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A LATIN DICTIONARY

LEWIS AND SHORT

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A

LATIN DICTIONARY

FOUNDED ON ANDREWS' EDITION OF

FREUND'S LATIN DICTIONARY

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Dictionary, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his Dictionary far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Dictionary was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. William Freund, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor Henry Drisler, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Dictionary which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labours for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor Charles Short, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. Charlton T. Lewis. While each editor is

alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL.D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Dictionary (see, for example, the words *contra*, 2. *cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, LL.D., of Harvard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship.

NEW YORK, *March* 1, 1879.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography." (In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufero, aufugio; but afui, v. absum).
abicio, better than abjicio.
abscisio, better than abcisio.
absum, afui, afore, etc. (not abfui).
ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better adquiro, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).
adicio, better than adjicio.
adsimulo, better than adsimilo.
adulescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so adulescentia, etc.
aeneus, aenus, better than ahe-.
aequipero, not aequiparo.
alioqui, better than alioquin.
aliunde or alicunde.
allucinor or hallu-; old form halucinor.
ancora, not anchora.
antemna or antenna.
antiquus, *old*; anticus, *that is in front.*
anulus, anellus, not ann-.
apud; also (less freq.) aput.
arcesso or accerso.
atqui, better than atquin.
auctor, auctoritas, not aut-.
audacter, not audaciter.
autumnus, not auctumnus.
baca, better than bacca.
baccar, better than bacchar.
ballista, better than balista.
balneum or balineum.
barritus, not baritus, barditus.
belua, not bellua.
benedico, benefacio, or separately, bene dico, bene facio.
benevolus, beneficus, etc., better than benivolus, benificus.
bipartitus and bipertitus.
braca, not bracca.
bracchium, not brachium.
bucina, not buccina; so bucinator.
caecus, not coecus.
caelebs, not coelebs.
caelum, caelestis, etc., not coel-
caementum, not cementum.
caenum, not coenum.
caerimonia or caeremonia, not cer-.
caespes, not cespes.
caestus, not cestus.
candela, not candella.
cauda, vulgar form coda.
causa, better than caussa.
cena, not coena.
ceteri, not caeteri.
cheragra or chiragra.
circumeo or circueo, circumitus or circuitus.
coclea, better than cochlea.
coicio, better than conicio, coiicio.
comissor or comisor.
comminus, not cominus.
comprehendo, better than comprendo.
condicio, not conditio.
conecto, not connecto; so conexio, conexus.
conitor, not connitor.
coniveo, not conniveo.
coniunx, better than conjux.
contio, not concio.
conubium, not connubium.
convicium, not convitium.
cottidie or cotidie, not quotidie.
culleus, culleum, not culeus, culeum.
cum, or archaic quom, not quum.
cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in conecto, coniveo, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except comedo, comes, comitor, comitium, and their derivv.); hence cogo for coago; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.
cumba, better than cymba.
cumque, not cunque.
cuppes, better than cupes; so cuppedo, cuppediae.
cupressus, not cypressus.
Cybebe or Cybele.
damma, not dama.
Dareus, better than Darius.
deicio, better than dejicio.
denuntio, not denuncio.
deprehendo or deprendo.
derigo and dirigo are to be distinguished; v. these words.
describo and discribo are to be distinguished; v. these words.
designo and dissigno are to be distinguished; v. designo.
deversorium, better than devor-, not diversorium.
dicio, not ditio.
dilectus (a military levy), not delectus.
discidium, not dissidium.
discribo, discriptio, v. describo.
disicio (dissicio), better than disjicio.
dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not designator.
dumetum or dummetum, dumosus or dummosus.
dumtaxat, not duntaxat.
dupondius, later form dipondius.
eculeus, better than equuleus.
edo, esum, better than essum.
edyllium or idyllium.
ei (interjection), not hei.
eicio, better than ejicio.
elleborus, better than helleborus.
emo, emptum, not emtum; so emptio, emptor, etc.
epistula, not epistola; but epistolicus (= ἐπιστολικός).
Erinys, not Erinnys.
erus, era, erilis, not herus, etc.
Euander, Euandrus, not Evander.
euhoe (= εὐοί), not evoe.
ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.
ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except epotus, epoto), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e. g. exsanguis, better than exanguis, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ef* before *f*.
exim or exin.
eximo, exemptum, not exemtum.
faenum (vulgar form fenum), not foenum.
faenus, better than fenus, not foenus; so faenero, faenerator, etc.
fecunditas, fecundo, fecundus, not foecunditas, etc.
fetidus, feteo, fetor, better than foetidus, etc.
fetus (subst. and partic.), not foetus.
futtilis, better than futilis.
gaesum, not gesum.
Gaetuli and Getuli.
Genava, not Geneva.
genetivus, genetrix, not genitivus, genitrix.
glaeba, better than gleba.
grat:is and gratis.
Hadria, Hadriaticus, Hadrianus, not Adria, etc.
Hadrumetum, Hadrumetinus, not Adrumetum, etc.
haedus, not hoedus, aedus. Rustic form [edus.
Halaesa, Halaesus, not Halesa, etc.
Halicarnasus and Alicarnasus.
Hamilcar, not Amilcar.
Hannibal, not Annibal.
harena, harenosus, better than arena, etc.
hariola, hariolatio, hariolor, hariolus, and ariola, ariolatio, ariolus.
harundo, better than arundo.
haruspex, better than aruspex.
haud and haut; also, before consonants, hau.
haveo and aveo.
hebenus, better than ebenus.
hedera, better than edera.
helluo, helluatio, helluor, better than heluo, etc.
hercisco and ercisco.
heri and (in Quintilian's time) here.
Hiberes, Hiberia, Hiberus, not Iberes, etc.
holus, better than olus; archaic helus.
humo, humus, not umo, umus.
idcirco and iccirco.
ilico, not illico.
immo, not imo.
in primis, inprimis, and imprimis.
inclitus and inclutus, not inclytus.
incoho, better than inchoo; not incoo.
indutiae, not induciae.
inicio, better than injicio.
intellego, intellegentia, not intelligo, etc.
internecio, better than internicio.
inunguo, not inungo.
Kalendae, better than Calendae.
Karthago and Carthago.
lacrima, not lacruma, lachrima, or lachryma.
lamina, lamna, and lammina.
lanterna, better than laterna.
lepor and lepos.
levis, not laevis.
libet, libens; archaic lubet, lubens; so libido.
littera, better than litera; so litterula.
litus, not littus.
maereo, maeror, maestus, maestitia, not moereo, etc.
maledicus, maleficus, malevolus, better than malivolus, etc.
mille, *plur.* milia, better than millia.
millies and milies, better than milliens, etc.
multa, not mulcta; so multo.
murra, not myrrha.
myrtum, myrtus, not murtum, etc.
navus, better than gnavus.
ne (particle of affirmation), not nae.
neglego, neglegentia, not negligo, etc.
nenia, not naenia.
nequiquam, better than nequicquam.
nummus, not numus.
numquam and nunquam.
nuntio, nuntius, not nuncio, etc.
ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in obsolesco; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oc* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in omitto, operio, ostendo (for obstendo).
obicio, better than objicio.
oboedio, not obedio.
obscenus, better than obscaenus; not obscoenus.
obstipesco, better than obstupesco.
opilio, better than upilio.
otium, otiosus, not ocium, etc.
paelex, better than pelex; not pellex.
paene, not pene nor poene.
paenitet, not poenitet.
paenula, not penula.
Parnasus, Parnasius, not Parnassus, etc.

paulus, better than paullus.
pejero, better than pejuro; not perjuro.
penna and pinna (for the distinction, v. the Lexicon, s. v. penna).
per in composition is unchanged, but *r* may become *l* before *l* (pellicio, cf. pellego), or may fall out in compounds of *jus* and *juro*, v. pejero.
percontor, better than percunctor; so percontatio.
perlego, not pellego nor pelligo.
plebs and plebes, not plebis (nom. sing.).
pretium, not precium.
proelium, not praelium.
proicio, better than projicio.
promunturium, not promontorium.
protinus, better than protenus.
pulcher, not pulcer.
quamquam and quanquam.
quattuor, better than quatuor.
querela, better than querella.
quicquam, better than quidquam.
quidquid and quicquid.
quotiens, better than quoties.
raeda, better than reda; not rheda.
recipero, better than recupero.
reicio, better than rejicio.
religio, religiosus, not relligio.
robigo, not rubigo.
saeculum, not seculum.
saepes, saepio, not sepes, etc.
saeta, not seta.
sarisa, better than sarissa.
satura, later form satira; not satyra.
scaena, not scena; so scaenicus, etc.
sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.
sescenti, not sexcenti.
setius, not secius (v. secus).
singillatim, not singulatim.
sollemnis, not sollennis, sollempnis.
somnulentus, better than somnolentus.
stuppa, not stupa, stippa; so stuppeus.
suadela, not suadella.
sub in composition, before vowels and *h*, *i* (for *j*), *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *s*, *t*, *v*; *suc* before *c*; *suf* before *f*; *sug* before *g*; *sum* or *sub* before *m*; *sup* before *p* (rarely sub); *sur* or *sub* before *r*; *sus* (for *subs*) in suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustento, sustuli; *su* in suspicio, suspiro.
subicio, better than subjicio.
suboles, not subolis, soboles.
subsicivus, not subsecivus.
sucus, not succus.
suspicio, better than suspitio.
taeter, not teter.
tamquam and tanquam.
tingo, not tinguo.
totiens, better than toties.
traicio and transicio, better than trajicio.
trans in composition before vowels and *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *v*; *tran* usually before *s*, always before *sc*; *trans* or *tra* before *i* (for *i* or *j*), *d*, *l*, *m*, *n*.
tropaeum and trophaeum.
tus, not thus.
ubicumque, better than ubicunque.
Ulixes, not Ulysses.
umerus, not humerus.
umesco, umor, umidus, etc., not humesco, etc.
unguo and ungo.
urgeo, not urgueo.
utcumque, better than utcunque.
utrimque, not utrinque.
venum do and venundo.
Vergilius, not Virgilius.
Verginius, not Virginius.
vertex, not vortex.
vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.
vilicus, vilico, vilicatus, not villicus, etc.
virectum, not viretum.
Volcanus, not Vulcanus.
vulgus, not volgus.
vulnus, not volnus.
vultus, not voltus.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

☞ The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac. Aemilius Macer, *poet*, obiit, B.C. 14

Afran. Lucius Afranius, *writer of comedy*, flor. " 110

Aggen. Aggenus Urbicus, *writer on husbandry*, " (?) A.D. 400

Agrim. or Agrimens. The ancient writers on surveying; esp. Frontinus, Balbus, Hyginus, Siculus Flaccus, and Aggenus Urbicus.

Albin. C. Pedo Albinovanus, *poet*, " " 28

Alcim. Alcimus Avitus, *Chr. writer*, ob. A.D. 523

Aldh. Aldhelmus, *Bishop of Salisbury, England*, " " 709
" Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.
" Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.

Alfen. P. Alfenus Varus, *JCtus*, fl. (?) B.C. 38

Ambros. Ambrosius, *Chr. writer*, ob. A.D. 397
" De Caïn et Abel.
" De Fide, De Fide Libri V ad Gratianum Augustum.
" De Isaac et Animâ.
" De Noë et Arcâ.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron.
" in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum Lucam, Libri X.
" in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.
" Off., De Officiis.

Amm. Ammianus Marcellinus, *hist.*, " " 400

Ampel. L. Ampelius, *historian*, fl. (?) " 200

Anthol. Lat. Anthologia Latina, a collection of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and Fragments in verse, by P. Burmann; edited also by Meyer and by Riese.

Apic. Apicius Caelius, *writer on cookery*, " " 25
But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Apicius, is a compilation of a later age.

App. Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), *philos.*, " " 160
" Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.
" Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.
" Dogm. Plat., De Dogmate Platonis.
" Flor., Florida.
" Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth century A.D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.
" Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.
" Met. or M., Metamorphoses.
" Mund., De Mundo.
" Trism., Trismegistus.

Arn. Arnobius Afer, *Chr. writer*, " " 295

Ascon. Q. Asconius Pedianus, *gramm.*, ob. " 88

Asin. C. Asinius Pollio, *orator and hist.*, " " 5

At. Cap. Ateius Capito, *grammarian*, fl. " 14

Att. or Acc. L. Attius or Accius, *writer of tragedy*, " B.C. 135

Atta, T. Quinctius Atta, *writer of comedy*, " " 80

Auct. Aetn. Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius Junior), " (?) A.D. 60

Auct. B. Afr. Auctor Belli Africani, " B.C. 50

Auct. B. Alex. Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob. Aulus Hirtius), " " 50

Auct. B. G. 8. Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii, in continuation of Cæsar's commentarii (prob. Aulus Hirtius), " " 50

Auct. B. Hisp. Auctor Belli Hispaniensis, " " 50

Auct. Her. or Auct. ad Her. Auctor ad Herennium, v. Cornificius.

Auct. Pervig. Ven. Auctor Pervigilii Veneris, flor. (?) A.D. 150

Auct. Priap. Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.

Aug. Aurelius Augustinus, *Chr. writer*, obiit, " 430
" Acad., Contra Academicos.
" Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.
" De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.
" Music., De Musicâ.
" Retract., Retractationes.
" Serm., Sermones.
" Trin., De Trinitate.

August. Caesar Octavianus Augustus, " " 13

Aur. Vict. Sextus Aurelius Victor, *hist.*, fl. " 360
" Caes., De Caesaribus.
" Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus.
" Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.
" Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.

Aus. D. Magnus Ausonius, *poet*, ob. " 390
" Caes., De XII Caesaribus.
" Ecl., Eclogarium.
" Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Ephem., Ephemeris.
" Epigr., Epigrammata.
" Epit., Epitaphia.
" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.
" Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.
" Parent., Parentalia.
" Per., Periochae.
" Prof., Professores.
" Sap., Sapientes.
" Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.

Avien. R. Festus Avienus, *poet*, " " 370
" Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.
" Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.
" Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.

Boëth. Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëtius or Boëthius, *philos.*, " " 525
" Anal., Analytica.
" Consol., De Consolatione.
" Mus., De Musicâ.
" Porphyr., Dialogi in Porphyrium.
" Top., De Differentiis Topicis.

Brut. M. Junius Brutus, *correspondent of Cicero*, " B.C. 42

Caecil. Statius Caecilius, *writer of comedy*, fl. " 180

Cael. Aur. Caelius Aurelianus, *physician*, " (?) A.D. 420
" Acut., Acutae Passiones.
" Tard., Tardae Passiones.

Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, *historian*, ob. B.C. 44
" B. C., Bellum Civile.
" B. G., Bellum Gallicum.

Callistr. Callistratus, *JCtus*, fl. A.D. 200

Calp. Calpurnius Siculus, *poet*, " (?) " 55
" Ecl., Eclogae.

Capitol. Julius Capitolinus, *biographer*, " (?) " 320
" Balb., Vita Balbini.
" Gord., Vita Gordiani.
" Max., Vita Maximi.
" Maxim., Vita Maximini.

Cass. Hem. L. Cassius Hemina, *historian*, " B.C. 140

Cassiod. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, *historian*, ob. A.D. 575
" Chron., Chronicon.

Cassiod. (cont.). Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, *historian*, obiit, A.D. 575
" Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.
" De Anim., De Animâ.
" Hist., Gothorum Historia.
" Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.
" Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.
" Var., Variarum Libri XII.

Cato, M. Porcius Cato, *orator and hist.*, " B.C. 149
" R. R., De Re Rusticâ.

Cat. or Catull. C. Valerius Catullus, *poet*, " " 54

Cels. Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, *physic.*, flor. A.D 50

Censor. Censorinus, *grammarian*, " " 238

Charis. Flav. Sosipater Charisius, *grammarian*. " " 375

Cic. or C. M. Tullius Cicero, *orator and philosopher*, ob. B.C. 43
" Acad. or Ac., Academicae Quaestiones.
" ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulae.
" Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.
" Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.
" Am., De Amicitiâ, or Laelius.
" Arat., Aratus.
" Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archiâ.
" Att., Epistulae ad Atticum.
" Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.
" Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.
" Caecin., Oratio pro Caecinâ.
" Cael., Oratio pro M. Caelio.
" Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.
" Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.
" Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.
" Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.
" De Or., De Oratore.
" Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.
" Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caecilium.
" Dom., Oratio de Domo suâ.
" Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares.
" Fat., De Fato.
" Fin., De Finibus.
" Flac. or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.
" Font. or Fontei., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.
" Fragm., Fragmenta.
" Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.
" Her., Auctor ad Herennium.
" Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.
" Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.
" Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitiâ.
" Leg., De Legibus.
" Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.
" Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.
" Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.
" Mil., Oratio pro Milone.
" Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.
" N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.
" Off., De Officiis.
" Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.
" Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.
" Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.
" Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.
" Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium.
" Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.
" Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.
" Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.
" Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.
" Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem.
" Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellonis Reo.
" Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.
" Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.
" Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.
" Rep., De Re Publicâ.
" Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino.
" Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comoedo.
" Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.
" Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.
" Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.
" Sull., Oratio pro Sullâ.
" Tim., Timaeus, or De Universo.
" Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.
" Top., Topica.
" Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.
" Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes.
" Univ., De Universo, or Timaeus.
" Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.
" Verr., Actio in Verrem.

Cinc. L. Cincius Alimentus, *annalist*, etc., flor. B.C. 210

Cinn. C. Helvius Cinna, *Epic. poet*, " " 40

Claud. Claudius Claudianus, *poet*, " A.D. 407
" B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.
" B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.
" Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Mallii Theodori.
" Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probini.
" Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.
" IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.
" VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.
" Epith., Epithalamium.
" in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.
" in Rufin., in Rufinium Libri II.
" Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenae Reginae.
" Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.
" Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae.
" Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.

Claud. Mam. Claudianus Ecdicius Mamertus, *Chr. writer*, " " 470
" Stat. An., De Statu Animae.

Cloat. Cloatius Verus, *grammarian*, " (?) " 100

Cod. Codex,
" Greg., Gregorianus. compiled (?) " 295
" Hermog., Hermogenianus. " (?) " 330
" Just. or Cod., Justinianeus. " " 530
" Theod., Theodosianus. " " 438

Col. L. Junius Moderatus Columella, *writer on husbandry*, fl. " 50

Commod. Commodianus, *Chr. poet*, " " 245
" Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.
" Instr., Instructiones.

Consent. P. Consentius, *grammarian*, " " 475

Coripp. Fl. Cresconius Corippus, *poet and grammarian*, " " 565
" Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.
" Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justini Augusti.

Corn. Gall. Cn. Cornelius Gallus, *poet*, ob. B.C. 25

Corn. Sev. Cornelius Severus, *poet*, " " 28

Cornif. Cornificus, *rhetorician* (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.), fl. (?) " 80

Curt. Q. Curtius Rufus, *historian*, " A.D. 50

Cypr. Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 257

Dict. Cret. Interpres Dictyos Cretensis, about " 380

Dig. Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.

Diom. Diomedes, *grammarian*, fl. (?) " 375

Dion. Cato, The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.

Donat. or Don. Aelius Donatus, *commentator*, " " 350

Dracont. Dracontius, *poet*, " " 490
" Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron Creationis Mundi.

Eccl. Scriptores Ecclesiastici.

Enn. Q. Ennius, *poet*, ob. B.C. 169
" Ann., Annales.
" Trag., Tragoediae.

Ennod. Ennodius, *Chr. poet and biographer*, " A.D. 521
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Epithal., Epithalamium.
" Pan., Panegyricus.
" Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphanii.

Eum. Eumenius, *orator and panegyrist*. fl. " 300
" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio Constantino.
" Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.

Eutr. Flavius Eutropius, *historian*, " " 375

Fab. Pict. Fabius Pictor, *historian*, " B.C. 214

Falisc. See Gratius Faliscus.

Favorin. Favorinus, *philosopher*, " A.D. 130

Fenest. L. Fenestella, *historian*, " " 36

Fest. Sext. Pompeius Festus, *grammarian*. about (?) " 150

Firm. Mat. or Firm. Julius Firmicus Maternus, *mathematician*, " " 340

Flor. L. Annaeus Florus, *historian*, " " 140

Fortun. or Ven. Fort. Venantius Fortunatus, *Christian poet*, " " 600

Front. or Frontin. S. Julius Frontinus, *engineer*, etc., obiit, A.D. 103
" Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.
" Strat., Strategematica.

Fronto or Front. M. Cornelius Fronto, *orator*, " " 168
" ad Marc., Epistulae ad M. Aurelium.
" ad Ver., Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem.
" De Diff., De Differentiis.
" De Eloq., De Eloquentiā.

Fulg. Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *grammarian*, etc., " " 550
" De Aetat., De Aetatibus Mundi.
" Expos., Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum.
" Myth., Mythologiae.
" Verg. Cont., Vergiliana Continentia.

Gai. Gaius, *JCtus*, " " 180
" Inst., Institutiones Juris Civilis.

Gell. Aulus Gellius, *gramm.*, etc., " " 175

German. Caesar Germanicus, *poet*, " " 18

Gloss. Glossarium.
" Cyril., Cyrilli.
" Isid., Isidori.
" Philox., Philoxeni.

Grat. Gratius Faliscus, *poet*, flor. " 10
" Cyn. or Cyneg., Cynegetica.

Her. See Auctor ad Herennium.

Hier. Hieronymus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 420
" Cant. Cantic., Homiliae in Cantica Canticorum.
" Cont. Pelag., Dialogi Contra Pelagianos.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" in Isa., in Iesaiam Commentarii.
" in Psa., in Psalmos Tractatus.

Hirt. Aulus Hirtius, *historian* (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Cæsar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.), " B.C. 44

Hor. Q. Horatius Flaccus, *poet*, " " 8
" A. P., Ars Poetica.
" C., Carmina, or Odae.
" C. S., Carmen Seculare.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Epod., Epodi.
" Od., Odae, or Carmina.
" S. or Sat., Satirae.

Hyg. C. Julius Hyginus, *poet and fabulist*, fl. " 10
" Astr., Astronomia.
" F., Fabellae.

Hyg. (Gromat.), Hyginus, *writer on surveying*, " A.D. 100
" Lim. or De Lim., De Limitibus Constituendis.

Inscr. Inscriptiones.
" Don., Donii.
" Fabr., Fabretti.
" Graev., Graevii.
" Grut., Gruteri.
" Gud., Gudii.
" Maff., Maffeii.
" Momms., Mommsenii.
" Murat., Muratorii.
" Neap., Regni Neapolitani (ed. by Mommsen).
" Orell., Orelli.
" Rein., Reinesii.

Inst. Institutiones.

Isid. Isidorus Hispalensis, *gramm.*, ob. " 640
" Orig., Origenes.

Javol. Javolenus Priscus, *JCtus*, fl. " 100

Jornand. Jornandes or Jordanis, *historian*, " " 552

Jul. Val. Julius Valerius, *historian*, " " 290
" " Res Gest. Alex., Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis.

Julian. Salvius Julianus, *JCtus*, " " 130

Just. Justinus, *historian*, about " (?) " 150

Just. Justinianus, *emperor*, ob. " 565
" Inst., Institutiones.

Juv. D. Junius Juvenalis, *poet*, " " 130

Juvenc. C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, *Chr. poet*, fl. " 325

Laber. C. Decius Laberius, *mimographer*, " B.C. 50

Lact. L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, *Chr. writer*, ob. A.D. 325
" De Irâ D., De Irâ Dei.
" Epit., Epitome Divinarum Institutionum.
" Inst. (or Lact. alone), Institutiones Divinae.
" Mort. Pers., De Mortibus Persecutorum.

Laev. Laevius, *lyric poet*, fl. (?) B.C. 100

Lampr. Aelius Lampridius, *historian*, ob. " 300
" Alex. Sev., Alexandri Severi Vita.
" Com., Commodi Vita.
" Elag., Elagabali Vita.

Leg. XII. Tab. Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled " 450

Liv. Titus Livius, *historian*, obiit, A.D. 17

Liv. Andron. Livius Andronicus, *writer of tragedy*, " B.C. 204

Luc. M. Annaeus Lucanus, *poet*, " A.D. 65

Lucil. C. Ennius Lucilius, *satirist*, " B.C. 103
" Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.

Lucr. T. Lucretius Carus, *poet and philosopher*, " " 55

Macr. Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, *critic*, flor. A.D. 400
" S. or Sat., Saturnalia.
" Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.

Mamert. Claud. Mamertinus, *panegyrist*, " " 362

Manil. M. Manilius, *poet*, " " 12
" Astron., Astronomica.

Marc. Emp. Marcellus Empiricus, *physician*, " " 400

Mart. M. Valerius Martialis, *poet*, ob. " 102

Mart. Cap. Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, *satirist*, fl. (?) " 425

Maxim. Maximianus, *poet*, " " 520

Mel. or Mela, Pomponius Mela, *geographer*, " " 45

Min. Fel. Minucius Felix, *Chr. writer*, " " 200
" Oct., Octavius.

Modest. Herennius Modestinus, *JCtus.*, " " 240

Monum. Ancyr. Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the pronaos at Ancyra, by Augustus Cæsar, " " 14

Naev. C. Naevius, *poet*, ob. B.C. 198

Nazar. Nazarius, *panegyrist*, fl. A.D. 320
" Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantini.

Nemes. M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, *poet*, " " 260
" Cyn., Cynegetica.
" Ecl., Eclogae.

Nep. Cornelius Nepos, *biographer*, " B.C. 44
" Ages., Agesilaus.
" Alcib., Alcibiades.
" Arist., Aristides.
" Att., Atticus.
" Cat., M. Porcius Cato.
" Chabr., Chabrias.
" Cim., Cimon.
" Con., Conon.
" Dat., Datames.
" Dion, Dion.
" Epam., Epaminondas.
" Eum., Eumenes.
" Ham., Hamilcar.
" Hann., Hannibal.
" Iph., Iphicrates.
" Lys., Lysander.
" Milt., Miltiades.
" Paus., Pausanias.
" Pelop., Pelopidas.
" Phoc., Phocion.
" Reg., De Regibus.
" Them., Themistocles.
" Thras., Thrasybulus.
" Tim. or Timol., Timoleon.
" Timoth., Timotheus.

Nigid. P. Nigidius Figulus, *gramm.*, " " 60

Non. Nonius Marcellus, *gramm.*, " (?) A.D. 280

Not. Tir. Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.

Nov. Novius, *writer of comedy*, " B.C. 90

Novat. or Nov. Novatianus, *Chr. writer*, " A.D. 250

Obseq. Julius Obsequens, *writer De Prodigiis*, " (?) " 375

Optat. Publilius Optatianus Porphyrius, *panegyrist*, " " 330

Orell. See Inscriptiones.

Oros. Paulus Orosius, *historian*, " " 410

Ov. P. Ovidius Naso, *poet*, ob. " 17
" A. A., Ars Amatoria.
" Am., Amores.
" Cons., Consolatio.
" F. or Fast., Fasti.
" H. or Her., Heroides.
" Hal., Halieuticon.
" Ib., Ibis.
" M. or Met., Metamorphoses.
" Med. Fac., Medicamina Faciei.
" Nux, Nux Elegia.
" P. or Pont., Epistulae ex Ponto.
" R. Am. or Rem. Am., Remedia Amoris.
" Tr. or Trist., Tristia.

Pac. or Pacuv. M. Pacuvius, *writer of tragedy*, " B.C. 132

Pacat. Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, *panegyrist*, flor. A.D. 389
" Pan., Panegyricus.

Pall. Palladius Rutilius Taurus, *writer on husbandry*, " (?) " 350
" Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V.
" Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX.
" Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII.
" Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III.
" Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II.
" Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII.
" Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII.
" Mai., Maius Mensis, or Liber VI.
" Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV.
" Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII.
" Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI.
" Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.

Papin. Aemilius Papinius, *JCtus*, " " 200

Paul. Julius Paulus, *JCtus*, " " 200

Paul. Nol. Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, *Chr. writer*, obiit, " 431
" Carm., Carmina.
" Ep., Epistulae.

Paul. Petr. Paulinus Petricordiensis, *poet*, fl. " 470

Pers. A. Persius Flaccus, *satirist*, ob. " 62

Petr. Petronius Arbiter, *satirist*, fl. (?) " 60
" S. or Sat., Satirae.

Phaedr. T. Phaedrus, *fabulist*, " " 40

Pict. See Fab. Pict.

Placid. Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, *scholiast*, " (?) " 450

Plaut. T. Maccius Plautus, *writer of comedy*, ob. B.C. 184
" Am. or Amph., Amphitruo.
" As. or Asin., Asinaria.
" Aul., Aulularia.
" Bacch., Bacchides.
" Capt., Captivi.
" Cas., Casina.
" Cist., Cistellaria.
" Curc., Curculio.
" Ep. or Epid., Epidicus.
" Men., Menaechmi.
" Merc., Mercator.
" Mil., Miles Gloriosus.
" Most., Mostellaria.
" Pers., Persa.
" Poen., Poenulus.
" Ps., Pseudolus.
" Rud., Rudens.
" Stich., Stichus.
" Trin., Trinummus.
" Truc., Truculentus.

Plin. C. Plinius Secundus (major), " A.D. 79
" H. N., Historia Naturalis (usu. undesignated).

Plin. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), " " 113
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Pan., Panegyricus.

Plin. Val. Plinius Valerianus, *physic.* (the last book is a later addition), " (?) " 400

Pomp. L. Pomponius, *writer of comedy*, fl. B.C. 90

Pompon. Sextus Pomponius, *JCtus*, ob. A.D. 138

Porc. Latro, M. Porcius Latro, *rhetorician*, " B.C. 3

Priap. Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.

Prisc. Priscianus, *grammarian*, fl. " 500

Prop. Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *poet*, ob. " 16

Prud. Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, *Chr. poet*, fl. A.D. 400
" Cath., Cathemerina.
" c. Symm., contra Symmachum.
" Psych., Psychomachia.
" *στεφ., περὶ Στεφάνων.*

Pub. Syr. Publilius Syrus, *mimographer*, " B.C. 44

Q. Cic. Quintus Tullius Cicero, ob. " 43
" Pet. Cons., De Petitione Consulatus.

Quint. M. T. Quintilianus, *rhetorician*, " A.D. 95
" Decl., Declamationes.
" Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.

Rhem. Fan. Rhemmius Fanninus or Remius Favinus, *poet*, fl. (?) " 400
" Pond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.

Ruf. Sextus Rufus, *historian*, " " 350

Rufin. Tyrannius Rufinus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 410

Rutil. Lup. P. Rutilius Lupus, *grammarian*, fl. (?) " 50

Rutil or Rutil. Nam. Claudius Rutilius Namatianus, *poet*, " " 416

Sall. C. Sallustius Crispus, *historian*, obiit, B.C. 35
" C. or Cat., Catilina.
" Fragm., Fragmenta.
" H. or Hist., Historia.
" J. or Jug., Jugurtha.

Salv. Salvianus, *Chr. writer*, flor. A.D. 440
" Avar., Adversum Avaritiam.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.

Scaev. Q. Mutius Scaevola, *JCtus*, " B.C. 95

Scrib. Scribonius Largus, *physician*, " A.D. 50
" Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.

Sedul. Caelius Sedulius, *Chr. poet*, " " 470

Sen. M. Annaeus Seneca, *rhetorician*, " " 15
" Contr., Controversiae.
" Suas., Suasoriae.

Sen. L. Annaeus Seneca, *philosopher and tragedian*, ob. " 65
1. *Prose writings.*
" Apocol., Apocolocyntosis.
" Ben., De Beneficiis.
" Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.
" Clem., De Clementiâ.
" Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione.
" Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione.
" Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione.
" Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantiâ Sapientis.
" Ep., Epistulae.
" Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris.
" Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.
" Prov., De Providentiâ.
" Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales.
" Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.
" Vit. Beat., De Vitâ Beatâ.
2. *Tragedies.*
" Agam., Agamemnon.
" Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.
" Herc. Oet., Hercules Oetaeus.
" Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra.
" Med., Medea.
" Octav., Octavia.
" Oedip., Oedipus.
" Phaedr., v. Hippol.
" Phoen., Phoenissae.
" Thyest., Thyestes.
" Troad., Troades.

Ser. Samm. Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *physic.*, " (?) " 230

Serv. Servius Honoratus, *gramm.*, fl. " 390

Sev. See Corn. Sev.

Sid. Apollinaris Sidonius, *Christian writer*, ob. " 488
" Carm., Carmina.
" Ep., Epistulae.

Sil. C. Silius Italicus, *poet*, " " 101

Sisenn. L. Cornelius Sisenna, *historian and orator*, " B.C. 57

Sol. or Solin. C. Julius Solinus, *grammarian*, fl. A.D. 260

Spart. Aelius Spartianus, *biographer*, " " 285

Stat. P. Papinius Statius, *poet*, ob. " 96
" Ach. or Achil., Achilleis.
" S. or Silv., Silvae.
" Th. or Theb., Thebais.

Suet. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *biographer*, " " 160
" Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar.
" Caes., Julius Caesar.
" Calig., Caius Caligula.
" Claud., Claudius.
" Dom., Domitianus.
" Galb., Galba.
" Gram., De Grammaticis.
" Ner., Nero.
" Oth., Otho.
" Rhet., De Rhetoricis.
" Tib., Tiberius.
" Tit., Titus.
" Vesp., Vespasianus.
" Vit., Vitellius.

Sulp. Sulpicius Severus, *Chr. writer*, " " 425

Symm. Q. Aurelius Symmachus, *orator, etc.*, " " 420

Tac. C. Cornelius Tacitus, *historian*, " " 119
" Agr., Agricola.
" A. or Ann., Annales.
" Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus.
" G. or Germ., Germania.
" H. or Hist., Historia.
" Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.

Ter. or T. P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*, " B.C. 159
" Ad., Adelphi.

Ter. or T. (cont.). P. Terentius Afer, *writer of comedy*, obiit, B.C. 159
" And., Andria.
" Eun., Eunuchus.
" Heaut., Heautontimorumenos.
" Hec., Hecyra.
" Phorm., Phormio.

Ter. Maur. Terentianus Maurus, *gramm.*, flor. (?) A.D. 290

Tert. Q. Septimius Florens Tertullianus, *Chr. writer*, ob. " 220
" ad Uxor., ad Uxorem.
" Apol., Apologeticum.
" Carn. Christ., De Carne Christi.
" Cor. Mil., De Coronâ Militis.
" Cult. Fem., De Cultu Feminarum.
" Fug. in Pers., De Fugâ in Persecutione.
" Idol., Idolotria.
" Jejun., De Jejuniis.
" Monog., Monogamia.
" Paen., De Paenitentiâ.
" Praes. Her., De Praescriptionibus Hereticorum.
" Pudic., De Pudicitiâ.
" Spect., De Spectaculis.
" Virg. Vel., De Virginibus Velandis.

Theod. Prisc. Theodorus Priscianus, *physician*, fl. (?) " 400

Tib. Albius Tibullus, *poet*, ob. B.C. 18

Tiro, Tiro, *freedman of Cicero*, fl. " 40

Titin. or Titinn. Titinnius, *writer of comedy*, " " 160

Treb. Pol. Trebellius Pollio, *historian*, " A.D. 306

Turp. Sex. Turpilius, *writer of comedy*, " B.C. 130

Ulp. Domitius Ulpianus, *JCtus*, ob. A.D. 228

Val. Cato, Valerius Cato, *poet*, about B.C. 80
" Dir., Dirae (by an unknown author; ascribed by some to Valerius Cato, and by others to Vergil).

Val. Fl. C. Valerius Flaccus, *poet*, fl. A.D. 70

Val. Max. Valerius Maximus, *historian*, " " 26

Val. Prob. M. Valerius Probus, *gramm.*, " (?) " 60

Varr. M. Terentius Varro, *writer on husbandry*, etc., ob. B.C. 27
" L. L., De Linguâ Latinâ.
" R. R., De Re Rusticâ.

Veg. F. Vegetius Renatus, *writer on the art of war*, fl. A.D 386
" Mil., De Re Militari.

Veg. P. Vegetius, " (?) " 420
" Vet. or Art. Vet., De Arte Veterinariâ sive De Mulomedicinâ.

Vell. P. Velleius Paterculus, *historian*, " " 30

Ven. Fort. Venantius Fortunatus, *Chr. poet*, ob. " 600

Ver. Flac. Verrius Flaccus, *grammarian*, " (?) B.C. 4

Verg. P. Vergilius Maro, *poet*, " " 19
" A. or Aen., Aeneis.
" Cat., Catalecta.
" Cir., Ciris.
" Cop., Copa.
" Cul., Culex.
" E. or Ecl., Eclogae.
" G. or Geor., Georgica.
" M. or Mor., Moretum.

Vib. Seq. Vibius Sequester, *geographer*, fl. (?) A.D. 500

Vitr. Vitruvius Pollio, *writer on architecture*, flor. B.C. 10

Vop. Flavius Vopiscus, *historian*, " A.D. 305

Vulc. Gall. Vulcatius Gallicanus, *historian*, about " 295

Vulg. Biblia Vulgatae Editionis (a Latin version of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, first made toward the end of the second century, and revised by St. Jerome,—Hieronymus, A.D. 383–392).
" Abd., Abdias.
" Act., Actus Apostolorum.
" Agg., Aggaeus.
" Am. or Amos, Amos.
" Apoc., Apocalypsis.
" Bar., Baruch.
" Cant., Canticum Canticorum.
" Coloss., Epistula ad Colossenses.
" Cor., Epistula ad Corinthios.
" Dan., Daniel.
" Deut., Deuteronomium.
" Eccl., Ecclesiastes.
" Eccli., Ecclesiasticus, or Filius Sirach.
" Eph., Epistula ad Ephesios.
" Esdr., Esdras.
" Esth., Esther.
" Exod., Exodus.
" Ezech., Ezechiel.
" Gal., Epistula ad Galatas.
" Gen., Genesis.
" Hab., Habacuc.
" Heb., Epistula ad Hebraeos.
" Isa., Isaias.
" Jac., Epistula Jacobi.
" Jer., Jeremias.
" Joan., Evangelium Joannis; but 1, 2, 3 Joan., Epistula Joannis prima, etc.
" Jon., Jonas.
" Jos., Josue.
" Jud., Epistula Judae.
" Jud. or Judic., Judices.
" Lev., Leviticus.
" Luc., Evangelium Lucae.
" Macc. or Mach., Machabaei.
" Mal., Malachias.
" Marc., Evangelium Marci.
" Matt., Evangelium Matthaei.
" Mich., Michaeas.
" Nah., Nahum.
" Neh., Nehemias, or II. Esdras.
" Num., Numeri.
" Os., Osee.
" Par. or Paral., Paralipomena.
" Petr., Epistula Petri.
" Phil., Epistula ad Philippenses.
" Philem., Epistula ad Philemonem.
" Prov., Proverbia Salomonis.
" Psa., Psalmi.
" Reg., Reges.
" Rom., Epistula ad Romanos.
" Sap., Sapientia.
" Soph., Sophonias.
" Thess., Epistula ad Thessalonicenses.
" Tim., Epistula ad Timotheum.
" Tit., Epistula ad Titum.
" Tob., Tobias.
" Zach., Zacharias.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.
abl., ablative.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. e. without case or adjunct.
abstr., abstract.
acc., accusative or according.
access., accessory.
ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.
adj., adjective, -ly.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.
agric. or agricult., agricultural.
a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.
al., alii or alia, others or other.
amplif., amplificative.
analog., analogous, -ly.
antiq., antiquities.
ap., apud (in).
appel., appellative.
append. or app., appendix.
Arab., Arabic.
archit., architecture, -tural.
art., article.
aug., augmentative.
Aug., Augustan.
c., cum (with).
c. c., coupled with.
cf., confer (compare).
chh., church.
class., classic, -al.
Cod., Codex (MS.).
collat., collateral.
collect., collective, -ly.
com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.
comm. or c., common gender.
commentt., commentators.
comp., compare or comparative.
compd., compound.
concr., concrete.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.
constr., construed, -ction.
contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.
corresp., corresponding.
dat., dative.
decl., declension.
demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.
dep., deponent.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.
diff., differs or different.
dim., diminutive.
dissyl., dissyllable, -abic.
distr., distributive.
dub., doubtful.
eccl., ecclesiastical.
ed., editio or editor.
e. g., exempli gratiâ.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.
elsewh., elsewhere.
epic., epicene.
epit., epitaph.
equiv., equivalent.
esp., especially.
etc., et cetera.
etym., etymology, -ical.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.
ex., exs., example, examples.
expl., explanation, explained.
express., expression.
ext., externa.
extr., extremo (at the end).
f. or fem., feminine.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.
fin. or ad fin., at the end.
finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).
foll., following.
fr., from.
Fr., French.
fragm., frgm., or fr., fragmenta.
freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.
fut., future.
gen., genitive or general.
geog., geography, -ical.
Germ., German.
Goth., Gothic.
gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatici.
Gr., Greek.
h., hence.
h. l., hic locus (this passage).
h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.
Heb., Hebrew.
hibr., hybrid.
hist., history, -ian.
ib., ibidem.
id., idem.
i. e., id est.
i. q., idem quod.
imper., imperative.
imperf., imperfect.
impers., impersonal, -ly.
inanim., inanimate.
in bon. part., in bonam partem.
in mal. part., in malam partem.
inch., inchoative, inceptive.
indecl., indeclinable.
indef., indefinite.
indic., indicative.
inf., infinitive.
init., in., or ad init., at the beginning.
inscrr., inscriptions.
intens., intensive.
interrog., interrogative, -tion.
intr., intransitive.
Ital., Italian.
JCtus, juris consultus.
jurid., juridical.
kindr., kindred.
l., lege or lectio.
l. c. or l. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.
lang., language.
Lat., Latin.
leg., legit, legunt.
lex., lexicon.
lit., literal, in a literal sense.
Lith., Lithuanian.
m. or masc., masculine.
math., mathematics, -ical.
med., medio (in the middle).
medic., medical or medicine.
metaph., metaphorical, -ly.
meton., by metonymy.
mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.
milit., military, in military affairs.
MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.
n. or neutr., neuter.
n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.
naut., nautical.
neg., negative, -ly.
no., numero.
nom., nominative.
num. or numer., numeral.
obj. or object., object, objective, -ly.
obl., oblique.
om., omit.
onomat., onomatopoeia.
opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
orig., originally.
p., page.
P. a., participial adjective.
part., participle.
partit., partitive.
pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
patr., patronymic.
per., period.
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
pers., personal, -ly.
philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher
pl. or plur., plural.
pleon., pleonastically.
plqpf., plusquamperfectum.
plur. tant., used only in the plural.
poet., poetical. -ly.
polit., political, -ly.
posit. or pos., positive.
poss., possessive.
praef., praefatio.
praep., preposition.
preced., preceding.
pregn., pregnant, -ly.
prep., preposition.
pres., present.
prob., probably.
prol., prologus.
pron., pronoun.
prooem., prooemium.
prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
qs., quasi.
q. v., quod videas.
rad., radical or root.
rar., rare, -ly.
ref., refer, -ence.
rel., relative or reliquiae.
respect., respectûs.
rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
Rom., Roman.
saep., saepe.
saepis., saepissime.
sc., scilicet.
s. h. v., sub hac voce.
s. v., sub voce.
signif., signifies, -cation.
simp., simple.
Span., Spanish.
specif., specifically.
sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the following).
subj., subjunctive.
subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
subst., substantive, -ly.
suff., suffix.
sup., superlative or supine.
syll., syllable.
syn., synonym, -ymous.
sync., syncopated.
tab., tabula (table, plate).
temp., tense or temporal.
term., terminus.
trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
trans., translated, -tion.
transf., transferred.
trisyl., trisyllable, -abic.
trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
t. t., technical term.
usu., usual, -ly.
v., verb, vide, or vox.
v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
var. lect., varia lectio (different reading.
vb., verb.
voc., vocative.

* A star before a *word* denotes that it is found but once; before a *meaning*, that the meaning is found but once; and before an *author's name*, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

†† These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

‡ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity.

Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

Used in editing this work, with the abbreviations by which they are cited. (Only the most important titles are mentioned; the citations of other works are so full as to be intelligible without special explanation.)

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Bach, E. C. C., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid.
Baumg.-Crus., D. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius, editor of Ovid, Livy, and Suetonius.
Benfey, Theod., Griechischer Wurzellexicon, Berlin, 1839–1842.
Bentl., Richard Bentley, editor of Horace, Cambridge, 1711; of Terence and Phædrus, Cambridge, 1726, and of Manilius, London, 1739.
Bonn., Edward Bonnell, editor of Quintilian.
Bopp, Francis, Glossarium Comparativum Linguae Sanscritae, 3d ed., Berlin, 1867.
Bramb., W. Brambach, Aids to Latin Orthography, translated by W. G. McCabe, New York, 1877.
Brix, Julius, editor of Plays of Plautus.
Büch., F. Bücheler, editor of Petronius, etc.
Bünem., J. L. Bünemann, editor of Lactantius.
Burm., P. Burmann, editor of Vergil, Ovid, etc.
" P. Burmann (Jun.), editor of Claudian, Propertius, and Anthologia Latina.
Buttm., Philip Buttmann, Lexilogus, etc.
Coningt., John Conington, editor of Vergil and Persius (the 10th and 12th bks. of the Aeneid edited by H. Nettleship, and the Persius published under his care).
Corss., W. Corssen.
"Ausspr., Ueber Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1868.
" Beitr., Kritische Beiträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1863.
" Nachtr., Kritische Nachträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1866.
Cruq., Jacobus Cruquius, editor of Cicero's Pro Milone and of Horace.
Curt., Georg Curtius.
" Gr. Etym., Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie, 4th ed., 1873.
Dict. Antiq., Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, edited by Wm. Smith, Ph. D., and Chas. Anthon, LL. D.
Dietsch, Rudolphus, editor of Sallust and Nepos.
Dillenb., W. Dillenburger, editor of Horace, 6th ed., 1875.
Dint., B. Dinter, editor of Cæsar.
Dober., A. Doberenz, editor of Cæsar.
Doed., Ludwig Doederlein, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
" Lat. Syn., Lateinische Synonymik und Etymologie.
Don., Aelius Donatus, commentator on Terence and Vergil, of the fourth century.
" Ti. Claudius Donatus, commentator on Vergil, contemporary with the foregoing.
Donald., J. W. Donaldson, Latin Grammar, Varronianus.
Donat., v. Don.
Draeg., A. Draeger, editor of Tacitus.
" Hist. Syn., Historische Syntax der Lateinischen Sprache.
Drak., Arnold Drakenborch, editor of Livy, Silius Italicus, etc.
Ellendt, Friedrich, editor of Cicero's De Oratore and Brutus.
Ellis, Robinson, editor of Catullus.
Ernest., J. A. Ernesti, editor of Cicero, Tacitus, and Suetonius.
" A. W. Ernesti, editor of Livy, Leipsic, 1827.
Eyssen., Franciscus Eyssenhardt, editor of Ammianus Marcellinus, Berlin, 1871.
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Forbig., Albert Forbiger, editor of Vergil.
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Fritzsche, A. T. H., editor of the Satires of Horace.
Georg., K. E. Georges, Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch.
Gerber and Greef, A. Gerber and A. Greef, Lexicon Taciteum, Leipsic, 1877, 1878.
Gerl. or Gerlach, F. D. Gerlach, editor of Sallust, of Tacitus's Germania, and of Nonius Marcellus.
Gesenius, W., Hebrew Lexicon, transl. from the Latin by Edward Robinson, D. D.
Gesn., J. M. Gesner, editor of Pliny the Younger.
Gierig, G. E., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid and of Pliny the Younger.
Gildersleeve, B. L., editor of Persius.
Gronov. or Gronovius, I. F. Gronovius, editor of Plautus, Livy, and Tacitus, and author of Obss. Libri iv.
" Abraham Gronovius, editor of Justin, Tacitus, etc.
Grotefend, Aug., Lateinische Grammatik.
" Georg Friedrich, Altitalienische Dialecte.
Haas., F. Haase, editor of Seneca.
Habicht, E. C., Lateinische Synonymik, Lemgo, 1829.
Halm, Karl, editor of Cicero's Select Orations, of Nepos, Tacitus, Quintilian, and Velleius Paterculus.
Hand, Turs., F. Hand, Tursellinus seu de Particulis Latinis Commentarii (an incomplete work: Ab–Puta).
Heind., L. F. Heindorf, editor of the Satires of Horace.
Herm., K. F. Hermann, editor of Juvenal and Persius.
Hertz, Martin, editor of Livy and Aulus Gellius.
Heyn. or Heyne, C. G. Heyne, editor of Tibullus and Vergil.
Hildebrand, G. F., editor of Appuleius.
Hint., Valentin Hintner, Lateinische Etymologie, Brixen, 1873.
Hoffm., E. Hoffman, Die Construction der Lateinischen Zeit-Partikeln, 2d ed., 1873.
Hofm., F. Hofmann, editor of Cicero's Select Letters.
Huschke, Ph. Edw., Jurisprudentiae Antejustinianae quae supersunt, 3d ed., Leipsic, 1874.
Jahn, J. C., editor of Vergil and Horace.
" Otto, editor of Persius, Juvenal, etc.
Jan, L., editor of Pliny the Elder.
K. and H., O. Keller and A. Holder, editors of Horace, Leipsic, 1864; editio minor, 1878.
Keil, Heinrich, editor of Pliny the Younger, and of the Grammatici Latini.
Kennedy, B. H., author of the Public School Latin Grammar, 3d ed., London, 1875.
Key, T. Hewitt, Latin Grammar, London, 1856.
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Klotz, B., Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache, Braunschweig, 1858.
Kopp, U. F., editor of Martianus Capella, Frankfort, 1836.
Kram., Friedrich Kramer, editor of Cæsar.
Krebs, Antibarb., J. Ph. Krebs, Antibarbarus der Lateinischen Sprache, 5th ed. by Allgayer, 1876.
Kühner, Raphael, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and author of Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, Hannover, 1877, 1878.
Lachm., Karl Lachmann, editor of Lucilius, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, etc.
Lamb., D. Lambinus, editor of Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace.
Lor. or Lorenz, A. O. F. Lorenz, editor of Plays of Plautus.
Lübb., E. Lübbert, Beiträge zur Tempus- und Modus-Lehre des Aelteren Lateins.
Lübk., F. Lübker, Real-Lexicon des Classischen Alterthums.
Madv., J. N. Madvig, editor of Cicero's De Finibus, Cato Major, Laelius, and Select Orations, author of Emendationes Livianae, Adversaria Critica, etc.
" Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Thacher.
Mann., Conrad Mannert, Geographie der Griechen und Römer.
Mayor, J. E. B., editor of Juvenal, 2d ed., London, 1869–78.
Merguet, H., Lexicon zu den Reden des Cicero, Vol. I., Jena, 1877.
Merk., Rudolph Merkel, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1852, 1853; Metamorphoses in new ed., 1875.
Momms., Theodor Mommsen, editor of the Digesta, and of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
" Röm. Gesch., Römische Geschichte.
Müll., Karl Ottfried Müller, editor of Festus and of Varro de Linguâ Latinâ.
" Lucian Müller, editor of Lucilius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace; and author of Orthographiae et Prosodiae Latinae Summarium, Petropoli, 1878.
Munro, H. A. J., editor of Lucretius and author of Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus.
Neue, Formenl., Friedrich Neue, Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1875 and 1877.
Nieb. Röm. Gesch., B. Niebuhr, Römische Geschichte.

Nipp. or Nipperd., Karl Nipperdey, editor of Nepos and Tacitus.
Orell., J. G. Orelli, editor of Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, etc.
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Oud., F. Oudendorp, editor of Cæsar and of Appuleius.
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" Syn., Lateinische Synonymik, Leipzig, 1831.
Rib., Otto Ribbeck, editor of Vergil and of the Scenicae Romanorum Poësis Fragmenta, and author of a Brief Treatise on the Latin Particles.
Riese, Alexander, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1871–1874.
Ritschl, Friedrich, editor of Plautus; continued by G. Loewe, G. Goetz, and F. Schoell.
" Opusc., Opuscula Philologica.
Ritt., F. Ritter, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
Rob. or Roby, H. J. Roby, A Grammar of the Latin Language from Plautus to Suetonius.
Rose and Strübing, Valentin Rose and H. Müller-Strübing, editors of Vitruvius.
Roth, C. L., editor of Suetonius.
Rudd., Thomas Ruddiman, author of Grammaticae Latinae Institutiones, edited by Stallbaum, Leipsic, 1823.
Sandars, T. C., editor of the Institutes of Justinian, London, 1874.
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" F. G. Schneidewin, editor of Martial.
Schwartz, C. G., editor of Pliny the Younger.
Servius, Servius Honoratus, a commentator on Vergil, of the fourth century.
Seyffert, Moritz, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and Laelius.
Sill., J. Sillig, editor of Pliny's Historia Naturalis.
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Tisch., Constantinus Tischendorf, editor of Novum Testamentum Vulgatae Editionis.
Torrini, R. P. F. Gabr., Concordantiae Bibliorum Sacrorum Vulgatae Editionis, Prati, 1861.
Umpf., Franciscus Umpfenbach, editor of Terence, Berlin, 1870.
Uss. or Ussing, J. L. Ussing, editor of Plautus, Hauniae, Vol. I., 1875; Vol. II., 1878.
Vahl., Joannes Vahlen, editor of the Fragments of Ennius, Lucilius, etc.
Van., Alois Vanicek, Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch, 1877; Fremdwörter im Griechischen und Lateinischen, 1878.
Wagn. or Wagner, J. A. Wagner, editor of Valerius Flaccus.
" " Philip Wagner, editor of Vergil, ed. maj. 1830–1841; ed. min. 1841.
" " W. Wagner, editor of several plays of Plautus and of Terence.
Weissenb., W. Weissenborn, editor of Livy.
Wordsw., John Wordsworth, editor of Fragments and Specimens of Early Latin, Oxford, 1874.
Zumpt, Karl G., editor of Cicero's Orations against Verres, and De Officiis, and of Curtius.
" Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Anthon.

LATIN DICTIONARY.

I. A, a, *indecl. n.* (sometimes joined with *littera*), the first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the a, α of the other Indo-European languages: A primum est: hinc incipiam, et quae nomina ab hoc sunt, Lucil. ap. Terent. Scaur. p. 2255 P.: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: ne in A quidem atque S litteras exire temere masculina Graeca nomina recto casu patiebantur, Quint. 1, 5, 61.

II. The sound of the A is *short* or *long* in every part of the word; as, ăb, păter, ită; â, mâter, frustrâ. During a short period (between about 620 and 670 A. U. C. = from 134 to 84 B.C.) *long a* was written *aa*, probably first by the poet L. Attius, in the manner of the Oscan language; so we find in Latin inscriptions: AA. CETEREIS (i. e. a ceteris), CALAASI, FAATO, HAACE, MAARCIVM, PAAPVS, PAASTORES, VAARVS; and in Greek writing, ΜΑΑΡΚΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΜΑΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣ, ΚΟΙΝΤΟΝ ΜΑΑΡΚΙΟΝ (like Osc. aasas = Lat. âra, Osc. Paapi = Lat. Pâpius, Osc. Paakul = Lat. Pâculus, Pâcullus, Pâcuvius, etc.), v. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 28 sq., and cf. Mommsen, Unterital. Dialekte, p. 210 sq. (The Umbrian language has gone a step farther, and written *long a* by *aha*, as Aharna, Naharcom, trahaf, etc.; cf. Aufrecht and Kirchhoff, Umbrische Sprachdenkm. p. 76 sq.) Vid. also the letters E and U.

III. In etymological and grammatical formation of words, *short a* very often (sometimes also *long a*) is changed into other vowels.

A. *Short a* is changed, **1,** into *long a*—

a. In consequence of the suppression of the following consonants at the end or in the middle of the word: ăb, *â;* vădis, *vâs;* ăg-, ăg-men, *exâmen;* tăg-, *contâmino;* căd-, *câsus.* Hence also in the *abl. sing.* of the first decl., and in the particles derived from it, in consequence of the suppression of the original ablat. end. *-d:* PRAEDAD (Col. Rostr.), *praedâ;* SENTENTIAD (S. C. de Bacch.), *sententiâ;* EXTRAD (ib.), *extrâ;* SVPRAD (ib.), *suprâ.*—Hence,

b. In perfect forms: scăb-o, *scâbi;* căv-eo, *câvi;* făv-eo, *fâvi;* păv-eo, *pâvi* (for scăbui, căvui, făvui, păvui).

c. In other forms: ăgo, *ambâges;* păc-, păc-iscor, *pâcis* (pâx); săg-ax, *sâgus, sâga;* măc-er, *mâcero;* făg- (φαγεῖν), *fâgus.* (Contrary to analogy, *ă* remains short in dănunt, from dă-in-unt, v. Ritschl, l. l. p. 17.)

2. *Short a* is changed into *ĕ* or *ē*—

a. Into *ĕ.* (*α*) Most frequently in the second part of compounds, particularly *before two consonants:* facio, *confectus;* jacio, *conjectus;* rapio, *dereptus;* dăm-, damno, *condemno;* făl-, fallo, *fefelli;* măn-, mando, *commendo;* scando, *ascendo;* ăp-, aptus, *ineptus;* ăr-, ars, *iners, sollers;* ăn-, annus, *perennis;* căpio, *auceps;* căput, *triceps;* ăgo, *remex;* jăcio, *objex.* And thus in Plautus, according to the best MSS., *dispenno, dispessus* from pando, *compectus* from compăciscor, *anteceptus* from capio (on the other hand, in Vergil, according to the best MS., *aspargo, attractare, detractare,* kept their *a* unchanged).

(*β*) Sometimes *ă* is changed into *ĕ* also before *one consonant* (but in this case it is usually changed into *ĭ;* v. infra, 3. a. *α.*): grădior, *ingrĕdior;* pătior, *perpĕtior;* părio, *repĕrio;* păro, *vitupĕro;* ăp-, *coepi* (i. e. co-ĕpi); căno, *tubicĕn, tibicĕn;* in the reduplicated *carcĕr* (from carcar) *farfĕrus* (written also farfărus); and so, according to the better MSS., *aequipĕro* from păro, and *defĕtigo* from fătigo.

(*γ*) In words taken from the Greek: τάλαντον, *talĕntum;* φάλαρα, *phalĕrae;* σίσαρον, *sisĕr* (but, according to the best MSS., *cumăra* from καμάρα, not *camĕra*).

b. *Short a* is changed to *ê* in some perfect forms: ăgo, *êgi;* făcio, *fêci;* jăcio, *jêci;* frag-, frango, *frêgi;* căpio, cêpi, and păg-, pango, *pêgi* (together with *pepĭgi* and *panxi,* v. pango).

3. *Short a* is changed to *ĭ,* **a** (most frequently in the second part of compounds) (*α*) before *one consonant:* ăgo, *abĭgo;* făcio, *confĭcio;* cădo, *concĭdo;* sălio, *assĭlio;* răpio, *abrĭpio;* păter, *Juppĭter* (in Umbrian lang. unchanged, Jupater), *Marspĭter; Diespĭter, Opĭter;* rătus, *irrĭtus;* ămicus, *inĭmicus* (but *ă* remains unchanged in *adămo, impătiens,* and in some compounds of a later period of Roman literature, as *praejacio, calefacio,* etc.).—(*β*) Sometimes also before *two consonants* (where it is usually changed into *ĕ;* v. supra, 2. *a. β.*): tăg-, tango, *contingo;* păg-, pango, *compingo* (unchanged in some compounds, as *peragro, desacro, depango, obcanto,* etc.).

b. *ă* is changed into *ĭ* in the reduplicated perfect forms: *cădo, cecĭdi; căno, cecĭni;* tăg-, tango, *tetĭgi;* păg-, pango, *pepĭgi.*

c. Likewise in some roots which have *ă:* păg-, *pignus;* străg- (strangulo, στράγγω), *stringo.*

d. In words taken from the Greek: μηχανή, *machĭna;* πατάνη, *patĭna;* βυκάνη, *bucĭna;* τρυτάνη, *trutĭna;* βαλανεῖον, *balĭneum;* Κατάνα, *Catĭna* (written also Catana); Ἀκράγας, *Agrĭgentum.*

4. *Short a* is changed into *short* or *long o.*

a. Into *ŏ:* scăbo, *scobs;* păr, pars, *portio;* dăm-, *dŏmo;* Fabii, *Fŏvii* (v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 87); μάρμαρον, *marmŏr;* Mars, redupl. Marmar, *Marmor* (Carm. Fratr. Arv.).

b. Into *ô:* dă-, dônum, dôs; ăc-, ăcuo, ôcior (v. this art.).

5. *Short a* is changed into *ŭ*—

a. In the second part of compounds, particularly before *l, p,* and *b:* calco, *inculco;* salsus, *insulsus;* salto, *exsulto;* capio, *occŭpo;* răpio, *surrupio* and *surruptus* (also written surripio and surreptus); tăberna, *contŭbernium;*—before other consonants: quătio, *concŭtio;* as, *decussis;* Mars, *Mamŭrius, Mamŭralia;* and once also *condumnari* (Tab. Bant. lin. 8, immediately followed by *condemnatus,* v. Klenze, Philol. Abhandl. tab. I., and Mommsen, Unterital. Dial. p. 149).

b. In words of Greek origin: Ἑκάβη, *Hecŭba;* σκυτάλη, *scutŭla;* κραιπάλη, *crapŭla;* πάσσαλος, *pessŭlus;* ἄφλαστον, *aplustre;* θρίαμβος, *triumphus.*

c. *ă* is perhaps changed into *ŭ* in ulciscor, compared with alc-, ἀλέξω (arc-, arceo).

B. *Long a* is sometimes changed into *ê* or *ô.*

1. Into *ê:* hâlo, *anhêlo;* fâs-, *fêstus, profêstus;* nâm, *nêmpe.*

2. Into *ô:* gnâ-, gnârus, ignârus, *ignôro.* (But in general *long a* remains unchanged in composition: lâbor, *delâbor;* gnâvus, *ignâvus;* fâma, *infâmis.*)

IV. Contrary to the mode of changing Greek α into Latin *e, i, o, u* (v. supra), Latin *a* has sometimes taken the place of other Greek vowels in words borrowed from the Greek, as: λόγχη, *lancea;* κύλιξ, *calix;* Γανυμήδης, *Catamitus.*

V. The repugnance of the Latin language to the Greek combined vowels αο has caused the translocation of them in *Alumento* for Λαομέδων (Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.).—Greek α is suppressed in *Hercules* from Ἡρακλῆς (probably in consequence of the inserted *u;* in late Latin we find *Heracla* and *Heracula,* cf. Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, vol. 12, p. 108).

VI. Latin *ă* was early combined with the vowels *i* and *u,* forming the diphthongs *ai* and *au;* by changing the *i* into *e,* the diphthong *ai* soon became *ae.* So we find in the oldest inscriptions: AIDE, AIDILIS, AIQVOM, GNAIVOD, HAICE, DVELONAI, TABELAI, DATAI, etc., which soon gave place to aedem, aedilis, aequom, Gnaeo, haec, Bellonae, tabellae, datae, etc. (the Col. Rostr. has PRAESENTE, PRAEDAD, and the S. C. de Bacch. AEDEM. The triphthong *aei,* found in CONQVAEISIVEI (?), is very rare; Miliar. Popil. lin. 11, v. Ritschl, l. l. p. 21). In some poets the old gen. sing. of the first decl. (*-ai*) is preserved, but is dissyllabic, *âî.* So in Ennius: *Albâî Longâî, terrâî frugiferâî, frondosâî, lunâî, viâî;* in Vergil: *aulâî, aurâî, aquâî, pictâî;* in Ausonius: *herâî.*

B. *ae* as well as *au* are changed into other vowels.

1. The sound of *ae, e,* and *oe* being very similar, these vowels are often interchanged in the best MSS. So we find *caerimonia* and *cerimonia, caepa* and *cêpa, saeculum* and *sêculum; scaena* and *scêna; caelum* and *coelum, haedus* and *hoedus, maestus* and *moestus; cena, coena,* and *caena,* etc.

2. In composition and reduplications *ae* becomes *î:* aequus, *inîquus;* quaero, *inquîro;* laedo, *illîdo;* taedet, *pertîsum* (noticed by Cic.); aestumo, *existumo;* caedo, *cecîdi, concîdo, homicida.*

3. *ae* is also changed into *î* in a Latinized word of Greek origin: Ἀχαιός (ἈχαιϜός), *Achîvus.*

4. The diphthong *au* is often changed to *ô* and *û* (the latter particularly in compounds): *caudex, côdex; Claudius, Clodius; lautus, lôtus; plaustrum, plôstrum; plaudo, plôdo, explôdo; paululum, pôlulum; faux, suffôco; si audes* (acc. to Cic. or acc. to others, si audies), *sôdes,* etc.; *claudo, inclûdo; causa, accûso.* Hence in some words a regular gradation of *au, o, u* is found: *claudo, clôdicare, clûdo; raudus, rôdus, rûdus; caupo, côpa, cûpa; naugae, nôgae* (both forms in the MSS. of Plautus), *nûgae; fraustra, frode, frude* (in MSS. of Vergil); cf. Ritschl, in Wintercatalog 1854–55, and O. Ribbeck, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. vol. 77, p. 181 sq.—The change of *au* into *oe* and *e* appears only in audio, (oboedio) *obêdio.*

5. *Au* sometimes takes the place of *av-: faveo, fautum, favitor, fautor; navis, navita, nauta;* avis, *auceps, auspex.* So Latin *aut* corresponds to Sanscr. *ava* (whence *-vâ,* Lat. *-ve*), Osc. *avti,* Umbr. *ute, ote;* and so the Lat. preposition *ab,* through *av,* becomes *au* in the words *aufero* and *aufugio* (prop. av-fero, av-fugio, for ab-fero, ab-fugio). Vid. the art. ab *init.*

VII. In primitive roots, which have their kindred forms in the sister-languages of the Latin, the original *a,* still found in the Sanscrit, is in Latin either preserved or more frequently changed into other vowels.

A. *Original a* preserved: Sanscr. *mâtri,* Lat. mâter; S. *bhrâtri,* L. frâter; S. *nâsâ,* L. nâsus and nâris; S. *ap,* L. aqua; S. *apa,* L. ab; S. *nâma,* L. năm; S. *ćatur,*

L. quattuor (in Greek changed: τέτταρες); S. *capûla*, L. căput (in Greek changed: κεφαλή, etc.).

B. *Original a* is changed into other Latin vowels—

1. Into *e:* S. *ad*, L. ed (ĕdo); S. *as*, L. es (esse); S. *pat*, L. pet (peto); S. *pâd*, L. pĕd (pês); S. *dant*, L. dent (dens); S. *ĝan*, L. gen (gigno); S. *mâ*, L. mê-tior; S. *saptan*, L. septem; S. *daśan*, L. decem; S. *śata*, L. centum; S. *aham*, L. ĕgo; S. *pâra*, L. per; S. *paśu*, L. pĕcus; S. *aśva*, L. ĕquus, etc.

2. Into *i:* S. *an-*, *a-* (neg. part.), L. in-; S. *ana* (prep.), L. in; S. *antar*, L. inter; S. *sama*, L. similis; S. *agni*, L. ignis; S. *abhra*, L. imber; S. *pańća*, L. quinque, etc.

3. Into *o:* S. *avi*, L. ŏvi (ovis); S. *vać*, L. vôc (voco); S. *pra*, L. pro; S. *pâ*, L. po (pôtum); S. *nâma*, L. nômen; S. *api*, L. ŏb; S. *navan*, L. nŏvem; S. *nava*, L. nŏvus, etc.

4. Into *u:* S. *marmara*, L. murmur.

5. Into *ai*, *ae:* S. *prati*, L. (prai) prae; S. *śaśpa*, L. caespes.

6. Into *different vowels* in the different derivatives: S. *mâ*, L. mê-tior, mŏdus; S. *prać*, L. prĕcor, prŏcus; S. *vah*, L. vĕho, via.

C. Sometimes the Latin has preserved the original *a*, while even the Sanscrit has changed it: Lat. pa-, pater, Sanscr. *pâ*, *pitri*.

2. As an abbreviation A. usually denotes the praenomen *Aulus;* A. A. = *Auli duo*, Inscr. Orell. 1530 (but A.A. = Aquae Aponi, *the modern Abano*, ib. 1643 sq.; 2620; 3011). The three directors of the mint were designated by III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F. (i. e. auro, argento, aeri flando, feriundo), ib. 569; 2242; 2379; 3134 al.; so also A. A. A., ib. 3441 (cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 13 *fin.*, and v. the art. Triumviri); A. D. A. *agris dandis adsignandis*, and A. I. A. *agris judicandis adsignandis;* A. O. *amico optimo;* A. P. *a populo* or *aediliciae potestatis;* A. P. R. *aerario populi Romani.* —Upon the voting tablets in judicial trials A. denoted *absolvo;* hence A. is called *littera salutaris*, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; v. littera. In the Roman Comitia A. (= *antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the point in question; v. antiquo. In Cicero's Tusculan Disputations the A. designated one of the disputants = *adulescens* or *auditor*, opp. to M. for *magister* or *Marcus* (Cicero); but it is to be remarked that the letters A and M do not occur in the best MSS. of this treatise; cf. edd. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9.—In dates A. D. = *ante diem;* v. ante; A. U. C. = *anno urbis conditae;* A. P. R. C. *anno post Romam conditam.*

3. a, *prep.* = ab, v. ab.

4. ā, *interj.* = ah, v. ah.

Ăărōn (Āărōn, Prud. Psych. 884), *indecl.* or ōnis, *m.*, אַהֲרֹן, *Aaron, brother of Moses*, and *first high-priest of the Hebrews*, Vulg. Exod. 4, 14; 6, 25 al.

ăb, ā, abs, *prep.* with *abl.* This Indo-European particle (Sanscr. apa or ava, Etr. av, Gr. ἀπό, Goth. af, Old Germ. aba, New Germ. ab, Engl. of, off) has in Latin the following forms: *ap*, *af*, *ab* (av), *au-*, *â*, *ā*; *aps*, *abs*, *as-*. The existence of the oldest form, *ap*, is proved by the oldest and best MSS. analogous to the prep. apud, the Sanscr. api, and Gr. ἐπί, and by the weakened form *af*, which, by the rule of historical grammar and the nature of the Latin letter *f*, can be derived only from *ap*, not from *ab*. The form *af*, weakened from *ap*, also very soon became obsolete. There are but five examples of it in inscriptions, at the end of the sixth and in the course of the seventh century B.C., viz.: AF VOBEIS, Inscr. Orell. 3114; AF MVRO, ib. 6601; AF CAPVA, ib. 3308; AF SOLO, ib. 589; AF LYCO, ib. 3036 (*afvolunt* = avolant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll., is only a conjecture). In the time of Cicero this form was regarded as archaic, and only here and there used in account-books; v. Cic. Or. 47, 158 (where the correct reading is *af*, not *abs* or *ab*), and cf. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 7 sq.—The second form of this preposition, changed from *ap*, was *ab*, which has become the principal form and the one most generally used through all periods—and indeed the only one used before all vowels and *h;* here and there also before some consonants, particularly *l, n, r,* and *s;* rarely before *c, j, d, t;* and almost never before the labials *p, b, f, v,* or before *m*, such examples as *ab* Massiliensibus, Caes. B.C. 1, 35, being of the most rare occurrence.—By changing the *b* of *ab* through *v* into *u*, the form *au* originated, which was in use only in the two compounds *aufero* and *aufugio* for abfero, ab-fugio; *aufuisse* for afuisse, in Cod. Medic. of Tac. A. 12, 17, is altogether unusual. Finally, by dropping the *b* of *ab*, and lengthening the *a*, *ab* was changed into *â*, which form, together with *ab*, predominated through all periods of the Latin language, and took its place before all consonants in the later years of Cicero, and after him almost exclusively.—By dropping the *b* without lengthening the *a*, *ab* occurs in the form *ā-* in the two compounds *ā-bĭto* and *ā-pĕrio*, q. v.—On the other hand, instead of reducing *ap* to *a* and *ā*, a strengthened collateral form, *aps*, was made by adding to *ap* the letter *s* (also used in particles, as in *ex*, *mox*, *vix*). From the first, *aps* was used only before the letters *c, q, t,* and was very soon changed into *abs* (as *ap* into *ab*): abs chorago, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 79 (159 Ritschl): abs quivis, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: abs terra, Cato, R. R. 51; and in compounds: aps-cessero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 24 (625 R.); id. ib. 3, 2, 84 (710 R): abs-condo, abs-que, abs-tineo, etc. The use of *abs* was confined almost exclusively to the combination *abs te* during the whole ante-classic period, and with Cicero till about the year 700 A.U.C. (= B.C. 54). After that time Cicero evidently hesitates between *abs te* and *a te*, but during the last five or six years of his life *a te* became predominant in all his writings, even in his letters; consequently *abs te* appears but rarely in later authors, as in Liv. 10, 19, 8; 26, 15, 12; and who, perhaps, also used abs conscendentibus, id. 28, 37, 2; v. Drakenb. ad. h. l. (Weissenb. *ab*).—Finally *abs*, in consequence of the following *p*, lost its *b*, and became *as-* in the three compounds *as-pello*, *as-porto*, and *as-pernor* (for abspernor); v. these words.—The late Lat. verb *abbrevio* may stand for adbrevio, the *d* of *ad* being assimilated to the following *b*.

The fundamental signification of *ab* is *departure from some fixed point* (opp. to *ad*, which denotes motion to a point). **I.** In space, and, **II.** Fig., in time and other relations, in which the idea of departure from some point, as from source and origin, is included; Engl. *from, away from, out of; down from; since, after; by, at, in, on,* etc.

I. Lit., in space: ab classe ad urbem tendunt, Att. ap. Non. 495, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 177 Rib.): Caesar maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: fuga ab urbe turpissima, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ducite ab urbe domum, ducite Daphnim, Verg. E. 8, 68. Cicero himself gives the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: si qui mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus extra meum fundum et me introire prohibuerit, non *ex* eo, sed *ab* (*from, away from*) eo loco me dejecerit. . . . Unde dejecti Galli? *A* Capitolio. Unde, qui cum Graccho fuerunt? *Ex* Capitolio, etc., Cic. Caecin. 30, 87; cf. Diom. p. 408 P., and a similar distinction between *ad* and *in* under ad.—Ellipt.: Diogenes Alexandro roganti, ut diceret, si quid opus esset: *Nunc quidem paululum*, inquit, *a sole*, *a little out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92. —Often joined with usque: illam (mulierem) usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, *all the way from*, Cic. Clu. 68, 192; v. usque, I.—And with ad, to denote the space passed over: siderum genus ab ortu ad occasum commeant, *from . . . to*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *init.;* cf. *ab . . . in:* venti a laevo latere in dextrum, ut sol, ambiunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.

b. Sometimes with names of cities and small islands, or with domus (instead of the usual *abl.*), partic., in military and nautical language, to denote the marching of soldiers, the setting out of a fleet, or the departure of the inhabitants from some place: oppidum ab Aenea fugiente a Trojâ conditum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33: quemadmodum (Caesar) a Gergovia discederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.;* so id. ib. 7, 80 *fin.;* Sall. J. 61; 82; 91; Liv. 2, 33, 6 al.; cf.: ab Arimino M. Antonium cum cohortibus quinque Arretium mittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 11 *fin.;* and: protinus a Corfinio in Siciliam miserat, id. ib. 1, 25, 2: profecti a domo, Liv. 40, 33, 2; of setting sail: cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summâ transmiserint, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32; so id. Fam. 15, 3, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 23; 3, 24 *fin.:* classe quâ advecti ab domo fuerant, Liv. 8, 22, 6; of citizens: interim ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiatum est, Liv. 21, 9, 3; cf.: legati ab Orico ad M. Valerium praetorem venerunt, id. 24, 40, 2.

c. Sometimes with names of persons or with pronouns: pestem abige a me, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.): Quasi ad adulescentem a patre ex Seleucia veniat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 41; cf.: libertus a Fufiis cum litteris ad Hermippum venit, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: Nigidium a Domitio Capuam venisse, id. Att. 7, 24: cum a vobis discessero, id. Sen. 22: multa merces tibi defluat ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor. C. 1, 28, 29 al. So often of a person instead of his house, lodging, etc.: videat forte hic te a patre aliquis exiens, *from the father*, i. e. *from his house*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: so a fratre, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5: a Pontio, Cic. Att. 5, 3 *fin.:* ab eâ, Ter. And. 1, 3, 21; and so often: a me, a nobis, a se, etc., *from my, our, his house*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50; Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1 al.

B. Transf., without the idea of motion. To designate separation or distance, with the verbs *abesse*, *distare*, etc., and with the particles *longe*, *procul*, *prope*, etc. **1.** Of separation: ego te afuisse tam diu a nobis dolui, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2: abesse a domo paulisper maluit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: tum Brutus ab Româ aberat, Sall. C. 40, 5: absint lacerti ab stabulis, Verg. G. 4, 14.—**2.** Of distance: quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe, Cic. Caecin. 10, 28; cf.: nos in castra properabamus, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16 *fin.;* and: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 1: terrae ab hujusce terrae, quam nos incolimus, continuatione distantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: non amplius pedum milibus duobus ab castris castra distabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 103.—With *adverbs:* annos multos longinque ab domo bellum gerentes, Enn. ap. Non. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 103 Vahl.): cum domus patris a foro longe abesset, Cic. Cael. 7, 18 *fin.;* cf.: qui fontes a quibusdam praesidiis aberant longius, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: quae procul erant a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17, 1; and: tu procul a patria Alpinas nives vides, Verg. E. 10, 46 (procul often also with simple *abl.;* v. procul): cum esset in Italia bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 6; cf.: tu apud socrum tuam prope a meis aedibus sedebas, id. Pis. 11, 26; and: tam prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6.—So in Cæsar and Livy, with *numerals* to designate the *measure of the distance:* onerariae naves, quae ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo vento tenebatur, *eight miles distant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 4; and without mentioning the *terminus a quo:* ad castra contenderunt, et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt, *less than two miles off* or *distant*, id. ib. 2, 7, 3; so id. ib. 2, 5, 32; 6, 7, 3; id. B. C. 1, 65; Liv. 38, 20, 2 (for which: duo milia fere et quingentos passus ab hoste posuerunt castra, id. 37, 38, 5). —**3.** To denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed in its local relations, = a parte, *at, on, in:* utrum hacin feriam an ab laevâ latus? Enn. ap. Plaut. Cist. 3, 10 (Trag. v. 38 Vahl.); cf.: picus et cornix ab laevâ, corvos, parra ab dexterâ consuadent, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12: clamore ab ea parte audito, *on this side*, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4: Gallia Celtica attingit ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, *on the side of the Sequani*, i. e. *their country*, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: pleraque Alpium ab Italiâ sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, *on the Italian side*, Liv. 21, 35, 11: non eadem diligentiâ ab decumanâ portâ castra munita, *at the main entrance*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25 *fin.:* erat a septentrionibus collis, *on the north*, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; so, ab oriente, a meridie, ab occasu; a fronte, a latere, a tergo, etc. (v. these words).

II. Fig. **A.** In time. **1.** From a

point of time, without reference to the period subsequently elapsed. *After:* Exul ab octava Marius bibit, Juv. 1, 49: mulieres jam ab re divinâ adparebunt domi, *immediately after the sacrifice*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 4: Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: ab hac contione legati missi sunt, *immediately after*, Liv. 24, 22, 6; cf. id. 28, 33, 1; 40, 47, 8; 40, 49, 1 al.: ab eo magistratu, *after this office*, Sall. J. 63, 5: a summâ spe novissima exspectabat, *after the greatest hope*, Tac. A. 6, 50 *fin.*—Strengthened by the adverbs primum, confestim, statim, protinus, or the adj. recens, *immediately after, soon after:* ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4; so Suet. Tib. 68: confestim a proelio expugnatis hostium castris, Liv. 30, 36, 1: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85; and followed by statim: ab itinere statim, id. ib. 60: protinus ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104, 3: Homerus qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, *soon after their time*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5; so Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2; Verg. A. 6, 450 al. (v. also primum, confestim, etc.).—Sometimes with the name of a person or place, instead of an action: ibi mihi tuae litterae binae redditae sunt tertio abs te die, i. e. *after their departure from you*, Cic. Att. 5, 3, 1: in Italiam perventum est quinto mense a Carthagine Novâ, i. e. *after leaving* (=postquam a Carthagine profecti sunt), Liv. 21, 38, 1: secundo Punico (bello) Scipionis classis XL. die a securi navigavit, i. e. *after its having been built*, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192.—Hence the poet. expression: ab his, *after this* (cf. ἐκ τούτων), i. e. *after these words, hereupon*, Ov. M. 3, 273; 4, 329; 8, 612; 9, 764.

2. With reference to a subsequent period. *From, since, after:* ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur, *from the third hour*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: infinito ex tempore, non ut antea, ab Sullâ et Pompeio consulibus, *since the consulship of*, id. Agr. 2, 21, 56: vixit ab omni aeternitate, *from all eternity*, id. Div. 1, 51, 115: cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissime, Nep. Att. 5, 3: in Lycia semper a terrae motu XL. dies serenos esse, *after an earthquake*, Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211 al.: centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodii, *since the death of*, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; cf.: cujus a morte quintus hic et tricesimus annus est, id. Sen. 6, 19; and: ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesumum annum, *since*, Sall. C. 47, 2: diebus triginta, a quâ die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36.—Sometimes joined with *usque* and *inde:* quod augures omnes usque ab Romulo decreverunt, *since the time of*, Cic. Vat. 8, 20: jam inde ab infelici pugnâ ceciderant animi, *from the very beginning of*, Liv. 2, 65 *fin.*—Hence the adverbial expressions ab initio, a principio, a primo, *at, in,* or *from the beginning, at first;* v. initium, principium, primus. Likewise ab integro, *anew, afresh;* v. integer.—Ab . . . ad, *from* (a time) . . . *to:* ab horâ octavâ ad vesperum secreto collocuti sumus, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4; cf.: cum ab horâ septimâ ad vesperum pugnatum sit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 2; and: a quo tempore ad vos consules anni sunt septingenti octoginta unus, Vell. 1, 8, 4; and so in Plautus strengthened by *usque:* pugnata pugnast usque a mane ad vesperum, *from morning to evening*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; id. Most. 3, 1, 3; 3, 2, 80.—Rarely ab . . . in: Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, *from . . . till late in the day*, Liv. 27, 2, 9; so Col. 2, 10, 17; Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99; 2, 103, 106, § 229; 4, 12, 26, § 89.

b. Particularly with nouns denoting a time of life: qui homo cum animo inde ab ineunte aetate depugnat suo, *from an early age, from early youth*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; so Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44 al.: mihi magna cum eo jam inde a pueritiâ fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9; so, a pueritiâ, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27 *fin.*; id. Fam. 5, 8, 4: jam inde ab adulescentiâ, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 16: ab adulescentiâ, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: jam a primâ adulescentiâ, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ab ineunte adulescentiâ, id. ib. 13, 21, 1; cf. followed by ad: usque ad hanc aetatem ab ineunte adulescentiâ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 20: a primis temporibus aetatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: a teneris unguiculis, *from childhood*, id. ib. 1, 6, 2: usque a togâ purâ, id. Att. 7, 8, 5: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36, 5: a primâ lanugine, Suet. Oth. 12: viridi ab aevo, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17 al.; rarely of animals: ab infantiâ, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 182.—Instead of the *nom. abstr.* very often (like the Greek ἐκ παίδων, etc.) with concrete substantives: a puero, ab adulescente, a parvis, etc., *from childhood*, etc.: qui olim a puero parvulo mihi paedagogus fuerat, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 90; so, a pausillo puero, id. Stich. 1, 3, 21: a puero, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Fam. 13, 16, 4 (twice) al.: a pueris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2 al.: ab adulescente, id. Quint. 3, 12: ab infante, Col. 1, 8, 2: a parvâ virgine, Cat. 66, 26 al.—Likewise and in the same sense with adject.: a parvo, *from a little child*, or *childhood*, Liv. 1, 39, 6 *fin.*; cf.: a parvis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7; Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: a parvulo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8; id. Ad. 1, 1, 23; cf.: ab parvulis, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 3: ab tenero, Col. 5, 6, 20; and rarely of animals: (vacca) a bimâ aut trimâ fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13.

B. In other relations in which the idea of going forth, proceeding, from something is included.

1. In gen. to denote departure, separation, deterring, avoiding, intermitting, etc., or distance, difference, etc., of inanimate or abstract things. *From:* jus atque aecum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. ap. Non. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): suspitionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42: qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: hic ab artificio suo non recessit, id. ib. 1, 10, 20 al.: quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: condicionem quam ab te peto, id. ib. 2, 4, 87; cf.: mercedem gloriae flagitas ab iis, quorum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: si quid ab illo acceperis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90: quae (i. e. antiquitas) quo propius aberat ab ortu et divinâ progenie, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: ab defensione desistere, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4: ne quod tempus ab opere intermitteretur, id. B. G. 7, 24, 2: ut homines adulescentis a dicendi studio deterream, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117, etc.—Of distance (in order, rank, mind, or feeling): qui quartus ab Arcesilâ fuit, *the fourth in succession from*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 46: tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *next after him*, Verg. E. 5, 49; cf.: Aiax, heros ab Achille secundus, *next in rank to*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: quid hoc ab illo differt, *from*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 39; cf.: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15; and: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.* (v. the verbs differo, disto, discrepo, dissideo, dissentio, etc.): quae non aliena esse ducerem a dignitate, Cic. Fam. 4, 7: alieno a te animo fuit, id. Deiot. 9, 24 (v. alienus).—So the expression ab re (qs. *aside from the matter, profit;* cf. the opposite, in rem), *contrary to one's profit, to a loss, disadvantageous* (so in the affirmative very rare and only ante-class.): subdole ab re consulit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12; cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 88; more frequently and class. (but not with Cicero) in the negative, non, haud, ab re, *not without advantage* or *profit, not useless* or *unprofitable, advantageous:* haut est ab re aucupis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 71: non ab re esse Quinctii visum est, Liv. 35, 32, 6; so Plin. 27, 8, 35; 31, 3, 26; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Dom. 11; Gell. 18, 14 *fin.*; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 22 al. (but in Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44, ab re means *with respect to the money matter*).

2. In partic. **a.** To denote an agent from whom an action proceeds, or by whom a thing is done or takes place. *By*, and in archaic and solemn style, *of.* So most frequently with *pass.* or *intrans. verbs* with pass. signif., when the active object is or is considered as a living being: Laudari me abs te, a laudato viro, Naev. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 67: injuriâ abs te afficior, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: a patre deductus ad Scaevolam, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: ut tamquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, id. ib. 1, 3: disputata ab eo, id. ib. 1, 4 al.: illa (i. e. numerorum ac vocum vis) maxime a Graeciâ vetere celebrata, id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: ita generati a naturâ sumus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf.: pars mundi damnata a rerum naturâ, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88: magna adhibita cura est a providentiâ deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 al.—With *intrans. verbs:* quae (i. e. anima) calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. Ov. M. 1, 417: (mare) quâ a sole collucet, Cic. Ac. 2, 105: salvebis a meo Cicerone, i. e. *young Cicero sends his compliments to you*, id. Att. 6, 2 *fin.*: a quibus (Atheniensibus) erat profectus, i. e. *by whose command*, Nep. Milt. 2, 3: ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36 al.—A substantive or adjective often takes the place of the verb (so with *de*, q. v.): levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; cf.: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: si calor est a sole, id. N. D. 2, 52: ex iis a te verbis (for a te scriptis), id. Att. 16, 7, 5: metu poenae a Romanis, Liv. 32, 23, 9: bellum ingens a Volscis et Aequis, id. 3, 22, 2: ad exsolvendam fidem a consule, id. 27, 5, 6.—With an *adj.:* lassus ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10: Murus ab ingenio notior ille tuo, Prop. 5, 1, 126: tempus a nostris triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36.—Different from per: vulgo occidebantur: per quos et a quibus? *by whom and upon whose orders?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80 (cf. id. ib. 34, 97: cujus consilio occisus sit, invenio; cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro); so, ab hoc destitutus per Thrasybulum (i. e. Thrasybulo auctore), Nep. Alc. 5, 4.—Ambiguity sometimes arises from the fact that the verb in the pass. would require *ab* if used in the active: si postulatur a populo, *if the people demand it*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58, might also mean, *if it is required of the people;* on the contrary: quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum exspectabatur, not *since he did not expect military renown*, but *since they did not expect military renown from him*, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2, and so often; cf. Rudd. II. p. 213. (The use of the active dative, or dative of the agent, instead of *ab* with the pass., is well known, Zumpt, § 419. It is very seldom found in prose writers of the golden age of Roman liter.; with Cic. sometimes joined with the participles auditus, cognitus, constitutus, perspectus, provisus, susceptus; cf. Halm ad Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71, and ad ejusdem, Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*; but freq. at a later period; e. g. in Pliny, in Books 2–4 of H. N., more than twenty times; and likewise in Tacitus seventeen times. Vid. the passages in Nipperd. ad Tac. A. 2, 49.) Far more unusual is the *simple abl.* in the designation of persons: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; so id. ib. 5, 75; id. M. 1, 747; Verg. A. 1, 274; Hor. C. 2, 4, 9; 1, 6, 2; and in prose, Quint. 3, 4, 2; Sen. Contr. 2, 1; Curt. 6, 7, 8; cf. Rudd. II. p. 212; Zumpt ad Quint. V. p. 122 Spalding.—Hence the adverbial phrase a se = ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ, suâ sponte, *of one's own accord, spontaneously:* ipsum a se oritur et suâ sponte nascitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78: (urna) ab se cantat quoja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21 (al. eâpse; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 66); so Col. 11, 1, 5; Liv. 44, 33, 6.

b. With names of towns to denote origin, extraction, instead of *gentile adjectives. From, of:* pastores a Pergamide, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1: Turnus ab Ariciâ, Liv. 1, 50, 3 (for which Aricinus, id. 1, 51, 1): obsides dant trecentos principum a Corâ atque Pometiâ liberos, Liv. 2, 22, 2; and poet.: O longa mundi servator ab Albâ, Auguste, *thou who art descended from the old Alban race of kings* (=oriundus, *or* ortus regibus Albanis), Prop. 5, 6, 37.

c. In giving the etymology of a name: eam rem (sc. legem, Gr. νόμον) illi Graeco putant nomine a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego nostro a legendo, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19: annum intervallum regni fuit: id ab re . . . *interregnum* appellatum, Liv. 1, 17, 6: (sinus maris) ab nomine propinquae urbis Ambracius appellatus, id. 38, 4, 3; and so Varro in his Ling. Lat., and Pliny, in Books 1–5 of H. N., on almost every page. (Cf. also the arts. ex and de.)

d. With verbs of beginning and repeating: a summo bibere, in Plaut. *to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table:* da, puere, ab summo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; so, da ab Delphio cantharum circum, id. Most. 1, 4, 33: ab eo nobis causa ordienda est potissimum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: coepere a fame mala, Liv. 4, 12, 7: cornicem a caudâ de ovo exire, *tail-foremost*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18 al.

e. With verbs of freeing from, defending, or protecting against any thing: a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato, R. R. 65 (66), 1: tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1,

1, 23; cf.: Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant, Liv. 21, 11, 5: expiandum forum ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: haec provincia non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14 (v. defendo): ab incendio urbem vigiliis munitam intellegebat, Sall. C. 32: ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35, 12: ut meam domum metueret atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

f. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, and the like, *ab*=a parte, as, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: cum eadem metuam ab hac parte, *since I fear the same from this side;* hence, timere, metuere ab aliquo, not, *to be afraid of any one*, but, *to fear something* (proceeding from) *from him:* ei metui a Chryside, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79; cf.: ab Hannibale metuens, Liv. 23, 36; and: metus a praetore, id. 23, 15, 7; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.: a quo quidem genere, judices, ego numquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: postquam nec ab Romanis vobis ulla est spes, *you can expect nothing from the Romans*, Liv. 21, 13, 4.

g. With verbs of fastening and holding: funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: cum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.

h. Ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one:* a ferro sanguis humanus se ulcisci-tur, Plin. 34, 14, 41 *fin.*

i. Cognoscere ab aliquâ re, *to know* or *learn by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo*, to learn from some one): id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

j. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple *abl.:* doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62: a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, id. Ep. 1, 2, 26; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 9: a frigore et aestu ne quid laborent, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17; so, a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133; cf.: laborare ab re frumentariâ, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; id. B. C. 3, 9; v. laboro.

k. Where verbs and adjectives are joined with *ab*, instead of the simple *abl.*, *ab* defines more exactly the respect in which that which is expressed by the verb or adj. is to be understood, *in relation to, with regard to, in respect to, on the part of:* ab ingenio improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: a me pudica'st, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic. Fl. 23, 54; so Ov. H. 6, 156: securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fin.* (v. securus): locus copiosus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf.: sumus imparati cum a militibus tum a pecuniâ, id. ib. 7, 15 *fin.:* ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: ab unâ parte haud satis prosperum, Liv. 1, 32, 2 al.; so often in poets ab arte = arte, *artfully*, Tib. 1, 5, 4; 1, 9, 66; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 30.

l. In the statement of the motive instead of ex, propter, or the simple *abl.* causae, *from, out of, on account of, in consequence of:* ab singulari amore scribo, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B *fin.:* linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *thrusting out the tongue in derision*, Liv. 7, 10, 5: ab honore, id. 1, 8; so, ab irâ, a spe, ab odio, v. Drak. ad Liv. 24, 30, 1; 26, 1, 3; cf. also Kritz and Fabri ad Sall. J. 31, 3, and Fabri ad Liv. 21, 36, 7.

m. Especially in the poets instead of the *gen.:* ab illo injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 5: dulces a fontibus undae, Verg. G. 2, 243.

n. In indicating a part of the whole, for the more usual ex, *of, out of:* scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: nonnulli ab novissimis, id. ib.; Cic. Sest. 65, 137; cf. id. ib. 59 *fin.:* a quibus (captivis) ad Senatum missus (Regulus).

o. In marking that from which any thing proceeds, and *to which it belongs:* qui sunt ab eâ disciplinâ, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: ab eo qui sunt, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, id. Mur. 30, 63 (in imitation of οἱ ἀπό τινος).

p. To designate an *office* or *dignity* (with or without servus; so not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. only once): Pollex, servus a pedibus meus, *one of my couriers*, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1; so, a manu servus, *a secretary*, Suet. Caes. 74: Narcissum ab epistulis (*secretary*) et Pallantem a rationibus (*accountant*), id. Claud. 28; and so, ab actis, ab admissione, ab aegris, ab apothecâ, ab argento, a balneis, a bibliothecâ, a codicillis, a jumentis, a potione, etc. (v. these words and Inscr. Orell. vol. 3, Ind. xi. p. 181 sq.).

q. The use of *ab* before adverbs is for the most part peculiar to later Latinity: a peregre, Vitr. 5, 7 (6), 8: a foris, Plin. 17, 24, 37; Vulg. Gen. 7, 16; ib. Matt. 23, 27: ab intus, ib. ib. 7, 15: ab invicem, App. Herb. 112; Vulg. Matt. 25, 32; Cypr. Ep. 63, 9: Hier. Ep. 18: a longe, Hyg. Fab. 257; Vulg. Gen. 22, 4; ib. Matt. 26, 58: a modo, ib. ib. 23, 39; Hier. Vit. Hilar.: a nunc, Vulg. Luc. 1, 48: a sursum, ib. Marc. 15, 38.

☞ **a.** *Ab* is not repeated like most other prepositions (v. ad, ex, in, etc.) with *pron. interrog.* or *relat.* after *subst.* and *pron. demonstr. with ab:* Arsinoën, Stratum, Naupactum ... fateris ab hostibus esse captas. Quibus autem hostibus? Nempe iis, quos, etc., Cic. Pis. 37, 91: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An iis, quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? id. Sen. 6: a Jove incipiendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56: res publica, quascumque vires habebit, ab iis ipsis, quibus tenetur, de te propediem impetrabit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.—**b.** Ab in Plautus is once put after the word which it governs: quo ab, As. 1, 1, 106.—**c.** It is in various ways separated from the word which it governs: a vitae periculo, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: a minus bono, Sall. C. 2, 6: a satis miti principio, Liv. 1, 6, 4: damnis dives ab ipsâ suis, Ov. H. 9, 96; so id. ib. 12, 18; 13, 116.—**d.** The poets join *a* and *que*, making *aque;* but in good prose *que* is annexed to the following *abl.* (a meque, abs teque, etc.): aque Chao, Verg. G. 4, 347: aque mero, Ov. M. 3, 631: aque viro, id. H. 6, 156: aque suis, id. Tr. 5, 2, 74 al. But: a meque, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: abs teque, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: a teque, id. ib. 8, 11, § 7: a primâque adulescentiâ, id. Brut. 91, 315 al.—**e.** A Greek noun joined with ab stands in the *dat.:* a parte negotiati, hoc est πραγματικῇ, removisse, Quint. 3, 7, 1.

III. In composition *ab*, **1.** Retains its original signif.: abducere, *to take* or *carry away* from some place: abstrahere, *to draw away;* also, *downward:* abicere, *to throw down;* and denoting a departure from the idea of the simple word, it has an effect apparently *privative:* absimilis, departing from the similar, *unlike:* abnormis, departing from the rule, *unusual* (different from *dissimilis, enormis*); and so also in amens=a mente remotus, alienus (*out of one's senses, without self-control, insane*): absurdus, *missounding*, then *incongruous, irrational:* abutor (in one of its senses), *to misuse:* aborior, abortus, *to miscarry:* abludo; for the privative force the Latin regularly employs *in-*, v. 2. in.—**2.** It more rarely designates completeness, as in absorbere, abutor (*to use up*). (The designation of the fourth generation in the ascending or descending line by *ab* belongs here only in appearance; as *abavus* for quartus pater, *great-great-grandfather*, although the Greeks introduced ἀπόπαππος; for the immutability of the syllable ab in abpatruus and abmatertera, as well as the signif. of the word abavus, grandfather's grandfather, imitated in abnepos, grandchild's grandchild, seems to point to a derivation from avi avus, as Festus, p. 13 Müll., explains *atavus*, by atta avi, or, rather, attae avus.)

Aba (or Abas), ae, *m.*, v. Aga.

(**Ababus,** false read. in inscrr., written for abavus.)

ăbactor, ōris, *m.* [abigo],=abigeus and abigeator, *one who drives off, a driver off* (late Latin): pecorum, Firm. Astr. 6, 31; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 14; and boum, Min. Fel. Oct. 5; and *absol.*, *a cattle-stealer* or *thief*, App. M. 7, p. 199 *med.* Elm.; Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 1.

1. ăbactus, a, um, *Part.* of abigo, q. v.

* **2. ăbactus,** ūs, *m.* [abigo], *a driving away, robbing* (of cattle, vessels, etc.), Plin. Pan. 20, 4.

* **ăbăcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [abacus], *a small cube* or *tile of colored glass for making ornamental pavements*, the Gr. ἀβακίσκος, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199.

† **ăbăcus,** i (according to Prisc. 752 P. also **ăbax,** ăcis; cf. id. p. 688), *m.*,=ἄβαξ, ἄκος, prop. *a square tablet;* hence, in partic., **I.** *A sideboard, the top of which was made of marble, sometimes of silver, gold, or other precious material, chiefly used for the display of gold and silver vessels*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35; 2, 4, 25, § 57; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Varr. L. L. 9, § 46 Müll.; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14; Juv. 3, 204: perh. also called mensae Delphicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 *init.* Zumpt; Mart. 12, 67. Accord. to Liv. 39, 6, 7, and Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14, Cn. Manlius Vulso first brought them from Asia to Rome, B.C. 187, in his triumph over the Galatae; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 258 (2d edit.).—**II.** *A gaming-board, divided into compartments*, for playing with dice or counters, Suet. Ner. 22; Macr. S. 1, 5.—**III.** *A counting-table*, covered with sand or dust, and used for arithmetical computation, Pers. 1, 131; App. Mag. p. 284; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 65.—**IV.** *A wooden tray*, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.—**V.** *A painted panel or square compartment in the wall or ceiling of a chamber*, Vitr. 7, 3, 10; Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 159; 35, 1, 1, § 3, and 35, 6, 13, § 32.—**VI.** In architecture, *a flat, square stone on the top of a column*, immediately under the architrave, Vitr. 3, 5, 5 sq.; 4, 1, 11 sq.

Ābaddir (**Ābădir**), *indecl.* or īris, *m.* [Heb. אב אדיר, mighty father], *the name of an Oriental deity*, Prisc. p. 647 P.

Abaddon, *m. indecl.* [Heb. destruction], *the name of the angel of Tartarus*, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 11.

* **ăb-aestŭo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* (prop. to wave down, hence), poet., *to hang down richly:* laetis ut vitis abaestuet uvis, Poët. (Tert. or Cypr.) de Jud. Dom. l.

(**abagio,** ōnis, the supposed etymology of adagio, by Varr. L. L. 7, § 31 Müll.)

* **ăbagmentum,** i, *n.* [abigo], *a means for procuring abortion*, Prisc. Med. 2, 34 dub.

* **ăbălĭēnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abalieno], *a legal transfer of property* by sale or other alienation: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, inter quos ea jure civili fieri possunt, Cic. Top. 5 *fin.*

ăb-ălĭēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, orig. *to make alien from* one or *from* one's self, i. e. *to remove, separate.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: istuc crucior a viro me tali abalienarier, *to be separated from such a man*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; so id. Trin. 2, 4, 112 and 156 (but in Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26, the correct read. is *alienavit*).—**B.** In partic. **1.** T. t., *to convey the ownership of a thing to another, to make a legal transfer, to sell, alienate* (cf. abalienatio): eam (picturam) vendat: ni in quadriduo Abalienârit, quo ex argentum acceperit, *has sold*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 20; so, agros vectigales populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 27, 72: praedium, Dig. 10, 3, 14: pecus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: sepulcrum, Inscr. Orell. 4357: aliquid ab se, ib. 3673.—* **2.** In med. lang.: membra morbis abalienata, i. e. *dead*, Quint. 8, 3, 75: opium sensus abalienat, *makes unconscious*, Scrib. Comp. 190; cf. id. ib. 192.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to separate, remove, abstract:* nisi mors meum animum aps te abalienavit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 18; so, assueti malis abalienaverant ab sensu rerum suarum animos, *had abstracted their thoughts from*, Liv. 5, 42 *fin.:* deminuti capite, abalienati jure civium, *deprived of*, id. 22, 60, 15.

B. In partic., *to alienate, estrange, render disaffected* (Ciceron.; syn.: alienare, inimicissimum reddere, disjungere; opp. conciliare, retinere); constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid* with *ab*, the *abl.* or *acc.* only, or quite *absol.* (α) With *ab:* si in homines caros acerbius invehare, nonne a te judices abalienes? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304; so id. ib. 2, 48 *fin.*; 3, 25, 98; id. Fam. 1, 8, 4; id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: valde benevolentiam conciliant abalienantque ab iis, in quibus, etc., id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: animum ab se, Liv. 45, 6, 1.—(β) With *abl.:* quo erant ipsi propter judicia abalienati, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199 B. and K.: quod Tissaphernes perjurio

suo et homines suis rebus abalienaret et deos sibi iratos redderet, Nep. Ages. 2, 5 (cf. supra, II. A., the passage of Liv. 22, 60, 15). —(γ) The *acc.* only: qui nos, quos favendo in communi causâ retinere potuerunt, invidendo abalienârunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: totam Africam, *to estrange*, Nep. Ham. 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: (noster amicus) mirandum in modum est animo abalienato, *alienated*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; cf.: indigna patientium abalienabantur animi, Liv. 25, 38, 4.—(δ) *Absol.* (very rare): timebant ne arguendo abalienarent, Liv. 8, 2 *fin.* (for which, in the foll. ch.: ita Campanos abalienavit).

‡ **ăbambŭlantes:** abscedentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26, 10 Müll.

ăbămĭta, ae, *f.* [avus-amita], *sister of an* abavus, or great-great-grandfather; also called amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

‡ **ăbante** [ab-ante, like incircum, insuper, etc.; cf. also the Heb. מִלִּפְנֵי and the Engl. from before]. **I.** *Prep.* with *abl.*, *from before:* abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphae, *away before the eyes of the father*, Inscr. Grut. 717, 11.—**II.** *Adv.*, *before:* ne (quis) abante aliam (arcam) ponat, Inscr. Orell. 4396.

Ăbantĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Abantia, another name of Eubœa:* classis, *Eubœan*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 46.

abarcet: prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; cf. abercet.

Ăbăris, ĭdis, *m.* **I.** *A Rutulian, slain by Euryalus; acc.* Abarim, Verg. A. 9, 344. —**II.** *A companion of Phineus, slain by Perseus; acc.* Abarin, Ov. M. 5, 86.

Ăbărītānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Abaris, a place in Africa:* harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172.

Ăbas, antis, *m.*,=Ἄβας. **I.** *The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, grandson of Danaüs, father of Acrisius, and grandfather of Perseus.* His shield was gained by Æneas, Verg. A. 3, 286.—**B.** Hence derivv. **1. Ăbantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Abas*, Ov. M. 15, 164.—**2. Ăbantĭădēs,** ae, *m. patron.*, *a male descendant of Abas.* **a.** *His son Acrisius*, Ov. M. 4, 607.—**b.** *His great-grandson Perseus* (by Danaë, daughter of Acrisius), Ov. M. 4, 673; 5, 138 al.—**II.** *A Centaur, son of Ixion*, Ov. M. 12, 306.—**III.** *An Ethiopian*, Ov. M. 5, 126.—**IV.** *A companion of Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 505.—**V.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 121.—**VI.** *A Tuscan chieftain*, Verg. A. 10, 170 and 427.

† **ăbascantus,** a, um, = ἀβάσκαντος, *unenvied:* aeon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 10.

(**abathon,** false read. in Vitr. for ἄβατον.)

Abătŏs, i, *f.*,=Ἄβατος (inaccessible), *a rocky island in the Nile*, not far from Philæ, to which the priests only had access, Luc. 10, 323 (in Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 7, written as Greek, Ἄβατος).

ăb-ăvĭa, ae, *f.* [avus, avia], *mother of a great-grandfather*, or *of a great-grandmother*, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 17.

ăb-ăvuncŭlus, i, *m.*, *great-great-uncle;* also called avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

ăb-ăvus, i, *m.* **1.** (= avi avus, cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.) *Great-great-grandfather*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20; Cic. Brut. 58, 213; id. Har. Resp. 11, 22; 11, 38 (B. and K.); Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 15; called by Vergil *quartus pater*, A. 10, 619.—**2.** In g e n., *forefather*, *ancestor*, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 37; Sen. Clem. 1, 10.

abax, acis, v. abacus *init.*

(**Abba,** ae, false read. in Liv. 30, 7, 10, instead of *Obba*, q. v.)

abba, *indecl.*, = ἀββᾶ [Chald. Abba, Heb. ab], *father*, Vulg. Marc. 14, 36; ib. Rom. 8, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 6.

abbās, ātis, *m.* [id.], *the head of an ecclesiastical community*, *an abbot* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. 16, 114; Inscr. Mommsen, 3485 (A.D. 468).—Hence, **abbātissa,** ae, *f.*, *an abbess*, Inscr. Mommsen, 3896 (A.D. 570); and **abbātĭa,** ae, *f.*, *an abbey* (eccl. Lat.), Hier.

Abbassus, i, *f.*,=Ἄμβασον, *Abbassus, a town in Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 15 *fin.*

abbrĕvĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abbrevio], *an abbreviation*, *a diminution*, Vulg. Isa. 10, 23.

ab-brĕvĭo, āre, *v. freq. a.* [ab *or* ad-brevio], *to shorten*, *abridge*, Veg. Mil. 3 prol.; Vulg. Isa. 10, 22; ib. Rom. 9, 28.

(**ab-cīdo,** ĕre, cīdi, an incorrect form for *abscido*, q. v.)

Abdalonȳmus (**Abdol-**), i, *m.*, *a Sidonian of royal descent, made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 4, 1, 19 sq.; Just. 11, 10, 8.

Abdēra, ōrum, *n.*, and ae, *f.*,=Ἄβδηρα. **I.** *Abdera, a town on the southern coast of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the Nestus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. It was the birthplace of the philosophers Protagoras, Democritus, and Anaxarchus; n.*, Liv. 45, 29, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 3; *f.*, Ov. Ib. 469; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94 dub.; 4, 11, 18, § 42: hic Abdera, non tacente me, *here was Abdera itself*, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 (4, 16, 6).—**2.** *Folly*, *stupidity*, *madness*, Cic. l. l. (cf.: id est Ἀβδηριτικόν, i. e. *stupid*, id. Att. 7, 7, 4, and Arn. 5, p. 164; Juv. 10, 50; Mart. 10, 25, 4).—**B.** Hence, derivv. **1. Abdērīta** and **Abdērītes,** ae, *m.*,=Ἀβδηρίτης, *an Abderite:* Democritus Abderites, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17: Abderites Protagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; cf. id. Brut. 8: de Protagora Abderita, id. de Or. 3, 32, 128: Abderitae legati, Liv. 43, 4, 8; cf. id. § 12 sq.; Vitr. 7, 5, 6; Just. 15, 2 al.—**2. Abdērītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Abdera*, meton. for *stupid*, *foolish:* Abderitanae pectora plebis habes, Mart. 10, 25, 4.—**II.** *A city of* Hispania Baetica, *on the southern coast*, now *Adra*, Mel. 2, 6, 7; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8.

abdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abdĭco], *a renouncing*, *disowning.* **1.** Jurid. t. t.: hereditatis, Cod. Just. 6, 31, 6: liberorum, *disinheriting*, ib. 6, 8, 47; Quint. 7, 4, 27; 3, 6, 77; 7, 1, 15; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 150 al.; cf. Dirksen, Versuch., etc., Leipz. 1823, p. 62 sq.—* **2.** Polit. t. t., *a renunciation of an office*, *abdication:* dictaturae, Liv. 6, 16 *fin.*

abdĭcātīvē, *adv.*, v. abdicativus.

abdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abdĭco]. In later philos. lang. = negativus, *negative* (opp. to dedicativus, *affirmative*), Pseudo-Cysp. Dogm. Plat. p. 30 Elm. (266 Ord.); Mart. Cap. 4, p. 121.—*Adv.:* **abdĭcātīvē,** *negatively:* concludere, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 128.

abdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that renounces* or *disclaims* any thing (eccl. Lat.): misericordiae (humanitas), Salv. adv. Avar. 11, p. 76.

1. ab-dĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (prop. *to indicate*, *announce* something as *not belonging* to one; hence), **I.** In g e n., *to deny*, *disown*, *refuse*, *reject.*—With *acc.* and *inf.:* mortem ostentant, regno expellunt, consanguineam esse abdicant, *deny her to be*, Pac. ap. Non. 450, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.): abdicat enim voluptati inesse bonitatem, Pseudo-Apul. de Dogm. Plat. 3 *init.*—With *acc.* (so very freq. in the elder Pliny): naturam abdico, Pac. ap. Non. 306, 32 (Trag. p. 120 Rib.): ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abdico atque eicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102: legem agrariam, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 116: corticem, id. 13, 22, 43, § 124: ea (signa) in totum, id. 10, 4, 5, § 16; cf.: utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari (aurum), *be got rid of*, id. 33, 1, 3, § 6: omni venere abdicata, id. 5, 17, 15, § 73 al.

II. In partic. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *to renounce* one, partic. a son, *to disinherit* (post-Aug.): qui ex duobus legitimis alterum in adoptionem dederat, alterum abdicaverat, Quint. 3, 6, 97; cf.: minus dicto audientem filium, id. 7, 1, 14: ex meretrice natum, id. 11, 1, 82 al.: quae in scholis abdicatorum, haec in foro exheredatorum a parentibus ratio est, id. 7, 4, 11.—*Absol.:* pater abdicans, Quint. 11, 1, 59; cf.: filius abdicantis, id. 4, 2, 95; and: abdicandi jus, id. 3, 6, 77.—Hence, patrem, *to disown*, Curt. 4, 10, 3.

B. Polit. t. t.: abdicare se magistratu, or *absol.* (prop. to detach one's self from an office, hence), *to renounce* an office, *to resign*, *abdicate* (syn.: deponere magistratum): consules magistratu se abdicaverunt, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; so, se magistratu, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31; Liv. 4, 15, 4 al.: se dictaturâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 2, 31, 10; 9, 26, 18 al.: se consulatu, id. 2, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 22, 2: se praeturâ, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14: se aedilitate, Liv. 39, 39, 9 etc. Likewise: se tutelâ, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; and fig.: se scriptu, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 4; cf.: eo die (Antonius) se non modo consulatu, sed etiam libertate abdicavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12. — *Absol.:* augures rem ad senatum; senatus, ut abdicarent consules: abdicaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11.—**b.** With *acc.* a few times in the historians: (patres) abdicare consulatum jubentes et deponere imperium, Liv. 2, 28 *fin.:* abdicando dictaturam, id. 6, 18, 4.—In *pass.:* abdicato magistratu, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf.: inter priorem dictaturam abdicatam novamque a Manlio initam, Liv. 6, 39: causa non abdicandae dictaturae, id. 5, 49 *fin.*

2. ab-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* A word peculiar to augural and judicial lang. (opp. addīco). * **I.** Of an unfavorable omen, *not to assent to:* cum tres partes (vineae) aves abdixissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31.—**II.** In judicial lang.: abdicere vindicias ab aliquo, *to take away by sentence* (= abjudicare), Dig. 1, 2, 24 (cf. Liv. 3, 56, 4).

abdĭtē, *adv.*, v. abdo, *P. a. fin.*

abdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abdo]. **I.** *Removed* or *separated from* = remotus, sejunctus: a patre, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65.—**II.** ABDITIVI: abortivi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll. (without an example).

abdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of abdo.

ab-do, ĭdi, ĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [2. do]. **I.** L i t., *to put away*, *remove:* and abdere se, *to go away*, *betake one's self* to some place: ex conspectu eri sui se abdiderunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 5: pedestres copias paulum ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt, *removed*, *withdrawn*, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 2; so with *ab:* ascensu abdito a conspectu, Liv. 10, 14, 14: procul ardentes hinc precor abde faces, *remove*, Tib. 2, 1, 82.—The *terminus ad quem* is usually expressed by *in* with *acc.:* abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam quo potuit longissime a castris, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4; so, se in contrariam partem terrarum, id. Mur. 41, 89: se in classem, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: se in Menapios, *to depart*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 5: in silvam Arduennam, id. ib. 5, 3, 4: exercitum in interiora, *to withdraw*, Vell. 2, 110, 3: ea in insulam Seriphon abdita est (= ex humanâ societate quasi expulsa), *banished*, *exiled*, Tac. A. 2, 85: se in bibliothecam, i. e. *to retire to*, Cic. Fam. 7, 28; cf.: se totum in litteras, id. ib. 7, 33, 2.—Rarely with other *prepositions* or with *local adv.:* Audisne haec, Amphiaraë, sub terram abdite? Poët. (Att.?) ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60; so with *sub*, Lucr. 4, 419: se rus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 99: se domum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: se Arpinum, id. Att. 9, 6, 1.

II. T r a n s f., *to hide*, *conceal*, *keep secret*, etc. (syn.: occulto, recondo); constr. *aliquid*, without or with *in* and *abl.*, with other *prepositions*, with *abl.* only, or *dat.*, with a *local adv.* (α) *Aliquid:* quae partes corporis . . . aspectum essent deformem habiturae, eas contexit atque abdidit (natura), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: amici tabellas, id. Pis. 17, 39: lacrimas, operire luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: abduntur (delphini) occultanturque incognito more, Plin. H. N. 9, 8, 7, § 22; cf.: occultare et abdere pavorem, Tac. H. 1, 88: pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda et abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so, sensus suos penitus, Tac. A. 1, 11: aliquid dissimulata offensione, id. ib. 3, 64. — (β) With *in* and *abl.:* cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdidisset, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf.: qui dispersos homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos . . . compulit unum in locum, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: abditi in tabernaculis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf.: in silvis, id. ib. 2, 19, 6: penitus qui in ferrost abditus aër, Lucr. 6, 1037 al.—(γ) With other *prepp.:* cultrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 10, 715: ferrum curvo tenus hamo, id. ib. 4, 719.—(δ) With *abl.:* caput cristatâ casside, Ov. M. 8, 25: corpus corneâ domo, Phaedr. 2, 6, 5: gladium sinu, Tac. A. 5, 7: latet abditus agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: hunc (equum) abde domo, Verg. G. 3, 96: ita se litteris abdiderunt, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 6, 12; v. Halm ad h. l.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet.): lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, *he buried*, Verg. A. 2, 553.—(ζ) With *local adv.:* corpus humi, Flor. 4, 12, 38.—Hence,

abdĭtus, a, um, *P. a.*, ***hidden, concealed, secreted, secret*** (syn.: reconditus, absconditus, occultus, retrusus): sub terram abditi, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: vis abdita quaedam, Lucr. 5, 1233: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: sunt innumerabiles de his rebus libri neque abditi neque obscuri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: haec esse penitus in mediâ philosophiâ retrusa atque abdita, id. ib. 1, 19, 87 al.: oppida, *remote*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 14.—*Comp.* abditior, Aug. Conf. 5, 5; 10, 10.—*Sup.* abditissimus, Aug. Enchir. c. 16.—**II.** In the *neutr.:* **abdĭtum,** i, *subst.:* terrai abdita, Lucr. 6, 809; so, abdita rerum (=abditae res), Hor. A. P. 49: in abdito coire, *in concealment, secretly*, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13.—*Adv.:* **abdĭtē,** *secretly:* latuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 181; Ambros. Job et Dav. 1, 9, 29.

Abdŏlōnymus, v. Abdalonymus.

abdōmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [etym. uncertain; perh. for adipomen, from adeps, or perh. from abdo, to conceal, cover], *the fat lower part of the belly, the paunch, abdomen*, λαπάρα. **I.** Lit., of men and animals: abdomina thynni, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 22; so Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Cels. 4, 1 *fin.;* Plin. 8, 51, 77 *fin.;* 11, 37, 84 *fin.;* Juv. 4, 107; Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.—**II.** Meton. for *gluttony, sensuality:* ille heluo natus abdomini suo, non laudi, Cic. Pis. 17, 41; so, natus abdomini, Treb. Gall. 17; cf. also Cic. Pis. 27, 66; id. Sest. 51, 110.—With respect to carnal lust: jamdudum gestit moecho hoc abdomen adimere, Plaut. Mil. 5, 5; but opp. to lechery (libido): alius libidine insanit, alius abdomini servit, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4.

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (ABDOVCIT =abduit, in the epitaph of Scipio, Inscr. Orell. 550; *perf.* abduxti, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 16; *imper.* abduce, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 108; id. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 63; but also abduc, id. Eun. 2, 3, 86), *to lead one away, to take* or *bring with one, to carry off, take* or *bring away, remove*, etc.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., of personal objects; constr. *aliquem, ab, ex, de; in, ad:* SVBIGIT . OMNE . LOVCANAM . OPSIDESQVE . ABDOVCIT (=subigit omnem Lucanam obsidesque abducit), epitaph of Scipio, l. l.: hominem P. Quinctii deprehendis in publico; conaris abducere, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: cohortes secum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15 *med.* al.: abduce me hinc ab hac, quantum potest, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 108: abductus a mari atque ab iis copiis, quas, etc. . . . frumento ac commeatu abstractus, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: tamquam eum, qui sit rhetori tradendus, abducendum protinus a grammaticis putem, Quint. 2, 1, 12: ut Hispanos omnes procul ab nomine Scipionis ex Hispaniâ abduceret, Liv. 27, 20, 7: tu dux, tu comes es; tu nos abducis ab Histro, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119: ut collegam vi de foro abducerent, Liv. 2, 56, 15: sine certamine inde abductae legiones, id. 2, 22, 2: credo (illum) abductum in ganeum aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5: abduxi exercitum ad infestissimam Ciliciae partem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: ipsos in lautumias abduci imperabat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56 *fin.;* so, liberos eorum in servitutem, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 3: servum extra convivium, Sen. Contr. 4, 25.—Poet. with *acc.* only: tollite me, Teucri; quascumque abducite terras (=in terras), Verg. A. 3, 601.—**b.** Of animals: donec (avem) in diversum abducat a nidis, Plin. 10, 33, 51 *fin.*—**c.** Sometimes also of inanim. objects: clavem, *to take away*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: pluteos ad alia opera, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: capita retro ab ictu, *to draw back*, Verg. A. 5, 428: togam a faucibus ac summo pectore, Quint. 11, 3, 145: aquam alicui (=deducere, deflectere), *to divert, draw off*, Dig. 39, 2, 26.—Poet.: somnos, *to take away, deprive of*, Ov. F. 5, 477.

B. In partic. **1.** *To take with one* to dine: tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: advenientem ilico abduxi ad cenam, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 9 al.

2. *To take aside* (in mal. part.): aliquam in cubiculum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; so Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33; Suet. Aug. 69; Just. 21, 2 *fin.* al.

3. *To carry away forcibly, to ravish, rob:* ad quem iste deduxerat Tertiam, Isidori mimi filiam, vi abductam ab Rhodio tibicine, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 31, § 81; Verg. A. 7, 362: aliquam alicui (marito, etc.), Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 47, 10, 1 al.: aliquam gremiis, Verg. A. 10, 79.—So also of stolen cattle, *to drive away:* cujus (Geryonis) armenta Hercules abduxerit, Plin. 4, 22, 36 *fin.;* so, abducta armenta, Ov. H. 16, 359.

4. In jurid. lang.: auferre et abducere, *to take and drive away* (auferre of inanimate things, abducere of living beings, as slaves, cattle), Cic. Quint. 27, 84; Dig. 21, 2, 57, § 1.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead away, separate, distinguish:* animum ad se ipsum advocamus, secum esse cogimus, maximeque a corpore abducimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31; so, aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum, id. N. D. 2, 17: divinationem caute a conjecturis, id. Div. 2, 5, 13.

B. In partic. **1.** *To seduce, alienate* from fidelity or allegiance: legiones a Bruto, Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6: exercitum ab illo, id. ib. 10, 4, 9: equitatum a consule, id. ib. 11, 12, 27 al.

2. From a study, pursuit, duty, etc., *to withdraw, draw off, hinder* (syn.: avoco, averto): vos a vostris abduxi negotiis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 1; cf.: a quo studio te abduci negotiis intellego, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5; and: abducuntur homines nonnumquam etiam ab institutis suis magnitudine pecuniae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12 (followed by ab humanitate *deducere*); so, aliquem a meretricio quaestu, id. Phil. 2, 18: aliquem a populorum rebus, id. Rep. 5, 2: ab isto officio incommodo, id. Lael. 2, 8 al.

3. *To bring down, reduce, degrade* (Ciceron.): ne ars tanta . . . a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; so, aliquem ad hanc hominum libidinem ac licentiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210.

abductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abduco, I. B. 3.]. **I.** *A forcible carrying off, ravishing, robbing*, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5, § 5; 11, 10, 1.—**2.** (Of a woman.) *Abduction:* in abductione Hesionae, Dares Phryg. 4.—**II.** *A retirement*, Vulg. Eccli. 38, 20.

abductus, a, um, *Part.* of abduco.

Abeātae, arum, *m.*, *the Abeatæ*, inhabitants of Abea in Achaia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

ăbĕcĕdārĭus, a, um [a, b, c, d], *belonging to the alphabet, alphabetical* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* psalmi, Aug. Retract. 1, 20.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. ăbĕcĕdārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who learns the a, b, c* (eccl. Lat.).—**B. ăbĕcĕdārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *elementary instruction*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**C. ăbĕcĕdārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a, b, c, the alphabet* (eccl. Lat.).

Ăbēl, *indecl.* or ēlis, and **Ăbēlus,** i, *m.*, *Abel, son of Adam*, Vulg.—Hence, Abelīca virtus, Mythogr. Vatic. 3, 6, 15.

Ăbella, ae, *f.*, *a town in Campania, near Nola, abounding in fruit-trees and nuts*, now *Avella*, Sil. 8, 545: malifera, Verg. A. 7, 740.—Hence, **Abellāna** nux or Avellana, also Abellina, *the filbert*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88; and **Abellani,** *the inhabitants of Abella*, Just. 20, 1.

Abellīnum, i, *n.*, *Abellinum, a city of the Hirpini, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; hence, **Abellīnātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Abellinum*, id. 3, 16, 11, § 105; another town of this name in Italy is referred to by Pliny, l. l.

Abellĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a Gallic deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1952 sq.

‡ **ăbemĭto** significat demito vel auferto (*take away*); EMERE enim antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; cf. adimo.

ăb-ĕo, īvi or ii, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* (abin= abisne, Plaut. and Ter.; abiit, dissyl., v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 153), *to go from* a place, *to go away, depart.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *ab, ex*, the simple *abl.*, the *acc.* with *in*, the local adv. *hinc*, and *absol.:* abeo ab illo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 70: abi in malam rem maxumam a me, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72 (v. infra); so id. Bacch. 4, 9, 107: abin e conspectu meo? id. Am. 1, 3, 20 (but also abin ab oculis? id. Trin. 4, 2, 149; id. Truc. 2, 5, 24): abituros agro Argivos, id. Am. 1, 1, 53: abire in aliquas terras, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: insanus, qui hinc abiit modo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61: abi prae, jam ego sequar, *go on, I will soon follow*, id. Am. 1, 3, 45.—With *supine:* abiit exsulatum, *into exile*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 6; Liv. 2, 15 *fin.;* cf.: abi deambulatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26.—*Absol.:* (Catilina) abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: praetor de sellâ surrexit atque abiit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55 *fin.:* quae dederat abeuntibus, Verg. A. 1, 196 al.: sub jugum abire, Liv. 3, 2, 8 *fin.*—With *inf.:* abi quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26.—Of things: cornus sub altum pectus abit, *penetrates deeply*, Verg. A. 9, 700.

B. In partic. **1.** *To pass away*, so that no trace remains; *to disappear, vanish, cease.* **a.** Of man, *to die:* qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum (i. e. in Orcum), Plaut. Cas. prol. 19; cf.: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 30; so also Cic.: abiit e vitâ, Tusc. 1, 30, 74 al.—**b.** Of time, *to pass away, elapse:* dum haec abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: menses, id. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: abit dies, Cat. 61, 195: tota abit hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14.—**c.** Of other things: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: nausea jam plane abiit? Cic. Att. 14, 10, 2; so id. Fam. 9, 20; Ov. M. 7, 290 al.

2. *To be changed from* one's own ways or nature into something else, *to be transformed, metamorphosed;* always constr. with *in* (chiefly poet., esp. in Ov. M., as a constant expression for metamorphosis): terra abit in nimbos imbremque, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 24 Müll.: in corpus corpore toto, *to pass with their whole body into another*, Lucr. 4, 1111: aut abit in somnum, *is, as it were, wholly dissolved in sleep, is all sleep*, id. 3, 1066: E in V abiit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236; id. ib. 2, 674: jam barba comaeque in silvas abeunt, id. ib. 4, 657; 4, 396; so id. ib. 3, 398; 8, 555; 14, 499; 14, 551 al.: in vanum abibunt monentium verba, *will dissolve into nothing*, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.;* hence, in avi mores regem abiturum, *would adopt the ways of*, Liv. 1, 32.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to depart from, to leave off, to turn aside:* ut ab jure non abeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; so, ab emptione, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6; 18, 2, 14, § 2 sq.: a venditione, ib. 18, 5, 1: sed abeo a sensibus, *leave*, i. e. *speak no more of*, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 9; so often with *longe:* non longe abieris, *you need not go far* to seek for examples, id. Fam. 7, 19; cf.: ne longius abeam, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Caec. 33, 95 al.: quid ad istas ineptias abis? *why do you have recourse to—?* id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: abit causa in laudes Cn. Pompeii, Quint. 9, 2, 55: illuc, unde abii, redeo, *I set out*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108: pretium retro abiit, *has fallen*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7.

B. In partic. **1.** With *abl.*, *to retire from* an office or occupation: abiens magistratu, Cic. Pis. 3, 6; id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; Liv. 2, 27 *fin.;* 3, 38 *fin.* al.; so, abire consulatu, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; cf. flaminio, Liv. 26, 23 *fin.:* sacerdotio, Gell. 6, 7, 4: honore, Suet. Aug. 26: tutelâ, Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 8; cf.: tutelâ vel curâ, ib. 26, 10, 3, § 18 al.

2. Of the consequence or result of an action, *to turn out, end, terminate:* mirabar hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4; cf.: non posse ista sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1; so id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; Cat. 14, 16 al.

3. In auctions, t. t., *not to be knocked down to one:* si res abiret ab eo mancipe, *should not fall to him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; cf.: ne res abiret ab eo, *that he may purchase it*, id. 2, 3, 64; so Dig. 18, 2, 1; 50, 17, 205.

4. The *imper.* abi is often a simple exclamation or address, either with a friendly or reproachful signif. **a.** Abi, ludis me, credo, *Begone, you are fooling me!* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 32; so Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 205.—**b.** *Begone! be off!* abi modo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 20: abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12; hence in the malediction, abi in malam rem! *go be hanged!* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163 (cf. Cic.: quin tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum? Phil. 13, 21); v. crux and cruciatus.

Ăbĕōna, ae, *f.* [abeo], *the goddess of departing* children, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

* **ăb-ĕquĭto,** āre, *v. n.*, *to ride away:* ut praetores pavidi abequitaverint Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31, 10; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.

‡ **ăbercet** = prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

ăberrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aberro, II. B.], *a relief* from something, *a diversion;* perh. only in Cicero (and in him only in two passages): a dolore, Att. 12, 38, 3 (cf. ib. § 1: non equidem levor, sed tamen aberro): a molestiis, id. Fam. 15, 18, 1.

ăb-erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to wander from the way, to go astray.* **I.** Lit.: puer inter homines aberravit a patre, Plaut. Men. prol. 31: taurus, qui pecore aberrâsset, Liv. 41, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Like abeo, II. A.) *To wander from, stray,* or *deviate from* a purpose, subject, etc. (Ciceronian): a regulâ et praescriptione naturae, Cic. Acc. 2, 46, 140: ne ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberret oratio, id. Caecin. 19; so id. Off. 1, 28; 1, 37; id. Fin. 5, 28 al.—Also without *ab:* vereor ne nihil conjecturâ aberrem, Cic. Att. 14, 22 (with a conjecturâ, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100): etiam si aberrare ad alia coeperit, ad haec revocetur oratio, id. Off. 1, 37 *fin.:* rogo, ut artificem (sc. pictorem), quem elegeris, ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare, *that the painter should not depart from the original, even to improve it,* Plin. Ep. 4, 28 *fin.*—**B.** *To divert* the mind or attention, *to forget for a time:* at ego hic scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, sed tamen aberro, *I am indeed not free from sorrow, but I divert my thoughts,* Cic. Att. 12, 38; so id. ib. 12, 45 (cf. aberratio).

abfōre and **abfŏrem,** v. absum.

‡ **abgrĕgāre** est a grege ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.

(**abhĭĕmo,** a false read. for hiemo, Plin. 18, 35, 81, § 354.)

ăb-hinc, *temp. adv.* **I.** Of future time, *henceforth, hence, hereafter* (ante-class.): seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. 175 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.); so, aufer abhinc lacrimas. —But more usu., **II.** Of past time, *ago, since;* with *acc.* or *abl.,* and the *cardin. num.* (except the comic poets most freq. in Cic., both in his Orations and Letters). (α) With *acc.:* sed abhinc annos factumst sedecim, Plaut. Cas. prol. 39; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 42; id. Hec. 5, 3, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 28; cf.: abhinc triennium, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: abhinc annos quattuordecim, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34; cf. id. Balb. 6, 16; id. Phil. 2, 46, 119; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 36 al.—(β) With *abl.:* qui abhinc sexaginta annis occisus foret, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 63; so, abhinc annis xv., Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: comitiis jam abhinc diebus triginta factis, *thirty days ago,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 52 *fin.* In Lucr. 3, 967: aufer abhinc lacrimas, it is prob. only a fuller expression for hinc, as in Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: jurgium hinc auferas, since there is no other example where abhinc is used of *place.* Vid. upon this article, Hand, Turs. 1, 63–66.

ăb-horrĕo, ui, ēre, 2, *v. n.* and *a., to shrink back from* a thing, *to shudder at, abhor.* **I.** Lit. (syn. aversor; rare but class.); constr. with *ab* or *absol.,* sometimes with the *acc.* (not so in Cicero; cf. Haase ad Reisig Vorles. p. 696): retro volgus abhorret ab hac, *shrinks back from,* Lucr. 1, 945; 4, 20: omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, etc., Cic. Clu. 14, 41: quid tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: pumilos atque distortos, Suet. Aug. 83; so id. Galb. 4; Vit. 10.

II. Transf., in gen. **A.** *To be averse* or *disinclined to* a thing, *not to wish* it, usu. with *ab:* a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoriâ, id. And. 5, 1, 10; and so often in Cic.: Caesaris a causâ, Cic. Sest. 33: a caede, id. ib. 63: ab horum turpitudine, audaciâ, sordibus, id. ib. 52, 112: a scribendo abhorret animus, id. Att. 2, 6: animo abhorruisse ab optimo statu civitatis, id. Phil. 7, 2: a ceterorum consilio, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 al. **B.** In a yet more general sense, *to be remote from* an object, i. e. *to vary* or *differ from, to be inconsistent* or *not to agree with* (freq. and class.): temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insaniâ, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: oratio abhorrens a personâ hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tuâ, id. Verr. 2, 3, 20: Punicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum prolatione, Liv. 22, 13; so id. 29, 6; 30, 44: a fide, *to be incredible,* id. 9, 36: a tuo scelere, *is not connected with,* Cic. Cat. 1, 7 al. —Hence, like dispar, with *dat.:* tam pacatae profectioni abhorrens mos, *not accordant with,* Liv. 2, 14.—**2.** *To be free from:* Caelius longe ab istâ suspicione abhorrere debet, Cic. Cael. 4.—**3.** *Absol.* (a) *To alter:* tantum abhorret ac mutat, *alters and changes,* Cat. 22, 11.—(β) *To be unfit:* sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf.: absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv. 30, 44, 6; and: carmen abhorrens et inconditum, id. 27, 37, 13.

ăb-horresco, ĕre, = horresco (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 12.

* **ăb-horridē,** *adv., in an unfit manner, improperly,* Charis. p. 41 P.

ăbĭcio or **abjĭc-** (in the best MSS. abicio; cf. ăbĭci, Ov. P. 2, 3, 37; ăbĭcit, Juv. 15, 17), ĕre, jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [ab-jacio], *to cast away, to throw away, throw down.* **I.** Lit.: in sepulcrum ejus abjecta gleba non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 23 Müll.: scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, id. ib. 34; so, se ad pedes, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: se e muro in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34; so, corpus in mare, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: impelluntur, feriuntur, abiciuntur, cadunt, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: se abjecit exanimatus, *he threw himself down as if lifeless,* id. Sest. 37.—*Absol.:* si te uret sarcina, abicito, *throw it down,* Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 7.—Also with *in* and *abl.,* when the place from which a thing is thrown is designated: anulum in mari, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92 Madv. *N. cr.;* so, ut se abiceret in herba, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: statuas in propatulo domi, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: cadaver in viâ, Suet. Ner. 48; cf.: ubi cadaver abjeceris, Tac. A. 1, 22.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., *to cast off, throw away, give up,* etc.: ut primum tenebris abjectis inalbabat, *as soon as the day, having dispelled the darkness, was beginning to brighten,* Enn. Ann. v. 219 Vahl.: nusquam ego vidi abjectas aedîs, nisi modo hasce, *thrown away,* i. e. *sold too low,* Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 3: psaltria aliquo abiciendast, *must be got rid off* (*il faut se defaire d'elle,* Dacier), Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 19: salutem pro aliquo, id. Planc. 33: memoriam beneficiorum, id. Phil. 8, 11: versum, *to declaim it carelessly,* id. de Or. 3, 26 (cf. with id. ib. 3, 59: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abiciendus, *the period must be brought gradually to a close, not broken off abruptly*).

B. In partic. **1.** *To throw off, cast aside* care for, remembrance of, etc., *to give up, abandon:* abicimus ista, *we let that go,* Cic. Att. 13, 3: fama ingenii mihi est abicienda, *I must renounce,* id. ib. 9, 16: domum Sullanam desperabam jam . . . sed tamen non abjeci, *but yet I have not abandoned it,* i. e. its purchase, id. Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nugis, *nonsense apart,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141 (cf. amoto ludo, id. S. 1, 1, 27).

2. *To cast down to a lower grade, to degrade, humble,* Cic. Leg. 1, 9: hic annus senatus auctoritatem abjecit, *degraded* or *lowered the authority of the Senate,* id. Att. 1, 18; so also id. Tusc. 5, 18; id. de Or. 3, 26, 104. — Hence, abjectae res, *reduced circumstances* (opp. florentes), Nep. Att. 8; Cic. Quint. 30; Tac. A. 4, 68.

3. Abicere se, *to throw one's self away, degrade one's self,* v. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: ut enim fit, etc. — Hence, **abjectus,** a, um, *P. a., downcast, disheartened, desponding; low, mean, abject, worthless, unprincipled.* **A.** Quo me miser conferam? An domum? matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam et abjectam? Gracch. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo perculso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2. — **B.** Nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec inops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 62, 222 al.—*Comp.:* animus abjectior, Cic. Lael. 16; Liv. 9, 6.—*Sup.:* animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13 al.—*Adv.:* **abjectē.** **1.** *Dispiritedly, despondingly:* in dolore est providendum, ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; id. Phil. 3, 11, 28.—**2.** *Low, meanly:* quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8: incuriose et abjecte verbum positum, *improperly,* Gell. 2, 6, 1.

ăbĭēgnus, a, um, *adj.* (poet., also trisyllabic; collateral form ABIEGNEVS, Inscr. Napol.) [abies], *made of fir-wood* or *deal:* trabes, i. e. *a ship,* Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: equus, i. e. *the wooden horse before Troy,* Prop. 4, 1, 25 (cf. Verg. A. 2, 16): stipes, Att. ap. Fest. p. 219 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.): hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: scobis, Col. 12, 44, 4 al.

ăbĭens, euntis, *Part.* of abeo.

ăbĭēs, ĕtis (abietis, abiete, trisyllabic in poet., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; Verg. A. 2, 16 al.; so, abietibus, quadrisyl. sometimes, as Verg. A. 9, 674), *f.* [etym. uncer., perh. akin to ἀλδαίνω; cf. ἐλάτη = pinus], *the silver-fir:* Pinus picea, Linn.: ἐλάτη, *the tree* as well as *the wood* of it, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48; Pall. 12, 15, 1: abies consternitur alta, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 Vahl.): crispa, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 117 ib.): enodis, Ov. M. 10, 94. In Verg., on account of its dark foliage, called nigra: nigrâ abiete, A. 3, 599: abietibus patriis aequi juvenes, *tall as their native firs,* id. ib. 9, 674 (imitation of Hom. Il. 5, 560: ἐλάτῃσιν ἐοικότες ὑψηλῇσιν). — **II.** Poet., mĕton. (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20), like the Greek ἐλάτη, *any thing made of fir.* **1.** = epistula, *a letter* (written on a tablet *of fir*), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 66 (cf. Engl. *book,* i. e. *beech*).—**2.** = navis, *a ship,* Verg. G. 2, 68; id. A. 8, 91; cf. id. ib. 5, 663.—**3.** = hasta, *a lance,* Verg. A. 11, 667.

ăbĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [abies], *pertaining to fir-wood, deal:* negotio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.—*Subst.:* **ăbĭĕtārĭus,** ii, *m., a joiner,* Vulg. Exod. 35, 35.

* **ăbĭga,** ae, *f.* [abigo], *a plant which has the power of producing abortion;* Greek χαμαίπιτυς, *ground-pine:* Teucrium iva, Linn.; Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

* **ăbĭgĕātor,** ōris, *m.,* = abigeus or abactor, *a cattle-stealer,* Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

ăbĭgĕātus, ūs, *m.* [abigeus], *cattle-stealing,* Dig. 47, 14, 1 sq.; 49, 16, 5, § 2.

ăbĭgĕus, i, *m.* [abigo], *one that drives away* cattle, *a cattle-stealer,* Dig. 47, 14, 1; 48, 19, 16.

ăb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ago], *to drive away.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abigam jam ego illum advenientem ab aedibus, *I will drive him away as soon as he comes,* Plaut. Am. prol. 150: jam hic me abegerit suo odio, *he will soon drive me away,* id. As. 2, 4, 40; so Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47; Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 60 al.: uxorem post divortium, *to remove from the house,* Suet. Tib. 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To drive away* cattle: familias abripuerunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; 3, 23; Liv. 1, 7, 4; 4, 21; Curt. 5, 13 al.—**2.** Medic. t. t. **a.** *To remove* a disease: febres, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 106; 30, 11, 30 *fin.:* venenatorum morsus, id. 20, 5, 19.—**b.** *To force birth, procure abortion:* partum medicamentis, Cic. Clu. 11; so Plin. 14, 18, 22; Tac. A. 14, 63; Suet. Dom. 22 al. —**II.** Trop., *to drive away* an evil, *get rid of* a nuisance: pestem a me, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.): lassitudinem abs te, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 3: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19: pauperiem epulis regum, id. S. 2, 2, 44 al. — Hence, **ăbactus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of magistrates, *driven away, forced to resign* their office, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.—**B.** Abacta nox, i. q. finita, *finished, passed,* Verg. A. 8, 407.— **C.** Abacti oculi, poet., *deep, sunken,* Stat. Th. 1, 104.

Ăbĭi, ōrum, *m., a Scythian tribe in Asia,* Curt. 7, 6, 11; Amm. 23, 6, 53.

ăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abeo], *a going away, departure.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class. for abitus), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 16.—**II.** In partic., = mors, *death,* acc. to Gloss. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 380, 9 Müll.

* **ā-bīto,** ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [bēto, bīto], *to go away, depart:* ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72; cf. Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2225 P.

ăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [abeo], *a going away, departure.* **I.** Lit., in abstr. (class.): cum videam miserum hunc tam excruciarier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5; 4, 4, 24; Lucr. 1, 457 and 677; * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 al.—**II.** Transf., in concr., *the place through which one goes, the outlet, place of egress* (as aditus,

of entrance): omnemque abitum custode coronant, *they surround the outlet with guards*, Verg. A. 9, 380; so in *plur.*: circumjecta vehicula sepserant abitus, *barricaded the passages out*, Tac. A. 14, 37.

abjectē, *adv.*, v. abicio, *P. a. fin.*

abjectio, ōnis, *f.* [abicio]. * **I.** *A throwing away* or *rejecting*: figurarum (opp. additio), Quint. 9, 3, 18.—* **II.** Abjectio animi, *dejection, despondency* (joined h. l. with debilitatio), Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

abjectus, a, um, v. abicio, *P. a.*

abjicio, v. abicio.

* **abjūdicātīvus,** a, um, *adj.*, in later philos. lang. = negativus, *negative*, Pseudo-App. Dogm. Plat. p. 30 Elm. (267 Oud.).

ab-jūdico, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to deprive* one *of* a thing *by judicial sentence, to declare that* it *does not belong to* one, *to abjudicate*, lit. and trop. (opp. adjudico); constr. with *aliquid* or *aliquem ab aliquo*, or *alicui*: abjudicata a me modo est Palaestra, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 3; 4, 3, 100; id. As. 3, 3, 17: (Rullus) judicabit Alexandream regis esse, a populo Romano abjudicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16; cf.: rationem veritatis, integritatis... ab hoc ordine abjudicari, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 4: sibi libertatem, id. Caecin. 34 (in Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102, many since Budaeus, acc. to the MSS., read *abdico*; so B. and K.).

* **ab-jŭgo,** āre, 1, *v. a.*, lit., *to loose from the yoke*; hence, in gen., *to remove, to separate from*: quae res te ab stabulis abjugat? Pac. ap. Non. 73, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 104 Rib.).

abjunctus, a, um, *Part.* of abjungo.

ab-jungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to unyoke*: juvencum, Verg. G. 3, 518. — Hence, **II.** Transf., *to detach from* a thing, *to remove, separate*: abjuncto Labieno, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: Demosthenes se ab hoc refractariolo judiciali dicendi genere abjunxit, *abstained from*, * Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

abjūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [abjuro], *a forswearing*, Isid. Orig. 5, 6, 20.

* **ab-jurgo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to deny* or *refuse reproachfully*: arma alicui, Hyg. Fab. 107.

ab-jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (abjurassit for abjuraverit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9), *to deny any thing on oath*: rem alicui, ne quis mihi in jure abjurassit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9: pecuniam, id. Rud. prol. 14: creditum, Sall. C. 25, 4.—*Absol.*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10; cf.: mihi abjurare certius est quam dependere, * Cic. Att. 1, 8, 3.—Poet.: abjuratae rapinae, *abjured, denied on oath*, Verg. A. 8, 263.

ablactātio, ōnis, *f.* [ablacto], *the weaning of a child*, Vulg. Gen. 21, 8 al.

ab-lacto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to wean* (eccl. Lat.).

ablăquĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [ablaqueo], *a digging* or *loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree*, Col. 4, 4, 2; 4, 8, 2; Plin. 12, 15, 33, § 66 al. — **II.** Concr., *the trench itself made by digging*, Col. 5, 10, 17 Schneid.

ab-lăquĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [laqueus, a hollow], *to turn up the earth round a tree*, in order to form a *trench* for water, Cato, R. R. 5, 8, 29; Col. 2, 14, 3; 4, 4, 2; Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 140.

ablātio, ōnis, *f.* [aufero], *a taking away* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 11.

ablātīvus, i, *m.* [id.], with or without casus, *the ablative case* (as denoting that from which something *is taken away*), Quint. 1, 5, 59; 1, 7, 3; 1, 4, 26; 7, 9, 10 al.

ablātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who takes away* (eccl. Lat.).

ablātus, a, um, *Part.* of aufero.

ablēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [ablego], *a sending off* or *away*: juventutis ad bellum, Liv. 6, 39, 7.—A euphemism for *banishing, exile* (= relegatio): Agrippae, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149.

‡ **ablegmina:** partes extorum, quae diis immolantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

ab-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to send off* or *away, to remove*: aliquem foras, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 55; so id. Cas. prol. 62: aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 54: pecus a prato, Varr. R. R. 1, 47: honestos homines, *keep at a distance*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32: consilium, id. ib. 2, 2, 30: and in the pun, haec *legatio* a fratris adventu me *ablegat*, *this embassy sends me away from*, i. e. *prevents me from being present at, his arrival*, id. Att. 2, 18, 3: magna pars ablegati, Liv. 7, 39.—With *sup.*: pueros venatum, Liv. 1, 35, 2.—As a euphemism for in exsilium mittere, *to banish*, Just. 1, 5; Cod. Th. 16, 5, 57.

† **ablepsĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀβλεψία, *blindness*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 647 (in Suet. Claud. 39 written as Greek).

ab-ligūrrio (**-gurio**), īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To lick away, waste* or *spend in luxurious indulgence*: bona, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. 29 Vahl.); Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: patrimonium, App. Mag. p. 313 (but in Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10, the correct read. is *obligaverunt*). — **II.** In mal. part., Suet. Gram. 23.

* **abligūrrītio** (**-guri-**), ōnis, *f.* [abligurrio], *a consuming* or *spending in feasting*, Capitol. Macr. 15.

* **abligūrrītor** (**-guri-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift*, Ambros. Ep. 42.

* **ab-lŏco,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to lease out* or *let out on hire*: domum, Suet. Vit. 7.

* **ab-lūdo,** si, sum, 3, *v. n.*; meton. (like the Greek ἀπᾴδειν), *not to agree with* or *resemble, to differ from, be unlike*: haec a te non multum abludit imago, *is not much unlike thee*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320 (= abhorret, discrepat).

ab-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash off* or *away, to wash, cleanse, purify*. **I.** Lit.: pulverem lymphis, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13 (Trag. Rel. p. 108 Rib.): Ulixi pedes abluens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: donec me flumine vivo abluero, Verg. A. 2, 719: abluendo cruori balneas petit, Tac. H. 3, 32.—Poet.: abluere sitim, *to quench*, Lucr. 4, 876; and: abluere sibi umbras, *to remove darkness* (by bringing a light), id. 4, 378.—Of the washing away of earth by a shower, Varr. R. R. 1, 35.—In eccl. Lat., of baptism: munere divinitatis abluti, Cod. Th. 19, 6, 4. — **II.** Trop., of calming the passions: omnis ejusmodi perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, *be removed* (fig. derived from the religious rite of *washing in expiation of sin*), Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: maculam veteris industriae laudabili otio, *to wash out*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 3: perjuria, Ov. F. 5, 681 al.

ablūtio, ōnis, *f.* [abluo], *a washing, cleansing*, Macr. S. 3, 7. — Of baptism, cf. abluo, I. *fin.* (eccl. Lat.; in Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74, the correct reading is *adulatione*; v. Sillig ad h. l.).

* **ablūtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that washes off* or *purifies* (eccl. Lat.).

ablūtus, a, um, *Part.* of abluo.

ablŭvium, i, *n.* [abluo], = diluvium, *a flood* or *deluge*, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 300, n. 17 Rib.), Front. p. 69 Goes.; cf. Isid. in Magi Auct. vi. p. 503.

ab-mātertĕra, ae, *f.*, *a great-great-great-aunt* on the mother's side, also called matertera maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

* **ab-năto,** āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to swim off* or *away*, Stat. Achill. 1, 383.

abnĕgātio, ōnis, *f.* [abnego], *a denying, denial* (late Lat.), Arn. 1, p. 18.

abnĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *negative*: adverbium, *a negative adverb*, Prisc. p. 1020 P. al.

abnĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a denier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Fug. 12.

ab-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to refuse, be unwilling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): conjugium alicui, Verg. A. 7, 424: imbrem, Col. (poet.) 10, 51: comitem (se), Hor. C. 1, 35, 22; cf. Sil. 3, 110: depositum, *to deny*, Plin. Ep. 10, 97; so, partem pecuniae (pactae), Quint. 11, 2, 11; cf. Dig. 16, 3, 11 al.—With *inf.*: medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor Abnegat, Verg. G. 3, 456; so id. A. 2, 637.—*Absol.*: Abnegat, inceptoque, etc., Verg. A. 2, 654.

ab-nĕpos, ōtis, *m.*, *the son of a great-grandchild*, Suet. Tib. 3; id. Claud. 24; Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15 al.

ab-neptis, is, *f.*, *the daughter of a great-grandchild*, Suet. Ner. 35; Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15 al.

Abnŏba, ae, *m.*, *a mountain range in Germany, the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Tac. G. 1; cf. Mannert, Germ. p. 512.—**II.** Hence, **Abnŏba Diana,** or simply **Abnŏba,** ae, *f.*, *the goddess of this mountain*, Inscr. Orell. 1986 and 4974.

ab-nocto, āre, 1, *v. n.* [nox], *to pass the night abroad, to stay out all night*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Gell. 13, 12 *fin.*; Dig. 1, 18, 15.

ab-nōdo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut off knots*; in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, *to clear* trees *of knots*, Col. 4, 24, 10; 4, 22, 4.

* **ab-normis,** e, *adj.* [norma, v. ab, III. 1.], *deviating* or *departing from a fixed rule, irregular, abnormal*: abnormis sapiens, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3 (i. e. qui in nullius verba juravit, *belongs to no distinct sect* or *party*, cf. Cic. Lael. 5, 18: ad istorum normam sapientes).

ab-nŭĕo, v. abnuo.

* **abnŭĭtio,** ōnis, *f.* [abnuo], = negatio, *negation*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108, 7 Müll.

abnŭĭtūrus, a, um, = abnuturus, v. abnuo.

* **ab-nŭmĕro,** āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to cast up numbers, to reckon up*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 15, 3, 4.

ab-nŭo, ŭi, ŭĭtum (hence abnŭĭturus, Sall. Fragm. 1, 37 Kritz), or ūtum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (abnueo, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. or Ann. v. 283 Vahl.: abnuebunt, id. ib. or Trag. v. 371 id.), lit., *to refuse by a nod* (cf. Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4 *fin.*); hence, *to deny, refuse, to decline* doing a thing, *to reject*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (syn. recuso; opp. concedo), constr. *absol.*, with the *acc.*, the *inf.*, *quin*, or *de*. (α) *Absol.*: non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. Mil. 36, 100; so Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 21; id. Truc. prol. 6; Hor. S. 2, 5, 52; Tac. A. 11, 12; id. Agr. 4 al.—(β) With *acc.* (in Cic. only with general objects, as quid, nihil): cum intellegas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: nihil umquam abnuit meo studio voluntas tua, *refused*, id. Fat. 2, 3; so, aliquid alicui: regi pacem neque abnuere neque pollicere, Sall. J. 47 *fin.*: alia (opp. probo), id. ib. 83 *fin.*: abnuere cognomen Bruti, Liv. 1, 56, 8: imperium, id. 3, 66, 3; cf.: imperium auspiciumque, *to reject*, id. 28, 27, 4: regulae rationem, Quint. 1, 6, 33: omen, Verg. A. 5, 531: aliquem comitem inceptis, Sil. 3, 110. —(γ) With *inf.*: certare abnueo, Enn. l. l.: nec abnuebant melioribus parere, Liv. 22, 13 *fin.*; so id. 22, 37, 4.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: aeternam sibi naturam abnuit esse, Lucr. 3, 641; cf.: abnueret a se commissum esse facinus, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40; and: haud equidem abnuo egregium ducem fuisse Alexandrum, Liv. 9, 17, 5; so id. 5, 33, 4; 30, 20, 6; Quint. 5, 8, 3; 6, 2, 11 (opp. concedo); Verg. A. 10, 8 al.; cf. also: manu abnuit quidquam opis in se esse, Liv. 36, 34, 6.—*Impers.*: nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. 3, 72, 6. —* (δ) With *quin*: non abnuere se quin cuncta mala patefierent, Tac. A. 13, 14.— * (ε) With *de*: neque illi senatus de ullo negotio abnuere audebat, Sall. J. 84, 3.

B. Esp., abnuens, like the Gr. ἀπειπών, *declining* service, *giving up* (very rare): milites fessos itineris magnitudine et jam abnuentes omnia, Sall. J. 68, 3; cf.: fessos abnuentesque taedio et labore, *declining the combat*, Liv. 27, 49, 3.

II. Transf., of abstract subjects, *not to admit of, to be unfavorable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quod spes abnuit, Tib. 4, 1, 25: quando impetus et subita belli locus abnueret, Tac. H. 5, 13: hoc videretur, nisi abnueret duritia, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.

abnūtīvus, a, um [abnuo], = negativus; hence *subst.*: **abnūtīvum,** i, *n.*, *a denying, refusal*, Dig. 45, 1, 83; cf. *Abnutivum*: ἀπωμοτικόν, Gloss.

ab-nūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [id.], *to deny* (*by a nod*) *often, to refuse*: quid te adiri (Vahl. adirier; Rib. adiri tam) abnutas, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164 (where Cic. censures the word as less forcible than *vetas, prohibes, absterres*, and the like):

quid mi abnutas? Tibi ego abnuto? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 79.

* **ăb-ŏlĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, = aboleo, *to destroy:* civitatem, Tert. Apol. 35 (al. *obolefacere*).

ăb-ŏlĕo, ēvi (ui), ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, orig. (in contrast with ad-oleo) *to retard* or *to check the growth of;* hence, in a more extended sense, *to destroy, efface, abolish;* trop., *to terminate,* and, in the *pass.*, *to die, to decay* (not before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: cuncta viri monumenta, Verg. A. 4, 497: deum aedes vetustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. A. 2, 49; cf.: corpus alicujus igni, i. e. *to burn,* id. ib. 16, 6; so, libros, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 6: Homeri carmina, Suet. Calig. 34 al.—In *pass.:* aboleri, *to die* (opp. nasci), Plin. 7, prooem. § 4.—Poet.: viscera undis, *to remove the poisonous flesh by washing,* Verg. G. 3, 560.—**II.** Fig.: dedecus armis, Verg. A. 11, 789; cf.: labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24: memoriam, Suet. Calig. 60; Verg. A. 1, 720: magistratum alicui, Liv. 3, 38, 7: legem (= abrogare), Quint. 1, 5, 29; cf. decretum, Suet. Claud. 6; Galb. 23: crimen, Dig. 48, 6, 2, § 10: frumentationes, Suet. Aug. 42: vectigalia, id. Ner. 10: vim moremque asylorum, id. Tib. 37 al.: nonnulla ex antiquis caerimoniis paulatim abolita (= omissa, neglecta), Suet. Aug. 31; cf.: memoria nondum omnino abolita, id. Gram. 24.

ăb-ŏlesco, ēvi, no *sup.*, 3, *v. inch. n.* (vox Vergiliana) [aboleo], *to decay little by little, to vanish, cease* (like aboleo, not before the Aug. period): tantique abolescet gratia facti, * Verg. A. 7, 232: donec cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit, Liv. 1, 23, 3; cf.: cujus rei prope jam memoria aboleverat, id. 3, 55, 6; 9, 36, 1: poena, Gell. 20, 1 al.: abolescit, Crescite, etc., Tert. Exh. Cast. 6.

ăbŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an abrogating, annulling, abolishing, abolition* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: tributorum, Tac. A. 13, 50; cf.: quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, id. ib. 13, 51: legis, Suet. Aug. 34: sententiae, Tac. A. 6, 2 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An amnesty,* Suet. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 7, 3: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97.—**B.** In the Dig., *the withdrawal of an accusation* or *suit, suspension:* abolitio publica, ex lege, privata, Cod. Th. 9, 37, 3 sq.; Dig. 48, 16 al.; cf. Rein, Criminalrecht. p. 273 sq.

ăb-ŏlĭtor, ōris, *m.*, *one who takes away* a thing, or *casts* it *into oblivion:* mors, somnus, Tert. Hab. 3; Aus. Grat. 2.

ăbolla, ae, *f.* [ἀμβολή = ἀναβολή, prop. a throwing back and around], *a robe of thick woollen stuff* worn by soldiers, philosophers, etc. (called in Verg. A. 5, 421, duplex amictus; v. Serv. ad h. l.): toga detracta est et abolla data, Varr. ap. Non. 538, 16: purpurea, Suet. Calig. 35.—Of philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; 8, 48; Juv. 4, 76 al.: facinus majoris abollae, i. e. *a crime committed by a deep philosopher,* Juv. 3, 115.

‡ **aboloes,** for ab illis; antiqui enim litteram non geminabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.

ăbōmĭnābĭlĭs, e, *adj.* [abominor], *deserving imprecation* or *abhorrence, abominable,* Quint. Decl.; Vulg. Lev. 11, 10.

* **ăbōmĭnāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a detestable thing,* Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

ăbōmĭnandus and **ăbōmĭnanter,** v. abominor *fin.*

ăbōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abominor], *an abominating, an abomination,* Lact. 1, 17; also = abominamentum, Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

ăbōmĭno, āre, v. the foll. art.

ăb-ōmĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to deprecate* any thing *as an ill omen* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: cum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare, abominatus, etc., *when he had spoken the words "a ruined sepulchre," etc., wishing that this (the sepulchre,* or *the words spoken) might not be of evil omen,* Liv. 30, 25 *fin.;* so also id. 6, 18, 9; Suet. Claud. 46.—Hence: quod abominor, *which may God avert,* Ov. M. 9, 677; id. P. 3, 1, 105; Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 7 al.—With *inf.:* haec universa habere abominabitur, Sen. Ben. 7, 8.—**II.** In gen. (opp. to opto), *to abominate, abhor, detest,* Liv. 30, 30, 9; Col. 6, prooem. § 1; Quint. 4, 1, 33.—Hence derivv., **1. ăbōmĭnanter,** *adv.*, *abominably, detestably,* Cod. Th. 3, 12, 13.—**2. ăbōmĭnandus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *abominable,* Liv. 9, 38 *fin.;* Sen. Ben. 1, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 22; 9, 2, 80.

☞ **1.** Collat. *act.* form **ăbōmĭno,** are: multam abomina, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82.—**2. ăbōmĭnor** in *pass.* signif.: saevitia eorum abominaretur ab omnibus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.—So *Part.:* abominatus, *abominated, accursed:* Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8: semimares, Liv. 31, 12, 8: bubo funebris et maxime abominatus, Plin. 10, 12, 16.

ăb-ōmĭnōsus, a, um, = ominosus, *full of ill omens, portentous:* Februarius, Sol. 1, 40: vox, Diom. p. 472 P.

Ăbŏrīgĭnes, um, *m.* [ab-origo], *the primeval Romans, the Aborigines,* the nation which, previous to historical record, descended from the Apennines, and, advancing from Carseoli and Reate into the plain, drove out the Siculi; *the ancestors of the Romans,* Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 6; Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 3; Sall. C. 6; Liv. 1, 1. **I.** Used as an appellative, *original inhabitants,* Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120: Indigenae sunt inde . . . geniti, quos vocant *aborigines* Latini, Graeci αὐτόχθονας, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 328.—**II.** Hence, **ăbŏrīgĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *aboriginal:* sacellum, Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.

ăb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4, *v. n. dep.* **I.** (Opp. of orior.) *To set, disappear, pass away* (very rare): infimus aër, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 66 Müll.—Of the voice, *to fail, stop:* infringi linguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155.—**II.** Of untimely birth, *to miscarry* (v. ab, III. 1.); Varr. ap. Non. 71, 27; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205.

* **ăb-ŏriscor,** ci, *dep.* = aborior (after the analogy of nanciscor, proficiscor), *to perish, die,* Lucr. 5, 732; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

* **1. ăborsus,** a, um [aborior, in the sense of misbirth], *that has brought forth prematurely:* aborsus abactus venter, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

2. ăborsus, ūs, *m.* [id.], = abortus, *miscarriage,* Tert. de Fig. 3 *fin.;* Non. 448, 3.

1. ăbortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *premature delivery, miscarriage,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Clu. 12; Dig. 48, 19, 38, § 5.

2. ăbortĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.* [id.] *to miscarry,* Vulg. Job, 21, 10; in Plin. 8, 51, 77, *aboriendi* is the true reading (Jan.).

* **ăbortĭum,** i, *n.*, = abortio (eccl. Lat.).

ăbortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abortio], *pertaining to a premature delivery.* **I.** *Adj.* **A.** *Born prematurely* = abortus: Sisyphus, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 46; cf. Juv. 2, 32: ovum, *addled,* Mart. 6, 93.—**B.** *That causes abortion:* malvae, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 226; so id. 24, 5, 11, § 18: sternuisse a coitu abortivum, id. 7, 6, 5, § 42.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ăbortīvum,** i, *n.* **A.** *An abortion,* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 150; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 8 al.—**B.** (Sc. medicamentum.) *A means of procuring abortion* = abiga, Juv. 6, 368.

ăborto, āre, 1, *v. n.* [aborior], *to bring forth prematurely,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Firm. 3, 7, 6: filios, id. 6, 31 *fin.*

abortum, i, *n.*, v. the foll. art.

ăbortus, ūs, *m.* (**abortum,** i, *n.*, Dig. 29, 2, 30; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.) [aborior], *an abortion, miscarriage.* **I.** Lit.: dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38: Tertullae nollem abortum, *had not miscarried,* Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: abortum facere, *to suffer abortion, miscarry,* Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1; but also, *to produce* or *cause abortion,* Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118; 21, 18, 69, § 116 al.—**B.** Meton., of plants, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13.—* **II.** Trop., of writings, *an unfinished piece,* Plin. praef. § 28.

ab-pātrŭus, i, *m.*, *a great-great-grand-uncle* on the father's side; also called *patruus maximus,* Dig. 38, 10, 3 al.

ab-rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scratch off* or *away, to scrape away, rub off;* of the beard, *to shave.* **I.** Lit.: manibus quidquam abradere membris, Lucr. 4, 1103; so id. 4, 1110: supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: barbam in superiore labro, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162.—Of plants: partes radicum, *to grub up,* Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 82; cf. arida, Col. 10, 3: abrasae fauces, *made rough,* Luc. 6, 115: abrasa corpora, *peeled off,* ἀποσύρματα, Scrib. Comp. 215.—**II.** Meton., *to take* or *snatch away, to seize, extort, rob,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Caecinâ litium terrore, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: aliquid bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

Ābrăham or **Ābram,** *indecl.* or ae, *m.*, *Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).—**II.** Hence derivv. **A. Abrāhămīdes,** ae, *m.*, *a descendant of Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).—**B. Abrāhămēus** or **Abrāmēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).

abrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of abrado.

* **abrĕlictus,** a, um, = derelictus, *deserted, abandoned,* Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ab-rĕnuntĭo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, strengthened form of renuntio, *to renounce,* e. g. diabolo, in baptism (eccl. Lat.).

abreptus, a, um, *Part.* of abripio.

ab-rĭpio, pui, eptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to take away by violence, to drag away, to tear off* or *away* (stronger than its synn. abduco, abigo, abstraho). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, *hurry him away,* Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38: puella ex Atticâ hinc abrepta, *stolen,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30; cf.: abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum asportâsse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras, id. ib. 2, 4, 10, § 24: ab complexu alicujus, Liv. 3, 57, 3: milites vi fluminis abrepti, Caes. B. C. 1, 64; cf. Mel. 3, 5, 8; Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 170; Verg. A. 1, 108: aliquem ad quaestionem, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; cf.: aliquem ad humanum exitum, id. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.;* with *acc.* only: Cererem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111: cives, Nep. Milt. 4, 2: aliquid, id. Dat. 4, 2: abripere se, *to run, scamper away:* ita abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so id. Curc. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Transf., of property, *to dissipate, squander:* quod ille compersit miser, id illa universum abripiet, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to carry off, remove, detach:* repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terrâ abripuit atque in altum . . . abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt; tempestate abreptus est unus, id. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from those driven away in a storm at sea); so, abreptus amore caedum, Sil. 5, 229; cf. id. 6, 332: (filium) etiam si natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, i. e. *made unlike him,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12.

† **abrŏdĭaetus** (or better, **hab-**), i, *m.*, = ἁβροδίαιτος (living delicately), *an epithet of the painter Parrhasius,* Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 71.

ab-rōdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw off,* Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13; Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169; 37, 6, 21, § 82.

abrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrogo], *a formal repeal of a law,* Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2.

ab-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., polit. t. t.: *to annul in all its parts* a law now in force, *to repeal, to abrogate wholly* (whereas *derogo* means to abrogate partly and *abrogo* to counteract; v. these verbs), = ἀποκυρόω: rogando legem tollere, Front. Diff. 2195 P.; v. rogo (very freq. in Cic.): huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, *this law cannot be invalidated by an opposing one, nor modified by restrictions, nor wholly repealed,* Cic. Rep. 3, 22, from which example (cf. also id. ib. 2, 37; id. Att. 3, 23, 2, and many others in Liv.) it is evident that abrogare was constr. in the classical period with *acc.*, and not, as later, with *dat.;* cf. Liv. 9, 34 Drak.—**B.** Of a civil office: magistratum alicui, *to take it from one, to recall it:* si tibi magistratum abrogâsset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57; id. Dom. 83; so id. Off. 3, 10: Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentulo abrogando, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1 (so the correct read., not *Lentuli*).—**II.** Trop., in gen., *to take away, to deprive of:* male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, *deprive others of credit,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 41; so Cic. Rosc. Com. 15; id. Ac. 2, 11; Auct. ad Her. 1, 10.

abrōsus, a, um, *Part.* of abrodo.

† **abrŏtŏnītēs,** ae, *m.* [abrotonum], = ἀβροτονίτης, sc. οἶνος; *wine prepared with southernwood,* Col. 12, 35.

† **abrŏtŏnum** (or better, **hab-**), i, *n.*, **abrŏtŏnus,** i, *m.*, = ἀβρότονον, *a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell, southern-*

wood; perh. Artemisia abrotonum, Linn.: abrotoni graves, Lucr. 4, 125; so *m.*: gravem serpentibus urunt abrotonum, Luc. 9, 921: abrotonum aegro non audet dare (as a medicine), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; cf. Plin. 21, 10, 34, §§ 60 and 160; Scrib. Comp. 7 sq., 167.

ab-rumpo, ūpi, uptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to break off* something violently, *to rend, tear, sever* (poet.; seldom used before the Aug. per., only once in Cic., but afterw. by Verg., Ov., and the histt. often). **I.** Lit.: vincla abrupit equus (transl. of the Homeric δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας, Il. 6, 507), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 509 Vahl.); so, nec Lethaea valet Theseus abrumpere caro vincula Pirithoo, * Hor. C. 4, 7, 27; cf. Verg. A. 9, 118: abrupti nubibus ignes, *torn from*, Lucr. 2, 214; cf. with the fig. reversed, in Verg.: ingeminant abruptis nubibus ignes, A. 3, 199: abrupto sidere, i. e. *hidden by clouds*, id. ib. 12, 451: plebs velut abrupta a cetero populo, *broken off, torn from*, Liv. 3, 19, 9.—**II.** Trop.: (legio Martia) se prima latrocinio Antonii abrupit, *first freed itself*, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: abrumpere vitam, *to break the thread of life*, Verg. A. 8, 579; 9, 497; so later, abrumpere fata, Sen. Herc. Oet. 893, or, medios annos, Luc. 6, 610: abrumpere vitam a civitate, *to leave it, in order to live elsewhere*, Tac. A. 16, 28 *fin.*: fas, *to destroy, violate*, Verg. A. 3, 55: medium sermonem, *to break off, interrupt*, id. ib. 4, 388; cf. abruptus: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, *since all means of escape, except victory or death, were taken from us*, Liv. 21, 44, 8.—Hence, **abruptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *broken off from, separated*, esp. of places, *inaccessible*, or *difficult of access.* **A.** Lit., of places, *precipitous, steep* (syn.: praeceps, abscissus): locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv. 21, 36: (Roma) munita abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; Tac. A. 2, 23: petra undique abscissa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11.—Also *absol.*: **abruptum,** i, *n.*, *a steep ascent* or *descent;* cf. praeceps: vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, *she swallows down her gulf*, Verg. A. 3, 422.—**B.** Trop., *broken, disconnected, abrupt:* Sallustiana brevitas et abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: contumacia, *stubborn*, Tac. A. 4, 20.—*Comp.*, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.—*Sup.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5.—*Absol.*: per abrupta, *by rough, dangerous ways*, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.* (cf. supra: abrupta contumacia). — *Adv.*: **abruptē. 1.** Lit., *in broken manner, here and there:* palantes flammarum ardores, Amm. 17, 7, 8. — **2.** Trop., of conduct, *hastily, inconsiderately*, Just. 2, 15, 4; of discourse, *abruptly*, Quint. 3, 8, 6; 4, 1, 79; also, *simply*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19.—*Comp.*, Amm. 20, 11.

abruptē, *adv.*, v. abrumpo, *P. a. fin.*

abruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abrumpo], *a breaking* or *tearing off, a rending asunder.* **I.** Lit.: corrigiae, *of a shoe-latchet*, * Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84.—**II.** Trop.: augurii, *interruption*, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll. —Of divorce, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1.

abruptus, a, um, v. abrumpo, *P. a.*

abs, *prep.*, v. ab.

abs-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* (sync. abscêssem = abscessissem, Sil. 8, 109), *to go off* or *away, to depart.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abscede hinc, sis, sycophanta, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, id. Capt. 2, 3, 74: numquam senator a curia abscessit aut populus e foro, Liv. 27, 50, 4; so, a corpore (mortui), Tac. A. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: ut abscesserit inde (i. e. e castris) dictator, Liv. 22, 25, 9: illorum navis longe in altum abscesserat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 66.

B. In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to march off, to depart, retire:* non prius Thebani Spartâ abscessissent quam, etc., Nep. Iphicr. 2 *fin.*: longius ab urbe hostium, Liv. 3, 8, 8; cf.: a moenibus Alexandriae, id. 44, 19, 11. — *Absol.*: si urgemus obsessos, si non ante abscedimus quam, etc., Liv. 5, 4, 10; so Nep. Epam. 9. — *Impers.*: abscedi ab hoste, Liv. 22, 33, 10; cf. id. 27, 4, 1: nec ante abscessum est quam, etc., id. 29, 2, 16; so, a moenibus abscessum est, id. 45, 11, 7: manibus aequis abscessum, Tac. A. 1, 63.

2. *To disappear, withdraw, be lost from view:* cor (est) in extis: jam abscedet, simul ac, etc., *will disappear*, Cic. Div. 2, 16 *fin.*—Poet.: Pallada abscessisse mihi, *has withdrawn from me, from my power*, Ov. M. 5, 375.—Of stars, *to set*, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72 al.

3. Of localities, *to retire, recede, retreat:* quantum mare abscedebat, *retired*, Liv. 27, 47 *fin.*; so in architecture: frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, *of the sides in the background*, Vitr. 1, 2, 2; so id. 1, 2, 7, praef. 11.

4. With respect to the result, *to retire, to escape:* abscedere latere tecto, *to escape with a whole skin*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.

II. Fig., *to leave off, retire, desist from*, constr. with *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *absol.*: labor ille a vobis cito recedet, benefactum a vobis non abscedet (followed by abibit), Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*; so, cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15.—With *abl.* only: haec te abscedat suspicio, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 100: abscedere irrito incepto, *to desist from*, Liv. 20, 7, 1.—*Absol.*: aegritudo abscesserit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 29; so, somnus, Ov. F. 3, 307: imago, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6: ille abscessit (sc. petitione sua), *desisted from the action*, Tac. A. 2, 34: ne quid abscederet (sc. de hereditate), Suet. Ner. 34; so, semper abscedente usufructu, Dig. 7, 1, 3, § 2.

abscessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abscedo], *a going away, a separating:* cum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abscessio, i. e. *diminution*, * Cic. Univ. 12; Dict. Cret. B. Tr. 1, 5.

abscessus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a going away, departure, absence:* solis, * Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; Verg. A. 10, 445; Tac. A. 4, 57: continuus, *continued absence*, id. ib. 6, 38. —**II.** Medic. t. t., *an abscess*, Cels. 5, 7; in *plur.*, id. 5, 18.

abs-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut off* with a sharp instrument (diff. from *ab-scindo*, to break or tear off as with the hand); the former corresponds to *praecidere*, the latter to *avellere*, v. Liv. 31, 34, 4 Drak. **I.** Lit.: caput, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Liv. 4, 19; Verg. A. 12, 511 al.; so, membra, Lucr. 3, 642: bracchium, Liv. 4, 28, 8: collum, Sil. 15, 473: dextram, Suet. Caes. 68: linguam, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Calig. 27 al.: comas alicui, Luc. 6, 568: truncos arborum et ramos, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, deprive of; to detract:* spem (alicui), Liv. 4, 10, 4; 24, 30, 12; 35, 45, 6: orationem alicui, id. 45, 37, 9: omnium rerum respectum sibi, id. 9, 23, 12: omnia praesidia, Tac. H. 3, 78: vocem, Vell. 2, 66; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 85.—*Absol.*: quarum (orationum) alteram non libebat mihi scribere, quia absciderām, *had broken off*, Cic. Att. 2, 7. — Hence, **abscīsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *cut off.* **A.** Of places, *steep, precipitous* (cf. abruptus): saxum undique abscisum, Liv. 32, 4, 5; so id. 32, 25, 36: rupes, id. 32, 5, 12.—**B.** Of speech, *abrupt, concise, short:* in voce aut omnino suppressâ, aut etiam abscisâ, Quint. 8, 3, 85; 9, 4, 118 Halm (al. abscissa): asperum et abscisum castigationis genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: responsum, id. 3, 8, 3: sententia, id. 6, 3, 10; cf. in *comp.*: praefractior atque abscisior justitia, id. 6, 5, ext. 4.—*Sup.* prob. not used.—*Adv.*: **abscīsē,** *cut off;* hence, of speech, *concisely, shortly, distinctly*, Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6; Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 2.

ab-scindo, cĭdi, cissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear off* or *away, to rend away* (v. preced. art.). **I.** Lit.: tunicam a pectore abscidit, *he tore the tunic down from his breast*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1: cervicibus fractis caput abscidit, *cut off*, id. Phil. 11, 5. — With simple *abl.*: umeris abscindere vestem, Verg. A. 5, 685; with *de*, id. G. 2, 23: nec quidquam deus abscidit terras, *torn asunder, separated*, Hor. C. 1, 3, 21; cf. Verg. A. 3, 418; Ov. M. 1, 22 al.: venas, *to open the veins*, Tac. A. 15, 69; 16, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, separate, divide* (rare): reditus dulces, *to cut off*, Hor. Epod. 16, 35: inane soldo, *to separate*, id. S. 1, 2, 113: querelas alicujus, Val. Fl. 2, 160: jus, Dig. 28, 2, 9, § 2.

abscīsē, *adv.*, v. abscido, *P. a. fin.*

* **abscissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abscindo], *a breaking off* in the midst of a discourse; rhet. fig., Auct. ad Her. 4, 53; 4, 54: vocis, Scrib. Comp. 100.

abscissus, a, um, *Part.* of abscindo.

abscīsus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. abscido.

abscondĭtē, *adv.*, v. abscondo, *P. a.*

absconditor, ōris, *m.* [abscondo], *one that hides* or *conceals*, Jul. Firm. 5, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

abs-condo, condi and condĭdi, condĭtum and consum, 3, *v. a.* (abscondi, Tac. H. 3, 68; Curt. 6, 6; Gell. 17, 9; Caecil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 75, 25: abscondidi, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25; Sil. 8, 192: absconsum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15), *to put away, conceal carefully, hide, secrete* (the access. idea of a careful concealment distinguishes this word from its synn. abdo, celo, abstrudo, etc.). **I.** Lit.: est quiddam, quod occultatur, quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: nequiquam (eam) abdidi, abscondidi, abstrusam habebam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 25: aurum secundum aram, Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.: fontes absconditi, Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9: ensem in vulnere, *to bury*, Sen. Thyest. 721 (cf.: lateri abdidit ensem, Verg. A. 2, 553; v. abdo, II. ε); so, abscondit in aëre telum, i. e. *shot it out of sight*, Sil. 1, 316.—*Pass.*, of stars, *to set*, and thus become invisible, Verg. G. 1, 221. — Hence, **B.** In gen., *to make invisible, to cover:* fluvium et campos caede, Sil. 11, 522; so id. 17, 49.—**C.** Poet., *to put a place out of sight, to lose sight of, to depart from:* aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces, *we leave behind*, Verg. A. 3, 291 (cf. id. ib. 4, 154: transmittunt cursu campos).—**II.** Trop.: fugam furto, *to conceal flight*, Verg. A. 4, 337: praenavigavimus vitam, et quemadmodum in mari, sic in hoc cursu rapidissimi temporis, primum pueritiam abscondimus, deinde adulescentiam, *leave behind, outlive* (cf. the prec., C.), Sen. Ep. 70, 2; Tac. A. 13, 16.—Hence, **abscondĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *hidden, concealed, secret, unknown:* gladii absconditi, Cic. Phil. 2, 108: in tam absconditis insidiis, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: jus pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138.—*Adv.* **1. abscondĭtē,** of discourse. **a.** *Obscurely, abstrusely*, Cic. Inv. 2, 23.—**b.** *Profoundly*, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2.—**2. absconsē** (from absconsus), *secretly*, Hyg. Fab. 184; Firm. Math. 2, 2.

‡ **absegmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [ab-seco], according to Festus, s. v. penitam, ap. Naev., *a piece* (of flesh) *cut off*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 242, 6 Müll.

absens, entis (not apsens), *Part.* of absum.

absentĭa, ae, *f.* [absum], *absence:* confer absentiam tuam cum meâ, Cic. Pis. 16, 37; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A; Quint. 4, 2, 70; Tac. A. 4, 64 al.: testimoniorum, *want of*, Quint. 5, 7, 1.

* **absentīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [absens], *long absent*, Petr. S. 33.

absento, āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to cause* one *to be absent*, i. e. *to send away:* patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Pros. 3, 213 (others read amandaverit, or patriisque procul mandaverit), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 48.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be absent:* absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13 *fin.*

absīda, ae, v. absis *init.*

absīdātus, a, um, *adj.* [absis], *having an arch; arched, vaulted* (late Lat.): porticus, Paul. Vict. 4: caveae, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

ab-sĭlio, ii and ui, no *sup.*, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [salio], *to leap* or *spring away, to leap off:* procul, Lucr. 6, 1217.—With *acc. rei* (as in Gr. φεύγειν τι): nidos tepentes absiliunt (aves), *fly from their warm nests*, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [ab, priv.], *unlike*, usually with a *neg.* and *dat.* (α) *Absol.*: falces non absimili formâ muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5.—(β) With *dat.*: (herba) neque absimilis bitumini, Col. 6, 17, 2; so Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121; Suet. Oth. 1; id. Dom. 10 al.

absinthĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [absinthium], *containing wormwood:* poculum, i. e. *filled with wormwood-wine*, Sen. Suas. 6, p. 40 Bip.—*Absol.*: **absinthĭātum,** sc. vinum, *wormwood-wine*, Pall. 2, 32; Lampr. Hel. 21.

† **absinthītes,** ae, *m.*, = ἀψινθίτης, sc. οἶνος, *wormwood-wine*, Col. 12, 35; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109.

† **absinthium,** i, *n.* (also **absinthĭus,** i, *m.*, ap. Varr. acc. to Non. 190, 25), = ἀψίν-

θιον, *wormwood*, Plin. 27, 7, 28 sq.; Cato, R. R. 159; Varr. R. R. 1, 57; Col. 12, 35; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90: tetrum, Lucr. 1, 936; 2, 400; 4, 11 al.—T r o p. for something bitter, but wholesome, Quint. 3, 1, 5.

† **absis** or **apsis,** idis (collat. form **absīda,** ae, Paul. Ep. 12; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 7), *f.*, = ἁψίς, lit. *a fitting together* in a circular form, hence *an arch* or *vault.* **I.** Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (but in Plin. 36, 12, 17, the correct read. is aspidem, v. Sillig ad h. l.). —In a church, *the choir*, Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paul. Ep. 12 (in both of which it is doubtful whether absis, idis, or absida, ae, should be read; cf. Areval upon Isid. l. c.). —**II.** *The circle which a star describes in its orbit*, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79; cf. id. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—**III.** *A round dish* or *bowl*, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 6; ib. Fragm. 32, § 1.

ab-sisto, stiti, no *sup.*, 3, *v. n.* (like all the compounds of the simple active verb, used only in a neutr. signif.), *to withdraw* or *depart from*, *to go away;* constr. *absol.*, with *ab*, or the *simple abl.* (not in Cic.). **I.** L i t.: quae me hic reliquit atque abstitit, *who has left me behind here, and gone off*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32: ab signis, Caes. B. G. 5, 17; v. Gron. ad Liv. 27, 45.—*Absol.:* miles abstitit, *went away*, Tac. 2, 31: ab ore scintillae absistunt, *burst forth*, Verg. A. 12, 101: limine, id. ib. 7, 610: luco, id. ib. 6, 259. —**II.** T r o p. with *abl.* (of subst. or gerund.) or the *inf.*, *to desist from* an act, purpose, etc., *to cease*, *to leave off* (so, perh., first in the Aug. period, for the more common *desisto*): obsidione, Liv. 9, 15 Drak.: bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: continuando magistratu, Liv. 9, 34: sequendo, id. 29, 33: ingratis benefacere, id. 36, 35: moveri, Verg. A. 6, 399: absiste viribus indubitare tuis, *cease to distrust thy strength*, id. ib. 8, 403; cf. morari, id. ib. 12, 676.

* **ab-sĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *lying away*, *distant*, Paul. Nol. 13, 5.

* **ab-sŏcer,** ĕri, *m.*, *a great-great-grandfather of the husband* or *wife*, Capitol. Gord. 2.

absŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. absolvo, *P. a.*

absŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [absolvo]. **I.** In judicial lang., *an absolving*, *acquittal:* sententiis decem et sex absolutio confici poterat, Cic. Clu. 27: annus decimus post virginum absolutionem, id. Cat. 3, 4: majestatis (for de majestate), *an acquittal from* crimen majestatis, id. Fam. 3, 11.—In Suet. in *plur.:* reis absolutiones venditare, Vesp. 16.—**II.** *Completion, perfection, consummation.* **A.** I n g e n.: virtus quae rationis absolutio definitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, *this finish and perfection*, id. de Or. 1, 28, 130; so id. Inv. 2, 30.—**B.** E s p., in rhet., *completeness*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absŏlūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to acquittal, release.* **I.** *Adj.:* tabellae, damnatoria et absolutoria, Suet. Aug. 33: judicia, Gai, Dig. 4, 114.—**II.** *Subst.:* **absŏlūtōrĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. remedium), *a means of deliverance from:* ejus mali, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.

absŏlūtus, a, um, *P. a.*, from

ab-solvo, vi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to loosen from*, *to make loose*, *set free*, *detach*, *untie* (usu. trop., the fig. being derived from fetters, qs. a vinculis solvere, like vinculis exsolvere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 4, 10). **I.** L i t. (so very rare): canem ante tempus, Amm. 29, 3: asinum, App. M. 6, p. 184; cf.: cum nodo cervicis absolutum, id. ib. 9, p. 231: valvas stabuli, i. e. *to open*, id. ib. 1, p. 108 *fin.:* absoluta lingua (ranarum) a gutture, *loosed*, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172.

II. T r o p. **A.** *To release from a long story*, *to let one off quickly:* Paucis absolvit, ne moraret diutius, Pac. ap. Diom. p. 395 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 98 Rib.); so, te absolvam brevi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 30.

B. *To dismiss by paying*, *to pay off:* absolve hunc vomitum . . . quattuor quadraginta illi debentur minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; so Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 and 18.—Hence, in gen., *to dismiss*, *to release:* jam hosce absolutos censeas, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43; and ironic., id. Capt. 3, 5, 73.

C. *To free from* (Ciceronian): ut nec Roscium stipulatione alliget, neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, *extricate* or *free himself from a lawsuit*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23: caede hostis se absolvere, *to absolve* or *clear one's self by murdering an enemy*, id. G. 31.—With *gen.:* tutelae, Dig. 4, 8, 3; hence,

D. In j u d i c i a l lang., t. t., *to absolve from* a charge, *to acquit*, *declare innocent;* constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, *gen.*, or *de* (Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 164 sq.): bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39: regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8: judex absolvit injuriarum eum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29 al.: de praevaricatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16.—In Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22: hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, are *dativi commodi: from the obligation to Venus he absolves him, but condemns him to discharge that to himself* (Verres).—With an abstract noun: fidem absolvit, *he acquitted them of their fidelity* (to Otho), *pardoned it*, Tac. H. 2, 60.

E. In t e c h n i c a l lang., *to bring a work to a close*, *to complete*, *finish* (without denoting intrinsic excellence, like *perficere;* the fig. is prob. derived from detaching a finished web from the loom; cf.: rem dissolutam divulsamque, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188).—So of the sacrificial cake: liba absoluta (as taken from the pan), *ready*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8; but esp. freq. in Cic.: ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2 (cf. Suet. Claud. 3); id. Leg. 1, 3, 9; id. Att. 12, 45; cf. id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; id. Fam. 1, 9, 4; id. Att. 13, 19 al.—So in Sallust repeatedly, both with *acc.* and *de*, of an historical statement, *to bring to a conclusion*, *to relate:* cetera quam paucissumis absolvam, J. 17, 2: multa paucis, Cic. Fragm. Hist. 1, n. 2: de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam, id. Cat. 4, 3; cf.: nunc locorum situm, quantum ratio sinit, absolvam, Amm. 23, 6.—Hence, **absŏlūtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *brought to a conclusion*, *finished*, *ended*, *complete* (cf. absolvo, E.). **A.** I n g e n.: nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque absoluta, *when not completed and concluded*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87; cf.: perfecte absolutus, id. ib. 4, 7, 18; and: absolutus et perfectus per se, id. Part. Or. 26, 94 al.—*Comp.*, Quint. 1, 1, 37.—*Sup.*, Auct. ad Her. 2, 18, 28; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74; Tac. Or. 5 al.—**B.** E s p. **1.** In r h e t. lang., *unrestricted*, *unconditional*, *absolute:* hoc mihi videor videre, esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et absolutas, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170.—**2.** I n g r a m. **a.** Nomen absolutum, *which gives a complete sense without any thing annexed*, e. g.: deus, Prisc. p. 581 P.—**b.** Verbum absolutum, in Prisc. p. 795 P., *that has no case with it;* in Diom. p. 333 P., opp. inchoativum.—**c.** Adjectivum absolutum, *which stands in the positive*, Quint. 9, 3, 19.—*Adv.:* **absŏlūtē,** *fully*, *perfectly*, *completely* (syn. perfecte), *distinctly*, *unrestrictedly*, *absolutely*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; 5, 18, 53; id. Fin. 3, 7, 26; id. Top. 8, 34 al.—*Comp.*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 15.

absŏnē, *adv.*, v. absonus *fin.*

ab-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Deviating from the right tone*, *discordant*, *dissonant*, *inharmonious:* sunt quidam ita voce absoni, ut . . . in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vox absona atque absurda, id. ib. 3, 11, 41.—Hence, **II.** I n g e n., *not harmonizing with a thing*, *not accordant with*, *unsuitable*, *incongruous;* constr. with *ab* or (= alienus) with *dat.* or *absol.:* nec absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2: nihil absonum fidei divinae originis fuit, id. 1, 15: fortunis absona dicta, Hor. A. P. 112.—*Absol.:* nihil absonum, nihil agreste, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf. id. 12, 10, 32.—*Adv.:* **absŏnē,** *discordantly*, *incongruously*, Gell. 15, 25; App. Mag. p. 277.

ab-sorbĕo, bui, rarely psi, ptum (absorbui, Plin. 9, 35, 58: absorpsi, Luc. 4, 100; cf. Vel. Long. 2233 P.), 2, *v. a.*, *to swallow down any thing*, *to devour.* **I.** L i t.: unda legiones, Naev. B. Pun. 4, 16: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24; so id. ib. 2, 3, 240 K. and H. (al. *obsorbere* and *exsorbere*): unionem, Plin. l. l. (Sill. *ob-*): res ad victum, *to devour*, Cic. Rep. 2, 5.—**II.** T r o p., *to engross*, *absorb:* hunc absorbuit aestus gloriae, Cic. Brut. 81; so id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodam modo absorbet orationem meam, *and, as it were, eats up my discourse* (i. e. *wishes it to treat of him only*), id. Sest. 6, 13: ea (meretrix) acerrume aestuosa absorbet, *devours* (i. e. *squanders one's property*, the figure taken from the sea), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.

* **absorptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [absorbeo], per met., *a drink*, *beverage*, Suet. Ner. 27 dub.

abs-pello,-porto,-portatio, v. asp-.

1. abs-que, *prep. gov. abl.* [from abs and the generalizing -que, like susque deque from sub and de; cf. Prisc. 999 P.] (ante- and post-class.), *without.* **I.** Ante-class. **A.** Denoting defect in conception, while the class. *sine* indicates defect in reality. In Plaut. and Ter. only in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, etc., esset = nisi *or* si ego, tu, is, etc., non fuissem; *without me*, i. e. without my agency, *if it had not been for me:* nam hercle absque me foret et meo praesidio, hic faceret te prostibilem, *if I had not stood by you*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56; cf. id. Trin. 5, 2, 3: nam absque ted esset, numquam hodie ad solem occasum viverem, *if you had not aided me*, etc., id. Men. 5, 7, 33; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8; id. Trin. 4, 1, 13: absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 11. Somewhat different is, quam fortunatus ceteris sum rebus, absque una hac foret, *if it were not for this one thing*, id. Hec. 4, 2, 25.

B. After Plaut. and Ter., absque appears in the classic lang. only a few times in a kind of jurid. formula: absque sententiā, *without judgment*, *contrary to it:* nullam a me epistulam ad te sino absque argumento ac sententiā pervenire, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 1; cf.: an etiamsi nullā ratione ductus est, impetu raptus sit et absque sententiā? Quint. 7, 2, 44.

II. Post-class. **A.** Likewise in jurid. lang., i. q. sine, *without:* decerni absque libelli documento, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 40; so, absque praejudicio, Gell. 2, 2, 7: absque ullā observatione, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 38: absque omni praerogativā principum, Amm. 23, 5.

B. I. q. praeter, *except:* apud Aeschylum eundem esse versum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18 (19), 4; so, absque paucis, Symm. Ep. 2, 36: absque his, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 18; 11, 16, 17: purpureus absque caudā, *except the tail*, Sol. 46.—*Adv.*, = praeterquam, nisi: absque labra, *except the lips*, Amm. 23, 5; so, absque illud nomen, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

2. absque = et abs: loca, templa . . . eorum relinquatis absque his abeatis, Form. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9.

* **abstantĭa,** ae, *f.* [absto], *distance*, Vitr. 9, 1, 11.

abs-tēmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. temetum and temulentus], *abstaining from intoxicating drinks*, *temperate*, *sober*, ἄοινος. **I.** L i t.: sicca atque abstemia, Lucil. ap. Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Varr. ap. Non. ib.: vina fugit gaudetque meris abstemius undis, Ov. M. 15, 323 al.—Hence, **II.** I n g e n.: i. q. sobrius, *temperate*, *abstinent*, *moderate:* abstemius, herbis vivis et urticā, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7.—P l e o n.: mulieres vini abstemiae, Plin. 22, 24, 54, § 115.—**B.** In later Lat. = jejunus, *who is yet fasting*, *has not breakfasted*, Aus. Idyll. praef. 11.

abstentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abstineo], *the holding back*, *retaining:* stercorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

abstentus, a, um, *Part.* of abstineo.

abs-tergĕo, rsi, rsum, 2, *v. a.* (the form *abstergo*, *gĕre* rests upon spurious readings, except in eccl. Lat., as Vulg. Apoc. 21, 4), *to wipe off* or *away*, *to dry by wiping.* **I.** L i t.: labellum, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 52: sudorem, id. Men. 1, 2, 16: vulnera, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68: fletum, Cic. Phil. 14, 34: everrite aedīs, abstergete araneas, *brush away*, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 10.—* **B.** T r a n s f.: remos (qs. to wipe away, i. e.), *to break*, *to dash to pieces*, Curt. 9, 9, 16.—**II.** T r o p., *to wipe away* (any thing disagreeable, a passion, etc.), i. e. *to drive away*, *expel*, *remove*, *banish:* ut mihi absterserunt omnem sorditudinem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10; esp. freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 9: senectutis molestias, Sen. 1:

metum, Fam. 9, 16; luctum, Tusc. 3, 18: suspicionem, Amm. 14, 11.

abs-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2, *v. a., to drive away by terrifying, to frighten away, to deter* (by fear): patrem, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 74; so Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 14: neminem a congressu meo neque janitor meus neque somnus absterruit, Cic. Planc. 27: homines a pecuniis capiendis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 83; Liv. 5, 41; Suet. Caes. 20 al.—With *de:* ut de frumento anseres absterreret, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 41. — With *simple abl.:* lenonem aedibus, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 1: teneros animos vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 128; so Tac. A. 12, 45 al.—**II.** Transf. with an abstract object, *to take away, remove, withdraw:* pabula amoris sibi, Lucr. 4, 1064: satum genitalem cuiquam, id. 4, 1233: auctum, id. 5, 846.

abstersus, a, um, *Part.* of abstergeo.

* **abstĭnax,** ācis, *adj.,* = abstinens, *abstinent,* Petr. S. 42; Symm. Ep. 1, 47.

abstĭnens, entis, *P. a.,* v. abstineo.

abstĭnenter, *adv.,* v. abstineo, *P. a., fin.*

abstĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [abstineo], *abstinence, self-restraint* (*the quality by means of which one abstains from unlawful desires, acts,* etc., *freedom from covetousness* (se ab re abstinet); it always has reference to the outward object from which one restrains himself; while the syn. *continentia* designates merely subjective self-restraint. Yet as early as Cic. these ideas passed into each other, *abstinentia* being used for *continentia,* and *continentia*—referring to an object—taking the place of *abstinentia*). **I.** In gen., *a refraining from* any thing: conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentiâ et continentiâ, i. e. *by not violating the right of property* (alieno abstinent) *and by self-control* (se continent), Cic. Off. 2, 22: possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentiâ, id. Sest. 3; id. Verr. 4, 46; id. Q. Rosc. 17; so id. Att. 6, 17; Sall. C. 3.—**II.** In later Lat., *abstinence from food, fasting, starvation* = inedia (v. abstineo): vitam abstinentiâ finivit, *he ended his life by starvation,* Tac. A. 4, 35; Sen. Ep. 70, 9; 77, 9; cf. Cels. 2, 16; febrem quiete et abstinentiâ mitigavit, Quint. 2, 17, 9; so Plin. 27, 55, 80 al.—From

abs-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a* and *n.* [teneo], *to keep off* or *away, to hold back, to hold at a distance.* In the comic writers and Cic. this verb is in most cases purely active, hence constr. with *aliquem* (or *se*) *re* or *ab re;* the neuter signif. first became prevalent in the Aug. per. = se abstinere. **I.** *Act.:* dum ted abstineas nuptâ, viduâ, virgine, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: urbanis rebus te, id. Cas. 1, 1, 13; id. Men. 5, 6, 20; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: manus a muliere, Lucil. ap. Non. 325, 32; cf.: manus abstineant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 11: amor abstinendust (apstandust, R.), id. ib. 2, 1, 30: me ostreis et muraenis facile abstinebam, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus, de Or. 1, 43: manus animosque ab hoc scelere, id. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.:* se nullo dedecore, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: se cibo, Caes. B. C. 8, 44: ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit, Liv. 2, 16: aliquos ab legatis violandis, id. 2, 22: se armis, id. 8, 2 al.—Hence: manum a se, *to abstain from suicide,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 al.

II. *Neutr.:* abstinere, *to abstain from* a thing; constr. with *abl., ab, inf., quin* or *quominus,* the *gen.,* or *absol.* (*a*) With *abl.:* haud abstinent culpâ, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 18 Ritschl: injuriâ, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: fabâ (Pythagorei), id. Div. 2, 58, 119: proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3: pugnâ, Liv. 2, 45, 8: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: manibus, id. Hist. 2, 44: auribus principis, *to spare them,* id. Ann. 13, 14: sermone Graeco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstinuit, *did not go out,* id. Claud. 36 al. — *Impers.:* ne a me quidem abstinuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: ut seditionibus abstineretur, Liv. 3, 10, 7; so id. 5, 50, 7.—(*β*) With *ab:* ut ne a mulieribus quidem atque infantibus abstinerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5.—(*γ*) With *inf.:* dum mi abstineant invidere, *if they only cease to envy me,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 2; so Suet. Tib. 23.—(*δ*) With *quin* or *quominus:* aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnent, Liv. 2, 45, 10: ut ne clarissimi quidem viri abstinuerint, quominus et ipsi aliquid de eâ scriberent, Suet. Gram. 3.—(* *ε*) With the *gen.* (in Greek construction like the Greek ἀπέχεσθαί τινος): abstineto irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 69 (cf. infra, abstinens).—(*ζ*) *Absol.:* te scio facile abstinere posse, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 19: non tamen abstinuit, Verg. A. 2, 534.—Esp. in med., *to abstain* from food: abstinere debet aeger, Cels. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, **abstĭnens,** entis, *P. a., abstaining from* (that which is unlawful), *abstinent, temperate;* constr *absol.* with *abl.,* or poet. with *gen.:* esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: praetorem decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: impubi aut certe abstinentissime rebus venereis, Col. 12, 4, 3: animus abstinens pecuniae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37; so, alieni abstinentissimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 5; and: somni et vini sit abstinentissimus, Col. 11, 1, 3.—*Comp.,* Auson. Grat. Act. 28.—*Sup.,* Col. and Plin. l. l.—*Adv.:* **abstĭnenter,** *unselfishly,* Cic. Sest. 16, 37. — *Comp.,* Augustin. Mor. Manich. 2, 13.

* **ab-sto,** āre, 1, *v. n., to stand off* or *at a distance from, to stand aloof:* si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 361.

* **abstractĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abstraho], *a separation:* conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, *P. a.* of

abs-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (abstraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, 650), *to draw away from* a place or person, *to drag* or *pull away.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ut me a Glycerio miserum abstrahat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8; so, liberos ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 5: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 21 (17): aliquem e gremio e sinuque patriae, id. Cael. 24, 59; for which, aliquem gremio, Ov. M. 13, 658: aliquem raptim ex oculis hominum, Liv. 39, 49, 12: naves e portu, id. 37, 27, 6 (al. a portu): aliquem a conspectu omnium in altum, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145 (corresp. with, a terra abripuit).—*Absol.:* bona civium Romanorum diripiunt . . . in servitutem abstrahunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 42, 3: navem remulco abstraxit, id. B. C. 2, 23. —**B.** Esp., *to withdraw, alienate from* a party: copias a Lepido, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: Germanicum suetis legionibus, Tac. A. 2, 5.

II. Trop., *to draw away, withdraw, divert:* animus se a corpore abstrahet, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit (for which in the preced., avocare), id. de Sen. 6: me a nullius commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: aliquem a malis, non a bonis, id. Tusc. 1, 34 *fin.* al.: magnitudine pecuniae a bono honestoque in pravum abstractus est, Sall. J. 29, 2: omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, respublica, quae media fuerat, dilacerata, id. ib. 41, 5.—Hence, **abstractus,** a, um, *P. a.;* in the later philosophers and grammarians, *abstract* (opp. concrete): quantitas, Isid. Or. 2, 24, 14.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, *v. a., to push* or *thrust away,* and hence *to conceal* (cf. abdo). **I.** Lit.: aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 13; so ib. 4, 5, 3: id. Curc. 5, 2, 8: in cerebro colaphos, *to thrust into the brain itself,* id. Rud. 4, 3, 68 (cf. a similar passage from Verg. under *abdo*): mane me in silvam abstrusi densam, Cic. Att. 12, 15: tectum inter et laquearia, Tac. A. 4, 69. — **II.** Trop.: in profundo veritatem, Cic. Ac. 2, 10: tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metum, id. ib. 15, 5 al. — Hence, **abstrūsus,** a, um, *P. a., hidden, concealed.* **A.** Lit.: corpus abstrusum in flumine, Att. ap. Non. 308, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 195 Rib.): insidias, Cic. Leg. Agr. 2, 49: terra, Ov. H. 7, 147: incendium, Vell. 2, 130, 4. — With *dat.:* serpens abstrusa terrae, Vell. 2, 129, 4.—**2.** In *neutr. absol.:* in abstruso esse, *to be in concealment,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129; *to be unknown,* Amm. 17, 7. — **B.** Trop.: dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus, *a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow,* Auct. Or pro Dom. 10: disputatio paulo abstrusior, *requiring a somewhat deeper investigation,* Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30: homo abstrusus, *reserved,* Tac. A. 1, 24.—*Sup.* not used.— *Adv. comp.:* **abstrūsĭus,** Amm. 28, 1, 49: semet amandarunt, *more closely.*

(**ab-strŭo,** a false read. in Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.)

abstrūsē, *adv.,* v. abstrudo, *P. a. fin.*

* **abstrūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [abstrudo], *a removing, concealing:* seminis, Arn. 5, p. 183.

abstrūsus, a, um, v. abstrudo, *P. a.*

* **abs-tŭlo,** ĕre, *v. a.,* an old form (from which is the perf. abstuli), = aufero, *to take away:* aulas abstulas, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Diom. P. 376.

(**absuētūdo,** ĭnis, a false read. in App. Mag. p. 318 for assuetudo.)

ab-sum, āfui (better than abfui), āfŭtūrus (aforem, afore), *v. n.,* in its most general signif., *to be away from, be absent.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Absol.* without designating the distance (opp. *adsum*): num ab domo absum? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 16: me absente atque insciente, id. Trin. 1, 2, 130: domini ubi absunt, *are not at home, not present,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: facile aerumnam ferre possum, si inde abest injuria, Caecil. ap. Non. 430, 18.—**B.** With reference to the distance in space or time; which is expressed either by a definite number, or, in gen., by the advs. *multum, paulum* (not *parum,* v. below) *longe,* etc.: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset milia pass. ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: castra, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: haud longe abesse oportet, *he ought not to be far hence,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 166: legiones magnum spatium aberant, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: menses tres abest, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66: haud permultum a me aberit infortunium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 1; Cic. Fam. 2, 7. — With the *simple abl.* for ab: paulumque cum ejus villa abessemus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1 Görenz; but, ab ejus villa, B. and K.; cf.: nuptâ abesse tuâ, Ov. R. Am. 774.— With *inter:* nec longis inter se passibus absunt, Verg. A. 11, 907.—With *prope, propius, proxime,* to denote a short distance: nunc nobis prope abest exitium, *is not far from,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 8; so with est: prope est a te Deus, tecum est, Sen. Ep. 41: loca, quae a Brundisio propius absunt, quam tu, biduum, Cic. Att. 8, 14: quoniam abes propius, *since you are nearer,* id. ib. 1, 1: existat aliquid, quod . . . absit longissime a vero, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; so id. Deiot. 13; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16 al. — Hence the phrase: tantum abest, ut—ut, *so far from —that,* etc. (Zumpt, § 779), the origin of which is evident from the following examples from Cic. (the first two of which have been unjustly assailed): id tantum abest ab officio, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Off. 1, 14 (with which comp. the person. expression: equidem tantum absum ab ista sententia, ut non modo non arbitrer . . . sed, etc., id. de Or. 1, 60, 255): tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, ne, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: ego vero istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, *so far am I from — that,* id. Phil. 11, 14; sometimes *etiam* or *quoque* is added to the second clause, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Suet. Tib. 50; more rarely *contra,* Liv. 6, 31, 4. Sometimes the second *ut* is left out: tantum afuit, ut inflammares nostros animos: somnum isto loco vix tenebamus, Cic. Brut. 80, 278; on the contrary, once in Cic. with a third *ut:* tantum abest ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficiles ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Or. 29, 104.

II. Hence, **A.** *To be away from* any thing unpleasant, *to be freed* or *free from:* a multis et magnis molestiis abes, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: a culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 20: a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23.

B. *To be removed from* a thing by will, inclination, etc.; *to be disinclined to* (syn. *abhorreo*): a consilio fugiendi, Cic. Att. 7, 24: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25: ceteri a periculis aberant, *kept aloof from, avoided,* Sall. C. 6, 3. toto aberant bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

C. *To be removed from a thing* in regard to condition or quality, i. e. *to be different from, to differ* = abhorrere: abest a tua virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: istae κολακεῖαι non longe absunt a scelere, id. Att. 13, 30: haec non absunt a consuetudine somniorum, id. Divin. 1, 21.

2.—Since improvement, as well as deterioration, may constitute the ground of difference, so absum may, according to its connection, designate the one or the other: nullâ re longius absumus a naturâ ferarum, *in nothing are we more elevated above the nature of the brute*, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50; so also the much-contested passage, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: longissime Plancius a te afuit, i. e. valde, plurimis suffragiis, te vicit, *was far from you in the number of votes*, i. e. *had the majority;* v. Wunder ad Planc. proleg. p. 83 sq.; on the other hand, *to be less, inferior:* longe te a pulchris abesse sensisti, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 339, 23: multum ab eis aberat L. Fufius, id. Brut. 62, 222; so Hor. A. P. 370.

D. *Not to be suitable, proper*, or *fit for* a thing: quae absunt ab forensi contentione, Cic. Or. 11, 37: ab principis personâ, Nep. Ep. 1, 2.

E. *To be wanting*, = desum, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): unum a praeturâ tuâ abest, *one thing is wanting to your praetorship*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 25: quaeris id quod habes; quod abest non quaeris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16; cf. Lucr. 3, 970 and 1095.—After Cicero, constr. in this signif. with *dat.:* quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum scientiâ? Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest enim historia litteris nostris, *history is yet wanting to our literature*, id. Leg. 2, 5.—So esp. in the poets: donec virenti canities abest morosa, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17; 3, 24, 64; Ov. M. 14, 371. — Hence the phrase non multum (neque multum), paulum, non (haud) procul, minimum, nihil abest, quin, *not much, little, nothing is wanting that* (Zumpt, Gr. § 540); but not parum, since *parum* in good classical authors does not correspond in meaning with *non multum*, but with *non satis* (v. parum): neque multum abesse ab eo, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 2; and *absol.:* neque multum afuit quin, id. B. C. 2, 35, 4: paulumque afuit quin, ib. § 2: legatos nostros haud procul afuit quin violarent, Liv. 5, 4 *fin.:* minimum afuit quin periret, *was within a little of*, Suet. Aug. 14: nihil afore credunt quin, Verg. A. 8, 147 al.

F. Abesse alicui or ab aliquo, *to be wanting to* any one, *to be of no assistance* or *service to* (opp. adsum): ut mirari Torquatus desinat, me, qui Antonio afuerim, Sullam defendere, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis (*without our aid*) veritas se ipsa defendet, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36: longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. So also Cic. Planc. 5, 13: et quo plus interesset, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me*, v. Wunder ad h. l.; cf. also Sall. C. 20 *fin.*

G. Cicero uses abesse to designate his banishment from Rome (which he would never acknowledge as such): qui nullâ lege abessem, Cic. Sest. 34, 37; cf.: discessus. —Hence, **absens,** entis (*gen. plur.* regul. absentium; absentum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 5), *P. a.*, *absent* (opp. praesens). **A.** In gen.: vos et praesentem me curâ levatis et absenti magna solatia dedistis, Cic. Brut. 3, 11; so id. Off. 3, 33, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17: quocirca (amici) et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, id. Lael. 7, 23: ut loquerer tecum absens, cum coram id non licet, id. Att. 7, 15: me absente, id. Dom. 3; id. Cael. 50: illo absente, id. Tull. 17; id. Verr. 2, 60: absente accusatore, id. ib. 2, 99 al.—*Sup.:* mente absentissimus, Aug. Conf. 4, 4. — Of things (not thus in Cic.): Romae rus optas, absentem rusticus urbem tollis ad astra, Hor. S. 2, 7, 28; so, Rhodus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 21: rogus, Mart. 9, 77, 8: venti, Stat. Th. 5, 87: imagines rerum absentium, Quint. 6, 2, 29: versus, Gell. 20, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In conversat. lang. (α) Praesens absens, *in one's presence or absence:* postulo ut mihi tua domus te praesente absente pateat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 29.—(β) Absente nobis turbatumst, *in our absence* (so also: praesente nobis, v. praesens), Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 76, 19 (Com. Rel. p. 165 Rib.). — **2.** In polit. lang., *not appearing* in public canvassings as a competitor: deligere (Scipio) iterum consul absens, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; so Liv. 4, 42, 1; 10, 22, 9.—**3.** = mortuus, *deceased*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 20; Vitr. 7, praef. § 8.—**4.** Ellipt.: absens in Lucanis, *absent in Lucania*, i. e. *absent and in Lucania*, Nep. Hann. 5, 3; so id. Att. 8, 6.

* **absūmēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [absumo], *a consuming* or *devouring consumption*, in a pun: quanta sumini absumedo! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.

ab-sūmo, mpsi, mptum (not msi, mtum), 3, *v. a.* **I.** Orig., *to take away;* hence, *to diminish by taking away.* Of things, *to consume, to annihilate;* of persons, orig. *to ruin, to corrupt;* later, in a phys. sense, *to kill.* Thus Hercules, in the transl. of the Trachiniae, complains: sic corpus clade horribili absumptum extabuit, *consumed*, ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; so Philoctetes in a piece of Attius: jam jam absumor: conficit animam vis vulneris, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.): jam ista quidem absumpta res erit: diesque noctesque estur, bibitur, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: absumpti sumus, pater tuus venit, *we are lost, undone!* id. ib. 2, 1, 18; id. Am. 5, 1, 6: nisi quid tibi in tete auxili est, absumptus es, *you are ruined*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 76: dum te fidelem facere ero voluisti, absumptu's paene, id. Mil. 2, 4, 55: pytisando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! *has consumed*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48; so, absumet heres Caecuba dignior, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25: mensas malis, Verg. A. 3, 257; cf. id. G. 3, 268; and: absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv. 23, 30, 3: urbem flammis, *to consume, destroy*, Liv. 30, 7, 9; cf. Vell. 2, 130; Plin. Ep. 10, 42: plures fame quam ferro absumpti, Liv. 22, 39, 14; cf.: quos non oppresserat ignis, ferro absumpti, *killed*, id. 30, 6, 6; and: multi ibi mortales ferro ignique absumpti sunt, id. 5, 7, 3; so, nisi mors eum absumpsisset, id. 23, 30 *fin.;* and: animam leto, Verg. A. 3, 654. — Absumi, *to be killed:* ubi nuper Epiri rex Alexander absumptus erat, Liv. 9, 17 *fin.*—Absumi in aliquid, *to be used for any thing, to be changed into:* dentes in cornua absumi, Plin. 11, 37, 45 *fin.* — **II.** Fig., *to ruin:* cum ille et curâ et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: satietatem amoris, *to consume*, id. ib. 5, 5, 6.—Often of time: ne dicendo tempus absumam, *spend, pass*, Cic. Quint. 10; so, quattuor horas dicendo, Liv. 45, 37, 6: diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114: biduum inter cogitationes, Curt. 3, 6, 8: magnam partem aetatis in hoc, Quint. 12, 11, 15.

* **absumptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [absumo], *a consuming*, Dig. 7, 5, 5.

absumptus, a, um, *Part.* of absumo.

absurdē, *adv.*, v. absurdus.

* **absurdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [absurdus], *dissonance, incongruity, absurdity*, (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lindemann.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, *mis-*, and Sanscr. svan = sonare; cf. susurrus, and σύριγξ, = a pipe; cf. also absonus], *out of tune*, hence *giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, rough.* **I.** Lit.: vox absona et absurda, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41; so of the croaking of frogs: absurdoque sono fontes et stagna cietis, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Fig., of persons and things, *irrational, incongruous, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid:* ratio inepta atque absurda, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum, ineptum, absurdum atque alienum a vitâ meâ videtur, id. ib. 5, 8, 21: carmen cum ceteris rebus absurdum tum vero in illo, Cic. Mur. 26: illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum! id. Sull. 20: absurda res est caveri, id. Balb. 37: bene dicere haud absurdum est, *is not inglorious*, per litotem for, *is praiseworthy, glorious*, Sall. C. 3 Kritz. — Homo absurdus, *a man who is fit* or *good for nothing:* sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62; cf.: sermo comis, nec absurdum ingenium, id. A. 13, 45. — *Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 41; id. N. D. 1, 16; id. Fin. 2, 13. — *Sup.*, Cic. Att. 7, 13.—*Adv.:* **absurdē. 1.** Lit., *discordantly:* canere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**2.** Fig., *irrationally, absurdly*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15; id. Div. 2, 58, 219 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 4 *fin.*

Absyrtis, v. 2 Absyrtus.

1. Absyrtus, i, *m.*, = Ἄψυρτος, *a son of Æetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea in her flight with Jason; he was torn in pieces by her, and his limbs were scattered in the way to prevent her father's pursuit*, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 6 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.

2. Absyrtus, i, *m.*, = Ἄψυρτος, *a river in Illyria which flows into the Adriatic Sea*, Luc. 3, 190 (al. *Absyrtis* or *Apsyrtis*).

(**ab-torquĕo,** a false read. ap. Att. instead of obtorqueo, Trag. Rel. p. 210 Rib.)

ăbundans, antis, *P. a.*, and **ăbundanter,** *adv.*, v. abundo, *P. a.*

ăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [abundo], *abundance, plenty, fulness, richness* (syn. copia). **I.** In the Cic. and Aug. per. usu. with a *gen.* to define it more exactly: omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Lael. 23; id. Agr. 2, 97: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1: amoris, id. ib. 1, 9, 1 al.—**II.** *Absol.*, *pecuniary wealth, riches*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10; Tac. Agr. 6; id. H. 2, 94: laborare abundantiâ, *from overloading the stomach*, Suet. Claud. 44 (cf. id. ib. 40).— Fig., of speech: multa ex juvenili abundantiâ coërcuisse, Quint. 12, 1, 20.

* **ăbundātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an overflowing:* fossae, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

ăbundē, *adv.* [as if from an obs. abundis, e], *in great profusion* or *abundance, abundantly, exceedingly, very;* constr., **A.** With *verbs:* perfuse atque abunde usi magnum pondus auri, Sisenn. ap. Non. 516, 31: abunde satis facere quaestioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21; so with esse (like satis, frustra, bene est, etc.), id. ib. 58, 9; id. J. 63, 2; cf.: mihi abunde est, si satis expressi, etc., *I am more than satisfied*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30 *fin.;* so, abunde est, si, id. ib. 7, 2 *fin.;* cf.: cum sit satis abundeque, si, etc., id. Pan. 44, 1; and: abunde est, with *a subject-clause:* hoc dixisse abunde est, Col. 4, 19, 1; so id. 5, 3, 9; Cels. 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7 al.: sufficere, Liv. 4, 22, 3: contingere, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: cavere, Ov. M. 15, 759: persequi aliquid, Vell. 2, 103, 3: abunde agnoscere, id. 2, 116, 3: mirari, id. 1, 16, 2; 2, 116, 3 al.—**B.** With *adj.:* abunde magna, Sall. J. 14, 18: abunde pollens potensque, id. ib. 1, 3: par, Liv. 8, 29, 4: constans, Curt. 6, 17, 13: pulchrum atque magnificum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 15: abunde similes, Quint. 10, 1, 25: disertus, id. 11, 1, 36: elatus spiritus, id. 10, 1, 104 al. — **C.** With *adv.:* abunde satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59; so Quint. 12, 11, 19: abunde dixit bene, id. 12, 9, 7.—**D.** With *gen.* (like satis, affatim, etc.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 317): terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Verg. A. 7, 552: potentiae gloriaeque, Suet. Caes. 86: honorum, Front. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.: quibus abunde et ingenii et otii et verborum est, Gell. 6, 8, 4.

ăb-undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* **I.** Lit., of a wave, *to flow* over and *down, to overflow* (while *redundo* signifies to flow over a thing with great abundance of water, to inundate): apud abundantem antiquam amnem, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): flumina abundare ut facerent, Lucr. 6, 267; cf. id. 1, 282; Verg. G. 3, 484; and in the beautiful figure in Plaut.: ripis superat mi atque abundat pectus laetitiâ, *for joy, my heart swells above its banks and overflows*, Stich. 2, 1, 6: ita abundavit Tiberis, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 38, 10; cf.: quando aqua Albana abundâsset, id. 5, 15, 11; so, fons in omnem partem, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 188.

II. Transf. **A.** Poet., of plants, *to shoot up with great luxuriance:* de terris abundant herbarum genera ac fruges, Lucr. 5, 920 (in Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3, the better read. is *obundantes*, Enn. p. 65 Vahl.).

B. In gen., *to abound, to be redundant:* sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: abundabant et praemia et operae vitae, Plin. H. N. 14, prooem. § 4.—Once with *dat.:* tenuioribus magis sanguis, plenioribus magis caro abundat, Cels. 2, 10.

C. *To overflow with any thing, to have an abundance* or *superabundance of, to abound in* (the most usual signif.); constr. with *abl.*, and once poet. with *gen.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 189 n.). (α) With *abl.:* divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: praeceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: ingenio, otio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: mulier abundat audaciâ, id. Clu. 84: cujus oratio omnibus

ornamentis abundavit, id. Balb. 7: equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: magna copiâ frumenti, id. ib. 8, 40: aquâ, Auct. B. Alex. 1: et aequalium familiaritatibus et consuetudine propinquorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: clientibus, Quint. 5, 10, 26. — Poet.: amore abundas, *you are too fortunate in love* (successu prospero affluis, Don.), Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 11; cf. Lucil.: ille abundans cum septem incolumis pinnis redit, ap. Don. Ter. l. c.—(β) With *gen.*: quarum et abundemus rerum et quarum indigeamus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 498, 7.—Esp., *to abound in wealth, to be rich* (cf. abundantia, II.): et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: Caietam, si quando abundare coepero, ornabo, id. Att. 1, 4, 3. — Hence, **ăbundans,** antis, *P. a.*, *overflowing.* **A.** Lit., of rivers, fluids, etc.: fluvius abundantior aestate, i. e. *fuller*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: abundantissimus amnis, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: menses (mulierum), Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147. —**B.** Transf. **1.** *Existing in abundance, copious, abundant*: non adesâ jam, sed abundanti etiam pecuniâ sic dissolutus, Cic. Quint. 12, 40. — **2.** *Containing abundance, abounding, rich, full*; constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, or *absol.* (α) With *abl.*: vir abundans bellicis laudibus, Cn. Pompeius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: abundantior consilio, ingenio, sapientiâ, id. Pis. 26, 62: rerum copiâ et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58.—(β) With *gen.*: (via) copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: lactis, Verg. E. 2, 20: corporis, Claud. ap. Eutrop. 2, 380: pietatis, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 113.—(γ) *Absol.*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: abundantior atque ultra quam oportet fusa materia, Quint. 2, 4, 7: abundantissima cena, Suet. Ner. 42; cf. id. Calig. 17.—Also in a bad sense, of discourse, *pleonastic, superabundant*, Quint. 12, 10, 18; 8, 3, 56.—Hence, *adv.*: ex abundanti, *superabundantly*, Quint. 4, 5, 15; 5, 6, 2; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 46 al. — **b.** Esp., *abounding in wealth, rich* (syn. dives, opp. egens): (supellex) non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: haec utrum abundantis an egentis signa sunt? id. Par. 6, 1, § 43.—Hence, *adv.*: **ăbundanter,** *abundantly, copiously*: loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 35: ferre fructum, Plin. 24, 9, 42.—*Comp.*, Cic. Trop. 10.—*Sup.*, Suet. Aug. 74.

ăbundus, a, um, *adj.* [abunde, Hand, Turs. I. p. 71], *copious* (post-class.): lavacris nitidis et abundis, Gell. 1, 2, 2: aqua, Paul. Nol. 734 Murat.

ăbūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [abutor]. **I.** In rhet. lang., *a harsh use of tropes*, Gr. κατάχρησις, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 45; Cic. Or. 27, 94; Quint. 8, 2, 5: per abusionem, id. 3, 3, 9 al.—**II.** Ingen., *abuse, misuse* (eccl. Lat.).

ăbūsīvē, *adv.* [abusivus]. **I.** *By an improper use*, Quint. 8, 6, 35; 9, 2, 35.—**II.** *Slightly, not in good earnest*, Amm. 24, 4.

ăbūsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [abutor], *misapplied*: appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

ăbūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who misuses* (eccl. Lat.).

ăb-usque, *prep.* (vox Vergil.), *even from, as far as from*, like ab constr. with *abl.*: Siculo prospexit abusque Pachyno, Verg. A. 7, 289: animalia maris Oceano abusque petiverat, Tac. A. 15, 37; so App. Mag. p. 311 *med.*; Amm. 19, 4 al. (in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97, the correct read. is usque).

ăbūsus, ūs, *m.* [abutor], *a using up, consuming, wasting*, Cic. Top. 3; Dig. 7, 5, 5 al.

ăb-ūtor, ūsus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to use up* any thing, *to use to the end, to consume entirely* (utendo vel in usum consumere, Non. p. 76, 29); constr. in ante-class. period with *acc.*, in class. per. with *abl.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *acc.*: nos aurum abusos, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 126; so, argentum, id. Pers. 2, 3, 10: qui abusus sum tantam rem patriam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 56: operam, Ter. And. prol. 5 Ruhnk.: meretricem, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 66: suam vim, Lucr. 5, 1032.—(β) With *abl.*: sumus parati abuti tecum hoc otio, *to spend this leisure time with you*, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 Creuz; so, otio liberaliter, Vell. 2, 105, 1: omni tempore, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: sole, id. Att. 12, 6, 2: studiis, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: me abusum isto prooemio, id. Att. 16, 6, 4 al.: abuti aliquâ re ad aliquid, *to make use of for any purpose, to take advantage of*: abuti sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151; cf. id. Lig. 1, 1; id. Mil. 2, 6.—Hence, **II.** In a bad sense, *to misuse, to abuse*: sapientiam tuam abusa est haec, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 29; so in the exordium of the first oration against Cat.: Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? *will you abuse our patience?* libertate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: intemperanter otio et litteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: iis festivitatibus insolentius, id. Or. 52, 176 al.: legibus ac majestate ad quaestum, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61; id. N. D. 1, 23, 64 al.—**B.** Esp., in rhet. (of words), *to use improperly*, Cic. Or. 27, 94; id. de Or. 3, 43, 169; Quint. 5, 10, 6 al.

☞ *Pass.*: abusa, *consumed*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 44; so also Varr.: utile utamur potius quam ab rege abutamur, ap. Prisc. p. 792 P., and Q. Hortensius, ib., abusis locis: abutendus, Suet. Galb. 14.

Ăbȳdus and **Ăbȳdos,** i (in MSS. also **Aboedus**), *f.* (*m.*, Verg. G. 1, 207), = Ἄβυδος, *a town in Mysia, on the narrowest point of the Hellespont, opposite Sestos*, now perh. *Aidos* or *Avido*, Mel. 1, 9, 1; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68: ostrifer, Verg. G. 1, 207: mea, Ov. H. 18, 127; 19, 30 al.: Abydum oppidum, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141. — **II.** Hence deriv.: **Ăbȳdēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Abydus*: juvenis, i. e. Leander, Stat. S. 1, 2, 87; the same *absol.*: Abydenus, Ov. H. 18, 1.—In *plur.*: **Ăbȳdēni,** *the inhabitants of Abydus*, Liv. 31, 16.

Ăbȳla, ae, *f.*, = Ἀβύλη, *a spur of a mountain in Africa, on the strait of Gibraltar*, one of the Pillars of Hercules, opposite Calpe, Mel. 15, 3; Avien. Perieg. 111.

† **ăbyssus,** i, *f.*, = ἄβυσσος (sc. λίμνη). **1.** *A bottomless pit, an abyss*, Isid. Orig. 13, 20.—**2.** *The sea*, Vulg. Gen. 1, 2.—**3.** *The place of the dead, Orcus, Hades*, Vulg. Rom. 10, 7.—**4.** *Tartarus, hell*, where the wicked are confined, Vulg. Luc. 8, 31; ib. Apoc. 9, 1. So in eccl. Lat.

1. AC, a Latin root, denoting (**1**) *sharp* and (**2**) *quick*, kindred with the Greek ἄκρος and ὠκ-ύς, Sanscr. âcu (= celeriter). Hence the Latin acer, acies, acuo, acus, acutus, aquila, accipiter, acupedius (prob. also equus), ocior, and oculus.

2. ac, *conj.*, v. atque.

† **ăcācĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀκακία. **I.** *The acacia-tree, the Egyptian pod-thorn*: Mimosa Nilotica, Linn.; described by Plin. 24, 12, 67, § 109 sq.—**II.** *The juice* or *gum* of the same, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 233; Scrib. Comp. 23 al.

† **ăcădēmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀκαδήμεια, and less correctly ἀκαδημία, *the Academy*, a gymnasium about six stadia from Athens, named after the hero *Academos* or *Echedemos* (cf. Plut. Thes. 31), celebrated as the place where Plato taught; whence his scholars were called *Academici*, and his doctrine *Philosophia Academica*, in distinction from *Stoica, Cynica*, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98; id. Or. 3, 12; id. Fin. 5, 1, 1 al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** For *The philosophy of the Academy*: instaret academia, quae quidquid dixisses, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43; id. Off. 3, 4, 20 al.: Academia vetus, id. Ac. 1, 4, 18; id. Fin. 5, 8, 21: recens, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39; cf. recentior, id. de Or. 3, 18, 68; and adulescentior, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: nova, id. Ac. 1, 12, 46 al. — **B.** Cicero, as a partisan of the Academic philosophy, named his estate, on the way from Lake Avernus to Puteoli, *Academia*; there also he wrote the *Academica*. He had another *Academia* at his Tusculan villa, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3; 3, 3; id. Att. 1, 4, 3 al. (The *i* long, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22; Tull. Laurea ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8; short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94; Sid. 15, 120.)

(**Ăcădēmĭcē,** ēs, in Cic. Att. 13, 16; better written as Greek, Ἀκαδημικὴ σύνταξις, i. e. *Academica, the Academics*, v. academicus.)

† **ăcădēmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκαδημικός, *relating to the Academy, Academic*: philosophi, Gell. 11. 5.—Hence, *subst.*: **ăcădēmĭcus,** i, *m.*, *an Academic philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; and in *plur.*, id. ib. 1, 1, 1; id. Ac. 2, 44; id. Fin. 2, 11, 34 al.; hence quaestio, *inquiry on the Academic philosophy*, id. Att. 13, 19, 3 (v. academia, II. B.). —In *neutr. plur.*: **Ăcădēmĭca,** *one of Cicero's writings, the Academics*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8; id. Att. 13, 19, 5; also called *Academici libri*, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4.

Ăcădēmus, i, *m.*, = Ἀκάδημος, *a Grecian hero, from whom the Academia near Athens is said to have derived its name*: inter silvas Academi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45.

† **ăcălanthis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀκαλανθίς, i. q. acanthis, *a very small bird of a dark-green color*; according to Voss, *the thistle-finch, goldfinch*, Verg. G. 3, 338.

† **ăcălēphē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀκαλήφη, a *nettle*, Macer. de Virt. Herb. 2, 2.

Ăcămas, antis, *m.*, = Ἀκάμας. **I.** *A son of Theseus and Phædra*, Verg. A. 2, 262. —**II.** *A servant of Vulcan*, Val. Fl. 1, 583. —**III.** *A promontory of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.

† **ăcănos,** i, *m.*, = ἄκανος, *a plant, a kind of thistle*: Onopordon Acanthium, Linn.; Plin. 22, 9, 10, § 23.

† **ăcanthĭcē mastĭchē** = ἀκανθικὴ μαστίχη, *the juice of the plant* helxine, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 96.

† **ăcanthillis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀκανθιλλίς, *wild asparagus*, App. Herb. 84.

ăcanthĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [acanthus], *resembling the plant bear's-foot*, Col. 9, 4, 4, and Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78.

† **ăcanthĭon,** i, *n.*, = ἀκάνθιον, *a species of thistle*, Plin. 24, 12, 66, § 108.

† **ăcanthis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀκανθίς. **I.** *A little bird of a dark-green color, that lives in the thorn bushes, the thistle-finch* or *goldfinch* (pure Lat. carduelis): Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 175; 10, 74, 95, § 205.—**II.** *A plant*, called also senecio, *groundsel*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 168.

Ăcanthĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *from Acanthus*, a town in Macedonia: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85.

1. † **ăcanthus,** i, *m.*, = ἄκανθος. **I.** *The plant bear's-breech, bear's-foot*, or *brank-ursine*: Acanthus mollis, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 45; 4, 20; id. G. 4, 123; id. A. 1, 649; Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76 al.—**II.** *Fem.*, *a thorny evergreen tree of Egypt*, Verg. G. 2, 119; Vell. 2, 56, 2; Plin. 24, 12, 66 sq.

2. Ăcanthus, i, *f.*, = Ἄκανθος, *a town of Macedonia, now Erisso*, Liv. 31, 45 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.

† **ăcanthyllis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀκανθυλλίς, *a little bird*, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96.

† **ăcapnos,** on, *adj.*, = ἄκαπνος, *without smoke*: ligna acapna, *wood so dry as to emit no smoke in burning*, Mart. 13, 15: mel acapnon, *honey obtained without driving away the bees by smoke*, Col. 6, 33, 2; Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 45.

Ăcarnān, ānis (*acc.* Acarnana, Liv. 36, 11, 6; 37, 45, 17; *acc. plur.* Acarnanas, id. Epit. 33), *adj.*, *pertaining to Acarnania, Acarnanian*: amnis, i. e. *Acheloüs*, Sil. 3, 42 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 569); *subst.*, *an Acarnanian, an inhabitant of Acarnania*, Verg. A. 5, 298; Liv. l. c.; from

Ăcarnānĭa, ae, *f.*, *Acarnania*, = Ἀκαρνανία, *the most westerly province of Greece*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Caes. B. C. 3, 55; Liv. 26, 25 al.; Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 1, 2 sq.—Hence,

Ăcarnānĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Acarnanian*: conjuratio, Liv. 26, 25, 18.

ăcarnē, v. acharne.

Ăcastus, i, *m.*, = Ἄκαστος. **I.** *Son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, husband of Astydamia or Cretheis, and father of Laodamia*, Ov. M. 8, 306; 11, 410 al. — **II.** *The name of one of Cicero's slaves*, Cic. Att. 7, 1 al.

† **ăcătălēctĭcus,** † **ăcătălēctus,** a, um, = ἀκαταληκ-τικός, -τός, in prosody, *a verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot* (opp. catalecticus), Diom. p. 501 P.; Prisc. 1216 P.

† **ăcătĭum,** i, *n.*, = ἀκάτιον, *a light Greek boat*, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94.

† **ăcătus,** i, *f.*, = ἄκατος, *a light vessel* or *boat* (pure Latin, actuaria), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1 *med.*

acaunumarga, ae, *f.* [a Celtic word

from agaunum, stone], *a kind of marl*, perhaps *stone-marl*, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44.

† **ăcaustus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄκαυστος, *incombustible;* hence *subst. m.* (sc. lapis), *the carbuncle*, since it was regarded as incombustible: acaustoe (i. e. ἄκαυστοι), Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92; v. Sill. a. h. l.

Acbărus, i, *m.*, *a title of the Arabian kings, among the Greeks and Romans*, Tac. A. 12, 12; also written Abgarus and Abgar, Capit. Anton. 9; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 921.

Acca, ae, *f.* [cf. Sct. accâ = mater, and the Gr. Ἀκκώ = mater Cereris]. **I. Lārentia,** *the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who nursed and brought up the twins Romulus and Remus; mother of the twelve* Arvales Fratres, Varr. L. L. 6, 23; Gell. 6, 7. In her honor the Romans celebrated in December a feast called *Lārentālia*, or *Accālia* (v. Larentia).—**II.** *A companion of Camilla*, Verg. A. 11, 820.

Accālia, ium, *n.*, v. the preced. word and Larentia.

‡ **ac-căno** or **ac-cĭno,** *to sing to* or *with* any thing, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll., and Diom. p. 425 P.

* **ac-canto,** āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to sing at:* tumulis, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

accantus, ūs, *m.*, = accentus, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60; Bed. de Metris, p. 2358 Putsch.

* **accēdenter,** *adv.* [accedo], i. q. prope, *nearly*, Cassiod. (?).

ac-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* (*perf. sync.*, accêstis, Verg. A. 1, 201), *to go* or *come to* or *near, to approach* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *ad, in*, the local *adverbs*, the *acc., dat., infin.*, or *absol.* (α) With *ad:* accedam ad hominem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 14; so, ad aedis, id. Amph. 1, 1, 108: ad flammam, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103: omnis ad aras, *to beset every altar*, Lucr. 5, 1199: ad oppidum, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ad ludos, Cic. Pis. 27, 65: ad Caesarem supplex, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: ad manum, *to come to their hands* (of fishes), id. Att. 2, 1, 7: ad Aquinum, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; so, ad Heracleam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129.—*Impers.:* ad eas (oleas) cum accederetur, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22.—(β) With *in:* ne in aedis accederes, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: in senatum, id. Att. 7, 4, 1: in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 6: in funus aliorum, *to join a funeral procession*, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66 al.—(γ) With *local adv.:* eodem pacto, quo huc accessi, abscessero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 84: illo, Cic. Caecin. 16, 46: quo, Sall. J. 14, 17.—(δ) With *acc.* (so, except the names of localities, only in poets and historians, but not in Caesar and Livy): juvat integros accedere fontis atque haurire, Lucr. 1, 927, and 4, 2: Scyllaeam rabiem scopulosque, Verg. A. 1, 201: Sicanios portus, Sil. 14, 3; cf. id. 6, 604: Africam, Nep. Hann. 8: aliquem, Sall. J. 18, 9; 62, 1; Tac. H. 3, 24: classis Ostia cum magno commeatu accessit, Liv. 22, 37, 1: Carthaginem, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet.): delubris, Ov. M. 15, 745: silvis, id. ib. 5, 674: caelo (i. e. *to become a god*), id. ib. 15, 818, and 870. —(* ζ) With *inf.:* dum constanter accedo decerpere (rosas), App. M. 4, p. 143 *med.*—(η) *Absol.:* accedam atque hanc appellabo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 17: deici nullo modo potuisse qui non accesserit, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36: accessit propius, ib. 8, 22: quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis, Ov. M. 3, 375 al.—*Impers.:* non potis accedi, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 17 ed. Vahl.): quod eâ proxime accedi poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21.

B. In partic. **1.** *To approach a thing in a hostile manner* (like aggredior, adorior), *to attack:* acie instructa usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: sese propediem cum magno exercitu ad urbem accessurum, Sall. C. 32 *fin.:* ad manum, *to fight hand to hand, to engage in close combat*, Nep. Eum. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 30, 12: ad corpus alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Atque accedit muros Romana juventus, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (Ann. v. 527 ed. Vahl.): hostîs accedere ventis navibus velivolis, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 380 ib.); and, in malam part., Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 22.—**2.** Mercant. t. t.: accedere ad hastam, *to attend an auction*, Nep. Att. 6, 3; Liv. 43, 16, 2.—**3.** In late Lat.: ad manus (different from ad manum, B. 1), *to be admitted to kiss hands*, Capit. Maxim. 5.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., *to come near to, to approach:* haud invito ad auris sermo mi accessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 32; so, clemens quidam sonus auris ejus accedit, App. M. 5, p. 160: si somnus non accessit, Cels. 3, 18; cf.: febris accedit, id. 3, 3 sq.: ubi accedent anni, Hor. S. 2, 2, 85; cf.: accedente senectâ, id. Ep. 2, 2, 211.

B. In partic. **1.** *To come to* or *upon* one, *to happen to, to befall* (a meaning in which it approaches so near to *accido* that in many passages it has been proposed to change it to the latter; cf. Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. 1, p. 3; 2, p. 96; Dictat. in Ter. p. 222 and 225); constr. with *ad* or (more usually) with *dat.:* voluntas vostra si ad poëtam accesserit, Ter. Phorm. prol. 29: num tibi stultitia accessit? *have you become a fool?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77: paulum vobis accessit pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: dolor accessit bonis viris, virtus non est imminuta, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9: quo plus sibi aetatis accederet, id. de Or. 1, 60, 254 al.

2. With the accessory idea of increase, *to be added* = addi; constr. with *ad* or *dat.:* primum facie (i. e. faciei) quod honestas accedit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 14; so ap. Non. 35, 20: ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest, Cic. Fin. 4, 24: Cassio animus accessit, id. Att. 5, 20; 7, 3; id. Clu. 60 al.: pretium agris, *the price increases, advances*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 1.—*Absol.:* plura accedere debent, Lucr. 2, 1129: accedit mors, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60; id. de Or. 2, 17, 73: quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet, id. Arch. 6, 14 (so, not accenderet, is to be read).—If a new thought is to be added, it is expressed by accedit with quod (*add to this, that*, etc.) when it implies a logical reason, but with ut (*beside this, it happens that*, or *it occurs that*) when it implies an historical fact (cf. Zumpt, § 621 and 626): accedit enim, quod patrem amo, Cic. Att. 13, 21: so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. Att. 1, 92 al.; Caes. B. G. 3, 2; 4, 16; Sall. C. 11, 5; on the other hand: huc accedit uti, etc., Lucr. 1, 192, 215, 265 al.: ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; so id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 86; id. Deiot. 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 16 al. When several new ideas are added, they are introduced by *res* in the plur.: cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent: quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset; quod obsides inter eos dandos curâsset; quod ea omnia, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Sometimes the historical idea follows accedit, without ut: ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam: haec Andria . . . gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11: accedit illud: si maneo . . . cadendum est in unius potestatem, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1.

3. *To give assent to, accede to, assent to, to agree with, to approve of;* constr. with *ad* or *dat.* (with persons only, with *dat.*): accessit animus ad meam sententiam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 13; so Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69; Nep. Milt. 3, 5: Galba speciosiora suadentibus accessit, Tac. H. 1, 34; so Quint. 9, 4, 2 al.

4. *To come near to in resemblance, to resemble, be like;* with *ad* or *dat.* (the latter most freq., esp. after Cic.): homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando, Cic. Lig. 12: Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat, id. Brut. 147; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 3; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36 al.

5. *To enter upon, to undertake;* constr. with *ad* or *in:* in eandem infamiam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 84: ad bellorum pericula, Cic. Balb. 10: ad poenam, *to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: ad amicitiam Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: ad vectigalia, *to undertake their collection as contractor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42: ad causam, *the direction of a lawsuit*, id. ib. 2, 2, 38; id. de Or. 1, 38, 175 al. But esp.: ad rem publicam, *to enter upon the service of the state*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Rosc. Am. 1 al.

* **accĕlĕrātio,** ōnis, *f.* [accelero], *a hastening, acceleration:* orationis enuntiandae, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.

ac-cĕlĕro, āvi, ātum (also **adc-**), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to hasten, accelerate:* gressum adcelerâsse decet, Att. ap. Non. 89, 25 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 139); so, gradum, Liv. 2, 43, 8: mortem, Lucr. 6, 772: iter, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; Liv. 31, 29: oppugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46: consulatum alicui, id. ib. 3, 75.—*Pass.*, Tac. Agr. 43; id. H. 2, 85; id. A. 1, 50.—**II.** *Neutr., to hasten, to make haste:* si adcelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, * Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, Nep. Att. 22, 2; Liv. 3, 27, 8; Verg. A. 5, 675; 9, 221, 505; Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 74 al.: ad aliquem opprimendum, Liv. 27, 47, 8.—With local *accus.:* Cremonam, Tac. H. 2, 100.—*Impers.:* quantum accelerari posset, *as speedily as possible*, Liv. 3, 46, 5.

* **accendium,** ii, *n.* [accendo], *a kindling, a setting on fire*, Sol. 5 *fin.*

1. accendo, ōnis, *m.* [2. accendo], *an inciter, instigator;* read by Salmasius in Tert. de Pall. 6, where the old reading *cerdo* is to be preferred.

2. ac-cendo, ndi, nsum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. candeo], prop. *to kindle any thing above, so that it may burn downwards* (on the contr., *succendere*, to kindle underneath, so that it may burn upwards; and *incendere*, to set fire to on every side) (class., esp. in the *trop.* signif., very freq.). **I.** Lit., *to set on fire, to kindle, light:* ut Pergama accensa est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1): faces accensae, Cic. Pis. 5: lumen de suo lumine, *to kindle*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 388 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ita res accendent lumina rebus, Lucr. 1 *fin.;* and: Deus solem quasi lumen accendit, Cic. Univ. 9, 28; so, ignem, Verg. A. 5, 4 al.

B. Meton., *to light up, to illuminate:* luna radiis solis accensa, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (cf. id. N. D. 1, 31, 87); so of the lustre of gold: et gemmis galeam clypeumque accenderat auro, Sil. 15, 681 (but in Cic. Arch. 6, 14, the correct read. is accederet, v. Halm a. h. l.).

II. Fig., *to inflame* a person or thing (by any thing), *to set on fire, to kindle, to incite, rouse up;* aliquem or aliquid aliqua re: placare hostem ferocem inimiciterque accensum, Att. ap. Non. 514, 22: quos meritâ accendit Mezentius irâ, Verg. A. 8, 50: nunc prece nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris, id. ib. 10, 368 (7, 482, bello animos accendit, is more properly *dat.*). That to which one is excited is denoted by *ad:* ad dominationem accensi sunt, Sall. Jug. 31, 16; the person against whom one is excited, by *in* or *contra:* in maritum accendebat, Tac. A. 1, 53: quae res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accenderat, Sall. J. 64, 4; with *quare c. subj.:* accendis quare cupiam magis illi proximus esse, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53. The historians use this word very often, esp. with abstract substt.: certamen, Liv. 35, 10: discordiam, id. 2, 29: spem, Tac. Ann. 12, 34 (cf. Verg. A. 5, 183): dolorem, id. ib. 15, 1 al. In Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114, praeclare enim se res habeat, si haec accendi aut commoveri arte possint, *accendi* is obviously the first enkindling, rousing, of talent (syn. with commoveri); cf. id. de Or. 2, 47; id. Phil. 3, 7. And so perhaps Sen. Ben. 7, 9: crystallina . . . quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, signifies *vessels of crystal, whose fragility gives them value* (in the eyes of luxurious men).

ac-censĕo (ŭi), nsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to reckon to* or *among, to add to;* as a *verb. finit.* very rare: numine sub dominae lateo atque accenseor illi, i. e. *I am her companion*, Ov. M. 15, 546; and: *accensi*, qui his accensebantur, id est attribuebantur, Non. 520, 7.—But hence in frequent use, **accensus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *reckoned among*, or *subst.* **accensus,** i., *m.* **A.** *One who attends* another of higher rank, *an attendant, follower;* hence, *a state officer who attended one of the highest magistrates* (consul, proconsul, praetor, etc.) at Rome or in the provinces, for the purpose of summoning parties to court, maintaining order and quiet during its sessions, and proclaiming the hours; *an apparitor, attendant, orderly* (on account of this office, Varr. 6, § 89 Müll., would derive the word from *accieo*), Varr. ap. Non. 59, 2 sq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4 and 7; id. Att. 4, 16; Liv. 45, 29, 2; Suet. Caes. 20 al.—The person to whom one is accensus is annexed in *dat.* or *gen.:* qui tum accensus Neroni fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28: libertus, accensus Gabinii, id. Att. 4, 16, 12. The Decurions and Centurions also

had their *accensi* as *aids*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; also at funerals, as leader of the procession, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. Cf. on the accensi, Necker's Antiq. 2, 2, p. 375 sq.—**B. accensi,** *a kind of reserve troops who followed the army as supernumeraries* (= *ascripticii*, or, in later times, *supernumerarii*), to take the place of those who fell in battle. They had no arms, and were only clothed with the military cloak, and hence called *velati:* quia vestiti et inermes sequuntur exercitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 369 Müll.; they used in battle only slings and stones. They were also employed in constructing public roads. Cf. Mommsen, *Degli Accensi Velati*, in Annali del. Inst. vol. xxi. (1849), p. 209 sq.; and Necker's Antiq. 3, 2, p. 242 sq.

accensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, prop. *that may be burnt*, but in the one place where it occurs, it is *act.*, *burning:* Non accessistis ad accensibilem ignem, Vulg. Hebr. 12, 18.

1. accensus, a, um. **a.** *Part.* of accendo, *kindled.*—**b.** *P. a.* of accenseo, *reckoned among;* v. these words.

2. accensus, ūs, *m.* [accendo], *a kindling* or *setting on fire:* lucernarum, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103 dub. (al. assensu): luminum, Symm. 3, 48; Plin. 37, 7, 29, acc. to Hard.

* **accentĭuncŭla,** ae, *dim. f.* [accentus], *accent*, Gell. 13, 6, as a transl. of the Gr. προσῳδία.

ac-centor, ōris, *m.* [ad + cantor], *one who sings with another*, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 3.

accentus, ūs, *m.* [accino, the attuning a thing; hence] **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a blast, signal* (late Lat.): aeneatorum accentu, Amm. 16, 12, 36: id. 24, 4, 22; acutissimi tibiarum, Solin. 5 *fin.*—**B.** In gramm., *the accentuation of a word, accent, tone* (post-Aug.): accentus, quos Graeci προσῳδίας vocant (so that it is a lit. transl. of the Gr. word, πρός = ad, and ᾠδή = cantus), Quint. 1, 5, 22; 12, 10, 33; Diom. p. 425 Putsch.—**II.** Fig., *intensity, violence:* hiemis, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: doloris, Marc. Emp. 36.

accepso, per sync. for accepero, v. accipio.

accepta, ae, *f.* [accipio] (sc. pars), *a portion of land granted to an individual by the state*, Sicul. Fl. p. 22 Goed. al.

acceptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [accepto], *acceptable, worthy of acceptance* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Or. 7 al.

acceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], **I.** *One who accepts or approves* of a thing (Eccl.).—**II.** *An avenue, access, passage for admittance of the people*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 6589.

acceptĭlātĭo, ōnis, also written separately, accepti latio, *f.* [acceptum fero], *a formal discharging from a debt* (by the verbal declaration of the debtor: acceptum fero), Gai. 3, 169; id. 170; Dig. 4, 2, 9, § 2; 34, 3, 3, § 3; id. Lex. 5, § 3 al.; cf. Rein's Privatrecht, p. 359.

acceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accipio]. **I.** *A taking, receiving*, or *accepting:* neque deditionem neque donationem sine acceptione intellegi posse, *Cic. Top. 8, 37: frumenti, Sall. J. 29, 4.—**B.** In later philos. lang.: *the acceptance*, i. e. *the granting of a proposition*, Pseudo-App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34 *med.*—**II.** *An esteeming, regarding:* of a thing, Cod. Th. 1, 9, 2; of a person: personarum, Vulg. Paral. 2, 19, 7 (transl. of מַשֹּׂא פָּנִים); cf. 1. acceptor, *no.* II. B.

* **acceptĭto,** āre, *doub. freq. v. a.* [fr. accepto, and that fr. accipio], *to take, receive, accept:* stipendium, Plaut. ap. Non. 134, 29.

accepto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [accipio], *to take, receive, accept:* argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32; so Quint. 12, 7, 9; Curt. 4, 6, 5; Dig. 34, 1, 9: jugum, *to submit to*, Sil. Ital. 7, 41. (But in Plin. 36, 25, 64, the correct read. is coeptavere; v. Sillig. a. h. l.).

1. acceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who receives a thing* (post-class.): donationis, Cod. T. 8, 56, 10.—Hence, *absol.*, *a receiver, collector*, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3199 and 7205.—**II.** Fig. **A.** *One who receives a thing as true, grants* or *approves it*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167.—**B.** *One who unjustly regards the person*, Eccl.

2. acceptor, ōris, *m.*, = accipiter, *a hawk:* exta acceptoris, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 76 P.

* **acceptōrĭus,** a, um. *adj.* [acceptor], *that is fit* or *suitable for receiving:* modulus, *for drawing water*, Frontin. de Aq. 34 *fin.*

* **acceptrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that receives:* neque datori neque acceptrici, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 18.

acceptum, i, *n.*, v. accipio, II. E.

acceptus, a, um, v. accipio, *P. a.*

accerso, ĕre, v. arcesso *init.*

* **accessa,** ae, *f.*, in later Lat. = accessus, *the flood-tide*, lect. dub., Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 244 (cf. Salmas. Exerc. p. 203).

accessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [accedo], *accessible* (late Lat.), Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [accessibilis], *accessibility*, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accedo], *a going* or *coming to* or *near, an approach.* **I.** In gen.: quid tibi in concilium huc accessio est? *why comest thou hither?* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86; cf.: quid tibi ad hasce accessio est aedis prope? id. Truc. 2, 2, 3; Cic. Univ. 12: ut magnas accessiones fecerint in operibus expugnandis, *sallies*, Caes. B. Alex. 22: suo labore suisque accessionibus, i. e. *by his labor of calling on people, by his visits*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53 *fin.*—**II.** In part. **A.** In medicine, t. t., *the access, attack*, or *paroxysm of a disease*, Cels. 2, 12; 3, 3 sq.; Sen. Ep. 85, 12; id. N. Q. 6, 18, 6; Suet. Vesp. 23 al.—**B.** *A coming to in the way of augmentation, an increase, addition.* **1.** *In abstracto:* paucorum annorum, Cic. Lael. 3, 7: pecuniae, Nep. Att. 14, 2: fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1; 7, 6; 10, 9; id. Rep. 2, 21: odii, Caes. B. Alex. 48: dignitatis, Vell. 2, 130 *fin.*—**2.** *The thing added, the addition*, or *accession:* *in concreto:* Scaurus accessionem adjunxit aedibus, *added a new part*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; so id. Att. 16, 16. Thus Syphax is called, accessio Punici belli, as not being the chief enemy in the Punic war, but, as it were, an appendage to the war, Liv. 47, 7; so in Pliny: turbā gemmarum potamus—et aurum jam accessio est, *and gold is only accessory, a mere appendage*, 33 prooem. *fin.*—**C.** In rhetor., *an addition that makes a definition complete:* nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; so id. Fin. 2, 13.—**D.** *The addition to every kind of fee* or *tax* (opp. *decessio*), Cato R. R. 144: decumae, Cic. Rab. 11; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; ib. 49, § 116 al.

* **accessĭto,** āre, *doub. freq. v.* [id.], *to approach repeatedly:* eodem ex agro, Cat. ap. Gell. 18, 12.

1. accessus, a, um, *Part.* of accedo.

2. accessus, ūs, *m.* [accedo], *a going* or *coming to* or *near, an approaching, approach* (syn. aditus; opp. recessus, discessus). **I.** Lit.: accessus nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: (bestiarum) ad res salutares (opp. recessus), id. N. D. 2, 12 *fin.:* accessus prohibet refugitque viriles, Ov. M. 14, 636: solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7; of the tide, id. Div. 2, 14 *fin.;* of a disease, Gell. 4, 2; of soldiers: difficilis, Caes. B. Afr. 5: maritimus, *from the sea:* pedestris, *on the land side*, id. B. Alex. 26: loci, *to a place*, id. B. Hisp. 38.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet. of permission to approach, *access, admittance* (cf. aditus): dare accessum alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41: negare, id. Her. 10, 64.—**2.** *The place by which one approaches, a passage, an entrance* (in *sing.* and *plur.*), Verg. A. 8, 229; Suet. Caes. 58; Flor. 2, 12, 5; for ships, Liv. 29, 27, 9.—**II.** Fig. **A.** *An approaching, approach:* ita pedetemptim cum accessus a se ad causam facti, tum recessus, *an approach to the matter*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7.—**B.** *An accession, increase:* accessu istius splendoris, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 7.

Accĭānus, a, um, v. Attius (Attianus).

accĭdens, entis. **I.** *P. a.* fr. accido.—**II.** As *subst. n.* **A.** *The accidental, nonessential quality* of any thing, τὸ συμβεβηκός (opp. substantia, the Greek οὐσία): causa, tempus, locus, occasio . . . rerum sunt accidentia, *the accidental* or *extraneous circumstances*, Quint. 5, 10, 23; so 3, 6, 36; 4, 2, 130: ex accidentibus (= epithetis), id. 8, 3, 70; hence, *an adjective*, Macr. S. 1, 4.—**B.** *An accident* or *chance.* **1.** In gen., Dig. 35, 2, 51: per accidens, *accidentally*, Firm. Math. 5, 4.—**2.** In part., *an unfortunate circumstance:* accidentia (opp. prospera), Pseudo-Quint. Decl.

accĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [accīdo], *that which happens, a casual event, a chance:* esse illam naturae accidentiam, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19; Tert. de Anim. 11 al.

1. ac-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to begin to cut* or *to cut into* [cf.: adamo, addubito, etc.); hence, *so to cut a thing that it falls, to fell, to cut* (as *verb. finit.* very rare). **I.** Lit.: accidunt arbores, tantum ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: accisa ornus ferro, Verg. A. 2, 626; cf.: velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41, 22: accisis crinibus, *cut close*, Tac. G. 19: ab locustis genus omne acciditur frugum, *eaten up*, Arnob. 1, 3.—Poet., *to use up:* fames accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, Verg. A. 7, 125.—**II.** Fig., *to impair, weaken:* ita proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 29, 12; so, post accisas a Camillo Volscorum res, id. 6, 5, 2; cf. 6, 12, 6.—Hence, **accīsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *cut off* or *down; impaired, ruined:* accisae res (opp. integrae), *troubled, disordered*, or *unfortunate state of things:* res, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34; Liv. 3, 10, 8; 8, 11, 12 al.: copiae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31; Liv. 8, 11, 8: robur juventutis, id. 7, 29 *fin.:* opes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 114: accisae desolataeque gentes, Sil. 8, 590: reliquiae (hostium), Tac. A. 1, 61.

2. ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no *sup.*, 3, *v. n.* [cado], *to fall upon* or *down upon* a thing, *to reach it by falling.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. constr. with *ad, in, local adverbs*, with *dat.* or *absol.:* utinam ne accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22 (Trag. p. 281 ed. Vahl., where it is: accĕdisset, acc. to the MSS., v. Vahl. *N. v.*): signa de caelo ad terram, Plaut. Rud. prol. 8; so, tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, id. Poen. 2, 38: trabs in humum accidens, Varr. ap. Non. 494 *fin.;* so, imago aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidat oras, Lucr. 4, 215: rosa in mensas, Ov. F. 5, 360: quo Castalia per struices saxeas lapsu accidit, Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. p. 310 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 5): ut missa tela gravius acciderent, *fall upon, hit*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Liv. 2, 50, 7.—**B.** Esp.: a. ad genua or genibus, of a suppliant, *to fall at one's knees:* me orat mulier lacrimansque ad genua accidit, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 15 (Com. v. 9 ed. Vahl.); so Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Claud. 10; for which: genibus praetoris, Liv. 44, 31; also: ad pedes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5, and *absol.:* quo accĭdam? quo applicem? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 ed. Vahl., where it is accĕdam).—**C.** Transf., *to strike the senses, to reach a thing by means of the senses;* constr. with *ad*, the *dat.* or *acc.:* vox, sermo accidit ad auris (or auribus; also, auris alicujus), *the voice, the speech falls upon* or *reaches the ear:* nota vox ad auris accidit, Att. ap. Non. 39, 5: nova res molitur ad auris accidere, Lucr. 2, 1024; and: nihil tam populare ad populi Romani auris accidisse, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: auribus, Liv. 24, 46, 5; Quint. 12, 10, 75: auris, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 31; *absol.*, Liv. 10, 5, 2; 27, 15, 16 sq.; Curt. 4, 4, 5 al.; cf. also: clamor accidit ad auris, Liv. 26, 40, 10; and *absol.:* clamor accidit, id. 4, 33, 9; 40, 32, 2; likewise: nomen famaque alicujus accidit ad aliquem, id. 21, 10, 12; v. Fabri ad h. l.—Hence sometimes in Livy: vox *or* fama accidit (ad auris *or* ad aliquem), with an *acc. c. inf.:* ut vox etiam ad hostes accideret captum Cominium esse, Liv. 10, 41, 7: quia repente fama accidit classem Punicam adventare, *the report came*, id. 27, 29, 7; v. Weissenb. a. h. l.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., *to fall out, come to pass, happen, occur;* and with *dat. pers.*, *to happen to, to befall* one. (The distinction between the syn. evenio, accido, and contingo is this: *evenio*, i. e. ex-venio, is used of either fortunate or unfortunate events: *accido*, of occurrences which take us by surprise; hence it is used either of an indifferent, or, which is its general use, of an unfortunate occurrence: *contingo*, i. e. contango, indicates that an event accords with

one's wishes; and hence is generally used of fortunate events. As Isid. says, Differ. 1: *Contingunt* bona: *accidunt* mala: *eveniunt* utraque): res accidit, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Id acciderat, ut Galli consilium caperent, ib. 3, 2: si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121; cf. ib. 1, 26, 57: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10: si qua calamitas accidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55: id. Rosc. Am. 34: contra opinionem accidit, Caes. B. G. 3. 9: pejus Sequanis accidit, ib. 1, 31: periculum accidit, ib. 3, 3: detrimentum accidit, ib. 7, 52. Also of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, Cic. Fam. 3, 1; 11, 15: accidit satis opportune, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. Brem. Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—Constr. with *ut* (Zumpt, § 621), sometimes with *quod:* accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17; or with *inf.:* nec enim acciderat mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11. Pleonast. in narrations: accidit ut, *it happened*, or *came to pass, that:* accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae dejicerentur, *it happened that*, etc., Nep. Alc. 3, 2; so Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Att. 1, 5, 4 al.—**B.** In part. **1.** Si quid cui accidat, *or* si quid humanitus accidat, euphemist. for *to die; if any thing should happen to one* (for which Ennius says: si quid me fuerit humanitus, Ann. v. 128 ed. Vahl.): si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, Cic. Phil. 1, 4; Dig. 34, 4, 30 § 2 al. (cf. the Greek εἴ τι πάθοι); so, *per aposiopesin,* sive—quod heu timeo, sive superstes eris, Ov. Her. 13, 164. (But Cic. Mil. 22, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 35, and similar passages, are to be taken in the usual signif.)—**2.** *To turn out* (this very rare): timeo "incertum" hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29: si secus acciderit, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2. —**3.** In gram., *to belong to:* plurima huic (verbo) accidunt (i. e. genus, tempora), Quint. 1, 5, 41 al.

* **ac-cĭēo**, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, old form for accio, ire, *to fetch, to bring:* ego illum huc acciebo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61; dub. (Ritschl and Fleckeisen: oneratum runcinabo).

accinctus, a, um, *P. a.* of

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to gird to* or *on, to gird round* or *about* (in prose, first after the Aug. per.; in poetry, a favorite word with Verg.): lateri ensem, Verg. A. 11, 489; and *med., to gird one's self:* accingitur ense, id. ib. 7, 640; cf.: quo (ense) fuit accinctus, Ov. M. 6, 551; so, ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2.—**B.** Transf., *to arm, equip, furnish, provide:* facibus pubes accingitur, Verg. A. 9, 74: gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13; hence: accinctus miles, *an armed soldier*, Tac. A. 11, 18: ornat Phraaten accingitque (sc. diademate imposito) paternum ad fastigium, id. ib. 6, 32: accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis, Val. Fl. 3, 514.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., *to endow, provide;* in medicine: magicas accingier artes, *to have recourse to*, Verg. A. 4, 493.—**B.** In part.: accingere se or accingi, *to enter upon* or *undertake a thing, girded,* i. e. *well prepared, to prepare one's self, make one's self ready* (taken from the girding of the flowing robes when in active occupation); constr. *absol.*, with *ad, in, dat.*, or *inf.:* tibi omne est exedendum, accingere, *make yourself ready*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4; so id. Eun. 5, 9, 30; Lucr. 2, 1043: illi se praedae accingunt, Verg. A. 1, 210: accingi ad consulatum, Liv. 4, 2; in Tac. very often actively, *to make any one ready* for something: turmas peditum ad munia accingere, A. 12, 31: accingi ad ultionem, id. H. 4, 79: in audaciam, id. ib. 3, 66 al.; with *inf.:* accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Verg. G. 3, 46; so: navare operam, Tac. A. 15, 51.—**b.** Also in the active form, as *v. neutr.* = se accingere: age, anus, accinge ad molas, Pompon. ap. Non. 469, 28 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 235): accingunt omnes operi, *all go vigorously to the work*, Verg. A. 2, 235. — Hence, **accinctus**, a, um, *P. a., well girded.* **A.** Lit.: cujus aut familiaris habitus condecentior aut militaris accinctior, Auson. Grat. Act. 27. — **B.** Fig., *ready, strict* (opp. negligens): tam in omnia pariter intenta bonitas et accincta, Plin. Pan. 30 *fin.:* comitatus, id. ib. 20, 3.

‡ **ac-cĭno**, ĕre, *v. n.* [cano], *to sing to* any thing, acc. to Diom. p. 425 P.; cf. accano.

ac-cĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a., to call* or *summon, to fetch* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: cujus vos tumulti causā accierim, Att. ap. Non. 484, 7 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 199): horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 996: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; 13, 48, 1; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141; Sall. J. 108; Liv. 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 5 al. —**II.** Fig.: accire mortem, *to kill one's self*, Vell. 2, 38 *fin.;* Flor. 4, 2, 71: scientiam artemque haruspicum accibam, Tac. H. 2, 3; cf.: accitis quae usquam egregia, id. A. 3, 27; and: patrios mores funditus everti per accitam lasciviam, i. e. *borrowed*, id. ib. 14, 20 (but in Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93, the read. acciret is very doubtful; v. Madv. a. h. l.; Klotz reads faceret; B. and K., crearet.).

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* accepso = accepero, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31, or Rib. Trag. Rel. 118) [capio], *to accept.* **I.** In gen., *to take a person* or *thing to* one's self: leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, *will take the man and his money to himself* (into his house), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51. **a.** Of things received by the hand, *to take, receive:* cette manus vestras measque accipite, Enn. ap. Non. 85, 1 (Trag. v. 320 ed. Vahl.): ex tua accepi manu pateram, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 132; hence, trop. of the word given, the *promise*, with which a grasping of the hand was usually connected: accipe daque fidem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.; so in the Gr. πιστὰ δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν); cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 87; so Verg. A. 8, 150; in Ter. of a person to be protected: hanc (virginem) accepi, acceptam servabo, Ter. And. 1, 5, 62; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 5, and Sall. C. 6, 5. —**b.** Of things received or taken by different parts of the body: accipite hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato ap. Non. 200, 23: gremio, Verg. A. 1, 685: oculis aut pectore noctem (i. e. somnum), id. ib. 4, 531.—**c.** In gen., very freq., (α) as implying action, *to take, to take possession of, to accept* (Gr. δέχεσθαι); (β) of something that falls to one's share, *to get, to receive, to be the recipient of* (Gr. λαμβάνειν).—(α) *To take, accept:* hanc epistulam accipe a me, *take this letter from me*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 26; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 26: persuasit aliis, ut pecuniam accipere mallent, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: condicionem pacis, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: armis obsidibusque acceptis Crassus profectus est, *after he had taken into his possession the arms and hostages*, id. ib. 3, 23: divitias, Nep. Epam. 4, 3: aliquid a patre, *to inherit*, id. Timoth. 1, 1; id. Att. 1: accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum sint, Verg. A. 3, 486 al.—Hence *to receive* or *entertain as guest:* haec (tellus) fessos placidissima portu accipit, Verg. A. 3, 78: Laurentes nymphae, accipite Aenean, id. ib. 8, 71; 155; Ov. M. 8, 655 al.—Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accepti, Liv. 8, 14; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: magnifice volo summos viros accipere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34: in loco festivo sumus festive accepti, id. ib. 5, 19; so id. Cist. 1, 1, 12; id. Men. 5, 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32, etc.; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52; Lucr. 3, 907; Cic. Att. 16, 6; Ov. F. 2, 725 al.—Hence also ironically, *to entertain, to treat, deal with:* ego te miseris jam accipiam modis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 3: hominem accipiam quibus dictis maeret, id. Men. 5, 1, 7: indignis acceptus modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. Perh. also Lucil. ap. Non. 521, 1: adeo male me accipiunt decimae, *treat* or *use me ill, deal harshly with me;* and ib. 240, 8: sic, inquam, veteratorem illum vetulum lupum Hannibalem acceptum (Non. explains the latter in a very unusual manner, by *deceptum*).—(β) *To get, to receive, to be the recipient of,* Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31; Lucr. 1, 819, 909; 2, 762, 885, 1009: ictus, id. 4, 1048 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 243: vulnera accipiunt tergo): aridior nubes accipit ignem, *takes* or *catches fire*, Lucr. 6, 150; Caes. B. G. 1, 48: humanitatem iis tribuere debemus, a quibus accepimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: pecuniam ob rem judicandam, id. Verr. 1, 38: luna lumen solis accipit, id. de Or. 3, 45; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: praeclarum accepimus a majoribus morem, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: praecepta, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: accepi tuas litteras (in another sense than above), *I have received your letter, it has reached me* (allatae sunt ad me), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; 2, 1, 1; 10, 1 al.: acceptā injuriā ignoscere quam persequi malebant, Sall. C. 9, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 33: calamitatem, ib. 1, 31: detrimenta, ib. 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mur. 21, 44 al. So often of dignities and offices: provinciam, id. Fam. 2, 10, 2: consulatum, Suet. Aug. 10: Galliam, id. Caes. 22 al.

II. In partic. **A.** *To take a thing* by hearing, i. e., **1.** *To hear, to perceive, to observe, to learn* (cf. opp. do = *I give* in words, i. e. *I say*): hoc simul accipe dictum, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204): quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap. Non. 126, 22 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 81): hoc etiam accipe quod dico, Lucil. ap. Non. 240, 1: carmen auribus, Lucr. 4, 983 (so id. 6, 164); 1, 270; cf. Verg. A. 2, 65: voces, Lucr. 4, 613 (so 6, 171): si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Fam. 1, 6; 1, 9, 4; Liv. 1, 7. —Hence very freq. in the histt., *to get* or *receive intelligence* of any thing, *to learn:* urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, *as I have learned*, Sall. C. 6, 1, and so al.—**2.** *To comprehend* or *understand any thing communicated:* haud satis meo corde accepi querelas tuas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 18: et si quis est, qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quae tradebantur, etc., Nep. Att. 1, 3; so Quint. 1, 3, 3; 2, 9, 3 al.—**3.** With the accessory idea of judging, *to take a thing thus or thus, to interpret* or *explain,* usually constr. with *ad* or *in c. acc.:* quibus res sunt minus secundae . . . ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis, *the more unfortunate one is, the more inclined is he to regard every thing as an insult*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: in eam partem accipio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 37; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 6; id. Att. 16, 6; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 2: non recte accipis, *you put a wrong construction upon this*, id. And. 2, 2, 30: quae sibi quisque facilia factu putat, aequo animo accipit, Sall. C. 3, 2.—Hence: accipere aliquid omen, or in omen, *to regard a thing as a (favorable) omen, to accept the omen* (cf. δέχεσθαι τὸν οἰωνόν), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; 2, 40, 83; Liv. 1, 7, 11; 21, 63 *fin.;* Tac. H. 1, 62; id. A. 1, 28; 2, 13; Flor. 4, 12, 14 al.—Hence poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A. 12, 260; cf. Ov. M. 7, 620.—**B.** *To take a thing upon* one's self, *to undertake* (syn. suscipio): accipito hanc ad te litem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 23: meā causā causam accipite, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 24; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 20 al.—Hence also, **C.** *To bear, endure, suffer* any thing disagreeable or troublesome: hanccine ego ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: nil satis firmi video, quamobrem accipere hunc me expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96; 5, 1, 59; id. Eun. 4, 6, 24; id. Ad. 2, 1, 53; id. Ph. 5, 2, 4; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: calamitatem, id. Off. 3, 26: injuriam, id. ib. 1, 11 al.—**D.** *To accept a thing, to be satisfied with, to approve:* dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta; *Pam.:* Accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48: accepit condicionem, dein quaestum accipit, id. ib. 1, 1, 52: visa ista . . . accipio iisque interdum etiam assentior, nec percipio tamen, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: preces suas acceptas ab dis immortalibus ominati, Liv. 42, 30, 8 Drak. Cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 5, 1: "equi te esse feri similem, dico." Ridemus et ipse Messius: "accipio." *I allow it, Exactly so*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—**E.** In mercant. lang., t. t., *to receive* or *collect a sum:* pro quo (frumento) cum a Varinio praetore pecuniam accepisset, Cic. Fl. 45; hence *subst.:* **acceptum**, i, *n., the receipt*, and in account-books *the credit side:* in acceptum referre alicui, *to carry over to the credit side, to place to one's credit*, Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 57; id. Rosc. Com. 2; id. Phil. 2, 16; id. Caec. 6, 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234 (opp. datum or expensum).—Hence also trop., *to owe* or *be indebted to one*, in a good or a bad sense: ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, remp. referret acceptam, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: omnia mala, quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, *ascribe*, id. ib. 22; Caes. B. G. 8, 58; id. B. C, 3, 57: Acceptum

refero versibus, esse nocens, Ov. Trist. 2, 10. —**F.** In the g r a m m., *to take a word* or *phrase thus or thus*, to *explain a word* in any manner: adversus interdum promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207 P. al.—(Syn. nanciscor and adipiscor: he to whom something is given, *accipit;* he who gets by a fortunate occurrence, *nanciscitur;* he who obtains it by exertion, *adipiscitur.* "*Sumimus* ipsi: *accipimus* ab alio," Vel. Long. p. 2243 P.—"Inter *tenere, sumere* et *accipere* hoc interest, quod *tenemus* quae sunt in nostra potestate: *sumimus* posita: *accipimus* data," Isid. Diff. 1). — Hence, **acceptus,** a, um, *P. a., welcome, agreeable, acceptable* (syn. gratus. *Acceptus* is related to *gratus*, as the effect to the cause; he who is *gratus*, i. e. dear, is on that account *acceptus*, welcome, acceptable; hence the usual position: gratus atque acceptus).—First, of p e r s o n s: essetne apud te is servus acceptissimus? Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 56: plebi acceptus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; acceptus erat in oculis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 5.—Of t h i n g s: dis et hominibus est acceptum quod, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5: quod vero approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7, 3: quorum mihi dona accepta et grata habeo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 56: rem populo Romano gratam acceptamque, Cic. Phil. 13, 50; tempore accepto exaudivi, Vulg. 2 Cor. 6, 2. — *Comp.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 96; Cic. Rep. 6, 13; Tac. A. 6, 45 al.—*Sup.*, see above.—*Adv.* **accepte** does not occur.

accipenser, v. acipenser.

accĭpĭter, tris (earlier also tĕris, Prisc. p. 695 P.), *m.* (*f.* Lucr. 4, 1006) [com. deriv. from accipio; see 2. acceptor; but cf. ὠκύπτερος, swift-winged], a general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16; Lucr. 5, 107; Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50 al. — **B.** In p a r t i c. **1.** *The common hawk*, Falco Palumbarius, Linn.; Hor. C. 1, 37, 17 sq.; Ov. M. 5, 605 sq.; Col. 8, 4, 6; 3, 8, 4 al.: sacer, because auguries were taken from it, Verg. A. 11, 721 (cf. Hom. Od. 15, 525 sq.). — **2.** *The sparrow-hawk*, Falco Nisus, Linn., used in fowling; Mart. 14, 216. — **II.** T r a n s f., of a rapacious man: labes populi, pecuniai accipiter, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 5.

* **accĭpĭtrīna,** ae, *f.* [accipiter], *hawkweed*, hieracium, Linn.; App. Herb. 30.

* **accĭpĭtro,** āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], used by Laevius for lacerare, *to tear, to lacerate*, ap. Gell. 19, 7, 11.

accīsus, a, um, *P. a.* of accīdo.

accītio, ōnis, *f.* [accio], *a calling* or *summoning* (late Lat.), Arn. 4, p. 134.

1. accītus, a, um, *Part.* of accio.

2. accītus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [accio], *a summoning to a place, a summons, a call:* magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68: accitu cari genitoris, Verg. A. 1, 677.

Accius, ii, *m.*, v. Attius.

acclāmātio (adc.), ōnis, *f.* [acclamo], *a calling to, an exclamation, shout.* **I.** I n g e n.: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21; the calling of the shepherd, Col. 7, 3, 26; so in *plur.*, id. 6, 2, 14.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A cry of disapprobation* (so esp. in the time of the republic): ei contigit non modo ut adclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impediretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; 2, 1, 2; quanto jam levior est adclamatio, C. Rabir. 18; id. de Or. 2, 83, 339 etc.; Suet. Dom. 23 al.—**B.** On the contrary, esp. later, *a shout of approbation* (e. g. on the appearance of a person honored by the people), *a huzza:* adclamationes multitudinis assentatione immodica pudorem operantis, Liv. 31, 15, 2; so Suet. Caes. 79; id. Aug. 58; id. Oth. 6 (made by the voice; while *plausus* is made with the hands, Quint. 8, 3, 3).—**C.** R h e t o r. a figure of speech = exclamatio, ἐπιφώνημα, *exclamation*, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

(**acclāmĭto,** āre, a false read. in Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3, for occlamitat.)

ac-clāmo (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to raise a cry at, to shout at, to exclaim* (in a friendly or hostile manner), with and without the *dat.;* also with the *acc.* of *the thing* called. **I.** *To shout at* in a hostile sense, *to disapprove* or *blame by shouting* (so partic. in the time of the republic): non metuo, ne mihi adclametis, *cry out against*, Cic. Brut. 73, 256; cf. id. Muren. 8; id. Piso, 65; id. Verr. 2, 48; id. Caecin. 28; so Sen. Ep. 47, 11; Suet. Galb. 20 al.: hostis omnibus, qui adclamassent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so Vell. 2, 4, 4; Suet. Caes. 70 al.—**II.** After the Aug. period, *to cry at with approbation, to shout applause, to approve with loud cries, to applaud, huzza:* populus et miles Neroni Othoni adclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78; Suet. Claud. 7; 27; id. Dom. 13 al.: prosequentibus cunctis servatorem liberatoremque adclamantibus, *they applaud him with loud acclamations as their saviour and deliverer*, Liv. 34, 50 *fin.;* so Tac. A. 1, 44 al.—*Impers.:* ei adclamatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 18.

* **ac-clāro** (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make clear* or *evident, to show* or *make known;* in the lang. of the augurs: uti tu signa nobis certa adclarassis (i. e. adclaraveris), Liv. 1, 18 *fin.*

acclīnis, e, *adj.* (also adc-) [ad-CLINO], *leaning on* or *against something, inclined to* or *toward* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with *dat.* **I.** L i t.: corpusque levabat arboris adclinis trunco, Verg. A. 10, 834; so Ov. M. 15, 737; Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 36 al.—In prose, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; Just. 28, 4: crates inter se acclines, Col. 12, 15, 1.—**B.** E s p. of localities, Amm. 14, 8; 29, 5.—**II.** T r o p., *inclined to, disposed to* (= inclinatus, propensus): acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6.

ac-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to lean on* or *against something* (not before the Aug. period; mostly poet.). **I.** L i t.: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72: latus leoni, Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 51. — Most freq. in *part. pass.:* acclinatus: colla acclinata, Ov. M. 10, 268; cf.: terrae acclinatus, id. ib. 14, 666: castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. 44, 3, 6: maria terris, Stat. Silv. 5, 4, 5.—**II.** T r o p., with se, *to incline to a thing:* ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48, 9.

ac-clīvis, e, also (but much less freq.) **-vus,** a, um, *adj.* [ad + clivus], *up hill, mounting upwards, ascending, steep:* stadium, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 11: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; so, leniter acclivis aditus, Caes. B. G. 2, 29 al.: *acclivus*, Ov. M. 2, 19.

acclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acclivis], *an ascending direction, an acclivity, ascent:* pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; so Col. 2, 4, 10.—C o n c r. of the *rising place* itself, Amm. 14, 2, 13.

acclīvus, a, um, v. acclivis.

Acco, ōnis, *m.*, *a chieftain of the Senones*, Caes. B. G. 6, 4; 44 al.

ac-cognosco, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to know* or *recognize perfectly*, Petr. Fragm. 69 Burm.; Tert. ad Ux. 2, 6; adv. Marc. 4, 20 al.

accŏla, ae, *c.* [accolo], *a dweller by* or *near a place, a neighbor* (*incola*, one who dwells in a place): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7, 5; 37, 53; Tac. A. 2, 68; Verg. A. 7, 729 al.: accolae Cereris, i. e. *dwellers at her temple*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111.—In Tacitus, *adj.*, of the tributary streams of the Tiber: Tiberim accolis fluviis orbatum, *the neighboring rivers*, A. 1, 79. (The Vulg. uses this word in the sense of *incola:* accola in terra, Psa. 104, 23; Act. 7, 6: terrae, Lev. 18, 27.)

ac-cŏlo (adc.), cŏlui, cultum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dwell by* or *near*, constr. with *acc.* or *absol.* (*α*) With *acc.:* Histrum fluvium, Naev ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 14): arcem, Att. ap. Non. 357, 14 (ib. p. 202): illum locum, * Cic. Rep. 6, 18 *fin.:* viam, Liv. 28, 13, 4: Macedoniam, id. 39, 46, 7: Pontum, Tac. H. 3, 47: Nilum, Verg. G. 4, 288; cf.: Rhenum, Tac. H. 1, 51: nives Haemi, Ov. F. 1, 390: Capitoli saxum, Verg. A. 9, 448 al.; hence, *pass.:* fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, Plin. 3, 1, 30, § 9.—(*β*) *Absol.:* vicine Apollo, qui aedibus Propinquus nostris adcolis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4 (the *dat.* aedibus belongs to propinquus, not to adcolis, as Prisc. p. 1203 P. seems to have construed).—P o e t.: accolere vitem, *to be a cultivating neighbor of it*, Cat. 62, 55 dub. (Müller reads coluere.)

accommŏdāte, *adv.*, v. accommodo, *P. a. fin.*

accommŏdātio, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo], *the fitting* or *adjusting of one thing to another.* **I.** I n g e n.: a. verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9.—**II.** E s p., *the adapting of one's feeling* or *will to another's, compliance, complaisance, indulgence:* ex liberalitate atque accommodatione magistratuum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189.

accommŏdātus, a, um, *P. a.* of

ac-commŏdo, āvi, ātum (better, adc.), 1, *v. a.*, *to fit* or *adapt one thing to another, to lay, put*, or *hang on* (in good prose, esp. in Cic., very freq.), constr. with *ad, dat.*, or *absol.* **I.** L i t.: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250: clupeum ad dorsum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93: gladium dextrae, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48; so, hastam dextrae, Sil. 5, 146: calauticam capiti, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Clod. 5; so, lateri ensem, Verg. A. 2, 393; *absol.:* insignia, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5.—**B.** I n g e n., *to prepare for any use:* Arabus lapis dentifriciis adcommodatur crematus, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153.

II. T r o p., *to adjust* or *adapt to, to accommodate to:* meum consilium adcommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7; so id. Att. 10, 7; 12, 32; id. Leg. 3, 2 al.—Hence, with se, *to adapt one's self to another's opinion, wishes*, etc., *to conform to, to comply with:* omnes qui probari volunt, ad eorum qui audiunt arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et adcommodant, Cic. Or. 8, 24: alicui de aliqua re, *to be compliant to one in any thing:* peto a te . . . ut ei de habitatione adcommodes, id. Fam. 13, 2. —**B.** I n g e n., *to bring a person* or *thing to something, to apply:* testes ad crimen, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7: curam pratis, etc., *to apply*, Quint. 1, 12, 7: nonnullam operam his studiis, id. 1, 10, 15; cf. 1, 8, 19: verba alicui (equival. to dare), id. 6, 1, 27; cf. 11, 1, 39 al.: intentionem his, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 2 al.—Hence, with se (in a more general sense than above), *to apply* or *devote one's self to, to undertake:* se ad rem publicam et ad res magnas gerendas, Cic. Off. 1, 21; of property, *to lend it to one for use:* si quid iste suorum aedilibus adcommodavit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57.—Hence, **accommŏdātus,** a, um, *P. a., fitted* or *adapted to, suitable, conformable*, or *appropriate to* (only in prose; in poetry, *accommodus* is used), with *ad* or *dat.:* puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum adcommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: oratio ad persuadendum adcommodata, Cic. Ac. 1, 8: quae mihi intelligis esse adcommodata, *conformable to my interest*, id. Fam. 3, 3. —*Comp.:* oratio contionibus concitatis adcommodatior, id. Clu. 1; so Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nobis accommodatior, Quint. 4, 1, 5; Suet. Ner. 8.—*Sup.:* exemplum temporibus suis adcommodatissimum, Cic. Fragm. Corn. 7; so Plin. 13, 3, 6, § 26; Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 7; Quint. 12, 10, 63 al.—*Adv.:* **accommŏdāte,** *fitly, suitably, agreeably:* dicere quam maxime adc. ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149.—*Comp.*, id. Or. 33, 117.—*Sup.*, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24.

ac-commŏdus (adc.), a, um, *adj.*, *fit, suitable* (vox Verg. and poet. for *adcommodatus*); with *dat.:* valles adcommoda fraudi, Verg. A. 11, 522; so, membra bellis, Stat. S. 4, 4, 65: nox fraudi, id. Theb. 10, 192.—Also in late prose, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 41; Pall. Jul. 8, 2; Veg. 4, 2, 12 al.—*Comp., sup.*, and *adv.* not found.

* **ac-congĕro** (adc.), essi, estum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bear* or *bring to:* ego huic dona adcongessi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17.

ac-corpŏro (adc.), āre, *v. a.* [ad + corpus]: aliquid alicui, *to incorporate, to fit* or *join to* (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 8, 11; Sol. 37.

ac-crēdo (adc.), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* (*pres. sub.* adcreduas, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 4), *to yield one's belief to* another, i. e. *to believe unconditionally* (rare). (*α*) With *dat.:* quisnam istuc adcredat tibi? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 37: neque mi posthac quidquam adcreduas, id. ib. 5, 2, 4; so, tibi nos, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25.—(*β*) *Aliquid:* facile hoc, Lucr. 3, 856.

-(γ) *Absol.:* vix adcredens, * Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: primo non accredidit, Nep. Dat. 3. 4.

(**accrēmentum**, i, a false read. in Plin. 9, 1, 2, for nutrimentum.)

ac-cresco (adc.), ēvi, ētum, 3, *v. n.*, *to grow, to become larger by growth, to increase.* **I.** Lit.: nobis jam paulatim adcrescere puer incipiat, Quint. 1, 2, 1; so, adcrescens imperator, Amm. 27, 6, 13: eruca, Plin. 11, 32, 37; ib. 35, 41: flumen subito, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97; so, nondum adcrescente unda, Tac. A. 2, 8: caespes jam pectori usque adcreverat, id. ib. 1, 19.—*Part.:* adcretus, in pass. sense, *wrapped up*, Plin. 11, 32, 37.—**b.** Of abstract subjects: valetudo decrescit, adcrescit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: amicitiam, quae incepta a parvis cum aetate adcrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: dolores, Nep. Att. 21, 4: invidia, Hor. S. 1, 6, 26: magnum facinus, Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *To be added to by way of increase* or *augmentation, to be joined* or *annexed to:* si decem jugera (agri) alluvione adcreverint, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 14: veteribus negotiis nova adcrescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3: sibi adcrescere putat, quod cuique adstruatur, id. Pan. 62, 8: trimetris adcrescere jussit nomen iambeis, Hor. A. P. 252: cum dictis factisque omnibus vana accresceret fides, Liv. 1, 54, 2.—Hence, **B.** Jurid. t. t., *to fall to one,* as an increase of his property, Gai. 2, 199; Dig. 12, 4, 12 al.: jus adcrescendi, *the right of increase*, Gai. 2, 126; Dig. 7, 2, 1, § 3 al.

* **accrētio**, ōnis, *f.* [accresco], *an increasing, increment:* lunam accretione et deminutione luminis ... significantem dies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

Accŭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Apulia,* Liv. 24, 20, 8; dub., *v.* Weissenb. a. h. l.

accŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accubo], a rare collat. form of accubitio, *a lying, reclining,* Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128, acc. to the MSS.

* **accŭbĭtālĭa**, ium, *n.* [id.], sc. stragula, *the coverings spread over the table-couches,* Trebell. Claud. 14.

accŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accubito], *a reclining, lying at* the table, Spart. Ver. 5; cf. accubitio.

accŭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accubo]. **I.** *A lying* or *reclining,* esp. at meals (in the Rom. manner, on the triclinium or accubitum): accubitio epularis amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45; cf. Non. 193, 30; so Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (but in Off. 1, 35, 128, the MSS. give accubatio).—**II.** Concr., *a couch,* Lampr. Sev. 34; cf. accubitatio.

accŭbĭto, āre, = accubo, Eccl.

accŭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [accubo], *pertaining to reclining:* vestimenta, Petr. 30.

accŭbĭtum, i, *n.* [id.], *a couch for a large number of guests to recline on at meals* (while the triclinium contained only three seats), Lampr. Heliog. 19, 25 al.

accŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.*, = accubitio. **I.** *A reclining at table,* Stat. Ach. 1, 110 (quoted by Prisc. 863 P.); id. Theb. 1, 714; and perh. also Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 19.—**II.** Per meton., *a couch,* Vulg. Cant. 1, 11; *a place on a couch,* ib. Luc. 14, 7.

ac-cŭbo (adc.), āre, 1, *v. n.*, t. t. (the forms accubui and accubitum belong to accumbo), *to lie near* or *by* a thing. **I.** In gen., constr. with *dat.* or *absol.:* quoi bini custodes semper accubant, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57: Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Verg. A. 6, 606: accubantes effodiunt, Plin. 35, 6, 19, § 37.—Rarely with *acc.:* lectum, App. M. 5, p. 160.—Of things: nigrum nemus, Verg. G. 3, 334: cadus (vini), Hor. C. 4, 12, 18.—Also of places (for adjacere): theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, Suet. Caes. 44.—Esp. **II.** *To recline at table* (in the Rom. manner): accubantes in conviviis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; so, in convivio, Nep. Pel. 3, 2; Cic. Tusc. 3, 23: morem apud majores hunc epularum fuisse, ut deinceps, qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; cf.: regulus accubans epulari coepit, Liv. 41, 2, 12; so, *absol.*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 53; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 49 al.: cum aliquo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 72: infra, Liv. 39, 43, 3: contra, Suet. Aug. 98.—**B.** *To lie with,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39; 3, 3, 50; Suet. Vesp. 21.

* **ac-cŭbŭo** (better, accubio, Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679 *fin.*), *adv.* [accubo], *lying near,* a word formed by Plautus to answer to assiduo (fr. sedeo), Truc. 2, 4, 68.

* **ac-cūdo**, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, lit. *to strike* or *stamp upon, to coin* (of gold; cf. cudo); hence, metaph., *to coin further, to add to a sum of money:* tris minas accudere etiam possum, et triginta sient, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 96.

ac-cumbo (adc.), cŭbui, cŭbĭtum, 3, *v. n.*, *to lay one's self down at* a place; and hence, *to lie* somewhere. **I.** In gen. (so very rare): in via, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 13; of one swimming: summis in undis, Manil. 5, 429.—**II.** In part. **A.** *To recline at table,* in the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the Roman women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined, after luxury and effeminacy had become prevalent. While they extended the lower part of the body upon the couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), they supported the upper part by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest; hence, in sinu accumbere, Liv. 39, 43; cf. ἀνακεῖσθαι = εἶναι ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τινός, Ev. Ioh. 13, 23), the right hand only being used in taking food: hoc age, adcumbe, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 15; so id. Most. 1, 3, 150, etc.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31; id. Mur. 35; Liv. 28, 18; *c. acc.:* mensam, Att. ap. Non. 415, 26; Lucil. Sat. 13; ib. 511, 16: cotidianis epulis in robore, Cic. Mur. 74: in convivio, id. Verr. 1, 66: in epulo, Cic. Vatin. 12: epulis, Verg. A. 1, 79; tecum, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 75; *absol.*, Cic. Deiot. 17.—Since three persons usually reclined upon such a couch (cf. Cic. Pis. 27), these expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium and imum (or infra) adcumbere; and the series began on the left side, since they lay supported by the left arm. The whole arrangement is explained by the following figure:

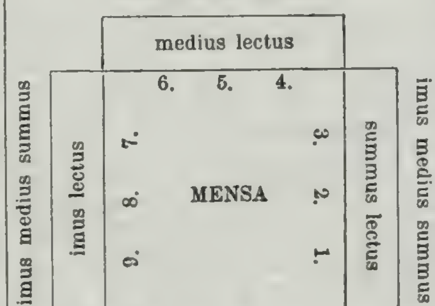

Among the three lecti, the lectus medius was the most honorable; and on each lectus, the locus medius was more honorable than the summus; and this had the preference to the imus or ultimus. The consul or other magistrate usually sat as imus of the lectus medius (fig. *no.* 6), in order that, by his position at the corner, he might be able, without trouble, to attend to any official business that might occur. The place *no.* 7 seems, for a similar reason, to have been taken by the host. See on this subject Salmas. Sol. p. 886; Smith's Antiq.; Becker's Gall. 3, p. 206 sq. (2d ed.); and Orell. excurs. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 20. This statement explains the passages in Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 42; id. Stich. 3, 2, 37, etc.; Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. Fam. 9, 26; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 702; Hor. S. 2, 8, 20.—**B.** *In mal. part.* (rarely), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73; Men. 3, 2, 11; 5, 9, 82.

accŭmŭlāte (adc.), *adv.*, v. accumulo *fin.*

* **accŭmŭlātĭo** (adc.), ōnis, *f.* [accumulo], *a heaping up,* only as t. t. in the lang. of gardening, of *the heaping up of earth round the roots of plants,* Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

* **accŭmŭlātor** (adc.), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who heaps up* or *accumulates:* opum, Tac. A. 3, 30.

ac-cŭmŭlo (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cumulus], *to add to a heap, to heap up, accumulate, to augment by heaping up* (mostly poetical). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ventorum flatu congeriem arenae accumulantium, Plin. 4, 1, 2: confertos acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263.—*Absol.*, of heaping up money: auget, addit, adcumulat, * Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59. (The syn. *augere* and *addere* are used of any object, although still small, in extent or number, after the increase; but *adcumulare* only when it becomes of considerable magnitude; hence the climax in the passage quoted from Cic.)—**B.** Esp., botan. t. t., *to heap up earth round the roots of plants, to trench up,* Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 139; 18, 29, 71, § 295; 19, 5, 26, § 83 al.—**II.** Trop., *to heap, add, increase:* virtutes generis meis moribus, Epitaph of a Scipio in Inscr. Orell. *no.* 554: caedem caede, *to heap murder upon murder,* Lucr. 3, 71: aliquem donis, *to heap offerings upon one,* Verg. A. 6, 886: honorem alicui, Ov. F. 2, 122: curas, id. H. 15, 70.—*Absol.:* quod ait (Vergilius) *sidera lambit* (A. 3, 574), vacanter hoc etiam accumulavit et inaniter, *has piled up words,* Gell. 17, 10, 16.—Hence, **accŭmŭlāte,** *adv.*, *abundantly, copiously* (very rare): id prolixe accumulateque fecit, Cic. Fl. 89: accumulate largiri, Auct. Her. 1, 17 *fin.:* prolixe accumulateque pollicetur, App. M. 10, p. 212.

accūrāte, *adv.*, v. accuro, *P. a.*

accūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [accuro], *accuracy, exactness, carefulness* (very rare): mira in inveniendis componendisque rebus, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: ad omnem accurationem = accuratissime, Veg. 1, 56, 35.

accūrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from

ac-cūro (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (arch. accurassis = accuraveris, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 3, 1, 65), *to take care of, to do a thing with care.* **I.** In gen. (in Plaut. and Ter. very often; more rare in the class. per., partic. in the *verb. fin.;* while the *P. a.* occurs very often in Cic., see below). (α) With *acc.:* prandium alicui, Plaut. Mer. 1, 3, 25: quod facto est opus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 25: rem sobrie aut frugaliter, id. Pers. 4, 1, 1 al.: melius adcurantur, quae consilio geruntur, quam quae sine consilio administrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: virtus et cultus humanus sub tecto adcurantur, id. Fr. in Col. 12 praef.: barbam, Lampr. Heliog. 31.—(β) *Absol.:* ergo adcures: properato opus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 210, v. Ritschl a. h. l.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne:* omnes bonos bonasque adcurare addecet, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; so with *ut*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 14; with *ne*, id. Hec. 5, 1, 12.—**II.** Esp.: adcurare aliquem, *to treat one carefully, regale a guest,* Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 55.—Hence, **accūrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *prepared with care, careful, studied, elaborate, exact* (never of persons, for which *diligens* is used; syn.: meditatus, exquisitus, elaboratus, politus): adcurata malitia, *a studied artifice,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 20: adcuratae et meditatae commentationes, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: adcuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: adcuratissima diligentia, id. Att. 7, 3 al: adcuratum habere = adcurare, *to take care, be at pains,* Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 21.—*Adv.:* **accūrāte,** *carefully, nicely, exactly* (syn.: diligenter, studiose, exquisite), Cic. Att. 16, 5; id. Parad. 1, 4; id. Brut. 22 al.—*Comp.*, id. Att. 8, 12; Caes. B. G. 6, 22; id. B. Alex. 12.—*Sup.*, id. Fam. 5, 17; Nep. Lys. 4, 2.

ac-curro (adc.), cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3, *v. n.*, *to run to* a place, *to come to by running, to hasten to.* **I.** Lit. constr. *absol.*, with *ad* and *in:* expeditus facito ut sis, si inclamāro ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20; 12, 18 (accucurrisse); 13, 48: cupide ad praetorem accurrit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3; so Caes. B. G. 1, 22; ib. 3, 5; Sall. J. 106, 2: in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 3: ad gemitum collabentis, Tac. A. 2, 31: in castra, Caes. B. Alex. 53: in auxilium accucurrerunt, Suet. Calig. 58: ad visendum, id. Ner. 34: auxilio suis, Sall. J. 101, 10.—*Impers.:* accurritur ab universis, Tac. A. 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., of ideas: istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, *come up, present themselves,* Cic. Div. 2, 67, 138.

accursus (adc.), ūs, *m.* [accurro], *a running* or *coming to:* Remi, Ov. F. 2, 3, 72: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511: populi, Tac. A. 4, 41: subitus militum, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6: tot provinciarum, Tac. H. 4, 25 al.: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894.

* **accūsābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [accuso], *blameworthy, reprehensible:* turpitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75.

accūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *complaint, accusation, indictment.* **I.** In abstr.: ratio judiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. Off. 2, 14: comparare and constituere accusationem, *to bring in*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: intentare, Tac. A. 6, 4: capessere, id. ib. 4, 52: exercere, id. H. 2, 10: factitare, *to pursue* or *urge*, Cic. Brut. 34: accusatione desistere, *to desist from, give up*, id. Fragm. Corn. ap. Ascon.; later, demittere, Aur. Vict. 28, 2: accusationi respondere, *to answer*, Cic. Clu. 3.—**II.** In concr., *the bill of indictment, the action* or *suit:* in accusationis septem libris, i. e. *in the Orations against Verres*, Cic. Or. 29, 103; so Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.

accūsātīvus, a, um [id., prop. belonging to an accusation, hence], in gramm. with or without casus, *the accusative case*, as if the defendant in a suit, Varr. L. L. 8, § 67 Müll. (in the prec. §: casus accusandi); Quint. 7, 9, 10, and all the later writers.—Hence, praepositiones accusativae, i. e. *those joined with the accusative*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 28 al.

accūsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], orig. *one who calls another to account;* hence, transferred to public life, *an accuser, a plaintiff*, esp. in a state-offence (while *petitor* signifies a plaintiff in private causes; yet accusator is often used for every kind of accuser, and then includes the petitor, v. accuso *no.* II. A.). **I.** In gen. (very freq.): accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 110: possumus petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere? id. Quint. 13 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 6, 1, 36: accusatores multos esse in civitate utile est, ut metu contineatur audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: acres atque acerbi, id. Brut. 36: vehemens et molestus, id. ib. 34 *fin.:* graves, voluntarii, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: firmus verusque, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29 al.: eundem accusatorem capitis sui ac judicem esse, Liv. 8, 32, 9: ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accusator, Nep. Lys. 4, 3: graviter eos accusat quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5: accusatores tui, Vulg. Act. 23, 35; 25, 18 al.—**II.** Esp., in silv. age, *an informer, a denouncer* (= delator): accusatorum denuntiationes, Suet. Aug. 66; so Juv. 1, 161.

accūsātōrie, *adv.*, v. accusatorius.

accūsātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [accusator], *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory:* lex, Cic. Mur. 5: jus et mos, id. Flacc. 6, 14; artificium, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: animus, id. Clu. 4, 11: vox, Liv. 45, 10: spiritus, id. 2, 61: vita, Quint. 12, 7, 3: libelli, Dig. 48, 5, 17, § 1 al.—*Adv.:* **accūsātōrie**, *in the manner of an accuser*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 3, 70, § 164; Liv. 40, 12, 6.

accūsātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who makes accusation against any one, a female accuser* (v. accuso *no.* I.): tu mi accusatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10; so Plin. Ep. 10, 67; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lind.

* **accūsĭto**, āre, 1, *v. freq.* [accuso], *to accuse:* nil erit quod deorum ullum accusites, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23.

ac-cūso (also with ss; cf. Cassiod. 2283 P.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fr. causa; cf. cludo with claudo], orig. = ad causam provocare, *to call one to account, to make complaint against, to reproach, blame.* **I.** In gen., of persons: si id non me accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, *if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59: quid me accusas? id. As. 1, 3, 21: meretricem hanc primum adeundam censeo, oremus, accusemus gravius, denique minitemur, *we must entreat, severely chide, and finally threaten her*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 94 sq.: ambo accusandi, *you both deserve reproach*, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: cotidie accusabam, *I daily took him to task*, id. ib. 1, 1, 50: me accusas cum hunc casum tam graviter feram, Cic. Att. 3, 13; id. Fam. 1, 1 Manut.: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2: ut me accusare de epistularum neglegentia possis, *that you may blame me for my tardiness in writing*, id. Att. 1, 6.—Also metaph. of things, *to blame, find fault with:* alicujus desperationem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: inertiam adolescentium, id. de Or. 1, 58 (cf. incusare, Tac. H. 4, 42); hence also: culpam alicujus, *to lay the fault on one*, Cic. Planc. 4, 9; cf. id. Sest. 38, 80; id. Lig. 1, 2; id. Cael. 12, 29.—Hence,

II. Esp. **A.** Transferred to civil life, *to call one to account publicly* (ad causam publicam, or publice dicendam provocare), *to accuse, to inform against, arraign, indict* (while incusare means to involve or entangle one in a cause); t. t. in Roman judicial lang.; constr. with *aliquem alicujus rei* (like κατηγορεῖν, cf. Prisc. 1187 P.): accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicit is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: numquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, id. Cael. 7: ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, *that no one should be called to account for previous offences*, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; Milt. 1, 7. Other rarer constructions are: *aliquem aliquid* (only with *id, illud, quod*), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21: aliquo crimine, Cic. Verr. 1, 16; Nep. Milt. 8; id. Lys. 3, 4; id. Ep. 1 al.: de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Clu. 41, 114; cf.: de veneficiis, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: inter sicarios, id. ib. 32; cf. Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 165 sq.; 169, note 4.—The punishment that is implied in the accusation is put in *gen.:* capitis, *to accuse one of a capital crime*, Nep. Paus. 2, 6; cf. Zumpt, § 447.—**B.** Casus accusandi, *the fourth case* in grammar, *the accusative case*, Var. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; v. accusativus.

Ăcē, ēs, *f.*, Ἄκη, *a town in Galilee*, afterwards called Ptolemais or Acca, now *St. Jean d'Acre*, Nep. Dat. 5; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75.

† **ăcēdĭor**, āri, 1, *v. dep.* [ἀκηδία], *to be morose, peevish*, Vulg. Sir. 6, 26; 22, 6.

† **ăcentētus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκέντητος, *without points* or *spots:* calix, Fronto de fer. Als. 3.—*Subst.:* **ăcentēta**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀκέντητα, used of crystals, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28.

ăcĕo, ui, 2, *v. n.* [v. 2. acer], *to be sour.* **I.** Lit. (of wine): vinum, quod neque aceat neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148.—**II.** Fig., *to be disagreeable* (late Lat.): mentio pectori acet, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *a med.*

† **ăcĕphălus**, i, *adj.*, = ἀκέφαλος. **I.** *Without head, without chief* or *leader.*—*Subst.:* **Ăcĕphăli**, *a sect of heretics*, Isid. Or. 8, 5, 66; cf. 5, 39, 39 sq.—**II.** In prosody, of a hexameter which begins with a short syllable (e. g. ἐπειδή), Vel. Long. p. 2219 P.

1. ăcer, ĕris, *n.* [kindred with Germ. Ahorn] (*f.* Serv. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.), *the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 66 sq.—**II.** Transf., *the wood of the maple-tree, maple-wood*, used, on account of its hardness and firmness, for writing-tablets, Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146; Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

2. ācer, cris, cre, *adj.* (*m.* acris, Enn.; *f.* acer, Naev. and Enn.; acrus, a, um, Pall.; Veg.; cf. Charis. 63 and 93 P.) [cf. ἀκίς, ἄκων, ἀκμή, ἄκρος, ὠκύς, ὀξύς; Sanscr. açan = dart, açus = swift; Germ. Ecke; Engl. edge, to egg; and with change of quantity, ăcus, ăcuo, ăceo, ăcies, ăcerbus], *sharp, pointed, piercing*, and the like. **I.** Prop., of the senses and things affecting them, *sharp, dazzling, stinging, pungent, fine, piercing:* praestans valetudine, viribus, formā, acerrimis integerrimisque sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. So, **a.** Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: acres oculi, id. Planc. 27: splendor, Lucr. 4, 304: quidam colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14 al.—**b.** Of the hearing: voce increpet acri? Lucr. 3, 953: aurium mensura, quod est acrius judicium et certius, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: acrem flammae sonitum, Verg. G. 4, 409: acri tibiā, Hor. C. 1, 12, 1.—**c.** Of smell, Lucr. 4, 122: exstinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, id. 6, 792; cf. ib. 1216: unguentis minus diu delectemur summa et acerrima suavitate conditis, quam his moderatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: odor, Plin. 12, 17, 40.—**d.** Of taste: ut vitet acria, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var. ap. Non. 201, 13: acres humores, *sharp juices*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: lactuca innatat acri stomacho, *an acid stomach*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf. ib. 2, 8, 7: dulcibus cibis acres acutosque miscere, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 al.—**e.** Of sensation in its widest extent: aestatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems fit, *sharp, severe*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 ed. Vahl.—cf. Lucr. 3, 20; 4, 261); and so Hor.: solvitur acris hiems, C. 1. 4, 1.—**B.** Of the internal states of the human system, *violent, sharp, severe, gnawing:* fames, Naev. ap. Prisc. l. l. (B. Punic. p. 18 ed. Vahl.): somnus, Enn. ap. Prisc. l. l. (Ann. v. 369): morbus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119: dolor, Lucr. 6, 650: sitis, Tib. 1, 3, 77 al.

II. Of the states of mind: *violent, vehement, passionate, consuming:* mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22: acri ira percitus, Lucr. 5, 400: cf. 3, 312; 6, 754 (on the contrary, 5, 1194: iras acerbas): acres curae, Lucr. 3, 463, and Var. ap. Non. 241: luctus, ib. 87: dolor, Verg. A. 7, 291: metus, Lucr. 6, 1211; Verg. A. 1, 362: amor, Tib. 2, 6, 15: acrior ad Venerem cupido, Curt. 6, 5 al. (Among unpleasant sensations, *acer* designates a *piercing, wounding by sharpness;* but *acerbus* the rough, harsh, repugnant, repulsive.)—**B.** Applied to the intellectual qualities, *subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd:* acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr. 1, 70: acri judicio perpende, id. 2, 1041: memoria, *strong, retentive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: vir acri ingenio, id. Or. 5; cf. id. Sest. 20 al.—**C.** Applied to moral qualities. **1.** In a good sense, *active, ardent, eager, spirited, brave, zealous:* milites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: civis acerrimus, *an ardent patriot*, id. Fam. 10, 28: defensor, id. ib. 1, 1: studio acriore esse, id. de Or. 1, 21: jam tum acer curas venientem extendit in annum rusticus, Verg. G. 2, 405 al.—**2.** In a bad sense, *violent, hasty, hot, passionate, fierce, severe* (very freq.): uxor acerrima, *enraged, angry*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 56; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 32: dominos acres, Lucr. 6, 63; Nep. Tim. 3, 5; cf. Bremi Nep. Eum. 11, 1. Also, of animals, Lucr. 4, 421; 5, 860; Verg. A. 4, 156; Hor. Epod. 12, 6; 2, 31; Nep. Eum. 11, 1.—**D.** Of abstract things (mostly poet.), Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 32: egestas, Lucr. 3, 65: poenas, id. 6, 72: impetus, ib. 128; 392: acerrimum bellum, Cic. Balb. 6: nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id. Sull. 18: acrius supplicium, id. Cat. 1, 1; in Quint.: acres syllabae, *which proceed from short to long*, 9, 4.—Acer is constr. with *abl.*, and also (esp. in the histt. of the *silv.* age) with *gen.*, Vell. 1, 13; Tac. H. 2, 5 al.; cf. Ramsh. § 107, 6 note. With *in*, Cic. Fam. 8, 15; with *inf.*, Sil. 3, 338.—*Adv.:* **ācrĭter**, *sharply, strongly, vehemently, eagerly, zealously*, etc., in all the signif. of the adj., Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 110; id. Ps. 1, 3, 39; Lucr. 6, 783; Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 al.—*Comp.*, Lucr. 3, 54; 5, 1147; Hor. S. 2, 3, 92; Tac. A. 6, 45; 13, 3.—*Sup.*, Cic. Fl. 11; id. Fam. 10, 28; 15, 4.—Also, **ācre**, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 132, 25; App. M. 10, 32; and perh. Pers. 4, 34.

1. ăcĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [acus, ĕris], *mingled with chaff:* lutum, Fest. p. 20, and 187 Müll.; cf. Non. 445, 14.

2. † **ăcĕrătus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκέρατος, *without horns:* cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 15, § 46 dub. (acc. to others, ăcĕrătae = ἀκήρατοι, *complete*).

ăcerbe, *adv.*, v. acerbus *fin.*

ăcerbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [acerbus], *sharpness, sourness, harshness, the harsh taste of fruits.* **I.** Prop.: fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92.—Hence, **II.** Fig., *sharpness.* **A.** Of moral qualities, *harshness, severity, rigor, moroseness* (opp. comitas, lenitas, and the like): severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18: acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae, id. Phil. 12, 11; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Suet. Caes. 12; id. Ner. 44; cf. Brem. Nep. Dion. 6, 5.—Also *satirical severity:* acerbitas et abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94; cf. ib. 96, 117.—Also *violence, anger:* dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. Off. 1, 25; id. Lael. 23, 87.—And *hatred:* nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30.—**B.** Of one's lot or fortune, *grief, sorrow, pain, anguish, affliction*, and the like: acerbitas summi luctūs, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas effudisti, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatusque perferre,

id. Cat. 4, 1; so id. Sest. 38; id. Att. 9, 6; Nep. Alc. 6 al.

* **ăcerbĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.], = acerbitas, acc. to Gell. 13, 3.

ăcerbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.] (vox Vergil.). **I.** *To make harsh* or *bitter, to embitter;* lit. and trop. (very rare): gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 75: mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 655.—Hence in an extended sense, **II.** *To augment* or *aggravate any thing disagreeable* (cf. acuo): formidine crimen acerbat, Verg. A. 11, 407: nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214.

ăcerbus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. 2. acer, like *superbus* fr. *super*, yet the short ă should be noticed], *harsh to the taste*, of every object which has an astringent effect upon the tongue (opp. *suavis*, Lucr. 4, 661 sq.). **I.** Prop.: Neptuni corpus acerbum, *bitter, briny*, Lucr. 2, 472; and esp. of unripe fruit, *sharp, sour, harsh*, and the like: uva primo est peracerba gustatu, deinde maturata dulcescit, Cic. de Sen. 15: saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus, etc., Plin. 15, 27, 32; and since the harshness of fruit is always a sign of immaturity, so Varro, Cicero, Pliny, et al. use acerbus as a syn. for crudus, immaturus, *unripe, crude*, lit. and trop.: nondum matura uva est, nolo acerbam sumere, Phaed. 4, 2, 4; so Ov. Am. 2, 14, 24; and trop.: impolitae res et acerbae si erunt relictae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14; cf. Gell. 13, 2.—Hence: virgo acerba, *not yet marriageable*, Varr. ap. Non. 247, 15; and esp. poet. (opp. to virgo matura, v. maturus): funus acerbum, as a translation of the Gr. θάνατος ἄωρος (Eur. Orest. 1030), Auct. Or. pro Dom. 16: ante diem edere partus acerbos, *premature*, Ov. F. 4, 647. —**B.** Transf. (α) to sounds, *harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill:* serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr, 2, 410: vox acerbissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47; (β) to feeling, *sharp, keen: frigus, bitter*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53.

II. Fig. **A.** Of men: *Rough, coarse, repulsive, morose, violent, hard, rigorous, severe:* melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, Cic. Lael. 24: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, *for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno*, id. N. D. 3, 31 (cf. acriculus): acerbissimi feneratores, id. Att. 6, 1; so of adversaries or enemies, *violent, furious, bitter*, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 *fin.*; so id. Fam. 3, 8: acerbus odisti, Hor. S. 1, 3, 85 K. & H.: quid messes uris acerba tuas? Tib. 1, 2, 98 al. —**B.** Of things, *harsh, heavy, disagreeable, grievous, troublesome, bitter, sad* (very often, esp. in Cic.): ut acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messem metas! Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 52; cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1; Att. ap. Non. 72, 29: in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, id. ib. 4, 1: acerba memoria temporis, id. Planc. 41: acerbissimâ morte affectus, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2 al.—Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), *a bitter, painful death*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: acerbum funus filiae, id. As. 3, 3, 5, and so Nep. Cim. 4: vita ejus fuit secura et mors acerba, *afflicting, painful, unwelcome.* — In the *neutr. subst.:* **ăcerbum,** i, *calamity, misfortune*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21; Verg. A. 12, 500—acerba, *n. plur. adv.* acc. to the Gr. idiom, Lucr. 5, 34 (cf. acuta et al.), several times imitated by Verg. A. 12, 398; 9, 794; id. G. 3, 149. — *Adv.:* **ăcerbe,** *harshly, sharply, severely*, etc., in the trop. signif. of the adj., Cic. Fam. 1, 5; id. N. D. 2, 33; id. Planc. 1: idem acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 3, 50. 12; 7, 3, 9; Tac. A. 2, 87 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Lael. 16; Suet. Tib. 25.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 11, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; also Cic. Planc. 35, 86, where, of an exclamation of severe grief, acerbissime for acerrime is defended against Lambinus and Ernesti by Wunder, Planc. l. c. p. 217; so B. & K.

ăcernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ăcer], *of maple* (late Lat.): cancelli, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 745, note 513: pocula, Ven. Ep. 1 ad Greg. Pap.; cf. acernus.

ăcernĭa, ae, *f.*, *an unknown fish*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 4.

ăcernus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ăcer], *made of maple:* equus trabibus contextus acernis, Verg. A. 2, 112; 9, 87: solio, ib. 8, 178: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; cf. Mart. 14, 90: mensae, Ov. Met. 12, 254 al.

ăcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ăcus, ĕris], *full of chaff:* far, *mixed with chaff*, Gr. αὐτόπυρος, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 14: caenum, id. ib.; v. Fest. s. v. OBACERARE, p. 187 Müll.

ăcerra, ae, *f.* [etym. unc., perh. from ăcer = maple], *a casket in which was kept the incense used in sacrifices*, esp. in burning the dead, *an incense-box:* ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praetereantur, from the XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plenâ veneratur larem, Verg. A. 5, 745; cf.: plena turis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 2; tacitâ libabit acerrâ, Pers. 2, 5; so also Ov. M. 13, 703; id. Pont. 4, 8, 39; Fratr. Arval. in Orell. I. L. 2270, p. 391 al. Cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 18 Müll, who gives another signif.: "ACERRA, ara, quae ante mortuum poni solebat."

Ăcerrae, ārum, *f.* **I.** *A town in the interior of Campania*, N.E. of Naples, now *Acerra*, exposed to frequent inundations from the Clanius, on which it is situated; hence in Verg.: vacuis Clanius non aequus Acerris, G. 2, 225 Wagner; imitated by Silius, 8, 538.—Deriv., **B. Ăcerrāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of A.*, Liv. 27, 3, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**II.** *A town in Umbria*, called, for the sake of distinction, Acerrae Vatriae, now *Gerrha*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

† **ăcersĕcŏmēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἀκερσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair;* in Juv., *a young man, a youth*, 8, 128.

† **ăcĕrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄκηρος, *without wax:* mel acerum, *which flows spontaneously from the comb*, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38 lec. dub.

* **ăcervālis,** e, *adj.* [acervus], *that is heaped up*, used by Cic. in dialec. lang. for the Gr. σωρείτης, *a sophism by accumulation*, Div. 2, 4, 11.

ăcervātim, *adv.* [id.], *by heaping up* or *accumulation, by* or *in heaps.* **I.** Prop.: confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263: stercus aspergi oportere in agro, non acervatim poni, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1; so Col. 9, 13, 4; acervatim se de vallo praecipitaverunt, Caes. B. A. 31: cadere, Vulg. Sap. 18, 23; cf.: pulmentis acervatim, panibus aggeratim, poculis agminatim ingestis, App. M. 4, p. 146 Elm.—**II.** Fig.: i. q. summatim, *crowded together, briefly, summarily:* acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic. Clu. 10: multa acervatim frequentans, *crowding together many thoughts in one period*, id. Or. 25, 85; so Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69: hactenus populus Romanus cum singulis gentibus, mox acervatim, Flor. 1, 17, 1.

* **ăcervātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [acervo], *a heaping up, accumulation:* saporum, Plin. 11, 53, 117.

ăcervo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [acervus], *to form a heap, to heap* or *pile up, to amass* (rare, not in Cic.; per. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Prop.: jam pigritiâ singulos sepeliendi promiscue acervatos cumulos hominum urebant, Liv. 5, 48, 3: aggerem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216: panicum praedensis acervatur granis, Plin. 18, 7, 10: acervantur muricum modo, *they gather* or *collect together*, id. 32, 9, 31.—**II.** Trop., *to accumulate, to multiply:* leges, Liv. 3, 34; Quint. 9, 3, 47; Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21; 36, 15, 24, § 101 al.

ăcervus, i, *m.* [v. 2. acer], *a multitude of objects of the same kind, rising in a heap.* **I.** Prop. **A.** *A heap* considered as a body: frumenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 55; cf. id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; Att. ap. Non. 192, 3: altus, Lucr. 3, 198; 1, 775: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Verg. G. 1, 185; thus Ovid calls Chaos: caecus acervus, M. 1, 24.—**B.** *A heap* considered as a multitude (cf. Germ. *Haufen* and Eng. colloq. *heap*): aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., *a multitude:* facinorum, Cic. Sull. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 27: praeceptorum, Ov. Rem. Am. 424 al.—**B.** Esp., in dialectics, t. t., *a sophism formed by accumulation*, Gr. σωρείτης, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47; cf. acervalis.

ăcesco, acui, 3, *v. inch.* [aceo], *to become sour, to turn sour:* quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Plin. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13; id. 11, 16, 15, § 45; 11, 35, 41; Dig. 18, 1, 9, § 2 al.

Ăcĕsīnēs, ae, *m.*, = Ἀκεσίνης, *a river in India, which falls into the Indus*, now *the Chenaub*, Curt. 9, 3, 20; Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23 al.

Ăcĕsīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the river Acesinus in the Tauric Peninsula* (*Crimea*): agmina, Val. Fl. 6, 69.

† **ăcĕsis,** is *f.*, = ἄκεσις, *a sort of borax*, used in medicine, Plin. 33, 5, 28, § 92.

Ăcesta, ae, also **Ăcestē,** es, *f.*, = Ἄκεστα and Ἀκέστη, *a town in the N. W. part of Sicily, near the coast;* earlier Egesta, later Segesta, *near the modern Alcamo*, Verg. A. 5, 718; 9, 218; cf. Serv. ad 1, 550, and Heyne Excurs. I. ad Aen. V. — **II.** Deriv. **A. Ăcestenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of A.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83. —**B. Ăcestaei,** *the same*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Ăcestēs, ae, *m.*, *a mythical king of Sicily.* Verg. A. 5, 757; Ov. M. 14, 83.

ăcētābŭlum, i, *n.* [acetum], orig., *a vessel for vinegar*, Isid. 20 Orig. 4, 12; but in gen., **I.** *Any cup-shaped vessel*, Quint. 8, 6, 35; Vulg. Ex. 25, 29: acetabula argentea, id. Num. 7, 84; as a liquid or dry measure, *the fourth part of a* hemina, Cato R. R. 102; Plin. 18, 7, 14; 21, 34, 109; and with jugglers, *the cup* or *goblet* with which they performed their feats, Sen. Ep. 45, 7.—**II.** In anatomy, *the socket of the hip-bone*, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179.—**III.** In zoölogy, *the suckers* or *cavities in the arms of polypi*, Plin. 9, 29, 46; 30, 48.—**IV.** In botany, *the cup of flowers*, id. 18, 26, 65, § 245.

ăcētārĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.], sc. olera, *that which is prepared with vinegar* and oil, *salad*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 58; 20, 20, 81, § 212.

ăcētasco, tāvi, 3, = acesco [id.], *to become sour*, App. Herb. 3.

‡ **ăcēto,** āre, 1, *v. a.*, old form for agito, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. the letter C.

ăcētum, i, *n.* [orig. *P. a.* fr. aceo, become sour, hence sc. vinum], *sour wine, wine-vinegar*, or simply *vinegar* (acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 66 Müll., only in the *sing.*). **I.** Lit.: cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32; Verg. M. 113: acre, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: vetus, i. e. *spoiled*, id. ib. 2, 2, 62; Liv. 21, 37; Cels. 2, 18; 2, 21; Vulg. Joan. 19, 29 al.: mulsum aceti, *vinegar-mead*, v. mulsus. — **II.** Trop., of acuteness of mind, *sense, wit, shrewdness, sagacity* (like *sal, sales*, wit, witty sayings, witticisms, fr. *sal*, salt): *Ps.* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Char.* Atque acidissumi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 1; Hor. S. 1, 7, 32; Pers. 5, 86 al.

Ăchaemĕnēs, is, *m.*, = Ἀχαιμένης, *the ancestor of the old Persian kings, grandfather of Cyrus:* dives Achaemenes, poet. for *great* or *Asiatic wealth* in gen., Hor. C. 2, 12, 21.

Ăchaemĕnĭdes (Ache), is, *m.*, *a companion of Ulysses*, Verg. A. 3, 614; Ov. M. 14, 161.

† **ăchaemĕnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀχαιμενίς, *an amber-colored plant in India, used in magical arts*, Plin. 24, 17, 102; 26, 4, 9; App. Herb. 56.

Ăchaemĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Achaemenes q. v.], *Persian:* urbes, Ov. M. 4, 212: costum, Hor. C. 3, 1, 44 al.

Ăchaetus, i, *m.*, *a river of Sicily*, Sil. 14, 268.

1. Ăchaeus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achaei.* —**II.** *A king of Lydia*, Ov. Ib. 301.

2. Ăchaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀχαιός. **I.** *Belonging to Achaia; subst., an Achaean:* Achaeis in finibus, Lucr. 6, 1114; Liv. 35, 13.—**B.** In gen., *Grecian; subst., a Greek* (v. Achaia, II.), Juv. 3, 61; Stat. Th. 2, 164; Plin. 4, 7, 14. — **II.** *An inhabitant of a Greek colony on the Black Sea*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 27.—**III.** Portus Achaeorum, *the har-*

bor before Troy, where the Greeks landed, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

Ăchāia or (in poets) **Ăchāïa** (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.* [Ἀχαία]. **I.** *The province of Achaia, in the northern part of the Peloponnesus, on the Gulf of Corinth,* earlier called Aegialea (maritime country), Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 6.—Hence, **B.** In gen. (cf. the Homeric Ἀχαιοί), for *Greece*, opposite to Troja: et quot Troja tulit, vetus et quot Achaia formas, Prop. 2, 21, 53; cf. Ov. M. 8, 268; id. Her. 17, 209 al.—**II.** After the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, B. C. 146, Greece proper became a Rom. prov. under the name of *Achaia.*—Hence, **Ăchāïās,** ădis, *adj., An Achaean* or *Greek woman*, Ov. H. 3, 71.—**Ăchāïcus,** a, um, *adj., Achaean, Grecian.* **I.** Poet., opp. to Trojan: manus, Verg. A. 5, 623: ignis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 35.—**II.** *Belonging to the Roman province Achaia:* homines, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: negotium, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2: concilium, Liv. 43, 17, 4.—Hence L. Mummius obtained, for the destruction of Corinth and the complete subjugation of Greece, the honorary title of *Achaïcus.* Vell. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 24; and so as surname of one of his descendants: Mummia Achaica, Suet. Galb. 3.—**Ăchāïs,** ĭdis, *adj., f.* **I.** *Achaean, Grecian:* urbes, Ov. M. 5, 306.—**II.** *Subst.,* = Achaia, *Achaia, Greece,* Ov. M. 5, 577; 7, 504.—**Ăchāïus,** a, um, *adj.: Achaean, Grecian* (poet. for Achaïcus and Achaeus): castra, Verg. A. 2, 462; so Sil. 14, 5; 15, 306.

ăchantum, i, *n., a kind of frankincense,* Veg. 1, 20.

ăchănum, i, *n.* [ἀχανής, *mute, stupid,* Gesner], *a disease of animals,* Veg. 3, 2.

Ăcharnae, ārum, *f., a demus* or *borough of Attica,* Stat. Th. 12, 623.—Hence, **Ăcharnānus,** a, um, *of Acharnae,* Nep. Them. 1.

ăcharnē, ēs, *f., a sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145. (Al. acarne.)

Ăcharrae, ārum, *f., a town of Thessaly,* Liv. 32, 13, 13.

1. † **ăchātēs,** ae, *m.* and *f.,* = ὁ ἀχάτης, *the agate,* so called from Achates, a river in Sicily, where it was first found, Plin. 37, 10, 55; Sil. 14, 228.

2. Ăchātes, ae, *m., a river in the southern part of Sicily, between Thermae and Selinus,* now unknown, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90.

3. Ăchātes, ae, *m., the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Aeneas,* Verg. A. 1, 120; 174; Ov. Fast. 3, 603 al.

Ăchĕlōïās, ădis, *patron. f.* [Achelous], *daughter of Achelous;* hence (plur.), *the Sirens,* Ov. M. 14, 87: Parthenope, Sil. 12, 34; cf. the follg. art.

Ăchĕlōïs, idis, *patron. f.* [id.], *daughter of Achelous;* hence (plur.), *the Sirens,* Ov. M. 5, 552.

Ăchĕlōïus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Pertaining to the river Achelous,* Verg. G. 1, 9; Ov. H. 16, 265: Callirrhoë, *daughter of Achelous,* id. M. 9, 413.—**II.** *Aetolian:* heros, i. e. *Tydeus, the son of Oeneus, king of Aetolia,* Stat. Th. 2, 142.

Ăchĕlōus, i, *m.,* Ἀχελῷος. **I.** *A celebrated river of Middle Greece, which, rising in Pindus, separates Aetolia from Acarnania, and empties into the Ionian Sea,* now the *Aspropotamo,* Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2 al.—Hence, **II.** *The river-god Achelous,* Ov. M. 8, 549 sq.; 10, 8 sq.; Prop. 2, 34, 33 al.

Ăchēmĕnĭdes, is, v. Achaem.

Ăchĕrīni, ōrum, *m., an unknown people in Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

Ăchĕron, ntis (collat. form Acheros, Liv. 8, 24, 11; the form Acheruns, untis, see below), *m.,* = Ἀχέρων (interpr. ὁ ἄχεα ῥέων, *the stream of woe*). **I.** *A river in Epirus, which flows through the Lake Acherusia into the Ambracian Gulf,* now *Suli,* Liv. 8, 24, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** *A fabulous river in the Lower World:* illi qui fluere apud inferos dicuntur, Acheron, Cocytus, Styx, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 17: via Tartarei quae fert Acherontis ad undas, Verg. A., 6, 295 al.—Hence, **B.** *The Lower World itself:* Acherontem obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 ed. Vahl.): flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, Verg. A. 7, 312: perrupit Acheronta Herculeus labor, Hor. C. 1, 3, 36. In prose: ut eum suo sanguine ab Acheronte, si possent, cuperent redimere, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.—Hence, **Ăchĕrontēus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to the Acheron,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 351.

Ăchĕrontia, ae, *f., a small town of Apulia, near the frontiers of Lucania, situated on a hill,* now *Acerenza:* celsa, Hor. C. 3, 4, 14.

Ăchĕrontĭcus, a, um, *adj., belonging to the Acheron* or *the Lower World:* stagna, Prud. Cath. 5, 127: libri, *sacred books, written, according to tradition, by the Etruscan Tages,* prob. relating to the Acherontian rites of the dead, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, p. 87; cf. Serv. ad Aen. 8, 398; and Müll. Etrusc. 1, p. 77.

Ăchĕros, v. Acheron *init.*

Ăchĕruns, untis, *m.* [v. Acheron] (*f.,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; cf. Non. 191, 24; poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; the u for o, as in Enn. and Lucr. *frundes* for frondes, *acc.* Gr. Acherunta, Lucr. 4, 170; 6, 251); a form much used by ante-class. poets, esp. by Plaut., **I.** For Acheron *no.* II. B.: adsum atque advenio Acherunte, poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 245; si ab Acherunte veniam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; so Lucr. 3, 37; 628 al.—And with the ending *i* (as in Karthagini): si neque hic neque Acherunti sum, ubi sum? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 21; so id. Capt. 3, 5, 31; 5, 4, 1.—Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron;* said of a corrupt, abandoned man, in Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12: Acheruntis ostium, disparagingly of bad land, id. Trin. 2, 4, 124: mittere aliquem Acheruntem, *to kill one,* id. Cas. 2, 8, 12; and: abire ad Acheruntem, *to die,* id. Poen. prol. 71: ulmorum Acheruns, jestingly of a slave, upon whose back rods had been broken, id. Am. 4, 2, 9 (cf. Capt. 3, 4, 117).—Hence, **Ăchĕruntĭcus,** a, um, *adj., belonging to,* or *fit for, Acheruns,* or *the Lower World:* regiones, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: senex, i. e. *with one foot in the grave,* id. Merc. 2, 2, 19; id. Mil. 3, 1, 33.

Ăchĕrūsĭa, ae, *f.* [Acheruns]. **I.** Acherusia Palus, **A.** *A lake in Epirus, through which the Acheron flows,* Plin. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** *A lake in Campania, between Misenum and Cumae,* now *Lago di Fusaro,* Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**II.** *A cave in Bithynia, from which Cerberus is said to have been dragged,* Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1; the same called **Ăchĕrūsis,** ĭdis, *f.,* Val. Fl. 5, 73.

Ăchĕrūsĭus (old writing Acherunsius), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Pertaining to the Acheron in Calabria:* aqua, Liv. 8, 24.—**II.** *Pertaining to the Acheruns* (Acheron), or *the Lower World:* templa, *the Lower World,* Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48 (Trag. v. 107 ed. Vahl.); in Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll.; and in Lucr. 1, 120; cf. Lucr. 3, 25 and 86: humor, Sil. 13, 398: vita, *a life of gloom,* Lucr. 3, 1024.—**III.** *Pertaining to Acheron in Epirus:* amnis, Just. 12, 2, 3.

† **ăchēta,** ae, *m.,* = ἀχέτης, ἠχέτης (sounding; pr. the chirper), *the male singing cicada,* Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

Achilla, ae, v. Acholla.

Achillas, ae, *m., the murderer of Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 3, 104; 108; Luc. 8, 538.

ăchillēa, ae, *f., a plant,* perhaps the same as *achilleos,* Plin. 26, 15, 90.

Achillēĭdes, v. Achillides.

Achillēĭs, ĭdis, *f.* [Achilles], *a poem of Statius,* of which only two books were finished, *the Achilleid.*

ăchillēos, i, *f.,* = Ἀχίλλειος, sc. herba, *a medicinal plant, said to have been discovered by Achilles, milfoil* or *yarrow,* Plin. 25, 5, 19; cf. achillea.

Achilles, is, *m.,* = Ἀχιλλεύς (poet., after the manner of the Gr. *Nom.,* Achilleus, trisyl., Inscr. Grut. 669, 6.—*Gen.* Achillei, quadrisyl., Hor. C. 1, 15, 34; id. Epod. 17, 14; and Achilli, as Neocli, Lacydi from Neocles, Lacydes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14; Verg. A. 3, 87; cf. Val. Prob. 1468 P.—*Acc.* Achillēa, Luc. 10, 523.—*Voc.* Achille, Prop. 4, 11, 40.—*Abl.* Achilli, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 43). *the celebrated Grecian hero in the Trojan war, distinguished for strength and beauty; son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and of Thetis,* Ov. M. 12 *fin.* and 13 *init.;* Stat. Achill. al. In the fine arts, Achilles is represented with hair long and erect, like a mane, a body straight and slender, nostrils (μυκτῆρες) distended with courage and pride, and a physical frame throughout noble and powerful, Müll. Arch. § 413.—**II.** As an appellative, *a handsome and powerful man,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 63; Verg. A. 6, 89; Gell. 2, 11.—Hence, **Achillēus,** a, um, *adj.,* Ἀχίλλειος, *of* or *pertaining to Achilles:* stirpis Achilleae fastus, Verg. A. 3, 326: manes, Ov. M. 13, 448: statuae, *statues like Achilles,* Plin. 34, 5, 10: cothurnus, *the lofty and grave tragic style* (since Achilles was a hero of the early epos and drama): Achilleo conponere verba cothurno, Prop. 3, 32, 41 (Aeschyleo, Müller).—Also, **Achillĭăcus,** a, um, Ven. 7, 8, 63.

Achillīdes, ae, *patron. m.* (more correct than Achilleides), = Ἀχιλλείδης, *a descendant of Achilles,* Ov. H. 8, 3.

Ăchīvus, a, um (*gen. plur.* Achivom, Verg. A. 11, 266), *adj.* [fr. Achaeus, with the Digamma, Achaefos, Achifus, Achivus], *Achaean, Grecian* (v. Achaia): tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 33: castra, id. H. 1, 21.—Hence, **Ăchīvi,** *the Greeks,* Cic. Div. 1, 14: quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, *whatever wrongs the* (Grecian) *kings are guilty of* (before Troy) *their subjects must suffer for;* but it soon became a general proverb: *whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

achlis, is, *f., a wild beast of the North,* which modern naturalists consider to be the same as the *alces.*—*Acc.* achlin, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Ăcholla, ae, *f.* (also Achilla), *a town in Africa, in the vicinity of Thapsus,* now *El-Aliah,* Auct. B. Afr. 33.

† **ăchor,** ōris, *m.,* = ἀχώρ, *the scab* or *scald* on the head, Macer. de Ruta, 1, 12; Theod. Prisc. 1, 5.

Achrădīna, or Acradina, ae, *f., a part of the city of Syracuse,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; Liv. 25, 24, 10.

† **achras,** ădis and ĭdos, *f.,* = ἀχράς, *a wild pear-tree,* Col. 7, 9, 6; 10, 15, 250.

ăcĭa, ae, *f.* [1. acus], *a thread for sewing,* ῥάμμα, Titin. ap. Non. 3, 21 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 115); Cels. 5, 26, 23.

* **ăcĭcŭla,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a small pin for a head-dress,* Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1; Inscr. Grut. 1004, 5.

Ăcĭdālĭa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀκιδαλία, *an epithet of Venus,* perhaps from the Fountain Acidalius, in Boeotia, where the Graces, daughters of Venus, used to bathe, Verg. A. 1, 720 Serv.—Hence, **Ăcĭdālĭus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Venus:* ludit Acidalio nodo, *with the girdle of Venus,* Mart. 6, 13: arundo, id. 9, 14: ales, i. e. *a dove,* Carm. ad Pis. 79.

ăcĭde, *adv.,* v. acidus *fin.*

* **ăcĭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [acidus], *sourness, acidity:* stomachi, Marcell. Emp. 20.

ăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj.,* dim. [acidus], *a little sour, sourish, acidulous:* sapor, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: aqua, *mineral water,* id. 2, 103, 106, § 230; 31, 2, 5, § 9; so, fons, ib.

ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [aceo], *sour, tart, acid.* **I.** Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32, § 106: sorba, Verg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: caseus, ib. 9, 34, § 132: acidissumum acetum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like acer, from taste to sound, *harsh, rough, shrill:* sonus acidior, Petr. 68; cf. canticum, ib. 31.—**2.** Acida creta, *chalk steeped in vinegar,* Mart. 6, 93.—**II.** Fig., *sharp, keen, pungent:* homo acidae linguae, Sen. Contr. 5, 34; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 53: quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus, *unpleasant, disagreeable,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64.—*Adv.:* **ăcĭde,** *bitterly, disagreeably:* non acide feras, Vulg. Ecclus. 4, 9.—*Comp.:* sibi acidius fuit, Petr. S. 92.

‡ **ăcĭēris,** is, *f.* [acies], "securis aerea, qua in sacrificiis utebantur sacerdotes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

ăcĭēs, ēi, *f.* [v. 2. acer] (*gen.* acii and

acie, like dii and die, facii and facie, fr. dies, facies, Cn. Mat. ap. Gell. 9, 14; Caes. B. G. 2, 23; Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 208, or Sall. Fragm. ed. Kritz. p. 118; cf. Prisc. p. 780 P.), *a sharp edge* or *point.* **I.** Lit., of a sword, dagger, sickle, etc.: gladiorum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 11: Vulg. Heb. 11, 34: securium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: falcis, Verg. G. 2, 365: hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: ferri, Plin. 7, 15, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of the sense or faculty of sight, **a.** *Keenness of look* or *glance, sharpness of vision* or *sight:* oculorum, Lucil. ap. Non. 34, 32; cf. Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4; Lucr. 1, 324; also acies alone, id. 2, 420; and in *plur.*, id. 4, 693: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: pupula ad te dirigit aciem, Cat. 63, 56: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: bonum incolumis acies, misera caecitas, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; so ib. 4, 24; Verg. A. 12, 558 al.—Hence, **b.** Concr., *the pupil of the eye*, Lucr. 3, 411; cf. with 414: acies ipsa, quâ cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: in Albania gigni quosdam glaucâ oculorum acie, Plin. 7, 2, 2 (cf. ib.: glaucis oculis); and poet. (as pars pro toto) for *the eye*, Lucr. 3, 363; 4, 249; 281; 358; 720: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Verg. A. 6, 789; 12, 658 (hence the word is also used in the plur., cf. below, 2.).—**c.** *A looking at an object with fixed attention, look, aim:* ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38.—On the contr., prima acie, *at the first glance*, Lucr. 2, 448 (cf. primo aspectu, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98).—**2.** In milit. lang., *the front of an army* (conceived of as the edge of a sword), *line of battle, battle-array.* **a.** In abstr. (cf. Vitr. praef. l. 7, p. 154 Rod.): quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: aciem instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: dirigere, id. ib. 6, 8: extra aciem procurrere, id. B. C. 1, 55: statuit non proeliis, neque in acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 54; cf. Liv. 5, 41, 4; also of the arrangement of ships for a naval engagement, Nep. Hann. 11; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 58.—Hence, metaph. **b.** *The battle-array;* in concr., *an army drawn up in order of battle:* acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: altera pars acii vitassent fluminis undas, Matius ap. Gell. 9, 14 (as transl. of Il. 21 *init.*): dubitavit acie pars, Sall. Fragm. l. l.: stabit ante aciem, Vulg. Deut. 20, 2; 1 Par. 12, 33: prima acies hastati erant, *the van, the first line*, Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissima acie, *from the rear:* ante signa procedere, Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies (= dextrum cornu), *the right wing*, Liv. 27, 48, 8: agmina magis quam acies pugnabant, *in marching order, rather than in order of battle*, id. 25, 34 (acies is here, and in similar cases, considered as the *sing.* used collectively; v. Oud. and Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 62; yet the *plur.* is more than probable). Rarely of cavalry, Liv. 8, 39; Vell. 2, 112.—Poet.: acies Vulcania, of *a long line of fire*, Verg. A. 10, 408.—**c.** *The action of the troops drawn up in battle-array, a battle, engagement*, = pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. ap. Non. 234, 25; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4: mea facta in acie obliti, Att. ap. Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig. 3; so id. Fam. 6, 3: in acie vincere, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: dimicare, ib. 7, 64: copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Milt. 5: excedere acie, Caes. B. C. 2, 41; Liv. 31, 17: direxerunt aciem contra eos, Vulg. Gen. 14, 8; 2 Par. 18, 33.—**3.** Acies ferri, *steel*, Plin. 34, 14, 41.—**4.** Poet., *sheen, brightness:* obtunsa stellarum, Verg. G. 1, 395.

II. Fig. **A.** (Acc. to I. B.) (like *acumen.*) *Acuteness of the mind, sharpness, force, power* (so very often in Cicero, but always with the *gen.* mentis, animi, ingenii): (cum animus) exacuerit illam, ut oculum, sic ingenii aciem ad bona eligenda, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; so, ingenii, id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: animi, id. Sen. 23, 83; id. Phil. 12, 2; Vell. 2, 118, 4; cf.: rerum diversitas aciem intentionis abrumpit, Flor. 1 prol., § 3.—**B.** *A verbal contest, disputation, discussion, debate:* orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: nos jam in aciem dimicationemque veniamus, id. Or. 13 *fin.*; cf. id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 17; Quint. 2, 10, 8; 6, 4, 17; 10, 1, 29.

Acīlĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Acilius:* annales, *the annals of C. Acilius Glabrio*, Liv. 25, 39; libri, id. 35, 14.

Acīlĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of several Romans*, among whom was *M' Acilius Glabrio*, trib. pleb., by whom the severe law *de pecuniis repetundis* was introduced, Cic. Verr. 1, 9 and 17.—C. Acilius Glabrio, *the historian*, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 115.—Hence, **Acīlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Acilian:* lex, Cic. Verr. 1, 1.

ăcĭna, v. acinus.

† **ăcīnăcēs**, is, *m.*, = ἀκινάκης, *the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 4; 4, 15, 17 al.

* **ăcĭnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [acinus], *pertaining to the grape:* dolia, *vessels for holding grapes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4.

ăcĭnātĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prepared from grapes:* vinum, *made from dried grapes*, Pall. 1, 6, 9; Dig. 33, 6, 9.

† **ăcĭnos**, i, *f.*, = ἄκινος, *a fragrant plant*, perh. *wild basil*, Plin. 21, 27, 101, § 174.

ăcĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [acinus], *like* or *similar to grapes*, Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47; id. 21, 17, 68, § 109.

ăcĭnus, i, *m.*, and **ăcĭnum**, i, *n.*, partic. in *plur.* acina, orum (also ăcina, ae, *f.*, Cat. 27, 4). **I.** *A berry*, esp. *the grape*, Col. 11, 2, 60; also: hederae sambucique, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100 sq.: cissanthemi, ib. 25, § 116: ligustri, ib. 24, 74: trychni, ib. 21, § 177.—**II.** Per meton., *the stone of a berry*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52.

‡ **Acionna**, ae, *f.*, *a Gallic deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1955.

ăcĭpenser, ĕris, and **ăcĭpensis**, is (also aquip., not accipenser), *m.*, = ἀκκῖπησίος, *a fish very highly esteemed in the age of the greatest luxury of the Romans*, perh. *the sturgeon*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; id. Fin. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47; Ov. Hal. 132.

1. Ăcis, idis, *m.*, = Ἄκις, *a river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Aetna, and falls into the sea;* now *Fiume di Taci*, Ov. F. 4, 468; Sil. 14, 221; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 332 al.—Hence, **II.** *A river-god*, acc. to the myth, *son of Faunus, beloved by Galatea on account of his beauty*, Ov. M. 13, 750 sq.

2. Acis, ĭdis, *f.*, *one of the Cyclades*, i. q. Siphnus, Plin. 4, § 66.

ăcisco, ĕre, i. q., acesco, Garg. Mart. ap. Maj. Auct. Class. 3, p. 419.

‡ **ăciscŭlus**, i, *m.* [perh. ascia, and so more prop. asciculus], *a little adze*, Isid. Gloss.—**II.** *As a surname*, Quint, 6, 3, 53.

‡ "**ăciscŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.* [acisculus], λατόμος" (*stone-cutter*), Gloss.

‡ **aclassis**, is, *f.*, "tunica ab humeris non consuta," Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

aclys, ȳdis (better than aclis), = ἀγκυλίς (first used by Verg.), *a small javelin*, Verg. A. 7, 730; Sil. 33, 362 al.; cf. Non. 554, 3.

Acmōn, ŏnis, *m.* **I.** *A companion of Aeneas:* Acmon Lyrnessius, Verg. A. 10, 128.—**II.** *A companion of Diomed*, Ov. M. 14, 484; acc. Acmona, ib. 497.

Acmŏnensis, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia*, Cic. Fl. 15, 34; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106

Acmŏnĭdes, is, *m.*, *one of Vulcan's workmen*, Ov. F. 4, 288.

acnŭa or **acna**, ae, *f.* [ἄκενα or ἄκαινα], *a measure* or *piece of land*, 120 *feet square*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10; Col. 5, 1, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 5.

ăcoenŏnētus, i, *m.*, v. the foll.

† **ăcoenŏnŏētus**, i, *m.*, = ἀκοινονόητος, *one who has not common-sense*, Juv. 7, 218: communi carens sensu, Schol. ad h. l. (Herm. and Rib.; but Jahn and Mayor here read ἀκοινώνητος (in Greek letters); perh. *not sharing*, i. e. *selfish*).

† **ăcoetis**, is, *f.*, ἄκοιτις, *a bed-fellow, a wife:* Amphitryonis, Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 5.

† **ăcŏnae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἀκόναι, *pointed stones:* nudae cautes, Plin. 27, 3, 3, § 10.

† **ăcŏnīti**, *adv.*, = ἀκονιτί, *without labor* (lit. *without dust*, the figure taken from the athletae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139.

† **ăcŏnītum**, i, *n.*, = ἀκόνιτον, *a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, aconite*, Plin. 27, 2, 2; 6, 1, 1 *fin.*: aconiton, Ov. M. 7, 407.—In *plur.*, Verg. G. 2, 152; Ov. M. 7, 419; Aus. Idyll. 12, 9, 11; Luc. 4, 322.—For *a strong poison* in gen., Ov. M. 1, 147; Juv. 10, 25.

† **ăcontĭas**, ae, *m.*, = ἀκοντίας. **I.** *A quick-darting serpent*, Amm. 22, 15, 27.—**II.** In *plur.*, **ăcontĭae**, ārum, = ἀκοντίαι, *meteors* or *shooting-stars with dart-like trains*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

Acontĭus, i, *m.* **I.** *A lover of Cydippe*, Ov. Her. 20, 239, and 21, 229.—**II.** *A mountain in Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **ăcontīzo**, āre, *v. n.*, = ἀκοντίζω, lit., *to shoot a dart;* hence, intrans. of blood, *to spout* or *gush forth*, Veg. 1, 26 and 27.

† **Acontīzŏmĕnos**, i, *m.*, = Ἀκοντιζόμενος (struck with a dart), *the title of a comedy of Naevius*, see the fragment in Rib. Com. Rel. p. 5.

† **ăcŏpos, -us**, i, *m.*, or **ăcŏpon, -um**, i, *n.*, = ἄκοπος (removing weariness, pain, etc.). **I.** *A kind of stone*, perh. *crystalline quartz* or *spar*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143.—**II.** *f.*, *a plant useful in childbirth*, also called *anagyros*, id. 27, 4, 13.—**III. Acopum** (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), i, *n.*, *a soothing salve*, Cels. 4, 31; 5, 24; Plin. 23, 8, 80; 29, 3, 13 al.

ăcor, ōris, *m.* [aceo], *a sour taste, sourness.* **I.** Lit., Col. 3, 21, 5; 7, 8, 1; Plin. 11, 41, 96; 18, 11, 26; of meat, Quint. 9, 3, 27.—**II.** Fig. hortor ut jucundissimum genus vitae nonnullis interdum quasi acoribus condias, i. e. *excitements*, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 *fin.*

† **ăcorna**, ae, *f.*, = ἄκορνα, *a kind of thistle*, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 95.

† **ăcŏrus**, i, *f.*, and **ăcŏrum**, i, *n.*, = ἄκορος and ἄκορον, *an aromatic plant, conjectured by some to be our sweet-flag* or *calamus*, Plin. 25, 13, 100, § 157 sq.; 26, 5, 15, § 28; Cels. 3, 21; 2, 23 al. In the form **acoros**, i, *f.*, App. Herb. 6.

ac-quiesco (adqu.), ēvi, ētum, 3, *v. n.*, lit., *to become* physically *quiet, to come to* physical *repose;* hence, in gen., *to repose* or *rest* (freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: sine respirem, quaeso. *Pe.* Immo adquiesce, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 20; id. As. 2, 2, 60: vitandi caloris causâ Lanuvii trîs horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: a lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11, 3: somno, Curt. 9, 5, 16; cf.: gravi sopore, id. 6, 10, 6, and *absol.* of sleep, id. 8, 6, 3: cum aures extremum semper exspectent in eoque acquiescant, Cic. Or. 59.—By euphemism (as in all languages), *to die* (esp. after a wearisome life): sic vir fortissimus multis varisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13, 1; cf. morte, Tac. A. 14, 64; and in many epitaphs: HIC ADQVIESCIT, etc., Inscr. Orell. 2313; 4084; 4491 al.; so, quiesco, q. v.

II. Fig. **A.** *To come to a state of repose in relation to one's wishes, desires*, etc.; *to repose in; to find rest, pleasure*, etc., *in; to rejoice in;* in Cic. mostly with *in*, and of things: in the historians and later writers, with *dat.* or *abl.*, and also of persons: quae delectet, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16: senes in adulescentium caritate acquiescimus, id. Lael. 27; id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: qui jam aetate provecti in nostris libris acquiescunt, id. Div. 2, 2, 5. Examples in Cic. of a person: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco, Att. 9, 10, and with *abl.*: qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquierunt, id. Mil. 37, 102: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, Suet. Vit. 14: uno solatio acquiescens, id. Cal. 51; id. Tib. 56: amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acquieverunt, id. Tit. 7.—**B.** *To be satisfied with, to acquiesce in* or *give assent to:* tu, cum es commotus, acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where the climax of the ideas should be noticed, *you accede to them*, i. e. you cease to oppose them; *you assent to them*, i. e. you make known your approbation by words), Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141; so Suet. Vit. 14; Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 6; 38, 1, 7 al.

ac-quīro (adqu.), sīvi, sītum, 3, *v. a.* [quaero], *to add to, to get* or *acquire* (in

addition), with *ad* or *dat.* (freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: mihi quidem ipsi, quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12; 2, 8: vides quam omnis gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, *but even new favor is to be acquired*, id. Att. 1, 1; Sall. J. 13, 6; and poet.: viresque adquirit eundo, *and gains* (ever new and greater) *strength in her course*, Verg. A. 4, 175.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *To get, obtain, procure, secure:* quod ad usum vitae pertineat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Fam. 10, 3: famam, Phaedr. 1, 14: moram, Cic. Caecin. 2: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: adquirere pauca (sc. nova verba), Hor. A. P. 55.—**B.** In later Lat., *absol., to acquire* or *amass riches* or *money* (cf.: quaero, quaestus; abundo, abundantia) [mox adquirendi docet insatiabile votum, Juv. 14, 125]: acquirendi ratio, Quint. 12, 7, 10.

acquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [acquiro], *acquisition.* **I.** *In abstr.*, Dig. 44, 4, 4, § 31; Tert. Exh. Cast. 12.—**II.** *Concr., an increase, accession*, Frontin. Aquaed. 10; 69 sq.

† **acra**, ōrum, *n.*, also ae, *f.*, = ἄκρα, *a promontory* or *headland*, App. de Mundo prooem.: Acra Iapygia, *a promontory in Magna Graecia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

Acrae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἄκραι. **I.** *A city of Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse, now Palazzolo*, Liv. 24, 36; Sil. 14, 206.—**II.** *A town in the Chersonesus Taurica* (Crimea), Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Acraephĭa, ae, *f.*, Ἀκραιφία, *a town of Boeotia, now Kardhiza*, Liv. 33, 29; Plin. 4, 8, 12, § 26.

† **Acraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκραῖος, *dwelling on the heights; an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights*, Liv 38, 2; 32, 23.

1. Acrăgās, antis, *m.*, Ἀκράγας (*acc.* Gr. Acraganta, Ov. F. 4, 475), *a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it;* the city was also called Agrigentum, now *Girgenti*, Verg. A. 3, 703; Mel. 2, 7, 16; cf. Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89 (v. Agrigentum); *the birthplace of the philosopher Empedocles*, who was hence called *Acragantinus*, Lucr. 1, 716.

2. Acrăgas, antis, *m.*, *a celebrated graver* (caelator), Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 154.

† **ăcrātŏphŏrum**, i, *n.*, = ἀκρατοφόρον, *a vessel* (*a pitcher* or *flask*) *for holding unmixed wine*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5; Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

ācre, *adv.*, v. 2. acer *fin.*

ācrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [fr. 2. acer, as dulcedo fr. dulcis], *a sharp* or *pungent taste*, Pall. 2, 15, 19: tollere, Plin. Val. 1, 25: humorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 16.

ācrēdŭla, ae, *f.*, *the name of an unknown bird*, by which Cic. translates the ὀλολυγών of Aratus, Div. 1, 8, 14; acc. to some, *the thrush* or *the owl*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

Acrĭae, ārum, *f.*, Ἀκριαί, *a town of Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27, 3.

ācrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [2. acer], *somewhat sharp, testy:* ille acriculus senex Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38 (cf. acerbus, and the passage there quoted fr. Cic. N. D. 3, 31).

ācrĭdĭum, ĭi, *n.*, *another name for the* scammonia, acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 64.

ācrĭfŏlium, ii, *n.* [2. acer + folium], *an unknown tree of ill omen*, Auct. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

Acrillae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in Sicily, on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum*, Liv. 24, 35, 8.

ācrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [2. acer], *sharpness* or *pungency* (so far as it has a quickening, animating power, diff. fr. *acerbitas*, which desig. a disagreeable sharpness). **I.** Lit., of taste: si ulcus acrimoniam brassicae ferre non poterit, *the pungency, irritation, smart*, Cato R. R. 157, 5: dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, Plin. 24, 14, 78, § 128; cf. sinapis, id. 18, 13, 34, § 128 al.—Of smell, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—**II.** Fig., *sharpness, acrimony, austerity* of character, *energy* of acting: "animi vivacitas," Non. 73, 17: mei feri ingeri iram atque animi acrem acrimoniam, Naev. ap. Non. 73, 18 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 11); cf.: vim, ferociam, animi, atrocitatem, iram, acrimoniam, Att. ib. (Ribbeck, p. 196): convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimoniam esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf. ib. 4, 13, 19; 24, 34: si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52.—Of abstract objects: vis et acrimonia causae, Cic. Inv. 2, 48, 143: licentiae, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49.—Of discourse, *sharpness* of speech (opp. sermo): tum in sermone, tum in acrimonia, *now in common conversation, now in sharp talk*, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

Ācrĭsĭōnē, es, *f.*, Ἀκρισιώνη, *the daughter of Acrisius*, i. e. *Danaë*, Verg. Cat. 11, 33.

Ācrĭsĭōnēus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Acrisius:* arces, i. e. *Argos*, Ov. M. 5, 239: muri, i. e. *Ardea, built by Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius*, Sil. 1, 661; so, coloni, Verg. A. 7, 410 (where some improperly refer it to *Danaë*).

Ācrĭsĭōnĭădes, ae, *m. patron.*, Ἀκρισιωνιάδης, *a descendant of Acrisius*, i. e. *Perseus, son of Danaë*, Ov. M. 5, 70.

Ācrĭsĭus, ii, *m.*, Ἀκρίσιος, *King of Argos, son of Abas, and father of Danaë;* unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 608 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 372; Hor. C. 3, 16, 5 al.

1. ācrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. acer], i. q. *acritudo*, Gell. 13, 3, 2: vis veritatis atque acritas, Att. ap. Non. 493, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).

2. Ācrĭtās, ae, *m.*, Ἀκρίτας, *the most southerly promontory in Messenia*, now *Capo di Gallo*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.

ācrĭter, *adv.*, v. 2. acer *fin.*

ācrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. acer], *the quality of* acer, *sharpness.* **I.** Lit., of a fluid, Vitr. 2, 9, 12; 8, 3, 18 sq.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Liveliness, vivacity, force:* vigor et acritudo populi Romani, Gell. 10, 27: haut quisquam potis est tolerare acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).—**B.** *Harshness* of character: morum, App. M. 9, 224.

† **acro** or **acrōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = ἄκρων, *the extremity of a thing;* so *of a member of the body*, Veg. 2, 28, 17; 5, 65, 2; *of the stem of a plant*, Apic. 4, 4.

† **ăcrŏāmă**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀκρόαμα.—Prop., *that which is heard* with pleasure, *a gratification to the ear;* as music or reading; esp. used for entertainment at meals, with *music* or *reading*, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Vesp. 19; Petron. Fragm. Tragun. p. 297.—Hence, meton. (like the *plur.* in Greek), *the entertainer at table, by music* (*a performer*) or *by reading* (*a reader*); also *a buffoon:* cum ex Themistocle quaereretur, quod acroama aut cujus vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. Arch. 9: nemo in convivio ejus (Attici) aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnosten, id. Att. 14, 1: non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54: festivum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22. Cf. Smith's Antiq., and Becker's Gall. 3, p. 203 (2d ed.).

† **ăcrŏāmātārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [acroama], *belonging to a musical* or *reading entertainment:* SER. ACROAMAT. GRAEC., i. e. serva acroamataria Graeca, Inscr. Orell. 2885.

ăcrŏāmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, read in the old edd. of Gell. 20, 5, where the MSS. give, in the same sense, *acroaticus*, q. v.

† **ăcrŏāsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀκρόασις (*a hearing, a listening to*), *the discourse delivered before an assembly, public lecture* (cf. the use of **contio** among Eng. and *collegium* among Germ. scholars, for *discourse*, etc.): ut eas vel in acroasi audeam legere, *in a public lecture*, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2: Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gram. 2 (al. ἀκροάσεις).

† **ăcrŏātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκροατικός, *designed for hearing only, esoteric* (opp. ἐξωτερικός), in the Aristotelian philosophy, acc. to the interpreters, Gell. 20, 5.

Ăcrŏcĕraunĭa, ōrum, *n.* [fr. ἄκρος and κεραυνός; pr. Thunder-Heights], *a very rocky promontory in Epirus, running out into the Ionian Sea*, now *Glossa*, called by the Italians *Linguetta* (the mountain to which it belongs was called Ceraunii montes or Ceraunia; see this art.): infamis scopulos Acroceraunia, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20; the same in sing.: promontorium Acroceraunium, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; for *any dangerous place:* haec tibi sint Syrtes; haec Acroceraunia vita, Ov. R. Am. 739.

† **ăcrŏchordon**, ŏnis, *f.*, = ἀκροχορδών, *a kind of wart*, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

† **acrŏcōlēfĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἀκροκωλήφιον, *the upper part of the foot of a swine*, Veg. 6, 1, 2.

acrŏcōlĭon, ii, *n.*, = ἀκροκώλιον, i. q. acro, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11; cf. Veg. 2, 47, 1.

Ăcrŏcŏrinthus (-us), i, *f.*, Ἀκροκόρινθος, *the citadel of Corinth, situated on a height, from which the two seas could be seen, the Aegean and Ionian*, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Liv. 33, 31 *fin.*; 34, 50, 8; Stat. Th. 7, 106.

acrŏcŏrĭum, ii, *n.*, *a kind of onion*, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

† **acrŏlĭthus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκρόλιθος (of stone at the extremity): statuae, *statues whose extremities only consisted of marble, the remainder of wood*, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. c. 32 (in Vitr. 2, 8, 11 written as Greek); cf. Müll. Arch. § 48, 1; Winckelm. Hist. Art. 1, 2, 17.

Ăcron, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Caeninenses, who, in the war with the Romans on account of the rape of the Sabines, was slain by Romulus*, Prop. 4, 10, 7.—**II.** *A Greek slain by Mezentius*, Verg. A. 10, 719.—**III.** *Helenius Acron*, a commentator on Terence, Horace, and perh. Persius; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. II. § 370.

Acrōnĭus lacus, *a part of Lake Constance*, now *the Ueberlingen Lake*, Mel. 3, 2, 8.

Acrŏnŏma saxa, *an unknown place in Lower Italy*, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 2.

ăcrŏpŏdĭum, i, *n.* [ἄκρος, extreme, and πούς, foot], *the pedestal of a statue*, Hyg. F. 88.

ācror, ōris, *m.* [2. acer], = acritudo, Fulg. Cont. Verg. *init.*

Acrŏta, ae, *m.*, *king of the Albani, brother of Romulus Silvius*, Ov. M. 14, 617.

† **ăcrōtērĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀκρωτήρια, *the projecting* or *extreme part of a thing.* **I.** *Of a harbor*, Vitr. 5, 12.—**II.** In architecture, *the projecting parts of a pediment*, serving as a support for figures or statues, Vitr. 3, 5, 12 sq.; cf. Müll. Arch. § 284.

† **acrŏzȳmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκρόζυμος, *slightly leavened*, Isid. Or. 20, 2, 15.

1. acta, ae, *f.*, = ἀκτή, *the sea-shore*, as place of resort: in acta jacebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; so id. Cael. 15; id. Att. 14, 8; id. Fam. 9, 6; Nep. Ages. 8, 2; Verg. A. 5, 613 al. (perh. also in Verg. Cul. 13; v. Sillig. *N. cr.*).

2. acta, ōrum, v. ago, *P. a.*

actaea, ae, *f.*, *a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher*, Actaea spicata, Linn., Plin. 27, 7, 26, § 43.

Actaeōn, ŏnis, *m.*, Ἀκταίων, *a grandson of Cadmus, who, having seen Diana bathing naked with her nymphs, was torn to pieces by his own dogs*, Ov. M. 3, 230 sq.; ib. 720; id. Tr. 2, 105; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 9; Hyg. F. 181 al.

Actaeus, a, um, *adj.*, Ἀκταῖος, *pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian:* in Actaeo Aracyntho, Verg. E. 2, 24 (as being on the border of Attica): arces, *of Athens*, Ov. M. 2, 720; fratres, i. e. *Clytos and Butes*, ib. 7, 681: mel Hymetti, Col. 10, 386; imbres, *a rain of honey*, Stat. Th. 4, 453.—Hence, *subst.:* **Actaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Attica*, Nep. Thras. 2, 1.—**Actaea**, ae, *f.*, *a female Athenian; of Orithyia*, Ov. M. 6, 711.

actārĭus, ii, *m.*, v. actuarius.

1. actē, ēs, *f.*, = ἀκτή, *a plant*, perh. = ebulum, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 120; Ap. Herb. 91.

2. Actē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀκτή. **I.** Lit., *coastland* or *maritime country;* hence, *the earlier name for Attica*, the province of Middle Greece, in which Athens was situated, Plin. 4, 7, 11; Gell. 14, 6.—**II.** *One of the Horae*, Hyg. F. 183.—**III.** *A con-*

cubine of Nero, Suet. Ner. 28; Tac. A. 13, 12; Inscr. Orell. 735; 2885.

Actĭăcus, a um, *adj.* [Actium], *relating to Actium:* victoria, *at Actium*, Suet. Aug. 18: ludi, *the games which Augustus revived at Actium in honor of his victory*, id. Tib. 6: Phoebus, who had a temple here, Ov. M. 13, 715: acquor, id. H. 15, 166: legiones, *which had fought at Actium*, Tac. A. 1, 42.

Actĭăs, ădis, *f.* **I.** [Acte.] *Attic, Athenian*, Verg. G. 4, 463.—**II.** [Actium.] *Of Actium:* Cleopatra, *conquered at Actium by Augustus*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120.

†**actīnŏphŏroe**, *adj.* (Gr. *nom. plur.*), = ἀκτινοφόροι (bearing rays), *epithet of the* cochloe, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147, v. Jan ad h. l.

actīnōsus, a, um [ἀκτίς; pr. full of rays, hence], *glorious:* ecclesia, Ambros. in Psa. 41.

actĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ago], *a doing, performing, acting, action, act.* **I.** In gen.: non modo deos spoliat motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; 2, 16: virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, id. Off. 1, 6; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—With *subject. gen.:* ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, *active, practical life*, id. Off. 1, 5: corporis, id. Div. 1, 32: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 17; and with *object. gen.:* itaque nec actio rerum illarum (*the public performance of those things*) apertâ petulantiâ vacat, id. ib. 1, 35, 127; ib. 1, 43: actio ullius rei, id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; and so *plur.:* periculosae rerum actiones sunt, Off. 1, 2, 4; hence: actio gratiarum, *the giving of thanks*, id. Fam. 10, 19 (cf.: gratias agere).—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Public functions, civil acts, proceedings*, or *duties.* **1.** In gen., Cic. Fam. 9, 8: tribunorum, *their official duties*, Liv. 5, 11; so, consularis, id. 4, 55 al.: actiones nostras scriptis mandamus, Cic. Off. 2, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—Hence *negotiation, deliberation:* discessu consulum actio de pace sublata est, Cic. Att. 9, 9.—Esp. **2.** Of judicial proceedings. **a.** *An action, suit, process* (*in abstr.*), with a *gen.* more precisely defining it, e. g. actio furti, injuriarum; also with *de:* actio de repetundis, de arboribus succisis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituere, *to bring an action against one*, id. Mur. 9: multis actiones (*processes, suits*) et res (*the property in suit*) peribant, Liv. 39, 18 al.—**b.** *The accusation* (*in concr.*), *the statement of the crime, the indictment, charge, accusation:* Inde illa actio, OPE CONSILIOQVE TVO FVRTVM AIO FACTVM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Caecin. 3; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167.—Hence, in gen., *judicial forms* (the omission of which rendered a suit null and void): actiones Manilianae, *forms relative to purchase and sale;* cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: Hostilianae, ib. 1, 57, 245.—Hence, **c.** *A pleading of a case* (spoken or written); so Cic. calls his Orats. against Verres, actiones, *pleas*, simply dividing them into *actio prima* and *actio secunda:* actio causae, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4; actiones litium, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; so, Suet. continuae actiones, Ner. 15: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20 al.—**d.** *Permission for a suit:* dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the praetor or judge), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27.—**e.** *The judicial management of a suit, the trial, the day of trial:* prima, altera, tertia, Cic. Verr. 1, 30; 2, 2, 6.—**B.** *Gesticulation connected with oral delivery.* **1.** Of an orator; *the exterior air* or *bearing, the action, delivery:* Demosthenem ferunt ei qui quaesivisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem et idem tertium respondisse, Cic. Brut. 38; cf. id. de Or. 1, 18; so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus (Pompeii) habebat et in voce magnum splendorem et in motu summam dignitatem, id. Brut. 68; cf. id. Or. 17: est actio quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59; cf. ib. 2, 17 al.—Hence, also —**2.** Of an actor, *action:* in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, id. de Or. 3, 26.—**C.** In dramatic lang., *the action, the connection* or *series of events, the plot*, in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus multasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actĭto, āre, *v. freq.* [ago], *to act* or *be employed in*, *often* or *much* (only of judicial or dramatic action): multas privatas causas, Cic. Brut. 70: tragoedias, id. Rep. 4, 35; so Tac. H. 3, 62; Suet. Galb. 3; cf. Gell. 9, 6.

Actĭum, i, *n.* **I.** *A promontory and town in Epirus, on the Ambracian Gulf* (now *La Punta*), where Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B.C., and, in commemoration of it, repaired the temple of Apollo, which existed there, and revived the *Actian* games, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Cic. Fam. 16, 6.—**II.** *A harbor in Corcyra*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

* **actiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [actio], *a short judicial harangue*, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

1. Actĭus, a, um, *adj.* poet. for Actiacus, *pertaining to Actium:* ludi, Verg. A. 3, 280; 8, 675; 704; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61; Phoebus, as having *a temple at Actium* (v. Actium), Prop. 4, 6, 67.

2. Actĭus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*, Suet. Tib. 47.

actīve, *adv.*, v. the foll. art. *fin.*

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. **I.** *Active:* philosophia, *practical* (opp. to contemplativa): philosophia et contemplativa est et activa; spectat simul agitque, Sen. Ep. 95, 10: (opp. to spectativus) thesin a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11: (rhetorice) quia maximus ejus usus actu continetur, dicatur activa, id. 2, 18, 5.—**II.** In gramm.: verba activa, *which designate transitive action* (opp. *neutra* or *intransitiva*), Charis. p. 138; Diom. p. 326 P. al.—*Adv.:* **actīve**, in gramm., *actively, like a verb active*, Prisc. pp. 794, 799 P.

1. actor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who drives* or *moves something:* pecoris actor, Ov. H. 1, 95: habenae, *a slinger*, Stat. Ach. 2, 419.—**II.** In gen., *he who does any thing, a doer* or *performer* (cf. ago, II.). **A.** In gen. of every kind of action: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum actoremque rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (a translation of the Homer. πρηκτῆρα ἔργων, Il. 9, 443): Cato dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit, id. Sest. 28 *fin.;* so Caes. B. C. 1, 26; Nep. Att. 3, 2 al.—**B.** In judicial lang., *one who brings an action, a plaintiff:* accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. 32; esp. of lawyers: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 *fin.;* so Hor. A. P. 369 al.—Also, *one who conducts a suit, an advocate*, Cic. Caec. 1.—Hence, **C.** At a later period, *an agent* or *attorney;* in gen., an *administrator* or *manager* or *steward, overseer* of property or an estate.—So in Tac.: actor publicus, *he who administers the public property*, Ann. 2, 30; 3, 67: actor summarum, *a keeper of accounts* or *cashier*, Suet. Dom. 11, and so often in the Dig.: subactoribus, *overseers* (of a household), Vulg. Gal. 4, 2.—**D.** In rhetor. lang., *one who delivers any oral discourse;* and esp. *one who delivers an oration, an orator:* inventor, compositor, actor, Cic. Or. 19.—**2.** *A player, an actor:* actores secundarum et tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 26; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16 (cf. ago, II., and actio, II. C.).

2. Actor, ōris, m. **I.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 9, 500.—**II.** *An Auruncan*, ib. 12, 94; 96.—Hence, **Actŏrĭdes**, ae, patron. *m.*, *son* or *grandson of Actor: his son, Menoetius*, Ov. F. 2, 39; *his grandson, Patroclus*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 29; id. M. 13, 273; *Erithos*, id. ib. 5, 79.—In *plur.:* **Actŏrĭdae**, i. e. *Eurytus and Cleatus, sons of Actor, King of Phthia*, id. ib. 8, 308.

1. actōrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. activus, Tert. An. 14.

2. Actōrĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman name*, Suet. Caes. 9 al.

actrix, īcis, *f.* [actor]. **I.** *A female plaintiff*, Cod. Th. 7, 16, 41.—**II.** *A stewardess*, Inscr. Murat. 913, 6.

* **actŭālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *active, practical*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17.—*Adv.:* **actŭālĭter**, *actively*, Myth. Vatic. vol. 3, p. 181 ed. Bod.

actŭārĭa, ae, v. 1. actuarius.

actŭārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [actuarius], *a small, swift vessel impelled by oars, row-boat, barge*, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 4; 16, 3, 6; 16, 6, 1.

actŭārĭum, ii, v. the foll.

1. actŭārĭus, a, um., *adj.* [ago] *that which is easily moved, swift, agile:* navis, *a swift sailer*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 535, 1, and Sisenn. ib. 534, 33; Liv. 25, 30: navigium, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; cf.: "actuariae naves sunt, quae velis simul et remis aguntur," Isid. Or. 19, 1, 24: also, *abs.* **actŭārĭa**, ae, *f.*, or **actŭārĭum**, ii, *n.*, the same, Cic. Att. 5, 9; cf. Gell. 10, 25: limes, *a road 12 feet wide between fields*, Hyg. de Lim. p. 151: canes, *hunting-dogs, hounds*, acc. to Vel. Long. 2234 P.

2. actŭārĭus, ii (written by some *actarius*, to distinguish it from the preceding, Vel. Long. 2234 P., and so found in Inss. ap. Grut. 260; ap. Henzen, 6284), sc. scriba, *m.* [2. actus, II. B. 1.]. **I.** *A short-hand writer*, Suet. Caes. 55; Sen. Ep. 33, 9; cf. Lips. Tac. Ann. 5, 4.—**II.** *One who writes out accounts*, Petr. 53.

actum, i, v. ago.

actŭōse, *adv.*, see the foll. art. *fin.*

actŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [actus], *full of activity, very active* (with the access. idea of zeal, subjective impulse; diff. from *industrius*, which refers more to the means by which an object is attained, Doed. Syn. 1, 123): virtus actuosa (est), et deus vester nihil agens expers virtutis (est), Cic. N. D. 1, 40; so id. Or. 36, 125; Sen. Ep. 39.—Hence, acc. to Fest. s. v. actus, p. 15, *subst.*, *an actor* or *dancer.*—*Adv.:* **actŭōse**, *in a lively manner, with activity*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

1. actus, a, um, *P. a.*, from ago.

2. actus, ūs, *m.* [ago]. **I. A.** *The moving* or *driving of an object, impulse, motion:* linguae actu, Pacuv. ap. Non. 506, 17: mellis constantior est natura . . . et cunctantior actus, Lucr. 3, 192: levi admonitu, non actu, inflectit illam feram, *by driving*, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: fertur in abruptum magno mons inprobus actu, Verg. A. 12, 687: pila contorsit violento spiritus actu, Sen. Agam. 432; hominum aut animalium actu vehiculum adhibemus, Cael. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1.—Hence, **B.** Transf. **1.** *The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage for cattle:* aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Caec. 26; Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1.—**2.** *A road between fields; a cart-* or *carriage-way*, Dig. 8, 1, 5; 8, 5, 4; 43, 19, 1 al.—And, **3.** *A measure* or *piece of land* (in quo boves *aguntur*, cum aratur, cum impetu justo, Plin. 18, 59): actus minimus, 120 *feet long and 4 feet wide:* quadratus, 120 *feet square;* and duplicatus, 240 *feet long and* 120 *feet wide*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 10; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. Also *a division made by bees in a hive*, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.

II. *The doing* or *performing of a thing, an act, performance.* **A.** In gen. (so not in Cic.; for Leg. 1, 11, inst. of pravis actibus, is to be read, pravitatibus; but often in the post-Aug. per.): post actum operis, Quint. 2, 18, 1: in vero actu rei, id. 7, 2, 41: rhetorice in actu consistit, id. 2, 18, 2: donec residua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78; so id. Claud. 30: non consenserat actibus eorum, Vulg. Luc. 23, 51.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Public employment, business of state*, esp. *judicial:* actus rerum, *jurisdiction*, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Claud. 15, 23; also *absol.* actus, Dig. 39, 4, 16; 40, 5, 41 al.—**2.** *The action accompanying oral delivery.* **a.** Of an orator: motus est in his orationis et actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4; 11, 3, 140.—**b.** Of an actor: *the representation of a play, a part, a character*, etc.: neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actu, probetur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: carminum actus, *recital*, Liv. 7, 2: histrionum actus, Quint. 10, 2, 11: in tragico quodam actu, cum elapsum baculum cito resumpsisset, Suet. Ner. 24.—Hence, also, *a larger division of a play, an act:* primo actu placeo, Ter. Hec. prol. 31: neque minor quinto, nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor. A. P. 189, and trop. (in Cic. very often): extremus actus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 2; id. Marcell. 9: quartus actus improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6; so id. Phil. 2, 14; id. Fam. 5, 12 al.

actūtum, *adv.* [" ab actu " (as *astutus* from *astu;* or with *tum* as enclitic, *in der Handlung da*, Corss. Ausspr. II. 849), "id est, celeritate," Prisc. 1013 P.; so Hand, s. v. who explains: *uno actu, nulla re intercedente;* Lindem. de Adv. Lat. Spec. 4, p. 17, regards it as formed from an obs. vb. actuo, with the meaning *cum multo actu, non segniter;* cf.: ait et dicto citius placat, qs. *while in the act of speaking*, Verg. A. 1, 142; cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 80]; *immediately, quickly, instantly* (in Plaut. very often, more rarely in Ter., and, except in Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26; Verg. A. 9, 255; Ov. M. 3, 557; id. H. 12, 207; Liv. 29, 14, 5; and Quint. 4, 3, 13, perh. not occurring in the class. per.): ite actutum, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1: aut hic est aut hic adfore actutum autumo, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 198: redibo actutum . . . id actutum diu est, id. ib. 1, 3, 32; and so id. Curc. 5, 3, 49; id. Cap. 3, 5, 75 al.: vos ite actutum, Att. ap. Non. 357, 13; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; id. Ph. 5, 6, 12; often in late Lat.: si bene aestimo, actutum merebitur, Symm. Et. 1, 41; 2, 64; 3, 43; 5, 35.

‡ **ăcŭārĭus,** i, *m.* [1. acus], *one who makes needles* or *pins*, Inscr. Orell. 4139.

ăcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little needle*, acc. to Cledon, p. 1896: frigit fricantem corpus acula (lect. dub.), Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 195.

ăcūlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [aculeus], *furnished with stings* or *prickles, thorny, prickly.* **I.** Lit., of animals and plants: animalia, Plin. 20, 22, 91: bruchus, Vulg. Jer. 51, 27: herbae, Plin. 24, 19, 119: ictus, *a puncture made by a sting*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 223.—**II.** Fig. **A.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp:* istaec . . . aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: litterae, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1.—**B.** *Subtle, cunning:* contorta et aculeata sophismata, Cic. Ac. 2, 24.

Ăcūlĕo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the gens Furia*, Liv. 38, 55, 4.—C. Aculeo, *a famous lawyer, friend of L. Licinius Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 191; 2, 1, 2 al.

ăcūlĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [aculeus], *a little needle* or *pin:* aculeolos in cochleare tulit, an old reading in Mart. 8, 71, where now *acu levius vix* cochleare, is read.

ăcūlĕus, i, *m.* [acc. to Prisc. 618 P. *dim.* from 1. acus, with the gender changed, like diecula fr. dies, cf. Val. Prob. 1463 P.], *a sting.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of animals: apis aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22; so Plin. 11, 17, 17: neparum, Cic. Fin. 5, 15 al.—Also, *the spur of fowls*, Col. 8, 2, 8: locustarum, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 10.—**B.** Of plants, *a spine* or *prickle:* spinarum, Plin. 13, 9, 19: carduorum, id. 20, 23, 99.—**C.** Of an arrow or dart, *the point*, Liv. 38, 21, 11.—**II.** Fig., *a sting.* **A.** Of a sharp, cutting remark: pungunt quasi aculeis interrogatiunculis, Cic. Fin. 4, 3; so id. Ac. 2, 31; id. Planc. 24 al.; Liv. 23, 42, 5.—**B.** Of harsh treatment: aculeos severitatis judicum evellere, Cic. Clu. 55 *fin.;* so id. Cael. 12, 29.—**C.** Of painful thought or care: meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, quid illi negoti fuerit ante aedis meas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: domesticarum sollicitudinum, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

ăcūmĕn, inis, *n.* [acuo], *a point* to prick or sting with; diff. fr. *cacumen*, which designates merely the summit or extremity of a thing, Doed. Syn. 2, 108. **I.** Lit.: tum clupei resonunt et ferri stridit acumen, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P. (Ann. v. 369 ed. Vahl.): coni, Lucr. 4, 431: nasi, id. 6, 1193 (i. e. *the pointed contraction of the nose before death;* cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 1, 3, 29): stili, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: ferrum Diana volanti abstulerat jaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 353; 3, 84.—Hence, also, *the sting of an animal:* scorpii, Cic. Arat. 685:—auspicium ex acuminibus, *a military omen of victory, when the spears stuck in the ground suddenly begin to burn or shine at the points*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77, and id. N. D. 2, 3; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 43, 13.—In Plin., of the taste: *sharpness* or *pungency*, 14, 20, 25.—**II.** Fig., of the mind, like acies. **A.** *Acuteness, shrewdness, keenness, acumen:* sermonis leporem, ingeniorum acumen, dicendi copiam, Cic. Fl. 4; so Nep. Alc. 11; Plin. 2, 27, 27, § 97.—Also without a *gen.:* ubi est acumen tuum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6; so Lucr. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: Empedocles an Stertinium deliret acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.—Poet. also in *plur.:* serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161.—**B.** *Cunning, subtlety:* argutiae et acumen Hyperidis, Cic. Or. 31; so id. de Or. 2, 63.—Also in *plur.:* dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, id. de Or. 2, 38: meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55.—Hence,

ăcūmĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [acumen], *good for sharpening:* mola, *for sharpening weapons*, Schol. ad Stat. Th. 3.

ăcūmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make pointed, to sharpen*, in *verb finit.:* contextum spinae acuminavit in caudam, Lact. Opif. 7, 7.—*Part. perf.:* telum culicis, Plin. 11, 2, 1: cornu lunae, id. 18, 35, 79: corpus, id. 11, 24, 28.

ăcŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* (*part. fut.* acuturus, not used) [cf. 2. acer], *to make sharp* or *pointed, to sharpen, whet.* **I.** Lit.: ne stridorem quidem serrae audiunt, cum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40; so, ferrum, Verg. A. 8, 386; Hor. C. 1, 2, 21: enses, Ov. M. 15, 776: gladium, Vulg. Deut. 32, 41: sagittas, id. Jer. 51, 11.—Poet.: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 278: dentes, Hor. C. 3, 20, 10; cf. Tib. 4, 3, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** First, of the tongue, qs. *to whet*, i. e. *to sharpen, exercise, improve:* acuere linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97: linguam causis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23; so Vulg. Psa. 139, 4; so in gen.: se, *to exercise one's self, to make one's self ready:* acueram me ad exagitandam hanc ejus legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 7: mentem, ingenium, prudentiam, etc.; *to sharpen:* multa, quae acuant mentem, multa quae obtundant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33; so id. Brut. 33; id. Phil. 2, 17; id. de Or. 1, 20.—**B.** Acuere aliquem (with or without ad aliquid), *to spur on, incite, stir up, arouse:* ad crudelitatem, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Fam. 15, 21: illos sat aetas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49; Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 110: ita duae res, quae languorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, id. Off. 3, 1; Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Verg. G. 1, 123: auditisque lupos acuunt balatibus agni, id. ib. 4, 435: quam Juno his acuit verbis, id. A. 7, 330.—**C.** Aliquid, *to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitat irâ, Verg. A. 12, 108: iram, Vulg. Sap. 5, 21: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2, *no.* 3.—**D.** In gramm.: acuere syllabam, *to give an acute accent to* (opp. gravem ponere), Quint. 1, 5, 22; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 159 Lind.: accentus acutus ideo inventus est, quod acuat sive elevet syllabam.—Hence, **ăcūtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *sharpened, made pointed;* hence, **A.** Lit., *sharp, pointed* (*acer* denotes natural sharpness, etc.: *acutus*, that produced by exertion, skill, etc.: sermo acer, *impassioned, passionate;* sermo acutus, *pointed, acute discourse*): vide ut sit acutus culter probe, Plaut. Mil. 5, 4: ferrum, Hor. A. P. 304: cuspis, Verg. A. 5, 208: gladius, Vulg. Psa. 56, 5: carex, Verg. G. 3, 231; elementa, i. e. *pointed, jagged atoms* (opp. to perplexa, connected), Lucr. 2, 463: nasus, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 114: oculi, *of a pointed shape*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: aures, *pointed*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 4: saxa, id. ib. 3, 27, 61; so Verg. A. 1, 45.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of the senses themselves, *sharp, keen:* oculos acris atque cicutos, Cic. Planc. 66: nares, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29; Cels. 2, 6.—**b.** Of objects affecting the senses, *sharp, acute;* of the voice, *soprano* or *treble:* inde loci lituus sonitus effudit acutos, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 ed. Vahl.): hinnitu, Verg. G. 3, 94: voces, id. Cir. 107; Ov. M. 3, 224: stridore, Hor. C. 1, 34, 15: vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, *from the highest treble to the lowest base*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. ib. 3, 57, 216; Somn. Scip. 5; Rep. 6, 18.—**c.** In gen., of things affecting the body, of either heat or cold from their similar effects, *keen, sharp, violent, severe:* sol, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: radii solis, Ov. H. 4, 159: gelu, Hor. C. 1, 9, 4; cf. Lucr. 1, 495; Verg. G. 1, 93; so, febris, Cels. 2, 4: morbus, id. 3 (opp. longus), *rapid.*—*Subst.* with *gen.:* acuta belli, *violent, severe misfortunes of war*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 76 (= graves belli molestias).—**B.** Fig. **1.** Of intellectual qualities, *acute, clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious* (very freq.): Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 37; so id. de Or. 1, 51; id. N. D. 1, 16; Nep. Dion. 8, 1: homo ingenio prudentiâque acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: acutae sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 5: motus animorum ad excogitandum acuti, id. Or. 1, 113: studia, id. Gen. 50: conclusiones, Quint. 2, 20, 5.—**2.** In gramm.: accentus acutus, *the acute accent* (opp. gravis), Prisc. p. 159, ed. Lindem.—*Comp.* Plin. 13, 1, 2.—*Adv.:* **ăcūte,** *sharply, keenly, acutely:* cernere, Lucr. 4, 804; ib. 811: conlecta, Cic. Deiot. 33: excogitat, id. Verr. 4, 147: respondeo, id. Cael. 17: scribo, id. Verr. 3, 20; so, **ăcūtum:** cernis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: resonarent, ib. 8, 41: and, **ăcūta:** canis ululat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 9 Müll. (Ann. 346 Vahl.).—*Comp.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 16.—*Sup.*, Cic. Off. 1, 44; id. Verr. 3, 20.

‡ **ăcūpĕdius,** "dicebatur, cui praecipuum erat in currendo acumen pedum," *swift of foot*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. [qs. acer + pes; cf. Gr. ὀξύπους, ὠκύπους].

1. ăcus, ūs, *f.* [cf. 2. acer]. **I.** *A needle* or *pin*, as being *pointed*, both for common use and ornament: "qua sarcinatrix vel etiam ornatrix utitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. **A.** Lit.: mirabar vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24.—Hence, acu pingere, *to embroider*, Verg. A. 9, 582; Ov. M. 6, 23; cf. Plin. 8, 48, § 191; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 22.—Esp. *a hair-pin:* figat acus tortas sustineatque comas, Mart. 14, 24: foramen acûs, *the eye of a needle*, Vulg. Matt. 19, 24.—Also, *a surgeon's needle, a probe*, Cels. 7, 17.—Hence, **B.** Trop.: acu rem tangere, *to touch the thing with a needle;* in Engl. phrase, *to hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19; so, to denote careful and successful effort: si acum quaereres, acum invenisses, id. Men. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** *The tongue of a buckle*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.—**III.** I. q. acus, ĕris, Col. 2, 10, 40.—**IV.** *An implement of husbandry*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

2. ăcus, ĕris, *n.* (also, ūs, *f.*, v. 1. acus, III.) [kindred with acus, ûs, Goth. *ahana*, old Norse *agn*, old Germ. *Agana*], = ἄχυρον, *the husk of grain and of pulse; chaff*, Cato, R. R. 54, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 52; 57; 3, 9, 8.

3. ăcus, i, *m.* [1. acus], *a kind of sea-fish with a pointed snout, the hornpike* or *gar-pike* (Gr. βελόνη): acus sive belone unus piscium, etc., Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166: et satius tenues ducere credis acos, Mart. 10, 37, 6; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145, where *belonae* again occurs. (Some read *una* for *unus* in the passage from Plin., and *acûs* for *acos* in Mart., as if these forms belonged to 1. acus.)

Ăcūsĭlas, ae, *m.* [from Ἀκουσίλαος], *an Argive historian*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

ăcūtālis, e, *adj.* [acutus], *pointed:* terminus, Front. Col. p. 132 Goes.

ăcūtārus (for *acutarius*), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that sharpens instruments:* acutarus faber, Ins. ap. Henzen. 7216.

ăcūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sharpened:* sagittæ, Veg. 1, 22, 4.

ăcūte, *adv.*, v. acuo, *P. a. fin.*

ăcūtor, ōris, *m.* [acuo], *one that sharpens, a sharpener*, Not. Tir. p. 120.

ăcūtŭle, *adv.*, see the foll. art. *fin.*

ăcūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [acutus], *somewhat pointed, acute*, or *subtile:* conclusiones, * Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18: doctores, Gell. 17, 5.—*Adv.:* **ăcūtŭle,** *somewhat sharply*, Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

ăcūtum, *adv.*, v. acuo, *P. a.*

ăcūtus, a, um, v. acuo, *P. a.*

acva and **acvarivs,** in Inscrr. for aqua and aquarius.

† **ăcȳlos,** i, *f.*, = ἄκυλος, *the acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 242).

† **ăcȳrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀκυρολογία, in rhetoric, *an impropriety of speech;* e. g.: sperare for timere, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 419 (in pure Lat. *improprium* or *impropria dictio* is used instead of it: (quod proprietati est contrarium) id apud nos *improprium*, ἄκυρον apud Graecos vocatur; quale est *tantum sperare dolorem;* Quint. 8, 2, 3; cf. Don. ap. Lind. Corp. Gr. 1, 28; Charis. p. 242; Diom. 2, p. 444).

ad, *prep.* with *acc.* (from the fourth century after Christ written also **at;** Etrusc. suf. -a; Osc. az; Umbr. and Old Lat. ar, as

in Eug. Tab., in S. C. de Bacch., as arveho for adveho; arfuerunt, arfuisse, for adfuerunt, etc.; arbiter for adbiter; so, ar me advenias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 17; cf. Prisc. 559 P.; Vel. Long. 2232 P.; Fabretti, Glos. Ital. col. 5) [cf. Sanscr. adhi; Goth. and Eng. at; Celt. pref. ar, as armor, i. e. ad mare; Rom. a].

I. As antith. to *ab* (as *in* to *ex*), in a progressive order of relation, ad denotes, first, the direction toward an object; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space. **1.** Direction toward, *to, toward*, and first, **a.** Horizontally: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, *the hills and fields appear to fly toward the ship*, Lucr. 4, 390: meridie umbrae cadunt ad septentrionem, ortu vero ad occasum, *to* or *toward the north and west*, Plin. 2, 13, and so often of the geog. position of a place in reference to the points of compass, with the verbs *jacere, vergere, spectare*, etc.: Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septentriones et aquilonem, Varr. L. L. 5, § 31 Müll.; and in Plin. very freq.: Creta ad austrum ... ad septentrionem versa, 4, 20: ad Atticam vergente, 4, 21 al.—Also trop.: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.—**b.** In a direction upwards (esp. in the poets, very freq.): manusque sursum ad caelum sustulit, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 30 (B. Pun. p. 13, ed. Vahl.): manus ad caeli templa tendebam lacrimans, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 50 ed. Vahl.); cf.: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Verg. A. 1, 93: molem ex profundo saxeam ad caelum vomit, Att. ap. Prisc. 1325 P.: clamor ad caelum volvendus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 ed. Vahl.) (cf. with this: tollitur in caelum clamor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, or Ann. v. 422): ad caelumque ferat flammai fulgura rursum, of Aetna, Lucr. 1, 725; cf. id. 2, 191; 2, 325: sidera sola micant; ad quae sua bracchia tendens, etc., Ov. M. 7, 188: altitudo pertingit ad caelum, Vulg. Dan. 4, 17.—**c.** Also in the direction downwards (for the usu. *in*): tardiore semper ad terras omnium quae geruntur in caelo effectu cadente quam visu, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216.

2. The point or goal at which any thing arrives. **a.** Without reference to the space traversed in passing, *to, toward* (the most common use of this prep.): cum stupro redire ad suos popularîs, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 14 ed. Vahl.): ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: ad terras decidat aether, Lucan. 2, 58. —Hence, (α) With verbs which designate going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, adapting, taking, receiving, calling, exciting, admonishing, etc., when the verb is compounded with *ad* the prep. is not always repeated, but the constr. with the *dat.* or *acc.* employed; cf. Rudd. II. pp. 154, 175 n. (In the ante-class. per., and even in Cic., *ad* is generally repeated with most verbs, as, ad eos accedit, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 8: ad Sullam adire, id. ib. 25: ad se adferre, id. Verr. 4, 50: reticulum ad narîs sibi admovebat, id. ib. 5, 27: ad laborem adhortantur, id. de Sen. 14: T. Vectium ad se arcessit, id. Verr. 5, 114; but the poets of the Aug. per., and the historians, esp. Tac., prefer the dative; also, when the compound verb contains merely the idea of approach, the constr. with *ad* and the *acc.* is employed; but when it designates increase, that with the *dat.* is more usual: accedit ad urbem, *he approaches the city;* but, accedit provinciae, *it is added to the province.*) —(β) Ad me, te, se, for domum meam, tuam, suam (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.): oratus sum venire ad te huc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 12: spectatores plaudite atque ite ad vos comissatum, id. Stich. *fin.:* eamus ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: ancillas traduce huc ad vos, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 22: transeundumst tibi ad Menedemum, id. 4, 4, 17: intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 86 P.: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3; 16, 10 al.—(γ) Ad, with the name of a deity in the *gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem (cf.: Thespiadas, quae ad aedem Felicitatis sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 4; id. Phil. 2, 35: in aedem Veneris, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120: in aedem Concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21; 2, 6, 12): ad Dianae, *to the temple of*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 14: ad Castoris, id. Quint. 17: ad Juturnae, id. Clu. 101: ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35 al.: cf. Rudd. II. p. 41, n. 4, and p. 334.—(δ) With verbs which denote a giving, sending, informing, submitting, etc., it is used for the simple *dat.* (Rudd. II. p. 175): litteras dare *ad* aliquem, *to send* or *write one a letter;* and: litteras dare *alicui, to give a letter to one;* hence Cic. never says, like Caesar and Sall., alicui scribere, which strictly means, *to write for one* (as a receipt, etc.), but always mittere, scribere, perscribere *ad* aliquem: postea ad pistores dabo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 119: praecipe quae ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Capt. 2, 2, 109: in servitutem pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *med.:* de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. ib. 5, 3: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 4, 16: ad primam (sc. epistulam) tibi hoc scribo, *in answer to your first*, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dediderunt sese, Liv. 27, 15, 1; cf. id. 28, 22, 5.—Hence the phrase: mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, *to dedicate a book to one* (Greek, προσφωνεῖν): has res ad te scriptas, Luci, misimus, Aeli, Lucil. Sat. 1, ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12: quae institueram, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ego interea admonitu tuo perfeci sane argutulos libros ad Varronem; and soon after: mihi explices velim, maneasne in sententia, ut mittam ad eum quae scripsi, Cic. Att. 13, 18; cf. ib. 16; Plin. 1, 19.—So in titles of books: M. Tullii Ciceronis ad Marcum Brutum Orator; M. T. Cic. ad Q. Fratrem Dialogi tres de Oratore, etc.—In the titles of odes and epigrams *ad* aliquem signifies *to, addressed to.*—(ε) With names of towns after verbs of motion, ad is used in answer to the question Whither? instead of the simple *acc.;* but commonly with this difference, that ad denotes *to the vicinity of, the neighborhood of:* miles ad Capuam profectus sum, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; id. Fam. 3, 81: ad Veios, Liv. 5, 19; 14, 18; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 7; id. B. C. 3, 40 al.—Ad is regularly used when the proper name has an appellative in apposition to it: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81, 2; so Curt. 3, 1, 22; 4, 9, 9; or when it is joined with usque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Deiot, 7, 19.—(When an adjective is added, the simple *acc.* is used poet., as well as with *ad:* magnum iter ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1; the simple *acc.*, Ov. H. 2, 83: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas).—(ζ) With verbs which imply a hostile movement toward, or protection in respect to any thing, *against* = adversus: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: Lernaeas pugnet ad hydras, Prop. 3, 19, 9: neque quo pacto fallam, nec quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, old poet in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: Belgarum copias ad se venire vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 7, 70: ipse ad hostem vehitur, Nep. Dat. 4, 5; id. Dion. 5, 4: Romulus ad regem impetus facit (a phrase in which *in* is commonly found), Liv. 1, 5, 7, and 44, 3, 10: aliquem ad hostem ducere, Tac. A. 2, 52: clipeos ad tela protecti obiciunt, Verg. A. 2, 443: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: ad hos omnes casus provisa erant praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 65; 7, 41; so with nouns: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: remedium ad tertianam, Petr. Sat. 18: munimen ad imbrîs, Verg. G. 2, 352: farina cum melle ad tussim siccam efficasissima est, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243: ad muliebre ingenium efficaces preces, Liv. 1, 9; 1, 19 (in these two passages *ad* may have the force of *apud*, Hand).—(η) The repetition of *ad* to denote the direction to a place and to a person present in it is rare: nunc tu abi ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100; cf.: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5 47.—(The distinction between *ad* and *in* is given by Diom. 409 P., thus: *in* forum ire est in ipsum forum intrare; *ad* forum autem ire, in locum foro proximum; ut *in* tribunal et *ad* tribunal venire non unum est; quia ad tribunal venit litigator, in tribunal vero praetor aut judex; cf. also Sen. Ep. 73, 14, deus ad homines venit, immo, quod propius est, in homines venit.)—**b.** The terminus, with ref. to the space traversed, *to, even to*, with or without *usque*, Quint. 10, 7, 16: ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Naev. ap. Non. 207, 20 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 30): dictator pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 16 ed. Vahl.): via pejor ad usque Baii moenia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 1, 1, 97: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 355; 1, 969: cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: ut quantum posset, agmen ad mare extenderet, Curt. 3, 9, 10: laeva pars ad pectus est nuda, id. 6, 5, 27 al.—Hence the Plinian expression, petere aliquid (usque) ad aliquem, *to seek something everywhere, even with one:* ut ad Aethiopas usque peteretur, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 51 (where Jan now reads ab Aethiopia); so, vestîs ad Seras peti, id. 12, 1, 1.—Trop.: si quid poscam, usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: deverberâsse usque ad necem, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 13; without usque: hic ad incitas redactus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 136; 4, 2, 52; id. Poen. 4, 2, 85; illud ad incitas cum redit atque internecionem, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 20: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Liv. 24, 38, 9; Tac. A. 11, 37; Suet. Ner. 26; id. Dom. 8 al.

3. Nearness or proximity in gen. = apud, *near to, by, at, close by* (in ante-class. per. very freq.; not rare later, esp. in the historians): pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, *trains are suspended at each foot*, Enn. ap. Non. 149, 33 (Ann. v. 363 ed. Vahl.): ut in servitute hic ad suum maneat patrem, Plaut. Capt. prol. 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 98; 3, 5, 41: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, *stands like a creditor continually at the door*, id. Most. 3, 2, 81 (cf. with same force, Att. ap. Non. 522, 25; apud ipsum astas): ad foris adsistere, Cic. Verr. 1, 66; id. Arch. 24: astiterunt ad januam, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6; cf. ib. prol. 133: aderant ad spectaculum istud, Vulg. Luc. 23, 48: has (testas) e fenestris in caput Deiciunt, qui prope ad ostium adspiraverunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 288, 31: et nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 959: quod Romanis ad manum domi supplementum esset, *at hand*, Liv. 9, 19, 6: haec arma habere ad manum, Quint. 12, 5, 1: dominum esse ad villam, Cic. Sull. 20; so id. Verr. 2, 21: errantem ad flumina, Verg. E. 6, 64; Tib. 1, 10, 38; Plin. 7, 2, § 12; Vitr. 7, 14; 7, 12; and ellipt. (cf. supra, 2. γ): pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret! Cic. Phil. 1, 17.—Even of persons: qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat (for apud), Caes. B. G. 6, 38; so id. ib. 1, 31; 3, 9; 5, 53; 7, 5; id. B. C. 3, 60: ad inferos poenas parricidii luent, *among*, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7, 4: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc., for which Liv. also uses the *gen.:* si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43, 4.—Sometimes used to form the name of a place, although written separately, e. g. ad Murcim, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154: villa ad Gallinas, a villa on the Flaminian Way, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 37: ad urbem esse (of generals), *to remain outside the city* (Rome) *until permission was given for a triumph:* "Esse ad urbem dicebantur, qui cum potestate provinciali aut nuper e provincia revertissent, aut nondum in provinciam profecti essent . . . solebant autem, qui ob res in provincia gestas triumphum peterent, extra urbem exspectare, donec, lege lata, triumphantes urbem introire possent," Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 8.—So sometimes with names of towns and verbs of rest: pons, qui erat ad Genavam, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ad Tibur mortem patri minatus est, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10: conchas ad Caietam legunt, id. Or. 2, 6: ad forum esse, *to be at the market*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 136; id. Most. 3, 2, 158; cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8; id. And. 1, 5, 19.—Hence, adverb., ad dextram (sc. manum, partem), ad laevam, ad sinistram, *to the right, to the left*, or *on the right, on the left:* ad dextram, Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 225; Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44; Cic. Univ. 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 69: ad laevam, Enn. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 51; Att. ib. p. 217: ad sinistram, Ter.

Ad. 4, 2, 43 al.: ad dextram . . . ad laevam, Liv. 40, 6; and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium milliarium consedisset, *at the third milestone*, Cic. Brut. 14, 54, esp. freq. with *lapis:* sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 4; so Liv. 3, 69 al.; Tac. H. 3, 18; 4, 60 (with *apud*, Ann. 1, 45; 3, 45; 15, 60) al.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 287.

B. In time, analogous to the relations given in A. **1.** Direction toward, i. e. approach to a definite point of time, *about, toward:* domum reductus ad vesperum, *toward evening*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: cum ad hiemem me ex Cilicia recepissem, *toward winter*, id. Fam. 3, 7.—**2.** The limit or boundary to which a space of time extends, with and without *usque, till, until, to, even to, up to:* ego ad illud frugi usque et probus fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53: philosophia jacuit usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; id. de Sen. 14: quid si hic manebo potius ad meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 55; so id. Men. 5, 7, 33; id. Ps. 1, 5, 116; id. As. 2, 1, 5: ad multam noctem, Cic. de Sen. 14: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit, id. ib. 2; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: Alexandream se proficisci velle dixit (Aratus) remque integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: bestiae ex se natos amant ad quoddam tempus, id. Lael. 8; so id. de Sen. 6; id. Somn. Sc. 1 al.—And with *ab* or *ab-usque*, to desig. the whole period of time passed away: ab hora octava ad vesperum secreto collocuti sumus, Cic. Att. 7, 8: usque ab aurora ad hoc diei, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8.—**3.** Coincidence with a point of time, *at, on, in, by:* praesto fuit ad horam destinatam, *at the appointed hour*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, *on the day of payment*, id. Att. 16, 16 A: nostra ad diem dictam fient, id. Fam. 16, 10, 4; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 5: ad lucem denique arte et graviter dormitare coepisse, *at* (not toward) *daybreak*, id. Div. 1, 28, 59; so id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 1, 4, 3; id. Fin. 2, 31, 103; id. Brut. 97, 313: ad id tempus, Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Sall. J. 70, 5; Tac. A. 15, 60; Suet. Aug. 87; Domit. 17, 21 al.

C. The relations of number. **1.** An approximation *to* a sum designated, *near, near to, almost, about, toward* (cf. Gr. ἐπί, πρός with *acc.* and the Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque*) = *circiter* (Hand, Turs. I. p. 102): ad quadraginta eam posse emi minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 111: nummorum Philippûm ad tria milia, id. Trin. 1, 2, 115; sometimes with *quasi* added: quasi ad quadraginta minas, *as it were about*, id. Most. 3, 1, 95; so Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: cum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110: ad hominum milia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: oppida numero ad duodecim, vicos ad quadringentos, id. ib. 1, 5.—In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense (contrary to Gr. usage, by which ἀμφί, περί, and εἰς with numerals retain their power as prepositions): ad binum milium numero utrinque sauciis factis, Sisenn. ap. Non. 80, 4: occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad duorum milium numero ceciderunt, id. B. C. 3, 53: ad duo milia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17, 8; so id. 27, 12, 16; Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Rudd. II. p. 334.—**2.** The *terminus*, the limit, *to, unto, even to*, a designated number (rare): ranam luridam conicere in aquam usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. App. Herb. 41: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3, 2: miles (viaticum) ad assem perdiderat, *to a farthing, to the last farthing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27; Plin. Ep. 1, 15: quid ad denarium solveretur, Cic. Quint. 4.—The phrase omnes ad unum or ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means lit. *all to one*, i. e. *all together, all without exception;* Gr. οἱ καθ' ἕνα πάντες (therefore the gender of unum is changed according to that of omnes): praetor omnes extra castra, ut stercus, foras ejecit ad unum, Lucil. ap. Non. 394, 22: de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23: ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, Curt. 4, 1, 22 al.: naves Rhodias affixit ita, ut ad unam omnes constratae eliderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; onerariae omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptae, Cic. Fam. 12, 14 (cf. in Gr. οἱ καθ' ἕνα; in Hebr. לֹא־נִשְׁאַר בָּהֶם עַד־אֶחָד, Exod. 14, 28).—*Ad unum* without *omnes:* ego eam sententiam dixi, cui sunt assensi ad unum, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: Juppiter omnipotens si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687.

D. In the manifold relations of one object to another. **1.** That in respect of or in regard to which a thing avails, happens, or is true or important, *with regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, to, in.* **a.** With *verbs:* ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 45: numquam ita quisquam bene ad vitam fuat, id. ib. 5, 4, 1: nil ibi libatum de toto corpore (mortui) cernas ad speciem, nil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214; cf. id. 5, 570; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 58; id. Mur. 13, 29: illi regi Cyro subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimus ille Phalaris, *in that Cyrus, in regard to the liberty of changing his disposition* (i. e. not in reality, but inasmuch as he is at liberty to lay aside his good character, and assume that of a tyrant), *there is concealed another cruel Phalaris*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: nil est ad nos, *is nothing to us, concerns us not*, Lucr. 3, 830; 3, 845: nil ad me attinet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54: nihil ad rem pertinet, Cic. Caecin. 58; and in the same sense elliptically: nihil ad Epicurum, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5; id. Pis. 68: Quid ad praetorem? id. Verr. 1, 116 (this usage is not to be confounded with that under 4.).—**b.** With *adjectives:* ad has res perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 129: virum ad cetera egregium, Liv. 37, 7, 15: auxiliaribus ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. And. 1, 2, 21; id. Heaut. 2, 3. 129: ut sit potior, qui prior ad dandum est, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 48: difficilis (res) ad credendum, Lucr. 2, 1027: ad rationem sollertiamque praestantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62; so id. Leg. 2, 13, 33; id. Fin. 2, 20, 63; id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. Font. 15; id. Cat. 1, 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 25, 113; 1, 32, 146; 2, 49, 200; id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 16, 13; Tac. A. 12, 54 al.—**c.** With *nouns:* prius quam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knew your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 4 (cf. Gr. ὅπως ἔχει τις πρός τι): mentis ad omnia caecitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6; so id. Par. 1: ad cetera paene gemelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—So with *acc.* of gerund instead of the *gen.* from the same vb.: facultas ad scribendum, instead of scribendi, Cic. Font. 6; facultas ad agendum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: cf. Rudd. II. p. 245.—**d.** In gramm.: nomina ad aliquid dicta, *nouns used in relation to something*, i. e. *which derive their significance from their relation to another object:* quae non possunt intellegi sola, ut pater, mater; jungunt enim sibi et illa propter quae intelleguntur, Charis. 129 P.; cf. Prisc. 580 ib.—**2.** With words denoting measure, weight, manner, model, rule, etc., both prop. and fig., *according to, agreeably to, after* (Gr. κατά, πρός): columnas ad perpendiculum exigere, Cic. Mur. 77: taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: facta sunt ad certam formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad amussim non est numerus, Varr. 2, 1, 26: ad imaginem facere, Vulg. Gen. 1, 26: ad cursus lunae describit annum, Liv. 1, 19: omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: Id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48; Vulg. Gen. 1, 26; id. Jac. 3, 9: ad aequos flexus, *at equal angles*, Lucr. 4, 323: quasi ad tornum levantur, *to* or *by the lathe*, id. 4, 361: turres ad altitudinem valli, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Liv. 39, 6: ad eandem crassitudinem structi, id. 44, 11: ad speciem cancellorum scenicorum, *with the appearance of, like*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumseptum aedificiis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31: lascivum pecus ludens ad cantum, Liv. Andron. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1: canere ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: canere ad tibicinem, id. ib. 1, 2 (cf.: in numerum ludere, Verg. E. 6, 28; id. G. 4, 175): quod ad Aristophanis lucernam lucubravi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 9 Müll.: carmen castigare ad unguem, *to perfection* (v. unguis), Hor. A. P. 294: ad unguem factus homo, *a perfect gentleman*, id. S. 1, 5, 32 (cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 86): ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic. Lael. 5, 18; id. Mur. 3: Cyrus non ad historiae fidem scriptus, sed ad effigiem justi imperii, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: exercemur in venando ad similitudinem bellicae disciplinae, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: so, ad simulacrum, Liv. 40, 6: ad Punica ingenia, id. 21, 22: ad L. Crassi eloquentiam, Cic. Var. Fragm. 8: omnia fient ad verum, Juv. 6, 324: quid aut ad naturam aut contra sit, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: ad hunc modum institutus est, id. Tusc. 2, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 31; 3, 13: ad eundem istunc modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70: quem ad modum, q. v.: ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, *of that kind*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73; id. Merc. 2, 3, 90; cf. 91: cujus ad arbitrium copia materiai cogitur, Lucr. 2, 281: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *to their will and pleasure*, Cic. Or. 8, 24; id. Quint. 71: ad P. Lentuli auctoritatem Româ contendit, id. Rab. Post. 21: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: rebus ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: rem ad illorum libidinem judicârunt, id. Font. 36: ad vulgi opinionem, id. Off. 3, 21.—So in later Lat. with *instar:* ad instar castrorum, Just. 36, 3, 2: scoparum, App. M. 9, p. 232: speculi, id. ib. 2, p. 118: ad hoc instar mundi, id. de Mundo, p. 72.—Sometimes, but very rarely, ad is used *absol.* in this sense (so also very rarely κατά with *acc.*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3; Luc. Dial. Deor. 8): convertier ad nos, *as we* (are turned), Lucr. 4, 317: ad navis feratur, *like ships*, id. 4, 897 Munro.—With *noun:* ad specus angustiae vallium, *like caves*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49.—Hence, **3.** With an object which is the cause or reason, in conformity to which, from which, or for which, any thing is or is done. **a.** The moving cause, *according to, at, on, in consequence of:* cetera pars animae paret et ad numen mentis momenque movetur, Lucr. 3, 144: ad horum preces in Boeotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67, 12: ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of* or *upon this, he*, etc., Tac. Ann. 12, 37.—**b.** The final cause, or the object, end, or aim, for the attainment of which any thing, (α) is done, (β) is designed, or, (γ) is fitted or adapted (very freq.), *to, for, in order to.* (α) Seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. p. 175 P. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 80): venimus coctum ad nuptias, *in order to cook for the wedding*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: omnis ad perniciem instructa domus, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 41; Liv. 1, 54: cum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce dissension*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71: quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: utrum ille, qui postulat legatum ad tantum bellum, quem velit, idoneus non est, qui impetret, cum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, quos voluerunt, legatos eduxerint, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: ego vitam quoad putabo tua interesse, aut ad spem servandam esse, retinebo, *for hope*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4; id. Fam. 5, 17: haec juventutem, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13, 4: ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31; Suet. Caes. 67: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for appearance*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; so id. ib. 2, 41; id. B. G. 1, 51.—(β) Aut equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30: ingenio egregie ad miseriam natus sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11; (in the same sense: in rem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 1, and the *dat.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6): ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: ad frena leones, Verg. A. 10, 253: delecto ad naves milite, *marines*, Liv. 22, 19 Weissenb.: servos ad remum, *rowers*, id. 34, 6; and: servos ad militiam emendos, id. 22, 61, 2: comparâsti ad lecticam homines, Cat. 10, 16: Lygdamus ad cyathos, Prop. 4, 8, 37; cf.: puer ad cyathum statuetur, Hor. C. 1, 29, 8.—(γ) Quae oportet Signa esse

ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *everything indicative of prosperity I see in him*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: haec sunt ad virtutem omnia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: causa ad objurgandum, id. And. 1, 1, 123: argumentum ad scribendum, Cic. Att. 9, 7 (in both examples instead of the *gen.* of *gerund.*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 245): vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cato R. R. 125: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24: reliquis rebus, quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 al.—So with the adjectives *idoneus, utilis, aptus*, instead of the *dat.*: homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: orator aptus tamen ad dicendum, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: sus est ad vescendum hominibus apta, id. N. D. 2, 64, 160: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off. 3, 6: ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. F. 4, 684. — (Upon the connection of *ad* with the *gerund.* v. Zumpt, § 666; Rudd. II. p. 261.) — **4.** Comparison (since that with which a thing is compared is considered as an object to which the thing compared is brought near for the sake of comparison), *to, compared to* or *with, in comparison with*: ad sapientiam hujus ille (Thales) nimius nugator fuit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 25; id. Trin. 3, 2, 100: ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum'st, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14; 2, 3, 69: terra ad universi caeli complexum, *compared with the whole extent of the heavens*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: homini non ad cetera Punica ingenia callido, Liv. 22, 22, 15: at nihil ad nostram hanc, *nothing in comparison with*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 70; so Cic. Deiot. 8, 24; and id. de Or. 2, 6, 25.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad*. **1.** Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*: ingentem vim peditum equitumque venire: ex India elephantos: ad omnia tantum advehi auri, etc., Liv. 35, 32, 4.—**2.** Ad hoc and ad haec (in the historians, esp. from the time of Livy, and in authors after the Aug. per.), = praeterea, insuper, *moreover, besides, in addition*, ἐπὶ τούτοις: nam quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, etc.: praeterea omnes undique parricidae, etc.: ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat: postremo omnes, quos, etc., Sall. C. 14, 2 and 3: his opinionibus inflato animo, ad hoc vitio quoque ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11, 6; 42, 1, 1; Tac. H. 1, 6; Suet. Aug. 22 al. — **3.** Ad id quod, *beside that* (very rare): ad id quod sua sponte satis conlectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62, 1; so 44, 37, 12.—**4.** Ad tempus. **a.** *At a definite, fixed time*, Cic. Att. 13, 45; Liv. 38, 25, 3.—**b.** *At a fit, appropriate time*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141; Liv. 1, 7, 13.—**c.** *For some time, for a short time*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27; id. Lael. 15, 53; Liv. 21, 25, 14.—**d.** *According to circumstances*, Cic. Planc. 30, 74; id. Cael. 6, 13; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9.—**5.** Ad praesens (for the most part only in post-Aug. writers). **a.** *For the moment, for a short time*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; Plin. 8, 22, 34; Tac. A. 4, 21.—**b.** *At present, now*, Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 44. — So, ad praesentiam, Tac. A. 11, 8. — **6.** Ad locum, *on the spot*: ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 27, 2.—**7.** Ad verbum, *word for word, literally*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. de Or. 1, 34, 157; id. Ac. 2, 44, 135 al.—**8.** Ad summam. **a.** *On the whole, generally, in general*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 3; id. Att. 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71. — **b.** *In a word, in short*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106. —**9.** Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum. **a.** *At the end, finally, at last.* (α) Of place, *at the extremity, extreme point, top*, etc.: missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. 21, 8, 10.—(β) Of time =τέλος δέ, *at last, finally*: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52; so id. Poen. 4, 2, 22; Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; id. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Caes. B. G. 7, 53; Liv. 30, 15, 4 al.—Hence, (γ) of order, *finally, lastly*, = denique: inventa componere; tum ornare oratione; post memoria sepire; ad extremum agere cum dignitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142.—**b.** In Liv., *to the last degree, quite*: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, 23, 2, 3; cf.: consilii scelerati, sed non ad ultimum dementis, id. 28, 28, 8.—**10.** Quem ad finem? *To what limit? How far?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1; id. Verr. 5, 75.—**11.** Quem ad modum, v. sub h. v.

☞ **a.** *Ad* (v. ab, ex, in, etc.) is not repeated like some other prepositions with interrog. and relative pronouns, after nouns or demonstrative pronouns: traducis cogitationes meas ad voluptates. Quas? corporis credo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37 (ubi v. Kühner).—**b.** *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 39: senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: ripam ad Araxis, Tac. Ann. 12, 51; or between subst. and adj.: augendam ad invidiam, id. ib. 12, 8.—**c.** The compound adque for et ad (like exque, eque, and, poet., aque) is denied by Moser, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, p. 248, and he reads instead of ad humanitatem *adque* mansuetudinem of the MSS., hum. *atque* mans. But adque, in acc. with later usage, is restored by Hand in App. M. 10, p. 247, adque haec omnia oboediebam for *atque*; and in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9, utroque vorsum rectum'st ingenium meum, ad se adque illum, is now read, ad te atque ad illum (Fleck., Brix).

II. In composition. **A.** Form. According to the usual orthography, the *d* of the ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: adbibo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: accipio, affigo, aggero, allabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attineo; before *g* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *qu* it passes into *c*: acquiro, acquiesco.—But later philologists, supported by old inscriptions and good MSS., have mostly adopted the following forms: *ad* before *j, h, b, d, f, m, n, q, v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes, but less well, before *q*; *ag* and also *ad* before *g*; *a* before *gn, sp, sc, st*; *ad* and also *al* before *l*; *ad* rather than *an* before *n*; *ap* and sometimes *ad* before *p*; *ad* and also *ar* before *r*; *ad* and also *as* before *s*; *at* and sometimes *ad* before *t*. In this work the old orthography has commonly been retained for the sake of convenient reference, but the better form in any case is indicated.—**B.** Signif. In English *up* often denotes *approach*, and in many instances will give the force of *ad* as a prefix both in its local and in its figurative sense. **1.** Local. **a.** *To, toward*: affero, accurro, accipio (*to* one's self).—**b.** *At, by*: astare, adesse.—**c.** *On, upon, against*: accumbo, attero.—**d.** *Up* (cf. de- = *down*, as in deicio, decido): attollo, ascendo, adsurgo.—**2.** Fig. **a.** *To*: adjudico, adsentior.—**b.** *At* or *on*: admiror, adludo.—**c.** Denoting *conformity to*, or *comparison with*: affiguro, adaequo.—**d.** Denoting *addition, increase* (cf. *ab, de*, and *ex* as prefixes to denote *privation*): addoceo, adposco. —**e.** Hence, denoting *intensity*: adamo, adimpleo, aduro, and perhaps agnosco.—**f.** Denoting the coming to an act or state, and hence *commencement*: addubito, addormio, adquiesco, adlubesco, advesperascit. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 74–134.

ădactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adigo], *a forcing* or *bringing to*: ad legitimam juris jurandi adactionem, *to the taking of an oath*, Liv. 22, 38, where just before we find: milites jurejurando adacti.

1. ădactus, a, um, *Part.* of adigo.

* **2. ădactus**, ūs, *m.* [adigo], *a forcing* or *bringing to* or *together*.—Hence, poet., of the teeth, *a biting, a bite*: dentis adactus, Lucr. 5, 1330.

Adad or **Adădus**, i, *m.*, *name of the supreme god of the Assyrians*, Macr. Sat. 1, 32.

† **adadūnĕphros** = Ἀδάδου νεφρός (Adad's kidney), i, *m.* [Adad], *a certain precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

ădaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adaequo], *a making equal, an adjusting, adapting*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1; Sol. 1, where more correctly *peraequatio*.

ăd-aeque, *adv.*, *in like manner as, equally, so* (most. ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.; and in Plautus always with the negatives nemo, numquam, neque, nullus, etc., by means of which the clause acquires a compar. signif.; hence, sometimes a compar. abl., and even a pleonastic compar., is allowed): numquam, ecastor, ullo die risi adaeque, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 3: neque munda adaeque es, ut soles, id. Cist. 1, 1, 57; so id. Cas. 3, 5, 45; id. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. Mil. Gl. 3, 1, 180: quo nemo adaeque antehac est habitus parcus, id. Most. 1, 1, 29: quî homine hominum adaeque nemo vivit fortunatior, id. Capt. 4, 2, 48: ut quem ad modum in tribunis consulari potestate creandis usi sunt, adaeque in quaestoribus liberum esset arbitrium populi, Liv. 4, 43, 5 Weissenb., Hertz. (but Madv. here reads *adaequari*): alii, quos adaeque latrones arbitrabere, App. 4, p. 145 *fin.*; so id. ib. 8, p. 216; 10, p. 238; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 4.

ăd-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To make equal to, to equalize, to level with*; hence, **a.** In Cic. usually with *cum* (cf. aequare cum, Verg. A. 1, 193): qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: quae . . . admonet, commemorationem nominis nostri, cum omni posteritate adaequandam, id. ib. 11, 29: in summa amicorum copia cum familiarissimis ejus est adaequatus (i. e. par habitus), id. Balb. 28, 63.—**b.** In the histt. *alicui rei* (cf.: aequo and aequiparo): molibus ferme (oppidi) moenibus adaequatis, *on a level with*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: omnia tecta solo adaequare, *to level with the ground*, Liv. 1, 29: quibus duobus operibus vix nova haec magnificentia quidquam adaequare potuit, id. ib. 56; and with *solo* understood: Alesiam flammis adaequare, Flor. 3, 10, 23: cum Claudius libertos sibique et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60: colonias jure et dignatione urbi . . . adaequavit, Suet. Aug. 46; so Dom. 2.—**2.** Trop., *to compare to* or *with*: qui formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fatis adaequarent, Tac. Ann. 2, 73.—**B.** *To attain to*, or *reach, by equalling.* —With *acc.* (cf.: aequo and aequiparo): ne quid absit quod deorum vitam possit adaequare, Cic. Univ. 11: longarum navium cursum adaequaverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ut muri altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. id. B. C. 2, 16, and Sall. J. 4.

II. *Neut.*, *to be equal.* **a.** *Absol.*: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the* equites *were equally divided*, there was an equal number for acquitting and for condemning, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6.—**b.** With *dat.*: turris quae moenibus adaequaret, Auct. B. G. 8, 41: se virtute nostris adaequare non posse intellegunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 Dinter, where some read *nostros*: adaequare apud Caesarem gratiâ, sc. Aeduis, id. B. G. 6, 12.

ădaerātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adaero], *a valuing, appraising*, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 6; 11, 38, 13; 7, 4, 32.

ăd-aero, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [aes], *to estimate by money, to rate, appraise, value*: in adaerandis reliquorum debitis non molestus, Amm. 31, 14: ita ut nihil adaeretur, i. e. ita ut nihil in pecunia praestetur, Ep. Imp. Valeriani ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.

* **ăd-aestŭo**, āre, *v. n.*, *to rush, to roar* (with the idea of *boiling up*): adaestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

ăd-aggĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (a double ad, as in adalligo), *to heap up*: cum ver adpetet, terram adaggerato bene, Cato, R. R. 94: so, terram circa arborem, Col. 5, 11, 8: terra Nilo adaggerata, *brought down* or *deposited by the Nile*, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69: nitro et sale adaggeratis, id. 36, 12, 17, § 81.

ădāgĭo, ōnis, *f.*, a rare form for adagium: "*adagione*: proverbio," Gloss. Placid., Mai; Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 31 Müll.; Aus. Monos. praef.

ădăgĭum, i, *n.* [prob. ad and aio, but acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll., "ad agendum apta," applicable to life, suitable for use], *a proverb, an adage*: vetus adagium est, Nihil cum fidibus graculo, Gell. 1, praef.

ăd-agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [double ad, as in adaggero and adalligo], *knowledge*: Dei ignoti adagnitionem intentare, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

ad-algĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ad, *intens.*], *very cold, chilly*; of climate: adalgidum maxime, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 9, p. 54 Mai; in Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152, Clussman would read *adalgidum* for atque algidum (B. and K.).

ăd-allĭgo, āre, 1, *v. a.* (double ad, as in adaggero), *to bind to, to fasten to, to attach*: uncum (ad arborem), Plin. 17, 23, 35,

§ 211: radices, id. 20, 21, 84, § 225: vermiculos bracchio, id. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

Ădam, *indecl. m.*, Charis. 94 P., or *gen.* Adae, also **Ădāmus,** i, אָדָם, *Adam* (A common in quantity, cf. Prud. Apoth. 759 and 1078, with Aus. Idyll. 1, 14).

ădămantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas], *of hard steel, iron*, etc., or *hard as these:* catenae, *adamantine*, Manil. 1, 921: nares (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 104.

† **ădămantĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀδαμάντινος, *hard as steel*, etc., *adamantine:* saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Plin. 37, 11, 73. —Hence poet., *extremely hard, inflexible, invincible:* clavi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 5: tunica, id. ib. 1, 6, 13: juga, Prop. 3, 9, 9; cf. aënus.

ădămantis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a certain magic herb, which cannot be bruised* or *crushed* [ἀ-δαμάω], Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162; App. Herb. 4.

† **ădămas,** antis, *m.* (*acc.* Gr. adamanta, adamantas), = ἀδάμας (invincible), *adamant, the hardest iron* or *steel;* hence poet., for *any thing inflexible, firm, lasting*, etc. (first used by Verg.): porta adversa ingens solidoque adamante columnae, Verg. A. 6, 552; cf. Mart. 5, 11; adamante texto vincire, *with adamantine chains*, Sen. Herc. F. 807.—Trop. of character, *hard, unyielding, inexorable:* nec rigidos silices solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, *a heart of stone*, Ov. M. 9, 615: lacrimis adamanta movebis, *will move a heart of stone*, id. A. A. 1, 659; so id. Tr. 4, 8, 45: voce tua posses adamanta movere, Mart. 7, 99: duro nec enim ex adamante creati, Sed tua turba sumus, Stat. S. 1, 2, 69. —**II.** *The diamond:* adamanta infragilem omni cetera vi sanguine hircino rumpente, Plin. 20, prooem. 1; 37, 4, 15, § 55 sq.

ăd-ămātor, ōris, *m.*, *a lover*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 2.—In the Gloss. Graec. a transl. of ἐρωτικός.

ăd-ambŭlo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to walk about, at*, or *near a thing* (rare; used only before and after the class. per.): ad ostium, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 8.—Also with *dat.:* seni, App. M. 11, p. 261; so lateri, 3, 26.

Ădāmĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *certain heretics who imitated the nakedness of Adam before the fall*, Isid. Or. 8, 5, 14.

ăd-ămo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to love truly, earnestly, deeply* (in the whole class. per. mostly—in Cic. always—used only in the *perf.* and *pluperf.;* first in Col. 10, 199, and Quint. 2, 5, 22, in the *pres.*): nihil erat cujusquam, quod quidem ille adamâsset, quod non hoc anno suo fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 45: sententiam, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamârat, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62; cf. ib. 19, 71: laudum gloriam, id. Fam. 2, 4 *fin.;* cf. id. Flacc. 11: quem (Platonem) Dion admiratus est atque adamavit, Nep. Dion, 2, 3: agros et cultus et copias Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Achilleos equos, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28: villas, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est (*amare*, as the merely instinctive love of goodness, in contrast with the acquired love of the philosophers, Doederl.), Sen. Ep. 71, 5.—**II.** Of unlawful love, Ov. A. A. 2, 109; Suet. Vesp. 22; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 155; id. 36, 5, 4, § 23; Petr. S. 110 al.

ădamplĭātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from adamplio.

ad-amplĭo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad, den. *increase*], *to widen, to enlarge, to increase:* adampliemus pondus, Vulg. Ital. Amos, 8, 5, where St. Jerome has *augeamus:* aediculam vetustate corruptam adampliavit, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5; 884, 8.

ăd-ămussim, *adv.*, v. amussis.

ăd-ăpĕrio, ui, ertum, 4, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to open fully, to open, throw open* (not in Cic.): adorti adapertas fores portae, Liv. 25, 30, 10 Drak. (cf. aperire foris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13); so Suet. Ner. 12; Curt. 9, 7, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 5, 3; 3, 12, 12.—**II.** Transf., *to uncover, to bare:* caput, Sen. Ep. 64; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: caelum, *to make visible*, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130: adaperta fides, *manifest*, Stat. Th. 1, 396: aures ad criminationem adapertae, *open to, ready to hear*, Curt. 9, 7, 24.

* **ădăpertĭlis,** e, *adj.* [adaperio], *that may be opened:* latus hoc adapertile tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 46.

ădăpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an uncovering;* hence, fig., *a revealing, disclosure* (late Lat.): legis, August. Quaest. 83, 61.

ădăpertus, a, um, *Part.* of adaperio.

ădaptātus, a, um, *P. a.* of adapto.

ăd-apto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fit, adjust*, or *adapt to a thing;* with *dat.* only in *part. pass.:* galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12; id. Claud. 33.

ăd-ăquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [aqua], *to bring water to, to give to drink* (post-Aug.), Vulg. Gen. 24, 46; 29, 10.—Of plants: amygdalas, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 64: vites, Pall. 3, 33.—* In *pass.:* adaquari (different from the foll.), *to be brought to drink:* jumentum, Suet. Galb. 7.

ăd-ăquor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to bring* or *procure water for one's self, to fetch water:* nec sine periculo possent adaquari oppidani, Auct. B. G. 8, 41, where Dinter gives [*ad*]*aquari;* v. aquor.

† **ădarca,** ae, and **ădarce,** es, *f.*, = ἀδάρκη, ἀδάρκης, *a froth* or *efflorescence deposited on sedge*, etc., *forming a spongy growth*, also called calamochnus; form *adarca*, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 140; id. 16, 36, 66, § 167; 20, 22, 88, § 241: form *adarce*, Veg. 3, 48, 2; 4, 28, 15; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

* **ăd-āresco,** rui, 3, *v. inch.* [ad, *intens.*], *to dry up:* ubi amurca adaruerit, vestimenta condito, Cato, R. R. 98.

ădārĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ad-ara], *serving at the altar:* MAGISTER ADARIARIVS, Burton, Inscr. p. 587.

ăd-ăro, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to plough carefully:* in an interpolation in Plin. 23, 1, § 2.

‡ **adasia** ovis vetula recentis partus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.; Gloss. Mai Clas. Auct. viii. p. 52.

ăd-aucto, āre, 1, *v. freq.* [adaugeo], *to augment much:* rem summam et patriam nostram, Att. ap. Non. 75, 3 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 283).

ăd-auctor, ōris, *m.*, *an augmenter*, Tert. de Anim. 2, where better *auctor*.

1. ădauctus, a, um, *Part.* of adaugeo.

2. ădauctus, ūs, *m.* [adaugeo], *an increasing, increase, growth:* quaecunque vides hilaro grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122: lunae (opp. defectio), Sol. 23 *fin.*

ăd-augĕo, xi, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to make greater by adding to, to increase, augment.* **I.** In gen.: timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: haec maleficia aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11; so id. Inv. 1, 3, 4; 2, 18; cf. id. Ac. 1, 5, 21; Auct. Her. 2, 25; Plin. Pan. 22; Cels. 4, 6 *med.*—**II.** Esp., in sacrifices, t. t., *to devote* (cf. augeo): decumam esse adauctam tibi quam vovi, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

ăd-augesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ad, *intens.*], *to begin to increase* or *augment, to grow, to thrive:* neque adaugescit quidquam neque deperit inde, Lucr. 2, 296; so also Cic. poet. in Div. 1, 7 *fin.*

ădaxint, v. adigo *init.*

ăd-bello, āre, *to make war upon* (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 9.

ad-bĭbo, bĭbi, bĭbĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to drink* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: quando adbibero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 58; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8; Gell. 2, 22.—**II.** Trop., of discourse, *to drink in*, Plaut. Mil. Gl. 3, 3, 10 (cf. devorare dicta, id. As. 3, 3, 59, and Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 14; Sid. Carm. 16, 126).—Hence of instruction, *to drink in eagerly, to listen to attentively:* nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba, puer, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.

* **ad-bīto,** ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [beto], *to come* or *draw near, to approach:* si adbites propius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

* **ad-blătĕro,** āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to prattle, to chatter:* affanias, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.

adc., words beginning thus, v. in **acc.**

† † **addax,** ăcis, *m.* (an African word, acc. to Plin., l. c.), *the name of a wild animal in Africa, with crooked horns*, Capra cervicapra, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124.

ad-dĕcet, ēre, 2, *v. impers.* [ad, *intens.*], *it behooves, it becomes, it is fit* or *proper that* (used only in Enn. and Plaut., in the latter very often), constr. with *acc.* or with *acc.* and *inf.:* sed virum virtute vera vivere animatum addecet, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 338, ed. Vahl.; Rib. p. 52): ut matrem addecet familias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 80: meo me aequum est morigerum patri, ejus studio servire addecet, id. Am. 3, 4, 21; nam peculi probam nihil habere addecet Clam virum, id. Cas. 2, 2, 26; so id. Bacch. 1, 2, 20; id. Most. 4, 2, 21; id. Ps. 1, 5, 156; id. Trin. 1, 2, 41.

ad-dĕcĭmo, āre, *to take by the tenth part, to tithe* (v. decimo): vinearum reditus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 15: greges vestros, ib. 8, 17.

ad-densĕo, ēre, and **ăd-denso,** āre (cf. Wagner ad Verg. G. 1, 248), 2 and 1, *v. a.*, *to make close, compact* (very rare): extremi addensent acies, Verg. A. 10, 432 Rib.—In *pass.*, of water, *to become thick, to thicken:* aquam radice ea addita addensari, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230.

ad-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (*imp.* addice, for addic, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50; addixti, Mart. 12, 16), orig., *to give one's assent to a thing* ("addicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 13 Müll.), in its lit. signif. belonging only to augural and judicial language (opp. abdico). **I.** Of a favorable omen, *to be propitious to, to favor*, usually with aves as subj., and without obj.: cum sacellorum exaugurationes admitterent aves, in Termini fano non addixere, Liv. 1, 55, 3; so, Fabio auspicanti aves semel atque iterum non addixerunt, id. 27, 16, 15; also with auspicium as *subj.:* addicentibus auspiciis vocat contionem, Tac. A. 2, 14; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 36, 3; 27, 16, 15.—And with *acc.* of obj.: illum quem aves addixerant, Fest. p. 241 Müll.—In judicial lang.: alicui aliquid or aliquem, *to award* or *adjudge any thing to one, to sentence;* hence Festus, with reference to the adjudged or condemned person, says: "alias addicere damnare est," p. 13 Müll.: ubi in jus venerit, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52: addictus erat tibi? *had he been declared bound to you for payment?* id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41; hence ironic.: Fufidium . . . creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, *you have adjudged the creditor to his debtors* (instead of the reverse), id. Pis. 35: liberum corpus in servitutem, Liv. 3, 56.—Hence *subst.*, **addictus,** i, *m.*, *one who has been given up* or *made over as servant to his creditor:* ducite nos quo jubet, tamquam quidem addictos, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 87: addictus Hermippo et ab hoc ductus est, Cic. Fl. 20 *extr.;* cf. Liv. 6, 15, 20. (The addictus, *bondman*, was not properly a slave=*servus*, for he retained his *nomen, cognomen*, his *tribus*, which the *servus* did not have; he could become free again by cancelling the demand, even against the will of his *dominus;* the *servus* could not; the *addictus*, when set free, was also again *ingenuus*, the *servus* only *libertinus;* v. Quint. 7, 3, 27. The inhuman law of the Twelve Tables, which, however, was never put in execution, that one indebted to several creditors should be cut in pieces and divided among them, is mentioned by Gell. 20, 1: Niebuhr, Rom. Gesch. 1, 638; Smith's Antiq.): addicere alicui judicium, *to grant one leave to bring an action*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: addicere litem, sc. judici, *to deliver a cause to the judge.* This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the law of XII. Tab. Tab. I.: POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI STLITEM ADDICITO, ap. Gell. 17, 2: judicem or arbitrum (instead of dare judicium), *to appoint for one a judge in his suit*, Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46 and 80: addicere aliquid in diem, *to adjudge a thing to one* ad interim, so that, upon a change of circumstances, the matter in question shall be restored in integrum, Dig. 18, 2; 6, 1, 41; 39, 3, 9.—**B.** In auctions, *to adjudge to the highest bidder, knock down, strike off, deliver to* (with the price in *abl.*): ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Po-

stumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 55; Suet. Caes. 50.—Addicere bona alicujus in publicum, i. e. *to confiscate*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; hence in Plaut., of a parasite, who strikes himself off, as it were, i. e. promises himself to one as guest, on condition that he does not in the mean time have a higher bid, i. e. is not attracted to another by a better table, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 76 sq.—**C.** In gen., *to sell, to make over to:* addice tuam mihi meretricem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50: hominem invenire neminem potuit, cui meas aedes addiceret, traderet, donaret, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 41: Antonius regna addixit pecunia, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 109. — In a m e t a p h. signif., **D.** *To deliver, yield*, or *resign a thing to one*, either in a good or a bad sense. **a.** In a good sense, *to devote, to consecrate to:* senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: agros omnes addixit deae, Vell. 2, 25; hence, morti addicere, *to devote to death*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: nolite . . . omnem Galliam prosternere et perpetuae servituti addicere, *to devote to perpetual slavery*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**b.** In a bad sense, *to give up, to sacrifice, to abandon* (very freq.): ejus ipsius domum evertisti, cujus sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: libidini cujusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33; so id. Mil. 32; id. Sest. 17; id. Quint. 30; hence p o e t.: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, *to sacrifice, to surrender his love*, Ov. M. 1, 617 (where some read wrongly *abdicere*).—**E.** In later Latin, *to attribute* or *ascribe a work to one:* quae (comoediae) nomini eius (Plauti) addicuntur, Gell. 3, 3, 13.— Hence, **addictus**, *P. a.* (after II. D.), *dedicated* or *devoted to a thing;* hence, **a.** *Destined to:* gladiatorio generi mortis addictus, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16; cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 11. — **b.** *Given up to, bound to:* qui certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: Prasinae factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55. — *Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

addictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addico], *the awarding* or *adjudging* (of the praetor or judge, v. addīco, B.): bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, * Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; so Gai. Inst. 3, § 189; Dig. 40, 5, 4, §§ 2, 5; ib. 49, 14, 50.

addictus, a, um, *P. a.* of addico.

ad-disco, dĭdĭci, no *sup.*, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To learn in addition to, to learn further:* Quid? qui etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se cotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dixit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; so id. Fin. 5, 29; id. de Or. 3, 36; Ov. M. 3, 593 al. (cf. addocere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18).—**II.** I n g e n., *to learn, to be informed, to hear:* quos cum venire rex addidicisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 3, 13.

addĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [addo], *an addition, accession, increase:* inimicorum, * Cic. Sest. 31, 68: praeter nomen nihil est additamenti, Sen. Ep. 17, 6: praeter nomen nihil est additamenti, Pseud.-Sall. ad Caes. de Rep. Ord. 2: pretii, App. M. 9, 6.

addĭtīcius (not -tius), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *added, annexed, additional*, Tert. de Rebus Carn. 52; Dig. 50, 16, 98.

addĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an adding to, addition:* figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18: Sic corpori fit additio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37; Prisc. p. 978 P.

addĭtītius, v. additicius.

* **addĭtīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *added, annexed;* of the pronoun *ipse*, Prisc. p. 1095 P.

addĭtus, a, um, *P. a.* of addo.

* **ad-dīvīno**, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad *intens.*], *to divine, to prognosticate:* quemdam ex facie hominum addivinantem, ex his dixisse futurae mortis annos, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88 dub. (Cod. Bamb. and Sillig: divinantem).

ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [2. do] (addues for addideris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.), *to put, place, lay*, etc., *a person* or *thing to another.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** L i t., NEVE AVROM ADDITO, *let no gold be put into the grave with the dead*, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24: Argus, quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 20; so id. Mil. 2, 6, 69: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: spumantia addit Frena feris, Verg. A. 5, 818: Pergamaque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem, i. e. imposuit, id. ib. 3, 336; Hor. Epod. 8, 10: flammae aquam, *to throw upon*, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161: propiorem Martem, *to bring nearer*, id. 5, 442.— With *in:* uram in ollulas addere, Varr. R. R. 2, 54, 2: glandem in dolium, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: eas epistulas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: adde manus in vincla meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1; id. A. A. 2, 672, 30. — P o e t.: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, i. e. dant se, Verg. G. 1, 513, v. Heyne and Forb.—Hence, **B.** T r o p., *to bring to, to add to;* with *dat.:* pudicitiae hujus vitium me hinc absente'st additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: fletum ingenio muliebri, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50; also *absol.:* operam addam sedulo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 57: addere animum, or animos, *to give courage, make courageous:* mihi quidem addit animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: sed haec sunt in iis libris, quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animos cum clamore, Ov. M. 8, 388.—So also: addis mihi alacritatem scribendi, Cic. Att. 16, 3: verba virtutem non addere, *impart, bestow*, Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, id. ib. 57: audaciam, id. J. 94: formidinem, id. ib. 37: metum, Tac. H. 1, 62; cf. ib. 76: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, id. G. 3: ardorem mentibus, Verg. A. 9, 184: ductoribus honores, id. ib. 5, 249; hence, addere alicui calcar, *to give one the spur, to spur him on:* anticipate atque addite calcar, Varr. ap. Non. 70, 13: vatibus addere calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (cf.: admovere calcar Cic. Att. 6, 1, and adhibere calcar, id. Brut. 56).

II. E s p. **A.** *To add to by way of increase, to join* or *annex to, to augment*, with *dat.* or *ad* (the most common signif. of this word): etiam fides, ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 37: verbum adde etiam unum, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 19: non satis habes quod tibi dieculam addo? id. ib. 4, 2, 27; so id. Eun. 1, 1, 33; id. Ph. 1, 1, 8: illud in his rebus non addunt, Lucr. 3, 900: quaeso ne ad malum hoc addas malum, Caec. ap. Non. 154, 15: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; so id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.;* id. Fam. 15, 20; id Att. 1, 13: acervum efficiunt uno addito grano, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49: hunc laborem ad cotidiana opera addebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *he made essential additions to*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: eaque res multum animis eorum addidit, Sall. J. 75, 9: addita est alia insuper injuria, Liv. 2, 2: novas litterarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13; cf. ib. 14 al. — P o e t.: noctem addens operi, *also the night to the work*, Verg. A. 8, 411; ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22.— With *ad:* additum ad caput legis, Suet. Calig. 40; so Flor. 1, 13, 17.—P o e t. with *inf.:* ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he instructed them in addition*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum (sc. gradui), *to add step to step*, i. e. *to quicken one's pace:* adde gradum, appropera, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 3; so Liv. 3, 27; 26, 9; Plin. Ep. 6, 20; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 58: addito tempore, *in course of time:* conjugia sobrinarum diu ignorata addito tempore percrebuisse, Tac. A. 12, 6; so also: addita aetate, *with increased age:* in infantia scabunt aures; quod addita aetate non queunt, *as they grow older*, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260.—**2.** Mercant. t. t., *to add to* one's bidding, *to give more:* nihil addo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**B.** When a new thought is added to what precedes, as an enlargement of it, it is introduced by adde, adde huc, adde quod, and the like (cf. accedo), *add to this, add to this the circumstance that*, or *besides, moreover* . . .: adde furorem animi proprium atque oblivia rerum, adde quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 828 sq. (cf. the third verse before: *advenit* id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat): adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde hos praeterea casus, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor. C. 2, 8, 17; id. Ep. 1, 18, 52: adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emollit mores nec sinit esse feros, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 49: adde huc quod mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 83: adde super dictis quod non levius valeat, id. ib. 2, 7, 78.—So also when several are addressed, as in the speech of Scipio to his soldiers: adde defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, etc., Liv. 26, 41, 12. — Also with the *acc.* and *inf.:* addebat etiam, se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; and with an anticipatory dem. pron.: Addit etiam illud, equites non optimos fuisse, id. Deiot. 8, 24: Addit haec, fortes viros sequi, etc., id. Mil. 35, 96 al.: addito as *abl. absol. with a subj. clause; with the addition, with this addition* (post-Aug.): vocantur patres, addito consultandum super re magna et atroci, *with this intimation, that they were to consult*, etc., Tac. A. 2, 28: addito ut luna infra terram sit, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 62 (cf.: adjuncto ut . . . haberentur, Cic. Off. 2, 12).— Hence, **addĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (addo I.), *joined to one as a constant observer;* so, **A.** *Watching* or *observing in a hostile* or *troublesome manner:* si mihi non praetor siet additus atque agitet me, Lucil. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4.—Hence, in gen., **B.** *Pursuing one incessantly, persecuting:* nec Teucris addita Juno Usquam aberit, Verg. A. 6, 90 Serv. (= adfixa, incumbens, infesta).

* **ad-dŏcĕo**, cui, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to teach something in addition to, to teach:* ebrietas addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18 (but in Cic. Clu. 37, 104, the correct read. is adducti, B. and K.).

* **ad-dormĭo**, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to begin to sleep, to go to sleep:* rursus addormiunt, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

* **ad-dormisco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to go to sleep:* quoties post cibum addormisceret, Suet. Claud. 8.

Addŭa, ae, *m.*, Ἀδούας (cf. Weichert Poët. Lat. 180), *a river in Upper Italy, which flows into the Po near Cremona, now Adde*, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 3, 16, 20 al.

‡ **addubānum** = dubium, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

addŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [addubito], *a doubting*, a rhetor. fig., Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171; Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18, where *dubitatio* is the better reading (B. and K.).

ad-dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, pr., *to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt* (in Cic. several times, but never in his orations). **I.** *To be in doubt, to doubt;* c o n s t r. (α) With *de* or *in* aliqua re: de quo Panaetium addubitare dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his addubitare turpissimum est, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.—(β) With *pron.*, or *num*, *an*, etc.: ut addubitet, quid potius dicat, Cic. Or. 40: addubitavi, num a Volumnio senatore esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: an hoc inhonestum necne sit, addubites, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124; so Liv. 8, 10; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 4, 7: illud addubitat, utrum, etc., Nep. Con. 5, 4 (acc. to Br. ad h. l.: *to leave it undecided;* cf. with dubitare, Cic. N. D. 1, 1).—(γ) With *acc.*, *to be doubtful of a thing, to call in question:* si plus adipiscare, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so id. Div. 1, 47, 105. — (δ) With *inf.*, *to hesitate:* aptare lacertos addubitat, Sil. 14, 358.—(ε) *Absol.:* eos ipsos addubitare coget doctissimorum hominum tanta dissentio, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 14; Liv. 10, 19, 13; Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 1.

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (adduce for adduc, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 15; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: adduxti for adduxisti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxe = adduxisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 3), *to lead to, to bring* or *convey to, draw to* any place or to one's self (opp. abduco, q. v.; syn.: adfero, apporto, adveho, induco). **I.** L i t.: quaeso, qui possim animum bonum habere, qui te ad me adducam domum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ille alter venit, quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5: Demetrius Epimachum secum adduxit, Vitr. 10, 22, 262. — With *ad:* ad lenam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 193: ad cenam, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 25 (cf.: abduxi ad cenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2

9): adduxit ea ad Adam, Vulg. Gen. 2, 19; ib. Marc. 14, 53.—Or with a *local adv.:* tu istos adduce intro, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 54: quia te adducturam huc dixeras eumpse non eampse, id. Truc. 1, 2, 31; so Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: adduc huc filium tuum, Vulg. Luc. 9, 41. —**2.** In gen., without regard to the access. idea of accompanying, *to lead* or *bring* a person or thing *to* a place, *to take* or *conduct* from one place *to* another (of living beings which have the power of motion, while *affero* is properly used of things: attuli hunc. *Pseud.* Quid? attulisti? *Ca.* Adduxi volui dicere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 21).—So of *conducting* an army: exercitum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: aquam, *to lead to*, id. Cael. 14.—With *in:* gentes feras in Italiam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 4, 22, and Auct. B. G. 8, 35: in judicium adductus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in judicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67; so id. Clu. 17.—With *dat.:* puero nutricem adducit, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: qui ex Gallia pueros venales isti adducebat, Cic. Quint. 6.—Poet. with *acc.:* Diae telluris ad oras applicor et dextris adducor litora remis, Ov. M. 3, 598 (cf. advertor oras Scythicas, id. ib. 5, 649, and Rudd. II. p. 327): adducere ad populum, i. e. in judicium populi vocare, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—Of a courtesan, *to procure:* puero scorta, Nep. Dion, 5: paelicem, Ov. Fast. 3, 483.—Poet. also of a place, which is, as it were, *brought near.* Thus Hor. in describing the attractions of his Sabine farm: dicas adductum propius frondere Tarentum, Ep. 1, 16, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To bring* a thing *to* a destined place *by drawing* or *pulling, to draw* or *pull to* one's self: tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Verg. A. 5, 507; so, adducta sagitta, id. ib. 9, 632: utque volat moles, adducto concita nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor corruit, id. ib. 775: funem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Luc. 3, 700: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625: equos, id. Fast. 6, 586.—Hence trop.: habenas amicitiae, *to tighten*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; cf. Verg. A. 9, 632, and 1, 63.—**2.** Of the skin or a part of the body, *to draw up, wrinkle, contract:* adducit cutem macies, *wrinkles the skin*, Ov. M. 3, 397: sitis miseros adduxerat artus, Verg. G. 3, 483; so, frontem (opp. remittere), *to contract:* interrogavit, quae causa frontis tam adductae? *a brow so clouded?* Quint. 10, 3, 13; so Sen. Benef. 1, 1.

II. Fig. **A.** *To bring* a person or thing *into* a certain condition; with *ad* or *in:* numquam animum quaesti gratiā ad malas adducam partis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: ad suam auctoritatem, id. Deiot. 10, 29: numquam prius discessit, quam ad finem sermo esset adductus, Nep. Ep. 3: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum, Cic. Phil. 6, 7; cf. Liv. 45, 8: in summas angustias, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam falso crimine, id. Off. 3, 20: in necessitatem, Liv. 8, 7: vitam in extremum, Tac. A. 14, 61.—**B.** *To bring* or *lead one to* a certain act, feeling, or opinion; *to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade, move, incite to* it; with *ad, in,* or *ut* (very freq. and class., and for the most part in a good sense; while *seducere* and *inducere* denote instigating or seducing to something bad, Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 3; although there are exceptions, as the foll. examples show): ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiem, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: quae causa ad facinus adduxit, id. Rosc. Am. 31: in metum, id. Mur. 24: in summam exspectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17: in spem, id. Att. 2, 22: in opinionem, id. Fam. 1, 1: in suspicionem alicui, Nep. Hann. 7: ad paenitentiam, Vulg. Rom. 2, 4; ib. 10, 19.—With *gerund:* ad suspicandum, Cic. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3.—With *ut:* adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, etc., ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite operto sit, id. de Sen. 10: id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Fam. 3, 9; 6, 10, etc.; Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Liv. 4, 49 al.—And *absol.* in *pass.:* quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: his rebus adducti, *being induced*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 6, 10.—With *quin:* adduci nequeo quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21.—With *inf.:* facilius adducor ferre humana humanitus, Afr. ap. Non. 514, 20.—**C.** Adducor with *inf.*, or with *ut* and *subj.* = adducor ad credendum, πείθομαι, *to be induced to believe:* ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut jam videar adduci, hanc quoque, quae te procrearit, esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3: illud adduci vix possum, ut . . . videantur, id. Fin. 1, 5, 14; id. ib. 4, 20, 55; Lucr. 5, 1341.—Hence, **adductus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Drawn tight, stretched, strained, contracted.*—Trop.: vultus, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilia adductior, Capitol. Ver. 10; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—Hence, **B.** Of place, *narrow, contracted, strait:* (Africa) ex spatio paulatim adductior, Mel. 1, 4.—**C.** Of character, *strict, serious, severe:* modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, id. ib. 12, 7: vis pressior et adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv.* only in *comp.* **adductius, 1.** *More tightly:* adductius contorquere jacula, Aus. Grat. Act. 27.—**2.** Trop., *more strictly:* imperitare, Tac. H. 3, 7: regnari, id. Germ. 43.

adductius, *adv.*, v. adductus *fin.*

adductor, ōris, *m.*, *a procurer* (cf. adduco, I. 2. *fin.*), Petr. Afran. ap. Meyer, Anthol. II. p. 27.

adductus, a, um, *P. a.* of adduco.

ăd-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (less correctly, adessum), 3, *v. a.* (adest = adedit, Luc. 6, 265; cf. ĕdo), *to begin to eat, to bite, to nibble at, to gnaw,* etc.—As *verb finite* very rare, and mostly poet.; not found in prose of Cic. **I.** Prop.: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. 25, 16, 2; so, adeso jecinore, Val. Max. 1, 6, 8: favos, Verg. G. 4, 242.—Hence metaph. of fire: cum me supremus adederit ignis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: flamma plurima postibus haesit adesis, Verg. A. 9, 537.—**II.** In an enlarged sense (as a consequence of a continued biting, gnawing, etc.; and hence only in the *perf.* or *part. pass.;* cf.: accīdo, absumo, abrumpo), *to eat up, to consume entirely:* frumento adeso, quod ex areis in oppidum portatum est, Sisenn. ap. Non. 70, 32; so, extis adesis, Liv. 1, 7, 13: pisces ex parte adesi, Quint. 6, 3, 90: and metaph., *to use up, to consume, waste* (as money, strength, etc.): non adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic. Quint. 12: adesis fortunis omnibus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. H. 1, 4: adesus cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680.—Hence, **ădēsus**, a, um, *P. a., eaten, gnawed;* hence poet., *worn away,* esp. *by water:* adesi lapides, *smooth, polished,* Hor. C. 3, 29, 36 (after Theocr. 22, 49; οὓς ποταμὸς περιέξεσε): scopulus, Ov. H. 10, 26: sale durus adeso caseus, poet. for *sale adesus caseus,* Verg. Mor. 98.

Ădelphi (**oe**), ōrum, *m.*, = ἀδελφοί, *The Brothers,* a comedy of Terence.

ădelphis, ĭdis, *f.* [ἀδελφή, sister; so called as resembling the *caryotis,* or because they hung two together from a branch], *a kind of date,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ădemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adimo], *a taking away, a seizure:* civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 30: bonorum, Tac. A. 4, 6: provinciae, ib. 2, 76.

ădemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who takes away:* vitae, Aug. in Joann. Tract. 116.

ădemptus, a, um, *Part.* of adimo.

1. ăd-ĕo, ĭī, and rarely īvi, ĭtum (arch. adirier for adiri, Enn. Rib. Trag. p. 59), 4, *v. n.* and *a.* (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. should be accented ádeo; v. Fest. s. v. adeo, p. 19 Müll.; cf. the foll. word), *to go to* or *approach* a person or thing (syn.: accedo, aggredior, advenio, appeto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. (α) With *ad* (very freq.): sed tibi cautim est adeundum ad virum, Att. ap. Non. 512, 10: neque eum ad me adire neque me magni pendere visu'st, Plaut. Cur. 2, 2, 12: adeamne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; id. Eun. 3, 5, 30: aut ad consules aut ad te aut ad Brutum adissent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 208, 5: ad M. Bibulum adierunt, id. Fragm. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: ad aedis nostras nusquam adiit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 24: adibam ad istum fundum, Cic. Caec. 29—(β) With *in:* priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26 ed. Halm.—Esp.: adire in jus, *to go to law:* cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, Cic. Verr. 4, § 147; id. Att. 11, 24; Caes. B. C. 1, 87, and in the Plebiscit. de Thermens. lin. 42: QVO DE EA RE IN IOVS ADITVM ERIT, cf. Dirks., Versuche S. p. 193.—(γ) *Absol.:* adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eccum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5.—(δ) With *acc.:* ne Stygeos adeam non libera manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: voces aetherias adiere domos, Sil. 6, 253: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, id. ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47: non poterant adire eum, Vulg. Luc. 8, 19: Graios sales carmine patrio, *to attain to,* Verg. Cat. 11, 62; so with *latter supine:* planioribus aditu locis, *places easier to approach,* Liv. 1, 33.—With *local adv.:* quoquam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *To approach one* for the purpose of addressing, asking aid, consulting, and the like, *to address, apply to, consult* (diff. from aggredior, q. v.).—Constr. with *ad* or oftener with *acc.;* hence also *pass.:* quanto satius est, adire blandis verbis atque exquaerere, sintne illa, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 35: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: adii te heri de filia, id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: cum pacem peto, cum placo, cum adeo, et cum appello meam, Lucil. ap. Non. 237, 28: ad me adire quosdam memini, qui dicerent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram adire et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65.—*Pass.:* aditus consul idem illud responsum retulit, *when applied to,* Liv. 37, 6 *fin.:* neque praetores adiri possent, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.—Hence: adire aliquem per epistulam, *to address one in writing, by a letter:* per epistulam, aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 9 and 10; cf. Tac. A. 4, 39; id. H. 1, 9.—So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., *to approach the gods, their altars,* etc., *as a suppliant* (cf.: acced. ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1199): quoi me ostendam? quod templum adeam? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: ut essent simulacra, quae venerantes deos ipsos se adire crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: adii Dominum et deprecatus sum, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21: aras, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: sedes deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39: libros Sibyllinos, *to consult the Sibylline Books,* Liv. 34, 55; cf. Tac. A. 1, 76: oracula, Verg. A. 7, 82.—**2.** *To go to* a thing in order to examine it, *to visit:* oppida castellaque munita, Sall. J. 94: hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**3.** *To come up to* one in a hostile manner, *to assail, attack:* aliquem: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 379: Servilius obvia adire arma jubetur, Sil. 9, 272.

II. Fig. **A.** *To go to* the performance of any act, *to enter upon, to undertake, set about, undergo, submit to* (cf.: accedo, aggredior, and adorior).—With *ad* or the *acc.* (class.): nunc eam rem vult, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25: tum primum nos ad causas et privatas et publicas adire coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: adii causas oratorum, id. Fragm. Scaur. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: adire ad rem publicam, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.—With *acc.:* periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: laboribus susceptis periculisque aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, id. ib. 24; cf.: adeundae inimicitiae, subeundae saepe pro re publica tempestates, id. Sest. 66, 139: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Auct. B. G. 8, 48: maximos labores et summa pericula, Nep. Timol. 5: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitutem voluntariam, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39.—Hence of an inheritance, t. t., *to enter on:* cum ipse hereditatem patris non adisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 16; so id. Arch. 5; Suet. Aug. 8 and Dig.; hence also: adire nomen, *to assume the name bequeathed by will,* Vell. 2, 60.—**B.** Adire manum alicui, prov., *to deceive one, to make sport of* (the origin of this phrase is unc.; Acidalius conjectures that it arose from some artifice practised in wrestling, Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 8): eo pacto avarae Veneri pulcre adii manum, Plaut. Poen. 2, 11; so id. Aul. 2, 8, 8; id. Cas. 5, 2, 54; id. Pers. 5, 2, 18.

2. ăd-ĕŏ, *adv.* [cf. quoad and adhuc] (acc. to Festus, it should be accented adéo, v. the preced. word; but this distinction is merely a later invention of the grammarians;

cf. Gell. 7, 7). **I.** In the ante-class. per., **A.** To designate the limit of space or time, with reference to the distance passed through; hence often accompanied by usque (cf. ad), *to this, thus far, so far, as far.* **1.** Of space: surculum artito usque adeo, quo praeacueris, *fit in the scion as far as you have sharpened it,* Cato, R. R. 40, 3. — Hence: res adeo rediit, *the affair has gone so far* (viz., in deterioration, "cum aliquid pejus exspectatione contigit," Don. ad Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5): postremo adeo res rediit: adulescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Ph. 1, 2, 5. — **2.** Of time, *so long (as), so long (till),* strengthened by *usque,* and with *dum, donec,* following, and in Cic. with *quoad:* merces vectatum undique adeo dum, quae tum haberet, peperisset bona, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 76; 3, 4, 72; id. Am. 1, 2, 10 al.: nusquam destitit instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36; Cato, R. R. 67; id. ib. 76: atque hoc scitis omnes usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.— **B.** For the purpose of equalizing two things in comparison, followed by *ut: in the same degree* or *measure* or *proportion . . . in which;* or *so very, so much, so, to such a degree . . . as* (only in comic poets), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 38: adeon hominem esse invenustum aut infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum? Ter. And. 1, 5, 10.—Also followed by *quasi,* when the comparison relates to similarity: gaudere adeo coepit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias, *in the same manner as those rejoice who desire marriage,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12.—**C.** (Only in the comic poets) = ad haec, praeterea, *moreover, besides, too:* ibi tibi adeo lectus dabitur, ubi tu haud somnum capias (*beside the other annoyances*), *a bed, too, shall be given you there,* etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 80.—Hence also with *etiam:* adeo etiam argenti faenus creditum audio, *besides too,* id. Most. 3, 1, 101.—**D.** (Only in the comic poets.) Adeo ut, *for this purpose that, to the end that:* id ego continuo huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32: id adeo te oratum advenio, ut, etc., id. Aul. 4, 10, 9: adeo ut tu meam sententiam jam jam poscere possis, faciam, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 26 (where Wagner now reads *ut ut*): atque adeo ut scire possis, factum ego tecum hoc divido, id. Stich. 5, 4, 15. (These passages are so interpreted by Hand, I. p. 138; others regard adeo here = *quin immo.*)—**E.** In narration, in order to put one person in strong contrast with another. It may be denoted by a stronger emphasis upon the word to be made conspicuous, or by *yet, on the contrary,* etc.: jam ille illuc ad erum cum advenerit, narrabit, etc.: ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 4 sq.; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 8 al.

II. To the Latin of every period belongs the use of this word, **A.** To give emphasis to an idea in comparison, *so, so much, so very,* with verbs, adjectives, and substantives: adeo ut spectare postea omnis oderit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 65: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: adeoque inopia est coactus Hannibal, ut, etc., Liv. 22, 32, 3 Weiss.: et voltu adeo modesto, adeo venusto, ut nil supra, Ter. And. 1, 1, 92: nemo adeo ferus est, ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39. — With *usque:* adeo ego illum cogam usque, ut mendicet meus pater, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 10: usque adeo turbatur, *even so much, so continually,* Verg. E. 1, 12; Curt. 10, 1, 42; Luc. 1, 366.—In questions: adeone me fuisse fungum, ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 49: adeone hospes hujus urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. 10, 28; so id. Phil. 2, 7, 15; id. Fam. 9, 10; Liv. 2, 7, 10; 5, 6, 4.—With a negative in both clauses, also with *quin* in the last: non tamen adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, ut non et bona exempla prodiderit, Tac. H. 1, 3; so Suet. Oth. 9: verum ego numquam adeo astutus fui, quin, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 13.—Sometimes the concluding clause is to be supplied from the first: quis genus Aeneadum, quis Trojae nesciat urbem?... non obtusa adeo gestamus pectora Poeni, viz., *that we know not the Trojans and their history,* Verg. A. 1, 565: adeo senuerunt Juppiter et Mars? Juv. 6, 59.—Hence (post-Cic.): adeo non ut... adeo nihil ut... *so little that, so far from that...* (in reference to which, it should be noticed that in Latin the negative is blended with the verb in one idea, which is qualified by *adeo*)=tantum abest ut: haec dicta adeo nihil moverunt quemquam, ut legati prope violati sint, *these words left them all so unmoved that,* etc., or *had so little effect,* etc., Liv. 3, 2, 7: qui adeo non tenuit iram, ut gladio cinctum in senatum venturum se esse palam diceret, *who restrained his anger so little that,* etc. (for, qui non—tenuit iram adeo, ut), id. 8, 7, 5; so 5, 45, 4; Vell. 2, 66, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 22.—Also with *contra* in the concluding clause: apud hostes Afri et Carthaginienses adeo non sustinebant, ut contra etiam pedem referrent, Liv. 30, 34, 5. —**B.** Adeo is placed enclitically after its word, like *quidem, certe,* and the Gr. γέ, *even, indeed, just, precisely.* So, **1.** Most freq. with pronouns, in order to render prominent something before said, or foll., or otherwise known (cf. in Gr. ἔγωγε, σύγε, αὐτός γε, etc., Viger. ed. Herm. 489, vi. and Zeun.): argentariis male credi qui aiunt, nugas praedicant: nam et bene et male credi dico; id adeo hodie ego expertus sum, *just this* (τοῦτό γε), Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 1; so id. Aul. 2, 4, 10; 4, 2, 15; id. Am. 1, 1, 98; 1, 2, 6; id. Ep. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 31; 5, 2, 40; id. Poen. 1, 2, 57: plerique homines, quos, cum nihil refert, pudet; ubi pudendum'st ibi eos deserit pudor, is adeo tu es, *you are just such a one,* id. Ep. 2, 1, 2: cui tu obsecutus, facis huic adeo injuriam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 68: tute adeo jam ejus verba audies, *you yourself shall hear what he has to say* (σύγε ἀκούσῃ), Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Dolabella tuo nihil scito mihi esse jucundius: hanc adeo habebo gratiam illi, i. e. hanc, quae maxima est, gratiam (ταύτην γε τὴν χάριν), Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt, *even this,* Verg. A. 11, 275. — It is often to be translated by the intensive *and, and just,* etc. (so esp. in Cic. and the histt.): id adeo, si placet, considerate, *just that* (τοῦτό γε σκοπεῖτε), Cic. Caec. 30, 87: id adeo ex ipso senatus consulto cognoscite, id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, 143; cf. id. Clu. 30, 80: ad hoc quicumque aliarum atque senatus partium erant, conturbari remp., quam minus valere ipsi malebant. Id adeo malum multos post annos in civitatem reverterat, *And just this evil,* Sall. C. 37, 11; so 37, 2; id. J. 68, 3; Liv. 2, 29, 9; 4, 2, 2: id adeo manifestum erit, si cognoverimus, etc., *and this, precisely this, will be evident, if,* etc., Quint. 2, 16, 18 Spald.—It is rarely used with *ille:* ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 6.—Sometimes with the *rel. pron.:* quas adeo haud quisquam liber umquam tetigit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 57; Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37. — With *interrog. pron.:* Quis adeo tam Latinae linguae ignarus est, quin, etc., Gell. 7, 17.—Adeo is joined with the pers. pron. when the discourse passes from one person to another, and attention is to be particularly directed to the latter: Juppiter, tuque adeo summe Sol, qui res omnes inspicis, *and thou especially, and chiefly thou,* Enn. ap. Prob.: teque adeo decus hoc aevi inibit, Verg. E. 4, 11; id. G. 1, 24: teque, Neptune, invoco, vosque adeo venti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; and without the copulative: vos adeo... item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 25. — Ego adeo often stands for ego quidem, equidem (ἔγωγε): tum libertatem Chrysalo largibere: ego adeo numquam accipiam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; so id. Mil. 4, 4, 55; id. Truc. 4, 3, 73: ego adeo hanc primus inveni viam, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: nec me adeo fallit, Verg. A. 4, 96.—Ipse adeo (αὐτός γε), for the sake of emphasis: atque hercle ipsum adeo contuor, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 24: ipsum adeo praesto video cum Davo, Ter. And. 2, 5, 4: ipse adeo senis ductor Rhoeteus ibat pulsibus, Sil. 14, 487.—**2.** With the *conditional conjj.* si, nisi, etc. (Gr. εἴ γε), *if indeed, if truly:* nihili est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, *unless, indeed, he is reminded of it,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 2: *Si.* Num illi molestae quippiam hae sunt nuptiae? *Da.* Nihil Hercle: aut si adeo, bidui est aut tridui haec sollicitudo, *and if, indeed,* etc. (not *if also,* for also is implied in aut), Ter. And. 2, 6, 7.—**3.** With *adverbs:* nunc adeo (νῦν γε), Plaut. As. 3, 1, 29; id. Mil. 2, 2, 4; id. Merc. 2, 2, 57; id. Men. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 1, 2, 52; id. Rud. 3, 4, 23; Ter. And. 4, 5, 6; Verg. A. 9, 156: jam adeo (δὴ γε), id. ib. 5, 268; Sil. 1, 20; 12, 534; Val. Fl. 3, 70. umquam adeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23: inde adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: hinc adeo, Verg. E. 9, 59: sic adeo (οὕτως γε), id. A. 4, 533; Sil. 12, 646: vix adeo, Verg. A. 6, 498: non adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 57; Verg. A. 11, 436. —**4.** With *adjectives* = vel, *indeed, even, very, fully:* quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! *how very many suppers,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 59: quotque adeo fuerint, qui temnere superbum... Lucil. ap. Non. 180, 2: nullumne malorum finem adeo poenaeque dabis (adeo separated from nullum by poet. license)? *wilt thou make no end at all to calamity and punishment?* Val. Fl. 4, 63: trîs adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus, *three whole days we wander about,* Verg. A. 3, 203; 7, 629.—And with *comp.* or the *adv. magis, multo,* etc.: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar: multo adeo melius quam illi, cum sim Juppiter, *very much better,* Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 3; so id. Truc. 2, 1, 5: magis adeo id facilitate quam aliâ ullâ culpâ meâ, contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15.—**5.** With the *conjj. sive, aut, vel,* in order to annex a more important thought, or to make a correction, *or indeed, or rather, or even only:* sive qui ipsi ambissent, seu per internuntium, sive adeo aediles perfidiose quoi duint, Plaut. Am. prol. 71: si hercle scivissem, sive adeo joculo dixisset mihi, se illam amare, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33; so id. Truc. 4, 3, 1; id. Men. 5, 2, 74; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: nam si te tegeret pudor, sive adeo cor sapientia imbutum foret, Pacuv. ap. Non. 521, 10: mihi adeunda est ratio, quâ ad Apronii quaestum, sive adeo, quâ ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, *or rather,* Cic. Verr 2, 3, 46, 110; Verg. A. 11, 369; so, *atque adeo:* ego princeps in adjutoribus atque adeo secundus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9.—**6.** With the *imperative,* for emphasis, like *tandem, modo, dum,* the Germ. *so,* and the Gr. γέ (cf. L. and S.), *now, I pray:* propera adeo puerum tollere hinc ab janua, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20 (cf. ξυλλάβετέ γ' αὐτόν, Soph. Phil. 1003). — **C.** Like *admodum* or *nimis,* to give emphasis to an idea (for the most part only in comic poets, and never except with the positive of the *adj.;* cf. Consent. 2023 P.), *indeed, truly, so very, so entirely:* nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam repperisse adulescentem adeo nobilem, *so very noble,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: nec sum adeo informis, *nor am I so very ugly,* Verg. E. 2, 25: nam Caii Luciique casu non adeo fractus, Suet. Aug. 65: et merito adeo, *and with perfect right,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 42: etiam num credis te ignorarier aut tua facta adeo, *do you, then, think that they are ignorant of you or your conduct entirely?* id. Ph. 5, 8, 38. — **D.** To denote what exceeds expectation, *even:* quam omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, quamque adeo cives Thebani rumificant probam, *and whom even the Thebans* (who are always ready to speak evil of others) *declare to be an honest woman,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 44. — Hence also it denotes something added to the rest of the sentence, *besides, too, over and above,* usually in the connection: -que adeo (rare, and never in prose; cf. adhuc, I.): quin te Di omnes perdant qui me hodie oculis vidisti tuis, meque adeo scelestum, *and me too,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 122; cf. id. 4, 2, 32: haec adeo tibi me, ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit, Verg. A. 7, 427.

III. After Caesar and Cicero (the only instance of this use adduced from Cicero's works, Off. 1, 11, 36, being found in a passage rejected by the best critics, as B. and K.). **A.** For adding an important and satisfactory reason to an assertion, and then it always stands at the beginning of the clause, *indeed, for:* cum Hanno perorâsset, nemini omnium cum eo certare necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalis erat: the idea is, *Hanno's speech, though so powerful, was ineffectual, and did not need a reply; for all the senators belonged to the party of Hannibal,* Liv. 21, 11, 1; so id. 2, 27, 3; 2, 28, 2; 8, 37, 2; Tac. Ann. 1, 50, 81; Juv. 3, 274; 14, 233. — Also for introducing a parenthesis: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita

ingenia esse) ni subinde auro . . . principum animi concilientur, Liv. 21, 20, 8; so id. 9, 26, 17; 3, 4, 2; Tac. A. 2, 28. — **B.** When to a specific fact a general consideration is added as a reason for it, *so, thus* (in Livy very often): haud dubius, facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat, *thus not only fortune, but sagacity, was on the side of the barbarians*, Liv. 5, 38, 4: adeo ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendent, id. 27, 9, 1; so id. 4, 31, 5; 21, 33, 6; 28, 19; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Curt. 10, 2, 11; Tac. Agr. 1: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg. G. 2, 272.—**C.** In advancing from one thought to another more important=immo, *rather, indeed, nay:* nulla umquam res publica ubi tantus paupertati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv. praef. 11; so Gell. 11, 7; Symm. Ep. 1, 30, 37.—**D.** With a negative after ne—quidem or quoque, *so much the more* or *less, much less than, still less* (post-Aug.): hujus totius temporis fortunam ne deflere quidem satis quisquam digne potuit: adeo nemo exprimere verbis potest, *still less can one describe it by words*, Vell. 2, 67, 1: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium numquam adiit, *still less*, Tac. A. 6, 15; so id. H. 3, 64; Curt. 7, 5, 35: favore militum anxius et superbia viri aequalium quoque, adeo superiorum intolerantis, *who could not endure his equals even, much less his superiors*, Tac. H. 4, 80.—So in gen., after any negative: quaelibet enim ex iis artibus in paucos libros contrahi solet: adeo infinito spatio ac traditione opus non est, *so much the less is there need*, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 16; Plin. 17, 12, 35, § 179; Tac. H. 3, 39.—(The assumption of a causal signif. of adeo=ideo, propterea, rests upon false readings. For in Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 we should read *ideo*, B. and K., and in Liv. 24, 32, 6, *ad ea*, Weiss.).—See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 135–155.

Ădĕōna, ae, *f., the tutelary goddess of new-comers*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

ădeps, ipis, *comm.* (in Plin. and Serv., *m.*; in Cels., Quint., and Pallad., *f.*; in Col. *c.*; cf. Prisc. 657 and 752 P.; Rudd. I. p. 34; Koffm. s. v.) [from ἄλειφα with interch. of *d* and *l*], *the soft fat* or *grease of animals, suet, lard* (the hard is called *sevum*). **A.** Lit.: suilla, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48: caprina, Col. R. R. 6, 12, 5: ad creandas adipes, id. ib. 8, 14, 11. —And in the sense of *sevum:* adipe, qui prope omnes Italas lucernas illuminat, *the tallow*, Aug. de Mor. Manich. 2, 16.—Hence, **B.** Metaph. **1.** Of men: non mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipes, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam, *the corpulence*, * Cic. Cat. 3, 7: dum sciat (declamator) sibi quoque tenuandas adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6 (v. adipatus, crassus, crassedo).—**2.** Of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42.—**3.** In trees, *that part of the wood which is soft and full of sap*, also called *alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

☞ The form *adipes*, assumed by Prisc. 752 and 1293 P., on account of Varr. R. R. 2, 11, rests upon an error, since not *adipes illa*, but *adeps suilla*, should be read there, v. Schneid. ad h. l.

ădeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adipiscor], *an obtaining, attainment:* nos beatam vitam non depulsione mali, sed adeptione boni judicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bonorum (opp., malorum evitatio), Quint. 5, 10, 33: alicujus commodi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 113.

1. ădeptus, a, um, *Part.* of adipiscor.

* **2. ădeptus**, ūs, *m.*, = adeptio, *an obtaining:* fidei, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 18 (in Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48, Henry Stephens reads: ad virtutis adeptum, but the true reading is *habitum*, Madv.).

ăd-ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* **I.** *To ride to* or *toward* a place, *to gallop up to.*—With *ad:* equites Ariovisti propius tumulum accedere et ad nostros adequitare, * Caes. B. G. 1, 46.—With *in:* in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4, 17.—With the local *adv. quo:* quo tam ferociter adequitâsset, inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22, 6. —With *dat.:* portis, Liv. 22, 42, 5; so, portae Collinae, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallo, Liv. 9, 22, 4: castris, Tac. A. 6, 34.—With *acc. of limit:* adequitare Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31: perarmatos adequitare coepit, Curt. 4, 9, 14 (Vogel now reads here *ad perarmatos*).— **II.** *To ride near to* or *by:* juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculo anteire aut circa adequitare, id. Aug. 64.

ăd-erro, āre, 1, *v. n., to wander to.*—With *dat.:* scopulis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 120.—Trop.: ululatus aderrat auribus, Stat. Th. 9, 178.

* **ăd-esco**, āre, 1, *v. a., to feed* or *fatten:* volantia adescata, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

* **ădesdum** or **ădes dum** (imper. from adsum with dum; cf.: agedum, manedum, etc., v. dum), *come hither:* Sosia, adesdum; paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

* **ăd-ēsŭrĭo**, īvi, 4, *v. n.* [ad, *intens.*], *to be very hungry:* adesurivit et inhiavit acrius lupus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

ădēsus, a, um, v. adedo, *P. a.*

(**ăd-expĕto**, ĕre, false read. in Sen. Ep. 117, 4.)

adf. Words beginning thus, v. under aff.

adg. Words beginning thus, v. under agg.

(**ăd-hăbĭto**, āre, 1, *v. n.:* adhabites, a false reading for *adbites* in Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.)

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n., to cleave* or *stick to* a thing. **I.** Lit., of iron adhering to a magnet: unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914; cf. id. 3, 557: tota adhaerens (lingua) crocodilis, *cleaving to* his palate, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171.—With *in* and *abl.:* tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vatin. 5, 13; so Ov. M. 4, 693.—With *acc.:* cratera et corvus adhaeret, Cic. Arat. 541 (so Tert.: humerum, de Pall. 5).—With *abl.:* fronte cuspis, Ov. M. 5, 38.—With *dat.*, poet.: tonsis (ovibus) illotus sudor, Verg. G. 3, 443: veteri craterae limus adhaesit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80; and in later prose: navis ancoris, *is fastened to them*, Tac. A. 2, 23: stativis castris, id. ib. 3, 21; and: jumento, *to stick to*, Gell. 20, 1.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., *to cling to, adhere to:* adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 83; and of fawning adherence to one, id. As. 1, 3, 59: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, *adheres*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, i. e. inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: obsidioni fortiter adhaerentes, Amm. 19, 3.—**B.** Adhaerere alicui, *to be close to a person* or *thing, to be near, to hang on, keep close to*, etc. (mostly post-Cic., esp. in the histt.): vineis modica silva adhaerebat, *was close to it, adjoined it*, Tac. H. 2, 25; so Amm. 18, 2.—Of persons: procul abesse Romanos: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, i. e. *he* (the King of Macedon) *hangs on them, threatens them by his nearness*, Liv. 39, 25: nec umquam non adhaerentes, *and never departing from his side*, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuo alicui adhaerere, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 51: tempus adhaerens, *the time in hand, just the present time*, Quint. 5, 10, 46: obvio quoque adhaerente, *while each one adhered to him*, Suet. Oth. 6; and so trop.: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. 1, 9.—**C.** *To hang on* a thing, i. e. *to trail* or *drag after, to be the last*, sarcastically in Cic.: tenesne memoriâ te extremum adhaesisse? *hung on the end*, i. e. extremo loco quaestorem esse factum, Vat. 5 (cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2 *fin.*, and Gron. ad h. l.); and without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5, 19.

ăd-haeresco, haesi, haesum, 3, *v. inch.* [adhaereo], *to cleave* or *stick to, to adhere*, lit. and trop. (in the trop. sense almost exclusively belonging to Cic.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *ad, in*, and *abl.* or *ubi:* tragula ad turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tamquam in quodam incili, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8. 5: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, *if you can stick* (i. e. *stay* or *sojourn*) *in such places*, id. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaeserunt, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 24; cf. ib. 5; ad quamcumque disciplinam, tamquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 3: argumentum ratio ipsa confirmat, quae simul atque emissa est, adhaerescit, sc. ad mentem, *sticks fast to, is fastened upon the memory* (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *dat.:* justitiae honestatique, *to be attached* or *devoted to*, Cic. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.:* oratio ita libere fluebat, ut numquam adhaeresceret, *never was at a stand, faltered*, Cic. Brut. 79; cf. ib. 93 (v. haereo): adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam); sarcastically, *to remain fixed at the debtor's columns*, i. e. *to be punished as a fraudulent debtor*, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.—**II.** Fig., *to correspond to, to accord with, to fit to* or *suit:* si non omnia, quae praeponerentur a me ad omnium vestrûm studium, adhaerescerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

* **ădhaese**, *adv.* [adhaereo], *hesitatingly, stammeringly:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

* **ădhaesĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [adhaereo], *an adhering, adhesion:* complexiones et copulationes et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19, v. Madv. ad h. l.; Gloss. Placid. Clas. Auct. III. p. 427 Mai.

ădhaesus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an adhering, adherence* (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 38; 4, 1242: membrorum, id. 5, 842: umoris, id. 6, 472; cf. Non. 73, 6.

* **ăd-hālo**, āre, *v. a., to breathe on:* si patescentes (fungos) primo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95.

ădhāmo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [hamus], *to catch, secure:* Qui serius honores adhamaverunt, vix admittuntur ad eos, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 5, where Mercer. better reads *adamaverunt.*

Adherbal, ălis, *m., a Numidian prince, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 5 al.

ăd-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo], *to hold toward* or *to, to turn, bring, add to;* with *ad, in, dat.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38: huc adhibete aurîs (ad ea) quae ego loquar, id. Ps. 1, 2, 20: ad mea formosos vultus adhibete carmina, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37; cf. ib. 13, 15: manus medicas ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: odores ad deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: quos negat ad panem adhibere quidquam, praeter nasturtium, *to eat with it*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56 (cf. addere calcar, v. addo): manus genibus adhibet, i. e. admovet, genua amplexatur, Ov. M. 9, 216: vincula captis, *to put them on them*, id. F. 3, 293.—**B.** Trop.: metum ut mihi adhibeam, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 20; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 15: nunc animum nobis adhibe veram ad rationem, Lucr. 2, 1023; Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: vacuas aurîs adhibe ad veram rationem, Lucr. 1, 51; cf. Ov. M. 15, 238; Verg. A. 11, 315: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: adhibere cultus, honores, preces, diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 1, 2; cf. Tac. A. 14, 53: alicui voluptates, Cic. Mur. 35: consolationem, id. Brut. 96: omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, *which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge*, id. de Or. 2, 45 al.—Hence = addere, adjungere, *to add to:* uti quattuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 39: ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhibuerunt, id. Rep. 3, 3.

II. Esp. **A.** Of persons, *to bring one to* a place, *to summon, to employ* (cf. the Engl. *to have one up*): hoc temere numquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2; so Cic. Fin. 2, 21; Tac. A. 15, 14: medicum, Cic. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibemur, *we are summoned*, id. Clu. 52: nec, quoniam apud Graecos judices res agetur, poteris adhibere Demosthenem, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: adhibebitur heros, *shall be brought upon the stage*, Hor. A. P. 227: castris adhibere socios et foedera jungere, Verg. A. 8, 56: aliquem in partem periculi, Ov. M. 11, 447: in auxilium, Just. 3, 6.—**B.** Adhibere ad or in consilium, *to send for one in order to receive counsel from him, to consult one:* neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 3: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; so also *absol.:* a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, *we are not consulted*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7; so ib. 10, 25; 11,

7; id. Off. 3, 20; id. Phil. 5, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Cortius ad Sall. J. 113, and ad Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 15. — But sometimes adhibere in consilium = admittere in cons., *to admit to a consultation.* —So trop.: est tuum, sic agitare animo, ut non adhibeas in consilium cogitationum tuarum desperationem aut timorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1.—**C.** Adhibere aliquem cenae, epulis. etc., *to invite to a dinner, to a banquet,* etc., *to entertain:* adhibete Penatis et patrios epulis, etc., Verg. A. 5, 62; so Hor. C. 4, 5, 32; Suet. Caes. 73; Aug. 74: in convivium, Nep. praef. 7.—And *absol.*, *to receive, to treat:* quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 5: Quintum filium severius adhibebo, id. Att. 10, 12.—**D.** Adhibere se ad aliquid, *to betake* or *apply one's self to a thing,* i. e. *to devote attention to it:* adhibere se remotum a curis veram ad rationem, Lucr. 1, 44 (cf. above I. A.); and *absol.*: adhibere se, *to appear* or *to behave one's self* in any manner: permagni est hominis, sic se adhibere in tanta potestate, ut nulla alia potestas ab iis, quibus ipse praeest, desideretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7.—**E.** Adhibere aliquid ad aliquid, alicui rei, or with *in* and *abl.*, *to put a thing to a determinate use, to apply, to use* or *employ for* or *in any thing definite* (therefore, with intention and deliberation; on the contr., *usurpare* denotes merely momentary use; cf. Cic. Lael. 2, 8; and *uti*, use that arises from some necessity, Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 20): adhibere omnem diligentiam ad convalescendum, Cic. Fam. 16, 9; cf. ib. 6; Nep. Att. 21: cautionem privatis rebus suis, Cic. Att. 1, 19: medicinam aegroto, id. ib. 16, 15: humatis titulum, i. e. inscriptionem addere, Liv. 26, 25: belli necessitatibus patientiam, id. 5, 6: fraudem testamento, Suet. Dom. 2: curam viis, id. Vesp. 5: fidem et diligentiam in amicorum periculis, Cic. Clu. 42, 118: misericordiam in fortunis alicujus et sapientiam in salute reip., id. Rab. Perd. 2: flores in causis, id. Or. 19: curam in valetudine tuenda, Cels. 3, 18; and with *de*: curam de aliqua re, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3: modum, *to set a limit to, to set bounds to:* vitio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17: sumptibus, Suet. Ner. 16: cf. id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 34: voluptati, Quint. 9, 3, 74: memoriam contumeliae, *to retain it in memory,* Nep. Epam. 7.—**F.** Adhibere aliquid, in gen., *to use, employ, exercise:* neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79: fidem, id. Rud. 4, 3, 104: celeritatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: calumniam, fraudem, dolum, id. Auct. Or. pro Dom. 14, 36: modum quemdam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; Suet. Calig. 2: nulla arte adhibita, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: sollertiam, Tibull. 3, 4, 75: querelas, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: adhibere moram = differre, Pompon. Dig. 18, 6, 16.—**G.** In later Lat.: alicui aliquem, *to bring up, quote one to another as authority for an assertion:* is nos aquam multam ex diluta nive bibentis coërcebat, severiusque increpabat adhibebatque nobis auctoritates nobilium medicorum, Gell. 19, 5, 3.

ădhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adhibeo] (late Lat.). **I.** *An admission* (cf. adhibeo, II. C.): convivii, *to a banquet,* Gai. Inst. 1, 1.—**II.** *An employing, application* (cf. ib. II. F.): cucurbitarum, Marc. Emp. 15.

ădhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of adhibeo.

ăd-hinnĭo, īvi, or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. n.*, *to neigh to* or *after.* **I.** Lit., constr. with *dat.* and *acc.*, also *ad* and *in* with *acc.*: fortis equus visae semper adhinnit equae, Ov. Rem. Am. 634; cf. id. A. A. 1, 208; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 95.—Hence, of lewd persons, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Mai. p. 19; Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 57: aliquem, August. de Mor. Manich. 2, 19: in aliquam, Arn. 4, p. 135: so, ad aliquam, Vulg. Jer. 5, 8 al.—**II.** Fig., *to strive after* or *long for with voluptuous desire:* admissarius iste ad illius orationem adhinnivit, *gave his passionate assent to, expressed his delight in,* etc., Cic. Pis. 28, 69: virginis delicatas voculas, App. M. 6, p. 185.

(**ăd-horrĕo,** ēre, a false read. in Albinov. 1, 221, for *inhorreo.*)

* **ădhortāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [adhortor], *a means of exhortation, an exhortation:* multa mihi apud vos adhortamina suppetunt, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 359.

ădhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an exhortation, encouragement* (class.): omissa nostra adhortatione veniamus ad eorum sermonem, * Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 11: cum clamore comprobata adhortatio esset, Liv. 4, 38; 9, 13; Curt. 3, 11, 9; Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 159; Quint. 11, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 94 al.

ădhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adhortor], *belonging to exhortation:* modus, *the mood of,* Diom. I. p. 328 P. al.

ădhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an exhorter, encourager, exciter:* operis, Liv. 2, 58.—*Absol.*, Liv. 7, 32; 9, 13; 32, 25.

1. ădhortātus, a, um, *Part.* of adhortor.

2. * **ădhortātus,** ūs, *m.* [adhortor], *an exhortation, persuasion:* meo adhortatu, App. Mag. p. 338.

ăd-hortor, āri, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to encourage, urge, exhort one to* a thing, constr. with *ad, in, de,* or *absol.*: nam me meae vitae consuetudo ad C. Rabirium defendendum est adhortata, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: aliquem ad certam laudem, id. Fam. 1, 7: loricatos ad discumbendum, Suet. Calig. 45: in bellum, Tac. H. 3, 61: in ultionem sui, Suet. Ner. 41: de re frumentaria Boios atque Aeduos adhortari non destitit, *he did not cease to incite and spur on the Boii and Aedui, in respect to a supply of corn,* Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—*Absol.*: milites, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: nullo adhortante sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38.—Followed by *ut, ne,* or the simple *subj.*: adhort. adulescentes, ut turbulenti velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: tandem Bruto adhortante, ne jamdudum operientes destitueret, Suet. Caes. 81: adhortor, properent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: adhortari se, *to rouse* or *bestir one's self:* ferus ipse (leo) sese adhortans rapidum incitat animo, Catull. 63, 85.

☞ Pass.: adulati erant ab amicis et adhortati, Cassius ap. Prisc. 791 P.: punctione aliqua adhortati vel titillati, Cael. Aurel. Acut. 2, 3.

ăd-hospĭto, āvi, *v. a.*, *to entertain as guest.*—Only trop.: Martem atque Concordiam multis immolationibus sibi adhospitavere, *to propitiate,* Dict. Cret. 1, 15 *fin.*

ăd-huc, *adv.* **I.** Prop., of place, *to this place, hitherto, thus far* (designating the limit, inclusive of the whole space traversed: hence often joined with usque; cf. ad, A. 1. B.): conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, *thus far, to this point, the statements of both agree,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 20: adhuc ea dixi, causa cur Zenoni non fuisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 44; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16: his oris, quas angulo Baeticae adhuc usque perstrinximus, Mel. 3, 6, 1.—Hence, in the desig. of measure or degree, *so far, to such a degree:* et ipse Caesar erat adhuc impudens, qui exercitum et provinciam invito senatu teneret, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 4; so Liv. 21, 18, 4; Quint. 2, 19, 2; 8, 5, 20.—More frequently,

II. Transf. **A.** Of time, *until now, hitherto, as yet* (designating the limit, together with the period already passed; cf. ad, I. B.): res adhuc quidem hercle in tuto est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: celabitur itidem ut celata adhuc est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20: sicut adhuc fecerunt, speculabuntur, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 6: ille vidit non modo, quot fuissent adhuc philosophorum de summo bono, sed quot omnino esse possent sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16: haec adhuc (sc. acta sunt): sed ad praeterita revertamur, id. Att. 5, 20; so ib. 3, 14 *fin.*; 5, 17, 46; id. Agr. 3, 1, 1: Britanni, qui adhuc pugnae expertes, Tac. Agr. 37; so Curt. 7, 7, 8 al.—With *usque* or *semper:* usque adhuc actum est probe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107; so id. Ps. 4, 7, 14; Ter. And. 1, 5, 27; id. Ad. 4, 4, 23; 5, 4, 5; id. Hec. 4, 1, 29; Cic. Rep. 2, 20: quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119.—With *dum* in subordinate propositions, for the purpose of more accurate desig. of time: quae adhuc te carens, dum hic fui, sustentabam, *what I have endured during the whole time that I have been here, until now,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 4: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, numquam te confirmare potuisti, Cic. Fam. 16, 4; so ib. 18.—Hence the adverbial expression (occurring once in Plautus): adhuc locorum, *until now, hitherto:* ut adhuc locorum feci, faciam sedulo, Capt. 2, 3, 25.—Adhuc denotes not merely a limitation of time in the present, but also, though more rarely, like *usque eo* and *ad id tempus,* and the Engl. *as yet,* in the past: adhuc haec erant, ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: Abraham vero adhuc stabat, Vulg. Gen. 18, 22: unam adhuc a te epistulam acceperam, Cic. Att. 7, 2: cum adhuc sustinuisset multos dies, Vulg. Act. 18, 18: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello ... disertos me cognôsse nonnullos, eloquentem adhuc neminem, id. de Or. 1, 21: una adhuc victoria Carus Metius censebatur, Tac. Agr. 45.—**B.** Adhuc non, or neque adhuc, *not as yet, not to this time:* nihil adhuc, *nothing as yet,* or *not at all as yet:* numquam adhuc, *never as yet, never yet:* cupidissimi veniendi maximis injuriis affecti, adhuc non venerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, 65: me adhuc non legisse turpe utrique nostrum est, id. Fam. 7, 24, 7; so id. 3, 8, 25; 6, 14; 14, 6, 2; Mart. 7, 89, 10: cui neque fulgor adhuc nec dum sua forma recessit, Verg. A. 11, 70: nihil adhuc peccavit etiam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 78: nihil adhuc est, quod vereare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: sed quod quaeris, quando, qua, quo, nihil adhuc scimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 4; so 9, 17, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 57; Nep. Milt. 5: numquam etiam quicquam adhuc verborum est prolocutus perperam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92; cf. id. Capt. 5, 2, 7.—**C.** For etiam nunc, *yet, still;* to denote continuance (apparently not used by Cic.): stertis adhuc? *are you still snoring?* Pers. 3, 58; adhuc tranquilla res est, *it is still quiet,* Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 15; so id. Ad. 1, 2, 42: Ephesi regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv. 33, 49, 7; so 21, 43, 14; Tac. A. 1, 8, 17; id. H. 2, 44, 73; 4, 17; id. Germ. 28; Suet. Aug. 56, 69; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 1; Curt. 8, 6, 18: quinque satis fuerant; nam sex septemve libelli est nimium: quid adhuc ludere, Musa, juvat? *why play still, still more,* or *further?* Mart. 8, 3; so id. 4, 91.—**D.** Hence also to denote that a thing is still remaining or existing: at in veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio, *I yet find in the old comic poets,* Quint. 1, 7, 22: quippe tres adhuc legiones erant, *were still left,* Tac. H. 3, 9; so id. G. 34; id. Ann. 2, 26; Mart. 7, 44, 1.—With *vb.* omitted: si quis adhuc precibus locus, exue mentem, Verg. A. 4, 319.—**E.** To denote that a thing has only reached a certain point, *now first, just now:* cum adhuc (*now for the first time*) naso odos obsecutus es meo, da vicissim meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 9: gangraenam vero, si nondum plane tenet, sed adhuc incipit, curare non difficillimum est, Cels. 5, 26, 34; so Mart. 13, 102.—Hence, with deinde or aliquando following: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: senatus priusquam edicto convocaretur ad curiam concurrit, obseratisque adhuc foribus, deinde apertis, tantas mortuo gratias agit, etc., Suet. Tit. 11; so Tac. A. 11, 23.—**F.** To denote that a thing had reached a certain limit before another thing happened (in prose only after Livy), *still, yet, while yet:* inconditam multitudinem adhuc disjecit, *he dispersed the multitude while yet unarranged,* Tac. A. 3, 42.—**G.** For *etiam, insuper, praeterea,* to denote that a thing occurs beside or along with another (belonging perhaps only to popular language, hence once in Plaut., and to the post-Aug. per.), *besides, further, moreover:* addam minam adhuc istic postea, Plaut. Truc. 5, 18: unam rem adhuc adiciam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8: sunt adhuc aliquae non omittendae in auro differentiae, Plin. 33, 2, 10, § 37; so Quint. 2, 21, 6; 9, 4, 34; Val. Fl. 8, 429; Tac. A. 1, 17; id. Agr. 29; ib. 33; Flor. 1, 13, 17; Vulg. Amos, 4, 7; ib. Joan. 16, 12; ib. Heb. 11, 32.—**H.** In later Lat. adhuc is used like *etiam* in the Cic. per., = ἔτι, *yet, still,* for the sake of emphasis in comparisons; then. if it enhances the comparative, it stands before it; but follows it, if that which the comp. expresses is added by way of augmentation; as, *he has done a still greater thing,* and *he has still done a greater thing* (this is the view of Hand, Turs. I. p. 166): tum Callicles adhuc concitatior, Quint. 2, 15, 28: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores, id. 1, 5, 22: si marmor illi (Phidiae), si adhuc viliorem materiem obtulisses, fecisset, etc., Sen. Ep. 85, 34: adhuc diligentius, Plin. 18, 4: cui gloriae am-

plior adhuc ex opportunitate cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: Di faveant, majora adhuc restant, Curt. 9, 6, 23; so Quint. 10, 1, 99; Tac. G. 19; Suet. Ner. 10. **I.** Adhuc sometimes = *adeo*, *even* (in the connection, et adhuc, -que adhuc; v. adeo, II.). **a.** Ita res successit meliusque adhuc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur flumina, Verg. A. 7, 137: Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; so ib. 2, 2, 114; Liv. 22, 49, 10; Sen. Ep. 49, 4.—**b.** *Absol.*: gens non astuta nec callida aperit adhuc secreta pectoris licentiā joci, Tac. G. 22: cetera similes Batavis, nisi quod ipso adhuc terrae suae solo et caelo acrius animantur, ib. 29, 3 (cf.: ipse adeo under adeo, II., and at the end); so Stat. S. 1, 2, 55.—See more upon this word, Hand, Turs. I. pp. 156–167.

* **ădhūcĭne** = adhuc ne, *adv. interrog.*, *still? yet?* App. M. 9, p. 218, where some read *adhucne*.

Ădĭăbēna, ae, or **Ădĭăbēne**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀδιαβηνή, *a region in the northern part of ancient Assyria*, now *Botan*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Amm. 23, 6, 20 al.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Ădĭăbēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining thereto*: Monobazus, Tac. A. 15, 14; so ib. 1: regimen, ib. 2. —**Ădĭăbēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28.—**B. Ădĭăbēnĭcus**, *a surname of the emperor Severus*, *as conqueror of Adiabene*, Spart. Sev. 9; Sext. Ruf. 21; Inscr. Orell. 903 sq.

† **ădĭantum**, i, *n.*, = ἀδίαντον, *the plant maiden-hair*, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 62 (pure Lat.: capillus Veneris *or* capillaris herba, App. H. 47; Cael. Aurel. Tard. 3, 5).

† **ădĭăphŏros**, on, = ἀδιάφορος, *indifferent*: nec dolere adiaphoron esse, Varr. ap. Non. 82, 14 (better here written as Greek; cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53).

Ădĭătŏrix, igis, *m.*, *king of the Comani*, *taken prisoner by Augustus at Actium*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2.

ădĭbĭlis [1. adeo], *accessible* (late Lat.): terra, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 11, 18.

ădĭcĭo, v. adjicio.

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ago] (adaxint = adegerint, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11; Non. 75, 5; cf. adaxi for adegi), *to drive*, *bring*, or *take* a person or thing *to* a place (syn.: appello, adduco, affero).—Constr. usu. with *ad*, but also with *acc.*, *dat.*, *in* or *local adv.* **I.** Lit., of cattle (cf. ago, I.: abigo, abigeus, etc.): quis has huc ovis adegit? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 3: lactantes vitulos ad matres, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: equos per publicum, Suet. Galb. 19. —Of persons: mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13: aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Verg. A. 4, 25: quis deus Italiam vos adegit? id. ib. 9, 601.—Hence: adigere aliquem arbitrum (ad arbitrum), *to compel one to come before an arbiter* (like adigere (ad) jus jurandum; v. infra): finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, Cic. Top. 10, 43; so id. Off. 3, 16, 66; id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25.—Of things: classem e Ponto Byzantium adigi jusserat, Tac. H. 2, 83: ceteras navium per fossas, id. A. 11, 18, and *absol.*: dum adiguntur naves, i. e. in mare impelluntur, id. Ann. 2, 7: tigna fistucis, *to drive in by rammers*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.—Esp. often of weapons, *to drive home*, *plunge*, *thrust*, *to send to* a place: ut telum adigi non posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; cf. id. B. G. 4, 23; so Verg. A. 9, 431; Ov. M. 6, 271: hastae ardentes adactae, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum jugulo, Suet. Ner. 49: cf. Liv. 27, 49: per obscena ferrum, Suet. Calig. 58: ferrum in viscera, Sil. 7, 626.—And from the weapons transf. to the wound, *to inflict* (in the poets and Tac.): alte vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 850: ubi vulnus Varo adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adegit, id. ib. 6, 35.

II. Fig. **A.** *To drive*, *urge*, or *bring one to* a situation, *to* a state of mind, or *to* an act (esp. against his will): tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, Cic. Att. 10, 9: acri cupidine adigi, Tac. A. 15, 33: ad mortem, id. ib. 12, 22.—Poet. with the *subj.* without ut: quae vis vim mihi afferam ipsa adigit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 19.—With the *inf.*: vertere morsus exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, Verg. A. 7, 114; cf. 6, 696; so Ov. Am. 3, 6, 3; Sil. 2, 472; Stat. Th. 4, 531.—So also: tres liburnicas adactis per vim gubernatoribus ascendere, Tac. Agr. 28; so id. A. 4, 45; 11, 10; id. H. 4, 15.—**B.** Adigere aliquem ad jus jurandum, jus jurandum, or jure jurando, or sacramento (*abl.*), t. t., *to put one on oath*, *to cause one to take oath*, *to swear one* (from the time of Livy oftener with *abl.*; so Tac., Just., Flor.; cf. on this point Cortius ad Sall. C. 22; Held ad Caes. B. C. 1, 76; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Rudd. II. p. 328, *no.* 16): omnibus jus jurandum adactis, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: cum ad jus jurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. C. 22: provinciam omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jus jurandum adigebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: censores ita jus jurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 15 *fin.*; so Gell. 4, 20; 7, 18: populum jure jurando adegit, Liv. 2, 1: omnibus junioribus jure jurando adactis, id. 6, 33; so 6, 38; 7, 9, 11 al.; Tac. H. 1, 55; ib. 76; Just. 22, 4, 5; 8, 4, 11; Flor. 3, 1, 13.—Hence ellipt.: in verba adigere, for *in verba jus jurandum adigere* in Tac. and Suet. (cf. the passage cited above, Caes. B. C. 2, 18): neque se neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adegit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon. in verba Vitellii adacta, id. ib. 2, 14; so 4, 59; Suet. Vesp. 6.—And finally quite *absol.*: adigere (sc. jure jurando, sacramento), *to bind by an oath*: magno cum assensu auditus . . . universos adigit, Tac. H. 4, 15.—**C.** Poet. = subigere, *to subject*: bisque jugo Rhenum, bis adactum legibus Istrum, Stat. Th. 1, 19: in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae, *brought into the form of a ship*, Prop. 4, 22, 14.

☞ In Caes. B. C. 2, 1: mare quod adigit ad ostium Rhodani, we have a false reading, for which Nipperdey restored *adjacet*.

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *v. a.* [emo] (adempsit = ademerit, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 27), *to take to* one's self from a person or thing, *to take away*, *take any thing from*, *to deprive of* (syn.: demere, eximere, auferre, eripere). **I.** Of things: si ego memorem quae me erga fecisti bene, nox diem adimat, *would take away*, *consume*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum; multa recedentes adimunt, *take them away with themselves*, as a fine antithesis to *secum ferunt*, Hor. A. P. 175: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, huic dem, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 31: metum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2; so id. Heaut. 3, 1, 13; id. Hec. 5, 3, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 9: Juppiter, ingentes qui das adimisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288: animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: alicui vitam, Cic. Planc. 42: pecuniam, id. Quint. 15, 49: somnum, id. Att. 2, 16: libertatem, id. Dom. 9: exercitum, id. Phil. 11, 8: aditum litoris, id. Verr. 2, 5, 32: omnia sociis, Sall. C. 12, 5: arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44: vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18: imperium, id. 22, 27: pernicitatem, Tac. H. 1, 79.—And *absol.*: Qui propter invidiam adimunt diviti, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 46.—Poet. with *inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9 (cf. Gr. ἀφαιρήσομαι ἀείδειν. *I will prohibit them to sing*; so Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47; Sil. 9, 425).—**II.** Poet. of persons, *to snatch away*, *to carry off*: hanc, nisi mors, mihi adimet nemo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: virgo, quae puellas audis adimisque leto. Hor. C. 3, 22, 3.—(For the distinction between demere, adimere, eximere, v. Lamb. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31; Bentl. Hor. C. 4, 15, 18: and cf. Doed. Syn. IV. pp. 123–126.)

ăd-implĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. a.*, *to fill up*, *to fill full* (in the class. per., e. g. in Liv. 38, 7, 13, and Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140, dub.). **I.** Lit.: Gangem decem fluminibus adimpleri, Aethic. Cosmogr. p. 709 ed. Gron.: quasi mare adimpleti sunt, Vulg. Eccli. 50, 3.—**B.** Trop.: adimpleti tibiarum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm. de Err. p. 10 (cf. adimpletor): adimplebis me laetitiā, Vulg. Psa. 15, 10.—**II.** Metaph., *to fulfil* (as a promise, prediction, duty), *to perform*, = absolvere, satisfacere, praestare: aliquid, Dig. 26, 7, 43: quod dictum est, Vulg. Matt. 1, 22: ut adimpleatur scriptura, ib. Joan. 13, 18: legem Christi, ib. Gal. 6, 2: Gratia vobis et pax adimpleatur, *be made full*, *perfect*, ib. 2 Pet. 1, 2.

ădimplētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adimpleo]. **I.** *A completing*, *completion*: temporum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.—**II.** *A fulfilling*, *fulfilment*: novum (testamentum) veteris adimpletio est, Lact. 4, 20.

* **ădimplētor**, ōris, *m.* [adimpleo], *he who fills* (by inspiration), *the inspirer*: Filius Dei adimpletor prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. Serm. 144, 3.

ăd-incresco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to increase*, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 3.

* **ăd-indo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to put in besides*: subscudes iligneas adindito, Cato, R. R. 18, 9.

ăd-inflo, āre, *v. a.*, *to swell up*: pennas, August. C. D. 19, 23.

* **ăd-ingĕro**, 3, *v. a.*, *to bring to in addition*, *to heap on*: satiram in aliquem, Sisenn. ap. Serv. 2.

* **ăd-inquīro**, 3, *v. a.*, *to investigate* or *inquire into further*: aliquid, Jul. Val. 1, 49 Mai.

ădinstar, more properly ad instar, v. instar.

ăd-invĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to find out*, *to devise*, Vulg. Exod. 35, 33; Dig. 48, 19, 28; cf. also Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 603: lapicaedinae adinventae sunt, Labi Ins.: si quis ainventus (for *adinventus*) fuerit hoc fecisse, Mur. Ins. 794.

ădinventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adinvenio], *an invention*, Vulg. Judic. 2, 19; Isa. 3, 8 al.

ădinventor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an inventor*; transl. of ἐφευρετής, Cyprian. Ep. 68, 10.

ădinventum, i, *n.* [id.], *an invention*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

ăd-invĭcem, *adv.*, a strengthened form of invicem (q. v.), Aug. de Trin. 7.

ăd-involvo, 3, *v. a.*, read by Alschefski in Liv. 1, 21, manu ad digitos usque adinvolutā, but Weissenb. still reads *involutā*.

* **ădĭpālis**, e, *adj.* [adeps], *of* or *with fat*, *greasy*: unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

ădĭpātum, i, see the foll. art.

ădĭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [adeps], *filled* or *supplied with fat*, *fatty*, *greasy*. **I.** Lit.: puls, Lucil. ap. Charis. 73 and 74 P.; hence, *absol.*: **ădĭpātum** (sc. edulium), i, *pastry prepared with fat* (cf. Charis. l. c.): livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 630.—**II.** Trop. of discourse, *coarse*, *gross*: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatae orationis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25; also ap. Non. 69, 6 (al. adipale).

ădĭpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of fat*: tori, Hier. Ep. 147, 8.

ăd-ĭpiscor, eptus, 3, *v. dep.* [apiscor], *to arrive at*, *to reach*. **I.** Lit.: occepi sequi; vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 13.—Hence also with *acc.*, *to reach*, *to overtake*: fugientes Gallos Macedones adepti ceciderunt, Liv. 44, 28; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 30, 14.—Far oftener, **II.** Fig., *to attain to by effort*, *to get*, *obtain*, *acquire*, *to get possession of* (by overcoming natural obstacles; diff. from *impetrare*, to reach or obtain by victory over another's will; and *nancisci*, by accident, Doed. Syn. III. pp. 145, 146; IV. p. 369): nuptias effugere ego istas malo quam tu adipiscier, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32: senectutem ut adipiscantur, omnes optant; eandem accusant adepti, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: summos honores a populo Romano, id. Clu. 43: amplissimos dignitatis gradus, id. Fam. 10, 6: gloriam, Vulg. Eccli. 44, 7; 46, 3: quanta instrumenta (homo) habeat ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, id. Leg. 1, 22, 59 al.; so Caes. B. G. 5, 39; Nep. Them. 9; id. Chabr. 2; Sall. C. 11, 7; Liv. 1, 32; Vell. 2, 116; Tac. A. 11, 22; Suet. Aug. 16; Vulg. Heb. 6, 15.—With *ex*: adeptum esse omnia e natura et animo et corpore et vitā, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19; cf. id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; 2, 23, 59.—With *ut*, adepti sunt, ut dies festos agitare possent. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.—*Absol.*: non potestis adipisci, Vulg. Jac. 4, 2.

☞ **a.** iis adipiscendi magistratus, *they should strive for public honors* (the *consequens* for the *antecedens*), Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72.—**b.** Nero in adipiscenda morte (Epaphroditi) manu adjutus existimabatur, i. e. consciscenda, *in committing suicide*, Suet. Dom. 14 Oud.; cf. Ov. Tr. 2, 92; Front. 4, 4, 15; and: invenire mortem, Verg. A. 2, 645. —**c.** *Pass.*: non aetate, verum ingenio, adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88: haec

adipiscuntur, C. Fannius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: amitti magis quam adipisci, Fab. Maximus, ib.; so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; Sall. C. 7; id. J. 101; Tac. A. 1, 7, 9; Suet. Tib. 38; cf. Gell. 15, 13; Prisc. 790 sq.; Rudd. I. p. 288; Kritz ad Sall. C. 7, 3.—**d.** With *gen.*: arma, quis Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55; ib. 6, 45 (here Halm reads *apisceretur*); Rudd. II. p. 120; Zumpt, § 466.

ădipsathēon, i, *n.* [ἄδιψος - θεός, quenching the thirst of the gods], *a low, thorny shrub*, also called *erysisceptrum* or *diacheton*, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112.

† **ădipsos**, i, *f.*, = ἄδιψος (quenching thirst). **I.** *A species of date*, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103.—**II.** *Liquorice*, glycyrrhiza, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 26.

ădĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [aditus], *pertaining to entrance*: cena, *given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office, an inaugural feast*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 41; 123, 4; Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45; so, epulae, id. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

ădĭtĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 29 Müll.—The same in the *fem.*, **ădĭtĭcŭla**, ae, Jul. Val. 3, 70 Mai.

ădĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. adeo]. **I.** *A going to, approach*: quid tibi hanc aditio est? (i. e. aditio ad hanc, the verbal substantive with the case of the verb; v. Zumpt, § 681), *why do you approach her?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62: praetoris, Dig. 39, 1, 1 al.—**II.** hereditatis, *the entering upon an inheritance* (v. 1. adeo, II. A.), Dig. 50, 17, 77 al.

ădĭto, āvi, *v. freq.* [id.], *to go to* or *approach often*: ad eum aditavere, Enn. ap. Diom. 336 P. (Trag. v. 433 ed. Vahl.); perh. also Col. 8, 3, 4: aditet aviarius qui, etc. (instead of *habitet*): si adites propius, os denasabit tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 75; where Ritschl reads *adbites*.

1. ădĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. adeo.

2. ădĭtus, ūs, *m.* [1. adeo], *a going to, approach, access.* **I.** Lit.: quorum abitu aut aditu, Lucr. 1, 677: urbes permultas uno aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8: quo neque sit ventis aditus, Verg. G. 4, 9; so id. A. 4, 293, 423 al.—With *ad*: aditus ad eum difficilior, Cic. Att. 15, 8; so id. N. D. 2, 47 *fin.*; Ov. F. 1, 173; Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *in* (cf. 1. adeo): aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so Auct. Or. pro Dom. 42, 110 al.: aditus ad me minime provinciales, *which are not made in the manner customary* (*with the prætor*), Cic. Att. 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The possibility, leave, permission*, or *right of approaching*, or *of admittance, access* (cf. accessus): faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Rosc. Am. 38; id. Fam. 6, 13; Nep. Paus. 3; Liv. 41, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: homo rari aditūs, *a man rarely accessible*, Liv. 24, 5.—Trop.: si qui mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis agendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10; so Caes. B. G. 5, 41; id. B. C. 1, 31.—**B.** Concr., *the place through which one approaches* a thing, *an entrance, avenue*, etc. (opp. abitus; cf. also accessus): primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, Cic. Caecin. 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: aditus insulae muniti, id. Att. 4, 16; so id. Phil. 1, 10; Caes. B. G. 4, 20; id. B. C. 2, 16; Liv. 36, 10; Ov. M. 3, 226; id. F. 6, 157; id. H. 18, 44.—Hence trop. (in Cic. very freq.): quartus aditus ad initia rerum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 8 Müll.: aditus ad causam, Cic. Sull. 2: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id. Or. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 21, 47; 3, 2; id. Off. 2, 9; id. Font. 5; id. Caecin. 25, 72; id. Agr. 2, 15; id. Att. 2, 17 al.

adjăcentĭa, v. the foll. art.

ad-jăcĕo, cŭi, no *sup.*, 2, *v. n.*, *to lie at* or *near, to be contiguous to, to border upon* (most freq. used of the geog. position of a place).—Constr. with *dat.*, *acc.*, *ad*, or *absol.* (in the histt. very freq.).—(α) With *dat.*: Tuscus ager Romano adjacet, Liv. 2, 49, 9; mari, id. 26, 42, 4; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 56; Front. Strat. 3, 9, 5: cum Romani adjacerent vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, id. ib. 4, 48: adjacet undis moles, Ov. M. 11, 729: quae adjacent torrenti Jeboc, Vulg. Deut. 2, 37.—Trop.: velle adjacet mihi, Vulg. Rom. 7, 18; 7, 21.—(β) With *acc.*: gentes, quae mare illud adjacent, Nep. Tim. 2, 1: Etruriam, Liv. 7, 12, 6 (v. Alschefski and Weissenb. ad h. l.).—(γ) With *ad*: ad Syrtim, Mel. 1, 7, 2; so perh. also Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: quae (regio) ad Aduatucos adjacet (for the lect. vulg. *Aduatucos* or *Aduatucis*), and id. B. C. 2, 1; v. adigo *fin.*—(δ) *Absol.*: adjacet (via) et mollior et magis trita, Quint. 1, 6, 22: adjacente Tiberi, Tac. H. 2, 93; so, adjacentes populi, i. q. propinqui, *contiguous, neighboring*, Tac. A. 13, 55.—And **adjăcentĭa**, ium, *n.*, *the adjoining country*: lacum in adjacentia erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 79; 5, 14: projecto nitore adjacentia inlustrare, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 137.

* **ad-jăcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *thrown* or *cast at*: fulgor, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 41.

adjectīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um [adjicio], *adj.*, *added besides* (late Lat.): incommoda, Cassiod. Varr. 11, 8.

adjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an adding to, addition, annexation.* **I.** In gen.: Romana res adjectione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis, *a small addition*, id. 38, 14 *ext.*: caloris, Sen. Ep. 189: litterarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16; also *the permission of adding*, etc. (cf.: accessus, aditus): Hispalensibus familiarum adjectiones dedit, *he granted to them the right of settling new families*, Tac. H. 1, 78.—More freq., **II.** Esp., as t. t. **A.** In archit. **1.** *A projection in the pedestal of columns, the cornice of the pedestal*, Vitr. 3, 2.—**B.** In medicine, *a strengthening, invigorating remedy*: quae (i. e. diseases) non detractionibus, sed adjectionibus curantur, Vitr. 1, 6, 3.—**C.** In rhet., *the repetition of the same word*, e. g. occidi, occidi, Quint. 9, 3, 28 (in Cic., adjunctio, q. v.).—**D.** In auctions, *the addition to a bid*, Dig. 18, 2, 17 al.; cf. adjicio.

adjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in gram., *that is added* to the noun substantive, *adjective*: et significat vel laudem vel vituperationem, vel medium vel accidens, ut justus, impius, magnus, albus, Prisc. p. 578 P.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 4.

(**adjecto**, āre, 1, *v. a.*, false reading in Apic. 8, 2.)

1. adjectus, a, um, *Part.*, of adjicio.

2. adjectus, ūs, *m.* [adjicio], *an adding* or *applying to*: odoris (ad narîs), Lucr. 4, 673; so id. 1, 689: cuneorum, *addition* (opp. exemptus), Vitr. 9, 6.

ad-jĭcĭo (better **adicio**), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [jacio], *to throw* or *cast* a thing *to*, *to put* or *place at* or *near*.—Constr.: aliquid alicui rei. **I.** In gen.: rogum bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adici aedes alienas, *to place nearer than*, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: hordei numero ad summam tritici adjecto, id. Verr. 3, 188: adjectoque cavae supplentur sanguine venae, Ov. M. 7, 291; so ib. 266; 14, 276.—More freq. trop.: quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adici fas fuit, *to turn the eyes pryingly to, to direct the sight to*, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36: Parthus adjecit Armeniae manum, Vell. 2, 100: album calculum errori, *to approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2.—With *in*: virus in anguîs, Ov. A. A. 3, 7: telum ex locis superioribus in litus, *to throw, to hurl*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 3.—**B.** Transf. to mental objects, *to turn* or *direct the mind, eye*, etc., *to, to fasten them upon* something.—With *dat.* or *ad*: qui amabilitati animum adiceret, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 1: animum militi, id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: ad virginem animum adjecit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: plane videbant adjectum esse oculum hereditati, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37 (diff. from adicere oculos, cited above): adjecit animum ad consilium, Liv. 25, 37: novo etiam consilio animum adjecit, id. 28, 33.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To add* or *apply to* a thing *by way of increase, to increase*, = προστιθέναι (cf. addo).—Lit. and trop.; constr. with *ad* or *dat.*: ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam, Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquantum ea res duci famae et auctoritatis adjecit, Liv. 44, 33: so id. 10, 7; 24, 5; Tac. Agr. 26; Suet. Oth. 11; id. Tib. 67; id. Calig. 15; id. Caes. 38 al.: morem ritusque sacrorum adiciam, Verg. A. 12, 837: adjecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43; so Ov. M. 10, 656; id. P. 1, 8, 56; Vulg. Matt. 6, 27 and 33; also *to add a new thought to* what has preceded (cf.: addo, accedo, advenio; hence, like addo, in the *sing.*, though several persons are addressed): huc natas adice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182.—**B.** Of a speaker, *to add to* what has already been said.—Constr. with *acc.* and *inf.* (only in Vell. and in the histt. after the Aug. per.): adiciens numquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 27, 2; so, adjecerat Tiberius non id tempus censurae nec defuturum corrigendi auctorem, Tac. A. 2, 33: adjecit in domo ejus venenum esse, id. ib. 4, 21.—Rarely followed by orat. directa: cum dixisset . . . adjecissetque: Si quid huic acciderit, etc., Vell. 2, 32, 1.—With *ut* and *subj.*, Liv. 2, 27.—**C.** In auctions, t. t., *to add to a bid, to out-bid*: liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur; super adjecit Aeschrio, *bid on*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77 B. and K.; but cf. Zumpt ad h. l.; Dig. 18, 2, 19.—**D.** In gen., in the Vulg. by Hebraism (cf. יָסַף), *to add to do, to do further*: adjecit Dominus loqui, *the Lord furthermore spake*, Isa. 7, 10: non adiciet, ut resurgat, ib. 24, 20: adiciens dixit parabolam, ib. Luc. 19, 11.

(**ad-jŭbĕo**, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, false read. in Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 50, instead of *ut jubeat* (Ritschl); and in Cat. 32, 4, inst. of *adjuvato*.)

adjūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjudico], *a judicial adjudging of a matter, an adjudication*, Dig. 10, 2, 36; 28, 5, 78 al.

ad-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to grant* or *award* a thing *to* one, *as judge*, *to adjudge* (opp. abjudico).—With *acc.* and *dat.* **I.** Lit.: me est aequum frui fraternis armis mihique adjudicarier, Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: regnum Ptolemaeo, Cic. Agr. 2, 17; 2, 43: mulierem Veneri in servitutem, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: Bruto legiones, id. Phil. 10, 6; so id. Off. 1, 10; Liv. 3, 72; Val. Max. 7, 3; Suet. Aug. 32 al.: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, Cic. Att. 42; so Caes. B. G. 7, 37; cf. Sen. Hipp. 109.—And poet. of Augustus: si quid abest (i. e. dicioni Romanorum nondum subjectum) Italis adjudicat armis, i. e. *like a judge, he subjects the nations to the Roman sway, merely by his arbitrary sentence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57: causam alicui, *to decide in one's favor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129.—**II.** In gen., *to assign* or *ascribe* a thing *to* one: Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *has ascribed to me*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis adjudicavit, *conceded*, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168.

☞ For adjudicato in Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6, Ritschl reads *tu judicato*.

adjuero = adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

ad-jŭgo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to yoke* or *fasten to* or *together, to unite.* **I.** Lit., in the lang. of gardening: palmites, Col. 4, 17, 6: pampinos adjugatae (vitis), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175.—**II.** In gen., *to join* or *add to* something: mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. ap. Non. 75, 11 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 88); so, blandam hortatricem adjugat Voluptatem, id. ib. 75, 13 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 100): adjugat corpora, of the sexes, Lact. Opif. Dei, 6.

adjūmentum, i, *n.* [a contraction of adjuvamentum, from adjuvo], *a means of aid; help, aid, assistance, support* (class.): nihil aderat (in illa puella) adjumenti ad pulchritudinem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55: esse alicui magno adjumento ad victoriam, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: Quam ad rem magnum attulimus adjumentum hominibus nostris, id. Off. 1, 1: adjumenta et subsidia consulatūs, id. Mur. 18: adjumenta salutis, id. Sen. 27: multis aliis adjumentis petitionis ornatus, id. Mur. 53: mihi honoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24; id. Fin. 5, 21; id. Fam. 13, 30; Sall. J. 45, 2; Quint. prooem. § 27; Ov. P. 4, 13, 31 al.

adjunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adjungo], *a joining* or *binding to, a union* or *conjunction* (Cicero; esp. in his rhet. writings). **I.** In gen.: si haec (sc. φυσικὴ ἡ πρὸς τὰ τέκνα) non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturae adjunctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 21.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *An addition*: virtutis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13,

39: verborum, id. Part. Or. 5, 16.—Hence, **B.** In rhet. **1.** *A limitation* or *restriction made by an addition*, *a limiting* or *restricting adjunct:* esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines . . . illic, in superiore, adjunctio (i. e. exceptio) est haec: nisi malint, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 171.—**2.** A figure of speech, acc. to Forcell. = συμπλοκή, *repetition of the same word*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (as an example, v. Agr. 2, 9: Quis legem tulit? Rullus. Quis majorem partem populi suffragiis prohibuit? Rullus.); acc. to Auct. Her., we have an *adjunctio* when the verb stands either at the beginning or at the end of a clause, as opp. to *conjunctio*, i. e. when the verb is interposed amid the words, 4, 27, 38; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33, and 9, 3, 62.

adjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adjungo], *that is joined* or *added.*—In gram.: conjunctiones, *conjunctions that govern the subj. mood*, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: modus, *the subjunctive mood*, Diom. p. 331 P.

* **adjunctor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who adds*, *joins*, or *unites* (used only by Cic. in strong indignation): ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor, i. e. Pompey, by whose influence Gallia Transalpina was granted to Cæsar, in addition to Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.

ad-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to add*, *join*, *annex*, or *bind to* any thing. **I.** Lit., of cattle, *to yoke*, *to harness* (cf.: jugo, jugum, jungo, etc.): adjunxere feras (preceded by bijugos agitare leones), Lucr. 2, 604: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 9, 7: plostello mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. A. 1, 552; so id. Am. 1, 1, 26; Gell. 20, 1.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons or things, *to join* or *add to.*—With *ad* or *dat.:* ad probos te adjunxeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59; where the figure of yoking is closely adhered to (v. the connection): adjunge te ad currum, Vulg. Act. 8, 29: socium quaerit, quem adjungat sibi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 22: comitem T. Volturcium, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: se comitem fugae, id. Att. 9, 10, 2: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, id. Brut. 28: viro se, Verg. A. 8, 13: adjuncti sunt Paulo et Silae, Vulg. Act. 17, 4: accessionem aedibus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: ulmis vites, Verg. G. 1, 2: classem lateri castrorum, id. A. 9, 69; so esp. freq. of places, *lying near*, *adjacent:* huic fundo continentia quaedam praedia et adjuncta mercatur, Cic. Caec. 4; Nep. Dion. 5; Curt. 8, 1; cf. id. 5, 4; Sil. 8, 642.—Trop.: ad malam aetatem adjungere cruciatum, Pac. ap. Non. 2, 1: imperium credat gravius esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia adjungitur, *the command which is put upon him*, *given him*, *with kind feeling*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42.—Hence, adjungere aliquem sibi, *to bind to* one's self, *to enter into friendship with*, *to make one a friend:* familiam colere, adjuvare, adjungere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 4; Cic. Mur. 19; so Q. Cic. Pet. 7; Nep. Alc. 5, 9; id. Eum. 2; so, agros populo Romano, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: totam ad imperium pop. R. Ciliciam, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: urbem in societatem, Liv. 37, 15: sibi aliquem beneficio, *to lay one under obligation to one's self*, *to oblige:* quem beneficio adjungas, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 47; also without beneficio: ut parentes propinquosque eorum adjungeret, Tac. A. 3, 43.—**B.** Met. of mental objects, *to apply to*, *to direct to* (very freq. and class.): animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: fidem visis, *to give credit to*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11; id. Div. 2, 55: huc animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: diligentia vestra nobis adjungenda est, Cic. Clu. 1: ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: suspicionem potius ad praedam quam ad egestatem, *to direct suspicion rather to him who possesses the booty*, *than to him who lives in poverty*, id. Rosc. Am. 31.—**C.** *To add* or *join something to* a thing as an accompaniment, *to annex*, *to subjoin*, *to let follow* or *attend:* audi atque auditis hostimentum adjungito, *hear and let requital follow what is heard*, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 154 Vahl.): huic voluptati hoc adjunctum est odium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34: istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236.—Hence of a new thought or circumstance, *to add it to the preceding:* quod cum dicerem, illud adjunxi: mihi tecum ita, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, Nep. Epam. 10: His adjungit, Hylan nautae quo fonte relictum Clamassent, Verg. E. 6, 43 (v. addo, adjicio, etc.): ad ceteras summas utilitates, haec quoque opportunitas adjungatur, ut, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: Adjuncto vero, ut iidem etiam prudentes haberentur, id. Off. 2, 12.—Hence, **D.** In rhet.: **adjuncta**, *n.*, *collateral circumstances:* loci argumentorum ex adjunctis repeti possunt, ut quaeratur, quid ante rem, quid cum re, quid postea evenerit, Cic. Top. 12; so id. ib. 18; cf. consequens.—Hence, **adjunctus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Joined*, *added to*, or *connected with a thing:* quae propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Clu. 10: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quaestionem, Arn. 7, p. 243.—Hence, **B. adjuncta**, ōrum, *n.*, *additional circumstances*, *adjuncts*, *things closely connected with*, *belonging* or *suitable to:* semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178.—*Adv.* not used.

adjūrāmentum, i, *n.* [adjuro], *a conjuring*, *entreating* (late Lat.), Vulg. Tob. 9, 5.

adjūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a swearing to* something by something, *swearing*, *adjuration:* adjuratione suae salutis, *by swearing by her own safety*, App. M. 2, p. 123 *fin.:* divini nominis, Lact. 2, 17.

adjūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who conjures a thing*, *a conjurer* (late Lat.), Alcim. 2, 312.

adjūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adjurator], *pertaining to swearing:* cautio, Cod. 12, 26, 4, § 2; 12, 30, 3, § 3.

1. ad-jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to swear to*, *to confirm by an oath.*—With *acc.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*, or *ut.* **I.** Lit.: eam suam esse filiam sancte adjurabat mihi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: adjurasque id te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 9; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8; 3, 5; id. 9, 19; Liv. 7, 5; Suet. Aug. 31; id. Ner. 24; id. Tit. 9; Ov. H. 20, 159; Stat. Th. 7, 129; Just. 24, 2.—*Absol.:* adjurat, Cic. Att. 2, 20.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To swear* by any person or thing: per omnes deos adjuro, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 8: per omnes tibi adjuro deos numquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11; Cic. Phil. 2, 4.—In the poetry of the Aug. per. after the manner of the Greek, with the *acc.* of that by which one swears (cf. ὄμνυμι τοὺς θεούς, in L. and S.): adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Verg. A. 12, 816: adjuro teque tuomque caput, Cat. 66, 40.—**B.** *To swear to something in addition:* censores edixerunt, ut praeter commune jus jurandum haec adjurarent, etc., Liv. 43, 14.—**C.** In later Lat., *to conjure* or *adjure*, *to beg* or *entreat earnestly:* adjuratum esse in senatu Tacitum, ut optimum aliquem principem faceret, Vop. Flor. 1.—**D.** In the Church Fathers, *to adjure* (in exorcising): daemones Dei nomine adjurati de corporibus excedunt, Lact. 2, 15.

2. adjūro, i. q. adjuvero, v. adjuvo.

* **adjūtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [adjuto], *helping*, *suited to aid*, *serviceable:* opera, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8.

adjūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [adjuvo] (ante-class.; esp. in Plaut. and Terence, and in later Lat.), *to help*, *to be serviceable to*, *to assist:* aliquem, Att. ap. Non. 424, 2: istocine pacto me adjutas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 81; id. Cas. 3, 3, 17; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; 2, 7, 8: Pamphilum, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 7; 2, 35; id. Ad. prol. 16; id. Phorm. prol. 34: funus, id. ib. 1, 2, 49.—With two *acc.:* id adjuta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70.—With *dat. pers.:* adjuta mihi, Pac. ap. Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 16; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24.—Also on a coin: deus adjuta Romanis, Eckh. D. N. 8, p. 223: saltem nobis adjutâsses, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 62 Burm.—*Pass.:* adjutamur enim atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr. 1, 812.

1. adjūtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, i. q. adjuto, and also ante-class. (found in Pac., Afran., and Lucil.): adjutamini et defendite, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 2: Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 89; Pac. ap. Non. 477, 26: me adjutamini, Afran. ib.: magna adjutatus diu, Lucil. ib.

2. adjūtor, ōris, *m.* [adjuvo], *one who helps*, *a helper*, *assistant*, *aider*, *promoter* (class. through all periods). **I.** In gen.: hic adjutor meus et monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2: ejus iracundiae, id. Ad. 1, 1, 66: ad hanc rem adjutorem dari, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 26: adjutores ad me restituendum multi fuerunt, Cic. Quint. 9: in psaltria hac emunda, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: honoris, Cic. Fl. 1: ad praedam, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; so id. de Or. 1, 59; id. Tusc. 1, 12: tibi venit adjutor, id. N. D. 1, 7: L. ille Torquatus auctor exstitit, id. Sull. 34; id. Off. 2, 15; 3, 33; id. Fin. 5, 30; id. Att. 8, 3; 9, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. J. 82; Liv. 29, 1, 18: nolite dubitare libertatem consule adjutore defendere, *with the aid of the consul*, Cic. Leg. Agr. 16; and so often, id. Verr. 1, 155; id. Font. 44; id. Clu. 36; id. Mur. 84.—**II.** Esp., a common name of a military or civil officer, *an aid*, *adjutant*, *assistant*, *deputy*, *secretary*, etc.: comites et adjutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: dato adjutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4; so id. Chabr. 2; Liv. 33, 43; Suet. Aug. 39; id. Tib. 68; id. Calig. 26: rhetorum (i. e. hypodidascali), Quint. 2, 5, 3; Gell. 13, 9; and in the inscriptions in Orell. 3462, 3200 al.; under the emperors *an officer of court*, *minister* (v. Vell. 2, 127; cf. Suet. Calig. 26); usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office (v. ab *fin.*): adjutor a rationibus, Orell. Inscr. 32: a sacris, ib. 2847: a commentariis ornamentorum, ib. 2892.—Also with *gen.:* adjutor cornicularii, ib. 3517: haruspicum imperatoris, ib. 3420 al.—In scenic language, adjutor is the one who, by his part, sustains or assists the hero of the piece (πρωταγωνιστής), to which the class. passage, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, refers; cf. Heind. ad Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: in scena postquam solus constitit sine apparatu, nullis adjutoribus, *with no subordinate actors*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 14; Suet. Gramm. 18; Val. Max. 2, 4, *no.* 4.

adjūtōrĭum, i, *n.* [adjutor], *help*, *aid*, *assistance*, *support* (rare; prob. not before the Aug. per.): magnam Thracum manum in adjutorium belli secum trahebat, Vell. 2, 112 Ruhnk.: ignis, Sen. Ep. 31: juris, Quint. 3, 6, 83.—In *plur.*, Col. 12 praef.

adjūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that helps*, *an assistant*, *helper*, etc. **I.** In gen. (class.): aliqua fortuna fuerit adjutrix tibi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 13; id. Trin. prol. 13: matres filiis in peccato adjutrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; id. Eun. 5, 2, 46: id. Hec. prol. alt. 24, 40; 4, 4, 83: Messana tuorum adjutrix scelerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17: Minerva adjutrix consiliorum meorum, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 57: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset adjutrix, Cic. Planc. 1: assentatio vitiorum adjutrix, id. Lael. 24, 89: hanc urbem habebat adjutricem scelerum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 160.—**II.** Esp.: legiones adjutrices, *legions raised by the proconsul in the provinces for the purpose of strengthening the veteran army*, Tac. H. 2, 43; 3, 44; cf. Suet. Galb. 10; cf. Gruter, Ins. 193, 3; 414, 8; 169, 7 al.

1. adjūtus, a, um, *Part.* of adjuvo.

* **2. adjūtus**, ūs, *m.* [adjuvo], *help*, *aid:* unius adjutu, Macr. S. 7, 7.

ad-jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, *v. a.* (very rare juvavi, juvatum; hence, adjuvaturus, Petr. Sat. 18: adjūro or adjuero = adjuvero, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: adjuerit = adjuverit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 4), *to give aid to*, *to help*, *assist*, *support:* aliquem. (Adjuvare applies to every kind of help or support; while *auxiliari* is only used of one who, from his weakness, needs assistance, and *subvenire* of one who is in difficulty or embarrassment; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 7.) **I.** In gen.: O Tite, si quid te adjuero curamve levâsso quae nunc te coquit, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.): di me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adjutam expetunt, Pac. ap. Non. 97, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 102): miseras, inopes, aerumnosas aliquo auxilio, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39: operâ me adjuves, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3: me adjuves in hac re, id. And. 3, 3, 10: id spero adjuturos deos (i. e. in ea re), id. ib. 3, 2, 42: ad verum probandum auctoritas adjuvat, Cic. Quint. 3: si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris adjuvarentur, id. Arch. 7, 16: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis, id. de Or.

2, 47: Q. Hortensii operâ rem publicam adjutam (esse), id. Phil. 10, 26: si nos mediocris fortuna rei publicae adjuverit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15: aliquem in filiarum collocatione, id. Off. 2, 16: auxiliis et copiis, i. e. militibus auxiliariis, id. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Liv. 29, 5: sua sponte eos adjutum profectus, Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Milt. 2; id. Phoc. 2: Antiochum Aetolosque adjuturos pronuntiat, Liv. 34, 37: fortis fortuna adjuvat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 25, and Liv. 34, 37: aliquem ad bellum, id. 29, 1; cf. id. 27, 15 Drak.: adjutus casu, Suet. Tib. 13: suffragio, id. Vitell. 7: manu alicujus, id. Dom. 14: adjuvare preces, id. Ner. 21: pennis adjutus amoris, Ov. M. 1, 540; so Juv. 6, 504; Sil. 6, 249; cf. id. 5, 326.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To help, cherish* (esp. a state of mind), *to sustain:* jam tu quoque hujus adjuvas insaniam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 166: ferendus error immo vero etiam adjuvandus, Cic. Att. 12, 43: clamore Romani adjuvant militem suum, *animate, encourage,* Liv. 1, 25; so Curt. 3, 6: ignem, Liv. 34, 39: formam curâ, Ov. M. 2, 732.—**B.** *Absol.* (very rare), *to profit, avail, be of use, be profitable* (syn.: utile est, operae pretium est, convenit). (α) *Impers.:* in re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 10.—(β) With *subject:* solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14: alteri non multum adjuvabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 73.

☞ Rare constructions. **a.** With a whole *subjective clause* with *quod* as subject: multum eorum opinionem adjuvat, quod (*the circumstance that*) sine jumentis ... ad iter profectos videbant, Caes. B. C. 1, 69. —**b.** With two *acc.:* irrides in re tanta? neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; cf. Rudd. II. p. 179, *n.* 75.—**c.** With *ut* or *ne:* ut amplissimum nomen consequeremur, unus praeter ceteros adjuvisti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: adjuvato, nequis liminis obseret tabellam, Cat. 324.—**d.** With *inf.:* adjuvat enim (pater, *the male*) incubare, *helps to hatch,* Plin. 11, 24, 29, § 85.—**e.** With the *dat.* of the person and the *acc.* of the thing: operam mutuam dent et messem hanc nobis adjuvent, Gell. 2, 29; cf. adjuto.—Hence, **adjŭvans,** antis, *P. a., subst.* with *gen.:* non haec adjuvantia causarum, sed has ipsas esse omnium causas, Cic. Univ. 14.

adl. Words beginning thus, v. under all.

* **ad-mātūro,** āre, *v. a., to bring to maturity;* fig., *to mature, ripen:* admaturari defectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54, 2.

admensus, a, um, *Part.* of admetior.

* **ad-mĕo,** āre, *v. n., to go to* or *approach:* admeabunt monstra natatu, Paul. Nol. 17, 119.

ad-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep., to measure out to:* vinum emptoribus, Cato, R. R. 154: frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31; so Suet. Aug. 41; Curt. 8, 12.—*Pass.:* quod (sc. vinum) admensum erit, *measured out,* Cato, R. R. 148.

Admētus, i, *m.* **I.** In mythology, *a king of Pheræ, in Thessaly, the husband of Alcestis, whose sheep Apollo was condemned by Jupiter to tend for a long time,* Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 9; id. A. 7, 761 (cf. Alcestis).—**II.** In hist., *a king of the Molossi, the friend and protector of Themistocles,* Nep. Them. 8.

* **ad-mĭgro,** āre, 1, *v. n.,* lit., *to go to* a place; hence, trop., *to come to, to be added to:* ad paupertatem si admigrant infamiae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.

admĭnĭcŭlābundus, a, um [adminiculo], *supporting one's self,* Auct. Itin. Alex. 21 Mai.

* **admĭnĭcŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who supports, a supporter, assistant;* trop.: Tirone Cicero adminiculatore et quasi administro in studiis litterarum usus est, Gell. 7, 3, 8.

admĭnĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [adminiculum] (orig. belonging to agriculture and botany), *to prop up, to support.* **I.** Lit.: vites adminiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13; so Col.: vitem adminiculato arborique jungito, de Arb. 16 (Cic. has for this adminiculor, q. v.).—**II.** Trop., = adjuvo (only ante- and post-class.): adminiculavi voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr. ap. Non. 77, 16: tribunicio auxilio adminiculati, id. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: id ipsum, quod dicimus, ex illis quoque Homericis versibus adminiculari potest, i. e. confirmari, Gell. 2, 30; so id. 14, 2: Di vitam hominum adminiculantes, Censor. 3.—Hence Varr. L. L. 8, § 44 Müll., calls adverbs partes adminiculandi (orationem), *auxiliaries of discourse.* — Hence, **admĭnĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *P. a., supported;* hence, *well furnished* or *provided:* memoria adminiculatior, Gell. praef. l. l.

* **admĭnĭcŭlor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], i. q. adminiculo, *to support, prop* (a vine): ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, etc., * Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; v. Madv. ad h. l. (Priscian considers this *dep.* as the usual form, and hence gives the example cited from Varro under adminiculo as an exception, Prisc. p. 791 P.; cf. id. 927 ib.).

admĭnĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [ad-manus], prop., *that on which the hand* may rest, then in gen., *a prop, stay, support.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Orig. in the language of vine-dressers, *the stake* or *pole to which the vine clings, and by which it is supported:* vites claviculis adminicula, tamquam manibus apprehendunt, atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: adminiculorum ordines, capitum jugatio, id. Sen. 15; so Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 215; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 1, 4.—Hence, **B.** In gen., of any *prop, stay,* or *support, assistance:* adminicula hominum, i. e. *oxen, implements of agriculture,* etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 17; Liv. 21, 36: motam (Junonem) sede sua parvi molimenti adminiculis, id. 5, 22: adminicula gubernandi addidit Tiphys, *means of steering, the rudder,* Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; cf. id. 11, 37, 61, § 162. —**II.** Trop., *support, aid, auxiliary, assistant* (class.): ad legionem cum itant, adminiculum eis danunt aliquem cognatum, *an assistant,* Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: hanc igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis adminiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitarium nihil amat, semperque ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum adnititur, id. Lael. 23 *fin.:* quo primo adminiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem innisa M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1: id senectuti suae adminiculum fore, id. 10, 22: egere adminiculis, ut in commune consulat, Tac. A. 12, 5; so, in militia aut via fessus adminiculum oro, id. ib. 14, 54: nullius externi indigens adminiculi, Amm. 24, 8; 21, 12; 14, 6: Quibus debetis esse adminiculo, Vulg. Esth. 16, 20.

ad-mĭnister, tri, *m., he who is near to aid* or *assist, a servant, an attendant, assistant;* lit. and trop. (class.)—*Absol.:* Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum datum, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43: cum neque bellum gerere sine administris posset, Sall. J. 74.—With *gen.:* puer victûs cotidiani administer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: administri et satellites Sexti Naevii, id. Quint. 25, 80: satelles atque administer audaciae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 4: administer ipsius cupiditatum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: rerum transactor et administer, id. ib. 2, 69: socius et administer omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29, 2.—With *ad:* administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16.

admĭnistra, ae, *f.* [administer], *a female servant, assistant,* or *helper, a handmaid.*—Lit. and fig.: "*Camillam* qui glossemata interpretati dixerunt administram," Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.: multae sunt artes eximiae hujus administrae comitesque virtutis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 36.

admĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [administro]. **I.** Lit., *a ministration, aid, assistance:* quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars accessissent, nec his sine hominum administratione uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: aquae, *the right distribution of,* Vitr. 9, 8, 10.—Hence, **II.** Fig., *the direction, management,* or *administration of* a thing, i. q. curatio, procuratio: utrum (di) omni curatione et administratione rerum vacent, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2: rerum magnarum agitatio atque administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: mundi, id. N. D. 2, 34, 86; so id. Fam. 1, 9; 15, 1: portûs, *the use of,* Caes. B. C. 1, 25; 2, 2; Liv. 34, 6; Tac. Agr. 19; so *absol.:* Ideo habentes administrationem, *ministry,* Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 1.

* **admĭnistrātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [administratio], *a little administration,* Cod. Th. 8, 4, 10.

* **admĭnistrātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [administro], *fit* or *suitable for the administration of a thing, practical:* (rhetorice ars) activa vel administrativa, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

admĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], lit., *he that is near to aid, assist,* etc., *in the care of a thing;* hence, *a manager, conductor* (cf. administro): (imperator est) administrator quidam belli gerendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: rerum civitatis, Dig. 3, 4, 10 al.

admĭnistrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [administrator], *performing the duties of an assistant, helper; serving, ministering:* angeli, qui sunt administratorii spiritus, Hier. ad Jes. 46, 11; cf. Vulg. Hebr. 1, 14.

ad-mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to be near as an aid, to attend upon, to assist, to serve* (ministrum esse ad aliquam rem): conductam esse eam, quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 37: omnia per sacerdotes administrabuntur, Vulg. Num. 18, 7: David in sua generatione cum administrasset, ib. Act. 13, 36: mel ad principia convivii et in secundam mensam administratur, *is served up,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5.—Hence, with esp. ref. to the object, **II.** Fig., *to take charge of, to manage, guide, administer, execute, accomplish, do, perform,* etc. (the most usual signif. of this word; very freq. in Cic. and the histt.): a nobis omnia populi R. semper et belli adjumenta et pacis ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47; so, provinciam, *to govern,* id. ib. 2, 4, 64: leges et judicia, id. Div. in Caecil. 22: rem publicam, id. Off. 1, 25; so Liv. 6, 6, 11; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 6, 11: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2; id. Div. 2, 36 (a military t. t.); cf. with exercitus, id. Inv. 1, 34, 58; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 20, and Cortius ad Sall. J. 92, 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 50; id. B. C. 1, 25, 26; Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Eum. 5 al.: rem familiarem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: negotium alicujus, id. Fam. 13, 11: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, *be issued, given,* Caes. B. G. 2, 22: classem, id. B. C. 3, 18: navem, *to guide, steer,* id. ib. 3, 14: legionarii, qui dextram partem operis administrabant, i. e. *who conducted the siege on the right side,* id. ib. 2, 8: illustriores legationes, Nep. Dion. 1: oppida et fines alicujus, Sall. J. 22; cf. also Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 8; id. Vitell. 5; id. Vesp. 4; so *absol.* (the *acc.* must be supplied from that which precedes): neque administrandi (sc. navigium) neque repellendi facultas dabatur, Hirt. B. Al. 21: milites neque pro opere consistere neque inter vineas sine periculo administrare poterant, *nor ... pursue their work without peril,* Sall. J. 92, 9: si celeriter administraverint (sc. hoc opus), Vitr. 1, 5, p. 19 Rod. (others translate administrare in this place, *to put the hand to, to render service, to do one's duty,* etc.).—Unus.: virtutem, innocentiam, diligentiam alicujus, *to employ,* Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5.

admīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [admiror]. **I.** *Worthy of admiration, admirable, wonderful:* admirabilis in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: O clementiam admirabilem, id. Lig. 2, 6: gravitatem atque constantiam, id. Phil. 13, 41: scientia, id. ib. 9, 10.—Ironically: o admirabilem impudentiam, audaciam, temeritatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; so, o admirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: magnitudo pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37: admirabilem licentiam, Cic. Fat. 16: quam admirabile est nomen, Vulg. Psa. 8, 2: de tenebris vos vocavit in admirabile lumen suum, ib. 1 Pet. 2, 9.—**II.** *That produces wonder, wonderful, astonishing, strange, rare, paradoxical:* haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27; cf. id. Par. praef. and Par. 4: admirabile genus (causae), a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui audituri sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20: concursus, id. ib. 10, 7: gloria, id. ib. 3, 26.—*Comp.:* non esse admirabilius Romanos Graeciâ pelli quam Hannibalem Italiâ pulsum esse, Liv. 42, 50; also Flor. 4, 2, 47.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv.:* **admīrābĭlĭter** (only in the *posit.*). **1.** *Admirably,* Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 37; id. Att. 5, 14, 2.—**2.** *Paradoxically, strangely,* παραδόξως, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16 *fin.*

admīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [admirabilis], *the quality that produces admiration* or

wonder, admirableness, wonderfulness (vis, quae admirationem excitat): quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 36: cum admirabilitate maxima, id. ib. 2, 40: haec animi despicientia admirabilitatem magnam facit, *excites great admiration of the possessor of this virtue*, id. Off. 2, 11.

admīrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. admirabilis.

admīrandus, a, um, v. admiror *fin.*

admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admiror]. **I.** *An admiring, admiration.—Absol.:* tua divina virtus admirationis plus habet quam gloriae, Cic. Marcell. 26: qui (plausus) non numquam ipsa admiratione compressus est, id. Deiot. 34: perspicua admiratione declaratur, id. Balb. 2; id. Off. 2, 10, 36.—More freq. with *gen.* of object: copiose sapienterque dicentis, Cic. Off. 2, 14: si quid fuit in isto studio admirationis, id. Mur. 25: admiratione afficiuntur ii, id. ib. 2, 10: admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124 al.: cuivis inicere admirationem sui, Nep. Iph. 3: hominis admiratio, Cic. Arch. 4: admiratio viri, Liv. 9, 8; so id. 7, 34; Suet. Ner. 52 al.: in magna admiratione esse, *to be greatly admired*, Plin. 36, 5, 10, § 32.—In *plur.:* haec sunt, quae admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Brut. 84, 290; Vitr. 7, 13.—**II.** *Wonder, surprise, astonishment* (cf.: admiror, admirabilis): hoc mihi maximam admirationem movet, Cic. Phil. 10, 2; so, habere, id. Fam. 5, 12, 18: divitiarum, id. Off. 2, 20; id. de Or. 2, 62; id. Or. 3 al.: admiratio ancipitis sententiae, Liv. 21, 3: non sine admiratione, Suet. Calig. 19; so Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56; 16, 26, 44, § 107: ut admirationem faciam populo, Vulg. Isa. 29, 14: miratus sum illam admiratione magna, ib. Apoc. 17, 6.—Also with *quod:* (Decium) admiratio incessit, quod nec pugnam inirent, etc., Liv. 7, 34, 12.

admīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an admirer:* alicujus, Phaedr. 4, 21, 21; Sen. Ep. 94, 70: mundi, id. Cons. ad Helv. 8: antiquitatis nimius admirator, Quint. 2, 5, 21 al.

ad-mīror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to wonder at, to be astonished at, to regard with admiration, to admire*, to be in a state of mind in which something pleases us by its extraordinary greatness, its sublimity, or perfection; while *mirari* signifies to be surprised at, to have the feeling of the new, singular, unusual. **I.** In gen.: quorum ego copiam non modo non contemno, sed etiam vehementer admiror, Cic. de Or. 1, 51: ingenium tuum, Crasse, vehementer admirans, id. ib. 1, 20 *fin.:* res gestas, id. Brut. 94, 323: quem et admiror et diligo, id. Ac. 2, 36; so id. Scaur. 1, 4: magnitudinem animi, id. Fam. 1, 7; Nep. Dion. 2; id. Alcib. 11: illum, Verg. G. 4, 215 (cf. mirari in Hor. C. 4, 14, 43, and the Gr. θαυμάζειν, Eurip. Med. 1144). — **II.** Esp. **A.** *To gaze at passionately, to strive after a thing from admiration of it, to desire to obtain it:* nihil hominem nisi quod honestum decorumque sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 20: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque quae possit facere et servare beatum, *not to be brought by any thing into an impassioned state of mind*, or *into a state of desire* or *longing* (as in the Gr. μὴ θαυμάζειν; acc. to Pythagoras the limit of all philos. effort), Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1.—**B.** More freq., *to fall into a state of wonder* or *astonishment at a thing, to wonder at, be astonished at.*—Constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* with *inf.*, *de*, *super* aliquam rem, with a *relat. clause*, *quod*, *cur*, etc.: quid admirati estis? *why are you so surprised?* Plaut. Am. prol. 99: admiratus sum brevitatem epistulae, Cic. Att. 6, 9: hoc maxime admiratus sum, mentionem te hereditatum ausum esse facere, id. Phil. 2, 16 *fin.;* so Nep. Alcib. 1; id. Epam. 6, 3: de diplomate admiraris, quasi, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 17: de Dionysio sum admiratus, qui, etc., id. ib. 9, 12; so id. Mur. 19: super quae admiratus pater, Vulg. Tob. 5, 10; ib. Act. 13, 12: cave quidquam admiratus sis, quâ causâ id fiat, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 22: admirantium, unde hoc studium exstitisset, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: admiratur quidnam Vettius dicturus sit, id. Verr. 3, 167: admiror, quo pacto, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 99: admiratus sum, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 9: ne quis sit admiratus, cur, etc., id. Off. 2, 10, 35.

☞ *Pass.:* Propter venustatem vestimentorum admirari, *to be admired*, Canutius ap. Prisc. 792 P. — *Part. fut. pass.:* **admīrandus,** a, um, *to be admired; admirable, wonderful:* suspicienda et admiranda, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 148: quo magis pravitas eorum admiranda est, Sall. J. 2, 4.—Hence also *adj.*, = admirabilis: patiens admirandum in modum, Nep. Ep. 3: exposuit quae in Italia viderentur admiranda, id. Cat. *fin.:* admiranda spectacula, Verg. G. 4, 3: vir subtilis et in plurimis admirandus, Quint. 3, 11, 22.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not used.—*Sup.* is found in Salv. Ep. 8: admirandissimi juvenes; cf. Barth, Adv. 35, 9.

ad-miscĕo, scui, xtum (better than -stum), 2, *v. a.*, *to add to by mingling, to mix with, mingle with, to admix* (in *admiscere* there is a ref. to a principal constituent, to which something is added; in *immiscere*, to the intimate union of the ingredients; in *permiscere*, to the removal of their distinct characteristics). **I.** Lit., constr. with the *abl.* of that with which any thing is mingled: aër multo calore admixtus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27 (cf. on the contr. ib. § 26: aquae admixtum calorem; and soon after: admixtum calorem): genus radicis admixtum lacte, Caes. B. C. 3, 48.—With *in* with *acc.:* admixtis in heminam seminis resinae coclearibus duobus, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 104. — With *cum:* admiscent torrefacta sesama cum aniso, Col. 12, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things, *to mingle in, to mix with, to add to*, etc.: nec tamen admiscent in eorum corpus inane, Lucr. 1, 745: deus bonis omnibus mundum implevit; mali nihil admiscuit, Cic. Univ. 3: se admiscere atque implicare hominum vitiis, id. Fragm. ap. Aug. de Trin. 14, 19: sed hoc cum iis rationibus admisceri nolo, *be mixed up*, id. Att. 7, 1: admiscere huic generi orationis illud alterum, id. de Or. 2, 49: versus admiscere orationi, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: admiscenda venus est timori, Ov. A. A. 3, 609: non admixtus fidei, Vulg. Heb. 4, 2; ib. Eccli. 23, 10.—**B.** Of persons. **1.** *To mix up with, to add* or *join to:* his Antonianos milites admiscuerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: expeditos antesignanos admiscuit, id. ib. 3, 75 *fin.:* ad id consilium admisceor, Cic. Phil. 12, 16: admiscerenturne plebeii, i. e. *whether the plebeians should be admitted to the number of the decemvirs*, Liv. 3, 32, 7: admixti funditoribus sagittarii, Curt. 3, 9; Verg. A. 7, 579.—**2.** *To involve* or *entangle in a thing:* se, *to interfere* or *meddle with:* ita tu istaec tua misceto, ne me admisceas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 35: ne te admisce: nemo accusat, Syre, te, id. ib. 5, 2, 22: ad id consilium admiscear? Cic. Phil. 12, 7: Trebatium vero meum, quod isto admisceas nihil est, *implicate, involve in*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3.—Hence, **admixtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *that is mingled with something, mixed, not simple:* simplex animi natura est, nec habet in se quidquam admixtum, Cic. de Sen. 21: nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, id. Tusc. 1, 29.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

admissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [admitto], sc. equus, asinus, etc., *a horse, ass*, etc., *that is used for breeding, a stallion*, etc.: equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: asinus, id. ib. 2, 8.—Hence, metaph. *subst.*, **II.** Of a sensual, lewd man: scitus admissarius, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 19: admissarius iste, sic ad illius orationem adhinniit, *Cic. Pis. 28, 69 (cf. adhinnio); Sen. Q. N. 1, 16.

admissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *An admitting of the male to the female*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18.—**II.** *Admission to a prince, an audience* (post-Aug.): quibus admissionis liberae jus dedissent, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 41: admissionum tuarum felicitas, Plin. Pan. 47: primae et secundae admissiones, Sen. Ben. 6, 33; cf. Lipsius ad Tac. A. 6, 9. (Special officers of reception were appointed, whose charge was called officium admissionis, *the office of chamberlain*, Suet. Vesp. 14; and the superintendent of them was called magister admissionum, *chief marshal, lord chamberlain*, Amm. 15, 5.)—**III.** *The entrance upon an inheritance*, Cod. 6, 15, 5.

admissĭōnālis, is, *m.* [admissio], *one who introduced those who came to an audience, an usher of the privy chamber, a seneschal* (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4; Cod. Th. 6, 35, 7 al.

‡ **admissīvae,** aves, *the birds which permitted* (admittebant) *to do that in reference to which they were consulted*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.; cf. admitto, II. B.

admissor, ōris, *m.* [admitto], *one that allows himself to do a thing, a perpetrator* (late Lat.), Lact. Epit. 63; Aug. Cic. Div. 7, 3; cf. admitto, II. C.

admissum, i, *n.* [id.], *a wrong done, a trespass, fault, crime:* judicia, quae etiam nullo admisso consequi possent, Cic. Part. Or. 35: tale admissum, Liv. 25, 23: de admissis Poppeae, Tac. A. 11, 4; cf. admitto, II. C.

admissūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the admitting of a male to a female*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1 *med.;* so id. ib. 2, 4, 8; Col. 6, 24, 1; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164; Stat. S. 5, 2, 24; Vulg. Gen. 30, 42.

1. admissus, a, um, *Part.* of admitto.

2. admissus, ūs, *m.* [admitto]. **I.** *A letting in* or *admission:* solis admissu, Pall. 4, 9, 4; 6, 2, 2.—**II.** = admissura, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, 3.

admistĭo (better **admixt-,** q. v.), ōnis, *f.* [admisceo], *a mixture:* olei admistione conspersus, Vulg. Lev. 7, 12.

admistus, v. admixtus.

ad-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* (admisse *sync.* for admisisse, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: admittier *arch.* for admitti, as Verg. A. 9, 231), orig. *to send to;* hence with the access. idea of leave, permission (cf.: aditus, accessus), *to suffer to come* or *go to* a place, *to admit.*—Constr. with *in* and *acc.* (*in* and *abl.* is rare and doubtful), *ad*, or *dat.* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ad eam non admissa sum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41; so Eun. 2, 2, 50: quam multis custodibus opus erit, si te semel ad meas capsas admisero, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16: in cubiculum, id. Phil. 8, 10: lucem in thalamos, Ov. A. A. 3, 807: domum ad se filium, Nep. Tim. 1: plebem ad campestres exercitationes, Suet. Ner. 10: aliquem per fenestram, Petr. Sat. 79; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 605: admissis intra moenia hostibus, Flor. 1, 1.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of those who admitted one on account of some business; and under the emperors, for the purpose of salutation, *to allow one admittance* or *access, to grant an audience* (the t. t. for this; v. admissio, admissionalis; opp. excludere, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 10; Plin. Pan. 48; cf. Schwarz ad h. l. 47, 3): nec quemquam admisit, *admitted no one to his presence*, Cic. Att. 13, 52: domus clari hominis, in quam admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, id. Off. 1, 39: Casino salutatum veniebant; admissus est nemo, id. Phil. 2, 41, 105; Nep. Con. 3; id. Dat. 3; Suet. Aug. 79: spectatum admissi, Hor. A. P. 5: admittier orant, Verg. A. 9, 231: turpius eicitur quam non admittitur hospes, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13: vetuit ad eum quemquam admitti, Nep. Eum. 12; Curt. 4, 1, 25: promiscuis salutationibus admittebat et plebem, Suet. Aug. 52.—Metaph.: ante fores stantem dubitas admittere Famam, Mart. 1, 25.—**2.** Of a harlot: ne quemquam interea alium admittat prorsus quam me ad se virum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 83; Prop. 3, 20, 7.—Also of the breeding of animals, *to put the male to the female* (cf.: admissarius, admissura, admissus), Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 22; 3, 10, 3; Plin. 8, 43, 68 al.; cf. id. 10, 63, 83; Just. 1, 10; Col. 6, 37; 7, 2.—Also used of the female of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, and Non. 69, 85.—**3.** Admittere aliquem ad consilium, *to admit one to counsel* or *consultation:* nec ad consilium casus admittitur, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: horum in numerum nemo admittebatur nisi qui, etc., Nep. Lys. 1 Halm.—Hence: admittere aliquem ad honores, ad officium, *to admit him to, to confer on*, Nep. Eum. 1; Suet. Caes. 41; Prop. 2, 34, 16; Sen. Herc. Oet. 335.—**4.** Of a horse, *to let go* or *run, to give loose reins to* (cf.: remittere, immittere, less emphatic than *concitare;* usu. in the *part. perf.*): admisso equo in mediam aciem irruere, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: equites admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: Considius equo admisso ad eum accurrit, *came at full speed*, id. B. G. 1, 22: in Postumium equum infestus admisit, Liv. 2, 19; so Ov. H. 1, 36; id. M. 6, 237.—Hence of the hair, *to let it flow loosely:* admissae jubae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 50 al.

II. Fig. **A.** Of words, entreaties, etc., *to permit a thing to come, to give access* or *grant admittance, to receive*: pacis mentionem admittere auribus, Liv. 34, 49; so 30, 3: nihil quod salutare esset, ad auris admittebant, id. 25, 21: quo facilius aures judicum, quae post dicturi erimus, admittant, Quint. 4, 3, 10.—Hence also *absol.*: admittere precationem, *to hear, to grant*, Liv. 31, 5 Gron.; Sil. 4, 698: tunc admitte jocos, *give admittance to jesting*, i. e. *allow it*, Mart. 4, 8.—So also: aliquid ad animum, Liv. 7, 9: cogitationem, Lact. 6, 13, 8.—**B.** Of an act, event, etc., *to let it be done, to allow, permit* ("fieri pati," Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23).—With *acc.* of thing: sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. l. c.: quod semel admissum coërceri non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 4: non admittere litem, id. Clu. 116: aspicere ecquid jam mare admitteret, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 17: non admittere illicita, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 20.—With *subj. clause*: hosti non admissuro, quo minus aggrederetur, Tac. H. 2, 40.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: non admisit quemquam se sequi, Vulg. Marc. 5, 37; so *acc.* of person alone: non admisit eum, ib. 5, 19.—Hence, in the language of soothsayers, t. t. of birds which give a favorable omen, = addīco, *to be propitious, to favor*: inpetritum, inauguratum'st, quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: ubi aves non admisissent, Liv. 1, 36, 6; id. 4, 18 al. (hence: ADMISSIVAE: aves, in Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.).—**C.** Of an unlawful act, design, etc., *to grant admittance to one's self*; hence. *become guilty of, to perpetrate, to commit* (it thus expresses rather the moral liability incurred freely; while *committere* designates the overt act, punishable by civil law, Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9; freq. and class.), often with a reflexive pron., in me, etc. (*acc.*): me hoc delictum admisisse in me, vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: ea in te admisisti quae, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: tu nihil admittes in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: admittere in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 61; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: scelera, quae in se admiserit, Lucil. 27, 5 Müll.: quid umquam Habitus in se admisit, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167: quantum in se facinus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9.—And without such reflexive pron.: cum multos multa admisse acceperim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: quid ego tantum sceleris admisi miser? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 83; so, si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod, etc., Cic. Mil. 23 *fin.*: dedecus, id. Verr. 1, 17: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 7: tantum dedecus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: si quod facinus, id. ib. 6, 12: flagitium, Cic. Clu. 128: fraudem, id. Rab. 126: maleficium, id. Sext. Rosc. 62: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: facinus miserabile, Sall. J. 53, 7: pessimum facinus pejore exemplo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: tantum dedecoris, id. 4, 2; so 2, 37; 3, 59 al.

admixtio (better than **admist-**), ōnis, *f.* [admisceo], *a mingling*; in concreto, *an admixture*: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22, 79; so, terreni, Pall. 1, 5, 1: ardor nulla admixtione concretus, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117.—In *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 al.

1. admixtus (better than **admist-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from admisceo.

* **2. admixtus** (better than **admist-**), ūs, *m.* [admisceo], = admixtio, *a mingling*; in concreto, *an admixture*: nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. S. 2, 1.

admŏdĕrātē, *adv.*, v. admoderor.

* **ad-mŏdĕror,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to keep to* or *within due limits, to moderate*: nequeo hercle equidem risu admoderarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81. — Hence, * **admŏdĕrātē,** *adv.*, *fitly, suitably*: humanis rationibus admoderate tempora mutare annorum, *in conformity with the ways of men*, Lucr. 2, 169.

* **ad-mŏdŭlor,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, in music, *to accord* or *harmonize with*: Padus electriferis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mŏdum, *adv.* [modus], prop., *to the measure* or *limit* (scarcely found in the poets, except the comic poets); as, postea ubi occipiet fervere, paulisper demittito, usque admodum dum quinquies quinque numeres, *quite to the limit till you count, until you count*, Cato, R. R. 156, 2 (like fere and omnino, freq. put after its word).—Hence, **I.** *To a* (great) *measure, in a high degree, much, very.*—With *adj.*, *P. adj.*, *vbs.*, and *adv.* (α) With *adj.*: admodum causam gravem, Lucil. 29, 19 Müll.: admodum antiqui, Cic. Phil. 5, 47: admodum amplum et excelsum, id. Verr. 4, 74: utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 10: nec admodum in virum honorificum, Liv. 6, 34, 8: in quo multum admodum fortunae datur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: neque admodum sunt multi, Nep. Reg. 1, 1: admodum magnis itineribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: admodum pauci, Cic. Phil. 3, 36; 14, 27; id. N. D. 3, 69; Tac. G. 18: pauci admodum, Liv. 10, 41: iter angustum admodum, Sall. J. 92: admodum nimia ubertas, *very excessive*, Col. 4, 21: admodum dives, Suet. Caes. 1: brevis admodum, id. ib. 56.—And strengthened by *quam*, q. v. (only before and after the class. per.): hic admodum quam saevus est, *very cruel indeed*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: voce admodum quam suavi, Gell. 19, 9 (on this use of quam, cf. Rudd. II. p. 307, *n.* 15).—(β) With *part. adj.*: admodum iratum senem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13: iratum admodum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 49: natio admodum dedita religionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: prorae admodum erectae, id. ib. 3, 13: admodum mitigati, Liv. 1, 10: munitus admodum, Tac. A. 2, 80: admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.—Esp. is it joined (like κομιδῇ in Dem.) with words denoting age; as, puer, adulescens, juvenis, senex, to enhance the idea (for which in some cases the *dim.* or the prefix *per-* is used; as, puellus, adulescentulus, peradulescentulus): Catulus admodum tum adulescens, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; id. Off. 2, 13, 47; Tac. A. 1, 3: puer admodum, Liv. 31, 28; Sen. Brev. Vit. 7, 3; Quint. 12, 6, 1: admodum infans, Tac. A. 4, 13: juvenis admodum, id. H. 4, 5: fratres admodum juvenes, Curt. 7, 2, 12: admodum senex, Eutr. 8, 1: admodum parvulus, Just. 17, 3: non admodum grandem natu, Cic. Sen. 4, 10.—Also with *dim.*: neque admodum adulescentulus est, Naev. ap. Sergium ad Don. Keil, Gr. Lat. IV. p. 559 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11): hic admodum adulescentulus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90; so Nep. Ham. 1, 1 (cf. peradulescentulus, id. Eum. 1, 4), and Tac. A. 4, 44.—(γ) With *verbs* (in earlier Latin, mostly with delectare, diligere, placere): haec anus admodum frigultit, Enn. ap. Fulg. p. 175: irridere ne videare et gestire admodum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 125: neque admodum a pueris abscessit, Naev. Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11: me superiores litterae tuae admodum delectaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 7, 24: ejus familiarissimos, qui me admodum diligunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: stomacho admodum prodest, Plin. 20, 3, 7, § 13: bucinum pelagio admodum adligatur, id. 9, 38, 62, § 134: (familia) ipsa admodum floruit, Suet. Tib. 3: Marius auctis admodum copiis . . . vicit, Flor. 1, 36, 13 Halm.—(δ) With *adv.*: haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: si quando demersimus, aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, Cic. Ac. ap. Non. 7, 57: acipenser, qui admodum raro capitur, id. de Fato ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: raro admodum admonitu amicorum . . . uti solebat, Curt. 4, 13, 25: ubi satis admodum suorum animos est expertus, Liv. 34, 13, 4 Weissenb. (Hertz cancels *satis*): quae maxime admodum oratori accommodata est, Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 17 (Oudendorp regarded this as a mere pleonasm, and Hand seems to agree with him; Klotz and B. and K. adopt after Goerenz the reading *maxime ad modum oratoris*, but Hand condemned this form).—**II.** *To a* (full) *measure, fully, completely, wholly, quite, absolutely.* **A.** Of number (not used in this way by Cic., Tac., or Suet.): noctu turres admodum CXX. excitantur, *full* 120, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: sex milia hostium caesa; quinque admodum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24, 14; 42, 65, 3; 44, 43, 8: mille admodum hostium utrāque pugnā occidit, id. 27, 30, 2: in laevo cornu Bactriani ibant equites, mille admodum, *a round thousand*, Curt. 4, 12, 3: mille admodum equites praemiserat, quorum paucitate Alexander, etc., *a thousand, but not more* (as the context requires), id. 4, 9, 24: congregati admodum quingenti sponsos hostes consectantur, trucidatisque admodum novem milibus, etc., Just. 21, 1.

☞ The meaning, circiter, fere, *about, near*, or *nearly*, which used to be assigned to this head, as by Graevius ad Just. 24, 26, Gronovius ad Liv. 27, 30, 2, is rejected by recent scholars, as Hand, Turs. I. p. 175 sq., and by Corradini, Lex. Lat. s. h. v.

B. Of time: legati ex Macedonia exacto admodum mense Februario redierunt, *when February was fully ended*, Liv. 43, 11, 9: Alexandri filius, rex Syriae, decem annos admodum habens, *just ten years*, Liv. Epit. 55: post menses admodum septem occiditur, Just. 17, 2, 3.—**C.** With negatives, *just, at all, absolutely*: equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, *no engagement with the cavalry at all*, Liv. 23, 29, 14: armorum magnam vim transtulit, nullam pecuniam admodum, id. 40, 59, 2: horunc illa nihilum quidquam facere poterit admodum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 65: Curio litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, Cic. Brut. 58, 210: oratorem plane quidem perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, Demosthenem facile dixeris, id. 9, 35: alter non multum, alter nihil admodum scripti reliquit (by the latter is meant Antonius, who indeed, acc. to Brut. 44, 163, left a treatise *de ratione dicendi*, but *no written oration at all*, by which his eloquence could be judged), id. Or. 38, 132; id. Clu. 50, 140; id. Or. 2, 2, 8; εἰρωνεία a tropo genere ipso nihil admodum distat, Quint. 9, 2, 44; quia nihil admodum super vite aut arbore colenda sciret, Gell. 19, 12.—**D.** In emphatic affirmative or corroborative answers, = maxime (Gr. πάνυ γε), *exactly, just so, quite so, certainly, yes* (freq. in Plaut., only twice in Ter.); cf. the remark of Cic.: scis solere, frater, in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici *Admodum* aut *Prorsus ita est*, Leg. 3, 11, 26: nempe tu hanc dicis, quam esse aiebas dudum popularem meam. *Tr.* Admodum, *Certainly*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 36: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet? *Ni.* Admodum, *It does*, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 1, 5, 10; 1, 2, 55; 3, 6, 2; id. Ps. 4, 7, 54: Advenis modo? *Pa.* Admodum, *Yes*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 1.

☞ Admodum with an *adj.* may have the same force as in II., in: quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, *absolutely without polish and altogether rude*, Cic. Brut. 85, 294, compared with: (oratorem) plane perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, id. ib. 9, 35, where the same adverbs occur.

* **ad-moenĭo,** īre, 4, *v. a.*, *to draw near the walls, to besiege, invest*: oppidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 150 (but not id. ib. 2, 1, 11; cf. Ritschl ad h. l.; and id. Cist. 2, 2, 5, for admoenivi, *admovi* is a more correct reading; v. admoveo).

ad-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*, *to move* or *bring* one thing *to* or *upon* another (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, *put the hand to, lay hands on*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: manus moli, App. M. 6, 10: dejerantes sese neque ei manus admoliturus, i. e. vim illaturos, id. Flor. 1, 7: velut de industria rupes praealtas admolita natura est, *has piled up*, Curt. 8, 10, 24: imagini regis manus admolitus, App. Flor. p. 344, 14 Elm.—**II.** Esp. as a mid. voice, *to exert one's self to reach* a place, *to strive* or *struggle toward* a place: ad hirundinum nidum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

admŏnĕ-făcĭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [admoneo], *to admonish*, dub. in Cic. Planc. 34, 85, where B. and K. read *admoneo*; cf. also Wunder ad h. l.: in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. it also occurs as a transl. of ὑπομνηματίζω.

ad-mŏnĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bring up to one's mind, to put one in mind of* (*in a friendly manner*), *to remind, suggest, advise, warn, admonish* (by influencing more directly the reason and judgment; while in *adhortor* the admonition is addressed immediately to the will, Doed. Syn. 1, 164: "Moneo, et admoneo hoc differunt, quod *monemus* futura, *admonemus* praeterita; illa ut caveamus et discamus, haec ut recordemur," Aus. Popma, p. 29; cf. Ellendt ad Cic. Brut. 3, 11: "in monente benevolentia, in admonente memoria," Ernest. *no.* 1663). **I.** In gen., constr. *absol.* and with *aliquem alicujus rei* or *de aliqua re, aliquam rem* (Sallust employs them all); with *ut* or *ne*, when an action follows; with *acc.* and *inf.* or a *rel. clause*, when merely an histor-

ical fact is brought to view, Zumpt, § 439 and 615. (α) *Absol.:* qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: amicissime admonere, id. Att. 7, 26: si sitis admoneret, profluente aquâ vitam tolerat, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.:* admonitus in somnis, Vulg. Matt. 2, 22.—(β) *Aliquem alicujus rei:* admonebat alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. C. 21: quoniam nos tanti viri res admonuit, id. J. 95: admonere aliquem foederis, Liv. 35, 13; 5, 51: judices legum et religionis, Suet. Tib. 33: admonitus hujus aeris alieni, Cic. Top. 1, 5: aetatis et condicionis admoneri, Suet. Dom. 2; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 36, 6.—And with *acc.* of person omitted: adversae res admonuerunt religionum, Liv. 5, 51; 5, 46, 6: veterum recentiumque admonens, Tac. H. 3, 24.—(γ) *Aliquem de aliqua re:* de aede Telluris et de porticu Catuli me admones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: ut aliquid aliquando de doctrinae studiis admoneamur, id. Rep. 1, 9: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5: admonuit eos de auxiliis Dei, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 19.—Sometimes in passing from a subject already discussed to a new one, = docere, dicere, *to treat of, to speak of:* de multitudine (verborum) quoniam quod satis esset admonui, de obscuritate pauca dicam, Varr. L. L. 6, § 40 Müll.—(δ) With two *acc.* (in gen., only with illud, istuc, quod, multa, res, etc.): ridiculum est te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic. Cael. 3, 8: jam illud non sunt admonendi, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 19, 68: illud me praeclare admones, id. Att. 9, 9: sin quippiam essem admonitus, id. Fam. 5, 8: multa praeterea ostentis, multa extis admonemur, id. N. D. 2, 66: eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79.—(ε) With *acc.* and *inf.:* admonuisti etiam dictum aliquod in petitionem tuam dici potuisse, Cic. Planc. 34, 85 B. and K.: et meminerant et admonebant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 28, 19: nostri detrimento admonentur diligentius stationes disponere, Auct. B. G. 8, 12.—(ζ) With a *rel. clause:* meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.—(η) With *ut* or *ne:* admonebat me res, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 19, 67: Caninius noster me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, id. Fam. 9, 6: ea res admonet, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 25; so, corresp. with moneo, Sen. Ep. 24, 16.—(θ) With the simple *subj.* (in the historians): simulque admonerent liberis suis prospiceret, Nep. Ph. 1: nisi Seneca admonuisset venienti matri occurreret, Tac. A. 13, 5: admonuit negotiis abstineret, Suet. Tib. 50: illud me admones, cum illum videro, ne nimis indulgenter, et cum gravitate potius loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2 (where *ut* is to be supplied from the preceding *ne*).—(ι) With a simple *inf.* (so most freq. after the Aug. per., but also in Cic.): ut mos erat istius atque ut eum suae libidines facere admonebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: easdem decedere campis admonuit, Verg. G. 4, 186; so, Matrem Admonuit ratibus sacris depellere taedas, id. A. 9, 109: sol acrior ire lavatum admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125; so Ov. M. 3, 601; 6, 150: nihil agere quod non prosit, fabella admonet, Phaedr. 3, 17; Tac. A. 15, 67: regrediendum (sc. esse sibi), Tac. Agr. 25.—(κ) With *ad* and the *gerund.:* ad thesaurum reperiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134.—(λ) With *abl. of means* or *cause:* de quibus (discordiis) ipsis his prodigiis a dis immortalibus admonemur, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44: proximi diei casu admoniti omnia ad defensionem paraverunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: divinâ admonitus plagâ, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 11.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To recall a thing to memory, to bring to remembrance* (without any accessory notion of admonition); with *acc.* or *gen.:* cum memor anteactos semper dolor admonet annos, Tib. 4, 1, 189 Müll. (some read here *admovet*): admonuit dominae deseruitque Venus, id. 1, 5, 40: nomen, quod possit equorum Admonuisse, Ov. M. 15, 543.—**B.** Of a creditor, *to remind* a debtor of his debt, *to ask payment, to dun:* cum tibi cotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, Cic. Quint. 12; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—**C.** In the poets and in later Lat., *to urge* or *incite to action* (cf. admonitor): telo admonuit bijugos, Verg. A. 10. 586; so Spart. Sever. 11 *fin.:* liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14; id. Const. Sap. 12 *fin.*

admŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoneo]. **I.** *A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion:* illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, ingens in epilogis verti discrimen, Cic. Quint. 6, 1, 37: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, etc., id. Fin. 5, 1: qua admonitione succurrit quod Varro tradit, etc., Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19: unius admonitione verbi, id. 6, 1, 37.—Hence, transf.: admonitio morbi, or doloris, *the returning sensations of a former sickness:* si qua admonitio doloris supersit, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88: admonitionem morbi sentire, id. 24, 17, 101, § 158.—**II.** *A friendly, mild admonition* (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 83: admonitio, quasi lenior objurgatio; v. admoneo, 1.): admonitio et praeceptum, Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; so id. de Or. 2, 70: si aliter sentirem certe admonitio tua me reprimere aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4.—**III.** *Correction, chastisement:* plures admonitione notavit, Suet. Aug. 39: admonitio fustium, Dig. 48, 19, 7.

admŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *He that reminds* or *admonishes* one of something, *a monitor:* nisi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—**II.** *One that urges to action, an admonisher* (cf. admoneo, II. C.): admonitorque operum caelo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664: admonitor praecepti, Cod. Th. 8, 8, 7.

* **admŏnĭtōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], *an admonition, a reminding,* Dig. Ep. ad Trib. 12.

* **admŏnĭtrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that reminds* or *admonishes, a female monitor:* quid adhuc egeo tui, malum, admonitricis? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

* **admŏnĭtum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a reminding, an admonition:* cohortationes, consolationes, praecepta, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64 B. and K.; where others read *monita.*

1. admŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of admoneo.

2. admŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [admoneo], used only in the *abl.* **I.** *A reminding, suggestion* (class.): acrius de claris viris locorum admonitu cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 5, 2; Ov. R. A. 729: admonitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8; Ov. F. 3, 612; Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Liv. 1, 48; Curt. 4, 13, 25; Tac. H. 3, 81.—**II.** *Instance, request:* admonitu tuo perfeci libros, Cic. Att. 13, 18: ut Attici admonitu eam reficiendam curaret, Nep. Att. 20; Liv. 1, 48.—**III.** *Reproof:* acrior admonitu est, Ov. M. 3, 564.

ad-mordĕo, rsum, 2, *v. a.* (*perf.* admemordi, Plaut. Aul. Fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 6), *to bite at* or *gnaw, to bite into* (cf. accīdo, to cut into). **I.** Lit.: admorso signata in stirpe cicatrix, Verg. G. 2, 379.—So of Cleopatra: bracchia admorsa colubris, Prop. 4, 10, 53.—**II.** Fig., of a miser, *to bite,* i. e. *get possession of some of* one's property, to fleece him: lepidum est, triparcos, vetulos bene admordere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14: jam admordere hunc mihi lubet, i. e. aggredi et ab eo aliquid corradere, id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

1. admorsus, a, um, *Part.* of admordeo.

* **2. admorsus,** ūs, *m.* [admordeo], *a biting at, a gnawing, a bite;* trop.: vereor ne libellus iste admorsu duri dentis uratur, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.

admōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admoveo], *a putting, moving,* or *bringing to, an applying;* in music: digitorum, *the application of the fingers:* itaque ad pingendum, ad scalpendum, ad nervorum eliciendos sonos apta manus est admotione digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; cf.: animis judicum admovere orationem tamquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: spongiarum cum aqua frigida expressarum admotio gutturi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

admōtus, a, um, *Part.* of admoveo.

ad-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v. a.* (admōram, admōrim, etc., sync. for admoveram, admoverim, etc., Verg. A. 4, 367; Ov. P. 3, 7, 36), *to move* a person or thing; *to bring, conduct, lead, carry,* etc., *to* or *toward* a place (syn.: adduco, adicio, adhibeo, appello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *ad* or with *dat.* (in the histt., of an army, implements for besieging, etc.; class. at all periods): dum ne exercitum propius urbem Romam CC milia admoveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57: signa Achradinae, id. 25, 24 *ext.;* so Flor. 1, 24, 3, 23: castra, Sil. 1, 296.—Hence, also, sometimes *absol., to draw near, to approach, to bring near:* jam admovebat rex, Curt. 9, 4: jam opera admoventi deditio est facta, Liv. 32, 32: scalas moenibus, Tac. A. 13, 39.—Trop.: quot admovi illi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5 (where formerly *admoenivi* was erroneously read): tamquam aliquâ machinâ admotâ, capere Asinii adulescentiam, Cic. Clu. 13; so also: ignes ardentesque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur (sc. civi Romano), id. Verr. 2, 5, 63: dolorum faces, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: cumque quasi faces ei doloris admoverentur, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: fasciculum ad nares, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.:* pecus flagrantibus aris, Verg. A. 12, 171: admotae hostiae (sc. aris), Tac. A. 2, 69; so Suet. Calig. 32; Luc. 7, 165: Hannibalem admotum, i. e. adductum altaribus, *led* or *conducted to,* Liv. 21, 1: labra poculis, Verg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: exercitum Ariminum, Liv. 28, 46: vultum ad auditores, Auct. Her. 3, 15: animam admotis fugientem sustinet herbis, Ov. M. 10, 188: (opes) Stygiis admoverat umbris, id. ib. 1, 139: manus operi, *to apply,* id. ib. 10, 254: capiti diadema, Suet. Caes. 79: digitum scripturae, id. Aug. 80: oscula, *to give a kiss,* Ov. M. 10, 644: aliquem ad munera publica, *to promote, advance,* Suet. Tib. 10: infantes papillae, *to put to,* id. Tib. 44 al.: gressum, *to approach nearer,* Stat. Th. 11, 560 (cf.: addere gressum).—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To bring one thing near to another,* and in the *pass.* poet. of places, *to lie* or *be situated near:* nocturna ad lumina linum nuper ubi extinctum admoveas, Lucr. 6, 901: quae nisi admoto igne ignem concipere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.:* culina ut sit admota, i. e. *near* or *close by,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: genus admotum Superis, *nearly related,* Sil. 8, 295: admota Nilo Africa, Juv. 10, 149.—Hence, aliquem alicui, *to bring one near another,* i. e. *to make friends, to reconcile:* mors Agrippae admovit propius Neronem Caesari, Vell. 2, 96.—**2.** With the access. idea of regard to an object to be attained, *to move, bring,* or *apply a thing to;* e. g. admovere aures (or aurem), *to lend an ear to:* manus (or manum) operi, *to put one's hand to a work,* etc.: accessi, adstiti, animam (*my breath*) compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: admovere aures et subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36 (cf.: aures adhibere, id. Arch. 3: praebere aures, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 25; and: tenere aures, id. ib. 4, 10, 49); and aures, poet. for auditores: cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19: admovent manus vectigalibus populi Rom., Cic. Agr. 1, 4; Ov. M. 15, 218; Liv. 5, 22, 4: in marmoribus, quibus Nicias manum admovisset, *which he had put his hand to,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133; Curt. 6, 7: ruderibus purgandis manus primus admovit, Suet. Vesp. 8. But sometimes manus admovere signif., *to lay violent hands on, to attack* or *assault:* numquam deos ipsos admovere nocentibus manus, Liv. 5, 11 *fin.* al.—**II.** Fig., of mental objects, *to put, apply,* or *direct to* any thing: quid praedicem … quot stimulos admoverit homini, *put the goad to,* Cic. Sest. 5, 12: mulier saevissima est, Cum stimulos odio pudor admovet, Juv. 10, 328: num admoveri possit oratio ad sensus animorum inflammandos, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: animis judicum admovere orationem, tamquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: sed alia quaedam sit ad eum admovenda curatio (just before: adhibenda oratio; cf. adhibeo), id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: mentem ad voces alicujus, *to direct to, attend to,* Auct. Harusp. Resp. 10: serus enim Graecis admovit acumina chartis, *not until late did* (*the Roman*) *apply his wits to Greek literature,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161: terrorem, *to strike with terror,* Liv. 6, 10; 41, 17: spes est admota, Ov. M. 11, 454: spes cupiditati admota occaecavit animum, Liv. 43, 10; id. 27, 43: desiderium patriae, *to instil* or *infuse,* Curt. 6, 2 al.

ad-mūgĭo, ii, 4, *v. n.,* of oxen, *to low* or *bellow to:* admugit femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279: submissis admugit cornibus Apis, Claud. Cons. Honor. 4, 576; id. Rap. Pr. 3, 443.

* **ad-mulcĕo,** ēre, 2, *v. a., to stroke, caress:* nares, Pall. 4, 12, 2.

admurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [admurmuro], *a murmuring, murmur.* **I.** In disapprobation: vestra admurmuratio facit, Quirites, ut agnoscere videamini, qui haec fecerint, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37: Qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregistis, id. Pis. 14, 32; id. Verr. 6, 12, 27; 7, 16, 41.—**II.** In approbation: grata contionis admurmuratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 15, 45: secundae admurmurationes cuncti senatûs, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

ad-murmŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to murmur with approbation* or *disapprobation* (cf. acclamo): quam valde universi admurmurârint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: admurmurante senatu neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13, 2.—*Impers.*: cum esset admurmuratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285.

* **ad-murmŭror**, ātus, āri, *v. dep.* Same as preceding: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mŭtilo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to crop* or *clip close, to shave;* hence, trop., *to defraud, cheat, fleece one of his money* (only in Plaut.): tu Persa's, qui me usque admutilavisti ad cutem, *you have shorn me to the skin*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48; id. Mil. 3. 1, 173; id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (cf. the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8).

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnato, v. annato.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnascor.

adnavigo, v. annavigo.

adnecto, v. annecto.

ad-nĕpos (atn-), ōtis, *m.*, *a son of the* abnepos or *of the* abneptis, i. e. *the grandson of a great-grandson*, or *of a great-granddaughter*, i. e. *a fourth-grandson;* corresponding in the descending line to *atavus* in the ascending. So in the epitaph of the emperor Commodus: DIVI NERVAE ADNEPOTI, Orell. Inscr. 887; so Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7 al.

ad-neptis (atn-), is, *f.*, *a daughter of the* abnepos or *of the* abneptis, i. e. *a granddaughter of a great-grandchild*, i. e. *a fourth granddaughter*, antith. to the atavia, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7.

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn-. For all words in adn- not found here, v. under ann-.

ăd-obrŭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover up with earth, to bury:* alte circumfodere et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3; so 2, 11, 12; 5, 5, 2; 11, 2, 54 al.

adolabilis, v. adulabilis.

ădŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, = adoratio, a read. in Tert. Apol. 25 *fin.*

‡ **ădŏlēfactus**, a, um, *set on fire, kindled:* ARBORES ADOLEFACTAE, fragm. of the Fratr. Arval., Grut. Inscr. p. 121 [1. adoleofacio].

‡ **Ădŏlenda**, ae, *f.* [1. adoleo], appears to be *the name of a Roman goddess, who presided over the burning of trees struck by lightning:* (immolavit) ADOLENDAE. COMMOLENDAE. DEFERVNDAE. OVES. II., etc., Frat. Arval., Orell. Inscr. 961 and 2270.

1. ăd-ŏlĕo, ui, ultum, 2, *v. a.* [oleo]. **I.** *To magnify;* hence, in sacrificial language, to which this word chiefly belongs, *to honor, to worship,* or *to offer in worship, to sacrifice, burn*, according as it has such words as *deos, aras*, etc., or *hostiam, viscera*, and *tura*, for its object; v. explanation of this word in Non. 58, 21: "Adolere verbum est proprie sacra reddentium, quod significat votis ac supplicationibus numen auctius facere;" and "Adolere est urere, Verg. in Bucol. [8, 65], verbenasque adole pinguis et mascula tura. Adolere, augere, honorare, propitiare; et est verbum sacratum, ut macte, magis aucte." etc.; so Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 704: "Flammis adolere penates, i. e. colere, sed adolere est proprie augere. In sacris autem, κατ' εὐφημισμόν, adolere per bonum omen dicitur, nam in aris non adolentur aliqua, sed cremantur," and ad E. 8, 65: "Adole: incende, sed κατ' εὐφημισμὸν dicitur; nam adole est auge" (not used in Cic.): sanguine conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, *cover the altar with gifts*, Lucr. 4, 1237: castis adolet dum altaria taedis, Verg. A. 7, 71: verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura, id. E. 8, 65 (on which Serv. l. l.): flammis adolere penates, id. A. 1, 704: viscera tauri, Ov. F. 3, 803; 1, 276: focos, Stat. Th. 1, 514: cruore captivo adolere aras, *to sprinkle the altars with the blood of captives*, Tac. A. 14, 30: precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, id. H. 2, 3: adolere honores, *to honor the gods by offered gifts:* Junoni Argivae jussos adolemus honores, Verg. A. 3, 547: nullos aris adoleret honores, Ov. M. 8, 741.—**II.** In later Lat., in gen., *to burn, consume by fire:* ut leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristis, Ov. M. 4, 192: id (corpus) igne adoleatur, Col. 12, 31: ut Aeneida, quam nondum satis elimâsset, adolerent, Gell. 17, 10: quas (prunas) gravi frigore adoleri multas jusserat, Eutr. 10, 9.

* **2. ăd-ŏlĕo**, ēre, *v. n.* [oleo], *to give out* or *emit a smell* or *odor, to smell:* unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19 (cf. aboleo).

ădŏlesc-, v. adulesc-.

ăd-ŏlesco, ēvi (rare *ui*, Varr. ap. Prisc. 872 P.; adolêsse sync. for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultum, 3, *v. inch.* [1. adoleo], *to grow up, to grow* (of everything capable of increase in magnitude). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of men, animals, plants; seasons, passions, etc.; but esp. of age: postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, uti, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450; cf. 4, 1035; 2, 1123: adultum robur, id. 2, 1131; 5, 798: postquam adoluerit haec juventus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.: qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas herbescens, quae sensim adolescit, id. Sen. 15, 51: ter senos proles adoleverat annos, Ov. F. 3, 59: adolescere ramos cernat, id. M. 4, 376: adolêsse segetes, id. H. 6, 11: simul atque adoleverit aetas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 34: cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg. A. 12, 438.—Hence, transf. from age to the person, *to grow up, come to maturity, mature:* adulta virgo, Liv. 26, 50 al.: arundines non sine imbre adolescunt, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56: in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3, § 7: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15, § 58; so 16, 34, 62, § 151; 8, 14, 14, § 36 al.: ac dum prima novis adolescit frondibus aetas, Verg. G. 2, 362: quoad capillus adolesceret, Gell. 17, 9.—**B.** Fig., *to grow, increase, augment, to become greater:* cupiditas agendi adolescit una cum aetatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio cum adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 63, 3: postquam res publica adolevit, id. C. 51, 40; id. J. 2: quantum superbiae socordiaeque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum, adolevit, id. ib. 3, 34: ver adolescit, *advances*, id. A. 13, 36; 2, 50: caepe revirescit, decedente luna, inarescit adolescente, Gell. 20, 8.—**II.** Esp., in sacrificial lang., *to be kindled, to burn* (cf. 1. adoleo): Panchaeis adolescunt ignibus arae, Verg. G. 4, 379.—Hence, **ădŏlescens**, entis, v. adules-.—**ădultus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *grown up, adult.* **A.** Lit. **1.** Of living beings: Ab his ipsis (virginibus), cum jam essent adultae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, virgo, id. Brut. 96, 330; Liv. 26, 50; Hor. C. 3, 2, 8 al.; cf.: adultae aetate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: pueri, Quint. 2, 2, 3: liberi, Suet. Tib. 10: filius, id. Claud. 39: catuli, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 22: locustae, id. 11, 29, 35, § 105: fetus (apum), Verg. G. 4, 162.—*Comp.:* (hirundinum) pullorum adultiores, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92.—**2.** Of things (concrete and abstract): vitium propagine, Hor. Epod. 2, 9: crinis, Stat. S. 2, 122: lanugo, Amm. 16, 12 al.: aetas, Lucr. 2, 1123; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: aestas, *advanced*, Tac. A. 2, 23: autumnus, id. ib. 11, 31: nox, id. H. 3, 23.—**B.** Fig., *grown, matured, adult:* populus adultus jam paene et pubes, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; so, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, id. Brut. 7, 27; cf.: nascenti adhuc (eloquentiae) nec satis adultae, Tac. Or. 25: res nondum adultae, Liv. 2, 1, 6: pestis rei publicae (of Catiline), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: auctoritas nondum adulta, Tac. A. 1, 46: conjuratio, id. ib. 15, 73; cf.: incipiens adhuc et necdum adulta seditio, id. H. 1, 31 al.

‡ **ădōmĭnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.*, *a good* or *favorable omen*, in Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. Ădōneus, ei, *m.* (trisyl.). **I.** = Adonis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**II.** *An epithet of Bacchus*, Gr. Ἀδωνεύς, έως, Aus. Epigr. 30, 6; cf. id. ib. 28.

2. Ădōnēus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to* Adonis: caedes, Aus. Mon. de Hist. 3: lusus, Grut. Inscr. 1123, 7.

Ădōnĭa, ōrum, *n.*, τὰ Ἀδώνια, *the festival of Adonis.* It returned annually in June, about the time of the summer solstice, and was celebrated (even in Rome; cf. Manso, Essays on Myth.) with alternate lamentations and exultations, on account of the death of Adonis, Amm. 22, 9. This festival was a symbol of the dying and reviving again of nature; cf. Hier. ad Ez. 8; Creuz. Symb. 2, 86; Böttig. Sab. 1, 261 sq.

ădōnĭdĭum, ii, *n.*, v. adonium, II.

Ădōnis, nis or nĭdis, *m.*, = Ἄδωνις and Ἄδων (*nom.* Adon, Venant. Carm. 7, 12 and 18; *gen.* Adonis, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; *dat.* Adonidi, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; *acc.* Adonidem, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: Adonim, Prop. 3, 5, 37, acc. to Müller, Adonem: Adonem, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 18; Arnob. 4, p. 184; *voc.* Adoni, Ov. Met. 10, 542; *abl.* Adone, App. M. 8, p. 213). **I.** *A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus on account of his extraordinary beauty;* he was torn in pieces in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to some, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy, but was changed by Venus to a flower, which bore the name Adonium, and was yearly bewailed by her on the anniversary of his death, Ov. M. 10, 503 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 21; Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 37; cf. with 10, 18, and Adonia: Adonis horti, Gr. κῆποι Ἀδώνιδος, *pots of lettuce and other plants, which blossom quick, but wither as soon*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; cf. Böttig. Sab. 1, 264.—**II.** *A name of the Sun-god among the Assyrians and Phœnicians*, Macr. S. 1, 21.—**III.** *A name of a fish*, i. q. exocoetus, Plin. 9, 19, 34, § 70.

† **ădōnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἀδώνιον. **I.** Acc. to some *a plant, a species of southernwood*, bearing a flower of golden color or blood-red, as if from the blood of Adonis; acc. to others, a mode of cultivating flowers, as if *Adonis horti*, the garden of Adonis, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.—**II.** In gram., *the Adonic verse, composed of a dactyl and spondee*, — ⏑ ⏑ — ⏓, Serv. 1820 P.; Grot. 2, 104; e. g. Hor. C. 1, 4: terruit urbem; visere montes, etc., said to have been so named because used in the festival of Adonis; also **ădōnĭdĭum**, Mar. Vict. 2, p. 2518 P.

ăd-ŏpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4, *v. a.*, *to cover up* or *over* (not used before the Aug. per., and gen. in the *part. perf. pass.*): capite adoperto, Liv. 1, 26; id. Epit. 89, and Suet. Ner. 48: purpureo adopertus amictu, Verg. A. 3, 405: tempora adoperta cucullo, Juv. 8, 145: adopertam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688; cf. id. ib. 8, 701: hiems gelu, id. F. 3, 235: aether nubibus, id. ib. 2, 75: lumina somno, id. M. 1, 714: tenebris mors, Tib. 1, 1, 70: foribus adopertis, *with closed doors*, Suet. Oth. 11.—In the *verb. finit.:* Quidam prius tuto sale sex horis (ova) adoperiunt, Col. 8, 6: pellem setis adoperuit, Lact. Op. Dei, 7.—Hence, **ădŏpertē**, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

ădŏpertē, *adv.* [adoperio], *covertly, in a dark, mysterious manner:* denuntiare, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 303.

ădŏpertum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which is mysterious, a mystery*, App. M. 2.

* **ăd-ŏpīnor**, āri, *v. dep.*, *to think, suppose,* or *conjecture further* (= opinando adicio): adopinamur de signis maxima parvis, Lucr. 4, 816.

ădoptātīcius (not **-tītius**), a, um, *adj.* [adopto], *adopted, received in the place of a child;* only in Plaut., Poen. 5, 2, 85: Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptaticius, ib. 100.—Acc. to Festus, it signifies *the son of one who is adopted:* ex adoptato filio natus, p. 29 Müll.

ădoptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.; access. form of adoptio, by which it was supplanted after the class. per.], *an adopting, receiving as a child*, υἱοθεσία: quid propagatio nominis, quid adoptationes filiorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: adoptatio Theophani agitata est, id. Balb. 25, 57: ipsum illum adoptatione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11, 6: quod per praetorem fit, adoptatio dicitur; quod per populum, arrogatio, Gell. 5, 19; Tert. adv. Gent. 2, 1.

ădoptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that*

adopts another, *an adopter*, Gell. 5, 19; Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 12 *med.*

ădoptio, ōnis, *f.* [v. adoptatio], *a taking* or *receiving of one in the place of a child* (also *of a grandchild*, Dig. 1, 7, 10), *an adopting*, *adoption* (properly of one still under paternal authority, in patria potestate; on the contr., *arrogatio* referred to one who was already independent, homo sui juris. The former took place before the praetor or other magistrate and five witnesses, by a threefold mancipatio, i. e. sham sale; the latter could only be effected before the assembled people in the comitia curiata, Gell. 5, 19; Just. Inst. 1, 11; Dig. 1, 7. More used than adoptatio, q. v.): emancipare filium alicui in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: dare se alicui in adoptionem, Vell. 2, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. Liv. 45, 40: adscire aliquem per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3; or, in adoptionem, id. H. 2, 1: inserere aliquem familiae per adoptionem, Suet. Claud. 39 *fin.*: adscitus adoptione in imperium et cognomentum, Tac. A. 11, 11: adoptio in Domitium festinatur, id. ib. 12, 25: adoptionem nuncupare, *to make known*, *to announce*, id. H. 1. 17: adoptio consularis, *performed by a consul*, Quint. prooem. 6, 13 Spald. al. — **II.** Transf., of plants, *the ingrafting*, Plin. prooem. 1, 16.—Of bees, *the admittance to* or *reception in* a new hive: ut tamquam novae prolis adoptione domicilia confirmentur, Col. 9, 13, 9.—In eccl. Lat., in spiritual sense of adoption as children of God: adoptionem filiorum Dei, Vulg. Rom. 8, 23; ib. Gal. 4, 5; ib. Ephes. 1, 5.

ădoptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [adopto], *pertaining to adoption*, *made* or *acquired by adoption*, *adoptive*: filius, *an adopted son*: P. Scipio, Fragm. ap. Gell. 5, 19 (opp. naturalis, a son by birth): filiorum neque naturalem Drusum neque adoptivum Germanicum patria caritate dilexit, Suet. Tib. 52: pater adoptivus, *who has adopted one as son* (or *grandson*, v. adoptio), *an adoptive father*, Dig. 45, 1, 107: frater, soror, etc., *a brother*, *sister*, etc., *by adoption*, *not by birth*, ib. 23, 2, 12, and 38, 8, 3; so also, familia, *the family into which one has been received by adoption*, ib. 37, 4, 3: adoptiva sacra, *of the family into which one has been adopted* (opp. paterna): neque amissis sacris paternis in haec adoptiva venisti, Cic. Dom. 13, 35: nomen, *received by adoption* (opp. nomen gentile), Suet. Ner. 41: nobilitas, *nobility acquired by adoption*, Ov. F. 4, 22.—Transf., of the ingrafting of plants (cf. adoptio): fissaque adoptivas accipit arbor opes, *bears fruits not natural to it*, *ingrafted*, Ov. Med. Fac. 5; Mart. 13, 46: quae sit adoptivis arbor onusta comis, Pall. de Insit. 20; cf. 144, 160 (cf. Verg. G. 2, 82: Miraturque (arbos) novas frondes et non sua poma).

ăd-opto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to take to* one's self *by wish*, *choice* (optando); *to choose*, *select*. **I.** In gen.: sociam te mihi adopto ad meam salutem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 78: qui manstutorem me adoptavit bonis, *who has chosen me as a guardian of his property*, id. Truc. 4, 4, 6: quem sibi illa (provincia) defensorem sui juris adoptavit, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 16 *fin.*: eum sibi patronum, id. ib. 20, 64: quem potius adoptem aut invocem, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9: Frater, Pater, adde; Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta (i. e. adscisce, adjunge, sc. tuo alloquio, Cruqu.), *make him by thy greeting a father*, *brother*, etc., i. e. *call him*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: Etruscas Turnus adoptat opes, *strives after*, Ov. F. 4, 880.—Hence: adoptare se alicui, *to give* or *attach one's self to*: qui se potentiae causâ Caesaris libertis adoptâsset, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 12. — **II.** Esp. as t. t., *to take one* in the place of a child or grandchild, *to adopt* (diff. from arrogo; v. adoptio). **A.** Lit., constr. with *aliquem*, also with *ab aliquo aliquem* (from the real father, a patre naturali), Plaut. Poen. prol. 74 (cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 82): adoptat illum puerum subreptitium sibi filium, id. Men. prol. 60: filium senatorem populum Romanum sibi velle adoptare, Cic. Dom. 14: adoptatus patricius a plebeio, id. Att. 7, 7: is qui hunc minorem Scipionem a Paulo adoptavit, id. Brut. 19, 77: adoptavit eum heredemque fecit ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5, 2: adoptatus testamento, Suet. Tib. 6: adoptari a se Pisonem pronuntiat, Tac. H. 1, 18: Pisonem pro contione adoptavit, Suet. Galb. 17: quem illa adoptavit, Vulg. Exod. 2, 10.—With *in* and *acc.*: in regnum, Sall. J. 22, 3: in familiam nomenque, Suet. Caes. 83: in successionem, Just. 9, 2.—**B.** Fig.: servi in bona libertatis nostrae adoptantur, *are*, *as it were*, *adopted into freedom*, *are made participants of freedom*, Flor. 3, 20; and of ingrafting (cf. adoptivus): venerit insitio: fac ramum ramus adoptet, Ov. R. Am. 195; so Col. 10, 38. Those who were adopted commonly received the family name of the adoptive father, with the ending -anus, e. g. Aemilianus, Pomponianus, etc.—Hence Cic. says ironic. of one who appropriated to himself the name of another: ipse se adoptat: et C. Stalenus, qui se ipse adoptaverat et de Staleno Aelium fecerat, *had changed himself from a Stalenus to an Ælius*, Brut. 68, 241; and Vitruv.: Zoilus qui adoptavit cognomen, ut Homeromastix vocitaretur, *had himself called*, 7, 8. So: ergo aliquod gratum Musis tibi nomen adopta, Mart. 6, 31; in Pliny, very often, adoptare aliquid (also with the addition of nomine suo or in nomen), *to give a thing its name*: Baetis Oceanum Atlanticum, provinciam adoptans, petit, *while it gives to the province the name* (Baetica). Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 9: A Zmyrna Hermus campos facit et nomini suo adoptat, id. 5, 29, 31, § 119; so 25, 3, 7, § 22: in nomen, id. 37, 3, 12, § 50; so also Statius, Theb. 7, 259.

ădor, ŏris and ōris, *n.* [cf. 1. edo, ἔδομαι, Engl. to eat, Goth. ita, Sanscr. admi; and Ang.-Sax. ata = Engl. oat, and Sanscr. annam (for adnam) = food, corn], *a kind of grain*, *spelt*, Triticum spelta, Linn. (acc. to Paul. ex Fest.: Ador farris genus, edor quondam appellatum ab edendo, vel quod aduratur, ut fiat tostum, unde in sacrificio mola salsa efficitur, p. 3 Müll.: Ador frumenti genus, quod epulis et immolationibus sacris pium putatur, unde et adorare, propitiare religiones, potest dictum videri, Non. 52, 20): cum pater ipse domus palea porrectus in horna Esset ador loliumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 89: adŏris de polline, Aus. Mon. de Cibis, p. 238; Gannius ap. Prisc. p. 700: satos adŏris stravisse, id. ib.: ardor adōris, id. ib. (Ador is often indeclinable, acc. to Prisc. p. 785, 100 P.)

* **ădōrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [adoro], *worthy of adoration*, *adorable*: beneficium deae, App. M. 11, p. 265.

ădōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *worship*, *adoration*, προσκύνησις (rare; not in Liv. 30, 16, 5, where the correct read. is adulationi, Weissenb.): propitiare deos adoratione, Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67.—In *plur.*, App. M. 4, p. 155.

ădōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who adores*, *a worshipper*, Tert. de Spec. 8; Vulg. Joh. 4, 23.

* **ăd-ordĭno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to set in order*, *to arrange*: patellam, Apic. 4, 2.

ădōrĕa, ae, and **ădōrĕum,** i, see the foll. art., II. A. and B.

1. ădōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ador], *pertaining to spelt*, *consisting of spelt*. **I.** *Adj.*: far adoreum = ador, Cato, R. R. 83; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4; Col. 11, 2, 74 sq.: semen, Cato, R. R. 34; Col. 2, 6, 1: liba, Verg. A. 7, 109: bellaria, Stat. S. 1, 6, 10. — **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **ădōrĕa** (adoria, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll.; see below), ae, *f.* (sc. donatio), *a reward of valor* (in early ages this usually consisted of *grain*); hence, trop., *glory*, *fame*, *renown*: gloriam denique ipsam a farris honore adoream appellabant, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 14; id. 8, 9, 19, § 83: praedâ agroque adoreâque affecit populares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: pulcher fugatis Ille dies Latio tenebris, Qui primus almâ risit adoreâ, *in lordly honor*, viz. by the defeat of Hasdrubal. Hor. C. 4, 4, 41. (Festus gives another explanation for the signif. *honor*, *renown*, etc.: adoriam laudem sive gloriam dicebant, quia gloriosum eum putabant esse, qui farris copia abundaret, Fest. p. 3 Müll.). —**B. ădōrĕum.** i, *n.* (sc. far), i. q. ador. *spelt*, Col. 2, 8, 5.

2. Adorĕus, i, *m.*, *a mountain of Galatia*, *in the neighborhood of Pessinus*, *with the source of the river Sangarius*, now *El-mah Dagh*. Liv. 38, 18, 8.

* **ăd-ŏrĭo,** īre, *v. a.*, the act. form of adorior, *to attack*, *to assail*: tunc ipsos adoriant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 8 Rib.).—Hence also *pass.* adortus, Aur. Fragm. Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.; and, acc. to some, Flor. 2, 6, 46, where Halm reads *adoratam*.

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4, *v. dep.* (*part.* adorsus, Gell. 9, 2, 10; see the passage at the end of this art.; the second and third pers. of the *pres. ind.*, acc. to the fourth conj.: adorīris, adorītur; forms analogous to orĕris, oritur, of the simple verb occur in Lucr. 3, 513; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P.), *to rise up for the purpose of going to some one* or *something*, or *of undertaking something great*, *difficult*, or *hazardous* (clandestinely, artfully, when a hostile approach is spoken of; while *aggredi* indicates a direct, open attack from a distance: aggredimur de longinquo; adorimur ex insidiis et ex proximo; nam adoriri est quasi ad aliquem oriri, i. e. exsurgere, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50; cf. the same ad Heaut. 4, 5, 9). **I.** In gen., *to approach a person in order to address him*, *to ask something of him*, *to accost*, etc. (cf. accedo, adeo): cesso hunc adoriri? (quasi de improviso alloqui, Don.), Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: si ab eo nil fiet, tum hunc adorior hospitem, id. Phorm. 4, 2, 15.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To approach one with hostile intent*, *to assault*, *assail*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 886 P.: inermem tribunum gladiis, Cic. Sest. 37: a tergo Milonem, id. Mil. 10: navem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34 *fin.*: impeditos adoriebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: hos Conon adortus magno proelio fugat, Nep. Con. 4: urbem vi, Liv. 1, 53: oppugnatio eos aliquanto atrocior quam ante adorta est, id. 21, 11; cf. 21, 28: praetorem ex improviso in itinere adortus, Tac. A. 4, 45: variis criminationibus, id. ib. 14, 52: minis, id. H. 1, 31: jurgio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 50: senatum, Suet. Caes. 9.—Also *absol.*, Hirt. B. Afr. 69.—**B.** *To enter upon any course of action*, esp. *to engage in* or *undertake any thing difficult* or *dangerous*; with *acc.* or *inf.*: commutare animum quicumque adoritur, Lucr. 3, 515: ne convellere adoriamur ea, quae non possint commoveri, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205; id. Att. 13, 22: Ἡρακλείδιον, si Brundisium salvi, adoriemur (sc. scribere), id. ib. 16, 2; Auct. Her. 2, 4: majus adorta nefas, Ov. P. 2, 2, 16: hi dominam Ditis thalamo deducere adorti, Verg. A. 6, 397; cf. id. ib. 7, 386; Cat. 63, 11.—So esp. in the histt., Nep. Dion. 6: hanc (Munychiam) bis tyranni oppugnare sunt adorti, id. Thras. 2, 5; so also Liv. 2, 51; 28, 3; 37, 5, 32; 40, 22; 43, 21; 44, 12; cf. also 3, 44: hanc virginem Appius pretio ac spe pellicere adortus.—Once in the form of the *part. perf.* adorsus: qui Hippiam tyrannum interficere adorsi erant, Gell. 9, 2, 10.

‡ **ădōrĭōsus,** *adj.*, in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. as translation of ἔνδοξος, *that has often obtained the* adorea, *celebrated*.

ădornātē, *adv.*, v. adorno *fin.*

ăd-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to prepare a thing for* some definite object, *to get ready*, *to furnish*, *provide*, *fit out*, *equip*, κοσμέω. **I.** In gen. (class.; esp. freq. in Plaut. and Cic.): quin tu mihi adornas ad fugam viaticum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 9: nuptias, id. Cas. 2, 6, 67; so also id. Aul. 2, 1, 35: fugam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 6 (cf.: fugam aut furtum parat, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 14): maria classibus et praesidiis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: forum comitiumque adornatum, ad speciem magnifico ornatu, ad sensum cogitationemque acerbo et lugubri, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22: ut accusationem et petitionem consulatus adornet atque instruat, *prepare*, id. Mur. 22, 46: testium copiam, *to produce*, id. Clu. 6: invenire et adornare comparationem criminis, id. ib. 67: contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias adornabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: omni opulentiâ insignium armorum bellum adornaverant, Liv. 10, 38. — Anteclass. constr. with *inf.*: tragulam in te inicere adornat, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 25.—And *absol.*: adorna, ut rem divinam faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 2; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34.—**II.** *To put an ornament upon* one; hence, *to decorate*, *adorn*, *embellish* with something (mostly in the Aug. per.; esp. in the histt.): *aliquem aliqua re*: (Numa) flaminem insigni veste et curuli regiâ sellâ adornavit, Liv. 1, 20: triumphum, Vell. 2. 122; so Suet. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 45; id. Ner. 12; 38:

Curt. 3, 3, 13; 17 al.—Trop.: tantis adornatus virtutibus, Vell. 2, 2: praecipuis donis, id. 2, 121: bene facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: adornata verbis, Tac. A. 1, 52: legem leviter (sc. verbis) adornabit, ut justam, Quint. 7, 1, 47.—Hence, * **ădornātē**, *adv.*: declamabat splendide atque adornate, *brilliantly and elegantly* (opp. circumcise ac sordide), Suet. Rhet. 6.

ăd-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In the earliest per., *to speak to* or *accost* one, *to address*; hence, also, *to treat of* or *negotiate a matter with one*: adorare veteribus est alloqui, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 677: immo cum gemitu populum sic adorat, App. Met. 2, p. 127; 3, p. 130: adorare apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur, quia mandata populi agunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; cf. oro and orator.—Hence, also, in judicial lang., *to bring an accusation, to accuse*; so in the Fragm. of the XII. Tab. lex viii.: SEI (si) ADORAT FVRTO QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ERIT, Fest. s. v. NEC, p. 162 Müll.—**II.** In the class. per., *to speak to one* in order to obtain something of him; *to ask* or *entreat* one, esp. a deity, *to pray earnestly, to beseech, supplicate, implore*; constr. with *acc.*, *ut*, or the simple *subj.*: quos adorent, ad quos precentur et supplicent, Liv. 38, 43: affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat, Verg. A. 2, 700: in rupes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) Ferte ratem, id. ib. 10, 677: Junonis prece numen, id. ib. 3, 437: prece superos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 41: non te per meritum adoro, id. H. 10, 141.—With the thing asked for in the *acc.* (like rogo, peto, postulo): cum hostiā caesā pacem deûm adorâsset, Liv. 6, 12 Drak.—With *ut*: adoravi deos, ut, etc., Liv. 7, 40; Juv. 3, 300: adorati di, ut bene ac feliciter eveniret, Liv. 21, 17: Hanc ego, non ut me defendere temptet, adoro, Ov. P. 2, 2, 55.—With the *subj.* without *ut*, poet.: maneat sic semper adoro, *I pray*, Prop. 1, 4, 27.—**III.** Hence, **A.** Dropping the idea of asking, entreating, *to reverence, honor, adore, worship* the gods or objects of nature regarded as gods; more emphatic than *venerari*, and denoting the highest degree of reverence (Gr. προσκυνεῖν); the habitus adorantium was to put the right hand to the mouth and turn about the entire body to the right (dextratio, q. v.); cf. Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25; Liv. 5, 21; App. M. 4, 28.—Constr. with *acc.*, *dat.*, with *prepp.* or *absol.* (*α*) With *acc.*: Auctoremque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. M. 3, 18: Janus adorandus, id. F. 3, 881: in delubra non nisi adoraturus intras, Plin. Pan. 52: large deos adorare, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62: nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorat, Juv. 14, 97: adorare crocodilon, id. 15, 2.—In eccl. Lat. of the worship of the true God: adoravit Israel Deum, Vulg. Gen. 47, 31: Dominum Deum tuum adorabis, ib. Matt. 4, 10: Deum adora, ib. Apoc. 22, 9; so of Christ: videntes eum adoraverunt, ib. Matt. 28, 17; adorent eum omnes angeli Dei, ib. Heb. 1, 6.—(*β*) With *dat.* (eccl.): adorato (*imperat.*) Domino Deo tuo, Vulg. Deut. 26, 10: nec adorabis deo alieno, id. Ital. Ps. 80, 10 Mai (deum alienum, Vulg.): qui adorant sculptibus, ib. ib. 96, 7 Mai (sculptilia, Vulg.).—(*γ*) With *prepp.* (eccl.): si adoraveris coram me, Vulg. Luc. 4, 7: adorabunt in conspectu tuo, ib. Apoc. 15, 4: adorent ante pedes tuos, ib. ib. 3, 9; 22, 8.—(*δ*) *Absol.* (eccl.): Patres nostri in hoc monte adoraverunt, Vulg. Joan. 4, 20 *bis.*; ib. Act. 24, 11.—And, **B.** The notion of religious regard being dropped, *to reverence, admire, esteem highly*: adorare priscorum in inveniendo curam, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 1: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: veteris qui tollunt grandia templi pocula adorandae rubiginis, Juv. 13, 148: nec tu divinam Aeneida tenta, Sed longe sequere et vestigia semper adora, Stat. Th. 12, 816.—**C.** Under the emperors the Oriental custom being introduced of worshipping the Cæsars with divine ceremony, *to worship, to reverence*: C. Caesarem adorari ut deum constituit, cum reversus ex Syria, non aliter adire ausus esset quam capite velato circumvertensque se, deinde procumbens, Suet. Vit. 2; App. M. 4, 28; Min. Fel. 2, 5: non salutari, sed adorari se jubet (Alexander), Just. 12, 7: adorare Caesarum imagines, Suet. Calig. 14: coronam a judicibus ad se delatam adoravit, *did obeisance before*, id. Ner. 12: adorare purpuram principis, i. e. *touched his purple robe and brought it to the mouth in reverence*, Amm. 21, 9.—Of adulation to the rabble, *to pay court to*: nec deerat Otho protendens manus, adorare volgum, Tac. H. 1, 36.

☞ This word does not occur in Cic.; for in Arch. 11, 28, where adoravi was given by Mai in Fragm. p. 124, Halm reads *adhortatus sum*, and B. and K. *adornavi*.

ădortus and **ădorsus**, a, um, *Part.* of adorior.

* **ăd-oscŭlor**, āri, *v. dep.*, *to give a kiss to, to kiss*: manus, Dict. Cret. 2, 51.

adp-. Words beginning thus, v. under app-.

adquĭesco, adquīro, adquīsītĭo, v. acquiesco, etc.

ad-quō, *adv.*, i. q. the later quoad reversed, *how far, as far as, as much as*; only in two examples: iratus essem ad quo liceret, Afran. ap. Non. 76, 9 (Com. Rel. p. 196 Rib.): ut scire possis, ad quo te expediat loqui, Afran. l. l. (p. 200 Rib.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 178.

adr-, for all words in adr- not found here, v. under arr-.

† **adrachnē**, ēs, *f.* = ἀδράχνη, *the wild strawberry-tree*: Arbutus adrachne, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 40, § 120; 16, 21, 33, § 80; 17, 24, 37, § 234 (Sillig and Jan in all these passages read andrachle).

ad-rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], *to scrape, shave*, or *pare close*. **I.** Lit.: scobina ego illam actutum adraserim, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 68 Müll.: adrasum cacumen, *lopped off*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 138: scalpello acuto (sarmentum) in modum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8: conspexit Adrasum quendam, *newly shaved*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50.—**II.** Fig.: Λειτούργιον illud, nescio an satis, circumcisum tamen et adrasum est, i. e. *if it be not yet completed, still it is nearly so* (the fig. is prob. derived from sculpture), Plin. Ep. 2, 12 Keil.

Adrămyttēos, Adrămyttēum, Adrămyttĭum, i, *n.*, = Ἀδραμύττειον, *a maritime town in Mysia, not far from the foot of Ida*, now *Adramyti*, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 112; Cic. Fl. 28, 68; Liv. 37, 19, 8 al.; hence: **Adrămyttēnus,** a, um, *adj.*: homo, Cic. Fl. 13, 31: Xenocles, id. Brut. 91, 316.

Adrăna, ae, *f.*, *a river of Hesse, in Germany*, now *the Eder*, Tac. A. 1, 56.

Ădrastēa or **Ădrastĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀδράστεια. **I.** *The daughter of Jupiter and Necessity* (so called from an altar erected to her by Adrastus), *the goddess who rewards men for their deeds, and who esp. punishes pride and arrogance*: quod nec sinit Adrastea, Verg. Cir. 239: ineffugibilis, App. de Mund. p. 75; Amm. 14, 11.—**II.** *A city of Mysia*, later called Parium, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Just. 11, 6, 10.

Ădrastēus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Adrastus*: Arion, *the horse given to Adrastus by Neptune*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 52: Adrasteo pallore perfusus, Amm. 14, 11 (with ref. to Verg. A. 6, 480; cf. Adrastus).

Ădrastis, ĭdis, *patr. f.*, = Ἀδραστίς, *a female descendant of Adrastus*: Creon Adrastida leto Admovet, i. e. *Argia, daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices*, Stat. Th. 12, 678.

Ădrastus, i, *m.*, = Ἄδραστος, *king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, who, acc. to the fable, saw them both die, and turned so pale from grief that he never recovered his former complexion*; hence: pallor Adrasti, Verg. 6, 480 Serv.; cf. Ov. P. 1, 3, 79; id. F. 6, 433; Stat. Th. 4, 74 al.

adrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of adrado.

adrectārĭus, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus (arr-), a, um, *P. a.*, v. arrigo.

ad-rēmĭgo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to row to* or *toward*: litori classis, Flor. 1, 18, 4; so id. 3, 7, 3; 2, 8, 12.

Ădria, Ădrĭăcus, Ădrĭānus, Ădrĭātĭcus, etc., v. Hadria, etc.

ad-rōro, āre, 1, *v. a.* [ros], *to bedew*: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

Adrūmētum, v. Hadrum-.

‡ **ad-rūmo**, āre, 1, *v. n.*, acc. to Fest., *to make a noise*: quod verbum quidam a rumine, id est parte gutturis, putant deduci, Fest. p. 9 Müll.

* **ad-rŭo**, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to scrape up, to heap up*: terra adruenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 35.

adsc-. Words beginning thus, v. under asc-.

adse-, adsi-, adso-. Words beginning thus, v. under asse-, assi-, asso-.

adsp-. Words beginning thus, v. under asp-.

adst-. Words beginning thus, v. under ast-.

adsu-. Words beginning thus not found here, v. under assu-.

ad-sum (Ribbeck has written *assum* in Novius by conj. from *suum* of the MSS., Com. Trag. p. 262; in Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 67, *adsum* must be pronounced *assum*, as the pun on the word requires, Roby, I. p. 49), adfui (affui, Merkel, L. Müller), adesse, *v. n.* (arfui = adfui, S. C. de Bacch.; arf = adfuerunt, ib.; arfuise = adfuisse, ib.; v. ad *init.*; adsiem = adsim, Verg. Cat. 5, 6 (*dicam*, Rib.): adsiet, Cato, R. R. 141, 4; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 9; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: adsient, id. Phorm. 2, 18, 3: adfore now and then takes the place of adfuturus esse, and adforem of adessem, which is written with one s, adesent, in S. C. de Bacch.), *to be at* or *near* a person or place, *to be* somewhere, *to be present* (opp. absum, to be distant, removed, absent). **I.** Lit. (*α*) *Absol.*: visus Homerus adesse poëta, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Ann. v. 6 Vahl.), imitated by Verg. A. 2, 271, and Ov. M. 7, 635; v. below: Hegio adsum; si quid me vis, impera, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 1; so id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; 4, 3, 52: quasi adfuerim simulabo, id. Am. 1, 1, 45.—(*β*) With *adv.* or *adj.*: etsi abest, hic adesse erum Arbitror, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 11: Philolaches jam hic aderit, id. Most. 5, 1, 29; and id. Ps. 1, 2, 48: quod adest praesto, Lucr. 5, 1412: ut quasi coram adesse videare, cum scribo aliquid ad te, Cic. Fam. 15, 16; id. Att. 5, 18, 3; Verg. A. 1, 595: non quia ades praesens dico hoc, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39.—(*γ*) With *prepp.*: ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 1, 1, 269: adsum apud te, id. Poen. 1, 2, 67: mulier ad eam rem divinam ne adsit, Cato, R. R. 83: ad portam, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: ante oculos maestissimus Hector Visus adesse mihi, Verg. A. 2, 271: ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse . . . visa est, Ov. M. 7, 635.—(*δ*) With *dat.*: adsum praesens praesenti tibi, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 27: DVM. NE. MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT. S. C. de Bacch. (see Append. to this dictionary): portis, Verg. A. 2, 330: senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55: convivio, Suet. Tib. 61 *fin.*: quaestioni, id. ib. 62: pugnae, id. Oth. 9.

II. Trop. **A.** Of time, *to be present, be at hand*: dum tempestates adsunt, Lucr. 1, 178: Vesper adest, Cat. 62, 1: jamque dies aderit, Ov. M. 3, 519; 9, 285; 12, 150: aderat judicio dies, Liv. 3, 12: cum jam partus adesset, Ov. M. 9, 674.—**B.** Of other abstr. things, *to be present, to be at hand* (incorrectly made syn. with the simple esse). (*α*) *Absol.*: nunc adest occasio benefacta cumulare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, id. Men. prol. 16: omnia adsunt bona, quem penes est virtus, id. Am. 2, 2, 21: ut tranquillitas animi et securitas adsit, Cic. Off. 1, 20: tanti aderant morbi vestis et viscerum, ut, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 30.—(*β*) With *dat.*: hominum quis pudor paulum adest, Ter. And. 4, 1, 6: vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni, Lucr. 5, 1405: vis ad resistendum nulli aderat, Vell. 2, 61; 2, 21: vim adfore verbo Crediderat, Verg. A. 10, 547: tantus decor adfuit arti, Ov. M. 6, 18: simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis, id. ib. 5, 400: quantus adest equis Sudor, Hor. C. 1, 15, 9: uti mox Nulla fides damnis adsit, id. Ep. 1, 17, 57: quousque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput reipublicae? *to be in his place, to be present*, Tac. A. 1, 13 et saep.—**C.** Animo or animis, *to be present in mind, with attention, interest, sympathy*; also, *with courage* (cf. animus); *to give attention to* something, *to give heed, observe, attend to*; also, *to be fearless, be of good courage*: ut intellegeretis eum non adfuisse animo, cum ab illis causa ageretur, Cic. Caecin. 10 *fin.*: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11, 33; id. Phil. 8, 10, 30 (cf. Ter. And. prol. 24, and Phorm. prol. 30: adeste aequo ani-

mo): quam ob rem adeste animis, judices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, Cic. Mil. 2, 4: ades animo et omitte timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.*—**D.** Poet., *to be present with* one, *to be associated with, to attend:* Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum Vox canet, Ov. M. 1, 560; of the cypress: aderis dolentibus, id. ib. 10, 142.—**E.** *To be present with one's aid* or *support; to stand by, to assist, aid, help, protect, defend, sustain* (esp. freq. of advocati; cf. absum): ibo ad forum atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsient, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 82; id. Eun. 4, 6, 26: omnes enim hi, quos videtis adesse in hac causa, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 29; id. Sull. 29; id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; Quint. 1, 4; 8, 30 et saep.: ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero ut difficillimis, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 *fin.*; so id. Att. 1, 1: Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: dictator intercessioni adero, Liv. 6, 38: cui sententiae adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: Aderam Arrionillae, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 5; 2, 11, 2: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius adfuisset, *had taken part*, Suet. Claud. 38 Bremi.—With *inf.:* non Teucros delere aderam, Sil. 9, 532; so of a protecting, aiding divinity, esp. in invocations, adsis, adsit, etc.: adsis, o Tegeaee, favens, Verg. G. 1, 18; id. A. 4, 578: adsis, o Cytherea, id. Cat. 6, 11: ades, Dea, muneris auctor, Ov. M. 10, 673; so, Huc ades, Tib. 1, 7, 49: di omnes nemorum, adeste, Ov. M. 7, 198: nostris querelis adsint (dii), Liv. 3, 25: frugumque aderit mea Delia custos, Tib. 1, 5, 21: si vocata partubus Lucina veris adfuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos adfuisse et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9; 5, 51 al.—*To be present* as a witness: (testes) adsunt cum adversariis, Cic. Fl. 23; promissi testis adesto, Ov. M. 2, 45; hence the t. t. scribendo adesse, *to be present as a witness to some writing* or *contract* (usually placed at the beginning of the writing), S. C. de Bacch. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6 al.—**F.** Involving the idea of motion, *to come, to appear* (most freq. in post-Aug. prose): adsum atque advenio Acherunte, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; jam ego hic adero, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 7; Ter. And. 4, 2, 32; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 96; id. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hi ex Africa jam adfuturi videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15: Hymen ades o Hymenaee, Cat. 62, 5: Galli per dumos aderant, Verg. A. 8, 657; 11, 100: huc ades, o formose puer, id. E. 2, 45; 7, 9; Ov. M. 8, 598; 2, 513 (cf. also adesdum): ecce Arcas adest, *appears, is arrived*, id. ib. 2, 497; so 3, 102; 528; 4, 692; 5, 46; 8, 418; 9, 200, 304, 363, 760; 11, 349; 12, 341; 13, 73, 82, 662, 996: adfore tempus, quo, etc., id. ib. 1, 256; cum hostes adessent, i. e. appropinquarent, Liv. 2, 10: truci clamore aderant semisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25: infensi adesse et instare, Sall. J. 50: quod serius adfuisset, Suet. Aug. 94 al.—In App. with *acc.:* cubiculum adero, Met. 2, p. 119 Elm.: scopulum aderunt, ib. 5, p. 160.—**G.** As judicial t. t., *to appear* before a tribunal: C. Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad judicium adfuturum . . . quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: augures adsunt, id. Dom. 34: augurem adesse jusserunt, Vell. 2, 10; cf. Brisson. de Form. V. p. 446.—**H.** Of the senate, *to attend, to convene:* edixit ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. viii. Kal. Decembris, Cic. Phil. 3, 19: ne sine causa videretur edixisse, ut senatus adesset, id. ib. 24.

adt-. Words beginning thus, v. under att-.

Adŭātŭca, ae, *f.* in the Tab. Peuting. **Aduaca**, *a fortress in the country of the Eburones, the Netherlands, between Maestricht and Louvain*, now *Tongres*, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

Adŭātŭci or **Adŭātĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Cimbrian origin in* Gallia Belgica, whose capital, acc. to D'Anville, was Falais sur la Mehaigne (acc. to Reich. Orb. Antiq. this town was i. q. Aduatuca), Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16, 29 al.

ădūlābĭlis (not **adōl-**), e, *adj.* [adulor], *suited to flatter, flattering, adulatory:* sermo, Amm. 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12; cf. Non. 155, 30.

ădūlans, antis, v. adulor, *P. a.*

ădūlanter, *adv.*, v. adulor, *P. a.*

ădūlātio, ōnis, *f.* [adulor], *a fawning, like that of a dog* (adulatio est blandimentum proprie canum, quod et ad homines tractum consuetudine est, Non. 17, 4).—In the post-Aug. historians, esp. in Tac., very freq. for a servile respect exhibited by bowing the body = adoratio. **I.** Lit.: canum tam fida custodia tamque amans dominorum adulatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—So of doves, *a billing*, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of men toward animals, Col. 6, 2, 5.—**II.** Fig., *low, cringing flattery, adulation:* in amicitiis nullam pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: pars altera regiae adulationis (i. e. adulatorum) erat, Liv. 42, 30: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18; cf. Curt. 8, 6; so Tac. A. 1, 13, 14; 2, 32; 3, 2; 4, 6; 5, 7; 15, 59; id. G. 8, etc.; Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Pan. 41, 3 al.

ădūlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a low, cringing flatterer, a sycophant* (homo fallax et levis, ad voluptatem facit ac dicit omnia, nihil ad veritatem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91; cf. id. ib. 25, 93): nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Auct. Her. 4, 21; so Quint. 12, 10, 13; Suet. Vit. 1: versabilium adulatorum, Amm. 14, 11, 2.

ădūlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adulator], *flattering, adulatory* (rare): dedecus, Tac. A. 6, 32 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **ădūlātōrĭē**, *flatteringly, fawningly:* agere rem, August. Ep. 148.

ădūlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female flatterer:* adulatrices exterae gentes, Treb. Poll. Claud. 3; so Tert. Anim. 51.

ădŭlescens (only **adŏl-** in the *verb* and *part. proper*), entis (*gen. plur.* usu. adulescentium, e. g. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27 al.: adulescentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130). **A.** *P. a., growing up, not yet come to full growth, young:* eodem ut jure uti senem liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescentior, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 3: uti adulescentior aetati concederet, etc., Sall. H. 1, 11 (Fragm. ap. Prisc. 902).—Trop., of the new Academic philosophy: adulescentior Academia, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not used.—**B.** *Subst. comm. gen., one who has not yet attained maturity, a youth, a young man; a young woman, a maiden* (between the puer and juvenis, from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, often even until near the 40th; but the same person is often called in one place *adulescens*, and in another *juvenis*, e. g. Cic. Fam. 2, 1, with Att. 2, 12; cf. id. Top. 7; often the *adulescentia* passes beyond the period of manhood, even to *senectus;* while in other cases adulescentia is limited to 25 years, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 2 Goer.: "Primo gradu usque ad annum XV. pueros dictos, quod sint puri, i. e. impubes. Secundo ad XXX. annum ab adolescendo sic nominatos," Varr. ap. Censor. cap. 14. "Tertia (aetas) adulescentia ad gignendum adulta, quae porrigitur (ab anno XIV.) usque ad vigesimum octavum annum," Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 4. Thus Cicero, in de Or. 2, 2, calls Crassus adulescens, though he was 34 years old; in id. Phil. 2, 44, Brutus and Cassius, when in their 40th year, are called adulescentes; and in id. ib. 46, Cicero calls himself, at the time of his consulship, i. e. in his 44th year, adulescens; cf. Manut. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 1, p. 146): tute me ut fateare faciam esse adulescentem moribus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 67: bonus adulescens, Ter. And. 4, 7, 4: adulescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: adulescens luxu perditus, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 42: adulescens perditus et dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Vulg. Gen. 34, 19; ib. Matt. 19, 20.—Homo and adulescens are often used together: amanti homini adulescenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 94; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 53; Cic. Fam. 2, 15: hoc se labore durant homines adulescentes, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. C. 38; id. J. 6; Liv. 2, 6.—*Fem.:* optimae adulescenti facere injuriam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 8: Africani filia adulescens, Cic. Div. 1, 18 *fin.* The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and propraetors in the provinces were sometimes called *adulescentes* (commonly *contubernales*), Caes. B. C. 1, 23; 1, 51. Sometimes adulescens serves to distinguish *the younger* of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 87: P. Crassus adulescens, id. ib. 1, 52, and 3, 7: L. Caesar adulescens, id. B. C. 1, 8.

ădŭlescentia (not **ădŏl-**), ae, *f.* [adulescens], *the age of the* adulescens, *the time between the age of the* puer and juvenis, i. e. *from the 15th to the 30th year, the time of youth, youth*, = ἐφηβία, ἡλικία (cf. adulescens): quid enim? Citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit? Cic. Sen. 2: qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32: Nemo adulescentiam tuam contemnat, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 12: ineunte adulescentia, Cic. Off. 2, 32: jam a prima adulescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.:* ab adulescentia sua, Vulg. Gen. 8, 21: in adulescentia = adulescens, Suet. Claud. 41.

* **ădŭlescentior** (not **ădŏl-**), āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to behave like an* adulescens: tu adhuc adulescentiaris, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 30.

ădŭlescentŭla (not **ădŏl-**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a very young maiden;* also as a term of endearment for an adult: salveto, adulescentula, *good morrow, my child*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 3; Ter. And. 1, 1, 91: adulescentula speciosa, Vulg. 3 Reg. 1, 3: adulescentula virgo, ib. ib. 1, 2: adulescentulae, ib. Tit. 2, 4.

ădŭlescentŭlus (not **ădŏl-**), i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a very young man*, = νεανίσκος (when 27 years old, Cicero calls himself adulescentulus, Or. 30; cf. Gell. 15, 28, and Quint. 12, 6. So Sall. C. 49 calls Cæsar adulescentulus, although he was then 33, or perhaps 35 years old): neque admodum adulescentulust, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 11 Rib.; id. ib. p. 29: Rhodius adulescentulus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 33: modestissimus, Cic. Planc. 11; Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: adulescentulus et virgo, ib. Ezech. 9, 6.—Also, *a young soldier, a recruit*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 B.; cf. Nep. Paus. 4 and Ham. 1. Sometimes it indicates contempt: Proveniebant oratores novi, stulti adulescentuli, Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20: imberbis adulescentulus, Cic. Dom. 14.

* **ădŭlescentŭrĭo** (not **ădŏl-**), īre, *v. n.* [id.], *to behave like an* adulescens: incipio adulescenturire et nescio quid nugarum facere, Laber. ap. Non. 74, 15 Com Rel. p. 299 Rib.).

ădūlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (a rare form for adulor; hence Prisc. 791 P. ranks this form, as an exception, among the other active forms of the deponents, adipiscor, admiror, auxilior, etc.; cf. Don. p. 1756 P. and Ars Consent. p. 2054 P.), *to fawn like a dog:* (canes) gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1070: caudā nostrum adulat sanguinem (*the eagle*), *strokes*, i. e. *wipes off our blood*, Cic. poët. ap. Tusc. 2, 10, 24, as trans. of Aeschyl. Prometh. Solut.: Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4.—*Pass., to be flattered:* nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: tribunus militum adulandus erat, Val. M. 2, 7, 15: adulati erant ab amicis, Cass. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

ădūlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [acc. to Lobeck, the -ulo, -ulor is connected with ἰλλειν (cf. εἰλύω, ἑλύω, and volvo), and thus denoted orig. the wagging of the tail and fawning of brutes; Fest. p. 21 Müll., thought adulor was a form of adludo, to play with; cf. Ger. wedeln and Eng. to wheedle], *to cling to one fawningly, to fawn as a dog;* and trop., of cringing flattery, which is exhibited in words and actions, *to flatter in a cringing manner, to fawn upon* (while *assentari* signified to yield to one in everything, to assent to what he says, and is used only of men; and *blandiri*, to be soft and pleasing in manner, to flatter by honeyed words as well as by captivating manners; cf. Cic. Lael. 25).—Constr. with *acc.*, more rarely with *dat.*, Rudd. II. p. 136; Zumpt, § 389. **I.** In gen.: ferarum Agmen adulantum, Ov. M. 14, 45: Quin etiam blandas movere per aëra caudas, Nostraque adulantes comitant vestigia, id. ib. 14, 257. caudam more adulantium canum blande movet, Gell. 5, 14: hi (canes) furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12.—Meton.: horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnis videre te volui: vidi, Cic. Pis. 41: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Lael. 26: aut adulatus aut admiratus fortunam sum alterius, id. Div. 2, 2, 6; Liv. 45, 31: quemcunque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: Neronem aut Tigellium, id. A. 16, 19: dominum, Sen. de Ira, 2, 31; Nep., Liv., and Curt. have the *dat.:* Antonio, Nep

Att. 8: praesentibus, Liv. 36, 7: singulis, Curt. 4, 1, 19.—In the time of Quint. the use of the *dat.* was predominant: *huic* non *hunc* adulari jam dicitur, 9, 3, 1; yet Tac. preferred the *acc.*, v. the passages cited above.—**II.** Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings, προσκυνεῖν; cf. adulatio: more adulantium procubuerunt: conveniens oratio tam humili adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2; so id. ib. 6, 3, ext. 2.—Hence, **ădūlans,** antis, *P. a.*, *flattering, adulatory:* verba, Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.—*Sup.* is wanting.—* *Adv.:* **ădūlanter,** *flatteringly, fawningly*, Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 153.

1. ăd-ulter, ĕri, *m.*, and **ădultĕra,** ae, *f.* [alter, acc. to Fest.: adulter et adultera dicuntur, quia et ille ad alteram et haec ad alterum se conferunt, p. 22 Müll.], orig. *one who approaches another* (*from unlawful* or *criminal love*), *an adulterer* or *adulteress* (as an *adj.* also, but only in the poets). **I.** Prop.: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sororis adulter Clodius, id. Sest. 39; so id. Fin. 2, 9; Ov. H. 20, 8; Tac. A. 3, 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22: adultera, Hor. C. 3, 3, 25; Ov. M. 10, 347; Quint. 5, 10, 104; Suet. Calig. 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22; and with mulier: via mulieris adulterae, ib. Prov. 30, 20; ib. Ezech. 16, 32.—Also of animals: adulter, Grat. Cyneg. 164; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 304: adultera, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43.—Poet. in gen. of unlawful love, without the access. idea of adultery, *a paramour:* Danaën munierant satis nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. C. 3, 16, 1 sq.; so id. ib. 1, 36, 19; Ov. Ib. 338.—**II.** Adulter solidorum, i. e. monetae, *a counterfeiter* or *adulterator of coin*, Const. 5, Cod. Th.—**III.** The offspring of unlawful love: nothus, *a bastard* (eccl.): adulteri et non filii estis, Vulg. Heb. 12, 8.

2. ădulter, -tĕra, -tĕrum, *adj.* (Rudd. I. p. 51, n. 36), for adulterinus, *adulterous, unchaste:* crines, *finely-curled hair, like that of a full-dressed paramour*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 19: mens, *that thinks only of illicit love*, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 5: clavis, *a key to the chamber of a courtesan*, id. A. A. 3, 643.—**II.** Transf., *counterfeit, false:* imitatio solidi, Cod. Th. 9, 22, 1.

ădultĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adultero], *an adulteration, sophistication:* croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 32; so prooem. 1, 2.

ădultĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a counterfeiter:* monetae, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1; Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.*

ădultĕrātrix, īcis, *f.*, = adultera, Gloss. Gr. Lat. as trans. of μοιχαλίς.

ădultĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [adulter]. **I.** *Adulterous:* liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14; and of animals, *not full-blooded:* pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3, § 10.—But oftener, **II.** *That has assumed the nature of something foreign* (cf. the etym. of adulter), *not genuine, false, counterfeit, impure:* symbolum, *a false seal*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p 28 Müll.: adulterina signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta; and Cic.: testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Clu. 14: nummus, id. Off. 3, 23: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: claves, Sall. J. 12.

ădultĕrĭo, ōnis. A word formed by Laberius = adulter, acc. to Non. 70, 5; or adulterium, acc. to Gell. 16, 7, the latter of whom censures this form.

ădultĕrĭtas, ātis, = adulterium, Laber ap. Gell. 16, 7.

ădultĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [adulter]. **I.** *Adultery:* Adulterium est cum aliena uxore coire, Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: mulierem in adulterio deprehensam, Vulg. Joan. 8, 3: cum aliqua facere, Cat. 67, 36: inire, Vell. 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alicujus uxorem, Just. 22, 1: vasa adulteriis caelata, *decorated with immodest figures*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140.—Of brutes: nec (elephanti) adulteria novere, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13; id. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of plants, *an ingrafting, inoculating*, Manil. 5, 266.—**II.** *Adulteration:* omnia in adulterium mellis excogitata, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80: mercis, id. 19, 3, 15, § 44.

ădultĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to commit adultery, to pollute, defile.* **I.** Lit., *absol.* or with *acc.:* latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic. Off. 1, 35: jus esset latrocinari: jus adulterare: jus testamenta falsa supponere, id. de Leg. 16, 43: qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat, Vulg. Matt. 5, 32: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67; cf. id. Caes. 6.—Also of brutes: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32.—As *verb. neutr.* of a woman: cum Graeco adulescente, Just. 43, 4.—Freq., **II.** Fig., *to falsify, adulterate*, or *give a foreign nature to a thing, to counterfeit:* laser adulteratum cummi aut sacopenio aut fabâ fractâ, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40: jus civile pecuniâ, Cic. Caecin. 26: simulatio tollit judicium veri idque adulterat, id. Lael. 25, 92; id. Part. 25, 90: adulterantes verbum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 2, 17.—Poet. of Proteus: faciem, *changes his form*, Ov. F. 1, 373.

ădultus, a, um, *P. a.*, from adolesco.

* **ădumbrātim,** *adv.* [adumbro], *sketched in shadow*, à la silhouette, *in general* or *in outline* (opp. adamussim): quasi adumbratim paulum simulata videntur, *as it were covered with shadows, dimly resembling*, Lucr. 4, 363.

ădumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sketch in shadow*, à la silhouette, *a perspective sketch* or *draft* (cf. adumbro). **I.** Lit.: scenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, Vitr. 1, 2.—**II.** Fig., *a sketch, outline:* nulla est laus oratoris, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, * Cic. Or. 29.—Hence, **B.** *A false show, the semblance of a thing, pretence:* insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44.

ăd-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring a shadow over a thing, to cast a shadow on, to shade* or *overshadow by something.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr.: aliquid aliqua re (so only in later authors): palmeis tegetibus vineas, Col. 5, 5: adumbrantur stramentis uvae, id. 11, 2, 61.—**B.** Trop.: ut notae quoque litterarum, non adumbratae comarum praesidio, totae ad oculos legentium accederent, Petr. Sat. 105.—**II.** Esp. in painting, *to shade, to represent an object with the due mingling of light and shade*, σκιαγραφέω (therefore not of the sketch in shadow, as the first outline of a figure, but of a picture already fully sketched, and only wanting the last touches for its completion): quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9: Quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est, Val. Max. 8, 11 *fin.*—**B.** Fig. **1.** *To represent a thing in the appropriate manner:* quo in genere orationis utrumque oratorem cognoveramus, id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbrare conati, Cic. de Or. 3, 4; 2, 47; id. Fin. 5, 22: rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intellegentias animo ac mente concipere, i. e. *preconceptions, innate ideas*, Gr. προλήψεις, id. Leg. 1, 20.—**2.** *To represent a thing only in outline*, and, consequently, *imperfectly:* cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formas, *these semblances, outlines of deities* (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. N. D. 1, 27: consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, *imperfectly represented*, id. Tusc. 3, 2.—Hence, **ădumbrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Delineated only in semblance, counterfeited, feigned, false:* comitia (opp. vera), Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: indicium, id. Sull. 18 *fin.*: Aeschrio, Pippae vir adumbratus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: laetitia, * Tac. A. 4, 31.—Also, **B.** *Devised in darkness, dark, secret:* fallaciae, Amm. 14, 11.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

ădūnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (like the verb aduno, only in later authors), *a making into one, a uniting, a union*, ἕνωσις, Cyp. Ep. 57 (60 Oxon.), 61 (62 ib.); Cassiod. Ep. 4, 33 and 36.

ădūnātus, a, um, *Part.* of aduno.

ăduncĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aduncus], *the curvature of a point inwards, hookedness, aduncity:* rostrorum, * Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so, rostri, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; 10, 71, 91, § 196.

ăd-uncus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent in the manner of a hook, hooked:* nasus, *a hooked* or *aquiline nose*, * Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18 (on the contr. reduncus nasus, a snub or turned-up nose): serrula adunca ex omni parte dentium et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 48: corpuscula curvata et quasi adunca, id. N. D. 1, 24: ungues, id. Tusc. 2, 10: baculum aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: aliis cornua adunca, aliis redunca, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125.—Poet.: magni praepes adunca Jovis, i. e. *the eagle*, Ov. F. 6, 196.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

ăd-ūno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make one, to unite* (in Just. several times, elsewhere rare, except in the Chr. fathers): cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12; so 7, 1; 15, 4; Pall. 3, 29; 4, 10; Lact. Opif. D. 17 al. (Non. reads also, in Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35, erroneously, adunatam for *adjunctam*, B. and K.).

ăd-urgĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to press to* or *close to, press against.*—Lit.: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1.—Poet.: (aliquem) remis volantem, i. e. *to pursue closely*, Hor. C. 1, 37, 17.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.*, *to set fire to, to kindle, to set in a flame, to burn, singe, scorch* (cf. accendo), etc. **I. A.** Lit., of food: hoc adustum est, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; so Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; 90: splendor quicunque est acer, adurit Saepe oculos, * Lucr. 4, 330: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—So of the Indian sages: sine gemitu aduruntur, *suffer themselves to be burned*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: ignes caelestes adussisse complurium vestimenta dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22.—So in Cels., of the burning or cauterizing of a diseased limb: os eodem ferramento adurendum, 8, 2; cf. id. 5, 26, 21; 33: flammis aduri Colchicis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24: in desertis adustisque sole, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19.—**B.** Transf., *to hurt, damage, consume;* of locusts: multa contactu adurentes, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—So of wind, *to blast*, from its effects: (arbores) aduri fervore aut flatu frigidiore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 216.—And also of cold and frost, *to nip, to freeze:* ne frigus adurat, Verg. G. 1, 92: nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat poma, Ov. M. 14, 763: adusta gelu, id. F. 4, 918: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3: (leonis adipes) sanant adusta nivibus, Plin. 28, 8, 25, § 89.—**II.** Fig., poet. of the fire (flame) of love, *to burn, inflame:* Venus non erubescendis adurit Ignibus, Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; cf.: ardores vincet adusta meos, Ov. H. 12, 180.—Hence, **ădustus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Burned by the sun;* hence, *scorched, made brown*, and, in gen., *brown, swarthy:* si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 269: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**B.** *Subst.:* **ădusta,** ōrum, *n.*, *burns upon the flesh*, Cels. 5, 27.

ăd-usque, for usque ad (like abusque for usque ab); hence, **I.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *to, quite* or *even to, all the way to, as far as* (rare, not used in Cic., and for the most part only in the poets of the Aug. per. (*metri gratiâ*) and their imitators among later prose writers): adusque columnas, Verg. A. 11, 262: adusque Bari moenia piscosi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 97; Gell. 15, 2.—**II.** *Adv.*, a strengthened form for usque, *throughout, wholly, entirely:* oriens tibi victus adusque qua, etc., Ov. M. 4, 20: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 147 (cf. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 7: attonsae hae quidem umbrae usque sunt), v. Hand, Turs. I. p. 189.

ădustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aduro]. **I.** *A kindling, burning; a burn* (concrete only in Pliny): ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 34: adustiones sanat (lactuca), id. 20, 7, 26, § 61.—Also of plants, e. g. vines, *a rubbing, galling*, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116 al.—**II.** *An inflammation:* adustio infantium, quae vocatur siriasis, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135.—*Pass.*, *a burned state*, picis, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

ădustus, a, um, *P. a.*, from aduro.

(**ăd-ūtor, -ūsus,** a false reading in Cato, R. R. 76, 4, instead of *abusus.*)

* **advectīcĭus** (not **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [adveho], *brought to a place* from a distance, *foreign:* vinum, Sall. J. 44, 5.

* **advectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bringing* or *conveying, transportation:* longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169.

* **advecto,** āre, *v. freq.* [id.], *to carry* or *convey to a place often:* rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, *m.* [adveho], *one who conveys* or *carries a thing to a place, a carrier:* advector equus, App. Flor. p. 363 (but in Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92, the correct reading is *adventorem*, Fleck.).

1. advectus, a, um, *Part.* of adveho.

* **2. advectus,** ūs, *m.* [adveho], = advectio, *a bringing* or *conveying to* a place: haec de origine et advectu deae, Tac. H. 4, 84.

ad-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (advexti = advexisti, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56; advexe = advexisse, id. ib. 2, 2, 61), *to conduct, carry, convey, bear, bring*, etc., *a person* or *thing to a place;* and *pass., to be carried, to ride, to come to a place* upon a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc. (syn.: invehere, inferre, deferre; class., and in the histt. very freq.): eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advehit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 56; so id. ib. 2, 1, 35; id. Trin. 4, 2, 88 al.: istam nunc times, quae advectast, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74: ad urbem advectus, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: sacerdos advecta (curru) in fanum, id. Tusc. 1, 47: equo advectus ad fluminis ripam, id. Div. 1, 28: sestertiûm sexagies, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: vasa aerea advexerunt populi, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 13: Marius Uticam advehitur, Sall. J. 86 *fin.:* in eam partem citato equo advectus. Liv. 2, 47: quae (naves) advexerant legatos, id. 23, 38; 42, 37 al.—So Tac. A. 2, 45; id. H. 5, 16; id. G. 2; Suet. Ner. 45; Curt. 6, 2; Verg. A. 5, 864; 8, 11; Ov. H. 5, 90; Pers. 5, 134 al.—Also: humero advehit, Val. Fl. 3, 69.—In Verg. and Tac. also with *acc. pers.:* advehitur Teucros, Verg. A. 8, 136: equo collustrans omnia ut quosque advectus erat, etc., Tac. A. 2, 45; so id. H. 5, 16.

‡ **ad-vēlĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [velitor], *a skirmish of words, logomachy:* jactatio quaedam verborum figurata ab hastis velitaribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

ad-vēlo, āre, 1, *v. a., to put a veil on a person* or *thing, to veil;* poet., *to wreathe* or *crown:* tempora lauro, * Verg. A. 5, 246; and besides only Lampr. Com. 15.

advĕna, ae (acc. to Valer. Prob. 1439 and 1445 P., *m., f.*, and *n.*, like verna; cf., however, Prisc. 677 P.: Inveniuntur quaedam ex communibus etiam neutri generi adjuncta, sed figurate per ἀλλοιότητα, ut advena, mancipium) [advenio], *one who comes to* a place; *a foreigner, stranger*, or *alien;* and *adj., strange, foreign, alien*, etc. (syn.: peregrinus, externus, exterus, alienus, alienigena; opp. indigena, native; class. both in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: defessus perrogitandod advenas Fuit de gnatis, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.): advena anus paupercula, * Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: advenam gruem, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: illas (ciconias) hiemis, has (grues) aestatis advenas, Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: Zeno Citieus advena, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11 *fin.:* advena possessor agelli, Verg. E. 9, 2: exercitus advena, id. A. 7, 38; id. ib. 10, 460: Tibris advena, *as flowing from Etruria into the Roman territory*, Ov. F. 2, 68: amor advena, *love for a foreign maiden*, id. A. A. 1, 75: advenae reges, Liv. 4, 3; Vulg. Gen. 19, 9: advenae Romani, ib. Act. 2, 10.—**II.** Fig., *a stranger to a thing*, i. e. *ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced* = ignarus: ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; cf.: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae nominabamur, id. Agr. 2, 34 *fin.;* hence, poet. with *gen.:* belli, Stat. Th. 8, 556.

ad-vĕnĕror, āri, 1, *v. dep., to give honor to, to adore, worship:* Minervam et Venerem, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6: Prosequiturque oculis puer adveneratus (duces) euntes, Sil. 13, 704.

* **advĕnĭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [advenio], *an arrival:* cohortium, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161 *fin.*

ad-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. a., to come to* a place, *to reach, arrive at* (syn.: accedere, adventare, adire, appellere, adesse); constr. *absol.*, with *ad, in*, or *acc.* **I.** Lit.: verum praetor advenit, Naev. ap. Non. 468, 27 (Bell. Pun. v. 44 Vahl.): ad vos adveniens, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 14 Vahl.): ad forum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 6; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 55; id. Am. prol. 32; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 6: advenis modo? Admodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; Caecil. ap. Non. 247, 6: procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1103: ad auris, id. 6, 166; so id. 3, 783; 4, 874; 6, 234: in montem Oetam, Att. ap. Non. 223, 2: in provinciam, Cic. Phil. 11, 12 (so Ov. M. 7, 155: somnus in ignotos oculos): ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic. N. D. 3, 23: est quiddam, advenientem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id. Att. 6, 3; Verg. A. 10, 346; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 41.—With simple *acc.:* Tyriam urbem, Verg. A. 1, 388: unde hos advenias labores, Stat. Th. 5, 47 (whether in Tac. A. 1, 18, properantibus Blaesus advenit, the first word is a *dat.*, as Rudd. II. p. 135, supposes, or an *abl. absol.*, may still be doubted).—Also with *sup.:* tentatum advenis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 41; so id. ib. 2, 3, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., in adding an entire thought as an amplification of what precedes (for accedo, q. v.): praeter enim quam quod morbis cum corporis aegret, Advenit id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat, etc., *beside that it often suffers with the body itself, this often occurs, that it is itself tormented in regard to the future*, etc., Lucr. 3, 825.—**B.** In the *perf.*, the act of coming being considered as completed, *to have come*, i. e. *to be somewhere, to be present* (v. adventus, B.; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 27); of time: interea dies advenit, quo die, etc., *appeared*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15; so, ubi dies advenit, Sall. J. 113, 5: advenit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H. 4, 62: tempus meum nondum advenit, Vulg. Joan. 7, 6.—**C.** *To come into one's possession, to accrue*, Sall. J. 111; cf. Liv. 45, 19 *med.*—**D.** *To come by conveyance, to be brought;* of a letter: advenere litterae (for allatae sunt), Suet. Vesp. 7.

adventīcĭus (not **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [advenio], *that is present by coming, coming from abroad, foreign, strange* (extrinsecus ad nos perveniens non nostrum, aut nostro labore paratum, Ern. Clav. Cic.; opp. proprius, innatus, insitus, etc.; in Cic. very freq., elsewhere rare). **I.** In gen.: genus (avium), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7 (cf. advena): Mithridates magnis adventiciis copiis juvabatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24; so, auxilium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 37: externus et adventicius tepor, id. N. D. 2, 10: externa atque adventicia visio, *proceeding from the senses*, id. Div. 2, 58, 128: doctrina transmarina et adventicia, id. de Or. 3, 33: dos, *given by another than the father*, Dig. 23, 3, 5.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *That is added to what is customary*, or *happens out of course, unusual, extraordinary:* fructus, Liv. 8, 28; so, casus, Dig. 40, 9, 6.—**B.** *That is acquired without one's own effort:* adventicia pecunia, *obtained, not from one's own possessions, but by inheritance, usury, presents*, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 21; id. Rab. Post. 17: humor adventicius, *rain*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: adventiciae res, Sen. ad Helv. 5.—**C.** *That pertains to arrival* (adventus): adventicia cena, *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Suet. Vit. 13 (cf. adventorius).—*Adv. phrase:* ex adventicio, *from without, extrinsically:* quidquid est hoc, quod circa nos ex adventicio fulget, liberi, honores, etc., Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 10.

advento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [id.], *to come continually nearer to* a point (cotidianis itineribus accedere et appropinquare, Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *init.*), *to come on, to approach, to arrive at* or *come to* (esp. with the access. idea of speed, haste; only a few times in Cic., and never in his orations; in the histt. used esp. of the advance of the enemy's army in military order, and the like, cf. Herz. ad Auct. B. G. 8, 20; hence without the signif. of a hostile attack, which adoriri and aggredi have); constr. *absol.*, with *adv., prepp.*, the *dat.*, or *acc.*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 136. (*a*) *Absol.:* multi alii adventant, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 15 (Trag. v. 73 Vahl.): te id admonitum advento, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24: quod jam tempus adventat, *advances with rapid strides*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: adventans senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: tu adventare ac prope adesse jam debes, id. Att. 4, 17: Caesar adventare, jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14; Auct. B. G. 8, 20.—(*β*) With *adv. of place:* quo cum adventaret, etc., Auct. B. G. 8, 26.—(*γ*) With *prepp.:* ad Italiam, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: ad urbem, Verg. A. 11, 514: sub ipsam finem, id. ib. 5, 428: in subsidium, Tac. A. 14, 32.—(*δ*) With *dat.:* adventante fatali urbi clade, Liv. 5, 33: accipiendo Armeniae regno adventabat, Tac. A. 16, 23: portis, Stat. Th. 11, 20, 2.—(*ε*) With *acc.* (cf. advenio): propinqua Seleuciae adventabat, Tac. A. 6, 44: barbaricos pagos adventans, Amm. 14, 10; so of name of town: postquam Romam adventabant, Sall. J. 28.

adventor, ōris, *m.* [advenio], *one that arrives, a guest, visitor.* **I.** In gen., Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92.—So in two inscriptions, Orell. 2287, and Grut. 444, 8; cf. Barth. Adv. p. 1487.—**II.** Esp., *one that comes to a pothouse, visitor, customer*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 2: adventores meos non incuses, id. ib. 2, 7, 55, etc.; so App. M. 10, p. 248.

adventōrĭa, ae, *f.*, see the foll. art. II.

adventōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adventor], *that pertains to an arrival* or *to a guest*, cf. adventicius: hospitium, *in which strangers were received*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 470, 9.—**II.** *Subst.:* **adventōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. cena), *a banquet given on one's arrival*, Mart. 12 praef.

adventus, ūs (*gen.* adventi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.), *m.* [advenio], *a coming, an approach, arrival* (class., also in *plur.*). **I. A.** Lit.: Beluarum [haec] ferarum adventus ne taetret loca, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.): adventum Veneris fugiunt venti, Lucr. 1, 7: in adventu Titi, Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 6: ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: in urbes, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: ut me levārat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, id. Att. 12, 50: praestolabor adventum tuum, Vulg. Judic. 6, 18: adventibus se offerre, i. e. advenientibus obviam ire, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: lucis, Sall. J. 96: consulis Romam, Liv. 22, 61 *fin.*—Sometimes of the approach of an enemy: nisi adventus ejus appropinquāsset, Nep. Iph. 2; so Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 17.—**B.** Transf., *the state of having arrived, an arrival, the being present by arriving* (cf. advenio, B.): quorum adventu altera castra ad alteram oppidi partem ponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio est facta, id. B. G. 2, 27.—**II.** Fig.: adventus in animos et introitus imaginum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 105: malorum, id. Tusc. 3, 14: exspectantes adventum gloriae Dei, Vulg. Tit. 2, 13: nuptiarum, Paul. Sent. 2, 21.

* **ad-verbĕro,** āre, *v. a., to strike on* a thing; with *acc.:* adverberat unguibus armos, Stat. Th. 9, 686.

adverbĭālis, e, *adj.* [adverbium], *pertaining to an adverb, adverbial: super* et *subter* adverbiales sunt, i. e. *are sometimes used as adverbs*, Charis. II. p. 182 P.: nomina, *derived from adverbs*, Prisc. IV. p. 619 P.: adjectivum, *derived from an adverb*, as *externus* from *extra*, id. II. p. 579.

adverbĭālĭter, *adv.* [id.], in gram., *in the manner of an adverb, adverbially*, Diom. p. 403; Charis. 197; Prisc. 1012 P.

ad-verbĭum, ii, *n.* [verbum], in gram., *an adverb*, ἐπίρρημα; acc. to Priscian's expl.: pars orationis indeclinabilis, cujus significatio *verbis adicitur*, p. 1003 P.; Quint. 1, 5, 48; 50; 9, 3, 53; 11, 3, 87 al.

(**ad-vĕrĕor,** ēri, a false reading in Att. ap. Non. 280, 5, instead of *at vereor*, v. Trag. Rel. p. 145 Rib.)

(**ad-verro,** ĕre, a false reading in Stat. Th. 4, 712, instead of *advolvensque.*)

adversārĭa, ōrum, see the foll. art. I.

adversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [adversus]. **I.** *Turned toward* one or *lying before* one's eyes; hence, **adversārĭa,** ōrum (sc. scripta), in mercantile language, *a book at hand in which all matters are entered temporarily as they occur, a waste-book, day-book, journal, memoranda*, etc.: Quid est quod neglegenter scribamus adversaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Qua de causa? Quia haec sunt menstrua, illae sunt aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5 and 7.

II. *Standing opposite* or *opposed to one, as an antagonist, in any kind of contest, in which the contending parties may be the best friends*, e. g. in elections, auctions, *discussions*, etc. (cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 395; in gen., only of persons, while contrarius is used of things, Front. Differ. 2198 P.). **A.** *Adj.:* tribunus seditiosis adversarius, Cic. Clu. 34,

94: vis juri adversaria, id. Caecin. 2: opinio oratori, id. de Or. 2, 37: duces, id. Phil. 3, 8: populus, adversarius, invidus etiam potentiae, *in hostile opposition to those in power*, Nep. Timoth. 3: factio, id. Phoc. 3: frater, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63 al. — **B.** *Subst.*: **adversārius,** i, *m.*, *an antagonist, opponent, adversary, an enemy, rival* (the most usual class. signif. of the word): valentiorem nactus adversarium, Plaut. Capt. prol. 64: injuria adversariûm, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14; cf. id. Ad. prol. 2: tribuni plebis illius adversarii, defensores mei, Cic. Mil. 15; so id. Quint. 2; id. Vatin. 1; id. Har. Resp. 16, 24; Nep. Dion. 7; Hor. S. 1, 9, 75. —Of wrestlers and other athletæ: pugiles etiam cum feriunt adversarium . . . ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; also, in auctions, of opposing bidders: res major est quam facultates nostrae praesertim adversario et cupido et locuplete, Cic. Att. 12, 43; cf. id. ib. 13, 31.—In Cic. also in the *fem.*: **adversāria,** ae: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam exspectatio, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; and in the *neutr. plur.*: **adversāria,** ōrum, *the arguments, assertions of the antagonist*, Cic. Or. 35, 122.

☞ The histt. more freq. than Cic. and Hor. use adversarius like hostis for *an enemy in war*: adversarios in fuga esse, Nep. Them. 4: multitudo adversariorum, id. Dat. 6: montem occupat, ne forte cedentibus adversariis receptui foret, Sall. J. 50; Suet. Caes. 30, 36, 68; id. Dom. 1; Curt. 3, 11; Vulg. Deut. 20, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 75, 8; 69, 2; cf. advosem in Fest. p. 25 Müll.

adversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adversor], *an opposing, opposition*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 5; id. de Pudic. 15.

adversātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *adversative*; in gram.: conjunctiones adversativae, *which have an adversative signif.* as opp. to each other, as tamen, quamquam, etsi, etiamsi, etc., Prisc. 1030 P.; while quamquam, etsi, etc., we now designate as *concessive* in relation to *tamen*.

* **adversātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who opposes a thing, an opponent*: adversator malis, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 44.

adversātrix (archaic **advor-**), īcis, *f.* [adversator], *a female antagonist* or *adversary* (in Plaut. and Ter., and then again in Tert.): nunc assentatrix, dudum advorsatrix, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4; Tert. de Anim. 31: quin tu in ea re mihi fueris advorsatrix.

adversātus, a um, *Part.* of adversor.

adversē, *adv.*, v. adverto, 1. adversus B. *fin.*

adversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [adverto], *a turning* or *directing* one thing *to* or *toward* another: animi, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

‡ **adversĭpĕdes,** ἀντίποδες, *antipodes*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

adversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [adversus], *opposition, contrariety.* **I.** In gen.: magnam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus putant esse, *a great natural hostility, antipathy*, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 90. — **II.** Esp., *misfortune, suffering*, Cassiod.

‡ **adversĭtor** (archaic **advor-**), ōris, *m.* [adversus], *one who goes to meet another*; *a slave who went to meet his master, in order to conduct him home*: "*advorsum ierant* proprie locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur," Don. ad Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1; cf. also Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23, and 2, 32. Among the dramatis personæ of the Mostellaria of Plautus, PHANISCVS ADVORSITOR is found; but the word is nowhere used in the play itself.

adverso (archaic **advor-**), āre, *verb. freq.* [adverto], *to turn to* a thing: animum advorsavi sedulo, ne, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 1.

adversor (archaic **advor-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [adversus]: alicui, *to stand opposite to one, to be against*, i. e. *to resist* or *oppose* (in his opinions, feelings, intentions, etc.; while *resistere* and *obsistere* denote resistance through external action, Doed. Syn. 4, 303; cf. adversarius; class.; freq. in Cic.); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: idem ego arbitror nec tibi advorsari certum est de istac re usquam, soror, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 21: meis praeceptis, id. As. 3, 1, 5; so id. Trin. 2, 1, 108: mihi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 32; 2, 2, 3: hujus libidini, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 81: ornamentis tuis, id. Sull. 18, 50: Isocrati, id. Or. 51, 172: commodis, Tac. A. 1, 27: adversantes imperio Domini, Vulg. Deut. 1, 43: invitâ Minervâ, id est, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31: non adversatur jus, quo minus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 20: adversante vento, Tac. H. 3, 42: adversantibus amicis, id. Ann. 13, 12: adversans factio, Suet. Caes. 11: adversantibus diis, Curt. 6, 10: non adversata petenti Annuit, Verg. A. 4, 127; Vulg. 2 Thess. 2, 4 al.

☞ **a.** In Tac. constr. also adversari aliquem, H. 1, 1; 1, 38.— **b.** In Plaut. pleonastic, adversari contra, Cas. 2, 3, 35, and adversari adversus aliquid, Mer. 2, 3, 43.

1. adversus (archaic **advor-**), a, um, *turned toward, opposite, in front of*, etc., v. adverto, *P. a.* 1.

2. adversus and **adversum** (archaic **advor-**), *adv.* and *prep.*: *adv.*, *opposite to, against*; *prep.*, *toward, against, before*, etc.; v. adverto, *P. a.* 2.

ad-verto (archaic **advor-**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn* a thing *to* or *toward* a place (in this signif., without animus; mostly poet.; syn.: observare, animadvertere, videre, cognoscere). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., with *in* or *dat.*: illa sese huc advorterat in hanc nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: in quamcunque domus lumina partem, Ov. M. 6, 180; cf. id. ib. 8, 482: malis numen, Verg. A. 4, 611: huc aures, huc, quaeso, advertite sensus, Sil. 16, 213; cf. id. 6, 105.— **B.** Esp., a naut. t. t., *to turn, direct, steer a ship to a place*: classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9 Drak.: terrae proras, Verg. A. 7, 35; id. G. 4, 117 al.: Colchos puppim, Ov. H. 12, 23.—*Absol.*: profugi advertere coloni, *landed*, Sil. 1, 288; hence also transf. to other things: aequore cursum, Verg. A. 7, 196: pedem ripae, id. ib. 6, 386: urbi agmen, id. ib. 12, 555: adverti with *acc.* poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. M. 5, 649 (cf. adducor litora remis, id. ib. 3, 598, and Rudd. II. p. 327).

II. Fig. **A.** Animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rarely mentem) advertere; *absol.*, or with *adv.* or ad aliquid, or alicui rei, *to direct the mind, thoughts*, or *attention to a thing, to advert to, give attention to, attend to, to heed, observe, remark*: si voles advortere animum, Enn. ap. Var. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.): facete advortis animum tuum ad animum meum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 39: nunc huc animum advortite ambo, id. ib. 3, 1, 169: advertunt animos ad religionem, Lucr. 3, 54: monitis animos advertite nostris, Ov. M. 15, 140: animum etiam levissimis rebus adverteret, Tac. A. 13, 49.—With *ne*, when the object of attention is expressed: ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultûs oriretur, Liv. 4, 45.— **B.** Animum advertere, *to observe a thing by directing the mind to it, to observe, to notice, to remark, to perceive* (in the class. period contracted to animadvertere, q. v.). —Constr. with *two accusatives*, animum advertere aliquid (where aliquid may be regarded as depending on the prep. in comp., Roby, § 1118, or on animum advertere, considered as one idea, *to observe*), with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *rel. clause* (the first mode of construction, most frequent with the pronouns id, hoc, illud, etc., is for the most part ante-class., and appears in Caes., Cic., and Sall. as an archaism): et hoc animum advorte, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 43: hanc edictionem, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: haec animum te advertere par est, Lucr. 2, 125: animum adverti columellam e dumis eminentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; id. Inv. 2, 51, 153: Postquam id animum advertit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 4, 12: quidam Ligus animum advortit inter saxa repentis cocleas, Sall. J. 93, 2. In Vitruv. once with hinc: ut etiam possumus hinc animum advertere, *as we can hence perceive*, Vitr. 10, 22, 262.—With the *acc.* and *inf.*: postquam tantopere id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: cum animum adverteret locum relictum esse, Auct. B. Alex. 31; ib. 46.—With the *rel. clause*: nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso, animum advortite, Ter. And. prol. 8: quid ille sperare possit, animum adverte, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset . . . animum advertit, Liv. 24, 48. Sometimes advertere alone=animum advertere; so once in Cicero's letters: nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Fam. 1, 1 (although here, as well as almost everywhere, the readings fluctuate between advertere and animadvertere; cf. Orell. ad h. l.; *animadvertebatur*, B. and K.). So Verg. in the *imp.*: qua ratione quod instat, Confieri possit, paucis, adverte, docebo, *attend!* Verg. A. 4, 115. —In the histt., esp. Tac. and Pliny, more frequently: donec advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54: Zenobiam advertere pastores, id. ib. 12, 51: advertere quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, id. ib. 13, 54: quotiens novum aliquid adverterat, id. ib. 15, 30 al.: hirudo quam sanguisugam appellari adverto, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: ut multos adverto credidisse, id. 2, 67, 67, § 168. Still more rarely, advertere animo: animis advertite vestris, Verg. A. 2, 712: hanc scientiam ad nostros pervenisse animo adverto, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 5; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 4, 27, 8.— **C.** *To draw* or *turn something*, esp. *the attention of another, to* or *upon one's self* (in the histt.): gemitus ac planctus militum aures oraque advertere, Tac. A. 1, 41: octo aquilae imperatorem advertere, id. ib. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia advertit, *drew them on* himself, id. ib. 4, 21 al.— **D.** *To call the attention of one to a definite act*, i. e. *to admonish of it, to urge to it* (cf. II. A.): non docet admonitio, sed advertit, i. e. *directs attention*, Sen. Ep. 94: advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 48.— **E.** Advertere in aliquem, for the more usual animadvertere in aliquem, *to attend to one*, i. e. *to punish one* (only in Tac.): in P. Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquos Sejani liberos adverteretur, id. ib. 5, 9 (cf. id. Germ. 7, 3: animadvertere).—Hence, **1. adversus** (archaic **advor-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *turned to* or *toward* a thing, *with the face* or *front toward, standing over against, opposite, before, in front of* (opp. aversus). **A.** In gen.: solem adversum intueri, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5: Iris... Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 4, 701; id. G. 1, 218: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: dentes adversi acuti (*the sharp front teeth*) morsu dividunt escas, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: quod is collis, tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat, quantum etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 8 Herz. So, hostes adversi, *who make front against one advancing* or *retreating*, id. ib. 2, 24: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os fundâ vulneratur, *in front*, Caes. B. G. 5, 35; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1; Liv. 21, 7 *fin.* al.; hence, vulnus adversum, *a wound in front* (on the contr., vulnus aversum, *a wound in the back*), Cic. Har. Resp. 19: adversis vulneribus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 35, 4: judicibus cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: cicatrices populus Romanus aspiceret adverso corpore exceptas, id. Verr. 5, 3: impetus hostium adversos, Auct. B. Alex. 8: Romani advorso colle evadunt, *ascend the hill in front*, Sall. J. 52: adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: legiones quas Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus objecerant, i. e. *marches in which they went to meet the enemy*, Tac. A. 3, 42: sed adverso fulgure (*by a flash of lightning falling directly before him*) pavefactus est Nero, Suet. Ner. 48: armenta egit Hannibal in adversos montes, Quint. 2, 17, 19; cf. Lucr. 3, 1013; so Hor. S. 1, 1, 103; 2, 3, 205: qui timet his adversa, *the opposite of this*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 9 al.—Hence, of rivers: flumine adverso, *up the stream, against the stream*: in adversum flumen contendere, Lucr. 4, 423: adverso feruntur flumine, id. 6, 720; so Verg. G. 1, 201: adverso amne, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33; adverso Tiberi subvehi, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 22, 3 (opp. to secundâ aquâ, *down stream, with the stream*: rate in secundam aquam labente, Liv. 21, 47, 3); and of winds, *opposed to* a vessel's course, *head winds, contrary winds*, consequently *unfavorable, adverse*: navigationes adversis ventis praecluduntur, Auct. B. Alex. 8: adversissimi navigantibus venti, Caes. B. C. 3, 107.—*Subst.*: **adversum,** i, *the opposite*: hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus,

holds the opposite to those sailing from Athens, i. e. *blows against them*, Nep. Milt. 1 (so Nipperdey; but v. Hand, Turs. I. p. 183).—*Adv.:* ex adverso, also written exadverso and exadversum, *opposite to, over against*, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10.—With *gen.:* Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11.—Without case: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14; so Suet. Caes. 39; Tib. 33.—In adversum, *to the opposite side, against:* et duo in adversum immissi per moenia currus, *against each other*, Prop. 3, 9, 23; so Gell. 2, 30; cf. Verg. A. 8, 237; in adversum Romani subiere, Liv. 1, 12; 7, 23.—**B.** *In hostile opposition to, adverse to, unfavorable, unpropitious* (opp. secundus; frequent and class.): conqueri fortunam adversam, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: hic dies pervorsus atque advorsus mihi obtigit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1: advorsus nemini, Ter. And. 1, 1, 37: mentes improborum mihi infensae et adversae, Cic. Sull. 10: acclamatio, id. de Or. 2, 83: adversâ avi aliquid facere, vet. poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16: adversis auspiciis, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 64, 6: adversum omen, Suet. Vit. 8: adversissima auspicia, id. Oth. 8: adversae res, *misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune:* ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf.: adversi casus, Nep. Dat. 5: adversae rerum undae, *a sea of troubles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9 (the *sup.* is found also in Cæs. B. C. 3, 107): quae magistratus ille dicet, secundis auribus, quae ab nostrum quo dicentur, adversis accipietis? Liv. 6, 40: adversus annus frugibus, id. 4, 12: valetudo adversa, i. e. *sickness*, id. 10, 32: adversum proelium, *an unsuccessful engagement*, id. 7, 29; cf. 8, 31: adverso rumore esse, *to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation*, Tac. Ann. 14, 11: adversa subsellia, *on which the opposition sit*, Quint. 6, 1, 39.—Sometimes met. of feeling, *contrary to, hated, hateful, odious:* quis omnia regna advorsa sint, Sall. J. 83; cf. Luc. 2, 229 Bentl.—*Comp.:* neque est aliud adversius, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 35.—* *Adv.:* **adversē**, *self-contradictorily*, Gell. 3, 16.—**adversum**, i, *subst.*, esp. in the *plur.* adversa, *misfortune, calamity, disaster, adversity, evil, mischief:* advorsa ejus per te tecta sient, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 28: nihil adversi, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8; cf. Liv. 22, 40; 35, 13: secunda felices, adversa magnos probant, Plin. Pan. 31; esp. freq. in Tac.: prospera et adversa pop. Rom., Ann. 1, 1: adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id. Agr. 25; so id. A. 3, 24; 45; 2, 69; 4, 13 al.—*Subst.:* **adversus**, i, *m.*, *an opponent, adversary* (rare): multosque mortalis ea causa advorsos habeo, Sall. C. 52, 7.—In Quint. also once **adversa**, ae, *f.*, *subst.*, *a female opponent* or *adversary:* natura noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, invenit, 12, 1, 2.—**C.** In rhet., *opposed to another of the same genus*, e. g. sapientia and stultitia: "Haec quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt, appellantur adversa." Cic. Top. 11.

2. adversus or **adversum** (archaic **advor-**) (like rursus and rursum, prorsus and prorsum, quorsus and quorsum), *adv.* and *prep.*, denoting *direction to* or *toward* an object (syn.: contra, in with *acc.*, ad, erga). **A.** *Adv.:* *opposite to, against, to,* or *toward* a thing, in a friendly or hostile sense: ibo advorsum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29: facito, ut venias advorsum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82: obsecro te, matri ne quid tuae advorsus fuas, Liv. And. ap. Non. s. v. fuam, 111, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib.): quis hic est, qui advorsus it mihi? Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 22: adversus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3: nemo adversus ibat, Liv. 37, 13, 8 al. In Plaut. and Ter. advorsum ire, or venire, *to go to meet;* also of a slave, *to go to meet his master and bring him from a place* (hence adversitor, q. v.): solus nunc eo advorsum hero ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23: ei advorsum venimus, id. ib. 4, 2, 32; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2 Ruhnk.—**B.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *toward* or *against*, in a friendly or a hostile sense. **1.** In a friendly sense. (α) Of place, *turned to* or *toward, opposite to, before, facing, over against:* qui cotidie unguentatus adversum speculum ornetur, *before the mirror*, Scipio ap. Gell. 7, 12: adversus advocatos, Liv. 45, 7, 5: medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus aegrum, *opposite to the patient*, Cels. 3, 6: adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87: Lerina, adversum Antipolim, id. 3, 5, 11, § 79.—(β) *In the presence of any one, before:* egone ut te advorsum mentiar, mater mea? Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9: idque gratum fuisse advorsum te habeo gratiam, *I am thankful that this is acceptable before* (*to*) *thee*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 15: paulului adversus praesentem fortitudinem mollitus, *somewhat softened at such firmness* (of his wife), Tac. A. 15, 63.—Hence very often with verbs of speaking, answering, complaining, etc., *to declare* or *express one's self to any one, to excuse one's self* or *apologize*, and the like: te oportet hoc proloqui advorsum illam mihi, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 385 Vahl.): immo si audias, quae dicta dixit me advorsum tibi, *what he told me of you*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 47: de vita ac morte domini fabulavere advorsum fratrem illius, Afran. ap. Non. 232, 25: mulier, credo, advorsum illum res suas conqueritur, Titin. ib. 232, 21: utendum est excusatione etiam adversus eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68; Tac. A. 3, 71.—With that to which a reply is made, *to* (= ad): adversus ea consul . . . respondit, Liv. 4, 10, 12; 22, 40, 1; cf. Drak. ad 3, 57, 1.—(γ) In comparison, as if one thing were held *toward*, set *against*, or *before* another (v. ad, I. D. 4.); *against, in comparison with, compared to:* repente lectus adversus veterem imperatorem comparabitur, *will be compared with*, Liv. 24, 8, 8: quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Rom., id. 7, 32, 8.—(δ) Of demeanor toward one, *to, toward:* quonam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 11: te adversus me omnia audere gratum est, i. e. *on my account, on my behalf, for my advantage*, id. ib. 9, 22, 15: lentae adversum imperia aures, Tac. A. 1, 65.—Esp. often of friendly feeling, love, esteem, respect *toward* or *for* one (cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Heusing. ad Cic. Off. 1, 11, 1; Hab. Syn. 49): est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116; id. Off. 3, 6, 28: adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, id. ib. 1, 28, 99 Beier: sunt quaedam officia adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis, id. ib. 1, 11, 33: adversus merita ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69, 5: summa adversus alios aequitas erat, Liv. 3, 33, 8: ob egregiam fidem adversus Romanos, id. 29, 8, 2; so id. 45, 8, 4 al.: beneficentiâ adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17.—More rarely (ε) of the general relation of an object or act to a person or thing (v. ad, I. D. 1.), *in relation, in respect*, or *in regard to* a thing: epistula, ut adversus magistrum morum, modestior, *as addressed to a censor of manners*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 8: quasi adversus eos acquieverit sententiae, *in regard to the same*, Dig. 49, 1; 3, 1.—**2.** In a hostile sense, *against* (the most usual class. signif. of this word): "Contra et adversus ita differunt, quod contra, ad locum, ut: contra basilicam; adversus, ad animi motum, ut: adversus illum facio; interdum autem promiscue accipitur," Charis. p. 207 P.; cf. Cort. ad Sall. J. 101, 8: advorsum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 48: advorsum te fabulare illud, *against thy interest, to thy disadvantage*, id. Stich. 4, 2, 11: stultus est advorsus aetatem et capitis canitudinem, id. ap. Fest. s. v. canitudinem, p. 47: advorsum animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: adversum leges, adversum rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: respondebat, SI PARET, ADVERSUM EDICTUM FECISSE, id. ib. 2, 3, 28, § 69: me adversus populum Romanum possem defendere, id. Phil. 1, 13 al.—In the histt., of a hostile attack, approach, etc.: gladiis districtis impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: adversus se non esse missos exercitus, Liv. 3, 66: bellum adversum Xerxem moret, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 3: copiis quibus usi adversus Romanum bellum, Liv. 8, 2, 5: adversus vim atque injuriam pugnantes, id. 26, 25, 10 al.: T. Quintius adversus Gallos missus est, Eutr. 2, 2: Athenienses adversus tantam tempestatem belli duos duces deligunt, Just. 3, 6, 12 al.—Among physicians, of preventives against sickness, *against* (v. ad, I. A. 2.): adversus profusionem in his auxilium est, Cels. 5, 26; 6, 27 al.: frigidus jam artus et cluso corpore adversum vim veneni, Tac. A. 15, 64.—Trop.: egregium adversus tempestates receptaculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4; so id. ib. 2, 15, 36.—Hence: firmus, invictus, fortis adversus aliquid (like contra), *protected against a thing, firm, fixed, secure:* advorsum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5: invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21: adversus convicia malosque rumores firmus ac patiens, Suet. Tib. 28: Adversus omnes fortis feras canis, Phaedr. 5, 10, 1; and in opp. sense: infirmus, inferior adversus aliquid, *powerless against, unequal to:* fama, infirmissimum adversus vivos fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14: infirmus adversum pecuniam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 6: inferior adversus laborem, id. Epit. 40, 20.

☞ **a.** Adversus is rarely put after the word which it governs: egone ut te advorsum mentiar, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 9: hunc ad versus, Nep. Con. 2, 2; id. Tim. 4, 3: quos advorsum ierat, Sall. J. 101, 8.—**b.** It sometimes suffers tmesis: Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: animadvortit fugam ad se vorsum fieri, Sall. J. 58: animum advortere ad se vorsum exercitum pergere, id. ib. 69: ad Cordubam versus iter facere coepit, Auct. B. Hisp. 10 and 11; cf. *in-versus:* in Galliam vorsus castra movere, Sall. C. 56; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 78; the Eng. *to-ward:* to us ward, Psa. 40, 5; and the Gr. εις-δε: εἰς ἄλαδε, Hom. Od. 10, 351.

ad-vespĕrascit, āvit, 3, *v. impers.* and *inch.*, *it approaches evening, it is getting to be evening, twilight is coming on:* advesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2; Vulg. Luc. 24, 29: cum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, etc.; id. Fin. 4, 28: nisi advesperâsset, Auct. B. Hisp. 24: cum advesperavisset, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178: advesperascente die, Vulg. Prov. 7, 9.

ad-vĭgĭlo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to watch by* or *at, to keep guard over, to be watchful, vigilant for;* constr. with *ad* or *dat.*, Rudd. II. p. 136 **I.** Lit.: ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12: parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93: vallo, Claud. Eutr. 2, 419.—**II.** Fig., *to bestow care* or *attention upon a thing, to watch, to watch for.* (α) *Absol.:* exquire, heus tu, advigila, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 63: tanto magis te advigilare aequomst, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26: si advigilaveris, id. And. 4, 1, 19.—(β) With *pro:* si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Petr. Cons. *fin.*—(γ) With *dat.:* stupris, Claud. L. Stil. 2, 140: sibi, Manil. 1, 81.

ad-vīvo, ĕre, *v. n.* **I.** *To live with one;* joined with cum by pleonasm: CONIVGI DVLCISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. Grut. 1145, 8; 1115, 8 (Orell. 3094).—**II.** *To live*, with the access. idea of continuance, *to live on, to continue living:* dum adviveret, Vulg. Josh. 4, 14: donec advivet, Dig. 34, 3, 28; quamdiu advixerit, ib. 3, 4, 4; 30.

advocamentum, i, *n.*, = advocatio: veniam advocamenti peto, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 11, where the better read. is *advocandi*, Keil.

advŏcātĭo, ōnis. *f.* [advoco], *a calling to* or *summoning* (in the class. per. only as t. t. in judicial lang.). **I.** Lit., abstr., *legal assistance, judicial aid* (v. advoco and advocatus): tu in re militari multo es cautior quam in advocationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *legal assistance, the whole body of assistants, counsel* (= *the bar*)*:* haec advocatio, Cic. Sest. 56; so id. Quint. 14; id. Rosc. Com. 5; id. Caecin. 15; id. Sull. 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 49; id. Dom. 21; Liv. 3, 47 al.—**B.** *The time allowed for procuring legal assistance:* ut binas advocationes postulent, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 Manut.; Quint. Decl. 280.—Hence, **C.** *Any kind of delay* or *adjournment* (freq. in Seneca): ratio advocationem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16; so id. Cons. ad Marc. 10; id. Q. N. 7, 10.—**D.** *Consolation*, Tert. Patient. 11; v. advoco, II. C.

advŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]: qui advocat, *an advocate* (eccl. Lat.): Deus divitum aspernator, mendicorum advocator, Tert. contr. Marc. 4, 15.

1. advŏcātus, a, um. *Part.* of advoco

2. advŏcātus, i, *m.*, *a legal assistant, counsellor*, etc., v. advoco *fin.*

ad-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call* or *summon one to* a place, esp. for counsel, aid, etc.; constr. *absol.*, with *ad*, *in*, or *dat.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ego Tiresiam advocabo et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76: contionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80: aliquem ad obsignandum, id. Att. 12. 18; so Liv. 1, 39: viros primarios in consilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, § 18; so Liv. 42, 33: ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocavi, Sall. C. 60: eo (i. e. in aedem Concordiae) senatum advocat, id. ib. 47: (Deus) advocabit caelum desursum, Vulg. Psa. 49, 4: advocari gaudiis, *to be invited*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 13: aegro, Ov. R. Am. 110: causis, Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**B.** Trop.: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, *we turn the mind upon itself, call the thoughts home*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: non desiderat fortitudo advocatam iracundiam, id. ib. 4, 23; so id. Ac. 2, 27; id. Tusc. 5, 38. —**II.** Esp. **A.** In judicial lang., t. t., *to avail one's self of* some one in a cause, *as aid, assistant, witness, counsellor*, etc., *to call in:* aliquem alicui, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 6; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 28; id. Ps. 4, 7, 59: aliquot mihi Amicos advocabo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 83: viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Quint. 21: in his, quos tibi advocasti, id. ib. 2 al.— Also used of the friend of the plaintiff or defendant, who calls in his friends to aid in the suit: Oppianicus in judicio Scamandri aderat, frequens advocabat, Cic. Clu. 19.— Hence, transf. to other things, *to call to one's aid, to call to for help, to summon:* desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma Advocat, Verg. A. 8, 249: secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82; Sen. Troad. 613: aliquid in tutelam securitatis suae, Vell. 2, 108: vires suas, Sen. Ben. 6, 2.—**B.** *To get a respite, to delay*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8; v. advocatio, II. C. —**C.** *To give consolation, to console* (in imitation of the Gr. παρακαλεῖν), Tert. adv. Marc. 14.

☞ In the phrase ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS, in the song of the Fratres Arvales, Grotef. (Gr. II. 290) explains advocapit as an old *imperat.*, instead of advocabite.

Hence, **advŏcātus**, i, *m.* **A.** In the class. per., in judicial lang., *one who is called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness* or *counsel, a legal assistant, counsellor* (diff. from patronus or orator, who spoke for a client engaged in a suit; from cognitor, who appeared in the name of such parties as had themselves been at first in court; and from procurator, who appeared for such as were absent, Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4; Ruhnk. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 48; Heind. ad Hor. S. 2, 5, 38; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq.): quaeso, ut advocatus mihi adsis neve abeas, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 3; so id. Men. 5, 2, 47; id. Mil. 5, 26; id. Poen. 3, 1, 23; 6, 11; id. Trin. 5, 2, 37 al.: adversusne illum causam dicerem, cui veneram advocatus? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 43; so id. Eun. 2, 3, 49; 4, 6, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 11: quis eum umquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, Cic. Clu. 40; id. Phil. 1, 7: venire advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off. 1, 10, etc.; Liv. 42, 33, 1.—**B.** In the post-Aug. per., for patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one, *an advocate, attorney*, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. id. 12, 1, 25; 5, 6 *fin.*; 9, 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 7, 22; Tac. A. 11, 5, 6; Suet. Claud. 15 and 33.—**C.** Esp., in eccl. Lat., of Christ as our *intercessor, advocate:* advocatum habemus apud Patrem, Jesum Christum, Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 1.—**D.** Transf., in gen., *an assistant, helper, friend:* se in fugam conferunt unâ amici advocatique ejus, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22.

*** advŏlātus**, ūs, *m.* [advolo], *a flying to:* tristi advolatu, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24. as a transl. from the Gr. of Aeschyl. Prometh. Solut.

advŏlĭtans, antis, *Part.* [ad-volito], *flying often to, fluttering about:* papilio luminibus advolitans, * Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: advolitans noctua, * Prud. adv. Symm. 2.

ad-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to fly to* or *toward;* constr. with *ad*, *in*, *dat.*, or *acc.*, Rudd. II. p. 136. **I.** Lit., of birds: avis advolans ad eas avîs, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: in agrum Volaterranum palumbium vis e mari advolat, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78 al.: papilio luminibus lucernarum advolans, id. 28, 10, 45, § 162.—**II.** Metaph., of other things, *to fly to, run to, come to* (class.): vox mihi advolavit ad auris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; so id. Rud. 2, 3, 3; id. Merc. 5, 2, 23: imago ad nos, * Lucr. 4, 316: ad urbem, Cic. Sest. 4 *fin.*: in Formianum, id. Att. 2, 13: Larino Romam, id. Clu. 6: ejus (Britanniae) εἰδωλον mihi advolabit ad pectus, id. Fam. 15, 16: hostes ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: classem advolaturam esse, id. B. C. 2, 43: in auxilium, Suet. Galb. 20: fama advolat Aeneae, Verg. A. 10, 511; Manil. ap. Prisc. 760 P.—With *acc.:* rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *med.*; Val. Fl. 4, 300.

ad-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to roll to* or *toward.* **I.** In gen.: robora focis, Verg. G. 3, 377; so id. A. 6, 182: advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70, § 185: advolvit saxum magnum ad ostium, Vulg. Matt. 27, 60; Marc. 15, 46.—**II.** Esp., of suppliants, *to throw one's self at* the feet of any one, *to fall at, fall prostrate before:* genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*: advolvi genibus, id. 28, 34: tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 4, 16, 1.—With *acc.:* genua patrum advolvuntur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 311: cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 6, 49; 15, 71.—Trop.: magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, *rolls*, i. e. *rises* or *ascends*, Stat. Th. 5, 143.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. adversum, adversus, etc.

‡ **advosem:** "adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres," Fest. p. 25 Müll.

† **ădȳnămon** vinum = ἀδύνατος οἶνος, *weakened wine* (half wine and half water): ex ipso vino quod vocant adynamon, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 100.

† **ădȳtum**, i, *n.*, = ἄδυτον (not to be entered), *the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered.* **I.** Lit.: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἄδυτα appellant, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, Verg. A. 2, 297: isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, id. ib. 2, 115; 6, 98; Hor. C. 1, 16, 5.—In gen., *a secret place, chamber;* of the dead, *a grave, tomb*, in Verg. A. 5, 84, and Juv. 13, 205: descriptionem cubiculorum in adytis, *chambers in secret places*, i. e. *inner chambers*, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 11.—**II.** Fig.: ex adyto tamquam cordis responsa dedere, *the inmost recesses*, * Lucr. 1, 737.

☞ In Attius also *masc.* adўtus, ūs: adytus augura, in Non. 488, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.).

*** adzēlor**, āri, *v. dep.*, *to be zealous against one, to be angry with*, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 16, 49.

ae, see the letter A.

Aea, ae, *f.*, = Αἶα (land). In the fable of the Argonauts, *a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed*, Val. Fl. 1, 742, and 5, 426.

Aeăcĭdēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Æacidæ* (the posterity of Æacus): regna, i. e. *Ægina*, Ov. M. 7, 472.

Aeăcĭdēs, ae, =Αἰακίδης, *patr. m.* (*voc.* Aeacidā, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. H. 3, 87; Aeacidē, id. ib. 8, 7; *gen. plur.* Aeacidûm, Sil. 15, 392), *a male descendant of Æacus, an Æacide.* **I.** In gen.: stolidum genus Aeacidarum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. M. 8, 3; Sil. 15, 292; Just. 12, 15.—**II.** Esp., *his son Phocus*, Ov. M. 7, 668.—*His sons Telamon and Peleus*, Ov. M. 8, 4.—*His son Peleus alone*, Ov. M. 12, 365.—*His grandson Achilles*, Verg. A. 1, 99; Ov. M. 12, 82; 96; 365.—*His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles*, Verg. A. 3, 296.—*His later descendants, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56: Aeacidarum genus, Cic. Off. 1, 12; and *Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by Æmilius Paulus*, Verg. A. 6, 839; Sil. 1, 627.

Aeăcĭdīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Æacide* (*Achilles*): Aeacidinis minis animisque expletus, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 25.

Aeăcius, a, um, *adj.*, *Æacian:* flos, *the hyacinth* (as springing from the blood of Ajax, grandson of *Æacus*), Col. 10, 175.

Aeăcus, i, *m.*, = Αἰακός (Gr. *acc.* Aeacon, Ov. M. 9, 434), acc. to the fable, *son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Ægina, father of Peleus and Telamon, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax; on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus:* quam pæne judicantem vidimus Aeacum! Hor. C. 2, 13, 22; cf. Ov. M. 3, 25.

Aeaea, ae, *f.*, = Αἰαίη, acc. to fable, *the island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where*, acc. to Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 58, *the later Circeii was situated*, now called *Monte Circello.* Acc. to Mela, 2, 7 *med.*, it was the abode of Calypso.

Aeaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Αἰαῖος. **I.** *Belonging to Æa, in Colchis, Colchian:* Circe, since Circe is said to have been earlier in Colchis, Verg. A. 3, 386; Ov. M. 4, 205.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *belonging to Circe:* artes, *magic arts, such as Circe practised*, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 10: carmina, *magic words, charms, spells*, id. ib. 1, 8, 5.—**II.** Aeaea puella, *Calypso*, because she had her residence in Aeaea, Prop. 4, 11, 31.

Aeas, antis, *m.*, *a river of Epirus*, Mela, 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Ov. M. 1, 580; Luc. 6, 361.

Aebūra, ae, *f.*, *a city of Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Cuerva*, Liv. 40, 30, 3.

Aebūtĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 5; id. Caecin. 1; id. Fl. 37, 93 al.—Hence: **Aebūtĭa lex**, so called from its author, the tribune Aebutius; enacted A.U.C. 520, Cic. Agr. 2, 8; Gell. 16, 10, 8.

Aecae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Apulia, southeast of Luceria*, now *Troja*, Liv. 24, 20, 5.—Hence, **Aecani**, orum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Æcae*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Aecŭlānum or **Aeclānum**, i, *n.*, *a city of the Hirpini in Samnium*, now *Le Grotte*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1; id. ib. 16, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 5019.—Hence: **Aecŭlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Æc.*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Inscr. Grut. 444, 5; and: **Aecŭlānenses** or **Aeclānenses**, ium, the same as **Aecŭlāni**, Inscr. Orell. 838, 862; 3108 al.

aedepol, = edepol, v. Pollux.

aedēs and **aedis** (the form *aedes* is found in Liv. 2, 21, 7; 2, 8, 14; 2, 9, 43 al., and now and then in other writers, but *aedis* is more common, as in Cic. Verr. 4, 55, § 121; id. Par. 4, 2, 31; Vitr. 4, 7, 1; Varr. 5, 32, 156 al.; Liv. 1, 33, 9 al.; Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 50), is, *f.*, *a building for habitation.* [Aedis domicilium in edito positum simplex atque unius aditus. Sive ideo aedis dicitur, quod in ea aevum degatur, quod Graece αἰών vocatur, Fest. p. 13 Müll. Curtius refers this word to αἴθω, aestus, as meaning originally, *fire-place, hearth;* others, with probability, compare ἕδος, ἕδρα, and sēdes.] **I.** *Sing.*, *a dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple* (prop., a simple edifice, without division into smaller apartments, while templum is a large and splendid structure, consecrated by the augurs, and belonging to one or more deities; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 7; but after the Aug. period aedes was used for templum; cf. Suet. Caes. 78 with id. ib. 84): haec aedis, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 7: senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: aedis Martis, Nep. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: aedes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: hic aedem ex marmore molitus est, Vell. 1, 11, 5: inter altare et aedem, Vulg. Luc. 11, 51: aedem Concordiae, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19: aedes Veneris genitricis, Suet. Caes. 78; v. above; id. ib. 10: aedem Baal, Vulg. 4 Reg. 10, 27; ib. Act. 19, 24 al.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, i. e. *in the temple of the Muses*, or *of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 38; cf.: quanto molimine circumspectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94.—*Plur.* in this sense generally in connection with sacrae, divinae, deorum, and only when several temples are spoken of: aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49; cf. Suet. Aug. 30, 100: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, Cic. de Or. 3, 46; cf. Liv. 38, 41: Deorum aedes, Suet. Cat. 21; cf. id. Ner. 38; id. Claud. 21 al.—**II.** *A dwelling for men, a house, habitation.*

abode (syn. domus; usu. only in the plur., as a collection of several apartments; but in the earliest period the sing. also may have had this signif., though but few certain examples of it have been preserved in the written language; cf. Plaut. As. 1, 3, 67: hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimust . . . aedis nobis areast, auceps sum ego): aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 60; id. Most. 1, 2, 18: ultimae, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 50, and soon after: in mediis aedibus; cf. Verg. A. 2, 512: liberae, *a house that is rent-free*, Liv. 30, 17: privatae, Suet. Ner. 44 al.—Hence sometimes used for a part of the domus, *a room, an apartment, chamber:* insectatur omnes domi per aedis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31; Verg. G. 2, 462; cf. id. A. 2, 487 (v. also Gell. 4, 14; Curt. 8, 6; Hor. C. 1, 30, 4).—In Plaut., by comic license, aedes for familia: credo hercle has sustollat aedis totas atque hunc in crucem, Mil. 2, 3, 39: ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, *to break the legs of this whole house* (i. e. family), Truc. 2, 8, 7: ab aedibus, denoting office (cf. ab), *a castellan:* CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Inscr. Grut. 697, 1.—* **B.** Met., *the cells* (or hive) *of bees:* clausis cunctantur in aedibus, Verg. G. 4, 258.—* **C.** Trop.: fac, sis, vacivas aedis aurium, mea ut migrare dicta possint, *the chambers of your ears*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 54.—* **D.** Aedes aurata, *a gilded funeral structure, on which the dead body of Cæsar was laid, a catafalque*, Suet. Caes. 84.

aedĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aedes], *a small building intended for a dwelling.* **I.** For gods, *a chapel, a small temple:* cum aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicâsset, Cic. Dom. 53: Victoriae, Liv. 35, 9; 35, 41: aediculam in ea (domo) deo separavit, Vulg. Judic. 17, 5; also *a niche* or *shrine for the image of a god:* in aedicula erant Lares argentei positi, Petr. Sat. 29 *fin.:* aediculam aeream fecit, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19; 36, 13, 19, § 87.—Hence on tombstones, *the recess in which the urn was placed*, Inscr. Fabrett. c. 1, 68.—**II.** For men, *a small house* or *habitation* (mostly in *plur.;* cf. aedes, II.), Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 58; Cic. Par. 6, 3; Vulg. 4 Reg. 23, 7.—*Sing.* in Plaut., *a small room, a closet:* in aediculam seorsum concludi volo, Epid. 3, 3, 19 sq.

aedĭfăcĭo, ere, 3, *v. a.*, = aedifico: Labeo, Dig. 19. 260 Torrentinus, where others read *aedificare.*

* **aedĭfex**, fĭcis, *m.*, = aedificator, Tert. Idol. 12.

aedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aedifico]. **I.** Abstr., *the act of building, a building* or *constructing.* (*a*) *Absol.:* si ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: immensa et intolerabilis, Cic. Pis. 21; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 2; Vulg. 2 Para. 16, 6.—(*β*) With *gen.:* urbium, Vulg. Judith, 5, 10.—**II.** Concr., *a building, a structure, edifice*, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: aedificationes templi, Vulg. Matt. 24, 1.—**III.** Fig., *building up, instructing, edification.* (*a*) *Absol.:* loquitur ad aedificationem, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 3; 14, 26.—(*β*) With *gen.:* ad aedificationem Ecclesiae, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 12; ib. Eph. 4, 12.

* **aedĭfĭcātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [aedificatio], *a little building:* ecquid de illa aedificatiuncula mandavisses, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.

aedĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [aedifico]. **I.** *A builder:* vocaberis aedificator saepium, Vulg. Isa. 58, 12; in the class. period only trop., = δημιουργός: mundi, *the maker, architect*, Cic. Univ. 2: aedificatores mundi, id. N. D. 1, 9.—**II.** From the Aug. period *adj.* (cf. Br. Nep. Ages. 4, 2) with the access. idea of inclination or passion, *that is fond of building:* nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep. Att. 13; Juv. 14, 86; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 8, 4.

aedĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to building.* **I.** Lit.: aedificatoria somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.—Hence, *subst.:* **aedĭfĭcātōrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = architectura, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 3, 1, p. 680.—**II.** Fig.: verbum aedificatorium mortis, i. e. *that was the cause of death*, Tert. Carn. Christ. 17.

* **aedĭfĭcĭālis**, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to a building* [aedes]: Priamus ad aram Jovis aedificialis confugit (so called because he was worshipped in the building; cf. Fest. s. v. Herceus, p. 101 Müll.), Dict. Cret. 5, 12.

aedĭfĭcĭum, i, *n.* [aedifico], *a building of any kind, an edifice, structure*, even though not suitable for a dwelling (while aedes designates only a structure for habitation).—Hence: aedes aedificiaque, Liv. 38, 38; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.:* exstruere aedificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27: omnibus vicis aedificiisque incensis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 5, 41: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. id. Oth. 8: regis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 1: paries aedificii, ib. Ezech. 41, 12.—In late Lat., = aedificatio: aedificium domûs Domini, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 1: murorum, ib. 1 Macc. 16, 23.

aedĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [aedesfacio], lit. *to erect a building, to build;* and in gen., *to build, raise, erect*, or *establish any thing.* **I.** Lit.: aedificare cum sit proprie aedem facere, ponitur tamen καταχρηστικῶς in omni genere constructionis, Fest. p. 13 Müll.; hence in the first signif. for the most part (*a*) *Absol.:* aedificare diu cogitare oportet, Cato, R. R. 3, 1: ecce aedificat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ad quem (usum) accommodanda est aedificandi descriptio, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. ib. 2, 23, 83: tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: lautius, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: belle, id. Att. 9, 13 al.: accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; so id. S. 2, 3, 308.—(*β*) With *object:* domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4; so Vulg. Exod. 1, 21: casas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.—**II.** In gen., *to build, construct*, etc.: navim, Plaut. Mer. prol. 87: piscinas, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 5: navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: urbem, id. ib. 2, 4, 53; so Vulg. Exod. 1, 11: oppida, ib. 2 Para. 26, 6: turrim, ib. Matt. 21, 3: murum, ib. 2 Para. 33, 14: porticum, Cic. Dom. 43: hortos, id. Att. 9, 13: equum, Verg. A. 2, 16: mundum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: tot adhuc compagibus altum aedificat caput, i. e. *makes it, by bands and hair ornaments, a high tower*, Juv. 6, 501.—**III.** Fig., *to build up, establish:* rem publicam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.—And (eccl.) in a religious sense, *to build up, instruct, edify.* (*a*) *Absol.:* caritas aedificat, Vulg. 1 Cor. 8, 1: non omnia aedificant, ib. 10, 16, 23.—(*β*) With *object:* semetipsum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 4: alterutrum, ib. 1 Thess. 5, 11.

‡ **aedīlātus**, ūs, *m.*, = aedilitas [aedilis], Fest. p. 13 Müll.

aedīlĭcĭus (not **aedīlĭt-**), a um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining* or *belonging to an ædile:* munus, Cic. Off. 2, 16: repulsa, i. e. in aedilitate petenda, id. Planc. 21: scriba, *of an ædile*, id. Clu. 45: largitio, Liv. 25, 2; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16: vectigal aediliciorum, sc. munerum, *paid to the ædiles to defray the expense of public exhibitions*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9.—**aedīlĭcĭus**, i, *m.* (sc. vir), *one who had been an ædile* (as consularis, who had been consul), *an exædile*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10: aedilicius est mortuus, Cic. Brut. 28; so id. Vatin. 7: edictum, *an ordinance of the ædile on entering upon his office* (v. edictum), Dig. 21, 1: aediliciae edictiones, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

aedīlis, is, *m.* (*abl.* aedili, Tac. A. 12, 64; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 4; Dig. 18, 6, 13; but aedile is more usual, Charis. p. 96 P.; Varr. 1, 22; Cic. Sest. 44, 95; Liv. 3, 31; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Orell. 3787, 8; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 221; Koffm. s. v.) [aedes], *an ædile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, highways, etc.;* also *of private buildings, of markets, provisions, taverns, of weights and measures* (to see that they were legal), *of the expense of funerals, and other similar functions of police.* The class. passages applying here are: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42; Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; id. Phil. 9, 7; Liv. 10, 23; Tac. A. 2, 85; Juv. 3, 162; 10, 101; Fest. s. h. v. p. 12; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 3 and 6.—Further, the aediles, esp. the curule ædiles (two in number), were expected to exhibit public spectacles; and they often lavished the most exorbitant expenses upon them, in order to prepare their way toward higher offices, Cic. Off. 2, 16; Liv. 24, 33; 27, 6. They inspected the plays before exhibition in the theatres, and rewarded or punished the actors according to their deserts, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 148; id. Cist. ep. 3; for this purpose they were required by oath to decide impartially, Plaut. Am. prol. 72.—It was the special duty of the aediles plebeii (of whom also there were two) to preserve the decrees of the Senate and people in the temple of Ceres, and in a later age in the public treasury, Liv. 3, 55. The office of the aediles curules (so called from the *sella curulis*, the seat on which they sat for judgment (v. curulis), while the aediles plebeii sat only on benches, subsellia) was created A.U.C. 387, for the purpose of holding public exhibitions, Liv. 6, 42, first from the patricians, but as early as the following year from the plebeians also, Liv. 7, 1.—Julius Cæsar created also the office of the two aediles Cereales, who had the superintendence of the public granaries and other provisions, Suet. Caes. 41.—The free towns also had ædiles, who were often their only magistrates, Cic. Fam. 13, 11; Juv. 3, 179; 10, 102; Pers. 1, 130; v. further in Smith's Dict. Antiq. and Niebuhr's Rom. Hist. 1, 689 and 690.

☞ Plaut. uses the word once adject.: aediles ludi, *ædilic sports*, Poen. 5, 2, 52.

aedīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aedilis], *the office of an ædile, ædileship:* aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 29: petere, Cic. Quint. 25: aedilitate fungi, id. Off. 2, 16: munus aedilitatis, id. Verr. 3, 12, 36: praetermissio aedilitatis, id. Off. 2, 17: curulis aedilitas, id. Har. Resp. 13, 27: inire, Suet. Caes. 9; id. Vesp. 2; id. Claud. 38 al.—*Plur.:* splendor aedilitatum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57.

aedīlĭtĭus, a, um, v. aedilicius.

aedis, v. aedes.

* **aedĭtĭmor** or **aedĭtŭmor** [an earlier form for aedituor], āri, *v. dep.*, *to keep* or *take care of a temple:* aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10. Nonius quotes the same passage, 75, 15, but reads *aedituor.*

aedĭtĭmus (**aedĭtŭ-**) (an earlier form for aedituus, and first used in the time of Varro; v. the first quotation), i, *m.*, *one who keeps* or *takes care of a temple, the keeper* or *overseer of a temple*, ἱεροφύλαξ: in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab aeditumo, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis: ab aeditumo, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Aeditimus . . . Pro eo a plerisque nunc *aedituus* dicitur, Gell. 12, 10; Varr. R. R. 1, 69; id. L. L. 6, 2: *liminium* productionem esse verbi (Servius) volt, ut in finitumo, legitumo, aeditumo, Cic. Top. 8, 36.

* **aedĭtŭa**, ae, *f.* [aedituus], *a female overseer of a temple*, Inscr. Orell. 2444.—Trop.: cum omnes templum simus Dei, ejus templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia est, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.

* **aedĭtŭālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a temple-keeper*, Tert. Pudic. 16.

* **aedĭtŭens**, entis, *m.*, = aedituus, *a keeper of a temple*, Lucr. 6, 1275, referred to by Gell. 12, 10 *fin.*

aedĭtŭus, i, *m.* [aedes-tueor; quasi a *tuendis aedibus* appellatus, Gell. 12, 10], *a keeper of a temple, a sacristan*, ἱεροφύλαξ (first used in polite language in the time of Varro for aeditumus; v. the word and the passage cited from Varr.). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 48: aeditui custodesque mature sentiunt, etc., * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; Suet. Dom. 1 al. It belonged also to the office of the aeditui to conduct strangers through the temple, and point out its curiosities, hence Horace says: quales aedituos habeat virtus, *what panegyrists*, Ep. 2, 1, 230.—**II.** In gen., *priests, ministers* (eccl.): erunt in sanctuario meo aeditui, Vulg. Ezech. 44, 1; ib. Ose. 10, 5.

† **ăēdon** (trisyl.), ŏnis, *f.*, = ἀηδών, *the nightingale:* tristis aëdon, Sen. Agam. 670; so Petr. Sat. 131; Calp. Ecl. 6, 8.

ăēdŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.* (pentasyl.) [aëdon], *pertaining to the nightingale:* vox, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 257; Lact. Phoenic. 47.

Aedŭi (**Haed-**), ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe in Gallia Celtica friendly to the Romans*, now *Departements de la Côte d'Or, de la Nièvre*,

de Saône et Loire, et du Rhône, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 11, 23, etc.; Cic. Att. 1, 19; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 al.—Hence, **Aedŭĭcus** (**Haed-**), a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Ædui:* stemma, Aus. Par. 4, 3.

Aeētaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Æetes, king of Colchis:* fines, i. e. *Colchis*, Catull. 64, 3; from

Aeētes, Aeētas, or **Aeēta**, ae, *m.*, = Αἰήτης, *king of Colchis*, acc. to the fable, *son of Sol and Persa, daughter of Oceanus; father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Ov. H. 12, 29, 51; Hyg. 3, 22 and 23; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 140 and 141.—Hence, **Aeētĭăs**, ădis, *patr. f.*, *daughter of Æetes*, i. e. *Medea*, Ov. M. 7, 9; 326.—**Aeētīnē**, ēs, *f.*, the same as preced. (from Aeetes, as Nerine from Nereus), Ov. H. 6, 103.—**Aeētis**, ĭdos, *patr. f.*, = Aeetias, *daughter of Æetes*, Val. Fl. 8, 233; Albin. 2, 110.—**Aeētĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Æetes*, = Aeetaeus, Val. Fl. 8, 379.

Aegae, ārum, *f. plur.*, = Αἰγαί. **I.** *A city of Cilicia*, now *Ayas*, Luc. 3, 227.—**II.** *A small town on the western coast of Eubœa*, now *Limni*, Stat. Th. 7, 371.

Aegaeon, ōnis, *m.*, = Αἰγαίων. **I.** *A giant-monster, the other name of Briareus*, Verg. A. 10, 565; Stat. Ach. 1, 209.—**II.** *A sea-god*, acc. to the fable, *the son of Pontus and Terra*, Ov. M. 2, 9.—**B.** Meton. for *the Ægean Sea*, Stat. Th. 5, 288.

Aegaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *Ægean;* hence, **Mărĕ Aegaeum** (Αἰγαῖον πέλαγος, τό, or πόντος Αἰγαῖος, ὁ, Xen. Oec. 20, 27), *the Ægean Sea, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor*, now called *the Archipelago*, and by the Turks the *White Sea*, to distinguish it from the Black Sea: insula Delos in Aegaeo mari posita, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18.—In the poets also *absol.:* **Aegaeum**, i, *n.*, for Aegaeum mare: in patenti Aegaeo, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1; Pers. 5, 142; cf. Burm. Prop. 3, 5, 51. [The etymol. was unknown even to the ancients. Acc. to some, from Ægeus, father of Theseus, who threw himself into this sea; acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 2 *fin.*, from αἶγες, goats, since the sea, from the many islands rising out of it, resembled a flock of goats; Strabo derives the name from Ægææ, a town in Eubœa.]—Hence, *adj.:* **Aegaeus**, a, um, *pertaining to the Ægean Sea:* gurges, Cic. Arat. 422: tumultus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63: Neptunus, Verg. A. 3, 74: Cyclades, which lie in it, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8: Venus, since she was said to have sprung from the Ægean Sea, Stat. Th. 8, 478.

Aegātes, um, *f.*, *the Ægates, three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of Lilybœum, where the Carthaginians were conquered by the Romans*, 241 B.C., Nep. Ham. 1; Liv. 21, 10; Sil. 1, 60; 6, 684.

aeger, gra, grum, *adj.* [Curtius proposes to connect it with ἐπ-είγω, to press, drive; αἰγίς, storm-wind; αἶγες, waves; and Sanscr. egâmi, to tremble; trembling, shaking, being a common symptom of illness], designates indisposition, as well of mind as of body (while aegrotus is generally used only of physical disease; class.; in Cic. far more frequent than aegrotus; Celsus uses only aeger, never aegrotus). **I.** Lit., of the body, *ill, sick, unwell, diseased, suffering.* (α) *Of men:* homines aegri morbo gravi, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: graviter aegrum fuisse, id. Div. 1, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: infirma atque aegra valetudo, id. Brut. 48 *fin.:* aegro corpore esse, id. ad Quir. 1 *fin.:* ex vulnere, id. Rep. 2, 21: vulneribus, Nep. Milt. 7: pedibus, Sall. C. 59, 4; so Liv. 42, 28; Tac. H. 3, 38; Wernsd. Poët. L. Min. 6, 197, 8: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: anhelitus, *shortness of breath*, Verg. A. 5, 432.—At a later period constr. with *gen.* or *acc.:* Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, 86, p. 310 Oud. (cf. id. ib. 5, 102, p. 360 Oud.: Psyche corporis et animi alioquin infirma; and Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: inops, aegra sanitatis, where, however, Bothe suspects aegra to be a gloss.): memini, me quondam pedes tunc graviter aegrum, Gell. 19, 10.—*Subst.*, *a sick person*, Cic. Div. 2, 3: ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt, id. N. D. 2, 4: aegro adhibere medicinam, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: vicinum funus aegros exanimat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: ungebant oleo multos aegros, Vulg. Marc. 6, 16; ib. Act. 5, 16.—Hence, ab aegris servus, *an attendant on the sick, a nurse* (cf. ab): D. M. SEXTORIO AVG. LIB. AB AEGRIS CVBICVLARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2886.—(β) *Of brutes:* sues aegri, Verg. G. 3, 496; so Col. 6, 5, 1: avidos inlidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus, i. e. *wounded*, Stat. Th. 11, 517.—(γ) *Of plants, diseased:* seges aegra, Verg. A. 3, 142: aegra arbor, Pall. Febr. 25, 23: vitis, id. Mart. 7, 4.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of the mind, *troubled, anxious, dejected, sad, sorrowful*, etc., of any agitation of the passions or feelings, of love, hope, fear, anxiety, sorrow: aeger animus, Sall. J. 74: aegris animis legati superveniunt, Liv. 2, 3, 5; cf. Drak. ad h. l.: scribendi cacoëthes aegro in corde senescit, Juv. 7, 52: aegri mortales, i. e. miseri (δειλοὶ βροτοί, ὀϊζυροί, πολύπονοι), Verg. A. 2, 268; constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, and *ab.* (α) With *abl.:* Medea animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Cic. Cael. 8 (the later edd. *animo aegro*, as B. and K.): animus aeger avaritiā, Sall. J. 31: amore, Liv. 30, 11: curis, Verg. A. 1, 208 al.—(β) With *gen. of respect* (cf. Drak. ad Liv. 30, 15, 9; Rudd. II. p. 73; and Roby, II. § 1321): aeger consilii, *infirm in purpose*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arusian, p. 212 Lind., and Stat. Th. 9, 141: animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; Curt. 4, 3, 11.—*Of cause:* rerum temere motarum, Flor. 3, 17, 9: morae, Luc. 7, 240: delicti, Sil. 13, 52: pericli, id. 15, 135: timoris, id. 3, 72.—(γ) With *ab:* A morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 26.—**B.** Trop., of a diseased condition of the state, *suffering, weak, feeble:* maxime aegra et prope deposita rei publicae pars, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2: qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in re publica volunt, Liv. 5, 3; Flor. 3, 23 al.—Of the eyes, *evil, envious:* recentem aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere, Tac. H. 2, 20 (Halm here reads *acribus*).—Of abstr. things, *sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate* (class., but for the most part poet.): numquam quidquam meo animo fuit aegrius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 29 (where *aegrius* may be the *adv.;* v. aegre below): dolores aegri, Lucr. 3, 905: luctus, id. 3, 933: amor, Verg. G. 4, 464: mors, id. ib. 3, 512: spes, i. e. *faint, slight hope*, Sil. 9, 543: fides, *wavering*, id. 2, 392 al.—As *subst.:* **aegrum**, i, *n.:* plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, *more pain*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 11: sed cui nihil accidit aegri, Lucr. 5, 171.—*Adv.:* **aegrē.**—Lit. **a.** Object. (α) *Uncomfortably:* nescio quid meo animost aegre, *disturbs my mind, vexes, annoys me*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35; so, aegre esse alicui, often in Plaut. and Ter. (like bene or male esse alicui); Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 26; id. Capt. 3, 5, 43; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 63 al.; cf. opp. volupe, volup: si illis aegrest, mihi quod volup est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152.—*Absol.:* aegre est, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 57.—Also: aegre facere alicui, *to vex, hurt*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 17; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31; and: aegre audire aliquid ex aliquo, *any thing annoying, disagreeable*, id. Hec. 5, 1, 39.—(β) *With difficulty* or *effort* (opp. facile): omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72; cf.: inveteratio, ut in corporibus, aegrius depellitur quam perturbatio, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81; and: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, Sall. J. 83, 1: nec magis versutus nec quo ab caveas aegrius, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 106: aegre rastris terram rimantur, Verg. G. 3, 534 al.: non aegre persequi iter, Col. 9, 8, 9; so, haud aegre, Curt. 4, 3, 10; 10, 8, 22.—More freq., (γ) = vix, Gr. μόγις, *hardly, scarcely:* aegre nimis risum continui, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 36: aegre me tenui, Cic. Att. 16, 11: aegre fero, v. fero: aegre abstinere quin, etc., Liv. 2, 45: aegre stantes, Tac. Agr. 36 al.—Hence often vix aegreque in connection, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27; Flor. 2, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7; id. S. 1, 7; App. M. 1, p. 111.—**b.** Subject., *with grief, regret, displeasure*, or *dislike, unwillingly, reluctantly:* discessit, aegre ferens, *distempered, vexed* (opp. laetus), Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.:* aegre pati, Liv. 1, 9 et saep.: aegre tolerare, Tac. Agr. 13: si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, i. e. feram, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: aegre carere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13.—*Comp.:* quod aegrius patimur, Liv. 7, 13: aegrius accipere, Tac. Ann. 4, 71.—*Sup.:* aegerrime ferre, Sall. J. 87: aegerrime pati, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105.

Aegĕrĭa, i. q. Egeria, q. v.

1. Aegeus (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Αἰγεύς, *son of Pandion, king of Athens, and father of Theseus*, Hyg. Fab. 37, 41; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 74; Ov. M. 7, 402 sq.; id. F. 2, 41 al.

2. Aegēus, a, um (trisyl.), *adj.*, i. q. Aegaeus.

Aegĭălē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter* or *granddaughter of Adrastus, wife of Diomedes, king of Argos*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 48; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 9.

Aegĭăleus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Αἰγιαλεύς. **I.** *Son of Æetes, brother of Medea, commonly called Absyrtus;* he was cut to pieces by his sister in her flight, and scattered upon the sea-shore, Pac. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Just. 43, 3.—**II.** *Son of Adrastus, one of the Epigoni before Thebes, slain by Laodamas*, Hyg. Fab. 71.

Aegīdes, ae, *patr. m.*, = Αἰγείδης, *a descendant of Ægeus.* **I.** *Theseus*, Ov. H. 4, 59; id. Tr. 5, 4, 26.—**II.** *Descendants in gen., children, grandchildren of Ægeus*, Ov. H. 2, 67.

Aegĭenses, ĭum, v. Aegium.

aegĭlōpa, ae, *f.*, v. aegilops.

† **aegĭlōpĭum**, i, *n.*, = αἰγιλώπιον, *a disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, an ulcer in the inner corner of the eye*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 54: from

† **aegĭlops**, ōpis, and **aegĭlōpa**, ae, *f.*, = αἰγίλωψ. **I.** *A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, a tumor in the inner corner of the eye* (so called from αἴξ, αἰγός, goat, and ὤψ, eye, since goats are most subject to this disease), Cels. 7, 7, 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 34; the form aegilopa, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132.—**II.** *A kind of oak with edible acorns:* Quercus aegilops, Linn., Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 16, 8, 13, § 33.—**III.** *A weed* or *tare among barley:* Avena sterilis, Linn., or Aegilops ovata, Linn., Plin. 25, 13, 93, § 146; 18, 17, 44, § 155.—**IV.** *A kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95 (Sillig, aegilipa).

Aegĭmūrus, i, *f.*, = Αἰγίμορος, *an island situated over against Carthage*, now *Zowamour* or *Zimbra*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 42; Liv. 30, 24, 9; Auct. B. Afr. 44; Flor. 2, 2, 30.

Aegīna, ae, *f.*, = Αἴγινα. **I.** *An island in the Saronic gulf, earlier called Œnone* or *Œnopia*, now *Eghina*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46 al.—Hence, **Aegīnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Ægina.*—*Subst.*, *a native* or *an inhabitant of Ægina*, Val. Max. 9, 2, 8 *ext.*—**Aegīnēta**, ae, *m.*, i. q. the preceding, Cic. Off. 3, 11.—**Aegīnētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Ægina:* aes, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8.—**II.** *The mother of Æacus*, Ov. M. 7, 474.

Aegĭnĭensis, is, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Æginium* (see the foll. art.), Liv. 44, 46, 3.

Aegĭnĭum, ii, *n.*, = Αἰγίνιον, *a fortress in Thessaly*, now *Stagûs*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79; Liv. 32, 15; 36, 13; 44, 46; 45, 27; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33.

Aegĭpān, ānis, or Gr. ānos (*dat. plur.* Aegipanis, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 215), *m.*, = Αἰγίπαν. **I.** *Goat-Pan*, i. e. *goat-shaped Pan, a well-known sylvan deity with goat's feet and rough body*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 28.—**II.** Acc. to Mel. 1, 4, 10; 1, 8, 10; and Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46, *a kind of goat-shaped men in Africa*, perh. *the baboon.*

Aegīra, ae, *f.*, = Αἴγειρα. **I.** *A town in Achaia*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.—**II.** Another name of *the island Lesbos*, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.

aegis, ĭdis, *f.*, = αἰγίς, ίδος. **I.** *The ægis.* **A.** *The shield of Jupiter*, Verg. A. 8, 354; Sil. 12, 720.—**B.** *The shield of Minerva, with Medusa's head*, Verg. A. 8, 435: contra sonantem Palladis aegida, Hor. C. 3, 4, 57; so Ov. M. 2, 753; 6, 78 al.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** *A shield, defence.*—So only Ovid of the jewelry by which maidens try to conceal their ugliness: decipit hac oculos aegide dives Amor, R. Am. 346.—**B.** In the larch-tree, *the wood nearest the pith*, Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187.

* **aegi-sŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [aegis], *sounding with the ægis:* pectus (of Pallas) Val. Fl. 3, 88.

Aegisthus, i, *m.*, = Αἴγισθος, *the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, with whose wife, Clytæmnestra, he lived in incest, and was finally slain by Orestes*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38; Ov. R. Am. 161.—Hence, Pompey called Cæsar Ægisthus, on account of his adulterous connection with Mucia, Suet. Caes. 50.

† **aegĭthus,** i, *m.*, = αἴγιθος, *a small bird*, considered by some *the titmouse*, Parus caeruleus, Linn.; by others *the red linnet*, Fringilla linaria, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 206; cf. Aristot. Hist. An. 9, 15.

Aegĭum, or **Aegĭon,** ii, *n.*, *a town in Achaia, one of the twelve Achæan cities, situated on the river Selinus*, now *Vostitza*, Mel. 2, 5, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13; Lucr. 6, 585; Liv. 38, 30.—Hence, **A. Aegĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Achaia*, Liv. 38, 30; Tac. A. 4, 13.—**B. Aegĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Ægium*: vitis, *a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

Aeglē, ēs, *f.*, = αἴγλη (brightness). **I.** *A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neæra*: Aegle Naiadum pulcherrima, Verg. E. 6, 21.—**II.** *One of the Hesperides, daughter of Atlas*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 484.—**III.** *A daughter of the Sun, sister of Phaëthon*, Hyg. Fab. 154 and 156.

† **aegŏcĕphălos,** i, *m.*, = αἰγοκέφαλος (goat's head), *an unknown bird*, in Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204.

† **aegŏcĕras,** ătis, *n.*, = αἰγόκερας (goat's horn), *a plant, the fenugreek* (in pure Lat.: *silicia* or *siliqua*): Trigonella foenum graecum, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

† **aegŏcĕrōs,** ōtis, *m.*, = αἰγόκερως, *the wild goat* (in pure Lat. *capricornus*), used only poet. as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 615: humidus, Luc. 9, 536.

☞ Also **aegŏcĕrōs,** i, *m.*: sedem aegoceri, Caes. Germ. Arat. 213: Aegoceron Cancrumque tenet, Luc. 10, 213.

† **aegŏlĕthron,** i, *n.*, = αἰγόλεθρος (goat's bane), *a plant in Pontus*, prob. Azalea pontica, Linn., *injurious to cattle, and esp. to goats*, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 74.

† **aegōlĭos,** i, *m.*, = αἰγώλιος, *an unknown bird*; acc. to Harduin, *a kind of screech-owl*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 165.

Aegon, ōnis, *m.*, = Αἴγων. **I.** *The Ægean Sea* (only in the poets), Stat. Th. 5, 56; Val. Fl. 1, 629; 4, 715.—**II.** *The name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 3, 2; 5, 72.

† **aegŏnychos,** i, *f.*, = αἰγόνυξ (goat's hoof), *a plant*, usu. called lithospermon, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **aegophthalmos,** i, *m.*, = αἰγόφθαλμος (goat's eye), *an unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 187.

Aegŏs Flūmen, *n.* [trans. of Αἰγὸς Ποταμοί, *Goat-rivers*], *a river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians*, 404 B.C., Nep. Lys. 1; id. Alc. 8; id. Con. 1; Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.

aegrē, *adv.*, v. aeger *fin.*

* **aegrĕo,** ēre [aeger], *v. n.*, *to be ill*: morbis cum corporis aegret, Lucr. 3, 824; cf. Lachm. and Munro ad h. l., and Prisc. p. 826 P.

aegresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [aegreo], *to become ill, to grow sick* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: morbis aegrescimus isdem, * Lucr. 5, 349: aegrescunt corvi, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32.—**II.** Fig. **A.** *To grow worse*: violentia Turni exsuperat magis, aegrescitque (i. e. asperior fit) medendo, * Verg. A. 12, 45: in corde sedens aegrescit cura parentis, Stat. Th. 1, 400.—**B.** *To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved*: rebus laetis, Stat. Th. 2, 18: his anxia mentem Aegrescit curis (mentem, *Gr. acc.*), id. ib. 12, 193: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*

aegrimōnia, ae, *f.* [aeger; as acrimonia from acer]. Only of the mind, *sorrow, anxiety, trouble*, etc.: aliquem aegrimonia afficere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 5: dum abscedat a me haec aegrimonia, id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrimoniae locus esset, * Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, id. ib. 13, 18: vetus, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103. (For its distinction from aerumna, v. that word.)

aegrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [aeger], *illness, sickness* (both of body and mind; while aegrotatio denotes only physical disease). **I.** Lit., of the body of men and brutes (only after the Aug. per.): visi sunt (elephanti) fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3: metu et aegritudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29; so id. ib. 2, 69; Curt. 3, 5; Flor. 4, 7; Eutr. 9, 5 al.—Also of plants: sunt enim quaedam aegritudines (ficorum) et locorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—Far oftener, **II.** Of mind, *grief, sorrow, care*, etc. (class.; freq. in the Ciceronian philos.), Pac. ap. Non. 322, 18; 13, 29: aegritudo animam adimit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84; so id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 2; id. Curc. 2, 1, 9; id. Men. prol. 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 24 al.: praeclare nostri, ut alia multa, molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum aegrorum, aegritudinem nominaverunt; and soon after: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; so id. ib. 3, 7; 9; 12; 13; 14; 26; 4, 7; 15; id. Fam. 5, 13 *fin.* al.; Sall. J. 84.—In the *plur.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28; Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; 4, 15; Sen. Ep. 50.

aegror, ōris, *m.* [aeger; as acror from acer], *illness, sickness, disease*, only in Lucr. 6, 1132 (for in id. 6, 1259, the correct read. is *maeror*, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

aegrotaticius, a, um, *adj.* [aegroto], *that is often ill*, Gloss. Isid.

aegrōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [aegroto], *illness, sickness, disease, infirmity* (prop. only of the body, while aegritudo also desig. that of the mind; much used in the philos. writings of Cic.): ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegritudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nascuntur, id. ib. 4, 10: aegrotationes nostras portavit, Vulg. Matt. 8, 17; ib. Jer. 16, 4.—The distinction between aegrotatio and morbus Cicero gives as follows: Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.—Only by catachresis, of the mind, *morbid state* or *condition, disease*, but never strictly for aegritudo.—Thus Cicero says, after giving, in the passage above quoted, the distinction between morbus and aegrotatio, in reference to the body: sed in animo tantum modo cogitatione possumus morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere.—So also: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et aegrotum animum, quam appellārunt insaniam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4; and: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, etc., id. ib. 4, 37, 79.—In Pliny, of plants, 17, 24, 37, § 231.

aegrōto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [aegrotus], *to be ill, sick.* **I.** Lit., of men and brutes: vehementer diuque, Cic. Clu. 62: gravissime aegrotans, id. Fin. 2, 13: graviter, id. Tusc. 1, 35: leviter, id. Off. 1, 24: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2: aegrotavit usque ad mortem, Vulg. Isa. 38, 1: aegrotare timenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 4: morbo, id. S. 1, 6, 30: aegrotare coepit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6: quia armentum aegrotet in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6.—Of plants: (vites) aegrotant, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: aegrotant poma ipsa per se sine arbore, id. 17, 24, 37, § 228.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of the mind: ea res, ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: aegrotare animi vitio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307.—**B.** Of other abstr. things, *to languish*, etc. (cf. jaceo): in te aegrotant artes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 34; 1, 1, 8: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, *duties are neglected, reputation sickens and staggers*, * Lucr. 4, 1124.

aegrōtus, a, um, *adj.* [aeger], *ill, sick, diseased* (in Cic. rare). **I.** Prop., of the body: facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10; id. Fam. 9, 14: cum te aegrotum non videam, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 2, 2; ib. Ezech. 34, 4: corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: leo, id. ib. 1, 1, 73 al.—**II.** Trop., of the mind: omnibus amicis morbum inicies gravem, ita ut te videre audireque aegroti sient, *sick of seeing and hearing you*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 39 (for the constr. of the *inf.* here, v. Roby, II. § 1360 sq.): animus, Att. ap. Non. 469, 23; Ter. And. 1, 2, 22; 3, 3, 27; Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.—So of the state: hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae rei publicae, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70.

Aegyptiăcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Egyptian* (a later form for the class. Aegyptius): libri, Gell. 10, 10: lingua, Vulg. Gen. 41, 45: incantationes, ib. Exod. 7, 11: partes, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 14.—*Adv.*: **Aegyptiăcē,** *after the Egyptian manner*: loqui, Treb. Poll. 30, Tyr. 30.

aegyptilla, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone once found in Egypt*, prob. *a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148; Isid. Orig. 16, 11, 3.

‡ **Aegyptini:** Aethiopes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Aegyptĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Αἰγύπτιος, *Egyptian* (the class. word for the later Aegyptiacus in Gell., Plin., and Treb.): rex, Cic. Pis. 21: acetum, *a superior kind of vinegar*, id. Hortens. ap. Non.: bellum, Nep. Dat. 3: litus, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142: mare, id. 5, 9, 10, § 54: classes, Suet. Caes. 39: vir, Vulg. Gen. 39, 1: ancilla, ib. ib. 16, 1; ib. Act. 21, 38 al.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **Aegyptĭus,** ii, *m.*, *an Egyptian*: quid igitur censes? Apim illum sanctum Aegyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Aegyptiis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29; id. Rep. 3, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Vulg. Exod. 2, 14; ib. Act. 7, 22 al.

1. Aegyptus, i, *f.*, = Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Asiae prima pars Aegyptus, Mel. 1, 9: proxima Africae incolitur Aegyptus, etc., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; Cic. Agr. 2, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Vulg. Gen. 12, 10; ib. Matt. 2, 13.

2. Aegyptus, i, *m.*, acc. to the fable, *a king of Egypt, son of Belus* (acc. to others, of Neptune), *and brother of Danaüs. He had fifty sons, to whom the fifty daughters of Danaüs were espoused*, Hyg. Fab. 168.

Aelĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *originating from an Ælius*: oratiunculae, *composed by the Stoic philosopher L. Ælius*, Cic. Brut. 56 *fin.*: studia, of the same, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: jus, *a code of laws, now lost, compiled by Sext. Ælius Pætus*, in the sixth century A.U.C., Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 114.

† **aelīnos,** i, *m.*, = αἴλινος (from the interj. αἶ and Λίνος; cf. Suid. II. p. 449 Kust.), *a song of lament, a dirge*: aelinon in silvis idem pater, aelinon, altis Dicitur invitā concinuisse lyrā, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

Aelĭus, a. **I.** *The name of a Roman* gens.—**II.** *Adj.*, *Aelian*; hence, **1.** Lex Aelia de comitiis, named after Q. Aelius Paetus, by whom it was proposed, A.U.C. 596, Cic. Sest. 15, 33; id. Vatin. 9; id. Pis. 4; id. Att. 2, 9 al.—**2.** Lex Aelia Sentia, proposed by the consuls Sext. Aelius and C. Sentius, A.U.C. 757, containing regulations concerning the limitation of manumission; cf. Ulp. Fragm. tit. 1; Dig. 40, 2, 12; 15 and 10, etc.; Zimmern, Hist. of Law, 1, 81, and 761 sq.

Aëllō, ūs, *f.*, = Ἀελλώ. **I.** *The name of a harpy* (from ἄελλα, tempest, because she came like it upon her prey): ales Aëllo, Ov. M. 13, 710.—**II.** *The name of a swift-running dog*, Ov. M. 3, 219.

† **aelūrus,** i, *m.*, = αἴλουρος, *a cat*, Gell. 20, 8; Hyg. Astr. 2, 28; cf. Rupert. Excur. Juv. 15, 7.

‡ **aemidum:** tumidum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24, 4 [αἷμα, blood]; cf. aemidus πεφυσημένος, Gloss. Labb.

Aemĭlĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Aemilius], *relating to the Æmilian* gens, *Æmilian*. Thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of Paulus Aemilius, was called Aemilianus, Vell. 1, 10; Flor. 2, 15.—In *neutr. plur.*: **Aemĭlĭāna** (sc. aedificia or loca), *a place just out of Rome, not far from the Campus Martius*, perh. thus named in honor of Scipio Aemilianus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. There was also, in the seventh region of the city of Rome, an Aemilian street, Sext. Ruf. de Reg. Urb. Rom.; from

Aemĭlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aemulor], *the name of a Roman* gens, *greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished*. The most celebrated of them was L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of Perseus, and the father of Corn. Scipio Africanus Minor: domus, Manil. 1, 794: tribus, Cic. Att. 2, 14; Liv. 38, 36.—**Aemĭlĭa Via,** *the name of three several public roads.* **1.** One, constructed by M. Aemilius Lepidus, as consul, A.U.C. 567, began at Placentia, and passed

through Parma, Regium, Mutina, Bononia, Forum Cornelii, Faventia, Forum Livii, and Caesena to Ariminum, where it joined the Via Flaminia, Liv. 39.—**2.** One, constructed A.U.C. 645, by M. Aemilius Scaurus, as censor, led from Bononia, through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona, Strab. 1, 5.—**3.** One extending from Ariminum to Aquileia (some, however, consider this as the same with the first), Mart. 3, 4.—Sometimes *absol.*, **Aemilia,** instead of Via Aemilia: in ipsâ Aemiliâ diu pugnatum est, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30.—From the public way, Martial calls the region between Ariminum and Placentia (commonly Gallia Cispadana) regio Aemilia, Mart. 6, 85.—Aemilius pons, so called after its builder, M. Aemilius Scaurus, Juv. 6, 32 Rupert.—Poet.: Aemilia ratis, *the ship on which the booty acquired by L. Æmilius Paulus, in the war with Perseus, was conveyed to Rome*, Prop. 4, 2, 8.—Aemilius ludus, *a gladiatorial exhibition introduced by P. Æmilius Lepidus*, Hor. A. P. 32.

Aemilius Măcer, of Verona, *a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid, who wrote* De Serpentibus et Volucribus (and perh. De Virtutibus Herbarum), *of which nothing is extant*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 43; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 1.

Aemŏnia, Aemŏnides, Aemŏnis, Aemŏnius, v. Haemonia, etc.

aemŭla, v. aemulus.

aemŭlanter, *adv.*, v. aemulor *fin.*

aemŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [aemulor], *an assiduous striving to equal or excel another in any thing, emulation* (it denotes rather the mental effort, while *imitatio* regards more the mode of action; but *rivalitas* is a jealous rivalry, and therefore used only in a bad sense, while *aemulatio* is employed both in a good and bad sense) Cic. thus explains this word: aemulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur . . et est aemulatio aegritudo, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potiatur, ipse careat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17. So, **I.** In a good sense, *emulation:* laudis, Nep. Att. 5; Vell. 1, 17; gloriae, Just. praef.; Tac. A. 2, 44, id. Agr. 21; Suet. Calig. 19; id. Tib. 11: secundum aemulationem, *in zeal*, Vulg. Phil. 3, 6.—Transf., of the imitation of nature in painting: pictura fallax est et in aemulatione naturae multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8.—**II.** In a bad sense, *jealousy, envy, malevolence*, δυσζηλία: aemulatio vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: infensa, Tac. A. 13, 19: municipalis, id. H. 3, 57: adversariorum, Suet. Ner. 23; cf. id. 33: aemulatio nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidiâ, cujus finis est odium, Plin. Pan. 84 al.: ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt, *to jealousy* (said of God), Vulg. Psa. 77, 58. contentiones, aemulationes, *rivalries*, ib. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

aemŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a zealous imitator, emulator* (in a good sense), ζηλωτής: ejus (sc. Catonis), * Cic. Att. 2, 1 *fin.:* animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124 *fin.:* virtutum aemulator fuit, Just. 6, 3: aemulatores sunt legis, Vulg. Act. 21, 20; 1 Cor. 14, 12.—Eccl., of God as jealous of his honor: Deus est aemulator, (*the Lord*) *is a jealous God*, Vulg. Exod. 34, 14.

aemŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [aemulator], *a female emulator* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

aemŭlātus, ūs, *m.* Perh. only in Tac. for the class. aemulatio, *emulation, rivalry*, Hist. 3, 66.—In *plur.*, Ann. 13, 46. (But in Agr. 46, aemulatu is only a conjecture of Heinsius; Orell. and Halm read *similitudine*).

* **aemŭlo,** āre, *v. a.* An active form for aemulor (q. v.), App. M. 1, p. 112.

aemŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [aemulus], *to rival, to endeavor to equal* or *to excel one, to emulate, vie with*, in a good and bad sense; hence (as a consequence of this action). *to equal one by emulating.* **I.** In a good sense, constr. with *acc.*, v. II.: quoniam aemulari non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 26: omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26; Nep. Epam. 5; Liv. 1, 18; cf. Tac. H. 3, 81: Pindarum quisquis studet aemulari, * Hor. C. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 62: severitatem alicujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15 et saep.—Transf. of things: Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.—Prov.: aemulari umbras, *to fight shadows*, Prop. 3, 32, 19 (cf. Cic. Att. 15, 20: qui umbras timet).—**II.** In a bad sense, *to strive after* or *vie with enviously, to be envious of, be jealous of*, ζηλοτυπεῖν; constr. with *dat.*, while in the first signif. down to Quint. with *acc.;* v. Spald. ad Quint. 10, 1, 122; Rudd. II. p. 151: iis aemulemur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. 4, 26; Just. 6, 9.—Also with *cum:* ne mecum aemuletur, Liv. 28, 43: inter se, Tac. H. 2, 81.—With *inf.:* aemulabantur corruptissimum quemque pretio inlicere, Tac. H. 2, 62.—Hence, * **aemŭlanter,** *adv.*, *emulously*, Tert. c. Haer. 40.

aemŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. ἁμιλλάομαι and ἅμα, imitor, imago, Germ. ahmen (Eng. aim) in nachahmen = to imitate], *striving after another earnestly, emulating, rivalling, emulous* (cf. aemulatio and aemulor), in a good and bad sense; constr. with *dat.* or as *subst.* with *gen.* **I.** In a good sense, Att. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: laudum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: laudis, id. Cael. 14: aemulus atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: itinerum Herculis, Liv. 21, 41.—With *ne* and *subj.:* milites aemuli, ne dissimiles viderentur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 8, 3.—**II.** In a bad sense, both of one who, with a hostile feeling, strives after the possessions of another, and of one who, on account of his strong desire for a thing, envies him who possesses it; *envious, jealous, grudging.*—With *gen.:* Karthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10; Vell. 2, 1: Triton, Verg. A. 6, 173: quem remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8: Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6.—**III.** *Subst.*, *a rival* = rivalis: mihi es aemula, *you are my rival* (i. e. *you have the same desire as I*), Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 8: si non tamquam virum, at tamquam aemulum removisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: et si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436.—By meton. (eccl.), *an enemy:* videbis aemulum tuum in templo, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 32: affligebat eam aemula, ib. 1, 6.—In gen., mostly of things without life, *vying with, rivalling a thing*, i. e. *comparable to, similar to*, with *dat.*, v. Rudd. II. p. 70 (poet., and in prose after the Aug. per.): tibia tubae Aemula, Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63; id. 15, 18, 19, § 68 al.: Dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, i. e. aequiparandus, Tac. A. 13, 3.

☞ Facta dictaque ejus aemulus for aemulans, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 3 (cf. celatum indagator for indagans in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15, unless celatum be here a *gen.*).

Aenăria, ae, *f.*, *an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing-place of Æneas*, now *Ischia*, Cic. Att. 10, 13; Liv. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 92; Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Aenēa, ae, v. Aeneas.

2. Aenēa or **Aenīa,** ae, *f.*, = Αἴνεια, *a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, opposite Pydna*, Liv. 40, 4; 44, 10; 32.—Hence, **A. Aenēātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ænea*, Liv. 40, 4, 4.—**B. Aenēātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Ænea:* abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197.

Aenĕădēs, ae (*gen. plur.* Aeneadûm, Lucr. 1, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 261), *patr. m.* [Aeneas]. **I.** *A descendant of Æneas; his son Ascanius*, Verg. A. 9, 653 (*Aenides*, Rib.).—**II.** In gen., *those who are related in any manner to Æneas;* hence, **A.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 7, 616; 1, 565; but oftener, **B.** *A Roman*, Verg. A. 8, 648; Ov. M. 15, 682, 695 al.—**C.** *An adulatory epithet of Augustus*, Ov. P. 1, 1, 35; *of Scipio*, Sil. 13, 767.

Aenēae Portus, *a harbor near Torone and Mount Athos*, Liv. 45, 30, 4.

Aenēas, ae, *m.* (also in the *nom.* Aenea, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 50 P.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61; *gen.* sometimes Aeneā, Apul. Orth. § 23 Osann.; *acc.* Aenean often, after the Gr. Αἰνείαν, Ov. F. 5, 568; id. H. 7, 36; *voc.* Aeneā, Poet. ap Varr. L. L. 6, § 60 Müll.; Ov. H. 7, 9), = Αἰνείας, *Æneas, son of Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as* Jupiter Indiges; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 207 sq.

Aenēātes, ium, v. 2. Aenea, A.

Aenēātĭcus, a, um v. 2. Aenea, B.

aenĕātor, ōris, *m.* [aes], *one who blows a horn in war, a trumpeter:* Aeneatores cornicines dicuntur, id est cornu canentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Suet. Caes. 32.

Aenēis, idis or idos, *f.* [Aeneas], *the Æneid, Virgil's celebrated epic, the hero of which is Æneas, the progenitor of the Romans:* Aeneïdos auctor, Ov. Tr. 2, 533: nec tu divinam Aeneïda tenta, Stat. Th. 12 *fin.:* morbo oppressus (Vergilius) petivit a suis, ut Aeneïda quam nondum satis elimavisset, adolerent, Gell. 17, 10.

Aenēius, a, um (quadrisyl.), *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to Æneas:* nutrix, Verg. A. 7, 1: virtus, Ov. M. 14, 581: pietas, id. F. 4, 799: fata, *his death*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 37.

ăēnĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aeneus], *made of bronze:* aeneoli piscatores, *little figures of fishermen in bronze*, Petr. S. 73; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

‡ **Aenēsi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the companions of Æneas*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

ăēnĕus (less freq. **ăhēn-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of bronze* [aes]. **I.** *Of copper* or *bronze:* equus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26: loricae, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Hor. C. 3, 3, 65; 3, 9, 18; 3, 16, 1; id. Ep. 2, 1, 248: ahenea proles, *the brazen age*, Ov. M. 1, 125: aëneus (quadrisyl.) ut stes, i. e. *that a bronze statue may be erected to thee*, id. Sat. 2, 3, 183.—**II.** *Of the color of bronze:* barba, Suet. Ner. 2; cf. Aenobarbus.

Aenĭānes, um, *m.*, *a people of Thessalia, west of the* Sinus Maliacus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Liv. 28, 5, 15 (the Ἐνιῆνες of Homer, Il. 2, 749).

Aenīdēs, ae, *patr. m.* **I.** *A son of Æneas*, Verg. A. 9, 653.—**II.** *A descendant of Æneus, king on the Propontis.*—In the *plur.*, *the inhabitants of Cyzicus*, because a son of Æneus was the founder of that city, Val. Fl. 3, 4.

† **aenigmă,** ătis, *n.*, = αἴνιγμα (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aenigmatis, Charis. p. 38 P.), *that which is enigmatical* or *dark in a figurative representation, an allegory;* acc. to Quintilian's expl.: allegoria, quae est obscurior, Inst. 8, 6, 52; Cic. de Or. 3, 42.—**II.** Of other things. **A.** *That which is dark, obscure*, or *inexplicable; a riddle, enigma, obscurity:* regina Saba venit temptare eum in aenigmatibus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 1: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64: aenigma numero Platonis obscurius, id. Att. 7, 13: legum, Juv. 8, 50: palam et non per aenigmata Dominum videt, Vulg. Num. 12, 8; 1 Cor. 13, 12.—**B.** *A mystery; a mystical tenet* or *dogma in religion*, Arn. 3, p. 109.

aenigmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [aenigma], *like an enigma, obscure, enigmatic:* ille clarum esse somnium dixit, et nihil aenigmaticum, nihil dubium continere, Cassiod. H. Eccl. 9, 4.

† **aenigmătista** and **-tes,** ae, *m.*, = αἰνιγματιστής, *one that proposes riddles, one that speaks in riddles, an enigmatist*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6; Aug. Quaest. in Num. 4, 45.

ăēnĭpes or **ăhēnĭpes,** ĕdis, *adj.* [aeneus-pes], *that has feet of bronze, bronze-footed*, χαλκόπους: boves, Ov. H. 6, 32: equi, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 531.

aenitologium, i, *n.* In metre, *a dactylic verse with an iambic* penthemimeris, e. g. Carmina bella magis vellem sonare, Serv. in Centim. 1825 P.

Aēnŏbarbus (earlier, **Ahēn-**), i, *m.* [aeneus, II., and barba. Red-beard], *a family name of the Domitian* gens, Suet. Ner. 1 Oud.; Inscr. Orell. 3793.

aēnŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [aenus], *a small bronze vessel*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

1. Aenus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Αἶνος, *a city of Thrace, south-east of the* Palus Stentoris, *through which one of the mouths of the Hebrus falls into the sea*, now *Enos*, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Cic. Fl. 14; Liv. 31, 16, 4.—Hence, **II. Aenii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ænus*, Liv. 37, 33; 38, 41; 45, 27.

2. Aenus, i, *m., the river Inn,* Tac. H. 3, 5.

3. ăēnus (trisyl.; less freq. **ăhēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [aes], *of copper* or *bronze* (only poet. for aheneus; yet Hor. uses the latter oftener than the former). **I.** Lit.: signa, *the bronze images of the gods,* Lucr. 1, 316: ahēnis in scaphiis, id. 6, 1045: falcis, id. 5, 1293; cf. Verg. A. 4, 513: lux, i. e. armorum aënorum, id. ib. 2, 470: crateres, id. ib. 9, 165.—Hence, **ăēnum** (sc. vas), *a bronze vessel:* litore aëna locant, Verg. A. 1, 213; so Ov. M. 6, 645; Juv. 15, 81 al.; of the bronze vessels in which the purple color was prepared, Ov. F. 3, 822; Sen. Herc. Oet. 663; Stat. S. 1, 2, 151 (hence, aenulum).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Firm, invincible* (cf. adamantinus): manus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18.—**B.** *Hard, rigorous, inexorable:* corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.

Aeŏles (Aeolis, Varr.), um, *m.,* = Αἰολεῖς, *the Æolians,* orig. in Thessaly, later in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, and other places, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25; 102 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 1, 6; 3, 12, 6; Cic. Fl. 27. Their more usual name is Aeolii; v. Aeolius.

Aeŏlia, ae, *f.,* = Αἰολία. **I.** *A group of islands near Sicily, so called after Æolus, who is said to have once reigned there,* now *the Lipari Islands,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92 sq.—**II.** In mythol., *the abode of Æolus, the god of the winds.* Verg. A. 1, 52.—**III.** *A country of Asia Minor,* Nep. Con. 5.

Aeŏlicus, a, um, *adj.,* = Αἰολικός, *pertaining to the Æolians, Æolian, Æolic:* gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7: digamma, Quint. 1, 4, 7: littera, id. 1, 7, 27: dicta, id. 8, 3, 59.

Aeŏlĭdes, ae, *patr. m.,* = Αἰολίδης, *a male descendant of Æolus: his son Sisyphus,* Ov. M. 13, 26; *Athamas,* id. ib. 4, 511; *Salmoneus,* Ov. Ib. 473; *his grandson Cephalus,* id. ib. 7, 672; also *Ulysses,* whose mother, Anticlea, is said to have had intercourse with Sisyphus before her marriage with Laertes, Verg. A. 6, 529; also *Phrixus,* Val. Fl. 1, 286.

* **aeŏlĭpĭlae,** ārum, *f.* [aeolus-pila], *vessels* (or *instruments*) *for investigating the nature of the wind, eolipiles,* Vitr. 1, 6.

1. Aeŏlis, idis, *f.,* = Αἰολίς, *a country in Asia Minor, north of Ionia,* Liv. 33, 38, 3; 37, 8, 12, Plin. 5, 29, 27, § 103.

2. Aeŏlis, idis, *patr. f.,* = Αἰολίς, *a female descendant of Æolus;* so *his daughters: Halcyone,* Ov. M. 11, 573; *Canace,* id. H. 11, 34.

Aeŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.,* = Αἰόλιος, *pertaining to Æolus, Æolia,* or *Æolis, Æolian.* **I.** *Pertaining to Æolus, the god of the winds,* or *to his posterity:* Euri, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29: venti, Tib. 4, 1, 58: aurum, *the golden fleece* (of the ram) *on which Phrixus and Helle, the grandchildren of Æolus, fled,* Val. Fl. 8, 79: virgo, i. e. *Arne* or *Canace,* Ov. M. 6, 116: postes, i. e. fores domūs Athamantis Aeoli filii, id. ib. 4, 486.—**II.** *Pertaining to Æolia* or *Æolis:* insulae, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154: pontus, Sil. 14, 233.—**Aeŏlii,** ōrum, *m.,* = Aeoles, *the Æolians, the inhabitants of Æolia, in Asia Minor,* Vell. 1, 4; Mela, 1, 18, 1.—Hence, **III.** *Pertaining to the Æolians:* puella, i. e. *Sappho,* as a Lesbian woman, Hor. C. 4, 9, 12: carmen, *a Sapphic* or *Alcaic ode,* id. ib. 4, 3, 12; cf.: Aeoliis fidibus querentem Sappho, id. ib. 2, 13, 24: lyra, Ov. H. 15, 200: plectrum, Prop. 2, 3, 19.

Aeŏlus, i, *m.,* = Αἴολος. **I.** *The god of the winds, son of Jupiter* (or Hippotas) *and of Menalippa, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, where he kept the winds shut up in caverns, and, at the bidding of Jupiter, let them loose* or *recalled them,* Verg. A. 1, 52: Aeolon Hippotaden, cohibentem carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224.—**II.** *A king in Thessaly, son of Hellen and Doreïs, grandson of Deucalion, father of Sisyphus, Athamas, Salmoneus,* etc., Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 585.

† **aeōn,** ōnis, *m.,* = αἰών (age, eternity). Often used by Tert. adv. Haer. 33; 34; 49, and adv. Valentin., who invented much concerning the Thirty Æons, whom he maintained to be gods.

Aepy, *n.,* = Αἶπυ, *a city of Elis, mentioned by Homer* (Il. 2, 592), Stat. Th. 4, 180.

aequābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aequo], *that can be made equal, equal, similar, like* ("aequalis alterius staturae par; aequabile quod aequari potest," Front. Differ. 2198 P.); class.; in Cic. very freq. (syn.: aequalis, aequus, planus, par, similis). **I.** Lit.: vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles, *has made my property equal to his,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52: par (sc. est jus), quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68: praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11: in descriptione aequabili sumptus, id. Fl. 14, so id. N. D. 1, 19 et saep.: mixtura vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Equal, consistent, uniform, equable:* ut haec patientia dolorum . . . in omni genere se aequabilem praebeat, *may appear as constantly equal to itself,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 27: motus certus et aequabilis, id. N. D. 2, 9: moderati aequabilesque habitus, id. Fin. 5, 12: fluvius, *which always continues with the same current,* id. Rep. 2, 5; so, pulvis, Sall. J. 53: aequabilior firmitas, Sen. Ep. 74: ver aequabile, Lact. 2, 11, 2.—Hence, of discourse: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, *even and moderate style* (opp. vis dicendi major in orationibus, Cic. Off. 1, 1): tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, id. de Or. 2, 13, 54: genus orationis fusum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam aequabile profluens, id. ib. 15, 64.—**B.** In relation to morals, *equitable, just, right;* constr. with *in* and *acc.* or *absol.:* status rei publicae . . . non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: fidus Romanis, aequabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31: jus aequabile, *that deals alike with all,* Cic. Inv. 1, 2: aequabilium legum conditor, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20, 23.—*Comp.,* Cic. Att. 5, 20.—*Adv.:* **aequābĭlĭter,** *uniformly, equally, in like manner,* Cato, R. R. 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Cic. Off. 2, 11; id. N. D. 2, 45 et saep.—*Comp.,* Sall. C. 2.—*Sup.* does not occur either in the *adj.* or *adv.*

aequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequabilis], *the quality of* aequabilis, *equality, uniformity, evenness, equability* (in the class. per., perh. only in Cic.; Lact. 5, 14). **I.** In gen.: motûs, Cic. N. D. 2, 5: universae vitae, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf. id. ib. 26.—**II.** Of law, *equity, justice, impartiality* (cf. aequabilis, II. B.): in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, *impartiality,* Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188: in laude justitiae explicandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate factum sit, id. ib. 2, 85.—Of the administration of the state, *an equal claim* or *title of all to the same political equality:* ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, cum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 27.—**III.** Of discourse, *uniformity of style* (cf. aequabilis, II.): elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53.

aequābĭlĭter, *adv.,* v. aequabilis *fin.*

aequaevus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus-aevum], *of equal age, just as old, coeval* (in gen. only poet.; esp. freq. in Claudian): amicus, Verg. A. 5, 452; so id. ib. 2, 561: aequaevi gregis, Sen. Agam. 673: majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121: urbs aequaeva polo, id. Bell. Get. 54 et saep.—In prose: lotos aequaeva Urbi intellegitur, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236: auditor, Suet. Vit. Pers.

aequālis, e, *adj.* [aequo], *that can be put on an equality with;* conseq., *equal, like;* constr. with *dat., absol.* and as *subst.* with *gen.* (syn.: aequus, aequabilis, planus, par, similis). **I.** Lit.: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. Or. 56, 188: paupertatem divitiis etiam inter homines aequalem esse, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: aequalem se faciens Deo, Vulg. Joan. 5, 18: aequales angelis sunt, *like,* ib. Luc. 20, 36: nec enim aut linguā aut moribus aequales abhorrere (Bastarnas a Scordiscis), Liv. 40, 57, 7: ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus, Quint. 9, 3, 80: aequalis ponderis erunt omnes, Vulg. Exod. 30, 34; ib. Deut. 19, 7; ib. Apoc. 21, 16.—As *subst.* with *gen.:* Creticus et ejus aequalis Paeon, Cic. Or. 64, 215. (Another constr., v. II.)—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** *That can be compared in respect to age, of the same age, equally old.* **1.** Of persons. **a.** *Of the same age, equal in years:* cum neque me aspiçere aequales dignarent meae, Pac. ap. Non. 470, 20 (Trag. Rel. p. 97 Rib.): patris cognatum atque aequalem, Archidemidem, nostine? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 35: adulescens ita dilexi senem, ut aequalem, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: P. Orbius, meus fere aequalis, id. Brut. 48 *init.:* Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1 al.—**b.** In gen., *contemporary, coeval;* and *subst., a contemporary,* without definite reference to equality in age: Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18: Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. Div. 1, 20; Liv. 8, 40.—**c.** In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus, *of the same age:* O amice salve mi atque aequalis, ut vales? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 10; 2, 2, 50; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8; so id. Ad. 3, 4, 26: ne cuiquam suorum aequalium supplex siet, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 47.—**2.** Of things, *coeval, coexistent,* etc.: Deiotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, *is as old as himself, has grown up with him,* Cic. Phil. 11, 13: in memoriam notam et aequalem incurro, i. e. *which belongs to our time,* id. Brut. 69; id. Leg. 1, 2: ne istud Juppiter sierit urbem in aeternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalem esse, i. e. *should exist for an equally short time,* Liv. 28, 28.—Rarely with *cum:* aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Verg. A. 3, 491: fuit cum ea cupressus aequalis, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236.—**B.** *That can be compared in respect to size* or *form; of equal size, looking alike, resembling, similar:* florentes aequali corpore Nymphae, Verg. Cir. 435: chorus aequalis Dryadum, *a chorus of Dryads alike,* id. G. 4, 460.—**C.** *Uniform, equable, unvarying:* virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic. de Or. 1, 18; 3, 14, 55: nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: imber lentior aequaliorque, *and more uniform,* Liv. 24, 46: aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. M. 11, 463: Euphranor in quocumque genere excellens ac sibi aequalis, *always equal to himself,* Plin. 35, 11, 37, § 128: opus aequali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54.—Hence, but rarely, = aequus, of place, *equal, uniform, level, smooth, even, plain,* both in a horizontal and ascending direction: loca, Sall. J. 79: terra, Ov. M. 1, 34: gentes esse sine naribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187: mons aequali dorso continuus, Tac. A. 4, 47.—*Comp.* prob. not used.—* *Sup.:* aequalissima porticus, Tert. Anim. 17.—*Adv.:* **aequālĭter,** *equally, uniformly, in the same manner,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70; id. Ac. 2, 11; id. Lael. 16, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 18; Vulg. Deut. 19, 3; ib. 1 Par. 24, 31; ib. Sap. 6, 8.—*Comp.,* Tac. A. 15, 21.—*Sup.* not used.

aequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequalis], *equality, similarity, uniformity* (syn.: similitudo, planities, aequitas). **I.** In gen.: similitudo aequalitasque verborum, Cic. Part. Or. 6: fraterna, id. Lig. 12; Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 13; 14.—**II.** In Tac. freq. of *political equality,* = ἰσοτιμία: omnes exutā aequalitate jussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4; 3, 74; cf. id. ib. 26, and id. H. 2, 38.—**III.** Of *equality in age* (cf. aequalis, II.): et aequalitas vestra et pares honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42.—**IV.** *The equality, evenness of a place:* maris, i. e. mare tranquillum, *a calm,* γαλήνη, Sen. Ep. 53: (Oesypum) carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem reducit, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113.

aequālĭter, *adv.,* v. aequalis *fin.*

* **aequāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [aequo], *an instrument for levelling* or *smoothing,* as explanation of amussis, and syn. to levamentum, Varr. ap. Non. 9, 18.

* **aequāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *an equalling, requiting,* translation of hostimentum, Non. 3, 26.

Aequāna, ōrum, *n.* (sc. juga), *a mountain range near Sorrentum,* Sil. 5, 466.

‡ **aequănĭmis** [aequus-animus], *adj.* in Vet. Onomast. = εὐγνώμων, *kind, mild.* —*Adv.:* **aequănĭmĭter,** *calmly, with equanimity* (only in later Lat.), Macr. S. 2, 4; Sulp. Dial. 1, 14; Amm. 19, 10; Tert. Patient. 8 al.

aequănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequanimis] (rare for aequus animus). **I.** Before the class. per., *favor, good-will* (favor et propitius animus, Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 24): bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. Phorm. prol. 34; id. Ad. prol. 24.—**II.** In the post-Aug. per., *calmness, patience, equanimity,* Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: patien-

tia est malorum cum aequanimitate perlatio, Lact. 5, 22, 3.

aequănĭmĭter, *adv.*, v aequanimis.

aequănĭmus, a, um [aequus-animus], *adj.*, *even-tempered, patient, composed, calm:* aequanimus fiam, Aus. Sept. Sap. 3: nulla fuit res parva umquam aequanimis, id. Idyll. 3, 9

aequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aequo], *an equalizing, equal distribution:* gratiae dignitatis suffragiorum, Cic. Mur. 23; cf. Liv. 34, 31: bonorum, *community of goods, communism*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: juris, Liv. 8, 4 al.

‡ **aequātor mōnētae,** *one who, in the coining of money, examines the equality of its weight, an assizer*, Inscr. Orell. 3228

aequātus, a, um, *Part.* of aequo.

aequē, *adv.*, v. aequus *fin.*

Aequi, ōrum, *m* **I.** *A warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighborhood of the Latins and Volsci, on both sides of the Anio*, whose cities were Alba, Tibur, Praeneste, Carseoli, etc. They were almost entirely destroyed by the dictator Cincinnatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; Liv. 1, 9; 4, 30 al.; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 81.—Hence, **II. A. Aequĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Æquian:* bellum, *with the Æqui*, Liv. 3, 4, 3; 10, 1, 7.—**B. Aequĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Æquian:* gens, Verg. A. 7, 747 rura, Sil. 8, 371.—Hence, *subst.:* **Aequĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *one of the Æqui:* asper, Ov. F. 3, 93; so Suet. Vit. 1. —**C. Aequĭcŭlāni** = Aequiculi, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

* **aequĭcrūrius,** a, um, *adj.* [aequus-crus] = ἰσοσκελής, *of equal legs, isosceles*, in geom. of the triangle, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 230.

Aequĭcus, a, um, v. Aequi.

‡ **aequĭdiāle,** is, *n.* [aequus-dies], old form for aequinoctiale, *the equinox:* "aequidiale apud antiquos dictum est, quod nunc dicimus aequinoctiale, quia nox diei potius quam dies nocti annumerari debet. Graeci quoque in hoc consentiunt, ἰσημερίαν, id est aequidiale, dicentes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aequĭdiānus,** a, um, *adj.* [aequidiale], i. q. aequinoctialis, *equinoctial:* exortus, App. de Mundo, p 62 (270 ed. min. Hildebr.).

aequĭdĭci (sc. versus) [aequus-dico], *verses containing corresponding words* or *expressions* (ἀντιθέτους), as (Verg. E. 2, 18): alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur: "Albis enim nigra opposuit, ligustris autem vaccinia attribuit, et cadentibus legenda assignavit," Diom. p. 498 P.

aequĭdistans, antis, *adj.* [aequus-disto]. In math. *parallel, equidistant:* circuli, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 276.

aequĭformis, e, *adj.* [aequus-forma], *uniform:* versus, *composed of single, unconnected words*, as (Verg. A. 7, 171): urbe fuit media Laurentis regia Pici, where no two successive words are connected, Diom. p 498 P.

aequĭlanx, lancis [aequus-lanx], *with equal scale:* trutina aequilance ponderare, Fulg. Cont. Verg.

* **aequĭlātātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [aequus-latus], *the equal distance of two parallel lines from each other*, Vitr. 9, 8.

* **aequĭlătĕrālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *equilateral*, Censor. de D. Nat. 8.

aequĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. In math. *equilateral:* triangulus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 229 and 230.

* **aequĭlătus,** ĕris, *adj.* [id.]. In math. *equilateral:* regula, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

‡ **aequĭlăvĭum,** i, *n.* [aequus-lavo], *a half of the whole;* said of wool, when *half* of the weight remains after *washing*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aequĭlībrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [aequus-libra], = aequilibris, Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

* **aequĭlībris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *in perfect equilibrium* or *equipoise, level, horizontal*, Vitr. 5, 12.

* **aequĭlībrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [aequilibris] [a word coined by Cic. as a transl. of the Epicurean ἰσονομία], *the equal distribution of the powers of nature:* confugis ad aequilibritatem; sic enim ἰσονομίαν, si placet, appellemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109 (cf. id. ib. 19, 50, 1: ἰσονομίαν appellat Epicurus, id est, aequabilem tributionem)

aequĭlībrĭum, ii, *n.* [aequilibris], *a level* or *horizontal position, equilibrium:* quaedam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; so Col. Arb. 5, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a perfect equality:* rumpendi pariter membri, Gell. 20, 1.

Aequĭmaelĭum (better than **Aequĭmēl-**), i, *n.*, *the open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the* Carcer, *where had stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Mælius, who was slain by Ahala during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus*, now in the *Via di Marforio:* Aequimaelium, quod aequata Maeli (Meli) domus publico, quod regnum occupare voluit is, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.; so Liv. 4, 16, 1; 38, 28, 3. In Cicero's time a lamb-market seems to have been there, Cic. Div 2, 17, 39. Cf. on this locality, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 474; Amm. 28; and Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 485 sq.

aequĭmănus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus-manus], *who can use both hands equally well, ambidextrous*, ἀμφιδέξιος, Aus. Idyll. 12; Beda Orth. 2329 P.—Trop., *of equal skill in two departments* or *in two pursuits:* περιδέξιος, Symm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

aequĭnoctĭālis, e, *adj.* [aequinoctium], *pertaining to the equinox*, or *the time of equal day and night, equinoctial:* circulus, *the equator*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.: aestus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28 (cf. aequinoctium *fin.*). horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: meridies, Col. 1, 6, 2.

aequĭnoctĭum, i, *n.* [aequus-nox], *the time of equal days and nights, the equinox*, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3; Caes. B. G. 4, 36; cf. id. ib. 5, 23; Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.: autumnale, Liv 31, 47: vernum, id. 33, 3: aestus duobus aequinoctiis maxime tumentes et autumnali amplius quam verno, etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215.

aequĭpar, ăris, *adj.* [aequus-par], *perfectly alike* or *equal;* only in later writers, e. g. Aus. Idyll. 12; App. Flor 3

aequĭpărābĭlis (better, **aequĭpĕr-**), e, *adj.* [aequiparo], *that may be compared, comparable* (perh only in Plaut.); with *dat.:* diis aequiperabile, Curc. 1, 3, 11.—With *cum*, Trin. 2, 4, 65 (also in Non. 304).

aequĭpărantĭa (better, **aequĭpĕr-**), ae, *f.* [id.], *a comparison* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 16.

aequĭpărātĭo (better, **aequĭpĕr-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an equalizing, a comparison:* aequiperatio et parilitas virtutum inter se consimilium, Gell. 14, 3: rex de aequiperatione aestimanda (*whether his army could be put on an equality with*) quaesierat, id. 5, 5, 7

aequĭpăro (better **aequĭpĕr-**; cf Dietrich in Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 1, p. 550), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [aequipar]. **I.** *Act.*, *to put a thing on an equality with another thing, to compare, liken;* with *ad*, *cum*, or *dat.:* suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 11: aequiperata cum P fratre gloria, Cic. Mur. 14, 31: Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv. 5, 23: Hadrianus Numae aequiperandus, Frontin. Princ. Hist. p. 317 Rom.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to place one's self on an equality with another in worth, to become equal to, to equal, come up to, attain to* (cf. aequo and adaequo); constr. with *dat.*, but more frequently with *acc.*, and *absol.* (*α*) With *dat.:* nam si qui, quae eventura sunt, provideant, aequiperent Jovi, Pac. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34.—(*β*) With *acc.:* nemo est qui factis me aequiperare queat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. 8, p. 162 Vahl.): urbem dignitate, Nep. Them. 6, 1; so id. Alc. 11, 3; Liv. 37, 55: voce magistrum, Verg. E. 5, 48; Ov. P. 2, 5, 44.—(*γ*) *Absol.*, Pac. ap. Non. 307, 11.

aequĭpĕdus, a, um, and **aequĭpēs,** ĕdis, *adj.* [aequus-pes], *having equal feet, isosceles* (of a triangle). App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, and Diom. p. 472 P.

aequĭpĕro, v. aequiparo.

aequĭpollens, entis, *adj.* [aequus-polleo], *of equal value* or *significance, equivalent*, a dialectic word, used several times in App. de Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36 and 39.

* **aequĭpondĭum,** i, *n.* [aequus-pondus], *an equal weight, a counterpoise*, Vitr. 10, 8.

aequĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aequus], *the quality of being* aequus (syn.: aequalitas, jus, justitia, fas). **I.** *The uniform relation of one thing to others, equality, conformity, symmetry:* portionum aequitate turbatā, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: commoditas et aequitas (*proportion, symmetry*) membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Just* or *equitable conduct toward others, justice, equity, fairness*, ἐπιείκεια (governed by benevolence, while justitia yields to another only what is strictly due): pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: belli aequitas sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: a verbis recedere et aequitate uti, id. Caecin. 13; Nep. Arist. 2, 2 Br.; cf. id. Milt. 2, Suet. Claud. 15. But it is sometimes used for justitia: summa bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic. Att. 16, 16: quam habet aequitatem, ut agrum qui nullum habuit, habeat? id. Off. 2, 22 *fin.*—Eccl., *righteousness*, (*α*) of men, Vulg. Deut. 9, 5; ib. Mal. 2, 6.—(*β*) Of God, Vulg. Psa. 9, 9; ib. Act. 17, 31.—**B.** *A quiet, tranquil state of mind, evenness of temper, moderation, calmness, tranquillity, repose, equanimity;* often with animus: quis hanc animi maximi aequitatem in ipsā morte laudaret, si? etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 97: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, id. de Sen. 1; so id. Agr. 1, 5: ut animi aequitate plebem continerant, Caes. B. G 6, 22; so Nep. Thras. 4: ubi pax evenerat aequitate, Sall. C. 9, 3.

aequĭter, *adv.*, v. aequus *fin.*

aequĭternus, a, um, *adj* [aequeaeternus], *equally eternal, coeternal*, Claud. Mam. Anim. 2, 4; Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

* **aequĭ-vălĕo,** ēre, *v. a.* [aequus], *to have equal power, be equivalent*, Auct. Carm. de Phil. 6.

aequĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [aequus-voco]; in gram.: verba aequivoca, *of like significations, ambiguous, equivocal*, Isid. Orig. 2, 26; so Mart. Cap 4, 97.

aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [aequus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make one thing equal to another;* constr. with *cum* and (in gen. in the histt.) with *dat.*, and with *cop. conj.* (cf. adaequo). (*α*) With *cum:* inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: cum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: numerum (corporum) cum navibus, Verg. A. 1, 193.—(*β*) With *dat.:* Insedabiliter sitis arida, corpora mersans, Aequabat multum parvis umoribus imbrem, *an unquenchable, burning thirst . . . made the most copious stream seem to them as only a few drops*, Lucr. 6, 1176: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv. 31, 41: aequavit togatus armati gloriam collegae, id. 4, 10, 8: cujus magnitudini semper animum aequavit, id. 33, 21, 3 (but in id. 6, 20, 8, facta dictis aequando, dictis is *abl.*; v Weissenb. ad h. l.); Vell. 2, 127: aequare solo templum, *to level with the ground*, Tac. A. 1, 51; so domum, Quint 3, 7, 20, and Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 17, 5; and in an extended sense: Scipio Numantiam excisam aequavit solo, Vell. 2, 4.—Hence, trop.: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *entirely abolished*, Liv 6, 18.—(*γ*) With *cop conj.:* Curios aequare Fabriciosque, Aur. Vict. Caes. 18, 2. —Poet.: si protinus illum Aequâsset nocti ludum, *had played through the whole night*, Verg. A. 9, 338.—Hence also, **B.** In comparison, *to place a thing on an equality with, to compare;* in Cic. with *cum;* later with *dat.:* aequare et conferre scelera alicujus cum aliis, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 8: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas: Pyrrho certe aequabitis, Liv. 31, 7: Deum homini non aequabo, Vulg. Job, 32, 21: quis in nubibus aequabitur Domino, ib. Psa. 88, 7.—**C.** Of places, *to make level, even*, or *smooth:* aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; and trop.: aequato discrimine, *at an equal distance*, Lucr. 5, 690: aequato omnium periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25: aequato jure omnium, id. 2, 3.—Poet.: ibant aequati numero,

divided into equal parts, Verg. A. 7, 698: foedera regum Vel Gabiis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, i. e. aequis legibus icta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; cf.: si foedus est, si societas aequatio juris est . . . cur non omnia aequantur? *placed in the same circumstances?* Liv. 8, 4.—**D.** T. t. **1.** Aequare frontem, milit. t., *to make an equal front*, Liv. 5, 38: aequatis frontibus, Tib. 4, 1, 102; v. frons.—**2.** Aequare sortes, *to see that the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name.* The classical passage for this phrase is Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: conicite sortes: uxor, aequa (sc. eas); v. the preceding verses. So Cic. Fragm. Or. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: dum sitella defertur, dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, etc. — **II.** *Neutr.* or *act.*, *to become equal to one, to equal, come up to, attain to* (mostly in the histt.); constr. with *dat.*, but oftener with *acc.* (cf. adaequo and aequipero, and Zumpt, § 389, 1): qui jam illis fere aequârunt, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 6, 21: ea arte aequâsset superiores reges, ni, etc., Liv. 1, 53; so, cursu equum, id. 31, 35; for which Curtius: cursum alicujus, 4, 1: gloriam alicujus, Suet. Caes. 55: eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126; Luc. 3, 456.—P o e t.: sagitta aequans ventos, *like the winds* in swiftness, Verg. A. 10, 248: valet nondum munia comparis Aequare (juvenca), i. e. *cannot yet draw even with her mate*, Hor. C. 2, 5, 2.

aequor, ŏris, *n.* [aequus]. **I.** I n g e n., *an even, level surface* (ante-Aug. poet.; only once in Cic. and once in Sallust): speculorum aequor, *a plane surface*, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106; 291: in summo aequore saxi, *upon the polished, smooth marble surface*, id. 3, 905: camporum patentium aequora, * Cic. Div. 1, 42: campi, Verg. A. 7, 781; and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, id. ib. 5, 456: at prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, id. G. 1, 50; 1, 97; of the desert, id. ib. 2, 105: immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, id. ib. 541: primus in aequore pulvis, Juv. 8, 61; and once of the heavens: aequora caeli Sensimus sonere, Att. ap. Non. 505, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 139 Rib.).—**II.** E s p., *the even surface of the sea in its quiet state, the calm. smooth sea* ("aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum, cum commotum vento non est," Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: quid tam planum videtur quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poëtae vocant, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 65, 2 (cf. πόντου πλάξ, Pind. P. 1, 24).—Also. i n g e n., *the sea*, even when agitated by storms, Lucr. 1, 719: turbantibus aequora ventis, id. 2, 1: silvaeque et saeva quiêrant aequora, Verg. A. 4, 523 et saep.: per undosum aequor, id. ib. 313: contracta pisces aequora sentiunt, Hor. C. 3, 1, 33: juventus Infecit aequor sanguine Punico, id. ib. 3, 6, 34 al.—Sometimes pleonast. with mare or pontus: vastum maris aequor arandum, Verg. A. 2, 780: tellus et aequora ponti, id. G. 1, 469.—Of the surface of the Tiber, Verg. A. 8, 89 and 96 (so, mare of the Timavus, id. ib. 1, 246; and unda of rivers, as of the Simoïs, id. ib. 1, 618).—In prose writers after the Aug. per.: placidum aequor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare aequora, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; so Curt. 4, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76; Mel. 1, 2. Once even in Sallust: aequore et terrâ, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 13 (p. 390, n. 81 Kritz.) dub.

aequŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [aequor], *of or pertaining to the sea* (only poet.): rex, *Neptune*, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britanni, *the Britons surrounded by the sea*, id. ib. 15, 753: genus, *the ocean kind, fish*, Verg. G. 3, 243: aquae, Mart. 10, 51 al.

aequus (aecus, Pac. 32 Rib.; Lucr. 5, 1023 Lachm. and Munro; AIQVOS, S. C. de Bacch. l. 26), a, um, *adj.* [formerly referred to EIKΩ, ἔοικα, but Pott connects it with Sanscr. êka = one, as if properly, *one and uniform;* others consider it as akin to aemulor, q. v.]. **I. A.** Of place, *that extends* or *lies in a horizontal direction, plain, even, level, flat* (esp. freq. in the strategic descriptions of the histt.; syn.: planus, aequalis, aequabilis, par, similis, justus): locus ad libellam aequus, *level*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*: aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caec. 17 *fin.*: in aequum locum se demittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: legio, quae paulo aequiore loco constiterat, id. ib. 7, 51: in aequum locum deducere, Sall. J. 42 (cf. in Gr. εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαίνειν, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 18).—T r o p.: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco sive aequo sive ex superiore, i. e. *before the judges, sitting on raised seats, or in the Senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostra.* Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23: meos multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos cum tuâ summâ laude, *from the tribune, and on private matters*, id. Fam. 3, 8.—In the histt., sometimes *subst.*: **aequum,** i, *n.*, with a *gen.*, *level ground, a plain:* facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38: ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgerent, Tac. Agr. 35: in aequum digredi, id. ib. 18: in aequo obstare, id. ib. 36; id. H. 4, 23. — Also, *an eminence*, if it rises without inequalities: dum Romanae cohortes in aequum eniterentur, *up the slope*, Tac. A. 2, 80.—As a level place is more favorable for military operations than an uneven one, aequus has the signif., **B.** *Favorable, convenient, advantageous* (as its opp., iniquus, uneven, has that of unfavorable, etc.). **1.** O f p l a c e: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep. Milt. 5, 4: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos deos, Tac. A. 1, 68. —**2.** O f t i m e: judicium aequiore tempore fieri oportere, *more propitious*, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Ascon. p. 72: et tempore et loco aequo, Liv. 26, 3: tempore aequo, Suet. Caes. 35.—**3.** I n g e n., of persons or things (freq. and class.), *favorable, kind, friendly, benevolent*, etc.; constr. *absol.* with *dat.*, or *in* and *acc.* (in poets *in* with *abl.*). (*a*) *Absol.:* consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 *med.:* meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: oculis aspicere aequis, Verg. A. 4, 372: O dominum aequum et bonum, Suet. Aug. 53: boni et aequi et faciles domini, id. Tib. 29.—(*β*) With *dat.:* aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 2, 310.—(*γ*) With *in* and *acc.:* quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id iniquum esse in Maevium, Cic. Quint. 14.—(*δ*) With *in* and *abl.:* victor erat quamvis, aequus in hoste fuit, Prop. 4, 18, 28.—Hence, **4. aequus,** i, *m. subst.*, *a friend:* ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse et aequi et iniqui intellegant, curabo, *both friends and enemies*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 *fin.*: aequis iniquisque persuasum erat, Liv. 5, 45.

II. *That is equal to another in any quality, equal, like;* and of things divided into two equal parts, *a half:* aequo censu censeri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 92: partis, Lucr. 3, 125; so Aur. Vict. Orig. 19, 1; and Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 24: aequa erit mensura sagorum, ib. Exod. 26, 8: pondera, ib. Lev. 19, 36: portio, ib. 2 Mach. 8, 30: aequa dementia, Lucr. 1, 705 al.: aequâ manu discedere, *to come off with equal advantage*, Sall. C. 39; so, aequo Marte pugnare, *with equal success*, Liv. 2, 6; Curt. 4, 15, 29; Flor. 4, 2, 48 al.: urbs erat in summo nubibus aequa jugo, Ov. P. 4, 7, 24: aequum vulnus utrique tulit, id. M. 9, 719 (cf. id. ib. 7, 803: aequales urebant pectora flammae): sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Verg. A. 2, 724: pars aequa mundi, Plin. 2, 19, 17, § 81: utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, i. e. aeque vicissim amaremus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12: non tertiam portionem, verum aequam, Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5 al. — Hence the adverbial phrases, **1.** Ex aequo, *in like manner, in an equal degree, equally* (= ἐξ ἴσου, Hdt., Dem.), Lucr. 1, 854: dixit et ex aequo donis formaque probata, etc., Ov. H. 16, 87; 20, 123; id. Am. 1, 10, 33; id. A. A. 2, 682; id. M. 3, 145; 4, 62; Liv. 36, 37: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt (Fosi Cheruscis), cum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac. G. 36 *fin.*—**2.** In aequo esse or stare. *to be equal:* qui cogit mori nolentem, in aequo est, quique properantem impedit. Sen. Phoen. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stetimus, id. Ben. 2, 29: in aequo ponere aliquem alicui, *to make equal, to put on an equality, to compare:* in aequo eum (Philopoemenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 *fin.*—**B.** Morally. **1.** O f p e r s o n s, *fair, equitable, impartial in conduct toward others* (diff. from justus, just; v. aequitas, II.); constr. *absol.*, with *dat.;* more rarely with *gen.:* praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; 2, 5, 59: aequissimus aestimator et judex, id. Fin. 3, 2: praebere se aequum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1: absentium aequi, praesentibus mobiles, *benevolent toward*, Tac. A. 6, 36. — **2.** O f t h i n g s, *fair, right, equitable, reasonable:* ITA. SENATVS. AIQVOM. CENSVIT., S. C. de Bach. l. 26: et aecum et rectum est, Pac. ap. Non. 261, 13 (Trag. Rel. p. 81 Rib.): aequa et honesta postulatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: quod justum est et aequum, servis praestate, *just and fair*, Vulg. Col. 4, 1: postulo primum id, quod aequissimum est, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 2: aequa lex et omnibus utilis, id. Balb. 27: aequissimis legibus monere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 5: aequae conditiones, Vell. 2, 25; see Fischer, Gr. II. 611.—Hence, **3. aequum,** i, *n. subst.*, *what is fair, equitable*, or *just; fairness, equity*, or *justice*, etc.: jus atque aequum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: aequi studium, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 6.—Often with comparatives, *more than is right, proper, reasonable:* lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 966: injurias gravius aequo habere, *to feel too deeply*, Sall. C. 50: potus largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—Hence, aequum est, *it is reasonable, proper, right*, etc.; constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, in good prose also with *dat. pers.* and *ut*, Rudd. II. p. 235, n. 21: nos quiescere aequom est. Enn. ap. Diom. p. 382 P. (Trag. v. 199 Vahl.): quae liberum scire aequom est adulescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: significant Imbecillorum esse aecum misererier omnîs, Lucr. 5, 1023: non est aequum nos derelinquere verbum Dei, Vulg. Act. 6, 2: aequius est mori quam auctoritatem imperii foedare, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12, 7: ut peritis? Ut piscatorem aequomst (sc. perire). fame sitique speque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 7; so, sicut aequum est homini de potestate deorum timide et pauca dicamus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 47.—In Plaut., with *abl.:* plus vidissem quam med atque illo aequom foret, *would be becoming in me and him*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 84; id. Rud. prol. 47.—**4.** Aequum as *subst.* very freq. with bonum = aequitas, *equitable conduct toward others, fairness, equity*, etc.: neque quidquam queo aequi bonique ab eo impetrare, *what is right and just*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 65: cum de jure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic. Brut. 38: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versutoque jure rem judicari oportere, id. Caecin. 23: fit reus magis ex aequo bonoque quam ex jure gentium, *in accordance with justice and equity*, Sall. J. 35.—Also without *et:* illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic. Top. 17.—So also, aequius melius, *according to greater equity*, Cic. Off. 3, 15; id. Top. 17.—**C.** Of a state of mind, *even, unruffled, calm, composed, tranquil, patient, enduring* (cf. aequitas, II. B.); esp. freq. with animus or mens: animus aequos optumum est aerumnae condimentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: quod adest memento Componere aequus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: tentantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 24; and so, aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, etc., id. C. 2, 3, 1.—Esp. freq. in the *adv. abl.:* aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, *with even mind, with equanimity, patiently, calmly, quietly, with forbearance:* ego, nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, nunc vero αἰσχρὸν σιωπᾶν, Cic. Att. 6, 8: carere aequo animo aliquâ re, id. Brut. 6: ferre aliquid, Nep. Dion. 6, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 6, 3: accipere, Sall. C. 3, 2: tolerare, id. J. 31: quo aequiore animo Germanicus celerem successionem opperiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in judiciis interrogari aequissimo animo patiebatur, id. Aug. 56.—In eccl. Lat. = bono animo: aequo animo esto, *be of good cheer*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: aequo animo (aliquis) est? Psallat. ib. Jacob. 5, 13.—Hence: aequi bonique facere aliquid, *to regard as fair and reasonable* (prop., *a gen. of value.* Roby, § 1191), *to put up with, be content with, submit to, acquiesce in*, etc.: istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus meus totum istuc aequi boni

facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 34, 22 *fin.*: aequi istuc faciam, *it will be all the same to me*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189.—So also: aequi bonique dicere, *to propose any thing reasonable*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 32. — Hence, **aequē**, *adv.*, *in like manner, equally, just as* = ex aequo, pariter, Gr. ἴσως, ὁμοίως (indicating the entire equality of two objects compared, while *similiter* denotes only likeness): eā (benevolentiā) non pariter omnes egemus . . honore et gloriā fortasse non aeque omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aeque laborare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: universa aeque eveniunt justo et impio, Vulg. Eccl. 9, 2. **1.** In the comic poets with *cum* or the *comp. abl.* (cf. adaeque); in Cic. and good class. authors gen. with *et, atque, ac, ac si*; less class. with *quam, ut, quam ut*; in Petr. with *tamquam*. (α) Aeque—cum: animum advorte, ut aeque mecum haec scias, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; id. Poen. prol. 47: novi aeque omnia tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 43. But in Plaut. As. 4, 1, 26, tecum una postea aeque pocla potitet, una belongs with tecum to potitet, and aeque is put *absol.* (sc. ut tu).—(β) Aeque with *comp. abl.*: nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, *as this person*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137: qui me in terrā aeque fortunatus erit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 51.—(γ) Aeque—et or aeque—que (as in Gr. ἴσον καί, ἴσα καί, Soph. Oed. Tyr. 611; Thuc. 3, 14). nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, *equally as ourselves*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67. versūs aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; so id. Mur. 13, 28; id. Clu. 69, 195; id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62 al.: quod Aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 26.—(δ) Aeque—atque, —ac, —ac si, *as . . . as*; *as much as, as*: vide ne, quem tu esse hebetem deputes aeque ac pecus, is, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: pumex non aeque aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 43; Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2: nisi haberes, qui illis aeque ac tu ipse gauderet, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat aeque atque patronum suum, id. Fam. 13, 69; 2, 2; so id. Brut. 71, 248; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Cels. 6, 15; Tac. H. 4, 5; Suet. Caes. 12 al.: aeque ac si, with the *subj.*, *just as if; altogether as if*: Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, Cic. Fam. 13, 43, 3; Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: quo factum est, ut jumenta aeque nitida ex castellis educeret ac si in campestribus ea locis habuisset, Nep. Eum. 5, 6; Liv. 10, 7, 4; 44, 22, 5 al.—(ε) Aeque—quam (only in Plaut. and prose writers from the Aug. per.; neither in Cic. nor in Cæs.), *as . . . as, in the same manner as, as well . . . as, like*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 55. nullum esse agrum aeque feracem quam hic est, id. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil aeque eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26, 14; 5, 6, 11; so 5, 3, 4; 31, 1, 3. in navibus posita aeque quam in aedificiis, Plin. 2, 81, 83, § 196; so 2, 70, 72, § 180; Tac. A. 14, 38; id. H. 2, 10; 4, 52; Suet. Aug. 64, 89; id. Galb. 4 al.—(ζ) Aeque—ut, a rare combination, and unworthy of imitation (in authors of the class. per. its reception rests, for the most part, upon false readings for aeque et or aeque ac), *as much as, like*. cui nihil aeque in causis agendis ut brevitas placet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 1 Keil. accinctus aeque ut discinctus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 11. Possidebitis eam (terram) singuli aeque ut frater suus, ib. Ezech. 47, 14: idemque proficeret aeque ut rosaceum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 89, where Jan reads: *proficeret quod rosaceum*. — In Plaut. once aeque — quasi for the class. aeque ac: quem videam aeque esse maestum quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 11 Fleck.—(η) Sometimes aeque—aeque, *as well as, as much as*. aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: aeque discordiam praepositorum, aeque concordiam subjectis exitiosam, Tac. Agr. 15.—**2.** The comparison is often to be supplied from the whole sentence or context; hence, aeque stands *absol.* for aeque ac, etc. (ante-class. freq.; also in Cic. and Liv.), *equally, as much as, as*: eadem oratio non aeque valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4 (from Eurip. Hec. 295: λόγος . . οὐ ταὐτὸν σθένει): satin habes, si feminarum nullast quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: Aetna mons non aeque altus, id. Mil. 4, 2, 73; 4, 7, 10; id. Most. 1, 3, 85, etc.; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32; Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1; so id. ib. 5, 21; id. Fin. 4, 33, 62: aeque sons, Liv. 29, 19, 2; so 29, 19, 4 al.: aeque non est dubium, *it is as little doubtful*, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68.—**3.** With omnes, uterque, and definite numerals, to indicate that a thing applies equally to all the objects designated, *equally*: non omnia eadem aeque omnibus suavia esse scito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 51; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 2; so Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 al.: etsi utrique nostrum prope aeque gratae erant (litterae), id. Fam. 13, 18; so id. Quint. 28, 86; Verg. G. 3, 118; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; id. Fast. 1, 226: aeque ambo pares, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 60; duae trabes aeque longae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 101.—**4.** Sometimes *absol.*, with several substantives, *alike, equally*: Tragici et comici Numquam aeque sunt meditati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4. imperium bonus ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, Sall. C. 11.—**5.** In Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42, nec est mihi quisquam, melius aeque cui velim, *melius velle* is, perhaps, to be taken together as a phrase, and the comp. considered as used in a restricted sense, as in *melius est*. Others consider the comp. as used for the simple positive; cf. adaeque.—**B.** *Justly, with equity*: mihi id aeque factum arbitror, Plaut. Mil. 5, 22 dub. (Ritschl: jureque id factum arbitror).—*Comp.*: ferro quam fame aequius perituros, *more willingly*, Sall. H. Fragm.—*Sup.*: aequissime jus dicere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11, 2: judicas ut qui aequissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

☞ An old adverb. form, **aequĭter**, also occurs: praeda per participes aequiter partita est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31; so Pac. ib., Att. ib., and Plaut. acc. to Prisc. 1010 P.

āēr, āĕris, *m.* (in Enn. once *fem.*, Gell. 13, 20, 14, as also ἀήρ in Gr., in the earliest per., was *fem.*, Gr. *gen.* aëros, Stat. Th. 2, 693; Gr. *acc.* aëra, Cic., Sen., Plin.; pure Lat. form, aërem, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 65; Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 184; Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3; *plur. nom.* and *acc.* aëres, Vitr. 11; later aëra, Ven. Fort. Carm. 9, 1, 141; *dat.* aëribus, Lucr. 4, 289; 5, 643), = ἀήρ, *the air*, properly *the lower atmosphere* (in distinction from *aether*, the upper pure air): istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant Aërem, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 9 Vahl.): terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique naturā, cui nomen est aër, Graecum illud quidem, sed perceptum jam tamen usu a nostris, tritum est enim pro Latino, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra primae sunt, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: Anaximenes aëra Deum statuit, id. N. D. 1, 10: aërem in perniciem vertere, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3 al.—Also in *plur.*: aëribus binis, Lucr. 4, 291: aëres locorum salubres aut pestilentes, Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet.: aër summus arboris, *the airy summit*, for *the highest point*, Verg. G. 2, 123; cf. Juv. 6, 99.—**B.** Also poet. for *a cloud, vapor, mist*: Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Verg. A. 1, 411: aëre septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.—**C.** With limiting *adj.* = *the weather*: crassus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81. fusus et extenuatus, id. N. D. 2, 39. purus et tenuis, id. ib. 2, 16. temperatus, id. Div. 2, 42.

1. † **aera** (dissyl.), ae, *f.*, = αἶρα, *a weed among grain, darnel, tare*, or *cockle*, Lolium temulentum, Linn.; Plin. 18. 17, 44, § 156.

2. aera, ae, *f.* [from aera, *counters*; v. aes, 2. E.], later Lat. **I.** In math., *a given number, according to which a reckoning* or *calculation is to be made*. Vitruvius (Vetrubius) Rufus ap. Salmas. Exercc. I. p. 483.—**II.** *An item of an account* (for the class. aera, plur. of aes, Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. *init.* The passage of Lucil. cited by Non. 2, 42, aera perversa, is also prob. plur.).—**III.** *An era* or *epoch from which time is reckoned*, Isid. Orig. 5, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 374.

aerāmen, inis, *n.* [aes], a late form for *aes, copper, bronze*: aeramen aut marmora, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 37: ferri vel aeraminis purgamenta, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9.

aerāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that is prepared from copper* or *bronze*; hence, *a copper* or *bronze vessel* or *utensil*, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94; 35, 15, 51, § 182.

aerārĭa and **aerārĭum,** v. aerarius, under B. and C.

aerārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aes]. **I.** *That pertains to* or *is made of copper, bronze*, etc.: aerarium metallum, *a copper-mine*, Vitr. 7, 9; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: fornaces, *smelting-furnaces*, id. 11, 36, 42, § 119: fabrica, *the preparation of copper*, id. 7, 56, 57, § 197. faber, *a coppersmith*, id. 34, 8, 19, 6, § 61 (also aerarius alone; v. below).—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to money*: propter aerariam rationem non satis erat in tabulis inspexisse quantum deberetur, *on account of the standard of coin*, Cic. Quint. 4: hinc dicuntur milites aerarii, ab aere quod stipendia facerent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.: tribunus, *who superintended disbursements of the public treasury*: aerarii tribuni a tribuendo aere sunt appellati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; or, acc. to Varr.: ab eo, quibus attributa erat pecunia, ut militi reddant, tribuni aerarii dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; v. tribunus.—Hence, *subst.*: **aerārĭus,** i, *m.* **1.** (Sc. faber.) *One who works in copper*, etc., *a coppersmith*: in aerariorum officinis, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6; so Inscr. Orell. 4140.—**2.** (Sc. civis.) *A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax* (aera pendebat), *and had no right of voting*. Other citizens, were degraded by the censors into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities. (Cf. Gell. 4, 12 and 29; Drak. ad Liv. 24, 18, 6; Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 63 and 452.) Referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic. Clu. 43; eximere aliquem ex aerariis, id. de Or. 2, 66 *ext.*; Liv. 24, 18; omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademerunt (censores) aerarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt, id. 42, 10 al.—**B. aerārĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. fodina, like argentaria and ferraria, Liv. 34, 21: auraria, Tac. A. 6, 19 al.) *A mine*: multis locis apud eos (sc. Aquitanos) aerariae structuraeque sunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 Herz.—**2.** (Sc. officina.) *A smelting* or *refining house*, Varr. L. L. 8, 33.—**3.** (Sc. fornax.) *A smelting-furnace*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128.—**C. aerārĭum,** i, *n.* (sc. stabulum), *the place in the temple of Saturn at Rome, where the public treasure was kept, the treasury*: τὸ ταμιεῖον, τὸ κοινόν: Aerarium sane populus Romanus in aede Saturni habuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; cf. Plin. Pan. 92: referre pecuniam in aerarium, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (for which deferre is often used in Liv. q. v.): dare alicui pecuniam ex aerario, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70.—Also for *the public treasure* or *finances*: C. Gracchus, cum largitiones maximas fecisset et effudisset aerarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; Nep. Arist. 3, 1; id. Att. 8.—In the time of the emperors the *aerarium* (public treasure) was distinguished from *fiscus* (the wealth of the emperor): bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fisco cogerentur, Tac. A. 6, 2; Plin. Pan. 36; Suet. Vesp. 16; v. fiscus. In the treasury the public archives were kept: factum senatus consultum, ne decreta patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur, Tac. A. 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Caes. 28; and also the standards: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 4, 22.—The Quaestores aerarii (under Augustus and his immediate successors the Praetores) presided over the aerarium, with whom the Tribuni aerarii were associated as assistants; cf. Quaestor and Tribunus.—The aerarium contained also a fund, established after the invasion of Gaul, and augmented by the immense booty acquired in the wars with Carthage, Macedonia, Corinth, etc., as well as by the tribute of the manumissi, which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity, hence with the epithet sanctius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: aurum vicesimarium, quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, promi placuit, Liv. 27, 10; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 21; id. Verr. 2, 4, 63 (of the Syracusans). Hence trop., Quint. 10, 3, 3: aerarium militare, destined by Aug. for defraying the expenses of war, Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Aug. 49; Plin. Pan. 92, 1.

aerātus, a, um, *P. a.* [from aero, āre, found in no example, and only mentioned in Priscian: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro, auro, as,

ab aere, aero, as; unde auratus et aeratus. p. 828 P.]. **I.** *Furnished* or *covered with copper* or *bronze:* ratis, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll. (Bell. Punic. v. 59 Vahl.): lecti, *having bronze feet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 60: naves, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21: porta, Ov. F. 2, 785.—Poet.: acies, *armed ranks*, Verg. A. 9, 463.—**II.** *Made of bronze:* catenae, Prop. 3, 13, 11.—* **III.** Sarcastic. of a *rich* man: tribuni non tam aerati quam aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8.

1. aerĕus (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [aes]. **I.** *Made of copper:* cornua, Verg. A. 7, 615: clavus, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51: tabulae, Suet. Vesp. 8: vasa, Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10.—**II.** *Furnished* or *covered with copper* or *bronze:* clipeus, Verg. A. 12, 541; so (*with copper*) Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 6: puppis, Verg. A. 5, 198 (cf.: aeratae naves, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21).—**aerĕus**, i, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a bronze coin:* aereos signatos constituere, Vitr. 3, 1.—**aerĕum**, i, *n.*, *a copper color*, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.

2. āĕrĕus, a, um, v. aërius.

* **aerifer** (trisyl.), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [aes-fero], *bearing copper* or *bronze*, i. e. *bronze cymbals*, of the attendants of Bacchus: manus, Ov. F. 3, 740.

aerifĭcē, *adv.* [aes-facio], *with the art of the worker in bronze:* Musae (i. e. Musarum statuae), quas aerifice duxti, Varr. ap. Non. 69, 30, and 283, 31.

‡ **aerifĭcium:** dictum, quod fit ex aere, Non. 69, 28.

(**aerifŏdīna** ae, a false read. in Varr. L. L. 5, § 7.)

aerīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. aera], *of darnel* or *cockle*, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 125; 24, 11, 59, § 100.

aerĭ-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [aes]. **I.** *Bronze-footed* (poet.): tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93: cerva, Verg. A. 6, 802 (since, acc. to fable, they had feet of bronze; hence we need not, with Charis. p. 249; Diom. p. 437 P., and Pomp. p. 449 Lind., take aeripedes for aëripedes from aër, the air, and pes).—**II.** Metaph., *strong of foot;* hence, *swift of foot, swift-footed* (as in Gr. χαλκόπους sometimes = ἰσχυρόπους): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

aerĭ-sŏnus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* [aes], *sounding with bronze:* antra, i. e. *in which the Curetes beat their bronze shields*, Sil. 2, 93: mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28 al.

āĕrĭus (quadrisyl.), more rar. **āĕrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀέριος. **I.** *Pertaining to the air, aërial* (a poet. word, which Cic. uses only in higher flights of speech): volucres, Lucr. 5, 825; Cic. Univ. 10: volatus avium atque cantus, id. Top. 20: aërias vias carpere, *their way in the air*, Ov. A. A. 2, 44: aërias tentâsse domos, *the heavens*, * Hor. C. 1, 28, 5 al.—Hence aërium mel, because the bee was believed to collect its honey from falling dew, Verg. G. 4, 1.—**II.** *Rising aloft, airy, high.*—So esp. of mountains: Alpes, Verg. G. 3, 474; Ov. M. 2, 226: aërio vertice Taurus, Tib. 1, 7, 15 (*aetherio*, Müll.): cacumen, Cat. 64, 240 al.—Of trees: quercus, Verg. A. 3, 680: ulmus, id. E. 1, 59.—Of other things: arces, Verg. A. 3, 291: (capra) cornibus aëriis, Ov. F. 5, 119.—* **B.** Aëria spes, *airy*, i. e. *quickly flying away, vain, fleeting, transitory*, Arn. 2, p. 86.

† **āĕrīzūsa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀερίζουσα (*Part.* from ἀερίζω, to imitate or resemble air, to be as pure as air), *a kind of precious stone*, acc. to Salmas., *the turquoise*, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115.

1. aero, āre, v. aeratus.

† **2. aero** (also written **ēro**), ōnis, *m.*, = αἴρω, *a braided* or *wicker basket, hamper:* aerones ex ulva palustri facti, Vitr. 5, 12: aeronibus harenae plenis, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; Dig. 19, 2, 31; cf. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 72.

† **āĕrŏīdēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἀεροειδής, *of the color of the air, like air, sky-blue:* berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 21, § 77.

† **āĕrŏmantīa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀερομαντεία, *divination from the state of the air, aëromancy*, Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

Āĕrŏpē, ēs, and **Āĕrŏpa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀερόπη, *the wife of Atreus*, Ov. Tr. 2, 391; Hyg. Fab. 86, 88.

† **āĕrŏphŏbus,** i, *m.*, = ἀεροφόβος, *one that fears the air*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

aerōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aes], *full of copper:* Cyprus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: aurum, *gold that contains many parts of copper*, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41, § 143: pecunia, Dig. 46, 3, 102.

aerūca, ae, *f.* [aes], *a kind of verdigris*, Vitr. 7, 12.

aerūgĭno, avi, atum, 1, *v. n.* [aerugo], *to become rusty, cankered* (eccl.): aurum et argentum vestrum aeruginavit, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3.—**II.** Trop.: sicut aeramentum, aeruginat nequitia illius, Vulg. Eccli. 12, 10.

aerūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of copper-rust, rusty* (perh. only in Seneca): manus, Contr. 1, 2 *fin.:* lamellae, id. Brut. Vit. 12.

aerūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [aes, as ferrugo from ferrum]. **I.** *Rust of copper:* aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14; Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 34; 34, 17, 48, § 160.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The verdigris prepared from the same:* Aeruginis quoque magnus usus est, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 110.—**2.** In gen., *rust of gold and silver:* aerugo eorum (auri et argenti) in testimonium vobis erit, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3.—**3.** Poet. (as pars pro toto, and sarcastic.), *money*, Juv. 13, 60.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Envy, jealousy, ill-will* (which seek to consume the possessions of a neighbor, as rust corrodes metals): haec est Aerugo mera, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tincti viridi aerugine, Mart. 10, 33, 5; 2, 61, 5.—**B.** *Avarice*, which cleaves to the mind of man like rust: animos aerugo et cura peculi Cum semel imbuerit, Hor. A. P. 330.

aerumna, ae (pleb. **er-**), *f.* [contr. from aegrimonia; as to the suppressed *g*, cf. jumentum from jugum, Doed. Syn. IV. p. 420. Others explain aerumna (with Paul. ex Fest. s. v. aerumnula, p. 24 Müll.) orig. for a frame for carrying burdens upon the back; hence trop.], *need, want, trouble, toil, hardship, distress, tribulation, calamity*, etc. (objectively; while *aegrimonia*, like *aegritudo*, denotes, subjectively, the condition of mind, Doed. l. c.; for the most part only ante-class., except in Cic., who uses it several times, in order to designate by one word the many modifications and shadings of the condition of mental suffering; in Quintilian's time the word was obsolete, v. Quint. 8, 3, 26): tibi sunt ante ferendae aerumnae, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl.); cf.: Ilia dia nepos, quas erumnas tetulisti, id. ap. Charis. p. 70 P. (Ann. v. 56 ib.): quantis cum aerumnis exantlavi diem, id. ap. Non. 292, 8 (Trag. v. 127 ib.): uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (of the pains of parturition), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 26: animus aequos optimum est aerumnae condimentum, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; id. Ep. 2, 1, 10; so, id. Capt. 5, 4, 12; id. Curc. 1, 2, 54; id. Pers. 1, 1, 1: lapit cor cura, aerumna corpus conficit, Pac. ap. Non. 23, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8; Lucr. 3, 50: aerumna gravescit, id. 4, 1065: quo pacto adversam aerumnam ferant, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 12: maeror est aegritudo flebilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa: dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: Herculis aerumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. ib. 5, 32, 95: mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall. C. 51, 20; so id. J. 13, 22: Luculli miles collecta viatica multis Aerumnis, ad assem Perdiderat, *with much difficulty*, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: multiplicabo aerumnas tuas, Vulg. Gen. 3, 16: in labore et aerumnā (fui), ib. 2 Cor. 11, 27.—**II.** In later Lat. for *defeat* (of an army), Amm. 15, 4; cf. id. 15, 8 al.

☞ At a later period, also, ērumna was written with short *e*, Paulin. Petric. Vit. D. Mart. 1, 66. Hence, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 76 P. derives it from eruere (quod mentem eruat). Cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 420.

aerumnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aerumna], *that may be regarded as wretched* or *miserable, full of trouble, calamitous*, * Lucr. 6, 1231; App. M. 1, p. 102; 8, p. 205.

aerumnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of trouble* or *misery, suffering, wretched, miserable:* salum, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: inopes, aerumnosae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39; so id. Ep. 4, 1, 32: miseros, afflictos, aerumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82; so id. Par. 2; id. Att. 3, 23 *fin.*, once also in his Orations: infelix et aerumnosus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: nihil est aerumnosius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7.—*Sup.:* non huic aerumnosissimo venenum illud fuisset, Cic. Clu. 71, 201; id. Att. 3, 23.

‡ **aerumnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [aerumna, q. v.], *a traveller's stick for carrying a bundle*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aeruscātor,** ōris, *m.* (aerusco), *one who roves about the country, and obtains his living by exhibiting sleight-of-hand tricks; an itinerant juggler*, Gell. 14, 1, 2.

aerusco, āre, *v. a.* [aes], *to get money by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler:* aeruscare: aera undique, id est pecunias, colligere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.—Esp., of mendicant philosophers, Gell. 9, 2; so Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 2.

aes, aeris (often used in *plur. nom.* and *acc.; abl.* aeribus, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll., and Lucr. 2, 636; *gen.* AERVM, Inscr. Orell. 3551), *n.* [cf. Germ. Eisen = iron, Erz = copper; Goth. aiz = copper, gold; Angl.-Sax. ar, ær = ore, copper, brass; Eng. iron, ore; Lat. aurum; with the com. notion of brightness; cf. aurora, etc.]. **I.** *Any crude metal dug out of the earth*, except gold and silver; esp., **a.** Aes Cyprium, whence cuprum, *copper:* scoria aeris, *copper dross* or *scoria*, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107: aeris flos, *flowers of copper*, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107: squama aeris, *scales of copper*, Cels. 2, 12 *init.:* aes fundere, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94: conflare et temperare, id. 7, 56, 57, § 197: India neque aes neque plumbum habet, id. 34, 17, 48, § 163: aurum et argentum et aes, Vulg. Ex. 25, 3.—**b.** *An alloy, for the most part of copper and tin, bronze* (brass, *an alloy of copper and zinc*, was hardly known to the ancients. For their bronze coins the Greeks adhered to copper and tin till B.C. 400, after which they added lead. Silver is rare in Greek bronze coins. The Romans admitted lead into their bronze coins, but gradually reduced the quantity, and, under Calig., Nero, Vesp., and Domit., issued pure copper coins, and then reverted to the mixture of lead. In the bronze mirrors now existing, which are nearly all Etruscan, silver predominated to give a highly reflecting surface. The antique bronze had about 87 parts of copper to 13 of tin. An analysis of several objects has given the following centesimal parts:

	Copper.	*Tin.*	*Lead.*	*Zinc.*
Roman coin, B.C. 500........	63	7	30	..
Etruscan vessel.............	85	14	..	1
Old Attic coin..............	89	10	1	..
Coin of Alexander, B.C. 335..	87	13	..	..
Coin of Ptolemy IX., B.C. 70.	85	15	..	..
Egyptian dagger.............	85	15	..	..
Celtic weapon...............	86	13	1	..
Gallo-Roman axe..	78	20	1	1):

statua ex aere, Cic. Phil. 9, 6: simulacrum ex aere factum, Plin. 34, 4, 9, § 15: valvas ex aere factitavere, id. 34, 3, 7, § 13.—Hence: ducere aliquem ex aere, *to cast one's image in bronze*, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125; and in the same sense poet.: ducere aera, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240: aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3, §§ 5–8; v. Corinthius.—**II.** Meton. **A.** (Esp. in the poets.) For *everything made* or *prepared from copper, bronze*, etc. (*statues, tables of laws, money*), and (as the ancients had the art of hardening and tempering copper and bronze) *weapons, armor, utensils of husbandry:* aes sonit, franguntur hastae, *the trumpet sounds*, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 32 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): Et prior aeris erat quam ferri cognitus usus: Aere solum terrae tractabant, aereque belli Miscebant fluctus et vulnera vasta serebant, etc., Lucr. 5, 1287: quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, Cic. Phil. 1, 17; cf. id. Fam. 12, 1; Tac. A. 11, 14; 12, 53; id. H. 4, 40: aere (*with the trumpet, horn*) ciere viros, Verg. A. 6, 165: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98 (hence also rectum aes, the *tuba*, in contr. with the crooked *buccina*, Juv. 2, 118); *a brazen prow*, Verg. A. 1, 35; *the brazen age*, Hor. Epod. 16, 64.—In *plur.:* aera, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; Verg. A. 2, 734; Hor. C. 4, 8, 2 al.—**B.** *Money:* the first Roman money consisted of small *rude masses* of copper, called aes rude, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; afterwards as *coined:* aes signatum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; so aes alone: si aes habent, dant mercem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 49: ancilla aere suo empta, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26: aes circumforaneum, *borrowed from the brokers in the forum*, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Hic meret aera liber Sosiis, *earns them money*, Hor. A. P.

345: gravis aere dextra, Verg. E. 1, 36: effusum est aes tuum, Vulg. Ez. 16, 36: neque in zona aes (tollerent), ib. Marc. 6, 8: etiam aureos nummos aes dicimus, Dig. 50, 16, 159. — Hence, **1.** Aes alienum, lit. *the money of another*; hence, in reference to him who has it, *the sum owed, a debt*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 2: habere aes alienum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: aes alienum amicorum suscipere, *to take upon one's self*, id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, *to run up*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3: in aes alienum incidere, *to fall into debt*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, *to be in debt*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 6; so, aere alieno oppressum esse, id. Font. 1; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 2: laborare ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: liberare se aere alieno, *to get quit of*, Cic. Att. 6, 2; so, aes alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 56: aere alieno exire, *to get out of*, id. Phil. 11, 6.—**2.** In aere meo est, trop., *he is, as it were, among my effects, he is my friend* (only in the language of common conversation): in animo habui te in aere meo esse propter Lamiae nostri conjunctionem, Cic. Fam. 13, 62; 15, 14.—* **3.** Alicujus aeris esse, *to be of some value*, Gell. 18, 5. — * **4.** In aere suo censeri, *to be esteemed according to its own worth*, Sen. Ep. 87.—**C.** Sometimes = as, *the unit of the standard of money* (cf. as); hence, aes grave, *the old heavy money* (as weighed, not counted out): denis milibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12: indicibus dena milia aeris gravis, quae tum divitiae habebantur, data, id. 4, 60; so, aes alone and in the *gen. sing.*, instead of assium: aeris miliens, triciens, *a hundred millions, three millions*, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: qui milibus aeris quinquaginta census fuisset, Liv. 24, 11.—Also for coins that are smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, etc.): nec pueri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere, i. e. quadrante, lavantur (those who bathed paid each a quadrans), Juv. 2, 152 (cf.: dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137).—**D.** *Wages, pay.* **1.** *A soldier's pay* = stipendium: negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv. 5, 4. And soon after: annua aera habes: annuam operam ede.—Hence in *plur.*, = stipendia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33.—**2.** *Reward, payment*, in gen., Juv. 6. 125: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aes exit, *that has in view* or *aims at pay, reward*, Sen. Ep. 88.—**E.** In *plur.*: **aera,** *counters*; hence also *the items of a computed sum* (for which, later, a *sing.* form **aera,** ae (q. v.), came into use): si aera singula probâsti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. ap. Non. 3, 18.

Aesăcus, i, and Gr. **-os,** i, *m.*, = Αἴσακος, *a son of Priam*, Ov. M. 11, 762.

† **aesălōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = αἰσάλων, *a species of falcon* or *hawk*; acc. to Billerbeck, *the rust-kite, moor-buzzard*, Falco aeruginosus, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 205.

Aesar. **I.** *A name of God among the Etruscans*, Suet. Aug. 97. — **II. Aesar,** ăris, *m.*, *a river in Lower Italy, in the neighborhood of Crotona*, now *Esaro*, Ov. M. 15, 23.—Hence, **Aesărēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Æsar*, Ov. M. 15, 54.

Aeschĭnes, is, *m.*, = Αἰσχίνης. **I.** *A disciple of Socrates*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—But more celebrated, **II.** *The orator Æschines, rival to Demosthenes*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23; 3, 56; Quint. 2, 1, 17; 10, 1, 22. —**III.** *A physician of Athens*, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 44.

† **aeschrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = αἰσχρολογία, in rhet., *an expression improper on account of its ambiguity*, Diom. p. 445 P.

Aeschy̆lus, i, *m.*, = Αἰσχύλος. **I.** *The first great tragic poet of Greece, the originator of the Greek drama*, Hor. A. P. 278; Cic. Tusc. 2. 10.—**II.** *A rhetorician of Cnidos, a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 95.

† **aeschy̆nŏmĕnē,** ēs, *f.*, = αἰσχυνομένη (ashamed), *a plant which shrinks when touched, a sensitive plant*, Mimosa pudica, Linn., Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

Aesculānus, i, *m.*, sc. deus [aes], *the god of copper* or *copper money*, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 21.

Aescŭlāpĭum, i, *n.*, = Ἀσκληπίειον and Ἀσκλήπιον, *a temple of Æsculapius*, Vitr. 7 praef.—From

Aescŭlāpius, i, *m.*, = Ἀσκληπιός, acc. to fable, *the son of Apollo and the nymph Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Cels. 1 praef. He had a temple at Rome, on the island in the Tiber. Upon the kind of worship paid to him, and his attributes, v. Festus. p. 82. Huic gallinae immolabantur, id. ib. The principal seat of his worship in Greece was Epidaurus. In his temple there was a magnificent statue of ivory and gold, the work of Thrasymedes, in which he was represented as a noble figure, resembling that of Zeus. He was seated on a throne, holding in one hand a staff, and with the other resting on the head of a dragon (serpent), and by his side lay a dog. There were also other representations, one even as beardless, very common at an earlier period, Müll. Archaeol. d. Kunst, S. 534 and 535. Serpents, prob. as symbols of prudence and renovation, were everywhere connected with his worship; cf. Spreng. Gesch. d. Medic. 1, 205. ☞ *Adj.*: anguis Aesculapius, Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 72.

aescŭlētum (not **esc-**), i, *n.* [aesculus], *a forest of winter* or *Italian oaks*, and poet., in gen., *an oak-forest*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 14. — **II.** Esp.: **Aescŭlētum,** i, *n.*, *a place in Rome*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.

aescŭlĕus (not **esc-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the Italian oak*, and poet., in gen., *of oak*: aesculeae capiebat frondis honorem, i. e. *an oaken garland*, Ov. M. 1, 449; so Pall. 1, 9.

* **aescŭlīnus** (not **esc-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], = aesculeus, Vitr. 7, 1.

aescŭlus (not **esc-**), i, *f.* [may be connected with edo = to eat, as fagus = beech, φηγός = oak, with φαγεῖν, but the diphthong presents a difficulty; v. Curt. p. 187], *the tallest species of oak, the winter* or *Italian oak* (*with edible acorns*), *sacred to Jupiter*, Verg. G. 2, 16; 291; cf. Voss. ad h. l.: nec mollior aesculo, Hor. C. 3, 10, 17 al.

Aesernĭa (**Es-**), ae, *f.*, *a town in Samnium, on the river Vulturnus*, now *Isernia*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 2; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. Epit. 72, 73 al.—Hence, **Aesernīnus,** a, um, *adj. pertaining to* or *a native of Æsernia*: ager, Liv. 10, 31: turma, id. 44, 40.—Also *a surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner there by the Samnites*, Liv. Epit. 73; Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 12.—**Aesernīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Æsernia*, Liv. 27, 10. —Aeserninus was also *the name of a renowned gladiator*; hence the proverb: Aeserninus cum Pacidiano, *one champion against another*, when two equally great men are compared together or engaged in mutual conflict, Lucil. ap. Non. 393, 28; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4; id. Opt. Gen. Orat. 6 (cf.: cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20).

1. Aesis, is, *m.*, *a river in Umbria*, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.

2. Aesis, is, *f.*, *a town in Umbria on the river Æsis*: COL. AESIS, Inscr. Orell. 3899.—Whence, **I. Aesinas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Æsis*: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.—**II. Aesinātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Æsis*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Aesōn, ŏnis, *m.*, = Αἴσων, *a Thessalian prince, brother of king Pelias, and father of Jason, who, according to fable, was in extreme old age transformed by the magic arts of Medea into a youth*, Ov. M. 7, 2.—Whence, **I. Aesŏnĭdes,** ae, *patr. m.*, = Αἰσονίδης, *a male descendant of Æson*, i. e. *Jason*, Ov. M. 7, 164: Phasias Aesoniden, Circe tenuisset Ulixem, id. A. A. 2, 103: mobilis Aesonide, id. H. 6, 109 al. — **II. Aesŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Æsonian*: heros, i. e. *Jason*, Ov. M. 7, 156: domus, id. H. 12, 134.

Aesōpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Aesopus], *Æsopic*. Acc. to Isid. Orig. 1, 39, fables are either Æsopic or Libystic (from *Libys*, a writer of fables, mentioned by Hesych.); Æsopic, when brute beasts or things inanimate are represented as discoursing together; Libystic, when the discourse is between men and brutes.

Aesōpĭus or **Aesōpēus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *Æsopic, Æsopian*: fabulae, Phaedr. 4 prol.: trimetria, Aus. Ep. 16, 74.

Aesōpus, i, *m.*, = Αἴσωπος. **I.** *Æsop, the Greek fabulist of Phrygia, in the time of Crœsus*; cf. Phaedr. 5 prol. The difference between Æsopic and Libystic fables, v. under Aesopicus.—Cf. Quint. 5, 11, 19; Gell. 2, 29.—**II.** *A tragic actor, friend of Cicero*: noster Aesopus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; id. Div. 1, 37.

Aesquiliae, v. Esquiliae.

aestas, ātis, *f.* [akin to αἴθω = to burn, Varr. L. L. 6, § 9; cf.: aestus, aether, aethra; Sanscr. indh = to kindle, iddhas = kindled; O. H. Germ. eiten = to heat; Germ. Hitze = heat], in an extended sense, *the summer season, as one half of the year, from March twenty-second to September twenty-second* (the other half was *hiems*, the winter season); cf. Dig. 43, 19: aestas et hiems, nox et dies, Vulg. Gen. 8, 22: in a restricted sense, *the summer, the three months from the entrance of the sun into Cancer to the autumnal equinox* (the entrance into Libra): Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: (formica) parat in aestate cibum sibi, Vulg. Prov. 6, 8: aestate ineunte, *at the beginning of summer*, Cic. Att. 4, 2: nova, Verg. A. 1, 430: media, *midsummer*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23; so Aur. Vict. Caes. 32, 3 Arntz.: summa, *the height of summer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: exacta, Sall. J. 65: finita, Vulg. Jer. 8, 20: cum affecta jam prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. 161, 2.—With anni, *summer-time*, Gell. 2, 21: aestate anni flagrantissima, id. 19, 5.—Since war among the ancients was carried on only in summer, aestas is sometimes (like θέρος in Gr.) used by the histt. for, **II.** *A year*, Vell. 2, 47; 82: quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. A. 6, 39; so, te jam septuma portat omnibus errantem terris aestas, Verg. A. 1, 756.—**B.** *Summer air*: per aestatem liquidam, Verg. G. 4, 59; id. A. 6, 707.—**C.** *Summer heat*: ignea, Hor. C. 1, 17, 3. — * **D.** *Freckles* as caused by heat: aestates, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 185, where Jan. reads *testas*.

aestĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [aestus-fero] **I.** *Act.*, *bringing, causing*, or *producing heat*: ignis, Lucr. 1, 663; 5, 612: canis, Verg. G. 2, 353; Cic. Arat. 111; Sil. 1, 194; 14, 585 al.—**II.** *Pass.*, *heated, sultry, hot*: Libyum arva, Luc. 1, 206: campi Garamantum, Sil. 17, 448.

Aestĭi (the correct read., not **Aestŭi**), ōrum, *m.*, *a Germanic people on the southeast* or *east of the Baltic, the Esthen*, Tac. G. 45 Halm.

* **aestĭmābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [aestimo], *worthy of estimation, valuable, estimable*: aestimabile esse dicitur id, quod . . . aliquod pondus habeat dignum aestimatione, contraque inaestimabile, quod sit superiori contrarium, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *The estimating a thing according to its extrinsic* (money) *value, valuation, appraisement*: in censu habendo potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: aestimatio frumenti, *the determination of the prætor* (*legate* or *quæstor*), *how much ready money one should pay, instead of the corn which he was to furnish*, id. ib. 2, 3, 92: erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus non capitalis esset, quasi poenae aestimatio, i. e. *a commutation of corporal punishment for a fine*, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232. — So esp. litis or litium aestimatio, in Roman civil law, *an estimating, valuation of the contested matter*; in criminal law also, *the stating how much the convicted person had to pay, an assessment of damages*, Cic. Clu. 41, 116; id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45 (cf. lis aestimata, id. ib. 1, 13): lex de multarum aestimatione, Liv. 4, 30.—After the civil war, Cæsar, in order to enable debtors to cancel the demands against them, decreed an aestimatio possessionum, i. e. *an estimation* or *appraisement of real estate, according to the value which it had before the war*, and compelled the creditors to take this in payment instead of money; they were also obliged to deduct from the sum demanded any interest that had been paid; v. Caes. B. C. 3, 1; and Suet. Caes. 42. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, *to accept* or *agree to such a valuation*, or *payment by real estate at a high price*: a Marco Laberio C. Albinius praedia in aestimationem accepit, Cic. Fam. 13, 8.—And meton., with an allusion to the law of Cæsar: aestimationes

= praedia, *the real estate received in payment:* quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. Since the creditor was a loser by this regulation, aestimationem accipere, *to suffer injury* or *loss*, id. ib. 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A valuation*, i.e. *an estimation of a thing according to its intrinsic worth* (while *existimatio* denotes the consideration, regard due to an object on account of its nominal value): bonum hoc est quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34; so 3, 13, 44; 3, 6: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. 3, 63: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens, Vell. 1, 127; 97; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67: aestimatione rectâ severus, deterius interpretantibus tristior habebatur, Tac. H. 1, 14 al.—**B.** Poet., *the worth* or *value of a thing:* Quod me non movet aestimatione, Cat. 12, 12.

aestĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [aestimo]. **I.** *One that estimates a thing according to its extrinsic value, a valuer, appraiser:* frumenti, Cic. Pis. 35 *fin.:* callidi rerum aestimatores prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, id. Par. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop., *an estimator* or *valuer of a thing according to its intrinsic worth* (while *existimator* is a judge): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, qui dubitet, etc., Cic. Marcell. 5: justus rerum aestimator, id. Or. 41: immodicus aestimator sui, Curt. 8, 1 al.

aestĭmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aestimator], *regarding a valuer* or *taxer*, only in the jurists: actio, Dig. 19, 3, 1; and *absol.:* **aestĭmātōrĭa**, ae, Dig. 21, 1, 43, § 6: aestimatorium judicium, ib. Fragm. 18 al.

aestĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [aestimo], = aestimatio; found only in the *abl.:* aetatis, *in valuing, considering, the time*, Macr. S. 1, 16: in aestimatu est mel e thymo, *in value*, i.e. *much esteemed*, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38 (cf. in pretio habere, Tac. G. 5).

‡ **aestĭmĭa**, ae, *f.* [id.], = aestimatio, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.

aestĭmĭum, i, *n.* [id.], = aestimatio (late Lat.), Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.; so besides only Front. de Colon. p. 127 ib.

aestĭmo (arch. **aestŭ-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [from aes, with the termination -tumo, which also appears in autumo; cf.: legitumus, finitumus, maritumus; later, legitimus, finitimus, maritimus; compare the Goth. aistjan, to estimate]. **I.** *To determine* or *estimate the extrinsic* (*money*) *value of a thing, to value, rate, appraise;* constr. with *gen.* or *abl.* (v. of price, Zumpt. §§ 444 and 456): domum emit prope dimidio carius quam aestimabat, Cic. Dom. 44: frumentum III denariis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92: aliquid tenuissime, id. ib. 2, 4, 16: prata magno, id. Par. 6, 3: perfecit (Aratus) aestimandis possessionibus, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 82; hence, litem alicui or alicujus, *to estimate the value of an object in question, and thus determine how much the convicted person shall pay, to estimate* or *assess the damages;* cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38, and Beier ad Cic. Oratt. Fragm. Exc. IV. p. 265; Cic. Verr. l. l.—**II.** Trop., *to estimate the intrinsic* (*moral*) *worth of a thing, to weigh, value, hold*, etc. (while *existimare*, as a consequence of *aestimare*, signifies to judge a thing in any way after estimating its value: ex pretio rei judicare; cf. Burm. ad Phaedr. 3, 4; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Corte and Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2; Gronov. ad Liv. 4, 41; 34, 2; and aestimator).—Constr. (*a*) That which serves as a standard by which a thing is estimated with *ex* or the *abl.:* vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: aliquem ex artificio comico, id. ib.: cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars, ex tertiâ parte Galliae est aestimanda, etc., i.e. *is to be reckoned as a third part*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall. C. 10, 5.—With simple *abl.:* virtutem annis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: aliquid vitâ, *to measure a thing by life*, i.e. *to hold it as dear as life*, Curt. 5, 5: nec Macedonas veteri famâ, sed praesentibus viribus aestimandos, Just. 30, 4.—(*β*) The value attached to a thing in estimating it, in the *gen.* or *abl. pretii* (cf. I.); poet. also with *acc.* nihil: auctoritatem alicujus magni, Cic. Att. 7, 15: quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum, Nep. Cat. 1: aliquid unius assis, Cat. 5, 2: aliquid permagno, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: non magno, id. Fin. 3, 3, 11; so id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: non nihilo aestimandum, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: magno te aestimaturum, Liv. 40, 55: magno aestimantibus se, id. 40, 41. And with definite numerals which give the price-current for which a thing may be had; cf. Zumpt. § 456; Sall. Fragm. p. 974 Corte: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari, Tac. A. 1, 17: emori nolo, sed me esse mortuum nihil aestimo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.—(*γ*) Among the histt. with a *rel. clause.:* aestimantibus, quanta futuri spe tam magna tacuisset, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.:* quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestimare, Suet. Aug. 57 (but in Sall. J. 31, 19, the correct read. is *existumabitis*, Dietsch).

aestīva, ōrum, v. aestivus, II.

aestīvālis, e, *adj.*, = aestivus, *pertaining to summer, summer-like:* circulus, i.e. *the tropic of Cancer*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24.

aestīvē, *adv.*, v. aestivus *fin.*

aestīvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [aestivus], *to spend* or *pass the summer in a place* (like hiemo, to pass the winter; so in Gr. θερίζω and χειμάζω), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: mihi greges in Apuliâ hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant, id. ib. 2, 2: intra saepem aestivant pastores opacam, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22; Suet. Galb. 4; id. Vesp. 24; Stat. S. 4, 4, 22.

aestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [aestas], *of* or *pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer* (freq. and class.): Quo pacto aestivis e partibus Aegocerotis Brumalis adeat flexus, *turns from the hot region of heaven to the wintry sign of Capricorn*, Lucr. 5, 615; so id. 5, 639: aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14: tempora, dies, *summer time, summer days*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: sol, Verg. G. 4, 28: aura, Hor. C. 1, 22, 18: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 793: rus, Mart. 8, 61: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, *through woods, where flocks were driven for summer pasture*, Liv. 22, 14: aves, *summer birds*, id. 5, 6: animalia, *the insects of summer*, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154: expeditiones, *which were undertaken in summer*, Vell. 2, 114: castra, *a summer camp* (constructed differently from a winter camp), Suet. Claud. 1.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **aestīva**, ōrum, *n.* **A.** For *a summer camp*, τὰ θερινά: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17; id. Fam. 2, 13: aestiva praetoris, of *a pleasure-camp, pleasure-house*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37.—**B.** *The time appropriate for a campaign* (cf. aestas; often continuing until December; v. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 7); hence, *a campaign*, Cic. Pis. 40: aestivis confectis, *after the campaign was ended* (which did not take place until the Saturnalia, XIV. Kal. Januar.), id. Fam. 3, 9 *fin.:* perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem, Vell. 2, 105.—**C.** *Summer pastures for cattle:* per montium aestiva, Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28.—Meton. for *the cattle themselves:* Nec singula morbi Corpora corripiunt, sed tota aestiva, Verg. G. 3, 472.—Hence, * *adv.:* **aestīvē**, *in a summer-like manner, as in summer:* admodum aestive viaticati sumus, *we are furnished in a very summer-like manner with money for our journey*, i.e. *we have but little* (the figure taken from the light dress of summer; or, acc. to others, from the scanty provisions which soldiers took with them in summer), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

* **aestŭābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [aestuo], *foaming, fermenting:* confectio, Pall. 11, 17.

aestŭans, antis, *Part.* of aestuo.

aestŭārĭum, i, *n.* [aestus]. **I.** *A part of the sea-coast which, during the flood-tide, is overflowed, but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud* or *slime, a marsh*, ἀνάχυσις: aestuaria sunt omnia, quâ mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit, Gloss. ap. Fest. p. 380 Müll.: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuariis, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: adfunditur autem aestuarium e mari flexuoso meatu, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 3; Plin. Ep. 9, 23.—Also, **II.** *A channel extending inland from the sea, and only filled with water at flood-tide, a creek, inlet*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28 Herz.; Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. id. Agr. 22.—**III.** In mining t. t., *an air-hole, air-shaft:* secundum puteum dextra ac sinistra fodiunt aestuaria, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf. Vitr. 8, 7; Pall. 9, 9.

aestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aestuo], *a boiling up, foaming;* trop., *trouble* or *agitation of mind*, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 5, where Jan reads *aestimatione.*

aestŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [aestus], *to be in agitation* or *in violent commotion, to move to and fro, to rage, to toss, to boil up.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of fire, *to rage, burn:* aestuat ut clausis rapidus fornacibus ignis, *as the fire heaves and roars in the closed furnaces*, Verg. G. 4, 263: tectus magis aestuat ignis, Ov. M. 4, 64.—Hence, **2.** Of the effect of fire, *to be warm* or *hot, to burn, glow;* both objectively, *I am warm* (Fr. *je suis chaud*), and subjectively, *it is warm to me, I feel warm* (Fr. *j'ai chaud*). **a.** *Object.:* nunc dum occasio est, dum scribilitae aestuant (*while the cakes are warm*) occurrite, Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Verg. G. 1, 107: torridus aestuat aër, *glows*, Prop. 3, 24, 3; Luc. 1, 16.—**b.** *Subject., to feel warmth* or *heat* (weaker than *sudare*, to sweat, and opp. *algere*, to be cold, to feel cold; v. Doed. Syn. 3, 89): Lycurgi leges erudiunt juventutem esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est, id. Ac. 2, 22: sub pondere, Ov. M. 12, 514; Juv. 3, 103.—**B.** Of the undulating, heaving motion of the sea, *to rise in waves* or *billows* (cf. aestus): Maura unda, Hor. C. 2, 6, 4: gurges, Verg. A. 6, 296.—**C.** Of other things, *to have an undulating, waving motion, to be tossed, to heave:* in ossibus umor, Verg. G. 4, 308: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. 5, 1097; Gell. 17, 11, 5.—Of an agitated crowd, Prud. 11, 228.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the passions, love, desire, envy, jealousy, etc., *to burn with desire, to be in violent, passionate excitement, to be agitated* or *excited, to be inflamed:* quod ubi auditum est, aestuare (hist. inf.) illi, qui dederant pecuniam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: quae cum dies noctesque aestuans agitaret, Sall. J. 93: desiderio alicujus, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: invidiâ, Sall. C. 23: ingens in corde pudor, Verg. A. 12, 666: at rex Odrysius in illa Aestuat, Ov. M. 6, 490 (cf. uri in id. ib. 7, 22; and ardere in id. ib. 9, 724); Mart. 9, 23: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi (the figure is derived from the swelling and raging of the sea when confined), Juv. 10, 169; so Luc. 6, 63.—**B.** Esp. in prose, *to waver, to vacillate, to hesitate, to be uncertain* or *in doubt, to be undecided:* dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30: quod petiit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit; Aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99: sic anceps inter utramque animus aestuat, Quint. 10, 7, 33; Suet. Claud. 4: aestuante rege, Just. 1, 10.

aestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aestus], *full of agitation* or *heat.* **I.** *Very hot:* aura, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14; Hor. Epod. 16, 62: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 119: aestuosissimi dies, id. 34, 12, 28, § 116: Syrtes, *the burning Syrtes*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 5; hence, Oraclum Jovis inter aestuosi, i.e. *of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert*, Cat. 7, 5.—**II.** *Greatly agitated, in violent ebullition:* freta, Hor. C. 2, 7, 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **aestŭōsē**, *hotly, impetuously*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.—*Comp.*, Hor. Epod. 3, 18.—*Sup.* prob. not used.

aestus, ūs (archaic *gen.* aesti, Pac. 97 Rib.; rare form of *nom. plur.* aestuus), *m.* [kind. with aestas and Gr. αἴθω; v. aestas], *an undulating, boiling, waving, tossing; a waving, heaving, billowy motion.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of fire; hence, in gen., *fire, glow, heat* (orig. in relation to its flashing up; while *fervor* denotes a glowing, *ardor* a burning, and *calor* a warming heat; yet it was early used for warming heat; v. the following example): nam fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, *heat and cold are blended*, Lucr. 6, 364 (for which calor, id. 6, 368, 371 al.): multa aestu victa per agros, id. 5, 1104: exsuperant flammae, furit aestus ad auras, Verg. A. 2, 759: caniculae, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18; so id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. J. 51.—In *plur.:* neque frigora neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81.—So of *midday heat:* aestibus at mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, Verg. G. 3, 331 (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 22: ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est).—And of the heat of disease (of

wounds, fever, inflammation, etc.): ulceris aestus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrique jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. — **B.** *The undulating, heaving motion of the sea, the swell, surge:* fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39; hence, meton. for *the sea in agitation, waves, billows:* delphines aestum secabant, Verg. A. 8, 674: furit aestus harenis, id. ib. 1, 107: aestus totos campos inundaverant, Curt. 9, 9, 18. — In Verg. once of *the boiling up of water in a vessel:* exsultant aestu latices, Aen. 7, 464. — **C.** Esp., *the periodical flux and reflux* or *ebb and flow of the sea, the tide* (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 19; Mel. 3, 1: aestus maris accedere et reciprocare maxime mirum, pluribus quidem modis, sed causa in sole lunâque, Plin. 2, 97, 99); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus dicam? quorum accessus et recessus (*flow and ebb*) lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14 *fin.:* crescens, Plin. 2, 100, 97, § 219: decedens, id. ib.: recedens, id. 2, 98, 101, § 220: secundus, *in our favor*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, *against us*, id. ap. Non. 138, 8. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *The passionate ferment* or *commotion of the mind, the fire, glow, ardor of any (even a good) passion* (cf. aestuo, II. A.): et belli magnos commovit funditus aestus (genus humanum), *has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord*, Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47 (cf. id. C. 2, 7, 15): repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terrâ abripuit atque in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: hunc absorbuit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, *the glow of love*, Ov. H. 16, 25. — **B.** *A vacillating, irresolute state of mind, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, trouble, embarrassment, anxiety:* qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 14: vario fluctuat aestu, Verg. A. 12, 486: amor magno irarum fluctuat aestu, id. ib. 4, 532; cf. id. ib. 8, 19: aestus curaeque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110. — **C.** In the Epicurean philos. lang. of Lucretius, *the undulatory flow* or *stream of atoms, atomic efflux*, as the cause of perception (cf. affluo, I.): Perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor ab sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, exesor moerorum litora propter, etc., Lucr. 6, 926; and in id. 6, 1002 sq., *the magnetic fluid* is several times designated by aestus lapidis.

Aesŭla (**Aesŏl-**), ae, *f.*, *a town in the neighborhood of Tibur*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 6 (Aefula, Müll.); cf. Müll. Roms Campagn. 1, 272. — Hence, **Aesŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Æsula:* arx, Liv. 26, 9 Madv.; and *subst.:* **Aesŏlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Æsula*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 Jan.

aetas, ātis, *f.* [contr. from the ante-class. aevitas from aevum, q. v.; Prisc. 595 P.; cf. Welsh oet] (*gen. plur.* aetatum; but freq. also aetatium, Liv. 1, 43; 9, 17; 26, 9; cf. Oud. ad Suet. Aug. 31; Vell. 2, 89; Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; Gell. 14, 1). **I.** *The period of life, time of life, life, age* (divided, acc. to Varr. ap. Censor. 14, into *pueritia*, from birth to the 15th year; *adulescentia*, from that time to the 30th; *juventus*, to the 45th; the age of the *seniores*, to the 60th; and, finally, *senectus*, from that time till death. Others make a different division, v. Flor. 1 prooem.; Isid. Orig. 11, 2; Gell. 10, 28; 15, 20): a primo tempore aetatis, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: prima aetas, id. Off. 2, 13: ineuntis aetatis inscientia, id. ib. 1, 34; so 2, 13: flos aetatis, *the bloom of life*, id. Phil. 2, 2; Liv. 21; Suet. Caes. 49; so, bona aetas, Cic. Sen. 14; and poet. in the *plur.:* ambo florentes aetatibus, Verg. E. 7, 4: quamquam aetas senet, satis habeo tamen virium, ut te arâ arceam, Pac. ap. Prisc. 1, 10; id. ap. Non. 159, 19: mala aetas, *old age*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6; and *absol.:* aetas, aevitas = senectus, *old age*, SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: aetate (*through age*) non quis obtuerier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 154; 1, 3, 130; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 5: sed ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39. — Sometimes also *absol.* = adulescentia, *youth:* fui ego illâ aetate et feci illa omnia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 4; id. Most. 5, 2, 27: damna, dedecora aetas ipsius pertulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: tua autem aetas (of his son), id. Off. 2, 13: (mulier) non formâ, non aetate, non opibus maritum invenerit, Tac. G. 19: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, *the legal age for the consulship*, i. e. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: id aetatis jam sumus, *we have now reached that time of life*, id. Fam. 6, 20, 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the lifetime of man, without reference to its different stages; life*, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 16: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25: gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5 al.: tempus aetatis, id. Sen. 19: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: conterere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degere omnem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 53 al. — In Ov. M. 12, 188, aetas = centum annos. — **B.** *A space of time, an age, generation, time:* heroicae aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Rep. 1, 1: alia, id. Lael. 27, 101 Beier: nostrâ aetate, *in our times*, Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Vell. 1, 16: incuriosa suorum aetas, Tac. Agr. 1: omnia fert aetas, *time*, Verg. E. 9, 51; so Hor. C. 4, 9, 10: crastina aetas, *the morrow*, Stat. Th. 3, 562. — *Of the four ages of the world* (*the golden age, silver age*, etc.), Ov. M. 1, 89 sq.; v. aureus, argenteus, etc. — **C.** Abstr. pro concreto, *the time* or *period of life*, for *the man himself, the age*, for *the men living in it* (mostly poet., and in prose after the Aug. per.; cf. saeculum): sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae, i. e. tibi, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 1: vae aetati tuae, id. Capt. 4, 2, 105: quid nos dura refugimus Aetas? Hor. C. 1, 35, 34: impia, id. Epod. 16, 9: veniens, Ov. F. 6, 639: omnis aetas currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserarentur, i. e. innocentes liberos, id. H. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Calig. 4. — **D.** Also of things without life, e. g. of wine, its *age:* bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quadraginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, *it keeps well*, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 33; 15, 2, 3, § 7. — So of buildings: aetates aedificiorum, Dig. 30, 58. — **E.** Aetatem, adverb. (ante-class.). **1.** = semper, perpetuo, *through the whole of life, during lifetime, continually:* ut aetatem ambo nobis sint obnoxii, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 18: at tu aegrota, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, id. Curc. 4, 3, 22: Quid, malum, me aetatem censes velle id adsimularier, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 38. — **2.** = diu, longo tempore, *an age, a long time, a long while:* an abiit jam a milite? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, *what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years*, Lucr. 6, 236. — **F.** In aetate, adverb. (ante-class.). **1.** *At times, sometimes, now and then*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2. — **2.** *At any time, always, ever*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 61.

aetātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aetas], *a youthful, tender*, or *effeminate age:* in munditiis, mollitiis deliciisque aetatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: integra, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10 (Com. Rel. p. 52 Rib.): in primis puerorum aetatulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: monuit, ut parcius aetatulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16 (cf. Galb. 20: cupide fruaris aetate tuâ).

aeternābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aeterno], *that can last forever, everlasting:* divitia, Att. ap. Non. 475, 24 (Trag. Rel. p. 143 Rib.); urbs, i. e. *Rome*, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3 (cf. aeternus, II. A.).

aeternālis, e, *adj.* [aeternus], *enduring forever, everlasting* (often in inscrr.): aeternali somno sacrum, i. e. *to death*, Inscr. Grut. 752, 3; domus, Inscr. Orell. 4518: luctus, ib. 4604: memoria, ib. 200: lex temporalis et aeternalis, Tert. adv. Jud. 6. — *Adv.:* **aeternālĭter**, *forever* (late Lat.), Ad. ad H. Prud. March, p. 245.

aeternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *eternity.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future: fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscriptio metiebatur, Cic. N. D. 1, 9: Tempus generale, quia nec initium nec finem habet, *aeternitas* est, quam Graeci αἰῶνα appellant, Victorin. in Lib. 1. 26: Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: immutabilis aeternitas, id. Tim. 5: deum nihil aliud in omni aeternitate cogitantem, id. Div. 1, 41: haec dicit excelsus et sublimis (Deus) habitans aeternitatem, Vulg. Isa. 57, 15 al. — **B.** Of the past: ex or ab aeternitate, *from eternity:* hoc est verum ex aeternitate, Cic. Fat. 14: quod semper ex omni aeternitate rerum fuerit, id esse fatum (dicitis), id. N. D. 3, 6: si negas esse fortunam et omnia, quae fiunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, id. Div. 2, 7: ex omni aeternitate fluens veritas, id. ib. 1, 55: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit, quae potest esse fortuna, id. ib 2, 7: egressus ejus ab initio, a diebus aeternitatis (fuerunt), Vulg. Mich. 5, 2. — **C.** Of the future: aeternitas animorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39 (cf.: immortalitas animorum, id. ib. 50): de aeternitate (animorum) dicere, id. ib. 33, 81: quorum (sc. Herculis, etc.) cum remanerent animi atque aeternitate fruerentur, rite di habiti sunt, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Sen. 21: Confer nostram longissimam aetatem cum aeternitate, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in diem aeternitatis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 18; and *plur.:* in perpetuas aeternitates, ib. Dan. 12, 3: in domum aeternitatis suae, *to his everlasting home* (of death), ib. Eccl. 12, 5. — **II.** Meton., of the future, *duration, durability, immortality:* cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53. — **III.** Trop., of the future. **A.** In gen.: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3; so id. Phil. 14, 13: Quidquid ex Agricola amavimus, manet mansurumque est in aeternitate temporum, famâ rerum, Tac. Agr. 46: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55 al. — **B.** Spec., in the time of the emperors, *a title of the emperor* (like divinitas, majestas, and the like), *Eternity:* rogatus per aeternitatem tuam, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 87 ad Trajan.: adoratus aeternitatem nostram, Imp. Const. Cod. 11, 9, 2: Quae nostra sanxit aeternitas, Nov. 35 *fin.*

1. aeternō, *adv.*, v. aeternus *fin.* 3.

2. aeterno, āre, *v. a.* [aeternus], *to perpetuate, to immortalize* (rare, perh. extant only in the two foll. exs.): litteris ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. ap. Non. 75, 20: virtutes in aevum, * Hor. C. 4, 14, 5.

aeternus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from aeviternus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll., from aevum, with the termination -ternus as in sempiternus, hesternus], *without beginning or end, eternal* (sempiternus denotes what is perpetual, which exists as long as time endures, and keeps even pace with it; aeternus, *the eternal, that which is raised above all time, and can be measured only by æons* (αἰῶνες, indefinite periods); for Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 39. Thus the sublime thought, without beginning and end, is more vividly suggested by *aeternus* than by *sempiternus*, since the former has more direct reference to the long duration of the eternal, which has neither beginning nor end. *Sempiternus* is rather a mathematical, *aeternus* a metaphysical, designation of eternity, Doed. Syn. I. p. 3). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future, *eternal:* deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna Potestas, Verg. A. 10, 18: di semper fuerunt, nati numquam sunt, siquidem aeterni sunt futuri, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90: idem legis perpetuae et aeternae vim Jovem dicit esse, id. ib. 1, 15, 40: nomen Domini Dei aeterni, Vulg. Gen. 21, 33; ib. Rom. 16, 26: aeternum tempus, Lucr. 1, 582: causae immutabiles eaeque aeternae, Cic. Fat. 12, 48. — **B.** Of the future, *everlasting, endless, immortal:* natura animi . . . neque nata certe est et aeterna est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: virorum bonorum mentes divinae mihi atque aeternae videntur esse, id. Rab. 29: aeternam timuerunt noctem, Verg. G. 1, 468: Quod semper movetur, aeternum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: Quidquid est illud quod sentit . . . caeleste et divinum ob eamque rem aeternum sit, necesse est, id. ib. 1, 27: ut habeam vitam aeternam, Vulg. Matt. 19, 16; ib. Joan. 3, 15; ib. Rom. 2, 7: in sanguine testamenti aeterni, ib. Heb. 13, 20: tu Juppiter bonorum inimicos aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: ibunt in supplicium aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 25, 46:

aeternas poenas in morte timendumst, Lucr. 1, 111: mitti in ignem aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 18, 8.—**C.** Of the past: ex aeterno tempore quaeque Nunc etiam superare necessest corpora rebus, *from eternity*, Lucr. 1, 578: motum animorum nullo a principio, sed ex aeterno tempore intellegi convenire, Cic. Fin. 1, 6.—**D.** S p e c. of objects of nature, which the ancients regarded as stable and perpetual, *everlasting, eternal:* aeterna templa caeli, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 11, p. 77 Müll.: aeternam lampada mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: micant aeterni sidera mundi, id. 5, 514: aeterna domus, i. e. caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: donec veniret desiderium collium aeternorum, *the everlasting hills*, Vulg. Gen. 49, 26; ib. Ps. 75, 5; cf. ib. Ps. 103, 5.—**II.** M e t o n., of indef. long time. **A.** Of the future, *lasting, enduring, everlasting, perpetual:* aeterni parietes, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172: dehinc spero aeternam inter nos gratiam fore, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33: aeternus luctus, Lucr. 3, 924: dolor, id. 3, 1003: vulnus, id. 2, 369; so Verg. A. 1, 36: aerumna, Cic. Sen. 34: mala, Verg. Cul. 130: bellum, Cic. Cat. 4, 22: dedecus, id. Font. 88: imperium, id. Rab. 33; so Verg. A. 1, 230: versûs, Lucr. 1, 121: ignis sacerdotis, Cic. Font. 47: gloria, id. Cat. 4, 21: laus, id. Planc. 26: memoria, id. Verr. 4, 69: non dubitat Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 10.—Comic.: spero me ob hunc nuntium aeternum adepturum cibum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 13. Esp. of Rome: aeterna urbs, *the Eternal City*, Tib. 2, 5, 23; Ov. F. 3, 72; Cod. Th. 10, 16, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 55; Inscr. Orell. 2, 1140.—*Comp.:* nec est ulli ligno aeternior natura, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: aeterniora mala, Lact. Epit. 9.—**B.** Of the past, *of yore, of old:* ablue corpus alluvii aeternisque sordibus squalidum, Curt. 4, 1, 22.—**III.** Adv. phrases. **1. in aeternum. A.** L i t., *forever, everlastingly:* et vivat in aeternum, Vulg. Gen. 3, 22: hoc nomen mihi est in aeternum, ib. Exod. 3, 15: Dominus in aeternum permanet, ib. Psa. 9, 8: vivet in aeternum, ib. Joan. 6, 52: Tu es sacerdos in aeternum, ib. Heb. 5, 6: non habebit remissionem in aeternum, ib. Marc. 3, 29.—**B.** M e t o n., of indef. long time, *forever, always:* urbs in aeternum condita, Liv. 4, 4: leges in aeternum latae, id. 34, 6: (proverbia) durant in aeternum, Quint. 5, 11, 41: delatores non in praesens tantum, sed in aeternum repressisti, Plin. Pan. 35: (famulos) possidebitis in aeternum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 46: (servus) serviet tibi usque in aeternum, ib. Deut. 15, 17: ut sceleris memoria maneat in aeternum, Lact. 1, 11.—**2. aeternum. A.** L i t., *forever:* sedet aeternumque sedebit Infelix Theseus, Verg. A. 6, 617: ut aeternum illum reciperes, Vulg. Phil. 15 (prob. here an adv.).—**B.** M e t o n., of indef. long time, *forever, always:* serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.—**C.** Of what is continually repeated, *constantly, again and again* (as in colloq. Engl., *everlastingly, eternally*): glaebaque versis Aeternum frangenda bidentibus, Verg. G. 2, 400: ingens janitor Aeternum latrans (of Cerberus), id. A. 6, 401.—**3. aeternō,** m e t o n., of indef. long time, *forever, perpetually:* viret aeterno hunc fontem igneum contegens fraxinus, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240: BVSTA TVTA AETERNO MANEANT, Inscr. Orell. 4517.

aethălus, i, *m.*, = αἰθάλη, *a sort of grape in Egypt, the soot-grape*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

aether, ĕris (sometimes Gr. *gen.* aetheros; *acc.* reg. Gr. aethera; and so Stat. S. 4, 225; id. Th. 3, 525; but poetry and prose of that per. also use aetherem, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 58; *plur.* in late Lat. aethera, Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 9, 7), *m.*, = αἰθήρ [v. aestas], *the upper, pure, bright air, the ether.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** L i t. (opp. aër, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coërcens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, extrema ora et determinatio mundi; in quo cum admirabilitate maxima igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: (astra) oriuntur in ardore caelesti, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. ib. 2, 15.—**B.** T r a n s f., in the poets, **1.** *Heaven:* Id, quod nostri caelum memorant, Graii perhibent aethera, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 87 Rib.): famâ super aethera notus, Verg. A. 1, 379: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, id. ib. 12, 140: regna profundi aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524.—**2.** *Air*, in gen.: clamor ad caelum volvendus per aethera vagit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 Vahl.): ignem ignes procudunt aetheraque aether, Lucr. 2, 1115: ferar per liquidum aethera Vates, * Hor. C. 2, 20, 2: nudoque sub aetheris axe, Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. ib. 7, 65; Sil. 2, 513 al.—* **3.** In opp. to the lower world, *the upper world, the earth:* aethere in alto duros perferre labores, Verg. A. 6, 436.—* **4.** *The brightness surrounding a deity:* aethere plena corusco Pallas, Val. Fl. 5, 183.—**II. Aether** p e r s o n i f i e d, *son of Chaos, and father of Cœlum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 al.; also *Jupiter*, Cic. Ac. 2, 41. So in the poets often: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250: pater omnipotens Aether, Verg. G. 2, 325.

aethĕrius (not **aethĕrĕus**), a, um, *adj.*, = αἰθέριος [aether], *pertaining to the ether, ethereal.* **I.** L i t.: sidera aetheriis affixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 391: (truncus) vivit et aetherias vitalis suscipit auras, id. 3, 405: altissima aetheriaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 *fin.:* post ignem aetheriâ domo Subductum, * Hor. C. 1, 3, 29.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *Pertaining to heaven, heavenly, celestial:* arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: umbrae, *the shade spread through the heavens*, Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Olympus, id. 9, 4: Taurus mons aetherio vertice, i. e. *which touches heaven*, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo conceperat ignes, i. e. *heavenly inspiration* (Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός), Ov. F. 1, 473.—**B.** *Pertaining to the air* in gen.: nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: aurae, id. 3, 406: aqua, i. e. *rain*, Ov. F. 1, 682.—**C.** *Pertaining to the upper world:* vesci aurâ Aetheriâ, Verg. A. 1, 546.—*Comp.:* aetherior, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 68 Mai.

Aethĭŏpĭa, ae, *f.*, = Αἰθιοπία [v. Aethiops], *Ethiopia, a country in Africa on both sides of the equator.* Its limits cannot be accurately defined; cf. Plin. 6, 30, 35; 6, 5, 8; Vulg. Gen. 2, 13; ib. Isa. 11, 11.—Hence, **Aethĭŏpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ethiopian*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 196.

† **aethĭŏpĭs,** ĭdis, *f.*, = αἰθιοπίς, *a species of sage*, prob. Salvia Aethiopis, Linn., *Ethiopian sage*, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 11.

Aethĭŏpissa, ae, *f.*, *an Ethiopian woman*, Vulg. Num. 12, 1; Hier. ad Eust. Ep. 22, 1; from

Aethĭŏps (i long, Aethīops, Sid. Carm. 11, 18), ŏpis, *m.*, = Αἰθίοψ [the Gr. geographers derived this word from αἴθω-ὤψ, and applied it to all the *sunburnt*, dark-complexioned races above Egypt]. **I.** *Subst.*, *an Ethiopian*, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189; Vulg. 2 Par. 12, 3; ib. Act. 8, 7.—**B.** Appel. **1.** *A black man, negro:* derideat Aethiopem albus, Juv. 2, 23: Aethiopas videri, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.—**2.** *A coarse, dull, awkward man, a blockhead:* cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiope, Cic. Sen. 6; Juv. 6, 600; Flor. 4, 7.—**II.** *Adj.*, *Ethiopian;* in the *masc.:* Aethiopes lacus, Ov. M. 15, 320: vir Aethiops, Vulg. Act. 8, 7.

Aethĭŏpus, i, *m.*, = Aethiops: rhinoceros velut Aethiopus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.

Aethōn, ŏnis, *m.*, = αἴθων (burning). In mythology, *the name of a horse.* **I.** In the chariot of Phœbus, Ov. M. 2, 153.—**II.** In that of Pallas, Verg. A. 11, 89.—**III.** In that of Aurora, Serv. ad Verg. A. l. c.—**IV.** In that of Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1 *fin.*

1. aethra, ae, *f.*, = αἴθρα [v. aestas], *the upper, pure air, the bright, clear, serene sky:* aetheris splendor, qui sereno caelo conspicitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 585 (poet.): flammea, Jul. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 228 Rib.): siderea, Verg. A. 3, 585.—**II.** T r a n s f., like aether, *the sky, air, heavens:* surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467: volans rubrâ ales in aethrâ, Verg. A. 12, 247; so Sil. 4, 103; Stat. S. 1, 2, 135 al. (but in Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42, the correct read. is *aethere*, B. and K.).

2. Aethra, ae, *f.*, = Αἴθρα. **I.** *Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Hyas* (in Hyg. Fab. 192 called *Pleione*), Ov. F. 5, 171.—**II.** *Daughter of Pittheus and mother of Theseus*, acc. to Ov. H. 10, 131, and Hyg. Fab. 37.

† **aetĭŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = αἰτιολογία, *an allegation of reasons, a bringing of proofs*, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

† **āĕtītēs,** ae, *f.*, = ἀετίτης (from ἀετός, eagle), *a stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone*, to us unknown, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12; 30, 14, 44, § 130.

† **āĕtītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀετῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of the eagle*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Aetna, ae (in Gr. form **Aetnē,** ēs, in good MSS. of Ov.), *f.*, = Αἴτνη [αἴθω, to burn]. **I.** *The celebrated volcano of Sicily*, now *Mongibello* or *Ætna*, in the interior of which, acc. to fable, was the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclopes forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried the monster Typhōeus.—Form Aetna, Cic. Div. 2, 19; Ov. F. 4, 596; id. Tr. 5, 275.—Form Aetne, Ov. F. 4, 491 Riese.—**II.** *A nymph in Sicily*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—**III.** *A town at the foot of Mt. Ætna*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 44.

Aetnaeus, a, um, *adj.* [Aetna]. **I.** *Pertaining to Ætna:* ignes, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: fratres, *the Cyclopes who forged in Mt. Ætna*, Verg. A. 3, 678: fulmen, Prop. 4, 16, 21: Deus, i. e. *Vulcan*, who is said to have had his forge in Mt. Ætna, Val. Fl. 2, 420.—*Subst.:* **Aetnaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *those who dwell on* or *near Mt. Ætna*, Just. 22, 1.—Hence, **II.** P o e t., pars pro toto, *Sicilian:* triumphi, Sil. 9, 196.

Aetnensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to the town of Ætna* (at the foot of Mt. Ætna, v. Strab. 6, p. 185): ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18.—Hence, **Aetnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ætna*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Aetōlĭa, ae, *f.*, = Αἰτωλία, *a province in Middle Greece, between Locri and Acarnania, south of Thessaly*, Cic. Pis. 37.—Hence,

1. Aetōlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *Ætolian:* aper, *the Calydonian boar*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 270 sqq.): bellum, Liv. 37, 6.—* **2. Aetōlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = Αἰτωλίς, *an Ætolian woman:* pulsâ Aetolide Dejanirâ, Ov. H. 9, 131.—* **3. Aetōlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, poet. for Ætolicus: heros, i. e. *Diomedes*, who first reigned in Ætolia, Ov. M. 14, 461.—**4. Aetōlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Αἰτωλός, *Ætolian:* arma, i. e. *of Diomedes*, who first reigned in Ætolia, Ov. M. 14, 528; so id. R. Am. 159; Sil. 7, 484: urbs, i. e. *Arpi in Apulia*, built by Diomedes, Verg. A. 11, 239; hence: Arpi Aetoli, id. ib. 10, 28: plagae, *hunting-nets*, with reference to Meleager and the Calydonian chase, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 46 Schmid.—Hence, **Aetōli,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ætolia*, Paul. Capt. prol. 24 Fleck.; Liv. 37, 6; Verg. A. 11, 308.

aevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aevum] (an old word, = aetas, which is contr. from it), *the time through which a person lives* or *a thing lasts, the time of existence.* **I.** L i t.: qua voluptate aevitatis extimam attigit metam aevitas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 7: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Arn. 5, 8.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** Of the future, *time unending, immortality:* sed etiam mortales deos ad aevitatem temporis edidit, *for endless ages, to endure forever*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, 120.—**B.** Of the past: quid operis aut negotii celebrans anteacti temporis decurrerit aevitatem, *the time of yore*, Arn. 2, 22.

aevĭternus, = aeternus, q. v.

aevum (archaic **aevom**), i, *n.;* but *m.*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14; Lucr. 2, 561; 3, 603 [αἰών; cf. αἰές or αἰέν, ἀεί, ἀΐδιος; Goth. aivs = time, aiv = ever, aiveins = everlasting; Germ. ewig, Ewigkeit; Eng. aye, ever]. **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n., *uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity:* per aevom, Lucr. 1, 634; 1, 950 al.—Hence of the future: in aevum, *for all time*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 3; so Plin. 35, 2, 2, and Vulg. Eccli. 41, 16: nos peribimus in aevum, ib. Bar. 3, 3.—**B.** E s p., in a more restricted sense of a definite time, period, *lifetime, life, age:* aevom agitare, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 3 (Ann. v. 308 Vahl.): in armis aevom agere, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49 (Trag. Rel. p. 110 Rib.); so, aevom degere,

Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, id. 5, 1430: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, *my age* or *time of life*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *the bloom of life* (cf. aetas, I.), Ov. M. 9, 435: integer aevi, Verg. A. 9, 255: primum aevum, Val. Fl. 7, 338. — Also (like aetas, q. v. I.) for *old age:* aevo confectus, Verg. A. 11, 85: obsitus aevo, id. ib. 8, 307: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 712. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Age* or *generation*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 83: ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13: ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36: in nostro aevo, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: nostro aevo, id. 2, 13, 10, § 57: simulacrum tot aevis incorruptum, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9.— Hence, **B.** *The men living in the same age* (cf. aetas, II. C.): de quibus consensus aevi judicaverit, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72. — **C.** In a wider sense, *time*, in gen.: vitiata dentibus aevi omnia, Ov. M. 15, 235: quae per tantum aevi occulta, Tac. A. 16, 1.

† **Aex,** = αἴξ (Goat), *the name of a rocky island in the Ægean Sea, between Chius and Tenus:* Aex nomine a specie caprae, repente e medio mari exsiliens, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51.

Āfer, fra, frum, *adj.* [v. Africa], *African:* litus, Ov. H. 7, 169: aequora, *the sea between Africa and Sicily*, id. F. 4, 289: avis, i. e. *a Numidian hen*, in high estimation on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53: Afro Murice tinctae lanae, i. e. *of Gætulia*, id. C. 2, 16, 35; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 181, and Ov. F. 2, 318. — Hence, *subst.:* **Āfer,** *an African*, and **Āfri,** ōrum, *m.*, *Africans*, Cic. Balb. 18: sitientes Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: discincti, *ungirded*, i. e. *unwarlike*, id. A. 8, 724: dirus Afer, i. e. *Hannibal*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 42.—Poet.: medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, i. e. *from Africa*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 47.

af-făber (better **adf-**), bra, brum, *adj.* **I.** *Made* or *prepared ingeniously* or *with art, ingenious:* affabrum: fabrefactum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.—Hence, *adv.:* **adfăbrē,** *ingeniously, skilfully:* adfabre atque antiquo artificio factus, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14; Prisc. 1009 P.— **II.** In *act.* sense, *skilled in art, skilful, ingenious:* litteras adfabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affābĭlis (better **adf-**), e, *adj.* [adfari], *that can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind, friendly*, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 8: cum in omni sermone omnibus adfabilem esse se vellet, *Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: adfabilis, blandus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3: nec dictu adfabilis ulli, Verg. A. 3, 621 (cf. Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: quem nec adfari queas): adfabilior, Sen. Ep. 79: adfabilem te facito, Vulg. Eccli. 4, 7.—*Sup.* prob. not used.— *Adv.:* **adfābĭlĭter,** *courteously, kindly*, Macr. S. 7, 2; Spart. ap. Carac. 3: adfabilissime, Gell. 16, 3.

* **affābĭlĭtas** (better **adf-**), ātis, *f.* [adfabilis], *the quality of* affabilis, *affability, courtesy, kindness:* comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

affābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. affabilis.

affābrē, *adv.*, v. affaber, I.

* **affābrĭcātus** (better **adf-**), a, um [*Part.*, as if from adfabrico], *fitted* or *added to by art:* consuetudo quasi adfabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7.

affāmen (better **adf-**), ĭnis, *n.* [adfari], *an accosting, address* (in App. for the usual adfatus): blando adfamine, App. M. 11, p. 260, 23 Elm.; id. ib. 11, p. 272, 39.

affānĭae, ārum, *f.* [perh. adfari], *empty, trifling talk, chatter, idle jests:* dicta futilia, gerrae; only in two passages in App.: affanias adblaterare, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.: effutire, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 14 ib.

affătim (also **adf-**), *adv.* [Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 123, cites fatim = abundanter; cf.: fatiscor, defatiscor, fatigo; Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 158, refers fatim to the same root as χατίς, χῆρος]. **I.** *To satisfaction, sufficiently, abundantly, enough* (so that one desires no more, therefore subjective; while *satis* signifies sufficient, so that one needs nothing more, therefore objective, Doed. Syn. I. p. 108 sq.): adfatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll., after Hom. Od. 15, 372 (Com. Rel. p. 4 Rib.): edas de alieno quantum velis, usque adfatim, *till you have enough*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 31: miseria una uni quidem homini est adfatim, id. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where adfatim, as sometimes also satis, abunde, frustra, is constr. as an adj.): eisdem seminibus homines adfatim vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: adfatim satiata (aquila), id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: adfatim satisfacere alicui, id. Att. 2, 16: parare commeatum adfatim, Sall. J. 43: de cytiso adfatim diximus, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148.—Acc. to Fest. p. 11, Terence uses it (in a passage not now extant) for ad lassitudinem, *to weariness, satiety*, which may be derived from the etym. above given.—Sometimes, like abunde and satis, as *subst.* with *gen.;* v. Roby, §§ 1294, 1296, and Rudd. II. p. 317: divitiarum adfatim est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just. 1, 8.—**II.** In later Lat. before an adj. (cf. abunde), *sufficiently, enough:* adfatim onustus, App. M. 9, p. 221, 31 Elm.: feminae adfatim multae, Amm. 14, 6.

☞ The poet and gram. Annianus, in Gell. 7, 7, 1, accented the word ádfatim, while at an earlier period it was pronounced adfátim, since it was considered as two words; cf. Doed. Syn. 1. p. 110.

1. affātus (better **adf-**), *Part.* of adfari.

2. affātus (better **adf-**), ūs, *m.* [adfari], *a speaking to* or *addressing, address* (class. only in the poets; later also in prose): quo nunc reginam ambire furentem Audeat adfatu? Verg. A. 4, 284: adfatus reddere, Stat. S. 2, 4, 7; Sen. Med. 187: ora solvere ad adfatus, Sil. 17, 340 al.—In prose, Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23; Cod. Imp. Leo, 1, 26, 6 al.

affectātĭo (better **adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [adfecto], *a striving after* something (in a good or bad sense; for the most part only in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: philosophia sapientiae amor est et adfectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: magna caeli adfectatione compertum, i. e. perscrutatione, *investigation*, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82 (but Jan reads *adsectatio*): decoris, id. 11, 37, 56, § 154: Nervii circa adfectationem Germanicae originis (*in the endeavor to pass for Germans*), ultro ambitiosi sunt, Tac. G. 28: imperii, *aspiring to the empire*, Suet. Tit. 9.—**II.** Esp., in rhetoric, *a striving to give a certain character* or *quality to discourse without possessing the ability to do it*, also *an inordinate desire to say something striking, affectation, conceit:* (ad malam adfectationem) pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, exsilia, praedulcia, abundantia, arcessita, exsultantia, Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius adfectatione, id. 1, 6, 11; 8, 3, 27; 9, 3, 54; 10, 1, 82; Suet. Gram. 10; id. Tib. 70.

affectātor (better **adf-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that strives for* something: justi amoris, Eutr. 10, 7.—In a bad sense: nimius risūs, Quint. 6, 3, 3 al.

* **affectātrix** (better **adf-**), īcis, *f.* [adfectator], *she that strives for* a thing: sapientia adfectatrix veritatis, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affectātus (better **adf-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from affecto.

affectē (**adf-**), *adv.*, v. afficio, *P. a. fin.*

affectĭo (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [adficio]. **I.** *The relation to* or *disposition toward a thing produced in a person by some influence* (in this and the two foll. signif. almost peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): comparantur ea, quae aut majora aut minora aut paria dicuntur; in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas adfectio, *relation*, Cic. Top. 18, 68, and § 70; cf. id. ib. 2, 7.—**II. A.** *A change in the state* or *condition of body* or *mind, a state* or *frame of mind, feeling* (only transient, while *habitus* is lasting): adfectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio ut, laetitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; 1, 2, 5; cf. 1, 2, 5, § 19. In Gellius = adfectus, as transl. of the Gr. πάθος, Gell. 19, 12, 3. — **B.** *A permanent state of mind, a frame of mind, a state of feeling*, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est adfectio animi constans conveniensque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 Kühn (cf. in Gr. διάθεσις ψυχῆς συμφώνης αὐτῇ, Stob. Ecl. Eth. 2, p. 104); id. Fin. 3, 26, 65 Goer.: non mihi est vita mea utilior quam animi talis adfectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratiā, id. Off. 2, 6, 29 Beier. — Also of body, as anal. to the mind, *a fixed, permanent constitution:* tu qui definieris summum bonum firma corporis adfectione contineri, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27. — And metaph. of the stars, *their position in respect to one another:* astrorum, *a constellation*, Cic. Fat. 4: ex qua adfectione caeli primum spiritum duxerit, id. Div. 2, 47 (cf. affectus, a, um, B.).—**C.** Esp., *a favorable disposition toward any one, love, affection, good-will* (post-Aug. prose): simiarum generi praecipua erga fetum adfectio, Plin. 8, 54, 80: egit Nero grates patribus laetas inter audientium adfectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: argentum magis quam aurum sequuntur, nullā adfectione animi, sed quia, etc., id. G. 5; Just. 24, 3: Artemisia Mausolum virum amâsse fertur ultra adfectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1.—Concr., *the loved object:* adfectiones, *children*, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3.—**D.** In the Lat. of the Pandects, *ability of willing, will, volition, inclination* (cf. 2. affectus, II. D.): furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere, quia adfectionem tenendi non habent, Dig. 5, 16, 60.

* **affectĭōsus** (**adf-**), a, um, *adj.* [affectio], *full of attachment* or *affection*, Tert. Anim. 19. — * *Adv.:* **adfectĭōsē,** *affectionately*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 27.

affecto (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [adficio]; constr. *aliquid.* **I.** *To strive after* a thing, *to exert one's self to obtain, to pursue, to aim to do:* adfectare est pronum animum ad faciendum habere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.—So, adfectare viam or iter, trop., *to enter on* or *take a way, in order to arrive at a destined point* (very freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): ut me defraudes, ad eam rem adfectas viam, *you are on your way to this*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12; id. Aul. 3, 6, 39: hi gladiatorio animo ad me adfectant viam, *set upon me*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 60: quam viam munitet, quod iter adfectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48. — So in other cases: cur opus adfectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: adfectare spem, *to cling to* or *cherish*, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Ov. M. 5, 377: navem, *to seize* or *lay hold of:* verum ubi nulla datur dextrā adfectare potestas (of the giant Polyphemus), Verg. A. 3, 670.—**II.** *To endeavor to make one's own, to pursue, strive after, aspire to, aim at, desire:* munditiem, non adfluentiam adfectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5; Cic. Her. 4, 22: diligentiam, Plin. 17, 1, 1: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 61: elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis, Gell. 17, 20: artem, Val. Max. 8, 7, n. 1 *extr.*— *Pass.:* morbo adfectari, *to be seized* or *attacked by disease*, Liv. 29, 10 *init.*—**B.** In a bad sense, *to strive after* a thing *passionately, to aim at* or *aspire to:* dominationes, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17: caelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56: regnum, Liv. 1, 46, 2; 2, 7, 6: imperium in Latinos, id. 1, 50, 4: cruorem alicujus, Stat. Th. 11, 539: immortalitatem, Curt. 4, 7.— Also with *inf.* as object, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9: non ego sidereas adfecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. A. 2, 39; Stat. Th. 1, 132: Sil. 4, 138; Quint. 5, 10, 28: qui esse docti adfectant, id. 10, 1, 97.—**C.** In the histt., *to seek to draw to one's self, to try to gain over:* civitates formidine adfectare, Sall. J. 66: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Galliarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17; 1, 23; 4, 66; id. G. 37, 9; Flor. 2, 2, 3.—**D.** *To imitate a thing faultily*, or *with dissimulation, to affect, feign* (only post-Aug.): crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16; so Suet. Vesp. 23: Plin. Pan. 20. — Hence, **adfectātus,** a, um, *P. a.;* in rhetoric, *choice, select*, or *far-fetched; studied:* subtilitas, Quint. 3, 11, 21: scurrilitas, id. 11, 1, 30: (gradatio) apertiorem habet artem et magis adfectatam, id. 9, 3, 54: adfectata et parum naturalia, id. 11, 3, 10 (but in 12, 10, 45 the correct read. is effectius, acc. to Spald.). — *Adv.:* **adfectātō,** *studiously, zealously*, Lampr. Heliog. 17.

affector (**adf-**), ātus, 1, *verb. dep.* [adficio]. * **1.** *To strive eagerly after* something: adfectatus est regnum, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 377 P.—**2.** In later Lat., *to have an inclination for, to become attached to:* ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectŭōsus (**adf-**), a, um, *adj.* [adfectus], in later Lat., *full of inclination, affection*, or *love; affectionate, kind:* piam adfectuosamque rem fecisse, Macr. S. 2, 11; so

Cassiod. Ep. 5, 2; Tert. c. Marc. 5, 14. — *Adv.:* **adfectŭōsē,** *affectionately,* etc., Cassiod. Ep. 3, 4.—*Sup.*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

1. affectus (**adf-**), a, um, *P. a., nom.* afficio.

2. affectus (**adf-**), ūs, *m.* [afficio]. **I.** *A state of body,* and esp. *of mind produced in one by some influence* (cf. affectio, I.), *a state* or *disposition of mind, affection, mood:* adfectuum duae sunt species: alteram Graeci πάθος vocant, alteram ἦθος, Quint. 6, 2, 8: qualis cujusque animi adfectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: dubiis adfectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: mentis, id. Tr. 4, 3, 32: animi, id. ib. 5, 2, 8: diversos adfectus exprimere, flentis et gaudentis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 10: adfectu concitati, Quint. 6, 2, 8: adfectus dulciores, id. 10, 1, 101; 1, 11, 2; 6, 1, 7 al.—Of the body: supersunt alii corporis adfectus, Cels. 3, 18; 2, 15. — **II.** Esp. **A.** *Love, desire, fondness, good-will, compassion, sympathy* (post-Aug.): opes atque inopiam pari adfectu concupiscunt, Tac. Agr. 30: si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 10: parentis, Suet. Tit. 8: adfectu jura corrumpere, Quint. Decl. 6, 11.— **B.** In Lucan and in later prose, meton. for *the beloved objects, the dear* or *loved ones* (in *plur.;* cf. adfectio, II. C.): tenuit nostros Lesbos adfectus, Luc. Phars. 8, 132: milites, quorum adfectus (*wives and children*) in Albano monte erant, Capitol. Maxim. 23; id. Anton. Phil. 24; hence, adfectus publici, *the judges* as representatives of the people, Quint. Decl. 2, 17 al. — **C.** In Seneca and Pliny, *low, ignoble passion* or *desire:* adfectus sunt motus animi improbabiles subiti et concitati, Sen. Ep. 75; Plin. Pan. 79, 3. — **D.** In the Latin of the Pandects, *ability of willing, will, volition* (cf. affectio, II. D.): hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia adfectu carent, Dig. 43, 4, 1; 44, 7, 54; 3, 5, 19, § 2 al.

af-fĕro (better **adf-**), attŭli (adt-, better att-), allātum (adl-), afferre (adf-), *v. a.;* constr. *aliquid ad aliquem* or *alicui.* **I.** In gen., *to bring, take, carry* or *convey a thing to* a place (of portable things, while *adducere* denotes the leading or conducting of men, animals, etc.), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: viginti minas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 78; 1, 3, 87 al.: adtuli hunc.—Quid, adtulisti?—Adduxi volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21: tandem bruma nives adfert, Lucr. 5, 746: adlatus est acipenser, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: adfer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: nuces, Juv. 5, 144: cibum pede ad rostrum veluti manu, Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129: pauxillum aquae, Vulg. Gen. 18, 4: caput ejus, ib. Marc. 6, 28.—With *de* in part. sense: adferte nobis de fructibus terrae, Vulg. Num. 13, 21; ib. Joan. 21, 10 (as lit. rendering of the Greek).—So of letters: adferre litteras, ad aliquem or alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 6; id. Imp. Pomp. 2; Liv. 22, 11 al.: adferre se ad aliquem locum, *to betake one's self to a place, to go* or *come to* (opp. auferre se ab aliquo, to withdraw from, to leave, only poet.): huc me adfero, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 6; Ter. And. 4, 5, 12 Bentl.: Fatis huc te poscentibus adfers, Verg. A. 8, 477: sese a moenibus, id. ib. 3, 345.—So *pass.* adferri: urbem adferimur, *are driven, come,* Verg. A. 7, 217; and adferre pedem: abite illuc, unde malum pedem adtulistis, id. Cat. 14, 21.—*To bring near, extend,* = porrigo (eccl. Lat.): adfer manum tuam, *reach hither,* Vulg. Joan. 20, 27.— **B.** Trop., *to bring to, upon,* in a good or bad sense. (α) In bon. part.: pacem ad vos adfero, Plaut. Am. prol. 32: hic Stoicus genus sermonum adfert non liquidum, i. e. *makes use of,* Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis adferre, id. ib. 3, 12, 45: non minus adferret ad dicendum auctoritatis quam facultatis, id. Mur. 2, 4: consulatum in familiam, id. Phil. 9, 2: animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id. Att. 12, 38: tibi benedictionem, Vulg. Gen. 33, 11: Domino gloriam, ib. 1 Par. 16, 28; ib. Apoc. 21, 26: ignominiam, ib. Osee, 4, 18.—(β) In mal. part.: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5: nisi etiam illuc pervenerint (canes), ut in dominum adferant dentes, *to use their teeth against their master,* Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 9: adferam super eos mala, Vulg. Jer. 23, 12: Quam accusationem adfertis adversus hominem hunc? id. Joan. 18, 29: quod gustatum adfert mortem, ib. Iob, 6, 6: vim adferre alicui for inferre, *to use force against* or *offer violence to one,* Cic. Phil. 2, 7; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Liv. 9, 16; 42, 29 Drak.; Ov. H. 17, 21 Heins.; id. A. A. 1, 679; Suet. Oth. 12 al.: manus adferre alicui, in a bad sense, *to lay hands on, attack, assail* (opp.: manus abstinere ab aliquo): pro re quisque manus adfert (sc. ad pugnam), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: domino a familiâ suâ manus adlatas esse, id. Quint. 27: intellegimus eum detrudi, cui manus adferuntur, id. Caecin. 17: qui sit improbissimus, manus ei adferantur, effodiantur oculi, id. Rep. 3, 17 Creuz. al.: sibi manus, *to lay hands on one's self, to commit suicide:* Qui quidem manus, quas justius in Lepidi perniciem animâsset, sibi adferre conatus est, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23.—Also of things: manus templo, *to rob* or *plunder,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15: manus suis vulneribus, *to tear open,* id. Att. 3, 15 (a little before: ne rescindam ipse dolorem meum): manus beneficio suo, *to nullify, render worthless,* Sen. Ben. 2, 5 *ext.*— **II.** Esp. **A.** *To bring, bear,* or *carry* a thing, as news, *to report, announce, inform, publish;* constr. *alicui* or *ad aliquem aliquid,* or *acc.* with *inf.* (class.; in the histt., esp. in Livy, very freq.): ea adferam eaque ut nuntiem, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 9: istud quod adfers, aures exspectant meae, id. As. 2, 2, 65; Ter. Phorm. prol. 22: calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: si ei subito sit adlatum periculum patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: nihil novi ad nos adferebatur, id. Fam. 2, 14; id. Att. 6, 8: rumores, qui de me adferuntur, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21: Caelium ad illam adtulisse, se aurum quaerere, id. Cael. 24; so id. Fam. 5, 2 al.: magnum enim, quod adferebant, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15 Dint.: cum crebri adferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium, Nep. 3, 3: haud vana adtulere, Liv. 4, 37; 6, 31: exploratores missi adtulerunt quieta omnia apud Gallos esse, id. 8, 17 Drak.: per idem tempus rebellâsse Etruscos adlatum est, *word was brought,* id. 10, 45 al.: idem ex Hispaniâ adlatum, Tac. H. 1, 76: esse, qui magnum nescio quid adferret, Suet. Dom. 16; Luc. 1, 475: scelus adtulit umbris, Val. Fl. 3, 172 al.—So of instruction: doctrinam, Vulg. prol. Eccli.; ib. 2 Joan. 10.—**B.** *To bring a thing on* one, i. e. *to cause, occasion, effect, give, impart;* esp. of states of mind: aegritudinem alicui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: alicui molestiam, id. Hec. 3, 2, 9: populo Romano pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam, Cic. Mur. 1: alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem adfert voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so, adferre auctoritatem et fidem orationi, id. Phil. 12, 7: metum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25: dolorem, id. Sull. 1: luctum et egestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 5: consolationem, id. Att. 10, 4: delectationem, id. Fam. 7, 1 al.: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 82: taedium, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7: dolorem capitis, id. 23, 1, 18: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 10, 2, 1 al.—**C.** *To bring forwards, allege, assert, adduce,* as an excuse, reason, etc.: quam causam adferam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 23: justas causas adfers, Cic. Att. 11, 15; also without causa: rationes quoque, cur hoc ita sit, adferendas puto, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27: cf. id. Fam. 4, 13: idque me non ad meam defensionem adtulisse, id. Caecin. 29, 85: ad ea, quae dixi, adfer, si quid habes, id. Att. 7: nihil igitur adferunt, qui in re gerendâ versari senectutem negant, *they bring forwards nothing to the purpose, who,* etc., id. Sen. 6; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: quid enim poterit dicere? . . . an aetatem adferet? i. e. *as an excuse,* id. ib. 2, 89, 364.—Also *absol.:* Quid sit enim corpus sentire, quis adferet umquam . . .? *will bring forwards an explanation,* Lucr. 3, 354 (cf. reddo absol. in same sense, id. 1, 566): et, cur credam, adferre possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70; 3, 23, 55.— **D.** Adferre aliquid = conducere, conferre aliquid, *to contribute any thing to* a definite object, *to be useful in* any thing, *to help, assist;* constr. with *ad,* with *dat.*, or *absol.:* quam ad rem magnum adtulimus adjumentum hominibus nostris, Cic. Off. 1, 1: negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid adferre, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quidquid ad rem publicam adtulimus, si modo aliquid adtulimus, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: illa praesidia non adferunt oratori aliquid, ne, etc., id. Mil. 1: aliquid adtulimus etiam nos, id. Planc. 10, 24: quid enim oves aliud adferunt, nisi, etc., id. N. D. 2, 63.—**E.** Very rare in class. period, *to bring forth as a product, to yield, bear, produce,* = fero: agri fertiles, qui multo plus adferunt, quam acceperunt, Cic. Off. 1, 15: herbam adferentem semen, Vulg. Gen. 1, 29: arva non adferent cibum, ib. Hab. 3, 17: lignum adtulit fructum, ib. Joel, 2, 22; ib. Apoc. 22, 2: ager fructum, ib. Luc. 12, 16 al.

af-fĭcĭo (better **adf-**), affēci (adf-), affectum (adf-), 3, *v. a.* [facio], *to do something* to one, i. e. *to exert an influence on body* or *mind, so that it is brought into such* or *such a state* (used by the poets rarely, by Hor. never). **1.** *Aliquem.* **A.** Of the body rarely, and then commonly in a bad sense: ut aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora adficerent, Liv. 28, 15: contumeliis adficere corpora sua, Vulg. Rom. 1, 24: non simplex Damasichthona vulnus Adficit, Ov. M. 6, 255: aconitum cor adficit, Scrib. Comp. 188: corpus adficere M. Antonii, Cic. Phil. 3, 12: pulmo totus adficitur, Cels. 4, 7; with *abl. of spec.:* stomacho et vesicâ adfici, Scrib. Comp. 186. —In bon. part.: corpus ita adficiendum est, ut oboedire rationi possit, Cic. Off. 1, 23.— **B.** More freq. of the mind: litterae tuae sic me adfecerunt, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 3, 2: is terror milites hostesque in diversum adfecit, Tac. A. 11, 19: varie sum adfectus tuis litteris, Cic. Fam. 16, 2: consules oportere sic adfici, ut, etc., Plin. Pan. 90: adfici a Gratiâ aut a Voluptate, Cic. Fam. 5, 12; id. Mil. 29, 79: sollicitudo de te duplex nos adficit, id. Brut. 92, 332: uti ei qui audirent, sic adficerentur animis, ut eos adfici vellet orator, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87 B. and K.: adfici animos in diversum habitum, Quint. 1, 10, 25.— **2.** With *acc.* and *abl.*, *to affect a person* or (rarely) *thing with something;* in a good sense, *to bestow upon, grace with;* in a bad sense, *to visit with, inflict upon;* or the ablative and verb may be rendered by the verb corresponding to the ablative, and if an adjective accompany the ablative, this adjective becomes an adverb. — Of inanimate things (rare): luce locum adficiens, *lighting up the place,* Varr. ap. Non. p. 250, 2: adficere medicamine vultum, Ov. Med. Fac. 67: factum non eo nomine adficiendum, *designated,* Cic. Top. 24, 94: res honore adficere, *to honor,* id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: non postulo, ut dolorem eisdem verbis adficias, quibus Epicurus, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18. — **3.** Very freq. of persons. (*a*) In a good sense: Qui praedâ atque agro adoreâque adfecit populares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: quem sepulturâ adficit, *buries,* Cic. Div. 1, 27, 56: patres adfecerat gloriâ, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: admiratione, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: voluptate, id. Fin. 3, 11, 37: beneficio, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13: honore, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: laude, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: nomine regis, *to style,* id. Deiot. 5, 14: bonis nuntiis, Plaut. Am. prol. 8: muneribus, Cic. Fam. 2, 3; Nep. Ages. 3, 3: praemio, Cic. Mil. 30, 82: pretio, Verg. A. 12, 352: stipendio, Cic. Balb. 27, 61.— (β) In a bad sense: injuriâ abs te adficior indignâ, pater, *am wronged unjustly,* Enn. ap. Auct. ad Heren. 2, 24, 38; so Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: Quantâ me curâ et sollicitudine adficit Gnatus, id. ib. 2, 4, 1; so Cic. Att. 1, 18: desiderio, id. Fam. 2, 12: timore, *to terrify,* id. Quint. 2, 6: difficultate, *to embarrass,* Caes. B. G. 7, 6: molestiâ, *to trouble,* Cic. Att. 15, 1: tantis malis, Vulg. Num. 11, 15: maculâ, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: ignominiâ, id. ib. 39, 123: contumeliis, Vulg. Ezech. 22, 7; ib. Luc. 20, 11: rerum et verborum acerbitatibus, Suet. Calig. 2: verberibus, Just. 1, 5: supplicio, Cic. Brut. 1, 16; so Caes. B. G. 1, 27: poenâ, Nep. Hann. 8, 2: exsilio, *to banish,* id. Thras. 3: morte, cruciatu, cruce, Cic. Verr. 3, 4, 9: morte, Vulg. Matt. 10, 21: cruce, Suet. Galb. 9: ultimis cruciatibus, Liv. 21, 44: leto, Nep. Regg. 3, 2.—And often in *pass.:* sollicitudine et inopiâ consilii, Cic. Att. 3, 6: adfici aegritudine, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: doloribus pedum, id. Fam. 6, 19: morbo oculorum, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: inopiâ rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: calamitate et injuriâ, Cic. Att. 11, 2: magnâ poenâ, Auct. B. G. 8, 39: vulneribus, Col. R. R. 4, 11: torminibus et inflationibus, Plin. 29, 5, 33, § 103: servitute, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. — Hence, **affectus** (**adf-**), a, um, *P. a.* **I.** In a peculiar sense, *that on which we have bestowed labor, that which we are now doing, so that it is nearly at an end;* cf.: Adfecta, sicut M. Cicero et

veterum elegantissime locuti sunt, ea proprie dicebantur, quae non ad finem ipsum, sed proxime finem progressa deductave erant, Gell. 3, 16: bellum adfectum videmus et paene confectum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: in provinciâ (Caesar) commoratur, ut ea, quae per eum adfecta sunt, perfecta rei publicae tradat, id. ib. 12, 29: cum adfectâ prope aestate uvas a sole mitescere tempus, etc., *near the end of summer*, id. ap. Gell. l. c.: Jamque hieme adfectâ mitescere coeperat annus, Sil. 15, 502: in Q. Mucii infirmissimâ valetudine adfectâque jam aetate, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 200; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95.—**II.** In nearly the same sense as the verb, *absol.* and with *abl.* **A.** *Absol.* (α) Of persons laboring under disease, or not yet quite recovered: Qui cum ita adfectus esset, ut sibi ipse diffideret, *was in such a state*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2: Caesarem Neapoli adfectum graviter videam, *very ill*, id. Att. 14, 17; so Sen. Ep. 101: quem adfectum visuros crediderant, *ill*, Liv. 28, 26: corpus adfectum, id. 9, 3: adfectae vires corporis, *reduced strength, weakness*, id. 5, 18: puella, Prop. 3, 24, 1: aegra et adfecta mancipia, Suet. Claud. 25: jam quidem adfectum, sed tamen spirantem, id. Tib. 21.—(β) Of things, *weakened, sick, broken, reduced:* partem istam rei publicae male adfectam tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 68: adfecta res publica, Liv. 5, 57: Quid est enim non ita adfectum, ut non deletum exstinctumque esse fateare? Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: sic mihi (Sicilia) adfecta visa est, ut hae terrae solent, in quibus bellum versatum est, id. Verr. 5, 18, 47: adfecta res familiaris, Liv. 5, 10: opem rebus adfectis orare, id. 6, 3; so Tac. H. 2, 69: fides, id. ib. 3, 65: spes, Val. Fl. 4, 60.—(γ) Of persons, in gen. sense, *disposed, affected, moved, touched:* Quonam modo, Philumena mea, nunc te offendam adfectam? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 45: quomodo sim adfectus, e Leptâ poteris cognoscere, Cic. Fam. 14, 17: ut eodem modo erga amicum adfecti simus, quo erga nosmetipsos, id. Lael. 16, 56; id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: cum ita simus adfecti, ut non possimus plane simul vivere, id. Att. 13, 23; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: oculus conturbatus non est probe adfectus ad suum munus fungendum, *in proper state*, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo adfecti simus, loquuntur, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; id. Off. 3, 5, 21; id. Att. 12, 41, 2.—(δ) As rhet. t. t.: affectus ad, *related to, resembling:* Tum ex eis rebus, quae quodam modo affectae sunt ad id, de quo quaeritur, Cic. Top. 2, 8 Forcellini.—**B.** With *abl.* chiefly of persons, in indifferent sense, in good or bad sense (cf.: Animi quem ad modum adfecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertiis, aut quem ad modum commoti, cupiditate, metu, voluptate, molestiâ, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 35). (α) In indifferent sense, *furnished with, having:* validos lictores ulmeis affectos lentis virgis, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 29: pari filo similique (corpora) adfecta figurâ, Lucr. 2, 341: Tantâne adfectum quemquam esse hominem audaciâ! Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 84: omnibus virtutibus, Cic. Planc. 33, 80.—(β) In bad sense: aegritudine, morbo adfectus, Col. R. R. 7, 5, 20: aerumnis omnibus, Lucr. 3, 50: sollicitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: difficultatibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: fatigatione, Curt. 7, 11: frigore et penuriâ, id. 7, 3: adfecta sterilitate terra, Col. R. R. praef. 1, 2: vitiis, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: ignominiâ, id. Att. 7, 3: supplicio, Tac. A. 15, 54: verberibus, Curt. 7, 11: vulnere corpus adfectum, Liv. 1, 25: morbo, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 6: dolore, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: febre, Suet. Vit. 14: pestilentiâ, Liv. 41, 5: desperatione, Cic. Att. 14, 22: clade, Curt. 10, 6: senectute, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 68: aetate, id. Cat. 2, 20; id. Sen. 14, 47: morte, Serv. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 12.—*Sup.:* remiges inopiâ adfectissimi, Vell. 2, 84.—(γ) In good sense: beneficio adfectus, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: aliquo honore aut imperio, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: valetudine optimâ, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: laetitiâ, id. Mur. 2, 4, and ad Brut. 1, 4: munere deorum, id. N. D. 3, 26, 67: praemiis, id. Pis. 37, 90.—*Adv.:* **affectē** (**adf-**), *with* (a strong) *affection, deeply:* oblectamur et contristamur et conterremur in somniis quam adfecte et anxie et passibiliter, Tert. Anim. 45.

***afficticius** (**adf-**) or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [affingo], *added to, annexed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

affictus (**adf-**), a, um, *Part.*, v. affingo.

af-fīgo (better **adf-**), ixi, ixum, 3, *v. a.* (affixet for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), *to fix or fasten to* or *upon, to affix, annex, attach to;* constr. with *ad* or *dat.* **I.** Lit.: sidera aetherieis adfixa caverneis, Lucr. 4, 392: corpus, id. 4, 1104; 4, 1238: litteram ad caput, *to affix as a brand*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20 *fin.:* Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria adfigunt, id. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus adfixus Caucaso, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aliquem patibulo, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 4, 355: aliquem cuspide ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci adfigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis Adfixa delubris, Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: lecto te adfixit, id. S. 1, 1, 81 (cf. Sen. Ep. 67: senectus me lectulo adfixit): radicem terrae, Verg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri (turris), id. A. 9, 536 al.—**II.** Trop., *to fix on, imprint* or *impress on:* aliquid animo, *to impress upon the mind*, Quint. 2, 7, 18, and Sen. Ep. 11: litteras pueris, *to imprint on their memory*, Quint. 1, 1, 25.—Hence, **adfixus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Fastened to a person* or *thing, joined to;* constr. *alicui* or *ad rem:* jubes eum mihi esse adfixum tamquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: me sibi ille adfixum habebit, id. Fam. 1, 8: nos in exiguâ parte terrae adfixi, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus adfixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarraconensis adfixa Pyrenaeo, *situated close to*, Plin. 3, 2, § 6.—Trop., *impressed on, fixed to:* causa in animo sensuque meo penitus adfixa atque insita, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: quae semper adfixa esse videntur ad rem neque ab eâ possunt separari, id. Inv. 1, 26 al.—**B.** In the Latin of the Pandects: **adfixa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the appendages* or *appurtenances belonging to a possession:* domum instructam legavit cum omnibus adfixis, *with all pertaining thereto, all the fixtures*, Dig. 33, 7, 18 *fin.*

***af-fĭgūro** (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to form* or *fashion after* the analogy of something else: *disciplinosus, consiliosus, victoriosus*, quae M. Cato ita (i. e. like *vinosus, formosus*, etc.) adfiguravit, Gell. 4, 9, 12.

af-fingo (better **adf-**), inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to form, fashion, devise, make*, or *invent* a thing *as an addition* or *appendage* to another. **I.** Lit. (esp. of artists). (α) With *dat.:* nec ei manus adfinxit, Cic. Tim. 6: saepta, adficta villae quae sunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.—(β) *Absol.:* Nullam partem corporis sine aliquâ necessitate adfictam reperietis, Cic. Or. 3, 45, 179.—**II.** Trop., *to make up, frame, invent, to add falsely* or *without grounds:* faciam ut intellegatis, quid error adfinxerit, quid invidia conflârit, Cic. Clu. 4: vitium hoc oculis adfingere noli, Lucr. 4, 386: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostrâ, neque falsa adficta esse videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so id. Phil. 1, 3; id. Or. 22; id. Tusc. 3, 33: addunt ipsi et adfingunt rumoribus Galli, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cui crimen adfingeretur, *might be falsely imputed*, Tac. A. 14, 62.—**III.** In a general signif. **A.** *To add* or *join to, to annex* (always with the accessory idea of *forming, fashioning, devising*): sint cubilia gallinarum aut exsculpta aut adficta firmiter, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: multa natura aut adfingit (*creating, she adds* thereto) aut mutat aut detrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 62, 118: tantum alteri adfinxit, de altero limavit, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—**B.** *To feign, forge:* litteras, App. M. 4, 139, 34 Elm.

af-fīnis (better **adf-**), e, *adj.* (*abl.* adfini, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 66; once adfine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. 222). **I.** Lit., *that is neighboring* or *a neighbor to one* (ADFINES: in agris vicini, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.), *bordering on, adjacent, contiguous:* gens adfinis Mauris, = confinis, Liv. 28, 17: saevisque adfinis Sarmata Moschis, Luc. 1, 430; also, *near by family relationship, allied* or *related to by marriage*, κηδεστεῖς; and *subst.*, *a relation by marriage* (opp. consanguinei, συγγενεῖς), as explained by Modestin. Dig. 38, 10, 4: adfines dicuntur viri et uxoris cognati. Adfinium autem nomina sunt socer, socrus, gener, nurus, noverca, vitricus, privignus, privigna, glos, levir, etc.: ego ut essem adfinis tibi, tuam petii gnatam, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. numero, p. 170 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 201 Rib.): Megadorus meus adfinis, *my son-in-law*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 14; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: tu me, adfinem tuum, repulisti, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7: ex tam multis cognatis et adfinibus, id. Clu. 14; id. ad Quir. 5: Caesarem ejus adfinem esse audiebant, Auct. B. Afr. 32: quanto plus propinquorum, quo major adfinium numerus, Tac. G. 20, 9: per propinquos et adfines suos, Suet. Caes. 1: adfinia vincula, Ov. P. 4, 8, 9.—**II.** Fig., *partaking, taking part in, privy to, sharing, associated with;* constr. with *dat.* or *gen.;* in Pac. with *ad:* qui sese adfines esse ad causandum volunt, Pac. ap. Non. 89, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.): publicis negotiis adfinis, i. e. implicitus, particeps, *taking part in*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 55; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1: duos solos video adfines et turpitudini judicari, Cic. Clu. 45: huic facinori, id. Cat. 4, 3: culpae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; id. Inv. 2, 44, 129; 2, 10: noxae, Liv. 39, 14.

affīnĭtas (**adf-**), ātis, *f.* [affinis] (*gen. plur.* adfinitatium, Just. 17, 3), *the state* or *condition of* adfinis. **I.** *Relationship* or *alliance by marriage*, esp. *between a father and son-in-law*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12 Ruhnk. (cf. affinis): adstringere inter aliquos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: effugere, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12; so id. Hec. 4, 4, 101: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum adfinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: adfinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: cum aliquo adfinitate conjungi, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: in adfinitatem alicujus pervenire, id. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: facere inter aliquos, id. 2, 65: jungere cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1: adfinitate conjunctus, *allied by marriage*, Suet. Ner. 35: in adfinitatis jura succedit, Just. 7, 3.—Meton., *the persons so related*, like *kindred* in Engl.: patriam deseras, cognatos, adfinitatem, amicos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75.—**II.** Fig., *relationship, affinity, union, connection* (rare), Varr. R. R. 1, 16: litterarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per adfinitatem litterarum, qui φώρ Graece, Latine fur est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est adfinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (**adf-**), and **affirmātē** (**adf-**), *advv.*, v. affirmo *fin.*

affirmātĭo (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [affirmo], *an affirmation, declaration, confirmation*, or *averment of a fact* or *assertion:* est enim jus jurandum adfirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29; so Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, and Cic. ib. 7: in spem venire alicujus adfirmatione de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annalium adfirmatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15; multâ abfirmatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

***affirmātīvus** (**adf-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], in gram., *affirming, affirmative:* species verborum, Diom. p. 390 P.

affirmātor (**adf-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who asserts* or *affirms a thing* (only in late Lat.), Dig. 27, 7, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Min. Fel. Oct. 31.

af-firmo (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To present* a thing in words, *as fixed, firm*, i. e. *certain, true; to assert, maintain, aver, declare, asseverate, affirm:* dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut adfirmem, quaeram omnia, Cic. Div. 2, 3; so id. Att. 13, 23; id. Brut. 1, 1: jure jurando, Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo ortos adfirmant, Tac. G. 2; cf. id. Agr. 10: adfirmavit non daturum se, *he protested that he would give nothing*, Suet. Aug. 42.—*Impers.:* atque affirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 49.—Hence, **II.** *To give confirmation* of the truth of a thing, *to strengthen, to confirm, corroborate, sanction:* adfirmare spem alicui, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta alicujus, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 26, 24: populi Romani virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo iram Deûm adfirmavit, id. A. 14, 22.—Hence, ***affirmanter** (**adf-**), *adv.* (of the *absol. P. a.* affirmans), *with assurance* or *certainty, assuredly:* praedicere aliquid, Gell. 14, 1, 24; and: **affirmātē** (**adf-**), *adv.* (of the *absol. P. a.* affirmatus), *with asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively:* quod adfirmate, quasi Deo teste promiserit, id tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—*Sup.:* adfirmatissime scribere aliquid, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affixĭō (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [affigo], *a joining* or *fastening to, an addition* (only in late Lat.): continua, Non. 1, 327.—Hence, *a zealous, ardent attachment to a thing:* philologiae, Capell. 1, p. 14.

affixus (**adf-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from affigo.

***afflāgrans** (**adf-**), antis, *P. a.* [afflagro], *blazing* or *flaming up;* fig.: in tem-

pore adflagranti, i. e. *in an unquiet* or *turbulent time*, Amm. 21, 12 *fin.*

afflātor (**adf-**), ōris, *m.* [afflo], *one who blows on* or *breathes into* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

1. afflātus (**adf-**), a, um, *Part.*, of afflo.

2. afflātus (**adf-**), ūs, *m.* [afflo]. **I.** *A blowing* or *breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath*, etc., *as of the wind, men.* or *animals:* afflatus ex terrā mentem ita movens ut, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117: adflatu nocent, *by the effluvia*, Ov. M. 7, 551: ambusti adflatu vaporis, Liv. 28, 23: ignes caelestes adussisse levi adflatu vestimenta, id. 39, 22: Favonii, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57: noxius, id. 4, 12, 26 al. — Of animals: frondes adflatibus (apri) ardent, *by his breath*, Ov. M. 8, 289: serpentis, Stat. Th. 5, 527: polypus adflatu terribili canes agebat, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92. — And of the *aspiration* in speech: Boeotii sine adflatu vocant collis Tebas, i. e. without the *h*, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.—**B.** Esp., *a flash* or *glow of light* (cf. afflo, I.): juncturae leni adflatu simulacra refovent, Plin. 36, 15, 22, § 98.—**II.** Fig., *afflation of the divine spirit, inspiration:* nemo vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino umquam fuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: sine inflammatione animorum et sine quodam adflatu quasi furoris, id. de Or. 2, 46.

* **af-flecto** (better **adf-**), exi, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn, incline*, or *direct to* or *toward:* huic si sol adflexerit axes, Avien. Arat. 734.

af-flĕo (better **adf-**), ēre, *v. n.*, *to weep at* a thing: ut adfleat, quom ea memoret, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 72: ut adflet! id. Poen. 5, 2, 148: flentibus adflat Humani voltus, Hor. A. P. 101, where Keller reads *adsunt*.

afflictātĭo (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [afflicto], *pain, torture, torment of body*, acc. to Cicero's explanation: adflictatio (est) aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Tusc. 4, 8, 18: sollicitudo, molestia, adflictatio, desperatio, id. ib. 7, 16.

afflictātor (**adf-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who causes pain* or *suffering, a tormentor* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

***afflictĭo** (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [affligo], *pain, suffering, torment:* irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16.

afflicto (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ad, intensive], *to disquiet greatly, to agitate, toss; to shatter, damage, harass, injure*, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit. (rare): naves tempestas adflictabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: quod minuente aestu (naves) in vadis adflictarentur, *were stranded*, id. ib. 3, 12: Batavos, Tac. H. 4, 79. — Far oftener, **II.** Trop., *to trouble, disquiet, vex, torment, distress:* adflictari amore, * Lucr. 4, 1151: homines aegri febri jactantur . . . deinde multo gravius adflictantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13; so Suet. Tit. 2: adflictatur res publica, id. Har. Resp. 19: equites equosque adflictare, Tac. H. 3, 19: adflictare Italiam luxuriā saevitiāque, id. A. 13, 30.—Hence, adflictare se or adflictari aliquā re, *to grieve, to be greatly troubled in mind about a thing, to be very anxious* or *uneasy, to afflict one's self:* ne te adflictes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31: cum se Alcibiades adflictaret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32; 3, 27: de domesticis rebus acerbissime adflictor, id. Att. 11, 1: mulieres adflictare sese, manus supplices ad caelum tendere, Sall. C. 31, 3.

* **afflictor** (**adf-**), ōris, *m.* [affligo], *one who strikes a thing to* the ground, and trop., *one who destroys* or *overthrows, a subverter:* adflictor et perditor dignitatis et auctoritatis (senatus), Cic. Pis. 27 *init.*

1. afflictus (**adf-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from affligo.

***2. afflictus** (**adf-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *a striking on* or *against, a collision:* nubes adflictu ignem dant, App. de Mund. p. 63, 36 Elm.

af-flīgo (better **adf-**), ixi, ictum, 3, *v. a.* (afflixint = afflixerint, Front. ad M. Caes. 3, 3). **I.** Lit., *to strike* or *beat a thing to* some point, *to cast* or *throw down* or *against, to dash* somewhere *by striking;* esp. of ships which are driven or cast away by the wind. — Constr. with *ad* or *dat.:* te ad terram, scelus, adfligam, *I will dash thee to the earth*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15, and id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: nolo equidem te adfligi, id. Most. 1, 4, 19: statuam, *to throw down, overthrow*, Cic. Pis. 38; so, monumentum, id. Cael. 32: domum, id. pro Dom. 40: (alces) si quo adflictae casu conciderint, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: infirmas arbores pondere adfligunt, id. ib.: tempestas naves Rhodias adflixit, ita ut, etc., *dashed them about, shattered them*, id. B. C. 3, 27. — So in descriptions of a battle: equi atque viri adflicti, etc., Sall. J. 101, 11: ubi scalae comminutae, qui supersteterant, adflicti sunt, *were thrown down*, id. ib. 60, 7: ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigeret et adfligeret victorem, Liv. 28, 19: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41: caput saxo, *to dash against*, id. A. 4, 45: aquila duos corvos adflixit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96 Ruhnk.; so id. Dom. 23. — Poet., Ov. M. 12, 139; 14, 206; Sil. 9, 631.— **II.** Fig. **A.** *To ruin, weaken, cast down, prostrate:* cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos; et cum reflavit, adfligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6: virtus nostra nos adflixit, *has ruined*, id. Fam. 14, 4; id. Sest. 7: Pompeius ipse se adflixit, id. Att. 2, 19: senectus enervat et adfligit homines, id. Sen. 70: opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: aliquem bello, id. 28, 39: Othonianas partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: amicitias, Suet. Tib. 51; so id. Aug. 66 et saep.— **B.** *To reduce, lower*, or *lessen in value* (syn. minuo): hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus adfligere, *to bring down*, Cic. Brut. 12.—Trop., of courage, *to cast down, dishearten, to diminish, lessen, impair:* animos adfligere et debilitare metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34.—**C.** Adfligere causam susceptam, *to let a lawsuit which has been undertaken fall through, to give up, abandon*, Cic. Sest. 41, 89. — Hence, **afflictus** (**adf-**), a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Cast down, ill used, wretched, miserable, unfortunate, distressed;* lit. and trop.: naves, *damaged, shattered*, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: Graecia perculsa et adflicta et perdita, Cic. Fl. 7: ab adflictā amicitiā transfugere et ad florentem aliam devolare, id. Quint. 30: non integra fortuna, at adflicta, id. Sull. 31: adflictum erigere, id. Imp. Pomp. 29.— *Comp.:* adflictiore condicione esse, id. Fam. 6, 1; hence: res adflictae (like accisae and adfectae), *disordered, embarrassed, ruined circumstances, affairs in a bad state, ill condition*, Sall. J. 76, 6; so Luc. 1, 496; Just. 4, 5: copiae, Suet. Oth. 9.—**B.** Fig. **1.** Of the mind: *cast down, dejected, discouraged, desponding:* aegritudine adflictus, debilitatus, jacens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: luctu, id. Phil. 9, 5: maerore, id. Cat. 2, 1: adflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Verg. A. 2, 92; Suet. Oth. 9.—**2.** Of character, like abjectus, *abandoned, outcast, depraved, low, mean, base, vile:* homo adflictus et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: nemo tam adflictis est moribus, quin, etc., Macr. S. 6, 7.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not used.

af-flo (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Lit., *to blow* or *breathe on;* constr. with *acc.* or *dat.* — Of the air: udam (fabam) ventus adflavit, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155: adflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146: crinem sparsum cervicibus adflare, Ov. M. 1, 542: adflatus aurā, Suet. Tib. 72. — Also of other things which exert an influence upon bodies, like a current of air; e. g. fire, light, vapor, etc.: et calidum membris adflare vaporem, *and breathe a glow* (lit. *a warm vapor*) *upon our limbs*, Lucr. 5, 508: veiut illis Canidia adflâsset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: nos ubi primus equis oriens adflavit anhelis, Verg. G. 1, 250; cf. id. A. 5, 739: ignibus (fulminum) adflari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 22: adflati incendio, *touched, scorched*, Liv. 30, 6: flammā ex Aetnā monte, id. Fragm. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 472.—So, adflari sidere = siderari, *to be seized with torpor* or *paralysis* (v. sideror and sideratio), Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108: odores, qui adflarentur e floribus, *were wafted, exhaled*, Cic. Sen. 17; Prop. 3, 27, 17.—**II.** Trop., *to blow* or *breathe to* or *on.* **A.** As *v. act.*, *to bear* or *bring to;* constr. *alicui aliquid:* sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adflari voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid adflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5: alicui aliquid mali faucibus adflare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49.—So poet.: adflare alicui honores, *to breathe beauty upon one*, i. e. *to impart to*. Verg. A. 1, 591: indomitis gregibus Venus adflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57.—**B.** As *v. neutr.*, *to be favorable to, to be friendly* or *propitious to:* Felix, cui placidus leniter adflat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80.

affluens (**adf-**), entis, *P. a.*, of affluo.

affluenter (**adf-**), *adv.*, v. affluo, *P. a. fin.*

affluentĭa (**adf-**), ae, *f.* [affluo], *a flowing to*, Plin. 26, 10, 61, § 94. — Trop., *affluence, abundance, copiousness, fulness, profusion:* ex hac copiā atque rerum omnium adfluentiā, * Cic. Agr. 2, 35: annonae, Plin. Pan. 29.— Hence also, *immoderate pomp* or *splendor in the management of one's household, extravagance* (opp. munditiès): munditiem, non adfluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5.

af-flŭo (better **adf-**), xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to flow* or *run to* or *toward;* with *ad* or *dat.* **I.** Lit., of water: aestus bis adfluunt bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212: Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior adfluens, Tac. A. 4, 6.—In the lang. of the Epicurean philos., of the flow of atoms from an object, as the cause of perception (cf. aestus, II. C.), Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49.— Poet., of time: Maecenas meus adfluentes Ordinat annos, *flowing on, increasing*, = accrescentes, Hor. C. 4, 11, 19.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons, *to come to in haste, to hasten to, to run* or *flock to* or *toward* (only poet. and in the histt. from the Aug. per.): ingentem comitum adfluxisse Invenio numerum, Verg. A. 2, 796: copiae adfluebant, Liv. 39, 31: adfluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25: multitudo adfluens, id. A. 4, 41.— Of food, *to flow down:* cibo adfluente, Suet. Claud. 44.—Trop.: si ea sola voluptas esset, quae ad eos (sensus) cum suavitate adflueret et inlaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: nihil ex istis locis litterarum adfluxit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: incautis amor, Ov. R. A. 148: opes adfluunt subito, repente dilabuntur, Val. Max. 6, 9 *fin.*—**B.** Aliquā re, *to flow with a thing in rich abundance, to overflow with, to abound in, to have in abundance* (more elevated than *abundo;* hence adfluens in Cic. Oratt. is much more freq. than *abundans*): frumento, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis honore et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: cui cum domi otium atque divitiae adfluerent, Sall. C. 36, 4: ubi effuse adfluunt opes, Liv. 3, 26.—Hence, **affluens** (**adf-**), entis, *P. a.*, *flowing abundantly with a thing, having in abundance* or *superfluity; abounding in; abundant, rich, copious, numerous:* Asiatico ornatu, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. 1, 10: unguentis, Cic. Sest. 8: urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis adfluens, id. Arch. 3; so id. Rosc. Com. 10; id. Verr. 2, 5, 54; id. Clu. 66; id. Agr. 2, 30; id. de Or. 3, 15; id. Off. 1, 43; id. Lael. 16 al.: uberiores et adfluentiores aquae, Vitr. 8, 1.—Poet.: homo vestitu adfluens, *in ample, flowing robes*, Phaedr. 5, 1, 22: ex adfluenti, *in abundance, profusely*, Tac. H. 1, 57 al.—*Sup.*, Sol. c. 50; Aug. Conf. 2, 6.—*Adv.:* **affluente** (**adf-**), *richly, copiously*, App. M. 4. — *Comp.*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6; Nep. Att. 14; Tac. A. 15, 54.

* **af-fŏdĭo** (better **adf-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to dig in addition to:* vicini caespitem nostro solo, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 175.

af-for (better **adf-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (used only in the *pres. indic.*, but not in first person sing.; in the *perf. part.*, the *inf.*, and in the *imper.*, second person); in gen. only poet.: aliquem, *to speak to, to accost*, or *address one:* quem neque tueri contra neque affari queas, Att. ap. Macr. 6, 1: licet enim versibus eisdem mihi adfari te, Attice, quibus adfatur Flamininum ille, * Cic. Sen. 1: aliquem nomine, id. Brut. 72, 253; so id. ib. 3, 13; Verg. A. 3, 492: hostem supplex adfare superbum, id. ib. 4, 424: aliquem blande, Stat. Achill. 1, 251: ubi me adfamini, Curt. 4, 11: adfari deos, *to pray to the gods*, Att. ap. Non. 111, 27; Verg. A. 2, 700: precando Adfamur Vestam, Ov. F. 6, 303: adfari mortuum, *to bid farewell to the dead at the burial, to take the last adieu:* sic positum adfati discedite corpus, Verg. A. 2, 644.—So also: adfari extremum, Verg. A. 9, 484.—**II.** Esp., in augurial lang., *to fix the limits of the auspices:* effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus; adfantur qui in his fines sunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll. (where the *pass.* use of the word should be observed; cf. App. M. 11, p. 265, 39 Elm.).

affŏre (better **adf-**) and **affŏrem** (better **adf-**), v. adsum.

* **af-formīdo** (better **adf-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to be afraid:* magis cura'st magisque adformido, ne is pereat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3.

af-frango (better **adf-**), ĕre (or **ad-**

fringo, ĕre), *v. a.*, *to strike upon* or *against* something, *to break against, break in pieces* (very rare, perh. only in Statius): duris adfrangunt postibus ungues, Stat. Th. 10, 47: plenis parvos uberibus, id. ib. 5, 150: hiemes bustis, id. S. 5, 1, 36.

af-frĕmo (better **adf-**), ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to roar, rage, growl*, or *murmur at* (only in post-Aug. poets): adfremit his (Mars), Val. Fl. 1, 528: Boreas stridentibus adfremit alis, Sil. 14, 124.

affrĭcātio (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [affrico], *a rubbing on* or *against* a thing, Cael. Aur. Morb. Acut. praef. n. 131; id. ib. 1, 14, 106.

af-frĭco (better **adf-**), āre, ui, ātum, *v. a.*, *to rub on* or *against* a thing: alicui (only in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: herbae se adfricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99; so id. 29, 6, 38, § 122: unguedine diu palmulis suis adfricata, App. M. 3, 138 Elm.—**II.** Trop., *to communicate* or *impart by rubbing*: rubiginem suam alicui, Sen. Ep. 7.

* **affrictus** (**adf-**), ūs, *m.* [affrico], *a rubbing on* or *against*: Spuma aquae adfrictu verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 6, 38, § 72.

affringo, v. affrango.

* **af-frĭo** (better **adf-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to rub* or *crumble to pieces*, or *to crumble over*: alius aliud adfriat aut adspergit, ut Chalcidicam aut Caricam cretam, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

af-fulgĕo (better **adf-**), ulsi, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine on* a thing (poet., and in the Aug. and post-Aug. histt.). **I.** Lit.: Non Venus adfulsit, non illâ Juppiter horâ, Ov. Ib. 213: nitenti Adfulsit vultu ridens Venus, Sil. 7, 467: instar veris vultus tuus Adfulsit, Hor. C. 4, 5, 6.—**II.** Fig., *to shine, dawn, appear*: defensurum se urbem prima spes adfulsit, Liv. 27, 28; cf. id. 23, 32: mihi talis fortuna, id. 30, 30: lux civitati, id. 9, 10: Cretensibus nihil praesidii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *ext.*: occasio, Flor. 4, 9 al.

af-fundo (better **adf-**), ūdi, ūsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To pour to, upon*, or *into, to sprinkle* or *scatter on* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: adfusa eis aqua calida, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 102: adfuso vino, id. 28, 9, 38, § 144; cf. id. 16, 44, 91, § 242: Rhenum Oceano, Tac. H. 5, 23: adfundere alicui venenum in aquâ frigidâ, id. A. 13, 16.—Hence: amnis adfusus oppidis, *that flows by*, Plin. 5, 29, 31; and: oppidum adfusum amne, *washed by a river*, id. 3, 3, 4, § 24.—**B.** Trop., *to add to, to send* or *despatch to* some place *in haste*: equorum tria milia cornibus adfunderentur, Tac. Agr. 35: adfundere vitam alicui, *to give life, vitality, to*, id. A. 6, 28.—**II.** Adfundere se or adfundi, poet., *to cast one's self to* the ground: adfusa (*stretched out, prostrate*) poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 605: adfusaeque jacent tumulo, *prostrate upon the tomb*, id. ib. 8, 539; so Stat. Th. 686.—In prose: Cleopatra adfusa genibus Caesaris, *throwing herself at*, Flor. 4, 2.

āfŏre and **āfŏrem**, for abfore and abforem, v. absum.

Afrānius, a, um, *adj.*, *name of a Roman gens.*—**I.** As *adj.*: Afrania fabula, i. e. *written by the poet Afranius*, Cic. Cael. 30.—**II.** As *subst.* **A.** Lucius Afranius, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, contemporary with Terence or a little later, of whose works we possess only a few fragments.* Cf. concerning him, Cic. Brut. 45; id. Fin. 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 57; Quint. 10, 1, 100; Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. S. 70, and Teuffel, Röm. Lit. §§ 121, 135.—**B.** Afranius, *a general of Pompey in Spain*, Cic. Fam. 16, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 37; Vell. 2, 48.—Hence, **Afrānĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Afranius*: legio, Auct. B. Hisp. 7.—*Subst.*: **Afrānĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *soldiers of Afranius*, Caes. B. C. 1, 43.

Afri, ōrum, v. Afer.

Africa, ae, *f.* [the Romans received this name from the Carthaginians as designating their country, and in this sense only the Gr. ἡ Ἀφρική occurs]. **I.** In a restricted sense, designated by the Greeks ἡ Λιβύη, *Libya, the territory of Carthage*: Nilus Africam ab Aethiopiâ dispescens, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53; 5, 4, 3: regio, quae sequitur a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philaenorum, proprie nomen Africae usurpat, Mel. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, and id. Lig. 7.—**II.** In an extended sense, *the whole of that quarter of the globe south of the Mediterranean Sea*, Mel. 1, 4.—By meton. for *its inhabitants*: Africa, quae procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall. J. 89, 7 (cf. id. ib. 19, 5: alios incultius vagos agitare).—Hence, **1. Afrĭcānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Africa, African*: bellum Africanum, *the war of Cæsar with the partisans of Pompey in Africa*, Cic. Deiot. 9: rumores, *of the African war*, id. ib.: causa, id. Fam. 6, 13: possessiones, *in Africa*, Nep. Att. 12: gallina, *a guinea-hen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9; cf. Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74.—*Subst.*: **Afrĭcānae**, ārum, sc. ferae, *panthers*, Liv. 44, 18; so Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64; Plin. Ep. 6, 34; Suet. Cat. 18; id. Claud. 21 al.—Esp., **Afrĭcānus**, *surname of the two most distinguished Scipios.* **A.** Of P. Cornelius Scipio major, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (201 B.C.).—**B.** Of his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus minor, who conducted the third Punic war, destroyed Carthage (146 B.C.), and subjected the whole Carthaginian territory to the Romans.—**2. Afrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *African* (mostly poet. for the prose Africanus): terra, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167; so Liv. 29, 23 *fin.*: bella, Sil. 17, 11: Vicus, *a place in Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, where the Carthaginian hostages were held in custody*, Varr. R. R. 5, 32, 44.—But esp. freq., **Africus ventus**, or *subst.*: **Afrĭcus**, i, *m.*, *the south-west wind*, Gr. λίψ, blowing between Auster and Favonius (λιβόνοτος and ζέφυρος), opp. Vulturnus (καικίας), now called, among the Italians, *Affrico* or *gherbino*; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: creberque procellis Africus, Verg. A. 1, 86: praeceps, Hor. C. 1, 3, 12: luctans, id. ib. 1, 1, 15: pestilens, id. ib. 3, 23, 5: protervus, id. Epod. 16, 22.—*Adj.*: procellae, *the waves* or *storms caused by the* Africus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 57.—In Propert., Africus, *as the god of this wind*, is called pater, 5, 3, 48, but Müll. here reads *Aetheris.*

āfŭi, afuturus, for abf-, v. absum.

Ăgămēdēs, ae, *m.*, = Ἀγαμήδης, *a brother of Trophonius, with whom he built the temple to the Delphic Apollo*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.

Ăgămemnon, ŏnis, *m.* (*nom.* Agamemno, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 47; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Stat. Achill. 1, 553), = Ἀγαμέμνων, *king of Mycenæ, son of Atreus and of Aërope, brother of Menelaüs, husband of Clytæmnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy, and murdered by his wife, with the aid of Ægisthus, her paramour.*—Poet., for *his time*: vixêre fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C. 4, 9, 25–28.—Hence, **1. Ăgămemnŏnĭdēs**, ae, *patr. m.*, = Ἀγαμεμνονίδης, *a male descendant of Agamemnon; his son Orestes*: par Agamemnonidae crimen, i. e. *the matricide of Orestes*, Juv. 8, 215.—**2. Ăgămemnŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀγαμεμνόνιος, *of* or *pertaining to Agamemnon* (poet.): phalanges, i. e. *the Grecian troops before Troy, commanded by Agamemnon*, Verg. A. 6, 489: Mycenae, *ruled by Agamemnon*, id. ib. 6, 838: Orestes, *son of Agamemnon*, id. ib. 4, 471: puella, *daughter of Agamemnon*, i. e. *Iphigenia*, Prop. 5, 1, 111.

ăgămus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄγαμος, *unmarried*, Hier. adv. Jovian. 1 and 15.

Ăgănippē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀγανίππη. **I.** *A fountain in Bœotia, on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and giving poetical inspiration*: Aonie Aganippe, Verg. E. 10, 12; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 61.—Hence, **1. Ăgănippēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀγανίππειος, *of* or *pertaining to the fountain of Aganippe*: lyra, i. e. Musarum, Prop. 2, 3, 20; Claud. Laud. Ser. 8.—**2.** * **Ăgănippis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *that is sacred to the Muses*: fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes, Ov. F. 5, 7.—**II.** *The wife of Acrisius and mother of Danaë*, Hyg. Fab. 63.

† **ăgăpē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀγάπη (love). **I.** *Christian love* or *charity*, Tert. ad Martyr. 2.—**II.** *The love-feast of the early Christians*, Tert. Apol. 39 *fin.*

† **ăgărĭcum**, i, *n.*, = ἀγαρικόν, *larch fungus, tinder fungus*, Plin. 25, 9, 57, § 103; 26, 8, 48.

ăgāso, ōnis, *m.* [ago, as Sanscr. agas from ag; v. ago], *a driver*, but esp. *one who drives and takes care of horses, a hostler, groom*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 43, 5: agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 29.—**II.** Contemptuously, *a low servant, lackey*: si patinam frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 72; Pers. 5, 76.

Ăgăthŏcles, is, *m.*, = Ἀγαθοκλῆς. **I.** *A king of Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of the island*; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; Val. Max. 7, 4, 1 *ext.*; and esp. Just. 22, 1 sq.—Hence, **Ăgăthŏclēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀγαθόκλειος, *of* or *pertaining to King Agathocles*: tropaea, Sil. 14, 652.—**II.** *The author of a history of Cyzicus*, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

† **ăgăthŏdaemon**, ŏnis, *m.*, = ἀγαθοδαίμων (good genius), *a kind of serpent in Egypt to which healing power was ascribed*, Coluber Aesculapii, Linn.; Lampr. Heliog. 28.

Ăgăthyrna, ae, *f.*, = Ἀγάθυρνον, Strab., *a town on the northern coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacta*, Liv. 26, 40; 27, 12; Sil. 14, 259; Mel. 2, 5.

Ăgăthyrsi, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἀγάθυρσοι, *a Scythian people (in what is now Transylvania, and the Bannat of Temeswar) who commonly painted their faces and limbs*; hence Vergil: picti Agathyrsi, A. 4, 146; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 26; and Mel. 2, 1.

Ăgāvē or **Ăgauē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀγαύη. **I.** *A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, wife of Echion, king of Thebes, who tore in pieces with her own hands her son Pentheus, because he cast contempt upon the orgies of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 3, 725; Hyg. Fab. 184 and 240.—**II.** *One of the Nereids*, Hyg. praef. ad Fab.—**III.** *One of the Amazons*, Hyg. Fab. 163.

ăge and **ăgĕdum**, v. ago, II. 12.

‡ **agēa**, ae, *f.*, *a gangway in a ship*, so called, acc. to Festus, quod in eâ maxime quaeque res *agi* solet, p. 9 Müll.

† **Ăgĕlastus**, i, *m.*, = ἀγέλαστος (not laughing), *a surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir of the same name*, Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79; cf. Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92, and Tusc. 3, 15, 31.

ăgellŭlus, i, *m.* [a double *dim.* of ager; cf. asellulus], *a very small field*, Symm. Ep. 2, 30.

ăgellus, i, *m. dim.* [ager], *a small piece of ground, a little field*; Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum quod locitas foras, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: minora dii neglegunt, neque agellos singulorum nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

† **ăgēmă**, ătis, *n.*, = ἄγημα, in the Macedonian army, *a corps* or *division of soldiers*: addita his ala mille ferme equitum: agema eam vocabant, Liv. 37, 40; 42, 51; so id. 42, 58; Curt. 4, 13, 26.

Ăgendĭcum, i, *n.*, *a town in Gallia Lugdunensis*, acc. to the Tabul. Peuting. Agedicum, now *Sens*, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; 7, 10.

Ăgēnor, ŏris, *m.*, = Ἀγήνωρ, *a son of Belus, king of Phœnicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido*; hence, poet., Agenoris urbs, i. e. *Carthage*, Verg. A. 1, 338.—Agenore natus, i. e. *Cadmus*, Ov. M. 3, 51; 97; 257.—Whence, derivv. **1. Ăgēnŏrēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Agenor*: bos, i. e. *Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried off Europa, the daughter of Agenor*, Ov. F. 6, 712: aëna, *Phœnician*, Sil. 7, 642; cf. Mart. 10, 16.—Also for *Carthaginian* (cf. Agenor), Sil. 1, 14: nepotes, i. e. *the Carthaginians*, id. 17, 404: ductor, i. e. *Hannibal*, id. 17, 392.—**2. Ăgēnŏrĭdēs**, ae, *patr. m.*, *a male descendant of Agenor.* **I.** *His son Cadmus*, Ov. M. 3, 8; so id. ib. 3, 81; 90; 4, 562; id. P. 1, 3, 77.—**II.** *Perseus, whose grandfather, on the mother's side, Danaüs, was descended from Agenor*, Ov. M. 4, 771.

ăgens, entis, v. ago, *P. a.*

ăger, gri, *m.* [ἀγρός; Germ. Acker, Eng. acre, Sanscr. agras = surface, floor; Grimm conjectured that it was connected with ago, ἄγω, a pecore agendo, and this was the ancient view; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll., and Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47; so the Germ. Trift = pasture, from treiben, to drive]. **I.** In an extended sense, *territory, district, domain, the whole of the soil belonging to a community* (syn.: terra, tellus, arvum, solum, rus, humus; opp. terra, which includes

many such possessions taken together; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 694 sq.): Ager Tusculanus, . . . non terra, Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 84: praedâ atque agro adfecit familiares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: abituros agro Achivos, id. ib. 1, 53, 71: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus (totum enim possidet), quam, etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 2: fundum habet in agro Thurino, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 131 (pro Tull. 14): Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: ager Noricus, id. ib. 1, 5: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36, 1: his civitas data agerque, Liv. 2, 16: in agro urbis Jericho, Vulg. Josue, 5, 13.—In the Roman polity: ager Romanus, *the Roman possessions in land* (distinguished from *ager peregrinus*, foreign territory) was divided into ager publicus, *public property*, *domains*, and ager privatus, *private estates;* v. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 695 and 696; cf. with 153 sq.—**II.** In a more restricted sense. **A.** *Improved* or *productive land*, *a field*, whether pasture, arable, nursery ground, or any thing of the kind; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 7 sq.; 1, 71; Hab. Syn. 68, and Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 13: agrum hunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: agrum de nostro patre colendum habebat, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 17: ut ager quamvis fertilis, sine culturâ fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5; id. Fl. 29: agrum colere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: conserere, Verg. E. 1, 73: agrum tuum non seres, Vulg. Lev. 19, 19: (homo) seminavit bonum semen in agro suo, ib. Matt. 13, 24; ib. Luc. 12, 16. —* Of a piece of ground where vines or trees are planted, *a nursery:* ut ager mundus purusque fiat, ejus arbor atque vitis fecundior, Gell. 19, 12, 8.—Of a place of habitation in the country, *estate*, *villa:* in tuosne agros confugiam, Cic. Att. 3, 15 (so ἀγρός, Hom. Od. 24, 205).—**B.** *The fields*, *the open country*, *the country* (as in Gr. ἀγρός or ἀγροί), like rus, in opp. to the town, urbs (in prose writers generally only in the *plur.*), Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 2: homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilens urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6; id. 3, 32: in civitatem et in agros, Vulg. Marc. 5, 14.—And even in opp. to a village or hamlet, *the open field:* sanum hominem modo ruri esse oportet, modo in urbe, saepiusque in agro, Cels. 1, 1.—**C.** Poet., in opp. to mountains, *plain*, *valley*, *champaign:* ignotos montes agrosque salutat, Ov. M. 3, 25.—**D.** As *a measure of length* (opp. frons, *breadth*): mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, *in depth*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12.

† **ăgĕrăton**, i, *n.*, = ἀγήρατον (not growing old), *a plant that does not readily wither*, perhaps Achillea Ageraton, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 4, § 13.—**Ăgĕrātos**, i, *m.*, *a designation of one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Ăgēsĭlāüs, i, *m.*, = Ἀγησίλαος. **I.** *One of the most valiant of the Spartan kings, who conquered the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Bœotians at Coronea.* Plutarch and also Nepos wrote his life.—* **II.** *An epithet of Pluto* (from his driving (ἄγω) all people into his kingdom), Lact. 1, 11, 31.

ăgĕsis, i. e. age sis, v. ago, II. 12.

ag-gaudĕo (adg-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to be delighted with*, *to delight in* (late Lat.): ego eram, cui aggaudebat, Lact. 4, 6; transl. of ἐγὼ ἤμην ᾗ προσέχαιρεν, LXX. Prov. 8, 30.

ag-gĕmo (adg-), ĕre, *v. n.*, *to groan*, *wail*, *lament* at a thing; *absol.* or with *dat.* (only poet.): Adgemit Alcides, Ov. F. 5, 400, where Riese has *Et gemit:* Adgemit et nostris ipsa carina malis, id. Tr. 1, 4, 10: uterque loquenti adgemit, Stat. Th. 11, 247.

ag-gĕnĕro (adg-), āre, *v. a.*, *to beget in addition to* (late Lat.): alicui, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19.

aggĕnĭcŭlor (adg-), āri, *v. dep.* [genu, geniculum], *to bow the knee before*, *to kneel before* (late Lat.): alicui, Tert. Poen. 9.

agger, ĕris, *m.* [ad-gero]. **I.** *Things brought to* a place *in order to form an elevation above a surface* or *plain*, as *rubbish*, *stone*, *earth*, *sand*, *brushwood*, *materials for a rampart*, etc. (in the histt., esp. Cæs., freq.; sometimes in the poets): ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causâ processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, id. ib. 7, 58; cf. id. ib. 7, 86: longius erat agger petendus, id. B. C. 1, 42; 2, 15 al.: superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Calig. 19; cf. id. ib. 37: implere cavernas aggere, Curt. 8, 10, 27: fossas aggere complent, Verg. A. 9, 567: avis e medio aggere exit, *from the midst of the pile* of wood, Ov. M. 12, 524.—But far oftener, **II.** Esp. **A.** *The pile formed by masses of rubbish*, *stone*, *earth*, *brushwood*, etc., *collected together;* acc. to its destination, *a dam*, *dike*, *mole*, *pier; a hillock*, *mound*, *wall*, *bulwark*, *rampart*, etc.; esp. freq. in the histt. of artificial elevations for military purposes: tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus agger, *a clay* or *mud wall*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggeribus niveis (*with snow-drifts*) informis Terra, Verg. G. 3, 354: atque ipsis proelia miscent Aggeribus murorum, pleon. for muris, id. A. 10, 24; cf. id. ib. 10, 144: ut cocto tolleret aggere opus, of the walls of Babylon, Prop. 4, 10, 22.—*A dike of earth* for the protection of a harbor (Ital. molo), Vitr. 5, 12, 122; Ov. M. 14, 445; 15, 690.—*A causeway* through a swamp: aggeres umido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61.—*A heap* or *pile* of arms: agger armorum, Tac. H. 2, 70.—Poet., for *mountains:* aggeres Alpini, Verg. A. 6, 830; so, Thessalici aggeres, i. e. *Pelion*, *Ossa*, *Olympus*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 168.—*A funeral pile* of wood, Ov. M. 9, 234, and Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216.—*A heap* of ashes: ab alto aggere, Luc. 5, 524 Weber.—*A high wave* of the sea: ab alto Aggere dejecit pelagi, Luc. 5, 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hippol. 1015 (cf.: mons aquae, Verg. A. 1, 105).—**B.** In milit. lang. **1.** *A mound erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced to the town;* cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 12: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; id. Att. 5, 20: esset agger oppugnandae Italiae Graecia, id. Phil. 10, 9: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 12: jacere, *to throw up*, Sall. J. 37, 4; so Vulg. Isa. 29, 3: aggerem exstruere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: instruere, id. ib. 8, 41: promovere ad urbem, *to bring near to the city*, Liv. 5, 7.—Hence, poet.: stellatis axibus agger Erigitur, geminasque aequantis moenia turres Accipit, *a mound is built provided with wheels* (for moving it forwards), Luc. 3, 455; imitated by Sil. 13, 109.—Since such aggeres consisted principally of wood, they could be easily set on fire, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv 5, 7.—Trop.: Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio, vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, *rampart*, *mound*, Cic. Phil. 10, 4: Agger Tarquini, *the mound raised by Tarquinius Superbus for the defence of the eastern part of the city of Rome*, in the neighborhood of the present *Porta S. Lorenzo*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; cf. id. 36, 15, 24, n. 2; * Hor. S. 1, 8, 15; Juv. 5, 153; so id. 8, 43; Quint. 12, 10, 74.—Suet. uses agger for *the Tarpeian rock:* quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, Calig. 27.—**2.** *The mound raised for the protection of a camp before the trench* (fossa), *and from earth dug from it*, which was secured by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli); cf. Hab. Syn. 68, and Smith's Dict. Antiq.: in litore sedes, Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit, Verg. A. 7, 159; Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47.—**3.** *The tribunal, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers:* stetit aggere saltus Cespitis, intrepidus vultum meruitque timeri, Luc. 5, 317: vix eâ turre senex, cum ductor ab aggere coepit, Stat. Th. 7, 374; cf. Tac. A. 1, 18 Lips.—**4.** *A military* or *public road*, commonly graded by embankments of earth (in the class. per. only in Verg. and Tac., and always in connection with viae, agger alone belonging only to later Lat.): viae deprensus in aggere serpens, Verg. A. 5, 273: Aurelius agger, i. e. via Aurelia, Rutil. Itiner. 39: aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinuere, Tac. H. 2, 24 and 42; 3, 21 and 23.

* **aggĕrātim**, *adv.* [agger], *in heaps*, = acervatim, App. M. 4, p. 146, 2 Elm.

aggĕrātĭo (adg-), ōnis, *f.* [1. aggero], *a heaping up;* in concr., *that which is heaped up*, *a mole*, *dike* (not before the Aug. per.): naves supra adgerationem, quae fuerat sub aquâ, sederunt, Vitr. 10, 22, 263; Just. 2, 1 *fin.*

1. aggĕro (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [agger]. **I.** Lit., *to form an* agger, or *to heap up like an* agger; hence, in gen., *to heap up*, *pile up* (cf. cumulare; only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aggerat cadavera, Verg. G. 3, 556: Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat, id. A. 11, 79: ossa disjecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61; 1, 63.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To heap up*, i. e. *to augment*, *increase:* incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Verg. A. 4, 197, and 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.—**B.** *To fill*, *fill up:* spatium, Curt. 4, 2.—**C.** Aggerare arborem, in gardening, *to heap up* earth *around a tree* in order to protect the roots, Col. 11, 2, 46.

2. ag-gĕro (adg-), gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To bear*, *carry*, *convey*, *bring to* or *toward* a place; with *ad* or *dat.* (in Plaut. freq.; in the class. per. rare; in Cic. perh. only once; more freq. in Tac.): quom eorum aggerimus bona, quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerunt ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 16: mihi his aggerunda etiam est aqua, id. Rud. 2, 5, 27; so id. Cas. 1, 1, 36; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. ap. Non. 212, 16: ingens Aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. A. 3, 63: quadrantes patrimonio, Phaedr. 4, 19 (20): aggesta fluminibus terra, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28: aggerebatur caespes, Tac. A. 1, 19.—Trop., *to bring forwards*, *lay to one's charge:* probra, Tac. A. 13, 14: falsa, id. ib. 2, 57.—* **II.** *To stick together soft masses:* haec genera (laterum ex terrâ cretosâ factorum) non sunt ponderosa et faciliter adgeruntur, Vitr. 2, 3, 35.

* **aggestim (adg-)**, *adv.* [aggero], *in heaps*, *abundantly*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 5.

aggestĭo (adg-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bearing to* a place, *a heaping up;* in concr., *a mass of mud*, *heap of sand*, etc., Pall. 2, 13; 12, 15.

1. aggestus (adg-), ūs, *m.* [id.], *a bearing* or *carrying to* a place, *a collecting*, *an accumulation*, *collection* (post-Aug. and rare): pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: copiarum, id. H. 3, 60: harenae, Aur. Vict. Ep. 3.

2. aggestus, i, *m.*, or **aggestum (adg-)**, i, *n.* [id.], *an elevation formed like a dike* or *mound:* prunas unius aggesti inseruere juncturis, Amm. 20, 11; 19, 8.

ag-glŏmĕro (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, lit., *to wind on* (*as on a ball*); only poet., *to add* or *join to*, *to annex;* and se, *to join one's self to:* et (se) lateri adglomerant nostro, Verg. A. 2, 341: cuneis, id. ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis adglomerare fretum, *raises it up* (*as a ball*), i. e. *heaps it up*, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glūtĭno (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to glue*, *paste*, *solder*, or *cement to* a thing, *to fit closely to*, *to fasten to.* **I.** Lit.: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc adglutinabis, *you may remove that introduction, and add this instead of it*, * Cic. Att. 16, 6: aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, n. 1; so id. 7, 26, n. 4; Vitr. 10, 13, 245: adglutinando auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: Fragmenta teporata adglutinantur, id. 36, 26, 67, § 199: adglutinabo pisces fluminum tuorum squamis tuis, Vulg. Ezech. 29, 4.—**II.** Fig.: ita mihi ad malum malae res plurimae se adglutinant, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 71; id. Men. 2, 2, 67: adglutinavi mihi omnem domum Israël, Vulg. Jer. 13, 11.

ag-grăvesco (adg-), ĕre, 3, *v. inch.*, *to become heavy.* **I.** Lit.: propinquitate parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 5 (Trag. Rel. p. 85 Rib.).—**II.** Fig., of sickness, *to become violent*, *severe*, *dangerous:* ne Philumenae magis morbus adgravescat, *grow worse*, *be aggravated*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-grăvo (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (first used in the Aug. per., and only in prose writers; perh. formed by Livy, who uses it very often), *to add to the weight of*, *to make heavier.* **I.** Lit.: adgravatur pondus, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117: adgravavit jugum nostrum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 10: compedem meum, ib. Thren. 3, 7.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., *to make worse* or *more dangerous*,

to aggravate: quo (bello) si adgravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: odor adgravans capita, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79: ictus, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31: dolorem, Curt. 8, 10: proelium, Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 3: quare aggravatis corda vestra? i. e. *harden*, ib. 1 Reg. 6, 6.—**B.** Esp., *to oppress, to burden, annoy, incommode:* sine ope hostis, quae adgravaret, Liv. 44, 7 *fin.:* morbo adgravante (eum), Suet. Caes. 1: beneficia rationes nostras adgravatura, Sen. Ben. 4, 13: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum adgravare videantur, *appear to be without weight*, Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-grĕdĭo (adg-), ĕre (*act.* form of aggredior; cf. adorio), 3, *v. n.*, *to go to, approach:* hoc si adgredias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 40: scrupea saxea Bacchi templa prope adgredite, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 97, Ribbeck has *adgreditur*, but proposes *adgreditor*).—*Pass.:* ut adgrederer dolis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque adgressis, Just. 7, 6.

ag-grĕdĭor (adg-), gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior] (*second pers. pres.* adgredire, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124; *inf.* adgrediri, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7: adgredirier, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24, and id. Rud. 3, 1, 9; *part. perf.* adgretus, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll.), *to go to* or *approach* a person or thing (coinciding, both in signif. and constr., with adire; Horace never uses adgredi; Cic. and the histt. very freq.); constr. with *ad* or *acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 387). **I.** In gen.: ad hunc Philenium adgredimur? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: adgredior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59.—With *loc. adv.:* non enim repelletur inde, quo adgredi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Aliquem, *to go to* or *approach*, for the purpose of conversing or advising with, asking counsel of, entreating or soliciting something of; *to apply to, address, solicit*, etc.: quin ego hunc adgredior de illâ? Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae adgrediar atque, ut arbitror, commovebo, *apply to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim adgrediare, *to solicit*, id. Att. 12, 33: legatos adgreditur, Sall. J. 46, 4: adgredi aliquem pecuniâ, i. e. *to attempt to bribe, to tamper with*, id. ib. 28, 1: reliquos legatos eâdem viâ (i. e. pecuniâ) adgressus, id. ib. 16, 4: aliquem dictis, *to accost*, Verg. A. 4, 92: aliquem precibus, *to pray one*, Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. H. 1, 78: acrius alicujus modestiam, id. A. 2, 26: crudelitatem Principis, *spur on, stir up*, id. ib. 16, 18.—**B.** *To go to* or *against* one in a hostile manner, *to fall on, attack, assault* (prop. of an open, direct attack, while *adorior* denotes a secret, unexpected approach): quis audeat bene comitatum adgredi? Cic. Phil. 12, 10: milites palantes inermes adgredi, Sall. J. 66, 3: adgressus eum interfecit, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 34: aliquem vi, Sall. C. 43, 2: unus adgressurus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659; so id. ib. 12, 482; 13, 333: senatum, Suet. Aug. 19; so id. ib. 10; id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 6; id. Dom. 17: inopinantes adgressus, Just. 2, 8.—**C.** *To go to* or *set about* an act or employment, *to undertake, begin* (so esp. often in Cic.); constr. with *inf., ad*, or *acc.* —With *inf.:* adgretus fari, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.: quâ de re disserere adgredior, Lucr. 6, 941; so id. 6, 981: quâ prius adgrediar quam de re fundere fata, id. 5, 111: quidquam gerere, id. 5, 168; once in Cic. with *inf.:* de quibus dicere adgrediar, Off. 2, 1. —With *ad:* si adgredior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3: ad petitionem consulatûs, id. Mur. 7: ad faciendam injuriam, id. Off. 1, 7 *fin.*—With *acc.:* cum adgredior ancipitem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: in omnibus negotiis priusquam adgrediare (sc. ea), id. Off. 1, 21, 73: adgrediar igitur (sc. causam), si, etc., id. Ac. 2, 20, 64: aliam rem adgreditur, Sall. J. 92, 4: adgrediturque inde ad pacis longe maximum opus, Liv. 1, 42: opus adgredior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: multa magnis ducibus non adgredienda, Liv. 24, 19: ad rem publicam, Vell. 2, 33.—Poet.: magnos honores, *enter upon*, Verg. E. 4, 48: fatale adgressi avellere Palladium, id. A. 2, 165: Jugurtham beneficiis vincere adgressus est, Sall. J. 9, 3; so id. ib. 21, 3; 75, 2: Caesarem pellere adgressi sunt, Tac. Or 17: isthmum perfodere adgressus, Suet. Ner. 19; id. Calig. 13; id. Claud. 41.

ag-grĕgo (adg-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [grex, grego]. * **I.** *To bring* or *add to a flock:* ADGREGARE: ad gregem ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.—Hence, **II.** *To add to* something: se adgregare, *to attach one's self to, to follow* or *adhere to* (more rare than *adjungere*, and only in prose, but class.): si secum suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos adgregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium eodem indicio ad patris interitum, *to implicate in*, id. Vatin. 10, 25: te semper in nostrum numerum adgregare soleo, *to add to, reckon among*, id. Mur. 7, 16: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem adgregâssem, *had shown my zeal for the increase of his reputation*, id. Fam. 1, 9: se ad eorum amicitiam, *to join* or *ally themselves to*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Vell. 2, 91: oppidani adgregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5; and instead of se adgregare, the *pass.:* ne desciscentibus adgregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43.

aggressĭo (adg-), ōnis, *f.* [aggredior]. **I.** *A going to* or *toward* a thing (very rare; in the class. per. only in rhet. lang. for a proëm, introduction to a speech, = prooemium): cumque animos primâ adgressione occupaverit, infirmabit excludetque contraria, * Cic. Or. 15, 50.—Also *a rhetorical syllogism*, Gr. ἐπιχείρημα, Quint. 5, 10, 4; 28, 14, 27.—**II.** *An attack, assault* (cf. aggredior, II. B.), App. M. 8, p. 208, 27 Elm.

aggressor (adg-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that attacks, an assailant, aggressor* (only in the Lat. of the Pandects), Dig. 29, 5, 1 *fin.;* also for *a robber*, ib. 48, 9, 7 al.

aggressūra (adg-), ae, *f.* [id.], *an attack, assault* (only in App. and in the Pandects), Dig. 49, 16, 5; so ib. 29, 5, 3; App. M. 7, p. 190, 41 Elm.

1. aggressus (adg-), a, um, *Part.* of aggredior.

2. aggressus (adg-), ūs, *m.* [aggredior]. * **I.** *An attack, assault* (cf. aggredior, II. B.), Dig. 36, 1, 17.—**II.** *An entering upon, beginning;* opp. exitus (cf. aggredior, II. C.), Firm. Math. 2, 10.

ag-gŭberno (adg-), āre, 1, *v. a.* [ad, intensive], *to guide, govern, manage.* **I.** Lit.: adguberno iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 16. —**II.** Trop.: adgubernante fortunâ, Flor. 2, 8, 1.

ăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [ago]. **I.** *Pass., that can be easily moved, easily movable* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): qui restitissent agili classi naves tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: haec querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: factus inops agili peragit freta caerula remo, id. H. 15, 65; so, agilis rota, id. P. 2, 10, 34: aër agilior et tenuior, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10 al.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *That moves easily* or *quickly; nimble, agile, quick, rapid:* sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, *swift* or *fleet-footed Diana*, Ov. H. 4, 169: sic super agilis Cyllenius, *swift-flying*, id. M. 2, 720.—Also of things, *quick, sudden:* agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 1: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164 al.—**B.** With the accessory idea of activity, *quick, hasty*, or *precipitate in action; prompt, active, busy* (with direct reference to the action, and hence used of inanimate things; while sedulus, *diligent, assiduous*, regards more the state of mind; both, however, refer to the simple idea of mobility, Doed. Syn. 1, 122; cf. Front. Differ. 2203 P.): Nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 (= negotiosus, πρακτικός, Schol.): oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, id. ib. 1, 18, 90: ipse quid audes? Quae circumvolitas agilis thyma, *busy*, id. ib. 1, 3, 21: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105; Ov. F. 2, 516 (opp. ignavus); id. Am. 1, 9, 45: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ep. 74.—*Sup.*, as given by Prisc. p. 606 P., and Charis. p. 89, is agillimus; but Charis. p. 162, agilissimus; both forms, however, are given without examples; cf. Rudd. I. p. 171, n. 12.—*Adv.:* **ăgĭlĭter**, Amm. 14, 2; 28, 2.—*Comp.*, Col. 2, 2.

ăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [agilis], *the condition of* agilis, *mobility, nimbleness, activity, quickness, fleetness, agility.* **I.** Lit.: navium, Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicujus, *mobility*, Quint. 11, 3, 180. —**II.** Trop.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, * Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4.

ăgĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. agilis.

ăgīna, ae, *f.* [ago], *the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue moves* (agitur), Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; cf. also Tert. adv. Herm. 41; Pudic. 9.—Hence, ‡ **ăgīnātōres** dicuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

‡ **ăgĭpēs**, pĕdis, *m.* [ago-pes], in Lucilius = pedarius senator, *a senator who silently passes over to him for* or *with whom he intends to vote*, Fest. s. v. pedarium, p. 210 Müll.; agipes ut vocem mittere coepit, Lucil. p. 145 Müll.

Āgis, ĭdis (*acc.* Agin, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80), *m.*, = Ἆγις. **I.** *A king of Sparta, murdered by his own subjects*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf. Plut. Agis.—**II.** *Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus*, Nep. Ages. 1, 4.—**III.** *A Lycian*, Verg. A. 10, 751.

* **ăgĭtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [agito], *that can be easily moved, easily movable* (as an epitheton ornans of the air), *light:* aër, Ov. M. 1, 75.

ăgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the state of being in motion, motion, movement, agitation* (in good class. prose). **I.** Lit.: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29: agitatione agitabitur terra, Vulg. Isa. 24, 20.—**II.** Trop. (mostly in philos. lang.), *activity:* numquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, *contemplation, thought*, id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.:* magnarum rerum agitatio et administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, *prosecution*, id. Sen. 7: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, *the practice, exercise*, Sen. Ep. 109: agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1.

ăgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], pr. *he that puts* a thing *in motion;* used exclusively of those who drive animals (asses, horses, etc.), *a driver* (cf. agaso): agitator aselli, poet. for *a peasant*, Verg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, i. e. *the charioteer*, id. A. 2, 476: sustineat currum ut bonu' saepe agitator equosque, Lucil. p. 154 Müll.—Hence, **II.** Esp., *a charioteer, a combatant in the games of the circus*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 20; Suet. Calig. 55; so Inscr. Orell. 2593 sq.: agitatores consopiti sunt, Vulg. Nah. 2, 3.

ăgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [agitator], *she that puts* a thing *in motion* (late Lat.): silvarum agitatrix Diana, i. e. *huntress*, Arn. 4, p. 141. —Trop., App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6, 15 Elm.

ăgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [agito], *a state of motion, a being in motion, movement, agitation* (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll. dub. (Müll. reads: ubi id agitatur); id. ib. 6, § 41 Müll.: anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12: si agitatu suo aquam moverit, id. Sat. 7, 8. —**II.** Trop.: mentis, *activity*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.

ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [ago], as if the supine were *agitu;* cf.: quaero quaerito. **I.** Lit., *to put* a thing *in motion, to drive* or *impel* (mostly poet., or in more elevated prose; from poetry it passed, after the Aug. per., into common prose). **A.** Of cattle, *to drive, conduct* (cf. ago): calcari quadrupedem agitabo advorsum clivom, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: stimulo boves agitat, Vulg. Eccli. 38, 26: hanc in curru bijugos agitare leones, *drives her span of lions*, Lucr. 2, 602: agitantur quadrigae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 41 Müll.: ad flumina currus, Verg. G. 3, 18: jussit agitari currum suum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 4: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, *to drive*, poet. for *to tend*, Verg. G. 3, 287: sacros jugales (dracones), Ov. M. 5, 661: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39.—**B.** Of the motion of other things, *to move, impel, shake:* triremem in portu, Nep. Dion, 9, 2: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibusque leves agitavit habenas, id. M. 7, 221: hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: caput, *to move the head* (*in token of assent* = annuere), id. ib. 1, 567: arundinem vento agitatam, Vulg. Matt. 11, 7.—Esp., of animals, *to hunt, chase, pursue:* etiamsi excitaturus

non sis nec agitaturus feras, Cic. Off. 3, 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div. 2, 70: trepidas columbas, Ov. M. 5, 606; 11, 300: damas, id. ib. 10, 539: cursu timidos onagros, Verg. G. 3, 409 al.—**C.** Of the motion caused by the wind, *to drive to and fro, toss about, agitate, disturb:* ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aër, *when the air is violently agitated and driven,* Lucr. 6, 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49 *fin.;* id. Univ. 3, 7: freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, Verg. G. 1, 357: aristas, Ov. A. A. 1, 553: Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. C. 3, 1, 24: ventis agitatur pinus, id. ib. 2, 10, 9: veteres agitantur orni, id. ib. 1, 9, 12: agitaret aura capillos, id. Epod. 15, 9.—**D.** Of the motion caused by the water: agitata numina Trojae, *tossed* or *driven about upon the sea,* Verg. A. 6, 68; Prop. 3, 21, 5.—**E.** In gen., of the motion caused by other things: magnes (lapis) agitat (ferri ramenta) per aes, Lucr. 6, 1054: agitari inter se concursu, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsu externo agitari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 9.—Poet. of mist, *to produce it by motion* or *agitation:* dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila conducit, *and by its impetuous descent* (into the valley) *raises clouds producing mist,* Ov. M. 1, 571.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To rouse up, excite, move, urge, drive, impel one* to something: *aliquem,* sometimes *in aliquid* (so in Florus very freq.): in furias agitantur equae, *are excited to fury,* Ov. A. A. 2, 487: agitare plebem, *to stir up, rouse,* Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2; so id. 11, 6, 2 al.: agitatus cupiditate regni, id. 3, 1: gens sacratis legibus agitata in exitium urbis, id. 1, 16, 7.—**B.** *To disquiet, disturb, to drive hither and thither, to vex, trouble, torment* (the fig. taken from the sea agitated by storm; cf. Gernh. and Beier upon Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82): dii deaeque te agitant irati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 115: atra bilis agitat hominem, id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; so id. Curc. 1, 1, 92; 2, 1, 24: ut eos agitent furiae, neque usquam consistere patiantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 331: scelerum furiis agitatus Orestes, id. ib. 4, 471): suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque afficit, id. ib. 24: agitare et insequi poëtas, Tac. Or. 4; 25 and 41: multis injuriis jactata atque agitata, Cic. Quint. 2: est magni viri, rebus agitatis (=perturbatis, Beier) punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: agitabatur animus inopiā rei familiaris et conscientiā scelerum, Sall. C. 5, 7: quos conscientia defectionis agitabat, Tac. Agr. 16: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, *was drawn in different directions,* Sall. J. 25, 6; Liv. 22, 12: ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitabat timor, Tac. Agr. 16: timore et metu agitati, Vulg. Judith, 15, 1: injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditionibus, Just. 12, 4, 12.—**C.** *To assail with reproach, derision, insult; to reprove, blame, scoff, deride, insult, mock:* agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, *attacks, ridicules,* Cic. Mur. 9, 21; id. Brut. 28, 109: mea saevis agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13; without *verbis:* agitant expertia frugis, id. A. P. 341: vesanum poetam agitant pueri, id. ib. 456.—**D.** In gen., *to drive* or *urge on* a thing, *to accomplish* or *do, to drive at, to be employed in, be engaged in, to have, hold, keep, to celebrate;* v. ago, II. D. (in the historians, esp. Sallust, very freq.): Haec ego non agitem? *should I not drive at?* Juv. 1, 52: vigilias, *to keep,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 27; so, custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20; so Tac. A. 11, 18: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, *let us celebrate,* Plaut. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 18: convivia, Ov. M. 7, 431; Suet. Claud. 32: festa gaudia, Sil. 15, 423: meum natalem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 16; so festos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: jocos, Ov. M. 3, 319: agraria lex a Flavio tribuno plebis vehementer agitabatur, *was powerfully urged, supported,* Cic. Att. 1, 19: quae cum praecepta parentis mei agitarem, *was striving to comply with,* Sall. J. 14, 2 (modestius dictum pro: studere, ut agerem, Cort.): laeti pacem agitabamus, *were at peace, enjoyed the delights of peace,* id. ib. 14, 10: dicit se missum a consule venisse quaesitum ab eo, pacem an bellum agitaturus foret, id. ib. 109, 2: quoniam deditionis morā induciae agitabantur, *there was a truce,* id. ib. 29, 4; id. C. 24, 2.—Poet.: ceu primas agitant acies, certamina miscent, *as if they formed the front rank,* Sil. 9, 330.—Hence of time, esp. life, *to pass, spend* (cf. ago, II. D 5.): vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1: agitare aevum, Verg. G. 4, 154; id. A. 10, 235: festos dies, Tac. H. 3, 78.—In Sall., Tac., Flor., et al., agitare *absol., to live, dwell, abide, sojourn, be:* hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. J. 18, 9; cf. id. ib. 19, 5; id. Fragm. H. 3, 11; so id. J. 54, 2; 59, 1; 94, 4: laeti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1, 50: secretus agitat, id. ib. 11, 21: montium editis sine cultu atque eo ferocius agitabant, id. ib. 4, 46; Flor. 4, 12, 48.—**E.** Of the mind: agitare *aliquid* or *de aliquā re* (in corde, in mente, animo, cum animo, secum, etc.), *to drive at a thing in the mind,* i. e. *to turn over, revolve, to weigh, consider, meditate upon,* and with the idea of action to be performed or a conclusion to be made, *to deliberate upon, to devise, contrive, plot, to be occupied with, to design, intend,* etc.: id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. ap. Non. 256, 20: quom eam rem in corde agito, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 3: id agitans mecum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 10; so Sall. J. 113, 3: habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: est tuum sic agitare animo, ut, etc., id. Fam. 6, 1: quae omnes animo agitabant, Tac. A. 6, 9: provincias secretis imaginationibus agitans, id. ib. 15, 36: in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2; Vell. 1, 16; Quint. 12, 2, 28.—With *inf.,* as *object:* ut mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep. Ham. 1, 4.—Poet.: aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum Mens agitat mihi, Verg. A. 9, 187.—Sometimes also without mente, animo, and the like, agitare *aliquid,* in the same signif.: quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coeperit, esse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96: rem a me saepe deliberatam et multum agitatam requiris, id. Ac. 1, 2: oratori omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata (*well considered* or *weighed*) esse debent, id. de Or. 3, 14: fugam, Verg. A. 2, 640.—So esp. freq. in Tac.: Britanni agitare inter se mala servitutis, Agr. 15: bellum adversus patrem agitare, id. H. 4, 86; id. A. 1, 5; 1, 12.—With *de:* de bello, Tac. H. 2, 1: agitanti de Claudio, id. A. 6, 46: de tempore ac loco caedis agitabant, id. ib. 15, 50; 1, 12; id. H. 4, 69.—With *num:* agitavere, num Messalinam depellerent amore Silii, Tac. A. 11, 29; id. H. 1, 19.—With *-ne:* agitavere placeretne, etc., Tac. H. 3, 1.—With *an:* an Artaxata pergeret, agitavit, Tac. A. 13, 41.—With *quomodo,* Tac. A. 2, 12.—With *ut* (of purpose): ut Neronem pudor caperet, insita spe agitari, Tac. A. 16, 26.—**F.** *To treat* or *speak of* or *concerning a thing, to confer about, deliberate upon:* Romae per omnis locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari (*impers.,* for agitabatur), *discussions were had,* Sall. J. 30, 1: cum de foedere victor agitaret, Liv. 9, 5; 30, 3.—* **G.** Sat agitare, with *gen.,* in Plaut., = sat agere, *to have enough to do, to have trouble with:* nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bacch. 4, 3, 23.

Ăglăīă (trisyl.), ae, and **Aglăīă** or **Ăglăīē,** *f.,* = Ἀγλαΐα and Ἀγλαΐη (brightness, splendor), *one of the graces,* Sen. Ben. 1, 3; Verg. Cat. 11, 60.

Aglăŏphōn, ontis, *m.,* = Ἀγλαοφῶν, *a celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis,* Cic. de Or. 3, 7; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 60; Quint. 12, 10, 3 Spald.

† **aglăŏphōtis,** idis, *f.,* = ἀγλαοφῶτις (splendidly bright). **I.** *A magic herb of a brilliant color:* aglaophotim herbam, quae admiratione hominum propter eximium colorem acceperit nomen, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160.—**II.** *The peony* (Paeonia officinalis, Linn.), App. Herb. 65.

† **aglaspis,** idis, *m.,* = ΑΓΛΑΣΠΙΣ, i. e. ἀγλαοί-ἀσπίς (with a glittering shield), *soldiers with bright shields,* Liv. 44, 41 (others, as Weissenb. and Madv., perh. more correctly read *chalcaspides,* with brazen shields).

Aglauros, i, *f., a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone,* Ov. M. 2, 560; 739, 819 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 166.

agmĕn, inis, *n.* [as if contr. from agimen, from ago; cf.: tegimen, tegmen, from tego]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a train,* i. e. *a collected multitude in motion* or *moving forwards;* of things of any kind, but esp. (so most freq. in prose) of men or animals.—Of streams of water, *motion, course, current:* quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272; cf. id. 6, 638; also, in imitation of Enn., Virg. and Val. Fl.: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Verg. A. 2, 782; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 721.—Of a train or succession of clouds: denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr. 6, 100.—Of rain: immensum caelo venit agmen aquarum, *body, mass,* Verg. G. 1, 322.—Of atoms: agmine condenso naturam corporis explent, *crowded into a compact mass,* Lucr. 1, 607.—Of oars: agmine remorum celeri, *with quick plashing of oars,* Verg. A. 5, 211.—Of a flock of birds: agmine magno Corvorum, Verg. G. 1, 381.—Of a snake winding onwards: cum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae Solvuntur, Verg. G. 3, 424; cf. id. A. 2, 212.—Of clouds of dust following any thing in rapid motion, as men, animals, etc.: agmina cervi Pulverulenta, Verg. A. 4, 154.—And, as *subst. concr.,* of birds: turba Agminis aligeri, *of the winged band,* Verg. A. 12, 249.—Of ants: frugilegas aspeximus agmine longo formicas, Ov. M. 7, 624; so id. ib. 7, 638.—Of the stars: diffugiunt stellae; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 114; so id. ib. 11, 97 al.—Esp. of a company of persons, *a multitude, troop, crowd, number, band:* ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, Cic. Pis. 22: magno senatorum agmine, Tac. H. 3, 55: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: muliebre et miserabile agmen, Tac. A. 1, 40: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 8, 9, and Tac. H. 4, 6: Eumenidum agmina, Verg. A. 4, 469.—But particularly, **B.** *The train, procession, march, progress* of an army: de castris, de agminibus, etc., dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet, Sall. J. 45, 2: pugnatum saepe directā acie, saepe in agminibus, saepe eruptionibus, Vell. 2, 47: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39: uno agmine victores cum victis in urbem irrupere, id. 2, 30: uno agmine persequentes, Vulg. Judith, 15, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., concr., *an army,* and properly *considered as in motion, on the march* (while *exercitus* is a disciplined army, and *acies* an army in battle-array).—As soon as the signal for marching was given, the Extraordinarii and the allies of the right wing, with their baggage, first put themselves in motion, then the legions, and last the allies of the left wing, with a part of the cavalry, which either rode behind the army, ad agmen claudendum or cogendum, to close the train, i. e. to keep it together, or on the side in such an order (composito agmine, non itineri magis apto quam proelio) that it might be easily put into the line of battle, if the enemy ventured to attack it; cf. Sall. J. 46, 6.—An army in close ranks was called agmen justum, Tac. H. 1, 68, or agmen pilatum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121.—When there was no apprehension of the enemy, less care was taken for the protection of the army: agmine incauto, i. e. minus munito, ut inter pacatos, ducebat, sc. consul, Liv. 35, 4.—The order of march was, however, different, according to circumstances and the nature of the ground, Liv. 35, 4; 27, 28; and cf. Smith's Antiq.—Sometimes the army marched in the form of a square, agmen quadratum, with their baggage in the middle, so as to be in battle-array on meeting the enemy; hence agmen quadratum often means the same as acies triplex, *an army formed in line of battle,* only that the former indicates that they are on the march, and the latter that they are at rest.—Hence, like acies, with the epithet *primum, the vanguard,* Liv. 34, 28; Tac. Agr. 35: medium, *the centre,* Liv. 10, 41; Tac. H. 4, 22: extremum, Liv. 34, 28; Tac. H. 2, 100; or, novissimum, *the rear, rear-guard,* Liv. 44, 33; so, extremi agminis, Vulg. Deut. 25, 18: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, *marching in a square,* Cic. Phil. 13, 8: pariter atque in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 1; cf. id. ib. 46, 6, 7: Hannibal agmine quadrato amnem ingressus, Liv. 21, 5; so id. 31, 36; 37, 39: quadrato agmine velut in aciem irent, Curt. 5, 1, 19 al.—Sometimes, esp. in the poets in the *plur.,* in gen.

sense, = exercitus or copiae, *an army, host, troops:* huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 12, 10: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Hor. C. 3, 8, 18: agmina curru Proterit, Verg. A. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. C. 4, 14, 29; so id. S. 2, 1, 14; id. Epod. 17, 9; Ov. M. 3, 535; 5, 151, 161; 6, 423: Dei agminum Israël, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 45: agmina ejus dispergam, ib. Ezech. 12, 14; 38, 6.—For *military service, warfare:* rudis agminum Sponsus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *An army, troop, band, multitude:* educenda dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem, in clamorem, in castra, aciemque forensem, i. e. *before the public,* Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: e Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae, *an unbroken train,* id. Pis. 22, 51: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40; 9, 17: agmina Eumenidum, Verg. A. 4, 469; 6, 572: agmina comitum, Ov. Tr. 14, 30: in angusto fidus comes agmine turbae, Tib. 1, 5, 63: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: agmen occupationum, *an army of,* id. ib. 2, 8.—**2.** *March, movement:* agmina fati et volumina, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

agmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [agmen], *pertaining to a march* or *train* (only in the Pandects): equi, *pack-horses,* Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21.—*Absol.:* agminales, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 6.

agmĭnātim, *adv.* [id.], *by troops, in trains, in crowds,* = gregatim (only in late Lat.): elephanti oberrant agminatim, Sol. 25; App. M. 4, p. 151, 35 Elm.—Trop., App. M. p. 146, 2 Elm.

1. agna, ae (*abl. plur.* agnabus, Hier. Retr. 2, 55, 1), *f.* [agnus], *a ewe lamb,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 2; Vulg. Gen. 21, 28: humilis, Hor. C. 2, 17, 32: pulla, id. S. 1, 8, 27: muta, id. ib. 2, 3, 19: nitida, id. ib. 2, 3, 214: novella, Ov. P. 1, 118: pavens, id. M. 6, 527: tenera, Stat. Th. 8, 576.

‡ **2. agna,** ae, *f., a blade, a straw,* Fest. s. v. pennatus, p. 211 Müll. [kindr. with 2. acus, q. v.; cf. Aufrecht in Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 1, p. 354].

‡ **Agnālĭa** (com. **Agōnālĭa,** q. v.), ium, *n., a Roman festival:* Pars putat hic festum priscis Agnalia dictum, Una sit ut proprio littera dempta loco, Ov. F. 1, 325.

a-gnascor (**adg-**), nātus, 3, *v. dep.* [ad-gnascor, nascor]. **I.** *To be born in addition to;* commonly, **A.** Of children that are not born until after the father has made his will: constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; so id. Caecin. 25; Dig. 25, 3, 3.—Metaph., **B.** Of adopted children, *to accrue by adoption:* qui in adoptionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 10.—**II.** Of plants, *to grow to, at,* or *upon* something: viscum in quercu adgnasci, Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245; 27, 11, 73, § 97.—**III.** Of teeth, *to grow afterwards,* Gell. 3, 10.—Of hair, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—Of limbs: membra animalibus adgnata inutilia sunt, Plin. 11, 52, 113, § 272.—Of plants: tubera et cetera quae subito adgnascuntur, Scrib. Comp. 82.—Hence, **agnātus** (**adg-**), a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *born to, belonging to,* or *connected with by birth;* and *subst., a blood relation* by the father's side (*father, son, grandson,* etc.; *brother, brother's son, brother's grandson,* etc.; *uncle, cousin, second cousin,* etc.); accordingly of more limited signif. than *cognatus,* which includes blood relations on the mother's side; the idea in *gentilis* is still more extended, including all the persons belonging to a *gens,* and bearing the same gentile name, e. g. the Cornelii, Fabii, Aemilii, etc., v. Smith's Dict. Antiq.; Gaï Inst. 1, 156; Ulp. 26, 1, 10, § 2; cf. Zimmern, Röm. Priv. Rechtsgesch. 1, 507 sq.—Even the XII. Tables mention the Agnati: SI. (PATERFAMILIAS) INTESTATO. MORITVR. CVI. SVVS. HERES. NEC. SIT. ADGNATVS. PROXIMVS. FAMILIAM. HABETO., Cic. Inv. 2, 50, and Ulp. Fragm. Tit. 26, § 1: SI. ADGNATVS. NEC. ESCIT. (sit) GENTILIS. FAMILIAM. NANCITOR., Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. Tit. 16, § 4: SI. FVRIOSVS. EST. ADGNATORVM. GENTILIVMQVE. IN. EO. PECVNIAQVE. EIVS. POTESTAS. ESTO., Cic. Inv. 2, 5; Auct. ad Her. 1, 13.—Hence, the proverb: ad adgnatos et gentiles est deducendus, for a madman or insane person, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8.—**B. Agnāti,** orum, *subst., children born after* the father has made his will (cf. I. A.): numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex adgnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19; id. H. 5, 5.

* **agnātĭcĭus** (**adg-**) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [agnatus], *pertaining to the* agnati: jus, *the right of the* agnati *to enter upon an inheritance,* Cod. Just. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnātĭo (**adg-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *The relationship of the* agnatus, *consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus), Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23 Creuz; 1, 8, 24: jura agnationum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173.—**II.** As a verbal *subst.* from agnascor, I. A. **A.** *A being born after the last will* or *the death of the father,* Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11; Cod. Just. 3, 8, 1.—**B.** *A growing on* or *to* a thing (acc. to agnascor, II.), App. Herb. 59.

* **agnellus,** i, *m. dim.* [agnus], *a little lamb, lambkin,* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

agnicellus and **agnicellulus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a lambkin,* Pomp. Gr. p. 105 Lindem.

* **agnĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a lambkin,* Arn. 7, p. 219.

agnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a lamb,* ἀμνεῖος. **I.** *Adj.:* lactes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, id. ib. 1, 3, 95: coagulum, *rennet,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68: jus, *lamb-broth,* Scrib. Comp. 189.—**II.** *Subst.:* **agnīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *the flesh of a lamb as eaten, lamb* (like porcina, *pork,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69: ferina, *venison,* Verg. A. 1, 215: vitulina, *veal,* Nep. Ages. 8, 4), Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4: et duplâ (*at double price*) agninam danunt, id. Capt. 4, 2, 39 Lind.: patinas cenabat omasi Vilis et agninae, * Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

agnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [agnosco]. **I.** *A recognition, acknowledgment, admission, acceptance:* admissio: bonorum possessionis, Dig. 38, 15, 5 (cf. agnosco, II.); *a recognizing:* cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194: nullus interesset alienus agnitioni mutuae, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1.—**II.** *A knowing, perceiving, apprehending, knowledge,* in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, *for the knowledge of the nature of mind,* * Cic. N. D. 1, 1 Creuz: ut impleamini agnitione, Vulg. Col. 1, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8; Cassian. Incarn. 4, 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 155.

agnĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [agnitio], *that may be recognized, known, cognizable:* forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [agnosco], *one that recognizes, understands, perceives* (late Lat.): mediocritatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. Magn. 3: cordis, id. Vulg. Eccli. 7, 5.

agnĭtus (**adg-**), a, um, *Part.* of agnosco.

a-gnōmen (**adn-**), ĭnis, *n.* [gnomen, nomen], *a surname* (this word seems to have been first employed in later Lat. by the gramm. in order to distinguish the surname of individuals, e. g. Africanus, Asiaticus, Cunctator, and the like, from that belonging to all the members of a family (the agnati), e. g. Scipio, Cicero, Cato, and the like; while both these ideas were, through the whole class. per., designated by *cognomen,* q. v.: "propriorum nominum quattuor sunt species: Praenomen, Nomen, Cognomen, Agnomen: praenomen est quod nominibus gentilitiis praeponitur, ut Marcus, Publius; nomen proprium est gentilitium, id est, quod originem gentis vel familiae declarat, ut Portius, Cornelius; cognomen est quod uniuscujusque proprium est et nominibus gentilitiis subjungitur, ut Cato, Scipio; agnomen vero est quod extrinsecus cognominibus adici solet, ex aliquâ ratione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia," Diom. p. 306 P.; so Prisc. 578 P. al.; Capit. Ver. 3.

* **agnōmentum** (**adn-**), i, *n.,* = agnomen: Igitur agnomenta ei duo indita, *Charon—Mezentius,* App. Mag. p. 310.

agnōmĭnātĭo (**adn-**), ōnis, *f., the bringing together two words different in meaning, but similar in sound, paronomasia,* a rhet. fig., = παρονομασία: veniit a te antequam Romam venit. Hunc ăvium dulcedo ducit ad āvium. Si lenones tamquam leones vitâsset. Videte judices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, etc., Auct. ad Her. 4, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 66.

† **agnŏs,** i, *f.,* = ἄγνος (cf. ἁγνός, chaste), *a tall plant resembling the willow, the chaste-tree:* agnus castus, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

* **agnoscĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [agnosco], *that can be known, cognizable,* Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnosco (**adgn-**; also **adn-**; cf. Wagn. Orthog. Verg. p. 407), nōvi, nĭtum (like cognitum from cognosco; cf. pejĕro and dejĕro from jūro), 3, *v. a.* [ad, intens. -gnosco, nosco] (*part. perf.* agnōtus, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.; *part. fut. act.* agnoturus, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 31; cf. Diom. 383 P.; class.; used very freq. by Cicero). **I.** As if *to know a person* or *thing well,* as having known it before, to recognize: *agnoscere* always denotes a subjective knowledge or recognition; while *cognoscere* designates an objective perception; another distinction v. in II.): in turbâ Oresti cognitâ agnota est soror, *was recognized by Orestes as his sister,* Pac. ap. Prisc. 887 P.: virtus cum se extollit et ostendit suum lumen et idem aspexit agnovitque in alio, *and when she has perceived the same in another, and has recognized it,* Cic. Lael. 27, 100: id facillime accipiunt animi, quod agnoscunt, Quint. 8, 3, 71: cum se collegit (animus) atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filiâ gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 7 (cf. on the contr. id. ib. 5, 2, where Cic., speaking of himself, says: Cognosce nunc humanitatem meam, *learn from this,* etc.): nomine audito extemplo agnovere virum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Verg. A. 3, 82: matrem, id. ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, *and is there recognized* (by those who had already known him), Quint. 7, 2, 26: formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5: agnoscent Britanni suam causam, id. Agr. 32: nitorem et altitudinem horum temporum agnoscimus, id. Or. 21: quam (tunicam) cum agnovisset pater, Vulg. Gen. 37, 33.—**B.** Transf., as a result of this knowledge or recognition, *to declare, announce, allow,* or *admit a thing to be one's own, to acknowledge, own:* qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco (*neither can admit as due to me*) nec postulo, Cic. Lael. 9: natum, Nep. Ages. 1, 4: Aeacon agnoscit summus prolemque fatetur Juppiter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27 (cf. in Pandects, 25, Tit. 3: de agnoscendis vel alendis liberis): an me non agnoscetis ducem? *will you not acknowledge me as your general?* Liv. 6, 7: agnoscere bonorum possessionem, *to declare the property as one's own, to lay claim to it,* Dig. 26, 8, 11 (cf. agnitio, I.): agnoscere aes alienum, ib. 28, 5, 1: facti gloriam, Cic. Mil. 14 *fin.:* susciperem hoc crimen, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rab. Perd. 6: fortasse minus expediat agnoscere crimen quam abnuere, Tac. A. 6, 8: sortilegos, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, *and I myself confess, allow,* etc., id. Fam. 4, 4: id ego agnovi meo jussu esse factum, id. ib. 5, 20, 3: carmina spreta exolescunt; si irascare, agnita videntur, Tac. A. 4, 34. — **II.** *To understand, recognize, know, perceive* by, from, or through something: ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoriâ rerum et inventione, vim divinam mentis agnoscito, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; id. Planc. 14, 35: ex fructu arbor agnoscitur, Vulg. Matt. 12, 33: inde agnosci potest vis fortunae, Vell. 2, 116, 3.—Also, *absol.:* Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, *you can recognize the praises of Augustus,* * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A. 12, 260 (cf. accipio): agniti dempsere sollicitudinem, Tac. H. 2, 68: Germanicus, quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegimen, id. A. 2, 21: terram non agnoscebant, Vulg. Act. 27, 39.—In gen., *to become acquainted with, to know; to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see:* quin puppim flectis, Ulixe, Auribus ut nostros possis agnoscere cantus, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49 (as transl. of Hom. Od. 12, 185, Νῆα κατάστησον, ἵνα νωϊτέρην ὄπ' ἀκούσῃς): haec dicta sunt subtilius ab Epicuro quam ut quivis ea possit agnoscere, *understand,* id. N. D. 1, 18, 49; Verg. A. 10, 843; Phaedr. 2, 5, 19: alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19.

agnus, i, *m.* (*gen. plur.* agnûm, Porc. Licin. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 13) [cf. ἀμνός, which

Benfey connects with ὄϊς = Sanscr. avis; Lith. ávinas = sheep], *a lamb*, usually for sacrifice: TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANO. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MAREM. CAEDITO, from an ancient law (of Numa?), in Fest. s. v. opima, p. 190: IVNONI. CRINIBVS. DEMISSIS. AGNAM. FEMINAM. CAEDITO., from a law of Numa in Gell. 4, 33, and Fest. s. v. pellices, p. 121: jam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4 al.: agnus absque maculā, Vulg. Exod. 12, 5: agnos immaculatos, ib. Lev. 14, 10: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Div. 2, 11, 39; Ov. M. 7, 320; Hor. C. 3, 18, 13: ara avet immolato Spargier agno, id. ib. 4, 11, 8 al. — Prov.: Agnum lupo eripere velle, *to wish to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i. e. *to wish what is impossible*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31. — Eccl. Lat., of Christ: quasi agni immaculati Christi, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 19: Ecce Agnus Dei, ib. Joan. 1, 29: ceciderunt coram Agno, ib. Apoc. 5, 8 al.

ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* (axim = egerim, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 22; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. axitiosi, p. 3 Müll.; axit = egerit, Paul. Diac. 3, 3; AGIER = agi, Cic. Off. 3, 15; agentûm = agentium, Vulc. Gall. Av. Cass. 4, 6) [cf. ἄγω; Sanscr. ag, aghâmi = to go, to drive; agmas = way, train = ὄγμος; agis = race, contest = ἀγών; perh. also Germ. jagen, to drive, to hunt], *to put in motion, to move* (syn.: agitare, pellere, urgere). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of cattle and other animals, *to lead, drive.* **a.** *Absol.:* agas asellum, Scip. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258: jumenta agebat, Liv. 1, 48: capellas ago, Verg. E. 1, 13: Pars quia non veniant pecudes, sed agantur, ab actu etc., Ov. F. 1, 323: caballum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. — **b.** With *acc. of place, prep., sup.*, or *inf.:* agere bovem Romam, Curt. 1, 45: equum in hostem, id. 7, 4: Germani in amnem aguntur, Tac. H. 5, 21: acto ad vallum equo, id. A. 2, 13: pecora per calles, Curt. 7, 11: per devia rura capellas, Ov. M. 1, 676: pecus pastum, Varr. L. L. 6, 41, p. 88 Müll.: capellas potum age, Verg. E. 9, 23: pecus egit altos Visere montes, Hor. C. 1, 2, 7. — **B.** Of men, *to drive, lead, conduct, impel.* **a.** *Absol.:* agmen agens equitum, Verg. A. 7, 804 — **b.** With *prep., abl.*, or *inf.:* vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, Nep. Dat. 3: agitur praeceps exercitus Lydorum in populos, Sil. 4, 720: (adulteram) maritus per omnem vicum verbere agit, Tac. G. 19; Suet. Calig. 27: captivos prae se agentes, Curt. 7, 6; Liv. 23, 1: acti ante suum quisque praedonem catenati, Quint. 8, 3, 69: captivos sub curribus agere, Mart. 8, 26: agimur auguriis quaerere exilia, Verg. A. 3, 5; and simple for comp.: multis milibus armatorum actis ex ea regione = coactis, Liv. 44, 31. — In prose: agi, *to be led, to march, to go:* quo multitudo omnis consternata agebatur, Liv. 10, 29: si citius agi vellet agmen, *that the army would move*, or *march on quicker*, id. 2, 58: raptim agmine acto, id. 6, 28; so id. 23, 36; 25, 9. — Trop.: egit sol hiemem sub terras, Verg. G. 4, 51: poëmata dulcia sunto Et quocumque volent animum auditoris agunto, *lead the mind*, Hor. A. P. 100. — Hence, poet.: se agere, *to betake one's self*, i. e. *to go, to come* (in Plaut. very freq.; also in Ter., Verg., etc.): quo agis te? *where are you going?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294: unde agis te? id. Most. 1, 4, 28; so id. ib. 3, 1, 31; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Poen. 1, 2, 120; id. Pers. 4, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 71: quo hinc te agis? *where are you going*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat, *was moving along*, Verg. A. 6, 337: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, id. ib. 8, 465: is enim se primus agebat, *for he strode on in front*, id. ib. 9, 696. — Also without *se:* Et tu, unde agis? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 20: Quo agis? id. Pers. 2, 2, 34: Huc age, Tib. 2, 5, 2 (unless age is here to be taken with veni at the end of the line). — **C.** *To drive* or *carry off* (animals or men), *to steal, rob, plunder* (usually abigere): Et redigunt actos in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64. — So esp. freq. of men or animals taken as booty in war, while *ferre* is used of portable things; hence, ferre et agere (as in Gr. ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, Hom. Il. 5, 484; and reversed, φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν, in Hdt. and Xen.; cf.: rapiunt feruntque, Verg. A. 2, 374: rapere et auferre, Cic. Off. 1, 14), in gen., *to rob, to plunder:* res sociorum ferri agique vidit, Liv. 22, 3: ut ferri agique res suas viderunt, id. 38, 15; so id. 3, 37; so also: rapere agereque: ut ex alieno agro raperent agerentque, Liv. 22, 1, 2; but portari atque agi means *to bear and carry, to bring together*, in Caes. B. C. 2, 29 (as φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν in Plat. Phaedr. 279, C): ne pulcram praedam agat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 3: urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere, Sall. J. 20, 8; 32, 3: pecoris et mancipiorum praedas, id. ib. 44, 5; so eccl. Lat.: agere praedas de aliquo, Vulg. Jud. 9, 16; ib. 1 Reg. 27, 8; cf. Gron. Obs. 3. 22, 633. — **D.** *To chase, pursue, press* animals or men, *to drive* about or onwards in flight (for the usual agitare). **a.** Of animals: apros, Verg. G. 3, 412: cervum, id. A. 7, 481; cf. id. ib. 4, 71: citos canes, Ov. H. 5, 20: feros tauros, Suet. Claud. 21. — **b.** Of men: ceteros ruerem, agerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21 (= prosequerer, premerem, Don.): ita perterritos egerunt, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 12: Demoleos cursu palantis Troas agebat, Verg. A. 5, 265; cf. id. ib. 1, 574: aliquem in exsilium, Liv. 25, 2; so Just. 2, 9, 6; 16, 4, 4; 17, 3, 17; 22, 1, 16 al.: aliquem in fugam, id. 16, 2, 3. — **E.** Of inanimate or abstract objects, *to move, impel, push* forwards, *advance, carry* to or toward any point: quid si pater cuniculos agat ad aerarium? *lead, make*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: egisse huc Alpheum vias, *made its way*, Verg. A. 3, 695: vix leni et tranquillo mari moles agi possunt, *carry, build out*, Curt. 4, 2, 8: cloacam maximam sub terram agendam, *to be carried under ground*, Liv. 1, 56; so often in the histt., esp. Cæs. and Livy, as t. t., of moving forwards the battering engines: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, *pushed forwards, up*, Caes. B. G. 2, 12 Herz.; so id. ib. 3, 21; 7, 17; id. B. C. 2, 1; Liv. 8, 16: accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci, Verg. A. 9, 505 al.: fugere colles campique videntur, quos agimus praeter navem, i. e. praeter quos agimus navem, Lucr. 4, 391: in litus passim naves egerunt, *drove the ships ashore*, Liv. 22, 19: ratem in amnem, Ov. F. 1, 500: naves in adversum amnem, Tac. H. 4, 22. — Poet.: agere navem, *to steer* or *direct a ship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; so, agere currum, *to drive a chariot*, Ov. M. 2, 62; 2, 388 al. — **F.** *To stir up, to throw out, excite, cause, bring forth* (mostly poet.): scintillasque agere ac late differre favillam, *to throw out sparks and scatter ashes far around*, Lucr. 2, 675: spumas ore, Verg. G. 3, 203; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: piceum Flumen agit, Verg. A. 9, 814: qui vocem cubantes sensim excitant, eandemque cum egerunt, etc., *when they have brought it forth*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. — Hence, animam agere, *to expel the breath of life, give up the ghost, expire:* agens animam spumat, Lucr. 3, 493: anhelans vaga vadit, animam agens, Cat. 63, 31: nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: Hortensius, cum has litteras scripsi, animam agebat, id. Fam. 8, 13, 2; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: Est tanti habere animam ut agam? Sen. Ep. 101, 12; and with a play upon words: semper agis causas et res agis, Attale, semper. Est, non est, quod agas, Attale, semper agis. Si res et causae desunt, agis, Attale, mulas; Attale, ne quod agas desit, agas animam, Mart. 1, 80. — **G.** Of plants, *to put forth* or *out, to shoot, extend:* (salices) gemmas agunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: florem agere coeperit ficus, Col. R. R. 5, 10, 10: frondem agere, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: se ad auras palmes agit, Verg. G. 2, 364: (platanum) radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 15: per glebas sensim radicibus actis, Ov. M. 4, 254; so id. ib. 2, 583: robora suas radices in profundum agunt, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127. — Metaph.: vera gloria radices agit, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: pluma in cutem radices egerat imas, Ov. M. 2, 582.

II. Trop. **A.** Spec., *to guide, govern:* Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine agetur, Verg. A. 1, 574; cf. Forbig. ad h. l., who considers it the only instance of this use, and compares a similar use of ἄγω; v. L. and S. s. v. II. 2. — **B.** In gen., *to move, impel, excite, urge* to a thing, *to prompt* or *induce* to: si quis ad illa deus te agat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 24: una plaga ceteros ad certamen egit, Liv. 9, 41; 8, 7; 39, 15: quae te, germane, furentem Mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 8, 14: totis mentibus acta, Sil. 10, 191: in furorem agere, Quint. 6, 1, 31: si Agricola in ipsam gloriam praeceps agebatur, Tac. Agr. 41: provinciam avaritia in bellum egerat, id. A. 14, 32. — **C.** *To drive, stir up, excite, agitate, rouse vehemently* (cf. agito, II.): me amor fugat, agit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: perpetua naturalis bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9, 1 Brem.: opportunitas, quae etiam mediocres viros spe praedae transvorsos agit, i. e. *leads astray*, Sall. J. 6, 3; 14, 20; so Sen. Ep. 8, 3. — *To pursue with hostile intent, to persecute, disturb, vex, to attack, assail* (for the usu. agitare; mostly poet.): reginam Alecto stimulis agit undique Bacchi, Verg. A. 7, 405: non res et agentia (i. e. agitantia, vexantia) verba Lycamben, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25: acerba fata Romanos agunt, id. Epod 7, 17: diris agam vos, id. ib. 5, 89: quam deus ultor agebat, Ov. M. 14, 750: futurae mortis agor stimulis, Luc. 4, 517; cf. Matth. ad Cic. Mur. § 21. — **D.** *To drive* at something, *to pursue a course of action*, i. e. *to make something an object of action;* either in the most general sense, like the Engl. *do* and the Gr. πράττειν, for every kind of mental or physical employment; or, in a more restricted sense, *to exhibit in external action, to act* or *perform, to deliver* or *pronounce*, etc., so that after the act is completed nothing remains permanent, e. g. *a speech, dance, play*, etc. (while *facere*, to make, ποιεῖν, denotes the production of an object which continues to exist after the act is completed; and *gerere*, the performance of the duties of an office or calling). — On these significations, v. Varr. 6, 6, 62, and 6, 7, 64, and 6, 8, 72. — For the more restricted signif. v. Quint. 2, 18, 1 sq.; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 7, 12; Hab. Syn. 426. **1.** In the most gen. signif., *to do, act, labor*, in opp. to rest or idleness. **a.** With the gen. objects, *aliquid, nihil, plus*, etc.: numquam se plus agere quam nihil cum ageret, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 (cf. with this, id. Off. 3, 1: numquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus esset): mihi, qui nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur, id. N. D. 2, 16, 46: post satietatem nihil (est) agendum, Cels. 1, 2. — Hence, **b.** Without *object:* aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; Juv. 16, 49: agendi tempora, Tac. H. 3, 40: industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 29. — **c.** In colloquial lang., *to do, to fare, get on:* quid agis? *what are you doing?* M. Tulli, quid agis? Cic. Cat. 1, 11: Quid agis? *What's your business?* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 9; also, *How goes it with you? How are you?* τί πράττεις, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 20; Cic. Fam. 7, 11 al.; Hor. S. 1, 9, 4: vereor, quid agat, *how he is*, Cic. Att. 9, 17: ut sciatis, quid agam, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 21: prospere agit anima tua, *fares well*, ib. 3 Joan. 2: quid agitur? *how goes it with you? how do you do? how are you?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 17; 1, 5, 42; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: Quid intus agitur? *is going on*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 20; id. Ps. 1, 5, 42 al. — **d.** With *nihil* or *non multum, to do*, i. e. *to effect, accomplish, achieve nothing*, or *not much* (orig. belonging to colloquial lang., but in the class. per. even in oratorical and poet. style): nihil agit; collum obstringe homini, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 29: nihil agis, *you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: nihil agis, dolor! quamvis sis molestus, numquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61 Kühn.; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 10: cupis, inquit, abire; sed nihil agis; usque tenebo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: [nihil agis,] nihil assequeris, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15 B. and K.: ubi blanditiis agitur nihil, Ov. M. 6, 685: egerit non multum, *has not done much*, Curt. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. p. 120. — **e.** In certain circumstances, *to proceed, do, act, manage* (mostly belonging to familiar style): *Thr.* Quid nunc agimus? *Gn.* Quin redimus, *What shall we do now?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hei mihi! quid faciam? quid agam? *what shall I do? how shall I act?* id. Ad. 5, 3, 3: quid agam, habeo, id. And. 3, 2, 18 (= quid respondeam habeo, Don.) al.: sed ita quidam agebat, *was so acting*, Cic. Lig. 7, 21: a Burro minaciter actum, *Bur-*

rus proceeded to threats, Tac. A. 13, 21.—**2.** *To pursue, do, perform, transact* (the most usual signif. of this word; in all periods; syn.: facere, efficere, transigere, gerere, tractare, curare): cui quod agat institutumst nullo negotio id agit, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 254 Vahl.): ut quae egi, ago, axim, verruncent bene, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.): At nihil est, nisi, dum calet, hoc agitur, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: Ut id agam, quod missus huc sum, id. Ps. 2, 2, 44: homines quae agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: observabo quam rem agat, *what he is going to do*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 114: Id quidem ago, *That is what I am doing*, Verg. E. 9, 37: res vera agitur, Juv. 4, 35: Jam tempus agi res, Verg. A. 5, 638: utilis rebus agendis, Juv. 14, 72: grassator ferro agit rem, *does the business with a dagger*, id. 3, 305; 6, 659 (cf.: gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41): nihil ego nunc de istac re ago, *do nothing about that matter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8: postquam id actumst, *after this is accomplished*, id. Am. 1, 1, 72; so, sed quid actumst? id. Ps. 2, 4, 20: nihil aliud agebam nisi eum defenderem, Cic. Sull. 12: ne quid temere ac fortuitu, inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29: agamus quod instat, Verg. E. 9, 66: renuntiaverunt ei omnia, quae egerant, Vulg. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Act. 5, 35: suum negotium agere, *to mind one's business, attend to one's own affairs*, Cic. Off. 1, 9; id. de Or. 3, 55. 211; so, ut vestrum negotium agatis, Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 11: neque satis Bruto constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: postquam res in Africâ gestas, quoque modo actae forent, fama divolgavit, Sall. J. 30, 1: sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis an per litteras agere quae cogitas, Nep. Con. 3, 8 al.—With the spec. idea of completing, finishing: jucundi acti labores, a proverb in Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105.—**3.** *To pursue* in one's mind, *to drive at, to revolve, to be occupied with, think upon, have in view, aim at* (cf. agito, II. E., volvo and voluto): nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc variis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditionem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intrandâ Britanniâ, id. Agr. 13.—**4.** With *a verbal subst.*, as a favorite circumlocution for the action indicated by the *subst.* (cf. in Gr. ἄγω with verbal subst.): rimas agere (sometimes ducere), *to open in cracks, fissures, to crack*, Cic. Att. 14, 9; Ov. M. 2, 211; Luc. 6, 728: vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *keep watch over, guard*, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1; so Liv. 5, 10: vigilias agere, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 93; Nep. Thras. 4; Tac. H. 3, 76: excubias alicui, Ov. F. 3, 245: excubias, Tac. H. 4, 58: pervigilium, Suet. Vit. 10: stationem agere, *to keep guard*, Liv. 35, 29; Tac. H. 1, 28: triumphum agere, *to triumph*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; Ov. M. 15, 757; Suet. Dom. 6: libera arbitria agere, *to make free decisions, to decide arbitrarily*, Liv. 24, 45; Curt. 6, 1, 19; 8, 1, 4: paenitentiam agere, *to exercise repentance, to repent*, Quint. 9, 3, 12; Petr. S. 132; Tac. Or. 15; Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 7, 10; Vulg. Lev. 5, 5; ib. Matt. 3, 2; ib. Apoc. 2, 5: silentia agere, *to maintain silence*, Ov. M. 1, 349: pacem agere, Juv. 15, 163: crimen agere, *to bring accusation, to accuse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: laborem agere, id. Fin. 2, 32: cursus agere, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: delectum agere, *to make choice, to choose*, Plin. 7, 29. 30, § 107; Quint. 10, 4, 5: experimenta agere, Liv. 9, 14; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: mensuram, id. 15, 3, 4, § 14: curam agere, *to care for*, Ov. H. 15, 302; Quint. 8, prooem. 18: curam ejus egit, Vulg. Luc. 10, 34: oblivia agere, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 540: nugas agere, *to trifle*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 29; id. As. 1, 1, 78, and often: officinas agere, *to keep shop*, Inscr. Orell. 4266.—So esp.: agere gratias (poet. grates; never in *sing.* gratiam), *to give thanks, to thank;* Gr. χάριν ἔχειν (*habere gratiam* is to be or feel grateful; Gr. χάριν εἰδέναι; and *referre gratiam*, to return a favor, requite; Gr. χάριν ἀποδιδόναι; cf. Bremi ad Nep. Them. 8, 7): diis gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26: Haud male agit gratias, id. Aul. 4, 4, 31: Magnas vero agere gratias Thaïs mihi? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: Dis magnas merito gratias habeo atque ago, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 80: Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine gratias diligenter, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam; nam relaturum me adfirmare non possum, id. ib. 10, 11, 1: maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar; majores etiam habemus, id. Marcell. 11, 33: Trebatio magnas ago gratias, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 28, 8: renuntiate gratias regi me agere; referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse quam ut suadeam, ne, etc., Liv. 37, 37: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui Caelites, *Cic. Rep. 6, 9: gaudet et invito grates agit inde parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152; so id. ib. 6, 435; 484; 10, 291; 681; 14, 596; Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10; ib. Matt. 15, 36 al.; and in connection with this, laudes agere: Jovis fratri laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: Dianae laudes gratesque agam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 2; so, diis immortalibus laudesque et grates egit, Liv. 26, 48: agi sibi gratias passus est, Tac. Agr. 42; so id. H. 2, 71; 4, 51; id. A. 13, 21; but oftener *grates* or *gratîs* in Tac.: Tiberius egit gratîs benevolentiae patrum, A. 6, 2: agit grates, id. H. 3, 80; 4, 64; id. A. 2, 38; 2, 86; 3, 18; 3, 24; 4, 15 al.—**5.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (very freq. and class.): Romulus in caelo cum dîs agit aevom, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; so Pac. id. ib. 2, 21, 49, and Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: tempus, Tac. H. 4, 62; id. A. 3, 16: domi aetatem, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in litteris, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: senectutem, id. Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 17, 60: dies festos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Tac. G. 17: otia secura, Verg. G. 3, 377; Ov. F. 1, 68; 4, 926: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39, and Tac. A. 15, 63: vitam in terris, Verg. G. 2, 538: tranquillam vitam agere, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 2: Hunc (diem) agerem si, Verg. A. 5, 51: ver magnus agebat Orbis, id. G. 2, 338: aestiva agere, *to pass, be in, summer quarters*, Liv. 27, 8; 27, 21; Curt. 5, 8, 24.—*Pass.:* menses jam tibi esse actos vides, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 34, and Ov. M. 7, 700: melior pars acta (est) diei, Verg. A. 9, 156; Juv. 4, 66; Tac. A. 15, 63: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. H. 12, 58 Ruhnk.: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9: Nona aetas agitur, Juv. 13, 28 al.—With *annus* and *an ordinal, to be of a certain age, to be so old:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, *am eighty-four years old*, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: Annum agens sextum decimum patrem amisit, Suet. Caes. 1.—M e t a p h.: sescentesimum et quadragesimum annum urbs nostra agebat, *was in its 640th year*, Tac. G. 37.—Hence also *absol.* (rare), *to pass* or *spend* time, *to live, to be, to be* somewhere: civitas laeta agere, *was joyful*, Sall. J. 55, 2: tum Marius apud primos agebat, id. ib. 101, 6: in Africa, quâ procul a mari incultius agebatur, id. ib. 89, 7: apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, id. ib. 3, 38: Juxta Hermunduros Naristi agunt, Tac. G. 42: ultra jugum plurimae gentes agunt, id. ib. 43: Gallos trans Padum agentes, id. H. 3, 34: quibus (annis) exul Rhodi agit, id. A. 1, 4: agere inter homines desinere, id. ib. 15, 74: Vitellius non in ore volgi agere, *was not in the sight of the people*, id. H. 3, 36: ante aciem agere, id. G. 7; and: in armis agere, id. A. 14, 55 = versari.—**6.** In the lang. of offerings, t. t., *to despatch* the victim, *to kill, slay.* In performing this rite, the sacrificer asked the priest, agone, *shall I do it?* and the latter answered, age or hoc age, *do it:* qui calido strictos tincturus sanguine cultros semper, Agone? rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1. 321 (cf. agonia and agonalia): a tergo Chaeream cervicem (Caligulae) gladio caesim graviter percussisse, praemissâ voce, *hoc age*, Suet. Calig. 58; id. Galb. 20.—This call of the priest in act of solemn sacrifice, Hoc age, warned the assembled multitude to be quiet and give attention; hence hoc or id and sometimes haec or istuc agere was used for, *to give attention to, to attend to, to mind, heed;* and followed by *ut* or *ne, to pursue a thing, have it in view, aim at, design*, etc.; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. And. 1, 2, 15, and Suet. Calig. 58: hoc agite, Plaut. As. prol. *init.:* Hoc age, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152; id. Ep. 1, 6, 31: Hoc agite, of poetry, Juv. 7, 20: hoc agamus, Sen. Clem. 1, 12: haec agamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: agere hoc possumus, Lucr. 1, 41; 4, 969; Juv. 7, 48: hoccine agis an non? hoc agam, id. ib., Ter. And. 1, 2, 15; 2, 5, 4: nunc istuc age, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3 al.: Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: id et agunt et moliuntur, id. Mur. 38: (oculi, aures, etc.) quasi fenestrae sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: qui id egerunt, ut gentem . . . collocarent, *aimed at this, that*, etc., id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: qui cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *keep it in view, that*, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? id. Lig. 6, 18: Hoc agit, ut doleas, Juv. 5, 157: Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 88: Quid tuus ille destrictus gladius agebat? *have in view, mean*, Cic. Leg. 3, 9: Quid aliud egimus nisi ut, quod hic potest, nos possemus? id. ib. 4, 10: Sin autem id actum est, ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: certiorem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons dissolveretur, Nep. Them. 5, 1: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.—Also, the opp.: alias res or aliud agere, *not to attend to, heed*, or *observe, to pursue secondary* or *subordinate objects: Ch.* Alias res agis. *Pa.* Istuc ago equidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 57; id. Hec. 5, 3, 28: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: atqui vides, quam alias res agamus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 51; id. Brut. 66, 233: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. Clu. 64.—**7.** In relation to public affairs, *to conduct, manage, carry on, administer:* agere bellum, *to carry on* or *wage war* (embracing the whole theory and practice of war, while *bellum gerere* designates the bodily and mental effort, and the bearing of the necessary burdens; and *bellum facere*, the actual outbreak of hostile feelings, v. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 28): qui longe aliâ ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Antiochus si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus (Hannibalis) quam in suscipiendo instituerat, etc., Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Curt. 4, 10, 29: aliena bella mercedibus agere, Mel. 1, 16: Bellaque non puero tractat agenda puer, Ov. A. A. 1, 182 (also in id. Tr. 2, 230, Gron. Observ. 2, 3, 227, for the usu. *obit*, with one MS., reads *agit;* so Merkel).—P o e t.: Martem for bellum, Luc. 4, 2: agere proelium, *to give battle* (very rare): levibus proeliis cum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9.—Of offices, employments, etc., *to conduct, exercise, administer, hold:* forum agere, *to hold court*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6; and: conventus agere, *to hold the assizes*, id. Verr. 5, 11, 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 6, 44; used of the governors of provinces: judicium agere, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: vivorum coetus agere, *to make assemblies of, to assemble*, Tac. A. 16, 34: censum agere, Liv. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 46; Suet. Aug. 27: recensum agere, id. Caes. 41: potestatem agere, Flor. 1, 7, 2: honorem agere, Liv. 8, 26: regnum, Flor. 1, 6, 2: rem publicam, Dig. 4, 6, 35, § 8: consulatum, Quint. 12, 1, 16: praefecturam, Suet. Tib. 6: centurionatum, Tac. A. 1, 44: senatum, Suet. Caes. 88: fiscum agere, *to have charge of the treasury*, id. Dom. 12: publicum agere, *to collect the taxes*, id. Vesp. 1: inquisitionem agere, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: curam alicujus rei agere, *to have the management of, to manage*, Liv. 6, 15; Suet. Claud. 18: rei publicae curationem agens, Liv. 4, 13: dilectum agere, *to make a levy, to levy* (post-Aug. for dilectum habere, Cic., Cæs., Sall.), Quint. 12, 3, 5; Tac. A. 2, 16; id. Agr. 7 and 10; id. H. 2, 16, 12; Suet. Calig. 43.—**8.** Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, before tribunals of justice, etc., *to manage* or *transact, to do, to discuss, plead, speak, deliberate;* constr. *aliquid* or *de aliqua re:* velim recordere, quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2; 1, 9: de condicionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summâ re publica, Suet. Caes. 28: cum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curiâ, id. Aug. 94: de poenâ alicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46.—Hence the phrase: agere cum populo, of magistrates, *to address the people in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval* or *rejection of a thing* (while

agere *ad* populum signifies *to propose, to bring before the people*): cum populo agere est rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis suis aut jubeat aut vetet, Gell. 13, 15, 10: agere cum populo de re publicâ, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 12; id. Lael. 25, 96: neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat, Sall. C. 51, 43.—So also *absol.:* hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplissimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1: Metellus cum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, id. Fam. 5, 2.—Transf. to common life. **a.** *Agere cum aliquo, de aliquo* or *re* or *ut, to treat, deal, negotiate, confer, talk with one about a person* or *thing; to endeavor to persuade* or *move one, that,* etc.: nihil ago tecum (sc. cum odore vini); ubi est ipsus (vini lepos)? *I have nothing to do with you,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 11: Quae (patria) tecum, Catilina, sic agit, *thus pleads,* Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 18: algae Inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo, Juv. 4, 49: haec inter se dubiis de rebus agebant, *thus treated together,* Verg. A. 11, 445: de quo et praesens tecum egi diligenter, et scripsi ad te accurate antea, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudiâ et cum vestrâ sorore Muciâ, ut eum ab illâ injuriâ deterrerent, id. ib. 5, 2: misi ad Metellum communes amicos, qui agerent cum eo, ut de illâ mente desisteret, id. ib. 5, 2: Callias quidam egit cum Cimone, ut eam (Elpinicen) sibi uxorem daret, Nep. Cim. 1, 3.—Also *absol.:* Alcibiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8, 2: si qua Caesares obtinendae Armeniae egerant, Tac. A. 15, 14: ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, Liv. 2, 2.—In Suet. once agere cum senatu, with *acc.* and *inf., to propose* or *state to the Senate:* Tiberius egit cum senatu non debere talia praemia tribui, Suet. Tib. 54.—**b.** With the *advv. bene, praeclare, male,* etc., *to deal well* or *ill with one, to treat* or *use well* or *ill:* facile est bene agere cum eis, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 11: bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, si, etc., Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.;* Vulg. Jud. 9, 16: praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Sest. 23: Male agis mecum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 21: qui cum creditoribus suis male agat, Cic. Quinct. 84; and: tu contra me male agis, Vulg. Jud. 11, 27.—Freq. in *pass., to be* or *go well* or *ill with one, to be well* or *badly off:* intelleget secum actum esse pessime, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50: praeclare mecum actum puto, id. Fam. 9, 24; so id. ib. 5, 18: exstat cujusdam non inscitus jocus bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius pater talem habuisset uxorem, *it would have gone well with human affairs, been well for mankind, if,* etc., Suet. Ner. 28.—Also *absol.* without *cum:* agitur praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, *it is well done if,* etc., *it is a splendid thing if,* etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 14: vivitur cum eis, in quibus praeclare agitur si sunt simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15: bene agitur pro noxiâ, Plaut. Mil. 5, 23.—**9.** Of transactions before a court or tribunal. **a.** Aliquid agere ex jure, ex syngraphâ, ex sponso, or simply the *abl.* jure, lege, litibus, obsignatis tabellis, causâ, *to bring an action* or *suit, to manage a cause, to plead a case:* ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic. Caecin. 12: tamquam ex syngraphâ agere cum populo, *to litigate,* id. Mur. 17: ex sponso egit, id. Quint. 9: *Ph.* Una injuriast Tecum. *Ch.* Lege agito ergo, *Go to law, then,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90: agere lege in hereditatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Ov. F. 1, 48; Liv. 9, 46: cum illo se lege agere dicebat, Nep. Tim. 5: summo jure agere, *to assert* or *claim one's right to the full extent of the law,* Cic. Off. 1, 11: non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: causâ quam vi agere malle, Tac. A. 13, 37: tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: Jure, ut opinor, agat, jure increpet inciletque, *with right would bring her charge,* Lucr. 3, 963; so, Castrensis jurisdictio plura manu agens, *settles more cases by force,* Tac. Agr. 9: ubi manu agitur, *when the case is settled by violent hands,* id. G. 36.—**b.** Causam or rem agere, *to try* or *plead a case;* with *apud, ad,* or *absol.:* causam apud centumviros egit, Cic. Caecin. 24: Caesar cum ageret apud censores, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; so with *adversus:* egi causam adversus magistratus, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 11: orator agere dicitur causam, Varr. L. L. 6, 42: causam isto modo agere, Cic. Lig. 4, 10; Tac. Or. 5; 11; 14; Juv. 2, 51; 14, 132: agit causas liberales, Cic. Fam. 8, 9: qui ad rem agendam adsunt, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 51: cum (M. Tullius) et ipsam se rem agere diceret, Quint. 12, 10, 45: Gripe, accede huc; tua res agitur, *is being tried,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 104; Quint. 8, 3, 13; and extra-judicially: rogo ad Caesarem meam causam agas, Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Una (factio) populi causam agebat, altera optimatum, Nep. Phoc. 3; so, agere, *absol., to plead:* ad judicem sic agi solet, Cic. Lig. 10: tam solute agere, tam leniter, id. Brut. 80: tu istuc nisi fingeres, sic ageres? id. ib. 80; Juv. 7, 143 and 144; 14, 32.—Transf. to common life; with *de* or *acc., to discuss, treat, speak of:* Sed estne hic ipsus, de quo agebam? *of whom I was speaking,* Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53: causa non solum exponenda, sed etiam graviter copioseque agenda est, *to be discussed,* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; id. Verr. 1, 13, 37: Samnitium bella, quae agimus, *are treating of,* Liv. 10, 31.—Hence, **c.** Agere aliquem reum, *to proceed against one as accused, to accuse one,* Liv. 4, 42; 24, 25; Tac. A. 14, 18: reus agitur, id. ib. 15, 20; 3, 13; and with the *gen. of the crime,* with which one is charged: agere furti, *to accuse of theft,* Cic. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19; and often in the Pandects.—**d.** *Pass.* of the thing which is the subject of accusation, *to be in suit* or *in question; it concerns* or *affects, is about,* etc.: non nunc pecunia, sed illud agitur, quomodo, etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67: non capitis ei res agitur, sed pecuniae, *the point in dispute,* id. Phorm. 4, 3, 26: aguntur injuriae sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: si magna res, magna hereditas agetur, id. Fin. 2, 17: quâ de re agitur, *what the point of dispute* or *litigation is,* id. Brut. 79.—Hence, trop., (α) Res agitur, *the case is on trial,* i. e. *something is at stake* or *at hazard, in peril,* or *in danger:* at nos, quarum res agitur, aliter auctores sumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 72: quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: agitur populi Romani gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama, id. Lael. 17, 61; Nep. Att. 15, 2: non libertas solum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19; Sen. Clem. 1, 20 al.: nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84 (= in periculo versatur, Lambin.): agitur pars tertia mundi, *is at stake, I am in danger of losing,* Ov. M. 5, 372.—(β) Res acta est, *the case is over* (and done for): acta haec res est; perii, *this matter is ended,* Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3: hence, actum est de aliquo or aliquâ re, *it is all over with a person* or *thing:* actum hodie est de me, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63: jam de Servio actum, Liv. 1, 47: actum est de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 4, 194.—So also *absol.:* actumst; ilicet me infelicem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 17: si animus hominem pepulit, actumst, id. Trin. 2, 2, 27; Ter. And. 3, 1, 7; Cic. Att. 5, 15: actumst, ilicet, peristi, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 9: periimus; actumst, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 3.—(γ) Rem actam agere, *to plead a case already finished,* i. e. *to act to no purpose:* rem actam agis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 27; id. Cist. 4, 2, 36; Liv. 28, 40; so, actum or acta agere: actum, aiunt, ne agas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 72; Cic. Att. 9, 18: acta agimus, id. Am. 22.—**10.** *To represent by external action, to perform, pronounce, deliver,* etc. **a.** Of an orator, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 79: quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, id. ib. 3, 56, 214: agere fortius et audentius volo, Tac. Or. 18; 39.—**b.** Of an actor, *to represent, play, act:* Ipse hanc acturust Juppiter comoediam, Plaut. Am. prol. 88; so, fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12; id. Hec. prol. 22: dum haec agitur fabula, Plaut. Men. prol. 72 al.: partis, *to have a part in a play,* Ter. Phorm. prol. 27: Ballionem illum cum agit, agit Chaeream, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: gestum agere in scaenâ, id. de Or. 2, 57: dicitur canticum egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2 al.—Transf. to other relations, *to represent* or *personate one, to act the part of, to act as, behave like:* has partes lenitatis semper egi, Cic. Mur. 3: egi illos omnes adulescentes, quos ille actitat, id. Fam. 2, 9: amicum imperatoris, Tac. H. 1, 30: exulem, id. A. 1, 4: socium magis imperii quam ministrum, id. H. 2, 83: senatorem, Tac. A. 16, 28.—So of things poetically: utrinque prora frontem agit, *serves as a bow,* Tac. G. 44.—**11.** Se agere = se gerere, *to carry one's self, to behave, deport one's self:* tantâ mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. J. 56, 5: quanto ferocius ante se egerint, Tac. H. 3, 2 Halm: qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, Suet. Claud. 25: non principem se, sed ministrum egit, id. ib. 29: neglegenter se et avare agere, Eutr. 6, 9: prudenter se agebat, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 5: sapienter se agebat, ib. 4 Reg. 18, 7.—Also *absol.:* seditiose, Tac. Agr. 7: facile justeque, id. ib. 9: superbe, id. H. 2, 27: ex aequo, id. ib. 4, 64: anxius et intentus agebat, id. Agr. 5.—**12.** *Imper.:* age, agite, Ter., Tib., Lucr., Hor., Ov., never using *agite,* and Catull. never *age,* with which compare the Gr. ἄγε, ἄγετε (also accompanied by the particles *dum, eia, en, ergo, igitur, jam, modo, nuncjam, porro, quare, quin, sane, vero, verum,* and by *sis*); as an exclamation. **a.** In encouragement, exhortation, *come! come on!* (old Engl. *go to!*) *up! on! quick!* (cf. I. B. *fin.*). (α) In the *sing.:* age, adsta, mane, audi, Enn. ap. Delr. Synt. 1, 99: age i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1: age, perge, quaeso, id. Cist. 2, 3, 12: age, da veniam filio, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: age, age, nunc experiamur, id. ib. 5, 4, 23: age sis tu . . . delude, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 89; id. Ep. 3, 4, 39; Cic. Tusc. 2, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 16: quanto ferocius ante se egerint, agedum eam solve cistulam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 151; id. Capt. 3, 4, 39: Agedum vicissim dic, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 69; id. Eun. 4, 4, 27: agedum humanis concede, Lucr. 3, 962: age modo hodie sero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103: age nuncjam, id. And. 5, 2, 25: En age, quid cessas, Tib. 2, 2, 10: Quare age, Verg. A. 7, 429: Verum age, id. ib. 12, 832: Quin age, id. G. 4, 329: en, age, Rumpe moras, id. ib. 3, 43: eia age, id. A. 4, 569.—(β) In the *plur.:* agite, pugni, *up, fists, and at 'em!* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146: agite bibite, id. Curc. 1, 1, 88; id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: agite in modum dicite, Cat. 61, 38: Quare agite . . . conjungite, id. 64, 372; Verg. A. 1, 627: vos agite . . . volvite, Val. Fl. 3, 311: agite nunc, divites, plorate, Vulg. Jac. 5, 1: agitedum, Liv. 3, 62.—Also age in the *sing.,* with a *verb* in the *plur.* (cf. ἄγε τάμνετε, Hom. Od. 3, 332; ἄγε δὴ τραπείομεν, id. Il. 3, 441): age igitur, intro abite, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: En agedum convertite, Prop. 1, 1, 21: mittite, agedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47: Ite age, Stat. Th. 10, 33: Huc age adeste, Sil. 11, 169.—**b.** In transitions in discourse, *well then! well now! well!* (esp. in Cic. Or. very freq.). So in Plaut. for resuming discourse that has been interrupted: age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, etc., *well now, since I have taught,* etc., Lucr. 1, 266: nunc age, quod superest, cognosce et clarius audi, id. 1, 920; so id. 1, 952; 2, 62; 333; 730; 3, 418; 4, 109 al.: age porro, tu, qui existimari te voluisti interpretem foederum, cur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22; so id. Rosc. Am. 16; id. Part. 12; id. Att. 8, 3.—And age (as in a.) with a *verb* in the *plur.:* age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considerate, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Sull. 26; id. Mil. 21; id. Rosc. Am. 37.—**c.** As a sign of assent, *well! very well! good! right!* Age, age, mansero, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: age, age, jam ducat; dabo, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 57: Age, veniam, id. And. 4, 2, 30: age, sit ita factum, Cic. Mil. 19: age sane, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119.

☞ Position.—Age, used with another verb in the imperative, regularly stands before it, but in poetry, for the sake of the metre, it, **I.** Sometimes follows such verb; as, **a.** In dactylic metre: Cede agedum, Prop. 5, 9, 54: Dic age, Verg. A. 6, 343; Hor. S. 2, 7, 92; Ov. F. 1, 149: Esto age, Pers. 2, 42: Fare age, Verg. A. 3, 362: Finge age, Ov. H. 7, 65: Redde age, Hor. S. 2, 8, 80: Surge age, Verg. A. 3, 169; 8, 59; 10, 241; Ov. H. 14, 73: Vade age, Verg. A. 3, 462; 4, 422; so, agite: Ite agite, Prop. 4, 3, 7.—**b.** In other metres (very rarely): appropera age, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 38: dic age, Hor. C. 1,

32, 3; 2, 11, 22; 3, 4, 1.—So also in prose (very rarely): Mittite agedum, Liv. 38, 47: procedat agedum ad pugnam, id. 7, 9.—**II.** It is often separated from such verb: age me huc adspice, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 118; id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: Age ... instiga, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10; 5, 6, 11: Quare agite ... conjungite, Cat. 64, 372: Huc age ... veni, Tib. 2, 5, 2: Ergo age cervici imponere nostrae, Verg. A. 2, 707: en age segnis Rumpe moras, id. G. 3, 42: age te procellae Crede, Hor. C. 3, 27, 62: Age jam ... condisce, id. ib. 4, 11, 31; id. S. 2, 7, 4.—Hence, **1. ăgens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Adj.* **1.** *Efficient, effective, powerful* (only in the rhet. lang. of Cic.): utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acre orator, incensus et agens, id. Brut. 92, 317.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not used.

☞ **2.** Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for *verba activa*, Gell. 18, 12.—**B.** *Subst.*: **ăgentes,** ium. **a.** Under the emperors, *a kind of secret police* (also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*; Dig. 1, 12; 1, 20; 21; 22; 23, etc.; Amm. 15, 3; 14, 11 al.—**b.** For agrimensores, *land-surveyors*, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.—**2. actus,** a, um, *P. a.* Lit., *that has been transacted* in the Senate, in the forum, before the courts of justice, etc.; hence, **A. actum,** i, *n.*, a public *transaction* in the Senate, before the people, or before a single magistrate: actūm ejus, qui in re publicā cum imperio versatus sit, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: acta Caesaris servanda censeo, id. ib. 1, 7: acta tui praeclari tribunatūs, id. Dom. 31.—**B. acta publĭca,** or *absol.*: **acta,** ōrum, *n.*, *the register of public acts, records, journal.* Julius Cæsar, in his consulship, ordered that the doings of the Senate (diurna acta) should be made public, Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Ernest. Exc. 1; but Augustus again prohibited it, Suet. Aug. 36. Still the acts of the Senate were written down, and, under the succeeding emperors, certain senators were appointed to this office (actis vel commentariis Senatūs conficiendis), Tac. A. 5, 4. They had also public registers of the transactions of the assemblies of the people, and of the different courts of justice; also of births and deaths, marriages, divorces, etc., which were preserved as sources of future history.—Hence, diurna urbis acta, *the city journal*, Tac. A. 13, 31: acta populi, Suet. Caes. 20: acta publica, Tac. A. 12, 24; Suet. Tib. 8; Plin. Ep. 7, 33: urbana, id. ib. 9, 15; which were all comprehended under the gen. name acta. **1.** *With the time added*: acta eorum temporum, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 60: illius temporis, Ascon. Mil. 44, 16: ejus anni, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—**2.** *Absol.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; 22, 1; 28, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; 3, 16; Suet. Calig. 8; Quint. 9, 3; Juv. 2, 136: Quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti, i. e. *to the* actuarius, q. v., id. 7, 104; cf. Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. 303.—**C. acta triumphōrum,** *the public record of triumphs*, fuller than the *Fasti triumphales*, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 12.—**D. acta fŏri** (v. Inscr. Grut. 445, 10), *the records*, **a.** *Of strictly historical transactions*, Amm. 22, 3, 4; Dig. 4, 6, 33, § 1.—**b.** *Of matters of private right, as wills, gifts, bonds* (acta ad jus privatorum pertinentia, Dig. 49, 14, 45, § 4), Fragm. Vat. §§ 249, 266, 268, 317.—**E. acta mĭlĭtārĭa,** *the daily records of the movements of a legion*, Veg. R. R. 2, 19.

Agoce, es, *f.*, *a town in Æthiopia, on the borders of Egypt*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

† **ăgōgae,** ārum, *f.*, = ἀγωγαί (or -οί) (a conduit or aqueduct), in mines, *channels* or *passages for drawing off water*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76, v. Sillig ad h. l.

‡ **ăgŏlum,** i, *n.* [from ago, as cingulum from cingo], *a shepherd's staff* or *crook*: pastorale baculum, quo pecudes *aguntur*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.

† **ăgōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = ἀγών, *gen.* ῶνος, *a contest* or *combat in the public games*: gymnicus, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: non esse restituendum Viennensibus agona, id. ib. 4, 22 *fin.*: musicus, Suet. Ner. 22; so id. ib. 23.—Hence, prov.: nunc demum agon est = νῦν γάρ ἐστιν ἀγών, *now we must act, now is the time for action*, Suet. Ner. 45.

Ăgōnālĭa, ium or ōrum (like Saturnalia, Parentalia, etc.), *n.*, *a festival in honor of Janus, celebrated in Rome on the 9th of Jan.* (V. Id. Jan.) *and 21st of May* (XII. Kal. Jun.).—Different derivations of the word were given by the ancients, concerning which see Ov. F. 1, 319–332. Ovid, in l. c., derives it from agonia, q. v. For other etym., v. the foll. art., and under agonium.

Ăgōnālis, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Agonalia* (cf. preced. art.): dies Agonales, per quos rex in regiā arietem immolat; dicti ab Agone (the leader, the chief), eo quod interrogatur a principe civitatis et princeps gregis immolatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 12 Müll.: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, Ov. F. 1, 318.

‡ **Ăgōnensis,** e, *adj.* **I.** Porta Agonensis, *one of the gates of Rome*, also called Collina and Quirinalis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Agonium, p. 10 Müll.; cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq. —**II.** Salii Agonenses, *the priests who officiated upon the* Quirinalis (also called Agonus; v. Agonium), Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.

‡ **ăgōnĭa,** ae, *f.* **I.** *A victim*, v. agonium.—**II.** = Agonalia, Ov. F. 5, 721; cf. agonium.

† **ăgōnistă,** ae, *m.*, = ἀγωνιστής, *a combatant for a prize*, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

‡ † **ăgōnistarcha,** ae, *m.*, = ἀγωνιστάρχης, *the superintendent of public games*, Inscr. Grut. 38, 5.

‡ **ăgōnĭum,** ii, *n.*: dies appellabatur, quo rex (sacrificulus) hostiam immolabat. Hostiam enim antiqui agoniam vocabant. Agonium etiam putabant deum dici praesidentem rebus agendis; Agonalia ejus festivitatem, sive quia agones dicebant montes. Agonia sacrificia, quae fiebant in monte. Hinc Romae mons Quirinalis Agonus et Collina Agonensis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; and immediately foll., id. ib.: Agonium id est, ludum, ob hoc dictum, quia locus, in quo ludi initio facti sunt, fuerit sine angulo; cujus festa Agonalia dicebantur; Agonium Martiale, Masurius ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

ăgōnŏthĕtă and **ăgōnŏthĕtēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἀγωνοθέτης, *the superintendent of public games*, Spart. Hadr. 13; Tert. Mart. 3 al.

‡ **Ăgōnus,** v. agonium.

† **ăgŏrānŏmus,** i, *m.*, = ἀγορανόμος (clerk of the market), *a Grecian magistrate, who had the inspection of provisions, and their purchase and sale*; the Aedilis plebis of the Romans, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43; so id. Curc. 2, 3, 6.

Agrăgantīnus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. Acragantinus and Agrigentinus, v. Acragas.

Agragas, antis, i. q. Acragas, q. v., and Agrigentum.

* **agrālis,** e, *adj.*, = agrarius: vocabula, Front. de Colon. *fin.*

† **agrammătos,** i, *m.*, = ἀγράμματος, *illiterate*: non debet esse architectus grammaticus, sed non agrammatos, Vitr. 1, 1, 13.

ăgrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ager], *of* or *pertaining to land*; hence, **I.** *Adj.*: cum operario agrario, Vulg. Eccli. 37, 13.—But in class. Lat. a legal term: Agrariae leges, *agrarian laws, relating to the division of public lands among the poorer citizens*, first proposed about 268 A. U. C., Liv. 2, 41; 4, 36; 48; 6, 11; Tac. A. 4, 32 al.; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and cf. Nieb. Rom. Hist. 2, 188; 197; 482; 490 al.; with particular appellations from their authors, Flaminii, Sempronia, Thoria, Rulli, Flavii, Philippi, Plotia, Caesaris Julia, etc.—Hence, agrariam rem tentare, *to urge a division of public lands*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: Triumvir agrarius, *superintendent of the division of public lands*, Liv. 27, 21: agrariae stationes, in milit. lang., *outposts*, Amm. 14, 3; Veg. Mil. 1, 3.—In the Pandects: agraria via, *a way through the fields, private way*, Dig. 43, 8, 2.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ăgrārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *those who urged the agrarian laws, and sought the possession of public land, the partisans of the agrarian laws*: Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2; id. Phil. 7, 6; Liv. 3, 1.

* **agrātĭcum,** i, *n.* [ager], *a revenue from land, a land-tax*, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 11.

ăgrestis, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *pertaining to land, fields,* or *the country, country, rural, rustic, wild*, ἄγριος: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.*: vestitus, Nep. Pel. 2, 5: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28 al.: poma, Verg. A. 7, 111: cum lactucis agrestibus, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8: ligna non sunt pomifera, sed agrestia, ib. Deut. 20, 20: herbas agrestes, ib. 4 Reg. 4, 39.—*Subst.*: **ăgrestis,** is (*gen. plur.* agrestūm, Ov. M. 14, 635), *a countryman, rustic, farmer, peasant*, Lucr. 5, 1382: non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperitā multitudine aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Verg. A. 9, 11: Fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis Pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39: facinus admissum a quodam agresti, Tac. A. 4, 45: inopes agrestes, id. H. 2, 13; 4, 50.—**II.** Transf., and in mal. part. **A.** *Rustic*, in opp. to the refined citizen (*urbanus*, as ἄγριος is opp. to ἀστεῖος), *boorish, clownish, rude, uncultivated, coarse, wild, savage, barbarous*, of persons and things: sunt quidam vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: O rem dignam, in quā non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: aborigines, genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6, 1: Ego ille agrestis, saevos, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax Duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrūm tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 8: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. Sen. 14: exculto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 13, 45; so Ov. M. 11, 767: rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. de Or. 2, 11; 2, 3.—Hence, agrestiores Musae, *ruder*, of the language of the bar, in opp. to more refined and polished eloquence, Cic. Or. 3, 11.—**B.** *Wild, brutish*: vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Juppiter (of Io), Prop. 3, 31, 13.—*Comp.*, v. above.—* *Sup.* agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.—* *Adv. comp. neutr.* agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.

1. agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* (Lucr. has *gen. plur.* agricolūm in 4, 586, but reg. form in 2, 1161; 6, 1260) [ager-colo], *a cultivator of land*, in the widest sense, *a husbandman, agriculturist* (including even *the vine-dresser, gardener*; also *one who takes pleasure in agriculture*, etc.); or in a more limited sense, *a farmer, ploughman, countryman, boor, peasant.* **I.** Prop.: bonum agricolam laudabant, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: agricolae assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: (Deiotarus) optimus paterfamilias et diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, *devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding*, id. Deiot. 9: sed venio ad agricolas, *the farmers*, id. Sen. 16: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: invisum agricolis sidus, id. ib. 1, 7, 26: sollers, Nep. Cat. 3: peritissimus, Col. R. R. 1, 11, 1: fortunati, Verg. G. 2, 468: indomiti, id. A. 7, 521: parvo beati, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 139: negotiosi, Col. R. R. 9, 2, 5: severi, Lucr. 5, 1356: miseri, Verg. A. 12, 292; Vulg. Gen. 4, 2; ib. Jacob. 5, 7.—Of the *vine-dresser, keeper of a vineyard*: locavit eam (vineam) agricolis, Vulg. Matt. 21, 33; ib. Joan. 15, 1.—Hence, **II.** Meton., of the gods, *patrons, tutelary deities of agriculture*, as *Ceres, Bacchus, Faunus*, etc.: agricolarum duces di, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4: Redditur agricolis gratia caelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

2. Agrĭcŏla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*: Cn. Julius, *a celebrated Roman commander, father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his life*, v. Tac. Agr.

agrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj.* [1. agricola], *relating to farmers*: opus, Pall. Insit. 3.

agrĭcŏlātio, ōnis, *f.* [agricolor], = agri cultura, *agriculture, husbandry*, Col. 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 12 al.

* **agrĭcŏlor,** āri, *v. dep.* [1. agricola], *to cultivate land, to pursue agriculture*, Capitol. Alb. 11 *fin.*

agricultĭo, ōnis, *f.*, better separately, **agri cultĭo,** *husbandry* (only twice in Cic.): si agri cultionem sustuleris, Verr. 2, 3, 97: qui se agri cultione oblectabant, id. Sen. 16.

agrĭcultor, ōris, *m.*, better separately, **agri cultor,** *an agriculturist, farmer, husbandman* (in class. per. very rare): servos agri cultores rem publicam abduxisse, Liv. 26, 35; so Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agrĭcultūra, ae, *f.*, better separately, **agri cultūra,** *agriculture.* **I.** Lit.: insitiones, quibus nihil invenit agri culturâ sollertius, Cic. Sen. 15; id. Off. 1, 42: agri culturae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: homo agri culturae deditus, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 10.—**II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.): Dei agri cultura estis, *God's husbandry*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 3, 9.

Agrĭgentum, i, *n.*, *one of the largest and richest cities on the south coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum*, acc. to the Greek (Ἀκράγας) sometimes called Acragas or Agragas, now *Girgenti.*—Here was the temple of Juno Lucina, so renowned in antiquity, whose ruins are still to be seen: oppidum Acragas, quod Agrigentum nostri dixere, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89: alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26.—Hence, **Agrĭgentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Agrigentum*: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85.—*Subst.*: **Agrĭgentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Agrigentum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50.

agrī-mensor, ōris, *m.* [ager], *a land-surveyor*, Amm. 19, 11; Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

(**agrĭmōnĭa,** ae, a false read. for argemonia, Plin. 25, 9, 56, § 102 Jan.)

* **agrĭŏphyllon,** i, *n.*, = ἀγριόφυλλον, *an herb, otherwise called* peucedanum (or -us) = πευκέδανον (or -ος), *hog's-fennel, sulphurwort*, App. Herb. 95.

agrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [ager-peto], *one who strives for the possession of land*, either honorably or dishonorably (only in Cic.), N. D. 1, 26; id. Att. 15, 29; 16, 1.

Agrippa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman family name.* **I.** Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the Belly and the Limbs, Liv. 2, 32.—**II.** Vipsanius Agrippa, *son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina*, Tac. A. 4, 40; v. Frandsen, Life of M. Vipsanius Agrippa, Alton. 1836.—**III.** *The name of a king in Judæa*, Tac. A. 12, 23.

Agrippīna, ae, *f.*, *the name of several Roman women.* **I.** The wife of the emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus. Suet. Tib. 7.—**II.** A daughter of Vipsanius Agrippa and Julia, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the emperor Caligula, Tac. A. 2, 54.—**III.** Daughter of the preced. and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Aënobarbus, and mother of the emperor Nero. Tac. A. 4, 75. From her a colony planted on the Rhine received the name Colonia Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 27. or Agrippinensis, id. H. 1, 57; 4, 55 (now *Cologne*); and *its inhabitants* were called Agrippinenses, id. G. 28.

† **1. agrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄγριος, *wild*: (nitrum) sordidum terrâ, a quâ appellant agrium, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

2. Agrĭus (**-os**), i, *m.*, *son of Parthaon, and father of Thersites*, Ov. H. 9, 153.

† **agrōstis,** is, *f.*, = ἄγρωστις, *couch-grass, quitch-grass*, App. Herb. 77.

* **agrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ager], *rich in land*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 13 Müll.

† **agrypnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀγρυπνία, *sleeplessness*; in pure Lat., insomnium or vigilia, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 27.

† **Ăgyīeus,** = Ἀγυιεύς (trisyl.), ĕī or eos, *an epithet of Apollo, as guardian deity of the streets* (ἀγυιαί), since his statues stood in them: levis Agyieu, Hor. C. 4, 6, 27.

Ăgylla, ae, *f.*, *a town in Etruria*, called later Caere, now *Cervetri*, Verg. A. 8, 479; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—Hence, **Ăgyllīni,** *inhabitants of Agylla*, Verg. A. 12, 281.

Ăgȳrĭum, i, *n.*, *a very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus*, now *S. Filippo d'Argiro*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28.—Hence, **Ăgȳrĭnenses,** ium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28; or **Ăgȳrīni,** orum, *inhabitants of Agyrium*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

āh or **ā** (v. Neue, Formenl. II. 812), *interj.* [acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha], *ah! alas! ha! ah me!* an exclamation. **I.** Of pain or grief, Gr. αἴ, αἴ: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61; Verg. E. 1, 15.—**II.** Of entreaty to avert an evil: ah! noli, *do not, I pray!* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 22.—**III.** Of indignation or reproach: ah stulte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6: ah, rogitas? id. And. 5, 1, 9; 3, 1, 11.—**IV.** Of admonition: ah, ne me obsecra, Ter. And. 3, 3, 11: ah desine, id. ib. 5, 6, 8.—**V.** Of consolation: quid? ah volet, certo scio, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 50.—**VI.** Of raillery or joy, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39.

ăhă, *interj.* [acc. to Prisc. 570 P., primitive of the preced., but more rare], *aha! ah! haha!* an exclamation. **I.** Of reproof or denial: aha, tace, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: aha, minime, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 54.—**II.** Of laughter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 11.

Ăhāla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman family name*, e. g. C. Servilius Ahala, who slew the turbulent Maelius, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. Sen. 16, 56.

Aharna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Etruria*, Liv. 10, 25.

ăhēnātor, v. aeneator.

ăhēnĕus, ahenipes, etc., v. aën-.

1. ai, in old Lat., corresponding to ae: AIDILIS, CAISAR, AITERNOS, for Aedilis, Caesar, aeternus; also, still later, sometimes in the poets in the termination of the genitive of the first decl.; but, as in Enn. and Lucr., *per diaeresin* always dissyl. with long penult: furit intus aquāī, Verg. A. 7, 464: aurāī simplicis ignem, id. ib. 6, 747: terrāī frugiferāī, Mart. 11, 91, 5; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 18; Spauld. Prisc. 728; Prob. 1438; Vel. Long. 2222; Mart. Vict. 2460 P.—In prim. syllables, as in *voc.* Gaī, *ăi* could not be changed to *ae* if *i* was an ending; but *i* was changed to *i* cons., when the word received accession, e. g. *Gaius.*—When a conson. followed *ai*, as in CNAIVOS for ΓΝΑΙϜΟΣ (v. the Epitaphs of the Scipios, in the Append.), *ae* was written at a later per., as Gnaeus; hence from Γράιος both Graecus and Graius; from Αἴακος, Aeacus, and Aiax, for Αἴας, were formed; just as Achaeus or Achivus with Achaïus or Achaïcus was used.

2. * **ai** = αἴ, *interj.*, denoting grief, *ah! alas!* Ov. M. 10, 215.

3. ai, *imper.*, from aio.

aiens, v. aio *fin.*

* **aientĭa,** ae, *f.* [aio], *an affirmation* (opp. negatio), Mart. Cap. 4, p. 75 Vulc.

āio, *verb. defect.* The forms in use are: *pres. indic.* āio, āis, ait—aiunt; *subj.* aias, aiat—aiant; *imperf. indic.* throughout, aiebam, aiebas, etc.; *imper.* ai, rare; *part. pres.* aiens, rare; once in App. M. 6, p. 178 Elm.; and once as *P. a.* in Cic. Top. 11, 49, v. below. Cic. wrote the *pres.* aiio, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 11.—From ais with the *interrog. part.* ne, ain is used in colloquial language. For *imperf.* also aibas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22: aibat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 33; 5, 2, 16: aibant, id. ib. 1, 2, 175; 4, 2, 102; Ter. And. 3, 3, 3; ai is dissyl., but in the *imper.* also monosyl., Plaut. Truc. 5, 49; cf. Bentl. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 5. Acc. to Prisc. 818 P., the *pres.* ait seems to take the place of a perf., but acc. to Val. Prob. 1482 P., there was a real *perf.* ai, aisti, ait; as aisti, Aug. Ep. 54 and 174: aierunt, Tert. Fuga in Persec. 6; the *pres. inf.* aiere is found in Aug. Trin. 9, 10 [cf. ἠμί = I say; Sanscr. *perf.* 3d *sing.* âha = he spake; ad*ag*ium, ad*ag*io; negare for ne*ig*are; Umbr. *ai*tu = dicito; Engl. aye = yea, yes, and Germ. ja], *to say yes, to assent* (opp. *nego*, to say no; with the ending *-tumo*, aiutumo; contract. autumo; opp. negumo; v. autumo). **I.** In gen.: vel ai vel nega, Naev. ap. Prisc. 473 P.: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, id. Fin. 2, 22; so id. Rab. Post. 12, 34.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To say, affirm*, or *assert something* (while *dicere* signifies to speak in order to inform, and *affirmare*. to speak in affirmation, Doed. Syn. 4, 6 sq.—Therefore different from *inquam*, I say, I reply, since aio is commonly used in indirect, and inquam in direct discourse; cf. Doed. as cited above; Herz. ad Sall. C. 48, 3; and Ramsh. Gr. 800). **a.** In indirect discourse: insanam autem illam (sc. esse) aiunt, quia, etc., Pac. ap. Cic. Her. 2, 23, 36; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3: *Ch.* Hodie uxorem ducis? *Pa.* Aiunt, *they say so*, id. ib. 2, 1, 21: ait hac laetitiâ Deiotarum elatum vino se obruisse, Cic. Deiot. 9: debere eum aiebat, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 18: Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48, 8: Vos sapere et solos aio bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 45; id. S. 1, 2, 121; id. Ep. 1. 1, 88; 1, 7, 22.—**b.** In direct discourse: Ennio delector, ait quispiam, quod non discedit a communi more verborum; Pacuvio, inquit alius, Cic. Or. 11, 36: Vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque, etc., Verg. A. 2, 639; 6, 630; 7, 121; 12, 156: O fortunati mercatores! gravis annis Miles ait, Hor. S. 1, 1, 4; id. Ep. 1, 15, 40; 1, 16, 47; id. S. 2, 7, 72; 1, 3, 22.—**c.** With *acc.*: Causa optumast, Nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter. And. 5, 4, 47: Admirans ait haec, Cat. 5, 3, 4; 63, 84: Haec ait, Verg. A. 1, 297; v. B.—**B.** Simply *to speak*, and esp. in the form of transition, sic ait, *thus he speaks* or *says* (cf. the Hom. ὣς φάτο): Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat, Verg. A. 1, 142; 5, 365; 9, 749.—Also of what follows: Sic ait in molli fixa toro cubitum: "Tandem," etc., Prop. 1, 3, 34.—**C.** Ut ait quispiam (regularly in this order in Cic.), in quoting an unusual expression, *as one says*: ut ait Statius noster in Synephebis, Cic. Sen. 7: ut ait Homerus, id. ib. 10: ut ait Theophrastus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: ut ait Thucydides, Nep. Them. 2: ut ait Cicero, Quint. 7, 1, 51; 8, 6, 73; 9, 4, 40; 9, 56, 60: ut Cicero ait, id. 10, 7, 14; 12, 3, 11: ut Demosthenes ait, id. 11, 1, 22: ut rumor ait, Prop. 5, 4, 47: uti mos vester ait, Hor S. 2, 7, 79.—So without *def. subject*: ut ait in Synephebis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31.—**D.** Aiunt, ut aiunt, quemadmodum or quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial or technical phrase, *as they say, as is said, as the saying is* (Gr. τὸ λεγόμενον, ὡς φασί; Fr. on dit; Germ. man sagt), either placed after it or interposed: eum rem fidemque perdere aiunt, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18: ut quimus, aiunt; quando, ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. de Or. 2, 57: Iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, id. Pis. 28 B. and K.—Also in telling an anecdote: conspexit, ut aiunt, Adrasum quendam vacuâ tonsoris in umbrâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; 1, 17, 18.—**E.** In judic. lang.: ait lex, ait praetor, etc., *the law, the prætor says*, i. e. *prescribes, commands*: ut ait lex Julia, Dig. 24, 3, 64: Praetor ait, In eadem causâ eum exhibere, etc., ib. 2, 9, 1: Aiunt aediles, qui mancipia vendunt, etc., ib. 21, 1, 1: Ait oratio, fas esse eum, etc., ib. 24, 1, 32 al.—**F.** Ain? = aisne? also often strengthened: ain tu? ain tute? ain tandem? ain vero? in conversational lang., a form of interrogation which includes the idea of surprise or wonder, sometimes also of reproof or sorrow, *do you really mean so? indeed? really? is it possible?* often only an emphatic *what?* Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 73: *Merc.* Servus esne an liber? *Sos.* Utcumque animo conlibitumst meo. *Merc.* Ain vero? *Sos.* Aio enim vero, id. ib. 3, 4, 188; id. Am. 1, 1, 128: *Phil.* Pater, inquam, aderit jam hic meus. *Call.* Ain tu, pater? id. Most. 2, 1, 36; id. Ep. 5, 2, 33; id. Aul. 2, 2, 9; id. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1; id. Eun. 3, 5, 19 al: Ain tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Att. 6, 1; 4, 5 al.: ain tute, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 90: ain tandem ita esse, ut dicis? id. Aul. 2, 4, 19; so id. As. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; Ter. And. 5, 3, 4: ain tandem? insanire tibi videris, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 21 Manut.; id. Att. 6, 2.—Also with a *plur. verb* (cf. age with *plur. verb*, s. v. ago, IV. a.): ain tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. 10, 25.—**G.** Quid ais? (as in conversation).—**a.** With the idea of surprise, astonishment, Τί λέγεις (cf. Quid dixisti? Ter. And. 3, 4, 14; id. Eun. 5, 6, 16, Τί εἶπας); *what do you say? what? Merc.* Quis herus est igitur tibi? *Sos.* Amphitruo, quicum nuptast Alcumena. *Merc.* Quid ais? Quid nomen tibist? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208; so Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 27.—**b.** When one asks

another for his meaning, opinion, or judgment, *what do you mean? what do you say* or *think? Th.* Ita me di ament, honestust. *Pa.* Quid tu ais, Gnatho? Num quid habes, quod contemnas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21: Hunc ais? *Do you mean this man?* (= dicis, q. v., II.) Pers. 4, 27.—**C.** When one wishes to try or prove another, *what is your opinion? what do you say?* Sed quid ais? quid Amphitruoni [dono] a Telebois datumst? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 262. — Hence, * **ăiens,** entis, *P. a., affirming, affirmative* (usu. affirmativus): negantia contraria aientibus, Cic. Top. 11, 49.

ain = aisne, v. aio, II. F.

† **āïthălēs,** *n.*, = ἀειθαλές (evergreen), *a plant, also called* Aizoon, *houseleek*, App. Herb. 123.

Āius Lŏquens or **Āius Lŏcūtius,** *a deity among the Romans, who made the announcement to them, The Gauls are coming!* Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2: Aius iste Loquens, quando, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 45: templum in Novâ Viâ Aio Locutio fieri, Liv. 5, 50; cf. id. 5, 32; cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 35.

† **āīzōŏn,** i, *n.*, = ἀείζωον (ever-living), *an evergreen plant.* **I.** Majus, *live-forever, houseleek:* Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.—**II.** Minus or minusculum, *stone-crop:* Sedum album, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Ājax, ācis, *m.*, = Αἴας, *the name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery.* **I.** Ajax Telamonius, *son of Telamon*, who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles, and, when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprang up, Ov. M. 13, 395.—**II.** Ajax Oileus, *son of Oileus*, king of the Locri, who violated Cassandra, Verg. A. 1, 41; Cic. de Or. 2, 66.—**III.** *The title of an unfinished tragedy of the emperor Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 85.

ajūga: abiga, Scrib. 167; cf. Rhod. Lex.

āla, ae, *f.* [for axla, contr. from axilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153; cf. ἄγχος = ὦμος (Hesych.) = shoulder = O. H. Germ. Ahsala; Germ. Achsel]. **I.** Lit., *a wing*, as of a bird: galli plausu premunt alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26; Verg. A. 3, 226 al.: *Me.* Vox mihi ad auris advolavit. *So.* Ne ego homo infelix fui, qui non alas intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1. 170.—Poet., of the gods: Mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58: volucris Fati Tardavit alas, id. C. 2, 17, 25: bibulae Cupidinis alae, Ov. A. A. 1, 233: furvis circumdatus alis Somnus, Tib. 2, 1, 89: me jocundis Sopor impulit alis, Prop. 1, 3, 45: Madidis Notus evolat alis, Ov. M. 1, 264.—Of sails: velorum pandimus alas, Verg. A. 3, 520.—Of oars: classis centenis remiget alis, Prop. 4, 6, 47: remigium alarum, Verg. A. 1, 301 (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 125); so inversely remi is used of wings: super fluctus alarum insistere remis, Ov. M. 5, 558 (cf. πτεροῖς ἐρέσσει, Eur. Iphig. Taur. 289; Aeschyl. Agam. 52; and cf. Lucr. 6, 743). —Of wind and lightning: Nisus Emicat et ventis et fulminis ocior alis, Verg. A. 5, 319 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In man, *the upper and under part of the arm, where it unites with the shoulder; the armpit*, Liv. 9, 41; 30, 34: aliquid sub alâ portare, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: hirquinae, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51: hirsutae, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: halitus oris et alarum vitia, Plin. 21, 20, 83. § 142: virus alarum et sudores, id. 35, 15. 52, § 185: sudor alarum, Petr. 128 (many Romans were accustomed to pluck out the hair from the armpits, Sen. Ep. 114; Juv. 11, 157; v. alipilus).—**B.** In animals, *the hollow where the foreleg is joined to the shoulder; the shoulder-blade.* — Of elephants, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 324. — Of frogs, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 159. — **C.** In trees and plants, *the hollow where the branch unites with the stem*, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 29; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 25, 5, 18, § 38 al.— **D.** In buildings, *the wings, the side apartments on the right and left of the court, the side halls* or *porches, the colonnades;* called also in Gr. πτερά, Vitr. 6, 4, 137; 4, 7, 92.—**E.** In milit. lang., *the wing of an army* (thus conceived of as a bird of prey), commonly composed of the Roman cavalry and the troops of the allies, esp. their horsemen; hence, *alarii* in contrast with *legionarii*, and separated from them in enumeration, also having a leader, called praefectus alae, Tac. H. 2, 59 al.; cf. Lips. de Milit. Rom. 1, 10 Manut.; Cic. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.;* Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Smith, Dict. Antiq.; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1: Alae, equites: ob hoc alae dicti, quia pedites tegunt alarum vice, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 121: peditatu, equitibus atque alis cum hostium legionibus pugnavit, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 9, 5; Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: dextera ala (in alas divisum socialem exercitum habebat) in primâ acie locata est, Liv. 31, 21; Vell. 2, 117 al.—An *ala*, as a military division, usu. consisted of about 500 men, Liv. 10, 29.

☞ Such *alae* gave names to several towns, since they were either levied from them, quartered in them, or, after the expiration of their time of service, received the lands of such towns.—So, Ala Flaviana, Ala Nova, et saep. (cf. castrum, II. 1. *fin.*).

Ălăbanda, ōrum, *n.* and ae, *f.*, *a city in the interior of Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, who was honored by the inhabitants as a deity;* now *Arab-Hissar; plur.* form, Cic. N. D. 3, 15; 3, 19; Liv. 33, 18; 38, 13; Juv. 3, 70; *sing.* form, Plin. Ep. 5, 29.—Hence, **Ălăbandenses,** Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Liv. 38, 13; or **Ălăbandēni,** *the inhabitants of Alabanda*, Liv. 45, 25. — **Ălăbandeus** (four syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *of Alabanda:* Hierocles, Cic. Brut. 95; Vitr. 7, 5.—**Ălăbandĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Alabanda*, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174; 21, 4, 10, § 16 al.—Also, **Ălăbandīnus,** a, um: gemma, *a precious stone*, named after Alabanda, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

ălăbarches and **ălăbarchĭa,** ae, v. arabarches, arabarchia.

† **ălăbaster,** tri, *m.* (*plur.* also **ălăbastra,** *n.*), = ἀλάβαστρος, *plur.* -ρα. **I.** *A box* or *casket for perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, a box for unguents:* alabaster plenus unguenti, * Cic. Ac. Post. ap. Non. 545, 15: mulier habens alabastrum unguenti, Vulg. Matt. 26, 7; ib. Marc. 14, 3; ib. Luc. 7, 37: redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 8, 9; Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19.—Hence, **II.** *The form of a rose-bud, pointed at the top:* in virides alabastros fastigato, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14.

† **ălăbastrītes,** ae, *m.*, = ἀλαβαστρίτης. **I.** *A stone, composed of carbonate of lime* (not of gypsum, like the modern alabaster), *alabaster-stone;* also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 60. — **II.** *A precious stone found in the region of the Egyptian town Alabastron*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143.

Ălăbastron oppidum (Ἀλαβαστρῶν πόλις, Ptol.), *a city of Egypt in the Thebais*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.

† **ălăbēta,** ae, *m.*, = ἀλαβής, *a fish found in the Nile:* Silurus anguillaris, Linn.; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51.

Ălăbis, is, *m.*, *a river in Sicily*, Sil. 14, 228.

ălăcer, cris, e, *adj.* (also in *masc.* alacris, Enn., v. below; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13, and Verg. A. 5, 380; cf. Charis. p. 63 P.—In more ancient times, alacer *comm.;* cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 685, and 2. acer) [perh. akin to alere = to nourish, and olēre = to grow; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17; Auct. ad Her. 2, 19, 29], *lively, brisk, quick, eager, active; glad, happy, cheerful* (opp. languidus; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 247, and 4, 450.—In the class. per., esp. in Cicero, with the access. idea of joyous activity). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men: ignotus juvenum coetus, alternâ vice Inibat alacris, Bacchio insultans modo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? *why are you so disturbed? or why so excited?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13 (= incitatus, commotus, Ruhnk.): videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, *active and joyous*, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare, id. Cael. 28: Aman laetus et alacer, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9: alacres animo sumus, *are eager in mind*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.* Manut.; Verg. A. 6, 685 al.—With *ad:* alacriores ad reliquum perficiendum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 31: ad maleficia, id. ib. 2, 30: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19; so Sall. C. 21, 5: ad rem gerendam, Nep. Paus. 2, 6. — With *super:* alacri corde super omnibus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 66.— In Sall. once for *nimble, active:* cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Fragm. 62, p. 248 Gerl.—**B.** Of animals: equus, Cic. Div. 33, 73: bestiae, Auct. ad Her. 2, 19. —**II.** Transf., poet., of concrete and abstract things: alacris voluptas, *a lively pleasure*, Verg. E. 5, 58; so, alacres enses, *quick, ready* to cut, Claud. Eutr. 2, 280: involant (in pugnam) impetu alacri, *with a spirited, vigorous onset*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 90. —*Sup.* not used; cf. Charis. 88 P.; Rudd. I. p. 177, n. 48.—*Adv.:* **ălăcrĭter,** *briskly, eagerly*, Amm. 14, 2.—*Comp.*, Just. 1, 6, 10.

ălăcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alacer], *the condition* or *quality of* alacer, *liveliness, ardor, briskness, alacrity, eagerness, promptness, joy, gladness:* alacritas rei publicae defendendae, Cic. Phil. 4, 1: mirâ sum alacritate ad litigandum, Cic. Att. 2, 7; so id. ib. 16, 3: alacritas studiumque pugnandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: animi incitatio atque alacritas, id. B. C. 3, 92: alacritas animae suae, Vulg. Eccli. 45, 29: finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est, Tac. Agr. 35: (naves) citae remis augebantur alacritate militum in speciem ac terrorem, id. A. 2, 6.—Of animals: canum in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. —Of a joyous state of mind as made known by external demeanor, *transport, rapture, ecstasy:* inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vir temperatus, constans, sine metu, sine aegritudine, sine alacritate ullâ, sine libidine, id. ib. 5, 16, 48. —With *obj. gen.*, *joy on account of something:* clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, Liv. 2, 10 *med.*—* In *plur.:* vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell. 19, 12, 4.

ălăcrĭter, *adv.*, v. alacer *fin.*

Ălămanni, v. Alemanni.

Ălānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Alani*, = Ἀλανοί, *a very warlike Scythian nation upon the Tanais and Palus Mæotis:* gens Alana, Claud. B. Get. 583.—*Subst.:* **Ălānus,** i, *m.*, *one of the Alani*, Luc. 10, 454.—*Com. plur.:* **Ălāni,** ōrum, *the Alani*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Sen. Thyest. 629; Luc. 8, 223; Val. Fl. 642.

ălăpa, ae, *f.* [akin to -cello, to smite, as if calapa; cf. κόλαφος], *a stroke* or *blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear:* ducere gravem alapam alicui, *to give*, Phaedr. 5, 3: ministri eum alipis caedebant, Vulg. Marc. 14, 65; ib. Joan. 18, 22; 19, 3; esp. among actors, for the purpose of exciting a laugh among their auditors, * Juv. 8, 192; * Mart. 5, 61, 11.—When a slave was emancipated, his master gave him an alapa; hence, poet.: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, i. e. *with me freedom is much more dearly purchased*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.

‡ **ălăpus,** i, *m.* [alapa], *a parasite, who submitted to the box on the ear for gold*, Gloss. Isid.; cf. Barth. Advers. 19, 22.

Ălărīcus, i, *m.*, *Alaric, a king of the Goths*, Claud. B. Get. 431.

ālārĭus, a, um (less freq. **ālāris,** e), *adj.* [ala].—In milit. lang., *that is upon the wing* (of an army), *of the wing* (opp. *legionarii*, v. ala, II. E.): cohortes alariae et legionariae, i. e. *of the allies*, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: cum cohortibus alariis, Liv. 10, 40 Weissenb.: alarii equites, id. 40, 40; so Tac. A. 3, 39; 4, 73; 12, 27 al.—*Subst.*, the form **ālārĭus,** * Cic. Fam. 2, 17: ut ad speciem alariis uteretur, *auxiliaries, allies*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.—The form **ālāris,** e: inter legionarios aut alares, Tac. H. 2, 94: alares Pannonii, id. A. 15, 10: alares exterruit, id. ib. 15, 11.

Alasi, orum, *m.*, *a tribe of Libya*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 37.

† **Ălastor,** ŏris, *m.*, = ἀλάστωρ (a tormentor). **I.** *One of the companions of Sarpedon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 257.— **II.** *Name of one of the four horses in the chariot of Pluto*, Claud. R. Pros. 1, 284.

ălăternus, i, *f.* [perh. akin to Germ. Erle; Engl. alder], *a shrub:* Rhamnus Alaternus, Linn.; Col. 7, 6; Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108.

ālātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala], *furnished with wings, winged* (only poet.).—Of Mercury: plantae, * Verg. A. 4, 259: pes, Ov. F. 5, 666: Phoebus alatis aethera carpit equis, id. ib. 3, 416.

ălauda, ae, *f.* [Celtic; lit. great songstress, from al, high, great, and aud, song; cf. the Fr. alouette; Breton. al' choueder; v. Diefenbach in Zeitschriften für vergl. Sprachf. IV. p. 391]. **I.** *The lark*, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II. Ălauda,** *the name of a legion raised by Cæsar, in Gaul, at his own expense* (prob. so called from the decoration of their helmet): unam (legionem) ex Transalpinis conscriptam, vocabulo quoque Gallico (Alauda enim appellabatur) civitate donavit, Suet. Caes. 24: cum legione Alaudarum ad urbem pergit, Cic. Att. 16, 8: Huc accedunt Alaudae ceterique veterani, id. Phil. 13, 2.

* **ălausa,** ae, *f.* [Fr. alose], *a small fish in the Moselle, the shad:* Culpea alosa, Linn.; Aus. Mos. 127.

† **1. ălāzōn,** ŏnis, *m.,*= ἀλαζών (boasting), *a braggart, boaster*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 8.

2. Ălāzon, ŏnos, *m., a river in Albania*, now *Alasan*, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29; Val. Fl. 6, 102.

* **1. alba,** ae, *f.* [albus], *a white precious stone, the pearl*, Lampr. Hel. 21.

2. Alba or **Alba Longa,** ae, *f.* [v. albus]. **I.** *The mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, upon the broad, rocky margin which lies between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus;* destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome, and never rebuilt, Enn. Ann. 1, 34, 88; Verg. A. 1, 277; 8, 48; Liv. 1, 27–30; cf. Nieb. Rom. Hist. 1, 220 sq.; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 97 sq.—**II.** The name of several other towns. **A. Alba Fucentĭa,** or *absol.* **Alba,** *a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi*, now *Colle di Albe*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Cic. Att. 9, 6; Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8 post. ep. 12; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—**B. Alba Pompēĭa,** *in Liguria, on the river Tanarus*, now *Alba*, Plin. 3. 5, 7, § 49.—**C. Alba Helvĭa** or **Alba Helvōrum,** *in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *Viviers*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

3. Alba, ae, *m., the name of a king in* Alba Longa, Ov. M. 14, 612; id. F. 4, 43.

4. Alba Aemilus, *m., a confidant of C. Verres*, Cic. Verr. 3, 62, 145.

5. Alba, ae, *m., a river in Hispania Tarraconensis*, Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 22; v. Albis.

albāmentum, i, *n.* [albus], *the white* of the egg = albor: ovi, Apic. 5, 3; id. 6, 9.

Albāna, ae, *f.* (sc. via), *a road leading to Capua*, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94; Val. Max. 9, 1.

Albānĭa, ae, *f., a province on the coast of the Caspian Sea*, now *Daghestan and Lesghistan*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; Gell. 9, 4; Sol. 25.

Albānus, a, um, *adj.* [Alba]. **I. A.** *Pertaining to the town of Alba, Alban:* exercitus, Liv. 1, 28: pax, *the peace between the Romans and Albans*, id. 1, 27.—**B.** *Pertaining to Albania:* mare Albanum, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38: ora, Val. Fl. 5, 460.—**II.** Hence, **Albāni,** ōrum, *m.* **A.** *The Albans, the inhabitants of Alba Longa*, Liv. 1, 29.—**B.** *The Albanians, the inhabitants of Albania, on the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.—E s p., **Lăcus Albānus,** *a deep lake in Latium*, south of Rome, and on the west side of old Alba, now *Lago di Albano*, Liv. 5, 15.—**Mons Albānus,** *a rocky mountain in Latium*, now *Monte Cavo, lying eastward from the Alban Lake*, 2500 feet above the surface of the Tyrrhene Sea, on whose western declivity, extending to the lake, was the old Alba Longa. Upon its summit, which afforded a noble view, stood the splendid temple of Juppiter Latiaris, up to which wound a paved way, still in part existing, for the festive processions in the holidays of the Latins (feriae Latinae), as well as for the ovations of the Roman generals, cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 139–146.—**Lăpis Albānus,** *the kind of stone hewn from Mount Alba*, called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno*. Vitr. 2, 7; hence, Albanae columnae, *made of such stone*, Cic. Scaur. 2, 45.—**Albānum,** i, *n., an estate at Alba*, Cic. Att. 7, 5; Quint. 5, 13, 40; Suet. Aug. 72.

albāris, e, *adj.*, v. the foll.

albārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [albo], only in archit., *pertaining to the whitening of walls.*—Hence, **albārĭum ŏpus,** or *absol.* **albārĭum,** *white stucco*, a mortar composed of lime, gypsum, and a little fine river sand, with which walls were covered and made white, Vitr. 5, 2, 10; 7, 2, 3; Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194; 36, 24, 59, § 183; also, with the form **albāris,** e: OPVS ALBARE, Inscr. Orell. 4239.—**albārĭus tector,** *a worker in stucco, a plasterer*, Tert. Idol. 8; or *absol.* **albārĭus,** Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2, and Inscr. Orell. 4142.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [from albus, as atratus from ater], *clothed in white:* cum ipse epuli dominus albatus esset, * Cic. Vatin. 13; * Hor. S. 2. 2, 61; so Suet. Dom. 12.—In the Circensian games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called albati, Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160 Hard. (cf. russatus, Juv. 7, 114).

albēdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *white color, whiteness;* only in eccl. Lat.; Sev. Sulp. H. Sacr. 1, 16; Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

albĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be white* (rare and orig. poet., esp. often in Ovid; but also in post-Aug. prose): campi ossibus, * Verg. A. 12, 36: caput canis capillis, Ov. H. 13, 161.—E s p. in the *part. pres.:* albens, *white:* albentes rosae, Ov. A. A. 3, 182: spumae, id. M. 15, 519: vitta, id. ib. 5, 110 al.; in prose: equi, * Plin. Pan. 22; in Tac. several times: ossa, A. 1, 61: spumae, id. ib. 6, 37: in pallorem membra, id. ib. 15, 64.—The poet. expression, albente caelo, *at daybreak, at the dawn*, was used (acc. to Caecilius in Quint. 8, 3, 35) in prose first by the hist. Sisenna (about 30 years before Cæs.), and after him by Cæs. and the author of the Bell. Afric.; * Caes. B. C. 1, 68; Auct. Bell. Afric. 11; ib. 80; cf. albesco.

albesco, ĕre, *v. inch.* [albeo], *to become white* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.), * Lucr. 2, 773; so Verg. A. 7, 528: albescens capillus, * Hor. C. 3. 14, 25: maturis messis aristis, Ov. F. 5, 357: aquilarum pennae, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 13: flammarum tractus, Verg. G. 1, 367: mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, * Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105.—Hence, of the appearance of daylight, of daybreak (cf. albeo), *to dawn:* lux, Verg. A. 4, 586: albescente caelo, Paul. Dig. 28, 2, 25.

‡ **albēsia** (for albensia), ium, *n., a large shield used by the Albenses, a people of the Marsian race*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

Albĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Albius], *pertaining to Albius;* only in Cic.: judicium, Caecin. 10: pecunia, Clu. 30.

* **albĭcasco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [albico], *to become white, to grow clear:* albicascit Phoebus, Matius ap. Gell. 15, 25 Hertz.

albĭcēris, e, or **albĭcērus,** a, um, also **albĭcērātus,** a, um, *adj.* [albus-cera], prop. *wax-white*, i. e. *light yellow:* olea albiceris, Cato, R. R. 6, and Varr. R. R. 1, 24: olea albicera, Cat. ap. Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 20: albicerata ficus, Plin. 15, 18 *init.;* cf. Col. 10, 417.

albĭco, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [albus]. * **I.** *Act., to make white:* rivus offensus a scopulo albicatur, *becomes white, foamy*, Poët. ap. Non. 75, 21.—**II.** *Neutr., to be white* (rare; poet. or in post-Aug. prose): prata canis pruinis, * Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: albicans litus, Cat. 63, 87: ex nigro albicare incipit, Plin. 27, 5, 23, § 40: colos, id. 25, 8, 50, § 89: albicans cauda, id. 10, 3, 3, § 6.—Hence, * **albĭcantius,** *adv. comp., somewhat in the way of white:* (hyacinthus lapis) albicantius in aquaticum eliquescit, Sol. 30.

* **albĭcŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [albus-color], *of a white color:* campus, Coripp. 1, 429.

* **albĭcŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [albus-coma], *white-haired:* hence of flowers, *having white fibres*, Ven. 4, 2.

* **albĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [albidus], *whitish:* color, Pall. 3, 25, 12.

albĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [albus], *white* (very rare): spuma, * Ov. M. 3, 74: granum, Col. R. R. 2, 9, 13: ulcus, Cels. 5, 26: pus albidius, id. 5, 28, n. 4: pus albidissimum, id. 5, 26, n. 20: color caeruleo albidior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4.—*Adv.* not used.

* **albĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *white:* color (equorum), Pall. 4, 13.

Albĭnĭus, ii, *m., the name of a Roman* gens: C. Albinius, Cic. Sest. 3, 6.—Hence, **Albĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to an Albinius.*—*Subst.:* **Albĭnĭāni,** ōrum, *m., adherents of Albinius*, Spart. Sev. 10; Tert. ad Scap. 2.

Albĭnŏvānus, i, *m., a Roman proper name.* **I.** C. Pedo Albinovanus, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid* (v. Pont. 4, 10), *an epic poet*, of whose greater epic, which had for its subject the deeds of Germanicus, we have only a fragment remaining, under the title: De navigatione Germanici per Oceanum Septentrionalem, in Sen. Suas. 1, p. 11.—See Quint. 10, 1, 90; Crinit. Poët. Lat. c. 64; Bähr's Lit. Gesch. 83; 217 and 218; Weich. Poët. Lat. 382.—**II.** Celsus Albinovanus, *a contemporary of Horace*, to whom the latter addresses one of his epistles (Ep. 1, 8, v. Schmid. Einl.).

* **1. albīnus,** i, *m.,*= albarius, *one who covers walls with stucco* or *plaster, a plasterer:* albini, quos Graeci κονιάτας appellant, Cod. Const. 10, 64, 1.

2. Albīnus, i, *m., a Roman family name.* **I.** *The name of a Roman usurer*, Hor. A. P. 327.—**II.** A. Postumius Albinus, censor, A. U. C. 580, Cic. Verr. 1, 41, 106; Liv. 41, 27.—**III.** E s p.: A. Postumius Albinus, *who was consul with Lucullus a short time before the third Punic war*, 603 A. U. C., *and the author of a Roman Hist. in Greek*, cf. Cic. Brut. 21, 81; id. Ac. 2, 45, 137; Gell. 11, 8; Macr. S. praef.

1. Albĭon, ŏnis, *f.* [v. albus], *an ancient name for Britain*, in Ptol. Ἀλουίων, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102.

2. Albĭon, ŏnis, *m., a son of Neptune*, Mel. 2, 6, 4.

Albiona ager trans Tiberim dicitur a luco Albionarum: quo loco bos alba sacrificabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

Albis, is, *m.* [v. albus], *a river of Germany*, now *the Elbe*, Tac. G. 41; id. A. 4, 44: Albin liquere Cherusci, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452.—Also **Alba,** ae, *m.*, Vop. Prob. 13.

albĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [albus], *white color, whiteness:* capitis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 32, v. Non. 73, 5: furfuris, App. Herb. 20.

Albĭus, ii, *m.* [id.; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 80 Müll.], *the name of a Roman gens.*—**Albĭus Tibullus,** the Roman elegiac poet, v. Tibullus.

* **albo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make white:* hoc albat gurgite nigras (lanas), Prisc. Perieg. 431.

‡ **albŏgălērus,** i, *m.* [albus-galerus], *the white hat of the flamen Dialis*, Fest. p. 10; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 15 *fin.*

* **albŏgilvus,** a, um, *adj.* [albus-gilvus], *whitish yellow*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82.

Albōna ae, *f., a town in Liburnia.*

albor, ōris, *m.* [albus]. **I.** *Whiteness, white color* (eccl. Lat.): si (caro) versa fuerit in alborem, Vulg. Lev. 13, 16; 13, 25; 13, 29.—**II.** *The white of an egg,* = albamentum (post-class.): ovorum, Pall. 11, 14, 9; Apic. 1, 6: ovi, Scrib. Comp. 24.

albūcus, i, *m.* **I.** *The bulb of the asphodel*, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109.—**II.** *The plant itself*, App. Herb. 32.

albŭēlis, is, *f., a kind of vine*, Cels. ap. Col. 3, 2, 24, and Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

albūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [albus] (perh. only in Pliny). **I.** *A white spot, a disease of the eye; film, albugo*, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 70: oculorum albugines, id. 24, 5, 11, § 19: pupillarum, id. 29, 6, 38, § 117: habere in oculo, Vulg. Lev. 21, 20.—* **II.** In the *plur., scurf upon the head*, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160.

Albŭla, ae, *f.* [albulus], sc. aqua. **I.** *An earlier name for the river Tiber, in Middle Italy:* amisit verum vetus Albula nomen, Verg. A. 8, 332; Ov. F. 4, 68.—**II.** **Albŭla,** ae, or **Albŭlae,** ārum, sc. aquae, *several sulphur-springs near Tibur*, mentioned in Strabo and Pausanias, which were beneficial to invalids both for bathing and drinking. Only three now remain, which form three small lakes, called *Bagni di Tivoli:* Canaque sulfureis albula fumat aquis, Mart. 1, 13; Plin. 31, 2, 6, § 10; so Suet. Aug. 82; id. Ner. 31; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 161 sq.

albŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [albus], *whit-*

ish: columbus, Cat. 29, 8; esp. of the white color of water: freta, Mart. 12, 99, 4.

album, i, *n.*, v. albus, III.

* **albūmen**, inis, *n.* [albus], *the white of an egg, albumen:* ovi, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 66.

albūmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *the white of an egg:* ovi, Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

Albŭnĕa, also **Albūna**, ae, *f.* [v. albus], *a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks* (or poet., *the nymph who dwelt there*), near to which was the villa of Horace: domus Albuneae resonantis, * Hor. C. 1, 7, 12; * Verg. A. 7, 83; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 238 and 239.—**2.** *A sibyl worshipped in a grove at Tibur*, Lact. 1, 6, 12: Albuna, Tib. 2, 5, 69, where now Müll. reads *Aniena.*

* **alburnum**, i, *n.* [albus], *the soft, thin, white layer between the bark and wood of trees, sap-wood, alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

* **1. alburnus**, i, *m.* [id.], *a white fish*, prob. *the bleak* or *blay*, Aus. Mos. 126.

2. Alburnus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Lucania, not far from the river Silarus*, now *Monte di Postiglione*, * Verg. G. 3, 146.—Also *worshipped as a deity*, Tert. contr. Marc. 1, 18.

albus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Umbr. alfu and Sab. alpus = white; ἀλφός = white rash; O. H. Germ. Elbiz = a swan; to this have been referred also Alba Longa, Albunea, Alpes from their snowy summits (Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.), Albion from its chalky cliffs, Ἀλφειός, and Albis = Elbe], *white* (properly *dead white*, not shining; e. g. hair, complexion, garments, etc., opp. *ater*, black that is without lustre; while *candidus* denotes a glistening, dazzling white, opp. *niger*, shining black.—Hence, trop., albus and ater, a symbol of good or ill fortune; on the other hand, candidus and niger of moral worth or unworthiness; cf. Doed. Syn. III. 193 sq. — So Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82: aliud est candidum, i. e. quâdam nitenti luce perfusum esse; aliud album, quod pallori constat esse vicinum; cf. Verg. E. 7, 38: Candidior cycnis, hederâ formosior albâ, with id. ib. 3, 39: diffusos hederâ vestit pallente corymbos; but this distinction is freq. disregarded by the poets). **I.** Lit. **A.** Ingen.: barba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, maxime in textili, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: albus calculus, *the small white stone used in voting*, as a sign of acceding to the opinion of any one, or of the acquittal of one who is under accusation (opp. ater calculus; v. calculus).—Hence, trop.: alicui rei album calculum adicere, *to allow, approve of, authorize*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—In Enn. an epithet of the sun and moon: sol, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 92 Vahl.): jubar Hyperionis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P. (Ann. v. 547 ib.).—The following are examples of the opposition of albus and niger (instead of ater) as exceptions to the gen. rule; so always in Lucr. (who also uses albus and candidus or candens promiscuously), 2, 810; 822 sqq.; 731 sq.; 790; 767-771. Once in Cic.: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Div. 2, 3; so Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Ov. M. 2, 541; cf. with id. ib. 2, 534 and 535; also id. ib. 12, 403; 15, 46; id. H. 15, 37 al.: albi et nigri velleris, Vulg. Gen. 30, 35: non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum, ib. Matt. 5, 36.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Pale*, from sickness, terror, care, and the like: aquosus albo Corpore languor, of dropsical persons, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale from the cares of his public office*, Mart. 1, 56 *fin.* et saep. —**2.** Of clothing, *white:* alba decent Cererem; vestes Cerealibus albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: vidit duos Angelos in albis, Vulg. Joan. 20, 12; ib. Apoc. 3, 4.—Hence, poet. transf. to the person, *clothed in white*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: pedibus qui venerat albis, *who had come with white feet*, i. e. marked with chalk, as for sale, Juv. 1, 111 (cf. gypsatus and also Plin. 35, 17, 58, §§ 199-201; Mayor ad l. l.).—**3.** Prov. phrases. **a.** Dentibus albis deridere, *to deride one by laughing so as to show the teeth*, for *to deride much*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 48 (cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 26).—**b.** Albus an ater sit, nescio or non curo, *I know not, care not whether he is white or black*, i. e. *he is entirely indifferent to me:* vide, quam te amârit is, qui albus aterve fueris ignorans, fratris filium praeteriit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nascerer, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Cat. 93, 2; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**c.** Albo rete aliquid oppugnare, *to attack* or *seize upon something with a white net*, i. e. *in a delicate, skilful manner:* qui hic albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22 (so the passage seems to be more simply explained than acc. to the opinion of Gron.: qui albo (by the register of the prætor) *tamquam* rete, which omission of the tamquam is a Horatian, but not a Plautinian idiom). —**d.** Albâ lineâ aliquid signare, *to make a white line upon a white ground*, i. e. *to make no distinction:* et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit . . . signat linea alba, Lucil. ap. Non. 282, 28 (where the common editions have neque before signare, which gives the expression a directly opposite sense): albâ, ut dicitur, lineâ sine curâ discriminis convertebant, Gell. praef. 11.— * **e.** Alba avis, *a white sparrow*, for *something rare, uncommon, strange:* quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 (quasi novum quiddam; proverbium ex eo natum, quia rarae aves albae, Manut. ad h. l.). — * **f.** Filius albae gallinae, *fortune's favorite child*, Juv. 13, 141, prob. an allusion to the miracle that happened to Livia in regard to a white hen, v. Plin. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1 (Ruperti ad h. l. refers this expression to the unfruitfulness of a white hen, and compares Col. R. R. 8, 2, 7).—* **g.** Equis albis praecurrere aliquem, *to excel, surpass one*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8 (the figure being drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot; cf. Suet. Ner. 25; id. Dom. 2).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Favorable, fortunate, propitious:* simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, i. e. *the twin-star Castor, favorable to sailors*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 27: dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia protinus alba, Pers. 1, 110.—**B.** Poet. and *act.*, of the wind, *making clear* or *bright, dispersing the clouds;* hence, *dry:* Notus, Hor. C. 1, 7, 15 (as a transl. of the Gr. λευκόνοτος): iapyx, id. ib. 3, 27, 19 (cf.: clarus aquilo, Verg. G. 1, 460).—Whence, **III. album**, i, *n.*, *whiteness.* **A.** *White color, white:* maculis insignis et albo, Verg. G. 3, 56: sparsis pellibus albo, id. E. 2, 41: columnas polire albo, *to make white, whiten*, Liv. 40, 51.—Hence, **2.** Esp., **a.** *The white of the eye:* oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; so id. 7, 7, n. 6 and 12.—**b.** *The white of an egg:* ovi, Cels. 6, 6, n. 7.—**c.** In Col. 6, 17, 7, *a white spot on the eye*, i. e. a disease of it, = albugo.—**B.** In the lang. of polit. life, *a white tablet, on which any thing is inscribed* (like λεύκωμα in Gr.). **1.** *The tablets on which the* Pontifex Maximus *registered the principal events of the year*, *the* Annales maximi (v. annales): in album referre, *to enter* or *record in*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**2.** *The tablets of the prætor, on which his edicts were written*, and which were posted up in some public place, Paul. Sent. 1. 1, t. 14.—Hence, sedere ad album, *to be employed with the edicts of the prætor*, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11 Spald.—**3.** Esp., *a list of names, a register*, e. g. Album senatorium, *the tablet on which the names of the senators were enrolled, the roll, register*, which, by the order of Augustus, was to be posted up annually in the senate-house, Diom. 55, 3, and Fragm. 137: aliquem albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.*—Also, *the list of the judges chosen by the quæstors:* aliquem albo judicum eradere, Suet. Claud. 16; so id. Dom. 8.—And transf. to other catalogues of names: citharoedorum, Suet. Ner. 21.

Alcaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλκαῖος, *a renowned lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho*, 610 B.C., *inventor of the metre which bears his name, and which was imitated by the Latin poets, esp. by Horace;* v. Hor. C. 2, 13, 27; 4, 9, 7; id. Ep. 1, 19, 29; 2, 2, 99; Ov. H. 15, 29 sq.; Quint. 10, 1, 63.—Hence, **Alcāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀλκαϊκός, *of* or *pertaining to Alcæus:* versus, *the Alcaic verse;* cf. Diom. 510 P.; Grotef. Gr. II. 107; Zumpt, Gr. § 866.

Alcămĕnes, is, *m.*, = Ἀλκαμένης, *a Greek sculptor of the school of Phidias*, Cic. N. D. 1, 30; Val. Max. 8, 11; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

Alcander, ri, *m.* **I.** *A Trojan*, Ov. M. 13, 258.—**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 338.

Alcăthŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλκαθόη, *the castle of Megara*, named after Alcathous; poet. for *Megara*, Ov. M. 7, 443 (cf. Paus. Attic. p. 98).

Alcăthŏus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλκάθοος, *son of Pelops, founder of Megara*, which was hence called Alcathoi urbs, Ov. M. 8, 8.

Alcē, ēs, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Alcazar de S. Juan*, Liv. 40, 48; 49.

† **alcĕa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀλκέα, *a species of mallows:* Malva alcea, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 6, § 21.

alcēdo (**halc-**), īnis, later † **alcyon** (**halc-**), inis, *f.*, = ἀλκυών [O. H. Germ. alacra; the forms halcedo, halcyon arose from a fancied connection with ἅλς = the sea], *the kingfisher, halcyon:* Alcedo hispida, Linn.: Alcedo dicebatur ab antiquis pro alcyone, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.: haec avis nunc Graece dicitur ἀλκυών, a nostris halcedo; sed hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies halcyonios appellant (Gr. ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, Aristoph. Av. 1594 Bergk), *halcyon-days*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 142; cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.

alcēdōnĭa (**halc-**), ōrum, *n.* [alcedo], *the fourteen winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm*, v. alcedo.—Hence, trop., *a deep calm, profound tranquillity:* ludi sunt, tranquillum est, alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26: mare ipsum aiunt, ubi alcedonia sint, fieri feriatum, Front. Fer. Alc. 3.

alces, is, *f.* [ἄλκη; O. H. Germ. Elaho; Norse, elgr; Engl. elk], *the elk*, living in the northern regions: Cervus alces, Linn.; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Alcestis, is, or **Alcestē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἄλκηστις or Ἀλκήστη, *daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Pheræ*, for the preservation of whose life she resigned her own, but was afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband, v. Hyg. Fab. 51 and 251; Mart. 4, 75; Juv. 6, 652.—Also, *a play of Nævius*, Gell. 19, 7.

Alceus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Ἀλκεύς, *father of Amphitryo and grandfather of Hercules*, who was named Alcides from him, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 392.

Alcĭbĭădes, is, *m.* (*gen.* Alcibiadi, Arn. adv. Gent. 6, p. 198; *voc.* Gr. Alcibiadē, Liv. 39, 36), = Ἀλκιβιάδης. **I.** *An Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war*, distinguished for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; id. Tusc. 3, 22 (his life, v. in Plut., Nep., and Just.).—Hence, * **Alcĭbĭădēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to him*, Arn. 6, p. 198.—**II.** *The name of a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans*, Liv. 39, 36.

Alcĭdēmos, i, *f.*, v. 1. Alcis.

Alcīdes, ae, *m.*, = Ἀλκείδης, *a male descendant of Alceus;* usu. *his grandson Hercules*, Verg. E. 7, 61; id. A. 8, 203; 10, 321: quid memorem Alciden? id. ib. 6, 123; so Hor. C. 1, 12, 25; Tib. 4, 1, 12; Prop. 1, 20, 49: non fugis, Alcide, Ov. H. 9, 75; *voc.* also Alcidā, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1343.

Alcĭmăchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλκίμαχος, *a famous Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139.

Alcĭmĕdē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλκιμέδη, *a daughter of Autolycus, wife of Æson, and mother of Jason*, Ov. H. 6, 105; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 317; Stat. Th. 5, 236.

Alcĭmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, *the name of an artist in wood-carving*, of whom nothing more is known; perh. contemporary with Vergil, Verg. E. 3, 37 and 44: ubi v. Wagn.

Alcĭnŏus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλκίνοος, *a king of the Phæacians, by whom Ulysses, in his wanderings, was entertained as guest*, Ov. P. 2, 9, 42; Prop. 1, 14, 24; Hyg. Fab. 23, 125. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men juventus Alcinoi, *voluptuaries*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29 (cf. the words of Alcinous in Hom. Od. 8, 248). His love for horticulture (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 112 sq.) was also proverbial: pomaque et Alcinoi silvae,

fruit-trees, Verg. G. 2, 87: Alcinoi pomaria, Stat. S. 1, 3, 81.—Hence, Alcinoo dare poma, of any thing superfluous (as in silvam ligna ferre, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34, and in Gr. γλαῦκ' εἰς 'Αθήνας), Ov. P. 4, 2, 10; Mart. 7, 41.

† **1. Alcis**, idis, *f.*, = 'Αλκίς [from ἀλκή, strength], *an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians:* Minervae, quam vocant Alcidem, Liv. 42, 51, where Weissenb. reads *Alcidemon.*

* **2. Alcis**, *m.* [acc. to some fr. the Gr. ἀλκή; acc. to others, the Old Germ. Elk = force], *a deity of the Naharvali*, Tac. G. 43; cf. Ruperti ad h. l.

Alcisthĕnē, ēs, *f.*, = 'Αλκισθένη, *a Greek female painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 147.

Alcīthŏē, ēs, *f.*, = 'Αλκιθόη, *one of the daughters of Minyas in Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4. 1; 274; 389 sq.; cf. O. Müll. Gesch. Hellen. Stämme. 1, 167 sq.

1. Alcmaeo, Alcmaeon, ōnis, and **Alcmaeus**, i, *m.* (Alcmaeo, Cic. Ac. 2. 28: Alcmaeus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 30), = 'Αλκμαίων, *a son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle; in obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and on this account was pursued by the Furies*, Hyg. Fab. 71; 73 and 245; Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11.—Hence, * **Alcmaeŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Alcmæon:* furiae, Prop. 4, 4, 41.

2. Alcmaeo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27.

Alcmānĭum metrum, *the kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcman, Alcmanian; the* Hexapodia anapaestica catalectica, Serv. 1818 P.; cf. Grotef. Gr. II. 110 and 142; Munk, Metres, p. 102.

Alcmēna or **Alcŭmēna**, ae, also **Alcmēnē**, ēs, *f.* (always Alcumena in Plaut. Am.: Alcmene, Ov. M. 9, 276; *gen.*, Gr. Dor. Alcumenās, Plaut. Am. Argum.; Alcmenes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1825), = 'Αλκμήνη, *daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryo, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter, and of his twin-brother Iphiclus by Amphitryo*, Plaut. Am.; Hyg. Fab. 29 al.

alcyon, v. alcedo.

Alcyŏnē (**Halc-**), ēs, *f.*, = 'Αλκυόνη, *a daughter of Æolus, who, from love to her husband Ceyx, who had suffered shipwreck, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher* (ἀλκυών; v. alcedo), Ov. M. 11, 384; 710 sq.

alcyŏnēus and **-nĭus** (**halc-**), a, um, *adj.* [Alcyone], *pertaining to Alcyone* or *alcyon* (v. alcedo). **a.** Alcyonei dies = alcedonia (q. v.), Col. 11, 2.—**b.** Alcyoneum medicamen, or *absol.:* **alcyŏnēum**, i, *n.*, or even **alcyŏnĭum**, *sea-foam*, used as a remedy for spots on the face: alcyoneo utuntur ad oculorum cicatrices, Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 86; cf. Cels. 5, 6, 18, n. 26.

† **alcyŏnĭdes** (**halc-**) dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, the same as alcedonia (cf. also alcedo), Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 90.

ālĕa, ae, *f.* [of uncer. origin; Curtius asserts an obscure connection with the words for bone; Sanscr. asthi; Zend, açti; Gr. ὀστέον; Lat. os (ossis)]. **I.** *A game with dice*, and in gen., *a game of hazard* or *chance*. There were among the Romans two kinds of dice, tesserae and tali, Cic. Sen. 16, 58. The tesserae had six sides, which were marked with I. II. III. IV. V. VI.; the tali were rounded on two sides, and marked only on the other four. Upon one side there was one point, unio, an ace, like the ace on cards, called canis; on the opp. side, six points called senio, six, sice; on the two other sides, three and four points, ternio and quaternio. In playing, four tali were used, but only three tesserae. They were put into a box made in the form of a tower, with a strait neck, and wider below than above, called fritillus, turris, turricula, etc. This box was shaken, and the dice were thrown upon the gaming-board. The highest or most fortunate throw, called Venus, jactus Venereus or basilicus, was, of the tesserae, three sixes, and of the tali when they all came out with different numbers. The worst or lowest throw, called jactus pessimus or damnosus, canis or canicula, was, of the tesserae, three aces, and of the tali when they were all the same. The other throws were valued acc. to the numbers. When one of the tali fell upon the end (in caput) it was said rectus cadere, or assistere, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54, and the throw was repeated. While throwing the dice, it was customary for a person to express his wishes, to repeat the name of his mistress, and the like. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia (cf. Hor. C. 3, 24, 58), except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7; 5, 85; 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71; Dig. 11, 5. The character of gamesters, aleatores or aleones, was held as infamous in the time of Cicero, cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Phil. 2, 23, although there was much playing with aleae, and old men were esp. fond of this game, because it required little physical exertion, Cic. Sen. 16, 58; Suet. Aug. 71; Juv. 14, 4; cf. Jahn, Ov. Tr. 2, 471; Rupert. ad Tac. G. 24, 5: provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75.—Ludere aleā or aleam, also sometimes in aleā: in foro aleā ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Dig. 11, 5, 1: ludit assidue aleam, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: aleam studiosissime lusit, Suet. Claud. 33; so id. Ner. 30; Juv. 8, 10: repetitio ejus, quod in aleā lusum est, Dig. 11, 5, 4.—Hence, in aleā aliquid perdere, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleae, Suet. Aug. 70: oblectare se aleā, id. Dom. 21: prosperiore aleā uti, *to play fortunately*, id. Calig. 41.—T r o p.: Jacta alea esto, *Let the die be cast! Let the game be ventured!* the memorable exclamation of Cæsar when, at the Rubicon, after long hesitation, he finally decided to march to Rome, Suet. Caes. 32, ubi v. Casaub. and Ruhnk.—**II.** T r a n s f., *any thing uncertain* or *contingent, an accident, chance, hazard, venture, risk:* alea domini vitae ac rei familiaris, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam, sed rationem aliquam, id. ib. 1, 18: aleam inesse hostiis deligendis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, *to risk*, Liv. 42, 59: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam ire, *fortune, chance*, id. 1, 23: alea belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov. A. A. 1, 376: periculosae plenum opus aleae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 6: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, *raised above all doubt of his talents*, Plin. praef. § 7: emere aleam, in the Pandects, *to purchase any thing uncertain, contingent*, e. g. a draught of fishes, Dig. 18, 1, 8; so ib. 18, 4, 7.

ālĕāris, e, *adj.* [alea], *of* or *pertaining to a game of chance:* tabula, Cael. Aur. Chron. 2, 1.

* **ālĕārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a game of chance:* amicitiae, *formed at the gaming-table*, Amm. 28, 4, 21.

ālĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a player with dice*, also *a gamester* in gen., Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; id. Phil. 2, 27: aleatoris castra, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13; so Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Dig. 11, 5; Cod. 3, 43.

ālĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aleator], *pertaining to a gamester:* aleatoria damna, *in gaming*, * Cic. Phil. 2, 27: aleatorium forum calfecimus, *gaming-board*, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: ritu, Gell. 18, 13.—Hence, **ālĕātōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the place where games of chance are played, a gaming-house*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Ălēbas, v. Aleuas.

‡ **ālebria**, ium, *n.* [alo], *nourishing food*, = bene alentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

ālec (better, **allec; hallec** also in MSS.), ēcis, *n.*, or **ālex** (**hāl-**), ēcis, *f.* and *m.* (v. Rudd. I. p. 17, n. 93; Schneid. Gr. 2, 110 and 128), acc. to Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 95, *the sediment of a costly fish-sauce*, garum; and in gen. *the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, fish-brine:* alec danunt, * Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 2, 395; 120, 3: faecem et allec, Hor. S. 2, 4, 73; 2, 8, 9 K. and H.: putri cepas hallece natantes, Mart. 3, 77 Schneid.—The *plur.* not in use, v. Prisc. p. 686 P.

Ălecto, ūs, *f.*, = 'Αληκτώ, οῦς (found only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *the name of one of the three furies*, Verg. A. 7, 341: Alecto torvam faciem Exuit, id. ib. 7, 415: luctificam Alecto ciet, id. ib. 7, 324.

* **ălectŏrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to a cock* (ἀλέκτωρ): gemma, *a gem found in the maw of a cock*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

† **ălectŏrŏlŏphŏs**, i, *f.*, = ἀλεκτορόλοφος, *an herb good for a cough, cock's comb:* Rhinanthus crista galli, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 23, § 40.

ālēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [alec], *fish-sauce*, Col. 8, 17; 6, 8.

Ălēius, a, um, *adj.*, = 'Αλήϊος, *of* or *pertaining to Ale in Lycia:* Aleïi campi, *where Bellerophon, having been thrown from Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered and perished*, Hyg. Fab. 57; Ov. Ib. 259: qui miser in campis maerens errabat Aleïs (*per synaeresin* for Aleïis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 26. 63 (as transl. of Ἤτοι ὁ κὰπ πεδίον τὸ 'Αλήϊον οἶος ἀλᾶτο, Hom. Il. 6, 201; cf. Plin. 5. 27, 22, § 91).

Ălēmanni (**Ălămanni** and **Ălămani**), ōrum, *m.* [= Alle-Männer], *the Alemanni, German tribes who* (as their name indicates) *formed a confederation on the Upper Rhine and Danube*, from whom the Gauls transferred the name to the whole German nation; cf. Aur. Vict. Caes. 21; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 17; Sid. 5. 375.—**II.** Derivv., **1. Ălēmannĭa** (**Ălăm-**), ae, *f.* [cf. Fr. Allemagne; Ital. Alemagna], *the country of the Alemanni*, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 234.—**2. Ălēmannĭcus** (**Ălăm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Alemannic, pertaining to the Alemanni:* tentoria, Amm. 27, 2.—Hence, *a surname of Caracalla, on account of his victory over the Alemanni*, Spart. Carac. 10.—**3. Ălēmannus** (**Ălăm-**), i, *m.*, *a surname of the emperor Gratian, on account of his victory over the Alemanni*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 47.

Ălēmon, ŏnis, *m.* [ἀλήμων, a wanderer], *a Greek; father of Myscelus, who built Crotona in Lower Italy*, Ov. M. 15, 18.

* **Ălēmŏna** (**Ălim-**), ae, *f.* [alo], *a tutelar goddess of the fœtus*, Tert. Anim. 37.

Ălēmŏnĭdēs, ae, *m. patr.*, *the son of Alemon*, i. e. *Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy*, Ov. M. 15, 26.

ālĕo, ōnis, *m.* (rare, for the class. aleator), *a gamester*, Naev. ap. Fest. 24: impudicus et vorax et aleo, Cat. 29, 2; 6, 11; Tert. Fug. ap. Pers. 13.

Ălĕria, ae, *f.*, = 'Αλερία, *the oldest town of the island Corsica*, captured by L. Scipio: HEC. CEPIT. CORSICA(M). ALERIA(M) QVE. VRBE(M), the second epitaph of the Scipios in Grotef. 4, 298; cf. Wordsw. p. 160; Mannert. Ital. 2, 516 sq.

ālĕs, ālitis (*abl.* aliti, Sen. Med. 1014; *gen. plur.* alitum, Mart. 13, 6, and lengthened alituum, Lucr. 2, 928; 5, 801; 1039; 1078; 6, 1216; Verg. A. 8, 27; Stat. S. 1, 2, 184; Manil. 5, 370; Amm. 19, 2) [ala-ire, as comes, eques, etc., acc. to some; but cf. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 209], *adj.* and *subst.* (poet. and post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Adj.*, *winged:* angues, Pac. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 19; cf. Mos. Cic. Rep. 3, 9: ales avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44 (as transl. of the Gr. αἰόλος ὄρνις, Arat. Phaen. 275): equus, i. e. *Pegasus*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 24: deus, *Mercury*, id. M. 2, 714; so also Stat. Th. 4, 605: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408.—And with a trope common in all languages, *quick, fleet, rapid, swift:* rutili tris ignis et alitis Austri, Verg. A. 8, 430: passus, Ov. M. 10, 587: harundo, *the swift arrow*, Prud. Psych. 323.—**II.** *Subst. com. gen.*, *a fowl, a bird* (only of large birds, while *volucris* includes also insects that fly). **A.** *Com. gen.:* pennis delata, Lucr. 6, 822: exterrita pennis, id. 5, 506: argentea, i. e. *the raven before its metamorphosis*, Ov. M. 2, 536: superba, *the peacock*, Mart. 14, 67; 9, 56: longaeva, *the phœnix*, Claud. 35, 83: famelica, *the pigeon-hawk*, Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28.—On the contr., *masc.:* Phoebeius, *the raven*, Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, *the swan*, Hor. C. 2, 20, 10: cristatus, *the cock*, Ov. F. 1, 455 al.—**B.** *Fem.*, as referring to a female bird: Daulias ales = philomela, Ov. H. 15, 154: exterrita = columba, Verg. A. 5, 505. But ales, i. e. aquila, as the bird of Jove, is sometimes *masc.:* fulvus Jovis ales, *the eagle*, id. ib. 12, 247; called also: minister fulminis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: flammiger, Stat. Th. 8, 675.—Also *fem.:* aetheriā lapsa plagā Jovis ales, Verg. A. 1, 394: regia ales, Ov. M. 4, 362: ales digna Jove, Manil. 1, 443.—**C.** For *a deity as winged, masc.:* Cyllenius ales, i. e. *Mercury*, Claud. 33, 77; or even for men: aureus ales, *Perseus*, Stat. Th. 1, 544.—**D.** Ales canorus, *a swan*, for *a poet*, Hor. C. 2, 20, 15.—Also *absol.* ales: Maeonii carminis ales, of the singer of a Mæonian (Homeric) song.

Hor. C. 1, 6, 2 Jahn. (In Ov. M. 5, 298, if ales erant is read, ales is collect.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 240; but the *sing.* seems to be more in accordance with the preceding hominem putat locutum, she supposing that she heard a man, but it was a bird, and Merkel here reads *Ales erat.*)—**E.** In the lang. of augury, alites are *birds that gave omens by their flight*, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, etc. (but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua), Fest. p. 193 (cf. id. p. 3); Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illuc volent alites: tum a dextrâ, tum a sinistrâ parte canant oscines, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 6, 6, p. 394; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43; Arn. adv. G. 7, 59.—Hence, poet.: ales, *augury, omen, sign:* cum bonâ nubit alite, Cat. 61, 20: malâ soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1: secundâ alite, id. ib. 16, 23.

Ălēsa, v. Halesa.

ălesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [alo], *to grow up, increase* (only ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4; 2, 4, 19: alescendi cacumen, * Lucr. 2, 1130.

Ălĕsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀλεσία, Diod. Sic., *a city of the Mandubii in Celtic Gaul*, now *Alise* in the *Dép. de la Côte d'Or*, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; id. B. C. 3, 47; Vell. 2, 47.—Also, **Ălexĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀλεξία Strabo, Flor. 2, 2; cf. Mannert Gall. 175.

Ălēsus, v. Halesus.

Ălēthīa, ae, *f.*, = ἀλήθεια (truth), *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. Valent. 12.

Ălētīnus, i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of the town* Aletium, *in the land of the Hirpini*, now *Calitri* (* acc. to others, *Lecce*), Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Ălētrĭum, i, *n.*, *a town in Latium*, now *Alatri;* whence, **a. Ălētrīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *pertaining to Aletrium*, Cic. Clu. 16.—**Ălētrīnātes,** *the inhabitants of Aletrium*, Cic. Clu. 20; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**b.** Also, **Ălētrīnensis,** e, the same: foederatus, Cic. Balb. 22 dub.

‡ **ălētūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [alo], *fatness*, = corporis pinguedo, Fest. p. 23.

Ăleuas, ae, *m.*, = Ἀλεύας. **I.** *A tyrant of Larissa, slain by his own servants*, Ov. Ib. 321 and 509 Merk.—**II.** *A worker in bronze*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

1. Ălēus, another reading for Alius, = Elius, Plaut. Capt.; v. 1. Alius.

***2. Ălĕus,** a, um, *adj.:* Alea Minerva, *the Alean* or *Alic Minerva*, so called either from Aleus, king of Arcadia, or from Alea, a town in that country, Stat. Th. 4, 288.

ālex, v. alec.

Ălexămĕnus, i, *m.*, = Ἀλεξαμενός, *a leader of the Ætolians*, Liv. 35, 24.

Ălexander, dri, *m.* [Ἀλέξανδρος, hence, Charis. 64 P. asserts that there is also a *nom.* Alexandrus, but gives no example], *the name of many persons of antiquity;* among whom, **I.** *The most renowned is Alexander, son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed* Magnus, *the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy extending from Macedonia to the Indus* (v. his life in Plut. and Curt.).—**II.** *Alexander, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 52; 45, 39.—**III.** *A tyrant of Pheræ, in Thessaly;* hence also sometimes called Pheræus, Cic. Div. 1, 25; id. Inv. 2, 49; id. Off. 2, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5, 1.—**IV.** *A king of Epirus*, Liv. 8, 3.—**V.** *Another name of Paris, son of Priam*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96; Cic. Fat. 15; Auct. ad Her. 4, 30; hence sometimes, Alexander Paris, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76 al.

Ălexandrēa (the form of Cicero's time, Cic. Phil. 2, 19; id. Fin. 5, 19; Prop. 4, 10, 33 (*Alexandria*, Müll.); Hor. C. 4, 14, 35 K. and H.; also **Ălexandrīa** under the Empire; so, Antiochēa and Antiochīa; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P., Ochsn. Eclog. 143, and Osann ad Cic. Rep. p. 467), ae, *f.*, = Ἀλεξάνδρεια, *a name of several towns of antiquity;* among which, **I.** *The most distinguished is the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, and the emporium of Eastern trade during the Middle Ages, sometimes with the appellation* Magna, now *Iskenderieh* or *Alexandria*, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.—**II.** *A town in Troas*, now *Eski Stamboul, sometimes called* Alexandria, Cic. Ac. 2, 4; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; and sometimes Alexandria Troas, Liv. 35, 42; 37, 35; Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—**III.** *A town in Aria, also called* Alexandria Ariôn (i. e. Arionum), now *Herat*, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61; 6, 23, 25, § 93.—Hence, **Ălexandrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Alexandria*, **A.** In Egypt: vita atque licentia, *a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, at that time a centre of luxury*, Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Petr. 31; Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.: Alexandrina navis, *an Alexandrian merchantship*, Suet. Aug. 98; id. Ner. 45; id. Galb. 10: Bellum Alexandrinum, *the history of the expedition of Cæsar into Egypt, after the battle at Pharsalus*, Auct. B. Alex. 1.—**B.** In Troas, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131; 23, 8, 80, § 158.—*Subst.:* **Ălexandrīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Alexandria* (in Egypt): ad Alexandrinos istos revertamur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34; id. Pis. 21, 49.

† **ălexipharmăcon,** i, *n.*, = ἀλεξιφάρμακον, *an antidote for poison*, only in Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 146.

alga, ae, *f.* [from ligo, qs. alliga, as binding, entwining, Van.], *sea-weed*, comprising several kinds, of which one (Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.) was used for coloring red, Plin. 26, 10, 66; 32, 6, 22, § 66. Freq. in the poets, Hor. C. 3, 17, 10; Verg. A. 7, 590; Mart. 10, 16, 5; Val. Fl. 1, 252; Claud. Ruf. 1, 387. In prose, Auct. B. Afr. 24 *fin.*—Hence also for *a thing of little worth:* vilior algâ, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: projectâ vilior algâ, Verg. E. 7, 42.

* **algensis,** e, *adj.* [alga], *that supports itself on sea-weed, lives upon it*, Plin. 9, 37, 91, § 131.

algeo, alsi, 2, *v. n.* [acc. to Fest. from ἀλγέω = to feel pain; cf. ἄλγος, algor, and algus], *to be cold, to feel cold;* cf. Consent. 2051 P. (opp. aestuare; accordingly a subjective coldness; while *frigere*, opp. calere, is objective, Doed. Syn. 3, 89): si algebis, tremes, Naev. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: erudiunt juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214.—Poet.: algentes togae, i. e. so torn to pieces, that those who wear them must suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.—Trop.: probitas laudatur et alget, *virtue is praised, and yet freezes*, i. e. *is not cherished, is neglected*, Juv. 1, 74.—Hence, **algens,** *P. a.*, in the post-Aug. per., = algidus and frigidus, *cold:* pruinae, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loca, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27; 16, 10, 19, § 46.

algesco, alsi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [algeo]. **I.** *To catch cold:* ne ille alserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11 (cf.: frigus colligere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13, and perfrigescere, Juv. 7, 194).—**2.** Post-Aug. (cf. algens) of things, *to become cold:* (vites) aegrotant et, cum alsere, laesis uredine attonsarum oculis, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: rabies flammarum, Prud. Apoth. 142.

* **Algĭdensis,** e, *adj.* [2. Algidus], *growing upon Mount Algidus*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 81.

Algĭdum, v. Algidus.

1. algĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [algeo], *cold:* algida, sc. regio, Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Cat. 63, 70.—Whence,

2. Algĭdus, i, *m.*, *a high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, south-east of Rome, between Tusculum and Velitræ*, now *Monte Compatri*, Liv. 26, 9, 12; Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130: gelidus, Hor. C. 1, 21, 6: nivalis, id. ib. 3, 23, 9; id. C. S. 69.—Hence, **I. Algĭdum,** i, *n.*, *a town upon it*, now *Pava*, Flor. 1, 11.—**II.** *Adj.:* **Algĭdus,** a, um, *pertaining to Algidum:* terra, Ov. F. 6, 722: secessus, Mart. 10, 30.

* **algĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [algus-facio], *that makes cold, chilling:* quod timor omnis sit algificus, Gell. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, *m.* [cf. algeo], *cold* (that is felt), *coldness* (class., for the ante-class. algus or algu; acc. to Charis. 23 P., even in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: Prodit hiemps, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus algor, Lucr. 5, 746 Lachm.: obest praegnantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10: corpus patiens inediae, vigiliae, algoris, * Sall. C. 5, 3 (cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 20: illam praeclaram tuam patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium): confectus algore, * Tac. H. 3, 22. In Pliny for *cold* in gen. (even in the *plur.*): vites algore intereunt, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217; 8, 39, 59, § 139: corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.

algōsus, a, um, *adj.* [alga], *abounding in sea-weed:* vivunt in algosis, sc. locis, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 95: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

algus, ūs, *m.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 699 P.; Rudd. I. p. 122, or **algu,** *n.*, acc. to Charis. 23; 98 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 342 sq. [algeo], *the feeling of cold* (subjective), *coldness* (usu. only in the *abl.;* hence the form of the *nom.* is uncertain; ante-class. for the class. algor). **I.** *Masc.:* algum, famem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II.** *Unc. gen.:* interficere aliquem fame atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36: perire algu, id. Rud. 2, 7, 24; Att. ap. Non. 72, 9; Lucil. ib. 72, 9; Lucr. 3, 732.

ălĭā, *adv.*, v. alius, *adv.* B.

Ălĭacmon, v. Haliacmon.

ălĭas, *adv.*, v. alius, *adv.* C.

ălĭbī, *adv.* [contr. from aliubi; alius-ibi], *elsewhere.* **I. A.** *Elsewhere, otherwhere, somewhere else, in* or *at another place*, = alio loco, ἄλλοθι (very freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny; in Cic. only twice, and then in connection with nusquam and nec usquam. Never in Hor. or Juv.; in the other poets rare): *St.* Hiccine nos habitare censes? *Ch.* Ubinam ego alibi censeam? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 72: scio equidem alibi jam animum tuum, id. Truc. 4, 4, 13: alibi gentium et civitatum, App. Flor. p. 356, 6; cf. id. ib. 360, 4.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Alibi . . . alibi (even several times), *in one place . . . in another; here . . . there* = hic . . . illic; hence also sometimes hic or illic . . . alibi: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens facit, Liv. 3, 18; 8, 32; Sen. Ep. 98 al.: exercitus, trifariam dissipatus, alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedimenta, inter vepres deltuit, Liv. 38, 46; Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 8; so id. 5, 27, 27, § 99 al.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Arborei fetus alibi, Verg. G. 1, 54; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 146. Once alibi . . . deinde, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—**2.** Joined with words of the same origin (alius; v. alius, aliter, etc.): alibi alius or aliter, *one here, another there; one in this, the other in that manner:* esse alios alibi congressus materiaï, Qualis hic est, *that matter has elsewhere other combinations, similar to that of the world*, Lucr. 3, 1065: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, Liv. 2, 23: pecora diversos alium alibi pascere jubet, id. 9, 2; so id. 44, 33: alius alibi projectus, Vulg. Sap. 18, 18: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, Liv. 44, 35.—**3.** Alibi atque alibi, *at one time here, at another there; now here, now there* (cf. aliubi, B.): haec (aqua) alibi atque alibi utilior nobilitavit loca gloriâ ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144.—**4.** With negatives, *nec, non, nusquam, nec usquam:* nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, Verg. E. 1, 42: asperrima in hac parte dimicatio est, nec alibi dixeris magis mucrone pugnari, Quint. 6, 4, 4: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: omnis armatorum copia dextrâ sinistrâ ad equum, nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52. And instead of a negative, an interrogation implying it: num alibi quam in Capitolio? Liv. 5, 52.—**5.** Alibi quam, indicating comparison, *elsewhere than*, commonly with a neg., *non, nusquam*, etc., *nowhere else than:* qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43, § 125: posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4; id. A. 15, 20: facilisque laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos praedicârim, App. Flor. p. 360, 4: nusquam alibi quam in Macedoniâ, Liv. 43, 9: ne alibi quam in armis animum haberent, id. 10, 20; Tac. A. 1, 77: nec alibi quam in Germaniâ, * Suet. Aug. 23; so Col. R. R. 8, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf. from place to other objects. **A.** *Otherwise, in something else, in other things, in other respects:* si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: neque istic neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: nec spem salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35, 11: alibi quam in innocentiâ spem habere, id. 7, 41: alibi quam mos permiserit, *otherwise, in other things, than custom allows*, Quint. 11, 1, 47; 4, 1, 53.—**B.** Of persons, *elsewhere, with some other one* (very rare): priusquam hanc uxorem duxi, habebam alibi (sc. apud meretricem) animum amori deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14: Quantum militum transportatum sit, apud auctores discrepat: alibi decem milia peditum, duo milia du-

centos equites, alibi parte plus dimidiâ rem auctam invenio, Liv. 29, 25: interdum alibi est hereditas, alibi tutela, Dig. 26, 4, 1; so, in designating *another place in an author*, Quint. 4, 2, 110; 8, 3, 21 al.—**C.** In post-Aug. prose sometimes, like alias (v. that word), for alioqui, *otherwise:* rhinocerotes quoque, rarum alibi animal, in iisdem montibus erant, *an animal otherwise rare*, Curt. 9, 1, 5: nemus opacum arboribus alibi inusitatis, *with trees else rare*, id. 9, 1, 13.

ălĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [alo], *affording nourishment, nutritious, nourishing* (perh. only in Varr.): lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: casei, id. ib. 2, 11, 2, § 3.—*Pass.* of that which readily grows or fattens: ita pulli alibiliores fiunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

ălĭca, ae, *f.* [from alo, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; akin to ἀλέω, ὀλαί acc. to Doed.], orig. *adj.*, *nourishing*, sc. farina. **I.** *A kind of grain, spelt*, Cato, R. R. 76 *init.*; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 50.—**II.** *Grits prepared from it, spelt-grits*, Gr. χόνδρος, later ἄλιξ, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 128. —**III.** *A drink prepared from these grits*, Mart. 13, 6.

ălĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [alica], *of* or *pertaining to spelt;* hence, **ălĭcārĭus,** i, *m.*, *one who grinds spelt:* nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; and **ălĭcārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a prostitute* (as frequenting the place of the spelt-mills): alicariae meretrices appellabantur in Campaniâ (where the best spelt-grits were prepared, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109), Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.: pistorum amicas, reliquas alicarias, * Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.

* **ălĭcastrum,** i, *n.*, sc. frumentum [id.], *a kind of spelt, summer-spelt* (i. e. sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6; 2, 9; cf. Isid. Aug. 17, 3.

ălĭcŭbi (earlier written **ălĭquobi,** like *neutrobi*, acc. to Cassiod. Orth. 2314 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 29), *adv.* [aliquis-ubi], *somewhere, anywhere, at any place*, or *in any thing* (Inter alicubi et usquam hoc interest, quod alicubi absolute profertur, ut alicubi fuimus, i. e. in aliquo loco; usquam autem ad omnia loca refertur, Prisc. p. 1058 P.; very rare): si salvus sit Pompeius et constiterit alicubi, hanc νεκυίαν relinquas, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10. **I.** In gen.: tu si alicubi fueris, dices hic porcos coctos ambulare, *if you shall be anywhere*, i. e. *wherever you may be*, Petr. 45.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Alicubi ... alicubi, repeated, *in one place ... in another, here ... there*, like alius, alias, alibi, etc.: ut alicubi obstes tibi, alicubi irascaris, alicubi instes gravius, Sen. Tranq. 2, 2: tecta alicubi imposita montibus, alicubi ex plano in altitudinem montium educta, id. Ep. 89, 21 (in both passages some read *aliubi;* v. Fickert).—**B.** Strengthened by other definite words: utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, *somewhere here*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: hic alicubi in Crustumenio, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: in quibus (scriptis) et suum alicubi reperiri nomen, Suet. Gram. 7.

ălĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [ala], *a light upper garment* (quod alas nobis injecta contineat, Vel. Long. 2230 P., but better acc. to Ferrar. de Re Vest. 2, 3, c. 1, from the collar or cape upon it), * Mart. 12, 82: aliculâ subornatus polymitâ, *a light hunting-dress*, Petr. 40, 5; *a child's coat*, Dig. 34, 2, 24.

ălĭcunde, *adv.*, of place [aliquis-unde], *from somewhere* = ab aliquo loco, Gr. ἀμόθεν. **I.** Lit.: tu mihi aliquid aliquo modo alicunde ab aliquibus blatis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 13; cf. verse 10: venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, Ter. And. 2, 4, 3: aliunde fluens alicunde extrinsecus aër, *streaming from some part from another source*, * Lucr. 5, 522: praecipitare alicunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31; so id. Caecin. 16, 46. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons: alicunde exora mutuum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44: non quaesivit procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48.—Hence, alicunde corradere, *to scrape together from some source*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34, and alicunde sumere, *to get from somebody*, i. e. *to borrow from some one*, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70.—**B.** Of things: nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, *from any thing*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6. (In Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3, B. and K. read *aliunde* for *alicunde.*)

ălid for **aliud,** v. 2. alius *init.*

* **Ālĭdensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Alida* or *Alinda, a town in Caria, where splendid garments were manufactured;* hence, **ălĭdense** (sc. vestimentum), *a full dress, court-dress*, Lucr. 4, 1130; where Lachmann read *alidensia*, a word not elsewhere found in Latin or Greek, and Munro now reads *indusia;* v. indusium.

ălĭēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alieno]. **I.** *Act.*, *the transferring of the possession of a thing to another, so as to make it his property:* Alienatio tum fit, cum dominium ad alium transferimus, Dig. 18, 1, 67; Sen. Ben. 5, 10. So, alienatio sacrorum, *a transfer of the sacred rites* (sacra) *of one family* (gens) *to another*, Cic. Or. 42, 144; so id. Leg. 3, 20, 48.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *the transferring of one's self*, i. e. *the going over to another;* hence, **A.** Trop., *a separation, desertion, aversion, dislike, alienation* (the internal separating or withdrawing of the feeling of good-will, friendship, and the like; while *disjunctio* designates merely an external separation): tuam a me alienationem commendationem tibi ad impios cives fore, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: alienatio consulum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: alienatio disjunctioque amicitiae, id. Lael. 21, 76: alienatio exercitūs (opp. benevolentia), Caes. B. C. 2, 31: in Vitellium alienatio, Tac. H. 2, 60: alienatio patrui, id. A. 2, 43: Numquid non perditio est iniquo, et alienatio operantibus injustitiam, Vulg. Job, 31, 3.—**B.** In medic. lang.: alienatio mentis, *aberration of mind, loss of reason, delirium*, Cels. 4, 2; so Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: continua, Dig. 1, 18, 14; also without *mentis:* alienatio saporque, Sen. Ep. 78: alienationis in commoda, Firm. 4, 1.

ălĭēnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* (also, **ălĭēnĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.;* cf. Prisc. p. 677 P., and advena) [alienus-gigno], *born in a foreign land;* hence, **I.** In gen., *foreign, alien;* and *subst.*, *a stranger, a foreigner, an alien.* **A.** Of persons (very freq. in Cic., esp. in his orations): homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: alienigenae hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10; cf. Liv. 26, 13: testes, Cic. Font. 10: dii, id. Leg. 2, 10: mulieres, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 1.—*Subst.:* quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. Fl. 27: si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1; Curt. 5, 11; 6, 3; Vulg. Lev. 22, 10; ib. Luc. 17, 18.—**B.** Of things: vino alienigenâ utere, Gell. 2, 24; and with the *adj.* form: **ălĭēnĭgĕnus,** a, um: pisces alienigeni, Col. 8, 16, 9: fetus, id. 8, 5, 10: semina, id. 3, 4, 1: ALIENIGENVM CORPVS, Inscr. Orell. 5048: ne alienigenae justitiae obliti videamur, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1 *ext.:* exempla, id. 1, 5, 1 *ext.:* studia, id. 2, 1 *fin.:* sanguis, id. 6, 2, 1 *ext.:* conversationis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 13.—**II.** In Lucr., *produced from different materials, heterogeneous:* scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa [et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse], Lucr. 1, 860; 1, 865; 1, 869; 1, 874; 5, 880.

ălĭēnĭgĕnus, a, um, v. the preced.

ălĭēnĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [alienus-loqui], *the talk of crazy persons*, Varr. Sent. Mor. p. 28 Devit.; cf.: aliena loqui s. v. alienus, B.

ălĭēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [alienus]. In medic. lang., **I.** *The causes* or *materials of disease in the human system, which are extraneous to it:* auferre alienitatem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4: alienitatis obtrusio, id. ib. 5, 64: manens alienitas, id. Acut. 3, 20.—**II.** For alienatio (q. v. B.): mentis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

ălĭēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.] (purely prosaic, but class.). **I.** Orig., *to make one person* or *thing another:* facere, ut aliquis alius sit. Thus, in Plaut., Sosia says to Mercury, who represented himself as Sosia: certe edepol tu me alienabis numquam, quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243. So also Pliny: sacopenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, *is entirely other than, different from, the transmarine one*, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197.—Hence, of things, a t. t. in the Roman lang. of business, *to make something the property of another, to alienate, to transfer by sale* (in the jurid. sense, diff. from *vendere:* *Alienatum* non proprie dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet? *venditum* tamen recte dicetur, Dig. 50, 16, 67; the former, therefore, includes the idea of a complete transfer of the thing sold): pretio parvo ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienâsse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr. 2, 21, 54: vectigalia (opp. frui), id. ib. 2, 13, 33; so Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Dig. 4, 7, 4.—Esp., *to remove, separate, make foreign:* urbs maxuma alienata, Sall. J. 48, 1.—**II.** Transf. to mental objects, and with esp. reference to that from which any person or thing is separated or removed, *to cast off, to alienate, estrange, set at variance, render averse, make enemies* (*Abalienatus* dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; *alienatus*, qui alienus est factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; class., esp. freq. in the *part.* alienatus). **A.** In gen.: eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienârat, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: legati alienati, id. Pis. 96: alienati sunt peccatores, Vulg. Psa. 51, 4; ib. Col. 1, 21: alienari a Senatu, Cic. Att. 1, 14: studium ab aliquo, id. Pis. 76: si alienatus fuerit a me, Vulg. Ezech. 14, 7: alienati a viâ Dei, ib. Eph. 4, 18: voluntatem ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; id. Fam. 3, 6: tantâ contumeliâ acceptâ omnium suorum voluntates alienare (sc. a se), Caes. B. G. 7, 10: voluntate alienati, Sall. J. 66, 2; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1: falsâ suspitione alienatum esse, *neglected, discarded*, Sall. C. 35, 3: animos eorum alienare a causâ, Cic. Prov. Cons. 21: a dictatore animos, Liv. 8, 35: sibi animum alicujus, Vell. 2, 112; Tac. H. 1, 59; Just. 1, 7, 18.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Mentem alienare alicui, *to take away* or *deprive of reason, to make crazy, insane, to drive mad* (not before the Aug. per., perh. first by Livy): erat opinio Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui: vulgo Junonis iram alienâsse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: signum alienatae mentis, *of insanity*, Suet. Aug. 99: alienata mens, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6 (cf. Liv. 25, 39: alienatus sensibus).—And *absol.:* odor sulfuris saepius haustus alienat, *deprives of reason*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 53.—Hence, *pass.:* alienari mente, *to be insane*, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93: ita alienatus mente Antiochus (erat), Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 17.—**2.** In medic. lang.: alienari, of parts of the body, *to die, perish:* intestina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16; 8, 10; 5, 26, n. 23: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89: (spodium) alienata explet, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76.—**3.** Alienari ab aliquâ re, *to keep at a distance from something*, i. e. *to be disinclined to, have an aversion for, to avoid* = abhorrere (only in Cic.): a falsâ assensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: alienari ab interitu iisque rebus, quae interitum videantur afferre, id. ib. 3, 5, 16.

ălĭēnus, a, um [2. alius]. **I.** *Adj.* **A.** In gen., *that belongs to another person, place, object*, etc., *not one's own, another's, of another, foreign, alien* (opp. suus): NEVE ALIENAM SEGETEM PELLEXERIS, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, and Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 99: plus ex alieno jecore sapiunt quam ex suo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88, and Lind. ib. 2, 3, 3: quom sciet alienum puerum (*the child of another*) tolli pro suo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 61: in aedîs inruit Alienas, id. Ad. 1, 2, 9; id. And. 1, 1, 125: alienae partes anni, Lucr. 1, 182; so Verg. G. 2, 149: pecuniis alienis locupletari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cura rerum alienarum, id. Off. 1, 9, 30; 2, 23, 83: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1, 1: in altissimo gradu alienis opibus poni, Cic. Sest. 20: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7, 2: amissis bonis alienas opes expectare, id. ib. 58, 10 Herz.: aliena mulier, *another man's wife*, Cic. Cael. 37: mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, *of another woman's husband*, Liv. 1, 46: virtutem et bonum alienum oderunt, id. 35, 43: alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, alienâ memoriâ salutamus, alienâ operâ vivimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19: oportet enim omnia aut ad alienum arbitrium aut ad suum facere, Plin. Ep. 6, 14; so Suet. Claud. 2: alienum cursum alienumque rectorem, velut captâ nave, sequi, Plin. Pan. 82, 3; Tac. A. 15, 1 *fin.:* pudicitiae neque suae neque alienae pepercit, Suet. Calig. 36: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, i. e. *caused to be written by another*, id. Dom. 20: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46; 1, 1, 110; so id. ib. 1, 3, 116: vulnus, *intended for another*, Verg. A. 10, 781: aliena

cornua, of Actæon transformed into a stag, Ov. M. 3, 139: alieno Marte pugnabant, sc. equites, i. e. *without horses, as footmen*, Liv. 3, 62: aes alienum, lit. *another's money; hence, in reference to him who has it, a debt;* cf. aes. So also: aliena nomina, *debts in others' names, debts contracted by others*, Sall. C. 35, 3.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In reference to relationship or friendship, *not belonging to one, alien from, not related* or *allied, not friendly, inimical, strange*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 43: alienus est ab nostrâ familiâ, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 28; id. Heaut. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk.: multi ex finibus suis egressi se suaque omnia alienissimis crediderunt, *to utter strangers*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: non alienus sanguine regibus, Liv. 29, 29; Vell. 2, 76.—Hence alienus and propinquus are antith., Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus desim, id. Fam. 1, 9 Manut.: ut tuum factum alieni hominis, meum vero conjunctissimi et amicissimi esse videatur, id. ib. 3, 6.—**2.** Trop.: alienum esse in or ab aliquâ re, *to be a stranger to a thing*, i. e. *not to be versed in* or *familiar with, not to understand:* in physicis Epicurus totus est alienus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: homo non alienus a litteris, *not a stranger to, not unversed in*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26.—**3.** *Foreign to a thing*, i. e. *not suited to it, unsuitable, incongruous, inadequate, inconsistent, unseasonable, inapposite, different from* (opp. aptus); constr. with *gen., dat., abl.*, and *ab;* cf. Burm. ad Ov. F. 1, 4; Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5; Spald. ad Quint. 6, 3, 33; Zumpt, Gr. § 384. (α) With *gen.:* pacis (deorum), Lucr. 6, 69: salutis, id. 3, 832: aliarum rerum, id. 6, 1064: dignitatis alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11: neque aliena consili (sc. domus D. Bruti), *convenient for consultation*, Sall. C. 40, 5 Kritz al.—(β) With *dat.:* quod illi causae maxime est alienum, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: arti oratoriae, Quint. prooem. 5; 4, 2, 62; Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.—(γ) With *abl.:* neque hoc dii alienum ducunt majestate suâ, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 83: homine alienissimum, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: dignitate imperii, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: amicitiâ, id. Fam. 11, 27: existimatione meâ, id. Att. 6, 1: domus magis his aliena malis, *farther from*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 50: loco, tempore, Quint. 6, 3, 33.—(δ) With *ab:* alienum a vitâ meâ, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 21: a dignitate rei publicae, Tib. Gracch. ap. Gell. 7, 19, 7: a sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: a dignitate, id. Fam. 4, 7: navigationis labor alienus non ab aetate solum nostrâ, verum etiam a dignitate, id. Att. 16, 3.—(ε) With *inf.* or *clause* as subject: nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas quam diligi, nec alienius quam timeri, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: non alienum videtur, quale praemium Miltiadi sit tributum, docere, Nep. Milt. 6, 1.—**4.** *Averse, hostile, unfriendly, unfavorable to:* illum alieno animo a nobis esse res ipsa indicat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 40; Cic. Deiot. 9, 24: a Pyrrho non nimis alienos animos habemus, id. Lael. 8 *fin.:* sin a me est alienior, id. Fam. 2, 17: ex alienissimis amicissimos reddere, id. ib. 15, 4 al.: Muciani animus nec Vespasiano alienus, Tac. H. 2, 74.—Rar. transf. to things; as in the histt., alienus locus, *a place* or *ground unfavorable for an engagement, disadvantageous* (opp. suus or opportunus; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 17, 275): alieno loco proelium committunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: alienissimo sibi loco contra opportunissimo hostibus conflixit, Nep. Them. 4, 5 Brem.—So of time *unfitting, inconvenient, unfavorable*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: ad judicium corrumpendum tempus alienum, Cic. Verr. 1, 5; id. Caecin. 67: vir egregius alienissimo rei publicae tempore exstinctus, id. Brut. 1; id. Fam. 15, 14.—Of other things: alienum (*dangerous, perilous, hurtful*) suis rationibus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Cels. 4, 5.—**5.** In medic. lang. **a.** Of the body, *dead, corrupted, paralyzed* (cf. alieno, II. B. 2.), Scrib. Comp. 201.—**b.** Of the mind, *insane, mad* (cf. alieno and alienatio): Neque solum illis aliena mens erat, qui conscii conjurationis fuerant, Sall. C. 37, 1 Herz.—**II.** *Subst.* **1. ălĭēnus,** i, *m.*, *a stranger.* **a.** *One not belonging to one's house, family,* or *country:* apud me cenant alieni novem, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 21: ut non ejectus ad alienos, sed invitatus ad tuos isse videaris, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: quas copias proximis suppeditari aequius est, eas transferunt ad alienos, id. Off. 1, 14: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, id. Am. 5, 19: quasi ad alienos durius loquebatur, Vulg. Gen. 42, 7: a filiis suis an ab alienis? ib. Matt. 17, 24: cives potiores quam peregrini, propinqui quam alieni, Cic. Lael. 5: quod alieno testimonium redderem, in eo non fraudabo avum meum, Vell. 2, 76.—**b.** *One not related to a person* or *thing:* in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat, Cic. Mil. 28, 76: vel alienissimus rusticae vitae, naturae benignitatem miretur, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**2. ălĭēnum,** i, *n.*, *the property of a stranger:* Haec erunt vilici officia: alieno manum abstineant, etc., Cato, R. R. 5, 1: alieno abstinuit, Suet. Tit. 7: ex alieno largiri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; so, de alieno largiri, Just. 36, 3, 9: alieni appetens, sui profusus, Sall. C. 5; Liv. 5, 5: in aliena aedificium exstruere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74 (cf.: in alieno solo aedificare, Dig. 41, 1, 7).—*Plur.*, **a.** *The property of a stranger:* quid est aliud aliis sua eripere, aliis dare aliena? Cic. Off. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 30: aliena pervadere, *a foreign* (in opp. to the Roman) *province*, Amm. 23, 1.—**b.** *The affairs* or *interests of strangers: Men.* Chreme, tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi, aliena ut cures, ea, quae nihil ad te attinent. *Chrem.* Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: aliena ut melius videant quam sua, id. ib. 3, 1, 95.—**c.** *Things strange, foreign, not belonging to* the matter in hand: Quod si hominibus bonarum rerum tanta cura esset, quanto studio aliena ac nihil profutura multumque etiam periculosa petunt, etc., Sall. J. 1, 5; hence, aliena loqui, *to talk strangely, wildly*, like a crazy person: Quin etiam, sic me dicunt aliena locutum, Ut foret amenti nomen in ore tuum, Ov. Tr. 3, 19: interdum in accessione aegros desipere et aliena loqui, Cels. 3, 18 (v. alieniloquium).

☞ *Comp.* rare, but *sup.* very freq.; no *adv.* in use.

ālĭger, gĕra, gĕrum (*gen. plur.* aligerûm, Val. Fl. 7, 171), *adj.* [ala-gero], *bearing wings, winged* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.). **I.** *Adj.:* amor, Verg. A. 1, 663: agmen, i. e. *of birds*, id. ib. 12, 249: aligero tollitur axe Ceres, *upon the winged chariot* (i. e. drawn by dragons), Ov. F. 4, 562: Jovis Nuntius, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 80: genus, Sen. Hippol. 338 al.—In the prose of Pliny, like many other poet. words: aligeri serpentes, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85: Cupidines, id. 36, 5, 4, § 41.—* **II. Ālĭgĕri,** *subst.*, *the winged gods of love, Cupids*, Sil. 7, 458.

Alii, ōrum, v. Alis and 1. Alius.

ălĭmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [alimentum], *pertaining to* or *suitable for nourishing* (a legal term; in the class. per. only once; later in the lang. of law and in epitaphs). **I.** *Adj.:* lex, *relating to the apportionment of provisions among the poor*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6 Manut.: causa, Dig. 2, 15, 8: ratio, ib. 48, 13, 4: res, Amm. 20, 8; cf. id. 21, 12.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ălĭmentārĭus,** i, *m.*, *one to whom means of subsistence has been left by will*, Dig. 2, 15, 8 al.

ălĭmentum, i, *n.* [alo], *nourishment, nutriment;* and concr., *food, provisions, aliment* (in the poets only in the *plur.*). **I.** In gen.: alimenta corporis, Cic. Univ. 6: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18; so id. 8, 1; Plin. 17, 13, 20: alimenta reponere in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16; Suet. Tib. 54; cf. Tac. A. 6, 23: alimenta petens, Vulg. Gen. 41, 55: alimenta negare, Ov. Tr 5, 8, 13: habentes alimenta et quibus tegamur, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 8.—In the jurists: alimenta, *all things which pertain to the support of life, aliment, maintenance, support*, Dig. 34, tit. 1, De alimentis, and l. 6.—Poet. (very freq. in Ovid): picem et ceras, alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 532: concipit Iris aquas, alimentaque nubibus affert, id. ib. 1, 271: lacrimaeque alimenta fuere, *tears were his food*, id. ib. 10, 75 (cf.: fuerunt mihi lacrimae meae panes die ac nocte, Vulg. Psa. 41, 4): ignis, Ov. M. 8, 837.—Trop.: vitiorum, Ov. M. 2, 769: furoris, id. ib. 3, 479: addidit alimenta rumoribus, *gave new support to the rumors*, Liv. 35, 23 *fin.:* alimentum famae, Tac. H. 2, 96: alimentum virtutis honos, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5.—**II.** Esp., for the Gr. τροφεῖα or θρέπτρα, *the reward* or *recompense due to parents from children for their rearing:* quasi alimenta exspectaret a nobis (patria), Cic. Rep. 1, 4 Mos. (in Val. Fl. 6, 570, this is expressed by *nutrimenta;* in Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 14, by *nutricia*).

‡ **ălimŏdi:** pro alius modi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

† **ălĭmŏn,** v. halimon.

ălĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [alo] (ante- and post-class. for alimentum), *nourishment, food, sustenance, support:* quaestus alimoniae, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1: naturalis, Gell. 17, 15, 5: flammae, *fuel*, Prud. Cath. 5, 19; App. M. 2, p. 115: in alimoniam ignis, *for the food of the burnt-offering*, Vulg. Lev. 3, 16; ib. 1 Macc. 14, 10.

ălĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.; the termination as in testi-monium, parsi-monium, vadimonium] (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. alimentum), *nourishment, sustenance, support:* mellis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15; 3, 1, 8 *fin.;* 2, 1, 14; 5, 16: infectus alimonio, Tac. A. 11, 16: collationes in alimonium atque dotem puellae recepit, Suet. Calig. 42: quaerere, Juv. 14, 76: denegare, Dig. 25, 3, 4; Arn. 5, p. 167.

ălĭō, *adv.*, v. 2. alius, II. A.

ălĭōquī (Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 839, questions the MS. authority for the forms **ălĭōquin** and **cētĕrōquin,** but if they are genuine, he believes they have the *prep.* in affixed, as in deoin), *adv.* (prop. *abl.* alioqui, i. e. alio quo modo, *in some other way;* used in the ante-Aug. per. only once in Lucr.; but freq. after that per., esp. by the histt., and by Pliny the younger). **I.** Lit., to indicate that something has its existence or right in all but the exception given, *in other respects, for the rest, otherwise;* Gr. ἄλλως, often with *adj.* standing either before or after it: milites tantum, qui sequerentur currum, defuerunt: alioqui magnificus triumphus fuit, Liv. 37, 46 Madv.; 8, 9: Hannibal tumulum tutum commodumque alioqui, nisi quod longinquae aquationis erat, cepit, id. 30, 29, 10: atqui si vitiis mediocribus ac mea paucis Mendosa est natura, alioquin recta, Hor. S. 1, 6, 66 K. and H.: solitus alioquin id temporis luxus principis intendere, Tac. A. 13, 20 Halm; so id. ib. 4, 37; Curt. 7, 4, 8; 8, 2, 2.—Sometimes concessive, hence also with *quamquam, quamvis, cum, as for the rest, besides:* triumphatum de Tiburtibus: alioqui mitis victoria fuit, i. e. *although in other respects the victory was*, etc., Liv. 7, 19: at si tantula pars oculi media illa peresa est, Incolumis quamvis alioqui splendidus orbis (*although in other respects uninjured and clear*) occidit extemplo lumen, Lucr. 3, 414 (Lachmann rejected this line; Munro receives it and reads *alioquoi*): ideo nondum eum legi, cum alioqui validissime cupiam, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 Keil; so Plin. 10, 69, 93, § 198.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To indicate that something exists, avails, or has influence in other cases beside those mentioned, *yet, besides, moreover* (syn.: porro, praeterea): sed haec quidem alioquin memoria magni professoris, uti interponeremus, effecit, Cels. 8, 4: ne pugnemus igitur, cum praesertim plurimis alioqui Graecis sit utendum, *very many other Greek words besides*, Quint. 2, 14, 4 Halm: non tenuit iram Alexander, cujus alioqui potens non erat, *of which he had not the control at other times*, Curt. 4, 2, 6; Tac. H. 3, 32: quâ occasione Caesar, validus alioquin spernendis honoribus hujuscemodi orationem coepit, id. A. 4, 37.—So in questions, Quint. 4, 5, 3.—Also et alioqui in Pliny: afficior curâ; et alioqui meus pudor, mea dignitas in discrimen adducitur, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1; so id. ib. 10, 42, 2; id. Pan. 45, 4; 68, 7; 7, 9.—And in copulative clauses with *et . . . et, cum . . . tum*, etc., *both in general* (or *in other respects*) . . . *and:* et alioqui opportune situm, et transitus eâ est in Labeates, Liv. 43, 19: mors Marcelli cum alioqui miserabilis fuit, tum quod, etc., id. 27, 27, 11; so Quint. 5, 6, 4; 12, 10, 63.—**B.** To indicate that something is in itself situated so and so, or avails in a certain manner, *in itself, even in itself, himself*, etc.: corpus, quod illa (Phryne) speciosissima alioqui (*in herself even most beautiful*) diductâ nudaverat tunicâ, Quint. 2, 15, 9 Spald.; 10, 3, 13; 2, 1, 4.—**C.** Ellipt. like the Gr. ἄλλως, and commonly placed at the beginning of a clause, to indicate that something must happen, if the previous assertion or assumption shall not be (which fact is not

expressed), *otherwise, else* (cf. aliter, b. γ): vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum: alioqui narrâsses mihi), Plin. Ep. 8, 8; 1, 20: Nec, si pugnent inter se, qui idem didicerunt, idcirco ars, quae utrique tradita est, non erit; alioqui nec armorum, etc., Quint. 2, 17, 33; so id. 4, 2, 23: non inornata debet esse brevitas, alioqui sit indocta, id. 4, 2, 46: Da mihi liberos, alioquin moriar, Vulg. Gen. 30, 1; ib. Matt. 6, 1; ib. Heb. 9, 17: languescet alioqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38.—**D.** (Eccl. Lat.) As an *advers. conj., but* (cf. ceterum and the Gr. ἀλλά): alioquin mitte manum tuam et tange os ejus et carnem, Vulg. Job, 2, 5. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 234–241.

ălĭorsum or **aliorsus,** also twice not contr. **ălĭō-vorsum** and **ălĭō-versus,** *adv.* **I.** Lit., *directed to another place* (*other men, objects;* cf.: alias, alibi, alio, etc.), *in another direction, elsewhither, elsewhere* (Aliorsum et illorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato, Paul. ex. Fest. p. 27 Müll.; only ante- and post-class.). **A.** Of place: mater ancillas jubet... aliam aliorsum ire, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 47 (where aliam aliorsum is like alius alio, etc.): jumentum aliorsum ducere, Gell. 7, 15: lupi aliorsum grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209.—**B.** Of persons: infantis aliorsum dati facta amolitio, Gell. 12, 1.—**C.** Of things: sed id aliorsum pertinet, Gell. 17, 1.—**II.** Fig., = in aliam partem or rationem, *in another manner, in a different sense;* so in Terence: aliorsum aliquid accipere, *to receive something in another manner* or *otherwise, to take it differently:* vereor, ne aliorsum atque ego feci acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1; cf. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8. atqui ego istuc, Antrax, aliovorsum dixeram, *with another design, in a different sense:* alioversus, uncontr. in Lact. 1, 17, 1. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 241 and 242.

ălĭōversus, v. the preced.

ālĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj.* (*abl.* alipedi, Val. Fl. 5, 612, like aliti from ales) [ala-pes] (poet. and rare; never in Hor.). **I.** Lit., *with wings on the feet, wing-footed.*—As an epithet of Mercury: sacra alipedis dei, Ov. F. 5, 100; id. M. 11, 312; also simply Alipes for Mercurius: mactatur vacca Minervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. ib. 4, 754.—So of *the horses in the chariot of the Sun,* Ov. M. 2, 48.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *swift, fleet, quick* (cf. ales, I.): cervi, * Lucr 6, 766; equi, Verg. A. 12, 484; also alipes, *absol.* for equus, id. ib. 7, 277: alipedi curru, Val. Fl. 5, 612; Sil. 7, 700.

Ālĭphae and **Ālĭphānus,** v. Allifae.

Ālĭphēra or **Ālĭphīra,** ae, *f.,* = Ἀλίφηρα, Paus., Ἀλίφειρα, Polyb., *a town in Arcadia,* Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; *its inhabitants:* **Ālĭphīraei,** orum, *m.,* Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

ālĭpĭlus, i, *m.* [ala-1. pilus], *a slave who plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers* (cf. ala, II.): alipilum cogita tenuem et stridulam vocem, Sen. Ep. 56, 2: M. OCTAVIVS PRIMIGENIVS ALIPILVS A TRITONE, Inscr. Grut. 812, 6 (cf. Inscr. Orell. 4302).

† **ălĭptēs** or **ălipta,** ae, *m.,* = ἀλείπτης, *the manager in the school for wrestlers,* who took care that the wrestlers anointed their bodies with unguents, in order to give them the necessary suppleness, and exercised them in the ring, *master of wrestling,* or *of the ring:* ut aliptae, virium et coloris rationem habere, * Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15: Geometres, pictor, aliptes, Juv. 3, 76: aliptā egere, Cels. 1, 1 Daremb.

ălĭquā, *adv.,* v. aliquis, *adv.* D.

ălĭquam, *adv.,* v. aliquis, *adv.* C.

ălĭquamdĭu, v. aliquis, *adv.* C. 1.

ălĭquandō, *temp. adv.* [aliquis; Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 856, regards the affix in this word and in quando as from an earlier -da = dies]. **I. A.** In opp. to a definite, fixed point of time, *at some time* or *other, once; at any time, ever* (i. e. at an indefinite, undetermined time, of the past, present, and future; mostly in affirmative clauses, while umquam is only used of past and future time, and in negative clauses or those implying doubt; cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51).—Of the past: neque ego umquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris ullum puto: quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus conjunctior: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? Cic. Cael. 5, 12: Ad quem angelorum dixit aliquando, Sede etc., Vulg. Heb. 1, 13.—Of the future: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, etc., Cic. Mil. 26, 69: cave, ne aliquando peccato consentias, Vulg. Tob. 4, 6: huic utinam aliquando gratiam referre possimus! Habebimus quidem semper, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35.—Of the present: de rationibus et de controversiis societatis vult dijudicari. Sero: verum aliquando tamen, *but yet once,* in opp. to *not at all, never,* Cic. Quint. 13, 43.—**B. C.** With *non, nec* (eccl. Lat.): non peccabitis aliquando, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 10: nec aliquando defuit quidquam iis, ib. 1 Reg. 25, 7; 25, 15; ib. Dan. 14, 6; ib 1 Thess. 2, 5.—**C.** In connection with *ullus,* and oftener, esp. in Cic., with *aliquis:* quaerere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ullo Academico audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: Forsitan aliquis aliquando ejusmodi quidpiam fecerit, id. Verr. 2, 32, 78: ego quia dico aliquid aliquando, et quia, ut fit, in multis exit aliquando aliquid, etc., id. Planc. 14, 35: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquid aliquando, id. Or. 42, 144: Nam aut erit hic aliquid aliquando, etc., id. Fam. 7, 11, 2.—So with *quisquis:* nec quidquam aliquando periit, Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 15; 25, 7.—**D.** Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, *if at any time, if ever;* or of a distant, but undefined, point of time, *if once, at one time,* or *one day:* si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quod si aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ampla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, et maxime si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari, *once,* i. e. *at a former time,* id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**E.** It is often used (opp.: in praesentiâ, nunc, adhuc) of an indefinite, past, or future time = olim, quondam, *once, formerly; in future time, hereafter:* quod sit in praesentiâ de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industriâ recuperetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit: nunc certe, etc., Liv 25, 29: Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis, nunc illustris, Mel. 1, 6: Qui aliquando non populus, nunc autem populus Dei, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 10; ib. Philem. 11: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, etc., Cic. de Or 1, 58, 246.—Sometimes the point of time in contrast can be determined only from the context: quaerere num e Philone audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. Pr. 2, 4, 11: veritus sum deesse Pompeii saluti, cum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: aut quisquam nostri misereri potest, qui aliquando vobis hostis fuit? Sall. J. 14, 17: Zacynthus aliquando appellata Hyrie, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Plin. Ep. 6, 10: quae aliquando viderat, Vulg. Gen. 42, 9; ib. 1 Pet. 3, 20.—**II.** Of that which at times happens, in contrast with that which never or seldom occurs, *sometimes, now and then* = non numquam, interdum (opp.: numquam, raro; semper, saepe). **A.** Te non numquam a me alienârunt, et me aliquando immutârunt tibi, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: liceret ei dicere utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: sitne aliquando mentiri boni viri? id. de Or. 3, 29, 113; Quint. 5, 13, 31: multa proelia et aliquando non cruenta, Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Aug. 43.—**B.** With *numquam, raro; semper, saepe, saepius, modo* in another clause: convertit se aliquando ad timorem, numquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: senatumque et populum numquam obscura nomina, etiam si aliquando obumbrentur, Tac. H. 2, 32: quod non saepe, atque haud scio an umquam, in aliquâ parte eluceat aliquando, Cic. Or. 2, 7: raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels. 3, 18; so id. 8, 4; 1 praef.: aliquando... semper, Liv. 45, 23, 8: aliquando fortuna, semper animo maximus, Vell. 2, 18: Haud semper errat fama; aliquando et elegit, Tac. Agr. 9: aliquando... saepe, Cels. 1 praef.: nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nubila, saepius globo terrae obstante, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 56; so Tac. A. 3, 27; id. Agr. 38.—**C.** In partitive clauses, twice, or even several times, like modo—modo, sometimes also alternating with *non numquam* or *modo* (so only in the post-Aug. per.), *at one time... at another, now.. now:* confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262; Sen. Q. N. 2, 36, 2: aliquando emicat stella, aliquando ardores sunt, aliquando fixi et haerentes, non numquam volubiles, id. ib. 1, 14; cf. Suet. Calig. 52: Vespasianus modo in spem erectus, aliquando adversa reputabat, Tac. H. 2, 74; id. A. 16, 10.—**D.** In colloquial lang., to indicate that there is occasion for a certain thing, *once, for once, on this occasion, now:* aliquando osculando melius est, uxor, pausam fieri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sed si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, et nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, *now in our own way,* Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est, Pomponium Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, *I must for once say it,* id. Fam. 13, 1, 14.—**E.** In commands, exhortations, or wishes, = tandem, *at length, now at last:* audite quaeso, judices, et aliquando miseremini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 28, 72: modo scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: stulti, aliquando sapite, Vulg. Psa. 93, 8: ipse agat, ut orbatura patres aliquando fulmina ponat, Ov. M. 2, 391: Aliquando isti principes sibi populi Romani auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; id. Verr. 4, 37, 81; Sall. J. 14, 21; Ov. M. 2, 390: et velim aliquando, cum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, Cic. Att. 12, 28.—Hence, **F.** Of that which happens after long expectation or delay, freq. in connection with *tandem, finally, at length, now at last:* quibus (quaestionibus) finem aliquando amicorum auctoritas fecit, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: (dii) placati jam vel satiati aliquando, id. Marcell. 6, 18: collegi me aliquando, id. Clu. 18, 51: aliquando idque sero usum loquendi populo concessi, *finally,* i. e. after I have for a long time spoken in another manner, id. Or. 48, 160: te aliquando collaudare possum, quod jam, etc., id. Fam. 7, 17; Suet. Aug. 70: dio exspectaverant, dum retia extraherentur: aliquando extractis piscis nullus infuit, id. Clar. Rhet. 1.—With *tandem:* aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: spes est et hunc aliquando tandem posse consistere, Cic. Quint. 30, 94 tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, id. Cat. 2, 1: ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94: servus tandem aliquando mihi a te exspectatissimas litteras reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9: tandem aliquando refloruistis, Vulg. Phil. 4, 10.—With *jam:* utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, *now at length* Cic. Att. 1, 4

* **ălĭquantillum,** i, *n. adj. doub. dim* [aliquantulus], *a very little indeed, a little bit:* foris aliquantillum gusto, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 28

ălĭquantisper, *adv. temp.* [aliquantus-per; analog. to paulisper], *for a moderate period of time* (neither too long nor too short), *for a while, for a time, for some time* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158: Quor non ludo hunc aliquantisper? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: concedas aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si illi egestate aliquantisper jacti forent, Caecil. ap. Non. 511, 27; Flor. 2, 18, 14: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est, Just. 42, 4, 8; so id. 1, 8, 3.

ălĭquantō and **ălĭquantum,** *adv.,* v. aliquantus.

ălĭquantorsum, *adv.* of place [aliquanto-versum], *somewhat toward* (a place), Perlati aliquantorsum longius, quam sperabamus, pergamus ad reliqua, *on some what,* Amm. 22, 8, 48.

ălĭquantŭlum, *adv.,* v. aliquantulus

ălĭquantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aliquantus], *little, small:* aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21.—In the *neutr.* as *subst.* with *partit. gen., a little* aeris alieni, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: suspitionis, id. Inv. 2, 9: muri, Liv. 21, 12: agri, id. 21, 31: aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48.—Hence, **ălĭquantŭlum,** and once, **ălĭquantŭlō,** *adv., somewhat, a little:* pausam aliquantulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55: quaeso tandem aliquantulum tibi parce.

fer. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: subtristis visust esse aliquantulum mihi, id. And. 2, 6, 16: auri navem evertat gubernator an paleae, in re aliquantulum, in gubernatoris inscitiā nihil interest, *something* (ironic. for aliquid, multum), Cic. Par. 3, 1: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, id. Lael. 12, 40: aliquantulum progredi, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: a proposito declinare, id. Or. 40, 138.—With *comp.:* stadia aliquantulum breviora, Gell. 1, 1: aliquantulo tristior, Vop. Aur. 38 Gruter.

ălĭquantus, a, um, *adj.* [alius-quantus; v. aliquis], *somewhat, some, moderate, tolerable; considerable, not a little* (designating the medium between much and little; cf. Ernest. ad Suet. Caes. 87; Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10; Hotting. ad Cic. Div. 2, 1; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 10; Brut. ad Nep. Dion, 3, 3; Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2). **I.** In gen.: *M.* sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur: *A.* Actum vero et aliquantum quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: Romani signorum et armorum aliquanto numero, hostium paucorum potiti, Sall. J. 74, 3: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, id. ib. 105, 4: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Mag. p. 320, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In the *neutr.* as *subst.:* ad quos aliquantum ex cotidianis sumptibus redundet, Cic. Cael. 57: Alienus ex eā facultate, si quam habet, aliquantum detracturus est, *somewhat*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: ut aliquantum se arbitrentur adeptos ad dicendum, id. Off. 1, 1; id. Phil. 8, 27; and esp. with *partit. gen.*, *some part, some:* aliquantum agri, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: nummorum aliquantum et auri, id. Clu. 179: temporis, id. Quint. 22: animi, id. Att. 7, 13 *fin.:* noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.* al.: aliquantum negotii sustinere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 Herz.: equorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62, 5: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33; 21, 28; 30, 8; 41, 16 al.; Suet. Caes. 81.—**B.** The *plur.* rare, and only in later Lat.: aliquanti in caelestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliquanta oppida, Eutr. 4 *fin.;* Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.:* aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.—Whence, **ălĭquantum** and **ălĭquantō,** *adv.* (on the proportionate use of these forms with the *posit.* and *comp.* v. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 5, 10; Web. ad Luc. 2, 225; Zumpt, Gr. § 488), *somewhat, in some degree, a little, rather; considerably, not a little* (cf. aliquantus). **1.** In gen. (α) *Aliquantum: Ba.* Nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *So.* Aliquantum, soror, *somewhat so*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: quae (consolatio) mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur, ceteris item multum illam profuturam puto, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: item qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum (*has come somewhat near*), nihilominus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: aliquantum commoveri, id. Clu. 140: quod nisi meo adventu illius conatus aliquantum repressissem, id. Verr. 2, 64: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29; so id. 5, 23 al.: huc concede aliquantum (*a little*), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 116: aliquantum ventriosus, id. As. 2, 3, 20: quale sit, non tam definitione intellegi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, etc., *to some extent, in some degree*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: litteris lectis aliquantum acquievi, id. Fam. 4, 6: adjutus aliquantum, Suet. Tib. 13.—(β) *Aliquanto:* non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem aliquanto, *not a little, considerably so*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, etc., * Tac. G. 5.—**2.** Esp., with *compp.* it has greater or less force, acc. to the context, *much more* or *a little more, somewhat more* (the latter sometimes ironic. instead of the former; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 4 Spald.; in class. prose very freq.; most freq. prob. in Suet.; but never perh. in poetry, except in the examples from the ante-class. per.). (α) With *aliquanto: Ch.* Abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 43: aliquanto amplius, id. As. 3, 3, 2; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1: aliquanto plus, id. ib. 2, 1: minus aliquanto, id. Div. in Caecil. 18: melius aliquanto, id. Brut. 78, 270: sed certe idem melius aliquanto dicerent, si, etc., id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: carinae aliquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, *much flatter*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13 Herz.; so, aliquanto crudelior esse coepit, Nep. Dion, 3, 3: cum majore aliquanto numero quam decretum erat, Sall. J. 86, 4; so id. C. 8, 2; id. J. 79, 4: aliquanto superior, Liv. 5, 26, 6: ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29, 5; so id. 27, 36, 7; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Suet. Caes. 10; 86; id. Tib. 62 al.: soluta est navis aliquanto prius, *some time before*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 15: maturius aliquanto lupinus seritur, Pall. R. R. 10, 5: aliquanto serius quam per aetatem liceret, Cic. Agr. 2, 3.—So with *ante* and *post:* aliquanto ante in provinciam proficiscitur, quam, Cic. Verr. 1, 149; 3, 44: ante aliquanto quam est mortuus, id. ib. 2, 46; id. Vatin. 25: ad illos aliquanto post venit, id. Verr. 4, 85: porticum post aliquanto Q. Catulus fecit, id. Dom. 102: atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem aliquanto (*but some time afterwards*) surrexit, id. Cat. 3, 11: postea aliquanto, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—(β) With *aliquantum:* aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: fortasse aliquantum iniquior erat, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 27: aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7, 9: aliquantum taetrior, Val. Max. 5, 9, 3: Garumna aliquantum plenior, Mel. 3, 2, 5.

ălĭquātĕnus, *adv.* [aliquā-tenus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Of place, *for a certain distance, some way:* procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Padus aliquatenus exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.—**II.** Of actions. **A.** *To a certain degree* or *extent, in some measure, somewhat:* aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permitte: sed illud aliquatenus longe producitur, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: aliquatenus se confirmare, Col. 4, 3, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 59.—**B.** *In some respects, partly:* sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28; 11, 3, 78: hoc quoque Aristoteles aliquatenus novat, id. 3, 9, 5: Philistus, ut multo inferior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, id. 10, 1, 74: caules aliquatenus rubentes, Plin. 21, 12, 80, § 150: aliquatenus culpae reus est, Dig. 44, 7, 5, § 6; so ib. 1, 5, 14; Inst. 1, 68.

ălĭqui, aliqua, aliquod; *plur.* aliqui, aliquae, aliqua [alius-qui; v. aliquis] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliquae, analogous to the simple quae, from qui: tam quam aliquae res Verberet, Lucr. 4, 263, and Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2 MS.; but the adj. signif. of the word caused the change into aliqua; on the other hand, a change of the *gen.* and *dat. fem. sing.* alicujus and alicui into aliquae, Charis. 133 P., seems to have been little imitated.—Alicui, trisyl., Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.* aliquibus, Mel. 2, 5; oftener aliquis, Liv. 24, 42; 45, 32; Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55; cf. aliquis), *indef. adj.*, *some, any* (designating an object acc. to its properties or attributes; while by aliquis, aliquid, as *subst. pron.*, an object is designated individually by name; cf. Jahn in his Jahrb. 1831, III. 73, and the commentators on the passages below). **I.** In opp. to a definite object: quod certe, si est aliqui sensus in morte praeclarorum virorum, etc., Cic. Sest. 62, 131 B. and K.: nisi qui deus vel casus aliqui subvenerit, id. Fam. 16, 12, 1 iid.: si forte aliqui inter dicendum effulserit extemporalis color, Quint. 10, 6, 5 Halm: ex hoc enim populo deligitur aliqui dux, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68 B. and K.: si ab eā deus aliqui requirat, id. Ac. Pr. 2, 7, 19 iid.: an tibi erit quaerendus anularius aliqui? id. ib. 2, 26, 86 iid.: tertia (persona) adjungitur, quam casus aliqui aut tempus imponit, id. Off. 1, 32, 115 iid.; so id. ib. 3, 7, 33 iid.: lapis aliqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147 Zumpt: harum sententiarum quae vera sit, deus aliqui viderit, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23 B. and K.: aliqui talis terror, id. ib. 4, 16, 35, and 5, 21, 62 iid.: si te dolor aliqui corporis, etc., id. Fam. 7, 1 iid.; and many other passages, where transcribers or editors have ignorantly substituted aliquis; cf. also Heind. ad Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42 Fleck.: in quo aliqua significatio virtutis adpareat, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 B. and K.: Cum repetes a proximo tuo rem aliquam, Vulg. Deut. 24, 10: numquam id sine aliquā justā causā existimarem te fecisse, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 7: aliquae laudes, aliqua pars, id. ib. 9, 14: aliquae mulieres, Vulg. Luc. 8, 2: aliquod rasum argenteum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33: rasum aënum aliquod, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: evadet in aliquod magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquod malum metuit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquod, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: si habuerit aliquod juramentum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 31: sive plura sunt, sive aliquod unum, or *some one* only, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: ne aliquas suscipiam molestias, id. Am. 13, 48; id. Off. 1, 36: necubi aut motus alicujus aut fulgor armorum fraudem detegeret, Liv. 22, 28, 8: ne illa peregrinatio detrimentum aliquod afferret, Nep. Att. 2, 3: me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam portare, Ter. And. 2, 6, 1: qui alicui rei est (sc. aptus), *who is fitted for something*, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: demonstrativum genus est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise* or *blame of some particular person*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7: alicui Graeculo otioso, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: totiens alicui chartae sua vincula dempsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173 al.—**II.** In opp. to no, none, *some:* exorabo aliquo modo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 41: ut huic malo aliquam producam moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: olim quom ita animum induxti tuum, Quod cuperes, aliquo pacto efficiundum tibi, id. ib. 5, 3, 13 (= quoquo modo, Don.): haec enim ille aliquā ex parte habebat, *in some degree*, Cic. Clu. 24 *fin.;* so id. Fin. 5, 14, 38, and id. Lael. 23, 86: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, *in any condition whatever*, id. Fam. 6, 2: nec dubitare, quin aut aliquā re publicā sis futurus, qui esse debes; aut perditā, non afflictiore conditione quam ceteri, id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.:* gesta res exspectatur, quam quidem aut jam esse aliquam aut appropinquare confido, id. Fam. 12, 10, 2: intelleges te aliquid habere, quod speres; nihil quod timeas, id. ib. 6, 2: Morbus est animi, in magno pretio habere in aliquo habenda vel in nullo, Sen. Ep. 75, 10: quin ejus facti si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre soleant, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 195; so id. Off. 1, 11, 35: si liberos bonā aut denique aliquā re publicā perdidissent, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3.—Pregn., *some* considerable: aliquod nomenque decusque, *no mean*, Verg. A. 2, 89; cf. aliquis, II. C.—**III.** With *non, neque,* and *non.. sed:* si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 23: si haec non ad aliquos amicos conqueri vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 71: non vidistis aliquam similitudinem, Vulg. Deut. 4, 15; ib. Luc. 11, 36; ib. Col. 2, 23: quod tu neque negare posses nec cum defensione aliquā confiteri, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 154; 4, 7, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 5: neque figuras aliquas facietis vobis, Vulg. Lev. 19, 28; ib. 2 Par. 22, 9: sceleri tuo non mentem aliquam tuam, sed fortunam populi Romani obstitisse, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; so id. Balb. 28, 64; Tac. Or. 6.—**IV.** With numerals, as in Gr. τὶς, and Engl. *some*, to express an indefinite sum or number: aliquos viginti dies, *some twenty days*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 47: quadringentos aliquos milites, Cato, Orig. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6, and Non. 187, 24: aliqua quinque folia, Cato, R. R. 156, quoted in Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 28: introductis quibusdam septem testibus, App. Miles. 2: tres aliqui aut quattuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62 (cf. in Gr. ἐς διακοσίους μέν τινας αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν, Thuc. 3, 111; v. Sturtz, Lex. Xen. s. v. τὶς, and Shäfer, Appar. ad Demosth. III. p. 269).—**V. A.** Sometimes with alius, *any other* (cf. aliquis, II. A.): quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr. L. L. 9, 46, 147: dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: hoc alienum est aut cum aliā aliquā arte est commune, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: aliusne est aliquis improbis civibus peculiaris populus, id. Sest. 58, 125 B. and K.; id. Inv. 1, 11, 15.—**B.** With alius implied (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dubitas ire in aliquas terras, *some other lands*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: judicant aut spe aut timore aut aliquā permotione mentis, id. de Or. 2, 42; id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30; id. Tim. 5: cum mercaturas facerent aut aliquam ob causam navigarent, id. Verr. 5, 28, 72; id. Rep. 3, 14, 23.

(**ălĭquĭpiam,** a false read. in Cic. Sest 29, 63, and id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19, for alius quispiam, B. and K.)

ălĭquis, aliquid; *plur.* aliqui [alius-quis; cf. Engl. *somebody or other*, i. e. some person

obscurely definite; v. Donald. Varron. p. 381 sq.] (*fem. sing.* rare).—*Abl. sing.* aliqui, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; id. Most. 1, 3, 18; id. Truc. 5, 30; id. Ep. 3, 1, 11.—*Nom. plur. masc.* aliques, analog. to ques, from quis, acc. to Charis. 133 P.—*Nom.* and *acc. plur. neutr.* always aliqua.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.* aliquibus, Liv. 22, 13; oftener aliquis, id. 26, 15; 26, 49; Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 131.—Alicui, trisyl., Tib. 4, 7, 2), *indef. subst. pron.*, *some one, somebody, any one, something, any thing;* in the *plur.*, *some, any* (it is opp. to an object definitely stated, as also to no one, nobody. The synn. *quis, aliquis*, and *quidam* designate an object not denoted by name; *quis* leaves not merely the object, but even its existence, uncertain; hence it is in gen. used in hypoth. and conditional clauses, with si, nisi, num, quando, etc.; *aliquis*, more emphatic than quis, denotes that an object really exists, but that nothing depends upon its individuality; no matter of what kind it may be, if it is only *one*, and not *none; quidam* indicates not merely the existence and individuality of an object, but that it is known as such to the speaker, only that he is not acquainted with, or does not choose to give, its more definite relations; cf. Jahn ad Ov. M. 9, 429, and the works there referred to). **I. A.** In gen.: nam nos decebat domum Lugere, ubi esset aliquis in lucem editus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (as a transl. of Eurip. Cresph. Fragm. ap. Stob. tit. 121, Ἔδει γὰρ ἡμᾶς σύλλογον ποιουμένους Τὸν φύντα θρηνεῖν, etc.): Ervom tibi aliquis cras faxo ad villam adferat, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 65: hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Quom ex te esset aliquis, qui te appellaret patrem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: utinam modo agatur aliquid! Cic. Att. 3, 15: aliquid facerem, ut hoc ne facerem, *I would do any thing, that I might not do this*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 24; so id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34: fit plerumque, ut ei, qui boni quid volunt adferre, adfingant aliquid, quo faciant id, quod nuntiant, laetius, Cic. Phil. 1, 3: quamvis enim demersae sunt leges alicujus opibus, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: quod motum adfert alicui, *to any thing*, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53: te donabo ego hodie aliqui (*abl.*), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 18; so, gaudere aliqui me volo, *in some thing* (or *some way*), id. Truc. 5, 30: nec manibus humanis (Deus) colitur indigens aliquo, *any thing*, Vulg. Act. 17, 25: non est tua ulla culpa, si te aliqui timuerunt, Cic. Marcell. 6 *fin.*: in narratione, ut aliqua neganda, aliqua adicienda, sic aliqua etiam tacenda, Quint. 4, 2, 67: sunt aliqua epistulis eorum inserta, Tac. Or. 25: laudare aliqua, ferre quaedam, Quint. 2, 4, 12: quaero, utrum aliquid actum an nihil arbitremur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: quisquis est ille, si modo est aliquis (i. e. *if only there is some one*), qui, etc., id. Brut. 73, 255; so id. Ac. 2, 43, 132, etc.; Liv. 2, 10 *fin.*: nunc aliquis dicat mihi: Quid tu? Hor. S. 1, 3, 19; so id. ib. 2, 2, 94; 2, 2, 105; 2, 3, 6; 2, 5, 42, and id. Ep. 2, 1, 206.—*Fem. sing.*: Forsitan audieris aliquam certamine cursus Veloces superâsse viros, Ov. M. 10, 560: si qua tibi sponsa est, haec tibi sive aliqua est, id. ib. 4, 326.—**B.** Not unfrequently with *adj.*: Novo modo novum aliquid inventum adferre addecet, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 156: novum aliquid advertere, Tac. A. 15, 30: judicabant esse profecto aliquid naturâ pulchrum atque praeclarum, Cic. Sen. 13, 43: mihi ne diuturnum quidem quidquam videtur, in quo est aliquid extremum, *in which there is any end*, id. ib. 19, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 5: dignum aliquid elaborare, Tac. Or. 9: aliquid improvisum, inopinatum, Liv. 27, 43: aliquid exquisitum, Tac. A. 12, 66: aliquid illustre et dignum memoriâ, id. Or. 20: sanctum aliquid et providum, id. G. 8: insigne aliquid faceret eis, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31: aliquid magnum, Verg. A. 9, 186, and 10, 547: quos magnum aliquid deceret, Juv. 8, 263: dicens se esse aliquem magnum, Vulg. Act. 8, 9: majus aliquid et excelsius, Tac. A. 3, 53: melius aliquid, Vulg. Heb. 11, 40: deterius aliquid, ib. Joan. 5, 14.—Also with *unus*, to designate a single, but not otherwise defined person: ad unum aliquem confugiebant, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41 (cf. id. ib. 2, 12, 42: id si ab uno justo et bono viro consequebantur, erant, etc.): sin aliquis excellit unus e multis; effert se, si unum aliquid adfert, id. de Or. 3, 33, 136; so id. Verr. 2, 2, 52: aliquis unus pluresve divitiores, id. Rep. 1, 32: nam si natura non prohibet et esse virum bonum et esse dicendi peritum: cur non aliquis etiam unus utrumque consequi possit? cur autem non se quisque speret fore illum aliquem? *that one*, Quint. 12, 1, 31; 1, 12, 2.—**C.** Partitive with *ex, de*, or the *gen.*: aliquis ex vobis, Cic. Cael. 3: aliquem ex privatis audimus jussisse, etc., Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22: ex principibus aliquis, Vulg. Joan. 7, 48; ib. Rom. 11, 14: aliquis de tribus nobis, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: si de iis aliqui remanserint, Vulg. Lev. 26, 39; ib. 2 Reg. 9, 3: suorum aliquis, Cic. Phil. 8, 9: exspectabam aliquem meorum, id. Att. 13, 15: succurret fortasse alicui vestrûm, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1: trium rerum aliqua consequemur, Cic. Part. 8, 30: impetratum ab aliquo vestrûm, Tac. Or. 15; so Vulg. 1 Cor. 6, 1: principum aliquis, Tac. G. 13: cum popularibus et aliquibus principum, Liv. 22, 13: horum aliquid, Vulg. Lev. 15, 10.—**D.** Aliquid (*nom.* or *acc.*), with *gen.* of a *subst.* or of a *neutr. adj.* of *second decl.* instead of the *adj.* aliqui, aliqua, aliquod, agreeing with such word: aliquid pugnae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54: vestimenti aridi, id. Rud. 2, 6, 16: consilii, id. Ep. 2, 2, 71: monstri, Ter. And. 1, 5, 15: scitamentorum, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26: armorum, Tac. G. 18: boni, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 5; Ter. And. 2, 3, 24; Vulg. Joan. 1, 46: aequi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 33: mali, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 60; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 29: novi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 1; Vulg. Act. 17, 21: potionis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 22: virium, Cic. Fam. 11, 18: falsi, id. Caecin. 1, 3: vacui, Quint. 10, 6, 1: indefensi, Liv. 26, 5 al.—Very rarely in *abl.*: aliquo loci morari, Dig. 18, 7, 1.—**E.** Frequently, esp. in Cic., with the kindred words *aliquando, alicubi, aliquo*, etc., for the sake of emphasis or rhetorical fulness, Cic. Planc. 14, 35: asperius locutus est aliquid aliquando, id. ib. 13, 33; id. Sest. 6, 14; id. Mil. 25, 67: non despero fore aliquem aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; id. Rep. 1, 9; id. Or. 42, 144; id. Fam. 7, 11 *med.*: evadat saltem aliquid aliquâ, quod conatus sum, Lucil. ap. Non. 293, 1; App. Mag. p. 295, 17 al.—**F.** In conditional clauses with *si, nisi, quod si*, etc.: si aliquid de summâ gravitate Pompeius diminisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 1: si aliquid (*really any thing*, in contrast with nihil) dandum est voluptati, id. Sen. 13, 44: quod si non possimus aliquid proficere suadendo, Lucc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 5: Quod si de iis aliqui remanserint, Vulg. Lev. 26, 39: si quando aliquid tamquam aliqua fabella narratur, Cic. de Or. 2, 59: si quis vobis aliquid dixerit, Vulg. Matt 21, 3; ib. Luc. 19, 8: si aliquem, cui narraret, habuisset, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: si aliquem nacti sumus, cujus, etc., id. ib. 8, 27: cui (puero) si aliquid erit, id. Fam. 14, 1: nisi alicui suorum negotium daret, Nep. Dion, 8, 2: si aliquid eorum praestitit, Liv. 24, 8.—**G.** In negative clauses with *ne*: Pompeius cavebat omnia, ne aliquid vos timeretis, Cic. Mil. 24, 66: ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, Nep. Epam. 4, 4: ne alicui dicerent, Vulg. Luc. 8, 46.—**H.** In Plaut. and Ter. collect. with a *plur. verb* (cf. τις, Matth. Gr. 673): aperite atque Erotium aliquis evocate, open, *some one* (of you), etc., Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 111 (cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 37: me adesse quis nuntiate): aperite aliquis actutum ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 27.—**I.** In Verg. once with the *second person sing.*: Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Qui face Dardanios ferroque sequare colonos, Verg. A. 4, 625.

☞ In the following passages, with the critical authority added, aliquis seems to stand for the *adj.* aliqui, as nemo sometimes stands with a noun for the *adj.* nullus: nos quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6 Fleck.: Et ait idem, ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24 B. and K.: num igitur aliquis dolor in corpore est? id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82 iid.: ut aliquis nos deus tolleret, id. Am. 23, 87 iid.: sin casus aliquis interpellârit, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8 iid.: si deus aliquis vitas repente mutâsset, Tac. Or. 41 Halm: sic est aliquis oratorum campus, id. ib. 39 id.: sive sensus aliquis argutâ sententiâ effulsit, id. ib. 20 id. A similar use of aliquid for the *adj.* aliquod was asserted to exist in Plaut. by Lind. ad Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 399, and this is repeated by Klotz, s. v. aliquis, but Lemaire's Index gives only one instance: ni occupo aliquid mihi consilium, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94, where Brix now reads *aliquod*.

II. Esp. **A.** With *alius, aliud*: *some or any other, something else, any thing else*: dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: potest fieri, ut alius aliquis Cornelius sit, Cic. Fragm. B. VI. 21: ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 22: non est in alio aliquo salus, Vulg. Act. 4, 12: aliquid aliud promittere, Petr. 10, 5 al.—**B.** And with the idea of alius implied, in opp. to a definite object or objects, *some* or *any* other, *something* else, *any thing* else: aut ture aut vino aut aliqui (*abl.*) semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: vellem aliquid Antonio praeter illum libellum libuisset scribere, Cic. Brut. 44: aut ipse occurrebat aut aliquos mittebat, Liv. 34, 38: cum seditionem sedare vellem, cum frumentum imperarem . . ., cum aliquid denique rei publicae causâ gererem, Cic. Verr. 1, 27, 20: commentabar declamitans saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo cotidie id. Brut. 90, 310; Vell. 1, 17; Tac. A. 1, 4: (Tiberius) neque spectacula omnino edidit; et iis, quae ab aliquo ederentur, rarissime interfuit, Suet. Tib. 47.—**C.** In a pregn. signif. as in Gr. τις, τι, *something considerable, important*, or *great* = *aliquid magnum* (v. supra I. B.; cf. in Gr. ὅτι οἴεσθέ τι ποιεῖν οὐδὲν ποιοῦντες, Plat. Symp. 1, 4): non omnia in ducis, aliquid et in militum manu esse, Liv. 45, 36.—Hence, esp., **1.** Esse aliquem or aliquid, *to be somebody* or *something*, i. e. *to be of some worth, value*, or *note, to be esteemed*: atque fac, ut me velis esse aliquem, Cic. Att. 3, 15 *fin.*: aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris dignum, si vis esse aliquis, Juv. 1, 73: an quidquam stultius quam quos singulos contemnas, eos esse aliquid putare universos? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: exstitit Theodas dicens se esse aliquem, Vulg. Act. 5, 36: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ego quoque aliquid sum, id. Fam. 6, 18: qui videbantur aliquid esse, Vulg. Gal. 2, 2; 2, 6: quod te cum Culeone scribis de privilegio locutum, est aliquid (*it is something, it is no trifle*): sed, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15: est istuc quidem aliquid, sed, etc.; id. Sen. 3; id. Cat. 1, 4: est aliquid nupsisse Jovi, Ov. F. 6, 27: Est aliquid de tot Graiorum milibus unum A Diomede legi, id. M. 13, 241: est aliquid unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae, Juv. 3, 230: omina sunt aliquid, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 3; so, crimen abesse, id. F. 1, 484: Sunt aliquid Manes, Prop. 5, 7, 1: est aliquid eloquentia, Quint. 1, prooem. *fin.*—**2.** Dicere aliquid, like λέγειν τι, *to say something worth the while*: diceres aliquid et magno quidem philosopho dignum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35; cf. Herm. ad Vig. 731; 755; so, assequi aliquid, *to effect something considerable*: Etenim si nunc aliquid assequi se putant, qui ostium Ponti viderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45.—**3.** In colloquial lang.: fiet aliquid, *something important* or *great will, may come to pass* or *happen*: *Ch.* Invenietur, exquiretur, aliquid fiet. *Eu.* Enicas. Jam istuc *aliquid fiet*, metuo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 25: mane, aliquid fiet, ne abi, id. Truc. 2, 4, 15; Ter. And. 2, 1, 14.—**D.** Ad aliquid esse, in gram. lang., *to refer* or *relate to something* else, e. g. pater, filius, frater, etc. (v. ad): idem cum interrogantur, cur aper apri et pater patris faciat, il lud nomen positum, hoc ad aliquid esse contendunt, Quint. 1, 6, 13 Halm.—**E.** Atque aliquis, poet. in imitation of ὧδε δέ τις, *and thus some one* (Hom. Il. 7, 178; 7, 201 al.): Atque aliquis, magno quaerens exempla timori, Non alios, inquit, motus, etc., Luc. 2, 67 Web.; Stat. Th. 1, 171; Claud. Eutr. 1, 350.—**F.** It is sometimes omitted before qui, esp. in the phrase est qui, sunt qui: praemittebatque de stipulatoribus suis, qui perscrutarentur, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: sunt quibus in satirâ videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt qui adiciant his evidentiam, quae, etc., Quint. 4, 2, § 63 (cf. on the contr. § 69: verum in his quoque confessionibus est aliquid, quod ex invidiâ detrahi possit).—**G.** Aliquid, like nihil (q. v. I. γ), is used of persons: Hinc ad Antonium nemo, illinc ad Caesarem cotidie aliquid transfugiebat, Vell. 2, 84, 2 (cf. in Gr. τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὔ πέρ τι . . . οὔτε θεῶν οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων, Hom. H. Ven. 34 sq. Herm.).—Hence the *advv.* **A. ălĭquid** (prop. *acc.* denoting in what respect, with a *verb* or

adj.; so in Gr. τι), *somewhat, in something, in some degree, to some extent:* illud vereor, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: si in me aliquid offendistis, *at all, in any respect,* id. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent, *somewhat,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40: Philippi regnum officere aliquid videtur libertati vestrae, Liv. 31, 29: Nos aliquid Rutulos contra juvisse nefandum est? Verg. A. 10,84: neque circumcisio aliquid valet, Vulg. Gal. 6, 15: perlucens jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2: aliquid et spatio fessus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 259; Ellendt ad Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35.—**B. ălĭquō** (from aliquoi, old *dat.* denoting direction whither; cf.: eo, quo, alio, etc.). **1.** *Somewhither* (arch.), *to some place, somewhere;* in the comic poets sometimes also with a *subst.* added, which designates the place more definitely: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: concludere, id. Eun. 4, 3, 25 (cf. id. Ad. 4, 2. 13, in cellam aliquam concludere): ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, Cic. Cat. 1, 17: demigrandum potius aliquo est quam, etc., id. Dom. 100: aliquem aliquo impellere, id. Vatin. 15: aliquo exire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: aliquo advenire vel sicunde discedere, Suet. Calig. 4; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51; id. Men. 5, 1, 3: in angulum Aliquo abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10; 3, 3, 6; aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3.—With a *gen.*, like *quo, ubi,* etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 5.—**2.** With the idea of alio implied, = alio quo, *somewhere else, to some other place* (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dum proficiscor aliquo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 28: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si te parentes timerent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 265.—**C. ălĭquam,** *adv.* (prop. *acc. fem.*), = in aliquam partem, *in some degree;* only in connection with *diu, multus,* and *plures.* **1.** Aliquam diu (B. and K.), or together aliquamdiu (Madv., Halm, Dietsch), *awhile, for a while, for some time;* also pregn., *for some considerable time* (most freq. in the histt., esp. Cæs. and Livy; also in Cic.). **a.** *Absol.:* ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquam diu incolumem fuisse miremini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis audivit aliquam diu, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12: in vincula conjectus est, in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5, 3; id. Dion. 3, 1: quâ in parte rex affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3; Liv. 3, 70, 4.—**b.** Often followed by *deinde, postea, postremo, tandem,* etc.: pugnatur aliquamdiu pari contentione: deinde, etc., Auct. B. G. 8, 19, 3: cunctati aliquamdiu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10, 9; so id. 1, 16: quos aliquamdiu inermos timuissent, hos postea armatos superâssent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 6: controversia aliquamdiu fuit: postremo, etc., Liv. 3, 32, 7; 25, 15, 14; 45, 6, 6: ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit: tandem, etc., Liv. 29, 2, 15; 34, 28, 4 and 11; Suet. Ner. 6.—* **c.** With *donec,* as a more definite limitation of time, *some time . . . until, a considerable time . . . until:* exanimis aliquamdiu jacuit, donec, etc., Suet. Caes. 82. —**d.** Meton., *for a long distance;* most freq. of rivers: Rhodanus aliquamdiu Gallias dirimit, Mel. 2, 5, 5; so id. 3, 5, 6; 3, 9, 8 al.—Of the Corycian cave in Cilicia: deinde aliquamdiu perspicuus, mox, et quo magis subitur, obscurior, Mel. 1, 13.—**2.** Aliquam multi, or aliquammulti, *somewhat many, considerable in number* or *quantity* (mostly post-class.): sunt vestrûm aliquam multi, qui L. Pisonem cognôrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56 B. and K.: aliquammultos non comparuisse, * Gell. 3, 10, 17 Hertz: aliquammultis diebus decumbo, App. Mag. p. 320, 10.—Also *adv.:* aliquam multum, *something much, to a considerable distance, considerably:* sed haec defensio, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, App. Mag. p. 276, 7 dub.—And *comp.* * aliquam plures, *somewhat more, considerably more:* aliquam pluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12 dub.; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 243.—**D. ălĭquā,** *adv.* (prop. *abl. fem.*). **1.** *Somewhere* (like mod. Engl. *somewhere* for *somewhither*): antevenito aliquâ aliquos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66: aliquâ evolare si posset, * Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: si quâ evasissent aliquâ, Liv. 26, 27, 12.—**2.** Transf. to action, *in some way* or other, *in some manner,* = aliquo modo: aliquid aliquâ sentire, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: evadere aliquâ, Lucil. ap. Non. 293, 1: aliquid aliquâ resciscere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19, and 4, 1, 19: aliquâ nocere, * Verg. E. 3, 15: aliquâ obesse, App. Mag. p. 295, 17.—**E. ălĭquī,** *adv.* (prop. *abl.* = aliquo modo), *in some way, somehow:* Quamquam ego tibi videor stultus, gaudere me aliqui volo, Plaut. Truc. 5, 30 (but in this and like cases, aliqui may be treated as the *abl. subst.;* cf. supra, I. A.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 242.

☞ The forms aliqua, *neutr. plur.*, and aliquam, *acc.*, and aliquâ, *abl.*, used adverbially, may also be referred to the *adj.* **ălĭqui, ălĭqua, ălĭquod.**

ălĭquis-quam, ălĭquidquam, *pron. indef. subst., any one whatever, any thing whatever* (perh. only in the two foll. examples): qui negat, aliquidquam deos nec alieni curare nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104, where B. and K. now read *quicquam:* nec ullos alicuiquam in servitutem dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.* Gron., where Weissenb. now reads *alii cuiquam.*

ălĭquō, v. aliquis, *adv.* B.

ălĭquŏt, *indef. indecl. num.* [alius-quot; cf. aliquis], *some, several, a few, not many* (undefined in number; while *nonnulli* indicates an indeterminate selection from several persons, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; cf. Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10): dies, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13; Vulg. Jud. 14, 8; ib. Act. 9, 19; 10, 48: liberae, Ter. And. 4, 4, 32: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Univ. 1: epistulae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot abacorum, id. Verr. 4, 57: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 al.—Without *subst.:* aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: ex quâ aliquot praetorio imperio redierunt, Cic. Pis. 38: ille non aliquot occiderit, multos ferro, etc., id. Sex. Rosc. 100.

* **ălĭquotfārĭam,** *adv.* [prop. *acc. fem.;* cf. bi- quadri- multi- omni-fariam], *in some* or *several places:* In eo (Picentium) agro aliquotfariam in singula jugera dena cullea vini fiunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7.

ălĭquŏtĭes (better **ălĭquŏtĭens**), *adv.* [aliquot], *several times, at different times* (now and then in Cic.; elsewhere rare): aliquotiens causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: audire, id. Font. 11: ferre, id. Prov. Cons. 46: mittere, id. Verr. 2, 171: postulare, id. Sex. Rosc. 77: domi esse, id. Caecin. 58: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: defensus aliquotiens liberatus discesserat, Nep. Phoc. 2; so Vulg. 1 Macc. 16, 2: neque detrusus aliquotiens terretur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 1015 P.: aliquotiens usque ad mortem periclitatus sum, Vulg. Eccli. 34, 13: in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18; Suet. Calig. 11; cf. Lion ad Gell. 1, 18, 2.

* **ălĭquō-vorsum,** *adv.* [verto, vorto], *toward some place, one way or other:* istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 18.

1. ālis, old form for alius; v. 2. alius *init.*

2. Ālis, ĭdis, *f.,* = Elis, Ἆλις, Doric for Ἦλις (only in Plaut. Capt.), *a town in Achaia:* eum vendidit in Alide, Plaut. Capt. prol. 9; 25.—*Its inhabitants,* **Ālīi,** ōrum, *m.,* Plaut. Capt. prol. 24.

Alisales, ium, *m., a tribe of Spain,* Inscr. Orell. 156.

† **ălismă,** ătis, *n.,* = ἄλισμα, *an aquatic plant, water-plantain:* Alisma plantago, Linn.; Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

Alīso or **Alīson,** ōnis, *m.,* = Ἀλεισον, Ptolem., *a fortress built by Drusus near the present Wesel,* now *Liesborn,* Vell. 2, 120; Tac. A. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Germ. 81; 433.

Alīsontia, ae, *f., a tributary of the Moselle,* now *the Eltz,* or more prob. *the Alsitz,* Aus. Mos. 371.

ălĭtĕr, v. 2. alius, *adv.* D.

‡ **ălĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [alo], in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment.*

* **ălĭtūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a nourishing, rearing:* Maro alituram feram et saevam criminatus est, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

1. ălĭtus, *Part.* of alo.

2. ălĭtus, us, *m.* [alo], *nourishment, sustenance:* Parentibus quotannis aurum ad abundantem alitum mittebat, *support,* Don. Vit. Verg. 6, 25.

ălĭŭbī, *adv.* [2. alius-ubi], a rare form for the contr. alibi, *elsewhere* (once in Varr.; in Plin. far less freq. than alibi; never in connection with the negatives *non, nec, nec usquam;* a few times in Seneca and in the Digg.). **I.** Vetant hoc aliubi venti, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; so id. 13, 4, 7, § 28; 17, 2, 2, § 16.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Repeated in different clauses: aliubi . . . aliubi, *in one place . . . in another; here . . . there* (cf. alibi): aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: aliubi pro aquâ, aliubi pro pabulo pendunt, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 34, 14, 41, § 145; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 5.—**B.** Aliubi atque aliubi, *here and there, now here, now there:* Mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natare, aliubi atque aliubi apparere, prout tulit ventus, Sen. Ep. 35 *fin.:* aliubi atque aliubi diversa poena est, *in different places,* id. Ben. 3, 6, 2: eadem aquatilium genera aliubi atque aliubi meliora, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168.

ālium, i, *n.,* v. allium.

ălĭunde, *adv.* [2. alius-unde]. **I.** *From another place, person,* or *thing, from a different place, person,* or *thing,* ἄλλοθεν (most freq. in Cic.): sive aliunde ipsi porro (nomen) traxere, *from some other place,* Lucr. 3, 133; so id. 5, 522; 6, 1020: eum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: ascendit aliunde (Gr. ἀλλαχόθεν), Vulg. Joan. 10, 1. —**II.** Esp. **A.** With *verbs* which are regularly constr. with *ab* or *ex,* like pendere, mutuari, sumere, stare, etc.: non aliunde pendere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Or. 24, 80: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38; Cat. 61, 149; Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: nec aliunde magis sues crassescunt, id. 13, 18, 32, § 110: Radice (thyi) nihil crispius nec aliunde pretiosiora opera, id. 13, 16, 30, § 102: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, *of nothing else,* id. 30, 1, 2, § 5.—**B.** Repeated: aliunde . . . aliunde, *from one place,* etc., . . *from another:* qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, i. e. *to be on one side and take part with the other,* Liv. 24, 45: Sardonyches e ternis glutinantur gemmis aliunde nigro, aliunde candido, aliunde minio, etc., Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197.—**C.** With the kindred words *alius, alio, aliter,* etc.: aliis aliunde est periculum, *danger threatens one from one source, another from another,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coibant, Liv. 44, 12, 3: aliunde enim alio transfugiunt, *from one place to another,* Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: aliunde alio commigratio est, id. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6: aliunde alio transiliens, *from one subject to another,* id. Ep. 64, 1.—**D.** With *quam:* nec fere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispaniâ, *from any place except,* Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: sideri assidue aliunde quam pridie exorienti, id. 2, 97, 99, § 213: cum populatio morum atque luxuria non aliunde major quam e concharum genere proveniat, id. 9, 34, 53, § 104.—With a somewhat changed expression in Cic.: itaque aliunde mihi quaerendum est, ut et esse deos et quales sint di, discere possim, quam quales tu eos esse vis, for quam a te, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64.

1. Ālĭus (better **Ālēus**), a, um, *adj.,* = Elius (v. Alis and Elis), *Elian; subst., a native of Elis, a town in Achaia* (only a few times in Plaut. Capt.): postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aleis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; 27; 2, 2, 30.

2. ălĭus, a, ud, *adj.* and *subst.* (old form, alis, alid, after the analogy of quis, quid: alis rare, Cat. 66, 28; Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 133; Inscr. Orell. 2488: alid more freq., Lucr. 1, 263; 5, 257; 5, 1305; 5, 1456; Cat. 29, 15; cf. Prisc. 13, p. 959.—*Gen. sing. masc.:* alīus, rare, and not used by Tac.; for which alterius is com. used (v. alter); also alii, Cato and Licin. ap. Prisc. 194 P.; Varr. R. R. 1, 2.—*Fem. gen.:* aliae, Lucr. 3, 918; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30; Liv. 24, 27, 8; Gell. 2, 28, 1; Capito ap. Gell. 4, 10, 8.—*Masc. dat.:* alī, Lucr. 6, 1226: alio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 13. —*Fem. dat.:* aliae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; Gell. 9, 4, 8) [cf. ἄλλος; Osc. allo (*nom. sing. fem.*); Goth. alis; Erse, aile; O. H. Germ. alles, elles (*conj.*); Engl. else], *anoth-*

er, *other* (i. e. of many, whereas alter is one of two, v. exceptt. under II. G.); freq. with the *indef. pronn.* aliquis, quis, aliqui, qui, quidam, and the *interrog.* quis, qui, etc. **I. A.** In gen.: eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales . . . multi alii ex Trojâ strenui viri, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 16: alios multos, Vulg. Matt. 15, 30; ib. Marc. 7, 4: plures alios, ib. ib. 12, 5: cum aliis pluribus, ib. Act. 15, 35: an ita dissolvit, ut omnes alii dissolverunt? Cic. Font. 1; Tac. H. 5, 5: dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: nec nobis praeter med alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 244: nec quisquam alius affuit, id. ib. 1, 1, 269: panem vel aliud quidquam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 35: utrum hanc actionem habebis an aliam quampiam, Cic. Caecin. 37: quidquid aliud dare, Vulg. Lev. 22, 25: ALIS NE POTESTO, Inscr. Orell. 2488: datum Mi esse ab dis aliis, Plaut. Am. prol. 12: adulescentulo in alio occupato amore, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: aut aliae cujus desiderium insideat rei, Lucr. 3, 918: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54: nisi quid pater ait aliud, id. And. 5, 4, 47: si verum est, Q. Fabium Labeonem seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: quodcumque alid auget, Lucr. 5, 257: Est alius quidam, parasitaster paululus, Ter. Ad. 5. 2, 4; so Vulg. Luc. 22, 59: tuo (judicio) stabis, si aliud quoddam est tuum, Cic. Or. 71, 237: L. Aemilius alius vir erat, Liv. 44, 18: Genus ecce aliud discriminis audi, Juv. 12, 24: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit, Cic. Verr. 5, 117; Tac. Agr. 39: nemo alius, Cic. Pis. 94; Vulg. Joan. 15, 24: alius nemo, Cic. Quinct. 76: plus alimenti est in pane quam in ullo alio, Cels. 2, 18: aliud esse causae suspicamur, Cic. Fl. 39: Anne aliud tunc praefecti? Juv. 4, 78: estne viris reliqui aliud, Sall. Fragm. 187, 19: aliud auxilii, Tac. A. 5, 8: aliud subsidii, id. ib. 12, 46: alia honorum, id. ib. 1, 9: alia sumptuum, id. ib. 15, 15: sunt alia quae magis timeam, Cic. Phil. 5, 29: Facete is quidem, sicut alia, many *other things*, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7 Madv.: haec aliaque, Tac. H. 3, 51 al. — Hence, alio die, t. t. of the soothsayer, when he wished the Comitia postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavorable omens: quid gravius quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur alio die dixerit? Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83 and 84 Wernsd. Perh. there is a reference to the same thing in Plaut. Poen. 2, 52: ita res divina mihi fuit: res serias omnes extollo ex hoc die in alium diem.—With *aliquis*, *quisquam*, or *ullus* implied (cf. aliqui, V. B., and aliquis, II. B.): ut, etiam si aliud melius fuit, tamen legatorum reditum exspectetis, Cic. Phil. 6, 6: utar post alio, si invenero melius, *something else*, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; so, si in aliud tempus differetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: an alium exspectamus? Vulg. Matt. 11, 3; ib. Marc. 4, 36: siti magis quam aliâ re accenditur, Sall. J. 89, 5: neque sex legiones aliâ de causâ missas in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: neque creatura alia poterit nos separare, Vulg. Rom. 8, 39.

☞ Instances of the rare *gen.* alīus: alius generis bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Varr. L. L. 9, 40, 67 dub.: alius ingenii, Liv. 1, 56, 7 Madv. by conj.: alius ordinis, Amm. 30, 5, 10: artificis aliusve, Front. Controv. Agr. 2, 40, 27: alius coloris, Non. p. 450: nomine vel ejus pro quo . . . aut alius qui. etc., Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 6; v. aliusmodi.—**B.** In comparisons, with *atque*, *ac*, or *et*, more rarely with *nisi* and *quam*; with the latter, in good class. authors, only when preceded by a neg. clause, or by an interrog. implying a neg.; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. And. 3, 3, 13; instead of *quam*, the *comp. abl.* or praeter, and similar words, sometimes appear, *other than, different from*, etc. (α) With *atque*, *ac*, or *et*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim quom dabam? Ter. And. 3, 3, 13: potest non solum aliud mihi ac tibi, sed mihi ipsi aliud alias videri, Cic. Or. 71, 237: longe alia nobis ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, id. Att. 11, 10: res alio modo est ac putatur, id. Inv. 2, 6, 21 B. and K.: qui longe aliâ ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: non alius essem atque nunc sum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronunciâsset, Nep. Ages. 3, 4: alia atque antea sentiret, id. Hann. 2, 2: lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, *is very different*, Cic. Cael. 28.—(β) With *nisi* or *quam* (the latter is suspicious in Cic.; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 252; Orell. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75): amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, *nothing else than, only*, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: neque ulla fuit causa intermissionis epistularum nisi quod, etc., id. Fam. 7, 13: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12: Quid est aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut, etc.? id. Phil. 8, 3: nihil aliud agerem, nisi eum, qui accusatus esset, defenderem, id. Sull. 12; id. Att. 5, 10: quid est aliud Gigantum modo bellare cum dis nisi naturae repugnare? id. Sen. 2, 5; id. Sex. Rosc. 19, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10; Nep. Arist. 2, 2; id. Paus. 1, 4: Lysander nihil aliud molitus est quam ut omnes civitates in suâ teneret potestate, id. Lys. 1, 4: neque aliud huic defuit quam generosa stirps, id. Eum. 1, 2: Nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine quam quod Illi marmoreum caput est, etc., Juv. 8, 54.—Hence, nihil aliud nisi or quam, = οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἤ, followed by *finite verb*, *nothing else than, nothing but, only* (after these words, fecit, factum est may be supplied, or the phraseology changed to nullâ aliâ re factâ; cf. Matth. Gr. 903; Hoogev. ad Vig. p. 475; Kühn. Gr. Gr. II. p. 825): tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic. Sest. 6, 13: ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogitet, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; Liv. 2, 8: et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i. e. nullâ aliâ re factâ) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, id. 2, 63; 31, 24: sed ab lictore nihil aliud quam prehendere prohibito, cum conversus in Patres impetus esset, id. 2, 29: ut domo abditus nihil aliud quam per edicta obnuntiaret, Suet. Caes. 20: mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, id. Aug. 83.—So, quid aliud quam? *what other thing than? what else than?* quibus quid aliud quam admonemus cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3: quid aliud quam ad bellum vocabantur? Flor. 3, 23 *med.*; so, Quid Tullius? Anne aliud quam sidus? Juv. 7, 199.—In affirmative-clauses rare, and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2: quod alium quam se coöptâssent, Suet. Ner. 2 al.—So, with the simple interrogative, quis alius? quid aliud? Qui, malum, alii? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: Quid te aliud sollicitat? id. ib. 1, 2, 82: Quid aliud tibi vis? id. Heaut. 2, 3, 90: Numquid vis aliud? id. Eun. 1, 2, 111: Sed quis nunc alius audet praeferre? etc., Juv. 12, 48: Quid enim est aliud Antonius? Cic. Phil. 2, 70: Quid est aliud furere? id. Pis. 47: Quid est alia sinistra liberalitas? Cat. 29, 15 al.—(γ) With *comp. abl.* (cf. in Gr. ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 25): qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, *other than*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 22: quod est aliud melle, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: nec quidquam aliud libertate communi quaesisse, *nothing else but*, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20: alius Lysippo, id. ib. 2, 1, 240: accusator alius Sejano, Phaedr. 3, prol. 41.—(δ) With *praeter*: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: non est alius praeter eum, Vulg. Marc. 12, 32: rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic. de Or. 2, 69: Num quid igitur aliud in illis judiciis versatum est praeter hasce insidias? id. Clu. 62: nec jam tela alia habebant praeter gladios, Liv. 38, 21, 5.—(ε) With *extra* (eccl. Lat.): neque est alius extra te, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 2; ib. Soph. 2, 15.—(ζ) With *absque* (eccl. Lat.): non est alius Deus absque te, Vulg. 1 Par. 17, 20.—(η) With *praeterquam*: cum aliud, praeterquam de quo retulissent, decemviri dicere prohiberent, Liv. 3, 40.

II. Esp. **A.** In distributive-clauses repeated even several times, and also interchanged with non nulli, quidam, ceteri, pars, partim, etc., *the one . . . the other*; *plur.*, *some . . . others*: quid potes dicere cur alia defendas, alia non cures? Cic. Phil. 2, 111: latera tegentes alios, alios praegredientes amicos, id. ib. 13, 4: cum alii fossas complerent, alii defensores vallo depellerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 55: alii experimentorum notitiam necessariam esse contendunt, alii non satis potentem usum esse proponunt, Cels. prooem.: quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus muniebat, Liv. 32, 5; so Vulg. Matt. 13, 5 sqq.; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 10; Cels. 3, 3, enumerating the different kinds of fever, repeats aliae seventeen times: cum aliis Q. Frater legatus, aliis C. Pomptinus legatus, reliquis M. Anneius legatus etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii, gemmas alii, vina non nulli Graeca, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146: alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, non nullas abditas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: principes partim interfecerant, alios in exsilium ejecerant, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4: nos alii ibimus Afros, pars Scythiam veniemus, Verg. E. 1, 65: alii superstantes proeliarentur, pars occulti muros subruerent, Tac. H. 4, 23.—Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: Helvetii eâ spe dejecti navibus junctis, alii vadis Rhodani, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Veientes ignari in partem praedae suae vocatos deos, alios votis ex urbe suâ evocatos, etc., Liv. 5, 21; Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114: castra metari placuit, ut opus et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63.—Also with aliquis: alia sunt tamquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures: aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: [putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum; alius autem pecuniam], id. Tusc. 5, 28, 60 B. and K.; cf. Goer. ad Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 20.—Sometimes aliud . . . aliud designate merely a distinction between two objects contrasted, *one thing . . . another*: Numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit, Juv. 14, 321: Fuit tempus, quo alia adversa, alia secunda principi, Plin. Pan. 72: aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Cael. 3; id. Lig. 16; Quint. 10, 1, 53: aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, id. 5, 10, 60 al.: jam sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris, Liv. 1, 12; cf. infra, E.—**B.** Alius repeated in another case, or with its derivatives, aliter, alias, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc. (but never with its derivatives in Tac.), in imitation of the Greek (cf. L. and S. s. v. ἄλλος, and Ochsn. Eclog. 110): simul alis alid aliunde rumitant inter se, Naev. ap. Fest. pp. 135 and 225; cf. Bothe, Fragm. Comic. p. 25: alius alium percontamur, cuja est navis? *one another*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: fallacia alia aliam trudit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40: fecerunt alii quidem alia quam multa, Cic. Phil. 3, 20, 6: signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, *some in one place and some in another*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22: alius in aliâ est re magis utilis, id. Sex. Rosc. 111: alius ex aliâ parte, id. Verr. 1, 66: dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna felicis operum, Verg. G. 1, 276: ut ipsi inter se alii aliis prodesse possent, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33: ideo multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7: habes Sardos venales, alium alio nequiorem, *one worse than another*, id. Fam. 7, 24: quo facto cum alius alii subsidium ferrent, *one to another*, Fr., l'un à l'autre, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 Herz.: legiones aliae aliâ in parte resistunt, id. ib. 2, 22: alius aliâ causâ illatâ, id. ib. 1, 39: cum ceteros alii alium aliâ de causâ improbarent, Suet. Vesp. 6: alius alii subsidium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: alius alio more viventes, *each in a different way*, Sall. C. 6, 2: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, id. ib. 22, 2; so id. ib. 52, 28; id. J. 53, 8; Curt. 10, 5, 16; Just. 15, 2: alii autem aliud clamabant, Vulg. Act. 19, 32: illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus sentiunt, *now this, now that*, Cic. de Or. 2, 7 *fin.*: aliter ab aliis digeruntur, id. ib. 2, 19; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 20: equites alii aliâ dilapsi sunt, *some in this way, some in that*, Liv. 44, 43: cum alii alio mitterentur, id. 7, 39: Alis alibi stantes, omnes tamen adversis volneribus conciderunt, Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 133: jussit alios alibi fodere, Liv. 44, 33; Vulg. Sap. 18, 18.—**C.** Alius ex alio, super alium, post alium, *one after another*; so often of the connection between ideas: ut aliud ex alio incidit, occurrit, etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: aliud ex alio succurrit mihi, Cic. Fragm. C. 12: alid ex alio reficit natura, Lucr. 1, 263; 5, 1305; 5, 1456: sed,

ut aliud ex alio, mihi non est dubium, quin, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 14, Plin. Pan. 18, 1: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras, Liv. 7, 39: aliam ex aliâ prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65; id. Cir. 364: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, id. A. 3, 494: quae impie per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Liv. 3, 56; 23, 36: aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26; Plin. Ep. 7, 8; Suet. Ner. 49: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi peperit, Sall. J. 63, 5.—**D.** Alius atque alius or alius aliusque, *the one and the other; now this, now that; different:* eadem res saepe aut probatur aut reicitur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco requiescere, *in different places,* Sall. J. 72, 2: inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, Liv. 8, 23: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2: cum alia atque alia appetendo loca munirent, Liv. 1, 8: milites trans flumen aliis atque aliis locis traiciebant, id. 2, 2: luna alio atque alio loco exoritur, Plin. 2, 10: febres aliae aliaeque subinde oriuntur, Cels. 3, 3: cancer aliis aliisque signis discernitur, id. 5, 26: aliis atque aliis causis, Suet. Aug. 97.—In Sall. also alius deinde alius or alius post alius: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, J. 18, 7: alias deinde alias morae causas facere, id. ib. 36, 2: aliis post aliis minitari, id. ib. 55, 8.—**E.** *Of another kind* or *nature,* i. e. *different;* hence, alium facere, *to make different, to change, transform;* and alium fieri, *to become different, to be wholly changed:* nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 18 (aliam vitam pro diversam, contrariam, Don.): alium nunc censes esse me atque olim cum dabam, id. ib. 3, 3, 13: Huic aliud mercedis erit, Verg. E. 6, 26: longe alia mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52, 2: Vos aliam potatis aquam, Juv. 5, 52: lectus non alius cuiquam, id. 8, 178: ensesque recondit mors alia, Stat. Th. 7, 806: ostensus est in aliâ effigie, Vulg. Marc. 16, 12; ib. Rom. 7, 23; ib. Gal. 1, 6; ib. Jac. 2, 25: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 123: alius nunc fieri volo, id. Poen. prol. *fin.:* homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12: mutaberis in virum alium, Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 6; cf. supra, II. A. *fin.*—Hence, in alia omnia ire, transire, or discedere, sc. vota, *to differ from the thing proposed;* and in gen., *to reject* or *oppose it, to go over to the opposite side:* qui hoc censetis, illuc transite; qui alia omnia, in hanc partem: his verbis praeit ominis videlicet causâ, ne dicat: qui non censetis, Fest. p. 221; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 19: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, id. ib. 1, 2 Manut.: cum prima M. Marcelli sententia pronunciata esset, frequens senatus in alia omnia iit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: aliud or alias res agere, v. ago, II. 7.—**F.** Of that which remains of a whole, = reliquus, ceteri, *the rest, the remainder:* Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26: vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19; 2, 23; so id. 24, 1: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur et alii tela incutiebant, Tac. H. 3, 31; id. A. 1, 30; 3, 42: cum alios incessus hostis clausisset, unum reliquum aestas impediret, id. ib. 6, 33 al.—**G.** Like alter, *one of two, the other of two:* huic fuerunt filii nati duo, alium servus surpuit, etc., Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; cf. id. ib. arg. 2 and 9: eis genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere; magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii, Sall. C. 54, 1 Kritz: duo Romani super alium alius corruerunt, *one upon the other,* Liv. 1, 25, 5: ita duo deinceps reges, alius aliâ viâ, civitatem auxerunt, *each in a different way,* id. 1, 21, 6; 24, 27: marique alio Nicopolim ingressus, Tac. A. 5, 10 (*Ionio,* Halm); so, alias partes fovere, *the other side,* id. H. 1, 8.—Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 Herz.: classium item duo genera sunt: unum liburnarum, aliud lusoriarum, Veg. 2, 1 (cf. in Gr. μείναντες δὲ ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπορεύοντο, Xen. Anab. 3, 4, 1; and so the Vulg.: Aliâ die profecti, *the next day,* Act. 21, 8).—Hence, alius with a proper name used as an appell. (cf. alter): ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, *a second Ariovistus,* Tac. H. 4, 73 *fin.:* alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7.—**H.** A peculiar enhancement of the idea is produced by alius with a *neg.* and the *comp.:* mulier, quâ mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful, to whom no other woman is equal in beauty,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100: facinus, quo non fortius ausit alis, Cat. 66, 28: Fama malum quâ non aliud velocius ullum, Verg. A. 4, 174: quo neque melius neque amplius aliud in naturâ mortalium est, Sall. J. 2, 4: quo non aliud atrocius visum, Tac. A. 6, 24: (Sulla) neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, Sall. J. 96, 3: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, id. ib. 1, 2; Liv. 1, 24: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, id. 1, 27; 2, 31; Tac. A. 6, 7 al.; cf. under aliter, 2. b. ζ.—Hence the *advv.* **A. ălĭō,** *adv.* (an old *dat.* form, designating direction to a place; cf.: eo, quo), *elsewhither* (arch.), *elsewhere, to another place, person,* or *thing,* ἄλλοσε (class., esp. among poets; but not found in Lucr. or Juv.). **1.** In gen. **a.** Of place: fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: ut ab Norbâ alio traducerentur, Liv. 32, 2: translatos alio maerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: decurrens alio, id. S. 2, 1, 32: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, Si te alio pravum detorseris, id. ib. 2, 2, 55.—With *quo:* Arpinumne mihi eundum sit, an quo alio, *to some other place,* Cic. Att. 9, 17: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30.—**b.** Of persons or things (cf. alias, alibi, aliunde, etc.): illi suum animum alio conferunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10 (cf. Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: ne ad illam me animum adjecisse sentiat): ne quando iratus tu alio conferas, id. Eun. 3, 1, 60 Don.: hi narrata ferunt alio, Ov. M. 12, 57: tamen vocat me alio (*to another subject*) jam dudum tacita vestra exspectatio, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: quoniam alio properare tempus monet, Sall. J. 19, 2; so Tac. A. 1, 18 al.—**c.** Of purpose or design: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, *for another purpose,* Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, *looked quite elsewhere, had a far different design,* Nep. Them. 6, 3.—**2. a.** Alio . . . alio, *in one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither,* = huc . . . illuc: hic (i. e. in eâ re) alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: alio atque alio, *in one way and another:* nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 2.—**b.** Alius alio, *each in a different way, one in one way, another in another:* et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76; so Liv. 2, 54, 9; 7, 39.—So, aliunde alio, *from one place to another:* quassatione terrae aliunde alio (aquae) transferuntur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1; cf. aliunde.—**c.** Like alius or aliter with a *negative* and the particles of comparison quam or atque; in questions with nisi: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad serviendum, *for nothing but,* Liv. 7, 18, 7: non alio datam summam quam in emptionem, etc., * Suet. Aug. 98 Ruhnk.: quo alio nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36, 11; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 232-234.—**B. ălĭā,** *adv.* (sc. viâ), *in another way, in a different manner* (in the whole ante-class. and class. per. dub.); for in Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, *aliuta* has been proposed; in Lucr. 6, 986, Lachm. reads *alio;* in Liv. 21, 56, 2, Weissenb. *alibi;* and in id. 44, 43, 2, viâ may be supplied from the preced. context; certain only in Don. ad Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 219.—**C. ălĭās,** *adv.* (acc. to Prisc. 1014 P., and Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 769, an *acc.* form like foras; but acc. to Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 5, 57, and Hab. Syn. 79, old *gen.* like paterfamilias, Alcmenas, etc. In the ante-class. per. rare; only once in Plaut., twice in Ter., twice in Varro; in the class. per. most freq. in Cic., but only three times in his orations; also in Plin.). **1.** Of time, *at a time other than the present,* whether it be in the past or (more freq.) in the future. **a.** *At another time, at other times, on another occasion* (alias: temporis adverbium, quod Graeci ἄλλοτε, aliter ἄλλως, Capitol. Orth. 2242 P.; cf. Herz. and Hab., as cited above): alias ut uti possim causâ hac integrâ, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 4; so id. And. 3, 2, 49 (alias = alio tempore, Don.): sed alias jocabimur, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: sed plura scribemus alias, id. ib. 7, 6: et alias et in consulatûs petitione vinci, id. Planc. 18: nil oriturum alias, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 17.—In the future, freq. in contrast with nunc, in praesentiâ, tum, hactenus: recte secusne, alias viderimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: Hactenus haec: alias justum sit necne poëma, Nunc, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed haec alias pluribus; nunc, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 2 *fin.;* Liv. 44, 36 *fin.:* quare placeat, alias ostendemus; in praesentiâ, etc., Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 28.—In the past: gubernatores alias imperare soliti, tum metu mortis jussa exsequebantur, Curt. 4, 3, 18: alias bellare inter se solitos, tunc periculi societas junxerat, id. 9, 4, 15.—Freq. with advv. of time; as numquam, umquam, and the like: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si numquam alias fuimus, tum profecto, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: consilio numquam alias dato, Hor. C. 3, 5, 45: numquam ante alias, Liv. 2, 22, 7: non umquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, id. 2, 9, 5; 1, 28, 4: si quando umquam ante alias, id. 32. 5 (where the four advv. of time are to be taken together): Saturnalibus et si quando alias libuisset, modo munera dividebat, Suet. Aug. 75.—**b.** Alias . . . alias, as in Gr. ἄλλοτε . . . ἄλλοτε; ἄλλοτε μέν . . . ἄλλοτε δέ, *at one time . . . at another; once . . . another time; sometimes . . . sometimes; now . . . now:* Alias me poscit pro illâ triginta minas, Alias talentum magnum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 63; so Varr. L. L. 8, § 76 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 15; Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 120: nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: contentius alias, alias summissius, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: cum alias bellum inferrent, alias inlatum defenderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; so id. ib. 5, 57 al.; it occurs four times in successive clauses in Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99.—Sometimes plerumque, saepe, aliquando, interdum stand in corresponding clauses: nec umquam sine usurâ reddit (terra), quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum foenore, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206: hoc alias fastidio, alias contumaciâ, saepius imbecillitate, evenit, Plin. 16, 32, 58, § 134; 7, 15, 13, § 63.—Sometimes one alias is omitted: illi eruptione tentatâ alias cuniculis ad aggerem actis, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 13.—**c.** Alias aliter, alias alius, etc. (cf. alius), *at one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that:* et alias aliter haec in utramque partem causae solent convenire, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45: alii enim sunt, alias nostrique familiares fere demortui, id. Att. 16, 11 (Madv. interprets this of time): illi alias aliud iisdem de rebus judicant, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Or. 59, 200: (deos) non semper eosdem atque alias alios solemus venerari, id. Red. in Sen. 30: ut iidem versus alias in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur, id. Div. 2, 54, 111.—**d.** Saepe alias or alias saepe . . . nunc, nuper, quondam, etc.; also: cum saepe alias . . . tum, etc. (very common in Cic.): quod cum saepe alias tum nuper, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 7: fecimus et alias saepe et nuper in Tusculano, id. ib. 5, 4, 11: quibus de rebus et alias saepe . . . et quondam in Hortensii villâ, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: quorum pater et saepe alias et maxime censor saluti rei publicae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: cum saepe alias, tum apud centumviros, id. Brut. 39, 144: cum saepe alias, tum Pyrrhi bello, id. Off. 3, 22, 86; 3, 11, 47: neque tum solum, sed saepe alias, Nep. Hann. 11, 7.—In comparative sentences rare: nunc tamen libentius quam saepe alias, Symm. Ep. 1, 90.—So, **e.** Semper alias, *always at other times* or *in other cases* (apparently only post-Aug.): et super cenam autem et semper alias communissimus, multa joco transigebat, Suet. Vesp. 22; id. Tib. 18; Gell. 15, 1.—**f.** Raro alias, *rarely at other times, on other occasions:* ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20; 3, 69; Tac. H. 1, 89.—**g.** Non alias, *at no other time, never,* = numquam (a choice poet. expression, often imitated by

the histt.): non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno Fulgura, *never at any other time did so much lightning fall from a clear sky*, Verg. G. 1, 487: non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33; 45, 7: non alias majore mole concursum, Tac. A. 2, 46; 4, 69; 11, 31: non sane alias exercitatior Britannia fuit, id. Agr. 5: haud alias intentior populus plus voc's permisit, id. A. 3, 11, and 15, 46; Suet. Tit. 8; Flor. 3, 6.—**2.** Of place, *at another place, elsewhere*; or *in respect of other things, in other circumstances, otherwise* (only post-Aug.; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7): Idaeus rubus appellatus est, quoniam in Idâ, non alias, nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75, § 123 (Jan, *alius*): nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, *Just. 4, 1, 9: sicut vir alias doctissimus Cornutus existimat, Macr. S. 5, 19.—**3.** Alias for alioqui (only post-Aug.), to indicate that something is in a different condition in one instance, not in others, *except that, for the rest, otherwise*: in Silaro non virgulta modo immersa, verum et folia lapidescunt, alias salubri potu ejus aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; so id. 18, 6, 7, § 37; 19, 8, 48, § 163; 25, 2, 6, § 16 al.—**4.** Non alias quam, *for no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than, not other than*; and non alias nisi, *on no other condition, not otherwise, except* (prob. taken from the lang. of common life): non alias magis indoluisse Caesarem ferunt quam quod, etc., Tac. A. 3, 73: debilitatum vulnere jacuisse non alias quam simulatione mortis tutiorem, *by nothing safer than by feigning death*, Curt. 8, 1, 24; 8, 14, 16; Dig. 29, 7, 6, § 2: non alias (*on no other condition*) existet heres ex substitutione nisi, etc., ib. 28, 6, 8; 23, 3, 37; 23, 3, 29.—**5.** Alias like aliter, *in another manner*; first in the Lat. of the jurists (cf. Suet. Tib. 71 Oud.; Liv. 21, 56, 2 Drak.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 49 Ruhnk.), Dig. 33, 8, 8, § 8; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 219-227.—**D. ălĭter,** *adv.* [alis; v. alius *init.*], *otherwise, in another manner*, ἄλλως. **1.** With comparative-clause expressed; constr. both affirm. and neg. without distinction. **a.** With *atque, ac, quam*, and rarely *ut*, *otherwise than, different from what*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: aliter ac nos vellemus, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: de quo tu aliter sentias atque ego, id. Fin. 4, 22, 60; id. Att. 6, 3: si aliter nos faciant quam aequum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 42: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant quam libere, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 22, 66: Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset, qui possem queri? id. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—**b.** Non (or haud) aliter, *not otherwise* (per litoten), *=just as*; with *quam si, ac si, quam cum, quam, exactly, just as if*: Non aliter quam si ruat omnis Karthago, Verg. A. 4, 669: dividor haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73: nihil in senatu actum aliter quam si, etc., Liv. 23, 4; 21, 63, 9: illi negabant se aliter ituros quam si, etc., id. 3, 51, 12: nec aliter quam si mihi tradatur, etc., Quint. prooem. 5: ut non aliter ratio constet quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6; 1, 49: Non aliter quam si fecisset Juno maritum Insanum, Juv. 6, 619; Suet. Aug. 40: non aliter quam cum, etc., Ov. F. 2, 209; so id. M. 2, 623; 4, 348; 6, 516 al.: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., Cic. Att. 13, 51; Suet. Oth. 6; Col. 2, 14 (15), 8: Non aliter quam qui lembum subigit, Verg. G. 1, 201: non aliter praeformidat quam qui ferrum medici, priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5; so id. 4, 5, 22; 2, 5, 11: neque aliter quam ii, qui traduntur, etc., id. 5, 8, 1: patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam Institor hibernae tegetis, Juv. 7, 220: successorem non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum, Tac. A. 6, 30.—*****c.** Aliter ab aliquo (analog. to alius with the *abl.*, and alienus with *ab*), *differently from any one*: cultores regionum multo aliter a ceteris agunt, Mel. 1, 9, 6.—**d.** Non aliter nisi, *by no other means, on no other condition, not otherwise, except*: qui aliter obsistere fato fatetur se non potuisse, nisi etc., Cic. Fat. 20, 48; id. Fam. 1, 9: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias tradiderit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14; so Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 18; Liv. 35, 39; 45, 11; 38; Tac. Or. 32; Just. 12, 14, 7; Suet. Ner. 36; Dig. 37, 9, 6; 48, 18, 9.—**e.** Non aliter quam ut, *on no other condition than that*: neque aliter poterit palos, ad quos perducitur, pertingere, quam ut diffluat, Col. Arb. 7, 5; so Suet. Tib. 15; 24; id. Galb. 8; Curt. 9, 5, 23.—**2.** Without a comparative clause expressed. **a.** In gen., *otherwise, in another manner, in other respects*; and in the poets: haud aliter (per litoten), *just so*: vale atque salve, etsi aliter ut dicam meres, *though you deserve that I speak differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86 Brix: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 16: ut eadem ab utrisque dicantur, aliter dicuntur, *in a different sense*, Plin. Pan. 72, 7: Si quis aliter docet, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 3: quae aliter se habent, ib. ib. 5, 25: Quippe aliter tunc vivebant homines, Juv. 6, 11: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *otherwise*, i. e. personally, *unknown*, Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 3.—With *negatives*: non fuit faciendum aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 9; Tac. A. 15, 68: Ergo non aliter poterit dormire? Juv. 3, 281: aliter haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, Sall. C. 44, 1; Curt. 8, 10, 27: haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae (the comparison of the wolf precedes), Verg. A. 9, 65: haud aliter (i. e. like a wild beast) juvenis medios moriturus in hostes Irruit, id. ib. 9, 554 al.; Ov. M. 8, 473; 9, 642: non aliter (i. e. than I) Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo Anacreonta Teïum, Hor. Epod. 14, 10: neque Mordaces aliter (i. e. than by means of wine) diffugiunt sollicitudines, id. C. 1, 18, 4: neque exercitum Romanum aliter transmissurum, Tac. H. 5, 19: nec aliter expiari potest, Vulg. Num. 35, 33.—So, fieri aliter non potest or fieri non potest aliter (not fieri non aliter potest): nihil agis; Fieri aliter non potest, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 13: assentior; fieri non potuit aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 6.—**b.** Esp. (α) Pregn., *otherwise, in the contrary manner*: *Pe.* Servos Epidicus dixit mihi. *Ph.* Quid si servo aliter visum est? i. e. if he does not speak the truth? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 29: verum aliter evenire multo intellegit, Ter. And. prol. 4 (aliter autem *contra* significat, Don.): amplis cornibus et nigris potius quam aliter, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: ne aliter quid eveniat, providere decet, *otherwise* than harmoniously, Sall. J. 10, 7: dis aliter visum, Verg. A. 2, 428: sin aliter tibi videtur, Vulg. Num. 11, 15: adversi ... saevaque circuitu curvantem bracchia longo Scorpion atque aliter (*in the opposite direction*) curvantem bracchia Cancrum, Ov. M. 2, 83: aliterque (*and in the opposite course*) secante jam pelagus rostro, Luc. 8, 197.—Hence, qui aliter fecerit, *who will not do that*: neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat: qui aliter fecerit, etc., Sall. C. 51, 43; Just. 6, 6, 1; cf. Brisson. de Form. p. 200, and de Verb. Signif. p. 66.—(β) Aliter esse, *to be of a different nature, differently constituted* or *disposed*: sed longe aliter est amicus atque amator, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 70: ego hunc esse aliter credidi: iste me fefellit; ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 44; id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.—(γ) For alioqui (q. v. II. C.), *otherwise, else, in any other case*: jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus (and just after: nam aliter justitia non esset), Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42; 1, 39, 139; id. Lael. 20, 74: si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, aliter illos numquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.*: aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3 Kritz: aliter non viribus ullis Vincere poteris, Verg. A. 6, 147: veniam ostentantes, si praesentia sequerentur: aliter nihil spei, Tac. H. 4, 59: quoniam aliter non possem, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21.—(δ) Like alius (q. v. II. A.) repeated even several times in a distributive manner, *in one way ... in another*: sed aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so id. ib. 1, 12, 38; id. Lael. 24, 89; id. Fam. 15, 21, 6: aliter utimur propriis, aliter commodatis, Tac. Or. 32: Aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 9: aliter Diodoro, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 143: idem illud aliter Caesar, aliter Cicero, aliter Cato suadere debebit, Quint. 3, 8, 49: Et aliter acutis morbis medendum, aliter vetustis: aliter increscentibus, aliter subsistentibus, aliter jam ad sanitatem inclinatis, Cels. prooem. p. 10.—(ε) With *alius* or its derivatives, *one in one way, another in another* (v. alius, II. B.): quoniam aliter ab aliis digeruntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 79; id. Att. 7, 8; Liv. 2, 21; so id. 39, 53: hoc ex locorum occasione aliter alibi decernitur, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30; so id. 25, 4, 10, § 29.—(ζ) Non aliter, analog. to non alius (v. alius, II. H.) with a *comp.* (only in Plin.): non aliter utilius id fieri putare quam, etc., Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28: idque non aliter clarius intellegi potest, id. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 22, 22, 36, § 78; 24, 11, 50, § 85; 28, 9, 41, § 148; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 267-276.

ălĭus-mŏdi (better written separately) [2. alius-modus], *of another kind*: res alius modi est ac putatur, *Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21 (*alio modo*, B. and K.): quem alius modi atque omnes natura finxit, Caes. ap. Prisc. 694 P.: alius modi isti sunt, Gell. 17, 5, 14.

(**ălĭus-vĭs,** a false read. for alium iis, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1 B. and K.)

ălĭūta, *adv.* (orig. *acc. plur.* of aliutum, a lengthened form for aliud; like actutum, astutus, etc.; cf. Sanscr. anyathâ, aliter), *in another manner, otherwise*: aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter.... Hinc est aliud in legibus Numae Pompilii: SEI. QVIS. ALIVTA. FAXIT., Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll. (ad Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, v. Fleck.).

al-lābor (**adl-**), lapsus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to glide to* or *toward* something, *to come to, to fly, fall, flow, slide*, and the like; constr. with *dat.* or *acc.* (poet.—oftenest in Verg.—or in more elevated prose): viro adlapsa sagitta est, Verg. A. 12, 319: fama adlabitur aurīs, id. ib. 9, 474: Curetum adlabimur oris, *we land upon*, etc., id. ib. 3, 131; cf. id. ib. 3, 569: mare crescenti adlabitur aestu, *rolls up with increasing wave*, id. ib. 10, 292: adlapsus genibus, *falling down at his knees*, Sen. Hippol. 666.—In prose: umor adlapsus extrinsecus, *Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto adlapsi, Liv. 25, 16.

al-lăbōro (**adl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (only twice in Hor.), *to labor* or *toil at a thing*: ore adlaborandum est tibi, Hor. Epod. 8, 20.—And with *dat.*, *to add to with labor* or *pains*: simplici myrto nihil adlabores, Hor. C. 1, 38, 5.

al-lăcrĭmo (**adl-**), also **allăcrȳmo,** āre, or as *dep.* **-or,** āri, *to weep at a thing* (only in the two foll. exs.): Juno adlacrimans, Verg. A. 10, 628: ubertim adlacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239 Elm.

allaevo, v. 2. allēvo.

al-lambo (**adl-**), ĕre, *v. a.* (only post-class.), *to lick at* or *on* a thing, *to lick*: virides adlambunt ora cerastae, Prud. Ham. 135; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 63.—Trop., *to touch, come in contact with*, Aus. Mos. 359: adlambentes flammae, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.

1. allapsus (**adl-**), a, um, *Part.* of allabor.

2. allapsus (**adl-**), ūs, *m.* [allabor], *a gliding to, a silent* or *stealthy approach*: serpentium, Hor. Epod. 1, 20: fontis, App. M. 5.

al-lātro (**adl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, lit., *to bark at*; not used before the Aug. per., and trop. of persons, *to assail with harsh words, to revile, rail at*; and of the sea, *to break upon*, or *dash against, the shore* (the simple verb seems to be used for this in the lit. sense, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 64; Hor. Epod. 5, 59; id. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49, 2; v. latro): Cato adlatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 9: adlatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61; so id. 2, 61; Sil. 8, 292: oram tot maria adlatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 19; so id. 2, 68, 68, § 173.

allātus (**adl-**), a, um, *Part.* of adfero.

* **al-laudābĭlis** (**adl-**), e, *adj.* [allaudo], *worthy of praise*: dedisti operam adlaudabilem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1 dub.

* **allaudo** (**adl-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to extol, to praise much*: ingenium adlaudat meum, Plaut. Merc. prol. 84.

* **allectātĭo** (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [allecto], *an enticing, alluring*: Chrysippus nutricum illi quae adhibetur infantibus adlectationi suum carmen (*a nursery song*) adsignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 Halm (Ruhnk. proposed lallationi; cf. Spald. ad h. l.).

allectĭo (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [allicio] (late Lat.). **I.** *A choice* or *election for something*, esp. *a levying of troops*, Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11; Tert. Monog. 12; Capell. 1, p. 2.—**II.** In the lang. of civilians, *a promotion to*

a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower: adlectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 10; so Symm. Ep. 7, 97.

allecto (**adl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [id.], *to allure, to entice* (prob. only in the foll. exs.): ad agrum fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque adlectat senectus, Cic. Sen. 16 *fin.;* id. Lael. 26, 98: boves sibilo, Col. 2, 3, 2.

1. allector (**adl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that entices* or *allures:* turdi quasi adlectores sint captivorum, *Col. 8, 10, 1.

‡ **2. allector,** ōris, *m.* [2. allēgo]. **I.** *One that chooses others into a college,* Inscr. Orell. 779; 2406.—**II.** *A deputy under the emperors, who collected the taxes in the provinces,* Inscr. Orell. 369; 3654.

‡ **allectūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *the office of an* allector, Inscr. Grut. 375, 3.

1. allectus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. allĕgo.

2. allectus, a, um, *Part.* of allicio.

allēgātĭo (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [1. allēgo]. **I.** Lit., *a sending* or *despatching to* any one (in the class. per. only twice in Cic.): cum sibi omnes ad istum adlegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 136; and in a pun: quibus adlegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit, id. ib. 17.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., *an alleging* or *adducing by way of proof, excuse,* and the like: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii adlegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Dig. 48, 5, 2; so ib. 4, 4, 17; 23, 2, 60; App. M. 10, p. 241, 26.—**B.** Esp., in the Lat. of the jurists, *an imperial rescript,* Cod. Th. 16, 5, 37.

allēgātus (**adl-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *an instigating to a deceit* or *fraud* (cf. 1. allego, I. B.): meo adlegatu venit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19.

1. al-lēgo (**adl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To send one away with a commission* or *charge, to despatch, depute, commission* (of private business, while *legare* is used in a similar signif. of State affairs; most freq. in Plaut.; elsewhere rare, but class.): ne illi aliquem adlegent, qui mi os occillet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 (cf. delegare, id. ib. prol. 67 and 83); so id. Cas. prol. 52; 3, 4, 14; id. Ps. 4, 7, 66; 135; id. Stich. 5, 3, 8: ego si adlegâssem aliquem ad hoc negotium, id. Ep. 3, 3, 46: alium ego isti rei adlegabo, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: amicos adlegat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 149: homines nobiles adlegat iis, qui peterent, ne, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 9: adlegarem te ad illos, qui, etc., id. Fam. 15, 10; so id. ib. 4 *fin.:* cum patrem primo adlegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigâsset, *first by the friends sent, and then by personal entreaties,* etc., Liv. 36, 11, 1 Gron.—Hence, **allēgāti** (**adl-**), ōrum, *m., deputies:* inter adlegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3.—**B.** Sometimes in the sense of subornare, *to instigate* or *incite one to* an act of fraud or deceit: eum adlegaverunt, suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me adlegatum hunc senem, *Ter. And. 5, 3, 28 Ruhnk.; cf. allegatus.—**II.** *To bring forward, to relate, recount, mention, adduce* (post-Aug.): exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: hoc senatui adlegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: decreta, id. ib. 70 *fin.:* merita, Suet. Aug. 47; so id. ib. 5: priorem se petitum ab Alexandro adlegat, Just. 16, 1; Stat. Achill. 2, 224.—And in a zeugma: (legati) munera, preces, mandata regis sui adlegant, *they bring* or *offer the gifts, entreaties, and mandates,* Tac. H. 4, 84; cf.: orationem et per incensum deprecationem adlegans, Vulg. Sap. 18, 21: adlegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, a legal phrase, *to release one's self from servitude by adducing reasons, proofs,* etc., Dig. 40, 12, 27.

2. al-lego (**adl-**), ēgi, ectum, 3, *v. a., to select for* one's self, *to choose* (qs. ad se legere; like adimere, = ad se emere); *to admit by election, to elect to* a thing, or *into* (a corporation; in the class. per. generally only in the histt.): Druidibus praeest unus ... hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum adleg tur, *Caes. B. G. 6, 13 Herz. (Dinter here omits adlegitur): augures de plebe, Liv. 10, 6: octo praetoribus adlecti duo, Vell. 2, 89: aliquem in sui custodiam, Suet. Aug. 49; so, in senatum, id. Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1: in clerum, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, n. 34 al.—Poet.: adlegi caelo, Sen. Agam. 804.—Hence, **allectus** (**adl-**), a, um, *P. a.* *Subst.,* **A.** *A member chosen into any corporation* (collegium): collegae, qui unâ lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti; additi Adlecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.—**B.** *Those who were added to the Senate from the equestrian order, on account of the small number of the Senators, were called* adlecti, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 9.

† **allēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.,* = ἀλληγορία, *an allegory,* i. e. *a figurative representation of a thought* or *of an abstract truth, under an image carried through to the end:* continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14; so id. 8, 6, 52: quae sunt per allegoriam dicta, *are spoken allegorically,* Vulg. Gal. 4, 24: allegoriarum explanationes, Arn. 5, p. 186 (in Cic. written in Greek, Or. 27, 94; id. Att. 2, 20).

† **allēgŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἀλληγορικός, *allegorical:* lex, Arn. 5, p. 183: ambages, id. 5, p. 186.—*Adv.:* **allēgŏrĭcē,** *allegorically,* Arn. 5, p. 183; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5 *fin.;* Aug. ad Genes. tit. 4, 28.

allēgŏrīzo, āvi, āre, *v. n.,* = ἀλληγορέω, *to allegorize, to speak in allegories,* Tert. Res. Carn. 27; Hier. Ep. 61 ad Pamm. 3.

allēlūja, *interj.* [Heb. הַלְלוּיָה = praise ye Jehovah] (the sec. syll. is short in Sid. Ep. 2, 10; Prud. Cath. 4, 72), Vulg. Psa. 104, 1; ib. Apoc. 19, 1 al.

* **al-lēnīmentum** (**adl-**), i, *n.* [lenio], *a soothing remedy:* tumultus, Amm. 27, 3, 9.

* **allĕvāmentum** (**adl-**), i, *n.* [1. allĕvo], *a means of alleviating, alleviation:* sine ullo remedio atque adlevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 *fin.*

allĕvātĭo (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A raising up, elevating:* umerorum adlevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *an alleviating, assuaging, easing:* ut (doloris) diuturnitatem adlevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: nullam adlevationem, id. Fam. 9, 1.

* **allĕvātor** (**adl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who lifts* or *raises up:* humilium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 (after the Heb. מַגְבִּיהַ שְׁפָלִים).

al-lĕvio (**adl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lĕvis], = allĕvo, *to make light, to lighten.* **I.** Lit.: ut (navis) alleviaretur ab eis, Vulg. Jonas, 1, 5; ib. Act. 27, 38.—**II.** Trop., *to raise up, relieve:* alleviabit eum Dominus, Vulg. Jac. 5, 15: curas alicui, Just. Nov. Const. 13.—Spec.: alleviata est terra Zabulon, *is dealt lightly, leniently with,* Vulg. Isa. 9, 1.

1. al-lĕvo (**adl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. lĕvo]. **I.** Lit., *to lift up, to raise on high, to raise, set up* (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare, perh. only twice in Sall. and Hirt.; later oftener, esp. in Quint. and the histt.): quibus (laqueis) adlevati milites facilius ascenderent, *Sall. J. 94, 2: pauci elevati scutis, *borne up on their shields* (others: adlevatis scutis, *with uplifted shields,* viz. for protection against the darts of the enemy), Auct. B. Alex. 20: gelidos complexibus adlevat artus, Ov. M. 6, 249: cubito adlevat artus, id. ib. 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis adlevatae, Flor. 4, 11, 5: supercilia adlevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79 (cf. the Gr. τὰς ὀφρῦς ἀνασπᾶν); so, bracchium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, id. 11, 3, 142: manum, id. 11, 3, 94; Vulg. Eccli. 36, 3: oculos, Curt. 8, 14: faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Calig. 36: adlevavit eum, *lifted him up* (of the lame man), Vulg. Act. 3, 7 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To lighten, alleviate, mitigate* physical or mental troubles; or, referring to the individual who suffers, *to lift up, sustain, comfort, console* (class.): aliorum aerumnam dictis adlevans, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71 (cf. Sophocl. Fragm. ap. Brunck. p. 588: Καλῶς κακῶς πράσσοντι συμπαραινέσαι): ubi se adlevat, ibi me adlevat, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 3: Allevat Dominus omnes, qui corruunt, Vulg. Psa. 144, 14: dejecistis eos, dum adlevarentur, ib. ib. 72, 18: onus, aliquâ ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brut. 3, 12: adlevor cum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39: adlevare corpus, id. ib. 7, 1; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 31: adlevor animum (poet.), Tac. A. 6, 43.—**B.** *To diminish the force* or *weight* of a thing, *to lessen, lighten:* adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut adlevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78: adlevatae notae, *removed,* Tac. H. 1, 52.—**C.** *To raise up,* i. e. *to make distinguished; pass., to be* or *become distinguished:* C. Caesar eloquentiâ et spiritu et jam consulatu adlevabatur, Flor. 4, 2, 10.

2. al-lēvo (**adl-**), less correctly **al-laevo,** āre, *v. a., to make smooth, to smooth off* or *over* (only in Col.): nodos et cicatrices adlevare, Col. 3, 15, 3: vitem ferro, id. 4, 24, 4: ea plaga uno vestigio adlevatur, id. 4, 24, 6.

* **1. allex,** ĭcis, *m.,* acc. to Isid. Gloss., *the great toe;* hence, in derision, of a little man: tune hic amator audes esse, allex viri? *thou thumb of a man, thumbling?* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 31.

2. allex = alec, q. v.

Allĭa (more correct than **Alĭa;** cf. Wagner, Orthogr. Vergil. p. 415 sq.), ae, *f., a little river eleven miles northwards from Rome, near Crustumerium, in the country of the Sabines,* passing through a wide plain (cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 520; Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 138; 141 sq.); it was made memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls A. U. C. 365, XV. Kal. Sextil. (18 July).—Hence, **Alliensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to* Allia: dies, *of this battle,* considered ever after as a dies nefastus, Liv. 5, 37-39; 6, 1; Cic. Att. 9, 5; Verg. A. 7, 717; Luc. 7, 408; Suet. Vit. 11; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

* **allĭātum,** i, *n.* [allium], orig. *adj.,* sc. edulium, *a kind of food composed of,* or *seasoned with, garlic:* sine me alliato fungi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allĭcēfăcĭo (**adl-**), ĕre, *v. a.* [allicio-facio], = allicio, *to allure* (only in the two foll. exs.): quod invitat ad se et adlicefacit, Sen. Ep. 118 dub.: viros ad societatem imperii adlicefactos, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-lĭcĭo (**adl-**), lexi, lectum, 3 (acc. to Charis. 217, and Diom. 364 P., also adliceo, ēre, *perf.* allicui, Piso ap. Prisc. 877 P., and Hyg. Astr. 2, 7), *v. a.* [lacio]. **I.** Lit., *to draw to* one's self, *to attract* (in Cic. freq., elsewhere rare; never in Ter., Hor., or Juv.): Si magnetem lapidem dicam, qui ferrum ad se adliciat et attrahat, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86.—**II.** Trop.: rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me adlexero, *Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 58: adlicit aurîs, *Lucr. 6, 183 (Lachm. here reads *adficit*): adlicere ad misericordiam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Planc. 4, 11: adlicere hominum mentes dicendo, id. Orat. 1, 8, 30: quae adliciant animum, *Vulg. Deut. 17, 17; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; id. Div. 1, 39, 86; id. Lael. 8, 28; id. Fam. 1, 9; 2, 15 al.: adliciunt somnos tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: comibus est oculis adliciendus amor, id. A. A. 3, 510: gelidas nocturno frigore pestes, Luc. 9, 844: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61; 2, 5.

al-līdo (**adl-**), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo], *to strike* or *dash* one thing *upon* or *against* another. **I.** Lit.: tetra ad saxa adlidere, Att. ap. Non. 488, 14: ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretea persona, adlidat pilaeve trabive, *who dashes an image of clay against a post,* etc., Lucr. 4, 298; so id. 4, 572: (remigum) pars ad scopulos adlisa, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; so Vulg. Psa. 136, 9: in latus adlisis clupeis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 627.—*Absol.,* Col. 1, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. ad h. l.; Vulg. Psa. 101, 11; ib. Marc. 9, 17.—**II.** Trop., *to bring into danger; pass., to suffer damage* (the figure taken from a shipwreck; cf. affligo): in quibus (damnationibus) Servius adlisus est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6 *fin.;* so Sen. Tranq. 3 *fin.:* dixerunt, si fundus praevaleat, adlidi dominum, Col. 1, 3, 9.

Alliensis, e, v. Allia.

Allīfae (**Alīphae, Allīphae**), ārum, also **Alīfa,** ae, *f.,* = Ἄλλιφαι, *a town of Samnium, in a pleasant valley, near the left bank of the Vulturnus, early colonized by the Romans,* now *Alife:* Tria oppida in potestatem venerunt, Allifae, Callifae, Rufrium, Liv. 8, 25; 9, 42; 9, 38; 22, 18; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 789.—Hence, **Allīfānus** (**Alīph-**), a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to*

Allifæ: ager Allifanus, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: vinum (in high estimation among the Romans), Sil. 12, 526.—**Allīfāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. calices), or **Allīfāna,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. pocula), *large-sized drinking-cups made there*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.—**Allīfāni,** ōrum, *the inhabitants of Allifæ*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

allĭgāmentum (**adl-**), i, *n.* [alligo], = alligatura: pisces habent inter se adligamentum luteum continens usque ad priores pedes, Schol. ad Germ. Arat. 240; v. Hygin. Astronom. 3, 29.

allĭgātĭo (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A binding* or *tying to* (only in the foll. exs.): arbustorum, Col. 11, 2.—Hence, **II.** Abstr. pro concr., *a band*, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*; so id. 7, 3.

allĭgātor (**adl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who binds to* (only in Col.): adligatoris cura, Col. 4, 13, 1; so id. 4, 17, 5; 4, 20, 1; 4, 26, 4.

allĭgātūra (**adl-**), ae, *f.* [id.], *a band* or *tie* (very rare), Col. Arb. 8, 3; Scrib. Comp. 209; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 1; ib. Eccli. 6, 31.

al-lĭgo (**adl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** **A.** Lit., *to bind to* something: ad statuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 90: ad palum, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, § 71; so in the witticism of Cic.: Quis generum meum ad gladium adligavit? Macr. S. 2, 3: leones adligati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13.—In Col. of binding the vine to trees or other supports, 4, 13; so id. 4, 20.—**B.** In gen., *to bind, to bind up, bind round*: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39. So of the binding up of wounds: vulnus, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: adligatum vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus adligatus, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.—Of the binding of the hands, feet, etc.: adliga, inquam, colliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 26: cum adligâsset Isaac filium, Vulg. Gen. 22, 9; ib. Act. 21, 11: adligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24: adligetur vinculo ferreo, Vulg. Dan. 4, 12: catenis, ib. Act. 21, 33.—Hence, **allĭgāti** (**adl-**) (sc. servi), *slaves that are fettered*, Col. 1, 9.—Of other things: adligare caput lanâ, Mart. 12, 91: adligat (naves) ancora, *makes* or *holds fast*, Verg. A. 1, 169.—In fixing colors, *to fix, make fast*: (alga) ita colorem adligans, ut elui postea non possit, 32, 6, 22, § 66; 9, 38, 62, § 134.—Poet.: lac adligatum, *curdled*, Mart. 8, 64.—**II.** Trop., *to bind, to hold fast, to hinder, detain*; or in a moral sense, *to bind, to oblige, lay under obligation* (cf. obligo; very freq., but in the class. per. for the most part only in more elevated prose): caput suum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 33: jure jurando adligare aliquem, id. Rud. prol. 46; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 58: hic furti se adligat, *shows himself guilty*, id. Eun. 4, 7, 39 (astringit, illaqueat, et obnoxium facit, Don.; cf. Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 27: homo furti se astringet, Cic. Fl. 17; for this *gen.* cf. Roby, § 1324): adligare se scelere, Cic. Planc. 33: adligatus sponsu, Varr. L. L. 6, 7 *med.*: nuptiis adligari, Cic. Clu. 179: lex omnes mortales adligat, id. ib. 54: non modo beneficio sed etiam benevolentiae significatione adligari, id. Planc. 33, 81: stipulatione adligari, id. Q. Rosc. 34: more majorum, id. Sest. 16: ne existiment ita se adligatos, ut, etc., id. Lael. 12, 42: ne forte quâ re impediar et adliger, id. Att. 8, 16 *al.*—With *dat.* (eccl. Lat.): adligatus es uxori, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 27: legi, ib. Rom. 7, 2; ib. 1 Cor. 7, 39 (= lege).—* Adligatus calculus, in games of chess, *a piece that cannot be moved*, Sen. Ep. 17 *fin.*

al-lĭno (**adl-**), lēvi, lĭtum, 3, *v. a.* (upon the formation of the *perf.* v. Struve, p. 254 sq.; *inf.* adlinire, Pall. 1, 41 *fin.*; Febr. tit. 33; Maj. tit. 8, 1). **I.** Lit., *to besmear, cover over, bedaub*, = ἀλείφω (very rare): schedam, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—**II.** Trop., *to draw over, to attach to, impart to*: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse, * Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: incomptis (versibus) adlinet atrum signum, * Hor. A. P. 446: adlinere alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

Allĭphae, v. Allifae.

* **allīsĭo** (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [allido], *a dashing against, a striking upon*: digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allīsus (**adl-**), a, um, *Part.* of allido.

allium (better **alium**; v. Plaut. Most. 48 Ritschl, and Corp. Ins. tit. iv. 2070), i, *n.* [cf. ἀλλᾶς, seasoned meat], *garlic* (much used for food among the poor). **I.** Lit.: oboluisti alium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38; so id. Poen. 5, 5, 34 al.; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101.—*Plur.* alia, Verg. E. 2, 11.—**II.** Trop.: atavi nostri cum alium ac saepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. ap. Non. 201, 6 (where the double trope olere . . . animati is worthy of notice).

‡ **allīvescit** (**adl-**): livere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Allŏbrox, ŏgis, and *plur.* **Allŏbrŏges,** um, *m.* (*acc. sing.* Allobroga, Juv. 7, 214), *the Allobroges*, in Ptol. Ἀλλόβρυγες, *a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the east side of the Rhone, and to the north of l'Isère*, now *Savoy*, Dép. de l'Isère, and a part of the Dép. de l'Ain, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 al.; Cic. Div. 1, 12, 21; Liv. 21, 31; Flor. 3, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. 57 and 91.—The *sing.* is found only in the poets, Hor. Epod. 16, 6: qui totiens Ciceronem Allobroga (i. e. barbare loquentem) dixit, Juv. 7, 214.—Hence, deriv. *adj.*: **Allŏbrŏgĭcus,** a, um, *Allobrogian*: vinum, Cels. 4, 5: vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3 al.—Hence, *a surname of* Q. Fabius Maximus, as conqueror of the Allobroges, Vell. 2, 10.

allŏcūtĭo (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [alloquor] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A speaking to, an accosting, an address*: vertit adlocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8: inchoatâ adlocutione, Suet. Tib. 23.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Like the Gr. παραμυθία, *a consoling, consolation, comforting, comfort*: quâ solatus es adlocutione? *consoling words*, Cat. 38, 5; so Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1: nec (habebunt) in die agnitionis adlocutionem, Vulg. Sap. 3, 18; 8, 9; 19, 12.—**B.** *An inciting to the conflict*; only upon coins, v. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 268.

allŏcūtus (**adl-**), a, um, *Part.* of alloquor.

† **allŏphȳlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀλλόφυλος, *of another stock* or *race, foreign* (the orig. long *y* is shortened in the poets): tenuerunt eum allophyli, Vulg. Psa. 55, 1: conjugium allophylorum, Tert. Pud. 7; so Hier. Ep. ad Eust. 27 al.: tyrannus, Prud. Ham. 502; Paul. Nol. de S. Fel. Nat. Carm. 8, 23, 70; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 37.

allŏquĭum (**adl-**), ii, *n.* [alloquor], *a speaking to, addressing, an address, exhortation, encouragement, consolation*, etc. (post-Aug.): adloquio leni perlicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno adloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus adloquiis prosequi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: adloquio militem firmare, Tac. H. 3, 36; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 18; * Hor. Epod. 13, 18 al.—In Luc., in gen., = colloquium, *conversation*: longis producere noctem adloquiis, 10, 174.

al-lŏquor (**adl-**), cūtus, 3, *v. dep. a.*: aliquem, *to speak to, to address*, esp. used in greeting, admonishing, consoling, etc.; hence also, *to salute; to exhort, rouse; to console* (cf. in Gr. παραμυθέομαι; in the ante-class. and class. per. rare; in Cic. only twice; more freq. from the time of the Aug. poets). **I.** *To speak to, to address*: quem ore funesto adloquar? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: admones et adloqueris, Vulg. Sap. 12, 2: hominem blande adloqui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 22; so id. And. 2, 2, 6: quem nemo adloqui vellet, Cic. Clu. 61; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 15, 22; Ov. M. 15, 22; 8, 728; 11, 283; 13, 739; Verg. A. 6, 466 al.: senatum, compositâ in magnificentiam oratione, adlocutus, Tac. H. 3, 37; so id. A. 16, 91; id. Agr. 35: adlocutus est (eis) linguâ Hebraeâ, Vulg. Act. 21, 40; 28, 20.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To address* the gods in thanksgiving and prayer: dis gratias agere atque adloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26; 1, 1, 232; so, patriam adlocuta maestast ita voce miseriter, Cat. 63, 49.—**B.** *To address*, as a general his troops, *to exhort, to rouse*: quae ubi consul accepit, sibimetipsi circumeundos adloquendosque milites ratus, Liv. 10, 35: (Alexander) variâ oratione milites adloquebatur, Curt. 3, 10, 4: neque milites adlocuturo etc., Suet. Galb. 18; id. Caes. 33.—**C.** In consolation, *to speak to, to console, to comfort*: adlocutum mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causâ, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: adloqui in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619: adflictum adloqui caput, id. Oedip. 1029 P. and R.

* **al-lŭbentĭa** (**adl-**), ae, *f.* [lubet], *a liking* or *inclination to, a fondness for*: jam adlubentia proclivis est sermonis et joci, et scitum est cavillum, i. e. voluntas loquendi et jocandi, App. M. 1, p. 105, 12 Elm.

al-lŭbesco (**adl-**), ĕre, *v. inch.* [lubet]. **I.** With *dat.*, *to be pleasing to* (post-class.): illa basiare volenti promptis saviolis adlubescebat, App. M. 7, p. 192, 40; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 10.—* **II.** *Absol.*: Hercle vero jam adlubescit (femina) primulum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 14: adlubescere aquis, *to find pleasure in, to drink with pleasure*, App. M. 9, p. 218, 27.

al-lūceo (**adl-**), xi, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine upon* (very rare); in the lit. signif. only post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nisi aliqui igniculus adluxerit, Sen. Ep. 92: nobis adluxit, Suet. Vit. 8: adluxerunt fulgura ejus orbi terrae, Vulg. Psa. 97, 4 al.—**II.** Trop., as *v. a.*: faculam adlucere alicujus rei, *to light a torch for something, to give an opportunity for*, * Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

allūcĭnātĭo, allūcĭnor, v. aluc-.

al-luctor (**adl-**), āri, *v. dep.*, *to struggle with* or *against* (only in App.): dein adluctari et etiam saltare (me) perdocuit, App. M. 10, p. 247: adluctantem mihi saevissimam fortunam superâram, id. ib. 11.

al-lūdĭo, āre (a less emphatic form of alludo), *to play, to jest with*; only twice in Plaut.: quando adbibero, adludiabo, Stich. 2, 2, 58; and of dogs, *to caress*: *Ad.* Etiam me meae latrant canes? *Ag.* At tu hercle adludiato, Poen. 5, 4, 64.

al-lūdo (**adl-**), ūsi, ūsum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To play* or *sport with* any thing, *to joke, jest, to do* a thing *sportively*; with *ad* or *dat.* (most freq. after the Aug. per.; never in Plaut.; and in Ter. and in Cic. only once), * Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Galba autem adludens (*discoursing in jests*) varie et copiose multas similitudines adferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: occupato, Phaedr. 3, 19 *fin.*; Ov. M. 2, 864: nec plura adludens, Verg. A. 7, 117: Cicero Trebatio adludens, *jesting with*, Quint. 3, 11, 18 Spald., Halm; so Suet. Caes. 22 al.—**II.** Trop., of the motion, **A.** Of the waves, *to sport with, to play against, dash upon*: mare terram appetens litoribus adludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: solebat Aquilius, quid esset litus, ita definire, quâ fluctus adluderet (B. and K. read *eluderet*; v. eludo), id. Top. 7, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34: in adludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 342.—With *acc.*: omnia, quae . . . fluctus salis adludebant, Cat. 64, 66.—**B.** Of the wind, *to play with*: summa cacumina silvae lenibus adludit flabris levis Auster, Val. Fl. 6, 664: tremens Adludit patulis arbor hiatibus, Sen. Thyest. 157.

al-lŭo (**adl-**), ŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to flow near to, to wash against, to bathe*, of the sea, the waves, etc. (perh. not used before the Cic. per.). **I.** Lit.: non adluuntur a mari moenia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96: ita jactantur fluctibus, ut numquam adluantur, id. Sex. Rosc. 72: fluvius latera haec adluit, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: flumen quo adluitur oppidum, Plin. 6, 4; Verg. A. 8, 149: amnis ora vicina adluens, Sen. Hippol. 1232: adluit gentes Maeotis, id. Oedip. 475.—**II.** Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus adluitur, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.

‡ **allus,** i, *m.*: pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insiluisse in alium videtur, quod Graece ἄλλεσθαι dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; kindr. with allex, q. v.

* **allūsĭo** (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [alludo], *a playing* or *sporting with*, Arn. 7, p. 229.

allŭvĭes (**adl-**), ēi, *f.* [alluo]. **I.** *A pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea* or *a river*: in proximâ adluvie pueros exponunt, * Liv. 1, 4.—**II.** *Land formed by overflow, alluvial land*: fluminum adluvie, * Col. 3, 11, 8.—In the *plur.*: mare quietas adluvies temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260, 29 Elm.

allŭvĭo (**adl-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a washing upon, an overflowing, an inundation*: adluvione paulatim terra consumitur, Vulg. Job, 14, 19: terra aquarum saepe adluvionibus mersa, App. Mund. p. 67, 41.—**II.** In the jurists, *an accession of land gradually washed to the shore by the flowing of water, alluvial land*: quod per adluvionem agro nostro flumen adjecit, jure gentium nobis adquiritur, Dig. 41, 1, 7; 19, 1, 13.—Hence, jura adluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf. Dig. 41, 1, 12.

* **allŭvĭus** (**adl-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *alluvial*: ager, Auct. Var. Lim. p. 293 Goes.

‡ **almĭties** [almus], *benignity, kind behavior:* habitus almarum rerum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 25 P.: ALMITIES, ALMITIEI: εὐπρέπεια.

Almo, ōnis, *m.*, *a small stream, almost entirely dry in summer, on the south side of Rome, which, crossing the* Via Appia *and* Via Ostiensis, *flows into the Tiber* (now the *Aquataccia*). In it the priests of Cybele annually washed the image and sacred implements of the temple of that goddess; v. Ov. F. 4, 337; 6, 340; Mart. 3, 47; Luc. 1, 600; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 588; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 400 sq.—As *a river-god, father of the nymph Lara*, Ov. F. 2, 601.

almus, a, um, *adj.* [alo], *nourishing, affording nourishment, cherishing* (poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.; cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 2, 4, 13).—Hence, *genial, restoring, reviving, kind, propitious, indulgent, bountiful*, etc.: O Fides alma, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Trag. v. 410 Vahl.): nutrix, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79: Venus, Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 4, 15, 31: mater terra, Lucr. 2, 992; 5, 231 al.: Ceres, Verg. G. 1, 7: Phoebe, id. A. 10, 215: Cybele, id. ib. 10, 220: ager, id. G. 2, 330: vites, *refreshing*, id. ib. 2, 233 al.: Faustitas, Hor. C. 4, 5, 18: Maia, id. ib. 1, 2, 42: Musae, id. ib. 3, 4, 42: dies, id. ib. 4, 7, 7: sol, id. C. S. 9: adorea, i. e. gloria, quae virtutem nutrit, id. C. 4, 4, 41: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: sacerdos, Prop. 5, 9, 51: ubera, Stat. Achill. 2, 383 al.

alnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [alnus], *of* or *made of alder:* palus, Vitr. 5, 12; 3, 3.

alnus, i, *f.* [akin to Swed. al; A. S. aler; Germ. Eller; Engl. alder, elder], *the alder*, which flourishes in moist places: Betula alnus, Linn.; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 218; Cat. 17, 18; Verg. G. 2, 110: alnorum umbracula, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.—Poet., any thing *made of alder-wood;* so esp., *a ship*, since it was much used in ship-building: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Verg. G. 1, 136; so id. ib. 2, 451; Luc. 2, 426: amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106 al.; and of pales or posts, Luc. 2, 486; 4, 422.—The sisters of Phaëton, while bewailing his death, were changed to alders, acc. to Verg. E. 6, 62; cf. with it id. A. 10, 190; Claud. Fescenn. Nupt. Hon. 14.

ălo, ălŭi, altum, and ălĭtum, 3, *v. a.* (the ante-class. and class. form of the *part. perf.* from Plautus until after Livy is altus (in Cic. four times); alitus seems to have been first used in the post-Aug. per. to distinguish it from altus, the *adj.* Altus is found in Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36; Varr. ap. Non. 237, 15; Cic. Planc. 33, 81; id. Brut. 10, 39; id. N. D. 2, 46, 118; id. Fam. 6, 1; Sall. J. 63, 3; on the contrary, alitus, Liv. 30, 28; Curt. 8, 10, 8; Val. Max. 3, 4, 4; 5, 4, 7; 7, 4, 1; 9, 3, 8; Sen. Contr. 3, praef. 10; Just. 44, 4, 12; Dig. 27, 3, 1; cf. Prisc. 897; Diom. 371; Charis. 220 P.; Wund. ad Cic. Planc. p. 201) [cf.: ἄν-αλτος = insatiable, ἄλσος = growth (of wood), 1. ad-oleo, ad-olesco, elementum; Goth. alan = to bring up; Germ. alt = old; Engl. old, eld, elder, and alderman], *to feed, to nourish, support, sustain, maintain* (in gen. without designating the means, while *nutrire* denotes sustenance by animal food; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 7, 32; Doed. Syn. II. p. 99). **I.** Lit.: quem ego nefrendem alui, Liv. And. ap. Fest. s. v. nefrendes, p. 163 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 5 Rib.): Athenis natus altusque, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36: alebat eos, Vulg. Gen. 47, 12: esurientes alebat, ib. Tob. 1, 20.—With natus, educatus, or a similar word, several times: Alui, educavi, Att. ap. Non. 422, 14 (Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.): cum Hannibale alto atque educato inter arma, Liv. 30, 28 (cf. II. infra): aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30; id. Hec. 4, 4, 49: alere nolunt hominem edacem, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21: quoniam cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 859; 5, 221 al.: quae etiam aleret adulescentes, Cic. Cael. 38: milites, id. Verr. 5, 80: nautas, id. ib. 5, 87: exercitum, id. Deiot. 24: magnum numerum equitatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: cum agellus eum non satis aleret, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72; so Nep. Phoc. 1, 4: locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, Cic. Planc. 33, 81: quibus animantes aluntur, id. N. D. 2, 19: (animus) aletur et sustentabitur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43 al.: latrociniis se suosque alebat, Caes. B. G. 8, 47; 1, 18: quos manus aut lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, Sall. C. 14, 3; cf. Kritz ad Sall. C. 37, 3; Nep. Arist. 3 *fin.:* ut nepotem elephantos alere prohiberet, Cic. Phil. 9, 4: canes, id. Sex. Rosc. 56: quod alerentur regiones eorum ab illo, Vulg. Act. 12, 20: velut amnis imbres Quem super notas aluere ripas, *have swollen*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 5: rhombos aequora alebant, id. S. 2, 2, 48 al.; Ov. M. 9, 339; 3, 411; and in a paradoxical phrase: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, *and sustained his body by consuming it*, i. e. *nourished himself by his own flesh*, id. ib. 8, 878 al.—Hence in *pass.* with the *abl.* = vesci, *to be nourished* or *sustained with* or *by something, to live* or *feed upon:* panico vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: quia viperinis carnibus alantur, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27: locustis eos ali, etc., id. 7, 2, 2, § 29: hoc cibo aliti sunt, Vulg. Exod. 16, 35.—**II.** Fig., *to nourish, cherish, promote, increase, strengthen:* honos alit artes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: in eâ ipsâ urbe, in quâ et nata et alta sit eloquentia, id. Brut. 10, 39: hominis mens alitur discendo et cogitando, id. Off. 1, 30: haec studia adulescentiam alunt, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 134 al.: civitas, quam ipse semper aluisset, i. e. *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: vires, id. ib. 4, 1: nolo meis impensis illorum ali augerique luxuriam, Nep. Phoc. 1 *fin.:* alere morbum, id. Att. 21 *fin.:* insita hominibus libido alendi de industriâ rumores, Liv. 28, 24: regina Vulnus alit venis, Verg. A. 4, 2: divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, Ov. R. Am. 746: alitur diutius controversia, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: quid alat formetque poëtam, Hor. A. P. 307 al.—Hence, **altus,** a, um, *P. a.*, lit., *grown* or *become great, great* (altus ab alendo dictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. the Germ. *gross* with the Engl. *grow*), a polar word meaning both *high* and *deep.* **A.** Seen from below upwards, *high.* **I.** Lit.: IN ALTOD MARID PVCNANDOD, etc., Columna Duilii; so, maria alta, Liv. Andron. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5, 10; id. ib. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: aequor, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: parietes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: sub ramis arboris altae, Lucr. 2, 30: acervus, id. 3, 198 al.: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: altior illis Ipsa dea est colloque tenus supereminet omnes, *taller*, Ov. M. 3, 181: altis de montibus, Verg. E. 1, 83: umbras Altorum nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 591 al.—With the *acc.* of measure: clausi lateribus pedem altis, *a foot high*, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 39 Gerl.; cf. Lind. C. Gr. I. p. 215.—With *gen.:* triglyphi alti unius et dimidiati moduli, lati in fronte unius moduli, Vitr. 4, 3: majorem turrim altam cubitorum CXX., id. 10, 5: alta novem pedum, Col. 8, 14, 1: singula latera pedum lata tricenum, alta quinquagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 4.—**II.** Trop., *high, lofty, elevated, great, magnanimous, high-minded, noble, august*, etc.: altissimus dignitatis gradus, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 14; so id. Clu. 55; id. Dom. 37.—Of mind or thought: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: homo sapiens et altâ mente praeditus, *high-minded*, id. Mil. 8: qui altiore animo sunt, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57 al.—So of gods, or persons elevated in birth, rank, etc.; also of things personified: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, Verg. A. 12, 140: Apollo, id. ib. 10, 875: Caesar, Hor. C. 3, 4, 37: Aeneas, i. e. deâ natus, id. S. 2, 5, 62: Roma, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 33: Carthago, Prop. 2, 1, 23 al.—Of the voice, *high, shrill, loud, clear:* Conclamate iterum altiore voce, Cat. 42, 18: haec fatus altâ voce, Sen. Troad. 196: altissimus sonus, Quint. 11, 3, 23 (cf.: vox magna, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 24; Juv. 4, 32).—*Subst.:* **altum,** i, *n.*, *a height:* sic est hic ordo (senatorius) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, *on high*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 98: aedificia in altum edita, Tac. H. 3, 71: quidquid in altum Fortuna tulit, ruitura levat, Sen. Agam. 100.—Esp. (α) (Sc. caelum.) *The height of heaven, high heaven, the heavens:* ex alto volavit avis, Enn. Ann. 1, 108: haec ait, et Maiâ genitum demisit ab alto, Verg. A. 1, 297.—Still more freq., (β) (Sc. mare.) *The high sea, the deep, the sea:* rapit ex alto navis velivolas, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 224: ubi sumus provecti in altum, capiunt praedones navem illam, ubi vectus fui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 39; so id. Men. 1, 2, 2; id. Rud. prol. 66; 2, 3, 64: terris jactatus et alto, Verg. A. 1, 3: in altum Vela dabant, id. ib. 1, 34: collectae ex alto nubes, id. G. 1, 324: urget ab alto Notus, id. ib. 1, 443 al.: alto mersâ classe, Sil. 6, 665: ab illâ parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: in alto jactari, id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: naves in altum provectae, id. ib. 4, 28: scapha in altum navigat, Sall. Fragm.—So in the *plur.:* alta petens, Verg. A. 7, 362.—Trop.: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas ... in altum provehitur imprudens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui in altum abstraxit, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—**B.** Seen from above downwards, *deep, profound.* **I.** Lit. (hence sometimes opp. summus): Acherusia templa alta Orci, salvete, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 81; Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: quom ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: altissimae radices, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: altae stirpes, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: altissima flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 77: altior aqua, id. ib. 1, 25: alta theatri Fundamenta, Verg. A. 1, 427: gurgite in alto, *in the deep whirlpool*, id. E. 6, 76: altum vulnus, id. A. 10, 857; Petr. 136; Sen. Troad. 48: altum totâ metitur cuspide pectus, Sil. 4, 292; so id. 6, 580 al.: unde altior esset Casus, Juv. 10, 106.—With the *abl.* of measure: faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, Pall. Jan. 10, 3.—**II.** Trop. (more freq. in and after the Aug. per.), *deep, profound:* somno quibus est opus alto, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8; so Liv. 7, 35: sopor, Verg. A. 8, 27: quies, id. ib. 6, 522: silentium, id. ib. 10, 63; Quint. 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 1: altissima eruditio, id. ib. 4, 30: altiores artes, Quint. 8, 3, 2.—*Subst.:* **altum,** i, *n.*, *the depth*, i. e. *what is deep* or *far removed:* ex alto dissimulare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, Sen. Ira, 1, 16 *med.* al.—Hence, ex alto repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far;* as *P. a.*, *far-fetched:* quae de nostris officiis scripserim, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? Verg. A. 8, 395 (cf.: alte repetere in the same sense, Cic. Sest. 13; id. Rep. 4, 4, and v. al. infra).—**C.** Poet., in reference to a distant (past) time: cur vetera tam ex alto appetissis discidia, Agamemno? Att. ap. Non. 237, 22 (altum: vetus, antiquum, Non.); cf. Verg. G. 4, 285.—With the access. idea of venerable (cf. antiquus), *ancient, old:* genus alto a sanguine Teucri, Verg. A. 6, 500: Thebanâ de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, id. ib. 9, 697: genus Clauso referebat ab alto, Ov. F. 4, 305: altâ gente satus, Val. Fl. 3, 202: altis inclitum titulis genus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 338.—*Adv.:* **altē,** and very rarely **altum,** *high, deep* (v. supra, altus, *P. a. init.*). **A.** *High, on high, high up, from on high, from above* (v. altus, *P. a.*, A.). **I.** Lit.: alte ex tuto prospectum aucupo, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 188 Rib.: colomen alte geminis aptum cornibus, id. ib. p. 221: alte jubatos angues, Naev. ib. p. 9: jubar erigere alte, Lucr. 4, 404: roseâ sol alte lampade lucens, id. 5, 610: in vineâ ficos subradito alte, ne eas vitis scandat, Cato, R. R. 50: cruentum alte extollens pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: non animadvertis cetarios escendere in malum alte, ut perspiciant pisces? Varr. ap. Non. 49, 15: (aër) tollit se ac rectis ita faucibus eicit alte, Lucr. 6, 689: dextram Entellus alte extulit, Verg. A. 5, 443: alte suras vincire cothurno, *high up*, id. ib. 1, 337: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10, and Sen. Ep. 92: unda alte subjectat arenam, Verg. G. 3, 240: Nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non possit eniti, Curt. 7, 11, 10: alte maesti in terram cecidimus, *from on high*, Varr. ap. Non. 79, 16: eo calcem cribro succretam indito alte digitos duo, *to the height of two fingers*, Cato, R. R. 18, 7; so Col. R. R. 5, 6, 6.—*Comp.:* quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terrâ altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: tollam altius tectum, id. Har. Resp. 15, 33: altius praecincti, Hor. S. 1, 5, 5: pullus in arvis altius ingreditur, Verg. G. 3, 75: caput altius effert, id. ib. 3, 553: altius atque cadant imbres, id. E. 6, 38 ubi v. Forb.: altius aliquid tenere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5.—*Sup.:*

cum altissime volâsset (aquila), Suet. Aug. 94.—**II.** Trop.: alte natus, Albin. 1, 379 (cf.: altus Aeneas, supra, *P. a.*, A. II.): alte enim cadere non potest, Cic. Or. 28, 98: video te alte spectare, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; id. Rep. 6, 23, 25.—*Comp.:* altius se efferre, Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25; 3, 3, 4: altius irae surgunt ductori, Verg. A. 10, 813: altius aliquid agitare, Cels. 1 prooem.: attollitur vox altius, Quint. 11, 3, 65: verbis altius atque altius insurgentibus, id. 8, 4, 27.—*Sup.:* Ille dies virtutem Catonis altissime illuminavit, Vell. 2, 35: ingenium altissime adsurgit, Plin. Ep. 8, 4.—**B.** *Deep, deeply* (v. altus, *P. a.* B.). **I.** Lit.: ablaqueato ficus non alte, Cato, R. R. 36: ferrum haud alte in corpus descendere, Liv. 1, 41: alte vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 850; Ov. M. 6, 266; Curt. 4, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, 30: timidum caput abdidit alte, Verg. G. 3, 422: alte consternunt terram frondes, *deeply strew*, id. A. 4, 443: ut petivit Suspirium alte! Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 58 (cf.: ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, Verg. A. 1, 485): inter cupam pertundito alte digitos primoris tres, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: minimum alte pedem, Col. de Arb. 30.—*Comp.:* ne radices altius agant, Col. 5, 6, 8: terra altius effossa, Quint. 10, 3, 2: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Verg. G. 3, 441: tracti altius gemitus, Sen. Ira, 3, 4, 2.—*Sup.:* (latronibus gladium) altissime demergo, App. M. 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., *deeply, profoundly, far, from afar:* privatus ut altum Dormiret, Juv. 1, 16: alte terminus haerens, Lucr. 1, 77: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: ratio alte petita, Quint. 11, 1, 62: alte et a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4; id. Sest. 13, 31.—*Comp.:* qui altius perspiciebant, *had a deeper insight*, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: quae principia sint, repetendum altius videtur, *must be sought out more deeply*, id. Off. 1, 16: altius repetitae causae, Quint. 11, 1, 62: de quo si paulo altius ordiri ac repetere memoriam religionis videbor, Cic. Verr. 4, 105: Hisce tibi in rebus latest alteque videndum, Lucr. 6, 647: altius supprimere iram, Curt. 6, 7, 35: altius aliquem percellere, Tac. A. 4, 54: altius metuere, id. ib. 4, 41: altius animis maerere, id. ib. 2, 82: cum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, Cic. Or. 25, 82: Altius omnem Expediam primâ repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 285; so, Tac. H. 4, 12: altius aliquid persequi, Plin. 2, 23, 31, § 35: hinc altius cura serpit, id. 4, 11, 13, § 87.—*Sup.:* qui vir et quantus esset, altissime inspexi, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5.

† **ălŏē**, ēs, *f.* (*n.* in Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14. 5; 1, 45, 5), = ἀλόη, *the aloe*, Plin. 27, 4, 5; used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 12; as a perfume, Vulg. Prov. 7, 17; ib. Cant. 4, 14; in embalming, ib. Joan. 19, 39.—On account of its bitterness, trop.: plus aloës quam mellis habet, * Juv. 6, 180.

Ălōeus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Ἀλωεύς, *the name of a giant, father of Otus and Ephialtes*, Hyg. Fab. 28; Luc. 6, 410; Claud. B. G. 68.

† **ălŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀλογία. **I.** *Irrational conduct* or *action, folly:* ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. Mort. Claud. 7.—**II.** *Dumbness, muteness*, Aug. Ep. 86.

† **ălŏgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄλογος. **I.** In gen., *destitute of reason, irrational:* animalia, Aug. Ep. 86.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In math.: aloga linea, *one that does not correspond with another*, Capitol. 6 *fin.*—**B.** In verse: alogus pes, *irregular, which corresponds with no kind of measure*, Capitol. 9, p. 329.

Ălōīdae, ārum, *m.*, = Ἀλωεῖδαι, *the sons of Aloeus*, i. e. *Otus and Ephialtes*, Verg. A. 6, 582; Ov. M. 6, 117; Claud. B. G. 73.

Ălōnē (**Hal-**), es, *f.* **I.** *An island between Teos and Lebedus*, Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202.—**II.** *An island in the Propontis*, Plin. 5, 32, 44, § 151.—**III.** *A colony of Massilia in Hisp. Tarrac.*, Mel. 2, 6, 6.—**IV.** *A town in Britannia*, Itin. Ant.

Ălōni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Mesopotamia*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

Ălŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀλόπη. **I.** *Daughter of Cercyon, and mother of Hippothoüs by Neptune, who changed her into a fountain*, Hyg. Fab. 187.—**II.** *A town in Locris*, Liv. 42, 56; Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **ălōpĕcĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀλωπεκία, *the fox-sickness, in which the hair falls off, the fox-mange*, a disease common among foxes (usu. in *plur.*), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 20, 5, 20, § 41.

† **ălōpĕcis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀλωπεκίς, *a kind of vine which produces clusters resembling the tail of a fox:* caudas volpium imitata alopecis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

† **ălōpĕcūros**, i, *f.*, = ἀλωπέκουρος (fox-tail), *a kind of plant*, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **ălōpex**, ĕcis, *f.*, = ἀλωπεκίας, *a kind of shark, also called*, in pure Lat., volpes marina, *sea-fox, thresher-shark:* squalus vulpes, Cuv.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; cf.: volpes marinae simili in periculo glutiunt, id. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

ālōsa, v. alausa.

Alpes, ium (rare in *sing.*, **Alpis**, is, = ἡ Ἄλπις; cf. Rudd. I. p. 157, n. 78), *f.*, = αἱ Ἄλπεις [v. albus], *High mountains;* and κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps*, unknown to the Romans, in their whole extent, until the time of Augustus. The three principal ranges, running S.W. and N.E., are, **I.** The western division between Italy and France. **A.** Alpes Maritimae, *the Maritime Alps*, extending from the sources of the Var, in a S.E. direction, to the sea, between the present Nice and Piedmont. North of these are, **B.** Alpes Cottiae (so called from Cottius, a prefect in that region under Augustus), *the Cottian Alps*, west of Augusta Taurinorum, whose highest peak was Alpis Cottia, now *Mont Genevre*. Next to these, on the north, **C.** Alpes Graiae (Graiae, a Celtic word of uncertain signif., sometimes falsely referred to Hercules Graius, Nep. Hann. 3, 4), *the Graian Alps*, extending to Mont Blanc (Alpis Graia is *the Little St. Bernard*).—**II.** East of these, the middle division, as the northern boundary of Italy. **A.** Alpes Penninae (so called from the deity Penninus, worshipped there; acc. to some, with the orthog. Poeninae, erroneously, with reference to Hannibal), *the Pennine* or *Vallisian Alps*, between Vallais and Upper Italy, whose highest peak, Mons Penninus, *the Great St. Bernard*, seems to have been out little known even in the time of Cæsar; v. Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—Connected with these on the N.E. are, **B.** Alpes Lepontinae, *the Lepontine Alps*, the eastern continuation of which are, **C.** Alpes Rhaeticae, *the Rhætian* or *Tyrolese Alps*, extending to the Great Glockner.—**III.** The eastern division. **A.** Alpes Noricae, *the Noric* or *Salzburg Alps.*—**B.** Alpes Carnicae, *the Carnic Alps.*—**C.** Alpes Juliae (prob. so called from the Forum Julii, situated near), *the Julian Alps*, extending to the Adriatic Sea and Illyria.—Cf. Mann Ital. I. p. 31 sq.; I. p. 263; I. p. 271; I. p. 192; I. p. 189; id. Germ. p. 546. Alpes aëriae, Verg. G. 3, 474: hibernae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelidae, Luc. 1, 183: saevas, Juv. 10, 166 al.—In *sing.:* quot in Alpe ferae, Ov. A. A. 3, 150: Alpis nubiferae colles, Luc. 1, 688: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152: emissus ab Alpe, Claud. B. Gild. 82; id. Cons. Stil. 3, 285.—**IV.** Appel. for *any high mountain* (only poet.): geminae Alpes, *the Alps and Pyrenees*, Sil. 2, 333; Sid. Apol. 5, 593; Prud. στεφ. 3, 538.—Of Athos, Sid. Apol. 2, 510; 9, 43.

† **alpha**, *n. indecl.*, = ἄλφα, *the Greek name of the first letter of the alphabet:* hoc discunt ante alpha et beta, *before their letters, before they learn to read*, Juv. 14, 209.—Hence, prov., *the first in any thing* (as **beta** was *the second*): alpha paenulatorum .. beta togatorum, Mart. 5, 26; so by character instead of name: Ego sum Α et Ω, principium et finis, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 8; 21, 6; 22, 13.

alphăbētum, i, *n.*, = ἄλφα βῆτα, *the alphabet*, Tert. Haeret. 50; Hier. Ep. 125.

* **Alphēïăs**, ădis, *f.*, = Ἀλφειάς (sc. nympha), *the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus*, Ov. M. 5, 487.

* **Alphĕsiboea**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀλφεσίβοια, *daughter of the Arcadian king Phegeus, and wife of Alcmæon, who afterwards left her and married Callirrhoë.* When her brothers slew him on this account, she, from anger at the murder, killed them, Prop. 1, 15, 19.

Alphēus (trisyl.) or **Alphēŏs**, i, *m.*, = Ἀλφειός, *the chief river in the Peloponnesus*, now *Rufia*. It rises in the southern part of Arcadia, not far from Asea, unites with the Eurotas, and then losing itself under ground, makes its appearance again in Megalopolis. It afterwards flows, in a north-west direction, through Arcadia to Elis, and then turns west from Olympia, and falls into the Ionian Sea. At its mouth there was a grove consecrated to Diana or Alphiusa (Mann. Greece, 467 sq. 503). Its disappearance under ground gives occasion for the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa.—Hence personified as *the lover of the nymph Arethusa*, Ov. M. 2, 250; 5, 599; id. Am. 3, 6, 29 (cf. Verg. E. 10, 1 sqq.).—Hence, **Alphēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀλφεῖος, *of* or *pertaining to the Alpheus:* Alpheae Pisae, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Verg. A. 10, 179: Alpheae ripae, Claud. B. Get. 575.

† **alphus**, i, *m.*, = ἀλφός, *a white spot upon the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Prisc. de Diaeta, 15.

Alpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Alpes], a rare form for Alpinus, *Alpine:* PER MONTES ALPICOS, Inscr. Orell. 1613.—*Subst. plur.*, *the inhabitants of the Alpine regions*. Alpicos conantes prohibere transitum concidit, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Alpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the Alps, Alpine:* rigor, Ov. M. 14, 794: nives, Verg. E. 10, 47: Padus, *which rises among the Alps*, Valgius ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 457: gentes, *dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine people*, Liv. 21, 43: Alpinus hostis, *the Gauls who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy*, Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, *marmots*, Plin. 8, 37, 55, § 132.—Horace, on account of a bombastic line of the poet M. Furius Bibaculus, in relation to the Alps (Juppiter hibernas canâ nive conspuit Alpes), calls him jestingly Alpinus, S. 1, 10, 36; cf. id. 2, 5, 41; Weich. Poët. Latin. 334 sq.

Alpis, v. Alpes.

alsidena, *a kind of onion:* Caepe genera apud Graecos alsidena, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101.

Alsĭensis, e, *adj.* [v. 2. Alsius], *of* or *pertaining to the city of Alsium:* in Alsiensi (sc. agro), Cic. Mil. 20: populus, Liv. 27, 38.

† **alsīnē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀλσίνη, *a luxuriant plant, perh. chickweed:* Stellaria nemorum, Linn.: Alsine, quam quidam myosoton appellant, nascitur in lucis, unde et alsine dicta est, Plin. 27, 4, 8, § 23.

alsĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. alsius], *easily freezing, susceptible to cold:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: Alsiosa (Habrotonum et Adonium) admodum sunt, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

1. alsĭus or **alsus**, a, um, *adj.* [algeo], *chilly, cold, cool* (only once in Lucr. and twice in Cic.): alsia corpora, *cold bodies*, Lucr. 5, 1015.—The form alsus only in the *comp. neutr.:* Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: Jam ἀποδυτηρίῳ nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1; cf. Rudd. I. p. 179, n. 52.

2. Alsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to the maritime city Alsium, in Etruria* (Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 380): litus, Sil. 8, 476: tellus, Rutil. Itin. Anton. p. 300.

altānus, i, *m.*, *a south-southwest wind, between the Africus and Libonotus*, Vitr. 1, 6, 10, cf. Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 13, 11 and Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 27, the sea winds were so called quod ab alto spirant).

altar and **altāre**, āris, *n.*, v. altaria.

altārĭa, ium, *n.* (ante-class. and class. only in *plur.;* later in *sing.*, in three forms: **altāre**, is, *n.*, Fest. s. v. adulescit, p. 5; Isid. Orig. 15, 4: **altar**, āris, *n.*, Prud. στεφ.; Vincent. 2, 515, and 9, 212; and **altārĭum**, ii, *n.*, Inscr. Orell. 2519, Hier. Ep. 69.—*Abl.* altari, Petr. 135, Vulg. Gen. 33, 20, ib. Matt. 23, 20 al.) [cf. adoleo, adolesco, as sacrificial terms, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll., or altus

from its height, id. ib. p. 29; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 66]. **I.** *That which was placed upon the altar proper* (ara) *for the burning of the victim* (altaria sunt, in quibus igne adoletur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 29): celeres urunt altaria flammae, Tib. 4, 6, 17: structae diris altaribus arae, Luc. 3, 404: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26; Sol. 9.—Hence, **II.** Poet. (pars pro toto), *a high altar* (built and ornamented with more splendor than the ara; cf. Voss ad Verg. E. 5, 66; Hab. Syn. 129): Conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1237: en quattuor aras; Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebo, *two high altars to Phœbus*, Verg. E. 5, 66 (ubi v. Wagn. and Voss): inter aras et altaria, i. e. in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5: altaria thymiamatis, Vulg. Exod. 30, 27; ib. Rom. 11, 3 al.—*Sing.* (eccl. Lat.): aedificabit ibi altare Domino, Vulg. Gen. 12, 7; ib. Psa. 25, 6; ib. Matt. 5, 23: altare de terrâ facere, ib. Exod. 20, 24: altare lapideum, ib. ib. 20, 25: altare aureum, ib. Num. 4, 11; ib. Apoc. 8, 3 al. persaepe.—Also *plur.* of *a single altar:* a cujus altaribus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9 *fin.*: ab altaribus fugatus, id. Har. Resp. 5: amoveri ab altaribus juvenem jussisset, Liv. 2, 12: Hannibalem altaribus admotum, id. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altaribus, Just. 24, 2; Suet. Aug. 94.

altārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. altaria *init.*

altē, *adv.*, v. alo, *P. a. fin.*

* **altēgrădĭus** (**altĭgr-**), a, um, *adj.*, = alte gradiens, *walking erect*, Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

‡ **Altellus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of Romulus*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

alter, tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* (the measure of the *gen. sing.* ălterĭŭs as paeon primus is supported in good Latin only by examples from dactylic verse (but see alterīus in trochaic measure, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 56), in which īpsĭŭs, īllĭŭs, īstĭŭs, ūnĭŭs, etc., are used as dactyls; on the contr., the regular measure āltĕrīŭs, as ditrochaeus, is sufficiently confirmed by the foll. verses of Enn., Ter., and Ter. Maur.: mox cum alterīus abligurias bona, Enn. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. 29 Vahl.): alterīus sua comparent commoda? ah! Ter. And. 4, 1, 4: nec alterīus indigēns opis veni, Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; and sescupló vel una víncet alterīus singulum, id. ib. p. 2412 ib.; Prisc. p. 695 ib.; alterius is also commonly used as the *gen.* of alius, as alīus is little used (v. h. v. *fin.*).—*Dat. sing. f.:* alterae, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 27; Nep. Eum. 1, 6; Col. 5, 11, 10) [a *comp.* form of al-ius; cf. Sanscr. antara = alius; Goth. anthar; Lith. antras = secundus; Germ. ander; Gr. ἕτερος; Engl. either, other; also Sanscr. itara = alius], *the other of two, one of two, the other*, ὁ ἕτερος. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nam huic alterae patria quae sit, profecto nescio, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45: necesse est enim sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: altera ex duabus legionibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia; cum altero vero magnus usus, Cic. Clu. 42, 117: alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59: alter ex censoribus, id. 40, 52: in alterâ parte fluminis legatum reliquit, *on the other side*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; id. B. C. 3, 54: si quis te percusserit in dexteram maxillam tuam, praebe illi et alteram, Vulg. Matt. 5, 39; 28, 1.—Hence: alter ambove, *one or both;* commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = alter ambove si eis videretur: utique C. Pansa, A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5 *fin.* Wernsd.; cf. id. ib. 8, 11; 9, 7 *fin.;* 14, 14 *fin.;* cf. Brison. Form. pp. 218 and 219: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23: ambo alterve, S.C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 100 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. **1.** **a.** In distributive clauses: alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other* (cf. alius, II. A.): ὁ ἕτερος . . . ὁ ἕτερος: Si duobus praefurniis coques, lacunâ nihil opus erit. Cum cinere eruto opus erit, altero praefurnio eruito, in altero ignis erit, Cato, R. R. 38, 9: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 68; id. Am. 1, 2, 19; 1, 2, 20; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Planc. 35; so id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: namque alterâ ex parte Bellovaci instabant; alteram Camulogenus tenebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59 Herz.: conjunxit alteram (cortinam) alteri, Vulg. Exod. 36, 10; 36, 22; ib. Joan. 13, 14; ib. Rom. 12, 5.—**b.** In same sense, unus . . . alter, *one . . . the other*, as in later Gr. εἷς μέν . . . ἕτερος δέ: vitis insitio una est per ver, altera est cum uva floret; ea optima est, Cato, R. R. 41, 1: *Phorm.* Una injuria est tecum. *Chrem.* Lege agito ergo. *Phorm.* Altera est tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90: uni epistolae respondi; venio ad alteram, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: nomen uni Ada, et nomen alteri Sella, Vulg. Gen. 4, 19; ib. Matt. 6, 24: Erant duae factiones, quarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatium, Nep. Phoc. 3, 1; Liv. 31, 21: consules coepere duo creari, ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum coërceret, Eutr. 1, 8: Duo homines ascenderunt in templum, unus pharisaeus et alter publicanus, Vulg. Luc. 18, 10 al.—**c.** Sometimes a *subst.*, or *hic, ille*, etc., stands in the place of the second alter: Epaminondas . . . Leonidas: quorum alter, etc. . . . Leonidas autem, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; so Vell. 2, 71, 3: alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, id. ib.: alterum corporis aegritudo, illum, etc., Flor. 4, 7.—Sometimes (α) one alter is entirely omitted (cf. alius, II. A.; ἕτερος, L. and S. I. 2.): duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera), etc., Liv. 29, 33: hujus lateris alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; or (β) the form changed: dialecticam adjungunt et physicam, alteram quod habeat rationem. . . . Physicae quoque etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72, and 3, 22, 73.—Sometimes a further distributive word is added: alter adulescens decessit, alter senex, aliquis praeter hos infans, Sen. Ep. 66, 39: alter in vincula ducitur, alter insperatae praeficitur potestati, alius etc., Amm. 14, 11.—**d.** In *plur.:* nec ad vivos pertineat, nec ad mortuos; alteri nulli sunt, alteros non attinget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, id. Fam. 6, 3: binas a te accepi litteras; quarum alteris mihi gratulabare . . . alteris dicebas etc., *in one of which, . . . in the other*, id. ib. 4, 14: quorum alteri adjuvabant, alteri etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 17: duplices similitudines, unae rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20.—**e.** The second alter in a different case: alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter alterâ de causâ habetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2: qui noxii ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11: alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4; so id. ib. 42, 4; 53, 7 al.—Also with alteruter: ne alteruter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. Dion. 4, 1.—With unus: quom inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 30: dicunt unus ad alterum, Vulg. Ez. 33, 30: ne unus adversus alterum infletur pro alio, ib. 1 Cor. 4, 6.—With uterque: uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4: utrique alteris freti finitimos sub imperium suum coëgere, Sall. J. 18, 12.—With nemo, nullus, neuter: ut nemo sit alteri similis, Quint. 2, 9, 2: cum tot saeculis nulla referta sit causa, quae esset tota alteri similis, id. 7, prooem. 4: neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3: ut neutra alteri officiat, Quint. 1, 1, 3.—After two *substt.*, the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second: Philippum rebus gestis superatum a filio, facilitate video superiorem fuisse. Itaque alter semper magnus, alter saepe turpissimus, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 21; Brem. ad Suet. Claud. 20.—Sometimes the order is reversed: contra nos (summa gratia et eloquentia) faciunt in hoc tempore; quarum alteram (i. e. eloquentiam) vereor, alteram (i. e. gratiam) metuo, Cic. Quinct. 1; so id. Off. 3, 18; 1, 12; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 9, 2, 6.—**2.** As a numeral = secundus, *the second, the next*, ὁ ἕτερος: primo die, alter dies, tertius dies, deinde reliquis diebus etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas etc., id. Phil. 1, 13 Wernsd.: quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. Sen. 9: die altero, Vulg. Jos. 10, 32: alteris Te mensis adhibet deum, i. e. *at the dessert* (= mensâ secundâ), Hor. C. 4, 5, 31.—So, alterâ die, *the next day*, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἡμέρᾳ, τῇ ἑτέρᾳ: se alterâ die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19; Vulg. Gen. 19, 34; ib. Matt. 27, 62: die altero, ib. Num. 11, 32; ib. Jos. 5, 11 al.—So in comparative sense: alterâ die quam a Brindisio solvit, in Macedoniam trajecit, Liv. 31, 14; Suet. Vit. 3: intermittere diem alterum quemque oportet, *every other day*, Cels. 3, 23; 3, 13; 4, 12: Olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum adfert, Col. R. R. 5, 8.—With *prepp.:* qui (Ptolemaeus) tum regnabat alter post Alexandream conditam, *next after*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82; so, fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *the second* or *next after him*, Verg. E. 5, 49: alter ab undecimo jam tum me ceperat annus, id. ib. 8, 39.—Hence, **b.** Also with tens, hundreds, etc.: accepi tuas litteras, quas mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, *on the twenty-second day*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 Manut.: anno trecentesimo altero quam condita Roma erat, *in the three hundred and second year*, Liv. 3, 33: vicesima et altera laedit, Manil. 4, 466.—**c.** So of a number collectively: remissarios pedum XII., alteros pedum X., *a second ten*, Cato, R. R. 19, 2: ad Brutum hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: basia mille, deinde centum, dein mille altera, dein secunda centum, Cat. 5, 7.—So with the numeral understood: aurea mala decem misi; cras altera (sc. decem) mittam, *a second ten*, Verg. E. 3, 71.—Hence, **d.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alterque, *the one and the other.* (α) For *two* (as in Gr. εἷς καὶ ἕτερος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 26: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris litteris, id. Att. 14, 18: et sub eâ versus unus et alter erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182; so Suet. Tib. 63; id. Calig. 56; id. Claud. 12 (cf. id. Gram. 24: unum vel alterum, vel, cum plurimos, tres aut quattuor admittere).—(β) More freq. of an indef. number, *one and another;* and: unus alterve, *one or two:* Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterumve diem abstulerit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; so id. Clu. 13, 38; 13, 26: versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74; so id. S. 1, 6, 102; 2, 5, 24; id. A. P. 15: ex illis unus et alter ait, Ov. F. 2, 394; id. Am. 2, 5, 22; Petr. 108; Plin. Pan. 45 Schwarz; cf. id. ib. 52, 2; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Galb. 14 al.: paucis loricae, vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6.—**e.** Alterum tantum, *as much more* or *again, twice as much* (cf. Gr. ἕτερον τοσοῦτον or ἕτερα τοσαῦτα): etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam potius quam sinam, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 65: altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. Or. 56, 188: altero tanto longior, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; so Dig. 28, 2, 13: numero tantum alterum adjecit, Liv. 1, 36; so id. 10, 46; Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Dig. 49, 14, 3 al.—**f.** Alteri totidem, *as many more:* de alteris totidem scribere incipiamus, Varr. L. L. 8, 24 Müll.—**g.** To mark the similarity of one object to another in qualities, etc., *a second, another* (as in English, *a second father, my second self*, and the like). So, (α) With a proper name, used as an appellative (cf. alius, II. G.): Verres, alter Orcus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: alterum se Verrem putabat, id. ib. 5, 33 *fin.*: Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10.—(β) With a *com. noun:* me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: altera patria, Flor. 2, 6, 42 al.—(γ) Alter ego, *a second self*, of very intimate friends (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic. Ep.; cf. ὁ ἑταῖρος, ἕτερος ἐγώ, Clem. Al. 450): vide quam mihi persuaserim te me esse alterum, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: me alterum se fore dixit, id. Att. 4, 1: quoniam alterum me reliquissem, id. Fam. 2, 15; Aus. praef. 2, 15.—(δ) Alter idem, *a second self*, like ἕτεροι αὐτοί, Arist. Eth. M. 8, 12, 3 (on account of the singularity of the expression, introduced by tamquam): amicus est tamquam alter idem, Cic. Lael. 21, 82.—**3.** *The one of two, either of two*, without a more precise designation, for alteruter: non uterque sed alter, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: fortasse utrumque, alterum certe, id. Att. 11, 18: melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrûm vivemus, Liv. 1, 13: nec rogarem, ut mea de vobis altera amica foret, Ov. A. A. 3, 520: ex duobus, quorum alterum petis, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3: ex duobus (quorum necesse est alterum verum), etc., Quint. 5, 10, 69: ac si necesse est in alteram errare partem, maluerim etc., id. 10, 1, 26; 1, 4, 24; 9, 3, 6 al.—Once also with a negative, *neither of two:* hos, tamquam me-

dios, nec in alterius favorem inclinatos, miserat rex, Liv. 40, 20, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Another* of a class = alius (as opp. to one's self, to another); *subst.*, *another, a neighbor, a fellow-creature*, ὁ πέλας (so sometimes ἕτερος, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 17); cf. Ochsn. Eclog. 90 and 458 (alter designates the similarity of two objects; alius a difference in the objects contrasted): SI. INIVRIAM. FAXIT. ALTERI., Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: qui alterum incusat probri, eum ipsum se intueri oportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58; id. Am. prol. 84: mox dum alterius abligurias bona, quid censes dominis esse animi? Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25; ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 3: qui alteris exitium paret, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: qui nihil alterius causâ facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: ut aeque quisque altero delectetur ac se ipso, id. Off. 1, 17, 56; 1, 2, 4: scientem in errorem alterum inducere, id. ib. 3. 13, 55 et saep.: cave ne portus occupet alter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32 Schmid.: nil obstet tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter, id. S. 1, 1, 40; 1, 5, 33: canis parturiens cum rogâsset alteram, ut etc., Phaedr. 1, 19: nec patientem sessoris alterius (equum) primus ascendit, Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58: in quo judicas alterum, te ipsum condemnas, Vulg. Rom. 2, 1: nemo quod suum est quaerat, sed quod alterius, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 24; 14, 17: sic in semet ipso tantum gloriam habebit et non in altero. ib. Gal. 6, 4 al.—Hence, alter with a *neg.*, or *neg. question and comp.*, as an emphatic expression (mostly ante-class.; cf. alius, II. H.): scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22: scelestiorem in terrâ nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: qui me alter audacior est homo? id. Am. 1, 1, 1; id. Ep. 1, 1, 24.—**B.** *The other, the opposite:* alterius factionis principes, *the leaders of the opposite party*, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2: adversariae factioni): studiosiorem partis alterius, Suet. Tib. 11. —**C.** In gen., *different:* quotiens te speculo videris alterum, Hor. C. 4, 10, 6; abeuntes post carnem alteram (Gr. ἑτέρος, q. v. L. and S. III.), Vulg. Jud. 7.—**D.** In the lang. of augury, euphem. for infaustus, *unfavorable, unpropitious*, Fest. p. 6 (v. L. and S. Gr. Lex. s. v. ἕτερος, III. 2.).

☞ The *gen.* alterius commonly serves as *gen.* of alius instead of alīus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 5, 1; 1, 20, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1; Sall. C. 52, 8; Liv. 21, 13, 3; 22, 14, 4; 26, 8, 2; 28, 37, 6 al.; Col. 8, 17, 2; 11, 2, 87; 12, 22, 2; Sen. Ep. 72, 10; 102, 3; id. Ben. 4, 3, 1; id. Ot. Sap. 4, 1; id. Brev. Vit. 16, 2; id. Q. N. 2, 34, 1 al.; Quint. 7. 9, 8; 8, 3, 73 al.; Tac. A. 15, 25; id. H. 2, 90; Plin. Ep. 10, 114, 2; Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58 al.; Gell. 2, 28 al.—It also stands as correlative to alius: alius inter cenandum solutus est, alterius continuata mors somno est, Sen. Ep. 66, 39: cum inventum sit ex veris (gemmis) generis alterius in aliud falsas traducere, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197; Plin. Pan. 2, 6 (Neue, Formenl. II. p. 216).

☞ ‡ **altĕras**, *adv.* [alter], for alias, acc. to Paul. ex. Fest. p. 27 Müll.

* **altercābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [altercor], *quarrelsome, contentious:* sermo, Arn. 5, p. 156.

altercātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a strife* or *contest in words, a dispute, debate;* either with or without passion: ἀμοιβαῖος λόγος, Gloss. Philox. (perh. not entirely dignified, since Cic. uses it several times in his Epistt. and philos. writings; but in his Oratt. *disceptatio* and *contentio* generally take its place). **I.** In gen.: in pauciores avidos altercatio est, * Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 11: dies consumptus est altercatione Lentuli consulis et Caninii tribuni plebis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: redeo ad altercationem, id. Att. 1, 16 *med.;* so id. ib. 4, 13: oritur mihi magna de re altercatio cum Velleio, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Liv. 4, 6: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, id. 38, 32; 1, 7; 10, 40; 35, 17: Cn. Domitius collegae suo altercatione ortâ objecit, quod etc., Val. Max. 9, 1, 4; Tac. H. 4, 7: verborum altercatio, Scrib. Comp. 181: in altercatione barbam invadere, Suet. Caes. 71.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., *an altercation;* a kind of discourse in a court of justice, which is not continuous, but where one seeks to vanquish his opponent by interposed questions, sometimes mingled with abuse (cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4; 4, 1, 28, and altercor, II.), Cic. Brut. 44, 164.

altercātor, ōris, *m.* [altercor], *an orator who strives to conquer his antagonist by interrogatories, a disputant* (cf. altercatio, II.): bonus altercator vitio iracundiae careat, Quint. 6, 4, 10; so id. 6, 4, 15; Front. Ver. Imper. 1.

alterco, āre, *act.* form for altercor (ante- and post-class.), *to wrangle, quarrel:* cum patre altercâsti, * Ter. And. 4, 1, 28.—*Pass.:* ne, dum de his altercatur, ipsius negotii disceptatio proteletur, Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

altercor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [alter]. *to have a discussion* or *difference with another, to dispute; to wrangle, quarrel*, etc. (constr. cum aliquo, inter se, and alicui with *acc.* and *absol.*). **I.** In gen.: cur illa hic mecum altercata est? Pac. ap. Non. 470, 7: Labienus altercari cum Vatinio incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68.—Once with *acc.:* dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 40: nimium altercando veritas amittitur, P. Syr. ap. Gell. 17, 14.—**II.** Esp., in rhet. lang., *to strive to gain the victory over an opponent in a court of justice by putting questions for him to answer* (cf. altercatio, II.): Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, *in cross-examining*, Cic. Brut. 43.—Hence poet., in gen. *to contend, struggle with:* altercante libidinibus pavore, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 57.

alterculum or **altercum**, i, *n.*, *henbane:* quae (herba) Apollinaris, apud Arabas altercum sive altercangenum, apud Graecos vero hyoscyamus appellatur, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 35; Scrib. Comp. 181.—Form **alterculum**, App. Herb. 4.

altĕrim, *adv.*, conjectured by Ritschl in Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 123, after the analogy of illim, istim, utrimque, olim, v. Ritschl ad h. l.

* **alternāmentum**, i, *n.*, = alternatio, *alternation, change:* aëris, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 8.

alternātim, *adv.* [alternatus], *alternately, by turns:* gaudium atque aegritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig. Ann. ap. Non. 76, 11; so Amm. 29, 2 *fin.*

alternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [alterno], *an interchange, an alternation* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: per vices successio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; Macr. S. 7, 5: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12.—**II.** Esp., t. t. in the jurists, *an alternative, this or that*, Dig. 47, 10, 7; 13, 4, 2; 11, 3, 9.

alternē, alternīs, and **alternă**, *advv.*, v. alternus *fin.*

alterno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [alternus]: aliquid, *to do one thing and then another, to do a thing by turns, to interchange with something, to alternate* (first in the poets of the Aug. per., later most freq. in Pliny): alternare vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: alternant spesque timorque fidem, *make it at one time credible, at another not*, id. H. 6, 38: hirundines in fetu summâ aequitate alternant cibum, i. e. *give to the young their food in succession*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92; so id. 15, 3, 3, § 12; 29, 4. 20, § 68; Col. 5, 6, 4; Sil. 1, 554; 9, 354; 11, 60; * Suet. Ner. 1.—Without an *obj.:* haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, *hesitating*, Verg. A. 4, 287: alternantes proelia miscent, *fight by turns*, id. G. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, *alternates*, i. e. *they bear every other year*, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18; so id. 31, 3, 23, § 40; 37, 10, 60, § 167.—With *cum:* cum symphoniâ alternâsse, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.

alternus, a, um, *adj.* [alter], *one after the other, by turns, interchangeable, alternate* (class. and also poet.). **I.** In gen.: (*Sem*)ONIS. ALTERNEI. ADVOCAPIT. CONCTOS (i. e. Semones alterni advocate cunctos), Carm. Fr. Arv. 36 (v. advoco *fin.*): alternâ vice inire, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 151 Vahl.): alternae arbores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138: Alterno tenebras et lucem tempore gigni, Lucr. 5, 978: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, *with beams and stones regularly interchanged*, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 Herz.: (bibere) alternis diebus modo aquam, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: Alterno terram quatiunt pede, Hor. C. 1, 4, 7: per alternas vices, Ov. P. 4, 2, 6: vix hostem, alterni si congrediamur, habemus, Verg. A. 12, 233; 6, 121: alternum foedus amicitiae, Cat. 109, 6: alternus metus, *mutual* or *reciprocal fear*, Liv. 26, 25; cf. id. 23, 26: alternas servant praetoria ripas, *the opposite*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25: aves. *the eagles which stand opposite to each other*, Claud. Mall. Theod. prol. 16 (v. the passage in its connection): alternis paene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, *with almost every other word*, Liv. 8, 30: alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camenae, *responsive song*, Verg. E. 3, 59: versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: alternis aptum sermonibus, *alternate discourse*, i. e. *dialogue*, id. A. P. 81. —Of verses: *interchanging between hexameter and pentameter, elegiac:* pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versibus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25; Ov. H. 15, 5: canere alterno carmine, id. F. 2, 121; so id. Tr. 3, 1, 11; 3, 1, 56; 3, 7, 10 (cf.: modos impares, id. ib. 2, 220).—**II.** Esp., in the Roman courts of justice the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could alternately reject all the judges appointed by the prætor; hence, alterna consilia or alternos judices reicere, *to reject by turns*, Cic. Vatin. 11, 27; id. Planc. 15, 36: cum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 13.—*Comp.* and *sup.* are not used. —*Advv.* (only in *posit.*). **a.** Form **alternē**, *alternately*, only in Sen. Q. N. 7, 12 *med.* —**b.** Form **alternīs** (*abl. plur.;* sc. vicibus), *alternately, by turns* (poet. and prose; freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic.), Lucr. 1, 524; 1, 768; 1, 1011; 1, 1066; 3, 373; 4, 790; 6, 570; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9; Verg. E. 3, 59; id. G. 1, 71; 1, 79; Liv. 2, 2 *med.;* Sen. Ep. 120 *fin.;* Plin. Ep. 18, 2.—* **c.** Form **alternă**, *neutr. plur.*, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138 Jan; App. M. 10, p. 247, 8 Elm.

‡ **alterplex**, plĭcis: duplex, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

‡ **altertra;** alterutra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

altĕr-ŭter, altĕrŭtra (more freq. than altera utra), altĕrŭtrum (more freq. than alterum utrum), *adj.* (in the *obliq. cas.* arch. alterutrius, alterutri, etc.; cf. Prisc. p. 667; 693 P.; *gen.* and *dat. f.* alterutrae, Charis. p. 132 ib.). **I.** *One of two, the one* or *the other, either*, no matter which (rare but class.): AD. ALTERVTRVM. SIBI. REDD(*iderunt*). Carm. Fr. Arv. 28: video esse necesse alterutrum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: si in alterutro peccandum sit, malo videri nimis timidus quam parum prudens, id. Marcell. 7; so id. Fam. 6, 3; 9, 6; id. Att. 10, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8 *fin.:* Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Nep. Dion, 4, 1.—With both parts declined (prob. only in the two foll. exs.): alteriusutrius causâ, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 693 P.: longitudo alteriusutrius, Cic. Prot. Fragm. ib.—**II.** = uterque, *both:* necessarium fuit alterutrum foris et sub dio esse, Col. praef. 12.

alteruterque, v. the foll. art.

* **altĕr-utrimque**, *adv.*, *on both sides, in both cases:* in causâ alterutrimque modus est, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 64, where Jan reads *alterutrâque.*

† **1. althaea**, ae, *f.*, = ἀλθαία, *wild mallows, marsh-mallows*, = hibiscum: Althaea officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222; Pall. Oct. 14, 11; App. Herb. 38.

2. Althaea, ae, *f.*, = Ἀλθαία, *daughter of Thestius, wife of Œneus, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager*, whom, in revenge for the death of her brothers slain by him in the Calydonian hunt, she killed, by burning the brand, on the preservation of which his life depended, Ov. M. 8, 446; 8, 511; 8, 531; cf. Hyg. Fab. 171.

* **alticinctus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-cinctus], *high-girded*, i. e. *active, busy* (cf. accingo, II. B.): ex alticinctis unus atriensibus, Phaedr. 2, 5, 11.

* **altĭcŏmus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-coma]; of trees, *having foliage high up* or *on the top:* cupressus, Tert. Jud. Dom. c. 8.

* **altĭjŭgus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-jugum], *that has a lofty summit:* montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 660 Mur.

altilāneus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-lana]. *of deep, thick wool:* BERBECES, ARIETES, Fragm. Fr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 145 and Inscr. Orell. 1798; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 170.

altĭlĭārius, ii, *m.* [altilis], *one that fattens* birds, esp. fowls, Inscr. Orell. 2866: In-

ser. Murat. 906, 9; cf. altiliarius: ὀρνιθοτρόφος, Gloss. Philox.

altilis, e, *adj.* [alo]. **I.** *Pass.* **A.** *Fattened*, esp. of domestic animals (syn. saginatus): boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae, Plin. 9, 56, 56, § 174: avium altilium, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 23. — Hence, *absol.*: altilis (sc. avis), *a fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: satur altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altilis, Juv. 5, 168; 5, 115: carnes altilium, Vulg. Ez. 39, 18; and *neutr.*: altilia: tauri mei et altilia occisa sunt, ib. Matt. 22, 4.—**B.** *Fat, full, large*: gallina, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; so id. 17, 24, 37, § 220; Auct. Priap. 32.—Of plants: asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 2.—Of athletae: homines, Tert. Spect. 18.—* **C.** In Plaut. once trop. for *rich, abundant*: divitiis maximis, dote altili atque opimā, *a fat and rich dowry*, Plaut. Cist. Fragm. ap. Non. 72, 18; cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 31.—* **II.** *Act., nutritive, nourishing*: sanguis, Macr. S. 7, 4.

Altīnum, i, *n.*, = Ἄλτινον, *a town in the north of Italy, near Venice, at the mouth of the river Silis, upon the shore of the Adriatic Sea*, distinguished for its fat sheep and magnificent villas; now *Altino*, Mart. 14, 155; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; 3, 18, 22, § 126; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 85, 86.—Hence, **Altīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Altinum*, Col. 6, 24.—**Altīnas**, ātis, the same, Col. 7, 2, 3.—**Altīnātes**, ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

altĭpendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-pendo], *hanging high*: aliquot reliquimus altipendulos vindemiae superstites, M. Aur. Ant. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

* **altĭpĕta**, ae, *adj. comm.* [alte-peto], *aspiring, high-flying*: levitas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 12 *med.*

altĭpŏtens, ntis, *adj.* [alte-potens], *of high power, very mighty*, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 32.

altĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-sonus]. **I.** *High-sounding, sounding from on high* (very rare and only poet.): cardo, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. Rel. p. 25 Rib.): in altisono caeli clupeo, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll.: Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 47: parens, Sen. Herc. Oet. 530: maritus, * Claud. Ep. 2, 27.—**II.** Trop., *high, sublime*: Maro, * Juv. 11, 179.

altispex, spĭcis, *m.* [alte specio], *looking down from a height*, Att. ap. Non. 357, 7 dub.

altĭtŏnans, antis, *adj.* [alte-tonans], *thundering from on high*: Juppiter, Enn. Ann. 2, 6; pater altitonans, i. e. *Jupiter*, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12.—Hence, in gen., of wind, *loud-roaring*: Volturnus, * Lucr. 5, 745.

* **altĭtŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-tonus], = altitonans: flammeae zonae, Varr. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.

altĭtūdo, dinis, *f.* [altus], *height* or *depth* (cf. alo, *p. a. init.*). **I.** *Height, altitude* (syn.: altum, cacumen, culmen, vertex, apex). **A.** Lit.: altitudinem temperato, Cato, R. R. 22, 23: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: montium, id. Agr. 2, 19; Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: in hac immensitate altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20: navis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: muri, Nep. Them. 6, 5: moenium, Tac. H. 3, 20; so *absol.*: fore altitudines, quas cepissent hostes (sc. montium), *heights*, Liv. 27, 18.—**B.** Trop., *height, loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis, Cic. Brut. 17: fortunae et gloriae, id. Rab. Post. 16: animi, *greatness of soul, nobleness of mind*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; so Liv. 4, 6 *fin.*; Gell. 17, 2 et saep.—**II.** *Depth* (syn.: altum, profundum). **A.** Lit.: spelunca infinitā altitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; so id. ib. 2, 5, 27; id. Div. 1, 43: fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: maris, id. ib. 4, 25: terrae, Vulg. Matt. 13, 5; ib. Marc. 4, 5: plagae, Cels. 7, 7, § 9.—**B.** Trop., *depth, extent* (eccl. Lat.): O altitudo divitiarum sapientiae et scientiae Dei, Vulg. Rom. 11, 33.—Spec., *depth* of soul, *secrecy, reserve*, Gr. βαθύτης: exercenda est facilitas et altitudo animi, quae dicitur, i.e. *a serenity* or *calmness that conceals the real feelings*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.—In mal. part.: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3: per illos dies egit altitudine animi, Tac. A. 3, 44; id. H. 4, 86: altitudines Satanae, *deep plots*, Vulg. Apoc. 2, 24.

altĭuscŭlē, *adv.*, v. altiusculus.

altĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [altus], *rather high, a little too high* (only in the foll. exs.): usus est calceamentis altiusculis, * Suet. Aug. 73.—*Adv.*: **altĭuscŭlē**, *somewhat highly*, App. M. 8 *fin.*; 2, p. 117, 34 Elm.

altĭvŏlans, antis, *adj.* [alte-volans], *flying high, soaring*: genus antivolantum (i. e. aves), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 84 Vahl.): altivolans solis rota, * Lucr. 5, 433.

* **altĭvŏlus**, a, um, *adj.* [alte-volo], *flying high, soaring*: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21, § 42.

alto, āre, *v. a.* [altus], *to make high, to raise, elevate* (only in the foll. exs.), Sid. Ep. 8, 9: sol altatus, id. ib. 2, 2.

altor, ōris, *m.* [alo]. **I.** *Subst., a nourisher, sustainer, foster-father*: omnium rerum educator et altor, * Cic. N. D. 2, 34: altore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altores Jovis, * Sall. ap. Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*; so * Tac. A. 6, 37; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1247; * Stat. S. 2, 1, 69.—Worshipped as a god, Varr. Fragm. p. 226 Bip.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 23 *fin.*—**II.** *Adj., nutritious*: suci altores, Nemes. Cyn. 257.

altrinsĕcus, *adv.* [for alterim-secus from alter-secus] (ante- and post-class.; ante-class. only in Plaut. in the foll. exs.). **I.** *At* or *on the other side*: quid, malum, adstas? quin retines altrinsecus? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 36; so id. Ps. 3, 2, 73; 1, 3, 123; id. Rud. 4, 4, 114; id. Merc. 5, 4, 16: fenestrae, quae foris (*outwardly*) urbem prospiciunt, et altrinsecus (*within*) fores, etc., App. M. 1, p. 111, 41; so id. ib. 2, p. 122, 39.—With *gen.*: aedium, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2.—**II.** (Post-class.) *From* or *on both sides*, = ab utrâque parte: venientes altrinsecus, Lact. 8, 6; so Amm. 25, 7; Treb. Poll. Gall. p. 309; Fulg. Prisc. Serm. p. 560, 9: utrasque partes contra se altrinsecus posuit, *over against each other on each side*, Vulg. Gen. 15, 10: bracchiola duo altrinsecus (fecit), *stays on each side*, ib. 2 Par. 9, 18. — Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 282-284.

altrix, īcis, *f.* [altor], *a female nourisher, cherisher, sustainer* (mostly poet.; cf. alumnus): Calydonia altrix terra exsuperantum virum, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 18 Müll.: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix, patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Tim. 10: altricem Ulixi, Verg. A. 3, 273.—Without *terra*: altricis extra limen Apuliae, * Hor. C. 3, 4, 10; so once in Cic.: Romani nominis, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: Idā altrice relictā (since Hermaphroditus had been brought up there), Ov. M. 4, 293: Sanguinis altricem non pudet esse lupam, * Prop. 5, 1, 38: bellorum bellatorumque virorum, Sil. 1, 218.—Esp., of *a wet-nurse*, Ov. M. 11, 683; so Stat. Th. 1, 602; Sil. 2, 1, 96; Sen. Hippol. 251; id. Herc. Oet. 450; Gell. 12, 20.

altrovorsum, contr. **altrorsus**, *adv.* [alter-versum], *on the other side*, = ab alterā parte: rerum altrovorsum quom meam mecum rationem puto, * Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25: pudicissimā illā uxore altrorsus disclusā, App. M. 9, p. 230, 7.

altum, i, *n.*, v. altus, *P. a.* from alo.

1. altus, a, um, *P. a.* from alo.

* **2. altus**, ūs, *m.* [alo], *a nourishing, support*: terrae altu, Macr. S. 1, 20 *fin.*

ālūcĭnātĭo (**all-** or **hall-**), ōnis, *f.* [alucinor], *a wandering of mind, dreaminess, revery* (acc. to Non. 121, 20, used even by the old writers (veteres); but, except in the passage quoted by him from an author not named, it is found only in the foll. exs.), Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Arn. 4, p. 152, and 6, p. 194.

* **ālūcĭnātor** (**all-** or **hall-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who is wandering in mind, a dreamer, a silly fellow*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75 Müll.

ālūcĭnor (better than **all-** or **hall-**; cf. Gron. ad Gell. 16, 12, 3), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [prob. from ἀλύω, ἀλύσσω; ἄλη, ἀλύκη; cf. Gell. 16, 12, 3], *to wander in mind, to talk idly, prate, dream* (syn.: aberro, deliro, desipio, insanio): alucinari: aberrare et non consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupefieri atque tardari, Non. 121, 20 (apparently not used before the time of Cic., yet cf. alucinatio): quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: suspicor hunc alucinari, id. Att. 15, 29; Gell. 16, 12, 3: indicium vagi animi et alucinantis, id. 4, 20, 8: epistolae nostrae debent interdum alucinari, *to follow no definite train of thought, to digress freely*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: alucinans pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

* **alucita**, ae, *f.*; acc. to Fulg., *a gnat* = culex: vernales me alucitae molestabant, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 25 Lips.

alum (**hal-**), *n.*, or **alus**, i, *f.*, *a plant.* **I.** *Comfrey*: Symphytum officinale, Linn.; Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 26, 7, 26, § 42; App. Herb. 59.—**II.** *A kind of garlic*, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 116.

ălūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [Doed., Syn. VI. p. 16, compares ἄλοιμα ἄλειμμα = unguent], *alum*, Cels. 5, 5; 5, 6; Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 183 sqq.; Col. 6, 13, 1; Vitr. 2. 6; 8, 3; cf. Gell. 15, 1.

‡ **Alumento, Alumeto** (Lindem.), for Laomedon, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

ălūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alumen], *tinctured with alum*: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59; Marc. Emp. 25.

ălūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *aluminous, full of alum*; only in Vitr. 8, 3; Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 48.

ălumna, ae, v. alumnus, I. B.

ălumno, āre, *v. a.* [qs. contr. of alumino, from alo], *to nourish, bring up, educate* (post-class.): puellam prodidit vicinis alumnandam, App. M. 10, p. 249, 41; so id. ib. 6, p. 182, 36; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302.—In a *dep.* form: canes rabidos, quos ad tutelae praesidia curiose fuerant alumnati, App. M. 8, p. 209, 8 Elm.

ălumnus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. contr. of alomenos, from alo]. **I.** *That is nourished, brought up*; for the most part *subst.* **A.** **ălumnus**, i, *m.*, *a nursling, a pupil, foster-son.* **1.** Lit. (most freq. in the poets.): desiderio alumnûm (= alumnorum), Pac. ap. Non. 243, 6 (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.): erus atque alumnus tuus sum, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 7: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Verg. A. 11, 33: Tityon, terrae omniparentis alumnum, id. ib. 6, 595; so Ov. M. 4, 524; cf. with 421: legionum alumnus, i. e. *brought up in the camp*, Tac. A. 1, 44; cf. id. 1, 41: Vatinius sutrinae tabernae alumnus, id. ib. 15, 34: suum flevit alumnum, Val. Fl. 8, 94: alumni hominum peccatorum, * Vulg. Num. 32, 14.—Of the inhabitants of a country (cf. altrix): Italia alumnum suum summo supplicio fixum videret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66; of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis Aequus alumnis, Hor. C. 3, 18, 3; so id. ib. 3, 23, 7.—**2.** Trop.: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam, alumnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alumnus fortunae, *a child of fortune*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 43.—Hence, of pupils: Platonis alumnus, *pupil, disciple*, Cic. Fin. 4, 26: alumnus disciplinae meae, id. Fam. 9, 14.—**B.** **ălumna**, ae, *f.*, *a foster-daughter, a pupil*: nostra haec alumna, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 96: Italia omnium terrarum alumna eadem et parens (i. e. quae ab aliis terris alitur), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39: aliquam filiam et alumnam praedicare, Suet. Claud. 39: trepidam hortatur alumnam, Val. Fl. 5, 358.—Of frogs: aquai dulcis alumnae, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—Trop.: cana veritas Atticae philosophiae alumna, *truth, the foster-child of Attic philosophy*, Varr. ap. Non. 243, 2: jam bene constitutae civitatis quasi alumna quaedam, eloquentia, *the foster-child of an already well-ordered state*, * Cic. Brut. 12, 45: cliens et alumna Urbis Ostia (as a colony of the same), Flor. 3, 21.—**C.** The *neutr.*: numen alumnum, Ov. M. 4, 421.—**II.** In late Lat., *act., nourishing*; or *subst., nourisher, one who brings up* or *educates*: cygnus alumna stagna petierat, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 11.—Hence Isidorus: et qui alit et alitur, alumnus dici potest, Orig. 10, 1.

Aluntium (**Hal-**), i, *n.*, = Ἀλούντιον, Dion. Hal., Ἀλόντιον Ptol., *a town in the northern part of Sicily, not far from the coast*, now *S. Filadelpho*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 410.—Hence, **Aluntīnus** (**Hal-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of Aluntium*: civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

ălūta, ae, *f.*, orig. *adj.* (sc. pellis) [prob. from alumen], *a kind of soft leather*, prob. *prepared by means of alum.* **I.** Lit.: alutae tenuiter confectae, * Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nigra, Mart. 7, 35.—Hence, **II.** *That which is made of it.* **A.** *A shoe*: nivea, Ov. A. A. 3, 271: nigra, Juv. 7, 192: rupta, Mart. 12, 26.—**B.** *A purse* or *pouch*: tumidā super-

bus alutâ, Juv. 14, 282.—**C.** *A patch put on the face for ornament*, Ov. A. A. 3, 202.

ălūtācĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aluta], *pertaining to soft leather:* pellis, Marc. Emp. 23 *fin.;* so id. 26 (not used elsewhere).

* **ălūtārius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.],= alutacius: emplastrum, *a plaster made of soft leather*, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

alvĕārĭum, ii, *n.* (in Col. four times **alveāre,** is, *n.*) [alveus], a hollow vessel swelling out in the middle.— Hence, **I.** *A beehive:* seu lento fuerint alvearia (four syl. per synaeresin) vimine texta, Verg. G. 4, 33; * Cic. Oecon. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.—**II.** *A beehouse, apiary:* circum villam totam alvearium facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12.—**III.** *A kneading-trough*, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

* **alvĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hollowed out like a trough* or *tray:* sulcus, Cato, R. R. 43, 1 Schneid.

* **alvĕŏlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [alveolus], *hollowed out like a little tray, channelled:* stylobata, Vitr. 3, 3.

alvĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [alveus], *a small hollow* or *cavity.* **I.** *A tray, trough, basin:* alveolus ligneus, Phaedr. 2, 5; * Liv. 28, 45; so Juv. 5, 88; Col. 8, 5, 13: intriverat panes in alveolo, * Vulg. Dan. 13, 32.—**II.** (In Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll., as *neutr.:* alveolum: tabula aleatoria.) *A small gaming-board, upon which the dice were thrown* (cf. alveus, C.), Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 20: alveolum poscere, * Cic. Fin. 5, 20.—**III.** *The small channel of a river*, Curt. 6, 4.—**IV.** And from its shape, *a weaver's shuttle* (cf. Germ. Schiff), Hier. Ep. 130.

alvĕus, i, *m.* (alveum, *n.*, ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. naustibulum, p. 169 Müll.) [alvus], *a hollow, a cavity.* **I.** In gen.: vitiosae ilicis alveo, Verg. G. 2, 453.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A hollow, deep vessel, a basket, trough, tray;* also, *a deep cavity, excavation*, Cato, R. R. 11, 5: in alveo, id. ib. 11, 81: fluitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22: alveus scrobis, Col. 4, 4, 2 al.—**B.** *The hold* or *hull of a ship:* alveos navium, Sall. J. 18, 5: alvei navium quassati, Liv. 23, 34.— Hence (pars pro toto), *a small ship, a boat, skiff:* cavatus ex materiâ alveus, Vell. 2, 107: accipit alveo Aeneam, Verg. A. 6, 412.—**C.** *A hollowed gaming-board*, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 33: alveus cum tesseris lusorius, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 13; Suet. Claud. 33: alveo et calculis vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8, n. 2.—**D.** = alvus and alvearium, *a beehive* (in Pliny, alvus (Jan), q. v. II. C.): gens universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 4, 3; so id. 9, 4, 1; 9, 9, 4; App. M. 4, p. 150, 37.—**E.** *A bathing-tub:* in balneum venit ... ut in alveum descenderet, etc., Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Cic. Cael. 28.—**F.** *The channel* or *bed of a river:* fluminis alveo, Verg. A. 7, 33; id. G. 1, 203: fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo Cum pace delabentis etc., Hor. C. 3, 29, 34: nec quisquam citus aeque Tusco denatat alveo, id. ib. 3, 7, 28 Müll. (not elsewhere): pleno alveo fluere, Quint. 2, 1, 4: alveo navigabile perfodere angustias, i. e. *a canal*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10: per crepidinem alvei, Vulg. Exod. 2, 5: reversae sunt aquae in alveum suum, ib. Jos. 4, 18 al.

alvus, i, *f.* (*m.*, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 654 P.; 718 ib., and Non. 193, 26; Calv., Ael. Cin., and Laber. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.) [for aluus from alo: venter feminae ab alendo dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. and so Varr.; acc. to others kindr. with Sanscr. ulvam = uterus, and this again connected with vulva, volvo; ἐλύω εἰλύω; Sanscr. val = to turn; O. H. Germ. wallen = to roll], *the belly, the paunch, the bowels.* **I.** Lit.: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22: forsitan purgat alvum, Vulg. Jud. 3, 24; 3, 22; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 50: solvere, Cels. 1, 3: exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126: inanire, id. 20, 3, 8, § 14 et saep.: non descendit alvus, *is costive*, Cels. 2, 7: cui satis alvus reddit cotidie, id. 2, 12, n. 2: alvus cita, *active*, id. 1, 6: alvum bonam facere, Cato, R. R. 114: movere, id. ib. 115: citare, Col. 7, 9, 9: adstringere alvum, *to make costive*, Cels. 1, 3; so also: cohibere, comprimere, supprimere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, etc., *to bind, constipate*, etc.—In *plur.:* ad eliciendas alvos, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 2.—Hence, for *excrement:* alvus varia, Cels. 2, 6: alvus liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, id. ib.; and for *flux, diarrhœa:* alvus corpus ac vires carpit, Col. 6, 7. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The womb:* in alvo gestare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5; twice in Cic.: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. Div. 1, 20: spes in alvo commendata, id. Clu. 12; so Hor. C. 4, 6, 20; id. A. P. 340 al.—**B.** *The stomach, the digestive organs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54; so id. ib. 2, 50; Ov. M. 6, 651.—**C.** *A beehive* (very freq.): mediâ alvo, quâ introeant apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: alvi melle plenae, Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73: si plenae alvi fuerint, id. 11, 15, 15, § 40: (apes) alvo se continent, id. 11, 16, 15, § 43; Col. 9, 8, 1; 9, 14, 7; so id. 9, 15, 11.—**D.** *Of the basin of the molten sea in the Jewish temple:* (boves) alvum maris circuibant, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 3.

Ălyattes, is or ĕi, *m.*, = Ἀλυάττης, *a king of Lydia, father of Crœsus*, Plin. 2, 12, 19, § 53: regnum Alyattei, * Hor. C. 3, 16, 41.

Ălymon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἀλύμων, *father of Iphimedia*, Ov. H. 19, 133.

† **ălypŏn,** i, *n.*, = ἄλυπον, *a plant:* acc. to Spreng., Globularia alypum, Linn.; *herb terrible*, Plin. 27, 4, 7, § 22.

† **ălyssŏn,** i, *n.* [ἄλυσσος, curing (canine) madness], *a plant used for the bite of a mad dog, madwort*, Plin. 24, 11, 57, § 95.

† **ălytarcha** and **-es,** ae, *m.*, = ἀλυτάρχης, *a magistrate who superintended religious exhibitions*, Cod. Th. 10, 1, 12.—Hence,

ălytarchĭa, ae, *f.*, *the office of such magistrate*, Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.

Ălyzĭa or **Ălyzēa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀλυζία, Thuc. and Strabo; Ἀλύζεια, Steph. Byz., *a small town in Acarnania with a temple dedicated to Hercules*, now *Kandili:* ad Alyziam accesseramus, Cic. Fam. 16, 2: Acarnanum urbes, Alyzia, Stratos etc., Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; cf. Mann. Greece, 76 and 77.

am- and **am,** *prep.*, v. ambi-.

āma, ae, *f.*, v. hama.

ămābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amo], *that deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely, amiable* (class.): nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 84; so id. Stich. 5, 4, 54: nec sine te (sc. Venere) fit laetum neque amabile quicquam, *without thee nothing lovely is obtained*, * Lucr. 1, 23: filiolam tuam et amo et amabilem esse certo scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19: se ipsum amabilem facit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23; ib. Prov. 18, 24: amabilior mihi Velia fuit, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Lael. 14, 51: amabilis insania, Hor. C. 3, 4, 5; so, frigus, id. ib. 3, 13, 10: chori, id. ib. 4, 3, 14: seu condis amabile carmen, *or dost build the lovely rhyme*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 24: vocavit ejus nomen Amabilis-Domino, i. e. *Jedidiah*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 25 al. — *Adv.:* **ămābĭlĭter;** in *act.* signif., *lovingly, amiably:* si amabiliter in me cogitare vis, Cic. Att. 14, 13: spectet amabilius juvenem, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: lusit, *pleasantly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148; Petr. 112.

ămābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amabilis], *loveliness, amiableness* (only ante- and post-class.): si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 58: qui amabilitati animum adiceret, *devoted himself to loveliness*, id. Poen. 5, 4, 1.—Hence in late Latin as a term of endearment: ad amabilitatem tuam litteras mitto, *to your Amiability*, Symm. 7, 3.

ămābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. amabilis *fin.*

Ămalthēa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμάλθεια. **I.** *A nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk*, Hyg. Fab. 139.—Acc. to others, Amalthea is *the name of the goat itself*, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu copiae, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13; 3, 12. From this horn nectar and ambrosia are said to have flowed; hence, it was the emblem of plenty, Ov. F. 5, 121; Hor. C. 1, 17, 14; id. C. S. 59; id. Ep. 1, 12, 28.—Hence, meton.: **Ămalthēa,** ae, *f.*, or **Ămalthēum,** i, *n.;* in Cic., *the name of a library* (acc. to others, *an old sanctuary of Amalthea near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus, adorned with inscriptions*, etc., *by Atticus, in imitation of which Cicero made a similar one at Arpinum*): Amalthea mea te exspectat, Cic. Att. 2, 1 *fin.;* 1, 16 *fin.*—**II.** *The name of the Cumæan sibyl:* Quidquid Amalthea dixit, Tib. 2, 5, 67; cf. Lact. 1, 6; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 72.

* **āmandātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [amando], *a sending away:* relegatio atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.

ā-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.*, *to send forth* or *away, to remove* (commonly with the access. idea of contempt; in the ante-Aug. per. only in Cic., and freq.): an amandârat hunc? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27: amandati et repudiati coloni, id. Scaur. Fragm. p. 205 Beier; so id. Dom. 25; id. Quir. 4 *fin.;* id. N. D. 2, 56 *fin.;* id. Att. 7, 13; Tac. H. 4, 56; Gell. 12, 1 *fin.*

* **Ămānienses,** ium, *m.* [Amanus], *the inhabitants of the mountain Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.

ămans, *P. a.* and *subst.*, v. amo.

ămanter, *adv.*, v. amo, *P. a.*

Ămantĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμαντία, Ptol., *name of two towns of Illyricum*, one inland, and the other on the coast, now *Nivitza*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 40.—*Its inhabitants*, **Ămantĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 12.—**Ămantīni,** ōrum, *m.*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**Ămantes,** um, *m.*, Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

āmănŭensis, is, *m.* [ab-manus], *a clerk, secretary*, a manu servus (cf. ab, II. B. 2. p.), only in Suet. Tib. 3 and Ner. 44.

Ămānus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμανός, *a mountain range, running from N. E. to S. W., between Syria and Cilicia*, now *Jawur Dagh;* **Ămānĭcae pylae,** *the passes of Amanus*, Cic. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 10; Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Luc. 3, 244 al.

ămārăcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amaracus], *of marjoram:* oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 3; also *absol.:* **ămārăcĭnum,** i, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *marjoram ointment*, Lucr. 2, 847; 4, 1173; odious to swine, id. 6, 974; hence the proverb: nihil cum amaracino sui, of people who will have nothing to do with a thing, Gell. praef. 19.

† **ămārăcus,** i, *comm.*, and **ămārăcum,** i, *n.*, = ἀμάρακος, and -ον, *marjoram:* Origanum majorana, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67; 21, 22, 93, § 163; 13, 1, 2, § 14: suave olens, Cat. 61, 7: mollis, Verg. A. 1, 693.

† **ămārantus,** i, *m.*, = ἀμάραντος (unfading), *amaranth:* Celosia cristata, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47; Tib. 3, 4, 33; Ov. F. 4, 439.

ămārē, *adv.*, v. amarus.

* **ămāresco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [as if from amareo; amarus], *to become bitter*, Pall. Jan. 15, 9.

ămārĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [amarus], *to make bitter* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: (liber) faciet amaricari ventrem tuum, Vulg. Apoc. 10, 9; 10, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to excite, to irritate:* ecce repulsi sunt, qui amaricant, Aug. Enn. in Psa. 65, n. 15.

* **ămārĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [amarus], *bitterness:* suci, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

ămārĭter, *adv.*, v. amarus.

* **ămārĭties,** ēi, *f.* [amarus], *bitterness:* dulcem curis miscet amaritiem, Cat. 68, 18.

ămārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *bitterness.* **I.** Lit., of taste (opp. dulcedo; not in Cic. or the poets), Varr. R. R. 1, 66; so Plin. 21, 21, 92, § 16; 24, 14, 77, § 125; 24, 11, 64, § 105: Mara, id est, Amaritudinem, Vulg. Exod. 15, 23.—**II.** Trop., *bitterness, severity, acrimoniousness, sadness, sorrow, trouble:* ne in bilem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. Ep. 6, 8: quantum illis (versibus) leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, amoris! id. ib. 1, 16, 5: vocis, Quint. 11, 3, 169 Spald.: in amaritudine animi meae, Vulg. Isa. 38, 15; ib. Thren. 1, 4.—In *plur.:* divitiarum frons hilaris, multis intus amaritudinibus (i. e. miseriis) referta, Val. Max. 4, 4; Vulg. Job. 9, 18; ib. Jer. 31, 21 et saep.

ămāror, ōris, *m.* [id.], *bitterness* (poet. for the preced.; rare), Lucr. 4, 224; 6, 930; * Verg. G. 2, 247; cf. Gell. 1, 21.

ămārŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *very bitter, full of bitterness.*—Trop., Timon, Gell. 3, 17, 4: dicacitas, Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.*

ămārus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. ὠμός; Sanscr. âmas = raw, amlas = sour; Germ. Ampfer = sorrel, Curtius; cf. Heb. מַר, mar = bitter], *bitter* (syn. acerbus). **I.** Lit., of taste (opp. dulcis): absinthi latex, Lucr. 1, 941; 4,

15: amara atque aspera, id. 2, 404: sensus judicat dulce, amarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12; so id. N. D. 3, 13: salices, *pungent*, Verg. E. 1, 79: Doris amara, *brackish*, i.e. *the sea*, id. ib. 10, 5: os, *bitter taste in the mouth*, Cels. 1, 3: calices amariores, i.e. *harsh wine*, Cat. 27, 2: aquae amarissimae, Vulg. Num. 5, 18.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of the hearing, *rough, sharp, shrill* (cf. acer): sonitus, Stat. Th. 10, 553, and, **2.** Of smell, *disagreeable, offensive:* fructus amarus odore, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 122.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Calamitous, unpleasant, sad* (mostly poet.): amara dies et noctis amarior umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15; so, amara mors, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 32: amores dulces aut amari, Verg. E. 3, 110: amarissimae leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6: amaritudo mea amarissima, Vulg. Isa. 38, 17.—*Subst. plur., bitterness, bitter things:* et amara laeto Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 26: amara curarum, id. ib. 4, 12, 19.—**B.** Of speech, *bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe:* dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31; so, scriptis, id. P. 4, 14, 37: hostis, Verg. A. 10, 900: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117.—**C.** Of conduct, *morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable:* mulieres, * Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21.—*Adv., bitterly*, in three forms: **a. ămārē,** Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 78; Sen. Ben. 5, 23; Vulg. Isa. 22, 4; ib. Matt. 26, 75.—*Comp.*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.—*Sup.*, Suet. Tib. 54.—* **b. ămārĭter,** Hier. Ep. 23.—**c. ămārum,** App. M. 6, p. 178, 26; Amm. 21, 9 *fin.*

Ămăryllis, idis or idos, *f.* (*acc.* Amaryllida; *voc.* Amarylli), = Ἀμαρυλλίς, *name of a shepherdess*, Verg. E. 1, 31; 1, 37 al.

Ămărynthis, idis, *f.* [Amarynthus], *an epithet of Diana;* v. the foll. art.

Ămărynthus, i, *f.*, = Ἀμάρυνθος, *a village of Eubœa, with a temple of Diana;* hence called *Amarynthis*, Liv. 35, 38; cf. Mann. Graec. 261.

‡ **ămasco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [amo], *to begin to love*, Diom. p. 334 P.

Ămăsēnus, i, *m.*, *a small river in Latium, eastward from the Pontine Marshes*, now *Amaseno*, Verg. A. 7, 685; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626; Müll. Röms Camp. 2, 235.

Ămāsīa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμάσεια, *a town in Pontus, on the river Iris, the birthplace of Strabo*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; 6, 3, 4, § 10; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 2, 461 sq.

ămāsĭo, ōnis, *m.*, = amasius, *a lover* (only post-class.), App. M. 7, p. 197, 20 Elm.; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 181.

Ămāsis, is, *m.*, = Ἄμασις, *a king of Egypt*, Luc. 9, 155; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60.

ămāsiuncŭlus, a, *m.* and *f. dim.* [amasio], *a fond lover*, Petr. 45, 7; 45, 75. (Not found elsewhere.)

ămāsĭus, ii, *m.* [amo], *a lover* (syn. amator), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13; id. Cas. 3, 3, 27; Gell. 7, 8; 19, 9.

Ămastris, is, *f.*, = Ἄμαστρις, *a town in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus*, orig. called Sesamum, now *Amasserah*, Cat. 4, 13; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 3, 25 sq.—Hence, **Ămastrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Amastris*, Ov. Ib. 331.—**Ămastrĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Amastris*, Plin. Ep. 10, 99.

Ămāta, ae, *f.* **I.** *The wife of King Latinus, and mother of Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 343.—**II.** *The name of a vestal virgin*, Gell. 1, 12, 19.

Ămăthūs, untis, *f.*, = Ἀμαθοῦς (*acc.* Gr. Amathunta, Ov. M. 10, 220), *a town in the southern part of Cyprus*, consisting of two ports, one on the coast, now *Old Limasol*, and the other on a hill inland, now *Agios Tychanos*, Verg. A. 10, 51; Ov. M. 10, 220; *sacred to Venus*, who is hence called **Ămăthūsĭa,** Ov. Am. 3, 15, 15; Cat. 68, 51; Tac. A. 3, 62.—Hence, **Ămăthūsĭăcus,** a, um, *of Amathus:* bidentes, Ov. M. 10, 227 Merk. (Heins. reads *Amathusiadas*, from Amathusias, ădis.)

ămātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amo], *love, caressing, fondling* (perh. only in Plaut.): tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 20; so id. Poen. 5, 2, 136; id. Rud. 4, 5, 14: neque in hac (fabulā) amatio, *intrigue*, id. Capt. epil. 2.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 53.

ămātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A lover, a friend*, in an honorable sense (syn.: amans, amicus, studiosus): vir bonus amatorque noster, Cic. Att. 1, 20: urbis, Ruris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1; so, sapientiae, Cic. Tim. *fin.:* pacis, id. Att. 14, 10: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18: amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. *readers of his writings*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66 (cf. just before: Catonem quis nostrorum oratorum legit?).—**II.** In a dishonorable sense, *a lover, paramour, gallant*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 28; so id. ib. 2, 1, 30: amator mulierum, id. Men. 2, 1, 43: Philocomasio amator (*dat.* for Philocomasii), id. Mil. 5, 38: adulter an amator, Cic. Cael. 20: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38 al.—* Used as *adj.:* amatores oculi, App. M. 5, p. 169 *med.*

* **ămātorcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [amator], *a little, sorry lover*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

ămātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. amatorius.

ămātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amator], *loving, amorous, relating to love* (sensual), *amatory:* frui voluptate amatoriā, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: Anacreontis tota poësis amatoria est, id. ib. 4, 33, 71: virus, *a love-potion*, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 83; cf. id. 9, 25, 41, § 79; so, medicamentum, Suet. Calig. 50, and *absol.:* **ămātōrĭum,** i, *n.*, *a means of exciting love, a philter*, φίλτρον, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142; 28, 8, 27, § 106: ego tibi monstrabo amatorium: si vis amari, ama, Sen. Ep. 9; Quint. 7, 8, 2 al.—*Adv.:* **ămātōrĭē,** *amorously*, * Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 20; * Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

ămātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female lover*, in an honorable and a dishonorable sense, *a mistress, sweetheart* (syn.: amans, amica): Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 9: dicacula, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8; id. Poen. 5, 5, 25.—Used as *adj.:* amatrices aquae, *amorous*, Mart. 7, 15; 10, 4.

‡ **ămātūrĭo,** īre, *verb. desid.* [amo], *to wish to love*, acc. to Diom. p. 336, and Prisc. p. 825 P.

Ămāzon, ŏnis, *f.*, = Ἀμαζών, *plur.* Amazones [a Scythian word of dub. signif.; acc. to an etymological fancy, as if from ἀ-μαζός, without breast; Just. 2. 4, relates that their right breast was removed in childhood, to enable them to handle the bow more conveniently], *an Amazon;* and *plur.*, *Amazons, warlike women, who dwelt on the river Thermodon.* **I.** Lit.: Threiciae Amazones, Verg. A. 11, 659: exsultat Amazon, id. ib. 11, 648: Amazon Mavortia, Val. Fl. 5, 89: peltata, Sen. Agam. 218 al.—**II.** Metaph., *a heroine of love*, Ov. A. A. 2, 743; 3, 1.—Hence, **a. Ămāzŏnĭcus,** a, um, *Amazonian*, Mel. 1, 19, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; Suet. Ner. 44.—**b. Ămāzŏnis,** idis, *f.*, = Amazon, *an Amazon:* Amazonidum agmina, Verg. A. 1, 490: Amazonidum gens, Val. Fl. 4, 602: Amazonidum turba, Prop. 4, 13, 13.—Also, *title of a poem composed by a poet named Marsus*, Mart. 4, 29, 8.—**c. Ămāzŏnĭus,** a, um, poet. for Amazonicus, *Amazonian:* securis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 20, and Ov. P. 3, 1, 95: genus, Sen. Hippol. 237: vir Amazonius, i. e. *Hippolytus*, the son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov. H. 4, 2.

amb-, v. ambi-.

ambactus, i, *m.* [Celt. amb; Goth. andbahti = service; andbahts = servant], *a vassal, a dependent upon a lord:* ambactus apud Ennium linguā Gallicā servus appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.: plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 15; cf. Grimm, Gram. 2, p. 211; id. Antiq. p. 304.

amb-ăd-ĕdo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to eat* or *gnaw around, to eat up entirely:* uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15 and 17.

ambāges, is, *f.* (*nom.* and *gen. sing.* dub., though mentioned in Charis. p. 25 P. and found in Tac. H. 5, 13 MS.; but found in *abl. sing.:* ambage, Ov. H. 7, 149; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; Val. Fl. 1, 227; also, ambagine, Manil. 4, 304; the *plur.* is complete, *gen.* ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 761; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 403) [ambi-ago], *a going round, a roundabout way* (poet.; in prose only post-Aug.; syn.: ambago, sinus, flexus, circuitus). **I.** Lit.: variarum ambage viarum (of the *windings* of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161; cf.: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Verg. A. 6, 29: (Luna) multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41: itinerum ambages, id. 36, 13, 19, § 2: longis ambagibus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 226.—**II.** Of speech. **A.** *Circumlocution, evasion, digression:* ambages mitte, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 81; so id. Ps. 5, 1, 10 (not elsewh. in Plaut.): ambages mihi Narrare occipit, * Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: per ambages et longa exorsa tenere, Verg. G. 2, 46; Liv. 9, 11 *fin.:* ne te longis ambagibus morer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 82: missis ambagibus, *without circumlocution, directly*, id. S. 2, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 692; 10, 19.—**B.** *Obscurity, ambiguity* (as kindr. with ambiguus).—So of the Theban Sphinx: immemor ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 761; id. F. 4, 261.—Of the lang. of oracles: ambage nexa Arcana tegere, Sen. Oedip. 218: eā ambage Chalcedonii monstrabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63; 2, 54.—Also transf. to actions: per ambages, *in an obscure, enigmatical manner*, Liv. 1, 56; 1, 54; Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 169.

* **ambāgĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ambages], *full of windings* or *digressions:* lubrica atque ambagiosa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

* **ambāgo,** inis, *f.*, = ambages: rerum, Manil. 4, 303; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 297.

‡ **ambarvālis,** e, *adj.* [ambi-arvum], *that goes around the fields:* ambarvales hostiae dicebantur, quae pro arvis a duobus fratribus sacrificabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 3, 5: ambarvale sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambiat victima, Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; cf. arvalis.

‡ **ambaxio:** catervatim, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. [amb-ago].

* **ambĕcīsus,** ūs, *m.* [ambi-caedo], *a cutting around, a rounding off:* ancilia dicta ab ambecisu, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.

ambe-, insepar. *prep.*, v. ambi-.

amb-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (*pres. 3d pers.* ambest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.), *v. a.*, *to eat* or *gnaw around*, and with an extension of the idea (cf.: adedo, aduro, accīdo), *to waste, consume* (very rare; not in Lucr. 5, 396, where the correct read. is *lambens;* v. Lachm. ad h. l.): flammis ambesa Robora, Verg. A. 5, 752: ambesas absumere mensas, id. ib. 3, 257: vis locustarum ambederat quidquid herbidum, Tac. A. 15, 5; so Dig. 41, 1, 38.

* **ambestrix,** īcis, *f.* [ambedo], *a female consumer, waster:* ursae saevae hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3.

ambēsus, *Part.* of ambedo.

ambi- (ambe-, Varr. L. L. 7, § 30 Müll.); abbrev. **amb-, am-, an-. I.** Insepar. *prep.* [Osc. amfr-; Umbr. am-, an-, ampr-; Gr. ἀμφί; old Sax. umbi; old Germ. umpi; mod. Germ. um = around; Sanscr. abhi = around], *around, round about;* used only in composition; before vowels usually amb-: ambages, ambedo, ambigo, ambio, amburo; but amicio (for amjicio); once also amp-: ampulla; before consonants, ambi-: ambidens, ambifariam, ambivium; am-: amplector, amputo, amsegetes, amtermini; or amp-: ampsanctus; but before *c, q, h, f, t*, an-: anceps, ancisus, anquiro, anhelo (q. v.), anhelus, anfractus, etc.—**II.** Also **am, an,** arch. *prep.*, *round, around:* am fines, am segetes, Charis. 2, p. 205 P.: an terminum, Cato, Orig. ap. Macr. 1, 14, 5; cf. Schneid. Gr. I. p. 535 sq.; Kühner, Ausf. Gr. § 210, 8; Hand, Turs. I. pp. 284 sq.

‡ **ambĭ-dens,** *a sheep which has both upper and lower teeth*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

* **ambĭenter,** *adv.* [as if from ambiens, which is not in use], *with zeal, eagerly:* expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambĭfārĭam, *adv.*, v. the foll. *fin.*

ambĭ-fārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. the Gr. δι-φάσιος, τρι-φάσιος, and v. aliquot-fariam], *that has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous* (only post-class.): fabulae, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, id. p. 182.—Hence, **1.** * **ambĭfārĭē,** *adv.*, *ambiguously*, Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 3.—**2. ambĭfārĭam,** *adv.* (orig. *acc. fem.* sc. partem), *on two sides, in two ways, ambiguously*, = in utramque partem, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360, 25; so id. Mag. p. 276, 2.

ambĭ-formĭter, *adv.* [forma], = ambigue, ambifarie, *ambiguously*, Arn. p. 183.

ambīgă, ae, *f.* [ἄμβιξ, ικος], *the cap of a still* (post-class.), Apic. 6, 7; in Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, it is written as Greek.

amb-ĭgo, ĕre (*perf. tense* not used), *v. n.* [ago]. **I.** Lit., *to go about* or *around:* ambigens patriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6,

15 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to wander about; to waver, hesitate, be undecided, to doubt, be in suspense* (syn. dubito; class., but mostly in prose).—In this sense in Cic. either *impers.* or *pass.* **a.** *Impers.:* Quale quid sit, ambigitur, *is uncertain*, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: omnis res eandem habet naturam ambigendi, de quâ disceptari potest, i. e. *admits of arguments for and against*, id. ib. 3, 29: ambigitur, quotiens uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: de nomine ipso ambigi video, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10: adspici aliquando eam volucrem, non ambigitur, *it cannot be doubted*, Tac. A. 6, 28.—**b.** *Personal:* cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4: Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3; Tac. A. 12, 65: causa, de quâ tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2: ambigebant de illis, Vulg. Act. 5, 24.—**c.** *Pass.:* ambigitur status, in quo etc., Lucr. 3, 1074: in eo jure, quod ambigitur inter peritissimos, *of which there is a doubt*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57; 2, 24: in eis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, id. ib. 2, 26.—**III.** Transf. **A.** *To argue, debate about something:* ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2: ambigere de vero, id. Or. 36.—**B.** *To contend, dispute, wrangle*, etc.: vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: de fundo, id. Caecin. 8: de hereditate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45: de regno, Liv. 40, 15.

ambĭgŭē, *adv.*, v. ambiguus *fin.*

ambĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ambiguus], *equivocalness, double sense, ambiguity, uncertainty:* sed nobis ambiguitas nominis, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: verbi, Liv. 41, 18: in ambiguitatem incidere, Sen. Ep. 9; so Quint. 5, 10, 106; 6, 3, 47; 7, 9, 3: omne quod (vir) loquitur, sine ambiguitate venit, *cometh to pass without uncertainty, surely*, * Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 6 al.—In *plur.:* relictis ambiguitatibus, Sen. Ep. 108; Quint. 1, 10, 5.

ambĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambigo], *going about, hither and thither.* **I.** Lit.: per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, i. e. *in that they show equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv. 21, 52: ambiguus Proteus, *who sometimes takes one form, sometimes another, changeable*, Ov. M. 2, 9: ambiguus fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scython, id. ib. 4, 280: Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos Ambigui prosecta lupi, *they sometimes assume the form of a wolf and sometimes that of a man*, id. ib. 7, 271: promisit Ambiguam Salamina, h. l. = alteram, *a second Salamis*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Uncertain, doubtful* (syn.: dubius, incertus): ambiguum est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest. Hujusmodi apud Graecos ἀμφίβολα dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.: quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguom fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguom hoc mihi, * Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: difficile et ambiguum, Vulg. Deut. 17, 8: haud ambiguus rex, i. e. sine dubio rex futurus, Liv. 40, 8.—*Subst.:* **ambĭgŭum**, i. *n.*, *doubt, uncertainty:* in ambiguo est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193: in ambiguo relinquere, Lucr. 4, 1133: non habui ambiguum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28: non sane alias magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.—Also in *acc. absol.* in the Gr. manner: Ambiguum Clymene precibus Phaëthontis an irâ Mota magis, *it being uncertain whether*, etc., Ov. M. 1, 765 (so, incertum, Tac. Agr. 7: dubium, id. A. 1, 5).—**B.** Of discourse, *obscure, dark, ambiguous:* scriptum, Cic. Top. 25: verba ambigua distinximus, id. Or. 29, 102: oracula, id. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24: divinatio, Vulg. Ezech. 12, 24.—*Subst.:* **ambĭgŭum**, i, *n.*, *an obscure, dark saying:* ambiguorum complura sunt genera, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111; 2, 61, 250; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; 1, 12 al.: voces, Verg. A. 2, 98.—**C.** Trop., *uncertain, wavering; not to be relied on, untrustworthy.*—So of moral conduct: esse ambiguâ fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambiguâ pudicitiâ, Gell. 3, 16: per ambiguas vias, Ov. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilingues, Verg. A. 1, 661.—Of fortune, *changing, fluctuating:* ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac. A. 1, 64.

☞ In Tac. with *gen.:* ambiguus imperandi, *irresolute*, Tac. A. 1, 7: pudoris ac metus, *wavering between shame and fear*, id. ib. 2, 40: futuri, id. H. 3, 43.—*Adv.:* **ambĭgŭē**, *doubtfully, ambiguously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 26; id. N. D. 1, 31; Aur. Vict. 35: pugnare, *with doubtful success*, Tac. A. 2, 21 al.

amb-ĭo, īvi, and ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* (although from the root eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout; hence *part. perf.* ambītus; but ambitio and 2. ambitus follow the quantity of the simple verb, eo, itum; in the *imperf.* ambiebat; also ambibat, Ov. M. 5, 361; cf. Prisc. p. 910 P.; Zumpt, Gram. § 215). **I.** Lit.: aliquid, *to go round* or *about a thing* (syn. circumeo): ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. Tim. 9: ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: jubet urbem ambiri, Luc. 1, 592.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To surround, encircle, encompass* (syn.: circumdo, cingo): insula, quam amnis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101: ambitae litora terrae, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13; Verg. A. 6, 550 (cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 5: flumina campos cingentia; v. ambitus, I.): funiculus ambiebat gyrum ejus, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 2: muros praealtum mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2; so Tac. A. 1, 68; 15, 43; Suet. Aug. 95: (clipei) oras ambiit auro, Verg. A. 10, 243: ambiente (gemmam) circulo coloris aurei, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 166: Judam suo ambiebat exercitu, Vulg. 2 Par. 13, 13.—**B.** T. t. to designate the manner in which candidates for office sought to procure votes (v. ambitio), *to go round after, to solicit, canvass for votes* (syn. peto): virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Plaut. Am. prol. 18: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: ambiuntur, rogantur, id. Rep. 1, 31; id. Planc. 4: singulos ex senatu ambiundo nitebantur, ne etc., Sall. J. 13, 8.—With *acc.* of the office: magistratum sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 74.—**C.** In gen., *to solicit* one for something, for his favor, friendship, etc., *to strive for, seek to gain* (syn.: peto, sector): qui ambîssent palmam histrionibus, Plaut. Am. prol. 69: nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, * Ter. And. 2, 2, 36: reginam ambire affatu, Verg. A. 4, 284: conubiis ambire Latinum, id. ib. 7, 333: te pauper ambit sollicitâ prece Ruris colonus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 5: ambiebat Jason summum sacerdotium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 7.—With *ut* or *ne:* ambienti, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 18: ambirent multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id. Aug. 31.—With *inf.:* donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43: pauci, qui ob nobilitatem plurimis nuptiis ambiuntur, Tac. G. 18.

Ambĭŏrix, īgis, *m.*, *chief of the Eburones in* Gallia Belgica, Caes. B. G. 5, 26 sq., 5, 38 sq.; Flor. 3, 10.

ambĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ambio], *a going round.* **I.** In the time of the republic, t. t. (v. ambio, II. B.), *the going about of candidates for office in Rome, and the soliciting of individual citizens for their vote, a canvassing, suing for office* (by just and lawful means; while ambitus denotes unlawful means, as bribery, threats, etc.): quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: mea me ambitio ab omni illâ cogitatione abstrahebat, id. Sull. 4: cum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, id. Planc. 18, 45: si infinitus forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio decursu honorum etiam aetatis flexu constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: hic magistratus a populo summâ ambitione contenditur, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131: tanta exarsit ambitio, ut primores civitatis prensarent homines, Liv. 3, 35, 1 et saep.—**II.** **A.** In gen., *a striving for one's favor* or *good-will; an excessive desire to please, flattery, adulation:* ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244: sive aliquâ suspitione sive ambitione adducti, id. Clu. 28, 76: in Scipione ambitio major, vita tristior, id. Off. 1, 30, 108 Heus., Beier, and Gernh.: Dionysius Platonem magnâ ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *in an ostentatious manner*, for the purpose of securing his favor, Nep. Dion. 2, 2 Br. and Dähn.: ambitio (i. e. studium Fabiis placendi) obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relegatâ, *without flattery*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: ambitionem scriptoris facile averseris, obtrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, Tac. H. 1, 1: nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omisso, i. e. nullis blanditiis, Suet. Oth. 4: coronas quam parcissime et sine ambitione tribuit, id. Aug. 25 et saep.—Hence, also *partiality:* jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 47.—**B.** With the predom. idea of the purpose or end, *a desire for honor, popularity, power, display*, etc.; in bon. part., *ambition;* in mal. part., *vanity.*—So in Lucr. of the ambitious efforts of men: Angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, *struggling to press through the narrow way of ambition*, Lucr. 5, 1132: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: Miserrima omnino est ambitio honorumque contentio, id. Off. 1, 25: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: aut ab avaritiâ aut miserâ ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: Vitâ solutorum miserâ ambitione gravique, id. ib. 1, 6, 129; so id. ib. 2, 3, 78; 2, 6, 18: inanis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 207: levis, Ov. F. 1, 103 al.: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22: perversa, id. 10, 7, 20: funerum nulla ambitio, *no display, pomp*, Tac. G. 27.—**C.** *Great exertion:* cum admitti magnâ ambitione aegre obtinuisset, Just. 1, 3.—**D.** *That which surrounds* (v. ambio, 2.; post-class. for ambitus): vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, *with a wrapping of cowhide*, Sol. 22: fuliginem ambitio extimae cutis cohibet, id. 35: ita assedimus, ut me ex tribus medium lateris ambitione protegerent, Min. Oct. 4.

ambĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ambitio]. **I.** (Very rare and mostly poet.) *Going round, encompassing;* poet., *embracing, twining round:* lascivis hederis ambitiosior, Hor. C. 1, 36, 20 (cf.: undique ambientibus ramis, Curt. 4, 7, 16).—Of a river, *making circuits, having many windings:* Jordanes amnis ambitiosus, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.—Of oratorical ornament, *excessive, superfluous:* vir bonus ambitiosa recidet Ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *That asks for a thing fawningly;* esp., *that solicits the favor, good-will*, etc., *of any one*, in a good and bad sense, *honor-loving, ambitious, courting favor; vain, vainglorious, conceited*, etc.: qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque cotidie persalutet, Cic. Fl. 18: homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, id. Fam. 13, 1: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favor of the Greeks*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov. P. 3, 1, 84: pro nato caerula mater Ambitiosa suo fuit, i. e. *begs fawningly of Vulcan for weapons for her son*, id. M. 13, 289: malis artibus ambitiosus, *seeking to ingratiate one's self*, Tac. H. 2, 57: salubris magis princeps quam ambitiosus, Suet. Aug. 42 al.—**B.** *Pass.*, *that is willingly solicited* or *entreated, ambitious; much sought, honored, admired:* ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur, Gell. 9, 12: turba caelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov. F. 5, 298: sexus muliebris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 33: si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi, id. Agr. 30: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *not sought after*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 18 Jahn: ambitiosae pulchritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2.—**C.** Of things, *vain, ostentatious:* amicitiae, *founded merely on the desire to please, interested*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12; so id. ib. 6, 6: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: preces, *urgent*, Tac. H. 2, 49: sententiae, Suet. Dom. 8: mors, *ambitious*, i. e. *to obtain fame*, Tac. Agr. 42: medicina ars, *boastful*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 20: et quaesitorum pelago terrâque ciborum Ambitiosa fames, Luc. 4, 376: atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart. 12, 69: ambitiosis utilia praeferre, Quint. 1, 2, 27: ambitiosius id existimans quam domi suae majestas postularet, *more condescending, submissive*, Suet. Aug. 25.—**D.** In rhet.: orator ambitiosus, *who seeks to rouse attention by obsolete* or *unusual expressions:* antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, Quint. 8, 3, 26.—Hence, *adv.:* **ambĭtĭōsē**, *ambitiously, ostentatiously*, etc.: de triumpho ambitiose agere, Cic. Att. 15, 1: ambitiose regnum petere, Liv. 1, 35: amicitias ambitiose colere, Tac.

H. 1, 10 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7.—*Sup.*, Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambĭtor, ōris, *m.* [ambio]. **I.** Lit., *a candidate* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**II.** Trop.: aeternae laudis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 13, 16.

ambĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. ambitus], *period of revolution:* reditūs, App. Trism. 31, p. 258.

Ambĭtŭi, ōrum, *m., a people in Galatia*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

1. ambĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of ambio.

2. ambĭtus, ūs, *m.* [ambio]. **I.** Lit. *A going round, a moving round about, a revolution:* cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput rettulerint, Cic. Tim. 9: aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17 (cf. ambio, II. A.): alligata mutuo ambitu (i. e. amplexu) corpora, Petr. 132: ambitu breviore luna currit quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28: verborum (i. e. ambages), Suet. Tib. 71.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Abstr. pro concr., *a circuit, circle, circumference, periphery, edge* of a circular object: ambitus parmae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4: folia ambitu serrato, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61; 4, 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21.—Trop., of discourse, *periphrasis, circumlocution*, = ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27.—Hence, *the open space left round a house:* ambitus est quod circumeundo teritur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 22 Müll.: P. Scaevola id solum esse ambitus aedium dixerit, quo etc., Cic. Top. 4: ambitus proprie dicitur inter vicinorum aedificia locus duorum pedum et semipedis ad circumeundi facultatem relictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll. —Also, *the small space around sepulchres*, Dig. 47, 12, 5.—**B.** *An unlawful striving for posts of honor*, or *canvassing for office;* esp. by bribery (cf. ambitio, I.), prohibited by the Lex Calpurnia, Caecilia, Fabia, Julia, Licinia, Tullia de ambitu, *against bribery, corruption*, etc.: legem ambitus flagitāsti, Cic. Mur. 23: punire ambitum, id. ib. 32, 67; cf. Sall. C. 18, 2 Kritz: accusare aliquem ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Cael. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 18, 2: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41 al.: effusae ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6.—**C.** In gen., *the desire to make a display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade:* relinque ambitum: tumida res est vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intellegendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3.—Of speech, *bombastic fulness, parade:* imagine et ambitu rerum, Quint. 10, 1, 16 Fr.; id. Decl. 4 *fin.*—**D.** In rhet., *a period:* comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 12; so id. ib. 50.

Ambĭvarēti, Ambĭlarēti, or **Ambĭluarēti,** ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Celtica, *in the neighborhood of the Ambarri*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 7, 90.

Ambĭvarĭti, ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Belgica, *near the Meuse, in the region of the present Breda*, Caes. B. G. 4, 9.

* **ambĭ-vĭum,** ii, *n.* [via], *a double way, a place where two roads meet:* hic in ambivio navem conscendimus palustrem, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 2.

Ambĭvĭus, ii, *m.*, L. Turpio. **I.** *A very distinguished actor in the time of Terence, in most of whose pieces he acted*, v. Didascal. Fab. And., Eun., Heaut., Hec., and Phorm.; cf. Cic. Sen. 14; Varr. L. L. 7, 30; Symm. Ep. 1, 25.—**II. Ambĭvĭus,** ii, *m., a keeper of a restaurant*, Cic. Clu. 59, 163; perh. also Col. 12, 4, 2.

ambŏ, bae, bo, *num.* (*nom. plur.* ambo for ambae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7; *acc. plur.* orig. ambo, analog. to the Gr. ἄμφω, but from the adj. use of the word ambos arose; *acc.* ambo is found in Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8; 5, 1, 67; id. As. 3, 3, 121; id. Curc. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 2, 1, 49; id. Ep. 2, 2, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 19; 5, 2, 69; id. Most. 3, 2, 140; id. Rud. 3, 5, 7; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 96 P.; Cic. (who never uses ambos) Fam. 5, 8; 9, 13; Caes. (who never uses ambos) B. C. 1, 48; Verg. (who never uses ambos) E. 6, 18; id. G. 4, 88; id. A. 12, 342; Hor. (who never uses ambos) S. 2, 3, 180; 2, 7, 62; Liv. 3, 62; 7, 19; 26, 7; 26, 26; 27, 27; 30, 14; 35, 22; 38, 53; 40, 46; 41, 18; 45, 19; Mart. 7, 40; Sil. 4, 175; 17, 427 al.; ambos is found in Afran. Com. Rel. p. 194 Rib. *bis;* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; id. Ps. 1, 3, 21; Ter. (who never uses ambo) Eun. 5, 8, 39; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; 5, 2, 42; id. Ad. 1, 2, 51; 5, 9, 5; Prop. 3, 13, 18; Liv. 2, 10, 6; 22, 34, 10; Sall. (who never uses ambo) J. 21, 4; id. Fragm. 4, 19, 5 Kritz; Ov. (who never uses ambo) H. 10, 51; Tac. (who never uses ambo) A. 13, 54; Vulg. Tob. 3, 25; ib. Eph. 2, 16; cf. Charis. p. 95; Prisc. p. 744 P.; Rudd. I. p. 57; Kühn. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; Neue, Formenl. II. p. 145 sqq.) [ἄμφω, ἀμφότεροι, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; kindr. with Sanscr. ubhāu, dual *nom.* = ambo; Zend. uba; Slav. oba; Lith. abù; Goth. bai, bajōths; Germ. beide; Engl. both], *both* (of two objects whose duality is assumed as already known; when not already known, they are designated by *duo.* The difference between *ambo* and *uterque* is thus given by Charis. p. 49 P.: Ambo non est dicendum, nisi de his, qui uno tempore quid faciunt, utpote reges Eteocles et Polynices ambo perierunt quasi unā; Romulus autem et Africanus non ambo triumphārunt, sed uterque; quia diverso tempore). **I.** Of objects naturally in pairs, as the parts of the body, *both:* manusque ambas, Verg. A. 6, 496; 10, 868: ambas palmas, id. ib. 5, 425; 10, 844: tinnient ambae aures ejus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 3, 11; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 12: circum unum ambove genua, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 59 (but even here we find duo: sumes duos renes (vituli) et adipem, Vulg. Exod. 29, 13; 29, 22: duas manus, ib. Matt. 18, 8 *bis;* 18, 9: duae palmae manuum ejus, ib. 1 Reg. 5, 4: duorum luminum, *of both eyes*, ib. Jud. 16, 28; so Shaksp., her two eyes, Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 3; Haml. i. 4).—So of other things: Tristior illā Terra sub ambobus non jacet ulla polis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 64: Atridas Priamumque, et saevum ambobus Achillen, *angry with both parties*, id. ib. 1, 458.—**II.** In gen., of two objects and no more, *the two, both:* QVOM. PERORANT. AMBO. PRAESENTES. (i. e. actor et reus), Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10: consules, alter ambove, si eis videretur, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: jam hisce ambo, et servos et era, frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19: erroris ambo complebo, id. ib. 1, 2, 8: emit hosce ambos, id. Capt. prol. 34: ut eos ambos fallam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; so Vulg. Tob. 8, 25: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: una salus ambobus erit, Verg. A. 2, 710: plebiscitis cautum, ne quis duos magistratus uno anno gereret, utique liceret consules ambos plebeios creari, Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompeius diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt . . . eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: amborum verba, Tac. A. 3, 35: civitate Romanā ambos donavit, id. ib. 13, 54: ambo occisi, Suet. Aug. 11: errant autem ambo senes, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11; ib. Matt. 15, 14: applicuit ambos ad eum, ib. Gen. 48, 13; ib. Eph. 2, 16.—**III.** Poet. = duo: partis ubi se via findit in ambas, *into two*, Verg. A. 6, 540.

Ambrăcĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμβρακία. **I.** *A town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name*, now *Arta*, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 6; Caes. B. C. 3, 36; Liv. 38, 4.—Hence, **II. A. Ambrăcĭensis,** e, *adj., Ambracian*, Liv. 38, 43.—*Subst. plur., the inhabitants of Ambracia*, Liv. 38, 43.—† **B. Ambrăcĭōtes,** ae, *m.*, = Ἀμβρακιώτης, *Ambracian;* hence, vinum . . . Ambraciotes (v. abrotonites), Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.—**C. Ambrăcĭus,** a, um, *adj., Ambracian* (more freq. than Ambraciensis), Ov. H. 15, 164; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: Sinus Ambracius, Liv. 38, 4; Mel. 2, 3, in which Octavius conquered Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement: Ambraciae frondes, i. e. *the laurel crown of the victors in the Actian games* (v. Actium and Actiacus), Stat. S. 2, 2, 8.

‡ **ambrīces;** regulae, quae transversae asseribus et tegulis interponuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **1. ambrŏsĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀμβροσία. **I.** Lit., *ambrosia, the food of the gods* (as nectar was their drink): non enim ambrosiā deos aut nectare laetari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Ov. P. 1, 10, 11: Suaviolum dulci dulcius ambrosiā, Cat. 99, 2.—Hence: orator ambrosiā alendus, prov. once in Cic., qs. *a god among orators*, of a distinguished orator (opp. faenum esse), Cic. de Or. 2, 57.—Also *food for the steeds of the gods;* equos ambrosiae suco saturos, Ov. M. 2, 120; 4, 215 (acc. to Hom. Il. 5, 368 and 369).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The unguent of the gods* (so, ἀμβροσία, Hom. Il. 14, 170; 16, 670): ambrosiā cum dulci nectare mixtā Contigit os, Ov. M. 14, 606: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Verg. G. 4, 415; id. A. 12, 419.—**B.** *The name of several plants*, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, *Turkish mugwort:* Choenopodium botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28.—Another plant of this name, Plin. 27, 8, 31, § 55.—**C.** *An antidote to poison*, Cels. 5, 23.

2. Ambrŏsĭa, v. Ambrosie.

* **ambrŏsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* [ambrosia], *ambrosial:* ambrosiaca vitis, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

Ambrŏsiē, ēs, or **-a,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀμβροσίη, *Ambrosia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 182 and 192; id. poët. Astr. 2, 21.

† **1. ambrŏsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμβρόσιος, *immortal, divine, ambrosial* (syn.: immortalis, divinus), in gen., all that pertains to the gods, and their prerogatives and endowments; hence, an epithet for every thing *lovely, pleasant, sweet*, etc. (in gen. only poet.): comae, Verg. A. 1, 403; so Stat. Th. 9, 731: dapes, Mart. 8, 39: suci, Sil. 7, 210; Col. 10, 408: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26: pedes, id. ib. 11, p. 258, 39: color, id. ib. 10, p. 254, 4: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276.

2. Ambrŏsĭus, i, *m., a celebrated Church father of the fourth century, archbishop of Milan.*

Ambrȳsus or **Ambryssos,** i, *f.*, = Ἄμβρυσος or Ἄμβρυσσος, *a small town in Phocis*, now *Dhistomo*, Liv. 32, 18; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.

ambūbāĭa, ae, usu. in the *plur.*, **ambūbāĭae,** ārum, *f.* [from Syr. אַנְבּוּבָּא, *plur.* אַנְבּוּבַיָא = tibia, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 7], *a class of Syrian girls in Rome, who supported themselves by their music and immorality:* ambubajarum collegia, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27.—In *sing.*, Petr. 74, 13.

ambubēĭa, ae, *f., wild succory* or *endive*, Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73; cf. id. 20, 8, 29, 1 ind. 20, 30, p. 68 Sillig.

ambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [ambulo], *a walk planted with trees*, commonly near a house (only ante- and post-class. for the class. ambulatio), Fest. p. 18: senex Gynaeceum aedificare volt hic in suis Et balineas et ambulacrum et porticum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69: longa et mollia ambulacra, * Gell. 1, 2, 2; Pall. 1, 18, 2.

* **ambŭlātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *walking about;* hence, *movable*, Vitr. 10, 13.

ambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a walking about, a walk* (only in prose, oftenest in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ambulationem pomeridianam conficere in Academiā, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: compitaliciae, id. Att. 2, 3: ventum est in ambulationem, id. de Or. 1, 7, 26: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2.—Of the orator on the platform: conveniet etiam ambulatio quaedam propter immodicas laudationum moras, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—Hence, **II.** Transf., concr., *a walk, a place for walking, a promenade* (usu. near a dwelling; either covered or open): ambulatio sub dio pedes lata denos, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; so Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; 3, 1, 2; Vitr. 5, 9; Col. 1, 6, 2; Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

ambŭlātĭuncŭla, ae, *dim. f.* [ambulatio], *a short walk* (perh. only in the foll. passages of Cic.). **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—And, **II.** Concr., *a small place for walking:* tecta, Cic. Att. 13, 29.

ambŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [ambulo], *one that walks about*, i. e., **I.** *An idler, lounger:* vilicus ne sit ambulator, Cato, R. R. 5, 2 (cf. id. ib. 5, 2: minus licebit ambulare); Col. 1, 8, 7.—* **II.** *A pedlar, hawker:* Transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42 (not found elsewhere).

ambŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ambulator], *that moves about* (rare; never in Cic.); hence, **I.** Of machines which can be moved to and fro, *movable:* praeterea alias (sc. turres) ambulatorias totidem tabulatorum

confixerant, *movable towers with an equal number of stories*, Auct. B. Alex. 2 Moeb.; Vitr. 10, 19; Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80.— Hence, trop., of the will, *wavering, fickle, changeable:* voluntas, Dig. 24, 1, 32; and of other things: actio, *a cause that passes from one to another*, Cod. Just. 6, 2, 22.—* **II.** *Suitable for walking in:* porticus, Dig. 8, 5, 8.

* **ambŭlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [ambulator], *she that walks about, a female lounger*, etc.: vilica ne ambulatrix siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

ambŭlātūra, ae, *f.* [ambulo], *a walking, a pace, step, amble;* only of horses (Fr. *l'amble;* Ital. *ambio, ambiadura*), Veg. 6, 6, 6; 6, 6, 7; 2, 5, 2.

* **ambŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *walking:* Christus scitur ambulatum dedisse contractis, i. e. *power to walk*, Arn. 1, p. 28.

ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [regarded by Doed. as a sort of dim. of ambio, but better regarded as comp. of **am-** and the root of βαίνω, beto, -bito, baculum = βάκτρον, vado, venio; Sanscr. gâ = go; Germ. gehen; Engl. go. Curtius]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to go about, to walk:* cum illâ neque cubat neque ambulat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 56: si non ubi sedeas locus est, est ubi ambules, id. Capt. prol. 12: quem ad modum quis ambulet, sedeat, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47: sedetur, ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 1, p. 72 Müll.: ambulatum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 113, 15: cum sedeatur, ambuletur, discumbatur, Gell. 2, 2: standi ambulandi vices, Quint. 11, 3, 44: ambulans aut jacens, Plin. Ep. 9, 36; Gell. 2, 9: cum ambulantis Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13: aves aliquae ambulant, ut cornices; aliae saliunt, ut passeres, *walk*, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, id. 10, 64, 85, § 186: claudi ambulant, Vulg. Matt. 11, 5; ib. Joan. 1, 36; ib. Apoc. 2, 1; 9, 20.— Hence, **B.** Esp., *to walk for recreation, to take a walk:* abiit ambulatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96: visus sum mihi cum Galbâ ambulare, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: cum in sole ambulem, etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 19.—**C.** *To go, to travel, to journey* (class.), Plaut. Capt. prol. 12: quo ambulas tu? id. Am. 1, 1, 185; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17: biduo aut triduo septingenta milia passuum ambulare, Cic. Quint. 25; id. Att. 9, 4 *fin.:* eo modo Caesar ambulat, ut, etc., id. ib. 8, 14 et saep.—Hence, in the comic poets, bene ambula, *farewell, a good journey to you*, a form oft. used at the departure of any one: bene ambula et redambula, *farewell and farewell back*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120: *Ty.* Bene ambulato. *Ph.* Bene vale, id. ib. 2, 3, 92; and *absol.:* ambula, *go*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 139: ambulare in jus, *to go into court, go to law:* ambula in jus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 43.—**D.** *To walk about with a certain gravity* or *importance:* licet superbus ambules pecuniâ, Hor. Epod. 4, 5; id. S. 1, 2, 25; 1, 4, 66.—**E.** Of inanimate things: amnis, quâ naves ambulant, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: Nilus immenso longitudinis spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: velut intus ambulantem (lucem), id. 37, 9, 47, § 131.—Trop. (only post-Aug.): quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, *was afterwards added to all laws*, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; Dig. 4, 4, 15: ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, ib. 37, 11, 2.—**F.** *Act.*, esp. with cognate objects, as iter, via, etc., *to navigate, sail, pass over*, etc.: cum Xerxes tantis classibus tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34: perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. F. 1, 122 (cf.: ire iter, viam, etc., Burm. ad Prop. 2, 19, 50).—*Pass.:* si bina stadia ambulentur, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 26.—**G.** In milit. lang. t. t., *to march:* ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulatum, Veg. Mil. 1, 27.—**H.** In the jurists in opp. to ire: iter est jus eundi ambulandi hominis, *of one going and coming*, Dig. 3, 8, 1.—**II.** Trop. very freq. in eccl. Lat. (like Heb. הָלַךְ and N. T. Gr. περιπατέω), *to walk*, in the sense of *to live*, with an adjunct of manner or circumstances: ambulavit Henoch cum Deo, Vulg. Gen. 5, 22: ut ambules in viis ejus (Dei), ib. Deut. 10, 12: qui ambulant in lege Domini, ib. Psa. 118, 1: in circuitu impii ambulant, ib. ib. 11, 9: fraudulenter ambulare, ib. Prov. 11, 13.—So also very freq. in N. T., but only once in this sense in the Gospels: quare discipuli tui non ambulant juxta traditionem seniorum? Vulg. Marc. 7, 5: qui non secundum carnem ambulant, ib. Rom. 8, 1: in carne ambulantes, ib. 2 Cor. 10, 3: honeste ambulare, ib. Rom. 13, 13: ut ambuletis digne Deo, ib. Col. 1, 10: quod non recte ambularent, ib. Gal. 2, 14 et persaepe.

amburbāle, is, *n.* (sc. sacrificium), i. q. amburbium, Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; cf. the two foll. articles.

‡ **amburbiāles** hostiae, *the victims which were led round the city of Rome*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.

amb-urbĭum, ii, *n.* [urbs], *the expiatory procession round the city of Rome, at which sacrifices were offered* (v. the preced.); Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.: lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vop. Aur. 20 (described in Luc. 1, 592 sq.).

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.*, *to burn around, to scorch* (opp. exurere, to burn entirely up); also, with an extension of the idea, *to burn wholly up, to consume* (most freq. in *part. perf.;* class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamen ex illâ flammâ periculoque evasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27: Herculis corpus ambustum, id. Sest. 68, 143: terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras spes, Hor. C. 4, 11, 25 al.—So Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Munacius Plancus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate-house, tribunus ambustus, *the singed tribune of the people*, Cic. Mil. 5, 12 Moeb.—Of those whom the lightning had struck, but not killed: Sen. Agam. 537: tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3; so Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 22: Cassius, quem fama est esse libris Ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64: magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12: ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21 al.—Hence, **ambustum,** i, *n.*, in medic. lang., *a burn:* inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 51: sedare ambusta, id. 24, 4, 5, § 10: ambusta sanare, id. 20, 20, 82, § 217: ambusta igne vel frigore, id. 24, 8, 29, § 45 al. — **B.** From the similarity of effect, *to injure by cold, to nip, benumb* (cf. aduro): ambusti multorum artus vi frigoris, Tac. A. 13, 35: ambusta pruinis lumina, i. e. oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 70.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of property: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, *the charred remains*, Cic. Dom. 43.—**B.** Of one who, when tried for an offence, comes off with great trouble: qui damnatione collegae et suâ prope ambustus evaserat, *had come off scorched*, Liv. 22, 35.

* **ambustĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [amburo] = ambustum, *a burn:* eruptionibus, ambustionibus (medetur myrteum oleum), Plin. 23, 4, 44, § 87.

* **ambustŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *burned* or *scorched around, roasted:* Teque ambustulatum obiciam magnis avibus pabulum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

‡ **ămēci** and **ămēcae** (a different orthography for amici and amicae), Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.

Amelas, *a town in Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 101.

amellus, i, *m.*, *the purple Italian starwort:* Aster amellus, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 271 (cf. Serv. ad h. l.); Col. 9, 4, 4.

āmēn [אָמֵן; Gr. ἀμήν] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*, *true, faithful:* (tu Deus) fecisti mirabilia, cogitationes fideles, amen (Heb. אֹמֶן = verity), Vulg. Isa. 25, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*, *truth, faithfulness:* qui benedictus est, benedicetur in Deo amen, *in the God of faithfulness*, Vulg. Isa. 65, 16: haec dicit Amen (Gr. ὁ Ἀμήν), *He that is True*, ib. Apoc. 3, 14.—**III.** Most freq. *adv.* **A.** Prop., to confirm words spoken by one's self or another, *So be it;* Fr. *Ainsi soit-il;* LXX. γένοιτο, *Amen:* et respondebit omnis populus, Amen, Vulg. Deut. 27, 15; 5, 22 et saep.: Gratia vobiscum, Amen, ib. 2 Tim. 4, 21: cui (Deo) honor et gloria in saecula saeculorum, Amen, ib. Rom. 16, 27 et saep. —**B.** In gen., *truly, surely, verily;* very freq. in the phrase, Amen dico vobis, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18 al.; ib. Marc. 3, 28 al.; ib. Luc. 4, 24 al.; and in St. John: Amen, amen dico vobis, ib. Joan. 1, 51 al. (The *a* is long in Aus. Eph. ap. Orat. *fin.*, and Prud. Cath. 4, 72, but short in Paul. Nol. Poëm. 17 ad Nicet. 117.)

Ămĕnānus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμένανος, *a river in Sicily, at the southern declivity of Ætna*, Ov. M. 15, 279.—Also *adj.:* **Ămĕnānus,** a, um: Amenana flumina, Ov. F. 4, 467.

ā-mens, mentis, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *out of one's senses, beside one's self, senseless, mad, insane, frantic, distracted* (of every kind of passionate excitement; while *insanus* designates one diseased in mind; and *excors* or *vecors*, one that is without mind; among the poets a favorite word with Verg. and Ov.): inceptio est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13: homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13: o vecors et amens, id. Pis. 9: arma amens capio, Verg. A. 2, 314: in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65: Ne trepides caeli divisis partibus amens, *that thou tremble not senselessly at the divided heavens*, Lucr. 6, 86: lugubris et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334: cursuque amens, Verg. A. 2, 321: adspectu amens, id. ib. 4, 279; so id. ib. 12, 776; and with *gen.:* amens animi, id. ib. 4, 203 (cf. Rudd. II. p. 73): dolore amens, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 92: terrore amens, Liv. 32, 12: amens invidiâ, id. 8, 31: amens metu, id. 23, 9; 1, 48: periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9.—**II.** Meton., *foolish, stupid:* homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7 (cf. a little before: quod cum incredibili ejus audacia singularis stultitia conjuncta est).—Of things: amentissimum consilium, Cic. Att. 7, 10: cogor amenti caeca furore, Cat. 64, 197: impetus amens, Luc. 4, 279 al. — *Adv.* not used.

āmentātus, a, um, *Part.* of amento.

āmentia, ae, *f.* [amens], *the being out of one's senses, beside one's self, madness, insanity.* **I.** Lit.: animi adfectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: Di monerint meliora atque amentiam averruncassint tuam, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 102 Müll., and in Paul. ex Fest. p. 373 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 90 Rib.): heu cor ira fervit caecum, amentia rapior ferorque, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.): Quor meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentiâ, Ter. And. 5, 3, 16: Quae istast pravitas, Quaeve amentiast . . . ? id. Heaut. 5, 2, 21; id. Hec. 4, 4, 50 (not elsewhere in Ter.): flagrare cupiditate atque amentiâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34: amentiâ atque audaciâ praeditus, id. ib. 2, 2, 42; Ov. M. 5, 511: tanta vis amentiae verius quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47; 23, 9: Percutiat te Dominus amentiâ, Vulg. Deut. 28, 28; ib. Zach. 12, 4.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Folly, stupidity* (cf. amens, II.): si quem amentia verset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249. — **B.** *Malice, malignity* (eccl. Lat.): propter multitudinem amentiae (tuae), Vulg. Os. 9, 7.

āmento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [amentum]. **I.** Lit., *to furnish with a strap* or *thong;* esp. of the javelin, to the middle of which a strap was fastened, so that it might be thrown with greater force (very rare; only twice in Cic.): hastae amentatae, Cic. Brut. 78, 271.—Trop., of discourse: amentatae hastae (i. e. apta et parata argumenta), Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242 (so Juv. sagittae and jaculator, q. v.). — Hence, **II.** Transf., poet., *to hurl* or *dart the javelin* by means of a thong: cum jaculum parvâ Libys amentavit habenâ, * Luc. 6, 221. — And of the wind, which gives an impetus to motion, as a thong to the dart: amentante Noto, Sil. 14, 422.

āmentum, i, *n.* [ἅμμα, ἅπτω; v. apo], *a strap* or *thong*, esp. upon missile weapons, by means of which they were thrown with greater force (cf. amento): amenta, quibus, ut mitti possint, vinciuntur jacula sive solearum lora, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.: epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 Herz.: inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321: amenta torquent, Verg. A. 9, 665: umor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41 al.— Rarely, *a shoe-string:* soleae sine amento, Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31.

Ămĕria, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμερία, *a very ancient town in Umbria* (acc. to Cato, built

before the Trojan war), now *Amelia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 al.—Hence, **Ămĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Ameria:* municeps, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6: corbulae, Cato, R. R. 1, 15: salix, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 58; Verg. G. 1, 265; Col. 4, 30 al.—**Ămĕrīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ameria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—**Ămĕrīna**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. mala or pira), *Amerian fruit*, Stat. S. 1, 16, 18.

† **ămĕrimnŏn**, i, *n.* [ἀμέριμνος, care-dispeller], *houseleek, also called* aizoon majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

ămes, ĭtis, prob. *m.* [cf. amentum], *a pole* or *fork*, esp. for holding and spreading bird-nets: amites: perticae aucupales, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.: aut amite levi rara tendit retia, * Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Pall. Sept. 12. —Also for bearing a litter or sedan: amites basternarum, Pall. Jun. 2, 3.

Ămestrătus, i, *f.*, *a town on the north coast of Sicily*, mentioned only by Cic. and Steph. B., now *Mistretta*, is prob. the same place as the Amastra of Sil. 14, 267; Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 43; Steph. B. s. v. — Hence, **Ămestrătīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Amestratus*, Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 89.

ămĕthystĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. from amethystino], *that wears a dress of the color of amethyst*, i. e. *violet-blue*, Mart. 2, 57.

ămĕthystĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus]. **I.** *Of the color of amethyst:* vestes, Mart. 1, 97, 7.—Also *absol.:* amethystina (sc. vestimenta), * Juv. 7, 136.—**II.** *Set or adorned with amethyst:* trientes, Mart. 10, 49.

† **ămĕthystizōn**, ontis, *adj.*, *m.*, = ἀμεθυστίζων, *resembling the amethyst in color:* carbunculi, prob. our *violet ruby*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93.

† **ămĕthystus**, i, *f.*, = ἀμέθυστος. **I.** *The amethyst, a precious stone of violet-blue color*, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 121 sqq.; Vulg. Exod. 28, 19; ib. Apoc. 21, 20.—**II.** *A kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 24; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

† **ămētor**, ŏris, *comm.*, = ἀμήτωρ, *motherless*, Tert. Praescr. cap. 53.

* **amflexus**, a, um, *Part.* [qs. from amflecto], *bent* or *curved round:* ora grandi circuitu amflexa, Mel. 3, 2, 1.

amfractus, v. anfr-.

† **ămĭa**, ae, *f.*, and **ămĭas**, ae, *m.*, = ἀμία, *the tunny, a sea-fish:* (piscem) amiam vocant cujus etc., Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49. —The form amias: *acc.* amian, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 47 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 ib.

† **ămĭantus**, i, *m.*, = ἀμίαντος (unspotted, pure), *the amianth, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is inconsumable by fire; asbestos, earth-flax*, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139.

ămīca, v 2. amicus.

ămīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [amicus], *friendly, amicable* (post-class. and rare), Firm. Math. 5, 5.—*Adv.:* **ămīcābĭlĭter**, *in a friendly manner*, Jul. Epit. Nov. 63, § 211.

ămīcālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *friendly* (post-class.): affectio, Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7: transactio, Cod. 6, 58, 15, § 5: Deus hospitalis, amicalis, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 9.

‡ **ămīcārĭus**, i, *m.* [amica], *one that procures a mistress, a procurer*, Diom. p. 313 P.

ămīcē, *adv.*, v. 1. amicus *fin.*

ămīcīmen, inis, *n.* [amicio], *a garment*, = amictus (only post-class.): candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 9: rude, id. ib. 11, p. 268, 32.

‡ **amicinum**, i, *n.*, *the neck of a wine-sack*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll. (*neutr.* by mistake; cf. amicinus: ἀσκοῦ στόμα, Gloss.).

ăm-ĭcĭo, icui, or ixi, ictum, 4, *v. a.* (*fut.* amicibor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6; *perf.* only in exs. below; *inf. perf.* amicisse, Front.) [jacio], *to throw round, to wrap about* (cf. ἀμφιβάλλω); exclusively of upper garments (on the contr., *induere*, of clothes put or drawn on; *vestire*, of those for the protection or ornament of the body): se amicire or *pass.* amiciri, *to throw round, veil one's self.* **I.** Lit.: amictus epicroco, Naev. ap. Var. 7, 3, 92: palliolatim amictus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: amicibor gloriose, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6: pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: amictus est pallio, Vulg. 1 Reg. 28, 14: amictus togā purpureā, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: qui te togā praetextā amicuit, Brut. ap. Diom. p. 364 P.: celerius mater amixit, Varr. ib.: dum calceabat ipse sese et amiciebat, Suet. Vesp. 21 al.—Poet.: nube umeros (Gr. *acc.*) amictus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31; Verg. A. 1, 516: amictus nube, Vulg. Apoc. 10, 1: lumine, ib. Psa. 103, 2: mulier amicta sole, ib. ib. 12, 1; so, (rex) amicietur terrā Aegypti, sicut amicitur pastor pallio suo, ib. Jer. 43, 12.—**II.** Trop., of other things, *to cover, clothe, wrap up:* nive amicta loca, Cat. 63, 70: colus amicta lanā, id. 64, 311: amicitur vitibus ulmus, Ov. P. 3, 8, 13: et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: amicta ossa luridā pelle, id. Epod. 17, 22: amicti vitibus montes, Flor. 1, 16: partem alteram luce, alteram tenebris amicisse Jovem, Fronto, Fer. Als. p. 188.

ămīcĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. amicus *fin.*

ămīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* amicitiāï, Lucr. 3, 83; *acc.* amicitiem, id. 5, 1019 Lachm.; cf. Charis. p. 94 P., and Neue, Formenl. I. p. 372) [amicus], *friendship* (very freq. in Cic., occurring more than 200 times). **I.** Lit.: Est autem amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentiā et caritate summa consensio, Cic. Am. 6: eo ego ingenio natus sum: amicitiam atque inimicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap. Non. 129, 26: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: Per te deos oro et nostram amicitiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 6: sperata voluptas Suavis amicitiae, Lucr. 1, 142: vincula amicitiaï, id. 3, 83. The expressions usually connected with it are: amicitiam incipere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: amicitia nascitur, Cic. Am. 9, 29: amicitia exardescit, id. ib. 27, 100: est mihi amicitia cum aliquo, id. Clu. 42: amicitia est inter aliquos, id. Planc. 33: esse in amicitiā cum aliquo, Nep. Hann. 2, 4: in amicitiam recipere, Cic. Att. 2, 20: amicitiam colere, id. Fam. 15, 14: contrahere, id. Am. 14: gerere, id. Fam. 3, 8, and Nep. Dat. 10, 3: tueri, Cic. Fin. 1, 20: jungere, Lucr. 5, 1019; Cic. Deiot. 9; Vulg. Exod. 34, 12: expetere, Cic. Am. 13: comparare, id. Rosc. Am. 38: parere, Nep. Alcib. 7, 5: conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Brut. 81: dedere se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: accedere ad amicitiam alicujus, Nep. Eum. 1, 4: in amicitias incidere, Cic. Am. 12, 42: amicitiā alicujus uti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 43: pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: manere in amicitiā, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 32: amicitiam violare, Liv. 34, 31: deserere jura amicitiae, Cic. Am. 10: funditus evertere, id. Fin. 2, 25: dissociare, id. Am. 20: dimittere, dissuere, discindere, id. ib. 21: dirumpere, id. ib. 22 *fin.:* dissolvere, Vulg. Eccli. 22, 5: deficere ab amicitiā alicujus, Nep. Con. 2, 2: repudiare amicitiam alicujus, Cic. Planc. 19: renunciare amicitiam alicui, Liv. 42, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In the histt., *a league of friendship, an alliance* between different nations, = foedus: Ubii, qui amicitiam fecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: amicitiam populi Romani colere, Sall. J. 8, 2: in amicitiam Populi Romani venire, Liv. 22, 37: reges bello victos in amicitiam recipere, Sall. J. 14, 5: foedus et amicitia, id. ib. 104, 5: amicitia et foedus, id. ib. 104, 4: amicitia ac societas, Liv. 7, 31: amicitiae foedus, id. 42, 12: amicitiam petere, id. 38, 18: quae urbes in amicitiā permanserant, id. 43, 21; 10, 45: amicitias cum aliquo facere, Vulg. 2 Reg. 31, 2: cum aliquo inire, ib. 2 Par. 20, 35 al. —**B.** In botany, of plants, *sympathy:* rutae cum fico, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: inter has vitium amicitiā accipitur ulmus, id. 16, 17, 29, § 72.—**C.** In post-Aug. Lat., *abstr. pro concr.* = amici: hospitem nisi ex amicitiā domini quam rarissime recipiat, Col. 11, 1, 23 (cf. before: hospitem nisi amicum familiaremque domini necessarium receperit): quin et parte ejusdem epistulae increpuit amicitias muliebres, Tac. A. 5, 2: omnes amicitias et familiaritates intra breve tempus adflixit, Suet. Tib. 51.

* **ămīcĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.*, v. the preced. art.

* **ămīco**, āre, *v. a.* [amicus], *to make friendly to one's self:* Oeclides solitā prece numen amicat, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

‡ **ămīcōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rich* or *abounding in friends*, Diom. p. 313 P.

ămictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], *suitable for throwing about* one: linteamen, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 48, § 1. — Hence, *subst.:* **ămictōrĭum**, i, *n.*, *a garment which is thrown about* or *over* one, *a light, loose garment*, esp. of women, *a scarf, a tie for the neck*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 48; Hier. ad Isa. 2, 3, v. 23.

1. ămictus, a, um, *Part.* of amicio.

2. ămictus, ūs, *m.* [amicio], orig. *a throwing about* or *on* one of a garment; hence, **I.** *The manner of dressing, fashion:* amictum imitari alicujus, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91 (cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2): est aliquid in amictu, Quint. 11, 3, 156.—**II.** Meton., abstr. pro concr., *the garment itself that is thrown about* or *on, any clothing, a mantle, cloak*, etc.: quam (statuam) esse ejusdem, status, amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus, Tib. 1, 9, 13: velut amictum mutabis eos, Vulg. Heb. 1, 12: duplex, *made of a double texture*, Verg. A. 5, 421: Tyrii, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: amictus corporis, Vulg. Eccli. 19, 27: nec amictu ora velabis, ib. Ez. 24, 17: gloriam dedit sanctitatis amictum, *the garment of holiness*, i. e. *the sacred vestment*, ib. Eccli. 50, 12 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** For *other kinds of covering:* caeli mutemus amictum, *the air which surrounds us*, i. e. to go into another region, * Lucr. 6, 1133: Phrygius, Verg. A. 3, 545: nebulae amictus, id. ib. 1, 412; Stat. Th. 1, 631: caecus, Sil. 12, 613: jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictus, i. e. *the herbage that clothes the ground, weeds*, Col. 10, 70.—**2.** Prov.: quem mater amictum dedit, sollicite custodire, i. e. *not to give up the habits formed in early youth*, Quint. 5, 14, 31.

ămīcŭla, v. amiculus.

ămīcŭlum, i, *n.* [amicio], *a garment that one throws about* or *on him, a mantle, cloak:* amiculum genus est vestimenti, a circumjectu dictum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: amicae amictus amiculo, Cic. Div. 2, 69: agreste duplex amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: cum aliquem videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit, id. Cim. 4, 2: toga picta plerumque amiculo erat accumbenti, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7; 27, 4.—Trop.: novissimum homini sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriae cupido, Fronto, Eloqu. p. 78 Nieb.

ămīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [amicus], *a dear friend:* quid de Docimo amiculo meo? * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34: te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi? Cat. 30, 2; * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.—Hence, **ămīcŭla**, ae, *f.*, *a dear* (*female*) *friend:* de amiculā rixatus, * Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 244; so Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13; Suet. Calig. 33.

1. ămīcus (old form **ămĕcus**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [amo], *friendly, kind, amicable, favorable, inclined to, liking;* constr. with *dat.*, Zumpt, Gram. § 410: animo esse amico erga aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 29; Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: tribuni sunt nobis amici, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2 *fin.:* homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 86: Pompeium tibi valde amicum esse cognovi, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 5; id. Att. 9, 5: amicus non magis tyranno quam tyrannidi, Nep. Dion, 3, 2; id. Att. 9: male numen amicum, Verg. A. 2, 735; Ov. F. 3, 834: (Fortuna) amica varietati constantiam respuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 16: amica luto sus, *fond of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26.—*Comp.:* mihi nemo est amicior Attico, Cic. Att. 16, 16: amicior Cilicum aerariis quam nostro, id. ib. 7, 1, 6; id. Fam. 3, 2, 1.—*Sup.:* Deiotarum, fidelissimum regem atque amicissimum rei publicae nostrae, Cic. Att. 15, 2, 2: cum summi viri, tum amicissimi, id. Am. 2, 8: amicissimi viri, Suet. Caes. 1: successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: hoc libro ad amicum amicissimus de amicitiā scripsi, id. Am. 1, 5; 23, 88 (but the *comp.* and *sup.* may sometimes be rendered as belonging to 2. amicus, *a greater friend, the greatest friend*, as in Cic. Att. 16, 16, and Am. 1, 5; so in Gr. βασιλεύς etc.).—**B.** Of things, *kindly, pleasing* (mostly poet.; so Cic. rarely): nihil homini amico est opportuno amicius, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 44: secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine, Cic. Att. 12, 15: portus intramus amicos, Verg. A. 5, 57: fessos opibus solatur amicis, id

ib. 5, 416: vento amico ferri, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 17: per amica silentia lunae, Verg. A. 2, 255: amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115: sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9: sol amicum tempus agens, *bringing the welcome hour*, id. C. 3, 6, 43: tempus fraudibus amicum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: brevitas postulatur, qui mihimet ipsi amicissima est, Cic. Quinct. 34.—* **C.** Amicum est mihi (after the Gr. φίλον ἐστί μοι; in pure Lat., mihi cordi est, etc.); with *inf.*, *it pleases me, it accords with my feelings*: nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius Obire, Hor. C. 2, 17, 2.—Hence, *adv.*, *in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably.* **a.** Old form **ămīcĭter,** Pac. ap. Non. 510, 26; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 3.—**b.** Class. form **ămīcē:** facis amice, Cic. Am. 2, 9: haec accipienda amice, id. ib. 24, 88; id. Fin. 1, 10; id. Off. 1, 26.—* *Comp.*, Front. ad M. Caes. 1, 6.—*Sup.*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9; Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

2. ămīcus, i, *m.* [from amo, as φίλος from φιλέω, and אָהֵב from אָהַב] (*gen. plur.* amicūm, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24). **A.** *A friend*; constr. with *gen.* or *poss. adj.*; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 410: est is (amicus) tamquam alter idem, Cic. Am. 21, 80 (cf. id. ib. 25, 92; id. Off. 1, 17): amicum qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar intuetur sui, id. Am. 7, 23: Non tam utilitas parta per amicum, quam amici amor ipse delectat, id. ib. 14, 51: Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. ib. 17, 64: boni improbis, improbi bonis amici esse non possunt, Cic. ib. 20, 74: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quattuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. ib. 4, 15: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 54 and 57: vetus verbum hoc est. Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: Respicis antiquum lassis in rebus amicum, Ov. P. 2, 3, 93: Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63 *fin.*: hospitis et amici mei M. Pacuvii fabula, id. Am. 7, 24: suis incommodis graviter angi non amicum sed se ipsum amantis est, *of one loving not his friend, but himself*, id. ib. 3, 10: ab amicis honesta petere, amicorum causâ honesta facere, id. ib. 13, 44: paternus amicus ac pernecessarius, id. Fl. 6, 14: amicus novus, id. Am. 19, 67: vetus, id. ib.; Verg. A. 3, 82; Hor. S. 2, 6, 81; Ov. P. 1, 6, 53: amici ac familiares veteres, Suet. Tib. 55: aequaevus, Verg. A. 5, 452: ardens, id. ib. 9, 198: dulcis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69; Ov. P. 1, 8, 31: carus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 51; Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7: jucundus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 93: amici jucundissimi et omnium horarum, Suet. Tib. 42: amicus propior, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fidelis, id. ib. 2, 2, 1; Vulg. Eccli. 6, 14: fidus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: verus, Cic. Am. 21, 82; Vulg. Eccli. 25, 12: mendax, Hor. A. P. 425: secernere blandum amicum a vero, Cic. Am. 25, 95: memor, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 33: summus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1: primus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 65: amici tristes, Hor. C. 1, 7, 24: maesti, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: dives, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 24: inops, id. S. 1, 2, 5: inferioris ordinis amici, Cic. Am. 19, 69: communes amici, Cic. Fam. 5, 2: amice, salve! Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12; so Cat. 55. 7; Verg. A. 6, 507; Hor. C. 2, 14, 6; and Vulg. Matt. 20, 13: magnanimi veritatis amici, Cic. Off. 1, 19: amicos parare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: amicos parare optimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Am. 15, 55: minus amicorum habens, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 22: me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6; amicos habere, Cic. Am. 11, 36; so Vulg. Prov. 22, 11: nos sibi amicos junget, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 32; Hor. S. 1, 3, 54: amicum servare, id. ib.: amicum servare per durum tempus, Ov. P. 2, 6, 29: aliquo uti amico, *to have one as a friend*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: sibi amicum facere, Vulg. Luc. 16, 9: amicum diligere, Verg. A. 9, 430; Vulg. Deut. 13, 6: amico inservire, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8: amico parcere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 35: et monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, Cic. Am. 24, 88: amico ignoscere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110: angorem pro amico capere, Cic. Am. 13, 48: amici jacentem animum excitare, id. ib. 16, 59: amicum consolari, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 41: amico orbatus, Cic. Am. 3, 10: amicum offendere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73: non paucis munitus amicis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 25.—Also for patronus, *patron, protector*; so Horace of Mæcenas, Epod. 1, 2: amicus potens, *powerful friend*, id. C. 2, 18, 12; so, magnus, Juv. 3, 57; 6, 313; Suet. Aug. 56: valentissimi, id. ib. 35.—And for socius, *companion*: trepido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 13, 69.—**B.** In polit. relations, *a friend of the State* (who was not always socius, *an ally*, but the socius was always amicus; cf. amicitia): Deiotarus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo Romano, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: socio atque amico regi, Liv. 37, 54; 7, 30 et saep.; Suet. Caes. 11.—**C.** In and after the Aug. per., *a counsellor, courtier, minister of a prince*, Nep. Milt. 3, 2 Dähn.: fuerunt multi reges ex amicis Alexandri Magni, id. Reg. 3, 1; so Suet. Caes. 70, 72; 70, 79; id. Aug. 16; 17; 35; 56; 66; id. Calig. 19; id. Ner. 5; id. Galb. 7 al.; cf. Ernest. ad Suet. Excurs. XV.—Hence, **ămīca,** ae, *f.* **A.** In bon. part., *a female friend* (very rare; cf. ἑταίρα in Hom., Aristoph., Plato): amicae, cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16: at haec amicae erunt, ubi, etc., id. ib. 5, 2, 24: Me (laedit) soror et cum quae dormit amica simul, Prop. 2, 6, 12: ibit ad adfectam, quae non languebit, amicam Visere, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 21; cf. Juv. 3, 12; 6, 353; 6, 455; 6, 481; so Inscr. Grut. 865, 17; 891, 4.—**B.** In mal. part., = meretrix, *a concubine, mistress, courtesan* (esp. freq. in the comic poets; so in Gr. ἑταίρα com. in Att. usage): eum suus pater ab amicâ abduxit, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8: mulierem pejorem quam haec amica est Phaedromi non vidi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 3; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 25; 3, 4, 22; id. Cist. 2, 3, 28; id. Ep. 5, 2, 36; 5, 2, 39 al.: sive ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 52; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 6; 4, 6, 15 et saep.; Cic. Att. 10, 10; Dig. 50, 16, 144.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Āmīnaeus (**-ēus**), a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀμιναῖος, *of* or *pertaining to Aminæa, a region in the country of the Piceni*, distinguished for the culture of the vine: vites, Verg. G. 2, 97; so Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 7, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 25 Schneid.; Col. 3, 2, 7; 3, 9, 3; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 8; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3678.

Ămīsĭa, ae. **I.** *Masc., a river in Germany*, now *the Ems*, Tac. A. 1, 60; 1, 63; 2, 23; in Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100, and Mel. 3, 3, called **Ămīsĭus,** ii; cf. Mann. Germ. 419.—**II.** *Fem., a fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems* (near the Fort Delf Zyl, in West Friesland), Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Germ. 82.

āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [amitto], *that may be lost* (only in eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 5, 4; so id. ib. 15, 13 al.

āmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a losing, a loss* (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 17, 40: dignitatis, id. ib. 18, 43: omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: foliorum, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: boni, rei, Sen. Ep. 4: duorum luminum, *of* (my) *two eyes*, Vulg. Jud. 16, 28: nullius animae, ib. Act. 27, 22; ib. Rom. 11, 15.

1. āmissus, a, um, *Part.* of amitto.

* **2. āmissus,** ūs, *m.*, for amissio, *a loss*, Siciliae, Nep. Alcib. 6, 2.

Ămīsus, i, *f.*, = Ἀμισός, *a town in Pontus*, now *Samsoon*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8; Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115; Mel. 1, 19.—**Ămīsum,** i, *n.*, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7. Cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, 448 sq.—**Ămīsēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Amisus*, Plin. Ep. 10, 93.

ămĭta, ae, *f.* [cf. abba, avus, and Engl. aunt] (so the mother's sister is called matertera, from mater; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10), *a father's sister, a paternal aunt*, Cic. Clu. 10; Liv. 39, 11; Tac. A. 12, 64; 27, 16; Vulg. Lev. 20, 19 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A.** Amita magna, *a sister of a grandfather* (avi), *a great-aunt*, Tac. A. 2, 27; Paul. l. c.—**B.** Amita major, *an aunt of a grandfather*, Paul. l. c. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98.—**C.** Amita maxima, *an aunt of a great-grandfather, also called* abamita, Paul. l. c. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98.

Ămĭternum, i, *n.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12, from am- = amb- and Aternus], = Ἀμίτερνον, *a very ancient town built by the Aborigines, in the Sabine country*, now *San Vettorino*; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 509; the birthplace of the historian Sallust.—Derivv. **A. Ămĭternīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Amiternum*, Col. 10, 422.—**Ămĭternīni,** ōrum, *m. subst.*, *its inhabitants*, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, p. 11 Müll.; Liv. 28, 45, 19; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—**B. Ămĭternus,** a, um, *adj.*, poet. for Amiterninus: cohors, Verg. A. 7, 710: ager, Mart. 13, 20.

Ămĭtīnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

ămĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [amita], *descended from a father's sister*; hence, **ămĭtīni,** ōrum, *m.*, and **ămĭtīnae,** ārum, *f.*, *cousins, cousins-german*, Dig. 38, 10, 1 and 10.

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* (amīsti, sync., = amisisti, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: amīssis, sync., = amiseris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 70). **I. 1. A.** In gen., *to send away from* one's self, *to dismiss* (thus, ante-class., freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): quod nos dicimus dimittere, antiqui etiam dicebant amittere, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71; Att. ap. Non. 75, 32: stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 66; id. ib. 4, 5, 25; so id. ib. 4, 5, 28: quo pacto hic servos suum erum hinc amittat domum, id. Capt. prol. 36: et te et hunc amittam hinc, id. ib. 2, 2, 82; so id. Most. 2, 2, 2; id. Men. 5, 8, 6 al.: ut neque mi jus sit amittendi nec retinendi copia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 24; 5, 8, 27; id. And. 5, 3, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 8, 17 al.: testis mecum est anulus, quem amiserat, *which he had sent away*, id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; Varr. ap. Non. 83, 12.—**B.** Spec., *to let go, let slip*: praedā de manibus amissâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20.—With simple *abl.*: praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv. 30, 24; 29, 32 et saep.: Sceledre, manibus amisisti praedam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47 Ritschl.—**2.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: istam rem certum est non amittere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, *to remit, to pardon*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 191: occasionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58; so Cic. Caecin. 5, 15; id. Att. 15, 11; Caes. B. G. 3, 18 al. (opp. occasionem raptare, Cic.: arripere, Liv.: complecti, Plin. Min.: intellegere, Tac.): servire tempori et non amittere tempus cum sit datum, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: fidem amittere, *to break their word given on oath*, Nep. Eun. 10, 2 Dähn.; Ov. M. 15, 556 al.—**B.** Of trees, *to let go, let fall, to drop, lose*: punica florem amittit, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: pyrus et amygdala amittunt florem et primos fructus, id. ib.: ocissime salix amittit semen, id. 16, 26, 46, § 110.—**II.** Esp., *to lose* (commonly without criminality, by mistake, accident, etc.; while *perdere* usually designates a losing through one's own fault; and *omittere*, to allow a thing to pass by or over, which one might have obtained): Decius amisit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potitus est gloriā, Auct. ad Her. 4, 44, 57: Multa amittuntur tarditie et socordiā, Att. ap. Non. 181, 21 (Trag. Rel. p. 73 Rib.): Simul consilium cum re amisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: amittit vitam sensumque priorem, Lucr. 3, 769 et saep.: imperii jus amittere, Cic. Phil. 10, 5 *fin.*: ut totam litem aut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: classes optimae amissae et perditae, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: filium amisit (sc. per mortem), id. Fam. 4, 6; so Tac. Agr. 6; Suet. Vesp. 3; id. Calig. 12: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97, 1: patrimoniis amissis, id. C. 37, 5: amittere optimates, i. e. favorem, animum eorum, Nep. Dion, 7, 2 Dähn.: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 33: opera amissa (sc. incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7; so Suet. Claud. 6: si reperire vocas amittere certius, i. e. *to know more certainly that she is lost*, Ov. M. 5, 519: colores, Hor. C. 3, 5, 27; so id. S. 1, 1, 60; 2, 5, 2 (not elsewh. in Hor.).

† **ammi** (**ami**) and **ammium** (**amium**), ii, *n.*, = ἄμμι and ἄμμιον, *ammi, an umbelliferous plant*: est cumino simillimum quod Graeci vocant ami, Plin. 20, 15, 58, § 163; 20, 24, 100, § 264 Jan. (al. *ammium*): ammium, Scrib. Comp. 121 *ext.*

Ammĭānus Marcellīnus, i, *m.*, *a Latin historian of the 4th century.* Of his work, Rerum gestarum libri XXXI., which extended from the beginning of the reign of Nerva (91 A.D.) to the death of Valens (378), the first thirteen books are lost; cf., concerning him, Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 349 sq., and Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 421, 1–5.

Ammĭnēus, i. q. Aminaeus.

ammīror and **ammitto,** v. admiror, etc.

ammium, v. ammi.

† **ammŏchrȳsus,** i, *m.*, = ἀμμόχρυσος

(gold sand), *a precious stone unknown to us*, perh. golden mica, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **ammŏdўtēs**, ae, *m.*, = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-burrower), *a kind of serpent in Africa*, * Luc. 9, 716; Sol. 27 al.

Ammōn, better **Hammon**, ōnis, *m.* [Egypt. Amun], = Ἄμμων, *a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram* (on the present oasis Siwah). Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients; cf. Cat. 7, 5 sqq.; Curt. 4, 7; Luc. 9, 511 al.—Whence Ammonis cornu, *a gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, ammonite*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167. — Hence, **II.** **Ammōnĭăcus**, a, um, *belonging to Ammon* (*Africa, Libya*): sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. Med. Fac. 94.—**Ammōnĭăcum**, i, *n. subst.*, *a resinous gum, which distils from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon:* Ammoniaci lacrima, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107: Ammoniaci lacrimae, id. 20, 18, 75, § 197: Ammoniaci guttae, Scrib. Comp. 28, 35; Cels. 5, 5.

ammŏnĕo and **ammŏnĭtrix**, v. admoneo, etc.

† **ammŏnītrum** (**ham-**), i, *n.*, = ἀμμόνιτρον, *natron mingled with sand*, Plin. 36, 26, 26, § 194.

amnăcum, i, *n.*, *an herbaceous plant, pellitory*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

‡ **amnenses** or **amnēses**, ium, *f.* [amnis], *towns situated near a river*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

† **amnestĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμνηστία (a forgetting), *an amnesty, a forgiving* or *pardoning of a state crime:* haec oblivio, quam Athenienses ἀμνηστίαν vocant, Vop. Aur. 39 (Nep. Thras. 3, 2, uses for it oblivio; cf.: venia et oblivio, Suet. Claud. 11: abolitio facti, id. Tib. 4).

* **amnĭcŏla**, ae, *comm.* [amnis-colo], *that dwells upon* or *grows by a river:* salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

* **amnĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [amnis], *a small river, rivulet, brook*, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.*

amnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a river* (only post-class.): calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 166: insula Metubarris amnicarum maxima, i. e. *of those formed by rivers*, id. 3, 25, 28, § 148: calami, id. 16, 36, 66, § 166: pisces, Sol. 37: terga, Aus. Mos. 205.

amnĭgĕna, ae [amnis-gigno]. **I.** *Born in a river:* pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.—**II.** *Born of a river-god:* Choaspes, Val. Fl. 5, 602.

amnis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 18; Naev. and Att. ap. Non. 191, 33; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; cf. Prisc. pp. 652 and 658 P.; Rudd. I. p. 26, n. 37; Schneid. Gram. 2, 98; *abl.* regularly amne; but freq. amni in the poets, Verg. G. 1, 203; 3, 447; Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Col. R. R. 10, 136; also in prose, Liv. 21, 5; 21, 27 al.; cf. Prisc. p. 766; Rhem. Pal. 1374 P.; Rudd. I. p. 85, n. 85) [qs. for apnis from Sanscr. ap = water; *n. plur.* âpas. Van.; v. aqua]. orig., *any broad and deep-flowing, rapid water; a stream, torrent, river* (hence. esp. in the poets, sometimes for *a rapidly-flowing stream* or *a torrent rushing down from a mountain* = torrens; sometimes for *a large river*, opp. fluvius (a common river); sometimes also for *the ocean* as flowing round the land; it most nearly corresponds with our *stream;* in prose not often used before the histt. of the Aug. per.; in Cic. only in Aratus and in his more elevated prose; never in his Epistt.). **I.** Lit.: acervos altā in amni, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 178 Rib.; apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): Sic quasi amnis celeris rapit, sed tamen inflexu flectitur, Naev. Trag. Rel. p. 12 Rib.; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 15: molibus incurrit validis cum viribus amnis, Lucr. 1, 288 (v. the whole magnificent description, 1, 282–290): Nilus unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, id. 6, 714: ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg. A. 4. 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19.—Also in distinction from the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem commeant, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—On the contr. of the *ocean*, acc. to the Gr. Ὠκεανὸς ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 639): Oceani amnis, *the ocean-stream*, Verg. G. 4, 233: quā fluitantibus undis Solis anhelantes abluit amnis equos, Tib. 2, 5, 60: Nox Mundum caeruleo laverat amne rotas, id. 3, 4, 18 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (as a transl. of the Gr. λείψανον Ἠριδανοῖο, πολυκλαύστου ποταμοῖο, Arat. Phaenom. 360): Scorpios exoriens cum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. id. ib. 362. —**B.** Also poet. and in post-class. prose, *any thing flowing, liquid*, Verg. A. 12, 417; 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18.—**C.** Of a writer, whose eloquence is thus compared to a flowing stream (v. flumen, II. B. and fluo, II. 2. B. 1.): alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis (i. e. *a noiseless stream flowing on in majestic size and fulness*) fluit; alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39.—**D.** Like flumen, as abstr., *a current, stream:* secundo amni, *down* or *with the stream*, Verg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, *up the stream*, Curt. 10, 1 al.

Amnon, *a river in Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151.

ămo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (amâsso = amavero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23; id. Curc. 4, 4, 22; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: amâsse = amavisse, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 11: amantum = amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 1077; Ov. A. A. 1, 439) [cf. Sanscr. kam = to love; ἅμα = Sanscr. sam = Germ. sammt; Engl. same, Lat. similis; with the radical notion of likeness, union], *to like, to love*, ἐράω, φιλέω (both in the higher and the lower sense, opp. odisse; while *diligere* (ἀγαπῶ) designates esteem, regard; opp. neglegere or spernere; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 97; in the high sense in the philos. writings and Epp. of Cicero; often in the low sense, esp. in the comic poets. In the Vulg. amo and amor are comparatively little used, prob. from their bad associations, amo being used 51 times and amor 20. Instead of these words, diligo, dilectio and caritas were used. Diligo (incl. dilectus) occurs 422 times, and dilectio and caritas 144 times in all; dilectio 43 and caritas 101 times). **I.** In gen.: quid autem est amare, nisi velle bonis aliquem adfici, quam maximis, etiamsi ad se ex iis nihil redeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nullā indigentiā, nullā utilitate quaesitā, id. Am. 27, 100: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: liberi amare patrem atque matrem videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23: qui amat patrem aut matrem, Vulg. Matt. 6, 5: ipse Pater amat vos, h. l. used of God, ib. Joan. 16, 27: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, *love each other*, Cic. Att. 6, 1: magis te quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: quem omnes amare meritissimo debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234.—So, amare aliquem ex animo, *to love with all one's heart*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et cives, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquem amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: sicut mater unicum amat filium suum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26: dignus amari, Verg. E. 5, 89.—Amare in contr. with diligere, as stronger, more affectionate: Clodius valde me diligit, vel, ut ἐμφατικώτερον dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1; id. Fam. 9, 14: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. ib. 13, 47; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 421, 30 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 466); Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—But diligere, as indicative of esteem, is more emph. than amare, which denotes an instinctive or affectionate love: non quo quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, Eo feci, sed, etc., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: homo nobilis, qui a suis et amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, *have loved and esteemed*, id. Fam. 15, 7: diligis (ἀγαπᾷς) me plus his? Etiam, Domine, tu scis quia amo (φιλῶ) te, Vulg. Joan. 21, 15 sqq., ubi v. Alford, Gr. Test. al.—Hence in asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament *or* amabunt, *so may the gods love me, by the love of the gods, most assuredly:* ita me di amabunt, etc., Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30 (v. the pass. in its connection): ita me di ament, credo, Ter. And. 5, 4, 44: non, ita me di bene ament, id. Hec. 2, 1, 9: sic me di amabunt, ut, etc., id. Heaut. 3, 1, 54.—Hence also ellipt.: ita me Juppiter! (sc. amet *or* amabit), Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 31 (so in Engl. with different ellipsis, *bless me!* sc. *God*).—And as a salutation: *Me.* Salvus atque fortunatus, Euclio, semper sies. *Eu.* Di te ament, Megadore, *the gods bless you!* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Amare se, of vain men, *to be in love with, to be pleased with one's self*, also, *to be selfish* (used mostly by Cic.): quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmet ipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; so id. Att. 4, 16 *med.;* id. Har. Resp. 9: homines se ipsos amantes, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 2.—**B.** Of unlawful love, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30: ut videas eam medullitus me amare! id. Most. 1, 3, 86 et saep.: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; 1, 2, 20 al.: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, potare, etc., Sall. C. 11, 6: quae (via) eo me solvat amantem, Verg. A. 4, 479: non aequo foedere amare, id. ib. 4, 520; Hor. S. 2, 3, 250 Heind.; Vulg. Jud. 16, 4; ib. 2 Reg. 13, 4 al. —**C.** Trop., *to love* a thing, *to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in, delight in:* nomen, orationem, vultum, incessum alicujus amare, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: Alexidis manum amabam, id. Att. 7, 2: amabat litteras, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lasciviā atque superbiā incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: amare nemus et fugere urbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Verg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58: mirā diversitate naturā, cum īdem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, Tac. G. 15: pax et quies tunc tantum amata, id. ib. 40: qui amant vinum et pinguia, Vulg. Prov. 21, 17: amant salutationes in foro, ib. Luc. 20, 46: amat Janua limen, *loves to remain shut*, i. e. *is constantly closed*, Hor. C. 1, 25, 3; so, Nilus amet alveum suum, *keep to its bed*, Plin. Pan. 31, 4 al.—With *inf.* as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50: amant in synagogis orare, Vulg. Matt. 6, 5.—**D.** Amare aliquem de *or* in aliquā re, quod, etc., *to like one for something, to be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, be thankful.* **a.** With *de:* ecquid nos amas De fidicinā istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de raudusculo multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.—**b.** With *in:* et in Attilii negotio te amavi, Cic. Fam. 13, 62.—**c.** With *quod:* te multum amamus, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 3: amas me, quod te non vidi? Domit. Afer. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 93.—Also without *prep.* or *quod:* soror, parce, amabo. *Anter.* Quiesco. *Adelph.* Ergo amo te, *I like you, am much obliged to you*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: Merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23.—Hence in the ellipt. lang. of conversation, amabo *or* amabo te (never amabo vos, etc.). lit. *I shall like you* (*if you say, do*, etc., *that for me*).—Hence in entreaties = oro, quaeso, precor (with *ut* or *ne* foll.), *be so good, I pray, entreat you* (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.; in the latter always amabo without te; in Cic. only in Epistt.): quis hic, amabo, est, qui, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 26: qui, amabo? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: quid, amabo, obticuisti? id. ib. 1, 1, 28 et saep.: id. amabo, adjuta me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id agite, amabo, id. ib. 1, 2, 50 al.; Cat. 32, 1: id, amabo te, huic caveas, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 10; id. Men. 4, 3, 4: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te. Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2.—With *ut* or *ne* foll.: scin quid te amabo ut facias? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 71; 3, 3, 1: amabo, ut illuc transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4.—**E.** With *inf.*, *to do a thing willingly, to be wont* or *accustomed to* (cf. φιλέω; mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque aliis omnibus, quae ira fieri amat, *delights to have done, is wont to do*, Sall. J. 34, 1; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 17: aurum per medios ire satellites Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9; so id. ib. 2, 3, 9; id. Epod. 8, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28; Tac. A. 4, 9.—Hence,

ămans, antis, *P. a.*, with *gen.* or *absol.* **A.** *Fond, loving, kind, feeling kindly to, benevolent, pleasing;* and subst., *a friend, patron:* continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rab. Post. 16: homines amantes tui, id. Fam. 9, 6: cives amantes patriae, id. Att. 9, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: amans cruoris, Ov. P. 2, 9, 46: ad nos amantissimos tui veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: Amantissimus Domini habitabit in eo, Vulg. Deut. 33, 12; ib. Amos, 5, 11: amantissima eorum non proderunt iis, *their most*

pleasant things, ib. Isa. 44, 9; so ib. Os. 9, 16.—**B.** Trop., of things, *friendly, affectionate:* nomen amantius indulgentiusque, Cic. Clu. 5: lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, id. Fam. 5, 15 al.—**C.** Sometimes in a bad sense = amator or amica, *a paramour;* cf. Wolf ad Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38: quis fallere possit amantem, Verg. A. 4, 296; 4, 429: amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23: oblitos famae melioris amantîs, Verg. A. 4, 221: perjuria amantûm, Ov. A. A. 1, 633.—Hence, **ămanter,** *adv., lovingly, affectionately*, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 2, 4.—*Comp.*, Tac. A. 1, 43.—*Sup.*, Cic. Am. 1.

ā-mŏdo (better, separately), *adv.* [formed after the Greek; v. examples], *from this time forward, henceforth*, = ἀπὸ τούτου (only in eccl. Lat.): a modo et usque in sempiternum (Gr. ἀπὸ τοῦ νῦν), Vulg. Isa. 9, 7; so ib. ib. 59, 21: non me videbitis a modo, donec etc. (Gr. ἀπ' ἄρτι), ib. Matt. 23, 39; so ib. ib. 26, 29; ib. Joan. 13, 19 al.; Hier. Vit. Hil. 51, p. 157 Francf.; Paul. Nol. 8, 28; cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 286.

ămoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμοιβαῖος, *alternate* (pure Lat. alternus); hence, amoebaeum carmen = ᾆσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, *a responsive song*, Fest.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 28, 59, 66 al.—Hence in metre, pes amoebaeus: ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longâ, Diom. p. 478 P. (e. g. încrēdĭbĭlēs; opp. antamoebaeus, q. v.).

Ămoebeus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Ἀμοιβεύς, *a distinguished Athenian harp-player*, Ov A. A. 3, 399.

ămoenē, *adv.*, v. amoenus *fin.*

ămoenĭtas, ātis, *f.* [amoenus], *pleasantness, delightfulness, loveliness.* **I.** Lit., of places (as scenery, a garden, river, etc.; in the poets, except Plaut., rare; never in Ter., Lucr., or Hor.): nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: fluminis, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: amoenitates orarum et litorum, id. N. D. 2, 39; so id. Leg. 2, 1; id. Rep. 2, 4; Nep. Att. 13; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 2, 11, 4 al.—**II.** Metaph. **A.** Of other things (so in Plaut. and the prose-writers of the post-Aug. per., but not in Cic.): amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5: hic me amoenitate amoenâ amoenus oneravit dies, id. Capt. 4, 1, 7: amoenitates studiorum, Plin. praef.: vitae, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 *fin.:* orationis, id. 10, 3 al.—**B.** As a term of endearment: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis? *my delight*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 13: mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152.

ămoenĭter, *adv.*, v. amoenus *fin.*

ămoeno, āre, *v. a.* [amoenus], late Lat. **I.** Lit., of places, *to make pleasant:* regio aut consita pomis aut amoenata lucis, Salv Gub. Dei, 7 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *to please, delight:* amoenare oculos, Cypr. Ep. 2, 1: amoenare felices animas, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40 al.

ămoenus, a, um, *adj.* [amo; some comp. ἀμείνων], *lovely, delightful, pleasant, charming* (in gen. of objects affecting the sense of sight only; as a beautiful landscape, gardens, rivers, pictures, etc.: amoena loca.. quod solum amorem praestent ad se amanda adliciant, Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 14: amoena sunt loca solius voluptatis plena, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 734; while *jucundus* is used both in a phys. and mental sense; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p 36; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: amoena salicta, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.): Ennius, qui primus amoeno Detulit ex Helicone perenni fronde coronam, *who first from the charming Helicon*, etc., Lucr. 1, 117: fons, id. 4, 1024: locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: praediola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: loca amoena voluptaria, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz: amoena piorum Concilia, Verg. A. 5, 734: Devenere locos laetos et amoena virecta Fortunatorum nemorum sedesque beatas, id. ib. 6, 638: rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: aquae, aurae, id. C. 3, 4, 7: hae latebrae dulces, etiam, si credis, amoenae, *delightful to me* (subjectively), *but also in and of themselves* (objectively) *pleasant*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 15 Schmid.; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 35: amoenae Farfarus umbrae, Ov. M. 14, 330, where Merkel, *opacae* Farfarus *undae:* amoenissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30: pictura, Plin. 35, 10, 37 *fin.*—In reproach: cultus amoenior, *too showy, coquetting*, Liv. 4, 44, 11.—As *subst.*, **ămoena,** ōrum, *n.* (cf. abditus, etc.), *pleasant places:* per amoena Asiae atque Achaiae, Tac. A. 3, 7: amoena litorum, id. H. 3, 76.—**II.** Transf. to other things (rare, and for the most part only post-Aug.): vita, Tac. A. 15, 55: ingenium, id. ib. 2, 64; so id. ib. 13, 3: animus, i. e. amoenitatibus deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1: amoenissima verba, Gell. 2, 26; 16, 3; 18, 5 al.—Hence, *adv.* * **a.** Old form **ămoenĭter:** hilare atque amoeniter vindemiam agitare, *joyfully and delightfully*, Gell. 20, 8.—**b.** Usu. form **ămoenē;** * in respect to smell, *sweetly, fragrantly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; of a dwelling, *pleasantly* (in *sup.*), Plin. Ep. 4, 23; of discourse (in *comp.*), Gell. 14, 1, 32.

ā-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*, *to remove* a person or thing *from* a place (with effort or difficulty), *to move* or *carry away:* amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magnâ difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio, Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 2, 24 (never in Cic. or Hor.). **I.** Lit., Att. ap. Non. 75, 31: amoliri omnia, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 67; so id. Most. 2, 1, 44: impedimentum omne, Sisenn. ap. Non. 73, 15: omnia e medio, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 25: obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: onus, Luc. 5, 354.—Hence, amoliri se (ante-class.), *to take one's self away, to go away:* non tu te e conspectu hinc amolire? Pac. ap. Non. 73, 13; Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 68; so id. Ps. 1, 5, 144: hinc vos amolimini, *begone*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 24.—**II.** Trop., *to put away, avert;* in rhet., *to refute, repel:* religiosum id gestamen amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac. H. 3, 75: dedecus, id. A. 14, 14: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, i. e. omitto, *I pass over, lay no stress on*, Liv 28, 28: videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggredienda sint, an amolienda singula, i. e. refutanda, *to be refuted, rebutted*, Quint. 5, 13, 11; so id. 4, 1, 29; 4, 2, 27 al.

☞ *Pass.:* Jube haec hinc omnia amolirier, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24: cum amolita objecta onera armatis dedissent viam, Liv. 25, 36.

* **āmōlītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [amolior], *a removing, putting away:* ubi infantis aliorsum dati facta ex oculis amolitiost, Gell. 12, 1, 22.

āmōlītus, *Part.*, of amolior.

† **ămōmis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀμωμίς, *a plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance*, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 49

† **ămōmum** or **-on,** i, *n.*, = ἄμωμον, *an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly, fragrant balsam:* Cissus vitiginea, Linn.; Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48; 16, 32, 59, § 135: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, Verg. E. 4, 25; so id. ib. 3, 89; Ov. P 1, 9, 52; Mart. 5, 65; Pers. 3, 104.

ămor (old form **ămōs,** like honos, labos, colos, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 170), ōris, *m.* [amo], *love* (to friends, parents, etc.; and also in a low sense; hence in gen., like amo, while *caritas*, like diligere, is esteem, regard, etc.; hence amor is used also of brutes, but caritas only of men; v amo *init.*): Amicitiae caritate et amore cernuntur Nam cum deorum, tum parentum, patriaeque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientiâ aut opibus excellunt, ad caritatem referri solet. Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsâ, tamen amore maxime continentur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 16, 56; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 100 (but *amor* is related to *benevolentia* as the cause to the effect, since benevolentia designates only an external, friendly treatment; but amor *a real, internal love*): amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, Cic. Am. 8, 26: nihil enim est, quod studio et benevolentiâ, vel amore potius effici non possit, id. Fam. 3, 9; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 105 (very freq. in all periods, and in every kind of style; in a low sense most freq. in the com. and eleg. poets, Petron., and similar authors; v. amo *init.*); constr. with *in, erga*, or the *obj. gen.* (with the *gen.* of the gerund, never in Cic., and perh. in no prose writer; but it is so found in Lucr., Ovid, and Hor.). **I.** Lit.: ab his initiis noster in te amor profectus, Cic. Fam. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id. ib. 5, 5: amori nostro (i. e. quo a te amamur) plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, id. ib. 5, 12; Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit, Verg. A. 4, 17: amabilis super amorem mulierum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26: in paternitatis amore, *brotherly love* (Gr. φιλαδελφία), ib. 1 Pet. 1, 22; ib. 2 Pet. 1, 7 *bis:* amplecti aliquem amore, Cic. Att. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquem, id. ib. 9, 14: respondere amori amore, id. ib. 15, 21: conciliare amorem a..cui, id. de Or. 2. 51 et saep.—Of sexual love, whether lawful or unlawful: Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. Med. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσ' Ἰάσονος, Eur. Med. prol. 8): videbantur illi (septem anni) pauci dies prae amoris magnitudine, Vulg. Gen. 29, 20; 29, 30: is amore projecticiam illam deperit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43: amore perdita est, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: in amore haec omnia sunt vitia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: aeterno devictus volnere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35: qui vitat amorem, id. 4, 1069: Nec te noster amor tenet? Verg. A. 4, 307; 4, 395; Ov. M. 4, 256: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. C. 2. 4, 1: meretricis amore Sollicitus, id. S. 2, 3, 252: ut majus esset odium amore, quo ante dilexerat, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15: ambo vulnerati amore ejus, ib. Dan. 13, 10 al.—In both significations also in the *plur.:* amores hominum in te, Cic. Att. 5, 10: amores sancti, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72: Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores Abstulit, Verg. A. 4, 28: est is mihi in amoribus, i. e. valde a me amatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: meos amores eloquar, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 2: meretricii amores, Ter. And. 5, 4, 10: quem amore venerio dilexerat, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: amores et hae deliciae, quae vocantur, Cic. Cael. 19: quando Dido tantos rumpi non speret amores, Verg. A. 4, 292: Tabuit ex illo dementer amoribus usa, Ov. M. 4, 259: insanos fateamur amores, id. ib. 9, 519 et saep.; Hor. C. 3, 21, 3 et saep.—**II.** Meton. **A.** For *the beloved object itself:* amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Pompeius, nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19; 16, 6; and ironic.: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ov. M. 1, 617; 4, 137 al.—**B.** Personified: Amor, *the god of love, Love, Cupid*, Ἔρως: O praeclaram emendatricem vitae poëticam, quae Amorem flagitii et levitatis auctorem in concilio deorum collocandum putet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: Deum esse Amorem turpis et vitio favens finxit libido, Sen. Phaedr. 195: Illum conjugem, quem Amor dederat, qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, vet. poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: Omnia vincit Amor, et nos cedamus Amori, Verg. E. 10, 69: Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia corpora cogis? id. A. 4, 412: Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, id. ib. 1, 689: Amor non talia curat, id. E. 10, 28: nec quid Amor curat, Ov. M 1, 480: Amori dare ludum, Hor. C. 3, 12, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 8: non tot sagittis, Spicula quot nostro pectore fixit Amor, id. 3, 4, 2: pharetratus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 22: Notaque purpureus tela resumit Amor, id. Am. 2, 9, 34: movit Amor gemmatas aureus alas, id. R. Am. 39 et saep.—Also in the *plur.*, *Cupids, Loves:* corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10, 516: lascivi Amores, Hor. C. 2, 11, 7: parvi Amores, Prop. 3, 1, 11: Amores volucres, Ov. Ep. 16, 201: pharetrati, id. R. Am. 519 al.—**C.** *A strong, passionate longing for something, desire, lust:* consulatûs amor, Cic. Sull. 26. 73: gloriae, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiae, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Verg. G. 3, 394: vini, Liv. 9, 18: auri, Verg. A. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummi, Juv. 14. 138: laudum, Verg. A. 9, 197 et saep.: cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18.—With *gerund:* edundi, Lucr. 4, 870: habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131, and Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: scribendi, id. S. 2, 1, 10.—Poet., with *inf.:* si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Verg. A. 2, 10: seu rore pudico Castaliae flavos amor est tibi mergere crines, Stat. Th. 1, 698.—* **D.** Poet., *a love-charm, philtre:* quaeritur et nascentis equi de fronte revolsus Et matri praereptus amor, Verg. A. 4, 516; upon which passage Serv. remarks: Secundum Plinium, qui dicit in Naturali Historiâ (8, 42, 66, § 163 sqq.) pullos equinos habere in fronte quandam carnem, quam eis statim natis adimit mater; quam si quis forte

praeripuerit, odit pullum et lac ei denegat; v. hippomanes.

* **ămōrābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [amor], *loving, amorous:* Laberius in Lacu Averno mulierem amantem verbo inusitatius ficto amorabundam dixit, Gell. 11, 15, 1.

Ămorgus or **-ŏs,** i, *f.*, = Ἀμοργός, *one of the Sporades in the Ægean Sea, the birthplace of the poet Simonides;* under the Roman emperors, a place for the banishment of criminals; now *Amorgo*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Tac. A. 4, 30; v. Mann. Gr. 734 sq.

* **ămōrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [amor-fero], *producing*, or *awakening love:* sagittae, Ven. 6, 2, 13.

* **ămōrĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [amor-facio], *causing love*, App. Herb. 123.

ămŏs, v. amor.

amosio: annuo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. (very dub.).

āmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amoveo], *a removing, removal* (rare; only twice in Cic.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; 2, 3, 9: ordinis, Dig. 47, 10, 43.

āmōtus, a, um, *Part.* of amoveo.

ā-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to remove from, to put* or *take away, to withdraw* (esp. with effort or trouble; syn.: dimoveo, abduco, averto, arceo, repello): proprie amovetur saxum de loco, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 14; cf.: amoveamus lapidem de ore putei, Vulg. Gen. 29, 8; v. amolior. **I.** In gen. (class.): me exinde amovit loco, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 64: Ubi erit empta, ut aliquo ex urbe (eam) amoveas, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94: testem hanc quom abs te amoveris, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: Age, tamen ego hunc amovebo, id. Ad. 4, 2, 14: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: juvenes amoverunt eum, Vulg. Act. 5, 6: lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12: Ille est amotus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 64: amoto custode, Prop. 1, 11, 15: amotis longius ceteris, Curt. 7, 1: alia amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines ex bibliothecis amovere, Suet. Calig. 34; id. Caes. 68; id. Ner. 47. — Hence: se amovere, *to retire, withdraw:* te hinc amove, *off with you!* Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 33: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. 3, 38: qui memet finibus umquam amōrim Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10.—Trop. of abstract ideas, *to put away, cast off*, etc.: segnitiem amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: suspitionem ab aliquo, id. Trin. 3, 3, 54: socordiamque ex pectore, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11; so, crapulam, id. ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. And. 1, 2, 10: qui istum amorem ex animo amoveas, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: opinionem, id. ib. 3, 2, 30: misericordiam, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 16: amove malitiam a carne, ib. Eccl. 11, 10: bellum, Liv. 5, 35: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, *jesting aside*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27 al.—Poet., of time, *to take with itself:* quaecumque vetustate amovet aetas, * Lucr. 1, 225.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In and after the Aug. per., *to take away by stealth, to steal* (euphemist. for furari, furtum facere): boves Per dolum amotas, Hor. C. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amoverit, Dig. 25, 2, 3: aliquid ex hereditate, ib. 29, 2, 70 al.—**B.** In post-Aug. prose (perh. only in Tac.), *to banish:* amotus Cercinam quattuordecim annis exilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: in insulam, id. ib. 4, 31: Cretam, id. ib. 4, 21: aemulationis suspectos per nomen obsidum amovere, id. ib. 13, 9; 14, 57.

† **ampĕlĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμπέλινος, *of the vine*, Caecil. ap. Non. 548, 15.

† **ampĕlītis,** idis, *f.*, = ἀμπελῖτις, *a kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled in order to keep off worms*, Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194.

† **ampĕlŏdesmŏs,** i, *m.*, = ἀμπελόδεσμος, *a plant used for tying up vines*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209.

† **ampĕlŏleucē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀμπελολεύκη (*white vine*), *the white vine, bryony:* Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 22, 1, 16, § 21.

ampĕlŏprăson, i, *n.*, = ἀμπελόπρασον, *a plant, probably field-garlic*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

1. ampĕlŏs, i, *f.*, = ἄμπελος, *a vine, grape-vine* (used technically; in pure Lat. vitis). **I.** Ampelos agria, *wild vine* (in pure Lat. labrusca), Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 19. — **II.** Ampelos chironia, *greasewort;* in pure Lat. vitis nigra or bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27; 24, 4, 16, § 34.

2. Ampĕlŏs, i, *f.* **I.** *A city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.—**II.** *A headland and town in Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

3. Ampĕlŏs, i, *m.*, *a beautiful youth, loved by Bacchus*, Ov. F. 3, 409.

‡ **ampendĭces,** *appendages*, so called by the ancients, acc. to Festus, quod circumpenderent, quos nunc appendices appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

† **amphēmĕrĭnŏs,** a, on, *adj.*, = ἀμφημερινός, *daily* (in pure Lat. cotidianus): genus febrium, *not intermittent*, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

Amphĭărāus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμφιάραος, *a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmæon and Amphilochus.* Knowing that he was doomed to lose his life in the Theban war, he concealed himself in his house; but his wife, Eriphyle, was prevailed upon to betray him by the offer of a golden necklace, and he was compelled by Polynices to accompany him to the war, where he was swallowed up, with his chariot, in the earth, Cic. Div. 1, 40; Ov. P. 3, 1, 52.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Amphĭărēus** (five syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *Amphiarian:* quadrigae Amphiariae, Prop. 3, 32, 39.—**B. Amphĭărāīdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Amphiaraus*, i. e. *Alcmæon*, Ov. F. 2, 43 (al. Amphiărēĭdes).

† **amphĭbŏlĭa** (**amphĭbŏlŏgĭa,** in Charis. p. 243 P.; Diom. p. 444; Isid. Orig. 1, 33), ae, *f.*, = ἀμφιβολία (ἀμφιβολογία); in rhet., *ambiguity, double-meaning*, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116; id. Fam. 7, 32; Auct. ad Her. 2, 11; Quint. 7, 9, 1 al.

† **amphĭbŏlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμφίβολος, *ambiguous*, Mart. Cap. 5, 149.

† **amphĭbrăchys,** yos, *m.*, = ἀμφίβραχυς (short before and after); in metre, *the foot* ⏑—⏑, Quint. 9, 4, 82 (later gramm. sometimes give the word the Latin ending, amphibrachus; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 105).

* **amphĭbrĕvis,** is, *m.*, for amphibrachys, Diom. p. 475 P.

Amphictyŏnes, um (*acc. Gr.* -ăs; v. infra), *m.*, = Ἀμφικτύονες, *the political and religious assembly of the confederated Greek States at Thermopylæ, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons* (cf. Tittm. Amphyct. Bund, Heeren Ideen, 3, 196): Thebani accusantur apud Amphictyonas, Cic. Inv. 2, 23; Quint. 5, 10, 111: decreto Amphictyonum, Tac. A. 4, 14.

Amphĭdămas, antis, *m.*, = Ἀμφιδάμας, *one of the Argonauts, son of Alĕus, from Arcadia*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 376.

Amphĭlŏchĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀμφιλοχία, *a small province in Acarnania*, Cic. Pis. 40; Mann. Gr. 62 sq.—Hence, **Amphĭlŏchĭus** or **Amphĭlŏchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Amphilochian:* Argos Amphilochium, Liv. 38, 10: Argos Amphilochicum, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5. —**Amphĭlŏchi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Amphilochia*, Liv. 38, 3.

Amphĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμφίλοχος. **I.** *Son of Amphiarāus, founder of* Argos Amphilochium, *in Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 3. —**II.** *Son of Alcmæon and Manto, who, as a seer, had a temple at Oropus, in Attica*, Liv. 45, 27.

† **amphĭmăcrus,** i, *m.*, = ἀμφίμακρος (long before and after), *an amphimacer, the poetical foot* —⏑— (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

† **amphĭmallum,** i, *n.*, = ἀμφίμαλλον (hairy on both sides), *woollen cloth, which was hairy* or *shaggy on both sides*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.

Amphĭmĕdōn, ontis, *m.*, = Ἀμφιμέδων, *a Libyan who, while fighting for Cepheus against Perseus, was slain by the latter*, Ov. M. 5, 75.

Amphĭnŏmus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμφίνομος, *a youth of Catana who, with his brother Anapis, saved his parents upon his shoulders from the flames of Ætna; on account of which monuments were erected to both of them by their fellow-citizens*, Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Sil. 14, 197; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 4.

Amphīon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἀμφίων, *son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe;* renowned for his music, by the magical power of which the stones came together for the building of the walls of Thebes, Hyg. Fab. 6 and 7; Hor. A. P. 394. He killed himself on account of grief for the loss of his children, who had been slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, Ov. M. 6, 221; 6, 271; 6, 402: Amphionis arces, i. e. *Thebes*, id. ib. 15, 427. — Whence, **Amphīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Amphionian:* Amphioniae lyrae, Prop. 1, 9, 10.

Amphĭpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἀμφίπολις, *a distinguished city in Macedonia*, now *Neokhorio*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Liv. 45, 9; 45, 29.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Amphĭpŏlītes,** ae, *m.*, = Ἀμφιπολίτης, *an Amphipolitan*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1.—**B. Amphĭpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Amphipolis*, Just. 14 *fin.*

† **amphĭprostȳlos,** i, *m.*, = ἀμφιπρόστυλος (with pillars before and behind), *a temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides*, Vitr. 3, 1.

† **amphisbaena,** ae, *f.*, = ἀμφίσβαινα, *a kind of serpent in Libya which can move either backwards or forwards*, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Luc. 9, 719.

Amphissa, ae, *f.*, = Ἄμφισσα. **I.** *The ancient chief town in Locri Ozolæ, near Phocis*, now *Salona*, Luc. 3, 172; cf. Mann. Gr. 125.—**II.** *A promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy;* whence, **Amphissĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Amphissa:* Amphissia saxa, Ov. M. 15, 703 Riese, where Merkel reads *Amphrisia*, the designation of a place now unknown.

Amphissus or **-ŏs,** i, *m.*, *son of Apollo and Dryope, builder of the town Œta, at the foot of Mt. Œta*, Ov. M. 9, 356.

amphĭtănē, ēs, *f.*, *a kind of precious stone, also called* chrysocolla, perh. a magnetic pyrites, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

† **amphĭtăpa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀμφιτάπης, *a coverlet, shaggy on both sides:* dormire super amphitapa bene molli, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 30; Lucil. ib.; Dig. 34, 2, 24.

† **amphĭthălămŏs,** i, *m.*, = ἀμφιθάλαμος, *an antechamber:* quorum (cubiculorum) unum thalamos, alterum amphithalamos dicitur, Vitr. 6, 10 Rose and Müll. (al. antithalamus, a chamber opp. to the sleeping-chamber).

amphĭthĕātrālis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatrum], *of* or *pertaining to the amphitheatre, amphitheatrical:* spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 293.

amphĭthĕātrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], i. q. amphitheatralis: charta, *made near the amphitheatre*, of little value, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

† **amphĭthĕātrum,** i, *n.*, = ἀμφιθέατρον, *an amphitheatre, a circular* or *oval building in which each successive seat, raised above the last, furnished an unobstructed view.* From its shape it was sometimes called *circus.* In Rome it was used for public spectacles: for combats of wild beasts and of ships, but most frequently for gladiatorial shows. It was at first built of wood, but afterwards of stone, and with great splendor. The largest one, designed by Augustus, but begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus, was called the *Amphitheatrum Florium*, or, since the time of Bede, the *Colosseum* or *Colisæum*, perhaps from the Colossus of Nero, which stood close by. This is said to have held eighty-seven thousand spectators, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24; Tac. A. 4, 62; id. H. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 29; id. Calig. 18; id. Vesp. 9; id. Tit. 7; id. Tib. 40; id. Ner. 12; Isid. 15, 2, 35, p. 471 al.; cf. Smith, Class. Dict.

Amphĭtrītē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀμφιτρίτη, *Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea*, Col. 10, 201; hence an appel. for *the sea*, Ov. M. 1, 14; Cat. 64, 11.

Amphĭtrȳo (**-ŭo**) or **ōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = Ἀμφιτρύων. **I.** *Son of Alceus and Hipponome, king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmene*, Ov. M. 6, 112.—Hence, **Amphĭtrȳōnĭădēs,** ae, *patr. m.*, *a male descendant of Amphitryo*, i. e. *Hercules*, Cat. 68, 112; Ov. M. 9, 140; 15, 49; Verg. A. 8, 214.—**II.** *The name of a comedy of Plautus.*

amphŏra, ae (*gen. plur.* as a measure, usually amphorūm, v. infra, II.; cf. Charis.

p. 41 P.), *f.*, = ἀμφορεύς, *a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles* or *ears;* for liquids, esp. wine, *a flagon, pitcher, flask, bottle, jar*, etc.; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. **I.** Lit.: amphoras implere, Cato, R. R. 113, 2: amphora coepit institui, Hor. A. P. 22; so id. C. 3, 8, 11; 3, 16, 34; Petr. 34 al. — Also for holding wine: amphora vini, Vulg. 1 Reg. 1, 24; ib. Dan. 14, 2; oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. Epod. 2, 15; water: amphoram aquae portans, Vulg. Luc. 22, 10. — Poet. for the *wine* contained therein, Hor. C. 3, 28, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A measure for liquids* (also called quadrantal; cf. Fest. p. 258 Müll.), = 2 urnae, or 8 congii, etc. = 6 gals. 7 pts.: in singulas vini amphoras, Cic. Font. 5, 9; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93. Since such a measure was kept as a standard at the Capitolium, amphora Capitolina signifies *an amphora of the full measure*, Capitol. Max. 4. — **B.** *The measure of a ship* (as the *ton* with us): naves, quarum minor nulla erat duûm milium amphorûm, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: navem, quae plus quam CCC. amphorarum esset, Liv. 21, 63.

* **amphŏrālis**, e, *adj.* [amphora], *containing the measure of an amphora:* vas, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 27.

amphŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *contained in the amphora:* vinum, *kept therein*, Dig. 33, 6, 16.

Amphrīsius, a, um, *adj.*, v. Amphissa, II.

Amphrȳsus or **-ŏs**, i, *m.*, = Ἀμφρυσός, *a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of Admetus*, Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 229; Verg. G. 3, 2. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Amphrȳsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Amphrysus*, or, poet. transf., *to Apollo:* vates, i. e. *the Sibyl*, Verg. A. 6, 398. — **B. Amphrȳsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: gramen, Stat. S. 1, 4, 105.

amplē, *adv.*, v. amplus *fin.*

am-plector (old form **amploctor**, Prisc. p. 552, 39 P.), exus. 3, *v. dep.* (*act.* form **amplecto**, Liv. And. Od. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.; Struve, 114. — In *pass.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 27; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.). **I. A.** Lit., *to wind* or *twine round* a person or thing (aliquem, πλέκεσθαι ἀμφί τινα; hence with reference to the other object; cf. adimo), *to surround, encompass, encircle;* of living beings, *to embrace* (class. in prose and poetry): genua amplectens, Liv. And. Od. ap. Diom. p. 379 P. (as transl. of Hom. Od. 6, 142: γούνων λαβών): amplectimur tibi genua, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 16; so id. Cist. 2, 3, 25: exsanguem (patrem) amplexus, Tac. H. 3, 25: effigiem Augusti amplecti, id. A. 4, 67: magnam Herculis aram, id. ib. 12, 24: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, Lucr. 5, 34: quorum tellus amplectitur ossa, id. 1, 135: manibus saxa, *to grasp*, Liv. 5, 47: munimento amplecti, id. 35, 28; so id. 41, 5 et saep.: amplectitur intra se insulam, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 3: amplexa jugerum soli quercus, id. 16, 31, 56, § 130: et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Verg. E. 3, 45: urbes amplecti muro, Hor. A. P. 209 et saep.: visne ego te ac tute me amplectare? Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 9; * Ter. And. 2, 5, 19: ille me amplexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3 (id. Rep. 6, 14, where Orell. reads *complexus*). — **B.** Of space, *to embrace:* spatium amplexus ad vim remigii, Tac. A. 12, 56: quattuor milia passuum ambitu amplexus est, id. ib. 4, 49: domus naturae amplectens pontum terrasque jacentes, Manil. 1, 536. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To embrace* in mind or knowledge, i. e. *to comprehend, to understand:* animo rei magnitudinem amplecti, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 19: Quas (artes) si quis unus complexus omnes, id. ib. 1, 17, 76: quae si judex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspiciet, id. Font. 7; also simply *to reflect upon, to consider:* cogitationem toto pectore amplecti, id. Att. 12, 35. — **B.** In discourse, *to comprehend*, i. e. *to discuss, to handle, treat:* quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplecterer, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: actio verbis causam et rationem juris amplectitur, id. Caecin. 14, 40: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. Inv. 2, 50: non ego cuncta meis amplecti versibus opto, Verg. G. 2, 42: totius Ponti forma breviter amplectenda est, ut facilius partes noscantur, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75. — Also of a name, *to comprehend* under: quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30; cf.: si quis universam et propriam oratoris vim definire complectique vult, *to define the peculiar function of the orator and include the whole of it*, id. de Or. 1, 15, 64; so of a law, *to include:* sed neque haec (verba) in principem aut principis parentem, quos lex majestatis amplectitur, Tac. A. 4, 34. — **C.** Of study, learning, *to include, embrace:* neque eam tamen scientiam, quam adjungis oratori, complexus es, *but yet have not included* in your attainments *that knowledge which*, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 77: Quod si tantam rerum maximarum arte suâ rhetorici illi doctores complecterentur, id. ib. 1, 19, 86. — **D.** *To embrace in heart*, i. e. *to love, favor, cherish:* quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, id. Mil. 72: aliquem amicissime, id. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.*; Sall. J. 7, 6: hoc se amplectitur uno, i. e. se amat, *esteems himself*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 53: qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, Cic. Sull. 20; opp. repudiare, id. de Or. 1, 24; opp. removere, id. Cat. 4, 7: amplecti virtutem, id. Phil. 10, 4: nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti, id. Fam. 4, 8: mens hominis amplectitur maxime cognitionem, *delights in understanding*, id. Ac. pr. 2, 10, 31: (episcopum) amplectentem eum fidelem sermonem, * Vulg. Tit. 1, 9: amplexus civitates (sc. animo), *having fixed his mind on*, i. e. *intending to attack, seize*, Tac. Agr. 25: causam rei publicae amplecti, Cic. Sest. 93; and so playfully of one who robs the State treasury: rem publicam nimium amplecti, id. Fl. 18. — **E.** In circumlocution: magnam Brigantium partem aut victoriâ amplexus est aut bello, *embraced in conquest*, i. e. *conquered*, Tac. Agr. 17.

amplexor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. freq.* (*act.* form **amplexo**, analog. to amplecto, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60; Att. ap. Non. 470, 11; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.; Petr. 63) [amplector], *to embrace, encircle* (more rare than the simple verb; for the most part only ante-class., and in Cic. and eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: aram amplexantes, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33: tenebit praedam et amplexabitur, *keep it fast*, Vulg. Isa. 5, 29. — Esp., in love, at greeting, parting, etc., Plaut. Truc. 5, 33; id. Mil. 5, 40: mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, * Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27: inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Arsinoë corpore suo puerorum corpora amplexata protexit, Just. 24, 3: amplexatus est eum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 4; 45, 14; ib. Jud. 19, 4. — **II.** Trop., *to love, honor, cherish, esteem:* Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: otium, id. Sest. 45, 98; so id. Clu. 44; id. de Or. 3, 17; id. Fin. 4, 14: species (i. e. ἰδέας) mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, i. e. adamaverat, suas fecerat, id. Ac. 1, 9 al.: quae amplexamini, Sall. C. 52, 5.

1. amplexus, a, um, *Part.* of amplector.

2. amplexus, ūs, *m.* [amplector], *an embracing, encircling, surrounding* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: amplexu terrarum, * Lucr. 5, 319: serpentis amplexu, * Cic. Div. 1, 36: exuit amplexus, *my embrace*, Ov. M. 9, 52: occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, id. ib. 3, 48: oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv. 36, 17; so Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; Stat. Th. 6, 255 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** *A loving embrace, caress* (mostly in *plur.*): cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Verg. A. 1, 687; Vulg. Prov. 7, 18: inter amplexus flevit, ib. Gen. 46, 29: aliquem impedire amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: dum petis amplexus, id. H. 14, 69 Ruhnk.; Sen. Thyest. 522; also: amplexu petere aliquem, Ov. M. 6, 605: longe fieri ab amplexibus, Vulg. Eccl. 3, 5: circumfusus amplexibus Tiberii sui, Vell. 2, 123: tenere aliquem amplexu, Tac. A. 12, 68: in amplexus alicujus ruere, id. ib. 16, 32: in amplexus ejus effusus, id. ib. 12, 47. — **B.** Euphemist., Ov. M. 4, 184; Juv. 6, 64; Sil. 11, 399 Drak.

amplĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amplio]. * **I.** *An extending, enlarging:* addita est sacramento, Tert. Bapt. 13. — **II.** In law t. t., *a deferring of the decision of the judge:* ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 *fin.*; v. Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. p. 164 Bait.; cf. amplio, II.

amplĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amplifico], *a widening;* hence, **I.** *An extending, enlarging, increasing* (perh. only in Cic.): pecuniae, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: rei familiaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 25. — Trop.: honoris et gloriae, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42. — **II.** In rhet. t. t., *an exaggerated description of an object, an amplification*, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30; Cic. Part. Or. 15; Quint. 2, 5, 9; 5, 10, 99; v. amplifico, II.

amplĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who enlarges, an amplifier* (very rare): rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: MVNICIPII, Inscr. Orell. 1025: VRBIS ROMAE, Inscr. Grut. 282, 3. — Trop.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 12.

* **amplĭfĭcātrix**, īcis, *f.* [amplificator], *she that enlarges* or *amplifies:* amplificatrix veri vetustas, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 8.

* **amplĭfĭcē**, *adv.*, v. amplificus.

amplĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [amplus-facio], *to make wide, to widen, extend, enlarge, increase* (class., but mostly in prose). **I.** In gen.: ingressum domûs et atrii amplificavit, Vulg. Eccli. 50, 5: dolorem, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: divitias, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: fortunam, id. Am. 16, 59: sonum, *to strengthen, increase*, id. N. D. 2, 57: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 44: rem publicam, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: civitatem, Vulg. Eccli. 50, 5. — Trop.: auctoritas amplificata, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16: Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: Amplificet Deus nomen Salomonis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 1, 47. — Aliquem aliquâ re: (eos) festinatis honoribus amplificat atque auget, Plin. Pan. 69: honore et gloriâ amplificati, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: amplificatus auro et argento, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 18. — **II.** Esp., in rhet. t. t., *to place a subject in some way in a clearer light, to amplify, dilate upon, enlarge upon:* summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem ornando, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 51, 221; id. Ac. 2, 2 al.; v. amplificatio.

* **amplĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *splendid*, Fronto, Or. 21, Fragm. 3, p. 259 Francof. — Hence, * *adv.*: **amplĭfĭcē**, *splendidly:* amplifice vestis decorata, Cat. 64, 265.

amplĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [amplus], *to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase, amplify* (rare, esp. before the Aug. per.; mostly in prose). **I.** In gen.: amplianda scalpello plaga est, Cels. 7, 5: rem (familiarem), * Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: de ampliando numero, Plin. Pan. 54, 4; so Suet. Ner. 22: orbem, Luc. 3, 276: servitia, Tac. H. 2, 78: ampliato vetere Apollinis templo, Suet. Aug. 18 al. — **B.** Trop.: nomen, *to render glorious, to ennoble*, Mart. 8, 66: Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20: pulcritudinem, Vulg. Judith, 10, 4. — **II.** Esp., judic. t. t., *to delay judgment* or *decision, to adjourn*, in order to make further investigation (since the judges in such cases employed the expression AMPLIVS or NON LIQVET, v. amplius, c. and Rupert. ad Tac. Or. 38, 1, p. 455). **A.** *Absol.:* potestas ampliandi, Cic. Caecin. 10: lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26. — **B.** With *acc. of pers.*, *to defer his business:* istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, Auct. ad Her. 4, 36: virginem, Liv. 4, 44: bis ampliatus reus tertio absolutus est, id. 43, 2. — **C.** With *acc. of thing*, causam, Val. Max. 8, 1, 16: poenam, Sen. Contr. 1, 3; cf. ampliatio and comperendinatio.

amplĭter, *adv.*, v. amplus *fin.*

amplĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [amplus], in space, *wide extent, breadth, width, amplitude, size, bulk* (class., but only in prose). **I.** Lit.: membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: simulacrum modicâ amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: urbis, Liv. 7, 30: oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119: platanus adolescit in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3, § 7: corporis, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 3: Apollo amplitudinis et artis eximiae, Suet. Tib. 74: margaritarum, id. Caes. 47: valli, Tac. H. 4, 22: numeri, Gell. 19, 8, 12 al. — In *plur.*: amplitudines bonorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18. — **II.** Trop. **A.** With *gen.*, *greatness:* animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: harum rerum splendor, amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: fortunae, Plin. praef. 3:

opum, id. 3, 4, 5, § 31. — In *plur.*: amplitudines virtutum, Gell. 4, 9. — **B.** *Absol.*, *dignity, grandeur, distinction, consequence* (more general than dignitas, auctoritas, etc.; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 5; Hab. Syn. 363): amplitudo est potentiae aut majestatis aut aliquarum copiarum magna abundantia, Cic. Inv. 2, 55, 166: homines, in quibus summa auctoritas est et amplitudo, id. Rosc. Am. 1: majestas est amplitudo et dignitas civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 39: ad summam amplitudinem pervenire, id. Brut. 81, 281: amplitudinem suam retinere, id. Fam. 1, 4: amplitudinem alicujus augere, Liv. 39, 48 al. — **C.** In rhet., *copiousness and dignity of expression*: in his finis est amplitudo, Cic. Inv. 2, 16 *fin.*, which see in full: uberi dignitas atque amplitudo est, Gell. 6, 14, 3.—Specifically: amplitudo Platonis, Cic. Or. 1 *fin.*, for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς ἑρμηνείας (Diog. L. 3, 4), which is by Plin. Ep. 1, 10, more literally called *Platonica latitudo*.—So of metre: amplitudo dactyli ac paeonis, *the fulness, richness*, Quint. 9, 4, 136; cf. id. 5, 14, 30.

amplĭus, *adv.*, v. amplus.

* **amplĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [amplus], *somewhat larger*, or *more magnificent*: fortuna, App. Mag. p. 322, 19 Elm. —* *Adv.*: **amplĭuscŭlē**, *rather more*, Sid. Ep. 3, 16.

* **amplo**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], old form for amplifico, *to extend, enlarge*; trop., *to make glorious*: qui causam humilem dictis amplent, Pac. ap. Non. p. 506, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 120 Rib.).

amploctor, v. amplector *init.*

amplus, a, um, *adj.* [some regard this as a shortened form of ἀνάπλεως, = filled up, full; others, as for ambulus from amb-, rounded out, as superus from super, etc.; v. Doed. Syn. II. p. 113; but perh. it is better to form it from am- and -plus, akin to -pleo, plenus, q. v. Pott], thus pr., *full all round*; hence, *great, large*.—In space, of large extent, *great, large, wide, ample, spacious* (the forms amplus and amplior are very rare in the ante-class. per., and rare in all periods. Amplius is com. in the ante-class., freq. in the class., and very freq. in the post-class. per., the Vulg. rarely using the other forms, but using this 121 times. Amplissimus belongs to prose, and is scarcely used before Cicero, with whom it was a very favorite word. It was also used by Plin. Maj. and Min., but never by Tac., Sall. (in his genuine works), nor the Vulg. Catullus used only the form amplius, and Prop. only amplus, while Tib. and Pers. never used this word in any form. Ampliter is found mostly in Plaut.; and ample and amplissime are used a few times by Cic. and by writers that followed him; syn.: magnus, ingens, latus, late patens, spatiosus, laxus). **I.** Lit.: amplus et spectu protervo ferox, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 94 Rib.: qui (Pluto) ter amplum Geryonen compescit undā, Hor. C. 2, 14, 7: ampla domus dedecori domino fit, si est in eā solitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; so Verg. A. 2, 310: admodum amplum et excelsum signum, Cic. Verr. 4, 74: collis castris parum amplus, Sall. J. 98, 3: porticibus in amplis, Verg. A. 3, 353: per amplum mittimur Elysium, id. ib. 6, 743: vocemque per ampla volutant Atria, id. ib. 1, 725: nil vulvā pulchrius amplā, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41: amplae aures, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274: milium amplum grano, id. 18, 7, 10, § 55: cubiculum amplum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6: baptisterium amplum atque opacum, id. ib. 5, 6, 25.—*Comp.*: quanto est res amplior, Lucr. 2, 1133: Amplior Urgo et Capraria, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81: avis paulo amplior passere, id. 10, 32, 47, § 89: amplior specie mortali, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Caes. 76 (for the *neutr.* amplius, v. infra).—*Sup.*: amplissima curia ... gymnasium amplissimum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53: urbs amplissima atque ornatissima, id. Agr. 2, 76: amplissimum peristylum, id. Dom. 116: (candelabrum) ad amplissimi templi ornatum esse factum, id. Verr. 4, 65: mons Italiae amplissimus, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48: amplissimum flumen, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 3: amplissimus lacus, id. ib. 10, 41, 2: amplissima insula, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71: amplissimi horti, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11: amplissima arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 200: est (topazon) amplissima gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 32, § 109: amplissimum cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23. — **B.** Transf., *great, abundant, ample, much, long*: bono atque amplo lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6 and Ep. 2, 2, 117: pabula miseris mortalibus ampla, Lucr. 5, 944: ampla civitas, Cic. Verr. 4, 81; 4, 96: civitas ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: gens ampla, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125: amplae copiae, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: ampla manus militum, Liv. Epit. 1, 4, 9: pecuaria res ampla, Cic. Quinct. 12: res familiaris ampla, id. Phil. 13, 8: (res) ampla, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 82, 20 Kritz: patrimonium amplum et copiosum, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 6; id. Dom. 146: id. Phil. 2, 67: amplae divitiae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: esse patri ejus amplas facultates, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 9: in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 36, 59, § 122. — *Comp.*: amplior numerus, Cic. Mil. 57; Sall. J. 105, 3; Tac. A. 14, 53: ampliores aquae, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 58: amplior exercitus, Sall. J. 54, 3; Suet. Vesp. 4: commeatus spe amplior, Sall. J. 75, 8: amplior pecunia, Auct. B. Alex. 56: pecunia amplior, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: pretia ampliora, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84: omnia longe ampliora invenire quam etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: ampliores noctes, Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 232; ut ampliori tempore maneret, Vulg. Act. 18, 20.—*Sup.*: peditatūs copiae amplissimae e Galliā, Cic. Font. 8: exercitus amplissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 2; 9, 13, 11: amplissima pecunia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31: amplissimae fortunae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8; id. Quinct. 49; id. Phil. 10, 4: amplissimae patrimonii copiae, id. Fl. 89: amplissimas summas emptionibus occupare, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 3: opes amplissimae, id. ib. 8, 18, 4: amplissima dies horarum quindecim etc., *the longest day*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 218.—Also *subst.* in *comp. neutr.* (v. amplius, *adv.* infra), *more*: ut quirem exaudire amplius, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib.: si vis amplius dari, Dabitur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: jam amplius orat, id. ib. 2, 1, 19: daturus non sum amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29: non complectar in his libris amplius quam quod etc., id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: tantum adfero quantum ipse optat, atque etiam amplius, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 10: ni amplius etiam, quod ebibit, id. Trin. 2, 1, 20: *Ph.* Etiamne amplius? *Th.* Nil, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: *Tr.* Dimidium Volo ut dicas. *Gr.* Immo hercle etiam amplius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 21: *Th.* Nempe octoginta debentur huic minae? *Tr.* Haud nummo amplius, id. Most. 3, 3, 16: etiam amplius illam adparare condecet, Turp. Com. Rel. p. 100 Rib.: hoc onere suscepto amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1: si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: omnis numerus amplius octingentis milibus explebat, Vell. 2, 110, 3: Segestanis imponebat aliquanto amplius quam etc., Cic. Verr. 4, 76: illā coronā contentus Thrasybulus neque amplius requisivit, Nep. Thras. 4, 3: amplius possidere, Plin. 18, 4, 3, § 17: Ille imperio ei reddito haud amplius, quam ut duo ex tribus filiis secum militarent, exegit, Curt. 8, 4, 21: dedit quantum maximum potuit, daturus amplius, si potuisset, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 6: cum hoc amplius praestet, quod etc., id. ib. 7, 25, 1.—Also with *part. gen.*, *more of, a greater quantity* or *number of*: gaudeo tibi liberorum esse amplius, Plaut. Cist. 5, 4: te amplius bibisse praedicet loti, Cat. 39, 21: amplius frumenti auferre, Cic. Verr. 3, 49: expensum est auri viginti paulo amplius, id. Fl. 6, 8: amplius negotii contrahi, id. Cat. 4, 9: si amplius obsidum vellet, Caes. B. G. 6, 9, ubi v. Herz.: quanto ejus amplius processerat temporis, id. B. C. 3, 25.— **II.** Fig. **A.** Of internal power or force, *great, strong, violent, impetuous*: pro viribus amplis, Lucr. 5, 1174: amplae vires peditum, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 75; ampla nepotum Spes, Prop. 4, 22, 41: poena sera, sed ampla, *full, strict*, id. 4, 5, 32. — *Comp.*: haec irae factae essent multo ampliores, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 9: si forte morbus amplior factus siet, i. e. gravior, id. ib. 3, 1, 50: amplior metus, Cic. Clu. 128: amplior potentia feris, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153: ampliorem dicendi facultatem consequi, Quint. 2, 3, 4: amplior eoque acrior impetus, Flor. 4, 2, 66: spes amplior, Sall. J. 105, 4: amplius accipietis judicium, *severer*, Vulg. Matt. 23, 14: amplior auctoritas, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 47: amplior virtus, *higher merit*, Quint. 8, 3, 83: idem aut amplior cultus (dei), Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 18: amplior est quaestio, Quint. 3, 5, 8: ampliora verba, *of larger meaning*, id. 8, 4, 2: scientia intellegentiaque ac sapientia ampliores inventae sunt in te, Vulg. Dan. 5, 14: quo legatis animus amplior esset, Sall. C. 40, 6; 59, 1: spiritus amplior, Vulg. Dan. 5, 12; 6, 3.—*Sup.*: (honos) pro amplissimis meritis redditur, Cic. Phil. 5, 41: cujus sideris (Caniculae) effectus amplissimi in terrā sentiuntur, *very violent*, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107: amplissima spes, Suet. Caes. 7: his finis cognitionis amplissimae, *most important trial*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.—**B.** Of external splendor, *great, handsome, magnificent, splendid, glorious*: illis ampla satis forma, pudicitia, *great enough*, Prop. 1, 2, 24: haec ampla sunt, haec divina, Cic. Sest. 102; id. Arch. 23: res gestae satis amplae, Sall. C. 8, 2: cur parum amplis adfecerit praemiis, Cic. Mil. 57: ampla quidem, sed pro ingentibus meritis praemia acceperunt, Tac. A. 14, 53: amplum in modum praemia ostentare, Aur. Vict. Caes. 26, 6: amplis honoribus usi, Sall. J. 25, 4: amplis honoribus auctos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 11.—Sometimes in mal. part. or ironically: amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, *a fine opportunity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 61: spolia ampla refertis Tuque puerque tuus, *glorious spoils*, Verg. A. 4, 93.—*Comp.*: ne ullum munus aedilitatis amplius aut gratius populo esse possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5; id. Mur. 37: praemiis ad perdiscendum amplioribus commoveri, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: alicui ampliorem laudem tribuere, id. Sest. 27: in aliquā re esse laudem ampliorem, id. Marcell. 4: corporis membris plus dedit, id amplius atque augustius ratus (Zeuxis), Quint. 12, 10, 5: ut Augustus vocaretur ampliore cognomine, Suet. Aug. 7.—*Subst.*: in potestatibus eo modo agitabat, ut ampliore, quam gerebat, dignus haberetur, *of something greater*, Sall. J. 63, 5.—*Sup.*: ut consules monumentum quam amplissimum faciundum curent, Cic. Phil. 14, 38; 14, 31; id. Verr. 4, 82: hoc munus aedilitatis amplissimum, id. ib. 1, 12, 36; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 1, 74: alicui amplissimas potestates dare, Cic. Agr. 2, 31: insignibus amplissimis ornatus, id. ib. 2, 101: dona amplissima conferre, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9: praemia legatis dedistis amplissima, Cic. Cat. 4, 5; id. Phil. 2, 32: spe amplissimorum praemiorum adduci, id. Mil. 5; id. de Or. 1, 5, 16: velut praemium quoddam amplissimum longi laboris, Quint. 10, 7, 1: munera amplissima mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: vestris beneficiis amplissimis adfectus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 51; id. Dom. 98: laudi amplissimae lauream concedere, id. Pis. 74: laudibus amplissimis adficere, id. Phil. 7, 11: amplissimam gloriam consequi, id. Prov. Cons. 39: ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine adfeceris, id. Deiot. 14: amplissimis aliquem efferre honoribus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 17, 3: amplissimis uti honoribus, Cic. Fl. 45: amplissimos honores adipisci, id. Verr. 5, 181: honores adsequi amplissimos, id. Mil. 81: aliquem ad honores amplissimos perducere, id. Am. 20, 73: meus labor fructum est amplissimum consecutus, id. Imp. Pomp. 2: mihi gratiae verbis amplissimis aguntur, *in the handsomest terms*, id. Cat. 3, 14; id. Phil. 2, 13; id. Quir. 15: ei amplissimis verbis gratias egimus, id. Phil. 1, 3: provincia Gallia merito ornatur verbis amplissimis ab senatu, id. ib. 4, 9: amplissimis verbis conlaudatus, Suet. Caes. 16: amplissimo populi senatūsque judicio exercitus habuistis, Cic. Agr. 1, 12; id. Fl. 5; id. Dom. 86; id. Planc. 93: de meo consulatu amplissima atque ornatissima decreta fecerunt, id. Dom. 74: quam universi populi, illius gentis, amplissimum testimonium (said of Cic.), Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 116.— **C.** In respect of the opinion of others, *esteemed, renowned*, etc.: quicquid est, quamvis amplum sit, id est parum tum cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 26: quid hunc hominem magnum aut amplum de re publicā cogitare (putare possumus), qui etc., *great or noble*, id. Imp. Pomp. 37: omnia, quae vobis cara atque ampla sunt, id. Agr. 2, 9; id. Arch. 23: convenerunt corrogati et quidem ampli quidam homines, id. Phil. 3, 20: hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, *small and great*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28: amplis doctoribus instructus, Tac. A. 14, 52: sin autem sunt amplae et honestae familiae plebeiae, Cic. Mur. 7, 15. — *Comp.*: cum est aliquid amplius, Cic. Marcell. 26: ampliores ordines, Caes. B. C. 1, 77, where Dinter reads *priores*: quo (ingenio) neque melius neque amplius aliud in naturā mortalium est,

Sall. J. 2, 4: nihil amplius potes (tribuere) amicitiâ tuâ, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: quid amplius facitis? Vulg. Matt. 5, 47.—*Sup.:* ex amplissimo genere nubere, Cic. Cael. 34: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: genere copiisque amplissimus, id. ib 6, 15: quam (familiam) vidit amplissimam, Cic. Phil. 13, 12: amplissimos patruos habere, id. Sex. Rosc. 147: amplissima civitas, id. Verr. 5, 122: apud illos Fabiorum nomen est amplissimum, id. Font. 36; id. Caecin. 104; id. Verr. 3, 96; id. Deiot. 14: mihi hic locus ad agendum amplissimus est visus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1: non adgrediar ad illa maxima atque amplissima prius quam etc., id. Sest. 5: licet tribuas ei quantum amplissimum potes, nihil tamen amplius potes amicitiâ tuâ, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: amplissimis operibus increscere, id. ib. 8, 4, 3: honores in amplissimo consilio collocare, Cic. Sen. 2: amplissimi orbis terrae consilii principes, id. Phil. 3, 34: honoris amplissimi puto esse accusare improbos, *I esteem it to be the greatest honor*, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 70: promotus ad amplissimas procurationes, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: praeter honores amplissimos cognomenque etc., Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 142: spes amplissimae dignitatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 49; id. Sen. 19, 68; Suet. Vit. 2.—**D.** Hence, amplissimus (almost always thus in *sup.*) as a title for persons holding great and honored offices, as consul, senator, etc., or as an honorable epithet of the office itself or the body of officers, *distinguished, very distinguished, honorable, right honorable, most honorable*, etc.: is mihi videtur amplissimus, qui suâ virtute in altiorem locum pervenit, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 83: homo et suis et populi Romani ornamentis amplissimus, id. Mur. 8: P. Africanus rebus gestis amplissimus, id. Caecin. 69: ut homines amplissimi testimonium de suâ re non dicerent, id. Sex. Rosc. 102; id. Clu. 197: Q. Catuli atque ceterorum amplissimorum hominum auctoritas, id. Imp. Pomp. 63: vir amplissimus ejus civitatis, id. Verr. 4, 17; id. Fl. 32: exercitum Cn. Domitii, amplissimi viri, sustentavit, id. Deiot. 5, 14: cum habeas amplissimi viri religionem (of L. Lucullus), id. Arch. 4, 8; id. Lig. 22: in quo consilio amplissimi viri judicarent, id. Mil. 5; id. Balb. 1; id. Dom. 2: comitatus virorum amplissimorum, id. Sull. 9: viros primarios atque amplissimos civitatis in consilium advocare, id. Verr. 3, 18: ordinis amplissimi esse, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, 1; 37, 6: cives amplissimos legare, Cic. Balb. 42: hoc amplissimum nomen, i. e. senatorium, id. Verr. 3, 96: amplissimus honos, i. e. consulatus, id. Rep. 1, 6; so, amplissimo praeditus magistratu, Suet. Aug. 26: amplissimus ordo, i. e. senatorius, Plin. Ep. 10, 3; Suet. Calig. 49: amplissimi ordines, i. e. senatus et equites, id. Vesp. 9: amplissimum collegium decemvirale, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: an vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, etc., id. Cat. 1, 3: amplissimum sacerdotium, id. Verr. 2, 126; id. Phil. 13, 8: sacerdotium amplissimum, id. Verr. 2, 127.—**E.** As rhet. epithet: amplus orator, *one that speaks richly and with dignity*, Cic. Or. 9; id. Brut. 68: herous (pes), qui est idem dactylus Aristoteli amplior, iambus humanior videatur, *grander, more stately*, Quint. 9, 4, 88: amplius compositionis genus, *more copious style*, id. 9, 4, 129. — *Adv.* (on the extent of the use of the different forms of the adverb, v. supra *init.*), *largely, abundantly, copiously.* **I.** Lit. **a.** Form **ampliter:** benigne ei largi atque ampliter, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib.: aptate munde atque ampliter convivium, Pomp. Com. Rel. p. 234 Rib.: extructam ampliter mensam, Lucil. 13, 7 Müll.: opsonato ampliter, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65: adpositum est ampliter, id. Mil. 3, 1, 163: acceptus hilare atque ampliter, id. Merc. prol. 98: modeste melius facere sumptum quam ampliter, id. Stich. 5, 4, 10: parum (digitulos) immersisti ampliter, *not deep enough*, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 26.—**b.** Form **amplē:** exornat ample magnificeque triclinium, Cic. Verr. 4, 62: qui ample valetudinarios nutriunt, *in great numbers* (v. the context), Cels. praef. *med.*—**II.** Trop., *fully, handsomely.* **a.** Form **ampliter:** ampliter dicere, *fully, particularly*, Gell. 10, 3, 4: laudare ampliter, id. 2, 6, 11. — **b.** Form **amplē:** duo genera sunt: unum attenuate presseque, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, *with great fulness, richly* (v. amplus, II. E.), Cic. Brut. 55, 201; so, elate ampleque loqui, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: satis ample sonabant in Pompeiani nominis locum Cato et Scipio, *full grandly filled the place of*, Flor. 4, 2, 65.—*Comp.:* **amplĭus,** *more, longer, further, besides* (syn.: ultra, praeterea); of time, number, and action (while *plus* denotes more in quantity, measure, etc.; *magis*, more, in the comparison of quality, and sometimes of action; and *potius*, rather, the choice between different objects or acts), constr. *absol.*, with *comp. abl.*, and, in the case of numerals, like minus, plus, propius, q. v., without *quam* with the *nom.*, *acc.*, or *gen.*, or rarely with the *abl. comp.*, or with *quam*, but chiefly in the post-Aug. per.; cf. Zumpt, § 485; Madv. § 305; Roby, § 1273; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 4, 12; and Draeger. Hist. Synt. I. p. 52 sq. **a.** In gen.: deliberatum est non tacere [me] amplius, Afran. Com. Rel. p. 199 Rib.: otium ubi erit, de istis rebus tum amplius tecum loquar, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 18: cui amplius male faxim, id. Aul. 3, 2, 6: *De.* Etiam? *Li.* Amplius, id. As. 1, 1, 29: *Ar.* Vale. *Ph.* Aliquanto amplius valerem, si hic maneres, id. ib. 3, 3, 2: etiam faxo amabit (eam) amplius, id. Men. 5, 2, 40: multo tanto illum accusabo, quam te accusavi, amplius, id. ib. 5, 2, 49: quo populum servare potissit amplius, Lucil. 1, 15 Müll.: At ego amplius dico, Cic. Verr. 2, 26: amplius posse, Sall. J. 69, 2: armis amplius valere, id. ib. 111, 1: si lamentetur miser amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 953: tribus vobis opsonatumst an opsono amplius Tibi et parasito et mulieri? *besides*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 45: Quam vellem invitatum, ut nobiscum esset amplius, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11: in illo exercitu cuncta (probra) fuere et alia amplius, Sall. J. 44, 5: felices ter et amplius, Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20, 11: ter nec amplius, Suet. Caes. 25: cum non solum de his scripserit, sed amplius praecepta (reliquerit), Quint. 12, 11, 24: multa promi amplius possunt, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77: si studere amplius possum, Quint. 6, prooem. 4: auram communem amplius haurire potui? id. 6, prooem. 12: sagum, quod amplius est, Vulg. Exod. 26, 12.—**b.** And so very often with the pron. quid, etc.; with the negatives nihil, non, neque, nec, ne; and sometimes with nemo and haud. (α) With *quid*, etc.: Quid faciam amplius? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 14, and Cic. Har. Resp. 42: quid dicam amplius? Quint. 8, 4, 7: quid a me amplius dicendum putatis? Cic. Verr. 3, 60: quid quaeris amplius? id. Sex. Rosc. 145; id. Dom. 41; id. Verr. 2, 191: quid vultis amplius? id. Mil. 35: quid amplius vis? Hor. Epod. 17, 30: quid exspectatis amplius? Cic. Verr. 2, 174: quid amplius exspectabo, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 33: quid loquar amplius de hoc homine? Cic. Caecin. 25: quid amplius laboremus? Quint. 8, prooem. 3: quid habet amplius homo? Vulg. Eccl. 1, 3; 6, 8: quid ego aliud exoptem amplius, nisi etc., Plaut. As. 3, 3, 134: quid amplius debeam optare? Quint. 4, 1, 51: *Lo.* Numquid amplius? *Ly.* Tantum est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 11; Ter. And. 2, 1, 25: *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, id. Ad. 3, 4, 22: quid est quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? *more than this*, id. And. 1, 1, 4: Etenim quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6; id. Sull. 90: si quid amplius scit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23: si quid ego addidero amplius, id. Trin. 4, 2, 13: si amplius aliquid gloriatus fuero, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 8.—And often hoc amplius, where hoc is commonly an *abl.*, but sometimes may be regarded as a *nom.* or an *acc.:* hoc amplius si quid poteris, *any thing beyond this*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 44: et hoc amplius (addi-tur), quod etc., *and this further, that* etc., id. Sull. 44; so Quint. 5, 13, 36: de paedagogis hoc amplius, ut aut sint etc., id. 1, 1, 8: Mario urbe Italiâque interdicendum, Marciano hoc amplius, Africâ, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19; Quint. 1, 5, 50; 1, 5, 55; sometimes in *plur.*, his amplius: his amplius apud eundem (est) etc., Quint. 9, 3, 15; so rarely eo amplius: inferiasque his annuâ religione, publice instituit, et eo amplius matri Circenses, Suet. Calig. 15: quaeris quid potuerit amplius adsequi, Cic. Planc. 60: prius quam (hic) turbarum quid faciat amplius, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 93: quare jam te cur amplius excrucies? Cat. 76, 10. — (β) With *nihil*, etc.: habet nihil amplius quam lutum, Lucil. 9, 46 Müll.: nihil habui amplius, quod praeciperem, Quint. 7, 1, 64: nihil enim dixit amplius, Cic. Deiot. 21: Nihil dico amplius: causa dicta est, *I say no more; I have done with my case*, id. ib. 8: nihil amplius dico, nisi me etc., id. Planc. 96: nihil amplius dicam quam victoriam etc., id. Marcell. 17. — Hence, nihil dico or dicam amplius, when one fears to wound by declaring his opinion, etc., *I say no more, have nothing further to say* or *add:* vetus est, Nihili cocio est. Scis cujus? non dico amplius, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 51: si, quod equitis Romani filius est, inferior esse debuit: omnes tecum equitum Romanorum filii petiverunt. Nihil dico amplius, Cic. Planc. 7 (tacite significat eos dignitate inferiores esse Plancio, Manut. ad h. l.): Alterius vero partis nihil amplius dicam quam id, quod etc., id. Marcell. 6, 17: amplius nihil respondit, Vulg. Marc. 15, 5: nihil amplius addens, ib. Deut. 5, 22: nihil noverunt amplius, ib. Eccl. 9, 5: nihil amplius optet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46: nihil amplius potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 10: amplius quod desideres, nihil erit, *this will leave nothing to be desired*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: nil amplius oro, nisi ut etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 4: ipse Augustus nihil amplius quam equestri familiâ ortum se scribit, Suet. Aug. 2: si non amplius, ad lustrum hoc protolleret unum, Lucil. 1, 33 Müll.: non luctabor tecum, Crasse, amplius, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: verbum non amplius addam, Hor S 1, 1, 121: non amplius me objurgabis, Quint. 5, 10, 47: non amplius posse, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 3, 82, 19 Kritz: non habent amplius quid faciant, Vulg. Luc. 12, 4: non videbitis amplius faciem meam, ib. Gen. 44, 23; ib. Heb. 10, 17: amplius illa jam non inveniet, ib. Apoc. 18, 14: studium, quo non aliud ad dignitatem amplius excogitari potest, Tac. Or. 5: extra me non est alia amplius, Vulg. Soph. 2, 15: neque hoc amplius quam quod vides nobis quicquamst, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 21: neque va dari amplius neque etc., Cic. Quinct. 23: nec jam amplius ullae Adparent terrae, Verg. A. 3, 192; 3, 260; 5, 8; 9, 426; 9, 519; 11, 807; 12, 680; id. G. 4, 503: nec irascar amplius, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 42; ib. Apoc. 7, 16: ne amplius dona petas, Cat. 68, 14: urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, Lucr. 4, 874: ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ut ne quem amplius posthac discipulum reciperet, Suet. Gram. 17: ne amplius morando Scaurum incenderet, Sall. J. 25, 10; id. Fragm. Hist. 1, 2, 10 Kritz; 3, 82, 17: ne amplius divulgetur, Vulg. Act. 4, 17: ut nequaquam amplius per eamdem viam revertamini, ib. Deut. 17, 16: nolite amplius accipere pecuniam, ib. 4 Reg. 12, 7.—(γ) With *nemo:* cur non restipulatur neminem amplius petiturum? Cic. Q. Rosc. 12, 36: cum amplius nemo occurreret, *nobody further, no one more*, Curt. 8, 10, 2; so, neminem amplius viderunt, Vulg. Marc. 9, 7: nemo emet amplius, *no one will buy any longer, any more*, ib. Apoc. 18, 11 (for cases of haud with amplius, v. c. α and γ).—**c.** With numerals and numeral forms. (α) Without *quam:* amplius horam suffixum in cruce me memini esse, Cat. 69, 3: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo homines moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 4, 95: amplius annos triginta tribunus fuerat, Sall. C. 59, 6: me non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2, 3: per annos amplius quadraginta, Suet. Aug. 72; 32: quid si tandem amplius triennium est? Cic. Q. Rosc. 8: Tu faciem illius noctem non amplius unam Falle dolo, Verg. A. 1, 683: inveniebat Sabim flumen non amplius milia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16; 4, 12: reliquum spatium, quod est non amplius pedum sexcentorum, mons continet, id. ib. 1, 28; 2, 29: amplius sestertium ducentiens acceptum hereditatibus rettuli, Cic. Phil. 2, 40; id. Fl. 68; so Plin. Ep. 10, 39, 1: huic paulo amplius tertiam partem denegem? id. ib. 5, 7, 3: cum eum amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic. Verr. 1, 14; 5, 155: victi amplius ducenti ceciderunt, Liv. 21, 29, 3: non amplius quattuordecim cohortes, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C: ex omni multitudine non amplius quadraginta locum cepere, Sall. J. 58, 3: torrentes amplius centum,

Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 103; 9, 5, 4, § 10.—And very rarely placed after the numeral: qui septingentos jam annos amplius numquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 63: pugnatum duas amplius horas, Liv. 25, 19, 15 Weissenb.: duo haud amplius milia peditum effugerunt, id. 28, 2: decem amplius versus perdidimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12: tris pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Verg. E. 3, 105. — (β) With the *comp. abl.* (rare but class.): cum jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 4, 37: pugnatum amplius duabus horis est, Liv. 27, 12: neque triennio amplius supervixit, Suet. Caes. 89: uti non amplius quinis aut senis milibus passuum interesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 23; 2, 7; 6, 29: non amplius patet milibus quinque et triginta, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 4, 1, 34 Kritz: est ab capite paulo amplius mille passibus locus, Plin. Ep. 10, 90, 1: ab Capsā non amplius duum milium intervallo, Sall. J. 91, 3: (Catilina) cum initio non amplius duobus milibus (militum) habuisset, id. C. 56, 2; so, denas alii, alii plures (uxores) habent, set reges eo amplius, id. J. 80, 7.—And prob. the following ambiguous cases: cum mille non amplius equitibus, Sall. J. 105, 3: oppidum non amplius mille passuum abesse, id. ib. 68, 3.—(γ) With *quam* (post-Aug. and eccl.): non amplius, cum plurimum, quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: nec amplius quam septem et viginti dies Brundisii commoratus, id. ib. 17: Toto triennio semel omnino eam nec amplius quam uno die paucissimis vidit horis, id. Tib. 51: demoratus dies non amplius quam octo aut decem, Vulg. Act. 25, 6: ut non amplius apud te quam quarta (pars) remaneret, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: ut vexillum veteranorum, non amplius quam quingenti numero, copias fuderint, Tac. A. 3, 21: haud amplius quam ducentos misit, id. ib. 14, 32: insidiantur ei ex iis viri amplius quam quadraginta, Vulg. Act. 23, 21. — **d.** (α) Amplius, t. t. of judges when they deferred an important case for future examination: Amplius adeo prolixum temporis spatium significat, ut judices quotienscunque significarent, adhuc se audire velle, amplius dicebant. Itaque negotium differebant, unde hodieque ampliari judicium differri dicitur, Charis. 176 P.; so Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; cf. also amplio and ampliatio: cum consules re auditā amplius de consilii sententiā pronuntiavissent, Cic. Brut. 22, 86: antea vel judicari primo poterat vel amplius pronuntiari, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: ut de Philodamo amplius pronuntiaretur, id. ib. 2, 1, 29. — And metaph.: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 17.—(β) Amplius non petere, judicial t. phr., *to bring no further action, to make no further claim:* quid ita satis non dedit, AMPLIVS [A SE] NEMINEM PETITVRVM? Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: Tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te cavero amplius eo nomine neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, id. Brut. 5, 18: sunt duo, quae te rogo: primum, ut si quid satis dandum erit, AMPLIVS EO NOMINE NON PETI, cures etc., id. Fam. 13, 28 A: quod ille recusārit satis dare amplius abs te non peti, id. Att. 1, 8, 1.—(γ) Hoc amplius, beside the general use given above (II. *Comp.* b. α), as t. phr. of senators when they approved a measure, but amended it by addition: Servilio adsentior et HOC AMPLIVS CENSEO, magnum Pompeium fecisse etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 21, 50: cui cum essem adsensus, decrevi HOC AMPLIVS, ut etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 5, 1; so Seneca: fortasse et post omnes citatus nihil improbabo ex iis, quae priores decreverint, et dicam HOC AMPLIVS CENSEO, Vit. Beat. 3, 2: Quaedam ex istis sunt, quibus adsentire possumus, sed HOC AMPLIVS CENSEO, id. Q. N. 3, 15, 1.—(δ) To this may be added the elliptical phrases, nihil amplius and si nihil amplius: nihil amplius, denoting that there is nothing further than has been declared: sese ipsum abs te repetit. Nihil amplius, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, 128; (res publica) ulta suas injurias est per vos interitu tyranni. Nihil amplius, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; and, si nihil amplius, marking a limit, *if nothing more, at least:* excedam tectis? An, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.

☞ The form *amplius* has the ambiguity of the Engl. word *more*, which is sometimes an *adj.*, sometimes a *subst.*, and sometimes an *adv.*, and some of the above examples would admit of different classifications; as, non amplius dicere, *not to speak further* (adv.) or *not to say more* (subst.), Plaut. As. 1, 3, 51; but some of them would admit of only one explanation; as, ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 43.

Sup.: **amplissimē. I.** Lit., *very largely, most abundantly:* ut quibus militibus amplissime (agri) dati adsignati essent, *in the largest shares*, Cic. Phil. 5, 53: duumviri (deos) tribus quam amplissume tum apparari poterat stratis lectis placavere, Liv. 5, 13, 6 Weissenb.—**II.** Fig., *most generously, most handsomely:* qui amplissime de salute meā decreverint, Cic. Dom. 44: amplissime laudare, *in the handsomest style*, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11; Suet. Calig. 15: honores amplissime gessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 112: pater cum amplissime ex praeturā triumphāsset, *with the greatest pomp*, id. Mur. 15: placere eum quam amplissime supremo suo die efferri, *should be carried forth with every possible solemnity*, id. Phil. 9, 7, 16. V. on this word, Hand, Turs. I. pp. 287–296.

Amp-sanctus (better than **Am-**), i, *m.*, *a lake in Italy, highly dangerous from its pestiferous exhalations* (hence, in the poets, the entrance to the infernal regions), now *Le Mofete* or *Lago d'Ansante*, Verg. A. 7, 565; Cic. Div. 1, 36; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208.

ampulla, ae, *f.* [amb- and olla, as having handles on both (opposite) sides, or an irreg. dim. of amphora]. **I.** *A vessel for holding liquids, furnished with two handles and swelling in the middle, a flask, bottle, jar, pot*, etc. (also made of leather), Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 86; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Cic. Fin. 4, 12 al. — * **II.** Prob. on account of its shape, like λήκυθος, of inflated discourse, *swelling words, bombast:* proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, * Hor. A. P. 97; cf. Cic. Att. 1, 14, and ampullor.

ampullācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ampulla], *in the form of a flask, big-bellied:* a collo ampullacea (pira) appellant, *a tankard-pear*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; so Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullārĭus, i, *m.* [id.], *a flask-maker*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51; besides only in Inscr. Orell. 4143.

* **ampullor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id. II.], *to make use of a bombastic style of discourse*, =ληκυθίζω (prob. coined by Hor.): tragicā ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

ampŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [amputo], *a pruning, lopping off of branches, tendrils*, etc. **I.** Lit.: sarmentorum, * Cic. Sen. 15.—**II.** Meton., *the part that has been cut off, a cutting*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

am-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut around, to cut away* or *off, to lop off, prune.* **I.** Lit., esp. of plants: amputata id est circum putata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.: vitem ferro, Cic. Sen. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen (ulmi), Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—Of other things: praeceidit caulem testisque una amputat ambo, Lucil. 7, 22 Müll.: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: umeros, *to mutilate*, Sen. Thyest. 761: ex ipso vertice capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 12: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, id. ib. 9: pollices, id. Aug. 24 et saep.— In Pliny also of things that are bitten off: caudas mugili, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 185.—**II.** Trop., *to lop off, curtail, shorten, diminish:* amputata inanitas omnis et error, *removed, banished*, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: volo esse in adulescente, unde aliquid amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: licet hinc quantum cuique videbitur circumcidat atque amputet, id. ib. 1, 15, 65: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69. — In rhet.: amputata loqui, *in a disconnected manner, in abrupt sentences*, Cic. Or. 51: amputata oratio et abscisa, *concise*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18.

Ampȳcĭdes, ae, *m. patr.*, = Ἀμπυκίδης, *son of Ampycus*, i. e. *the seer Mopsus*, Ov. M. 12, 456; 8, 316.

Ampȳcus, i, *m.*, = Ἄμπυκος. **I.** *A priest of Ceres*, Ov. M. 5, 110 sq.—**II.** *Father of the seer Mopsus*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 128.

Ampyx, ȳcis, *m.*, = Ἄμπυξ. **I.** *One of the Lapithæ; acc.* Ampyca, Ov. M. 12, 450. —**II.** *One of the companions of Phineus, changed to stone by Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 184.

‡ **am-sĕgĕtes:** quorum ager viam tangit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

‡ **am-termĭni:** qui circa terminos provinciae manent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

* **amtrŭo, antrŭo,** and **andrŭo,** āre, *v. n.* [v. andruo], *to dance around*, in the Salian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

ămŭlētum, i, *n.* (Arab. hamalet), *a sympathetic preservative against sickness*, etc., φυλακτήριον, *an amulet* (usu. hung around the neck): veneficiorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66; so id. 30, 15, 47, § 138 al.

Ămūlĭus, i, *m.*, = Ἀμούλιος, *son of Procas, king in Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber;* hence, dirus, Ov. F. 4, 53; cf. Liv. 1, 3 sq.: injustus, Ov. M. 14, 772 al.

ămŭlum, v. amylum.

ămurca (better than **ămurga**), ae, *f.*, = ἀμόργη (cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 194), *the watery part that flows out in pressing olives, the lees* or *dregs of oil*, Cato, R. R. 91; 101; 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 64; Col. 12, 50, 5; Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33; Verg. G. 3, 448.

* **ămurcārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [amurca], *pertaining to the lees of oil* (v. amurca): dolia, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.

† **ămūsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμουσία, *ignorance of music*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 171, 30.

† **ămūsos**, i, *m.*, = ἄμουσος, *one unskilled in music*, * Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*

ămussis, is, *f.* [etym. unc.; perh. from am- and assis = axis, a plank, i. e. something flat, straight, moved about a surface in adjusting it] (*acc.* amussim, v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 198; *abl.* and *plur.* not used; only ante- and post-class.), *a rule* or *level*, used by carpenters, masons, etc.: amussis: tabula, quā utuntur ad saxa leviganda, Varr. ap. Non. p. 9, 17; Aus. Idyll. 16, 11; cf. Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll. — In class. Lat. in the adv. phrases, **I. ad ămussim** (also written as one word, **adămussim** or **ătamussim**), *according to a rule* or *level*, i. e. *accurately, exactly:* adamussim non est numerus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26: talionem ad amussim aequiparare, Gell. 20, 1, 34 Hertz: ut judicium esse factum atamussim diceres, id. 1, 4, 1 id.—**II. exămussim,** *according to a rule, exactly, quite:* Ne ista edepol, si vera haec loquitur, examussimst optuma, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213 (with the forms adamussim and examussim, cf. the Gr. ἐκποδών and ἐμποδών).

* **ămussĭto**, āre, *v. a.* [amussis], *to make according to rule*, i. e. *accurately, nicely:* amussitata indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38 Ritschl.

ămussĭum, i, *n.* [id.], *a horizontal wheel for denoting the direction of the wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.

Ămȳclae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἀμύκλαι. **I.** *A town in Laconia, in a beautiful, fertile region, the residence of Tyndarus and the birthplace of Castor and Pollux; also renowned on account of its temple and Colossus of Apollo*, now *Agios Kyriaki*, Mart. 9, 104; Ov. M. 8, 314; cf. Mann. Graec. 616. —**II.** *An unknown town in Latium, between Cajeta and Tarracina*, Verg. A. 10, 564, called tacitae, as being conquered because it was forbidden to announce the approach of an enemy; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Sil. 8, 35, and Mann. Ital. 1, 681.— Hence, **III.** Derivv. **A. Ămȳclaeus,** a, um, *of Amyclæ* (*in Laconia*): canis, Verg. G. 3, 345: fratres, *Castor and Pollux*, Stat. Th. 7, 413; cf. Ov. H. 8, 71: corona, *which were received in pugilistic games*, very freq. in Amyclae, Mart. 9, 74. — Poet. for *Spartan*, Sil. 6, 504. — **B. Ămȳclānus,** a, um, *belonging to Amyclæ in Latium*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

Ămȳclīdēs, ae, *m. patr.*, *a male descendant of Amyclas, the builder of Amyclæ*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 162.

† **ămyctĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμυκτικός, *scratching;* hence, of medical remedies, *sharp, biting*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6; Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

Ămȳcus, i, *m.*, = Ἄμυκος. **I.** *Son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians*, Val. Fl. 4, 148.—**II.** *A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 245. —**III.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 10, 704.

† **ămygdăla**, ae, *f.*, = ἀμυγδάλη. **I.** *An almond*, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Col. 6, 10, 12;

Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36. — **II.** = ἀμυγδαλῆ, *an almond-tree*, Col. 5, 10 *fin.*; Plin. 16, 26, 42, § 103.

* **ămygdălācĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [amygdala], *similar to the almond-tree:* folium, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111.

* **ămygdălĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of an almond-tree:* ramus, Pall. Insit. 157.

ămygdălĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *from almonds:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26. — **II.** Pruna, i. e. *ingrafted on an almond-tree*, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.

* **ămygdălītes**, ae, *m.* [id.], *like the almond-tree*, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **ămygdălum**, i, *n.*, = ἀμύγδαλον, i. q. amygdala. **I.** *An almond, an almond-kernel*, Ov. A. A. 3, 183; Pall. 2, 15 *fin.* — **II.** *An almond-tree*, Col. Arb. 25.

† **ămygdălus**, i, *f.*, = ἀμύγδαλος, *an almond-tree*, Pall. 2, 15.

ămўlo, āre, *v. a.* [amylum], *to mix with starch* (only post-class.): jus, Apic. 7, 6: lac, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

† **ămўlum** or **ămŭlum**, i, *n.*, = ἄμυλον, *starch*, Cato, R. R. 87; Cels. 2, 20; Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 76.

Ămўmōnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀμυμώνη. **I.** *Daughter of Danäus, and grandmother of Palamedes*, Hyg. Fab. 169; Prop. 3, 22, 27. — **II.** *A fountain near Argos*, Ov. M. 2, 240. — Hence, **Ămўmōnĭus**, a, um, *pertaining to Amymone*, Hyg. Fab. 169.

Ămyntas, ae, *m.*, = Ἀμύντας. **I.** *The father of the Macedonian king Philip*, Nep. Reg. 2; Just. 7, 4. — Hence, **Ămyntĭădēs**, ae, *m. patr.*, *a descendant of Amyntas*, i. e. *Philip*, Ov. Ib. 297. — **II.** *Name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 3, 66.

Ămyntor, ŏris, *m.*, = Ἀμύντωρ, *king of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix*, Ov. M. 8, 307; id. H. 3, 27. — Hence, **Ămyntŏrĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *son of Amyntor*, i. e. *Phœnix*, Ov. A. A. 1, 337.

† **ămystis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἄμυστις, *the emptying of a cup at one draught*, Hor. C. 1, 36, 14.

Ămўthāōn (also **Amith-**), ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἀμυθάων, *a Greek, the father of Melampus*, Ov. M. 15, 325. — Hence, **Ămўthāŏnĭus**, a, um, *of Amythaon*, Verg. G. 3, 550; Prop. 2, 4, 10.

1. ăn, *conj.* [etym. very obscure; v. the various views adduced in Hand, I. p. 296, with which he seems dissatisfied; if it is connected with the Sanscr. anjas, = Germ. ander. = Engl. other, we may comp. the Engl. other and or with the Germ. oder. = or]. It introduces the second part of a disjunctive interrogation, or a phrase implying doubt, and thus unites in itself the signif. of aut and num or -ne, *or, or whether* (hence the clause with an is entirely parallel with that introduced by num, utrum, -ne, etc., while aut forms only a subdivision in the single disjunctive clause; utrum . . . aut — an . . . aut, whether . . . or, etc.; cf. Ochsn. Eclog. p. 150; v. also aut). **I.** In disjunctive interrogations. **A.** D i r e c t. **a.** Introd. by *utrum* (in Engl. the introd. particle *whether* is now obsolete, and the interrogation is denoted simply by the order of the words): Utrum hac me feriam an ab laevâ latus? Plaut. Cist. 3, 10: sed utrum tu amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturu's cenam? id. Ps. 3, 2, 88; id. Pers. 3, 1, 13; id. Trin. 1, 2, 138; id. Cas. 2, 4, 11: Utrum sit annon voltis? id. Am. prol. 56: quid facies? Utrum hoc tantum crimen praetermittes an obicies? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 30 sq.: in plebem vero Romanam utrum superbiam prius commemorem an crudelitatem? id. Verr. 1, 122; id. Deiot. 23; id. Fam. 7, 13: Utrum enim defenditis an impugnatis plebem? Liv. 5, 3. — And with an twice: Utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii an amoris indicium esse voluisti? Cic. Verr. 2, 115; id. Imp. Pomp. 57 sq.; id. Rab. 21. — With an three times: Utrum res ab initio ita ducta est, an ad extremum ita perducta, an ita parva est pecunia, an is (homo) Verres, ut haec quae dixi, gratis facta esse videantur? Cic. Verr. 2, 61; 3, 83; id. Clu. 183; Liv. 21, 10; and seven times in Cic. Dom. 56–58. — With *-ne* pleon. (not to be confounded with cases where utrum precedes as *pron.*; as Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9): sed utrum tu masne an femina es, qui illum patrem voces? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2. 16; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Stich. 5, 4, 26: Utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat Fore, si etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28: Utrum igitur tandem perspicuisne dubia aperiuntur an dubiis perspicua tolluntur? Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67. — And affixed to utrum, but rarely: Utrumne jussi persequemur otium . . . an hunc laborem etc., Hor. Epod. 1, 7; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4; Quint. 12, 1, 40. — **b.** Introduced by *-ne:* quid fit? seditio tabetne an numeros augificat suos? Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.: servos esne an liber? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 186: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? Cic. Lig. 18; 23: custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius? id. Phil. 3, 27; id. Mur. 88; id. Sull. 22. — So with an twice, Cic. Cat. 1, 28; id. Att. 16, 8; and five times, id. Balb. 9. — **c.** Introduced by *nonne:* Nonne ad servos videtis rem publicam venturam fuisse? An mihi ipsi fuit mors aequo animo oppetenda? Cic. Sest. 47; id. Sex. Rosc. 43 sq.; id. Dom. 26; 127. — So with an twice, Cic. Phil. 11, 36. — **d.** Introduced by *num:* si quis invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis invidia quam inertiae pertimescenda? Cic. Cat. 1, 29; id. Mur. 76; id. Sest. 80: Num quid duas habetis patrias an est illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2. — **e.** Without introductory particle: quid igitur? haec vera an falsa sunt? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: quid enim exspectas? bellum an tabulas novas? id. Cat. 2, 18: ipse percussit an aliis occidendum dedit? id. Sex. Rosc. 74; id. Verr. 2, 106; id. Imp. Pomp. 53; id. Phil. 2, 27: eloquar an sileam? Verg. A. 3, 37: auditis an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. C. 3, 4, 5. — So an twice, Cic. Mil. 54; three times, Plin. Ep. 2, 8; and six times, Cic. Rab. 14; id. Pis. 40. — **B.** I n d i r e c t. **a.** Introduced by *utrum:* quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; id. Cist. 4, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 1; id. Mil. 2, 3, 74: quaero, si quis . . . utrum is clemens an inhumanissimus esse videatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 12: agitur, utrum M. Antonio facultas detur an horum ei facere nihil liceat, id. Phil. 5, 6; id. Sex. Rosc. 72; id. Imp. Pomp. 42; id. Verr. 1, 105. ☞ So once only in Vulg. aut for an: Loquimini de me utrum bovem cujusquam tulerim aut asinum, 1 Reg. 12, 3. — And with *-ne* pleon.: res in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se contra luxuriem parsimonia defendere an deformata cupiditati addicatur, Cic. Quinct. 92: numquamne intelleges statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidaene sint an vindices libertatis? id. Phil. 2, 30. — **b.** Introduced by *-ne:* Fortunâne an forte repertus, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 159 Rib.: agitur autem liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 24; id. Verr. 4, 73; id. Mil. 16: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus etc., Sall. C. 52, 10. — So with an three times, Cic. Or. 61. — **c.** Introduced by *an:* haud scio an malim te videri . . . an amicos tuos plus habuisse, Cic. Pis. 39. — **d.** Without introd. particle: . . . vivam an moriar, nulla in me est metus, Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 72 Rib.: vivat an mortuus sit, quis aut scit aut curat? Cic. Phil. 13, 33; 3, 18; id. Sex. Rosc. 88; id. Red. in Sen. 14. — **C.** Sometimes the opinion of the speaker or the probability inclines to the second interrogative clause (cf. infra, II. E.), and this is made emphatic, as a corrective of the former, *or rather, or on the contrary:* ea quae dixi ad corpusne refers? an est aliquid, quod te suâ sponte delectet? Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: Cur sic agere voluistis? An ignoratis quod etc., Vulg. Gen. 44, 15. — Hence, in the comic poets, an potius: cum animo depugnat suo, Utrum itane esse mavelit ut . . . An ita potius ut etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 31: id. Stich. 1, 2, 18; id. Trin. 2, 2, 25: an id flagitium est, An potius hoc patri aequomst fieri, ut a me ludatur dolis? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94. — **D.** The first part of the interrogation is freq. not expressed, but is to be supplied from the context; in this case, an begins the interrog., *or, or rather, or indeed, or perhaps* (but it does not begin an absolute, i. e. not disjunctive, interrog.): *De.* Credam ego istuc, si esse te hilarem videro. *Ar.* An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 10: *Ch.* Sed Thaïs multon ante venit? *Py.* An abiit jam a milite? Ter. Eun. 4. 5, 7: An ego Ulixem obliscar umquam? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 199 Rib.: An parum vobis est quod peccatis? Vulg. Josh. 22, 17: est igitur aliquid, quod perturbata mens melius possit facere quam constans? an quisquam potest sine perturbatione mentis irasci? Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; cf. id. Clu. 22; id. Off. 3, 29: Debes hoc etiam rescribere. sit tibi curae Quantae conveniat Munatius; an male sarta Gratia nequiquam coit . . . ? *or is perhaps*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31 K. and H. — So esp. in Cic., in order to make the truth of an assertion more certain, by an argumentum a minore ad majus: cur (philosophus) pecuniam magno opere desideret vel potius curet omnino? an Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89 sq.: An vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilinam vero nos consules perferemus? id. Cat. 1, 1; so id. Rab. Perd. 5; id. Phil. 14, 5, 12 Muret.; id. Fin. 1, 2, 5, ubi v. Madv. — It sometimes introduces a question suggested by the words of another: *He.* Mane. Non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum? *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *Is there then* etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 21: sed ad haec, nisi molestum est, habeo quae velim. An me, inquam, nisi te audire vellem censes haec dicturum fuisse? Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28; 2, 22, 74; id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73; 5, 12, 35; id. Brut. 184; id. Fat. 2, 4; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28. — It sometimes anticipates an answer to something going before: At vero si ad vitem sensus accesserit, ut appetitum quendam habeat et per se ipsa moveatur, quid facturam putas? An ea, quae per vinitorem antea consequebatur, per se ipsa curabit? *shall we not say that, must we not think that* etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 38, ubi v. Madv. — **E.** An non, and in one word, annon (in direct questions more freq. than necne): isne est quem quaero an non? Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12: Hocine agis an non? id. And. 1, 2, 15: Tibi ego dico an non? id. ib. 4, 4, 23: utrum sit an non voltis? Plaut. Am. prol. 56: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. Rosc. Com. 3 al. — Also in indirect questions = necne, q. v.: abi, vise redieritne jam an non dum domum, Ter. Phorm. 3, 4, 5: videbo utrum clamorem opere conpleverint, an non est ita, Vulg. Gen. 18, 21; 24, 21. — **F.** An ne, usually written anne, pleon. for an. **a.** In direct questions: anne tu dicis quâ ex causâ vindicaveris? Cic. Mur. 26. — **b.** In indirect questions: nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 1, 122: percontarier, Utrum aurum reddat anne eat secum simul, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: Nam quid ego de consulato loquar, parto vis, anne gesto? Cic. Pis. 1, 3: cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa, id. Ac. 2, 29: Gabinio dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 57; so id. Or. 61, 206: Quid enim interest, divitias, opes, valetudinem bona dicas anne praeposita, cum etc., id. Fin. 4, 9, 23 Madv.: August. ap. Suet. Aug. 69 al. (for the omission of the second disjunctive clause or the particle necne representing it, v. utrum; instances of this usage in eccl. Lat. are, Vulg. Lev. 13, 36; 14, 36; ib. Num. 11, 23 al.). — **II.** In disjunctive clauses that express doubt, *or.* **A.** Utrum stultitiâ facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, scientem an imprudentem, incertus sum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: ut nescias, utrum res oratione an verba sententiis illustrentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: nescio, gratulerne tibi an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 5: pecuniae an famae minus parceret, haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3; so id. ib. 52, 10; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Tib. 10; id. Claud. 15: cognoscet de doctrinâ, utrum ex Deo sit an ego a me ipso loquar, Vulg. Joan. 7, 17; ib. Eccl. 2, 19 al. — **B.** An sometimes denotes uncertainty by itself, without a verb of doubting (dubito, dubium or incertum est, etc., yet in such cases the editors are divided between an and aut; cf. Mos. and Orell. ad Cic. Rep. 1, 12): verene hoc memoriae proditum est

regem istum Numam Pythagorae ipsius discipulum, an certe Pythagoreum fuisse? Cic. Rep. 2, 15, where B. and K. read *aut* certe: Cn. Octavius est an Cn. Cornelius quidam tuus familiaris, summo genere natus, terrae filius; is etc., id. Fam. 7, 9 B. and K.: Themistocles quidem, cum ei Simonides an quis alius artem memoriae polliceretur, Oblivionis, inquit, mallem, *Simonides or some other person*, id. Fin. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 2, 7, 3; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 104.— **C.** It often stands for sive (so esp. in and after the Aug. per.): quod sit an non, nihil commovet analogiam, *whether this be so or not*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 105 Müll.; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.; Ov. R. Am. 797: saucius an sanus, numquid tua signa reliqui, id. F. 4, 7: Illa mihi referet, si nostri mutua curast, An minor, an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 20; Tac. A. 11, 26: sive nullam opem praevidebat inermis atque exul, seu taedio ambiguae spei an amore conjugis et liberorum, id. ib. 14, 59.— **D.** The first disjunctive clause is freq. to be supplied from the gen. idea or an may stand for utrum—necne (cf. supra, I. D.): qui scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), *how knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20: An dolo malo factum sit, ambigitur, Cic. Tull. 23: quaesivi an misisset (periplasmata), id. Verr. 4, 27: Vide an facile fieri tu potueris, cum etc., id. Fragm. B. 13, 2, 1: praebete aurem et videte an mentiar, Vulg. Job, 6, 28: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitaverim an propter infinitum odium tyranni effrenatius in Aruntem invaserit, *I might doubt whether or not*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Verr. 3, 76: Quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 38: Sine videamus an veniat Elias, Vulg. Matt. 27, 49: tria sine dubio rursus spectanda sunt, an sit, quid sit, quale sit, Quint. 5. 10, 53: dubium an quaesitâ morte, Tac. A. 1, 5; 6, 50; 4, 74: Multitudo an vindicatura Bessum fuerit, incertum est, Curt. 7, 5: diu Lacedaemonii, an eum summae rei praeponerent, deliberaverunt, Just. 6, 2, 4 et saep.— **E.** Since in such distrib. sentences expressive of doubt, the opinion of the speaker or the probability usually inclines to the second, i. e. to the clause beginning with *an*, the expressions haud scio an, nescio an, dubito an (the latter through all pers. and tenses), incline to an affirmative signification, *I almost know, I am inclined to think, I almost think, I might say, I might assert that*, etc., for *perhaps, probably* (hence the opinion is incorrect that an, in this situation, stands for an non; for by an non a negation of the objective clause is expressed, e. g. nescio an non beatus sit, *I am almost of the opinion that he is not happy*, v. infra. and cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 1, Exc. XI. p. 335 sq.; Cic. uses haud scio an eleven times in his Orations; nescio an, four times): atque haud scio an, quae dixit sint vera omnia, Ter. And. 3, 2, 45: crudele gladiatorum spectaculum et inhumanum non nullis videri solet: et haud scio an ita sit, ut nunc fit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Fl. 26: testem non mediocrem, sed haud scio an gravissimum, *perhaps*, id. Off. 3, 29: constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Lig. 9; id. Fam. 9, 19: ingens eo die res, ac nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; Quint. 12, 11, 7 al.: si per se virtus sine fortunâ ponderanda sit, dubito an Thrasybulum primum omnium ponam, *I am not certain whether I should not prefer Thrasybulus to all others*, Nep. Thras. 1 Dähne: dicitur acinace stricto Darius dubitâsse an fugae dedecus honestâ morte vitaret, i. e. *was almost resolved upon*, Curt. 4, 5, 30: ego dubito an id improprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46; Gell. 1, 3 al.—Hence, a neg. objective clause must contain in this connection the words non, nemo, nullus, nihil, numquam, nusquam, etc.: dubitet an turpe non sit, *he is inclined to believe that it is not bad*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: haud scio an ne opus quidem sit, nihil umquam deesse amicis, id. Am. 14, 51: eloquentiâ quidem nescio an habuisset parem neminem, id. Brut. 33: quod cum omnibus est faciendum tum haud scio an nemini potius quam tibi, *to no one perhaps more*, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: meâ sententiâ haud scio an nulla beatior esse possit, id. Sen. 16; id. Leg. 1, 21: non saepe atque haud scio an numquam, id. Or. 2, 7 al.— **F.** Sometimes the distributive clause beginning with *an* designates directly the opposite, the more improbable, the negative; in which case nescio an, haud scio an, etc., like the Engl. *I know not whether*, signify *I think that not, I believe that not*, etc.; hence, in the object. clause, aliquis, quisquam, ullus, etc., must stand instead of nemo, nullus, etc. (so for the most part only after Cic.): an profecturus sim, nescio, *I know not* (i. e. *I doubt, I am not confident*) *whether I shall effect any thing*, Sen. Ep. 25: opus nescio an superabile, magnum certe tractemus, id. Q. N. 3, praef. 4; Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: haud scio an vivere nobis liceret, *I know not whether we*, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: doleo enim maximam feminam eripi oculis civitatis, nescio an aliquid simile visuris, for *I know not whether they will ever see any thing of this kind*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: nescio an ullum tempus jucundius exegerim, *I do not know whether I have ever passed time more pleasantly*, id. 3, 1: namque huic uni contigit, quod nescio an ulli, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; Sen. Contr. 3 praef.; Quint. 9, 4, 1: nostri quoque soloecum, soloecismum nescio an umquam dixerint, Gell. 5, 20 al. Cf. upon this word Hand, Turs. I. pp. 296–361, and Beier, Exc. ad Cic. Am. pp. 202–238.

2. an-, v. ambi.

3. -ăn. This word appears in forsan, forsitan, and fortasse an (Att. Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.) or fortassan, seeming to enhance the idea of uncertainty and doubt belonging to fors, etc., and is regarded by some as the Greek conditional particle ἄν, and indeed one of these compounds, forsitan, sometimes in the Vulgate, translates ἄν; as, Joan. 4, 10; 5, 46; 8, 19; and in 3, Joan. 9, it still represents the various reading, ἄν.

† **ănăbaptismus,** i, *m.*, = ἀναβαπτισμός, *a second baptism*, Aug. ad Psa. 38.

† **ănăbăsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀνάβασις, *a plant, horse-tail:* equisetum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; 26, 13, 83, § 133.

† **ănăbathrum,** i, *n.*, = ἀνάβαθρον, *an elevated place for beholding public games:* quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo, *tiers of benches that rest on hired beams*, * Juv. 7, 46.

‡ **ănăbŏlium,** ii, *n.* [ἀναβάλλω], *a surgical instrument*, Inscr. Orell. 1572.

ănăcampsĕrōs, ŏtis, *m.*, = ἀνακαμψέρως (love-restoring), *an herb, the touch of which was said to have the power of bringing back lost love*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

† **Ănăces,** um, *m.*, = Ἄνακες (v. ἄναξ, L. and S.), *an epithet of the Dioscuri* (*Castor and Pollux*), Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

† **Ănăcharsis,** is, *m.*, = Ἀνάχαρσις, *a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209 al.

† **ănăchītes,** v. anancites.

† **ănăchōrēsis,** is or eos, *f.*, = ἀναχώρησις, *retirement, the life of an eremite*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

† **ănăchōrēta,** ae, *m.*, = ἀναχωρητής, *a hermit, an eremite, recluse, anchorite*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 18; Sid. Carm. 16, 97.

† **ănăclintērĭum,** i, *n.*, = ἀνακλιντήριον, *a cushion for leaning upon*, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

Ănăcrĕōn, ontis, *m.*, = Ἀνακρέων, *a distinguished lyric poet of Teos, who fl.* 540 B.C., Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. C. 4, 9, 9; id. Epod. 14, 10 al.—Hence, **Ănăcrĕontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, Diom. p. 512 P.; **Ănăcrĕontius,** a, um, *adj.*, Quint. 9, 4, 78; Gell. 19, 9; and **Ănăcrĕontĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Fulg. Myth. 1.

† **ănactŏrĭum,** i, *n.*, = ἀνακτόριον, *a plant, sword-grass*, App. Herb. 78.

† **ănădēmă,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀνάδημα, *a band, a fillet, an ornament for the head:* Et bene parta patrum fiunt anademata, mitrae, *the well-earned property of fathers is converted into head-bands*, etc., * Lucr. 4, 1129; Dig. 34, 2, 27.

† **ănădiplōsis,** is or eos, *f.*, = ἀναδίπλωσις, *the reduplication* or *repetition of the same word* (in pure Lat., conduplicatio); as, Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur. Astur equo fidens, Verg. A. 10, 181; cf. Aquila, Rom. 32; Jul. Rufin. 7; Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

† **Ănădyŏmĕnē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀναδυομένη (she that emerges), *an epithet of Venus emerging from the sea, a celebrated picture of the painter Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12.

† **ănăgallis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀναγαλλίς, *a plant, pimpernel* or *chickweed*, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† **ănăglyptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀναγλυπτικός, *carved* or *engraved in bas-relief:* metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **ănăglyptus** or **-phus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνάγλυπτος or -φος; in sculpture, *wrought* or *carved in bas-relief*, Inscr. Orell. 3838.—Hence, *subst.:* **ănăglypta,** ōrum, *n.*, *work in bas-relief*, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139, where the old form was *anaglypha*.

Ănagnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀναγνία, *a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hernici*, now *Anagni*, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; Liv. 45, 16; Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 23; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 665.—Hence, **Ănagnīnus,** a, um, *belonging to Anagnia*, Cic. Dom. 30.—*Subst.:* **Ănagnīnum,** i, *n.*, *an estate near Anagnia*, Cic. Att. 12, 1.—*Plur.:* **Ănagnīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

† **ănăgnostēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἀναγνώστης, *a reader*, com. among the ancients an educated slave (cf. acroama): noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12, where Orell. would write it as Greek; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Nep. Att. 13, 14; Gell. 3, 19; 18, 5.

† **ănăgȳros,** i, *f.*, = ἀνάγυρος, *a strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil:* Anagyris foetida, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30

Ănāïtis, ĭdis, *f.*, *an Armenian goddess*, said to be the name of Diana read backwards (Anaid), Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 84.

ănălecta, ae, *m.*, = ἀναλέκτης, *he that collected the crumbs*, etc., *left after a meal*, Mart. 7, 20; 14, 82.—**II.** Trop.: grammaticos habere analectas, *that picked up words* (said of parasites), Sen. Ep. 27.

* **ănălectris,** ĭdis, *f.* [ἀνά-λέκτρον], perh. *a cushion for the shoulders, used to improve the figure, a shoulder-pad*, Ov. A. A. 3, 273, where Merkel reads *analeptrides*; v. analeptris.

† **ănălemmă,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀνάλημμα, *a sundial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place*, Vitr. 9, 4.

ănăleptris, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀναληπτρίς (ἀναλαμβάνω, to hold up), *a suspensory bandage*, Ov. A. A. 3, 273 Merkel; v. analectris.

† **ănălŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀναλογία, *the resemblance* or *agreement of several things;* in gram., *the analogy of language, analogy*, Varr. L. L. 9, 4 al. (in Cic. Att. 6, 2, written as Greek).

† **ănălŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [analogia], = ἀναλογικός, *pertaining to analogy:* in libris analogicis, Gell. 4, 16.

† **ănălŏgus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνάλογος, *analogous, proportionate*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 37 (by Müll. written as Greek).

† **ănancaeum,** i, *n.*, = ἀναγκαῖον (that must be done), *a large drinking-cup, which must be drained on a wager, a brimmer* or *bowl*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33; Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 33 dub.

ănancītes, ae, *m.* [ἀν- ἄγχω, to free from distress], *a name of the diamond as a remedy for sadness and trouble of mind:* adamas et venena vincit et lymphationes abigit metusque vanos expellit a mente. Ob id quidam eum ananciten vocavere, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 61 Sillig, Jan; the old reading here was *anachiten*.

† **ănancītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a precious stone used in hydromancy:* Anancitide in hydromantiâ dicunt evocari imagines deorum, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

ănăpaestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [anapaestus], *consisting of anapæsts*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3; Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 78.

† **ănăpaestus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνάπαιστος (struck back). **I.** Pes, *the metrical foot, anapæst:* ⏑ ⏑ — (i. e. a reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; id. de Or. 3, 47; also *absol.* without pes, id. Or. 56.—**II. ănăpaestum,** i, *n.* (sc. carmen), *a poem in*

anapæsts, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57; id. Or. 56; Gell. praef. 20.

† **Ănăpauŏmĕnē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀναπαυομένη (she that rests), *a painting of the Theban Aristides*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99; cf. Anapauomenos.

† **Ănăpauŏmĕnos,** i, *m.*, = ἀναπαυόμενος (he that rests), *a painting of Protogenes, which represents a satyr as leaning idly against a tree*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 106.

Ănăphē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀνάφη, *an island that rose of itself* (i. e. volcanic) *in the Cretan Sea*, now *Namfi* or *Namfio*, Ov. M. 7, 461; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; Amm. 17, 7.

† **ănăphŏră,** ae, *f.*, = ἀναφορά. **I.** *A rising* or *mounting up, the rising of the stars*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Firm. Math. 3, 3. —**II.** In rhet. **A.** *The bringing up* or *repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses*, e. g. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10: Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, etc., Don. p. 1773 P.; Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 P.— **B.** *The improper reference of a word to a preceding word*, e. g. Sall. C. 18, 1: conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de quâ (sc. conjuratione), etc., Diom. p. 440 P. (Kritz here reads *de quo;* cf. Kritz ad h. l.).

† **ănăphŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀναφορικός. **I.** In astronomy, *adjusted according to the rising of the stars:* horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.—**II.** In medicine, *bringing up blood, spitting blood*, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

Ănāpis, is, or **-us,** i, *m.* **I.** *Brother of Amphinomus*, q. v.—**II.** *A river in Sicily, which empties into the bay of Syracuse*, now *Anapo* or *Fiume di Sortino*, Ov. M. 5, 417; id. F. 4, 469.

† **ănăplērōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀναπληρωτικός, *suitable for filling up*, Veg. Vet. 2, 26.

Ănāpus, v. Anapis.

ănarrhīnon, v. antirrhinon.

Anartes, ium, or **Anarti,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Transylvania, on the Theis*, Caes. B. G. 6, 25.

1. ănăs, ănătis (*gen. plur.* anatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6; rarely anatium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; 3, 11, 1) [kindr. with old Germ. Anut; Lith. antis; mod. Germ. Ente; perh. also with Sanscr. âtis, a waterfowl], *f.*, *the duck:* greges anatium, Varr. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124 al.: Anas fluviatilis, *wild-duck*, Ov. M. 11, 773.

2. ănās, ātis, *f.* [3. anus], *disease of old women:* anatem morbum anuum dicebant, id est, vetularum sicut senium morbum senum, Paul. ex Fest, p. 29 Müll.; cf. Placid. p. 435 Mai.

3. Ănas, ae, *m.*, *a river in Spain*, now *Guadiana* (Arab., i. e. Wadi-Ana. = river Anas), Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 3; 4, 22, 35, § 116; Mel. 2, 6; 3, 1; cf. Mann. Hispan. 325.

Anassum, i, *n.*, *a small river in the Venetian territory*, now *Stella*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126 Hard.; *Anaxum*, Jan; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 82.

ănătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [anas], *relating to a duck:* aquila, *the duck-eagle*, which stations itself by the water and carries off ducks: Falco haliaëtus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

† **1. ănăthēmă,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀνάθημα, *an offering, a gift*, Prud. Psych. 540: in anathema oblivionis, Vulg. Judith, 16, 23.

† **2. ănăthĕmă,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀνάθεμα, a later form of ἀνάθημα, used in mal. part. (eccl. Lat.), pr. *an offering* not to be redeemed; and of a living thing, to be put to death, doomed; hence, *an accursed thing, a curse.* **I.** Concr., of things: vocavit nomen loci illius Horma, id est anathema, Vulg. Num. 21, 3; ib. Jud. 1, 17; ib. Deut. 13, 16.—**II.** *A curse of excommunication, anathema:* anathematis injuria, Aug. Ep. 75.—**III.** Meton. (like the Heb. חֵרֶם). **A.** *The person cursed:* nec inferes quippiam ex idolo in domum tuam, ne fias anathema, sicut et illud est, Vulg. Deut. 7, 26. —**B.** *The person excommunicated:* aliquem anathema dicere, Tert. adv. Haer. 6; Vulg. Rom. 9, 3; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 3; 16, 22; ib. Gal. 1, 8; 1, 9.

† **ănăthĕmătīzo,** āre, *v. a.*, = ἀναθεματίζω. **I.** Lit., *to anathematize, to put under the ban:* aliquem or aliquam rem. Aug. Ep. 75.—**II.** In gen., *to curse*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 5; ib. Marc. 14, 71.—**III.** *To detest:* aliquid, Hier. Ep. 75.—Form **ănăthĕmo,** Aug. Serm. 164; id. Temp. 3; id. Ep. 95.

ănăthĕmo, āre, v. anathematizo.

† **ănăthȳmĭāsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀναθυμίασις, *a rising vapor*, Petr. 47; Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 1.

ănătĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anas]. **I.** *A little duck, a duckling*, * Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.— **II.** In Plaut., a term of endearment, *duckie*, * As. 3, 3, 103.

ănătīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the duck:* Utinam fortunam nunc [ego] anatinam uterer, Uti quom exivissem ex aquâ, arerem tamen, * Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49.—Hence, **ănătīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *duck-flesh, duck*, Petr. 56, 3.

† **ănătŏcismus,** i, *m.*, = ἀνατοκισμός, *interest upon interest, compound interest* (twice in Cic.): centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; 5, 21, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4405.

† **ănătŏmĭa** or **ănătŏmĭca,** ae, also **ănătŏmĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀνατομία or ἀνατομική (sc. τέχνη); in medicine, *anatomy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; Macr. S. 7, 15.—Hence, **ănătŏmĭcus,** i, *m.* (sc. medicus), *an anatomist*, Macr. S. 7, 13; Amm. 28, 4 *fin.*; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 24.

† **ănătŏnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνάτονος, *extending upwards* (opp. catatonus), Capitula, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

ănătrēsis, is, *f.*, = ἀνάτρησις, *a boring through*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

ănaudĭa, ae, *f.*, = ἀναυδία, *loss of speech, dumbness*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

Anaurus, i, *m.*, = Ἄναυρος, *a river in Thessaly, that rises near the foot of Pelion*, Luc. 6, 370.

Ănaxăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Ἀναξαγόρας, *a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenæ, teacher of Pericles and Euripides*, Lucr 1, 830; Cic. de Or. 3. 34; id. Brut. 11; id. Ac. 2, 31; 2, 37 al.; Quint. 12, 2, 22; Val. Max. 5, 10; Gell. 15, 20 al.

Ănaxarchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀνάξαρχος, *a philosopher of Abdera, and follower of the philosophy of Democritus*, Val. Max. 3, 3, n. 4; Ov. Ib. 573.

Ănaxărĕtē, ēs, *f.*, *a rich and beautiful maiden of Cyprus, who, disdaining the love of Iphis, was changed to a stone*, Ov. M. 14, 699.

Ănaxĭmander, dri, *m.*, = Ἀναξίμανδρος, *a distinguished Ionian philosopher of Miletus*, Cic. Div. 1, 50; id. N. D. 1, 10 al.

‡ **ancaesa,** ōrum, *n.* [am-caedo], an old word for caelata: vasa sic dicta, quod circumcaedendo talia fiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

Ancaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀγκαῖος, *an Arcadian, slain by the Calydonian boar*, Ov. M. 8, 315; 8, 401; 8, 519.

† **ancăla,** ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀγκάλη (the bent arm), *the bend of the knee, the knee*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

Ancălites, um, *m.*, *a people in Britain*, otherwise unknown, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

anceps (once ancipes, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; cf. Charis. pp. 67 and 96 P.; Prisc. p. 754 P.; with this form cf. procapis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll., and Corss. Ausspr. II. pp. 398, 591; *abl. sing.* always ancipiti), cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [an-caput; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.]. **I.** Lit., *that has two heads, two-headed* (cf.: biceps, praeceps, etc.; so only in the poets): Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334; so id. F. 1, 95 (cf.: Janus bifrons, Verg. A. 7, 180). —Hence also of a mountain which has two summits, *two-peaked:* acumen, Ov. M. 12, 337.—**II.** In gen. **A. 1.** Of an object whose qualities have significance in two respects, *double, that extends on two opposite sides* (while duplex is an object that exists in separate forms, twice. Thus anceps sententia is *an opinion which wavers, fluctuates between two decisions*, while duplex sententia is a twofold opinion): Post altrinsecus ancipes securiculast, *the axe cuts on two sides, is two-edged*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; so, ferrum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 245, 17, and Lucr. 6, 168: securis, Ov. M. 8, 397 al.—Also, poet., of the contrast between great heat and cold: Ancipiti quoniam mucroni utrimque notantur, *since things are marked by double point*, i. e. one at one, another at the other end, Lucr. 2, 520: bestiae quasi ancipites in utrâque sede viventes, *amphibious animals*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; so in the histt. freq. of an attack, a contest, etc., on two different sides, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, *double*, because contending with enemies both in front and in the rear, id. ib. 1, 26 Herz.; so id. B. C. 3, 63; Nep. Them. 3, 3: periculum, Sall. J. 38, 5: ancipitem pugnam hostibus facere, *double*, as given by horse and foot, Tac. A. 6, 35: ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, *twofold*, Liv. 2, 24; so, anceps terror, id. 34, 21; Tac. Agr. 26: tumultus, Liv. 32, 30: tela, *shot* or *hurled from both sides*, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, *on two sides*, id. 5, 1 al.—**2.** Trop., *twofold:* propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, id. ib. 3, 36: adferre ancipitem curam cogitandi, *a twofold care of thought*, id. Off. 1, 3, 9; so Tac. A. 2, 40: jus anceps, *the uncertainties of law*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34 al.—**B.** *Wavering, doubtful, uncertain, unfixed, undecided* (the prevalent signif. in Cic.): anceps fatorum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marcell. 5: anceps proelii fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 18: oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62, and Tac. H. 3, 22; so esp. freq.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, *to contend without deciding the contest*, Liv. 7, 29; 21, 1 al.: causa anceps, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: genus causarum anceps, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20 (cf.: genus causarum dubium, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3: dubium vel anceps, Quint. 4, 1, 10): fides, *uncertain, wavering, fidelity*, Curt. 3, 8; so also, ancipites animi, Luc. 9, 46.—Also ellipt.: Lucanus an Apulus, anceps, *doubtful whether*, etc., * Hor. S. 2, 1, 34.—**C.** *Dangerous, hazardous, perilous, critical* (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Tac.; never in Cic.): viae, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: dubiâ et interdum ancipiti fortunâ, Vell. 2, 79: anceps periculum, Tac. A. 4, 59: ancipites morbi corporis, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149: cujus (Antonii) operâ ex ancipiti morbo convaluerat, Suet. Aug. 59: Ideo et purgationibus (labruscum) ancipitem putant, Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 20: vox pro re publicâ honesta, ipsi anceps, *pernicious*, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatio anceps si nulla et ubi nimia est, id. A. 4, 17.—So *subst.*, *danger, hazard, peril*, = periculum, discrimen: dubiâ suorum re in anceps tractus vim legionum implorabat, Tac. A. 4, 73: seu nihil militi seu omnia concederentur, in ancipiti res publica, id. ib. 1, 36: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, id. ib. 11, 26; 14, 22: facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt, id. G. 14: nova ambigua ancipitia malebat, id. H. 2, 86: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, id. ib. 3, 40.

☞ *Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

Anchārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman family name*, Cic. Sest. 53; id. Pis. 38; id. ad Div. 13, 40.—Hence, **Anchārĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining thereto*, Cic. Quint. 4, 1, 74.

Anchīses (old orthog. **Agchīses,** Varr. L. L. Fragm. p. 264 Müll.; *nom.* Anchisa, Naev. B. Pun. Fragm. ap. Prob. Quint. 1, 5, 61; *acc.* Ancisem, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 220 Rib.; *abl.* Anchisâ, Verg. A. 5, 244), ae, *m.*, = Ἀγχίσης. **I.** *Son of Capys, father of Æneas, who bore him forth from burning Troy upon his shoulders*, Enn. Ann. 1, 30; Verg. A. 1, 617; 3, 710 sq.; Ov. M. 9, 425; 13, 640; 13, 680 al.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Anchīsēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Anchises:* tumulus, Verg. A. 5, 761; and **B. Anchīsĭădes,** ae, *m. patr.*, *son of Anchises*, i. e. *Æneas*, Verg. A. 6, 348.

anchŏra and **anchŏrālis,** v. ancora, etc.

† **anchūsa,** ae, *f.*, = ἄγχουσα, *a plant used as a cosmetic, ox-tongue:* Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 48.

ancīle (also **ancŭle** after ἀγκύλιον in Plut. Num.), is, *n.* (*gen. plur.* ancilium, Tac. H. 1, 89; but anciliorum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 10; cf. Consent. p. 1898 P.) [prob. from ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved; v. ango], *a small oval shield*, Verg. A. 7, 188 Serv.; Luc. 9, 480; but specif. *the shield that was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa*

(hence, caelestia arma, Liv. 1, 20), *and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend;* whereupon Numa caused eleven others exactly like it to be made by the artist Mamurius Veturius, so that if the genuine one was lost, the fact could not be known. These shields were carefully preserved by the Salian priests in the temple of Mars, and every year in March carried about in solemn procession (ancilia movere), and then returned to their place (ancilia condere), Ov. F. 3, 377; Liv. 1, 20; Verg. A. 8, 664; Tac. H. 1, 89; Suet. Oth. 8; Inscr. Orell. 2244; v. Smith, Dict. Antiq.

☞ *Adj.:* clipeis ancilibus, Juv. 2, 126: arma ancilia, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.

ancilla, ae, *f. dim.* [ancula], *a maid-servant, handmaid, female slave* (com. used as *fem.* of servus, instead of serva). **I.** Lit., Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib.): *Am.* Quis me tenet? *Br.* Tua Bromia ancilla, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 25: ecqua ancilla est illi? id. Mil. 3, 1, 199: Servos, ancillas amove, atque audin? id. Trin. 3, 3, 70 et saep.: ancilla aere empta, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26; so id. And. 3, 1, 3; 5, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 78; 5, 1, 20 et saep.: ancillarum beneficio emitti, Cic. Har. Resp. 42: ducebat ancillarum greges, id. Mil. 55: hunc servi ancillaeque amant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4: cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10 al.: occultat se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J. 12, 5; Hor. C. 2, 4, 1; id. S. 1, 2, 63; 1, 2, 117; 2, 3, 215; id. Ep. 1, 18, 72: nec (liberi) ancillis aut nutricibus delegantur, Tac. G. 20; id. Or. 29: ancilla dominâ validior, id. A. 14, 63.—**II.** Trop.: terrâ usus mortalium semper ancillâ, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—As a term of reproach, of one servilely devoted to any thing: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 218 Gerl.

ancillāriŏlus, i, *m.* [ancilla], *a lover of maid-servants* (very rare), Mart. 12, 58; Sen. Ben. 1, 9.

ancillāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *relating to maid-servants.* **I.** Lit.: artificium, *the service of handmaid,* * Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: ancillaris vestis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—**II.** Trop.: adulatio ancillaris, *servile flattery,* Amm. 26, 6.

* **ancillātus**, ūs, *m.* [ancillor], *the service of a female slave,* or in gen. *of a slave,* Arn. 7, p. 221.

ancillor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* and *n.* [ancilla], pr., *to serve as handmaid;* hence, in gen., *to serve, to attend upon, to be subservient to,* etc. (only ante-class. and post-Aug.): invita ancillans, Att. ap. Non. p. 72, 3: uxoribus ancillantur, Titin. ib.: aestus (maris) ancillantes siderum avido trahenti etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 213: cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillŭla, ae, *f. doub. dim.* [id.], *a little serving-maid, a young female slave.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Rud. prol. 74; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; so id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; id. Phorm. 5, 5, 10 al.: nec servus nec ancillula, etc., Ov. R. Am. 639 al.—**II.** Trop.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fin.:* praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

ancĭpes, v. anceps.

1. * **ancīsus** (**amc-**), a, um [qs. *part.* of ancido], *cut around* or *away:* omnia ancisa recenti Volnere, *every part cut with fresh wounds,* Lucr. 3, 660.

(**2. ancīsus**, ūs, a false read. for ambecisus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.; v. ambecisus.)

‡ **anclābris**, is, *f.* [anclo], *a sacrificial table.* The vessels upon it were called anclabria: anclabris: mensa ministeriis divinis aptata. Vasa quoque in eâ, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, anclabria appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 11. 51 Müll.

anclo or **ancŭlo**, āre, *v. a.* [anculus], *to serve with, to bring* something *as servant, to have the care of* (only in Liv. Andron.): antiqui anculare dicebant pro ministrare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: carnis vinumque, quod libabant, anclabatur, ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: florem anculabant, ap. Fest. l. c. (Trag. Rel. p. 4 Rib.).

† **1. ancōn**, ōnis, *m.* [v. ango], = ἀγκών (the bend of the arm), t. t., for the pure Lat. cubitum. **I.** *The arm of a workman's square,* Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.;* 8, 6.—**II.** *A stone in a wall, which projects above more than below, and supports something; a console* or *volute,* Vitr. 4, 6.—**III.** *The knobbed bars of a hydraulic engine,* Vitr. 10, 13.—**IV.** *Forked poles for spreading nets* (pure Lat., ames, Hor. Epod. 2, 33), Grat. Cyn. 87.—**V.** *The arm of a chair,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—**VI.** *A kind of drinking-vessel in an ale-house,* Dig. 33, 7, 13.

2. Ancōn, ōnis, *f.* [v. ango], *a headland and bay,* as the name implies, *on the coast of Pontus, east of Amisus,* now *Derbend Bournow,* Val. Fl. 4, 600; cf. Apoll. Rhod. 2, 369.

3. Ancōn, ōnis, or **Ancōna**, ae, *f.* [v. ango], = Ἀγκών, *an ancient seaport town in the north of Picenum, situated on a promontory forming a remarkable curve* or *elbow,* as the name implies, *founded by the Syracusans, still called Ancona;* form **Ancōna**, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; id. Fam. 16, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 11; Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; 3, 13, 18, § 111 sq. al.—Form **Ancōn**, Mel. 2, 4, 5; Cat. 36, 13; Sil. 8, 438; Juv. 4, 40 al.; and in a pun: Cingulum nos tenemus; Anconem amisimus, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.

† **ancŏra**, ae (not **anchŏra**), *f.* [v. ango], = ἄγκυρα, *an anchor.* **I. A.** Lit.: Ancora fundabat naves, Verg. A. 6, 3: jacere, *to cast anchor,* Caes. B. G. 4, 28; so, mittere, *to let go,* Vulg. Act. 27, 29: extendere, *to put out,* ib. ib. 27, 30: naves deligare ad ancoras, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navem tenere in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8, 7: consistere ad ancoram, *to lie at anchor,* Caes. B. C. 3, 102: naves in ancoris constiterunt, id. ib. 3, 28 et saep.: solvere, *to weigh anchor,* Cic. Att. 1, 13; so, tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31; so Vulg. Act. 27, 40; also, in gen., *to depart, go away,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: vellere, Liv. 22, 19: praecidere, *to cut the cables,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34 al.—**B.** Trop., as a symbol of security, *refuge, hope, support:* ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42: ultima fessis ancora, Sil. 7, 24; cf.: spem, quam sicut ancoram habemus, Vulg. Heb. 6, 10.—**II.** Transf., *an iron in the form of an anchor,* Pall. 1, 40, 5.

* **ancŏrāgo**, inis, *m.* [prob. ancora], *a fish in the Rhine,* now unknown, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

ancŏrālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to an anchor:* strophia, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7.—Hence, **ancŏrāle**, is, *n., a cable,* Liv. 37, 30 *fin.;* so id. 22, 19; Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; cf. ancorarius.

* **ancŏrārius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to an anchor:* funes, *cables,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

ancŭla, ae, *f.* pr. *dim.* [anculus], *a maid-servant,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

ancŭlo, āre, v. anclo.

ancŭlus, i, *m.* pr. *dim.* [v. 2. Ancus], *a man-servant,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. ancus appellatur, qui aduncum bracchium habet et exporrigi non potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. [v. ango].

2. Ancus (**Marcius**), i, *m.* [v. ango] (prop. *a servant,* as bending, crouching; hence = ancus Martius = θεράπων Ἄρεως, *servant of Mars*), *the fourth king of Rome,* A.U.C. 116–140, said to have been the grandson of Numa by Pompilia, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; 2, 3, 5; Varr. Fragm. p. 241 Bip.; Liv. 1, 32 sqq.; Verg. A. 6, 815; Hor. C. 4, 7, 15; Ov. F. 6, 803 al.

Ancȳra, ae, *f.,* = Ἄγκυρα. **I.** *A town in Galatia,* now *Angora,* where was a marble temple of Augustus, built in his lifetime, Liv. 38, 24; Curt. 3, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 98.—**II.** *A town in Phrygia,* Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—Whence, **Ancȳrānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Ancyra,* Claud. in Eutr. 2, 416: Marmor or Monumentum Ancyranum, *a Latin inscription on the inside of the antæ of the temple of Augustus, containing a record of his deeds,* being a copy of the bronze tablets placed in front of his Mausoleum; cf. Suet. Aug. 101, and Wolf, Suet. II. p. 369 sq.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 286.

andābătă, ae, *m., a kind of Roman gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, and who therefore fought blindfolded for the amusement of spectators,* * Cic. Fam. 7, 10 Manut.: more andabatarum, Hier. adv. Helv. 3; id. adv. Jov. 1, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2577.

Andanĭa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀνδανία, *a very ancient town of Messenia,* now Andorossa, Liv. 36, 31.

1. Andes, ium, or **Andecāvi** or **Andicāvi**, ōrum, *m., a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou,* with a town of the same name, now *Angers;* form **Andes**, Caes. B. G. 2, 35.—Form **Andecāvi**, Tac. A. 3, 41.—Form **Andicāvi**, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 Jan; cf. Mann. Gall. 163.

2. Andes, is, *m., a village near Mantua, the birthplace of Vergil,* now *Pietola;* hence, **Andīnus**, a, um, *of* or *from Andes:* Andinus, i. e. *Vergil,* Sil. 8, 595.

Andīnus, v. 2. Andes.

† **andrachnē**, ēs, *f.,* = ἀνδράχνη, *a plant, purslane:* Portulacca oleracea, Linn.; Col. 10, 376; Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162.

Andraemōn, ŏnis, *m.,* = Ἀνδραίμων. **I.** *The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus.* Ov. M. 9, 333; 9, 363.—**II. Andraemōn** or **Andrēmon**, ŏnis, *m., father of Thoas, a combatant before Troy,* Ov. M. 13, 357; cf. Hom. Il. 2, 638.

andrĕmas = andrachne, App. Herb. 103.

Andrīcus, i, *m., a servant of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 1.

Andriscus, i, *m.,* = Ἀνδρίσκος, *a slave who claimed to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus and occasioned the third Macedonian war,* Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11; Flor. 2, 14.

Andrĭus, a, um, *adj., born at Andros, one of the Cyclades,* Ter. And. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **Andrĭa**, ae, *f., a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros,* a comedy by Terence.

Andrŏcles, is, or **-clus**, i, *m.,* = Ἀνδροκλῆς, *the well-known slave who cured the foot of a lion and was afterwards recognized by the lion and saved from death,* Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Gell. 5, 14.

† **andrŏdămās**, antis, *m.,* = ἀνδροδάμας (man-subduing). **I.** *A species of bloodstone* (so called from its great hardness), Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146.—**II.** *A silver-colored, quadrangular, and cubical precious stone* (acc. to Bruckmann, a cubical, silver-colored marcasite), Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

Andrŏgĕōn, ŏnis, *m.,* i. q. Androgeos; *acc.* Gr. Androgeona, Prop. 2, 1, 62.—Hence, **Andrŏgĕōnēus**, a, um, *adj., pertaining to Androgeon:* caedis, Cat. 64, 77.

Andrŏgĕōs, ō, and **-gĕus**, i, *m.,* = Ἀνδρόγεως, *son of the Cretan king Minos, whom the Athenians and Megarians slew; on account of which the enraged father made war upon them,* Ov. M. 7, 458; id. H. 10, 99; Verg. A. 6, 20.

† **andrŏgȳnē**, ēs, *f.,* = ἀνδρογύνη, *a masculine, heroic woman,* Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

† **andrŏgȳnus**, i, *m.,* **-gȳnē**, ēs, *f.,* = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρογύνη, *a man-woman, hermaphrodite:* imberbus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 493, 27; so * Cic. Div. 1, 43; Liv. 27, 11; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15; 7, 3, 3, § 34 al.; Lucr. 5, 839.

Andrŏmăchē, ēs, and **-a**, ae (Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 82 Müll., or Trag. v. 100 Vahl.), *f.,* = Ἀνδρομάχη, *a daughter of king Eëtion, and wife of Hector.* After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Pyrrhus to Greece, and was subsequently married to Helenus, son of Priam, Verg. A. 3, 319; 3, 487.

Andrŏmĕda, ae, and **-ē**, ēs, *f.,* = Ἀνδρομέδη, *a daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope.* On account of the arrogance of her mother she was bound to a rock by the command of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in order that she might be destroyed by a sea-monster; but Perseus rescued and married her. After death she was placed as a constellation in heaven, Ov. M. 4, 671 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 64; Apollod. 2, 4, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Col. 11, 2, 59 al.

† **andrōn**, ōnis, *m.,* = ἀνδρών (ἀνήρ, a man). **I.** Among the Greeks, *the part of the house in which the men resided, the men's apartment;* also called andronitis (opp. gynaeceum, q. v.): locus domicilii, in quo viri

morabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; cf. Vitr. 6, 10. — **II.** Among the Romans, *a passage between two walls* or *courts of a house*, Vitr. 6, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Andrŏnīcus, i, *m.*, *the cognomen of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished*, L. Livius Andronicus, *the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans, lived in the middle of the third century* B.C., Cic. Brut. 18; Gell. 17, 21 al.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 41 sq.; 78; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 82.

† **andrōnītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀνδρωνῖτις, v. andron, I.

Andrŏs and **Andrus**, i, *f.*, = Ἄνδρος, *one of the largest of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea, south-east of Eubœa*, now *Andro*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43 al.; Ov. M. 7, 469; 13, 649; cf. Mann. Greece, p. 743.

† **andrŏsăcĕs**, is, *n.*, = ἀνδρόσακες, *a plant*, now unknown, perh. zoophyte, Plin. 27, 4, 9, § 25.

† **andrŏsaemŏn**, i, *n.*, = ἀνδρόσαιμον (man's blood), *a kind of St. John's-wort, with blood-red juice:* Hypericum perforatum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4. 10, § 26 sq.

‡ **andruāre**, *to run back:* a Graeco verbo ἀναδραμεῖν, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.

† **ăneclŏgistus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνεκλόγιστος (not giving account), *a guardian who was not obliged to give account of his proceedings, but had discretionary power*, Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.

ānellus (not **ann-**), i, *m. dim.* [anulus], *a little ring:* aureolus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34; * Lucr. 6, 911: cum tribus anellis, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.

† **ănĕmōnē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀνεμώνη, *anemone*, i. e. *wind-flower*, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; 21, 23, 94, § 164 (in the latter pass. Pliny says it was so called because it opened its flowers only when the wind blew; it grows most abundantly in Alpine districts of warmer regions).

Ănĕmūrium, i, *n.*, = Ἀνεμούριον, *a promontory and town of Cilicia*, now *Anemûr*, Liv. 33, 20; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.—Hence, **Ănĕmūriensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to* Anemurium Civitas, Tac. A. 12, 55.

† **ănēthum**, i, *n.*, = ἄνηθον, *dill, anise:* Anethum graveolens, Linn.; Verg. E. 2, 48; Plin. 19, 8, 52, § 167; Vulg. Matt. 23, 23.

† **ănĕtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνετικός, *remitting, abating;* of sickness, Theod. Prisc. 3, 3.

anfractŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [anfractus], *roundabout, prolix:* locutio, Aug. Serm. 135.

1. anfractus (not **amfr-**), a, um, *P. a.* [qs. from anfringo], *winding, bending, crooked:* spatia, Amm. 29, 5. — Hence, *subst.:* **anfractum**, i, *n.*, *a winding, a crook, curve* (ante-class. for the class. anfractus, us): terrarum anfracta, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 15 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.): in anfracto, Varr. ib.: cavata aurium anfracta, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 5.

2. anfractus (not **amfr-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], pr. *a breaking round;* hence, *a bending, recurving, turning* (in the ante-class. per. rare; v. the preced. art.). **I.** Lit.: quid pulchrius eā figurā (sc. sphaericā) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminens, habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47.—Hence, of the circular motion of the sun (acc. to the ancient belief): solis anfractus, *a circuit, revolution*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; cf. id. Leg. 2, 8.—Of the crookedness of horns: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124.—Of the coils of a serpent, Val. Fl. 7, 523; Stat. Th. 5, 520. — Also freq., particularly in the histt., of the turning or winding of a road, etc., *a tortuous, circuitous route:* si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: per anfractus jugi procurrere, Liv. 44, 4: anfractus viarum, id. 33, 1: litorum anfractus, *the windings*, id. 38, 7 al.; Luc. 1, 605. —**II.** Trop., of discourse, = ambages, *circumlocution, digression:* quid opus est circuitione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Part. Or. 6, 21: quae omnia infinitus anfractus habent, *ramifications*, Quint. 6, 1, 15, where Bonn. and Halm read *tractatus*.—Of legal matters, *intricacies, prolixity:* judiciorum, Cic. Clu. 56, 159: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

angăria, ae, *f.*, = ἀγγαρία [angarius], *the service of the* angarius, and, in gen., *service to a lord, villanage*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29; 50, 5, 11 al.; v. on angaria and angarialis, Gloss. Man. art. clabularis.

* **angărĭālis**, e, *adj.* [angaria], *of* or *pertaining to service:* copia, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 4.

angărĭo, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to demand something as* angaria, *to exact villanage*, Dig. 49, 18, 4; so Aug. Ep. 5 *med.* al. —**II.** Meton., *to compel, constrain* (eccl. Lat.): quicumque te angariaverit mille passus (vadere), vade cum illo et alia duo, Vulg. Matt. 5, 41: nunc angariaverunt, ut tollant crucem ejus, ib. ib. 27, 32; so ib. Marc. 15, 21.

Angăris, is, *m.*, *a mountain in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.

* **angărĭus**, i, *m.*, = ἄγγαρος [introd. into the Greek from the Persian], *a messenger, a courier*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 21.

Angēa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

† **angĕlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀγγελικός (suitable or pertaining to messengers). **I.** Angelicum metrum, *a dactylic measure* (so called on account of its rapidity of movement), Diom. p. 512 P.; Victor. p. 2531 P. —**II.** *Belonging to angels, angelic:* habens vultum angelicum, * Vulg. Jud. 13, 6: panes, Prud. Tetr. 11.

* **angĕlĭfĭcātus**, a, um, qs. *part.* of angelifico, *changed into an angel:* caro, Tert. Res. Carn. 25.

angellus, i, *m. dim.* [angulus], *a little angle* or *corner* (only ante- and post-class.), * Lucr. 2, 428; Arn. 7, p. 253.

† **angĕlus**, i, *m.*, = ἄγγελος. **I.** *A messenger*, Sen. Ep. 20 *med.* dub.; Vulg. Matt. 11, 10.—**II.** *An angel.* **A.** In bon. part. very freq. in the Vulg., the Church fathers, Aug., Tertull., Jerome, etc. — **B.** In mal. part.: Diabolus et angeli ejus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 41: angelus Satanae, ib. 2 Cor. 12, 7 al.

Angĕrōna (**-ia**, Macr.), ae, *f.* [ango], *the goddess of Suffering and Silence*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65; Macr. S. 1, 10: Inscr. Orell. 116. — Hence, **Angĕrōnālia**, ium, *n.*, *her festival*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 23 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

angīna (for the quantity of the pen., v. the foll. examples, and cf. Wagner ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 139), ae, *f.* [ἀγχόνη; v. ango]. **I.** *The quinsy*, as suffocating: Insperato abiit quam unā anginā sustulit horā, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 35, 9: Sues moriuntur anginā acri acerrume, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 139: Angina verō sibi mixtum sale poscit acetum, Ser. Samm. 282; Cels. 2, 10; 4, 4; Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61 al.: anginam vinariam habere dicuntur, qui vino suffocantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll. — **II.** Trop.: angina mentis, *distress of mind, produced by physical disease*, Tert. Anim. 48.

angĭportus, ūs, *m.* (and **angĭportum**, i, *n.;* cf. Prisc. p. 714 P.) [ang- as in angustus, and portus; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.], *a narrow street, lane,* or *alley*, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.; cf. Dig. 16, 59; Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 5; id. Most. 5, 1, 5: viae omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69; * Hor. C. 1, 25, 10; Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5; 4, 7, 137; id. Cist. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 190, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39; id. Eun. 5, 2, 6: angiporto toto deerrare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 51, 64: in quadriviis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4.

Angĭtia, ae, *f.*, *sister of Medea and Circe, who received divine honors from the Marsi*, Verg. A. 7, 759 (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 750, *Medea herself*); Sil. 8, 498; Inscr. Orell. 115; 116; 1846.— Hence, Nemus Angitiae, *the region consecrated to Angitia, near Lucus, in the Marsian territory*, now *Luco*, Verg. l. c.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 515.

Angli, ōrum, *m.*, *the Angli, a branch of the Suevi in Lower Germany*, Tac. G. 40; c. A.D. 450 they united with the Saxons (hence the designation *Anglo-Saxons*), conquered Britannia, and gave their name to the country,— Anglia, *England.*

Anglĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Angli.

ango, xi, ctum, and anxum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* and *sup.* rest only on the assertion in Prisc. p. 895 P.; Diom. p. 366 P.; *part.* anctus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; acc. to Prisc. l. c., the *sup.* is sometimes anxum; cf. Struve, 214) [the root of this word is widely diffused: ἄγκος, a bend, hollow; whence, valley, ravine; from the notion of *closeness*, come ἄγχω = to press tight, to strangle, throttle; ango; Germ. hangen, hängen; Engl. hang; angustus, anxius, anxietas; old Germ. Angust; Germ. Angst = Engl. anguish; from the notion of *being bent*, come ancus anculus, a crouching slave, ancora = Gr. ἄγκυρα; angulus = Germ. Angel, Engl. angle; old Germ. Angul, a hook; Gael. ingle = nook for the fire, fireplace; ancale = ἀγκάλη, Engl. ankle; ancon, and the pr. names Ancon and Ancona; uncus, curved, crooked; ungula, claw; unguis, claw, nail; cf. Sanscr. ahus, close; ahas, anguish; ankāmi, to bend; ankas, the lap (sinus), a hook; for the other Greek words belonging to this group, v. L. and S. s. vv. ἄγκος and ἄγχω]. **I.** Lit., *to bind, draw,* or *press together;* of the throat, *to throttle, strangle* (so ἄγχω; in this signif. antiquated; hence, in class. perh. only in the poets; in prose, instead of it, suffocare; cf. Diom. p. 361 P.): angit inhaerens Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur, Verg. A. 8, 260; so id. G. 3, 497: cum colla minantia monstri Angeret, Stat. Th. 4, 828; 6, 270; Sil. 13, 584.—Hence, of plants, *to choke*, Col. 4, 2, 2; 6, 27, 7 al.—**II.** Metaph. **A.** *To cause* (physical) *pain;* hence, angi, *to feel* or *suffer pain*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164. — **B.** Most freq. of the mind, *to distress, torment, torture, vex, trouble;* and angi, *to feel distressed, to suffer torment*, etc.: illum incommodis dictis angam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 11: cura angit hominem, * Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 8; * Lucr. 4, 1134: cruciatu timoris angi? Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: multa sunt, quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18: angebar singularum horarum exspectatione, id. ib. 9, 1 et saep.; Liv. 2, 7; 21, 1 al.: ne munere te parvo beet aut incommodus angat (cruciet, cum non vult dare quod poscis, Cruqu.), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75: ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110: poëta, meum qui pectus inaniter angit, *puts in torturing suspense*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 211 al.: Pompeius . . . curis animum mordacibus angit, Luc. 2, 680 sq.: Ea res animum illius anxit, Gell. 1, 3: (aemula eam) vehementer angebat, Vulg. 1 Reg. 1, 6.—With *de* (in respect to): de Statio manumisso et non nullis aliis rebus angor, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.:* de quo angor et crucior, id. ib. 7, 22. — Sometimes with *gen.* (on this const. cf. Roby, II. § 1321): absurde facis, qui angas te animi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6: (Sthenius) angebatur animi necessario, quod etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 84. But Cic. also uses the *abl.:* angor animo, Brut. 2, 7: audio te animo angi, Fam. 16, 142; and acc. to some edd. Tusc. 1, 40, 96 Seyff. (v. further on this *gen.* s. v. animus).

angor, ōris, *m.* [ango], = angina. **I.** *A compression of the neck, a strangling:* occupat fauces earum angor, *the quinsy*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 100: aestu et angore vexata, i.e. aestu angorem ac prope suffocationem efficiente, Liv. 5, 48.—Far oftener, **II.** Trop., *anguish, torment, trouble, vexation* (as a momentary feeling; while *anxietas* denotes a permanent state): est aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore; neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: angor est aegritudo premens, id. ib. 4, 8, 18; Lucr. 3, 853: anxius angor, id. 3, 993; so id. 6, 1158: animus omni liber curā et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico saepe capiendus, id. Am. 13, 48; Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7; so id. ib. 49 al.—In *plur.:* confici angoribus, Cic. Phil. 2, 15; id. Off. 2, 1, 2.

Angrīvarii, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe in the neighborhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser*, Tac. G. 33 Rup.; id. A. 2, 8; 2, 19; 2, 22; 2, 24; 2, 41.

anguen, v. anguis *init.*

* **anguĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [anguis], *of* or *pertaining to a serpent:* lapsus, Sol. 24.

anguĭcŏmus (four syl.), a, um, *adj.* [anguis-coma], *with snaky hair* (only in the poets): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699; cf. id. ib. 4, 801; Stat. Th. 1, 544.

* **anguĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [anguis], *a small serpent*, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

anguĭfer (trisyl.), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [anguis-fero], *serpent-bearing:* caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. — Hence, *subst.:* **Anguifer,** fĕri, *m.* (as transl. of 'Οφιοῦχος), *the serpent-bearer, the constellation Serpentarius* or *Ophiuchus,* Col. 11, 2, 49; cf. anguitenens.

* **anguĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [anguis-gigno], *engendered of a snake* or *dragon,* an epithet of the Thebans, who sprang from dragons' teeth, Ov. M. 3, 531; cf.: draconigena urbs, i. e. *Thebes,* id. F. 3, 865.

anguilla, ae, *f. dim.* [anguis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; but it may be directly con. with Gr. ἔγχελυς; v. anguis], *an eel.* **I.** Lit.: Muraena anguilla, Linn.; Plin. 9, 21, 38, § 74 al.; Juv. 5, 103.—**II.** Trop.: anguilla est, elabitur, *he is an eel; he slips away, is a slippery fellow,* prov. of a sly man, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56. — **III.** *The hard skin of an eel, used as a whip in schools,* Verr. ap. Plin. 9, 23, 39; Isid. Orig. 5, 27.

anguĭ-mănus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis-manus], *with serpent-hand,* an epithet of the elephant, because he makes quick, serpent-like motions with his trunk (manus), perh. only in Lucr. 2, 537; 5, 1303.

anguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis], less freq. than the foll. **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. — **2.** *Similar to a serpent in form, serpent-like:* cucumis, Col. 2, 9, 10; 7, 10, 5.

anguīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the serpent, snaky:* cervix, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64: capillus Eumenidum, Cat. 64, 193: pellis, Cato, R. R. 73: cucumis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25: adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37: vernatio, id. 30, 3, 8, § 24: cor, id. 30, 3, 8, § 23 al. — Hence, **anguīnum,** i, *n.* (sc. ovum), *a snake's egg,* Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52.

* **anguĭ-pēs** (trisyl.), ĕdis, *adj.* [anguis-pes], *serpent-footed,* an epithet of giants, Ov. M. 1, 184; cf.: serpentipedes Gigantes, id. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

anguis (dissyl.), is (rare form **anguen,** like sanguen for sanguis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29 Mai.—*Abl.* angue; but angui, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, or Trag. v. 51 Vahl.; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30; Ov. M. 4, 483 MS.; cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; in Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66, suspected by Schneid. Gram. II. 227, on account of angue just before; angue also, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. C. 3, 11, 18, or Trag. v. 441 Vahl.; Varr. Atac. ap. Charis. p. 70; Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65; Prop. 4, 4, 40; Ov. H. 9, 94; id. Am. 3, 6, 14; id. M. 10, 349; 15, 390; Sen. Herc. Fur. 793; Stat. Th. 4, 85; cf. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 218), *m.* and *f.;* cf. Charis. p. 70 P.; Rudd. I. p. 25; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 [cf. ἔγχελυς; Lith. angis; old Germ. unc = adder; ἔχις; ἔχιδνα = adder; Sanscr. ahis; Germ. Aal = Engl. eel. Curtius], *a serpent, a snake* (syn.: serpens, coluber, draco). **I.** Lit.: angues jugati, Naev. ap. Non. p. 191, 18; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: emissio feminae anguis . . . maris anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187 al.—As *fem.:* caerulea, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28: angues volucres vento invectae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Varr. Atac. ap. Non. p. 191, 22; Tac. A. 11, 11 al.—*Masc.:* domi vectem circumjectus, Cic. Div. 2, 28: ater, Prop. 3, 5, 40: tortus, Ov. M. 4, 483, and id. Ib. 4, 79; Stat. Th. 4, 485.—Sometimes *serpent, snake,* as a hateful, odious object: odisse aliquem aeque atque angues, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane pejus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In fable, an emblem. **1.** Of terror; hence the snaky head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803. — **2.** Of rage; hence the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, Ov. M. 4, 483 and 511; her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69; Prop. 3, 5, 40.—**3.** Of art and wisdom; hence the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, id. ib. 5, 642; cf. Voss, Mythol. Br. 2, 55.—**B.** As a constellation. **1.** = draco, *the Dragon,* between the Great and the Little Bear, Hyg. Astr. 2, 3; 3, 2: flexu sinuoso elabitur Anguis, Verg. G. 1, 244: neu te tortum declinet ad Anguem, Ov. M. 2, 138.—**2.** = hydra, *the Hydra, water-serpent,* which extends over the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, carries on its back the Crater, and on its tail the Corvus, Ov. F. 2, 243; Manil. 1, 422; cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 39.—**3.** *The Serpent,* which Anguitenens ('Οφιοῦχος) carries in his hand, Ov. M. 8, 182. — **C.** Prov.: Latet anguis in herbâ, *there's a snake in the grass,* of some concealed danger, Verg. E. 3, 93.

anguĭ-tĕnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis-teneo], *serpent-holding;* hence, *subst.,* *the constellation,* = anguifer, transl. of the Gr. 'Οφιοῦχος, *Serpent-bearer,* Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 384.

angŭlāris, e, *adj.* [angulus], *having corners* or *angles, angular:* lapis, *a square stone,* Cato, R. R. 14, 1; Col. 5, 3, 2: lapis, *a corner-stone,* Vulg. Job, 38, 6; and, in trop. sense, ib. Isa. 28, 16; ib. Ephes. 2, 20; ib. 1 Pet. 2, 6: pilae, *corner pillars of an arcade,* Vitr. 7, 11.—Hence, *subst.:* **angŭlāris,** is, *m., an angular vessel,* Apic. 5, 3 al.

angŭlātim, *adv.* [id.], *from corner to corner, from angle to angle* (post-class.): cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26; so id. ib. 3, p. 103; Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

angŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make angular* or *cornered,* Ambros. Ep. 42. — Hence, * **angŭlātus,** a, um, *P. a., made angular; with angles, angular:* corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of corners* (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin.): folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86: acini, id. 15, 24, 29, § 100: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5, § 9: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75, § 196 et saep.

angŭlus, i, *m.* [cf. ἀγκύλος, crooked, bent, angular, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.; v. ango], *an angle, a corner.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Math. t. t., *an angle:* angulus optusus, Lucr. 4, 355: angulus acutus, Plin. 12, 3, 29, § 50: meridianus circulus horizonta rectis angulis secat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17; so, ad pares angulos ad terram ferri, *at right angles, perpendicularly,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Hoc ubi suffugit sensum simul angulus omnis, Lucr. 4, 360: figura, quae nihil habet incisum angulis, nihil anfractibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18. — **B.** *A corner:* hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantium, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, *the extreme point, corner,* Ov. M. 13, 884; Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178: arcae anguli, Vulg. Exod. 25, 12: quattuor anguli pallii, ib. Deut. 22, 12: hic factus est in caput anguli, *the corner-stone,* ib. Matt. 21, 42: anguli oculorum, *the corners of the eyes,* Cels. 6, 6, 31; Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 126: anguli parietum, *the angles of walls,* id. 2, 82, 84, § 197; so, murorum, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 13: in angulis platearum, ib. Matt. 6, 5: quattuor anguli terrae, *the four quarters of the earth,* ib. Apoc. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place:* in angulum abire, *Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.:* ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, Hor. C. 2, 6, 14: angulus hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 5, 9, 65: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. C. 1, 9, 22; Vell. 2, 102, 3. — Contemptuously, of the schools or places of private discussion, in contrast with public, practical life: quibus ego, ut de his rebus in angulis consumendi otii causâ disserant, cum concessero, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13. 57: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, reapse, non oratione perfectio, id. Rep. 1, 2; Lact. 3, 16. — On the contr. without contempt, in Seneca, Ep. 95.—So also, detractingly, of a little country-seat, in opp. to the city: quod Angulus iste feret piper, *that hole,* said by the discontented steward, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 23 (so without detraction: recessus, Juv. 3, 230).—* Trop.: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos revocas, *into every strait, embarrassment* (the figure is taken from a contest or game, in which one strives to get his antagonist into a corner), Cic. Caecin. 29.—**B.** *A projection of the sea into the land, a bay, gulf:* Gallicus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185 P.

angustē, *adv.,* v. angustus *fin.*

angustĭae, ārum (rare in class. Lat. in *sing.* **angustĭa,** ae, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61; cf. Charis. p. 20 P.; but freq. in eccl. Lat., Vulg. Gen. 42, 21; ib. Psa. 118, 143; ib. Rom. 2, 9; ib. 2 Cor. 2, 4 al.), *f.* [angustus]. **I.** Lit., *narrowness, straitness; a defile, strait* (perhaps only in prose; syn.: fauces, angustum). **A.** Of places: Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32; so id. N. D. 2, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: itineris, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. Fragm. H. ap. Serv ad Verg. A. 3, 400 (97, II. p. 250 Gerl.): loci, id. C. 58, 20: quod intercidit et incuriâ coloni locique angustiâ. Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61: angustiae locorum, Nep. Dat. 8, 4, and Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 21: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, Liv. 28, 1: diu in angustiis pugnatum est, id. 34, 46: itinerum, Tac. A. 15, 43 *fin.:* per angustias Hellesponti, Suet. Caes. 63: vicorum, id. Ner. 38; so id. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 12; id. Oth. 9 al.—**B.** Of other things: spiritûs, *shortness of breath,* Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: urinae, *strangury,* Plin. 21, 21, 92, § 160. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *shortness, brevity, want, deficiency:* in his vel asperitatibus rerum vel angustiis temporis, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: edidi quae potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis angustiae coëgerunt, id. ib. 3, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 7: in angustiâ temporum, Vulg. Dan. 9, 25.—**B.** Of money or other possessions, *scarcity, want:* aerarii, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: pecuniae publicae, id. Fam. 12, 30: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendii, id. ib. 1, 35: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9.—Sometimes *absol., want, indigence, poverty:* ex meis angustiis illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 4: paternae, Tac. A. 1, 75.—**C.** Of external circumstances, condition, etc., *difficulty, distress, perplexity, straits:* in summas angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5; so id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: cum in his angustiis res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: vereri angustias, Cic. Planc. 22: angustiae petitionis, i. e. *the difficulty of obtaining the consular dignity,* id. Brut. 47. —So the Vulg. very freq. of external circumstances and of inward state, both in *sing.* and in *plur.:* videntes angustiam animi, Gen. 42, 21; so ib. Exod. 6, 9; ib. Rom. 2, 9; and ib. 2 Cor. 2, 4: tenent me angustiae, ib. 2 Reg. 1, 9; so ib. 2 Cor. 6, 4; 12. 10 al. —**D.** Of mind or feeling, *narrowness, contractedness:* non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, Cic. Pis. 11: cujus animus tantis angustiis invidiae continetur, *by such meanness of envy,* Auct. ad Her. 4, 43.—**E.** Of scientific inquiries which go too deeply into details, and lay too much stress upon little things, *subtile* or *minute verbal criticisms:* me ex campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, *into a dilemma of verbal subtleties,* Cic. Caecin. 29: cur eam (orationem) in tantas angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? *straits,* id. Ac. 2, 35.—**F.** Of discourse, *brevity, simplicity:* angustia conclusae orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20 (v. the context). — So in *sing.,* Non. p. 73, 26.

* **angusticlāvĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [angustus-clavus], *wearing a narrow* (*purple*) *stripe;* an epithet of a plebeian tribune, who, as a plebeian, could wear only a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic (while the tribune from the nobility had a broad stripe, v. laticlavius), Suet. Oth. 10.

angustĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a* [angustus], pr. *to make narrow, to straiten;* only trop. and in eccl. Lat. *to straiten, hamper, distress:* angustiatus prae pavore, Vulg. Jud. 13, 29: qui se angustiaverunt, ib. Sap. 5, 1: sed non angustiamur, ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8; 6, 12; ib. Heb. 11, 37.

angustĭtas, ātis, *f.,* = angustia, Att. ap. Non. p. 73, 25.

angusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [angustus], *to make narrow, to straiten* (first used after the Aug. per.): Cujus (Hellesponti) iter caesis angustans corporum acervis, Cat. 64, 359: (puteus) ore angustatur, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 45: servorum turba, quae quamvis magnam domum angustet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: maris angustat fauces, Luc. 5, 232: angustare aëris meatus, id. 4, 327: animam in artus tumidos angustare, Stat. Th. 4, 827; 12, 665.—Trop., *to circumscribe, restrain:* gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29: angustanda sunt patrimonia, id. Tranq. 8.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [v. ango], *narrow, strait,* esp. of local relations, *close, contracted, small, not spacious* (syn.: artus, brevis, contractus; opp. latus, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92;

I. Lit.: fretus, Lucr. 1, 720: Angustum per iter, id. 5, 1132; so Sall. J. 92, 7, and Vulg. Judith, 4, 6; 7, 5: pontes angusti, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: domus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fauces portûs angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: fines, id. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: cellae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 8: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29: Principis angustâ Caprearum in rupe sedentis, *on the narrow rock*, Juv. 10, 93 Herm., where Jahn reads *augusta*, both readings yielding an apposite sense: porta, Vulg. Matt. 7, 13; ib. Luc. 13, 24 al.—*Subst.*: **angustum,** i, *n.*, *narrowness*: per angustum, Lucr. 4, 530: angusta viarum, Verg. A. 2, 332: pontes et viarum angusta, Tac. H. 4, 35.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc., *to reduce to a strait*, i. e. *to restrain, confine*, etc.: ab illâ immensâ societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17: amicitia ex infinitâ societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum, ut, etc., id. Am. 5.— Of the passions, *to curb, restrain, moderate*: perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, Cic. Ac. 1, 10. — **B.** Of other things: clavus angustus, *the narrow purple stripe upon the tunic*, v. clavus: spiritus, *short, difficult*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: odor rosae, *not diffused far*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14.—Once also of the point of an arrow = acutus, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.— **C.** Of time, *short, brief*: angustus dies, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8; Stat. Th. 1, 442: nox, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 25: tempus, Luc. 4, 447.—**D.** Of means of living, and the like, *pinching, scanty, needy*: pauperies, Hor. C. 3, 2, 1: res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, *poor*, i. e. *built without much expense*, Tac. A. 2, 33.—**E.** Of other external relations of life, *difficult, critical, uncertain*: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis adpare, Hor. C. 2, 10, 21: cum fides totâ Italiâ esset angustior, *was weakened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1. — *Subst.*: **angustum,** i, *n.*, *a difficult, critical, condition, danger*: in angustum cogi, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: res est in angusto, *the condition is perilous*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: spes est in angusto, *hope is feeble*, Cels. 8, 4.—**F.** Of mind or character, *narrow, base, low, mean-spirited*: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi angusti et demissi, id. Pis. 24, 57: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, aut omnia semper desperantes, aut malevoli, invidi, etc., id. Fin. 1, 18, 61.—**G.** Of learned investigations that lay too much stress upon little things, *subtle, hair-splitting*: minutae angustaeque concertationes, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: pungunt (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**H.** Of discourse, *brief, simple*: et angusta quaedam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 187: Intonet angusto pectore Callimachus, i.e. *in simple style*, Prop. 2, 1, 40.—*Adv.*: **anguste. I.** Lit., of space, quantity, or number, *within narrow limits, closely, hardly*: recepissem te, nisi anguste sederem, *if I were not in close quarters*, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3: anguste putare vitem, *to prune close*, Col. 4, 16, 1; so, anguste aliquid deputare, id. 4, 22, 3: quâ (re frumentariâ) anguste utebatur, *in small quantity*, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: tantum navium repperit, ut anguste quindecim milia militum, quingentos equites transportare possent, = vix, *scarcely fifteen thousand*, id. ib. 3, 2.—*Comp.*: angustius pabulabantur, *within narrower range*, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: aliae (arbores) radices angustius diffundunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5: quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4: eo anno frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, *more scantily*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.—*Sup.*: Caesar (nitebatur) ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: furunculus angustissime praecisus, Col. 4, 24, 17. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *within narrow limits*: anguste intraque civiles actiones coërcere rhetoricam, Quint. 2, 15, 36. — *Comp.*: haud scio an recte ea virtus frugalitas appellari possit, quod angustius apud Graecos valet, qui frugi homines χρησίμους appellant, id est tantum modo utiles, *has a narrower meaning*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: Reliqui habere se videntur angustius, enatant tamen etc., *seem to be more hampered*, id. ib. 5, 31, 87.—**B.** Esp. of speaking or writing, *closely, briefly, concisely, without diffuseness*: anguste scribere, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: anguste et exiliter dicere, id. Brut. 84, 289: anguste disserere, id. Part. Or. 41, 139: presse et anguste rem definire, id. Or. 33, 117: anguste materiem terminare, Quint. 7, 4, 40.— *Comp.*: Pergit idem et urget angustius, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: concludere brevius angustiusque, id. ib. 2, 7, 20.

ănhēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anhelo] (post-Aug. for the earlier anhelitus), *a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing*. **I.** Lit.: piscium aestivo calore, *the panting of fish*, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—As a disease = ἆσθμα, *asthma*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.—**II.** Trop.: in iis (gemmis) caelestis arcûs anhelatio, *breathing, play of*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.

ănhēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (only post-Aug.), *one who has a difficulty in breathing*, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156; 22, 23, 49, § 105.

ănhēlĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing* (class. for the post-Aug. anhelatio): ex cursurâ anhelitum ducere, *to pant*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: nimiae celeritates gressus cum fiunt, anhelitus moventur, *quickness of breathing is caused*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131: anhelitum vix sufferre, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4: anhelitum recipere, id. Ep. 2, 2, 21: sublimis anhelitus, *deep*, * Hor. C. 1, 15, 31: creber, *quick*, Quint. 11, 3, 55: vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, *painful panting*, Verg. A. 5, 432: aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663; Sen. Ep. 54; Gell. 12, 5.— As a disease, *the asthma* (cf. anhelatio), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 180.—**II. A.** In gen., *breathing, breath*: unguentorum odor, vini anhelitus, *breath smelling of wine*, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7, 16: male odorati anhelitus oris, *bad breath*, Ov. A. A. 1, 521: anhelitum reddere ac per vices recipere, *to breathe out and in*, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16 al.—**B.** Metaph., of other things, *breath, exhalation, vapor*: credo etiam anhelitus quosdam fuisse terrarum, quibus inflatae mentes oracula funderent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 115: placet Stoicos eos anhelitus terrae, qui frigidi sunt, cum fluere coeperint, ventos esse, id. ib. 2, 19, 44.

ănhēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [2. an- and halo]. **I.** *Verb. neutr.* **A.** Pr., *to move about for breath*; hence, *to draw the breath with great difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp*, etc.: anhelat inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490: cum languida anhelant, id. 4, 864: * Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae curâ spiritus ducebatur, Auct. ad Her. 4, 33: anhelans Colla fovet, Verg. A. 10, 837; 5, 254 al.: nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 295: sudare atque anhelare, Col. 2, 3, 2.— In gen., *to breathe* (cf. anhelitus, II.), Prud. Apoth. 919.—**B.** Metaph., of fire: fornacibus ignis anhelat, *roars*, Verg. A. 8, 421. — Of the earth: subter anhelat humus, *heaves*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56. — Of the foaming of the sea, Sil. 9, 286. — Trop., of poverty *panting* for something: anhelans inopia, Just. 9, 1, 6. — **II.** *Verb. act.*, *to breathe out, to emit by breathing, breathe forth, exhale*: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 38: de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, vet. poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: anhelati ignes, Ov. F. 4, 492; so id. H. 12, 15: rabiem anhelare, Luc. 6, 92: anhelatis exsurgens ictibus alnus, *the strokes of the oars made with panting*, Sil. 14, 379.— Trop., *to pursue, pant for, strive after something with eagerness*: Catilinam furentem audaciâ, scelus anhelantem, *breathing out wickedness*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auct. ad Her. 4, 55.

☞ Some, as Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 564, regard the prefix of this word as the Gr. ἀνά; hence, pr. *to draw up the breath*; cf. antestor.

ănhēlus, a, um, *adj.* [anhelo], *out of breath, panting, puffing; attended with short breath* (only in the poets): sic igitur tibi anhela sitis de corpore nostro Abluitur, * Lucr. 4, 875 dub.: equi, Verg. G. 1, 250, and Ov. M. 15, 418: pectus, Verg. A. 6, 48: senes, *who suffer from shortness of breath*, id. G. 2, 135: cursus, *causing to pant*, Ov. M. 11, 347; so, febres, id. P. 1, 10, 5: tussis, Verg. G. 3, 497: dies, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385.—With *gen.*: nec soli faciles; longique laboris anhelos Avertit patrius genti pavor, *panting on account of the long struggle*, Sil. 15, 721 (for this *gen.* v. Roby, II. § 1318).

† **1. ănhȳdros** (**ănȳdr-**), i, *f.*, = ἄνυδρος (without water), *the narcissus*, as thriving in dry regions, App. Herb. 55.

2. Anhydros (**Anydr-**), i, *f.*, *an island in the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

† **ănĭātrŏlŏgētus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνιατρολόγητος, *ignorant of medicine*, Vitr. 1, 1.

Anĭciānus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Anicius, named from him, Anician*: pyra, Cato, R. R. 7; Col. 5, 10; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: lapicidinae, Vitr. 2, 7; Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168: nota, *brand of a wine whose age extended back to the consulship of* L. Anicius Gallus (594 A.U.C.), Cic. Brut. 83, 287 and 288: lectica, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10.

ănĭcilla (later **ănūcella**), ae, *f. doub. dim.* [anicula], *a little old woman*, Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 146; Front. ad Amic. 1, 18 *fin.*

ănĭcŭla (sync. **ănĭcla,** Prud. π. στεφ. 6, 149), ae, *f. dim.* [anus], *a little old woman*: neque illi benivolens extra unam aniculam quisquam aderat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 48: importunitatem spectate aniculae, id. And. 1, 4, 4: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, id. N. D. 1, 34; 1, 20; id. Fl. 36; Sen. Ep. 77 al.

* **ănĭcŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [anicula], *worthy of an old woman, after the manner of an old woman*: verba, Aug. in Psa. 38.

Anidus (mons), i, *m.*, *a mountain in Liguria*, Liv. 40, 38, 3.

Ănĭēn, v. Anio *init.*

Ănĭēnĭcŏlă, ae, *m.* [Anio-colo], *a dweller near the Anio* (poet.): Catilli, Sil. 4, 225: nymphae, id. 12, 751.

Ănĭensis, e, *adj.* [Anio], *of* or *pertaining to the Anio*: tribus, *in the Tiburtine region, through which the Anio flows*, Liv. 10, 9 *fin.*; Cic. Planc. 22.

1. Ănĭēnus, i, *m.*, v. Anio.

2. Ănĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Anio], *of* or *pertaining to the Anio*: fluenta, Verg. G. 4, 369: unda, Prop. 1, 20, 8: lympha, id. 4, 15, 4.

Ănĭgrŏs, i, *m.*, = Ἄνιγρος, *a little river in Elis, rising on Mount Lapithus, now Mauropotamo; its waters were muddy and of an unpleasant odor*, Ov. M. 15, 282; cf. Mann. Greece, p. 519.

ănīlis, e, *adj.* [anus], *of* or *pertaining to an old woman*. **I.** Lit.: voltus, Verg. A. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: aetas, Col. 2, 1, 2. — **II.** Often in a contemptuous sense, *like an old woman, old womanish, anile*: ineptiae paene aniles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id. Div. 2, 60; so id. N. D. 2, 28; 3, 5; * Hor. S. 2, 6, 77; Quint. 1, 8, 19.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not used.—* *Adv.*: **ănīlĭter,** *like an old woman*: dicere aliquid, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.

ănīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [anilis], *the old age of a woman, anility* (very rare): cana, Cat. 61, 158; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 28.

ănīlĭter, *adv.*, v. anilis *fin.*

* **ănīlĭtor,** āri, *v. dep.* [anilis], *to become an old woman*, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 39 Elm.

ănĭma, ae, *f.* (*gen.* animāï, Lucr. 1, 112; 3, 150 et saep.; cf. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 12; Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 29; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* regul. animis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; Lact. Inst. 6, 20, 19; 7, 2, 1; Arn. 2, 18; 2, 30; 2, 33; Aug. Civ. Dei, 13, 18; 13, 19; id. Ver. Relig. 22, 43: animabus, only in eccl. and later Lat., Vulg. Exod. 30, 12; ib. Psa. 77, 18; ib. Matt. 11, 29; ib. Heb. 13, 17 et saep.; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34; id. Anim. 33 al.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 23; Prud. c. Symm. 1, 531; Aus. Rer. Odyss. 11; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 136 al.; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 29) [v. animus], pr. that which blows or breathes; hence, **I.** Lit., *air, a current of air, a breeze, wind* (mostly poet.): ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23 sq.: vela ventorum animae immittere, Att. ap. Non. p. 234, 9 (Trag. Rel. p. 137 Rib.): aurarum leves animae, Lucr. 5, 236: prece quaesit Ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, *he anxiously implores a lull in the winds and a favoring breeze*, id. 5, 1229: impellunt animae lintea, Hor. C. 4, 12, 2: Ne dubites quin haec animaï turbida sit vis, Lucr. 6, 693: Quantum ignes ani

maeque valent (of the wind in the workshop of Vulcan), Verg. A. 8, 403.—Also of a flame of fire (blowing like the air): noctilucam tollo, ad focum fero, inflo; anima revivíscit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 234, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the air*, as an element, like fire, water, and earth (mostly poet.): aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quattuor ex rebus posse omnia rentur, Ex igni, terrā atque animā, procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 715: ut, quem ad modum ignis animae, sic anima aquae, quodque anima aquae, id aqua terrae proportione redderet. Earum quattuor rerum etc., Cic. Tim. 5: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Ac. 2, 39, 124: si anima est (animus), fortasse dissipabitur, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 24; 1, 25, 6: si deus aut anima aut ignis est, idem est animus hominis, id. ib. 1, 26, 65: animus ex inflammatā animā constat, ut potissimum videri video Panaetio, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: Semina terrarumque animaeque, Verg. E. 6, 32.—**B.** *The air inhaled and exhaled, breath* (concr.); while spiritus denotes orig. breathing (abstr.; very freq. in prose and poetry); cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44: animam compressi, aurem admovi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28 Ruhnk.: animam recipe, *take breath*, id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: cum spiritus ejus (sc. Demosthenis) esset angustior, tantum continendā animā in dicendo est assecutus, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ne circuitus ipse verborum sit longior quam vires atque anima patiatur, id. ib. 3, 49, 191; 3, 46, 181; id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: fetida anima nasum oppugnat, Titin. ap. Non. p. 233, 5 (Com. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); Caecil. ib. 9: qui non modo animum integrum, sed ne animam quidem puram conservare potuisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: animas et olentia Medi Ora fovent illo, *with this the Medes correct their breath*, etc., Verg. G. 2, 134: respiramen iterque Eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143; cf. id. F. 1, 425: animae gravitas, *bad smell of the breath*, Plin. 20, 9, 35, § 91; cf. id. 11, 37, 72, § 188; 22, 25, 64, § 132 al.: artavit clusitque animam, Luc. 4, 370; so Tac. A. 6, 50: spes illorum abominatio animae, Vulg. Job, 11, 20.—Of breath exhaled: inspirant graves animas, Ov. M. 4, 498.—Of the air breathed into a musical instrument, *a breath of air*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 233, 13.—Since air is a necessary condition of life, **C. 1.** *The vital principle, the breath of life*: animus est, quo sapimus, anima, quā vivimus, Non. p. 426, 27 (hence anima denotes *the animal principle of life*, in distinction from animus, the spiritual, reasoning, willing principle; very freq. in Lucr. and class.): Mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. ap. Non. p. 75, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 88 Rib.): tunc cum primis ratione sagaci, Unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, *whence spring life and the nature of the mind*, Lucr. 1, 131; 3, 158 sq.; so id. 3, 417 sq.; 3, 565; 3, 705; 2, 950; 4, 922; 4, 944; 4, 959; 6, 798; 6, 1223; 6, 1233 et saep.: deus totus est sensuus, totus visuus, totus audituus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14 Jan: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58: anima omnis carnis in sanguine est, Vulg. Lev. 17, 14 al.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *life*: cum anima corpus liquerit, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 214 Rib.: Animae pauxillulum in me habet, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 14 Rib.: Date ferrum, quî me animā privem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 37 Rib.): me dicabo atque animam devôvo (i. e. devovero) hostibus, Att. ap. Non. p. 98, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 283 Rib.): conficit animam vis volneris, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.: adimere animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137; so id. Men. 5, 5, 7: exstinguere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, id. ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: de vestrā vitā, de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum animā judicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: si tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, id. Rosc. Am. 50: libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall. C. 52, 6: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, etc., id. J. 14, 15; cf. retinere, id. ib. 31, 20: de manu viri et fratris ejus requiram animam hominis, Vulg. Gen. 9, 5; ib. Matt. 2, 20; ib. 1 Cor. 14, 7: animam agere, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; so also efflare, *to expire*, id. ib.; id. Mil. 18 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99; so, exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528; and, exspirare, id. ib. 5, 106 (cf. in Gr. θυμὸν ἀποπνεῖν, ψυχὴν ἐκπνέειν, βίον ἀποψύχειν, etc.): deponere, Nep. Hann. 1, 3: ponere, Vulg. Joan. 10, 17; 13, 27: amittere, Lucr. 6, 1233: emittere, Nep. Epam. 9, 3 Br. (so in Gr. ἀφιέναι τὴν ψυχήν): proicere, Verg. A. 6, 436: purpuream vomit ille animam, said of a wounded man, id. ib. 9, 349.—In Vulg. Matt. 16, 25 and 26, anima in v. 25 seems to pass to the higher meaning, *soul*, (cf. infra, II. D.) in v. 26, as ἡ ψυχή in the original also can do.—Poet.: anima amphorae, *the fumes of wine*, Phaedr. 3, 1: Ni ego illi puteo, si occepso, animam omnem intertraxero, *draw up all the life of that well*, i. e. draw it dry, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.—Trop.: corpus imperii unius praesidis nutu, quasi animā et mente, regeretur, Flor. 4, 3: accentus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67 Lind.—Prov.: animam debere, *to owe life itself*, of one deeply in debt: quid si animam debet? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56 (Graecum proverbium: καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει, Don.).—Metaph., applied to plants and other things possessing organic life, Sen. Ep. 58; so Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152; 31, 1, 1, § 3; 14, 1, 3, § 16 al.—**3.** Meton., *a creature endowed with* anima, *a living being*: ova parere solet genu' pennis condecoratum, non animam, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18: hi (deos) fibris animāque litant, Stat. Th. 2, 246; Vulg. Gen. 2, 7; ib. Josh. 11, 11; ib. Luc. 9, 56; ib. Act. 2, 43 et saep.: animae rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8.—So esp. of men (as we also say *souls* for *persons*; poet. or in post-Aug. prose): egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, etc., Verg. A. 11, 24: animae quales nec candidiores, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 41; Luc. 5, 322: vos Treveri et ceterae servientium animae, *ministering spirits*, Tac. H. 4, 32.—So in enumerations in eccl. Lat.: hos genuit Jacob sedecim animas, Vulg. Gen. 46, 18; 46, 22; ib. Act. 2, 41; 7, 14.—Of slaves (eccl. Lat.): merces animarum hominum, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 13 (after the use of ἡ ψυχή and נֶפֶשׁ).—Hence, also, *souls separated from the body, the shades of the Lower World, manes*: Unde (ex Averno) animae excitantur, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17; cf. id. S. 1, 8, 29: animamque sepulcro Condimus, Verg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 612; so id. ib. 8, 488; 10, 41; 14, 411; 15, 158; Suet. Caes. 88; so, vita: tenuis sine corpore vitas volitare, Verg. A. 6, 292.—So in eccl. Lat. of *departed spirits*: timete eum, qui potest animam et corpus perdere in Gehennam, Vulg. Matt. 10, 28 bis: non derelinques animam meam in Inferno, ib. Act. 2, 27; ib. Apoc. 6, 9; 20, 4.—**4.** As expressive of love: vos, meae carissimae animae, *my dearest souls*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; 14, 18: Pro quā non metuam mori, Si parcent animae fata superstiti, *the dear surviving life*, Hor. C. 3, 9, 12; cf.: animae dimidium meae, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: meae pars animae, id. ib. 2, 17, 5.—**D.** Sometimes for animus, as *the rational soul of man*. **a.** *The mind as the seat of thought* (cf. animus, II. A.): anima rationis consiliique particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: causa in animā sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2, 2.—So often in eccl. Lat.: ad te Domine, levavi animam meam, Vulg. Psa. 24, 1; 102, 1; 118, 129: magnificat anima mea Dominum, ib. Luc. 1, 46; ib. Act. 15, 24 al.—**b.** *As the seat of feeling* (cf. animus, II. B.): sapimus animo, fruimur animā: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 29 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): desiderat anima mea ad te, Deus, Vulg. Psa. 41, 2: tristis est anima mea, ib. Matt. 26, 38; ib. Joan. 10, 27 et saep.—**E.** For *consciousness* (cf. animus, II. A. 3. and conscientia, II. A.): cum perhibetur animam liquisse, Lucr. 3, 598; in this phrase animus is more common.

ănĭmābĭlis, e, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; where others, as B. and K., read animalis, q. v.

ănĭmadversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [animadverto], *the perception* or *observation* of an object; *consideration, attention* (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: hoc totum est sive artis sive animadversionis sive consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34, 147; so id. Fin. 1, 9, 30 al.—Hence, in reference to one's self, *self-inspection, watchfulness*: excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; and in gen. *inquiry*: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Reproach, censure*: nec effugere possemus animadversionem, si, etc., Cic. Or. 57, 195.—**B.** *Chastisement, punishment*: animadversio Dollabellae in audaces servos, Cic. Phil. 1, 2: paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis autem animadversio et castigatio contumeliā vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88; so id. Verr. 1, 17; id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: in proelium exarsere, ni valens animadversione paucorum oblitos jam Batavos imperii admonuisset, *Tac. H. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 24; id. Calig. 11 al.—So of the punishment decreed by the censors for crime committed (usu. called nota censoria): notiones animadversionesque censorum, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111 B. and K.: censoriae, id. Clu. 42, 119; cf. id. ib. 42, 117.—And by the dictator: dictatoria, Vell. 2, 68, 5; cf. Suet. Tib. 19 Bremi.

***ănĭmadversor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an observer*: acres ac diligentes animadversores vitiorum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

ănĭmadverto (archaic **-vorto**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.* [contr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the anteclass. period; cf. adverto, II. B.] (scarcely found in any poet beside Ter. and Verg.), *to direct the mind* or *attention* to a thing, *to attend to, give heed to, to take heed, consider, regard, observe*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: alios tuam rem credidisti magis quam tete animum advorsuros, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 27: sed animadvertendum est diligenter, quae natura rerum sit, id. Off. 2, 20, 69: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quicquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 2.—With *ut*, *to think of*: illud me non animadvertisse moleste ferrem, ut ascriberem, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5 (cf.: animos advertere, ne, Liv. 4, 45).—**B.** Esp., as t. t. **1.** Of the lictor, whose duty it was *to give attention, to see*, that the consul, when he appeared, should receive due homage (cf. Sen. Ep. 64; Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 23, and Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. lictor): consul animadvertere proximum lictorem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 *fin.*—**2.** Of the people, to whom the lictor gave orders *to pay attention, to pay regard to*: consule theatrum introeunte, cum lictor animadverti ex more jussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 Ruhnk.—**II.** Transf., as a consequence of attention. **A.** *To remark, notice, observe, perceive, see* (in a more general sense than above; the most usu. signif. of this word). **a.** With *acc.*: Ecquid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, Liv. praef. *med.*: his animadversis, Verg. G. 2, 259; 3, 123 et saep.: Equidem etiam illud animadverto, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37 Beier.: nutrix animadvertit puerum dormientem circumplicatum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79.—**b.** With *acc.* and *inf.*: postquam id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: qui non animadverterit innocentes illos natos, etc., Nep. Epam. 6, 3: turrim conlucere animadvertit, Tac. H. 3, 38.—**c.** With *ind. quest.*: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverti potest, Cic. Am. 8, 27.—**B.** In a pregn. sense, *to discern* something, or, in gen., *to apprehend, understand, comprehend, know* (less freq. than the synn. cognoscere, intellegere, etc.): boni seminis sues animadvertuntur a facie et progenie, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4: nonne animadvertis, quam multi effugerint? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: ut adsint, cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione ... existimandum sit, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: animadverti enim et didici ex tuis litteris te, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5.—**C.** *To notice a wrong, to censure, blame, chastise, punish* (cf. the Engl. phrase *to attend to one*, for *to punish*): Ea primum ab illo animadvortenda injuriast, *deserves to be punished*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129 (animadvortenda = castiganda, vindicanda, Don.): O facinus animadvortendum, *O crime worthy of punishment*, id. ib. 4, 4, 28: animadvertenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadvertenda, id. Caecin. 12: neque animadvertere neque vincire nisi sacerdotibus permissum = morte multare, *to punish with death*, Tac. G. 7.—Esp. freq. in judicial proceedings as t. t., constr. with *in aliquem*: qui in-

stitueras animadvertere in eos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: imperiti, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: qui in alios animadvertisset indictâ causâ, id. Fam. 5, 2; so Sall. C. 51, 21; Liv. 1, 26: in Marcianum Icelum, ut in libertum, palam animadversum, Tac. H. 1, 46; 1, 68; 1, 85; 4, 49; Suet. Aug. 15; id. Tib. 61; id. Calig. 30; id. Galb. 20; Dig. 48, 19, 8 al.; hence, effect for cause, animadverti, *to offend, be censurable*, Cic. Or. 3, 12.

ănĭm-aequus, a, um, *adj.* [animus], *not easily moved;* also *of good courage* (eccl. Lat.): animaequior esto, Vulg. Bar 4, 5, 21, 30; ib. Marc. 10, 49: animaequiores estote filii, ib. Bar. 4, 27; ib. Sap. 18, 6; ib. Act. 27, 36.

ănĭmăl, ālis (*abl.* animali; but Rhem. Palaem. p. 1372 P. gives animale), *n.* [as if for animale, which is found in Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31 MS.; Lucr. 3, 635; cf. animalis], *a living being, an animal.* **I.** In the widest sense, ζῷον (cf. ζωός = living): inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54, where it is opp. to the *adj.* inanimum, and therefore is equivalent to *animale;* cf. id. Ac. 2, 12: uti possint sentire animalia quaeque, Lucr. 2, 973: cum omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29; 2, 47, 122: formicae, animal minumum, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65; 28, 4, 6, § 33 et saep.—Of men: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; so id. Fin. 2, 13: sanctius his animal, Ov. M. 1, 76: bicipites hominum aliorumve animalium, Tac. A. 15, 47: (Vitellius) umbraculis hortorum abditus, ut ignava animalia, quibus cibum suggeras, jacent torpentque, id. H. 3, 36; 4, 17: etiam fera animalia, si clausa teneas, virtutis obliviscuntur, id. ib. 4, 64; id. Agr. 34: animalia maris, id. A. 15, 37; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 171.—Also of the universe, considered as an animated existence: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intellegens et divinâ providentiâ constitutum, Cic. Tim. 3; 4.—**II.** Sometimes in a more restricted sense, as antith. to man, *a beast* (as in Heb. חַיָּה, animal, from חָיָה, to live): multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: animalia inusitata ceteris gentibus, nisi invecta, Curt. 8, 9, 16; Sen. Ep. 76, 6: si quod animal in mustum inciderit, Col. 12, 31: si quod animal aurem intraverit, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 37: similitudo non ab hominibus modo petitur, verum etiam ab animalibus, Quint. 6, 3, 57.—Hence, with contempt, of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, *that pernicious brute*, Cic. Pis. 9.

ănĭmālis, e, *adj.* [anima]. **I.** *Consisting of air, aërial* (cf. anima, I. and II. A.): simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: naturam esse quattuor omnia gignentium corporum . . . terrena et humida . . . reliquae duae partes, una ignea, altera animalis, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aër (B. and K.; others read animabilis), id. N. D. 2, 36, 91: spirabilis, id est animalis, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42.—**II.** *Animate, living* (cf. anima, II. C.). **A.** In gen.: corpora, Lucr. 2, 727: pulli, id. 2, 927: colligata corpora vinculis animalibus, Cic. Tim. 9: intellegentia, id. Ac. 2, 37: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from the living original*, id. Inv. 2, 1.—**B.** In the lang. of sacrifice: hostia animalis, *an offering of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, but the flesh is destined for the priests and others*, Macr. S. 3, 5; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 231; 4, 56.—Dii animales, *gods who were formerly men*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 168.—* *Adv.* **ănĭmālĭter,** *like an animal* (opp. spiritualiter): animaliter vivere, Aug. Retr. 1, 26, 67.

ănĭmans, v. animo, *P. a.*

ănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [animo], *a quickening, animating* (extremely rare). **I.** Lit.: arboris, Tert. Anim. 19.—**II.** Meton., concr., *a living being:* divinae animationis species, * Cic. Tim. 10, 31.

ănĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that quickens* or *animates* (post-class., oftenest in the Church fathers): animarum, Tert. Apol. 48; so Prud. στεφ. 10, 788.—Trop.: marmoris signifex animator, Capitol. 1, p. 13.

* **ănĭmātrix,** īcis, *f.* [animator], *she that quickens* or *animates:* confessionis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

1. ănĭmātus, a, um, v. animo, *P. a.*

* **2. ănĭmātus,** ūs, *m.* [animo], *a breathing:* animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 7.

* **ănĭmĭcīda,** ae, *m.* [anima-caedo], *soul-destroyer*, as transl. of the Gr. ψυχοφθόρος, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

‡ **ănĭmĭtus,** *adv.* [animus], *heartily*, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. p. 147, 27.

ănĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [anima and animus]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To fill with breath* or *air* (cf. anima, I. and II.): duas tibias uno spiritu, *to blow upon*, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 25: bucinas, Arn. 6, p. 196.—More freq., **B.** *To quicken, animate* (cf. anima, II. C.): quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57; Lucr. 2, 717: vitaliter esse animata, id. 5, 145: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, id. Rep. 6, 15; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 66.—**C.** *To endow with, to give, a particular temperament* or *disposition of mind* (cf. animus, II. B. 1. b.): utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Mattiaci ipso terrae suae solo ac caelo acrius animantur, i. e. ferociores redduntur, *are rendered more spirited*, * Tac. G. 29.—**D.** In Ovid in a pregnant signif.: aliquid in aliquid animare, *to transform a lifeless object to a living being, to change into by giving life* (cf. anima, II. C. 3.): guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 619: in Nymphas animatâ classe marinas, id. ib. 14, 566.—**E.** Trop., of colors, *to enliven:* si quid Apellei gaudent animâsse colores, Stat. S. 2, 2, 64.—Of torches, *to light* or *kindle:* animare ad crimina taxos, Claud. Rapt. 3, 386.—Sometimes = recreare, *to refresh, revive:* cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. Fab. 126: florem, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; so Pall. 4, 10; or in gen., *to encourage, help:* ope animari, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 3: copiis, ib. 14, 4, 10, § 5.—And with *inf.* = incitare, *to move, incite to:* Ut hortatu vestro Eustathius, quae de scommate paulo ante dixerit, animetur aperire, Macr. S. 7, 3.—Hence, **ănĭmātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **a.** *Animated* (cf. anima, II. C.): virum virtute verâ vivere animatum addecet, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17.—**b.** (Acc. to C.) *Brought* or *put into a particular frame of mind, disposed, inclined, minded*, in some way (freq. and class.): hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 20: avi et atavi nostri, quom allium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 7 (where the play upon olere and animati is to be noticed): animatus melius quam paratus, *better disposed than prepared*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: socii infirme animati, id. ib. 15, 1: sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, id. Phil. 9, 5: ut quem ad modum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit animatus, id. Am. 16, 57: insulas non nullas bene animatas confirmavit, *well affected*, Nep. Cim. 2, 4; Liv. 29, 17: male animatus erga principem exercitus, Suet. Vit. 7: circa aliquem, Just. 14, 1: hostili animo adversus rem publicam animatus, Dig. 48, 4, 1: animatus in necem alicujus, Macr S. 1, 11.—In Plaut. with *inf.:* si quid animatus es facere, Truc. 5, 74.—**c.** *Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted* (cf. animus, II. 2. a. and animosus; only in ante-class. poetry): milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: cum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18: hostis animatus, id. ib. p. 233, 18.—* *Sup.* Auct. Itin. Alex. 13.—*Adv.* not used.—**II.** *Neutr., to be animate, living* (cf. anima, II. C.); so only **ănĭmans,** antis (*abl.* com. animante, but animanti in Cic. Tim. 6; *gen. plur.* animantium in Cic., animantum in Lucr., Manil. 4, 374, and App. Mag. 64, p. 536), **a.** *P. a., animate, living:* quos (deos) Vitellius ne animantes quidem esse concedat, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 11: mundum ipsum animantem sapientemque esse, id. ib. 1, 10, 23: animans composque rationis mundus est, id. ib. 2, 8, 22.—Hence, **b.** *Subst., any living, animate being; an animal* (orig. in a wider sense than *animal*, since it included men, animals, and plants; but usu., like that word, for animals in opp. to men. The gender varies in the best class. writers between *masc., fem.*, and *neutr.* When it designates man, it is *masc.;* brutes, com. *fem.;* in its widest sense, it is *neutr.*): sunt quaedam, quae animam habent, nec sunt animalia, etc., Sen. Ep. 58, 10 sq.; Lucr. 2, 669; 2, 943: genus omne animantum, id. 1, 4; so id. 1, 194; 1, 350; 1, 1033; 1, 1038; 2, 78; 2, 880; 2, 921; 2, 943; 2, 1063; 2, 1071; 3, 266; 3, 417; 3, 720; 5, 431; 5, 855; 5, 917: animantium genera quattuor, Cic. Tim. 10; 11 *fin.:* animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, etc., id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: cum ceteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem erexit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: animantia, quae sunt nobis nota, id. Tim. 4.—Of animals, *living beings*, as opp. to plants: Jam vero vites sic claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus adprehendunt atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120.—Of man: hic stilus haud petet ultro Quemquam animantem, * Hor. S. 2, 1, 40.—*Comp., sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

ănĭmōsē, *adv.*, v. 2. animosus *fin.*

ănĭmōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [animosus] (only post-class.). **I.** *Boldness, courage, spirit:* resistendi, Amm. 16, 12: equi, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.—**II.** *Vehemence, impetuosity, ardor*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; in *plur.*, * id. ib. 2, 12; Aug. Ep. 162, and Civ. Dei, 14, 2 al.—**III.** *Wrath, enmity* (eccl. Lat.): iracundia animositatis illius (Dei) subversio illius est, Vulg. Eccli. 1, 28; ib. 2 Cor. 12, 20; ib. Heb. 11, 27.

1. ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [anima]. **I.** *Full of air, airy* (cf. anima, I. and II. A.): guttura, *through which the breath passes*, Ov. M. 6, 134.—Of the wind, *blowing violently:* Eurus, Verg. G. 2, 441: ventus, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 51.—**II.** *Full of life, living, animate*, of pictures, etc. (cf. anima, II. C.): Gloria Lysippost animosa effingere signa, Prop. 4, 8, 9.—*Comp., sup.*, and *adv.* of 1. animosus not used.

2. ănĭmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [animus]. **I.** *Full of courage, bold, spirited, undaunted* (cf. animus, II. B. 2. a.): mancipia neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: in gladiatoriis pugnis timidos odisse solemus, fortes et animosos servari cupimus, Cic. Mil. 34: ex quo fit, ut animosior etiam senectus sit quam adulescentia et fortior, *shows more courage and valor*, id. Sen. 20: equus, Ov. M. 2, 84; id. Tr. 4, 6, 3: animosum (equorum) pectus, Verg. G. 3, 81: bella, Ov. F. 5, 59: Parthus, Hor. C. 1, 19, 11: Hector, id. S. 1, 7, 12: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, id. C. 2, 10, 21: frigus animosum, *fear coupled with courage*, Stat. Th. 6, 395.—**II.** *Proud* on account of something: En ego (Latona) vestra parens, vobis animosa creatis, *proud to have borne you*, Ov. M. 6, 206: spoliis, id. ib. 11, 552.—**III.** Adeo animosus corruptor, *that fears* or *avoids no expense* or *danger in bribery*, * Tac. H. 1, 24.—So, also, emptor animosus, *sparing* or *fearing no expense*, Dig. 17, 1, 36 (cf. Suet. Caes. 47: gemmas semper animosissime comparâsse prodiderunt).—*Adv.* **ănĭmōsē,** *in a spirited manner, courageously, eagerly:* animose et fortiter aliquid facere, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: magnifice, graviter animoseque vivere, *independently*, id. Off. 1, 26, 92; id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: animose liceri, *to bid eagerly*, Dig. 10, 2, 29.—*Comp.:* animosius dicere, Sen. Ben. 6, 37: animosius se gerere, Val. Max. 8, 2 *fin.*—*Sup.:* gemmas animosissime comparare, Suet. Caes. 47.

1. ănĭmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [anima], *a little soul, life:* aegra et saucia, Auct. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4 (Hertz. anima): mulierculae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 11: vagula, blandula, etc., Hadr. Imp. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25; so Inscr. Orell. 2579 and 4761; Cic. Att. 9, 7.

‡ **2. Ănĭmŭla,** ae, *f.:* urbs parvarum opum in Apuliâ, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53; cf. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 134.

ănĭmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [animus], only in the voc. as term of endearment (cf. animus, II. B. 2. f.): Mi animule, *my heart, my darling*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 46: Animule mi, id. Men. 2, 3, 11.

ănĭmus, i, *m.* [a Graeco-Italic form of ἄνεμος = wind (as ego, lego, of ἐγώ, λέγω); cf. Sanscr. an = to breathe, anas = breath, anilas = wind; Goth. uz-ana = exspiro; Erse, anal = breath; Germ. Unst = a storm (so, רוּחַ sometimes); but Curt. does not extend the connection to ΑΩ, ἄημι = to blow; a modification of animus—by making which the Romans took a step in advance of the Greeks, who used ἡ ψυχή for both these ideas—is anima, which has the physical meaning of ἄνεμος, so that Cic. was theoretically right, but historically wrong, when he said, ipse animus ab animâ dictus est, Tusc. 1, 9, 19; after the same analogy we have from ψύχω = to breathe, blow, ψυχή = breath, life, soul; from πνέω = to breathe, πνεῦμα = air, breath, life, in class. Greek, and = spirit, a spiritual being, in Hellenistic Greek; from spiro = to breathe, blow, spiritus = breath, breeze, energy, high spirit, and poet. and post-Aug. = soul, mind; the Engl. ghost = Germ. Geist may be comp. with Germ. giessen and χέω, to pour, and for this interchange of the ideas of gases and liquids, cf. Sol. 22: insula adspiratur freto Gallico, *is flowed upon, washed, by the Gallic Strait;* the Sanscr. âtman = breath, soul, with which comp. ἀϋτμή = breath; Germ. Odem = breath, and Athem = breath, soul, with which group Curt. connects αὔω, ἄημι; the Heb. נֶפֶשׁ = breath, life, soul; and רוּחַ = breath, wind, life, spirit, soul or mind]. **I.** In a general sense, *the rational soul in man* (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anima*), ἡ ψυχή: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divinâ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: Corpus animum praegravat, Atque affixit humo divinae particulam aurae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ut essent qui terras tuerentur etc., Cic. Sen. 21, 77: eas res tueor animi non corporis viribus, id. ib. 11, 38; so id. Off. 1, 23, 79: quae (res) vel infirmis corporibus animo tamen administratur, id. Sen. 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 29, 102: omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: levantes Corpus et animum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 141: formam et figuram animi magis quam corporis complecti, Tac. Agr. 46; id. H. 1, 22: animi validus et corpore ingens, id. A. 15, 53: Aristides primus animum pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quae vocantur Graece ethe, item perturbationes, *first painted the soul, put a soul into his figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98 (cf.: animosa signa, *life-like statues*, Prop. 4, 8, 9): si nihil esset in eo (animo), nisi id, ut per eum viveremus, i. e. were it mere *anima*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: Singularis est quaedam natura atque vis animi, sejuncta ab his usitatis notisque naturis, i. e. the four material elements, id. ib. 1, 27, 66: Neque nos corpora sumus. Cum igitur *nosce te* dicit, hoc dicit, *nosce animum tuum*, id. ib. 1, 22, 52: In quo igitur loco est (animus)? Credo equidem in capite, id. ib. 1, 29, 70: corpora nostra, terreno principiorum genere confecta, ardore animi concalescunt, *derive their heat from the fiery nature of the soul*, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: Non valet tantum animus, ut se ipsum ipse videat: at, ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit, id. ib. 1, 27, 67: foramina illa (*the senses*), quae patent ad animum a corpore, callidissimo artificio natura fabricata est, id. ib. 1, 20, 47: dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, *independently of the body*, i. e. the mind roaming in thought, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: discessus animi a corpore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; 1, 30, 72: cum nihil erit praeter animum, *when there shall be nothing but the soul, when the soul shall be disembodied*, id. ib. 1, 20, 47; so, animus vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 22, 50; and: animus sine corpore, id. ib. 1, 22, 51: sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animaï, Lucr. 3, 398 (for the pleonasm here, v. infra, II. A. 1.): Reliquorum sententiae spem adferunt posse animos, cum e corporibus excesserint in caelum pervenire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: permanere animos arbitramur consensu nationum omnium, id. ib. 1, 16, 36: Pherecydes primus dixit animos esse hominum sempiternos, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: Quod ni ita se haberet, ut animi immortales essent, haud etc., id. Sen. 23, 82: immortalitas animorum, id. ib. 21, 78; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; 1, 14, 30: aeternitas animorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 39; 1, 22, 50 (for the *plur.* animorum, in this phrase, cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 84); for the atheistic notions about the soul, v. Lucr. bk. iii.—**II.** In a more restricted sense, the mind as thinking, feeling, willing, *the intellect, the sensibility*, and *the will*, acc. to the almost universally received division of the mental powers since the time of Kant (Diog. Laert. 8, 30, says that Pythagoras divided ἡ ψυχή into ὁ νοῦς, αἱ φρένες, and ὁ θυμός; and that man had ὁ νοῦς and ὁ θυμός in common with other animals, but he alone had αἱ φρένες. Here ὁ νοῦς and ὁ θυμός must denote *the understanding* and *the sensibility*, and αἱ φρένες, *the reason.* Plutarch de Placit. 4, 21, says that the Stoics called the supreme faculty of the mind (τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν τῆς ψυχῆς) ὁ λογισμός, *reason.* Cic. sometimes speaks of a twofold division; as, Est animus in partes tributus duas, quarum altera rationis est particeps, altera expers (i. e. τὸ λογιστικόν and τὸ ἄλογον of Plato; cf. Tert. Anim. 16), i. e. *the reason* or *intellect* and *the sensibility*, Tusc. 2, 21, 47; so id. Off. 1, 28, 101; 1, 36, 132; id. Tusc 4, 5, 10; and again of a threefold; as, Plato triplicem finxit animum, cujus principatum, id est rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, et duas partes (*the two* other *parts*) ei parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis disclusit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, i. e. *the reason* or *intellect*, and *the sensibility* here resolved into *desire* and *aversion*, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 124. *The will*, ἡ βούλησις, *voluntas, arbitrium*, seems to have been sometimes merged in *the sensibility*, ὁ θυμός, *animus, animi, sensus*, and sometimes identified with *the intellect* or *reason*, ὁ νοῦς, ὁ λογισμός, *mens, ratio*). **A. 1.** The general power of perception and thought, *the reason, intellect, mind* (syn.: mens, ratio, ingenium), ὁ νοῦς: cogito cum meo animo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; so Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55: cum animis vestris cogitare, Cic. Agr. 2, 24: recordari cum animo, id. Clu. 25, 70; and without cum: animo meditari, Nep. Ages. 4, 1; cf. id. Ham. 4, 2: cogitare volvereque animo, Suet. Vesp. 5: animo cogitare, Vulg. Eccli. 37, 9: statuere apud animum, Liv. 34, 2: proposui in animo meo, Vulg. Eccli. 1, 12: nisi me animus fallit, hi sunt, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 23: in dubio est animus, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; id. ib. prol. 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 29: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: lumen animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12 al.—For the sake of rhet. fulness, animus often has a synonym joined with it: Mens et animus et consilium et sententia civitatis posita est in legibus, Cic. Clu. 146: magnam cui mentem animumque Delius inspirat vates, Verg. A. 6, 11: complecti animo et cogitatione, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: animis et cogitatione comprehendere, id. Fl. 27, 66: cum omnia ratione animoque lustraris, id. Off. 1, 17, 56: animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio naturae, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127.—Hence the expressions: agitatio animi, attentio, contentio; animi adversio; applicatio animi; judicium, opinio animorum, etc. (v. these vv.); and animum advertere, adjungere, adplicare, adpellere, inducere, etc. (v. these vv.).—**2.** Of particular faculties of mind, *the memory:* etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: An imprimi, quasi ceram, animum putamus etc. (an idea of Aristotle's), Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: ex animo effluere, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; . . . Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina, Verg. E. 9, 51.—**3.** *Consciousness* (physically considered) or *the vital power*, on which consciousness depends (= conscientia, q. v. II. A., or anima, q. v. II. E.): vae miserae mihi. Animo malest: aquam velim, *I'm fainting, my wits are going*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 6; id. Curc. 2, 3, 33: reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: Unâ eademque viâ sanguis animusque sequuntur, Verg. A. 10, 487: animusque reliquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: nisi si timor abstulit omnem Sensum animumque, id. ib. 14, 177: linqui deinde animo et submitti genu coepit, Curt. 4, 6, 20: repente animo linqui solebat, Suet. Caes. 45: ad recreandos defectos animo puleio, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152.—**4.** *The conscience*, in mal. part. (v. conscientia, II. B. 2. b.): cum conscius ipse animus se remordet, Lucr. 4, 1136: quos conscius animus exagitabat, Sall. C. 14, 3: suae malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 67.—**5.** In Plaut. very freq., and once also in Cic., meton. for judicium, sententia, *opinion, judgment;* mostly meo quidem animo or meo animo, *according to my mind, in my opinion*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17: e meo quidem animo aliquanto facias rectius, si, etc., id. Aul. 3, 6, 3: meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie evenit bonus, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 69; so id. Aul. 3, 5, 4; id. Curc. 4, 2, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 10; id. Ep. 1, 2, 8; id. Poen. 1, 2, 23; id. Rud. 4, 4, 94; Cic. Sest. 22: edepol lenones meo animo novisti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 19: nisi, ut meus est animus, fieri non posse arbitror, id. Cist. 1, 1, 5 (cf.: EX MEI ANIMI SENTENTIA, Inscr. Orell. 3665: ex animi tui sententiâ, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108).—**6.** *The imagination, the fancy* (for which Cic. often uses cogitatio, as Ac. 2, 15, 48): cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: fingere animo jubebat aliquem etc., id. Sen. 12, 41: Fingite animis; litterae enim sunt cogitationes nostrae, et quae volunt, sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus, quae videmus, id. Mil. 29, 79: Nihil animo videre poterant, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—**B.** *The power of feeling, the sensibility, the heart, the feelings, affections, inclinations, disposition, passions* (either honorable or base; syn.: sensus, adfectus, pectus, cor), ὁ θυμός. **1. a.** In gen., *heart, soul, spirit, feeling, inclination, affection, passion:* Medea, animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36: animo hercle homo suo est miser): tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quod gaudeas, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27–29: harum scelera et lacrumae confictae dolis Redducunt animum aegrotum ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: Quo gemitu conversi animi (sunt), Verg. A. 2, 73: Hoc fletu concussi animi, id. ib. 9, 498; 4, 310: animum offendere, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Deiot. 33; so Vulg. Gen. 26, 35.—Mens and animus are often conjoined and contrasted, *mind and heart* (cf. the Homeric κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, *in mind and heart*): mentem atque animum delectat suum, *entertains his mind and delights his heart*, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10: Satin tu sanus mentis aut animi tui? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mala mens, malus animus, *bad mind, bad heart*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137: animum et mentem meam ipsâ cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: Nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. Sen. 11, 36: ut omnium mentes animosque perturbaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 1, 21: Istuc mens animusque fert, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8: Stare Socrates dicitur tamquam quodam recessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1; 15, 2, 7.—And very rarely with this order inverted: Jam vero animum ipsum mentemque hominis, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147: mente animoque nobiscum agunt, Tac. G. 29: quem nobis animum, quas mentes imprecentur, id. H. 1, 84; and sometimes pleon. without such distinction: in primis regina quietum Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam, *a quiet mind and kindly heart*, Verg. A. 1, 304; so, pravitas animi atque ingenii, Vell. 2, 112, 7 (for mens et animus, etc., in the sense of *thought*, used as a pleonasm, v. supra, II. A. 1.): Verum animus ubi semel se cupiditate devinxit malâ, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: animum comprimit, id. ib. 2, 22, 53: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. ib. 4, 37, 81; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1: sed quid ego hic animo lamentor, Enn. Ann. 6, 40: tremere animo, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ingentes animo concipit iras, Ov. M. 1, 166: exsultare animo, id. ib. 6, 514.—So often ex animo, *from the heart, from the bottom of one's heart, deeply, truly, sincerely:* Paulum interesse censes ex animo omnia facias an de industriâ? *from your heart or with some design*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 55; id. Ad. 1, 1, 47: nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: verbum

ex animo dicere, id. Eun. 1, 2, 95: sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: majore studio magis've ex animo petere non possum, id. Fam. 11, 22: ex animo vereque diligi, id. ib. 9, 6, 2: ex animo dolere, Hor. A. P. 432: quae (gentes) dederunt terram meam sibi cum gaudio et toto corde et ex animo, Vulg. Ezech. 36, 5; ib. Eph. 6, 6; ib. 1 Pet. 5, 3.—And with *gen.* (*a*) With *verbs:* Quid illam miseram animi excrucias? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 76; 4, 6, 65: Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10: discrucior animi, id. Ad. 4, 4, 1: in spe pendebit animi, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: juvenemque animi miserata repressit, *pitying him in her heart,* θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε (Hom. Il. 1, 196), Verg. A. 10, 686.—(*β*) With *adjj.:* aeger animi, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 36; 6, 10; Curt. 4, 3, 11; Tac. H. 3, 58: infelix animi, Verg. A. 4, 529: felix animi, Juv. 14, 159: victus animi, Verg. G. 4, 491: ferox animi, Tac. A. 1, 32: promptus animi, id. H. 2, 23: praestans animi, Verg. A. 12, 19: ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69 (for this *gen.* v. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Key, § 935; Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. v. 105; Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. p. 443).—**b.** Meton., *disposition, character* (so, often ingenium): nimis paene animo es Molli, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: animo audaci proripit sese, Pac. Trag. Rel. p. 109 Rib.: petulans protervo, iracundo animo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1; id. Truc. 4, 3, 1: ubi te vidi animo esse omisso (omisso = neglegenti, Don.), Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 2, 17 *fin.:* promptus animus vester, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 2: animis estis simplicibus et mansuetis nimium creditis unicuique, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5: Hecabe, Non oblita animorum, annorum oblita suorum, Ov. M. 13, 550: Nihil est tam angusti animi tamque parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: sordidus atque animi parvi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 25, 3: Drusus animi fluxioris erat, Suet. Tib. 52.—**2.** In particular, some one specific emotion, inclination, or passion (honorable or base; in this signif., in the poets and prose writers, very freq. in the *plur.*). —**a.** *Courage, spirit:* ibi nostris animus additus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31; id. And. 2, 1, 33: deficiens animo maesto cum corde jacebat, Lucr. 6, 1232: virtute atque animo resistere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: fac animo magno fortique sis, id. ib. 6, 14 *fin.:* Cassio animus accessit, et Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3: nostris animus augetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: mihi in dies magis animus accenditur, Sall. C. 20, 6; Cic. Att. 5, 18; Liv. 8, 19; 44, 29: Nunc demum redit animus, Tac. Agr. 3: bellica Pallas adest, Datque animos, Ov. M. 5, 47: pares annis animisque, id. ib. 7, 558: cecidere illis animique manusque, id. ib. 7, 347 (cf.: tela viris animusque cadunt, id. F. 3, 225) et saep.—Hence, bono animo esse or uti, *to be of good courage,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: *Am.* Bono animo es. *So.* Scin quam bono animo sim? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 39: In re malā animo si bono utare, adjuvat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 9: bono animo fac sis, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 1: quin tu animo bono es, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: quare bono animo es, Cic. Att. 5, 18; so Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 26; ib. Act. 18, 25; so also, satis animi, *sufficient courage,* Ov. M. 3, 559.—Also for *hope:* magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem initium libertatis fore, Tac. Agr. 30.—Trop., of the violent, stormy motion of the winds of Æolus: Aeolus mollitque animos et temperat iras, Verg. A. 1, 57.—Of a top: dant animos plagae, *give it new force, quicker motion,* Verg. A. 7, 383.—Of spirit in discourse: in Asinio Pollione et consilii et animi satis, Quint. 10, 1, 113. —**b.** *Haughtiness, arrogance, pride:* quae civitas est in Asiā, quae unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? *can bear the arrogance and pride,* etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: jam insolentiam norātis hominis: norātis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, id. Clu. 39, 109; so id. Caecin. 11 al.; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 3 (cf.: quia paulum vobis accessit pecuniae, Sublati animi sunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56).—**c.** *Violent passion, vehemence, wrath:* animum vincere, iracundiam cohibere, etc., Cic. Marcell. 3: animum rege, qui nisi paret Imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: qui dominatur animo suo, Vulg. Prov. 16, 32.—So often in *plur.;* cf. οἱ θυμοί: ego meos animos violentos meamque iram ex pectore jam promam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 43: vince animos iramque tuam, Ov. H. 3, 85; id. M. 8, 583; Prop. 1, 5, 12: Parce tuis animis, vita, nocere tibi, id. 2, 5, 18: Sic longius aevum Destruit ingentes animos, Luc. 8, 28: coeunt sine more, sine arte, Tantum animis iràque, Stat. Th. 11, 525 al.—**d.** *Moderation, patience, calmness, contentedness,* in the phrase aequus animus, *an even mind:* si est animus aequos tibi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 10; id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145; and often in the *abl.,* aequo animo, *with even mind, patiently,* etc.: aequo animo ferre, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23; Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Sen. 23, 84; Nep. Dion. 6, 4; Liv. 5, 39: aequo animo esse, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7; ib. Judith, 7, 23: Aequo animo est? *of merry heart* (Gr. εὐθυμεῖ), ib. Jac. 5, 13: animis aequis remittere, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: aequiore animo successorem opperiri, Suet. Tib. 25: haud aequioribus animis audire, Liv. 23, 22: sapientissimus quisque aequissimo animo moritur; stultissimus iniquissimo, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; so id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109; Sall. C. 3, 2; Suet. Aug. 56: iniquo animo, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; Quint. 11, 1, 66.—**e.** *Agreeable feeling, pleasure, delight:* cubat amans animo obsequens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 134: indulgent animis, et nulla quid utile cura est, Ov. M. 7, 566; so, esp. freq.: animi causā (in Plaut. once animi gratiā), *for the sake of amusement, diversion* (cf.: haec (animalia) alunt animi voluptatisque causā, Caes. B. G. 5, 12): Post animi causā mihi navem faciam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 53; id. Ep. 1, 1, 43: liberare fidicinam animi gratiā, id. ib. 2, 2, 90: qui illud animi causā fecerit, hunc praedae causā quid facturum putabis? Cic. Phil. 7, 6: habet animi causā rus amoenum et suburbanum, id. Rosc. Am. 46 Matth.; cf. id. ib. § 134, and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56; Cic. Fam. 7, 2: Romanos in illis munitionibus animine causā cotidie exerceri putatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Plin. praef. 17 Sill. —**f.** *Disposition toward any one:* hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.:* meus animus erit in te semper, quem tu esse vis, id. ib. 5, 18 *fin.:* qui, quo animo inter nos simus, ignorant, id. ib. 3, 6; so id. ib. 4, 15; 5, 2: In quo in primis quo quisque animo, studio, benevolentiā fecerit, ponderandum est, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: quod (Allobroges) nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, *to be well disposed,* Caes. B. G. 1, 6 *fin.*—In the pregn. signif. of *kind, friendly feeling, affection, kindness, liberality:* animum fidemque praetorianorum erga se expertus est, Suet. Oth. 8: Nec non aurumque animusque Latino est, Verg. A. 12, 23.—Hence, meton., of a person who is loved, *my heart, my soul:* salve, anime mi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 3: da, meus ocellus, mea rosa, mi anime, da, mea voluptas, id. As. 3, 3, 74; so id. ib. 5, 2, 90; id. Curc. 1, 3, 9; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 48; id. Most. 1, 4, 23; id. Men. 1, 3, 1; id. Mil. 4, 8, 20; id. Rud. 4, 8, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15 et saep. —**C.** *The power of willing, the will, inclination, desire, purpose, design, intention* (syn.: voluntas, arbitrium, mens, consilium, propositum), ἡ βούλησις: qui rem publicam animo certo adjuverit, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 182 Rib.: pro inperio tuo meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequom censui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: Ex animique voluntate id procedere primum, *goes forth at first from the inclination of the soul,* Lucr. 2, 270; so, pro animi mei voluntate, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8 (v. Manut. ad h. l.): teneo, quid animi vostri super hac re siet, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; 1, 1, 187: Nam si semel tuom animum ille intellexerit, Prius proditurum te etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 69: Prius quam tuom ut sese habeat animum ad nuptias perspexerit, id. And. 2, 3, 4: Sin aliter animus voster est, ego etc., id. Ad. 3, 4, 46: Quid mi istaec narras? an quia non audisti, de hac re animus meus ut sit? id. Hec. 5, 2, 19: qui ab auro gazāque regiā manus, oculos, animum cohibere possit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 66: istum exheredare in animo habebat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nobis erat in animo Ciceronem ad Caesarem mittere, *we had it in mind to send,* etc., id. Fam. 14, 11; Serv. ad Cic. ib. 4, 12: hostes in foro constiterunt, hoc animo, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 28: insurrexerunt uno animo in Paulum, *with one mind,* Vulg. Act. 18, 12; 19, 29: persequi Jugurtham animus ardebat, Sall. J. 39, 5 Gerlach (others, *animo,* as Dietsch); so id. de Rep. Ord. 1, 8: in nova fert animus mutatas dicere formas, *my mind inclines to tell of,* etc., Ov. M. 1, 1.—Hence, est animus alicui, with *inf., to have a mind for* something, *to aim at,* etc.: omnibus unum Opprimere est animus, Ov. M. 5, 150: Sacra Jovi Stygio perficere est animus, Verg. A. 4, 639: Fuerat animus conjuratis corpus occisi in Tiberim trahere, Suet. Caes. 82 *fin.;* id. Oth. 6; cf. id. Calig. 56.—So, aliquid alicui in animo est, with *inf.,* Tac. G. 3.—So, inducere in animum *or* animum, *to resolve upon doing something;* v. induco. —**D.** Trop., of the principle of life and activity in irrational objects, as in Engl. the word mind is used. **1.** Of brutes: in bestiis, quarum animi sunt rationis expertes, *whose minds,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: Sunt bestiae, in quibus etiam animorum aliquā ex parte motus quosdam videmus, id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: ut non inscite illud dictum videatur in sue, animum illi pecudi datum pro sale, ne putisceret, id. ib. 5, 13, 38, ubi v. Madv.: (apes Ingentes animos angusto in pectore versant, Verg. G. 4, 83: Illiusque animos, qui multos perdidit unus, Sumite serpentis, Ov. M. 3, 544: cum pecudes pro regionis caelique statu et habitum corporis et ingenium animi et pili colorem gerant, Col. 6, 1, 1: Umbria (boves progenerat) vastos nec minus probabiles animis quam corporibus, id. 6, 1, 2: si equum ipsum nudum et solum corpus ejus et animum contemplamur, App. de Deo Socr. 23 (so sometimes mens: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20).—**2.** Of plants: haec quoque Exuerint silvestrem animum, i. e. naturam, ingenium, *their wild nature,* Verg. G. 2, 51.—**III.** Transf. Of God or the gods, as we say, *the Divine Mind, the Mind of God:* certe et deum ipsum et divinum animum corpore liberatum cogitatione complecti possumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51 (so mens, of God, id. ib. 1, 22, 66; id. Ac. 2, 41, 126): Tantaene animis caelestibus irae? Verg. A. 1, 11.

Ānio, ēnis, *m.,* = Ἀνίων, Strab., Ἀνίης, Plut. (the orig. form was **Ānien:** non minus quam XV. milia Anien abest, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.; also in Stat.: praeceps Anien, S. 1, 5, 25; 1, 3, 20. Still Enn., acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 683, used the form Anio, ōnis, analogous to the Gr. Ἀνίων; cf. also Anionis in Front. Aquaed. § 92; and, ANIONIS, Inscr. Orell. 3203; and thus, during the whole class. per., Anio remained the principal form of the *nom.,* while the remaining cases of Anien were retained; only Aug. and post-Aug. poets, e. g. Prop. 5, 7, 86; Stat. S. 1, 3, 70, have as an access. form **Āniēnus,** i; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, 72; Prisc. p. 684 P.; Phoc. Ars, p. 1691 P.; Schneid. Gram. II. 148; Rudd. I. p. 60; Neue, Formenl. I pp. 163, 167), *the classic tributary stream of the Tiber, which, taking its rise in the Apennines, passes along the southern Sabine country, separating it from Latium; and at Tibur, beside its cataract* (hence, praeceps Anio, * Hor. C. 1, 7, 13), *it presents the most charming natural beauties;* now *Teverone,* Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: Anio spumifer, Prop. 5, 7, 81; Ov. M. 14, 329; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109 al. The waters of the upper Anio are very pure, and in ancient times aqueducts conveyed them to Rome. The first, called Anio Vetus, was constructed B. C. 271, by M'. Curius Dentatus and Fulvius Flaccus; it began twenty miles from Rome, but wound about for forty-three miles. The second, built by the emperor Claudius, and known as Anio Novus, took up the stream forty-two miles from Rome, and was about sixty miles in length, preserving the highest level of all the aqueducts of Rome; cf. Front. Aquaed. §§ 6, 13, 15; Nibby, Dintorni, I. pp. 156–160; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 517; Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 157; 1, 229; 1, 241; 1, 306 al.

† **ănīsŏcycla,** ōrum, *n.,* = ἀνισόκυκλα (with unequal rings or circles), *screws* or *elastic springs,* Vitr. 10, 1.

† **ănīsum** (**ane-**), i, *n.,* = ἄνισον, *anise:* Pimpinella anisum, Linn.: Et anesum adversum scorpiones ex vino habetur ... ob has causas quidam anicetum id vocavere, i. e. ἀνίκητον, *all powerful,* Plin. 20, 17, 72, § 185 sq. Jan.

Ănius, ii, *m., a king and priest at De-*

los, who hospitably entertained Æneas, Verg. A. 3, 80, ubi, v. Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 632; cf. Lycophr. Cassandr. 570.

1. Anna, ae, *f.*, חַנָּה (cf. Gesen. Gesch. Hebr. Spr. p. 228), *the sister of Dido,* Verg. A. 4, 9 et saep.; Ov. H. 7, 191; Sil. 8, 55 al.

2. Anna Perenna, ae, *f., an old Italian goddess, the protector* or *bestower of the returning year* (acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12, offerings were made to her, ut *annare perennareque* commode liceat, and hence her name); cf. Inscr. Orell. II. 1847; II. p. 412; in later times she was identified with 1. Anna; cf. Ov. F. 3, 654; Sil. 8, 50 sq.

annālis, e, *adj.* [annus]. **I.** *Continuing a year, annual:* tempus. cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1; so Dig. 14, 2, 1; 38, 17, 6.—**II. A.** *Relating to the year* or *the age:* Lex Villia Annalis, *the law passed* B.C. 180 *by* L. Villius, *which determined the age necessary for election to an office of state* (for the quæstorship, 31; for the office of ædile, 37; for the prætorship, 40; and for the consulship, 43 years): legibus annalibus grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17; cf.: eo anno (573 A. U. C.) rogatio primum lata est ab L. Villio tribuno plebis, quot annos nati quemque magistratum peterent caperentque. Inde cognomen familiae inditum, ut annales appellarentur, Liv. 40, 44; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 65.—**B. annālis,** is (*abl.* reg. annali, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; but annalei, Varr. ap. Charis. 1, 17, p. 97: annale, Ascon. ad Cic. Pis. 22, 52; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 224), *subst. m.* (sc. liber), most freq. in *plur.:* **annāles,** ium (sc. libri), *an historical work, in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, chronicles, annals* (diff. from *historia,* a philosophical narration, following the internal relation of events, Ver. Fl. ap. Gell. 5, 18; cf. Cic. Or. 20). **1.** Spec., from the most ancient per. down to the time of the Gracchi, when a literature had been formed, each pontifex maximus wrote down the occurrences of his year on tablets, which were hung up in his dwelling for the information of the public. Such tablets, accordingly, received the name of Annales Maximi (not to be confounded with the *Libri Pontificales* sive *Pontificii,* which contained instructions and liturgies for the holy rites). See the class. passages, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51; id. Rep. 1, 16; Fest. s. v. maximi, and cf. Creuz. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 30; id. Leg. 1, 2; Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, 277 sq. From these sources the Rom. histt. drew, and hence called their works, in gen., Annales. The most renowned among the annalists of the ancient period are Q. Fabius Pictor, M. Porcius Cato, and L. Calpurnius Piso (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51); in the time of the emperors, Tacitus named one of his hist. works Annales, since in it the history of Rome, from the death of Aug. until the time of Nero, was given acc. to the *annual* succession of events; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 255 sq.; 301 sq.; 313 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 333, 1.—Annalis in *sing.*, Cic. Att. 12, 23; id. Brut. 15; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101.—*Adj.*, with *liber,* Ver. Fl. in the above-cited passage, and Quint. 6, 3, 68.—**2.** In gen., *records, archives, history:* carminibus antiquis, quod unum apud illos memoriae et annalium genus est, Tac. G. 2: annalibus traditum (est) coram rege, Vulg. Esth. 2, 23: annales priorum temporum, ib. ib. 6, 1.—**C. annālia,** ium, *n., a festival observed at the beginning of the year,* Inscr. Grut. 116, 2.

annārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to the appointed year:* annaria lex dicebatur ab antiquis, quâ finiuntur anni magistratus capiendi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.: lex, Lampr. Com. 2; Arn. 2, p. 91.

annascor, v. agnascor.

an-năto (better **adn-**), āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To swim to* or *toward:* ei insulae crocodili non adnatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93; Jan here reads *adnant;* Sil. 10, 610.—With *ad:* ad manum hominis adnatare, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 87; 9, 16, 12, § 38.—**II.** *To swim along by* or *by the side of:* comes lateri adnatat, Sen. Agam. 452.

***an-nāvĭgo** (better **adn-**), āre, *v. n., to sail to* or *toward, to come to by ship.* **a.** *Absol.:* tres (pyramides) sane conspicuae undique adnavigantibus, Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 76.—**b.** With *quo:* quo cum adnavigâsset, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 11.

anne, v. 1. an, I. F.

an-necto (better **adn-**), nexui, nexum, 3, *v. a., to tie* or *bind to, to connect, annex.* **I.** Lit.: (animum) corporibus nostris, *Lucr. 3, 688: funiculus scapham adnexam trahebat, Cic. Inv. 2, 51: ad linguam stomachus adnectitur, id. N. D. 2, 54; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 770: adnexa (ratis) erat vinculis, Liv. 21, 28: continenti adnexuit, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117, where Jan reads *adjecit:* epistulae adnexae pedibus columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53, § 110; Suet. Oth. 12: remedia corporibus aegrorum, *to apply,* Val. Max. 2, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: rebus praesentibus adnectit futuras, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aliquod membrum adnexum orationi, id. Inv. 1, 18; cf. id. Top. 13.

annellus, v. anellus.

***annexio (adn-),** ōnis, *f.* [annecto], *a tying* or *binding to, a connecting,* Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

1. annexus (adn-), a, um, *Part.* of annecto.

***2. annexus (adn-),** ūs, *m.* [annecto], *a tying* or *binding to, a connection:* Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit, Tac. H. 3, 34.

Anniānus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to Annius* or *Annia,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46.—**II.** *The name of a Roman poet under the emperors Antonine and Adrian,* Gell. 7, 7; 20, 8; cf. Bähr, Röm. Gesch. 71 and 194; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 349, 3.

Annĭbal, v. Hannibal.

Annĭcĕrii, ōrum, *m.,* = Ἀννικέρειοι, *a philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder Anniceris,* Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116.

an-nicto (better **adn-**), āre, *v. n., to wink with the eyes, to wink* or *blink to* or *at:* alii adnutat, alii adnictat, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.).

annĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [annus], *a year old, of a year,* or *a yearling* (not in Cic.; freq. in Vulg.): nuces, Cato, R. R. 17, 2 Schneid.: taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12: vituli, Vulg. Micah, 6, 6: agnus, ib. Ex. 12, 5: ovis, ib. Lev. 14, 10: capra, ib. ib. 15, 27: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 65: virgo vix annicula, *Nep. Att. 19, 4: aetas, Col. 7, 9, 2 al.

annĭfer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [annus-fero] (only in Plin. H. N.). **I.** *Bearing fruit the whole year:* Citreae et junipirus et ilex anniferae habentur, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.—**II.** *Producing annually a new stalk* (in Theophrast. ἐπετειόκαυλα), Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 121, where Jan reads *seminifer.*

an-nĭhĭlo (adn-), āre, *v. a., to bring to nothing, to annihilate;* introd. by Jerome: nullificâsti seu adnihilâsti vel adnullâsti, Hier. Ep. 135 *fin.*

1. annīsus (adn-), a, um, *Part.* of annitor.

***2. annīsus (adn-),** ūs, *m.* [annitor], *a striving, exertion:* ut alieno adjuventur adnisu, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nītor (better **adn-**), nīsus or nixus, 3, *v. dep.* **I.** Lit., *to press upon* or *against, to lean upon;* with *ad* or *dat.* (most freq. after the commencement of the Aug. per.): natura ad aliquod tamquam adminiculum adnititur, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: hasta ingenti adnixa columnae, Verg. A. 12, 92: stant longis adnixi hastis, id. ib. 9, 229: Latona oleae adnisa, Tac. A. 3, 61.—**II.** Trop., *to take pains about* something, *to exert one's self, strive;* constr. with *ut* or *ne,* or a gerund with *ad* (mostly prose). (α) With *ut* or *ne:* quo mihi acrius adnitendum est, ut, etc., Sall. J. 85, 6; Liv. 6, 6: omni ope adnisi sunt, ut, etc., id. 8, 16; 22, 58; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: omni ope adniti, ne quis e plebe, etc., Plin. Pan. 25 *fin.*—(β) Ad ea patranda omnis civitas summo studio adnitebatur, Sall. J. 43, 4; Liv. 27, 14.—Other constructions: (γ) With *de:* nisi Bibulus adniteretur de triumpho, Cic. Att. 6, 8; Liv. 5, 25.—(δ) With *pro:* patres non temere pro ullo aeque adnisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61.—(ε) With *acc. of pron.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 18.—(ζ) With *inf.:* adnitentibus retinere morem, Crasso, Tac. H. 4, 8; 5, 8.—(η) *Absol.:* adnitente Crasso, Sall. C. 19, 1; so id. J. 85, 47; Liv. 21, 8.

☞ **adnītendus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif.: si in concordiâ adnitendâ (i. e. procurandâ), Gell. 2, 12, 5.

Annĭus, ii, *m., name of a Roman gens,* e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Cimber, P. Annius Asellus al.—Hence, Annianus, v. Annianus, I.

annĭversārĭē, *adv.*, v. anniversarius.

annĭversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus-verto], *that returns, happens, is used,* etc., *every year, returning* or *renewed annually, annual, yearly:* sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39: Ecce solemnitas Domini est in Silo anniversaria, Vulg. Jud. 21, 19: festi dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 *fin.:* (caeli) vicissitudines, *the changes of the seasons of the year,* id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4: arma, Liv. 4, 45; so, hostes, Flor. 1, 12: valetudines, Suet. Aug. 81: pervigilium, id. Galb. 4 al.—*Adv.:* **annĭversārĭē,** *annually,* Aug. Ep. 118 *fin.*

1. annixus (adn-), a, um, *Part.* of annitor.

2. annixus (adn-), ūs, v. 2. annisus.

1. an-no (better **adn-**), āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To swim to, toward,* or *along;* constr. with the *dat., ad,* or *acc.* (α) With *dat.:* terrae, Verg. A. 6, 358: ei insulae crocodili non adnant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 Jan.—(β) With *ad:* ad litus, Gell. 7, 8, 7.—(γ) With *acc.:* pauci milites, qui naves adnare possent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44.—*Absol.:* plures adnabunt thynni, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.—**B.** Trop.: quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset adnare, *come to, approach,* Cic. Rep. 2, 4.—**II.** *To swim with* or *along with:* pedites adnantes equis, Tac. A. 14, 29.

***2. anno,** āre, *v. a.* [annus], *to pass* or *live through a year,* Macr. S. 1, 12; cf. Anna.

3. Anno, v. Hanno.

an-nōdo (better **adn-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cut off knots, to cut away suckers* or *shoots of the vine,* in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, Col. 4, 22, 4 Schneid.; for which, as also in id. 4, 24, 10 al., other edd. have *abnodo.*

annōmĭnātĭo, v. agnominatio.

annon, v. 1. an, I. E.

annōna, ae, *f.* [from annus, as pomona from pomum]. **I.** In gen., *the yearly produce, the annual income of natural products,* in the widest sense (cf.: cibaria annua, Cato, R. R. 60): vectigal novum ex salariâ annonâ, Liv. 29, 37: lactis, Col. 8, 17, 13: musti, id. 3, 21, 6; 3, 3, 10.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Means of subsistence,* and, for the most part, *corn* or *grain:* annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98: vilitas annonae ex summâ inopiâ et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: uberrimus ager ad varietates annonae horreum populi Romani fore videbatur, Liv. 7, 31: clausis annonae subsidiis, Tac. H. 3, 48 *fin.:* provincia annonae fecunda, id. ib. 1, 11; cf. Suet. Aug. 18: annonae curam agere, id. Claud. 18; cf. id. Tib. 8: praebebant annonam regi, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 7; ib. 4 Reg. 25, 30; ib. Dan. 1, 5 al.—Sometimes contrasted with frumentum, as provisions in gen.: copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, *a supply,* Liv 35, 44.—**B. 1.** Meton., *the price of grain* or *other food:* quom cara annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. And. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 27 *fin.:* annona est gravis, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53; so Suet. Aug. 25: incendere annonam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16: jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annona pervenerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: nihil mutavit annona, Liv. 5, 12 (cf. id. 2, 34: annona vetus): annona acris, Tac. A. 4, 6: gravitas annonae, id. ib. 6, 13: in annonae difficultatibus, Suet. Aug. 41: annona macelli, id. Tib. 34.—**2.** Trop., *the prices, the market:* Qui homines probi essent, esset is annona vilior, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140: Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, *cheap indeed is the market of friendship,* Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: his opibus numquam cara est annona veneni, Juv. 9, 100.—Hence sometimes, **C.** *Dearness:* cena hac annonâ est sine sacris hereditas, *at the present* (i. e. high) *market-price, at the present dear rate,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: ob annonae causam, Cic. Dom. 5.—**D.** In milit. lang., *provisions, supplies:* necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: annona decem et septem dierum, Amm. 17, 9.—Hence, meton., *the loaves of bread themselves, rations* (in this sense only in the *plur.*): ceteri annonas binas aut ternas ac-

cipiebant, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42; cf. Cod. Th. 7, 5.—**E.** Personified, *the goddess of the yearly produce:* ANNONAE SANCTAE AELIVS VITALIO, etc., Inscr. Orell. 1810.

annōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [annona], *of* or *pertaining to provisions:* frumentum, ceteraeque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3: causa, Dig. 49, 14, 46.

* **annōnor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to collect provisions,* Capitol. Gord. 29.

annōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [annosus], *fulness of years, old age* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 113; Aug. Ep. 251.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus], *of many years, aged, old* (a favorite word of the Aug. poets and post-Aug. prose writers): anus, Ov. F. 2, 571: vetustas, id. Tr. 5, 2, 11: merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58: bracchia, Verg. A. 6, 282: robur, id. ib. 4, 441: ornus, id. ib. 10, 766 al.: cornix, Hor. C. 3, 17, 13: palatum, id. S. 2, 3, 274: volumina vatum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 26 (not elsewhere): gens, quos Hyperboreos appellavere, annoso degit aevo, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; 24, 1, 1, § 2.—*Comp.*, Aug. Conf. 1, 7.—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 3, 1 *fin.* al.

annŏtāmentum (**adn-**), i, *n.* [annoto], *a remark, annotation* (perh. only in Gell.), Gell. 1, 7, 18; 1, 17, 2.

annŏtātĭo (**adn-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a noting down in writing, a remark, annotation* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: a te librum meum cum adnotationibus tuis exspecto, Plin. Ep. 7, 20; Gell. praef.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In the jurists, *the registering of a person among the accused,* Dig. 48, 17, 4.—**B.** *A rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand,* Cod. Th. Fragm. 1, 2. 1.

annŏtātĭuncŭla (**adn-**), ae, *f. dim.* [annotatio], *a brief annotation* (only in Gell.), Gell. 19, 7, 12; 19, 17, 21 *fin.*

annŏtātor (**adn-**), ōris, *m.* [annoto]. **I.** *An observer, remarker* (post-Aug.): Non ante medium diem distentus solitariā cenā spectator adnotatorque convivis tuis imminens, Plin. Pan. 49.—**II.** In the jurists, *the controller of the annual income,* Cod. Th. 12, 6, 3.

* **annŏtātus** (**adn-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *a remark, mention:* mortes dignae adnotatu, Val. Max. 9, 12, 1.

annōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [from annus, as diutinus from diu], *a year old, of last year* (only in prose and rare): cum annotinis (navibus), Caes. B. G. 5, 8 (the paraphrast: συν ταῖς τοῦ πρόσθεν ἔτους): ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8: novus fructus cum annotino, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

an-nŏto (better **adn-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to put a note to* something, *to write down* something, *to note down, remark, comment on* (only in post-Aug. prose, like its derivatives annotatio, annotator, annotamentum, etc.). **I. A.** In gen.: ut meminisset atque adnotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4: in scriptis adnotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5: liber legebatur, adnotabatur, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; so Suet. Gram. 24: quā in re et aliud adnotare succurrit, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 157: quod annales adnotavere, id. 34, 6, 11, § 24: de quibus in orthographiā pauca adnotabo, Quint. 1, 14, 7 al.—Hence, **B.** = animadvertere, *to observe, perceive:* cum adnotāsset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, etc., Suet. Ner. 41.—**C.** Adnotare librum, *to give a book some title, to entitle, denominate:* ausus est libros suos φιλαληθεῖς adnotare, Lact. 5, 3 *fin.*—**D.** Annotari, *to be distinguished, noted for something:* haec litora pisce nobili adnotantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60.—**II.** Judic. t. t. **A.** *To enter* or *register an absent person among the accused:* absens requirendus, adnotandus est, ut copiam sui praestet, Dig. 48, 17, 1.—**B.** *To note* or *designate one, already condemned, for punishment:* quos, quia cives Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97; so id. ib. 3, 16; 7, 20; id. Pan. 56 Schwarz; Suet. Calig. 27.

annŭālis, e, *adj.* [annus], *a year old* (post-class. and rare): agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7: cum operario annuali, * Vulg. Eccli. 37, 14.

an-nūbĭlo (better **adn-**), āre, *v. a., to involve in clouds, to overcast:* velis adnubilat aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146.—Trop., *to obscure:* virtutem, Amm. 27, 6.

annŭlāris, annŭlārius, annŭlātus, annŭlus, v. anularis, etc.

an-nullo (better **adn-**), āvi, 1, *v. a.* [ad-nullus], *to annihilate, annul* (eccl. Lat.): adnullabunt substantiam, Vulg. Eccli. 21, 5: adnullabitur superbia, ib. ib.; v. annihilo.

annŭmĕrātĭo (**adn-**), ōnis, *f.* [annumero], *a numbering, counting:* dierum, Dig. 27, 1, 13.

an-nŭmĕro (better **adn-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I. A.** Lit., *to count to, to count out to, to put to a person's account:* mihi talentum argenti adnumerat, Plaut. Merc. prol. 88: argentum, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: et reddere pecuniam mulieri, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: senatus singulos denarios alicui, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84: non adnumerare verba sed appendere, id. Opt. Gen. 5: cuique sua, Col. 12, 3, 4.—**B.** *To add to, to include with, reckon with.* (α) With *dat.:* his libris adnumerandi sunt sex de re publicā, Cic. Div. 2, 1: his duobus adnumerabatur nemo tertius, id. Brut. 57; so Ov. P. 4. 16, 4; Tac. H. 4, 5; Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 27.—(β) With *in:* in grege adnumeror, *I am counted with, numbered with, the multitude,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 32; Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 20; Vulg. Heb. 7, 6.—Also (γ) With *inter:* servos inter urbanos, Dig. 32, 97.—(δ) With *cum* (eccl. Lat.): adnumeratus est cum undecim apostolis, Vulg. Act. 1, 26.—In Plin. also, *to give the number of something:* Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentosque eorum vicos adnumerat, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To attribute, impute to* (only post-class.): imperitia culpae est adnumeranda, Dig. 19, 2, 9.—* **B.** *To reckon for, consider equal to:* agni chordi duo pro uno ove adnumerantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

annuntĭātĭo (**adn-**), not **annuncĭātĭo** (**adn-**), ōnis, *f.* [annuntio], *an announcing, announcement, annunciation* (eccl. and late Lat.), Vulg. 1 Joan. 1, 5; 3, 11; Lact. 4, 21; Aug. Serm. Sanct. 18; Arn. 7, p. 248.

annuntĭātor (**adn-**), not **annuncĭātor** (**adn-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an announcer* (eccl. Lat.), * Vulg. Act. 17, 18; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Aug. Serm. Sanct. 14.

an-nuntĭo (better **adn-**), not **annuncĭo** (**adn-**), āre, *v. a., to announce, make known, relate, proclaim* (post-Aug. and mostly eccl.; very freq. in Vulg.). **a.** With *acc.* and *inf.:* adnuntiavere exanimatum illum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 174.—**b.** With *quod:* adnuntiavit ei, quod occidisset Saül sacerdotes, Vulg. 1 Reg. 22. 21.—**c.** With *ut* and *subj.:* gentibus adnuntiabam, ut paenitentiam agerent, Vulg. Act. 26, 20; 17, 30.—**d.** With *acc.:* adnuntiabo veritatem tuam, *I will declare,* Vulg. Psa. 88, 2: adnuntia regnum Dei, *preach,* ib. Luc. 9, 60: qui Evangelium adnuntiant, ib. 1 Cor. 9, 14: adnuntiantes Dominum Jesum, ib. Act. 11, 21; so, sic adnuntiabat, App. M. 8 *init.*—**e.** With *acc.* and *dat.:* bona regi adnuntiant, Vulg. 2 Par. 18, 12; ib. Isa. 42, 9; ib. Joan. 4, 25.—**f.** With *de:* adnuntiantes ei de puteo, Vulg. Gen. 26, 32; ib. Job, 36, 33; ib. Joan. 16, 25; ib. Rom. 15, 21.

annuntĭus (**adn-**), not **annuncĭus** (**adn-**), ii, *m.* [annuntio], *that announces* or *makes known* (late Lat.): signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28; Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 9.

an-nŭo (better **adn-**), ŭi (ūvi, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), ūtum, 3, *v. n.* [-nuo, whence nutum; Gr. νεύω; cf. abnuo], *to nod to, to nod.* **I.** In gen.: ne illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, adnuat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39: adnuerunt sociis, Vulg. Luc. 5, 7: simul ac adnuisset, *at the first nod,* Cic. Quint. 5: adnuentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. 1, 12: adnuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106; *to ask by a wink* or *nod* (opp. renuo), Tac. A. 15, 58.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To give assent* or *approval by nodding, to nod assent to, to approve, favor, allow, grant, promise to do* (constr. with *dat. of person,* or with *acc. of thing* and *dat. of person;* opp. abnuo, to dissent, refuse): daturine estis an non? adnuunt, Plaut. Trin. prol. 4: adnuo Terram intuens modeste, * Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: id quoque toto capite adnuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285; id. Phil. 13, 3: non adversata petenti Adnuit, Verg. A. 4, 128: audacibus adnue coeptis, *be favorable to, smile on our undertakings,* id. G. 1, 40; id. A. 9, 625; Plin. Ep. 1, 22 *fin.:* amicitiis adnuere, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 20: Adnuit precibus Lysiae, ib. ib. 11, 15: Omnia omnibus adnuit, Cat. 61, 159.—With *acc. of thing:* quod cum rex adnuisset, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 10.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* adnuvit sese mecum decernere ferro, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.: ego autem venturum adnuo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 9; Liv. 28, 17; Verg. A. 11, 20.—**B.** Adnuere alicui aliquid; poet., *to promise* or *grant something to one:* caeli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg. A. 1, 250: sin nostrum adnuerit nobis Victoria Martem, *shall grant us a successful engagement,* id. ib. 12, 187: ni divûm pater adnuisset rebus Aeneae potiore ductos alite muros, Hor. C. 4, 6, 22: adnuite nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, *give your assent,* etc., Liv. 7, 30.—**C.** *To designate a person* or *thing.* (α) *By a nod:* quos iste adnuerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61.—(β) *By a wink:* quae adnuit oculo, Vulg. Prov. 10, 10; so *absol.:* adnuunt oculis, *they make signs with their eyes,* ib. Psa. 34, 19; ib. Prov. 6, 13; ib. Eccli. 27, 25.—(γ) *By the hand:* adnuens eis manu, ut tacerent, Vulg. Act. 12, 17: adnuit manu ad plebem, ib. ib. 21, 40.—Hence, in gen., *to indicate, declare:* falsa adnuere, Tac. A. 14, 60.

annus, i, *m.* [acc. to some, as Corssen, Beitr. 16, for am-nus, from 2. an- am-; or acc. to others, directly from 2. anus, a ring, and kindred to the form appearing in ἐνι-αυτός, δί-ενος, τρί-ενος]. **I.** Lit., *a circuit, circular course, periodical return:* tempus a brumā ad brumam, dum sol redit, vocatur annus; quod, ut parvi circuli anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites ani, unde annus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; cf. for the same idea: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 883: anno, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19; 6, 1: quae (stellae) volvunt magnos in magnis orbibus annos, Lucr. 5, 644; so Verg. A. 1, 234: multis solis redeuntibus annis, Lucr. 1, 311; so Verg. A. 8, 47; cf. also Voss ad Verg. G. 2, 402; and the Heb. חֹדֶשׁ = month, from חָדַשׁ = to renew; hence, *a year* (consisting among the Rom. orig. of ten months, ending with Dec. and beginning with Mart., but from the time of Numa of twelve): annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: principio circum tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, Lucr. 5, 881: tempora mutare annorum, *the seasons,* id. 2, 170: anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: centum et septem complevit annos, id. ib. 5, 13 et saep.: anni fugaces, Hor. C. 2, 14, 1: anni mobiles, id. A. P. 157: annus piger, id. Ep. 1, 1, 21: anni breves, id. C. 4, 13, 23: per exactos annos, id. ib. 3, 22, 6: initio anni, Liv. 2, 52: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Calig. 42; id. Tib. 54: anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremo anni, Tac. A. 6, 27: anno circumacto, Liv. 6, 1: vertente anno, Vulg. 2 Reg. 11, 1: annus totus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: annus solidus, *a full year,* Liv. 1, 19.—Poet.: pleno anno, *at the close of,* Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 2, 1, 9: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: lex anno post quam lata sit abrogata, id. Cornel. Fragm. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 448.—**B.** Adverb. phrases. **1.** Anno. **a.** *A year ago, last year,* πέρυσι (for the most part ante-class.; not used by Cic.), Plaut. Am. prol. 91: quattuor minis ego emi istanc anno, id. Men. 1, 3, 22; id. Truc. 2, 4, 39: utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 121, 8; so, ab anno priore, Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 10; and: ab anno praeterito, ib. ib. 9, 2.—**b.** *A full* or *whole year,* Liv. 3, 39 *fin.:* corpus ejus matronae anno luxerunt, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 10 *fin.* (in Livy, instead of it, annum; v. 2. infra).—**c.** *In each year, yearly:* uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragena jugera, difficilis tricena justum est, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173.—But *in* is freq. added when it is related how often a thing happened during the year, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: ter in anno, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: semel in anno, Vulg. Heb. 9, 7 (cf.: semel per annum, ib. Ex. 30, 10) al. (but without *in:* ter et quater anno, Hor. C. 1, 31, 14: bis anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184).—**2.** Annum, *a year, during a whole year:* matronae annum eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7.—**3.** Ad annum, *for the coming year, a year hence:* faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunum plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2.—**4.** In annum. **a.** *For a year:* prorogatum in annum im

perium est, Liv. 37, 2, 11: si quid Est (*gnaws*) animum, differs curandi tempus in annum? Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: provisae frugis in annum Copia, id. ib. 1, 18, 109.— **b.** *In the next year, the next year:* quod stercoratione faciunt in annum segetes meliores, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12. — **5.** Per annos, *year by year, yearly:* arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; so, per omnes annos, Vulg. Lev. 16, 34; ib. Luc. 2, 41.—**6.** Omnibus annis, *all the years, always,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., *a part of a year, a season of the year:* nunc frondent silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, *now the forest is clothed with verdure, now the year is most beautiful,* Verg. E. 3, 57; so, pomifer annus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29: Pisaeumque domus non aestuat annum, i. e. *the summer* (in which season of the year the Olympic games were celebrated at Pisa), Stat. S. 1, 3, 8.—**B.** *The produce of the year* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; cf. annona, I.), Luc. 9, 437: agricolae annum flevere, id. 3, 452; 3, 70; Stat. Th. 4, 710; Val. Fl. 5, 424: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. G. 14, ubi v. Rup.; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 29. — **C.** *Time of life* (poet.): Dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, *while your years are free from wrinkles,* Prop. 5, 5, 59: vitae longus et annus erit, *the years of life,* id. 3, 7, 38.—**D.** In polit. life, *the age to which one must attain in order to be appointed to an office* (cf. annalis, II.): quod hoc honore me adfecistis primâ petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo petierint, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Att. 1, 1; id. Fam. 10, 25.—**E.** In astronomy: annus magnus or mundanus, *the period of time in which the constellations return to the same place;* acc. to Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 15,000 years; v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Tac. Or. 16; and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102.

an-nūto (better **adn-**), āre, *v. freq.*, *to nod often to, to nod to* (ante- and post-class.): alii adnutat, alii adnictat, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.); Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100; App. M. 10.

***an-nūtrĭo** (better **adn-**), īre, *v. a., to nourish* or *train up at* or *near to:* arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202.

annŭus, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. **I.** *That lasts a year* or *continues through a year, of a year's duration:* penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 *fin.:* magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: reges, Nep. Hann. 7, 4: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46 al.: spatium, Hor. C. 4, 5, 11; cultura, id. ib. 3, 24, 14: annui victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47, § 151 et saep.— **II.** *That returns, recurs,* or *happens every year, yearly, annual.* **A.** *Adj.:* annuo in cursu, Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 28: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, *changes of the seasons,* Cic. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolarum), id. Verr. 2, 3, 48: plenitudo annuae messis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 24: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magnae Sacra refer Cereri, Verg. G. 1, 338: annuos reditus non dabunt, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 13: annuâ vice, *annually,* Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92: annuis vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22, § 44 al.— Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **annŭum,** i, and more freq. in the *plur.:* **annŭa,** ōrum, *n., an annuity, annual stipend, pension:* publici servi annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40; Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Tib. 50; id. Gram. 3, 23: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Dig. 33, 1, 14; 33, 1, 10.

† **ănōdȳnŏs** (**-us**), a, on (um), *adj.*, = ἀνώδυνος, *stilling pain:* medicamentum, *an anodyne,* Cels. 5, 25; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: **ănōdȳnon,** i, *n.*, Marc. Emp. 25.

† **ănōmălĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀνωμαλία, in gram., *irregularity, anomaly,* Varr. L. L. 9, § 3 sq. Müll.

† **ănōmălŏs** (**-us**), a, on (um), *adj.*, = ἀνώμαλος, in gram., *deviating from the general rule, irregular, anomalous,* Diom. p. 314 P.; Prisc. p. 833 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71 al.

ănōnis, v. ononis.

ănōnŏmastos, on, *adj.* [ἀνονόμαστος, unnamed], designation of one of the æons: aeon, Valent. ap Tert. adv. Valent. 35.

† **ănōnȳmŏs,** i, *f.*, = ἀνώνυμος (without name), *the designation of a plant,* Plin. 27, 4, 14, § 31.

anquīna, ae, *f.*, *the rope by which the sail-yard is bound to the mast,* Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 7; so also Lucil. ap. Non. p. 536, 8.

an-quīro, quīsīvi, sītum, 3, *v. a.* [2. an- and quaero], *to seek on all sides, to look about for, to search after.* **I.** Lit. and in gen.: anquirere est circum quaerere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: anquirere aliquem, apud quem evomet virus, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87; so id. ib. 27, 102; id. Off. 1, 4, 11.— **B.** Trop., *to inquire about, to examine into:* aut anquirunt aut consultant, conducat id necne, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Fat. 9; Tac. A. 12, 6 al. —**II.** Esp. in judic. lang. t. t. **A.** *To institute a careful inquiry* or *examination:* de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12. — **B.** *To enter a complaint, to accuse one,* with the word designating the punishment in the *abl.* or *gen.:* capite anquisitus, Liv. 8, 33: pecuniâ anquirere, id. 26, 3: cum capitis anquisissent, id. 2, 52; 26, 3.—Hence, **anquīsītē,** *adv., carefully* (only in Gell.): satis anquisite satisque sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9, where Hertz now reads *inquisite.—Comp.:* Theophrastus anquisitius super hac ipsâ re et exactius pressiusque quam Cicero disserit, Gell. 1, 3, 21, where Hertz now reads *inquisitius.*

anquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [anquiro, II.], *a judicial indictment:* anquisitionis M. Sergii, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 90 and 92 Müll.

ansa, ae, *f.* [cf. χανδάνω, and pre-hendo, pre-hensum, and λαβή from λαβεῖν], *that by which something is taken hold of, a handle, haft;* of a vessel, pitcher, vase, and the like. **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 113; Verg. E. 3, 45; 6, 17; Ov. M. 8, 653; id. H. 16, 252; Mart. 14, 106 al.—Of other things, e. g. of *an iron handle of a door:* ansa ostii, Petr. 96.—Of *the loop on the edge of a sandal,* through which the shoetie was drawn, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12; so Tib. 1, 8, 14.—Of *the handle of the rudder, the tiller,* Vitr. 10, 8.—Of *the cheeks of a balance in which the lever moves,* Vitr. 10, 8.— In architecture, *the cramp-iron* or *brace which holds several stones together,* Vitr. 2, 8; Prop. 5, 1, 142.—**II.** Trop., as also the Gr. λαβή, *handle, occasion, opportunity* (rare, and in the class. per. only in Cic.): illum quaerere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 119: reprehensionis ansa, Cic. Planc. 34: controversiarum, id. Caecin. 6 *fin.:* ansas sermonis dare, id. Sest. 10: sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum dare, id. Am. 16, 59: alicui lucrandi ansam offerre, Amm. 28, 1.

Ansanctus, v. Amsanctus.

ansātus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa], *furnished with* or *having a handle:* capulae a capiendo, quod ansatae, ut prehendi possint, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 15: tela, *darts having a thong,* Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 155 Vahl.).— Also, *absol.:* ansatae (sc. hastae), Enn. ap. Non. p. 556, 25 (Ann. v. 176 Vahl.): homo ansatus, *a man with handles,* i. e. *with his arms a-kimbo,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

1. anser, ĕris, usu. *m.* [Sanscr. hasas; Gr. χήν; Germ. Gans; Engl. gander; Erse, goss = goose] (*f.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3; Col. 8, 14, 4; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. p. 7; Bentl. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 sq.), *a goose;* sacred to Juno, and which preserved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence held in high honor by the Romans, Liv. 5, 47; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20; Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 81 al. — Anser Amyclaeus, *the swan, into which Jupiter changed himself at Amyclæ,* Verg. Cir. 488.

2. Anser, ĕris, *m., a petulant and obscene poet* (Ov. Tr. 2, 435), *a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Falernum* (Cic. Phil. 13, 5). Acc. to Servius, Virgil makes a sportive allusion to him in Ecl. 9, 36: argutos inter strepere anser olores; cf.: ore canorus Anseris indocto carmine cessit olor, Prop. 3, 32, 84, and Weich. Poet. Lat. pp. 159–167.

* **anserculus,** i, *m. dim.* [anser], *a little goose, a gosling,* Col. 8, 14, 7.

ansĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to geese:* genus, Col. 8, 5, 10; Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56: pedes, id. 11, 47, 107, § 257: adeps, *goose-grease,* id. 30, 8, 22, § 133 al.: lana, *down,* Dig. 32, 68.

Ansibarii, ōrum, *m.*, *a Cheruscan tribe on the western shore of the Weser,* Tac. A. 13, 55; 13, 56; cf. Mann. Germ. 156 sq.

ansŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ansa], *a little handle:* cymbii, App. M. 11, p. 258, 37. — *A small ring* or *hook,* App. M. 4, p. 143, 41.— *A small loop at the edge of sandals for the ties,* Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

† **antăchātēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνταχάτης, *a precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139, where Jan reads *aethachates;* others still, *autachates.*

antae, ārum, *f.* [perh. ante, q. v.], *pillars* or *pilasters on each side of* (i. e. opposite sides of) *doors* or *at the corners of buildings,* Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 4.—Hence, aedes in antis, *a temple with pilasters on the corners,* Vitr. 4, 7.

Antaeŏpŏlītes (nomus), ae, *m.*, *a district of Upper Ægypt,* Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

Antaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀνταῖος, *a huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules,* Ov. M. 9, 184; Luc. 4, 590 sq.

† **antăgōnista,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνταγωνιστής, *an adversary, opponent, antagonist,* Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.*

antămoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, pes, in verse (opp. amoebaeus, q. v.), *composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable,* as, e. g. mănĭfēstārĕt; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

Antandrŏs (**-us**), i, *f.*, = Ἄντανδρος, *a maritime town in Mysia,* now *Antandro* (acc. to Thuc. 8, 108, an Æolic colony), Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 418.—Hence, **Antandrius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Antandros,* Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

† **antăpŏcha,** ae, *f.*, = ἀνταποχή, *the writing by which a debtor showed that he had paid a debt,* Just. Cod. 4, 21, 18 (opp. apocha).

† **antăpŏdŏsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀνταπόδοσις; in rhet., *the application of a similitude to the object compared,* Quint. 8, 3, 77; v. apodosis.

Antărădos (**-us**), i, *f.*, *a harbor and town in the northern part of Phœnicia and over against the island of Aradus, whence its name,* Tab. Peuting. Itin. Ant.; cf. Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† **antarctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνταρκτικός, *southern,* Hyg. Astr. 1, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 57 (in Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll., written as a Greek word).

‡ **antārium bellum:** quod ante urbem geritur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [ante].

antārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ἀνταίρω, to raise against], *that serves for raising up:* funes, *the cables for raising a scaffold, stage, mast,* and the like, Vitr. 10, 3.

antĕ (old form **anti,** whence antidea, antideo, antidhac; v. antea, anteeo, and antehac) [Gr. ἀντί, over against, facing, ἄντα, ἄντην; Sanscr. anti = over against; Germ. ant- in Ant-wort = Goth. anda-vaurdi, an answer, anda-nahti, the night before], *prep.* and *adv.* (acc. to Max. Victor. p. 1953, as *prep.* with the grave accent; as *adv.* with the acute on the last syl.). **I.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *before* (syn.: prae, pro). **A.** In space, or trop. in regard to estimation, judgment, or rank (usu. only of objects at rest, while *prae* is used of those in motion; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 21; v. exceptions infra). **1.** In space: quem ante aedis video, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium Me audivit stare, Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so Vulg. Lev. 1, 5: Ornatas paulo ante fores, Juv. 6, 227; so Vulg. Num. 3, 26: ante meum limen, Juv. 11, 190: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10: ut ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: ante sepulcrales infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480; so Verg. A. 1, 344; 3, 545; Juv. 10, 268: ante altaria, id. 8, 155; so Vulg. Deut. 26, 4; ib. Matt. 5, 24. —Of persons: ante hosce deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: quis ante ora patrum contigit oppetere, Verg. A. 1, 95; id. G. 4, 477: ipsius unam (navem) ante oculos pontus in puppim ferit, id. A. 1, 114; 2, 531; 2, 773: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58: Flos Asiae ante ipsum, Juv. 5, 56; Vulg. Matt. 17, 2: si luditur alea pernox Ante Numantinos, Juv. 8, 11. — Trop.: ante oculos collocata, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 192: ante oculos errat domus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 57:

causam ante eum diceret, *before him as judge*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 9: donec stet ante judicium, Vulg. Josh. 20, 6; ib. Marc. 13, 9.—And in eccl. Lat., after the Heb. and Hel. Gr., *before, in the sight of, in the judgment of:* ante Dominum vilior fiam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 21 sq.: non te justifices ante Deum, ib. Eccli. 7, 5: justi ambo ante Deum, ib. Luc. 1, 6; and fully: fecit Asa rectum ante conspectum Domini, ib. 3 Reg. 15, 11; ib. Apoc. 12, 10.—Hence, homines ante pedes (in later Lat.), *servants;* cf. the annotators upon Juv. 7, 143.—With verbs of motion: ante me ito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: ante ceteras cohortes extra aciem procurrere, id. B. C. 1, 55: praecurrit ante omnes, id. ib. 2, 34; so Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Liv. 7, 41; 45, 40 al.; Vulg. Lev. 27, 11; ib. 1 Reg. 12, 2.—**2.** Trop. of preference in judgment, or regulations in respect to rank, *before* (this is properly the signification of *prae*, q. v.; hence more rare than that, and never used by Cic.): quem ante me diligo, *before myself, more than myself*, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15.—So ante aliquem esse, *to surpass, excel any one:* facundiā Graecos, gloriā belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3, ubi v. Corte and Kritz: tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, *superior to*, Liv. 35, 14: necessitas ante rationem est, *necessity knows no law*, Curt. 7, 7, 10.—Hence very freq. (but mostly poet. and post-class.), **a.** Ante alios, ante omnes, ante ceteros, etc., *before others, before all*, etc., to designate a comparative relation; also sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, with comparatives and superlatives: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5; so Ov. M. 10, 120: scito illum ante omnis minumi mortalem preti, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 8: tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76; 1, 27; Liv. 1, 9: Junoni ante omnīs candentis vaccae media inter cornua (pateram) fundit, Verg. A. 4, 59: Ipse est ante omnes, Vulg. Col. 1, 17: O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Verg. A. 3, 321: ante omnes furor est insignis equarum, id. G. 3, 266: scelere ante alios immanior omnīs, id. A. 1, 347; Liv. 5, 42: ante alios pulcherrimus omnīs Turnus, Verg. A. 7, 55; so Nep. Att. 3, 3; Liv. 1, 15; cf. Rudd. II. p. 82; II. p. 101; II. p. 305.—**b.** Ante omnia. (α) *Before all things, first of all:* alvus ante omnia ducitur, Cels. 7, 30: oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, id. 8, 2: Ante omnia instituit, ut etc., Suet. Ner. 32; id. Calig. 21: Ante omnia autem, fratres, etc., Vulg. Jac. 5, 12; ib. 1 Petr. 4, 8.—(β) Comparatively, *above all, especially, chiefly:* publica maestitia eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7; 7, 4: quae natura multis et ante omnia ursis, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125: dulces ante omnia Musae, *the Muses pleasing above all things*, Verg. G. 2, 475; id. E. 2, 72: deformem et taetrum ante omnia vultum, Juv. 10, 191.—(γ) In entering upon the discussion of several particulars, or in adducing arguments, *first of all, in the first place* (similar to ac primum quidem, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οὖν; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 4, 2, 4): ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 1: ante omnia igitur imitatio per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10, 2, 4; so id. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 40; 4, 2, 52; 5, 13, 6; 9, 1, 23.—**B.** Of time. **1.** *Before:* ANTE MERIDIEM CAVSAM CONICITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; cf. Dirks. Transl. 177 sq.: ante lucem a portu me praemisisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55; so Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259; id. Inv. 2, 4, 15; Suet. Galb. 22; Vulg. Luc. 24, 22: ante diem caupo sciet, Juv. 9, 108: ante brumam, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: pereundum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339: ante haec omnia, Vulg. Luc. 21, 12.—The designation of time is often expressed paraphrastically. **a.** By a person who lived at the time: jam ante Socratem, *before the time of*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, *before me, before my time*, id. Cat. 4, 3: ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni, Verg. G. 1, 125: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C. 4, 9, 25: ante Helenam, id. S. 1, 3, 107: ante se, Tac. H. 1, 50: quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Caes. 26 al.—**b.** By other objects pertaining to a particular time: ante hoc factum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 64: ante has meas litteras, i. e. *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem juro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia, caelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante sidus fervidum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61, and Juv. 6, 428: Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta, *before their A B C*, id. 14, 209: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Verg. A. 11, 424: Tecum prius ergo voluta Haec ante tubas, Juv. 1, 169.—Also by the designation of the office of a person: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictaei regis, Verg. G. 2, 536: ante imperium ducis, Flor. 4, 2, 66: relictis multis filiis et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, Just. 2, 10.—And by the designation of office in app. to the person: mortuus est ante istum praetorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 115: docuerant fabulas ante hos consules, id. Brut. 18, 73: cum ante illum imperatorem clipeis uterentur, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 3: quos ante se imperatorem nemo ausus sit aspicere, id. Epam. 8, 3.—A *part. perf.* or *fut. pass.* is freq. added to such substantives for the sake of explanation: ante hanc urbem conditam, *before the founding of this city*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (opp. post urbem conditam): non multo ante urbem captam, id. Div. 1, 45: ante Epaminondam natum, Nep. Epam. 10, 4: ante te cognitum multis orantibus opem tuli, Sall. J. 110, 2: ante decemviros creatos, Liv. 3, 53 al.—**2.** Hence particular phrases. **a.** Ante tempus, (*a*) *Before the right time:* ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv. 31, 36.—(β) *Before the appointed, proper*, or *lawful time:* factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. Lael. 3: honores et ante tempus et quosdam novi generis cepit, Suet. Aug. 26: venisti ante tempus torquere nos? Vulg. Matt. 8, 29 (cf. annus, II. D.).—**b.** Ante diem, poet., (*a*) *Before the time:* Caesaribus virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. A. 1, 184: ante diem vultu gressuque superbo Vicerat aequales, Stat. S. 2, 1, 108.—(β) *Before the time destined by fate:* filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, Ov. M. 1, 148: hic dolor ante diem Pandiona misit ad umbras, id. ib. 6, 675; id. A. A. 3, 739: sed misera ante diem subitoque accensa furore, etc., Verg. A. 4, 697 (cf. Soph. Antig. 461: εἰ δὲ τοῦ χρόνου πρόσθεν θανοῦμαι).—**c.** Ante hunc diem, with a negative: istunc hominem numquam audivi ante hunc diem, *never before this day, never until now*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 60; 4, 2, 7: neque umquam ante hunc diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 19; 5, 4, 23: Novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum ad te Q. Tubero detulit, Cic. Lig. 1, 1 (cf. Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 17: neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius).—**3.** Ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) with an ordinal number gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day; e. g. ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Kalendas Apriles, *the fifth day before the calends of April.* Orig. the ante belonged to Kalendas, and they said either, ante die quinto Kalendas (i. e. die quinto ante Kalendas), or ante diem quintum Kalendas; the latter phraseology became the prevailing one, and ante diem, being considered as one word, the *prepp. in* and *ex* could be prefixed; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 12; Duker ad Liv. 27, 23; Rudd. II. p. 291; Madv. Gr. Suppl. I.; Drak. ad Liv. 45, 2, 12: me ante diem XIII. Kalendas Januarias principem revocandae libertatis fuisse, *the thirteenth before the calends of January*, i. e. *the 20th of Dec.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20: ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembres, *the 21st of Oct.:* ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembres, *the 27th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: ante diem VIII. Kalendas Decembres, *the 24th of Nov.*, id. Phil. 3, 8: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (ante diem quartum Idus Martias), i. e. *the 12th of March*, Liv. 40, 59: ante diem III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, i. e. *on the 3d of Jan.*, Gell. 15, 28 al.: in ante diem quartum Kal. Dec. distulit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: caedem te optimatium contulisse in ante diem V. Kal. Nov., *to the 28th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: ex ante diem VII. Id. Febr., Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1: nuntii venerant ex ante diem Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., *from the 3d of June*, Cic. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta est ante diem V. Id. Oct. cum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2, 12.—**4.** Sometimes to designate the whole time until the passing moment: ante id tempus et mari et terrā duces erant Lacedaemonii, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: qui honos huic uni ante id tempus contigit, id. Timoth. 2, 3: invictus ante eam diem fuerat, Curt. 6, 3, 22.—**5.** Ante annos, *before the destined time:* Ante suos annos occidit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 46: Ante annos animumque gerens curamque virilem, *beyond his years*, Verg. A. 9, 311 (cf.: suos annos praeterire, Sil. 4, 428; and: annos transcendere factis, id. 2, 348).—**6.** Ante hoc, for antea, antehac, belongs to the later Latin: ante hoc incognita, Luc. 6, 116: ante hoc domūs pars videntur, Tac. G. 13.

II. *Adv.*, of space and time (the latter most freq.). **A.** Of space, *before, in front, forwards:* post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 9: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18; 22, 5: coronatus stabit et ante calix, Tib. 2, 5, 98: plena oculis et ante et retro, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 6.—Of motion (cf. supra, I. A. 1.): si aut manibus ingrediatur quis aut non ante, sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: pallida Tisiphone morbos agit ante metumque, Verg. G. 3, 552.—**B.** **1.** Of time, *before, previously* (always in reference to another past time, while ante as *prep.* is used in reference to the present). **a.** With *verbs:* nonne oportuit Praescīsse me ante, Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: id te oro, ut ante eamus, id. ib. 3, 3, 24; very freq. in Cic.: quod utinam illi ante accidisset, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: quae ante acta sunt, id. Verr. 1, 109: sicut ante fecimus, Vulg. Jos. 8, 5; ib. Jud. 16, 20: fructus omnis ante actae vitae, Cic. Marcell. 3; so Ov. M. 12, 115, and Tac. A. 6, 16: apud vos ante feci mentionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4: faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis ante factum, id. Verr. 1, 55; Verg. E. 9, 63; Juv. 3, 243; 15, 320: illud de quo ante dixi, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 116: quos ante dixi, id. Off. 2, 14, 50: ut ante dixi, id. Imp. Pomp. 16; id. Mil. 45: quem ad modum ante dixi, id. Sex. Rosc. 91: additis, quae ante deliquerant, Tac. A. 6, 9: filium ante sublatum brevi amisit, id. Agr. 6; id. G. 10; id. A. 11, 7; id. H. 2, 43.—And often accomp. by *jam:* acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 49; id. Marcell. 12; id. Verr. 2, 23.—Rarely accomp. by *saepe:* ut saepe ante fecerant, Cic. Balb. 40; id. Rab. Post. 13.—**b.** Rarely with *adjj.:* non filius ante pudicus, Juv. 3, 111: quos acciverat, incertum, experiens an et ante gnavos, Tac. A. 14, 7.—**c.** Often with *substt.* in the *abl.* or *acc.* for a more accurate designation of time (cf. also abhinc with the *abl.* and *acc.;* in these cases ante was considered by the ancient critics as a *prep.*, which could also govern the *abl.;* cf. Charis. p. 209 P.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 30. The position of ante is sometimes before and sometimes after the subst., and sometimes between the numeral and the subst.): illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: etsi perpaucis ante diebus (i. e. before the departure of Theophilus, of whom mention is afterwards made) dederam Q. Mucio litteras ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: paucis diebus ante, id. Phil. 2, 40: viginti annis ante, id. Lael. 12, 42: voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52, 4 (cf. id. 40, 51: quae bello Ligustico ante annis octo vovisset): optimum erit ante annum scrobes facere, *a year before*, Col. 4, 2; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7: Tyron urbem ante annum Trojanae cladis condiderunt, *a year before the fall of Troy*, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadriennium amissus es, *four years previously*, Tac. Agr. 45: aliquot ante annos, Suet. Caes. 12; v. id. ib. 81 al.—**d.** With the *advv. multo, paulo, aliquanto, tanto, quanto*, and rarely *permultum:* multo ante prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: haud multo ante adventum, Tac. Agr. 18.—And in the order ante multo: ante multo a te didicerimus, Cic. Sen. 2, 6: Venisti paulo ante in senatum, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; id. Marcell. 7; id. Mil. 7; Tac. G. 41; id. H. 3, 68; Suet. Caes. 21; Vulg. Sap. 15, 8; ib. 2 Macc. 3, 30; 6, 29 et saep.—And in the order ante paulo: quae ante paulo perbreviter attigi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: profectus est aliquanto ante furorem Catilinae, id. Sull. 20, 56 *bis;* id. Verr. 1, 149.—And in the order ante aliquanto: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, Cic. Fam.

10, 4; id. Vatin. 25; id. Verr. 2, 46: tanto ante praedixeras, id. Phil. 2, 33: quod si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; 5, 78, 89; id. Cat. 3, 17; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; so Quint. 2, 4, 28: quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 8: permultum ante certior factus eram litteris, id. Fam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 1191 P.—**2.** Followed by *quam* (written also as one word, antequam; the form prius quam was more freq. in archaic Latin), *sooner than; before.* **a.** With *ind. pres.:* ante quam doceo id factum non esse, libet mihi, Cic. Quinct. 48: ante quam ad sententiam redeo, de me pauca dicam, id. Cat. 4, 20; id. Mil. 7; id. Deiot. 7; id. Clu. 6. — **b.** With *ind. perf.:* memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: anno ipso ante quam natus est Ennius, id. Brut. 18, 72: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, id. Fam. 10, 3: neque ante dimisit eum quam fidem dedit, Liv. 39, 10: ante quam ille est factus inimicus, Cic. Phil. 12, 9.—**c.** Rarely with *fut. perf.:* ante provinciam sibi decretam audiet quam potuerit tempus ei rei datum suspicari, Cic. Phil. 11, 24: neque defatigabor ante quam ... percepero, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.— **d.** With *subj. pres.:* ante quam veniat in Pontum, litteras ad Cn. Pompeium mittet, Cic. Agr. 2, 53: hac lege ante omnia veniunt, quam gleba una ematur, id. ib. 2, 71; id. Sest. 15; id. Phil. 1, 1; Verg. E. 1, 60 sqq.; Vulg. Gen. 11, 4; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 9; ib. Matt. 6, 8.—**e.** With *subj. imperf.:* Romae et ad urbem, ante quam proficisceretur, quaerere coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 167: qui (sol) ante quam se abderet, fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 27; 8, 1; id. Verr. 4, 147; Vulg. Gen. 2, 5; 13, 10; ib. Matt. 1, 18; ib. Joan. 8, 58.—**f.** With *subj. perf.:* ante vero quam sit ea res adlata, laetitiā frui satis est, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: domesticum malum opprimit ante quam prospicere potueris, id. Verr. 1, 39; id. Sull. 44; id. Planc. 40: nec ante vincere desierint quam Rubro mari inclusis quod vincerent defuerit, Liv. 42, 52: nec ante (barbam capillumque) dempserit quam vindicâsset, Suet. Caes. 67. — **g.** With *subj. pluperf.:* se ante quam eam uxorem duxisset domum, sperâsse etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 71: qui ante quam de meo adventu audire potuissent, in Macedoniam perrexi, Cic. Planc. 98: ut consul ante fieret, quam ullum alium magistratum capere licuisset, id. Imp. Pomp. 62; id. Quinct. 9; id. Verr. 2, 55; 2, 171.— **h.** With *inf.:* dici vix potest quam multa sint quae respondeatis ante fieri oportere, quam ad hanc rationem devenire, Cic. Quinct. 54.—**i.** With *part.:* armati nullum ante finem pugnae quam morientes fecerunt, Liv. 21, 15, 4 (on the use of these different constructions, v. Roby, §§ 1671, 1462, 1672 etc.; Draeger, Hist. Synt. II. pp. 589 sqq.; and esp. Fischer, Gr. § 621).—In the poets sometimes with quam before ante: Respice item quam nil ad nos anteacta vetustas Temporis aeterni fuerit, quam nascimur ante, Lucr. 3, 972: Non ego signatis quicquam mandare tabellis, Ne legat id nemo quam meus ante, velim, Tib. 4, 7, 8; Mart. 9, 36, 6. — Also in the poets sometimes pleon. ante—prius—quam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat Ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Verg. A. 4, 24; so, prius—quam—ante: Aut prius infecto deposcit praemia cursu, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota? Prop. 3, 20, 25.—**3.** For the designation of order, foll. by tum, deinde, etc., *first, in the first place* (only in later Lat. for the class. primum): ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, etc.: tum, etc., id. 5, 26: ante tonderi ... deinde ... tum, etc., id. 6, 6, 8; so Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131 dub.—**4.** Very rarely used as *adj.* (in imitation of the Greek): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *earlier, previous ills,* Verg. A. 1, 198 (cf. τῶν πάρος κακῶν, Soph. O. T. 1423): ille elegit, qui recipit ante meliorem, Quint. Decl. 1, 14; cf. Liv. 24, 82, 5 (on this use of the *adv.*, v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 76, 5).

III. In composition. **A.** Of space, *before, in front of, forwards:* antepono, antefigo, antefero, antemitto. — **B.** Fig. of preference, *before, above:* antepono. — **C.** Of degree, *before, above, more:* antepotens, antepollens.—**D.** In designations of time only with *adjj.* and *advv.:* antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio.

With *verbs*, ante is more correctly written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante gestus, ante paro, etc., although editions differ in this respect. V. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 361–390, and pp. 394–402.

antĕā, *temp. adv.* (old form ***antidĕā** or **anteidĕā**, MS., Liv. 22, 10, 6; v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 680) [ante-eā like antehāc, posteā, posthāc, propterea, quāpropter, etc., in which Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 769, regards the *pron.* as an old *acc.* with the *a* final long; Key, Gr. § 802, regards these suffixes as corrupted from the *acc.* of pronouns in -am; cf. quam], of some (past or pres.) time, *before, formerly, earlier, aforetime, in time past,* etc. (relative; while antehac demonstr. is used only in ref. to present time. The use of antea for prius is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13). **I.** *Absol.:* nam antea Quî scire posses aut ingenium noscere? Ter. And. 1, 1, 25: antea, cum equester ordo judicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: ac fuit antea tempus, cum, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 24: cum antea semper factiosus fuisset, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: et antea laudatus et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13; so id. Fam. 12. 30; 13, 17 al.: hunc audiebant antea, nunc praesentem vident, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 5; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 57; id. Fam. 9, 16; Liv. 5, 17; 13, 41 al.: si antea fuit ignotum, nuper est cognitum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: quales antea fuerant, Vulg. Ex. 34, 4; ib. Jer. 36, 32; ib. Luc. 23, 12 et saep.—**II.** Freq. opp. to postea, post, posthac, tum, tunc, etc.: et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, Cic. Or. 2, 6; so id. Fam. 1, 9, 74; Suet. Dom. 2: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; so id. Att. 1, 11: non accusabimur posthac: neque antea neglegentes fuimus, id. ib. 7, 3: semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine eā, id. Mil. 21; so Liv. 23, 19; so, antea ... tunc, id. 29, 9. — **III.** Rarely for ante followed by deinde, mox, etc.: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt, deinde scuta pro clipeis fecere, *formerly, at an earlier period ... then, in process of time,* etc., Liv. 8, 8: Poneropolis antea, mox Philippopolis, nunc Trimontium dicta, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.—**IV.** Rarely also for ante, followed by quam: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2 B. and K.: Achaei non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Romā revertissent legati, Liv. 35, 25, 3 Weissenb.

anteactus, a, um, and **anteago**; better written separately, **ante actus** and **ante ago**; v. ante and ago.

antĕ-ambŭlo (in poetry four syll.), ōnis, *m.* [ambulo, āre], *a forerunner, a servant that went before distinguished personages to clear the way,* etc.: anteambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5; so id. 10, 74, 3; Suet. Vesp. 2.

antĕāquam or **antea quam,** v. antea, IV.

antĕbăsis, v. antibasis.

Antĕ-cănis, is, *m.*, transl. of Προκύων, *a constellation, the Lesser Dog-star,* so called as rising *before the Dog-star:* Antecanis Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; id. Arat. 222; cf. Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268.

* **antĕ-cantāmentum,** i, *n.* [cantamen], *a prelude, overture,* App. M. 11, p. 261, 24 Elm.

antĕ-cantātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [canto], *of or pertaining to a prelude,* Marc. Vict. p. 2500 P.

antĕ-căpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a., to obtain before, to receive before.* **I.** In gen.: quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, *an inborn, innate idea,* Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43 B. and K. (cf. anticipatio, I.). — **II.** Esp. **A.** *To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy:* multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32, 3 Dietsch: pontem anteceperat, Tac. H. 4, 66 Halm. — **B.** *To anticipate:* noctem antecapere, Sall. C. 55, 1: ea omnia luxu antecapere, id. ib. 13, 4.

antĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n., to go before, precede* (in space), *to take the lead, get the start;* with *dat., acc.,* or *absol.* **I.** Lit. **a.** With *dat.:* ubi ambitionem virtuti videas antecedere, Titin. ap. Non. 499, 8: si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic. Top. 23. — **b.** With *acc.:* Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13; Curt. 4, 7, 15: antecedite me, Vulg. Gen. 32, 16; ib. 1 Reg. 9, 27; ib. Matt. 2, 9, and so Vulg. always.—**c.** *Absol.:* magnis itineribus antecessit, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 2, 6; Vell. 1, 4, 1: antecedente famā, Liv. 5, 37, 6: antecedens scelestus, * Hor. C. 3, 2, 31.—**II.** Fig. **A.** *To precede,* in time: haec (dies) ei antecessit, * Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 40: exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2.—**B.** *To have the precedence of* any one, *to excel, surpass;* with *dat.* and *acc.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 136). **a.** With *dat.:* virtute regi antecesseris, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; so id. Brut. 21, 82.—**b.** With *acc.* of person or thing and *abl.* or *abl.* with *in:* scientiā atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo eum in amicitiā antecessit, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3: maltha duritiam lapidis antecedens, Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 18.—**c.** *Absol., to distinguish one's self, to become eminent:* ut quisque honore et aetate antecedebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64; so id. Inv. 2, 22.—Hence, **1. antĕcēdens,** entis, *P. a.* **a.** In gen.: hora, Cic. ad Octav. 3: annus, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59; so Suet. Tib. 5. — **b.** T. t. of philosophy, *the antecedent* (opp. consequens): causa, Cic. Fat. 11, 33; 15, 34.—In *plur.* as *subst.:* **antĕcēdentia,** ōrum, *n.:* locus ex antecedentibus, Cic. Top. 12; so id. Part. Or. 2; Quint. 5, 10, 45; 6, 3, 66.—**2. antĕcessus,** a, um, *P. a., that goes before;* only in the connection, in antecessum dare, solvere, accipere, etc.; t. t., *to give, pay, receive,* etc., *beforehand, in advance* (post-Aug.): in antecessum dabo, Sen. Ep. 118; accipere, id. ib. 7: reponere, id. Ben. 4, 32: praedam dividere, Flor. 4, 12, 24 al.

antĕ-cello, ĕre (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), *v. n.* [-cello]; lit., *to project;* hence, trop., *to be prominent, to distinguish one's self;* and with *dat.* or *acc.*, *to distinguish one's self above* any one, *to surpass, excel, be superior to;* and with *abl. of respect* (a favorite word with Cic.; elsewhere rare): qui, quā re homines bestiis praestent, eā in re hominibus ipsis antecellat, Cic. Inv. 1, 4; so id. N. D. 2, 58, 145: facile omnibus terris, id. Imp. Pomp. 6; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 5; 2, 4, 53; id. Mur. 13; id. Arch. 3; Corn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 897 P.; Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 10 al.: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174: peregrinam stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3; so id. A. 14, 55; Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 1.—Without the oblique case of the person: humanitate antecellens, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitione astrorum sollertiāque ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41. —* *Pass.:* qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 48.

antĕ-cēnium, i, *n.* [cena], *a meal taken before the principal meal, a lunch, luncheon,* Isid. Orig. 20, 2; hence, trop., App. M. 2, p. 121, 29 Elm.

antĕceptus, *Part.* of antecapio.

antĕcessio, ōnis, *f.* [antecedo]. **I.** *A going before, preceding:* quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Tim. 10. — **II.** *That which goes before, the antecedent cause,* as opp. to the final cause (perh. only in Cic.): homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, *and understands their course forwards and backwards,* i. e. can reason from cause to effect and from effect to cause, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: consecutio, antecessio, repugnantia, id. Top. 13.

antĕcessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that goes before;* hence, **I.** In milit. lang., antecessores, *the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard* (cf. antecursor): speculatores et antecessores, Auct. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, * Suet. Vit. 17. — **II.** In the jurists, **A.** *Teachers or professors of law,* Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2.—**B.** *A predecessor in office* (opp. successor): ad antecessores meos Apostolos, Vulg. Gal. 1, 17; Dig. 5, 1, 55; 27, 9, 9.—**III.** Tert. thus designates the Holy

Ghost, Tert. Virg. Vel. 1 *fin.;* and also the Apostles, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3.

antĕcessus, a, um, *P. a.*, from antecedo.

antĕ-curro, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to run before:* stella solem antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.

antĕcursor, ōris, *m.* [antecurro], *he that runs before;* hence, **I.** In milit. lang.: antecursores, *the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard, precursors, pioneers,* Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 16; 3, 36; so Vulg. Sap. 12, 8. — **II.** In Tert. John the Baptist is so named, as *the forerunner* of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antĕdīco and **antĕdictus,** better written separately, **ante dīco,** etc., v. ante and dico.

antĕ-ĕo, īvi or ii, īre, *v. n.* (old form **antĭdeo** = anteeo, like antidea for antea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3; antidit = anteit, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145 Ritschl. In verse the *e* in ante blends with the foll. *e* or *i*, per synaloephen, into one syll.; hence, anteire trisyl., Lucr. 4 [141]; cf. Hor. C. 1, 35, 17; id. Ep. 1, 2, 70 al.; later we find the sync. forms: *pres. subj.* antĕat, Ov. A. A. 2, 726; *fut.* antĭbo, Tac. A. 5, 6; *pluperf. subj.* antissent, id. ib. 3, 69; *inf.* antisse, id. ib. 4, 40). **I.** In space, *to go before, precede, to take the lead;* with *dat., acc.*, or *absol.* **a.** With *dat.:* interdum montes Montibus anteire (videntur), Lucr. 4 [141]: praetoribus anteeunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 34.—**b.** With *acc.:* te anteit necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 17. — **c.** *Absol.:* barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; Liv. 1, 59; Tac. A. 3, 69; Suet. Caes. 57; id. Aug. 64. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *To go before:* anteibit faciem tuam justitia, * Vulg. Isa. 58, 8.— **B.** *To excel, surpass* any one: virtus omnibus rebus anteit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 18: Qui omnīs homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aliquem sapientiā, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 17: alicui aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: aliquem virtutibus, Nep. Thras. 1, 3: aetatem meam honoribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51: candore nives, cursibus auras, Verg. A. 12, 84 al.—*Pass.:* se aequales tui, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3; Tac. H. 2, 101.—More rare, **C.** *To anticipate, prevent any thing:* damnationem anteiit, Tac. A. 6, 29; id. ib. 15, 38.— **D.** *To oppose, resist:* auctoritati parentis, Tac. A. 5, 3. — * **E.** Poet., *to know beforehand, to foreknow:* quid vellet crastinus Auster, Anteibat, Sil. 14, 455.

antĕfactus, a, um; better written separately, **ante factus,** v. ante and factus.

antĕ-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To bear* or *carry before:* ut legum latarum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8. — More freq., **II.** Trop., *to place before, to prefer, give the preference to,* aliquem alicui: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7; so id. Sull. 32; id. Att. 6, 8; id. Fam. 1, 9; 5, 20; 6, 6 al.: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus, id. Prov. Cons. 11; Nep. Them. 1, 1.—* **III.** *To anticipate:* quod dies est allaturus, id consilio anteferre debemus, i. e. *to consider beforehand, to reflect upon* (in order to diminish the overpowering effect of it), Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

antĕfixus, a, um, *Part.*, qs. from antefigo, *fixed* or *fastened before, nailed to* (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61. — Hence, **antĕfixa,** ōrum, *n.;* subst., *the little ornaments, images, statues,* etc., *affixed to the roofs and gutters of houses* or *temples,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4; 26, 23; cf. Müll. Etrusc. 2, 247; and id. Archaeol. § 284.

* **antĕ-gĕnĭtālis,** e, *adj., before birth:* experimentum antegenitale, *of that which was before our birth,* Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190.

antĕgestus, a, um, better written separately, **ante gestus,** v. ante and gero.

antĕ-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to go before, to precede* (perh. only in Cic.): stella Veneris cum antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: quicquid est quod deceat, id tum adparet, cum antegressa est honestas, id. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. Fat. 10; id. Div. 1, 14.

* **antĕ-hăbĕo,** ēre, *v. a., to prefer:* incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antĕ-hāc (old form **antĭdhāc,** like antidea for antea, and antideo for anteeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 79; id. Aul. 2, 8, 26; id. Cas. prol. 88; id. Cist. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 50; id. Ep. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10; id. Ps. 1, 1, 14; 2, 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 5, 7. — Antehac, dissyl., Hor. C. 1, 37, 5) [v. antea], *before this* (present) *time, formerly, aforetime, in time past, previously* (demonstr.; on the contr. antea, before any fixed time, rel.; cf. antea): quod antehac imperitabam, nunc te oro, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47; id. Mil. 4, 8, 56: magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; Ter. And. 1, 2, 16: antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6; Hor. C. 1, 37, 5: utque antehac flagitiis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur, Tac. A. 3, 25.—Sometimes for antea (rel.), *before any specified time, earlier, before that time:* Nam hic quidem omnem imaginem meam, quae antehac fuerat, possidet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 302: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25, 4.

anteidĕā = antidea, v. antea.

antĕlātus, a, um, *Part.* of antefero.

† **Antēlii** (**Anthēlii**), ōrum, *m.*, = Ἀντήλιοι or Ἀνθήλιοι, *images of gods that stood before the house door,* Tert. Idol. 15.

* **antĕlŏgium,** ii, *n.* [vox hybrida, from ante-λόγος], *a prologue* or *preamble:* Huic argumento antelogium quidem hoc fuit, Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

antĕ-lŏquium, ii, *n.* [loquor] (post-class. and rare). **I.** *The right of speaking before another,* Macr. S. 7, 4; 1, 24. — **II.** *A proem, preface,* Symm. Ep. 8, 23.

antĕ-lūcānus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], *before light, before day* (class.; only in prose): ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; gutta roris antelucani, Vulg. Sap. 11, 23: industria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: cenae, *which continue the whole night until daybreak,* id. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55: spiritus, i. e. ventus, Vitr. 1, 6; so, aurae, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 2.— Hence, *subst.:* **antĕlūcānum,** i, *n., the dawn* (eccl. Lat.): doctrinam quasi antelucanum illumino omnibus, *I make to shine as the dawn,* * Vulg. Eccli. 24, 44.

antĕ-lūcio, *adv.* [id.], *before daybreak* (only in App.): aufugere, App. M. 1, p. 107, 8 Elm.: recubare, id. ib. 9, p. 223, 30.

* **antĕ-lūcŭlo,** *adv.* [id.], *before daybreak,* App. M. 1, p. 108, 36 Elm.

* **antĕ-lūdĭum,** ii, *n.* [ludo], *a prelude,* App. M. 11, p. 260, 31 Elm.

* **antĕ-mĕrīdĭālis,** e, *adj.* (a rare form for the foll.), *before mid-day* or *noon:* horae, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antĕ-mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, *adj., before mid-day* or *noon:* sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, id. ib. 3, 30: litterae, *received before mid-day,* id. Att. 13, 23.

antĕ-mitto, ĕre, *v. a., to send before, send forwards, send on* (rare; for praemittere): equitatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, ubi v. Herz.: antemissis equitibus, id. B. C. 1, 51; Sol. 25.

Antemnae, ārum (*sing.* Antemna, Cato, Orig. ap. Prisc. p. 716 P.; Sil. 8, 367), *f.*, *a very ancient town of the Sabines,* so called from its situation on the river (ante amnem; cf. Interamna) Anio, where it empties into the Tiber, Varr. L. L. 5, § 28 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 631; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; and Mann. Ital. 1, 662.—Hence, **Antemnās,** ātis, *adj., belonging to Antemnæ;* **Antemnātes,** ium, *m., its inhabitants,* Liv. 1, 9, 10.

* **antĕ-moenĭo,** īre, *v. a.* [munio], *to furnish with a front* or *protecting wall, to provide with a rampart:* antemoeni aliquā, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68 dub. (Ritschl, anteveni; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

antĕ-mūrāle, is, *n., a protecting wall, an outwork, breastwork* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Hom. 2: murus et antemurale, Vulg. Isa. 26, 1: luxitque antemurale, ib. Thren. 2, 8.

* **antĕ-mūrānus,** a, um, *adj.* [murus], *that is before the wall:* vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (also **antemna**), ae, *f.* [akin to ἀνατείνω, acc. to Doed.], *a sail-yard:* funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: malis antemnisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10 Weissenb.: antemnae gemunt, * Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: Effugit hibernas demissa antemna procellas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: cornua velatarum antemnarum, *the ends of the sail-yards covered with the sails,* Verg. A. 3, 549.—As pars pro toto = velum: pinus . . . antemnis apta ferendis, Ov. M. 13, 783.

Antēnor, ŏris, *m.*, = Ἀντήνωρ. **I.** *A noble Trojan, who was in favor of restoring Helen and making peace with the Greeks; after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Patavium* (Padua), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 247; Ov. M. 13, 201; id. F. 4, 75; Liv. 1, 1.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Antēnŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Antenor;* or, *Patavian, Paduan,* Mart. 1, 77; 4, 25.— **B. Antēnŏrĭdes,** ae, *m., a male descendant of Antenor,* Verg. A. 6, 484; also, *an inhabitant of Padua,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 252.

antĕ-nuptĭālis, e, *adj., before marriage* (only in late Lat.), Justin. Novell. 2, 1 al.

anteoccŭpātio and **anteoccŭpo,** better separately, **ante occŭpātio,** etc.

antĕ-paenultĭmus (less correctly written **-pēn-**), a, um, *adj.;* in gram., *pertaining to the third syllable from the end, antepenultimate,* Diom. p. 425 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60 al.

antĕ-pagmentum or **antĭp-,** i, *n.* [pango]; in archit., *every thing that is used for garnishing the exterior of a house, as the ornaments about the doors, windows,* etc., Cato, R. R. 14; cf. Vitr. 4, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.; Müll. Archaeol. § 287.

antĕpăro and **antĕpartus,** more correctly, **antĕ păro,** etc.

* **antĕ-passio,** ōnis, *f.*, a transl. of the Gr. προπάθεια, *a presentiment of pain, suffering,* etc., Hier. Ep. 97 ad Salv. 9.

antĕ-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj., hanging before* (only late Lat.): crines, App. M. 2, p. 125, 4 Elm.; 5, p. 168, 23 Elm.

antĕpĕrĕo, more correctly written **antĕ pĕrĕo.**

antĕ-pēs, pĕdis, *m.* * **I.** *The forefoot* Cic. Arat. 454.—**II.** = anteambulo, *a forerunner,* etc., Agroet. Orthogr. p. 2274 P. (in Juv. 7, 143, the correct read. is *ante pedes,* Jahn).

antĕ-pīlānus, i, *m.* **I.** In milit. lang. **A.** *The soldiers who fought before the pilani,* i. e. *the hastati and the principes,* Liv. 8, 8.—**B.** In Ammianus, = antesignanus, *one who fought before the standards,* 16, 12, 20. —**II.** Trop., *a competitor, a rival,* Amm. 28, 1.

antĕ-pollĕo, ēre, *v. n., to be more powerful, to excel, surpass* (late Lat.): alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104, 20 Elm.: toto vertice cunctos, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 35 Elm.

antĕ-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsitum, 3, *v. a., to set* or *place before.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposita, id. ib. 12, 56. — **B.** Esp., *to set (food) before one* (com., pono, as Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; Juv. 1, 141 al.): prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2; so id. Curc. 1, 1, 73; id. Rud. 2, 6, 25.—**II.** Trop., *to prefer, give the preference to:* longe Academiae illi hoc gymnasium anteponam, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 *fin.:* suo generi meum, id. Sull. 8, 25: amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, id. Am. 5, 17; Nep. Eum. 1, 3; Tac. A. 12, 69.

☞ With tmesis: pono ante: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71.

* **antĕ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj., superior in power* or *fortune:* voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 2.

antĕquam and **antĕ quam,** v. ante, II. B. 2.

† **antĕrĭdes,** um, *f.*, = ἀντηρίδες; in archit., *counter-props set against a wall to support it, a buttress,* Vitr. 10, 1.

† **antĕrĭdion,** i, *dim. n.*, = ἀντηρίδιον, *a little prop* or *support,* Vitr. 10, 17 *fin.* (dub.).

antĕrĭor, ōris, *adj. comp.* [ante] (only in late Lat.), *that is before, foremost:* pars, Amm. 16, 8; 25, 3.—Of time, *previous, former, anterior:* litterae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6,

59 · reges, Sulp. Sev Hist. Sacr. 1, 52 al.— • *Adv.*: **anterius,** *before*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

† **Anterōs,** ōtis, *m.*, = Ἀντέρως (an opponent of Eros) **I.** *An avenger of slighted love*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60.—**II.** *A kind of amethyst*, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 123.—**III.** *A slave of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 3; 11, 1, 1.

antes, ium, *m.* [etym. unc.; perh. from ante, as before, over against, one another], *rows*, e. g. of vines, Verg. G. 2, 417, cf. Paul. ex. Fest. p. 16 Müll.—Also of plants, Col. 10, 376.—Of *ranks* of soldiers, Cato ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 417.

* **antĕ-schŏlānus,** i, *m.* [schola], *a kind of teacher*, Petr. 81.

antescŏlārius, ii, *m.*, same as foregoing: ANTE SCOLARIS VIRGINVM (Vestalium), Inscr. Orell. 1175.

antĕ-signānus, i, *m.* [signum], *that is before the standard*; hence, **I.** Lit.: antesignani (sc. milites), *a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standards, and served for their defence*, Caes. B. C. 1, 43; 1, 57; Liv. 22, 5; 9, 39; Varr. ap. Non. p. 553, 10.—**II.** Transf., *a leader, commander*: in acie Pharsalicā, Cic. Phil. 2, 29; so App. M. 4, p. 147, 12.

ante-sto or **anti-sto,** stĕti, 1, *v. n.*, *to stand before*, only in a trop. signif., *to excel, be superior to*; with *dat.* or *acc.*; also *absol.*, *to distinguish one's self, to be distinguished*: brassica, quae omnibus holeribus antistat, Cato, R. R. 156. Crotoniatae omnibus corporum viribus et dignitatibus antestiterunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 12 B. and K.: quanto antestaret eloquentia innocentiae, Nep. Arist. 1, 2 Halm: virtute ceteris, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13: aliquem, Met. Numid. ap. Gell. 12, 9: Scandinavia magnitudine alias (insulas) antestat, Mel. 3, 6, 7: Herculis antistare si facta putabis, * Lucr. 5, 22 Lachm.

antestor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [acc. to Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 564, from an-, the Gr. ἀνά, as in anhelo, q. v. *fin.*, and testor; acc. to others, from ante and testor], a word peculiar to judicial proceedings, *to call up as a witness before the opening of the cause, to call as a witness* (the formula was: licet antestari? and the person gave his assent by offering the tip of his ear, which the summoner touched; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.); so in 1 Fragm. in XII. Tab.: SI. IN. IVS. VOCAT. NI. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITVR. EM. CAPITO: *Ph.* Licet te antestari? *Th.* Non licet, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 9, 10; so id. Poen. 5, 4, 59; 5, 4, 60: magnā Inclamat voce, et *Licet antestari?* Ego vero Oppono auriculam, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: est in aure imā memoriae locus, quem tangentes antestamur, Plin. 11, 45, 103.—In Cic. once, in gen. sense, not pertaining to judic. proceedings: te, magne, antestaretur, quod nunc etiam facit, Mil. 25 *fin.*—In a *pass.* signif., Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.—Hence, **antestātus,** a, um, *P. a.*; *subst.*, *a witness*, Gai. Inst. 1, 6, 3.

‡ **antĕurbāna,** ōrum, *n.*: anteurbana: praedia urbi propinqua, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

antĕ-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.*, *to come before, get the start of, anticipate.* **I.** Lit., with *dat.* or *acc.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 137): tempori, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66 (tempus, Claud. 23, 152): exercitum, Sall. J. 48, 2; so id. ib. 56, 2: consilia et insidias (hostium), *to thwart*, id. ib. 88, 2.—*Pass.*: omni tempore anteventum est, Cato ap. Non. p. 87, 17.—**II.** Trop., *to exceed, surpass, excel* (very rare): amor omnibus rebus antevenit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 1: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4, 7.—Also, *absol.*, *to become greater, more distinguished*: beneficia, ubi multum antevenere, Tac. A. 4, 18.

antĕ-ventŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [venio], *coming before, hanging before*, = antependulus (perh. only in App.): comae, App. M. 9, 231, 5: crines, id. Flor. 3, p. 342, 2 Elm.

* **antĕversio,** ōnis, *f.* [anteverto], *an anticipating, preventing*: anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5 *fin.*

antĕ-verto (archaic **-vor-**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.* (as *dep.* antevortar, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1), *to place one's self before, to go or come before, to precede.* **I.** Lit.: maerores antevortunt gaudiis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: stella tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: itaque antevertit, id. Mil. 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To anticipate*: miror, ubi ego huic antevorterim, * Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12: mihi Fannius antevertit, Cic. Am. 4, 16: damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30.—**B.** *To prefer, to place before*: rebus aliis antevortar, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1: Caesar omnibus consiliis antevertendum existimavit, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 7 (where omnibus consiliis are not, as Herz. ad h. l. supposes, the *abl.*, but analog. to rebus aliis in the preced. example, in the *dat.*, e. g.: prae omnibus aliis consiliis id efficiendum existimavit, ut, etc., Fr.).

antĕ-vĭo, āre, *v. n.* [via], *to go before*, Ven. Fort. 4, 26.

antĕ-vŏlo, āre, *v. n.*, *to fly before*; with *acc.* (only post-Aug.; in Verg. A. 9, 47, and 12, 455 Rib., it is written apart, ante volo): currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427: agmen, Sil. 12, 600: Zephyros, Claud. Phoen. 21.

Antĕ-vorta, ae, *f.* [verto], *the name of a goddess who reminds men of things past* (opp. Postvorta), Macr. S. 1, 7 (in Ov. F. 1, 633, and Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 336, called Porrima).

† **anthălium,** ii, *n.*, = ἀνθάλιον, *a kind of bulbous root*: Cyperus esculentus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 88.

† **1. anthēdon,** ōnis, *f.*, = ἀνθηδών, *a species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar*: Mespilus tanacetifolia, Linn.; Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.

2. Anthēdon, ōnis, *f.*, = Ἀνθηδών. **I.** *A town and harbor in Bœotia, opposite the island Eubœa* (hence called Euboica), *the birthplace of Glaucus, and noted for its great traffic in sponges*, now *Paleo-kastro*, Ov. M. 13, 905; 7, 232; cf. Mann. Gr. 220.—Hence, **Anthēdŏnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Anthedonic*, Stat. Th. 9, 291; 9, 328.—**II.** *A maritime town in Palestine*, afterwards called *Agrippias*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—**III.** *A port on the Saronic Gulf, belonging to Argolis*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.

† **anthĕmis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀνθεμίς, *the herb chamomile*: Anthemis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

† **anthĕmum,** i, *n.*, = ἄνθεμον, *an herb good for calculi*, Plin. 26, 8, 55, § 9.

Anthĕmūs, untis, *f.*, = Ἀνθεμοῦς. **I.** *A region in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.—**II.** *A town in Mesopotamia*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118; called also **Anthĕmūsiăs,** ădis (sc. urbs), Tac. A. 6, 41.—**III.** *A river of Colchis*, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 15.—Hence, **Anthĕmūsius,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Anthemus*, Eutr. 8, 2; Amm. 14, 9.

Anthĕmūsia, ae, *f.*, *a town in Macedonia*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; also called **Anthemus,** q. v.

Anthĕmūsa, ae, *f.*, *an old name of the island of Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.

† **anthēra,** ae, *f.*, = ἀνθηρά (blooming), *a medicine composed of flowers*, Cels. 6, 11 *med.*; Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69.

† **anthĕrĭcos,** i, *m.*, = ἀνθέρικος, *the stalk of the asphodel*, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109; 22, 22, 32, § 67.

† **anthĭas,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνθίας, *a sea-fish unknown to us, which was difficult to catch*, Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 180; Ov. Hal. 45.

† **anthinus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνθινός, *gathered from flowers*: mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 34.

† **anthŏlŏgĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἀνθολογικά, *anthology, a work consisting of choice thoughts, proverbs, poems*, etc., Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 13.

† **anthrăcĭas,** v. anthracitis.

† **anthrăcinus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνθράκινος, *coal-black*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 5.

† **anthrăcites,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνθρακίτης, *a kind of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 148.

† **anthrăcītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀνθρακῖτις, *a kind of carbuncle, the coal-carbuncle*, Plin. 37, 7, 27, § 99; in Sol. 37 *fin.* called **anthrăcĭas,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνθρακίας.

† **1. anthrax,** ăcis, *m.*, = ἄνθραξ (coal). **I.** *Natural cinnabar* (the color of which is like a burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8.—**II.** In medic., *a virulent ulcer* (in pure Lat., carbunculus), Aem. Macr. de Herb. c. de Sabina.

2. Anthrax, ăcis, *m.*, = Ἄνθραξ, *name of a slave*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8.

† **anthriscus,** i, *f.*, or **-um,** i, *n.*, = ἀνθρίσκον, *the southern chervil*: Scandix australis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 81; 21, 15, 52, § 89.

† **anthrōpŏgrăphŏs,** i, *m.*, = ἀνθρωπογράφος, *portrait-painter*, an epithet of the painter Dionysius, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

† **anthrōpŏlătra,** ae, *m.*, = ἀνθρωπολάτρης, *a man-worshipper*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5; 1, 1, 6.

† **anthrōpŏmorphītae,** ārum, *m.*, = ἀνθρωπομορφῖται, *heretics that attributed to God a human form*, Aug. Haeres. ad Quod vult Deum.—Hence, **anthrōpŏmorphīticus,** a, um, *adj.*, *professing the error of such heretics*: haeresis, Isid. Orig. 8, 5.

† **anthrōpŏphăgus,** i, *m.*, = ἀνθρωποφάγος, *a man-eater, a cannibal*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88; 6, 17, 20, § 53; 6, 30, 35, § 195.

† **anthus,** i, *m.*, = ἄνθος (cf. τὸ ἄνθος = blossom, brilliancy), *a small bird*, prob. *the yellow wagtail*: Motacilla flava, Linn.; Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; 10, 74, 95, § 1206.

† **anthyllĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ἀνθύλλιον, *a plant*, acc. to Sprengel, *the Cretan pitch-plant*: Cressa Cretica, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 51, § 84 (called in Plin. 21, 99, 103, § 175, also anthyllum).

† **anthyllis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀνθυλλίς, *a plant*, acc. to Sprengel, *the musk-ivy*: Teucrium iva, Linn.; Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160.

† **anthўpŏphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = ἀνθυποφορά, *a rhetorical figure in which one anticipates the arguments of his antagonist, and refutes them*, Sen. Contr. 1, 7 (in Quint. 9, 2, 106, and id. 9, 3, 87, written as Greek, Halm).

antiae, ārum, *f.* (cf. Charis. p. 20 P.) [ante], *the hair growing upon the forehead, forelock*; of Apollo, App. Flor. 3, p. 342, 1; of lions, Tert. Pall. 4; of the hair of women, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 15 Müll.

Antiānus, Antias, Antiātīnus, v. Antium.

† **antĭbacchīus,** i, *adj.*, = ἀντιβακχεῖος. **I.** Pes, *a poetical foot, the antibacchius* or *reversed Bacchius*, ‒ ‒ ◡ (e. g. nēp tēs), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P. (acc. to others ◡ ‒ ‒).—**II.** Versus, *a verse composed of this foot*, Diom. p. 513 P.; called palimbacchius by Quint. 9, 4, 82; Isid. Orig. 1, 16, p. 30 Lind.

† **antĭbăsis** (antĕb-), is, *f.*, = ἀντίβασις (counter-basis), *the hindmost small pillar at the pedestal of the ballista*, Vitr. 10, 17; cf. id. 10, 15.

† **antĭbŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀντιβόρειος, *turned toward the north*: horologium, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **antĭcătēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀντικατηγορία, *a recrimination, counter-plea*, Aug. 3: contra Cresc. 26; 74 *fin.* (in Quint. 3, 10, 4, and 7, 2, 9, written as Greek, Halm).

Antĭcăto, ōnis, *m.*, *the title of Cæsar's reply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato Uticensis, the title of which was* **Cato,** Quint. 1, 5, 68; Juv. 6, 337; Gell. 4, 16; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 267 and 462; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 182, 7.

† **Antichristus,** i, *m.*, = Ἀντίχριστος, *the Antichrist* (eccl. Lat.); Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 18; 2, 22; 4, 3; ib. 2 Joan. 7; very freq. in the Church fathers.

† **antichthŏnes,** um, *m.*, = ἀντίχθονες, = antipodes (ἀντίποδες), *the antipodes*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Mel. 1, 1; 1, 9.

antĭcĭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [anticipo]. **I.** *A preconception, the innate notion of a thing formed before receiving instruction concerning it*, Gr. πρόληψις (only in Cic.): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 43.—**II.** *The first movements of the body before walking*, Arn. 3, p. 107.—**III.** In rhet., *a figure of speech, anticipation* = occupatio and πρόληψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.

anti-cĭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ante-capio]. **I.** *To take before* one or *before* the time, *to anticipate* something. **a.** With *acc.*: vigilias, Vulg. Psa. 76, 5: nos, ib. ib. 78, 8: ita est informatum anticipatumque mentibus nostris, etc., *already known, innate*, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 76 (cf. anticipatio; B. and K. here reject anticipatumque): qui anticipes ejus rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis, id. Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, *travelled over before*, Ov. M. 3, 234: mortem, Suet. Tib. 61: saeculares anticipati (i. e. justo maturius editi), id. Claud. 21 al.—**b.** With *inf.* (eccl.

Lat.): anticipemus facere pacem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 4.—**c.** *Absol., to anticipate:* sol Anticipat caelum radiis accendere temptans, Lucr. 5, 658; Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 13: venti uno die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.—* **II.** *To surpass, excel:* alicujus acumen, Aus. Ep. 4, 69 (by conj. of Salmas.).

Anticlēa or **-ïa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀντίκλεια, *the mother of Ulysses*, Hyg. Fab. 201; App. de Deo Socr. 24, p. 55; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 529; *in Cicero, erroneously put for the nurse of Ulysses, Euryclea*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46.

antīcus, a, um, *adj.* [ante], *that is in front, foremost*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.: pars, * Cic. Tim. 10.

Antĭcȳra, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντίκιρρα, Dicaearch. and Strabo; Ἀντίκυρρα, Eustath.; and Ἀντίκυρα, which the Romans followed. **I.** *A town in Phocis, on a peninsula* (which Pliny and Gellius erroneously call an island), *on a bay of the Corinthian Gulf*, now *Aspra Spilia, famous for hellebore;* hence much frequented by hypochondriacs, Ov. P. 4, 3, 54; Liv. 26, 26; 28, 8; 30, 18; 32, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133; 25, 5, 21, § 52.—**II.** *A town on the Sinus Maliacus, also noted for hellebore*, but less famous than the foregoing; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 83; 2, 3, 166; Gell. 17, 15.—**III.** *A town of Locris, at the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf*, often confounded with the Anticyra in Phocis, Liv. 26, 26 (Hor., A. P. 300, speaks as if all three places produced hellebore: tribus Anticyris Caput insanabile; and the *plur.* Anticyrae, in Pers. 4, 16, may be used in the same way, or the form may be here a mere poetic exaggeration; v. Gildersleeve ad h. l.).

† **antĭdactȳlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀντιδάκτυλος: pes, *a reversed dactyl*, ⏑ ⏑ — (e. g. lĕgĕrēnt), Mar. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antĭdĕa or **anteīdĕa,** v. antea.

antĭdĕo, v. anteeo *init.*

antĭdhac, v. antehac *init.*

† **antĭdŏtum,** i, *n.*, and **-us** or **-ŏs,** i, *f.* (cf. Scrib. Larg. Comp. 99, 106, and passages cited there), = ἀντίδοτον (-ος), *a counterpoison.* **I.** Lit.: antidota raro, sed interdum necessaria sunt, Cels. 5, 23; Phaedr. 1, 14, 3: se antidotum daturum, Quint. 7, 2, 25; so Suet. Calig. 23; id. Ner. 34 al.: antidotus, Gell. 17, 16; Dig. 18, 1, 35.—Sometimes, in gen., *an antidote, remedy*, Spart. Hadr. 23.—**II.** Trop.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

Antiensis, v. Antium.

† **antigerio,** an ancient word for valde, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [perh. antegero]; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40; 8, 3, 25.

Antignōtus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίγνωτος, *an artist that cast statues*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

Antĭgŏnē, ēs, or **Antĭgŏna,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιγόνη. **I.** *A daughter of the Theban king Œdipus*, Hyg. Fab. 72: Antigones, Juv. 8, 228.—**II.** *A daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon:* Antigonen, Ov. M. 6, 93; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 320.

Antĭgŏnēa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιγόνεια or Ἀντιγονία, *the name of several towns.* **I.** *In Epirus*, Liv. 32, 5; 43, 23.—Hence, **Antĭgŏnensis:** ager, Liv. 43, 23; and **Antĭgŏnenses,** ium, *m., its inhabitants*, Plin. 4, praef. 1, 1.—**II.** *In Macedonia*, Liv. 44, 10.—**III.** *In Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—**IV.** *In Troas*, afterwards called *Alexandria*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124.

Antĭgŏnus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίγονος. **I.** *The name of several kings after Alexander the Great.* **A.** Antigonus I., *father of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; Just. 13.—**B.** Antigonus Gonatas, *son of Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Just. 17, 1; 24, 1 al.—**C.** Antigonus Doson, Liv. 40, 54; Just. 28, 3.—**II.** *Of other persons.* **A.** Antigonus *of Cymæ, a writer on Agriculture*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8, Col. 1, 1, 9.—**B.** *A plastic artist*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84. —**C.** *A messenger of king Deiotarus*, Cic. Deiot. 15, 41. —**D.** *A Roman freedman*, Cic. Fam. 13, 33.

Antilībănus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντιλίβανος, *a mountain range in Phœnicia, opposite to Libanus*, now *Jebel esh-Shurky*, Cic. Att. 2, 16; cf. Mann. Phoen. 270 sq.

Antĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίλοχος, *a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy*, Hor. C. 2, 9, 14; Ov. H. 1, 15; Juv. 10, 253.

Antĭmăchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίμαχος. **I.** *A Greek poet of Colophon, a contemporary of Socrates and Plato, and author of a Thebaid*, Cic. Brut. 51, 191; Cat. 95, 10; Prop. 3, 32, 45.—**II.** *A centaur slain by Cæneus in the contest with the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 460. —**III.** *A son of Ægyptus*, murdered by his bride, Idæa, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**IV.** *A statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

† **antimĕtăbŏlē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀντιμεταβολή, a rhet. fig., *a reciprocal interchange*, in Auct. ad Her. 4, 28, 39, called commutatio, e. g.: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, p. 81 Lind. (in Quint. 9, 3, 85, written as Greek, Halm).

† **antinŏmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀντινομία, *a contradiction between laws*, Quint. 7, 7, 1; so id. 7, 10, 2; 3, 6, 45.

Antĭŏchēa or **Antĭŏchīa** (like Alexandrēa, Alexandria, q. v.; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P., and Ochsn. Eclog. 143), ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιόχεια, *Antioch.* **I.** *The name of several cities.* **A.** *The most distinguished is that founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes*, now *Antakia*, Just. 15, 4; Cic. Arch. 3, 4; cf. Mann. Syr. 363.—**B.** *A town in Caria, on the Mæander;* also called Πυθόπολις, Liv. 38, 13; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—**C.** *In Mesopotamia*, afterwards called *Edessa*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.—**D.** *In Mygdonia* (Mesopotamia), Ἀντιόχεια ἡ Μυγδονική, now *Nisibin*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**E.** *In Macedonia; its inhabitants*, Antiochienses, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**II.** *The province of Syria, in which Antiochia, on the Orontes, was situated*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Mel. 1, 11, 12.

1. Antĭŏchensis, e, *adj.* [Antiochia], *of* or *belonging to Antiochia:* plebs, Amm. 14, 7.—Hence, in *plur.:* **Antĭŏchenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Antiochia*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; Tac. H. 2, 80; 2, 82 al.

* **2. Antĭŏchensis,** e, *adj.* [Antiochus], *of* or *belonging to King Antiochus:* pecunia, *received from him*, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1 (cf. 2. Antiochenus).

1. Antĭŏchēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochia], *of* or *belonging to Antiochia:* ager, Ven. Fort. 8, 5 *fin.*

2. Antĭŏchēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochus], *of* or *belonging to King Antiochus:* pecunia, *received from him*, Gell. 4, 18; 7, 19 *fin.* (cf. 2. Antiochensis).

Antĭŏchēus or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀντιόχειος, *of* or *pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus:* ista Antiochea contemnit, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Att. 13, 19.

Antĭŏchīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Antiochus]. **I.** *Of King Antiochus Magnus:* bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17; cf. Fasti Capitol. Baiter, p. xli.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus, the founder of the fifth Academy*, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1.

Antĭŏchīus, v. Antiocheus.

Antĭŏchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀντίοχος. **I.** *The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans*, Liv. 31, 14; 33, 13 sq. al.; Nep. Hann. 2, 7; Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; id. Verr. 1, 21; id. Sest. 27; id. Deiot. 13 al.—**II.** *The name of an Academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Brut. 91, 315.

Antĭŏpa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιόπη. **I.** *A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus.* She was bound to the neck of a bull by Dirce, whom Lycus had married, but was released by her sons, Hyg. Fab. 7.—**II.** *The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Pers. 1, 77.

Antĭpăter, tri (later form, ANTIPATRVS, Inscr. Orell. 4727), *m.*, = Ἀντίπατρος. **I.** *One of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander*, Just. 11, 7; 11, 12; 13, 5 al.; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.—**II.** *His grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus*, Just. 16, 1.—**III.** *The name of several philosophers.* **A.** *Of a Cyrenaic*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107.—**B.** *Of a Stoic*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17; id. Div. 1, 3; 1, 20.—**C.** *Of a contemporary of Cicero, from Tyre*, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86.—**D.** *A distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54; id. Brut. 26, 102; id. Leg. 1, 2 al.

† **1. antĭpăthēs,** is, *f.*, = ἀντιπαθής (serving as remedy for suffering), *a black kind of coral used as a preventive of witchcraft*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.

2. antĭpăthēs, is, *n.*, = ἀντιπαθές, *a charm against pain*, Lael. ap. App. Mag. 30.

† **antĭpăthīa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀντιπάθεια, *the natural aversion of two things to each other, antipathy* (opp. concordia), Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 20, 4, 13, § 28; 24, 9, 41, § 67 al.

Antĭpătrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀντιπατρία, *a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Illyria*, Liv. 31, 27.

Antĭphătes, ae, *m.*, = Ἀντιφάτης. **I.** *A king of the Læstrygones, who sunk the fleet of the Greeks returning from Troy with Ulysses, and devoured one of his companions*, Ov. M. 14, 234 sq.; Juv. 14, 20; Sil. 8, 531.—**II.** *A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 696.

† **antĭpherna,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἀντίφερνα, *the return-present which the bridegroom brought to the bride*, Cod. Just. 5, 3, 20.

Antĭphōn, ōntis, *m.*, = Ἀντιφῶν. **I.** *A renowned sophist of Rhamnus, a contemporary of Socrates*, Cic. Brut. 12, 47; Quint. 3, 1, 11; 12, 10, 22.—**II.** *The name of an interpreter of dreams*, Cic. Div. 1, 20; 1, 51.

† **antĭphrăsis** (better written as Gr.), is, *f.*, = ἀντίφρασις, *the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning;* as, *lucus*, quod minime luceat, Diom. p. 458 P.; cf. Charis. p. 247 P. al.

† **antĭpŏdes,** um, *m.*, = ἀντίποδες, *the antipodes*, Lact. 3, 23; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 9; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 532; hence ironic. of *banqueters* who turn night to day, Sen. Ep. 122 (in Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, written as Greek).

Antĭpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἀντίπολις. **I.** *A city in Gaul*, now *Antibes*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Mel. 2, 5.—Hence, **Antĭpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Antipolis:* thynni, *found in that region*, Mart. 13, 103; cf. id. 4, 89.—**II.** *An old settlement in Latium, afterwards Janiculum*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

† **antĭptōsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀντίπτωσις, a gram. fig., *the putting of one case for another*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 577; 2, 283; 6, 727; 10, 653; 11, 56 al.

antīquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [antiquus], *pertaining to antiquity.* **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of reading and copying ancient MSS.*, Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **antīquārĭus,** ii, *m.* **A.** *One that is fond of* or *employs himself about antiquities, an antiquarian, antiquary* (post-Aug.): nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut, etc., Tac. Or. 21; * Suet. Aug. 86.—Also * **antīquārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *she that is fond of antiquity, a female antiquarian*, Juv. 6, 454.—**B.** *One that understands reading and copying ancient MSS.*, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 2; Aus. Ep. 16 al.

* **antīquātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [antiquo]; in judicial lang., *an abrogating, annulling, repealing:* poenarum, Cod. Th. 6, 55, 4.

antīquē, *adv.*, v. antiquus.

antīquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [antiquus], *the quality of being antiquus, age, antiquity* (class., but only in prose). **I.** In gen.: antiquitas generis, Cic. Font. 14, 31; so Nep. Milt. 1, 1: non vestra (urbs) haec est, quae gloriabatur a diebus pristinis in antiquitate suā? Vulg. Isa. 23, 7.—**II.** Spec., *ancient time, antiquity.* **A.** Lit.: fabulae ab ultima antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: habet ut in aetatibus auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50, 169: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24; Suet. Ner. 38 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The occurrences of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity:* tenenda est omnis antiquitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis iter, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256 al.: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18, 1 Bremi and Dähne; cf. id. ib. 20 al.—In *plur.*, *a title of historical* or *archæological works, antiquities;* cf. Plin. praef.; Gell. 5, 13: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, etc., id. 11, 1 et saep. —**2.** *Men of former times, the ancients:* errabat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic. Div. 2, 33; cf. Hand, Wopk. Lectt. Tull. p. 209; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 27: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85; 19, 4, 19, § 1 al.—**3.** *The con-*

dition or *state of former times* (eccl. Lat.): Et soror tua Sodoma et filiae ejus revertentur ad antiquitatem suam, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 55 *ter*.—**II.** Esp., with the access. idea of moral excellence (cf. antiquus, II. C.), *the good old times, the honesty of the good old times, integrity, uprightness*, etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: haec plena sunt antiquitatis, id. Planc. 18, 45; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 209: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 1.

antīquĭtŭs, *adv.*, v. antiquus *fin.*

antīquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [antiquus; cf.: veto, vetus]. **I.** In class. Lat. only a t. t. of civil life, *to leave it in its ancient state, to restore a thing to its former condition* (antiquare est in modum pristinum reducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.).— Hence of a bill, *to reject it, not to adopt it:* legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; so Liv. 4, 58; 5, 30, 55 et saep.: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 14; Liv. 31, 6; cf. id. 45, 35; 6, 39; 6, 40: legem antiquâstis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (cf. the letter A, abbrev.): plebiscitum primus antiquo abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *to make old:* Dicendo novum, veteravit prius; quod autem antiquatur prope interitum est, * Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.

antīquus, a, um, *adj.* [a diff. orthog. for anticus, from ante] (of that which is before in time, while *anticus* denotes that which is before in space; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2223 P.), *that has been* or *has been done before, old, ancient, former* (opp. *novus*, that has not previously existed, new; while *vetus*, that has existed a long time, is opp. *recens*, that has not been long in existence, recent; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 21; Lind. ad Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154, and id. Capt. 1, 2, 29; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 82 sq.). **I.** Lit.: Juppiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquam concordiam conjugis, *to her former harmony with her husband*, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: hoc timet, Ne tua duritia antiqua illa etiam adaucta sit, *thy former severity*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 17; Lucr. 2, 900: causam suscepisti antiquiorem memoriâ tuâ, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: tres epistulas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimae cuique respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta litteris, quam in Caesaris, *an earlier* or *older date*, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 58: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423 et saep.— Hence, *subst.* **A. antīqui**, ōrum, *m.*, *the ancients*, esp. *the ancient writers* (i. e. those whose age has been long past; while *veteres* denotes those who have lived and acted for a long time): antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Am. 4, 13; so Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; 2, 2, 89 et saep.: quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: habemus Scaurum in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78 et saep.—And so in gen.: in antiquis est sapientia, Vulg. Job, 12, 12: sapientia omnium antiquorum, ib. Eccli. 39, 1: dictum est antiquis, ib. Matt. 5, 21 al.: facere in antiquum, *to restore a thing to its former condition, to place on its old footing*, Liv. 33, 40 dub.—Antiquus and vetus are often conjoined: veterem atque antiquam rem (*old and antiquated*) novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Most. 2, 2, 45; id. Poen. 5, 2, 18; id. Pers. 1, 2, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 106; Plin. Ep. 3, 6: vetera tantum et antiqua mirari, Tac. Or. 15: simultas vetus et antiqua, Juv. 15, 53; so id. 6, 21 al.—**B. antīquum**, i, *n.*, *antiquity, the things of olden times:* Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat, Ov. M. 14, 396: novissima et antiqua, Vulg. Psa. 138, 5: antiqua ne intueamini, ib. Isa. 43, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., = praeteritus, *past, gone by, former:* vulnus, Ov. P. 1, 5, 38: vigor, id. Tr. 5, 12, 32: carcer, Luc. 6, 721; Val. Fl. 2, 394.—So often in eccl. Lat.: dies antiqui, Vulg. Deut. 4, 32; ib. Act. 15, 7: anni, ib. Mal. 3, 4: tempora, ib. Act. 15, 21. — **B.** In *comp.* and *sup.*, *that is before* or *first in rank* or *importance, more* or *most celebrated, famous, preferable*, or *better* (antiquior: melior, Non. p. 425, 32): genere antiquior, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 3: quanto antiquius quam etc., Lucil. ib.; Varr. ib.: quod honestius, id mihi est antiquius, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 3: neque habui quicquam antiquius quam ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5: ne quid existimem antiquius, id. Phil. 13, 3: neque prius neque antiquius quicquam habuit, quam ut, etc., Vel. 2, 52; Suet. Claud. 11: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8; 12, 5; Liv. 1, 32; cf. id. 9, 31 al.—**C.** With the access. idea of simplicity, purity, innocence, *of the old fashion, good, simple, honest*, etc. (cf. antiquitas, II. A., and our phrase *the good old times*): antiquis est adulescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 37; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: homo antiquâ virtute et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: homines antiqui, qui ex suâ naturâ ceteros fingerent, *people of the old stamp*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, id. ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9.—**D.** With the access. idea of veneration, honor, *old, venerable, illustrious:* antiquum veteres etiam pro nobili posuere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: terra antiqua potens armis, Verg. A. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, id. ib. 11, 540: Longior antiquis visa Maeotis hiems, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 2: Sabinae, id. Med. 11: Amyclae, id. M. 8, 314.—So, in eccl. Lat., after the Heb., of God: Antiquus Dierum, *the Ancient of Days*, Vulg. Dan. 7, 9; 7, 13; 7, 22.—**E.** Sometimes = vetus, *that has been in existence a long time, old:* Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 470, 5: mos, id. ib. p. 506, 1: amnis, Att. ap. Non. p. 192, 6: hospes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 17 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 82: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum); so, amicus, Vulg. Eccli. 9, 14: discipulus, ib. Act. 21, 16: artificium, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2, 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum (i. e. *which for a long time had lain in this place*), ingens, etc., Verg. A. 12, 897: ne transfer terminos antiquos, Vulg. Prov. 22, 28 et saep.—Hence, *subst.:* **antīquum**, i, *n.*, *an old custom* or *habit*. **a.** In mal. part.: antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 102. —**b.** In bon. part.: O optume hospes, pol Crito antiquum obtines! Ter. And. 4, 5, 22: Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, id. Hec. 5, 4, 20.—**F.** *Aged:* antiqua erilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Medea, ap. Non. p. 39, 2 (as a transl. of the Gr. Παλαιὸν οἴκων κτῆμα δεσποίνης ἐμῆς): Cives antiqui, amici majorum meûm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: Butes, Verg. A. 9, 647: antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva, Ov. H. 1, 63; Dig. 50, 3, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **antīquē** and **antīquĭtŭs** (formed from antiquus, as humanitus, divinitus, from humanus, divinus; cf. Prisc. p. 1015). **I.** *In former times, of old, anciently* (only in prose; most freq. in the histt.; never in Cic.). Form **antīquĭtŭs:** Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 7, 32: tectum antiquitus constitutum, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; id. Aug. 60; 94; Vulg. Jos. 11, 10; ib. 1 Reg. 27, 8.—*Sup.:* Titanas in eâ antiquissime regnâsse, Sol. 11.—**II.** *From ancient times;* form **antīquĭtŭs;** sometimes with *inde* or *ab . . . ad*, Plin. Pan. 31: cum Pythagoras acceptam sine dubio antiquitus opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde antiquitus insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: hi sunt jam inde antiquitus castellani, etc., id. 34, 27; Plin. Pan. 82, 7: cum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30.—**III.** *In the old way, style*, or *fashion;* form **antīquē:** nimis antique dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66.—*Comp.:* simplicius et antiquius permutatione mercium uti, *in the simpler and more ancient manner*, Tac. G. 5.—Esp., *in the good old style, the way* or *fashion of former times:* quanto antiquius, quam facere hoc, fecisse videatis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 426, 3.

† **antirrhīnon (-um)**, i, *n.*, = ἀντίρρινον; also **anarrhīnon**, i, *n.*, = ἀνάρρινον, *a plant, wild lion's-mouth:* Antirrhinum Orontium, Linn.: antirrhinum, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129 Jan; cf. App. Herb. 86.

† **antĭsăgōgē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀντεισαγωγή, *a figure of speech by which one thing adduced is opposed to another, a counter-assertion*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 172.

† **antiscii**, ōrum, *m.*, = ἀντίσκιοι (counter-shadows), *people on the other side of the equator, whose shadows are cast in the opposite direction from ours*, Amm. 22, 15 *fin.*

† **antĭsigmă**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀντίσιγμα. **I.** *A character*, Ↄ, *which the emperor Claudius wished to introduce into Latin for* ps = the Gr. ψ, Prisc. p. 558 P.; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, 5; Wordsworth's Early Lat. p. 9.—**II.** *A critical mark*, Ↄ, *placed before a verse which is to be transposed*, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

† **antĭsŏphista**, ae, *m.*, = ἀντισοφιστής, *a counter-sophist*, i. e. *a grammarian who takes the opposite side of a question* (only post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 3, 127; Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Gram. 9.

† **antispastus**, i, *m.*, = ἀντίσπαστος (reversed), in metre (sc. pes), *an antispast, a foot in verse*, ⏑ — — ⏑, i. e. the choriambus reversed, e. g. Mĕdūllīnă, Diom. p. 478 P.; hence: antispasticum metrum, *verse consisting of antispasts*, id. p. 505 P.

† **antispŏdos**, i, *f.*, = ἀντίσποδος, *ashes used instead of spodium*, Plin. 34, 13, 35, § 133.

Antissa, ae, *f.*, = Ἄντισσα, *a town in the southern part of the island of Lesbos*, now *Kalas Limneonas*, Liv. 45, 31; Ov. M. 15, 287; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 89.— Hence, **Antissaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Antissa*, Liv. 45, 31.

* **antistātus**, ūs, *m.* [v. antesto], *superiority in rank:* angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistĕs, ĭtis, *m.* and *f.* (*fem.* also **antistĭta**, ae, like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Inscr. Orell. 2200; cf. Charis. p. 77 P.; Prisc. p. 650 P.) [antisto = antesto, q. v.; pr. *adj.*, standing before], *an overseer, president*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare): vindemiatorum, Col. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1. —In *fem.*, *a female overseer:* latrinarum, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*—Far more freq., **B.** Esp., *an overseer of a temple, a high-priest:* caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104; id. Div. 2, 54 *fin.:* Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3, 3; Liv. 9, 34; 1, 7: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113.—In the O. T. simply *a priest:* et sanctificarentur antistites, * Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 34.—In the Christian writers, *a bishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 3; 1, 18 et saep.—**C.** In *fem.*, *a female overseer of a temple, a chief priestess.*— Form **antistĕs:** adsiduae templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20; so id. 23, 24; 31, 14: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 1: templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.— Form **antistĭta**, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: Veneris antistita, Pollio ap. Charis. p. 77 P.; Att. ap. Non. p. 487, 19: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 22: antistita Phoebi, i. e. *Cassandra*, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Verg. Cir. 166; Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 77 P.—**II.** Trop., *a master in any science* or *art*, as in Engl. *high-priest:* artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: cultor et antistes doctorum virorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 1: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110: philosophiae, Lact. 5, 2: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: justitiae, Gell. 14, 4: studiorum liberalium, Dig. 10, 46, 1.

Antisthĕnes, is and ae, *m.*, = Ἀντισθένης, *a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy:* Antisthenes, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; so id. de Or. 3, 17, 62.—In *plur.:* Antisthenae multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29.

antistĭta, ae, v. antistes.

* **antistĭtĭum**, ii, *n.* [antistes], *the office of an* antistes, *the chief-priest's office*, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 34.

antisto, v. antesto.

† **antistrŏphē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀντιστροφή. **I.** In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, *the antistrophe answering to the strophe*, Victorin. p. 2051 P.—**II.** *A rhetorical figure, when several parts of a period end with the same word* = conversio, q. v.; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175; Jul. Rufin. 35, p. 211.

† **antithĕsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀντίθεσις, a gram. t. t., *the putting of one letter for another* (e. g. olli for illi, impete for impetu), Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 P.

† **antithĕton**, i, *n.*, = ἀντίθετον, *op-*

position, antithesis, a rhetor. fig., Cic. Or. 50, 166; Pers. 1, 85 (e. g. frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 81).

† **antithĕus**, i, *m.*, = ἀντίθεος (a counter-deity), *one who pretends to be God*, Arn. 4, p. 134.—Hence, *the devil*, Lact. 2, 9.

Antium, ii, *n.*, = Ἄντιον. **I.** *An ancient town in Latium distinguished for the temple of Fortune* (Hor. C. 1, 35, 1), *not far from the sea-coast*, now *Porto d'Anzio*, the birthplace of Nero, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 27; Inscr. Orell. 1738; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 618; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 271 sq. — Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Antiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Antian:* Hercules Antianus, *honored at Antium*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 284, 1. — **B. Antĭas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Antium*, *Antian*, Liv. 8, 14; so id. 6, 9; 8, 12 al.—So, Valerius Antias, *a historian before Livy*, Gell. 1, 7, 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 260; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 142, 3. — Hence, **Antiātes**, um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Antium:* naves Antiatum, Liv. 8, 14 *fin.*—**C. Antiātīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Antian:* fortunae, Suet. Calig. 57.— **D. Antiensis**, e, *adj.*, the same: templum, Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 2.

Antius, a, um, *adj.*, *name of a Roman gens*; hence, Antia lex (by Antius Restio), against prodigality, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.

† **antizeugmĕnon**, i, *n.*, = ἀντιζευγμένον, *a grammatical figure, by which several clauses are referred to one verb*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 176.

† **antlĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀντλία, *a machine for drawing water, worked with the foot, a pump*, Mart. 9, 14, 3; * Suet. Tib. 51.

antlo, v. anclo.

Antŏdīcē, ēs, *f.*, *one of the Danaids*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Antōnia, v. Antonius.

Antōniānus, v. Antonius.

* **Antōniaster**, tri, *m. dim.* [from Antonius, as surdaster from surdus, parasitaster from parasitus; cf. Prisc. p. 628 P.], *a servile imitator of the orator Antonius, a petty Antony:* hic noster Antoniaster, Cic. Varen. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

Antōnīnus, i, *m.* [Antonius], *Antonine, the name of several Roman emperors;* among whom the most distinguished were Antoninus Pius and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philosophus, Inscr. Orell. 834 sq.; 856 sq. —Hence, **Antōnīniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Antonine*, Eutr. 8, 10; Lampr. Elag. 24 al.

Antōniŏpŏlītae, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Antoniopolis in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 25, 30, § 111.

Antōnius, ii, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens.* **I.** M. Antonius, *Marc Antony, a distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium, a mortal enemy of Cicero.* —**II.** M. Antonius, *a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero;* cf. Cic. Brut. 37 sq.; Ellendt, Cic. Brut. p. lxii. sq.; Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 355; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 139.—**III.** C. Antonius, *Cicero's colleague in the consulship.*—**IV.** *Fem.:* **Antōnia**, ae, *a daughter of the triumvir Antonius*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 16.—Derivv. **A. Antōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Antonius:* leges Antonias fregi, i. e. *proposed by the triumvir Antonius*, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14 *fin.* B. and K. — Hence, **Antōnii**, *the adherents of the triumvir Antonius*, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34. — **B. Antōniānus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the triumvir Antonius:* contra Antonianos, Cic. Fam. 10, 34; 12, 25 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 74; Sen. Ben. 2, 25; hence, also **Antōniānae**, ārum, *f.* (sc. orationes), *the orations of Cicero against Antonius* (com. called *Philippicae;* v. Philippicus), Gell. 7, 11; 13, 1 and 21.—**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to the orator Antonius:* dicendi ratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.

† **antŏnŏmăsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀντονομασία, *a rhetorical figure, by which, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed* (e. g. instead of Scipio, Eversor Carthaginis; instead of Achilles, Pelides; instead of Juno, Saturnia, etc.), Quint. 8, 6, 29; 8, 6, 43.

antŏnŏmăsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [antonomasia], *pertaining to* or *forming an antonomasia*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 171; 2, 615.

‡ **antroare:** gratias referre, *to requite*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; cf. Kuhn in Zeitschr. für Vergl. Sprachf. 7, p. 64 sq.; Vaniček, Etym. p. 291.

Antrōn, ōnis, *f.*, = Ἀντρών (Hom. Il. 2, 697), *a town in Thessaly* (Phthiotis), now *Fano*, Liv. 42, 42; 42, 67.

† **antrum**, i, *n.*, = ἄντρον, *a cave, cavern, grotto* (almost entirely confined to the poets). **I.** Lit.: succedere antro, Verg. E. 5, 19: subire antra, Ov. M. 1, 121: occulere se antro, Val. Fl. 8, 315: ingens, Verg. A. 6, 42: gratum, Hor. C. 1, 5, 3: gelida antra, Verg. G. 4, 509: silvestria, Ov. M. 13, 47: Dionaeo sub antro, Hor. C. 2, 1, 39: vos Caesarem Pierio recreatis antro, id. ib. 3, 4, 40: quibus antris audiar? id. ib. 3, 25, 4: harenosum Libyae Jovis antrum, Prop. 5, 1, 103: effossa antra, Mart. 13, 60; Stat. S. 4, 6; Sil. 6, 149 et saep.—In prose mostly in eccl. Lat., Vulg. Gen. 23, 20; ib. Jud. 6, 2; ib. 1 Reg. 13, 6; ib. Job, 37, 8; 38, 40: per antra et cavas rupes, Suet. Tib. 43.— **II.** Fig., of *the hollow of a tree:* exesae arboris antrum, Verg. G. 4, 44.— Of *a sedan:* clausum antrum, Juv. 4, 21.—Later, of *any cavity:* narium, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: palati, id. ib. 9, 13: pectoris, Prud. Psych. 6, 774.

Ānūbis, is and idis (*acc.* Anubin, Prop. 4, 10, 41: Anubim, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131 Jan), *m.*, = Ἄνουβις [Egyptian], *an Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog* (cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 408), *tutelary deity of the chase:* latrator Anubis, Verg. A. 8, 698; so Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11.

ānŭlāris, e, *adj.* [anulus], *relating to a signet-ring;* hence, anulare (sc. genus coloris), *a white color prepared from chalk, mixed with glass beads, such as were worn in rings*, Plin. 35, 6, 30, § 48. Cf. anularius.

ānŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a signet-ring:* creta = anulare (v. anularis), Vitr. 7, 14: * Scalae anulariae, *a place in Rome, in the eighth district* (the origin of the name is unknown), Suet. Aug. 72. — Hence, *subst.:* **ānŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a ring-maker*, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86.

ānŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.* [id.], *furnished* or *ornamented with a ring:* aures, * Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 21: anulati pedes, *fettered*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30; cf. id. ib. 9, p. 234, 15.

1. ānŭlus (not ann-), i, *m.* [2. anus, like circulus from circum, not a *dim.*], *a ring*, esp. *for the finger, a finger-ring;* and for sealing, *a seal-ring, signet-ring.* **I.** Lit.: ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76: de digito anulum Detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; id. Hec. 5, 3, 31 et saep.; Lucr. 1, 312; 6, 1008; 6, 1014: (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11; Suet. Ner. 46; id. Caes. 33; id. Tib. 73 et saep.: anulo tabulas obsignare, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 67: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Plin. 33, 1, 5 sqq. et saep.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (equites); hence, equestris, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: anulum invenit = eques factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76.—So also jus anulorum = dignitas equestris, Suet. Caes. 33: donatus anulo aureo, id. ib. 39; so id. Galb. 10; 14; id. Vit. 12 al.; cf. Mayor ad Juv. 7, 89; Smith, Dict. Antiq.— **II.** Of other articles in the form of rings. **A.** *A ring for curtains:* velares anuli, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62. — **B.** *A link of a chain*, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 150; cf. Mart. 2, 29.—*Irons for the feet, fetters:* anulus cruribus aptus, Mart. 14, 169.— **C.** *A curled lock of hair, a ringlet:* comarum anulus, Mart. 2, 66.—**D.** *A round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns:* anuli columnarum, Vitr. 4, 3.— **E.** Anuli virgei, *rings made of willow rods*, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124.

* **2. ānŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [1. anus], *the posteriors, fundament*, Cato, R. R. 159.

1. ānus, i, *m.* [for as-nus; cf. Sanscr. âs, = to sit, seat one's self; ἧμαι (Dor. ἧσμαι) κάθ-ημαι, Varr.; others refer it to 2. anus, from its form], *the posteriors, fundament.* **I.** Lit., * Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Cels. 7, 30; Scrib. Comp. 227.—**II.** Meton., disease of the anus, *piles, hemorrhoids* (eccl. Lat.): quinque anos aureos facietis, i. e. representations of, Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 5 *bis;* 6, 11; 6, 17.

* **2. ānus**, i, *m.* [related to 2. an- = ἀμφί; prim. signif. a rounding, a circular form; hence also 1. anulus; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 8, p. 76 Müll.], *an iron ring for the feet*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9.

3. ănus, ūs (also uis, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 30, or Trag. v. 232 Vahl.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46; Varr. ap. Non. p. 494, 24; cf. Gell. 4, 16; Prisc. p. 718 P.; v. domus, fructus, victus), *f.* [cf. old Germ. Ano, Ana, = great-grandfather, great-grandmother; Germ. Ahn, ancestor], *an old woman* (*married* or *unmarried*), *a matron, old wife, old maid* (sometimes in an honorable sense, but com. as a term of contempt). **I.** Lit.: tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl.); Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 75: quid nuntias super anu? id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: ejus anuis causâ, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46: prudens, Hor. Epod. 17, 47: pia, Ov. M. 8, 631: huic anui non satis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 16; Vulg. Gen. 18, 13; ib. 1 Tim. 5, 2: quae est anus tam delira, quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48 et saep.—Sometimes for *a female soothsayer, sibyl*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 30; Ov. F. 4, 158. — **II.** Transf. as *adj.*, *old, aged* (cf. senex, *old; old man*, sometimes *old woman*): anus matronae, Suet. Ner. 11: libertinam quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2.—Also of animals, or inanimate things of the feminine gender: cerva anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766: charta, Cat. 68, 46: testa, Mart. 1, 106: terra, Plin. 17, 3, 5, § 35: fici, id. 15, 19, 21, § 82 al.

anxĭē, *adv.*, v. anxius *fin.*

anxĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [anxius]. **I.** *The quality* or *state of* anxius, *anxiety* (as a permanent condition, while *angor*, anguish, is only momentary; cf. Hab. Syn. 108, and v. angor), Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: perpetua anxietas, Juv. 13, 211.—But sometimes = angor, *temporary anguish, fear, trouble*, etc.: animi, Ov. P. 1, 4, 8; Curt. 4, 13: divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186. — **II.** *Anxious care, carefulness* in regard to a thing (only post-Aug.): quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint. prooem. 8 *fin.*: anxietas et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12; cf. anxius, B.

anxĭētūdo, v. anxitudo.

anxĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [anxius-fero], *causing* or *bringing anxiety* (only in Cic.): curae, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: dolorum vertices, id. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

anxĭo, āre, *v. a.* [anxius], *to make uneasy* or *anxious* (only in late Lat.): anxiatum iri, App. M. 4, p. 155, 14: dum anxiaretur cor meum, Vulg. Psa. 60, 3: anxiatus est super me spiritus, ib. ib. 142, 4.

* **anxĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of anxiety; act., causing anxiety, pain, uneasiness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

anxĭtūdo, inis, *f.* (mostly ante-class.), and **anxĭĕtūdo**, inis, *f.* (post-class. for the class. anxietas) [id.], *anxiety, trouble, anguish:* animi, Pac. ap. Non. p. 72, 33; Att. ib. 28; 29.—Once also in Cic.: anxitudo prona ad luctum, Rep. 2, 41: macerabatur anxietudine, Aug. Conf. 9, 3: anxietudinis poena, Paul. Nol. Ep. 14.

anxĭus, a, um, *adj.* [v. ango], *distressed, solicitous, uneasy, troubled, anxious* (as a permanent state of mind). **I.** Lit.: neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf.: anxietas and angor.—But frequently momentary: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: anxio animo aut sollicito esse, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: spiritus anxius, Vulg. Bar. 3, 1: senes morosi et anxii, Cic. Sen. 18, 65: Oratio pauperis, cum anxius fuerit, Vulg. Psa. 101, 1: anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: mentes, * Hor. C. 3, 21, 17: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 993; 6, 1158: anxium habere aliquem, *to bring one into trouble, to make anxious* or *solicitous*, Auct. B. Afr. 71; Tac. A. 2, 65.—With *gen.* animi or mentis: animi anxius, Sall. J. 55, 4 Cort., where Dietsch reads *animo*, and Gerl. omits it altogether: anxius mentis, Albin. 1, 398 (for this *gen.* v. animus, II. B. 1.).—The object on account of which one is anxious or solicitous is put, (a) In *abl.:* gloriā ejus, Liv. 25, 40: omine adverso, Suet. Vit. 8: venturis, Luc. 7, 20.—(β) In *gen.* (diff. from

the preced. *gen.* animi and mentis): inopiae, Liv. 21, 48: furti (i. e. ne furtum fiat), Ov. M. 1, 623: vitae, id. H. 20, 198: securitatis, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74: potentiae, Tac. A. 4, 12: sui, id. H. 3, 38; in *acc.* vicem, Liv. 8, 35.—(γ) With *de:* de famâ ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50: de successore, Suet. Calig. 19: de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2; with *pro,* Plin. Ep. 4, 21.—(δ) With *ad:* ad eventum alicujus rei, Luc. 8, 592.—(ε) With *in* and *abl.:* noli anxius esse in divitiis, Vulg. Eccli. 5, 10.—(ζ) With *ne* and *an:* anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall. J. 6, 6: anxius, an obsequium senatûs an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In an *act.* sense, *that makes anxious, troubles, awakens solicitude, troublesome:* curae, Liv. 1, 56 (cf.: anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275): timor, Verg. A. 9, 89: accessu propter aculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 33. — **B.** *Prepared with anxious care:* elegantia orationis neque morosa neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3; cf. anxietas, II.—Hence, *adv.:* **anxĭē,** *anxiously, with anxiety* (not in Cic.): aliquid ferre, Sall. J. 82, 3: auguria quaerere, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 273: certare, Suet. Ner. 23: aliquam prosequi, Justin. 1, 4: loqui, Gell. 20, 1: anxie doctus, Macr. S. 5, 18; 7, 7.—*Comp.:* anxius, Gargil. Mart. p. 395 Mai; and formed by magis: magis anxie, Sall. ad Caes. Ord. Re Publ. 2 *fin.*

Anxur (rarely written **Anxyr,** Prob. p. 1459 P.), ŭris, *n.* (*m.,* Mart. 5, 1; 10, 58 al., as lying upon a mountain of the same name). **I.** *An ancient town in Latium, situated not far from the sea-shore,* afterwards also called Tarracina, now *Terracina,* Enn. ap. Fest. p. 19: Tarracina oppidum linguâ Volscorum Anxur dictum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Hor. S. 1, 5, 26; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626 sq. (this town had its name from a fountain in the neighborhood, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 799; Vitr. 27, 38.) — Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Anxŭrus:** Juppiter, *who was worshipped at Anxur,* Verg. A. 7, 799; v. Serv. ad h. l.— **B. Anxŭras,** ātis, *m., belonging to Anxur,* Liv. 27, 38.

ănydros, v. anhydros.

Ănўtus, i, *m.,* = Ἄνυτος, *one of the accusers of Socrates,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.

Aoedē (trisyl.), ēs, *f., one of the first four Muses,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Āŏnes, um, *m. adj.,* = Ἄονες, *Bœotian:* Aonas in montes, Verg. E. 6, 65.— Hence *subst., the inhabitants of Bœotia,* Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65.

Āŏnĭa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀονία. **I.** *A part of Bœotia, in which are the Aonian mountains, Mount Helicon, and the fountain Aganippe,* Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65; 10, 12.—Also in gen. for *Bœotia,* Gell. 14, 6. — Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Āŏnĭdes,** ae, *m. patr., an Aonid,* i. e. *Bœotian;* of the Theban Eteocles, Stat. Th. 9, 95.—**B. Āŏnis,** ĭdis, *f. patr., a Bœotian woman;* hence, in the *plur.:* Aonides, *the Muses,* as dwellers by Helicon and Aganippe (cf. Aonia), Ov. M. 5, 333; 6, 2; Juv. 7, 59.—**C. Āŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Aonia,* i. e. *Bœotia* (purely poet.), *Aonian, Bœotian,* Ov. M. 3, 339; 7, 763; 12, 24 al. — Hence, Aonius vir, *Hercules, a native of Thebes,* Ov. M. 9, 112: juvenis, *Hippomenes,* id. ib. 10, 589: deus, *Bacchus,* id. A. A. 2, 380: Aoniae, aquae, *Aganippe,* id. F. 3, 456. — Also, *an epithet of the Muses* (cf. Aonis), *and of objects that have reference to them,* Ov. F. 4, 245; id. Tr. 4, 10, 39; id. Am. 1, 1, 12; id. A. A. 3, 547; Stat. Achill. 5, 1, 113 al.

Aornos, i, = Ἄορνος (without birds) or ἡ Ἄορνος λίμνη (v. Strab. 1, 26; 5, 244 sqq.). **I.** *Masc., the Lake of Avernus in Campania, now Averno,* Verg. A. 6, 242. — **II.** *Fem.* **A.** *A very high, steep rock in India,* Curt. 8, 11.—**B.** *A place in Epirus,* Plin. prooem. 4.

Āŏus, i, *m., a river of Illyria which falls into the Ionian Sea,* now *Vovussa* or *Lao,* Liv. 32, 5, 10; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

† **ăpăgĕ,** the Greek *imp.* ἄπαγε, used as *interj., away with thee! away! begone! avaunt!* etc.; or also, *away with it! away! not surely!* constr. with *acc.* (like o, ah, en, etc.) or *absol.,* also with sis (= si vis) (only in the comic poets or in epist. style; never used by Cic.). **a.** With *acc.:* apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; id. Cas. 2, 8, 23; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65; Auct. ad Her. 4, 51, 64; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10: apage istas a me sorores, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5; id. Merc. 1, 2, 33.—**b.** *Absol.:* Apage, non placet me etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: apage, haud nos id deceat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17.—**c.** With *sis:* apage, sis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 15, and Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18: apage, sis, Amor, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30: apage me, sis, id. ib. 4, 1, 19. Cf. Hand, Turs. 1. p. 403 sq.

† **ăpălā** (hăp-), *adj. n. plur.,* = ἁπαλά, *soft, tender,* only with ova, Apic. 7, 17; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 104.

Ăpămēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.,* = Ἀπάμεια. **I.** *One of the most distinguished towns in Cœle-Syria, on the Orontes,* in the Middle Ages, *Afamiah* or *Famit,* now *Famieh,* Liv. 38, 13 (where there is an allusion to the origin of the name), Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; cf. Mann. Syr. 360.—**II.** *A town in Bithynia,* earlier called Myrlea, now *Moudania,* Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 143; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 560.—**III.** *A town in Phrygia the Great,* now *Dineir,* Cic. Att. 5, 16; id. Fam. 2, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 120 and 122. — Hence, **IV.** Derivv. **A. Ăpămēensis** or **Ăpămensis,** e, *adj., pertaining to Apamea* (in Phrygia Major): forum Apamense, Cic. Att. 5, 21: civitas, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2.—**B. Ăpămēnus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: regio, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 75.— **C. Ăpămēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Apamea* (in Bithynia); hence, **Ăpămēi,** ōrum, *m., its inhabitants,* Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57.

† **ăparctĭas,** ae, *m.,* = ἀπαρκτίας, *the north wind* (in pure Latin, septentrio), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; cf. Gell. 2, 22.

† **ăpărīnē,** ēs, *f.,* = ἀπαρίνη, *a plant, cleavers:* Galium aparine, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32.

† **ăpăthīa,** ae, *f.,* = ἀπάθεια, *freedom from passion* or *feeling, insensibility, the Stoic principle of morals, Stoicism,* Gell. 19, 12 *fin.*

† **ăpătōr,** ŏris, *adj.,* = ἀπάτωρ, *without father,* Tert. Praescr. c. 53 Melchis.

Ăpătūrĭus, ii, *m., a scene-painter of Allabanda,* Vitr. 7, 5, 5.

Ăpătūrŏs, i, *n., a place on the Cimmerian Bosporus, with a temple of Venus Apaturia,* Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.—Hence, **Ăpătūrĭa,** ōrum, *n., a festival of Venus Apaturia,* Tert. Apol. 39.

‡ **ape:** prohibe, compesce, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; v. apio.

† **ăpēlĭōtes,** ae, *m.,* = ἀφηλιώτης, Att., ἀπηλιώτης, *the east wind* (in pure Lat., subsolanus), Cat. 26, 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119.

Ăpella, ae, *m.* **I.** *The name of a Roman freedman,* Cic. Att. 12, 19; id. Fam. 7, 25; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17. — **II.** *The name of a credulous Jew who lived in the time of Horace;* hence, appellative for *a credulous man,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 100.

Ăpelles, is (*voc.* Apella, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 101, as if from the Doric Ἀπελλᾶς), *m.,* = Ἀπελλῆς, *a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 10; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. Off. 3, 2, 10; id. Fam. 1, 9; Prop. 4, 8, 11 al.—Hence, **Ăpellēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Apelles:* opus, Mart. 7, 83: tabulae, Prop. 1, 2, 22 al.

‡ **Ăpello,** v. Apollo.

* **Āpennīnĭcŏla,** ae, *comm.* [Apenninus-colo], *a dweller among the Apennines,* Verg. A. 11, 700.

Āpennīnĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Apenninus-gigno], *born upon the Apennines, originating there,* Ov. M. 15, 432; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 505.

Āpennīnus (better **Appennīnus,** Verg. A. 12, 703 Cod. Med.; also APENINVS, Inscr. Grut. 204, 18), i, *m.* [from the Celtic penn, mountain-summit], *the mountain-chain that passes through the length of Italy, the Apennines,* Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; *conspicuous for height;* hence, celsus Appenninus, Hor. Epod. 16, 29: Appenninus nubifer, Ov. M. 2, 226.—Personified: gaudetque nivali Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras, Verg. A. 12, 703; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 264 sq.

1. ăper, pri, *m.* [cf. old Germ. Ebar; Germ. Eber; Angl.-Sax. bâr = aper, verres; Engl. boar; cf. Lat. caper, with change of meaning, and the Gr. κάπρος], *a wild boar.* **I. A.** Lit., Ov. M. 8, 282; 9, 192; 10, 550; 10, 715; Verg. E. 7, 29; 10, 56; id. A. 1, 324 al.: aper Erymanthius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: Arcadius, *the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules,* Mart. 9, 104: aper de silvâ, Vulg. Psa. 79, 14. — Among the Romans a delicacy, Juv. 1, 140.—*Masc.* form used of the female in Varr. L. L. 8, 47, p. 183 Müll., though Pliny had formed *apra,* q. v.—**B.** Prov. **1.** Uno saltu duos apros capere, *to kill two birds with one stone,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40.— **2.** Apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for something perverse, inconsiderate, Verg. E. 2, 59.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A standard of the Roman legions,* Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 16.—**B.** *A kind of fish,* Enn. ap. App. p. 486: is, qui aper vocatur in Acheloo amne, grunnitum habet, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267 Jan.

2. Ăper, pri, *m., a Roman cognomen,* Tac. Or. 2; Lampr. Commod. 2; Inscr. Grut. 692, 8.

Ăpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀπεραντία, *a small province in Thessaly, south of the Dolopians,* Liv. 36, 33; 38, 3; cf. Mann. Greece, 39.—Hence, **Ăpĕrantĭi,** ōrum, *m., its inhabitants,* Liv. 43, 22.

ăpĕrībĭlis, v. apertibilis.

ăpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4, *v. a.* (*fut.* aperibo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 506, 30) [ab-pario, to get from, take away from, i. e. to uncover, like the opp. operio, from ob-pario, to get for, to put upon, i. e. to cover; this is the old explanation, and is received by Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 653; II. p. 410, and by Vaniček, p. 503], *to uncover, make* or *lay bare.* **I.** Lit.: patinas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: apertae surae, Turp. ap. Non. p. 236, 16: apertis lateribus, Sisenn. ib. p. 236, 26: capite aperto esse, Varr. ib. p. 236, 25; p. 236, 28: ut corporis partes quaedam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 236, 20: capita, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 60: aperto pectore, Ov. M. 2, 339; and poet. transf. to the person: apertae pectora matres, id. ib. 13, 688: ramum, Verg. A. 6, 406 al.—Trop., *to make visible, to show, reveal,* Liv. 22, 6: dispulsâ nebulâ diem aperuit, id. 26, 17 (cf. just before: densa nebula campos circa intexit): dies faciem victoriae, Tac. Agr. 38: lux aperuit bellum ducemque belli, Liv. 3, 15: novam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 29: his unda dehiscens Terram aperit, *opens to view,* Verg. A. 1, 107.— From the intermediate idea of making visible, **II.** Metaph. **A. 1.** *To unclose, open:* aperto ex ostio Alti Acheruntis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: forem aperi, id. Ad. 2, 1, 13: fores, id. Eun. 2, 2, 52; Ov. M. 10, 457; Suet. Aug. 82: januas carceris, Vulg. Act. 5, 19: fenestram, ib. Gen. 8, 6: liquidas vias, *to open the liquid way,* Lucr. 1, 373; so Verg. A. 11, 884: sucum venis fundere apertis, *to pour out moisture from its open veins,* Lucr. 5, 812: saccum, Vulg. Gen. 42, 27: os, ib. ib. 22, 28: labia, ib. Job, 11, 5: oculos, ib. Act. 9, 8: accepi fasciculum, in quo erat epistula Piliae: abstuli, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 *fin.;* so id. ib. 1, 13; 6, 3: aperire librum, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 5; 20, 12: testamentum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177 (cf.: testamentum resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9); Suet. Caes. 83; id. Aug. 17: sigillum aperire, *to break,* Vulg. Apoc. 6, 3 al.: ferro iter aperiundum est, Sall. C. 58, 7: locum . . . asylum, *to make it an asylum,* Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 16: navigantibus maria, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: arbor florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23, § 40 et saep.: aperire parietem, *to open a wall,* in order to put a door or window in it, Dig. 8, 2, 40: alicui oculos aperire, *to give sight to* (after the Heb.), Vulg. Joan. 9, 10; 9, 14 al.; so, aures aperire, *to restore hearing to,* ib. Marc. 7, 35.—**2.** Trop.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 54: amicitiae fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: multus apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fin.:* tibi virtus tua reditum ad tuos aperuit, id. Fam. 6, 11: philosophiae fontes, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 31, 85 et saep.: alicujus oculos aperire, *to open one's eyes, make him discern* (after the Heb.), Vulg. Gen. 3, 5; 3, 7; ib. Act. 26, 18; so, alicujus cor aperire, ib. 16, 14: ven-

tus incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 53; so id. 9, 27: si hanc fenestram aperueritis (i.e. *if you enter upon the way of complaint*), nihil aliud agi sinetis, Suet. Tib. 28 (cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: Quantam fenestram ad nequitiem patefeceris!): quia aperuisset gentibus ostium fidei, Vulg. Act. 14, 27; ib. Col. 4, 3.—So of the new year, *to open it*, i. e. *begin:* annum, Verg. G. 1, 217: contigit ergo privatis aperire annum (since the consul entered upon his office the first of January), Plin. Pan. 58, 4 Gierig and Schaef.—So also of a school, *to establish, set up, begin*, or *open it:* Dionysius tyrannus Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 18; so Suet. Gram. 16; id. Rhet. 4.—P o e t.: fuste aperire caput, i.e. *to cleave, split the head*, Juv. 9, 98.—**B.** Aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc.), *to lay open a place, people*, etc., i.e. *to open an entrance to, render accessible* (cf. patefacio); most freq. in the histt., esp. in Tacitus: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52; 42, 4: Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. H. 4, 64: novas gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. G. 1: Britanniam tamdiu clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4; Luc. 1, 465 Cort.: Eoas, id. 4, 352: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 169.—**C.** T r a n s f. to mental objects, *to disclose something unknown, to unveil, reveal, make known, unfold, to prove, demonstrate;* or gen. *to explain, recount*, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: explicanda est saepe verbis mens nostra de quâque re atque involutae rei notitia definiendo aperienda est, id. Or. 33, 116: alicui scripturas aperire, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: tua probra aperibo omnia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50: ne exspectetis argumentum fabulae; hi partem aperient, Ter. Ad. prol. 23: non quo aperiret sententiam suam, sed etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84: eo praesente conjurationem aperit, Sall. C. 40, 6: naturam et mores, id. ib. 53 *fin.;* so id. ib. 45, 1; 47, 1; id. J. 33, 4: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire futuros, *to disclose the future*, Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4.—So also, se aperire or aperiri, *to reveal one's true disposition, character:* tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, *show themselves in their true light*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. A. 3, 371: exspectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret, Nep. Paus. 3, 7; Quint. prooem. § 3.—Sometimes constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, a *rel.-clause*, or *de:* cum jam directae in se prorae hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: domino navis, quis sit, aperit, Nep. Them. 8, 6; so id. Eum. 13, 3: de clementiâ, Auct. ad Her. 2, 31.—In a gen. sense (freq. in epistt.) in Cic. Att. 5, 1, 2: de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC. aperuisti, *you promised*, i. e. *that it should be paid to him* (= ostendisti te daturum, Manut.); cf. the more definite expression: de Oppio bene curâsti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti, id. ib. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **ăpertus**, a, um, *P. a.;* pr., *opened;* hence, *open, free.* **A.** L i t. **1.** *Without covering, open, uncovered* (opp. tectus): naves apertae, *without deck*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; Liv. 31, 22 *fin.;* cf. id. 32, 21, 14: centum tectae naves et quinquaginta leviores apertae, et saep.; v. navis.—Also, *without covering* or *defence, unprotected, exposed:* locus, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.—P o e t., of the sky, *clear, cloudless:* caelo invectus aperto, Verg. A. 1, 155: aether, id. ib. 1, 587: aperta serena prospicere, id. G. 1, 393.—**2.** *Unclosed, open, not shut* (opp. clausus): Janua cum per se transpectum praebet apertum, *since this affords an open view through it*, Lucr. 4, 272: oculi, id. 4, 339: oculorum lumine aperto, id. 4, 1139 et saep.: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: caelum patens atque apertum, id. Div. 1, 1 (diff. from 1.); so Ov. M. 6, 693: vidit caelos apertos, Vulg. Marc. 1, 10: apertus et propatulus locus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: iter, Liv 31, 2: apertior aditus ad moenia, id. 9, 28: campi, id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (viae), Tac. H. 3, 21; Ov. M. 1, 285: fenestrae, Vulg. Dan. 6, 10: ostia, ib. ib. 13, 39: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 527; so id. ib. 8, 165; 11, 555 et saep. —P o e t., of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit, *an action in the open field*, Ov. M. 13, 208.—Very freq. **ăpertum,** *subst.*, *that which is open, free; an open, clear space:* in aperto, Lucr. 3, 604: per apertum fugientes, Hor. C. 3, 12, 10: impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5: castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33; so id. 22, 4: volantem in aperto, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22: in aperta prodeunt, id. 8, 32, 50, § 117: disjecit naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23.—**B.** T r o p. **1. a.** Opp. to that which is concealed, covered, dark, *open, clear, plain, evident, manifest, unobstructed:* nam nihil aegrius est quam res secernere apertas ab dubiis, *nothing is, indeed, more difficult than to separate things that are evident from those that are doubtful*, Lucr. 4, 467; so id. 4, 596; 1, 915; 5, 1062: cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: simultates partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2, 4: quid rem apertam suspectam facimus? Liv. 41, 24: non furtim, sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertus animi motus, Quint. 10, 3, 21: invidia in occulto, adulatio in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4 et saep.—So, in rhet., of *clear, intelligible* discourse: multo apertius ad intellegendum est, si, etc. . . . apertam enim narrationem tam esse oportet quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328; cf. id. Inv. 1, 20.—Hence, **b.** E s p. as *subst.:* in aperto esse, (*a*) *To be clear, evident, well known, notorious*, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5, 3.—(*β*) *To be easily practicable, easy, facile* (the figure taken from an open field or space): agere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, *there was a greater inclination and a more open way to*, Tac. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id. H. 3, 56: vota virtusque in aperto omniaque prona victoribus, id. Agr. 33.—**2.** Of character, *without dissimulation, open, frank, candid:* animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; id. Off. 3, 13, 57: pectus, id. Lael. 26, 97. —Hence, ironically: ut semper fuit apertissimus, *as he has always been very open, frank* (for *impudent, shameless*), Cic. Mur. 35.—Hence, **ăpertē,** *adv.*, *openly, clearly, plainly.* **I.** I n g e n.: tam aperte irridens, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: ab illo aperte tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4; id. Or. 12, 38; id. Am. 18, 67: cum Fidenae aperte descissent, Liv. 1, 27: aperte quod venale habet ostendit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: aperte revelari, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 27: non jam secretis colloquiis, sed aperte fremere, Tac. A. 11, 28: aperte adulari, Cic. Am. 26, 99: aperte mentiri, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: aperte pugnare, id. ap. Aquil. Rom. 10: aperte immundus est, Vulg. Lev. 13, 26.—*Comp.:* cum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Planc. 34; id. Att. 16, 3, 5; Curt. 6, 1, 11: ab his proconsuli venenum inter epulas datum est apertius quam ut falleret, Tac. A. 13, 1.—*Sup.:* hinc empta apertissime praetura, Cic. Verr. 1, 100: equite Romano per te apertissime interfecto, id. Har. Resp. 30: largiri, id. ib. 56: praedari, id. Verr. 1, 130.—**II.** E s p. of what is set forth in words or writing, *plainly, clearly, freely, without reserve:* nempe ergo aperte vis quae restant me loqui? Ter. And. 1, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 49: aperte indicat (lex) posse rationem habere non praesentis, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3: Non tu istuc mihi dictura aperte es, quicquid est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 3: narrare, id. Heaut. 4, 3, 24: scribere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 3; Quint. 1, 5, 43.—*Comp.:* Planius atque apertius dicam, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: distinguere, Quint. 3, 6, 45.—*Sup.:* istius injurias quam apertissime vobis planissimeque explicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 64, 156: aliquid apertissime ostendere, Quint. 5, 12, 11.

‡ **Ăperta,** *a surname of Apollo:* quia patente (i. e. apertâ) cortinâ responsa ab eo darentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.

ăpertĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [aperio], *opening, aperient*, med. t., Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; 3, 4, where *aperibilis* also is read.

ăpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an opening, unfolding* (only ante- and post-class.). **a.** With *gen.:* floris, Pall. 1, 6, 4: templi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22: oris, Vulg. Eccli. 20, 15; ib. Ephes. 6, 19.—**b.** *Absol.:* cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1, 63: apertio, *the solemn opening of a temple*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 301.

* **ăperto,** āre, *v. freq.* [id.], *to lay bare:* Quaeso, cur apertas brachium? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.

* **ăpertor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that opens, begins* (cf. aperio, II. A.): baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

ăpertum, i, *n.*, v. aperio.

ăpertūra, ae, *f.* [aperio] (only post Aug.). **I.** *An opening* (abstr.), Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.;* Dig. 28, 5, 3.—**II.** *An opening* (concr.), *aperture, a hole*, Vitr. 5, 5; so id. 10, 9; Vulg. Amos, 4, 3; 9, 11.

ăpertus, a, um, *P. a.*, from aperio.

ăpex, icis, *m.* [etym. acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 270, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll., from apo, to join to, whence aptus; cf. Van. Etym. p. 33], *the extreme end of a thing, the point, summit, top* (syn.: cacumen, summa, fastigium, culmen, vertex); hence, **I.** L i t., *the small rod at the top of the flamen's cap, wound round with wool*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 683; 10, 270.—Hence, **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** (As pars pro toto.) *The conical cap of the flamen, ornamented with this rod:* QVEI. APICEM. INSIGNE. DIALIS. FLAMINIS. GESISTEI, Epitaph. Scip. Grotef. 2, 299: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 4.—Hence, of the *priesthood* itself: homo honestus non apice insignis, Sen. ap. Lact. 17, 6.—**B.** *Any hat* or *helmet, a crown:* ab aquilâ Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. C. 3, 21, 20: ardet apex capiti, Verg. A. 10, 270; 2, 683.—Of birds, *the crest*, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**C.** *A projecting point* or *summit.* **1.** L i t., of trees: lauri, Verg. A. 7, 66.—Of a headland: sublimis, Juv. 12, 72: montis apex, Sil. 12, 709; so Vulg. Judith, 7, 3.—Of the point of a sickle, Col. 4, 25, 1.—Of the summit of a flame, Ov. M. 10, 279 et saep.—**2.** T r o p., *the highest ornament* or *honor, the crown of a thing:* apex est senectutis auctoritas, Cic. Sen. 17, 60: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic posuisse gaudet, Hor. C. 1, 34, 14.—**D. 1.** In gram., *the long mark over a vowel*, Quint. 1, 7, 2; 1, 4, 10; 1, 5, 23; Victor. p. 2469 P.—Hence, t r o p.: nullum apicem quaestionis praetermittere, Arn. 3 *init.*—**2.** *The forms* or *outlines of the letters:* litterarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10; 17, 9, 12.—Hence (per synecdochen), **E.** *A letter* or *any other writing:* apicum oblator, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: Augusti apices, i. e. *rescripts*, Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6 *fin.*—**F.** Of the point or apex of a Hebrew letter, put fig. for *the least particle, tittle* (eccl. Lat.; Gr. ἡ κεραία): iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18; ib. Luc. 16, 17.

ăpexăbo, ōnis, *m.* [apex], *a kind of sausage* (perh. only in the two foll. examples), Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; Arn. 7, p. 229.

† **ăphăca,** ae, *f.*, = ἀφάκη. **I.** *A kind of pulse, field* or *chick-pea:* Lathyrus aphaca, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38.—**II.** *A wild plant, the common dandelion:* Leontodon taraxacum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Ăphaea, ae, *f.*, = Ἀφαία, *an epithet of Britomartis* (q. v.), Verg. Cir. 303, ubi v. Wagner.

† **ăphaerĕma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀφαίρεμα, *a coarse kind of grits*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 2.

† **ăphaerĕsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀφαίρεσις, a gram. fig., *the dropping of a letter* or *syllable at the beginning of a word* (e. g. ruere for eruere, temnere for contemnere, etc.), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 ib.; Charis. p. 248 ib.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 546; 1, 669 al.

Ăphăreus (trisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Ἀφαρεύς. **I.** *A king of the Messenians;* hence his sons Lynceus and Idas are called Ăphărēïa proles, Ov. M. 8, 304.—**II.** *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 341 sq.

ăphē, v. haphe.

Ăphĕsās, antos, *m.*, = Ἀφέσας, *a mountain in Peloponnesus, near Nemea*, now *Fouka*, Stat. Th. 3, 460 (in Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17, called Apesantus, Jan).

Ăphidnae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἄφιδναι, *a small place in Attica*, Sen. Hippol. 24.—In *sing.:* Aphidna, Ov. F. 5, 708; cf. Mann Gr. p. 335.

† **ăphractus,** i, *f.*, or **ăphractum,** i, *n.*, = ἄφρακτος (uncovered, sc. ναῦς, hence), *a long vessel without a deck* (in pure Latin, navis aperta; only in Cic.): Navigavimus tardius propter aphractorum Rhodiorum imbecillitatem, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1: detraxit viginti ipsos dies aphractus Rhodiorum, id. ib. 6, 8, 4: aphracta Rhodiorum habebam, id. ib. 5, 11, 4; so id. ib. 5, 12, 1.

† **ăphrōdes,** *adj. comm.*, = ἀφρώδης, *foamy, like foam:* mecon, *a wild poppy,* Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119; cf. App. Herb. 53 (in Plin. 20, 19, 79, § 207, called aphron).

† **Ăphrŏdīsĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = Ἀφροδίσια, *a festival of Venus,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 62; 1, 2, 44.

† **ăphrŏdīsĭăcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀφροδισιακή, *a precious stone of a reddish-white color,* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

1. Ăphrŏdīsĭăs, ădis, *f.*, = Ἀφροδισιάς. **I.** *A region in Asiatic Æolis,* Liv. 37, 21; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.—**II.** *A town and promontory in Caria, on the Mæander,* now *Geira,* Plin. 5, 28. 29, § 104.—**III.** *An island near Gades,* Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120.—**IV.** *An island in the Persian Gulf,* now *Kaish,* Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

2. ăphrŏdīsĭas = acorus, q. v.; perh. *sweet-flag, calamus,* App. Herb. 6.

Ăphrŏdīsĭum, ii, *n.*, = Ἀφροδίσιον. **I.** *A town on the coast of Latium, in the province of Lavinium, with a renowned temple of Venus, which was destroyed as early as the time of Pliny,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 271.—**II. Ăphrŏdīsĭum** promontorium, *a promontory in Thessaly,* Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10. —**III. Ăphrŏdīsĭum** flumen, *a river in Caria,* Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.

ăphron, v. aphrodes.

† **ăphrŏnītrum,** i, *n.*, = ἀφρόνιτρον, *the efflorescence of saltpetre,* Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 3; Mart. 14, 58.

† **aphthae,** ārum, *f.*, = ἄφθαι, *an eruption in the mouth, the thrush,* Marc. Emp. 11 (in Cels. 6, 11, written as Greek).

ăphўa, ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀφύη, *a small fish,* usu. called apua, acc. to some the *anchovy,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; cf. id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.

Ăpĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀπία, *an old name of the Peloponnesus,* Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9 (v. aqua *init.*).

ăpĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [apium], *of* or *relating to parsley, similar to parsley:* brassica, Cato ap. Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 136 Jan; cf. Cato, R. R. 157, 2 (others read in the first passage *apianam,* in the latter *apia*).

ăpĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [apis], *belonging to bees, of bees.* **I.** *Adj.*, uva, loved by bees, *the muscatel,* Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3; cf. Col. 12, 39, 3; so, vitis, id. 3, 2, 17: vinum, id. 12, 47, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ăpĭāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *chamomile,* App. Herb. 23.

ăpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to bees;* only *subst.*, **I. ăpĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a bee-keeper,* Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56.—**II. ăpĭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a bee-house, beehive* (prob. first introd. by Columella into the written lang.; cf. Gell. 2, 20, 8), Col. 9, 5, 1; so id. 9, 3, 4; 9, 5, 6; 9, 7, 1; 9, 12, 4 al.

ăpĭastellum, i, *n.* **I.** *The plant* batrachion or herba scelerata, App. Herb. 8. —**II.** *The plant* bryonia, App. Herb. 66.

‡ **ăpĭastra,** ae, *f.* [apis], *a bird that lies in wait for bees, a bee-eater,* commonly called merops (for apiaster or merops apiaster, Linn.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 14.

ăpĭastrum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Wild-parsley:* Selinum palustre, Linn.; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70; cf. Col. 9, 8, 12.—**II.** *Balm, a plant of which bees are fond:* melissophyllon, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

ăpĭātus, a, um [apium]. **I.** *Boiled with parsley:* aqua, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2.—**II.** *Like a parsley-leaf, crisped:* mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **ăpīca,** ae, *f.* (sc. ovis) [perh. ἀπεικώς, unfit, unnatural], *a sheep that has no wool on the belly,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **ăpĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.*, as if from apico [apex], *adorned with the priest's cap:* Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

1. ăpĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [apis], *sought by bees, liked by bees;* hence, *sweet, dainty,* = apianus, q. v.: uvae, Cato, R. R. 24, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 58; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46; Macr. S. 2, 16. — Hence, **ăpĭcĭum,** i, *n.*, sc. vinum, Cato, R. R. 6, 5; 7, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 25.

2. Ăpīcĭus, ii, *m.* **I. A.** *A notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius,* Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; cf. Tac. A. 4, 1. — Hence, **B.** *The title of a Latin book on cookery, yet extant, in ten books,* whose author is unknown, v. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 521; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 278, 4.—**II.** Deriv.: **Ăpīcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Apicius:* coctura, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 143: patina, Apic. 4, 2: condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

ăpĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [apis], *a little bee,* * Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 Mai.

‡ **ăpĭcŭlum:** filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. apex, I.

Ăpĭdănus, i, *m.*, = Ἀπιδανός, *a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus,* now *Fersaliti,* Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 228; Luc. 6, 373; Val. Fl. 1, 357.

Ăpīna, ae, *f.*, *a poor and small town in Apulia,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 144. — Hence, in the *plur.:* **ăpīnae,** prov. (as tricae, q. v.), *trifles, worthless things:* apinae tricaeque, Mart. 14, 1, 7; 1, 113, 2 (some regard this form as from ἀφανής, obscure, of no account).

ăpĭo, v. apo.

Apiŏlae, v. Appiolae.

1. ăpis or **-es,** is, *f.* (*nom. sing.* apis, Ov. M. 13, 928; Petr. Fragm. 32, 7; Col. 9, 3, 2; 9, 12, 1.—The form apes is given in Prisc. p. 613 and 703 P., and Prob. 1470 ib. as the prevailing one, to which the *dim.* apicula is no objection, since fides also has fidicula. — The *gen. plur.* varies between -ium and -um. The form apium is found, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 33, 4; 27, 23, 3; 38, 46, 5; Col. 9, 3, 3; 9, 9, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 158; 11, 7, 7, § 7; 11, 11, 11, § 27; 11, 16, 16, § 46; 17, 27, 44, § 255 al.; Just. 13, 7, 10; Ov. M. 15, 383; Juv. 13, 68: the form apum, Liv. 21, 46, 2; 24, 10, 11; Col. 8, 1, 4; 9, 2, 2; Pall. Apr. 8, 2; id. Jun. 7, 1; Aug. 7. Of the seven examples in Cicero, Ac. 2, 17, 54; 2, 38, 120; Div. 1, 33, 73; Sen. 15, 54; Off. 1, 44, 157; Har. Resp. 12, 25 *bis,* the form apium is quite certain or has preponderating MS. authority) [kindred with old Germ. Bia, Imbi; Germ. Biene, Imme; Engl. bee], *a bee:* apis aculeus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: sicut apes solent persequi, Vulg. Deut. 1, 44: examen apium, *a swarm of,* Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 25: examen apum, Liv. 24, 10, 11, and Vulg. Jud. 14, 8: apes leves, Tib. 2, 1, 49; so Verg. G. 4, 54: florilegae, Ov. M. 15, 366: melliferae, id. ib. 15, 387: parcae, *frugal,* Verg. G. 1, 4: apis sedula, *the busy bee,* Ov. M. 13, 298 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21): apum reges (their sovereign being regarded by the ancients as a male), Col. 9, 10, 1; so Verg. G. 4, 68 et saep.: Attica apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 30: fingunt favos, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: confingunt favos, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11: condunt examina, Verg. G. 2, 452: exeunt ad opera, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14: insidunt floribus, Verg. A. 6, 708: tulit collectos femine flores, Ov. M. 13, 928: mellificant, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: mella faciunt, id. ib.: stridunt, Verg. G. 4, 556. — Their habits are described in Varr. R. R. 3, 16 sqq.; Verg. G. 4, 1 sqq.; Col. 9, 2 sqq.; Plin. 11, 5 sqq.; Pall. 1, 37 sqq. al.

2. Ăpis, is (*abl.* Apide, Paul. Nol. 85), *m.*, = Ἆπις, *the ox worshipped as a god by the Egyptians, Apis,* Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184 sqq.; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 14.

3. Apis vicus, *a harbor in Lake Mœotis,* Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39.

ăpiscor, aptus, 3, *v. dep.* [apo] (class., but more rare than the compd. adipiscor; in the post-Aug. per. most freq. in Tac.), orig., *to reach after* something, *in order to take, seize,* or *get possession of* it (syn.: peto, sequor, adquiro, attingo); hence, in gen., **I.** *To pursue* (*with effort, zeal,* etc.): sine me hominem apisci, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 3. — And as the result of the pursuit, **II.** *To take, seize upon:* etenim nullo cessabant tempore apisci Ex aliis alios avidi contagia morbi, Lucr. 6, 1235. — **III.** *To reach, attain to, get, gain, acquire* (*by effort, trouble,* etc.; cf. adipiscor), both lit. and trop.: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. ap. Non. p. 234, 25: hereditatem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8: cupere aliquid apisci, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 30; so id. ib. p. 74, 23: aliquem, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causā, Cic. Att. 8, 14 *fin.:* laudem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.:* aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3: jus, Tac. A. 6, 3: summa apiscendi libido, id. ib. 4, 1: qui id flaminum apisceretur, id. ib. 4, 16: apiscendae potentiae properi, id. ib. 4, 59: cujus (artis) apiscendae otium habuit, id. ib. 6, 26 al.— Once in Tacitus with *gen.* like the Gr. τυγχάνειν τινός: dominationis, A. 6, 45. — Poet., *to reach something in mind,* i. e. *to perceive, understand:* Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci, Lucr. 1, 448.

☞ Apiscendus, *pass.*, Manil. 3, 145; Tac. A. 3, 31; 13, 20 al.; cf. adipiscor.

ăpĭum, ii, *n.* [apis], *parsley,* esp. liked by bees; an umbelliferous plant of several species (mountain-parsley, celery, etc.), Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 123 sq. The leaves of one species (water-parsley, our celery, the Apium graveolens, Linn.), were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance, Verg. E. 6, 68 Voss., esp. in drinking-bouts: vivax, *that long remains green,* Hor. C. 1, 36, 16; so id. ib. 2, 7, 24; 4, 11, 3 (cf. Theoc. 3, 23); and, among the Greeks, given as a prize to the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games, Juv. 8, 226; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 46, § 158; Juv. 8, 226; Hyg. Fab. 74.

† **aplănēs,** *adj.*, = ἀπλανής, *not moving about, standing firm,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9 and 11.

aplūda (appl-), ae, *f.* [prob. from a and pludo or plaudo, that which is beaten off]. **I.** *Chaff,* Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 99: non hercle apluda est hodie quam tu nequior, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.).—**II.** *Bran:* apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3 sq.; cf. Non. p. 69.— **III.** Acc. to some, *a kind of drink:* Sunt qui apludam sorbitionis liquidissimum putent genus, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.

ăplustre, is, *n.* (*abl.* aplustri, Prisc. p. 769 P.; *nom. plur.* aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555, and Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 769 P.; *dat.* heterocl. aplustris, Lucr. 4, 437), = ἄφλαστον, *the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments* (*ribbons, streamers, and little flags upon a pole*): fluitantia quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. ap. Prisc. l. l. (Orell. IV. 2, p. 522): fulgent aplustria, Caes. Germ. Arat. ap. Prisc. l. l. (v. 345 Orell.); Luc. 3, 586; 3, 672: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422; 10, 324 Drak.: bellorum exuviae, lorica et buccula victaeque triremis aplustre humanis majora bonis creduntur, Juv. 10, 136, ubi v. Rupert and Mayor.

† **aplysĭae,** ārum, *f.*, = ἀπλυσίαι, *an inferior kind of sponge,* Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 150.

ăpo (or **ăpio,** Isid. Orig. 19, 30), ĕre, *v. a.* [cf.: ἅπτω, apiscor, apex]. **I. A.** *To fasten, attach, join, bind, tie to* (syn.: ligo, adligo, jungo, conjungo, recto): comprehendere antiqui vinculo apere dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll.; cf. apex; used only in *part. perf. pass.* aptus (the *P. a.* v. infra): uteri terrae radicibus apti, *fastened to the earth,* Lucr. 5, 808 (Lachm., *terram* and apti=adepti): bracchia validis ex apta lacertis, *united with the strong shoulders,* id. 4, 829: gladium e lacunari setā equinā aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: linguam vinclis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15.—**B.** Trop.: ex aliquā re (like pendere ex aliquā re), *depending upon, arising from* (so only in Cic.): rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18, 60; id. Fin. 2, 14, 47: ex quā re (sc. virtute) una vita omnis apta sit, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: cui viro ex se apta sunt omnia, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 (as transl. of Plat. Menex. p. 302: Ὅτῳ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται πάντα, etc.); cf. id. Fam. 5, 13.—Once also with pendere: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Cic. Caecin. 18.—Also without ex: vitā modicā et aptā virtute perfrui, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14,

10.—**II. A.** *Joined, bound,* or *tied together, connected:* aptum conexum et colligatum significat, Non. p. 234, 32 (so most freq. in Lucr.): conjugio corporis atque animae consistimus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 846; 5, 555; 5, 558: genus . . . validis aptum per viscera nervis, *bound together by the strong band of the sinews,* id. 5, 928: quae memorare queam inter se singlariter apta, id. 6, 1067 al.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: quâ ex conjunctione caelum ita aptum est, ut, etc., id. Tim. 5: qui tam certos caeli motus, tamque omnia inter se conexa et apta viderit, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Gell. 6, 2. —**B.** Trop.: omnia inter se apta et conexa, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 53: apta inter se et cohaerentia, id. N. D 3, 1, 4: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffluens ac solutum, id. Or. 70, 233.—Poet., with *abl., endowed, furnished,* or *ornamented with something:* fides alma, apta pinnis, *furnished with wings, winged,* Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: stellis fulgentibus apta caeli domus, *the abode of heaven studded with glittering stars,* Lucr. 6, 357 (cf. id. 5, 1205: stellis micantibus aethera fixum); imitated by Verg.: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Verg. A. 11, 202, and: axis stellis ardentibus aptus, id. ib. 4, 482: veste signis ingentibus aptâ, Lucr. 5, 1428: magis apta figura, id. 2, 814: lucus opacus teneris fruticibus aptus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 235, 9: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70.—Hence, **III. aptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, pr., *fitted* to something; hence, *suited, suitable, proper, apposite, fit, appropriate, adapted, conformable to* (cf. accommodatus and appositus, 2.). **A.** In gen.: aptus is, qui convenienter alicui junctus est, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll. (so most freq. after the Cic. per.); constr. with *ad* or *dat.;* of persons always with *dat.* (*a*) With *ad:* ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, id. ib. 2, 55, 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id. Mil. 20: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes. B. C. 2, 37; so Vulg. 1 Par. 7, 40; ib. 2 Par. 26, 13: aptum ad proelium, ib. 1 Reg. 14, 52: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, Liv. 36, 23, 3 al.—(*β*) With *dat.:* non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 961: aliis alias animantibus aptas Res, id. 6, 773: initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 46: quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adulescentibus, id. Brut. 95, 223; so id. ib. 62, 326; id. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; id. Or. 22, 1 al.: quod aetati tuae esset aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; so Nep. Att. 16, 1: apta dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: venti aptiores Romanae quam suae classi, id. 25, 37 al.: notavi portus puppibus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596; 4, 160: armis apta magis tellus, Prop. 4, 22, 19: aptum equis Argos, Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: apta vinculo conjugali, Vulg. Ruth. 1, 12; ib. Luc. 9, 62: aptus amicis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 43 et saep. — Other constrr.: (*γ*) With *in* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 96, n. 60): in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21: formas deus aptus in omnes, *apt for, easily changed into,* Ov. M. 14, 765: in ceteros apta usus, Vulg. Deut. 20, 20: vasa apta in interitum, ib. Rom. 9, 22. — (*δ*) With *qui* (cf. Zumpt, § 568): nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de illâ aetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4: est mihi, quae lanas molliat, apta manus, Ov. H. 3, 70. —(*ε*) Poet., with *inf:* (Circe) apta cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib. 4, 1, 63: aetas mollis et apta regi, Ov. A. A. 1, 10.— Esp. freq., (*ζ*) *Absol.*, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 235, 16: amor, Prop. 4, 22, 42: saltus, Ov. M. 2, 498: ars, Tib. 1, 7, 60: apta oscula, Tib. 1, 4, 54; Ov. H. 15, 132: lar aptus, *an extensive, satisfying possession,* Hor. C. 1, 12, 43. — So in prose: aptus exercitus, *an army good in fight, ready for battle,* Liv. 10, 25: tempus aptum, *the right time,* id. 35, 19; so Vulg. Eccli. 20, 6 al. — **B.** Esp., in rhet., of the fitness, appropriateness of discourse: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210; so apta oratio, which has the appropriate rhet. fulness and periodic rounding: numerosa et apta oratio, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. id. ib. 50, 70; so id. Brut. 17, 68: Thucydides verbis aptus et pressus, *exact and brief in expression,* id. de Or. 2, 13, 56.—Hence, **aptē,** *adv.*, *closely, fitly, suitably, nicely, rightly.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Absol.:* atque ita apte cohaeret (mundi corpus), ut etc., Cic. Tim. 5: altera est nexa cum superiore et inde apteque pendens, id. ap. Non. p. 235, 18: capiti apte reponere, Liv. 1, 34, 8.—**B.** With *ad:* apte convenire ad pedem, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46.—*Sup.*, **C.** With *inter:* ut inter se quam aptissime cohaereant extrema (verba) cum primis etc., Cic. Or. 44, 149.—**II.** Trop., *fitly, suitably, properly, duly, rightly.* **A.** *Absol.:* facile judicabimus, quid eorum apte fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: quod est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: apte et quiete ferre, id. ib. 4, 17, 38: non equite apte locato, Liv. 4, 37, 8: Qui doceant, apte quid tibi possit emi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 88: nec aliter imperium apte regi potest, Curt. 8, 8, 13: floribus compositis apte et utiliter, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 46. — *Comp.:* qualia aptius suis referentur locis, Plin. 2, 62. 62, § 153: Aptius haec puero, quam tibi, dona dabis, Mart. 13, 26.—**B.** With *dat.:* si quid exierit numeris aptius, Quint. 10, 12, 26.—*Sup.:* seruntur Parilibus tamen aptissime, Plin. 19, 3, 24, § 69.—**C.** With *ad:* (ut) ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore (loquamur), Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 144: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10, 5.

† **ăpŏcălypsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀποκάλυψις, *a disclosing, revelation* (eccl. Lat.): apocalypsim habet, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 26: apocalypsis Jesu Christi, ib. Apoc. 1, 1: Joannis, *the Revelation, the Apocalypse,* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

† **ăpŏcartĕrēsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀποκαρτέρησις, *a voluntary starvation,* Tert. Apol. 46 (in Quint. 8, 5, 23, written as Greek, Halm; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84).

† **ăpŏcătastăsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀποκατάστασις, *a restoring to a former position;* in astronomy, *the return of the stars to their position of the preceding year,* App. Ascl. 84, 6 Elm. (in Col. 3, 6, 4, written as Greek).

† **ăpŏcătastătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποκαταστατικός, *returning:* Mars, *to the position of the previous year* (cf. apocatastasis), Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

† **ăpŏchă,** ae, *f.*, = ἀποχή, *the receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt:* apocha non alias contingit quam si pecunia soluta sit, *there is no receipt till the money is paid,* Dig. 46, 4, 19; 47, 2, 27; 12, 6, 67, § 3.

† **Apoclēti,** ōrum, *m.*, = ἀπόκλητοι (select); among the Ætolians, *the members of the smaller council, a select committee,* Liv. 35, 34; 36, 28.

† **ăpŏcŏlŏcyntōsis,** is, *f.*, = ἀποκολοκύντωσις, *the Metamorphosis into a Pumpkin,* the title of an insipid lampoon written by the philosopher Seneca upon Claudius Cæsar, who, acc. to this title, instead of being transformed to a god, is changed to a pumpkin; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 469 and 470; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 284, 7.

† **ăpŏcŏpē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀποκοπή, a gram. fig., *the dropping of a letter* or *syllable at the end of a word* (e. g. bonu' for bonus, do for domo), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 P.; Charis. p. 248 P.; Victor. p. 2499 P.; cf. Wagn. ad Verg. Cat. 2.

ăpocrĭsiārius or **ăpocrĭsārĭus,** ii, *m.* [ἀποκρίνομαι, to answer; ἀπόκρισις, an answer] (late Lat.), *a delegate, deputy, who performs a duty in the place of another,* esp. *of a high Church officer, called also* responsalis, Julian. Epit. 6, 26; cf. Just. Nov. 6, 2; Hon. Aug. G. Anim. 1, 185.

† **ăpŏcrȳphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπόκρυφος (eccl. t. = spurious or uncanonical): libri, in the Church fathers, *the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible.*

† **ăpŏcynon,** i, *n.*, = ἀπόκυνον (dog's-bane). **I.** *A little bone in the left side of the venomous frog,* Plin. 32, 5, 8, § 51.—**II.** *A plant, dog's-bane:* Aconitum lycoctonum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 98.

ăpŏdes, v. apus.

† **ăpŏdicticus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποδεικτικός, *proving clearly, demonstrative:* argumentum, Gell. 17, 5, 3.

† **ăpŏdixis,** is, *f.*, = ἀπόδειξις, *a conclusive proof, demonstration,* = evidens probatio, Quint. 5, 10, 7; Petr. 132, 10; Gell. 17, 5, 5 (in Quint. 5, 10, 7 al., written as Greek).

ăpŏdŏsis, is, *f.*, = ἀπόδοσις, *a subsequent proposition,* or *a clause which refers to one preceding* (protasis), *by which it is explained;* cf. Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 44.

Ăpŏdŏti, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Ætolia,* Liv. 32, 34, 4.

† **ăpŏdȳtērium,** ii, *n.*, = ἀποδυτήριον, *the undressing-room in a bathing-house,* * Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 5, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3278.

† **ăpŏgēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπόγαιος, *that comes from the land:* venti, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114.

† **ăpŏgrăphon,** i, *n.*, = ἀπόγραφον, *a transcript, a copy:* tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125 (in Cic. Att. 12, 52, 3, written as Greek).

† **ăpŏlactizo,** āre, *v. a.*, = ἀπολακτίζω, *to thrust from one with the foot;* hence, *to spurn, scorn:* apolactizo inimicos omnis, * Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 13.

† **ăpŏlectus,** i, *m.*, = ἀπόλεκτος (picked out). **I.** *A kind of tunny-fish when not a year old,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.—**II.** Apolecti, *pieces for salting, cut from the tunny-fish of that age* (pelamis), Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.

Ăpollĭnar, āris, *n.* [instead of Apollinal from Apollo, like Frutinal, Supercal, Fagutal, etc.], *a temple dedicated to Apollo,* Liv. 3, 63, 7, where Weissenb. reads *Apollinarem;* v. Apollinaris.

* **ăpollĭnārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the plant commonly called* strychnos, App. Herb. 74.

Ăpollĭnāris, e, *adj.* [Apollo], *belonging* or *sacred to Apollo, of Apollo.* **I.** *Adj.:* laurea, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9: Apollinarem (aedem), Liv. 3, 63, 7 Weissenb.—Hence, Ludi Apollinares, *the games celebrated in honor of Apollo, annually, on the 5th of July,* Liv. 25, 12; 27, 23; Cic. Att. 2, 19; id. Phil. 10, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 19 al.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. ăpollĭnāris,** is, *f.* (sc. herba), *the herb commonly called hyoscyamus,* Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 140. —**B.** *A species of solanum,* App. Herb. 22.

Ăpollĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating* or *belonging to Apollo* (only poet.): urbs, i. e. *Delos, where Apollo was born and specially honored,* Ov. M. 13, 631: proles, i. e. *Æsculapius,* id. ib. 15, 533: mater, i. e. *Latona,* Stat. Th. 11, 12: vates, i. e. *Orpheus,* Ov. M. 11, 8: ars, both *the art of soothsaying,* id. Ib. 264, and *that of healing,* id. Tr. 3, 3, 10: cantus, id. M. 11, 155 et saep.

Ăpollo, inis (earlier **Ăpello,** like hemo for homo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; *gen.* APOLONES, Inscr. Orell. 1433, like salutes, v. salus; *dat.* APOLLONI, Corp. Inscr. III. 567, APOLENEI, ib. I. 167, APOLONE, Inscr. Ritschl, Epigr. Suppl. 3, p. 3; *abl.* APOLONE; the *gen.* Apollōnis etc., is often found in MSS., as in Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114, and even Apollōnis is found in Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 165), *m.*, = Ἀπόλλων, *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, and god of the sun. On account of his omniscience, god of divination; on account of his lightnings* (βέλη), *god of archery* (hence represented with quiver and dart), *and of the pestilence caused by heat;* but, since his priests were the first physicians, also *god of the healing art;* and since he communicated oracles in verse, *god of poetry and music, presiding over the Muses,* etc.; cf. Hor. C. S. 61 sq. In more ancient times, represented as a protecting deity, by a conical pillar in the streets and highways (Apollo Agyieus, v. Agyieus and Müll. Denkm. 2). In the class. period of the arts, represented with weapons, the cithara, a crown of laurel, etc., with hair commonly flowing down upon his neck, but sometimes collected together and fastened up (ἀκερσεκόμης), as a blooming youth (μειράκιον); cf. Müll. Archaeol. §§ 359 and 360. The laurel-tree was sacred to him, Phaedr. 3, 17, 3; Ov. F. 6, 91; hence, arbor Phoebi, *the laurel-tree,* id. ib. 3, 139; cf. arbor.—After the battle at Actium, Augustus there consecrated a temple to Apollo; hence, Apollo Actiacus, Ov. M. 13, 715, and Actius Phoebus, Prop. 5, 6, 67 (cf. Strabo, 10, 451, and v. Actium and Acti-

us): Pythius Apollo, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5: crinitus Apollo, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: dignos et Apolline crines, Ov. M. 3, 421: flavus Apollo, id. Am. 1, 15, 35: Apollinis nomen est Graecum, quem solem esse volunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: Apollinem Delium, id. Verr. 1, 18, 48; Verg. A. 4, 162: Apollinem morbos depellere, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Verg. E. 6, 73; Hor. C. 1, 7, 28: magnus Apollo, Verg. E. 3, 104: formosus, id. ib. 4, 53: pulcher, id. A. 3, 119: vates Apollo, Val. Fl. 4, 445: oraculum Apollinis, Cic. Am. 2, 7.—Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** Apollinis urbs magna, *a town in Upper Egypt, also called* Apollonopolis, now the village *Edju*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; cf. Mann. Afr. I. 328. — **B.** Apollinis promontorium. **a.** *In Zeugitana in Africa*, a mile east of Utica, now *Cape Gobeah* or *Farina* (previously called promontorium pulchrum), Liv. 30, 24, 8; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; cf. Mann. Afr. II. 293.—**b.** *In Mauretania*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.—**C.** Apollinis oppidum, *a town in the eastern part of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 189.—**D.** Apollinis Phaestii portus, *a harbor in the territory of Locri Ozolæ*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**E.** Apollinis Libystini fanum, *a place in Sicily*, now *Fano*, Macr. S. 1, 17.

Ăpollŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Ἀπολλόδωρος. **I.** *A distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 89; Tac. Or. 19.—Hence, **Ăpollŏdōrēi**, *his pupils*, Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 1, 18 al.—**II.** *A distinguished grammarian of Athens, author of a work on mythology still extant*, Cic. Att. 12, 23; Macr. S. 1, 13.—**III.** *An Academic philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93.—**IV.** *A tyrant of Cassandrea*, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.

Ăpollōnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀπολλωνία. **I.** *The name of several celebrated towns.* **A.** *In Ætolia*, Liv. 28, 8, 9.—**B.** *In Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—**C.** *In Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus*, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 39; 4, 11, 18, § 42; Mel. 2, 2.—**D.** *In Macedonia*, Liv. 45, 28; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.—**E.** *In Illyria*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.—**F.** *In Cyrenaica*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Mel. 1, 8 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ăpollōnĭātes**, ae, *a native of Apollonia* (in Crete): Diogenes Apolloniates, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.—*Plur.*: **Ăpollōnĭātae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Apollonia* (in Caria), Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109; in Illyria, Cic. Pis. 35, 86; Liv. 33, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238.—**B. Ăpollōnĭātes**, ium, *plur. m.*, *the inhabitants of Apollonia* (in Illyria), Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Liv. 24, 40, 10; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**C. Ăpollōnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *belonging to Apollonia, Apollonian*: civitas (in Sicily), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.—*Plur.*: **Ăpollōnĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Just. 9, 2.—**D. Ăpollōnĭātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: bitumen, *dug in the neighborhood of Apollonia* (in Epirus), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Ăpollōnĭdenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia* (*between Pergamus and Sardes*), Cic. Fl. 29; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Ăpollōnĭdes, ae, *m.* **I.** *A ruler of Chios in the time of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 4, 5.—**II.** *A famous Greek graver*, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8.—**III.** *A writer in the time of Tiberius*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

Ăpollōnĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἀπολλώνιος, *a distinguished rhetorician in Rhodes*, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; Suet. Caes. 4.

† **ăpŏlŏgātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [from ἀπόλογος, with the Lat. ending, atio], *a narration in the manner of Æsop*, Quint. 5, 11, 20.

† **Ăpŏlŏgētĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence; sc. liber), *Apology, the title of a treatise by Tertullian in defence of Christianity.*

† **ăpŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀπολογία, *a defence, apology*, Hier. ap. Ruf. 2, 4; 2, 6 al.—Also, *the title of a work by Apuleius of Madaura*; cf. Bähr, Gesch. Rom. Lit. p. 411; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 362.

† **ăpŏlŏgo**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, = ἀπολέγω, *to reject, spurn* (only once in Seneca): ipse illum apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47.

† **ăpŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*, = ἀπόλογος. **I.** *A narrative*: apologum agere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 32; so id. ib. 4, 1, 38 and 64.—More freq., **II.** *A fable after the manner of Æsop, an apologue*: narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264; so id. Inv. 1, 17; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 3, 45; Gell. 2, 29.

Ăpŏnus, i, *m.*, = ἄπονος (pain-curing). **I.** *A warm, medicinal fountain in the vicinity of Padua*, now *Bagni d'Albano*: Patavinorum aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: Aponi fons, Suet. Tib. 14: Aponi fontes, Mart. 6, 42, 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 91.—Hence, **II. Ăpŏnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Aponian*: tellus, Mart. 1, 62, 3: Aponinus, dub. in Vop. Firm. Sat. c. 3.

ăpŏphăsis, is, *f.*, = ἀπόφασις (denial), rhet. fig., *whereby one, as it were, answers himself*, Jul. Rufin. 8.

† **ăpŏphlegmătismos**, i, *m.*, = ἀποφλεγματισμός, *a remedy for expelling phlegm, an expectorant*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4; 2, 4.

† **ăpŏphŏrēta**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀποφόρητα (to be borne away), *presents which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia, to carry home with them*, Suet. Calig. 55; id. Vesp. 19; cf. id. Aug. 75; or *which candidates distributed*, Symm. 2, 87 al.—Also, *title of the fourteenth book of the epigrams of Martial.*

† **ăpŏphȳgis**, is, *f.*, = ἀποφυγή; in archit., *the curve of a column at top* or *bottom, the apophyge*, Vitr. 4, 1; 4, 7.

† **ăpŏplēctĭcus** or **ăpŏplēctus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποπληκτικός or ἀπόπληκτος, med. t., *apoplectic*, Firm. Math. 3, 14, n. 8; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5 al.

† **ăpŏplēxĭa**, ae, or **-xis**, is, *f.*, = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις, med. t., *apoplexy*; form apoplexia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—Form apoplexis, Tert. Anim. 53; Firm. Math. 3, 7, n. 8.

† **ăpŏprŏēgmĕnŏn**, i, *n.*, = ἀποπροηγμένον; in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, *that which is to be rejected* (opp. proegmenon): puto concedi nobis oportere, ut Graeco verbo utamur, si quando minus occurret Latinum, ne hoc ephippiis et acratophoris potius quam proëgmenis et apoproëgmenis concedatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

† **ăpopsis**, is, *f.*, = ἄποψις (far-sight), *an eminence that furnishes an extensive view*, Fronto, Fer. Als. 3.

apor, a form of apud, q. v.

† **ăpŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀπορία, *doubt, perplexity, embarrassment*, with the idea of confusion, disorder: aporia hominis in cogitatu illius, Vulg. Eccli. 27, 5 (in Cic. Att. 7, 21, 3 al., written as Greek).

ăpŏrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aporior], *vacillation of mind, uncertainty, doubt*, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.

† **ăpŏrĭor**, āri, *v. dep.*, = ἀπορέω, *to be in uncertainty, to doubt, vacillate* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Isa. 59, 16; ib. Eccli. 18, 6; ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8.

† **ăposcŏpeuōn**, ontis, *m.*, = ἀποσκοπεύων (looking far off), *a painting by Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented, with his hand shading his eyes, looking at something far off*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138 Hard., Jan, where others read *aposcopon.*

† **ăpŏsĭōpēsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀποσιώπησις, *a breaking off in the midst of a speech*, a rhet. fig. (in pure Lat., reticentia, q. v.), Quint. 9, 2, 54 (e. g. Verg. E. 3, 9; id. A. 1, 135; Ov. H. 13, 164; 20, 51 al.).

† **ăposphrāgisma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀποσφράγισμα, *the figure engraved upon a signet-ring*, Plin. Ep. 10, 16 *fin.*

† **ăpŏsplēnos**, i, *f.* {ἀπό-σπλην}, *rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **ăpostăsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀποστασία, *a departure from one's religion, apostasy*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, p. 128; Aug. c. Jul. 56.

† **ăpostăta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀποστάτης, *an apostate* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit., Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Sedul. 5, 138; Cod. Th. 16, 7, 1.—**II.** In gen., *a bad, wicked man*: qui dicit regi, apostata, Vulg. Job. 34, 18: homo apostata, vir inutilis etc., ib. Prov. 6, 12.

† **ăpostătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποστατικός, *relating to apostasy, apostatizing*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5; Sedul. 5, 375.—*Adv.*, Cod. Just. 1, 1.

† **ăpostăto**, āre, *v. n.*, = ἀποστατέω, *to forsake one's religion, to apostatize* (eccl. Lat.): apostatare a Deo, Vulg. Eccli. 10, 14: apostatare faciunt sapientes, ib. ib. 19, 2; Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

ăpostătrix, īcis, *f.* [apostato], *she that apostatizes* (eccl. Lat.); *adj.*: gentes, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 3.

† **ăpostēma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀπόστημα (separation), the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer, *an abscess, imposthume*, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 40; 28, 15, 61, § 217.

ăpostŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [apostolus], *the office of an apostle, apostleship* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Act. 1, 25; ib. Rom. 1, 5 al.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

† **ăpostŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποστολικός, *relating to an apostle, apostolic* (eccl. Lat.): aetas, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32: doctrina, id. ib.—Hence, **Apostŏlĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the pupils and friends of the Apostles*, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32; *the name of a Christian sect*, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257 Lind. al.

† **ăpostŏlus**, i, *m.*, = ἀπόστολος (sent). **I.** In the jurists, *a notice sent to a higher tribunal* or *judge*, Dig. 50, 16, 106; Paul. Sent. 5, 33.—**II.** In the Vulg. and Church fathers, *an Apostle*, Vulg. Matt. 10, 2; ib. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Luc. 6, 13; ib. Joan. 13, 16; ib. Rom. 1, 1 et persaep.; Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20; Prud. Ham. v. 508.

† **ăpostrŏphē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀποστροφή (a turning away), *a rhetorical figure, when the speaker turns from the judges* or *his hearers, and addresses some other person* or *thing, an apostrophe*, Quint. 9, 2, 38; 9, 3, 24; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171 (e. g. Cic. Lig. 3 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 9 al.).

† **ăpostrŏphŏs** (**-phus**), i, *f.*, = ἀπόστροφος; in gram., *a mark of elision, apostrophe*, Don. p. 1742 P.; Diom. p. 430 P.; Prisc. p. 1287 P.

† **ăpŏtĕlesma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀποτέλεσμα (effect), *the influence of the stars upon human destiny*, Firm. Math. 8, 5, 18.

† **ăpŏthēca**, ae, *f.*, = ἀποθήκη [corrupted in Ital. to bottega, in Fr. to boutique, and in Germ. to Bude = booth, shop], *a place where things are put away, laid up, a repository, storehouse, magazine, warehouse*, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 27, so id. Vatin. 5; Dig. 33, 7, 12; esp. for wine, *a store-room* (not wine-cellar, since the ancients kept their wine in the upper part of the house), * Hor. S. 2, 5, 7; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 49; 14, 4, 6, § 57; Dig. 47, 2, 21, Arn. 7, p. 236; also for oil: apothecae olei, Vulg. 1 Par. 27, 28; for corn: apothecae frumenti, ib. 2 Par. 32, 28; ib. Joel, 1, 17; for armor, equipments: omnes apothecas supellectilis suae, ib. Isa. 39, 2.

ăpŏthēcārĭus, ii, *m.* [apotheca], *a warehouseman, a clerk*, Dig. 12, 58, 12, § 3.

* **ăpŏthēco**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to lay up in a storehouse*, Ven. Ep. praef. Carm. 6, 1, 5.

† **ăpŏthĕōsis**, is, *f.*, = ἀποθέωσις, *a deification*, Tert. Apol. 34: Apotheosis Christi, *title of a poem of Prudentius*; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 430, 4.

ăpŏthĕsis, is, *i. q.* apophygis, q. v., Vitr. 4, 1.

Ăpoxyŏmĕnŏs, i, *m.*, = ἀποξυόμενος (se destringens, rubbing himself off, i. e. in the bath), *the name of a statue by Lysippus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62.

† **ăpŏzĕma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἀπόζεμα, *a decoction*, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de Apio.

ăpozȳmo, āre, *v. a.* [ἀπό-ζυμόω], *to make ferment* (in pure Lat., fermento), Theod. Prisc. 119.

* **ap-pango** (**adp-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to fasten to*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

‡ **appărāmentum** (**adp-**), i, *n.* [apparo], *a preparing, preparation*; concr., *that which is prepared*, Inscr. Orell. 2332; cf. apparator.

appărātē (**adp-**), *adv.*, v. apparo, *P. a. fin.*

appărātĭo (**adp-**), ōnis, *f.* [apparo], *a preparing, preparation* (rare): adparatio popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Vitr. 2, 10.—Trop. apparatio atque artificiosa diligentia, *preparation*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, so Auct. ad Her. 1, 8; cf. apparatus, *P. a.* A.

‡ **appărātor** (**adp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that prepares*, Inscr. Orell. 2325; cf. apparamentum.

appărātrix (**adp-**), īcis, *f.* [apparator], *she that prepares*, Hier. Ep. 18.

1. appărātus (adp-), a, um, *P. a.*, from apparo.

2. appărātus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [apparo]. **I.** *A preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready;* abstr. (class.; but, except in Hor. C. 1, 38, 1, scarcely to be found in any poet): requiro omnem totius operis designationem atque adparatum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: totius belli instrumentum et adparatus, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: sacrorum, id. Rep. 2, 14: operum ac munitionum, Liv. 21, 7: sacrificii, Suet. Ner. 56.—More freq., **II.** Meton., *a preparation, provision;* concr., *equipment, apparatus* (*instruments, furniture, machines*, etc.). **A.** In gen.: in reliquo Darei adparatu, *movables*, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 3; so, argenteus, id. 22, 23, 47, § 99: apparatus (*military engines*) et munitiones, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 41 al.: arma promta ex regio apparatu, Liv. 5, 5: apparatus oppugnandarum urbium, id. 34, 33; so id. 25, 14; 26, 47.—Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. 9, 7 al.—**B.** Esp., *magnificent preparation, splendor, pomp, magnificence, state;* magnifici adparatus vitaeque cultus cum elegantiā et copiā, Cic. Off. 1, 8. 25: omitto festum diem, argento, veste, omni apparatu ornatuque virendo, id. Vatin. 13; id. Or. 25, 83; id. Fam. 9, 19: regio adparatu accepti, etc., id. Rep. 6, 10; so Nep. Paus. 3, 2; so also of the pomp and parade attending public spectacles or other festive celebrations: ludorum venationumque adparatus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; Liv. 27, 6; Suet. Caes. 10 (cf. apparo).

appārentĭa (adp-), ae, *f.* [appareo], *a becoming visible, appearing, appearance* (only late Lat.): Christi, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19. —Trop., *the external appearance:* bona, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ap-pārĕo (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K.; **app-,** Lachm., Merk., Weissenb., Halm, Rib.), ui, itum, 2, *v. n., to come in sight, to appear, become visible, make one's appearance* (class. in prose and poetry). **I. A.** Lit.: ego adparebo domi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ille bonus vir nusquam adparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18; Lucr. 3, 25; so id. 3, 989: rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, id. 4, 157: unde tandem adpares, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 706 P.; id. Fl. 12 *fin.:* equus mecum una demersus rursus adparuit, id. Div. 2, 68; so id. Sull. 2, 5: cum lux appareret (Dinter, adpeteret), Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: apparent rari nantes, Verg. A. 1, 118; Hor. C. S. 59 al. — With *dat.:* anguis ille, qui Sullae adparuit immolanti, Cic. Div. 2, 30 *fin.;* id. Clu. 53: Quis numquam candente dies adparuit ortu, Tib. 4, 1, 65.—Once in Varro with *ad:* quod adparet ad agricolas, R. R. 1, 40. — **B.** In gen., *to be seen, to show one's self, be in public, appear:* pro pretio facio, ut opera adpareat Mea, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 60: fac sis nunc promissa adpareant, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; cf. id. Ad. 5, 9, 7: illud apparere unum, *that this only is apparent*, Lucr. 1, 877; Cato, R. R. 2, 2: ubi merces apparet? i. e. illud quod pro tantā mercede didiceris, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: quo studiosius opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.:* Galbae orationes evanuerunt, vix jam ut appareant, id. Brut. 21, 82: apparet adhuc vetus inde cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444; 2, 734: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. C. 2. 10, 22: cum lamentamur, non apparere labores Nostros, *are not noticed, considered*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 224, so id. ib. 2, 1, 250 al.; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. Am. 2, 2, 161 and 162. — Hence, apparens (opp. latens), *visible, evident:* tympana non apparentia Obstrepuere, Ov. M. 4, 391: apparentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint. 12, 8, 10; so id. 9, 2, 46.—**II.** Trop.: res apparet, and far more freq. *impers.* apparet with *acc.* and *inf.* or *rel.-clause, the thing* (or *it*) *is evident, clear, manifest, certain*, δῆλόν ἐστι, φαίνεται (objective certainty, while videtur, δοκεῖ, designates subjective belief, Web. Uebungssch. 258): ratio adparet, Plaut. Trin. 2. 4, 17: res adparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: apparet id etiam caeco, Liv. 32, 34: cui non id apparere, id actum esse, etc., id. 22, 34; 2, 31 *fin.:* ex quo adparet antiquior origo, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197 al.: adparet servom hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: non dissimulat, apparet esse commotum, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: quid rectum sit, adparet, id. Fam. 5, 19; 4, 7: sive confictum est, ut apparet, sive, etc., id. Fl. 16 *fin.;* Nep. Att. 4, 1; Liv. 42, 43: quo adparet antiquiorem hanc fuisse scientiam, Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153 al.—Also with *dat. pers.:* quas impendere jam apparebat omnibus, Nep. Eum. 10, 3; and, by attraction, with *nom.* and *inf.*, as in Gr. δῆλός ἐστι, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse adpareant, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23, ubi v. Otto: apparet ita degenerāsse Nero, Suet. Ner. 1; or without the *inf.*, with an *adj.* as predicate: apparebat atrox cum plebe certamen (sc. fore, imminere, etc.), Liv. 2, 28; Suet. Rhet. 1.—**III.** *To appear as servant* or *aid* (*a lictor, scribe*, etc.), *to attend, wait upon, serve;* cf. apparitor (rare): sacerdotes diis adparento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: cum septem annos Philippo apparuisset, Nep. Eum. 13, 1: cum appareret aedilibus, Liv. 9, 46 Drak.: lictores apparent consulibus, id. 2, 55: collegis accensi, id. 3, 33: tibi appareo atque aeditumor in templo tuo, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10: Jovis ad solium Apparent, Verg. A. 12, 850 (= praestant ad obsequium, Serv.).

ap-pāresco (adp-), ĕre, *v. inch.* [appareo], *to begin to appear*, Ennod. Ep. 7, 9.

* **ap-părio (adp-)**, ĕre, *v. a., to gain besides, acquire:* unde Appareret spatium caeli domus, *gain a great space*, Lucr. 2, 1110 Lachm.

appārĭtĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appareo, III.]. **I.** *A serving, service, attendance:* in longā adparitione singularem fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54; so Aug. Ep. 75.—**II.** Meton., *household, domestics, servants:* ex necessariis adparitionibus, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; so Dig. 4, 2, 23; Amm. 15, 3.

appārĭtor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a servant*, esp. *a public servant* (*lictor, scribe, military aid, priest*, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25; id. Phil. 2, 32 *fin.;* id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 37; Liv. 1, 8; 1, 40; 1, 48; Suet. Aug. 14; id. Tib. 11; id. Dom. 14; Cod. Just. 12, 53 sq.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3202; 1896; 2462; 2975; 4921 et saep.

* **appārĭtūra (adp-)**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a serving, service*, Suet. Gram. 9.

ap-păro (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., Bait.; **app-,** Lachm., Kayser, Weissenb., Halm), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to prepare* or *make ready for something* (esp. with effort, care, expense), *to put in order, provide, furnish, equip*, etc. (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: alicui prandium adparare, Plaut. Men. 1, 2. 61: cenam adparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: convivium, id. Ad. 5, 9, 8: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4. 20; * Hor. Epod. 2, 48; Suet. Claud. 33; cf. id. Caes. 26: nuptias, Ter. And. 3, 2, 34; so id. Phorm. 4, 4, 20: bellum apparare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: ludos magnificentissimos, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8 (cf. apparatus, II. B.): iter ad caedem faciendam, id. Mil. 10, 28: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: bellum armaque vi summā, Liv. 4, 1; 6, 21.—With *ad:* ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7.—With *in:* in Sestium adparabantur crimina, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop.: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam adparo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 139: ut tibi auxilium adparetur, id. Ep. 3, 2, 18.—Constr. with *inf.* as object: delinire adparas, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28: meam exscindere gentem apparat, Stat. Th. 4, 670: traicere ex Siciliā, Suet. Aug. 47.—*Absol.* (cf. Ruhnk. Dict. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 19; Corte ad Sall. C. 6, 5; Bremi ad Nep. Thras. 2, 2): dum adparatur, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: cum in apparando esset occupatus, Nep. Hann. 7, 1.—With *ut:* ut eriperes, adparabas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 18.—Se apparare with *inf.* in Plaut.: qui sese parere adparent legibus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11.—Hence, **appārātus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, pr. *prepared;* hence, **A.** Of persons, *prepared, ready:* adparatus sum, ut videtis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10: adparatus et meditatus ad causam accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—**B.** Of things, *well supplied, furnished with every thing:* domus omnibus instructior rebus et apparatior, Cic. Inv. 1, 34. — Hence, *magnificent, splendid, sumptuous* (cf. apparatus, II. B.): ludi apparatissimi et magnificentissimi, Cic. Sest. 54: apparatis accipere epulis, Liv. 23, 4 Drak.: apparatissimae epulae, Sen. Ep. 83: apparatissimum funus, Suet. Ner. 9: munus apparatissimum largissimumque, id. Tit. 7. — Trop., of discourse, *too studied, far-fetched, labored:* ut non apparata oratio esse videatur, Auct. ad Her. 1, 7; so, verba apparata, id. ib. (cf. apparatio).—*Adv.:* **appărātē (adp-)**, *sumptuously:* et edit et bibit opipare sane et adparate, Cic. Att. 13, 52: ludi Romani scaenici eo anno magnifice apparateque facti (sunt), Liv. 31, 4.—*Comp.:* Potes apparatius cenare apud multos; nusquam hilarius, Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

* **ap-pectŏro (adp-)**, āre, *v. a.* [pectus], *to press to the breast*, Sol. 26 dub.

appellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. appello]. **I.** *A going to one* in order to accost or make a request of him (not found in earlier Lat.). **A.** *An address, an accosting:* hanc nactus appellationis causam, *this opportunity for an address* or *appeal*, Caes. B. C. 2, 28.—Hence, **B.** In judicial lang., t. t., *an appeal:* intercessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. ad tribunos, Cic. Quint. 20 *fin.;* so id. Vatin. 14 *fin.:* appellationem et tribunicium auxilium, Liv. 9, 26: appellatio provocatioque, id. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 33: ut omnes appellationes a judicibus ad Senatum fierent, id. Ner. 17; so, ad populum, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 90 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** *A calling by name, a naming:* neque nominum ullorum inter eos appellatio est, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45.— Hence, meton. syn. with nomen, *name, title, appellation* (mostly post-Aug.): voluit appellatione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4: regum appellationes venales erant, id. Dom. 50: qui non aura, non procella, sed mares appellatione quoque ipsā venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116; Tac. A. 3, 56; Suet. Ner. 55; id. Aug. 100; id. Dom. 13; id. Tib. 67; id. Vesp. 12: nihil esse rem publicam, appellationem modo, *a mere name*, id. Caes. 77.—**B.** In gram. **1.** *Pronunciation:* suavitas vocis et lenis appellatio litterarum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; Quint. 11, 3, 35 (cf. 2. appello, II. E.).—**2.** *A substantive*, Quint. 9, 3, 9; cf. id. 1, 4, 20, and Scaurus ap. Diom. p. 306 P.

appellātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in gram., *appellative, belonging to a species:* nomen (opp. nomen proprium), Charis. p. 126 P.; Prisc. p. 579 P. al.

appellātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that appeals, an appellant*, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65 *fin.;* Paul. Sent. 5, 4 *fin.;* Cod. Th. 11, 31, 3.

appellātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [appellator], *relating to an appellant:* tempora, *within which an appeal is allowed*, Dig. 49, 5, 5; Cod. Th. 11, 30, 2.

appellĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [2. appello], *to name often, to be accustomed to call* or *name* (only post-Aug.): montem Caelium appellitatum a Caele Vibennā, * Tac. A. 4, 65; Gell. 18, 9 *fin.;* so App. Mag. p. 279; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.

1. ap-pello (adp-, Fleck., Halm (in Tac.); **app-,** Merk., B. and K., Rib., Weissenb., Halm (in Nep.), pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.* and *n., to drive, move* or *bring a person* or *thing to* or *toward.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr. with *ad*, or *in*, with the *dat.*, with *quo*, or *absol.* **a.** With *ad:* ad ignotum arbitrum me adpellis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104: armentum ad aquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 11: ad litora juvencos, Ov. M. 11, 353: visum in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, *to drive toward me*, i. e. *the herd, the flock*, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22: turres ad opera appellebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26.—**b.** With *in:* in flumen, Dig. 43, 13, 1.—**c.** With *dat.:* Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, Verg. A. 3, 715.—**d.** With *quo:* quo numquam pennis appellunt Corpora saucae Cornices, * Lucr. 6, 752. — **e.** *Absol.:* dant operam, ut quam primum appellant, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 28: postquam paulo appulit unda (corpus), *drove a little toward* me, *brought near*, Ov. M. 11, 717 al. — **B.** Trop.: animum ad aliquid, *to turn, direct, apply:* animum ad scribendum adpulit, Ter. And. prol. 1; so id. ib. 2, 6, 15. — Also *to bring into any condition:* argenti viginti minae me ad mortem adpulerunt, *drove me to destruction*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 11.—**II. A.** Esp. freq. as a nautical t. t., *to bring* or *conduct a ship somewhere, to land* (in Cic. only in this signif.); constr.: appellere navem, nave, or *absol.* in *act.* and *pass.;* also navis appellit, or appellitur (cf. applico, II.). **a.** With navem,

abitu appellant huc ad molem nostram naviculam, Afran. ap. Non. p. 238, 24: cum Persae classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26 Wernsd.: cum ad villam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3; so id. 28, 42: naves appulsae ad muros, id. 30, 10; 44, 44; 45, 5 al.—**b.** With nave: cum Rhegium onerariā nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 30, 10.—**c.** *Act. absol.:* huc appelle, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint. 7, 3, 31: cum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Ner. 27.—**d.** *Pass. absol.:* alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28: ripae suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107.—**e.** Seldom in a *neutr.* sense: navis adpellit, *comes to land, arrives at*, Tac. A. 4, 27: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram adpulit, id. ib. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 98: Alexandrina navis Dertosam appulit, id. Galb. 10.—Poet.: appellere aliquem: me vestris deus appulit oris, Verg. A. 3, 715; so id. ib. 1, 377 (cf. id. ib. 1, 616: quae vis te immanibus applicat oris).—**B.** Trop.: timide, tamquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25.

2. appello **(adp-,** Ritschl), āvi, ātum, 1 (*subj. perf.* appellāssis = appellaveris, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15), orig. *v. n.*, as a secondary form of the preced. (cf.: jungere, jugare), *to drive to* or *toward, to go to in order to accost, make a request, admonish*, etc.; like adire, aggredi; hence like these constr. as *v. a.* with *acc.*, *to accost, address, to speak to, call upon* (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. adgrediar hominem, adpellabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque adpellabo, id. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, adpellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 22, 5, 2, 30; 5, 2, 32: te volo adpellare, id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 50: quo ore appellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 22: Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 23 aliquem hilari vultu, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58: legatos superbius, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: homines asperius, id. Agr. 2, 24: ibi a Virdumaro appellatus, *accosted*, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 22, 5 milites alius alium laeti appellant, id. ib. 53, 8, Tac. Agr. 40: senatu coram appellato, Suet. Ner. 41; id. Tib. 29 al.: nec audet Appellare virum virgo, Ov. M. 4, 682 al.—Also *to address by letter:* crebris nos litteris appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—**II.** Esp **A. 1.** Freq. with the access. idea of entreating, soliciting, *to approach with a request, entreaty*, etc., *to apply to, to entreat, implore, beseech, invoke*, etc.: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188 quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? id. Fl. 2: quem praeter te appellet, habebat neminem, id. Quint. 31; id. Fam. 12, 28: quo accedam aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14, 17: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 8, 3: appellatis de re publicā Patribus, Suet. Caes. 34.—**2.** Aliquem de aliquā re, *to address one in order to incite him to something* (*bad*): aliquem de proditione, Liv 26, 38, 4: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98.—Also without *de:* aliquem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—**3.** In judic. language, t. t., *to appeal to one*, i. e. *to call upon him for assistance* (in the class. period always with *acc.;* also in Pandect. Lat. constr. with *ad*): procurator a praetore tribunos appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: tribuni igitur appellabantur, id. ib. 20, 63; so, praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65; Liv. 9, 26: Volero appellat tribunos, id. 2, 55; Plin. 1, praef. 10: mox et ipse appellato demum collegio (*after he had appealed to the college of the tribunes*), obtinuit, etc., Suet. Caes. 23: adversarii ad imperatorem appellārunt, Dig. 4, 4, 39 et saep.—**B.** *To address* in order to demand something, esp. the payment of money, *to dun:* Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.;* id. Quint. 12; with de pecuniā: appellatus es de pecuniā, id. Phil. 2, 29; and without *de:* magnā pecuniā appellabaris a creditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12; Alphius ap. Col. 1, 7, 2.—Trop.: cupressus in Cretā gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142.—Later also appellare rem, *to demand, claim something:* mercedem appellas? Juv. 7, 158.—**C.** *To sue, inform against, complain of, accuse, to summon before a court:* ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89; so, aliquem stupri causā, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11 al.—**D.** *To accost by any appellation* (cf.: centurionibus nominatim appellatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25); hence, *to call by name*, or *to call, to term, entitle, to declare* or *announce as something* (cf. προσαγορεύω, and in Heb. קָרָא, to call, and also to name); *appellare* gives a new predicate to the subject, while *nominare* only designates it by name, without a qualifying word; cf. Hab. Syn. 958; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 4): vir ego tuus sim? ne me adpella falso nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181; so id. Mil. 2, 5, 26; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15: aliquem patrem, id. Hec. 4, 4, 30 pater a gnatis ne dulcibus umquam Appelletur, Lucr. 4, 1235; 1, 60; 5, 10: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: unum te sapientem appellant et existimant, id. Am. 2, 6: hos viros bonos, ut habiti sunt, sic appellandos putemus, id. ib. 5, 19: cum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60 suo quamque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam 9, 22 al.: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9. quem nautae appellant Lichan, Ov. M. 9, 229: victorem appellat Acesten, *declares him victor*, Verg. A. 5, 540 al.—Hence, *to call by name:* quos non appello hoc loco, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: multi appellandi laedendique sunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 60; id. Caecin. 19; so, appellare auctores, *to declare, name*, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 2.—Trop.: quos saepe nutu significationeque appello, *make known*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*—* **E.** Appellare litteras, *to pronounce*, Cic. Brut. 35, 133 (v. appellatio).

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendicium, ii, *n.*, a post-class. form kindr. with appendix, q. v., *an appendage*, Hier. Ep. 10.

* **appendĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [appendix], *a small appendage*, Cic. Rab. Post. 4.

appendix, icis, *f.* (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll., earlier **ampendix,** *m.;* v. ampendices) [appendo]. **I.** *That which hangs to* any thing, *an appendage.* **A.** Lit., App. M. 8, p. 211, 27; 5, p. 169, 10.—More freq., **B.** Trop., *an addition, supplement*, or *accession to* any thing, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 2: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, * Cic. Hort. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41 (cf. accessio): appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27; appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5.—**II.** *A thorny shrub, the barberry-bush:* Berberis vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 24, 13, 70, § 114.

ap-pendo (adp-, Jan), endi, ensum, 3 (kindr. with **appendeo,** ēre, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*), *v. a.* **I.** *To hang* something *upon* something, *to suspend on* (eccl. Lat.): (Deus) appendit terram super nihilum, *hangeth the earth on nothing*, Vulg. Job, 26, 7.—**II.** Commonly *to weigh* something *to one, to weigh* (cf. pendo) **A.** Lit.: si tibi optimā fide sua omnia concessit, adnumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: quodcumque trades, numera et appende, Vulg. Eccli. 42, 7: aurum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: appendit pecuniam, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: ut appendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5, 49; so Col. 12, 3, 9: talentum auri appendebat, Vulg. Exod. 37, 24: appensum est argentum, ib. 1 Esdr. 8, 33: qui cenis Caesaris sex milia numero murenarum mutua appendit, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171 Jan; Dig. 23, 3, 34.—* **B.** Trop., *to weigh, to consider:* non verba me adnumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, *to have regard not to their number, but to their weight* or *force*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5: appendit corda Dominus, Vulg. Prov. 21, 2.

appensor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [appendo], *he that weighs out, a weigher* (only in Augustin.): verborum, Cres. 3, 73; so Tract. in Joan. 20 *fin.*

appensus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of appendo.

ap-pertĭnĕo (adp-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to belong to, appertain to;* with *dat.* or *ad*, Innoc. p. 221 Goes.; p. 232 Goes.

appĕtens (adp-), entis, v. appeto, *P. a.*

appĕtenter (adp-), *adv.*, v. appeto, *P. a. fin.*

appĕtentĭa (adp-), ae, *f.* [appeto], *a longing after* something, *appetite:* adpetentia cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: liberalium artium, id. 23, 1, 22, § 38: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15.—Without *gen.*, *desire, longing:* libido effrenatam (efficit) adpetentiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appĕtībĭlis (adp-), e, *adj.* [id.], *worthy of desire, desirable* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19; Macr. S. 1, 1.

* **appĕtisso (adp-),** ĕre, *v. intens.* [id.], *to strive for, to seek earnestly*, Att. ap. Non. p. 237, 22 dub. (Ribbeck, Trag. Rel. p. 132, reads *appetis*).

appĕtītĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], * *a grasping at* something, *a reaching after.* **I.** Lit.: adpetitio solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—**II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *a passionate longing* or *striving for something, strong desire* or *inclination* (most freq. in Cic.): aliter adpetitio (eam enim esse volumus ὁρμήν), quā ad agendum impellimur et id adpetimus, quod est visum, moveri non potest, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 24; so id. Fin. 3, 7, 23; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societatis, Sen. Ep. 9.—* **B.** Esp., *a desire for food, an appetite* (cf. abstinentia), Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appĕtītor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that strives* or *longs for something* (eccl. and late Lat.): alienorum, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 15: boni linteaminis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; so Amm. 25, 5; Arn. 4, p. 136.

1. appĕtītus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of appeto.

2. appĕtītus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [appeto]. * **I.** *An onset, attack, assault:* reprimebat barbaricos appetitus, Amm. 30, 5.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** *A passionate, eager longing* or *desire for* a thing (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic.): adpetitus voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: sub te erit appetitus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 4, 7; ib. Ezech. 21, 16.—Hence, without *gen.*, **B.** *The power* or *faculty of desire:* duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in adpetitu posita est. quae est ὁρμή Graece, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit, altera in ratione, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101; so id. N. D. 2, 47, 122; id. Div 1, 32.—**C.** *The passions, appetites:* ut adpetitus rationi oboediant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so id. N. D. 2, 12, 34.

1. ap-pĕto (adp-, Lachm., Baiter, Weissenb., Halm; **app-,** Ritschl, Kayser), īvi or ii, ītum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (class.; in poetry rare); *act.*, *to strive after* a thing, *to try to get, to grasp after* (syn.: adfecto, nitor in aliquid). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: solem manibus adpetere, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; so id. ib. 2, 41: placentam, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; so, adpetere manum osculis, *to seize upon the hand with kisses*, i. e. *in order to kiss it*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250; hence, appeti, of old men whose hands one seizes and kisses: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, adpeti, decedi, adsurgi, etc., Cic. Sen. 18, 63; hence (like accedere), *to go* or *come somewhere, to approach, arrive at:* urbem, Suet. Caes. 42.—Of things without life: mare terram adpetens, *pressing* or *rushing on*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia adpetendo loca, *by continually advancing farther*, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems adpetebat, *only snow and frost had approached*, Tac. Agr. 10.—**B.** Esp., *to attack, to fall* or *seize upon, assault, assail* (syn.: peto, adgredior, adorior, invado): lapidibus appetere, Cic. Dom. 5, 13: ferro atque insidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; id. Planc. 29 *fin.:* umerum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Liv. 7, 26: aquila aquaticas aves adpetit, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42; Dig. 38, 2, 14; 48, 5, 27 al.—Trop.: ignominiis omnibus appetitis, Cic. Quint. 31: me amor appetit, Plaut. Cist. 2. 1, 8: (uxor) falsā suspitione appetitur, Vulg. Num. 5, 14.—**C.** Trop.,

to strive after earnestly, to desire eagerly, to long for (syn.: peto, cupio, expeto; opp. declino, aspernor; v. infra): aliut in dies magis adpetitur, * Lucr. 5, 1279: ut bona naturâ adpetimus, sic a malis naturâ declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 14: inimicitias potentium appetere, id. Mil. 36; so id. Rosc. Am. 18; id. Verr. 2, 5, 2; id. Agr. 2, 23: alterum esse adpetendum, alterum aspernandum, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31 al.: amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adulescentium familiaritates, Sall. C. 14, 5: hereditates, Suet. Aug. 60: divitias, Vulg. Sap. 8, 5; ib. 1 Tim. 6, 10: nihil ornamentorum, Suet. Vesp. 12 al.: alienum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 1: nec abnuendum imperium nec adpetendum, Sen. Thyest. 472 et saep.—Also of food, *to have an appetite for* (cf. appetitio, II. B.): appetitur vilis oliva, Mart. 9, 27: pisciculos minutos, caseum, Suet. Aug. 76.—Constr. with *inf.* as object: ut adpetat animus agere semper aliquid, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55; Stat. Th. 1, 234; Pall. 10, 13, 2.—**II.** *Neutr., to draw on* or *nigh, to approach, be at hand* (only of time and things having relation to it; syn.: venio, advenio, adpropinquo, adsum): cum appetit meridies, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 116: dies adpetebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: nox jam adpetebat, Liv. 8, 38; so id. 5, 44; 10, 42: tempus anni, id. 34, 13; so id. 22, 1; 29, 10 al.: lux, Tac. A. 4, 51 al.: partitudo cui appetit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: consularia comitia adpetebant, Liv. 41, 28: adpetit finis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 23 *fin.*—Hence, **appĕtens (adp-)**, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II.); pr. *striving* passionately *after* something; hence, **A.** In gen., *desirous of, eager for;* constr. with *gen.*: appetens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3: nihil est adpetentius similium sui, id. Lael. 14, 50: studiosissimi adpetentissimique honestatis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; so Sall. C. 5, 4; id. J. 7, 1; Plin. 31, 6, 36, § 69: turbidi et negotiorum adpetentes, Tac. A. 14, 57; id. H. 1, 49; 3, 39; 4, 6; 4, 83; Gell. 16, 3.—**B.** Esp., *eager for money* (cf. abundans), *avaricious:* homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182.—*Adv.:* **appĕtenter (adp-)**, *eagerly, in a grasping spirit* or *manner:* ne cupide quid agerent, ne adpetenter, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; App. M. 7, p. 192, 40 Elm.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not used.

* **2. appĕto (adp-)**, ōnis, *m.* [1. appeto], *he that strives eagerly for* a thing, Laber. ap. Non. p. 74, 8 (Com. Rel. p. 251 Rib.).

Appia, v. Appius.

1. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Appia], *pertaining to Appia* (a town in Phrygia Major): legati, Cic. Fam. 3, 7; and *subst.:* **Appiāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Appia*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

2. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Appius], *of* or *pertaining to Appius:* libido, Liv. 3, 51: caedes, Tac. A. 11, 29: mala, *apples* (of great excellence), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 49.

3. Appiānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *Appian*, of a castle in Rhætia: viride, quod Appianum vocatur, i. e. *a kind of poor green soil*, Plin. 35, 6, 29, § 48.

Appias, ădis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *An epithet of the nymph at the fountain of Aqua Appia* (v. Appius), whose waters gushed forth near the temple of Venus: Non illas lites Appias ipsa probat, Ov. R. Am. 660; id. A. A. 1, 82.—Hence, transf., to *her statues*, found at the neighboring temple of Venus: Appiadesque deae, Ov. A. A. 3, 452.—**II.** *An epithet of Minerva*, given by Cicero jestingly, to flatter Appius Pulcher, in imitation of the appellative Pallas, Cic. Fam. 3, 1 Manut.

* **Appĭĕtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.], *the ancient nobility of the Appian family*, a word formed jocosely by Cicero: Appietas aut Lentulitas, *the nobility of Appius* or *Lentulus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

1. ap-pingo (adp-, Baiter, K. and H.), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to paint upon* something (very rare): Delphinum silvis adpingit, fluctibus aprum, * Hor. A. P. 30: colorem vetusculum, Front. Or. 1, p. 229; 2, p. 257; Laud. Neglig. 2, 371.—In Cic. in epistolary style, also of writing, *to add by writing, to write:* adpinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 2.

2. ap-pingo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [pango], *to fasten* or *join to:* aliquid alicui rei, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

Appĭŏlae (better **Apĭ-**), ae, *f.*, *a city of Latium, probably near Bovillae*, Liv. 1, 35, 7 Weissenb.

Appĭus, ii, *m.*, and **Appĭa,** ae, *f.* (abbrev. App.). **I.** *A Roman prænomen*, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia; hence, **II. Appĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Appian.* **A.** Appia via, *the Appian Way, a well-known high-road, begun by the censor Appius Claudius Cæcus* (about 442 A.U.C.), which began in Rome at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line to the Albanian Mountains, and thence through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; later it was continued to Brundisium, perh. by Trajan (the stones were large polygons of basaltic lava; parts here and there are yet in existence), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; id. Mil. 6, 15; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 29, 6; Front. Aquaed. 5; Inscr. Orell. 131; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 230.—Called also Appî via, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 26; and simply Appia, id. Epod. 4, 14 al.; Cic. Att. 2, 12.—**B.** Appia aqua, *the aqueduct which this same Appius constructed;* Front. Aquaed. 5; cf. Liv. 9, 29.—**C.** Appii Forum, *a small market-town in Latium, founded by the same Appius, on the left side of the Via Appia, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes*, now *Foro Appio*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3; Vulg. Act. 28, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 637 and 638.

ap-plaudo (post-class. **applōdo**), (**adp-,** Ritschl, Fleck., Müll.; **app-,** Merk.), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To strike* one thing *upon* another, *to clap:* cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. M. 4, 352: adplauso tela sonat latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66; so Sil. 16, 357: ovum applosum ad terram, Spart. Get. 3; so Lampr. Elog. 6: terrae (*dat.*), App. M. 6, p. 184, 34; 9, p. 236, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to clap the hands in approbation, to applaud:* sacerdotes applaudebant manibus suis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 31: adplaudere atque adprobare fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33: nobis clare adplaudite, id. Men. 5, 9, 100: agite, adplaudamus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13: cui generi civium maxime adplaudatur? * Cic. Sest. 54, where B. and K. read *plaudatur.*

* **applausor (adp-)**, ōris, *m.* [applaudo], *one that expresses approbation by clapping of hands, an applauder:* Idem populus ille aliquando scaenici imperatoris spectator et applausor, Plin. Pan. 46, where Keil now reads *plausor.*

applausus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of applaudo.

* **applex (adp-)**, ĭcis, *adj.* [applico], *closely joined* or *attached to:* adpliciore nexu inhaerebat, App. M. 10, p. 249, 21.

applĭcātio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (only in Cic.). **I.** *A joining* or *attaching* one's self *to;* hence, trop., *an inclining to, inclination:* adplicatio animi, Cic. Lael. 8, 27.—**II.** Judic. t. t., *a placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship:* jus applicationis, *the right of inheriting the effects of such a client*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177 (cf. applico, I. B. 2.).

applĭcātus (adp-), a, um, v. applico, *P. a.* 1.

applĭcĭtus (adp-), a, um, v. applico, *P. a.* 2.

ap-plĭco (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., Baiter, Weissenb., Halm, in Quint.; **app-,** Merk., Kayser, Halm, in Nep. Rib.), āvi and ui, ātum and itum, 1, *v. a.* (applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic., and is the com. form in Vulg.; cf. Gell. 1, 7 *fin.;* applicavi is used by Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.; Varr. ib.; Ter. Heaut. prol. 23; Auct. B. Alex. 17 *fin.;* Cic. Clu. 16, 46; 24, 66; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; 2, 13, 55; id. Brut. 91, 316; id. Inv. 2, 13, 43; 2, 51, 153; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; id. Ac. 2, 20, 65; and id. Fam. 3, 11, 5; Val. Max. 4, 7, 4; Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2; Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 7; ib. Eccli. 33, 12; ib. Osee, 7, 6. It is found in the best MSS. and edd.; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. p. 240, and Neue, Formenl. II. pp. 477 and 479. Still later than applicui, the *sup.* applicitum became prevalent, Inscr. Neap. l. 6916; Inscr. Orell. 4570; Col. 4, 22, 1; 4, 24, 18; Quint. 1, 2, 26; 2, 4, 30; 4, 2, 117; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 551, and v. *P. a.* infra; cf. plico and its compounds, complico, explico, implico, etc.); orig., *to join, fasten*, or *attach to, to affix;* hence, *to bring, add, put, place to* or *near to*, etc. (very freq., esp. in trop. signif. and in more elevated style; in Plaut. twice; in Ter. four times; in Cic. epistt. only once, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3; never in Tac.; syn.: admoveo, adjungo, addo, adhibeo, adicio). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.; constr. usu. with *ad;* rarely with *dat.* **a.** With *ad:* se ad arbores, *to lean against*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 (cf.: trunco se applicuit, Just. 12, 9, 9): applicuit ambos ad eum, Vulg. Gen. 48, 13; ib. 1 Macc. 9, 3: umeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2: se ad flammam, *to approach*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: sudarium ad os, Suet. Ner. 25 al.—**b.** With *dat.:* ratem (sc. rati), Liv. 21, 28, 5: flumini castra, id. 32, 30: corporibus adplicantur, id. 23, 27: (asellum) ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750: sanctos applicabit sibi, Vulg. Num. 16, 5; ib. 2 Par. 2, 16.—Also with *local adv.:* boves illuc, Ov. F. 1, 543.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To connect with, to add to* a thing: ut ad honestatem adplicetur (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: annum, Mart. 6, 28, 9: adplicare verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17; 7, 3, 19.—**2.** Se or animum, *to attach, apply*, or *devote one's self* or *one's mind to* a person or thing: illae extemplo se (ad eos) adplicant, adglutinant, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 67: hi se ad vos adplicant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13; id. And. 5, 4, 21: ad Siculos se adplicavit, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.: se ad alicujus familiaritatem, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1; so id. Lael. 9, 32; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; id. Fam. 3, 11, 3 al.: ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: Certa res est ad frugem adplicare animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 34: animum aegrotum ad deteriorem partem adplicat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 22: ad virtutem animus se adplicat, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: aures modis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 8; so id. C. S. 72 (cf.: admovere aures, s. v. admoveo, and adhibere aures, Cic. Arch. 3): sese ad convivia, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5: se ad studium musicum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: me ad eundem quem Romae audiveram Molonem applicavi, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. Off. 1, 32, 115: se ad scribendam historiam, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55 al.—**3.** Crimen alicui, *to charge one with a crime*, Plin. Ep. 10, 66, 4.—**II.** Esp., naut. t. t., navem, or *absol.* applicari, and in the *act.* as *v. n.* (cf. 1. appello, II.), *to drive, direct, steer*, or *bring a ship anywhere, to land, to bring to* land: navim ad naufragum applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heraeum naves adplicuit, Liv. 33, 17; 37, 12, 5: adplicatis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 Held.: Ciae telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: applicor ignotis (sc. terris), id. H. 7, 117 Ruhnk. and Loers.—With *in* and *acc.:* applicor in terras, Ov. H. 16, 126 (cf.: appellere in aliquem locum, Liv. 8, 3, and 28, 42): ad terram adplicant, Auct. B. Hisp. 37 *fin.;* so Just. 2, 4, 21; 2, 12, 2; Dig. 1, 16, 4.—With *acc. of place whither:* aliâ applicuimus Samum, Vulg. Act. 20, 15.—With *abl.:* quocumque litore applicuisse naves, Liv. 44, 32, 4.—*Absol.:* et applicuerant, Vulg. Marc. 6, 53.—Poet.: quo accedam? quo adplicem? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: quae vis immanibus applicat oris, *drives* or *brings you*, etc., Verg. A. 1, 616 (cf.: nos Libycis tempestas adpulit oris, id. ib. 1, 377): sublimis rapitur (Medea) et Creteis regionibus applicat angues, i. e. *her dragon-chariot*, Ov. M. 7, 223.—Hence, **1. applĭcātus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.* **a.** *Placed upon, lying upon* or *close to, attached to:* aures, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: Leucas colli adplicata, Liv. 33, 17, and Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11: nervi adplicati ossibus, id. 11, 37, 88, § 217.—**b.** *Inclined* or *adapted to, directed to:* omne animal adplicatum esse ad se diligendum, *inclined to self-love*, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.—**2. applĭcĭtus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *applied* or *joined to, attached to:* adplicitum est cubiculo hypocauston, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23: trunco palus, Col. 4, 22, 2: vites arboribus ad

plicitae, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—Trop.: pressus et velut adplicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

applōdo (adp-), v. applaudo.

ap-plōro (K. and H.), āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to lament, deplore a thing, to weep at* or *on account of* (perh. only in the two foll. exs.). **a.** With *dat.*: querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12 K. and H.—**b.** *Absol.*: cum jam adploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 Haase.

applōsus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of applodo, v. applaudo.

applūda, v. apluda.

ap-plumbo (adp-), āre, *v. a.*, *to apply lead to, to solder;* only found in the *part. perf.*: vas, Scrib. Comp. 271: statua, Dig. 47, 12, 2; so ib. 19, 1, 17, § 8; 6, 1, 23.

ap-pōno (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., Lachm., Baiter, Halm; **app-,** Merk., Kayser, K. and H., Weissenb.), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; App. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono), *to place, put,* or *lay at, near* or *by the side of* a thing; *to apply to, add, unite,* etc. (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: addo, adicio, adjungo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: adpone hic mensulam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: appositas instruxere epulis mensas, Ov. M. 8, 570; so id. ib. 8, 831: sitellam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 11: *Sy.* Onus urget. *Mi.* At tu adpone, *put it down then*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: illam alteram apud me, quod bonist, adponito, id. Trin. 4, 3, 60: munera eorum illis apponentur, Vulg. Bar 6, 26: At istos rastros interea tamen adpone, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37; so id. And. 4, 3, 10 al.: aër Omnibus est rebus circumdatus adpositusque, Lucr. 6, 1036; 3. 373: omnes columnae machinā appositā dejectae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 144: notam ad malum versum, id. Pis. 30; so id. Fam. 13, 6; cf. Suet. Claud. 16: manus ad os (eorum more, qui secreto aliquid narrant, Manut.), Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: adpositā aure ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: adpositum *in* mensā lumen, Tac. A. 2, 31: paenulam ad vulnus, Suet. Ner. 49 et saep.: dominum Adpositum flavis in Simoenta vadis, Prop. 2, 9, 12. — So freq. of the putting on of garments, crowns, etc.: cur tamen appositā velatur janua lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. H. 9, 60 Loers; cf. the same, id. ib. 7, 100: meretrix Appositā populum submovet ante serā, id. Am. 3, 14, 10 (cf.: ponere seram, Juv. 6, 347): candelam valvis, i. e. *to set fire to*, Juv 9, 98 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Freq. as t. t. of food, dishes, *to serve up, set before one* (cf. Gr. παρατίθημι; the simple verb pono is often so used, q. v.): adposita sit cena, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: apposuit eis mensam, Vulg. Act. 16, 34: adpositum est ampliter, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160: apposuit patellam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22: Cenabat apud eum: argentum ille ceterum purum apposuerat, etc., id. ib. 4, 22, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; id. Att. 6, 1; 14, 21; Liv. 1, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210: convivis panem et obsonia apponere, Suet. Calig. 37; id. Caes. 43; id. Tib. 34; id. Galb. 12; Vitr. 13: Appositaque est eis ciborum magna praeparatio, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 23 al.; Albanum sive Falernum Te magis appositis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17; 2, 8, 69 al.—**2.** Aliquem alicui or alicui rei, *to appoint* or *designate one to any service* or *duty, to place in any station, to join to as an aid:* custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; so Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: adpositus custodiae (*dat.*), id. ib. 1, 6; 2, 68: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29, § 74; so id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 41 *fin.*: calumniatores, id. ib. 2, 2, 10: praevaricatorem, id. Phil. 2, 11: non illicitatorem venditor adponet, id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: custodes, Nep. Dion, 4, 5: moderator et magister consulibus appositus, Liv. 2, 18, 6; so, rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48: scrutatores, id. Claud. 35 al.—**3.** *To put to* something *by way of increase, to add to, superadd* (rare; cf. addo, adicio): nihil his novum adposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; id. Trin. 4, 3, 18: aetas illi, quos tibi dempserit, adponet annos, Hor. C. 2, 5, 15: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9: si quis apposuerit ad haec, apponet Deus super illum etc., Vulg. Apoc. 22, 18; ib. Gen. 49, 32.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, *to apply* (eccl. Lat.): appone cor ad doctrinam, Vulg. Prov. 22, 17: apposui cor meum, ut etc., ib. Eccl. 8, 16. — **B.** In eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew, of an act, *to do further, also to do* something: non apponet, ut complacitior sit adhuc? Vulg. Psa. 76, 8; so ib. Act. 12, 3: apposuerunt adhuc peccare, ib. Psa. 77, 17; 88, 23.—**C.** With a *dat. of end*, *to set down for something, count, reckon,* or *consider as, to hold as* (very rare): cum is nil promereat, postulare id gratiae adponi sibi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32 (addi in gratiam suam, Don.): aliquid lucro, Hor. C. 1, 9, 15.—Hence, **appŏsĭtus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *put* or *applied to*, etc. **A.** Of relations of space, *placed* or *situated at* or *near to, contiguous to, bordering upon;* constr. with *dat.*: regio mari adposita, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126: platanus itineri, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: castellum Lupiae flumini adpositum, Tac. A. 2, 7.—Trop.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165.—**B.** Metaph. **1.** *Fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite*, etc. (like aptus, q. v.; hence in MSS. freq. interchanged with it; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 3, 11, 9); constr. with *ad* (in this signif. very freq. in Varr. and Cic.; elsewhere very rare, perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.): ager ad vitem adpositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca adposita ad faenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, id. ib. 1, 23, 1: equus ad medendum adpositus, id. ib. 2, 7, 5: (gallinae) adpositissimae ad partum, id. ib. 3, 9, 9; 2, 10, 4: menses ad agendum maxime appositi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; 2, 5, 41 *fin.*; id. Att. 3, 14: multo appositior ad deferenda, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57: argumentatio appositissima ad judicationem, id. Inv. 1, 14.—* **2.** *Inclined to;* constr. with *dat.*: judex juri magis an aequo sit adpositus, Quint. 4, 3, 11 (cf.: adclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6).—**3.** *Subst.*: **appŏsĭtum,** i, *n.*, in rhet. and gram., *an epithet, adjective:* adposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut dulce mustum, Quint. 8, 2, 10; 2, 14, 3; 9, 4, 24. — Hence, **appŏsĭtē,** *adv.*, *suitably, fitly*, etc.: ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 2, 15, 3: praeclare et apposite et facete scribere, Gell. 2, 23, 11 (*comp.* and *sup* not used).

* **apporrectus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.* [as if from ap-porrigo], *stretched* or *extended near* a thing: draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

* **apportātĭo (adp-)**, ōnis, *f.* [apporto], *a conveying, carrying to a place:* ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., Lachm., Baiter; **app-,** Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring, carry, conduct, convey to;* lit. and trop. (most freq. in ante-class. per. and in Cic.; in the latter only in its lit. signif.; and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by adferre; syn.: importo, adfero, adveho, inveho): alia adportabunt filiae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 34: divitias domum, id. Stich. 3, 1, 11: Quid nam adportas? Ter. And. 5, 2, 17; id. Phorm. prol. 24 (cf. Plaut. Cas. prol. 70); so id. And. 1, 1, 46; id. Ad. 5, 4, 2; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 18; 4, 4, 25: insolitam rem auribus adportare, Lucr. 5, 100: bonum adporto nuntium, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 31: morbos, Lucr. 5, 221, and perh. not elsewhere: si nihil quicquam aliud viti adportes tecum, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25, and Non. p. 247, 6: cochleas de Illyrico, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano apportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21: multa undique adportans, id. Off. 1, 42, 151: Indicum adportatur ex Indiā, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43; Suet. Dom. 6.—In Plaut., adporto adventum, *to bring an arrival*, for advenio, *to arrive, come to:* Huc autem quom extemplo adventum adporto, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 5.

ap-posco (adp-), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to demand in addition to* something (only in the two foll. exs.): haec talenta dotis adposcunt duo, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10 Bentl. and Ruhnk.: si plus apposcere visus (est), * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

appŏsĭtē (adp-), *adv.*, v. appono, *P. a. fin.*

appŏsĭtĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appono], *a setting before.* **I.** Lit.: epularum, * Vulg. Eccli. 30, 18: cucurbitae, *the application of*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—**II.** Trop.: criminis, *the imputation of crime*, Lampr. Com. 5.

appŏsĭtum (adp-), i, *n.*, v. appono, *P. a.* B. 3.

1. appŏsĭtus (adp-), a, um, v. appono, *P. a.*

2. appŏsĭtus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [appono]; in medicine, t. t., *an applying, application* (only in post-Aug. prose and in *abl. sing.*): (Mystidanum) volvae prodest adpositu, fotu et inlitu, Plin. 23, 9, 82, § 164; 24, 5, 13, § 22; 24, 6, 15, § 24; Arn. 2, p. 91.

* **ap-postŭlo (adp-)** [ad *intens.*], āre, *v. a.*, *to entreat* or *solicit importunately:* aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-pōtus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* (ad *intens.*), *drunk, intoxicated* (only in the foll. exs.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126; id. Curc. 2, 3, 75; id. Rud. 2, 7, 8; cf. Gell. 7, 7, 7.

apprĕcĭo, v. appretio.

ap-prĕcor (adp-), āri, *v. dep.*, *to pray to, to adore, worship* (very rare, perh. only in Hor. and App.): Rite deos prius adprecati, * Hor. C. 4, 15, 28; App. M. 11, p. 266, 23; deam, id. ib. 11, p. 4, 1.

ap-prĕhendo (adp-, Fleck., Baiter, Halm; **app-,** Kayser) (poet. sometimes apprendo: adprendas, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9; apprensus, Tac. A. 4, 8; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; apprendere, Sil. 13, 653), di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to lay hold upon, to seize, take hold of* (class., esp. in prose; syn.: prehendo, comprehendo, cupio, arripio, corripio). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: Alterum alterā adprehendit eos manu, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 64, where Fleck. reads *prehendit:* Pone (me) apprendit pallio, * Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23: adprehendens pallium suum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 30: atomi aliae alias adprehendentes continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: adprehendit cornu altaris, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 28: vites sic claviculis adminicula tamquam manibus adprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: morsu, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: quantum adprehenderint tres digiti, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—So of *seizing hold of* the hand, or *embracing the person:* manum osculandi causā, Suet. Tib. 72 (prehendere manum is found in Cic. Quint. 31, and id. de Or. 1, 56, 240): manum adprehendere, Vulg. Gen. 19, 16; id. Isa. 41, 13; ib. Marc. 1, 31; ib. Act. 3, 7: quibus adprensis, Tac. A. 4, 8 al.: adprehensum deosculatur, Vulg. Prov. 7, 13.—Also in entreaty: conscientia exter ritus adprehendit Caecilium, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of discourse: quidquid ego apprehenderam statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, *whatever I had brought forward, alleged*, Cic. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute adprehenditur, *is laid hold of, employed*, Quint. 10, 2, 3.—**2.** *To grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend:* passio apprehensa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 70; Tert. adv. Val. 11.—**3.** For complector, *to embrace, include:* casum testamento, Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii (sc. in stipulatione), ib. 45, 1, 56.—**II.** Esp., *to seize, to take,* or *lay hold of, to apprehend:* a militibus adprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: furem adprehendere, Dig. 13, 7, 11: fugitivum, ib. 11, 4, 1. — Hence, **A.** * In milit. lang., *to take possession of:* adprehendere Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8 *init.* (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 112: Pharon prehendit); and in gen. *to lay hold of, to get, secure, obtain* (eccl. Lat.): adprehende vitam aeternam, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 12; 6, 19: justitiam, *righteousness*, ib. Rom. 9, 30.—**B.** As med. t., of disease, *to seize:* Ubi libido veniet nauseae eumque adprehendit, decumbat etc., Cato, R. R. 156, 4.—So in gen. *of fear, pain, trouble* (eccl. Lat.): tremor adprehendit eam, Vulg. Jer. 49, 24: dolor, ib. 2 Macc. 9, 5: angustia, ib. Jer. 50, 43: stupor, ib. Luc. 5, 26: tentatio, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 13.

apprĕhensĭbĭlis (adp-), e, *adj.* [apprehendo], *that can be understood, intelligible* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Val. 11.

apprĕhensĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., *a seizing upon, laying hold of:* arae, Macr. S. 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., *apprehension, understanding*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; 2, 28; id. Tard. 5, 4 al.

apprendo, v. apprehendo.

* **apprenso (adp-)**, āre, *v. freq.* [apprendo, i. e. apprehendo], *to seize* something *with eagerness;* of the air, *to catch, snuff up:* naribus auras, Grat. Cyn. 239 (cf. Verg. G. 1, 376: patulis captavit naribus auras).

ap-prĕtĭo (adp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pretium] (only in eccl. Lat.). **I.** *To value* or *estimate at a price, to appraise, rate*, Tert. Res Carn. 20 *med.* al.—**II.** *To pur-*

chase: pretium adpretiati, *of him on whom a price was set, who was bought*, Vulg. Matt. 27, 9; in gen., *to appropriate to one's self*, Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprīmē (adp-), *adv.*, v. apprimus.

ap-prīmo (better **adp-**), essi, essum, 3, *v. a.*, *to press to* (post-Aug. and rare): ad ossa carnes adprimere, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7: aliquid pectori, id. 8, 36, 54, § 128; 24, 9, 41, § 68 al.: adpressit dextram ejus jugulosque occurrit, Tac. A. 16, 15: scutum pectori adpressum, *fitting close to*, id. ib. 2, 21.

ap-prīmus (better **adp-**), a, um, *adj.* (ad *intens.*), *the very first;* only once in Liv. Andron.: Ibidemque vir summus adprimus Patroclus, Gell. 6, 7, 11.—Hence, **ap-prīmē (adp-)**, *adv.*, *first of all, before all, especially, exceedingly, very* (most freq. in ante- and post-class. per.; in the class. per. only in Nep. Att. 13, 4; for in Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32, the reading should be a primo; v. Madv. ad h. l.; syn.: in primis, praecipue, ante omnia); with *adjj.* and *verbs*. **A.** With *adjj.:* adprime nobilis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 6; so Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: adprime probus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 30: adprime probo (genere), id. Trin. 2, 2, 92: utile, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: obsequens, id. Hec. 2, 2, 5 (vehementissime, Don.): adprime doctus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: adprime boni, * Nep. Att. 13, 3.—Once with the *sup.:* adprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 7.—**B.** With *verbs* (post-class.): adprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App. de Deo Socr. *fin.;* so id. Flor. 3 (in Verg. G. 2, 134, the reading of Servius and Arus. Mess. p. 214 Lind. is: flos apprima tenax; apprima being here used as *adv.*, like acerba, acuta al.; for which, however, the best MSS. and editt. have *ad prima;* v. Wagn. and Rib. ad h. l.).

apprŏbātĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [approbo]. **I.** *An approving, allowing, assenting to, approbation, acquiescence* (most freq. in Cic.): id volgi adsensu et populari approbatione judicari solet, Cic. Brut. 49, 185: id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: hoc decorum movet adprobationem, id. Off. 1, 28, 98; id. Ac. 2, 17: hominum, Liv. 23, 23.—In *plur.:* non adprobationes solum movere, Cic. Or. 71, 236.—Hence, approbatio testium, *approbation*, i. e. *reception*, Auct. ad Her. 2, 6.—**II.** *Proof, confirmation* (only in Cic.): haec propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 and 37: assumptionis, *proof of the minor proposition*, id. ib. 1, 34.

apprŏbātor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who gives his assent* or *approval, an approver* (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, adprobator certe fuisti, * Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: verbi, * Gell. 5, 21, 6.

apprŏbē (adp-), *adv.*, v. approbus.

ap-prŏbo (adp-, Fleck., Bait., Halm, Weissenb.; **app-**, Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To assent to as good, to regard as good, to approve, to favor* (freq. and class.; syn.: probo, laudo): id si non fama adprobat, * Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 12: (populus Romanus) meum jus jurandum unā voce et consensu approbavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: approbatā laudatāque Cottae sententiā, id. Sest. 34, 74: aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24: legiones clamore donum adprobantes, Liv. 7, 37; 7, 41: consilium vehementer adprobare, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4 et saep.—So of the gods, *to allow a thing to take place, to favor* (cf. admitto, II. B.): quod actum est di adprobent, Cic. Fam. 2, 15; 1, 9, 19: musis omnibus adprobantibus, id. ib. 7, 23, 2; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 13.—**II.** *To show as being good and true, to make evident, to prove, demonstrate, confirm, establish:* hoc autem nihil attinet approbari, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 *fin.:* innocentiam adprobare, Tac. A. 1, 44: excusationem, id. Agr. 42.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9, 57, 83: quo magis degenerāsse eum a civili more approbaret, Suet. Aug. 17: Cajo talem et se et exercitum approbavit, ut, etc., Suet. Galb. 6 al.—**III.** Aliquid alicui adprobare, *to make good to one, to render acceptable, satisfactory:* opus manu factum regi adprobavit, Vitr. 9, 3: prima castrorum rudimenta duci adprobavit, *his first military duties he learned to the satisfaction of his commander*, Tac. Agr. 5; Dig. 19, 2, 24; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

ap-prŏbus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* [ad *intens.;* cf. apprimus], *very good* or *excellent;* as an *adj.* once: adulescens adprobus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 9.—Once as *adv.:* **ap-prŏbē;** ni me ille et ego illum novissem adprobe, *very well*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

apprōmissor (adp-), ōris, *m.* [appromitto], *one who is security for another, security, bail* (only in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 45, 1, 5; 46, 3, 43; cf. Fest. p. 13.

* **ap-prōmitto (adp-)**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to promise in addition to*, i. e. *also in one's own name:* cumque id ita futurum T. Roscius Capito appromitteret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

* **ap-prōno (adp-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to bow down forwards;* hence, se, *to fall down* (upon the knees), *to kneel*, App. M. 1, p. 111 Elm.

ap-prŏpĕro (adp-, Ritschl, Fleck., Baiter, Halm, Weissenb.; **app-**, Merkel, Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to hasten, accelerate* (syn.: festino, accelero, maturo, volo, provolo, curro, accurro): opus adeo adproperatum est, ut, etc., Liv. 4, 9: quae (res) summā ope adproperata erat, id. 26, 15; 27, 25: intercisis venis mortem adproperavit, * Tac. A. 16, 14 (cf.: adcelerare mortem, Lucr. 6, 773).—With *inf.* as object: portasque intrare patentes Appropera, Ov. M. 15, 584.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to fly, hasten, hurry somewhere:* adde gradum, adpropera, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3: adproperat, *Ter. And. 3, 1, 17: eum, ut adproperet, adhorteris, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 4; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10 *fin.*—Trop.: ad cogitatum facinus approperare, Cic. Mil. 15.

appròpinquātĭo (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appropinquo], *an approach* (in time), *drawing near* (very rare; perh. only twice in Cic.): adpropinquatio mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33 Baiter; so id. Sen. 19, 66: partus Faustinae, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. ad M. Caes. 5, 45.

ap-prŏpinquo (adp-, Baiter, Weissenb.; **app-**, Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to come near, draw nigh to, to approach.* **I.** Of place. **a.** With *ad:* ad summam aquam adpropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: ad portam, Auct. B. Hisp. 3; so id. ib. 2 al.: ad juga montium adpropinquare, Liv. 40, 58.—**b.** With *dat.:* finibus Bellovacorum adpropinquare, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.:* munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 82: cum ejusmodi locis esset adpropinquatum, id. B. C. 1, 79 (in id. B. G. 4, 10, and Auct. B. Hisp. 5, the readings vary between the *dat.* and *acc.*): moenibus, Flor. 1, 13, 8: castris, Suet. Galb. 10 *fin.* al.—Trop.: illi poena, nobis libertas appropinquat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4 *fin.:* catulus ille, qui jam adpropinquat, ut videat, *is near seeing, will soon see*, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: Erant centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus adpropinquarent, *were near obtaining the first rank*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.—**II.** Of time: jamque hiems adpropinquabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: cum dies comitiorum adpropinquaret, Liv. 3, 34, 7; 5, 39, 8 al.: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14 al.: tuus adventus adpropinquat, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: rei maturitas, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 8 al.

* **apprŏprĭātĭo (adp-)**, ōnis, *f.* [approprio], *a making one's own, appropriation:* ciborum (i. e. converting into blood, etc.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

* **ap-prŏprĭo (adp-)**, āre, *v. n.*, *to make one's own, to appropriate:* cibum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 *fin.*

* **ap-proxĭmo (adp-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to be* or *draw near to, approach*, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adp-, Halm), āre, *v. a.*, *to fight against, attack, assault* (only in Tac. in the three foll. exs.): castra adpugnare, Tac. A. 4, 48: castellum, id. ib. 15, 13: classem, id. ib. 2, 81.

Appūlēius (also, **Āpūl-**), i, *m.*, *the name of several Romans*, among whom the most distinguished were, **I.** L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a turbulent tribune of the people* (about A. U. C. 653): post Gracchos eloquentissimus, Cic. Brut. 62, 224.—**II.** *A native of Madaura, in Africa*, who was a spirited and flowery, but sometimes bombastic writer of the second century. His principal work yet extant is called Metamorphoseon sive de Asino Aureo libri XI.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 422 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 362.—Hence, **III. Appūlēius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Appuleius:* lex, proposed by the tribune Appuleius, Cic. Balb. 21; id. Leg. 2, 6; Flor. 3, 16.

Appūlia (better, **Āpūl-;** v. Mart. Lagun. Luc. 2, 608; cf. also Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 10), ae, *f.* **I.** *A province in Lower Italy, at the north of Calabria, and east of Samnium, on both sides of the Aufidus, which divides it into Daunia and Peucetia*, now *Puglia*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 77; id. C. 3, 4, 10; id. Epod. 3, 16; Mart. 14, 155; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 3.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Appūlĭcus (Āpūl-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *Appulian:* mare Apulicum, i. e. *the Adriatic Sea*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 4 (K. and H., *publicum*).—**B. Appūlus (Āpūl-)**, a, um, the same: gens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 38: Daunus, id. C. 4, 14, 26: Vultur, id. ib. 3, 4, 9 al.

1. appulsus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of 1. appello.

2. appulsus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [1. appello], *a driving to* some place. **I.** In the lit. signif. only in the jurists: pecoris, *a driving of a flock to drink*, Dig. 43, 19, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A landing, bringing to land:* ab litorum appulsu arcere, Liv. 27, 30: oppidum celerrimum adpulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1; 2, 6: utrinque prora paratam semper adpulsui frontem agit, id. G. 44.—**B.** *An approaching, approach*, in gen.: pars terrae adpulsu solis exarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—**C.** *An effect, influence caused by approach:* frigoris et caloris adpulsus sentire, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: deorum adpulsu homines somniare, id. Div. 1, 30 *fin.*

‡ **ăpra**, ae, *f.* [aper], *a wild sow*, Plin. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.; v. aper.

ăprārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to wild hogs* (in jurid. Lat.): retia, Dig. 33, 7, 22; so Sent. 3, tit. 7.

ăprīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [apricor], *a basking in the sun, a sunning* (very rare): Unam mehercule tecum apricationem in illo lucrativo tuo sole malim quam etc., Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: ubi potest illa aetas (senectus) calescere apricatione melius? id. Sen. 16, 57 (perh. not elsewhere in Cic.); Col. 8, 8, 4.

ăprīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [apricus], *the quality of* apricus, *sunniness, sunshine* (only post-Aug.): regio apricitatis inclytae, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3: diei, *the clearness of the day, sunshine*, Col. 7, 4, 5; 8, 15, 4.

ăprīclus, v. apriculus.

ăprīco, āre, *v. a.* [apricus], *to warm in the sun* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 38; so Paul. Nol. Carm. ad Cyther. 13, 311.

ăprīcor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to sun one's self, bask in the sun:* in sole, Varr. ap. Non. p. 76, 15: Alexander offecerat Diogeni apricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92; so Col. 8, 4, 6; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.

ăprīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aper], *a small fish, similar in appearance to the wild hog*, App. Mag. p. 296, 34 Elm. (Enn. ib. 299, 15, contracted, apriclus).

ăprīcus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. contr. from apericus, from aperio, Doed. Syn. III. p. 170; for the long *i*, cf. antīcus, postīcus; acc. to others, kindr. with old Germ. âbar; mid. Germ. aeber, = dry, warm], orig., *lying open, uncovered*, or, acc. to the second etymol., *warm:* Qui tulit aprico frigida castra Lare, *under the open heaven*, Prop. 5, 10, 18, where Müller reads *e parvo*.—Hence, with esp. ref. to the warmth of the sun, *exposed to the sun* or *to the warmth of the sun, open to the sun, sunny.* **I. A.** Of places (class. in prose and poetry): loci ... opaci an aprici, Cic. Part. Or. 10 *fin.:* hortus, id. Fam. 16, 18 (perh. not elsewhere in Cic.): colles, Liv. 21, 37: campus, Hor. C. 1, 8, 3; id. A. P. 162: rura, id. C. 3, 18, 2: agger, id. S. 1, 8, 15 et saep.—**B.** *Subst.:* **ăprīcum**, i, *n.*, *a sunny spot, place.* **1.** Lit.: buxus amat aprica, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71: aprica Alpium, id. 21, 7, 20, § 43.—And **2.** *Trop.: in apricum proferre, *to bring to light*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24 (= in apertum, Cruq.).—**C.** Poet., of other objects exposed to the sun, *delighting* or *growing in the sunshine:* arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331: mergi, *basking in the sun*, Verg. A. 5, 128: flores, Hor. C. 1, 26, 7; senes, Pers. 5, 179 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Clear, pure* (only in Col.): caeli status, Col. 11, 3, 27: apricissimus dies, id. 9, 14, 13.—**B.** *Coming from the sunny quarter*, i. e. *from the south:* flatus, *the south wind*, Col. 1, 5, 8.—*Comp.*, Col. 11, 3, 24.—*Adv.* not used.

Ăprīlis, is [qs. contr. from aperilis, from aperio; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 33, p. 86 Müll.; Cincius ap. Macr. S. 1, 12; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 43] (orig. *adj.*; sc. mensis), *m., the month of April* (as the month in which the earth *opens* and softens): Sex ubi luces Aprilis habebit, Ov. F. 4, 901. — With mensis expressed: mense Aprili, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae Findit Aprilem, Hor. C. 4, 11, 15. — *Adj., of* or *pertaining to April:* Nonarum Aprilium, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 8; 1, 9, 8: Datis mane a. d. Id. April. Scriptis litteris, id. ad Brut. 2, 4, 1: Apriles Idus, Ov. F. 4, 621.

ăprīnĕus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aprinus.

ăprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aper], *of* or *belonging to the wild boar:* viscus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 222: vesica, id. 28, 15, 60, § 215: fel, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221. — As a secondary form, Hyg. Fab. 69, has twice **ăprīnĕus,** a, um, if the reading is correct.

ăprōnĭa, ae, *f., the plant usually called* bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.

Ăprōnĭus, ii, *m., a Roman* nomen. **I.** Q. Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 22. — **II.** L. Apronius, Tac. A. 1, 29. — Hence, **Ăprōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., originating from Q. Apronius, named after him:* convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102.

ăproxis, is, *f., a plant whose root,* acc. to Pythagoras, *takes fire at a distance,* Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 158.

ăprūco, ōnis, *f., the plant commonly called* saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

ăprūgĭnĕus, a, um, v. aprugnus.

ăprūgnus (also **ăprūnus**), a, um, *adj.* [aper], *of* or *belonging to the wild boar:* aprugnum callum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 4 Ritschl; cf. id. Poen. 3, 2, 2: aprunus adeps, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 167 Jan: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78, § 210. — Hence, **ăprūgna** (**ăprūna**), ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *the flesh of a wild boar,* Capitol. Max. Jun. 2. — A secondary form, **ăprūgĭnĕus,** a, um, Sol. 32.

Ăprūsa, ae, *f., a river in Umbria near Ariminum,* Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115.

apsinthĭum, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

Apsŏrŏs (-us), i, *f., an island in the Adriatic Sea,* Mel. 2, 7, 13.

Apsus, i, *m.,* = Ἄψος, *a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian Sea,* now *Crevata,* Caes. B. C. 3, 13; 3, 19; Liv. 31, 27.

† **apsyctŏs,** i, *f.,* = ἄψυκτος (uncooled), *a precious stone unknown to us,* Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

Apsyrtis, etc., v. 2. Absyrtus.

aptātus, a, um, v. apto, *P. a.*

aptē, *adv.*, v. apo, *P. a. fin.*

apto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [apo], *to fit, adapt, accommodate, apply, put on, adjust,* etc. (cf. accommodo); *absol.*, with *dat.* or less freq. with *ad* (in Cic. only once, as *P. a.*). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Absol.:* aptat cristas telaque, Verg. A. 11, 8: arma aptare, Liv. 5, 49, 3: remos, Curt. 9, 9, 12: tabulam, Col. 12, 56, 2: jubas, Sil. 5, 166: armamenta, vela, Quint. 10, 7, 23. — **b.** With *dat.:* aliquid umeris, Verg. A. 9, 364: arma corpori, Liv. 44, 34, 8: vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: claves foribus, Mart. 9, 47: sagittas nervo, Verg. A. 10, 131: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: tela flagello, Verg. A. 7, 731: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: anulum sibi, Sen. Ben. 3, 25, 1: digito (anulum), Suet. Tib. 73. — **II.** Trop. **a.** With the access. idea of fitting: bella citharae modis, Hor. C. 2, 12, 4; cf. id. Ep. 1, 3, 13. — And with *ad:* sed usum nec ad commoditatem ferendi nec ad ipsius munitionis firmamentum aptaverunt, Liv. 33, 5, 5: ad transeundum omnia aptaverant, Curt. 7, 8, 8: ad militares remus aptatur manus, i. e. *is taken in hand by the soldiers,* Sen. Agam. 425. — **b.** Without the access. idea of fitting, *to prepare, get ready, furnish, put in order;* constr. *absol.*, with *dat.* or *ad.* (*a*) *Absol.:* aptate convivium, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 234, 30: idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111. — (*β*) With *dat.:* arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5; cf.: aptat se pugnae, Verg. A. 10, 588; and, animos aptent armis, id. ib. 10, 259. — (*γ*) With *ad:* Aptat et armiferas miles ad arma manus, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 14: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5: ad primum se velut aspectum orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16. — Hence, **c.** With *abl.* of that with which something is fitted, furnished, provided: oppidi partes testudinibus et musculis, Auct. B. Alex. 1: biremes remigio, Verg. A. 8, 80: classem velis, id. ib. 3, 472; so, pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, *had fitted himself with arms,* i. e. *for battle,* Liv. 9, 31. — Hence, **aptātus,** a, um, *P. a.,* pr., *fitted* for something; thus, *suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated* to (syn.: aptus, accommodatus): hoc verbum est ad id aptatum, quod ante dixerat, *Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162: ad popularem delectationem, Quint. 2, 10, 11; so Sen. Contr. 6 al.: omnia rei aptata, id. Ep. 59.

† **aptōta** (nomina), ōrum, *n.,* = ἄπτωτα (without case); in gram., *substantives that are not declined, aptotes* (e. g. dicis, fas, frit, git, etc.), Diom. p. 287; Prisc. 5, p. 669.

aptus, a, um, v. apo, *P. a.*

apua, v. aphya.

ăpŭd (**apud** down to the time of Cæsar, Corp. Inscr. I. 30; I. 196; and after 45 B.C. both **apud,** Inscr. Orell. 206; 818, and **aput,** ib. 206; 15; 34; another form of apud was **apor,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. **apud,** Ritschl, Rib. in Trag. et Com. Rel., Müll. in Lucil., and Dietsch in Sall.; **aput,** Lachm., Fleck. in Plaut.; both **apud** and **aput,** Müll. in Cat. and Rib. in Verg.) [Corssen once regarded apud as connected with apisci, as juxta with jungo, Ausspr. I. p. 335, 1st ed., but afterwards, ib. 2d ed. I. p. 197, he adopted Pott's view, that it was comp. of Sanscr. api, = to, toward, near (Gr. ἐπί), and ad, old form ar, which view the form apor favors, and thus its strict meaning would be *on to, unto;* v. infra, IV.]; *prep. gov. acc., with, at, by, near* (regularly with words denoting rest, and primarily of persons, while *ad* properly designates only direction, motion, extension, etc., and is chiefly used of places; the diff. between apud and penes is given in Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: apud et penes in hoc differunt, quod alterum personam cum loco significat, alterum personam et dominium ac potestatem; v. penes, and cf. Nep. Them. 7, 2: ad ephoros Lacedaemoniorum accessit, penes quos summum imperium erat, atque apud eos (v. infra, I. B. 2. a.) contendit, etc.; and for the difference between ad and apud, cf. Lucil. 9, 58 sq. Müll.: apud se longe alid est, neque idem valet ad se: Intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se; syn.: ad, prope, coram, inter, in with *abl.;* rare in early Lat.; very freq. in Plaut., less freq. in Ter., seven times in Verg., five times in Juv., three times in Catull., twice in Ov., and once in Hor. and Prop.; never in Tib. or Pers.; very freq. in Cic., the historians, and the Vulg.). **I.** **A.** In designating nearness in respect of persons, *with, near:* apud ipsum adstas, Att. ap. Non. p. 522, 25: adsum apud te, genitor, id. ib. p. 522, 32: alteram (partem) apud me adponito, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 60: nunc hic apud te servio, id. Capt. 2, 2, 62: scriptorum non magnast copia apud me, Cat. 68, 33 Müll.: mane apud me, Vulg. Gen. 29, 19: Advocatum habemus apud Patrem, ib. 1 Joan. 2, 1: cum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12; so id. Pis. 26, and id. Rep. 3, 28. — **B.** Esp. **1. a.** With a *pron.* or *subst.*, apud me, te, se, aliquem, etc., *with me, in my house,* etc., *in one's house, at the house of a person;* Fr. *chez moi, chez vous, chez soi,* etc.: Quis heri apud te? Naev., Com. Rel. p. 9 Rib.: dico eum esse apud me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 15; 4, 2, 73: hic apud me hortum confodere jussi, id. Aul. 2, 2, 66: si commodumst, apud me, sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110: condixerant cenam apud me, Turp., Com. Rel. p. 108 Rib.: quid nunc virgo? Nempe apud test? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 159: Quid sibi volunt homines isti apud te? Vulg. Num. 22, 9; ib. Matt. 26, 18: cenabis bene apud me, Cat. 13, 1: apud me habitavit, Cic. Clu. 33; id. Verr. 4, 111; 5, 77: apud te cenavit, id. Div. in Caecil. 58; id. Verr. 4, 49; id. Cael. 26; id. Deiot. 32: in curiâ posita potius quam rure apud te, Titin., Com. Rel. p. 142 Rib.: mane apud me etiam hodie, Vulg. Jud. 19, 9: tenet intus apud se, Lucil. 9, 59 Müll.: Pompeius petiit, ut secum et apud se essem cotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 6: apud se fecit manere, Vulg. Jud. 19, 7; ib. Luc. 11, 37: de gladiis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: Cum postridie apud eundem ventum exspectans manerem, id. Phil. 1, 8: mansit apud eum quattuor mensibus, Vulg. Jud. 19, 2; ib. Act. 28, 14: apud quem deversatus es, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: apud nympham Calypsonem, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 (cf. Hom. Od. 4, 557: Νύμφης ἐν μεγάροισι Καλυψοῦς): habitâsti apud Heium Messanae, Cic. Verr. 4, 18; id. Cael. 51: Fuisti apud Laecam illâ nocte, id. Cat 1, 4, 9; id. de Or. 1, 22, 104; id. Att. 1, 8: apud Ostorium Scapulam epulatur, Tac. A. 14, 48: apud Cornelium Primum juxta Velabrum delituit, id. H. 3, 74; 1, 14: Factum est, ut moraretur apud Simonem quendam, Vulg. Act. 9, 43: invenient hominem apud sororem tuam occultantem se, Cic. Dom. 83: qui apud te esset eductus, id. Quinct. 69: apud quem erat educatus, id. Lael. 20, 75: cum alter ejus filius apud matrem educaretur, id. Clu. 27: disciplinâ C. Cassii, apud quem educatus erat, Tac. A. 15, 52: se apud Q. Mucium jus civile didicisse, id. Or. 30: apud eosdem magistratus institutus, Suet. Calig. 24: servorum manus tamquam apud senem festinantes, Tac. H. 1, 7: in convivio apud regem, id. A. 2, 57: Bene vale; apud Orcum te videbo, *in the abode of Orcus,* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 16: sacrificâsse apud deos, i. e. in templis deorum, Tac. A. 11, 27: frater apud Othonem militans, *in the army of Otho,* id. H. 2, 26; so, nec solum apud Caecinam (cognoscebatur id damnum composuisse), id. ib. 2, 27: quorum sint legati apud se, *in his camp,* Caes. B. G. 4, 8; cf.: Quos cum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, id. ib. 1, 47: dici hoc potest, Apud portitores eas (litteras) resignatas sibi, *at the custom-house,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 64; 3, 3, 80: Quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, *at the banker's,* id. Capt. 1, 2, 90: duo genera materiarum apud rhetoras tractantur, i. e. in scholis rhetorum, as he says just before, Tac. Or. 35. — Apud me etc. is sometimes added to domi or in aedibus, or interchanges with domi: *Me.* Ubi namst, quaeso? *Ch.* Apud me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: a me insidias apud me domi positas esse dixerunt, Cic. Sest. 41: domi esse apud sese archipiratas dixit duos, id. Verr. 5, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 27, 15: quae (signa) cognovi apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: esse illa signa domi suae, non esse apud Verrem, id. ib. 4, 16: nihil apud hanc lautum, pistor domi nullus, id. Pis. 67; id. Clu. 165. — Hence, **b.** Trop.: apud se esse, *to be at home,* i. e. *to be in one's senses, be one's self, be sane* (only in conversational lang.; most freq. in Ter.; cf. Gr. ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, Ar. Vesp. 642; opp. vecors, amens esse, *to be out of one's wits, beside one's self;* so Gr. φρενῶν ἐξεστάναι, Eur. Or. 1021): Sumne ego apud me? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 36: Non sum apud me, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26, and Afran., Com. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: Prae iracundiâ, Menedeme, non sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48: Vix sum apud me: ita animus commotust metu, spe, gaudio, id. And. 5, 4, 34: Num tibi videtur esse apud sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 85 (quasi ob amorem meretricis insanus, Don.): proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. And. 2, 4, 5 (= ut praeparatus sis, Don.); Petr. 129. — **2.** In respect of persons, in whose presence or before whom any thing is done or takes place, esp. of discussions or debates in which the persons have the right of decision (Web. Uebungsch. p. 33), *before, in the presence of,* = coram, ad. **a.** Of civil or military affairs, *before:* cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani et apud severissimos judices, Cic. Arch. 3: apud eosdem judices reus est factus, id. Clu. 22, 59: vis de his judicari apud me? Vulg. Act. 25, 9: accusavit fratres suos apud patrem, ib. Gen. 37, 2; ib. 1 Macc. 7, 6; ib. Joan. 5, 45: hoc, quod nunc apud pontifices agis, Cic. Dom. 51; 117: istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem quisquam egit isto modo, id. Lig. 12: qui hanc causam aliquotiens apud te egit, id. Quinct. 30; so id. Verr. 2, 100; 3, 114; id. Caecin. 69; id. Sest. 120: (populus Romanus) mihi potestatem apud se agendi dedit, id. Verr. 5, 173: Repulsior secundâ collatione dixit Cato in eâ, quae est contra Cornelium apud populum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 286 Müll.: tutoresne defendent apud istius modi praetorem? Cic. Verr. 1, 153; id. Clu. 126: apud te cum sim defensurus me, Vulg. Act.

26, 2: omnia apud praetores gererentur, Tac. Or. 38: causam nescio quam apud judicem defendebat, Cic. Clu. 74; so Tac. A. 3, 12; id. Or. 19: apud te defendit alium in eâ voluntate non fuisse, in quâ te, Cic. Lig. 6: apud judicem causam dicere, id. Quinct. 43; id. Verr. 1, 26; id. Sex. Rosc. 85: apud aliquem dicere, id. Lig. 6; id. Deiot. 4: verba apud senatum fecit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20: habitâ apud senatum oratione, Tac. A. 12, 25; 6, 8: haec apud patres disseruit, id. ib. 2, 43; 4, 2; 4, 6: modeste apud vos socius populi Romani questus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querella? id. Lig. 25: isne apud vos obtinebit causam, qui etc., id. Caecin. 38: petita multa est apud eum praetorem, id. Verr. 1. 155: causam contra aliquem apud centumviros dicere, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98; Tac. Or. 38: numerus oratorum quot annis apud magistratus publice subscribitur, Cic. Verr. 3, 120: apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur, Liv. 41, 9: apud proconsules aliquem manumittere, Marcian. ap. Dig. 1, 162.—**b.** In extra judicial cases, *before:* apud hunc confessus es et genus etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 52: nullam causam dico, quin mihi Et parentum et libertatis apud te deliquio siet, id. ib. 3, 4, 93: apud erum qui (servos) vera loquitur, id. Am. 2, 1, 43: apud novercam querere, id. Ps. 1, 3, 80: ego apud parentem loquor, Cic. Lig. 30: plura fateri apud amicos, Tac. A. 14, 62: aliquid apud aliquem laudare, Cic. Att. 2, 25; Tac. A. 13, 46; so Vulg. Gen. 12, 15: aliquem apud aliquos vituperare, Cic. Phil. 2, 11: apud quem tu etiam nos criminari soles, id. Vatin. 29.—**c.** Of one's feelings, views, judgment, *with, in the view* or *sight of, before.* (α) With *verbs:* apud Tenedios sanctissimus deus habetur, Cic. Fl. 61; id. Verr. 1, 49: quod apud illos amplissimum sacerdotium putatur, id. ib. 2, 126; 1, 69: si tutoris auctoritas apud te ponderis nihil habebat, id. ib. 2, 55; id. Planc. 4: apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, id. Q. Rosc. 6: Quae omnia apud nos partim infamia . . . ponuntur, Nep. praef. 5: justificatur apud Deum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 11: haec apud illos barbatos ridicula videbantur, Cic. Mur. 26; id. Dom. 101: unus dies apud Dominum (est) sicut mille anni, et mille anni sicut dies unus, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 8.—(β) With *adjj.:* fuisti apud pontifices superior, Cic. Dom. 4: qui honos est apud Syracusanos amplissimus, id. Verr. 4, 137; id. Font. 36: quam clara (expugnatio) apud omnes, id. Verr. 1, 50; 2, 50: Satis clarus est apud timentem quisquis timetur, Tac. H. 2, 76; id. Or. 7: hoc est apud Graecos prope gloriosius quam Romae triumphâsse, Cic. Fl. 31; Tac. H. 5, 17: quod aeque apud bonos miserum est, id. ib. 1, 29: quae justa sunt apud nos, Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 33; ib. Rom. 2, 13: tunc eritis inculpabiles apud Dominum, ib. Num. 32, 22: si is pretio apud istum idoneus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 121.—(γ) With *substt.:* est tanta apud eos ejus fani religio atque antiquitas, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 46: tanta nominis Romani dignitas est apud omnes nationes, ut etc., id. ib. 5, 150: quâ (hic) apud omnes Siculos dignitate atque existimatione sit, id. ib. 2, 111: Dymnus modicae apud regem auctoritatis et gratiae, Curt. 6, 72: abominatio est uterque apud Deum, Vulg. Prov. 17, 15.—Apud animum, apud animum meum, etc. sometimes stand for mihi, mecum, etc., or simply animo: Ea tute tibi subice et apud animum propone, *before your mind, before you,* Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: ipsi primum statuerint apud animos, quid vellent, Liv. 6, 39, 11: Sic apud animum meum statuo, Sall. de Ord. Rep. 2: sic statuere apud animum meum possum, Liv. 34, 2, 4.—So with *pers. pron.* in Vulg. after the Greek: haec apud se (πρὸς ἑαυτὸν) oravit, *within himself, to himself,* Luc. 18, 11: Sciens apud semet ipsum (ἐν ἑαυτῷ), *in himself,* Joan. 6, 62: statui hoc ipsum apud me (ἐμαυτῷ), ne etc., *with myself,* 2 Cor. 2, 1; so, hoc cogitet apud se (ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ), ib. 10, 7.—**d.** And simply *before, in the presence of:* id apud vos proloquar, Plaut. Capt. prol. 6: nemo est meorum amicorum, apud quem expromere omnia mea occulta audeam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: se jactant apud eos, quos inviti vident, Cic. Fl. 61: licet mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem etc., id. Off. 1, 22, 78: de vobis glorior apud Macedones, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 2: plus quam apud vos commemorari velitis, Cic. Caecin. 77: non apud indoctos loquor, id. Pis. 68: ostendit, quae quisque de eo apud se dixerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: quid apud magnum loquerentur Achillem, Ov. M. 12, 163: neque raro neque apud paucos talia jaciebat, Tac. A. 4, 7: loqui de se apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 1, 3: mentiri apud aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24: Non est nobis haec oratio habenda apud imperitam multitudinem, Cic. Mur. 61: Caesar apud milites contionatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gratias agere alicui apud aliquem, Cic. Sest. 4; so Tac. A. 15, 22: si quid (in me) auctoritatis est, apud eos utar, qui etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2; so id. Lig. 16, and id. Red. in Sen. 24: Quae fundebat apud Samson lacrimas, Vulg. Jud. 14, 16.—**3.** Of a person *with whom, in whose case* something is, exists, is done, *with, in the case of,* often = *in with abl.:* quom apud te parum stet fides, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 62: Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, Verg. A. 4, 539: At fides mihi apud hunc est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10: *De.* Quid est? *Ch.* Itan parvam mihi fidem esse apud te? id. Phorm. 5, 3, 27: ut apud me praemium esse positum pietati scias, id. Hec. 4, 2, 8: alioqui mercedem non habebitis apud Patrem vestrum, Vulg. Matt. 6, 1: illa res quantam declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 46: (eum) Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificaturum, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: si M. Petrei non summa auctoritas apud milites exstitisset, Cic. Sest. 12: Pompei auctoritas apud omnes tanta est, quanta etc., id. Fl. 14; id. Phil. 13, 7: ecquid auctoritatis apud vos socii populi Romani habere debeant, id. Div. in Caecil. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 14; id. Mur 38: (servi) apud eum sunt in honore et pretio, id. Sex. Rosc. 77; id. Verr. 5, 157; id. Cat. 3, 2: videmus quantâ sit in invidiâ quantoque in odio apud quosdam virtus et industria, id. Verr 5, 181: quo majore apud vos odio esse debet quam etc., id. ib. 1, 42: domi splendor, apud exteras nationes nomen et gratia, id. Clu. 154; id. Mur. 38: Dumnorigem, magnâ apud plebem gratiâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti etc., id. ib. 1, 20: certe apud te et hos, qui tibi adsunt, veritas valebit, Cic. Quinct. 5; id. Div. in Caecil. 17; id. Lig. 30; id. Marcell. 14; id. Mil. 34: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium aut timor valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: apud quem ut multum gratiâ valeret, Nep. Con. 2, 1: video apud te causas valere plus quam preces, Cic. Lig. 31; so id. Lael. 4, 13, and Tac. H. 3, 36: quod apud vos plurimum debebit valere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11; so Caes. B. G. 1, 17, and Tac. H. 4, 73: qui tantum auctoritate apud suos cives potuit, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 113: speravit sese apud tales viros aliquid posse ad etc., id. Sex. Rosc. 141: (eum) apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quae (pecunia) apud me contra fidem meam nihil potuisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: quae (memoria) plus apud eum possit quam salus civitatis, id. Phil. 5, 51; id. Verr. 3, 131: qui apud eum plurimum poterat, id. ib. 3, 130: qui apud me et amicitiâ et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Sex. Rosc. 4; so Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—So very rarely with *adjj.:* faciles sunt preces apud eos, qui etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 63: nihil me turpius apud homines fuisset, id. Att. 2, 19: apud quos miserum auxilium tolerabile miserius malum fecit, Cels. 3, 23.—**4.** Of persons, of inhabitants of cities or countries, among whom one is, or something is, is done or happens, *among* = inter: CONSOL. QVEI. FVIT. APVD. VOS., Epit. Scip. ap. Grotef. Gr. II. p. 296: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 52: Ut vos hic, itidem ille apud vos meus servatur filius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 11; 2, 2, 62: qui (colonus) peregrinatur apud vos, Vulg. Exod. 12, 49: qui regnabat apud vos, ib. 1 Macc. 12, 7; ib. Matt. 13, 56; ib. Luc. 9, 41: si iste apud eos quaestor non fuisset, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4; 65: Apud eos fuisse regem Divitiacum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 2: qui (praetores) apud illos a populo creantur, Cic. Fl. 44: apud quos consul fuerat, id. Div. in Caecil. 66; id. Verr. 2, 5; 4, 108: apud inferos illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, id. Cat. 4, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; so Vulg. Eccli. 14, 17: Sunt apud infernos tot milia formosarum, Prop. 3, 2, 63: fateri quae quis apud superos distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem, Verg. A. 6, 568; Vel. 2, 48, 2: studiis militaribus apud juventutem obsoletis, Cic. Font. 42: qui apud socios nominis Latini censi essent, Liv. 41, 9: qui apud gentes solus praestat, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 25 Rib.: quae sacra apud omnes gentes nationesque fiunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 109: id (simulacrum) apud Segestanos positum fuisse, id. ib. 4, 80: si apud Athenienses non deerant qui rem publicam defenderent, id. Sest. 141, and Nep. Milt. 6, 2: ille est magistratus apud Siculos, qui etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 131: si tu apud Persas deprehensus etc., id. ib. 5, 166: Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: apud omnes Graecos hic mos est, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 158, and id. Fragm. B. 7, 18 B. and K.: quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50: aliis Germanorum populis usurpatum raro apud Chattos in consensum vertit, Tac. G. 31: Cui (mihi) neque apud Danaos usquam locus (est), Verg. A. 2, 71: apud Nahanarvalos antiquae religionis lucus ostenditur, Tac. G. 43; 32; 38; 44; id. H. 4, 56; 4, 61; id. A. 2, 1; 2, 45: apud Graecos magis quam in ceteris nationibus exculta est medicina, Cels. praef. 3, 9.—So of an army, *in, with,* where *in with abl.* is commonly used: qui apud exercitum cum Lucio Lucullo est, *in the army under L. Lucullus,* Cic. Verr. 4, 49; so id. Arch. 11: apud exercitum mihi fueris tot annos, id. Mur. 45: quod Hannibalem etiam nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, *in the army with a command,* Nep. Hann. 7, 3: simul manere apud exercitus Titum utile videbatur, Tac. H. 5, 10: quod XII. pondo argenti habuisset apud exercitum, *with his troops,* Plin. 33, 4, 50, § 143.—**5.** In designating the author of a work or of an assertion, apud aliquem, *in, by, in the writings of, any one* (the work itself being designated by *in with abl.;* as, de quâ in Catone majore satis multa diximus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: Socratem illum, qui est in Phaedro Platonis, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: quo in libro, id. ib. 1, 11, 47): ut scriptum apud eundem Caelium est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id. Sen. 22, 79: quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, quod etc., id. Off. 1, 9, 28: apud Agathoclem scriptum in historiâ est, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: ut est apud poëtam nescio quem, id. Phil. 2, 65: Quod enim est apud Ennium, etc., id. Off. 1, 8, 26: de quâ (ambitione) praeclare apud eundem est Platonem, simile etc., id. ib. 1, 25, 87: Apud Varronem ita est, etc., Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348: ut video scriptum apud Graecos, Cic. Scaur. 4: invenio apud quosdam auctores, Tac. H. 2, 37; so id. A. 1, 81; 3, 3: reperio apud scriptores, id. ib. 2, 88: apud Solonem, i. e. *in his laws,* Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: cui bono est, si apud te Agamemnon diserte loquitur, i. e. in tragoediis tuis, Tac. Or. 9.—Also of speakers: apud quosdam acerbior in conviciis narrabatur, Tac. Agr. 22.—**6. a.** Est aliquid apud aliquem = est alicui aliquid, apud aliquem being equivalent to *dat. of possessor:* quae (scientia auguralis) mihi videtur apud majores fuisse duplex, ut etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33: juris civilis magnum usum apud multos fuisse, id. Brut. 41, 152: cum apud eum summum esset imperium populi, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: omnis gratia, potentia, honos, divitiae apud illos sunt, Sall. C. 20, 8: par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Poenos erat, Liv. 22, 30, 8: apud quos nulla loricarum galearumve tegmina (erant), Tac. A. 12, 35: pecuniam ac dona majora apud Romanos (esse), id. H. 4, 76: minorem esse apud victos animum, id. ib. 3, 1; 2, 75: quando quidem est apud te virtuti honos, Liv. 2, 1, 15: Phoebo sua semper apud me Munera sunt, *Phœbus has his gifts with me,* i. e. *I have his gifts for Phœbus,* Verg. E. 3, 62; so Hor. C. 3, 29, 5: apud te est fons vitae, Vulg. Psa. 35, 10: apud Dominum (est) misericordia, ib. ib. 129, 7.—**b.** Est aliquid apud aliquem also simply denotes that *something is in one's hands, in his power, at his disposal:* erat ei apud me pauxillulum Nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: negâsse habere se (phaleras): apud alium quoque eas habuisse depositas, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: multa (signa) depositâ apud amicos, id. ib. 4, 36: apud quem inventus est scyphus, Vulg. Gen. 44, 16; ib.

Exod. 22, 4; ib. Deut. 24, 12. — So also of persons: te pix atra agitet apud carnuficem, *in the hands of*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65: qui (obsides) apud eum sint, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 33. — **c.** Apud aliquem = alicui, *the dat. of indir. obj.*: remanet gloria apud me, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.: nihil apud Siculum, nihil apud civem Romanum totā in Siciliā reliquisse, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: si (cura rei publicae) apud Othonem relinqueretur, Tac. H. 1, 13; 1, 20: qui judicia manere apud ordinem Senatorium volunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: neque praemia caedis apud interfectorem mansura, Tac. H. 2, 70; id. A. 15, 7: fidens apud aliquem obligare, Dig. 16, 1, 27. — So rarely with *adjj.*: Essetne apud te is servos acceptissimus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 56: non dicam amicum tuum, quod apud homines carissimum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 110: apud publicanos gratiosus fuisti, id. ib. 2, 169; 4, 38; id. Fl. 76; id. Lig. 31: Apud homines hoc impossibile est; apud Deum autem omnia possibilia sunt, Vulg. Matt. 19, 26; ib. Marc. 10, 27.

II. Transf. In designations of place, **A.** *At, near, about, around, before* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. histt.) = ad, prope, circum, ante: tibi servi multi apud mensam adstant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: Quid apud hasce aedīs negotii est tibi? id. Am. 1, 1, 194: Quid illisce homines quaerunt apud aedīs meas? id. Most. 4, 2, 26; id. Trin. 4, 2, 25: apud ignem adsidere, Turp. ap. Non. p. 522, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 86, 16: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17: apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis, Cic. Arch. 21: ut apud Salamina classem suam constituerent, Nep. Them. 3, 4: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: agri in Hispaniā apud Karthaginem Novam, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: bellatum apud Actium, Tac. H. 1, 1; 1, 72; 3, 76: Pugnabant alii tardis apud Ilion armis, Ov. R. Am. 163: morabatur in castris apud Galgalam, Vulg. Jos. 10, 6: quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae, Verg. A. 11, 288: apud vetustam turrem, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 189 Rib.: apud castellum consedisse, Tac. A. 4, 25: Vitellianos, sua quemque apud signa, componunt, id. H. 3, 35: apud vexillum tendentes, id. A. 1, 17: trepidatur apud naves, id. H. 2, 15: hostis est non apud Anienem, sed in urbe, Cic. Mur. 84; id. Fam. 2, 10, 5: quam detraxerat apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto, Verg. A. 5, 261: apud abundantem amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.: apud gelidi flumina Hebri, Verg. A. 12, 331: octo apud Rhenum legiones, Tac. A. 1, 3: apud ripam Rheni, id. ib. 2, 83: probavi te apud Aquam Contradictionis, Vulg. Psa. 80, 8: repertus apud fretum Siciliae, Tac. A. 6, 14: propitiata Juno apud proximum mare, id. ib. 15, 44: apud promunturium Miseni consedit in villā, id. ib. 6, 50: Ut aput nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem, for in nive etc., Cat. 63, 53 Müll.: apud altaria deûm pepigere, *before*, Tac. A. 11, 9: decernuntur supplicationes apud omnia pulvinaria, id. ib. 14, 12 (cf.: unum diem circa omnia pulvinaria supplicatio fuit, Liv. 41, 9): apud Caesaris effigiem procubuit, Tac. A. 12, 17; 13, 23: quartum apud lapidem substiterat, id. ib. 15, 60: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6; so, apud forum (cf.: ad forum under ad, I. A. 3., and in Gr. Sophocl. Trach. 371, πρὸς μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ; on the other hand, id. ib. 423, ἐν μέσῃ ἀγορᾷ; id. ib. 524, τηλαυγεῖ παρ' ὄχθῳ): Quidam apud forum mihi vendidit, Pomp., Com. Rel. p. 250 Rib.: *Ch.* Quî scis? *By.* Apud forum modo e Davo audivi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 2; 1, 5, 18: Capuae multa apud forum aedificia de caelo tacta, Liv. 41, 9 (Weissenb., *in foro*): quod (templum) apud forum holitorium C. Duilius struxerat, Tac. A. 2, 49. — **B.** *At, in* = *in with abl.* or *gen.* or *abl. of place*: CONSVLES SENATVM CONSOLVERVNT N. OCTOB. APVD AEDEM DVELONAI, S. C. de Bacch. I.; so, ejus statuam majores apud aedem matris deûm consecravisse, Tac. A. 4, 64: apud villam est, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 1; so Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: Eum argentum sumpsisse apud Thebas ab danistā fenore, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 67: deponere apud Solos in delubro pecuniam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: ut rationes apud duas civitates possim relinquere, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: qui mense Aprili apud Baias essent, id. Fragm. B. 13, 4, 1 B. and K.; 13, 4, 4 iid.: seditio militum coepta apud Sucronem, Liv. 28, 29: donum apud Antium statuitur, Tac. A. 3, 71: bellis civilibus Maecenatem equestris ordinis cunctis apud Romam atque Italiam praeposuit, id. ib. 6, 11: Titus in consecrando apud Memphim bove Apide diadema gestavit, Suet. Tit. 5: quod Judaeam praeterveniens apud Hierosolymam non supplicâsset, id. Aug. 93: apud Mediolanum, Lact. Mort. Persec. 48: eum pugionem apud Capitolium consecravit, Tac. A. 15, 74: Equitum Romanorum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit apud Circum, id. ib. 15, 32: quae (effigies) apud theatrum Pompei locaretur, id. ib. 3, 72: qui (rei) apud aerarium pependissent, Suet. Dom. 9 Roth: cujus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum magistrum Thrasullum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20; 4, 14; so Suet. Aug. 92; Eutr. 7, 13: ut civitati Cibyraticae apud Asiam subveniretur, Tac. A. 4, 13; 4, 18; 16, 15: apud Pharsaliam, Liv. Epit. 111: apud Palaestinam, Eutr. 7, 13: qui erant apud Helladam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 8, 9. — **III.** Of time. **A.** With words denoting time or occasion, *in, at* (rare): apud saeclum prius, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15: aliquem apud judicium persequi, *at the trial*, Cic. Verr. 4, 104. — **B.** With words designating persons, *with, among, in the time of*: hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 36: fecerunt hoc multi apud majores nostros, id. Verr. 2, 118; 5, 148: Fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, id. Mur. 36; id. Off. 2, 24, 85; id. Lael. 2, 6: Apud antiquos fuit Petron quidam, Cels. praef. 3, 9: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam (fuisse), Tac. A. 2, 33. — **IV.** For *ad* with words implying motion (very rare): APVT EVM PERVENIRE, Inscr. Grut. 786, 5: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 70: Bito apud aurificem, Lucil. 30, 66 Müll.: apud legiones venit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Pomp. Commod. Don. p. 395 Lind.: (naves) apud insulas longius sitas ejectae, Tac. A. 2, 24: qui apud Romanos de societate functus est legatione, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 11.

☞ Apud has some peculiarities of position, chiefly in Tac. (cf. ad, I. *fin.* b.) **a.** It is sometimes placed after its *subst.*: quae fiunt apud fabros, fictores, item alios apud, Varr. L. L. 6, 78, p. 104 Müll.: Is locus est Cumas aput, Lucr. 6, 747 Lachm.: montem apud Erycum, Tac. A. 4, 43: ripam apud Euphratis, id. ib. 6, 31: Misenum apud et Ravennam, id. ib. 4, 5 (in Suet. Dom. 9 the editt. vary between aerarium apud and apud aerarium; the latter seems preferable, and is adopted by Oudend., Bremi, Baumg.-Crus., and Roth). — **b.** It is sometimes placed between the *subst.* and *adj.*: barbaras apud gentes, Tac. A. 2, 88, 3, 26; 15, 60: non modo Graecis in urbibus, sed Romana apud templa, id. ib. 14, 14. — **c.** Twice in Verg. it stands before the secondary adjunct of its *subst.*: apud durae moenia Trojae, A. 11, 288: apud gelidi flumina Hebri, ib. 12, 331. Apud is never found in compound words. V. more on this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 405–416.

Āpŭlēius, v. Appuleius.

Āpŭlia, Āpŭlĭcus, and **Āpŭlus**, v. Appul-.

† **1. ăpūs**, pŏdis, *m.*, = ἄπους (footless), *a kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin*: Hirundo apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 144.

2. Apus, *name of a town and river in Dacia*, now *Salavicza*, Tab. Peut.

ăpŭt, v. apud *init.*

ăpȳrĕtus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπύρετος, *without fever*, Theod. Prisc.

† **ăpȳrīnus** and **ăpȳrēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπύρηνος (without kernel), *with soft kernels* or *seeds*: fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15. — *Subst.*: **ăpȳrēnum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of pomegranate with soft kernels*, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112; cf. id. 23, 6, 57, § 106; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 13, 43.

† **ăpȳros**, on, *adj.*, = ἄπυρος, ον (without fire): apyron sulpur, *virgin-sulphur*, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174: aurum, *obtained without smelting, pure*, id. 21, 11, 38, § 66.

ăqua, ae (ACVA, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5; *gen.* aquāī, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 71; Lucr. 1, 284; 1. 285; 1, 307; 1, 454 et saep.; Verg. A. 7, 464; poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15; Cic. Arat. 179; Prud. Apoth. 702; the *dat.* aquaī also was used acc. to Charis. p. 538; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 9, 11, 12; pp. 14 sq.; aquae, as trisyl., Lucr. 6, 552 Lachm.), *f.* [cf. Sanscr. ap = water; Wallach. apa, and Goth. ahva = river; old Germ. Aba; Celt. achi; and the Gr. proper names Μεσσ-άπι-οι and γῆ Ἀπί-α, and the Lat. Apuli, Apiola; prob. ultimately con. with Sanscr. âçus = swift, ācer, and ὠκύς, from the notion of quickly, easily moving. Curtius.]. **I. A.** *Water*, in its most gen. signif. (as an element, rainwater, river-water, sea-water, etc.; in class. Lat. often *plur.* to denote several streams, springs, in one place or region, and com. *plur.* in Vulg. O. T. after the Hebrew): aër, aqua, terra, vapores, Quo pacto fiant, Lucr. 1, 567: SI. AQVA. PLVVIA. NOCET, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Dig. 40, 7, 21; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 486; so also of titles in the Digg. 39, 3; cf. ib. 43, 20: pluvialis, *rain-water*, Ov. M. 8, 335, and Sen. Q. N. 3, 1; so, aquae pluviae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233; Quint. 10, 1, 109 (and pluviae *absol.*, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B; Lucr. 6, 519; Verg. G. 1, 92; Ov. F. 2, 71; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 227); so, caelestes aquae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135; Liv. 4, 30, 7; 5, 12, 2; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14; so, aquae de nubibus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 12: aquae nivis, *snow-water*, ib. Job, 9, 30: fluvialis, *river-water*, Col. 6, 22; so, aqua fluminis, Vulg. Jer. 2, 18: aquaī fons, Lucr. 5, 602: fons aquae, Vulg. Gen. 24, 13: fontes aquarum, ib. Joel, 1, 20: flumen aquae, Verg. A. 11, 495: fluvius aquae, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 1: rivus aquae, Verg. E. 8, 87: rivi aquarum, Vulg. Isa. 32, 2: torrens aquae, ib. Macc. 5, 40; and *plur.*, ib. Jer. 31, 9: dulcis, *fresh-water*, Fr. *eau douce*, Lucr. 6, 890: fons aquae dulcis, Cic. Verr. 4, 118; and *plur.*: aquae dulces, Verg. G. 4, 61; id. A. 1, 167: marina, *sea-water* (v. also salsus, amarus), Cic. Att. 1, 16; so, aqua maris, Vulg. Gen. 1, 22; ib. Exod. 15, 19: dulcis et amara aqua, ib. Jac. 3, 11: perennis, *never-failing*, Liv. 1, 21; and *plur.*: quo in summo (loco) est aequata agri planities et aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 107: aqua profluens, *running-water*, id. Off. 1, 16, 52; so, currentes aquae, Vulg. Isa. 30, 25; so, aqua viva, *living-water*, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Vulg. Gen. 26, 19; and *plur.*: aquae vivae, ib. Num. 19, 17; and in a spiritual sense: aqua viva, ib. Joan. 4, 10; so, vitae, ib. Apoc. 22, 17: aquae viventes, ib. Lev. 14, 5: stagna aquae, *standing-water*, Prop. 4, 17, 2; and *plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 106, 35; so, stativae aquae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 217, 2: aquae de puteis, *well-water*, Vulg. Num. 20, 17: aqua de cisternā, *cistern-water*, ib. 2 Reg. 23, 16; so, aqua cisternae, ib. Isa. 36, 16: aquae pessimae, ib. 4 Reg. 2, 19: aqua recens, Verg. A. 6, 636: turbida, Vulg. Jer. 2, 18: crassa, ib. 2 Macc. 1, 20: munda, ib. Heb. 10, 22: purissima, ib. Ezech. 34, 18: aquae calidae, *warm-water*, ib. Gen. 36, 24; and *absol.*: calida, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 77; Tac. G. 22; and contr.: calda, Col. 6, 13; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83: aqua fervens, *boiling-water*: aliquem aquā ferventi perfundere, Cic. Verr. 1, 67: aqua frigida, *cold-water*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; Vulg. Prov. 25, 23; ib. Matt. 10, 42; and *absol.*: frigida, Cels. 1, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11; Quint. 5, 11, 31: aqua decocta, *water boiled* and then cooled with ice or snow, Mart. 14, 116; and *absol.*: decocta, Juv. 5, 50; Suet. Ner. 48 al. — **B.** Particular phrases. **1.** Praebere aquam, *to invite to a feast, to entertain* (with ref. to the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. S. 1, 4, 88 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 69). — **2.** Aquam aspergere alicui, *to give new life* or *courage, to animate, refresh, revive* (the fig. taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon): ah, adspersisti aquam! Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15. — **3.** Aqua et ignis, to express the most common necessaries of life: non aquā, non igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitiā, Cic. Lael. 6, 22. — Hence aquā et igni interdicere alicui, *to deny intercourse* or *familiarity with one, to exclude from civil society, to banish*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9; so the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis, as a symbol of their union: aquā et igni tam interdici solet damnatis quam accipiunt nuptae, videlicet quia hae duae res humanam vitam maxime continent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. (this custom is differently explained in

Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 18): aquam et terram petere, of an enemy (like γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν), *to demand submission*, Liv. 35, 17: aquam ipsos (hostes) terramque poscentium, ut neque fontium haustum nec solitos cibos relinquerent deditis, Curt. 3, 10, 8.—Provv. **a.** Ex uno puteo similior numquam potis Aqua aquaï sumi quam haec est atque ista hospita, *you can't find two peas more like*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 6, 70 sq.—**b.** In aquâ scribere = καθ' ὕδατος γράφειν, *to write in water*, of something transient, useless: cupido quod dicit amanti, In vento et rapidâ scribere oportet aquâ, Cat. 70, 4 (cf. Keats' epitaph on himself: Here lies one whose name was writ in water; and the Germ., etwas hinter die Feueresse schreiben). — **II.** *Water*, in a more restricted sense. **A.** *The sea:* coge, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, *on the sea-coast*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terrâ, quos ego passus aquâ, Ov. P. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586.—Trop.: Venimus in portum . . . Naviget hinc aliâ jam mihi linter aquâ, *in other waters let my bark now sail* (cf. Milton in the Lycidas: To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new), Ov F. 2, 864.—**B.** = lacus, *a lake:* Albanae aquae deductio, Cic. Div. 1, 44 *fin.*—**C.** *A stream, a river:* in Tuscae gurgite mersus aquae, i. e. Albula, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27: sonitus multarum aquarum, *of many streams*, Vulg. Isa. 17, 12; ib. Apoc. 1, 15; 19, 6: lignum, quod plantatum est secus decursus aquarum, *along the water-courses*, ib. Psa. 1, 3.—**D.** *Rain:* cornix augur aquae, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: deûm genitor effusis aethera siccat aquis, Ov. F. 3, 286: multâ terra madescit aquâ, id. ib. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, *heavy rains, a flood, inundation*, Liv. 24, 9; 38, 28.—**E.** In the *plur.*, *medicinal springs, waters, baths.* **1.** In gen.: ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27, 65; id. Fam. 16, 24, 2: aquae caldae, Varr. L. L. 9, 69, p. 219 Müll.: aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25: aquae Salutiferae, Mart. 5, 1.—Hence, **2.** As *prop. noun, Waters.* Some of the most important were. **a. Ăquae Apollĭnāres,** *in Etruria*, prob. the Phoebi vada of Mart. 6, 42, 7, now *Bagni di Stigliano*, Tab. Peut.—**b. Ăquae Aurēlĭae,** *in the Black Forest in Germany*, now *Baden-Baden*, Inscr.—**c. Ăquae Baiae,** *in Campania*, Prop. 1, 11, 30; earlier called **Ăquae Cūmānae,** Liv. 41, 16.—**d. Ăquae Călĭdae,** (α) *In Britain*, now *Bath;* also called **Ăquae Sōlis,** Itin Anton.—(β) *In Zeugitana on the Gulf of Carthage*, now *Hammam Gurbos*, Liv. 30, 24, 9; Tab. Peut.—(γ) *In Gallia*, now *Vichy* on the Allier, Tab. Theod.—**e. Ăquae Cĭcĕrōnĭānae,** *at Cicero's villa at Puteoli*, Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 6.—**f. Ăquae Mattĭăcae,** *among the Mattiaci in Germany*, now *Wiesbaden*, Amm. 29, 4, also called **Fontes Mattĭăci** in Plin. 31, 2, 17, § 20.—**g. Ăquae Sextĭae,** *near Massilia*, once a famous watering-place, now *Aix*, Liv Epit. 61; Vell. 1, 15; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.—**h. Ăquae Tauri** or **Tauri Thermae,** *in Etruria*, now *Bagni di Ferrata*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. V. Smith, Dict. Geog., s. v. Aquae.—**F.** *The water in the water-clock.* From the use of this clock in regulating the length of speeches, etc. (cf. clepsydra), arose the tropical phrases, (α) Aquam dare, *to give the advocate time for speaking*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 7.—(β) Aquam perdere, *to spend time unprofitably, to waste it*, Quint. 11, 3, 52.—(γ) Aqua haeret, *the water stops*, i.e. *I am at a loss*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hac causâ mihi aqua haeret, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 7.—**G.** Aqua intercus, *the water under the skin* of a dropsical person; hence, as med. t., *the dropsy*, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem dare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner 5; cf. Cels. 2, 8.—Trop.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 37, 3.—**III.** Aqua, *the name of a constellation*, Gr. Ὕδωρ: hae tenues stellae perhibentur nomine Aquāī, Cic. Arat. 179 (as translation of τοὺς πάντας καλέουσιν Ὕδωρ); v. Orell. ad h. l.

ăquaeductĭo (**ăquae ductĭo**), ōnis, *f.*, *a conveyance of water*, Vitr. 7, 14; 8, 6; Dig. 39, 3, 13.

ăquaeductus (**ăquae ductus;** also **ductus ăquae,** Vitr. 8, 6: **ăquārum ductus,** Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 224; Vitr. 8, 6, 3; and **ductus ăquārum,** Suet. Claud. 20), ūs, *m.*, *a conveyance of water, an aqueduct, a conduit* (cf.: (Appius) aquam in urbem duxit, Liv. 9, 29): De aquae ductu probe fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6: usque ad Collem aquae ductūs, Vulg. 2 Reg. 2, 24: fecitque aquae ductum, ib. 3 Reg. 18, 32; ib. Isa. 7, 3 al.; also, *the right of conducting water to some place*, Cic. Caecin. 26; cf. Dig. 8, 3, 1. On the aqueducts of Rome, v. Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. aquaeductus.

ăquaelĭcĭum (**ăquĭlĭcĭum**), ii, *n.* [aqua-elicio], *a means* (*sacrifice*, etc.) *to produce rain:* aquaelicium dicitur, cum aqua pluvialis remediis quibusdam elicitur, ut quondam, si creditur, manali lapide in urbem ducto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Tert. Apol. 40.

* **ăquaemănālis,** e, *adj.* [aqua-manus], *pertaining to water for the hand*, i.e. *to water for washing;* hence, **ăquaemănālis,** is, *m.*, sc urceus (cf. aqualis), *a basin for washing the hands, a wash-basin*, Varr. ap. Non. p 547, 9.—For which in Paul. Sent. 3, 6, **ăquĭmĭnāle,** is, *n.*, v aquiminarium

ăquăgĭum, ii, *n.* [aqua-ago], *a conveyance of water, an aqueduct*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Dig 43, 20, 3; 8, 3, 15.

ăquālĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [aqualis]; lit., *a small vessel for water;* hence, **I.** *The stomach, maw*, Sen. Ep. 90; Veg. Vet. 1, 40. —**II.** *The belly, paunch:* pinguis aqualiculus, Pers. 1, 57.

ăquālis, e, *adj.* [aqua]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to water:* nubes aquales, Varr. ap. Non p. 46, 2.—Hence, **II.** *Subst* **ăquālis,** is, *comm* (sc. urceus or hama), *a vessel for washing, a basin, wash-basin, ewer* ab aquâ aqualis dictus, Varr L. L. 5, § 119 Müll pertusi, Cat. ap. Fest p 169 Müll.: dare aqualem cum aquâ, Plaut Curc. 2, 3, 33. bilibris aqualis, id. Mil. 3, 2, 39.

ăquārĭŏlus, i, *m.* [aquarius], *an attendant of lewd women*, Paul ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; App. Mag. 323, 35, Tert. Apol 43

ăquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua] **I.** *Of* or *relating to water:* rota, *for drawing water*, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: vas, Varr L. L. 5, § 119 Müll. provincia, i.e. Ostiensis, * Cic. Vatin. 5 al.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. ăquārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A water-carrier:* venit et conductus aquarius, Juv 6, 332.—**2.** *A conduit-master* (in aqueducts, etc.), *an inspector of the conduits* or *water-pipes:* cum tabernariis et aquariis pugnare, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, so, AQVARIVS AQVAE ANIONIS, Inscr. Orell. 3203.—**3.** *The Water-bearer*, one of the signs of the zodiac, Gr Ὑδροχόος: cervix Aquari, Cic. Arat. 56; 172; 176: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36.—**B. ăquārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a watering-place for cattle*, Cato, R. R. 1, 3.

ăquātē, *adv.*, v. aquatus *fin.*

ăquātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua]. **I.** *Living, growing*, or *found in* or *by the water, aquatic:* aves, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 101: arbores, id. 16, 37, 67, § 173: frutices, id. 16, 36, 64, § 156.—**II.** *Full of water, watery, moist, humid:* Auster, Ov M. 2, 853: in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: Agrestia in aquatica convertebantur, * Vulg. Sap. 19, 18.—**III.** *Resembling water:* color, *of the color of water*, Sol. 30 *fin.*

ăquātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I. A.** *Living, growing*, or *found, in* or *near water, aquatic:* vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151 B. and K.—**B.** *Subst.:* **ăquātĭlĭa,** ium, *n.*, *aquatic animals:* aquatilium in medicinâ beneficia, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** *Having a watery taste*, ὑδαρής: sunt amari absinthi, aquatiles cucumeris, cucurbitae, lactucae, Plin. 19, 12, 61, § 186.—**III. ăquātĭlĭa,** ium, *n.*, *a disease of cattle, watery vesicles:* hydatides, Veg. Vet. 2, 49.

ăquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aquor]. **I.** *A getting* or *fetching of water:* aquationis causâ procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; so, Auct. B. Afr. 51; id. B. Hisp. 8; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 102.—**II.** Concr. **A.** *Watering, water:* mutare pabula et aquationes, Col. 7, 5.—Of plants *a watering:* salices aquationibus adjuvandae, Pall. 4, 17 *fin.;* 3, 19 *fin.*—**B.** *Water, rains:* ranae multae variaeque per aquationes autumni nascentes, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76. —**C.** *A place whence water is brought, a watering-place:* hic aquatio, * Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

ăquātor, ōris, *m.* [aquor], *one that fetches water, a water-carrier*, Caes. B. C. 1, 73; Liv. 41, 1.

ăquātus, a, um, *P. a.* [as if from aquo, āre], *mixed with water;* hence, *watery, thin:* lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124; so Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 *fin.;* Pall. 4, 1: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2.—*Adv.:* **ăquātē,** *with water, by the use of water; comp.*. temperare aliquid aquatius, Plin. Val. 1, 10.—*Sup.:* aquatissime vinum temperare, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

Ăquensis, e, *adj.* [Aquae], *of* or *belonging to Aquæ.* **I.** To Aquae Taurinae: Aquenses cognomine Taurini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—**II.** To Aquae Aureliae: CIVITAS, Inscr. Orell. 928; 949.—**III.** To Aquae in Aquitania, now *Bagnères:* VICANI, Inscr. Orell. 204. —**IV.** To Aquae Helveticae, now *Wettingen*, Inscr. Orell. 457.

Ăquĭcaldenses, ium, *m.*, *a people in Spain, whose chief city was Aquæ Calidæ*, now *Caldes*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

†† **ăquĭcelus,** i, *m.*, among the Taurini, *pine-kernels boiled in honey*, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.

* **ăquĭdūcus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua-duco], med. t., for the Gr. ὑδραγωγός, *drawing off water* medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

ăquĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. acus-folium, like antiquus from anticus, aquipenser from acipenser], *having pointed leaves;* hence, aquifolia ilex, or *absol.:* **ăquĭfŏlĭa,** ae, *f.*, or **ăquĭfŏlĭum,** ii, *n.*, *the holly-tree*, or *the scarlet holm:* Ilex aquifolium, Linn.; Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32; 16, 18, 30, § 73, 16, 43, 84, § 230.—And *adj.:* vectes aquifolii, *made of holly-wood*, Cato, R. R. 31.

* **ăquĭfŭga,** ae, *comm.* [aqua-fugio], *one fearful of water*, med. t., *one having hydrophobia*, ὑδροφόβος, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

* **ăquĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua-gigno], *born in the water:* animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

1. ăquĭla, ae, *f.* (*gen.* aquilāī, Cic. Arat 372) [perh. from aquilus, from its common color, Gr μελανάετος; cf. Engl. eagle; Fr. aigle; Germ. Adler], *an eagle.* **I.** Lit.: Falco melanaëtus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6 sqq.; Cic. Div 1, 15, 26; 2, 70, 144; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4; Liv 1, 34, 8; Verg. A. 11, 751; Ov. M. 1, 506; Hor. C. 4, 4, 32: aquilis velociores, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23: si exaltatus fueris ut aquila, ib. Abd. 4: dilata calvitium tuum ut aquila, ib. Mich. 1, 16.—Poet., *the lightning-bearer of Jupiter.* Jovis satelles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: armigera Jovis, Plin. 1. 1.; cf. Serv ad Verg. A. 1, 398.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion* (while signa are the standards of the single cohorts; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 82; Web. ad Luc. 7, 164; Smith, Dict. Antiq.): aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23 et saep.—Poet.: ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus Adferat, *the office of a standard-bearer*, Juv. 14, 197.—Hence, meton., *a legion:* erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Luc. 5, 238.—* **B.** In arch.: aquilae, as in Gr. ἀετοί and ἀετώματα, *the highest parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable.* sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. H. 3, 71.—* **C.** *The Eagle, a constellation.* Cic. Arat. 372.—**D.** *A species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle:* Raja aquila, Linn.; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78.—**E.** Aquilae senectus, prov., acc. to Donatus, of an old man fond of drinking (since it was believed that the eagle, in old age, drank more than it ate; but more prob., *a vigorous old age*), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10, ubi v. Don.

2. Ăquĭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** L. Pontius Aquila, Cic. Phil. 11, 6.—**II.** Julius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**III.** Vedius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**IV.** Aquila

Romanus, author of a work *De Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis*; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 384.—**V.** Julius Aquila, *a Roman jurist*, author of *Liber Responsorum*, of which there are extracts in Dig.; v. Bach, Hist. Jurisp. Rom. III. 3.—**VI.** Aquila, *the name of a Christian Jew*, Vulg. Act. 18, 2; ib. Rom. 16, 3.

Aquilaria, ae, *f.*, *a town of Zeugitana*, now prob. *Alhowareah*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.

ăquilĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [aqua-lego]. **I.** *Water-drawing:* rota, Tert. Anim. 33.—**II.** *Subst.* = aquilex, *a conduit-master*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

Aquilēia, ae, *f.*, = Ἀκυληΐα, *a town in Upper Italy*, still called *Aquileia*, *not far from Tergeste*, built by the Romans after the second Punic war, as a protection against the neighboring tribes, Liv. 40, 34; Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mart. 4, 25; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Mel. 2, 4, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 74 sq.—Hence, **Aquilēiensis,** *adj.*: ager, Liv. 39, 45; and **Aquilēienses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Aquileia*, id. 43, 17.

* **ăquilentus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua], *full of water, humid, wet:* luna, *bringing rain*, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 318.

ăquĭlex, ĕgis (icis post-class., Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 109), *m.* [aqua-lego], *a conduit-master, water-inspector* (= indagator aquarum, Col. 2, 2, 20), Varr. ap. Non. p. 69, 21; Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30; Plin. Ep. 10, 46; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15.

Aquiliānus (**Aquill-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Aquilian, proceeding from the jurist Aquilius (a friend of Cicero):* quod si Aquiliana definitio vera est, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.

ăquilicium, v. aquaelicium.

ăquilĭfer, fĕri, *m.* [aquila-fero], *an eagle-bearer, standard-bearer, an officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37; id. B. C. 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 10; Inscr. Orell. 3389; 3477; 4729.

ăquilīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aquila], *of or pertaining to the eagle, aquiline:* ungulae, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63; aspectus, i. e. *sharp*, App. M. 2, p. 115.

Aquilius (on coins and in inscrr. **Aquill-**; in MSS. **Aquil-**), a, um, *adj.*, *name of a Roman gens*; hence, **I.** *Subst.:* **Aquilius,** *m.* **1. A.** M. Aquilius Gallus, *consul* A. U. C. 653, Cic. Ac. 3, 54, 125; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124.—**B.** C. Aquilius Gallus, *a Roman jurist and orator*, Cic. Brut. 42, 154; id. Off. 2, 14, 50.—**C.** Aquilius Niger, *a Roman historian*, Suet. Aug. 11.—**2. Aquilia,** *f.*—**II.** *Adj.:* Aquilia lex de damno injuriā dato, perh. introduced by the tribune Aquilius Gallus, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.

ăquĭlo, ōnis, *m.* [perh. from aqua, as bringing wet weather, or aquilus, dark, as bringing lowering and stormy weather]. **I. A.** Lit., *the north wind;* Gr. Βορέας; *plur.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Ov. M. 2, 132; 5, 285; 10, 77 al.; acc. to accurate nautical designation, *north-one-third east wind*, between the septentrio and vulturnus, opp. to Auster Africanus or Libonotus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119 sq.: horrifer Aquilonis stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: cum ille vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum, Nep. Milt. 1, 5: Aquilo frigidus, Verg. G. 2, 404: densus, id. ib. 3, 196: stridens Aquilone procella, id. A. 1, 102: hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, id. ib. 3, 285: impotens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3: clarus, Verg. G. 1, 460: Threïcius, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: ad aquilonem et ad austrum, Vulg. 1 Par. 9, 24; ib. Luc. 13, 29: ad aquilonem et meridiem, ib. Gen. 13, 14 et persaepe (in the Vulg. only in *sing.*).—*Plur.:* Africum Decertantem aquilonibus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 13: Neptunus classes aquilonibus arcet, id. A. P. 64 al. persaepe.—**B.** Meton. for *the north:* spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48.—**II. Aquilo,** ōnis, *m.;* in mythology, *the husband of Orithyia and father of Calais and Zetes*, who dwelt in a cave of Hæmus, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 7, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 1; Val. Fl. 4, 432; Hyg. Fab. 14.

ăquĭlōnāris, e, *adj.* [aquilo]. **I.** *Northerly, northern:* regio tum aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 (but v. aquilonius).—**II.** Piscis aquilonaris, *a constellation, the Northern Fish*, Vitr. 9, 6; cf. Cic. Fragm. ix. 2, p. 580 Orell.

Aquilōnia, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Hirpini, upon the river Aufidus*, now *Lacedogna*, Liv. 10, 38; 39, 41 sq.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 797.—**Aquilōni,** ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

* **Aquilōnigĕna,** ae, *comm.* [aquilo-gigno], *born in the north, of northern extraction;* a poet. epithet of northern nations: Britanni, Aus. Mos. 407.

ăquĭlōnius, a, um, *adj.* [aquilo]. **I.** *Northern, northerly, of the north:* quae (regio) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 B. and K.: hiems, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: luna, *toward the north*, id. 2, 97, 99, § 215: loca, id. 27, 13, 119, § 144: Aquilonius piscis, *a constellation* (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24 and 63; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237.—**II.** (Acc. to aquilo, II.) *Of* or *pertaining to Aquilo* (as a person): proles, i. e. *Calais and Zetes*, Prop. 1, 20, 25; Val. Fl. 4, 462: pignora, Stat. Th. 5, 432.

ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. uncertain; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.], *dark-colored, dun, swarthy* (very rare): Aquilus color est fuscus et subniger, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.: Staturā haud magnā, corpore aquilo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquilum candidumque, * Suet. Aug. 79; Arn. 3, p. 108.

ăquĭmĭnāle, v. aquaemanalis and aquiminarium.

ăquĭmĭnārium, ii, *n.* [aqua-manus] (post-class. for **ăquaemănālis**), *a water-basin, wash-basin*, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; 34, 2, 21 (Paul. Sent. 3, 6, has **ăquĭmĭnāle,** is, *n.*).

Aquīnius (or **Aquīnus**), i, *m.*, *an inferior poet, friend of Cicero:* Mihi fuit cum Aquinio amicitia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.—As an appell.: Caesios, Aquinos, Cat. 14, 18.

Aquīnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Latium, not far from Casinum*, now *Aquino*, the birthplace of the poet Juvenal, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; id. Fam. 16, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Juv. 3, 319; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 674.—Hence, **Aquīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *belonging to Aquinum:* colonia, Tac. H. 2, 63: nescit Aquinatem potantia vellera fucum, i. e. *the purple color manufactured at Aquinum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27.—**Aquīnātes,** ium, *m.* **I.** *The inhabitants of Aquinum*, Cic. Clu. 68; Inscr. Orell. 133; 3851.—**II.** *A community in the Saltus Gallianus in* Gallia Cispadana, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

Aquītānia, ae, *f.* **I.** *A province in Southern Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 3, 20; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108 sq.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Aquītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Aquitanian:* gens, Tib. 1, 7, 3.—**B. Aquītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Aquitania*, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 1.—**C. Aquītānicus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Aquitanian:* sinus, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108: provincia, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.—**D. Aquītānensis,** e, *adj.*, *Aquitanian*, Inscr. Grut. 440, 3.

ăquĭ-vergium, ii [vergo], *a place in which water is collected*, Agrim. Goes. pp. 225, 234.

ăquor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [aqua], *to bring* or *fetch water for drinking.* **I.** Lit. (a milit. t. t.): aquabantur aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78; Auct. B. G. 8, 40: miles gregarius castris aquatum egressus, Sall. J. 93, 2.—**II.** Metaph., of bees, *to get water*, Verg. G. 4, 193; Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61; Pall. Apr. 8, 1.—Of the earth, *to get water, be watered:* quam diutissime aquari gaudet (solum), ut praepinguis et densa ubertas diluatur, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162 (where some, but unnecessarily, regard aquari as a real passive).

ăquōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in water, rainy, moist, humid, full of water* (not used in Cic.): aquosissimus locus, Cato, R. R. 34; so Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Col. 5, 10: aquosior ager, Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 163: hiems, *rainy winter*, Verg. E. 10, 66: nubes, *rain-clouds*, Ov. M. 4, 622; 5, 570; Verg. A. 8, 429; so, Orion, id. ib. 4, 52; Prop. 2, 16, 51: Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: Ida, id. C. 3, 20, 15: crystallus, i. e. *bright, clear, pellucid*, Prop. 4, 3, 52: languor, i. e. *the dropsy* (cf. aqua, II. G.), Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: Mater, i. e. *Thetis*, Ov. H. 3, 53: Aquosus Piscis, *a constellation*, id. M. 10, 165.

ăquŭla (archaic, **ăquŏla; ăcŭla**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little water, a small stream of water* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): sufundam aquolam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3 Fleck.; id. Cist. 3, 2, 38: quae (umbra) mihi videtur non tam ipsā aquulā, quae describitur, quam Platonis oratione crevisse, i. e. *the Ilissus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28, where Ellendt and Sorof write *acula;* v. aqua *init.*—Trop.: non seclusa aliqua aquula, sed universum flumen, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 39.

ăr, an old form for ad; v. ad *init.*

āra, ae, *f.* (Osc. form aasa; Umbr. asa: PELLEX. ASAM. IVNONIS. NE. TAGITO., Lex Numae ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 219; Macr. S. 3, 2) [perh. Sanscr. âs, Gr. ἧμαι, Dor. ἧσμαι = to sit, as the seat or resting-place of the victim or offering; v. Curt. p. 381 sq.], *an altar.* **I.** Lit.: Jovis aram sanguine turpari, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl.): Inde ignem in aram, ut Ephesiae Dianae laeta laudes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: omnis accedere ad aras . . . aras sanguine multo Spargere, Lucr. 5, 1199 sq.; so id. 1, 84: turicremas aras, id. 2, 353 (adopted by Verg. A. 4, 453); 2, 417: multo sanguine maesti Conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, id. 4, 1237 al.: ara Aio Loquenti consecrata, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7; cf. Suet. Claud. 2: ara sacrata, Liv. 40, 22; cf. Suet. Tib. 14: exstruere, id. Aug. 15; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 21, 4: construere, ib. 2 Par. 33, 3: facere, ib. ib. 33, 15: erigere, ib. Num. 23, 4: aedificare, ib. 3 Reg. 14, 23: ponere, ib. ib. 16, 32: destruere, ib. Exod. 34, 13, and ib. Jud. 6, 25: subvertere, ib. Deut. 7, 5: dissipare, ib. ib. 12, 3: suffodere, ib. Jud. 31. 32: demolire, ib. Ezech. 6, 4: depopulari, ib. Osee, 10, 2: interibunt arae vestrae, ib. Ezech. 6, 6 et saep.—Altars were erected not only in the temples, but also in the streets and highways, in the open air, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20.—Esp. were altars erected in the courts of houses (impluvia), for the family gods (Penates), while the household gods (Lares) received offerings upon a small hearth (focus) in the family hall (atrium); hence, arae et foci, meton. for *home*, or *hearth and home*, and pro aris et focis pugnare, *to fight for altars and fires, for one's dearest possessions:* urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque dedere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: te amicum Deiotari regis arae focique viderunt, Cic. Deiot. 3: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Sest. 42: nos domicilia, sedesque populi Romani, Penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id. Phil. 8, 3: patriae, parentibus, aris atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 52, 3: pro patriā, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, id. ib. 59, 5: sibi pro aris focisque et deūm templis ac solo, in quo nati essent, dimicandum fore, Liv. 5, 30 et saep.—Criminals fled to the altars for protection, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22: interim hanc aram occupabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 45: Priamum cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: eo ille confugit in arāque consedit, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: Veneris sanctae considam vinctus ad aras: haec supplicibus favet, Tib. 4, 13, 23.—Hence, trop., *protection, refuge, shelter:* tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: ad aram legum confugere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3: hic portus, haec ara sociorum, id. ib. 2, 5, 48; Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 2; 5, 6, 14; id. H. 1, 110; id. P. 2, 8, 68.—One who took an oath was accustomed to lay hold of the altar, in confirmation of it, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 46: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90; Nep. Hann. 2, 4 (cf. Liv. 21, 1): tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Verg. A. 12, 201; 4, 219: ara sepulcri, *a funeral pile*, regarded as an altar, Verg. A. 6, 177; Sil. 15, 388.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The Altar, a constellation in the southern sky*, Gr. Θυτήριον (Arat. 403 al.): Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus austri, poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; so Cic. Arat. 202; 213 Orell.; Hyg. Astr. 2, 39, and id. ib. 3, 38: pressa, i. e. *low in the south*, Ov. M. 2, 139.—**B.** Arae, *The Altars.* **a.** *Rocky cliffs in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily Sardinia and Africa*, so called from their shape, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 108; Quadrig. Ann. ib.: saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, Aras, Verg. A. 1, 109.—**b.** Arae Philaenorum, v. Philaeni.—**III.** Transf., in gen., *a monument of stone:* ara virtutis, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: Lunensis ara, *of Lunensian marble*, Suet. Ner. 50 *fin.*—Also

a tombstone: ARAM D. S. P. R. (de suā pecuniā restituit), Inscr. Orell. 4521; so ib. 4522; 4826.

ărăbarches (this is the proper form, not **ălăbarches;** cf. Haeckermann in Jahn's Neue Jahrbb. 1849, 15, supplem., pp. 450–566; very likely some said *alabarches* and *alabarchia*, because of the foll. *r*, to avoid two *rs*), ae, *m.*, = ἀραβάρχης, *an officer of customs in Egypt*, Juv. 1, 130 Jahn, Hermann. — Sarcastically of Pompey, because he boasted that he had augmented the taxes so much: velim ex Theophane expiscere, quonam in me animo sit Arabarches, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 3.

ărăbarchĭa (not **ălăb-;** v. arabarches), ae, *f.*, *a kind of customs in Egypt*, Cod. Just. 4, 61, 9.

Ărăbĭa (on account of the long A in Prop. 3, 10, 16, erroneously written by many Arrabia; cf. Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 9), ae, *f.*, = Ἀραβία. **I.** In an extended sense, *the country Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petræa* (from its principal city, Petra), *Deserta, and Felix*, Plin. 5, 11, 12, § 65; Mel. 1, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 25 al. — **II.** In a more restricted sense, *a town in Arabia Felix*, Mel. 3, 8, 7. —Hence, **Ărăbĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arabic, Arabian:* odor (i. e. tus), Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2: sinus, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168; Mel. 3, 8, 1: resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 122: adamas, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: alites, id. 37, 10, 54, § 146: balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 102: lapicidinae, i. e. of alabaster, id. 36, 12, 17, § 78: spina, *the acacia*, id. 24, 12, 65, § 107: vectis, Curt. 7, 2, 17. — *Absol.:* **Ărăbĭca**, ae, *f.* (sc. gemma), *a precious stone, similar to ivory*, perh. a kind of chalcedony or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145; Isid. Orig. 16, 14.—**Ărăbĭcē**, *adv.:* facite olant aedes Arabice, *make the apartments redolent with the perfumes of Araby* (*frankincense*, which was brought from Arabia), Plaut. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (Arabice olet. id est ex odoribus Arabicis, Fest. p. 23): Arabice sacri vocantur, *in Arabic*, Sol. c. 33.

* **ărābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [aro], *that can be ploughed, arable:* campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41.

Ărăbĭus (incorrectly **Arr-,** v. Arabia), a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀράβιος, a secondary form of Arabus and Arabs, *Arabian:* advecti ad Arabiam terram, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 88: odor, id. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (Charis. p. 99 P. reads Arabus): bombyx, Prop. 2, 3, 15: limen, *furnished with Arabian curtains*, id. 1, 14, 19: genus capparis, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127 Jan.

Ărabs, ăbis, *adj.* (*acc.* Gr. Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478), = Ἄραψ, *proceeding from Arabia, Arabian:* pastor Arabs, Prop. 4, 12, 8: messor Arabs, Mart. 3, 65, 5.—Hence, *subst.*, *an Arab, Arabian:* Eoi Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24: Eoae domus Arabum, Verg. G. 2, 115; Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 11; ib. Act. 2, 11.—Meton., for *Arabia:* palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

1. Ărăbus, a, um, *adj.* [a parallel form with Arabs, as Aethiopus with Aethiops; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 605; Charis. p. 99 P.], *Arabian*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99: ros, Ov. H. 15, 76 Heins.: lapis, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153.—**Ărăbi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Arabs, Arabians*, C. Cassius ap. Charis. p. 99; Verg. A. 7, 605.

2. Ărăbus, i, *m.*, = Ἄραβις, Ptol.; Ἀράβιος, Arrian; Ἄρβις, Strab., *a river in Gedrosia*, now *Korkes*, Curt. 9, 10, ubi v. Zumpt.

3. Ărăbus, i, *m.*, *the son of Apollo and Babylon*, represented as the inventor of the medical art, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

† **ărăchidna**, ae, *f.*, = ἀραχίδνα, *a wild leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch:* Lathyrus amphicarpos, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Ărachnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀράχνη (a spider). **I.** Myth., *a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider*, Ov. M. 6, 5 sq. (another form, **Ărachnēa**, ae, = Ἀράχνεια, like Calliopēa from Calliope, Manil. 4, 135). — **II.** Arachne, *a kind of sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

Ărăchōsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀραχωσία. **I.** *A province of the Persian kingdom, separated from India by the Indus*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 82. — Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Ărăchōsĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arachosia*, Just. 13, 4. — **B. Ărăchōtae**, ārum, *m.*, the same, Prisc. Perieg. 1003.

1. ărăcĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of white figtree*, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70, where Jan reads *aratia*.

2. Ărăcĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρακία, *an island in the Persian Gulf*, now *Karek*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

Ărăcynthus, i, *m.*, = Ἀράκυνθος. **I.** *A mountain in Ætolia* (acc. to some, in Acarnania), now *Zygos*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.— **II.** *A mountain between Bœotia and Attica*, Prop. 4, 14, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 239; with the epithet Actaeus (*Attic*), Verg. E. 2, 24.

Ărădĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Aradus* (now *Ruad*), *a city on an island of the same name on the coast of Phœnicia* (Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Mel. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Phoenic. p. 309): quod genus endo marist Aradi fons, Lucr. 6, 891.— Hence, **Ărădĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Aradus*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† **ăraeostȳlos**, on, *adj.*, = ἀραιόστυλος, *with columns standing far apart, areostyle*, Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

ărānĕa, ae, *f.* [ἀράχνη]. **I.** *A spider:* aranearum perdere texturam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: antiquas exercet aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145: tela aranearum, Vulg. Job, 8, 14; so ib. Isa. 59, 5; ib. Osee, 8, 6: araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121: invisa Minervae aranea, Verg. G. 4, 247: anni nostri sicut aranea meditabuntur, Vulg. Psa. 89, 10.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A spider's web, cobweb:* (aedes) oppletae araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6: ut aranea bratteaque auri, Lucr. 4, 727: arcula plena aranearum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 217 Rib.): Catulli Plenus sacculus est aranearum, Cat. 13, 8: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 158.—**B.** Also, for *threads similar to spiders' webs:* salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 56.

* **ărānĕans**, antis, *Part.* [as if from araneo, āre], *containing spiders' webs:* fauces, i. e. *through which no food has passed for a long time*, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

* **ărānĕŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [aranea], *a small spider*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 113.

* **ărānĕŏlus**, i, *m. dim.* [araneus], i. q. araneola, Verg. Cul. 2.

ărānĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [araneum]. **I.** Lit., *full of spiders' webs:* situs, Cat. 25, 3. —**II.** Meton., *similar to cobwebs:* fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: caulis araneosus in mandendo, id. 21, 15, 51, § 87; lanugo, id. 24, 12, 66, § 108 al.

ărānĕum, i, *n.*, v. 2. araneus.

1. ărānĕus, i, *m.* [ἀραχνός]. **I.** *A spider*, Lucr. 3, 383; Cat. 23, 2: aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: araneorum natura, id. 11, 24, 28, § 79: aranei textura, Sen. Ep. 121, 22 al.—**II.** *A sea-fish:* Draco trachinus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

2. ărānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. araneus]. **I. A.** *Pertaining to the spider, spider's-:* genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156: texta, id. 29, 4, 27, § 86. — Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **ărānĕum**, i, *n.*, *a spider's web*, = ἀράχνιον: tollere haec aranea quantum est laboris? Phaedr. 2, 8, 23.—**2.** *A disease of the vine and of the olive-tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 7.— **II.** Araneus mus, *a kind of small mouse*, acc. to some *the shrew-mouse*, Col. 6, 17, 1; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

Ărar (also **Ărăris**, Claud. Ruf. 2, 111; Eutr. 1, 405; Inscr. Orell. 4018; *acc.* Ararim, Verg. E. 1, 63; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; and Ararin, Claud. B. Get. 298: *abl.* Arari, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; 1, 16 MSS.; Arare, Tac. A. 13, 53; id. H. 2, 59; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 63; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. pp. 214, 298; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 639, 184 sq., 228), is, *m.*, *a river in Celtic Gaul*, now *the Saone*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Tib. 1, 7, 11; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Sil. 15, 504; Claud. M. Theod. 53; Eutr. 2, 269; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 76 (in Amm. 15, 11, called Saucona, whence comes the name *Saône*).

Ărarauceles, ium, *m.*, *a people in Cyrenaica in Africa*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33.

ărāter, tri, *m.* (a rare form for aratrum), *a plough*, Hyg. Limit. p. 204 Goes.

Ărātēus (**Ărātī-**), a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀράτειος, *of* or *belonging to the Greek poet Aratus, Aratean:* lucernae, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.—Hence, *absol.:* nostra quaedam Aratea, i. e. the Φαινόμενα of Aratus, translated by Cicero into Latin, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14 B. and K.; of this translation we still possess large portions; v. Cic. Orell. IV. pp. 1014, 1033: carminibus Arateis, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104.

ărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aro]. **I.** *A ploughing*, and in gen. *the cultivation of the ground, agriculture:* iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, si, etc., Col. 11, 2, 64: aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: ut quaestuosa mercatura, fructuosa aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), *ploughed land*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47 (cf. aratiuncula): (calsa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36, § 58.— Esp., in Roman financial lang., *the public farms* or *plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce* (cf. arator, I. B.), Cic. Phil. 2, 39 *fin.;* id. Verr. 2, 3, 98.

* **ărātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [aratio], *a small arable field*, or *a small estate*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

Ărātĭus, a, um, v. Arateus.

ărātor, ōris, *m.* [aro]. **I. A.** Lit., *one that ploughs, a ploughman;* freq. poet. = agricola, *a husbandman, farmer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: caput quassans grandis suspirat arator Crebrius, * Lucr. 2, 1164: luce sacrā requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: Concidere infelix validos miratur arator Inter opus tauros, Ov. M. 7, 538; 8, 218; 15, 553: neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus aut arator igni, * Hor. C. 1, 4, 3 et saep. — *Adj.:* taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 698: bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5; v. Zumpt, § 102.—**B.** In the Rom. lang. of finance, aratores, *the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce;* cf. aratio, II. (usu. the Roman knights): aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55; so id. ib. 2, 1, 37; 2, 2, 13; 2, 2, 64; 2, 3, 20; 2, 3, 27; 2, 3, 50; id. Phil. 3, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3308; Suet. Aug. 42.— **II.** Meton., *The Ploughman, a constellation*, Nigid. and Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 19.

* **ărātro** and contr. **artro**, āre, *v. a.* [aratrum], *to plough* after sowing: quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 182.

ărātrum, i, *n.* [ἄροτρον], *a plough* (the inventor of which was Byzyges, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199; or Triptolemus, acc. to Verg. G. 1, 19. The parts of it were temo, stiva, manicula, vomer, buris, aures, and dentale. For a description of it, v. Verg. G. 1, 162 sqq.; Pauly's Real-Ency. I. pp. 665 sq.; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.); Lucr. 1, 313; 5, 219: curvi moderator aratri, id. 5, 933, and id. 6, 1251; Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; id. Agr. 2, 25; id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; Verg. G. 1, 19; 1, 170 et saep.: imprimere aratrum muris, *to press the plough into the walls* (of a town), i. e. to turn a town into arable land, to destroy completely, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20; cf. Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4; used for marking the boundaries of new towns, Cic. Phil. 2, 40: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755, ubi v. Serv.; Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3683.

1. ărātus, a, um, *Part.* of aro.

2. Ărātus, i, *m.*, = Ἄρατος. **I.** *A Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, who fl.* B.C. 250; *author of an astronomical poem, entitled* Φαινόμενα, which Cicero, and afterwards Caesar Germanicus, translated into Latin, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Rep. 1, 22, 56; id. N. D. 2, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 16; Stat. S. 5, 3, 23 (Ărātūs, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 125; Sid. Carm. 23, 112).—**II.** *Aratus of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, founder of the Achæan League*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81 (v. his life written by Plutarch).

Ărauris, is, *m.*, *a river in* Gallia Narbonensis now *Herault*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32, where Jan reads *Araris;* Mel. 2, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gall. 66.

Ărausĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Orange*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mel. 2, 5, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. 93.

Ăraxes, is, *m.*, = Ἀράξης. **I.** *A river in Armenia Major*, now *Aras*, Verg. A. 8, 728; Prop. 4, 11, 8; Sen. Hippol. 47; Plin. 6, 9, 9, § 25; Mel. 3, 5, 5.—Trop., *a dweller on the Araxes:* pharetratus Araxes, Stat. S. 5, 2, 32. — **II.** *A river in Persia*, now *Bendemir*, Curt. 4, 5, 21.

Arbăces, is, *m.*, = 'Αρβάκης, *the first king of Media*, Vell. 1, 6; called by Just. 1, 3, Arbactus.

Arbēla, ōrum, *n.*, = "Αρβηλα. **I.** *A town in Adiabene, a province of Assyria,* now *Arbil. Between this town and Gaugamela, Alexander the Great defeated Darius,* Curt. 4, 9; 5, 1; Amm. 23, 6. In Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149, it designates the region of Arbela.—**II.** *A town in Sicily,* Sil. 14, 272, where MSS. also give *Arabela.*

‡ **arbilla,** ae, *f.*, = arvina, id est pinguedo corporis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Arbis, is, *f.*, *a town in Gedrosia, on the river Arbis,* Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.

2. Arbis, is, *m.*, *a river rising in Carmania, running through Gedrosia, and emptying into the Persian Gulf,* Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 109.

arbĭter, tri, *m.* [ar=ad (v. ad *init.*) and bito = eo], orig., *one that goes to* something in order to see or hear it; hence, *a spectator, beholder, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness* (class. through all periods; used several times by Plaut., but only twice by Ter.; syn.: testis, speculator, conscius). **I.** In gen.: aequi et justi hic eritis omnes arbitri, Plaut. Am. prol. 16: mi quidem jam arbitri vicini sunt, meae quid fiat domi, Ita per impluvium introspectant, id. Mil. 2, 2, 3: ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari (i. e. speculari, v. arbitror) queant, id. Capt. 2, 1, 28; so id. ib. 2, 1, 34; id. Cas. 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 55; id. Mil. 4, 4, 1; id. Merc. 5, 4, 46; id. Poen. 1, 1, 50; 3, 3, 50; id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: aut desine aut cedo quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43: quis est decisionis arbiter? Cic. Fl. 36: ab arbitris remoto loco, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: remotis arbitris, *after the removal of,* id. Off. 3, 31, 112: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20, 1 Corte: arbitros eicit, Liv. 1, 41: remotis arbitris, id. 2, 4: sine arbitro, id. 27, 28: absque arbitris, Vulg. Gen. 39, 11: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, Cic. Att. 15, 16 B; Just. 21, 4: secretorum omnium arbiter, i. e. conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbiter omnis, Ov. M. 2, 458 (cf. id. ib. 4, 63: conscius omnis abest).—**II.** Esp. **A.** In judic. lang., t. t., prop., *he that is appointed to inquire into a cause* (cf. adire hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52, and intervenio) *and settle it;* hence, *an umpire, arbiter, a judge,* in an actio bonae fidei (i. e. who decides acc. to equity, while the *judex* decides acc. to laws), Sen. Ben. 3, 7 (cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 8; 3 B, § 42; 3 B, § 60 sq., and the jurists there cited).—So in the fragments of the Twelve Tables: JVDICI. ARBITROVE. REOVE. DIES. DIFFISVS. ESTO., ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reus, p. 227 Müll.: PraeTOR. ARBITROS. TRES. DATO. ap. Fest. s. v. vindiciae, p. 376 Müll., and the ancient judicial formula: P. J. A. V. P. V. D., i. e. PRAETOREM JVDICEM ARBITRVMVE POSTVLO VTI DET, Val. Prob. p. 1539 P.: ibo ad arbitrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 101; so id. ib. 4, 3, 104: Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: Me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90 (arbiter dabatur his, qui de finibus regendis ambigerent, Don.); so, arbiter Nolanis de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33.—Of the Hebrew judges: subjacebit damno, quantum arbitri judicaverint, Vulg. Exod. 21, 22.—Hence, trop.: Taurus immensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbiter, *that sets boundaries to numerous tribes,* Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, Cic. Caecin. 7: arbitrum illum adegit (i. e. ad arbitrum illum egit; cf. adigo), id. Off. 3, 16, 66: quis in hanc rem fuit arbiter? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12.—In the time of Cicero, when, acc. to the Lex Aebutia, the decisions were given in definite formulae of the praetor, the formal distinction between judex and arbiter disappeared, Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*—**B.** Transf. from the sphere of judicial proceedings, *a judge, an arbitrator, umpire,* in gen.: arbiter inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: Judicet Dominus, arbiter hujus diei, inter etc., Vulg. Jud. 11, 27.—So of Paris: arbiter formae, Ov. H. 16, 69: pugnae, *the judge, umpire of the contest,* ὁ βραβευτής, Hor. C. 3, 20, 11: favor arbiter coronae, *which adjudged the prize of victory,* Mart. 7, 72, 10.—**C.** *He that rules over, governs,* or *manages* something, *a lord, ruler, master* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rex, dominus): arbiter imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 25 (cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 18: nec regna vini sortiere talis, and in Gr. βασιλεὺς τοῦ συμποσίου): quo (sc. Noto) non arbiter Hadriae Major, *who rules over the sea,* id. ib. 1, 3, 15: arbiter Eurystheus irae Junonis iniquae, i. e. *the executor, fulfiller of her wrath,* Ov. H. 9, 45 al.—In prose, Tac. A. 1, 26: regni, id. ib. 13, 14, where Halm reads *arbitrium:* rerum, id. ib. 2, 73: di potentium populorum arbitri, id. ib. 15, 24: (JOVI) RERVM RECTORI FATORVMQVE ARBITRO, Inscr. Orell. 1269 et saep.

arbĭtĕrium, v. arbitrium.

* **arbĭtra,** ae, *f.* [arbiter], *a female witness:* arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50.

* **arbĭtrālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of an arbiter* or *umpire:* judicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbĭtrārĭō, *adv.*, v. arbitrarius.

arbĭtrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbiter]. **I.** *Of arbitration, arbitrating, done by way of arbitration:* formula, Gai Inst. 4, 163: actio, Dig. 13, 4, 2; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, §§ 67 and 68.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** In Plaut. (with ref. to the distinction in law lang. between certus and arbitrarius: judicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 57) = incertus, *uncertain, not sure:* hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 216.—*Adv.:* **arbĭtrārĭō:** nunc pol ego perii certo, non arbitrario, *there's no mistake about it,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42 (the only *adv.* of this word in use).—**B.** *Depending on the will, arbitrary* (cf. precarius): motus in arteriā naturalis, non arbitrarius, Gell. 18, 10 *fin.*

arbĭtrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [arbitror], *the judgment, will,* = arbitratus, Gell. 13, 20, 19; Imp. Valent. ap. Scriptt. R. Agr. p. 342 Goes.

arbĭtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], in late Lat. = arbiter, II. B., *a master, ruler, lord:* JVPPITER ARBITRATOR, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5.—Hence a place in the tenth district at Rome is called Pentapylon Jovis arbitratoris, Publ. Victor. Reg. 10.

* **arbĭtrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [arbitrator], *a mistress, female ruler,* Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 *fin.*

1. arbĭtrātus, a, um, *Part.* of arbitror.

2. arbĭtrātus, ūs, *m.* [arbitror]. **I.** *The judgment* (as will, not as opinion; accordingly = voluntas, not = sententia), *free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice, decision* (class.; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19: hic allegatus et hic arbitratus pro allegatione proque arbitratione dicuntur. Quā ratione servatā arbitratu et allegatu meo dicimus, which latter expression is most freq. used): viri boni arbitratu resolvetur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2; so id. ib. 145, 3: arbitratu domini, id. ib. 144, 1: nunc quidem meo arbitratu loquar libere, quae volam et quae lubebit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 2: Vapulabis meo arbitratu et novorum aedilium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 148; so id. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 5, 2, 22; id. Men. 5, 5, 46; id. Mil. 4, 6, 6; id. Ps. 1, 5, 13: tuus arbitratus sit: comburas, si velis, id. As. 4, 1, 21; so id. Rud. 5, 2, 68: *Er.* Agedum, excutedum pallium. *St.* Tuo arbitratu, id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; id. Am. 3, 2, 50; id. Most. 3, 2, 106; id. Capt. 4, 2, 87; id. Ps. 2, 2, 66; id. Truc. 5, 19: quas (sententias) exposui arbitratu meo, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: ut id meo arbitratu facerem, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72, and id. ib. 4, 1, 2; id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, id. Fin. 1, 8, 28; so id. Brut. 11, 42; Tac. Or. 42 *fin.:* suo arbitratu, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 15: ejus arbitratu fieri, id. Rud. 4, 3, 96: arbitratu suo, Suet. Tib. 68: *Tr.* Quoius arbitratu nos vis facere? *Gr.* Viduli arbitratu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 63 sq.; 4, 3, 66: senatūs arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34; so id. Aug. 35.—**II.** *Direction, guidance:* considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25; so Inscr. Grut. 185, 2.

arbĭtrium (in good MSS. and inscrr. sometimes **arbĭtĕrium**), ii, *n.* [from arbiter, as adulterium from adulter]. **I.** In gen., *a coming near, a being present, presence;* hence meton. for *persons present* (only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602, and id. Herc. Oet. 485: divina rerum cura sine arbitrio est, Auct. Aetnae, 195.—**II.** Esp. **A. 1.** *The judgment, decision of an arbitrator* (cf. arbiter, II.: arbitrium dicitur sententia, quae ab arbitro statuitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.): aliud est judicium, aliud arbitrium. Judicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scaevola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur ex fide bonā, id. Off. 3, 17, 70; so, arbitrium rei uxoriae, id. ib. 3, 15; id. Top. 17, 66; cf. Dig. 24, 3, 66 *fin.;* 46, 3, 82 *fin.;* Cic. Rosc. Com. 9: arbitrium pro socio condemnari solerent, id. Quinct. 4, 13 B. and K. (here some consider arbitrium as a gloss, others read *arbitrio, ad arbitrium, ad arbitrum,* and the like; v. Orell. ad h. l.).—**2.** Transf. from the sphere of judic. proceedings, *judgment, opinion, decision:* arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio Valebit, Ter. Heaut. prol. 25: cum de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 *fin.;* cf. Gron. Observ. 4, c. 11, p. 427, and Liv. 31, 11; 32, 37.—Trop.: res ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctae, *matters, in which nothing is decided according to mere opinion,* Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet usus, Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72; Sen. Clem. 2, 7: arbitrio consilioque uti auris, *to determine by the ear,* Gell. 13, 20, 3.—**B.** *Mastery, dominion, authority, power, will, free-will:* dedunt se In ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103 (Fleck., *arbitratum*): esse in pectore nostro quiddam, Cujus ad arbitrium quoque copia materiaï Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, *and at whose bidding the accumulated materials must yield obedience in every joint and limb,* * Lucr. 2, 281: cujus (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio caelum, terra mariaque reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et adcommodare, id. Or. 8, 24; id. Verr. 1, 10, 30; 2, 5, 63 *fin.;* so Vulg. Lev. 13, 3; 13, 44: aliquid facere arbitrio suo, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: Mentes ad suum arbitrium movere, id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; so id. Par. 5, 1 *fin.:* quam (pecuniam) sponte et arbitrio cordis sui inferunt, Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 4: vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum, Cic. Mur. 9; so Hor. C. 3, 6, 40; 3, 2, 20; Tac. H. 1, 46; Suet. Caes. 9; 20; id. Aug. 28; id. Tit. 8; id. Galb. 14: in arbitrium vestrum diem constituistis ei, Vulg. Judith. 8, 13: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: munificentiam eorum in se ipsorum arbitrii debere esse, Liv. 37, 52: in arbitrio viri erit, ut faciat sive non faciat, Vulg. Num. 30, 14: tamquam congruere operationem eam serpentium humani sit arbitrī, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 53; Suet. Tib. 18; id. Claud. 2: mox rei Romanae arbitrium (i. e. imperium, *dominion, power*) tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51; so, arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7; Nep. Con. 4, 1: huic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile fecit Muneris arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 101: liberum mortis arbitrium, Suet. Dom. 8; 11; cf. Tac. A. 15, 60.—**C.** Arbitria funeris, *the expenses of a funeral* (fixed by an arbiter), Cic. Dom. 37; id. Pis. 9 *fin.;* id. Red. in Sen. 7; cf. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbĭtro, āre, v. arbitror *fin.*

arbĭtror (*act.* arbitro, v. infra; arch. *inf.* arbitrarier, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 21), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [arbiter]. **I.** In gen., *to be a hearer* or *beholder* of something (v. arbiter, I.), *to observe, perceive, hear,* etc. (in this sense only ante- and post-class.): dicta alicujus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 24; id. Aul. 4, 1, 21; App. M. 10, p. 246, 16; 3, p. 138, 23; 7 *init.:* domus attiguae fortunas arbitraturus, id. ib. 4, p. 148, 8.—Hence of the mind, *to examine, consider, weigh:* diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10.—**II.** Esp. **A.** T. t. of judic. lang. (cf. arbiter, II.), *to make a decision, give judgment* or *sentence:* si in eo, quod utroque praesente arbitratus est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Dig. 4, 8, 44; 6, 1, 35.—Hence, fidem alicui arbitrari, *to adjudge,* i. e. *to give, credit to one, to put faith in,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 41.—Of witnesses, as t. t., *to testify, to declare* or *announce, give evidence:* qui testimonium diceret, ut arbitrari se diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: qui pri-

mum illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, cum ea dicimus jurati, quae comperta habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9: mortuum inde arbitrari, Liv. 3, 13, 3; 4, 40.—**B. 1.** In gen., *to be of the opinion, to believe, consider as*, = νομίζω (most freq. in prose; a favorite word with Cic.): Bene facta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: gratum arbitratur esse id a vobis sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 48: nefas esse arbitrari Gracchos laudare, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: Falsum arbitror radices arborum vetustate minui, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: Justum autem arbitror suscitare vos, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 13: scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: arbitraris me inimicum tuum, Vulg. Job, 13, 24; ib. Philipp. 3, 8: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrabere, suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: ut in ceteris artibus . . . similiter arbitror in hac ratione dicendi etc., id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; id. Quinct. 34; id. Verr. 2, 169; id. Clu. 17; id. Cat. 1, 17; id. Arch. 30; id. Deiot. 24; id. Mil. 21: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, id. Clu. 63; so id. Sex. Rosc. 82; id. Imp. Pomp. 58; id. Clu. 176: ut ego arbitror, id. Sest. 16; id. Pis. 68: sicut arbitror, id. Clu. 50: ego quod ad me attinet (itemque arbitror ceteros) idcirco taceo, quod, etc., id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham esse arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, *thinking it to be Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 69, 1: non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitratus, Nep. Alcib. 9, 1; so id. Timoth. 3, 3 al.—**2.** *To think, suppose*, as opp. to knowing: Arbitror: Certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si hunc noris satis, Non ita arbitrere, id. And. 5, 4, 12: *De.* Sanumne credis te esse? *Mi.* Equidem arbitror, id. Ad. 4, 7, 30: Quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrûm ignorare arbitraris? Cic. Cat. 1, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 31: arbitrantur se posse fugere, Vulg. Esth. 16, 4; ib. Matt. 10, 34.

☞ **a.** *Act.* form **arbitro,** āre: te si arbitrarem dignum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 57: Probiores credo arbitrabuntur, id. Stich. 1, 2, 87.—**b.** Arbitror in *pass.* signif.: continuo arbitretur (i. e. eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 82: cum ipse praedonum socius arbitraretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41; id. Mur. 16 *fin.*; id. Att. 1, 11; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 1. 1.: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, i. e. judicata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur pro facultatibus defuncti, *are estimated*, Dig. 11, 7, 12; so ib. 4, 8, 27; 2, 15, 8: ex scriptis eorum, qui veri arbitrantur, ὑπολαμβάνονται, Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

Arbŏcāla, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 5, 6.

1. arbor (**arbŏs,** Lucr. 1, 774; 6, 786 Lachm.; Ov. M. 2, 212; id. F. 1, 153 (but Merk. *arbor*, in both places); Verg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 57; 2, 81; id. A. 3, 27; 6, 206 Rib. al.: *acc.* arbosem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.), ŏris, *f.* (*m.*, INTER DVOS ARBORES, Inscr. Lyon, I. 27) [v. arduus]. **I.** *A tree.* **A.** In gen.: arbores serere, *to plant*, Caecil. Stat. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Cic. Sen. 17, 59: poni, Verg. G. 2, 278: arbos se sustulit, id. ib. 2, 57: arbores putare, Cato, R. R. 32, 1: arbores frondescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: arboribus frondes redeunt, Ov. F. 3, 237: arbos silvestris, Verg. E. 3, 70: ramosa, Lucr. 5 [1096]: umbrosa, Verg. G. 2, 66; so Ov. P. 4, 5, 41: ingens, Verg. G. 2, 81: alta, Ov. M. 15, 404: summa, Verg. G. 4, 557; so Ov. M. 12, 15: patula, id. ib. 1, 106: fertilis, Verg. G. 4, 142: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 178: sub ramis arboris altae, Lucr. 2, 30, and Verg. A. 7, 108: arborum rami, Vulg. Sap. 17, 17: arbor nuda sine frondibus, Ov. M. 13, 690; Vulg. Marc. 11, 8: arborum cortices, Vulg. Job, 30, 4: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; Vulg. Matt. 3, 10: quarum (arborum) baca, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: jacent sua quâque sub arbore poma, Verg. E. 7, 54; Vulg. Lev. 26, 20: fructus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26; Vulg. Sap. 10, 7.—**B.** Spec. with *gen.* of species: alni, *the alder-tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7: fici, *the fig-tree*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Vulg. Matt. 21, 19: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59: arbor ficus (*nom.*), Vulg. Jud. 9, 10: abietis arbores, *fir trees*, Liv. 24, 3: arbor palmae, *the palm-tree*, Suet. Aug. 94: cupressûs, *the cypress*, id. Vesp. 5: arbor sycomorus, *a sycamore*, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4; so, arbor morus, ib. ib. 17, 6: arbores olivarum, *olive trees*, ib. Exod. 27, 20.—Poet.: Jovis, *the oak-tree*, Ov. M. 1, 106: Phoebi, *the laurel-tree*, id. F. 3, 139 (cf. id. ib. 6, 91: Apollinea laurus): Palladis, *the olive-tree*, id. A. A. 2, 518: arbor Herculea, *the poplar*, Verg. G. 2, 66 (cf.: Arborum genera numinibus suis dicata perpetuo servantur, ut Jovi aesculus, Apollini laurus, Minervae olea, Veneri myrtus, Herculi populus, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3; Phaedr. 3, 17) al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Things made of wood* (cf.: Mille sunt usus earum (arborum), sine quîs vita degi non possit. Arbore sulcamus, maria terrasque admovemus; arbore exaedificamus tecta; arborea et simulacra numinum fuere etc., Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5). **1.** *A mast.* (*a*) With mali: adversique infigitur arbore mali, Verg. A. 5, 504.—(*β*) Without mali, Luc. 9, 332; Sil. 3, 129; Paul. Sent. 1. 2, t. 3.—**2.** *The lever* or *bar of a press, press-beam*, Cato, R. R. 18, 4; 18, 12; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—**3.** *An oar*: centenâque arbore fluctum Verberat adsurgens, Verg. A. 10, 207.—**4.** *A ship*: Phrixeam petiit Pelias arbor ovem, *the ship Argo*, Ov. H. 12, 8.—**5.** *The shaft of a javelin, a javelin*, Stat. Th. 12, 769.—**6.** Euphemist.: arbor infelix, *a gallows, gibbet*: caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. Rab. 4 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 26, 7; cf. Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108 (Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. I. § 365, compares the words of the Fries. law: am argen vordern Baum henken; cf. in Engl. *to hang on the accursed tree*).—**B.** *The fabulous polypus*, which was fancied to have arms like the branches of a tree: In Gaditano Oceano arbor in tantum vastis dispansa armis, ut fretum numquam intrâsse credatur, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8.

2. Arbor infelix, *a town and castle in Rhætia*, now *Arbon*, Tab. Peut.

arbŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arbor] (a technical form of arboreus), *of* or *pertaining to trees, tree-*: falx, i. e. *for pruning trees*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 31, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5: picus, *a woodpecker*, Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 47: proventus, Sol. 11 and 23.—Hence, **arbŏrārĭa** (sc. herba), ae, *f.*, *the black-ivy*, as growing on trees, App. Herb. 98.

arbŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pruner of trees* (syn. frondator), Col. 11, 1, 12; Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330.

* **arbŏresco,** ĕre, *v. inch.* [id.], *to become a tree, to grow to be a tree*, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 62.

* **arbŏrētum,** i, *n.* [id.], i. q. arbustum, but an inferior word, *a place grown with trees*: arboreta ignobilius verbum est, arbusta celebratius, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 25.

arbŏrĕus (**arbŏrĭus,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a tree*: frondes arboreae, Ov. M. 1, 632; 4, 637: radix, id. ib. 8, 379: umbra, id. ib. 10, 129: fetus = poma, id. ib. 4, 125; 10, 665; 13, 820; 14, 625; 15, 97: fetus, Verg. G. 1, 55; Col. poët. 10, 401: fruges, Cornif. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 55: coma, *tresses, locks*, i. e. *leaves*, = frondes, Prop. 3, 14, 28: comae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36: frondes, id. ib. 3, 5, 7: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87: cornua cervorum, *branching*, Verg. A. 1, 190: telum coruscat, Ingens, arboreum, *huge, like a tree*, id. ib. 12, 888: Harundini Indicae (est) arborea amplitudo, *attains the size of a tree*, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 162.

arbŏs, v. arbor *init.*

1. arbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [from arbor, as majusculus, minusculus, from major, minor]. **I.** *A small tree, shrub.* **A.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Col. 5, 10, 7; 5, 11, 13; 11, 2, 79.—**B.** Transf., of a tuft of feathers: arbuscula crinita, i. e. *the crown on the head of the peacock*, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II.** In mechanics, *a movable machine for propelling military engines*, Gr. ἁμαξόποδες, Vitr. 10, 20.

2. Arbuscŭla, ae, *f.*, *the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 77.

arbustīvus, a, um, *adj.* [arbustum] (only in Col.). **I.** *Planted with trees*: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6.—**II.** *Bound* or *fastened to a tree*: vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8; id. Arb. 4, 1; 16, 4: positio, id. 4, 1, 6: arbusti Aminei urna, id. 12, 41, 2: genus musti, id. 12, 41, 1.

* **arbusto,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to plant with trees*: Transpadana Italia, cornu, populo, quercu arbustat agros, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 201.

arbustum, i, *n.* [qs. for arbosetum from arbos, as virgultum for virguletum, salictum for salicetum, etc.; an inferior form is arboretum, q. v.], *a place where trees are planted* (esp. trees, about which the vine was trained), *an orchard, plantation, vineyard planted with trees*, δενδρών (while *vinea* was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): Jam vinctae vites, jam falcem arbusta reponunt, Verg. G. 2, 416. **I.** Lit.: vinea est prima . . . septimo silva caedua, octavo arbustum, nono glandaria silva, Cato, R. R. 1, 7: In fundo suum quicquid conseri oportet arbustoque vitem copulari, id. ib. 7, 1; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Col. 5, 6, 37; 5, 7, 1; id. Arb. 1, 3; 16, 2; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207; Pall. Feb. 10, 1; Hor. C. 3, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 7, 29 al.—**II.** Transf., for the most part in the *plur.* collect. for arbores, in the poets, on account of its quantity, ărbŏrĕs: locos, Ingenio arbusta ubi nata sunt, non obsita, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 2 (Trag. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): e terrâque exorta repente arbusta salirent, *trees springing up suddenly from the earth, shot forth*, Lucr. 1, 187: florescunt tempore certo arbusta, *trees blossom at the appointed time*, id. 5, 671; so id. 1, 351; 1, 806; 1, 808; 2, 188; 2, 1016; 5, 912; 5, 1378; 6, 141; Verg. E. 1, 40; 2, 13; 4, 2; 5, 64; id. G. 3, 328; id. Copa, 27; id. A. 10, 363; Ov. M. 1, 286; 2, 710 al.—So also perh. in the *sing.* for a single tree: cum me arbustum videre Miconis incidere falce, Verg. E. 3, 10.—In the Vulg. only in *plur.*, and there for rami, *boughs, branches*: arbusta ejus (vitis) cedros Dei, Psa. 79, 11: Multiplicata sunt arbusta ejus, Ezech. 31, 5; 31, 7; 31, 12.

arbustus, a, um, *adj.* [arbos, arbor]. **I.** *Set* or *planted with trees*: ager, * Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77.—* **II.** Arbusta vitis for arbustiva, *fastened to* or *trained upon a tree*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207.—* *Comp.*: arbustiores res, trop., *firmer, surer, more settled circumstances* (the figure drawn from vines, which are supported on trees more firmly than upon frames), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [arbutus], *of the arbute* or *strawberry-tree*: fetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: crates, Verg. G. 1, 166: liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584: virgae, Verg. A. 11, 65.

arbŭtum (**arbĭtum,** Lucr. 5, 941), i, *n.* [id.], *the fruit of the arbute* or *strawberry-tree, the wild strawberry.* **I.** Lit.: quae nunc hiberno tempore cernis Arbita puniceo fieri matura colore, Lucr. 5, 941: glandes atque arbuta vel pira lecta (as the food of man in the state of nature; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4), id. 5, 963; so Verg. G. 1, 148; 2, 520.—**II.** Meton. **A.** = arbutus, *the arbute* or *strawberry-tree*: jubeo frondentia capris Arbuta sufficere, i. e. frondes arbuti, *that you give the goats a supply of arbute-shoots*, Verg. G. 3, 300; cf. id. E. 3, 82; so id. G. 4, 181.—**B.** *A tree*, in gen., Rutil. Itin. 1, 31. (The gram. Phocas considers arbuta in the signif. A. and B. as heterogen. from arbutus; v. Phoc. Ars, p. 1706 P., p. 338 Lind.)

arbŭtus, i, *f.* [kindr. with arbor, since the arbutus was abundant in Italy], *the wild strawberry-tree, the arbute, arbutus*: Arbutus unedo, Linn.; Ov. M. 10, 102; cf. Verg. G. 2, 69; Col. 7, 9, 6; 8, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99; 23, 8, 79, § 151 al.; its fruit, like that of the oak, was anciently the food of men; cf. arbutum. Under it the goats were fond of grazing: dulce satis umor, depulsis arbutus haedis, etc., Verg. E. 3, 82; so Hor. C. 1, 17, 5; and idle men of reposing: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21.

arca, ae, *f.* [arceo: arca et arx quasi res secretae, a quibus omnes arceantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 262; v. arceo], *a place for keeping any thing, a chest, box.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: arca vestiaria, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: ex illâ oleâ arcam esse factam eoque

conditas sortes, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Suet. Tib. 63: arca ingens variorum venenorum plena, id. Calig. 59 al.—Very freq., **B.** Esp., **1.** *A box for money, a safe, a coffer*, and particularly of the rich, and loculi was their *purse, porte-monnaie*, while sacculus was the *pouch* of the poor, Juv. 1, 89 sq.; 11, 26; cf. id. 10, 25; 14, 259 Ruperti, and Cat. 13, 8; Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcâ, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67.—Hence, meton., like our purse, for *the money in it*: arcae nostrae confidito, *rely upon my purse*, Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 12; id. Par. 6, 1; Cat. 23, 1; Col. 3, 3, 5; 8, 8, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8; Sen. Ep. 26 *fin.*—Hence, ex arcâ absolvere aliquem, *to pay in cash upon the spot* (opp. de mensae scripturâ absolvere), Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 Don.; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 7, 29 Don., and arcarius.—And of *public money, state treasure, revenues* (late Lat.): frumentaria, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42 al.—**2.** *A coffin* (cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.), Liv. 40, 29; cf. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 85; Val. Max. 1, 1: cadavera Conservus vili portanda locabat in arcâ, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; Luc. 8, 736; Dig. 11, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3560; 4429.—**II.** Transf. Of any thing in the form of a box or chest. **A.** *Noah's ark* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 6, 14 sqq.; ib. Matt. 24, 38; ib. Heb. 11, 7 al.—**B.** In Jewish antiq., *the Ark of the Covenant* (eccl. Lat.): arca foederis, Vulg. Deut. 10, 8: arca foederis Domini, ib. Num. 10, 33: arca testimonii, ib. Exod. 26, 34: arca testamenti, ib. Heb. 9, 4: arca testamenti Dei, ib. Jer. 3, 16: arca Domini, ib. Jos. 4, 4: arca Dei, ib. 1 Reg. 11, 17; and *absol.*: arca, ib. Exod. 30, 6; ib. Deut. 10, 5.—**C.** *A small, close prison, a cell*: (Servi) in arcas coniciuntur, ne quis cum iis colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 *fin.*; cf. Fest. p. 264 Müll.—**D.** In mechanics, *the water-box of a hydraulic machine*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**E.** *A water-cistern, a reservoir*, Vitr. 6, 3.—**F.** *A quadrangular landmark*; cf. Scriptt. Agrim. pp. 119, 222, 223, 271 Goes.

Arcădēs, v. Arcas, II.

1. Arcădĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρκαδία, *a mountainous province in the centre of the Peloponnesus*, the Greek Switzerland, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Verg. E. 4, 58; Ov. M. 2, 405; 9, 192 al.—Hence, derivv. **A. Arcădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρκαδικός, *Arcadian*: asinus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 67; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; Pers. 3, 9.—Arcadicus juvenis for *a simpleton* (since the Arcadians, as mostly mountaineers, were considered as a simple, uncultivated people), Juv. 7, 160.—**B. Arcădĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρκάδιος, *Arcadian*: Arcadius sus, *the Arcadian boar*, * Lucr. 5, 25: dea, i. e. *Carmenta, who came from Arcadia to Italy*, Ov. F. 1, 462: virgo, i. e. *the nymph Arethusa*, id. Am. 3, 6, 30: deus, i. e. *Pan*, Prop. 1, 18, 20: rupes, id. 1, 1, 14: agri, id. 3, 24, 23: sidus, i. e. *the Great Bear*, Sen. Oedip. 476: virga, *the wand of Mercury* (who was born upon the Arcadian mountain Cyllene, and worshipped there), Stat. Th. 2, 70: galerus, *the helmet of Mercury*, id. ib. 7, 39.

2. Arcădĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Crete*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 4; Plin. 31, 4, 30, § 53.

‡ **Arcae,** ārum, *f.*, *a Volscian town between Arpinum and Fabrateria*, now *Arce*, Inscr. Orell. 149; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.

arcānō, *adv.*, v. arcanus *fin.*

Arcānum, v. 2. Arcanus, B.

1. arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [v. arceo], orig., *shut up, closed*; hence, trop., **I.** *That keeps a secret, trusty*: dixisti arcano satis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit, ut aliquem ex arcanis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178.—Hence, poet., of the night: omina arcanâ nocte petita, *in silent night*, or *night that keeps secrets*, Ov. H. 9, 40; Stat. S. 1, 3, 71.—**II.** *Hidden, concealed, secret, private* (class., although very rare in Cic.): at quîcum joca, seria, ut dicitur, quîcum arcana, quîcum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: consilia, Liv. 35, 18; so Hor. C. 3, 21, 15: secretae et arcanae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcani aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43 al.: littera celatos arcana fatebitur ignes, Ov. M. 9, 516: sensus, Verg. A. 4, 422 al.—Esp., in the lang. of religion, of things sacred and incommunicable: ARCANA VERBIS PRAESIDIA, Inscr. Orell. 2494: audivit arcana verba, quae non licet homini loqui, Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 4; and of secret, mysterious usages: sacra, Ov. M. 10, 436: arcana cum fiunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; so Stat. S. 3, 4, 92; Sil. 2, 427; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 402; and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum Volgavit arcanae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 27.—Hence, *subst.*: **arcānum,** i, *n.*, *a secret*. **A.** In gen.: nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: arcani Fides prodiga, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: si quid umquam arcani sanctive ad silendum in curiâ fuerit, Liv. 23, 22, 9: arcana regum, Curt. 4, 6, 5: revelare arcana, Vulg. Prov. 11, 13: denudare arcana amici, ib. Eccli. 27, 17.—**B.** Spec., *a sacred secret, a mystery*: fatorum arcana, Ov. M. 2, 639; so Verg. A. 7, 123: Pythagorae arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21; cf.: Jovis arcana, *the secret decrees of*, id. C. 1, 28, 9: deorum arcanum proferre, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: arcana quaedam, *secret rites* (of the diviners), Vulg. Exod. 7, 11: violabunt arcanum meum, *my secret place, sanctuary*, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 22 et saep.—*Adv.*: **arcānō** (cf. Charis. pp. 173 and 179 P.), *in secret, privately*: arcano tibi ego hoc dico, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3 (cf. Charis. l. c.): arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—* *Comp.*: arcanius judicare aliquid de aliquâ re, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*—*Sup.* not used.

2. Arcānus, a, um, *adj.* [Arcae], *of or pertaining to Arcæ*; hence, *subst.* **A. Arcāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arcæ*, Inscr. Orell. 4007.—**B. Arcānum,** i, *n.*, *a villa of Q. Cicero, in the neighborhood of Arcæ*, Cic. Att. 5, 1; id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1 al.

arcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [arca, I. B.], *of or pertaining to a money-box* or *ready money*: nomina, Gai. Inst. 1. 3, § 131 Goes.—Hence, **arcārĭus,** i, *m.*, *a treasurer* (late Lat.): arcarii gazae tuae, Vulg. Esth. 3, 9: arcarius civitatis, ib. Rom. 16, 23; Dig. 40, 5, 41.—Also, *a controller of public revenues*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

Arcăs, ădis, *m.*, = Ἀρκάς. **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians*, after his death placed as a constellation (Arctophylax) in heaven, Ov. F. 1, 470; 2, 190; id. M. 2, 468; 2, 497; Hyg. Fab. 176, and Astr. 2, 4 (cf. Apollod. 3, 8, 2).—**II.** *An Arcadian*; *plur.* **Arcădĕs,** um, *m.* (acc. Gr. Arcadăs, Verg. A. 10, 397), = Ἀρκάδες, *the Arcadians*. **A.** As the most ancient men, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Ov. F. 2, 289 al.—**B.** As skilled in pastoral music: Tamen cantabitis, Arcades, inquit, Montibus haec vestris; soli cantare periti, Arcades, Verg. E. 10, 31: Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares et respondere parati, id. ib. 7, 4 (cf. id. ib. 4, 58 sq.; Theocr. 22, 157; Polyb. 4, 20).—Hence, Arcas, **C.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν. **1.** *Mercury, who was said to have been born on the Arcadian mountain Cyllene* (cf. 1. Arcadia, B.), Mart. 9, 35, 6; Luc. 9, 661; Stat. S. 5, 1, 107.—**2.** *Parthenopæus, the son of Atalanta from Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 8, 745; 12, 805.—**3.** Tyrannus, i. e. *Lycaon, grandfather of Arcas* (a poet. prolepsis), Ov. M. 1, 218.—**4.** Bipennifer, i. e. *Ancæus*, Ov. M. 8, 391.—**III.** *Adj.*, = Arcadius, *Arcadian*, Verg. A. 12, 518; Mart. 5, 65, 2; Stat. S. 5, 2, 123; id. Th. 7, 94; Sil. 6, 636.

* **arcātūra,** ae, *f.* [arca], = arca, II. F., *a square landmark of surveyors*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebĭon, i, *n.*, *a plant*, usu. called onochiles or anchusa, *a kind of ox-tongue*; cf. Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 11.

arcella, ae, *f. dim.* [arca; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.]; among surveyors, *a square landmark* (cf. arca, II. F., and arcatura), Front. Colon. pp. 119, 260, 303 Goes.

* **arcellacae vītes,** *a species of the vine*, now unknown, Col. 3, 21, 3.

‡ **arcellŭla,** ae, *f.*, *doub. dim.* [arcella, from arca], *a very little box*, Diom. p. 313 P.

arcĕo, cui, ctum (arcitum, acc. to Prisc. p. 1265 P.) [cf. ἀρκέω = to keep off, to suffice; ἄρκιος = sufficient, safe; arx = a stronghold; arca = a strong-box, chest; ἀλαλκεῖν = to keep off; ἀλκή = defence, strength. Curt.]. **I.** *To shut up, to enclose*. **A.** Lit.: arcere est continere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: alvus arcet et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: orbis caelestis arcens et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: hos quidem ut famulos vinclis prope ac custodiâ arceamus, *shut in, confine*, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 426).—**B.** Trop.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 3.—Also, *to keep in order*: arcendae familiae gratiâ, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. noverca, p. 175 Müll.—**II.** *To keep* or *hold off, to prevent from approaching, to keep at a distance*: arcere prohibere est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; constr. *absol.* aliquem, with *ab*, the simple *abl.*, poet. also with *dat.* (α) *Absol.* aliquem: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copiae, tu ut aquae pluviae arceantur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; so, aquam pluviam, aquas pluvias arcere, Cic. Top. 10, 43, and Dig. 39, 3: platanus solem arcet, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11: somnos ducere et arcere, Ov. M. 2, 735: Odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. C. 3, 1, 1.—With an abstr. object: transitum hostis, *to arrest, hinder*, Liv. 26, 41.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, with *inf.* as object, *to hinder, prevent*: quae (dicta) clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere Cedendo arcebat, id. ib. 3, 89; so id. P. 3, 3, 56; Stat. S. 2, 1, 34; id. Th. 1, 455; Sen. Hippol. 805; Sil. 13, 341 al.; Tac. A. 3, 72.—And without object: arcuit Omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.—(β) With *ab*: tu, Juppiter, hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 *fin.*: homines ab injuriâ, etc., id. Leg. 1, 14: haec aetas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: homines ab improbitate, id. Par. 3, 2, 23: famulas a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: aliquem ab amplexu, id. M. 9, 751: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Verg. G. 4, 168.—(γ) With the simple *abl.* (not with persons): primordia genitali concilio arceri tempore iniquo, Lucr. 1, 183: illum ut hostem arcuit Galliâ, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 *fin.*: te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, id. ib. 2, 40 *fin.*; so id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: Virginiam matronae sacris arcuerant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6; so Suet. Ner. 46; Luc. 10, 499: aquâ atque igni arcebatur, Tac. A. 3, 23; so id. ib. 3, 50 (cf. aqua, I. B. 3.) al.: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209: patriis penatibus, id. ib. 9, 446 al.: aliquem funesto veterno, i. e. *to protect, guard*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64 et saep.—(δ) With *dat.*, *to keep off something from*: oestrum pecori, Verg. G. 3, 155 (cf.: Solstitium pecori defendite, id. E. 7, 47: mortem fratri depulit, Ov. H. 14, 130; and the Gr. ἀμύνειν νηυσὶ θοῇσι πῦρ, Hom. Il. 9, 435; 9, 347; v. also Rudd. II. p. 150).

arcĕra, ae, *f.* [arca, Curt.], *a covered carriage for sick persons*: quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arcera dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 140 Müll.; Gell. 20, 1, 29; Non. p. 55, 26. So in the laws of the XII. Tables, Fragm. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Varr. ap. Non. l. l. Acc. to Nonius ib. this word was found also in Cicero. At a later period the litter (lectica, sella) came into use, and hence arcera disappeared from the language.

Arcĕsĭlas, ae (**Arcĕsĭlāus,** i, Gell. 3, 5), *m.* (acc. Arcesilam, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76: Arcesilan, Mel. 1, 18, 1), = Ἀρκεσίλας (-αος). **I.** Arcesilas (mostly in this form), *a Greek philosopher of Pitane, a pupil of Polemon, and founder of the Middle Academy*, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Ac. 1, 12, 45; 2, 24, 76; id. Fin. 5, 31, 94; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; Pers. 3, 79 (cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 28).—**II.** Arcesilaus, *a sculptor of the first century* B.C., Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155.—**III.** Arcesilaus, *an encaustic painter of Paros*, Plin. 35, 11, 38, § 122.—**IV.** Arcesilas, *a painter, son of Tisicrates*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Arcĕsĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἀρκείσιος, *son of Jupiter, father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 144.

arcessītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [arcesso], *a calling, summons*: dies propriae arcessitionis, i. e. *the day of death*, Cypr. de Mortal. *extr.*

arcessītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that calls* or *fetches* another (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45.—Hence, in judic. lang., *an accuser*, Amm. 29, 1, 44.

1. arcessītus, a, um, *Part.* of arcesso.

2. arcessītus, ūs, *m.* [arcesso], *a calling, summons* (very rare; only in *abl. sing.*): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 3:

cum ad eum ipsius rogatu arcessituque venissem, * Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Amm. 31, 10.

arcesso (and **accerso**), īvi, ītum, 3, *v. a.* (*inf.* arcessire and arcessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi, freq. and in the best class. writers, though the MSS. and editt. vary very much; cf. Struve, p. 198.—The form accerso, used freq. by Sall., has been unjustly repudiated; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 281 sq.; Kritz ad Sall. C. 40, 6, and the grammarians cited by both; Dietsch, Sall. II. p. 145; Rib. prol. in Verg. p. 388) [causat. from accedo; cf. incesso from incedo; ar = ad]. **I.** Lit., *to cause any one to come, to call, send for, invite, summon, fetch* (while *accio* designates merely the calling, without indicating the coming of the person called, Doed. Syn. III. p. 283). **A.** In gen.: aliquem ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 1: Blepharonem arcessat, qui nobiscum prandeat, id. Am. 3, 2, 70: quaeso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 29; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 120; 4, 6, 26; id. Truc. 1, 2, 28; so, arcessiturus, id. Cas. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 11: arcessitum, id. Rud. 4, 4, 12: jussit me ad se accersier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4 Bentl., where Fleck. reads *arcessier*: obstetricem arcesse, id. Ad. 3, 2, 56; so id. ib. 5, 7, 6; and id. Eun. 3, 5, 44 al.: cum ab aratro arcessebantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: sacra ab exteris nationibus ascita atque arcessita, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51 *fin.*; so id. ib. 5, 18: ejus librum arcessivi, id. Att. 16, 11: ex continenti alios (fabros) accersi jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 Dinter: Gabinium accersit, Sall. C. 40, 6; so id. ib. 52, 24; 60, 4: cunctos senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. J. 62, 4; so id. ib. 113, 4: Agrippam ad se arcessi jussit, Nep. Att. 21, 4: Pisonem arcessi jubet, Tac. H. 1, 14 al.: placere patrem arcessiri, Liv. 3, 45: aliquem ab Epidauro Romam arcessendum, id. 10, 47: Ityn huc arcessite, Ov. M. 6, 652; so id. ib. 15, 640; Hor. S. 2, 3, 261: sin melius quid (sc. vini) habes, arcesse, *order it, let it be brought*, id. Ep. 1, 5, 6 al. — Trop.: Illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo, prov., *this man brings misfortunes upon his own head*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv. 21, 4; so, somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.* al. — **B.** Esp. in judic. lang., *to summon, arraign one, before a court of justice*; hence, in gen., *to accuse, inform against*; constr. aliquem alicujus rei: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic. Fl. 6; so id. Rab. Perd. 9: ne quem umquam innocentem judicio capitis arcessas, *to accuse of a capital crime*, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: aliquem capitis, id. Deiot. 11: pecuniae captae, Sall. J. 32, 1: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: tumultus hostilis, id. ib. 4, 29: veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53; also *absol.*: arcessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id. Claud. 37.—Trop.: inscitiae, Nigid. ap Gell. 19, 14. —**II.** Transf. to mental objects, *to bring, fetch, seek*, or *derive* a subject, thought, quality, etc.: a capite quod velimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so id. Top. 9: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, id. de Or. 3, 38, 156: ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe arcessere fabulas coepi, *to fetch from far*, Petr. 37.—Hence, arcessitus (in opp. to that which comes of itself, and is therefore natural), *far-fetched, forced, unnatural* (syn. durus): cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, *that an expression may not appear forced, far-fetched*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysiā nihil est inane, nihil arcessitum, Quint. 10, 1, 78; cf. id. 2, 4, 3; 9, 3, 74; 12, 10, 40 al.

† **arceuthinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκεύθινος, *of the juniper-tree*: ligna, Vulg. Par. 2, 2, 8.

Archaeŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἀρχαιόπολις, *a town in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117.

† **archangĕlus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχάγγελος, *an archangel* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 15; ib. Judas, 9; Hier. Ruf. 1, 6; Tert. adv. Val. 19.

† **archē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀρχή (beginning). **I.** *One of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35.—**II. Archē**, *one of the four muses; a daughter of the younger Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Archĕlāus, i, *m.*, = Ἀρχέλαος. **I.** *A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, and teacher of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10.—**II.** *A king of Macedonia, son of Perdiccas, and friend of Euripides*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; Just. 7, 4; Gell. 15, 20, 9.—**III.** *A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, and author of a work*, Περὶ λίθων, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 46; cf. Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Tib. 37 *fin.* —**IV.** *A general of Mithridates*, Gell. 15, 1, 4 sq.—**V.** *His son, the rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8.

† **archeōta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀρχειώτης, *a keeper of the archives, a recorder*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

† **archĕtȳpus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρχέτυπος, *that was first made, original* (very rare): archetypos servare Cleanthas, i. e. *the original statues of Cleanthes*, Juv. 2, 7. So Martial calls the original MSS. of his epigrams, archetypae nugae, 7, 11, and in jest, friends that cost nothing, archetypi amici, 12, 69.—Hence, *subst.*: **archĕtȳpum**, i, *n.*, *an original*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; so Plin. Ep. 5, 10; Macr. S. 7, 14.

archēzōstis, is, *f.*, *the bryony, also called* ampeloleuce: Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

Archĭas, ae, *m.*, = Ἀρχίας. **I.** Aulus Licinius, *a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him*; v. Cic. Or. pro Archia.—**II.** *A cabinet-maker*; hence, **Archiăcus**, a, um: lecti, *a couch made by Archias*, and from the context, *a plain couch*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.

‡ **archĭātrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ΑΡΧΙΑΤΡΙΑ, *the rank of chief physician*, Cod. Th. 13, 3, 8.

† **archĭātrus** (-ŏs), i, *m.*, = ἀρχίατρος; in the time of the emperors, *the chief physician, who was at the same time physician in ordinary to the emperor*, Cod. Th. 12, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3994; 4017; 4226 al.

‡ **archĭbūcŭlus** (-bŭcŏl-), i, *m.*, = ἀρχι-βούκολος, *a chief priest of Bacchus*, Inscr. Orell. 2335; 2351; 2352.

† **archidiācŏnus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιδιάκονος, *an archdeacon*, Hier. ad Pamm. Ep. 61, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

† **archĭĕpiscŏpus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, *an archbishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

† **archĭĕreus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιερεύς, *a chief priest*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; so Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2543; 2627.

† **archĭĕrōsўna**, ae, *f.*, = ἀρχιερωσύνη, *the chief priest's office*, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 112.

archĭgallus, i, *m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΓΑΛΛΟΣ (cf. Gallus), *a chief priest of Cybele*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 70; Tert. Apol. 25; Inscr. Orell. 2320 sq. al.

archĭgĕron, ontis, *m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΓΕΡΩΝ, *chief of the old men*, a title under the emperors, Cod. Th. 14, 27, 1.

† **archĭgŭbernus**, i, *m.*, = ΑΡΧΙΚΥΒΕΡΝΟΣ, *chief pilot* or *helmsman*, Dig. 36, 1, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3634.

Archĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀρχίλοχος, *a Greek poet of Paros*, who, acc. to Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3, lived in the age of Romulus; but, acc. to Nep. ap. Gell. 17, 21, 8, was a contemporary of Tullus Hostilius; he was the originator of iambic verse, and the author of very bitter satires, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23 sq.; id. A. P. 79; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 60.—Hence, **Archĭlŏchīus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Archilochian*: metrum, Diom. p. 509 sq. P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1819 sq. P.; also an appel. for *severe, bitter, acrimonius*: edicta, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

† **archĭmăgīrus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιμάγειρος, *a chief cook*, Juv. 9, 109.

† **archĭmandrīta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀρχιμανδρίτης, *a chief* or *principal of monks, an abbot*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

Archĭmēdes, is (*gen.* Archimedi, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21; 1, 14, 22; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. 163 sq.; Rudd. I. p. 58, n. 71; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 333; *acc.* Archimeden, Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 131; Liv. 25, 31, 9: Archimedem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 309 sq.), *m.*, = Ἀρχιμήδης, *a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Roman besiegers of his native city*, Liv. 24, 34; Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; his monument, before unknown, was discovered by Cicero, id. Tusc. 5, 23.—Hence, **Archĭmēdēus** or **-īus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Archimedian*: machinus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191: loculus, Marc. Vict. p. 2547 P.

† **archĭmīmus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχίμιμος, *chief mimic actor* or *pantomime*, * Suet. Vesp. 19; so Inscr. Orell. 2625.—Hence, *fem.* ARCHIMIMA, ae, *chief mimic actress*, Inscr. Orell. 4760.

† **archĭpīrāta**, ae, *m.*, = ἀρχιπειρατής, *a leader of pirates*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 25; 2, 5, 29; Liv. 37, 11.

† **archĭpresbȳter**, ĕri, *m.*, = ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος, *the chief of the* presbyteri, *arch-priest*, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archĭ-săcerdos, ōtis, *m.* [vox hybrida], *chief priest*, Ven. Carm. 3, 13, 1.

archĭsȳnăgōgus, i, *m.*, = ἀρχισυνάγωγος, *the priest that was chief ruler of the synagogue*, Vulg. Marc. 5, 22; ib. Luc. 13, 14; ib. Act. 18, 8 al.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 16, 8, 13 al.

archĭtecta, ae, *f.*, v. architectus, I. B.
archĭtecton, v. architectus, II.

† **archĭtectŏnĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀρχιτεκτονική (sc. τέχνη), *the art of building, architecture*, Quint. 2, 21, 8.

† **archĭtectŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρχιτεκτονικός, *relating to architecture*: rationes, Vitr. 9, 4.

archĭtector, ātus, āri, *v. dep.* [architectus]. **I.** Lit., *to build, construct, make* (rare): situm loci cujusdam ad suum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Auct. ad Her. 3, 19, 32: Olympium, Vitr. 7, praef. 17: cardines, id. 9, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to devise, invent, procure*: voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52 (cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 32: Epicurus architectus beatae vitae).

☞ *Pass.*: Aedes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro Salaminio, ἀρχιτεκτονευθεῖσα, Nep. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

archĭtectūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the art of building, architecture*, = ἀρχιτεκτονία. **I.** Lit., * Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151; Vitr. 1, 1; 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., of historical representation: Specus ipsa quā concameratur architecturā! Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.

† **archĭtectus**, i, *m.*, = ἀρχιτέκτων (the usual form, while † **archĭtecton**, ŏnis, is rare). **I.** Form architectus. **A.** *A master-builder, architect*: fabri architectique, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45: Philo architectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; so id. Fam. 9, 2; Vitr. 1, 1; Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148; Vulg. Eccli. 38, 28; ib. Isa. 3, 3; ib. 2 Macc. 2, 30: ut sapiens architectus, ib. 1 Cor. 3, 10 al.—**B.** Trop., *an inventor, deviser, contriver, author, maker*: bene factis Juppiter architectus, Plaut. Am. prol. 45 (= auctor atque opifex, Lambin.): inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatae vitae Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 32 (cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 52: architectari voluptates): princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti paene verborum, id. Brut. 31, 118.—Hence, **archĭtecta**, ae, *f.*, *a female architect*: natura architecta vis, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196.—**II.** Form architecton. **A.** *A master-builder, architect*, etc.: nam sibi laudavisse hasce ait architectonem, Nescio quem, esse aedificatas has sane bene, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 73; Sen. Ep. 90; Sol. 32 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *a master in cunning, a crafty man*: me quoque dolis jam superat architectonem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

‡ **Archĭtis**, idis, *f.*, *the name of Venus among the Assyrians*, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 21.

archĭ-triclīnus, i, *m.* [vox hybrida; triclinium], = tricliniarcha, *one that presides at the table, the master of a feast*, Vulg. Joan. 2, 8; 2, 9 *bis.*

† **archīum** or **archīvum**, i, *n.*, = ἀρχεῖον, *the archives* (post-class.), Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6; Mel. 3, 8 *fin.*: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19; so id. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

† **archōn**, ōntis, *m.*, = ἄρχων (a ruler), *the highest magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority, an archon*, * Cic. Fat. 9, 19; cf. Vell. 1, 2 and 8.

Archȳtas, ae, *m.* (*nom.* Archȳtă, Sid. Carm. 2, 176), = Ἀρχύτας, *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato*, Cic. Tusc. 4. 36, 78; 5, 23, 64; id. Sen. 12, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Vitr. 7, praef. 14 and 9; Hor. C. 1, 28, 2; Col. 1, 1, 7; Gell. 10, 12.

arcĭfīnālis, e, or **arcĭfīnĭus**, a,

um, *adj.* [arceo-finis]; among surveyors, agri, *lands received in possession and built upon by victors after expelling the previous owners* (whence the term), Sic. Fl. p. 3; Front. p. 88; Hyg Lim. p. 160. Defined otherwise by Isid. Orig. 15, 13.

† **arcion,** i, *n.*, = ἀρκεῖον, *a plant* (in pure Lat., persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66, § 113.

* **Arcĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [arcus], *skilful with the bow, a skilful archer*, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Fl. 5, 17.

‡ **arcirma** (this is the correct read., not **arcŭma**), ae, *f.* [arcera], *a kind of small carriage*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Arcĭ-tĕnens (in MSS. also **arquĭtĕnens,** like arquus for arcus, quur for cur, etc.), entis, *adj.* [arcus-teneo], *carrying a bow, bow-bearing*, in imitation of the Gr. Τοξοφόρος. **I.** *A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana;* of Apollo, Naev. Bell. Pun. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (p. 14 Vahl.); Ov. M. 1, 441 (cf. Hor. C. S. 61: Phoebus fulgente decorus arcu); id. ib. 6, 265: pius Arcitenens, Verg. A. 3, 75 (Apollinem dicit, Serv.): Arquitenens dea, Att. ap. Non. p. 341, 25: Arquitenentes Diana et Apollo, Arn. 1, p. 20.—**II.** As a constellation, *the Archer*, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 405 B. and K.

arctē (correctly, **artē**), *adv.*, v. artus *fin.*

† **arctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἄρκτος; hence), *northern, arctic:* circulus, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6.

† **arctĭon,** i, *n.*, = ἄρκτιον, *a plant, also called* arcturus, Plin. 27, 5, 16, § 33.

arcto, v. arto *init.*

† **Arctŏphȳlax,** ăcis, *m.*, = Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, *the Bear-keeper, a constellation*, usu. called Bootes, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 394 B. and K.; id. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (as transl. from Arat. 92); so Luc. 8, 180.

arctŏphyllum, v. caerefolium.

† **arctŏs** (*nom.* arctos, Verg. G. 1, 246; *acc.* arcton, Ov. M. 2, 132; 13, 293; id. F. 2, 192; Verg. G. 1, 138: arctum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (in verse); *nom. plur.* arctoe (as in Ter. Adelphoe for Adelphi), Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105, and Arat. Phaen. 441 B. and K.; C. German. Arat. 25 and 63), i, *f.* (cf. Rudd. I. p. 27; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 650 sq.; 129; 131), = ἄρκτος. **I.** Lit., *the Great and the Lesser Bear* (Ursa Major et Minor; syn.: ursa, plaustrum, Septentrio), a double constellation (hence, geminae, Ov. M. 3, 45; Prop. 3, 15, 25) in the vicinity of the north pole; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 1 sq. Among the poets, on account of its place in the north, gelidae arcti, Ov. M. 4, 625; Verg. A. 6, 16; cf. Hor. C. 1, 26, 3; and since it never sets to our hemisphere, immunis aequoris, Ov. M. 13, 293: aequoris expers, id. ib. 13, 727: metuens aequore tingui, Verg. G. 1, 246 (an imitation of the Homeric: ἄμμορος λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489; Od. 5, 275; cf. also Arat. Phaen. 48: Ἄρκτοι κυανέου πεφυλαγμέναι Ὠκεανοῖο).—**II.** Metaph. **A.** *The north pole*, Ov. M. 2, 132.—**B.** *The night* (cf. luna), Prop. 3, 15, 25.—**C.** *The people dwelling in the north*, Luc. 3, 74: post domitas Arctos, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 336.—**D.** *The north wind*, Hor. C. 2, 15, 16.

† **arctōus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκτῷος, prop., *pertaining to* arctos (q. v.); hence, poet., *northern* (syn.: arcticus, aquilonius, Borealis), Mart. 5, 68; 10, 6, 2; Luc. 1, 53; 10, 250; Sen. Oedip. 604; id. Herc. Oet. 1566.

† **arctūrus,** i, *m.*, = ἀρκτοῦρος. **I.** As a star. **A.** *The brightest star in Bootes, whose rising and setting was supposed to portend tempestuous weather* (Plaut. Rud. prol. 71): stella micans radiis, Arcturus, Cic. Arat. 99; id. N. D. 2, 42, 110 (as a transl. of Arat. 95); cf. Hyg. Fab. 130; id. Astr. 2, 4; Verg. A. 1, 744; Vulg. Job, 9, 6; 37, 9; ib. Amos, 5, 8; introduced in Plaut. Rud. as Prologus.—Transf. **B.** *The whole constellation* (syn.: Bootes, Arctophylax), Verg. G. 1, 204 Voss.—**C.** *The rising of Arcturus*, Verg. G. 1, 68.—**II.** *A plant*, v. arction.

1. arctus, a, um, for artus, q. v.

2. arctus, i, *m.*, v. arctos.

arcŭārius, a, um, *adj.* [arcus], *pertaining to the bow:* fabricae, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. —Hence, *subst.:* **arcŭārius,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of bows*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

* **arcŭātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [arcuo], *bow-formed:* caminus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; cf. arcuatim.

arcŭātim, *adv.* [id.], *in the form of a bow* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: sanguis arcuatim fluens, Fest. s. v. Tullios, p. 352 Müll.

* **arcŭātio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an arch* (only in Front.), Aquaed. 18; 121.

arcŭātus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* of arcuo.—**II.** = arquatus, q. v.

arcŭ-ballista (better than **balista**), ae, *f.* [arcus], *a ballista furnished with a bow;* only Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 4, 22.

* **arcŭballistārius** (**balist-**), ii, *m.* [arcuballista], *he that shoots with an* arcuballista, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

‡ **arcubii,** ōrum, *m.:* qui excubabant in arce [ar, = ad, and cubo], Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 162.

arcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [arca], *a small chest* or *box, a casket*, etc. **I.** For unguents, ornaments, etc. **A.** *A small perfume-box, a jewel-casket*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: arculae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.—Hence, trop. of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratis) discipulorum arculae, Cic. Att. 2, 1.—**B.** *A small money-box* or *casket:* arcula plena aranearum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 (cf. Cat. 13, 8: Plenus sacculus est aranearum). —**II.** *The wind-box of an organ*, Vitr. 10, 13.—**III.** Arcula dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

* **arcŭlārius,** ii, *m.* [arcula] *one that makes little boxes* or *jewel-caskets*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

‡ **arcŭlāta,** ōrum, *n.* [Arculus], *sacrificial cakes made of flour*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

‡ **arcŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [arcus], *a roll* or *hoop placed upon the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

‡ **Arcŭlus,** i, *m.* [arca], *the god of chests, coffers*, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

‡ **arcŭma,** ae, v. arcirma.

arcŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [arcus], *to make in the form of a bow, to bend* or *curve like a bow* (not before the Aug. per.): curru arcuato vehi, i. e. *covered*, Liv. 1, 21: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 2: (millepeda) quae non arcuatur, *does not bend itself in the form of a bow*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 137 (cf. arcuatim); Ov. M. 11, 590.

arcus, ūs, *m.* (the orthography, arquus (cf. arquatus), is freq. in MSS., like quum for cum, quur for cur, etc.; cf. Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. Thus Charis. p. 92 P. upon Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51, reads arcuis; Prisc. p. 712 P. arci; and Non. p. 425, 5, upon Lucr. 6, 526, arqui; but the distinction which the latter gram. points out (arcus suspensus fornix appellatur; arquus non nisi qui in caelo apparet, quam Irim poëtae dixerunt) does not seem to be well founded.—*Abl. plur.* never found; acc. to the gram., Don. p. 1751, Diom. p. 285, Prisc. p. 779, Rhem. Palaem. p. 1371 P. al., it was arcubus; so Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 13; cf. Rudd. I. p. 104, n. 48.—*Gen. sing.* arqui, Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm., and Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51 B. and K.—*Dat.* arcu, Sil. 4, 18.—*Nom. plur.* ARCVVS, Corp. Inscr. V. 85; Inscr. Henz. 5313: arci, Varr. ap. Non. p. 77, 12.—*Acc.* ARCOS, Corp. Inscr. II. 3420.—*Fem.*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.; cf. id. 658 P.; and Serv. ad Verg. 6, 610, says that Catull. and others used it as *fem.;* v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 679) [cf. Sanscr. arâlas = bent, the bent arm, aratnis = Gr. ὠλένη; Lat. ulna; Germ. Elbogen; Engl. elbow. Curt.], prop., *something bent;* hence, **I.** *A bow* (syn. cornu). **A.** For shooting: intendit crinitus Apollo Arcum auratum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 54 Müll.): arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7: haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo Desuper, Verg. A. 8, 704; 9, 665; so Vulg. Psa. 10, 3; 36, 14: arcum tendere, ib. 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 9, 24: adductus, Verg. A. 5, 507: remissus, Hor. C. 3, 27, 67: arcum dirigere in aliquem, Pers. 3, 60: quom arcum et pharetram mi et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so, arcum suscitare, Vulg. Hab. 3, 9 et saep. —**B.** *The rainbow* (fully: pluvius arcus, v. infra, II.), Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P. (Ann. v. 393 Vahl.): Tum color in nigris existit nubibus arqui, * Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm.: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quodam modo coloratis, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 5, 88 Rib.; so Ov. M. 6, 63; 11, 632; 14, 838: pluvius describitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 18; Liv. 30, 2; 41, 21; Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 and 6: arcum meum ponam in nubibus, Vulg. Gen. 9, 13 sqq. (in Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; 10, 1, iris, q. v.) al.—**C.** *A bow* or *arch in building, a vault, arch, triumphal arch*, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30; 3, 160; Juv. 3, 11; Suet. Ner. 25: marmoreus arcus, id. Claud. 1; so id. ib. 11; id. Dom. 13; cf. Plin. Pan. 59, 2 Schwarz.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, *any thing arched* or *curved like a bow;* of the breaking of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568.—Of the windings of a serpent: immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42.—Of a curve in flight: dea se paribus per cælum sustulit alis Ingentemque fugâ secuit sub nubibus arcum, Verg. A. 5, 658.—Of the curving or bendings of a bay: sinus curvos falcatus in arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229 (cf.: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg. A. 1, 161).—Of a harbor: Portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum, Verg. A. 3, 533.—Of boughs of trees, Verg. G. 2, 26 et saep.—Of the back of a chair, Tac. A. 15, 57.—**B.** *The mathematical arc*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10; Col. 5, 2, 9.—Hence, of the five parallel circles of the globe which bound the zones (or perhaps rather, the zones themselves): via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129.

1. ardĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred with the Gr. ἐρωδιός and ῥωδιός; cf. the Sanscr. rud = sonare], *a heron* (in Pliny usu. ardeola, q. v.), Verg. G. 1, 364.

2. Ardĕa, ae, *f.* [v. arduus], = Ἀρδέα, *the capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome;* acc. to the myth, it was burned by Æneas, and from its ashes the heron (*ardea*) was produced, Ov. M. 14, 573; Verg. A. 7, 411; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Mann. Ital. I. 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 296–312.—Hence, Derivv., **A. Ardĕas,** ātis, *adj.* (old *nom.* Ardeātis, like Arpinātis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.), *of* or *belonging to Ardea, Ardean:* in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47: Ardeas templum, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115.—Hence, in the *plur.:* **Ardeātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ardea*, Liv. 5, 44; 4, 7.—**B. Ardĕātīnus,** a, um, *adj.* (rare for Ardeas), *Ardean:* praedium, Nep. Att. 14, 3 (Halm, *Arretinum*); *absol.*, in Ardeatino (sc. agro), Sen. Ep. 105.

Ardĕātis, is, *adj.*, v. Ardea.

ardĕlio, ōnis, *m.* [ardeo], prop. *a zealous person;* hence, in a bad sense, *a busybody, a meddler*, = πολυπράγμων, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1 sq.; cf. the epigrams of Mart. 2, 7; 4, 79.

ardens, entis, *P. a.*, from ardeo.

ardenter, *adv.*, v. ardeo *fin.*

ardĕo, rsi, rsum, 2, *v. n.* (*perf. subj.* ARDVERINT, Inscr. Fratr. Arval., of the time of the emperor Alexander Severus, in Inscr. Orell. 961) [cf. Sanscr. ghar = to shine. Sonne foll. by Curt.], *to take fire, to kindle;* hence, **I.** Lit., *to be on fire, to burn, blaze* (syn.: ardesco, exardeo, flagro, incendor, uror): Nam multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, *for the soil is on fire in different places*, Lucr. 2, 592: tecta ardentia, id. 3, 1064: Ultimus ardebit, quem etc., i. e. *His home will burn last, whom* etc., Juv. 3, 201: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fin.:* radii ardentes, Lucr. 6, 618: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl.): caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: vis ardens fulminis, Lucr. 6, 145: Praeneste ardentes lapides caelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: rogum parari Vidit et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, Ov. M. 2, 620; 2, 245; 14, 747: arsurae comae, Verg. A. 11, 77: videbat quod rubus arderet, Vulg. Exod. 3, 2; ib. Deut. 5, 23; ib. Joan. 15, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the eyes, *to flash, glow, sparkle, shine* (syn.: fulgeo, inardesco, mico): ardent oculi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 62; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; 2, 5, 62; cf.: oculi ejus (erant) ut lampas ardens, Vulg. Dan. 10, 6.—**B.** Poet., transf. to color, *to sparkle, glisten, glitter, dazzle:* Tyrio ardebat murice laena, Verg. A. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, id. ib. 11, 602. —**C.** In gen., of any passionate emo-

tion or excitement, *to burn, glow, be inflamed*, usu. with *abl.* (dolore, irā, studio, invidiā, etc.), but often without an *abl.*; *to be strongly affected*, esp. with love; *to be inflamed, burn, glow, to blaze, be on fire, be consumed*, etc. (syn.: ardesco, exardeo, furo). (α) With *abl.*: quippe patentia cum totiens ardentia morbis Lumina versarent oculorum, expertia somno, *they rolled around the open eyeballs glowing with heat*, Lucr. 6, 1180: In fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo Membra dabant, *their limbs burning with the heat of fever*, id. 6, 1172: ardere flagitio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47: iracundiā, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: curā, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: dolore et irā, Cic. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: studio et amore, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2: desiderio, id. Mil. 15; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: podagrae doloribus, *to be tormented with*, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: furore, Liv. 2, 29 *fin.* et saep.: cum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 5, 6; id. Fam. 4, 1; Liv. 28, 24 *fin.* al. — (β) Without an *abl.*: ipse ardere videris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188 (incensus *esse*, B. and K.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 145: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardebant, *were fired, eager*, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Ardet, Ov. M. 6, 609: ultro implacabilis ardet, Verg. A. 12, 3: ardet in arma, id. ib. 12, 71; so, in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43.—Poet. with *inf.* as object (cf. infra), *to desire ardently to do a thing*: ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166: Ardet abire fugā dulcisque relinquere terras, Verg. A. 4, 281; 11, 895; Val. Fl. 6, 45. — Esp., *to burn with love* (syn. uror): ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov. M. 4, 62: deus arsit in illā, id. ib. 8, 50 (cf.: laborantes in uno Penelopen vitreamque Circen, Hor. C. 1, 17, 19): arsit Virgine raptā, Hor. C. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 6; and with *acc.* of the object loved (as supra, in constr. with the *inf.*): formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, *Corydon had a burning passion for*, etc., Verg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri Crines, Hor. C. 4, 9, 13: delphini pueros miris et humanis modis arserunt, Gell. 6, 8; cf. Arusian. Mess. p. 209 Lind. ☞ **Pass.* arsus, *roasted*, Plin. Val. 2, 9.—**ardens,** entis, *P. a.*, prop. *on fire, burning*; hence, *glowing, fiery, ardent, hot*, etc., lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: sol ardentissimus, Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123: Austri ardentes, id. 12, 19, 42, § 93: quinta (zona) est ardentior illis, *hotter*, Ov. M. 1, 46: ardens Africa, Luc. 9, 729.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the eyes: oculi, *glowing*, Verg. G. 4, 451.—**2.** Of color: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16: apes ardentes auro, *glowing, glittering as with gold*, Verg. G. 4, 99; so id. A. 10, 262.—**3.** Of wounds, *burning, smarting*: ardenti morsu premere dolorem, *with burning bite*, Lucr. 3, 663. — **4.** Of wine, *strong, fiery*: ardentis Falerni Pocula, Hor. C. 2, 11, 19; cf. Mart. 9, 7, 45.—**5.** Of passion or strong feeling, *burning, glowing, eager, impatient, ardent*: avaritia ardens, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36: mortem ardentiore studio petere, id. ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentes in eum litteras ad me misit, id. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42; 1, 8, 2: ardentissimus amor, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 2: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: Nonne cor nostrum ardens erat in nobis, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: furor, ib. Isa. 30, 27: miserere ardentis (sc. amore), Ov. M. 14, 691.—Poet. with *gen.*: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—In Cic. freq. of passionate, excited discourse: nec umquam is qui audiret, incenderetur, nisi ardens ad eum perveniret oratio, Cic. Or. 38, 132: verbum, id. ib. 8, 27 (cf. id. Brut. 24 *fin.*): nisi ipse (orator) inflammatus ad eam (mentem) et ardens accesserit, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: orator gravis, acer, ardens, id. Or. 28, 99 al.—*Adv.* **ardenter,** only trop., *in a burning, fiery, eager, passionate manner, ardently, eagerly, passionately*: ardenter aliquid cupere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.*: ardentius sitire, *to have a more burning thirst*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7, id. Pan. 85, 7: ardentius amare, Suet. Calig. 25.—*Sup.*: ardentissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3; Suet. Dom. 22.

ardĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [ardea], *a little heron*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164; 11, 37, 52, § 140.

ardesco, arsi, 3, *v. inch.* [ardeo], *to take fire, to kindle, to be inflamed* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; while exardesco is very freq.), lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: ut omnia motu Percalefacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ardescunt caelestia templa, id. 6, 670: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255; Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51.—**II.** Trop., *to gleam, glitter*. **A.** Of rays of light: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523.—**B.** Of the gleaming of a sword: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54.—**C.** Most freq. of the passions, *to be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence*: ardescere dirā cuppedine, Lucr. 4, 1090; so id. 5, 897: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41 (cf. Verg. A. 7, 445: exarsit in iras, and Luc. 3, 134: accensus in iram): in nuptias incestas, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Verg. A. 1, 713: stimulo ardescit, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: quibus haec rabies auctoribus arsit, Luc. 5, 359. — So, *absol.*: fremitus ardescit equorum, Verg. A. 11, 607: ardescente pugnā, Tac. H. 5, 18: in labiis ejus ignis ardescit, * Vulg. Prov. 16, 27.

* **ardĭfĕtus,** a, um, *adj.* [ardeo-fetus], *pregnant with flame*; poet. of a torch: lampas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 243, 25; cf. id. ib. p. 312, 6.

ardor, ōris, *m.* [ardeo], *a flame, fire, heat, burning heat*, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: exortus est sol cum ardore, Vulg. Jac. 1, 11: ignium, Lucr. 5, 587: ignis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 12: flammarum, Lucr. 5, 1093: flammaï, id. 5, 1099 al.: visas ab occidente faces ardoremque caeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor caelestis, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ardore deflagrare, id. Ac. 2, 37, 119: ardores corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 99: Visitabo vos in egestate et ardore, *with burning fever*, Vulg. Lev. 26, 16 al. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of the flashing fire of the eyes, *brightness, brilliancy*: fervescit et ex oculis micat acribus ardor, *and fire gleams forth from the keen eyes*, Lucr. 3, 289: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 21, and id. N. D. 2, 42, 107.—Of the external appearance in gen.: in te ardor voltuum atque motuum, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 80: oris, *animation*, Vell. 2, 35.—**B.** Of the passions or feelings, *heat, ardor, glow, impatience, eagerness, ardent desire*: Sive voluptas est sive est contrarius ardor, i. e. dolor, *some tormenting pain*, Lucr. 3, 251: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Cael. 31: quem ardorem studii censetis fuisse in Archimede, qui etc., id. Fin. 5, 19, 50: ardor animi non semper adest, isque cum consedit, id. Brut. 24, 93: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8; Liv. 8, 16. —Transf. from the combatants to the weapons: tantus fuit ardor armorum, Liv. 22, 5: Ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, *glowing love*, Tib. 4, 12, 6; so Ov. M. 7, 76.—With *obj. gen.*: at te ejusdem virginis ardor Perdiderat, Ov. M. 9, 101; 9, 140; Hor. Epod. 11, 27 al.—And meton., *the object of ardent affection, love, flame*: tu primus et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. M. 14, 683.

Ardŭenna, ae (**Ardenna,** Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 4), *f.* [v. arduus; cf. Welsh ardh, to raise up], *the forest-covered mountains in Gaul*, now *Ardennes*, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 6, 29 Herz.; Tac. A. 3, 42; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 203.

* **ardŭĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [arduus], *steepness*: montium arduitas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aridus.

arduus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to ΑΡΔΩ, ἄρδω = to water, to cherish; ἀλδαίνω = to make grow; ἀλδήεις = growing; alo, altus, q. v.; 1. ad-oleo, ad-olesco; related to arbor, arbutus as ἐρυθρός, Germ. roth, Engl. red, is related to ruber; Ardea was perh. so called from its lofty situation; cf. Arduenna], *high, elevated, lofty, steep* (syn.: altus, celsus, sublimis). **I.** Lit.: Pergama ardua, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: aether, Ov. M. 1, 151: sidera, id. ib. 1. 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2. 89: et campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), Verg. A. 9, 53.—Also in prose in Gell.: supercilia, i. e. *proudly elevated*, Gell. 4, 1, 1: confragosus atque arduus clivis, *steep*, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: ascensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: arduus ac difficilis ascensus, Liv. 25, 13: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, id. 44. 3: via alta atque ardua, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150 al.—Hence, *subst.*: **arduum,** i, *n.*, *a steep place, a steep*: Ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera viaï, Lucr. 1, 659: in ardua montis Ite, Ov. M. 8, 692: ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. C. 2, 19, 21: in arduo, Tac. A. 2. 47: in arduis ponet nidum suum, Vulg. Job. 39, 27: ardua Alpium, Tac. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11. 9: ingressi sunt ardua, Vulg. Jer. 4, 29. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *That is difficult to reach* or *attain, difficult, laborious, hard, arduous*: magnum opus omnino et arduum conamur, Cic. Or. 10, 33: rerum arduarum ac difficilium perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54; so id. Leg. 1, 13: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16; Tac. A. 4, 4: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 44: nil mortalibus arduum est, id. ib. 1, 3, 37.—*Subst.*: nec fuit in arduo societas, Tac. A. 12, 15.—**B.** *Troublesome, unpleasant*: in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 3, 2. upon which Gellius remarks: Arduum Sallustius non pro difficili tantum, sed pro eo quoque ponit, quod Graeci χαλεπὸν appellant: quod est cum difficile tum molestum quoque et incommodum et intractabile, Gell. 4, 15: quam arduum onus, Tac. A. 1, 11.—**C.** Of fortune, *difficult, adverse, inauspicious*: aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, *in adversity*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 1.

☞ *Comp.* arduior: iter longius arduiusque erat, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P.—*Sup.* arduissimus: asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P.; cf.: assiduus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, and Rudd. I. p. 180, n. 58.—*Adv.* not used.

āre, v. arefacio.

ārea (in inscriptions freq. ARIA, Inscr. Orell. 4130, etc.), ae, *f.* [some comp. ἔραζε = on the ground; Germ. Erde; Engl. earth, hearth; others, as Varro and Festus, connected it with areo, as if pr. *dry land*, as terra may be connected with torreo; so Bopp and Curt.], *a piece of level ground, a vacant place*, esp. in the town (syn.: planities, aequor): in urbe loca pura areae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.: area proprie dicitur locus vacuus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.: locus sine aedificio in urbe area; rure autem ager appellatur, Dig. 50, 16, 211. **I.** Lit., *ground* for a house, *a building-spot*: si Ponendae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: arearum electio, Vitr. 1, 7, 1: pontifices si sustulerint religionem, aream praeclaram habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 16; 1, 55; Suet. Vesp. 8; Dig. 7, 4, 10 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vacant space around* or *in a house, a court* (syn. spatium): resedimus in areā domūs, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4; so id. ib. 7, 27, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 10; Dig. 43, 22, 1; 8, 2, 1 al.—**B.** *An open space for games, an open play-ground* (syn.: campus, curriculum), Hor. C. 1, 9, 18. — Hence, in gen., *a field for effort*, etc. (syn.: campus, locus, q. v.), Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26, and trop.: area scelerum, i. e. *where vices have full scope*, Cic. Att. 9, 18. — Also, *a race-ground*, Ov. F. 4, 10 (cf. id. ib. 2, 360); and trop., *the course of life*: vitae tribus areis peractis (i. e. pueritiā, juventute, senectute), Mart. 10, 24. — **C.** *A threshing-floor* (among the ancients, an open space in the vicinity of the house). **1.** Lit.: neque in segetibus neque in areis neque in horreis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8; Hor. C. 1, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 1, 45; Tib. 1, 5, 22; Vulg. Gen. 50, 10; ib. Isa. 21, 10. Its construction may be learned from Cato, R. R. 91 and 129; Varr. R. R. 1, 51; Verg. G. 1, 178 sqq. Voss; Col. 5, 1, 4; 5, 2, 20; and Pall. 1, 36 al.—**2.** Trop., *of the body of Christians, as subject to separation, judgment* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Aug. Ver. Rel. 5.—**D.** *The halo around the sun* or *moon*: tales splendores Graeci areas (i. e. ἅλωνας) vocavere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2.—**E.** *A bed* or *border in a garden*, Varr. L. L. 6. § 64 Müll.; Col. 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Pall. 1, 34.—**F.** *A fowling-floor*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64: aedes nobis area est; auceps sum ego, id. ib. 1, 3, 67.—**G.** *A burying-ground, church-yard*, Tert. ad Scap. 3. —**H.** *A bald spot upon the head, baldness*, Cels. 6, 4; Mart. 5, 50.

* **ārĕālis,** e, *adj.* [area], *of* or *pertaining to a threshing-floor*: cribrum, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

Arĕātae, ārum, *m.*, *a Sarmatian tribe*, also called Arraei, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

Ārectaeus, a, um, *adj.* [from אֶרֶךְ, acc. to O. T. Gen. 10, 10, an Assyrio-Baby-

Ionian town; cf. Amm. 23, 21], *Babylonian:* campi, Tib. 4, 1, 142 (al. Areccei).

ārĕ-făcĭo (contr. **arfăcĭo,** Cato, R. R. 69; per anastrophen, facio are, Lucr. 6, 962; cf. Rudd. II. p. 392), fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [areo], *to make dry, to dry up* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: sicco, exsicco, coquo, uro), Cato, R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, * Lucr. 6, 962; Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.; Vitr. 2, 1; Vulg. Job, 15, 30; ib. Jac. 1, 11. — *Pass.:* arefieri in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 32: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 43, § 125; so id. 34, 13, 35, § 133; Cels. 5, 27, n. 7; * Suet. Vesp. 5: arefacta est terra, Vulg. Gen. 8, 14: ficulnea, ib. Matt. 21, 19.—**II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.), *to wither up, break down:* gentem superbam arefecit Deus, Vulg. Eccli. 10, 18: arefacient animam suam, ib. ib. 14, 9.

Ărĕlas, ātis (**Ărĕlātē,** ēs, Suet. Tib. 4; Aus. Clar. Urb. 8), *f.,* = Ἀρέλαται or Ἀρέλατον, *a town in Southern Gaul, on the eastern branch of the Rhone,* now *Arles,* Caes. B. C. 1, 36; cf. Mann. Gall. 96.—Hence, **Ărĕlātensis,** e, *adj., Arelatian:* ager, Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; *plur.,* **Ărĕlātenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Arelas,* Dig. 32, 2, 34.

Ărĕmŏrĭcae, v. Armoricae.

ărēna, ae, *f.,* v. harena.

ărēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.,* v. harenaceus.

Ărēnācum (Ărēnātium, Tab. Peut.; **Hărēnātium,** Itin. Anton.), i, *n., a town in* Gallia Belgica, now *Ærth* or *Arth, near Herwen,* Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 531.

ărēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.,* v. harenarius.

ărēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.,* v. harenatio.

ărēnātus, a, um, *adj.,* v. harenatus.

ărēnĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.,* v. hareni-fodina.

ărēnĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.,* v. harenivagus.

ărēnōsus, a, um, *adj.,* v. harenosus.

ārens, entis, *P. a.,* from areo.

ărēnŭla, ae, *f.,* v. harenula.

ārĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [akin to ardere], *to be dry* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ubi (amurca) arebit, Cato, R. R. 76; 69: uti, quom exivissem ex aquā, arerem tamen, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50; 2, 7, 18: (tellus) sucis aret ademtis, Ov. M. 2, 211; so id. ib. 15, 268. — **II.** Trop. of things, *to be dried up* or *withered:* arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38; so Sen. Ben. 3, 8: fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: aret ager, Verg. E. 7, 57: pars, super quam non plui, aruit, Vulg. Amos, 4, 7: omnia ligna agri aruerunt, ib. Joel, 1, 12; ib. Marc. 11, 21; ib. Apoc. 14, 15.—Rarely of persons, *to languish from thirst:* in mediā Tantalus aret aquā, Ov. A. A. 2, 606; so, Sic aret mediis taciti vulgator in undis, id. Am. 3, 7, 51. — Hence, **ārens,** entis, *P. a.* **I.** Lit., *dry, arid, parched:* saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691: arens alveus (fluminis), Vulg. Jos. 3, 17: arva, Verg. G. 1, 110: rosae, id. ib. 4, 268; id. A. 3, 350: harenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 31: cetera (loca) abrupta aut arentia, * Tac. A. 15, 42. —**II.** Trop., *languishing* or *fainting from thirst, thirsty:* trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556; 14, 277: faux, Hor. Epod. 14, 4.—Poet. as an epithet of thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174; Sen. Thyest. 5 (cf.: sitis arida, Lucr. 6, 1175; Ov. M. 11, 129).

ārĕŏla (ārĭ-), ae, *f. dim.* [area]. **I.** (After area, I.) *A small, open place:* quae cenatio areolam aspicit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21: ARIOLA, Inscr. Grut. 584, 4. — **II.** (After area, II. E.) *A small garden-bed, garden,* or *cultivated place,* Col. 10, 362; 11, 2, 30: areolae aromatum, Vulg. Cant. 5, 13; 6, 1; ib. Ezech. 17, 7.

† **Ārēŏpăgītes,** ae, *m.,* = Ἀρειοπαγίτης, *an Areopagite, a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens* (v. Areopagus), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 190 Vahl.); Varr. L. L. l. l.; Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; id. Balb. 12 *fin.;* id. Off. 1, 22, 75; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; Vulg. Act. 17, 34; Macr. S. 7, 1. — Hence, † **Ārēŏpăgītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀρειοπαγιτικός, *of* or *pertaining to an Areopagite:* gymnasia, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

† **Ārēŏpăgus (-ŏs),** i, *m.,* = Ἄρειος πάγος, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the Areopagus, the highest judicial assembly of the Athenians, held its sessions:* Areopagitae ab Areopago: is locus est Athenis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; Sen. Tranq. 3 *fin.;* Vulg. Act. 17, 19 sqq. (in Cic. Att. 1, 14 used as a Greek word; in Tac. A. 2, 55, called Areum judicium; and in Juv. 9, 101, Curia Martis; cf. Ov. M. 6, 70).

†† **arepennis,** is, *m.* [Gallic; in mod. Fr. arpent = an acre]; syn. with semijugerum, *a half acre of ground,* Col. 5, 1, 6: arapennis, Isid. Orig. 15, 15, p. 485 Lind.

Ăres, is, *m.,* = Ἄρης, *the war-god Mars* (in Plaut. jocosely made to correspond with bellator, warrior): si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culinā Ares, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54. (For the *A*, which is always short in Lat., cf. Lucil. ap. Scaur. Orth. p. 2255 P., and Mart. 9, 12, with reference to Hom. Il. 5, 31.)

āresco, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [areo], *to become dry.* **I.** Lit.: dum mea (vestimenta) arescunt, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 17: fluvius arescat, Vulg. Job, 14, 11: arescat aqua de mari, ib. Isa. 19, 5: arescente undā, Tac. A. 13, 57: quasi faenum, ita arescet, Vulg. Isa. 51, 12. — Of tears: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17; so id. Inv. 1, 56 *fin.* — **II.** Trop., *to languish.* **A.** Of plants, *to dry up, wither:* nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas arescere et interfici, *to dry up,* Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. p. 450, 1; so Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137: truncus (arboris), Tac. A. 13, 58: vitis, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 9; 17, 10: palmes, ib. Joan. 15, 6: manus (branch), ib. Job, 15, 32. — **B.** Of persons (eccl. Lat.), *to pine away in sickness:* (filius meus) stridet dentibus et arescit, Vulg. Marc. 9, 17.—So, *to sink, be overcome,* with fear: arescentibus hominibus prae timore, Luc. 21, 26.

Ărestŏrĭdes, ae, *m. patr.,* = Ἀρεστορίδης, *son of Arestor,* i. e. *Argus,* Ov. M. 1, 624.

† **ărĕtālŏgus,** i, *m.,* = ἀρεταλόγος, *a prattler about virtue, a babbler, boaster;* in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic, Suet. Aug. 74 Casaub.: mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16; cf. ethologus.

Ărĕtē, ēs, *f.,* = Ἀρήτη, *the wife of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians,* Hyg. Fab. 23.

Ărĕthon, ontis, and **Ărĕtho,** ōnis, *m.,* = Ἀρέθων, *a river in Epirus,* Liv. 38, 3 and 4.

Ărĕthūsa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀρέθουσα. **1.** *A celebrated fountain near Syracuse,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; acc. to the fable, a nymph in the train of Diana, in Elis, pursued by the river-god Alpheus, fled to Sicily, Ov. M. 5, 573 (cf. Pausan. 5, 7); hence it was believed that it flowed under the sea with the Alpheus, and appeared again in Sicily, Verg. E. 10, 4 sqq.; id. A. 3, 694; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225; 31, 5, 30, § 55; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 325, and Alpheus. — **2.** *A fountain in Eubœa,* Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**3.** *A fountain in Bœotia,* Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**4.** *A lake in Armenia Major,* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226 (Jan, *Aritissa*).—**5.** *A town in Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.—**6.** *A town in Syria, on the Orontes,* now *Rustan* or *Restun,* Itin. Anton. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Ărĕthūsaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the fountain Arethusa* (in Sicily), *Arethusian,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 60. — **B. Ărĕthūsis,** ĭdis, *adj., Arethusian,* a poet. epithet for Syracuse, near which was the fountain Arethusa, Ov. F. 4, 873 (cf. id. ib. 5, 7: Aganippis Hippocrene). — **C. Ărĕthūsĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Arethusian;* hence poet. for *Syracusan:* proles, Sil. 14, 356. — **2.** *Subst.:* **Ărĕthūsĭi,** ōrum, *m.* **a.** *The inhabitants of Arethusa, in Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**b.** *The inhabitants of Arethusa, in Syria,* Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Ărētīnus (Ārr-), a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the town Aretium:* testa, Mart. 1, 54: vasa, id. 14, 98; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, 244. — **II.** *Subst.:* **Ārētīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Aretium,* Cic. Att. 1, 14, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Ārētium (ARRETIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3547 al.), ii, *n., a large town in Etruria,* now *Arezzo,* Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 125; 1, 128; 1, 224; 1, 233 al.; Mann. Ital. I. 402.

Ārēus, a, um, *adj.,* = Ἄρειος, *pertaining to Mars:* judicium, *the Areopagus,* Tac. A. 2, 55; v. Areopagus.

‡ **arferia** aqua, quae inferis libabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. [ar, = ad, and fero].

Arganthōnĭus, ii, *m.,* = Ἀργανθώνιος, *a Tartessian king who lived to a great age,* Cic. Sen. 19, 69; Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 4 (cf. Herod. 1, 163); Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Censor. 17.—Hence, **Arganthōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Arganthonius,* Sil. 3, 396.

Arganthus, i, *m., a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia,* Gr. Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος: Arganthi Pegae sub vertice montis, Prop. 1, 20, 33.

Argēi, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A part of the city of Rome:* Argeorum sacraria in septem et XX. partes urbis sunt disposita, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45 sq.: Argea loca Romae appellantur, quod in his sepulti essent quidam Argivorum illustres viri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. (v. Müll. ad h. l.): multa alia sacrificia locaque sacris faciendis, quae Argeos pontifices vocant, (Numa) dedicavit, Liv. 1, 21; Ov. F. 3, 791.—**II.** *Figures of men (twenty-three in number) made of rushes, which were annually, on the Ides of May, thrown into the Tiber from the* Pons Sublicius. Acc. to the belief of the ancients, it was necessary that these figures should take the place of the earlier human sacrifices, Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; Ov. F. 5, 621 sq.: Argeos vocabant scirpeas effigies, quae per virgines Vestales annis singulis jaciebantur in Tiberim, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. sexagenarios, p. 334 ib.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 ib. (Ann. v. 124 ib.).

† **argĕma,** ătis, *n.,* = ἄργεμα [ἀργήεις, white; cf. albūgo], *a small ulcer in the eye,* Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 40; 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† **argĕmon,** i, *n.,* = ἄργεμον, *an herb;* in pure Lat., lappa canaria, Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.

† **argĕmōnē,** ēs, *f.,* = ἀργεμώνη, *an herb;* in pure Lat., inguinalis, Plin. 26, 9, 59, § 92.

argĕmōnĭa, ae, *f., a plant* similar to the preceding, Plin. 25, 9, 56, § 102; Cels. 5, 27, 10.

‡ **argennon,** i, *n.* [ἀργεννός, white], *brilliant, white silver,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.

Argentānum, i, *n., a town of the Bruttii,* Liv. 30, 19.

argentārĭa, ae, *f.,* v. argentarius, II. B.

argentārĭum, ii, *n.,* v. argentarius, II. C.

1. argentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to silver* (cf. argentum, I. A.): metalla, *silver-mines,* Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: plumbum, *a mixture of tin and lead,* id. 34, 9, 20, § 95, and 34, 17, 48, § 160: creta, *for polishing silver, tripoli, rottenstone,* id. 35, 17, 58, § 199: faber, *a worker in silver, silver-smith,* Dig. 34, 2, 39.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to money* (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): amore pereo et inopiā argentariā, *am dying of love and want of money,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 65; so, opes, *possessions in money,* id. Ep. 5, 2, 7: auxilium, *pecuniary assistance,* id. Ps. 1, 1, 103: sunt meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, *enticers away of money,* id. Men. 2, 3, 26: cura, *care of money,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 3: taberna, *a banker's stall, bank,* Liv. 26, 11; so, mensa, *a banking-table,* Dig. 2, 13, 4 al.—Hence *subst.* in all genders, like aerarius, harenarius, etc. (only thus in Cic., never as an *adj.*). **A. argentārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A money-changer, banker* (by whom much business was transacted, since all business transactions were committed to writing by them; cf. Dig. 2, 13, 10), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 103; so id. ib. 1, 1, 113; id. Aul. 3, 5, 53; id. Pers. 3, 3, 29 al.; Cic. Caecin. 6: argentarii tabulae, id. ib. 6; Suet. Aug. 2; id. Ner. 5. —**2.** (Sc. faber.) *A silver-smith,* Vulg. Jud. 17, 4; ib. Sap. 15, 9; ib. Isa. 40, 19: Demetrius, argentarius faciens aedes argenteas Dianae, ib. Act. 19, 24; Inscr. Orell. 913; 995; 4146.—**B. argentārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. taberna). **1.** *A banking-house, a bank,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 47; so id. ib. 1, 1, 51; id. Ep. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 9, 40; 26, 27; 40, 51.—**2.** (Sc. ars.) *The vocation* or *employment of a bank*

er or *broker :* M. Fulcinius, qui Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4: argentariâ dissolutâ, *after the dissolution, closing up, of the bank,* id. ib. 4: exercere, Dig. 2, 13, 4: administrare, ib. 2, 13, 4.—**3.** (Sc. fodina; cf.: aeraria, harenaria, ferraria, etc.) *A silver-mine,* Liv. 34, 21; Tac. A. 6, 19 (conj. of Weissenb.).—* **C.**

argentārĭum, ii, *n., a place for keeping silver, a cupboard* or *safe for plate,* Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

2. Argentārĭus mons. **I.** *A promontory on the coast of Etruria,* now *Monte Argentaro,* Rutil. Itin. I. pp. 315–324.—**II.** *The part of Mons Orospeda, in which the Bœtis took its rise,* so called from its silver-mines, Avien. Or. Marit. 291.

argentātus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum] (cf. aeratus and auratus, and Prisc. p. 828 P.). **I.** *Plated* or *ornamented with silver* (cf. argentum, I. A.): sandalia, Albin. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 *fin.:* milites, *whose shields were covered* or *plated with silver,* Liv. 9, 40.—**II.** *Furnished with money* (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): semper tu ad me cum argentatâ accedito querimoniâ, *come always with silvered complaints,* i. e. *bring money with your complaints,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 78.

argentĕŏlus (**argentĭŏlus,** Fronto de Or. 1), a, um, *adj. dim.* [argenteus], *of silver :* sicilicula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

1. argentĕus, a, um, *adj.* [argentum]. **I.** *Of* or *from silver, made of silver* (cf. argentum, I. A.): polubrum, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 544, 23: aquila, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: brattea, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105: phalerae, id. 8, 5, 5, § 12: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 24, 53; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20; Tac. G. 5: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.:* dei, Vulg. Dan. 5, 4: leones, ib. 1 Par. 28, 17: simulacra, ib. Apoc. 9, 20: nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 36: denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; also *absol.* argenteus, Tac. G. 5; so Vulg. Gen. 20, 16; ib. Matt. 26, 15 al.—**II.** M e t a p h. **A.** *Adorned with silver,* = argentatus: scaena, Cic. Mur. 19 *fin.:* acies, Liv. 10, 39 (cf. a little before: per picta atque aurata scuta; and v. argentatus, I.).—**B.** *Of a white, silver color, silvery :* niveis argentea pennis Ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, id. ib. 10, 213; so, fons, id. ib. 3, 407: undae, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: lilia, Prop. 5, 4, 25: anser, Verg. A. 8, 655: crinis, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90 al.—**C.** *Of the silver age :* subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 114.—**III.** In comic style, *of* or *from money* (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): salus, *a silver salutation,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 44 sq.: amica tua facta est argentea, *is turned into money,* i. e. *has been sold,* id. ib. 1, 3, 113.

2. Argentĕus, a, um, *adj., a standing epithet of a river in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Argents :* flumen Argenteum, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: amnis Argenteus, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; with a *tête du pont* and castle: Pons Argenteus, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, B.

Argentĭa, ae, *f., a place in upper Italy,* between Milan and Bergamo, Itin. Hieros.

* **Argentiextĕrĕbrōnĭdes,** ae, *m., a word formed by Plautus in jest, as the name of one who is skilled in extorting money* [argentum-exterebro], *a sponger,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 35).

argentĭ-fŏdīna (also written separately, **argentī fŏdīna**), ae, *f.* [argentum], *a silver-mine,* Varr. L. L. 8, § 62; Vitr. 7, 7 al.: Odor ex argenti fodinis inimicus omnibus animalibus, sed maxume canibus, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22.

Argentīnus, i, *m.* [id.], *the god of silver money,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; cf. Aesculanus.

Argentŏrātus, i, *f., the name of a city,* now *Strasburg in Alsace,* Amm. 15, 11; cf. Mann. Gall. 270.—Hence, **Argentŏrātensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Argentoratus :* campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 42: pugna, Amm. 17, 1.

* **argentōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [argentum], *abounding in silver:* aurum, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93.

argentum, i, *n.* [ἀργήεις, ἀργής, Dor. ἀργᾶς, white, like Tarentum, from Τάρας, Doed. Syn. III. p. 193; prop. *white* metal; cf. Sanscr. argunas = bright; ragatam = silver; hence], *silver,* whose mineralogical description is found in Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95. **I. A.** L i t.: argenti metalla, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101: argenti aerisque metalla, Vulg. Exod. 35, 24: argenti vena, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95: argenti fodina, v. argenti-fodina; argenti scoria, id. 3, 6, 5, § 105: spuma argenti, id. 33, 6, 35, § 106: argenti duae differentiae (sunt), id. 33, 10, 44, § 127: argentum candidum, rufum, nigrum, id. ib.: argentum infectum, *unwrought silver,* Liv. 26, 47; Dig. 34, 2, 19: argenti montes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73: argentum purum, Foedus ap. Gell. 6, 5: argento circumcludere cornua, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas, Juv. 14, 291: quod usquam est Auri atque argenti, id. 8, 123: argentum et aurum, Tac. G. 5; id. A. 2, 60, id. H. 4, 53; Vulg. Gen. 24, 35: aurum argentumque, Tac. H. 2, 82: aurum et argentum, Vulg. Gen. 13, 2.—**B.** M e t o n. **1.** *Wrought silver, things made of silver ; silver-plate, silver-work:* tu argentum eluito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27; so, ridet argento domus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6: argenti quod erat solis fulgebat in armis, Juv. 11, 109: argentumque expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, *full of wrought and stamped silver,* id. ib. 2, 5, 25; so Liv. 34, 25 and 26: argentum caelatum, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: apponitur cena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artis Suspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 17; so id. ib. 1, 16, 76; 2, 2, 181; id. S. 1, 4, 28: argenti vascula puri, Juv. 9, 141; 10, 19: vasa omnia ex argento, Vulg. Num. 7, 85; ib. Act. 17, 29: leve argentum, Juv. 14, 62: argentum paternum, id. 6, 355: argentum vetus, id. 1, 76: argentum mittere, id. 12, 43: Empturus pueros, argentum, murrina, villas, id. 7, 133 et saep.—**2.** *Silver as weighed out for money,* or *money coined from silver, silver, silver money ;* and, as the most current coin, for *money* in gen.: appendit pecuniam, quadringentos siclos argenti, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: Ratio quidem hercle adparet; argentum οἴχεται, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq. (quoted by Cic., Pis. 25 *fin.*): expetere, id. Cist. 4, 2, 73: adnumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15; so id. Heaut. 4, 4, 15; id. Ad. 3, 3, 56; 4, 4, 20; 5, 9, 20 al.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; id. S. 1, 1, 86: quis audet Argento praeferre caput, Juv. 12, 49: tenue argentum venaeque secundae, id. 9, 31: hic modium argenti, id. 3, 220: venter Argenti gravis capax, id. 11, 41: Argentum et aurum non est mihi, Vulg. Act. 3, 6; 20, 35 et saep.—**II.** Argentum vivum, *quicksilver,* Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 100; Vitr. 7, 8, 1 sqq.; so, argentum liquidum, Isid. Orig. 16, 19, 2.

† **1. argestes,** is, *m.,* = ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitr 1, 6, *the west-southwest wind;* acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, *the west-northwest wind.*

2. Argestes, is, *m.,* = Ἀργέστης, *son of Astræus and Aurora,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 136.

Argēus, a, um, v. Argos, II. B.

Argi, ōrum, v. Argos *init.*

Argīa, ae, *f.,* = Ἀργεία. **I.** *Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices,* Stat. Th. 2, 266; 12, 113.—**II.** *Wife of Inachus and mother of Io,* Hyg. Fab 145.

Argīlētum, i, *n.* [Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argolâ, seu quod is huc venerit ibique sit sepultus; alii ab argillâ, quod ibi id genus terrae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: sane Argiletum quasi Argilletum multi volunt a pingui terrâ, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 345; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 6, 31], *a part of Rome, in the* Vicus Tuscus, *between the* Circus Maximus *and* Mons Aventinus, *where handicraftsmen and booksellers traded,* Cic. Att. 12. 32; Verg. A. 8. 345.—Also, acc. to the first explanation of the word, separated (per tmesin): Argique letum, Mart. 2, 17, 3; 1, 118, 9.—Hence, **Argīlētānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the place Argiletum:* aedificium, *standing upon the Argiletum,* Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.:* tabernae, Mart. 1, 4 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1).

† **argilla,** ae, *f.,* = ἄργιλλος (ἀργής, white), *white clay, potter's earth, argil ;* cf. Col. 3, 11, 9; Pall. 1, 34, 3: homulus ex argillâ et luto fictus, * Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argillâ fusili, * Caes. B. G. 5, 53 (ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης, Paraphr.): idoneus arti Cuilibet, argillâ quidvis imitabitur udâ, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, * Verg. G. 2, 180.

* **argillācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [argilla], *clayey, of clay, argillaceous:* terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43.

argillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of clay, abounding in clay :* terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2; so Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 31, and Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 46; ib. 2 Par. 4, 17: collis, Col. Arb. 17.

Arginūsae or **Arginussae,** ārum, *f.,* = Ἀργινοῦσαι or Ἀργινοῦσσαι, *three small islands in the Ægean Sea, near Lesbos:* classem ab Arginusis removere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 B. and K.: Arginussae ab Aege IIII. M. passuum distant, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140 Jan.—And in *sing.:* circa Arginussam, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225.

Argīphontes, is, *m.,* = Ἀργειφόντης (Hom. Il. 2, 103), *the Argus-slayer,* an epithet of Mercury, who slew the hundred-eyed Argus, Arn. 6, p. 209; cf. Macr. S, 1, 19.

Argĭthĕa, ae, *f., a town in Athamania,* now *Knisovo,* Liv. 38, 1.

argītis, idis, *f.* [ἀργής = white], *a kind of vine with white clusters of grapes,* Col. 3, 2, 21 and 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 23.

Argīvus, v. Argos, II. A.

Argo, ūs, *f.* (*gen.* Argûs, Prop. 3, 22, 19; *acc.* Argo, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94 P.; Argon, Prop 1, 20, 17 Müll.; *dat.* and *abl.* prob. not used), = Ἀργώ, *the name of the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece,* Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (Trag. v. 284 Vahl.); Verg. E. 4. 34 al. Later placed by Minerva as a constellation in heaven (cf. Hyg. Fab. 14), Cic. Arat. 126; also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114, Col. 11, 2. 66: decimo Cal. Octobr. Argo navis occidit: tempestatem significat, interdum pluviam, id. 11, 2, 24.—Acc. to the first signif., **Argōus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀργῷος, *pertaining to the Argo,* and in gen. *to the Argonauts,* Prop. 4, 22, 13; Hor. Epod. 16, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 436; 6, 116; 7, 573; 8, 294.

Argŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* v. Argos, II. C. 2.

Argŏlis, ĭdis, *f.,* v. Argos, II. C. 1.

Argŏnautae, ārum, *m.,* = Ἀργοναῦται (the sailors of the Argo), *the Argonauts,* Val. Fl. 1, 353; Hyg. Fab. 14; Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: vehiculum Argonautarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: navis, id. de Or. 1, 38, 174: princeps, i. e. *Jason,* id. Tusc. 4. 32, 69 al.—Martial, in his Epigr. 3, 67, De pigris nautis, plays upon the word, deriving it from ἀργός, lazy, instead of Ἀργώ, making Argonautae = pigri nautae.—Hence, **Argŏnautĭcus,** a, um, *adj., relating to the Argonauts, Argonautic.*—**Argŏnautĭca,** ōrum, *n., the title of a poem by* Valerius Flaccus, *which has for its subject the Argonautic expedition;* cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 100; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 312.

Argŏs, *n.* (only *nom.* and *acc.*), more freq. in the *plur.* **Argi,** ōrum, *m.* (Varr. L. L. 9, § 89 Müll.: Graecanice hoc Argos, cum Latine Argei; cf. Prob. p. 1447 P.; Phocae Ars, p. 1707 P.), = Ἄργος. **I. A.** *Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, also called* Argos Hippium and Argos Dipsium or Inachium, Plin. 4, 5, 9; 7, 56, 57; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 641 sq.: quaerit Argos Amymonen, Ov. M. 2, 240; so id. ib. 6, 414; Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: securum per Argos, Ov. H. 14, 34; so Luc. 10, 60: patriis ab Argis Pellor, Ov. M. 14, 476; 15, 164; Verg. A. 7, 286; Hor. S. 2, 3, 132; id. Ep. 2, 2, 128; id. A. P. 118; Liv. 34, 25 et saep.—The *acc.* Argos, occurring in the histt., is best considered as *plur.,* since the *sing.* seems rather to belong to the poets and geographers (e. g. Plin. above cited); cf. Daehne and Bremi ad Nep. Them. 8, 1.—**B.** Poet., Argos is sometimes put for *the whole of Greece,* Luc. 10, 60.—Hence, **II.** D e r i v v., the *adjj.,* **A. 1. Argīvus,** a, um (i. e. ArgiFus from ArgeiFos, like Achivus from Ἀχαιός), *of Argos, Argive,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 53: Argivus orator, Cic. Brut. 13, 50: augur, i. e. *Amphiaraus,* Hor. C. 3, 16, 12

—*An epithet of Juno* (as in the Iliad Ἀργεία is an appel. of Here) *as tutelary goddess of Argos*, Verg. A. 3, 547.— **2.** Poet. for *Greek* or *Grecian* in gen.: castra, Verg. A. 11, 243: phalanx, id. ib. 2, 254: ensis, id. ib. 2, 393: Thalia, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25 (cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 38: Graja Camena).— And so Argivi for *the Greeks:* classis Argivûm, Verg. A. 1, 40; 5, 672; Hor. C. 3, 3, 67; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 4.— **B.** Without digamma, **Argēus (Argī-)**, a, um, *Argive* or *Grecian:* Argia sacerdos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (B. and K., *Argiva*): Tibur Argeo positum colono (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 670), Hor. C. 2, 6, 5 K. and H.; so, Tibur Argeum, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46 Merk. — **C. Argŏlis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ἀργολίς. **1.** *Argive:* Alcmene, Ov. M. 9, 276: puppis, id. R. Am. 735.— **2.** *Subst.* (sc. terra), *the province of Argolis, in Peloponnesus*, Plin. 4 prooem.; Mel. 2, 3. — Hence, **Argŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀργολικός, *Argolic:* sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17: mare, Verg. A. 5, 52: urbes, id. ib. 3, 283: leo, *the Nemean lion*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1932 al.— Also *Grecian* in gen.: duces, *the Grecian leaders in the Trojan war*, Ov. M. 12, 627: classis, id. ib. 13, 659 al.—* **D. Argus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Argive:* Argus pro Argivus, Plaut. Am. (prol. 98): Amphitruo natus Argis ex Argo patre, Non. p. 487, 31. (So the much-contested passage seems to be better explained than when, with Gronov. Observv. 4, 298, Argo is considered as *abl.* from Argos, *begotten of a father from Argos*, to which Argis in the *plur.* does not correspond.)

Argōus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argo *fin.*

argūmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [argumentum], *that may be proved:* propositio difficile argumentabilis, Boëth. Arist. Anal. 1, 27.

* **argūmentālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *containing proof:* narratio, Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.— *Adv.:* **argūmentālĭter,** *by way of proof*, Aggen. Urb. Com. ap. Front. p. 64 Goes.

argūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [argumentor] (a rhet. t. t., most freq. in Cic.). **I.** *An adducing of proof, an argumentation:* argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa expolitio, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, id. Part. Or. 13: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9: expositio verbosior quibusdam argumentis, argumentis dico, non argumentatione, Quint. 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 35; 11, 3, 164 al.— **II.** *The proof itself:* etiamne in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? Cic. Rosc. Am. 35.

argūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that adduces proof, an arguer;* only in Tert. Anim. 38; id. Res. Carn. 24.

* **argūmentātrix**, īcis, *f.* [argumentator], *she that adduces proof, a female arguer*, Tert. Spect. 2.

argūmentor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [argumentum]. **I.** *To adduce proof of a thing, to prove:* ego neque in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57; id. Att. 3, 12: cum essem argumentatus, id. Brut. 80, 277; Liv. 39, 36 *fin.* — **II.** *To adduce something as proof:* atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, eum corrupisse, etc., Cic. Clu. 24: multa, Liv. 33, 28.— **III.** *To make a conclusion, to conclude:* de voluntate alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 44; cf. Auct. ad Her. 4, 35.

☞ *Pass.:* omnia argumentata nomina πιστωθέντα, Aufusius ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

argūmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Rich in proof* (v. argumentum, I. A.), Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Acron. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 70. — **II.** *Rich in matter* or *material* (v. argumentum, II. A. a.): opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

argūmentum, i, *n.* [arguo]. **I. A.** *The means by which an assertion or assumption may be made clear, proved, an argument, evidence, proof* (and in particular, that which rests upon facts, while ratio is that which depends upon reasoning): argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2, 7: quid est argumentum? Probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem, id. Part. Or. 2: argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, quâ colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat, Quint. 5, 10, 11: de eâ re signa atque argumenta paucis verbis eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 35; 1, 1, 267; id. Rud. 4, 3, 84; id. Truc. 2, 6, 26 al.: commemorando Argumenta fidem dictis conradere, Lucr. 1, 401; so id. 1, 417: argumenta multa et firma ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, id. de Or. 1, 19, 88: argumento esse, Liv. 5, 44; 39, 51: litterae ad senatum missae argumentum fuere, etc., id. 8, 30: In argumentum fidei retentum pallium ostendit marito, Vulg. Gen. 39, 16; ib. Act. 1, 3: inopia fecerat eam (rem parvam) argumentum ingens caritatis, Liv. 5, 47: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: Est fides argumentum non apparentium, Vulg. Heb. 11, 22: addit pro argumento, Suet. Calig. 8: velut argumentum rursus conditae urbis, id. ib. 16: levibus utrimque argumentis, id. Galb. 7 et saep.— **B.** *A sign by which any thing is known, a mark, token, evidence:* animi laeti Argumenta, *signs, indications*, Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentis, id. ib. 8, 745: unguentarii myrrham digerunt haud difficulter odoris atque pinguetudinis argumentis, *according to the indications of smell*, etc., Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68: caelum quidem haud dubie caelati argumenti dicimus, id. 2, 4, 3, § 8: amoris hoc est argumentum, non malignitatis, Petr. 137, 8: argumenta viri, i. e. indicia, Juv. 9, 85 al.— **II.** *The matter which lies at the basis of any written or artistic representation, contents, subject, theme, argument*, ὑπόθεσις: Argumentum plura significat. Nam et fabulae ad actum scaenicarum compositae argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Ciceronis velut thema ipse exponens Pedianus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet omnem ad scribendum destinatam materiam ita appellari, Quint. 5, 10, 9 and 10. **A.** Of *every kind of representation in writing.* **1.** Lit.: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19; id. Att. 15, 4, 3: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, nisi ut, etc., *what is their drift? what do they mean?* id. Off. 2, 23, 84: epistulae, id. Att. 10, 13; 9, 10; 1, 19. **a.** But esp. freq., *the subject-matter of a poem* or *fictitious writing, the subject, contents:* post argumentum hujus eloquar tragoediae, Plaut. Am. prol. 51; cf. id. ib. 96; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 81: argumentum narrare, Ter. And. prol. 6: fabulae, id. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, i. e. *a scenic representation of a subject in its connection*, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumenta inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Calig. 57.—Hence, **b.** Meton. (*part for the whole*), *a poem* in gen.: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: hoc argumento se describi sentiat, Phaedr. 4, 8; so id. 4, 16; 5, 3; cf. Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 *fin.:* sumque argumenti conditor ipse mei, *I am myself the subject of my poem*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 10.— **2.** Trop., *intrinsic worth, reality, truth:* haec tota fabella . . . quam est sine argumento, *without value, reality*, Cic. Cael. 27: non sine argumento maledicere, *not without some reason*, id. ib. 3 *fin.*— **B.** *The subject of artistic representations* (*sculpture, painting, embroidery*, etc.): ex ebore diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Hyleus, et longo caelaverat argumento, Ov. M. 13, 684; cf. id. ib. 2, 5 sq.: vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, id. ib. 6, 69; Verg. A. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44.— In philos. lang., *a conclusion, a syllogism:* Nam concludi non potest nisi iis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, ita probatis ut falsa ejusdem modi nulla possint esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44 al.

argŭo, ŭi, ūtum (ŭĭtum, hence arguiturus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3, *v. a.* [cf. ἀργής, white; ἀργός, bright; Sanscr. árgunas, bright; ragatas, white; and rag, to shine (v. argentum and argilla); after the same analogy we have clarus, bright; and claro, to make bright, to make evident; and the Engl. clear, *adj.*, and to clear=to make clear; v. Curt. p. 171]. **I. A.** In gen., *to make clear, to show, prove, make known, declare, assert*, μηνύειν: arguo Eam me vidisse intus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: non ex auditu arguo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65: M. Valerius Laevinus . . . speculatores, non legatos, venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. A. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; id. C. 1, 13, 7.—*Pass.*, in a mid. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, *makes itself known*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, *betrays himself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6.— **B.** Esp. **a.** With aliquem, *to attempt to show* something, *in one's case, against him, to accuse, reprove, censure, charge with:* Indicâsse est detulisse; arguisse accusâsse et convicisse, Dig. 50, 16, 197 (cf. Fest. p. 22: Argutum iri in discrimen vocari): tu delinquis, ego arguar pro malefactis? Enn. (as transl. of Eurip. Iphig. Aul. 384: Εἶτ' ἐγὼ δίκην δῶ σῶν κακῶν ὁ μὴ σφαλείς) ap. Rufin. § 37: servos ipsos neque accuso neque arguo neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: Pergin, sceleste, intendere hanc arguere? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 27; 2, 2, 32: hae tabellae te arguunt, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10: an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? Lucr. 4, 487: quod adjeci, non ut arguerem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53, 4: coram aliquem arguere, Liv. 43, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41: (Deus) arguit te heri, Vulg. Gen. 31, 42; ib. Lev. 19, 17; ib. 2 Tim. 4, 2; ib. Apoc. 3, 19 al.— **b.** With the cause of complaint in the *gen.; abl.* with or without *de;* with *in with abl.;* with *acc.;* with *a clause as object;* or with *ut* (cf. Ramsh. p. 326; Zumpt, § 446). (α) With *gen.:* malorum facinorum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (cf. infra, argutus, B. 2.): aliquem probri, Stupri, dedecoris, id. Am. 3, 2, 2: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: aliquem tanti facinoris, id. Cael. 1: criminis, Tac. H. 1, 48: furti me arguent, Vulg. Gen. 30, 33; ib. Eccl. 11, 8: repetundarum, Tac. A. 3, 33: occupandae rei publicae, id. ib. 6, 10: negligentiae, Suet. Caes. 53: noxae, id. Aug. 67: veneni in se comparati, id. Tib. 49: socordiae, id. Claud. 3: mendacii, id. Oth. 10: timoris, Verg. A. 11, 384: sceleris arguemur, Vulg. 4 Reg. 7, 9; ib. Act. 19, 40 al.— (β) With *abl.:* te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18; Nep. Paus. 3 *fin.* — (γ) With *de:* de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, Cic. Inv 2, 11, 37: de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.:* Quis arguet me de peccato? Vulg. Joan. 8, 46; 16, 8.— (δ) With *in with abl.* (eccl. Lat.): non in sacrificiis tuis arguam te, Vulg. Psa. 49, 8.—(ε) With *acc.:* quid undas Arguit et liquidam molem camposque natantis? *of what does he impeach the waves?* etc., quid being here equivalent to cujus or de quo, Lucr. 6, 405 Munro.—(ζ) With an *inf.-clause as object:* quae (mulier) me arguit Hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 62; id. Mil. 2, 4, 36: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: auctor illius injuriae fuisse arguebatur? id. Verr. 2, 1, 33: qui sibimet vim ferro intulisse arguebatur, Suet. Claud. 16; id. Ner. 33; id. Galb. 7: me Arguit incepto rerum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297; 15, 504.— (η) With *ut*, as in Gr. ὡς (post-Aug. and rare), Suet. Ner. 7: hunc ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguentes, *as being master and tyrant*, Just. 22, 3.— **II.** Transf. to the thing. **1.** *To accuse, censure, blame:* ea culpa, quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: peccata coram omnibus argue, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 20: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68; Suet. Tit. 5 *fin.:* taciturnitatem pudoremque quorumdam pro tristitiâ et malignitate arguens, id. Ner. 23; id. Caes. 75: arguebat et perperam editos census, *he accused of giving a false statement of property, census*, id. Calig. 38: primusque animalia mensis Arguit imponi, *censured, taught that it was wrong*, Ov. M. 15, 73: ut non arguantur opera ejus, Vulg. Joan. 3, 20.— **2.** Trop., *to denounce as false:* quod et ipsum Fenestella arguit, Suet. Vit. Ter. p. 292 Roth.—With reference to the person, *to refute, confute:* aliquem, Suet. Calig. 8.— Hence, **argūtus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of physical objects, *clear.* **1.** To the sight, *bright, glancing, lively:* manus autem minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, *not too much in motion*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220 (cf. id. Or. 18, 59: nullae argutiae digitorum, and Quint. 11, 3,

119-123): manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: ocelli, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; 3, 2, 83: argutum caput, *a head graceful in motion*, Verg. G. 3, 80 (breve, Servius, but this idea is too prosaic): aures breves et argutae, *ears that move quickly* (not stiff, rigid), Pall. 4, 13, 2: argutâ in soleâ, *in the neat sandal*, Cat. 68, 72.—**2. a.** To the hearing, *clear, penetrating, piercing*, both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds, *clear-sounding, sharp, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing*, etc. (mostly poet.): linguae, Naev. ap. Non. p. 9, 24: aves, Prop. 1, 18, 30: hirundo, *chirping*, Verg. G. 1, 377: olores, *tuneful*, id. E. 9, 36: ilex, *murmuring, rustling* (as moved by the wind), id. ib. 7, 1: nemus, id. ib. 8, 22 al.—Hence, a poet. epithet of the musician and poet, *clear-sounding, melodious*: Neaera, Hor. C. 3, 14, 21: poëtae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 90: fama est arguti Nemesis formosa Tibullus, Mart. 8, 73, 7: forum, *full of bustle* or *din, noisy*, Ov. A. A. 1, 80: serra, *grating*, Verg. G. 1, 143: pecten, *rattling*, id. ib. 1, 294; id. A. 7, 14 (cf. in Gr. κερκὶς ἀοιδός. Aristoph. Ranae, v. 1316) al.—Hence, of *rattling, prating, verbose* discourse: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praeficâ, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14: [Neque mendaciloquom neque adeo argutum magis], id. Trin. 1, 2, 163 Ritschl.—**b.** Trop., of written communications, *rattling, wordy, verbose*: obviam mihi litteras quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5: vereor, ne tibi nimium arguta haec sedulitas videatur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.—Transf. to omens, *clear, distinct, conclusive, clearly indicative*, etc.: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 *fin.*: non tibi candidus argutum sternuit omen Amor? Prop. 2, 3, 24.—**3.** To the smell; *sharp, pungent*: odor argutior, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 18.—**4.** To the taste; *sharp, keen, pungent*: sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4; 4, 10, 26.—**B.** Of mental qualities. **1.** In a good sense, *bright, acute, sagacious, witty*: quis illo (sc. Catone) acerbior in vituperando? in sententiis argutior? Cic. Brut. 17, 65: orator, id. ib. 70, 247: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29; so, dicta argutissima, id. de Or. 2, 61, 250: sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. 2: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, *dexterously-feigned pain*, Prop. 1, 18, 26 al.—**2.** In a bad sense, *sly, artful, cunning*: meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.—As a pun: ecquid argutus est? *is he cunning? Ch.* Malorum facinorum saepissime (i. e. *has been accused of*), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (v. supra, I. B. a.).—Hence, *adv.*: **argūtē** (only in the signif. of B.). **a.** *Subtly, acutely*: respondere, Cic. Cael. 8: conicere, id. Brut. 14, 53: dicere, id. Or. 28, 98.—*Comp.*: dicere, Cic. Brut. 11, 42.—*Sup.*: de re argutissime disputare, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18.—**b.** *Craftily*: obrepere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 132; Arn. 5, p. 181.

Argus, i, *m.*, = Ἄργος. **I.** *The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter*; slain by Mercury at the bidding of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock, Ov. M. 1, 625 sq.; 15, 385; Prop. 1, 3, 20 (cf. Eustath. ad Hom. Il. 2, p. 138; Schol. ad Eurip. Phoen. v. 1123; Heyne, Apollod. p. 249 sq.).—**II.** *The builder of the ship Argo*, Val. Fl. 1, 93 and 314.—**III. Argus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Argivus; v. Argos, II. D.

* **argūtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [argutor], *a rustling, creaking*: lecti, Cat. 6, 11.

* **argūtātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a subtle disputant*, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

argūtātrix, īcis, *f.* [argutator], *a prattling female*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lingulaca, p. 117 Müll.; v. Müll. a. h. l.

argūtē, *adv.*, v. arguo, *P. a. fin.*

argūtĭae, ārum (the *sing.* argutia, ae, is rare and only among later writers; cf. Charis. p. 20, and Phocae Ars, p. 1708 P.), *f.* [argutus]. **I.** *That which is clear to the senses, vigor of expression, liveliness, animation*; of works of art: Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias vultûs, elegantiam capilli, etc., Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 37: argutiae operum, id. 34, 18, 19, § 65.—Of *the quick motion of the fingers* (cf. argutus): nulla mollitia cervicum, nullae argutiae digitorum, Cic. Or. 18, 59.—Of *the chattering notes of the nightingale*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 85.—Of *chattering discourse*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. to mental qualities. **A.** *Brightness, acuteness, wit, genius*: hujus (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut paene Attico stilo scriptae esse videantur. Easdem argutias in tragoedias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110.—**B.** *Slyness, subtlety, cunning, shrewdness in speech* or *action*: sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: cujus loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.—In this signif. also in the *sing.*: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6: levis et quasi dicax argutia, id. 12, 2 (cf. argutiola); Pall. Insit. prooem. 1; so App. M. 1, 1.

argūtĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [argutiae, q. v. *fin.*], *a piece of slyness* or *subtlety, a cavil, quirk*, or *quibble* (only in Gell.), Gell. 9, 14 *fin.*; 2, 7, 9; 18, 1, 12.

argūto, āre, v. argutor, I. *fin.*

argūtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (archaic *inf.* argutarier, Titin.; v. infra) [argutus] (except in Prop. only ante-class.), *to make a noise.* **I.** With the voice, *to prattle, prate*: argutari dicitur loquacium proloqui, Non. p. 245, 26: exerce linguam ut argutarier possis, Enn. ap. Non. l. c. (Trag. v. 345 Vahl.): totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Novat. ib. (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.): superare aliquem argutando, Plaut. Fragm. ib. p. 67, 1; so Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 193: agite, fures, mendaciā argutari, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 239, 15.—In the *act.* form: illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, Prop. 1, 6, 7.—**II.** With the feet; of the fuller, *to stamp*: Terra istaec est, non aqua, ubi tu solitu's argutarier Pedibus, cretam dum compescis, vestimenta qui laves, *Titin. ap. Non. p. 245, 32 (Com. Rel. p. 137 Rib.).

argūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]. * **I.** *A little noisy, talkative*, or *loquacious* (v. argutus, A. 2. a.): famula, App. M. 1, p. 117, 20.—**II.** *Somewhat subtle, acute, keen* (v. argutus, B. 1.): libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18.

argūtus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. arguo.

Argynnus, i, *m.*, = Ἄργυννος, *a boy from Bœotia, loved by Agamemnon*; he was drowned in the river Cephisus, Prop. 4, 6, 22.

† **argўranchē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀργυράγχη, *a sarcastic word formed in imitation of* συνάγχη (inflammation of the throat), *the silver quinsy*, Gell. 9, 9; cf. Pollux Onomast. 7, 24, and synanche.

† **argўraspis**, idis, *adj.*, = ἀργυράσπις, *having a silver shield, armed with a silver shield*, Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 4, 13, 15; cf. id. 8, 5, 4; Just. 12, 7.

Argўrippa or **Argўrīpa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀργυρίππα (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 246, compounded of Argos Hippion), *a town in Apulia*, afterwards called *Arpi*, now *Arpa*: Argyripa, Verg. l. c. Rib.; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 83; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104 Jan.

Argўrippus, i, *m.*, = Ἀργύριππος, *the name of a man*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 59.

† **argўrītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀργυρῖτις (containing silver), *a kind of silver dross, litharge of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

‡ † **argўrŏcŏrinthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *made of Corinthian brass* (which was similar in lustre to silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3): CRATERA, Inscr. (A. D. 149) Orell. 1541.

† **argўrŏdămas**, antis, *m.*, = ἀργυροδάμας, *a silver-colored stone, similar to the diamond*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

† **argўros**, i, *f.*, *a plant, otherwise called* mercurialis, App. Herb. 82.

arhythmus or **arhythmătus**, a, um, *adj.* [ἀ-ρυθμός], *of unequal measure, inharmonious*, only in Mart. Cap. 9, pp. 327, 328.

1. Ărĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρεία acc. to Arrian, or Ἀρία acc. to Strabo and Ptolem. (cf. Crusius, Lex. of Proper Names), *a Persian province between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India*, now the western part of Chorasan; hence, with the appel. Ariana, q. v., Manil. 4, 802; Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Ării**, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *The inhabitants of the above country*, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 113.—**II.** *A tribe of the Lygii*, Tac. G. 43.

2. Ărĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρία, *an island in the Pontus Euxinus*, Mel. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 6, 12, 13, § 30.

Ărĭadna, ae (*nom.* Ariadna, Cat. 64, 54; Prop. 2, 3, 18; Ov. A. A. 3, 35: Ariadne, Hyg. Fab. 255; 270: *gen.* ARIADNES, Corp. Inscr. 5, 3782: *acc.* Ariadnen, Hyg. Fab. 43; 224: *abl.* Ariadne, id. ib. 42), *f.*, = Ἀριάδνη, *daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens*, Ov. A. A. 3, 35 (cf. id. H. 10); id. F. 3, 462; Prop. 3, 17, 8; 2, 3, 18.—Also in prose, Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence, **Ărĭadnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀριαδναῖος, *of* or *pertaining to Ariadne, Ariadnœan*: sidus, Ov. F. 5, 346: corona, Manil. 5, 21.

Ărĭāna, ae, *f.*, *a general name of the eastern provinces of the great Persian kingdom*, now *Afghanistan*, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 25.—Hence, **Ărĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Ariana*: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Ărĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ariana*, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 116.

ărĭānis, idis, *f.* (sc. herba), = ἀριανίς, *a plant growing wild in Ariana*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.

Ărĭānus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** From Ariana, q. v.—**II.** From 2. Arius, q. v.

Ărĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, *an ancient town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Way*, now *La Riccia*; acc. to Verg. A. 7, 762 (v. II. infra), named from the wife of its founder, Hippolytus. Near it was a grove consecrated to Diana, in which at a very early age human victims were sacrificed; hence, immitis, Sil. 4, 369 (cf. Nemus and Nemorensis), Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110; Mart. 13, 19; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; Sol. 2, p. 13; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 633; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 147-189.—Hence, **B. Ărĭcīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Aricia, Arician*: regio, Mart. 10, 68: vallis, Ov. M. 15, 488: nemus, Flor. 1, 11, 8.—*Subst.*: **Ărĭcīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Aricia*, Liv. 2, 14.—**II.** Personified, *a nymph, the wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius*, Verg. A. 7, 762.

Ărĭdaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀριδαῖος, *a natural son of Philip of Macedon by the dancer Philinna, brother and successor of Alexander the Great*, Just. 9, 8; 12, 15 al.; Curt. 10, 17.—Also called Philippus, Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; cf. Just. 13, 3.

ārĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [aridus], *dryness, drought.* **I. A.** Lit.: ariditatem ampliare, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117: myrtus siccata usque in ariditatem, id. 15, 29, 37, § 123: ariditas aquae, Vulg. Judith, 11, 10.—In the *plur.*: ariditatibus temperamenta ferre, Arn. 2, 69.—**B.** In Pall. meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *any thing dry, withered*, or *parched*: cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, i. e. fimo arido, Pall. 3, 4: ariditatem recidere, *the dry, dead wood*, id. 3, 21, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a being withered, dryness*: stipula ariditate plena, Vulg. Nah. 1, 10: bracchium ejus ariditate siccabitur, ib. Zach. 11, 17; and meton. (abstr. for concr.), of *meagre, scanty food*, Salv. 1, 1 sq.

* **ārĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat dry*: labellae, Cat. 64, 317.

ārĭdus (contr. ardus, like arfacio from arefacio, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 20; Inscr. Grut. 207), a, um, *adj.* [areo], *dry, withered, arid, parched.* **I.** Lit.: ligna, Lucr. 2, 881: lignum, Hor. C. 3, 17, 13; so Vulg. Eccli. 6, 3; ib. Isa. 56, 3: cibus, Lucr. 1, 809; so id. 1, 864: ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97, and Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 46: ficus, Vulg. Marc. 11, 20: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: quale portentum Jubae tellus leonum Arida nutrix, Hor. C. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 66, § 166; so, terra arida, Vulg. Sap. 19, 7: arida terra, ib. Heb. 11, 29; so *absol.*: arida (eccl. Lat.), ib. Gen. 1, 9; ib. Psa. 65, 6; ib. Matt. 23, 15: montes aridi sterilesque, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67.—Also, *subst.*: **ārĭdum**,

i, *n.*, *a dry place, dry land:* ex arido tela conicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: naves in aridum subducere, id. ib. 4, 29.—Meton., of thirst: sitis, Lucr. 3, 917, and 6, 1175; so, os, Verg. G. 3, 458: ora, id. A. 5, 200: guttur, Ov. [ad Liv. 422].—Of a fever: febris, i. e. *causing thirst*, Verg. G. 3, 458 (cf. Lucr. 4, 875); so, morbus, Veg. Vet. Art. 1. 4. — Of color: arbor folio convoluto, arido colore, *like that of dried leaves*, Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129.—And of a *cracking, snapping* sound, *as when dry wood is broken:* sonus, Lucr. 6, 119: aridus altis Montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, *a dry crackling noise begins to be heard in the high mountain forest*, Verg. G. 1, 357.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of things which are dried, *shrunk up, shrivelled, meagre, lean:* crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: uvis aridior puella passis, Auct. Priap. 32, 1; so from disease, *withered:* manus, Vulg. Matt. 12, 10; ib. Marc. 3, 1; and *absol.* of persons: aridi, ib. Joan. 5, 3.—Hence, of food or manner of living, *meagre, scanty:* in victu arido in hac horridā incultāque vitā, *poor, scanty diet*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: vita horrida atque arida, id. Quinct. 30. — Transf. to men, *indigent, poor:* cliens, Mart. 10, 87, 5.—**B.** Of style, *dry, jejune, unadorned, spiritless:* genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 11: narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Or. 19.—Meton., of the orator himself: orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: rhetores, Sen. Contr. 34: magister, Quint. 2, 4, 8. — Of scholars: sicci omnino atque aridi pueri, *sapless and dry*, Suet. Gram. 4; cf. Quint. 2, 8, 9.—**C.** In comic lang., *avaricious*, of a man from whom, as it were, nothing can be expressed (cf. Argentiexterebronides): pumex non aeque est aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15.— ***D.** In Plaut. as a mere natural epithet of metal: arido argentost opus, *dry coin*, Rud. 3, 4, 21.—*Adv.* not used.

* **ărīēna**, ae, *f.*, *the fruit of the Indian tree* pala, *the banana*, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

ărĭēs, ĭĕtis, *m.* (for the kindr. forms **arvix** and **harvix**, in Varr. and Fest.; v. arvix; poet. aries sometimes dissyl., like abies; hence, *a* long, Carey, Lat. Pros. § 47: ārĭētis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: ārĭētes, trisyl., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; so, ărĭĕtĕ, Verg. A. 2, 492) [some derive this from ἄρην, ἄρρην, qs. the *male* sheep; others compare ὁ ἔριφος, a he-goat, buck, and ὁ ἔλαφος, a stag; and arna, q. v.], *a ram.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24; 2, 2, 13; Col. 7, 2, 4; 7, 2, 5; 7, 3, 6; Vulg. Gen. 15, 9; ib. Lev. 4, 35 et persaepe.—Of the golden fleece: petebant (Argonautae) illam pellem inauratam arietis Colchis, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 7; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The Ram, a sign of the zodiac*, Cic. Arat. 230; 244; Hyg. Fab. 133; id. Astr. 2, 20; Manil. 2, 246; Ov. M. 10, 165; Vitr. 9, 5; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221 al. —**B.** *An engine for battering down walls, a battering-ram:* v. Vitr. 10, 19; Veg. 4, 14, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quamvis murum aries percusserit, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: arietibus aliquantum muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12; so id. 31, 32; 31, 46; 32, 23; 38, 5; Vulg. Ezech. 26, 9; ib. 2 Macc. 12, 15 al. — **C.** *A beam for support, a prop* or *buttress:* quae (sublicae) pro ariete subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, *as a shore* or *prop*, * Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (δίκην κριοῦ, Paraphr.); corresp. to capreolus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10 q. v.—Trop.: ex quo aries ille subicitur in vestris actionibus, Cic. Top. 17, 64.—**D.** *An unknown sea-monster, very dangerous to ships*, Plin. 9, 44, 67, § 145; 32, 11, 53 (where two kinds of them are mentioned); cf. id. 9, 5, 4: trux aries, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 163; cf. Aelian. H. A. 15, 2, and Oppian. Hal. 1, 372.

ărĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aries], *relating to the battering-ram:* machina . . . testudo, Vitr. 10, 19.

* **ărĭĕtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [arieto], *a butting like a ram*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

ărĭĕtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [aries]. **I.** *Of* or *from a ram, ram's-:* ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: pulmo, id. 30, 8, 22, § 72: cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28. — **II.** *Similar to a ram's head:* cicer, Col. 2, 10, 20; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124; Petr. 35. — **III.** Arietinum oraculum, *an ambiguous oracle* (the figure taken from the divergent horns of a ram), Gell. 3, 3, 8 (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 196).

ărĭĕto, āvi, ātum, 1 (arietat, trisyl., Verg. A. 11, 890; Sil. 4, 149; Val. Fl. 6, 368; cf. aries), *v. a.* and *n.* [aries], *to butt like a ram;* hence, in gen., *to strike violently* (poet. or post-Aug. prose, esp. freq. in Seneca). **I. A.** *Act.:* quis illic est, qui tam proterve nostras aedes arietat? *beats so violently at*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: arietatos inter se dentes, id. Ira, 3, 4: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198 al. —**B.** Trop., *to disturb, harass, disquiet:* anima insolita arietari, Sen. Tranq. 1, § 11 Haase.—**II.** *Neutr.:* in me arietare, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: arietat in portus, Verg. A. 11, 890: et labaris oportet et arietes et cadas, *to stumble, totter*, Sen. Ep. 107.

* **ārĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [areo-facio], *making dry, drying*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, where some read *rarifica.*

Ărĭi, ōrum, v. 1. Aria.

‡ **arilātor** or **arillātor**, ōris, *m.*, *a haggler, chafferer*, = cocio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Gell. 16, 7, 12.

Ărĭmaspi, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἀριμασποί, *a Scythian people in the north of Europe*, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 10; Gell. 9, 4, 6; *sing.*, Luc. 7, 756; cf. Mann. Nord. pp. 143, 275.

Ărīmĭnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name;* the most northern place of Italy proper, connected with Rome by the Via Flaminia, now *Rimini*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Luc. 1, 231; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 455. — Hence, **Ărīmĭnensis**, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to Ariminum:* folia, Hor. Epod. 5, 42: ager, Plin. 10, 21, 25, § 50; *subst.:* **Ărīmĭnenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ariminum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14; id. Caecin. 35, 112.

†† **arinca**, ae, *f.* [Gallic], *a kind of grain, otherwise called* olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 20, § 92; 22, 25, 27, § 121.—Acc. to Harduin, *rye* (in Dauphiné, now *riguet*); acc. to others, *the one-grained wheat:* Triticum monococcum, Linn.

Ărĭŏbarzānes, is, *m.*, = Ἀριοβαρζάνης, *a king of Cappadocia*, Cic. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 17; 15, 2.

ărĭŏla, ărĭŏlātio, ărĭŏlor, ărĭŏlus, v. hariŏla etc.

Ărīon, ŏnis, *m.* (*nom.* Ario, Gell. 16, 19; *acc.* Gr. Ariona, Ov. F. 2, 83 al.), = Ἀρίων. **I.** *A celebrated cithara player of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin*, Ov. F. 2, 79 sqq.; Gell. 16, 19; cf. Herod. 1, 23.—Hence, **Ărīŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀριόνιος, *belonging to Arion:* nomen, Ov. F. 2, 93: lyra, id. A. A. 3, 326; Prop. 2, 26, 18. —**II.** *A horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus;* hence, vocalis, Prop. 2, 34, 37 fata movens, Stat. Th. 11, 443: Adrastaeus, id. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 555, and Hom. Il. 23, 346.

Ariovistus, i, *m.*, *the king of a German tribe in the time of Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 al.

* **1. ăris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀρίς, Galen (ἄρον, ἀρίσαρον, in Theophr. and Dioscor.), *a kind of arum, dragon-root* or *green dragon:* Arum arisarum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 94, § 151.

2. Āris, is, *m.*, *a Sardinian*, Cic. Scaur. 1, 6; 2, 7.

Ārisba, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀρίσβη. **I.** *A town in Troas*, Verg. A. 9, 264; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125.—**II.** *A town in the island of Lesbos*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.

ărista, ae, *f.* [perh. for acrista and akin to ăcer, q. v., or perh. to aro, q. v.; cf. Germ. Aehre; Engl. ear (of corn); Germ. Ernte, harvest; Engl. earnest, fruit, pledge]. **I.** *The awn* or *beard of grain:* arista, quae ut acus tenuis longa eminet e glumā; proinde ut granitheca sit gluma, et apex arista, Varr. R. R. 1, 48; * Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Ov. H. 5, 111; id. Tr. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto). **A.** *The ear itself:* maturae aristae, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Verg. G. 1, 8; 1, 111; id. A. 7, 720. — Also, *an ear of spikenard*, Ov. M. 15, 398. — Hence, **2.** Poet., *summer:* Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, *after some harvests*, Verg. E. 1, 70: necdum decimas emensus aristas Aggrederis metuenda viris, *having measured ten summers*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 371 (cf. at the next grass, for *next summer*, an expression still common in the north of England; so, seven years old at the next grass, Sylvester's Dubartas; just fifteen, coming summer's grass, Swift).—**B.** Poet. transf., **1.** Of *the hair of men*, Pers. 3, 115. —**2.** Of *the bones of fishes*, Aus. Mos. 85; 119.—**3.** Of *plants* in gen., Val. Fl. 6, 365.

Ăristaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀρισταῖος, *a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have first planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoë, and father of Actæon*, Verg. G. 4, 317 Serv.; Ov. P. 4, 2, 9; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57 Zumpt.

Ăristarchus, i, *m.*, = Ἀρίσταρχος, *a distinguished critic of Alexandria, who animadverted with special severity upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11; Ov. P. 3, 9, 24.—Appel. for *any critic*, Cic. Pis. 30: orationes meae, quarum tu Aristarchus es, id. Att. 1, 14.—Hence, **Aristarchēi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the disciples, followers of Aristarchus*, i. e. *severe critics*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 63 Müll.

* **ărĭstātus**, a, um, *adj.* [arista], *having ears of corn*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 280 Müll.

aristē, ēs, *f.*, *the name of a precious stone*, = encardia, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

Ăristīdes, is, *m.*, = Ἀριστείδης. **I.** *An Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles*, Cic. Sest. 67, 141; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Ov. P. 1, 3, 71; his life was written by Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch. — **II.** *A painter of Thebes, a contemporary of Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98.—**III.** *A distinguished sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50.—**IV.** *A mathematician of Samos*, Varr. Fragm. p. 256 Bipp. — **V.** *An obscene poet of Miletus, author of a poem* Milesiaca, Ov. Tr. 2, 413; 2, 443 Jahn.

ărĭstĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [arista-fero], *bearing ears of corn:* seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

‡ **ărĭstĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [arista-gero], *ear-bearing*, an epithet of Ceres, as goddess of corn, Inscr. Orell. 1493.

Ăristippus, i, *m.*, = Ἀρίστιππος, *a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school:* qui voluptatem summum bonum dicit, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18. — Hence, **Aristippēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Aristippus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18.

Ăristĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *name of a Roman* gens, e. g. Aristius Fuscus, *a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10 Schmid; id. C. 1, 22; id. S. 1, 9, 61; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 83, and Bähr, Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 52, n. 7; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 249, 1.

Ăristō, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἀρίστων, *a philosopher of Chios, a pupil of Zeno, founder of the sceptic philosophy, and contemporary of Cæsar*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77; id. Leg. 1, 13.—Hence, **Ăristōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Aristo, Aristonean:* vitia, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 40.

† **ărĭstŏlŏchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀριστολοχία, *a plant useful in childbirth, birthwort*, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 95 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; 2, 20, 47.

Ăristōnēus, a, um, v. Aristo.

Ăristŏnīcus, i, *m.*, = Ἀριστόνικος. **I.** *A son of Eumenes II., king of Pergamus, who carried on war with the Romans, but was conquered by the consul M. Perpenna, and slain in prison*, Flor. 2, 20; Vell. 2, 4; Just. 36, 4; Eutr. 4, 9. — **II.** *Tyrant of Methymnæ in Lesbos*, Curt. 4, 5 sqq.

Ăristŏphănes, is, *m.*, = Ἀριστοφάνης. **I. A.** *The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, from Lindus, on the island of Rhodes, a contemporary of Socrates*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 1.—Hence, **B.** Derivv., **1. Ăristŏphănēus** or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Aristophanean:* anapaestus Aristophanius, Cic. Or. 56, 190: metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1818 P. — **2. Ăristŏphănīcus**, a, um, *adj.*,

the same, Hier. ad Isa. l. 15, c. 54, v. 11. — **II.** *A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Eratosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; id. Att. 16, 11.

‡ **ărĭstŏphŏrum** est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll. [ἄριστον = prandium, and φέρω = fero].

* **ărĭstōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [arista], *abounding in beards* or *awns:* cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

Ărĭstŏtĕles, is (*gen.* Aristoteli, Cic. Att. 13, 28, like Archimedi, Achilli, Pericli; *acc.* Aristotelen, Quint. 3, 6, 60; cf. Rudd. I. 58, n. 71; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 181, 311), *m.*, = Ἀριστοτέλης. **I. A.** *Aristotle, a very learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, from Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22; 3, 28, 69; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Fin. 5, 5, 12; id. Off. 3, 8, 35; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141 al.—Hence, **B. Ărĭstŏtĕlĭus** and **-ēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Aristotelian:* vis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: pigmenta, id. Att. 2, 1: ratio, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: Topica Aristotelea, id. ib. 7, 19.—**II.** *A guest of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 52.

Ărĭstoxĕnus, i, *m.*, = Ἀριστόξενος, *a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. de Or. 3, 33, 132 al.

† **ărĭthmētĭca,** ae, and **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη), *arithmetic, the science of numbers:* arithmetica, Sen. Ep. 88; arithmetice, Vitr. 1, 1, and Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76.

† **ărĭthmētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀριθμητικός, *of* or *pertaining to arithmetic, arithmetical:* ratio, Vitr. 10, 16. — *Subst.*: **ărĭthmētĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *arithmetic:* in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, Cic. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*

† **ărĭthmus,** i, *m.*, = ἀριθμός (number); *plur.* Arithmi, *a name of the fourth book of Moses* (in pure Lat., Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

ārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [aridus], *dryness, aridity, drought* (ante-class.): ariditas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 60 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 2 Vahl. p. 167); Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 40; also in Non. p. 71, 21; Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3.

1. Ărĭus, i, *m.*, = Ἄρειος or Ἄριος, *a river in Aria*, now *Heri*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93; in Amm. 23 *fin.* Arias.

2. Ărīus (**Arr-**), i, *m.*, = Ἀρεῖος or Ἄριος, *a renowned heretic*, also Ārīus, Prud. Psych. 794. — Hence, **Ărīānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Arius, Arian*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7.—**Ărīāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Arius, the Arians*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7; Aug. Haeres. 49.

Ărĭūsĭus, a, um, *adj.*: vina, *wine of the region of Ariusia, in the island Chios* (Ἀριουσία χώρα, Strabo), Verg. E. 5, 71: pocula, Sil. 7, 210.

arma, ōrum, *n.* (*gen. plur.* armûm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155; Att. ap. Non. p. 495, 23, considered by Cic. in the connection armûm judicium as less correct than armorum) [cf. ΑΡΩ, ἀραρίσκω = to fit; ἄρθρον = joint; ἁρμός = armus = joint, shoulder; ἀρτάω = artio, arto = to fit, to fit in closely; ἄρτιος = fit, exact; artus = close, narrow; ars (artis) = the craft of fitting things; artifex, artificium; Goth. arms = O. H. Germ. aram = Engl. arm; Sanscr. ar = to hit upon, attain; aram = fit, fast; îrmas = arm. Curt.]. **I.** Lit. **A. 1.** *What is fitted to the body for its protection, defensive armor*, as the shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc.: tot milia armorum, detracta corporibus hostium, Liv. 45, 39: induere arma, id. 30, 31: arma his imperata, galea, clipeum, ocreae, lorica, omnia ex aere, id. 1, 43: pictis et auro caelatis refulgens armis, id. 7, 10. —**2.** Specifically, *a shield:* at Lausum socii exanimem super arma ferebant, *on a shield*, Verg. A. 10, 841: caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20 (v. ancile); id. 8, 30; 1, 37; cf. Verg. A. 1, 119 Heyne; Tac. G. 11 Rup.; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43: Aeneas se collegit in arma, *gathered himself under his shield*, Verg. A. 12, 491.—Hence, in a more extended sense, **B.** *Implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence* (but of the latter only those which are used in close contest, such as the sword, axe, club; in distinction from *tela*, which are used in contest at a distance; hence, arma and tela are often contrasted; v. the foll., and cf. Bremi and Dähne ad Nep. Dat. 11, 3): arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; id. ap. Non. p. 469, 26: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Caec. 21: armis condicione positis aut defetigatione abjectis aut victoriā detractis, id. Fam. 6, 2: illum dicis cum armis aureis, Quoius etc., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16: ibi Simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: arma antiqua manus, ungues dentesque fuerunt Et lapides, et item, silvarum fragmina, ramei, Lucr. 5, 1283; so, Mutum et turpe pecus (i. e. primeval man), glandem et cubilia propter Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100 sqq.: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; id. Rab. Perd. 6 and 7: sumere, id. Planc. 36, 88 Wund.; id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; Vulg. Gen. 27, 3; ib. 3 Reg. 22, 30: accipere, ib. Judith, 14, 2: adprehendere, ib. Psa. 34, 2: resumere, Suet. Calig. 48: aptare, Liv. 5, 49: induere, id. 30, 31; Ov. M. 14, 798; id. F. 1, 521; Verg. A. 11, 83; Luc. 1, 126: accingi armis, Verg. A. 6, 184, and Vulg. Jud. 18, 11: armis instructus, ib. Deut. 1, 41; ib. 1 Par. 12, 13: concitare ad arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, id. ib. 7, 33: vocare ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Verg. A. 9, 22: ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: armis cum hoste certare, id. Off. 3, 22, 87; so, saevis armis, Verg. A. 12, 890: dimicare armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1, 2: esse in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Suet. Caes. 69: ponere, abicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5; Suet. Vit. 10: amittere, Verg. A. 1, 474: proicere, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 43; 7, 44: deripere militibus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: dirimere, Luc. 1, 104 et saep.—Hence, arma virosque, per arma, per viros, etc., Liv. 8, 25; 8, 30 al.; v. Burm. ad Verg. A. 1, 1, and cf. Liv. 9, 24: tela et arma: armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42, 2; Liv. 1, 25; Col. 12, 3; Tac. G. 29 and 33: armis et castris, prov. (like remis velisque, viris equisque), *with vigor, with might and main*, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84.—**II.** Trop., *means of protection, defence, weapons:* tenere semper arma (sc. eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: prudentiae, id. ib. 1, 38, 172: senectutis, id. Lael. 4, 9: tectus Vulcaniis armis, id est fortitudine, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: facundiae, id. 2, 16, 10: justitiae, Vulg. Rom. 6, 13; ib. 2 Cor. 6, 7: arma lucis, ib. Rom. 13, 12: horriferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret, i. e. lanas, Ov. M. 15, 471: haec mihi Stertinius arma (i. e. praecepta) dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; cf. id. Ep. 1, 16, 67: arma militiae nostrae non carnalia sunt, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 4. **a.** *War* (once in opp. to pax, v. infra): silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10; id. Att. 7, 3, 5: arma civilia, *civil war*, id. Fam. 2, 16, and Tac. A. 1, 9: civilia arma, id. Agr. 16; id. G. 37 (otherwise, bella civilia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86, and Tac. Agr. 13): ab externis armis otium erat, Liv. 3, 14; 9, 1; 3, 69 Drak.; 9, 32; 42, 2; Tac. H. 2, 1 al.: a Rubro Mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiae, Nep. Hann. 2, 1 (for which more freq. bellum inferre alicui, v. infero): ad horrida promptior arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: qui fera nuntiet arma, id. ib. 5, 4; 14, 479: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. C. 4, 14, 52. So the beginning of the Æneid: Arma virumque cano; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 7: melius visum Gallos novam gentem pace potius cognosci quam armis, Liv. 5, 35 *fin.*; cf.: cedant arma togae, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76.—Also for *battle, contest:* in arma feror, Verg. A. 2, 337; so id. ib. 2, 655.—**b.** (Abstr. for concr.) *The warriors themselves, soldiers, troops:* nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 41, 12: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, i. e. Romanum exercitum, id. 9, 9; 21, 26: Hispanias armis non ita redundare, Tac. H. 2, 32: expertem frustra belli et neutra arma secutum, *neither party*, Ov. M. 5, 91: auxiliaria arma, *auxiliaries, auxiliary troops* = auxiliares (v. auxiliaris, I.), id. ib. 6, 424; cf. id. ib. 14, 528.—**III.** Transf., poet. (like ὅπλον and ἔντεα in Gr.), *implements, instruments, tools, utensils*, in gen. Of *implements for grinding and baking:* Cerealia arma, *the arms of Ceres*, Verg. A. 1, 177 (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 232: ἔντεα δαιτός). — Of *implements of agriculture*, Ov. M. 11, 35: dicendum est, quae sint duris agrestibus arma, Quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes, Verg. G. 1, 160. — Of *the equipments, tackle of a ship* (*mast, sails, rudder*, etc.): colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, Verg. A. 5, 15; 6, 353.—Hence used by Ovid for *wings:* haec umeris arma parata suis, A. A. 2, 50 (cf. in the foll. verse: his patria est adeunda carinis).—And so of other instruments, Mart. 14, 36.

† **armămaxa,** ae, *f.*, = ἁρμάμαξα, *a covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children*, Curt. 3, 3.

armāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [arma, III.], *implements* or *utensils for any purpose.* **I.** In gen.: armamenta vinearum, *props*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152: armamenta ad inclusos cantus, *reeds, pipes*, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170: Excussis inde tunicis iterum iisdem armamentis nudata conditur medulla, i. e. *with mortar and pestle* = pilā ligneā, which he had used just before, id. 18, 11, 29, § 112.—**II.** Esp., *the tackle of a ship* (*sails, ropes, cables*, etc.): armamentûm stridor, Pac. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 87: *Ac.* Salvast navis: ne time. *Cha.* Quid alia armamenta? *Ac.* Salva et sana sunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62; 1, 2, 80: omnia caute armamenta locans, * Cic. Arat. 197: hic tormenta, armamenta, arma, omnis apparatus belli est, Liv. 26, 43: armamenta navis projecerunt, * Vulg. Act. 27, 19: aptarique suis pinum jubet armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456; Col. 4, 3, 1; Suet. Aug. 17. — Sometimes the sails are excepted: cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armamentisque consisteret, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; Liv. 36, 44; Sen. Ben. 6, 15.

armāmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [armamenta], *an arsenal, armory:* ex aedibus sacris armamentariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: qui (Philo) Atheniensibus armamentarium fecit, id. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Vulg. 3 Reg. 14, 28; ib. 2 Par. 11, 12; Liv. 26, 43; 29, 35; 31, 23; 42, 12; Inscr. Orell. 975 al. — Comically: quidquid habent telorum armamentaria caeli, *the arsenals of heaven*, Juv. 13, 83.

armārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [armarium], *a little chest* or *casket* (ante- and post-class.): armariola Graeca, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35.—*A small cabinet, a bookcase*, Sid. Ep. 8, 16; Hier. ad Matth. 3, 21.

armārĭum, ii, *n.* [arma], *a closet, chest*, or *safe, for food, clothing, money*, etc.: armarium promptuarium, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10; id. Men. 3, 3, 8; id. Ep. 2, 3, 3: cum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo sciret esse nummorum aliquantum et auri, Cic. Clu. 64; so id. Cael. 21, 52; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12: repositus in arcis armariisque, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101; Dig. 33, 10, 3: armarium muricibus praefixum, *the box, set with sharp spikes, in which Regulus was put to death*, Gell. 6, 4 *fin.*

armātūra, ae, *f.* [armo], *armor, equipment.* **I. A.** Lit.: armatura varia peditatûs et equitatûs, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostrā armaturā, id. Att. 6, 1: Numidae levis armaturae, *of light armor*, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: universi generis armatura, Vulg. 2 Par. 32, 5; ib. Ezech. 26, 9.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *armed soldiers;* and in class. lang. always with the *adj.* levis, = velites, *light-armed soldiers* (opp. gravis armatus). Veg. first used armatura *absol.* for *young troops:* nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, Cic. Phil. 10, 6 *fin.*: equites, pedites, levis armatura, id. Brut. 37, 139: adsequi cum levi armaturā, Liv. 27, 48; cf. id. 28, 14; Flor. 4, 2, 49: equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum milia, Suet. Caes. 66; Liv. 21, 55; 22, 18: manipuli levis armaturae, id. 27, 13: levis armaturae juvenes, id. 44, 2 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of discourse: haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio; nunc comminus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26. —**B.** *A kind of exercise in arms*, Amm. 14, 11; Veg. 1, 13; 2, 23. — **C.** In a religious sense (eccl. Lat.): induite armaturam Dei, *the armor of God*, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 11; 6, 13.

1. armātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from armo.

2. armātus, ūs, *m.* [armo], *armor* (only in the *abl.*). **I.** Lit.: haud dispari, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.*: armatu sustinendo assueti milites, Fronto, Prim. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341. — **II.** Meton., *armed soldiers* (cf. armatura, I. B.): gravi armatu, *with the heavy-armed*, Liv. 37, 41: magnâ parte impedimentorum relictâ in Bruttiis, et omni graviori armatu, id. 26, 5.

Armĕnia, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρμενία. **I.** *A country of Asia, divided into* Armenia Major (eastern, now Turcomania and Kurdistan) and Minor (western, now Anatolia), Plin. 6, 9, 9, § 25: utraque, Luc. 2, 638: utraeque, Flor. 3, 5, 21.— *Absol.* Armenia, for Armenia Minor, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Phil. 2, 37, 94.— Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Armĕnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρμενιακός, *Armenian*: bellum, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129: triumphus, id. 30, 2, 6, § 16: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47, § 164.— Hence, Armeniacus, *an epithet of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, on account of his conquest of Armenia*, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 9; Inscr. Grut. 253, 2.—Armeniacum malum, or *absol.* **Armĕnĭăcum**, *the fruit of the apricot-tree, the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 19 (id. 5, 10, 404, called Armenium).—**Armĕnĭăca**, ae, *f.*, *the apricot-tree*, Col. 11, 2, 96; Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41.—**B. Armĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Armenian*: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.: reges, Cic. Att. 2, 7: tigres, Verg. E. 5, 29: pedites, Nep. Dat. 8, 2: triumphi, Flor. 4, 2, 8.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Armĕnĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an Armenian*, Ov. Tr. 2, 227; Mart. 5, 59; Vulg. 4 Reg. 19, 37.—**b. Armĕnium**, ii, *n.* (*a*) Sc. pigmentum, *a fine blue color, obtained from an Armenian stone, ultramarine*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Vitr. 7, 5 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30.—(*β*) Sc. pomum, *the apricot*, Col. 5, 10, 404.

armenta, ae, v. armentum.

armentālis, e, *adj.* [armentum], *pertaining to a herd of cattle* (except once in Verg., only post-class.): equa, * Verg. A. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17; 2, 2: viri, Prud. Cath. 7, 166 al.

armentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a herd of cattle*: morbi, Sol. 11: equiso, App. M. 7.— Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **armentārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** *A herdsman, neat-herd*, * Lucr. 6, 1252; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia secum Armentarius Afer agit, Verg. G. 3, 344: armentarius ego sum, * Vulg. Amos, 7, 14.—**B.** *A surname of the emperor Galerius Maximianus, whose ancestors were shepherds*, Aur. Vict. Ep. 40.

armentīcius (better, **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to a herd of cattle* (perh. only in Varr.): pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, id. ib. 2, 10, 3 (Schneid. in Veg. 1, 18 reads *armentiva*).

armentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a herd*, Plin. 28, 17, 68, § 232 Hard.; besides, only Veg. 1, 18 Schneid. var. lect.; v. armenticius *fin.*

* **armentōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in herds*: Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1.

armentum, i, *n.* (old form **armenta**, ae, *f.*, Liv. Andron. and Enn. ap. Non. p. 190, 20; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.) [contr. for arimentum from aro, Varr. L. L. 5, § 96 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2]. **I.** *Cattle for ploughing;* and collectively, *a herd* (but jumentum, contr. for jugimentum from jugum, draught-cattle; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 89); most freq. in the *plur.*: cornifrontes armentae, Liv. Andron. l. c.; Enn. l. c.: At variae crescunt pecudes, armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 228; cf. id. 1, 163: grex armentorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*; so Vulg. Deut. 28, 4: ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. 22, 17: armenta bucera, Ov. M. 6, 395. — In the *sing.*: armentum aegrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6: pasci Armentum regale vides, Ov. M. 2, 842; 8, 882; 11, 348: armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7: ad armentum cucurrit, Vulg. Gen. 18, 7; ib. Exod. 29, 1; ib. Ezech. 43, 19 et saep. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of horses or other large animals: bellum haec armenta minantur, Verg. A. 3, 540.— In *sing.*: sortiri armento subolem, Verg. G. 3, 71; Ov. F. 2, 277; Col. 7, 1, 2; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; 11, 49, 110, § 263: hos (cervos) tota armenta sequuntur, Verg. A. 1, 185: armenta immania Neptuni, *the monstrous beasts of Neptune*, id. G. 4, 395.—**B.** *A herd, drove*, as a collective designation; with *gen.*: armenta boum, Verg. G. 2, 195; so Vulg. Deut. 8, 13; ib. Judith, 2, 8: multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cynocephalorum, id. ib. 7, 2, 2.—**C.** For *a single cow, ox*, etc.: centum armenta, Hyg. Fab. 118.

armĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [arma-fero], *bearing weapons, armed, warlike* (perh. first used by Ov.; for the distinction between it and armiger, v. armiger, II.). **I.** Lit., as an epithet of Mars and Minerva: armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681: me armiferae servatum cura Minervae eripuit, id. M. 14, 475: Leleges, id. ib. 9, 645: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, *labors of war, warfare*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: irae, id. Th. 6, 831.—**II.** Transf.: arvum, *the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth, from which armed men sprang up*, Sen. Med. 469 (for which armigera humus in Prop. 4, 10, 10, and armiger sulcus in Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324; v. armiger, I. *fin.*).

armĭger (ARMIGERVS in a late inscr., Orell. 3631), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [arma-gero], *bearing weapons, armed, warlike* (in this last sense rare, instead of armifer). **I.** Pennigero non armigero in corpore, Att. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: Phoebumque, armigerum deum (i. e. Martem), Sil. 7, 87: Colchis armigerâ proelia sevit humo, Prop. 4, 10, 10: sulcus, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324, i. q. armiferum arvum (v. armifer *fin.*).—**II.** *Subst.*, *an armor-bearer, shield-bearer, a female armor-bearer* (this is the prevailing signif. of the word). **A.** *Masc.*: armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Cas. prol. 55: Sergius armiger Catilinae, i.e. *an adherent*, Cic. Dom. 5: regisque Thoactes Armiger, Ov. M. 5, 148; so id. ib. 12, 363: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae Armiger ante fuit, Verg. A. 9, 648: vocavit armigerum suum, Vulg. Jud. 9, 54; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 1; ib. 1 Par. 10, 4 et saep.: armiger Jovis, i. e. aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386; Verg. A. 9, 564 (cf. Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: minister fulminis ales): armiger hac magni patet Hectoris, i. e. *the promontory of Misenus*, named after Misenus, the armor-bearer of Hector, Stat. S. 2, 77.—**B.** *Fem.*: armigera, of the armor-bearer of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 166; 5, 619.

armĭlausa, ae, *f.* [acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22 *fin.*, contr. from armiclausa], *a military upper garment* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 22; id. Ep. 17; Schol. ad Juv. 5, 143.

armĭle, is, v. armillum *fin.*

armilla, ae, *f.* [acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll., from armus; acc. to Prisc. p. 1220 P., from arma]. **I.** *A circular ornament for the arm, a bracelet, armlet*, for men and women: armillae, quae bracchialia vocantur, Cic. ap. Prisc. l. c.: Ubi illae armillae sunt, quas unâ dedi? Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13; cf. Dig. 34, 2, 26: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum hastatorum armillis donavit, Liv. 10, 44; Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 172: armillas posui in manibus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 24, 47; ib. Ezech. 23, 42: monilia et armillae, ib. Isa. 3, 19.—**II.** *An iron hoop, ring, ferrule*, Cato, R. R. 21, 4; Vitr. 10, 6.

armillātus, a, um, *Part.* [armilla], *ornamented with a bracelet*: armillatum in publicum procedere, Suet. Calig. 52: armillata et phalerata turba, id. Ner. 30; so, armillati colla Molossa canes, i. e. *wearing on their necks the bracelets of their mistresses*, Prop. 5, 8, 24.

armillum, i, *n.* [acc. to Paul. ex Fest., from armus; v. infra], *a vessel for wine* (ante- and post-class.): armillum, quod est urceoli genus vinarii, Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 15: armillum vas vinarium in sacris dictum, quod armo, id est humero deportetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.—Hence the proverb, ad armillum revertere, or redire, or simply, ad armillum, *to return to one's old habits, to begin one's old tricks again*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 13: at illa ad armillum revertit et ad familiares feminarum artes accenditur, App. M. 9, p. 230, 22.—With a more pointed reference, Appuleius, speaking of Cupid, changes armillum in the proverb into armile = armamentarium, *an armory*, M. 6, p. 132, 15.

Armĭlustrium, i, *n.*, *the Roman festival of the consecration of arms*; v. Armilustrum.

Armĭlustrum, i, *n.*, *a place in Rome* (in the 13th district), *where was celebrated the festival* Armilustrium, consecration of arms, ὁπλοκαθαρμός (19th Oct.; v. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411): Armilustrum ab ambitu lustri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Liv. 27, 37: armilustrium ab eo, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.

Armĭnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a distinguished Cheruscan prince, who defeated Varus in the Teutoburg forest*, A.D. 9, *and thus freed Germany from the dominion of the Romans*, Vell. 2, 118; Flor. 4, 12, 32; Tac. A. 1, 55; 1, 60; 1, 63; 2, 9; 2, 17; 2, 21; 2, 88 al.

armĭ-pŏtens, pŏtentis, *adj.* [arma-potens], *powerful in arms, valiant, warlike*; a poet. epithet of Mars, Diana, etc.: Mavors, Lucr. 1, 32 sq.: Mars, Verg. A. 9, 717: diva, id. ib. 2, 425: Deiphobus, id. ib. 6, 500: genitor, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 655: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20: Syria, Dig. 50, 15, 1.

* **armĭpŏtentĭa**, ae, *f.* [armipotens], *power in arms, valor*, Amm. 18, 5.

armĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [arma-sono], *resounding with arms* (poet.): numina Palladis armisonae, Verg. A. 3, 544: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 67.

‡ **armīta**, ae, *f.* [armus], *a virgin sacrificing, with the lappet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

‡ **armītes**: ὁπλῖται οἱ ἐν ἐσχάτῃ τάξει, *soldiers of the rear-rank*, Philox. Gloss.

armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [arma]. **I. A.** Lit., *to furnish with weapons, to arm, equip*, aliquem or aliquem aliquâ re: cum in pace multitudinem hominum coëgerit, armârit, instruxerit, Cic. Caecin. 12: milites armari jubet, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56, 3: copias, id. J. 13, 2: agrestisque manus armat sparus, Verg. A. 11, 682: quos e gente suorum armet, Ov. M. 14, 464; 12, 614: milites iis armis armare, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12: nunc tela, nunc saxa, quibus eos adfatim locus ipse armabat, etc., Liv. 9, 35: se spoliis, Verg. A. 2, 395: manus ense, Val. Fl. 2, 182: aliquem facibus, Flor. 3, 12, 13: apes aculeis, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 46; so, aliquid aliquâ re: ferrum armare veneno, Verg. A. 9, 773: calamos veneno, id. ib. 10, 140: pontum vinclis, Manil. 5, 657 al.— Followed by *in*, *contra*, *adversus*: egentes in locupletes, perditi in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic. Planc. 35; id. Mil. 25; id. Att. 8, 3, 3: delecta juventus contra Milonis impetum armata est, id. Mil. 25; for adversus, v. infra. —That for which one is armed, with *in* or *ad*: unanimos armare in proelia fratres, Verg. A. 7, 335: armate viros ad pugnam, Vulg. Num. 31, 3. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *To arm, equip, furnish*: temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publicâ armare, Cic. Mil. 1: cogitavit, quibus accusatorem rebus armaret, id. Clu. 67: te ad omnia summum ingenium armavit, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Pompeium senatûs auctoritas, Caesarem militum armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: ferae gentes non telis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur, Plin. Pan. 12, 3: sese eloquentiâ, Cic. Inv. 1, 1: se imprudentiâ alicujus, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: irâ, Ov. M. 13, 544: eâ cogitatione armamini, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 1: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79: nugis armatus, *armed with nonsense*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 183; cf. id. 11, 6; 15, 682.—**2.** *To excite, stir up, rouse, provoke*; constr. with *adversus*, *ad* or *in*: (Hannibal) regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. Hann. 10, 1: aliquem ad omnia armare, Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunos, Liv. 4, 6; so id. 3, 57: Quid vos in fata parentis Armat? Ov. M. 7, 347: mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostes, Verg. A. 10, 398: in exitium rei publicae, Flor. 3, 12, 13; 4, 2, 1.—**II.** *To furnish with something needful*, esp. *with the munitions of war, to fit out, equip*: ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, ex Hispaniâ adportari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculis armabantur, Liv. 30, 9: Claudius triremes quadriremesque

et undeviginti hominum milia armavit, Tac. A. 12, 56.—Hence, **armātus**, a, um, *P. a., armed, equipped, fitted with armor* (opp. inermis, togatus, q. v.); also *subst.:* **armātus**, i, *m., an armed man, a soldier*, = miles. **A.** *Adj.* **1.** Lit.: armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60; cum animatus iero satis armatus sum, Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18; p. 495, 23: armati pergemus, Vulg. Num. 32, 32; ib. Judith, 9, 6: ab dracontis stirpe armatâ exortus, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 2: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 629; so id. 2, 636; 2, 640; 5, 1297; cf. id. 5, 1292: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 4: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31, 6: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8: classes armatae, Verg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128.—**2.** Meton.: armati anni, i. e. *years spent in war*, Sil. 11, 591.—Trop.: excitati, erecti, armati animis, *armed, furnished*, etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26.—In the *sup.* only twice, and referring to the *pos.* armatus in connection with it (*comp.* and *adv.* never used), Cic. Caecin. 21, 61 (v. the passage in its connection): tam tibi par sum quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4.—**B.** *Subst.:* gravidus armatis equus (sc. Trojanus), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 97 Müll.): armatos educere, id. ap. Non. p. 355, 16: navem triremem armatis ornat, Nep. Dion, 9, 2: decem milia armatorum, id. Milt. 5, 1; so Vulg. Exod. 38, 25: armatis in litora expositis, Liv. 37, 28; 42, 51; 9, 24; Suet. Caes. 30.

†† **armon** or **armŏs** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82.

† **armŏrăcĭa**, ae, *f.* (**armŏrăcĕa**, Col. 6, 17, 8; Pall. 4, 9, 5; 11, 11, 4: **armŏrăcium**, ii, *n.*, Col. 12, 9 *fin.*), = ἀρμορακία, *horseradish:* Cochlearia armoracia, Linn.; Col. 9, 4, 5; 20, 4, 12; cf. Dioscor. 2, 138.

Armŏrĭcae (later form **Arēmŏrĭcae**, Aus. Ep. 9, 35; id. Prof. 10, 15), ārum, *f.*, = Ἀρμορικαί [ar, Celt. and old Lat., = at, on, and mor, Celt., = mare], *some of the northern provinces of Gaul, Bretagne, with a part of Normandy*, Caes. B. G. 5, 53; 7, 75; Hirt. 8, 31; cf. Mann. Gall. 160.

Armŏsăta (**Arsamŏsăta**, Tac. A. 15, 10; Plin. l. l.), ae, *f.*, = Ἀρμόσατα Polyb., Ἀρσαμόσατα Ptol., *a fortress in Armenia*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

† **armus**, i, *m.*, = ἁρμός [ἄρω; v. arma *init.*], pr., a joining together; *the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore quarter* (opp. suffrago), and, with few exceptions, *of the shoulder of an animal*, while *umerus* designates that of men. **I.** Lit.: solus homo bipes: uni juguli, umeri; ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243: digiti (Hippomenae in leonem mutati) curvantur in ungues: Ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700.—So, elephantis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: leonis, id. 11, 39, 94, § 229: pantherae, id. 8, 17, 23, § 62 et saep.: leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44; 2, 8, 89: equi, id. ib. 1, 6, 106: arietis, Vulg. Num. 6, 19; ib. Exod. 29, 27.—Of men: latos huic hasta per armos Acta, Verg. A. 11, 644; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. armita, p. 4 Müll.—And of the arms of men, Luc. 9, 831.—* **II.** In a more extended sense, *the whole side of an animal:* spumantis equi fodere calcaribus armos, Verg. A. 6, 881; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.

Armuzia regio, *a region in Caramania*, Plin. 6, 23, 27, § 107.

1. Arna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perusia*, now *Civitella d'Arno*, Sil. 8, 458; Inscr. Orell. 91; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 483.—Hence, **Arnātes**, um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arna*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Inscr. Orell. 90 and 5005.

‡ **2. arna**, ae, *f.*, *a lamb*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (v. aries *init.*).

† **arnăcis**, idis, *f.*, = ἀρνακίς, *a garment for maidens, a coat of sheepskin*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 543, 1.

Arnātes, um, v. Arna.

1. Arnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἄρνη. **I.** *A town in Bœotia*, Stat. Th. 7, 331.—**II.** *A town in Thessaly, a colony of Bœotia*, now *Mataranga*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.

2. Arnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἄρνη, *a woman who betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw*, Ov. M. 7, 465.

Arniensis, e, v. Arnus.

arnion, ii, = ἄρνιον, v. arnoglossa.

Arnŏbius, ii, *m.* **I.** *An African Church father in the time of Diocletian*, c. A.D. 295. His work, Adversus Gentes, is distinguished by strength and purity of diction; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 639, 2.—**II. Arnŏbĭus** (junior), ii, *m.*, *a theological author*, c. A.D. 460, who wrote a Commentary on the Psalms; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 462, 1.

† **arnoglossa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀρνόγλωσσον, *a plant, sheep's-tongue* or *plantain:* Plantago major, Linn.; App. Herb. 1 (also called arnion; Isid., Orig. 17, 9, 50, calls it arnoglossos).

Arnus, i, *m.*, = Ἄρνος, *a river of Etruria*, now the *Arno*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Tac. A. 1, 79 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 328.—Hence, **Arniensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Arnus:* tribus, *situated on the Arnus*, acc. to Liv. 6, 5, settled A.U.C. 396, most distant from Rome, as Saburana was the nearest: a Saburanâ usque ad Arniensem, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

ăro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cf. ἀρόω = to plough, to till; ἄροτρον = aratrum; ἄροτος, ἄρουρα = arvum, = Welsh ar; ἀροτήρ = arator; armentum; Goth. arjan = to plough; O. H. Germ. aran = to ear], *to plough, to till.* **I. A.** Lit. **a.** *Absol.:* arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21: in fundo Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: si quidem L. Quinctio Cincinnato aranti nuntiatum est etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: bene et tempestive arare, Cato, R. R. 61, 1; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 174: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87: die septimo cessabis arare et metere, Vulg. Exod. 34, 21; ib. Luc. 17, 7; ib. 1 Cor. 9, 10.—**b.** With *acc.:* arare terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16; Ov. F. 1, 703; cf. Col. 2, 4; Pall. 2, 3, 2: ager non semel aratus, sed novatus et iteratus, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: cum terra araretur et sulcus altius esset impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: vallem arari, Vulg. Deut. 21, 4: campum arare, Ov. Tr. 3, 328: olivetum, Col. 5, 9: Capuam, Verg. G. 2, 244: Campaniam, Prop. 4, 4, 5 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of a ship, *to plough:* aequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76; so id. Am. 2, 10, 33 Heins.; Verg. A. 2, 780; 3, 495: aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36 (cf.: sulcare aquas, id. M. 4, 707).—**2.** Of age, *to draw furrows over the body*, i. e. *to wrinkle:* jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arent, Ov. A. A. 2, 118.—**3.** In mal. part.: fundum alienum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 48 al.—**4.** Prov.: arare litus, for *to bestow useless labor:* non profecturis litora bobus aras, Ov. H. 5, 116; so id. Tr. 5, 4, 48; cf. Juv. 7, 49.—**II.** In a more extended sense. **A.** *To cultivate land*, and *absol. to pursue agriculture, to live by husbandry* (cf. agricola and arator): quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, i. e. in agriculturâ, navigatione, etc., omnia ex virtute animi pendent, Sall. C. 2, 7: Corte arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani, qui arant in Siciliâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5.—**B.** *To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage:* decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47 (where, Zumpt, from conjecture, has received *exarare* into the text; so B. and K.).

† **ărōma**, ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aromatibus, also aromatis, App. Flor. 4, 19; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 291), = ἄρωμα, *a spice;* in *sing.*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Prud. στεφ. 8, 72; id. Apoth. 826; in *plur.*, *spices* (so only in Vulg.), Col. 12, 20, 2; Vulg. Gen. 37, 25; ib. Exod. 25, 6; ib. Marc. 16, 1; ib. Joan. 19, 40 et saepe.

ărōmātārĭus, ii, *m.* [aroma], *a dealer in spices*, Inscr. Orell. 114 and 4064.

† **ărōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρωματικός, *composed of spice, aromatic, fragrant*, Spart. Had. 19; Sedul. 5, 324.

† **ărōmătītes**, ae, *m.*, = ἀρωματίτης. **I.** *A precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, a kind of amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.—**II.** Aromatites vinum, *aromatic wine*, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92; 14, 16, 19, § 107.

* **ărōmătĭzo**, āre, *v. n.*, = ἀρωματίζω, *to smell of spices:* aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Eccli. 24, 20.

Ărōnēus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the high-priest Aaron*, Paul. Nol. 22, 27.

†† **ăros**, i, *f.*, also **ăron** or **ărum**, i, *n.*, = ἄρον, *wake-robin:* Arum dracunculus Linn.: quod aron vocant, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96; and id. 24, 16, 91, § 142.

Arpi, ōrum, *m.*, *a city in Apulia*, earlier called Argyripa (q. v.), now *Arpa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 82 sq.—Hence, **II.** Derivv.: **A. Arpīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Arpi:* Dasius Altinius Arpinus, Liv. 24, 45; **Arpīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arpi*, id. 24, 47.—**B. Arpānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Arpi*, Front. Col.; **Arpāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arpi*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Arpīnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Latium, the birthplace of Cicero and Marius*, now *Arpino*, Cic. Att. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.—Hence, **II.** Derivv.: **A. Arpīnas**, ātis (*nom.* Arpinatis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.; cf. Ardeatis), *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Arpinum:* fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8; aquae, id. Att. 1, 16: iter, id. ib. 16, 13.—*Subst.:* **Arpīnātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Arpinum*, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21; so id. Att. 4, 7; 15, 15; so also Inscr. Orell. 571 (cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 11); Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63: Arpinas (per antonomasiam) for *Cicero*, Symm. Carm. Ep. 1, 1; and for *Marius*, the countryman of Cicero (cf. Arpinum), Sid. Carm. 9, 259.—**B. Arpīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Arpinum:* chartae, i. e. *Cicero's*, Mart. 10, 19.

Arpīnus, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *from Arpi*, v. Arpi.—**2.** *Of Arpinum*, v. Arpinum, II. B.

arquātus, a, um, *adj.* [arquus = arcus = rainbow; v. arcus *init.*]: morbus, *the jaundice* (a disease in which the skin turns to the yellow color of the rainbow), Cels. 3, 24.—Hence, *subst.:* **arquātus**, i, *m.*, *one that has the jaundice*, Non. p. 425, 3: Lurida praeterea fiunt, quaecumque tuentur Arquati, Lucr. 4, 332 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 35, 16; Col. 7, 5, 18; and Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 115.

Arquĭtĕnens, entis, *adj.*, v. Arcitenens.

‡ **arquĭtes** = sagittarii, *bowmen, archers*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll. [arquus = arcus].

arquus, us, *m.*, v. arcus.

arra, arrabo, arralis, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhalis.

arrectārĭus (**adr-**), a, um, *adj.* [arrectus], *in an erect position, erect, perpendicular;* hence, arrectaria, *the upright posts of a wall* (opp. transversarii, cross-beams), only Vitr. 2, 8, and 7, 3.

arrectus (**adr-**), *P. a.*, from arrigo.

† **arrēnĭcum** (**arrh-, arsĕn-**), i, *n.*, = ἀρσενικόν (ἀρρενικόν), *arsenic, orpiment*, vitia cum chartâ et arrhenico sanant, Plin. 28, 15, 60, § 214; 34, 18, 56, § 178 (Vitr. 7, 7, 7 *fin.* uses for it auripigmentum).

ar-rēpo (better, **adr-**), repsi, reptum, 3, *v. n.*, *to creep* or *move slowly to* or *toward* something, *to steal softly to*, lit. and trop.; constr. with *ad;* post-Aug. with *dat.* **I.** Lit.: mus aut lacerta ad columbaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3; so Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98: rubetae adrepentes foribus, id. 11, 18, 19, § 62; Val. Max. 6, 8 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: sensim atque moderate ad amicitiam adrepserat, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: leniter in spem Adrepe officiosus, * Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: qui animis muliercularum adrepit, Tac. A. 3, 50: occultis libellis saevitiae principis adrepit, id. ib. 1, 74.

arreptĭcĭus (**adr-**) or **-tĭus** (**adr-**), a, um, *adj.* [arreptus], *seized* in mind, *inspired* (in eccl. Lat.). **I.** In bon. part.: ut sis dux in domo Domini super omnem virum arreptitium et prophetantem, Vulg. Jer. 29, 26.—**II.** In mal. part., *raving, delirious*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 4 al.

(**arrepto**, āre, a false read. in Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109, instead of obreptantibus, v. Sillig ad h. l.)

arreptus (**adr-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from arripio.

Arrētĭum, ii, v. Aretium

† **arrha,** ae, *f.*, and **arrhăbo** (also without aspiration **arra** and **arrăbo**), ōnis, *m.* (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 21; in Cic. the word is never used), = ἀρραβών [from the Heb. עֵרָבוֹן from עָרַב, to give security], *the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, purchase-money, a pledge, an earnest* (*arrha* is a part of the purchase-money, while *pignus* is a pledge to be restored when the contract, for security of which it is given, has been performed, Isid. Orig. 5, 25). **I.** Lit.: arraboni has dedit quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 115; id. Rud. prol. 46; id. Poen. 5, 6, 22: Ea relicta huic arrabonist pro illo argento, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 42: tantus arrabo, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20 (i. e. sexcentos obsides, Gell.): dederis mihi arrabonem, Vulg. Gen. 38, 17: pro arrabone dari, ib. ib. 38, 18. — Jestingly shortened into rabo: rabonem habeto, mecum ut hanc noctem sies, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 20 sq.—**II.** Trop.: arrabo amoris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 11; Dig. 18, 1, 35; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 28; and so ironically: mortis arra, *money given to physicians*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21.

arrhăbo, ōnis, v. arrha.

* **arrhālis** (**arrāl-**), e, *adj.* [arrha], *of a pledge*: pactum, Diocl. Cod. 4, 49, 3.

arrhĕnĭcum, i, v. arrenicum.

† **arrhĕnŏgŏnon,** i, *n.*, = ἀρρενόγονον, *a species of the plant* satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

† **arrhētos,** i, *m.*, = ἄρρητος (unutterable), *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Arrĭa, ae, *f.*, *the wife of Pætus, distinguished for her magnanimity*, Mart. 1, 14; Plin. Ep. 3, 16; Tac. A. 16, 34.

ar-rīdĕo (**adr-**, Lachm., B. and K., Halm, K. and H.; **arr-**, Fleck., Merk., Weissenb.), rīsi, rīsum, 2, *v. n.*, *to laugh at* or *with*, *to smile at* or *upon*, especially approvingly. **I.** Lit., constr. *absol.* or with *dat.*, more rarely with *acc.*; also *pass.* — (α) *Absol.*: si non arriderent, dentis ut restringerent, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: oportet lenam probam arridere Quisquis veniat, blandeque alloqui, id. Truc. 2, 1, 14: cum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) jocans dixisset: huic (juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, adrisissetque adulescens, utrumque jussit interfici, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: Hic cum adrisisset ipse Crassus, id. de Or. 2, 56, 229; id. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 42 *fin.*: Cum risi, arrides, Ov. M. 3, 459: Cum adrisissent, discessimus, Tac. Or. 42; so * Vulg. Dan. 14, 6.—(β) With *dat.*: Tum mi aedes quoque arridebant, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 55: si dentibus adrident, Hor. A. P. 101: nulli laedere os, arridere omnibus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; id. Eun. 2, 2, 19: vix notis familiariter arridere, Liv. 41, 20. — (γ) With *acc.*: video quid adriseris, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: Cn. Flavius id adrisit, *laughed at this*, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9 *fin.*: vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc adridet ocellis, Val. Cato Dir. 108.—(δ) *Pass.*: si adriderentur, esset id ipsum Atticorum, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 11 (B. and K., *riderentur*). —**II.** Trop. **A.** Subject., *to be favorable, kindly disposed to one*: cum tempestas adridet, Lucr. 2, 32: et quandoque mihi Fortunae adriserit hora, Petr. 133, 3, 12. — **B.** Object. (i. e. in reference to the effect produced), *to be pleasing to, to please*: inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi adriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21: quibus haec adridere velim, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89.

ar-rĭgo (**adr-**, Dietsch, Halm; **arr-**, Fleck., Rib., Weissenb.), rexi, rectum, 3, *v. a.* [rego], *to set up, raise, erect* (not used by Cic., but for it he employs erigere). **I.** Lit.: leo comas arrexit, Verg. A. 10, 726; so id. ib. 4, 280: auris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 6; so Ter. And. 5, 4, 30; Ov. M. 15, 516; Verg. A. 2, 303 (translatio a pecudibus, Don. ad Ter. l. c.; cf. opp. demittere aures, Hor. C. 2, 13, 35): linguam, Mart. 11, 62, 10: tollit se arrectum quadrupes, Verg. A. 10, 892; so id. ib. 5, 426; 2, 206 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to encourage, animate, rouse, excite*: eos non paulum oratione suā Marius adrexerat, Sall. J. 84, 4: cum spes arrectae juvenum, *when hope was aroused*, Verg. G. 3, 105: arrectae stimulis haud mollibus irae, id. A. 11, 452: Etruria atque omnes reliquiae belli adrectae, *are in commotion, are roused*, Sall. H. 1, 19, p. 220 Gerl.: adrectā omni civitate, *excited with wonder*, Tac. A. 3, 11.—Esp. freq. arrigere aliquem or animos, *to incite, rouse the mind* or *courage to* something, *to direct to* something (sometimes with ad aliquam rem): vetus certamen animos adrexit, Sall. C. 39, 3 Kritz: sic animis eorum adrectis, id. J. 68, 4; 86, 1 al.; Liv. 45, 30: arrexere animos Itali, Verg. A. 12, 251: his animum arrecti dictis, id. ib. 1, 579: arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt, Liv. 8, 37 (cf. erigo).—Hence, **arrectus** (**adr-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *set upright*; hence, *steep, precipitous* (rare): pleraque Alpium ab Italiā sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: saxa arrectiora, Sol. c. 14.

‡ **arrilātor,** v. arilator.

ar-rĭpĭo (**adr-**, B. and K.; **arr-**, Lachm., Ritschl, Fleck., Merk., Rib., K. and H., Weissenb., Halm), ripŭi, reptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw* a person or thing *to* one's self (esp. with haste). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: Vix foras me abripui atque effugi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7; cf. the first of the words following, formed by Plaut. after the manner of Aristophanes: Quodsemelarripides Numquampostreddonides, Pers. 4, 6, 23 Ritschl: gladium, id. Capt. 4, 4, 7; Vulg. Gen. 22, 10: pugionem, ib. Num. 25, 7: securim, ib. Jud. 9, 48: arma, Liv. 35, 36: cultrum, id. 3, 48: telum, vestimenta, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5: arcus Arripit, Ov. M. 5, 64: ensem, id. ib. 13, 386: saxum, Curt. 6, 9: pileum vel galerum, Suet. Ner. 26: scutum e strage, Tac. A. 3, 23: sagittam et scutum, Vulg. Jer. 6, 23: clipeum, ib. Isa. 21, 5: aliquem barbā, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: manu, Liv. 6, 8: aliquam comā, Ov. M. 6, 552: caput capillo, Suet. Galb. 20: manum alicujus, Auct. B. G. 8, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—**B.** Trop., *to take to* one's self, *procure, appropriate, seize*: Arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65: vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde adripi non potest, Cic. Or. 1, 59, 252: cognomen sibi ex Aeliorum imaginibus adripuit, id. Sest. 32: non debes adripere maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo convicio, id. Mur. 6: libenter adripere facultatem laedendi, id. Fl. 8, 19: aliquid ad reprehendendum, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162: impedimentum pro occasione arripere, Liv. 3, 35 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to seize, lay hold of, take possession of, secure*: Sublimem medium arriperem, et capite pronum in terram statuerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: simul arripit ipsum Pendentem, Verg. A. 9, 561: medium arripit Servium, Liv. 1, 48: quando arripuerit te spiritus Domini malus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 16, 16; so ib. Luc. 8, 29: Existit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, Quamcumque arripuit partim, Lucr. 6, 661: quemcumque patrem familias adripuissetis ex aliquo circulo, *you might have taken*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: nisi forte eum (dolorem) dicis, qui simul atque adripuit, interficit, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: vitulum, Vulg. Deut. 9, 21: leones, ib. Dan. 6, 24: navem, ib. Act. 27, 15: arrepto repente equo, Liv. 6, 8: cohortes arreptas in urbem inducit, id. 34, 20. — Trop., of the mind, *to seize upon with eagerness* or *haste, to learn quickly* or *with avidity*: pueri celeriter res innumerabiles adripiunt, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: quas (sc. Graecas litteras) quidem sic avide adripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, id. ib. 8, 26; cf. id. Mur. 30: Quarum studium etsi senior arripuerat, Nep. Cato, 3, 2: quaerit Socrates unde animum adripuerimus, si nullus fuerit in mundo, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 26: quod animus adriperet aut exciperet extrinsecus ex divinitate, id. Div. 2, 11, 26. — **B.** As a judicial t. t., *to bring* or *summon before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse* (cf. rapio; esp. freq. of those who are complained of after leaving their office): eum te adripuisse, a quo non sis rogatus, Cic. Planc. 22, 54: ad quaestionem ipse adreptus est, id. Clu. 33: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, Liv. 2, 54: arreptus a P. Numitorio Sp. Oppius, id. 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, id. 6, 16: quaestor ejus in praejudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, Suet. Caes. 23: inter Sejani conscios arreptus, id. Vit. 2.—Hence, **C.** In Horace, *to attack with ridicule* or *reproach, to ridicule, satirize*: Primores populi arripuit populumque tributim, Sat. 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et Nomentanum arripe mecum, id. 2, 3, 224.

* **arrīsĭo** (**adr-**), ōnis, *f.* [arrideo], *a smiling upon with approbation*: alicujus adrisio, Auct. ad Her. 1, 6, 10.

* **arrīsor** (**adr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner*: stultorum divitum arrosor, et (quod sequitur) adrisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, Sen. Ep. 27.

ar-rōdo (**adr-**, Kayser, Jan), rōsi, rōsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw* or *nibble at, to gnaw* (cf.: aduro, accendo, accīdo, adedo al.). **I.** Lit.: spartum, quod asellus adrodit, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137: mures adrosis clipeis, etc., id. 8, 57, 82, § 221: semina adrosa, id. 11, 30, 36, § 109: sues spirantes a muribus adrosas, id. 11, 37, 85, § 213.—**II.** Trop.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula rem publicam conaretur adrodere, * Cic. Sest. 33, 72: ecclesiasticas caulas, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

arrŏgans (**adr-**), antis, *P. a.*, from arrogo.

arrŏganter (**adr-**), *adv.*, v. arrogo, *P. a. fin.*

arrŏgantia (**adr-**), ae, *f.* [arrogans]. **I. A.** *An assuming, presumption, arrogance, conceitedness* (syn.: superbia, insolentia, fastus): cum omnis adrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11 *fin.*: P. Crassus sine adrogantiā gravis esse videbatur et sine segnitiā verecundus, id. Brut. 81, 282: illud γνῶθι σεαυτόν noli putare ad adrogantiam minuendam solum esse dictum, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7 et saep.: Pallas tristi adrogantiā taedium sui moverat, Tac. A. 13, 2: adrogantiā depravatus, Vulg. Deut. 18, 20: adrogantia tua decepit te, ib. Jer. 49, 16.—**B.** *The proud, lordly bearing arising from a consciousness of real or supposed superiority, pride, haughtiness* (cf. arrogans): hujus adrogantiam pertinacia aequabat, Liv. 5, 8, 11: avaritia et adrogantia praecipua validiorum vitia, Tac. H. 1, 51: tristitiam et adrogantiam et avaritiam exuerat: nec illi, quod est rarissimum, aut facilitas auctoritatem aut severitas amorem deminuit, id. Agr. 9: cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summae fortunae retineret, invidiam et adrogantiam effugerat, id. A. 2, 72; id. Agr. 42: adrogantia ejus, Vulg. Isa. 16, 6; ib. Jer. 48, 29. — * **II.** *A pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy*: cessurosque se potius adrogantiae Antipatri quam etc., Liv. 37, 56 *fin.*

arrŏgātĭo (**adr-**), ōnis, *f.* [arrogo], *a taking to* one's self; hence, as jurid. t. t., *the full adoption, in the* comitia curiata *in the presence of the* pontifices, *later of the emperor himself, of a* homo sui juris *in the place of a child* (cf. s. v. adoptio and the authors there cited): adrogatio dicta, quia genus hoc in alienam familiam transitus per populi rogationem fit, Gell. 5, 19, 8: adrogatio dicitur, quia et is, qui adoptat rogatur, id est interrogatur, an velit eum, quem adoptaturus sit, justum sibi filium esse, et is qui adoptatur, rogatur, an id fieri patiatur? Dig. 1, 7, 2: Claudius Tiberius Nero in Augusti liberos e privigno redactus adrogatione, Aur. Vict. Caes. 2.

arrŏgātor (**adr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that adopts* one in the place of a child (cf. arrogatio), Dig. 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 19; 1, 7, 22; 1, 7, 40.

ar-rŏgo (**adr-**, Fleck., B. and K., Dietsch, Halm, Weissenb.; **arr-**, Holder, Dinter; Keller uses both forms), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Jurid. and polit. t. t. **A.** *To ask* or *inquire of one, to question*: Venus haec volo adroget te, * Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 45; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 2.—* **B.** Alicui, t. t., *to add one officer to another, to associate with, place by the side of*: cui consuli dictatorem adrogari haud satis decorum visum est patribus, Liv. 7, 25, 11. — **C.** *To take a* homo sui juris *in the place of a child, to adopt* (v. arrogatio), Gell. 5, 19, 4; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 1; 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 22 al.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** *To appropriate* that which does not belong to one, *to claim as one's own, to arrogate to one's self, to assume*: quamquam mihi non sumo tantum, judices, neque adrogo, ut, etc., Cic. Planc. 1: non enim mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil adrogo, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 32: sapientiam sibi adrogare, id. Brut. 85, 292: ego tantum tibi tribuo,

quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, id. Fam. 4, 1 *fin.:* Quod ex alienâ virtute sibi adrogant, id mihi ex meâ non concedunt, Sall. J. 85, 25: Nihil adrogabo mihi nobilitatis aut modestiae, Tac. H. 1, 30: Nec sibi cenarum quivis temere arroget artem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 35.—**B.** Poet.: alicui aliquid, *to adjudge something to another as his own, to confer upon* or *procure for* (opp. abrogare): Scire velim, chartis pretium quotus adroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: decus adrogavit, id. C. 4, 14, 40: nihil non arroget armis, *adjudge every thing to arms, think every thing must yield to*, id. A. P. 121.—Hence, **arrŏgans** (**adr-**), antis, *P. a.*, acc. to II. A., *appropriating* something not one's own; hence, *assuming, arrogant* (syn.: superbus, insolens, ferox). **A.** Lit.: si essent adrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 9: Induciomarus iste minax atque adrogans, id. Font. 12; id. Verr. 2, 1, 60: ne arrogans in praeripiendo populi beneficio videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: pigritia adrogantior, Quint. 12, 3, 12: adrogantissima persuasio, id. Decl. 8, 9.—**B.** As a consequence of assumption, *haughty, proud, overbearing, insolent* (cf. arrogantia, I. B.): proponit inania mihi nobilitatis, hoc est hominum adrogantium nomina, Cic. Verr. 1, 6: de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 4, 16: crudelitas adrogans, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: dictum, id. Sull. 8, 25: consilium, id. de Or. 2, 39, 165: moderatio, Tac. A. 1, 3: adversus superiores tristi adulatione, adrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, id. ib. 11, 21: omnem adrogantem humilia, Vulg. Job, 40, 6: abominatio Domino est omnis adrogans, ib. Prov. 16, 5: beatos dicimus adrogantes, ib. Mal. 3, 15.—*Adv.:* **arrŏganter** (**adr-**), *with assumption, arrogantly, haughtily, proudly, insolently:* aliquid dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339; id. Off. 1, 1, 2; Quint. 4, 2, 86: scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1: aliquid praejudicare, id. ad Brut. 1, 4: petere, id. Lig. 10, 30: adsentire, id. Inv. 2, 3, 10: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adversarios sustinere, D. Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: ingredi, *Vulg. Soph. 1, 9: consulere in deditos, Tac. Agr. 16.—*Comp.:* multo adrogantius factum, Suet. Caes. 79: insolentius et adrogantius uti gloriâ artis, Plin. 36, 10, 36, § 71: adrogantius et elatius praefari, Gell. 9, 15.—*Sup.*, Oros. 7, 25; 7, 35.

ar-rōro (**adr-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to moisten, bedew:* herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

* **arrōsor** (**adr-**), ōris, *m.* [arrodo], *one who gnaws at* or *consumes* a thing, *a nibbler, consumer:* stultorum divitum, Sen. Ep. 27.

arrōsus (**adr-**), a, um, *Part.* of arrodo.

ar-rŏtans (**adr-**), antis, *adj.* [qs. *Part.* of arroto, āre; rota], *in a winding, circular motion, turning,* trop. *wavering:* arrotanti tactu, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

Arrŏtrĕbae, ārum, *f.*, *a promontory in* Hispania, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111.

Arrŭbĭum, ii, *n.*, *a town on the Danubius in* Scythia Minor, Tab. Peut. Itin.

arrŭgĭa, ae, *f.* [akin to runco, runcina, ὀρύσσω, ὀρύξω, to dig; cf. Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 543; v. corrugus], *a shaft and pit in a gold-mine*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 70.

Arruns, untis, *m.*, v. Aruns.

Arruntĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman* nomen. **I.** L. Arruntius, *consul* A.U.C. 759, Tac. A. 1, 13; 3, 11; 6, 5; prob. the same as the historian L. Arruntius, who composed a work on the Punic Wars, Sen. Ep. 114, 17 sqq.—**II.** Arruntius, *a celebrated artist under Claudius Cæsar*, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 7.—**III.** Arruntius Stella, *a poet*, Stat. S. 1, 2; Mart. 6, 21.—**IV.** Arruntius Caelius, *a Latin grammarian*, Diom. I. p. 307 P.; Prisc. III. p. 607 P.

arrŭo, ĕre, v. adruo.

ars, artis, *f.* [v. arma], *skill in joining something, combining, working it*, etc., with the advancement of Roman culture, carried entirely beyond the sphere of the common pursuits of life, into that of artistic and scientific action, just as, on the other hand, in mental cultivation, skill is applied to morals, designating character, manner of thinking, so far as it is made known by external actions (syn.: doctrina, sollertia, calliditas, prudentia, virtus, industria, ratio, via, dolus). **I.** *Skill in producing any material form, handicraft, trade, occupation, employment* (τέχνη). **A.** Lit.: Zeno censet artis proprium esse creare et gignere, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 57: quarum (artium) omne opus est in faciendo atque agendo, id. Ac. 2, 7, 22; id. Off. 2, 3, 12 sq.—**B.** Transf. **1.** With the idea extended, *any physical* or *mental activity, so far as it is practically exhibited; a profession, art* (*music, poetry, medicine*, etc.); acc. to Roman notions, the arts were either liberales or ingenuae artes, arts of freemen, the liberal arts; or artes illiberales or sordidae, the arts, employments, of slaves or the lower classes. **a.** In gen.: Eleus Hippias gloriatus est nihil esse ullâ in arte rerum omnium, quod ipse nesciret: nec solum has artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometriam, musicam, litterarum cognitionem et poëtarum, atque illa, quae de naturis rerum, quae de hominum moribus, quae de rebus publicis dicerentur, sed anulum, quem haberet, pallium, quo amictus, soccos, quibus indutus esset, se suâ manu confecisse, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: Jam de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, haec fere accepimus. Primum improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut feneratorum. Illiberales autem et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omniumque, quorum operae, non artes emuntur: est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis... Opificesque omnes in sordidâ arte versantur... Quibus autem artibus aut prudentia major inest aut non mediocris utilitas quaeritur, ut medicina, ut architectura, ut doctrina rerum honestarum, hae sunt iis, quorum ordini conveniunt, honestae, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 sq.; cf. id. Fam. 4, 3: artes elegantes, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: laudatae, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: bonae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 32: optimae, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: magnae, id. Or. 1, 4: maximae, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: gravissimae, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: leviores artes, id. Brut. 1, 3: mediocres, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: omnis artifex omnis artis, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 22: artifices omnium artium, ib. 1 Par. 22, 15.—**b.** Esp., of a single art, and, (α) With an *adj.* designating it: ars gymnastica, *gymnastics*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 73: ars duellica, *the art of war*, id. Ep. 3, 4, 14: ars imperatoria, *generalship*, Quint. 2, 17, 34: (artes) militares et imperatoriae, Liv. 25, 9, 12: artes civiles, *politics*, Tac. Agr. 29: artes urbanae, i. e. *jurisprudence and eloquence*, Liv. 9, 42: ars grammatica, *grammar*, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128: rhetorica, Quint. 2, 17, 4: musica, *poetry*, Ter. Hec. prol. 23: musica, *music*, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93: medicae artes, *the healing art, medicine*, Ov. H. 5, 145; so, ars Apollinea, id. Tr. 3, 3, 10: magica, Verg. A. 4, 493, and Vulg. Sap. 17, 7; so, maleficis artibus inserviebat, *he used witchcraft*, ib. 2 Par. 33, 6 al.—(β) With a *gen.* designating it: ars disserendi, *dialectics*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: ars dicendi, *the art of speaking*, id. ib. 1, 23, 107, and Quint. 2, 17, 17; so, ars eloquentiae, id. 2, 11, 4: ars medendi, Ov. A. A. 2, 735: ars medentium, Stat. S. 5, 1, 158: medicorum ars, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 12: pigmentariorum ars, *the art of unguents*, ib. 2 Par. 16, 4: ars armorum, *the art of war*, Quint. 2, 17, 33: ars pugnae, Vulg. Judith, 5, 27; so in *plur.:* belli artes, Liv. 25, 40, 5: ars gubernandi, *navigation*, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; Quint. 2, 17, 33; so, ars gubernatoris, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42.—Sometimes the kind of art may be distinguished by the connection, so that ars is used *absol.* of a particular art: instruere Atriden num potes arte meâ? i. e. arte sagittandi, Ov. H. 16, 364: tunc ego sim Inachio notior arte Lino, i. e. arte canendi, Prop. 3, 4, 8: fert ingens a puppe Notus: nunc arte (sc. navigandi) relictâ Ingemit, Stat. Th. 3, 29; so Luc. 7, 126; Sil. 4, 715: imus ad insignes Urbis ab arte (sc. rhetoricâ) viros, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 16: ejusdem erat artis, i. e. artis scaenofactoriae, Vulg. Act. 18, 3.—**2.** *Science, knowledge:* quis ignorat, ii, qui mathematici vocantur, quantâ in obscuritate rerum et quam reconditâ in arte et multiplici subtilique versentur, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10: nam si ars ita definitur, ex rebus penitus perspectis planeque cognitis atque ab opinionis arbitrio sejunctis, scientiâque comprehensis, non mihi videtur ars oratoris esse ulla, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: nihil est quod ad artem redigi possit, nisi ille prius, qui illa tenet, quorum artem instituere vult, habeat illam scientiam (sc. dialecticam), ut ex iis rebus, quarum ars nondum sit, artem efficere possit, id. ib. 1, 41, 186: ars juris civilis, id. ib. 1, 42, 190: (Antiochus) negabat ullam esse artem, quae ipsa a se proficisceretur. Etenim semper illud extra est, quod arte comprehenditur... Est enim perspicuum nullam artem ipsam in se versari, sed esse aliud artem ipsam, aliud, quod propositum sit arti, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9; id. Cael. 30, 72; id. Or. 1, 4: vir bonus optimisque artibus eruditus, Nep. Att. 12, 4: ingenium docile, come, aptum ad artes optimas, id. Dion, 1, 2 al.—**C.** **1.** *The theory of any art* or *science:* ars est praeceptio, quae dat certam viam rationemque faciendi aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 1, 1; Asper, p. 1725 P.: non omnia, quaecumque loquimur, mihi videntur ad artem et ad praecepta esse revocanda, *not every thing is to be traced back to theory and rules*, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: res mihi videtur esse facultate (*in practice*) praeclara, arte (*in theory*) mediocris; ars enim earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientiâ continetur, id. ib. 2, 7, 30; id. Ac. 2, 7, 22.—In later Lat. ars is used, **a.** *Absol.* for *grammatical analysis, grammar:* curru non, ut quidam putant, pro currui posuit, nec est apocope: sed ratio artis antiquae, etc., Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 156; 1, 95: et hoc est artis, ut (vulgus) masculino utamur, quia omnia Latina nomina in *us* exeuntia, si neutra fuerint, tertiae sunt declinationis, etc., id. ad eund. ib. 1, 149: secundum artem dicamus honor, arbor, lepor: plerumque poëtae *r* in *s* mutant, id. ad eund. ib. 1, 153 al.—Hence also, **b.** As a title of books in which such theories are discussed, for *rhetorical* and, at a later period, for *grammatical treatises.* (α) *Rhetorical:* quam multa non solum praecepta in artibus, sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquerunt! Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 5: ipsae rhetorum artes, quae sunt totae forenses atque populares, id. ib. 3, 1, 4: neque eo dico, quod ejus (Hermagorae) ars mihi mendosissime scripta videatur; nam satis in eâ videtur ex antiquis artibus (*from the ancient works on rhetoric*) ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocâsse, id. Inv. 1, 6 *fin.:* illi verbis et artibus aluerunt naturae principia, hi autem institutis et legibus, id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: artem scindens Theodori, Juv. 7, 177.—(β) *Grammar:* in artibus legimus superlativum gradum non nisi genitivo plurali jungi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 96: ut in artibus lectum est, id. ad eund. ib. 1, 535.—So Ars, as the title of the later Lat. grammars: *Donati Ars Grammatica, Cledonii Ars, Marii Victorini Ars*, etc.; v. the grammarians in Gothofred., Putsch., Lindem., Keil.—**2.** *The knowledge, art, skill, workmanship, employed in effecting* or *working upon an object* (Fr. *adresse*): major quâdam opus est vel arte vel diligentiâ, Cic. Ac. 2, 14 *fin.:* et tripodas septem pondere et arte pares, Ov. H. 3, 32: qui canit arte, canat; qui bibit arte, bibat, id. A. A. 2, 506: arte laboratae vestes, Verg. A. 1, 639: plausus tunc arte carebat, *was void of art, was natural, unaffected*, Ov. A. A. 1, 113.—**3.** (Concr.) *The object artistically formed, a work of art:* clipeum efferri jussit Didymaonis artis, Verg. A. 5, 359: divite me scilicet artium, Quas aut Parrhasius protulit aut Scopas, Hor. C. 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 6, 17.—**4.** Artes (personified), *the Muses:* artium chorus, Phaedr. 3, prol. 19.—**II.** Transf. from mind to morals, *the moral character of a man, so far as it is made known by actions, conduct, manner of acting, habit, practice*, whether good or bad: si in te aegrotant artes antiquae tuae, *your former manner of life, conduct*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 35; cf. Hor. C. 4, 15, 12; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6 Lind.: nempe tuâ arte viginti minae Pro psaltriâ periere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: quid est, Quod tibi mea ars efficere hoc possit amplius? *my assiduity*, id. And. 1, 1, 4: Hac arte (i. e. constantiâ, perseverantiâ) Pollux et vagus Hercules Enisus arces attigit igneas, Hor. C. 3, 3, 9: multae sunt artes (i. e. virtutes) eximiae, hujus administrae comitesque virtutis (sc. imperatoris), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13; id. Fin. 2, 34, 115; id. Verr. 2, 4, 37 Zumpt: nam imperium facile his artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est, Sall. C. 2, 4 Kritz; so id. ib. 5, 7: cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 7, 58: mores quoque confer et artes, id. R. Am. 713: praeclari facinoris aut artis

bonae famam quaerere, Sall. C. 2, 9; so id. ib. 10, 4: animus insolens malarum artium, id. ib. 3, 4; so Tac. A. 14, 57.—Hence also, *absol.* in mal. part. as in Gr. τέχνη for *cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem:* haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125 (cf. Ov. H. 17, 142): capti eâdem arte sunt, quâ ceperant Fabios, Liv. 2, 51; 3, 35: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Verg. A. 1, 657; so id. ib. 7, 477: ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasgâ, id. ib. 2, 152: talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sinonis Credita res, etc., id. ib. 2, 195: fraudes innectere ponto Antiquâ parat arte, Luc. 4, 449: tantum illi vel ingenii vel artis vel fortunae superfuit, Suet. Tit. 1: fugam arte simulantes, Vulg. Jud. 20, 32: regem summis artibus pellexit, πάσῃ μηχανῇ, Suet. Vit. 2.

Arsăces, is, *m.*, = Ἀρσάκης, *the first king of the Parthians*, Just. 41, 5.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Arsăcĭdae**, ārum, *m.* (*gen. plur.* Arsacidûm, Luc. 10, 51), *successors of Arsaces*, Tac. H. 1, 40; Luc. 1, 108; 8, 217; 8, 306 al.—**B. Arsăcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arsacian*, poet. for *Parthian*, Mart. 9, 36.

Arsamŏsăta, ae, v. Armosata.

arse verse, *a Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire:* ARSE VERSE averte ignem significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll. (cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 20). A pure Tuscan inscr. found at Cortona with this formula reads: ARSES. VVRSES. SETHLANL., etc., i. e. Ignem averte, Vulcane, Inscr. Orell. 1384.

arsella, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* argemonia, q. v., App. Herb. 31.

Arsēnārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a Roman colony in* Mauretania Caesariensis, now *Arzew*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; it is called *Arsinna* in Mel. 1, 6, 1.

arsĕnĭcum, i, v. arrenicum.

arsĕnŏgŏnon, v. arrhenogonon.

Arsĭa, ae, *m.*, *a small river of Istria*, which became the boundary between Italy and Illyricum under Augustus; the present *Arsa*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150; Flor. 2, 5; cf. Mann. Thrace, p. 325.

Arsĭa Silva, ae, *f.*, *a forest in Etruria, celebrated for a battle between the Tarquinii and the Romans*, Liv. 2, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 553.

* **arsinĕum**, i, *n.*, *a woman's headdress*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Cato ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll.

Arsinna, ae, v. Arsenaria.

Arsĭnŏē, ēs, and **Arsĭnŏa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρσινόη. **I.** Arsinoa, *mother of the third Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.—**II.** Arsinoë, *daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and Berenice, wife of king Lysimachus, afterwards of her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Just. 17, 1; 17, 2; 24, 2.—Hence, **Arsinŏēum**, i, *n.*, *the monument erected to her by the latter*, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 68.—**III.** *A daughter of Lysimachus, the first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; after her death worshipped as* Venus Zephyritis, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148.—**IV.** *A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra*, Auct. B. Alex. 4 and 33; Luc. 10, 521.—**V.** *One of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 182.—**VI.** *The name of several towns*, **A.** *In Lower Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.—**B.** *In Cyrenaica*, Mel. 1, 8, 2; 3, 8, 7; Plin. l. c.—**C.** *In Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.—Hence, **Arsinŏētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Arsinoe:* aqua, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165.—**D.** *A town on the north side of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.

† **arsis**, is, *f.*, = ἄρσις, in metre, *the elevation of the voice;* opp. thesis, depression (in pure Lat., sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Mart. Cap. 9, p. 328; Don. p. 1738 P.; cf. Ter. Maur. p. 2412 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2482 P.

arsus, a, um, *Part.* of ardeo.

†† **artăba**, ae, *f.*, *an Egyptian dry measure* = 3½ Rom. modii, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 89.

Artăbānus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidæ*, Just. 42, 2; Tac. A. 2, 3; 2, 58; 6, 31 sq.; 11, 8.—**II.** *A general of Xerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1, 5; Just. 3, 1.

Artăcĭē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀρτακίη (Hom. Od. 10, 108), *a fountain in the country of the Læstrygones*, Tib. 4, 1, 60.

artātus (not **arct-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from arto.

Artaxăta, ōrum, *n.* (**Artaxăta**, ae, *f.*, Tac. A. 2, 56), = Ἀρτάξατα, *the capital of Armenia Major, on the Araxes*, now *Ardaschad*, Juv. 2, 170.

Artaxerxes, is, *m.*, = Ἀρταξέρξης, *the name of several Persian kings*, Nep. Reg. 1, 3; Just. 3, 1; 10, 3 al.

artē (not **arctē**), *adv.*, v. 1. artus *fin.*

Artĕmis, idis, *f.*, = Ἄρτεμις, *the Greek name of Diana*, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15; 7, 16.

Artĕmisĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀρτεμισία. **I.** *Wife of King Mausolus, in Caria, to whom, after his death, she built the renowned Mausoleum*, Gell. 10, 18.—**II. artĕmĭsĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the plant mugwort*, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73; App. Herb. 10.

Artĕmĭsĭum, ii, *n.*, = Ἀρτεμίσιον. **I.** *A promontory of the island Eubœa*, Nep. Them. 3, 2 and 4.—**II.** *A town in Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.

Artĕmīta, ae, or **Artĕmītē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀρτέμιτα. **I.** *A city of Assyria* or, perh. more strictly, *of Babylonia*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117.—**II.** *Another name for Rhene, one of the Echinades*, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67.

† **artĕmon** (**artĕmo**, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99 P.), ŏnis, *m.*, = ἀρτέμων. **I.** *A sail put upon the mast above the main-sail, a top-sail*, Dig. 50, 16, 242; * Vulg. Act. 27, 40.—**II.** *The guiding-pulley of a machine for raising weights*, * Vitr. 10, 5.

† **artērĭa**, ae, *f.* (**artērĭum**, i, *n.*, v. infra), = ἀρτηρία. **I.** *The windpipe:* arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinens, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175; 20, 6, 22, § 49; so id. 22, 25, 66, § 136; Gell. 17, 11, 2 al.—From its internal roughness, also called arteria aspera (Gr. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία): cum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1.—And since it consists of two parts, also in the *plur.:* laeduntur arteriae, Auct. ad Her. 3, 12: arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, id. ib. 3, 12; Plin. 22, 23, 48, § 100; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Vit. 2; Gell. 10. 26, 9.—Once in the *neutr. plur.:* **artērĭa**, ōrum, * Lucr. 4, 529.—**II.** *An artery:* sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. id. ib. *fin.;* Sen. Q. N. 3, 15: arteriarum pulsus citatus aut tardus, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219: arteria incisa non coit neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10.—Sometimes it interchanges with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 sq.

† **artērĭăcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀρτηριακή, *a medicine for the windpipe*, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 136; cf. Cels. 5, 25, 17; Scrib. Comp. 74 and 75.

† **artērĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρτηριακός, *of* or *pertaining to the windpipe:* medicamenta, *that produce coughing*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

† **artērĭŏtŏmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀρτηριοτομία, *an opening* or *incision in an artery*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

† **arthrītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρθριτικός, *gouty, arthritic:* cocus, * Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

† **arthrītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀρθρῖτις, *a lameness in the joints, gout* (in pure Lat., articularis morbus), Vitr. 1, 6.

artĭcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [articulo], *the articulation of the limbs, a joint* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 214; 206; 263.

artĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [articulus]. **I.** *Pertaining to the joints* (v. articulus, I.): morbus, *gout*, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 195; Suet. Galb. 21; Scrib. Comp. 101.—**II.** In gram., *like the article* (v. articulus, II. A. *fin.*): pronomen, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.; 574 P.; Serv. p. 1785 P.

artĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the joints:* morbus, *gout*, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 23 prooem.; 22, 13, 15, § 34.

artĭcŭlātē, *adv.*, v. articulo, *P. a. fin.*

artĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [articulatus]. **I.** *Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal:* aliquem concidere, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. Planck, Eur. Medea, p. 102: comminuere articulatim diem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., of discourse, *properly divided* (v. articulus, II. A.); hence, *clearly, distinctly, point by point:* verba discernere articulatim, Lucr. 4, 555: aliquid explicare, Varr. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatim distincteque dicere, * Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

artĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [articulo] (belonging to the lang. of the vineyard). **I.** *The putting forth of new joints* or *knots*, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 101; 17, 21, 35, § 163.—**II.** *A disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226.

artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from articulo.

artĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [articulus], lit. *to divide into single members* or *joints;* used only trop. of discourse, *to utter distinctly, to articulate:* hasce voces mobilis articulat verborum daedala lingua, *the nimble tongue articulates*, Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. 12, p. 349, 5: sonos, Arn. 3, p. 111.—Hence, **artĭcŭlātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, prop., furnished with joints; hence *distinct:* verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217, and in gram.: articulata (vox) est, quae coartata, hoc est copulata, cum aliquo sensu mentis ejus, qui loquitur, profertur, Prisc. p. 537 P.; so Isid. Orig. 1, 14.—* *Adv.:* **artĭcŭlātē**, *distinctly, articulately:* loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

artĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of joints*, or (of plants) *full of knots* (v. articulus, I.). **I.** Lit.: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93, § 150.—**II.** Trop., of discourse (v. articulus, II. A.): vitanda concisa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, *full of minute divisions and subdivisions*, Quint. 4, 5, 24 (cf. just before: divisio in digitos diducta).

artĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. artus], *a small member connecting various parts of the body, a joint, knot, knuckle.* **I. A.** Lit.: nodi corporum, qui vocantur articuli, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 217: hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99, § 244: summus caudae articulus, id. 8, 41, 63, § 153 al.: crura sine nodis articulisque, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in articulo, quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat articulos macies, i. e. *had made more joints, had made the bones visible*, Ov. M. 8, 807: articulorum dolores habere, i. e. *gouty pains*, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.;* cf. Cels. 5, 18: postquam illi justa cheragra Contudit articulos, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 16; cf. Pers. 5, 58: gladiatorem vehementis impetus excipit adversarii mollis articulus, Quint. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, molli articulo tractare aliquem, *to touch one gently, softly*, Quint. 11, 2, 70.—Of plants: ineunte vere in iis (vitibus), quae relicta sunt, exsistit, tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 16, 24, 36, § 88: ante quam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9; so Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159.—Of mountains, *a hill connecting several larger mountains:* montium articuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201.—**B.** With an extension of the idea, *a limb, member*, in gen. (cf. 2. artus), * Lucr. 3, 697.—Hence also for *a finger*, Prop. 2, 34, 80; so Ov. H. 10, 140; id. P. 2, 3, 18: quot manus atteruntur, ut unus niteat articulus! Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: ab eo missus est articulus manûs, Vulg. Dan. 5, 24: aspiciebat articulos manûs, ib. ib. 5, 5: erexit me super articulos manuum mearum, *on the fingers* or *palms of my hands*, ib. ib. 10, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of discourse, *a member, part, division:* articulus dicitur, cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesâ oratione, hoc modo: acrimoniâ, voce, vultu adversarios perterruisti, Auct. ad Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est articulis membrisque (κόμμασι καὶ κώλοις) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: (genus orationis) fluctuans et dissolutum eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. ad Her. 4, 11.—Hence, *a short clause*, Dig. 36, 1, 27; also, *a single word*, ib. 35, 1, 4: articulus Est praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc articulo Quisque omnes significantur, ib. 28, 5, 29.—In gram. the *pronn.* hic and quis, Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.; *the article*, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**B.** Of time. **1.** *A point of time, a moment:* commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31.—With tempus: qui hunc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso articulo temporis astringeret, *at the most critical moment*, Cic. Quinct. 5, 19: in ipsis quos dixi temporum articulis, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: si de singulis articulis

temporum deliberabimus, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4; also without tempus: in ipso articulo, *at the fit moment, at the nick of time*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21.—With dies: in articulo diei illius ingressus est, *on that very day*, Vulg. Gen. 7, 13.—And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3, 5; also in articulo, *instantly, immediately*, = statim, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3.—Hence with the idea extended, **2.** *A space, division of time:* hi cardines singulis articulis dividuntur, Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 222: octo articuli lunae, id. 18, 35, 79, § 350: articulus austrinus, i. e. *in which* auster *blows*, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11.—**C.** Of other abstract things, *part, division, point:* per eosdem articulos (i.e. per easdem honorum partes) et gradus producere, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4: stationes in mediis latitudinum articulis, quae vocant ecliptica, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68; Dig. 1, 3, 12: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, i. e. ventum ad rei cardinem, *the turning-point*, Arn. 7, p. 243.

artĭfex, fĭcis, *m.* [ars-facio]. **I.** *Subst.* **A. 1.** *One that is master in the liberal arts* (while opifex is a master in the artes sordidae; cf. ars, I. B. 1.), *an artist, artificer:* illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5. 12: reponendarum (tegularum) nemo artifex (i. e. architectus) inire rationem potuit, Liv. 42, 3: in armamentario multis talium operum (sc. tormentorum) artificibus de industriâ inclusis, id. 29, 35: ut aiunt in Graecis artificibus eos auloedos esse, qui citharoedi fieri non potuerint, sic, etc., Cic. Mur. 13, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 169 al.: artifices scaenici, Cic. Arch. 5. 10; id. Quinct. 25; Suet. Caes. 84: artifex lignorum, *a carpenter*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 11; so, artifex lignarius, ib. Isa. 44, 13: artifices lapidum, *masons*, ib. 2 Reg. 5, 11: artifex aerarius, *a worker in bronze*, ib. 3 Reg. 7, 14 (often thus used in Vulg. for opifex).—Also *absol.:* artifex, Plaut. Am. prol. 70: multi artifices ex Graeciâ venerunt, Liv. 39, 22; so id. 5, 1; 5, 7; 5, 2; 41, 20; so Vulg. Exod. 36, 4; ib. Isa. 40, 20; ib. Act. 19, 24 et saep.—So of *a charioteer*, as in Gr. τεχνίτης: ne hoc gloriae artificis daretur (auriga standing just before), Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186.—Of *a physician*, Liv. 5, 3.—Of *an orator* or *writer:* Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: cum contra talem artificem (sc. Hortensium oratorem) dicturus essem, id. Quinct. 24 *fin.:* politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or. 51, 172.—**2.** Trop., *a master in any thing, in doing any thing*, etc.: artifices ad corrumpendum judicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71: artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum, id. Fin. 2. 35, 116: Cotta in ambitione artifex, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 47: serendae in alios invidiae artifex, Tac. H. 2, 86 al.—**B.** *A maker, originator, author, contriver:* si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, etc., Cic. Tim. 2: cujus (civitatis) artifex et conditor (est) Deus, Vulg. Heb. 11, 10: artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: si indocta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, id. Or. 48, 161: artificem (sc. malorum) mediis immittam Terea flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: vadit ad artificem dirae Polymestora caedis, id. ib. 13, 551: sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 975.—Ironic.: O artificem probum! Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 29.—Also for *a sly, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing* (cf. ars, II. *fin.*): et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Verg. A. 2, 125; 11, 407.—**II.** *Adj.* **A.** *Act., skilled in a thing; skilful, practised, ingenious, dexterous:* Bomilcar et per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35, 5: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Calig. 32: artifex faber de silvâ, Vulg. Sap. 13, 11: tam artifices saltationis, Suet. Tit. 7.—Also of inanimate things: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218: Tellus artifices ne terat Osca manus, Prop. 5, 2, 62: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187: vir tam artificis ingenii, id. 8, 16, 21, § 55 al.—Poet. with *inf.:* venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. prol. 11.—**B.** *Pass., skilfully prepared* or *made, artistic, artificial, ingenious:* quattuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop. 3, 29, 8: tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Plin. 10, 29, 4, § 85: artifex dimicatio, id. 8, 40, 61, § 150: motus, Quint. 9, 4, 8: manus libratur artifici temperamento, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40: plaga, Sol. 35 al.—Poet. of a horse, *broken, trained*, Ov. A. A. 3, 556.

artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [artificium], *of* or *belonging to art, artificial. according to the rules of art* (perh. only in Quint.): probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1; so id. 5, 9, 1; 12, 8, 19: ratio, id. 6, 4, 4.—Once *subst.:* **artĭfĭcĭālia,** ium, *n., things conformable to the rules of art*, Quint. 1, 8, 14.—*Adv.:* **artĭfĭcĭālĭter,** *according to art* (opp. inartificialiter): se gerere, Quint. 2, 17, 42.

artĭfĭcĭōsē, *adv.*, v. artificiosus *fin.*

artĭfĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [artificium]. **I. A.** *Act., accomplished in art, skilful, artistic* (perh. found only in Cic. and Auct. ad Her.): rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. Inv. 1, 35 *fin.:* quod si artificiosum est intellegere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Auct. ad Her. 4. 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: Zeno naturam ita definit, ut eam dicat ignem esse artificiosum ad gignendum progredientem viâ, id. ib. 2, 22, 58, § 57.—**B.** *Pass.* (cf. artifex, II. B.), *on which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, ingenious:* utraeque (sc. venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Epicurus autem nec non volt, si possit, plane et aperte loqui: nec de re obscurâ, ut physici; aut artificiosâ, ut mathematici, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15.—**II.** *According to the rules of art, artificial* (esp. freq. in opp. to naturalis, *natural*): ea genera divinandi non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; so several times Auct. ad Her. 3, 16 sq. al.—*Adv.:* **artĭfĭcĭōsē,** *in skilful manner, skilfully* digerere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186: dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: ambulare, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: commutare aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 3, 10, 17.—*Comp.:* multo artificiosius efficere aliquid, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 57.—*Sup.:* artificiosissime facere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4, 7.

artĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [artifex]. **I.** In gen., *the occupation of an* artifex, *a profession, trade, an employment, a handicraft, an art:* Jam de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, etc., id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: in artificio perquam tenui et levi (sc. scaenico), id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: sordidum ancillareque, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so Tac. Or. 32; Sen. Ben. 6, 17: de hoc artificio est nobis acquisitio, *Vulg. Act. 19, 25: non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es quam hic in suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Skill, knowledge, ingenuity in any thing:* simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; so id. ib. 2, 4, 21: quae certis signis artificii notata sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4. 4.—**B.** *Theory, system* (cf. ars, I. C. 1.): non esse eloquentiam ex artificio, sed artificium ex eloquentiâ natum, Cic. de Or. 1, 32. 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, cujusmodi de ipso jure civili Crassus componi posse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 19. 83: scientia cujusdam artificii non numquam dicitur prudentia, Auct. ad Her. 3, 2: artificium memoriae, *mnemonics*, id. ib. 4, 16.—**C.** *Skill serviceable in the attainment of any object, ingenuity, art, dexterity;* and in a bad sense, *craft, cunning, artifice* (cf. ars, II.): id ipsum, quod contra me locutus es, artificio quodam es consecutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id. Verr. 2, 4. 40 *fin.:* vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientiâ oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: quorum artificiis effectum est, ut res publica in hunc statum perveniret, id. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, C. *fin.*

1. artĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [1. artus], *to fit close, to drive in tight* (only ante-class.): surculum, Cato, R. R. 40, 3; so id. ib. 41, 2: linguam in palatum, Nov. ap. Non. p. 505, 30.

2. artĭo, īre, *v. a.* [ars], *to indue with art;* only in the two foll. exs.: artitus: bonis instructus artibus, *skilled in arts*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (cf.: centum puer artium, Hor. C. 4, 1, 15).—Hence also *endowed with cunning* (cf. ars, II. *fin.*), *artful:* artiti viri, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19 in varr. lectt.

***artisellium,** ii, *n.* [1. artus-sella], *an arm-chair*, Petr. 75, 4.

***artĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄρτιος, *complete, perfect:* si est artius (ut ita dicam) holocleros, quid est etc., Suet. Claud. 4.

arto (not **arcto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. artus], *to draw* or *press close together, to compress, contract* (not found in Cic.). **I. A.** Lit.: omnia conciliatu artari possunt, *Lucr. 1, 576: libros, Mart. 1, 3. 3; Col. 12, 44, 2: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209: angustias eas artantibus insulis parvis, quae etc., id. 3, 6, 13, § 83.—**B.** Trop., *to contract, straiten, limit, curtail:* fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, i.e. in angustias redigit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 54 Lind.; Liv. 45, 56: tempus, *to limit, circumscribe*, Dig. 42, 1, 2; 38, 9. 1: se, *to limit one's self, to retrench*, ib. 1, 11, 2 al.—**II.** In gen., *to finish, conclude*, Petr. 85, 4.—Hence, **artātus,** a, um, *P. a., contracted into a small compass;* hence, *narrow, close;* and of time, *short:* pontus, Luc. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

†**artŏcŏpus,** i, *m.*, = ἀρτοκόπος, *a baker*, Firm. Math. 8, 20.

†**artŏcrĕas,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀρτόκρεας, *a meat pie*, Pers. 6, 50; cf. Inscr. Orell. 4937.

artŏlăgănus, i, *m.*, = ἀρτολάγανον, *a kind of bread* or *cake* (*made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper*, Athen. 3, 28); Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

†**artopta,** ae, *m.*, = ἀρτόπτης. ***I.** *A baker*, Juv. 5, 72 Ruperti.—**II.** *A vessel to bake in, a bread-pan*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4; cf. Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107.

artopticius, a, um, *adj.* [artopta, II.], *baked in an* artopta: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

†**Artŏtrŏgus,** i, *m.* [ἄρτος-τρώγω, bread-gnawer], *the name of a parasite in* Plaut. Mil.

†**Artŏtȳrītae,** ārum, *m.* [ἄρτος-τυρός], *heretics who made offerings of bread and cheese*, Aug. de Haeres. 25.

artro, āre, v. aratro.

artŭa, v. artus *init.*

***artŭātim,** *adv.* [2. artus], *limb by limb*, Firm. Math. 7, 1.

artŭātus, a, um, *Part.* [qs. *Part.* of artuo, āre], *torn in pieces*, Firm. Math. 6, 31.

1. artus (not **arctus**), a, um, *adj.* [v. arma], prop. *fitted;* hence, **I.** Lit., *close, strait, narrow, confined, short, brief:* exierunt regionibus artis, Lucr. 6. 120: claustra, id. 1, 70; so id. 3, 808: nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et astricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65, 220: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebitur, id. Verr. 2, 1. 5: nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jure jurando majores artius esse voluerunt, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: compages, Verg. A. 1, 293: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: arto stipata theatro, *pressed together in a contracted theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: toga, *a narrow toga without folds*, id. ib. 1, 18, 30 (cf. exigua toga, id. ib. 1, 19, 13): nimis arta convivia, i. e. *with too many guests, who are therefore compelled to sit close together*, id. ib. 1, 5, 29 et saep.—Hence, *subst.:* **artum,** i, *n.*, *a narrow place* or *passage:* ventus cum confercit, franguntur in arto montes nimborum, Lucr. 6. 158 Lachm.: multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv. 2, 50; so id. 34, 15: nec desilies imitator in artum, *nor, by imitating, leap into a close place*, Hor. A. P. 134.—**II.** Trop., *strict, severe, scanty, brief, small:* sponte suâ cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected himself to the severity of the laws*, Lucr. 5, 1147: Additae leges artae et ideo superbae quasque etc., Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 12: vincula amoris artissima, Cic. Att. 6, 2: artior somnus, *a sounder* or *deeper sleep*, id. Rep. 6, 10: arti commeatus, Liv. 2, 34; Tac. H. 4, 26; cf.: in arto commeatus, id. ib. 3, 13: artissimae tenebrae, *very thick darkness*, Suet. Ner. 46 (for which, in class. Lat., densus, v. Bremi ad h. l., and cf. densus) al.—So, colligere in artum, *to compress, abridge:* quae (volumina) a me collecta in artum, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44.—Of hope, *small, scanty:* spes artior aquae manantis, Col. 1, 5, 2: ne spem sibi ponat in arto, *diminish hope, expectation,*

Ov. M. 9, 683: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artior petitio quattuor petentibus erat, i. e. *was harder, had less ground of hope*, Liv. 39, 32; and of circumstances in life, etc., *straitened, distressing, wretched, needy, indigent* (so in and after the Aug. per. for the class. angustus): rebus in artis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 25: artas res nuntiaret, Tac. H. 3, 69: tam artis afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31; so Sil. 7, 310: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 117: ne in arto res esset, Liv. 26, 17.—*Adv.*: **artē** (not **arcte**), *closely, close, fast, firmly*. **I.** Lit.: arte (manus) conliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 29: boves arte ad stipites religare, Col. 6, 2, 5: arte continere aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: aciem arte statuere, Sall. J. 52, 6: arte accubare, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 39. — *Comp.*: calorem artius continere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: artius astringi, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: signa artius conlocare, Sall. C. 59, 2: artius ire, Curt. 4, 13, 34: artius pressiusque conflictari, Gell. 10, 6.—*Sup.*: milites quam artissime ire jubet, Sall. J. 68, 4: artissime plantas serere, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: arte contenteque aliquem habere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63; id. Merc. prol. 64: arte et graviter dormire, *soundly*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: arte appellare aliquem, *briefly, by shortening his name*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10: artius adstringere rationem, Cic. Fat. 14, 32: abstinentiam artissime constringere, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. — **III.** Transf.: arte diligere aliquem, *strongly, deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8; so also id. ib. 2, 13.

2. artus, ūs, *m.* [id.], mostly *plur.* (artua, *n.*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102; quoted in Non. p. 191, 12.—Hence, *dat.* acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2229 P. and Ter. Scaur. p. 2260 P. artibus; yet the ancient grammarians give their decision in favor of artubus, which form is also supported by the best MSS.; cf. arcus.—The singular is found only in Luc. 6, 754; Val. Fl. 4, 310, and Prisc. p. 1219 P.). **I. A.** Lit., *a joint*: molles commissurae et artus (digitorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248: elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81: dolor artuum, *gout*, Cic. Brut. 60, 217. — Sometimes connected with membra, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102: copia materiaï Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, *in every joint and limb*, Lucr. 2, 282; 3, 703 al.; Suet. Calig. 28; cf. Baumg.-Crus., Clavis ad Suet.: cernere laceros artus, truncata membra, Plin. Pan. 52, 5.—**B.** Trop., *the muscular strength in the joints*; hence, in gen., *strength, power*: Ἐπιχαρμεῖον illud teneto; nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10. — More freq., **II.** *The limbs* in gen. (very freq., esp. in the poets; in Lucr. about sixty times): cum tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl.); so Lucr. 3, 7; cf. id. 3, 488; 6, 1189: artubus omnibus contremiscam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: dum nati (sc. Absyrti) dissupatos artus captaret parens, vet. poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: copia concita per artus Omnis, Lucr. 2, 267: moribundi artus, id. 3, 129 al.: rogumque parari Vidit et arsuros supremis ignibus artus, etc., Ov. M. 2, 620 al.: salsusque per artus Sudor iit, Verg. A. 2, 173; 1, 173 al.: veste strictā et singulos artus exprimente, *and showing each limb*, Tac. G. 17: artus in frusta concident, Vulg. Lev. 1, 6; 8, 20; ib. Job, 16, 8.—Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos in se colligens, *its tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13, where Jahn reads *arcus*.

ārŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ara]. **I.** *A small altar*: ante hosce deos erant arulae, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; Vulg. Jer. 36, 22; 36, 23 *bis*; Jus Papir. in Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, p. 114; Inscr. Orell. 1630.—††**II.** Perh. *the base of an altar* (eccl. Lat.): quos (anulos) pones subter arulam altaris, Vulg. Exod. 27, 5; 38, 4. — **III.** Among the Campanians, *the turf laid altar-like round an elm-tree*, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 77.

ārum, i, v. aros.

† **āruncus**, i, *m.*, = ἤρυγγος (Dor. ἄρυγγος), *the beard of the goat*, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203.

* **ărundĭfer**, **ărundĭnācĕus**, **ărundo** and its derivv., v. harundifer, etc.

ărundŭlātio, v. harundinatio.

Aruns, untis, *m.*, *an Etruscan name of the younger son*, while the elder was called Lar or Lars [in pure Etruscan, Arnth.; Gr. Ἄρρων or Ἀρροῦνς]. **I.** *A brother of Lucumo* (Tarquinius Priscus), Liv. 1, 34.—**II.** *A younger son of Tarquin the Proud*, Liv. 1, 56; 2, 6.—**III.** *A son of Porsenna*, Liv. 2, 14.—**IV.** *An Etruscan seer*, Luc. 1, 585; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, pp. 405 and 409.

Ărūpium, ii, *n.*, = Ἀρούπεινον, Strabo, *a town in Illyria*, now *Auersperg*, Itin. Anton.—Hence, **Ărūpīnus**, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to Arupium*: Arupinis natus in arvis, Tib. 4, 1, 110.

† **ărūra**, ae, *f.*, = ἄρουρα, *a field, cornfield*, Marc. Emp. 8; Vel. Long. p. 2246 P.

ăruspex and derivv., v. haruspex, etc.

arvālis, e, *adj.* [arvum], *pertaining to a cultivated field*; hence, Fratres Arvales, *a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the field-Lares for the increase of the fruits of the field*: Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt propterea, ut fruges ferant arva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; cf. Non. p. 560, 24 sq.; Müll. Etrusk. 2, pp. 91 and 105. Extant inscriptions show that this college of priests continued in existence until the fourth century; cf. Inscr. Orell. I. 388 sq.; 5054; 807; 840; 858; 903; 947; 961 al.

ar-vĕho, exi, ectum, 3, *v. a.* (an old form for adveho, v. ad *init.*), *to bring, to procure* (only twice in Cato): arvehant ligna, Cato, R. R. 138: trapetum ubi arvectum erit, id. ib. 135, 7.

Arverni, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἀρβερνοί, Plut.; Ἀρουερνοί, Strabo, *a people of Gaul, in the present* Auvergne, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 45; 7, 7; Luc. 1, 427; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 130.—Hence, **Arvernus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arvernian*: Arvernum genus (vini), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

arviga (**harv-**), v. arvix.

arvīna, ae, *f.* **I.** *Grease, fat, suet, lard.* **A.** In gen.: pinguis, *Verg. A. 7, 627 (secundum Suetonium arvina est durum pingue, quod est inter cutem et viscus, Serv.).—**B.** Esp. **a.** Of the victim in a sacrifice (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Exod. 29, 22; ib. Lev. 3, 15; so the *dim.* arvinula, *ib. ib. 8, 16.—**b.** Of a person: de latere ejus arvina dependet, Vulg. Job, 15, 27.—**II.** *Greasiness, fatness*, in gen., Prud. Cath. 7, 9; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**III. Arvīna**, *a surname of the dictator* A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 8, 38.

arvīnŭla, ae, v. arvina, I. B. a.

† **arvix** or **harvix**, igis, *f.*, = ΑΡΙΞ, with digamma ΑΡϜΙΞ, also as *fem.* **arviga** (**harv-**), ae, *a ram for offering*: Aries qui etiam dicebatur Ares, veteres nostri Arviga, hinc Arvigas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 98 Lindem.: Harviga dicebatur hostia, cujus adhaerentia inspiciebantur exta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. (in Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28, haruga; in Vel. Long. p. 2233 P. ariuga).

arvum, i, *n.*, v. arvus, II. B.

arvus, a, um, *adj.* [for aruus from aro]. **I.** *That has been ploughed, but not yet sown, ploughed, arable*: ager, arvus et arationes ab arando, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.: arvum, quod aratum nec dum satum est, id. R. R. 1, 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.: aut arvus est ager aut consitus aut pascuus aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 13: Non arvus hic, sed pascuus est ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri arvi et arbusti et pascui lati atque uberes, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. arva**, ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *an arable field, cornfield*; only twice, ante-class., Naev. ap. Non. p. 192, 30; Pac. ib.—**B. arvum**, i, *n.* (sc. solum), *an arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe* (cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 8; class.): nec scibat ferro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 934; 1, 314: sol lumine conserit arva, id. 2, 211; cf. id. 2, 1162; Ov. M. 1, 598; 11, 33; Verg. G. 2, 263 et saep.: ex arvo aeque magno, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2: prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: arva non afferent cibum, Vulg. Hab. 3, 17: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90, 1: ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, Arvo pascat erum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2 (i. e. frugibus: arvum autem ab arando dictum est, Crucq.): arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; Suet. Ner. 31; id. Dom. 7. — **2.** Meton. **a.** *A region, country*: Aspicis en praesens, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. P. 4, 7, 3.—**b.** Poet., in gen., *fields, plains, regions*: arva putria, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 181 Müll.: genus humanum multo fuit in arvis durius, Lucr. 5, 925; 2, 1154: nec pisces (queunt) vivere in arvis, id. 3, 785: Circaea arva, Ov. M. 14, 348: Peneïa, id. ib. 12, 209; so id. ib. 15, 52; 15, 276; 11, 62; 11, 196; Verg. A. 5, 703 et saep.: pomosa, Prop. 5, 7, 81: quā tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 48; id. Epod. 16, 54; so, arva deserti, Vulg. Jer. 23, 10: arva pacis, ib. ib. 25, 37. — Hence also, (α) For pascuum, *pasture-ground*: Arvaque mugitu sancite bovaria longo: Nobile erit Romae pascua vestra forum, i. e. *the Forum Boarium at Rome*, Prop. 5, 9, 19.—(β) Arva Neptunia, for *the sea*, Verg. A. 8, 695 (cf. id. ib. 6, 724: campi liquentes).—(γ) *Land, a shore, coast*: jamque arva tenebant (angues), Verg. A. 2, 209.

arx, arcis, *f.* [arx ab arcendo, quod is locus munitissimus urbis, a quo facillime possit hostis prohiberi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 20; Isid. Orig. 15, 2, 32; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 428; v. arceo], *a stronghold, castle, citadel, fortress*, ἀκρόπολις; in Rome, *the Capitolium*. **I. A.** Lit.: arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 Müll.): optumates, Corinthum quae arcem altam habetis, id. ap. ejusd. Fam. 7, 6: edicite per urbem ut omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt, cives, etc.; Att. ap. Non. p. 357, 14: Illa autem in arcem [hinc] abiit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; so id. Ps. 4, 6, 2: In arcem transcurso opus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17: Condere coeperunt urbīs arcemque locare, Lucr. 5, 1107: arcis servator, candidus anser, id. 4, 683: munire arcem, Cic. Pis. 34 *fin.*: cum Tarento amisso arcem tamen Livius retinuisset, id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immanem altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28: arx Sion, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 7: arx Jerusalem, ib. 1 Macc. 13, 49: Romana, Liv. 1, 12: Capitolina, id. 6, 20; cf. id. 3, 18: Sabinus arcem Capitolii insedit mixto milite, Tac. H. 3, 69; Suet. Claud. 44 et saep. As the place on which auguries were received (cf. auguraculum): ut cum in arce augurium augures acturi essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; so Liv. 1, 18 and 24.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark*, etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditorum, receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum, castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6; cf. id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: Africa arx omnium provinciarum, id. Lig. 7, 22: Stoicorum, id. Div. 1, 6, 10: arx finitimorum, Campani, Liv. 7, 29; 37, 18: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arces libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, id. 28, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14; Flor. 3, 6, 5: quasi arx aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31.—**C.** As the abode of tyrants, a poet. designation of *tyranny* (cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293 Heins.: cupidi arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342; cf. id. Contr. 4, 27: non dum attigit arcem, Juris et humani culmen, Luc. 7, 593 Corte; cf. id. 8, 490, and 4, 800; Tert. Apol. 4.—**D.** Prov.: arcem facere e cloacā, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill*, Cic. Planc. 40.—**II.** Since castles were generally on a height, meton., *a height, summit, pinnacle, top, peak* (usu. poet. and in Aug. and post-Aug. prose), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: summā locum sibi legit in arce, *upon the extreme height*, Ov. M. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 43.—So, **2.** In partic. **a.** Of mountains: Parnasi constitit arce, Ov. M. 1, 467: arce loci summā, id. ib. 11, 393: Rhipaeae arces, Verg. G. 1, 240: flērunt Rhodopeiae arces, id. ib. 4, 461: septemque unā sibi muro circumdedit arces, id. ib. 2, 535: primus inexpertas adiit Tirynthius arces, i. e. Alpes, Sil. 3, 496; cf. Drak. ad id. 15, 305; Val. Fl. 3, 565: impositum arce sublimi oppidum cernimus, Petr. 116; cf. id. 123, 205, and 209.—**b.** Of houses built on an eminence, Petr. 121, 107, and 293.—**c.** Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summā vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163: summam petit arduus arcem, id. ib. 2, 306: sideream mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10, 21.—**d.** Of the heavens themselves: aethe-

riae arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 19: arces igneae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 10: caeli quibus adnuis arcem, Verg. A. 1, 250; cf. id. ib. 1, 259. — **e.** Of temples erected on an eminence: dexterâ sacras jaculatus arces, Hor. C. 1, 2, 3. — **f.** Of the head: arx corporis, Sen. Oedip. 185; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235. — **B.** Trop., *height, head, summit*, etc. (rare): celsâ mentis ab arce, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131: summae laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771; Sid. Carm. 2, 173: ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, *head and front*, Liv. 28, 42: arx eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10.

† **ărȳtaena** or **ărūtaena,** also contr. **artaena,** ae, *f.*, = ἀρύταινα, *a vessel for taking up liquids:* arytaenam sive artaenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.: artaenaeque et aquales, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 95 (1, 35 Müll.).

as, assis, *m.* (*nom.* assis, Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9, and Schol. ad Pers. 2, 59; old form **assărius,** ii, *m.;* and in the *gen. plur.* assariûm, Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll.; Charis. p. 58 P.) [εἷς, Dor. αἶς, Tarent. ἄς, Hinter]. **I.** In gen., *unity, a unit;* as a standard for different coins, weight, measure, etc. (in Vitr. 3, 1, p. 61 Rode, perfectus numerus, the perfect number, fundamental number), acc. to the duodecimal system, divided into 12 parts, or uncias, with the following particular designations:

uncia = $\frac{1}{12}$ s. duodecima (sc. pars) . .

sextans = $\frac{2}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{6}$ s. sexta . . . ..

quadrans = $\frac{3}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$ s. quarta, also teruncius or triuncis . . . . } ...

triens = $\frac{4}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{3}$ s. tertia . .... or ::

quincunx = $\frac{5}{12}$ s. sextans cum quadrante . . . . } :·:

semissis s. semis = $\frac{6}{12}$ = $\frac{1}{2}$ s. dimidia :::

septunx = $\frac{7}{12}$ s. quadrans cum triente . . . . } :·::

bessis s. bes = $\frac{8}{12}$ = $\frac{2}{3}$, for beis s. binae partes assis . . . . . } ::::

dodrans = $\frac{9}{12}$ = $\frac{3}{4}$ s. terni quadrantes :::

dextans s. decunx = $\frac{10}{12}$ = $\frac{5}{6}$ s. quini sextantes . . . . } ....

deunx = $\frac{11}{12}$ s. undecim unciae . . . .

The uncia was again divided into smaller parts:

semuncia = $\frac{1}{2}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{24}$ assis.
duella = $\frac{1}{3}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{36}$ assis.
sicilicus (-um) = $\frac{1}{4}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{48}$ assis.
sextula = $\frac{1}{6}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{72}$ assis.
drachma = $\frac{1}{8}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{96}$ assis.
hemisecla = $\frac{1}{12}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{144}$ assis.
scripulum = $\frac{1}{24}$ uncia = $\frac{1}{288}$ assis.

The multiples of the *as* received the following designations:

dupondius = 2 asses.
tripondius s. tressis = 3 asses.
(quadressis) = 4 asses.
quinquessis = 5 asses.
sexis (only in the connection decussissexis in Vitr. l. c.) = 6 asses.
septissis = 7 asses.
octussis = 8 asses.
nonussis (novissis?) = 9 asses.
decussis = 10 asses.
bicessis = 20 asses.
tricessis = 30 asses, and so on to
centussis = 100 asses. (Cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 sq. Müll.)

II. Esp. **A. 1.** As a copper coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally *a pound* (asses librales or aes grave), of the value of about $8\frac{8}{89}$*d.*, or $16\frac{2}{3}$ cents, and was uncoined (aes rude) until Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals (hence pecunia, from pecus); cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42 sqq. In the first Punic war, on account of the scarcity of money, the as was reduced to a sixth part of its original weight, i. e. two ounces; hence asses sextantarii (of the value of about $1\frac{103}{297}$*d.*, or 2.8 cents), and the state gained five sixths. In the second Punic war, and the dictatorship of Fabius, the as was again reduced one half, to one ounce; hence asses unciales, about equal to $\frac{200}{297}$*d.*, or 1.4 cents. Finally, the Lex Papiria (A. U. C. 563, B. C. 191) reduced the as to half an ounce; hence asses semiunciales = $\frac{100}{297}$*d.*, or $7.9\frac{1}{3}$ mills, which continued as a standard even under the emperors. In all these reductions, however, the names of coins remained, independent of the weight of the as: uncia, sextans, quadrans, etc.; cf. Grotef. Gr. II. p. 253 sq. — From the small value of the as after the last reduction, the following phrases arose: quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94: Quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: viatica ad assem Perdiderat, *to the last farthing*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 27: ad assem impendium reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 15: rumores Omnes unius aestimemus assis, Cat. 5, 3: Non assis facis? id. 42, 13.—Hence, **2.** The proverbs, **a.** Assem habeas, assem valeas, *your worth is estimated by your possessions*, Petr. 77, 6: crumena plena assium, Gell. 20, 1.— **b.** Assem elephanto dare, *to give something* (as a petition, and the like) *with trembling to a superior* (a metaphor derived from trained elephants, which, after playing their parts, were accustomed to take pay for themselves, which was given them with fear by the multitude; cf. Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14), Augustus ap. Quint. 6, 3, 59, and Macr. S. 2, 4; Varr. ap. Non. p. 531, 10 sq.—**B.** In inheritances and other money matters, where a division was made, the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus haeres ex asse, *sole heir;* haeres ex semisse, *he who receives one half of the inheritance;* haeres ex dodrante, *he who receives three fourths;* and so, haeres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc.; ex semiunciâ, ex sextulâ, ex duabus sextulis, etc., Dig. 28, 5, 50; 34, 9, 2; Suet. Caes. 83; Cic. Caecin. 6 et saep.: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Dig. 17, 2, 76: bessem fundi emere ab aliquo, ib. 26, 21, 2, § 39: quadrans et semissis fundi, ib. 6, 1, 8 al.; hence, in assem, in asse, or ex asse, *in all, entirely, completely*, Dig. 36, 45: vendere fundum in assem, ib. 20, 6, 9; so Col. 3, 3, 8 and 9: in asse, id. 2, 12, 7: sic in asse fiunt octo menses et dies decem, id. 2, 12, 7: ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Dig. 2, 8, 15; Sid. Ep. 2, 1; 6, 12; 8, 6 al.—**C.** As a measure of extent. **a.** *An acre*, acc. to the same divisions as above, from scripulum to the as, Col. 5, 1, 9 sq.: proscindere semissem, iterare assem, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178.—**b.** *A foot*, Col. 5, 3.—**D.** Of weight, *a pound*, acc. to the same division; cf. Fann. Pond. 41: In haec solide sexta face assis eat, Ov. Med. Fac. 60.

☞ Mathematicians (v. Vitr. l. c.) called the number 6 perfectus numerus (since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6), and formed, accordingly, the following terminology:

1 = sextans, as a dice-number. unio.
2 = triens . . . . binio.
3 = semissis . . . . ternio.
4 = bessis (διμοιρος) . . . . . quaternio.
5 = quintarius . . . . quinio.
6 = perfectus numerus . . . . senio.
7 = ἔφεκτος, sex adjecto asse = 6 + 1.
8 = adtertiarius, sex adjectâ tertiâ = 6 + 2 (ἐπίτριτος).
9 = sesquialter, sex adjectâ dimidiâ = 6 + 3 (ἡμιόλιος).
10 = bes alter, sex duabus partibus additis = 6 + 4 (ἐπιδίμοιρος).
11 = adquintarius, sex quinque partibus additis = 6 + 5 (ἐπιπεντάμοιρος).
12 = duplio (διπλασίων).

āsa, v. ara *init.*

† **ăsărōtum,** i, *n.*, = ἀσάρωτον, *a floor laid in mosaic*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 36; cf.: asarotos oecos (= ἀσάρωτος οἶκος), Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; hence, asaroticus lapillus, *a little mosaic stone*, Sid. Carm. 23, 56.

† **ăsărum,** i, *n.*, = ἄσαρον, *hazelwort, wild-spikenard:* Asarum Europaeum, Linn.; Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47.

† **asbestīnum,** i, *n.* (sc. linum), = ἀσβέστινον, *a kind of incombustible cloth*, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19 sqq. (written by Jan as Greek).

† **asbestŏs,** i, *m.* (sc. lapis), = ἄσβεστος (incombustible), *a stone of an iron-gray color, found in Arcadia, differing from the common asbestos*, perh. amiantus, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146.

Asbŏlus, i, *m.* [ἀσβόλη, soot], *a black, shaggy dog of Actæon*, Ov. M. 3, 218.

ascălābōtes, ae, *m.*, = ἀσκαλαβώτης, *a kind of lizard*, in pure Lat., stellio: Lacerta gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90.

Ascălăphus, i, *m.*, = Ἀσκάλαφος, *a son of Acheron and Orphne, who made known to Pluto that Proserpine had eaten seven kernels of a pomegranate, on account of which he was changed by her into an ill-boding owl* (bubo), Ov. M. 5, 539 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 462.

† **ascălĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀσκαλία, *the edible part of the artichoke*, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.

Ascălo, ōnis, *f.*, = Ἀσκάλων, *an important trading town in the southern part of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus upon the sea*, now *Ascalon*, Mel. 1, 11, 3; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; cf. Mann. Palaest. 202.—Hence, *adj.:* **Ascălōnĭus,** a, um, *of Ascalon:* caepa, *a shallot*, Col. 11, 3, 57; 12, 10, 1; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101 sqq.

* **a-scalpo** (**ads-**), ĕre, *v. n.*, *to scratch at, to scratch:* aurem, App. M. 6, p. 176.

Ascănĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀσκανία, *a region in Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.

1. Ascănĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀσκάνιος, *Ascanian:* lacus, *in Bithynia, near Nicæa*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148: portus, *in Troas*, id. 5, 30, 32, § 121: insulae, *in the Ægean Sea, over against Troas*, id. 5, 31, 38, § 138.

2. Ascănĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἀσκάνιος, *son of Æneas and Creüsa, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa*, Verg. A. 1, 271; Liv. 1, 3; cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. l. c., and id. Exc. ad Aen. 2, n. XVII. p. 438.

† **ascaules,** is, *m.*, = ἀσκαύλης, *a bagpiper*, Mart. 10, 3, 8 (called in Suet. Ner. 54 by the pure Lat. word, utricularius).

ascendens (**ads-**), entis, *P. a.*, v. ascendo *fin.*

ascendĭbĭlis (**ads-**), e, *adj.* [ascendo], *that can be ascended* or *climbed:* semita, Pomp. ap. Schol. ad Stat. Th. 10, 841.

a-scendo (**ads-,** Jan; **ads-** and **as-,** Müller; **as-,** other editors), scendi, scensum, 3, *v. n.* [scando], *to ascend, mount up, climb;* and in eccl. Lat. simply *to go up, to rise, to spring up, grow up* (syn.: scando, conscendo, orior, surgo, prodeo). **I.** Lit. (opp. descendo; and diff. from escendo, which designates a climbing, mounting upon some high object, and involves the idea of exertion; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 27; Suet. Caes. 61; Ochsn. Ecl. pp. 287 and 288; Doed. Syn. IV pp. 60 and 61; it often interchanges with escendere in MSS.; cf. e. g. Halm ad Nep. Epam. 4, 5; id. Them. 8, 6, and v. examples below; class.; in Cic. and in Vulg. very freq.), constr. most freq. with *in*, but also with *ad* with super, supra, contra, adversus, with *acc.*, and *absol.* (in Cic. in the lit. signif., except once with the *acc.*, always with *in with acc.;* but in the trop. signif. in all constrr.). (α) With *in with acc.:* in navem ascendere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 20; 2, 6, 54 Fleck.: ascendere in naviculam, Vulg. Matt. 8, 23: in triremem ascendit, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3 (in id. Epam. 4, 5, and Them. 8, 6 Halm now reads *escendere*): in arborem ascendere, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4: ut in Amanum (urbem) ascenderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: ascende in oppidum, Vulg. Jos. 8, 1: lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: in equum, id. Sen. 10, 34: in caelum, id. Am. 23, 88; so id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 (B. and K., *escendere*); id. Dom. 28, 75; id. Mil. 35, 97 (cf. id. Leg. 2, 8: ascensus in caelum): inque plagas caeli, Ov. M. 11, 518: cavete, ne ascendatis in montem, Vulg. Exod. 19, 12; 24, 13; ib. Matt. 5, 1; ib. Marc. 3, 13: in tribunal ascendere, Cic. Vatin. 14, 34 (B. and K., *escendere*); so Liv. 2, 28 Drak. (Weissenb., *escendere*): in contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 (B. and K., *escendit*); so Liv. 3, 49; 5, 50 (Weissenb., *escendere*, in both these pass.): in Capitolium ascendere, id. 10, 7: sin vestram ascendisset in urbem, Verg. A. 2, 192.—(β) With *ad.* ad Gitanas Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38: ad laevam paulatim, Sall. C. 55, 3.—(γ) With *acc.* or *loc. adv.:* navem ascendit, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69; Phaedr. 4, 22, 9; Vulg. Marc. 4, 1; ib. Luc.

8, 37: ascendit classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montis cum ascendimus altos, Lucr. 6, 469: montem, Juv. 1, 82, and Vulg. Psa. 103, 8; cf.: summum jugum montis ascendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: fastigia montis anheli, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 383: altitudinem montium, Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: currus, Lucr. 5, 1301 (Lachm., *escendere*); so Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 13: adversam ripam, Cic. Div 1, 28, 58: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27; so Verg. A. 9, 507, and Vulg. Jer. 5, 10: equum, Liv. 23, 14; so Suet. Caes. 61, and Vulg. Psa. 75, 7: ascendit Capitolium ad lumina, Suet. Caes. 37: deus adscensurus, Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 12: magnum iter ascendo, Prop. 4, 10, 3: illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi, Ov. M. 8, 17; 11, 394: quo simul ascendit, id. ib. 7, 220.—Also *pass.:* si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: primus gradus ascendatur, Vitr. 3, 3: porticus adscenduntur nonagenis gradibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88 (Jan, *descenduntur*): ascenso simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.*. ne ascensis tanti sit gloria Bactris, Prop 4, 3, 63.—(*ð*) *Absol.*, of persons ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: quâ fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47: Ascendit ergo Abram de Aegypto, Vulg. Gen. 13, 1; 19, 30: Ascende huc, ib. Apoc. 4, 1; 12, 12.—Of things: fons ascendebat de terrâ, Vulg. Gen. 2, 6: sicut ascendit mare fluctu, ib. Ezech. 26, 3: jam ascendit aurora, ib. Gen. 32, 26: ascendit ignis de petrâ, ib. Jud. 6, 21: ascendet fumus ejus, ib. Isa. 34, 10; ib. Apoc. 8, 4: vidit ascendentem favillam de terrâ, ib. Gen. 19, 28: ascendet sicut virgultum, ib. Isa. 53, 2; 5, 6: germen eorum, ut pulvis, ascendet, ib. ib. 5, 24.—Also, after the Greek, *to go aboard ship, to go out to sea* (eccl. Lat.): ascendentes navigavimus, ἐπιβάντες, Vulg. Act. 21, 2: Et ascenderunt, ἀνήχθησαν, ib. Luc. 8, 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Constr. in like manner, (*α*) With *in with acc.:* in summum locum civitatis ascendere, Cic. Clu. 55: propter quem (ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, *has grown into such reputation*, id. Or. 36, 125: ira ascendit in Israel, Vulg. Psa. 77, 21: Quid cogitationes ascendunt in corda vestra? ib. Luc. 24, 38; ib. Act. 7, 23.—(*β*) With *ad:* sic a principiis ascendit motus et exit paulatim nostros ad sensus, Lucr. 2, 137: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 12: propius ad magnitudinem alicujus, Plin. Pan. 61, 2: ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14.—(*γ*) With *super with acc.:* ira Dei ascendit super eos, Vulg. Psa. 77, 31: ascendent sermones super cor tuum, ib. Ezech. 38, 10.—(*δ*) With *acc.:* ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Mur. 27: altiorem gradum, id. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum, quem tenebat, ascenderat gradum, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: altissimum (gradum), Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 4.—Poet.: ascendere thalamum, i. e. matrimonium contrahere, Val. Fl. 6, 45.—(*ε*) *Absol.*. ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratuum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; Plin. Pan. 58, 3: altius ascendere, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4: gradatim ascendit vox, *rises*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227: usque ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, i. e. alios non tetigit, Liv. 7, 30: donec ascenderit furor Domini, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 16: ascendet indignatio mea, ib. Ezech. 38, 18.—**B.** Esp., super, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, *to rise above any person* or *thing, to surpass, to stand higher* (twice in Tacitus): (liberti) super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25: mihi supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere videor, id. Or. 7.—Hence, **ascendens** (**ads-**), entis, *P. a.* * **A.** Machina, *a machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder*, Vitr. 10, 19.—**B.** In the jurists, ascendentes are *the kindred in an ascending line, ancestors* (*parents, grandparents*, etc.; opp. descendentes, *descendants, children, grandchildren*, etc.), Dig. 23, 2, 68.

* **ascensĭbĭlis** (**ads-**), e, *adj.* [ascendo], *that may be ascended* or *climbed:* iter, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 1.

ascensĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an ascending, ascent* (more rare than ascensus). **I. A.** Lit.: ad hirundininum nidum ascensionem ut faceret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 7: graduum, Vitr. 9, 1, p. 208 Rode: via ascensionis, Vulg. 1 Par. 26, 16: dies ascensionis suae de terrâ Aegypti, ib. Osee, 2, 15.—**B.** Trop.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, etc., *a rising, soaring*, * Cic. Brut. 36, 137: ascensiones in corde suo disposuit, Vulg. Psa. 83, 6.—**II.** Meton., *means of ascent:* aedificat in caelo ascensionem, Vulg Amos, 9, 6.

ascensor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that ascends* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** In gen.: montis Dominici, Hier. in Rufin. 1: caeli, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26.—**II.** Esp., *one that mounts* a horse, chariot, etc., *a rider, charioteer:* ut cadat ascensor ejus (equi) retro, Vulg. Gen. 49, 17: ascensor equi, ib. Amos, 2, 15: equum et ascensorem dejecit, ib. Exod. 15, 1; ib Job, 39, 18.—So *absol.:* ascensores (sc. equorum), Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 23; so, asini ascensor, ib. Isa. 21, 7: cameli, ib. ib.: collidam in te currum et ascensorem ejus, ib. Jer. 21, 51. subvertam quadrigam et ascensorem ejus, ib. Agg. 2, 23.

1. ascensus (**ads-**), a, um, *Part.* of ascendo.

2. ascensus (**ads-**), ūs, *m.* [ascendo], *an ascending, ascent.* **I. A.** Lit.: primos prohibere ascensu coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulisti, Cic. Dom. 21: quod hosti aditum ascensumve difficilem praeberet, Liv. 25, 36 summi fastigia tecti Ascensu supero, Verg. A. 2, 303 ascensus muri, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 12, 36. ascensus altaris, ib. Eccli. 50, 12. adscensus siderum, *a rising of the stars to our hemisphere*, Plin. 29, 4, 15, § 59: ascensus aurorae, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 21; ib. Jon. 4, 7.—Also in *plur:* hostes partim scalis ascensus tentant, Liv 36, 24.—**B.** Trop.: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: olla propter quae datur homini ascensus in caelum, id. ib. 2, 8.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr., cf.. aditus, accessus, etc.), *a place by which one ascends, an approach, ascent:* inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or 1, 61, 261 difficilis atque arduus, id. Verr 2, 4, 23: riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu, Ov. M. 11, 151: quae aedes tribunal habent et ascensum, *a flight of stairs, ascent*, Vitr. 4, 7, p. 93 Rode; so id. 5, 6, p. 111 Rode.—In *plur*. ut obtinerent ascensus montium, Vulg. Judith, 2, 6; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 4.—Trop.. in virtute multi ascensus, *many degrees*, Cic. Planc. 25 Wund.

† **ascētērĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀσκητήρια, *a place of abode for ascetics, a hermitage*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

† **ascētrĭae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἀσκήτριαι, *women that have taken vows, female ascetics*, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascĭa, ae, *f.* [kindred with ἀξίνη, an axe], *an axe for hewing wood, a carpenter's axe* (syn.: securis, bipennis, ferrum). **I.** Lit.: rogum asciâ ne polito, Fragm. XII. Tab ap. Cic Leg. 2, 23; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: tilia ascias retundit, id 16, 40, 76, § 207: in securi et asciâ aliquid deicere, Vulg. Psa. 73, 6: lignum de saltu praecidit opus manûs artificis in asciâ, ib. Jer. 10, 3.—Prov.. asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, *to cut one's own legs*, Petr 74, 16; cf. App. M. 3, p. 139, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mattock, a hoe:* asciae in aversâ parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3—**B.** *A mason's trowel*, Vitr. 7, 2; Pall. 1, 14; upon monuments such a trowel is found pictured, and in the inscription the expression SVB ASCIA or AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM, i. e. consecrated while yet under the trowel (prob this was done in order to protect the empty sepulchre from injury), Inscr Orell. 249, 4464; 4465; 4466; 4467: PATER ET MATER FILIO DVLCISSIMO AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM POSVERVNT, ib. 4468.

Ascĭburgĭum, ii, *n.*, *an ancient town in* Gallia Belgica, *on the Rhine*, now *Asburg* (but acc. to Mann Gall. 250, now *Essenberg;* opp. Duisburg), Tac. G 3; id. H. 4, 33.

* **1. ascĭo**, āre, *v. a.* [ascia, II. B.], *to work* or *prepare with a trowel:* calcem, Vitr. 7, 2.

2. a-scĭo (**adsc-**, Rib., Halm), īvi (never ii), 4, *v. a.*, like adopto, arrogo, etc., transf. from the sphere of civil law to common life, *to receive, admit* (like scio in this signif., very rare, perh. only in Verg. and Tac.; cf. ascisco): si socios sum adscire paratus, Verg. A. 12, 38: generum, id. ib. 11, 472: adsciri per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: sibi Tiberium adscivit, id. ib. 4, 57: adsciri in societatem Germanos, id. H. 4, 24: adsciri inter comites, id. ib. 4, 80: milites adscire, id. Agr. 19.

a-scisco (**adsc-**, Lachm., Baiter, Dietsch, Weissenb., K. and H., Halm in Tac.; **asc-**, Merk., Kayser, Rib., Halm in Nep.), īvi (in ante-class. and class. Lat. never ii), ītum, 3, *v. a.* **I. A.** Lit., *to take* or *receive* a thing *with knowledge* (and approbation), *to approve, receive as true:* cum jussisset populus Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, etc., Cic. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, id. ib. 8, 20, § 21: quibus (scitis) adscitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne adsciveris neve fueris commenticiis rebus assensus, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid adsciscam et comprobem incognitum, id. ib. 2, 45, 138.—**B.** Of persons, *to receive* or *admit one in some capacity* (*as citizen, ally, son*, etc.): dominos acris adsciscunt, Lucr. 5, 87; 6, 63: perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esset, putetis asciscendum fuisse, Cic. Arch. 2 *fin.;* cf. id. Balb. 13: [aliâ (civitate) ascitâ], Nep. Att. 3, 1 Halm: Numam Pompilium ... regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus adscivit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13: aliquem patronum, id. Pis. 11, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, etc., adsciscunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; so id. ib. 1, 5, 4: socius adscitus, Sall. C. 47, 1: aliquem ducem, Auct. B. Alex. 59, 2: qui non asciverit ultro Dardanium Aenean generumque acceperit urbi, Verg. A. 11, 471: gener inde provecto annis adscitus, Liv. 21, 2; so Tac. H. 1, 59: ascivit te filium non vitricus, sed princeps, Plin. Pan. 7, 4: tribuni centurionesque adsciscebantur, Tac. H. 2, 5 *fin.:* aliquem successorem, Suet. Tib. 23 *fin.* al.—In the histt. also with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): adsciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40, 4: simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum adscitus, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquem in numerum patriciorum, id. ib. 11, 25: inter patricios, id. Agr. 9: Chauci in commilitium adsciti sunt, id. A. 1, 60: aliquem in penates suos, id. H. 1, 15: aliquem in nomen, id. A. 3, 30; Suet. Claud. 39: aliquem in bona et nomen, id. Galb. 17.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to take* or *receive* a person *to* one's self; of things, *to appropriate to one's self, adopt* (diff. from adjungere and assumere, by the accessory idea of exertion and mediation, or of personal reflection; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; Sall. C. 24, 3). **1.** Of persons: nemo oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.:* exsulibus omnium civitatium ascitis, receptis latronibus, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: eâ tempestate plurimos cujusque generis homines adscivisse dicitur, Sall. C. 24, 3: Veientes re secundâ elati voluntarios undique ad spem praedae adsciverunt, Liv. 4, 31, 3; Tac. H. 2, 8: in conscientiam facinoris pauci adsciti, id. ib. 1, 25.—Poet.: asciscere for asciscere se or ascisci, *to join* or *unite one's self to one* (cf.. Accingunt omnes operi, Verg. A. 2, 235): ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyn. 16.—**2.** Of things: Quae neque terra sibi adscivit nec maxumus aether, *which neither the earth appropriates to itself nor* etc., Lucr. 5, 473: Jovisque numen Mulciberi adscivit manus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: sibi oppidum asciscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: Ceres et Libera ... quarum sacra populus Romanus a Graecis ascita et accepta tantâ religione tuetur, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 72; so id. Har Resp. 13, 27; Ov. M. 15, 625 Heins., where Merk. reads *acciverit* (cf. Web. ad Luc. 8, 831): peregrinos ritus, Liv. 1, 20: Spem si quam ascitis Aetolum habuistis in armis, Verg. A. 11, 308: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatae dictionis genus, Cic. Or 8, 25: nova (verba) adsciscere, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipsa natura adsciscat et reprobet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23 (B. and K., *sciscat et probet*): adsciscere aut probare amicitiam aut justitiam, id. ib. 3, 21, 70; id. Leg. 1, 11: illa, quae prima sunt adscita naturâ, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17 (cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13, p. 203): hanc consuetu-

dinem lubenter ascivimus, id. Brut. 57, 209. —**3.** Sibi, like arrogo, *to assume* or *arrogate something to one's self* (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi asciscerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentiae laudem uni sibi, Tac. A. 14, 52; cf. Cic. Dom. 36, 95.—* **B.** *To order, decree*, or *approve also* or *further*, = etiam sciscere: alterum (genus sacerdotum) quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum ecfata incognita, quae eorum senatus populusque adsciverit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, ubi v. Moser. —

ascītus, *P. a.* (opp. nativus, innatus, insitus), *derived, assumed, foreign:* in eo nativum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4, 1 Halm: proles, Stat. S. 1, 1, 23; genitos esse vos mihi, non ascitos milites credite, Curt. 10, 3, 6: nec petit ascitas dapes, Ov. F. 6, 172.

ascītes, ae, *m.*, = ἀσκίτης (sc. ὕδρωψ), *a kind of dropsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8; Plin. Val. 3, 12 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

1. ascītus (**adsc-**), a, um, *Part.* of ascisco.

* **2. ascītus** (**adsc-**), ūs, *m.* [ascisco], *an acceptance, reception:* vacuitatem doloris alii censent primum ascitum et primum declinatum dolorem, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18, where Madvig reads *ascitam;* so B. and K.

† **ascĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄσκιος (without shadow): loca, *countries under the equator*, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185.

Asclēpĭădes, ae, *m.*, = Ἀσκληπιάδης. **I.** *A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 124; 26, 3, 8, § 15 sq.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.—**II.** *A blind philosopher of Eretria*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.—**III.** *A Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him* metrum Asclepiadeum (e. g. Hor. C. 1, 1: Maecenas atavis edite regibus), Diom. p. 508 P.

Asclēpĭădēus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Asclepiades, III.

† **asclēpĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, = ἀσκληπιάς, *the common swallowwort:* Asclepias vincetoxicum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 18, § 35.

Asclēpĭŏdŏtus, i, *m.*, *a biographer of Diocletian*, Vop. Aur. 44.

† **asclēpĭon,** ii, *n.*, *a medicinal herb named from Æsculapius*, Ἀσκληπιός, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30.

Asclētărĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a mathematician in the time of Domitian*, Suet. Dom. 15.

Asclum, i, *n.*, v. Asculum.

Ascōnius, ii, *m.:* Q. Asconius Pedianus, *a learned grammarian of Padua* (c. A. D. 3–88), *who devoted his studies especially to Cicero, Sallust, and Vergil, and whose valuable commentary upon five orations of Cicero is still extant;* cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 260; Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 274; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 290.

† **ascŏpēra,** ae, *f.*, = ἀσκοπήρα, *a leathern bag* or *sack*, Suet. Ner. 45: Imposuit abrae suae ascoperam vini, * Vulg. Judith, 10, 5.

Ascra, ae, *f.*, = Ἄσκρα. **I.** *A village in Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod*, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31.—Hence, **II. Ascraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀσκραῖος. **A.** *Ascræan:* nemus, Prop. 2, 13, 4: poëta, i. e. *Hesiod*, id. 2, 34, 77: senex, the same, Verg. E. 6, 70.—Also *subst.:* **Ascraeus,** i, *m.*, *Hesiod*, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 11.—**B.** *Of* or *pertaining to Hesiod:* carmen, i. e. *rural*, Verg. G. 2, 176; Col. 10, 436: boves, *which Hesiod pastured*, Ov. F. 6, 14.—**C.** *Of Helicon, Heliconian:* fontes, Prop. 2, 10, 25.

a-scrībo (**ads-**, Baiter, Halm, Weissenb., K. and H.; **as-**, Kayser), psi, ptum, 3, *v. a., to annex by writing, to add to a writing* (syn.: annumero, addo, insero, attribuo, tribuo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr. *absol.* or with *dat., in with acc.* or *abl.* **a.** *Absol.:* non solum illud perscribunt, quod tum prohibiti sunt, sed etiam causam ascribunt cur etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35: illud minime auguris, quod adscripsit, ob eam causam, etc., id. Div. 1, 16, 29. — **b.** With *dat.:* Terentia salutem tibi plurimam adscribit, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.:* coheredem sibi libertum ejus adscriptum, Suet. Vit. 14.—**c.** With *in with acc.* or *abl.:* hoc tibi respondeo: ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem: si quid, etc.: nam nisi esset, hoc in omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95 (B. and K., *in eādem lege*): antiquior dies in tuis adscripta litteris, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: in alterā epistulā diem non adscribis, *do not add the date*, id. Att. 3, 23: nomen suum in albo profitentium citharoedorum jussit adscribi, Suet. Ner. 21; id. Tib. 51 al. — Esp. freq. of superscriptions and inscriptions: Recita epistulam. TIMARCHIDES VERRIS ACCENSVS APRONIO. Jam hoc quidem non reprehendo, quod ascribit ACCENSVS, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66: non credo ascripturum esse magno, id. Agr. 2, 20: novo si marmori adscripserunt Praxitelem suo, Phaedr. 5, prol. 6: tumulo publice exstructo adscripserant, pro libertate eos occubuisse, Suet. Aug. 12 *fin.:* ut qui statuarum titulis pronepotem se Q. Catuli Capitolini semper adscripserit, id. Galb. 2; id. Ner. 45; id. Aug. 70.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To impute, ascribe, attribute to* one the cause of something: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: panaces diis inventoribus adscriptum, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 81; and (per hypallagen, cf. Rudd. II. p. 393): cur autem ascribimus illum his lacrimis (instead of illi has lacrimas), id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 419; cf. id. Idyll. 6, 81: nomini meo adscribatur victoria, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 28.—**2.** *To place to one's credit*, i. e. *to settle, fix, designate, appoint:* eidem (servo) adscripsisse legatum, *bequeathed to him*, Plin. Ep. 4. 10.—Poet.: culpam lues, olim cum adscriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8.—**3.** Adscribere sibi aliquid, *to apply, refer something to one's self:* qui facere quae non possunt, verbis elevant, Adscribere hoc debebunt exemplum sibi, Phaedr. 4, 3, 6.—**II.** **A.** Esp., t. t., *to enroll, enter in a list* (*as citizen, soldier, colonist*, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, *to be entered, received as a citizen*, Cic. Arch. 4: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, id. ib.: urbanae militiae adscribebatur, Tac. H. 2, 94: adscribantur ex Judaeis in exercitu regis ad triginta milia virorum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 36: adscripti dicebantur qui in colonias nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.: colonos Venusiam adscripserunt, Liv. 31, 49; so id. 32, 7; 33, 24; 34, 42; 35, 9 al.: coloniam deduxit adscriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 9; so also of ambassadors, Phaedr. 4, 17, 16. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *To reckon* or *number in a class, include among:* adscripsit Liber Satyris poëtas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 13: scribe tui gregis hunc): aliquem ordinibus deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 35: nationes Germanis an Sarmatis adscribam, dubito, Tac. G. 46: aliquem antiquis temporibus, id. Or. 17.—**2.** *To add* or *join to:* ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264: admiratus eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium adscriberent, id. Off. 3, 10, 45; so id. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, id. Phil. 2, 13: suae alicujus sententiam, id. Opt. Gen. 6: unus A. Gabinius belli maritimi Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, i. e. additur, id. Imp. Pomp. 19 *fin.*—Hence also of attributes of a deity: Jovi aquila adscribitur, *is ascribed*, Plin. 10, 5, 6, § 18.

ascripticius (**adscr-**), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo, II.], *enrolled* or *received in any community* (*as citizen, soldier*, etc.): novi et adscripticii cives, * Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39: ascripticii veluti quidam scripti dicebantur, qui supplendis legionibus ascribebantur. Hos et accensos dicebant, quod ad legionum censum essent adscripti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.; cf. ascriptivus: servi, *slaves bound to the soil, and transferred with it from one possessor to another*, Cod. 11, 47, 6.

* **ascriptĭo** (**adscr-**), ōnis, *f.* [ascribo, I.], *an addition in writing:* declarat ipsa ascriptio esse aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95.

ascriptīvus (**adscr-**), a, um, *adj.* [ascribo, II.], *enrolled as a* (*supernumerary*) *soldier* (cf. ascripticius and accensus): Idem istuc aliis adscriptivis ad legionem fieri solet, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; Varr. L. L. 7, § 56 Müll.

ascriptor (**adscr-**), ōris, *m.* [ascribo, I.], *he who willingly subscribes* (*his name*); hence, trop., *he who subscribes to, agrees to, approves any thing* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 9: venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19; id. Red. in Sen. 4, 9; 10, 26.

ascriptus (**adscr-**), a, um, *Part.* of ascribo.

Ascŭlum (**Asclum,** Sil. 8, 440, and Itin. Anton.), i, *n.*, = Ἄσκουλον, more freq. Ἄσκλον. **I.** *The capital of Picenum*, now *Ascoli*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Flor. 1, 18, 9; 1, 18, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 492.—Hence, **Ascŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Asculum, Asculanian:* triumphus, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135. —**Ascŭlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Asculum*, Cic. Font. 14. — **II.** *A town in Apulia*, Flor. 1, 18, 9 Duker; hence, **Ascŭlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Asculinian:* ager, Front. Colon. p. 110.

† **ascyrŏīdēs,** is, *n.*, = ἀσκυροειδές, *a plant similar to the* ascyron, Plin. 27, 5, 20, § 37.

† **ascyron,** i, *n.*, = ἄσκυρον, *a plant, also called* androsaemon, *St. John's-wort*, Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 26.

Asdrŭbal, v. Hasdrubal.

ăsella, ae, *f. dim.* [asina], *a small she-ass*, Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

Asellĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *one of the early Roman historians*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2.

* **ăsellŭlus,** i, *m. doub. dim.* [asellus], *a small, young ass*, Arn. 3, p. 109.

ăsellus, i, *m. dim.* [asinus], *a little ass, an ass's colt.* **I.** Lit.: dossuarius, Varr. R. R. 2, 6 *fin.:* asellus onustus auro, * Cic. Att. 1, 16: tardus, Verg. G. 1, 273: lente gradiens, Ov. M. 11, 179; so id. ib. 4, 27; Hor. S. 1, 9, 20; Vulg. Num. 16, 15; ib. Joan. 12, 14 al. — Prov.: narrare fabellam surdo asello, *to preach to deaf ears*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199 (an imitation of a Greek proverb, Ὄνῳ τις ἔλεγε μῦθον· ὁ δὲ τὰ ὦτα ἐκίνει; cf. Schmid ad Hor. l. c.). — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of a man addicted to sensuality, Juv. 9, 92; Petr. 24 *fin.*; Hier. Vit. S. Hilar. — **B.** Aselli, *two stars in Cancer:* Sunt in signo Cancri duae stellae parvae, Aselli appellati, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353; cf. Hyg. Astr 2, 23.—**C.** *A sea-fish much prized by the Romans*, perh. *cod* or *haddock*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77, p. 31 Müll.; cf. Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61. — Prov.: post asellum diaria non sumo, *after delicious fare I take no common food*, Petr. 24.—**D.** Asellus, *a Roman cognomen*, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258; Liv. 27, 41 al.

† **ăsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄσημος (without sign): tunica, *that has not the purple stripe*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33 *fin.*

1. Ăsĭa, ae, *f.* (in regard to the quantity of the A, cf. Jahn ad Ov. M. 5, 648), = Ἀσία. **I. A.** Orig., *a town in Lydia;* afterwards *the region around it;* hence, **B.** *Adj.:* **Ăsĭus,** a, um, *of Asia:* palus, *the marshy region on the river Cayster*, Verg. A. 7, 701; cf. id. G. 1, 383, and Hom. Il. 2, 461; Asia, *a nymph*, Verg. G. 4, 343; cf. Hyg. Fab. prooem. — **II. A.** In an extended signif., *Asia Minor*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 5; Verg. A. 2, 557; Sen. Troad. 6; Vulg. Act. 19, 26; 21, 27 al. — Hence also for Pergamos, Liv. 26, 24; Vell. 2, 4; and, as a Roman province, or Proconsular Asia, κατ' ἐξοχήν (ἡ ἰδίως καλουμένη Ἀσία, Strabo, 17, p. 118), Asia comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia; cf.: Namque, ut opinor, Asia vestra constat ex Phrygiā, Cariā, Mysiā, Lydiā, Cic. Fl. 27; id. Imp. Pomp. 6; Vulg. Act. 2, 9; 6, 9; ib. 1 Cor. 16, 19 et saep.— Hence, **B. Ăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Asiatic* (cf. Asiaticus): villa, Varr. ap. Non. p. 466, 3.— For *Troas*, Ov. M. 13, 484.—**III.** In a still wider sense, *the whole of the quarter of the globe Asia* (hence the distinction Asia Minor, Oros. 1, 2), Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 47 sqq.— A poet. form, **Ăsis,** idis, *Asia*, Ov. M. 5, 648; 9, 448.

†† **2. asĭa,** ae, *f.;* among the Taurini, *rye*, in pure Lat., secale, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.

Ăsĭăgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Ἀσιαγενής, *a surname of* Scipio Asiaticus, Liv. 39, 44; Sid. Carm. 7, 80; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 391 (p. 531 Frotsch.).

Ăsĭānē, *adv.*, v. Asianus.

Ăsĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀσιανός. **I.** *Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province of*

Asia: res, Liv. 31, 2. — Hence, *subst.:* **Ăsĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the province of Asia*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9; Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171; Vulg. Act. 20, 4.—**II.** In rhet.: **Ăsĭāni**, *orators who employ a peculiarly bombastic* or *redundant style* (cf. Asiaticus, II.), Quint. 8 prooem. 17; 12, 10, 1; 12, 12, 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **Ăsĭānē**, *in the Asiatic style:* loqui, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

† **Ăsĭarcha**, ae, *m.*, = Ἀσιάρχης, *a high-priest, and overseer of games and theatrical exhibitions in the Roman province of Asia*, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2.

Ăsĭātĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Asiaticus], *of the Asiatic style:* SCAENICI, Inscr. Orell. 2642.

Ăsĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀσιατικός, *Asiatic.* **I.** In gen.: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7: mos, id. Or. 8, 27: creta, id. Fl. 16, 37: Graeci, id. ib. 25, 60: exercitus, Liv. 39, 6: mare, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102: Persica, *a fruit from Asia, a kind of peach*, id. 15, 12, 11, § 39; also *absol.:* Asiatica, Col. 10, 412: picturae genus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75. —**II.** Esp. as rhet. t., *Asiatic, bombastic:* genus dicendi, *a bombastic style of discourse*, peculiar to Asiatics, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: dictio, id. ib. 95, 325: oratores, id. ib. 13, 51; cf. id. Or. 8, 27, and Asianus, II.—*Subst.:* **Ăsĭātĭcus**, i, *m.*, *the surname of Cornelius Scipio, who conquered Antiochus, brother of* Scipio Africanus, Liv. 37, 58; Gell. 7, 19; cf. Asiagenes.

† **ăsĭlus**, i, *m.*, *a gad-fly, horse-fly*, usu. tabanus (cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100); Gr. οἶστρος (cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 15), Verg. G. 3, 147 (cf. Hom. Od. 22, 300). (Even in Seneca's time the word was antiquated; v. Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100.)

ăsĭna, ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* asinabus rest only on the assertion of Prisc. p. 733 P.; Rhem. Pal. 1365 P., and Phoc. p. 1707 P.: asinis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233, acc. to which it should be considered as *masc.;* cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 26; Charis. p. 39, and Rudd. I. p. 50, n. 31) [asinus]. **I.** *A she-ass*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1 and 6; so Col. 6, 37, 4; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Pall. 1, 35 *fin.;* Vulg. Gen. 12, 16; ib. Num. 22, 21 sqq.; ib. Matt. 21, 2; ib. Joan. 12, 15 et persaepe: molendaria, Dig. 33, 7, 18.—**II.** Asina, *a Roman* cognomen, e. g. Cn. Scipio Asina, Macr. S. 1, 6.

Asinaeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Asine.

* **ăsĭnālis**, e, *adj.* [asinus], *asinine, doltish, stupid* (v. asinus, II.): asinali verecundiā ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3 Elm.

ăsĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining* or *belonging to an ass:* mola, *a millstone turned by an ass*, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; so Vulg. Matt. 18, 6; ib. Marc. 9, 41. —**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **ăsĭnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a keeper of asses, an ass-driver*, Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 1.—**B.** **Ăsĭnārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the title of a comedy of Plautus.* — (That the Via Asinaria (Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retricibus, p. 282 Müll.), *a side branch of the* Via Latina, and the Porta Asinaria, were named from asinus, since upon this street and through this gate asses brought vegetables, fruit, etc., to Rome, is justly questioned in Platner's Gesch. d. Stadt Rom, p. 663, in opp. to Müll. Roms Camp. I. pp. 3 and 4.)

Ăsĭnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀσίνη, *a town in Messenia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—Hence, **Ăsĭnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Asine:* sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; cf. Mann. Gr. 546.

Ăsĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Asinius.

ăsĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [asinus], *of* or *produced by an ass:* stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pullus, *ass's foal, a young ass*, id. ib. 2, 8: pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72, where Jan reads *asini:* pruna asinina cognominata a vilitate, id. 15, 13, 12, § 41.

Ăsĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *name of a Roman* gens; *the most celebrated was* Asinius Pollio, *a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, and author of a history, now lost, of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey*, Cic. Fam. 10, 31 sq. Manut.; Vell. 2, 125; Hor. C. 2, 1; Verg. E. 4; Tac. A. 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 30; id. Gram. 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 192; Weich. Poët. Lat. pp. 155, 293, 327, 395; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 218. — Hence, **Ăsĭnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the* gens Asinia, or *to an Asinius:* crimen, Cic. Clu. 13.

ăsĭnus, i, *m.* [acc. to Benfey, I. p. 123, and Hehn foll. by Curtius, an oriental word, perh. the Heb. אָתוֹן, asina; cf. Goth. asilus; Lith. asilas; Erse. assul; Celt. asen or assen; Engl. ass; and Gr. ὄνος, which latter two forms the Lat. seems to have in combination], *an ass.* **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 6, 1 al.; Col. 6, 37, 8; 6, 7, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167 sqq. et saep.; Vulg. Gen. 12, 6; ib. Isa. 1, 3; ib. Luc. 13, 15; 14, 5 et persaepe.—Prov.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, i. e. *he, that cannot find the offender, avenges himself on the unoffending*, Petr. 45, 8: in tegulis, of an odd appearance, id. 45, 63: ad lyram, of an awkward man, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 16: sepulturā asini sepelietur, of a contemptible and unworthy man, Vulg. Jer. 22, 19.—**II.** Trop., *an ass, a dolt, simpleton, blockhead:* neque ego homines magis asinos umquam vidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. —Hence, as a term of insult: Quid tu autem huic, asine, auscultas? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12; id. Eun. 3, 5, 50: Quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam? Non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, Cic. Pis. 30.

ăsĭnusca, ae, *f.* [asinus], *a kind of grape of little value*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16.

ăsĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a horned owl*, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68; 29, 6, 38, § 117 (in both these passages Jan reads *axio*).

Ăsis, ĭdis, v. 1. Asia *fin.*

Ăsĭus, a, um, v. 1. Asia, I. B. and II. B.

Asmīraea, ae, *f.*, *a district and city in* Serica, Amm. 23, 6.

Asmūra, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hyrcania, Amm. 23, 6.

Asnaus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in* Macedonia, Liv. 32, 5.

Ăsŏi, ōrum, *plur. m.*, *a people of* India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

† **ăsōmătus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀσώματος, *incorporeal.* profatus, Mart. Cap. 3 *init.*

Āsōpĭădes, ae, *m. patr.*, = Ἀσωπιάδης, *grandson of Asopus*, i. e. *Æacus*, Ov. M. 7, 484.

Āsōpis, ĭdis, *f.* (*gen.* Gr. Asopidos, Ov. M. 7, 616; *acc.* Gr. Asopida, id. ib. 6, 113), = Ἀσωπίς. **I.** *Daughter of Asopus*, i. e. *Ægina, the mother of Æacus by Jupiter*, Ov. M. 6, 113; 7, 616.—**II.** *His daughter Evadne*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41.—**III.** *A name of the island Eubœa* (after Eubœa, the third daughter of Asopus), Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**IV.** *Adj.* for *Bœotian* (v. Asopus), Stat. Th. 4, 370.

Āsōpus (-os), i, *m.* (*nom.* Gr. Asopos, Stat. Th. 7, 315; *acc.* Gr. Asopon, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33), = Ἀσωπός. **I.** *A river in Bœotia;* personified, *the father of Ægina, Evadne, and Eubœa, and grandfather of Æacus* (v. Asopis and Asopiades), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—**II.** *A river in Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 22.—**III.** *In Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

† **ăsōtĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἀσωτεία, *dissoluteness, sensuality*, Gell. 10, 17, 3; 19, 9, 8.

† **ăsōtus**, i, *m.*, = ἄσωτος, *a dissolute man, a debauchee* (only in Cic.), Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22; 2, 8, 23, id. N. D. 3, 31, 77.

† **aspălăthus**, i, *m.*, = ἀσπάλαθος, *a thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil, which was used in the preparation of spiced wine* (vinum aromatites), *rosewood*, Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110; 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **aspălax**, ăcis, *m.*, = ἀσπάλαξ, *an herb now unknown*, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99, where Jan reads *spalax.*

Aspar, ăris, *m.*, *a Numidian*, Sall. J. 108, 1; 112, 1.

Aspărăgĭum, ii, *n.*, *a town in Illyria, on the river Genusus*, now *Iskarpar*, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 *fin.;* 3, 41; 3, 76.

† **aspărăgus (asph-**, App. Herb. 84), i, *m.*, = ἀσπάραγος (ἀσφ-). **I.** *Asparagus*, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; 6, 61, Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145 sqq.; 19, 4, 19, § 54; Juv. 11, 69; Suet. Aug. 87 (perh. in Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 11, *asparagos* should be read instead of *sparagos*).—**II.** *A sprout, a shoot*, like asparagus, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 24; 21, 15, 54, § 91.

1. aspargo, ĕre, v. 1. aspergo.

2. aspargo, ĭnis, v. 2. aspergo.

Aspăsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀσπασία. **I.** *The accomplished friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—**II.** *The mistress of the younger Cyrus*, Just. 10, 2.

aspectābĭlis (adsp-), e, *adj.* [aspecto] (perh. only in the foll. exs.). **I.** *That may be seen, visible*, Cic. Tim. 4: animal, id. ib. 4.—**II.** *Worthy of being seen:* nihil esse aspectabilius, App. Mag. p. 282, 14.

* **aspectāmen (adsp-)**, inis, *n.* [id.], *a look, a sight*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

* **aspectĭo (adsp-)**, ōnis, *f.* [aspicio], *a look, a view*, Fest. s. v. spectio, p. 333 Müll.

aspecto (adsp-, Ritschl; **asp-**, Lachmann, Fleck., Rib., B. and K., Halm), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to look at attentively, with respect, desire*, etc. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): hicine est Telamon, quem aspectabant, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: Quid me adspectas, stolide? Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 8: Estne ita ut tibi dixi? Adspecta et contempla, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 16; id. As. 5, 1, 13; id. Am. 1, 1, 114: Quid me aspectas? Quid taces? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12: Quid me aspectas? * Cic. Planc. 42. Illum aspectari, claro qui incedit honore, *is gazed upon*, * Lucr. 3, 76: Et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, *and looking back upon* (*with regret*), etc., Verg. G. 3, 228; id. A. 6, 186; 10, 251.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To observe, regard, pay attention to a thing.* jussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. — **B.** Of places as objects, *to look towards, overlook, lie towards* (cf. specto): collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Verg. A. 1, 420: mare, quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

1. aspectus (**adsp-**), a, um, *Part.* of aspicio.

2. aspectus (**adsp-**), ūs, *m.* (*gen.* aspecti, Att. ap. Non. p. 485, 21; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.; Rudd. I. p. 103, n. 46; *dat. sing.* aspectu, like jussu, manu, etc., Verg. A. 6, 465; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. 332) [aspicio]. **I.** **A.** *Act., a seeing, looking at, a look, sight.* **a.** *Absol.:* intellegens dicendi existimator uno aspectu et praeteriens de oratore saepe judicat, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: e quibus (litteris tuis) primo aspectu voluptatem cepi, quod erant a te ipso scriptae, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: hic primo aspectu inanimum quiddam se putat cernere, id. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praeclaro ad aspectum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.:* voci tamen et aspectui pepercit, Tac. A. 15, 61 et saep. — **b.** With *gen. of obj.* or *adj. for gen.:* carere aspectu civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hominum aspectum lucemque vitare, id. Sull. 26, 74: aspectum civium gravari, Tac. A. 3, 59: se aspectu alicujus subtrahere, Verg. A. 6, 465: ab aspectu alicujus auferri, Vulg. Tob. 12, 21: aspectum alicujus fugere, Sen. Hippol. 734: aspectum alicujus rei exuere, Tac. A. 16, 28: si te aspectus detinet urbis, Verg. A. 4, 347: in aspectu earum, Vulg. Gen. 30, 38: violare sacra aspectu virili, i. e. virorum, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 8: in aspectu tuo gaudebit, Vulg. Tob. 11, 8.—In *plur.:* sic orsus Apollo Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit, i. e. mortalium, Verg. A. 9, 657.—**B.** Physically, *the sight, glance:* lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles, ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: si contendemus per continuationem, acri aspectu utemur, Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 27.—**C.** *The sense of sight:* Sed mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: quicquid sub aspectum oculorum cadit, Vulg. Lev. 13, 12: caelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res caecae et ab aspectūs judicio remotae, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357. — **II.** *Pass.* (i. e. transferred to the object seen). **A.** *The visibility, appearance:* adspectus siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172: In sedecim partes caelum in eo adspectu divisere Tusci, id. 2, 54, 55, § 143, where Jan reads *spectu.*—**B.** *The manner of appearance, appearance, look, aspect, presence, mien, countenance.* **1.** In gen.: quadrupes aspectu truci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: Horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans, Lucr. 1, 65: erat rotis horribilis aspectus, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 18: po-

morum jucundus aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; id. Phil. 2, 29: erat aspectus ejus sicut fulgur, Vulg. Matt. 28, 3: aspectus faciei illius immutatus est super Sidrach etc., ib. Dan. 3, 19: fuit (Iphicrates) et animo magno et corpore imperatoriâque formâ, ut ipso aspectu cuivis iniceret admirationem sui, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 1: Canidia et Sagana horrendae aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: apes horridae adspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: (rex) erat terribilis aspectu, Vulg. Esth. 15, 9: lignum (erat) aspectu delectabile, ib. Gen. 3, 6: Bucephalus adspectu torvo, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32 al. — Hence, **2.** Of shape, *the form, appearance:* herba adspectu roris marini, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173; 10, 39, 56, § 115: super similitudinem throni similitudo quasi aspectus hominis, Vulg. Ezech. 1, 26: quasi aspectus equorum, ib. Joel, 2, 4. — **3.** Of color, *the color, appearance, look:* carbunculi adspectûs nigrioris, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95: discolor, id. 31, 2, 20, § 30: Cum color albus in cute fuerit et capillorum mutaverit aspectum, Vulg. Lev. 13, 10; ib. Ezech. 1, 7; 1, 16.

as-pello, ĕre (abspulsus, Fronto, Differ. Vocab. p. 473), *v. a.* [ab-pello; cf. ab *init.*], *to drive away, remove* (only ante-class.): eos, qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 5; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 46; id. Am. 3, 4, 17; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 20 Bentl., Fleck.— Trop.: longe a leto aspellor, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: metum alicui, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

† **aspendĭos**, ii, *m.*, = ἀσπένδιος, *a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117.

Aspendos, i, *f.*, = Ἄσπενδος, *a town built by the Argives, in Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon*, now *Minugat*, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 53; Mel. 1, 14, 1.—Also, **Aspendum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96; cf. id. 31, 7, 39, § 73.— Hence, **Aspendĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Aspendos:* Aspendii, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Aspendos*, Liv. 37, 23; Nep. Dat. 8, 2. A harper of Aspendos was distinguished in antiquity for playing with the fingers of the left hand (instead of the plectrum), and on the side of the instrument turned inwards, and accordingly concealed from the view of the spectators. Hence, Aspendius was used proverbially of a man that took more thought for his own than for others' advantage: Aspendius citharista, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20 Ascon.; cf.: atque hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, id. Agr. 2, 26.

1. asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* (aspra = aspera, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, but Vahl. ad Enn. p. 166 reads *spissa* instead of *aspra:* aspris = asperis, Verg. A. 2, 379; aspro = aspero, Pall. Insit. 67) (etym. dub.; Doed. foll. by Hinter connects it with ἀσπαίρω, to struggle, to resist; Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 593, regards asper (i. e. ab spe) as the proper opposite of prosper (i. e. pro spe); thus asper originally meant *hopeless, desperate;* v. also id. ib. II. p. 870; cf. the use of res asperae as the opposite of res prosperae]; as affecting the sense of touch, *rough, uneven* (opp. lēvis or lenis; syn.: scaber, acutus, insuavis, acerbus, amarus, mordax, durus). **I. 1.** Lit.: lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1150; cf. Verg. G. 3, 508; Ov. M. 7, 556; Luc. 4, 325: mixta aspera levibus, Lucr. 2, 471: in locis (spectatur) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: Quid judicant sensus? dulce, amarum; lene, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: tumulus asperi (sc. saxibus) soli, Liv. 25, 36: saxa, Enn. ap. Cic. Pis. 19; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Pac. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2522 P.; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Lucr. 4, 147; Ov. M. 6, 76; cf. Leucas, Luc. 1, 42: loca, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, and Vulg. Act. 27, 29: viae asperae, ib. Bar. 4, 26: vallis aspera, ib. Deut. 21, 4 et saep.: unda, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: glacies, Verg. E. 10, 49: hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490; Claud. ap. Prob. Cons. 270: Phasis, i. e. *frozen, ice-bound*, Prob. ap. Rufin. I. 375; and of climate: aspera caelo Germania, *harsh, severe*, Tac. G. 2: arteria *the windpipe* (v. arteria), Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1.— Of raised work (i. e. bas-relief, etc., as being rough), as in Gr. τραχύς (cf. exaspero): aspera signis Pocula, Verg. A. 9, 263: Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis, id. ib. 5, 267: signis exstantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235 (cf.: stantem extra pocula caprum, Juv. 1, 76): Summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, Ov. M. 13, 701: aspera pocula, Prop. 2, 6, 17: ebur, Sen. Hippol. 899: balteus, Val. Fl. 5, 578: cingula bacis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89; cf. Drak. ad Sil. 11, 279: nummus, *not worn smooth, new*, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Sen. Ep. 19: mare, *agitated by a storm, rough, tempestuous*, Liv. 37, 16.— Of things that have *a rough, thorny, prickly* exterior: barba, Tib. 1, 8, 32: sentes, Verg. A. 2, 379: rubus, id. E. 3, 89: mucro, Luc. 7, 139 (cf. Tac. A. 15, 54: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit; v. aspero).— **2.** Meton., of food: *He.* Asper meus victus sanest. *Er.* Sentisne essitas? *He. My fare is very rough. Er. Do you feed on brambles?* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 37; also of a cough *producing hoarseness:* quas (fauces) aspera vexat Assidue tussis, Mart. 11, 86, 1.— **3.** *Subst.:* **aspĕrum**, i, *n.*, *an uneven, rough place:* latens in asperis radix, Hor. Epod. 5, 67: aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: propter aspera et confragosa, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60: erunt aspera in vias planas, Vulg. Isa. 40, 4; ib. Luc. 3, 5.— Also in the *sup. absol.:* asperrimo hiemis Ticinum usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5. — **II.** Transf. **1.** Of taste, *rough, harsh, sour, bitter, brackish, acrid, pungent:* asperum, Pater, hoc (vinum) est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222: allium asperi saporis; quo plures nuclei fuere, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: asperrimum piper, id. 12, 7, 14, § 27: acetum quam asperrimum, id. 20, 9, 39, § 97. — **2.** Of sound, *rough, harsh, grating*, etc.: (pronuntiationis genus) lene, asperum, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216.—Hence a poet. epithet of *the letter R* (*also called* littera canina), Ov. F. 5, 481.— In rhetoric, *rough, rugged, irregular:* quidam praefractam et asperam compositionem probant; virilem putant et fortem, quae aurem inaequalitate percutiat, Sen. Ep. 114; cf. Cic. Or. 16, 53: duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint. 9, 4, 142. And in gram., spiritus asper, the *h* sound, *the aspirate*, Prisc. p. 572 P.—**3.** Of smell, *sharp, pungent:* herba odoris asperi, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64.— **III.** Trop. **A. a.** Of moral qualities, *rough, harsh, hard, violent, unkind, rude* (cf.: acerbus, acer, and Wagner ad Verg. A. 1, 14): quos naturâ putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: aspera Juno, Verg. A. 1, 279: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperrimos illos ad condicionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59; cf. id. 2, 27: rebus non asper egenis, Verg. A. 8, 365: cladibus asper, *exasperated*, Ov. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficilisque Venus, *unfriendly*, Tib. 1, 9, 20; cf. id. 1, 6, 2: (Galatea) acrior igni, Asperior tribulis, fetâ truculentior ursâ, Ov. M. 13, 803: Quam aspera est nimium sapientia indoctis hominibus, Vulg. Eccli. 6, 21: asper contemptor divom Mezentius, Verg. A. 7, 647: aspera Pholoe, *coy*, Hor. C. 1, 33, 6.—Of a *harsh, austere, rigid* view of life, or manner of living: accessit istuc doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) non moderata nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior quam aut veritas aut natura patiatur, Cic. Mur. 29: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78 (v. asperitas, II. A.): (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit, sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: (Karthago) studiis asperrima belli, Verg. A. 1, 14, ubi v. Wagner: Camilla aspera, id. ib. 11, 664; cf.: gens laboribus et bellis asperrima, Just. 2, 3: virgo aspera, i. e. *Diana*, Sen. Med. 87.—**b.** Of animals, *wild, savage, fierce:* (anguis) asper siti atque exterritus aestu, Verg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, i. e. minax, id. ib. 3, 57; cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 11: ille (lupus) asper Saevit, Verg. A. 9, 62: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: ille (leo) asper retro redit, Verg. A. 9, 794: tigris aspera, Hor. C. 1, 23, 9; 3, 2, 10: (equus) asper frena pati, Sil. 3, 387.— **B.** Of things, *rough, harsh, troublesome, adverse, calamitous, cruel*, etc. (most freq. in the poets): in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas res facile toleraverant, Sall. C. 10, 2: mala res, spes multo asperior, (*our*) *circumstances are bad*, (*our*) *prospects still worse*, id. ib. 20, 13: venatus, Verg. A. 8, 318: bellum, Sall. J. 48, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: pugna, Verg. A. 11, 635; 12, 124: fata, id. ib. 6, 882: odia, id. ib. 2, 96.—*Absol.:* multa aspera, Prop. 1, 18, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21 al.— Of discourse, *severe, abusive:* asperioribus facetiis perstringere aliquem, Cic. Planc. 14; Tac. A. 15, 68: verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14; Ov. P. 2, 6, 8; Vulg. Psa. 90, 3: vox, Curt. 7, 1.— *Adv.* **a.** Old form **asperĭter**, *roughly, harshly:* cubare, Naev. ap. Non. p. 513, 21; Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.— **b.** Class. form **aspĕrē** (in fig. signif.), *roughly, harshly, severely, vehemently*, etc. **1.** Transf.: loqui, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45; Quint. 6, 5, 5: dicere, id. 2, 8, 15: syllabae aspere coëuntes, id. 1, 1, 37.— **2.** Trop.: aspere accipere aliquid, Tac. A. 4, 31: aspere et acerbe accusare aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 6: aspere agere aliquid, Liv. 3, 50: aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33; Quint. 6, 3, 28: aspere et vehementer loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: ne quid aspere loquaris, * Vulg. Gen. 31, 24.— *Comp.:* asperius loqui aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: asperius scribere de aliquo, id. Att. 9, 15.— *Sup.:* asperrime loqui in aliquem, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 5: asperrime pati aliquid, Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 1: asperrime saevire in aliquem, Vell. 2, 7.

2. Asper, eri, *m.* **I.** *A cognomen of L. Trebonius:* L. Trebonius . . . insectandis patribus, unde Aspero etiam inditum est cognomen, tribunatum gessit, Liv. 3, 65, 4. —**II. Asper**, Aspri (Prob. p. 201 Keil), *m.*, *a Latin grammarian*, two of whose treatises have come down to us; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 474, 4.

aspĕrātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. aspero.

aspĕrē, *adv.*, v. asper *fin.*

1. a-spergo (**adsp-**, Ritschl, Jan; **asp-**, others; in MSS. sometimes **aspargo**, v. Cort. ad Luc. 1, 384, and Wagner ad Verg. G. 3, 419, and infra examples from Lucr. and Hor.; cf. 2. aspergo), ersi, ersum, 3, *v. a.* [spargo]. **I.** Aliquid (alicui rei), *to scatter, strew something on something;* or of liquids, *to sprinkle, spatter over* (syn.: adfundo, inicio; never in Ovid, but he often uses the simple spargo). **A.** Lit.: aequor Ionium glaucis aspargit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 719 Lachm.: Ah! adspersisti aquam, Jam rediit animus, *you have dashed water on me, have revived me*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15: Euax, adspersisti aquam, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 13: guttam bulbo (with a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), Cic. Clu. 26, 71: pigmenta in tabulâ, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: corpus ejus adustum adspergunt aliis carnibus, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: liquor adspersus oculis, id. 12, 8, 18, § 34: Bubus glandem tum adspergi convenit, id. 18, 26, 63, § 232: corpus floribus aspersis veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: pecori virus aspergere, *to infect, poison*, Verg. G. 3, 419: aspergens cinerem capiti, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15: huc tu jussos asperge sapores, Verg. G. 4, 62: Non nihil aspersis gaudet Amor lacrimis, Prop. 1, 12, 16: sanguinem aspergere, Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 24: nivem, ib. Eccli. 43, 19.— **B.** Trop.: cum clarissimo viro non nullam laudatione tuâ labeculam aspergas, *fasten upon*, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41: ne qua ex tuâ summâ indignitate labes illius dignitati aspersa videatur, id. ib. 6, 15: notam alicui, Dig. 37, 14, 17 *fin.* (cf.: allinere notam, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17).—So of an inheritance, *to bestow, bequeath* something *to, to set apart for:* Aebutio sextulam aspergit, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17.— Poet.: alas: lacteus extentas aspergit circulus alas, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 175.— Ingen., *to add to, to join*, = adjungere: si illius (sc. Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 *fin.*: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26, 87; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10: hos aspersi, ut scires etc., id. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.*— **II.** Aliquem or aliquid aliquâ re (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 362; Zumpt, Gr. § 418), *to strew some person or thing with something, to splash over, besprinkle, bespatter, bedew*, lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: ah, guttulâ Pectus ardens mihi adspersisti (cf. supra, aquam), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 28: quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis Aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 20: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 9,

33; ib. Apoc. 19, 13: sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40; and with *de:* asperget de sanguine ejus (turturis) parietem altaris, Vulg. Lev. 5, 9: vaccam semine, Liv. 41, 13: Vinxit et aspersas altera vitta comas, *the sprinkled hair*, Prop. 5, 11, 34 (Müller, †*acceptas*): imbre lutoque Aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12 K. and H.; Claud. B. Gild. 494: aquā, Vulg. Num. 8, 7; ib. 2 Macc. 1, 21: hyssopo, ib. Psa. 50, 9: cinere, ib. Jer. 25, 34: terrā, ib. 2 Macc. 10, 25 al.—**B.** Trop.: (Mons Idae) primo parvis urbibus aspersus erat, *dotted over with*, Mel. 1, 18, 2: aures gemitu, *to fill*, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 1: auditiunculā quādam aspersus, i. e. imbutus, *instructed*, Gell. 13, 19, 5: aspersi corda a conscientiā malā, Vulg. Heb. 10, 22.—Esp., *to spot, stain, sully, defile, asperse:* hunc tu vitae splendorem maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30; so also *absol.:* leviter aspersus, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9: istius facti non modo suspitione, sed ne infamiā quidem est aspersus, id. Cael. 10; so Liv. 23, 30: aspergebatur etiam infamiā, quod, etc., Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.;* so Suet. Ner. 3: aliquem linguā, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus unus amet quāvis aspargere cunctos, i. e. quibusvis dicteriis perstringere, laedere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87 K. and H.

2. aspergo (Merk., Müller, Strüb.; in MSS. sometimes **aspargo,** Lachm., Rib., e. g. Verg. A. 3, 534, acc. to Non. p. 405, 5, and Vel. Long. p. 2234 P.; v. 1. aspergo), ĭnis, *f.* (in the ante-class. per. *com.* acc. to Prisc. p. 658 P.) [1. aspergo]. **I.** *A sprinkling, besprinkling* (most freq. in the poets, never in Cic., who uses aspersio, q. v.): aspergo aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108: aquae, Petr. 102, 15: (Peneus) Nubila conducit, summasque aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 572: sanguis virides aspergine tinxerat herbas, id. ib. 3, 86; 3, 683 al.: Aspergine et gelu pruinisque (lapides) rumpuntur, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: parietum, *the moisture, sweat, upon walls*, Cato, R. R. 128; so Vitr. 5, 11, 1, and Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 63.—Trop.: omni culparum aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), *that which is sprinkled, drops:* hic ubi sol radiis .... Adversa fulsit nimborum aspargine contra, *opposite to the falling rain*, Lucr. 6, 525 Lachm.: Objectae salsā spumant aspargine cautes, *the spray*, Verg. A. 3, 534: Flammiferā gemini fumant aspergine postes, Ov. M. 14, 796: maduere graves aspergine pennae, id. ib. 4, 729: arborei fetus aspergine caedis in atram Vertuntur faciem, *by means of the sprinkled blood*, id. ib. 4, 125 al.

aspĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [asper], *the quality of* asper, *unevenness, roughness* (opp. 2. levitas). **I.** Lit.: saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: asperitas viarum, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: locorum, Sall. J. 75, 2: angustiae locorumque asperitas, Liv. 32, 12 *fin.;* 43, 21; 44, 5 al.: linguae, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172: ventris, id. 11, 37, 79, § 201: squamarum, Gell. 2, 6: faucium, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32: animi asperitas seu potius animae, *hoarseness*, id. 22, 24, 51, § 111: ob asperitatem hiemis, *roughness, severity*, Tac. A. 4, 56: asperitas frigorum abest, id. Agr. 12: densaque cedit Frigoris asperitas, Ov. F. 4, 88 al.: asperitas luti, *dryness, barrenness of the clay*, Vitr. 2, 3.—Of raised work (cf. 1. asper, I., and exaspero): vasa anaglypta in asperitatemque excisa, *with figures in bas-relief*, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of taste, *harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness:* vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: pomi, id. 12, 10, 21, § 38: aceti, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120: aquarum, *the brackish taste of water*, id. 12, 9, 20, § 37 al.—**2.** Of hearing, *roughness, harshness of tone:* vocis, Lucr. 4, 542: soni, Tac. G. 3.—**3.** Of sight, *inequality, contrast:* cum aspectus ejus scaenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, *on account of the contrast of light and shade*, Vitr. 7, 5: intercolumniorum, id. 3, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of moral qualities, *roughness, harshness, severity, fierceness, asperity:* si quis eā asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87: avunculi, Nep. Att. 5, 1: patris, Ov. M. 9, 752: artibus ingenuis Pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, id. P. 1, 6, 8: asperitatis et invidiae corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129.—Of a rigid, austere manner of life: quam illorum (Stoicorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens Panaetius nec acerbitatem sententiarum nec disserendi spinas probavit, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf. 1. asper, II. A.—And of *rudeness in external appearance*, opp. to a polished, cultivated bearing: asperitas agrestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.—**B.** Of things, *adversity, reverse of fortune, trouble, severity, difficulty* (cf. 1. asper, II. B., and acerbitas): in his vel asperitatibus rerum vel angustiis temporis obsequar studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29, 1: remedii, Tac. A. 1, 44.—Of style, *roughness, harshness*, τραχύτης (cf. 1. asper, II. B.): oratio in quā asperitas contentionis oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: judicialis asperitas, id. ib. 2, 15, 64; so Quint. 1, 8, 11; 10, 5, 14 (cf. id. 11, 3, 23): verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526.

aspĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. asper *fin.*

aspĕrĭtūdo, v. aspritudo.

aspernābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aspernor], *worthy of contempt, despicable* (ante- and post-class.), Att. ap. Non. p. 179, 33; Gell. 16, 8, 16; 16, 11, 3; 20, 1, 10; Arn. 6, p. 203.—*Comp.:* aspernabilius, Aug. Mor. Manich. 8.

aspernāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a despising;* only Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; id. Pud. 8.

aspernanter, *adv.*, v. aspernor *fin.*

aspernātio, ōnis, *f.* [aspernor], *a despising, contemning, disdain* (very rare): rationis, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: naturalis, Sen. Ep. 121 *fin.:* illius, * Vulg. Eccli. 22, 1.

* **aspernātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a despiser, contemner:* divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

aspernor (wrongly **ads-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [for ab-spernor, as as-pello for ab-pello, as-porto for ab-porto; cf. ab *init.;* Doed. Syn. II. p. 179, and Vanicek, p. 1182], lit., *to cast off* a person or thing (ab se spernari; cf. sperno and spernor); hence, *to disdain, spurn, reject, despise* (simply with the accessory idea of aversion = recuso, respuo, reicio, and opp. to appeto, concupisco; on the other hand, contemnere, not to fear, is opp. to metuere, timere; and despicere, not to value a thing, is opp. to revereri; cf. Doed. Syn. cited supra; class.; very freq. in Cic.; more rare in the poets): alicujus familiam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 24 (aspernari = recusare, avertere, non agnoscere, Don.). **I.** Lit.: gustatus id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus ... qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, id. Pis. 20; so id. Fat. 20, 47: regem ut externum aspernari, Tac. A. 2, 1: matrem, id. ib. 4, 57: de pace legatos haud aspernatus, id. ib. 15, 27: hanc (proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: voluptatem appetit, ut bonum: aspernatur dolorem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31; so, ut quodam ab hospite conditum oleum pro viridi adpositum, aspernantibus ceteris, solum etiam largius appetisse scribat, Suet. Caes. 53: si voluptatem aspernari ratione et sapientiā non possemus, Cic. Sen. 12, 42: querimonias alicujus aspernari, contemnere ac neglegere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51: regis liberalitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91 al.; Sall. C. 3, 4: diis aspernantibus placamina irae, Liv. 7, 3: deditionem alicujus, id. 8, 2; 9, 41 et saep.: consilia, Tac. G. 8: sententiam, id. ib. 11: honorem, id. ib. 27: militiam, id. H. 2, 36: disciplinam, id. A. 1, 16: virtutem, id. ib. 13, 2: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 *fin.:* imperium, Curt. 10, 5, 13 et saep.: Interea cave sis nos aspernata sepultos, Prop. 3, 5, 25: aspernabantur ceteros, * Vulg. Luc. 18, 9: haud aspernanda precare, Verg. A. 11, 106; Phaedr. 5, 4, 4.—With *inf. as object:* illa refert vultu non aspernata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare aspernabantur, Tac. A. 4, 46.—In Cic. once, *to turn away, avert* (not from one's self, but from something pertaining to one's self): furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, Clu. 68 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, *deny*, Cic. Pis. 1.—☞ *Pass.:* qui habet, ultro appetitur; qui est pauper, aspernatur, *is held in contempt*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Auct. B. Afr. 93: aspernata potio, Arn. 5, p. 175.—Hence, **aspernanter,** *adv.* (qs. from the *part.* aspernans, which does not occur), *with contempt, contemptuously:* aliquid accipere, Amm. 31, 4; so Sid. Ep. 7, 2.—*Comp.*, Aug. Mus. 4, 9.—*Sup.* prob. not used.

aspĕro (**aspro,** Sid. Ep. 4, 8; id. Carm. 2, 418), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [asper], *to make rough, uneven.* **I. A.** Lit. (very freq. in the poets and Tac., but not found in Cic.): asserculi asperantur, ne sint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum enim (apes) propter laborem asperantur ac macescunt, *become rough*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: cum torpent apes, nec caloribus asperantur, Pall. 7, 7, 2: (vinum myrtites) limum dysentericae passionis medicabiliter asperare, i. e. excrementa solidiora reddere, id. 3, 31, 2: Et glacialis hiemps aquilonibus asperat undas, *throws into commotion*, Verg. A. 3, 285; so Luc. 8, 195; Val. Fl. 2, 435: Minervae pectus asperare hydris, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 14, 275.—**B.** Transf., *to furnish with a rough, wounding exterior* (cf. 1. asper, I.): sagittas inopiā ferri ossibus asperant, *to point*, Tac. G. 46.—Hence, also, *to whet, to sharpen:* pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asperat, Luc. 6. 801 (cf. id. 7, 139: nisi cautibus asper Exarsit mucro, and exaspero).—**II.** Trop., *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite, exasperate:* indomitos praeceps discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asperavere carmina in saevitiam, Tac. A. 1, 72 *fin.;* 3, 12: ubi asperatum Vitellium satis patuit iis, qui etc., id. H. 3, 38: ne lenire neve asperare crimina videretur, *to make more severe, to aggravate, heighten*, id. A. 2, 29: iram victoris, id. H. 2, 48.

aspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [aspergo], *a sprinkling upon, a sprinkling.* **I.** Lit.: aspersione aquae, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24; Macr. S. 3, 1: sanguinis aspersio, Vulg. Heb. 12, 24; ib. 1 Pet. 1, 2: pulveris, ib. 3 Reg. 20, 28.—Of *the laying on of colors:* aspersio fortuita, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23.—**II.** Trop.: ut sint in aquam aspersionis, *for a water of scattering, separation*, Vulg. Num. 19, 9.

1. aspersus (**adsp-**), a, um, *Part.* of aspergo.

2. aspersus (**adsp-,** Jan), ūs, *m.* [aspergo], *a sprinkling upon* (used only in the *abl.*, and perh. only in Plin.): calidae aquae adspersu, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: insecta olei adspersu necantur, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279: aceti adspersu, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82 al.

aspĕrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [asper], *a plant with prickly leaves:* Asperugo procumbens, Linn.: similis (lappaginis), sed asperioribus foliis asperugo, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102.

† **asphaltion,** ii, *n.*, = ἀσφάλτιον, *a kind of clover with long leaves, and of the odor of asphaltum;* among the Gr. μινύανθες, prob. *the common bituminous clover:* Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54 (in Col. 6, 17, 2, written as Greek).

Asphaltītes, ae, *m.*, = Ἀσφαλτίτης; also Asphaltites lacus, = Ἀσφαλτῖτις λίμνη, *Lake Asphaltites* (*the Dead Sea*), *in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71; 5, 16, 15, § 72; cf. Mann. Palaest. p. 261.

† **asphŏdĕlus** (**-ĭlus,** Pall. 1, 37, 2), i, *m.*, = ἀσφόδελος, *the asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root:* Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 108 sqq. (acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84, in pure Lat., albutium).

a-spĭcĭo (**adsp-,** Jan; **asp-,** others except Halm, who uses both), spexi, spectum, 3, *v. a.* (aspexit = aspexerit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 25), *to look to* or *upon* a person or thing, *to behold, look at, see.* **I.** Lit., constr. in the ante-class. per. sometimes with *ad;* but afterwards with the *acc.*, with a *finite clause*, or *absol.;* in eccl. Lat., with *in with acc.*, and *super with acc.* (α) With *ad:* aspice ad me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 38: aspicient ad me, Vulg. Zach. 12, 10: aspicere ad terram, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 25: ad caelum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 28: Aspice nunc ad sinisteram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38 (Ritschl, *spice*): ad Scrofam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. the epitaph of Pacuvius: Adulescens, tametsi properas, te hoc saxum rogat, Ut se[se] aspicias, etc., ap. Gell. 1, 24 *fin.*—(β) With *acc.:* Aspice hoc sublimen candens, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: templum Cereris, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82: me, Pac. ap. Non. p. 470, 20: aspicite (me) religatum asperis Vinctumque saxis, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Plaut. As. 4, 1, 25: me huc aspice, id. Am. 2, 2, 118: faciem alicujus, id. Ps. 1, 2, 9.—In Plaut. twice with *contra:* aspiciam aliquem

contra oculis, Cas. 5, 3, 2: *Th.* Aspicedum contra me. *Tr.* Aspexi. *Th.* Vides? *Tr.* Video, Most. 5, 1, 56; so, non audebat aspicere contra Deum, Vulg. Exod. 3, 6: formam alicujus aspicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25: tergum alicujus, Vulg. Exod. 33, 8: aspicite ipsum: contuemini os, etc., Cic. Sull. 27: me, Vulg. Job, 7, 8: sic obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtim non numquam inter se aspiciebant, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 13; so Vulg. Jer. 4, 23: aspicis me iratus, Cic. Phil. 2, 30 *fin.*: hominis omnino aspiciendi potestatem eripere, id. Lael. 23, 87: ut nemo eorum forum aut publicum aspicere vellet, Liv. 9, 7, 11: aliquid rectis oculis, Suet. Aug. 16: Aspicit hanc torvis (oculis), Ov. M. 6, 34: aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia justis, id. ib. 13, 70: aliquid oculis aequis, Verg. A. 4, 372: aspice vultus Ecce meos, Ov. M. 2, 92 al.: horrendae aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us thus much only*, Verg. A. 2, 690 Wagner: Aspice Felicem sibi non tibi, Romule, Sullam, poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59.—In *pass.* (rare): unde aliqua pars aspici potest, Cic. Mil. 3: pulvis procul et arma adspiciebantur, Tac. H. 2, 68; id. G. 13: super triginta milia armatorum aspiciebantur, id. Agr. 29; 40; id. A. 3, 45; 11, 14: Septentrionem ibi adnotatum primâ tantum parte noctis adspici, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185: quasi eum aspici nefas esset, Cic. Verr. 5, 67; 5, 187; id. Har. Resp. 8: adspici humana exta nefas habetur, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 5. — (γ) *Absol.*: Vide amabo, si non, quom aspicias, os inpudens videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: postquam aspexi, ilico Cognovi, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 43. — (δ) With *in with acc.*: in terram aspicere, Vulg. Psa. 101, 20; ib. Isa. 5, 30: in caelum, ib. Matt. 14, 9. — (ε) With *super with acc.*: super castra aspicere, Vulg. Judith, 9, 7 al. — **B.** Transf. **1. a.** Of things in space, *to look toward, lie toward*: tabulatum aspiciat meridiem, Col. 8, 8, 2: cryptoporticus non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: ea pars Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspicit, Tac. Agr. 24: terra umidior quâ Gallias, ventosior quâ Noricum aspicit, id. G. 5. — **b.** Of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti nec servientium litora aspicientes, Tac. Agr. 30. — **2.** With the access. idea of purpose (cf.: adeo, aggredior, etc.), *to look upon something in order to consider* or *examine it*; and in gen. *to consider, survey, inspect* (freq. in Liv.): hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv. 42, 37: in Boeotiâ aspiciendae res, id. 42, 67 *fin.*: Ap. Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42, 5; 26, 51; 32, 5 al. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: sic in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucra perspexi; sed ea cum contemplari cuperem, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, vestigia ingressumque vix viderim, *observed, noticed*, id. ib. 1, 35, 161: in auctorem fidei, Vulg. Heb. 12, 2: in remunerationem, ib. ib. 11, 26. —So esp., *to examine, reflect upon, to consider, weigh, ponder* (most freq. in the *imperat.*: aspice, *see, ponder, consider*, etc.). **a.** With *acc.*: Postea [tu] aspicito meum, quando ego tuum inspectavero, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 50: neque tanta (est) in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo (eas) aspexerit, *attends to them*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: aspice, ait, Perseu, nostrae primordia gentis, Ov M. 5, 190. — **b.** With a *finite clause.* (α) In the *subj.*: qui semel aspexit, quantum dimissa petitis Praestent, etc., *has weighed, considered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96: aspiciebant, quomodo turba jactaret aes etc., Vulg. Marc. 12, 41: aspiciebant, ubi (Jesus) poneretur, ib. ib. 15, 47: Quin tu illam aspice, ut placide adcubat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 168: quin aspice, quantum Aggrediare nefas, Ov. M. 7, 70: Aspice, venturo laetentur ut omnia saeclo! Verg. E. 4, 52: Aspice, Plautus Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi, ut patris attenti ... Quantus sit dossennus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 170 sqq.: Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum, Verg. A. 10, 481: aspice, si quid loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4 sq.: Aspice, qui coeant populi, Verg. A. 8, 385: Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 76: aspice, Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circumspectemus etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 92. —(β) In the *indic.* (rare): Aspice, ut antrum Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, Verg. E. 5, 6: Aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, id. A. 6, 855: quantas ostentant, aspice, vires, id. ib. 6, 771: Aspice, quem gloria extulerat, id. Cat. 12, 1: aspicite, quae fecit nobiscum, Vulg. Tob. 13, 6. — Also, *to take into consideration, to have in view*: si genus aspicitur, Saturnum prima parentem Feci, Ov. F. 6, 29. — **B.** Esp. **1.** *To look upon with respect, admiration*: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praeerant, aspiciebant, Nep. Chabr. 4, 1. — **2.** Aliquem, *to look one boldly in the face, to meet his glance*: Lacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, Nep. Epam. 8, 3 (cf. supra, I., the passage from Suet. Aug. 16). — **3.** Lumen aspicere, *to see the light* for *to live*: odi celebritatem, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, Cic. Att. 3, 7; id. Brut. 3, 12; cf. the foll. number *fin.* — **4.** Ad inchoative (as in addubito, addormio, aduro, etc.), *to get a sight of, to see, perceive, descry*: perii, si me aspexerit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: forte unam aspicio adulescentulam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 91; id. Ad. 3, 3, 19: respexit et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; so id. Har. Resp. 1, 2: tum vero Phaëthon cunctis e partibus orbem Aspicit accensum, Ov. M. 2, 228; 7, 651: aspicit hanc visamque vocat, id. ib. 2, 443; 2, 714; 3, 69; 3, 356; 3, 486; 7, 384; 7, 791 et saep.: Quem simul aspexit scabrum intonsumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90. — Hence trop.: lumen aspicere, *to see the light* for *to be born*: ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspexerit, eos indignissime luce privârit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*; cf. supra, II. B. 3.

† **aspīlātes**, ae, *m.*, = ἀσπιλάτης, *a precious stone of Arabia*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146, where Jan reads *aspisatis.*

* **aspīrāmen** (**adsp-**), inis, *n.* [aspiro], *a blowing, breathing*; hence poet., *a communicating*: formae, Val. Fl. 6, 465.

aspīrātĭo (**adsp-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *a blowing* or *breathing to* or *upon*: animantes adspiratione aëris sustinentur, *by the blowing* or *breathing of the air* (not *by respiration*, as it is commonly rendered), Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: ventorum, Lact. 7, 3 *fin.* — **B.** Trop.: superni numinis, *favor*, Amm. 15, 2. — Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** *Evaporation, exhalation*: quae omnia fiunt et ex caeli varietate et ex disparili adspiratione terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; 1, 57, 130. — **B.** In gram., *the enunciation of a word with an* h *sound, a breathing, aspiration*: ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic. Or. 48, 160: per aspirationem apud nos potest quaeri, an in scripto sit vitium, si h littera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19; 1, 4, 9 Spald.; 1, 6, 21; 6, 3, 55 al.; cf. Apul. de Nota Aspirat. Osann. — Hence meton., *the aspirate*, i. e. *the letter* H *itself*, Prisc. p. 547; 1038 al.; Phoc. Aspir. p. 1721 sq. P.

a-spīro (**adsp-**, Baiter, Rib., Merk., K. and H.; **asp-**, Kayser, Halm, Müller), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To breathe* or *blow upon*; constr. with *ad*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura umida ex propinquis locis adspiret, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: ut ne ad eum frigus adspiret, Cels. 2, 17: pulmones se contrahunt adspirantes, *exhaling*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: Lenius aspirans aurā, Cat. 68, 64: amaracus illum Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbrâ, Verg. A. 1, 694: adspirant aurae in noctem, *rise at* or *toward night*, id. ib. 7, 8: si minuma adspirat aura, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124: tibia adspirat choro, *accompanies*, Hor. A. P. 204 al. — **2.** Trop.: alicui, *to be favorable to, to favor, assist* (the figure taken from a fair breeze): aspira mihi, Tib. 2, 1, 35: quibus aspirabat Amor, id. 2, 3, 71: adspirat primo fortuna labori, Verg. A. 2, 385: adspirate canenti, id. ib. 9, 525: di, coeptis adspirate meis, Ov. M. 1, 3. —Also *absol.*: magno se praedicat auxilio fuisse, quia paululum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, Auct. ad Her. 4, 34 (cf. afflo). — **B.** *To aspire to* a person or thing, *to desire to reach* or *obtain*, i. e. *to approach, come near* (esp. with the access. idea of striving to attain to); constr. with *ad, in with acc.*, the *dat.*, a *local adv.*, or *absol.* (class.; freq. in Cic.): qui prope ad ostium adspiraverint, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 4, 142: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? quid accedit? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54 *fin.*; so id. Div. in Caecil. 5 *fin.*: tu ad eum Ciceronem numquam aspirasti, id. Pis. 5 *fin.*; so id. Fam. 7, 10: omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me adspirare non posses, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: aspirare in curiam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31: in campum, id. Sull. 18, 52: ne non modo intrare, verum etiam adspicere aut aspirare possim, id. Caecin. 14; Col. 8, 14, 9: nec equis adspirat Achillis, Verg. A. 12, 352: sed non incendia Colchis adspirare sinit, Val. Fl. 7, 584. — Trop.: sed haec ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt, *arrive at, attain to*, Cic. Or. 41, 140: bellicâ laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, id. Brut. 21, 84: haec etiam in equuleum coniciuntur, quo vita non adspirat beata, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; Gell. 14, 3, 10. — **C.** In gram., *to give the* h *sound, to aspirate* (cf. aspiratio, II. B.): consonantibus, Quint. 1, 5, 20: Graeci aspirare solent, id. 1, 4, 14; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 6, 3. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** *To breathe* or *blow upon, to infuse, instil*; lit. and trop. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Juno ventos adspirat eunti, *sends favoring winds*, Verg. A. 5, 607: adspiravit auram quandam salutis fortuna, Amm. 19, 6: dictis divinum amorem, Verg. A. 8, 373: novam pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fesc. 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenii aspiret, Quint. 4, prooem. § 5. — * **B.** *To breathe* or *blow upon*; trop. of the sea, *to wash*: insula adspiratur freto Gallico, *is washed*, Sol. 22.

† **aspis**, idis, *f.* (*acc.* Gr. aspida, Luc. 9, 701; *plur.* aspidas, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 47) [ἀσπίς, com. shield, rarely an asp; this order of frequency is reversed in Lat.]. **I.** *The asp, viper*: Coluber, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 18, § 65: aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic. Rab. Post. 9: si scieris aspidem occulte latere uspiam, id. Fin. 2, 18, 59; Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 12. — **II.** *A shield*, = ἀσπίς, Just. Nov. 85 *fin.*

aspīsātis, is, *f.*, v. aspilates.

† **asplēnum** or **-on**, i, *n.*, = ἄσπληνον, *miltwort, spleenwort*: Asplenum ceterach, Linn.: Asplenon sunt qui hemionion vocant, Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34; in Vitr. 1, 4, written as Greek, and in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 87, *asplenos.*

* **asportātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [asporto], *a carrying away*: signorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*

as-porto [abs-porto; cf. ab *init.*], āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear, carry*, or *take off* or *away* (in the class. per. only in prose; cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. 2, 778). — Com., **a.** Of things: simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 1, 20; id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28: multa de suis rebus, id. Par. 1, 2: sua omnia Salamina, Nep. Them. 2 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 4; 42, 3; Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 30. —Also, **b.** Of persons, *to carry away* (esp. by ship) *to transport*: aliquem trans mare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19: virginem, id. Rud. prol. 67: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, * Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18: asportate ossa mea vobiscum, Vulg. Gen. 50, 24; ib. Dan. 5, 2.

asprātĭlis, e, *adj.* [asper], *rough* (late Lat. for asper): piscis, *with rough scales*, Plin. Val. 5; 8; 10 al.; Edict. Diocl. p. 15: terminus, *of a rough, unpolished stone*, Auct. Lim. p. 305 Goes.: petra, id. ib. p. 228.

* **asprēdo**, inis, *f.* [id.], *roughness*; only in Cels. 5, 28, 2 Daremb.

asprētum, i, *n.* [id.], *an uneven, rough place*: ad hoc saxa erant temere jacentia, ut fit in aspretis, Liv. 9, 24, 6; 27, 18; 35, 28; 36, 15; Grat. Cyn. 241.

asprĭtūdo (**asperĭtūdo**, App. M. 1, p. 103, 20), inis, *f.* [id.], *roughness*: modo circa totum corpus partemve aspritudo quaedam fit, Cels. 5, 28, 15: aspritudo oculorum, id. 6, 6, 26; 7, 7, 15 Daremb. al.

* **a-spŭo** (**adsp-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to spit at* or *upon*: a nutrice adspui, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

Assabinus, i, *m.*, *a deity of the Ethiopians*, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 89.

Assărăcus, i, *m.*, = Ἀσσάρακος, *King of Phrygia, son of Tros, brother of Ganymede and Ilus, father of Capys, and grandfather of Anchises*, Ov. M. 11, 756.—Hence,

Assaraci nurus, *Venus*, Ov. F. 4, 123: Assaraci Frater, *Ganymede, a constellation* (*Aquarius*), id. ib. 4, 943: Assaraci gens, i. e. *the Romans*, Verg. A. 9, 643.

* **1. assārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [asso], *roasted:* daps pecuina, Cato, R. R. 132, 2 Schneid.

2. assārĭus, ii, *m.*, v. as *init.*

assātūra, ae, *f.* [asso], *roasted meat* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 49; Apic. 7, 5; * Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19.

assĕcla (**ads-**, B. and K., Jahn; **ass-**, Halm), ae, *comm.* acc. to Charis. p. 37 P. (but examples are found only in *masc.*) [assequor], *a follower, an attendant, servant, sycophant* (with the accessory idea of contempt, different from assectator; cf. Ruhnk. ad Vell. 2, 83): assentatores eorum atque adseculae, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: legatorum adseculae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: cum adseculae suo tetrarchian dedisset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Sest. 64 *fin.* Orell. (ed. min.); id. Att. 6, 3, 6: assecla praetoris, Nep. Att. 6, 4: adseculae, Juv. 9, 48 dub. Jahn.

assectātĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assector]. **I.** *An* (*assiduous, respectful*) *attendance* (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus opera atque adsectatio, Cic. Mur. 34: so Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9. — **II.** *Observation, study:* magna caeli adsectatio, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82.

assectātor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that is in attendance upon* any one (*as friend, servant, client*, etc.), *a follower, an attendant* (in a good sense, while assecla is used in a contemptuous sense). **I.** Lit.: vetus adsectator ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11: cum comitatu adsectatoribusque, id. Balb. 27 *fin.*: hujus autem rei (sc. adsectationis) tres partes sunt: una salutatorum, cum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia adsectatorum, *who are always in attendance upon the candidates*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9 al.: cancer dapis adsectator, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142.—**II.** Trop., *a disciple:* sapientiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59: eloquentiae, id. 29, 1, 5, § 8: dicendi, id. 20, 14, 57, § 160: auditor adsectatorque Protagorae, Gell. 5, 10, 7.

as-sector (**ads-**, Kayser, Halm, K. and H.), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To attend* one *with zeal, eagerness*, etc., *to accompany, follow, wait upon, be in attendance upon* (esp. of the friends of candidates for office): cum aedilitatem P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba adsectaretur, * Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: studia adulescentulorum in suffragando, in adsectando mirifice et magna et honesta sunt, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 8 *fin.*: cum adsectaretur: Num quid vis? occupo, Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: omnis inferioris Germaniae miles Valentem adsectabatur, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.*; id. A. 6, 19; id. Or. 2: cum celebritatem adsectarentur adulescentium scholae, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; Suet. Caes. 19. — **II.** In jurid. Lat.: feminam, *to follow a woman* (considered as a wrong), Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22.

☞ *Pass.:* adsectari se omnes cupiunt: adsectari passive, ἀκολουθεῖσθαι, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

* **assĕcūtor** (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [assequor], *an attendant:* Cupidinis, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306.

‡ **assĕdo**, ōnis, *m.*, = assessor, Non. p. 63, 23.

assĕfŏlĭum, ii, *n.*, *a plant;* also called, after the Gr., agrostis, App. Herb. 77.

as-sellor (**ads-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [sella], *to go to stool, to void* (perh. only in Veg.): multum stercoris assellatus, Veg. 2, 22, 2; 5, 44, 1; 5, 56, 1: sanguinem, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-sĕnesco (**ads-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become old to* any thing: Cereri, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13.

as-sensio (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assentior], *an assent, agreement, approbation, applause* (esp. in rhetor. and philos. lang.; beyond this sphere assensus is more usu.): orationis genus exile nec satis populari adsensioni accommodatum, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: crebrae adsensiones, multae admirationes, id. ib. 84, 290; id. Mil. 5: plurium, Sen. Ep. 7: simulata, Quint. 6, 3, 73; so Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4; 4, 12, 6 al. — In philos. lang., *an assent to the reality of sensible appearances:* nunc de adsensione atque adprobatione, quam Graeci συγκατάθεσιν vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37: non sunt neque adsensiones neque actiones in nostrā potestate, id. Fat. 17 (v. the context, and id. ib. 19).

assensor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that assents to* or *agrees with* any one: cotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 21; Auct. ad Her. 3, 23: vindictae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 6: irae, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

1. assensus (**ads-**), a, um, *Part.* of assentior.

2. assensus (**ads-**), ūs, *m.* [assentior], *an agreement, assent, approval, approbation.* **I.** In gen.: adsensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: volgi adsensu et populari approbatione, id. Brut. 49, 185: omnium adsensu, Liv. 5, 9; 8, 5; 8, 4 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 72: adsensu senatūs, Plin. Pan. 71: adsensum consequi agendo, id. Ep. 7, 6, 13; so Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 22; Suet. Aug. 68; id. Tib. 45 et saep. — In the *plur.:* dicta Jovis pars voce probant; alii partes assensibus implent, Ov. M. 1, 245; 8, 604: hinc ingentes exciri adsensus, Tac. Or. 10 *fin.*—Also *joyful, loud assent:* exposuit cum ingenti adsensu, Liv. 27, 51.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In philos. lang., like assensio, *an assent to the reality of sensible appearances:* concedam illum ipsum sapientem . . . retenturum adsensum, nec umquam ulli viso adsensurum, nisi, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57: tollendus adsensus est, id. ib. 2, 18, 59; 2, 18, 33 *fin.*; id. Fin. 3, 9, 31 al.—**B.** Poet., *an echo:* Et vox adsensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg. G. 3, 45: Aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco, id. A. 7, 615; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 615.

assentātĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assentor]. **I.** *A flattering assent, flattery, adulation:* istaec illum perdidit adsentatio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, adsentationem, Cic. Lael. 25, 94: adsentationes, blanditiae et pejor odio amoris simulatio, Plin. Pan. 85: Graeci diuturnā servitute ad nimiam adsentationem eruditi, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: se blanditiis et adsentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immersit, id. Clu. 13: inflatus adsentationibus, Liv. 24, 6 al.—**II.** Rarely in a good sense, *approbation, assent*, Vell. 2, 128: ad neutram partem adsentationem flectere, Petr. 17.

assentātĭuncŭla (**ads-**), ae, *f. dim.* [assentatio], *petty, trivial flattery:* adsentatiunculae ac perjuratiunculae parasiticae, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75: non vereor, ne adsentatiunculā quādam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, * Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentātor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [assentor], *one who assents flatteringly, a flatterer* (most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: semper auget adsentator id, quod is, cujus ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: ita fit, ut is adsentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi adsentetur et se maxime ipse delectet, id. ib. 26, 97; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; 1, 26, 91; 2, 18, 63; id. Caecin. 5, 14: Adsentatores jubet ad lucrum ire poēta Dives agris, * Hor. A. P. 420.—**II.** Trop.: non auctor, sed adsentator mali, *one who connives at*, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

* **assentātōrĭē** (**ads-**), *adv.* [id.], *in a flattering manner, fawningly:* dubitare te, non adsentatorie (i. e. non tibi indulgens), sed fraterne veto, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3.

* **assentātrix** (**ads-**), īcis, *f.* [assentator], *a female flatterer:* adsentatrix scelestast, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentio (**ads-**), v. assentior.

as-sentĭor (**ads-**, Fleck., B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-**, Merk.), sensus, 4, *v. dep.* [sentio] (the *act.* form **assentio**, īre, was out of use even in the time of Varro, Varr. L. L. Fragm. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 9; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 5, 55. The middle use of the word corresponds far better with its signif. than the active; for while adsentio prop. signif. only sentiendo accedere ad aliquem or aliquid, to make known one's inclination or feeling toward any object, whether in favor of or against it; the middle, assentior, = sentiendo se applicare, designates a friendly joining of one's self to any one. The *act.* form, adsentio, is found in Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192; id. Rud. 4, 3, 36; Att. and Pompon. ap. Non. p. 469, 16 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 130; in Cic. only three times in epist. style (which is worthy of notice; cf. absque), Fam. 5, 2, 9; Att. 9, 9; and ad Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; cf. Diom. p. 377 P.; but after the time of the poets of the Aug. per. it is often found, particularly in the post-Aug. histt., together with the class. mid. form, used in like manner: assensit precibus Rhamnusia justis, Ov. M. 3, 406; 9, 259; 14, 592 al.: cum de aliis rebus adsentire se veteribus Gabinis diceret, Liv. 1, 54: Adsensere atque etc., Tac. H. 5, 3; id. A. 3, 51; 3, 23; Suet. Vesp. 6; Curt. 4, 13, 4; Gell. 6, 5, 5 al.), lit., *to join* one *in opinion, to agree with;* hence, *to assent to, give assent, to approve, give approval;* with *dat.* or *absol.:* adsensus sum homini, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 801: Adsentio, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 36: adsensi sunt omnes, Vulg. Gen. 34, 24: cum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus adsensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; id. Balb. 27: si ulli rei sapiens adsentietur, id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: cui (sententiae) sunt adsensi ad unum, id. Fam. 10, 16: quibus (verbis) adsensi sunt in conspectu meo, Vulg. Jer. 34, 24; ib. 2 Macc. 14, 26: in quibus adsentior sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.: sapientem, si adsensurus esset, etiam opinaturum, etc., id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: verbo adsentiri, Sall. C. 52, 1: omnes adsensi sunt partibus dividundis, Liv. 25, 30; 41, 24 al.: cui non adsentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49 Spald.: ne adsentiri necesse esset, Suet. Caes. 80 et saep. — So of conduct, *to yield:* quam ob rem adsentire nobis, Vulg. Dan. 13, 20. — With *neutr. acc. aliquid, cetera*, etc.: non habeo autem quid tibi adsentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: vitiosum est adsentiri quidquam falsum, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: cetera adsentior Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: Mihi quoque adsunt testes, qui illut quod ego dicam adsentiant, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192: illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi adsentior, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; so id. ib. 3, 48, 182.

☞ *Pass.:* is (sapiens) multa sequitur probabilia, non comprehensa neque percepta neque adsensa, sed similia veri, *nor assented to as perceived by sense* (cf. assensio and assensus), Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99.—And *impers.:* Bibulo adsensum est, Cic. Fam. 1, 2.

assentor (**ads-**; v. assentior *init.*), ātus, 1, *v. freq.* [irreg. for adsensor, from assentior], lit., *to join* one *in judgment* or *opinion* (opp. adversor); hence, always *to assent, to agree with* one in every thing, *to flatter* (in the class. per. only in prose); with *dat.:* Etiam tu quoque adsentaris huic? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; cf. assentatrix: (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe adsentetur et litigare se simulans blandiatur, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Vell. 2, 48: tibi adsentabor, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 89: Negat quis? nego: ait? aio. Postremo imperavi egomet mihi, Omnia adsentari, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22; so id. Ad. 2, 4, 6; 5, 9, 31; id. Eun. 3, 2, 37: ita fuit, ut is adsentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi adsentetur et se maxime delectet, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: ut nihil nobis adsentati esse videamur, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: quia mihi ipse adsentor fortasse, id. Fam. 3, 11: Baiae tibi assentantur, *flatters you*, i. e. *endeavors to ingratiate itself into your favor by its sanative powers*, id. ib. 9, 12: adsentante majore convivarum parte, Just. 12, 6: cui ergo consilio adsentabimur? Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 4.

* **assĕquēla** (**ads-**), ae, *f.* [assequor], *a succeeding, succession*, Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sĕquor (**ads-**, Fleck., B. and K., Halm), sĕcūtus (or sĕquutus; v. sequor), 3, *v. dep.*, *to follow* one in order to come *up to* him, *to pursue.* **I. A.** In gen. (only ante-class. in the two foll. exs.): ne sequere, adsequere, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 73 Müll.: Adsequere, retine, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 89.—Far more freq., **B.** Esp., *to reach* one *by pursuing* him: sequendo pervenire ad aliquem: nec quicquam sequi, quod adsequi non queas, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110.—Hence, *to overtake, come up with* a person or thing (with the idea of active exertion; while consequi designates merely a coming up with, a meeting with a desired object, the attainment of a wish; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 147 sq. According to gen. usage, adsequor is found only in prose; but consequor is freq. found in the poets): si es Romae jam me adsequi non potes, sin es in viā, cum eris me adsecutus, coram agemus, Cic. Att. 3, 5;

poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: Pisonem nuntius adsequitur, Tac. A. 2, 75.—In the histt. also *absol.*: ut si viâ rectâ vestigia sequentes îssent, haud dubie adsecuturi fuerint, Liv. 28, 16: in Bruttios raptim, ne Gracchus adsequeretur, concessit, id. 24, 20: nondum adsecutâ parte suorum, *arrived*, id. 33, 8; Tac. H. 3, 60.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To gain, obtain, procure:* eosdem honorum gradus adsecuti, Cic. Planc. 25, 60: immortalitatem, id. ib. 37, 90: omnes magistratus sine repulsâ, id. Pis. 1, 2; so Sall. J. 4, 4: regnum, Curt. 4, 6 al.: nihil quicquam egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 134; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57: quâ in re nihil aliud adsequeris, nisi ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: adsecutas virtute, ne, etc., Just. 2, 4.—**B.** *To attain to one* in any quality, i. e. *to come up to, to equal, match;* more freq. in regard to the quality itself, *to attain to:* Sisenna Clitarchum velle imitari videtur: quem si adsequi posset, aliquantum ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. 1, 2 *fin.*: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non adsequar, id. Fam. 6, 4 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 4 *fin.*: qui illorum prudentiam, non dicam adsequi, sed quanta fuerit perspicere possint, id. Har. Resp. 9, 18: ingenium alicujus aliquâ ex parte, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 5: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius adsequatur et exaequet, Auct. ad Her. 4, 20.—**III.** Transf. to mental objects, *to attain to by an effort of the understanding, to comprehend, understand:* ut essent, qui cogitationem adsequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: quibus (ratione et intellegentiâ) utimur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura adsequamur, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38: ut scribas ad me, quid ipse conjecturâ adsequare, id. Att. 7, 13 A *fin.*: Quis tot ludibria fortunae . . . aut animo adsequi queat aut oratione complecti? Curt. 4, 16, 10; Sex. Caecil. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 5: quid istuc sit, videor ferme adsequi, Gell. 3, 1, 3: visum est et mihi adsecuto omnia a principio diligenter ex ordine tibi scribere, Vulg. Luc. 1, 3: adsecutus es meam doctrinam, ib. 2 Tim. 3, 10; ib. 1 Tim. 4, 6.

☞ *Pass.* acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P., but without an example; in Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73 *fin.*, instead of the earlier reading, it is better to read, ut haec diligentia nihil eorum investigare, nihil adsequi potuerit; cf. Zumpt ad h. l., and Gronov. Observ. 1, 12, 107; so also B. and K.

asser, ĕris, *m.* [from 2. assero, quod admoveantur haereantque parietibus, Perot.; so agger from aggero]. **I.** *A beam, pole, stake, post,* Vitr. 7, 3: *Co.* Sunt asseres? *St.* Sunt pol, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 8: asseres pedum XII., cuspidibus praefixi in terrâ defigebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5; 30, 10; 38, 5; Tac. H. 4, 30; * Vulg. Eccli. 29, 29 al.—**II.** *A pole on which a litter was borne,* Suet. Calig. 58; Juv. 3, 245; 7, 132.—**III.** *A lath,* Vitr. 4, 2.

assercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* (**assercŭlum,** i, *n.*, Cato) [asser] *a small beam* or *pole,* Cato, R. R. 12; 152; Col. 12, 52, 4; 8, 3, 6.

1. as-sĕro (**ads-,** K. and H., Müller), sēvi, situm, 3, *v. a.*, *to sow, plant,* or *set near* something (very rare; not in Cic.), Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2274 P.: vites, Cato, R. R. 32 *fin.*: vitis adsita ad olus, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*: vites propter cupressos, id. ib. 1, 26: Lenta quin velut adsitas Vitis implicat arbores, * Cat. 61, 102: populus adsita certis Limitibus, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170 (quippe quae vitibus maritaretur, Agroet. l. c.).

2. as-sĕro (**ads-,** Ritschl, Fleckeisen, Merk., Halm, Weissenb.), sĕrŭi, sertum, 3, *v. a.*, *to join* some person or thing *to* one's self; hence, **I.** As a jurid. t. t. (so this word is most freq. found; cf. assertor and assertio). **A.** Aliquem manu, in libertatem or liberali causâ (also merely manu, and finally *absol.* adserere), *to declare one* (a slave) *to be free by laying hands upon him, to set free, to liberate:* adserere manu in libertatem . . ., Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: qui in libertatem adserebant, Suet. Vit. 10: se adserit in libertatem, Dig. 47, 10, 11 *fin.*: in iis qui adserantur in libertatem, quia quivis lege agere possit, id juris esse, Liv. 3, 45; so, in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74: se ingenuitati, Dig. 40, 14, 2: manu eas adserat Suas populares liberali causâ, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 83: manuque liberali causâ ambas adseras, id. ib. 5, 2, 142: si quisquam hanc liberali adseruisset manu, id. Curc. 5, 2, 68: ego liberali illam adsero causâ manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: cum in causâ liberali eum, qui adserebatur cognatum, suum esse diceret, * Cic. Fl. 17, 40: neminem venire, qui istas adsereret manu, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 11: illam a lenone adserito manu, id. Pers. 1, 3, 83; and transf.: pisces manu adserere, id. Rud. 4, 3, 34: adserui jam me fugique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3 Merk.; Suet. Vesp. 3; id. Gram. 21.—**B.** Aliquem in servitutem, *to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave:* M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginem in servitutem adsereret, Liv. 3, 44; so Suet. Tib. 2; Liv. 34, 18; 35, 16 *fin.*—**II.** After the poets of the Aug. per., transf. from the judicial sphere to common life. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *To free from, to protect, defend, defend against* (esp. freq. in Flor. and Suet.): habe ante oculos mortalitatem, a quâ adserere te hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 4: se ab injuriâ oblivionis, id. ib. 3, 5, 9: liberatae Italiae adsertique imperii nuntius, Flor. 3, 3, 19: post adsertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: Latini quoque Tarquinios adserebant, id. 1, 11, 1: Gracchanas leges, id. 3, 16, 1: easdem leges, id. 3, 17, 1; so id. 2, 18, 16; 3, 3, 19; 3, 17, 4: dignitatem, Suet. Caes. 16 (cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 7, and Suet. Caes. 33: defendere dignitatem, id. ib. 72: tueri dignitatem): senatus in adserendâ libertate consensit, *in the restoring of freedom,* Suet. Calig. 60; id. Claud. 10: namque adserit urbes sola fames (liberas facit urbes contra dominos, Schol.), Luc. 3, 56: hoc focale tuas adserat auriculas, i. e. *guard against the hearing of bad verses,* Mart. 14, 142: non te cucullis adseret caput tectum (sc. a basiis), id. 11, 99.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) Aliquid sibi, *to appropriate something to one's self, to claim, declare it one's own possession:* nec laudes adsere nostras, *claim not for yourself,* etc., Ov. M. 1, 462: haec (gaudia) utrâque manu complexuque adsere toto, Mart. 1, 16, 9; and (per hypallagen): me adsere caelo, *appoint me to the skies,* i. e. *declare me to be of celestial origin,* Ov. M. 1, 761.—In prose, Vell. 2, 60 Ruhnk.; cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 4: Unus hominum ad hoc aevi Felicis sibi cognomen adseruit L. Sulla, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 137: sapientis sibi nomen adseruit, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: ipse te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis adseris? *are you devoting yourself?* Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 8: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Calig. 22: Gallaeci Graecam sibi originem adserunt, Just. 44, 3.—**C.** In gen., *to maintain, affirm, assert, declare;* διαβεβαιοῦμαι, Gloss.: non haec Colchidos adserit furorem, Diri prandia nec refert Thyestae, Mart. 10, 35: Epicharmus testium malis hanc utilissime imponi adserit, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 89, where Jan conjectures *ait:* mollissimum quemque beatum fore adserebant, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28, 8; so id. ib. 3, 5: non vacat adserere quae finxeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6; Pall. 1, 19, 3; so Veg. 1, 17, 4; 1, 17, 5; 5, 25, 1 al.

assertio (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [2. assero]. **I.** Lit. (acc. to 2. assero, I. A.), *a formal declaration that one is a freeman* or *a slave:* adsertio tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitium trahi significat, Prisc. p. 1208 P.; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 72 *fin.*: perfusoriae adsertiones, *unauthorized declarations of freedom,* Suet. Dom. 8: sitne liber qui est in adsertione, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ut in reis deportatis et adsertione secundâ (i. e. judicio secundo, in quo adsertor de libertate agit), id. 5, 2, 1; so also id. 11, 1, 78; cf. Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.—**II.** In gen., *an assertion* (late Lat.), Arn. 1, p. 18: deorum adsertio religiosa, *an assertion of the existence of the gods,* id. 4, p. 141.

assertor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who formally asserts that another is free* or *a slave.* **I.** *A restorer of liberty.* **A.** Lit.: adsertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; cf. 2. assero, I. A.: populo detrectante dominationem atque adsertores flagitante, Suet. Caes. 80: Catoni gladium adsertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13.—**B.** Trop., *a defender, protector, deliverer, advocate:* publicus adsertor dominis suppressa levabo Pectora, Ov. R. Am. 73: senatûs adsertor, Luc. 4, 214 (qui in libertatem defendis senatum, Schol.); Mart. 1, 53, 5: adsertores Camilli, id. 1, 25; Suet. Galb. 9: dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, id. Tib. 2: quaestionis, *he who carries an inquiry entirely through, is master of the subject,* Macr. S. 7, 4.—**II.** *He who claims* or *declares one to be a slave* (cf. 2. assero, I. B.): cum instaret adsertor puellae, Liv. 3, 46, and besides only id. 3, 47.

* **assertōrĭus** (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [assertor], *pertaining to a restoration of freedom:* lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

* **assertum** (**ads-**), i, *n.* [2. assero, II. C.], *an assertion,* Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (**ads-**), a, um, *Part.* of 2. assero.

* **as-servĭo** (**ads-**), īre, *v. n.*, *to serve, aid, assist:* contentioni vocis adserviunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.

as-servo (**ads-,** Fleck., B. and K., Weissenb., Müller), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to watch over, keep, preserve, observe, guard* (*carefully*) a person or thing (very freq. of things kept in custody; in the class. per. mostly in prose): adservatote haec, sultis, navales pedes (i. e. mercenarii), Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75: tabulae neglegentius adservatae, Cic. Arch. 5: corpora (mortuorum) in conditorio, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75: ignem in ferulâ, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198: thynni sale adservantur, id. 9, 15, 18, § 48; and, in sale adservari, id. 9, 25, 41, § 80: Hunc quoque adserva ipsum, ne quo abitat, *watch,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72: sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Sed uti adserventur magnâ diligentiâ, id. Capt. 1, 2, 6: acerrime adservabimus, *we shall very closely watch,* Cic. Att. 10, 16: portas murosque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: arcem, Curt. 9, 7: ut vinctum te adservet domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 98: cura adservandum vinctum, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24; so id. Heaut. 3, 3, 32; 4, 4, 12: imperat dum res judicetur, hominem ut adservent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; 2, 5, 30: ut domi meae te adservarem, rogâsti, id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: Vitrubium in carcerem adservari jussit, Liv. 8, 20; 40, 23; 27, 19 *fin.*; 6, 30: sacra fideli custodiâ, id. 5, 40: puella Adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis, Cat. 17, 16.

* **assessio** (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assideo], *a sitting by* or *near* one (to console him): oblitum me putas, quae tua fuerit adsessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that sits by one, an assessor, aid:* Lacedaemonii regibus suis augurem adsessorem dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95.—In judic. lang., *the assistant of a judge, assessor* (cf. Zimm. Rechtsgesch. 3, p. 21 sq.; Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 685), Dig. 1, 22; Suet. Galb. 14; Sen. Tranq. 1, 3.

* **assessōrĭus** (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [assessor], *pertaining to an assessor:* Sabinus in adsessorio (sc. libro de adsessoris officio) ait, etc., Dig. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessūra (**ads-**), ae, *f.* [id.], *the office of assessor, assessorship,* Dig. 50, 14, 3.

1. assessus (**ads-**), a, um, *Part.* of assideo.

* **2. assessus** (**ads-**), ūs, *m.* [assideo], *a sitting by* one: Turpior adsessu non erit ulla meo, *for sitting by me,* Prop. 5, 11, 49.

* **assestrix** (**ads-**), īcis, *f.* [assessor], *she that sits by, a female assistant,* Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 29.

assĕvēranter (**ads-**) and **assĕvē-rātē** (**ads-**), *advv.*, v. assevero *fin.*

assĕvērātio (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assevero]. **I.** *An earnest pursuit* of any thing; hence, **A.** Of discourse, *a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration:* omni tibi adseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum adseveratione, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3; so Quint. 4, 2, 94; 11, 3, 2; Plin. Pan. 67; Tac. A. 6, 2; 4, 42; 4, 52.—**B.** In Tac., of actions, *a persevering earnestness, vehemence, rigor:* igitur multâ adseveratione . . . coguntur patres, etc., Tac. A. 4, 19: accusatio tamen apud patres adseveratione eâdem peracta, id. ib. 2, 31.—* **II.** In the old gram. lang., *a strengthening part of speech, a word of emphasis:* adiciebant et adseverationem, ut heu, Quint. 1, 4, 20: (adseverat heu, dum miserabili orationi ipsius, qui dicit dolorem, adjungit, Spald.).

as-sĕvēro (**ads-,** Ritschl, B. and K., Halm), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [severus]. **I.** **A.** Lit., *to do* any thing *with earnestness,*

to do or *pursue earnestly* (opp. jocari, Cic. Brut. 85, 293; rare in early Latin; syn.: affirmo, confirmo, assero, dico): quae est ista defensio? utrum adseveratur in hoc an tentatur? *is this matter conducted in earnest?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10.—Hence, of discourse, *to assert strongly* or *firmly, to declare positively, to affirm* (in the class. per. only in prose; with this word in this sense, cf. the Engl. to assure; the Germ. versichern; the Gr. ἰσχυρίζομαι, βεβαιόω; and the Lat. confirmo, adfirmo): neminem eorum haec adseverare audias, * Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 164: pulchre adseverat sese ab Oppianico destitutum, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: unum illud firmissime adseverabat in exsilium se iturum, id. Att. 10, 14: periti rerum adseverant non ferre (Arabiam) tantum, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83 Jan (others *adstruxerunt*, v. astruo *fin.*): Halicarnasii mille et ducentos per annos nullo motu terrae nutavisse sedes suas adseveraverant, Tac. A. 4, 55; 6, 28; 12, 42; 14, 16; id. H. 2, 80: constantissime adseveravit fore, ut etc., Suet. Vesp. 5.—Also, de aliquā re: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro adseveravi, umquam adfirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71, 237: quem ad modum adversarius de quāque re adseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208: neminem ullā de re posse contendere neque adseverare, id. Ac. 2, 11, 35.—Of inanimate things, *to make known, to show, prove, demonstrate:* adseverant magni artus Germanicam originem, Tac. Agr. 11.—**B.** In Tac., of conduct (cf. asseveratio): viri gravitatem adseverantes, *assuming an air of gravity*, Tac. A. 13, 18.—**II.** In App., *to make grave* or *serious:* frontem, App. M. 3, p. 135, 10, and 8, p. 203, 24.—*Advv.:* **adsĕvēranter** and **adsĕvērātē,** *with asseveration, earnestly, emphatically.* **A.** Form **adsĕvēranter:** loqui valde adseveranter, Cic. Att. 15, 19, 2.—*Comp.:* Haec Antiochus fere multo etiam adseverantius (dixit), Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61.—**B.** Form **adsĕvērātē:** tragoedias scite atque adseverate actitavit, *earnestly*, Gell. 6, 5, 2.

as-sībĭlo (ads-), āre, *v. n.* and *a., to hiss, murmur, whisper at* or *to* a thing (only in the post-Aug. poets): alno adsibilat alnus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 68; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 225: moto adsibilat aëre ventus, Aus. Mos. 258.—As *verb act.:* serpens animam adsibilat aris, i. e. sibilando amittit, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

* **as-siccesco (ads-),** ĕre, *v. inch., to become dry, to dry up*, Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads-), āre, *v. a., to dry, to dry up* (only in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Col.): aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 *fin.;* 2, 9, 18; id. Arb. 28 *fin.;* 1, 6, 22: nebulam et rorem, id. 4, 19, 2; 12, 16, 3; 12, 33, 1 al.: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26 (Haase, *siccare*).

assĭcŭlus, v. axiculus.

‡ **assĭdēlae (ads-),** ārum, *f.* [assideo], *tables at which the priests sat and offered sacrifices*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

as-sĭdĕo (ads-, Fleck., Kayser, Rib., Merk., Halm, Weissenb.; both, K. and H.), sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* [sedeo], *to sit by* or near a person or thing (syn. assido). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui apud carbones adsident, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48: in Tiburti forte adsedimus ego et Marcus filius, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: non adsidens et attente audiens, id. Brut. 55, 200.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To sit, stand,* or *be at* one's side, as attendant, aid, protector; *absol.* or with *dat.:* cum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque adsideret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: principes Macedoniae hujus (Plancii) periculo commoti huic adsident, pro hoc laborant, id. Planc. 11 *fin.:* cum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens adsideret, id. Pis. 32, 80: qui (nobilium adulescentes) ibi adsidebant, Liv. 9, 46, 9: Ut assidens inplumibus pullis avis Serpentium adlapsus timet, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: adsidens foribus, Vulg. Sap. 6, 15; ib. 1 Macc. 11, 40; ib. Act. 26, 30.—Hence, in judic. lang., t. t., *to aid, assist one in the office of judge, to be an assessor* (cf. assessor): rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando adsideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57; Dig. 1, 22, 2; 1, 22, 3; 1, 22, 6 al.—**2.** Of the sick, *to attend upon, take care of:* adsidet aegrae, Ov. H. 20, 137: Adsidet una soror, Prop. 5, 3, 41: si alius casus lecto te adflixit, habes qui Adsideat, fomenta paret, medicum roget, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 82; Plin. Ep. 7, 19: adsidente amantissimā uxore, Tac. Agr. 45: adsidere valetudini, id. ib.—**3.** *To be busily, assiduously engaged about* a thing: litteris, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19: gubernaculis, *to attend to, to mind*, id. Pan. 81 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a place, *to station one's self before;* and more freq. in a hostile sense, *to be encamped before, sit down before, besiege, blockade;* constr. with *dat.* or *acc.;* also *pass.:* adsidere sepultae urbis ruinis, Tac. H. 3, 35: prope moenia Romana adsidere, Liv. 26, 22: moenibus adsidet hostis, Verg. Cir. 267; Liv. 23, 19; 21, 25; Curt. 4, 3; Tac. H. 2, 22 al.: cum muros adsidet hostis, Verg. A. 11, 304: adsidendo castellum, Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: adsidebat oppugnabatque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1, 8: Amisumque adsideri audiebat, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 830 P. (IV. 8 Gerl.): adsessos Capuae muros, Sil. 12, 453.—* **B.** Poet., *to be near one in qualities*, i. e. *to be like, to resemble* (in prose, instead of it, accedo; opp. dissideo, q. v.): parcus Adsidet insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14 (sedet stulto proximus eique simillimus est, Crucq.; cf. in Gr. ἐγγὺς εἶναί τινι.—Acc. to Schmid the figure is drawn from the sitting together of similar classes in the theatre).

as-sīdo (ads-, Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K., Dietsch; **ass-,** Roth), sēdi, no *sup.*, 3, *v. n., to sit down, seat one's self somewhere, sit* (syn. assideo). **a.** *Absol.:* Adsido; accurrunt servi; soccos detrahunt, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: adsidamus, si videtur, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14: Assidentem (Caesarem) conspirati specie officii circumsteterunt, Suet. Caes. 82.—**b.** With an *adjunct of place:* in sellā apud magistrum adsideres, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28: hic, id. Stich. 1, 2, 35: hic in arā, id. Rud. 3, 3, 26: eo mulier adsidat, Cato, R. R. 157, 11: ut aves videre possint, ubi adsidant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3: super aspidem, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: aquila in culmine domūs assedit, Suet. Tib. 14: humi assidens, id. Ner. 53 al.—**c.** With *acc.* (cf. assideo, II. A.): Hiempsal dextrā Adherbalem adsedit, Sall. J. 11, 3: se utrumque adsidere jussit, Aur. Vict. Caes. 10.—Of an orator who sits down after he has finished his speech: Peroravit aliquando, adsedit; surrexi ego, *he sat down, took his seat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: subito adsedit, cum sibi venenis ereptam memoriam diceret, id. Or. 37, 129: Set ubi adsedit, Catilina etc., Sall. C. 31, 7; 53, 1.

assĭdŭē (ads-), *adv.*, v. 2. assiduus *fin.*

assĭdŭĭtas (ads-), ātis, *f.* [2. assiduus], *a constant presence with* any one (*in order to serve, aid,* etc.; cf. assideo, I. B. 1.; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: medici adsiduitas, *constant attendance*, Cic. Att. 12, 33: cotidiana amicorum adsiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 3: eorum, qui abs te defensi sunt, id. ib. 1, 13: eandemque adsiduitatem tibi se praebuisse postridie, *the same unceasing attendance*, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: summā adsiduitate cotidianā aliquem tractare, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.—So of the constant attendance, in the assemblies, of candidates for office (cf.: habitare in oculis, Cic. Planc. 27, 66): altera pars petitionis, quae in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, adsiduitatem, etc., Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, § 43: adsiduitatis et operarum harum cotidianarum putat esse consulatum, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: valuit adsiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27 *fin.:* homo aut frugalitatis existimatione praeclara aut, id quod levissimum est, adsiduitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39.—First in Suet., without access. idea, for *constant presence*, Suet. Tib. 10.—**II.** Esp., with *gen. of thing*, with the idea of continuance in time, *the continuance, duration, constancy of any thing;* sometimes *a frequent occurrence* or *repetition of it:* adsiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.:* adsiduitate cotidianā et consuetudine oculorum adsuescunt animi, id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistularum, *unbroken correspondence*, id. Fam. 16, 25: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: dicendi adsiduitas aluit audaciam, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contubernii, Tac. Or. 5: spectaculorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitus, id. Dom. 22: opprobrii, Vulg. Eccli. 41, 9: ejusdem litterae, Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 18.—Without *gen. of thing:* talis in rem publicam nostram labor, adsiduitas, dimicatio, *assiduity, unremitting application*, Cic. Balb. 2, 6: adsiduitas illius non est, Vulg. Eccli. 7, 14: viri mendacis, ib. ib. 20, 27; 38, 28.

1. assĭdŭō (ads-), *adv.*, v. 2. assiduus *fin.*

* **2. assĭdŭo (ads-),** āre, *v. a.* [2. assiduus], *to apply constantly:* filio flagella, Vulg. Eccli. 30, 1.

1. assĭdŭus (ads-, perh. only by confusion of 1. assiduus with 2. assiduus), i, *m.* [as-do; cf. infra, Gell. 16, 10, 15], *a tribute-payer;* a name given by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and more wealthy classes, in opp. to proletarii, citizens of the lowest classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny (proles). **I. A.** Lit.: cum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellāsset ab aere dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40.—So in the Twelve Tables: adsiduo vindex adsiduus esto. Proletario jam civi, cui quis volet vindex esto, Gell. 16, 10, 5; cf. Dirks. Transl. 154 sq.: locuples enim est assiduus, ut ait L. Aelius, appellatus ab aere dando, Cic. Top. 2, 10; Varr. ap. Non. p. 67, 25: quibus erant pecuniae satis locupletes, assiduos; contrarios proletarios, id. ib.: assiduum ab aere dando, Quint. 5, 10, 55: adsiduus in Duodecim Tabulis pro locuplete dictus, ab assibus, id est aere dando, Gell. 16, 10, 15: adsiduus dicitur, qui in eā re, quam frequenter agit, quasi consedisse videatur. Alii assiduum locupletem, quasi multorum assium dictum putārunt. Alii eum, qui sumptu proprio militabat, ab asse dando vocatum existimārunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.: ditiores qui asses dabant, assidui dicti sunt, Charis. p. 58 P.; cf. vindex ap. Cassiod. Orth. p. 2318 P.: assiduus dicebatur apud antiquos, qui assibus ad aerarii expensam conferendis erat, Isid. Orig. 10, 17; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, pp. 496-502.—**B.** Meton., *a rich person:* noctisque diesque adsiduo satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop., adject. of a *first-rate, classical* writer: classicus adsiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15 (cf. on the other hand: Proletario sermone nunc quidem utere, *common talk*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157).

2. assĭdŭus (ads-, Ritschl, Lachm., Fleck., B. and K., Rib., Weissenb., Jahn; **ass-,** Merk., Halm, K. and H.), a, um, *adj.* [from assideo, as continuus from contineo, etc.]: Itaque qui adest, adsiduus (est), Varr. L. L. 7, § 99; but more correctly: adsiduus dicitur, qui in eā re, quam frequenter agit, quasi consedisse videatur, *to have sat down to it*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; hence, **I.** *Constantly present somewhere, attending to, busy* or *occupied with* something (cf. deses, *idle*, from desideo): cum hic filius adsiduus in praediis esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7; id. Att. 4, 8, b, § 3: fuit adsiduus mecum praetore me, id. Cael. 4, 10; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6; Vulg. Eccli. 9, 4; 37, 15: semper boni adsiduique domini (i. e. qui frequenter adsunt in praediis) referta cella vinariā, oleariā, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: suos liberos agricolas adsiduos esse cupiunt, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: flagitator, id. Brut. 5, 18: his potius tradam adsiduis uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: Elevat adsiduos copia longa viros, Prop. 3, 31, 44: campus, Assiduis pulsatus equis, Ov. M. 6, 219: adsiduus in oculis hominum fuerat, Liv. 35, 10: hostis, adsiduus magis quam gravis, id. 2, 48: canes adsiduiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: circa scholas adsiduus, Suet. Tib. 11: (patrimonia) majora fiunt Incude adsiduā semperque ardente camino, *by the busy anvil*, Juv. 14, 118: Retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante macello Proxima, id. 5, 95: Quem cavat adsiduis sudibus, id. 6, 248: in mandatis illius maxime adsiduus esto, Vulg. Eccli. 6, 37; 12, 3.—So of the constant attendance of candidates for office, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37 (cf. these passages in their connection).—Hence sarcastically of parasites: urbani adsidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165.—**II.** With the prominent idea of continuance in time, *continual, unremitting, incessant, perpetual, constant* (very freq. both in prose and poetry): foro operam adsiduam dare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 22: ludis adsiduas operas dare,

Lucr. 4, 974: pars terraï perusta solibus adsiduis, id. 5, 252: imbres, id. 5, 341; Cic. Att. 13, 16: motus, Lucr. 1, 995, and 4, 392; 2, 97: repulsus, id. 4, 106: casus, id. 5, 205: frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.;* Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37: febricula, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.:* adsidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. Or. 1, 33, 150: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum adsidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: deprecatio justi adsidua, Vulg. Jac. 5, 16: (portae) adsiduus custos, Liv. 34, 9: longa temporum quies et continuum populi otium et assidua senatûs tranquillitas, etc., Tac. Or. 38: sterilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: quantum (nominis) Octavius abstulit udo Caedibus adsiduis gladio, Juv. 8, 243: barbarorum incursus, Suet. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea adsiduissimi usûs, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68; 2, 19, 31; 3, 11, 56 al.: libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: Hic ver adsiduum atque alienis mensibus aestas, Verg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, id. ib. 2, 486 et saep.: Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, * Hor. Epod. 15, 13.—Sometimes said with a degree of impatience, *constant, everlasting, eternal:* lapsus Tectorum adsiduos, Juv. 3, 8: obvius adsiduo Syrophoenix udus amomo, *with his everlasting perfume,* id. 8, 159 Jahn: adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae, id. 1, 13.—Hence *adv., continually, constantly, without intermission.* **I.** Form **assĭdŭō** (**ads-**): operam dare alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: edere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 50: perpotare, id. Most. 4, 2, 60: esse cum aliquo, id. Truc. 2, 4, 68: quaerere aliquid, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: adesse, Dig. 40, 4, 44.—Far more freq., **II.** Form **assĭdŭē** (**ads-**): ubi sum adsidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20: in ore indisciplinatorum adsidue erit, Vulg. Eccli. 20, 26: Adsidue veniebat, Verg. E. 2, 4: homines nobiles adsidue unâ scribere, Ter. Ad. prol. 16: adsidue cantare, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: alia, quae suis locis dicentur adsidue, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 3: Cum assidue minores parentibus liberi essent, Quint. 6, 3, 67: agere aliquid, Ter. Heaut. prol. 29: ut oculis adsidue videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104: audire aliquid, id. Mil. 34, 93: frequenter et adsidue consequi aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 4, 56, 69: laudare aliquid, Vulg. Eccli. 51, 15: interrogari, ib. ib. 23, 11: litteris uti, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: convivari, Suet. Aug. 74: frequentare aedem, id. ib. 91: gestare aliquem ornatum, id. Calig. 52: DEFLERE ALIQVEM, Inscr. Grut. 950, 8: adsidue recens, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277.—*Comp.* not found.—* *Sup.* **assĭdŭissĭmē** (**ads-**): Adsiduissime mecum fuit Dionysius, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: salientes (aquae) adsiduissime interdiu et noctu, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aquaed. 2, p. 252; for the comparison of the *adj.* and *adv.* (as in arduus, exiguus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, etc.), v. Rudd. I. p. 180, n. 58.

assignātĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [assigno], *a marking, showing, assignment, allotment;* most freq. of the allotment of land to colonists (cf. assigno, I. A.); with and without agrorum: haec agrorum adsignatio, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; 4, 4, 9; id. Agr. 2, 30 *fin.:* novae adsignationes, id. ib. 3, 3; so id. Fam. 13, 8, 2: popularis adsignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3, 7.—Of other things (cf. assigno, I. B.): aquae, Dig. 43, 20, 1.

* **assignātor** (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id. I. B.], *an assigner, appointer,* Dig. 38, 4, 3.

as-signĭfĭco (**ads-**), āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To show, make evident:* olim tonsores non fuisse adsignificant antiquorum statuae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10.—**II.** *To denote, point out;* locum, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1.

assigno (**ads-**, B. and K., Halm, Weissenb., Jahn, K. and H.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *to mark out* or *appoint to* one, *to assign;* hence also, *to distribute, allot, give by assigning,* as t. t. of the division of public lands to the colonists (cf. assignatio; syn.: ascribo, attribuo): uti agrum eis militibus, legioni Martiae et legioni quartae ita darent, adsignarent, ut quibus militibus amplissime dati, adsignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.;* so id. ib. 2, 17, 43; id. Agr. 3, 3, 12: qui (triumviri) ad agrum venerant adsignandum, Liv. 21, 25; 26, 21; Sic. Fl. p. 18 Goes.—**B.** Transf., *to assign* something *to some one, to confer upon:* mihi ex agro tuo tantum adsignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Att. 3, 19, 3: munus humanum adsignatum a deo, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.:* apparitores a praetore adsignati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25: ordines, id. Pis. 36, 88: quem cuique ordinem adsignari e re publicâ esset, eum adsignare, Liv. 42, 33: equum publicum, id. 39, 19; so id. 5, 7: equiti certus numerus aeris est adsignatus, id. ib.: aspera bella componunt, agros adsignant, oppida condunt, *to assign dwelling-places* to those roaming about (with ref. to I. A.), * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: natura avibus caelum adsignavit, *appointed, allotted,* Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141: de adsignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 sq.: adsignavit eam vivam, παρέστησεν, *he presented her,* Vulg. Act. 9, 41 al.—**C.** Trop., *to ascribe, attribute, impute to one as a crime,* or *to reckon as a service* (in the last sense not before the Aug. period; in Cic. only in the first signification). **a.** In mal. part.: nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori adsignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: haec si minus apta videntur huic sermoni, Attico adsigna, qui etc., id. Brut. 19, 74: ne hoc improbitati et sceleri meo potius quam imprudentiae miseriaeque adsignes, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 4; so id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; id. Att. 6, 1, 11; 10, 4, 6; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: petit, ne unius amentiam civitati adsignarent, Liv. 35, 31: permixtum vehiculis agmen ac pleraque fortuita fraudi suae adsignantes, Tac. H. 2, 60; Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2; and without *dat.:* me culpam fortunae adsignare, calamitatem crimini dare; me amissionem classis obicere, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50 Zumpt.—**b.** In bon. part.: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio adsignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae delegare, Liv. 28, 42, 7: Cypri devictae nulli adsignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc sibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.:* si haec infinita naturae omnium artifici possit adsignari, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: inventionem ejus (molyos) Mercurio adsignat, id. 25, 4, 8, § 26 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With the access. idea of object, design, *to commit, consign, give over* a thing *to* one to keep or take care of (rare, mostly post-Aug.): quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno adsignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem adsignari custodibus praecepit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.;* Dig. 18, 1, 62; 4, 9, 1.—Trop.: bonos juvenes adsignare famae, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 2; so Sen. Ep. 110.—**B.** *To make a mark upon something, to seal it* (post-Aug.): adsigna, Marce, tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et adsignante domino, Dig. 45, 1, 126; 26, 8, 20: cum adsignavero iis fructum hunc, *shall have sealed* and sent, Vulg. Rom. 15, 28.—Trop.: verbum in clausulâ positum adsignatur auditori et infigitur, *is impressed upon,* Quint. 9, 4, 29.

as-sĭlĭo (**ads-**, Kayser; **ads-** and **as-**, Merk.), sĭlui (cf. Prisc. p. 906 P., and Jahn ad Ov. M. 11, 526), sultum, 4, *v. n.* [2. salio], *to leap* or *spring to* or *upon* something. **I.** Lit. (most freq. poet.): Cum saepe adsiluit defensae moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: adsiliens admissarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpedo adsultantes pisciculos attrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut adsiliat, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; Val. Fl. 1, 257: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2 et saep.—Poet. freq. of water, *to leap* or *dash against* or *upon* a thing (cf. 2. salio): tactumque vereri Assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 107, and id. F. 5, 612: Adsiliunt fluctus, id. ib. 3, 591: (insulae) quas spumifer adsilit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56 al.—**II.** Trop.: nam neque adsiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, *to jump to,* * Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

assĭmĭlanter (**ads-**), *adv.,* v. assimulo *fin.*

assĭmĭlātĭo (**ads-**), v. assimulatio.

as-sĭmĭlis (**ads-**, Ritschl, Baiter, Rib.; **ass-**, Merk.), e, *adj., similar, like* (cf. ad, D. 4.); constr. with *gen., dat.* with *quasi,* or *absol.* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.). **a.** With *gen.:* quicquam adsimile hujus Quasi tu numquam facti feceris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 1: latuscula adsimili lateris flexurâ praedita nostri, Lucr. 4, 336 Lachm.: assimilis sui, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 27.—**b.** With *dat.:* silex cadenti imminet adsimilis, Verg. A. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 85: raritas adsimilis spongiis, * Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: aeri adsimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1; so id. Galb. 18; id. Vesp. 7.—**c.** With *quasi:* Nam hoc adsimile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12.—**d.** *Absol.:* Inde sequetur, Adsimili ratione alias ut postulet ordo, Lucr. 2, 493, and 4, 425.—* *Adv.:* **assĭmĭlĭter** (**ads-**), *in like manner:* adsimiliter mi hodie optigit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27.

assĭmĭlĭter (**ads-**), *adv.,* v. assimilis *fin.*

assĭmŭlanter (**ads-**), *adv.,* v. assimulo, *P. a. fin.*

assĭmŭlātīcĭus (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [assimulo], *imitated, not real;* hence *nominal, titular:* insignia, Cod. Th. 6, 22, § 8.

assĭmŭlātĭo (better **ads-**, not **assĭmĭlātĭo**; v. assimulo *fin.*), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an assimilating.* **I.** *A being similar, similarity, likeness:* prodigiosa adsimulatio, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.—**II.** In rhet., *a feigned adoption of the opinion of one's hearers:* est (adsimulatio) cum id, quod scimus facile omnes auditores, dicimus nos timere, quomodo accipiant; sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihilo setius dicamus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37, 49.—**III.** *A comparison* of one thing with others: dolosa, Dig. 2, 18, 19, § 24; Cod. Th. 16, 2, § 18.

as-sĭmŭlo (**adsĭmŭlo,** Ritschl, Lachmann, Fleck., B. and K., Rib., Halm in Tac.; **assĭmĭlo,** Merk.; **adsĭmĭlo,** Halm in Quint., Tisch.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Lit., *to make* one thing *like* another, *to consider as similar, to compare* (in the class. period rare): Linquitur, ut totis animalibus adsimulentur, *that they are like complete animals,* Lucr. 2, 914: nolite ergo adsimulari iis, *be like them,* Vulg. Matt. 6, 8; 7, 24: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferendâ atque adsimulandâ naturâ judicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, perceptâ semel imitandi ratione, adsimulabit quidquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: nec cohibere parietibus deos neque in ullam humani oris speciem adsimulare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimulare freto, Ov. M. 5, 6: formam totius Britanniae bipenni adsimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10; so id. A. 1, 28; 15, 39: os longius illi adsimulat porcum, Claud. Eid. 2, 6: cui adsimilâstis me, Vulg. Isa. 46, 5; ib. Marc. 4, 30: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus adsimulâsse aptissime visus est, *to have designated by very suitable comparisons,* Suet. Tib. 57.—**II.** *To represent something that is not, as real, to imitate, counterfeit, to pretend, to feign, simulate;* constr. usu. with *acc.;* ante-class. with *inf., acc.* and *inf.,* or with *quasi;* v. assimilis (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose). (α) With *acc.:* has bene ut adsimules nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 141: clipeumque jubasque Divini adsimulat capitis, Verg. A. 10, 639: Assimulavit anum, Ov. M. 14, 656: odium cum conjuge falsum Phasias assimulat, id. ib. 7, 298: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106: me sic adsimulabam, quasi stolidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 40: se laetum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78.—(β) With simple *inf.:* furere adsimulavit, Pac. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 98.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* ego me adsimulem insanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 79: adsimulet se Tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195: Nempe ut adsimulem me amore istius differri, id. ib. 4, 4, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 57; id. Truc. 2, 4, 36; 2, 5, 11; 2, 5, 19: venire me adsimulabo, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 53 al.—(δ) With *quasi:* adsimulato quasi hominem quaesiveris, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 11: *Ad.* Ita nos adsimulabimus. *Co.* Sed ita adsimulatote, quasi ego sim peregrinus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; id. Stich. 1, 2, 27: adsimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—And *absol.:* Obsecro, Quid si adsimulo, satin est? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 33.—☞ The much-discussed question, whether adsimilo or adsimulo is the best orthog. (cf. Gron. Diatr. Stat. c. 6, p. 72 sq., and Hand ad h. l.; Quint. 7, 10, 9 Spald.; id. 10, 2, 11 Frotscher; Suet. Tib. 57 Bremi; Tac. G. 9 Passow; id. Agr. 10 Walch; Bessel, Misc. Phil. Crit. 1, 5 al.), is perh. solved in the foll. remarks: Such is the affinity of the sound of ŭ and ĭ in Lat., that when they stand in two successive syllables, separated by the semivowel *l,* the *u* is accommodated to the *i.* Thus, from consŭl arises consĭlium; from exsŭl, exsĭlium; from famŭl, familia; so the terminations ilis and ŭlus, not ŭlis and ilus (these few, mutilus, nubilus, pumi-

lus, rutilus, appear to be founded in the *u* of the first syllable; but for the heteroclites gracila, sterila, etc., a *nom. sing.* gracilus, sterilus, etc., is no more needed than for Bacchanal orum, a *nom.* Bacchanalium, and for carioras, Manil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 MSS., a form cariorus, a, um); and so it is also explained, that from the orig. facul and difficul arose faculter, facultas; difficulter, difficultas; not facŭlis, facŭliter, facŭlitas; diffĭcŭlis, diffĭcŭliter, diffĭcŭlitas; but facilis, faciliter, facilitas; difficilis, difficiliter, difficilitas. This principle, applied to the derivatives of simul, shows the correctness of the orthography simulo, simulatio, simulator, with similis, similitudo, similitas; adsimulo, adsimulatio, adsimulator, with adsimilis; dissimulo, dissimulatio, dissimulator, with dissimilis and dissimilitudo, etc.; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.: *Similo* non dicimus, sed *similis est.* Sane dixerunt auctores *simulat* per *u*, hoc est ὁμοιάζει. But since the copyists knew that the more rare signif. of *making like* was not generically connected in the words simulare and adsimulare with the more usual one of *imitating, dissembling,* they wrote, where the former was required, similo, adsimilo, and gave occasion thereby to the entirely unfounded supposition that the ancients wrote, for the signif. *making like,* similo, adsimilo; for that of *imitating, feigning,* simulo, adsimulo Fr. — Hence,

assĭmŭlātus (**ads-**), a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Made similar, similar, like:* totis mortalibus adsimulata Ipsa quoque ex aliis debent constare elementis, Lucr. 2, 980: montibus adsimulata Nubila, id. 6, 189: litterae lituraeque omnes adsimulatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77: Italia folio querno adsimulata, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43: phloginos ochrae Atticae adsimulata, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179: favillae adsimilatus, Vulg. Job, 30, 19: adsimilatus Filio Dei, ib. Heb. 7, 3.—**B.** *Imitated,* i. e. *feigned, pretended, dissembled:* familiaritas adsimulata, Cic. Clu. 13: virtus, id. Cael. 6, 14: adsimulatâ castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9, 4: alia vera, alia adsimulata, Liv. 26, 19: minus sanguinis ac virium declamationes habent quam orationes, quod in illis vera, in his adsimilata materia est, Quint. 10, 2, 12; 9, 2, 31 al.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not in use.—* **assĭmŭlanter** (**ads-**), *adv.* (qs. from the *P. a.* assimulans, which is not found), *in a similar manner:* dicta haec, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 25.

‡* **assĭpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [as-pondus], *the weight of one as, a pound weight,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.

‡ **assirātum,** i, *n.*, *a drink composed of wine and blood;* as, acc. to Festus, the ancient Latins called blood *assir*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

1. assis, is, *m.*, = as, v. as *init.*

2. assis, is, *m.* and *f.*, = axis, v. 1. axis.

as-sisto (**ads-,** Fleck., Lachm., B. and K., Rib., Halm; **ass-,** Merk.), astiti, no *sup.*, 3, *v. n.* (cf. absisto), *to place one's self somewhere, to stand, post one's self.* **I.** In gen.: Mane tu atque adsiste ilico, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2: Adsistite omnes contra me, id. Ps. 1, 2, 23: ut adsisterent coram Domino, Vulg. Job, 1, 6; ib. 2 Par. 9, 7: adsiste altrinsecus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 123: hic propter hunc adsiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: Qui nunc hic adsistunt, Vulg. Zach. 3, 7: Accede, nate, adsiste, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ut ipsi ad fores adsisterent, imperat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) adsisteret, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: Quem Turnus super adsistens, Verg. A. 10, 490: Donec Laërtius heros Astitit, Ov. M. 13, 125.—**II.** Esp. **A.** As indicating a completed action, *to stand somewhere, to stand at* or *by:* ita jacere talum, ut rectus adsistat, *may stand erect,* Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: Nec refert quibus adsistas regionibus ejus, Lucr. 1, 964: lecto assistere, Ov. F. 5, 457: precanti, id. ib. 1, 631: adsisto divinis, *Hor. S. 1, 6, 114: neque enim scribenti ediscenti et cogitanti praeceptor adsistit, Quint. 1, 2, 12.—With *acc.:* equos, Stat. Th. 3, 299.—Trop.: consulum tribunalibus Italia et publicae provinciae adsisterent, i. e. comparerent jura accepturi, Tac. A. 13, 4.—**B.** Alicui. **a.** *To stand by one* (as counsel) before a tribunal, *to defend, assist, aid* (post-Aug. for the class. adesse, q. v.): adsistebam Vareno, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 3; 7, 10, 85; Dig. 6, 1, 54; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.—**b.** *To stand before one* on trial, in judgment (eccl. Lat.): Caesari oportet te adsistere, Vulg. Act. 27, 23.

assistrix, v. assestrix.

1. assitus (**ads-**), a, um, *Part.*, v. 1. assero.

2. as-sĭtus (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [sino], *situated near* (post-class.): atria viridantibus adsita pratis, Aus. Mos. 335: neque longule dissita neque proxime adsita, App. Flor. 1.

Assĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the city Assus* (in Troas): lapis, *a kind of limestone, which was used for coffins, and in which the body was soon consumed:* In Asso Troadis sarcophagus lapis fissili venâ scinditur. Corpora defunctorum condita in eo absumi constat intra XL. dies exceptis dentibus, Plin. 36, 17, 27, § 131.

asso, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [assus], *to roast, broil* (late Lat.): assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12: assaverunt Phase super ignem, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 13: assavit carnes ejus, ib. Tob. 6, 6: jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

as-sŏcĭo (**ads-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to join to* or *unite with* a person or thing (post-Aug.): cornua summis Adsociant malis, Claud. B. Gild. 482: adsociati principali curae, Dig. 1, tit. 11.—Poet.: mente virens Phoeboque Melampus Associat passus, *goes with,* Stat. Th. 3, 454 Queck.

* **as-sŏcĭus** (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.*, *associating with,* Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

as-sŏlĕo (**ads-,** Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-,** Roth), ēre, *v. n.*, *to be accustomed* or *wont* (to do, to happen, etc.; only in the 3d person *sing.* and *plur.* and *impers.*): ponite hic quae adsolent (sc. poni), Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 5: quae adsolent, quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *Ter. And. 3, 2, 1 (adsolent ergo consuetudinis est; oportet rationis, Don.): cum multa adsoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54 *fin.*; 34, 44.—Hence the expression: ut adsolet, *as is wont to happen, as is customary, as usual,* Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: prima classis vocatur, renuntiatur; deinde, ita ut adsolet, suffragia, etc., id. Phil. 2, 33: sacrificio, ut adsolet, rite facto, Liv. 37, 14; 1, 28: ob quem imbrem novemdiale, ut adsolet, sacrum fuit, id. 23, 31 *fin.*: verbenas coronasque, ut illic assolet, obtulisse, Suet. Vesp. 7: cum in hortis D. Bruti auguris commentandi causâ, ut adsolet, venissemus, Cic. Lael. 2, 7: legiones, non laetae, ut adsolet, neque insignibus fulgentes, Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 1; Suet. Ner. 7, 34.

as-sŏlo (**ads-**), āvi, 1, *v. a.* [ad-solum], *to level to the ground, to destroy,* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

as-sŏno (**ads-,** Jahn; **ass-,** Merk.), āre, *v. n.*, *to sound to, respond to* (rare): plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507: reparabilis adsonat Echo, Pers. 1, 102.—With *acc.* of similar signif.: ut canorae aviculae concentus suaves adsonarent, *struck up,* App. M. 11, p. 260.

assuctus, a, um, *Part.*, v. assugo.

* **as-sūdasso** (**ads-**), ĕre, *v. intens. n.* [from sudo, as capesso from capio, lacesso from lacio], *to fall into a violent sweat, to sweat profusely:* corculum adsudassit jam ex metu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9 dub. (perh. *assudescit*).

* **as-sūdesco** (**ads-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sudo], *to begin to sweat,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 109 Müll.

assŭē-făcĭo (**ads-,** B. and K., Halm., Weissenb., Dinter), fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [assuetus], *to use* or *accustom to* something, *to habituate, inure;* constr., in Cicero's time, with *abl.;* later, with *dat.* or *ad,* with *in with abl.,* and with *inf.* (cf. assuesco). **a.** With *abl.:* aliquem puro sermone adsuefacere, Cic. Brut. 59, 213; so id. de Or. 3, 10, 39: alicujus rei exercitatione adsuefactus, id. Cat. 2, 5: armis, id. Brut. 2, 7; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: nullo officio aut disciplinâ adsuefactus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: quodam genere pugnae adsuefacti, id. B. C. 1, 44: eruditus et adsuefactus alienis experimentis, Tac. Or. 34.—**b.** With *dat.:* operi, Liv. 24, 48: corvus adsuefactus sermoni, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121; so Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 15: parvulos probitati, modestiae, Tac. Or. 29: non luxui aut voluptatibus, id. A. 12, 5: quorum moribus, id. ib. 12, 10: aliquem lanificio, Suet. Aug. 64.—**c.** With *ad:* ad supplicia patrum plebem adsuefacere, Liv. 3, 52 *fin.*—**d.** With *in with abl.* (eccl. Lat.): homo adsuetus in verbis, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 20; ib. Jer. 2, 24.—**e.** With *inf.:* Caesar (ceteras nationes) domuit, imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.*: equos eodem remanere vestigio adsuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: parva momenta levium certaminum adsuefaciebant militem paenitere, etc., Liv. 22, 12.

as-sŭesco (**ads-,** B. and K., Rib., Halm, Weissenb.; **ads-** and **ass-,** Merk.), ēvi, ētum, 3 (adsuëtus, four syll., Phaedr. 3, prol. 14), *v. a.*, *to use* or *accustom one to* something, *to habituate;* or, more freq., *v. n.*, *to accustom one's self to, to be wont, to be accustomed to.* **I.** In gen.; constr. usu. with *abl.* or *inf.;* after the Aug. per. also with *ad, in with acc.,* or *dat.* (α) With *abl.* (a constr. unjustly censured by Wunder, Rhein. Mus. 1829, II. p. 288 sq. The idea of the *ad,* which would require the *acc.* or *dat.* case, is not, as at a later period, prominent in the word, but that of suesco; accordingly, pr., to adopt some custom, to addict or apply one's self to a custom or habit, to become accustomed to something; so that the *abl. of specification,* as in amore affici, pedibus laborare, etc., only designates more specifically the object which is the subject of that custom; cf. Gron. and Drak. ad Liv. 31, 35, 3; Kritz. ad Sall. C. 2, 9; Rudd. II. p. 137 sq.; Ramsh. p. 427; v. also assuefacio): homines labore adsiduo et cotidiano adsueti, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; so, vicinitas non infuscata malevolentiâ, non adsueta mendaciis, id. Planc. 9, 22: gens adsueta multo Venatu nemorum, Verg. A. 7, 746: Odrysius praedae assuetus amore, Ov. M. 13, 554: genus pugnae, quo adsuêrant, Liv. 31, 35 Gron.: adsuetae sanguine et praedâ aves, Flor. 1, 1, 7; 4, 12, 17: adsuetus imperio et inmoderatâ licentiâ militari, Just. 31, 1, 8: gentes alterius imperio ac nomine adsuetas, Curt. 6, 3, 8; Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341. — (β) With *inf.:* fremitum voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: votis jam nunc adsuesce vocari, Verg. G. 1, 42: adsueti muros defendere, id. A. 9, 511: Candida de nigris et de candentibus atra Qui facere adsuêrat, Ov. M. 11, 315; 10, 533; id. Tr. 2, 504; id. M. 8, 335: adsuetus graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11: auditor adsuevit jam exigere laetitiam, Tac. Or. 20; 34; id. H. 4, 34; Vell. 2, 33: (polypus) adsuetus exire e mari in lacus, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92: reliquas (legiones) in hiberna dimittere assuerat, Suet. Aug. 49.—(γ) With *ad* or *in with acc.:* uri adsuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 707 P.: manus adsuetae ad sceptra, Sen. Troad. 152: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura adsuetus, Liv. 24, 5; Flor. 4, 12, 43.—(δ) With *dat.:* mensae adsuetus erili, Verg. A. 7, 490: Adsuescent Latio Partha tropaea Jovi, Prop. 4, 3, 6: caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore adsuescitur, *to which one is accustomed,* Liv. 2, 1: ex more, cui adsuerunt, Quint. 4, 2, 29: ut quieti et otio per voluptates adsuescerent, Tac. Agr. 21: adsuetus expeditionibus miles, id. ib. 16: adsueti juventae Neronis, id. H. 1, 7: quo celerius (libri senatorum) rei publicae assuescerent, Suet. Aug. 38: Jurationi non adsuescat os tuum, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 9.—Acc. to a rare constr., (ε) With *acc. rei* in the Gr. manner, εἴθισμαί τι: ne pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella (for bellis), *accustom not your minds to such great wars,* Verg. A. 6, 833: Galli juxta invia ac devia adsueti, Liv. 21, 33: frigora atque inediam caelo solove adsuerunt, Tac. G. 4 Baumst.—(ζ) With *gen.:* Romanis Gallici tumultûs adsuetis, Liv. 38, 17.—**II.** Esp.: alicui, in mal. part., Curt. 6, 5.—Hence, **assŭētus** (**ads-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *accustomed, customary, usual:* Tempus et adsuetâ ponere in arte juvat, Ov. P. 1, 5, 36: otium des corpori, adsueta vicis, Phaedr. 3, prol. 14: adsuetos potare fontes, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169: adsuetam sibi causam suscipit, Vell. 2, 120.—Hence with a *comp.* and *abl.:* longius adsueto lumina nostra vident, Ov. H. 6, 72: adsueto propior, Stat. Th. 12, 306.

assŭētūdo (**ads-;** v. assuesco *init.*), inis, *f.* [assuetus], *a being accustomed to* a thing, *custom, habit.* **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): amor adsuetudinis, Varr. L. L. 9,

§ 20 Müll.: longâque alit assuetudine flammas, Ov. M. 10, 173: Nil adsuetudine majus, id. A. A. 2, 345: adsuetudo mali, Liv. 25, 26, 5; 27, 39; 44, 5: seu naturâ sive adsuetudine suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11: confarreandi adsuetudo, id. ib. 4, 16: adsuetudo voluptatum, id. H. 2, 62: malorum, id. A. 6, 40: furandi, Gell. 11, 18, 17. —**II.** E s p. in mal. part. (v. assuesco, II.), Tac. A. 13, 46.

assŭētus (**ads-**), *P. a.*, from assuesco.

* **as-sūgo** (**ads-**), no *perf.*, ctum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to suck:* adsuctis labris, Lucr. 4, 1194 Lachm.

assŭla (in many MSS. **astŭla**), ae, *f. dim.* [axis]. **I.** *A splinter, shaving, chip:* at etiam cesso foribus facere hisce assulas, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Melandrya vocantur quercûs assulis similia, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48: assula tenuis brevisque, id. 16, 11, 22, § 54. —Of marble, *a chip, shiver*, Vitr. 7, 6.—* **II.** *A shingle*, σχίδη: Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11.

assŭlātim, *adv.* [assula], *in shivers* or *splinters, piecemeal:* Aperite hasce ambas foris Prius quam pultando assulatim foribus exitium dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 52: hunc senem Osse tenus dolabo et concidam assulatim viscera, *will cut to bits*, id. Men. 5, 2, 105 Brix: sumere cibum, Auct. ap. Non. p. 72, 24.

* **assŭlōsē**, *adv.* [qs. from an *adj.* assulosus, a, um; assula], *in shivers* or *splinters:* calamus, qui assulose frangitur, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 105.

* **assultim** (**ads-**), *adv.* [assilio], *by leaps* or *bounds:* assultim ingredi, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 79 Sillig.

assulto (**ads-**, Halm, Jan), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [id.], *to jump* or *leap to* a place, *to jump* or *leap;* constr. *absol.*, with *dat.* or *acc.* (only post-Aug.). **I.** I n g e n.: (canis elephanto) adsultans, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: feminae pellibus accinctae adsultabant, ut sacrificantes Bacchae, Tac. A. 11, 31.—**II.** E s p., of warlike operations, *to attack, assault:* tertiâ vigiliâ adsultatum est castris, Tac. A. 2, 13: telis adsultantes, id. ib. 12, 35: adsultare ex diverso Tiridates, id. ib. 13, 40: adsultante per campos equite, id. H. 4, 22: latera adsultare, id. A. 1, 51: portarum moras frenis et hastis, Stat. Th. 4, 243; Sil. 7, 401.—**III.** T r a n s f., of things: duo montes crepitu maximo adsultantes, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

assultus (**ads-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *a leaping to* or *toward, an attack, assault:* locum variis adsultibus urget, Verg. A. 5, 442: adsultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A. 2, 21.

assum, v. adsum.

* **assūmentum** (**ads-**), i, *n.* [assuo], *that which is to be sewed upon* something, *a patch:* Nemo adsumentum panni rudis adsuit vestimento veteri, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (**ads-**, Lachm., Halm, B. and K., Weissenb., K. and H.; **ass-**, Merk.), mpsi, mptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to take to* or *with* one's self, *to take up, receive, adopt, accept, take.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** L i t.: Plura sibi adsumunt quam de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. 2, 1124: cibus atque umor membris adsumitur intus, id. 4, 1091; so of nourishment, Cels. 1, 3; 5, 27, n. 17; Scrib. Comp. 200: numquam committet, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi adsumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: sacra Cereris adsumpta de Graeciâ, id. Balb. 24, 55: socius et administer omnium consiliorum adsumitur Scaurus, Sall. J. 29, 2: eos in societatem consilii avunculi adsumunt, Liv. 2, 4, 2: adulescentes conscii adsumpti, id. ib.: in societatem armorum, id. 2, 22; so, in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19; id. Pan. 8: in consortium, id. Ep. 7, 3: nec decet aliter filium adsumi, si adsumatur a principe, i. e. *is adopted*, id. ib. 7, 4; 8, 3: uxorem, id. ib. 83, 4: si rursum (uxor) adsumeretur, Tac. A. 12, 2: adsumptis duobus filiis ire perrexit, Vulg. Gen. 48, 1; ib. 2 Par. 23, 20: Tunc adsumpsit eum Diabolus, ib. Matt. 4, 5: adsumit Jesus Petrum, ib. Marc. 9, 1: quem (arietem) adsumens obtulit holocaustum pro filio, ib. Gen. 22, 13; ib. Lev. 14, 10 et saep.: in familiam nomenque, Tac. A. 1, 8 et saepe: cautum dignos adsumere, *to take* or *choose as friends only those worthy* of you, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51: adsumpsit Jesus duodecim, i. e. as his disciples, Vulg. Luc. 18, 31. —So of the assumption of our Lord to heaven: Dominus Jesus adsumptus est in caelum, Vulg. Marc. 16, 9; ib. Act. 1, 2.—**B.** T r o p.: libero tempore, omnis voluptas adsumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: laudem sibi ex aliquâ re, id. Mur. 14, 31: ut acer equus pugnae adsumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705: omne quod sumatur in oratione, aut ex suâ sumi vi atque naturâ aut adsumi foris, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163: alii (loci) adsumuntur extrinsecus, id. Top. 2, 8; id. Planc. 23, 56 Wund.: orator tractationem orationis sibi adsumet, id. de Or. 1, 12, 54.—Also, like arrogare, *to usurp, to claim, assume, arrogate:* neque mihi quicquam assumpsi neque hodie adsumo, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17; Auct. ad Her. 1, 1: cogam Assumptumque patrem commentaque sacra fateri, Ov. M. 3, 558.—Of discourse, *to take up, begin* (eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew): At ille adsumptâ parabolâ suâ ait, Vulg. Num. 23, 18; 23, 7; ib. Job, 27, 1; 29, 1.—**II.** E s p., **A.** Sometimes, like accipio, without the idea of action, *to receive, obtain:* fetus Melliferarum apium sine membris corpora nasci, Et serosque pedes serasque assumere pennas, Ov. M. 15, 384: Qui sperant in Domino, adsument pennas sicut aquilae, Vulg. Isa. 40, 31: a ventis alimenta adsumere, Ov. M. 7, 79: illas assumere robora gentes, id. ib. 15, 421.—**B.** *To take in addition to, to add to:* si quis aliam quoque artem sibi adsumpserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217; 1, 37, 170: aliquantum jam etiam noctis adsumo, id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.*: ne qui postea adsumerentur, Liv. 21, 19: Butram tibi Septiciumque et Sabinum adsumam, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 28.—**C.** In logic, t. t., *to add* or *join to a syllogism the minor proposition:* Ea (propositio vera ac perspicua) est hujus modi: *Si quo die Romae ista caedes facta est, ego Athenis eo die fui, in caede interesse non potui.* Hoc quia perspicue verum est, nihil attinet approbari; quâ re adsumi statim oportet hoc modo: *fui autem Athenis eo die*, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 63; id. Div. 2, 51, 106; 2, 53, 108.—**D.** In gram.: adsumpta verba. **a.** *Epithets*, ἐπίθετα, Cic. Part. Or. 7. —**b.** *Figurative expressions, tropes*, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

assumptio (**ads-**; v. adsumo *init.*), ōnis, *f.* [assumo]. **I.** I n g e n., *a taking, receiving, assumption* (post-Aug. and very rare): adsumptio culturae, Pall. 1, 6, 12: quae adsumptio (eorum erit), nisi vita ex mortuis? Vulg. Rom. 11, 15: dies adsumptionis ejus (of the assumption of our Lord), ib. Luc. 9, 51.—**II.** E s p., **A.** *An eager reception, adoption:* artes propter se adsumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum adsumptione, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18.—**B.** M e t o n. (abstr. for concr.), *one that takes up* (eccl. Lat.): Dominus est adsumptio nostra, Vulg. Psa. 88, 19.—Also (after the Hebrew), *that which is taken up, lifted up* (with the voice), *a prophecy:* (prophetae) viderunt tibi adsumptiones falsas, Vulg. Thren. 2, 14.—**C.** In logic, t. t., *the minor proposition of a syllogism* (v. assumo, II. C.), Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 64: adsumptio, quam πρόσληψιν idem (dialectici) vocant, id. Div. 2, 53, 108; Quint. 5, 14, 5 sq.; Isid. Orig. 2, 9, 2.—**D.** In jurid. Lat., *an addition, circumstance*, = circumstantia, Dig. 28, 5, 46 *fin.*

assumptīvus (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *taken in addition:* causa, t. t. of law, *which takes the defence of an action from an extraneous cause, assumptive, extrinsic:* juridicalis (causa) in duas tribuitur partes, absolutam et adsumptivam, Cic. Inv. 1, 11; 2, 24; Auct. ad Her. 1, 14; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 7; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 146; Isid. Orig. 2, 5, 5.—**Adv.*: **assumptīvē**, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147 dub.

assumptus (**ads-**), a, um, *Part.* of assumo.

as-sŭo (**ads-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sew on, patch on:* inceptis gravibus plerumque purpureus adsuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16 K. and H.: adsumentum vestimento veteri adsuere, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-surgo (**ads-**, B. and K., Rib., Merk., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-**, Roth), surrexi, surrectum, 3, *v. n.*, *to rise up, rise, stand up* (cf. ad, II. B.; class.; freq. in Verg., once in Ov., never in Hor.; syn.: surgo, consurgo, insurgo, orior). **I.** L i t. **A.** Of persons: quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, adsurgite, Cic. Clu. 69, 196: fratrem adsurrexisse ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24: Valentem e gravi corporis morbo adsurgentem, Tac. H. 2, 99: intortis adsurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476: desine viso adsurgere pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3.—Hence, with *dat.* or *absol.*, *to rise up to one, to rise up*, out of respect. **a.** With *dat.*: an quisquam in curiam venienti adsurrexit? Cic. Pis. 12: Utque viro Phoebi chorus adsurrexerit omnis, Verg. E. 6, 66: Ruricolae Cereri teneroque adsurgite Baccho, * Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: honori numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60: cum palam esset ipsum quoque iisdem et assurgere et decedere viâ, Suet. Tib. 31: cum conaretur assurgere, id. Caes. 78 al.: non adsurrexisse sibi, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9; so with *coram* (eccl. Lat.): coram te adsurgere nequeo, Vulg. Gen. 31, 35.—**b.** *Absol.*: neque assurgere neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 48: et senes adsurgentes stabant, Vulg. Job, 29, 8. —In *pass. impers.*: ut majoribus natu adsurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: cum adsurrectum ei non esset, Liv. 9, 46: ludos ineunti semper adsurgi etiam ab senatu in more est, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 13; Suet. Aug. 56: so in a zeugma: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia . . . salutari, appeti, decedi, adsurgi, deduci, etc. (decedi and adsurgi being *impers.* here, the other verbs *pers.*), Cic. Sen. 18, 63.—Hence, trop., *to give the preference to, to yield to:* sunt et Aminaeae vites . . . Tmolius adsurgit quibus, *yields the palm*, Verg. G. 2, 98.—P o e t.: jamque adsurgentis dextrâ plagamque ferentis Aeneae subiit mucronem, i. e. dextram attollentis, Verg. A. 10, 797.—**B.** Of inanimate things: colles adsurgunt, *rise*, Liv. 22, 4; so Col. 2, 2, 1, and Tac. A. 13, 38: Pyramis adsurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 80: Delos adsurgit Cynthio monte, id. 4, 12, 22, § 66.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To mount up, to rise, to increase in size, swell, tower up* (poet.): cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Verg. A. 1. 535: adsurgens nox aurea, Val. Fl. 5, 566: tumores oriuntur, deinde desinunt, deinde rursus adsurgunt, Cels. 2, 8: non coeptae adsurgunt turres, Verg. A. 4, 86: terra jacet aggeribus niveis informis septemque adsurgit in ulnas, *rises seven ells high*, id. G. 3, 356: Adsurgit ceu forte minor sub matre virente Laurus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 244.—**B.** Of mental objects. **1.** *To rise:* nunc sera querellis Haud justis adsurgis, i. e. *break out in complaints*, Verg. A. 10, 95: adsurgunt irae, id. ib. 12, 494: in ultionem adsurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10.—**2.** *To rise in courage, to rise* (cf. the opp. affligi): gaudet in adversis animoque adsurgit Adrastus, Stat. Th. 10, 227.—**3.** Of style, etc., *to rise, soar:* raro adsurgit Hesiodus, Quint. 10, 1, 52: neque comoedia cothurnis adsurgit, id. 10, 2, 22; cf.: sublimitate heroici carminis animus adsurgat, id. 1, 8, 5.

assus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. artus, then arsus, then assus; cf.: areo, ardeo, Van.], *roasted.* **I.** L i t.: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: mergi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 51: turdi, id. ib. 2, 2, 73: passeris assi, id. ib. 2, 8, 29 Bentl. (K. and H., *atque*): quibus (piscibus) assis Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet, id. ib. 2, 4, 38; so Vulg. Luc. 24, 42: res eadem magis alit jurulenta quam assa; magis assa quam elixa, Cels. 2, 18; so, pulmo, Plin. 30, 15, 51, § 145: carnes assae igni, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8: assa caro bubula, ib. 1 Par. 16, 3: assum (quid) igni, ib. Exod. 12, 9: ova, Scrib. Comp. 221.—Also, *subst.*: **assum**, i, *n.*, *a roast, roasted* meat: vitulinum, *roast veal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20.—On the pun with assum = adsum, v. adsum *init.*—**II.** M e t o n. (prop. dried with heat, hence), *dry, simple, mere:* sudatio, *a steam* or *sweating-bath*, Gr. ξηροὶ ἱδρῶτες, Cels. 3, 27; also, *subst.*: **assa**, ōrum, *n.*, = sudatorium, *a sweating-bath, sudatory* (without bathing), Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; cf.: assa cella: ἀφιδρωτήριον, Gloss. Vet.: sol, *a simple basking in the sun* without a previous anointing, Cic. Att. 12, 6.—*Absol.* or with nutrix, *a dry-nurse:* Hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv. 14, 208: assae nutricis est infantem magis diligere quam adultum, Front. Ep. ad Ant. 1, 5: VOLVMNIAE DYNAMIDI NVTRICI ASSAE ET LIB. . . ., Inscr. Murat. 1512, 6: lapides, *rough, unhewn stone*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2. 417: vox, *the simple voice*, unaccompanied by any instrument, Non. pp. 76 and 77; cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17; inversely, assae tibiae,

pipes not accompanied by the voice, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417.

as-suspīro (**ads-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to sigh at* something; only twice in App. M. 4, p. 155.

Assȳrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀσσυρία, *a country of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia*, now *Kurdistan*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66 al.—Hence, **Assȳrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀσσύριος, *Assyrian*, Verg. E. 4, 25; Luc. 6, 429; Stat. S. 3, 3, 212 al.; and **Assȳrĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Assyrians*, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; Vulg. Gen. 2, 14; ib. Isa. 7, 17 al.—Sometimes poetic for *Median, Phrygian, Phœnician, Indian*, etc.; so, puella, i. e. *the Phœnician Europa*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 554: venenum, i. e., *Tyrian purple*, Sil. 11, 41: stagnum, i. e. *Lake Gennesareth, in Palestine*, Just. 18, 3: ebur, i. e. *Indian*, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 40: malus, i. e. Medica, *the citron-tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 48; cf. Voss ad Verg. G. 2, 126.

ast, *conj.*, v. at *init.*

asta, ae, *f.*, v. hasta.

Asta, ae, *f.*, = Ἀστα, *a town.* **I.** *In Liguria*, now *Asti*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49.—**II.** *In Hispania Bœtica*, Liv. 39, 21; Mel. 3, 1, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 286.—Hence, **Astensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Asta:* ager, Liv. 39, 21; and **Astenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Astensians*, Auct. B. Hisp. 26.

Astăbŏres or **-as**, ae, *m.*, = Ἀσταβόρας, *a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia*, now *Tacazze* or *Atbara*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 (Jan, *Astobores*).—In Vitr. 8, 2, **Astăbŏras**; cf. Mann. Afr. I. pp. 170 and 177.

† **1. astăcus**, i, *m.*, = ἄστακος, *a kind of crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 9.

2. Astăcus, i, *m.*, = Ἄστακος, *the father of Menalippus, who is hence called* Astacides, Ov. Ib. 513; Stat. Th. 8, 725.

3. Astăcus (**-ŏs**), i, *f.*, = Ἄστακος or Ἀστακος, *a town in Bithynia*, Mel. 1, 19, 4: Astacum, unde et ex eo Astacenus sinus, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Astăpa, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, now *Estepa*, Liv. 28, 22 and 23; cf. Mann. Hisp. 309.

Astăpē, v. Astapus.

† **astăphis**, idis, *f.*, = ἀσταφίς. **I.** *A raisin:* Uva passa, quam astaphida vocant, etc., Plin. 23, 1, 12, § 15.—**II.** Astaphis agria, v. staphis.

Astăpus, i, *m.*, = Ἀστάπους, *the name of the Nile as it flows through Ethiopia:* (Nilus) medios Aethiopas secat cognominatus Astapus, quod illarum gentium linguâ significat aquam e tenebris profluentem, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53.—Also called **Astusăpes**, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 *fin.* (in Mel. 1, 9, 2, **Astăpē**; in Vitr. 8, 2, 6, **Astŏsabas**, ae, *m.*, = Ἀστοσάβας, Strab.; cf. Mann. Afr. I. 170; acc. to others, *a river of Ethiopia falling into the Nile*, now called *Abai*).

Astartē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀστάρτη (Phoen. עשתרת, Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. 229; Heb. עַשְׁתָּרוֹת), *a Syro-Phœnician goddess;* acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59, *the fourth Venus;* Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 5; 11, 33.

† **astĕïsmŏs**, i, *m.*, = ἀστεϊσμός; in rhet., *the more refined style of speaking*, = urbanitas, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2. 547 (in Charis. p. 247 P., and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

Astensis, e, *adj.*, v. Asta.

† **aster**, ĕris, *m.*, = ἀστήρ. **I.** *A star*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Aster Atticus, *the Italian starwort, aster:* Aster amellus, Linn.: aster ab aliquis bubonion appellatur, Plin. 27, 5, 19, § 36; App. Herb. 60.—**B.** Aster Samius, *a kind of Samian earth, whose nature and healing power are described in* Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191.

astercum, i, v. astericum.

1. astĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, = ἀστερία, *a precious stone*, perh. *cat's-eye*, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131.—Called in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3. **astĕrītes;** in Mart. Cap. 1, p. 19, **astrītes.**

2. Astĕrĭa, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀστερία. **I.** *The daughter of Polus and Phœbe, mother of the fourth Hercules:* Asteria, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: Asterie, Hyg. Fab. prooem.—**II.** *Daughter of the Titan Cœus, changed by Jupiter into a quail, and thrown into the sea:* Asterie, Ov. M. 6. 108; Hyg. Fab. 53.—In the place where she was cast down—the island of Delos—arose Ortygia (quail island); hence called, **III. Astĕria**, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66.—**IV.** *An ancient name of the island of Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132.—**V. Astĕrĭē**, *a female proper name*, Hor. C. 3, 7.

† **astĕrĭăcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀστεριακή, *a simple medicine*, Cels. 5, 14.

† **astĕrĭas**, ae, *m.*, = ἀστερίας, *a kind of heron:* Ardiolarum tria genera, leucon, asterias, pellos, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

† **astĕrĭcum**, i, *n.*, = ἀστερικόν, *a kind of plant*, in pure Lat., urceolaris; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43 (Jan, *astercum*).

† **1. astĕrĭŏn**, ii, *n.*, = ἀστέριον, *a species of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

2. Astĕrĭōn, ontis, *m.*, = Ἀστερίων, *a river in Argolis*, Stat. Th. 4, 122; 4, 714.

† **astĕrĭscus**, i, *m.*, = ἀστερίσκος, *a small star, an asterisk, as a typographical mark placed before imperfect, deficient passages of authors:* * asteriscus apponitur in his, quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2; so Hier. in Rufin. 2, 8; Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 10, 2 al.

† **astĕrītes**, ae, *m.*, = ἀστερίτης. **I.** *A kind of basilisk*, App. Herb. 128.—**II.** = 1. asteria, q. v.

* **a-sterno** (better **adst-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strew upon;* hence, mid., *to stretch one's self, to lie stretched:* adsternunturque sepulchro, *they prostrate themselves upon*, Ov. M. 2, 343.

† **asthmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀσθματικός, *afflicted with shortness of breath* or *coughing* [ἆσθμα; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 2], *asthmatic:* asthmaticis in vino (radicem altheae) bibendam dare, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230 (Jan, *spasticis*); 26, 7, 19, § 34.

† **astĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀστικός, *of* or *pertaining to the city, city-:* ludi, *games celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus*, Suet. Calig. 20 (al. *iselastici;* v. iselasticus).

astĭpŭlātĭo (**adst-**), ōnis, *f.* [astipulor]; lit., *an assent to* or *agreement with;* hence, **I.** *An assenting to, affirming the same facts:* quâ de re exstat etiam Annaei Senecae adstipulatio, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 10.—**II.** *A modulation of the voice according to the sentiment:* Accedit enim vis et proprietas rebus tali adstipulatione, quae nisi adsit, aliud vox, aliud animus ostendat, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

astĭpŭlātor (**adst-**), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who joins another in a stipulation*, Gai Inst. 3, 110; so id. ib. 3, 117.—Hence, **II.** *An assistant in a trial*, in gen.: testes tot . . . cum adstipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 58; so id. Pis. 9.—And trop., *one who assents to* or *agrees with:* illud falsum esse et Stoici dicunt et eorum adstipulator Antiochus, Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 67: vanae opinionis, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

* **astĭpŭlātus** (**adst-**), ūs, *m.*, = astipulatio, *an assenting to, assent:* Jovis adstipulatu, Plin. 7, 47, 48, § 152.

a-stĭpŭlor (**adst-**, Weissenb., Jan), āri, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* **adstĭpŭlo**, āre, Jul. Val. Rer Gest. Alex. M 1, 18), *to join in a stipulation, to stipulate with*, Gai Inst. 3, 112.—Trop., *to agree with one*, = adsentiri: adstipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5: Hellanico adstipulatur Damastes memorans, etc., Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

a-stĭtŭo (better than **adst-**), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo], *to place* a person or thing *somewhere* (very rare, perh. only in the foll. exs.): Juben an non jubes astitui aulas? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66 Fleck.: reum ad lectum ejus (aegroti) astituemus, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20 B. and K.; App. M. 9, p. 222, 1; 3, p. 130.

a-sto (**asto**, Fleck., Rib., B. and K.; **adsto**, Ritschl, Lachm.), stĭti, no *sup.*, 1, *v. n.*, *to stand at* or *near* a person or thing, *to stand by, stand* (syn.: adsisto, adsum, faveo). **I.** Lit. (very freq. and class.); constr. *absol.*, with *ad, juxta, propter, in with abl., ante, coram, contra, supra*, etc.; with *dat., acc.*, and *abl.*, and with *local adv.:* astitit illum locum, et illo, et illi, et circa illum, Prisc. p. 1181 P.: marinas propter plagas, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 309 Müll. (Sat. v. 41 Vahl.): si iste stabit, adstato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3. 2, 75: cum omnis multitudo adstaret, Vulg. Lev. 9, 5; ib. Psa. 2, 2; ib. Act. 22, 20: ante ostium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72; so id. Men. 4, 3, 2: ante aras, Lucr. 1, 90: ante oculos astare, Verg. A. 3, 150: adstare ante Dominum, Vulg. Tob. 12, 15; ib. Luc. 1, 19: intra limen adstate illic, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra adstitit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: Postquam ille hinc abiit, tu adstas solus! id. Ps. 1, 4, 1; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16; id. Stich. 3, 2, 11; id. Mil. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 36; id. Poen. 1, 2, 49 al.: adsta atque audi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 53; so id. Ep. 1, 1, 61; id. Most. 1, 4, 11: cum patre astans, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 2: cum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: in eopse adstas lapide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: astat in conspectu meo, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: multis coram adstantibus, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1: adstat coram vobis, ib. Act. 4, 10: supra caput, Verg. A. 4, 702; 5, 10: nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 959: adstiterunt ad januam, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: adstiterunt juxta illos, ib. ib. 1, 10: qui campis adstiterant, Tac. A. 2, 17 Halm: tribunali, id. ib. 12, 36 *fin.:* mensae, Suet. Tib. 61; so Mart. 8, 56, 13: adstabo tibi, Vulg. Psa. 5, 5; ib. Act. 27, 23: aliquem adstare, Plin. Pan. 23, 2, where Keil reads *astaret:* limine divae Adstitit, Stat. Th. 9, 607.—**II.** Trop.: Certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus adstat, *awaits*, Lucr. 3, 1078.—Also, *to stand at* one's side as counsel or aid, *to assist* (cf.: assisto, adsum, etc.): Amanti supparisator, hortor, adsto, admoneo, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: Dum adsto advocatus cuidam cognato meo, id. Cas. 3, 3, 4.—Poet., of an object *still existing* or *remaining:* astante ope barbaricâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (for this Verg. has: Priami dum regna manebant, A. 2, 22).—**III.** Transf., *to stand up, to stand upright* (cf. ad, I. 1.): squamis astantibus, Verg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone adstans, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54, where Jan reads *stans.*

Astŏmi, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἄστομοι (without mouths), *an Indian people, said to have no mouths:* Astomorum gens sine ore, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

† **Astrăba**, ae, *f.*, = ἀστράβη, *a wooden saddle, a sumpter-saddle; the title of a lost comedy attributed to Plautus;* its authenticity was suspected even in ancient times; v. Gell. 11, 7; Non. p. 70; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. subscudes, p. 306 Müll.

Astraea, ae, *f.*, = Ἀστραία, *the goddess of Justice, who, during the Golden Age, lived on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 150; Juv. 6, 19; Sen. Oct. 424; cf.: Jam redit et Virgo, i.e. Astraea, Verg. E. 4, 6.—*As a constellation, Libra;* acc. to others, *Virgo*, Luc. 9, 534; cf. Arat. Phaen. 98.

Astraeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀστραῖος, *a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds, which are hence called* Astraei fratres, Ov. M. 14, 545; cf. Caes. German. Arat. 105, Hes. Theog. 378 sq.

† **Astrăgălīzontes**, um, *m.*, = οἱ ἀστραγαλίζοντες, *the dice-players* (children), a celebrated group of statuary by Polycletus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

† **astrăgălus**, i, *m.*, = ἀστράγαλος (the ankle-bone). **I.** In arch. **A.** *A little round moulding in the form of a ring, which encircles the upper part of a column, an astragal*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**B.** Lesbius, *a sort of moulding carved to represent a string of pearls, a festoon, a stem with seeds of grain* or *olives*, Vitr. 4, 6.—**II.** *A leguminous plant, Spanish tragacanth:* Astragalus Baeticus, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46.

* **astrālis**, e, *adj.* [astrum], *relating to the stars:* fata, i. e. *revealed by the stars*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7 *fin.*

* **a-strangŭlo** (**ads-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to strangle*, Min. Felix, c. 30.

† **Astrăpē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἀστραπή, *The Flash of Lightning* (personified), *a painting by Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

† **astrăpĭas**, ae, *m.*, = ἀστραπίας, *a precious stone, black in color, with gleams of light crossing the middle of it*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

† **astrăpŏplēctus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀστραπόπληκτος, *struck by lightning:* tecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

* **astrĕans**, antis, *adj.* [qs. *P. a.* from

astreo, āre; astrum], *gleaming like a star*, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273 dub.

a-strĕpo (**ads-,** Halm), ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** In gen., *to make a noise at* or *to* (only post-Aug.; freq. in Tac.): totum mare immugit, omnes undique scopuli adstrepunt, Sen. Hippol. 1027: adstrepebat volgus diversis incitamentis, Tac. A. 1, 18: volgus clamore et vocibus adstrepebat, id. H. 2, 90.—As *verb act.* with *acc.*: irritis precibus surdas principis aures adstrepebant, Plin. Pan. 26, 2 (Keil, *obstrepebant*): eadem, Tac. H. 4, 49: quae pauci incipiant, reliquos adstrepere, id. A. 2, 12. — **II.** Esp., *alicui* adstrepere, like acclamo, *to shout applause to, to applaud, huzza:* adstrepebat huic alacre vulgus, Tac. A. 11, 17: haec atque talia dicenti adstrepere volgus, id. ib. 12, 34.

astrictē (**ads-**), *adv.*, v. astringo, *P. a. fin.*

astrictĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [astringo]. **I.** *A power of contracting, astringency:* herba gustūs amari cum adstrictione, Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83.—**II.** *The act of sharpening*, Cod. Th. 1, 4, 3.

* **astrictōrĭus** (**ads-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *binding, astringent:* folia (paliuri) adstrictoriam vim habent, Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

astrictus (**ads-**), a, um, v. astringo, *P. a.*

† **astrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀστρικός, *pertaining to the stars:* caeli choreae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 11.

* **a-strīdo** (**ads-**), ĕre, *v. n.*, *to hiss at:* longe Ora reducentem premit adstridentibus hydris, Stat. Th. 11, 494.

astrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [astrum-fero]. **I.** *Starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 8, 83: umbrae, Val. Fl. 6, 752. — **II.** *Placed among the stars*, Mart. 8, 28.

* **astrĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [astrum-facio], *to produce* or *make stars:* Archimedeā astrificante manu, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191.

astrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *star-producing:* astrificis caelum scandebat habenis nox, Mart. Cap. 2 *init.*

astrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [astrum-gero], *starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828; so Claud. B. Get. 245.

* **astrĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [astrum-loquor], *talking of the stars:* puella, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

* **astrĭlūcus,** a, um, *adj.* [astrum-luceo], *shining* or *gleaming like stars:* divi, Mart. Cap. 9 *init.*

a-stringo (**ads-,** Ritschl, Baiter, Halm, Jahn, Keil; **as-,** Fleck., Merk., Kayser), inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw close, to draw, bind,* or *tie together, to bind, to tighten, contract* (syn.: constringo, stringo, alligo, obligo, vincio). **I.** Lit.: (hunc) adstringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25: ad statuam astrictus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42: manus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 9: vinculorum, id est aptissimum . . . quod ex se atque de iis, quae adstringit quam maxume, unum efficit, Cic. Tim. 4 *fin.*: astringit vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: laqueos, Sen. Ira, 3, 16: artius atque hederā procera adstringitur ilex, *is twined around with ivy*, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: adstringi funibus, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 24: aliquem adstringere loris, ib. Act. 22, 25: pavidum in jus Cervice adstrictā dominum trahat, *with a halter round his neck*, Juv. 10, 88 (Jahn, *obstrictā*): aspice . . . Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose;* poet. for *a negligent style of writing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: Ipse rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul, *checks*, Juv. 8, 148: balteus haud fluxos gemmis adstrinxit amictus, Luc. 2, 362: frontem, *to contract, knit*, Mart. 11, 40; Sen. Ep. 106: labra porriguntur et scinduntur et adstringuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 81: frondem ferro, *to cut off, clip*, Col. 5, 6, 17 al.; so, alvum, *to make costive* (opp. solvere, q. v.), Cels. 1, 3; 2, 30.— Of the contraction produced by cold: nivibus quoque molle rotatis astringi corpus, Ov. M. 9, 222; so id. Tr. 3, 4, 48; id. P. 3, 3, 26: ventis glacies astricta pependit, id. M. 1, 120: Sic stat iners Scythicas adstringens Bosporus undas, Luc. 5, 436: vis frigoris (corpora) ita adstringebat, Curt. 7, 3, 13; 8, 4, 6.—Hence, also, *to make colder, to cool, refresh:* ex quo (puteo) possis rursus adstringere, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25: corpus astringes brevi Salone, Mart. 1, 49, 11 (acc. to Varr. in a *pass.* sense in the *perf.*, adstrinxi for adstrictus sum, Varr. L. L. Fragm. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7). — Of colors, *to deaden:* ita permixtis viribus alterum altero excitatur aut adstringitur, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134 (diff. from alligare, which precedes; v. alligo, I. B.).—Also of an astringent, harsh taste: radix gustu adstringit, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 85.— **II.** Trop., *to draw together, draw closer, circumscribe; to bind, put under obligation, oblige, necessitate:* ubi adfinitatem inter nos nostram adstrinxeris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: vellem, suscepisses juvenem regendum; pater enim nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6; so, mores disciplinae severitate, Quint. 2, 2, 4 Spald.: ad adstringendam fidem, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111: hac lege tibi meam astringo fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22: quo (jure jurando) se cuncti astrinxerant, Suet. Caes. 84: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, *to confirm, secure*, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.* Wund.: religione devinctum astrictumque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: disciplina astricta legibus, id. Brut. 10, 40; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: lege et quaestione, id. Clu. 155: suis condicionibus, id. Quinct. 5: auditor nullā ejus modi adstrictus necessitate, id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: orationem numeris astringere, id. de Or. 3, 44, 173 et saep.: adstringi sacris, *to be bound to maintain*, id. Leg. 2, 19: inops regio, quae parsimoniā astringeret milites, Liv. 39, 1: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: ad servitutem juris, Quint. 2, 16, 9: illa servitus ad certa se verba adstringendi, id. 7, 3, 16: milites ad certam stipendiorum formulam, Suet. Aug. 49; id. Tib. 18: me astringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, Ov. H. 16, 320; 20, 28: magno scelere se astringeret, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; id. Sest. 50 *fin.*; so id. Sull. 29, 82; perh. also id. Pis. 39 *fin.*; instead of this *abl.* of class. Latin, we sometimes find in comedy apparently the *gen.*: et ipsum sese et illum furti adstringeret, *made guilty of, charged himself with*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34: Homo furti sese adstringet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27 (cf.: Audin tu? hic furti se adligat, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39; Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. § 209, regards this as a vulgar extension of the use of the *gen. with verbs of accusing, convicting*, etc., but Klotz, s. v. astringo, regards it as really an old dative, furtoi furti; cf. quoi cui).— Of reasoning or discourse, *to compress, abridge, bring into short compass:* Stoici breviter adstringere solent argumenta, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13 (cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 22: Haec sic dicuntur a Stoicis, concluduntúrque contortius); id. Fat. 14, 32: premere tumentia, luxuriantia adstringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1 Frotsch., Halm. — Hence,

astrictus (**ads-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *drawn together, tight, narrow, close.* **A.** Lit.: limen astrictum, *shut*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: alvus fusior aut astrictior, Cels. 1, 3: corpus astrictum, i. e. alvus dura, id. 3, 6: genus morbi astrictum, *costiveness*, id. 1 praef.: gustu adstricto, *of a harsh, astringent taste*, Plin. 27, 12, 96, § 121.— **B.** Trop. **1.** *Sparing, parsimonious, covetous* (not before the Aug. per.): astrictus pater, Prop. 3, 17, 18: adstricti moris auctor, Tac. A. 3, 55: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2.—**2.** Of discourse, *compact, brief, concise, short* (opp. remissus): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: verborum astricta comprehensio, id. ib. 95, 327: est enim finitimus oratori poëta, numeris astrictior paulo, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; 1, 16, 60. — *Sup.* not used.—*Adv.*: **astrictē** (**ads-**), *concisely, briefly* (only of discourse): astricte numerosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184.— *Comp.*: astrictius dicere, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*, and Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20: scribere, id. ib. 3, 18, 10: ille concludit adstrictius, hic latius, Quint. 10, 1, 106.—*Sup.* not used.

† **astrĭon,** ii, *n.* [ἀστήρ], *a crystalline precious stone, found in India*, considered by some *a kind of sapphire*, by others as our *adularia*, Plin. 37, 9, 48, § 132; Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7.

* **astrĭ-sŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [astrum-sono], *sounding with the stars:* Juppiter, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

astrītes, v. 1. asteria.

Astrŏarchē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀστροάρχη, *the star-queen, a Phœnician goddess*, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

† **astrŏbŏlŏs,** i, *f.* [ἀστήρ-βάλλω], *a precious stone;* acc. to some, *a species of onyx;* acc. to others, *chalcedon*, Plin. 37, 9, 50, § 133.

† **astrŏītes,** ae, *m.*, = ἀστροίτης, *an unknown precious stone of magical power*, Plin. 37, 9, 49, § 133.

† **astrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀστρολογία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy* (class. for the later astronomia, while astrologia was used to designate *astrology* exclusively first in late Lat., Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 8; cf. Isid. Orig. 8, 9), Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87 sqq.; id. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Off. 1, 6, 19: astrologiam Atlas Libyae filius, ut alii Aegyptii, ut alii Assyrii invenerunt, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203; also *a work upon astronomy:* occasum matutinum vergiliarum Hesiodus, nam hujus quoque nomine exstat astrologia, tradidit fieri, id. 18, 25, 57, § 213.

† **astrŏlŏgus,** i, *m.*, = ἀστρολόγος. **I.** *An astronomer* (class. for the later astronomus; v. the preced. art.), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7; 2, 3, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87; and in a pun: (Verres) novus astrologus, qui non tam caeli rationem quam caelati argenti duceret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52.— **II.** *A star-interpreter, astrologer:* Astrologorum signa in caelo quaesit, observat, Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 42 Rib.; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; 1, 6, 12; 1, 39, 85; id. Fam. 6, 6; Juv. 6, 554; Suet. Ner. 36.

† **astrŏnŏmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀστρονομία, *knowledge of the stars, astronomy* (for the earlier astrologia, q. v.), Sen. Ep. 95; Petr. 88, 7; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 39.

† **astrŏnŏmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀστρονομικός, *astronomical:* **Astrŏnŏmĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *the title of an unfinished poem by Manilius, and of a treatise by Hyginus.*

† **astrŏnŏmus,** i, *m.*, = ἀστρονόμος, *an astronomer* (for the earlier astrologus, q. v.), Firm. Math. 5, 13.

‡ **astrōsus,** i [astrum], *born under an evil star, ill-starred*, Isid. Orig. 10, 13.

astructĭo (**ads-**), ōnis, *f.* [astruo] (only in Capella). **I.** *An accumulation of proof*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 149.—**II.** *A putting together, composition*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.

* **astructor** (**ads-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who adduces proof*, Venant. de Vita Mart. 2 *fin.*

† **astrum,** i, *n.* [perh. ἄστρον borrowed; cf. ἀστήρ; Sanscr. staras (plur.); Engl. star; Germ. Stern; Goth. stairno; and stella; Kuhn compares: Sanscr. star, Lat. sterno, Gr. στρώννυμι, Engl. strew, the stars being so called as strewn over the vault of heaven, as in Hor. S. 1, 5, 10], *a star, a constellation* (poet. or in more elevated prose). **I.** Lit., Verg. E. 9, 47; id. A. 4, 352; 5, 838; 8, 590; Ov. M. 1, 73; 11, 309; Hor. C. 3, 21, 24; 3, 27, 31; id. Epod. 16, 61; id. Ep. 2, 2, 187; Prop. 2, 32, 50; 3, 16, 15; Mart. 8, 21 al.; Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; id. N. D. 2, 46, 118; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. Tim. 12.—In Vulg. only *plur.*: astra caeli, Deut. 4, 10; 10, 22; 28, 62: donec egrediantur astra, 2 Esdr. 4, 21: astra matutina, Job, 38, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** For *height:* turris educta sub astra, Verg. A. 2, 460: Ter spumam elisam et rorantia vidimus astra, id. ib. 3, 567: Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Ov. M. 1, 316: super astra Dei exaltabo solium meum, Vulg. Isa. 14, 13 al.—**B.** *Heaven, and the immortality of the glory connected with it:* sic itur ad astra, Verg. A. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astris, Ov. M. 9, 272; 15, 846: Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra; Daphnim ad astra feremus, Verg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, *praises to the skies*, id. S. 2, 7, 29 al.: Hortalus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, *extolled to the skies*, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1 (cf. the opp.: decidere ex astris, i. e. summam gloriam perdere, id. ib. 2, 21, 4).

a-strŭo (**ads-,** Merk., Halm, Dinter), struxi, structum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build near* or *in addition to* a thing, *to add* (mostly in prose and post-Aug.; never in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: cum veteri adstruitur recens aedificium, Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: utrique (villae) quae desunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 7 *fin.*: sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victorias adstruxerat; ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumulaverat, Just. 23, 3: medicamentum adstruere, Scrib. Comp. 227.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *To add to:* adstrue formae, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: victus ab

eo Pharnaces vix quicquam gloriae ejus adstruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119; so, dignitati, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 5: famae, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: felicitati, id. Pan. 74, 2: alicui laudem, id. ib. 46, 8: alicui nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78: consulari ac triumphalibus ornamentis praedito quid aliud adstruere fortuna poterat? id. Agr. 44: adstruit auditis... pavor, Sil. 4, 8: ut quae Neroni falsus adstruit scriptor, *ascribes, imputes*, Mart. 3, 20: ut Livium quoque priorum aetati adstruas, i. e. annumeres, Vell. 1, 17. — **B.** *To furnish with something* (syn. instruo): contignationem laterculo adstruxerunt, *covered, fastened*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. — T r o p.: aliquem falsis criminibus, i. e. *to charge*, Curt. 10, 1.

☞ The signif. *affirmare*, which Agroet. p. 2268 P., and Beda, p. 2334 P. give, is found in no Lat. author; for in Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83, instead of *adstruxerunt*, it is better to read *adseverant;* v. Sillig ad h. l.; so also Jan.

† **astu** (**asty,** Vitr. 8, 3; 7 praef.), *n.*, indecl., = ἄστυ, *a city*, esp. *Athens* (as urbs κατ' ἐξοχήν for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accolunt cives, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 330: An in astu venit? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 17: demigrare ex agris et in astu, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; Nep. Them. 4, 1; id. Alcib. 6, 4.

astŭla, v. assula.

a-stŭpĕo (**ads-,** Merk.), ēre, *v. n.*, *to be amazed at* or *on account of, to be astonished at* (rare, and mostly poet.; perh. not before the Aug. per.): Adstupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: Cui fida manus proceresque socerque Adstupet oranti, Stat. Th. 3, 406: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8; Sid. Ep. 5, 5.—Of inanimate things: nemus adstupet, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

1. astur, ŭris, *m.*, *a species of hawk*, Firm. Math. 5, 7 *fin.*

2. Astur, ŭris, *adj. m.*, *of* or *belonging to the province of Asturia, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *Asturian:* equus, Mart. 14, 199; v. Asturco: exercitus, Sil. 1, 252.—*Subst.*, *m.*, *an Asturian:* belliger Astur, Sil. 12, 748: regio Asturum, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111: conventus Asturum, id. 3, 3, 4, § 18: Cantabri et Astures validissimae gentes, Flor. 4, 12, 46 and 54.

Astŭra, ae, *m.*, = Ἄστυρα. **I.** *A river in Asturia,* now *Esla*, Flor. 4, 12, 54.—**II.** *A river* (and *f.*, *an island and town*) *in Latium, near which Cicero had a villa*, Cic. Att. 12, 40; id. Fam. 6, 19; Liv. 8, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 620.

Asturco, ōnis, *m.* [Astur], *an Asturian horse, an ambler,* distinguished for the beautiful motion of its limbs (cf. the epigram, Mart. 14, 199, and Sil. 3, 336), Auct. ad Her. 4, 50; Sen. Ep. 81: Equini generis, hi sunt quos thieldones vocamus, minore formā appellatos Asturcones, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; Veg. 2, 28, 37. — T r a n s f. to other horses possessing similar qualities: Asturco Macedonicus, Petr. 86.

Astŭrĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A province in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 353 sq.—Hence, **Astŭrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Asturian:* gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; so Sil. 16, 584.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Astŭrĭca,** ae, *f.*, *the capital of Asturia, on the river Astura*, now *Astorga:* Asturica urbs magnifica, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 355.

1. astus, a, um, *adj.*, v. astutus.

2. astus, ūs, *m.* [Curtius suggests the Sanscr. aksh = to reach, hit, and ὀξύς, swift; and Vanicek, ascia and ἀξίνη, with the idea of sharpness; others ἀσκέω, to practise], *adroitness, dexterity;* hence, in malam partem, *craft, cunning* (as a single act, while *astutia* designates cunning as a habit; until the post-Aug. period found only in the *abl.*, astu, as an *adv.;* cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll., and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): Satin astu et fallendo callet? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 197 Rib.: Nisi ut astu ingenium linguā laudem et dictis lactem lenibus, id. ib. p. 189: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30: Sed ut astu sum adgressus ad eas! id. Poen. 5, 4, 53; id. Trin. 4, 2, 123; id. Ep. 4, 1, 19; id. Poen. prol. 111: astu providere, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3: astu rem tractare, id. Eun. 5, 4, 2: Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu, Incipit haec, Verg. A. 11, 704: ille astu subit, id. ib. 10, 522: aliquem astu adgredi, Tac. A. 2, 64: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: libertae, Tac. A. 14, 2: oratio, quae astu caret, pondero modo et inpulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20.—In *plur.:* astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat, Tac. A. 2, 20: praevenicns inimicorum astus, id. ib. 6, 44; 12, 45; Petr. 97: Ulixes nectit pectore astus callidos, Sen. Troad. 527: nunc advoca astus, anime, nunc fraudes, dolos, id. ib. 618: ad insidiarum astus, Gell. 11, 18, 17.

Astŭsăpes, v. Astapus.

astūtē, *adv.*, v. astutus *fin.*

astūtia, ae, *f.* [astutus], *the quality of* being astutus, orig. (like acumen, dolus, etc.) *dexterity, adroitness,* and also (eccl. Lat.) *understanding, wisdom:* Quibus (feris) abest ad praecavendum intellegendi astutia, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): ut detur parvulis astutia, Vulg. Prov. 1, 4: intellegite, parvuli, astutiam, ib. ib. 8, 5. — But very early used in a bad sense, *cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft* as a habit (most freq. in ante-class. and Ciceron. Lat.; afterwards supplanted by astus, q. v.): est nobis spes in hac astutiā, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 53: nec copiast [Me expediundi], nisi si astutiam aliquam corde machinor, id. ib. 3, 3, 15 Fleck.; 3, 4, 7; id. Ep. 3, 2, 27; id. Mil. 2, 2, 82: nunc opus est tuā Mihi ad hanc rem exprompta malitiā atque astutiā, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: quod si aut confidens astutia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: quae tamen non astutiā quādam, sed aliquā potius sapientiā secutus sum, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: qui (Deus) adprehendit sapientes in astutiā eorum, Vulg. Job, 5, 13; ib. 1 Cor. 3, 19; ib. Ephes. 4, 14.—Also *plur.:* in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; so id. Ep. 3, 2, 39: Hem astutias, Ter. And. 3, 4, 25 Don.: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; 3, 17, 61.

* **astūtŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat sly* or *cunning:* anus, App. M. 6, p. 184, 29.

astūtus, a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form of the ante-class. astus, like versutus from versus, cinctutus from cinctus; and astus itself has the form of a *P. a.*, q. v. *init.*], *shrewd, sagacious, expert;* or (more freq., cf. astutia) in mal. part., *sly, cunning, artful, designing,* etc. * **I.** Ante-class. form **astus,** a, um: asta lingua, Att. ap. Non. p. 1, 54.—**II.** Class. form **astūtus:** malus, callidus, astutus admodum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: Causam dicere adversus astutos, audacis viros, valentes virgatores, id. As. 3, 2, 19: non tam astutus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: verum ego numquam adeo astutus fui, Quin etc., id. Ad. 2, 2, 13: ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 *fin.:* nihil astutum, id. Or. 19, 64: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui; versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13, 57: astuti Getae, Prop. 5, 5, 44: Parthorum astutae tela remissa fugae, id. 4, 8, 54: ut est astuta et ingeniosa sollertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192, where Jan omits *astuta et:* gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22 et saep.: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 88, 4: Est vir astutus multorum eruditor, Vulg. Eccli. 37, 21: vulpes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186: consilium, Gell. 5, 10 al.—As *subst.* (eccl. Lat.): Astutus omnia agit cum consilio, Vulg. Prov. 13, 16; ib. Eccli. 18, 28.—*Comp.:* fallacia astutior, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: si qui me astutiorem fingit (followed by callidius), Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6: qui custodit increpationes, astutior fiet, Vulg. Prov. 15, 5. — * *Sup.:* astutissimus adversarius, Aug. Serm. 17: astutissima calliditas, id. Civ. Dei, 21, 6. — *Adv.:* **astūtē,** *craftily, cunningly:* astute comminisci aliquid, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 96: docte atque astute captare, id. Most. 5, 1, 21: consulte, docte atque astute cavere, id. Rud. 4, 7, 14: Astute, *shrewdly* done, Ter. And. 1, 2, 12: astute labefactare aliquem, id. Eun. 3, 3, 3: satis astute adgredi aliquem, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 75: astute reticere aliquid, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: astute nihil agere, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3. — *Comp.:* astutius ponere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 9, 1 Müll.—*Sup.:* astutissime componere aliquid, Gell. 18, 4: astutissime excogitare, Lact. 1, 22: astutissime fingi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 5.

asty, v. astu.

Astyăges, is, *m.*, = Ἀστυάγης. **I.** *King of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus, by whom he was deprived of his throne*, Just. 1, 4 sq.—**II.** *An enemy of Perseus, changed by him to stone by means of Medusa's head*, Ov. M. 5, 203.

Astyănax, actis, *m.*, = Ἀστυάναξ (acc. Gr. Astyanacta, Verg. A. 2, 457). **I.** *Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy he was thrown from a tower by Ulysses*, Verg. A. 2, 457; Ov. M. 13, 415.—**II.** *A tragic actor in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 6.

astўcus, v. asticus.

Astўlŏs, i, *m.*, = Ἄστυλος, *a centaur and soothsayer, who endeavored to dissuade the other centaurs from the war with the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 308 (called by Hes. Scut. Herc. 185, Ἄσβολος).

Astўpălaea, ae, *f.*, = Ἀστυπάλαια. **I.** *One of the Sporades, an island near Crete,* now *Stampalia*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Ov. A. A. 2, 82. — **II.** D e r i v v. **A. Astўpălaeenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Astypalæa*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.—**B. Astўpălaeĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Astypalæan:* cochleae, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32; 30, 6, 15, § 45; 30, 14, 43, § 127. — **C. Astўpălēĭus,** a, um, *adj.;* a poet. form for the preced., Ov. M. 7, 461.

Astўra, ae, or **Astўrē,** ēs, *f.*, *a city of Mysia Major, not far from Adramyttium*, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.

† **astўtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀστυτίς, *a kind of lettuce*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

Asum, i, *n.*, *a town in Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

† **asўla,** ae, *f.*, = ἀσύλη, *a plant;* otherwise called ferus oculus, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 145.

† **ăsўlum,** i, *n.*, = ἄσυλον, *a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum:* servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: lucum asylum referre, Verg. A. 8, 342: Junonis asylum, id. ib. 2, 761: asyla statuere, Tac. A. 3, 60: lucus asyli, id. H. 3, 71; Gell. 6, 2 *fin.:* de asylo procedere, * Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 34 al.

† **ăsymbŏlus** (**ăsum-,** Fleck.), a, um, *adj.*, = ἀσύμβολος, *that contributes nothing to an entertainment, scot-free* (in pure Lat., immunis, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23): Tene asumbolum venire unctum atque lautum e balneis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25; cf. Gell. 6, 13 (opp.: sumbolam dare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 61).

† **ăsyndĕton,** i, *n.*, = ἀσύνδετον, *a rhetorical figure by which the connecting particle is omitted* (in pure Lat., dissolutio), e. g. Veni, vidi, vici; cf. Diom. p. 440 P.—*Adj.:* **ăsyndĕtus,** a, um, in astronomy, of stars, *standing without any connection with, or reference to, a constellation:* Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

at or **ast,** *conj.* [Curtius connects the Sanscr. ati, ultra, nimis, the Gr. ἔτι, the Lat. et, and at in atavus; Vanicek connects with these at, atque, and atqui. Thus the original idea of *addition* is prominent in ἔτι, et, and atque; and the idea of *opposition* in at and atqui, which agree with ἀτ-άρ in meaning as well as in form. After the same analogy, the Gr. πλέον, more, has become πλήν, but; and the Lat. magis has passed into the same meaning in the Fr. mais and the Ital. mai. The confusion in MSS. between at, ac, and et, and between atque and atqui, was prob. caused as much by their connection in idea as in form] (it was sometimes, for the sake of euphony, written ad; cf. Quint. 12, 10; 12, 32; 1, 7, 5; Charis. p. 203 P., where, instead of at conjunctionem esse, ad vero praepositionem, the reading should be, *ad* conjunctionem esse, *at* vero praepositionem, Fr.; v. the pass. in its connection; cf. also Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; Cassiod. p. 2287 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2458 P. The form ast is found in the old laws; it occurs once in Trag. Rel., but never in Com. Rel. nor in Lucil.; at is found in Plautus about 280 times, and ast about 10 times; in Ter. at about 100 times, and ast once; in Hor. at 60 times, ast 3 times; in Verg. at 168 times, ast 16; in Juv. at 17 times, ast 7; Catull., Tibull., and Prop. use only at, and Pers. (Jahn) only ast; in prose, Cic. uses

ast in his epistles. It joins to a previous thought a new one, either antithetical or simply different, and especially an objection; while *sed* denotes a direct opposition; and *autem* marks a transition, and denotes at once a connection and an opposition). **I.** In adding a diff., but not entirely opp. thought, a qualification, restriction, etc., *moreover, but, yet;* sometimes an emphasized (but never merely copulative) *and.* **A.** In gen.: SEI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT AST OLE PLORASSIT PVER DIVEIS PARENTOM SACER ESTO, *if the son strike his father, and the father complain, let the son,* etc., Lex Serv. Tullii ap. Fest. s. v. plorare, p. 230 Müll.; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24: Philosophari est mihi necesse, at paucis, *but only in a few words,* Enn., Trag. Rel. p. 65 Rib.: DIVOS ET EOS QVI CAELESTES, SEMPER HABITI COLVNTO ... AST OLLA PROPTER QVAE etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 3, 4, 11: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet atque secundam Solus avem servat. At Romulus pulcer in alto Quaerit Aventino, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 83 Vahl.); Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 22: si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit, id. ib. 3, 5, 25: paret Amor dictis carae genetricis. At Venus Ascanio placidam per membra quietem Inrigat, Verg. A. 1, 691: (Aeneas) finem dedit ore loquendi. At, Phoebi nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, id. ib. 6, 77; 11, 709 sq.: quo (odore) totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, id. G. 4, 416; so id. ib. 4, 460; 4, 513; id. A. 3, 259; 3, 675; 7, 81; 8, 241; 9, 793; Prop. 4, 4, 15; 4, 7, 11; Luc. 3, 664; 4, 36 al.—Also in prose (chiefly post-Aug.): una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit: at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 7: ubi facta sunt, in unum omnia miscentur. At pastilli haec ratio est, etc., Cels. 5, 17; 6, 18: quamquam insideret urbem proprius miles, tres urbanae, novem praetoriae cohortes Etruriâ ferme Umbriâque delectae aut vetere Latio et coloniis antiquitus Romanis. At apud idonea provinciarum sociae triremes etc., Tac. A. 4, 5; 4, 6: negavit aliâ se condicione adlecturum, quam si pateretur ascribi albo, extortum sibi a matre. At illa commota etc., Suet. Tib. 51; id. Calig. 15; 44; id. Vesp. 5; id. Dom. 4; id. Galb. 7 al.—In the enumeration of particulars: Cum alio cantat, at tamen alii suo dat digito litteras, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 20 Rib.: dant alios aliae (silvae) fetus: dant utile lignum Navigiis pinos ... At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Verg. G. 2, 447: Nam neque tum stellis acies obtunsa videtur ... At nebulae magis etc., id. ib. 1, 401; 3, 87; id. A. 7, 691: Hic altâ Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relictâ, Hic Andro, etc., Juv. 3, 69.—The Vulg. often uses at as a mere continuative, where even et or atque might stand: sciscitabatur ab iis ubi Christus nasceretur. At illi dixerunt ei: In etc., Matt. 2, 5; 4, 20; 8, 32; 14, 29; 15, 34 et persaep.—In transition, **B.** Esp., **1.** To a new narration, like the Gr. δέ; so the commencement of the fourth book of the Æneid: At regina gravi jam dudum saucia curâ, etc. (the third book closes with the narrative of Æneas); so the beginning of the third book of the Thebaid of Statius: At non Aoniae moderator perfidus aulae, etc.; Verg. A. 4, 504; 5, 35; 5, 545; 5, 700; 5, 779; 6, 679; 7, 5; 8, 370; 8, 608; 9, 503; 10, 689; 11, 597; 12, 134 et saep.—Also in the post-Aug. histt. and other prose writers; so after speaking of the Ubii etc., Tac. says: At in Chaucis coeptavere seditionem praesidium agitantes etc., A. 1, 38; so ib. 4, 13; 12, 62; 14, 23 et saep.—**2.** To a wonderful, terrible, unexpected, or exciting occurrence or circumstance: clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit, etc. ... At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Verg. A. 2, 225; 3, 225: Lacte madens illic suberat Pan ilicis umbrae, Et facta agresti lignea falce Pales etc. At quâ Velabri regio patet etc., Tib. 2, 5, 33; Verg. G. 4, 471: consurgit Turnus in ensem et ferit. Exclamant Troes trepidique Latini, Arrectaeque amborum acies. At perfidus ensis Frangitur in medio, id. A. 12, 731; 10, 763: adusque Supremum tempus, ne se penuria victûs Opprimeret metuebat. At hunc liberta securi divisit medium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 99: Magnus quanto mucrone minatur Noctibus hibernis et sidera terret Orion. At sonipes habitus etc., Stat. S. 1, 1, 46.—**3.** To a passionate appeal, etc., in which case the antecedent clause is not expressed, but must be considered as existing in the mind of the speaker; cf. in Gr. ἀλλὰ σύ, σὺ δέ. **a.** In passing to an interrogation, exhortation, request: At, scelesta, viden ut ne id quidem me dignum esse existumat? Plaut. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8: At qui nummos tristis inuncat? Lucil. 15, 21 Müll.: *Me.* Sauream non novi. *Li.* At nosce sane, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: *Ca.* Non adest. *Ps.* At tu cita, id. Ps. 1, 1, 30: satis habeo, at quaeso hercle etiam vide, id. Merc. 5, 4, 53 (Ritschl, *sat habeo. Sed*): at unum hoc quaeso ... Ut, etc., id. Capt. 3, 5, 89: at tu, qui laetus rides mala nostra caveto Mox tibi, Tib. 1, 2, 87: Hunc ut Peleus vidit, At inferias, juvenum gratissime Crantor, Accipe, ait, Ov. M. 12, 367: at tu, nauta, vagae ne parce malignus arenae Ossibus et capiti inhumato Particulam dare, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23.—In prose: at vide quid succenseat, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2: itaque pulsus ego civitate non sum, quae nulla erat: at vide, quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim, id. Part. Or. 4, 1, 28; id. Dom. 44; App. M. 6, p. 179, 18.—**b.** In expressions of passion, astonishment, indignation, pain, etc.: At ut scelesta sola secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13: *Sc.* Nunc quidem domi certost: certa res est Nunc nostrum opservare ostium, [ubi] ubist. *Pa.* At, Sceledre, quaeso, Ut etc., id. Mil. 2, 4, 46: At o deorum quidquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Quid iste fert tumultus? Hor. Epod. 5, 1: At tibi quanta domus rutila testudine fulgens, etc., Stat. S. 2, 4, 11.—In prose: horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quae mater? Cic. Clu. 70; id. Verr. 2, 2, 45: at per deos immortales! quid est, quod de hoc dici possit, id. ib. 2, 1, 46: institui senatores, qui omnia indicum responsa perscriberent. At quos viros! id. Sull. 42; id. Deiot. 19, 33: tangit et ira deos: at non impune feremus, Ov. M. 8, 279; 10, 724: at tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi, id. H. 12, 1.—**c.** In indignant imprecations: At te di omnes cum consilio, Calve, mactâssint malo! Pomp., Com. Rel. p. 245 Rib.: At te Juppiter diique omnes perdant! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37: At te di deaeque faxint cum isto odio, Laches, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 59: At te di perdant, id. Eun. 3, 1, 41: At tibi di dignum factis exitium duint, id. And. 4, 1, 42: At vobis male sit, Cat. 3, 13: At tibi, pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di ... persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 535.—In prose: At vos, ait, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, Just. 14, 4, 10.—**d.** Rarely of friendly inclination, disposition: At tibi di bene faciant omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 18: At tibi di semper, adulescens, quisquis es, faciant bene, id. Men. 5, 7, 32: At tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura, Cat. 8, 19.—**e.** In entreaty: At vos, o superi, miserescite regis, Verg. A. 8, 572: at tu, pater deûm hominumque, hinc saltem arce hostes, Liv. 1, 12.—**II.** In adding an entirely opposite thought, *but, but indeed, but on the other hand, on the contrary,* etc. (the strictly class. signif. of the word). **A.** In gen.: *at* differentiam rerum significat: ut cum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.: splendet saepe, ast idem nimbis interdum nigret, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: *So.* Mentire nunc. *Me.* At jam faciam, ut verum dicas dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 189: *So.* Per Jovem juro med etc. *Me.* At ego per Mercurium juro, tibi etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 280: Atque oppido hercle bene velle illud visus sum, Ast non habere quoi commendarem caprum, id. Merc. 2, 1, 22: fecit idem Themistocles ... at idem Pericles non fecit, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 3: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus, at placuit P. Servilio, id. Phil. 2, 5, 12: majores nostri Tusculanos Aequos ... in civitatem etiam acceperunt, at Karthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: brevis a naturâ nobis vita data est; at memoria bene redditae vitae sempiterna, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32; id. Cat. 2, 2, 3; id. Leg. 2, 18: crebras a nobis litteras exspecta, ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id. Att. 1, 16 *fin.*: Rejectis pilis comminus gladiis pugnatum est. At Germani phalange factâ impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: Postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur. At M. Porcius Cato hujusce modi orationem habuit, Sall. C. 52, 1: hac iter Elysium nobis, at laeva ... ad impia Tartara mittit, Verg. A. 6, 542: *T.* Ante leves ergo pascentur in aethere cervi ... *M.* At nos hinc alii sitientis ibimus Afros, id. E. 1, 65: *Dam.* Malo me Galatea petit, lasciva puella ... *Men.* At mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis Amyntas, id. ib. 3, 66; 7, 35; 7, 55; id. G. 1, 219; 1, 242; 1, 370; 2, 151; 2, 184; 3, 331; 4, 18; 4, 180; id. A. 2, 35; 2, 687; 3, 424; 5, 264; 6, 489: Ast ego nutrici non mando vota, Pers. 2, 39: ast illi tremat etc., id. 6, 74: Ast vocat officium, id. 6, 27: At Jesus audiens ait, Vulg. Matt. 9, 12; 9, 22; 12, 3; 12, 48 et persaep.—**a.** In order to strengthen a contrast, sometimes (esp. in Plaut. and Ter.) with *contra, e contrario, potius, etiam, vero.* (α) With *contra:* Summis nitere opibus, at ego contra ut dissimilis siem, Lucil. 26, 19 Müll.: Ergo quod magnumst aeque leviusque videtur ... At contra gravius etc., Lucr. 1, 366; so id. 1, 570; 1, 1087; 2, 235: L. Opimius ejectus est e patriâ: At contra bis Catilina absolutus *est,* Cic. Pis. 95; id. Verr. 5, 66; id. Sex. Rosc. 131; id. Quinct. 75: At tibi contra Evenit, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 27: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, etc., Tac. A. 4, 28.—(β) With *e contrario:* apud nos mercenarii scribae existimantur; at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi, etc., Nep. Eum. 1, 5: in locis siccis partibus sulcorum imis disponenda sunt semina, ut tamquam in alveolis maneant. At uliginosis e contrario in summo porcae dorso collocanda, etc., Col. 11, 3, 44.—(γ) With *potius:* at satius fuerat eam viro dare nuptum potius, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 44: at potius serves nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov. H. 3, 149.—(δ) With *etiam:* At etiam, furcifer, Male loqui mi audes? *but do you even?* etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Trin. 4, 2, 151; id. Rud. 3, 4, 6: At etiam cubat cuculus. Surge, amator, i domum, *but he is yet abed,* id. As. 5, 2, 73; so id. Capt. 2, 3, 98; id. Mil. 4, 4, 6: Exi foras, sceleste. At etiam restitas, Fugitive! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1; 5, 6, 10: Proinde aut exeant, aut quiescant, etc. ... at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exsilium ejectum esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are indeed people who say,* etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12; id. Phil. 2, 30, 76; id. Quinct. 56; id. Verr. 5, 77; id. Dom. 70 al.—(ε) With *vero, but certainly:* At vero aut honoribus aucti aut etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 87; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; 2, 23, 80; id. Fin. 1, 10, 33; id. Verr. 2, 5, 17 al.—(ζ) With *certe:* Numquam ego te, vitâ frater amabilior, Aspiciam posthac. At certe semper amabo, Cat. 65, 11; 66, 25.—(η) So, quidem—at (very rare) = quidem—autem, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75.—**b.** Ironically: *Th.* Quid valeam? *Ly.* At tu aegrota, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 22: at, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, Verg. A. 7, 297; 7, 363; Ov. H. 1, 44.—**B.** Very freq. in adding an objection, from one's own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made, *but, on the contrary, in opposition to this;* sometimes, *but one may say, it may be objected,* and the like: Piscium magnam atque altilium vim interfecisti. At nego, Lucil. 28, 43 Müll.: Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At persaepe etiam privati in hac re publicâ perniciosos cives morte multârunt. An leges, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: Appellandi tempus non erat? At tecum plus annum vixit. In Galliâ agi non potuit? At et in provinciâ jus dicebatur et etc., id. Quinct. 41: Male judicavit populus. At judicavit. Non debuit. At potuit. Non fero. At multi clarissimi cives tulerunt, id. Planc. 11: sunt, quos signa, quos caelatum argentum delectant. At sumus, inquiunt, civitatis principes, id. Part. Or. 5, 2, 36; id. Fin. 4, 25, 71; id. Verr. 2, 2 *fin.*: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. Mil. 6, 15; id. Phil. 2, 9: convivium vicinorum cotidie compleo, quod ad multam noctem, quam maxime possumus, vario sermone producimus. At non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus. Credo: sed ne desideratio quidem,

id. Sen. 14, 47: multo magnus orator praestat minutis imperatoribus. At prodest plus imperator. Quis negat? id. Brut. 73, 256; id. Div. 2, 29, 62; 2, 31, 67; 2, 32, 69 al.: Maxime Juppiter! At in se Pro quaestu sumptum facit hic, Hor. S. 1, 2, 18 al.—In this case freq. strengthened, **a.** By *pol, edepol, hercule:* At pol ego neque florem neque flocces volo mihi, Caecil., Com. Rel. p. 67 Rib.: *So.* Non edepol volo profecto. *Me.* At pol profecto ingratiis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 215; so id. As. 2, 2, 34; 4, 2, 14; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; id. Cas. 2, 3, 15; id. Cist. 4, 2, 70; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, id. Poen. 5, 4, 61; 3, 1, 68: At hercule aliquot annos populus Romanus maximâ parte imperii caruit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 54; id. Sex. Rosc. 50: at hercle in eâ controversiâ, quae de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31: At, Hercule, reliquis omnibus etc., Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 169: At, hercules, Diodorus et in morbo etc., id. 29, 6, 39, § 142: At hercule Germanicum Druso ortum etc., Tac. A. 1, 3; 1, 17; 1, 26; 3, 54: At, hercules, si conscius fuissem etc., Curt. 6, 10, 20 al.—**b.** By *enim*, which introduces a reason for the objection implied in at, *but certainly, but surely, but indeed*, etc., ἀλλὰ γάρ: At enim tu nimis spisse incedis, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 16 Rib.; Turp. id. p. 93: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; Diem conficimus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: At enim istoc nil est magis etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 21: At enim vereor, inquit Crassus, ne haec etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 188: cum dixisset Sophocles, O puerum pulchrum, Pericle. At enim praetorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, etc., id. Off. 1, 40, 144 Beier; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Inv. 2, 17, 52 al.: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiae, id. Quinct. 1; so id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 51; 20, 60; id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: At enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 15: At enim quis reprehendet, quod in parricidas rei publicae decretum erit? Sall. C. 51, 25 Kritz: At enim quid ita solus ego circum curam ago? Liv. 6, 15; 34, 32: At enim eo foedere, quod etc., id. 21, 18; 34, 31; 39, 37: At enim nova nobis in fratrum filias conjugia; sed etc., Tac. A. 12, 6.—**c.** By *tamen:* Jam id peccatum primum magnum, *magnum*, at humanum tamen, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 53: Hi secretis sermonibus . . . conveniunt; nam publice civitas talibus inceptis abhorrebat. At tamen interfuere quidam etc., Tac. H. 4, 55: At certe tamen, inquiunt, quod etc., Cat. 10, 14.—**C.** With a preced. negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if what has been said is not true, yet at least something else is true, *but yet;* sometimes with *tamen, but yet;* or *certe, but at least, yet at least:* Nolo victumas: at minimis me extis placare volo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: Si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra, . . . At tamen in vostras potuisti ducere sedes, Cat. 64, 158 sq.: Non cognoscebantur foris, at domi: non ab alienis, at a suis, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 56: Liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Fl. 25, 61: Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Verg. A. 1, 543; so id. ib. 4, 615, and 6, 406.—With *certe:* Haec erant . . . quorum cognitio studiosis juvenibus si non magnam utilitatem adferet, at certe, quod magis petimus, bonam voluntatem, Quint. 12, 11, 31; Cels. 2, 15; Suet. Calig. 12 al.—**D.** The antithesis is sometimes not so much in the clause appended by *at*, as in the persons or things introduced in it; so, (*a*) Esp. freq. in conditional clauses with *si, si non, si minus, etiam si*, etc.; cf. Herm. ad Viger. 241: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit; At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, *if I perish here, but he does not return, yet* etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 26; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131: si ego digna hac contumeliâ Sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25: Si tu oblitus es, at di meminerunt, Cat. 30, 11: si non eo die, at postridie, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: si non paulo, at aliquanto (post petîsses), Cic. Quinct. 40; 97; id. Mil. 93 al.: quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 22; id. Verr. 5, 69; id. Clu. 15: qui non possit, etiam si sine ullâ suspitione, at non sine argumento male dicere, id. Cael. 3, 8.—(*β*) With *etsi:* ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, at pro nostro tamen studio meritam gratiam referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14; Tac. Or. 19.—(*γ*) With *quod si:* Quod si nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, at ego ad deos confugiam, Liv. 9, 1; Tac. A. 1, 67.—**E.** At, like autem and δέ, sometimes serves simply to introduce an explanation: cum Sic mutilus miniteris. At illi foeda cicatrix etc., *now an ugly scar* etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 60.—**F.** And also like δέ in Hom. and Hdt., it sometimes introduces an apodosis, **a.** With *si:* Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, *if to-day thou bestow victory, then I* etc., ἐάν—δέ, Liv. 10, 19.—**b.** With *quoniam:* Nunc, quoniam tuum insanabile ingenium est, at tu tuo supplicio doce etc., *since your disposition is past cure, at least* etc., ἐπεί—δέ, Liv. 1, 28.

☞ **A.** At is sometimes repeated at the beginning of several clauses, **a.** In opposition each to the preceding clause: *Soph.* Tu quidem haut etiam octoginta's pondo. *Paegn.* At confidentiâ Militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere. At ego hanc operam perdo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47 sq.: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit: At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, id. Capt. 3, 5, 25 sq.; id. As. 5, 2, 6 sqq. (Cic., in Quir. 7 and 10, opposes *at* to *sed*, and Tac., in A. 12, 6, *sed* to *at*).—**b.** In opposition to some common clause preceding: At etiam asto? At etiam cesso foribus facere hisce assulas? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Quid tum esse existimas judicatum? Certe gratis judicâsse. At condemnârat; at causam totam non audierat; at in contionibus etc., Cic. Caecin. 113: Sit flagitiorum omnium princeps: at est bonus imperator, at felix, id. Verr. 5, 4; id. Sest. 47; id. Fragm. B. 16, 5 B. and K.: Nefarius Hippias Pisistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens; at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinna recte, imo jure fortasse, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: At non formosa est, at non bene culta puella; At, puto, non votis saepe petita meis? Ov. Am. 3, 7, 1 sq. Merk.: At quam sunt similes, at quam formosus uterque! id. F. 2, 395: rideri possit eo quod Rusticius tonso toga defluit: at est bonus ut melior vir Non alius quisquam; at tibi amicus; at ingenium ingens Inculto latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30 sqq. (cf. sed—sed, Cat. 64, 141; Juv. 5, 61; 8, 149; and a similar use of ἀλλά in Hellenistic Greek, as ἀλλά—ἀλλά, 2 Cor. 2, 17: ἀλλά—ἀλλά—ἀλλά, 1 Cor. 6, 11).—**B.** Though regularly occupying the first place in its clause or sentence, it sometimes stands second (cf. atque *fin.*): Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas, Verg. E. 7, 67; id. G. 3, 331: Tutior at quanto merx est in classe secundâ, Hor. S. 1, 2, 47: Mentior at si quid, etc., id. ib. 1, 8, 37: Gramineis ast inde toris discumbitur, Val. Fl. 8, 255: Major at inde etc., Stat. Th. 4, 116.—See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 417–451; Wagner, Quaest. XXXVII. ad Verg. IV. pp. 581–585.

Ātăbŭlus, i, *m.*, *a burning wind blowing in Apulia*, now called *sirocco*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 232; also mentioned by Horace, S. 1, 5, 78; and hence, Atabulus Horatianus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

Ātăcīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the river Atax, in* Gallia Narbonensis, *Atacian:* **Ātăcīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 2: P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, *a poet from that region, flourishing in the time of Cæsar, single fragments of whose writings are yet extant; the author of an* Argonautica, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 21; Prop. 3, 32, 85; Stat. S. 2, 7, 77; Quint. 10, 1, 87; Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 128, and Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 208, 1. (Upon his measure and style, cf. Spald. and Frotsch. ad Quint. l. l.)

Ātălanta, ae (**-ē**, ēs, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 29; id. A. A. 3, 775), *f.*, = Ἀταλάντη. **I.** *A daughter of King Schœneus, in Bœotia, distinguished for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes* (acc. to others, *by Milanion*) *by stratagem, and married by him*, Ov. M. 10, 565 sqq.; 10, 598 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 113.—**II.** *A daughter of Iasius of Arcadia, a participant in the Calydonian boar-hunt, and passionately loved by Meleager*, Ov. H. 4, 99 (called, id. M. 8, 380, Tegeaea; and id. ib. 8, 426, Nonacria, v. h. v.).—**III.** Derivv. **A. Ătălantaeus** or **-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Atalanta:* aures, Stat. Th. 4, 309: labores, Manil. 5, 179: Schoenos, *a town in Arcadia, in the vicinity of which Atalanta established foot-races*, Stat. Th. 7, 267.—**B. Ătălantĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *a son of Atalanta and Meleager*, i. e. *Parthenopæus*, Stat. Th. 7, 789.

‡ **atanuvĭum** or **athanuvĭum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of earthen bowl used by the Roman priests in offering sacrifices*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Ātargătis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ἀτάργατις, *a Syrian deity, called also* Derceto (Δερκετώ), Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Macr. p. 1, 23.

Atarnēa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀτάρνα, Steph. Byz.; more com. Ἀταρνεύς, *a town in Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.—Hence, **Atarnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Atarnea*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156; cf. Mann. Asia Min. III. pp. 398 and 415.

† **ătăt** or **attat**, also several times repeated, atatatae, attatatatae, or atatte, atattate, etc., *interj.*, = ἀτταταί, ἀτταταταί, etc.; an exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc., *oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Quid salve, atattatattatae, rivalis, salve; quid istuc attatae advertisti tam cito? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: attatatae, cave cadas, amabo, id. ib. p. 213 P.: Attat, perii hercle ego miser, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 8; id. Pers. 4, 7, 12; id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: Atat eccam! id. Truc. 2, 7, 21; so id. Aul. 4, 8, 12; id. Cas. 3, 4, 29; id. Curc. 3, 20: Atat hoc illud est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98; id. Eun. 4, 5, 1 al.; cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 451 and 452; Bentl. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 98.

ătăvĭa, ae, *f.* [atavus], *the mother of a great-great-grandfather* (abavus) or *great-great-grandmother* (abavia), *a fourth grandmother*, opp. to adneptis, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10.

ătăvus (archaic, **-ŏs**), i, *m.* [at-avus], *the father of a great-great-grandfather* (abavus) or *great-great-grandmother*, opp. to adnepos. **I.** Lit., cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9 and 10; 9, 6, 23 and 25; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Cael. 14.—**II.** In gen., sometimes, like avus, abavus, etc., for *ancestor, forefather:* Turnus avis atavisque potens, Verg. A. 7, 56: Evocat antiquis proavos atavosque sepulchris, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17: Maecenas, atavis edite regibus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 1.

Ătax, ăcis, *m.*, = Ἄταξ, *a small river in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude*, Mel. 2, 5; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; Luc. 1, 403; Sid. Carm. 9, 15; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 63.

Ātella, ae, *f.*, = Ἀτέλλα. **I.** *An ancient town of the Osci, in Campania, on the Clanius, near the present Aversa*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31; Suet. Tib. 75; Sil. 11, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 779.—**II.** Derivv. **Ātellānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Atella, Atellan:* municipium, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 14 *fin.*: **Ātellāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Atella*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—But esp. freq. Atellana fabula, fabella, or simply **Ātellāna**, ae, *f.*, *a comic but not wanton kind of popular farce that originated in Atella, which, with the comedy borrowed from Greece, was highly relished at Rome, especially by the youth, and continued to be represented even to the time of the emperors;* the class. passage for it is Liv. 7, 2, 12; Juv. 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 39; Gell. 12, 10, 7; 17, 2, 8; Fest. s. v. personata, p. 217 Müll.; Diom. pp. 487 and 488 P.; Varr. L. L. 7, §§ 29, 84; 95 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 al.; cf. Munk de Fabulis Atellanis, Lips. 1840, and Teuffel, Rom. Lit. §§ 6, 4 and 9 sq.—Hence, **III.** Derivv. **1. Ātellānus**, i, *m.*, *an actor in an Atellan farce*, Suet. Galb. 13; Quint. 6, 3, 47; also as *adj.:* gesticulator, Tert. Spect. 17.—**2. Ātellānĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Atellan farce:* versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: ars, Macr. S. 1, 10.—**3. Ātellānĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: exodium, Suet. Tib. 45: versus, Petr. 68, 5.—**4. Ātellānĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.*, *a small Atellan piece*, M. Aur. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 3.

1. āter, tra, trum, *adj.* [cf. αἴθω, *to burn;* Sanscr. idh; αἴθων αἰθήρ, Αἴτνη,

Aetna, aether, aestus, aestas] (pr. burnt black, black as a coal; cf.: Tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbost, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: hence), *black;* and specif., *coal-black, lustreless-black, sable, dark* (opp. albus, lustreless-white, and diff. from niger, glossy black, v. albus *init.;* class. and freq., but never in Vulg., which uses niger). **I.** Lit.: album an atrum vinum potas? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 17: atrior multo Quam Aegyptii, id. Poen. 5, 5, 11: alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, Tac. G. 43: Mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque capillis, etc., Ov. M. 15, 41; so id. ib. 15, 44; cf. albus: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1147: dens, Hor. Epod. 8, 3: nubes, Lucr. 6, 180; Hor. C. 2, 16, 2: lumen, with smoke, Verg. A. 7, 457: agmen, with dust, id. ib. 12, 450 Serv.: axis, with blood, Sil. 2, 186: Eridanus ater stragibus, id. 6, 107: bilis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 64, and Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 (cf. the Gr. μελαγχολία): cruor, Hor. Epod. 17, 31: tempestas, Lucr. 6, 258 sq.; Verg. A. 5, 693: hiemps, id. ib. 7, 214: canis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 25: corvus atro gutture, Cat. 108, 5: venena, Verg. G. 2, 130: Tartara, Lucr. 3, 966; so, Cocytus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17: mare, *dark, stormy*, id. S. 2, 2, 16: fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 2: mons, v. 2. ater.—The proverb albus an ater, v. albus.—Poet., = atratus, *clothed in black:* lictores, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6; cf. albus, I. B. 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate*, etc.: funus, Lucr. 2, 580: formido, id. 4 [173], and id. 6, 254; so, Timor, Verg. A. 9, 719: cupressus, id. ib. 3, 64: dies, id. ib. 6, 429; Prop. 3, 2, 4: mors, Hor. C. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae (as a burying-place), *dismal*, id. S. 2, 6, 32: seu mors atris circumvolat alis, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: cura, id. C. 3, 1, 40; 3, 14, 13; 4, 11, 35: lites, id. A. P. 423: comes, id. S. 2, 7, 115: serpens, Verg. G. 1, 129; Ov. M. 3, 63 al.: genius ... vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189.—In Roman civil life, dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days.* (This designation is said to have arisen from the Roman custom of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal); Varr. L. L. 6, § 29; Liv. 6, 1; Gell. 5, 17; Fest. s. v. nonarum, p. 179 Müll.; id. s. v. religiosus, p. 278 Müll.; Ov. A. A. 1, 418; Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.* and 16; Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 33: si atro die faxit insciens. probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Rare and poet., of mind or feeling, *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (cf. niger, II. D., and the Gr. μέλας, II. 4 Lidd. and Scott): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15.—**2.** Also poet. of something difficult to be understood, *dark, obscure* (so μέλας, Anth. Pal. 11, 347): latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. p. 5, 3, 157.—*Comp.* v. supra, I.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not used.

2. Āter mons, *a mountain in the interior of Africa, north of Phazania* (*Fezzan*), Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 35.

Āternĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman family name:* Aternius Fontinalis, *a consul* A.U.C. 300, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60 Mai; from him proceeded the Lex Aternia (or Tarpeia; cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll.): de multâ, Gell. 11, 1, 2.

Āternus, i, *m.*, = Ἄτερνος, *a river in Samnium emptying into the Adriatic Sea*, now *Pescara*, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 44; 3, 12, 17, § 106.—At its mouth was the town **Āternum,** i, *n.*, = Ἄτερνον, named after it, now also called *Pescara*, Liv. 24, 47; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 468.—Hence, Aternensis ager, Front. Col. p. 120 Goes.

Ateste, is, *n.*, = Ἀτεστέ (Ptol.), *a town in the country of the Venetians*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; 17, 17, 26, § 122; Tac. H. 3, 6; later called Ad Este and Ab Este, whence arose the present name, *Este;* cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 97.—Hence, **Atestīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Ateste*, Mart. 10, 93: ATESTINI, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ateste*, Inscr. Orell. 3110.

Athăcus, i, *f.*, = Ἄθακος, *a town in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 34.

Athămānĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀθαμανία. **I.** *A district in Epirus, on or near Mount Pindus*, Liv. 36, 14.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Athămānes,** um, *m.*, = Ἀθαμᾶνες, *the inhabitants of Athamania*, Cic. Pis. 40; Liv. 31, 42; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**B. Athămānis,** idis, *f.*, *an Athamanian woman*, Ov. M. 15, 311 Jahn.—**C. Athămānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Athamania:* litora, Prop. 5, 6, 15.

Athămas, antis, *m.*, = Ἀθάμας. **I. A.** *Son of Æolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly* (*first in Bœotia in* Ἀθαμάντιον πεδίον, among the Orchomeni, O. Müll. Orchom. I. p. 161), *the father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino;* in a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who, with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed to sea-deities, Ino to Leucothea (Matuta), and Melicerta to Palaemon (Portunus), Ov. M. 3, 564; 4, 420 sq.; id. F. 4, 903; 6, 489; Hyg. Fab. 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 241; cf. Apollod. 3, p. 171; Paus. Att. p. 108: Athamante dementior, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Athămantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀθαμαντεῖος, *pertaining to Athamas, named after him, Athamantic:* sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pinus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 143: aurum, i. e. *the golden fleece of Phrixus*, Mart. 8, 28.—**2. Athămantĭădes,** ae, *m. patr.*, = Ἀθαμαντιάδης, *son of Athamas*, i. e. *Palæmon*, Ov. M. 13, 919 (this word also stands by conj. of Hertzberg in Prop. 4, 6, 22).—**3. Athămantis** idis, *f. patr.*, = Ἀθαμαντίς, *daughter of Athamas*, i. e. *Helle*, Ov. F. 4, 903; id. H. 18, 137.—**II.** *A mountain in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **Athămantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀθαμαντικός, *Athamantic:* meum, *a plant, bear's-wort:* Athamanta meum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 (by many of the ancients referred to Athamas, I., as named by him, v. Plin. l. l.).

Athănāgĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now acc. to Ukert, *Agramant*, Liv. 21, 61; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 401.

Athănāsĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἀθανάσιος, *a celebrated archbishop of Alexandria in the time of the emperor Constantine;* a zealous persecutor of the Arians, and by them much persecuted in return; he died A. D. 377.

Athănătus, i, *m.* [ἀθάνατος, immortal], *a man of gigantic stature and superhuman strength, in the time of Pliny*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.

Athēnae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἀθῆναι. **I.** *Athens, the capital of Attica*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. Leg. 2, 14, 36; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; Hor. S. 1, 1, 64; Juv. 3, 80; Vulg. Act. 17, 15; 17, 16; ib. 1 Thess. 3, 1 al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 308 sq., *the Grecian city of the Muses*, Cic. Fl. 26.—Hence sometimes meton. for *intelligence*, Juv. 15, 110; and Athenae Novae, as an appel. of honor for Mediolanum, Plin. Ep. 4, 13.—**II.** *The name of other cities in Laconia, Caria, Eubœa, Acarnania, Italy, Arabia*, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 35 Müll.; Liv. 45, 16 al.

‡ **Athēnaeŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Athenæ, an otherwise unknown town*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 35 Müll.

Athēnaeum, i, *n.*, = Ἀθήναιον, *a fortress in Athamania*, Liv. 38, 1; 39, 25.

1. Athēnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀθηναῖος. **I.** *Pertaining to the city of Athens, Athenian, of Athens:* Athenaeis in moenibus, Lucr. 6, 749; Plin. 1 in indic. lib. 8, 11, and 12 al.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to Athene* (*Minerva*): **Athēnaeum,** i, *n.*, = Ἀθήναιον, *a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works* (as the Rom. poets in the temple of Apollo at Rome; cf. aedes, I.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 35; *a similar building for the same object, built by the emperor Adrian at Rome*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

2. Athēnaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἀθηναῖος, *a Greek grammarian of Naucratis, in the time of the emperor M. Aurelius, author of the compilation entitled* Δειπνοσοφισταί.

Athēnĭensis, e, *adj.* [Athenae], *of* or *pertaining to Athens, Athenian:* populus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 18; Val. Max. 4, 1: civis, Nep. Dion, 8, 1: Themistocles, Cic. Scaur. 2, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—**Athēnĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians*, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Off. 1, 22, 75 al.; Sall. C. 2, 2; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 31, 44, 9; Mel. 1, 14, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 15; ib. Act. 17, 21; 17, 22 et saep.

Athēnĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in Sicily*, A. U. C. 652, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, and 2, 3, 54.—Applied contemptuously to Sex. Clodius, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

† **ăthĕŏs** (**-us**), i, *m.*, = ἄθεος, *he that does not believe in God, an atheist:* Diagoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63 B. and K. (Orelli writes it as Greek); so Arn. 3, p. 116; 5, p. 178.

† **ăthēra,** ae, *f.*, = ἀθήρα, *a medicine prepared from* arinca: Olyram arincam diximus vocari. Hac decoctâ fit medicamentum, quod Aegyptii atheram vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 121.

Athĕrĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to a jurist Atherius, Atherian:* jus, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3 (Aterianus, Atterianus, Orell., B. and K.; al. Haterianus).

† **athĕrōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀθέρωμα (ἀθήρωμα), *a swelling upon the head, a tumor filled with matter*, Cels. 7, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 30.

Athĕsis or **Atĕsis,** is, *m.* (*acc.* Athesim; *abl.* Athesi; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 210, 228), = Ἄταγις, Strabo, *a river in Upper Italy*, now *the Adige:* Atesis, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121 Jan: Athesim propter amoenum, Verg. A. 9, 680 Rib.; Sil. 8, 595; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 196; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 143.

Athis, ĭdis, *m.* (*acc.* Athin), *a son of Limnate, slain by Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 47; 5, 63; 5, 72 Merk. (al. *Athys, Atys, Attis*).

athla, ae, v. athlon.

† **āthlēta,** ae, *com.* (*nom.* athletes, Stat. S. 53, 222; *acc.* athletam. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 32, 593), = ἀθλητής, *a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete*, Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Or. 68, 228; id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; 2, 17, 40; Nep. Epam. 2, 4; Liv. 39, 22 al.—Trop., *one who, by exertion and practice, has acquired much skill in a thing, a champion, master* (only ante- and post-class.): pecuarii athletae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: athletae comitiorum, id. ib. 3, 5 *fin.*

āthlētĭcē, *adv.*, v. athleticus *fin.*

† **āthlētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἀθλητικός, *of* or *pertaining to the athlete, athletic* (not in Cic.): victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.:* ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2; also without ars: **āthlētĭca,** ae, *f.*, *the athletic art, athletics*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205.—*Adv.:* **āthlētĭcē,** *athletically*, only in Plaut.: Pancratice atque athletice (valuit), Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14: Valet pugilice atque athletice, id. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

† **āthlon,** i, *n.* (**āthla,** ae, *f.*, Petr. 57 *fin.*, like schema, diadema, dogma; cf. Schneid. Gr. p. 274), = ἆθλον, *a struggle, a work, labor, pains*, Manil. 3, 162; 3, 172; 3, 193 al.; Hyg. Fab. 30.

Athŏs (upon the length of the *o* in Athos, cf. Wagner ad Verg. G. 1, 332; *nom.* also Atho, Athon; *gen.* not found, yet it may be assumed as Athōnis; *dat.* Atho; *acc.* Atho, Athōn, Athonem, and, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 701, also Athona; *abl.* Athone; cf. Seyfert, Gr. §§ 1498-1500; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 638, 344, 132), *m.*, = Ἄθως, later Ἄθων, ωνος, *Athos, a high mountain on the Strymonian Gulf, in Macedonia, opposite Lemnos*, now *Agion Oros* or *Monte Santo*, Mel. 2, 2, 9 and 10; 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37; 4, 12, 23, § 72; 7, 2, 2, § 27; Liv. 44, 11; 45, 30; Verg. G. 1, 332 (as an imitation of Theocr. 7, 77); id. A. 12, 701; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 554; Val. Fl. 1, 664; Juv. 10, 174; Sen. Herc. Oet. 145; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 336; id. IV Cons. Hon. 475; id. in Eutr. 2, 162; id. B. Get. 177; id. Gigant. 68; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 127.—In *plur.* Athōnes, Lucil. ap. Gell. 16, 9 *fin.*

Ātĭlĭānus, a, um, v. Atilius.

Ātĭlĭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *A Roman gentile name*, e. g. M. Atilius Regulus, Atilius Rufus, Atilius Verus, etc.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** Atilia lex de dediticiis, *introduced by the tribune of the people L. Atilius*, A. U. C. 544, Liv. 26, 33 and 34.—**B. Ātĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Atilius, Atilian:* praedia, Cic. Att. 5, 1: virtus, *that of Atilius Regulus*, Val. Max. 4, 4, ext. 6.

Ātīna, ae, *f.*, = Ἄτινα. **I. A.** *A town in Latium*, still called *Atina*, Liv. 9, 28; Verg. A. 7, 630; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 675.—Hence, **B. Ātīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of Atina, Atinatic*, or *Atinatian:* praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8.—*Absol.:* in Atinati, *in the Atinatic territory*, Cic. Att. 15, 3.—**Ātīnātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Atina*, Cic. Planc. 8.—**II.** *A*

town of the Venetians, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 95.—**III.** *A town in Lucania*, now *Atena;* hence, **Ātīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Atinatic:* in Atinate campo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225.

Ătinia ulmus, v. Atinius, II. B.

Ătinius, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Name of a Roman* gens, e. g. C. Atinius Labeo, etc.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** Atinia lex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42; Gell. 17, 7; Dig. 41, 3, 4; cf. Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 381.—**B.** Atinia ulmus, *a kind of elm-tree, the loose-flowering elm:* Ulmus effusa, Willd.; Col. 5, 6, 2 and 9; id. Arb. 16, 1; Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72.

Ătintānĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἀτιντανία, *a region in Epirus, on the borders of Macedonia*, Liv. 27, 30; 29, 12; 45, 30.

Ătius, a, um, *adj.*, *name of a Roman* gens., e. g. M. Atius Balbus, etc., and **Ătia,** ae, *f.*, *the daughter of Atius Balbus, and mother of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 4 and 94; cf. Atys.

† **ătizōē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἀτιζώη, *a precious stone of a silver lustre*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

Ătlantĭgĕna, ae, *f.* [Atlas-gigno], *begotten of Atlas, daughter of Atlas*, i. e. *Maia;* old poet in Anthol. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 364.

† **ătlantĭon,** ii, *n.* [Atlas], *the lowest vertebra of the neck* (so called because on it rests the whole burden of the head and the remaining vertebrae of the neck): hunc spinae articulum sive nodum Atlantion vocant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 99.

Ătlās, antis, *m.*, = Ἄτλας. **I.** *Atlas, a high mountain in Mauretania, in the northwest part of Libya, on which*, acc. to the fable, *heaven rested*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 11 sqq.; Ov. M. 2, 296; 15, 149; id. F. 5, 83; Verg. A. 4, 247; 6, 796; Vitr. 6, 10; 8, 12; Hyg. Fab. 150 (cf. Hom. Od. 1, 52; 4, 385; Hdt. 3, 2; 4, 148; Apollod. 2, 5, 11; Diod. Sic. 3, 5).—**II.** In mythology, *a king of Mauretania, son of Iapetus and Clymene, a lover of astronomy*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Ov. M. 4, 628 sq.; *changed by Perseus, with the aid of Medusa's head, into Mount Atlas, because he refused him a hospitable reception as guest*, Ov. M. 4, 657 sq. *He was the father, by Pleione, of the seven Pleiades, and, by Æthra, of the seven* (acc. to Hyg. five) *Hyades.*—Meton. for *a man of colossal height*, and iron. for *a dwarf*, Juv. 8, 32.—**III.** Derivv. **A.** **Ătlantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Mount Atlas*, as a designation for *west-African, Libyan:* mare, *the Atlantic Ocean*, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: accola, *dwelling on Atlas*, Sil. 10, 185: munera, i. e. *citrus-wood*, Mart. 14, 89; cf. Atlantis, 1.—**B.** **Ătlantĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: litus, Sil. 13, 200: Olympus, i. e. *the heaven borne by Atlas*, Calp. 4, 83: profundum, Aus. Mos. 144.—**C.** **Ătlantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Atlas*, and, (*a*) *Of Mount Atlas*, as a designation for *west-African, Libyan:* finis, Hor. C. 1, 34, 11: Oceanus, *the Atlantic Ocean*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 280; cf. id. Prob. et Olyb. Cons. 35: gurges, Stat. Achill. 1, 223.—(*β*) *Of* or *belonging to King Atlas:* Pleiades, Ov. F. 3, 105.—**D.** **Ătlantĭădes,** ae, *m. patr.*, *a male descendant of King Atlas.* (*a*) *Mercury, the grandson of Atlas by Maia*, Ov. M. 2, 704; 2, 834; 8, 627 (cf.: nepos Atlantis, Ov. F. 5, 663; Hor. C. 1, 10, 1).—(*β*) *Hermaphroditus, great-grandson of Atlas and son of Mercury*, Ov. M. 4, 368.—**E.** **Ătlantĭăs,** ădis, *f. patr.*, *a female descendant of Atlas:* sorores, i. e. *Pleiades, daughters of Atlas*, Sil. 16, 136: Calypso, Auct. Priap. 69 (cf. Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P.: apud nympham Atlantis filiam Calypsonem).—**F.** **Ătlantis,** ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *Adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Mount Atlas:* silva, *a citrus forest*, Luc. 10, 144; cf. Atlanticus.—Also *subst.*, *the name of several islands in the Atlantic Ocean*, of which the largest, acc. to Plato, was said to have sunk (some consider this as America), Plin. 2, 90, 92, § 205; 6, 31, 36, § 190.—**2.** *Adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to King Atlas;* and *subst.*, *his female posterity;* thus the Pleiades and Hyades, connected as constellations in the heavens, are called *Atlantides*, Hyg. Fab. 192; id. Astr. 2, 21: Eoae Atlantides, *the Pleiades*, called Vergiliae, Verg. G. 1, 221 Serv.; Col. 10, 54: cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—In *sing.*, *an epithet of Electra*, one of the Pleiades, Ov. F. 4, 31; and *of Calypso*, Tib. 4, 1, 77.—**G.** **Ătlantĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a descendant of Atlas; Hermaphroditus, his great-grandson by Mercury* (cf. Atlantiades), Hyg. Fab. 271.—**IV.** **Ătlantes,** um, *m.*, *a Libyan people*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 5; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 44 sq.; Sol. 31.—**V.** Atlantes = Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Punic. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.

† **ătŏcium,** ii, *n.*, = ἀτόκιον, *a medicine that prevents conception*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85.

† **ătŏmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄτομος. **I.** *Uncut, not to be cut, indivisible:* Graeci (tus) stagonian et atomum tali modo appellant, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **ătŏmus** (**-ŏs**), i, *f.*, = ἡ ἄτομος, *an indivisible element.* **A.** Of matter, *an atom, of which particles*, acc. to the doctrine of Democritus, *all things are composed* (the distinction between an atom, an ultimate particle of matter, and a molecule, the ultimate combination of matter, was of course unknown to the ancients; syn.: corpora, corpora parva, corpora minuta, corpuscula, Lucr., Cic.): atomi, id est corpora individua propter soliditatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; id. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fat. 11, 24; id. N. D. 1, 24, 66; id. Ac. 1, 2, 6 al.; Vitr. 2, 2; Lact. de Ira Dei. 10 (where, as in Vitr. 2, 2, acc. to several editt., it stands as *masc.*); Isid. Orig. 13, 2, 1 sqq.—**B.** Of time: in atomo, after the Gr. ἐν ἀτόμῳ, *in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye*, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 and 51; id. adv. Marc. 3, 24; so in the Gr. Test. 1 Cor. 15, 52, but rendered *in momento* by the Vulg.

atque or **āc** (atque is used before vowels and consonants, ac, in class. lang., only before consonants; v. infra, I.), *conj.* [at has regularly in the compound atque a continuative, as in atqui it has an adversative force; pr. and further, and besides, and also; cf. in Gr. πρὸς δέ, πρὸς δὲ ἔτι, ἔτι καί, ἔτι δέ, and τὲ καί; v. at *init.*, and for the change of form atque, ac, cf. neque, nec; in MSS. and inscriptions sometimes written **adque,** and sometimes by confusion **atqui**], a copulative particle, *and also, and besides, and even, and* (indicating a close internal connection between single words or whole clauses; while *et* designates an external connection of diff. objects with each other, v. et; syn.: et, -que, autem, praeterea, porro, ad hoc, ad haec). **I.** In joining single words, which is its most common use. **A.** In gen. (The following representation is based on a collection of all the instances of the use of atque and ac in Cic. Imp. Pomp., Phil. 2, Tusc. 1, and Off. 1; in Caes. B. G. 1 and 2; in Sall. C.; and in Liv. 21; and wherever in the account either author or work is not cited, there atque or ac does not occur.) **1.** The form **atque. a.** Before vowels and *h.*—Before *a* (very freq.): sociorum atque amicorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6; 3, 7; id. Phil. 2, 13, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 34, 122; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; 1, 18; 1, 26; 2, 14; Sall. C. 5, 8; 7, 5; Liv. 21, 3; 21, 12.—Before *e* (very freq.): deposci atque expeti, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; 6, 16; 10, 28; id. Phil. 2, 21, 51; 2, 21, 52; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; Caes. B. G. 1, 6; 1, 15; 1, 18; 2, 19; Sall. C. 14, 6; 49, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 37.—Before *i* (very freq.): excitare atque inflammare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6; 3, 7; 7, 18; id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; 2, 21, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; 1, 40, 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 1, 20; 1, 22; 2, 1 *bis;* Sall. C. 2, 3; 3, 5; 14, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 6; 21, 10.—Before *o* (freq. in Cic.): honestissimus atque ornatissimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17; 8, 21; 11, 31; id. Off. 1, 25, 86; 1, 27, 94; Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 14; Sall. C. 10, 6; Liv. 21, 8.—Before *u* (very rare), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; 5, 11; 6, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 2, 20; Sall. C. 31, 6; 42, 1.—Before *h* (not infreq.): Sertorianae atque Hispaniensis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 7, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69; id. Off. 1, 24, 87; Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 2, 9; 2, 10; Sall. C. 6, 1; 12, 2; Liv. 21, 37.—**b.** Before consonants.—Before *b* (very rare): Gallorum atque Belgarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; so, Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. A. 3, 76.—Before *c* (infreq. in Cic., freq. in Sall.): in portubus atque custodiis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16; 8, 21; id. Phil. 2, 8, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; id. Off. 1, 25, 88; Sall. C. 2, 3; 7, 4; 16, 3; 26, 4; 29, 3.—Before *d* (infreq.): superatam esse atque depressam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: id. Off. 1, 6, 19; 1, 25, 85; 1, 33, 119; Sall. C. 4, 1; 20, 7; 20, 10.—Before *f* (infreq.): vitiis atque flagitiis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 30, 72; id. Off. 1, 28, 98; 1, 28, 100; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Sall. C. 1, 4; 2, 9; 11, 2.—Before *g* (very rare): dignitate atque gloria, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 11; 5, 12: virtute atque gloria, Sall. C. 3, 2; 61, 9.—Before *j* (very rare): labore atque justitia, Sall. C. 10, 1; 29, 3.—Before *l* (rare): hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; id. Off. 1, 19, 64; Sall. C. 14, 3; 21, 2; 28, 4.—Before *m* (infreq. in Cic., once in Caes.): multae atque magnae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 17, 50; id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; 1, 31, 110; Caes. B. G. 1, 34; Sall. C. 18, 4; 31, 7; 34, 1; 51, 1.—Before *n* (infreq.): adventu atque nomine, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13; 20, 60; id. Off. 1, 28, 101; Sall. C. 2, 2 *bis.*—Before *p* (infreq. in Cic.): magna atque praeclara, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 11, 31; 16, 48; id. Off. 1, 44, 156; Sall. C. 4, 1; 4, 4; 16, 2; 20, 3.—Before *q* (does not occur).—Before *r* (rare): se conlegit atque recreavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58.—Before *s* (rare in Cic.): provinciarum atque sociorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 24, 71; id. Off. 1, 9, 30; 1, 21, 72; Sall. C. 2, 5; 2, 7; 6, 1.—Before *t* (infreq.): parietum atque tectorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. Off. 1, 35, 126; Sall. C. 42, 2; 50, 3; 51, 38.—Before *v* (infreq.): gravis atque vehemens, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 9, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; Sall. C. 1, 1; 12, 3; 45, 4; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 30.—**2.** The form **ac** before consonants.—Before *b* (very rare): sentientes ac bene meritos, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149: feri ac barbari, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 and 33.—Before *c* (very rare): liberis ac conjugibus, Liv. 21, 30: Romae ac circa urbem, id. 21, 62.—Before *d* (freq. in Cic.): periculum ac discrimen, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12; 9, 23; 12, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; 1, 28, 69; id. Off. 1, 14, 42: usus ac disciplina, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 31; Sall. C. 5, 4; 5, 8; 28, 1; Liv. 21, 10; 21, 18; 21, 19.—Before *f* (infreq.): opima est ac fertilis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; 7, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; 1, 27, 66; id. Off. 1, 29, 103: potentissimos ac firmissimos, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 1, 48; 2, 12; 2, 13: pessuma ac flagitiosissima, Sall. C. 5, 9; Liv. 21, 17; 21, 20.—Before *g* (does not occur).—Before *j* (very rare): nobilitatis ac juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 37.—Before *l* (not infreq. in Liv.), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; 23, 66; id. Phil. 2, 22, 54; Caes. B. G. 1, 12; 1, 23; 2, 23; Liv. 21, 13; 21, 14; 21, 35.—Before *m* (not infreq. in Cic.): terrore ac metu, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 18, 54 *bis;* 20, 59; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 95; id. Off. 1, 30, 106; Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 2, 14; Sall. C. 2, 4; 10, 1; Liv. 21, 8; 21, 60.—Before *n* (not infreq. in Cic.): insedit ac nimis inveteravit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: gentes ac nationes, id. ib. 11, 31; 12, 35 *bis;* id. Phil. 2, 21, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 1, 20; 2, 28; Liv. 21, 32.—Before *p* (not infreq. in Cic., Caes., and Liv.): celeberrimum ac plenissimum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; 12, 35; 13, 36; id. Phil. 2, 15, 39; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41; id. Off. 1, 20, 68; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 20; 2, 13; 2, 19; Sall. C. 5, 9; Liv. 21, 25; 21, 34; 21, 35.—Before *q* (does not occur).—Before *r* (infreq.): firmamenti ac roboris, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 8, 21; 15, 45; id. Off. 1, 5, 15; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Liv. 21, 41; 21, 44.—Before *s* (freq. in Cic. and Liv., infreq. in Caes.): vectigalibus ac sociis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4; 4, 10; 11, 30; id. Phil. 2, 27, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 1, 31; 1, 33; 2, 24; Liv. 21, 4; 21, 33 *bis;* 21, 36.—Before *t* (infreq. in Cic., freq. in Liv.): tantis rebus ac tanto bello, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27 *bis;* 19, 56; 20, 59; Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 39; 2, 6; Liv. 21, 7 *ter;* 21, 10; 21, 14; 21, 25.—Before *v* (not in Cic., only once in Caes. and Sall., but freq. in Liv.): armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: inconsulte ac veluti etc., Sall. C. 42, 2: opera ac vineae, Liv. 21, 7; 21, 22; 21, 40; 21, 43.—(So in the phrases treated below: atque adeo, atque alter or alius, atque eccum, atque eo, atque etiam, atque illuc, atque is or hic, atque iterum, atque omnia, atque ut, atque late, atque sic, atque velut, but ac ne, ac si, and ac tamen).—With *simul:* Britannorum acies in speciem simul ac terrorem editioribus locis constiterat, Tac. Agr. 35: in se simul atque in Herculem, id. G. 34: suos prosequitur simul ac deponit, id. ib. 30; so, sociis pariter atque hostibus, id. H. 4, 73: innocentes ac noxios juxta cadere, id. A. 1, 48.—Hence, sometimes syn. with *et—et, ut—ita, aeque ac; both—and, as—so, as well—as, as well as:* hodie sero ac ne-

quiquam voles, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103 (cf. Cic. Quinct. 25, 79: verum et sero et nequidquam pudet): copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30, 4: nobiles atque ignobiles, id. ib. 20, 7: caloris ac frigoris patientia par, Liv. 21, 4; 6, 41; Vell. 2, 127: vir bonus et prudens dici delector ego ac tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32. — **B.** Esp. **a.** In a hendiadys: utinam isto animo atque virtute in summâ re publicâ versari quam in municipali maluisset, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: de conplexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom embrace*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, i. e. invidiosa fama, Sall. C. 3 *fin.*: clamore atque adsensu, *shout of applause*, Liv. 21, 3. — **b.** In joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important, *and indeed, and even, and especially* (v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 4, 3). (α) *Absol.*: *Pa.* Nempe tu istic ais esse erilem concubinam? *Sc.* Atque arguo me etc., *yea and I maintain that I* etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: *Ph.* Tun vidisti? *Sc.* Atque his quidem oculis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: *Ps.* Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? *Ch.* Atque acidissimi, id. Ps. 2, 4, 49; so id. Bacch. 3, 6, 9; id. Men. 1, 2, 40: *Py.* Cognoscitne (ea)? *Ch.* Ac memoriter, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6: Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro istâ re ac lubens, *and with a good will*, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 15: rem difficilem (dii immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, *and indeed*, Cic. Or. 16, 52: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, etc., *and especially*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, *and in fact*, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex mediâ morte, *and even*, id. Cat. 4, 9: fratre meo atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, *and at the same time*, Sall. J. 14, 11: intra moenia atque in sinu urbis, id. C. 52, 35.—(β) With *adeo, and that too, and even*: intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: qui in urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem etc., id. ib. 2, 12, 27: insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, id. Planc. 19 *fin.*: non petentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. 10, 5.—And with *autem* also added: atque adeo autem quor etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 42.—(γ) With *etiam*: id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, *and also*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: ne Verginio commeatum dent atque etiam in custodiâ habeant, Liv. 3, 46.—(δ) With the *dem. pron.* hic, is: negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, *and besides, and that, and that too*, Cic. Att. 5, 12; 1, 14: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praeacutis. Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Asseres pedum XII. cuspidibus praefixis atque hi maximis ballistis missi, id. ib. 2, 2: duabus missis subsidio cohortibus a Caesare, atque his primis legionum duarum, id. B. G. 5. 15; id. B. C. 3, 70: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc aegre transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores... atque id eo magis, quod, etc., id. ib. 5, 1; cf. without id (perh. to avoid the repetition of the pron.): quâ (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod, etc., *and* that *the more because* etc., id. ib. 3, 8 *fin.*: dicendi artem aptâ trepidatione occultans atque eo validior, Tac. H. 1, 69; 2, 37; id. A. 4, 22; 4, 46. — **II.** In comparisons. **A.** Of equality (Rudd. II. p. 94; Zumpt, § 340); with par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, etc., *as*: et nota, quod ex hujus modi structurâ Graecâ (sc. ὅμοιος καί, etc.) frequenter Latini ac et atque in significatione similitudinis accipiunt, Prisc. pp. 1192 and 1193 P.; cf. Gell. 10, 29; Lidd. and Scott, s. v. καί, III.: si parem sententiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 36: quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4: Ecastor pariter hoc atque alias res soles, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 52: pariter nunc operâ me adjuves ac re dudum opitulata es, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: parique eum atque illos imperio esse jussit, Nep. Dat. 3, 5: magistrum equitum pari ac dictatorem imperio fugavit, id. Hann. 5, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33: nam et vita est eadem et animus te erga idem ac fuit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: In hanc argumentationes ex eisdem locis sumendae sunt atque in causam negotialem, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: equi quod alii sunt ad rem militarem idonei, alii ad vecturam ... non item sunt spectandi atque habendi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. L. L. 10, § 74 Müll.: cum ex provinciâ populi Romani aequam partem tu tibi sumpseris atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: Modo ne in aequo (jure) hostes apud vos sint ac nos socii, Liv. 39, 37 (exs. with aeque; v. aeque, δ); Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83 *fin.*: et simili jure tu ulcisceris patrui mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, si, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 5; id. Phil. 1, 4; id. Agr. 1, 4 *fin.*: similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28; Col. 5, 7, 3: contendant, se juxta hieme atque aestate bella gerere posse, Liv. 5, 6; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 1, 54, 9: faxo eum tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 39; Cic. Vatin. 4, 10: cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Nep. Milt. 7, 4. — **B.** Of difference; with alius and its derivv., with dissimile, contra, contrarius, secus, etc., *than*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, *other than, different from*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35 al.; v. the passages under alius, I. B. α: aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23 al.; v. the passages under aliter, 1. a.; cf. also aliorsum, II., and aliusmodi: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: simulacrum in excelso collocare et, contra atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque caelum, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: membra paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: cujus ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, id. Planc. 1 *fin.* al.; v. contra, contrarius, secus, etc.— **C.** Sometimes, in cases of equality or difference, atque with *ut* or ac with *si* (with aliter affirm. Cic. appears to connect only atque ut, not ac si; once, however, non aliter, ac si, Cic. Att. 13, 51; v. aliter, 1. b.): pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 11: nec fallaciam Astutiorem ullus fecit poëta atque Ut haec est fabre facta a nobis, id. Cas. 5, 1, 6 sqq.: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: et qui suos casus aliter ferunt atque ut auctores aliis ipsi fuerunt, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: si mentionem fecerint, quo aliter ager possideretur atque ut ex legibus Juliis, id. Att. 2, 18, 2; 16, 13, c; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. 1, 15, p. 118; Dig. 43, 13, 11: Egnatii absentis rem ut tueare, aeque a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, *just as if*, Cic. Fam. 13, 43: tu autem similiter facis ac si me roges, etc., id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, id. Post. Red. in Sen. 8, 20: quod dandum est amicitiae, large dabitur a me non secus ac si meus esset frater, id. Mur. 4 *fin.*: haec sunt, tribuni, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis, etc., Liv. 5, 5 *fin.* al. — **D.** More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, etc.; in Plaut. also with mutare or demutare = aliud esse: nimis bellus, atque ut esse maxume optabam, locus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 73: haud centensumam Partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit, possim expromere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molesteque tuli, *just as was my duty*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relaturos gratiam esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: pro eo, ac si concessum sit, concludere oportebit argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aeque laborare, *nearly the same as he*, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: neque se luna quoquam mutat atque uti exorta est semel, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 118: num quid videtur demutare atque ut quidem Dixi? id. Mil. 4, 3, 37.— **E.** Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, etc.) is to be supplied from the connection (in the class. per. perh. used only once by Cassius in epist. style): nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsus sum mihi, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: quae suco caret atque putris pumex, Priap. 32, 7 (Müll., *est putusque*): digne ac mereor commendatus esse, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Dig. 2, 14, 4; 19, 2, 54.—**F.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose with comparatives (for quam), *than*: amicior mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15 Ruhnk.: Illi non minus ac tibi Pectore uritur intimo Flamma, Cat. 61, 172: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Verg. A. 3, 561: Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46 Bentl. and Heind. (cf. infra: nihilo plus accipias quam Qui nil portârit): qui peccas minus atque ego, id. ib. 2, 7, 96: Artius atque hedera procera adstringitur ilex, id. Epod. 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 14 Ruhnk. —**G.** In the comparison of two periods of time, most freq. with *simul* (v. examples under simul); ante- or post-class. with *principio, statim*: principio Atque animus ephebis aetate exiit, *as soon as*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 40: judici enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque intercessit, mulier competierat, ib. 16, 1, 24.—**III.** To connect a negative clause which explains or corrects what precedes; hence sometimes with *potius* (class.; in Cic. very freq., but rare in the poets), *and not, and not rather*. **a.** *Absol.*: Decipiam ac non veniam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: si fidem habeat, ... ac non id metuat, ne etc., id. Eun. 1, 2, 60: perparvam vero controversiam dicis, ac non eam, quae dirimat omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 54: quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tantâ multitudine occiderit, ac non hoc quaeratur, eum, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 33: si (mundum) tuum ac non deorum immortalium domicilium putes, nonne plane desipere videare? id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: nemo erat, qui illum reum ac non miliens condemnatum arbitraretur, id. Att. 1, 16: si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare ac pervertere, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: si res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur, id. Fam. 3, 2 *fin.*: hoc te exspectare tempus tibi turpe est ac non ei rei sapientiâ tuâ te occurrere, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: velut destituti ac non qui ipsi destituissent, Liv. 8, 27; 7, 3 *fin.*: si mihi mea sententia proferenda ac non disertissimorum, Tac. Or. 1.—**b.** With *potius*: Quam ob rem scriba deducet, ac non potius mulio, qui advexit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79 (B. and K., *et*): quis (eum) ita aspexit, ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? id. Cat. 2, 6, 12.—Pliny the elder commonly employs in this sense *atque non*, not *ac non*: concremâsse ea (scrinia) optumâ fide atque non legisse, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94; 22, 24, 50, § 108; 29, 2, 9, § 29; 27, 9, 55, § 78; 31, 7, 39, § 73 et saep. —**IV.** In connecting clauses and beginning periods. **1.** In gen., *and, and so, and even, and too*: *Pamph.* Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines. *Bacch.* Ac tu ecastor morem antiquom atque ingenium obtines, *And you too*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 20: atque illi (philosopho) ordiri placet etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183: Africanus indigens mei? Minime hercle. Ac ne ego quidem illius, *And I indeed not*, etc., id. Lael. 9, 30; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: cum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, etc.... Atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra, Versiculos, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 31: multa quippe et diversa angebant: validior per Germaniam exercitus, etc.... quos igitur anteferret? ac (i. e. similiter angebat), ne postpositi contumeliâ incenderentur, Tac. A. 1, 47: Minime, minime, inquit Secundus, atque adeo vellem maturius intervenisses, Tac. Or. 14: ac similiter in translatione, etc., Quint. 3, 6, 77. — **2.** In adducing new arguments of similar force in favor of any assertion or making further statements about a subject, etc.; cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 11, 487. **a.** *Absol.*: maxima est enim vis vetustatis et consuetudinis: atque in ipso equo, cujus modo mentionem feci, si, etc., *and furthermore, and moreover*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: Atque, si natura confirmatura jus non erit, *virtutes omnes* tollentur, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42 B. and K. —**b.** Often with *etiam*: Atque alias etiam dicendi virtutes sequitur, Cic. Or. 40, 139: Atque hoc etiam animadvertendum non esse omnia etc., id. de Or. 2, 61, 251; so id. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. N. D. 2, 11, 30; Col. 2, 2, 3.—**c.** Sometimes with *quoque*: Atque occidi quoque Potius quam cibum praehiberem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 133; so Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32; Col. 2, 13, 3, and Cels. 2, 3; 3, 22.—**d.** And even with *quoque etiam*: Atque ego

quoque etiam, qui Jovis sum filius, Contagione etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 30.—**3.** In narration: aegre submoventes obvios intrare portam, qui adducebant Philopoemenem, potuerunt: atque conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, Liv. 39, 49; 5, 21 *fin.*: completur caede, quantum inter castra murosque vacui fuit: ac rursus nova laborum facies, Tac. H. 3, 30; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.* and 2, 29 *init.*—**4.** In introducing comparisons, *atque ut, atque velut* (mostly poet., esp. in epic poetry): Atque ut perspicio, profecto etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 53: ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coörta est Seditio. . . . Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, etc., Verg. A. 1, 148; so id. G. 4, 170; id. A. 2, 626; 4, 402; 4, 441; 6, 707; 9, 59; 10, 405; 10, 707; 10, 803; 11, 809; 12, 365; 12, 521; 12, 684; 12, 715; 12, 908: Inclinare meridiem Sentis ac, veluti stet volucris dies, Parcis deripere etc., Hor. C. 3, 28, 6; Val. Fl. 6, 664; and so, Ac velut in nigro jactatis turbine nautis, etc. . . . Tale fuit nobis Manius auxilium, Cat. 68, 63 (for which Sillig and Müller read: Hic velut, etc.): Atque ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: Atque ut hujus mores veros amicos parere non potuerunt, sic etc., id. Lael. 15, 54.—**5.** In connecting two acts or events. **a.** In the order of time, *and then;* hence the ancient grammarians assume in it the notion of quick succession, and explain it, though improperly, as syn. with statim, ilico, without any accompanying copulative, v. Gell. 10, 29; Non. p. 530, 1 sq. (only in the poets and histt.): Atque atque accedit muros Romana juventus (the repetition of the atque represents the approach step by step), Enn. ap. Gell. and Non. l. l. (Ann. v. 527 Müll.): Quo imus unâ; ad prandium? Atque illi tacent, *And then they are silent,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19: Ubi cenamus? inquam, atque illi abnuunt, *and upon this they shake their head,* id. ib. 3, 1, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 33: dum circumspecto atque ego lembum conspicor, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 45; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 32; 2, 1, 35; id. Most. 5, 1, 9: lucernam forte oblitus fueram exstinguere: Atque ille exclamat derepente maximum, *and then he suddenly exclaims,* id. ib. 2, 2, 57: cui fidus Achates It comes . . . atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venere, vident, etc., *and as they thus came,* etc., Verg. A. 6, 162: dixerat, atque illi sese deus obtulit ultro, Stat. Th. 9, 481; 12, 360; Liv. 26, 39, 16; Tac. H. 3, 17: tum Otho ingredi castra ausus: atque illum tribuni centurionesque circumsistunt, id. ib. 1, 82. —Sometimes with two imperatives, in order to indicate vividly the necessity of a quicker succession, or the close connection between two actions: cape hoc argentum atque defer, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: abi domum ac deos comprecare, id. Ad. 4, 5, 65: tace modo ac sequere hac, id. ib. 2, 4, 16: Accipe carmina atque hanc sine tempora circum hederam tibi serpere, Verg. E. 8, 12; id. G. 1, 40; 3, 65; 4, 330: Da auxilium, pater, atque haec omina firma, id. A. 2, 691; 3, 89; 3, 250; 3, 639; 4, 424; 9, 90; 10, 624; 11, 370.—**b.** In the order of thought, *and so, and thus, and therefore.* (*α*) *Absol.:* si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, Atque adulescenti morigerâsses, *and so,* Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10.—(*β*) With *ita* or *sic:* Ventum deinde ad multo angustiorem rupem, atque ita rectis saxis, etc., Liv. 21, 36; Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 158: ac sic prope innumerabiles species reperiuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 67.—**c.** Connecting conclusion and condition, *so, then* (cf. at, II. F.): non aliter quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, si bracchia forte remisit, Atque illum praeceps prono rapit alveus amni, Verg. G. 1, 203 (here explained by *statim* by Gell. 10, 29, and by Servius, but thus its connective force is wholly lost; cf. also Forbig ad h. l. for still another explanation).—**6.** (As supra, I. c.) To annex a thought of more importance: Satisne videtur declarâsse Dionysius nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendeat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; id. Tull. 4: hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolumem esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte . . . coërcent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. Off. 3, 5, 23; id. Fam. 6, 1, 4: hac spe lapsus Induciomarus . . . exsules damnatosque totâ Galliâ magnis praemiis ad se allicere coepit; ac tantam sibi jam iis rebus in Galliâ auctoritatem comparaverat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 55 *fin.;* Nep. Hann. 13, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 16.—Hence also in answers, in order to confirm a question or assertion: Sed videone ego Pamphilippum cum fratre Epignomo? Atque is est, *And he it is, Yes, it is he,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 4; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 24: *Th.* Mihin malum minitare? *Ca.* Atque edepol non minitabor, sed dabo, id. Curc. 4, 4, 15: *Ch.* Egon formidulosus? nemost hominum, qui vivat, minus. *Th.* Atque ita opust, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20.—**7.** In expressing a wish, atque utinam: Veritus sum arbitros, atque utinam memet possim obliscier! Att., Trag. Rel. p. 160 Rib.: videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui îdem ornate ac graviter, îdem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! Cic. Or. 7, 22; so id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: Atque utinam pro decore etc., Liv. 21, 41, 13: Atque utinam ex vobis unus etc., Verg. E. 10, 35; id. A. 1, 575: Atque utinam . . . Ille vir in medio fiat amore lapis! Prop. 2, 9, 47; 3, 6, 15; 3, 7, 25; 3, 8, 19 al.—**8.** To connect an adversative clause, and often fully with tamen, *and yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.* **a.** *Absol.:* Mihi quidem hercle non fit veri simile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20 Ruhnk. (atque pro tamen, Don.): ego quia non rediit filius, quae cogito! . . . Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad. 1, 1, 15 (Quasi dicat, ex me non est, et sic afficior: quid paterer si genuissem? Don.; cf. Acron. ap. Charis. p. 204 P.); Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48 Beier; id. Mur. 34, 71 Matth.: ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercentur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum . . . Atque ego credo fore qui, etc., *and yet I believe,* Sall. J. 4, 1 and 3 Corte; id. C. 51, 35: observare principis egressum in publicum, insidere vias examina infantium futurusque populus solebat. Labor parentibus erat ostentare parvulos . . . Ac plerique insitis precibus surdas principis aures obstrepebant, Plin. Pan. 26.—**b.** With *tamen:* nihil praeterea est magnopere dicendum. Ac tamen, ne cui loco non videatur esse responsum, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 85: discipulos dissimilis inter se ac tamen laudandos, id. de Or. 3, 10, 35; id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: Atque in his tamen tribus generibus etc., id. Off. 3, 33, 118; id. Pis. 1, 3; 13, 30; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; 7, 15 *fin.* (cf. in reference to the last four passages Wund. Varr. Lectt. p. lviii. sq.): ac tamen initia fastigii etc., Tac. A. 3, 29; 3, 56; 12, 56; 14, 21: pauciores cum pluribus certâsse, ac tamen fusos Germanos, id. H. 5, 16.—**9.** To connect a minor affirmative proposition (the assumptio or propositio minor of logical lang.) in syllogisms, *now, but, but now* (while *atqui* is used to connect either an affirmative or negative minor premiss; v. atqui): Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrâsset, ne tu ipse me amare desineres; . . . Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistulam etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6. • Sometimes the conclusion is to be supplied: nisi qui naturas hominum, penitus perspexerit, dicendo, quod volet, perficere non poterit. Atque totus hic locus philosophorum putatur proprius (conclusion: ergo oratorem philosophiam cognoscere oportet), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 53 and 54.—**10.** In introducing a purpose (freq. in Cic.). **a.** *A negative purpose,* and esp. in anticipating an objection: Ac ne sine causâ videretur edixisse, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 24: Ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so id. Fam. 5, 12, 30: Ac ne saepius dicendum sit, Cels. 8, 1: Ac ne forte roges, quo me duce, quo lare tuter, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13: Ac ne forte putes, id. ib. 2, 1, 208: Ac ne forte putes etc., Ov. R. Am. 465 (Merkel, *Et*).—**b.** *A positive purpose:* Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: Atque ut omnes intellegant me etc. . . . dico etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20; 2, 4; id. Clu. 14, 43; id. Sull. 2, 5; id. de Or. 3, 11, 40: Atque ut C. Flaminium relinquam etc., id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; id. Fin. 3, 2, 4.—**11. a.** In continuing a thought in assertions or narration, *and, now, and now,* Plaut. Aul. prol. 18: audistis, cum pro se diceret, genus orationis, etc., . . . perspexistis. Atque in eo non solum ingenium ejus videbatis, etc., Cic. Cael. 19, 45; so id. de Or. 3, 32, 130; 2, 7, 27; 3, 10, 39 al.; Caes. B. G. 2, 29; Nep. Ages. 7, 3; 8, 1, Eum. 10, 3 Bremi; Tac. A. 14, 64; 15, 3; Verg. A. 9, 1; Sil. 4, 1 al.: ac si, sublato illo, depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, *now if I,* etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: atque si etiam hoc natura praescribit, etc., id. Off. 3, 6, 27; so Quint. 10, 1, 26; 10, 2, 8.—**b.** In introducing parentheses: vulgo credere, Penino (atque inde nomen et jugo Alpium inditum) transgressum, Liv. 21, 38: omne adfectûs genus (atque ea maxime jucundam et ornatam faciunt orationem) de luxuriâ, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 15 MSS., where Halm after Spalding reads *et quae.*—**c.** At the conclusion of a discourse (not infreq. in Cic.): Atque in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, summatim breviterque descripsimus, *And thus have we, then, briefly described,* etc., Cic. Or. 15, 50: Ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: Ac de inferendâ quidem injuriâ satis dictum est, id. ib. 1, 8, 27; id. Inv. 2, 39, 115 al.—**V.** In particular connections and phrases. **A.** Unus atque alter, *one and the other;* alius atque alius, *one and another; now this, now that:* unae atque alterae scalae, Sall. J. 60, 7: quarum (coclearum) cum unam atque alteram, dein plures peteret, id. ib. 93, 2: unum atque alterum lacum integer perfluit, Tac. H. 5, 6: dilatisque aliâ atque aliâ de causâ comitiis, Liv. 8, 23, 17; Col. 9, 8, 10: alius atque alius, Tac. H. 1, 46; 1, 50 (v. alius, II. D.).—Also separated by several words: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2.—**B.** Etiam atque etiam, *again and again:* temo Stellas cogens etiam atque etiam Noctis sublime iter, Enn., Trag. Rel. p. 39 Rib.: etiam atque etiam cogita, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11: etiam atque etiam considera, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: monitos eos etiam atque etiam volo, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—So, semel atque iterum, Cic. Font. 26; id. Clu. 49; Tac. Or. 17; and: iterum atque iterum, Verg. A. 8, 527; Hor. S. 1, 10, 39.—**C.** Huc atque illuc, *hither and thither,* Cic. Q. Rosc. 37; id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; Verg. A. 9, 57; Ov. M. 2, 357; 10, 376; Tac. Agr. 10; id. H. 1, 85.—**D.** Longe atque late, *far and wide,* Cic. Marcell. 29: atque eccum or atque eccum video, in colloquial lang.: Heus vocate huc Davom. Atque eccum, *but here he is,* Ter. And. 3, 3, 48: Audire vocem visa sum modo militis. Atque eccum, *and here he is,* id. Eun. 3, 2, 2; so id. Hec. 4, 1, 8.—**E.** Atque omnia, in making an assertion general, *and so generally:* Atque in eis omnibus, quae sunt actionis, inest quaedam vis a naturâ data, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223: quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo alias aliâ terminatione concluditur, atque omnia illa et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, id. Or. 59, 200; id. de Or. 2, 64, 257: commoda civium non divellere, atque omnes aequitate eâdem continere, *and so rather,* etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 83: nihil acerbum esse, nihil crudele, atque omnia plena clementiae, humanitatis, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: Atque omnis vitae ratio sic constat, ut, quae probamus in aliis, facere ipsi velimus, Quint. 10, 2, 2.—**F.** With other conjunctions. **1.** After *et:* equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: Magnifica vero vox et magno viro ac sapiente digna, id. Off. 3, 1, 1; id. Cael. 13: vanus aspectus et auri fulgor atque argenti, Tac. Agr. : denuntiarent, ut ab Saguntinis abstineret et Carthaginem in Africam traicerent ac sociorum querimonias deferrent, Liv. 21, 6, 4: ubi et fratrem consilii ac periculi socium haberem, id. 21, 41, 2: et utiliter demum ac Latine perspicueque, Quint. 8, 3, 3: Nam et subtili plenius aliquid atque subtilius et vehementi remissius atque vehementius invenitur, id. 12, 10, 67.—**2.** After *que,* as in Gr. τέ καί: litterisque ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. ap. Non. p. 75, 20: submoverique atque in castra redigi, Liv. 26, 10: terrorem caedemque ac fugam fecere, id. 21, 52: mus Sub terris posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Verg. G. 1, 182; 3, 434; id. A. 8, 486.—**3.** Before *et:* caelum ipsum ac mare et silvas circum spectantes, Tac. Agr. 32.—**4.** After *neque* (only in the poets and post-Aug. prose): nec clavis nec canis atque calix, Mart. 1, 32, 4: naturam Oceani atque ae-

stûs neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10: mediocritatem pristinam neque dissimulavit umquam ac frequenter etiam prae se tulit, Suet. Vesp. 12. — **G.** *Atque* repeated, esp. in arch. Lat.: Scio solere plerisque hominibus in rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis animum excellere atque superbiam atque ferociam augescere atque crescere, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: Dicere possum quibus villae atque aedes aedificatae atque expolitae maximo opere citro atque ebore atque pavimentis Poenicis stent, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.: atque ut C. Flamininum atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20: omnem dignitatem tuam in virtute atque in rebus gestis atque in tuâ gravitate positam existimare, id. Fam. 1, 5, 8. — Esp. freq. in enumerations in the poets: Haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat. 68, 152: Mavortia tellus Atque Getae atque Hebrus, Verg. G. 4, 463: Clioque et Beroë atque Ephyre Atque Opis et Asia, id. ib. 4, 343.—And sometimes forming a double connective, *both—and* = et—et: Multus ut in terras deplueretque lapis: Atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia caelo Audita, Tib. 2, 5, 73: complexa sui corpus miserabile nati Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater, Verg. E. 5, 23; Sil. 1. 93; v. Forbig ad Verg. l. l.

☞ Atque regularly stands at the beginning of its sentence or clause or before the word it connects, but in poetry it sometimes, like et and at, stands: **a.** In the second place: Jamque novum terrae stupeant lucescere solem, Altius atque cadant imbres, Verg. E. 6, 38 Rib., ubi v. Forbig.: Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, id. A. 3, 250, and 10, 104 (animis may, however, here be taken with Accipite, as in id. ib. 5, 304): Esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11; id. S. 1, 5, 4; 1, 6, 111; 1, 7, 12 (ubi v. Fritzsche).— **b.** In the third place: quod pubes hederâ virente Gaudeant pullâ magis atque myrto, Hor. C. 1, 25, 18; cf. at *fin.* (Vid. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 452–513.)

at-qui (in MSS. sometimes **adqui,** e. g. Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8 Mai, and often confounded with atque), *conj.* (the form atquin is incorrect and post-class.; for Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 55, should be read *at quin* separately, Fleck.; cf. Caper Orth. p. 2441) [qui, *abl.* of *indef.* quis, used adverbially; so pr. *but anyhow;* cf.: alioqui, ceteroqui]. **I.** In gen., serving to connect an adversative clause or assertion, *but anyhow, but any way* or *wise, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet,* ἀλλὰ δή, ἀλλὰ δήπου, ἀλλὰ μήν (a purely adversative particle, a more emphatic *at,* while atque is regularly copulative; v. atque; syn.: at, sed, verum, autem; comparatively rare in all periods, it being scarcely more than an emphasized form of at): *Th.* Quid aïs, venefica? *Py.* Atqui certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: *Sy.* Gratiam habeo. *De.* Atqui, Syre, Hoc verumst et re ipsâ experiere propediem, id. Ad. 5, 5, 7: *Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc jocari credis? *but yet do you believe that she is jesting?* id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: cum omnia vi et armis egeris, accuses eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, ut, etc., *and yet,* Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis... atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, opportune, *rather I seem to myself,* etc., ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἐμοὶ δοκῶ, id. N. D. 1, 7, 16: vitas hinnuleo me similis Chloe... atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor, *but yet,* ἀλλά τοι, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1–10: Jam vero videtis nihil esse tam morti simile quam somnum; atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam, *but yet,* Cic. Sen. 22, 81: tum dixisse (Lysandrum), mirari se non modo diligentiam, sed etiam sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta: et ei Cyrum respondisse: Atqui (sc. ne putes alium id fecisse) ego omnia ista sum dimensus, id. ib. 17, 59.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In adding a thought confirmatory of a preceding one, but not antithetical (v. at *init.*), *but indeed, but certainly, by all means: Do.* Salvos sis, adulescens. *Sa.* Siquidem hanc vendidero pretio suo. *To.* Atqui aut hoc emptore vendes pulcre aut alio non potest, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: Et Philus: praeclaram vero causam ad me defertis, cum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *but certainly* (ironically), Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8; id. Leg. 1, 1, 4.—Sometimes with *pol* or *sic:* atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80: *Py.* Scis eam civem hinc esse? *Pa.* Nescio. *Py.* Atqui sic inventast, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, etc., *yet so we have certainly heard,* etc., Cic. Arch. 8, 18. — **B.** So also atqui si, adversative, *but if,* or continuative, *if now, if indeed* (cf.: quod si): sine veniat. Atqui si illam digito attigerit, oculi illi ilico ecfodientur, *if, however, he do but touch her,* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1 (Fleck., *Qui*): quae et conscripta a multis sunt diligenter et sunt humiliora quam illa, quae a nobis exspectari puto. *Att.* Atqui si quaeris ego quid exspectem, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now, if,* id. de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui Si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *but now if you are unwilling,* etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *but if now there is any time,* Cic. Mil. 4 *init.*— **C.** To modify a preceding negation or negative interrogation, *yet, still, instead of that, rather: Ni.* Numquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis, *but,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 26: Non sum apud me. *Se.* Atqui opus est nunc quom maxime ut sis, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 27: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, *nevertheless,* Cic. Att. 8, 3; id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui Sic habet, *but in fact, so it is,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 52; Curt. 6, 10, 5: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59; 2, 3, 86; id. Parad. 1, 1, 7; Flor. 4, 2, 53; Curt. 6, 10, 10.—**D.** To connect a minor proposition in a syllogism (both an affirmative and a negative, while atque only connects an affirm. proposition), *but, but now, now:* Ergo cum sol igneus sit, quia nullus ignis sine pastu aliquo possit permanere, necesse est aut ei similis sit igni, quem . . . aut ei, qui . . . atqui hic noster ignis etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40 and 41: qui fortis est, idem est fidens... Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit . . . Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor . . . Ita fit, ut fortitudini aegritudo repugnet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (mors) aut plane neglegenda est . . . aut etiam optanda, si, etc. Atqui tertium certe nihil inveniri potest. Quid igitur timeam si, etc., id. Sen. 19, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40. (Vid. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 513–524.)

Ātrăc-ĭdes, -is, -ius, v. Atrax.

† **ătractȳlis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = ἀτρακτυλίς, *a thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus:* Carthamus lanatus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 21, 32, 107, § 184.

ātrāmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [atramentum], *an inkstand:* atramentarium scriptoris, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2 (as transl. of the Heb. קֶסֶת); 9, 3; 9, 11.

ātrāmentum, i, *n.* [ater], *any black liquid:* sepiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. **I.** *Writing-ink, ink;* in Vitr. 7, 10, and Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52, called atramentum librarium: calamo et atramento temperato, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6: per atramentum et calamum scribere, Vulg. 3 Joan. 13; Petr. 102, 13; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; Vulg. Jer. 36, 18; ib. 2 Joan. 12.—**II.** *A black pigment* or *color,* Vitr. 7, 10; 7, 4; Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 41; also *a fine, dark varnish, lacquer,* id. 35, 10, 36, § 97: Indicum, *India* or *China ink,* id. 35, 6, 25, § 43.—**III.** *A blacking for coloring leather:* atramentum sutorium, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123; Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*—**IV.** In comic language: *Sc.* Unâ operâ ebur atramento candefacere postulas. *Phil.* Lepide dictum de atramento atque ebore, i. e. *you require something impossible,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102.

Ătramītae, ārum, *m.,* = Ἀδραμῖται, *a people in the eastern part of Arabia Felix,* now *Hadramaut,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; 12, 14, 30, § 52; cf. Mann. Arab. 79. — Hence, **Ătramītĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *from the country of the Atramitæ, Atramitic:* myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

1. ātrātus, a, um, *P. a.,* as if from atro, āre [ater], *clothed in black for mourning, dressed in mourning:* cedo, quis umquam cenārit atratus? *Cic. Vatin. 12 *fin.:* plebes, Tac. A. 3, 2: senex, Suet. Galb. 18.—Also of suppliants: an atratus prodiret in publicum proque rostris precaretur, Suet. Ner. 47.—Poet. of the horses in the chariot of the sun darkened in an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, Prop. 4, 4, 34 (cf. id. 3, 7, 32: Et citius nigros sol agitabit equos).

* **2. Ātrātus,** i, *m., a small river in the vicinity of Rome,* Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98 B. and K.

Ătrax, ăcis, = Ἄτραξ. **I. A.** *Masc., a river in Ætolia,* Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Ătrăces,** *those living near the Atrax,* Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — **2. Ătrăcĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Atrax, Atracian:* oris, Prop. 1, 8, 25 (Müll., *Antariis*). — **II. A.** *Fem., a town in Thessaly, on the Peneus,* now *Sidhiro-peliko,* Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 32, 15; 36, 10.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Ătrăcĭus,** a, um, *Atracian,* poet. for *Thessalian:* ars, i. e. *magic art, which the Thessalians practised much,* Stat. Th. 1, 105: venenum, Val. Fl. 6, 447.—**2.** (A patronymic instead of a gentile nom.; cf. Loers ad Ov. H. 17, 248.) **Ătrăcĭdes,** ae, *m., the Thessalian Cæneus,* Ov. M. 12, 209.—**3. Ătrăcis,** idis, *f., the Thessalian woman, Hippodamia,* Ov. Am. 1, 4, 8; id. H. 17, 248; called also Ătrăcia virgo in Val. Fl. 1, 141.

Atrĕbătes, um, *m.,* = Ἀτρέβατοι Strab., Ἀτρεβάτιοι Ptolem., *a people in* Gallia Belgica, now *Artois* or *Dép. du Pas de Calais,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16; 2, 23; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106.—In *sing.:* **Atrĕbas,** ătis, *m., an Atrebatian,* Caes. B. C. 4, 35.—Hence, **Atrĕbătĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Atrebatian:* sagum, Treb. Gall. 6.

Ătreus (dissyl.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 24), ei, *m.,* = Ἀτρεύς. **I.** *A son of Pelops* (hence, Pelopeïus, Ov. H. 8, 27) *and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, king of Argos and Mycenæ,* Ov. M. 15, 855.—Atrea (*acc.*), Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39.—Atreu (*voc.*), Sen. Thyest. 486; 513.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ătrēĭus** or **Ătrēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Atreus,* poet. for *Argive,* Stat. Th. 8, 743; cf. Pompei. Gram. p. 113 Lind. — **B. Ătrīdes** (Atridă in *nom.,* Prop. 2, 14, 1), ae, *m., a male descendant of Atreus; Atrides, absol.* usu. for *Agamemnon;* in *plur.:* Atridae, *the Atrides,* i. e. *Agamemnon and Menelaus,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1: non minor Atrides, non bello major et aevo, i. e. *not Menelaus, not Agamemnon,* Ov. M. 12, 623; cf. id. ib. 13, 359; 15, 162.—In *dat.* and *abl. plur.:* Atridis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 203; Ov. P. 1, 7, 32.—In *acc. plur.:* Atridas superbos, Hor. C. 1, 10, 13.—In *sing.,* (α) For *Agamemnon,* Prop. 4, 6, 23; Hor. C. 2, 4, 7; id. Ep. 1, 2, 12; id. S. 2, 3, 187; Ov. M. 13, 189; 13, 230; 13, 365; 13, 439; 13, 655 et saep.—(β) For *Menelaus,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 43; Ov. M. 15, 805.—Sarcastically: Atrides, of Domitian, as a haughty ruler of Rome, Juv. 4, 65.

atrĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [atrium], *a porter, door-keeper,* Dig. 4, 9, 1; 7, 1, 15.

‡ **atrĭcăpilla,** ae, *f.* [atricapillus], *a bird of black plumage, the blackcap,* Paul. ex Fest. s. v. melancoryphi, p. 124 Müll.

‡ **atrĭcăpillus,** a, um, *adj.,* = μελαγκόρυφος, μελάνθριξ, *black-haired,* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

* **ātrĭ-cŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [ater], *black-colored:* Cadmi filiolis atricoloribus, i. e. *letters written with ink,* Aus. Ep. 7, 52.

Ătrīdes, v. Atreus, II. B.

ātrĭensis, is, *m.* [atrium], *the overseer of the hall* or *court* (atrium), and in gen. *of the house, a steward, major-domo,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 4; so id. As. 2, 1, 16; 2, 2, 80;

id. Ps. 2, 2, 15; Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Pis. 27 *fin.* (not elsewh. in Cic.; for in Parad. 5, 2, 36, atriensis et topiarii is a gloss; v. Orell. ad h. l.; so B. and K.); so Phaedr. 2, 5, 11; Col. 12, 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Petr. 29, 9; 53, 10; 72, 8; Suet. Calig. 57.

ātrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small hall, an antechamber*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4509; Vulg. Ezech. 46, 21 *bis*; 46, 22; 46, 23.

ātrĭplex, plicis (more ancient form **ātrĭplexum,** i, *n.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.), *n.* (*m.*, Plin. Val. 4, 7; *f.*, Aemil. Macer Cap. de Atripl.), = ἀτράφαξις, *the orach, a kitchen vegetable*, Col. 10, 377; 11, 3, 42; Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99; 19, 7, 35, § 117; 20, 20, 83, § 219; Pall. 5, 3, 3.

ātrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ater], *blackness*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

(**atrītus,** a, um, a false read. for atritas in Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.)

ātrĭum, ii, *n.* [acc. to Scaliger, from αἴθριον, subdiale, since it was a part of the uncovered portion of the house (but the atrium of the Romans was always covered); acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll., from the Tuscan town Atria, where this style of architecture originated; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.; and Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 254 sq.; but better from ater, acc. to the explanation of Servius: ibi etiam culina erat, unde et atrium dictum est; atrum enim erat ex fumo, ad Verg. A. 1, 730]. **I.** *The fore-court, hall, entrance-room, entry; that part of the Roman house into which one first came after passing the entrance* (janua); cf. Vitr. 6, 4; O. Müller, Archaeol. III. § 293, and Etrusk. above cited. In earlier times, the atrium was used as a dining-room, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 726. Here stood, opposite the door, the lectus genialis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87; here sat the housewife with her maidens spinning, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, 67; here clients were in attendance, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Juv. 7, 7 and 91; and here hung the family portraits and other paintings, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; Mart. 2, 90; Val. Max. 5, 8, 3; Vulg. Matt. 26, 58; ib. Marc. 14, 54; ib. Joan. 18, 15 al.—P o e t. in the *plur.*, of a single atrium: Apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Verg. A. 2, 483; so Ov. M. 14, 260; Juv. 8, 20 al.—M e t o n. for *the house itself:* nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. H. 16, 184; id. M. 13, 968. — So of *the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods:* dextrâ laevâque deorum Atria nobilium (as it were clients, v. supra) valvis celebrantur apertis, Ov. M. 1, 172; Stat. Th. 1, 197.—**II.** In temples and other public buildings there was often an atrium, *a hall, court:* in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59; Liv. 25, 7; 45, 15; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Aug. 29: Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2; also called atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27; cf. Ov. F. 6, 263; id. Tr. 3, 1, 30: atrium tabernaculi, Vulg. Exod. 27, 9; ib. Lev. 6, 26: in atriis Domûs Dei, ib. Psa. 91, 14; 134, 2; Smith, Dict. Antiq. — So atrium auctionarium, *an auction-hall, auction-room*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; so Inscr. Orell. 3439; and *absol.*, atria: cum desertis Aganippes Vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio, Juv 7, 7. Such halls were the Atria Licinia, Cic. Quinct. 6, 25: ATRIVM SVTORIVM, *the shoemakers' hall*, a place in Rome, Calend. Praenest. Inscr. Orell. II. 386.

Ātrĭus, i, *m.*, Quintus Atrius, *an officer in Cæsar's army*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.

ătrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [atrox], *the quality of* atrox, *harshness, horribleness, hideousness, hatefulness* (having reference to the form, appearance, while *saevitas* relates to the mind; hence the latter is used only of persons, the former of persons and things; v. Doed. Syn. I. p. 40; syn.: saevitas, duritia, acerbitas, crudelitas). **I.** L i t. (class., but only in prose): si res ista gravissima suâ sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quinct. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: facinoris, Suet. Calig. 12: sceleris, Sall. C. 22, 3: temporum, Suet. Tib. 48; id. Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11.— **II.** Of the mind or manners, *agitation* (like that of the sea, v. ater and atrocitas maris, Col. 8, 17, 10), *tumult rage, savageness, barbarity, atrocity, cruelty, roughness:* ego quod in hac causâ vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor (quis enim est me mitior?) sed, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6: hae litterae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. ad. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. So, morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48. — In phil. and jurid. lang. *severity, harshness:* atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam irruperit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, *the rigid strictness of judicial formulas*, Quint. 7, 1, 37 Spald.—In *plur.*, App. Met. 10, c. 28, p. 252.

ătrōcĭter, *adv.*, v. atrox *fin.*

Ātrŏpătēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἀτροπατηνή (Strabo, 11, 506), *the northern, mountainous part of Media*, now *Aderbigian*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan, *Atrapatene*).—**Ātrŏpătēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan, *Atrapateni*).

† **ătrŏphĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἀτροφία, *a wasting consumption, atrophy* (in pure Lat., tabes), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14; 3, 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 27 (in Cels. 3, 22, written as Greek).

† **ătrŏphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄτροφος (not thriving), *in a state of atrophy, consumptive*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; 31, 10, 46, § 122: membra, *consumptive*, id. 22, 25, 73, § 152.

Ātrŏpŏs, i, *f.*, = Ἄτροπος (not to be turned), *one of the three Parcæ*, Mart. 10, 44, 6; Stat. S. 4, 8, 18; id. Th. 3, 68.

† **ātrōtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἄτρωτος, *invulnerable*, Hyg. Fab. 28.

ātrox, ōcis, *adj.* [from ater, as ferox from ferus, velox from velum. Atrocem hoc est asperum, crudelem, quod qui atro vultu sunt, asperitatem ac saevitiam prae se ferunt, Perott.; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 38 sq.], *dark, gloomy, frowning, horrible, hideous, frightful, dreadful;* and trop., *savage, cruel, fierce, atrocious, harsh, severe, unyielding* (of persons and things; while *saevus* is used only of persons; v. Doed. as cited supra; very freq. and class.): exta, Naev. ap. Non. p. 76, 6: (fortunam) insanam esse aiunt, quia atrox, incerta, instabilisque sit, Pac. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 125 Rib.): sic Multi, animus quorum atroci vinctus malitiâ est, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 141 Rib.: re atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: res tam scelesta, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 *fin.:* Agrippina semper atrox, *always gloomy*, Tac. A. 4, 52; 2, 57: filia longo dolore atrox, *wild*, id. ib. 16, 10: hiems, *severe*, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, id. ib. 11, 31: flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae litterae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5, 1: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: non alia ante pugna atrocior, id. 1, 27: periculum atrox, *dreadful*, id. 33, 5; so, negotium, Sall. C. 29, 2: imperium (Manlii), *harsh*, Liv. 8, 7: odium, *violent*, Ov. M. 9, 275 et saep.—Of discourse, *violent, bitter:* tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum . . . lenitatis et mansuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200: Summa concitandi adfectûs accusatori in hoc est, ut id, quod objecit, aut quam atrocissimum aut etiam quam maxime miserabile esse videatur, Quint. 6, 1, 15: peroratio, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: et cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis, *stern, unyielding*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 24: fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 378; so, virtus, id. 13, 369: ut verba atroci (i. e. rigido) stilo effoderent, Petr. 4, 3.—Hence of that which is *fixed, certain, invincible:* occisa est haec res, nisi reperio atrocem mi aliquam astutiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7 Lind. (perh. the figure is here drawn from the contest; the atrox pugna and atrox astutia are ludicrously contrasted with occidit res, *the cause had been lost, if I had not come to the rescue with powerful art*).—*Adv.:* **atrōcĭter,** *violently, fiercely, cruelly, harshly* (only in prose): atrociter minitari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: fit aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.:* dicere, id. Or. 17, 56: agitare rem publicam, Sall. J. 37, 1: invehi in aliquem, Liv. 3, 9: deferre crimen, Tac. A. 13, 19 *fin.:* multa facere, Suet. Tib. 59 al. —*Comp.:* atrocius in aliquem saevire, Liv. 42, 8; Tac. H. 1, 2; 2, 56: atrocius accipere labores itinerum, *reluctantly*, id. ib. 1, 23.—*Sup.:* de ambitu atrocissime agere in senatu, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 16: leges atrocissime exercere, Suet. Tib. 58.

* **atrusca,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape*, Macr. S. 2, 16.

‡ **1. atta,** like the Gr. ἄττα, *a salutation used to old men, father;* taken from the lang. of children (cf. Eust. ad Il. 1, 603), Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.

2. Atta, ae, *m.*, *a surname for persons who walk upon the tips of their shoes*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. (prob. from ἄττω = ἄσσω, to spring, to hop). So the comic poet, C. Quintius Atta († 652 A.U.C.), of whose writings fragments yet remain; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 71; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 120; Both. Fragm. Poet. Scen. II. p. 97 sq.; Fest. l. l. Upon the signif. of the name Horace plays with the words: Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79; cf. Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 345 sq.—The ancestor of the Gens Claudia was an Atta, Suet. Tib. 1.

1. attactus, a, um, *Part.* of attingo.

2. attactus, ūs, *m.* [attingo], *a touching, touch* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): Corium attactu non asperum ac durum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: ille volvitur attactu nullo, Verg. A. 7, 350; Pall. 1, 35, 11.

† **attăcus,** i, *m.*, = ἀττακός, *a kind of locust*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 22.

† **attăgēn,** ēnis, *m.* (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 131; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 153, 318, 323 sq.) (**attăgēna,** ae, *f.*, Mart. 2, 37, 3, and 13, 61), = ἀτταγήν, *a meadow-bird, the hazel-hen* or *heath-cock:* Tetrao bonasia, Linn.: Attagen maxume Ionius celeber, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133: Non attagen Ionicus Jucundior, Hor. Epod. 2, 54.

†† **attăgus,** i, *m.*, among the Phrygians = hircus, *a he-goat*, Arn. 5, p. 199.

Attălēa or **Attălĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἀττάλεια, *name of a Greek city.* **A.** *In the region of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121.—**B.** *On the coast of Pamphylia*, Vulg. Act. 14, 25.—**C.** *In Galatia;* v. Attalenses.

Attălenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the town Attalēa* or *Attalia.* **A.** *In Pamphylia*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2; 2, 19.—**B.** *In the region of Mysia*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.—**C.** *In Galatia*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.

Attălis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ἀτταλίς, *the Attalian tribe in Athens, so called in honor of King Attalus* (v. Attalus), Liv. 31, 15.

Attălus, i, *m.*, = Ἄτταλος. **I. A.** *The name of several kings of Pergamos, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; 33, 11, 53, § 148; Flor. 2, 20, 2; 3, 12, 3; Hor. C. 2, 18, 5. — Hence, **B. Attălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Attalus, Attalian:* urbes, i. e. *Pergamean*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: Attalicas supera vestes, *woven with gold*, Prop. 4, 17, 19: Porticus aulaeis nobilis Attalicis, id. 3, 30, 12; Sil. 14, 659.—Also *absol.:* **Attălĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. vestimenta), *garments of inwoven gold:* Aurum intexere in eâdem Asiâ invenit Attalus rex, unde nomen Attalicis, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: torus, *ornamented with such cloth* or *tapestry*, Prop. 3, 5, 6; 5, 5, 24.—M e t o n., *rich, splendid, brilliant:* Attalicis condicionibus Numquam dimoveas, etc., Hor. C. 1, 1, 12: divitiae, Tert. Jejun. 15 *fin.*—**II.** *A general of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 4, 13.—**III.** *A Macedonian, enemy of Alexander*, Curt. 6, 9.

attămen, *adv.*, v. tamen.

at-tāmĭno (**adt-**), āre, *v. a.* [ad-tamino, contr. instead of tagmino, from tago, tango; cf. contamino], *to touch;* and, in a bad sense, *to attack, rob* (only post-class. and rare), Capitol. Gord. 27.—Hence, also, *to dishonor, contaminate, defile:* virginem, Just. 21, 3: aliquem sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Th. 3, 1, 5.—T r o p.: facta et consulta alicujus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16.

attat and **attate,** v. atat.

attĕgĭa, ae, *f.* [acc. to some, an Arab. word; acc. to others, as if from attego, ĕre, to cover; so Van.], *a tent:* Maurorum attegiae, Juv. 14, 196; Inscr. Orell. 1396.

‡ **attegrāre,** *to pour out wine in sac-*

rifices: attegrare enim est minus facere, ut integrare in statum redigere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll. (Festus seems to have written the word ategrare, and to have considered the *a* as privativum; the Cod. Berol. has also *ategrare*, Fr.)

Attēius (better **Atēius**), ii, *m.*, *the name of several Latin grammarians.* **I.** Atteius Philologus, *a distinguished rhetorician and grammarian, friend of Sallust and Asinius Pollio,* Suet. Gram. 7 and 10; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 601; 1, 273; 5, 45; Fest. pp. 179, 182, 187, 248 al.; Charis. p. 102 P.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 523; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 207, 1; *also an historian,* Suet. Gram. 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 285. — **II.** Atteius Capito, *a contemporary of Augustus and Tiberius,* Suet. Gram. 10 and 22; Fest. pp. 176, 208, 227, 234 al.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 528; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 260, 3; *he was also the founder of a distinguished law-school, and adversary of Antistius Labeo,* Tac. A. 3, 75; Gell. 1, 12, 8; 2, 24, 2; 4, 14, 1 al., cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 553; Hugo, Rechtsgeschichte, p. 868; Zimmern, Rechtsgeschichte, 1. p. 305 sq.

† **attĕlăbus,** i, *m.*, = ἀττέλαβος, *a very small locust without wings:* locustarum minumae sine pinnis, quos attelebos vocant, Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92; cf. Schneid. ad Aristot. H. A. 5, 13, 2.

at-tempĕrātē, *adv.*, v. attempero *fin.*

* **at-tempĕrĭes,** ēi, *f.*, = temperies, Cod. Th. 9, 3, 2.

at-tempĕro (adt-, Haase), āre, *v. a.*, *to fit, adjust, accommodate* (only in the foll. exs.): gladium sibi adtemperare, i. e. accommodare, Sen. Ep. 30, 8: paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr. 10, 12, 2.— Hence, * **attempĕrātē,** *adv.*, *opportunely, seasonably,* = accommodate, commode: Itane attemperate evenit, hodie in ipsis nuptiis Ut veniret, antehac numquam? Ter. And. 5, 4, 13.

attendo (adt-, Dietsch), tendi, tentum, 3, *v. a.*, orig., *to stretch* something (e.g. the bow) *toward* something; so only in Appul.: arcum, Met. 2, p. 122, 5. — Hence, **I.** In gen., *to direct* or *turn toward,* = advertere, admovere: aurem, Att. ap. Non. p. 238, 10; Trag. Rel. p 173 Rib. (cf. infra, *P. a.*): attendere signa ad aliquid, i. e. *to affix,* Quint. 11, 2, 29 (Halm, *aptare*); so, manus caelo, *to stretch* or *extend toward,* App. Met. 11, p. 263, 5: caput eodem attentum, Hyg. Astr. 3, 20.— Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** Animum or animos attendere, or *absol.* attendere, also animo attendere, *to direct the attention, apply the mind to something, to attend to, consider, mind, give heed to* (cf.: advertere animum, and animadvertere; freq. and class.). **1.** With *animum* or *animos:* animum ad quaerendum quid siet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 238, 15: dictis animum, Lucil. ib.: animum coepi attendere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: quo tempore aures judex erigeret animumque attenderet? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10: si, cum animum attenderis, turpitudinem videas, etc., id. Off. 3, 8, 35: animum ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2: jubet peritos linguae attendere animum, pastorum sermo agresti an urbano propior esset, Liv. 10, 4: praeterea et nostris animos attendere dictis atque adhibere velis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 11: attendite animos ad ea, quae consequuntur, Cic. Agr. 2, 15. — With a *rel.-clause* as object: nunc quid velim, animum attendite, Ter. Phorm. prol. 24. — **2.** *Absol.:* postquam attendi Magis et vi coepi cogere, ut etc., Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 25: rem gestam vobis dum breviter expono, quaeso, diligenter attendite, Cic. Mil. 9: audi, audi atque attende, id. Planc. 41, 98; so id. de Or. 3, 13, 50; Phaedr. 2, 5, 6; Juv. 6, 66; 11, 16 al.—With *acc. of the thing* or *person* to which the attention is directed: Glaucia solebat populum monere, ut, cum lex aliqua recitaretur, primum versum attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: sed stuporem hominis attendite, *mark the stupidity,* id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; so id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; Sall. J. 88, 2; Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 8; Luc. 8, 623 al.: me de invidiosis rebus dicentem attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10: Quā re attendo te studiose, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: non attenderunt mandata, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 9, 34; ib. Job. 21, 5; ib. Isa. 28, 23.— *Pass.:* versūs aeque prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 192.—With *inf.* or *acc. and inf.* as object: quid futurum est, si pol ego hanc discere artem attenderim? Pompon. ap. Non. p. 238, 17: non attendere superius illud eā re a se esse concessum, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111.—With a *rel.-clause* or a *subjunct. with a particle:* cum attendo, quā prudentiā sit Hortensius, Cic. Quinct. 20, 63: Hermagoras nec, quid dicat, attendere nec . . . videatur, id. Inv. 1, 6, 8: forte lubuit adtendere, quae res maxume tanta negotia sustinuisset, Sall. C. 53, 2: Oro, parumper Attendas, quantum de legibus queratur etc., Juv. 10, 251: attende, cur, etc., Phaedr. 2, prol. 14: attendite ut sciatis prudentiam, Vulg. Prov. 4, 1: Attendite, ne justitiam vestram faciatis etc., ib. Matt. 6, 1; ib. Eccli. 1, 38; 13, 10; 28, 30.— With *de:* cum de necessitate attendemus, Cic. Part. Or. 24, 84.—With *dat.* (post-Aug.): sermonibus malignis, Plin. Ep. 7, 26: cui magis quam Caesari attendant? id. Pan. 65, 2; Sil. 8, 591: attendit mandatis, Vulg. Eccli. 32, 28; ib. Prov. 7, 24: attendite vobis, *take heed to yourselves,* ib. Luc. 17, 3; ib. Act. 5, 35; ib. 1 Tim. 4, 16.— So in Suet. several times in the signif. *to devote attention to, to study,* = studere: eloquentiae plurimum attendit, Suet. Calig. 53: juri, id. Galb. 5: extispicio, id. Ner. 56.— With *abl. with ab* (after the Gr. προσέχειν ἀπό τινος; eccl. Lat.): attende tibi a pestifero, *beware of,* Vulg. Eccli. 11, 35: attendite ab omni iniquo, ib. ib. 17, 11; ib. Matt. 7, 15; ib. Luc. 12, 1; 20, 46. — **3.** With *animo* (ante- and post-class. and rare): cum animo attendi ad quaerendum, Pac., Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.: nunc quid petam, aequo animo attendite, Ter. Hec. prol. 20: quid istud sit, animo attendatis, App. Flor. 9: ut magis magisque attendant animo, Vulg. Eccli. prol.; so, in verbis meis attende in corde tuo, ib. ib. 16, 25. — * **B.** *To strive eagerly for* something, *long for:* puer, ne attenderis Petere a me id quod nefas sit concedi tibi, Att. ap. Non. p. 238, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 173 Rib.). —Hence, **attentus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Directed to* something, *attentive, intent on:* Ut animus in spe attentus fuit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 3: Quo magis attentas auris animumque reposco, Lucr. 6, 920: Verba per attentam non ibunt Caesaris aurem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 19: si attentos animos ad decoris conservationem tenebimus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 131: cum respiceremus attenti ad gentem, Vulg. Thren. 4, 17: eaque dum animis attentis admirantes excipiunt, Cic. Or. 58, 197: acerrima atque attentissima cogitatio, *a very acute and close manner of thinking,* id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: et attentum monent Graeci a principio faciamus judicem et docilem, id. ib. 2, 79, 323; 2, 19, 80; id. Inv. 1, 16, 23; Auct. ad Her. 1, 4: Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172: judex circa jus attentior, Quint. 4, 5, 21.— **B.** *Intent on, striving after* something, *careful, frugal, industrious:* unum hoc vitium fert senectus hominibus: Attentiores sumus ad rem omnes quam sat est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 48: nimium ad rem in senectā attente sumus, id. ib. 5, 8, 31: tum enim cum rem habebas, quaesticulus te faciebat attentiorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7: paterfamilias et prudens et attentus, id. Quinct. 3: Durus, ait, Voltei, nimis attentusque videris Esse mihi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 91: asper et attentus quaesitis, id. S. 2, 6, 82: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.: qui in re adventiciā et hereditariā tam diligens, tam attentus esset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 48: antiqui attenti continentiae, Val. Max. 2, 5, 5. — *Comp.:* hortor vos attentiori studio lectionem facere, * Vulg. Eccli. prol.— Hence, *adv.:* **attentē,** *attentively, carefully,* etc.: attente officia servorum fungi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14; audire, Cic. Phil. 2, 5; id. Clu. 3 *fin.;* id. de Or. 2, 35, 148; id. Brut. 54, 200: legere, id. Fam. 7, 19: parum attente dicere, Gell. 4, 15: custodire attente, Vulg. Jos. 22, 5. — *Comp.:* attentius audire, Cic. Clu. 23: acrius et attentius cogitare, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: attentius agere aliquid, Sall. C. 52, 18: spectare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 197: invicem diligere, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 22.— *Sup.:* attentissime audire, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

* **attentātio,** ōnis, *f.* [attento], *a trying, attempting,* Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

attentē, *adv.*, v. attendo, *P. a. fin.*

attentio, ōnis, *f.* [attendo], *attentiveness, attention, application.* **A.** With *animi:* reliqua sunt in curā, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantiā, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.— **B.** *Absol.:* docilem sine dubio et haec ipsa praestat attentio, Quint. 4, 1, 34: cum (servos) tantā cruciāsti attentione, Vulg. Sap. 12, 20.

at-tento (adtempto, K. and H.; **attempto,** Kayser, Rib., Halm, Queck), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, lit., *to strive after* something, *to attempt, essay, try, make trial of; to solicit; to assail, attack* (class. in prose and poetry): digitis mollibus arcum attemptat, *attempts to draw,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 217: aliquem lacrimis, *to attempt to move,* Val. Fl. 4, 11: praeteriri omnino fuerit satius quam attemptatum deseri, *begun,* Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: attemptata defectio, *the attempted revolt,* Liv. 23, 15, 7 (Weissenb., *temptata*): omnium inimicos diligenter cognoscere, colloqui, attemptare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54: Capuam propter plurimas belli opportunitates ab illā impiā et sceleratā manu attemptari suspicabamur, i. e. *moved by persuasion to revolt,* id. Sest. 4: ne compositae orationis insidiis sua fides attemptetur, id. Or. 61, 208: mecum facientia jura Si tamen adtemptas, i. e. *attempt to shake, attack,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 23: nec hoc testamentum ejus quisquam attemptavit, *sought to annul,* Val. Max. 7, 8, 3; so, sententiam judicis, Dig. 12, 6, 23: pudicitiam, *to seek to defile* or *pollute,* ib. 47, 10, 10: annonam, *to make dearer,* ib. 47, 11, 6.— Of a hostile attack: vi attemptantem repellere, Tac. A. 13, 25: jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentārit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 7: haud illum bello attemptare juvencis Sunt animi, Stat. Th. 4, 71. — Trop.: Quae aegritudo insolens mentem attemptat tuam? Pac. ap. Non. p. 322, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.).

1. attentus, a, um, v. attendo, *P. a.*

2. attentus (adt-), a, um, *Part.* of attineo.

attĕnŭātē (adt-), *adv.*, v. attenuo, *P. a. fin.*

attĕnŭātio (adt-), ōnis, *f.* [attenuo], *a diminishing, lessening* (only in the two foll. exs.): attenuatio suspitionis, Auct. ad Her. 2, 2: verborum attenuatio, *simplicity,* id. ib. 4, 11; cf. attenuatus.

attĕnŭātus (adt-), a, um, *P. a.*, from attenuo.

at-tĕnŭo (adt-, Lachm., Merk., Weissenb.; **att-,** Kayser, K. and H., L. Müller), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make thin* or *weak; to thin, attenuate; to weaken, enfeeble; to lessen, diminish.* **I.** Lit.: aëna Signa manus dextras ostendunt adtenuari Saepe salutantûm tactu, * Lucr. 1, 317 (cf.: attritum mentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43): bellum (servile) exspectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum est, adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: legio proeliis attenuata, Caes. B. C. 3, 89: diutino morbo viribus admodum adtenuatis, Liv. 39, 49; 25, 11: fame attenuari, Vulg. Job, 18, 12; ib. Jer. 14, 18: macie attenuari, ib. 2 Reg. 13, 4: sortes adtenuatae, *diminished,* Liv. 21, 62: foliorum exilitate usque in fila attenuatā, Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 30: (lingua) attenuans lambendo cutem homines, id. 11, 37, 65, § 172 al.: Non falx attenuat frondatorum arboris umbram, Cat. 64, 41: adtenuant juvenum vigilatae corpora noctes, Ov. A. A. 1, 735 (cf. infra, *P. a.*): patrias opes, id. M. 8, 844; so id. P. 4, 5, 38.— **II.** Trop.: curas lyrā, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 16; 4, 6, 18: luctus, Albin. ad Liv. 342: insignem attenuat deus, *brings low, abases,* Hor. C. 1, 34, 13: attenuabit omnes deos terrae, Vulg. Soph. 2, 11: hujusmodi partes sunt virtutis amplificandae, si suadebimus; attenuandae, si ab his dehortabimur, Auct. ad Her. 3, 3, 6: attenuabitur gloria Jacob, Vulg. Isa. 17, 4.—Hence, **attĕnŭātus (adt-),** a, um, *P. a.*, *enfeebled, weakened, reduced, weak.* **I.** Lit.: adtenuatus amore, Ov. M. 3, 489: continuatione laborum, August. ap. Suet. Tib. 21: fortuna rei familiaris attenuatissima, Auct. ad Her. 4, 41: voce paulolum attenuatā, *with a voice a little suppressed,* id. ib. 3, 14: acuta atque attenuata nimis acclamatio, id. ib. 12, 21.— *Comp.* not in use. — *Sup.:* fortunae familiares attenuatissimae, Auct. ad Her. 4, 41, 53.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *Feeble, destitute, poor* (eccl. Lat.): Si attenuatus frater tuus vendiderit etc., Vulg. Lev. 25, 25; 25, 35; 25, 47; ib. 2 Esdr. 5, 18. — **B.** Esp., of discourse. **1.** *Shortened, brief:* ipsa illa [pro Roscio] juvenilis redun-

dantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. Or. 30, 108.—**2.** *Too much refined, affected:* itaque ejus oratio nimiā religione attenuata doctis et attente audientibus erat illustris, *hence his discourse was so delicately formed, through excessive scrupulousness,* Cic. Brut. 82.—**3.** *Meagre, dry, without ornament:* attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad usitatissimam puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auct. ad Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, id. ib. 4, 10, 15. —* *Adv.:* **attenuātē,** *simply:* attenuate presseque dicere, Cic. Brut. 55, 201.

* **at-termĭno,** āre, *v. a., to set bounds to, to measure, limit:* Deos filo humano, Arn. 3, p. 107.

at-tĕro (**adt-,** Dietsch), trīvi, trītum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf. inf.* atteruisse, Tib. 1, 4, 48; cf. Vell. Long. p. 2234 P.), *to rub one thing against another;* hence, in gen., *to rub away, wear out* or *diminish by rubbing, to waste, wear away, weaken, impair, exhaust.* **I.** Lit. (most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. only once as *P. a.;* v. infra): insons Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, *rubbing against* or *upon* (sc. Herculi), * Hor. C. 2, 19, 30: asinus spinetis se scabendi causā atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204: aures, * Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11 (cf. antestor): bucula surgentes atterat herbas, *tramples upon,* Verg. G. 4, 12: opere insuetas atteruisse manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48; so Prop. 5, 3, 24, and Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158; so, dentes usu atteruntur, id. 7, 16, 15, § 70: attrivit sedentis pedem, Vulg. Num. 22, 25: vestem, Dig. 23, 3, 10; Col. 11, 2, 16; Cels. praef.: vestimenta, Vulg. Deut. 29, 5; ib. Isa. 51, 6.—Poet., of sand worn by the water flowing over it: attritas versabat rivus harenas, Ov. M. 2, 456.—**II.** Trop., *to destroy, waste, weaken, impair:* postquam utrimque legiones item classes saepe fusae fugataeque et alteri alteros aliquantum adtriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4: magna pars (exercitūs) temeritate ducum adtrita est, id. ib. 85, 46: Italiae opes bello, id. ib. 5, 4; so Tac. H. 1, 10; 1, 89; 2, 56; Curt. 4, 6 *fin.;* cf. Sil. 2, 392 Drak.: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), *exhausts, drains,* Tac. G. 29: famam atque pudorem, Sall. C. 16, 2: et vincere inglorium et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, *and to suffer injury in his dignity,* Tac. Agr. 9 Rupert.: eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentiā quādam enutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, *are enfeebled,* Quint. 8, prooem. 4: filii ejus atterentur egestate, Vulg. Job, 20, 10: Nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50.— Hence, **attrītus,** a, um, *P. a., rubbed off, worn off* or *away, wasted.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentum paulo sit attritius, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: ansa, Verg. E. 6, 17: vomer, *worn bright,* id. G. 1, 46; cf. Juv. 8, 16 Rupert.: caelaturae, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 157; Petr. 109, 9.—**2.** In medicine, attritae partes or *subst.* attrita, ōrum, *n.* (sc. membra), *bruised, excoriated parts of the body:* medetur et attritis partibus sive oleo etc., Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43: attritis medetur cinis muris silvatici etc., id. 30, 8, 22, § 70.—**B.** Trop.: attrita frons, *a shameless, impudent face* (lit. *a smooth face, to which shame no longer clings;* cf. perfrico), Juv. 13, 242 Rupert.; so, domus Israël attritā fronte, Vulg. Ezech. 3, 7.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not used.

* **at-terrānĕus** (**adt-**), a, um, *adj.* [terraneus], *belonging to the earth:* fulmina, i. e. *coming from the earth,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 dub.

* **at-tertĭārĭus** (**adt-**), a, um, *adj.,* = ἐπίτριτος, *the whole and a third,* Vitr. 3, 1; cf. as.

* **at-tertĭātus** (**adt-**), a, um, as if *Part.* of attertio, āre [adtertius], *boiled down to a third part:* lixivium attertiatum, Plin. Val. 1, 29.

attestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [attestor], *an attesting, attestation, testimony,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9; Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 30: juris jurandi, * Vulg. Gen. 43, 3.

at-testor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., to bear witness to, to attest, prove, confirm, corroborate* (very rare, and not before the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Sull. 29 *fin.* the reading should be, with Cod. Erf. and Lambin., ad testandam omnium memoriam; v. Frotsch. ad h. l.; so B. and K.): hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3; Plin. H. N. praef. § 10: M. Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12: attestata fulgura, in the lang. of omens, *lightnings which confirm that which was indicated by previous lightnings, confirmatory* (opp. peremptalibus, which cancel, annul, what was previously indicated): attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: attestata dicebantur fulgura, quae iterato fiebant, videlicet significationem priorum attestantia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 170.

at-texo, texui, textum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To weave on* or *to* something (rare, and only in prose): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: attexti capite crines, App. M. 11, p. 260, 35.—**II.** In gen., *to add:* secundum actum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 2: vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attexitote mortalem, Cic. Tim. 11 *fin.*

Atthis (better than **Attis**), ĭdis, *adj. f.,* = Ἀτθίς. **I.** *Attic* or *Athenian:* matres, Mart. 11, 53: lingua, App. M. 1, praef. Oud. —Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A.** *An Athenian woman,* Sen. Hippol. 107.— Esp., *Philomela;* and, since she was changed to a nightingale, meton. for *a nightingale,* Mart. 1, 54, 9. Also *Procne, the sister of Philomela;* acc. to the fable (cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 200), changed into a swallow; hence, meton. for *a swallow,* Mart. 5, 67.—**B.** *A female friend of Sappho:* Non oculis grata est Atthis, Ov. H. 15, 18 Merk. ubi v. Loers. — **C.** *A name for Attica:* Atthide temptantur gressus, Lucr. 6, 1116; Sid. Carm. 5, 44; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4; 2, 7, 10.

Attiānus, v. Attius.

Attĭca, ae, or **Attĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = Ἀττική. **I.** *The most distinguished province of Greece, situated in Hellas proper, with Athens as capital.* **A.** Form **Attica,** Mel. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30.—**B.** Form **Attĭcē,** Plin. 4, 1, § 1; 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**II. Attica,** *the name of the daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus,* Cic. Att. 12, 1; cf. Atticula.

1. Attĭcē, *adv.,* v. Atticus, II. A. *fin.*

2. Attĭcē, ēs, *f. adj.,* = Ἀττική, *Attic:* ochra, quae Attice nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, 19 (cf. Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179, Ochra Attica).

3. Attĭcē, ēs, v. Attica.

† **attĭcisso,** āre, *v. n.,* = ἀττικίζω, *to imitate the Athenian manner of speaking:* hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticissat, verum sicilicissitat, Plaut. Men. prol. 12; App. Flor. n. 18, p. 362, 12.

Attĭcŭla, ae, *f., daughter of Atticus,* Cic. Att. 6, 5; v. Attica, II.

† **Attĭcurges,** is, *adj.,* = Ἀττικουργής, *made in the Attic manner:* columna, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 6.

Attĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* = Ἀττικός. **I.** In gen., *of* or *pertaining to Attica* or *Athens, Attic, Athenian:* Athenae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 2; id. Rud. 3, 4, 36 al.: civis Attica atque libera, id. Poen. 1, 2, 159: civis Attica, Ter. And. 1, 3, 16: disciplina, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24: fines, Hor. C. 1, 3, 6: regio, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 33: thymum, id. 21, 10, 31, § 57: mel, *of Mount Hymettus,* id. ib.: apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 30: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 87: columnae, *formed in the Attic manner,* id. 36, 23, 56, § 179 (cf. atticurges): ochra, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179 (cf. 2. Attice): paelex, i. e. *Philomela,* Mart. 10, 51; cf. Ov. M. 6, 537: fides, i. e. *sincere, firm,* prov., Vell. 2, 23, 4: profluvius, a disease of animals, *the glanders,* Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 17 and 38. — **Attici,** ōrum, *m., the Athenians,* Phaedr. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Appel., to designate the highest grade of style, philosophy, eloquence, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 7 sqq.; cf. id. Brut. 82, 284 sqq.: Demosthenes, quo ne Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas, id. Or. 7, 23: lepos, Mart. 3, 20.—Hence, *subst.:* Attici, *orators of the Attic stamp* (opp. Asiani): et antiqua quidem illa divisio inter Atticos atque Asianos fuit: cum hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes haberentur; in his nihil superflueret, illis judicium maxime ac modus deesset, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 16 sq.— And transf. to other things, *excellent, preeminent, preferable:* logi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66.—Hence, **Attĭcē,** *adv., in the Attic* or *Athenian manner:* dicere, Cic. Brut. 84; 290; id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; 4, 11; Quint. 12, 10, 18: loqui, id. 8, 1, 2: pressi oratores, id. 12, 10, 18.—**B.** *A surname of T. Pomponius, the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his long residence at Athens.* His biography is found in Nepos. — **C.** *A friend of Ovid,* Ov. Am. 1, 9, 2; id. P. 2, 4, 2. —**D.** *Antonius Atticus, a Latin rhetorician,* Sen. Suas. 2, p. 19 Bip.—**E.** *Vipsanius Atticus,* Sen. Contr. 2, 13, p. 184 Bip.

attĭgo (**adt-**), v. attingo *init.*

attĭgŭus (**adt-**), a, um, *adj.* [attingo, as ambiguus, assiduus, continuus, from ambigo, assideo, contineo], *touching, bordering on, contiguous to* (only post-class.): domus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 7: nemus, id. ib. 6, p. 178, 18; Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 333 Murat.

* **at-tillo** (**adt-**), āre, *v. a.* [qs. from tillo, hence titillo], *to tickle, please,* Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 41.

attĭlus, i, *m., a kind of large fish found in the Po:* Acipenser huso, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 (called by the Italians *Ladano* or *Adello*).

Attin, v. Attis.

at-tĭnae (**adt-**), ārum, *f.* [attineo], *stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark,* Sic. Fl. pp. 4 and 6 Goes.

at-tĭnĕo (**adt-,** Dietsch, Weissenb.), tĭnui, tentum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. **I.** *Act.,* (so only ante-class. or in the histt.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.). **A.** *To hold to, to bring* or *hold near:* aliquem ante oculos attinere, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 30. — **B.** *To hold* or *detain at some point* (class. retinere), *to hold fast, keep hold of, to hold, keep, detain, hold back, delay:* testes vinctos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 3: animum, id. Mil. 4, 8, 17: lectos viros castris attinere, Tac. A. 2, 52; 6, 17: prensam dextram vi attinere, id. ib. 1, 35; 2, 10; 3, 71 *fin.:* cunctos, qui carcere attinebantur, necari jussit, id. ib. 6, 19; 3, 36 *fin.;* 12, 68; 13, 15; 13, 27; 15, 57: set ego conperior Bocchum Punicā fide simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis adtinuisse, *detained, amused,* Sall. J. 108, 3: ad ea Corbulo satis comperto Vologesen defectione Hyrcaniae attineri, *is detained, hindered,* Tac. A. 13, 37 *fin.;* 13, 50; 14, 33; 14, 56 *fin.;* 16, 19; id. H. 2, 14 *fin.*—**C.** *To hold possession of, to occupy, keep, guard, preserve:* Quamque at tinendi magni dominatūs sient, Ter. Fragm. ap. Cic. Or. 47, 157: ripam Danubii, Tac. A. 4, 5. — **II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To stretch out to, to reach to:* nunc jam cultros attinet, i. e. ad cultros, *now he is reaching forth for,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17. — Hence, of relations of place, *to extend* or *stretch somewhere:* Scythae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinent, Curt. 6, 2, 9.—**B.** *To belong somewhere;* only in the third person: hoc (res) attinet (more rare, haec attinent) ad me (less freq. simply me), or *absol.* hoc attinet, *this belongs to me, concerns me, pertains* or *appertains to me, relates* or *refers to me;* cf. Rudd. II. p. 209; Roby, § 1534 (the most usu. class. signif. of the word). **1.** Attinet (attinent) ad aliquem: negotium hoc ad me attinet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet? id. ib. 5, 1, 24: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium, id. Rud. 3, 1, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 4: Quid istuc ad me attinet? id. Poen. 3, 3, 24: Quid id ad me attinet? id. Trin. 4, 2, 136, and id. ib. 4, 3, 58: quod quidem ad nos duas attinuit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 9 et saep.: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicquam attinere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 64; 1, 2, 16: Scin tu ... ad te attinere hanc Omnem rem? id. Eun. 4, 6, 6; id. Ad. 1, 2, 54; 2, 1, 32; 3, 1, 9; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 17: nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet, Lucr. 3, 852; 4, 30: vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attinet, demonstrabitur, *in respect to that city,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5: quod ad me attinet, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1; so id. Att. 5, 17; id. Fam. 1, 2 al.: quod ad provincias attineret, Liv. 42, 10; 23, 26 al.: tamquam ad rem attineat quicquam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 27 al.: sed quid istae picturae ad me attinent? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 36: *Do.* Hae quid ad me? *Tox.* Immo ad te attinent: et tuā refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 27: tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi, Aliena ut cures eaque nil quae ad te attinent? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: cetera quae ad colendam vitem attinebunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38. — And with nunc = ad hoc tempus (eccl. Lat.): Quod nunc attinet, vade, *and for this time* (Gr. τὸ νῦν ἔχον), Vulg. Act. 24, 25.—**2.** Attinet (attinent) aliquem: neque quemquam attine-

bat id recusare, Cic. Quinct. 19: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 11, 20: in his. quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 14.—**3.** Hoc attinet (haec attinent), and more freq. attinet with an *inf.* as subject (*act.* and *pass.*), *it concerns, it matters, is of moment, is of consequence, is of importance:* ea conquisiverunt, quae nihil attinebant, Auct. ad Her. 1, 1, 1: nec patitur Scythas . . . Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent, Hor. C. 1, 19, 12: de quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3: nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: quia nec eosdem nominari adtinebat, Liv. 23, 3, 13: nec adtinuisse demi securim, cum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretabantur, id. 3, 36; 2, 41; 6, 23; 6, 38; 34, 3; 36, 11; 37, 15: Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi Rostrata duci etc., Hor. Epod. 4, 17 al.—And in pregn. signif., *it is serviceable, useful,* or *avails for,* etc.: quid attinuit cum iis, quibuscum re concinebat, verbis discrepare? Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 60: eā re non venit, quia nihil attinuit, id. Att. 12, 18: nec victoribus mitti adtinere puto, Liv. 23, 13: sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet repoliri, Col. 2, 21, 6.

at-tingo (not **adt-**), tĭgi, tactum, 3, *v. a.* [tango] (ante-class. form **attĭgo,** ĕre, v. infra; attinge=attingam, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.; concerning attigo, āre, v. *fin.*), *to touch, come in contact with;* constr. with the *acc.;* poet. with *ad.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mento summam aquam, vet. poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: vestem, Att. ap. Non. p. 75, 32: Egone Argivum imperium attingam, id. Trag. Rel. p. 166 Rib.: suaviter (omnia) attingunt, Lucr. 4, 623: nec enim ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: prius quam aries murum attigisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: pedibus terram, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: quisquis (vas) attigerit, Vulg. Lev. 15, 23: nos nihil tuorum attigimus, id. Gen. 26, 29: (medicus) pulsum venarum attigit, Tac. A. 6, 50: se esse possessorem soli, quod primum Divus Augustus nascens attigisset, Suet. Aug. 5 (cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 46: Tactaque nascenti corpus haberet humus, acc. to the practice of laying new-born children upon the ground; v. tollo).—Poet.: (Callisto) miles erat Phoebes, nec Maenalon attigit (*nor did there touch, set foot on*) ulla Gratior hac Triviae, Ov. M. 2, 415: usque ad caelum attingebat stans in terrā, Vulg. Sap. 18, 16.—**B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1.** *To touch* by striking, *to strike;* rarely in a hostile manner, *to attack, assault:* ne me attingas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 106; ne attigas me, id. Truc. 2, 2, 21: ne attigas puerum istac caussā, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 41 (quoted by Non. p. 75, 33): Si tu illam attigeris secus quam dignumst liberam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 91. — Of lightning: ICTV. FVLMINIS. ARBORES. ATTACTAE. ARDVERINT., Fragm. Fratr. Arval. Inscr. Orell. 961; cf. Fest. s. v. scribonianum, p. 333 Müll., and s. v. obstitum, p. 193: si Vestinus attingeretur, i. e. ei bellum indiceretur, Liv. 8, 29; so Suet. Ner. 38. — **2.** In mal. part., aliquam, *to touch:* virginem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 61; Cat. 67, 20. — **3.** *To touch* in eating, *to taste, crop:* nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, Verg. E. 5, 26. — **4.** Of local relations, *to come to* a place, *to approach, reach, arrive at* (class.; esp. freq. in the histt.): aedis ne attigatis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 37: ut primum Asiam attigisti, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: cum primis navibus Britanniam attigit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: Siciliam, Nep. Dion, 5, 3: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2, 55: saltuosos locos, id. ib. 4, 45: Urbem, id. Or. 7 *fin.:* In paucis diebus quam Capreus attigit etc., Suet. Tib. 60; id. Calig. 44; id. Vesp. 4 al.—**5.** Transf., *to touch, lie near, border upon, be contiguous to:* Theseus . . . Attigit injusti regis Gortynia tecta, Cat. 64, 75: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4; id. Pis. 16 *fin.:* (stomachus) utrāque ex parte tonsillas attingens, etc., id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: ITEM. COLLEGIA. QVAE. ATTINGVNT. EIDEM. FORO, Inscr. Orell. 3314: attingere parietem, Vulg. Ezech. 41, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to touch, affect, reach:* nec desiderium nos attigit, Lucr. 3, 922 (*adficit,* Lachm.): ante quam voluptas aut dolor attigerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16: nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: quo studio providit, ne qua me illius temporis invidia attingeret, id. Fam 3, 10, 10: si qua de Pompeio nostro tuendo . . . cura te attingit, id. Att 9, 11, A: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv 27, 11, 6: cupidus attingere gaudia, *to feel,* Prop. 1, 19, 9: vox, sonus, attigit aures, Val. Fl. 2, 452; Claud. B. Get. 412; Manil. 1, 326.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To touch upon in* speaking, etc., *to mention slightly:* paucis rem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11: summatim attingere, Lucr. 3, 261: ut meos quoque attingam, Cat. 39, 13: quod perquam breviter perstrinxi atque attigi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201; id. Fam. 2, 4 *fin.:* si tantummodo summas attigero, Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: invitus ea, tamquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanari non possunt, Liv. 28, 27: ut seditionem attigit, Tac. A. 1, 35: familiae (Galbae) breviter attingam, Suet. Galb. 3 al. —**2.** *To touch,* i. e. *to undertake, enter upon* some course of action (esp. mental), *to apply one's self to, be occupied with, engage in, to take in hand, manage:* quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87; cf. id. Cael. 12; id. Arch. 8: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas litteras attigissem, id. de Or. 1, 18, 82: orationes, id. Or. 13, 41: poëticen, Nep. Att. 18, 5; so Suet. Aug. 85: liberales disciplinas omnes, id. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gram. 9: ut primum forum attigi, i. e. accessi, adii, *applied myself to public affairs,* Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: arma, Liv. 3, 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Calig. 43: curam rei publicae, id. Tib. 13: ad Venerem seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 701.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *To arrive somewhere:* quod ab illo attigisset nuntius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 19 (cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 3: si a me tetigit nuntius).—**4.** (Acc. to I. B. 5.) *To come near to in quality, to be similar; or to belong to, appertain to, to concern, relate to:* quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec sunt usui, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 32: haec quemque attigit, id. ib. 1, 1, 20: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; id. Fam. 13, 7, 4; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id. Leg. 2, 5: Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officiis, fide, vetustate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 32: (labor) non attingit deum, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: primus ille (locus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1, 6, 18; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 93; id. Fin. 5, 9.—* **5.** Si quid eam humanitus attigisset (for the usu. euphemism, accidisset), *if any misfortune had happened to her,* App. Mag. p. 337.

☞ Ne me attiga atque aufer manum, Turp. ap. Non. p. 75, 30 dub. (Rib. here reads *attigas,* Com. Rel. p. 98); custodite istunc, ne attigat, Pac., Trag. Rel. p. 105 Rib.

***at-tinguo** (**adt-**), no *perf.*, tinctum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to moisten, to sprinkle with a liquid,* Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 11, 7.

Attis, ĭdis (also **Atthis** or **Atys,** ȳos, and **Attin,** īnis, Macr. S. 1, 21, p. 313 Bip.), *m.*, = Ἄττις (Ἄττυς, Ἄτυς, Ἄττιν), *a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved, and made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself,* Cat. 63; Ov. M. 10, 104; id. F. 4, 223; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 116; Macr. S. 1, 21.

***at-tĭtŭlo** (**adt-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to name, entitle,* Rufin. Orig.

Attĭus or **Accĭus** (both forms are equally attested; Attius predominated under the empire, and the Greeks always wrote Ἄττιος. Teuffel), ii, *m.*, = Ἄττιος, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** L. Attius, *a distinguished Roman poet of the ante-class. per., younger than Pacuvius, and his rival in tragedy and comedy.* Of his poems a considerable number of fragments yet remain; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 44 and 45; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 49, and Schmid ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 56.—Hence, **B. Attiānus** (**Acc-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Attius:* versus, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: Attianum illud: nihil credo auguribus, Gell. 14, 1, 34.—**II.** Attius Navius, *a soothsayer, who, in the presence and at the bidding of Tarquinius Priscus, cut in pieces a stone with a razor,* Liv. 1, 36; Val. Max. 1, 4, n. 1; Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31 sqq.; 2, 38, 80. — **III.** P. Attius Varus, *a prætor in Africa at the time of the civil war between Cæsar and Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 13.—Hence, **B. Attiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Attius:* milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: legiones, Cic. Att. 7, 15 and 20.—**IV.** T. Attius, *an orator of Pisaurum, in the time of Cicero,* Cic. Clu. 23.

***at-tŏlĕro** (**adt-**) or **attŏllĕro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to bear, support,* App. M. 2, p. 116 Elm.

at-tollo (**attolo,** arch.), no *perf.* or *sup.*, 3, *v. a.*, *to lift* or *raise up, raise, elevate, lift on high* (in the poets and post-Aug. prose writers very frequent, but not in Cic.; syn.: tollo, erigo). **I.** Lit.: super limen pedes attollere, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: signa, id. ib. 2, 6, 5: pallium attollere, i. e. accingere (v. accingo), *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 31: illum (regem) omnes apes . . . saepe attollunt umeris, Verg. G. 4, 217: Nec semel irrisus triviis attollere curat Fracto crure planum, *to raise up the juggler, to help him up,* * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58 Schmid: parvumque attollite natum, *lift up,* Ov. M. 9, 387: caput, id. ib. 5, 503: oculos humo, id. ib. 2, 448: Et contra magnum potes hos (oculos) attollere solem, Prop. 1, 15, 37: Sed non attollere contra Sustinet haec oculos, Ov. M. 6, 605: Attollens Joseph oculos vidit etc., Vulg. Gen. 43, 29: timidum lumen ad lumina, Ov. M. 10, 293: vultus jacentes, id. ib. 4, 144: corpus ulnis, id. ib. 7, 847: manus ad caelum, Liv. 10, 36: cornua e mari, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: attollite portas, principes, Vulg. Psa. 23, 7; 23, 9: mare ventis, Tac. Agr. 10; cf.: Euphratem attolli, *swollen,* id. A. 6, 37: se in femur, *raises himself on his thigh,* Verg. A. 10, 856: se in auras, Ov. M. 4, 722: se recto trunco, id. ib. 2, 822: attollentem se ab gravi casu, Liv. 8, 7, 6: a terrā se attollentem, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62. — With middle signif.: e mediis hunc (sc. Atlantem) harenis in caelum attolli prodidere, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6: attollitur monte Pione, id. 5, 29, 31, § 115.—Of buildings, *to raise, erect, build:* immensam molem, Verg. A. 2, 185: arcem, id. ib. 3, 134: attollitur opus in altitudinem XXXX. cubitis, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: turres in centenos vicenos[que] attollebantur, Tac. H. 5, 11.—Poet.: cum die stativorum campum alacritate discursu pulvere attolleres, Plin. Pan. 14, 3; cf. Verg. A. 9, 714.—**II.** Trop., *to raise, elevate, exalt, sustain;* also, *to enlarge, aggrandize, to render prominent* or *conspicuous, to extol* (so esp. freq. in Tac.): Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Verg. A. 4, 49: ultro implacabilis ardet Attollitque animos, id. ib. 12, 4: ad consulatūs spem attollere animos, Liv. 22, 26: rectos ac vividos animos non ut alii contundis ac deprimis, sed foves et attollis, Plin. Pan. 44, 6: Frangit et attollit vires in milite causa, Prop. 5, 6, 51: attollique suum laetis ad sidera nomen vocibus, Luc. 7, 11: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollerentur, *were distinguished,* Vell. 2, 65 Ruhnk. (cf. Cic. Phil. 11, 14: animadverti dici jam a quibusdam exornari etiam nimium a me Brutum, nimium Cassium ornari); so, insignibus triumphi, Tac. A. 3, 72; id. H. 2, 90; 3, 37; 4, 59; id. Agr. 39: res per similitudinem, Quint. 8, 6, 68: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur (*is drawn up* or *raised*), demittitur, id. 11, 3, 78: belloque et armis rem publicam, Tac. H. 4, 52: cuncta in majus attollens, id. A. 15, 30: sua facta, suos casus, id. Agr. 25.—Form **attolo,** of doubtful meaning: Quis vetat qui ne attolat? Pac., Trag. Rel. p. 82 Rib.: Custodite istunc vos, ne vim qui attolat neve attigat, id. ib. p. 105 (= auferre or afferre, Non.).

at-tondĕo (better than **adt-**), tondi, tonsum, 2, *v. a.* (*perf. redupl.* sync. attodisse = attotondisse or attondisse, Verg. Cat. 8, 9: *attondi = attonderi, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 28, 36), *to shave, shear, clip, crop* (rare, and mostly poet.; syn.: tondeo, carpo, puto): rusticus Saturni dente relictam Persequitur vitem attondens, *pruning, he cuts off the vine around,* Verg. G. 2, 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4, 3; and Vulg. Ezech. 44, 20: comam, ib. Lev. 19, 27; so, ad cutem, Scrib. Comp. 10.—Poet., *to gnaw at, nibble:* tenera attondent virgulta capellae, Verg. E. 10, 7: attonsa arva, i. e. *fed down,* Luc. 6, 84: prata, Aus. Mos. 203.—Trop.: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, *shorn,*

i. e. *diminished, lessened*, vet. poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (as transl. of the Gr. Ἡμετέραις βουλαῖς Σπάρτη μὲν ἐκείρατο δόξαν, Plut. 2, p. 1098): sic quoque attondentur, *cut off*, Vulg. Nahum, 1, 12: attondere aliquem, i. e. *to cheat, fleece* (cf. admutilo), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; and in a pun: attonsae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id. Bacch. 5, 2, 7; 5, 1, 9: metuo, si senex resciverit, Ne ulmos parasitos faciat, quae usque attondeant, *rough-hew me*, id. Ep. 2, 3, 6 (cf. Horace's fuste dolat, S. 1, 5, 23).

attŏnĭtē (**adt-**), *adv.*, v. attono, *P. a. fin.*

attŏnĭtus (**adt-**), a, um, v. attono, *P. a.*

at-tŏno (better than **adt-**), ŭi, ĭtum, 1, *v. a., to thunder at;* hence, *to stun, stupefy* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.; most frequent as *P. a.;* syn.: percello, perturbo, terreo): altitudo attonat, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 19: quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov. M. 3, 532; id. H. 4, 50. — Hence,

attŏnĭtus (**adt-**), a, um, *P. a., thundered at;* hence trop. as in Gr. ἐμβροντηθείς, ἐμβρόντητος. **A.** *Thunderstruck, stunned, terrified, stupefied, astonished, amazed, confounded:* attonitus est stupefactus. Nam proprie attonitus dicitur, cui casus vicini fulminis et sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 172: quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi excidunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille caelestis loco pepulit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2; Petr. 101: talibus attonitus visis ac voce deorum, Verg. A. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miserarum turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614; 4, 802; 8, 777; 9, 409 and 574; 11, 127; 8, 681 al.: alii novitate ac miraculo attoniti, Liv 1, 47; 2, 12; 5, 46; 3, 68 *fin.;* 7, 36; 30, 30; 39, 15; 44, 10: subitae rei miraculo attoniti, Tac. H. 4, 49; so id. ib. 2, 42; 3, 13. — With *de:* mentis de lodice parandâ Attonitae, *crazed, bewildered about getting a bed-blanket*, Juv. 7, 67. — Also without an *abl.:* Attonitae manibusque uterum celare volenti, Ov M. 2, 463: mater... Attonitae diu similis fuit, id. ib. 5, 510; 6, 600; 12, 498: ut integris corporibus attoniti conciderent, Liv. 10, 29: attoniti vultus, Tac. H. 1, 40: circumspectare inter se attoniti, id. ib. 2, 29: attonitis etiam victoribus, id. ib. 4, 72: attonitâ magis quam quietâ contione, id. A. 1, 39: attonitis jam omnibus, Suet. Caes. 28; id. Claud. 38; id. Dom. 17: attonitos habes oculos, Vulg. Job, 15, 12; ib. Prov 16, 30.—Poet., with *gen.:* attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231.— Also poet. transf. to inanimate things: neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitae magna ora domûs, Verg. A. 6, 53 (but acc. to Serv. in an *act.* sense, syn. with attonitos facientes, stupendae, *stunning, terrifying*, as pallida senectus, etc.): mensa, Val. Fl. 1, 45: arces, Sil. 4, 7 Drak.: quorundam persuasiones, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 28. — **B.** *Seized with inspiration, smitten with prophetic fury, inspired, frantic:* attonitae Baccho matres, Verg. A. 7, 580: Bacchus attonitae tribuit vexilla catervae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 116: Vates, * Hor. C. 3, 19, 14. — * *Adv.:* **attŏnĭtē**, *frantically*, etc.: Britannia hodieque eum attonite celebrat etc., Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13 (Jan, *attonita*).

attonsus, a, um, *Part.* of attondeo.

* **at-torqueo**, ēre, *v. a., to hurl* or *swing upward* (*ad* designating direction upward, as in assurgo, attollo; cf. ad *init.*): jaculum attorquens emittit in auras, Verg. A. 9, 52.

at-torrĕo, ēre, *v. a., to bake, roast* (cf. assicco; only in Apic.): nuces, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 5.

attractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [attraho], *a drawing together, contraction* (very rare): litterarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 4 *fin.*

* **attractōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having the power of attraction, attractive:* virtus (sulphuris) est attractoria, Aem. Mac. 4, 19.

1. at-tractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of attraho.

* **2. attractus**, ūs, *m.* [attraho], *a drawing to, attraction*, Dictys, 5, 11.

at-trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, *v. a., to draw to* or *toward, to attract, drag with force, draw* (rare but class.; syn.: traho, duco, adduco). **I.** Lit.: adducitur a Veneriis atque adeo attrahitur Lollius, *is dragged by force*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romam, id. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.:* tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv 29, 9 *fin.:* uncus alae iniciendus paulatimque attrahendus est, Cels. 7, 29: magnes attrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128: pulmo attrahens ac reddens animam, id. 11, 37, 72, § 188; so, spiritum attrahere, Vulg. Psa. 118, 131: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, *contracts*, Sen. Ben. 6, 7 al.: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Verg. A. 11, 250: sed quos fugit, attrahit unâ, Ov. M. 14, 63: ducem Attrahite huc vinctum, id. ib. 3, 563: arcus, id. R. Am. 435: amnes attrahere auxilio sitientibus hortis, Col. 10, 24: attraxit eum in siccum, Vulg. Tob. 6, 4; ib. Ezech. 32, 20: jugum attrahere, *to draw, bear*, ib. Eccli. 28, 23. — **II.** Trop., *to draw, lead, bring, move, attract*, etc.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam iniciat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: recepi causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, *prompted, moved, incited*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, *I am drawn by force to take sides*, Ov. M. 5, 93 (Merk., *abstrahor*): discipulos, id. F. 3, 830: ideo attraxi te miserans, Vulg. Jer. 31, 3.— Hence,

* **attractus**, a, um, *P. a., drawn* or *attracted;* of the brow, *contracted, knit:* frons attractior, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.

attrectātĭo (**adt-**), ōnis, *f.* [attrecto]. **I.** *A touching, handling* (post-Aug.), Gell. 11, 18, 23: boves frequenti manûs attrectatione mansuescere, Pall. Mart. 12, 1 al.— **II.** In gram., *a term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together;* as, fasceatim, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

* **attrectātus** (**adt-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *a handling, touching, feeling:* nam attrectatu et quassu Saevum amplificatis dolorem, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

at-trecto (**adt-**, Weissenb., Halm; **att-**, Ritschl, Rib., Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tracto], *to touch, handle*, freq. in an unlawful manner (syn.: contrecto, tracto, tango, palpo). **I.** Lit.: Ne me attrecta, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45: aliquem nimium familiariter attrectare, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: uxorem alicujus attrectare, Cic. Cael. 8 *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 26 (cf. contrecto): signum Junonis adtrectare, Liv. 5, 22: patrios penates attrectare, Verg. A. 2, 719: feralia adtrectare, Tac. A. 1, 62 *fin.:* libros contaminatis manibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 13: alienam rem, Sabin. Jus Civ. ap. Gell. 11, 16, 20: si attrectaverit me pater, Vulg. Gen. 27, 12.— *To feel after, grope for* (eccl. Lat.): quasi absque oculis parietem attrectavimus, Vulg. Isa. 59, 10.—**II.** Trop.: Facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis; aspicitur, non attrectatur; procul apparet, non excutitur (the figure is derived from paintings or other works of art), *it is looked at, not touched*, Cic. Planc. 12 Wund.— Also, *to appropriate to one's self:* regias etiam adtrectamus gazas, Liv 34, 4, 2: fasces securesque, id. 28, 24: indecorum, adtrectare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52.— *To feel after, seek to find* (eccl. Lat.): quaerere Deum, si forte attrectent eum, Vulg. Act. 17, 27.

at-trĕmo, ĕre, *v. n., to tremble at a thing* (post Aug., and very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

* **at-trĕpĭdo**, āre, *v. n., to hobble along:* attrepidate saltem: nam vos approperare haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41.

* **at-trĭbŭlo**, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, *v. a., to press hard, to thresh:* folliculus attribulatus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.

at-trĭbŭo (**adt-**, Weissenb., Jan; **att-**, B. and K., L. Müller), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to associate, add* or *join to, to annex, assign, bestow, give* (class., but rare in the poets; syn.: tribuo, assigno, do, ascribo, addico). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30: video, cui Apulia sit attributa, *assigned as a province*, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: insulae Rhodiis attributae, *annexed, subjected*, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: Camunni finitimis adtributi municipiis, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134: equos gladiatoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: quae (juventus) praesidio ejus loci adtributa erat, Liv. 24, 21: pontifici sacra omnia, id. 1, 20: possessionem, Vulg. Num. 36, 12: aliquem, ib. Deut. 29, 26.—Of the assigning of state domains or other possessions belonging to the public treasures: bona oppressorum in Vesvio restitutioni afflictarum civitatium attribuit, Suet. Tit. 8 al. — Hence of appropriations from the exchequer: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 16: ad aliquam rem pecuniam dare, attribuere, solvere, id. ib. 14, 14 *fin.;* so Liv 40, 51. — Also of private assignments: Faberius si venerit, videbis, ut tantum attribuatur, quantum debetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 1.— Hence also aliquem, *to assign, make over to any one:* attributos quod appellas, valde probo, i. e. *my debtors, to whom I have referred you*, Cic. Att. 13, 22. — **B.** Trop.: timor, quem mihi natura pudorque meus attribuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: Suus cuique attributus est error, Cat. 22, 20: si alicui rei hujus modi, legi, loco, urbi, monumento oratio attribuetur, i. e. *if these are represented as speaking*, Cic. Inv 1, 52, 100: curam alicujus rei adtribuere, Liv. 26, 49. — **II.** Esp. **A.** *To join in addition, to add:* non attribuere ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73. — **B.** Aliquid alicui, *to attribute* or *impute to one, to charge with, ascribe to* (cf. ascribo): si eruditius videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis litteris, Cic. Sen. 1, 3: Hoc tu si cupidius factum existimas, Caesari attribues, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14: bonos exitus dis immortalibus, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: aliis causam calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41. — **C.** T. t., *to lay as a tax* or *tribute:* his rebus omnibus terni in milia aeris adtribuerentur, Liv. 39, 44.— Hence,

attrĭbūtus (**adt-**), a, um, *P. a.*, lit. *that is ascribed* or *attributed to a thing;* hence, *subst.:* **attrĭbūtum**, i, *n.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) *Money assigned from the public treasury*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll. — **B.** In gram. lang., *a predicate, attribute:* Omnes res confirmantur aut ex eo, quod personis, aut ex eo, quod negotiis est attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; 1, 25, 36 sqq.; Gell. 4, 1 *fin.*

attrĭbūtĭo (**adt-**), ōnis, *f.* [attribuo]. **I.** *The assignment of a money-debt* (cf. attribuo, I.). **A.** Lit.: de attributione conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24; id. Att. 15, 13, 5; so id. ib. 16, 1 and 3. — **B.** Trop.: Graeci Fatum ... Νέμεσιν vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit adscripta, i. e. *his fate is meted out*, App. de Mund. p. 754. — **II.** In gram., *a predicate, attribute*, = attributum ex his etiam attributionibus: sacer an profanus, publicus an privatus, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38.

attrĭbūtus (**adt-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of attribuo.

attrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [attero], *a rubbing upon* or *against* something, *friction* (perh. only in the foll. exs.), Lampr. Elag. 19; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 50.

1. attrītus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. attero.

2. attrītus, ūs, *m.* [attero], *a rubbing on* or *against* something (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: (sues) inter se dimicant indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212; 9, 45, 68, § 147; 16, 40, 77, § 208; 37, 3, 12, § 48; Sen. Ira, 3, 4. — **II.** Med. t., *an inflammation of the skin caused by rubbing* (cf. attero, *P. a.*): ulcera ex attritu facta, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105; 26, 8, 58, § 91 (Jan, *trita*); 28, 16, 62, § 222.

Attŭārĭi, ōrum, *m., a German tribe between the Rhine and the Elbe*, Vell. 2, 105; Amm. 20, 10 (perh. the Chasuarii of Tacitus, G. 34; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 179, and Rupert. ad Tac. l. c.).

‡ **attŭbernālis**, is, *m.* [qs. from attaberna, as contubernium from contaberna], *one that inhabits an adjoining hut*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.

at-tŭlo (**adt-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, a very ancient form for affero, *to bring to:* dotem ad nos nullam attulas, Nov. ap. Diom. p. 376 P. (Com. Rel. p. 268 Rib.).

Attys, v. Attis and Atys.

Ātŭrus (on account of the length of the *u*, sometimes written Aturrus; cf. Arabia; once *ŭ*, Luc. 1, 420), i, *m.*, = Ἀτούριος, *a river in Aquitania*, now *Adour*, Aus. Parent. 4, 11; id. Mos. 468; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 116.

† **ătȳpus**, um, *adj.*, = ἄτυπος, ον, *that stammers in speaking, stammering:* balbus autem et atypus vitiosi magis quam morbosi sunt, Cael. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 5; so Dig. 21, 1, 10.

Atys or **Attys**, ўos, *m.*, = Ἄτυς, Ἄττυς (diff. from Attis, q. v.). **I.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale, father of Tyrrhenus and Lydus, and ancestor of the Lydian kings, who are therefore called* Atyadae, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**II.** *The ancestor of the* gens Atia (cf. Atius), Verg. A. 5, 568 Wagner.—**III.** *A son of Alba, king of the Albani*, Liv. 1, 3.

au, *interj.*, v. 2. hau.

aucella (**aucilla**), ae, *f. dim.* [as if for avicella, from avis], *a little bird* (only post-class.; Varro, L. L. 8, § 79 Müll., said expressly that this form was not in use, but avicella), App. M. p. 656 Oud., and Apic. 4, 5; 5, 3; 8, 7.

* **aucĕo**, ēre, *v. a.* [avis, analog. to aucupo], *to observe attentively*: aliquem, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 46.

auceps, cŭpis (cipis, acc. to Vel. Long. Orthogr. p. 2235), *comm.* [contr. for aviceps, from avis-capio], *a bird-catcher, fowler.* **I.** Lit.: Piscator, pistor apstulit, lanii, coqui, Holitores, myropolae, aucupes, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7: veluti merulis intentus decidit auceps In puteum, Hor. A. P. 458: quasi avis de manu aucupis, Vulg. Prov. 6, 5; ib. Jer. 5, 26; ib. Amos, 3, 5: as *a bird-seller:* Edicit piscator uti, pomarius, auceps, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227: Non avis aucupibus monstrat, quâ parte petatur, Ov. A. A. 3, 669 al.—**II.** Trop., *a spy, eavesdropper:* circumspice dum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermoni siet, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9 (cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 14: ne quis . . . nostro consilio venator adsit cum auritis plagis): Numquis hic est alienus nostris dictis auceps auribus, id. Stich. 1, 2, 45: voluptatum auceps, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Aug. contra Ac. 3, 7 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 470): praeco actionum, cantor formularum, auceps syllabarum, *a minute and trifling critic, a caviller*, id. de Or. 1, 55, 236.

‡ **auceta**, v. augeo *init.*

Auchĕtae, ārum, *m.*, = Αὐχάται, *a Scythian people in the present Ukraine*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—In *sing.*, acc. to the Gr., **Auchātes**, ae, *an Auchatian*, Val. Fl. 6, 132.

aucilla, v. aucella.

auctārium, ii, *n.* [augeo], *an addition* or *augmentation* of a definite measure: auctarium dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum adiciebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.: *Eu.* Tanti quanti poscit, vin tanti illum emi? *Ch.* Immo auctarium Adicito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 23.

* **auctĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [auctus-fero], *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile:* terrae, Cic. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 515), as a free transl. of Hom. Od. 18, 135 and 136.

auctĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [auctus-facio], *to increase, enlarge;* in the lang. of sacrifice (like mactare and adolere), *to honor by offerings* (only in Arn.): cibis novis deos, Arn. 7, p. 224: honorem deorum, id. ib.; so id. ib. p. 223.

* **auctĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *increasing, enlarging:* Nec porro rerum genitales auctificique Motus perpetuo possunt servare creata, Lucr. 2, 571.

auctio, ōnis, *f.* [augeo]. **I.** *An increasing, increase*, αὔξησις: auctio frumenti et tributorum, Tac. Agr. 19: dierum, Macr. S. 1, 14: rerum crescentium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.—**II.** A sale by *increase* of bids, *a public sale, auction.* Auctions were held either in an open place, or in particular rooms or halls, called atria auctionaria (v. auctionarius), or simply atria (Juv. 7, 7). There was a spear (hasta) set up therein, as the legal sign of the sale, like our red flag; the price was called out by a crier (praeco), and the article sold was adjudged to the highest bidder by the magistrate who was present. A money-broker (argentarius) was also present to note down the price and receive the money or security for it; v. Smith, Dict. Antiq. (this is the class. signif. of the word): auctionem facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 91–94; so id. Poen. 1, 3, 2; 5, 6, 27; id. Stich. 2, 2, 60; Cic. Quinct. 4; id. Att. 12, 3 al.: Dicam auctionis causam, ut animo gaudeant, Ipse egomet quam ob rem auctionem praedicem, *announce*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 55; so, auctionis diem obire, Cic. Att. 13, 14: proscribere, id. ib. 13, 37; and proponere, Quint. 6, 3, 99: proferre, *to defer, adjourn*, Cic. Att. 13, 13: amplissima praedia ex auctionibus hastae minimo addixit, *by the sales of the spear*, i. e. *by auctions* (v. supra), Suet. Caes. 50 (cf.: praebere caput dominâ venale sub hastâ, Juv. 3, 33): auctio hereditaria constituta, Cic. Caecin. 5: auctionis tabula, id. Agr. 2, 25 (v. auctionalis): auctio fortunae regiae, Liv. 2, 14: vendere aliquid in auctione, *by auction*, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 96: res in auctione venit, Gai. 4, 126: ex auctione rem emere, Dig. 31, 4, 2, § 8: auctionem dimittere, Quint. 11, 2, 24.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *goods to be sold by auction:* cum auctionem venderet, Cic. Quinct. 5, 19 (B. and K.; others, *auctione*).

* **auctĭōnālis**, e, *adj.* [auctio], *of* or *pertaining to an auction;* hence, *subst.*: **auctĭōnālia**, ium, *n.*, *catalogues of auction sales*, Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others, *actionalia*).

auctĭōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to an auction, auction-:* atria, *wherein auctions were held*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3883 (v. atrium): tabulae, *catalogues of goods to be sold by auction*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

auctĭōnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr., to hold an auction* or *public sale, make a sale by auction:* ut in atriis auctionariis potius quam in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: ait se auctionatum esse in Galliâ, id. Quinct. 6, 23: Rullum hastâ positâ cum suis formosis finitoribus auctionantem, id. Agr. 2, 20: difficultates auctionandi proponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3.—* **II.** As *v. a.*, *to buy at auction:* bona condemnatorum, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23.

auctĭto, āre, *v. doub. freq.* [augeo, aucto], *to increase* or *augment much* (only in the two foll. exs.). **I.** Lit.: pecunias faenore, Tac. A. 6, 16.—**II.** In the lang. of sacrifices (cf.: augeo, auctifico, adoleo, macto, etc.), *to honor by offerings:* sacris numinum potentiam, Arn. 7, p. 220.

aucto, āre, *v. freq.* [augeo], *to increase* or *enlarge much* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): res rationesque vostrorum omnium Bono atque amplo auctare lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6: Unde omnis natura creet res auctet alatque, Lucr. 1, 56: Salve, teque bonâ Juppiter auctet ope, Cat. 67, 2.

auctor (incorrectly written **autor** or **author**), ōris, *comm.* [id.], *he that brings about the existence of any object, or promotes the increase or prosperity of it, whether he first originates it, or by his efforts gives greater permanence or continuance to it;* to be differently translated according to the object, *creator, maker, author, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, voucher, supporter, leader, head*, etc. (syn.: conditor, origo, consiliarius, lator, suasor, princeps, dux). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, *a progenitor, father, ancestor:* L. Brutus, praeclarus auctor nobilitatis tuae, *the founder, progenitor of your nobility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: generis, Verg. A. 4, 365; so Ov. M. 4, 640, and Suet. Vit. 2: tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, Verg. A. 7, 49; so Ov. M. 12, 558, and 13, 142: tantae propaginis, id. F. 3, 157: originis, Suet. Ner. 1: gentis, id. Claud. 25: auctores parentes animarum, Vulg. Sap. 12, 6: auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor. C. 3, 17, 5: Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, id. ib. 1, 2, 36: mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov. M. 6, 172: auctores saxa fretumque tui, id. H. 10, 132: Juppiter e terrâ genitam mentitur, ut auctor Desinat inquiri, id. M. 1, 615.—Of animals, Col. 6, 27, 1.—**B.** Of buildings, etc., *founder, builder:* Trojae Cynthius auctor, Verg. G. 3, 36: murorum Romulus auctor, Prop. 5, 6, 43 (*augur*, Müll.): auctor posuisset in oris Moenia, Ov. M. 15, 9: porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, id. A. A. 1, 72: amphitheatri, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 118: omnia sub titulo tantum suo ac sine ullâ pristini auctoris memoriâ, Suet. Dom. 5.—**C.** Of works of art, *a maker, artist:* statua auctoris incerti, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 93: apparuit summam artis securitatem auctori placuisse, id. praef. § 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the originator, executor, performer, doer, cause, occasion* of other things (freq. interchanged with actor): tametsi haud quaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen etc., Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz (cf. without rerum: Suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, id. J. 1, 4): praeclari facinoris, Vell. 2, 120, 6: facti, Ov. M. 9, 206; Vell. 1, 8: cum perquirerent auctorem facti, Vulg. Jud. 6, 29: optimi statûs auctor, Suet. Aug. 28: honoris, Ov. M. 10, 214: vitae, Vulg. Act. 3, 15: salutis, ib. Heb. 2, 10: fidei, ib. ib. 12, 2: funeris, Ov. M. 10, 199: necis, id. ib. 8, 449; 9, 214: mortis, id. ib. 8, 493: vulneris, id. ib. 5, 133; 8, 418: plagae, id. ib. 3, 329: seditionis sectae, Vulg. Act. 24, 5.—Also, in gen., *one from whom any thing proceeds* or *comes:* auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistrâ Venit, i. e. *the sender*, Ov. M. 12, 419; so, teli, id. ib. 8, 349: muneris, *the giver*, id. ib. 2, 88; 5, 657, 7, 157 al.: meritorum, id. ib. 8, 108 al.—**B.** *An author of scientific or literary productions.* **1.** *An investigator:* non sordidus auctor Naturae verique, Hor. C. 1, 28, 14.—And as imparting learning, *a teacher:* quamquam in antiquissimâ philosophiâ Cratippo auctore versaris, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8: dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26, 2: Servius Sulpicius, juris civilis auctor, Gell. 2, 10; Dig. 19, 1, 39; 40, 7, 36.—**2.** *The author of a writing, a writer:* ii quos nunc lectito auctores, Cic. Att. 12, 18: ingeniosus poëta et auctor valde bonus, id. Mur. 14: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: Belli Alexandrini Africique et Hispaniensis incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 31: sine auctore notissimi versus, i. e. *anonymous verses*, id. ib. 70; so id. Calig. 8; id. Dom. 8 al.—Meton. of cause for effect, for *a literary production, writing, work:* in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, etc., Suet. Aug. 89.—In partic., *the author of historical works, an historian* (with and without *rerum*): ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; so, Matrem Antoniam non apud auctores rerum, non diurnâ actorum scripturâ reperio ullo insigni officio functam, Tac. A. 3, 3; 3, 30 (diff. from auctor rerum in II. A.): Polybius bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; so Nep. Them. 10, 4; Liv. 4, 20; Tac. A. 5, 9; 14, 64 al.—With *historiae* (eccl. Lat.): historiae congruit auctori, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 31.—Hence, in gen., *one that gives an account of something, a narrator, reporter, informant* (orally or in writing): sibi insidias fieri: se id certis auctoribus comperisse, Cic. Att. 14, 8: celeberrimos auctores habeo tantam victoribus irreverentiam fuisse, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 51: criminis ficti auctor, i. e. nuntius, Ov. M. 7, 824: Non haec tibi nuntiat auctor Ambiguus, id. ib. 11, 666; 12, 58; 12, 61; 12, 532.—Hence, auctorem esse, with *acc.* and *inf.*, *to relate, recount:* Auctores sunt ter novenis punctis interfici hominem, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 73: Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptos esse ad Caecinam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. A. 13, 20: Auctor est Julius Marathus ante paucos quam nasceretur menses prodigium Romae factum (esse) publice, etc., Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.—**C.** *One by whose influence, advice, command*, etc., *any thing is done, the cause, occasion, contriver, instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter;* constr. sometimes with *ut*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *gen. gerund.*: quid mihi es auctor (*what do you counsel me?*) huic ut mittam? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 2; 4, 7, 70; id. Poen. 1, 3, 1: idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: mihique ut absim, vehementer auctor est, Cic. Att. 15, 5: Gellium ipsis (philosophis) magno opere auctorem fuisse, ut controversiarum facerent modum, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ut propinqui de communi sententiâ coërcerent, auctor fuit, Suet. Tib. 35; id. Claud. 25; id. Calig. 15: a me consilium petis, qui sim tibi auctor in Siciliâne subsidas, an proficiscare, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: ego quidem tibi non sim auctor, si Pompeius Italiam reliquit, te quoque profugere, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10: ne auctor armorum duxque deesset, Auct. B. G. 8, 47: auctor facinori non deerat, Liv. 2, 54: auctores Bibulo fuere tantundem pollicendi, Suet. Caes. 19: auctores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis, id. ib. 5; so id. Dom. 8: auctor singulis universisque conspirandi simul et ut . . . communem causam juvarent, id. Galb. 10 al.—So freq. in the *abl. absol.*: me, te, eo auctore, *at my, your, his instance, by my*

advice, command, etc.: non me quidem Faciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2. 23: an paenitebat flagiti, te auctore quod fecisset Adulescens? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12: quare omnes istos me auctore deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: quia calida fomenta non proderant, frigidis curari coactus auctore Antonio Musâ, Suet. Aug. 81; 96; id. Galb. 19; id. Vit. 2 al.: agis Carminibus grates et dis auctoribus horum, *the promoters* or *authors of spells*, Ov. M. 7, 148.—**2.** Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** Auctor legis. (α) *One who proposes a law, a mover, proposer* (very rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum suasorem se haud dubium ferebat, Liv. 6, 36: Quid desperatius, qui ne ementiendo quidem potueris auctorem adumbrare meliorem, Cic. Dom. 30, 80.—(β) *One who advises the proposal of a law, and exerts all his influence to have it passed, a supporter* (stronger than suasor; cf. Suet. Tib. 27: alium dicente, auctore eo Senatum se adisse, verba mutare et pro auctore suasorem dicere coegit): isti rationi neque lator quisquam est inventus neque auctor umquam bonus, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: cum ostenderem, si lex utilis plebi Romanae mihi videretur, auctorem me atque adjutorem futurum (esse), id. Agr. 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 19: quo auctore societatem cum Perseo junxerunt, Liv. 45, 31; Suet. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 11 al.—Sometimes in connection with suasor: atque hujus deditionis ipse Postumius suasor et auctor fuit, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: Nisi quis retinet, idem suasor auctorque consilii ero, Tac. H. 3, 2 al.—(γ) Of a senate which accepts or adopts a proposition for a law, *a confirmer, ratifier*: nunc cum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et juris auctores, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67.—Poet., in gen., *a law-giver*: animum ad civilia vertet Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833; and of one who establishes conditions of peace: leges captis justissimus auctor imposuit, id. ib. 8, 101.—Hence, auctores fieri, *to approve, accept, confirm a law*: cum de plebe consulem non accipiebat, patres ante auctores fieri coëgerit, Cic. Brut. 14, 55: Decreverunt ut, cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv. 1, 17; 1, 22; 2, 54; 2, 56; 6, 42; 8, 12 al.—**b.** Auctor consilii publici, *he who has the chief voice in the senate, a leader*: hunc rei publicae rectorem et consilii publici auctorem esse habendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 211; 3, 17, 63.—Also *absol.*: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus salutem a senatu te auctore, commendatam habebam, *by your influence, and the decree of the senate occasioned by it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 24, 43.—**D.** *One who is an exemplar, a model, pattern, type of any thing*: Caecilius, malus auctor Latinitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: nec litterarum Graecarum, nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem requiro, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. p. 34: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, i. e. *who has done a similar thing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26: Cato omnium virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44 al.—**E.** *One that becomes security for something, a voucher, bail, surety, witness*: id ita esse ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 70: auctorem rumorem habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: fama nuntiabat te esse in Syriâ; auctor erat nemo, id. Fam. 12, 4: non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, Verg. A. 5, 17: gravis quamvis magnae rei auctor, Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum super tantâ re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 *fin.*: urbs auspicato deis auctoribus in aeternum condita, *under the guaranty of the gods*, id. 28, 28.—Also with *acc.* and *inf.*: auctores sumus tutam ibi majestatem Romani nominis fore, Liv. 2, 48.—**F.** In judic. lang., t. t. **1.** *A seller, vender* (inasmuch as he warrants the right of possession of the thing to be sold, and transfers it to the purchaser; sometimes the jurists make a distinction between *auctor primus* and *auctor secundus*; the former is the seller himself, the latter the bail or security whom the former brings, Dig. 21, 2, 4; cf. Salmas. Mod. Usur. pp. 728 and 733): quod a malo auctore emissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22: auctor fundi, id. Caecin. 10; Dig. 19, 1, 52: Inpero (auctor *ego* sum), ut tu me quoivis castrandum loces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 73 Wagn.; id. Ep. 3, 2, 21; id. Curc. 4, 2, 12.—Trop.: auctor beneficii populi Romani, Cic. Mur. 2.—**2.** *A guardian, trustee* (of women and minors): dos quam mulier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caecin. 25: majores nostri nullam ne privatam quidem rem agere feminas sine auctore voluerunt, Liv. 34, 2: pupillus obligari tutori eo auctore non potest, Dig. 26, 8, 5.—**3.** In espousals, auctores are *the witnesses of the marriage contract* (parents, brothers, guardians, relatives, etc.): nubit genero socrus, nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, Cic. Clu. 5.—**G.** *An agent, factor, spokesman, intercessor, champion*: praeclarus iste auctor suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22: (Plancius) princeps inter suos... maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50, 107: doloris sui, querelarum, etc., id. Fl. 22 *fin.*

☞ In class. Lat. auctor is also used as *fem.*: eas aves, quibus auctoribus etc., Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: Et hostes aderant et (Theoxena) auctor mortis instabat, Liv. 40, 4, 15: auctor ego (Juno) audendi, Verg. A. 12, 159; Ov. M. 8, 108; id. F. 5, 192; 6, 709; id. H. 14, 110; 15, 3; Sen. Med. 968; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. The distinction which the grammarians, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159, Prob. p. 1452 sq. P., and others make between auctor *fem.* and auctrix, that auctrix would refer more to the lit. signif. of the verb, augeo, while auctor *fem.* has more direct relation to the prevailing signif. of its noun, auctoritas, is unfounded.

auctōrāmentum, i, *n.* [auctoro]. **I.** *That which binds* or *obliges to the performance of certain services*; hence (in concr.), *a contract, stipulation*: illius turpissimi auctoramenti (sc. gladiatorii) verba sunt; uri, vinciri ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37.—More freq., **II.** *That for which one binds himself to some service* or *duty* (as that of soldiers, gladiators, etc.), *wages, pay, hire, reward.* **A.** Lit.: est in illis ipsa merces, auctoramentum servitutis, *Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; so Tert. Apol. 39: rudiariis revocatis auctoramento centenûm milium, Suet. Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum, Vell. 2, 28, 3; 2, 66, 3.—**B.** Trop., *reward*: nullum sine auctoramento malum est, Sen. Ep. 69: discriminis, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 12.

auctōrĭtas (not **autōr-** nor **authōr-**), ātis, *f.* [auctor], acc. to the different signiff. of that word, **I.** In gen., *a producing, production, invention, cause* (very rare; syn.: auctoramentum, sententia, judicium, consilium, vis, pondus, favor, gratia): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas (sc. rumoris), *originator, inventor*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint principes et inventores, qui denique auctoritatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poëtae Stoicos depravârint, an Stoici poëtis dederint auctoritatem, non facile dixerim, id. N. D. 3, 38, 91.—**II.** Esp., **A.** *A view, opinion, judgment*: errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas se habere arbitratur, Cic. Clu. 50, 139: reliquum est, ut de Q. Catuli auctoritate et sententiâ dicendum esse videatur, id. Imp. Pomp. 20; 22: Mihi quidem ex animo eximi non potest, esse deos, id tamen ipsum, quod mihi persuasum est auctoritate majorum, cur ita sit, nihil tu me doces, id. N. D. 3, 3, 7: plus apud me antiquorum auctoritas valet, id. Lael. 4, 13.—**B.** *Counsel, advice, persuasion, encouragement* to something (esp. if made with energy and sustained by the authority and influence of the counsellor; cf. auctor, I. C.): auctoritatem defugere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19: Jubeo, cogo atque impero. Numquam defugiam auctoritatem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 99 Ruhnk.: attende jam, Torquate, quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatûs mei, *how little pleased* (ironically) *I am that the occurrences of my consulship are ascribed to my exertions, my influence*, Cic. Sull. 11, 33: cujus (Reguli) cum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: jure, legibus, auctoritate omnium, qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42: ejus (Sexti) mihi vivit auctoritas, id. Att. 10, 1, 1: his rebus adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 3: ut per auctoritatem earum civitatium suae preces nuper repudiatae faciliorem aditum ad senatum haberent, i. e. agentibus, intervenientibus, Liv. 38, 3 al.—Also *consolatory exhortation, consolation, comfort*: his autem litteris animum tuum... amicissimi hominis auctoritate confirmandum etiam atque etiam puto, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—**C.** *Will, pleasure, decision, bidding, command, precept, decree*: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consilium autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et rationem et auctoritatem relinquamus? Cic. Caecin. 18, 51: verba servire hominum consiliis et auctoritatibus, id. ib. 18, 52: legio auctoritatem Caesaris persecuta est, id. Phil. 3, 3: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctoritatem se contulissent, *under his command, guidance*, id. Fam. 10, 28 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** Senatûs auctoritas, (α) *The will of the senate*: agrum Picenum contra senatûs auctoritatem dividere, Cic. Sen. 4, 11.—More freq., (β) *A decree of the senate*, = Senatûs consultum: Senatûs vetus auctoritas de Bacchanalibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: sine senatûs auctoritate foedus facere, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: Senatûs auctoritas gravissima intercessit, id. Fam. 1, 2 *fin.*: responditque ita ex auctoritate senatûs consul, Liv. 7, 31: imperio non populi jussu, non ex auctoritate patrum dato, id. 26, 2: Neminem exulum nisi ex Senatûs auctoritate restituit, Suet. Claud. 12: citra senatûs populique auctoritatem, id. Caes. 28 al.—Hence the superscription to the decrees of the Senate: SENATVS. CONSVLTI. AVCTORITAS., abbrev., S. C. A., Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—Sometimes between senatûs auctoritas and senatûs consultum this distinction is to be made, that the former designates a decision of the senate, invalidated by the protestation of the tribune of the people or by the people themselves; the latter, one that is passed without opposition, Cic. Fam. 8, 8; Liv. 4, 57.—**b.** Auctoritas populi, *the popular will* or *decision*: isti principes et sibi et ceteris populi universi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22; so, publica, Vell. 2, 62, 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—**c.** Auctoritas collegii (pontificum), Liv. 34, 44; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 19 and 21.—**D.** *Liberty, ability, power, authority* to do according to one's pleasure: qui habet imperium a populo Romano auctoritatem legum dandarum ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49: Verres tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publicâ suscepit, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 58: Invita in hoc loco versatur oratio; videtur enim auctoritatem adferre peccandi, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: Senatûs faciem secum attulerat auctoritatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8.—**E.** *Might, power, authority, reputation, dignity, influence, weight* (very freq.): ut vostra auctoritas Meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: aequitate causae et auctoritate suâ aliquem commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48: id maximâ auctoritate philosophi adfirmant, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: Digna est memoriâ Q. Catuli cum auctoritas tum verecundia, Vell. 2, 32: optimatium auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Caes. 11; so, auctoritatem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10 *fin.*; id. Sen. 17, 60: adripere, id. ib. 18, 62; id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: facere, *to procure, obtain*, id. Imp. Pomp. 15: Grandis auctoritatis es et bene regis regnum Israël, *Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: imminuere, Cic. de Or. 2, 37 *fin.*: levare, id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: fructus capere auctoritatis, id. Sen. 18, 62: Quae sunt voluptates corporis cum auctoritatis praemiis comparandae? id. ib. 18, 64 et saep.—Transf. to things, *importance, significance, weight, power, worth, value, estimation*: bos in pecuariâ maximâ debet esse auctoritate, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa legum verba... quo plus auctoritatis habeant, paulo antiquiora, *more weight, force*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: totius hujusce rei quae sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, ignorant, id. Fl. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, *of this honorable place*, i. e. *the rostra*, id. Imp. Pomp. 1: bibliothecas omnium philosophorum mihi videtur XII. tabularum libellus auctoritatis pondere superare, id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; id. Fam. 1, 7; Dolab. ap. Cic. ib. 9, 9 *fin.*: auctoritas praecipua lupo (pisci), Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61: Post eum (Maecenatum) interiit auctoritas sapori (pullo-

rum asinorum), id. 8, 43, 68, § 170 **Jan**: unguentorum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 4: auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet. Claud. 30.— Also of *feigned, assumed authority:* nec cognovi quemquam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, *that said nothing with a greater air of authority*, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 139. — **F.** *An example, pattern, model:* omnium superiorum auctoritatem repudiare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: memoriâ digna juventuti rei publicae capessendae auctoritas disciplinaque, id. Sest. 6, 14: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 93; 2, 5, 32: tu is es qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare, sed auctoritati aliorum pareas, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16 al.—**G.** *A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion*, etc., *credibility:* cum ea (justitia) sine prudentiâ satis habeat auctoritatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: desinant putare, auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cujus auctor inventus est nemo, id. Fl. 22, 53: Quid vero habet auctoritatis furor iste, quem divinum vocatis? id. Div. 2, 54, 110: tollitur omnis auctoritas somniorum, id. ib. 2, 59, 123: cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. Lael. 25, 94.—**2.** M e t o n., *the things which serve for the verification* or *establishment of a fact.* **a.** *A record, document:* videt legationes, cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: nihil putas valere in judiciis civitatum auctoritates ac litteras, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 146.—**b.** *The name of a person who is security for something, authority:* cum auctoritates principum conjurationis colligeret, Cic. Sull. 13, 37: sed tu auctoritates contemnis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9.—Hence for the *names* of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the senate: quod in auctoritatibus praescriptis exstat, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 5: Senatûs consultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritatesque perscriptae, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**H.** *Right of possession* (cf. auctor. II. F. 1.): lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54: usûs auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. Top. 4, 23; so id. Caecin. 26, 74; id. Har. Resp. 7; Lex Atin. ap. Gell. 17, 6; cf. Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 217 sq.—So in the laws of the XII. Tables: ADVERSVS. HOSTEM. AETERNA. AVCTORITAS., *against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual* (i. e. *a stranger cannot, by prescription, obtain the right of possession to the property of a Roman*), ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37.—**J.** In jurid. lang., *a guaranty, security*, Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (access. form **auctōror**, āri, Dig. 26, 8, 4; 27, 6, 9; App. M. 9, p. 225, 40; Tert. ad Scap. 1) [auctor]. **I.** *To become security for, to give a pledge as bondsman*, Dig. 27, 6, 9; 26, 8, 4.—T r o p., in the *pass.:* observatio satis auctorata consensûs patrocinio, *confirmed, supported*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 2.—**II.** More freq. se auctorare, or *pass.* auctorari, *to bind* or *oblige one's self* to something, *to hire one's self out* for some service (mostly post-Aug.; never in Cic.): vindemitor auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10.—E s p. of gladiators: Quid refert, uri virgis ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 59 (qui se vendunt ludo (gladiatorio) auctorati vocantur; auctoratio enim dicitur venditio gladiatorum, Acro): proximo munere inter novos auctoratos ferulis vapulare placet, Sen. Apocol. p. 251 Bip.: auctoratus ob sepeliendum patrem, Quint. Decl. 302; Inscr. Orell. 4404.—Hence, in the pun: ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, i. e. *brought into greater danger than the gladiators*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 117.—Hence, **B.** In g e n., *to bind:* eo pignore velut auctoratum sibi proditorem ratus est, Liv. 36, 10; Manil. 5, 340.—* **C.** Sibi mortem aliquâ re, *to bring death to one's self by some means*, Vell. 2, 30.

auctōror, āri, v. auctoro *init.*

auctrix, īcis, *f.* [auctor]. **I.** *She that originates a thing, an author* (very rare, and post-class. for auctor, q. v. *fin.*): materia auctrix universitatis, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: anima auctrix operum carnis, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10: comoediae scelerum et libidinum auctrices, id. Spect. 18.—**II.** *A female seller* or *surety* (very rare, and post-class.), Cod. Diocl. et Max. 8, 45, 16; Tert. Anim. 57.

auctumnālis (correctly **aut-**), e (old form **autumnal**, related as facul to facile, volup to volupe, famul to famulus, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94), *adj.* [auctumnus], *of* or *pertaining to the autumn, autumnal:* aequinoctium autumnal, Varr. ap. Charis. l. l.: aequinoctium autumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 28 *fin.;* so Liv. 31, 47: (aestuus) tumentes autumnali (aequinoctio) amplius quam verno, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215: tempus autumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 1: lumen autumnale, * Cic. Arat. 285: agnus, Col. 7, 3, 11: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19: imbres, id. 19, 3, 13, § 37: pruna, Prop. 5, 2, 15: corna autumnalia, Ov. M. 8, 665, and 13, 816 et saep.

* **auctumnescit** or **-nascit** (correctly **aut-**), *v. inch. impers.* [id.], *autumn approaches, is coming on*, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnĭtas (correctly **aut-**), ātis, *f.* [id.] (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** *The season of autumn, the autumn, harvest-time:* Circum oleas autumnitate ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: primâ autumnitate cum pluvius est, id. ib. 155, 1: autumnitas in anni tetrachordo mensem praeterierat, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 15: aestas atque autumnitas, Arn. 2, p. 96.—**II.** *The produce of autumn, the harvest* (cf. 1. auctumnus, II.): dapem autumnitatis uvidam, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 18: ex olivis atque vinetis plenam faciant autumnitatem fundi, Arn. 1, p. 12.

auctumno (correctly **aut-**), āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to cause* or *bring on autumn* (only in the two foll. exs.): corus autumnat, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 124: aër aestate nimbosâ semper quodam modo vernat vel autumnat, id. 2, 50, 51, § 136.

1. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), i, *m.* (**autumnum**, i, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 20). [This word was anciently referred to augeo, as the season of *increase*, as by Paul. ex Fest. p. 23, 11 Müll.; so Curtius. But Corssen and others, in view of its correct form, *autumnus*, refer it to the Sanscr. av, to do good to, to satisfy one's self; cf. the Gr. ἐνηνής (i. e. ἐνηϝής), good, kindly, and 2. aveo, to be well.] *The season of abundance, the autumn.* **I.** L i t. (from the 22d of September to the 22d of December; acc. to the designation of the ancients, from the entering of the sun into Libra until the setting of the Pleiades, comprising 91 days, Varr. R. R. 1, 28): quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, autumnus, Cic. Part. Or. 11: Vites autumno fundi suadente videmus, Lucr. 1, 175: Inde autumnus adit, id. 5, 743: pomifer, Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: varius purpureo colore, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: sordidus calcatis uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29: letifer, *sickly* (on account of the diseases that prevail in autumn), Juv. 4, 56: sub autumno, Ov. A. A. 2, 315: autumno adulto, *about the middle of autumn*, Tac. A. 11, 31: vergente, *drawing to a close*, id. ib. 11, 4: flexus autumni, id. H. 5, 23 al.—In *plur.:* Frustra per autumnos nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. C. 2, 14, 15; Ov. M. 1, 117; 3, 327.—* **II.** M e t o n., *the produce of the autumn, the harvest:* et multa fragrat testa senibus autumnis, i. e. vino vetere, Mart. 3, 58, 7.

2. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), a, um, *adj.* [1. auctumnus], *autumnal* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): imber, Cato, R. R. 58: autumno frigore, Ov. M. 3, 729 (Merk., *autumni frigore*): sidera, Manil. 2, 269: tempus, id. 2, 425: pruinae, Aus. Idyll. 8, 10; Cod. Th. 2, 8, 2: aequinoctium, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 108: tempestas, Gell. 19, 7, 2.

1. auctus, a, um, v. augeo, *P. a.*

2. auctus, ūs, *m.* [augeo], *an increasing, augmenting; increase, growth, abundance* (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.; syn. incrementum; post-class. augmentum). **I.** L i t.: corporis auctus, Lucr. 2, 482; 5, 1171: Hic natura suis refrenat viribus auctum, id. 2, 1121; 5, 846; 6, 327: auxilium appellatum ab auctu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: vos (Divi Divaeque) bonis auctibus auxitis, Liv. 29, 27; 4, 2: aquarum, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Tac. A. 1, 56: diei, Plin. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—Poet.: caedere arboris auctum, *the abundance of a tree*, for *a large tree*, Lucr. 6, 168; so, nec lorica tenet distenti corporis auctum, Luc. 9, 797. — **II.** T r o p.: auctus imperii, Tac. A. 2, 33; so id. H. 4, 63: hujus viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit ut. etc., Vell. 2, 40, 4: bellum cotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 *fin.:* immensis auctibus aliquem extollere, Tac. H. 4, 28: augusta dicantur ab auctu, etc., *from the increase, enhancement of a prosperous condition*, Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.*

* **aucŭpābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [aucupor], = aucupans, *watching, lurking for:* animas, Tert. Anim. 39.

* **aucŭpālis**, e, *adj.* [aucupium]. *pertaining to bird-catching* or *fowling:* perticae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

aucŭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [aucupor], *bird-catching, fowling*, Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

aucŭpātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to*, or *useful in bird-catching:* harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: Cum anno permansit inundatio, proficiunt in aucupatoriam amplitudinem, id. 16, 36, 66, § 169: calami, Mart. 14, 218; Plin. l. l.

* **aucŭpātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], = aucupium, *fowling*, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 4.

aucŭpium, ii, *n.* [auceps], *bird-catching, fowling.* **I.** L i t.: piscatu, aucupio, venatione, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Pall. Dec. 6, 2: noctuae, id. Sept. 12. — P o e t.: aucupium sagittarum, *bird-taking with arrows*, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: harundine sumptâ Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio, Prop. 5, 2, 34; cf. Hermann. Opusc. III. p. 121.—T r o p., *a catching at, lying in wait for something:* facere aucupium auribus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 44 (cf. auceps and aucupor): hoc novum est aucupium, *a new kind of fowling, new way of catching things*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16 (cf. the preced. verse, quaestus): aucupium delectationis, Cic. Or. 25, 84; 58, 197: aucupia verborum, *a catching at words, quibbling;* cf. auceps, id. Caecin. 23, 65: nomenclationis, Col. 3, 2, 31.—**II.** M e t o n. (abstr. for concr.), *the birds caught:* qui tot res in se habet egregias, Aucupium, omne genus piscis, etc., * Cat. 114, 3; Cels. 2, 26; Sen. Prov. 3.

aucŭpo, āre, v. aucupor *fin.*

aucŭpor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* and *act.* [auceps], *to go bird-catching* or *fowling.* **I.** L i t.: Alio loco ut seras ac colas silvam caeduam, alio ubi aucupare, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Dig. 41, 1, 3.— Also *of taking bees:* spes aucupandi examina, Col. 3, 8, 8.—**II.** T r o p., *to chase, give chase to, strive for, be on the look-out for, lie in wait for; watch for*, etc. (a favorite figure in prose and poetry; in Cic. perh. twenty times; syn.: insidior, sequor): Viden scelestus ut aucupatur? *how he gives chase?* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 49: nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: tempus, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: alicujus imbecillitatem, id. Fl. 37, 92: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnis undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, id. Sest. 56, 119; id. Verr. 1, 3, 9; id. Or. 2, 7 *fin.;* 14, 59; 63, 256; 19, 63; id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: L. Cassio omnes ramusculos popularis aurae aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Fam. 5, 12, 6 al.: occasionem, Auct. B. Afr. 3 *fin.:* obtrectatione alienae scientiae famam sibi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30; 33, 2, 8, § 32: studium populi ac favorem, Flor. 3, 13, 1: reconditas voces, Suet. Aug. 86: absentiam alicujus, Just. 29, 4: somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.

☞ **a.** *Act.* form **aucŭpo**, āre, *to watch for*, etc.: fructus verborum aures aucupant, Enn. ap. Non. p. 467, 14: prospectum aucupo, Pac. ib.: in consilio id reges Argivom aucupant, Att. ib.: id ego aucupavi, Titinn. ib.: Paulisper mane: Aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum quam rem gerant, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: num quis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, id. Most. 2, 2, 42; so Sen. Herc. Oet. 483: ex insidiis aucupa, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 12: qui aucupet me quid agam, id. Mil. 4, 2, 5: Lepide. mecastor, aucupavi, id. Truc. 5, 72. — * **b.** *Pass.* form aucupor: Multa divulgata ac per rumorem vicissim aucupata discuntur, Lact. 5, 22.

audācia, ae, *f.* [audax], *the quality of being* audax, *boldness*, in a good, but oftener in a bad sense (syn.: fortitudo, audentia, animus, virtus). **I.** In a good sense, *daring, intrepidity, courage, valor:* audacia in bello, Sall. C. 9, 3: audacia pro muro habetur, id. ib. 58, 17: frangere audaciam, Liv. 25, 38, 6: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, id. 2, 10: nox aliis in audaciam, aliis ad formidinem opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 51: unam in audaciâ spem salutis (esse), id. H. 4, 49; so Just. praef. 2, 9 al.: in audaces non est audacia tuta, Ov. M. 10.

544: Quod si deficiant vires, audacia certe Laus erit, Prop. 3, 1, 5: sumpsisset cor ejus audaciam, Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 6 al.—**II.** In a bad sense, *daring, audacity, presumption, temerity, insolence, impudence:* O hominis inpudentem audaciam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13, and Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72, Phaedr. 3, 5, 9: compositis mendaciis Advenisti, audaciai columen, *shamelessness, impudence,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211: Tantâne adfectum quemquam esse hominem audaciâ! Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 84: audacia non contrarium (fidentiae), sed appositum est ac propinquum et tamen vitium est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: animus paratus ad periculum, si suâ cupiditate, non utilitate communi impellitur, audaciae potius nomen habeat quam fortitudinis, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: incredibili importunitate et audaciâ, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: audaciâ et impudentiâ fretus, id. Fl. 15; so id. Caecin. 1; id. Phil. 10, 5; 13, 13 *fin.;* id. Clu. 65; id. Inv. 1, 33 al.; Sall. C. 23, 2; 52, 11; 61, 1; id. J. 7, 5; 14, 11 al.; Liv. 28, 22; 44, 6 al.; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. H. 3, 66; 3, 73 al.; Suet. Vesp. 8; Curt. 6, 11; 8, 13; Vulg. Sap. 12, 17 et saep.—In *plur.* (abstr. for concr.), *daring deeds,* = audacter facta: quantas audacias, quam incredibiles furores reperietis, Cic. Sull. 27 *fin.:* audacias Cato pluraliter dixit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Att. 9, 7: quam (formam vitae) postea celebrem miseriae temporum et audaciae temporum fecerunt, Tac. A. 1, 74.—In a milder signif. *freedom, boldness:* licentia vel potius audacia, Cic. Lig. 8: vitare audaciam in translationibus, Suet. Gram. 10 *fin.*

audācĭter, *adv.,* v. audax *fin.*

audacter, *adv.,* v. audax *fin.*

audācŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [audax], *a little bold* (rare, and post-class.), Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.: reprehensor audaculus verborum, Gell. 5, 21; Sulp. Apoll. ap. eund. 15, 5; Firm. 1 praef.

audax, ācis, *adj.* [from audeo, as ferax from fero, capax from capio), *daring,* in a good, but oftener in a bad sense, *bold, courageous, spirited; audacious, rash, presumptuous, foolhardy* (syn.: fortis, temerarius). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Absol.:* qui me alter est audacior homo, aut qui me confidentior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 1: quae non deliquit, decet Audacem esse, id. ib. 2, 2, 207: o scelestum atque audacem hominem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 42: O hominem audacem! id. And. 4, 4, 30: rogitas, audacissime? id. Eun. 5, 4, 26: Verres homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.;* id. Rosc. Am. 1: temerarius et audax, id. Inv. 1, 3: petulans et audax, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 4: alii audaces, protervi, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: audaces, sibi placentes, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 10: de improbis et audacibus, Cic. Phil. 14, 3: adulescentes quosdam eligit cum audacissimos tum viribus maximis, Nep. Dion, 9, 3: da facilem cursum atque audacibus annue coeptis, Verg. G. 1, 40: poëta, *a poet who remains unmoved amid praise and blame,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182 Schmid: audax Iapeti genus, id. C. 1, 3, 25; 3, 27, 28: conjunx timidi aut audacis Ulixis, Ov. M. 14, 671: furit audacissimus omni De numero Lycabas, id. ib. 3, 623 al.— **b.** Constr., (α) With *abl.:* viribus audax, Verg. A. 5, 67: audax juventâ, id. G. 4, 565.—(β) With *gen.:* audax ingenii, Stat. S. 3, 2, 64; 5, 3, 135: animi, id. Th. 10, 495; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 4; Sil. 14, 416.—(γ) With *inf.:* audax omnia perpeti, Hor. C. 1, 3, 25: leges inponere, Prop. 5, 5, 13: casus audax spondere secundos, Luc. 7, 246.—(δ) With *ad:* ad facinus audacior, Cic. Cat. 2, 5.—**II.** Transf. to things: audax facinus, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 2; so id. And. 2, 3, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 4; so, animus, Sall. C. 5, 4: consilium, Liv. 25, 38: lingua, Vulg. Eccli. 21, 8: res, Liv. 26, 38: spes audacior, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: paupertas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: dithyrambi, id. C. 4, 2, 10: verba, *bold,* i. e. *unusual, poetic,* Quint. 10, 5, 4: hyperbole audacioris ornatûs, id. 8, 6, 67: volatus, Ov. M. 8, 223 al.—**III.** Meton., *violent, fierce, proud:* Nunc audax cave sis, * Cat. 50, 18: ambitiosus et audax, Hor. S. 2, 3, 165: Cerberus, Tib. 1, 10, 35: leones, Vulg. Sap. 11, 18: Hecate, Sen. Med. 844.—*Adv., boldly, courageously, audaciously;* in two forms, **a. audācĭter** (the original but unusual form; cf.: licet omnes oratores aliud sequantur, i. e. the form *audacter,* Quint. 1, 6, 17): Multa scelerate, multa audaciter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104 B. and K.; cf. Prisc. p. 1014 P.; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. l. l.: audaciter se laturum fuisse de etc., Liv. 22, 25: audaciter negantem, id. 40, 55 Weissenb.; Sen. Prov. 4.—**b. audacter** (the usu. class. form): loquere audacter patri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 82: monere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 6: audacter inter reges versari, Lucr. 2, 50; Cat. 55, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, id. Rosc. Am. 11; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Liv. 9, 34; 44, 4: patrare, Vulg. Gen. 34, 30; ib. Jud. 20, 31; ib. Marc. 15, 43 al.—*Comp.:* quoi tuum concredat filium audacius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 98; Cic. Or. 8, 26; 60, 202; Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 18; Nep. Epam. 9, 1: scribere, Vulg. Rom. 15, 15.—*Sup.:* audacissume oneris quid vis inpone, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 28; Caes. B. G. 2, 10; 5, 15; Liv. 30, 30 (on these forms, v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 661 sq.).

audens, entis, v. audeo, *P. a.*

audenter, *adv.,* v. audeo, *P. a. fin.*

audentia, ae, *f.* [audens], *boldness, courage, spirit,* in a good sense (only post-Aug. and rare; syn.: audacia, animus). **I.** Lit.: audacia et audentia hoc diversa sunt, quod audacia temeritatis est, audentia fortitudinis, Non. p. 431, 6: ut quisque audentiae habuisset, Tac. A. 15, 53: nec defuit audentia Druso Germanico: sed obstitit Oceanus, id. G. 34: usurpatum raro et privatâ cujusque audentiâ, id. ib. 31.—**II.** Trop., *freedom in the use of words, license:* si datur Homero et mollia vocabula et Graeca ad levitatem versus contrahere, extendere, inflectere, cur tibi similis audentia non detur? Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 4.

audĕo, ausus, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf.* ausi = ausus sum, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.; hence freq. in the poets, and prose writers modelled after them, *subj.* sync. ausim, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 45; 5, 2, 65; Lucr. 2, 178; 5, 196; Verg. E. 3, 32; id. G. 2, 289; Tib. 4, 1, 193, Prop. 2, 5, 24; 3, 12, 21; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1; Stat. Th. 1, 18; 3, 165; id. Achill. 2, 266; Liv. praef. 1; Plin. Ep. 4, 4 *fin.;* Tac. Agr. 43: ausis, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 62; Lucr. 2, 982; 4, 508; 5, 730; 6, 412; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.: ausit, Cat. 61, 65; 61, 70; 61, 75; 66, 28; Ov. M. 6, 466; Stat. Th. 12, 101; id. Achill. 1, 544; Liv. 5, 3 *fin.:* * ausint, Stat. Th. 11, 126; cf. Prisc. l. l.; Struve, p. 175 sq.; Ramsh. Gr. p. 140; Neue, Formenl. II. pp. 333 sq., 542, 547 sq. al.) [acc. to Pott, for avideo from avidus, pr. *to be eager about something, to have spirit or courage for it;* v. 1. aveo], *to venture, to venture to do, to dare; to be bold, courageous* (with the idea of courage, boldness; while *conari* designates a mere attempt, an undertaking; syn.: conor, molior); constr. with *acc., inf., quin, in with acc.* or *abl.,* and *absol.* (α) With *acc.* (mostly in poets and histt., esp. in Tac.): Quâ audaciâ tantum facinus audet? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 37; so, ut pessimum facinus auderent, Tac. H. 1, 28; 2, 85; Suet. Calig. 49: quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures! Verg. E. 3, 16: ausum talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 199; 13, 244: capitalem fraudem ausi, Liv. 23, 14; 3, 2; 26, 40; Vell. 2, 24, 5: erant qui id flagitium formidine auderent, Tac. A. 1, 69: ausuros nocturnam castrorum oppugnationem, id. ib. 2, 12; 4, 49; 11, 9; 12, 28; 14, 25; id. H. 1, 48; 2, 25; 2, 69; 4, 15 al.: ad audendum aliquid concitâsset, nisi etc., Suet. Caes. 8; 19; id. Tib. 37; id. Tit. 8; Just. 5, 9 al.; hence also *pass.:* multa dolo, pleraque per vim audebantur, Liv. 39, 8 *fin.:* auderi adversus aliquem dimicare, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.:* agenda res est audendaque, Liv. 35, 35, 6; Vell. 2, 56 *fin.:* patroni necem, Suet. Dom. 14.—Also **ausus,** a, um, *pass.,* Tac. A. 3, 67 *fin.*—(β) With *inf.* (the usual constr.; freq. both in prose and poetry): etiam audes meâ revorti gratiâ? Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 23: Ecquid audes de tuo istuc addere? *do you undertake, venture upon?* id. ib. 1, 2, 40: commovere me miser non audeo, *I venture not to stir,* id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: Neque tibi quicquam dare ausim, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65: nil jam muttire audeo, id. And. 3, 2, 25; 3, 5, 7; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 80; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 31: hoc ex ipsis caeli rationibus ausim confirmare, Lucr. 5, 196: auderent credere gentes, id. 2, 1036; 1, 68; by poet. license transf. to things: Vitigeni latices in aquaï fontibus audent Misceri, *the juice from the vine ventures boldly to intermingle with the water,* id. 6, 1072: Mithridates tantum victus efficere potuit, quantum incolumis numquam est ausus optare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: imperatorem deposcere, id. ib. 5, 12: ut de Ligarii (facto) non audeam confiteri id. Lig. 3, 8: audeo dicere, *I dare say, venture to assert,* = τολμῶ λέγειν, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 et saep.: qui pulsi loco cedere ausi erant, Sall. C. 9, 4; 20, 3: quem tu praeponere no bis Audes, Cat. 81, 6: refrenare licentiam, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28: vana contemnere, Liv. 9, 17, 9: mensuram prodere ausos, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3 al.: non sunt ausi persequi recedentes, Vulg. Gen. 35, 5; 44, 26; ib. Job, 29, 22; 37, 24; ib. Matt. 22, 46; ib. Act. 5, 13; ib. Rom. 5, 7 et persaepe.—* (γ) With *quin:* ut non audeam . quin promam omnia, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 11.—(δ) With *in with acc.* or *abl.* (eccl. Lat.): Rogo vos ne praesens audeam in quosdam (Gr. ἐπί τινας), Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 2: In quo quis audet, audeo et ego (Gr. ἐν ᾧ), ib. 2 Cor. 11, 21.—(ε) *Absol.:* (Romani) audendo ... magni facti, Sall. H. Fragm. 4 (n. 12 *fin.* Gerl.): Nec nunc illi, quia audent, sed quia necesse est, pugnaturi sunt, Liv. 21, 40, 7: in ejus modi consiliis periculosius esse deprehendi quam audere, Tac. Agr. 15 *fin.:* duo itinera audendi (esse), seu mallet statim arma, seu etc., id. H. 4, 49: auctor ego audendi, Verg. A. 12, 159: Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—With an object to be supplied from the context: hos vero novos magistros nihil intellegebam posse docere, nisi ut auderent (sc. dicere, orationes habere, etc.), Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94; Quint. 15, 1, 33 Frotsch.; 1, 5, 72: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, rebus secundis longius ausuri (sc. progredi, *to advance further*), Tac. H. 5, 11; 2, 25, cf. Verg. A. 2, 347.—Hence, *P. a.,* **1. audens,** entis, *daring, bold, intrepid, courageous;* mostly in a good sense (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Verg. A. 6, 95: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586; so id. A. A. 1, 608; id. F. 2, 782: spes audentior, Val. Fl. 4, 284: nil gravius audenti quam ignavo patiendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. H. 2, 2 audentissimi cujusque procursu, id. Agr. 33; id. Or. 14 al.—*Adv.:* **audenter,** *boldly, fearlessly, rashly:* liceat audenter dicere, * Vulg. Act. 2, 29; Dig. 28, 2, 29 *fin.*—*Comp.:* audentius jam onerat Sejanum, Tac. A. 4, 68: progressus, id. ib. 13, 40: circumsistere, id. H. 2, 78: inrupere, id. ib. 1, 79: agere fortius et audentius, id. Or. 18.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.—**2. ausus,** a, um, *ventured, attempted, undertaken,* hence *subst.:* **ausum,** i, *n., a daring attempt, a venture, an undertaking, enterprise* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 351, perh. not before Verg.): At tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Verg. A. 2, 535; 12, 351: fortia ausa, id. ib. 9, 281: ingentibus annuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 178; 2, 328; 11, 12; 9, 621; 10, 460; 11, 242; id. H. 14, 49 al.; Stat. Th. 4, 368: ausum improbum, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 147.

audiens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. audio.

audientia, ae, *f.* [audio], *a hearing, a listening* to something; *audience, attention;* mostly in the phrase, audientiam facere, *to cause to give attention, to procure a hearing.* **I.** Lit.: exsurge, praeco; fac populo audientiam, i. e. *command silence,* * Plaut. Poen. prol. 11: Illi praeco faciebat audientiam, Auct. ad Her. 4, 55, 68: audientiam facere praeconem jussit, Liv. 43, 16: quantam denique audientiam orationi meae improbitas illius factura, Cic. Div in Caecil. 13, 42; so id. Sen. 9, 28; id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: tribuere, *to give a hearing,* App. M. 3, p. 131, 14: praebere, Cod. 7, 19, 7: impertiri, ib. 2, 13, 1.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The faculty of hearing, hearing,* Prud. στεφ. 954.—**B.** *The ears* (abstr. for concr.), Arn. 3, p. 117; 5, p. 178.

audio, ivi or ii, itum, 4, *v. a.* (*imperf.* audibat, Ov. F. 3, 507: audibant, Cat. 84, 8; *fut.* audibo, Enn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1: audibis, id. ib.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 86; id. Poen. 1, 2, 97; Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 17 *fin.;* id. ap. Non. l. l.; cf. Struve, p. 137 sq.: audin = audisne, as ain = aisne; *inf. perf.* audisse better than audivisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 17) [cf. the Lacon. αὖς = οὖς; auris; Lith. ausis; Goth. auso; Germ. Ohr, and Engl. ear

the Fr. ouïr, and Lat. ausculto; Curtius also compares the Gr. ἀΐω, to hear, perceive, and the Sanscr. av, to notice, to favor; v. ausculto, 1. aveo *init.*, and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll.], *to hear, to perceive* or *understand by hearing, to learn* (audio pr. differs from ausculto as the Gr. ἀκούω from ἀκροάομαι, the Germ. hören from horchen, and the Engl. to hear from to listen, the former of these words denoting an involuntary, the latter a voluntary act; other syn.: exaudio, sentio, cognosco, oboedio, dicor). **I.** **A.** In gen. **a.** Aliquid: auribus si parum audies terito cum vino brassicam, etc., Cato, R. R. 157 *fin.*: ubi molarum strepitum audibis maximum, Enn. ap. Non. l. l. (Com. v. 7 Vahl. p. 153): verba, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 97; Vulg. Gen. 24, 30: quae vera audivi, taceo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23: Mane, non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissumum, id. Ad. 3, 4, 21: vocem, id. Hec. 4, 1, 2: vera an falsa, id. And. 5, 4, 19: mixtos vagitibus aegris Ploratus, Lucr. 2, 579: voces, Verg. A. 4, 439; Hor. C. 3, 7, 22; Vulg. Gen. 3, 8; ib. Matt. 2, 18: strepitus, Verg. A. 9, 394: sonitum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 31: haec, id. ib. 3, 27, 51: aquas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 30: gemitus, id. M. 7, 839; Vulg. Exod. 2, 24: ait se omnia audivisse, Titinn. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: ut quod te audisse dicis numquam audieris, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: Nihil enim habeo praeter auditum, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: quod quisque eorum de quâque re audierit, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: Hac auditâ pugnâ maxima pars sese Crasso dedidit, id. ib. 3, 27: Auditis hostium copiis respicerent suum ipsi exercitum, Liv. 42, 52, 10: quod cum audîsset Abram, Vulg. Gen. 14, 14: auditis sermonibus, ib. 4 Reg. 22, 19; ib. Heb. 4, 3: clangorem tubae, ib. Isa. 18, 3: symphoniam, ib. Luc. 15, 25: animal, ib. Apoc. 6, 3; 6, 5 al. persaep. **b.** Constr., the person from whom one hears or learns any thing, with *ex* (so most freq.), *ab, de, acc. and part., acc. and inf., cum* or *dum*. (α) With *ex*: verbum ex aliquo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8; so id. And. 2, 1, 2; 5, 4, 24; id. Eun. 1, 2, 34; id. Hec. 4, 1, 35; id. And. 3, 3, 2: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasicâ, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: hoc ex aliis, id. Att. 5, 17: ex obviis, Liv. 28, 26; so Suet. Caes. 29; id. Dom. 12 al.. saepe audivi ex majoribus natu mirari solitum C. Fabricium etc., Cic. Sen. 13, 43; so Suet. Claud. 15.—(β) With *ab*: a quibus cum audisset non multum superesse munitionis, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—(γ) With *de*: equidem saepe hoc audivi de patre et de socero meo, i. e. *from his mouth*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133; so id. Off. 3, 19, 77; id. Brut. 26, 100.—(δ) With *acc.* and *part. pres.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 636): ut neque eum querentem quisquam audierit neque etc., Nep. Timol. 4, 1; so Suet. Calig. 22; Cat. 9, 6; 61, 125; 67, 41 al.—(ε) With *acc. and inf.*: mihi non credo, quom illaec autumare illum audio, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 260: Audin (eum) lapidem quaeritare? id. Capt. 3, 4, 70: erilem filium ejus duxisse audio Uxorem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 5; 2, 1, 59: saepe hoc majores natu dicere audivi, Cic. Mur. 28: Gellius audierat patruom objurgare solere, Cat. 74, 1; Verg. A. 1, 20; 4, 562: audiet cives acuisse ferrum, Audiet pugnas juventus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 21 sq.: audire videor pios Errare per lucos, id. ib. 3, 4, 5.—Hence also *pass.* with *nom. and inf.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 607): Bibulus nondum audiebatur esse in Syriâ, *was said*, Cic. Att. 5, 18; so Caes. B. G. 7, 79.—(ζ) With *cum* or *dum* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 749): id quidem saepe ex eo audivi, cum diceret sibi certum esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: quis umquam audivit, cum ego de me nisi coactus ac necessario dicerem? id. Dom. 35; so id. Brut. 56; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. de Or. 1, 28, 129; 1, 2, 99; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5: auditus est certe, dum ex eo quaerit, Suet. Dom. 4.—Diff. from the preced. constr. with *de* is audire de aliquo (aliquid); more freq. in *pass.* sense, *to hear* any thing *concerning any one*: de psaltriâ hac audivit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 5: illos etiam convenire aveo, de quibus audivi et legi, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; so id. Att. 7, 20; id. Ac. 2, 2, 4; cf.: aliquid in aliquem, *to hear something against, something bad of any one*, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285 al.—**B.** In conversation. (α) Audi, as a call to gain attention, *hear, attend, give ear, listen*, = hoc age: audi cetera, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 127: audi heus tu, id. ib. 4, 3, 52: Dorio, audi, obsecro, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 1: Hoc audi, id. And. 3, 4, 11; 4, 1, 36: Quin tu audi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 42: quin tu hoc audi, Ter. And. 2, 2, 9.—(β) Audis or audin = audisne? *do you hear?* atque audin? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 70: Equidem deciens dixi: Et domi [nunc] sum ego, inquam, ecquid audis? id. Am. 2, 1, 27; id. Trin. 3, 2, 91: Heus, audin quid ait? Quin fugis? id. Capt. 3, 4, 60: cura adversandum atque audin? quadrupedem constringito, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24; 1, 5, 64: Audin tu? Hic furti se adligat, id. Eun. 4, 7, 39: Audin quid dicam? id. Hec. 1, 2, 3.—**C.** Audito, with a clause for its subject, as *abl. absol.* in the histt., *upon the receipt of the news that, at the tidings that*: audito, Q. Marcium in Ciliciam tendere, *when news came that Q. Marcius* etc., Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1130 P.: audito Machanidam famâ adventûs sui territum refugisse Lacedaemonem, Liv. 28, 7: audito venisse missu Agrippinae nuntium Agerinum, Tac. A. 14, 7.—**II.** Esp., **A.** **1.** In a pregnant signif., *to listen to* a person or thing, *to give ear to, hearken to, attend*: etsi a vobis sic audior, ut numquam benignius neque attentius quemquam auditum putem, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; so id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: sed non eis animis audiebantur, qui doceri possent, Liv. 42, 48; 1, 32; 5, 6: ut legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24; id. Caes. 32; id. Ner. 22; 23; Vulg. Job. 11, 2; ib. Psa. 33, 12; ib. Matt. 10, 14; ib. Heb. 3, 7 al.—**2.** Aliquem, of pupils, *to hear a teacher*, i. e. *to receive instruction from, to study under*: te, Marce fili, annum jam audientem Cratippum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: Jam Polemonem audiverant adsidue Zeno et Arcesilas, id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; so id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; 3, 1, 2; id. Fat. 2, 4: Diogenes venientem eum, ut se extra ordinem audiret, non admiserat, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Gram. 10, 20 al.—*Absol.*: possumne aliquid audire? (i. e. *will you communicate something to me?*) tu vero, inquam, vel audire vel dicere, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, volo, id. ib. 2, 4.—**3.** De aliquâ re or aliquid, aliquem, of judges, *to listen* or *hearken to, to examine*: nemo illorum judicum clarissimis viris accusantibus audiendum sibi de ambitu putavit, Cic. Fl. 39, 98: de capite, Sen. Ben. 2, 12 al.—Trop.: de pace, Liv. 27, 30: dolos, Verg. A. 6, 567: nequissimum servum, Suet. Dom. 11; so id. Aug. 93; id. Tib. 73; id. Claud. 15; id. Dom. 14; 16; Dig. 11, 3, 14 *fin.*; 28, 6, 10; 39, 2, 18 et saep.—**4.** Of prayer or entreaty, *to hear, listen to, lend an ear to, regard, grant*: in quo di immortales meas preces audiverunt, Cic. Pis. 19: Curio ubi . . . neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: velut si sensisset auditas preces, Liv. 1, 12: audivit orationem eorum, Vulg. Psa. 105, 44: audisti verba oris mei, ib. ib. 137, 1: Audiat aversâ non meus aure deus, Tib. 3, 3, 28: audiit et caeli Genitor de parte serenâ Intonuit laevum, Verg. A. 9, 630: minus audientem carmina Vestam, Hor. C. 1, 2, 27; 4, 13, 1: audivit Dominus, Vulg. Psa. 29, 11 al.—Also aliquem, *to hear one, to grant his desire or prayer*: puellas ter vocata audis, Hor. C. 3, 22, 3; so id. C. S. 34; 35: Ferreus orantem nequiquam, janitor, audis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 27; id. M. 8, 598 al.: Audi nos, domine, Vulg. Gen. 23, 6; 23, 8: semper me audis, ib. Joan. 11, 42.—**B.** Aliquem, aliquid, or *absol.* audio, *to hear a person* or *thing with approbation, to assent to, agree with, approve, grant, allow*: nec Homerum audio, qui Ganymeden ab dis raptum ait, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Socratem audio dicentem cibi condimentum esse famem, sed qui ad voluptatem omnia referens vivit ut Gallonius, non audio, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. de Or. 1, 15, 68; 3, 28, 83; id. Marcell. 8, 25: audio (*I grant it, well, that I agree to, that is granted*): nunc dicis aliquid, quod ad rem pertineat, id. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 2, 59; 2, 5, 27: non audio, *that I do not grant*, id. ib. 2, 3, 34.—**C.** *To hear, to listen to, to obey, heed*; orig. and class. only with *acc.*, but also with *dat.*—**a.** With *acc.*: tecum loquere, te adhibe in consilium, te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: ne ego sapientiam istam, quamvis sit erudita, non audiam, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: si me audiatis, priusquam dedantur, etc., Liv. 9, 9: Non, si me satis audias, Speres etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 13; 4, 14, 50; id. Ep. 1, 1, 48: patris aut matris imperium, Vulg. Deut. 21, 18 al.—Poet. transf. to inanimate things: neque audit currus habenas, *heeds*, Verg. G. 1, 514; so Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 187 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13: equi frenato est auris in ore; and Pind. Pyth. 2, 21: ἅρματα πεισιχάλινα): nec minus incerta (sagitta) est, nec quae magis audiat arcum, *which better heeds the bow*, Ov. M. 5, 382: teque languenti manu Non audit arcus? Sen. Herc. Oet. 980; so Stat. Th. 5, 412; Luc. 3, 594; 9, 931; Sil. 14, 392.—**b.** With *dat.*: nam istis qui linguam avium intellegunt, magis audiendum censeo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131 (B. and K. *isti*): sibi audire, App. Mag. p. 326, 34; so, dicto audientem esse, *to listen to* one's *word, to be obedient to* one's *word, to obey* (not in Ter.): dicto sum audiens, *I obey*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 71; id. Trin. 4, 3, 55; id. As. 3, 1, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 89: qui dicto audientes in tantâ re non fuisset, Cic. Deiot. 8, 23: sunt illi quidem dicto audientes, id. Verr. 1, 88: quos dicto audientes jussi, id. ib. 5, 104.—And, on account of the signif. *to obey*, with a second personal *dat.*: dicto audientem esse alicui, *to obey one* (freq. and class.); cf. Stallb. ad Rudd. Gr. II. p. 124, n. 38: vilicus domino dicto audiens sit, Cato, R. R. 142: si habes, qui te audiat; si potest tibi dicto audiens esse quisquam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44; 2, 4, 12; 2, 5, 32; id. Phil. 7, 2: dicto audiens fuit jussis absentium magistratuum, Nep. Ages. 4, 2; id. Lys. 1, 2; id. Iphicr. 2, 1: interim Servio Tullio jubere populum dicto audientem esse, Liv. 1, 41; 4, 26; 29, 20; 41, 10 al.—Once pleon. with oboedio: ne plebs nobis dicto audiens atque oboediens sit, Liv. 5, 3.—**D.** *To hear thus and thus*, i. e. *to be named* or *styled somehow* (as in Gr. ἀκούω; and in Engl. to hear, as Milton: Or hear'st thou rather pure ethereal stream, P. L. III. 7); and with *bene* or *male* (as in Gr. καλῶς or κακῶς ἀκούειν; cf. Milton: For which Britain hears ill abroad, Areop.; and Spenser: If old Aveugles sonnes so evil hear, F. Q. I. 5, 23), *to be in good* or *bad repute, to be praised* or *blamed, to have a good* or *bad character*: benedictis si certâsset, audîsset bene (Bene audire est bene dici, laudari, Don.), Ter. Phorm. prol. 20: tu recte vivis, si curas esse quod audis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 17: rexque paterque Audisti coram, id. ib. 1, 7, 38; so id. S. 2, 6, 20; Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 12; Cic. Att. 6, 1; id. Fin. 3, 17, 57; id. Leg. 1, 19; Nep. Dion, 7, 3: Ille, qui jejunus a quibusdam et aridus habetur, non aliter ab ipsis inimicis male audire quam nimiis floribus et ingenii afluentia potuit, Quint. 12, 10, 13 al.—In a play upon words: erat surdaster M. Crassus; sed aliud molestius quod male audiebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; so, minus commode: quod illorum culpâ se minus commode audire arbitrarentur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58.—**E.** *As it were to hear, to hear mentally*, i. e. *to understand, to supply*, something (later subaudio): cum subtractum verbum aliquod satis ex ceteris intellegitur, ut, stupere gaudio Graecus. Simul enim auditur *coepit, is understood, is to be supplied*, Quint. 9, 3, 58; 8, 5, 12.—Hence, **audĭens**, entis, *P. a. subst.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A.) *A hearer, auditor* (= auditor, q. v., or qui audit, Cic. Brut. 80, 276): ad animos audientium permovendos, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; 80, 279: cum adsensu audientium egit, Liv. 21, 10 al.—Hence, in eccl. Lat., *a catechumen*, Tert. Poen. 6.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) With the *gen.*: tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, *a hearer of*, i. e. *obedient to, your command*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25.

‡**audītāvi**: saepe audivi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

audītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [audio]. **I.** *A hearing, a listening to* (syn.: auditus, auscultatio): (pueri) fabellarum auditione ducuntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: qui est versatus in auditione et cogitatione, quae studio et diligentiâ praecurrit aetatem, id. de Or. 2, 30, 131; Quint. 2, 2, 11; 10, 1, 10: audite auditionem in terrore vocis ejus, *hear a hearing* (after the Heb.), i. e. hear attentively, Vulg. Job, 37, 2.—**II.** *Hearsay*: hoc solum auditione expetere coepit, cum id ipse non vidisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46.—Hence, meton., (α) (Abstr. pro concr.) *A report, hearsay, news* (also in *plur.*): si accepissent famâ et auditione esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: fictae auditiones,

id. Planc. 23, 56: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem de eā re accepi, *not even the slightest inkling*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: His rebus atque auditionibus permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5; 7, 42: falsae auditiones, Tac. A. 4, 11 *fin.*: ab auditione malā non timebit, Vulg. Psa. 111, 7; ib. Nah. 3, 19.—And (β) Effect for cause, *the voice:* Domine, audivi auditionem tuam et timui, Vulg. Hab. 3, 2. — **III.** *The hearing of a pupil* (cf. audio, II. A. 2.); hence, meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *a lecture, lesson, discourse* (perh. only post-Aug.): Sedere in scholis auditioni operatos, Plin. 26, 2, 6, § 11: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1; 18, 2; 19, 8. —* **IV.** For auditus, *the sense of hearing, the hearing*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

* **audītiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [auditio], *a brief discourse* (cf. auditio, III.): auditiunculā quādam de Catonis familiā aspersus es, *with some little account of*, Gell. 13, 20, 5.

audītor, ōris, *m.* [audio], *a hearer, an auditor* (syn.: qui audit, discipulus). **I.** In gen., Cic. Or. 8, 24; 35, 122; id. N. D. 3, 1, 2; id. Brut. 51, 191; id. Att. 16, 2; Suet. Aug. 86; Vulg. Num. 24, 4; ib. Job, 31, 35; ib. Rom. 2, 13; ib. Jac. 1, 22 al. (auditores in Cic. is freq. periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44; de Or. 1, 5, 17; 1, 51, 219).—**II.** Esp., *one that hears a teacher, a pupil, scholar, disciple* (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti auditor, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54; so id. N. D. 1, 15, 38; id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. Div. 2, 42, 87; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*; Ov. P. 4, 2, 35.—**III.** Meton.; Varro uses auditor once of *a reader of a book*, as analogous to the hearing of an oral discourse, Varr. L. L. 6, § 1 Müll. (so vox of *a writer:* incondita ac rudi voce memoriam servitutis composuisse, Tac. Agr. 3; cf.: epistolis obtundere, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4).

audītōriālis, e, *adj.* [auditorium], *of* or *pertaining to a school* (post-class.): scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

audītōrius, a, um, *adj.* [auditor], *relating to a hearer* or *hearing*. **I.** As *adj.* only once: cavernae, *the auditory passages*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **audītōrium**, ii, *n.* **A.** *A hearing of a cause at law, a judicial examination* (cf. audio, II. A. 3.), Dig. 4, 8, 41.—**B.** *The place where something* (a discourse, a lecture) *is heard, a lecture-room, hall of justice* (not in Cic.; perh. in gen. not before the Aug. period): cujus rei gratiā plenum sit auditorium, Quint. 2, 11, 3: domum mutuatur et auditorium exstruit etc., Tac. Or. 9; 10; 39: nonnulla in coetu familiarium velut in auditorio recitavit, Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 11; id. Claud. 41; id. Rhet. 6; *Vulg. Act. 25, 23; Dig. 42, 1, 54; 49, 9, 1; 4, 4, 18 al.—Trop., of the forum: non rudibus dimicantes nec auditorium semper plenum, Tac. Or. 34.—**C.** *A school*, in opp. to public life: condicio fori et auditorii, Quint. 10, 1, 36.—**D.** *The assembled hearers themselves, the audience, auditory:* nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7; so App. Mag. p. 320, 33.

1. audītus, a, um, *Part.* of audio.

2. audītus, ūs, *m.* [audio]. **I.** *A hearing, listening* (so perh. only post-Aug.; syn.: auditio, auscultatio): ea plurium auditu accipi, Tac. A. 4, 69: brevi auditu, id. H. 2, 59: auditus auris, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 45; ib. Job, 42, 5: auditu audietis (by Hebraism), ib. Matt. 13, 14.—Hence, *the instruction listened to* (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): quis dignior umquam Hoc fuit auditu? Luc. 10, 183.—Also (like auditio, II.), *a rumor, report:* occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76: Quis credidit auditui nostro? Vulg. Joan. 12, 38; ib. Rom. 10, 16.—**II.** *The sense of hearing, the hearing* (class.): auditus autem semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: num quid aliquo sensu perceptum sit, aspectu, auditu, tactu, odore, gustatu, Auct. ad Her. 2, 5: aures acerrimi auditūs, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 114; 23, 4, 42, § 85: Si totum corpus oculus, ubi auditus? Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 17 *bis.* al. —In *plur.*: auditus hominum deorumque mulcens, i. e. aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

Aufēius, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* gens Aufeia; aqua, Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41: lex (A.U.C. 630), named after a tribune of the people, Aufeius, Gell. 11, 10; cf. Meyer, Orat. Fragm. p. 121.

aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, *v. a.* [ab-fero; cf. ab *init.*], *to take* or *bear off* or *away, to carry off, withdraw, remove* (very freq. in prose and poetry; syn.: tollo, fero, rapio, eripio, diripio, adimo, averto). **I.** In gen. **A. 1.** Lit.: ab januā stercus, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 18: dona, id. Am. prol. 139: aurum atque ornamenta abs te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 36: abstulit eos a conspectu, Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 18: auferas me de terrā hac, ib. Gen. 47, 30: vos istaec intro auferte, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1: Auferte ista hinc, Vulg. Joan. 2, 16: aether multos secum levis abstulit ignis, Lucr. 5, 459; 3, 230; 3, 439; 3, 717; 5, 205; 5, 725; 6, 622; Turp. ap. Non. p. 422, 21: multa domum suam auferebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: liberi per delectus alibi servituri auferuntur (a Romanis), *are carried away*, Tac. Agr. 31: quem vi abstulerant servi, Vulg. Gen. 21, 25.—So of sick persons, or those unable to walk: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202 (cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 298: lumbifragium hinc auferes): asoti, qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23. —Auferre se, in colloquial lang., *to remove one's self, to withdraw, retire, go away:* Te, obsecro hercle, aufer modo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer te domum, id. As. 2, 4, 63.—**2.** Of bodies that are borne away by wings, by the winds, waves, or any other quick motion, *to bear* or *carry away, sweep away*, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): aliquem ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 593: aufert, id. ib. 15, 292 al.: in silvam pennis ablata refugit, Verg. A. 3, 258; 11, 867: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov. M. 2, 75: vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter e conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27: (Bubo) volat numquam quo libuit, sed transversus aufertur, Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 35: (milites) pavore fugientium auferebantur, Tac. A. 4, 73.—**B.** Trop., *to carry away, mislead:* te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentiā tuā, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Graecae res immixtae Romanis, i. e. *have diverted, withdrawn me, from the subject*, Liv. 35, 40: quae contemplatio aufert nos ad ipsorum animalium naturas, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145: auferre aliquem traversum, id. 28, 1, 1, § 1 Jan: ab intentione auferendus auditor, Quint. 4, 5, 6: somnus aufert, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, i. e. decipimur, *are deceived, duped*, Ov. R. Am. 343.—**II.** Esp., **A. 1.** *To take* or *snatch away;* in a good, but more frequently in a bad sense, *to take by force, to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal*, etc.: aliquid eris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbibus fuit, id mihi tu, C. Verres, eripuisti atque abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16; so, pecuniam de aerario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, *to eat up, to squander*, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auriculam mordicus, *to bite off*, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: vestimentum, Vulg. Luc. 6, 29: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: imperium indignis, Liv. 3, 67: legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48: consulatum, censuram, id. ib. 1, 52: auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv. 28, 29: spem, voluntatem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: fervorem et audaciam, Liv. 3, 12: obsequia, Tac. H. 1, 80: misericordiam, id. ib. 3, 84: spem veniae, id. A. 14, 23: studium, Cat. 68, 19 sq.; and so Hor. C. 3, 12, 5: metus, *to banish*, Verg. A. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. C. 2, 16, 16; id. Epod. 5, 96: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 617: fugam, *to hinder, prevent*, Flor. 3, 10, 3 al.—**2.** *To take off* or *away, to destroy, consume, kill, slay*, etc. (mostly poet. or in the Aug. histt.): Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulistis, Cat. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. C. 2, 16, 29; so id. Epod. 5, 66; id. S. 1, 9, 31: Auferat hora duos eadem, Ov. M. 8, 709; 15, 157: Labienum Varumque acies abstulit, Vell. 2, 55 *fin.*: Quidquid hinc aut illinc communis Mors belli auferet, Liv. 7, 8; Flor. 3, 17, 9 al.: Interea quodcumque fuit populabile flammae, Mulciber abstulerat, *had consumed*, Ov. M. 9, 263; 14, 575. — **3.** Of places, *to separate, sever, divide:* mare septem stadiorum intervallo Europam auferens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75: Armenia Euphrate amne aufertur Cappadociae, id. 6, 9, 9, § 25. —**B.** *To lay aside some action, manner of speaking*, etc.; *to cease from, desist from, leave off:* proinde istaec tua aufer terricula, Att. ap. Non. p. 227, 31: jurgium hinc auferas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: aufer nugas, id. Truc. 4, 4, 8; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30: pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 17: *Ge.* Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. *Ph.* Aufer mi "oportet:" quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. ib. 1, 4, 45 Ruhnk. (cf. Juv. 6, 170): Aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. 3, 955: insolentiam, Phaedr. 3, 6, 8; so *absol.*: Insanis? Aufer! *away!* (where nugas may be supplied, as in Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8), Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14.—With *inf.* as object: aufer Me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43.—**C.** Meton., effect for cause, *to carry off* (*as the fruit* or *result of one's labor, exertions, errors*, etc.), *to obtain, get, receive, acquire:* Ecquas viginti minas Paritas ut auferas a me? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71; 1, 5, 90; id. Curc. 5, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 2, 9; id. Most. 4, 1, 32; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: id inultum numquam auferet, id. And. 3, 5, 4; id. Ad. 3, 4, 8 (cf. id. And. 1, 2, 4): paucos dies ab aliquo, *to obtain a few days' respite*, Cic. Quinct. 5, 20: quis umquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit, tantum abstulit? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; so, responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gram. 17. —Also with *ut:* ut in foro statuerent (statuas), abstulisti, *you have carried the point that they* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59 (so, adsequi, ut, Tac. G. 35).—Trop., *to carry away the knowledge of a thing, to learn, understand:* quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit? *has not learned, does not know*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8.

Aufĭdēna, ae, *f.*, = Αὐφίδηνα, *a town in Samnium, on the river Sagrus*, now *Alfidena*, Liv. 10, 12 *fin.* — **Aufĭdēnātes**, ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 801.

Aufĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; hence, **I.** Cn. Aufidius, *a contemporary of Cicero, but older, and the author of a Greek history*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—**II.** T. Aufidius, *a Roman orator*, Cic. Brut. 48, 179.—**III.** Sext. Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26 and 27.—Hence, **Aufĭdĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Aufidian:* nomen, *the debt of Aufidius*, Cic. Fam. 16, 19.—**IV.** Aufidius Luscus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 24.

Aufĭdus, i, *m.*, = Αὔφιδος, *a river in Apulia, remarkable for its swift and violent course*, now *Ofanto:* longe sonans, Hor. C. 4, 9, 2: violens, id. ib. 3, 30, 10: acer, id. S. 1, 1, 58; on account of its divided outlet: tauriformis, id. C. 4, 14, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. II. p. 30 sq.—Hence, **Aufĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Aufidus:* stagna, Sil. 10, 171.

aufŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. n.* [ab-fugio; cf. ab *init.*], *to flee* or *run away, to flee from* (very rare, but class.; not used by Catull., Tib., Lucr., Verg., Hor., or Ovid, nor by Sall., and used only twice in Cic. Oratt., and once in Tac.; syn.: fugio, effugio, diffugio): quā plateā hinc aufugerim? Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 5: Tum aquam aufugisse dicito, id. Aul. 1, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 6, 99; id. Capt. 4, 2, 95: denique hercle aufugerim Potius quam redeam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 10; id. Eun. 5, 2, 12: propter impudentissimum furtum aufugerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 35: si aufugisset (archipirata), id. ib. 5, 79: cum multos libros surripuisset, aufugit, id. Fam. 13, 77; so id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: ex eo loco, Liv. 1, 25: aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111 B. and K.: blanditias, Prop. 1, 9, 30: donec Sisenna vim metuens aufugeret, Tac. H. 2, 8: Aufugit mihi animus, Q. Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 14.

Augē, ēs, *f.*, = Αὔγη. **I.** *Daughter of Aleus and Neæra of Tegea, in Arcadia, and mother of Telephus by Hercules*, Ov. H. 9, 49; Sen. Herc. Oet. 367; Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 72; Hyg. Fab. 101.—**II.** *One of the Horæ*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Augēas, v. Augias.

augeo, auxi, auctum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* (*perf. subj.* auxitis = auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27: auceta: saepe aucta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.) [Gr. αὔξω, αὐξάνω; Lith. augu, and augmu = growth; Sanscr. vaksh; Goth. vahsjan, and auka = growth; Germ. wachsen; Engl. wax; also allied to vegeo vegetus, vigeo vigor, vigil-

r. Curt. pp. 67, 186 sq., and Bopp, Gloss. p. 304 b]. **I.** *Act.*, *to increase, to nourish* (orig., to produce, bring forth that not already in existence; in which signification only the derivative auctor is now found).

A. 1. *To increase, enlarge, augment, strengthen, advance that which is already in existence* (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: adaugeo, amplio, amplifico): Quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: cibus auget corpus alitque, Lucr. 1, 859: redductum (animale genus) daedala tellus alit atque auget generatim pabula praebens, id. 1, 229; 5, 220; 5, 322; 6, 946: viris, id. 6, 342: in augendā re, Cic. Rab. Post. 2; 14; so, in augendā obruitur re, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 68: rem strenuus auge, *increase your gains*, id. ib. 1, 7, 71: opes, Nep. Thras. 2, 4: possessiones, id. Att. 12, 2: divitias, Vulg. Prov 22, 16: dotem et munera, ib. Gen. 34, 12: rem publicam agris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; so Tac. H. 1, 79: aerarium, id. A. 3, 25: vallum et turres, id. H. 4, 35: classem, Suet. Ner. 3: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: pretium, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 31: numerum, Suet. Aug. 37, and Vulg. Deut. 20, 19 al.: morbum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 54: suspitionem, id. Eun. 3, 1, 46; Suet. Tit. 5: industriam, Ter. Ad. prol. 25: molestiam, Cic. Fl. 12: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 22: vitium ventris, id. Cael. 19: peccatum, Vulg. Exod. 9, 34: furorem, ib. Num. 32, 14: benevolentiam, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: animum alicujus, *to increase one's courage*, id. Att. 10, 14; so, animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23: vocem, *to strengthen, raise*, Suet. Claud. 33; id. Ner. 20: hostias, *to increase, multiply*, id. Aug. 96; ego te augebo et multiplicabo, Vulg. Gen. 48, 4 al.—Poet.: nuper et istae Auxerunt volucrum victae certamine turbam, i. e. *have been changed into birds*, Ov. M. 5, 301.—**2.** Trop., *to magnify, to exalt, to extol, embellish, to praise* (syn.: laudo, laude afficere, verbis extollere, orno): homo tenuis non verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: aliquid augere atque ornare, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94; so, rem laudando, id. Brut. 12, 47: munus principis, Plin. Pan. 38 al.—**B.** Aliquem (aliquid) aliquā re, *to furnish abundantly with something, to heap upon, give to, to enrich, endow, bless, load with*: lunae pars ignibus aucta, *the part that is entirely filled with fire*, Lucr. 5, 722: 3, 630: Tantā laetitiā auctus sum, ut nil constet, poët. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: eaque vos omnia bene juvetis, bonis auctibus auxitis, old form of prayer in Liv. 29, 27: alter te scientiā augere potest, altera exemplis, *the one can enrich you with learning, the other furnish you with examples*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: aliquid divitiis, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: commodis, id. Phil. 11, 14 *fin.*: senectus augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententiā, id. Sen. 6, 17: gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6: honore, id. ib. 9, 6: honoribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 11; so Tac. A. 6, 8: honoribus praemiisque, Suet. Caes. 52; id. Vit. 5: augeri damno, *to be enriched with a loss* (said comically), Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: liberalitate, Tac. A. 3, 8: largitione, id. ib. 13, 18: nomine imperatorio, id. ib. 1, 3: cognomento Augustae, id. ib. 12, 26 et saep.—Also without *abl.*: Di me equidem omnes adjuvant, augent, amant, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 27, and id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: aliquem augere atque ornare, *to advance*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: aut augendi alterius aut minuendi sui causā aliquid dicere, id. Part. Or. 6, 22: solum te commendat augetque temporis spatium, *honors*, Plin. Pan. 24; so id. ib. 26; Suet. Claud. 12.—**C.** In the lang. of religion, t. t. (like mactare, adolere, etc.), *to honor, reverence, worship by offerings*: Aliquid cedo, Qui vicini hanc nostram augeam aram [Apollinis], Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 10: si quā ipse meis venatibus auxi, etc., Verg. A. 9, 407.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to grow, increase, become greater* (rare; syn.: augesco, cresco, incresco; on this use of vbs. com. *act.*, v. Ellis ad Cat. 22, 11): eo res eorum auxit, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7: usque adeo parcunt fetus augentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1163: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. H. 1 (Fragm. Orat. Philipp. contra Lepid. § 6): O decus eximium magnis virtutibus augens, Cat. 64, 323: balnea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; 2, 16, 13, § 71: veram potentiam augere, Tac. A. 4, 41 (Halm, *augeri*).—Hence, **auctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *enlarged, increased, great, abundant*; in *posit.* only as *subst.*: auctum vocabatur spatium, quod super definitum modum victoriae adjungitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll. —*Comp.*: tanto mi aegritudo auctior est in animo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 2: auctior est animi vis, Lucr. 3, 450: auctior et amplior majestas, Liv. 4, 2; 3, 68; 25, 16: auctius atque Di melius fecere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3.—* *Sup.*: auctissima basis, Treb. Gall. 18.—*Adv.* probably not in use, for in App. Met. 4, p. 290 Oud., *altius* is the correct reading.

augesco, ĕre, *v. inch.* [augeo], *to begin to grow, to become greater, to grow, increase* (syn.: cresco, incresco); lit. and trop.: qui rem Romanam Latiumque augescere vultis, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 455 Vahl.): mare et terrae, Lucr. 2, 1109; 2, 76; 2, 878; 5, 251; 5, 334; 6, 616: semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quibus animantes alantur augescantque, id. ib. 2, 19, 50; id. Sen. 15, 53; Liv. 27, 17: augescunt corpora dulcibus atque pinguibus et potu, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283; Tac. Agr. 3: augescente flumine, id. H. 2, 34: mihi cotidie augescit magis De filio aegritudo, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: Jugurthae Bestiaeque et ceteris animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34 *fin.*: occurrendum augescentibus vitiis, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3; id. Pan. 57 *fin.*: augescente licentiā, Tac. H. 4, 1: augescente superstitione, id. ib. 4, 61.

Augias or **Augēas**, ae (**Augēus**, Hyg. Fab. 30, and App. Orthog. Fragm. 33), *m.*, = Αὐγείας, *a son of the Sun and Naupidame, the daughter of Amphidamas, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleansed for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 300. Hence the prov.: Cloacas Augiae purgare, *to cleanse an Augean stable*, i.e. *to perform a difficult and unpleasant labor*, Sen. Apocol. (Gr., καθαίρειν τὴν κόπρον τοῦ Αὐγείου).

* **augĭfico**, āre, *v. a.* [augeo-facio], *to increase*: numeros, Enn. ap. Non. p. 76, 1 (Trag. v. 105 Vahl.).

† **auginŏs**, i, *f.* [αὐγή], *a plant, also called* hyoscyamos, App. Herb. 4.

† **augites**, ae, *m.*, = αὐγίτης, *a precious stone*, acc. to many, *the turquoise*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

augmen, ĭnis, *n.* [augeo], *an increase, enlargement, augmentation, growth* (only ante- and post-class.): corporis, Lucr. 2, 495; 3, 268: Augmine vel grandi vel parvo, id. 1, 435: augmine donare, id. 2, 73; 5, 1307: magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p. 249.—In *plur.*: Sursus enim versus gignuntur et augmina (flammarum corpora) sumunt, Lucr. 2, 188: cum sumant augmina noctes, id. 5, 681; for Arn. 7, p. 231, v. augmentum *fin.*

* **augmento**, āre, *v. a.* [augmentum], *to increase*: thesauros, Firm. Math. 5, 6.

augmentum (in MSS. also **augumentum**), i, *n.* [augeo], *an increase, growth, augmentation* (very rare; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: augmentum corporis, Vulg. Eph. 4, 16: crescit in augmentum Dei, ib. Col. 2, 19: augmentum aut deminutio, Dig. 2, 13, 8: fundi, ib. 2, 30, 8: lunae, Pall. 13, 6 al.—*Plur.*: dabit capiti tuo augmenta gratiarum, Vulg. Prov. 4, 9; ib. 2 Macc. 9, 11.—**II.** In the lang. of religion (cf. augeo, I. C.), *a kind of sacrificial cake*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 112 Müll.; so Arn. 7, p. 231 (where others read *augmina*).

augur, ŭris (earlier also **auger**, Prisc. p. 554 P.), *comm.* (cf. Prob. p. 1455 P., and Phoc. p. 1695 P.) [avis and Sanscr. gar, to call, to show, make known. Van.], *an augur, diviner, soothsayer; at Rome, a member of a particular college of priests, much reverenced in earlier ages, who made known the future by observing the lightning, the flight* or *notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences* (v. dirae). **I.** Lit.: Interpretes Jovis optumi maxumi, publici augures, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; Fest. s. v. quinque, p. 26 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 537; and others cited in Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 116 sq., and Smith, Dict. Antiq. (diff. from auspex, orig. as a general idea from a particular one, since the auspex observed only the flight of birds; cf. Non. p. 429, 26. Yet as this latter kind of augury was the most common, the two words are frequently interchanged or employed in connection; cf. Enn. ap. Cic. Div 1, 48, 107: dant operam simul auspicio augurioque).—**II.** Transf., *any soothsayer, diviner, seer*, in gen.: augur Apollo, as *god of prophecy* (v. Apollo), Hor. C. 1, 2, 32; so, augur Phoebus, id. C. S. 61: Argivus, i.e. *Amphiaraus*, id. C. 3, 16, 11; id. Ep. 1, 20, 9; Prop. 3, 14, 3: veri providus augur Thestorides, i. e. *Calchas*, Ov. M. 12, 18; 12, 307; 15, 596; 3, 349; 3, 512 al.: nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions*, id. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, *fear, the basest prophet*, Stat. Th. 3, 6.—*Fem.*: aquae nisi fallit augur Annosa cornix, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: simque augur cassa futuri! Stat. Th. 9, 629; Vulg. Deut. 18, 14; ib. Isa. 2, 6; ib. Jer. 27, 9: augures caeli, ib. Isa. 47, 13.

augŭra, v. augurium *init.*

† **augŭrācŭlum**, i, *n.* [auguror], *the name by which the citadel of Rome was anciently called, because the augurs there observed the flight of birds*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.

augŭrālis (**augŭriālis**, App. Not. Aspir. § 8), e, *adj.* [augur]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to augurs, relating to soothsaying* or *prophecy, augurial*: libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Fam. 3, 4; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 122: jus, Cic. Brut. 77, 267: cena, *which the augur gave on his entrance into office*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6, Cic. Fam. 7, 26: insignia, Liv 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4; id. Gram. 12: verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **augŭrāle**, is, *n.* **A.** *A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp, where the general took auguries*: structam ante augurale aram, Tac. A. 15, 30: egressus augurali, id. ib. 2, 13.—Hence (pars pro toto), *the principal tent*: tabernaculum ducis, augurale, Quint. 8, 2, 8.—**B.** *The augur's wand* or *staff* = lituus, Sen. Tranq. 11.

augŭrātio, ōnis, *f.* [auguror]. **I.** *A divining, a soothsaying*: quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? * Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65.—**II.** *The art of divining*, Lact. 2, 16.

augŭrātō, v. auguror *fin.*

augŭrātōrium, ii, *n.* [auguror], *a place where auguries were taken* (post-Aug.), Inscr. Orell. 2286; P. Vict. Region. Urb. 10; Hyg. Castr. p. 52 Schel.

augŭrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female soothsayer* or *diviner* (post-class.), Vulg. Isa. 57, 3 (as transl. of the Heb. עֹנְנָה; but in Paul. ex Fest. p. 117, the correct reading is *argutatrix*; v. Müll. ad h. l.).

augŭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *The office of augur*: auguratus alicujus, Cic. Vatin. 9: insigne auguratūs, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: scientia auguratūs, id. ib.: auguratu praeditus, Tac. A. 1, 62: auguratum accipere, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—**II.** = augurium, *augury*, Tert. Anim. 26.

augŭriālis, v. auguralis.

Augŭrīnus, i, *m.*, *a surname of the* Minucii *in the* Fasti Capitolini.

augŭrium, ii, *n.* (*plur.* augura, heterocl., like aplustra from aplustre, Att. ap. Non. p. 488, 2, or Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.) [augur], *the observation and interpretation of omens, augury* (v. augur and the pass. there cited). **I.** Lit.: pro certo arbitrabor sortes oracla adytus augura? Att., Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.: agere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; id. Off. 3, 16, 66: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: quaerere, Vulg. Num. 24, 1: observare, ib. Deut. 18, 10; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 6: non est augurium in Jacob, ib. Num. 23, 23: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nuntiare, Liv. 1, 7: decantare, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105: accipere, *to understand* or *receive as an omen*, Liv. 1, 34; 10, 40; Val. Fl. 1, 161: augurium factum, Suet. Vit. 18: augurio experiri aliquid, Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, *an augury instituted in time of peace, for the inquiry whether one could supplicate the Deity for the prosperity of the state* (de salute), Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23; cf. Dio Cass. 37, 24, and Fabric. ad h. l.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Any kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation*: auguria rerum futurarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio (*by the interpretation of*

quamquam Titania mota est, Ov. M. 1, 395: Divinatio erroris et auguria mendacia vanitas est, Vulg Eccli. 34, 5.—And transf. to the internal sense, *presentiment, foreboding of future occurrences* inhaeret in mentibus quasi saeclorum quoddam augurium futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33; id. Fam. 6, 6: Fallitur augurio spes bona saepe suo, Ov. H. 16, 234: Auguror, nec me fallit augurium, historias tuas immortales futuras, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 1 al.—**B.** Object, *a sign, omen, token, prognostic:* thymum augurium mellis est, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: augurium valetudinis ex eâ traditur, si etc., id. 28, 6, 19, § 68.—**C.** *The art of the augur, augury:* cui laetus Apollo Augurium citharamque dabat, Verg. A. 12, 394 (v. Apollo and augur): Rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur, id. ib. 9, 327; Flor. 1, 5, 2.

augŭrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the augur, augural* (very rare): jus augurium, Cic. Sen. 4, 12; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3; Gell. praef. § 13.

augŭro, v. auguror *fin.*

augŭror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (class. for the ante-class. and poet. *act.* auguro, āre, v. infra) [augur]. **I.** *To perform the services* or *fill the office of an augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur, prophesy, predict* (hence with the *acc.* of that which is prophesied): Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; so id. ib. 1, 15, 27; id. Fam. 6, 6: avis quasdam rerum augurandarum causa esse natas putamus, id. N. D. 2, 64, 160; Suet. Oth. 7 *fin.*; id. Gram. 1: in quo (scypho) augurari solet, Vulg. Gen. 44, 5: augurandi scientia, ib. ib. 44, 15; ib. Lev. 19, 26.—Transf. from the sphere of religion, **II.** In gen., *to predict, forebode, foretell;* or of the internal sense (cf. augurium, II. A.), *to surmise, conjecture, suppose:* Theramenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine istius, quid in provinciâ facturus esset, perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6: in Persis augurantur et divinant Magi, id. Div. 1, 41, 90: Recte augurаris de me nihil a me abesse longius crudelitate, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: futurae pugnae fortunam ipso cantu augurantur, Tac. G. 3 al.: quantum ego opinione auguror, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror conjecturâ, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95; so, mente aliquid, Curt. 10, 5, 13: Hac ego contentus auguror esse deos, Ov. P. 3, 4, 80: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurarentur, Tac. H. 1, 50: Macedones iter facienti operi monstrâsse eam (beluam) augurabantur, Curt. 4, 4, 5.

☞ The *act.* subordinate form **augŭro**, āre (by Plin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 273, erroneously distinguished from this in signif.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) Sacerdotes salutem populi auguranto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8.—Trop.: oculis investigans astute augura, *look carefully around you like an augur*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 26.—*Pass.:* res, locus auguratur, *is consecrated by auguries:* certaeque res augurantur, Lucius Caesar ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: in Rostris, in illo augurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vatin. 10; so Liv. 8, 5: augurato (*abl. absol.*), *after taking auguries* (cf. auspicato under auspicor *fin.*): sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condendâ regnum adeptus est, Liv. 1, 18; Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.* dub. Roth.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Hoc conjecturâ auguro, Enn. ap. Non. p. 469, 8 (Trag. v. 327 Vahl.); so Pac. ap. Non. l. l.; Att. ib.; Cic. Rep. Fragm. ib. (p. 431 Moser): praesentit animus et augurat quodam modo, quae futura sit suavitas, id. Ep. ad Calv. ib. (IV. 2, p. 467 Orell.): si quid veri mens augurat, Verg. A. 7, 273: quis non prima repellat Monstra deûm longosque sibi non auguret annos? Val. Fl. 3, 356.

Augusta, ae, *f.* (*dat.* Augustai) [augustus]. **I.** Under the emperors, *a title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor;* like our *Imperial Majesty, Imperial Highness*, Tac. A. 1, 8; 15, 23; 4, 16; 12, 26; id. H. 2, 89; Suet. Calig. 10; 15; 23; id. Claud. 3; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 3; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 6 Schwarz.—**II.** *The name of several towns*, among which the most distinguished were, **A.** Augusta Taurinorum, now *Turin*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Tac. H. 2, 66; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 191.—**B.** Augusta Praetoria, in Upper Italy, now (by a corruption of the word Augusta) *Aosta*, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; 3, 17, 21, § 123; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 186 sq.—**C.** In Treveris Augusta, now *Treves*, Mel. 3, 2, 4 (colonia Treverorum, Tac. H. 4, 72).—**D.** Augusta Vindelicorum, now *Augsburg*, Itin. Anton.; cf. Tac. G. 41, n. 4 Rupert.—**E.** Augusta Emerida *on the Anas, in Lusitania*, now *Merida*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 331.

‡ **Augustālĭcĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one clothed with the dignity of priest of Augustus* (v. Augustalis), Inscr. Fabr. 6, 163.—From

Augustālis, e, *adj.*, *relating to the emperor Augustus, of Augustus, Augustan:* ludi (or AVGVSTALIA in the Calendar in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411), *celebrated on the 12th of October, in commemoration of the day on which Augustus returned to Rome*, Tac. A. 1, 15 and 54: sodales, *a college of twenty-five priests instituted in honor of Augustus, after his death, by Tiberius*, Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; called also sacerdotes, Tac. A. 2, 83; and *absol.:* Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64; id. H. 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. 610. In the municipal cities and colonies there were such colleges of priests of Augustus, composed of six men, called Seviri Augustales, Petr. 30, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 197 sq.—*The prefect of Egypt was called* Praefectus Augustalis, Dig. 1, 17; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60; and: vir spectabilis Augustalis, Cod. 10, 31, 57 and 59.—Augustales milites, *those added by Augustus*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

Augustālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Augustalis]. **I.** *The dignity of priest of Augustus*, Inscr. Orell. 1858; 3213; 3678.—**II.** *The dignity of prefect of Egypt*, Cod. Th. 13, 11, 11.

Augustamnica, ae, *f.* [Augustus-amnis], *a designation, after the time of Diocletian, of the eastern part of Lower Egypt, in which were the cities Pelusium, Rhinocolura*, etc., Amm. 22, 16; Cod. Th. 1, 14, 1.

Augustānus (**Augustiānus**, Suet. Ner. 25; Front. Col. pp. 1, 106, 139 Goes.: **Augustānĕus**, Auct. Limit. p. 265 Goes.), a, um, *adj.* [Augustus]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to Augustus:* colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1: DOMVS, Inscr. Orell. 2350 and 2947.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to an emperor, imperial:* Augustani, *Roman knights appointed by Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 15; Suet. Ner. 25.—**III.** **Augustāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of cities which had the title Augusta*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23 al.

augustātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. augusto.

augustē, *adv.*, v. 1. augustus *fin.*

Augustēus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus], *of* or *belonging to Augustus, Augustan:* lex, Front. Col. p. 121 Goes.: termini, id. ib. pp. 119, 121, 122: charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2 (cf. Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74): marmor, v. 2. Augustus, II.—Hence, **Augustēum**, i, *n.*, *a temple built in honor of Augustus*, Inscr. Orell. 642.

Augustiānus, v. Augustanus.

1. Augustīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Augustus], *of* or *pertaining to Augustus:* currus, *the chariot of Augustus*, Suet. Claud. 11.

2. Augustīnus, i, *m.* [id.], *a Roman cognomen*, as D. Aurelius Augustinus, *St. Augustine*, the greatest of the Latin fathers, A. D. 354–430; cf. Teuffel Rom. Lit. § 434.

augusto, āre, *v. a.* [1. augustus], *to render venerable, to glorify:* deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.—*P. a.:* **augustātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *made venerable, i. e. consecrated:* mensa, Jus Pap. ap. Macr. S. 3, 11 dub.

Augustobrigenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city Augustobriga in Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.

Augustodūnum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Ædui, in Gaul*, now *Autun*, Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 3, 43 and 45.

1. augustus, a, um, *adj.* [from augeo, as angustus from ango; v. augeo], originally belonging to the language of religion, *majestic, august, venerable, worthy of honor* (class. in prose and poetry; in Cic. mostly in connection with sanctus; never in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Hor.; syn.: magnus, venerabilis, venerandus): sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur Templa, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609 sq.: Πάντα γὰρ τὰ ἐντιμότατα καὶ τὰ ἱερώτατα Αὔγουστα προσαγορεύεται, Dio Cass. 53, 16: augurium, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): Cives ominibus faustis augustam adhibeant Faventiam, Att. ap. Non. p. 206, 1, and p. 357, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 202 Rib.): Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 37: Liber, qui augusta haec loca Cithaeronis colis, auct. inc., Trag. Rel. p. 268 Rib.: locus augustus, Suet. Dom. 53: templum, Liv. 1, 29, 5; 42, 3, 6: augustissimo et celeberrimo in templo, id. 42, 12, 6: fanum, id. 38, 13, 1: solum, id. 45, 5, 3: moenia, Verg. A. 7, 153 (augurio consecrata, Serv.); so, gravitas (caelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73; 9, 270: mens, id. ib. 15, 145 et saep.—Transf. to other things (so most freq. after the Aug. per.): tectum augustum, ingens, Verg. A. 7, 170.—Of bees: sedes, Verg. G. 4, 228 (augustum: abusive, nobile, quasi majestatis plenum, Serv.): ut primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. § 5: habitus formaque viri, id. 1, 7, 9; so, species, id. 8, 6, 9: conspectus, id. 8, 9, 10: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41, 8: augustissima vestis, id. 5, 41, 2: augustior currus, Plin. Pan. 92, 5: augustissimum tribunal, id. ib. 60, 2 al.—*Adv.:* **augustē**, *reverently, sacredly:* auguste sancteque consecrare, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62: auguste sancteque venerari, id. ib. 3, 21, 53.—*Comp.:* non quo de religione dici posset augustius, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.—*Sup.* prob. not in use.

2. Augustus, i, *m.* [1. augustus]. **I.** *A surname of Octavius Cæsar after he attained to undivided authority* (acc. to Ov. F. 1, 590, after the year of Rome 727, Id. Jan.), and, after him, *of all the Roman emperors;* equivalent to *Majesty* or *Imperial Majesty* (cf. Suet. Aug. 7; Flor. 4, 12 *fin.*; Dio Cass. 53, 16: ἐξ οὗπερ καὶ Σεβαστὸν αὐτὸν καὶ ἑλληνίζοντές πως ὥσπερ τινὰ σεπτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ σεβάζεσθαι προσεῖπον), Hor. C. 1, 12; 4, 5; 4, 14; 4, 15; id. Ep. 2, 1 al.; Ov. M. 15, 860; id. F. 1, 590; 4, 676; 5, 567; Vulg. Luc. 2, 1; ib. Act. 25, 21; 25, 25 et saep.; later: semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30 al.—Hence, **II.** *Adj.:* **Augustus**, a, um, *of* or *relating to Augustus* or *the emperor, Augustan, imperial:* caput, i. e. Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aures, id. P. 1, 2, 117: forum, id. ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. M. 1, 562: domus, id. P. 2, 2, 76: Principis augustâ Caprearum in rupe sedentis, Juv. 10, 93 Jahn (where Hermann reads *angusta*): pax, Ov. P. 2, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 126: cohors, Vulg. Act. 27, 1 et saep.: marmor (in Egypt), Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55 (cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 4: Augusteum): laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 129; 17, 10, 11, § 60: ficus, Macr. S. 2, 16.—But esp. Mensis Augustus, *the month of August*, named after Augustus; earlier called Sextilis (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*, and Julius *fin.*), Juv. 3, 9: Kalendae, Col. 11, 12; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123 al.: Idus, Mart. 12, 68 et saep.—Augusta aula, i. e. Domitiani, Mart. 7, 40: historia, *the history of the Roman emperors*, Vop. Tac. 10.—In gen., *imperial, royal:* matrem regis ex augusto deposuit imperio, * Vulg. 2 Par. 15, 16.

† **1. aula**, ae, *f.* (*gen.* aulāī, Verg. A. 3, 354; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 11), = αὐλή. **I.** Lit., *the front court of a Grecian house* (mostly poet.; syn. atrium): janitor aulae, i. e. *Cerberus*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 16; also *a court for the cattle* (cf. αὐλη; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 60): vacuam pastoris in aulam, Prop. 4, 12, 39; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Petr. 119; Grat. Cyn. 167.—Also *an inner court of a house, a hall*, = atrium, Verg. A. 3, 354: lectus genialis in aulâ est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court* (syn.: regia, palatium, basilica): illâ se jactet in aulâ Aeolus, Verg. A. 1, 140 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 1 sq.): fuscae deus aulae, i. e. *Pluto*, Prop. 5, 11, 5; cf. Hor. C. 2, 18, 31: laeta Priami aula, id. ib. 4, 6, 16; 4, 14, 36 al.: rarissimam rem in aulâ consequi senectutem, *in a court*, Sen. Ira, 2, 33; cf.: caret invidendâ Sobrius aulâ, Hor. C. 2, 10, 8.—Poet., *of the cell of the queen-bee:* aulas et cerea regna refingunt, Verg. G. 4, 202.—**2.** Meton. **a.** *Princely power, dignity:* rex omni auctoritate aulae communita imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aulâ et novo rege potiebatur, i. e. *possessed the highest influence at court*, Tac. A. 6, 43.—**b.** *The persons belonging to the court, the*

court, courtiers: prona in eum aula Neronis (erat) ut similem, Tac. H. 1, 13 *fin.:* tum Claudius inter ludibria aulae erat, Suet. Ner. 6.

2. aula, = olla, q. v. *init.*

† aulaeum, i, *n.*, = αὐλαία (Plut.), *a splendidly wrought* or *embroidered stuff, tapestry, arras*, esp. *a covering, a curtain, hangings:* aulaea genus vestis peregrinum, Varr. de Vita populi Rom. lib. III.; Non. p. 537 sq.: aulaea dicta sunt ab aulā Attali, in quā primum inventa sunt vela ingentia, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 25. **I.** *A curtain, canopy:* suspensa aulaea, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54; and so Prop. 3, 30, 12.—In partic., *the curtain of a theatre;* which, among the ancients, contrary to modern usage, was lowered from the ceiling to the floor at the beginning of a piece or act, and at the conclusion was drawn up; cf. Smith. Dict. Antiq.; hence the expression aulaeum tollitur, *is drawn up*, at the end of a piece (act), Cic. Cael. 27, 65; Ov. M. 3, 111; on the contr. mittitur, *is dropped*, at the beginning, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23. Usually such curtains were wrought with the figures of gods or men, esp. of heroes, and in *drawing up* the curtain, the upper part of the figures would first become visible, then the lower parts in succession, appearing, as it were, themselves to draw up the curtain; hence, utque Purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britanni, *and how the Britons woven upon it lift the purple curtain*, Verg. G. 3, 25 Voss; cf. also Ov. M. l. l. Bach.—**II.** *A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry:* aulaeis jam se regina superbis Aurea composuit spondā, Verg. A. 1, 697: Cenae sine aulaeis et ostro, Hor. C. 3, 29, 15; Curt. 8, 5, 21; 8, 9, 15.—**III.** *The drapery of a heavy upper garment:* pictae Sarrana ferentem Ex umeris aulaea togae, *the folds of his embroidered toga*, Juv. 10, 39.

aulax, ăcis, *f.*, = αὖλαξ, *a furrow*, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 28, 38; Aus. Ep. 10, 10 (old edd., *aulix;* the true form was restored by Schneider).

Aulerci, ōrum, *m.*, = Αὐλίρκιοι, *a people in Celtic Gaul*, Liv. 5, 34, 5; acc. to Cæsar, divided into three branches. **I.** Aulerci Eburovices or Eburōnes (in Ptolem. Αὐλίρκιοι Ἐβουραικοί), whose chief city was Mediolanum, now *Dép. de l'Eure*, in Normandy, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—**II.** Aulerci Cenomani, now *Dép. de la Sarthe*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—**III.** Aulerci Brannovīces, now *le Briennais*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

Aulestes, ae, *m.*, *a Tuscan, a confederate of Æneas*, Verg. A. 12, 290.

Aulētes, ae, *m.*, *the flute-player, the surname of the exiled Egyptian king Ptolemy*, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28.

† aulētica, ae, *f.*, = αὐλητική, *a plant, also called* chamaemelon, App. Herb. 23.

† aulētĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = αὐλητικός, *suitable for a pipe* or *flute:* calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164.

‡ aulicŏcia, v. olla.

† 1. aulĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = αὐλικός [αὐλή], *of* or *belonging to a prince's court, princely:* apparatus, Suet. Dom. 4: luctatores, id. Ner. 45.—Hence *subst.:* **aulici,** ōrum, *m.*, *courtiers*, Nep. Dat. 5, 2; Suet. Calig. 9.

† 2. aulĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = αὐλικός [αὐλός], *of* or *pertaining to the pipe* or *flute:* suavitas, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.

Aulis, is or idis, *f.*, = Αὐλίς, *a seaport town in Bœotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy*, Verg. A. 4, 426: Aulin (*acc.*), Luc. 5, 236.

aulix, icis, v. aulax.

† auloedus, i, *m.*, = αὐλῳδός, *one who sings to the flute*, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.* (quoted by Quint. 8, 3, 79); so Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

Aulon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A vine-bearing mountain and adjacent valley in Calabria*, Hor. C. 2, 6, 18; Mart. 13, 125; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 553.—**II.** *A town in Elis*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14.

*** aulūla,** ae, *f. dim.* [aula = olla], *a small pipkin* or *pot*, App. M. 5, c. 20, p. 167 dub. (Hildebr., *caucula*).

Aulŭlārĭa, ae, *f.* [aulula, *dim.;* v. aula = olla], *a comedy of Plautus, so called from the money-pot of its avaricious hero.*

† 1. aulus, i, *m.*, = αὐλός (flute), *a flute-shaped kind of scollop*, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103.

2. Aulus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen*, usu. abbrev. to A.; e. g. A. Albinus, A. Cluentius Avitus, etc.

aumātium, ii, *n.*, *a private place in the theatre*, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 567, 20, where some read *aumarium*, and others *armarium.*

† aura, ae (*gen. sing.* aurāī, Verg. A. 6, 747; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 11; also, auras, like familias, custodias, terras, etc.; Servius gives this in Verg. A. 11, 801; still all the MSS. give aurae, and so Rib.), *f.*, = αὔρα [ΑΩ, αὔω, to blow]. **I.** *The air*, as in gentle motion, *a gentle breeze, a breath of air* (syn.: aër, ventus, spiritus): agitatus aër auram facit, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: et me . . . nunc omnes terrent aurae, *now every breeze terrifies me*, Verg. A. 2, 728: Concutiat tenerum quaelibet aura, Ov. A. A. 2, 650.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a breeze, a wind* (even when violent): Et reserata viget genitabilis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11; cf.: Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni, Cat. 64, 282: omnes, Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, Verg. E. 9, 58: aurae Vela vocant, id. A. 3, 356: aura post meridiem, Vulg. Gen. 3, 8: aura tenuis, ib. 3 Reg. 19, 12: lenis, ib. Job, 4, 16: petulans, Lucr. 6, 111: ignarae, *brutish*, Cat. 64, 164, ubi v. Ellis: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 209: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157: aurae flatus, Vulg. Act. 27, 40: omnes eos tollet aura, ib. Isa. 57, 13 et saep.—Also *breath:* flammas exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507.—**B.** Trop.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, *while a favorable breeze breathed on my sails*, i. e. *so long as I was in prosperity*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 26: totam opinionem parva non numquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: tenuis famae aura, Verg. A. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas neque honoris aura potuit umquam de suo cursu aut spe aut metu demovere, Cic. Sest. 47 *fin.:* levi aurā spei objectā, Liv. 42, 39, 1: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adflari in hoc crimine voluntatis defensionisque eorum, quibus, etc., *token of favor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: nescius aurae (sc. amoris) Fallacis, Hor. C. 1, 5, 11: incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 33.—Hence freq. aura popularis, *the popular breeze, popular favor*, Cic. Har. Resp. 20 *fin.;* Liv. 3, 33, 7; 30, 45, 6 al.; Hor. C. 3, 2, 20; Quint. 11, 1, 45 (cf.: ventus popularis, Cic. Clu. 47, 130); so, aura favoris popularis, Liv. 22, 26, 4.—Also in *plur.:* nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Verg. A. 6, 816; and *absol.:* adliciendo ad se plebem jam aurā non consilio ferri, Liv. 6, 11, 7.—**C. 1.** *The air* (mostly poet. and *plur.*): cum Nubila portabunt venti transversa per auras, Lucr. 6, 190: Tenvis enim quaedam moribundos deserit aura, id. 3, 232: Aurarumque leves animae calidique vapores, id. 5, 236: (anima) discedit in auras, id. 3, 400; 6, 1129 et saep.—Hence, aurae aëris or aëriae aurae freq. in Lucr.: (res) Aëris in teneras possint proferrier auras, 1, 207; 1, 783; 1, 801; 1, 803; 1, 1087; 2, 203; 3, 456; 3, 570; 3, 591; 4, 693: liquidissimus aether Atque levissimus aërias super influit auras, id. 5, 501; 1, 771; 4, 933: Nulla nec aërias volucris perlabitur auras, Tib. 4, 1, 127: Qui tamen aërias telum contorsit in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520.—**2.** Esp., *the vital air:* Vivit et aetherias vitalis suscipit auras, *breathes a breath of ethereal air*, Lucr. 3, 405; imitated by Verg.: haud invisus caelestibus auras Vitales carpis, A. 1, 387: vesci vitalibus auris, i. e. vivere, Lucr. 5, 857; imitated by Verg., A. 1, 546, and 3, 339; so, haurire auram communem, Quint. 6, prooem. § 12: captare naribus auras, *to snuff the air*, Verg. G. 1, 376.—Trop.: libertatis auram captare, *to catch at the air of freedom*, i. e. *to seize upon any hope of liberty*, Liv. 3, 37, 1.—**3.** Meton. **a.** *The upper air, Heaven, on high:* assurgere in auras, Verg. G. 3, 109; so id. A. 4, 176: dum se laetus ad auras Palmes agit, id. G. 2, 363: ad auras Aetherias tendit, id. ib. 2, 291; so id. A. 4, 445: stat ferrea turris ad auras, poet. for ad alta, *rises high*, id. ib. 6, 554: Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras Erigit alternos, id. ib. 3, 422; 7, 466; 2, 759; 5, 427 al.; cf. Wagner, Quaest. Verg. X. 1.—**b.** In opp. to the lower world, *the upper world* (cf. aether, I. B. 3.): Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Verg. G. 4, 486; so id. A. 6, 128: Ortygiam, quae me superas eduxit prima sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; 10, 11 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 481: ad superos); so of childbirth: pondus in auras expulit, Ov. M. 9, 704.—In gen. for *publicity, daylight:* ferre sub auras, i. e. *to make known*, Verg. A. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, *to restore*, id. ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, *to seclude* or *hide one's self*, id. ib. 4, 388.—**D.** Transf. to other atmospheric objects which exert an influence on bodies, as *light, heat, sound, vapor*, etc. **1.** *A bright light, a gleam, glittering* (cf. φάεος αὐγμή, Callim. Hymn. Dian. 117): discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Verg. A. 6, 204 (splendor auri, Serv.).—**2.** *The warmth of sunlight:* solis calidior visa est aura, Varr. ap. Non. p. 275, 25.—**3.** *Sound, tone, voice, echo:* Si modo damnatum revocaverit aura puellae, Prop. 3, 23, 15: at illi Nomen ab extremis fontibus aura refert, id. 1, 20, 50.—**4.** *Vapor, mist, odor, exhalation:* inolentis olivi Naturam, nullam quae mittat naribus auram, Lucr. 2, 851: at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, *a sweet odor exhaled*, Verg. G. 4, 417; so Mart. 3, 65; Val. Fl. 5, 589; cf. Heins. ad Ov. M. 15, 394: si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. G. 3, 251: pingues ab ovilibus aurae, Stat. Th. 10, 46.

1. aurārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to gold, golden, gold-:* statera, Varr. ap. Non. p. 455, 21: metalla, *gold-mines*, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 193: fornax, *for smelting gold*, id. 34, 13, 34, § 132: negotium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51: canon, *a tax upon purchase and sale*, Cod. 10, 47, 10; cf.: auraria pensitatio, ib. 11, 61, 2; and *absol.* auraria, ib. 12, 6, 29.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. aurārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a worker in gold, a goldsmith*, Inscr. Orell. 3096.—**B. aurārĭa,** ae, *f.* **a.** (Sc. fodina.) *A gold-mine*, Tac. A. 6, 19.—**b.** *A female worker in gold*, or *a gold-dealer*, Inscr. Orell. 4065 (v. Orell. ad h. l.).

‡ 2. aurārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a patron* [aura, II. B.], acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 817.

aurāta, v. auro, *P. a.*

*** aurātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [auratus], *gold-colored:* pulviculus, Sol. 15 *fin.*

‡ aurātor, ōris, *m.*, = χρυσωτής, *a gilder*, Vet. Gloss.

aurātūra, ae, *f.* [aurum], *a gilding*, Quint. 8, 6, 28; and besides only in Inscr. Grut. 583, 4.

aurātus, a, um, v. auro, *P. a.*

‡ aurĕa, ae, *f.* [auris], *the bridle of a horse:* aureas dicebant frenos, quibus equorum aures religantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; cf. id. ib. s. v. aureax, p. 8.

*** aurĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [aureus], *adorned, decorated with gold:* in castris hederā ter aureatus, Sid. Carm. 9, 396.

‡ aureax, v. auriga *init.*

Aurēlĭānus, i, *m.* **I.** Flavius Claudius, *a Roman emperor who reigned* A. D. 270–275; his life was written by Vopiscus; Inscr. Orell. 489; 1026 sq.; 1535; 1856.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Aurēlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Aurelian:* sodales, *a college of priests like the* Augustales, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 7 *fin.:* BALNEVM, *built by Aurelian*, Inscr. Grut. 178, 3.—**B. Aurēlĭānensis,** e, *adj.:* urbs, the present *Orleans*, Sid. 8, 15.

Aurēlius (Ausēlius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* **I. A.** *A Roman nomen*, e. g. M. Aurelius Antoninus, L. Aurelius Cotta; hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Aurelia Via, *the Aurelian Way, made by a certain Aurelius*, otherwise unknown; it consisted of two parts: VETVS ET NOVA, Inscr. Orell. 3307; the former ran from the Porta Janiculensis (now *Porta di S. Pancrazio*) of the northern coast to Pisa, later to Arelate; the latter was a small branch which led from the Porta Aurelia (now *Castel S. Angelo*), four thousand paces, to the former. The *via vetus* Cicero mentions in Cat. 2, 4, 6; Phil. 12, 9.—**2.** Aurelia lex. (α) Judiciaria, *of the prætor* L. Aurelius Cotta (A. U. C. 684), acc. to which the Senatores, Equites, and Tribuni aerarii were invested with judicial power, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19 sq.; Vell. 2, 32; Ascon. ad Div. in Caecil. 3.—(β) De am-

bitu, of unknown origin, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3 *fin.*—**3.** Forum Aurelium, *a town in Etruria, on the* Via Aurelia, *near the present village Castellacio,* Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 370.—**4.** Aurelium tribunal, *in the forum,* of unknown origin (perh. made by L. Aurelius Cotta), Cic. Sest. 15; id. ad Quir. 5, 14; also called Gradus Aurelii, id. Clu. 34, 93; id. Fl. 28.—**II.** Sextus Aurelius Victor, *a Roman historian of the fourth century;* cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 342 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 408.

aurĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [aureus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Of gold, golden:* anellus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34: ensiculus, id. Rud. 4, 4, 112: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 25; 30, 3; 37, 27: malum, Cat. 2, 12.—Hence, *subst.:* **aurĕŏlus**, i, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a gold coin,* Mart. 5, 19; 12, 36.—**B.** *Covered* or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* cinctus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 553, 2: laquearia, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 9, 196.—**C.** *Gold-colored:* collum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4; cf. color, Col. 9, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., *golden, splendid, brilliant, beautiful:* aureoli pedes, Cat. 61, 163: non magnus, verum aureolus et ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

* **aurēsco**, ĕre, *v. inch.* [aurum], *to become of the color of gold:* aër aurescit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 83 Müll.

aurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Of gold, golden* (syn.: aureolus, auratus, aurifer): patera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104 and 263: vasa, Vulg. Exod. 12, 35; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20: torulus, Plaut. Am. prol. 144: imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: funis, Lucr. 2, 1154: torques, Vulg. Gen. 41, 42: simulacra, Lucr. 2, 24: mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33: aurea mala, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: pelles, id. ib.: corona (a gift for distinction in war), Liv. 7, 37, 1; Inscr. Orell. 363; 3453; 3475: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 11: candelabra, ib. Apoc. 1, 12: nummus, and *absol.:* **aurĕus**, i, *m., the standard gold coin of Rome, a gold piece* (first struck in the second Punic war), of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii (weighing about 120 grains, and being about equal to £1, 1*s.* 1*d.* or $5.10), Cic. Phil. 12, 8: si (tibi) contigit aureus unus, Juv. 7, 122; fully, aureus nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; Suet. Calig. 42; id. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 16; id. Oth. 4; id. Dom. 7 al.—Of the Hebrew *shekels* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 5; ib. 2 Par. 9, 15; 9, 16.—Poet.: vis aurea tinxit Flumen, i. e. *the power of changing every thing to gold,* Ov. M. 11, 142.—**B.** *Furnished with gold, wrought, interwoven,* or *ornamented with gold, gilded:* victimam auream polcram immolabat, i. e. *with gilded horns,* Naev. 1, 12 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 426): sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, and Prop. 5, 10, 28: cingula, Verg. A. 1, 492: Capitolia, id. ib. 8, 347: templa, Prop. 5, 1, 5: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673: Pactolus, *whose waters flowed with gold,* id. ib. 11, 87; cf. Lucr 5, 911 sq.—**C.** *Of the color of gold, glittering like gold, golden:* liquidi color aureus ignis, Lucr. 6, 205: Barba erat incipiens, barbae color aureus, Ov. M. 12, 395; Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76; Gell. 2, 26, 5; Pall. Mart. 13, 4: lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 461; so, aurea Phoebe, Verg. G. 1, 431; Ov. M. 2, 723: luna, id. ib. 10, 448; Hor. Epod 17, 41: aureus sol, Verg. G. 1, 232; 4, 51; so Ov. M. 7, 663: sidera, Verg. A. 2, 488; 11, 832: caesaries, *golden locks,* id. ib. 8, 659: coma, Cat. 61, 95, and Ov. M. 12, 395: aurea mala, Verg. E. 3, 71, and 8, 52: Aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Saecla, *the golden species of peacock, full of laughing beauty,* Lucr 2, 502.—**II.** Trop., of physical and mental excellences or attractions, *golden, beautiful, splendid:* aurea Venus, Verg. A. 10, 16; Ov. M. 10, 277; 15, 761: Amor, id. Am. 2, 18, 36: Copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28: Aurea Phoebi porticus, Prop. 3, 29, 1: litus, Mart. 11, 80: aether, Ov. M. 13, 587: medicamentum, Col. 6, 14, 5 al.: dicta, vita, Lucr. 3, 12 and 13: mores, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23: Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aureā, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: tua mater Me movet atque iras aurea vincit anus, Tib. 1, 6, 58: mediocritas, *the golden mean,* Hor. C. 2, 10, 5: aetas, *the golden age,* Ov. M. 1, 89: tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64.—Hence, Virgo = Astraea, Albin. 2, 23.

aurĭchalcum, v. orichalcum.

auricilla, v. oricilla.

‡ **auricoctor**, ōris, *m.* [aurum-coctor], *he that melts* or *refines gold,* Inscr. Murat. 976, 6.

* **auri-cŏlor**, ōris, *adj.* [aurum], *of the color of gold:* aethra, Juvenc. Evang. Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

* **auri-cŏmans**, antis, *adj.* [id.], *with golden hair,* χρυσοκόμης: crocus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 11.

aurĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum-coma], *with golden hair:* sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92: Batavus, Sil. 3, 608.—Hence, poet., *with golden foliage:* fetus (arboris), Verg. A. 6, 141.

aurĭcŭla (or **ōrĭcŭla**, Trog. ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 276; Balliol MS. Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15 (Ellis ad Cat. 25, 2); cf. Fest. s. v. orata, p. 183 Müll.; cf. aurum *init.*), ae, *f. dim.* [auris]. **I.** *The external ear, the ear-lap:* sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163: Praehende auriculis, id. As. 3, 3, 78: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: rubentes, Suet. Aug. 69: fractae, Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 103; Vulg. Matt. 26, 51; ib. Marc. 14, 47; ib. Joan. 18, 26.—On account of its softness, prov.: auriculā infimā mollior, *softer than the ear-lap,* Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15.—**II.** In gen., *the ear:* ut omne Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *have too itching ears,* Lucr. 4, 594; Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16; 1, 2, 53; id. S. 1, 9, 20; 1, 9, 77; 2, 5, 33; Pers. 2, 30; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 15; ib. 2 Par. 17, 25.

aurĭcŭlārĭus (also **ōrĭcŭlārĭus**, like oricula, for auricula, Cels. 5, 26, 12; 7, 26, 5; 7, 30, 3 al.), ii, *m.* [auricula]. **I.** Medicus, *an aurist,* Dig. 50, 13, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4, 227.—**II.** *A counsellor,* Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 23.—**III.** = ὠτακουστής, Vet. Gloss.

aurĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [aurum-fero], *bearing, producing,* or *containing gold, gold-bearing* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): amnis, i. e. *Pactolus,* * Tib. 3, 3, 29: arva, i. e. *Spain,* Sil. 16, 25: regio, Flor 4, 12, 60: harenae, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 115: nemus, id. 5, 1, 1, § 4: arbor, i. e. *bearing golden apples* (in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Sil. 4, 639.

aurĭfex, fĭcis, *m.* [aurum-facio], *a worker in gold, goldsmith,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 3, 3, 2; 4, 3, 8; Varr L. L. 8, § 68 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 159; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 3, 8; 3, 30; ib. Isa. 40, 19; 46, 6 al.

* **aurĭflŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [aurum-fluo], *flowing with gold:* Tagus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604 (cf.: Tanti tibi non sit opaci Omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum, Juv 3, 55).

auri-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [aurum], *a gold-mine,* Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Dig. 3, 4, 1 al.

aurīga, ae (**aureax**, Paul. ex Fest p. 8 Müll.), *comm.* (cf. Prisc. p. 677 P.) [aurea-ago], pr., *he that handles the reins.* **I. A.** *A charioteer, driver* (syn.: agitator, agaso), Verg. A. 12, 624; Hor C. 1, 15, 26; id. S. 1, 1, 115; Ov. M. 2, 327; id. Am. 3, 12, 37; Vulg 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 12; ib. 2 Par. 18, 13 al.—Also, *a groom, hostler,* Verg. A. 12, 85.—In *fem.:* nec currus usquam videt aurigamque sororem, Verg. A. 12, 918.—Also, *one who contended in the chariot-race, a charioteer in the games of the circus* (the four parties of whom were distinguished by the colors, Veneta, *blue,* Prasina, *green,* Alba, *white,* and Russea sive Russata, *red;* cf Cassiod. Var 3, 51; Gesn. Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2): auriga indoctus, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 292, 32 (p. 328 Mos.); so Suet Aug. 43; id. Calig 54; id. Vit. 12; id. Dom. 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** As a constellation, *the Wagoner,* Gr. Ἡνίοχος, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12; Col. 11, 2, 73.—**2.** Poet. *a pilot, helmsman:* aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr 1, 4, 16.—**II.** Trop., *director, leader:* velut auriga rectrixque membrorum anima, Col. 11, 2, 9.

* **aurīgālis**, e, *adj.* [auriga], *pertaining to a charioteer:* corrigia, Edict. Dioclet. p. 26.

* **aurīgans**, antis, *P. a.*, as if from aurigo, āre [aurum], *glittering with gold:* color, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 58 *fin.*

aurīgārius, ii, *m.* [auriga] (for the class. auriga), *a charioteer in the races of the circus,* Suet. Ner. 5; Inscr. Orell. 2596.

aurīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [aurigo], *a driving of a chariot in the course* (very rare), Suet. Ner. 35.—Trop., of the dolphin: lusus, gestationes, aurigationes, Gell. 7, 8, 4.

aurīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (for the class. auriga), *one who contends in the chariot-race,* Inscr. Grut. 340, 8.—As a constellation, *the Wagoner,* Avien. Phaen. Arat. 405.

Aurĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [aurum-gigno], *sprung* or *produced from gold, gold-begotten;* poet. epithet of Perseus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter transformed into a shower of gold, Ov. M. 5, 250; Sid. Carm. 6, 14 (cf. χρυσοπάτρος, Lycophr. 838).

aurĭgĕr, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [aurum-gero], *bearing gold:* tauri, i. e. *with gilded horns,* Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63: arbor, *on which the golden fleece hung,* Val. Fl. 8, 110.

* **aurĭgĭnĕus** (**aurūgin-**), a, um, *adj.* [aurugo], *jaundiced:* color, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

‡ **aurĭgĭnōsus** (**aurūgin-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *jaundiced,* ἰκτερικός, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; cf. Apul. Orth. Fragm. 41 Osann.

aurīgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (**aurīgor**, āri, *v. dep.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 17), *v. n.* [auriga], *to be a charioteer* or *a contender in the chariot-race, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.; most freq. in Suet.), Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24; 4; 22; 53; id. Calig. 18; id. Vit. 4; 17.—**II.** Trop., *to rule, direct:* quo natura aurigatur non necessitudo, Varr. ap. Non. l. l.: si (homines) nihil suā sponte faciunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 14, 1, 23.

aurīgor, āri, v. aurigo *init.*

aurĭlĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [aurum-lego], *a gold-picker, gold-collector,* Cod. Th. 11, 19, 9; Paul Nol. Carm. 17 ad Nic. 269.

Aurĭnĭa, ae, *f., a prophetess held in great veneration by the Germans,* Tac. G. 8 *fin.* Rupert.

Aurĭnīni, ōrum, *m., an older name for* Saturnini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

auri-pigmentum, i, *n.* [aurum], *orpiment;* composed of arsenic, sulphur, and earth, of a brilliant yellow color, Vitr. 7, 7; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 33, 4, 22, § 79.

auris (*abl.*, aure, auri), is, *f.* [v. audio]. **I.** Lit., *the ear* as the organ of hearing, while auricula is the external ear, τὸ οὖς, Enn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1; Cato, R. R. 157, 16; Lucr. 4, 486; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11; Vulg. Eccl. 1, 8; v. antestor.—In comic style: Face, sis, vocivas aedis aurium, *make the chambers of your ears vacant,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 52; cf. aedes.—Hence (usu. *plur.*, aures): adhibere, *to be attentive, to listen to,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 41; Cic. Arch. 3, 5: arrigere, Ter. And. 5, 4, 30; Verg. A. 1, 152: erigere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3; id. Sull. 11: admovere aurem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: dare, *to lend an ear, listen,* id. Att. 1. 4; Sen. Hippol. 413; Val. Fl. 7, 419: dederet, Cic. Arch. 10, 26: applicare, Hor. C. 3, 11, 8; id. C. S. 72: praebere aures, Liv 38, 52, 11; 40, 8, 3: praebuimus longis ambagibus aures, Ov M. 3, 692; 5, 334; 6, 1; 15, 465; and: praebere aurem (esp. in the signif., *to incline the ears in order to hear, to listen to*), Ov. M. 7, 821; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 8; Suet. Calig. 22; Hor. S. 1, 1, 22; Prop. 3, 14, 15; Vulg. Job, 6, 28 al.; so, inclinare aurem, ib. 4 Reg. 19, 16; ib. Psa. 30, 3: auribus accipere, i. e. *to hear,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3; Lucr. 4, 982; 6, 164; Cic. de Or 1, 50, 218; Ov. M. 10, 62 al.: auribus percipite, Vulg. Judith, 5, 3; ib. Psa. 16, 2: te cupidā captat aure maritus, Cat. 61, 54; so, auribus aëra captat, Verg. A. 3, 514: auribus haurire, Ov. M. 13, 787; 14, 309: bibere aure, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32 al.: obtundere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: tundere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 25: lacessere, Lucr. 4, 597: tergere, id. 6, 119: allicere, id. 6, 183: ferire, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 344: implere, Tac. H. 1, 90 et saep.—Particular phrases: in or ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., *to say something in the ear, softly* or *in secret, to whisper in the ear:* in aurem Pontius, Scipio, inquit, vide quid agas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; so Hor. S. 1, 9, 9; Mart. 1, 90; Petr. 28, 5: ut Voluptati ministrarent et eam tantum ad aurem admonerent, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: in aure dictare, Juv 11, 59: aurem vellere, *to pull,* as an admonition: Cynthius aurem Vellit et admonuit, i. e. *admonished, reminded,* Verg. E. 6, 3; so, pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36; id. Ep. 94: dare or servire auribus, *to gratify the ears, to flatter,* Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16; Caes. B. C. 2, 27: in

utramvis or in dextram aurem dormire, *to sleep soundly*, i. e. *to be unconcerned*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101 (cf. Menand. ap. Gell. 2, 23: Ἐπ' ἀμφοτέραν . . . μέλλει καθευδήσειν); Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 122; Plin. Ep. 4, 29: aures alicujus aperire (eccl. Lat., after the Heb.), *to open one's ears*, i. e. to restore his hearing, Vulg. Marc. 7, 35.— **II.** Meton. **A.** (*a*) *The hearing*, so far as it judges of the euphony of a discourse: offendent aures, quarum est judicium superbissimum, Cic. Or. 44, 150; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 23, 32: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27; so id. Brut. 32, 124; id. Font. 6; Hor. A. P. 387.—(*β*) *Hearers, auditors*: Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19.— * **B.** Also, from its shape, *the ear of a plough*, *the mould-* or *earth-board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back*, Verg. G. 1, 172; cf. Voss ad h. l.; Smith, Dict. Antiq., and Pall. 1, 43.

auriscalpĭum, ii, *n.* [auris-scalpo]. **I.** *An ear-pick*, Mart. 14, 23.— **II.** *A surgical instrument, a probe*, Scrib. Comp. 41; 228; 230.

* **aurītŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [auritus], *the long-eared* animal, i. e. *the ass*, Phaedr. 1, 11, 6.

aurītus, a, um, *adj.* [auris]. **I. A.** *Furnished with ears* (acc. to auris, I.), *having long* or *large ears*: auritus a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum, alias ab audiendi facultate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.: lepores, Verg. G. 1, 308; so, asellus, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1.— Hence, *subst.*: **aurītus**, i, *m.*, the long-eared animal, i. e. *the hare*, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 788.— **B.** Trop. **1.** *Attentive, listening*: face jam nunc tu, praeco, omnem auritum poplum, Plaut. As. prol. 4: ne quis Nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, id. Mil. 3, 1, 14.— So of the trees and walls which listened to the music of Orpheus and Amphion's lyre: quercus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 11: muri, Sid. Carm. 16, 4.—**2.** Testis auritus, *a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8.— * **3.** *Pass.* (as if *part.* of aurio, īre), *heard*: leges, Prud. Apol. 835.— * **II.** *Formed like the ear, ear-shaped*: aurita aduncitas rostri, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136.— * **III.** (Acc. to auris, II. B.) *Furnished with an ear* or *mould-board*: aratra, Pall. 1, 43.

auro, āre, *v. a.* [aurum], *to overlay with gold, to gild*: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro auro, auras; ab aere aero, aeras, unde aeratus et auratus, etc., Prisc. p. 828 P.—As *finite verb* only in one (doubtful) example in Tert. Coron. Mil. 12.— But very freq. **aurātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Furnished, overlaid*, or *ornamented with gold, gilded, gilt*: auratus aries Colchorum, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163: aurata metalla, *metals rich in gold*, Lucr. 6, 811: tecta, id. 2, 28, and Cic. Part. Or. 6, 3: tempora, *covered with a golden helmet*, Verg. A. 12, 536: lacerti, Prop. 4, 12, 57: sinus, *ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin*, etc., Ov. F. 2, 310: vestes, id. M. 8, 448: amictus, id. ib. 14, 263: stolae, * Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 2: milites, *with golden shields*, Liv. 9, 40, 3 al.—*Comp.*: auratior hostia, Tert. Idol. 6 *fin.*—**B.** *Of gold, golden*: pellis, Cat. 64, 5; Ov. M. 1, 470: monilia, id. ib. 5, 52; cf.: regum auratis circumdata colla catenis, Prop. 2, 1, 33: lyra, id. 4, 2, 14; Ov. M. 8, 15 al.— **C.** *Gold-colored*: gemma nunc sanguineis, nunc auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179.— Hence, *subst.*: **aurāta**, ae, *f.* (**ōrāta**, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 182 sq. Müll.; cf. aurum *init.*; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 59), *a fish, the gilt-bream*: Sparus aurata, Linn.; Cels. 2, 18; 2, 28; Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58; Mart. 13, 90.

† **aurōra**, ae, *f.* [acc. to Curtius, a reduplicated form for ausosa, from Sanscr. ush, to burn; cf. αὔως = ἠώς, dawn; ἥλιος, the sun; and Etrusc. Usil, the god of the sun; but its idea of brightness, splendor, easily connects it with the same group as aurum; v. aes]. **I. A.** *The dawn, daybreak, morning* (mostly poet.): est autem aurora diei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor aëris, quae Graece ἠώς dicitur, Isid. Orig. 5, 31, 14: usque ab aurorā ad hoc quod diei est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8: Nec nox ulla diem neque noctem aurora secutast, Lucr. 2, 578; 4, 538; 4, 711; 5, 657; Cic. Arat. 65: ad primam auroram, Liv. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.— **B.** Personified, *the goddess of the morning*, Gr. Ἠώς, *daughter of Hyperion* (hence Hyperionis, Ov. F. 5, 159), *wife of Tithonus* (hence Tithonia conjunx, Ov. F. 3, 403, and Tithonia, id. ib. 4, 943), *and mother of Memnon*, Verg. A. 4, 585: Aurora novo cum spargit lumine terras, Lucr. 2, 144; imitated by Verg. l. l.; 9, 459: Iamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis, id. ib. 3, 521; 6, 535; 7, 26: Proxima prospiciet Tithono Aurora relicto, Ov. F. 1, 461; id. M. 13, 576 sq.; she robbed Procris of her husband, Cephalus, id. ib. 7, 703; but gave him back, id. ib. 7, 713.—**II.** Meton., *the East, the Orient*: ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro, Verg. A. 8, 686: Eurus ad Auroram Nabataeaque regna recessit, Ov. M. 1, 61: quae (terrae) sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangen, Juv. 10, 2; cf. Verg. A. 7, 606 sq.; so Claud. Laus Seren. Reg. 116; id. in Eutr. 1, 427; also, *the people of the East*, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 154; id. in Rufin. 2, 100; id. B. Gild. 61; id. in Eutr. 2, 527.

aurōsus, a, um, *adj.* [aurum], *of the color of gold, like gold* (post-class.): pulvis, Pall. 1, 5, 1: harena, Lampr. Elag. 31 *fin.*: color, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 17, 1.

* **aurūgĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [aurugo], *jaundiced, yellow*: color, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

* **aurūgĭno**, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be affected with the jaundice, to have the jaundice*, Tert. Anim. 17.

aurūgo, ĭnis, *f* [aurum]. **I.** *The jaundice* (from its color), Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 13: aurugo, quam morbum quidam regium, quidam arquatum morbum vocant, Scrib. Comp. 110; 127; App. Herb. 85; cf. Apul. Orth. § 41; hence, *sickly look, paleness*, Vulg. Jer. 30, 6.— **II.** Of plants, *mildew*, Vulg. 2 Par. 6, 28; ib. Amos, 4, 9.

aurŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [aura], *a gentle breeze*; trop. (in eccl. Lat.): famae aurula, *a puff of fame*, Tert. Anim. 28 (an imitation of Vergil's tenuis famae aura, A. 7, 646): Graecarum litterarum, *a whiff of*, Hier. Ep. 34.

* **aurŭlentus**, a, um, *adj.* [aurum], *of the color of gold*: lux, Prud. περὶ στεφ. 6, 49.

aurum (Sab. **ausum**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; vulg. Lat. **ōrum**, ib. p. 183; cf. Ital. and Span. oro and Fr. or), i, *n.* [v. aes]. **I.** *Gold*; as a mineral, v. Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66 sqq.: auri venas invenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: venas auri sequi, Lucr. 6, 808; Tac. G. 5: aurum igni perspicere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: eruere terrā, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53: auri fodina, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Vulg. Gen. 2, 11; ib. 2 Par. 2, 7; ib. Matt. 2, 11; Naev. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 797: ex auro vestis, id. 2, 22 (ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20) et saep.— Provv.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18: carius auro, *more precious than gold*, Cat. 107, 3 (cf.: κρείσσονα χρυσοῦ, Aesch. Choëph. 372; χρυσοῦ χρυσότερα, Sapph. Fr. 122. Ellis).— **II.** Meton. **A.** *Things made of gold, an ornament of gold, a golden vessel, utensil*, etc.: Nec domus argento fulget nec auro renidet, *gold plate*, Lucr. 2, 27. So, **1.** *A golden goblet*: et pleno se proluit auro, Verg. A. 1, 739: Regales epulae mensis et Bacchus in auro Ponitur, Ov. M. 6, 488: tibi non committitur aurum, Juv. 5, 39; 10, 27; Stat. Th. 5, 188; and in the hendiadys: pateris libamus et auro = pateris aureis, Verg. G. 2, 192.—**2.** *A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewelry*: Oneratas veste atque auro, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: Donec eum conjunx fatale poposcerit aurum, Ov. M. 9, 411; 14, 394.— **3.** *A gold ring*: Ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, Juv. 1, 28.—**4.** *A golden bit*: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Verg. A. 7, 279; 5, 817.— **5.** *The golden fleece*: auro Heros Aesonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155.—**6.** *A golden hair-band*, κρωβύλος: crines nodantur in aurum, Verg. A. 4, 138 Serv.—**7.** Esp. freq., *gold as coined money*: si quis illam invenerit Aulam onustam auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 4: De Caelio vide, quaeso, ne quae lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1: Aurum omnes victā jam pietate colunt, Prop. 4, 12, 48 sq.: quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames? Verg. A. 3, 56; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6; so Hor. C. 2, 16, 8; 2, 18, 36; 3, 16, 9; id. S. 2, 2, 25; 2, 3, 109; 2, 3, 142; id. Ep. 2, 2, 179; Vulg. Matt. 10, 9; ib. Act. 3, 6 et saep.—**B.** *The color* or *lustre of gold, the gleam* or *brightness of gold*, Ov. M. 9, 689: anguis cristis praesignis et auro (hendiadys, for cristis aureis), id. ib. 3, 32: saevo cum nox accenditur auro, Val. Fl. 5, 369 (i. e. mala portendente splendore, Wagn.); so, fulgor auri, of the face, Cat. 64, 100, ubi v. Ellis.— **C.** *The Golden Age*: redeant in aurum Tempora priscum, Hor. C. 4, 2, 39: subiit argentea proles, Auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 115; 15, 260.

Aurunci, ōrum, *m.*, = Ausones, q. v., = Αὔρουγκοι Tzetz. **I.** *The Aurunci*, Verg. A. 11, 318; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56.— Hence, **II. A. Aurunca**, ae, *f.*, *an old town in Campania* (acc. to the fable, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 15): magnus Auruncae alumnus, i. e. *the satirist Lucilius, whose paternal city*, Suessa Aurunca, *was a colony of the Aurunci*, Juv. 1, 20 Rup.— Hence, **B. Auruncus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Aurunca, Auruncian*: senes, Verg. A. 7, 206: patres, id. ib. 7, 727: manus, id. ib. 7, 795: Suessa Aurunca, now *Sessa*, Vell. 1, 14.

Aurunculēius, i, *m.*, *a Roman* nomen: L. Aurunculeius Cotta, Caes. B. G. 2, 11.

Aurūspi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 192.

‡ **auscŭlāri** and **auscŭlum**, v. osculor and osculum.

auscultātio, ōnis, *f.* [ausculto]. **I.** *A listening, attending to*: auscultatio et publicorum secretorumque inquisitio, Sen. Tranq. 12.— **II.** *An obeying*: Quid mihi scelesto tibi erat auscultatio? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

auscultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A hearer, listener*, * Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10.— **II.** *One who obeys*: mandati, App. M. 7, p. 195, 1.

auscultātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a hearing, listening*: auscultatu, App. M. 6, p. 178, 21: auscultatibus, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 142.

ausculto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [perh. a union of two roots, that of audio, auris ausis, and of the Sanscr. çru = to hear; v. Bopp, Gloss. p. 396 b.], *to hear* any person or thing *with attention, to listen to, give ear to*, ἀκροᾶσθαι (cf. audio *init.*; in the ante-class. per. freq., but not in Lucr.; in the class. per. rare). **I.** In gen.: Ita est cupidus orationis, ut conducat qui auscultet, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9: ausculto atque animum adverto sedulo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40: In rem quod sit praevortaris quam re advorsā animo auscultes, id. Ps. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 3, 3, 50; id. Truc. 2, 4, 46: nimis eum ausculto libens, id. Poen. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 5, 22: Ausculta paucis, nisi molestumst, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 20; id. And. 3, 3, 4 and 5: jam scies: Ausculta, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 7: illos ausculto lubens, Afran. ap Non. p. 246, 15: Nec populum auscultare, * Cat. 67, 39: sermonem, Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: verba, ib. Tob. 9, 1: aures diligenter auscultabunt, ib. Isa. 32, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To listen to* something believingly, *to give credit to*, etc. **a.** With *acc.*: crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—**b.** With *dat. of pers.*: cui auscultabant, *gave heed*, Vulg. Act. 8, 10.—**B.** *To listen* in secret to something, *to overhear*: quid habeat sermonis, auscultabo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 6: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9.— **C.** Of servants, *to attend* or *wait at the door*, as in Gr. ὑπακούειν: ad fores auscultato atque serva has aedīs, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1: jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca, reformido, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 1 Heind.—**D.** Alicui or *absol.*, *to hear* obediently, *to obey, heed* (cf. audio): hi auscultare dicuntur, qui auditis parent, Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll.: auscultare est obsequi: audire ignoti quod imperant soleo, non auscultare, Non. p. 246, 9 sq.: magis audiendum quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: Age nunc vincito me auscultato filio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 14: Qui mi auscultabunt, id. As. 1, 1, 50; id. Curc. 2, 1, 8; id. Most. 3, 1, 58; 3, 1, 99; id. Mil. 2, 6, 16; id. Ps. 1, 5, 38; id. Poen. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 98; id. Rud. 2, 6, 56; 3, 3, 32; id. Stich. 1, 2, 89: seni auscultare, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4: vin tu homini stulto mi auscultare? id. Heaut. 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 3, 3, 66; 5, 8, 12: mihi ausculta: vide, ne tibi desis, * Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104.— With *acc.*: nisi me

auscultas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 36 (we should perhaps here, in accordance with the general idiom, read *mi*; so Ritschl).—In *pass. impers.*: *De.* Ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. *Ch.* Auscultabitur, *you shall be obeyed, it shall be done*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

☞ It is difficult to believe, in the verse of Afranius, videt ludos, hinc auscultavi procul, that auscultare is equivalent to videre, spectare, acc. to Non. p. 246, 16.

‡ **Ausēlius,** v. Aurelius.

Auser, ĕris (**Ausar,** Rutil. Itin. 1, 566), *m.*, = Αὔσαρ (Strabo), *a tributary stream of the river Arno, in Etruria, near Lucca*, now *Serchio*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 350.

Ausētānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the city Ausa, in* Hispania Tarraconensis: ager, Liv. 29, 2, 2.—Hence, **Ausētāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Ausetani*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 23, 2; 21, 61, 8; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 404.

ausim, v. audeo *init.*

Auson, ŏnis, v. Ausones, II. E.

Ausŏna, ae, *f.*, *an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ*, Liv. 9, 25, 4.

Ausŏnes, um, *m.*, = Αὔσονες [prob. of the same root as Oscus or Opicus, Buttm. and Donald.]. **I.** *The Ausonians, a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy*; of the same import prob. with Aurunci (Aurunici, Auruni = Ausuni, Ausones), Opici, and Osci: cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 18 Müll.; Arist. ap. Polyb. 7, 10; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 727; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 71 sq.; Wachsmuth, Röm. Gesch. p. 65 sq.—Poet., *the general name for the inhabitants of Italy*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 37.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Ausŏnia,** ae, *f.*, = Αὐσονία, *the country of the Ausonians, Ausonia, Lower Italy*, Ov. M. 14, 7; 15, 647; and poet. for *Italy*, Verg. A. 10, 54; Ov. F. 4, 290 et saep.—**B. Ausŏnius,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Ausonian*: mare, on the southern coast of Italy, between the Iapygian Peninsula and the Sicilian Straits, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 14, 6, 8, § 69; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 13 sq.—**2.** In the poets, *Italian, Latin, Roman*: terra, Verg. A. 4, 349: Thybris, id. ib. 5, 83: coloni, id. G. 2, 385: urbes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 56: montes, Ov. F. 1, 542: humus, *Italy*, id. ib. 5, 658: Pelorum, id. M. 5, 350 (quod in Italiam vergens, Mel. 2, 7, 15): imperium, *Roman*, id. P. 2, 2, 72: os, *Ausonian lips*, i. e. *the Roman language*, Mart. 9, 87: aula, *the imperial court*, id. 9, 92.—*Subst.*: **Ausŏnii,** ōrum, *m.*, = Ausones, *the Ausonians*, or, poet., *the inhabitants of Italy*, Verg. A. 12, 834.—**C. Ausŏnĭdae,** ārum, *m.* **a.** *The inhabitants of Ausonia*, Verg. A. 10, 564.—**b.** Poet., *the inhabitants of Italy*, Verg. A. 12, 121; Luc. 9, 998.—**D. Ausŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Ausonian*; and poet., *Italian*: ora, Ov. F. 2, 94: aqua, Sil. 9, 187: matres, Claud. B. Get. 627 al.—**E. Auson,** ŏnis, *m.*, *the mythical progenitor of the Ausonians, son of Ulysses and Calypso*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 18 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 171.—As *adj.*: Ausone voce, i. e. *Roman, Latin*, Avien. Arat. 102.

Ausŏnĭus, ii, *m.*; Decimus Magnus Ausonius, *a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the emperor Gratian*; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 227 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 414.

auspex, spĭcis, *comm.* [a contraction of avispex, from avis-spicio], *a bird inspector, bird-seer*, i. e. *one who observes the flight, singing*, or *feeding of birds, and foretells future events therefrom*; *an augur, soothsayer, diviner* (in a lit. signif. far more rare than augur). **I.** Lit.: latores et auspices legis curiatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7: ego cui timebo Providus auspex, Hor. C. 3, 27, 8.—Of *the birds from which auguries were taken*: (galli, gallinacei) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49.—Since little of importance was done in Rome without consulting the auspices, hence, **II.** Transf. **A. 1.** In gen., *an author, founder, director, leader, protector, favorer*: divis Auspicibus coeptorum operum, Verg. A. 3, 20: Dis equidem auspicibus reor etc., id. ib. 4, 45, and Ov. F. 1, 615: auspice Musā, i. e. *under the inspiration of the muse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. C. 1, 7, 27.—**2.** Esp., as t. t., *the person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed*, etc., παρανύμφιος: nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicato ne privatim quidem gerebatur, quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re omissā nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28; cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 346; Plaut. Cas. prol. 86: nubit genero socrus nullis auspicibus, nullis auctoribus, etc., Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so Liv. 42, 12, 4: auspicum verba, Tac. A. 11, 27; 15, 37: alicui nubere dote inter auspices consignatā, Suet. Claud. 26: veniet cum signatoribus auspex, Juv. 10, 336 Schol.; Luc. 2, 371 Schol.—In *fem.*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1, 83; cf. pronubus; auctor, II. F. 3.; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.—**B.** *A beginning* (post-class.), Eum. Pan. Const. 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 3.—**C.** *Adj.*, *fortunate, favorable, auspicious, lucky* (post-class.): clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 610: victoria, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 653: purpura, id. Ep. ad Seren. 57.

auspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [auspicor], *of favorable omen, auspicious* (post-class.), Arn. 4, p. 131; 7, 3, 237.

auspĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial*: pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4: dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.—* *Adv.*: **auspĭcālĭter** = auspicato, *with the appropriate taking of auguries*: ponere gromam, Hyg. Limit. Constit. p. 153 Goes.

auspĭcātō, v. auspicor *fin.*

1. auspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. auspicor.

2. auspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [auspicor], *the taking of auspices, augury*: Pici in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40 (on Cic. Rep. 2, 29, 51, v. Moser).

auspĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [auspex], *divination by observing the flight of birds, augury from birds, auspices* (cf. augurium). **I. A.** Lit.: auspicia avium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203 (as if overlooking the origin of auspicium): praetor auspicat auspicium prosperum, Naev. ap. Non. p. 468, 28: Dant (Romulus et Remus) operam simul auspicio augurioque etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 31 sq. Vahl.): pullarium in auspicium mittit, Liv. 10, 40, 2: ab auspicio bono proficisci, of marriage, Cat. 45, 19 Ellis (cf. auspex, II. A. 2.) et saep.; cf. the class. passages, Cic. Div. 1, 47 sq.; 2, 34 sq.; Liv. 6, 41, 4 sq.—So auspicium habere, *to have the right of taking auspices* (which, in the performance of civil duties, was possessed by all magistrates, but, in time of war, only by the commander-in-chief): omnes magistratus auspicium judiciumque habento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: quod nemo plebeius auspicia haberet, Liv. 4, 6, 2.—Of the commander-in-chief: expugnatum oppidumst Imperio atque auspicio mei eri Amphitruonis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37: Ut gesserit rem publicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; 2, 2, 25: qui ductu auspicioque ejus res prospere gesserant, Liv. 5, 46, 6; 8, 31, 1; 10, 7, 7; 41, 28, 1 al.; 21, 40, 3: recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41: Septentrionalis oceanus navigatus est auspiciis divi Augusti, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167: alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3, 2: domuit partim ductu partim auspiciis suis Cantabriam, etc., Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnk.—And so *absol.*: vates rege vatis habenas, Auspicio felix totus ut annus eat (sc. tuo), Ov. F. 1, 26 Merk.—Hence for *the chief command, guidance*: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 Schmid: Illius auspiciis obsessae moenia pacem Victa petent Mutinae, Ov. M. 15, 822.—And, in gen., *right, power, inclination, will*: Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte meā componere curas, etc., Verg. A. 4, 341: Communem hunc ergo populum paribusque regamus Auspiciis, id. ib. 4, 103 (aequali potestate, Serv.).—**B.** Transf., in gen., *a sign, omen, a divine premonition* or *token*: Liquido exeo auspicio foras, Avi sinistrā, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2; so id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: optimum, id. Stich. 3, 2, 6: dicere ausus est optimis auspiciis ea geri, Cic. Sen. 4, 11: quae contra rem publicam ferrentur, contra auspicia ferri, id. ib.: melius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 88: vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28: infaustum, Verg. A. 11, 347: felix, Just. 1, 10 al.—So, auspicium facere, of things which give signs, tokens, omens: augurium haec (mustela) facit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10: cur aliis a laevā, aliis a dexterā datum est avibus, ut ratum auspicium facere possint? Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: circa summum culmen hominis auspicium fecisse, Liv. 1, 34, 9.—Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido Fecerit auspicium, *gave him a token* (viz. for changing), *urged him to a new decision*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.—**II.** Trop., = initium, *a beginning* (cf. auspicor, II., and auspex, II. B.): auspicia belli a parricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2: auspicia regni a parricidio coepit, id. 27, 1.

auspĭco, āre, v. auspicor *fin.*

auspĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [from auspex, as auguror from augur], *to take the auspices.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (Gracchus) cum pomerium transiret, auspicari esset oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: tripudio auspicari, id. Div. 1, 35, 77; 2, 36, 77: Fabio auspicanti aves non addixere, Liv. 27, 16, 15; 4, 6, 3; 6, 41, 5 sq. al.—**B.** Esp., *aliquid* or *absol.*, also with *inf.*, *to make a beginning, for the sake of a good omen, to begin, enter upon* (first freq. after the Aug. per.): ipsis Kal. Januariis auspicandi causā omne genus operis instaurant, Col. 11, 2, 98: auspicandi gratiā tribunal ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36: non auspicandi causā, sed studendi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8: auspicatus est et jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7: auspicabar in Virginem (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83, 5.—**II.** In gen., *to begin, enter upon a thing*: auspicari culturarum officia, Col. 11, 2, 3; 3, 1, 1: homo a suppliciis vitam auspicatur, Plin. 7, prooem. § 3: militiam, Suet. Aug. 38: cantare, id. Ner 22.—Trop.: senatorium per militiam auspicantes gradum, *attaining, receiving it through military services*, Sen. Ep. 47, 10.

☞ **a.** *Act.* access. form **auspĭco,** āre, *to take the auspices*: praetor advenit, auspicat auspicium prosperum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. p. 468, 28): (magistratus) publicae [rei] cum auspicant, Caecil. ap. Non. l. l. (Com. Rel. p. 66 Rib.): auspicetis: cras est communis dies, Atta, ib. (Com. Rel. p. 161 Rib.): Non hodie isti rei auspicavi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12: mustelam, *to receive, accept as an augury*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 46: super aliquā re, Gell. 3, 2.—**b.** *Pass.* (α) *Abl. absol.*: **auspĭcātō,** *after taking the auspices*: Romulus non solum auspicato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3: Nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicato ne privatim quidem gerebatur, id. ib. 1, 16, 28: qui et consul rogari et augur et auspicato, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Div. 2, 36, 72; 2, 36, 77: plebeius magistratus nullus auspicato creatur, Liv. 6, 41, 5 sq.; 5, 38; 1, 36; 28, 28: Hunc (senatum) auspicato a parente et conditore urbis nostrae institutum, Tac. H. 1, 84; 3, 72 al.—(β) **auspĭcātus,** a, um, *part.*, *consecrated by auguries*: auspicato in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4: non auspicatos contudit impetus Nostros, Hor. C. 3, 6, 10: auspicata comitia, Liv. 26, 2, 2 al.—(γ) Acc. to auspicor, II., *begun*: In bello male auspicato, Just. 4, 5.—(δ) **auspĭcātus,** a, um, as *P. a.*, *fortunate, favorable, lucky, prosperous, auspicious*: cum Liviam auspicatis rei publicae ominibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79, 2.—*Comp.*: Venus auspicatior, Cat. 45, 26: arbor, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.—*Sup.*: auspicatissimum exordium, Quint. 10, 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 2: initium, Tac. G. 11.—*Adv.*: **auspĭcātō,** *under a good omen, auspiciously*; ut ingrediare auspicato, *at a fortunate moment, in a lucky hour*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 57: Haud auspicato huc me appuli, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12: qui auspicato a Chelidone surrexisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 40, 144.—*Comp.* auspicatius: auspicatius mutare nomen, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105: gigni, id. 7, 9, 7, § 47.

* **austellus,** i, *m. dim.* [auster], *a gentle south wind*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 98, 22.

1. auster, tri, *m.* [Sanscr. ush-, to burn; the burning, hot wind], *the south wind* (opp. aquilo, the north wind). **I.** Lit.: auster fulmine pollens, Lucr. 5, 745: validus, id. 1, 899; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15: vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7: turbidus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 4: nubilus,

Prop. 3, 8, 56: umidus, *bringing* or *producing rain*, Verg. G. 1, 462; so, pluvius, Ov. M. 1, 66: frigidus, Verg. G. 4, 261, and Prop. 3, 22, 16: hibernus, Tib. 1, 1, 47; Vulg. Cant. 4, 16; ib. Luc. 12, 25 et saep.—**II.** Meton., *the south country, the south:* in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22; so Varr. L. L. 9, § 25 Müll.; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 43; Vulg. Exod. 26, 16; ib. Matt. 12, 42.

2. auster = austerus, q. v.

austĕrālis, is, *f., a plant, usually called* sisymbrium, App. Herb. 105.

austērē, *adv.*, v. austerus *fin.*

austērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [austerus] (perh. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of taste, *harshness, sourness* (syn.: acerbitas, tristitia, severitas), Col. 11, 2, 68: vini, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24; 14, 6, 8, § 65: caepae, id. 19, 6, 32, § 105: picis, id. 14, 1, 3, § 17; Pall. 1, 35, 11; and in *plur.*, id. 1, 35, 8.—**B.** Of colors, *darkness, dinginess*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97; 9, 38, 62, § 134; 35, 10, 36, § 97; 35, 11, 40, § 134.—**II.** Trop., *severity, austerity, rigor:* magistri, Quint. 2, 2, 5: qui a te hanc austeritatem exigo, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5: cum austeritate imperare, Vulg. Ezech. 34, 4: ex bono esse austeritatem, ib. 2 Macc. 14, 30.

* **austērŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat harsh;* trop.: cratera dialecticae, App. Flor. 20.

† **austērus**, a, um, *adj.* (auster, Scrib. Comp. 188; *sup.* austerrimus, Messala, Corv. Progen. Aug. 5), = αὐστηρός. **I. A.** Lit., of taste, *harsh, sour, tart* (not before the Aug. per.; syn.: acer, acerbus, tristis, severus, molestus): vinum nigrum, Cels. 3, 24: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 12, 2: herba austero sapore, Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45: vinum austerissimum, Scrib. Comp. 142.—**B.** Transf. * **1.** Of smell, *pungent:* balsami sucus: odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.—**2.** Of color, *deep, dark:* sunt autem colores austeri aut floridi, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30.—*Comp.:* (pictor) austerior colore et in austeritate jucundior, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Severe, rigid, strict, stern, austere* (opp. mollis, facilis, lenis; scarcely before Cic.): illo austero more ac modo, Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id. Pis. 29, 71: Nec gravis austeri poena cavenda viri, Prop. 4, 13, 24: homo austerus es, Vulg. Luc. 19, 21; 19, 22.—Of discourse, *severe, grave, serious:* ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam (the epithet borrowed from wine), *that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: austera poëmata, Hor. A. P. 342: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 128 Spald.—Of style in statuary: genus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66.—**B.** As the opp. of kind, pleasant, *severe, gloomy, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome* (so first after the beginning of the Aug. per.): labor, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12: Quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 5, 11, 49: aeger omnem austeram curationem recusans, Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43.—*Adv.:* * **austērē**, acc. to II., *rigidly, austerely, severely:* agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.—*Comp.:* cum aliquo austerius agere, * Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 30.

austrālis, e, *adj.* [1. auster, II.], *southern* (syn.: austrinus, meridianus): quae (regio) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: cingulus, i. e. *the torrid zone*, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: ora, the same, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: plaga, Vulg. Gen. 13, 11: terra, ib. ib. 24, 62: pars, ib. Exod. 40, 32: polus, *the south pole*, Ov. M. 2, 132: nimbi, id. P. 4, 4, 1: annus, *Egyptian*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 403.

Austrānĭa, ae, *f., an island to the north of Germany*, also called *Glessaria*, now *the island of Ameland, in West Friesland*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97 (*Austeravia*, Sillig).

* **austrĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [1. auster-fero], *bringing the south wind:* vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. auster, II.], *southern* (poet.; also freq. in post-Aug. prose; esp. in Pliny; syn.: australis, meridianus): calores, Verg. G. 2, 271: dies, *on which the south wind blows*, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: piscis (a constellation), Col. 11, 2, 63: caelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11: tempus, id. 2, 47, 47, § 123: vertex, *the south pole*, id. 2, 68, 68, § 172 al.—Also *subst.:* **austrīna**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *the southern regions of a country:* Austrina Cypri, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Sardiniae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 214: Cappadociae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 215.

‡ **Austrō**-Africus, i, *m.* [1. auster], *the south-southwest wind*, Gr. Λιβόνοτος, between Auster and Africus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7 (Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 *fin.* call it Libonotos, and the latter says: Libonotos, qui apud nos sine nomine est).

‡ **austrō**-nŏtius, ii, *m.* [id.] (sc. polus), *the south pole*, Isid. Orig. 3, 32; 3, 36; 13, 5, 5 (in the latter passage also **austrō**-nŏtus).

ausum, i, v. audeo, *P. a.*

1. ausus, a, um, v. audeo, *P. a.*

2. ausus, ūs, *m.* [audeo], *a hazard, attempt*, Petr. 123, 184; Impp. Leo et Anthem. Cod. 1, 2, 14.

aut, *conj.* [aut, Osc. auti, Umbr. ote, ute, may be a modification of autem, as at of et, the suffix -t being a relic of the demonstrative -tem, which appears in item, and is the same as -dem in quidem, and -dam in quondam, and of which the demonstrative adverbs, tam and tum, are absolute forms; the first part of these words may be compared with the Gr. αὖ (cf. αὖτε and αὐτάρ), and with the Sanscr. vâ = or, with which again may be compared ve and vel; v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 595, and also pp. 130, 223, 411], *or;* and repeated: aut . . . aut, *either . . . or;* so in Sanscr. vâ . . . vâ. **I.** In gen. it puts in the place of a previous assertion another, objectively and absolutely antithetical to it, while *vel* indicates that the contrast rests upon subjective opinion or choice; i. e. *aut* is objective, *vel* subjective, or *aut* excludes one term, *vel* makes the two indifferent. **a.** Used singly, *or:* omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profitetur aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: Vinceris aut vincis, Prop. 2, 8, 10: cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8: ruminat herbas aut aliquam in magno sequitur grege, Verg. E. 6, 55 et persaep. (cf. on the contrary, Tac. G. 8: quae neque confirmare argumentis, neque refellere in animo est: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem).—**b.** Repeated, aut . . . aut, *either . . . or:* Ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: Nam ejus per unam, ut audio, aut vivam aut moriar sententiam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11 sq.: aut, quicquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitis, aut ars ista nulla est, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 6, 15: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: hoc bellum quis umquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31.—**c.** More than twice repeated: aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum, aut ad philosophos, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: Uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat Aut tete amare aut potare atque animo obsequi, id. Ad. 1, 1, 7 sq.; so four times in Lucr. 4, 935 sq.; five times in Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; and Prop. 4, 21, 26 sqq.; and six times in Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58.—**d.** Sometimes double disjunctive phrases with aut . . aut are placed together: Adsentior Crasso, ne aut de C. Laelii soceri mei aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloriā detraham, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35: res ipsa et rei publicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. Pis. 39, 94.—**e.** Repeated after negatives: ne aut ille alserit Aut ceciderit atque aliquid praefregerit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: ne tanti facinoris immanitas aut exstitisse aut non vindicata esse videatur, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14; id. Sull. 43; id. Sest. 37; 39: neque enim sunt aut obscura aut non multa post commissa, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 20, 66; 1, 11, 36; 1, 20, 68; id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: nec milites ad scelus missos aut numero validos aut animo promptos, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. H. 1, 18; id. Or. 12: nec erit mirabilis illic Aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemo, Juv. 3, 98 sq.: neque aut quis esset ante detexit aut gubernatorem cedere adversae tempestati passus est, Suet. Caes. 58; id. Ner. 34: Nec aut Persae aut Macedones dubitavere, Curt. 4, 15, 28: Non sum aut tam inhumanus aut tam alienus a Sardis, Cic. Scaur. 39; id. Cat. 1, 13: Nihil est tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam etc., id. Mil. 36 al.—**f.** In interrogations: quo modo aut geometres cernere ea potest, quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt aut is, qui fidibus utitur, explere numeros et conficere versus? Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22; so id. de Or. 1, 9, 37; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118; id. N. D. 1, 43, 121.—**g.** In comparative clauses: talis autem simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam aut liberalitati aut honestati, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 44.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Placed singly, to connect to something more important that which is less so, *or at least.* **a.** *Absol.:* Incute vim ventis submersasque obrue puppes, Aut age diversos et dissice corpora ponto, Verg. A. 1, 69 sq. Rib. (furens Juno et irata, quod gravissimum credebat, optavit, deinde quod secundum intulit, Diom. p. 411 P.): quaero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, *or at least unfairly*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: a se postulari aut exspectari aliquid suspicantur, id. ib. 2, 20, 69: quâ re vi aut clam agendum est, *or at least by stealth*, id. Att. 10, 12: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Siccensium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56, 6: Audendum est aliquid universis aut omnia singulis patienda, Liv. 6, 18, 7: pars a centurionibus aut praetoriarum cohortium militibus caesi, Tac. A. 1, 30: potentiâ suâ numquam aut raro ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29.—**b.** With *certe*, etc., v. infra, F. 2.—**B.** To connect something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not, *or, otherwise, or else, in the contrary case*, = alioqui: Redduc uxorem, aut quam obrem non opus sit cedo, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 76: id (principium) nec nasci potest nec mori, aut concidat omne caelum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (Seyffert ad h. l., but preferring *ut non;* B. and K. and Kühner, *vel*): nunc manet insontem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Verg. A. 10, 630: effodiuntur bulbi ante ver: aut deteriores fiunt, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96: Mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis . . . Aut dicant iste mihi, quae sit alia ratio discendi, Quint. 1, 12, 6; 2, 17, 9.—**C.** To restrict or correct an expression which is too general or inaccurate, *or, or rather, or more accurately.* **a.** *Absol.:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33; 5, 20, 57; id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: Aut scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut tu is es, qui in disputando non tuum judicium sequare, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: cenaene causâ, aut tuae mercedis gratiâ Nos nostras aedis postulas comburere? *or rather*, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 11.—In this signification aut sometimes begins a new clause: Potestne igitur quisquam dicere, inter eum, qui doleat, et inter eum, qui in voluptate sit, nihil interesse? Aut, ita qui sentiet, non apertissime insaniat? *or is not rather*, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: Quid est enim temeritate turpius? Aut quid tam temerarium tamque indignum sapientis gravitate atque constantiâ, quam, etc., id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—**b.** With *potius* (v. infra, F. 4.).—**D.** Neque . . . aut sometimes, but chiefly in the poets, takes the place of neque . . . neque: Neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjugis umquam Praetendi taedas aut haec in foedera veni, Verg. A. 4, 339: Si neque avaritiam neque sordes aut mala lustra Obiciet vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 Bentl., but *ac*, K. and H.: Nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphi Excipit aut sacras poscunt Capitolia lauros, Luc. 1, 287: Nam neque plebeiam aut dextro sine numine cretam Servo animam, Stat. S. 1, 4, 66: Neque enim Tyriis Cynosura carinis Certior aut Grais Helice servanda magistris, Val. Fl. 1, 17; so also Tacitus: nec litore tenus adrescere aut resorberi, Agr. 10; G. 7 *ter;* H. 1, 32; so after *non:* Non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, aut quo etc., Cic. Quinct. 5: non jure aut legibus cognoscunt, Tac. Or. 19; id. Agr. 41; id. G. 24; after *haud:* Haud alias populus plus occultae vocis aut suspicacis silentii permisit, id. A. 3, 11; after *nihil:* nihil caedis aut praedae, id. A. 15, 6; 13, 4; id. H. 1, 30.—**E.** The poets connect by aut . . . vel, vel . . . aut, instead of aut . . . aut, or vel . . . vel: Quotiens te votui Argu

oppum Conpellare aut contrectare conloquive aut contui? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 19: aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes, Mart. 4, 78, 6 (this epigram is rejected by Schneid.): Non ars aut astus belli vel dextera deerat, Sil. 16, 32.—**F.** In connection with other particles. **1.** Aut etiam, to complete or strengthen an assertion, *or also, or even:* quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: conjectura in multas aut diversas, aut etiam in contrarias partes, id. Div. 2, 26, 55; id. Off. 1, 9, 28: si aut ambigue aut inconstanter aut incredibiliter dicta sunt, aut etiam aliter ab alio dicta, id. Part. Or. 14, 51: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nuntiis ac rumore perlata, id. Att. 4, 1.—So with one aut: quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 19, 36; Cels. 4, 18: si modo sim (orator), aut etiam quicumque sim, Cic. Or. 3, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76.—**2.** Aut certe, aut modo, aut quidem, or aut sane, to restrict a declaration, *or at least* (cf. II. A.). **a.** Aut certe: ac video hanc primam ingressionem meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, Cic. Or. 3, 11; id. Top. 17, 64: quo enim uno vincebamur a victâ Graeciâ, id aut ereptum illis est, aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, id. Brut. 73, 254; so Dolabella ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1; Liv. 2, 1, 4; 40, 46, 2; Cels. 1, 2; 5, 26; Prop. 4, 21, 29.—**b.** Aut modo: Si umquam posthac aut amasso Casinam, aut obcepso modo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 22.—**c.** Aut quidem: Proinde desinant quidam quaerere ultra aut opinari . . . aut quidem vetustissimâ nave impositos jubebo avehi, Suet. Caes. 66.—**d.** Aut sane: Afer aut Sardus sane, Cic. Scaur. 15.—**3.** Aut vero, to connect a more important thought, *or indeed, or truly:* Quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 78: Quis enim tibi hoc concesserit, aut initio genus hominum se oppidis moenibusque saepsisse? Aut vero etc., id. de Or. 1, 9, 36.—**4.** Aut potius, for correction or greater definiteness, *or rather* (cf. II. C.): Erravit, aut potius insanivit Apronius? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 119: proditores aut potius apertos hostes, id. Sest. 35: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, id. Leg. 1. 14, 40: Quae est ergo ista ratio, aut quae potius ista amentia? id. Verr. 3, 173.—**5.** Aut ne . . . quidem: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, Cic. Att. 3, 22 *fin.*

☞ Aut regularly precedes the words of its clause, but sometimes in the poets it takes the second place: Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib. 1. 3, 18 Lachm.: justos aut reperire pedes, id. 2, 5, 112: Persequar aut studium linguae etc., Prop. 4, 21, 27: Fer pater, inquit, opem! Tellus aut hisce, vel istam, etc., Ov. M. 1, 545 (Merk., *ait*): Balteus aut fluxos gemmis adstrinxit amictus, Luc. 2, 362, where some read *haud.* See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp 525–558.

autem, *conj.* [v. aut *init.*], *on the other hand, but, yet, however, nevertheless;* sometimes an emphasized *and* (it is never found at the beginning of a clause, but after one or more words; v. *fin.;* like *at,* it joins to a preceding thought a new one, either entirely antithetical or simply different; it differs from the restricting *sed* in like manner with *at;* v. at *init.*, and cf.: [Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam; in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. Cum autem Popilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium . . . dimisit. Sed cum amore pugnandi in exercitu permansisset, Cato ad Popilium scripsit, etc.], Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 B. and K. (most freq. in philos. lang.; rare in the histt., being used by Caes. only 59 times, by Sall. 23, and by Tac. 31; and very rare in the poets). **I.** In joining an entirely antithetical thought, *on the contrary, but* = at quidem, at vero, δὲ δή, esp. freq. with the pronouns ego. tu, ille, qui, etc.: Ait se obligasse crus fractum Aesculapio, Apollini autem bracchium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: Nam injusta ab justis impetrari non decet, Justa autem ab injustis petere insipientiast, id. Am. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego autem libentissime, Cic. Fam. 16, 22; id. de Or. 1, 25, 115; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 43: i sane cum illo, Phrygia; tu autem, Eleusium, Huc intro abi ad nos, id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Capt. 2, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 58; id. Mil. 4, 4, 13; id. Ep. 5, 2, 7; Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentumst comitas, Si ad auscultandum vostra erit benignitas. Qui autem auscultare nolit, exsurgat foras, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 24: Quid tu aïs, Gnatho? Numquid habes quod contemnas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia; ipsum autem nullâ ex re aliâ nasci potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.—**II.** In joining a thought that is simply different. **A.** In g e n., *on the other hand, but, moreover.* **a.** *Absol.*, as the Gr. δέ: Vehit hic clitellas, vehit hic autem alter senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91: cum Speusippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophiae quasi heredem reliquisset, duo autem praestantissimos studio atque doctrinâ, Xenocratem Chalcedonium et Aristotelem Stagiritem, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Off. 1, 5, 16: Alexandrum consultum, cui relinqueret regnum, voluisse optimum deligi, judicatum autem ab ipso optimum Perdiccam, cui anulum tradidisset, Curt. 10, 6, 16: Atque haec in moribus. De benevolentiâ autem, quam etc., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 sq.; 1, 23, 81: Sed poëtae quid quemque deceat ex personâ judicabunt; nobis autem personam imposuit natura etc., id. ib. 1, 28, 97; 1, 28, 98; 1, 43, 152: Quod semper movetur aeternum est; quod autem motum adfert alicui etc., id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53; 1, 28, 68 sq.; 1, 30, 74; 1, 36, 87.—So sometimes when one conditional sentence is opposed to another, si—sin autem, in Gr. εἰ μέν—εἰ δέ: Nam si supremus ille dies non exstinctionem, sed commutationem adfert loci, quid optabilius? Sin autem etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; 1, 49, 118 al.—In adducing an example of a rule: Et Demosthenes autem ad Aeschinem orationem in prooemio convertit, et M. Tullius etc., Quint. 4, 1, 66 Spald.; also in passing from a particular to a general thought: Et sane plus habemus quam capimus. Insatiabilis autem avaritia est etc., Curt. 8, 8, 12.—**b.** Preceded by *quidem*, as in Gr. μέν—δέ (perh. most freq. in Cicero's philosophical works, under the influence of Greek style): Et haec quidem hoc modo; nihil autem melius extremo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: Sed nunc quidem valetudini tribuamus aliquid, cras autem etc., id. ib. 1, 49, 119; id. Off. 1, 7, 24; and thus in Tac. several times, but only in Ann. and Or.: bene intellegit ceteros quidem iis niti . . . Marcellum autem et Crispum attulisse etc., Or. 8; 18 *bis;* 25; A. 3, 53; 3, 73; 4, 28.—So often in transitions from one subject to another: Ac de inferendâ quidem injuriâ satis dictum est. Praetermittendae autem defensionis etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27 sq.; 1, 13, 41; 1, 45, 160.—So very often in Vulg. in direct reproduction of μέν—δέ: Ego quidem baptizo vos in aquâ in paenitentiam; qui autem post me etc., Matt. 3, 11; 9, 37; 13, 23; 13, 32; 17, 11 sq.; 23, 28; 25, 33; 26, 24.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In any kind of transition: M. Antonius in eo libro, quem unum reliquit, disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem. Vir autem acerrimo ingenio (sic enim fuit) multa etc., Cic. Or. 5, 18: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat litteras, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis aetas impertiri debet, filium erudivit: erat autem in puero summa suavitas oris, Nep. Att. 1, 2; also in questions: Quid autem magno opere Oppianicum metuebat, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167. Freq. several times repeated: Expetuntur autem divitiae cum ad usus vitae necessarios, tum ad perfruendas voluptates: in quibus autem major est animus, in iis pecuniae cupiditas spectat ad opes, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 24 and 25, cf. Wopkens, Lectt. Tull. pp. 53 and 122: Orbis situm dicere adgredior . . . Dicam autem alias plura et exactius, Mel. prooem. 2.—**2.** In repeating a word from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est: admonebit autem nemo alius nisi rei publicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: disces quam diu voles; tam diu autem velle debebis, quoad etc., id. Off. 1, 1, 2: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24.—So esp. in impassioned discourse, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 84: humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 48; id. Ps. 4, 8, 1: quot potiones mulsi! quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Ep. 5, 2, 6: quâ pulchritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.—**3.** Like sed, vero, igitur, etc., in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: Omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoque quaerimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus: exercendum tamen corpus et ita adficiendum est, ut oboedire consilio rationique possit in exsequendis negotiis et in labore tolerando: honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, totum est positum in animi curâ, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79; 1, 43, 153.—**4.** In introducing a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellant κατορθώματα) omnes numeros virtutis continent, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: quod vitium effugere qui volet (omnes autem velle debent) adhibebit etc., id. Off. 1, 6, 18; 1, 33, 120; id. Tusc. 1, 33, 80; 1, 36, 88: In primis foedera ac leges (erant autem eae duodecim tabulae et quaedam regiae leges) conquiri etc., Liv. 6, 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 2: ex hoc Quodcumque est (minus est autem quam rhetoris aera) Discipuli custos praemordet, Juv. 7, 217.—**5.** In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, *but, and indeed,* Cic. Mur. 13, 29: animis omnes tenduntur insidiae . . . vel ab eâ, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, imitatrix boni, voluptas, malorum autem mater omnium, *yea, the parent of all evil,* id. Leg. 1, 17, 47; id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: docet ratio mathematicorum, luna quantum absit a proxumâ Mercurii stellâ, multo autem longius a Veneris, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**6.** In the syllogism, to introduce the minor proposition (the assumptio or propositio minor; cf. atque, IV. 9., and atqui, II. D.), *now, but; but now:* Aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, Cic. Top. 14, 56: Si lucet, lucet: lucet autem, lucet igitur, id. Ac. 2, 30, 96: Si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis: mentiris igitur, id. ib.; id. Top. 2, 9; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47.—**7.** Like the Gr. δέ or δή in adding an emphatic question (freq. in the comic poets), *but, indeed.* **a.** I n g e n.: Quem te autem deum nominem? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 126: Perii: quid hoc autemst mali? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5: Quî istuc? Quae res te sollicitat autem? id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: Quae autem divina? Vigere, sapere, invenire, meminisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Quo modo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? πῶς δή, id. Ac. 2, 8, 25: Quo modo autem tibi placebit JOVEM LAPIDEM jurare, cum scias etc., id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: Veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caesar? Flor. 3, 10, 11.—So in exclamations: Quantâ delectatione autem adficerer, cum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98.—**b.** In questions implying rebuke, reproach: *Ba.* Metuo credere. *Ps.* Credere autem? eho, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: *Th.* Ego non tangam meam? *Ch.* Tuam autem, furcifer? *yours do you say? yours indeed!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28.—**c.** In a question where a correction is made: Num quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? (*witness did I say?*) num accusator? Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10: Alio me vocat numerosa gloria tua: alio autem? quasi vero etc., Plin. Pan. 28: Quid tandem isti mali in tam tenerâ insulâ non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? Cic. Att. 6, 2; 5, 13; 7, 1: *Adimas* etiam Hispanias? Et si inde cessero, in Africam transcendes. Transcendes autem dico? Liv. 21, 44, 7 Weissenb.—**8.** And in questions sed autem are sometimes both used, especially by the comic poets, *but indeed, but now,* like the Gr. ἀλλά — δέ (Ἀλλὰ ποῦ δὲ βούλει καθεζόμενοι ἀναγνῶμεν; Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.): Sed autem quid si hanc hinc apstulerit quispiam Sacram urnam Veneris? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 15; and separated: Sed quid hace hic autem tam diu ante aedis stetit? id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: Attat Phaedriae Pater venit. Sed quid pertimui autem, belua? Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: Sed quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolvo? * Verg. A. 2, 101.—Once ast autem: ast autem tenui

quae candent lumine Phatnae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1170 P. (IV. 2, p. 555 Orell.).— **9.** With interjections: Heia autem inimicos! Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 20: Ecce autem litigium, *but lo!* id. Men. 5, 2, 34; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 2, 1, 35; id. Mil. 2, 2, 48; id. Most. 3, 1, 131; 3, 1, 146: Ecce autem alterum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6 Ruhnk.: Ecce autem subitum divortium, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 35, 55; id. Or. 9, 30: Ecce autem aliud minus dubium, Liv. 7, 35, 10: Eccere autem capite nutat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52; so id. Pers. 2, 4, 29: eccui autem non proditur [revertenti]? Cic. Mur. 33, 68.

☞ In good prose writers autem is usu. placed after the first word of a clause; but if several words, a subst. and prep., the verb esse with the predicate, a word with a negative, etc., together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word. But the poets, especially the comic poets, allow themselves greater liberty, and sometimes place this particle, without any necessity in the nature of the clause, in the third, fourth, or fifth place; but autem is never found in good writers at the beginning of a clause or sentence; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 39. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 558–588.

† **authenta**, ae, *m.*, = αὐθέντης, *a chief prince, head*, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 161 Muncker.

† **authentĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = αὐθεντικός, *that comes from the author, authentic, original, genuine* (in the jurists and Church fathers; syn.: verus, germanus): testamentum, *the original will*, Dig. 29, 3, 12: tabulae, the same, ib. 10, 2, 4.—Also *subst.*: **authentĭcum**, i, *n.*, *the original writing, the original*, Dig. 22, 4, 2.

† **authepsa**, ae, *f.*, = αὐθέψης [αὐτός ἕψω, a self-cooker], *a utensil for cooking* (somewhat like our tea-urns): in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: argenteae, Lampr. Elag. 19.

author, authōrĭtas, etc., v. auctor, auctoritas, etc.

† **autochthŏnes**, um, *m.*, = αὐτόχθονες, *aborigines*, = indigenae, App. M. 11, p. 259.

† **autŏgrăphus**, a, um, *adj.*, = αὐτόγραφος, *written with one's own hand, autograph*: Autographā quādam epistulā Cenavi, ait, mi Tiberi, cum isdem, Suet. Aug. 71: litterae, id. ib. 87.—Also *subst.*: **autŏgrăphum**, i, *n.*, *an autograph*, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.

Autŏlŏles, um, *m.*, *a Getulian people on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9; 6, 31, 36, § 201; Luc. 4, 677; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 356; Sil. 3, 306; Sid. Carm. 5, 337.

Autŏlȳcus, i, *m.*, = Αὐτόλυκος, *son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses* (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 85), *a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes*, Ov. M. 11, 313; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 79; Mart. 8, 59.—Hence, meton., *a thievish man*: Autolyco hospiti aurum credidi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 41 Ritschl.

autŏmătārius, a, um, *adj.* [v. automatus]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to an automaton, automatic*; hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. autŏmătārius**, ii, *m.*, *a maker of automata*, Inscr. Orell. 4150.—**B. autŏmătārium**, ii, *n.* (sc. opus), *automaton-work*, Dig. 30, 41 *fin.*

† **autŏmătus**, um (os, on), *adj.*, = αὐτόματος, *self-moving, voluntary, spontaneous*: plausus, Petr. 50, 1.—Hence, *subst.*: **autŏmătŏn** or **-um**, *n.*, *a self-moving machine, an automaton*, Vitr. 9, 9; Petr 54, 4; 140, 10; * Suet. Claud. 34 *fin.*

Autŏmĕdōn, ontis, *m.*, = Αὐτομέδων. **I.** *A son of Diores and charioteer of Achilles*, Verg. A. 2, 477.—Hence, **II.** Meton. for *a charioteer*, in gen., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; Juv. 1, 61.

Autŏnŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Αὐτονόη. **A.** *Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristæus, and mother of Actæon*, Ov. M. 3, 720; id. Ib. 469.—Hence, **B. Autŏnŏēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Autonoë*: heros = Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 198.

† **autŏpȳrus (-ŏs)**, i, *m.*, = αὐτόπυρος, *a coarse bread made of unbolted flour*, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138; Petr. 66, 2.

autor, autōrĭtas, etc., v. auctor, etc.

autumnālis, -nesco, -nĭtas, -no, -num, -nus, v. auctumnalis, etc.

autŭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [for aitumo, as a lengthened form of aio; cf. negumo for nego; for the termination -tumo, cf. aes, aestimo, q. v., aeditumus, finitumus, and maritumus]. **I.** Lit., *to say aye, to affirm* (mostly of questionable assertions, Ellis ad Cat. 44, 2; opp. nego, to say nay); hence, *to assert, aver, say, name* (chiefly anteclass.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; syn.: dico, affirmo, confirmo; used only once by Ter. and Hor., and never by Cic., Lucr., or Verg.): Ipsus sese ut neget esse eum qui siet, Meque ut esse autumet qui ipsus est, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: factum id esse hic non negat ... et deinde facturum autumat, * Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: flexa non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 237, 3; so Lucil. ib.: aut hic est aut hic affore actutum autumo, id. ib.: quas (res) si autumem omnis, nimis longus sermost, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 8; id. Am. 1, 1, 150; 1, 1, 260; id. Capt. 4, 2, 105; 4, 2, 117; 5, 2, 2; 5, 2, 8; id. Ep. 5, 1, 37; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. prol. 8; id. Merc. 5, 2, 103; id. Pers. 1, 3, 71; 2, 2, 32; id. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Rud. 3, 3, 42; id. Trin. 2, 2, 48; 3, 2, 77; 3, 3, 15: te esse Tiburtem autumant, * Cat. 44, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 45: ab Elissā Tyriā, quam quidam Dido autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6, 4 Halm.—In *pass.*: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.—**II.** Meton., effect for cause, *to think, believe*: bene quam meritam esse autumas, Dicis male mereri, auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 166; id. Top. 13, 55 (Trag. Rel. p. 265 Rib.).

Auvŏna, ae, *m.*, *a river in Britain*, now *the Avon*, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 179.

* **auxĭlĭābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [auxilior], *inclined to give help, aid, aiding, helping*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10 Elm.

auxĭlĭāris (AVXSILLARIS, Inscr. Momm. 5778), e, *adj.* [auxilium]. **I.** *Bringing help* or *aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary* (syn.: auxiliarius, opem ferens): undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: Dea (sc. Lucina), id. ib. 9, 699: numen, Luc. 6, 523: carmen, *a formula of incantation in aid of Jason*, Ov. M. 7, 138; cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21: arma (poet. periphrastically for the prose auxilia; v. infra), *auxiliaries*, Ov. M. 6, 424: aera, *the cymbals, trumpets, kettles*, etc., *by rattling which the ancients believed that they were able to drive away an eclipse of the moon*, id. ib. 4, 333: oleum auxiliare lethargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 82 al.: auxiliaria fulmina, quae advocata seu advocantium bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 *fin.*: auxiliares milites, cohortes, etc.; or *absol.*: **auxĭlĭāres**, ium, *m.*, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (freq. opp. legiones): auxiliares dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; Tac. A. 12, 39: equites, id. ib. 1, 39 *fin.*: auxiliares, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 78; Vell. 2, 112; Liv. 30, 34, 5; Tac. Agr. 18; Just. 2, 9, 9; and *sing.*: qui (Gannascus) auxiliaris et diu meritus Gallorum oram vastabat, Tac. A. 11, 18 Halm.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to auxiliaries*: auxiliaria stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52.

auxĭlĭārius (AVXSILIARIVS, Corp. Inscr. III. 4753), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *bringing help, aiding, auxiliary* (less freq. than the preceding): magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6.—In milit. lang., **A.** With milites, equites, cohors, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (opp. legiones): miles, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.*: cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7; Sall. J. 87, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 62; Liv. 40, 40, 13: equites, Sall. J. 46, 7.—**B.** *Absol.* (eccl. Lat.): assumpsit sibi auxiliarios, Vulg. Judith, 3, 8: fortes auxiliarii, ib. 1 Macc. 3, 15.

* **auxĭlĭātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [auxilior], *a helping, aiding*, Non. p. 4, 403 dub.

auxĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a helper, assistant* (post-Aug. and rare): litigantium, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: aegris auxiliator adest, Stat. S. 3, 4, 24: auxiliator tuus, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26: noster, ib. 2 Par. 32, 8: ejus, ib. Ezech. 30, 8 al.

auxĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [auxiliator], *she that helps* or *aids, that which aids*: gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40: sapientia, Mythogr. Vat. 2, 113 Mai.

* **auxĭlĭātus**, ūs, *m.* [auxilior], *a helping, aid*: altituum genus videmus a pinnis tremulum petere auxiliatum, Lucr. 5, 1040.

auxĭlio, v. auxilior *fin.*

auxĭlior, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [auxilium], *to give help* or *aid, to help, aid, assist, succor* (syn.: juvo, adjuvo, opitulor, subvenio, succurro). **I.** In gen. (class. but rare; in Cic. perh. only once in his Epistt.), constr. with *dat.*: alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitiumst te aliis consilium dare, tibi non potis esse auxiliarier? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50; Cic. Fam. 5, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*; 4, 29; Sall. J. 24, 3; Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22; Vulg. 4 Reg. 14, 26; ib. Psa. 88, 44; ib. Heb. 2, 18: nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 27.—**II.** Esp., of the aid of a physician, *to aid, to relieve, heal, cure*; constr. with *dat.* or *contra*: Nec (medicina) formidatis auxiliatur aquis, Ov. P. 1, 3, 24: ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 125: phalangites auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

☞ **a.** *Act.* access. form **auxĭlio**, āre, *to give aid*, etc.: alicui, Gracch. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**b.** Auxilior in *pass.* signif.: a me auxiliatus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. pp. 791 and 927 P.: consonantes sunt in quibus (vox) ab imis auxiliata egrediatur ad aures disertā verborum claritate, Vitr. 5, 8, 2.

auxĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [augeo], *help, aid, assistance, support, succor* (syn.: adjumentum, opes, praesidium, subsidium). **I.** In gen.: Fer mi auxilium, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: quo praesidio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. ap. Non. p. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 103; id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: non habeo ad auxilium copiam, Ter. And. 2, 1, 20: navita indigus omni vitali auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: venerunt ad auxilium, Vulg. Jud. 5, 23; ib. Isa. 10, 3 al.—Hence the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, *to assist one*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 17; and more freq.: auxilio esse alicui, Enn. ap. Non. p. 111, 16; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 18; 5, 4, 107; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; Nep. Milt. 5, 1; id. Att. 11, 1; Hor. S. 1, 4, 141; Ov. M. 12, 90 al.: auxilium ferre alicui, *to bring assistance, to aid, succor*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1; Lucr. 3, 1064; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3; (contra aliquem), id. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Caes. B. G. 1, 13; Hor. Epod. 1, 21; Ov. M. 2, 580; 4, 693; 13, 71; Vulg. Jud. 20, 14; ib. Job, 30, 13 al.; once adferre, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 2: dare, Verg. A. 2, 691; Vulg. Psa. 59, 13; 107, 13: praebere, ib. Jud. 12, 2; ib. 1 Par. 12, 21: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: expetere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 19 sq.: unde auxilium petam? id. Phorm. 5, 1, 2: petere ab aliquo, Cic. Or. 41, 141; Ov. M. 7, 507; 5, 178; 14, 461; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 8, 22; ib. Judith, 6, 21 et saep.—In *plur.*: cum (mare) tumet, auxiliis adsidet ille (navita) suis, Ov. A. A. 3, 260: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6, 5 Kritz: magna duo auxilia, *sources of aid*, Liv. 31, 33, 3: ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56 et saep.—Meton. (abstr. for concr.), *a place of succor, refuge* (eccl. Lat.): sex (oppida) erunt in fugitivorum auxilia separata, Vulg. Num. 35, 6. —**II.** Esp. **A.** In milit. lang. very freq., and commonly in *plur.*: **auxĭlia**, ōrum, *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries* (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops; hence opp. to the legions): auxilium appellatum ab auctu, cum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alienigenae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Veg. 2, 2; cf. auxiliares, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mitteret, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22; so Sall. J. 7, 2; Liv. 5, 5, 8 al.: auxiliis in mediam aciem conjectis, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; so, dimittere, Sall. J. 8, 2: ab sociis et nomine Latino accersere, id. ib. 39, 2; cf. id. ib. 84, 2: facere mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33; Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 52; ib. 2 Macc. 8, 15 et saep.—Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac peditum auxilia, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 1; so Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 16; 30; id. Calig. 43; 44; id. Galb. 10 al.—In *sing.*: Oroden auctus auxilio Pharasmanes vocare ad pugnam, Tac. A. 6, 34; Ov. M. 11, 387.—Borrowed from milit. lang.: Duodecim deis plus quam in caelo

deorumst inmortalium Mihi nunc auxilio adjutores sunt, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 10 sq.: Auxilia ac socios jam pacto foedere habebant, Lucr. 5, 1443.—In gen.: auxilia, *military force, power:* Caesar confisus famâ rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Flor. 2, 8, 15; Just. 1, 6.—**B.** In medic. lang., *an antidote, remedy,* in the most extended sense of the word: corporis, Cels. 2, 9; so id. 2, 11 *fin.*; 4, 22; 5, 26, n. 21 al.: adversae valetudinis, id. 1 praef.; Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.—**C.** Auxilium as a personified existence, like Fides, Salus, etc., in Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 6.

‡ **auxilla:** olla parvula, *a small pot,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; cf. olla.

auxim, is, it, etc., v. augeo *init.*

Auximum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Piceni,* now *Osimo,* Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Vell. 1, 15; Inscr. Orell. 3868; 3899. — Hence, **Auximātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Auximum,* Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 489 sq.

Auxo, ōnis or ūs, *f.*, = Αὐξώ, *one of the Hours, daughter of Jupiter and Themis,* Hyg. Fab. 183.

Auzēa, Auzīa, or **Audīa,** ae, *f.*, *a place in* Mauretania Caesariensis, afterwards a Roman colony: castellum semirutum, cui nomen Auzea, Tac. A. 4, 25 Halm; Itin. Ant.

ava, ae, v. avia.

ăvārē, *adv.*, v. avarus *fin.*

Avārĭcum, i, *n.*, *a large and fortified town of the Bituriges, in Gaul,* now *Bourges, in the Dép. du Cher,* Caes. B. G. 7, 13; 7, 31; 7, 47.—Hence, **Avārĭcensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Avaricum:* praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 47.

ăvārĭter, *adv.*, v. avarus *fin.*

ăvārĭtia, ae, *f.* [avarus], *a greedy desire* for possessions, *greediness, avarice, covetousness* (opp. abstinentia, Suet. Dom. 9; periphrastically, pecuniae cupiditas, id. Vesp. 16; syn.: aviditas, cupido). **I.** Lit.: Est autem avaritia opinatio vehemens de pecuniâ, quasi valde expetenda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: avaritia est injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Auct. ad Her. 4, 25: avaritiam si tollere voltis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 171: avaritia hians et imminens, *a gaping and eager avarice,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 54: pueris talorum nucumque avaritia est: viris auri argentique et urbium, Sen. Const. 12: avaritiae (sc. nimiae parsimoniae) singulos increpans, Suet. Calig. 39 et saep.—In *plur.*: omnes avaritiae, *every kind of selfishness,* Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75. —**II.** Transf., of *eagerness* for food, *gluttony:* Quam siquis avidus poscit escam avariter, Decipitur in transennâ avaritia sua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 13.—Trop.: avaritia gloriae, *eager desire for renown* or *glory,* Curt. 9, 2.

ăvārĭtĭes, ēi, *f.*, for avaritia, *avarice:* avarities et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr. 3, 59; and besides perh. only Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 185; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 372.

ăvārus, a, um, *adj.* (*gen. plur. fem.* avarūm, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 9 dub.; Speng., *aurum*) [1. aveo, Gell. 10, 5, 13], *eagerly desirous* of something, esp. of possessions, *avaricious, covetous, greedy* (opp. largus, Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 20: avarum et avidum ita discernuntur: avarum semper in reprehensione est; avidum autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adjungitur, Non. p. 442, 12 sq.; v. II.; syn.: avidus, cupidus, tenax, sordidus). **I.** Lit.: meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5, and Cat. 110, 7; cf.: Carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: leno, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39: avarus et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: semper avarus eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56: quantum discordet parcus avaro, id. ib. 2, 2, 194.—With *gen.*: publicae pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: caedis, Claud. B. Get. 606 et saep.—Poet. transf. to inanimate things: fuge litus avarum, Verg. A. 3, 44 (= avarorum, Serv.): Troja, i. e. with reference to the perjured avarice of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208 (cf.: perjura Troja, Verg. A. 5, 811; Ov. M. 11, 215): fraus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37: spes, id. ib. 4, 11, 25: venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32: mare, id. C. 3, 29, 61: Acheron, Verg. G. 2, 492: ignis, Prop. 3, 26, 10 al.—**II.** Transf., in the poets sometimes without the access. idea of reproach: Gratis praeter laudem nullius avaris, *eager only for glory,* Hor. A. P. 324: agricola, Verg. G. 1, 48.—*Comp.*: avariores magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82: ruberes, Viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157. —*Sup.*: homo avarissime et spurcissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37.—*Adv.*, *covetously, greedily, avariciously,* etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **ăvārĭter,** Cato and Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 17: ingurgitare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35. —Of gluttony: si quis avidus poscit escam avariter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 12; cf. avaritia, II.—**b.** Class. form **ăvārē:** avare pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48: aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37; Nep. Lys. 4, 1: superbe avareque imperitare victis, Liv. 21, 1, 3; cf. Curt. 4, 7.—*Comp.*, *more eagerly, more greedily:* avarius exigere opus, Col. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.*: avarissime horas suas servare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

ā-vĕho (in MSS. **abvĕho;** v. ab *init.*), vexi, vectum, 3, *v. a.* (avexti = avexisti, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24), *to carry off* or *away, to bear off* (of chariots, ships, horses, etc.; v. veho; class., but perh. not in Cic.; syn. aufero): *Pl.* Rogas? Quine eam hinc avexti? *La.* Non avexi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24; 3, 6, 25: aliquem a patriâ, id. Men. 5, 9, 56: ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2: Athenis, id. Mil. 2, 1, 36: domum, Liv. 45, 33, 4: in finitimas urbes, id. 5, 51, 9: in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3; so Suet. Caes. 66; id. Tit. 8: ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188.—With the simple *acc.*: penitusque alias avexerat oras, Verg. A. 1, 512 Wagn.: equites Aegyptum avexit, Liv. 31, 43, 5.—*Pass.*, *to be carried away, to ride away, to depart:* avectus (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27, 11: creditis avectos hostes? Verg. A. 2, 43 al.

Ăvella, v. Abella.

Ăvellānus, v. Abella.

ā-vello, velli or vulsi, vulsum or volsum, 3, *v. a.* (*pluperf.* avellerat, Curt. 5, 6, 5; *perf.* avulsi, Luc. 9, 764), *to tear off* or *away, to pull* or *rend off* (syn.: abripio, eximo). **I.** In gen. (class.): avellere tigna trabesque, *to tear away planks and beams,* Lucr. 6, 241: avolsaque saxa Montibus, *the rocks rent from the mountains,* id. 4, 141: avolsum umeris caput, Verg. A. 2, 558; so Ov. M. 3, 727; 2, 358: avolsos silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 313: avolsus radicibus oculus, id. 3, 563: poma ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vix avelluntur; si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic. Sen. 19, 71; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*: Cum ripa simul avolsos ferat Aufidus acer, Hor. S. 1, 1, 58; 2, 8, 89: Avellit frondes, Ov. M. 2, 351: summitatem frondium ejus avulsit, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 4 al.: Ex eâ avolsa postea Therasia, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70: Euboea avolsa Boeotiae, id. 4, 12, 21, § 63.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To take away by force, to tear away:* rus ab aliquo, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14: pretium alicui, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104: fatale sacrato avellere templo Palladium, Verg. A. 2, 165: fundum emptori, Dig 23, 7, 17; 40, 7, 3: avellamus eum ad nos, Vulg. Isa. 7, 6; so of carrying off the bride, Cat. 62, 21 Ellis.—**B.** *To separate from something by pulling, to part, to remove:* aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: ab uberibus avellere, *to wean,* Vulg. Isa. 28, 9: ut sperem posse (eum) avelli, Ter. And. 3, 3, 21: Non potes avelli! simul, ah, simul ibimus, inquit, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81: complexu avolsus Iuli, Verg. A. 4, 616: ut avellerentur castris, Tac. A. 1, 44: se, *to tear one's self away,* Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39. — And in *pass.* without the notion of violence, *to withdraw:* Et ipse avulsus est ab eis, Vulg. Luc. 22, 41 Tisch.—Trop.: aliquem a tanto errore, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 83.

ăvēna, ae, *f.* [v. 1. aveo *init.*; orig. nourishment]. **I. A.** *Oats;* and specif., *common oats,* Gr. βρόμος: Avena sativa, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 77; Col. 2, 10, 32; Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—**B.** *Wild* or *barren oats,* a weed, Gr. αἰγίλωψ: Avena fatua, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 37, 4; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 154; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 149.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *Any stem* or *stalk of grass* or *grain, a straw,* etc.: (linum) tam gracili avenâ, Plin. 19, 1, 1, § 5; 24, 18, 103, § 168.—Used for a shepherd's pipe, Ov. M. 8, 192.—**B.** Poet., *a shepherd's pipe, reed-pipe:* Silvestrem tenui Musam meditaris avenâ, Verg. E. 1, 2: perlucenti cantus meditabar avenâ, Tib. 3, 4, 71: est modulatus avenâ Carmen, id. 2, 1, 53: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: et structis cantat avenis, id. M. 1, 677: Angustâ cantare licet videaris avenâ, Dum tua multorum vincat avena tubas, Mart. 8, 3 *fin.*

ăvēnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [avena], *of oats, oaten:* farina, *oatmeal,* Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 30, 8, 22, § 75.

* **ăvēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to oats,* Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

Avĕnio (Avennio, Tab. Peut., and **Avĕnion),** ōnis, *f.*, = Αὐενιών, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Avignon,* Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 94.

ăvens, entis, v. 1. aveo, II.

ăventer, *adv.*, v. 1. aveo, *fin.*

Ăventīnus, i, *m.* **I. A.** (Sc. mons.) *The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Cœlian Mount;* until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14; Gell. 13, 4. The origin of the name is uncertain; acc. to Liv. 1, 3, 9, it was named from Aventinus, an Alban king buried there; other etymologies are given by Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 657, where, beside the etymologies given and referred to, another is given from Varro; cf. Creuz, Antiq. p. 23 sq.; Smith, Dict. Antiq.—*Neutr.*: **Aventīnum,** i, Liv. 1, 33, 1 and 5; 21, 62, 8.—Hence, **B.** The *adj.*, **1. Ăventīnus,** a, um, *of Mount Aventine:* cacumen, Ov. F 4, 816: jugum, id. ib. 3, 884: arx, id. ib. 6, 728: humus, id. ib. 6, 82: Remus, because he consulted the auspices there (therefore its summit was called Remuria; v. Remurinus), Prop. 5, 1, 50: Diana, because she had there an ancient and very distinguished temple, id. 5, 8, 29; cf. Hor. C. S. 69; Mart. 12, 18, 3; 7, 73, 1.—**2. Aventīnensis** (Fest. s. v. nesi, p. 165 Müll.) or **Ăventīniensis** (Val. Max. 7, 3, 1), e, *of* or *belonging to Mount Aventine:* Diana, who had a temple upon the Aventine Hill —**II.** *A son of Hercules,* Verg. A. 7, 657.

1. ăvĕo, ēre, *v. a.* [from Sanscr. av, to love, to wish; to satisfy one's self, to be content, to do or fare well], *to wish, desire earnestly, to long for, crave* (syn.: volo, cupio): avere nihil aliud est quam cupere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.: ab ludis animus atque aures avent Avide exspectantes nuntium, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 (Trag. v. 70 Vahl.).—Constr. with *inf.*, *acc.*, and *absol.* (α) With *inf.*: te imitari aveo, Lucr. 3, 6: Illud in his quoque te rebus cognoscere avemus, id. 2, 216: res exponere, id. 4, 778: rationem reddere, id. 3, 259: discedere aventes, id. 4, 1203: Non est mihi tempus aventi Ponere signa novis praeceptis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 99: propiusque accedere aventi figere pectora, Ov. M. 2, 503: valde aveo scire quid agas, Cic. Att. 1, 15; 2, 18; id. Fin. 2, 14, 46; id. Off. 1, 4, 13; id. Div. 1, 6, 11: Jam mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7: avet (ara) spargier agno, Hor. C. 4, 11, 7: ipsum L. Paulum omnium oculi conspicere urbem curru ingredientem avent, Liv. 45, 39, 8; 33, 32, 8; Col. 3, 21, 6: avebat animus antire statimque memorare exitus, Tac. A. 4, 71; 12, 36.—(β) With *acc.*: quia semper aves quod abest, praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 957; so id. 3, 1082; 3, 1083: parto, quod avebas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 94: aveo genus legationis ut, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 11 *fin.* (acc. to conj. of Gronov.; so B. and K.; v. Orell. ad h. l.); Sil. 9, 371.—(γ) *Absol.*: Et mora, quae fluvios passim refrenat aventes, *which restrains the eager river,* Lucr. 6, 531, where Lachm. and Munro read *euntis:* Talem dira sibi scelerisque dolique ministram Quaerit avens, Val. Fl. 2, 123; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.—**II.** Avens = libens, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7.—**ăventer,** *adv.*, *eagerly, earnestly* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2; v. Amm. 18, 5 and 19.

2. ăvĕo (or, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21, **hăvĕo;** cf. Spald. ad l. l. and Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 185), ēre, *v. n.* [v. 1. aveo *init.*], *to be* or *fare well;* except once in Mamert., used only in the *imper.* ave, aveto, avete, and *inf.* avere, as a form of salutation, both at meeting and separating, like salve and χαῖρε (hence, Fest. p. 13 explains it by gaudeo). **I.** In gen., *Hail! God bless thee, farewell! adieu* (prob. not used by Cic.): Caesar simulatque, Have, mihi dixit, statim expo-

suit, i. e. *had saluted me*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: numquam dicis Ave, sed reddis etc., Mart. 3, 95, 1: Ave! gratiâ plena, Dominus tecum! Vulg. Luc. 1, 28: Jesus occurrit illis dicens Avete! ib. Matt. 28, 9.—In mock homage (eccl. Lat.): dixit Ave! Rabbi, Vulg. Matt. 26, 49; 27, 29; ib. Marc. 15, 18; ib. Joan. 19, 3.—Haveto at the end of a letter, Cato ap. Sall. C. 35, 6; and Ave at the beginning, August. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: Marcus avere jubet, Mart. 3, 5, 10 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** As a morning greeting (diff. from vale, a greeting at separating in the evening; cf. Suet. Galb. 4: ut liberti servique mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent): et matutinum portat ineptus ave, Mart. 1, 56, 6; 1, 56, 109 *fin.*; 4, 79, 4; 7, 39, 2.—**B.** As a farewell to the dead, = vale: Atque in perpetuom, frater, ave atque vale, *Cat. 101, 10; and so frequently in inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. 2663; 4732; 4734; 4735; 4742. But in Martial avere is distinguished, as a greeting to the living, from valere, a greeting to the dead: Jam satis est, Afer: non vis avere: vale! Mart. 9, 7, 4. And thus the ambiguity of avere in the anecdote in Suet. Claud. 21 is to be explained: Emissurus (Claudius) Fucinum lacum naumachiam ante commisit. Sed cum proclamantibus naumachiariis, Ave (*farewell*), Imperator, morituri te salutant: respondisset, Avete vos (i. e. *as dying*), neque post hanc vocem, quasi venia data (since they interpreted the exclamation as *live!*), quisquam dimicare vellet. etc.—**C.** As a mere expression of good-will (eccl. Lat.): nec Ave ei dixeritis, *nor bid him God-speed*, Vulg. 2 Joan. 10, 11.

☞ As *finite verb*: aveo plane Imperator et avebo ... cum is avere jubeat, qui jam fecit, ut averem, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian.

Āvernālis, e, *adj.* [Avernus], *of or pertaining to Lake Avernus*: aquae, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: Nymphae, Ov. M. 5, 540: Naiades, Stat. S. 2, 6, 101: Sibylla, i. e. *dwelling by the lake*, Prop. 5, 1, 49.

† **Āvernus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄορνος. **I.** *Without birds*: loca, *where no birds can live, on account of the pestiferous exhalations*, Lucr. 6, 738 sq.; 6, 818: aestus, *the vapor of Avernus*, id. 6, 830.—But esp. Avernus lacus or *absol.* Avernus, *Lake Avernus, near Cumæ, Puteoli, and Baiæ, almost entirely enclosed by steep and wooded hills* (now *Lago Averno*), *whose deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it*; therefore the myth placed near it the entrance to the lower world, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Lucr. 6, 746; Verg. A. 6, 201 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 718 sq.; Heyne, Excurs. II. ad Verg. A. 6.—The renowned Cumæan Sibyl also dwelt in a grotto near it.—Poet., *the lower world, the infernal regions*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 27; Luc. 6, 636; Mart. 7, 46 al.—Also = Acheron: pigri sulcator Averni, Stat. Th. 11, 588.—Personified as *a deity*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 164.—Hence, **II.** Another *adj.*: **Āvernus**, a, um. **A.** *Belonging to Lake Avernus*: luci, Verg. A. 6, 118; 6, 564: valles, Ov. M. 10, 51: freta, *Lake Avernus*, Verg. G. 2, 164.—Also *absol.*: **Āverna**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), Verg. A. 3, 442; 7, 91; Ov. M. 14, 105.—**B.** *Of or belonging to the infernal regions*: stagna, Verg. G. 4, 493: tenebrae, Sil. 15, 76: Juno, i. e. *Proserpina*, Ov. M. 14, 114; Sil. 13, 601 (cf.: Juno inferna, Verg. A. 6, 138).

* **ā-verro**, verri, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sweep or brush off or away*; hence, in gen., *to take away*, Licin. Macer. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P.

ā-verrunco, āre, *v. n.*, a very ancient word, peculiar to the lang. of religion, *to avert, remove*: uti calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato, R. R. 141, 2: di averruncent, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 2, A.: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causâ supplicationes senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23, 1; 8, 6, 11: haec procul a nobis averruncetur amentia, Arn. 1, p. 18.—So in the old Optat. form averruncassint = averruncent, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 102 Müll.; in Paul. ex Fest. s. v. verruncent, p. 373 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 90 Rib.; by Non. p. 74, 23, erroneously ascribed to Lucilius); and in the very ancient *inf. fut.*: possum ego istam capite cladem averruncassere, Pac. ap. Non. p. 74, 25 (Trag. Rel. p. 106 Rib.).

Āverruncus, i, *m.* [averrunco], *an averting deity*: avertendo Averruncare, ut deus, qui eis rebus praeest, Averruncus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 102 Müll.; cf.: In istis diis, quos placari oportet, uti mala a nobis vel a frugibus natis amoliantur, Av[er]uncus quoque habetur Robigus, Gell. 5, 12, 14 Hertz.

āversābĭlis, e, *adj.* [aversor], *that before which one is obliged to turn away, abominable*: scelus, Lucr. 6, 390: foeditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

āversātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a turning of one's self away, aversion* (post-Aug. and rare): tacita aversatio, Quint. 8, 3, 65: alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*

* **āversātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that turns away from, abominates*: crudelitatis, Tert. Anim. 51.

* **āversim**, *adv.* [averto], *avertedly, sidewise*: lineae aversim positae, Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 25 dub.

āversio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A turning away*; only in the adverb. phrases, **A.** Ex aversione, *from behind*: illi de praesidio insecuti ex aversione legatos jugulārunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 22 Moeb.—**B.** In the Latin of the jurists: per aversionem or aversione emere, vendere, locare, etc., *to buy, sell*, etc., *something, with a turning away, turned away*, i. e. without accurate reckoning, *in the gross, by the lot*, Dig. 18, 6, 4; 18, 1, 62; 14, 2, 10; 19, 2, 36; 14, 1, 1 al.—**II. A.** In rhet., *a turning away, a figure by which the orator turns the attention of his hearers from the theme before them, a kind of apostrophe* (e. g. Cic. Cael. 1; id. Rosc. Am. 49; Verg. A. 4, 425), Quint. 9, 2, 39; Aquil. Rom. 9, p. 102 Ruhnk. Frotsch.—**B.** Trop., *aversion, loathing* (post-class.): non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum aversione, Dictys, Bell. Troj. 4, 18: aversione stomachorum di laborant, Arn. 7, p. 231.

1. āversor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. freq.* [id.], *to turn one's self from, to turn away* (from displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, etc.). **I.** In gen.: nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum praetermittitur; aversari advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: haerere homo, aversari, rubere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 76 *fin.*—**II.** Esp.: aliquem or aliquid, *to turn away a person or thing from one's self, to send away, repulse, reject, refuse, decline, shun, avoid*: filium (consul) aversatus, i. e. *not permitting his presence*, Liv. 8, 7, 14 Drak.: afflictum non aversatus amicum, Ov. P. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31, 4: aversatur [dicentem], Tac. Or. 20 Halm: petentes, Ov. M. 14, 672; 1, 478; 10, 394 al.: preces, Liv. 3, 12, 9: effeminatas artes, Plin. Pan. 46, 4 Schwarz; so, crimina, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: honorem, id. F. 1, 5: sermonem, Tac. A. 6, 26: adulationes, Suet. Tib. 27 Oud.: latum clavum, id. Vesp. 2: imperium, Curt. 3, 10: scelus, id. 6, 7.—With *inf.*: aversati sunt proelium facere, *declined*, Auct. B. Hisp. 14.

☞ *Pass.*: vultu notare aversato, Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

* **2. āversor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thief, pilferer, embezzler* (cf. averto, I. B.): pecuniae publicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.

āversus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from averto.

† **āverta**, ae, *f.*, = ἀορτής, *a portmanteau or saddle-bags* (in pure Lat., mantica; cf. Acron. ad Hor. p. 1, 6, 106), Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Imp. Leo Cod. 12, 51 al.

* **āvertārius**, ii, *m.* [averta] (sc. equus), *a horse that bears the* averta, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22, § 1.

ā-verto (arch. **-vorto**; in MSS. also **abverto**; cf. ab *init.*), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn* something *away from a place, to avert, turn off, remove*, etc. (opp. adverto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **a.** Constr. *aliquem ab* or with the simple *abl.*; the limit designated by *in with acc.* (more rarely by *ad*): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76: *Jup.* Te volo, uxor, conloqui. Quor ted avortisti? *Alc.* Est ita ingenium meum: Inimicos semper osa sum optuerier, id. Am. 3, 2, 18: (M. Lepidus) Antonio diadema Caesari imponente se avertit, Cic. Phil. 5, 14; id. Balb. 5, 11: aliquid ab oculis, id. N. D. 2, 56, 141: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, *turn off*, id. ib. 2, 60, 152; so Liv. 41, 11, 3: quod iter ab Arari Helvetii averterant, *had turned aside their march from* Caes. B. G. 1, 16 et saep.: locis seminis ic tum, Lucr. 4, 1273: Italiâ Teucrorum regem, Verg. A. 1, 42: a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv. 2, 5, 6: in comitiorum disceptationem ab lege certamen, id. 3, 24, 9: ab hominibus ad deos preces, id. 6, 20, 10; se alicui, instead of ab aliquo, Col. 6, 37, 10.—And poet. with *acc.*: quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras, Verg. A. 4, 106.—With *dat.*: Quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici, Prop. 4, 24, 9; so Val. Fl. 3, 491.—Also without an antecedent *ab* (since this is included in the verb) with *in with acc.*: in fugam classem, Liv 22, 19, 11: dissipatos in fugam, id. 34, 15, 2; hence *absol.*: mille acies avertit avertetque (sc. in fugam), *put to flight*, id. 9, 19, 17.—**b.** *Pass.* in mid. signif. with the *acc.*, in the Greek manner, *to turn away from*: equus fontes avertitur, Verg. G. 3, 499 (cf. the Gr. ἀποστρέφεσθαι τὸ ὕδωρ, and aversari): oppositas impasta avertitur herbas, Stat. Th. 6, 192; Petr. 124, 248.—**c.** As *v. n.* avertere = se avertere, *to turn* one's self *away, to retire*: ob eam causam huc abs te avorti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 83: ecce avortit, id. ib. 2, 2, 50: dixit et avertens roseâ cervice refulsit, Verg. A. 1, 402: tum prora avertit, id. ib. 1, 104: avertit et ire in Capitolium coepit, Gell. 4, 18, 4 al.—**B.** *To take away, drive away, carry off, steal, embezzle, to appropriate to one's self*: pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4: compertum publicam pecuniam avertisse, Tac. H. 1, 53: aliquid domum tuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: praedam omnem domum avertebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: intellexistis innumerabilem frumenti numerum per triennium aversum a re publicâ esse ereptumque aratoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.*: auratam Colchis pellem, *to carry off*, Cat. 64, 5: quattuor a stabulis tauros, Verg. A. 8, 208: averte praedas, id. ib. 10, 78: carâ pisces avertere mensâ, Hor. S. 2, 4, 37.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To turn, divert* a person *from* a course of action, purpose, etc.: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a spe adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21: avertant animos a spe recuperandae arcis, Liv. 9, 24, 11: qui mentem optimi viri a defensione meae salutis averterant, Cic. Sest. 31: ut nec vobis averteretur a certamine animus, Liv. 1, 28, 5: animum a pietate, id. 7, 5, 7: aliquem ab incepto avertit, id. 23, 18, 9: a philosophiâ, Suet. Ner. 52.—**B.** Aliquem, *to turn away from one in feeling*, i. e. *to make averse* or *disinclined to, to alienate, estrange*: legiones abducis a Bruto. Quas? nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii scelere avertit et ad rem publicam suâ auctoritate traduxit, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: ipse Pompeius totum se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitiâ averterat, *had quite alienated himself from*, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: civitates ab alicujus amicitiâ, id. ib. 3, 79: popularium animos, Sall. J. 111, 2: futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: nobis mentem deorum, Cat. 64, 406.—Hence, **āversus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Turned off* or *away*: aversum hostem videre nemo potuit, *turned away*, i. e. *turned in flight*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; hence, *backwards, behind, back* (= a tergo; opp. adversus), *distant*: et adversus et aversus impudicus es, *before and behind*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversâ, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 131; 11, 52, 113, § 272: ne aversos nostros aggrederentur, *fall upon our troops in the rear*, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, *from behind, in the rear*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: aversos proterere, id. B. C. 2, 41: aversi vulnerantur, Auct. B. Alex. 30; 32: aversum ferro transfixit, Nep. Dat. 11, 5: aversos boves caudis in speluncam traxit, *backwards*, Liv. 1, 7, 5 (cf. Prop. 5, 9, 12: Aversos caudâ traxit in antra boves): aversa hosti porta, Tac. A. 2, 66: scribit in aversâ Picens epigrammata chartâ, *upon the back of the paper*, Mart. 8, 62 (cf. Juv. 1, 6: liber scriptus in tergo), and so al.—Trop.: milites aversi a proelio, *withdrawn from the battle*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12.—*Subst.*: **āversum**, i, *n.*, *the hinder* or *back part, the back* (as *subst.* only in the *plur.*): per aversa castrorum receptus est, Vell. 2, 63 Ruhnk.: per aversa urbis fugam dederat, Liv. 5, 29, 4: ad aversa insulae, id.

37, 27, 2: aversa montis, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41: aversa Indiae, *the back* or *remoter parts of India*, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—So in adverb. phrase: in aversum, *backwards:* Cetera animalia in aversum posterioribus pedibus quam prioribus, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248 (Jan, *in diversum*): collum circum agit (lynx) in aversum, id. 11, 47, 107, § 256 (Jan, *in aversum se;* Sillig, *in adversum*). — **B.** *Disinclined, alienated, unfavorable, opposed, hostile, averse;* constr. with *ab*, with *dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *ab* (so most frequently in Cicero): aversus a Musis, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: aversus a vero, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: turbidi animorum motus, aversi a ratione, et inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: Quintus aversissimo a me animo fuit, id. Att. 11, 5 *fin.;* Col. 11, 1, 14: aversissimum ab istis prodigiis sum, Sen. Ep. 50.—(β) With *dat.:* aversus mercaturis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: vilicus aversus contubernio, Col. 12, 1, 2: defensioni aversior, Quint. 7, 1, 11 (but acc. to the MSS., *adversior* seems here to deserve the preference; so Halm; cf. Spald. and Zumpt ad h. l.).—(γ) *Absol.:* aversa deae mens, Verg. A. 2, 170: aversa voluntas, id. ib. 12, 647: aversos soliti componere amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: aversus animus, Tac. H. 4, 80 et saep.: vultus aversior, Sen. Ira, 2, 24: aversi animis, Tac. A. 14, 26.—*Adv.* not used.

1. ăvĭa, or in late Lat., **ăva,** ae, *f.* [avus], *a grandmother on the father's or the mother's side:* Matres duas habet et avias duas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 34: anus avia, Curt. 3, 11, 25; Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 5: avia tam paterna quam materna, Dig. 38, 10, 10: Inter avam et neptem tu mediata agas, Ven. Fort. 8, Carm. 18, 8.—M e t o n., *a prejudice*, as it were, inherited from a grandmother: dum veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, *old wives' fables*, Pers. 5, 92, ubi v. Gildersleeve.

2. ăvĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, = senecio or erigeron, *groundsel*, Col. 6, 14, 3; 6, 14, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 14, 2; 4, 15, 4; cf. Schneid. ad h. ll.

ăvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [avis]. **I.** *Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-:* rete, *bird-net*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* (like apiarius, etc.). **A. ăvĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a bird-keeper*, Col. 8, 3, 4; 8, 5, 14; 8, 11, 12 al.—**B. ăvĭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a place where birds are kept, an aviary*, ὀρνιθών, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7; 3, 4, 3; 3, 5, 5; Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Col. 8, 1, 3 sq.; Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141.—Also, *the abode of wild birds in the forest:* Sanguineisque inculta rubent aviaria bacis, Verg. G. 2, 430 (= secreta nemorum, quae aves frequentant, Serv.).

ăvĭcella, v. aucella.

ăvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [avis], *a small bird:* aviculae nidulus, Gell. 2, 29, 2: canorae, App. M. 11, p. 260, 21.

* **ăvĭcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [avicula], = aviarius, *a bird-keeper*, Apic. 8, 7.

ăvĭdē, *adv.*, v. avidus *fin.*

ăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [avidus], *an eagerness for* something (either lawful or unlawful), *avidity, longing, vehement desire.* **I.** I n g e n.: habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potionis et cibi sustulit, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: aviditas legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: suscipere verbum cum omni aviditate, Vulg. Act. 17, 11: gloriae, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: pecuniae, id. Part. Or. 6, 1: rapiendi per occasionem triumphi, Liv. 31, 48, 2: imperandi, Tac. H. 1, 52: vini, Suet. Tib. 42 al.: ad cibos, Plin. 20, 16, 65, § 173.—In *plur.:* bestiolarum aviditates, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15: feminarum, id. 20, 21, 84, § 227.—**II.** E s p. **A.** *Eagerness* for money, *covetousness, avarice:* Inhaeret etiam aviditas, desidia, injuria, etc., Plaut. Merc. prol. 29: (justitia) eas res spernit et neglegit, ad quas plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: utrumque incredibile est, et Roscium quicquam per aviditatem appetisse et Fannium quicquam per bonitatem amisisse, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21 (B. and K., *avaritiam*). — **B.** *Eagerness* in eating, *appetite:* lactuca in cibis aviditatem incitat inhibetque eadem, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 64; so, aviditatem excitare, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12: facere, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144; Vulg. Eccli. 37, 33.

ăvĭdĭter, *adv.*, v. avidus *fin.*

ăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. aveo], *longing eagerly for* something (either lawful or unlawful), *desirous, eager, earnest, greedy* (diff. from avarus, q. v.). **I.** I n g e n., constr. with *gen.*, *in with acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* cibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: festinatio victoriae avida, id. Phil. 3, 1; so, potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, Sall. J. 15, 4: avidissimus privatae gratiae, id. H. Fr. (Orat. Cottae ad Popul. p. 245 Gerl.): turba avida novarum rerum, Liv. 1, 8, 6: avidus poenae (sc. sumendae), id. 8, 30, 13: libidinum, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11: futuri, id. A. P. 172 et saep.: belli gerundi, Sall. J. 35, 3: malefaciundi, id. H. Fr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 343 (p. 251, n. 116 Gerl.): avidior properandi, id. H. Fr. 4, 30 Gerl.: videndi, Ov. M. 10, 56 et saep.—P o e t. with *inf.* (inst. of *gen. of gerund.*): avidi committere pugnam, Ov. M. 5, 75: cognoscere amantem, id. ib. 10, 472: Chaos innumeros avidum confundere mundos, Luc. 6, 696 al.—A more remote gen. relation is found in Lucr.: Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, *in respect of*, Lucr. 4, 594.—(β) With *in with acc.:* avida in novas res ingenia, Liv. 22, 21, 2: avidae in direptiones manus, id. 5, 20, 6.—* (γ) With *dat.:* servorum manus subitis avidae, Tac. H. 1, 7.—(δ) *Absol.* and transf. to inanimate things: ita sunt avidae (aures meae), etc., Cic. Or. 29, 104: avidi cursus frena retentat equi, Ov. P. 3, 9, 26: avidae libidines, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: amor, Cat. 68, 83: cor, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 58: pectus, id. H. 9, 161: amplexus, id. M. 7, 143. — **II.** E s p. **A.** *Eager for* gain, *avaricious, covetous, greedy of money*, = avarus: me dices avidum esse hominem, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 34; id. Aul. prol. 9; 3, 5, 12; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 43: Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum atque aridum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: divitiasque Conduplicant avidi, Lucr. 3, 71: aliquantum ad rem avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa proferri perutile est, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; id. Rosc. Com. 7 *fin.:* avidae manus heredis, Hor. C. 4, 7, 19 al.—**B.** *Eager for* food, *hungry, greedy, voracious, gluttonous:* Avidos vicinum funus et aegros Exanimat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: convivae, id. ib. 1, 5, 75: Noli avidus esse in omni epulatione, * Vulg. Eccli. 37, 32.—P o e t.: Efficit ut largis avidum mare fluminis undis, *insatiable*, Lucr. 1, 1031: Exitio est avidum mare nautis, Hor. C. 1, 28, 18: morbus, Lucr. 6, 1236: manus Mortis, Tib. 1, 3, 4: ignis, Ov. M. 9, 234; 12, 280: flammae, id. ib. 9, 172: morsus, id. ib. 4, 724 et saep.—**C.** In Lucr. of space as swallowing up objects, *wide, large, vast:* Inde avidei partem montes silvaeque ferarum Possedere, Lucr. 5, 202: avido complexu quem tenet aether id. 2, 1066; so id. 5, 470.—*Adv.*, *eagerly, greedily*, etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **ăvĭdĭter:** invadere pocula, Val. Antias ap. Arn. 5, p. 155; so App.: merum ventri ingurgitare, Met. 4, p. 145, 27.—**b.** Class. form **ăvĭdē:** ab ludis animus atque aures avent avide exspectantes mentium, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll. (Trag. v. 71 Vahl.); Lucr. 4, 1108: adripere Graecas litteras, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: adpetere aliquid, id. ib. 20, 72: exspectare aliquid, id. Att. 12, 40; 16, 10: jam bibit avide, Suet. Tib. 59; pransus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127 al.—*Comp.:* avidius se in voluptates mergere, Liv. 23, 18, 11: procurrere, id. 34, 15, 4: avidius vino ciboque corpora onerant, id. 41, 2, 13: vesci, Suet. Calig. 18.—*Sup.:* avidissime exspectare aliquid, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: credere aliquid, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: adprehendere palmam, id. 14, 22, 28, § 147.

Ăvĭēnus, i, *m.:* Rufus Festus Avienus, *a Roman poet in the last half of the fourth century, whose most distinguished work is a* Metaphrasis Periegeseos Dionysii, *and a metaphrase of the Phænomena of Aratus;* cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 128 sq. and 153; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 413.

ăvĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [avis], *bird-footed, swift-footed:* avipedis animula leporis, Serenus ap. Mart. Cap. 5, § 518 (also in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., and in Mar. Vict. pp. 2546 and 2595 P.).

ăvis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* avi and ave; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Prisc. p. 765 P.; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P.; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 218, 222; in the lang. of religion, the form avi is most common; v. infra) [cf. Sanscr. vā (which may imply av), to blow (to wave); vis, a bird; Zend, vi; with which Curt. compares οἰ-ωνός, a large bird, and Benfey αἰ-ετός, an eagle]. **I.** L i t., *a bird;* or collect., *the winged tribe:* Liber captivos avis ferae consimilis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7: videmus novis avibus canere undique silvas, Lucr. 1, 256: arguta, Prop. 1, 18, 30: istā enim avi (sc. aquilā) volat nulla vehementius, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: ave ad perfugia litorum tendente, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9; Vulg. Gen. 1, 2; ib. Deut. 4, 17; ib. Marc. 4, 32; ib. Luc. 13, 34 et saep.—In Varr. once of bees: de incredibili earum avium naturā audi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.—A description of birds is found ap. Plin. lib. 10; of their habits, ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 3 sq. and ap. Col. 8, 1 sq.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** Esp., in reference to auguries, since the Romans took their omens or auguries from birds (v. augurium and auspicium): post quam avem aspexit templo Anchises, Naev. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.—Hence, avis, meton., = omen, *a sign, omen, portent*, freq. with the epithets bona, mala, sinistra (= bona; v. sinister), adversa, etc.: liquido exeo foras Auspicio avi sinistrā, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2: ducam legiones meas Avi sinistrā, auspicio liquido atque ex sententiā, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: solvere secundo rumore aversāque avi, poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29, where B. and K. read *adversā:* malā ducis avi domum, *with a bad omen*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 5: este bonis avibus visi natoque mihique, Ov. F. 1, 513; so id. M. 15, 640: di, qui secundis avibus in proelium miserint, Liv. 6, 12, 9: Quā ego hunc amorem mihi esse avi dicam datum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 26: Hac veniat natalis avi, Tib. 2, 2, 21.—In *abl.*, form ave: tunc ave deceptus falsā, Ov. M. 5, 147.—**B.** Comically, for a man in the garb of a bird: Sed quae nam illaec est avis, quae huc cum tunicis advenit? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 15.—**C.** Avis alba, v. albus, I. B. 3. e.

ăvītē, *adv.*, v. avitus *fin.*

* **ăvĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [avis], *the winged race:* tam pulcra ales, quae ex omni avitio longe praecellit, App. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 186 Hildebrand.

1. ăvītus, a, um, *adj.* [avus], *of* or *belonging to a grandfather, coming from a grandfather, ancestral.* **I.** L i t.: paternae atque avitae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 81: bona paterna et avita, id. Cael. 14, 34: res patrita et avita, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: patrita illa et avita philosophia, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: avitus ac patritus mos, Varr. ap. Non. p. 161, 5: leges avitae et patritae, id. ib.: hospitium, Cic. Fam. 13, 34: divitiae, Cat. 68, 121; so, res, Hor. S. 1, 6, 79: quae (pallium, sudarium etc.) palam soles habere tamquam avita, Cat. 25, 8: solium, Verg. A. 7, 169; Ov. M. 6, 650: fundus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43: cellae, id. ib. 1, 37, 6: regnum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 12; Liv. 1, 15: sanguis, Prop. 3, 19, 37: nomen, Ov. M. 6, 239: umbrae, id. F. 1, 43: nobilitas, Tac. A. 2, 38: spes, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117 et saep.—**II.** Transf. to animals: asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert, Col. 6, 37, 4: color, id. 6, 37, 4, § 7.—I n g e n., *very old* or *ancient:* merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 695.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not found; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 230.—* *Adv.:* **ăvītē,** *from ancient times*, Tert. adv. Val. 39 dub.

2. Ăvītus, i, *m.*, *a Roman* cognomen: A. Cluentius Avitus, Cic. Clu. 5, 11 sqq.

ā-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via], *that is out of the way, remote, out of the right way;* also, *untrodden, unfrequented, solitary, lonely*, etc. (while *devius* signifies leading from the right way; and *invius*, having no way, pathless; in the poets and histt. freq.). **I.** L i t. **A.** Silvani lucus extra murum est avius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante Trita solo, Lucr. 1, 926: nemora avia, id. 2, 145: virgulta, Verg. G. 2, 328: montes, Hor. C. 1, 23, 2: aviis itineribus, *through by-ways*, Sall. J. 54, 9: cujus (Caesaris) sibi species itinere avio occurrisset, Suet. Aug. 96: solitudines, Vell. 2, 55: avia commeatibus loca, Liv. 9, 19, 16. — Also, **B.** *Subst.:* **ăvĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a by-way, a desert, wilderness;* in a pun with avium, from avis: hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium, Auct. ad Her. 4, 21, 29.—More freq. in *plur.:* **ăvĭa,** ōrum: avia cursu Dum sequor, et notā excedo regione viarum, Verg. A. 2, 737: per avia ac derupta, Tac. A. 6, 21: per avia, Ov. M. 1, 701; 2, 205.—So with *gen.:* avia

ūinerum, Vell. 2, 75: nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479: saltuum, Tac. A. 2. 68: Oceani, id. ib. 2, 15: Armeniae, id. ib. 13, 37.—**C.** Poet., of persons, *wandering, straying:* Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Verg. A. 11, 810.—**II.** Trop.: Avius a verā longe ratione vagaris, *astray*, Lucr. 2, 82; 2, 229; 2, 740; 3, 463: init nunc avia coepto Consilia, i. e. *leading away from the undertaking*, Sil. 12, 493.

ăvŏcāmentum, i, *n.* [avoco], *a means of diverting from* pain, trouble, etc., *an alleviation, diversion, relaxation, recreation* (post-Aug.): omnia mihi avocamenta eximit dolor, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 1: admittere avocamenta, id. ib. 8, 5, 3; id. Pan. 82, 8; App. Mag. p. 498; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18; Arn. adv. Gent. 166.

ăvŏcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a calling off from* a thing, *a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption* (very rare): avocatio a cogitandā molestiā, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33: In his, quae me sine avocatione circumstrepunt, etc., Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

ăvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that calls off* or *away* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Christ. 5 *fin.*

ăvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [avocator], *she that calls away* (eccl. Lat.): veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

ā-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (arch. *inf.*, AVOCARIER, C. I. L. I. p. 198), *to call off* or *away.* **I.** In gen.: partem exercitūs ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61, 3: pubem in arcem praesidio armisque obtinendam, id. 1, 6, 1: Consul ab omnibus magistratibus et comitiatum et contionem avocare potest, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—With *dat.* (for ab aliquo): nec avocare alius alii posset, si contionem habere volunt, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—Trop.: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 15: ut (orator) a propriis personis et temporibus avocet controversiam, id. Or. 14, 45: quibusdam ad Antiochum multitudinis animos avocantibus, Liv. 37, 9, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To call one off from* an action, purpose, wish, etc., i. e. *to withdraw, divert, turn, remove, separate* (the usual signif. of the word): aliquem ab aliquā re voluptas avocat, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: si te laus adlicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45: aliquem ab alicujus conjunctione, id. ib. 2, 10: quos jam aetas a proeliis avocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: senectus avocat a rebus gerendis, id. Sen. 5, 15; so id. Balb. 26, 59: qui omnino avocent a philosophiā, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: hos a bello avocas, Nep. Epam. 5, 3: avocat a curā vocis ille adfectus, Quint. 11, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 40.—**B.** *To withdraw the attention, to distract, divert.* **1.** *To withdraw* by interrupting, *to interrupt, hinder:* multum distringebar frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et comminuunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** *To divert* by cheering, *to divert, cheer, amuse:* ab iis quae avocant abductus, et liber et mihi relictus, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; hence, se, *to divert, entertain one's self*, Arn. 7, p. 215; and *pass.* with mid. sense: illic avocare et illic lude, * Vulg. Eccli. 32, 15.—**C. 1.** In the Lat. of the jurists = revocare, *to reclaim, recall:* partem ejus, quod in fraudem datum esset, Dig. 22, 3, 6; so, possessionem, ib. 19, 1, 3; also with *dat.* (for *ab aliquo*): non potest avocari ei res, ib. 35, 2, 1.—**2.** Trop.: factum, *to revoke, disavow*, Dig. 39, 5, 6: arma, *to make a feint in fighting*, Quint. 9, 1, 20.

ā-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to fly forth* or *away:* per aetherias umbras, Cat. 66, 55: auspicanti pullos avolāsse, Suet. Galb. 18 *fin.*; Dig. 41, 1, 5.—Hence, of persons, *to flee away, to go away quickly, to hasten away* (opp. advolare, to flee to): experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10: avolat ipse, Verg. A. 11, 712: citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 57, 8; 3, 61, 7 (al. advolat).—So of dying: Critoni non persuasi me hinc avolaturum, *that I shall flee from this world*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.—Of the vanishing of pleasure: Fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

āvulsio (āvol-), ōnis, *f.* [avello]; in gardening, t. t., *a plucking off, tearing off of the branches of a tree:* Aut semine (arbores) proveniunt aut plantis radicis aut propagine aut avolsione, Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58; 17, 13, 21, § 98.

* **āvulsor (āvol-),** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that tears off:* ubi (spongeae) avolsorem sensere, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148.

āvulsus or **āvolsus,** a, um, *Part.*, v. avello.

ăvuncŭlus (AVOMCVLVS and AVONCLVS, Fabr. Gloss. p. 227, a), i, *m. dim.* [avus; cf. Lith. avynas, uncle], *a mother's brother, maternal uncle* (a brother of the father, patruus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Verg. A. 3, 343; Plin. 5, 8, 6, § 20; Vulg. Gen. 28, 2; 29, 10: uxor patrui vel avunculi, ib. Lev. 20, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 17; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Avunculus magnus, *a grandmother's brother* (aviae frater), *great-uncle*, Cic. Brut. 62, 222; Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 16, 26.—**2.** Avunculus major, *a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle* (proaviae frater), Dig. l. l. (in Isid. Orig. l. l., proavunculus).—**3.** Avunculus maximus, *a brother of the great-great-grandmother* (abaviae frater), Dig. l. l. (in Isid. Orig. l. l., abavunculus).—In the histt. sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, *brother of the grandmother*, Vell. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 7; id. Claud. 3; and avunculus *absol.* = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43; 2, 53; 4, 75.—**II.** Transf., *the husband of the mother's sister*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17.

ăvus (AVS, Inscr. Fabr. 389, also **ăvŏs**), i, *m.* [kindr. with Goth. avo, grandmother; Old Norse, afi, grandfather; cf. Heb. אָב, âb, father; Chald. אַבָּא, ἀββᾶ; and Engl. ab-bot], *a grandfather, grandsire.* **I.** Lit.: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; so Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. Mur. 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131; Vulg. Exod. 10, 6; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9; 9, 6, 23.—Also transf. to animals (cf. 1. avitus, II.), Verg. G. 4, 209.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *Ancestor, forefather*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 3; Ov. F. 2, 30; id. H. 16 (15), 174; id. M. 9, 491; 15, 425; id. P. 4, 8, 18; Vulg. Gen. 28, 4 al.—**B.** *An old man*, Albin. 2, 4.

‡ **axămenta,** ōrum, *n.* [axis, II. F., since they were inscribed on tables of wood], *religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll.: axamenta: στίχοι ἐπὶ θυσιῶν Ἡρακλέους, Gloss.; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. The beginning of such a Salian hymn (in Varr. L. L. 7, § 86 Müll.) runs thus: Divom éxta cánte, Divom Dio súpplicante.

‡ **axāre:** nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

‡ **axe agglŏmĕrāti:** universi stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **axĕdo,** ōnis, *m.*, = axis, II. F., *a board, plank*, Mart. Emp. 33 *fin.*

† **Axĕnus,** = ἄξενος (inhospitable): Axenus Pontus, *an earlier name of the* Pontus Euxinus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 55 sq.

* **axĭcĭa,** ae, *f.* [cf. ascia], *a pair of shears*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 22 Fleck.

axĭcŭlus (**assic-**), i, *m. dim.* [axis]. **I.** *A small axle-tree*, Vitr. 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A pin*, Vitr. 10, 21.—**B.** *A small beam* or *pole*, Col. 6, 19, 2.—**C.** *A small board* or *plank*, Amm. 21, 2; 16, 8.

‡ **axilla,** ae, v. ala.

axim, axit = egerim, egerit, v. ago *init.*

axīnŏmantīa, ae, *f.*, = ἀξινομαντεία, *a kind of divination from axes*, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142; cf. id. 30, 2, 5, § 14.

† **axiōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἀξίωμα, *a principle, axiom*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; cf. Gell. 16, 8 (in pure Lat., proloquium, pronuntiatum, profatum, etc.; v. Gell. l. l.).

axis, is, *m.* [kindred with Gr. ἄξων; Sanscr. akshas = axle, wheel; old Germ. Ahsa; mod. Germ. Achse; Engl. axle, Bopp, Gloss. p. 2, a; cf. Aufrecht, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 8, p. 71]. **I.** Lit., *an axletree, about which a round body*, e. g. *a wheel, turns:* faginus axis, Verg. G. 3, 172: axes aerii, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 30; 7, 33: axis versatilis, ib. Eccli. 33, 5 al.—Meton. (pars pro toto), *a chariot, car, wagon*, Ov. M. 2, 59; id. H. 4, 160; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1442; Sil. 16, 360 al.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 2, 148; 4, 634.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The axle of a water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 6.—**B.** *The axis of the earth:* mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; id. Tim. 10; Lucr. 6, 1107.—Hence, meton. **a.** *The pole*, Luc. 7, 422: axis inocciduus, id. 8, 175: meridianus, Vitr. 6, 1.—**b.** Esp., *the north pole*, Lucr. 6, 720; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; Verg. G. 2, 271; 3, 351; Ov. P. 4, 7, 2; Manil. 4, 589.—**c.** *The whole heavens:* maximus Atlas Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Verg. A. 4, 482; 6, 536; Ov. M. 1, 255; 2, 75; 2, 297; 6, 175; id. Tr. 1, 2, 46; Stat. Th. 5, 86; id. S. 3, 3, 76 al.—Hence, sub axe, *under the open heaven*, Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28.—**d.** *A region of the heavens, a clime:* boreus, *the north*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41: hesperius, *the west*, id. M. 4, 214; Luc. 3, 359.—**C.** *A pin* or *hook on which a hinge turns*, Stat. Th. 1, 346.—**D.** *The valve of a pipe*, Vitr. 10, 12.—**E.** Axes volutarum, in archit., *the axes of a volute*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**F.** *A board, plank*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Vitr. 4, 2; 7, 1; Col. 6, 30, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; Luc. 3, 455; Gell. 2, 12 al.—**G.** *An unknown wild animal in India*, Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.

axites mulieres sive viri dicebantur unā agentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. [ago].

axĭtiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *acting together, in combination; of a party:* Axitiosae annonam caram e vili concinnant viris, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll.: Mulieres, uxor — Cuja vis? — Ego novi: scio axitiosam, id. ib.

1. Axius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman nomen:* Q. Axius, a friend of Cicero's and Varro's, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; Suet. Caes. 9; Gell. 7, 3, 10.

2. Axius, ii, *m.*, = Ἄξιος, *a river in Macedonia*, now *the Vardar*, Liv. 39, 53, 15; 44, 26, 7 and 8; 45, 29, 7 sq.; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

† **1. axon,** ŏnis, *m.*, = ἄξων. **I.** *A line upon the sundial, its axis*, Vitr. 9, 5.—**II.** *A part of the* ballista, Vitr. 10, 17.—**III.** Axŏnes, um, *the laws of Solon engraved on tables of wood* (axibus ligneis, Gell. 2, 12; v. axis, II. F.), Amm. 16, 5.

2. Axon, ŏnis, *m.*, *a river in* Caria, Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103.

Axŏna, ae, *m.*, *a river in Gaul*, now *the Aisne*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; Aus. Mos. 461; cf. Mann. Gall. 206.

axungia, ae, *f.* [axis-ungo], *axle-tree grease, wagon grease.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 135; 28, 10, 43, § 156.—Hence, **II.** In gen., *grease, fat*, Pall. 1, 17, 3; Veg. 4, 10, 3; 4, 12, 3.

Axȳlŏs terra [ἄξυλος], *a poorly wooded region in* Galatia, Liv. 38, 18, 4.

Aza, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Armenia Minor, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

Azăli, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἄζαλοι, *a people of* Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

Azan, ānis, *m.*, = Ἀζάν; *plur.*, **Azānes,** *a people in* Arcadia, Stat. Th. 4, 292.

† **azāniae** nŭces [ἀζάνω, to dry up], *pine-nuts, which open while yet on the tree*, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

Azānius, a, um, *adj.*, *Azanian*, i. e. *of* or *belonging to a region in* Aethiopia: sinus, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 108: mare, id. 6, 28, 32, § 153.

† **azōni** di, = ἄζωνοι, *gods that possess no definite place in heaven* (in pure Lat., communes), Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 118; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 17.

Azōrus, i, *f.*, = Ἄζωρος, *a town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Olympus*, Liv. 42, 53; 44, 2.

Azōtus, i, *f.*, = Ἄζωτος or Ἀζωτός, *a city of Palestine, near the coast*, the *Ashdod* of Holy Scripture, and now *Esdûd*, Mel. 1, 10; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; in Vulg., Asedoth, Jos. 10, 40; 12, 3.

† **azȳmus** (**azȳmon,** Prud. Apoth. 421), a, um, *adj.*, = ἄζυμος, *unleavened* (very freq. in Vulg.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: azymi panes, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8; ib. Jud. 6, 21: panis, Scrib. Comp. 133: lagana azyma, Vulg. Lev. 2, 4; ib. 1 Par. 23, 29; and so *subst.:* **azȳma,** ōrum, *n.*, Vulg. Exod. 12, 15; ib. Lev. 8, 2 al.—**B.** Esp., of the Jewish feast of unleavened bread: dies festus azymorum, Vulg. Luc. 22, 1: dies azymorum, ib. Act. 12, 3; 20, 6; also *absol.:* Erat pascha et azyma (Gr. Ἦν τὸ πάσχα καὶ τὰ ἄζυμα), ib. Marc. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., *unleavened*, i. e. *morally uncorrupted, pure:* sicut estis azymi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7: in azymis sinceritatis, ib. ib. 5, 8.

B.

B, b, *indecl. n.*, designates, in the Latin alphabet, the soft, labial sound as in English, unlike the Gr. beta (Β, β), which approached the Engl. *v* in sound; v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 124 sqq. At the beginning of words it represents an original *dv* or *gv*, and elsewhere an original *gv*, *p*, *v*, or *bh* (*v*); v. Corss. Ausspr. I. pp. 134, 161. It corresponds regularly with Gr. β, but freq. also with π, and, in the middle of words, with φ; cf. brevis, βραχύς; ab, ἀπό; carbasus, κάρπασος; ambo, ἀμφί, ἄμφω; nubes, νέφος, etc.; v. Roby, Gram. I. p. 26; Kühner, Gram. § 34, 6. In Latin, as in all kindred languages, it was used in forming words to express the cry of different animals, as balare, barrire, baubari, blacterare, boare, bombitare, bubere, bubulare; children beginning to talk called their drink bua; so, balbus denoted the stammering sound, bambalio the stuttering, blatire and blaterare the babbling, blaesus the lisping, blandus the caressing. At the beginning of words *b* is found with no consonants except *l* and *r* (for bdellium, instead of which Marc. Emp. also wrote bdella, is a foreign word); but in the middle of words it is connected with other liquid and feeble consonants. Before hard consonants *b* is found only in compounds with *ob* and *sub*, the only prepositions, besides *ab*, which end in a labial sound; and these freq. rejected the labial, even when they are separated by the insertion of *s*, as abspello and absporto pass into aspello and asporto; or the place of the labial is supplied by *u*, as in aufero and aufugio (cf. ab *init.* and *au*); before *f* and *p* it is assimilated, as suffero, suppono; before *m* assimilated or not, as summergo or submergo; before *c* sometimes assimilated, as succedo, succingo, sometimes taking the form *sus* (as if from subs; cf. abs), as suscenseo; and sometimes *su* before *s* followed by a consonant, as suspicor. When *b* belonged to the root of a word it seems to have been retained, as plebs from plebis, urbs from urbis, etc.; so in Arabs, chalybs (= Ἄραψ, χάλυψ), the Gr. ψ was represented by *bs*; as also in absis, absinthium, etc. But in scripsi from scribo, nupsi from nubo, etc., *b* was changed to *p*, though some grammarians still wrote *bs* in these words; cf. Prisc. pp. 556, 557 P.; Vel. Long. pp. 2224, 2261 ib. Of the liquids, *l* and *r* stand either before or after *b*, but *m* only before it, with the exception of abmatertera, parallel with the equally anomalous abpatruus (cf. ab *init.* and *fin.*), and *n* only after it; hence *con* and *in* before *b* always become *com* and *im*; as inversely *b* before *n* is sometimes changed to *m*, as Samnium for Sabinium and scamnum for scabnum, whence the dim. scabellum. *B* is so readily joined with *u* that not only acubus, arcubus, etc., were written for acibus, arcibus, etc., but also contubernium was formed from taberna, and bubile was used for bovile, as also in dubius (= δοιός, duo) a *b* was inserted. *B* could be doubled, as appears not only from the foreign words abbas and sabbatum, but also from obba and gibba, and the compounds with ob and sub. *B* is reduplicated in bibo (cf the Gr. πίω), as the shortness of the first syllable in the preterit bibi, compared with dĕdi and stĕti or stĭti, shows; although later bĭbo was treated as a primitive, and the supine bibitum formed from it. Sometimes before *b* an *m* was inserted, e. g. in cumbo for cubo κύπτω, lambo for λάπτω, nimbus for νέφος; inversely, also, it was rejected in sabucus for sambucus and labdacismus for lambdacismus. As in the middle, so at the beginning of words, *b* might take the place of another labial, e. g. buxis for pyxis, balaena for φάλαινα, carbatina for carpatina, publicus from poplicus, ambo for ἄμφω; as even Enn. wrote Burrus and Bruges for Pyrrhus and Phryges; Naev., Balantium for Palatium (v. the latter words, and cf. Fest. p. 26).—In a later age, but not often before A.D. 300, intercourse with the Greeks caused the pronunciation of the *b* and *v* to be so similar that Adamantius Martyrius in Cassiod. pp. 2295–2310 P., drew up a separate catalogue of words which might be written with either *b* or *v*. So, Petronius has berbex for verbex, and in inscrr., but not often before A.D. 300, such errors as bixit for vixit, abe for ave, ababus for abavus, etc. (as inversely vene, devitum, acervus, vasis instead of bene, debitum, acerbus, basis), are found; Flabio, Jubentius, for Flavio, Juventius, are rare cases from the second century after Christ.—The interchange between labials, palatals, and linguals (as glans for βάλανος, bilis for fel or χολή) is rare at the beginning of words, but more freq. in the middle; cf. tabeo, τήκω, and Sanscr. tak, terebra and τέρετρον, uber and οὖθαρ; besides which the change of tribus Sucusana into Suburana (Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.; Quint. 1, 7, 29) deserves consideration. This interchange is most freq. in terminations used in forming words, as ber, cer, ter; brum or bulum, crum or culum, trum, bundus and cundus; bilis and tilis, etc.— Finally, the interchange of *b* with *du* at the beginning of words deserves special mention, as duonus for bonus, Bellona for Duellona, bellum for duellum, bellicus for duellicus, etc., and bis from duis.—As an abbreviation, B usually designates bonus or bene. Thus, B. D. = Bona Dea, Inscr. Orell. 1524; 2427; 2822: B. M. = bene merenti, ib. 99; 114; 506: B. M. P. = bene merenti posuit, ib. 255; B. D. S. M. = bene de se meritae, ib. 2437: B. V. V. = bene vale valeque, ib. 4816: B. M. = bonae memoriae, ib. 1136; 3385: B. M. = bonā mente, ib. 5033; sometimes it stands for beneficiarius, and BB. beneficiarii, ib. 3489; 3868; 3486 al.

Bāal, *m.*, *indecl.* בַּעַל (lord), *a Syrian deity:* Bāal, Prud. Apoth. 393: Băal, Sedul. 5, 147; Vulg. 3 Reg. 18, 19 sqq.

† **băbae** or **păpae,** *interj.*, = βαβαί or παπαί, an exclamation of wonder and joy, *odds bodkins! wonderful! strange!* **I.** Form babae: huic babae! basilice te intulisti et facete, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 25; so id. Ps. 1, 3, 131; id. Cas. 5, 2, 26; id. Ep. 1, 1, 52; v. under II.; Petr. 37, 9.—**II.** Form papae: *Ep.* Cadum tibi veteris vini propino. *St.* Papae! Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 24; 5, 7, 3; id. Rud. 5, 2, 33; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29; id. Men. 5, 5, 20; Ter Eun. 2, 1, 23; 2, 2, 48; 3, 1, 26.

Babba, ae, *f.*, *a town in Mauritania, called, as a Roman colony, Julia Campestris,* Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 5.

Babel, ēlis, *f.*, *the capital city of Assyria,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 3, 11; cf. Vulg. Gen. 11, 9.

Babĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Lower Italy,* Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.

Babilus, i, *m.*, *an astronomer of the time of Nero,* Suet. Ner. 36.

Babullĭus, ii, *m.*, *a rich friend of Cæsar,* Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1.

babŭlus, i, *m.*, *a babbler, fool* (late Lat.), App. M. 4, p. 149, 7.

‡ **baburrus,** a, um, *foolish, silly,* Isid. Orig. 10, 31.

* **Băbўlo,** ōnis, *m.* (prob. from Babylon, a Babylonian, foreigner), *the name of a slave,* Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17 (acc. to others, *a man of Oriental wealth and luxury, a nabob;* cf. Bentl. ad loc.).

Băbўlōn, ōnis, *f.* (*gen.* Gr. Babylonos, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 653; *acc.* Gr. Babylona, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 21; Mart. 9, 76; Plin. 6, 26, 30, §§ 120 and 124), = Βαβυλών, *Babylon, the ancient and renowned chief city of Babylonia, on both sides of the Euphrates, whose ruins are found at Hille, in Irak Arabi,* Mel. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 121 sq.; Curt. 5, 6, 9; Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47; 2, 67, 139; Ov. P. 2, 4, 27; Nep. Eum. 2, 1; Vitr. 8, 3, 8; Vulg. Gen. 10, 10.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Băbўlōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Βαβυλωνία. **1.** *The Syrian province, named after its capital, Babylon, between the Euphrates and Tigris, Babylonia;* in a more extended sense, sometimes used for *all Syria, Assyria, and Mesopotamia;* now *Irak Arabi,* Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117 sqq.; Curt. 5, 1, 43; 8, 3, 17; Just. 20, 4, 3; Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 4.—**2.** For Babylon, *the city Babylon,* Just. 1, 2, 7; 12, 13, 6; cf. Liv. 38, 17, 11; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122; Curt. 4, 6, 20.—**B. Băbўlōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Babylonian* (pertaining as well to the city Babylon as to Babylonia): miles, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 19: Euphrates, Ov. M. 2, 248: moenia, Luc. 6, 50: arx, Curt. 5, 1, 25: Seleucia, *situated in Babylonia,* Plin. 6, 27, 31, §§ 129 and 133: juncus (produced in the region of Babylon, of particular excellence), id. 21, 18, 72, § 120.—*Subst.:* **Băbўlōnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Babylonians,* Cic. Div. 2, 46; Curt. 5, 1, 25; 5, 1, 38; Just. 13, 4, 23; Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 30 al.—**2.** In *fem. sing.* Babylonia, *a Babylonian woman,* Ov. M. 4, 44; 4, 99.—And, since Babylonia was the primitive seat of astronomy and astrology, Babylonii numeri, Hor. C. 1, 11, 2 (cf. Cic. Div. 2, 47. 98: Chaldaicae rationes); and appel. for *skilled in astronomy and astrology:* me creat Archytae suboles Babylonius Horops, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 77.—**C. Băbўlōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Babylonius, *Babylonian:* peristromata (skilfully woven and inwrought with figures; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196); Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53; so, picta superbe texta, Mart. 8, 28, 17.—Hence, *subst.:* **Băbўlōnĭca,** ōrum (more rare in *sing.* **Băbўlōnĭcum,** i, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 35, 3), *n.*, *Babylonian coverings* or *tapestry,* Lucr. 4, 1026; so Dig. 34, 2, 26; cf. Fest. s. v. solla, p. 298 Müll.: pelles, *coming from Babylonia* (a tribute in the time of the emperors), Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.—With reference to astrology (cf. II. B.): doctrina, Lucr. 5, 726.—**D. Băbўlōnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, = Babylonius, *Babylonian* (only in Plaut.): miles, Truc. 1, 1, 66; 1, 2, 100; 2, 4, 38.—**E. Băbўlōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Babylonius, *Babylonian:* undae, i. e. *the Euphrates,* Manil. 4, 578.

bāca (less correctly **bacca**), ae, *f.* [acc. to Benfey, for bacsa, kindred with Sanscr. bhaksh, edere, vorare; cf. also bhaxa, food; but v. Vaniček, Etym. Wörterb. 2, p. 561], *a small round fruit, a berry.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (cf.: acinus, glans): virgas murteas cum bacis servare, Cato, R. R. 101; Ov. M. 11, 234: lauri, Verg. G. 1, 306: tinus, Ov. M. 10, 98: ebuli, Verg. E. 10, 27: cupressi, Plin. 16, 27. 50, § 115: platani, id. 15, 7, 7, § 29: hyssopi, id. 26, 12, 76, § 124 al.—**B.** Esp. freq. *the olive:* agricola cum florem oleae videt, bacam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16; Hor. S. 2, 4, 69; id. Ep. 1, 16, 2; Ov. M. 6, 81; 8, 295; cf. Mart. 13, 101.—**C.** Esp., *absol.*, in the poets of the olive, Hor. C. 2, 6, 16: quot Sicyon bacas, quot parit Hybla favos, Ov. P. 4, 15, 10.—As sacred to Minerva: ponitur hic bicolor sincerae baca Minervae, Ov. M. 8, 664; 13, 653.—And of the fruit of the wild olive-tree, Ov. M. 14, 525; cf. Verg. G. 2, 183.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *any fruit of a tree,* * Lucr. 5, 1363: arbores seret diligens agricola, quarum aspiciet bacam ipse numquam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: fruges terrae, bacaeque arborum, id. Div. 1, 51, 116; so id. Sen. 2, 5: rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, id. poët. ap. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. Rel. inc. inc. v. 135 Rib.); cf. id. de Or. 3, 38, 154: semen inclusum est in intimā parte earum bacarum, quae ex quāque stirpe funduntur, id. N. D. 2, 51, 127: fruges atque bacae, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: felices, Sil. 15, 535.—**B.** *That which is like a berry in shape.* **1.** *A pearl:* marita, quae Onusta bacis ambulet, Hor. Epod. 8, 14: aceto Diluit insignem bacam, id. S. 2, 3, 241; so Ov. M. 10, 116; 10, 265; Verg. Cul. 67; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 592; id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 167; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 88; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 528.—**2.** *The dung of sheep* or *goats,* Pall. Jan. 14, 3.—**3.** *A link of a chain in the shape of a berry,* Prud. στεφ. 1, 46; so id. Psych. prooem. 33.

* **băcālĭa,** ae. *f.* [baca], *a kind of laurel abounding in berries,* Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 129.

bācālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *bearing berries:* laurus, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 60.

bacalusĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of sweetmeat,* Petr. 41 *init.* (dub.; cf. Büchel. ad loc.).

Bacānal, v. Bacchanal *init.*

‡ **bacar,** *a wine-vessel similar to the* bacrio, *a wine-glass,* Fest. p. 25; cf. Commod. p. 344.

bācātus, a, um, *Part.* of a verb not otherwise in use, **bāco,** āre [baca, II. B. 1.], *set* or *adorned with pearls, pearl-* (very rare): monile, * Verg. A. 1, 655; Sil. 8, 134; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

bacca, baccālis, etc., v. baca, bacalis, etc.

† **baccar** (**bacchar**), ăris, *n.* (**bac-**

căris, is, *f.*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45), = βάκχαρις, *a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed;* also called nardum rusticum (cf. Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45); acc. to Sprengel it is the Celtic valerian: Valeriana Celtica, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 29; Verg. E. 4, 19 (baccar herba est, quae facinum depellit, Serv.); 7, 27.

1. Baccha (old orthog. **Baca;** v. S. C. Bacch.; **Bacca,** Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4 Wagn.; **Bacche,** Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 41), ae, *f.*, = Βάκχη; cf. also Μαινάς or Θυιάς, *a Bacchanet, a female attendant of Bacchus, who, in company with Silenus and the Satyrs, celebrated the festival of that deity with a raving madness carried even to insensibility, with an ivy crown upon her head, a fawn-skin upon her left shoulder, a staff wound with ivy in her hand, and with hair loose and flying wildly about,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71; id. Aul. 3, 1, 3; id. Cas. 5, 4, 9; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 4; 1, 1, 19; Varr. L. L. 7, § 87 Müll.; Ov. M. 4, 25; 6, 587 sq.; 9, 642; 11, 89; id. Tr. 1. 1.; id. H. 10, 48; id. F. 6, 507; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 33; Luc. 5, 74 (Matres Edonides, Ov. M. 11, 69; v. Bacchus).—Represented in paintings: Bacchas istas cum Musis Metelli comparas, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: Bacchis initiare aliquem, *to initiate into the festivals of Bacchus,* Liv. 39, 9, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 39, 10, 2; 39, 14, 8.—In a pun with Bacchis (q. v. II.): quia Bacchis, Bacchas metuo et Bacchanal tuom, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1. 19; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 4; v. Bacchis.—Hence, **II.** Deriv.: **Bacchēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Βακχεῖος, *relating to the Bacchæ* or *Bacchantes, Bacchantian:* vox, Col. 10, 223: sanguis, *spilt by them,* Stat. Th. 1, 328: bella, id. ib. 12, 791.

‡ **2. Baccha,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of Spanish wine,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 87 Müll.

bacchābundus, a, um, *adj.* [bacchor], *revelling in the manner of the Bacchantes, boisterous, noisy, ranting, raving* (post-Aug. and rare; cf. bacchans): agmen, Curt. 9, 10, 27; App. Mag. p. 326, 8.

Bacchaeus = Baccheus, v. Bacchus, II. C.

Bacchānal (old orthog. **Bacānal,** v. S. C. Bacch. A. V. C. 568, Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172: **baccānal,** Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3), ālis, *n.* [from Bacchus, like Fagutal, Frutinal, Lupercal, etc.; v. App. 1 to the Pref.], *a place devoted to Bacchus, the place where the festivals of Bacchus were celebrated:* NE QVIS EORVM BACANAL HABVISE VELET, S. C. Bacch. v. 4: EA BACANALIA ... IN DIEBVS X ... FACIATIS VTEI DISMOTA SIENT, ib. v. 28: ad Baccas veni in Baccanal, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 3: aperire, id. ib. 8: Bacchanalia, Liv. 39, 18, 7.—**II.** Transf., in the *plur.*: **Bacchānālia,** ium (*gen.* sometimes Bacchanaliorum, Sall. H. 3, 79 Dietsch; Firm. Mat. Err. Prof. Relig. 6, 9), *a feast of Bacchus, the orgies of Bacchus* (diff. from the Roman festival of Liber; v. Liberalia); celebrated once in three years, at night, and in the most tumultuous and licentious manner (cf. Smith, Antiq.); hence, prohibited in Rome, A. U. C. 568, B. C. 186, by a decree of the Senate, Senatusconsultum de Bacchanalibus, which is yet preserved (v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172 sq.); Liv. 39, 9, 3; 39, 12, 4; 39, 16, 10; 39, 18, 7 sq.; 39, 41, 6; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; Tac. H. 2, 68.—Rarely in *sing.*: Bacchanal facere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 43 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 20; so, exercere, id. Suppos Amph Tun' me mactes? v. 12: habere, in the above-mentioned S. C.—Poet.: Bacchanalia vivere, *to live in the manner of the Bacchantes, to live riotously and wantonly,* Juv. 2, 3.

Bacchānālis, e, *adj.* [Bacchus], *relating to Bacchus, Bacchanalian:* sacra, Val. Max. 1, 3, n. 1: festum = Bacchanalia, Macr. S. 1, 4; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.

bacchar and **bacchăris,** v. baccar.

Baccharia, ae, *f.*, *the name of a lost play of Plautus,* Macr. S. 2, 12.

* **bacchātim,** *adv.* [bacchor], *in the manner of the Bacchæ* or *Bacchantes, in a riotous, wanton manner,* App. M. 1, p. 108, 3.

bacchātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A celebrating of the orgies of Bacchus,* Hyg. Fab. 4; 8.—Hence, **II.** *A revelling, raving, in the manner of the Bacchæ* (rare): sileatur de nocturnis ejus baccationibus ac vigiliis, * Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33.

Bacchēïs, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *pertaining to Bacchis, the ancestor of the Corinthian Bacchiadæ;* hence, poet. for *Corinthian:* Ephyres Baccheidos altum Culmen, i. e. *Corinth,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 34.

Bacchēius, a, um, v. 1. Bacchus, II. D.

Bacchēus, a, um. **I.** *Of Bacchus, Bacchic;* v. 1. Bacchus, II. C.—**II.** *Bacchantian;* v. 1. Baccha *fin.*

‡ **bacchĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of drinking vessel, a goblet, bowl,* Isid. Orig. 20, 5, 4.

Bacchĭădae, ārum, *m.*, = Βακχιάδαι, *the Bacchiadæ, a very ancient royal family of Corinth, descended from Bacchis, one of the Heraclidæ, which, being expelled from the throne by Cypselus, wandered to Sicily, and founded Syracuse,* Ov. M. 5, 407; Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152 (cf. Aelian, V. H. 1, 19; Pausan. Corinth. p. 120; Strabo, 8, p. 260).

Bacchicus, v. 1. Bacchus, II. A.

Bacchilidium (metrum) constat dimetro (troch.) hypercatalecto, ut est hoc: floribus corona texitur, Serv. Centim. p. 1819 P.

Bacchis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Βακχίς. **I.** = 1. Baccha, q. v.—**II.** *The name of a woman in the* Hec. and Heaut. *of Terence;* and, in *plur.*, Bacchides, *the name of a comedy of Plautus* (derived from the twin sisters, Bacchides, the chief personages of the piece): Bacchides non Bacchides, set Bacchae sunt acerrumae, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 4.

* **Bacchīsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [Bacchus-sono], *sounding of Bacchus,* Paul. Nol. Nat. XI. S. Fel. 281 Murat.

1. Bacchīus, a, um, v. 1. Bacchus, II. B.

2. Bacchīus, a, um, v. 1. Bacchus, II. E.

3. Bacchīus, ii, *m.*, = Βάκχειος, *a Greek proper name;* esp., **I.** Bacchius Milesius, *a writer on agriculture,* Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** (Scanned Bacchius.) *A gladiator,* Hor. S. 1, 7, 20.

bacchor, ātus (*part. pres. gen. plur.* bacchantum; v. I. *fin.* infra), 1, *v. dep.* [Bacchus]. **I.** Lit., *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus:* Baccha bacchans, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71: saxea ut effigies bacchantis prospicit Evoe, i. e. *which cries Evoe in the orgies,* Cat. 64, 61; 64, 255: cum aliquo, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.*: **bacchantes,** um, *f.*, Bacchae, *the Bacchantes:* passis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu, Ov. M. 7, 258; 3, 703; Curt. 8, 10, 15; *gen.* Bacchantium, id. 9, 10, 24.—**B.** *Pass.* (as in later Gr. βακχεύεσθαι, βακχευθῆναι) of the place in which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated: virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg. G. 2, 487 Heyn.: bacchata jugis Naxos, id. A. 3, 125: Dindyma sanguineis famulum bacchata lacertis, Val. Fl. 3, 20: ita obsoletum sono furenter ab omni parti bacchatur nemus, Santra ap. Non. p. 78, 28: ululatibus Ide bacchatur, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 206.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to revel, rave, rant, like the Bacchæ* (of every species of mental excitement, love, hatred, joy, etc.; mostly poet. and in more elevated prose): quibus gaudiis exsultabis? quantā in voluptate bacchabere? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: furor in vestrā caede bacchantis, id. ib. 4, 6, 11; id. Har. Resp. 18, 39: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis, Hor. C. 2, 7, 26; Col. poët. 10, 198; * Suet. Calig. 56; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 213; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 192.—Of murderous fury: tantā in illos caede bacchati sunt, Vulg. Judic. 20, 25.—So of poet. inspiration, Stat. S. 1, 2, 258; and with carmen as object: grande Sophocleo carmen bacchamur hiatu, Juv. 6, 636; cf.: furebant Euboe bacchantes, *raving to the cry of Euhoe,* Cat. 64, 255; 64, 61.—Also, *to go* or *run about in a wanton, wild, raving,* or *furious manner:* animans Omne, quod in magnis bacchatur montibu' passim, * Lucr. 5, 822: saevit inops animi, totamque incensa per urbem Bacchatur, Verg. A. 4, 301 (= discursitat, Heyne): immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, *raves, is inspired,* id. ib. 6, 78; 7, 385: infelix virgo totā bacchatur in urbe, id. Cir. 166.—Hence, **B.** Transf. to inanimate things, *to be furious, rage with fury,* etc., *to be impetuous,* etc. **1.** So of a vessel of wine that is filled very often: ubi bacchabatur aula, casabant cadi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41 Lorenz ad loc.—**2.** Of winds: Thracio bacchante magis sub interlunia vento, Hor. C. 1, 25, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 29.—Of violent rain, Val. Fl. 6, 632.—**3.** Of a rumor: concussam bacchatur fama per urbem, *spreads rapidly,* Verg. A. 4, 666.—**4.** Of enthusiastic, raging discourse: quod eos, quorum altior oratio actioque esset ardentior furere et bacchari arbitraretur, Cic. Brut. 80, 276: vitiosum dicendi genus, quod inanibus locis bacchatur, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 73.

1. Bacchus, i, *m.*, = Βάκχος, *son of Jupiter and a Theban woman, Semele,* Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. F. 6, 485: bis genitus (since, as Semele died before his birth, he was carried about by Jupiter in his hip until the time of his maturity), Curt. 8, 10, 12, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 26; cf. id. M. 3, 310, and bimatris, id. ib. 4, 12; v. also Cic. Fl. 26, 60; Verg. G. 4, 521; *the god of wine* (as such also called Liber, the deliverer, Lyæus (λυειν), the care-dispeller; cf. Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P., or Trag. Rel. v. 149 Vahl.; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 38; as intoxicating and inspiring, he is *god of poets,* esp. of the highly inspired, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 23; 3, 15, 17; id. Tr. 5, 3, 33 sq.; Hor. C. 2, 19, 1; Juv. 7, 64; who wore crowns of ivy, which was consecrated to him, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 15: Bacchica verba (poëtae), id. ib. 1, 7, 2.—He was worshipped esp. in Thrace and Macedonia, and particularly upon Mount Edon, Hor. C. 2, 7, 27; hence, the Bacchæ are called matres Edonides, Ov. M. 11, 69; id. Tr. 4, 1, 42; v. also Liber.—Bacchus, in the most ancient times, is represented as a god of nature by a Phallic Herma (v. such a statue in O. Müll. Denkm. 4); in the class. per. in the form of a beautiful youth (Tib. 1, 4, 37; Ov. F. 3, 773), with a crown of vine leaves or ivy upon his head, and sometimes with small horns upon his forehead (id. ib. 3, 481; 3, 767; 6, 483); hence, corymbifer, Ov. F. 1, 393; Tib. 2, 1, 3; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. cornua, p. 37 Müll.; his soft hair fell in long ringlets upon his shoulders (depexus crinibus, Ov. F. 3, 465; cf. id. M 3, 421); with the exception of a fawn's skin (νεβρίς) thrown around him, he was usually represented naked, but with high and beautiful buskins, the Dionysian cothurni, upon his feet; in his hand he, as well as his attendants (a satyr, Silenus, and the Bacchæ), carried the thyrsus (id. F. 3, 764; cf. id. M. 4, 7 sq.); cf. O. Müll. Arch. § 383.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The cry* or *invocation to Bacchus,* Io Bacche! audito Baccho, Verg. A. 4, 302.—**2.** *The vine:* apertos Bacchus amat colles, Verg. G. 2, 113; Manil. 5, 238; Luc. 9, 433; Col. 10, 38; cf. fertilis, Hor. C. 2, 6, 19.—**3.** *Wine:* Bacchi quom flos evanuit, Lucr. 3, 222: madeant generoso pocula Baccho, Tib. 3, 6, 5: et multo in primis hilarans convivia Baccho, Verg. E. 5, 69; so id. G. 1, 344; 4, 279; id. A. 5, 77; Hor. C. 3, 16, 34; Ov. M. 4, 765; 6, 488; 7, 246; 7, 450; 13, 639; cf.: Bacchi Massicus umor, Verg. G. 2, 143.—**II.** Hence, derivv. **A.** **Bacchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Βακχικός, *of Bacchus, Bacchic:* serta, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 2; Mart. 7, 62: buxus, Stat. Th. 9, 479: Naxos, id. Achill. 2, 4: ritus, Macr. S. 1, 18: metrum, Diom. p. 513 P.—**B.** **Bacchīus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Βάκχιος, *of Bacchus:* sacra, Ov. M. 3, 518.—**C.** **Bacchēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Βάκχειος, *Bacchic:* ululatus, Ov. M. 11, 17: sacra, *the feast of Bacchus,* id. ib. 3, 691: cornua, Stat. Th. 9, 435.—**D.** **Bacchēïus,** a, um, the same: dona, i. e. *wine,* Verg. G. 2, 454 (prob. a spurious verse; v. Forbig. ad loc.).—**E.** **Bacchīus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bacchic:* pes, *a metrical foot, a Bacchius,* ⏑ – – (e. g. Rŏmānūs), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P., although others reverse this order; v. Quint. 9, 4, 82; Ascon. Div. in Caecil. 7; Don. p. 1739 P.

2. Bacchus, i, *m.*, *a sea-fish, also called* myxon, Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61; 32, 7, 25, § 77; 32, 11, 53, § 145.

Bacchȳlĭdēs, is, *m.*, = Βακχυλίδης, *a Greek lyric poet of Ceos, a nephew of Simonides,* who lived about 470 B. C., Amm. 25, 4, 3.—Hence, **Bacchȳlĭdius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Bacchylides:* metrum, Serv. Centim. 2, 5, p. 1819 P.

* **bacciballum** (**basioballum**), i, *n.*, a word of uncertain meaning, found only in Petr. 61.

baccĭfer, v. bacifer.

baccina, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* Apollinaris, App. Herb. 22.

Băcēnis (Βακένη), *a great forest in Germany;* doubtless *the western part of the Thuringian Forest, in Fulda,* Caes. B. G. 6, 10.

* **bacēŏlus,** used by Augustus for stultus [prob. from βάκηλος ὁ ἀνόητος, Hesych.], acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

bācĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [baca-fero]. **I.** *Bearing berries:* taxus, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50 (al. leg. bacas fert): hedera, Sen. Oedip. 414.—**II.** Acc. to baca, I. B., *bearing olives:* Pallas, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8: Sabinus, Sil. 3, 596.

băcillum, i, *n.* (**băcillus,** i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1) *dim.* [baculus], *a small staff, a wand,* Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33; id. Div. 1, 17, 30 dub.; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Juv. 3, 28.—**II.** Esp., *the wand* or *staff of the lictor:* anteibant lictores, non cum bacillis, sed cum fascibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

1. Bacis, idis, *m.* (Βάκις, ιδος, Pausan.), *a soothsayer of Bœotia,* Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34.

2. Bacis (**Bacchis, Pacis**), *acc.* Bacem, *a sacred bull, worshipped at Hermonthis in Upper Egypt,* Macr. S. 1, 21.

‡ **bacrio,** ōnis, *m., a kind of vessel with a long handle, a ladle:* i. q. trulla, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.

Bactra, ōrum (**Bactrum,** i, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48), *n.,* = Βάκτρα, *the chief city of Bactria* or *Bactriana,* now *Balkh,* Verg. G. 2, 138; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 16; 3, 11 (4, 10), 26; Hor. C. 3, 29, 28; Curt. 7, 4, 31; cf. Sil. 13, 764; Amm. 23, 6, 58.—Transf., = Bactri, *the Bactrians,* Verg. A. 8, 688.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bactri,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Bactriana,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; Varr. ap. Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 52; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.—**B. Bactria,** ae, *f., the country of the Bactrians, Bactria,* Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 67.—**C. Bactrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Relating to the city of Bactra, of Bactra:* regio, Curt. 6, 6, 18: arx, id. 9, 7, 2: terra, id. 7, 4, 26: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 45, 17, § 65.—**2.** *Relating to the kingdom of Bactriana, Bactrian;* hence, **Bactriāni,** ōrum, *m.,* = Bactri, *the Bactrians,* Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 92; Curt. 7, 4, 13; 7, 4, 20; 7, 4, 25; Tac. A. 11, 8; Amm. 23, 6, 57.—In *sing.,* collect. for *the land of Bactriana,* Tac. A. 2, 60.—Also, **Bactriāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. terra), = Bactria, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.—**D. Bactrīnus,** a, um, *adj., Bactrian:* camelus, App. M. 7, p. 194, 4.—**E. Bactrĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: Halcyoneus, Ov. M. 5, 135.

† **bactrŏperita,** ae, *m.* [βάκτρον, a staff—πήρα, pouch], *furnished with* or *carrying staff and pouch; a nickname for a Cynic philosopher,* Hier. Matth. 10; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; Mart. 4, 53.

Bactrum, v. Bactra *init.*

Bactrus (**-ŏs**), i, *m.,* = Βάκτρος, *a river near Bactra,* now *Dehas,* Curt. 7, 4, 31; Luc. 3, 267; cf. Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 14; 14, 3, 30; 15, 1, 11; 9, 2, 43.

băcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [baca], *a small berry,* Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96; Arn. 1, p. 2; 2, p. 58; 5, p. 159.

băcŭlum, i, *n.* (**băcŭlus,** i, *m.,* rare, and not before the Aug. period; Ov. M. 2, 789; id. F. 1, 177; App. M. 7, p. 194, 30; Aus. Epigr. 53; Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 1; Vulg. Gen. 38, 25; id. Psa. 22, 4; cf. bacillum), [like βάκτρον, from root ba- of βάζω, βιβάζω, βαίνω, to go = Sanscr. ga], *a stick, staff, as a support in walking* (class.; while scipio is a staff for ornament, and fustis a stick for beating; Doed. Syn. III. p. 266 sqq.; but later used in all these signiff.; cf. bacillum): proximus lictor, Sextius, converso baculo oculos misero tundere coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: baculum agreste, Ov. M. 15, 655: pastorale, Sil. 13, 334; Ov. M. 8, 218; 14, 655; 15, 659; 6, 27; 8, 693; id. F. 1, 177; Claud. Epigr. 2, 3; 2, 26; 2, 484: baculi crassitudo, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 255.—So, baculum (-us) et pera, *staff and pouch,* badges of Cynic philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; App. Mag. p. 288, 6; Aus. Epigr. 53 (cf. bactroperita); Cels. 8, 20; Vitr. 10, 6; Plin. 30, 14, 44, § 129 Gron.; cf.: in baculo me transivi Jordanum istum, i. e. *as a poor pilgrim,* Vulg. Gen. 32, 10.—Also, *the augural staff* or *lituus,* Liv. 1, 18, 7.—*A sceptre:* baculum aureum (regis) berylli distinguebant, Curt. 9, 1, 30; Flor. 3, 19, 10; cf. id. 4, 11, 3.—And of the sceptre on the stage, in tragic representations, Suet. Ner. 24 Oud.: corpora serpentum baculi violaverat ictu, Ov. M. 3, 325; Col. 2, 20 (21), 4: summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse, Liv. 1, 54, 6: baculorum subactiones, *blows with small staves, sticks,* Vitr. 2, 4; 7, 3.—**B.** In eccl. Lat. from baculus; trop., *a support, stay:* an speras in baculo arundineo, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 21: baculum senectutis nostrae, id. Tob. 10, 4.—**2.** As instrument of wrath, *rod,* Vulg. Isa. 10, 24.

Badĭa, ae, *f., a town of* Hispania Baetica, now *Sa. Maria de Bedoza,* Val. Max. 3, 7, 1; called also **Budŭa,** Itin. Anton. 419.

† **bădisso,** āre, *v. n.,* = βαδίζω, *to go, to walk,* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 116 Fleck. (MSS. badizas; v. Ussing ad loc.).

bādītis, idis, *f., the name of a plant,* = nymphaea, Marc. Emp. 33.

bādĭus, a, um, *adj., brown, chestnut-colored* (rare; only of horses), Varr. ap. Non. p. 80, 2; Pal. Mart. 13, 4; Grat. Cyn. 536.

Baduhennae lūcus, *a forest in the north of Germany, in Friesland* (perh. now *Hold Pade*), Tac. A. 4, 73.

Baebĭus, a, um, *adj., the name of a Roman* gens, e. g., **1.** M. Baebius, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.—**2.** Q. Baebius Tampilus, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27; Liv. 40, 17, 8 Drak.; v. also Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; 7, 2, 6.—**3.** G. Baebius, Sall. J. 33, 2; 34, 1.—Whence, Baebia lex de praetoribus creandis, Liv. 40, 44, 2; cf. Fest. s. v. rogat, p. 233.

Baecŭla, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small town in Spain, on the borders of Bœtica,* now *Baylen,* Liv. 27, 18, 1; 28, 13, 16.—**II.** *Another town in Spain, on the Ebro, in the territory of the Ausetani,* Βαίκυλα, Ptol.—Hence, **Baecŭlōnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of* Baecula, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

Baetĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [Baetis], *clothed in Bœtican wool,* Mart. 1, 97, 5.

Baetĭcŏla, ae, *adj.* [Baetis-colo], *dwelling on the river Bœtis,* Sil. 1, 146.

Baetĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [Baetis-gigno], *born on the Bœtis:* viri, Sil. 9, 234.

Baetis (**Bētis,** Paul. Nol. Carm. ad Aus. 10, 236), is, *m.* (*acc.* Baetin, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12 (al. Baetim); Mart. 9, 62, 2; Claud. Fesc. 12, 31; Mall. Theod. 285; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 238: BAETEM, Inscr. Grut. 153, 4; *abl.* Baete, Liv. 28, 22, 1: Baeti (al. Baete), Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 13; Amm. 23, 6, 21), = Βαῖτις, *a river in Southern Spain, called by the inhabitants Certis,* now *Guadalquivir,* Liv. 28, 16, 2; Mel. 3, 1, 5; Plin. 3, 1, 3, §§ 7 and 13.—**II.** Deriv.: **Baetĭcus,** a, um, *adj., on* or *belonging to the Bœtis:* provincia, Tac. H. 1, 53: regiones, Col. 1, pr. 20: vocabulum, id. 5, 1, 5: oves, id. 7, 2, 4: lana, Mart. 12, 65, 4; Juv. 12, 40.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Baetĭca,** ae, *f.,* = Βαιτική, *the province of Bœtica, lying on the Bœtis, in Southern Spain, distinguished for its excellent wool,* now *Andalusia and a part of Granada,* Mel. 2, 6, 3; 2, 4, 7; 3, 1, 6; 3, 6, 1; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 11, 37, 76, § 196; Tac. H. 1, 78 al.—Hence, **2.** *Adj.:* Baetica lana, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191: lacernae, *made of the Bœtican wool,* Mart. 14, 133.—**Baetĭci,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Bœtica,* Plin. Ep. 1, 7.

Baetŭlo, ōnis, *m., a river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *the Besos,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Mel. 2, 6, 3.

† **baetŭlus** (**bēt-**), i, *m.,* = βαίτυλος, *a precious stone, round and of a dark color, a species of* ceraunia, Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 135.

Baetūria, ae, *f.,* = Βαιτουρία, *Bœturia, the north-west part of* Hispania Baetica, *between the Bœtis and Anas,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 13.

Bagada, ae, *f., a town of Ethiopia,* Plin. 6, 29. 35, § 178.

Bagaudae, ārum, *m., a class of peasants in Gaul, who rebelled under the emperor Diocletian, and were finally conquered by Maximian,* Aur. Vict. Caes. 39; Eutr. 9, 20.—Hence, **Bagaudĭca** rebellio, *rebellion of the peasants,* Eum. pro Restaur. Schol. 4.

†† **Băgōus,** i, and **Băgōas,** ae, *m.,* = Βαγῶος and Βαγώας [Persian], *a eunuch at the Persian court:* Bagou (*gen.* Gr. = Βαγώου), Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41.—Form Bagoas, Quint. 5, 12, 21.—Hence, *any guard of women,* Ov. Am. 2, 2, 1.

Băgrăda, ae, *m.,* = Βαγράδας, *a river in Zeugitana, in Africa, near Utica,* now *Mejerdah,* Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 2, 26; Liv. 30, 25, 4; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; 8, 14, 14, § 36; Luc. 4, 588; its frequent overflow fertilized its banks, Sil. 6, 141 sqq.

baia, ae, *f.* [Copt. bai, whence βάις], *a palm-branch,* Hier. Jovin. 3, 18.

Bāiae (dissyl.), ārum, *f.,* = Βαΐαι, *a small town in Campania, on the coast between Cumæ and Puteoli, a favorite resort of the Romans on account of its warm baths and pleasant situation;* acc. to the fable, built by one of the companions of Ulysses (Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 441; cf. Strabo, 5, p. 376): homo durus ac priscus invectus est in eos, qui mense Aprili apud Baias essent et aquis calidis uterentur, Cic. Fragm. in Clod. 4, 1; id. Fam. 9, 12; Prop. 1, 11, 1; 1, 11, 27; 3 (4), 18, 2; Hor. C. 2, 18, 20; 3, 4, 24; id. Ep. 1, 1, 83; 1, 15, 2 sqq.; 1, 15, 12; Sen. Ep. 56, 1 sqq.; also called Aquae Cumanae, Liv. 41, 16, 3.—*Adj.:* Baiae aquae, Prop. 1, 11, 30.—**B.** Meton., for *any watering-place,* Cic. Cael. 16, 38; so id. ib. 15, 35; 20, 47; 20, 49; Mart. 10, 13, 3; so Tib. 3, 5, 3 Huschk.—**II.** Deriv.: **Baiānus,** a, um, *adj., belonging to Baiæ, of Baiæ, Baian:* sinus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: lacus, id. 14, 6, 8, § 61: negotia, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1: murex, *from the sea-coast,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 32: soles, Mart. 6, 43: Lucrinus, *the Lucrine lake, situated near Baiæ,* id. 13, 82 al.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Baiānum,** i, *n., the region of Baiæ, the Baian territory,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; 9, 54, 79, § 168.

‡ **bājŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [bajulo], = βασταγμός, *a carrying of burdens,* Gloss. Vet.

‡ **bājŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], = βαστακτής, ἀχθοφόρος, *a carrier, porter,* Gloss. Cyril.

* **bājŭlātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [bajulator], *of* or *belonging to a carrier:* sella, *a sedan,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11: sessio, id. ib. 1, 15, 133.

bājŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [bajulus], *to carry a burden, to bear something heavy,* βαστάζω (mostly ante- and post-class.): ferri proprie dicimus quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235; Non. p. 79, 9; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 70; id. Merc. 3, 1, 10: asinus bajulans sarcinas, Phaedr. 4, 1, 5; Auct. ap. Quint. 6, 1, 47; Vulg. Marc. 14, 13.—**II.** Trop.: adjectionem debiti alieni, Cod. Th. 5, 15, 3: crucem suam, Vulg. Luc. 14, 27.

bājŭlus, i, *m.* [kindr. with φέρω, fero; Engl. bear; and with Germ. Bahre, Bürde; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 151, and bajulo], *he who bears burdens* (for pay), *a porter, carrier, day-laborer,* βαστακτής: quod genus Graeci ἀχθοφόρους vocant, Latine bajulos appellamus, Gell. 5, 3, 1: bajulos dicebant antiqui, quos nunc dicimus operarios, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 17; Caecil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: utrum de bonis est quaerendum, quid bajuli atque operarii, an quid homines doctissimi senserint? Cic. Par. 3, 2; so id. Brut. 73, 257: litterarum bajulus, Symm. Ep. 5, 7; Hier. Ep. 15 ad Damas. 5: stercorum, Firm. Math. 8, 20.—**II.** Esp., in late Lat., **A.** *A bearer at a funeral,* Amm. 14, 7, 17; Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Aug. Ep. 19 ad Hier. 2; cf.: vespillones dicti sunt bajuli, Fulg. Expos. Serm. p. 558.—**B.** *A letter-carrier,* Hier. Ep. 6 ad Julian. 1; Cod. Th. 2, 27, 1, § 2; cf.: boni nuntii, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 22.

† **bālaena** (**bālēna**), ae, *f.,* = φάλαινα, Engl. whale (cf. Fest. p. 25, and the letter B.), *a whale,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61; Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 21; 9, 13, 15, § 41; 11, 40, 95, § 235; Ov. M. 2, 9; Juv. 10, 14; Aus. Mos. 144.

bālaenācĭus (**bālēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [balaena], *of whalebone:* virga, Petr. 21, 2.

bălănātus, a, um, *adj.* [balanus, II. 3.], *anointed* or *perfumed with balsam, embalmed,* Pers. 4, 37; cf. Prisc. p. 836 P.

† **bălănīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = βαλάνινος, *made* or *prepared from the fruit of the balsam* (v. balanus, II. 3.): oleum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **bălănītes,** ae, *m.,* = βαλανίτης (acorn-shaped), *an unknown precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149; Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 10.

† **bălănītis,** idis, *f.,* = βαλανῖτις, *shaped like an acorn:* castanea, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93.

† **bălănus,** i, *f.* and rarely *m.* (*masc.,*

Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48; 15, 23, 25, § 93; Metell. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9; cf. Rudd. I. p. 31), = βάλανος. **I.** Lit., *an acorn:* glans, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 21; 17, 20, 34, § 151; 13, 4, 9, § 42.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Any fruit of similar form.* **1.** *A kind of large chestnut,* Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93. — **2.** *The Phœnician and Cilician date,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48. — **3.** *A nut yielding a balsam; the Arabian behen- or ben-nut:* Hyperanthera semidecandra, Vahl. (called myrobalanus, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 100; 22, 20, 23, § 49): pressa tuis balanus capillis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 4. — Also for *the tree itself,* Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 61. — **B.** In gen., *any object in the form of an acorn.* **1.** Medic. t., *a suppository,* Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 43; 24, 6, 21, § 31; 26, 8, 34, § 54; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12. — **2.** *A shell-fish, a species of sea-mussel,* Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; Metell. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9.

1. bălătro, ōnis, *m.* [2. blatero]; lit., *a babbler;* hence, *a jester, one who makes sport, a buffoon* (it seems to have designated a class of actors, perh. *a harlequin, jester,* or something similar): mendici, mimae, balatrones, hoc genus omne, Hor. S. 1, 2, 2; Vop. Carin. 21.—Facetè, in Varr. as a designation of his friends when in dispute, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1 Schneid.

2. Bălătro, ōnis, *m. nom. prop., cognomen of* Servilius, Hor. S. 2, 8, 21; 2, 8, 33; 2, 8, 40; 2, 8, 64; 2, 8, 83; cf.: in modum rustici Balatronis, Hier. Ep. 153; cf. scurra.

bālātus, ūs, *m.* [balo], *the bleating of sheep,* Lucr. 2, 369: agni Balatum exercent, Verg. A. 9, 62; id. G. 3, 554; Ov. M. 7, 319; 7, 320; Stat. Th. 10, 46.—Also in *plur.*, Ov. M. 7, 540.—Of *the bleating of goats,* Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 156; Aus. Epigr. 76, 3.

† **bălaustium,** ii, *n.*, = βαλαύστιον, *the flower of the wild pomegranate,* Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 113; Col. 10, 297; Scrib. Comp. 85 and 112; Veg. Vet. 3, 16, 1.

balbē, *adv.*, v. balbus *fin.*

Balbillus, i, *m.*, *a scholar, prefect in Egypt,* Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 13; Tac. A. 13, 22; Plin. 19, 1, prooem. § 3 Jan. (al. Balbilius, Babbillus).

1. balbus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with balo; cf. Sanscr. barb, barrire, and barbarus], *stammering, stuttering* (opp. planus, speaking fluently, without impediment): balba, loqui non quit? τραυλίζει, *does she* (*the loved one*) *stammer, can she not speak distinctly?* (*then he says*) *she lisps,* Lucr. 4, 1164: Demosthenes cum ita balbus esset, ut ejus ipsius artis, cui studeret (sc. rhetoricae), primam litteram (sc. *r*) non posset dicere, perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260; and thus in ridicule, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1: os pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: senectus, id. ib. 1, 20, 18; Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 5: verba, Tib. 2, 5, 94; Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: balbâ de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose,* Pers. 1, 33.—*Adv.:* **balbē,** *stammeringly,* etc., Lucr. 5, 1021.—**2.** Transf., *obscurely,* Varr. ap. Non. p. 80, 7.

2. Balbus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen,* Cic. Att. 8, 9, 4; id. Balb. passim; id. Cael. 11, 27; id. de Or. 3, 21, 78 al.

balbūtio (**-uttio**), ire, *v. n.* and *a.* [balbus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to stammer, stutter:* balbutire est cum quâdam linguae haesitatione et confusione trepidare, Non. p. 80, 13; Cels. 5, 26, 31: lingua, Cod. 15, 6, 22. —Transf., of birds, *not to sing clearly:* merula hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80. —**B.** Trop., *to speak upon something obscurely, not distinctly* or *not correctly:* desinant balbutire (Academici), aperteque et clarâ voce audeant dicere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 75; id. Div. 1, 3, 5. — **II.** *Act.*, *to stutter, stammer,* or *lisp out something:* illum Balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *he, lisping or fondling, calls him Scaurus,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.—Trop., as above: Stoicus perpauca balbutiens, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 137.

Balcĭa (**Baltĭa**), ae, *f.*, acc. to Xenophon of Lampsacus, *a large island, three days' sail from the coast of Scythia,* called by Pythias *Basilia,* Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95.

Băliāres (better than **Bălēāres**) insulae, or *absol.* **Băliāres,** ium, *f.*, = Βαλιαρεῖς, *the Balearic Islands, Majorca and Minorca, in the Mediterranean Sea, whose inhabitants were famous slingers,* Auct. B. Afr. 23; Cic. Att. 12, 2, 1; Inscr. Orell. 732; Liv. 28, 37, 4 sq.; Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; Mel. 2, 7, 20; Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77; 8, 58, 83, § 226 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Băliāris,** e, *adj.*, *Balearic:* terra, Plin. 35, 19, 59, § 202: funda, Verg. G. 1, 309: habena, Luc. 3, 710: telum, Sil. 7, 279.—*Subst.:* **Băliāres,** ium, *m.*, = Βαλιαρεῖς, *the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands,* Caes. B. G. 2, 7; Liv. 28, 37, 6.—In *sing.* Baliaris, *a Balearian,* Sil. 3, 365.—**B. Băliārĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Balearic:* mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74: grus, id. 11, 37, 44, § 122: funda, Ov. M. 2, 727; 4, 709. — *Subst.:* **Băliārĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the Balearic Islands,* Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 218.—*Sing.*, Inscr. Orell. 168; and Baliaricus, *cognomen of* Q. Caecilius Metellus, *on account of his conquest of these islands,* A.U.C. 631, Flor. 3, 8; Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147.

bălĭneae = balneae, v. balneum, I. B.

bălĭnĕārĭus, v. balnearius *init.*

bălĭnĕum, v. balneum *init.*

Balinienses, ium, *m.*, *a name given to the Trebulani,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

* **baliŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [balius = badius], *dark, swarthy, chestnut-colored:* amplexari baliolum (sc. Afrum), Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 22 dub.

1. balista, balistārĭus, balistĭa, v. ballist-.

2. Balista (**Ballista**), ae, *f.*, *a mountain in Liguria,* Liv. 39, 2, 7; 40, 41, 2.

‡ **ballātor,** ōris, *m.* [ballo], *a dancer:* SODALES. BALLATORES. CYBELAE., Inscr. Orell. 2337.

ballēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. ballo], *accompanying the dance,* Isid. Orig. 3, 21, 11.

Ballio, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a worthless pimp in the Pseudolus of Plautus;* hence, for designating *any worthless man,* Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15; id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—Whence, **Balliōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Ballio,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 2.

† **1. ballista** (better than **balista;** in Gloss. also **ballistra**), ae, *f.* [βάλλω], *a large military engine, resembling a bow, stretched with cords and thongs, by which masses of stone and other missiles were thrown to a great distance; a machine for projectiles, the ballista* (orig. diff. from catapulta, which was used for throwing arrows; but afterwards often interchanged with it; cf. Vitr. 10, 16–18; Veg. 4, 22): centenariae, *throwing stones of a hundred pounds weight,* Lucil. ap. Non. p. 555, 25: ballistae lapidum et reliqua tormenta telorum eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, *Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 24, 40, 15; 21, 11, 10; Tac. A. 12, 56; 15, 9; id. H. 3, 23; 3, 29; 4, 23; Gell. 7 (6), 3; Sil. 1, 334; Luc. 2, 686; Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 20; 6, 51.—Sportively: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, umerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17. —For throwing other missiles, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Luc. 2, 686; 3, 465. — **II.** Transf., *the weapon thrown, a missile,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 42; Lucil. lib. XXVIII.: ballistas jactans centenarias. Sisenn. Hist. lib. IIII: ballistas quattuor talentarias, Non. p. 555, 24 sq. — **III.** Trop.: jam infortunii intenta ballista probe, *an instrument,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 73; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 58.

2. Ballista, ae, v. 2. Balista.

ballistārium (**balist-**), ii, *n.*, = ballista, or *the place where the ballista is worked,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 74 (cf. ballista *fin.*).

ballistārĭus (**balist-;** and in Gloss. **ballistrārĭus**), ii, *m.* [1. ballista]. **A.** *A maker of ballistæ,* Dig. 50, 6, 6: COLLEGIVM BALLISTARIORVM., Inscr. Orell. 4066. — **B.** *One who discharges the ballista, a slinger,* Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Amm. 16, 2, 5.

† **ballistĭa** (**balist-**), ōrum, *n.* [βαλλίζω, to dance], *music* or *songs accompanying dancing,* Vop. Aurel. 6, where an example of such dancing songs is given.

* **ballo,** āre, *v. n.* [βάλλω, βαλλίζω], *to dance,* Aug. Serm. 215 (hence, Fr. *bal;* Engl. *ball*).

Ballŏnōti, ōrum, *m.*, *a Scythian tribe,* Val. Fl. 6, 160.

† **ballōtē,** ēs, *f.*, = βαλλωτή, *a plant, also called* porrum nigrum, *black horehound:* Ballota nigra, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 30, § 54.

†† **ballux** (**bal-**), ŭcis, *f.* [Spanish], *gold-sand, gold-dust,* χρύσαμμος, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77; Just. 44, 1, 10 (less correctly paludibus); Mart. 12, 57, 9 (less correctly paludes); and Latinized **ballūca** (**bal-**), ae, *f.*, Cod. Valent. 11, 6, 1 and 2; Cod. Th. 10, 19, 3 and 4; Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 2.

balneae, v. balneum.

balnĕāris, e, *adj.* [balneum], *of* or *pertaining to a bath* (post-Aug. for the foll.): argentum, *silver utensils used in baths,* Dig. 34, 2, 33: jocus, Spart. Had. 17: vestis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42. — *Subst.:* **balnĕārĭa,** ium, *n.*, *bathing utensils,* App. M. 3, p. 134, 36.

balnĕārĭus (**bălĭneārĭus,** Inscr. Grut. 171, 8), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a bath* (class. for the preced.): fur, *lurking about baths,* Cat. 33, 1; cf. the title in Dig. 47, 17: de furibus balneariis: furtum, Dig. 1. 1. § 3: instrumentum, *a bathing implement,* ib. 33, 7, 17: vapores, ib. 43, 21, 3, § 6. — *Subst.:* **balnĕārĭa,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *a place for bathing, a bathing-room, bath:* nihil ei restabat praeter balnearia et ambulationem et aviarium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1; so id. Att. 13, 29, 2; Col. 1, 6, 2; Sen. Q. N. 4, 9; id. Tranq. 9, 7.

balnĕātĭcum, i, *n.*, *a piece of money to be paid for a bath, bath-money;* only in Schol. Juv. 2, 152; and in Vet. Gloss.: balneaticum βαλανικόν.

balnĕātor, ōris, *m.* (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159, and Prob. p. 1452 P., *gen. comm.*, yet v. balneatrix) [balneum], *one who has the care of a bath, a bath-keeper,* βαλανεύς, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90; id. Truc. 2, 3, 4: balnearis, Cic. Cael. 26, 62; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156; Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 2; ib. 19, 2, 30, § 1 al.—Facetè, of Neptune: edepol, Neptune, es balneator frigidus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 43.

balnĕātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [balneator], *of or pertaining to a bath,* = balnearius: instrumentum, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 65; Dig. 33, 7, 17.

balnĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who has the care of a bath,* Petr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159.

balnĕŏlum, i, *n.* (*plur.* **balnĕŏlae,** ārum, *f.*), *dim.* [balneum], *a small bath:* balneolum angustum, tenebricosum, Sen. Ep. 86, 4; Juv. 7, 4: primus balneolas suspendit, Cic. Hortens. Fragm. 69 B. and K. (ap. Non. p. 194, 13); Aug. contra Ac. 3, 4.

† **balnĕum,** i, *n.* (in *plur.* usu. heterocl. **balnĕae,** ārum, *f.;* cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 48 Müll.; since the Aug. per. sometimes **balnĕa,** ōrum, *n.;* cf. Dör. ad Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 2) [contr. from **bălĭnĕum,** also in use, and in Plaut. and post-Aug. prose predominant, = βαλανεῖον; *plur.* **bălĭnĕae;** the Lat. bal-neum stands for bad-neum, kindr. with Sanscr. root bād, lavare, se lavare; Germ. Bad; Engl. bath]. **I.** *A bath, a place for bathing* (the public bath, as consisting of several apartments, only in *plur.*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 68 Müll.; cf. aedes and aqua. Varro l. l. seems to assert that only the *sing.* was used for private baths, but this was not without exception, at least in a subsequent age; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22; 33, 12, 54, § 153; Mart. 12, 15, 2 al.). **A.** Balneum, *plur.* balneae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5; id. Pers. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25: balneae Seniae, Cic. Cael. 25, 62: balneae Palatinae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; id. Clu. 51, 141; id. de Or. 2, 55, 223; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 196, 12; Vitr. 6, 8; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22; Tac. H. 3, 11; id. A. 15, 52: (Caesar) ambulavit in litore: post horam octavam in balneum, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: de structurâ balnei cogitare, Pall. 1, 40, 1. — **B.** Balineum, *plur.* balineae: balineum calfieri jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3 *fin.*; 15, 13, 5 (with the var. lect. balneo): in balineas ire, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 90; id. Rud. 2, 3, 52; id. Most. 3, 2, 69; id. Merc. 1, 2, 17: pensiles balineae, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 22, 22, 43, § 87; 32, 10, 38, § 115; 33, 12, 54, § 153; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; 3, 14, 8; 8, 8, 6; 10, 75, 1; Suet. Aug. 76 Oud.; 85; 94; id. Ner. 20; 31; 35; id. Vesp. 21; id. Calig. 37; id. Galb. 10; Tac. H. 2, 16; 3, 32 al.—**C.** *Plur.* balnea, ōrum, *n.*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92; 1, 11, 13; 1, 14,

15; id. A. P. 298; Ov. A. A. 3, 640; Liv. 23, 18, 12; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 86, 6; 90, 25; Cels. 1, 6; Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248; 36, 15, 24, § 121; Juv. 1, 143; 6, 375; 6, 419; 7, 131; 7, 178; 7, 233 al.; Mart. 9, 19, 1; 10, 70, 13; 12, 50, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3324; 4816; Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 2; 7, 26, 2.—**II.** In Pliny, *a bath* (in abstracto); esp. in the connec. a balineis, *after the bath, after bathing*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248; 13, 15, 30, § 99; 20, 14, 57, § 160; 24, 19, 118, § 181.

bālo (**bēlo**, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [root bal = bar; Sanscr. barh, barrire; Gr. βάρβαρος; cf. βληχή, ἔβραχε; but cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll.], *to bleat*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 20; Ov. F. 4, 740; Quint. 1, 5, 72; Sil. 15, 706.— Poet.: balantes hostiae = oves, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21 (Trag. v. 61 Vahl.): pecus balans, Juv. 13, 233; and *absol.* balans = ovis (so μηκάς from μηκάομαι), Lucr. 6, 1131: balantum grex, Verg. G. 1, 272; 3, 457. — Facetè, *to speak of sheep:* satis balasti, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to talk foolishly:* Cornificius balare convincitur, Arn. 3, p. 122.

Balsa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Lusitania*, now *Javira*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117; Mel. 3, 1, 6.

* **balsămĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [balsamum], *balsamic, of balsam:* unguen, Auct. Carm. Phoen. 118.

† **balsămĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βαλσάμινος, *of balsam:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 47, § 92.

† **balsămōdes** = βαλσαμώδης, *abounding in balsam:* casia, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 97.

† **balsămum,** i, *n.*, = βάλσαμον. **I.** *A fragrant gum of the balsam-tree, balsam*, Verg. G. 2, 119; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8 sq.: balsama olet, Mart. 3, 63; Tac. G. 45; Just. 36, 3; Vulg. Ezech. 27, 17.—**II.** *The balsam-tree:* Amyris opobalsamum, Linn.; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 111; Sol. 35; Tac. H. 5, 6.

‡ **baltĕārĭus,** ii, *m.* [balteus], *a maker* or *master of sword-belts*, Inscr. Orell. 3501.

* **baltĕātus,** a, um, *Part.*, from **baltĕo,** āre, Gloss. Isid. [id.], *furnished with a girdle* or *belt, girded, belted*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 426.

* **baltĕŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small girdle*, Capitol. Max. 2, § 4.

baltĕus, i, *m.*, more rare **baltĕum,** i, *n.* (in *plur.* baltea was generally used in the poets metri gr.; and in ante-class. prose balteum, e. g. Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.; Non. p. 194, 21; Charis. p. 59 P.) [acc. to Varr. ap. Charis. l. l. a Tuscan word; but cf. O. H. Germ. balz; Engl. belt] (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit., *a girdle, belt;* esp. *a sword-belt*, or *the band passing over the shoulder* (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 140; Dict. of Antiq.): baltea, Att. ap. Non. p. 194, 21; Varr. ib.: infelix umero cum apparuit alto Balteus, Verg. A. 12, 942: lato quam circumplectitur auro Balteus, id. ib. 5, 313 Serv.; 12, 274: verutum in balteo defigitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aurata baltea illis erant, Liv. H. ap. Non. p. 194, 21: gregarius miles viatica sua et balteos phalerasque loco pecuniae tradebant, Tac. H. 1, 57 *fin.;* Vulg. Exod. 28, 39: regum, ib. Job, 12, 18.—**B.** Poet., like ζωστήρ, *a woman's girdle;* so of that of Amazonian queens at Thermodon, Ov. M. 9, 189; *the girdle of the wife of Cato*, Luc. 2, 362; *of Venus*, Mart. 14, 207.—**C.** *The girdle of the Jewish high-priest*, Vulg. Exod. 28, 4.—**D.** *The girdle* or *belly-band* of a horse, = cingula, Claud. Epigr. 21, 2; App. M. 10, p. 247, 37.—**II.** Transf., *that which surrounds like a girdle, a border, rim, edge, circle.* **A.** *The belt of the heavens, the zodiac:* stellatus balteus, Manil. 1, 677; 3, 334. — **B.** *The edge, the crust of a cake*, Cato, R. R. 76, 3, and 78.—**C.** *The bark of the willow*, Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174. — **D.** = praecinctio, and Gr. διάζωμα, *the vacant space between the seats in the amphitheatre*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 47; Tert. Spect. 3. — **E.** Baltei pulvinorum, in architecture, *the broad bands by which the cushions upon Ionic capitals are*, as it were, *held together*, Vitr. 3, 5, 7.—**F.** *A strapping, blow with a belt:* quoties rumoribus ulciscantur Baltea, Juv. 9, 112.

Baltia, v. Balcia.

baluca, balux, v. ball-.

Bambălĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cf. βαμβάλειν, to stammer, βομβυλη; Engl. bumblebee], = Βαμβαλίων, Dio Cass. 45, 47; 46, 7 and 28: M. Fulvius, *the father-in-law of Antonius*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16; 2, 36, 90.

Bambȳcē, ēs, *f.*, = Βαμβύκη, *a town in Cœlosyria, also called* Hieropolis, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.—Hence, *adj.:* **Bambȳcius,** a, um, *of* or *from Bambyce:* pisces, Avien. Arat. 542; 646.

banchus or **bancus,** i, *m.*, *a species of fish*, otherwise unknown, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

Bandŭsĭa, ae, *f.*, *a pleasant fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace, celebrated by him in song*, C. 3, 13, 1 sq. Ritter and Orell. ad loc. (diff. from the celebrated Digentia of the Ep. 1, 16, 12 and 104, as is shown by the Privilegium Paschalis II. anni 1103 ap. Ughell. Ital. Sacra, tom. vii. col. 30, Ven. 1721; cf. Fea and Jahn upon Hor. C. 3, 13; Capmartin de Chaupy, Découverte de la maison d'Horace t. iii. pp. 364, 518 and 537).

Bangēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a race of Troglodytes in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176.

bannanica (sc. vitis), *a variety of the vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

Bantĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βαντία, *a town of Apulia, in the vicinity of Venusia, on the southern declivity of the mountain*, now *Banzi*, Liv. 27, 25, 13.—Hence, **Bantīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Bantia:* saltus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 15.—**Bantīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bantia*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

† **băpheus** (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = βαφεύς, *a dyer*, Cod. Just. 11, 7, 2 (al. baphii).

† **băphĭum** (**băphēum**), ii, *n.*, = βαφεῖον, *a dye-house*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Cod. Th. 10, 20, 18; Inscr. Orell. 4272.

Baphȳrus, i, *m.*, *a river in Thessaly, near Mount Olympus*, Liv. 44, 6, 15.

Baptae, ārum, *m.*, = Βάπται [perh. so called from dyeing their hair; v. Meineke, Com. Fragm. I. p. 119], *priests of the Thracian, afterwards Athenian, goddess Cotytto, whose festival was celebrated in a very lewd manner*, Juv. 2, 92 Schol.; cf. Cotytto.

baptes, ae, *m.*, *an unknown precious stone*, perh. *colored amber*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149.

† **baptisma,** ătis, *n.*, = βάπτισμα. **I.** *A dipping in, dipping under, washing, ablution*, Prud. Psych. 103; Apoth. 697; Vulg. Marc. 7, 4; 7, 8: mundi, i. e. *the general deluge*, Tert. Bapt. 8.—**II.** Esp., *Christian baptism*, Vulg. Eph. 4, 5; in the Church fathers very freq.—A parallel form **baptismus,** i, *m.*, Cod. Th. 16, 6, 1; Vulg. Marc. 11, 30 al. — **baptismum,** i, *n.*, Tert. Bapt. 15; Aug. Serm. Temp. 36; Vulg. Matt. 21, 25 al.

† **baptista,** ae, *m.*, = βαπτιστής, *a baptizer, baptist*, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *of John, the forerunner of Christ*, Sedul. Pasch. 2, 143; Vulg. Matt. 3, 1.

† **baptistērĭum,** ii, *n.*, = βαπτιστήριον. **I.** *A place for bathing* or *swimming, a vessel for bathing*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25; 2, 17, 11; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *a baptistery, a baptismal font*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15.

* **baptizātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [baptizo], *a baptizing*, Ambros. Serm. Temp. 17.

baptizātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a baptizer* (cf. baptista): Joannes, Tert. Bapt. 12; Aug. Ep. 23.

† **baptīzo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = βαπτίζω, only in eccl. Lat., *to baptize*, Vulg. Judith, 12, 7; id. Matt. 3, 6; id. Marc. 1, 8; and Tert. Aug. Hier. al. saep.

Barăcē, ēs, *f.*, *a seaport of India*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105.

Baragaza, ae, *f.*, *a town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 175.

Baraomutae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 77.

† **bărăthrum,** i, *n.*, = βάραθρον, *an abyss, chasm, a deep pit, the Lower World* (mostly poet; cf. vorago), Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 12: o barathrum ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens (words of one in despair), id. Bacch. 1, 2, 41; Lucr. 3, 966; Cat. 68, 108; 68, 117; 95, 5.—Esp., of *the infernal regions:* ferri in barathrum, Lucr. 6, 606: imus barathri gurges (Charybdis), Verg. A. 3, 421; 8, 245; Sil. 9, 497: poena barathri, Val. Fl. 2, 86; *a pit made by art, a deep dungeon*, Vitr. 10, 22, 11.—**B.** Trop.: quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quidquid habes, an numquam utare paratis? *thou throwest into the abyss*, i. e. *squanderest*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 166. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Jocosely or satirically, *a maw* (as insatiable), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29; Mart. 1, 88, 4.— Hence Horace calls a greedy man barathrum macelli, *an abyss, gulf of the provision market*, Ep. 1, 15, 31. — **B.** In mal. part., Mart. 3, 81, 1.

(**bărăthrus,** i, a false read. for barathrum, Lucr. 3, 966; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

1. barba, ae, *f.* [cf. O. H. Germ. part; Germ. Bart; Engl. beard]. **I.** Lit., *the beard*, of men: alba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: hirquina, id. Ps. 4, 2, 12: mollis, Lucr. 5, 673: promissa, *long*, Nep. Dat. 3, 1; Liv. 5, 41, 9; Tac. A. 2, 31; id. G. 31: immissa, Verg. A. 3, 593; Ov. M. 12, 351; Quint. 12, 3, 12: stiriaque inpexis induruit horrida barbis, Verg. G. 3, 366: submittere (as a sign of mourning), Suet. Caes. 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Calig. 24: prima, Juv. 8, 166: barbam tondere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: maxima barba, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: major, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: ponere, Hor. A. P. 298; Suet. Calig. 5; 10; id. Ner. 12: jam libet hirsutam tibi falce recidere barbam, Ov. M. 13, 766: abradere, *to clip off*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162; cf. Baumg.-Crus. Suet. Caes. 45: rasitare, Gell. 3, 4: barbam vellere alicui, *to pluck one by the beard* (an insult), Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: sapientem pascere barbam, i. e. *to study the Stoic philosophy*, id. ib. 2, 3, 35; Pers. 1, 133; 2, 28: capillatior quam ante barbâque majore, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: in gens et cana barba, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 6. — Sometimes in *plur.* of a heavy, long beard, Petr. 99, 5; App. M. 4, p. 157, 1.—The statues of the gods had barbas aureas, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; hence, barbam auream habere = deum esse, Petr. 58, 6; cf. Pers. 2, 56.—The ancient Romans allowed the beard to grow long (hence, barbati, Cic. Mur. 12; id. Cael. 14, 33; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62; Juv. 4, 103; and: dignus barbâ capillisque Majorum, of an upright, honest man, Juv. 16, 31), until A.U.C. 454, when a certain P. Titinius Menas brought barbers to Rome from Sicily, and introduced the custom of shaving the beard, Varr R. R. 2, 11, 10; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211. Scipio Africanus was the first who caused himself to be shaved daily, Plin. l. l. Still, this custom seems to have become general first in the Aug. per.; cf. Boettig. Sabina, 2, p. 57 sq.; Goer. Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 62.—Young men allowed the beard to grow for some years; hence, juvenes barbatuli or bene barbati (v. barbatulus and barbatus). It was the custom to devote the first beard cut off to some deity, esp. to Apollo, Jupiter, or Venus, Petr. 29; Juv. 3, 186; Suet. Ner. 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: hircorum, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74: caprarum, id. 26, 8, 30, § 47: gallinaceorum, id. 30, 11, 29, § 97: luporum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 42. —**B.** Of plants, *the wool:* nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 89; cf. id. 17, 23, 35, § 202. — **C.** Barba Jovis, *a shrub, the silver-leaved wool-blade:* Anthyllis barba Jovis, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 76.

2. Barba, ae, *m.*, *a Roman name*, e. g. Cassius Barba, *a friend of Cæsar and Antony*, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2 sq.; id. Att. 13, 52, 1.

Barbāna, ae, *m.*, *a river of Illyria*, Liv. 44, 31, 3.

barbăra, ae, v. barbarus, II. B. *fin.*

barbărē, *adv.*, v. barbarus *fin.*

barbări, ōrum, v. barbarus.

barbărĭa, ae (poet., or in post-Aug. prose **barbărĭes,** *acc.* -em; so once in Cic. Brut. 74, 258), *f.* [barbarus]. **I.** Lit., *a foreign country*, in opposition to Greece or Rome. **A.** In gen.: a quo (philosopho) non solum Graecia et Italia, sed etiam omnis barbaria commota est, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 49; 5, 4, 11; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; cf.: non solum cum exercitu suo, sed etiam cum omni inmanitate barbariae bellum inferre nobis, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37; 13, 8, 18: quid tibi barbariem, gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829: in media vivere barbarie, id. Tr. 3, 10, 4; Luc. 8, 812; Just. 9, 5, 7 al.—**B.** Esp., of a particular country, aside from Greece or Rome. Thus (in the mouth of a Greek), of *Italy*, as opp. to Greece (only in Plaut.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 21; id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. vapula, p. 278

—Of *Persia:* Themistoclem non in Graeciae portus, sed in barbariae sinus confugisse, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5.—Of *Phrygia:* Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7.—Of *Gaul*, in opp. to Rome, Cic. Font. 20, 44 (16, 34).—Of *Scythia* and *Britain*, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 88; in gen.: quae barbaria Indiâ vastior aut agrestior? id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77 al.—**II.** Meton., *mental* or *moral barbarism, according to the notion of the ancients.* **A.** *Rudeness, rusticity, stupidity:* barbaria forensis, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118: grandis, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 4.—Hence of *barbarism in language:* omnes tum fere, qui nec extra urbem hanc vixerant, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, recte loquebantur, Cic. Brut. 74, 258.—And of faulty reading, Petr. 68, 5.—**B.** *Savageness, barbarousness, rudeness, uncivilized manners:* inveterata barbaria, Cic. Balb. 19, 43: ferum et immane facinus, quod nulla barbaria posset agnoscere, id. Phil. 14, 3, 8: ista vero quae et quanta barbaria est, id. ib. 2, 42, 108; 11, 2, 6: tanta barbaries (Sarmatorum) est, ut pacem non intellegant, Flor. 4, 12, 20; Just. 43, 4, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 69; Petr. 68.—**C.** = barbari: quale bellum nulla umquam barbaria cum suâ gente gessit, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25; cf.: hoc poëtae nomen, quod nulla umquam barbaria violavit, id. Arch. 8, 19.

barbărĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [barbarus], = Phrygio, *a gold-weaver, an embroiderer in gold, a gilder*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7; Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4152; Edict. Diocl. 16, 48, p. 84 Momms.; cf. Donat. ad Verg. A. 11, 777.

barbărĭcē and **barbărĭcum**, *adv.*, v. barbaricus *fin.*

† **barbărĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = βαρβαρικός [barbarus]. **I.** *Foreign, strange, outlandish, barbarous*, in opp. to Grecian or Roman (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** In gen.: alae, Luc. 1, 476: sermo, Amm. 18, 2, 1: pyra, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: equi, Veg. 6, 7, 1.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **barbărĭcum**, i, *n.* **a.** *A foreign land* (post-class.): Albis in barbarico, longe ultra Rhenum est, Eutr. 7, 8; 9, 4; Spart. Sev. 47.—**b.** Barbaricum appellatur clamor exercitus, quod eo genere barbari utantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.—**B.** Esp., of a particular country, in opp. to Greece or Rome. **1.** Freq. for *Phrygian* (v. barbarus): astante ope barbaricâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag v. 120 Müll.): vestes, Lucr. 2, 500: barbarico postes auro spoliisque superbi, Verg. A. 2, 504.—**2.** (In the mouth of a Greek.) For *Italian, Roman* (only in Plaut.): urbes, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 104: lex, id. ib. 3, 1, 32: cenare lepide nitideque volo: nihil moror barbarico ritu esse, *after the frugal manner of the ancient Romans*, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19.—**3.** For *German, Germanic:* nomina, Suet. Calig. 47.—**II.** (Acc. to barbarus, II.) *Rough, rude, unpolished* (very rare): vita, Claud. Eutr. 2, 226.—Trop.: silva barbarica id est conseminea, Col. 11, 2, 83; cf. Mart. 3, 58, 5.—Hence, *adv.* **a. barbărĭcum**, *barbarously:* barbaricum atque immane gemens, Sil. 12, 418.—**b. barbărĭcē**, *like a foreigner:* barba barbarice demissa, Capitol. Ver. 10, § 6.

barbărĭēs, v. barbaria.

† **barbărismus**, i, *m.*, = βαρβαρισμός, *an impropriety of speech, barbarism;* esp. of pronunciation (acc. to Gell. 13, 6, 14; cf. id. 5, 20, 1, not in use before the Aug. per.; in Nigidius, instead of it, rusticus sermo), Quint. 1, 5, 5 sq.; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Gell. l. l.; 5, 20, 4; Don. p. 1767 sq. P.; Charis. p. 237 sq.; id. Diom. p. 446 sq. P. al.; cf. the foll.

† **barbărŏlexis**, eos, *f.*, = βαρβαρόλεξις, *the perversion of the form of a word*, esp. *the change* or *inflection of a Greek word according to Latin usage* (while barbarismus is the erroneous pronunciation of a Latin word), Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 2 (in Charis. p. 237 P. used as Greek).

1. barbărum, i, *n.*, v. barbarus, I. A.

2. barbărum, i, *n.* [barbarus]; in medicine, *a plaster applied to raw wounds:* optimum ex his (emplastris) est, quod barbarum vocatur, Cels. 5, 19, n. 1; 5, 26, n. 23; Scrib. Comp. 207 (in Scrib. Lang. Comp. l. l. **barbara**, ae, *f.*).

† **barbărus**, a, um (*gen. plur. m.* barbarum, Tac. A. 14, 39; 15, 25), *adj.*, = βάρβαρος [cf. barrio; balo, balbus; blatio]. **I.** Prop., *foreign, strange, barbarous*, opp. to Greek or Roman. **A.** In gen.: hospes, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 25: mixta facit Graiis barbara turba metum, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 28; Hor. C. 1, 29, 6: reges, id. ib. 1, 35, 11.—Hence, in Tac., in barbarum, adverb., *in the manner* or *according to the custom of foreigners* or *barbarians:* civitas potens, neque in barbarum corrupta, Tac. A. 6, 42; id. H. 5, 2.—As *subst.:* **barbărus**, i, *m.*, *a foreigner, stranger, barbarian:* sin hoc et ratio doctis et necessitas barbaris praescripsit, Cic. Mil. 11, 30; id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112; 2, 5, 60, § 157: quo neque noster adit quisquam, nec barbarus audet, Lucr. 6, 37: quippe simul nobis habitat discrimine nullo Barbarus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 30: barbarorum soli prope Germani singulis uxoribus contenti, Tac. G. 18: barbari praestabant non modicam humanitatem, Vulg. Act. 28, 1.—**B.** Esp., of a particular people, in opp. to Greek or Roman or both; cf.: Romanus Graiusque ac barbarus induperator, Juv. 10, 138 (cf.: barbaria, barbaricus, and Fest. s. v. barbari, p. 36 Müll.). **1.** (In the mouth of a Greek, or in opp. to Greek.) *Italian, Roman, Latin* (never so used by the Romans): nam os columnatum poetae esse inaudivi barbaro (sc. Naevio) (words of the Ephesian Periplectomenes), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; id. Stich. 1, 3, 40: i, stultior es barbaro Poticio, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 15: absurdum erat aut tantum barbaris casibus Graecam litteram (φ) adhibere, aut recto casu Graece loqui, Cic. Or. 48, 160.—So also, **b.** In the mouth of a Macedonian: cum alienigenis, cum barbaris aeternum omnibus Graecis bellum est eritque, Liv. 31, 29, 15.—And, **c.** In reference to the inhabitants of Pontus: barbarus hic ego sum, quia non intellegor ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 37.—**2.** *Phrygian:* tibia, Cat. 64, 264; cf. Lucr. 4, 546 Forbig.: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyrae, Hac Dorium, illis barbarum, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; Verg. A. 11, 777; Ov. M. 14, 163.—**3.** *Persian, a Persian:* solere reges barbaros Persarum ac Syrorum pluris uxores habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; Nep. Milt. 7, 1; id. Them. 3, 1; 6, 2; 7, 5; Curt. 3, 11, 16; 5, 10, 2.—Thus the king of the Persians is called barbarus, Nep. Them. 4, 4; id. Con. 4, 3; and high officers of the king, barbari, id. Ages. 3, 1; cf.: Romanum agmen ad similitudinem barbari incessus convertere, Tac. A. 3, 33.—**4.** In gen., for *any hostile people* (among the Romans, after the Aug. age, esp. the German tribes, as, among the Greeks, after the Persian war, the Persians): opinio, quae animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; id. Sull. 27, 76; of *the Gauls*, Liv. 6, 42, 7; *the Germans*, Tac. H. 4, 29; 5, 14; id. A. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 21; id. Tib. 9; id. Calig. 5; 47; 51; id. Galb. 6; id. Dom. 6; 12; Amm. 18, 2, 5: ut sunt fluxioris fidei barbari, id. 18, 2, 18; *the Thracians*, Nep. Alcib. 7, 4; Tac. A. 4, 47; 11, 51; *Carthaginians*, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; *Cilicians*, id. Thras. 4, 4; *Phœnicians* and *Cyprians*, id. Cim. 2, 3; *Parthians*, Suet. Vesp. 8; Tac. A. 2, 2; 13, 26; *Africans*, Cic. Att. 9, 7; Suet. Galb. 7; Claud. 42; Tac. A. 4, 25; *Britons*, id. ib. 16, 17; 12, 35; 14, 32; even of the *Dassaretians*, a Greek people, Liv. 31, 33, 5; while the Romans did not elsewhere use barbarus for Greek.—**II.** Transf., *foreign, strange*, in mind or character. **A.** In mind, *uncultivated, ignorant; rude, unpolished:* qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: ecqua civitas est . . . aut tam potens aut tam libera aut etiam tam inmanis ac barbara, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 11, § 24: nationes, Tac. H. 3, 5; Prop. 2, 16, 27: Maroboduus . . . natione magis quam ratione barbarus, Vell. 2, 108, 2.—*Comp.*, of verses: non sunt illa suo barbariora loco, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 72.—**B.** Of character, *wild, savage, cruel, barbarous:* neque tam barbari linguâ et natione illi, quam tu naturâ et moribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, id. Font. 14, 31 (10, 21); id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; 13, 9, 21: gens, id. Sull. 27, 76: homines, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81: homo, id. ib. 2, 5, 57, § 148: pirata, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: praedones, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; Tib. 2, 5, 48: tollite barbarum Morem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 2: Medea, id. Epod. 5, 61: domina, id. C. 3, 27, 66: libidines, id. ib. 4, 12, 7: ignis, Ov. M. 14, 574: populus, Vulg. Psa. 113, 1.—* *Comp.:* sacra barbariora, Ov. P. 3, 2, 78.—*Sup.* not in use.—Hence, *adv.:* **barbărē.** **A.** Prop., *as a foreigner would, in a foreign tongue:* Demophilus scripsit; Marcus vortit barbare, i. e. *into Latin*, Plaut. As. prol. 10; id. Trin. prol. 19; cf. barbarus, I. B. 1.—**B.** Transf. **a.** *Rudely, ignorantly, in an uncultivated way:* si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loqueretur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: ut is, a quo insolenter quid aut minaciter aut crudeliter dictum sit, barbare locutus existimetur, Quint. 1, 5, 9: tota saepe theatra et omnem Circi turbam exclamasse barbare scimus, id. 1, 6, 45.—**b.** *Rudely, roughly, barbarously, cruelly:* dulcia barbare Laedentem oscula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 15: ferociter et barbare facere, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 2.

Barbătĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146.

* **barbātōrĭa**, ae, *f.* [barba], *a shaving of the beard:* facere, *to shave the beard for the first time*, Petr. 73, 6.

barbātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [barbatus], *having a small* or *foppish beard:* concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; 1, 16, 10; Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6 and 10.—Transf. to fishes: barbatuli mulli, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38.

barbātus, a, um, *adj.* [barba]. **I.** *Having a beard, bearded.* **A.** Of men: dicere licebit Jovem semper barbatum, Apollinem semper imberbem, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; 1, 36, 100: quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22.—Poet. as a designation of age, Plaut. Cas 2, 8, 25: equitare in harundine longâ, Si quem delectet barbatum, i. e. *an adult*, * Hor. S. 2, 3, 249: sub Jove, sed Jove nondum barbato, i. e. *in the earliest time, when Jupiter was yet young*, Juv. 6, 16; 13, 56.—Hence, **2.** Meton. **a.** For *a Roman of the olden time* (in which the beard was not shaved, v. barba): aliquis mihi ab inferis excitandus est ex barbatis illis, non hac barbulâ, sed illâ horridâ, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imago antiquitatis, etc., id. Sest. 8, 19: haec jam tum apud illos barbatos ridicula, credo, videbantur, id. Mur. 12, 26; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: hic mos jam apud illos antiquos et barbatos fuit, id. Fragm. Or. II. pro Cornel. 18; Juv. 4, 103.—**b.** *A philosopher* (since they wore long beards), Pers. 4, 1; Juv. 14, 12; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 133; and as *subst.* barbatus nudus, Mart. 14, 81.—**B.** Of animals, fishes, etc., *bearded:* hirculus, Cat. 19, 16; also *absol.* barbatus, *a goat*, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10: mulli, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7 (cf. id. Par. 5, 2, 28, and Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64): aquila, *a species of eagle, also called* ossifraga, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants (cf. barba, II. A.), *woolly, downy:* nux, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.—**B.** Of other things: ne toga barbatos faciat vel paenula libros, i. e. *wear out, make bearded*, Mart. 14, 84.—**C.** *A cognomen of* Lucius Corn. Scipio, Inscr.

‡ **barbesco**, ĕre, = γενειάζω, *to get a beard*, Gloss. Cyril.

barbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [barba-gero], *wearing a beard, bearded* (only in Lucr.): capellae, Lucr. 6, 971: pecudes, id. 5, 898.

barbĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.* [barba], *to raise a beard* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 2.

barbĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], = barba, *the beard* (perh. only in App.), App. M. 5, p. 162, 21; 11, p. 260, 40.

barbĭtŏn, v. barbitos.

† **barbĭtŏs**, *m.* (*f.* in the spurious epistle of Sappho, Ov. H. 15, 8; v. infra; found only in *nom.*, *acc.*, and *voc.; plur.* barbita, *n.*, Aus. Ep. 44), = βάρβιτον (-ος), *a lyre, a lute* (not before the Aug. per.): age, dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 4; 1, 1, 34; 3, 26, 4; Claud. Praef. ap. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 10; Aus. Epigr. 44.—**II.** Meton., *the song played upon the lute:* non facit ad lacrimas barbitos ulla meas, Ov. H. 15, 8 (a spurious poem).

Barbosthĕnes, v. Barnosthenes.

barbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [barba]. **I.** *A little beard* (as worn by the young Romans; v. barba, barbatus, and barbatulus): non hac barbulâ, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis

antiquis videmus, *Cic. Cael. 14, 33.—**B.** Transf. to plants (cf. barba, II. A.), Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98; 21, 8, 25, § 49.—**II.** *A cognomen of* Q. Aemilius, Liv 9, 20, 7.

barbus, i, *m.* [barba], *a barbel, a river barbel:* Cyprinus barbus, Linn., Aus. Mosell. 94 and 134 (cf. barbatulus mullus, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38, and barbati mulli, id. Att. 2, 1, 7).

barca, ae, *f., a small boat, a bark, barge* (post-class.): barca est, quae cuncta navis commercia ad litus portat. Hanc navis in pelago propter nimias undas suo suscipit gremio, etc., Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 19; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 95.

Barcaei, v Barce.

Barcas (Barca), ae, *m.,* = Βάρκας [בָּרָק, a gleaming, or a gleaming sword, as an epithet of heroes, cf. Gesenius, Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. und Schr. p. 229], *ancestor of a distinguished family in Carthage to which Hamilcar and Hannibal belonged,* hence, *a surname of Hamilcar,* Nep. Ham. 1, 1.—Hence, **II.** Derivv **A. Barcīnus,** a, um, *adj., of Barcas,* or *pertaining to the family* or *party of Barcas* · familia Barcina, Liv. 23, 13, 6: factio, id. 21, 9, 4.—*Subst.:* **Barcīni,** ōrum, *m., the Barcini,* Liv 21, 3, 3.—Poet.: Barcina clades, *near the river Metaurus, where Hasdrubal was conquered and slain,* Sid. Carm. 2, 532.—**B. Barcaeus,** a, um, *adj., of Barcas, Barcæan:* juvenis, i. e. *Hannibal,* Sil. 10, 355; 12, 200.

Barcē, ēs, *f.,* = Βάρκη. **I.** *A town in the Libyan province Pentapolis, afterwards called Ptolemais,* now *Tolometa* or *Dolmeita* (acc. to others, *the ruins of Merdsjeh*), Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 32.—Hence, **Barcaei,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Barce, enemies of Dido* (poet. prolepsis), Verg. A. 4, 43.—**II.** *The nurse of Sichæus,* Verg. A. 4, 632.

Barcĭno or **-on,** ōnis, *f., the present city Barcelona, in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Mel. 2, 6, 5; Aus. Ep. 24, 89; Prud. στεφ. 33.—Hence, **Barcĭnōnensis,** e, *adj., of Barcelona:* muria, Aus. Ep. 21 *init.*

Barcīnus, v Barcas, II. A.

Bardaei, ōrum, *m., an Illyrian people* (in Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2, Vardaei) — Hence, **Bardăĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Bardæan* calceus, *a kind of soldier's boot,* poet. for *the soldiers themselves,* Juv 16, 13 (cf. Caligula) · cucullі, Capitol. Pertin. 8, 3; cf. bardocucullus.—*Absol.* · **Bardăĭcus,** i, *m., a soldier's boot,* Mart. 4, 4. 5.

bardītus, i, *m.* [bardus], *the war-song of the Germans,* Tac. G. 3 Holder ad loc.; cf. baritus.

bardŏcŭcullus, i, *m., a Gallic overcoat* (*cloak*), *with a hood* or *cowl, made of woollen stuff,* Mart. 14, 128; 1, 54, 5, Gallien. ap. Treb. Pol. Claud. 17, 6 (in Capitol. Pertin. cucullus Bardaicus); v. Bardaĭcus, s. v Bardaei *fin.*

Bardūlis, is, *m.,* = Βάρδυλις, *a king of Illyria, who waged war against Philip of Macedon,* Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.

1. bardus, a, um, *adj* [root garu-, whence also gravis; Sanscr. gurú; cf. Gr. βαρύς, βραδύς, and Lat. brutus], *stupid, dull of apprehension* (rare), Fest. p 28; cf. Non. p. 10, 3 sq.; Adamant. ap. Cassiod. p. 2299 P.: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; so id. Ep. 3, 3, 40; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2 (quoted by Non. l. l.): Zopyrus stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, *Cic. Fat 5, 10: Pictor bardior, Tert. adv Herm. 36.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not in use.

††**2. bardus,** i, *m.* [Engl. bard; Celtic, from Wal. bar, = spirit, or Armor. bar, = distinguished], *a poet and singer among the Gauls, a bard, minstrel.* bardus Gallice cantor appellatur, qui virorum fortium laudes canit, a gente Bardorum, de quibus Lucanus, 1, 449; Fest. p 28; cf. Amm. 15, 9, 5 and 8.

1. Barĕa, ae, *f., a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Cic. Att. 16, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.

2. Barĕa, ae, *m., a Roman cognomen,* e. g. Q. Marcius Barea, consul A.U.C. 779; Barea Soranus, Tac. A. 16, 23; cf. Juv. 7, 91.

Bargullum, i, *n., a town of Epirus,* Liv. 29, 12, 13.

Bargus, i, *m., a river of Thrace, tributary to the Ebrus,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50.

Bargūsĭi, ōrum, *m.,* = Βαργούσιοι, Polyb., *a people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the Pyrenees,* Liv. 21, 19, 7; 23, 2 al.

Bargўliae, ārum, *f.,* = Βαργύλια and Βάργυλα, τά, in Strabo, Βαργυλία, ἡ, in Stephan. Byzant., *a town in Caria,* Liv 32, 33, 7; 33, 18, 18.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A. Bargўlĭētĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Bargyliæ;* sinus. Liv. 37, 17, 3: campi, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113. — And from the parallel form **Bargўlĭa,** ōrum, *n.,* = Βαργύλια, τά, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107.—**B. Bargўlētae,** ārum, *m., the inhabitants of Bargyliæ,* Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2.

Bargylus, i, *m., a mountain of Phœnicia,* Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

Barīnē, ēs, *f., name of a freedwoman,* Hor. C 2, 8, 2.

‡**barinulae** = aquileges, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 109

barippē, ēs, v. baroptenus.

††**bāris,** idos, *f.* [Egyptian], *a small Egyptian row-boat,* βᾶρις, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 44 Kuin.

††**barītus (barrītus** or **bardītus),** ūs, *m.* [cf. bassio and O. Germ. bar, baren, to raise the voice], *the war-cry of the Germans;* and in gen., *battle-cry:* clamor, quem baritum vocant, Veg. Mil. 3, 18: cornuti et bracati baritum civere vel maximum, Amm. 16, 12, 43; 21, 13, 15; 26, 7, 14; 31, 7, 11. — Of the battle-song: carmina, quorum relatu, quem barditum vocant, accendunt animos, Tac. G 3 Halm; v. Comm. in h. l.

Barĭum, ii, *n.,* = Βάριον, *a town in Apulia, on the Adriatic Sea,* now *Bari,* Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Liv. 40, 18, 8; Tac. A. 16, 9: piscosum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97.

Barnosthĕnes, is, *m., a mountain in Laconia, east of Sparta,* Liv. 35, 27, 13 (MSS. **Barbosthenes,** Weissenb. ad loc.); 35, 30, 9

bāro, ōnis *m.* [kindr with bardus, q. v.; cf. also Varro, varo], *a simpleton, blockhead, dunce* (four times in Cicero, elsewhere rare): haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, tu videlicet tecum ipse rides, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 76; so id. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Fam. 9, 26, 3; id. Att. 5, 11, 6; Pers. 5, 138; Petr. 53, 11; 63, 7.

baroptēnus, i, *f,* or **barippē,** ēs, *f., an unknown precious stone of a black color, with white and red spots,* Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

‡**bārōsus** βάκηλος, σοβαρός, stultus, mulierosus, mollis, Gloss. Philox.

Barpāna, ae, *f, an island east of Corsica,* Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

***barrīnus,** a, um, *adj* [barrus], *of* or *belonging to an elephant, elephantine:* aures, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

barrĭo, ire, *v. n* [id.], *to cry; of elephants.* barrire elephantes dicuntur, sicut oves dicimus balare, utique a sono ipso vocis: elephanti barriunt, ranae coaxant, equi hinniunt, Spart. Get 5, 5; Auct. Carm. Phil. 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest p. 30 Müll.

1. barrītus, ūs, *m.* [barrio], *the cry of the elephant,* App. Flor. 16, p. 358, 2; Veg. Mil. 3, 24; cf. Isid. Orig. under barrus.

2. barrītus, v baritus.

††**1. barrus,** i, *m.* [Indian; Sanscr bhri, to bear], *an elephant* · apud Indos (elephantus) a voce (cf. barrio) barrus vocatur: unde et vox ejus barritus dicitur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 14; 16, 5, 19. Ἐλέφας, elephantus, barrus, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Serv. Verg. A 1, 592; *Hor Epod. 12, 1 Porphyr.

2. Barrus, i, *m., a cognomen of* T. Betucius, Cic. Brut. 46, 169

†**bărўcĕphălus,** a, um, = βαρυκέφαλος, or **bărўcus,** a, um, *adj* [βαρύς], in archit., *top-heavy, with low walls and broad roofs,* Vitr. 3, 3, 5.

†**bărўpĭcron,** i, *n.,* = βαρύπικρον (very bitter), *a Greek epithet of wormwood:* absinthium, App. Herb. 100.

†**bărўthon,** ōnis, *m.,* = βαρύθων, *a plant, also called* Sabina, App. Herb. 85.

†**bărўtŏnŏs,** ŏn, *adj.,* = βαρύτονος, *not accented on the last syllable,* Macr. Diff. 4, 1; 5, 1 al.

Basaboiātes, um, *m., a people of* Gallia Aquitania, Plin. 4, 19. 33, § 108.

††**basaltes,** is, *m.* [African], *a dark and very hard species of marble in Ethiopia,* Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 6; cf. Strabo, 17, p. 818.

†**băsănītes lăpis** = βασανίτης (βάσανος), *a touchstone, test-stone, a very hard stone, used as a test for the precious metals, for whetstones, and, in medicine, for mortars,* Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147, 36, 22, 43, § 157; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 36.—Also basanites alone, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 58.

††**bascauda,** ae, *f.* [British; whence Engl. basket; cf. Wall. basget, basgawd; and Gr βαστάζω, to carry], *an article of table furniture,* prob. *a delicately woven mat,* or *dish-holder of basket-work,* Juv. 12, 46; Mart. 14, 99, 1.

***băsella,** ae, *f dim.* [basis], *a small base,* Pall. 1, 18, 2.

bāsĭātĭo, ōnis, *f* [basio], *a kissing;* meton (abstr pro concr.), *a kiss* (rare; cf. osculum), *Cat. 7, 1; Mart. 7, 95, 17; 2, 23, 4.

bāsĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a kisser, one who kisses,* Mart. 11, 98, 1 sqq. (perh. not elsewhere).

Băsĭlēa (-ia), ae, *f., the town Basel* or *Bâle, in Switzerland,* Amm. 30, 3, 1.

1. Băsĭlĭa, ōrum, *n.,* = βασίλεια, τά (regal), *the name of the books of Kings in the Bible,* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

2. Băsĭlĭa, ae, *f., another name for the island Balcia,* Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95; 37, 2, 11, § 36.

Băsĭlĭădae (-lidae), ārum, *m., a people of Sarmatia,* Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84; Mel. 2, 1, 4.

băsĭlĭca, v. basilicus, II. B.

băsĭlĭcē, *adv.,* v. basilicus, I. A. *fin.*

‡**băsĭlĭcĭārĭus,** μαλακός, ἀγοραῖος, Gloss. Gr Lat.

băsĭlĭcŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [basilica], *a small church, a little chapel,* Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sev 32, n. 17.

băsĭlĭcon, v basilicus, II. C. 2.

†**băsĭlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = βασιλικός, *kingly, royal, princely, splendid, magnificent,* = regalis (in this sense perh. only ante-class.). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** In gen.. basilicas edictiones atque imperiosas habet, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31, id. Rud. 2, 4, 18: facinora, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23 victus, id. Pers. 1, 1, 32: status, id. Ps. 1, 5, 43.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Basilica vitis, *a kind of vine among the Dyrrhachians,* Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30, Col. 3, 2, 19; 3, 2, 28; 3, 7, 1, 3, 9, 1, 3, 21, 3· uva, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 22.—**2.** Basilica nux, Macr S. 2, 14, 7.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. băsĭlĭcus,** i, *m* (sc. jactus), = Venereus, *the king's throw, the best throw of dice* (v. alea), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80.—**B.** Esp. freq., **băsĭlĭca,** ae, *f.,* = βασιλική (sc. οἰκία s. στοά), *a public building in the forum with double colonnades, which was used both for judicial tribunals and as an exchange, a basilica, portico* (cf. regia, in the year of Rome 542 there were no such porticos there, Liv 26, 27, 3, the first known was built by Cato in the year 568, and called Basilica Porcia, id. 39, 44, 7 Drak., Aur. Vir. Ill. 47; the most considerable basilicae in the Aug. age were the Porcia, Opimia, and Julia; the latter, built by Julius Cæsar in the third year of his dictatorship, was the chief seat of judicial proceedings; v Vitr 5, 1, O Müll. Archaeol. § 291, cf. with § 180, Dict of Antiq.) forum plenum et basilicas isto rum hominum videmus, Cic. Verr. 2. 5, 58, § 152, 2, 4, 3, § 6, id. Mur. 34, 70, id. Att. 2, 14, 2, 4, 16, 14 Julia, Plin. Ep 5, 21, 1; Quint. 12, 5, 6; Suet. Calig. 37, so, Aemilia, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 13 Pauli, id. 36. 15, 24, § 102, Tac. A. 3, 72, cf. Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14. porticus Caii et Lucii, Suet. Aug 29· completis undique basilicis ac templis, Tac. H 1. 40. —Pure Lat. regia, Suet. Aug. 31 *fin.,* Stat. S. 1, 1, 30; v regius.—In the fourth century churches were first built in the style of basilicas (cf Müll. Archaeol. § 194). —Hence, late Lat., basilica, *a metropolitan church, a cathedral, a basilica.* Sulp Sev H. Sacra, 2, 33 and 38. — **C. băsĭlĭcum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A princely robe,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48. —**2.** In the Gr form **băsĭlĭcŏn,** i, *n.,* = βασιλικόν, *a black plaster,* Scrib. Comp. 210, also called, 238, **băsĭlĭcē,** ēs.—**3.** *The best kind of nuts,* Plin. 15, 22, 24. § 87; cf. I. B. 2. supra.—Hence, *adv.:* **băsĭlĭcē,** *royally,* etc.: exornatus basilice, *in princely, mag*

nificent style, Pers. 4, 2, 1; 1, 1, 29; 5, 2, 25. —Of severe pain: ut ego interii basilice! *how wholly, completely*, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 54.

Băsĭlis, is, *m.*, *a Greek geographer*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 183.

† **băsĭlisca**, ae, *f.*, = βασιλίσκη, *a plant, an antidote for the bite of the basilisk, also called* regula, App. Herb. 128.

† **băsĭliscus**, i, *m.*, = βασιλίσκος. **I.** *A kind of lizard, a basilisk:* Lacerta basiliscus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 21, 33, § 78 sq.; App. Herb. 128; Sol. 27, 50; Vulg. Psa. 90 (91), 13. —For the deriv. of the word from βασιλεύς (king), v. Luc. 9, 726.—**II.** *A surname of* Cn. Pompeius, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25.

‡ **băsĭlĭum**, ii, *n.* [βασίλειον], *a royal* or *princely ornament*, Inscr. Orell. 2510; cf. Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 293, 2.

bāsĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [basium], *to kiss, to give a kiss* (poet. and rare; most freq. in Cat.; not in Plaut. or Ter.): basia multa basiare, Cat. 7, 9; 8, 18; 48, 1 sq.; Mart. 1, 94, 2; 7, 95, 7; 11, 98, 8; Petr. 18, 4; 135, 2.

bāsĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little kiss*, Petr. 85 *fin.*; App. M. 10, p. 248, 35.

† **băsis**, is and ĕos (*gen.* basis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 27; 7, 34: baseos, Vitr. 10, 15; *acc.* usu. basim, but BASEM, Inscr. Orell. 1263 al.: basidem, Ven. Fort. 8, 14; *abl.* usu. basi, but base, Treb. Pol. Gall. 18, 4; Inscr. Grut. 63, 3: BASIDE, ib. 16, 14; *gen. plur.* BASIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3272), *f.*, = βάσις, *a pedestal, foot, base.* **I.** In gen.: in basi statuarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154; 2, 2, 66, § 160; 2, 4, 34, § 74; id. Phil. 9, 7, 16: quo (sc. ad sepulcrum) cum patefactus esset aditus, ad adversam basim accessimus, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: colossici Apollinis basis, Vitr. 10, 6: supra basim eriguntur regulae, id. 10, 13; Ov. P. 3, 2, 52; Phaedr. 2, epil. 2; Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 244; Suet. Vesp. 23; Inscr. Orell. 49; Vulg. Exod. 26, 19: villae, *the foundation-wall*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.—**B.** Trop.: bases virtutis, *foundations*, Vulg. Ecclus. 6, 30.—**II.** In partic., prov.: aliquem cum basi suā metiri, *to measure a pillar together with its pedestal*, i. e. *to give false measure, to estimate too high*, Sen. Ep. 76, 31.—**III.** Esp. **A.** In math.: basis trianguli, *the base of a triangle*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: arcus, *the chord of an arc*, Col. 5, 2, 9; 3, 13, 12.—**B.** In archit., *the lowest part of the shaft of a column*, Vitr. 4, 1, 6 (our pedestal is expressed by spira, q. v.).—**C.** In gram., *the primitive word, the root*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 33.—**D.** Of cattle, *a track, footprint*, Veg. 1, 25, 6; 1, 26, 1; 1, 3, 46 al.

bāsĭum, ii, *n.* [for sāvium, suavium; cf. Engl. buss; O. Germ. bus], *a kiss.* **I.** In gen. (rare and mostly poet.; most freq. in Cat.; not in Plaut. or Ter.): da mi basia mille, Cat. 5, 7; 5, 13; 7, 9; 16, 12; 99, 16; Mart. 2, 21, 1; 11, 98, 9; 12, 55, 9; 12, 59, 1; Petr. 21, 2, 110: impingere alicui, id. 21, 2, 31.—**II.** Esp., *a kissing of the hand:* jactat basia tibicen, *throws kisses of the hand*, Phaedr. 5, 8, 28; so Juv. 4, 117.

Bassānĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Illyria*, now *Elbassan*, Liv. 44, 30, 7.—Hence, **Bassānītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bassania*, Liv. 44, 30, 13 and 15.

Bassărĕus, ei, *m.*, = Βασσαρεύς [βασσάρα, a fox, fox-skin, as clothing of the Bacchantes], *a title of Bacchus:* candide Bassareu, * Hor. C. 1, 18, 11; cf. Macr. S. 1, 18.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bassărĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Bacchus:* comae, *the hair of Bacchus*, Prop. 3 (4), 17, 30: metrum, Mar. Vict. p. 2545 P.—**B. Bassăris**, idis, *f.*, = Βασσαρίς, *a Bacchante*, Pers. 1, 101 Schol.

Bassus, i, *m.*, *a family cognomen;* e. g. **I.** *A poet, a friend of Martial*, Mart. 3, 76, 1 al.—**II.** Q. Caecilius Bassus, *quaestor* A.U.C. 695, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 32; id. Att. 2, 9, 1; 14, 9, 3; id. Fam. 11, 1, 4; 12, 18, 1.—**III.** Lucilius Bassus, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 2.

† **bastāga** or **bastāgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = βασταγή [βαστάζω], *a carriage of baggage* (*a carrying of freight upon wagons*), Cod. Arcad. et Honor 12, 58, 3; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 11.

bastāgārĭus, ii, *m.* [bastaga], *a baggage-master*, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 11; Cod. Valent. et Val. 11, 7, 4.

Bastarnae (also **Basternae**), ārum, *m.*, = Βαστάρναι, *a German tribe which became known to the Romans very early* (*in the war with Pyrrhus*), *whose abode extended from the sources of the Vistula to the Carpates, and from the Lower Danube to its mouth* (*Podolia, Galicia, Ukraine*), Liv. 40, 5, 10; 40, 57, 2 sq.; 40, 58, 1 sq.; 41, 19, 4 sq.; 41, 23, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; Tac. A. 2, 65; id. G. 46.

basterna, ae, *f.*, *a sedan chair* or *litter, enclosed on all sides, and carried by mules*, Pall. 7, 2, 3; Lampr. Elag. 21; Amm. 14, 6, 16; Hier. Ep. 22 ad Eustoch. n. 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 5.

basternārĭus, ii, *m.* [basterna], *a bearer of a sedan*, Symm. Ep. 6, 15.

Bastertīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lower Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Bastētānĭa, ae, *f.*, *a district in Spain*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10.

Bastitāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Basti in Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

Bastŭli (**Bascŭ-**), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Baetica, *near the Strait of Gibraltar*, Mel. 3, 1, 3.—*Sing.:* **Bascŭlus**, i, *m.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 4.

1. bāt, a comic word formed to parody the *conj.* at: *Ps.* Potin aliam rem ut cures? *Cali.* At. *Ps.* Bat. *Cali.* Crucior, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6 Lorenz ad loc.; cf.: at enim . . . bat enim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 86 (95).

2. bāt, sonus ex ore cornicinis lituum eximentis, Charis. p. 213 P.

* **bătălārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of war-ship*, Schol. Juv. 3, 134.

Bătāvĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βαταουία Dio, Βαταβία Zosim., *the peninsula Batavia, Holland*, Pac. Pan. ad Theod. 5 (in class. per. called only Batavorum Insula, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101; Tac. A. 2, 6; id. H. 5, 23).

Bătāvŏdūrum, i, *n.*, *a town in Holland*, now *Wyk by Duurstede*, Tac. H. 5, 20.

Bătāvus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Batavia, Batavian, of Holland, Dutch:* spuma, Mart. 8, 33, 20.—Hence, **Batāvi**, ōrum, *m.*, = Βατάουοι, Ptol., *the Batavians, Hollanders, Dutch*, Tac. H. 4, 12; id. G. 29 al.: Batavorum Insula, v. Batavia.—With penult scanned short: Vangiones Bătăvīque truces, etc., Luc. 1, 431.—*Sing.:* **Bătăvus**, i, *m.*, *one of the Batavi*, Mart. 14, 176. —Collectively, Juv. 8, 51; Sil. 3, 608.

Bateni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Asia, on the Oxus*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

bātenim, v. 1. bat.

Batha, ae, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

Băthyllus, i, *m.*, = Βάθυλλος. **I.** *A Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon*, Hor. Epod. 14, 9; cf. Anacr. 22.—**II.** *A celebrated pantomime of Alexandria, a favorite of Maecenas, and rival of the equally celebrated Pylades*, Tac. A. 1, 54 Gron.; Juv. 6, 63; Pers. 5, 123 Schol.; Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 5; cf. Suid. s. v. Ὄρχησις, tom. ii. p. 720 Kust.

Bathymi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 149.

Bathynias, ae, *m.*, *a small river of Thrace, near Byzantium*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 46.

bătĭa, ae, *f.*, *an unknown kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77; 32, 11, 53, § 145.

bătĭăca, ae, *f.*, *a kind of drinking-cup:* scaphiis, cantharis, Batiacis bibunt, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 11 Ritschl, Fleck. (al. batiolis).

bătillum (in MSS. also **vatillum**), i, *n.* (**batillus**, i, *m.*, Marc. Emp. 27). **I.** *A shovel, a fire-shovel, coal-shovel, dirt* or *dung-shovel*, etc.: batilli ferrei, Plin. 33, 8, 44, § 127; 34, 11, 26, § 112; Treb. Pol. Claud. 14; Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 5.—**II.** *A fire-pan, chafing-dish, fumigating-pan, incense-pan:* prunae batillum, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 36 (Jahn, K. and H. vatillum).

bătĭŏla, ae, *f.*, *a small drinking-cup, a goblet:* batiolis bibere, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11 (Ritschl, batiacis): batiola aurea, id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 545, 20.

† **bătis**, idis, *f.*, = βατίς, *a plant, sea-fennel, samphire:* Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86; Col. 12, 7, 2; 12, 13, 2.

Bato, ōnis, *m.*, *a leader of insurrection in Dalmatia*, Ov. P. 2, 1, 46; cf.: maxima duobus Batonibus ducibus auctoritas erat, Vell. 2, 110, 4; 2, 114, 4.

† **bătrăchĭon**, ii, *n.*, = βατράχιον [βάτραχος = frog], *a medicinal plant, also called* ranunculus [rana = frog], Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 172; App. Herb. 8 and 9.

† **bătrăchītes**, ae, *m.*, = βατραχίτης, *a precious stone of a frog-green color*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149; Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 20.

Bătrăchŏmyŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βατραχομυομαχία, *The Battle of the Frogs and Mice*, the title of a poem falsely attributed to Homer, Stat. S. praef.; Mart. 14, 183 *lemm.*

† **1. bătrăchus**, i, *m.*, = βάτραχος, *a fish, the sea-frog*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

2. Bătrăchus, i, *m.*, = Βάτραχος, *a Greek architect at Rome in the time of Pompey the Great*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42.

‡ **battalia**, v. ‡ battualia.

Battara, ae, *m.*, *a Roman whose death is mentioned by Cicero* A.U.C. 700, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 2.

Battiades, v. Battus, I. b.

Battis, idis, *f.*, = Βαττίς, *the sweetheart of the poet Philetas of Cos*, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 2; id. P. 3, 1, 58 (Merkel, Bittis).

Batton, ōnis, *m.*, *a Greek sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 73.

‡ **battŭālĭa** or **battālĭa**, ium, *n.* [battuo], *the fighting and fencing exercises of soldiers and gladiators:* inde etiam battuatores τοὺς βασανιστὰς dici puto, Adamant. ap. Cassiod. p. 2300 P.

‡ **battŭārĭum**, ii, *m.*, = κοπανιστήριον, *a mortar*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

battuo (**bāt-**), ui, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [cf. Engl. beat, bat; Fr. battre; Ital. battere], *to strike, beat, hit* (very rare): battuit κατακόπτει, Gloss.; Naev. ap. Fulg. 562, 33; * Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 60.—Of bruising in a mortar, Marc. Emp. Medic. c. 36.—Of pounding flesh before cooking it, Apic. 4, 2, 108; cf. Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104.—**II.** *Neutr.*, of fencing (like the Germ. schlagen): battuebat pugnatoriis armis, *he fenced with sharp weapons* (not with the foil), Suet. Calig. 54; 32.—In mal. part., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

Battus, i, *m.*, = Βάττος. **I.** *A name given to Aristotle of Thera, the founder of Cyrene*, Sil. 8, 57; 17, 591; Just. 13, 7, 1.—Hence, **b. Battiădes**, ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Cyrene*, Sil. 2, 61; 3, 252; 17, 592; and, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the poet Callimachus, a native of Cyrene*, Cat. 65, 16; Ov. Tr. 2, 367; id. Ib. 55; id. Am. 1, 15, 13; Stat. S. 5, 3, 157.—**II.** *A herdsman of Neleus, in Triphylia, near Elis, in the Peloponnesus, who, on account of his betraying a theft of Mercury, was transformed by him into the stone* Index, Ov. M. 2, 688 sq.

Bătŭlum, i, *n.*, *a town in Campania, built by the Samnites*, Verg. A. 7, 739 Serv.; Sil. 8, 566.

bătŭo, v. battuo.

1. bătŭs (**bătŏs**), i, *f.*, = βάτος, *the blackberry-bush*, App. Herb. 87; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 15 Müll.; esp., batos Idaea = βάτος Ἰδαία, *the raspberry-bush*, App. Herb. 87.

2. bătŭs, i, *m.*, = βάτος; Heb. בַּת, *a bath, a Hebrew measure for liquids, containing about nine gallons* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ezech. 45, 10 al.

* **baubor**, āri, *v. dep.* [cf. Gr. βαΰζω]; of dogs, *to bark gently* or *moderately* (cf. latrare, to bark angrily): et quom desertei baubantur in aedibus, Lucr. 5, 1071; v. the context, and Munro ad loc.

Baucidiās, ădis, *f.*, *a small island in the Gulf of Argolis*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.

Baucis, idis, *f.*, = Βαυκίς. **I.** *The wife of Philemon, in Phrygia.* She, with her husband, entertained, in a very hospitable manner, Jupiter and Mercury, who came to them in the form of men; in return for which they were changed to two sacred trees before their hut, which became a temple, Ov. M. 8, 631 sq.—**II.** Meton., *an old woman*, Pers. 4, 21.

Baudŏs, i, *m.*, *a river in Syria*, Mel. 1, 12, 5.

Bauli, ōrum, *m.*, = Βαῦλοι [acc. to the fable, from βοῦς and αὐλή, since here Hercules shut up the cattle taken from Geryon; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 107; 7, 662; Symm. Ep. 1, 1, both of whom understand the original form as Boaulia], *a place near Baiae*, now *Bacolo*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 5; Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125; 2, 3, 9; id. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; 9, 55, 81, § 172; Tac. A. 14, 4; Suet. Ner. 34; Mart. 4, 63.

Bauma, ae, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

Băvĭus, ii, *m.*, *a stupid poet, an enemy of Virgil and Horace:* qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Maevi, Verg. E. 3, 90 (pro poenâ ei contingat, ut diligat Maevium pejorem poëtam. Nam Maevius et Bavius pessimi fuerunt poëtae, inimici tam Horatio quam Vergilio, Serv.; cf. id. ad Verg. G. 1, 210, where is found the attack of Bavius upon Verg. for using hordeum in the *plur.;* cf. also Philargyr. Verg. E. l. l., and Weich. Poët. Lat. Rel. p. 308 sq.).

† **baxĕa** and **baxa,** ae, *f.* [πάξ = ὑπόδημα εὐνπόδητον, Hesych.], *a kind of woven shoe worn on the comic stage and by philosophers* (only ante- and post-class. and rare), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40; App. M. 2, p. 127, 6; 11, p. 260, 39; Flor. n. 9.— In *sing.*, Tert. Idol. 8; Pall. 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 6 and 13.

‡ **baxĕārĭus** (**baxĭ-**), i, *m.* [baxea], *a maker of woven shoes:* FABER SOLIARIVS BAXIARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4085.

Bazăīra, ae, *f.*, *a district of Asiatic Scythia*, Curt. 8, 1, 10.

† **bdellĭum,** ii, *n.* (**bĕdella,** ae, *f.*, Marc. Emp. 19; cf. the letter B), = βδέλλιον, *an Asiatic plant, distinguished for its fragrant gum, the vine-palm:* Borassus flabelliformis, Linn.; Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35; Isid. Orig. 17, 8, 6.— **II.** Meton., *the costly gum exuding from it:* Arabicum, Veg. 6, 14, 1 and 5: color bdellii, Vulg. Num. 11, 7.— Hence, as a term of endearment: tu crocinum et casia es, tu bdellium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

bĕātē, *adv.*, v. beatus *fin.* under beo.

bĕātĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [beatus-facio], *to make happy, to bless* (post-class.), Aug. Trin. 14. 14; Vulg. Isa. 9, 16; id. Jacob. 5, 11.

bĕātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *blessing, making happy* (post-class.), App. Doct. Plat. 1, p. 3, 29; Aug. Conf. 2, 5.

bĕātĭtas, ātis, *f.* [beatus], *the condition of the* beatus, *happiness, a blessed condition, blessedness,* = beata vita, felicitas; a word first used by Cic.: aut ista sive beatitas, sive beatitudo dicenda sunt (utrumque omnino durum, sed usu mollienda nobis verba sunt), Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95 (but he seems to have used neither of the two words again): apud Ciceronem beatitas et beatitudo, Quint. 8, 3, 32; so Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 9; App. Doct. Plat. 2.—*Plur.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 17.

bĕātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *the condition of* beatus, *happiness, felicity, blessedness, beatitude;* a word coined by Cic.; cf. beatitas, and pass. there cited. In the post-Aug. per. several times: animi, Petr. 8, 5: vitae, App. M. 6; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 23 al.; Cod. 12, 47, 1; Vulg. Gen. 30, 13; id. Gal. 4, 15.

* **bĕātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], as *subst.*, *the sainted fellow* (iron.), Pers. 3, 103.

bĕātum, i, *n.*, v. beo, *P. a.* A. 3. β.

bĕātus, a, um, v. beo, *P. a.*

bĕber, bri. *m.*, *the beaver* (late Lat. for fiber), Schol. Juv. 12, 34.— Hence, **bĕbrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the beaver, beaver-*, Schol. Juv. 2, 106.

†† **bebra,** ae, *f.*, *a weapon of barbarous nations*, acc. to Veg. Mil. 1, 20.

Bebriacensis and **Bebriacum,** v. Bedr-.

* **bebrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [beber = fiber, a beaver], *of* or *pertaining to a beaver:* pelles, Schol. Juv. 12, 34.

1. Bēbrўces, cum (*acc.* -cas, Val. Fl. 4, 315), *m.*, = Βέβρυκες, *a people inhabiting Bebrycia, a province of Asia Minor, afterwards called Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 127; Val. Fl. 4, 315.— **II.** Derivv. **A. Bēbrўcĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Βεβρυκία, *the province inhabited by the Bebrycians*, afterwards *Bithynia*, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 5, 373; Val. Fl. 5, 502; *y* long in Avien. Perieg. 974.—**B. Bēbryx,** ўcis, *m.*, *a Bebrycian*, Val. Fl. 4, 315; and, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *an ancient king in Bebrycia, also called Amycus, who, being powerful in the contest with the cæstus, was accustomed to sacrifice foreigners whom he had vanquished, but was finally himself overcome by Pollux, and slain*, Val. Fl. 4, 261 and 290: Bebryca (*acc.* Gr.), Stat. Achill. 1, 190.— **C. Bēbrўcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the province Bebrycia, of Bebrycia:* gens, Verg. A. 5, 373: regnum, Val. Fl. 4, 99: fretum, id. 4, 220.— **2.** *Pertaining to King Bebryx:* harena, *upon which Pollux fought with Amycus*, Stat. S. 4, 5, 28: nemus, *in which Amycus lay in wait for foreigners*, id. Th. 3, 352: cruor, *the blood shed by him*, Tert. Carm. Sod. 2.— Also *pertaining to the Bithynian king Prusias:* hospes, Sid. Carm. 2, 304.

2. Bēbrўces, cum, *m.*, = Βέβρυκες [perh. of kindred origin with the preced.], *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Pyrenees*, Sil. 3, 423 sq. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Bēbryx,** ўcis, *m.*, *a Bebrycian;* κατ' ἐξοχήν, *an ancient king of the Bebrycians, whose daughter Pyrene gave name to the mountains there*, Sil. 3, 423.— **B. Bēbrўcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to King Bebryx, Bebrycian:* aula, Sil. 3, 443: virgo, i. e. *Pyrene*, id. 3, 420.

† **beccus,** i, *m.* [Gallic; cf. Fr. bec; Engl. beak], *a beak, bill*, esp. of a cock; as *a cognomen of* Antonius Primus, Suet. Vit. 18.

† **bēchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βηχικός, *of* or *for a cough* (pure Lat. tussicularis): medicamen, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 172.

† **bēchĭon,** ii, *n.*, = βήχιον, *a plant good for a cough, colt's-foot:* Tussilago farfara, Linn.; Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30.

Bĕchīres, um (**Bĕchīri,** ōrum, Avien. Descr. Orb. 945; **Bĕchēri,** Mel. 1, 19, 11), *m.*, = Βέχειρες, *a Scythian people on the Pontus Euxinus;* perh. kindr. with the modern Bashkirs, Plin. 6, 4, 3, § 11.

Bedĕsis, is, *m.*, *a river in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Bedese*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115.

Bēdrĭăcum (also **Bēbrĭăcum** and **Bētrĭăcum**), i, *n.*, = Βητριακόν, *a village in Upper Italy, between Verona and Cremona, distinguished in the civil war by two important battles between Otho, Vitellius, and the generals of Vespasian*, now *Cividale;* form Bedriacum, Tac. H. 2, 23, 39 sq.; 2, 23, 44; 2, 23, 49; 2, 3, 15; 2, 3, 20; 2, 3, 31. — Form Bebriacum, Juv. 2, 106; Oros. 7, 8.— Form Betriacum, Suet. Oth. 9; Aur. Vict. Epit. 7, 2; Eutr. 7, 17. — Hence, **Bēdrĭăcensis** (**Bētrĭ-**), e, *adj.*, *of Bedriacum:* campi, Tac. H. 2, 70: via, id. ib. 3, 27: acies, id. ib. 3, 2; 3, 66; Suet. Vesp. 5: pugna, Tac. H. 2, 86: copiae et duces, Suet. Vit. 15: victoria, id. ib. 10: bella, Plin. 10, 49, 69, § 135.

bee, *the sound made by a sheep*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7; cf. balo.

Beelzĕbūb, *indecl.*, or **Beelzĕbūl,** ūlis, *m.*, = Βεελζεβούβ or Βεελζεβούλ, Heb. בַּעַל־זְבוּב or בַּעַל־זְבוּל; in eccl. Lat. *Beelzebub, the chief of evil spirits*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26; Prud. στεφ. 2, 267.

Begorrītes lăcus, *a lake in Macedonia*, now *Lake of Kitrine*, Liv. 42, 53, 5.

belbus, i, *m.*, = hyaena, Capitol. Gord. III. 33, 1.

Belena = Helena, v. Quint. 1, 4, 15.

‡ **Belenus,** i, *m.*, *a deity worshipped in Noricum and Aquileia*, Tert. Apol. 24; id. adv. Nat. 2, 8; Capitol. Max. 22, 2; Inscr. Orell. 823; 1967.

Belgae, ārum, *m.*, = Βέλγαι [Balge, in Lower Germany, a low, swampy region], *the Belgians, a warlike people, of German and Celtic origin, in the north of Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 2, 4; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 1, 43; 3, 40; id. H. 4, 17; 4, 76 al.— In *sing.:* **Belga,** ae, *m.*, *a Belgian*, Luc. 1, 426; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 226.— **II.** Deriv.: **Belgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Belgic:* esseda, Verg. G. 3, 204: color, Prop. 2 (3), 18, 26: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161: canis, Sil. 10, 80.— Hence, Gallia Belgica, or *absol.* Belgica, *the northern part of Gaul, between the Rhine, Seine, Marne, and the North Sea, inhabited by the Belgians*, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; 7, 16, 17, § 76. — *Absol.*, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103; Tac. H. 1, 12; 1, 58 al.

Belgium, ii, *n.*, *a part of* Gallia Belgica, *on both sides of the Somme, including the Bellovaci, Atrebates, and Ambiani*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; 5, 24; 5, 25; 8, 46.

Belĭal, *indecl.* (**Belĭas,** ae, *m.*), = Heb. בְּלִיַּעַל, *Belial, a chief of the evil spirits*, Prud. Psych. 714; Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 2; Vulg. Deut. 13, 13; id. 2 Cor. 6, 15.

Belias, v. Belial and Belus.

Belides, Belis, v. Belus.

belĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant*, the same as polion, q. v., App. Herb. 58.

bellārĭa, ōrum, *n.*, *that which is used as a dessert, fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine*, etc.; *the dessert*, τράγημα, Fr. dragée [from bellus, like bellissimum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51 Don., and pulchralia, Fest. p. 210], Gell. 13, 11, 7; Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Suet. Ner. 27.

☞ Here the corrupted passage ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll. seems to belong: bellarium et bellaria res aptas bellis (epulis? acc. to Scal., or belle? Cod. Ber. and Lips. have belli) appellabant.

bellātor, ōris (ancient form **duellātor,** Plaut. Capt. prol. 68; cf. the letter B), *m.* [bello]. **I.** *A warrior, soldier* (as capable of fighting, while miles signifies a soldier by profession; class.): domi bellique duellatores optimi, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68: si tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culinâ Ares, id. Truc. 2, 7, 54; id. Mil. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 3, 2, 97; id. Curc. 4, 3, 21; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 3; id. Ep. 3, 4, 56; id. Truc. 2, 7, 68; Cic. Balb. 23, 54: quis est, qui aut bellatori, aut imperatori, aut oratori quaerat aliquid, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; 4, 19, 43: ecqua pacifica persona desideretur an in bellatore sint omnia, id. Att. 8, 12, 4: adeo Sulla dissimilis fuit bellator ac victor, ut, etc., Vell. 2, 25, 3: primus bellator duxque, Liv. 9, 1, 2: fortes (opp. otiosi urbani), id. 5, 20, 6; 8, 8, 17; 7, 26, 13; 1, 59, 9; Tac. A. 1, 67; 4, 49; Ov. A. A. 3, 359; Juv. 8, 10; 13, 168; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 12; Vulg. Isa. 3, 2 al.— Humorously of champion drinkers, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 5. — **II.** Esp. (like amator, arator, venator, etc.; v. Zumpt, Gr. § 102; in close apposition with another *subst.*, and taking the place of an *adj.*), *warlike, ready to fight, martial, valorous* (mostly poet.): bellator Turnus, Verg. A. 12, 614: bellator deus, *the war-god Mars*, id. ib. 9, 721.—So esp. freq. equus, *a spirited, mettlesome horse*, Verg. G. 2, 145; id. A. 10, 891; 11, 89; Ov. M. 15, 368; id. F. 2, 12; Val. Fl. 2, 385; Tac. G. 14.—Also *absol.:* feroci Bellatore sedens, Juv. 7, 127: taurus, Stat. Th. 12, 603. — Transf., of inanim. things: campus, *the field of battle*, Stat. Th. 8, 378: ensis, Sil. 13, 376; and of a stone used in play, Ov. A. A. 3, 359.

bellātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bellator], *warlike, martial, useful in warlike expeditions* (very rare): jumenta, Amm. 23, 5, 13: pugnax et quasi bellatorius stilus, *a pugnacious, polemic style*, * Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7.

bellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female warrior;* freq. in close apposition, and taking the place of an *adj.* (cf. bellator, II.), *warlike, skilled in war, serviceable in war* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: Penthesilea, Verg. A. 1, 493: diva, i. e. *Pallas*, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 76: Minerva, id. M. 8, 264: Roma, id. Tr. 2, 321: Hispania, Flor. 2, 6, 38: cohors, Stat. Th. 6, 262: belua, i. e. *the elephant*, Sil. 9, 576.— **B.** Transf., of inanim. things: carinae, Stat. Th. 7, 57: glaeba, i. e. *producing warriors*, Val. Fl. 7, 612: pompa, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 2: aquilae, *ensigns, standards*, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 193. — **II.** Trop.: ista bellatrix iracundia, *this warlike rage*, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; cf. ira, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 118.

* **bellātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus] (instead of bellulus for the alliteration), *pretty, neat:* Bella bellatula, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 28.

* **bellax,** ācis, *adj.* [bello], *warlike, martial:* gens, Luc. 4, 406; cf. Prisc. p. 1263 P.

bellē, *adv.*, v. bellus *fin.*

Bellĕrŏphōn, ontis (**Bellĕrŏphontes,** ae, Aus. Ep. 25 *fin.;* Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 118; 6, 288), *m.*, = Βελλεροφῶν, Theocr. (regularly formed Βελλεροφόντης), *son of Glaucus and grandson of Sisyphus;* he was sent by Prœtus, at the calumnious instigation of his wife Sthenebœa, with a letter to Iobates, in which the latter was requested to put him to death; he received from him the commission to slay the Chimæra, which he executed, riding upon the flying Pegasus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; Hor. C. 3, 7, 15; 3, 12, 7; 4, 11, 28; Manil. 5, 97; Juv. 10, 325; Hyg. Fab. 2; 57; id. Astr. 2, 18; Serv. l. l.; Fulg. Myth. 3, 1. — Prov. for *any one who carries a message unfavorable to himself* (cf. Uriah's letter), Plaut.

Bacch. 4, 7, 12. — Hence, **II. Bellĕrŏphontēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Bellerophon:* equus, i. e. *Pegasus*, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 2: habenae, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 560: sollicitudines, Rutil. Itin. 1, 449.

bellĭcōsus (**duellĭc-**), a, um, *adj.* [bellicus], *warlike, martial, valorous* (mostly poet.; usu. of personal subjects; cf. bellicus): gentes immanes et barbarae et bellicosae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: bellicosissimae nationes, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; id. Fam. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 4, 1; Sall. J. 18, 12; Nep. Ham. 4, 1; Hor. C. 2, 11, 1; 3, 3, 57: provincia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85; Quint. 1, 10, 20: civitas, Suet. Gram. 1: fortissimus quisque ac bellicosissimus, Tac. G. 15. —*Comp.*, Liv. 37, 8, 4.—Trop.: quod multo bellicosius erat Romanam virtutem ferociamque cepisse, i. e. fortius, Liv. 9, 6, 13: bellicosior annus, *a more warlike year*, id. 10, 9, 10 (cf. the opp. imbellis annus, id. 10, 1, 4).—*Adv.* not in use.

‡ **bellĭcrĕpa saltātio**, *an armed dance, a dancing in arms*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll. (Gr. ἐνόπλιος ὄρχησις); cf. Enn. Ann. v. 105 Vahl.

bellĭcus (**duellĭcus**), a, um, *adj.* [bellum], *of* or *pertaining to war, war-, military.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ars duellica, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 14: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76; Hor. C. 4, 3, 6; Suet. Calig. 43: disciplina, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: jus, id. Off. 3, 29, 107: virtus, id. Mur. 10, 22: laus, *military glory*, id. Brut. 21, 84; Caes. B. G. 6, 24: laudes, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: gloria, Tac. A. 1, 52: caerimoniae, Liv. 1, 32, 5: certamina, Flor. 4, 12, 58: ignis, *proceeding from the enemy*, Liv. 30, 5, 8: tubicen, Ov. M. 3, 705: rostra, Tib. 2, 3, 40: navis, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 43: turba, id. 3 (4), 14, 13: parma, id. 2 (3), 25, 8: nomina, *appellatives obtained by valorous deeds in war* (as Africanus, Asiaticus, Macedonicus, etc.), Flor. 3, 8, 1: nubes, *the misfortune of war*, Claud. Laus. Seren. 196: columella, Fest. p. 27; cf. Bellona.—Hence, *subst.*: **bellĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a signal for march* or *for the beginning of an attack* (given by the trumpet); always in the connection bellicum canere, *to give the signal for breaking up camp, for an attack, for commencing hostilities:* Philippum, ubi primum bellicum cani audisset, arma capturum, *at the first signal will be ready to take arms*, etc., Liv. 35, 18, 6: simul atque aliqui motus novus bellicum canere coepit, *causes the war-trumpet to sound*, Cic. Mur. 14, 30; Just. 12, 15, 11; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 37.—**B.** Trop.: idem bellicum me cecinisse dicunt, *aroused, incited*, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3.—And of fiery, inflammatory discourse: alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, *sounds the alarm*, Cic. Or. 12, 39: non eosdem modos adhibent, cum bellicum est canendum, et cum posito genu supplicandum est, Quint. 9, 4, 11; 10, 1, 33. —**II.** Transf., poet., = bellicosus, *warlike, fierce in war:* Pallas, Ov. M. 5, 46: dea, id. ib. 2, 752; id. F. 3, 814: virgo, id. M. 4, 754: Mars, id. F. 3, 1: deus, i.e. *Romulus*, id. ib. 2, 478: civitas, *devoted to war*, Vell. 2, 38, 3.—Of animals: equorum duellica proles, * Lucr. 2, 661.

Belliēnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen.* **I.** C. Annius Bellienus, *a lieutenant of Fonteius*, Cic. Font. 8, 18 (4, 8).—**II.** L. Bellienus, *a friend of Pompey*, Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: 16, 22, 2.—**III.** C. Bellienus, *an advocate*, Cic. Brut. 47, 175.

* **bellĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum-fero], *making war, warlike:* Italia, Claud. Eutr 1, 429.

bellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bellum-gero], *waging war, warlike, martial, valiant* (poet.; esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.): gentes, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 13: viri, Sil. 3, 124: Augustus, Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. Cons. 74: Hannibal, Sil. 1, 38: numen, i.e. *Mars*, Stat. Achill. 1, 504: fera, i.e. *the elephant used in war*, Sil. 8, 261.—**II.** Of inanim. things: manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 672: ensis, id. M. 3, 534: hasta, Mart. 5, 25: acies, Stat. Th. 12, 717: tropaea, id. ib. 10, 28: mens, Sil. 3, 162: currus, id. 1, 434: axis, id. 17, 491: ars, id. 8, 261: labores, Val. Fl. 5, 617: lusus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 621

bellĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [belligero], *a warrior, combatant* (post-class. and rare): Arimaspae, Avien. Perieg. 55; Ven. Vit. Mart. 3, 370; Vulg. 1 Macc. 15, 13; 16, 4

bellĭgĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (**bellĭgĕror**, āri, *v. dep.*, Hyg. Fab. 274 *fin.*) [bellum-gero], *to wage* or *carry on war, to fight* (very rare): nec cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 39: postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; id. Truc. 2, 7, 67: excitandus nobis erit ab inferis quoniam nobis non solum cum his ... sed etiam cum fortunâ belligerandum fuit, * Cic. Red. Quir. 8, 19 (but ap. Cic. Font. 16, 36, the true read. is in bello gerendo, B. and K.): cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, Liv. 21, 16, 4: adversum accolas, Tac. A. 4, 46; 2, 5; 3, 73; Suet. Aug. 94.—**II.** Trop.: cum Geniis suis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81: cum fortunâ, Cic. Red. Quir. 8, 21.

bellĭgĕror, āri, v. belligero *init.*

bellio, ōnis, *f.*, *the yellow ox-eye daisy:* Chrysanthemum segetum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49.

bellĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [bellum-potens], *mighty* or *valiant in war* (poet. and rare); bellipotentes sunt magis quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 188 Vahl.).—*Subst.:* Bellipotens, i.e. *Mars*, Verg. A. 11, 8: diva, i. e. *Pallas*, Stat. Th. 2, 715; so Val. Fl. 1, 529; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 144; id. Laus Seren. 40; Tert. cont. Jud. 9; Firm. p. 27.

bellis, ĭdis, *f.*, *the white daisy, ox-eye:* Bellis perennis, Linn.; Plin. 26, 5, 13, § 26; App. Herb. 57.

* **bellĭsŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [bellum-sono], *sounding of war:* flumen, Paul. Nol. Natal. S. Fel. 8, 23 *fin.*

‡ **bellĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [bellus], *beauty, loveliness*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

Bellius, i, *m.*, *a shortened form of the name Duellius*, Cic. Or. 45, 153; Quint. 1, 4, 15.

bello, āvi, ātum, āre, 1, *v. n.* [bellum]. **I.** Prop., *to wage* or *carry on war, to war, to fight in war* (class.; cf.: milito, proelior). **A.** *Absol.:* fuit proprium populi Romani longe a domo bellare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32; 13, 36; id. Mur. 14, 32: homines bellandi cupidi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Nep. Ham. 3, 1; id. Hann. 2, 1: Romana arma primum Claudio principe in Mauretaniâ bellavere, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 11: verens, ne bellare perseveraret, Nep. Them. 5, 1: neque prius bellare destitit, quam, etc., id. Epam. 8, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 61: populus jam octingentesimum bellans annum, Liv. 9, 18, 9; 40, 47, 3; 42, 59, 10: bellante prior, jacentem Lenis in hostem, Hor. C. S. 51: ad bellandum profecti, Tac. H. 2, 40.—**B.** With prepp. **1.** With *cum:* cum Poenis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: cum diis, id. Sen. 2, 5: cum Ennio, id. Arch. 11, 27; Nep. Hann. 1, 3; id. Timol. 2, 3; Liv. 6, 42, 4; 9, 41, 4; Curt. 8, 12, 12.—**2.** With *adversum* or *adversus:* adversum patrem tuum, Nep. Them. 9, 2: adversus Gentium, Liv. 44, 30, 1.—**3.** With *contra:* has contra, Val. Fl. 6, 373.—**4.** With *de:* de eo olim, Tac. A. 12, 60.—**5.** With *pro:* pro Samnitibus adversus Romanos, Liv. 9, 42, 9.—**6.** With *inter se*, Curt. 9, 4, 15.—**C.** With *dat.* (poet.; cf. Gr. πολεμεῖν τινι): magno parenti, Stat. Th. 8, 506; cf. Sil. 9, 503.—**D.** *Impers. pass.:* quod in Italiâ bellabatur, Liv. 29, 26, 4; 43, 4, 5: bellatum cum Gallis eo anno, Liv. 6, 42, 5.—**E.** With *acc.* (cf. Gr. πόλεμον πολεμεῖν): hoc bellum a consulibus bellatum quidam auctores sunt, *conducted by*, Liv. 8, 39, 16 (8, 40, 1). —**II.** Transf., poet., in gen., *to fight, contend:* quem quoniam prohibent anni bellare, loquendo Pugnat, Ov. M. 5, 101.—Esp., with *abl.* of weapon, etc. (rare): ense, Sil. 3, 235: manu, id. 8, 498: nec caestu bellare minor, Stat. Th. 6, 829; Claud. Ep. 1, 30; cf. bellor

Bellocassi, ōrum (also **Velocasses**, ium, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, and **Velliocasses**, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7), *m.*, *a people on the right bank of the Seine, from the mouth of the Oise to the town Le Pont de l'Arche*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75

Bellōna (old form **Duellōna;** cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 49 Müll., and the letter B), ae, *f.* [Bellona a bello nunc, quae Duellona a duello, Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.]: Ἐνυώ, Ἐριννύς, θεὰ πολεμική, Gloss., *the goddess of war, sister of Mars, whose temple, built by Appius Claudius Cæcus* (Inscr. Orell. 539), *in the ninth district of the city, was situated not far from the Circus Maximus*, Publ. Vict. Descr. Urb.—*A place of assemblage for the Senate for proceedings with persons who were not allowed entrance into the city*, Liv. 26, 21, 1; 28, 9, 5; 30, 21, 12 al.; Verg. A. 8, 703; Hor. S. 2, 3, 223: Bellona dicebatur dea bellorum, ante cujus templum erat columella, quae Bellica vocabatur, super quam hastam jaciebant, cum bellum indicebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 6, 201 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53: cos. SENATVM. CONSOLVERVNT. N. OCTOB. APVD. AEDEM. DVELONAI., S. C. Bacch., v. Append.; Plaut. Am. prol. 43; Ov. M. 5, 155; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1313; Claud. in Prob. et Olybr. Cons. 121; id. in Ruf. 1, 342; 2, 263; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 12; Eutr. 1, 314; 2, 110; 2, 145; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 371; id. B. Get. 34; 466; Petr. 124, 256; Inscr. Orell. 1903; 2316. Her priests (turba entheata Bellonae, Mart. 12, 57, 11: **Bellōnārii**, ōrum, Acron. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 223 dub.) and priestesses were accustomed, in their mystic festivals, especially on the 20th of March (hence dies sanguinis, Treb. Claud. 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2318), to gash their arms and shoulders with knives, and thus to offer their blood, Tib. 1, 6, 45 sq.; Juv. 4, 123; Luc. 1, 565; Tert. Apol. 9; Lact. 1, 21, 16; Min. Fel. Oct. 30, 5.

bellōnāria, ae, *f.*, *the plant* solanum, *used by the priests at the festival of Bellona* (v. Bellona), App. Herb. 74.

Bellōnārii, v. Bellona.

bellor, āri, 1, *dep.* (collat. form of bello), *to carry on war, to war, to fight* (poet.): et pictis bellantur Amazones armis, Verg. A. 11, 660; et nudis bellantur equis, Sil. 2, 349; cf. Non. p. 472, 9; Prisc. 8, 4, 24, p. 796 P.

* **bellōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [bellum], *warlike:* genus, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 80, 33.

Bellŏvăci, ōrum, *m.*, = Βελλοάκοι, Strab.; ΒελλοVάκοι, Ptol., *a people in Gallia Belgica, in the modern Beauvais*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 13; 7, 59; 7, 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 7; 8, 14; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106.

bellua, bellualis, -ilis, -inus, v. belua, etc.

bellŭlē, *adv.*, v. bellulus *fin.*

bellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bellus], *pretty, fine, lovely, beautiful* (ante- and post-class.): edepol haec quidem bellula est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43; id. Cas. 4, 4, 22; id. Poen. 1, 2, 134; Inscr. Murat. 1514, 3.—*Adv.:* **bellŭlē**, *prettily, finely*, etc., Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll.; App. M. 10, p. 246, 23; 11, p. 272, 34.

bellum (ante-class. and poet. **duellum**), i, *n.* [Sanscr. dva, dvi, dus; cf. Germ. zwei; Engl. two, twice; for the change from initial du- to b-, cf. bis for duis, and v. the letter B, and Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.; 7, § 49 ib.], *war.* **I.** Form duellum: duellum, bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de victoriâ contendentibus dimicatur. Inde est perduellis, qui pertinaciter retinet bellum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 17 Müll.: bellum antea duellum vocatum eo quod duae sunt dimicantium partes ... Postea mutatâ litterâ dictum bellum, Isid. Orig. 18, 1, 9: hos pestis necuit, pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 9, 861 P. (Ann. v. 549 Vahl.): legiones reveniunt domum Exstincto duello maximo atque internecatis hostibus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: quae domi duellique male fecisti, id. As. 3, 2, 13.—So in archaic style, or in citations from ancient documents: quique agent rem duelli, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: aes atque ferrum, duelli instrumenta, id. ib. 2, 18, 45 (translated from the Platonic laws): puro pioque duello quaerendas (res) censeo, Liv. 1, 32, 12 (quoted from ancient transactions); so, quod duellum populo Romano cum Carthaginiensi est, id. 22, 10, 2: victoriaque duelli populi Romani erit, id. 23, 11, 2: si duellum quod cum rege Antiocho sumi populus jussit, id. 36, 2, 2; and from an ancient inscription: duello magno dirimendo, etc., id. 40, 52, 5.—Poet.: hic ... Pacem duello miscuit, Hor. C. 3, 5, 38: cadum Marsi memorem duelli, id. ib. 3, 14, 18: vacuum duellis Janum Quirini clausit, id. ib. 4, 15, 8; cf. id. Ep. 1, 2, 7; 2, 1, 254; 2, 2, 98; Ov. F. 6, 201; Juv. 1, 169.—

II. Form bellum. **A.** *War, warfare* (abstr.), or *a war, the war* (concr.), i.e. *hostilities between two nations* (cf. tumultus). **1.** Specifying the enemy. **a.** By *adjj.* denoting the nation: omnibus Punicis Siciliensibusque bellis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: aliquot annis ante secundum Punicum bellum, id. Ac. 2, 5, 13: Britannicum bellum, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: Gallicum, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: Germanicum, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Sabinum, Liv. 1, 26, 4: Parthicum, Vell. 2, 46, 2; similarly: bellum piraticum, *the war against the pirates*, Vell. 2, 33, 1. — Sometimes the *adj.* refers to the leader or king of the enemy: Sertorianum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: Mithridaticum, id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: Jugurthinum, Hor. Epod. 9, 23; Vell. 2, 11, 1; similarly: bellum regium, *the war against kings*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50. —Or it refers to the theatre of the war: bellum Africanum, Transalpinum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: Asiaticum, id. ib. 22, 64: Africum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: Actiacum, Vell. 2, 86, 3: Hispaniense, id. 2, 55, 2.—**b.** With *gen.* of the name of the nation or its leader: bellum Latinorum, *the Latin war*, i. e. *against the Latins*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: Venetorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: Helvetiorum, id. ib. 1, 40 *fin.*; 1, 30: Ambiorigis, id. ib. 6, 29, 4: Pyrrhi, Philippi, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17: Samnitium, Liv. 7, 29, 2.—**c.** With *cum* and *abl.* of the name. (α) Attributively: cum Jugurthâ, cum Cimbris, cum Teutonis bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60: belli causâ cum Samnitibus, Liv. 7, 29, 3: hunc finem bellum cum Philippo habuit, id. 33, 35, 12: novum cum Antiocho instabat bellum, id. 36, 36, 7; cf. id. 35, 40, 1; 38, 58, 8; 39, 1, 8; 44, 14, 7.—(β) With *cum* dependent on the verb: quia bellum Aetolis esse dixi cum Aliis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 59: novi consules ... duo bella habuere ... alterum cum Tiburtibus, Liv. 7, 17, 2; esp. with gero, v. 2. b. α infra. —**d.** With *adversus* and *acc.* of the name. (α) Attributively: bellum adversus Philippum, Liv. 31, 1, 8: bellum populus adversus Vestinos jussit, id. 8, 29, 6. —(β) With *adversus* dependent on the verb: quod homines populi Hermunduli adversus populum Romanum bellum fecere, Cincius ap. Gell. 16. 14, 1: nos pro vobis bellum suscepimus adversus Philippum, Liv. 31, 31, 18: ut multo acrius adversus duos quam adversus unum pararet bellum, id. 45, 11, 8: bellum quod rex adversus Datamem susceperat, Nep. Dat. 8, 5.—**e.** With *contra* and *acc.*: cum bellum nefarium contra aras et focos, contra vitam fortunasque nostras ... non comparari, sed geri jam viderem, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 1: causam belli contra patriam inferendi, id. ib. 2, 22, 53.—**f.** With *in* and *acc.* (very rare): Athenienses in Peloponnesios sexto et vicesimo anno bellum gerentes, Nep. Lys. 1, 1.—**g.** With *inter* and *acc.*: hic finis belli inter Romanos ac Persea fuit, Liv. 45, 9, 2.—**h.** With *apud* and *acc.*: secutum est bellum gestum apud Mutinam, Nep. Att. 9, 1.—**k.** With *dat.* of the enemy after inferre and facere, v. 2. a. κ infra.—**2.** With verbs. **a.** Referring to the beginning of the war. (α) Bellum movere or commovere, *to bring about, stir up a war*: summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37: bellum commotum a Scapulâ, id. Fam. 9, 13, 1: nuntiabant alii ... in Apuliâ servile bellum moveri, Sall. C. 30, 2: is primum Volscis bellum in ducentos amplius ... annos movit, Liv. 1, 53, 2: insequenti anno Veiens bellum motum, id. 4, 58, 6: dii pium movere bellum, id. 8, 6, 4; cf. Verg. A. 10, 627; id. G. 1, 509; so, concitare, Liv. 7, 27, 5; and ciere (poet.), Verg. A. 1, 541; 6, 829; 12, 158.—(β) Bellum parare, comparare, apparare, or se praeparare bello, *to prepare a war*, or *for a war*: cum tam pestiferum bellum pararet, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 3: bellum utrimque summopere parabatur, Liv. 1, 23, 1; cf. id. 45, 11, 8 (v. II. A. 1. d. β supra); Nep. Hann. 2, 6; Quint. 12, 3, 5; Ov. M. 7, 456; so, parare alicui, Nep. Alcib. 9, 5: bellum terrâ et mari comparat, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: tantum bellum ... Cn. Pompeius extremâ hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, mediâ aestate confecit, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 3, 5: bellum omnium consensu apparari coeptum, Liv. 4, 55, 7: numquam imperator ita paci credit, ut non se praeparet bello, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 2. — (γ) Bellum differre, *to postpone a war*: nec jam poterat bellum differri, Liv. 2, 30, 7: mors Hamilcaris et pueritia Hannibalis distulerunt bellum, id. 21, 2, 3; cf. id. 5, 5, 3.— (δ) Bellum sumere, *to undertake, begin a war* (not in Cæsar): omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrume desinere, Sall. J. 83, 1: prius tamen omnia pati decrevit quam bellum sumere, id. ib. 20, 5: de integro bellum sumit, id. ib. 62, 9: iis haec maxima ratio belli sumendi fuerat, Liv. 38, 19, 3: sumi bellum etiam ab ignavis, strenuissimi cujusque periculo geri, Tac. H. 4, 69; cf. id. A. 2, 45; 13, 34; 15, 5; 15, 7; id. Agr. 16. — (ε) Bellum suscipere (rarely inire), *to undertake, commence a war, join in a war*: bellum ita suscipiatur ut nihil nisi pax quaesita videatur, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: suscipienda quidem bella sunt ob eam causam ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 11, 35: judicavit a plerisque ignoratione ... bellum esse susceptum, *join*, id. Marcell. 5, 13; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35 (v. supra): cum avertisset plebem a suscipiendo bello, *undertaking*, Liv. 4, 58, 14: senatui cum Camillo agi placuit ut bellum Etruscum susciperet, id. 6, 9, 5: bella non causis inita, sed ut eorum merces fuit, Vell. 2, 3, 3. — (ζ) Bellum consentire = bellum consensu decernere, *to decree a war by agreement, to ratify a declaration of war* (rare): consensit et senatus bellum, Liv. 8, 6, 8: bellum erat consensum, id. 1, 32, 12. — (η) Bellum alicui mandare, committere, decernere, dare, gerendum dare, ad aliquem deferre, or aliquem bello praeficere, praeponere, *to assign a war to one as a commander, to give one the chief command in a war*: sed ne tum quidem populus Romanus ad privatum detulit bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: populus Romanus consuli ... bellum gerendum dedit, id. ib.: cur non ... eidem ... hoc quoque bellum regium committamus? id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: Camillus cui id bellum mandatum erat, Liv. 5, 26, 3: Volscum bellum M. Furio extra ordinem decretum, id. 6, 22, 6: Gallicum bellum Popilio extra ordinem datum, id. 7, 23, 2: quo die a vobis maritimo bello praepositus est imperator, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: cum ei (bello) imperatorem praeficere possitis, in quo sit eximia belli scientia, id. ib. 16, 49: hunc toti bello praefecerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 *fin.*: alicui bellum suscipiendum dare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: bellum administrandum permittere, id. ib. 21, 61.— (θ) Bellum indicere alicui, *to declare war against* (the regular expression; coupled with facere in the ancient formula of the pater patratus), also bellum denuntiare: ob eam rem ego ... populo Hermundulo ... bellum (in)dico facioque, Cincius ap. Gell. 16. 14. 1: ob eam rem ego populusque Romanus populis ... Latinis bellum indico facioque, Liv. 1, 32, 13: Corinthiis bellum indicamus an non? Cic. Inv. 1, 12, 17: ex quo intellegi potest, nullum bellum esse justum nisi quod aut rebus repetitis geratur, aut denuntiatum ante sit et indictum, id. Off. 1, 11, 36; id. Rep. 3, 23, 35: bellum indici posse existimabat, Liv. 1, 22, 4: ni reddantur (res) bellum indicere jussos, id. 1, 22, 6: ut ... nec gererentur solum sed etiam indicerentur bella aliquo ritu, jus ... descripsit quo res repetuntur, id. 1, 32, 5; cf. id. 1, 32, 9; 2, 18, 11; 2, 38, 5; Verg. A. 7, 616.— (κ) Bellum inferre alicui (cf. contra aliquem, 1. e. supra; also bellum facere; *absol.*, with *dat.*, or with *cum* and *abl.*), *to begin a war against* (*with*), *to make war on*: Denseletis nefarium bellum intulisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16; Nep. Them. 2, 4; Verg. A. 3, 248: bellumne populo Romano Lampsacena civitas facere conabatur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: bellum patriae faciet, id. Mil. 23, 63; id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: civitatem Eburonum populo Romano bellum facere ausam, Caes. B. G. 5, 28; cf. id. ib. 7, 2; 3, 29: constituit bellum facere, Sall. C. 26, 5; 24, 2: occupant bellum facere, *they are the first to begin the war*, Liv. 1, 14, 4: ut bellum cum Priscis Latinis fieret, id. 1, 32, 13: populus Palaepolitanis bellum fieri jussit, id. 8, 22, 8; cf. Nep. Dion, 4, 3; id. Ages. 2, 1.— Coupled with instruere, *to sustain a war*: urbs quae bellum facere atque instruere possit. Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77. — Bellum facere had become obsolete at Seneca's time, Sen. Ep. 114, 17.—(λ) Bellum oritur or exoritur, *a war begins*: subito bellum in Galliâ exortum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: aliud multo propius bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 14, 4: Veiens bellum exortum, id. 2, 53, 1.—**b.** Referring to the carrying on of the war: bellum gerere, *to carry on a war*; *absol.*, with *cum* and *abl.*, *per* and *acc.*, or *in* and *abl.* (cf.: bellum gerere in aliquem, 1. a. and f. supra): nisi forte ego vobis ... cessare nunc videor cum bella non gero, Cic. Sen. 6, 18: cum Celtiberis, cum Cimbris bellum ut cum inimicis gerebatur, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: cum ei bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret obtigisset, id. Div. 1, 46, 103: erant hae difficultates belli gerendi, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: bellum cum Germanis gerere constituit, id. ib. 4, 6: Cn. Pompeius in extremis terris bellum gerebat, Sall. C. 16, 5: bellum quod Hannibale duce Carthaginienses cum populo Romano gessere, Liv. 21, 1, 1: alter consul in Sabinis bellum gessit, id. 2, 62, 3: de exercitibus per quos id bellum gereretur, id. 23, 25, 5: Chabrias bella in Aegypto suâ sponte gessit, Nep. Chabr. 2, 1.—Sometimes bellum administrare only of the commander, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 43; Nep. Chabr. 2, 1. —Also (very rare): bellum bellare, Liv. 8, 40, 1 (but belligerantes is *absol.*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); in the same sense: bellum agere, Nep. Hann. 8, 3. —As a synonym: bello persequi aliquem, Nep. Con. 4, 1; cf. Liv. 3, 25, 3.—(β) Trahere or ducere bellum, *to protract a war*: necesse est enim aut trahi id bellum, aut, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: bellum trahi non posse, Sall. J. 23, 2: belli trahendi causâ, Liv. 5, 11, 8: morae quâ trahebant bellum paenitebat, id. 9, 27, 5: suadere institui ut bellum duceret, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: bellum enim ducetur, id. ad Brut. 1, 18, 6; Nep. Alcib. 8, 1; id. Dat. 8, 4; similarly: cum his molliter et per dilationes bellum geri oportet? Liv. 5, 5, 1.—(γ) Bellum repellere, defendere, or propulsare, *to ward off, defend one's self against a war*: bellum Gallicum C. Caesare imperatore gestum est, antea tantummodo repulsum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: quod bellum non intulerit sed defenderit, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Samnitium vix a se ipsis eo tempore propulsantium bellum, Liv. 8, 37, 5.—**c.** Referring to the end of a war. (α) Bellum deponere, ponere, or omittere, *to give up, discontinue a war*: in quo (i.e. bello) et gerendo et deponendo jus ut plurimum valeret lege sanximus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 34: (bellum) cum deponi victores velint, Sall. J. 83, 1: bellum decem ferme annis ante depositum erat, Liv. 31, 1, 8: nos depositum a vobis bellum et ipsi omisimus, id. 31, 31, 19: dicit posse condicionibus bellum poni, Sall. J. 112, 1: bellum grave cum Etruriâ positum est, id. H. Fragm. 1, 9 Dietsch: velut posito bello, Liv. 1, 53, 5: manere bellum quod positum simuletur, id. 1, 53, 7: posito ubique bello, Tac. H. 2, 52; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 93; Verg. A. 1, 291: omisso Romano bello Porsinna filium Arruntem Ariciam ... mittit, Liv. 2, 14, 5. — (β) Bellum componere, *to end a war by agreement, make peace*: timerent ne bellum componeretur, Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 3: si bellum compositum foret, Sall. J. 97, 2; belli componendi licentiam, id. ib. 103, 3; cf. Nep. Ham. 1, 5; id. Hann. 6, 2; id. Alcib. 8, 3; Verg. A. 12, 109; similarly: bellum sedare, Nep. Dat. 8, 5.—(γ) Bellum conficere, perficere, finire, *to finish, end a war*; conficere (the most usual term) and perficere, = *to finish a war by conquering*; finire (rare), without implying success: is bellum confecerit qui Antonium oppresserit, Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 2: bellumque maximum conficies, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11: confecto Mithridatico bello, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; cf. id. Fam. 5, 10, 3; id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 42: quo proelio ... bellum Venetorum confectum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 16; cf. id. ib. 1, 30; 1, 44; 1, 54; 3, 28; 4, 16: bello confecto de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. J. 36, 1; 114, 3: neminem nisi bello confecto pecuniam petiturum esse, Liv. 24, 18, 11; cf. id. 21, 40, 11; 23, 6, 2; 31, 47, 4; 32, 32, 6; 36, 2, 3: bello perfecto, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 5; Liv. 1, 38, 3: se quo die hostem vidisset perfecturum (i. e. bellum), id. 22, 38, 7; 31, 4, 2; cf. id. 3, 24, 1; 34, 6, 12; Just. 5, 2, 11: neque desiturum ante ... quam finitum aliquâ tolerabili condicione bellum videro, Liv. 23, 12, 10: finito ex maximâ parte ..

italico bello, Vell. 2, 17, 1; Curt. 3, 1, 9; Tac. A. 15, 17; Just. 16, 2, 6; 24, 1, 8; Verg. A. 11, 116.— **d.** Less usual connections: bellum delere: non modo praesentia sed etiam futura bella delevit, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; cf. Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: alere ac fovere bellum, Liv. 42, 11, 5: bellum navare alicui, Tac. H. 5, 25: spargere, id. A. 3, 21; id. Agr. 38; Luc. 2, 682: serere, Liv. 21, 10, 4: circumferre, Tac. A. 13, 37: exercere, id. ib. 6, 31: quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit (= quam celeriter navale bellum gestum est), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34; so Flor. 2, 2, 17: bellum ascendit in rupes, id. 4, 12, 4: bellum serpit in proximos, id. 2, 9, 4; cf. id. 2, 2, 15: bella narrare, Cic. Or. 9, 30: canere bella, Quint. 10, 1, 91: bella legere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28. — **3.** As object denoting place or time. **a.** Proficisci ad bellum, *to depart for the war.* (α) Of the commander: consul sortitu ad bellum profectus, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 4; cf. id. Cat. 1, 13, 33: ipse ad bellum Ambiorigis profectus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 4: ut duo ex tribunis ad bellum proficiscerentur, Liv. 4, 45, 7; cf. id. 6, 2, 9: Nep. Alcib. 4, 1; Sall. H. 2, 96 Dietsch. —Post-class.: in bellum, Just. 2, 11, 9; Gell. 17, 9, 8.—(β) Of persons partaking in a war: si proficiscerer ad bellum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1. —**b.** Ad bellum mittere, of the commander, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50; 21, 62.—**c.** In bella ruere, Verg. A. 7, 782; 9, 182: in bella sequi, id. ib. 8, 547.—**d.** Of time. (α) In the locative case belli, *in war, during war;* generally with domi (= domi militiaeque): valete, judices justissimi, domi bellique duellatores, Plaut. Capt. prol. 68; so, domi duellique, id. As. 3, 2, 13 (v. I. supra): quibuscunque rebus vel belli vel domi poterunt rem publicam augeant, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85: paucorum arbitrio belli domique agitabatur, Sall. J. 41, 7: animus belli ingens, domi modicus, id. ib. 63, 2; Liv. 2, 50, 11; 1, 36, 6; so id. 3, 43, 1: cf.: bello domique, id. 1, 34, 12: domi belloque, id. 9, 26, 21; and: neque bello, neque domi, id. 4, 35, 3.—Without *domi:* simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60 (where belli may be taken with gloriam; cf. Wagn. ad loc.): magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris . . . belli gerebantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 86.—(β) In bello or in bellis, *during war* or *wars, in the war, in the wars;* with *adj.:* ad haec quae in civili bello fecerit, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47; cf. id. ib. 14, 8, 22; in ipso bello eadem sensi, id. Marcell. 5, 14: in Volsco bello virtus enituit, Liv. 2, 24, 8: in eo bello, id. 23, 46, 6: in Punicis bellis, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37: in bello Trojano, id. 30, 1, 2, § 5.—Without *adj.:* ut fit in bello, capitur alter filius, Plaut. Capt. prol. 25: qui in bello occiderunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2: quod in bello saepius vindicatum est in eos, etc., Sall. C. 9, 4: non in bello solum, sed etiam in pace, Liv. 1, 15, 8; 2, 23, 2: in bello parta, Quint. 5, 10, 42; 12, 1, 28.—(γ) *Abl.* bello or bellis = in bello or in bellis (freq.); with *adjj.:* nos semper omnibus Punicis Siciliensibusque bellis amicitiam fidemque populi Romani secuti sumus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: bello Italico, id. Pis. 36, 87: Veienti bello, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: domestico bello, id. Planc. 29, 70: qui Volsco, Aurunco Sabinoque militassent bello, Liv. 23, 12, 11: victor tot intra paucos dies bellis, id. 2, 27, 1: nullo bello, multis tamen proeliis victus, id. 9, 18, 9: bello civili, Quint. 11, 1, 36.— With *gen.:* praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, ut et apud Regillum bello Latinorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: suam felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.— Without attrib.: qui etiam bello victis regibus regna reddere consuevit, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: res pace belloque gestas, Liv. 2, 1, 1: egregieque rebus bello gestis, id. 1, 33, 9; so id. 23, 12, 11: ludi bello voti, id. 4, 35, 3: princeps pace belloque, id. 7, 1, 9: Cotyn bello juvisse Persea, id. 45, 42, 7: bello parta, Quint. 5, 10, 15; cf. id. 7, 4, 22; Ov. M. 8, 19.—(δ) Inter bellum (rare): cujus originis morem necesse est . . . inter bellum natum esse, Liv. 2, 14, 2: inter haec bella consules . . . facti, id. 2, 63, 1.—**4.** Bellum in attributive connection. **a.** Justum bellum. (α) *A righteous war,* Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (v. II. A. 2. a. θ supra): justum piumque bellum, Liv. 1, 23, 4: non loquor apud recusantem justa bella populum, id. 7, 30, 17; so Ov. M. 8, 58; cf.: illa injusta sunt bella quae sine causā suscepta sunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 23, 35.—(β) *A regular war* (opp. a raid, etc.): in fines Romanos excucurrerunt, populabundi magis quam justi more belli, Liv. 1, 15, 1. — **b.** For the different kinds of war: domesticum, civile, intestinum, externum, navale, maritimum, terrā marique gestum, servile, sociale; v. hh. vv.— **c.** Belli eventus or exitus, *the result of a war:* quicunque belli eventus fuisset, Cic. Marcell. 8, 24: haud sane alio animo belli eventum exspectabant, Sall. C. 37, 9: eventus tamen belli minus miserabilem dimicationem fecit, Liv. 1, 23, 2; cf. id. 7, 11, 1: exitus hujus calamitosissimi belli, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1: cum esset incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marcell. 5, 15; so id. Off. 2, 8, 26: Britannici belli exitus exspectatur, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: cetera bella maximeque Veiens incerti exitus erant, Liv. 5, 16, 8. — **d.** Fortuna belli, *the chances of war:* adeo varia fortuna belli ancepsque Mars fuit ut, Liv. 21, 1, 2; cf. Cic. Marcell. 5, 15 (v. c. supra). — **e.** Belli artes, *military skill:* cuilibet superiorum regum belli pacisque et artibus et gloriā par, Liv. 1, 35, 1: haud ignotas belli artes, id. 21, 1, 2: temperata et belli et pacis artibus erat civitas, id. 1, 21, 6. — **f.** Jus belli, *the law of war:* jura belli, *the rights (law) of war:* in re publicā maxime servanda sunt jura belli, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34: sunt et belli sicut pacis jura, Liv. 5, 27, 6: Jure belli res vindicatur, Gai. Inst. 3, 94.—**g.** Belli duces praestantissimos, *the most excellent captains, generals,* Cic. Or. 1, 2, 7: trium simul bellorum victor, *a victor in three wars,* Liv. 6, 4, 1 (cf.: victor tot bellis, id. 2, 27, 1). —**h.** Belli vulnera, Cic. Marcell. 8, 24.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** Of things concr. and abstr.: qui parietibus, qui tectis, qui columnis ac postibus meis . . . bellum intulistis, Cic. Dom. 23, 60: bellum contra aras et focos, id. Phil. 3, 1, 1: miror cur philosophiae . . . bellum indixeris, id. Or. 2, 37, 155: ventri Indico bellum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 8. — **2.** Of animals: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: hanc Juno Esse jussit gruem, populisque suis indicere bellum, Ov. M. 6, 92.—**3.** With individuals: quid mihi opu'st . . . cum eis gerere bellum, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere quīcum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: cum mihi uni cum improbis aeternum videam bellum susceptum, id. Sull. 9, 28: hoc tibi juventus Romana indicimus bellum, Liv. 2, 12, 11: falsum testem justo ac pio bello persequebatur, id. 3, 25, 3: tribunicium domi bellum patres territat, id. 3, 24, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 57.—I r o n i c a l l y: equus Trojanus qui tot invictos viros muliebre bellum gerentes tulerit ac texerit, Cic. Cael. 28, 67.—**4.** In mal. part., Hor. C. 3, 26, 3; 4, 1, 2.—**5.** Personified as god of war (= Janus): tabulas duas quae Belli faciem pictam habent, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27: sunt geminae Belli portae, etc., Verg. A. 7, 607: mortiferumque averso in limine Bellum, id. ib. 6, 279. — **6.** *Plur.:* bella, *army* (poet.): permanet Aonius Nereus violentus in undis, Bellaque non transfert (i.e. Graecorum exercitum), Ov. M. 12, 24: sed victae fera bella deae vexere per aequora, Sil. 7, 472: quid faciat bellis obsessus et undis? Stat. Th. 9, 490.—**7.** *Battle,* = proelium: rorarii dicti a rore: qui bellum committebant ante, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 92: quod in bello saepius vindicatum in eos qui . . . tardius, revocati, bello excesserant, Sall. C. 9, 4: praecipua laus ejus belli penes consules fuit, Liv. 8, 10, 7: commisso statim bello, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 2: Actia bella, Verg. A. 8, 675: ingentem pugnam, ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, id. ib. 2, 439; cf. Flor. 3, 5, 11; Just. 2, 12; 18, 1 *fin.;* 24, 8; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 98 (form duellum); Ov. H. 1, 1, 69; Verg. A. 8, 547; 12, 390; 12, 633; Stat. Th. 3, 666. —**8.** Bellum = liber de bello: quam gaudebat Bello suo Punico Naevius! Cic. Sen. 14, 50.

belluōsus, v. beluosus.

bellus, a, um, *adj.* [as if for benulus, from benus = bonus, Prisc. p. 556 P.]. **I.** I n g e n. **A.** Of persons, *pretty, handsome, charming, fine, lovely, neat, pleasant, agreeable,* etc. (of persons, things, actions, etc.; most freq. in the ante-class. per. and in the poets; in Cic. mostly in his epistt.): uxor, Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 17: nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 84; id. Rud. 2, 5, 6; Cat. 8, 16; 43, 6: puella, id. 69, 8; 78, 4; Ov. Am. 1, 9, 6; Mart. 1, 65; 2, 87: Piliae et puellae Caeciliae bellissimae salutem dices, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3: fui ego bellus (*civil, courtly, polite*), lepidus, bonus vir numquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: hospes, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 111; Cat. 24, 7; 78, 3; 81, 2: durius accipere hoc mihi visus est quam homines belli solent, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: homo et bellus et humanus, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Cicero bellissimus tibi salutem plurimam dicit, id. Fam. 14, 7, 3.—Also *active, brisk, lively,* as the effect of health, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20: fac bellus revertare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1.—**B.** Of things, places, etc.: socius es hostibus, socius bellum ita geris, ut bella omnia (*every thing beautiful, costly*) domum auferas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 19: unum quicquid, quod quidem erit bellissimum, Carpam, *Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 51: vinum bellissimum, Col. 12, 19, 2: nimis hic bellus atque ut esse maxume optabam locu'st, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 74: illum pueris locum esse bellissimum duximus, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3: bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40, 67: recordor, quam bella paulisper nobis gubernantibus civitas fuerit, *in what a pleasant condition the State was,* id. Att. 4, 16, 10: malae tenebrae Orci, quae omnia bella devoratis, Cat. 3, 14: subsidium bellissimum existimo esse senectuti otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: (epistula) valde bella, id. Att. 4, 6, 4: occasio bellissima, Petr. 25; fama, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 114: quam sit bellum cavere malum, *how delightful, pleasant it is,* Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: bellissimum putaverunt dicere amissas (esse litteras), *thought it best,* i. e. *safest, most plausible,* id. Fl. 17, 39; cf.: bella haec pietatis et quaestuosa simulatio, *fine, plausible,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145: mihi jampridem venit in mentem, bellum esse, aliquo exire, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3; id. Att. 13, 49, 2; Cod. 6, 35, 11.—**II.** E s p. **A.** *Gallant,* etc.: illam esse amicam tui viri bellissimi, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 27; cf.: Gallus homo'st bellus: nam dulces jungit amores, Cat. 78, 3.— **B.** For bonus, *good:* venio nunc ad alterum genus testamenti, quod dicitur physicon, in quo Graeci belliores quam Romani nostri, Varr. ap. Non. p. 77, 30 (Sat. Menipp. 87, 3).— Hence, **bellē,** *adv., prettily, neatly, becomingly, finely, excellently, well, delightfully,* etc.; quare bene et praeclare, quamvis nobis saepe dicatur; belle et festive, nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; cf. id. Quint. 30, 93; so Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35; *Lucr. 1, 644; Cic. Att. 1, 1, 5; 16, 3, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 48 al.: quod honeste aut sine detrimento nostro promittere non possumus . . . belle negandum est, *in a courtly, polite manner,* Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45; so Publ. Syr. ap. Gell. 17, 14, 10: belle se habere, Cic. Att. 12, 37: belle habere (cf.: εὖ, καλῶς ἔχειν), *to be in good health, be well,* id. Fam. 9, 9, 1; so, bellissime esse, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: facere, in medical lang., *to operate well, to have a good effect,* Cato, R. R. 157; Scrib. Comp. 136; 150 (cf. the uses of bene). —With *bellus:* i sane, bella belle, Plaut. As. 3, 8, 86; id. Curc. 4, 2, 35 (cf.: καλὴ καλῶς, Av. Ach. 253).— E l l i p t., belle, for belle habere: sed ut ad epistolas tuas redeam, cetera belle, illud miror, *the others are well* or *right,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2.—*Sup.:* haec ipsa fero equidem fronte, ut puto, et voltu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 3; id. Fam. 14, 14, 1: navigare, id. ib. 16, 9, 1 al. (*comp.* perh. not in use).

‡ **bellūtus,** v. belutus.

‡ **belluus,** v. beluus.

bēlo, v. balo *init.*

* **bĕlŏăcŏs** or **bĕlŏtŏcŏs,** *a plant, also called* dictamnus, App. Herb. 62.

† **bĕlŏnē,** ēs, *f.,* = βελόνη, *a sea-fish, also called* acus, *hornpike, garfish,* Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166.

bēlŭa (not **bellŭa**), ae, *f.* (belua, dissyl., Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 26) [perh. kindr. with θήρ, fera, as uber with οὖθαρ, and paulus with παῦρος], *a beast* distinguished for size or ferocity, *a monster* (as an elephant, lion, wild boar, whale, etc.; cf.: bestia, fera): elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Curt. 8, 9, 29: ea genera beluarum, quae in Rubro Mari Indiāve gignantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: singulas stellas numeras deos, eosque beluarum nomine appellas, id. ib. 3, 16

40; cf. * Lucr. 4, 143: fera et immanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: vasta et immanis, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: saeva, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22: ingens, id. S. 2, 3, 316: centiceps, id. C. 2, 13, 34 al.—**B.** Esp. freq., κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the elephant*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25 Ruhnk.: jam beluarum terror exoleverat, Flor. 1, 18, 9; cf. Graev. ib. 2, 6, 49; Sil. 11, 543: quis (gladiis) appetebant beluarum manus, Curt. 8, 14, 33 al. —Hence with the epithets, Inda, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7: Gaetula, Juv. 10, 158.—**II.** Sometimes, in gen., *a beast, animal* (even of small and tame animals): quo quidem agno sat scio magis curiosam nusquam esse ullam beluam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26.—*The lower animals*, as distinguished from man: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; 2, 5, 16 and 17; id. N. D. 2, 39, 99; 2, 47, 122.—**III.** Trop. **A.** As a term of reproach, *beast, brute* (class.), Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112; id. Most. 3, 1, 78; id. Rud. 2, 6, 59: age nunc, belua. Credis huic quod dicat? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; id. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: sed quid ego hospitii jura in hac immani beluā commemoro? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 109: beluae quaedam illae immanes ac ferae, forma hominum indutae, exstiterunt, id. Sull. 27, 76; id. Pis. 1, 1; id. Phil. 8, 4, 13; id. Leg. 3, 9, 22; id. Off. 3, 6, 32; Liv. 7, 10, 3. —**B.** Of abstract objects: quod, ut feram et immanem beluam, sic ex animis nostris adsensionem extraxisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: amicos increpans, ut ignaros, quanta belua esset imperium, Suet. Tib. 24: avaritia, belua fera, Sall. Rep. Ordin. 2, 54 (p. 274 Gerl.).

* **bēlŭālis (bell-)**, e, *adj.* [belua], *bestial, brutish:* educatio, Macr. S. 5, 11, 15.

* **bēlŭātus (bell-)**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ornamented* or *embroidered with figures of animals:* tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14.

bēlŭīlis (bell-), e, *adj.* [id.], *bestial, brutal* (post-class.): beluile θηριῶδες, Gloss. Philox.: beluile saevientes, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 88; 3, 55.

bēlŭīnus (bell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *brutal, bestial, animal* (post-class.): voluptates, Gell. 19, 2, 2: fauces, Prud. Cath. 7, 114: pars corporis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 54.

Bēlūnum, i, *n.*, *the capital city of a people of Venetia*, now *Belluno*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 110; Inscr. Orell. 69; 3549.

bēlŭōsus (bell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in beasts* or *monsters:* Oceanus, * Hor. C. 4, 14, 47; so Avien. Ora Marit. 204.

Bēlus, i, *m.*, = Βῆλος; Heb. בַּעַל. **I.** *An Asiatic king of a primitive age, builder of Babylon and founder of the Babylonian kingdom*, Verg. A. 1, 621; 1, 729 sq.: priscus, Ov. M. 4, 213 (like Βῆλος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Aelian. V. H. 13, 3).—**II.** *An Indian deity*, compared with Hercules of the Greeks, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. Robinson, Dict., under בַּעַל.—**III.** *A king of Egypt, father of Danaus and Ægyptus.*—**IV.** Derivv. **A.** **Bēlīdes**, ae (for the length of the *i*, cf. Prisc. p. 584 P.), *m.*, = Βηλίδης, *a male descendant of Belus:* Belidae fratres, i. e. *Danaus and Ægyptus*, Stat. Th. 6, 291: surge, age, Belide, de tot modo fratribus unus, i. e. *Lynceus, son of Ægyptus*, Ov. H. 14, 73: Palamedes, Verg. A. 2, 82 (septimo gradu a Belo originem ducens, Serv.).—**B. Bēlis**, idis, *f.*, and usu. in *plur.*, **Bēlĭdes**, um, *the granddaughters of Belus, the Belides*, = Danaides (v. Danaus), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 62; id. A. A. 1, 74; id. M. 4, 463; 10, 44.—**C. Bēlĭas**, ădis, *f.*, = Belis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 961.—**V.** Beli oculus, *a precious stone, cat's-eye, a species of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149.—**VI.** *A river of Galilee, on the borders of Phœnicia*, now *Nahr Naaman*, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75; Tac. H. 5, 7.

‡ **bēlūtus (bell-)**, a, um: bestiae similis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.

‡ **bēlŭus (bell-)**, a, um, = beluinus, Gloss. Isid.

Bembinadĭa, ae, *f.*, *a district in Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21.

Bēnācus, i, *m.*, = Βήνακος, Strabo: lacus, *a deep and rough lake in* Gallia Transpadana, *near Verona, through which the Mincius* (Mincio) *flows*, now *Lago di Garda*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 9, 22, 38, § 75; and *absol.* Benacus, Verg. G. 2, 160; id. A. 10, 205. — Hence, **Bēnācenses**, ium, *m.*, *the people dwelling near Lake Benacus*, Inscr. Grut. 260, 2.

Bendīdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Βενδίδειος, *of* or *pertaining to Bendis* (Βένδις, *the Thracian Diana* or *goddess of the moon*): templum, Liv. 38, 41, 1.

bĕnĕ, *adv.* of manner and intensity [bonus; the first vowel assimilated to the *e* of the foll. syllable; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 366], *well* (*comp.* melius, *better; sup.* optime [v. bonus *init.*], *best;* often to be rendered by more specific Engl. adverbs). **I.** As adjunct of verbs. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of physical or external goodness, usefulness, ornament, and comfort: villam rusticam bene aedificatam habere expedit, Cato, R. R. 3; villam bonam beneque aedificatam, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: quid est agrum bene colere? Bene arare, Cato, R. R. 61: agro bene culto nihil potest esse ... uberius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: ubi cocta erit bene, Cato, R. R. 157; 3; 4; 32 et saep.: te auratam et vestitam bene, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 50: ornatus hic satis me condecet? *Ps.* Optume, *it is very becoming*, id. Ps. 4, 1, 26: me bene curatā cute vises, *well tended*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15: bene olere, Verg. E. 2, 48: bene sonare, Quint. 8, 3, 16: neque tamen non inprimis bene habitavit, *in the very best style*, Nep. Att. 13, 1: a Catone cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret, respondet Bene pascere? Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89: so, bene cenare, Cat. 13, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 56: bene de rebus domesticis constitutum esse, *to be in good circumstances*, Cic. Sest. 45, 97; similarly: rem (i. e. familiarem) bene paratam comitate perdidit, *well arranged*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 38.—**2.** With respect to the mind. **a.** Perception, knowledge, ability: quas tam bene noverat quam paedagogos nostros novimus, Sen. Ep. 27, 5: quin melius novi quam te et vidi saepius, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 22: novi optime (Bacchus) et saepe vidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: qui optime suos nosse deberet, Nep. Con. 4, 1; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1; id. S. 1, 9, 22: satin' haec meministi et tenes? *Pa.* Melius quam tu qui docuisti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2: quod eo mihi melius cernere videor quo ab eo proprius absum, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: ut hic melius quam ipse illa scire videatur, id. de Or. 1, 15, 66; id. Or. 38, 132: cum Sophocles vel optime scripserit Electram suam, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: gubernatoris ars quia bene navigandi rationem habet, *of able seamanship*, id. ib. 1, 13, 42: melius in Volscis imperatum est, *better generalship was displayed*, Liv. 2, 63, 6: nihil melius quam omnis mundus administratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: de medico bene existimari scribis, *that he is well thought* (*spoken*) *of*, i. e. *his ability*, id. Fam. 16, 14, 1: prudentibus et bene institutis, *well educated*, id. Sen. 14, 50: sapientibus et bene naturā constitutis, *endowed with good natural talent*, id. Sest. 65, 137: quodsi melius geruntur ea quae consilio geruntur quam, etc., *more ably*, id. Inv. 1, 34, 59: tabulas bene pictas collocare in bono lumine, *good paintings*, id. Brut. 75, 261: canere melius, Verg. E. 9, 67; Quint. 10, 1, 91: bene pronuntiare, id. 11, 3, 12: bene respondere interrogationibus, id. 5, 7, 28; 6, 3, 81.—**b.** Of feeling, judgment, and will: similis in utroque nostrum, cum optime sentiremus, error fuit, *when we had the best intentions*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 3; so id. ib. 6, 4, 2; so, bene sentire, id. ib. 6, 1, 3; so, bene, optime de re publicā sentire, *to hold sound views on public affairs*, id. Off. 1, 41, 149; id. Fam. 4, 14, 1; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: bene animatas eas (insulas) confirmavit, *well disposed*, Nep. Cim. 2, 4: ei causae quam Pompeius animatus melius quam paratus susceperat, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10; so, optime animati, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 7: quod bene cogitasti aliquando, laudo, *that you had good intentions*, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: se vero bene sperare (i. e. de bello), *had good hopes*, Liv. 6, 6, 18: sperabis omnia optime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7: tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6; so freq.: bene alicui velle, v. volo: bene aliquid consulere, *to plan something well:* vigilando, agendo, bene consulendo prospera omnia cedunt, Sall. C. 52, 29: omnia non bene consulta, id. J. 92, 2. —**c.** Of morality, honesty, honor, etc. (α) Bene vivere, or bene beateque vivere (= καλῶς κἀγαθῶς), *to lead a moral and happy life:* qui virtutem habeat, cum nullius rei ad bene vivendum indigere, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 93: in dialecticā vestrā nullam esse ad melius vivendum vim, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: quod ni ita accideret et melius et prudentius viveretur, id. Sen. 19, 67; cf. id. Ac. 1, 4, 15; id. Fin. 1, 13, 45; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Fam. 4, 3, 3 et saep. (for another meaning of bene vivere, cf. e. infra).—(β) Bene mori, *to die honorably, bravely, creditably, gloriously:* qui se bene mori quam turpiter vivere maluit, Liv. 22, 50, 7: ne ferrum quidem ad bene moriendum oblaturus est hostis, id. 9, 3, 3; so id. 21, 42, 4: tum potui, Medea, mori bene, Ov. H. 12, 5.—(γ) Bene partum, *what is honestly, honorably earned* or *acquired:* multa bona bene parta habemus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 65: mei patris bene parta indiligenter Tutatur, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 5: res familiaris primum bene parta sit, nullo neque turpi quaestu, neque odioso, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: diutine uti bene licet partum bene, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15; Sall. C. 51, 42 (cf.: mala parta, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 65: male partum, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22).—(δ) Apud bonos bene agier, an old legal formula: bonā fide agi (v. bonus), *to be transacted in good faith among good men*. ubi erit illa formula fiduciae ut inter bonos bene agier oportet? Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; id. Off. 3, 15, 61; 3, 17, 70.—(ε) Non bene = male, *not faithfully:* esse metus coepit ne jura jugalia conjunx Non bene servasset, Ov. M. 7, 716.—**d.** Representing an action as right or correct, *well, rightly, correctly:* bene mones, Ibo, *you are right (to admonish me)*, Ter. And. 2, 2, 36: sequi recusarunt bene monentem, Liv. 22, 60, 17: quom mihi et bene praecipitis, et. etc., *since you give sound advice*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 55; so Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 6; 3, 3, 80; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 372, 7: bene enim majores accubitionem epularem amicorum convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, Cic. Sen. 13, 45: hoc bene censuit Scaevola, *correctly*, Dig. 17, 1, 48.—**e.** *Pleasantly, satisfactorily, profitably, prosperously, fortunately, successfully:* nunc bene vivo et fortunate atque ut volo atque animo ut lubet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 111: nihil adferrent quo jucundius, id est melius, viveremus, Cic. Fin. 1, 41, 72: si bene qui cenat, bene vivit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 56: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *is better* or *more profitably invested*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: perdenda sunt multa beneficia ut semel ponas bene, Sen. Ben. poët. 1, 2, 1: etiamsi nullum (beneficium) bene positurus sit, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: bene ambulatum'st? *Di.* Huc quidem, hercle, ad te bene, Quia tui vivendi copia'st, *has your walk been pleasant?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 18: melius ominare, *use words of better omen*, id. Rud. 2, 3, 7; Cic. Brut. 96, 329: qui se suamque aetatem bene curant, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 36.—So, bene (se) habere: ut bene me haberem filiai nuptiis, *have a good time at*, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui se bene habet suisque amicis usui est, *who enjoys his life and is a boon companion*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 128: nam hanc bene se habere aetatem nimio'st aequius, id. Merc. 3, 2, 6: bene consulere alicui, *to take good care for somebody's interests:* tuae rei bene consulere cupio, id. Trin. 3, 2, 9: ut qui mihi consultum optume velit esse, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 1: me optime consulentem saluti suae, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2: qui se ad sapientes viros bene consulentes rei publicae contulerunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46.—So, bene mereri, and rarely bene merere, *to deserve well of one*, i. e. *act for his advantage; absol.* or with *de:* addecet Bene merenti bene referre gratiam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 36: Licinii aps te bene merenti male refertur gratia? id. Ps. 1, 3, 86: ut memorem in bene meritos animum praestarem, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: cogor nonnumquam homines non optime de me meritos rogatu eorum qui bene meriti sunt, defendere, id. ib. 7, 1, 4: tam bene meritis de nomine Punico militibus, Liv. 23, 12, 5: si bene quid de te merui, Verg. A. 4, 317; cf. Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 20; id. Sest. 1, 2; 12, 39; 66, 139; 68, 142; id. Mil. 36, 99; id. Phil. 2, 14, 36 et saep.; v. mereo, D. and *P. a.*—So esp. referring to price: bene emere, *to buy advantageously*, i. e. *cheaply;* bene vendere, *to sell advantageously*, i. e. *at a high price:* bene ego hercle vendidi te, Plaut.

Curc. 4, 2, 34: et quoniam vendat, velle quam optime vendere, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: ita nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat quidquam, simulabit vir bonus, id. ib. 3, 15, 61: vin' bene emere? *Do* Vin' tu pulcre vendere? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 38: melius emetur, Cato, R. R. 1: quo melius emptum sciatis, Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 50 *fin.*: qui vitā bene credat emi honorem, *cheaply,* Verg. A. 9, 206; Sil 4, 756.—**f.** Expressing kindness, thanks, etc.: bene facis, bene vocas, bene narras, *I thank you, am obliged to you for doing, calling, saying* (colloq.): merito amo te. *Ph.* Bene facis, *thanks!* Ter Eun. 1, 2, 106; cf.: in consuetudinem venit, bene facis et fecisti non indicantis esse, sed gratias agentis, Don. ad loc.: placet, bene facitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 43: dividuom talentum faciam. *La.* Bene facis, id. ib. 5, 3, 52: si quid erit dubium, immutabo *Da.* Bene fecisti, id. Ep. 5, 1, 40 *Lo.* Adeas, si velis. *La.* Bene hercle factum vobis habeo gratiam. Accedam propius, id. Rud. 3, 6, 2; Ter Ad. 4, 3, 10.—With *gratiam habere:* bene fecisti; gratiam habeo maximam, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 61; cf. bene benigneque arbitror te facere, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 130: quin etiam Graecis licebit utare cum voles . . . Bene sane facis, sed enitar ut Latine loquar, *I thank you for the permission, but,* etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25: an exitum Cassi Maelique expectem? Bene facitis quod abominamini . . . sed, etc., *I am much obliged to you for abhorring this, but,* etc., Liv. 6, 18, 9: bene edepol narras; nam illi faveo virgini, *thanks for telling me, for,* etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 7 (cf.: male hercule narras, *I owe you little thanks for saying so,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10): bene, ita me di ament, nuntias, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 20: bene narras, Cic. Att. 16, 14, 4; 13, 33, 2: tu ad matrem adi. Bene vocas; benigne dicis Cras apud te, *thanks for your invitation, but,* etc., Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 108: eamus intro ut prandeamus. *Men.* Bene vocas, tam gratia'st, id. Men. 2, 3, 41.—**g.** Of accuracy, etc., *well, accurately, truly, completely:* cum ceterae partes aetatis bene descriptae sint, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: cui bene librato . . . Obstitit ramus, Ov. M. 8, 409: at bene si quaeras, id. ib. 3, 141: tibi comprimam linguam. Hau potes Bene pudiceque adservatur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 196: bene dissimulare amorem, *entirely,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 105: quis enim bene celat amorem? Ov H. 12, 37.—So with a negation, = male: restat parvam quod non bene compleat urnam, Ov. M. 12, 615 non bene conveniunt . . . Majestas et amor, id. ib 2, 846.—Redundant, with *vix* (Ovid.): vix bene Castalio descenderat antro, Incustoditam lente videt ire juvencam (= vix descenderat cum, etc.), Ov. M. 3, 14: tactum vix bene limen erat, Aesonides, dixi, quid agit meus? id. H. 6, 24: vix bene desieram, rettulit illa mihi, id. F 5, 277.—**h.** *Sup., most opportunely, at the nick of time* (comic): sed eccum meum gnatum optume video, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 57: sed optume eccum exit senex, id. Rud. 3, 3, 44: optume adveniens, puere, cape Chlamydem, etc., id. Merc. 5, 2, 69: Davum optume Video, Ter And. 2, 1, 35; 4, 2, 3; Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25; 4, 5, 19; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 9; 5, 5, 2.—**i.** Pregn., bene polliceri = large polliceri, *to make liberal promises:* praecepit ut ceteros adeant, bene polliceantur, Sall. C. 41, 5; cf.: bene promittere, *to promise success:* quae autem inconstantia deorum ut primis minentur extis, bene promittant secundis? Cic. Div. 2, 17, 38.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Bene dicere. **a.** *To speak well,* i. e. *eloquently:* qui optime dicunt, *the most eloquent,* Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119; 2, 2, 5: etiam bene dicere haud absurdum est, Sall. C. 3, 1: abunde dixit bene quisquis rei satisfecit, Quint. 12, 9, 7; cf: bene loqui, *to use good language, speak good Latin,* Cic. Brut. 58, 212, 64, 228.—**b.** *To speak ably:* multo oratorem melius quam ipsos illos quorum eae sint artes esse dicturum, Cic. Or. 1, 15, 65, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4. bene dicendi scientia, Quint. 7, 3, 12.—**c.** *To speak correctly* or *elegantly:* cum et Attice dicere et optime, ut . . bene dicere id sit, Attice dicere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 13: optime dicta, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—So, bene loqui: ut esset perfecta illa bene loquendi laus, Cic. Brut. 72, 252: at loquitur pulchre. Num melius quam Plato? id. Opt. Gen. 5, 16.—**d.** *To speak well,* i e. *kindly, of one, to praise him; absol.* or with *dat.*, or *reflex.*, with *inter* (less correctly as one word, benedicere): cui bene dixit umquam bono? *Of what good man has he ever spoken well,* or, *what good man has he ever praised,* Cic. Sest. 52, 110. bene, quaeso, inter vos dicatis, et amice absenti tamen, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 31.—Ironically: bene equidem tibi dico qui te digna ut eveniant precor, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 26: nec tibi cessaret doctus bene dicere lector, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 9: cui a viris bonis bene dicatur, Metell. Numid. ap. Gell. 6, 11, 3.—And *dat* understood: si bene dicatis (i. e. mihi) vostra ripa vos sequar, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 18: omnes bene dicunt (ei), et amant (eum), Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 11: ad bene dicendum (i e. alteri) delectandumque redacti, Hor. Ep 2, 1, 155.—*Part.:* indignis si male dicitur, male dictum id esse duco; Verum si dignis dicitur, bene dictum'st, *is a praise,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27 sq.: nec bene nec male dicta profuerunt ad confirmandos animos, Liv 23, 46, 1; cf. Ter. Phorm. prol. 20 infra.—Bene audio = bene dicitur mihi, *I am praised:* bene dictis si certasset, audisset bene, Ter. Phorm. prol. 20; v. audio, 5.—**e.** To use words of good omen (εὐφημεῖν): *Ol.* Quid si fors aliter quam voles evenerit? *St.* Bene dice, dis sum fretus (= fave linguā, melius ominare), Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 38 heja, bene dicito, id. As. 3, 3, 155.—**f.** Bene dixisti, a formula of approbation: ne quando iratus tu alio conferas. *Th.* Bene dixti, *you are right,* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 61. bene et sapienter dixti dudum, etc., *it was a good and wise remark of yours that,* etc., id. Ad. 5, 8, 30.—**g.** Bene dicta, *fine* or *specious, plausible words* (opp. deeds): bene dictis tuis bene facta aures meae expostulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 25; so, bene loqui: male corde consultare. Bene linguā loqui, *use fine words,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 16.—**2.** Bene facere. **a.** Bene aliquid facere, *to do, make, something well,* i. e. *ably* (v. I. A. 2. a. supra): vel non facere quod non optime possis, vel facere quod non pessime facias, Cic. Or. 2, 20, 86: non tamen haec quia possunt bene aliquando fieri passim facienda sunt, Quint. 4, 1, 70: Jovem Phidias optime fecit, id. 2, 3, 6: so, melius facere, Afran. ap. Macr. 6, 1.—*P. a.:* quid labor aut bene facta juvant? *his labor and well-done works are no pleasure to him,* Verg. G. 3, 525.—**b.** Bene facere, with *dat. absol.*, with *in* and *abl.*, or with *erga, to do a good action, to benefit somebody, to impart benefits* (less correctly as one word, benefacio) (α) With *dat.:* bonus bonis bene feceris, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60: bene si amico feceris, ne pigeat fecisse, id. Trin. 2, 2, 66: malo bene facere tantumdem est periculum quantum bono male facere, id. Poen. 3, 3, 20: homini id quod tu facis bene, id. Ep 1, 2, 33: tibi lubens bene faxim, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 6, 5, 6, 8; 5, 8, 25: at tibi di semper . . . faciant bene, *may the gods bless you,* Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 32: di tibi bene faciant, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 20; so Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 18.—*Pass.:* quod bonis bene fit beneficium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 108: pulchrum est bene facere reipublicae, Sall. C. 3, 1: ego ne ingratis quidem bene facere absistam, Liv. 36, 35, 4.—Reflexively, sibi bene facere, *enjoy one's self, have a good time,* genio indulgere (v. I. A. 2. e. supra): nec quisquam est tam ingenio duro quin, ubi quidquam occasionis sit sibi faciat bene, Plaut. As. grex 5.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* quoniam bene quae in me fecerunt, ingrata ea habui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 30.—(γ) With *erga:* si quid amicum erga bene feci, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4.—(δ) With ellipsis of *dat., to impart benefits:* ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intellego Quae dedi et quod bene feci, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 11: quod bene fecisti, referetur gratia, id. Capt. 5, 1, 20: ego quod bene feci, male feci, id. Ep. 1, 2, 34; id. Trin. 2, 2, 41: si beneficia in rebus, non in ipsā benefaciendi voluntate consisterent, Sen. Ben. 1, 7, 1: benefaciendi animus, id. ib. 2, 19, 1.—So esp. in formula of thanks, etc.: bene benigneque arbitror te facere, *I thank you heartily,* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 129: *Jup.* Jam nunc irata non es? *Alc.* Non sum. *Jup.* Bene facis, id. Am. 3, 2, 56; v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 384.—*P a.* as *subst.:* **bĕnĕ facta,** ōrum, *n., benefits, benefactions* (cf. beneficium): bene facta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62 (Trag. v 429 Vahl.): pol, bene facta tua me hortantur tuo ut imperio parcam, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65: pro bene factis ejus uti et pretium possim reddere, id. Capt. 5, 1, 20: bene facta referre, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 182 tenere, id. ib. 2, 42.—So freq. in eccl. writers: et si bene feceritis his qui vobis bene faciunt, Vulg. Luc. 6, 33: bene facite his qui oderunt vos, id. Matt. 5, 44.—(ε) *Absol., to do good, perform meritorious acts* (in *fin. verb* only eccl. Lat.): discite bene facere, Vulg. Isa. 1, 17: interrogo vos si licet sabbatis bene facere an male, id. Luc. 6, 9: qui bene facit, ex Deo est, id. Joan. Ep. 3, 11.—In *P a.* (class.): bene facta (almost always in *plur.*), *merits, meritorious acts, brave deeds:* bene facta recte facta sunt, Cic. Par 3, 1, 22: omnia bene facta in luce se collocari volunt, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 64; id. Sen. 3, 9: bene facta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall. J 85, 5, cf. id. C. 8, 5; id. H. Fragm. 1, 19: veteribus bene factis nova pensantes maleficia, Liv 37, 1, 2; cf. Quint. 3, 7, 13, 12, 1, 41; Prop. 2, 1, 24; Ov M. 15, 850, Claud. VI Cons. Hon. 386.—*Sing.:* bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis non abscedet, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4.—(ζ) In medical language, *to be of good effect, benefit, do good:* id bene faciet et alvum bonam faciet, Cato, R. R. 157, 6.—So with *ad:* ad capitis dolorem bene facit serpyllum, Scrib Comp. 1; so id. ib. 5, 9; 13; 41.—(η) In the phrase bene facis, etc., as a formula of thanks, v I A. 2. f. supra.—(θ) Expressing joy, *I am glad of it, I am glad that* etc. (comic.) *Da.* Tua quae fuit Palaestra, ea filia inventa'st mea. *La.* Bene mehercule factum'st, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 9: bis tanto valeo quam valui prius. *Ly.* Bene hercle factum et gaudeo, id. Merc. 2, 2, 27; Ter And. 5, 6, 11; id. Hec. 5, 4, 17; id. Eun. 5, 8, 7: bene factum et volup est hodie me his mulierculis Tetulisse auxilium, Plaut Rud. 4, 1, 1; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11; so, bene factum gaudeo. nam hic noster pater est *Ant* Ita me Juppiter bene amet, benefactum gaudeo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 47; Ter Phorm. 5, 6, 43; cf.: *Me.* Rex Creo vigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat. *So.* Bene facit, quia nos eramus peregri, tutatu'st domum, *I am glad of it,* etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19. bene fecit A. Silius qui transegerit: neque enim ei deesse volebam, et quid possem timebam, *I am glad that A. Silius,* etc., Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1.—**3.** With *esse.* **a.** Bene est, *impers., it is well.* (α) In the epistolary formula: si vales bene est; or, si vales bene est, (ego) valeo (abbrev. S. V. B. E. V.), Afran. ap Prisc. p 804 P; Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1; 10, 34, 1; 4, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 1; 5, 9, 1; 5, 10, 1; 10, 33, 1; 10, 14, 8; 10, 14, 11; 14, 14, 1, 14, 14, 16: si valetis gaudeo, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 41.—These formulas were obsolete at Seneca's time: mos antiquis fuit, usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistulae verbis adicere: Si vales, bene est; ego valeo, Sen. Ep. 15, 1.—(β) = bene factum est (cf. I 2. k. supra): oculis quoque etiam plus jam video quam prius *Ly.* Bene est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 26: hic est intus filius apud nos tuus. *De.* Optume'st, id. ib. 5, 4, 49; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 48, 5, 5, 3; id. Hec. 5, 4, 31.—**b.** Bene est alicui, *impers., it is (goes) well with one, one does well, is well off, enjoys himself, is happy:* nam si curent, bene bonis sit, male malis, quod nunc abest, Enn ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 79 (Trag. v. 355 Vahl.): bona si esse veis, bene erit tibi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 12: quia illi, unde huc abvecta sum, malis bene esse solitum'st, id. ib. 3, 1, 13: qui neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis quibus est invides, id. Ps. 4, 7, 35 (so id. Trin. 2, 2, 71): num quippiam aluit me vis? *De.* Ut bene sit tibi, id Pers. 4, 8, 5; id. Poen. 4, 2, 90; Ter Phorm. 1, 2, 101: nemini nimium bene est, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 185 P.: si non est, jurat bene solis esse maritis, Hor. Ep 1, 1, 88: nec tamen illis bene erit, quia non bono gaudent, Sen. Vit. Beat. 11, 4: BENE SIT NOBIS, Inscr Orell. 4754; Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 95; 4, 2, 36; id. Curc. 4, 2, 31; id. Pers. 5, 2, 74; id. Stich. 5, 5, 12; id. Merc. 2, 2, 55; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 9.—*Comp.:* istas minas decem, qui me procurem dum melius sit mi, des, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 40: spero ex tuis litteris tibi melius esse, *that your health is better,* Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 1; Ter And. 2, 5, 16.—With *dat.* understood: patria est ubicumque est bene (i. e. cuique), *where one does well, there is his country,* Poët. ap Cic Tusc 5, 37, 108 (Trag. Rel. inc. p. 248 Rib

—With *abl.*, *to be well off in, to feast upon* a thing: ubi illi bene sit ligno, aqua calida, cibo, vestimentis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39: at mihi bene erat, non piscibus, Sed pullo atque hoedo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 120.—**c.** Bene sum = bene mihi est: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20: de eo (argento) nunc bene sunt tuā virtute, id. Truc. 4, 2, 28: dato qui bene sit; ego ubi bene sit tibi locum lepidum dabo, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 51: scis bene esse si sit unde, id. Capt. 4, 2, 70.—**4.** Bene habere. **a.** With *subj. nom.* (*α*) *To enjoy*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35 al.; v. I. A. 2. e. supra.—(*β*) *To be favorable, to favor:* bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 82.—(*γ*) With *se*, *to be well, well off*. imperator se bene habet, *it is well with*, Sen. Ep. 24, 9; cf.: si te bene habes, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 122 Brix ad loc.—**b.** Hoc bene habet, or bene habet, *impers.* (= res se bene habet), *it is well, matters stand well:* bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: bene habet: di pium movere bellum, Liv. 8, 6, 4: atque bene habet si a collegā litatum est, id. 8, 9, 1; Juv. 10, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 557.—So *pers.:* bene habemus nos, si in his spes est; opinor, aliud agamus, *we are well off*, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1.—**5.** Bene agere, with *cum* and *abl.* (*α*) *To treat one well:* bene egissent Athenienses cum Miltiade si, etc., Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3.—(*β*) *Impers.:* bene agitur cum aliquo, *it goes well with one, he is fortunate:* bene dicat secum esse actum, *that he has come off well*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 2: non tam bene cum rebus humanis agitur ut meliora pluribus placeant, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 1.—With ellipsis of *cum* and *abl.:* si hinc non abeo intestatus, bene agitur pro noxiā (sc. mecum), Plaut. Mil. 5, 23.—**6.** Rem (negotium) bene gerere. (*α*) *To administer well private* or *public affairs:* multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patriā procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 295 Vahl.): non ut multis bene gestae, sed, ut nemini, conservatae rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 3, 6; so, qui ordo bene gestae rei publicae testimonium multis, mihi uni conservatae dedit, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2: rem publicam, id. Pis. 19, 45: Apollini republicā vestrā bene gestā servatāque . . . donum mittitote, Liv. 23, 11, 3.—(*β*) *To be successful, meet with success, acquit one's self well;* usu. of war; also of private affairs: bello extincto, re bene gestā, vobis gratis habeo, etc., Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 2: quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare, id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: quasi re bene gestā, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 13: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, *that you had met with great success*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; id. Planc. 25, 61: conclamant omnes occasionem negotii bene gerendi amittendam non esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: haec cogitanti accidere visa est facultas bene rei gerendae, id. ib. 7, 44: res bello bene gestae, *success in war*, Liv. 23, 12, 11: laeti bene gestis corpora rebus Procurate, Verg. A. 9, 157; cf. Cic. Planc. 25, 61; Liv. 1, 37, 6; 4, 47, 1; 8, 30, 5; 22, 25, 4; 23, 36, 2.—**7.** Bene vertere, in wishes. (*α*) With the *rel. quod* or *quae res* as *subject*, *to turn out well; absol.* or with *dat.:* quae res tibi et gnatae tuae bene feliciterque vortat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58: quod utrisque bene vertat, Liv. 8, 5, 6: quod bene verteret, id. 3, 26, 9; cf. id. 3, 35, 8; 3, 62, 5; 7, 39, 10; v. verto; cf.: quod bene eveniat, Cato, R. R. 141.—(*β*) With *di* as *subject:* di bene vortant, *may the gods let it turn out well, may the gods grant success*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 5; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10; id. Hec. 1, 2, 121; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 19; v. verte.—**8.** Bene, colloquially in leave-taking: bene ambula, *walk well*, i. e. *have a pleasant walk!* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 166: *De.* Bene ambulato! *Ly.* Bene vale! id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: bene valete et vivite! id. Mil. 4, 8, 30: cives bene valete! id. Merc. 5, 2, 25; cf. id. Ep. 5, 1, 40; id. Merc. 2, 4, 28; 5, 4, 65; id. Curc. 4, 2, 30; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115; id. Hec. 1, 2, 122: salvere jubeo te, mi Saturides, bene, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 35: LAGGE, FILI, BENE QVIESCAS, Sepulch. Inscr. Orell. p. 4755.—**9.** In invocations to the gods, often redundant (cf. bonus): ita me Juppiter bene amet, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 47: di te bene ament, Hegio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 29: ita me di bene ament, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 43; id. Hec. 2, 1, 9; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: Jane pater uti te . . bonas preces bene precatus siem, Cato, R. R. 134: bene sponsis, beneque volueris in precatione augurali Messala augur ait significare sponderis, volueris, Fest. p. 351 Müll. (p. 267 Lind.).—**10.** Elliptical expressions. (*α*) Bene, melius, optime, instead of bene, etc., dicit, dicis, or facit, facis, etc.: bene Pericles (i. e. dixit), Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: bene (Philippus) ministrum et praebitorem, id. ib. 2, 14, 53: existimabatur bene, Latine (i. e. loqui), id. Brut. 74, 259; so id. Sen. 14, 47: at bene Areus, Quint. 2, 15, 36; cf. id. 10, 1, 56: nam ante Aristippus, et ille melius (i. e. hoc dixerat), Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 26: sed haec tu melius vel optime omnium (i. e. facies), id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; id. Fin. 1, 18, 61; 1, 19, 63; id. Off. 3, 11, 49; id. Sen. 20, 73; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18; Quint. 10, 3, 25; 10, 2, 24; 6, 1, 3; 9, 4, 23.—(*β*) In applauding answers: bene and optime, *good! bravo! excellent!* euge, euge! Perbene! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75: huc respice. *Da.* Optume! id. ib. 3, 4, 3; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 114; 5, 4, 16.—(*γ*) In drinking health, with *acc.* or *dat.*, *health to you, your health!* bene vos! bene nos! bene te! bene me! bene nostram etiam Stephanium! Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 27; Tib. 2, 1, 31: bene te, pater optime Caesar, etc.; Ov. F. 2, 637: bene mihi, bene vobis, bene amicae meae! Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 21; Ov. A. A. 1, 601.—**11.** Pregn., in ellipt. predicate: quod (imperium) si (ei) sui bene crediderint cives . . . credere et Latinos debere, *if his own citizens did well to intrust the supreme power to him*, etc., Liv. 1, 50, 5: in Velia aedificent quibus melius quam P. Valerio creditur libertas, *to whom it will be safer to intrust liberty*, id. 2, 7, 11: melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum viduae aut orbae vivemus, *it will be better for us to perish*, id. 1, 13, 3: bene Arruntium morte usum, *that it was right for Arruntius to die*, Tac. A. 6, 48; Liv. 2, 30, 6; Quint. 9, 4, 92; Tac. A. 2, 44.—**II.** *Adv. of intensity*, = valde, *very*, with *adjj.* and *advv.* **1.** With *adjj.:* bene tempestate serenā, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): foedus feri bene firmum, id. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 3, 24, 50 (Ann. v. 33 ib.); cf.: bene firmus, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1; id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: bene robustus, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: bene morigerus fuit puer, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 13: bene ergo ego hinc praedatus ibo, id. Ps. 4, 7, 39: bene lautum, id. Rud. 3, 3, 39: bene et naviter oportet esse impudentem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, bene nummatum te futurum, an, etc., id. ib. 7, 16, 3: bene sanos, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52; 1, 21, 71; Hor. S. 1, 3, 61; 1, 9, 44: bene longinquos dolores, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: sermonem bene longum, id. Or. 2, 88, 361: bene magna caterva, id. Mur. 33, 69: magna multitudo, Hirt. B. Hisp. 4: barbatus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: fidum pectus, Hor. C. 2, 12, 15: cautus, Ov. H. 1, 44: multa, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 15: multi, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: homo optime dives, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23, 2.—**2.** With *advv.:* bene saepe libenter, Enn. Ann. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 239 Vahl.); cf.: bene libenter victitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 44: bene mane haec scripsi, Cic. Att. 4, 9, 2; 4, 10, 16: bene penitus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: bene longe, Hirt. B. Hisp. 25: bene gnaviter, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1 (28), 5.—With adverb. phrase: si ad te bene ante lucem venisset, Cic. Or. 2, 64, 259.

* **bĕnĕdīcē**, *adv.* of the *adj.*, not in use, **bĕnĕdīcus**, a, um [benedico], *with friendly words, kindly:* ad se illicere blande ac benedice, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54.

bĕnĕdīco, xi, ctum, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to speak well of any one, to commend, praise.* **I.** In gen., in class. Lat. always as two words, v. bene, I. B. 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In late and eccl. Lat. with *acc.* **1.** Deum, *to bless, praise,* or *adore* (Heb. בֵּרַךְ), App. Trism. *fin.;* Vulg. Psa. 112, 2.—*Pass.:* benedici Deum omni tempore condecet, Tert. Orat. 3: Deus benedicendus, App. Trism. *fin.;* Vulg. Gen. 24, 48; id. Jacob. 3, 9.—Rarely with *dat.:* benedic Domino, Vulg. Psa. 102, 1 sq.—**2.** Of men and things, *to bless, consecrate, hallow* (Heb. בֵּרַךְ and קִדֵּשׁ): requievit die septimo eumque benedixit, Lact. 7, 14, 11; cf. Vulg. Gen. 2, 3; id. Marc. 6, 41: altarium, Sulp. de Vita S. Martini, 2, 2: benedictum oleum, Hier. Vit. Hilar. *med.:* martyres, Tert. Mart. 1; Grut. 875, 3 al.—Sometimes with *dat.:* benedixit domui Israel, Vulg. Psa. 113, 12; 64, 12.—**B.** Herba benedicta, *the plant also called* lagopus or leporinus pes, App. Herb. 61.—Hence, **1. bĕnĕdictum**, i, *n.* (prop. as two words), v. bene, I. B. 1. g.—**2. bĕnĕdictus**, i, *m.*, *an approved person, blessed one* (eccl. Lat.): venite, benedicti Patris mei, Vulg. Matt. 25, 34 al.

bĕnĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benedico, II.] (eccl. Lat.), *an extolling, praising, lauding*, App. Trism. p. 82, 11; Vulg. Deut. 16, 10; Tert. Test. Anim. 2.—**B.** Meton., *a consecrated, sacred object:* benedictio crucis = frustum sanctae crucis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, c. 8.—**II.** *A benediction, blessing*, Sulp. de Vita S. Martini, 2, 12; Vulg. Gen. 26, 29; id. Gal. 3, 14.

bĕnĕdictum, v. bene, I. B. 1. g.

bĕnĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. n.*, better written as two words, v. bene, I. B. 2.

bĕnĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [benefacio], *the performing of an act of kindness, a benefaction*, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 12 *fin.*

bĕnĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who confers a favor, a benefactor* (late Lat.), Coripp. Laud. Anast. Quaest. 19; id. Laud. Just. 1, 314.

bĕnĕfactum, v. bene, I. B. 2.

bĕnĕfĭcē, *adv.*, v. beneficus *fin.*

bĕnĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [from beneficus, like magnificentia, munificentia, from magnificus, munificus; cf. Beier and Gernh. upon Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20], *the quality of* beneficus, *kindness, beneficence, an honorable and kind treatment of others* (opp. maleficentia, Lact. Ira Dei, 1, 1; several times in the philos. writings of Cic.; elsewh. rare): quid praestantius bonitate et beneficentiā? Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121: beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20; 1, 14, 42 sq.; 2, 15, 52 and 53: comitas ac beneficentia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 343: uti beneficentiā adversus supplices, Tac. A. 12, 20: beneficentia augebat ornabatque subjectos, Sen. Ep. 90, 5; Vulg. Heb. 13, 16.

bĕnĕfĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [beneficium], *pertaining to a favor.* **I.** As *adj.* only once: res, Sen. Ep. 90, 2.—**II.** Freq. *subst.:* **bĕnĕfĭcĭārĭi**, ōrum, *m.;* in milit. lang., *soldiers who, through the favor of their commander, were exempt from menial offices* (throwing up intrenchments, procuring wood and water, foraging, etc.), *free* or *privileged soldiers:* beneficiarii dicebantur milites, qui vacabant muneris beneficio; e contrario munifices vocabantur, qui non vacabant, sed munus reipublicae faciebant, Fest. p. 27; cf. Comm. p. 347: beneficiarii superiorum exercituum, Caes. B. C. 3, 88. Such beneficiarii were usually in attendance upon their commanders, and were promoted by them to office: Βενεφικιάλιοι οἱ ἐπὶ θεραπείᾳ τῶν Μαγιστράτων τεταγμένοι, Gloss.: beneficiarii ab eo appellati quod promoventur beneficio tribunorum, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 75; Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32); 10, 27 (36); Inscr. Orell. 192; 929; 1394 et saep.

bĕnĕfĭcĭum (better than **bĕnĭfĭcĭum**), ii, *n.* [beneficus]. **I.** *A benefaction, kindness, favor, benefit, service*, εὐεργέτημα (sunt qui ita distinguunt, quaedam beneficia esse, quaedam officia, quaedam ministeria. Beneficium esse, quod alienus det: alienus est, qui potuit sine reprehensione cessare: officium esse filii, uxoris et earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat et ferre opem jubet: ministerium esse servi, quem condicio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quae praestat, imputet superiori, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 1);—(in prose freq.; in poetry, for metrical reasons, only in play-writers; most freq. in Ter.). **A.** In gen.: nullum beneficium esse duco id, quod, quoi facias, non placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 12: beneficium accipere, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: pro maleficio beneficium reddere, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: immemor beneficii, id. And. 1, 1, 17: cupio aliquos parere amicos beneficio meo, id. Eun. 1, 2, 69: beneficium verbis initum re comprobare, id. And. 5, 1, 5: nec enim si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed feneratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117; id. Off. 2, 20, 70: beneficio adligari: beneficio victus esse, Cic. Planc. 33, 81; cf.: Jugurtham beneficiis vincere, Sall. J. 9, 3: collocare, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49 al.; 2, 20, 69: dare, id. ib. 1, 15, 48; id. Fam. 13, 8, 3: deferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 49: conferre in ali-

quem, id. ib. 1, 14, 45: quia magna mihi debebat beneficia, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 1: in republicâ multo praestat benefici quam malefici immemorem esse, Sall. J. 31, 28: senatus et populus Romanus benefici et injuriae memor esse solet, id. ib. 104, 5; Petr. 126, 4: in iis (hominibus) beneficio ac maleficio abstineri aecum censent, Liv. 6, 3, 8: immortali memoriâ retinere beneficia, Nep. Att. 11, 5 al.—Of the *favor* of the people in giving their vote: quidquid hoc beneficio populi Romani atque hac potestate praetoriâ possum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69, and 71.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Beneficio, *through favor, by the help, aid, support, mediation:* beneficio tuo salvus, *thanks to you*, Cic. Fam. 11, 22, 1; 13, 35, 1: nostri consulatûs beneficio, *by means of*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 6: servari beneficio Caesaris, Vell. 2, 71, 1: hoc beneficio, *by this means*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: sortium beneficio, *by the lucky turn of*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 Herz.: longissimae aetatis, Quint. 3, 1, 9: ingenii, id. 2, 11, 2; 5, 10, 121: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 8 al.; cf.: fortunae beneficium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2.—(β) In gen., *by the agency of:* quod beneficio ejus contingit, Dig. 39, 2, 46, § 1: beneficio furis, ib. 47, 2, 46 pr.—**2.** Alicujus beneficii facere (habere, etc.), *to make dependent on one's bounty* or *favor* (post-Aug.): commeatus a senatu peti solitos benefici sui fecit, Suet. Claud. 23: ut munus imperii beneficii sui faceret, Just. 13, 4, 9; cf.: adeo quidem dominis servi beneficia possunt dare, ut ipsos saepe beneficii sui fecerint, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 4: sed nihil habebimus nisi beneficii alieni? Quint. 10, 4, 6.—**II.** Transf. to political life. **A.** *A distinction, support, favor, promotion* (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): coöptatio collegiorum ad populi beneficium transferebatur, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; id. Phil. 2, 36, 91: quibus omnia populi Romani beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus, *among those recommended to favor*, id. Arch. 5, 11 Halm. ad loc.; id. Fam. 7, 5, 3: cum suo magno beneficio esset, *under great obligation to his recommendation*, id. Phil. 8, 6 Wernsd.; Flor. 4, 2, 92; cf. Suet. Tit. 8.—So, **2.** Esp. freq. of *military promotions* (whence beneficiarius, q. v.): quod scribis de beneficiis, scito a me et tribunos militaris et praefectos . . . delatos esse, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 7: ut tribuni militum . . . quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30, 3: beneficia gratuita esse populi Romani, id. 45, 42, 11; Hirt. B. Afr. 54, 5: per beneficia Nymphidii, *promoted, advanced through the favor of Nymphidius*, Tac. H. 1, 25; 4, 48 Lips.: beneficii sui centuriones, i. e. *his creatures*, Suet. Tib. 12: Liber beneficiorum or Beneficium, *the book in which the public lands that were bestowed were designated*, Hyg. Limit. Const. p. 193 Goes.; Arcad. ib. p. 260.—So, SERVVS. A. COMMENTARIIS. BENEFICIORVM., Inscr. Grut. 578, 1.—**B.** *A privilege, right* (post-Aug.): anulorum, Dig. 48, 7, 42: religionis, ib. 3, 3, 18: militaris, ib. 29, 1, 3.—Hence, liberorum, *a release from the office of judge, received in consequence of having a certain number of children*, Suet. Claud. 15; Dig. 49, 8, 1, § 2.—**C.** Personified, as a god: duos omnino (deos credere), Poenam et Beneficium, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14.

bĕnĕfĭcus (better than **bĕnĭfĭcus**), a, um, *adj.* [bene-facio] (*comp.* and *sup.* regularly formed, beneficentior, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 5; 5, 9, 2: beneficentissimus, Cic. Lael. 14, 51; id. N. D. 2, 25, 64; ante-class. beneficissimus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 603 P.), *generous, liberal, beneficent, obliging, favorable* (rare but class.): de Ptolemaeo rege optimo et beneficissimo, Cato, l. l.: beneficum esse oratione, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 14: ubi beneficus, si nemo alterius causâ benigne facit? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49: in amicum, id. Off. 1, 14, 42; 1, 14, 44: sunt enim benefici generique hominum amici, id. Div. 2, 49, 102: beneficus, salutaris, mansuetus civis, id. Mil. 8, 20; id. Lael. 9, 31; cf. Gell. 17, 5, 4: actio, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 5.—* *Adv.:* **bĕnĕfĭcē,** *beneficently:* facere, Gell. 17, 5, 13.

bĕnĕfīo, v. benefacio.

bĕnĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [bene-oleo], *a smelling agreeably* (late Lat.), Hieron. in Didym. Spir. Sanc. 11.

bĕnĕ-plăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. n.*, *to please:* alicui, Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 2.—Hence, *P. a.:* **bĕnĕplăcĭtus,** a, um, *pleasing, acceptable*, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 21; Ambros. Isaac et An. 7, 57 *init.*—As *subst.:* **bĕnĕplăcĭtum,** i, *n.*, *good pleasure, gracious purpose*, Vulg. Eph. 1, 9 et saep.

Bĕnĕventum, i, *n.*, = Βενεουεντον and Βενουεντον, Strab. [bene-ventus], *a very ancient city of the Hirpini, in Samnium*, now *Benevento*, Liv. Epit. 15; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; acc. to fable (Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 9; Sol. c. 11), founded by Diomedes; it became a flourishing Roman colony 485 A. U. C., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 38; Hor. S. 1, 5, 71; Vell. 1, 14, 7; Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 59; called Maleventum on account of its unwholesome air, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; cf. Fest. p. 340, 8 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 34, 14 ib.; Liv. 9, 27, 14; 10, 15, 1; situated on the high-road towards the south of Italy; hence, much resorted to in warlike expeditions, as in the two Punic wars; after it was colonized by Augustus, it was called Julia Concordia, Front. Colon. p. 103 (abounding in the ruins of a former age).—Hence, **Bĕnĕventānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Beneventum:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 38: sutor, Juv. 5, 46.—In *plur.:* **Bĕnĕventāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Beneventines*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15.

bĕnĕvŏlē, *adv.*, v. benevolus *fin.*

bĕnĕ-vŏlens (in MSS. also **bĕnĭvŏlens**), entis, *adj.* [bene-volo], *wishing well, benevolent, favorable, propitious, kind, obliging* (ante-class. for the class. benevolus; in Plaut. very freq.), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 7 and 8: ero benevolens, id. Truc. 2, 2, 61; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 24: amicus multum benevolens, id. Merc. 5, 2, 46: benevolentes inter se, id. Cist. 1, 1, 25: ite cum dis benevolentibus, id. Mil. 4, 8, 41: benevolentem cum benevolente perire, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72: sodalis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71 al.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.*, v. benevolus.—*Subst.:* **bĕnĕvŏlens,** ntis, *comm.*, *a well-wisher, friend*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 30: alicui amicus et benevolens, id. Most. 1, 3, 38; id. Pers. 4, 4, 98; id. Trin. 5, 2, 24; 5, 2, 53: sua, id. Cist. 2, 3, 42 al.: illi benivolens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 47 Fleck.

bĕnĕvŏlentĭa (better than **bĕnĭvŏlentĭa**), ae, *f.* [benevolus], *good-will, benevolence, kindness, favor, friendship* (diff. from amor, q. v.; in good class. prose, most freq. in Cic., esp. in Lael. and Off.): amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendam, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1; *Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 63 (Fleck. sapientia): capere, movere, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: declarare, *to express*, id. Fam. 3, 12, 4: multitudinis animos ad benevolentiam allicere, id. Off. 2, 14, 48: comparare, id. ib. 2, 15, 54: adjungere sibi, id. Mur. 20, 41: alicujus benevolentiam consequi, Nep. Dat. 5, 2: acquirere sibi, Quint. 3, 8, 7: capere, Auct. Her. 1, 4, 6: contrahere, id. ib. 1, 5, 8: colligere, id. ib.: pro tuâ erga me benevolentiâ, Cic. Fam. 13, 60, 2: desiderare benevolentiam, *good-will, readiness, willingness*, id. Or. 1, 1: benevolentia singularis, *an exceeding friendliness of feeling*, Suet. Calig. 3: cum aliquo benevolentiâ in aliquem certare, Tac. A. 13, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In the jurists, *mildness, benignity, indulgence:* interponere benevolentiam, Dig. 29, 2, 52; Just. Inst. 2, 20.—**B.** In *plur.* (post-class.), *kind conduct, friendly services:* non in benevolentiis segnis, Spart. Carac. 1; Arn. 6 *init.*

bĕnĕ-vŏlus (in MSS. and inscrr. often **bĕnĭvŏlus**), a, um, *adj.* [volo], *well-wishing, benevolent, kind, friendly, favorable* (class. for the ante-class. benevolens, from which it borrows the *comp.* and *sup.;* cf. malevolus): erga aliquem benevolus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 100: facilis benivolusque tibi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 33 Fleck.: benevolum efficere auditorem, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: benevolos auditores habere, id. ib. 1, 4, 6: ut benevolos beneque existimantes efficiamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322; Quint. 3, 7, 24; 4, 1, 5; 10, 1, 48; Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23: benevolentior tibi, id. Fam. 3, 12, 4; 13, 60, 1: officium benevolentissimi atque amicissimi, id. ib. 5, 16, 6: naturâ benevolentissimus, Suet. Tit. 8.—**II.** Transf., of servants, *devoted, yielding willing service:* servus domino benevolus, Cic. Clu. 63, 176.—*Adv.:* **bĕnĕvŏlē,** *benevolently, kindly*, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; id. Fam. 13, 21, 2.—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. ad Aur. 64; id. ib. ad Hier. 28.

Beni, ōrum, *m.*, *a Thracian people on the Hebrus*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.

bĕnignē, *adv.*, v. benignus.

bĕnignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [benignus], *the quality of one benignus, an affable, kind bearing to others.* **I.** Of feeling or external conduct, *kindness, friendliness, courtesy, benevolence, benignity:* si ad vortendum huc animum adest benignitas, Plaut. Merc. prol. 11: justitia, cui sunt adjunctae pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, quaeque sunt generis ejusdem, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: etsi me attentissimis animis summâ cum benignitate auditis, id. Sest. 13, 31; id. Caecin. 3, 9; id. Dom. 14, 32; id. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: benignitas animi, Tac. H. 2, 30; Dig. 48, 19, 11; 1, 3, 25.—**II.** Of deeds, *kindness, liberality, bounty, favor:* num solus ille dona dat? nunc ubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84 (intellegit se et dona obtulisse, et id benigne saepe fecisse, Don.); Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 80: illa quanta benignitas naturae, quod tam multa ad vescendum, tam varia, tamque jucunda gignit, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 131: largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit. Ita benignitate benignitas tollitur, id. Off. 2, 15, 52; 2, 15, 54: ne benignitas major esset quam facultates, id. ib. 1, 14, 44: amicorum benignitas exhausta est in eâ re, id. Att. 4, 2, 7: (Volumnius) benignitatem per se gratam comitate adjuvabat, Liv. 9, 42, 5: satis superque me benignitas tua Ditavit, *Hor. Epod. 1, 31; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: benignitate deûm fractae hostium vires, Tac. H. 4, 85; id. A. 14, 6.—In *plur.:* vides, benignitates hominum ut periere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54.—**B.** *Lenity, mercy:* severitas legum cum aliquo temperamento benignitatis, Dig. 48, 19, 11 pr.; 1, 3, 25.

bĕnignĭter, *adv.* (ante-class. for benigne), *kindly, benignly*, Titin. ap. Non. p. 510, 13; Prisc. p. 1010 P.

bĕnignor, āri, 1, *v. dep.* [benignus], *to rejoice, take delight* (eccl. Lat.): in operibus ejus, Vulg. 3 Esd. 4, 39.

bĕnignus, a, um, *adj.* [as if benigenus, from bonus genus, anal. with malignus and privignus], *of a good kind* or *nature, beneficent, kind.* **I.** Of feeling or deportment towards others, *kind, good, friendly, pleasing, favorable, benignant:* nam generi lenonio, Numquam ullus deus tam benignus fuit qui fuerit propitius, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 34: benignus et lepidus et comis, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39: boni et benigni, id. Phorm. 5, 2, 2: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: Apelles in aemulis benignus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88; id. praef. § 21: divi, Hor. C. 4, 2, 52: numen, id. ib. 4, 4, 74; cf. Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 34 al.—**B.** Of things, *friendly, favorable, pleasant, mild:* animus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: oratio, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: sociorum comitas vultusque benigni, Liv. 9, 6, 8; 30, 14, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 20: verba, Prop. 1, 10, 24: benigniora verba, Liv. 21, 19, 11.—In the jurists, interpretatio, *a mild, favorable interpretation* (opp. dura, which follows the strictness of the letter; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31 sq.), Dig. 39, 5, 16: semper in dubiis benigniora praeferenda sunt, ib. 50, 17, 56: benignior sententia, ib. 37, 6, 8.—**C.** Poet., = faustus, *lucky, propitious, favorable:* dies, Stat. S. 5, 1, 108: nox, id. Th. 10, 216.—**II.** More freq. of action, *beneficent, obliging, that gives* or *imparts freely, liberal, bounteous*, etc.: erga te benignus fui, atque opera mea Haec tibi sunt servata, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 33; id. Trin. 3, 3, 12; 2, 4, 58: fortuna . . . Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna, Hor. C. 3, 29, 52: qui benigniores volunt esse, quam res patitur, peccant, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: qui liberalis benignusque dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18, 48: facilius in timore benigni quam in victoriâ grati reperiuntur, id. ad Brut. 1, 15, 8.—Poet., with *gen.:* vini somnique benignus, *a hard drinker and a lover of sleep*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 3.—Opp. to bonae frugi = prodigus, *prodigal, lavish:* est benignus potius quam bonae frugi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 20.—**B.** Of things (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; cf. malignus), *yielding liberally, abundant, fruitful, fertile, copious, rich:* et magnas messes terra benigna daret, Tib

3, 3, 6: ager, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 56: tellus, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 1: vepres, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: cornu, id. C. 1, 17, 15: egens benignae Tantalus semper dapis, id. Epod. 17, 66: ingeni Benigna vena est, id. C. 2, 18, 10: praeda, Ov. F. 5, 174: benigna materia gratias agendi Romanis, Liv. 42, 38, 6: quem (ordinem) persequi longa est magis quam benigna materia, *fruitful*, or *suitable for exhibition*, Mel. prooem. § 1; so Seneca: primus liber .. benigniorem habuit materiem, Sen. Ira, 2, 1, 1: ipse materiā risûs benignissima, id. Const. 18, 1 (cf. also in Gr. ἄφθονος): aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11 (sermone multo et liberali et largo, Lamb.): benignissimum inventum, i. e. beneficentissimum, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 11. —Hence, *adv.*: **bĕnignē** (ante-class. collat. form **bĕnigniter**). **1.** *In a friendly manner, kindly, benevolently, courteously, benignly*: benigne et amice facere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 109: me benignius Omnes salutant quam salutabant prius, id. Aul. 1, 2, 36: ecquid ego possiem Blande dicere aut benigne facere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 24: viam monstrare, *courteously, politely*, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: salutare, id. Phil. 13, 2, 4: audire, id. Clu. 3, 8: polliceri, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: servire alicui, Cat. 76, 3: respondere, Sall. J. 11, 1; Liv. 27, 4, 7: milites adpellare, Sall. J. 96, 2: habere, id. ib. 113, 2: alloqui, Liv. I, 28, 1: audire aliquem, id. 1, 9, 4: excipere aliquem, id. 2, 35, 6; 21, 19, 7; Tac. A. 1, 57: arma capere, *readily, willingly*, Liv. 3, 26, 1: audire, Suet. Aug. 89.—In the ante-class. form benigniter, Titin. ap. Non. p. 510, 13, and Prisc. p 1010 P.—**b.** *Mildly, indulgently* (in jurid. Lat.): in poenalibus causis benignius interpretandum est, Dig. 50, 17, 155; ib. 44, 7, 1, § 13: benignissime rescripserunt, ib. 37, 14, 4.—**c.** Benigne dicis, or *absol.* benigne, used in colloquial lang. in thanking one for something, both when it is taken and when it is refused (the latter a courtly formula like the Gr. αἰνῶ σε, ζηλῶ σε, καλῶς, κάλλιστα; cf. recte), *you are very kind, I thank you very much, am under great obligation; no, I thank you.* (α) In receiving: *As.* Peregre cum advenis, cena detur. *Di.* Benigne dicis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 27; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 62.—(β) In declining: frumentum, inquit, me abs te emere oportet. Optime. Modium denario. Benigne ac liberaliter: nam ego ternis HS non possum vendere, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: dic Ad cenam veniat.. Benigne Respondet. Neget ille mihi? etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 62; id. ib. 1, 7, 16 Schmid.—**2.** *Abundantly, liberally, freely, generously*: pecuniam praebere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 37; id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52 and 53; Sall. J. 68, 3; Liv. 9, 31, 5; 9, 32, 2: benignius Deprome quadrimum, Hor. C. 1, 9, 6: paulo benignius ipsum Te tractare voles, id. Ep. 1, 17, 11. —**b.** Benigne facere alicui = bene facere, *to do a favor, to show favor*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 24 Ruhnk.; Cat. 73, 3: qui plurimis in istâ provinciâ benigne fecisti, Cic. Fam. 13, 67, 1; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. Inv. 1, 55, 109; Liv. 4, 14, 5; 28, 39, 18; Gell. 17, 5, 10 al.; cf. Rutil. Lup. p. 127 Ruhnk. (175 Frotscher).

Benjāmin, *m.*, *indecl.* **I.** *The youngest son of the Hebrew patriarch Jacob*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 21; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 12, 1 sqq.; Vulg. Gen. 35, 18 al.—**II.** *The Jewish tribe of Benjamin*, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 29, 5.—Hence, **Benjămītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the Jews of the tribe of Benjamin*, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 29, 5.

‡ **benna**, ae, *f.* (Gallic), *a kind of carriage;* those who sat in the same benna were called combennones, Fest. p. 27; cf. Comment. p. 347 (a wagon of wicker or basket-work is still called banne in Belgium, and benne in Switzerland).

‡ **bennārius**, σκηνάρχης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

bēnus, a, um, *adj.*, v. bonus *init.*

bĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [akin to benus, bonus, and, acc. to Fick, connected with δείδω, δεινός], *to make happy, to bless* (as *verb. finit.* rare, and mostly poet. for fortuno, beatum efficio; not in Cic.). **I.** I n g e n., *to gladden, rejoice, refresh:* hoc me beat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 12: foris aliquantillum etiam quod gusto, id beat, id. Capt. 1, 2, 34: ecquid beo te? *does that gladden thee?* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47.—Hence, in colloq. lang. beas or beasti, *that delights me, I am rejoiced at that*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; Ter. And. 1, 1, 79.—**II.** Aliquem aliquâ re, *to make happy, reward with, enrich:* caelo Musa beat, Hor. C. 4, 8, 29: seu te .. bearis Interiore notâ Falerni, id. ib. 2, 3, 7: ne dominus Munere te parvo beet, id. Ep. 1, 18, 75: Latium beabit divite linguâ, id. ib. 2, 2, 121.—Hence, **bĕātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Happy, prosperous, blessed, fortunate* (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf.: felix, fortunatus): neque ulla alia huic verbo, cum beatum dicimus, subjecta notio est, nisi, secretis malis omnibus, cumulata bonorum complexio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: hic tyrannus ipse judicavit quam esset beatus, id. ib. 5, 20, 61; qui beatus est, non intellego, quid requirat, ut sit beatior: si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, id. ib. 5, 8, 23: beatus, ni unum hoc desit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 18; Afran. ap. Non. p. 517, 17: beatus ille, qui procul negotiis, etc., Hor. Epod. 2, 1: nihil est ab omni Parte beatum, id. C. 2, 16, 28: beatissima vita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—**2.** T r a n s f.: satisne videtur declarasse Dionysius nihil ei esse beatum, cui, etc., *a cause of happiness*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—**3.** *Subst.* (α) **bĕāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *the happy, fortunate persons:* istam oscitantem sapientiam Scaevolarum et ceterorum beatorum concedamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: Phraaten numero beatorum Eximit Virtus, Hor. C. 2, 2, 18.—(β) **bĕātum**, i, *n.* (= beatitas, beatitudo, q. v.), *happiness, blessedness:* in quâ sit ipsum etiam beatum, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: ex bonis, quae sola honesta sunt, efficiendum est beatum, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45.—**B.** E s p. **1.** Of outward prosperity, *opulent, wealthy, rich, in good circumstances:* Dionysius tyrannus fuit opulentissumae et beatissumae civitatis (sc. Syracusarum), Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: res omnes quibus abundant ii, qui beati putantur, id. ib. 2, 37, 95; Plaut. Curc. 3, 1: ut eorum ornatus. . hominis non beatissimi suspicionem praeberet, Nep. Ages. 8, 2; Hor. C. 2, 4, 13; 2, 18, 14; 3, 7, 3; 3, 16, 32; 3, 29, 11; id. S. 2, 8, 1; id. Epod. 16, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 34.—As *subst.*: **bĕāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *the rich:* noli nobilibus, noli conferre beatis, Prop. 2, 9, 33.—**b.** P o e t., of inanimate things, *rich, abundant, excellent, splendid, magnificent:* gazae, Hor. C. 1, 29, 1: arces, id. ib. 2, 6, 21: Cyprus, id. ib. 3, 26, 9: copia, id. C. S. 59: rus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 14.—With *abl.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 139: nectar, Mart. 9, 12, 5; Cat. 68, 14: argentum felix omnique beatius auro, Ov P 2, 8, 5.—T r o p.: ubertas, *overflowing*, Quint. 10, 1, 109: copia, id. 10, 1, 61: eventus, Tac. Dial. 9.—**2.** Late Lat., *blessed*, i. e. *deceased, dead:* quem cum beatum fuisse Sallustius respondisset, intellexit occisum, Amm. 25, 3, 21: beatae memoriae, *of blessed memory*, Hier. Ep. ad Marc. 24; cf.: si nobis, cum ex hac vitâ emigraverimus, in beatorum insulis inmortale aevum, ut fabulae ferunt, degere liceret, Cic. ap. Aug. Trin. 14, 9 (Fragm. Hortens. 40 B. and K.).—**3.** Beatissimus, in late Lat., *a title of the higher clergy*, Cod. 1, 4, 13; Auct. Collat. 9, 6; Novell. 123, 3 al. —Hence, *adv.*: **bĕātē**, *happily*, Cat. 14, 10: vivere, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33; id. Div. 2, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29; id. Fin. 2, 27, 86; id. Par 1, 3, 15.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ep. 92, 24.—*Sup.*, Sen. Cons. Helv. 9, 4.

berber, perh. old *inf.*, = fervere, Carm. Frat. Arv.

berbex, v vervex.

Bercorcātes, ium, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Aquitanica, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Bĕrĕcyntus, i, *m.*, = Βερέκυντος, *a mountain on the banks of the river Sangarius, in Phrygia, sacred to Cybele*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 784; 9, 82; Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. C. 4, 1, 22.—**II.** D e r i v v., the *adjj.* **A.** **Bĕrĕcyntĭus** (**Bĕrĕcynth-**), a, um, = Βερεκύντιος. **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the mountain Berecyntus, Berecyntian:* tractus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108 (acc. to Pliny, in Caria): juga, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 300: mater, i. e. *Cybele*, Verg. A. 6, 785; Stat. Th. 4, 782; and *subst.*: **Bĕrĕcyntia**, ae, *f.*, Verg. A. 9, 82; Ov. F. 4, 355.—**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to Cybele:* heros, i. e. *Midas, son of Cybele*, Ov. M. 11, 106: Attis, *her favorite*, Pers. 1, 93: tibia, *a flute of a crooked shape* (orig. employed only in her festivals), Ov. F. 4, 181; hence, for *a curved Phrygian flute*, in gen., Hor. C. 3, 19, 18; 4, 1, 22; Ov M. 11, 16; cf. cornu, Hor C. 1, 18, 13: furores, *the madness of the priests of Cybele*, Mart. 4, 43, 8.—**B.** **Bĕrĕcyntĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *Berecyntian:* venator, perh. Attis (v. Attis), Ov. Ib. 506 Heins.—**C.** **Bĕrĕcyntĭăcus**, a, um, = Berecyntius, 2., *of* or *belonging to Cybele:* sacerdos, Prud. c. Sym. 2, 51.

Berĕgrāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Beregria, a town in Picenum*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.

Bĕrĕlĭdes, um, *f.*, *a group of small islands off the southern coast of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

Bĕrĕnīcē (in MSS. also **Bĕrŏnīcē**), ēs, *f.*, = Βερενίκη. **I.** A female name. **A.** *Daughter of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë, and wife of her own brother, Ptolemy Euergetes; her beautiful hair was placed as a constellation in heaven* (Coma or Crinis Berenices), Hyg. Astr. 2, 24; cf. the poem of Catullus: de Coma Berenices, 66, 1 sqq. (Another constellation of the same name, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178.)—Hence, **2.** **Bĕrĕnīcēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Berenice:* vertex, Cat. 66, 8.—**B.** *The daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., accused of incest*, Juv. 6, 156 sqq.; Tac. H. 2, 2; 2, 81; Suet. Tit. 7; called uxor Titi, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10, 4; called **Bernīcē**, Vulg. Act. 25, 13.—**II.** The name of several towns. **A.** *In Cyrenaica*, earlier called *Hesperis*, now *Benghazi*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Sol. 27, 54; Amm. 22, 16, 4.—Hence, **2.** **Bĕrĕnīcis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *the region around Berenice:* ardens, Luc. 9, 524: undosa, Sil. 3, 249; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3880.—**B.** *A town in Arabia*, Mel. 3, 8, 7.—**C.** *A town on the Red Sea*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 70; cf. Mel. 3, 8, 7.—**D.** *A town on the frontier of Egypt*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 108; 6, 29, 33, § 168.

Bergae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Scythia*, Mel. 3, 5, 1; 3, 6, 9.

Bergi, ōrum, *m.*, *an island in the North Sea*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

‡ **Bergĭmus**, i, *m.*, *a deity of the* Galli Cenomani, *in Upper Italy*, Inscr. Orell. 1971 sq.; 2194.

Bergistāni or **Vergistāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *a community of robbers in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 34, 16, 9; 34, 17, 5; 34, 21, 6.

Bergŏmum, i, *n.*, = Βέργομον, *a town in* Gallia Transpadana, now *Bergamo*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Just. 20, 5, 8; Inscr. Orell. 65.—Hence, **Bergŏmas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of Bergomum:* MVNICIPIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3349: RESPVBLICA, ib. 3898; and **Bergomātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Bergomum*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 125; 34, 1, 2, § 2; Cato, Orig. 2, 4.

Bernīcē, es, *f.*, v. Berenice, I. B.

Bĕrŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Βερόη. **I.** *The nurse of Semele*, Ov. M. 3, 278; Hyg. Fab. 167.—**II.** *One of the Oceanids*, Verg. G. 4, 341.—**III.** *The wife of Doryclus of Epirus*, Verg. A. 5, 620 Wagn.

Bĕroea (**Berrh-**) (trisyl.), ae, *f.*, = Βέροια (Βέρροια), *a town in Macedonia*, later called *Irenopolis, north of the river Aliacmon*, now *Verria*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv 44, 45, 2 and 5; 45, 29, 9; Cic. Pis. 36, 89. —Hence, **Bĕroeaeus**, i, *m.*, *a Berœan*, Liv 23, 39, 3 (al. Boeotius); 42, 58, 7; and **Beroeenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Berœans*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Bērōnes, um, *m.*, = Βήρωνες, acc. to Strab. 3, p. 238, *a powerful people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. Fragm. 91, lin. 213 sq.; perhaps there is a reference to these Berones in the obscure passage, Hirt. B. Alex. 53: semper enim Berones, etc. (perh. a body-guard of Berones; perh. also kindr. with the Gallic baro, acc. to the Schol. Pers. 5, 138: lingua Gallica barones vel varones dicuntur servi militum).

Bĕrŏnīcē, v. Berenice.

Bērōsus, i, *m.*, = Βηρωσσός, *a distinguished Babylonian astrologer of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Vitr. 9, 1, (4); Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 1; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123; 7, 49, 50, § 160; Tert. Apol. 19.

Berresa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 50, § 180.

Berrīcē, ēs, *f.*, *a large island north of Europe*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

berŭla, ae, *f.*, *an herb, called also* cardamine, Marc. Emp. 36.

† **bēryllus** (beryllus, Prud. Psych. 855; **bērillus,** Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 5; **berullus,** Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76 Jan.), i, *m.*, = βήρυλλος. **I.** *A precious stone of a sea-green color, coming from India, beryl,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 9; Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76 sqq.; Isid. Orig. l. l.; Sol. 53; Juv. 5, 37; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.—**B.** M e t o n. for *a ring with a beryl,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 9.—**II.** Beryllus aëroides, = βήρυλλος ἀεροειδής, *the sapphire,* Plin. l. l. § 77.

Bērȳtus (Bērȳtus, Avien. Descr. Orb. Terr. 1080; cf. Wernsdorf poet. Lat. Min. V. p. 1103), i, *f.*, = Βηρυτός, *a seaport town of Phœnicia, distinguished for its excellent wine; as a Roman colony, called* Felix Julia, now *Beirout,* Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Tac. H. 2, 81; Dig. 5, 15, 8; Prisc. Perieg. p. 853.—Hence, **II.** D e r i v v. **A. Bērȳtius** (Bērȳtius, Aus. Praef. ad Syagr. 20), a, um, *adj.*, *of Berytus:* vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74: uva, id. 15, 17, 18, § 66.—**B. Bērȳtensis,** e, *adj.*, *Berytensian, of Berytus:* colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1, § 1; and **Bērȳtenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Berytus,* Inscr. Orell. 1246; Cod. 1, 17, 2, § 9.

bes, bessis, *m.* (*nom.* bessis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; Prisc. Ponder. p. 1348 P.) [be-is = binae partes assis]. **I.** *Two thirds of a unit* (the as); *eight* unciae, or *twelfths* (cf. as): bessis octo sunt unciae ($\frac{8}{12}=\frac{2}{3}$), triens quattuor, Paul. ex Fest. l. l. **A.** As a coin: fenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, i. e. instead of the previous monthly interest of $\frac{1}{3}$ %, $\frac{2}{3}$ % was now reckoned; thus, acc. to the present mode of calculating, for the year, the interest advanced from 4 % (12×$\frac{1}{3}$) to 8 % (12×$\frac{2}{3}$), * Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7.—**B.** I n g e n., *two thirds* of any whole. **1.** Of shares in a partnership: Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Dig. 17, 2, 76.—**2.** Of a sum of money: exsolvere bessem pretii, Dig. 17, 1, 12.—**3.** Of a tract of land: emere bessem fundi, Dig. 16, 21, 2, § 39: bisque novem, Nemeaee, dabis, bessemque (i. e. *eight months*) sub illis, Manil. 3, 367.—**4.** Of a jugerum: partes duae tertiae pedes decem novem milia et ducentos, hoc est bes, in quo sunt scripula CXCII., Col. 5, 1, 11.—**5.** Of a measure of capacity: bes sextarii, Scrib. Comp. 126.—**6.** Of a pound, = 8 *ounces:* in binos semodios farinae satis esse bessem fermenti, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 102; Scrib. Comp. 157.—**7.** Of an inheritance: heres ex besse, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2.—**C.** M e t o n. for *eight:* quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Caius ut fiat Julius et Proculus (i. e. *so many letters were comprised in these names;* cf. 1. bibo, 2. e.), Mart. 11, 36, 7 and 8.—**D.** Bes alter $= \frac{12+8}{12} = 1\frac{2}{3}$, Fest. s. v. triens, p. 363 Müll.—**II.** In mathematics, where the cardinal number is six (cf. *as* ☞), bes = 4, Gr. δίμοιρος, Vitr. 3, 1, p. 61 Rod. and bes alter $= \frac{6+4}{6} = 1\frac{2}{3}$, Gr. ἐπιδίμοιρος, id. ib.

Bēsā, ae, *m.*, = Βησᾶ, *an Egyptian divinity,* Amm. 19, 12, 3.

Besaro, *f.*, *a town in Spain,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

Besbicus, i, *f.*, *a small island in the Propontis,* Plin. 2, 88, 90, § 204; 5, 32, 44, § 151.

Besĭdĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in Bruttium,* perh. the present *Bisignano,* Liv. 30. 19, 10.

bessālis, e, *adj.* [bes], *comprising eight:* laterculus, *a tile eight inches long,* Vitr. 5, 10, 2; 7, 4, 2: scutula, Mart. 8, 71, 7: clausulae, Porphyr. prooem. ad Hor. Epod.—**II.** M e t o n. for *any thing of small value:* comula, Petr. 58, 5.

Bessi, ōrum, *m.*, = Βέσσοι, Strab.; Βησσοί, Herod., *a savage and marauding people in the north-eastern part of Thrace, about the Hæmus mountains, and in the vicinity of the Hebrus,* Veg. Mil. 2, 11; 4, 24; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 67; Suet. Aug. 3; Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 91.—*Sing.:* **Bessus,** i, *m.*, Inscr. Orell. 3548; 3552.—Hence, **Bessĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Bessi:* gens, Cic. Pis. 34, 84.

Bessus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Bessian;* v. Bessi.—**II.** Βῆσσος, *a viceroy of Bactria, the murderer of Darius Codomannus,* Curt. 5, 8, 4; 5, 9, 2; Just. 12, 5, 10.

1. bestĭa, ae, *f.* [perh. akin to fera and to belua], *a beast* (as a being without reason; opp. to man; while animal, = a living being, includes man; bestia includes both fera, the beast as distinguished by fierceness, and belua, as distinguished by its size or ferocity; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, p. 290 sq.). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (in the classical per. mostly in prose; esp. freq. in Cic., who uses it in its most extended signif., of every kind of living creature excepting man): disserens, neque in homine inesse animum vel animam nec in bestiā, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21; 5, 13, 38; id. N. D. 2, 11, 31; id. Agr. 2, 4, 9: quod si hoc apparet in bestiis volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris . . . quanto id magis in homine fit natura, etc., id. Lael. 21, 81; id. N. D. 2, 48, 124.—So of the serpent, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75.—Of the crocodile and other amphibious animals, Cic. l. l.—Of the dog, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.—Of the elephant (for the more usual belua), Liv. 33, 9, 7.—Of the ass, Suet. Aug. 96.—Of a caterpillar, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62.—Of the ostrich: sequitur natura avium, quarum grandissimi et paene bestiarum generis struthiocameli, Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 1; cf. Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; 9, 1, 1, § 10.—With muta, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; Liv. 7, 4, 6 (cf. mutae pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 8, 24).—And for the designation of a wild animal, with fera: vinctum ante se Thyum agebat, ut si feram bestiam captam duceret, Nep. Dat. 3, 2 Dähne; Liv. 26, 13, 12; 26, 27, 12; Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29; Just. Inst. 2, 1, 12 sq.—**2.** As a term of reproach (cf. belua and our beast): mala tu es bestia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21; id. Poen. 5, 5, 13.—And, humorously, of the odor of the armpits (cf. ala and caper), Cat. 69, 8.—**B.** E s p., when the contest with animals became more usual in the public spectacles at Rome (not yet customary A.U.C. 583, B.C. 171, Liv. 44, 9, 4), bestia designated, without the addition of fera, *a wild beast destined to fight with gladiators* or *criminals* (v. bestiarius; usually lions, tigers, panthers, etc.).—Hence, ad bestias mittere aliquem, *to send one to fight with wild beasts,* Cic. Pis. 36, 89; so, bestiis obicere aliquem, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: condemnare aliquem ad bestias, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 14: dare aliquem ad bestias, Dig. 48, 8, 11; Gell. 5, 14, 27: ad pugnam bestiarum datus, Gell. l. l. § 10: tradere aliquem ad bestias depugnandas, Dig. l. l.: bestiarum damnatio, *the condemnation to fight with wild beasts,* ib. 48, 13, 6 al.—Hence the expl.: bestiarum vocabulum proprie convenit leonibus, pardis et lupis, tigribus et vulpibus, canibus et simiis ac ceteris, quae vel ore vel unguibus saeviunt, exceptis serpentibus, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 1 (but cf. supra, 1.).—**II.** T r a n s f., as a constellation, *the wolf,* Vitr. 9, 4 (7) (called by Cic. Arat. 211 or 455, Quadrupes vasta).

2. Bestĭa, ae, *m.*, *a cognomen in the Calpurnian family.* **I.** *The consul* L. Calpurnius Bestia, Sall. J. 27, 4 al.; Flor. 3, 1, 7.—**II.** *The tribune of the people* L. Bestia, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; id. de Or. 2, 70, 283.—**III.** Another *tribune of the people,* L. Bestia, *a confederate of Catiline,* Sall. C. 17, 3; 43, 1.

bestĭālis, e, *adj.* [bestia], *like a beast* (post-class. and rare): villi, Prud. Cath. 7, 153.—T r o p., *fierce:* nationes, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

bestĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. I. B.], *of* or *pertaining to beasts:* ludus, *a fight with beasts,* Sen. Ep. 70, 20; 70, 22.—Usu. as *subst.:* **bestĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who fights with wild beasts in the public spectacles, a beast-fighter,* θηριομάχης (persons hired, or criminals: the former with weapons, and as victors rewarded; the latter, unarmed, and sometimes bound, Vop. Aur. 37; Tert. Pud. 22): praeclara aedilitas! Unus leo, ducenti bestiarii, Cic. Sest. 64, 135: gladiatoribus et bestiariis obsedere rem publicam, id. Vatin. 17, 40; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; Sen. Ben. 2, 19, 1: ludus bestiariorum, Sen. Ep. 70, 17; * Suet. Claud. 34.

bestĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [bestia], *a small animal, a little beast,* Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2; Sen. Ep. 70, 17; Plin. 11, 6, 7, § 17; 18, 17, 44, § 156; 22, 25, 81, § 163; Veg. R. R. 3, 15, 10 al.

Bestĭus, ii, *m.* [bestia], *a rough and miserly man,* otherwise unknown, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37; Pers. 6, 37.

1. bēta, ae (**bētis,** is, Ser. Samm. 54, 9), *f.* [hence Fr. bette; Engl. beet], *a vegetable, the beet:* Beta vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 40, § 132; 20, 8, 27, § 69; Col. 10, 254; 10, 326; 11, 3, 17 and 42; Pall. Febr. 24, 10; * Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; * Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf. * Cat. 67, 21; Mart. 13, 13; 3, 47, 9; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

† **2. bēta,** *n. indecl.* (beta, ae, *f.*, Aus. Technopaegn. c. Litt. Mon. v. 13), = βῆτα, *the Greek name of the second letter of the alphabet* (pure Lat. be; v. B): hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellae, * Juv. 14, 209.—Hence, prov., *the second in any thing* (as alpha is the first), Mart. 5, 26.

bētācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. beta], *from* or *of the beet:* pedes betacei, *beet-roots,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27.—*Subst.:* **bētācĕus,** i, *m.* (sc. pes), *beet-root* (cf. Charis. pp. 24 and 128 P.; Prisc. p. 618 ib.), Apic. 3, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2 (where others, less correctly, read Baeticae); Arn. 4, p. 133 (others, betis).

Betăsi, ōrum, *m.*, *a Belgian people,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 4, 56 and 66.

Bĕthlĕhem, Bĕthleēm, Bĕthlem, *n. indecl.*, and **Bĕthlĕhĕmum,** i, *n.*, = בֵּית לֶחֶם, *a town of the tribe of Judah, the birthplace of David and of Christ,* now *Beit el Lahm;* form Bethlehem, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Gen. 35, 19.—Form Bethleem, Juvenc. 1, 149; 1, 153; scanned Bēthlēēm, Prud. στεφ. 10, 737.—Form Bethlem, Prud. Cath. 7, 1; 12, 78.—Form Bethlehemum, Hier. Vit. Paulae.—Hence, **A. Bĕthlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Bethlehem,* Sedul. Carm. 2, 73.—**B. Bĕthlĕēmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Bethlehem,* Juvenc. 1, 260 dub.—**C. Bĕthlĕhĕmītes,** ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Bethlehem, a Bethlehemite,* Vulg. 1 Reg. 16, 1 al.—**D. Bĕthlĕmĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Bethlehem,* Hier. Vit. Paulae.

1. bētis, v. 1. beta.

2. Bētis, v. Baetis.

* **bētizare** (or **bētissare**), used by Augustus for languere [on account of the softness of the beet, 1. beta; cf. Cat. 67, 21: languidior tenera beta], acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 Ruhnk.

bēto (**baeto;** in Plaut. **bīto**), ĕre, *v. n.* [kindr. with vado and βαίνω], *to go* (with its derivatives, abito, adbito, ebito, interbito, perbito, praeterbito, rebito, bitienses, only ante-class.): in pugnam baetite, Pac. ap. Non. p. 77, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 255 Rib.): si ire conor, prohibet betere, id. ib.; Varr. ib.: ad aliquem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 52: ad portum ne bitas, id. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

Betriacum, v. Bedriacum.

Betucius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name,* e. g. T. Betucius Bassus, *an orator of* Asculum, Cic. Brut. 46, 169.

betŭla (also **betulla**), ae, *f.*, *the birch,* Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 75; 16, 37, 69, § 176.

betŭlus, v. baetulus.

† **bĭaeŏthănătus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βιαιοθάνατος, *dying by violence,* Tert. Anim. 57.

Bĭānor, ŏris, *m.* [βία-ἀνήρ]. **I.** *A centaur slain by Theseus at the marriage festival of Pirithoüs,* Ov. M. 12, 345.—**II.** *An ancient hero of Mantua,* Verg. E. 9, 60; acc. to Serv. in h. l. and upon A. 10, 198-200, *the founder of Mantua, and identical with Ocnus.*

† **bĭarchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = βιαρχία, *the office of a* biarchus, *a commissaryship,* Cod. Const. 1, 31, 1.

† **bĭarchus,** i, *m.*, = βίαρχος, *a commissary, superintendent of provisions,* Hier. adv. Joann. Hieros. n. 19; Imp. Leo Cod. 14, 20, 3.

Bĭās, antis, *m.*, = Βίας, *a Greek philosopher of Priene, one of the seven wise men of Greece,* Cic. Lael. 16, 59; id. Par. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 3.

Bĭbācŭlus, i, *m.* [bibax], *a Roman cognomen;* e. g. of the poet M. Furius; of the prætor L. Furius, Liv. 22, 49, 16.

Bibaga, ae, *f.*, *an island near Gedrosia,* Plin. 6, 21, 23, § 80.

Bibali, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.

bibax, ācis, *adj.* [bibo], *given to drink*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 3, 12.

biber, v. bibo *init.*

Biberius Caldius Mero [bibo-calidus-merum], *a name given in derision to the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero on account of his love of drink*, Suet. Tib. 42.

‡ **Bibēsia**, ae, *f.*, *Drinkland*, a comically formed name, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74: Perediam et Bibesiam Plautus finxit suā consuetudine, cum intellegi voluit cupiditatem edendi et bibendi, Fest. p. 214, 28 Müll.; cf. Peredia.

* **bibilis**, e, *adj.* [bibo], *drinkable, potable:* cibus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11, 81.

bibio, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a small insect generated in wine*, = mustio, Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16: v. 2. bibo.—**II.** = vipio, q. v.

* **bibitor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a drinker, toper*, Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

bibitus, a, um, *Part.*, from bibo.

biblia, ōrum, *n.*, = Βιβλία, *the Bible*, eccl. Lat.; and very late, **biblia**, ae, *f.*

† **biblinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = βίβλινος (βύβλινος), *of* or *made from the Egyptian papyrus:* epistulae, Hier. Ep. 51, n. 1.

† **bibliŏpōla** (BYBLIOPOLA, Inscr. Orell. 4154), ae, *m.*, = βιβλιοπώλης, *a bookseller* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*; 9, 11, 2; Mart. 4, 72; Isid. Orig. 6, 14, 1 al.

† **bibliŏthēca** (also **bibliŏthēcē**, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 3; Inscr. Grut. 584; and BYBL-, Inscr. Orell. 40; 41; 1172), ae, *f.*, = βιβλιοθήκη, *a library;* and, as in Greek and English, both *a library-room and a collection of books*, Fest. p. 28. The expl. of Isidorus applies to the first signif.: bibliotheca est locus, ubi reponuntur libri, βίβλος enim Graece liber, θήκη repositorium dicitur, Isid. Orig. 15, 5, 5; cf. id. ib. 18, 9, 3; 6, 3, 1. The first public library at Rome was collected by Asinius Pollio A. U. C. 715, B. C. 39, in the atrium of the Temple of Liberty, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 115; 35, 2, 2, § 10; Isid. Orig. 6, 5, 2; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 71; Quint. 11, 3, 4. Augustus founded two others, the Octavian, named after his sister Octavia, A. U. C. 721, B. C. 33, near the Theatre of Marcellus, Plut. Vit. Marcell.; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60 and 69 Jahn; and five years after, the Palatine (Gr. and Lat.) Library, on the Palatine Hill, in the Temple of Apollo, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Aug. 29; Dio, 53, 1; Inscr. Orell. 40 and 41. Besides these there were other considerable libraries in Rome, e. g. in the Temple of Peace, Gell. 16, 8, 2; in the house of Tiberius, id. 13, 19; but esp. one founded by Trajan, id. 11, 17, and united by Diocletian with his Thermis, Vop. Prob. 2. Individuals also possessed large libraries, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5; id. Att. 4, 10, 1; id. Div. 2, 3, 8; id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; Quint. 10, 1, 104; 10, 1, 57; Plut. Lucull.; Hor. C. 1, 29, 13; Sen. Tranq. 9; Suet. Aug. 56; esp. at their country-seats, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Mart. 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8 al.—The books were arranged in cases or on shelves along the walls (armaria, foruli, loculamenta, capsae).—*The librarian*, or person who had the charge of the books, was called *a bibliothecā*, Inscr. Orell. 40 and 41, or *bibliothecarius*, v. Dict. of Antiq.

bibliŏthēcālis, e, *adj.* [bibliotheca], *of* or *belonging to a library* (post-class.): thesaurus, *a repository of books*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4: copia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 139.

bibliŏthēcārius, ii, *m.* [id.], *a librarian* (late Lat.), M. Aurel. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5: bibliothecarius qui codices servat, Gloss. Isid.

* **bibliŏthēcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small library, a collection of books*, Symm. Ep. 4, 18.

† **biblus**, i, *f.*, = βίβλος (βύβλος), *the papyrus, a sort of rush that grew largely in Egypt, from the inner bark of which paper was made* (poet. for the more usual papyrus): flumineae, Luc. 3, 222; cf. Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71 sq.—M e t o n., *paper*, Sedul. 1, 6.

1. bibo, bĭbi (post-class. *part. fut.* bĭbĭtūrus, Hier. Isa. 8, 25, 8; Vulg. Matt. 20, 22; id. Act. 23, 12; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1; *part. perf.* bĭbĭtus, a, um, Cael. Aur. Chron. 4, 3, 60; Capitol. Ver. 5, 3; Aem. Mac. c. de Porro; Plin. Val. 2, 18; *inf.* apocop. biber, Cato, Titin., and Fannii Annal. ap. Charis. p. 99), 3, *v. a.* [root bi; Gr. πι-, πίνω, πέπωκα; whence Lat. poto, as if from po; Sanscr. pi; Slav. piti; Lith. pota], *to drink* (usually from thirst, a natural want; poto, to drink from passion, habit, etc.; but poto is occasionally used of water, etc., e. g. Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179; cf.: bibere naturae est, potare luxuriae, Isid. Diff. 1. 74; and the *partt.* potus and potatus are regularly used instead of the *partt.* of bibo). **I.** With *acc.* **1.** Of the liquid drunk: per aestatem boves aquam bonam et liquidam bibant semper curato, Cato, R. R. 73: jejunus heminam bibito, id. ib. 126: si voles vinum Choum bibere, licebit bibas, id. ib. 48: eapse merum condidicit bibere; foribus dat aquam quam bibant, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4: vicit vinum quod bibi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 1: Darius in fugā cum aquam turbidam bibisset, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: patrono malo suadebat ut mulsum frigidum biberet, id. de Or. 2, 70, 282: viveret, nisi illud (i. e. venenum) bibisset, Quint. 8, 5, 31: bibo aquam, id. 6, 3, 93: cur apud te vinum aetate tuā vetustius bibitur? Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2: nisi Hymettia mella Falerno Ne biberis diluta, Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: et Veientani bibitur faex crassa rubelli, Mart. 1, 103, 9: lac bibere, *to suck*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 22; id. M. 9, 377; 9, 615.—Also nutricem bibere (i. e. lac de nutrice), App. M. 2, p. 115, 29.—P o e t.: Caecubam . . . Tu bibes uvam (i. e. vinum), Hor. C. 1, 20, 10: in usu radix tantum duabus drachmis bibenda (i. e. sucus radicis), Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 67.—**2.** Pocula or cyathos bibere. (α) P o e t., = vinum (cf. πίνειν κρατῆρας): tristia cum multo pocula felle bibat, Tib. 1, 5, 50: ipse bibebam Sobria suppositā pocula victor aquā, id. 1, 6, 28: plura pocula = plus vini, id. 1, 9, 59; so, nomismata and aera, id. 1, 26, 3.—(β) Of the number of cups drunk at a merry-making: vide quot cyathos bibimus: *St.* Tot quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24.—E s p. of the custom of drinking names, i. e. as many cups as there are letters in a name proposed; the number is frequently expressed by fractional parts of the as (uncia = a cyathus; quincunx = 5 cyathi, etc.): quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, Gaius ut fiat, Julius, et Proculus, Mart. 11, 36, 7: crebros ergo licet bibas trientes, id. 1, 106, 8: diluti bibis unciam Falerni, id. v. 3 (cf. with potare: sextantes et deunces, id. 12, 28).—Hence, nomen bibere, Julium, etc., bibere: ut jugulem curas, nomen utrumque bibam, Mart. 8, 57, 26: Laevia sex cyathis, septem Justina bibatur, Quinque Lycas, Lyde quattuor, Ida tribus, id. 1, 71, 1 sq.: Astyanacta bibes, id. 8, 6, 16.—**3.** Fluvium, undam, pruinas bibere (poet.). (α) = aquam ex flumine bibere: priusquam Pabula gustassent Trojae Xanthumque bibissent, Verg. A. 1, 473: jam crassus torrens bibitur tamen, Stat. Th. 4, 821: puram bibis amnibus undam, Claud. Laud. Herc. 74.—(β) T r o p., *to arrive at the region of the river:* non illum nostri possunt mutare labores, Nec si . . . Hebrumque bibamus Sithoniasque nives . . . subeamus (i. e. si Thraciam adeamus), Verg. E. 10, 65: ante . . . Aut Ararim Parthus bibet, aut Germania Tigrim Quam, etc., *sooner will the Parthians come to Germany, or the Germans to the country of the Parthians*, id. ib. 1, 63: turbaque Phasiacam Graia bibistis aquam, Ov. H. 12, 10.—Hence, (γ) Qui flumen bibunt, = *the inhabitants of the country through which the river passes:* qui Tiberim Fabarimque bibunt, Verg. A. 7, 715: qui profundum Danubium bibunt, Hor. C. 4, 15, 21: qui Nilum ex ipso protinus ore bibunt, Mart. 7, 88, 6: populosque bibentes Euphraten, Luc. 8, 213: qui te, Nile, bibit, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 38.—So of an inland sea: caesamque bibens Maeotin Alanus, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 812.—Of a single person: extremum Tanaim si biberes, Lyce, Hor. C. 3, 10, 1.—Similarly, montium pruinas bibere, of the rivers fed by a mountain range: amniumque . . . quicunque Odrysias bibunt pruinas, Mart. 10, 7, 2: fluvios qui . . . Alpinasque bibunt de more pruinas, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 255.—**4.** Bibere aquas, *to be drowned:* neu bibat aequoreas naufragus hostis aquas, Ov. H. 7, 62.—T r a n s f., of ships, *to founder, to be wrecked:* o utinam . . . Argo funestas pressa bibisset aquas! Ov. Am. 2, 11, 6.—**5.** Sanguinem or cruorem bibere. (α) Sanguinem, in a figurative sense, = sanguinem sitire: cujus sanguinem (Antonium) non bibere censeatis? (sitire, animo bibere), Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10.—(β) Cruorem bibere, *to draw blood, to kill:* hasta virgineum alte bibit acta cruorem, Verg. A. 11, 803; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 78.—**6.** T r a n s f. to things other than liquids. **a.** Of concrete things: dixit et ardentes avido bibit ore favillas, *breathed in, drew in* (of the sparks of a funeral pyre), Mart. 1, 42, 5: vigilandae noctes et fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, *inhale*, Quint. 11, 3, 23.—**b.** F i g u r a t i v e l y, of abstract things. (α) = cupide audire, legere: pugnas et exactos tyrannos . . bibit aure vulgus, *eagerly listens to*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: incipe: suspensis auribus ista bibam, Prop. 3, 4, 8: hinc ille justitiae haustus bibat, *imbibe* (by reading) the love of justice, Quint. 12, 2, 31: illa divino fruitur sermone parentis, maternosque bibit mores, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 231.—(β) *To imbibe, be affected with:* infelix Dido, longumque bibebat amorem, Verg. A. 1, 749: totisque novum bibit ossibus ignem, *the fire of love*, Stat. Achill. 1, 303.—(γ) *To draw out, exhaust:* nudae illae artes omnem sucum ingenii bibunt, Quint. prooem. 24.—**c.** *To swallow*, i. e. *forget:* quamquam ego vinum bibo, mandata hau consuevi simul bibere una, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 3.—**7.** T r a n s f., of inanim. subjects, *to absorb liquids, draw, imbibe them:* id si feceris metreta oleum non bibet, Cato, R. R. 100.—So trop.: claudite jam rivos . . . sat prata biberunt, Verg. E. 3, 111: inriguumque bibant violaria fontem, id. G. 4, 32: quae (terra) bibit humorem, *absorbs moisture*, id. ib. 2, 218: amphora fumum bibere instituta, Hor. C. 3, 8, 11: mista bibunt molles lacrimis unguenta favillae, Ov. F. 3, 561: tunc bibit irriguus fertilis hortus aquas, Tib. 2, 1, 44: lanarum nigrae nullum colorem bibunt, *take no color*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193; so, candorem (i. e. colorem candidum) bibere, id. 31, 11, 47, § 123: arcus bibit (aquas) and nubes bibunt (aquas), *the rainbow, the clouds draw water* (according to a popular belief among the ancients): cur bibit arcus aquas? Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 32: et bibit ingens Arcus, Verg. G. 1, 380.—And, jestingly, of an old woman given to drink: ecce autem, bibit arcus; hercle, credo, hodie pluet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39 (44): unde aures nubesque bibunt atque imbrifer arcus, Stat. Th. 9, 405.—So with object understood: bibite, festivae fores, *with reference to the wine spilled*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 88: palma toto anno bibere amat, i. e. aquam, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28.—**II.** *Absol.* (the *obj. acc.* understood). **a.** Sc. aquam: nec sitis est exstincta priusquam vita bibendo (of those seized by the plague), Ov. M. 7, 569.—**b.** Of liquids in general: numquam sitiens biberat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: edendi mihi erit bibendique finis desideria naturae restinguere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 5: ut nec bibant sine ambitione, nec edant, id. ib. 12, 5: conducit inter cibos bibere, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41: vino debemus homines quod soli animalium non sitientes bibimus, id. 23, 1, 23, § 42.—**c.** E s p. of wine: es, bibe, animo obsequere mecum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 82: quamquam illud est dulce, esse et bibere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 37: jam diu factum postquam bibimus: nimis diu sicci sumus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 45; id. Poen. 4, 2, 13: decet luxuriosum bibendo mori, Quint. 8, 5, 23: ut jejuni biberent, Plin. 14, 28 *med.*—*Pass. impers.* bibitur, *they drink, he drinks, people drink:* dies noctisque estur, bibitur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: ab tertiā horā bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104: bibitur usque eo dum de solio ministretur, id. Pis. 27, 67.—**III.** With adverbs or adverbial phrases. **a.** Of manner: jucundius bibere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97; id. Att. 13, 52, 1: large, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105: fit invitatio ut Graeco more biberetur, i. e. propinando, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66.—**b.** With *num. adv.* denoting the number of cups: jam bis bibisse oportuit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 122: sic ago, semel bibo, id. Rud. 3, 6, 46: plus quam deciens, Sextiliane, bibis, Mart. 1, 26, 10: quare bis deciens, Sextiliane bibis? id. 1, 11, 2.—**IV.** With *abl.* or *prep.* and *abl.* **1.** Of the liquid, river, etc.: de eo vino . . . bibito ante cenam, Cato, R. R. 114: a fonte biba-

tur . . . an lacu, Mart. 9, 99, 9: ab amne, id. 12, 11: ex aquâ, Prop. 2, 30, 32: ex fonte, id. 4, 4, 14.—**2.** Of the vessel. (*a*) *Abl.:* gemmâ, i. e. poculo ex gemmâ facto, Verg. G. 2, 506: caelato = e poculo caelato, Juv. 12, 47: conchâ, id. 6, 304: fictilibus, id. 10, 25: testâ, Mart. 3, 82, 3: vitro, id. 1, 37, 2; 4, 85, 1: ossibus humanorum capitum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.—And bibere understood: poscunt majoribus poculis, i. e. bibi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66.—(*β*) With *ex:* ex solido auro, L. Varius ap. Macr. 6, 1: e gemmâ, Prop. 3, 3, 26.—(*γ*) With *in:* hac licet in gemmâ bibas, Mart. 14, 120: in Priami calathis, id. 8, 6, 16: in auro, Sen. Thyest. 453: in argento potorio, Dig. 34, 12, 21: in ossibus capitum, Flor. 3, 4, 2.—**V.** Particular phrases. **1.** Bibe si bibis = bibe nunc, si omnino bibere vis, a formula urging to drink, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 33; 5, 4, 51 (cf.: age, si quid agis, id. ib. 5, 4, 35).—**2.** Dare bibere, *to give to drink,* a Grecism, perh. only in the foll. passages: date illi biber, Titin ap. Charis. p. 99 P. (Com. Rel. v. 78 Rib.): jubebat biber dari, Fann. Ann. ib: bibere da usque plenis cantharis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 40 (45): quod jussi ei dari bibere, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4; cf.: Jovi bibere ministraret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ut bibere sibi juberet dari, Liv. 40, 47, 5: cf.: dare with *subj.:* tum vos date bibat tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 16.—And with *rel.* and *subj.:* nimium dabat quod biberem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 19: dat aquam quam bibant, id. Curc. 1, 3, 4.—**3.** P r o v.: aut bibat aut abeat, taken from the Greek banquets, in which the chairman (arbiter bibendi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 25) could demand unconditional submission to the drinking laws (ἢ πῖθι, ἢ ἄπιθι), Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118.

* **2. bĭbo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. bibo], *a tippler, drunkard,* Firm. Math. 5, 4 *fin.*—**II.** E s p., *a kind of worm bred in wine,* Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 406 Rib.; al. bibiones).

‡ **bĭbōnĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], πολυπότης, *a hard drinker, a tippler,* Vet. Gloss.

bĭbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *given to drinking, fond of drink,* Laber. ap. Gell. 3, 12, 4; besides only in Nigidius, acc. to Gell. 3, 12, 1.

Bibracte, is (*abl.* Bibracte, but -ti, Caes. B. G. 7, 55), *n.,* = Φρούριον Βίβρακτα, Strabo; Αὐγουστόδουνον, Ptolem., *the chief town of the Ædui,* later *Augustodunum,* now *Autun* en Bourgogne, Dép. de Saône et Loire, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; 7, 55; 7, 63; 7, 90; 8, 1; cf. Tac. A. 3, 43.—As *a goddess:* DEAE BIBRACTI, etc., Inscr. Orell. 1973.

Bibrax, actis (**Bibe,** Tab. Peuting.), *f., a town in Gaul, in the territory of the* Remi, now *Bièvre,* a small place between Laon and the river Aisne, Caes. B. G. 2, 6.

bĭbrĕvis, e, *adj.* [bis-brevis], Latin transl. of the Gr. δίβραχυς in metre, *consisting of two short syllables:* pes, *a pyrrhic,* Diom. pp. 471 and 472 P.

Bibrŏci, ōrum, *m., a British people,* acc. to Camden, in the region of the present *Bray,* Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

1. bĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. bibo]. **I.** L i t., *drinking readily, freely* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): bibulus Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34: potores, id. ib. 1, 18, 91.—More freq., **B.** T r a n s f., of inanim. things, *that sucks in* or *absorbs moisture:* harena, *sand that imbibes, drinks up moisture,* Lucr. 2, 376; Verg. G. 1, 114; Ov. M. 13, 901: lapis, *a stone that absorbs moisture,* Verg. G. 2, 348 (qui harenarius vocatur, Serv.); Col. 3, 15, 4: litus, Ov. H. 16 (17), 139: favilla, Verg. A. 6, 227: radix, Ov. M. 14, 632: talaria, *moistened,* id. ib. 4, 730: medulla, id. ib. 4, 744: ollae bibulae aut male coctae, Col. 12, 45, 3: papyrus, *growing in moist places,* Luc. 4, 136: charta, *blotting-paper,* Plin. Ep. 8, 15, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 1: taenia papyri, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: nubes, Ov. M. 14, 368 (cf. 1. bibo, B. 1.): lanae, *absorbing* or *taking color,* id. ib. 6, 9 (v. poto).—**II.** T r o p., of hearing (cf. 1. bibo, II.): aures, *ready to hear, listening,* Pers. 4, 50.

2. Bĭbŭlus, i, *m., a proper name.* **I.** L. Publicius Bibulus, *a military tribune in the time of the second Punic war,* Liv. 22, 53, 2.—**II.** M. (in Appian. Civ. 2, 8, Λεύκιος) Calpurnius Bibulus, *a contemporary of Cæsar, consul with him* A.U.C. 695, Suet. Caes. 19; 20; 49; cf. Cic. Vatin. 9, 21; id. Fam. 1, 9, 12; id. Att. 1, 17, 11; 2, 14, 1; 2, 19, 2; 6, 1, 13; 6, 8, 5.—**III.** C. Bibulus, *an ædile* A.U.C. 775, Tac. A. 3, 52.

bĭcămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-camera], *with a double vault, doubly arched:* cella, Hier. ad Jovin. 1, 17: ecclesia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26.—As *subst.:* **bĭcămĕrātum,** i, *n., a receptacle with two compartments,* Ambros. Hexaëm. 6, 9, 72.

bĭceps, cipitis (old form **bĭcipes,** like ancipes for anceps, acc. to Prisc. p. 754 P.; **bĭcepsŏs,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.; **bĭcăpites,** δικέφαλοι, Gloss. Philox.), *adj.* [bis-caput]. **I.** *Having two heads, two-headed* (rare but class.): puella nata biceps, * Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: puer, Liv. 41, 21, 12: porcus, id. 28, 11, 3: Janus, Ov. F. 1, 65; id. P. 4, 4, 23: serpens, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169: partus, Tac. A. 15, 47: gladius, *with two edges,* Vulg. Prov. 5, 4.—P o e t., of mountains, *with two summits:* Parnasus, Ov. M. 2, 221; cf. id. ib. 1, 316; Luc. 5, 72; Pers. prol. 2.—**II.** T r o p., *divided into two parts:* bicipitem civitatem fecit, discordiarum civilium fontem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 454, 23; Flor. 3, 17, 3: argumentum, i. e. *a dilemma,* App. Flor. 4, n. 18.

bĭcessis, is, *m.* [bis-as], *twenty* asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170 Müll.; cf. as, I.

‡ **bĭcĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis-cano], *a duet:* cum duo canunt bicinium appellatur; cum multi, chorus, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

biclinium, ii, *n.* [vox hibrida, from bis-κλίνη; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68], *a dining-couch for two persons* (only in Plaut.), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 69 (3, 84); 4, 4, 102 (3, 117).

bĭcōdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-cauda], *having two tails:* inlex, App. Mag. 30, p. 294, 13.

bĭcŏlor, ōris (**bĭcŏlōrus,** a, um, Vop. Aur. 13), *adj.* [bis-color], *of two colors, two-colored* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equus, Verg. A. 5, 566: baca, *green and black,* Ov. M. 8, 664: myrtus, *steel-colored,* id. ib. 10, 98; cf. id. ib. 11, 234; Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 144.

bĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [bis-coma], *with hair falling down on both sides, with a double mane:* equus, Veg. 2, 28, 36.

* **Bĭcornĭger,** gĕri, *m.* [bis-corniger], *two-horned,* an epithet of Bacchus (v. Bacchus), Ov. H. 13, 33.

bĭcornis, e [bis-cornu]. **I.** *Adj., having two horns, two-horned* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): animal, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255: caper, Ov. M. 15, 304: fauni, id. H. 4, 49; id. F. 2, 268; 5, 99.—P o e t., of a *two-pronged* fork: furcae, Verg. G. 1, 264; Ov. M. 8, 647: ferrum, Col. poët. 10, 148.—Of the new moon, * Hor. C. S. 35.—Of rivers with two mouths (perh. only epith. ornans; cf. amnis *init.*): Rhenus, Verg. A. 8, 727: Granicus, Ov. M. 11, 763.—Of the top of Parnassus: jugum, Stat. Th. 1, 63 (cf. biceps).—**II.** *Subst.:* **bĭcornes,** *horned animals for sacrifice:* AVRATA. FRONTE. BICORNES., Inscr. Orell. 2335.

bĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [bis-corpus], *having two bodies, double-bodied* (poet. and very rare; late prose form **bĭcorpŏrĕus,** Firm. Math. 2, 12): bicorpores Gigantes, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 14 (ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.): Pallas bicorpor, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.; and so besides only in Cic. in a transl. from Sophocl. Trachin.: manus, Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

bĭcors, cordis, *adj.* [bis-cor], *with two hearts;* trop., *dissembling, false,* Commod. Instr. 11, 8.

‡ **bĭcoxum** [bis-coxa], *having two thighs,* δίμηρον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭcŭbĭtālis, e (access. form **bĭcŭbĭtus,** a, um, App. Herb. 72), *adj.* [bis-cubitus], *of two cubits,* Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 Sillig (Jan. bipedali).

bidens (old form **duidens**), entis (*abl.* bidenti, Lucr. 5, 209; Verg. Cir. 212; Pomp. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 7: bidente, Tib. 2, 3, 6; Verg. Cat. 8, 9; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; *gen. plur.* bidentium, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: bidentum, Ov. M. 15, 575), *adj.* [bis-dens], *with two teeth* (not in Cic.). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** L i t.: amica, i. e. anus, Auct. Priap. 82: bos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.: hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206.—**B.** T r a n s f., *with two prongs, points,* etc.: ancora, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209: forfex, Verg. Cat. 8, 9: ferrum = forfex, id. Cir. 212.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** *Masc., a heavy hoe* or *mattock with two crooked iron teeth;* Gr. δίκελλα: valido bidenti ingemere, Lucr. 5, 209: Tib. 1, 1, 29; 1, 10, 49; 2, 3, 6: glaebam frangere bidentibus, Verg. G. 2, 400: duros jactare bidentis, id. ib. 2, 355: durus bidens et vomer aduncus, Ov. F. 4, 927: bidentibus soli terga convertere, Col. 4, 14, 1; 4, 17, 8; Pall. Jul. 5; cf. id. ib. 1, 43, 1; Dig. 33, 7, 8 al.—Hence, meton. for *agriculture:* bidentis amans, Juv. 3, 228.—**B.** *Fem.* (old form **duidens,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 66 Müll.; cf. the letter B), *an animal for sacrifice* (swine, sheep, ox): bidentes hostiae, quae per aetatem duos dentes altiores habent, Jul. Hyg. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 14: bidentes sunt oves duos dentes longiores ceteris habentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 9. It is more correct to understand by bidens *an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth are complete;* cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.: ambidens sive bidens ovis appellabatur, quae superioribus et inferioribus est dentibus, and in Heb. שִׁנַּיִם, the dual of שֵׁן, of the two rows of teeth; v. Gesen. Heb. Lex. under שֵׁן: mactant lectas de more bidentīs Legiferae Cereri, Verg. A. 4, 57 Forbig. ad loc.; id. ib. 7, 93; 12, 170; * Hor. C. 3, 23, 14; Ov. M. 10, 227; 15, 575; Pompon. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206.—T r a n s f. from the lang. of offerings to a general use = ovis, *a sheep,* Phaedr. 1, 17, 8.

bĭdental, ālis, *n.;* in the lang. of religion, *a place struck by lightning, consecrated by the haruspices, and enclosed;* so called from the offering, bidens, with which the lightning was propitiated (v. also puteal), Fest. p. 27; Non. p. 53, 26; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 171; v. Dict. of Antiq. (perh. it is better to explain bidens here as = fulmen, from its forked form; thus Bidental = Fulminar, *the temple,* or *the consecrated place of lightning*): triste bidental Moverit incestus, * Hor. A. P. 471; Pers. 2, 27; Sid. Carm. 9, 191; App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 41; Inscr. Orell. 2483; cf. Luc. 1, 606; 8, 864.—*The priest of a* bidental: BIDENTALIS, Inscr. Grut. 96, 5 and 6.

‡ **bĭdentātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [bidens, II. A.], *a harrowing:* occatio, σκαφετός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Bidis, is, *f., a small town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53.—Hence, **II.** D e r i v v. **A. Bidinus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Bidis:* palaestritae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54.—**B. Bidini,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Bidis,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

bĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-dies], *continuing two days, of two days;* as *adj.* only once, with tempus, Liv. 27, 24, 3, where tempus is prob. to be omitted; v. Weissenb. ad loc. But very freq. and class. as *subst.:* **bĭdŭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. tempus), *a period* or *space of two days, two days:* sinito biduom aut triduom consudent (oves), Cato, R. R. 96, 1: biduum supererat, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; Ter. And. 2, 6, 9; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17: in castra quae aberant bidui (sc. spatio), id. Att. 5, 16, 4; 5, 17, 1; cf. id. ib. 8, 14, 1: eximant unum aliquem diem aut summum biduum ex mense, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: rus ibo: ibi hoc me macerabo biduum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 101 sq.; 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 8; Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1; Nep. Att. 22, 3; Tac. A. 3, 13; 3, 17: supplicationes in biduum decretae, Liv. 10, 23, 1: per biduum, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96; Quint. prooem. 7: per insequens biduum, Liv. 30, 8, 4: uno die longior mensis aut biduo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: biduo et duabus noctibus Adrumetum pervenit, Nep. Hann. 6, 3: biduo post, Suet. Caes. 16; so Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *init.:* post biduum, Suet. Caes. 43; id. Aug. 10: biduo continenti, id. Calig. 19; Tac. A. 11, 8; 14, 32.

bĭennālis, e, *adj.* [biennium], *continuing two years, of two years:* meta, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 27: pensio, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 4, § 1: culpa, ib. 12, 40, 3.

bĭennis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of two years, lasting two years* (very rare): biennis quasi duorum annorum, Beda, p. 2331 P.; Macr. S. 6, 9, 6; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 57; Nigid. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 13 (but in the phrase bienni spatio, Suet. Galb. 15; Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198 Jan., bienni is the *gen.* of biennium).

bĭennĭum, ii, *n.* [bis-annus], *a period* or *space of two years, two years:* jam bien-

nium est, cum, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 35: intra tempus biennii, Col. 3, 9, 6: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 4 (imitated by Ps.-Plaut. Merc. prol. 12): biennium ibi perpetuum misera illum tuli, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; Liv. 5, 14, 2: biennium provinciam obtinuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 216; 2, 4, 30, § 67: lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, id. Caecin. 19, 54; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; id. Inst. 1, 12, 9: biennio postquam abii, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 1: comitia biennio habita, Liv. 5, 14, 2: matres, quae biennio durant, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 73; Suet. Galb. 7: consulatum biennio post ultro petiit, id. Aug. 26: intra tempus bienni, Col. R. R. 3, 9, 6: intra biennium, Quint. 1, 2, 9: ultra biennium, Tac. A. 1, 1.

bĭfārĭam, *adv.*, v. bifarius, A.

bĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis, after the analogy of the Gr. διφάσιος; cf.: ambifarius, trifarius, multifarius, etc.], *twofold, double* (as *adj.* only post-class.): ratio, Amm. 18, 4, 3: illatio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 39, 16 dub. (al. bifariam). — Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. bĭfārĭam** (*acc. fem.* sc. partem), *on two sides*, i. e. *twofold, double, in two ways, in two parts, in two places, twice*, etc. (class.): ut dispertirem obsonium hic bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3: annus bifariam divisus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Liv. 25, 32, 7; 41, 19, 8: bifariam quattuor perturbationes aequaliter distributae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24: quam (inflexionem) bifariam contrarie simul procedentia efficiebat, id. Univ. 9: ita bifariam consules ingressi hostium fines, Liv. 3, 23, 7: gemina victoria duobus bifariam proeliis parta, id. 3, 63, 5: castra bifariam facta, id. 10, 21, 12; Dig. 38, 10, 4: bifariam laudatus est, Suet. Aug. 100: bifariam cum populo agi non potest, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.—**2.** Trop. (rare): bifariam intellegere aliquid, *in both ways* or *senses*, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 2; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 39, 16.—**B. bĭfārĭes,** *doubly*, Cassiod. de Or. 1 *fin.* p. 601 Garet.

‡ **bĭfax,** dĭfax, *two-faced*, διπρόσωπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [bis-facies].

bĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bis-fero]. **I.** Lit., *bearing fruit twice a year:* arbor, malus, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7: ficus, Col. 10, 403; 5, 10, 11; Plin. 13, 22, 41, § 121; 16, 27, 50, § 114; Suet. Aug. 76: biferique rosaria Paesti, Verg. G. 4, 119 (acc. to Serv. the rose blossomed twice in a year at Paestum).—* **II.** Transf., *of twofold form:* biferum Centauri corpus, *a horse and man*, Manil. 4, 230.

* **bĭ-festus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis], *doubly festive:* dies, *a twofold festival*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 66.

* **bĭfĭdātus,** a, um, *adj.* [bifidus], *cleft* or *divided into two parts* (v. bifidus): lateribus in sese bifidatis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

bĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo], *cleft* or *divided into two parts* (the usual form; rarer bifidatus and bifissus): bifidos relinquit Rima pedes, Ov. M. 14, 303: ridicae, Col. 4, 33, 4: lingua, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: stirps, id. 17, 20, 34, § 150: cursus venarum, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195: iter, Val. Fl. 1, 570.

‡ **bĭfĭlum,** i, *n.* [bis-filum], *a double thread*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 375.

* **bĭfissus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis-findo], *cleft* or *divided into two parts:* ungulae, Sol. 52 *med.* (v. bifidus).

bĭfŏris, e (**bĭfŏrus,** a, um, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*), *adj.* [bis-foris]. **I.** *Having two doors* or *folding-doors:* valvae, Ov. M. 2, 4: fenestrae, id. P. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** *Having two openings* or *holes, double:* via (narium), App. Dogm. Plat. 1.—Poet.: ubi assuetis biforem dat tibia cantum, Verg. A. 9, 618 (bisonum, imparem, Serv.); Aus. Cent. Nupt. 27: biforis tumultus, Stat. Th. 4, 668.

* **bĭ-formātus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis], *double-formed, two-shaped:* non biformato impetu Centaurus (poet. for biformatus Centaurus impetu), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 Kühner; v. biformis.

bĭformis, e, *adj.* [bis-forma], *double* or *two-formed, two-shaped* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): proles biformis Minotaurus, Verg. A. 6, 25: Scyllae, id. ib. 6, 286; Ov. M. 8, 156: Janus, id. F. 1, 89; 5, 424: (Hermaphroditus), id. M. 4, 387: pater, i. e. Chiron, id. ib. 2, 664: Nessus, id. ib. 9, 121: Hodites, id. ib. 12, 456: monstrum, id. ib. 8, 156: a Centaur, id. Am. 2, 12, 19; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 329 (cf. biformatus): Pan, Col. 10, 427: Glaucus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 12: Cecrops, Just. 2, 6, 7. — Trop., of a poet (as man and swan): vates, * Hor. C. 2, 20, 3: biformes hominum partus, Tac. A. 12, 64.

bĭfŏrus, a, um, v. biforis.

bĭ-frons, ontis, *adj.* [bis], *with two foreheads*, or, in a more extended sense, *with two faces*, an epithet of Janus, Verg. A. 7, 180; 12, 198; Gav. Bass. ap. Macr. S. 1, 9, 13.

bĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-furca], *having two prongs* or *points, two-pronged:* ramus, *two-forked*, Ov. M. 12, 442: surculi, Col. 5, 11, 3: ferramentum, id. 3, 18, 6: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122: valli, Liv. 33, 5, 9.—Also, *subst.:* **bĭfurcum,** i, *n.*, *a fork*, Col. 3, 18, 6.—Trop., of the place where two branches start, Col. 4, 24, 10.—Of the connection of two veins upon the head of draught-cattle, Veg. 2, 40, 2; hence, sudor mihi per bifurcum volabat, *over the cheeks down to the neck*, Petr. 62.

bīgae, ārum (in *plur.* through the whole ante-Aug. per.; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 39, 142; 10, 2, 165; 10, 3, 177; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 272; Charis. p. 20 P.; post-Aug. also in *sing.* **bīga,** ae; so Stat. S. 1, 2, 45; 3, 4, 46; id. Th. 1, 338; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1520; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89; 35, 11, 40, § 141; Tac. H. 1, 86; Suet. Tib. 26; Val. Max. 1, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2545; Vulg. Isa. 21, 9; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 462; v. also trigae and quadrigae), *f.* [for bijugae from bis-jugum], *a pair of horses* or (rarely) *of other animals;* also, *a two-horsed car* or *chariot:* bigas primas junxit Phrygum natio: quadrigas Erichthonius, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: Rhesi niveae citaeque bigae, Cat. 55, 26: Hector raptatus bigis, Verg. A. 2, 272: et nox atra polum bigis subvecta tenebat, id. ib. 5, 721; Val. Fl. 3, 211: roseae Aurorae, Verg. A. 7, 26 al.: cornutae, *a team for ploughing*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 164, 23; Isid. Orig. 18, 36, 1 and 2.—Stamped on a coin, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46; v. bigatus.—*Adj.:* equis bigis meare, Manil. 5, 3.

‡ **bĭgămus,** *twice married* [vox hibrida, bis-γαμέω]: a numero uxorum vocatus, quasi duabus maritus, Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 15; Ambros. Dignit. Sac. 4.

‡ **bīgārius,** ii, *m.* [bigae], *a driver of a pair of horses*, Inscr. Murat. 621, 2.

bīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having the figure of a* bigae (exclusively of coin); *with the figure of a* bigae *stamped upon it* (cf. Dict. of Antiq.): argentum, Liv. 33, 23, 7; 33, 37, 11; 36, 21, 11.—Also, *subst.:* **bīgātus,** i, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a silver coin with the stamp of the* bigae, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46: nummi quadrigati et bigati a figurā caelaturae dicti, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. grave aes, p. 98 Müll.; Liv. 23, 15, 15; Tac. G. 5.

bĭgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-geminus], *doubled*, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. 2572 P.

bĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [bis-gemma]. * **I.** *Set with two precious stones:* anulus, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *having two buds*, Col. 5, 5, 11.

bĭgĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [bis-genus, like degener from de-genus, and bicorpor from bis-corpus], *descended from two different races, hybrid, mongrel*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33, 14 Müll.: muli et hinni bigeneri atque insiticii, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

Bigerra, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the province of the* Bastitani, Liv. 24, 41, 11.

Bĭgerrĭōnes, um (**Bĭgerri,** ōrum, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Aus. 10, 246; **Bĕgerri,** Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108), *m.*, *a Gallic people in Aquitania*, now *Bigorre*, Départ. des hautes Pyrénées, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bĭgerrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Bigerriones:* turbo, *blowing from thence*, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.—In *fem. absol.:* **Bĭgerrĭca,** ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a warm shaggy garment*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1; Ven. de Vita S. Mart. 3, 49.—**B. Bĭgerrĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Bigerriones:* patria, Aus. Ep. 11 *fin.*

‡ **bignae,** *female twins*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 33, 3 Müll. [contr. from bigenae, from bis-gigno].

‡ **bigrădum,** δίβαθμον: duos habens gradus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bīgus, v. bijugus *init.*

bĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [bis-jugum] (a rare form for bijugus). **I.** Lit., *yoked two together:* equi, * Verg. G. 3, 91: bijugum Colla lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 24: curriculum, *drawn by a pair of horses*, Suet. Calig. 10.—**II.** In gen., *double:* uno bijuges tolli de limine fasces, i. e. *two brothers, consuls from one family*, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 233.

bĭjŭgus, a, um (contr. form **bīgus,** Manil. 5, 3; cf. also **bĭjŭgis,** e), *adj.* [id.], *yoked two together* (poet.): leones, Lucr. 2, 602; Verg. A. 10, 253: equi, Mart. 1, 13, 8: serpentes, Val. Fl. 7, 218: currus, *drawn by two horses*, Lucr. 5, 1299: temo, Stat. Th. 2, 723: certamen = bigarum, *the contest with the* bigae, Verg. A. 5, 144.—**II.** *Subst.:* **bĭjŭgi,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. equi), *two horses yoked abreast:* telo Admonuit bijugos, Verg. A. 10, 587; 10, 399: desiluit Turnus bijugis, i. e. *from his chariot drawn by two horses*, id. ib. 10, 453.

* **bĭ-lanx,** lancis, *adj.* [bis-lanx], *having two scales:* libra, Mart. Cap. 2, § 180.

Bilbĭlis, is, *f.* **I.** *A town in an elevated position in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the river Salo, the birthplace of the poet Martial*, now *Calatayud Vieja:* Bilbilis, Mart. 10, 103, 1: Bilbilim, id. 1, 50, 3; Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144: Bilbilin, Mart. 4, 55, 11; 10, 104, 6; 12, 18, 9.—Hence, **B. Bilbĭlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Bilbilis:* aquae, *a medicinal spring in the vicinity of Bilbilis*, Itin. Anton.—**II.** *The river Salo, near Bilbilis*, now *Xalon*, Just. 44, 3, 13.

* **bilbo,** ĕre, *v. n.* [onomatop.], *to make a noise like that of a liquid agitated in a vessel:* bilbit factum est a similitudine sonitus, qui fit in vase. Naevius Bilbit amphora inquit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll. (Com. Trag. v. 124 Rib.): bilbit βομβύζει, Gloss.

* **bĭlībra,** ae, *f.* [bis-libra], *two pounds:* bilibrae farris, Liv. 4, 15, 6.

‡ **bĭlībrālis,** διλιτριαῖος, *weighing two pounds*, Gloss. Cyril.

bĭlībris, e [bilibra], *of two pounds.* **I.** *Adj.* **A.** *Weighing two pounds:* offae, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 103: mullus, Mart. 3, 45, 5.—**B.** *Containing two pounds:* aqualis, * Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 39: cornu, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**II.** *Subst., a quantity of two pounds*, Veg. Vet. 3, 6, 6; 3, 6, 10; Vulg. Apoc. 6, 6.

bĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [bis-lingua], *two-tongued, double-tongued.* **I.** Lit., *having two tongues;* humorously, of voluptuous persons kissing, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 15; cf. id. Poen. 5, 4, 65.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Tibiae, *with two keys*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 229, 24.—**2.** *Speaking two languages:* bilinguis δίγλωσσος, Gloss.: bilingues Bruttates Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce et Graece loqui soliti sint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.; cf. Commod. p. 350: corvinus, Canusini more bilinguis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30: sed jam bilingues erant, paulatim a domestico externo sermone degeneres, Curt. 7, 5, 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Double-tongued, hypocritical, deceitful, false, treacherous:* tamquam proserpens bestia, est bilinguis et scelestus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 28: edico prius, Ne duplicis habeatis linguas, ne ego bilinguis vos necem, id. Truc. 4, 3, 7 (cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 74: bisulcilingua quasi proserpens bestia): quippe domum timet ambiguam Tyriosque bilinguis, Verg. A. 1, 661: homo, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25; Sil. 2, 56: os, Vulg. Prov. 8, 13: socii, Sil. 16, 157: insidiae, Claud. B. Gild. 284.—**B.** Fabulae, *having a double meaning, allegorical*, Arn. 5, p. 228.

bīlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bilis], *full of bile, bilious:* alvus, Cels. 2, 8: sputum, id. 2, 6: biliosa reicere, Scrib. 168.—*Subst.:* **bīlĭōsus,** i, *m.*, *a bilious person*, Cels. 1, 3.—Trop., *hypochondriac:* biliosus, quod sit semper tristis, ab umore nigro, qui bilis vocatur, Isid. Orig. 10, 30.

bīlis, is (*abl.* bili, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95; Lucr. 4, 664; Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; bile, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4; Petr. 124, 2; Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 49; Suet. Tib. 59; Pers. 2, 14; Juv. 13, 143; Inscr. Grut. 1040, 3), *f.* [kindr. with galbus, gilbus; Germ. gelb]. **I.** Lit., *bile* (the bilious fluid secreted by the liver, jecur, while fel is the vessel in which the fluid is contained): rufa, viridis, nigra, Cels. 7, 18; Lucr. 4, 664; Cato, R. R. 156, 4; Cic.

N. D. 2, 55, 137; id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: bilem pellere, Plin. 23, 8, 74, § 142: trahere, id. 27, 4, 10, § 27: detrahere, id. 27, 12, 93, § 119.—In *plur.* biles, *the yellow and black bile*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 84: purgare, Scrib. Comp. 136 (cf. poet.: purgor bilem, Hor. A. P. 302). —**B.** Esp.: bilis suffusa, *the overflowing of bile*, i.e. *the jaundice*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 54 (in Sen. Ep. 95, 16, called subfusio luridae bilis). — And so, bile suffusus, *having the jaundice, jaundiced*, Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 49.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Anger, wrath, choler, ire, displeasure, indignation* (v. jecur): non placet mihi cena, quae bilem movet, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 8; so Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 20: bilem alicui commovere, *to stir up, excite*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2: bile tumet jecur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4: meum jecur urere bilis, id. S. 1, 9, 66: bilis inaestuat praecordiis, id. Epod. 11, 16: jussit quod splendida bilis, id. S. 2, 3, 141: expulit bilem meraco, id. Ep. 2, 2, 137: bilem effundere, *to vent*, Juv. 5, 159: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8: cui sententiae tantum bilis, tantum amaritudinis inest, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 2: videte metuendam inimici et hostis bilem et licentiam, Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 4, 4 B. and K.—**B.** Atra (or nigra) bilis, *black bile*, for *melancholy, sadness, dejection*, μελαγχολία, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: bilem atram generantes, quos μελαγχολικοὺς vocant, Scrib. Comp. 104. — Also as in Gr., = furor, *rage, fury, madness*: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64: bilis nigra curanda est, et ipsa furoris causa removenda, Sen. Ep. 94, 17.

* **bĭlix,** līcis, *adj.* [bis-licium], *with a double thread, two-threaded*: lorica, Verg. A. 12, 375 Heyn.; cf. trilix.

‡†† **billis** apud Afros appellatur semen humanum humi profusum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.

‡ **bĭ-longus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis], *doubly long*: pes, *consisting of two long syllables*, Mar. Vict. p. 2486 P.

bĭlustris, e, *adj.* [bis-lustrum], *that lasts two* lustra, i. e. *ten years, of ten years' duration* (very rare): bellum, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9; so Sid. Carm. 23, 299.

bĭlychnis, e, *adj.* [bis-lychnus], *having two lights* (very rare): lucerna, Petr. 30, 3; Inscr. Orell. 36, 78.

* **bĭmammĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [bis-mamma], *having two breasts*; and trop., of the vine, *having double clusters*: vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

bĭmăris, e, *adj.* [bis-mare], *lying between two seas.* **I.** Lit., an epithet of Corinth (poet.; a favorite word of Ovid): bimarisve Corinthi Moenia, * Hor. C. 1, 7, 2; Ov. M. 5, 407: Ephyre, id. H. 12, 27: Isthmos, id. M. 7, 405; 6, 419 sq.—**II.** Trop.: morbus, *of one who practises unnatural unchastity*, Aus. Epigr. 131.

bĭ-mărītus, i, *m.* [bis], *the husband of two wives* (a word coined by Laterensis, the accuser of Plancius): bimaritum appellas, ut verba etiam fingas, Cic. Planc. 12, 30; and besides only in Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 49.

bĭmātris, e, *adj.* [bis-mater], *having two mothers*, poet. epithet of Bacchus (v. Bacchus *init.*): satumque iterum solumque bimatrem, Ov. M. 4, 12; Hyg. Fab. 167; Anthol. Lat. 1, 19, 2 (where it is scanned bīmāter).

bīmātus, ūs, *m.* [bimus], *the age of two years* (of animals and plants): ante bimatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Col. 7, 3, 6; 7, 4, 4: (polypi) ultra bimatum non vivunt, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 89; 11, 21, 24, § 73: neque his bimatu longior vita, id. 9, 30, 48, § 93.—Of children, Vulg. Matt. 2, 16.

bĭmembris, e, *adj.* [bis-membrum], *having double members*: puer, *half man, half beast*, Juv. 13, 64; most freq. a poet. epithet of the Centaurs (*half man, half horse*; cf. bicorpor and biformis): Centauri bimembres, Sil. 3, 41: forma bimembris, Ov. H. 9, 99.—**II.** *Subst.*: **bĭmembres,** ium, *comm.*, = Centauri, *the Centaurs*: nubigenae, * Verg. A. 8, 293 Heyn. and Jahn; Ov. M. 12, 240; 12, 494; 15, 283; Stat. Th. 12, 554.

‡ **bĭmenstruus** [bis-mensis], = διμηνιαῖος, *of two months*, Gloss. Cyril.

bĭmestris, e (*abl.* regularly bimestri, Hor. C. 3, 17, 15; by poet. license, bimestre, Ov. F. 6, 158; cf. caelestis, perennis, etc.), *adj.* [bis-mensis], *of two months' duration, of two months* (rare): consulatus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 7: stipendium, Liv. 9, 43, 6: triticum, *which may be reaped two months after sowing*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 70: porcus, *two months old*, Hor. C. 3, 17, 15: porca, Ov. F. 6, 158.

bĭmĕter, tra, trum, *adj.* [bis-metrum], = dimeter, *consisting of two metres*: litterae, Sid. Ep. 9, 15: ars, id. ib. 9, 13.

bīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [bimus], *only two years old* (very rare, and only of man), Cat. 17, 13; Suet. Calig. 8 *fin.*

bīmus, a, um, *adj.* [prob. contracted from bis-hiems, of two winters; cf. Eutych. ap. Cassiod. p. 2311 P., and Aufrecht, Zeitschrift für vergl. Sprachf. 4, p. 415], *two years old, of two years, continuing two years*: nuces, Cato, R. R. 17, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: una veterana legio, altera bima, octo tironum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3; so, semen, Plin. 18, 24, 54, § 195: surculi, id. 17, 14, 24, § 105: plantae, *biennial*, Pall. Febr. 25, 2: merum, * Hor. C. 1, 19, 15: nix, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 16: pensio, Mart. 12, 32, 3: honor, Ov. P. 4, 9, 64: aestimatio ususfructus, Dig. 33, 2, 6: si legatum sit relictum annua, bima, trima die, etc., i. e. solvendum intra annum, biennium, triennium, etc., ib. 33, 1, 3; cf. dies.—* **II.** In epist. style, as an abbreviated expression: bima sententia, *the vote concerning the continuance of a provincial government for two years*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 9.

bīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bini], *that contains* or *consists of two*: formae, i.e. *coins of the value of two gold pieces*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.

Bingĭum, ii, *n.*, *a town of Gaul, lying on the Rhine, opposite the modern Bingen*, on the west bank of the Nahe, Tac. H. 4, 70; Amm. 18, 2, 4.

bīni, ae, a (in *sing.* only twice, Lucr. 4, 452, and 5, 877; *gen. plur.* always binûm, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 80, 4; Sall. H. 3, 22 Dietsch; Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57; Scrib. Comp. 8), *num. distr.* [bis]. **I.** *Two by two, two to each, two each, two at a time*: nam ex his praediis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat, *every year two talents*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 6: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: si unicuique bini pedes (campi) assignentur, *two to each*, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: distribuit binos (gladiatores) singulis patribus familiarum, id. Att. 7, 14, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: annua imperia binosque imperatores sibi fecere, Sall. C. 6, 7: Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur, Nep. Hann. 7, 4: illos binas aut amplius domos continuare, Sall. C. 20, 11: si inermes cum binis vestimentis velitis ab Sagunto exire, Liv. 21, 13, 7: bini senatores singulis cohortibus propositi, id. 3, 69, 8; 10, 30, 10: dentes triceni bini viris attribuuntur, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 71; 36, 9, 14, § 69. — **B.** Taking the place of the cardinal number duo, with *subst.* which are *plur.* only, or with those which have a diff. signif. in the *plur.* from the *sing.* (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 168): binae (litterae), *two*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 9: bina castra, id. Phil. 12, 11, 27: binae hostium copiae, id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; Val. Max. 1, 6, 2: inter binos ludos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130; cf.: binis centesimis faeneratus est, id. ib. 2, 3, 70, § 165: bini codicilli, Suet. Oth. 10.—Esp.: bina milia, *two thousand*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 80, 4: bina milia passuum, Quint. 6, 3, 77.—**II.** Of things that are in pairs or double, *a pair, double, two*: boves bini, *a yoke of oxen*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16; Lucr. 5, 1299: si forte oculo manus uni subdita supter Pressit eum ... Omnia quae tuimur fieri tum bina tuendo, bina lumina, Binaque supellex, etc., Lucr. 4, 449 sqq.: corpus, id. 5, 879: binos (scyphos) habebam, *a pair, two of like form*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: per binos tabellarios, id. Att. 6, 1, 9; id. Fam. 10, 33, 3: aeribus binis, Lucr. 4, 292: bina hastilia, Verg. A. 1, 313: aures, id. G. 1, 172: frena, id. A. 8, 168: fetus, id. E. 3, 30.—**B.** Without *subst.*: nec findi in bina secando, *into two parts*, Lucr. 1, 534: si bis bina quot essent didicisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 49.—**III.** Bini, in mal. part. (cf. βινεῖ), Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

‡ **bīnio,** ōnis, *m.* [bini], *the number two, a deuce*: jactus quisque apud lusores veteres a numero vocabatur, ut unio, binio, trinio, quaternio, quinio, senio, Isid. Orig. 18, 65: biniones δηνάρια, Gloss. Philox.

bĭnoctĭum, ii, *n.* [bis-nox], *a period* or *space of two nights, two nights* (post-Aug and rare; perh. only in the two foll. exs.), * Tac. A. 3, 71: biduum et binoctium, Amm. 30. 1, 8.

bĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [bis-nomen, analog. to cognominis, from con-nomen], *having two names* (only in Ov. and in *gen. sing.*): binominis, cui geminum est nomen, ut Numa Pompilius, Tullus Hostilius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll.: Ascanius (also called Iulus), Ov. M. 14, 609: Ister (also called Danubius), id. P. 1, 8, 11; id. Ib. 415.

bĭnŭbus, i, *m.* [bis-nubo], *a doubly-married man* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Sacr. 9, 38.

bīnus, a, um, v. bini.

† **bĭŏcōlȳta,** ae, *m.*, = βιοκωλυτής, *one who protects against violence*, Jul. Epit. Nov. 15, 60.

Bĭōn (in the class. per. perh. more correctly **Bĭo,** analog. to Plato, Meno, Dio, etc.), ōnis, *m.*, = Βίων (ὁ Βορυσθενίτης, Strab.), *a very witty philosopher of the Cyrenaic school, born at Borysthenes*: facetum illud Bionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.—Hence, **Bĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bionian*, for *witty, satirical, biting*: hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60 Orell. ad loc. (Bioneis sermonibus, lividis jocis, id est, satira, Acro).—**II.** Bion Soleus or Soleusis, *a writer on agriculture*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Bĭŏpător, ŏris, *f.*, *the name of a town founded by the Trojans in Epirus*, otherwise unknown, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 349.

† **bĭŏs,** i, *m.*, = βίος (life), *a very celebrated and wholesome Greek wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 77; 23, 1, 26, § 53.

† **bĭŏthănătus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βιοθάνατος [βία-θάνατος], *that dies a violent death*, Lampr. Elag. 33; Firm. Math 3, 14 *fin.*; 4, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 386.—Collat. form **bĭaeŏthănătus,** from βιαιος-θάνατος, Tert. Anim. 57.

† **bĭōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βιωτικός, *of* or *belonging to common life, used in common life, practical*: epilogi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 718: metrum, Mar. Vict. p. 2494 P. (in Diom. p. 470 ib. written as Greek).

bĭpālĭum, ii, *n.* [bis-pala], *a double mattock*: solum ad bipalium defodere, Col. 11, 2, 17 Schneid. ad loc. (MSS. **bĭpĕdālĭum**; elsewhere only in *abl. sing.*): bipalio vertere terram, Cato, R. R. 6, 3: bipalio agrum subigere, id. ib. 45, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5; Col. 3, 5, 3; 11, 3, 11; id. Arb. 1, 5; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; 18, 26, 62, § 230.

bĭpalmis, e (access. form **bĭpalmus,** a, um, App. Herb. 7), *adj.* [bis-palmus], *two spans long* or *broad, of two spans* (very rare): tabulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4: spiculum, Liv. 42, 65, 9.

bĭ-partĭo (in MSS. also **bĭ-pertĭo**), no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [bis], *to divide into two parts, to bisect* (as *verb. finit.* very rare; more freq. in *part.* and *adv.*): ver bipartitur, *is divided* (in respect to weather), Col. 11, 2, 36; so, hiems bipertitur, id. 11, 2, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*—Mostly *part. pass.*: bipartita divisio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll.: genus bipartitum, Cic. Top. 22, 85: bipertiti Aethiopes, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43: ut faceres imperium bipartitum, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 23.—Hence,

bĭpartītō (**bĭpert-**), *adv.*, *in two parts* or *divisions, in two ways*: bipartito classem distribuere, Cic. Fl. 14, 32; id. Phil. 10, 6, 13: signa inferre, *to attack in two parties* or *divisions*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 Oud. *N. cr.*: collocare insidias in silvis, id. ib. 5, 32: equites bipertito in eos emissi magnam caedem edidere, Liv. 40, 32, 6: secta bipartito cum mens discurrit utroque, *in two different directions*, Ov. R. Am. 443.—With esse or fieri (cf. in Gr. δίχα εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι): ibi in proximis villis ita bipartito fuerunt ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5 B. and K.; id fit bipartito, id. Inv. 2, 29, 86.

bĭpătens, entis, *adj.* [bis-pateo], *opening in two ways, open in two directions* (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 5, used by Enn.; cf. Ann. v. 62 Vahl.; but only two exs. in Verg.

are preserved): portis alii bipatentibus assunt, i.e. portis duarum valvarum, Verg. A. 2, 330 Wagn.—Of the doors of the dwellings of the gods: considunt tectis bipatentibus, Verg. A. 10, 5 (est autem sermo Ennianus tractus ab ostiis, quae ex utrâque parte aperiuntur, Serv.).

bĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [bis-pes], *a tile* or *flag-stone two feet long, for pavements* (several times in Pall., elsewh. very rare), Pall. 1, 19, 1; 1, 40, 2 and 5; id. Mai. 11, 2 (twice); Inscr. Fabr. p. 511, 159 (cf. Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*: tegulae bipedales).

bĭpĕdālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *two feet long, broad,* or *thick* (class. in prose and poetry): fenestrae, Cato, R. R. 14, 2: trabes, *two feet thick*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: materia, id. B. C. 2, 10: sol huic (Epicuro) bipedalis fortasse videtur, * Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: adulescentulus bipedali minor, * Suet. Aug. 43: tegulae, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*: modulus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309: hiatus, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 57: latitudo, Col. 8, 3, 7. — **II.** *Subst.*: **bĭpĕdāle,** is, *n.*, *a tile* or *flag-stone two feet long*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 500, 39.

bĕpĕdālĭum, ii, *n.* [bipedalis], a doubtful reading for bipalium, Col. 11, 2, 17 Schneid. ad loc.; v. bipalium.

bĭpĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-pes], *two feet long, wide,* or *thick* (a rare access. form of bipedalis; most freq. in Col.): scrobs, Col. 4, 1, 2: spatia, id. 4, 30, 5: humus, id. 2, 2, 21 Gesn. and Schneid. *N. cr.*: latitudo, id. 5, 5, 2; 11, 2, 28: pastinatus, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.

bĭpennĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [2. bipennis-fero], *bearing a two-edged axe* (only in Ov.): Lycurgus, Ov. M. 4, 22; id. Tr. 5, 3, 39: Arcas, id. M. 8, 391.

1. bĭpennis (**-pinnis**), e, *adj.* [bis-penna], *having two wings, two-winged* (very rare): insectum, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96 (cf. just before, binis advolat pinnis): plumae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 17.

2. bĭpennis, e (*acc. sing.* reg. bipennem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 19; Verg. A. 5, 307; 11, 651; Petr. 132, 8; Juv. 6, 657; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 333; Sil. 5, 64: bipennim, only in Ov. M. 8, 766, with the var. lect. bipennem.—*Abl. sing.* reg. bipenni, Verg. A. 2, 479; Ov. M. 12, 611; Petr. 89, 24; Sen. Herc. Oet. 800; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 345; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 79; 3, 377; Sil. 16, 264; and in prose, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26: bipenne, only once, Tib. 1, 6, 47) [bis-pinna]. **I.** *Adj.*, *having two edges, two-edged*: securis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 19: ferrum, Verg. A. 11, 135.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **bipennis,** is, *f.* (sc. securis; cf. Prisc. p. 652 P.), *an axe with two edges, a battle-axe* (mostly poet.; only found in the *nom.*, *dat.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*, and in *nom.* and *abl. plur.*): bipennis dicitur, quod ex utrâque parte habeat acutam aciem, quasi duas pennas. Pennum autem antiqui acutum dicebant, Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 11; cf. id. ib. 11, 1, 46: a pinnâ (quod est acutum) securis utrinque habens aciem bipennis, Quint. 1, 4, 12: correptâ dura bipenni Limina perrumpit, Verg. A. 2, 479; 2, 627; 11, 135; id. G. 4, 331; Ov. M. 5, 79; 12, 611; Phaedr. 4, 6, 7; Tac. Agr. 10: duris ut ilex tonsa bipennibus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57; so Claud. in Eutr. 2, 414; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 231; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26; Sil. 16, 264.

* **bĭ-pensĭlis,** e, *adj.* [bis], *that may be suspended on two sides*: forcipes, Varr. ap. Non. p. 99, 24.

bĭpertio, etc., v. bipartio, etc.

bĭpēs (⏑ ⏑, Aus. Idyll. 11, 39; *neutr. plur.* bipedia, Aug. Mor. Manich. 9), pĕdis, *adj.* [bis-pes], *two-footed* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): equi, Verg. G. 4, 389: mensa, Mart. 12, 32, 11: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, *on two feet*, Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 187: alium bipedem sibi quaerit asellum, *two legged ass*, Juv. 9, 92: animal genus, mortale species, terrenum vel bipes differens, Quint. 5, 10, 61. — **II.** *Subst.*, mostly contemptuously, of men: hoc ministro omnium non bipedum solum sed etiam quadripedum impurissimo, Cic. Dom. 18, 48: Regulus omnium bipedum nequissimus, *as great a rogue as walks on two legs*, Modest. ap. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14; Cic. Dom. 18, 48; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 9; cf.: bipes asellus, of a simple man, Juv. 9, 92: replevit eam (terram) bipedibus et quadrupedibus, Vulg. Baruch. 3, 32.

bĭpinna = pipinna, q. v.

bĭpinnis, v. 1. bipennis.

‡ **biplex,** duplex, διπλοῦς, *double*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bĭprōrus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-prora], of a ship, *having two prows* (cf. Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82): navis, Hyg. Fab. 168; and besides only id. ib. 277.

bĭrēmis, e, *adj.* [bis-remus]. **I.** *Two-oared, having two oars* (rare): lembi, Liv. 24, 40 *init.*: scapha, * Hor. C. 3, 29, 62.—Also, **B.** *Subst.*: **bĭrēmis,** is, *f.*, *a small vessel with two oars*, Luc. 10, 56; 8, 562.—**II.** Freq. in an extended signif., *having two banks of oars*; only subst., *a galley with two banks of oars* (cf. Dict. of Antiq.; first used by the Erythræans, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51; 2, 5, 23, § 59; Caes. B. C. 3, 40; Tac. H. 4, 27; 5, 23; Claud. B. Gild. 369; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 367; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 16; id. Calig. 15 al.

bĭrŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-rota], *two-wheeled, with two wheels* (post-class.): vehiculum, Non. p. 86, 30.—More freq. *subst.*: **bĭrŏta,** ae (*gen. plur.* birotûm, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2, § 2; 8, 5, 9), *f.* (sc. raeda), *a cabriolet*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 8, § 1 sqq.

† **birrus,** i, *m.* (**birrum,** i, *n.*, Aug. Serm. Divers. 49), = πυρρός (of yellow color), *a cloak to keep off rain* (made of silk or wool), Edict. Diocl. p. 20; cf. Salmas. Vop. Carin. 20; Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 408; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 1, § 1; Schol. Juv. 8, 145; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 21, 4; Claud. Epigr. 42.

bis, *adv. num.* [for duis, from duo; like bellum from duellum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66 Müll.; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 153, and the letter B], *twice, at two times, on two occasions, in two ways*, = δίς (very freq. in prose and poetry). **I.** In gen.: inde ad nos elisa bis advolat (imago), Lucr. 4, 315; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6; Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Verg. A. 6, 32; Ov. M. 4, 517 al.: non semel sed bis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 179: semel aut bis, Quint. 11, 2, 34: bis ac saepius, id. 10, 5, 7; Nep. Thras. 2, 5: bis mori, Hor. C. 3, 9, 15: bis consul, *who has been twice consul in all* (diff. from iterum consul, who is a second time consul), Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 13; id. Lael. 11, 39; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59; Liv. 23, 30, 15; 23, 31, 6; 23, 34, 15; 25, 5, 3; cf. Val. Max. 4, 1, 3; Suet. Ner. 35.—Sometimes (among later writers) for iterum, *now a second time*: bis consul, Mart. 10, 48, 20; Prid. Kal. Febr.; Coll. Leg. Mos. et Rom. 1, § 11.—**2.** Bis is followed by, (α) Semel ... iterum, Cic. Dom. 52, 134: bis dimicavit: semel ad Dyrrhachium, iterum in Hispaniâ, Suet. Caes. 36; so id. Aug. 25; id. Tib. 6; 72; id. Claud. 6; cf. Wolf, ejusd. id. Tib. 6.—(β) Primo ... rursus, Suet. Aug. 17; 28.—(γ) Et rursus, without a preceding primo, Suet. Aug. 22; id. Tib. 48.—**B.** Transf., *doubly, twofold, in two ways, in a twofold manner*: bis periit amator, ab re atque animo simul, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 26: nam qui amat cui odio ipsus est, bis facere stulte duco; laborem inanem ipsus capit, et illi molestiam adfert, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 8 sq.: in unâ civitate bis improbus fuisti, cum et remisisti quod non oportebat, et accepisti quod non licebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: in quo bis laberis, primum, quod ... deinde, quod, etc., id. Phil. 8, 4, 13: inopi beneficium bis dat qui dat celeriter, Publ. Syr. v. 235 Rib.: bis gratum est, id. v. 44 ib.: bis est mori alterius arbitrio mori, id. v. 50 ib.—**II.** Particular connections. **A.** Bis in die, mense, anno, etc., or bis die, mense, anno, etc., *twice a day, month, year*, etc.; cf. Suet. Aug. 31 Oud.; id. Galb. 4; id. Vit. Ter. 2: bis in die, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100; Cato, R. R. 26; 87: bis die, Tib. 1, 3, 31; Verg. E. 3, 34; Hor. C. 4, 1, 25; Cels. 1, 1; 1, 8; 3, 27, n. 2; Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146; cf. cotidie, Liv. 44, 16, 5: in mense, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59; Suet. Aug. 35: in anno, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184.—**B.** With other numerals, and particularly with distributives (class. in prose and poetry): bis binos, Lucr. 5, 1299; Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 49: bis quinos dies, Verg. A. 2, 126; Mart. 10, 75, 3; Ov. F. 3, 124: bis senos dies, Verg. E. 1, 44: bis septeni, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: bis octoni, Ov. M. 5, 50: bis deni, Verg. A. 1, 381; Prop. 2 (3), 9, 3; Mart. 9, 78: bis quinquageni, id. 12, 67: bis milies, Liv. 38, 55, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 90; Val. Max. 3, 7, 1.—**2.** Esp., with cardinal numbers to express *twice* a given number (in the poets very freq., but not in prose): bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 408; so Hor. Epod. 9, 17: bis sex, Varr. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31, p. 354 Lion.; Verg. A. 11, 9: bis quinque viri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24; Ov. M. 8, 500; 8, 579; 11, 96: bis trium ulnarum toga, Hor. Epod. 4, 8: duo, Ov. M. 13, 642: centum, id. ib. 5, 208 and 209; 12, 188: quattuor, id. ib. 12, 15: sex, id. ib. 6, 72; 6, 571; 4, 220; 12, 553; 12, 554; 15, 39: septem, id. ib. 11, 302: novem, id. ib. 14, 253 al.—**C.** Bis terve, *two or three times, very rarely*: a te bis terve summum et eas perbrevis (litteras) accepi, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: quem bis terve bonum cum risu miror, Hor. A. P. 358.—**D.** Bis terque, *several times, repeatedly*, Mart. 4, 82, 3; cf.: stulte bis terque, *utterly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6.—**E.** Bis tanto or tantum, *twice as great, twice as much*: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62; id. Men. 4, 3, 6; id. Merc. 2, 2, 26: bis tantum quam tuus fundus reddit, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: Tartarus ipse Bis patet in praeceps tantum, quantus, etc., Verg. A. 6, 578.—**F.** Bis ad eundem (sc.: lapidem offendi, as in Aus. Ep. 11 *med.*); prov., *to commit the same error twice*, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2.—**G.** Bis minus, in an old enigma in Gell. 12, 6, 2, whose solution is Terminus (ter-minus): semel minusne an bis minus, non sat scio: at utrumque eorum, ut quondam audivi dicier, Jovi ipsi regi noluit concedere.

☞ In composition, bis, like the Gr. δίς, loses the *s*: biceps, bidens, bifer, bigener, bijugus, bilix, etc.; hence bissenus, Sen. Agam. 812; id. Herc. Fur. 1282; Stat. Th. 3, 574; and bisseni, id. ib. 12, 811; Aus. Monos. Idyll. 12, and Prud. Cath. 12, 192, are better written as two words: bis senus (seni); so either bisextus, or as two words, bis sextus (Stat. S. 4, 1, 9); v. bisextus.

* **bĭsaccĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis-saccus], *a double bag, saddle-bags*, Petr. 31, 9.

Bīsaltae, ārum, *m.*, = Βισάλται, *a Thracian people on the Strymon*, Verg. G. 3, 461; Liv. 45, 29, 7; 45, 30, 3; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.—Hence *the country they inhabited* was called **Bīsaltĭca,** Liv. 45, 29, 6, or **Bīsaltia,** Gell. 16, 15 (Βισαλτία, Thuc.).

Bīsaltis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Βισαλτίς, *Theophane, daughter of Bisaltes, changed by Neptune into a ewe*: Bisaltida (Gr. *acc.*), Ov. M. 6, 117; cf. Hyg. Fab. 188.

Bisambritae, ārum, *m.*, *a people on the Indus*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

Bisanthē, ēs, *f.*, = Βισάνθη, *a town in Thrace, on the Propontis, a colony of the Samians*, afterwards called Ῥαιδεστός, now *Rodosto*, Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Nep. Alcib. 7, 4.

‡ **bĭsellĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [bisellium], *one who enjoys the honor of the* bisellium, Inscr. Orell. 4055.

‡ **bĭsellĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *the honor of a* bisellium, Inscr. Orell. 4043.

‡ **bĭsellĭum,** ii, *n.* [bis-sella], *a richly ornamented seat of honor* (so called because there was room for two persons upon it, although only one sat thereon, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.). Such a bisellium has been found represented upon a Pompeian tomb with the inscription: C. CALVENTIO.... BISELLII. HONOR. DATVS. EST., Inscr. Orell. 4044; cf. ib. 4046; 4047; 4048.

‡ **bĭsēta** porca dicitur, cujus a cervice setae bifariam dividuntur, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll. [bis-seta].

* **bĭsextĭālis,** e, *adj.* [bis-sextus], *containing two* sextarii: olla, Marc. Emp. 15.

* **bĭsextīlis,** e, *adj.* [bisextus], *containing an intercalary day*: annus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25.

bĭ-sextus (erroneously **bissextus**; v. bis *fin.*), i, *m.*, sc. dies (**bisextum,** i, *n.*, Censor. 20; Amm. 26, 1, 7) [bis], *an intercalary day*; so called, since the 24th of February = VI. Cal. Mart., was doubled: bisextus est post annos quattuor unus dies adjectus, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25; Dig. 50, 16, 98; 4, 4, 3, § 3; Macr. S. 1, 14; Aug. Trin. 4; Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 25-27.

Bisgargĭtāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23.

* **bĭsŏlis,** e, *adj.* [bis-solea], *having two (foot) soles,* Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

‡† **bĭsōmum,** i, *n.* [vox hibrida, from bis-σῶμα], *a sarcophagus for two persons,* Inscr. Orell. 8; Inscr. Rein. 20, 40; 20, 116.

† **bĭson,** ontis, *m.,*= βίσων [acc. to Oppian. Cyn. 2, 155, named from the Thracian Βίστονες], *a species of wild ox living in northern regions, the Urus, the humpbacked ox, bison:* Bos bison, Linn.; Plin. 8, 15, 15, § 38; Sen. Hippol. 65; Mart. Spect. 23, 4; Sol. 20.

bĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-sono], *sounding twice,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 618.

bispellio, ōnis, *m.* [bis-pellis], only trop., *a man with two skins, a cunning man,* Dig. 47, 3, 72; also written **bisbellio,** Dig. 21, 2, 31.

bissēnus and **bissēni,** v. bis *fin.*

bissextus, v. bisextus.

Bistŏnes, um, *m.,* = Βίστονες, *the Bistones, a Thracian people south of Mount Rhodope, not far from Abdera,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42.—In the poets, **B.** In gen., for *the Thracians,* Luc. 7, 569; *acc.* Bistonas, Val. Fl. 3, 83; Sil. 2, 76.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bistŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.,*= Βιστόνιος, *pertaining to the Bistones.* **1.** *Bistonian:* plāgae. Lucr. 5, 30.—**2.** In gen., *Thracian:* rupes, Prop. 2 (3), 30, 36: viri, *the Thracians,* Ov. M. 13, 430: aqua, id. H. 2, 90: sarissae, id. P. 1, 3, 59: Minerva (as goddess of the warlike Thracians), id. Ib. 377: Tereus, Verg. Cul. 251: tyrannus, i. e. *the Thracian king Diomedes,* Luc. 2, 163: aves, i. e. grues, id. 3, 200: turbo, i. e. *a violent north wind,* id. 4, 767: ensis Tydei, Stat. Th. 2, 586: chelys, *the lyre of the Thracian Orpheus,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. praef. 2, 8 al.—*Subst.:* **Bistŏnĭa,** ae, *f.,*= Βιστονία, *Thrace:* Bistoniae magnus alumnus, i. e. *Orpheus,* Val. Fl. 3, 159.—**B. Bistŏnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.,*= Βιστονίς, *pertaining to the Bistones,* for *Thracian:* ora, Ov. H. 15 (16), 344: terra, id. P. 2, 9, 54: ales, i. e. *Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus,* Sen. Agam. 670.—**2.** *Subst., a Thracian woman:* Bistonidum crines, *of the Thracian Bacchantes,* Hor. C. 2, 19, 20; so Verg. Cir. 164, ubi v. Sillig.

* **bĭsulcĭlingua,** ae, *adj.* [bisulcus-lingua], *with a cloven tongue;* trop., of *a hypocrite, a double-tongued, deceitful person:* bisulcilingua, quasi proserpens bestia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74.

bĭsulcus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-sulcus] (two-furrowed), hence, in gen., *divided into two parts, two-cleft, cloven* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lingua, *forked,* Pac. ap. Non. p. 506, 17; Ov. M. 9, 65: pedes, * Lucr. 2, 356; Ov. M. 7, 113; Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254: ungula, *a cloven hoof,* id. 8, 21, 30, § 73; 10, 1, 1, § 1: cauda, id. 9, 29, 46, § 85: forcipes, id. 11, 28, 34, § 97.—**II.** *Subst.:* **bĭsulca,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *animals with cloven feet* (opp. to the solidipedes), Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212: cornigera fere bisulca, id. 11, 46, 106, § 255; 10, 65, 84, § 184; 10, 73, 93, § 199.—Rare in *sing.:* bisulcum oryx, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255.

bĭsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-syllaba], *dissyllabic:* sic Socer, Macer, Varr. L. L. 9, 52, 151.—Spelled **bissyllăbus,** Macr. Diff. 6, 8; 8, 11.

Bithiae, ārum, *f., the name of certain women in Scythia, said to have two pupils in each eye,* Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

Bīthȳnĭa, ae, *f.,*= Βιθυνία, *a very fruitful province in Asia Minor, between the Propontis and the Black Sea, where the Romans carried on a considerable trade* (its inhabitants were, acc. to Herod. 7, 75, Thracians, who had wandered there), now *Ejalet Anadoli,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; id. Agr. 2, 18, 40; id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; id. Fam. 13, 9, 1; 12, 13, 3; Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148; Tac. A. 1, 74; 16, 18; Flor. 3, 5, 6 and 12; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 247; Vulg. Act. 16, 7.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bīthȳnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Bithynian, of Bithynia:* societas, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2: civitates, Plin. Ep. 10, 115: Nicomedes, Flor. 3, 5, 3: Volusius, Juv. 15, 1.—Also *an agnomen of* Q. Pompeius, *as conqueror of Bithynia,* Fest. s. v. rutrum, p. 223; Cic. Brut. 68, 240.—And of the son of the same, Cic. Fam. 6, 16; 6, 17; 16, 23, 1.—**B. Bīthȳnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Bithynian:* Diophanes, Col. 1, 1, 10.—And in *plur.:* **Bīthȳnĭi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Bithynia,* Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69.—**C. Bīthȳnus** (once Bithȳnus, Juv. 7, 15 Jahn), a, um, *adj., Bithynian:* carina, Hor. C. 1, 35, 7: mare, Tac. A. 2, 60: tyrannus, Juv. 10, 162: equites, id. 7, 15: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33.—And in *plur.:* **Bīthȳni,** ōrum, *m.,*= Βιθυνοί, *the inhabitants of Bithynia,* Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 19, 1; 2, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; 5, 32, 43, § 150; Tac. A. 12, 22; 14, 46; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 201; 2, 239 and 467.—**D. Bīthȳnis,** idis, *f.*,= Βιθυνίς. **1.** *A Bithynian woman,* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25.—**2.** *A town on the island* Thynias, *in the* Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 2, 7, 2.—**3.** *An otherwise unknown town in Thrace,* Mel. 2, 2, 6.—**E. Bīthȳnĭon,** ii, *n.,*= Βιθύνιον, *a town in Bithynia,* afterwards called Claudiopolis, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149.

Bĭtĭas, ae, *m.* **A.** *A Tyrian nobleman at Dido's court,* Verg. A. 1, 738.—**B.** *Son of Alcanor, and a companion of Æneas,* Verg. A. 9, 672; 11, 396.

‡ **bītienses,** ium, *m.* [beto], *those who are continually wandering about,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

1. bīto, v. beto.

2. Bĭto or **Bĭton,** ōnis, *m.,*= Βίτων, *a son of the Argive priestess Cydippe, and brother of Cleobis, distinguished for his filial affection,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 4 (cf. Herod. 1, 31).

Bittis, idis, *f.,*= Βιττίς, *a woman beloved by the poet Philetas of Cos,* Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 2; id. P. 3, 1, 58 Merkel (al. Battis).

Bituītus, i, *m., a king of the Arverni,* Liv. Epit. 61; Flor. 3, 2, 5; Eutr. 4, 22; Val. Max. 9, 6, 3.

†† **bĭtūmen,** inis, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. gatu, gum], *bitumen,* a kind of mineral pitch found in Palestine and Babylon, Gr. ἄσφαλτος, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178 sq.; Tac. H. 5, 6; 5, 17; Just. 1, 2, 7; Vitr. 2, 6; Lucr. 6, 808; Verg. G. 3, 451; Ov. M. 9, 660; 14, 792; Vitr. 8, 3, 1 sqq.: Judaicum, Veg. 1, 20, 1; 3, 56, 2; 5, 83, 3; 6, 14, 1: Apollonium, id. 6, 14, 1; Vulg. Gen. 6, 14.—For magical or religious use, Verg. E. 8, 82; Hor. Epod. 5, 82; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 325.

* **bĭtūmĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [bitumen], *consisting of bitumen, bituminous:* vires, a poet. circumlocution for bitumen, Ov. M. 15, 350.

bĭtūmĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cover* or *impregnate with bitumen* (late Lat.), Ambros. Hexaëm. 6, 9, 72; cf.: bitumino, ἀσφαλτόω, Gloss. Lab.—Hence, *P. a.:* **bĭtūmĭnātus,** a, um, *impregnated with bitumen, bituminous:* aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59.

bĭtūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in bitumen, bituminous* (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): terra, Vitr. 8, 3, 9: fontes, id. 8, 3, 4.

Bĭtŭrĭges, um (in *sing.* Biturix, Luc. 1, 423), *m.,* = Βιτούριγες, *the Bituriges, a people in* Gallia Aquitania, *divided into two tribes.* **A.** Bituriges Cubi, Βιτ. Κοῦβοι, Strab., the present *Berry,* Départ. du Cher. et de l'Indre, whose capital was Avaricum, now *Bourges,* Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; and without Cubi, Caes. B. G. 7, 5; 7, 15; Hirt. B. G. 8, 3.—**B.** Bituriges Vivisci, Βιτ. Οὐίσκοι, Ptol., whose chief city was Burdigala, now *Bordeaux,* Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.—*Sing.* Biturix, *one of the Bituriges,* Luc. 1, 423; Inscr. Orell. 190.—**II.** Deriv.: **Bĭtŭrĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of the Bituriges:* vitis (very much valued), Col. 3, 2, 19; 3, 7, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 21, 3 and 10. Also in the form **Bĭtŭrĭgĭăcus,** a, um, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27.

‡ **bĭūri,** ōrum, *m.* [vox hibrida, from bis-οὐρα, two-tailed], *the name of rodent animals found in Campania,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

bĭvertex, icis, *adj.* [bis-vertex], *with two summits* or *peaks:* Parnassus, Stat. Th. 1, 628: mons, Sid. Carm. 15, 9.

bĭvĭra, ae. *f.* [bis-vir], *a woman married to a second husband* (opp. univira), Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 21 sq. (Sat. Menipp. 48, 5).

bĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [bis-via], *having two ways* or *passages* (rare; not in Cic.): fauces, Verg. A. 11, 516.—So, calles, Val. Fl. 5, 395: di, deae, *worshipped at cross-roads,* Inscr. Orell. 2105.—Hence, *substt.* **A. bĭvĭi** (sc. di), Inscr. Orell. 389; 2104.—**B. bĭvĭum,** i, *n., a place with two ways,* or *where two ways meet.* **1.** Lit.: in bivio portae, Verg. A. 9, 238: ad bivia consistere, Liv. 38, 45, 8; Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; Vulg. Marc. 11, 4.—**2.** Trop.: bivium nobis ad culturam dedit natura, experientiam et imitationem, *a twofold means* or *method,* Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 7.—Of *a twofold love,* Ov. R. Am. 486.

Bizōnē, ēs, *f., a town in Thrace,* Mel. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 44.

Bizȳa, ae, *f., a town in Thrace, once the royal residence,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.

blachnon (blech-), i, *n.,*= βλῆχνον, *a kind of fern* (filix), Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

† **blactēro,** āre, *v. n.* [cf.: balo, blatio], *to bleat,* of the ram, Auct. Carm. Philom. 56.

† **1. blaesus,** a, um, *adj.,*= βλαισός, *lisping, stammering, hesitating in utterance, speaking indistinctly* (most freq. in poetry): blaesus, cui litterae sibilantes (s, z) molestae sunt vitiosque pronunciantur, Popm. Differ. p. 133; Ov. A. A. 3, 294; Mart. 10, 65, 10.—Of a parrot: sonus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 24.—Hence, *subst.:* **blaesus,** i, *m., one who lisps,* Dig. 21, 1, 10.—Of intoxicated persons, Juv. 15, 48; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 598.

2. Blaesus, i, *m., a cognomen in the Sempronian* gens, Stat. S. 2, 1, 191; Tac. A. 1, 16; 1, 18; 1, 21 al.; 6, 40.—Hence, **Blaesĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Blæsus,* Mart. 8, 38, 14.

Blanda, ae. *f.* **I.** *A maritime town in Lucania,* now *Maratea,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72 (in Liv. 24, 20, 5, **Blandae,** ārum).—**II.** *A small maritime town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Blanes,* Mel. 2, 6, 5 (in Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22, **Blandae,** ārum).

blandē, *adv.,* v. blandus *fin.* b.

‡ **blandĭcella,** ōrum, *n. dim., coaxing* or *flattering words,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

* **blandĭcŭlē,** *adv.* of an adj. not in use, blandiculus [blandus], *flatteringly, soothingly, courteously:* respondere, App. M. 10, p. 252.

* **blandĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [blandus-dico], *speaking soothingly, coaxingly,* or *kindly,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 10.

* **blandĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [blandus-facio], *flattering, soothing:* fax, Mart. Cap. 9, § 888.

blandĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [blandus-fluo], *flowing* or *diffusing itself sweetly, pleasantly:* odor, Ven. Carm. 11, 10, 10.

* **blandĭlŏquens,** entis, *adj.* [blandus loquor], *speaking courteously, flatteringly,* or *soothingly,* Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7, 3.

* **blandĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [blandiloquens], *coaxing language, softness of expression,* Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 65 (Trag. v. 227 Rib., or v. 305 Vahl.).

* **blandĭlŏquentŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *speaking caressingly, fair-spoken,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

* **blandĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [blandus-loquor], *soft words, flattering speech:* insidiosum, Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 19, 4.

blandĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speaking smoothly* or *flatteringly, fair-spoken:* ut blandiloqu'est! Hei mihi metuo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 54: vox, Sen. Agam. 289.

blandīmentum, i, *n.* [blandior]. **I.** *flattering words, blandishment, complimentary speech, flattery* (class.; most freq. in *plur.* and in Tac.): nec eam (virtutem) minis aut blandimentis corrupta deseret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id. Truc. 2, 2, 63: multa igitur blandimenta plebi per id tempus ab senatu data, Liv. 2, 9, 6: captus blandimentis, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4: per blandimenta juvenem aggredi, Tac. A. 13, 13; 12, 64: muliebribus blandimentis infectae epistulae, id. H. 1, 74.—In *sing.,* Tac. A. 14, 4.—And in poet. exuberance: cui blandimenta precesque Verbaque jactanti mitissima, desine, dixit, etc., Ov. M. 2, 815.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Any thing that pleases the senses, an object that charms, an allurement, a pleasure, charm, delight:* multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: blandimenta vitae

= res, quae vitam jucundam reddunt), Tac. A. 15, 64; id. H. 2, 53 (cf.: delinimenta vitae, id. A. 15, 63): aestivi caloris, Pall. Sept. 17: vecturae, Veg. 2, 28, 37. — Of *the spices, seasoning, condiments* in food, Petr. 141, 8; Tac. G. 23. — **B.** *Healing applications, cures:* alia quoque blandimenta excogitabat, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 14. — **C.** *Careful culture:* hoc blandimento (i. e. blanda cultura) impetratis radicibus, Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98.

blandĭo, īre, 4 (*act.* collat. form of blandior), *to caress, coax, court:* cur ego blandirem (mulierem), App. Mag. 87, p. 328 *fin.*—*Part. pass.:* blanditusque labor molli curabitur arte, Verr. ap. Prisc. 792 P.: blandiendo duce nutrivit malum, Sen. Hippol. 135.

blandĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.* [blandus]. **I.** Prop., lit., *to cling caressingly to one, to fawn upon, to flatter, soothe, caress, fondle, coax* (class.). **1.** With *dat.:* matri interfectae infante miserabiliter blandiente, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88. — **2.** With *inter se*, Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109. — **3.** With *ut* and *subj.:* Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv. 21, 1, 4.—**4.** *Absol.:* cessit immanis tibi blandienti Janitor aulae Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15: tantusque in eo vigor, et dulcis quidam blandientis risus apparuit, ut, etc., Just. 1, 4, 12: et modo blanditur, modo . . . Terret, Ov. M. 10, 416. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to flatter, make flattering, courteous speeches, be complaisant to.* **1.** With *dat.:* nostro ordini palam blandiuntur, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37: blandiri eis subtiliter a quibus est petendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: cur matri praeterea blanditur? id. Fl. 37, 92: durae supplex blandire puellae, Ov. A. A. 2, 527: sic (Venus) patruo blandita suo est, id. M. 4, 532; 6, 440; 14, 705. — **2.** *Absol.:* quippe qui litigare se simulans blandiatur, Cic. Lael. 26, 99: lingua juvet, mentemque tegat. Blandire, noceque, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 103: in blandiendo (vox) lenis et summissa, Quint. 11, 3, 63: pavidum blandita, *timidly coaxing*, Ov. M. 9, 569: qui cum dolet blanditur, post tempus sapit, Publ. Syr. v. 506 Rib.—**3.** With *per:* de Commageno mirifice mihi et per se et per Pomponium blanditur Appius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 2.—**4.** With *abl.:* torrenti ac meditatâ cotidio oratione blandiens, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Blandiri sibi, etc., *to flatter one's self with something, to fancy something, delude one's self:* blandiuntur enim sibi, qui putant, etc., Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2.—So often in Dig. et Codd.; cf.: ne nobis blandiar, *not to flatter ourselves, to tell the whole truth*, Juv. 3, 126.—**2.** Pregn., *to persuade* or *impel by flattery* (= blandiendo persuadeo or compello—very rare). **a.** With *subj.:* (ipsa voluptas) res per Veneris blanditur saecla propagent (= sic blanditur ut propagent), Lucr. 2, 173 Lachm.—**b.** With *ab* and *ad:* cum etiam saepe blandiatur gratia conviviorum a veris indiciis ad falsam probationem, Vitr. 3 praef.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of inanim. things as subjects, *to flatter, please, be agreeable* or *favorable to; to allure by pleasure, to attract, entice, invite.* **1.** With *dat.:* video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139; blandiebatur coeptis fortuna, Tac. H. 2, 10. —**2.** *Absol.:* fortuna cum blanditur captatum venit, Publ. Syr. v. 167 Rib.: blandiente inertiâ, Tac. H. 4, 4: ignoscere vitiis blandientibus, id. Agr. 16; Suet. Ner. 20; Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 60. — **3.** With *abl.:* opportuna suâ blanditur populus umbrâ, Ov. M. 10, 555.—**B.** Of things as objects: cur ego non votis blandiar ipse meis? i. e. *believe what I wish*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 54: nisi tamen auribus nostris bibliopolae blandiuntur, *tickle with flattery*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 6. — Hence, **A.** *Subst.:* **blandĭens**, entis, *m.*, *a flatterer:* adversus blandientes incorruptus, Tac. H. 1, 35. — **B. blandītus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *pleasant, agreeable, charming* (rare): rosae, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 72: peregrinatio, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 67.

blandĭter, *adv.*, v. blandus *fin.* a.

blandĭtĭa, ae (**blandĭtĭes**, ēi, in *abl.*, App. M. 9, p. 230, 11), *f.* [blandus]. **I.** *The quality of one* blandus; *a caressing, flattering, flattery* (mostly in an honorable sense; cf. on the contrary, assentatio and adulatio; class in prose and poetry; most freq. in *plur.*). (*α*) *Sing.:* haec meretrix meum erum blanditiâ intulit in pauperiem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21: viscus merus vostra'st blanditia, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 16: in cive excelso atque homine nobili blanditiam, ostentationem, ambitionem notam esse levitatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 7, 7 (ap. Non. p. 194, 27): nullam in amicitiâ pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, adsentationem, id. Lael. 25, 91: occursatio et blanditia popularis, id. Planc. 12, 29; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 41; Prop. 1, 16, 16 al. — (*β*) *Plur.*, *flatteries, blandishments, allurements*, = blandimenta: puerique parentum blanditiis facile ingenium fregere superbum, *caresses*, * Lucr. 5, 1018; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 8: quot illic (sc. in amore) blanditiae, quot illic iracundiae sunt! id. Truc. 1, 1, 7: ut blanditiis suis suam voluptatem expleat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 11: quam (benevolentiam civium) blanditiis et adsentando conligere turpe est, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: tantum apud te ejus blanditiae flagitiosae voluerunt, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65: hereditates . . . malitiosis blanditiis quaesitae, id. Off. 3, 18, 74; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5: blanditiis ab aliquo aliquid exprimere, id. Att. 1, 19, 9: muliebres, Liv. 24, 4, 4: virorum factum purgantium, id. 1, 9, 16: fallaces, Tac. A. 14, 56: verniles, id. H. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 53 al.; cf. also Tib. 1, 1, 72; 1, 2, 91; 1, 4, 71; 1, 9, 77; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 72; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66; id. M. 1, 531; 4, 70; 6, 626; 6, 632; 6, 685; 7, 817; 10, 259; 12, 407; 14, 19; id. H. 13, 153; Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14. — **II.** Trop., *pleasure, delight, enticement, charm, allurement* (cf. blandus, II. A., and blandior, II. B.): blanditiis praesentium voluptatum deliniti atque corrupti, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: attrita cotidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditia (i. e. lectione poëtarum) reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27.

blandĭtĭes, v. blanditia.

* **blandītim**, *adv.* [blanditus, from blandior], *in a flattering, caressing manner*, Lucr. 2, 173.

blandītor, ōris, *m.* [blandior], *a flatterer* (late Lat.), Itin. Alex. M. 39 (90).

blandītus, a, um, v. blandior, *P. a.*

* **blandŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [blandus], *pleasing, charming:* animula vagula, blandula, Hadrian. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

blandus, a, um, *adj.* [for mlandus; akin to μείλιχος, mollis, mulier; Goth. milds; Engl. mild], *of a smooth tongue, flattering, fawning, caressing* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Lit.: blanda est parum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 21: nemini credo qui large blandu'st dives pauperi, id. Aul. 2, 2, 19: ut unus omnium homo te vivat numquam quisquam blandior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 21: scis me minime esse blandum, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 4: unum te puto minus blandum esse quam me, id. ib. 12, 3, 1: blandum amicum a vero secernere, id. Lael. 25, 95: (Alcibiades) affabilis, blandus, temporibus callidissime inserviens, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3: an blandiores (mulieres) in publico quam in privato et alienis quam vestris estis? Liv. 34, 2, 10: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, Ov. A. A. 2, 411: canes, Verg. G. 3, 496; catulorum blanda propago, Lucr. 4, 999; Nemes. Cyneg. 215; 230: columba, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 56: tigres, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 604; Quint. 9, 4, 133; 11, 1, 30; 11, 3, 72 al.—**b.** Poet. constr. (*α*) With *gen.:* precum, Stat. Achill. 2, 237. — (*β*) With *acc.:* genas vocemque, Stat. Th. 9, 155.—(*γ*) With *inf.:* blandum et auritas fidibus canoris Ducere quercus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 11; Stat. Th. 5, 456. —(*δ*) With *abl.:* chorus implorat . . doctâ prece blandus (= blande supplicans dis carmine quod poëta eum docuit. Orell. ad loc.), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135. — **II.** Trop. (mostly of things). **A.** *Flattering, pleasant, agreeable, enticing, alluring, charming, seductive* (cf. blandior, II. B.; blanditia, II.): blandâ voce vocare, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.): ne blandâ aut supplici oratione fallamur, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26; Lucr. 6, 1245: voces, Verg. A. 1, 670; Cat. 64, 139: preces, Tib. 3, 6, 46; Hor. C. 4, 1, 8; id. A. P. 395; Ov. M. 10, 642: querelae, Tib. 3, 4, 75: laudes, Verg. G. 3, 185: verba, Ov. M. 2, 575; 6, 360: dicta, id. ib. 3, 375; 9, 156: os, id. ib. 13, 555: pectus, Afran. ap. Non. p. 515.—So, voluptas, Lucr. 2, 966; 4, 1081; 4, 1259; 5, 179; Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6: amor, Lucr. 1, 20; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 49: Veneris blandis sub armis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 137: amaracini liquor, Lucr. 2, 847: tura, Tib. 3, 3, 2: manus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 18; cf. Ov. M. 2, 691: aquae, id. ib. 4, 344: caudae, id. ib. 14, 258 al.: otium consuetudine in dies blandius, Liv. 23, 18, 12: blandiores suci, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 4; Suet. Tib. 27: blandissima litora, Baiae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 96; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 32: actio, Quint. 7, 4, 27: ministerium, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 12, § 1.—With *dat.:* et blandae superûm mortalibus irae, Stat. Th. 10, 836: neque admittunt orationes sermonesve . . . jucunda dictu aut legentibus blanda, Plin. 1, prooem. § 12.—**2.** Of persons: filiolus, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8; cf.: nam et voluptates, blandissimae dominae (*the most alluring mistresses*), majores partes animi a virtute detorquent, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37. — **B.** *Persuading by caressing, persuasive:* nunc experiemur, nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 56. — Hence, *adv.*, in three forms, *soothingly, flatteringly, courteously*, etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **blandĭter**, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69; id. Ps. 5, 2, 3; Titin. ap. Non. p. 210, 6 (also id. ib. p. 256, 15), and ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.—**b.** Class. form **blandē**, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: compellare hominem, id. Poen. 3, 3, 72: me adpellare, id. Truc. 1, 2, 61: adloqui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 22: dicere, id. Ad. 5, 4, 24; cf.: blande, leniter, dulciter dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 71; and blande ac benedice, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 54: rogare, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: excepti hospitio ab Tullo blande ac benigne, Liv. 1, 22, 5: quaerere, Suet. Calig. 32: linguâ lambere, Lucr. 5, 1066: et satiati agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, id. 2, 320: colere fructus, *to treat carefully, gently*, id. 5, 1368 (cf. blandimentum, II. B.): flectere cardinem sonantem, *softly, carefully*, Quint. Decl. 1, 13 al.—*Comp.:* blandius petere, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: ad aurem invocabat, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: moderere fidem, Hor. C. 1, 24, 13 al.—*Sup.:* blandissime appellat hominem, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.—* **c. blandum** = blande: ridere, Petr. 127, 1.

† **blapsĭgŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = βλαψιγονία, *a disease which prevents bees from breeding*, Plin. 11, 19, 20, § 64.

Blascōn, ōnis, *f.*, = Βλάσκων, *an island off the coast of Gaul*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Avien. Or. Mar. 600.

blasphēmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [blasphemo] (eccl. Lat.), *that deserves reproach, censurable*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

blasphēmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (eccl. Lat.), *a reviling*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 12.

† **blasphēmĭa**, ae, *f.* (**blasphēmĭum**, ii, *n.*, Prud. Psych. 715), = βλασφημία (eccl. Lat.), *a reviling, slander*, Vulg. Isa. 51, 7; towards God, *blasphemy*, Hier. Ep. 62, n. 2; Aug. Verb. Dom. Serm. 11; 14; 15; Vulg. 2 Par. 32, 17; id. Matt. 26, 65.

† **blasphēmo**, āre, *v. a.*, = βλασφημέω (eccl. Lat.), *to revile, reproach*, Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 7; God and divine things, *to blaspheme:* Christum, Prud. Apoth. 415: nomen Domini, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Lev. 24, 11; id. Matt. 9, 3; 26, 65.

† **blasphēmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = βλάσφημος (eccl. Lat.), *reviling, defaming:* satelles, Prud. στεφ. 1, 75; and *subst.*, of God and divine things, *blasphemer*, Tert. Res Carn. 26; Hier. Ep. 9; Vulg. Lev. 24, 14 (as transl. of the Heb. הַמְקַלֵּל); id. 1 Tim. 1, 13.

blateas bullas luti ex itineribus, aut quod calceamentorum soleis eraditur appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.

blătĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [blatero], *a babbling* (late Lat.), Auct. Idiom. p. 576, 28 Keil.

blătĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a babbling, prating* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.:* canini, *whining*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 999.

1. blătĕro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.* [kindred with βλάξ, simple, stupid, Paul. ex Fest. p. 34 Müll.; cf. blactero]. **I.** *To talk idly* or *foolishly, to babble, prate* (colloq. and mostly ante- and post-class.), Pac. ap. Fulg. p. 561, 17; Afran. ap. Non. p. 78, 32: illud memento, ne quid in primis blateres, id. ib.; Plaut. ap. Non. p. 44, 15: desine blaterare, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 79, 2: cum magno blateras clamore, furisque, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 35; Gell. 1, 15, 17: his et similibus blateratis, App. M. 4, p. 153, 18; so id. Mag. p. 275, 8; id. Flor. p. 345, 19.—**II.** Of the sounds of frogs, Sid.

Ep. 2, 2 *med.;* and of camels, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 34, 2 Müll.

‡ **2. blătĕro,** ōnis, *m.* [1. blatero], *a babbler, prater*, acc. to Gell. 1, 15 *fin.*

blătio, īre, *v. a.* [kindred with blatero], *to utter foolish things, to babble, prate* (ante-class. and late Lat.): nugas blatis, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 79; so id. Curc. 3, 82; id. Ep. 3, 1, 13; Tert. Pall. 2; cf. Non. p. 44, 11 sq.

1. blatta, ae, *f., an insect that shuns the light;* of several kinds, *the cockroach, chafer, moth*, etc., Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 139; 11, 28, 34, § 99: lucifuga, Verg. G. 4, 243 (per noctem vagans, Serv.); cf. Col. 9, 7, 5; Pall. 1, 37, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; Mart. 14, 37; cf. Voss, Verg. l. l.—On account of its mean appearance: amore cecidi tamquam blatta in pelvim, Laber. ap. Non. p. 543, 27.

2. blatta, ae, *f.:* blatta θρόμβος αἵματος, *a clot of blood*, Gloss.—Hence, **II.** (Access. form **blattea,** Ven. Carm. 2, 3, 19.) *Purple* (similar in color to flowing blood; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 46, and Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135; late Lat.): purpura, quae blatta, vel oxyblatta, vel hyacinthina dicitur, Cod. Th. 4, 40, 1: serica, ib. 10, 20, 18: blattam Tyrus defert, Sid. Carm. 5, 48; Lampr. Elag. 33; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 1, 2.

blattārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. blatta], *pertaining to the moth:* balnea, *for moths*, i. e. *dark bathing-rooms* (so called from the dislike of the moth to the light), Sen. Ep. 86, 7; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 99.—**II.** *Subst.:* **blattārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *moth-mullein:* Verbascum blattaria, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 60, § 108.

blattea, v. 2. blatta, II.

blattĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. blatta, II.], *purple-colored, purple:* tunicae, Vop. Aur. 46, 4: pallium, id. 45, 5: funes, Eutr. 7, 9.

blattĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [2. blatta, II.], *a dyer in purple*, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2 dub.

* **blattĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. blatta, II., -fero], *wearing purple, clothed in purple:* senatus, Sid. Carm. Ep. 9, 16.

Blaudēnĭus, a, um, *adj., of the town* Blaudus (Βλαῦδος, Strab.), *in Phrygia Major:* Zeuxis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4.

† **blēchnon,** v. blachnon.

† **blēchon,** ōnis, *m.,* = βλήχων, *wild pennyroyal*, Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 156.

Blemmўae or **Blēmўae,** ārum (also **Blemyes,** Avien. Descr. Orb. 329; and **Blemyi,** ōrum, Prisc. Perieg. 209), *m.,* = Βλέμυες, *an Ethiopian people*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 4, 8 *fin.;* Vop. Aur. 33, 4; Prob. 17; Claud. Nil. 19; acc. to the fable, without head and eyes, and with the mouth in the breast, Mel. 8 *fin.;* Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 17; Sol. 3, 4.

† **blendĭus** (in MSS. and edd. also **blennius,** corresponding more nearly to the Greek), ii, *m.* (**blendĕa,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 1 Ind. libr. 32, 32), = βλέννος Oppian., βέλεννος Athen., *an inferior kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 102.

† **blennus,** i, *m.,* = βλεννός, *a blockhead, dolt, simpleton:* stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.

Blĕphărōn, ōnis, *m.,* = Βλεφάρων [eye-lids], *a comic character in the Amphitruo of Plautus.*

blĭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [blitum], *tasteless, insipid, silly, foolish, useless* (ante-class.), Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: belua, Laber. ap. Non. p. 80, 26.

† **blĭtum,** i, *n.* (**blĭtus,** i, *m.*, Pall. Mart. 9, 17: blitus seritur is written prob. from the corrupted or misunderstood blitūseritur, or perh. the obscure blitus eritur of the MSS.), = βλίτον, *a vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad, orache*, or *spinach:* Spinacia oleracea, Linn.; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 15; Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252; Pall. Mart. 4, 9 *fin.;* Paul. ex Fest. p. 348 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 15.

Blossĭus, ii, *m., a Roman proper name;* esp., C. Blossius *of Cumæ, a Stoic and a follower of Ti. Gracchus*, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; Val. Max. 4, 7, 1; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93.

bŏa (also **bŏva** in the MSS. of Pliny and Festus), ae, *f.* [bos; cf. βουβών], *a large Italian serpent:* in Italiā appellatae bovae in tantam amplitudinem exeuntes ut divo Claudio principe occisae in Vaticano solidus in alvo spectatus infans, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37; 30, 14, 47, § 138 sq.; Sol. 2; acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll., *a water-serpent, so called because it milked cows*, Sol. 2, 33; or *because it could swallow an ox*, quas boas vocant, ab eo quod tam grandes sint ut boves gluttire soleant, Hier. Vit. Hil. Erem. 39.—**II.** *A disease producing red pustules, the measles* or *small-pox*, Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 53: boam id est rubentes papulas, id. 26, 11, 73, § 120: boas fimum bubulum abolet: unde et nomen traxere, id. 28, 18, 75, § 244; Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. tama, p. 360 Müll.—**III.** Crurum quoque tumor viae labore collectus bova appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll. (the same author explains with these words the disease tama).

Boadicēa, v. Boudicea.

bŏārĭus (**bŏvārĭus,** Cic. Aem. Scaur. 11, 23), a, um, *adj.* [bos], *of* or *relating to neat cattle:* NEGOTIANTES, Inscr. Orell. 913: forum, *the cattle market at Rome* (in the eighth district of the city, near the Circus Maximus): in foro bovario, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 11, 23; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 5 Müll.; acc. to Ov. F. 6, 478, so called from the large brazen statue of an ox placed there; cf. Plin. 34, 3, 5, § 10; Tac. A. 12, 24; acc. to fable, because Hercules fed here the herd which he took from Cacus, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 19; Liv. 10, 23, 3; 33, 27, 4; 21, 62, 3; Val. Max. 1, 6, 5; 2, 4, 7: lappa boaria, *a plant*, unknown to us, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 105.

bŏātus, ūs, *m.* [boo], *a loud crying, a bellowing* or *roaring:* praeconis, App. M. 3, p. 130, 17; Aus. Idyll. 20, 2; Mart. Cap. 2, § 98.

Boaulia, ae, v. Bauli.

bobsĕqua, ae, v. bubsequa.

‡ **bocas,** v. box.

Bocchar, āris (in MSS. also **Bocchor,** ōris), *m., a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war*, Liv. 29, 30, 1; cf. id. 29, 32, 1.—Hence, poet. for *an African*, in gen., Juv. 5, 90.

Bocchărum, i, *n., a town on the larger of the Balearic islands*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

Bocchus, i, *m., a king of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha, whom he gave up bound to Sulla*, Sall. J. 19, 7; 80; 81; 83; 97; 101 sqq.; Vell. 2, 12, 1; Val. Max. 8, 14, 4; Flor. 3, 1, 15; Mel. 1, 5, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; 8, 5, 5, § 15.—**2.** *A plant, so called in honor of him:* Βῶχ, βοτάνης εἶδος, Hesych.; Verg. Cul. 404.—**II.** *A king of Mauritania, son of the former*, Auct. B. Afr. 25.

bōculus, bōcula, v. buculus.

Bodincus, i, *m.* [Ligurian, = bottomless], *the Ligurian name of the river Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 122.

Bŏdotrĭa, ae, *f.,* = Βοδερία, Ptol., *a bay in Scotland on which the present Edinburgh is situated*, now *Firth of Forth*, Tac. Agr. 23.

Boduognātus, i, *m., a leader of the Nervii*, Caes. B. G. 2, 23.

Boebē, ēs, *f.,* = Βοίβη. **I.** *A village in the Thessalian province Pelasgiotis, on the shore of Lake Bœbeïs*, Ov. M. 7, 231.—**B.** Derivv. **1.** Lacus **Boebēis** (Βοιβηὶς λίμνη, Hom. Il. 2, 711), *Lake Bœbeïs*, now *Karla*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30; because in the neighborhood of Ossa: Ossaea, Luc. 7, 176; and because Minerva was said to have once bathed her feet in it (cf. Hesiod. Fragm. 50, Göttl. in Strab. 9, p. 640): sanctae Boebeidos undae, Prop. 2, 2, 11: pinguis, Val. Fl. 1, 449.—**2. Boebēius,** a, um, *adj., Bœbeian,* = *Thessalian:* proles, i. e. *the Thessalian nymphs*, Val. Fl. 3, 543.—**II.** Boebe palus = Boebeïs, *Lake Bœbeïs*, Liv. 31, 41, 4.

Boeōtarches, ae, *m.,* = Βοιωτάρχης, *one of the chief magistrates in Bœotia, a Bœotarch*, Liv. 33, 27, 8; 42, 43, 7 al.

Boeōtia, ae, *f.,* = Βοιωτία. **I.** *Bœotia, a district of Greece proper, whose capital was Thebes, the birthplace of Bacchus and Hercules*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Ov. M. 2, 239; Mel. 2, 3, 4; acc. to fable, so called either after Apollo's cow (Βοῦς), Ov. M. 3, 13, or from Bœotus, the son of Neptune, Hyg. Fab. 186.—Its inhabitants were noted for their stupidity, Cic. Fat. 4; Nep. Alcib. 11, 3; id. Epam. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Liv. 42, 43 sqq.; Tert. Anim. c. 20; cf. the Comm. upon Aelian. Var. H. 13, 25; Schol. Apoll. Rhod. Argon. 3, 1241.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Boeōtius,** a, um, *adj.,* = Βοιώτιος, *Bœotian:* Bacis, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34: vates, id. ib. 2, 26, 56: Neo, Liv. 44, 43, 6: Haemon, Prop. 2, 8, 21: moenia = Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 13: Thyas, Val. Fl. 5, 80.—In *plur.:* **Boeōtii,** ōrum, *m., the Bœotians*, Nep. Alcib. 11, 3; Liv. 33, 1, 1; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49.—**2. Boeōtus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Βοιωτός, *Bœotian* (poet.): tellus = Boeotia, Ov. M. 12, 9: flumina, Stat. Th. 7, 424: urbes, id. ib. 4, 360: duces, Luc. 3, 174: Orion, Ov. F. 5, 493.—In *plur.:* **Boeōti,** ōrum, *m., the Bœotians*, Liv. 33, 29, 1 sq.; 42, 43, 5 sq. al.: Boeotūm = Boeotorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Avien. Orb. Terr. 586; Prisc. Perieg. 428.—**3. Boeōticus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Βοιωτικός, *Bœotian:* frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: cucumis, id. 19, 5, 23, § 68: napus, id. 19, 5, 25, § 76.—**4. Boeōtis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = Βοιωτίς = *Bœotia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**II.** *The wife of Hyas, and mother of the Pleiades*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 21.—**III.** *The Bœotian woman, the name of a lost comedy of Plautus*, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

Bŏēthius, ii, *m.:* Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, *a distinguished philosopher and theologian of the post-classic period under Theodoric;* born about A.D. 470; beheaded in prison (A.D. 524), where he composed his most distinguished work, De consolatione philosophiae libri V.

† **1. bŏēthus,** i, *m.,* = βοηθός, *the aid* or *assistant of a scribe* (pure Lat. adjutor), Cod. Valent. 10, 69, 4.

2. Bŏēthus, *nom. prop.* **A.** *A distinguished sculptor and engraver in silver*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Plin. 33, 12, 55, §§ 154 and 155.—**B.** *A Stoic philosopher*, Cic. Div. 1, 8, 13; 2, 21, 47.

Bogud (in MSS. also **Bogus;** cf. Oud. ad Hirt. B. Alex. 62), ŭdis, *m., son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania, captured and slain by Agrippa* B.C. 31, Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1; Liv. Fragm. lib. 112 ap. Prisc. p. 687 P.; Auct. B. Afr. 23; Suet. Caes. 54; Hirt. B. Alex. 59 and 62.—Hence, **Bogŭdiāna** Mauretania, *that was ruled by Bogud*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19.

Bohemi, v. Boii.

Boia, ae, v. Boii.

bŏiae, ārum, *f.* [bos], *a collar for the neck*, κλοιός (orig. of leather; hence the name; but later of wood or iron), Fest. p. 29; Isid. Orig. 5, 27, 12: boia κλοιός, Gloss. Vet.: pedicae boiae, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 5: attrita boiis colla, Prud. Psych. praef. 34.—For boiam terere, v. Boii *fin.*

Boicus ăger, v. Boii.

Boiemi or **Bohemi,** v. Boii.

Bŏii, ōrum, *m.,* = Βόιοι Polyb., Βόϊοι Strab., *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, now *the Bourbonnais*, Départ. de l'Allier, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 1, 25; 1, 28; Liv. 5, 35, 2 et saep.; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; 3, 15, 20, § 116; Tac. G. 28; *their chief town*, or, acc. to others, *their country*, was **Boia,** ae, *f.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 14.—A part of the Boii went to Upper Italy, and occupied the region of the present Parma and Modena, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Liv. 5, 34 sqq.; 10, 26 sqq.; Front. Strat. 1, 2, 7.—Hence, Boicus ager dicitur, qui fuit Boiorum Gallorum. Is autem est in Galliā citra Alpes, quae togata dicitur, Fest. p. 30.—In Germany also they established themselves, and were called there **Boiemi, Bohemi** or **Boihemi,** or, by collective term, **Boihaemum,** i (Halm), the present *Bohemians*, Tac. G. 28; cf. Vell. 2, 109, 3.—In *sing.:* **Boia,** ae, *f., a woman of the Boii*, in a pun with boia, the *sing.* of boiae: Boius est, Boiam terit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108.

Boiŏrix, īgis, *m., a king of the Boii*, Liv. 34, 46, 4.—**II.** *A king of the Cimbri*, Liv. Epit. 67; Flor. 3, 3.

Bōla, ae (in Liv. 4, 49, 6 sq. **Bōlae,** ārum), *f.,* = Βῶλα, *a very ancient town of the Æqui, in Latium*, now *Poli*, Verg. A. 6, 775.—Hence, **Bōlānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Bola:* ager, Liv. 4, 49, 11.—And **Bōlāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Bola*, Liv. 4, 49, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Bolbitĭnus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Bolbitine*, now *Rosetta, in*

Lower Egypt: ostium, *the Rosetta mouth of the Nile*, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—Later collat. form **Bolbiticus,** a, um: ostium, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Amm. 22, 15, 10.

† **bolbĭtŏn,** i, *n.*, = βόλβιτον, *the dung of cattle*, Plin. 28, 17, 68, § 232.

Bolbŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *a group of small islands near Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

bōlētārĭa, ium (post-class. in *sing.*: **bōlētar,** Apic. 2, 1; 5, 2; 8, 7; Treb. Claud. 17; cf. altaria), *n.* [boletus], *a vessel for mushrooms*, Mart. 14, 101 *lemm.*—**2.** In gen., *a vessel for cooking and eating in*, Apic. l. l.

† **bōlētus,** i, *m.*, = βωλίτης, *the best kind of mushrooms*, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92; Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14; Mart. 1, 21; 14, 101; Juv. 14, 8; much valued by the Romans, Mart. 3, 60; 13, 48.—The emperor Claudius is said to have been poisoned by them, Plin. l. l.: Tac. A. 12, 67 dub.; Suet. Claud. 44; Juv. 5, 147.

† **bŏlis,** idis, *f.*, = βολίς (a missile, an arrow), *a fiery meteor of the form of an arrow*, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96.

† **bŏlītes,** ae, *m.*, = βολίτης, *the root of the plant* lychnis, Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171.

† **bōloe** (dissyl.), = βῶλοι (clods of earth), *a kind of precious stones*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

† **bŏlōnae,** ārum, *m.* [from βόλος and ὠνέομαι]. **I.** *A draught of fishes set to sale* (post-class.), Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26.—**II.** *Dealers in fish, fish-mongers* (post-class.), Gloss. Isid.; Arn. 2, p. 70.

† **bŏlus,** i, *m.*, = βόλος, *a throw* or *cast* (ante- and post-class.; cf. jactus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of dice in gaming, *a throw:* si vis tribus bolis ... *Th.* Quin tu in malam crucem cum bolis, cum bulbis, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13: nimis lepide jecisti bolum, id. Rud. 2, 2, 30: enumerare bolos, Aus. Prof. 1, 26.—**B.** *A cast of the net*, in fishing; and meton., *the cast*, i. e. *the draught* of fishes, *the haul:* bolum emere, Suet. Rhet. 1.—**II.** Trop., *gain, profit, advantage; a haul, winning, piece of fortune*, etc.: primumdum merces annua: is primus bolu'st, *that's her first haul*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 10: intus bolos dat, id. ib. 4, 2, 12: dabit haec tibi grandis bolos, id. Pers. 4, 4, 106; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 46, 13: magnum bolum deferunt aeris, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5; 3, 2, 16.—Esp.: aliquem tangere bolo, *to cozen, wheedle of gain:* quia amare cernit, tangere hominem volt bolo, Plaut. Poen. prol. 101; cf.: verum hoc te multabo bolo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 70.—**B.** *A choice bit, nice morsel:* crucior bolum mihi tantum ereptum tam desubito e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6 Wagn. ad loc.—(In some or all the passages under II. al. refer the word to Gr. ἡ βῶλος, *a clod;* cf.: bolus apud Graecos si per o scribitur, signficat jactum retis; si per ω, glaebam terrae, vel frustum cujusque rei, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6; cf. Speng. ad Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 10.—But bolus is always *masc.* in Plaut. and Ter., and is scanned bŏlus; v. esp. Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 70; id. Poen. prol. 101).

† **bombax,** *interj.*, = βομβάξ (v. Eustath. Od. p. 1718, a), an exclamation of real or affected surprise, *indeed! strange! Ca.* Fur. *Ba.* Babae. *Ps.* Fugitive. *Ba.* Bombax, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131 Lambin.

bombĭnātor, ōris, *m.*, *the buzzer, hummer*, of the bee, Mart. Cap. 9, § 999 Kopp. (al. bombitat ore).

‡ **bombio,** īre, = βομβῶ, *to buzz, hum*, Vet. Gloss.

bombīto, āre, *v. n.* [bombus; cf. Gr. βομβῶ], *to buzz, hum;* of bees (cf.: bombio, bombitatio, bombus), Auct. Carm. Phil. 36; Mart. Cap. 9, § 999 Eyssenh.

‡ **bombĭzātĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, *the buzzing of bees:* est sonus apium ab ipso sonitu dictus: ut mugitus boum, hinnitus equorum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 2.

Bombŏmăchĭdes (or **Bumb-**, Ritschl), ae, *m.*, *a name formed in ridicule of a boasting soldier*, from bombus = βόμβος and μάχομαι, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14.

Bombŏs, i, *m.*, = Βόμβος, *a river of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.

† **bombus,** i, *m.*, = βόμβος, *a hollow, deep sound, a booming, humming, buzzing:* Ennius sonum pedum bombum pedum dixit, Fortun. Dial. (v. Enn. p. 183 *fin.* Vahl.); of bees; of a horn; of the clapping of hands: si (apes) intus faciunt bombum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: cum tuba ... mugit, Et reboat raucum regio cita barbara bombum, Lucr. 4, 546: raucisonos efflabant cornua bombos, Cat. 64, 263: torva mimalloneis inplerunt cornua bombis, Pers. 1, 99 Coningt. ad loc.; Mart. Cap. 1, § 67; 2, § 197: organorum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 23: qui plausuum genera condiscerent (bombos et imbrices et testas vocabant), Suet. Ner. 20 Casaub.

† **bombȳcĭae hărundĭnes** = βομβυκίας κάλαμος (Theophr. H. P. 4, 12), *reeds suitable for flutes*, βόμβυξ (v. Lid. and Scott, s. v.), Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

bombȳcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [bombyx], *of silk, silken* (cf. sericus): vestis, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 76: panniculus, Juv. 6, 260: taenia, Mart. 14, 24; Dig. 34, 2, 23, § 1.—*Subst.:* **bombȳcĭna,** ōrum, *n.*, *silk garments*, Mart. 11, 50, 5; 8, 68, 7; App. M. 8, p. 214, 6.—And **bombȳcĭnum,** i, *n.*, *a silk texture* or *web*, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 13.

† **bombȳlis,** is, *f.*, = βομβυλίς, *the silk-worm in its chrysalis state*, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 76.—Collat. form **bombȳlĭus,** ii, *m.*, = βομβύλιος, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 23, 77.

† **bombyx,** ȳcis, *m.* (*f.*, Plin. 11, 23, 27; Tert. Pall. 3), = βόμβυξ. **I.** *The silk-worm*, Plin. 11, 22, 25, § 75 sqq.; Mart. 8, 33, 16; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 121; Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 8; 19, 27, 5.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *That which is made of silk, a silken garment, silk:* Arabius, *Arabian* (the best), Prop. 2, 3, 15: Assyria bombyx, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 78.—**B.** In gen., for *any fine fibre*, e. g. *cotton*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Bŏmilcar, āris, *m.* **I.** *A Carthaginian general, contemporary with Agathocles*, Just. 22, 7, 8.—**II.** *One of Hannibal's generals*, Liv. 23, 41, 10; 24, 36, 7 al.—**III.** *A companion of Jugurtha, afterwards guilty of rebellion, and put to death by him*, Sall. J. 35; 61; 62; 70 sqq.

† **Bōmŏnīcae,** ārum, *m.*, = βωμονεῖκαι, *the Lacedæmonian youths who allowed themselves to be whipped at the altar of Artemis Orthia, in order to gain the honor of firmness*, Hyg. Fab. 261; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 116.

Bŏna Dea (**Dīva**), *the good goddess, worshipped by the women of Rome as the goddess of chastity and fertility.* No man was permitted to enter her temple; but in later times it became the resort of unchaste women, and the scene of license, Macr. S. 1, 12, 21 sqq.; Ov. A. A. 3, 244; cf. also id. ib. 3, 637; Juv. 2, 84 sq.; 6, 314. Clodius invaded this sanctuary, and is hence called by Cicero the priest of the Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2; id. Har. Resp. 17, 37.

† **bŏnāsus,** i, *m.*, = βόνασος, *a species of bull in Pæonia, with the hair of a horse, and with horns unfit for fighting*, hence saving itself by flight, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 40; Sol. 40; cf. Aristot. H. A. 9, 45.

bŏnĕ, *adv.*, = bene, formerly read in Lucr. 2, 7; 4, 572; 6, 998, by Gifan. after some ancient MSS.; now replaced by bene.

‡ **bŏnĭfăcies,** = εὐπρόσωπος, *of a handsome face*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **bŏnĭfātus,** = εὔμοιρος, *lucky, fortunate*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **bŏnĭmōris,** = καλότροπος, *well-mannered*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

bŏnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [bonus], *the good quality of a thing, goodness, excellence* (cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 28 Herz.; class., but mostly in prose). **I.** Of concrete objects: bonitas praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 16, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 28: agri aut oppidi, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 76: praediorum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; Dig. 50, 16, 86: terrae, Lucr. 5, 1247: soli, Quint. 2, 19, 2: aquae, Phaedr. 4, 9, 8: vini, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55: arboris, id. 13, 9, 17, § 61: gemmarum, id. 37, 8, 37, § 116 al.: vocis, Cic. Or. 18, 59: verborum, id. ib. 49, 164: mutuum eâdem bonitate solvatur quâ datum est, Dig. 12, 1, 3: secunda bonitas (amomi), *the second quality*, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48; Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 2.—**II.** Of abstract objects: ingenii, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 14: causae, id. Dom. 22, 57: naturae, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: sapientiae, Quint. 5, 10, 75. —**B.** Esp. freq. of character, *good, honest*, or *friendly conduct; goodness, virtue, integrity, blamelessness:* neque ego nunc de illius bonitate, sed de generi impudentiâ disputo, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 13: rustici cum fidem alicujus bonitatemque laudant, dignum esse dicunt, quîcum in tenebris mices, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: quae tuae fidei, justitiae bonitatique commendo, id. Fam. 13, 4, 3; id. N. D. 3, 30, 75: si recte vestram bonitatem atque prudentiam cognovi, id. Quint. 17, 54: nec justitiae ullus esset nec bonitati locus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: perennis, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 27: eam potestatem bonitate retinebat, *integrity*, Nep. Milt. 8, 3; so id. Timol. 5, 1.—**2.** *Kindness, friendliness, benevolence, benignity, affability:* perpetua naturalis bonitas (*kind-heartedness, benevolence*), quae nullis casibus neque agitur, neque minuitur, Nep. Att. 9, 1: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 54; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: bonitas et beneficentia, id. ib. 1, 43, 121; 3, 34, 84: homo liberalis et dissolutus et bonitate affluens, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: utrumque incredibile est, et Roscium quicquam per avaritiam appetisse, et Fannium quicquam per bonitatem amisisse, id. ib. 7, 21: multas hereditates nullâ aliâ re quam bonitate consecutus est, Nep. Att. 21, 1: bonitas, humanitas, misericordia, Quint. 5, 1, 22; Tac. H. 1, 52. —**3.** Esp., *parental love, tenderness:* quid dicam ... de bonitate in suos, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: facit parentes bonitas, non necessitas, Phaedr. 3, 15, 18.

Bonna, ae, *f.*, *a city on the Rhine*, now *Bonn*, Tac. H. 4, 19; 4, 25; 70, 77; 5, 22; Flor. 4, 12, 26.—Hence, **Bonnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Bonna:* castra, Tac. H. 4, 20; 4, 62: proelium, id. ib. 4, 20.

Bŏnōnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Βονωνία. **I.** *A town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *in the neighborhood of* Mutina, *a Roman colony founded* A. U. C. 563, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2; Liv. 37, 57, 7; Vell. 1, 15, 2; Sil. 8, 599; Mel. 2, 4, 2; *previously a Tuscan town called* Felsina, now *Bologna*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Interpr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 198; Liv. 33, 37, 3; Amm. 20, 1, 3; 27, 8, 6.—Hence, **B. Bŏnōnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Bononia:* amnis Rhenus, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161; so, C. Rusticellus Bononiensis, *of Bononia*, Cic. Brut. 46, 169.—**II.** *A fortress in Pannonia*, now *Banostor*, Amm. 21, 9, 6; 31, 11, 6; Itin. Anton. —**III.** *A town in* Gallia Belgica, earlier called Gessoriacum, now *Boulogne*, Tab. Peuting.

bŏnum, i, *n.*, v. bonus, I. 5. and II. A. 5.

bŏnus (old form **dŭonus,** Carm. Sall. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 67 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [for duonus, cf. bellum, bis, and cf. root dvi-; hence δείδω, δέος], *good; comp.* **melior,** us [cf. Gr. μάλα, μᾶλλον], *better; sup.* **optimus** (**optumus,** ante-class. and often class.) [root op- of ops, opes; cf. copia, apiscor], *best.* **I.** Attributively. **A.** As adjunct of nouns denoting persons. **1.** Vir bonus. (*a*) *A man morally good* (καλὸς κἀγαθός): quoniam boni me viri pauperant, improbi alunt, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60: omnibus virtutibus instructos et ornatos tum sapientes, tum viros bonos dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 28: ille vir bonus qui ... intolerabili dolore lacerari potius quam aut officium prodat aut fidem, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: sive vir bonus est is qui prodest quibus potest, nocet nemini, certe istum virum bonum non facile reperimus, id. Off. 3, 15, 64: qui se ita gerunt ut eorum probitas, fides, integritas, etc. ... hos viros bonos ... appellandos putemus, id. Lael. 5, 19: non intellegunt se de callido homine loqui, non de bono viro, id. Att. 7, 2, 4: ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime esse alios improbos suspicatur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 12: nec enim melior vir fuit Africano quisquam, nec clarior, id. Lael. 2, 6; id. Leg. 1, 14, 41; 1, 18, 48; id. Planc. 4, 9; id. Par. 3, 1, 21; id. Marcell. 6, 20; id. Fam. 7, 21; id. Off. 2, 16, 57.—(*β*) *An honest man:* justitia, ex quâ viri boni nominantur, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21; 1, 44, 155; 2, 11, 39; 2, 12, 42; 2, 20, 71; 3, 12, 50: cum is sponsionem fecisset ni vir bonus esset, id. ib. 3, 19, 77: quoniam Demosthenes nec vir bonus esset, nec bene meritus de civitate, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 20; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116.—(*γ*) *A man of good standing in the community:* id viri boni arbitratu deducetur, Cato, R. R. 143; so id. ib. 149: tuam partem viri bono arbitratu ... dari oportet, Dig. 17, 1,

35; 37, 6, 2. § 2: quem voles virum bonum nominato, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 55: vir bonus est . . . quo res sponsore, et quo causae teste tenentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 40. — Hence, ironically of wealthy men: praetores jus dicunt, aediles ludos parant, viri boni usuras perscribunt, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3.—(δ) Ironically of bad men: sed eccum lenonem Lycum, bonum virum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 52; Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 9; 4, 3, 18; id. Ad. 3, 4, 30: expectabam quinam isti viri boni testes hujus manifesto deprehensi veneni dicerentur, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: nam socer ejus, vir multum bonus est, id. Agr. 3, 3, 13; so especially in addresses (mostly comic.): age tu, illuc procede, bone vir! Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 1; id. Curc. 5, 2, 12; id. Ps. 4, 7, 48; id. Pers. 5, 2, 11; Ter. And. 3, 5, 10; 5, 2, 5; id. Ad. 4, 2, 17; id. Eun. 5, 2, 11: quid tu, vir optime? Ecquid habes quod dicas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104. — (ε) Sometimes boni viri = boni, in the sense of optimates (v. I. A. 3.): bonis viris quid juris reliquit tribunatus C. Gracchi? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20.— (ζ) As a conventional courtesy: homines optimi non intellegunt, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: bone accusator, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 58: sic illum amicum vocasti, quomodo omnes candidatos bonos viros dicimus, *gentlemen*, Sen. Ep. 3, 1. — For bonus vir, *a good husband*, v. 3.; and for vir optimus, as a laudatory epithet, v. 5.—**2.** Boni homines (rare) = boni, *better classes of society*, v. II. A. 3: in foro infimo boni homines atque dites ambulant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 14.— **3.** With nouns denoting persons in regard to their functions, offices, occupations, and qualities, denoting excellence: bonus consul, Liv. 4, 40, 6; 22, 39, 2 (different: consules duos, bonos quidem, sed dumtaxat bonos, amisimus, *consuls of good sentiments*, almost = *bad consuls*, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 3, 4): boni tribuni plebis, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25: bonus senator, id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37: senator bonus, id. Dom. 4, 8: bonus judex, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 34: bonus augur (ironically), id. Phil. 2, 32, 80: bonus vates, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 27: bonus imperator, Sall. C. 60, 4: bonus dux, Quint. 12, 1, 43 (cf. trop.: naturam, optimam ducem, *the best guide*, Cic. Sen. 2, 5): bonus miles, Sall. C. 60, 4; Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 5: bonus orator, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: optimus orator, id. Opt. Gen. 1, 3: poëta bonus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 11; 2, 46, 194; id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: scriptor bonus, Quint. 10, 1, 104: bonus advocatus, id. 5, 13, 10: bonus defensor, id. 5, 13, 3: bonus altercator, *a good debater*, id. 6, 4, 10: bonus praeceptor, id. 5, 13, 44; 10, 5, 22: bonus gubernator, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: optimus opifex, Hor. S. 1, 3, 133: sutor bonus, id. ib. 1, 3, 125: actor optimus, Cic. Sest. 57, 122: cantor optimus est modulator, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: melior gladiator, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 33: agricola (colonus, dominus) bonus, Cato, R. R. prooem.; Cic. Sen. 16, 56: bonus paterfamilias, *a thrifty head of the house*, Nep. Att. 13, 1: bonus servus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 58; id. Am. 2, 1, 46; id. Men. 5, 6, 1; Cic. Mil. 22, 58: dominus bonus, Cato, R. R. 14: bonus custos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 38.—Ironically, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57: filius bonus, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 9: patres, Quint. 11, 3, 178: parens, id. 6, prooem. 4: bonus (melior, optimus), viz. *a good husband*, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51 sq.; Liv. 1, 9, 15: uxor melior, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: amicus, id. Fam. 2, 15, 3: amicus optimus, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 18: optimus testis, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 2: auctor, in two senses, *good authority*, id. Att. 5, 12, 3; and = bonus scriptor (post-class.), Quint. 10, 1, 74. — Esp.: bonus civis (rarely civis bonus): in re publicâ ea velle quae tranquilla et honesta sint: talem enim solemus et sentire bonum civem et dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: eaque est summa ratio et sapientia boni civis, commoda civium non divellere, atque omnes aequitate eâdem continere, id. ib. 2, 23, 83: eum esse civem et fidelem et bonum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 15; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2; 1, 9, 10; 3, 12, 1; 6, 6, 11; id. Off. 1, 44, 155; Liv. 22, 39, 3; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 10 Dietsch: optimus et fortissimus civis, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; id. Sest. 17, 39.—**4.** Bonus and optimus as epithets of the gods. (α) In gen.: sed te bonus Mercurius perdat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 23: fata . . . bonique divi, Hor. C. 4, 2, 38: divis orte bonis, id. ib. 4, 5, 1: O bone deus! Scrib. Comp. 84 *fin.*: BONORVM DEORVM, Inscr. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: totidem, pater optime, dixi, Tu mihi da cives, referring to Jupiter, Ov. M. 7, 627.—(β) Optimus Maximus, a standing epithet of Jupiter: (Juppiter) a majoribus nostris Optimus Maximus (nominatur), et quidem ante optimus, id est beneficentissimus, quam Maximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: Jovem optimum et maximum ob eas res appellant, non quod, etc., id. ib. 3, 36, 87: in templo Jovis Optimi Maximi, id. Sest. 56, 129; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: nutu Jovis Optimi Maximi, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21; Liv. 1, 12, 7; id. 6, 16, 2. — (γ) Di boni, O di boni, expressing indignation, sorrow, or surprise: di boni, hunc visitavi antidhac! Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 16: di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. And. 2, 2, 1: di boni, quid hoc morbi est, id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 13; id. Ad. 3, 3, 86: alter, O di boni, quam taeter incedebat! Cic. Sest. 8, 19; id. Brut. 84, 288; id. Phil. 2, 8, 20; 2, 32, 80; id. Att. 1, 16, 5; 14, 21, 2; Val. Max. 3, 5, 1; Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 3.—(δ) Bona Dea, etc., v. 6.—**5.** Optimus as a laudatory epithet. (α) Vir optimus: per vos nobis, per optimos viros optimis civibus periculum inferre conantur, Cic. Sest. 1, 2: virum optimum et constantissimum M. Cispium, id. ib. 35, 76: fratrem meum, virum optimum, fortissimum, id. ib.: consolabor hos praesentes, viros optimos, id. Balb. 19, 44; id. Planc. 21, 51; 23, 55; id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Marcell. 4, 10; id. Att. 5, 1, 5; Hor. S. 1, 6, 53.—(β) Femina bona, optima: tua conjunx bona femina, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: hujus sanctissimae feminae atque optimae pater, id. ib.—(γ) Senex, pater, frater, etc.: optimus: parentes ejus, prudentissimi atque optimi senis, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: insuevit pater optimus hoc me, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105; 2, 1, 12: C. Marcelli, fratris optimi, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6 (8), 2; 2, 4, 2.—(δ) With proper names (poet.): optimus Vergilius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 54: Maecenas optimus, id. ib. 1, 5, 27: optime Quinti, id. Ep. 1, 16, 1.—(ε) Esp. as an epithet of the Roman emperors: quid tam civile, tam senatorium quam illud, additum a nobis Optimi cognomen? Plin. Pan. 2, 7: gratias, inquit, ago, optime Princeps! Sen. Tranq. 14. 4: ex epistulâ optimi imperatoris Antonini, Gai. Inst. 1, 102; cf.: bene te patriae pater optime Caesar, Ov. F. 2, 637: optime Romulae Custos gentis, Hor. C. 4, 5, 1.—**6.** Bonus and Bona, names of deities. (α) Bona Dea, the goddess of Chastity, whose temple could not be entered by males (cf. Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22): Bonae Deae pulvinaribus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95; id. Mil. 31, 86; id. Fam. 1, 9, 15; cf. in mal. part., Juv. 2, 86 sq.; 6, 314 sq.; 6, 335 sq.—(β) Bonus Eventus, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 *med.*; Amm. 29, 6, 19; Inscr. Orell. 907; 1780 sq.—(γ) Bona Fortuna: si bona Fortuna veniat, ne intromiseris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 22: Bonae Fortunae (signum), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: FORTVNAE BONAE DOMESTICAE, Inscr. Orell. 1743 sq.—(δ) Bona Spes: Spes Bona, obsecro, subventa mihi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 12: BONAE SPEI, Aug. Inscr. Grut. 1075, 1.—(ε) BONA MENS, Inscr. Orell. 1818 sqq.: Mens Bona, si qua dea es, tua me in sacraria dono, Prop. 3, 24, 19.

B. With nouns denoting things. **1.** Things concrete, denoting excellence: navis bona dicitur non quae pretiosis coloribus picta est . . . sed stabilis et firma, Sen. Ep. 76, 13: gladium bonum dices, non cui auratus est balteus, etc., sed cui et ad secandum subtilis acies est, et. etc., id. ib. 76, 14: id vinum erit lene et bono colore, Cato, R. R. 109; Lucr. 2, 418; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 9: tabulas . . . collocare in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261: ex quâvis oleâ oleum . . . bonum fieri potest, Cato, R. R. 3: per aestatem boves aquam bonam et liquidam bibant semper curato, id. ib. 73; cf.: bonae aquae, ironically compared to wine, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 28: praedium bonum caelum habeat, *good temperature*, Cato, R. R. 1: bonâ tempestate, *in good weather*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: (praedium) solo bono valeat, *by good soil*, Cato, R. R. 1: bonae (aedes) cum curantur male, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 24: villam bonam, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 55: bonus pons, Cat. 17, 5: scyphi optimi (= optime facti), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: perbona toreumata, id. ib. 2, 4, 18, § 38: bona domicilia, *comfortable residences*, id. N. D. 2, 37, 95: agrum Meliorem nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: fundum meliorem, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: fundos optimos et fructuosissimos, id. Agr. 3, 4, 14: equus melior, id. Inv. 1, 31, 52: bona cena, Cat. 13, 3: boni nummi, *good, not counterfeit*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 144; Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: super omnia vultus accessere boni, *good looks*, Ov. M. 8, 678: mulier bonâ formâ, *of a fine form*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 13: equus formae melioris, Hor. S. 2, 7, 52: tam bona cervix, simul ac jussero, demetur, *fine, beautiful*, Suet. Calig. 33: fruges bonae, Cat. 34, 19: ova suci melioris, *of better flavor*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 13.— Trop.: animus aequus optimum est aerumnae condimentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71: bona dextra, *a lucky hand* (cf.: bonum omen. 2. e.), Quint. 6, 3, 69: scio te bonâ esse voce, ne clama nimis, *good, sound, loud voice*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 43; so, bona firmaque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13.—**2.** Things abstract. **a.** Of physical well-being: ut si qui neget sine bonâ valetudine posse bene vivi, Cic. Inv. 1, 51, 93; Sen. Vit. Beat. 22, 2; Lucr. 3, 102; Val. Max. 2, 5, 6; Quint. 10, 3, 26; 11, 2, 35 et saep.: non bonus somnus de prandio est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8: bona aetas, *prime of life*, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: optimâ aetate, id. Fam. 10, 3, 3.—Ironically: bonâ, inquis, aetate, etc., Sen. Ep. 76, 1.—**b.** Of the mind and soul: meliore esse sensu, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: optima indoles, id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: bona conscientia, Quint. 6, 1, 33; 9, 2, 93; Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 5: bono ingenio me esse ornatam quam auro multo mavolo, *with a good heart*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 91; id. Stich. 1, 21, 59; Sall. C. 10, 5: mens melior, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 78; Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13; Liv. 39, 16, 5; Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 4; id. Ep. 10, 4; Pers. 2, 8; Petr. 61.—Personified, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 19; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 31: duos optimae indolis filios, Val. Max. 5, 7, 2; Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 6; Quint. 1, 2, 5: bonum consilium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 6; id. Rud. 4, 3, 18; Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: bona voluntas, *a good purpose*, Quint. 12, 11, 31: memoria bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: bona ratio cum perditâ . . . confligit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: bonae rationes, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 50: pronuntiatio bona, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.—**c.** Of moral relations: ego si bonam famam mihi servasso, sat ero dives, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 71; Cic. Sest. 66, 139; Liv. 6, 11, 7; Hor. S. 1, 2, 61 (cf. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1; v. e. infra): si ego in causâ tam bonâ cessi tribuni plebis furori, Cic. Sest. 16, 36; id. Planc. 36, 87; Ov. M. 5, 220: fac, sis, bonae frugi sies, *of good, regular habits*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 35; id. Cas. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 19; id. Ps. 1, 5, 53; id. Truc. 1, 1, 13; id. Capt. 5, 2, 3 sq. (v. frux, II. B. 1. β.): vilicus disciplinâ bonâ utatur, Cato, R. R. 5: bona studia, *moral pursuits*, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 25: quidquid vitâ meliore parasti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15: ad spem mortis melioris, *an honorable death*; so as an epithet of religious exercises: Jupiter, te bonas preces precor, Cato, R. R. 134; 139.—**d.** Of external, artistic, and literary value and usefulness: bono usui estis nulli, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 15: Optumo optume optumam operam das, id. Am. 1, 1, 122: bonam dedistis mihi operam, *a valuable service to me*, id. Poen. 2, 3, 70; 3, 6, 11; id. Pers. 4, 7, 11; id. Rud. 3, 6, 11 (in a different sense: me bonâ operâ aut malâ Tibi inventurum esse auxilium argentarium, *by fair* or *unfair means*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 102; v. e. infra): optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis . . . gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: bonum otium, *valuable leisure*, Sall. C. 4, 1: bonis versibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: versus meliores, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 81: meliora poemata, Hor. A. P. 303: in illâ pro Ctesiphonte oratione longe optimâ, Cic. Or. 8, 26: optimas fabulas, id. Off. 1, 31, 114: melius munus, id. Ac. 1, 2, 7.—**e.** *Favorable, prosperous, lucky, fortunate*: de Procilio rumores non boni, *unfavorable rumors*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 5: bona de Domitio, praeclara de Afranio fama est, *about their success in the war*, id. ib. 7, 26, 1: si fuisset in discipulo comparando meliore fortunâ, id. Pis. 29, 71; cf. fortunâ optimâ esse, *to be in the best pecuniary circumstances*, id. ad Brut. 1, 1, 2: occasio tam bona, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 9: senex est eo meliore condicione quam adulescens cum, etc., Cic. Sen. 19, 68; id. Fam. 4, 32: bona navigatio, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83; esp. in phrase bona spes.—Object.: ergo in iis adulescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus et magnam indolem quos, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117.—Subject.: ego sum spe bonâ, Cic. Fam. 12, 28, 3; id. Cat. 2, 11, 25;

id. Att. 14, 1 a, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: optimā spe, id. Fam. 12, 11, 2.—P r e g n.,= spes bonarum rerum, Sall. C. 21, 1; v. C. 1. c. infra: meliora responsa, *more favorable*, Liv. 7, 21, 6: melior interpretatio, Tac. H. 3, 65: cum laude et bonis recordationibus, id. A. 4, 38: amnis Doctus iter melius, i. e. *less injurious*, Hor. A. P. 68: omen bonum, *a good, lucky omen*, Cic. Pis. 13, 31; cf. Liv. praef. § 13: melius omen, Ov. F. 1, 221; optimum, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: bona scaeva, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 24: auspicio optumo, id. ib. 3, 2, 6; cf.: memini bene, sed meliore Tempore dicam = opportuniore tempore, Hor. S. 1, 9, 68.—**f.** Of public affairs: si mihi bonā re publicā frui non licuerit, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: optima res publica, id. Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: minus bonis temporibus, id. Dom. 4, 8; so, optimis temporibus, id. Sest. 3, 6: nostrae res meliore loco videbantur, id. ad Brut. 1, 3, 1: lex optima, id. Pis. 16, 37; id. Sest. 64, 137; id. Phil, 1, 8, 19.—**g.** *Good = large, considerable*: bono atque amplo lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6; bona librorum copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 109; cf.: bona copia cornu, Ov. M. 9, 88; v. bona pars, C. 8. γ.—**h.** *Noble*; with genus, *good family, noble extraction, honorable birth*: quali me arbitraris genere prognatum? *Eu.* Bono, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 35; so id. Ep. 1, 2, 4; 2, 1, 3; id. Pers. 4, 4, 94: si bono genere natus sit, Auct. Her. 3, 7, 13.—**k.** Referring to good-will, kindness, faithfulness, in certain phrases. (α) Bonā veniā or cum bonā veniā, *with the kind permission* of a person addressed, especially bonā veniā orare, expetere, etc.: primum abs te hoc bonā veniā expeto, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 31: bonā tuā veniā dixerim, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: orāvit bonā veniā Quirites, ne, etc., Liv. 7, 41, 3: obsecro vos . . bonā veniā vestrā liceat, etc., id. 6, 40, 10: cum bonā veniā quaeso audiatis, etc., id. 29, 17, 6; Arn. c. Gent. 1, p. 5; cf.: sed des veniam bonus oro = veniā bonā oro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 5.—(β) Bona pax, *without quarrelling*: bona pax sit potius, *let us have no quarrel about that*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 7; so especially cum bonā pace, or bonā pace: Hannibal ad Alpis cum bonā pace incolentium . . . pervenit, *without a difficulty with the inhabitants*, Liv. 21, 32, 6; 21, 24, 5; 1, 24, 3; 28, 37, 4; 8, 15, 1; cf.: si bonam (pacem) dederitis, = *a fair peace, under acceptable conditions*, id. 8, 21, 4.—(γ) Amicitia bona = bonā fide servata, *faithful, undisturbed friendship*: igitur amicitia Masinissae bona atque honesta nobis permansit, Sall. J. 5, 5.—(δ) Bona societas, *alliance*: Segestes, memoriā bonae societatis, impavidus, Tac. A. 1, 58.

C. In particular phrases. **1.** Bonae res. **a.** = Vitae commoda, *comforts of life*, abstract or concrete: concedatur bonis rebus homines morte privari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87: optimis rebus usus est, *he had every most desirable thing*, Nep. Att. 18, 1.—**b.** = Res secundae, opp. res adversae, *prosperity*: bonis rebus tuis, meas irrides malas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45: in bonis rebus, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2.—**c.** Res bona = res familiaris bona, *wealth* (poet.): in re bonā esse, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17, 4.—Also an object of value: homines quibus mala abunde omnia erant, sed neque res neque spes bona ulla, *who had no property, nor the hope of any*, Sall. C. 21, 1.—**d.** *Costly things, articles of luxury*: capere urbem in Arabiā plenam bonarum rerum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46; 4, 4, 82: nimium rei bonae, id. Stich. 2, 3, 55: ignorantia bonarum rerum, Nep. Ages. 8, 5: bonis rebus gaudere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 110: re bonā copiosum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 7.—**e.** *Moral, morally good*: illi cum res non bonas tractent, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 72: ut de virtutibus et vitiis, omninoque de bonis rebus et malis quaererent, id. ib. 1, 4, 15: quid habemus in rebus bonis et malis explorati? id. ib. 2, 42, 129; so id. Or. 1, 10, 42; id. Leg. 1, 22, 58: quae tamen omnia dulciora fuint et moribus bonis et artibus, id. Sen. 18, 65.—**f.** In literary composition, *important* or *interesting matter, subjects*, or *questions*: res bonas verbis electis dictas quis non legat? Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: studiis generorum, praesertim in re bonā, Plaut. Am. 8, 26.—**2.** Bonae artes. (α) *A good, laudable way of dealing*: qui praeclari facinoris aut artis bonae famam quaerit, Sall. C. 2, 9: huic bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, id. ib. 11, 2: quod is bonarum artium cupiens erat, Tac. A. 6, 46.—(β) *Liberal arts and sciences*: litteris aut ulli bonae arti, Quint. 12, 1, 7: conservate civem bonarum artium, bonarum partium, bonorum virorum, Cic. Sest. 32, 77.—E s p.: optimae artes: optimarum artium scientia, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 4; id. Ac. 2, 1, 1; id. Cael. 10, 24; id. Marcell. 1, 4.—**3.** Bona fides, or fides bona. **a.** *Good faith*, i. e. *conscious honesty in acts* or *words*: qui nummos fide bonā solvit, *who pays* (the price of labor) *in good faith*, i. e. *as it is honestly earned*, Cato, R. R. 14: dic, bonā fide, tu id aurum non subripuisti? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 46; 4, 10, 47; id. Capt. 4, 2, 111; id. Most. 3, 1, 137; id. Poen. 1, 3, 30; id. Pers. 4, 3, 16; id. Ps. 4, 6, 33: si tibi optimā fide omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144; Quint. 10, 3, 23.—Hence, bonae fidei vir, *a conscientious man*, Quint. 10, 7, 1.—**b.** Jurid. t. t. (α) *Good faith in contracts and legal acts* in general, opposed to dolus malus, *honesty and fairness in dealing with another*: ad fidem bonam statuit pertinere, notum esse emptori vitium quod nosset venditor, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67.—Hence, alienam rem bonā fide emere, *to buy, believing the seller to be the rightful owner*, Dig. 41, 3, 10; 41, 3, 13, § 1. bonae fidei possessor (also possessio), *believing that he is the rightful owner*, ib. 5, 3, 25, § 11; 5, 3, 22; 41, 3, 15, § 2; 41, 3, 24: conventio contra bonam fidem et mores bonos, ib. 16, 31, § 7: bonam fidem praestare, *to be responsible for one's good faith*, ib. 17, 1, 10 prooem.—Hence, (β) Bonae fidei actiones or judicia, *actions in equity*, i. e. certain classes of actions in which the strict civil law was set aside by the prætorian edict in favor of equity: actiones quaedam bonae fidei sunt, quaedam stricti juris. Bonae fidei sunt haec: exempto vendito, locato conducto, etc., Just. Inst. 4, 6, 28, § 19.—In the republican time the prætor added in such actions to his formula for the judex the words ex fide bonā, or, in full: quidquid dare facere oportet ex fide bonā, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: iste dolus malus et legibus erat vindicatus, et sine lege, judiciis in quibus additur ex fide bonā, id. ib. 3, 15, 61; cf. id. ib. 3, 17, 70.—**4.** Bona verba. (α) *Kind words*: Bona verba quaeso, Ter. And. 1, 2, 33.—(β) *Words of good omen* (v. omen): dicamus bona verba, Tib. 2, 2, 1: dicite suffuso ter bona verba mero, Ov. F. 2, 638.—(γ) *Elegant* or *well-chosen expressions*: quid est tam furiosum quam verborum vel optimorum atque ornatissimorum sonitus inanis, Cic. Or. 1, 12, 51: verborum bonorum cursu, id. Brut. 66, 233: omnia verba sunt alicubi optima, Quint. 10, 1, 9.—(δ) *Moral sayings*: non est quod contemnas bona verba et bonis cogitationibus plena praecordia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 1.—**5.** Bona dicta. (α) *Polite, courteous language*: hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit leniter dictis bonis, Plaut. Am. prol. 25.—(β) *Witticisms* (*bon-mots*): flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi, quam bona dicta teneat, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 2, 54, 222: dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus quibus solebam menstruales epulas ante adipiscier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 22: ibo intro ad libros ut discam de dictis melioribus, id. Stich. 2, 3, 75.—**6.** Bona facta. (α) = bene facta (v. bene, I. B. 2. b.), *laudable deeds*: nobilitas ambobus et majorum bona facta (sc. erant), Tac. A. 3, 40.—(β) Bonum factum est, colloq., = bene est, bene factum est (v. bene, I. B. 2. b.): bonum factum est, ut edicta servetis mea, Plaut. Poen. prol. 16: haec imperata quae sunt pro imperio histrico, bonum hercle factum (est) pro se quisque ut meminerit, id. ib. 45.—Hence, (γ) E l l i p t i c a l l y, introducing commands which cannot be enforced, = *if you will do so, it will be well*: peregrinis in senatum allectis, libellus propositus est: bonum factum, ne quis senatori novo curiam monstrare velit, Suet. Caes. 80: et Chaldaeos edicere: bonum factum, ne Vitellius . . . usquam esset, id. Vit. 14: hac die Carthaginem vici: bonum factum, in Capitolium eamus, et deos supplicemus, Aur. Vict. 49; cf.: o edictum, cui adscribi non poterit bonum factum, Tert. Pud. 1.—**7.** Bona gratia. (α) *A friendly understanding*: cur non videmus inter nos haec potius cum bonā Ut componantur gratiā quam cum malā? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17; so, per gratiam bonam abire, *to part with good feelings*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 33.—In jest: sine bonā gratiā abire, *of things cast away*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.—(β) P l e o n., in the phrase bonam gratiam habere, = gratiam habere, *to thank* (v. B. 2. k.), Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 32; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 99.—**8.** Bona pars. (α) *The well-disposed part* of a body of persons: ut plerumque fit, major pars (i. e. of the senate) meliorem vicit, Liv. 21, 4, 1: pars melior senatūs ad meliora responsa trahere, id. 7, 21, 6.—(β) *The good party*, i. e. the optimates (gen. in *plur.*): civem bonarum partium, Cic. Sest. 32, 77: (fuit) meliorum partium aliquando, id. Cael. 6, 13: qui sibi gratiam melioris partis velit quaesitam, Liv. 2, 44, 3.—P a r o n o m.: (Roscius) semper partium in re publicā tam quam in scaenā optimarum, i. e. *party* and *part in a drama*, Cic. Sest. 56, 120.—(γ) Of things or persons, *a considerable part* (cf. *a good deal*): bonam partem ad te adtulit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43: bonam partem sermonis in hunc diem esse dilatam, Cic. Or. 2, 3, 14: bonam magnamque partem exercitūs, Val. Max. 5, 2, ext. 4: bona pars noctium, Quint. 12, 11, 19: bona pars hominum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: meae vocis . . . bona pars, id. C. 4, 2, 46; so id. A. P. 297; Ov. P. 1, 8, 74: melior pars diei, Verg. A. 9, 156.—(δ) Rarely, and mostly eccl. Lat.: optima pars, *the best part* or *lot*: nostri melior pars animus est, Sen. Q. N. 1, prooem. § 14; cf.: quae pars optima est in homine, *best, most valuable*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: major pars aetatis, certe melior reipublicae data sit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 18, 1: Maria optimam partem elegit, quae non auferetur ab eā, Vulg. Luc. 10, 42.—(ε) A d v e r b.: bonam partem = ex magnā parte, Lucr. 6, 1249.—(ζ) Aliquem in optimam partem cognoscere, *to know somebody from his most favorable side*, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46: aliquid in optimam partem accipere, *to take something in good part, interpret it most favorably*: Caesar mihi ignoscit quod non venerim, seseque in optimam partem id accipere dicit, id. Att. 10, 3 a, 2; id. ad Brut. 1, 2, 3: quaeso ut hoc in bonam partem accipias, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 45.—**9.** Dies bonus or bona. (α) *A day of good omen, a fortunate day* (= dies laetus, faustus): tum tu igitur die bono, Aphrodisiis, addice, etc., Plaut. Poen. 2, 49: nunc dicenda bonā sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 72.—(β) *A beautiful, serene day*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 22, 3.—**10.** Bonus mos. (α) Boni mores, referring to individuals, *good, decent, moral habits*: nihil est amabilius quam morum similitudo bonorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56: nam hic nimium morbus mores invasit bonos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 6: domi militiaeque boni mores colebantur, Sall. C. 9, 1: propter ejus suavissimos et optimos mores, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: cum per tot annos matronae optimis moribus vixerint, Liv. 34, 6, 9: mores meliores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 18.—(β) Bonus mos or boni mores, in the abstract, *morality, the laws, rules of morality*: ei vos morigerāri mos bonu'st, *it is a rule of morality that you should*, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: ex optimo more et sanctissimā disciplinā, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: neglegentia boni moris, Sen. Ep. 97, 1.—Jurid. t. t.: conventio, mandatum contra bonos mores, *in conflict with morality*, Quint. 3, 1, 57; Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 7; Gai. Inst. 3, 157 et saep.—**11.** Adverbial phrases. **a.** Bono animo esse, or bonum animum habere. (α) *To be of good cheer* or *courage*: bono animo es! Liberabit ille te homo, Plaut. Merc 3, 1, 33; so id. Aul. 4, 10, 61; id. Mil. 4, 8, 32; id. Rud. 3, 3, 17; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 18; id. Ad. 2, 4, 20; 3, 5, 1; 4, 2, 4; 4, 5, 62; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 72: animo bono es, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 103; id. Am. 2, 2, 48; 5, 2, 1: bono animo es, inquit Scrofa, et fiscinam expedi, Varr. R. R. 1, 26: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1; 6, 10, 29: bono animo esse jubere eam consul, Liv. 39, 13, 7: habe modo bonum animum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 58; so id. Am. 1, 3, 47; id. Truc. 2, 6, 44; id. Aul. 2, 2, 15: habe animum bonum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 1; 4, 2, 31: bonum animum habe, Liv. 45, 8, 5: clamor ortus ut bonum animum haberet, id. 8, 32, 1; so Sen. Ep. 87, 38.—(β) Bono animo esse, or facere aliquid, *to be of a good* or *friendly disposition*, or *to do with good, honest intentions*: audire jubet vos imperator histricus, bonoque ut animo sedeant in subselliis qui, etc., Plaut. Poen. prol. 5: sunt enim (consules)

optimo animo, summo consilio, *of the best disposition*, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: bono te animo tum populus Romanus . . . dicere existimavit ea quae sentiebatis, sed, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 56: quod nondum bono animo in populum Romanum viderentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; Quint. 7, 4, 15.—(γ) Bonus animus, *good temper, patience:* bonus animus in malâ re dimidium mali est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 37: vos etiam hoc animo meliore feratis, Ov. M. 9, 433.—**b.** Bono modo. (α) = placide, *with composure, moderation:* si quis quid deliquerit, pro noxâ bono modo vindicet, Cato, R. R. 5: haec tibi tam sunt defendenda quam moenia, mihi autem bono modo, tantum quantum videbitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 137.—(β) *In a decent manner:* neu quisquam prohibeto filium quin amet . . . quod bono fiat modo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 62. —**c.** Jure optimo or optimo jure, *with good, perfect right:* te ipse jure optumo incuses licet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23; id. Rud. 2, 6, 53: ut jure optimo me deserere posses, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6; Sen. Ot. Sap. 2 (29), 2.—With *pass.* or *intr. verb, deservedly:* ne jure optimo irrideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf. id. ib. 1, 42, 151; id. Marcell. 1, 4; similarly, optimo judicio, Val. Max. 2, 9, 2.

II. As *subst.* **A. bŏnus,** boni, *m.;* of persons. **1.** In *sing.* or *plur.* orig. = bonus vir, boni viri; v. I. A. 1. a. β, supra, *a morally good man.* (α) *Plur.:* bonis quod bene fit haud perit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 2; id. Capt. 2, 2, 108; id. Trin. 2, 1, 55; id. Pers. 4, 5, 2: melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: verum esse ut bonos boni diligant, quamobrem . . . bonis inter bonos quasi necessariam (esse) benevolentiam, id. Lael. 14, 50: diverso itinere malos a bonis loca tætra . . . habere, Sall. C. 52, 13; 7, 2; 52, 22: oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52: tam bonis quam malis conduntur urbes, Sen. Ben. 4, 28, 4; so id. Vit. Beat. 15, 6; Quint. 9, 2, 76. — Rarely **bŏnae,** ārum, *f., good women:* quia omnes bonos bonasque adcurare addecet, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 41.—(β) *Sing.:* malus bonum malum esse volt ut sit sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 8: nec enim cuique bono mali quidquam evenire potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99; cf.: qui meliorem audax vocet in jus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 29.—**2.** Bonus, *a man of honor.* (α) *A brave man:* pro quâ (patriâ) quis bonus dubitet mortem oppetere si ei sit profuturus? Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: libertatem quam nemo bonus nisi cum animâ simul amittat, Sall. C. 33, 5: fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 29 (opp. ignavi): famâ impari boni atque ignavi erant, Sall. J. 57, 6; 53, 8; id. C. 11, 2. —(β) *A gentleman:* quis enim umquam, qui paululum modo bonorum consuetudinem nosset, litteras ad se ab amico missas . . . in medium protulit? Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7.— **3.** Boni, *the better* (i. e. *higher*) *classes of society.* (α) In gen. (of political sentiments, = optimates, opp. populares, seditiosi, perditi cives, etc.; so usu. in Cic.): meam causam omnes boni proprie enixeque susceperant, Cic. Sest. 16, 38: audaces homines et perditi nutu impelluntur . . . boni, nescio quomodo, tardiores sunt, etc., id. ib. 47, 100: ego Kal. Jan. senatum et bonos omnes legis agrariae . . . metu liberavi, id. Pis. 2, 4: etenim omnes boni, quantum in ipsis fuit, Caesarem occiderunt, id. Phil. 2, 13, 29; id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; 5, 21, 2; id. Sest. 2, 5; 16, 36; 48, 103; id. Planc. 35, 86; id. Mil. 2, 5; id. Off. 2, 12, 43: maledictis increpat omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21, 4; 19, 2; 33, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; so, optimi, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 37; and, ironically, boni identified with *the rich:* bonorum, id est lautorum et locupletum, id. Att. 8, 1, 3.—(β) Without reference to political views; opp. vulgus (rare): nihil ego istos moror fatuos mores quibus boni dedecorant se, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 22: semper in civitate quibus opes nullae sunt bonis invident, Sall. C. 37, 3: elatus est sine ullâ pompâ funeris, comitantibus omnibus bonis, maximâ vulgi frequentiâ, Nep. Att. 22, 2.—So, **mĕliōres,** um, *m., one's betters:* ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 13: da locum melioribus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 37.— **4.** Boni, bone, in addresses, as an expression of courtesy, Hor. S. 2, 2, 1; 2, 6, 51; 2, 6, 95; id. Ep. 2, 2, 37; *ironice*, id. S. 2, 3, 31.—**5.** Optimus quisque = quivis bonus, omnes boni. (α) Referring to morality: esse aliquid naturâ pulcrum quod optimus quisque sequeretur, *every good man*, Cic. Sen. 13, 43: qui ita se gerebant ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur, id. Sest. 45, 96; id. Off. 1, 43, 154; id. Fin. 1, 7, 24; id. Sest. 54, 115; and = *even the best:* quare deus optimum quemque malâ valetudine adficit? Sen. Prov. 4, 8.—(β) Of the educated classes: adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99; cf. id. ib. 1, 25, 85: Catilina plerisque consularibus, praeterea optumo cuique, litteras mittit, Sall. C. 34, 2: optimo cuique infesta libertas, Sen. Ot. Sap. 8, 2 (32 *fin.*).—(γ) *Honorable, brave:* optumus quisque cadere et sauciari, ceteris metus augeri, Sall. J. 92, 8.—(δ) In gen., *excellent:* optimus quisque facere quam dicere . . . malebat, Sall. C. 8, 5.—(ε) Distributively: ita imperium semper ad optumum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *to the best man in each instance*, Sall. C. 2, 6.—(ζ) Referring to another superlative (= quo quisque melior eo magis, etc.): hic aditus laudis qui semper optimo cuique maxime patuit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; so id. Lael. 4, 14; id. Inv. 2, 11, 36; Sen. Vit. Beat. 18, 1.—(η) Attributively, with a noun: optimam quamque causam, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: optima quaeque dies, Verg. G. 3, 66.

B. bŏnum, i, *n., plur.* bona; **mĕlius,** ōris, *n.;* **optimum,** i, *n.* (v. infra); of things in gen. **1.** Bonum, or *plur.* bona, *a good*, or *goods* in a moral and metaphysical sense, *a moral good, a blessing:* sunt autem hae de finibus defensae sententiae: nihil bonum nisi honestum, ut Stoici; nihil bonum nisi voluptatem, ut Epicurus; nihil bonum nisi vacuitatem doloris, ut Hieronymus . . . tria genera bonorum, maxima animi, secunda corporis, externa tertia, ut Peripatetici, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 84 sq.: quid est igitur bonum? Si quid recte fit et honeste et cum virtute, id bene fieri vere dicitur, et quod rectum et honestum et cum virtute est, id solum opinor bonum, id. Par. 1, 1, 9: ut quis intellegat, quid sit illud simplex et verum bonum quod non possit ab honestate sejungi, id. Ac. 1, 2, 7: non est igitur voluptas bonum, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: finis bonorum et malorum (τέλος ἀγαθῶν) = summa bona et mala: sunt nonnullae disciplinae quae, propositis bonorum et malorum finibus, officium omne pervertant. Nam qui summum bonum sic instituit ut, etc., id. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Par. 1, 3, 14; id. Ac. 2, 9, 29; 2, 36, 114; 2, 42, 129; id. Fin. 1, 9, 29; 1, 12, 42; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66; Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 5; id. Ep. 117, 1 et saep.—**2.** Bonum, what is *valuable, beneficial, estimable, favorable, pleasant*, physically or mentally: quoi boni Tantum adfero quantum ipsus a diis optat, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 9: multa bona vobis volt facere, *will do you much good*, id. Poen. 5, 4, 60; id. Am. prol. 43, 49; id. Pers. 4, 8, 4; 2, 3, 14; id. Cas. 2, 8, 32: tum demum nostra intellegemus bona quom ea amisimus, id. Capt. 1, 2, 33: multa tibi di dent bona, id. Poen. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 54; 3, 3, 74; id. Mil. 3, 1, 120; id. Men. 3, 3, 34; id. Pers. 4, 3, 23; id. Truc. 1, 2, 23; id. Merc. 1, 2, 40; id. Most. 1, 1, 47: omnia Bona dicere, *to speak in the highest terms of one*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 70: sed ne vivus quidem bono caret, si eo non indiget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: cum quaecumque bona Peripateticis, eadem Stoicis commoda viderentur, id. ib. 5, 41, 120: nihil enim boni nosti, *nothing that is good for any thing*, id. Phil. 2, 7, 16: mala pro bonis legere dementia est, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 1; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3 *fin.;* Hor. S. 1, 2, 73: quia bonum sit valere, *a good thing*, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 62 (cf. III. A. 5. infra): melius: quo quidem haud scio an . . . quidquam melius sit homini a dis immortalibus datum, id. Lael. 6, 20: meliora . . . Aristotelem de istis rebus scripsisse, id. Or. 1, 10, 43: optimum: difficillimum est formam exponere optimi, id. ib. 11, 36.— Here belongs the phrase boni consulere; v. consulo.—So after prepositions: in bonum vertere, v. under verto: in melius ire, *to change for the better*, Tac. A. 12, 68.—In the same sense: in melius aliquid referre, or reflectere (poet.), Verg. A. 1, 281; 11, 426; 10, 632: ad melius transcurrere, *to pass over to something better*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82.—**3.** Bonum or bona, *prosperity:* fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post patitur bonum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 58: nulli est homini perpetuum bonum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 33: unâ tecum bona, mala tolerabimus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 23: quibus in bonis fuerint et nunc quibus in malis sint, ostenditur (= in secundis, in adversis rebus), Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 107.—**4.** *Good qualities, gifts:* omnia adsunt bona, quem penes'st virtus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 30: magnis illi et divinis bonis hanc licentiam adsequebantur, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: nisi qui se suâ gravitate et castimoniâ . . . tum etiam naturali quodam bono defenderet, etc., id. Cael. 5, 11: hunc meâ sententiâ divinis quibusdam bonis instructum atque ornatum puto, id. ib. 17, 39: non intellego quod bonum cuiquam sit apud tales viros profuturum, id. Balb. 28, 63: gaude isto tuo tam excellenti bono, id. Marcell. 6, 19; so id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49.—**5.** *Advantage, benefit:* si plus adipiscare, re explicatâ, boni, quam addubitatâ mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: saepe cogitavi bonine an mali plus adtulerit . . . eloquentiae studium, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1; 2, 35, 106; id. Off. 2, 2, 5; id. Sest. 10, 24: maximum bonum in celeritate ponebat, Sall. C. 43, 4; so, bono publico (*abl.*), *for the public good:* hoc ita si fit, publico fiat bono, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 183; Liv. 2, 44, 3; Dig. 41, 3, 1.—**6.** With aequum, *what is fair and good, the fair (thing), fairness, equity:* si bonum aequomque oras, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 149; so id. Pers. 3, 1, 71; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; id. Men. 4, 2, 11: si tu aliquam partem aequi bonique dixeris, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 32; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 29; id. Ad. 1, 1, 39: a quo vivo nec praesens nec absens quidquam aequi bonique impetravit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94.—Hence, aequo et bono, or ex aequo et bono, *in (with) fairness, in equity*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 30; Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14; 2, 12, 18; 2, 13, 20; Gai. Inst. 3, 137: aequi bonique, as *gen. of value*, with facere: istuc, Chreme, Aequi bonique facio, *I place a fair and proper value on it*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40.—**7.** Bona, *one's property, fortunes*, almost always denoting the whole of one's possessions. **a.** In gen.: paterna oportet reddi filio bona, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 120: bona sua med habiturum omnia, id. Truc. 2, 4, 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 6; 4, 2, 29; id. Rud. 2, 6, 22; id. Most. 1, 3, 77; id. Trin. 4, 4, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: bona mea diripiebantur atque ad consulem deferebantur, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: cum de capite civis et de bonis proscriptio ferretur, id. ib. 30, 65: bona, fortunas, possessiones omnium, id. Caecin. 13, 38: at mulctantur bonis exsules, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 106; id. Off. 2, 23, 81; id. Par. 1, 1, 7; id. Sest. 19, 42; 43, 94; 52, 111; id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; Caes. B. G. 7, 3; Liv. 2, 3, 5; 2, 5, 5; 4, 15, 8; Tac. A. 2, 48; Quint. 6, 1, 19 et saep.—**b.** Bonorum possessio, *the possession of one's property by another.* (α) Bonorum possessio in consequence of bonorum cessio, i. e. *an assignment of one's property for the benefit of creditors*, Dig. 42, tit. 3.—(β) Bonorum possessio granted by the prætor against a contumacious or insolvent debtor (in bona mittere, in bona ire jubere, bona possidere jubere, etc.); cf. Dig. 42, tit. 4: postulat a Burrieno Naevius ut ex edicto bona possidere liceat, Cic. Quint. 6, 25, and the whole of c. 8: edixit . . . neu quis militis . . . bona possideret aut venderet, Liv. 2, 24, 6: bona proscribere, *to offer the property thus transferred for sale*, Cic. Quint. 6, 25.—(γ) Chiefly referring to the property of a defunct person (hereditas), where the prætor, till the heir had proved his right, granted a bonorum possessio secundum tabulas or contra tabulas, Dig. 37, tit. 4; 37, tit. 11.—**c.** In bonis esse; with reference to the older civil law, which distinguished between civil property (habere rem ex jure Quiritium) and natural property (rem in bonis habere, res in bonis est), Gai. Inst. 2, 40, 41; Dig. 40, 12, 38, § 2; 37, 6, 2, § 1; 37, 6, 3, § 2; ib. Fragm. 1, 16; Gai. Inst. 1, 22; 1, 35; 1, 222; 1, 167; Dig. 1, 8, 1; 27, 10, 10: neque bonorum possessorum, neque . . . res pleno jure fiunt, sed in bonis efficiuntur, ib. Fragm. 3, 80.—Hence, nullam omnino arbitrabamur de eâ hereditate controversiam eum habiturum, et est hodie in bonis, i. e

the bonorum possessio has been granted to him, which did not give full ownership, but effected only that the hereditas was in bonis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1.

III. Predicative use. **A.** With nouns or pronouns as subjects. **1.** Bonum esse, *to be morally good, honest:* nunc mihi bonae necessum est esse ingratiis, Quamquam esse nolo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 82: bonam ego quam beatam me esse nimio dici mavolo, id. Poen. 1, 2, 93; so id. Capt. 2, 1, 44; id. Men. 4, 2, 6; id. Rud. prol. 29: itaque viros fortes magnanimos eosdem, bonos et simplices . . . esse volumus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; cf. id. ib. 3, 21, 84; id. Att. 15, 6, 1: Cato esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: ut politiora, non ut meliora fiant ingenia, Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 5 *fin.*—**2.** *To be beneficial, prosperous, advantageous, valuable, favorable, serviceable, correct,* with reference to both persons and things as subjects, and in regard to physical and mental relations: jam istuc non bonumst, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 29; Cato, R. R. 157: oleum viridius et melius fiet, id. ib. 3: vinum ut alvum bonam faciat, *to correct the bowels,* id. ib. 156: quid est homini salute melius? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 127: non optuma haec sunt, verum meliora quam deterruma, id. Trin. 2, 3, 1: quid est quod huc possit quod melius sit accedere? Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 41; 1, 18, 57; id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: in quo (vestitu), sicut in plerisque rebus, mediocritas optima est, id. Off. 1, 36, 130; 2, 17, 59; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51; id. Or. 2, 6; 11, 36: meliorem tamen militem . . . in futura proelia id certamen fecit, Liv. 2, 51, 3: parvus ut est cygni melior canor, ille gruum quam Clamor, Lucr. 4, 181; 4, 191: si meliora dies, ut vina, poemata reddit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 34.—So in the optative formula: quod bonum, faustum, felixque sit, Liv. 1, 28, 7; 1, 17, 10; 39, 15, 1; 3, 54; 3, 34.—Also, quod bonum atque fortunatum mihi sit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 50; and with a noun as subject: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix, fortunataque evenat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3.—**3.** *To be kind:* bonus cum probis'st (erus), malus cum malis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 22: hic si vellet bonus ac benignus Esse, Hor. S. 1, 2, 52.—**4.** With reference to the gods: ecastor ambae (Fortuna et Salus) sunt bonae, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 129: Palladis aut oculos ausa negare bonos (esse), Prop. 3, 24, 12 (2, 28, 12).—**B.** *Impers.* **1.** Bonum est (very rare for the class. bene est; v. bene). (α) Without a subject: bonum sit! *may it be fortunate, favorable!* Verg. E. 8, 106.—(β) With *subject inf.:* nam et stulte facere, et stulte fabularier in aetate haud bonum est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 61: bonum est pauxillum amare, insane non bonum est, id. Curc. 1, 3, 20.—**2.** Melius est. (α) With *subject inf.:* melius sanam est mentem sumere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 51: nihil sentire est melius quam tam prava sentire, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125; cf. id. Fin. 1, 19, 62; id. Off. 1, 43, 156; so, melius fuit, fuisset, or fuerat, *it would have been better,* id. N. D. 3, 33; id. Sen. 23, 82; id. Off. 3, 25, 94: proinde quiesse erit melius, Liv. 3, 48, 3; 3, 41, 3; Verg. A. 11, 303.—(β) With *subject inf.-clause:* meliu'st te quae sunt mandata tibi praevortier, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 125; id. Men. 5, 9, 32.—(γ) With *ut-clause:* quid melius quam ut hinc intro abeam et me suspendam clanculum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 145; so id. Ps. 4, 7, 18.—(δ) With *subject-clause* in the *subjunctive:* nunc quid mihi meliu'st quam ilico hic opperiar erum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 22.—**3.** Optimum est. (α) With *subject inf.:* optimum visum est, captivos quam primum deportare, Liv. 23, 34, 8: si quis dicit optimum esse navigare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 8, 4 (32 *fin.*); so, optimum fuit, *it would have been better,* and optimum erat, *it would be better,* Quint. 6, prooem. 3; 11, 2, 33; Hor. S. 2, 1, 7.—(β) With *inf.-clause:* constituerunt optimum esse, domum suam quemque reverti, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: optimum visum est, in fluctuantem aciem tradi equos, etc., Liv 6, 24, 10; 22, 27, 6.—(γ) With *ut* and *subj:* hoc vero optimum, ut is qui, etc., id ultimum bonorum, id ipsum quid et quale sit nesciat, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 6.—(δ) With quod: illa vero optima (sunt) quod cum Haluntium venisset Archagathum vocari jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51: optimum vero (est) quod dictaturae nomen in perpetuum de re publica sustulisti, id. Phil. 2, 36, 91.—(ε) With *second sup.,* in the phrase optumum factu est (where factu is redundant): sed hoc mihi optumum factu arbitror, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 16: optimum factu esse duxerant frumento . . . nostros prohibere, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: optumum factu credens exercitum augere, Sall. C. 32, 1 (Kritz, factum); 57, 5 (Kritz, factum).

IV. Ellipt. use: di meliora, i. e. dent or velint, i.e. *let the gods grant better things than what you say,* etc.; *God forbid!* in full: di melius duint, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 16: di meliora velint! Ov. M. 7, 37.—Ellipt.: di meliora! inquit, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: id ubi mulier audivit, perturbata, dii meliora inquit, etc., Liv. 39, 10, 2; 9, 9, 6; Verg. G. 3, 513; similarly, di melius, i. e. fecerunt, Val. Max. 6, 1, ext. 3.

V. With *object* expressed, **1.** By *dat.* (α) = *good, useful, beneficial for:* ambula, id lieni optumum est, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 25: quia vobis eadem quae mihi bona malaque esse intellexi, Sall. C. 20, 3: bona bello Cornus, jaculis, etc., Verg. G. 2, 447.—(β) = benignus or propitius, *kind to:* vicinis bonus esto, Cato, R. R. 4: bene merenti mala es, male merenti bona es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 3: vos o mihi Manes, Este boni, Verg. A. 12, 647.—(γ) = idoneus, *fit for, adapted to:* qui locus vino optimus dicetur esse, Cato, R. R. 6: tum erit ei rei optumum tempus, id. ib. 26: terra cui putre solum, Optima frumentis, Verg. G. 2, 205; 2, 319; 1, 286.—(δ) With *sum* and *dat.,* in the phrase alicui bono est, *it is of service to one, profits him:* accusant in quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: bono fuisse Romanis adventum eorum constabat, Liv. 7, 12, 4.—Hence, with *rel. dat.:* cui bono (est), *for whose advantage it is:* quod si quis usurpet illud Cassianum cui bono fuerit, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: cui bono fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; id. Mil. 12, 32 Ascon. ad loc.; cf. ellipt. form cui bono? Prisc. p. 1208 P.—(ε) With *dat. gerund:* ager oleto conserundo qui in Favonium spectavit, aliis bonus nullus erit, Cato, R. R. 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 24: (mons) quia pecori bonus alendo erat, Liv. 29, 31; 9, 10.—**2.** By *ad* and *acc.:* refert et ad quam rem bona aut non bona sit, Varr. R. R. 1, 91: occasio quaeritur idoneane fuerit ad rem adoriendam, an alia melior, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: non campos modo militi Romano ad proelium bonos, etc., Tac. A. 2, 14.

bŏnuscŭla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [bonus], *small possessions, a little estate* (post-class.): de bonusculis avitis et paternis, Sid. Ep. 9, 6; Cod. Th. 10, 10, 29, § 1.

bŏo (with the digamma **bŏvo,** Enn.; v. infra), āre or ĕre, *v. n.* [from the root bo, kindr. with Sanscr. gu and the Gr. βοάω; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.; Non. p. 79, 4; acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll. directly from the Gr.], *to cry aloud, roar* (mostly ante- and post-class., and in the poets). **a.** Bŏvo, āre: clamore bovantes, Enn. ap. Varr. l. l. (Ann. v. 571 Vahl.).—**b.** Bŏo, ĕre: clamore et sonitu colles resonantes bount, Pac. ap. Non. l. l. (Trag. Rel. v. 223 Rib.; Varr. ib.; perh. in both pass. we should read boant; cf. Ussing ad Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 77).—**c.** Bŏo, āre (the usual form): boat Caelum fremitu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 77; Ov. A. A. 3, 450; App. Flor. 17.

† **bŏōpes,** is, *n.,* = βοῶπες, *a plant,* pure Lat. caerefolium, App. Herb. 104.

Bŏōtes, ae (*gen.* Bootae, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; Luc. 2, 722; Juv. 5, 23; Mart. 4, 3, 5; cf. Rudd. I. p. 76, n. 48; Bootis, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24; Avien. Perieg. 364; 456; 856; Isid. Orig. 3, 70, 9: Booti, Cic. Arat. ap. Prisc. p. 706; v. 100 B. and K., and Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 110; *acc.* Booten, Ov. F. 5, 733; *voc.* Boote, id. M. 2, 176), *m.,* = Βοώτης, *the nearly stationary constellation Bootes, the Bear-keeper,* = Arctophylax (q. v.; cf. also arcturus), Cic. Arat. l. l.; Verg. G. 1, 229; Ov. M. 10, 447 al.: piger, id. F. 3, 405; Juv. 5, 23; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 190; tardus, Ov. M. 2, 176; Caes. Germ. Arat. 139; Val. Fl. 2, 68; Sen. Med. 315; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 123.

Bora, ae, *m., a mountain in Macedonia,* now *Nitje,* Liv. 45, 19, 8 sq.

Borcāni, ōrum, *m., a people of Apulia,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

bŏrĕālis, e, v. boreas, II. B.

bŏrĕas (**borras,** Prud. Psych. 847; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 245), ae, *m.,* = Βορέας or Βορρᾶς. **I.** *The north wind;* pure Lat. aquilo, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: ventus Boreas, Nep. Milt. 2, 4: Boreae frigus, Verg. G. 1, 93: tellus boreā rigida spirante, id. ib. 2, 316; id. A. 3, 687: horrifer, Ov. M. 1, 65: praeceps, id. ib. 2, 185; 13, 418; 15, 471; Col. poët. 10, 288; Stat. S. 5, 1, 82.—*Acc.* Borean, Ov. M. 15, 471; id. F. 2, 147; Luc. 4, 61; 5, 543; 5, 705; 8, 183; 10, 289; Stat. S. 3, 2, 45; id. Th. 7, 6; Manil. 4, 644: Boream, Prop. 2 (3), 26, 51; Claud. Epigr. 9, 3.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The north:* Boreae finitimum latus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 38.—**2.** Personified, *the son of the river-god Strymon, and father of Calais and Zetes by Orithyia, daughter of Erectheus, king of Attica,* Ov. M. 6, 682; 6, 711 sq.; Prop. 2, 26, 51 (3, 22, 31).—**II.** Derivv. **A. bŏrĭus** or **bŏrĕus** = βόρειος, *pertaining to the north wind, northern:* sub axe boreo, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41; so Isid. Orig. 3, 32, 1 Lind. *N. cr.;* 3, 36; 13, 5, 5: frigus, Prisc. Perieg. 271; 315; 789.—**Bŏrĭon,** ii, *n.,* = Βόρειον: promontorium, Βόρειον ἄκρον, *in Cyrenaica,* Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 28.—**B. bŏrĕālis,** e, *northern* (rare; perh. only in Avienus): flamina, *the north winds,* Avien. Phaen. Arat. 951; id. Perieg. 84 and 292.

bŏrĕōtis, ĭdis, *adj. f.,* = βορεῶτις, *northern; acc. plur.* boreotidas, Prisc. Perieg. 577.

bŏrĭa, ae, *f.,* = βόρεια (northern), *a kind of jasper,* Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116.

Bŏrĭon, v. boreas, II. A.

†† **bōrith** = בֹּרִית, *a plant purifying like soap, soapwort* (herbe savonnière, Jarchi Malach. 3, 2; cf. Ges. and Robinson's Heb. Lex. under בֹּרִית), Vulg. Jer. 2, 22, and Mal. 3, 2.

borras, v. boreas *init.*

borrio (**bur-**), īre, 4, *v. n., to swarm:* in stipite formicarum nidificia borriebant, App. M. 8, p. 211, 30.

Bŏrysthĕnes, is, *m.,* = Βορυσθένης, *a large but gently-flowing river in Sarmatia, which empties into the Black Sea,* now *the Dnieper,* Mel. 2, 1, 6; 2, 7, 2; Curt. 6, 2, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82 sq.; Gell. 9, 4, 6.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bŏrysthĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to the Borysthenes:* amnis, poet. circumlocution for *Borysthenes,* Ov. P. 4, 10, 53.—**B. Bŏrysthĕnis,** ĭdis, *f., adj.,* = Βορυσθενίς, the same: ora, Calvus ap. Val. Prob. p. 1395 P.—And *subst.:* **Bŏrysthĕnis,** ĭdis, *f., a town on the Borysthenes, previously called Olbia, a colony from Miletus,* now *Kudak, in the region of the present Oczakow,* or *of Nikolajew,* Mel. 2, 1, 6 (here erroneously distinguished from Olbia).—**C. Bŏrysthĕnĭdae,** ārum, *m., the dwellers on* or *near the Borysthenes:* hiberni, Prop. 2, 7, 18.—**D. Bŏrysthĕnītae,** ārum, = Βορυσθενῖται, the same, Macr. S. 1, 11, 33.

bōs, bŏvis (prob. orig. form of *nom.* **bŏvis,** like bovare for boare, Petr. 62, 13; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 74 Müll., where, acc. to Cod. B., the read. should be: nunc in consuetudine aliter dicere pro Jovis Juppiter, pro Bovis Bos, pro Strus Strues.—Hence, *gen. plur.* bŏvĕrum, Cato, R. R. 62 Schneid. *N. cr.;* cf. Varr. L. L. l. l.: alios dicere Boum greges, alios Boverum; v. Juppiter, nux, rex, sus, and Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 171.—Regular *gen.* boum very freq.; uncontracted form bovum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16 Halm; Cod. Sang. Colum. 6, 17, 6; 6, 37, 11, and Cod. Reg. ib. 6, 38, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 773 P.—*Dat. plur.* contr. bōbus, Hor. C. 3, 6, 43; id. C. S. 49; id. Epod. 2, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159, twice; cf. Prisc. p. 773 sq. P.; but more freq. and class. būbus, even Cato, R. R. 6, 3; 54, 1; 54, 60; 54, 70; 54, 73; once bŭbŭs, Aus. Epigr. 62, 2; cf. on the other hand, Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 86.—Exs. of the uncontracted form bovibus are entirely wanting; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 280 sqq.; 1, 289), *comm.;* generally *masc.* in prose (hence, femina bos, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17; Liv. 25, 12, 13; 27, 37, 11; Col. 6, 24, 3; Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 186; Tac. G. 40) [from the root bo-, prop. the roaring, kindr. with Gr. βοῦς, βῶς; Sanscr. gô, gu]. **I.** *An ox, a bull, a cow;* described by Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176 sq.; Cato, R. R. 70 sq.; Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1; 2, 1, 12 sq.; 2, 5, 7.—In gen.: quia boves bini hic sunt in crumenā,

i. e. the price of them, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 16: Olympiae per stadium ingressus esse Milo dicitur, cum umeris sustineret bovem, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: consimili ratione venit bubus quoque saepe Pestilitas, Lucr. 6, 1131: quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo Sit pecori, Verg. G. 1, 3: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87; Verg. G. 3, 50 sq.; Col. lib. 6; Pall. Mart. 11, 1 sq.—In *fem.*: actae boves, Liv. 1, 7, 6: bove eximiâ captâ de grege, id. 1, 7, 12; Ov. M. 8, 873; so, torva, Verg. G. 3, 52: cruda, Hor. Epod. 8, 6: intactae, id. ib. 9, 22: formosa, Ov. M. 1, 612: incustoditae, id. ib. 2, 684: vidisti si quas Boves, id. ib. 2, 700: forda, fecunda, id. F. 4, 630 and 631 al. —P r o v.: bovi clitellas imponere, *to put a pack-saddle upon an ox*, i. e. *to assign one a duty for which he is not qualified*, old Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3 (in the form non nostrum onus: bos clitellas (sc. portabat), Quint. 5, 11, 21 Spald.); cf.: optat ephippia bos, piger optat arare caballus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43; and Amm. 16, 5, 10.— H u m o r o u s l y, for *a whip cut from neat's leather, a raw hide*: ubi vivos homines mortui incursant boves, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 20: bos Lucas, *the elephant*; v. Lucani, D.—**II.** *A kind of sea-fish of the genus of the turbot*, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; Ov. Hal. 94; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

† **boscis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = βοσκάς, *a kind of duck*, Col. 8, 15, 1 (perh., acc. to the Greek, more correctly **boscăs**, ădis; v. Schneid. Comment. in h. l.).

Bospŏrus and **Bosphŏrus** (in MSS. sometimes **Bosfŏrus**), i, *m.* (*fem.*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 26; Prop. 3, 11, 68; v. infra), = Βόσπορος and Βόσφορος (i. e. the heifer's ford, on account of Io's passage here as a heifer), *the name of several straits*, and particularly, **A.** Thracius, Gr. Βόσπορος Θρᾴκιος, *between Thrace and Asia Minor*, now *the Strait* or *Channel of Constantinople*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 2, 2 and 6; 1, 19, 5 and 12; 2, 2, 6; 2, 7, 3; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76 sq.; 5, 32, 43, § 149 sq.; Hor. C. 2, 13, 14; 2, 20, 14; 3, 4, 30; Val. Fl. 4, 345.—**B.** Cimmerius, *the Cimmerian Bosporus, leading from the Black Sea to the Azof*, now *the Strait of Kertsch* or *Jenikaleh*, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 19, 15; 1, 19, 17; 1, 19, 18; 2, 1, 2 and 3; Curt. 6, 2, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76 sq.—*Voc.* Bospore, *fem.*, of the land adjoining the Bosporus, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 68.—**II.** D e r i v v. **A. Bospŏrĭus** (**Bospŏrēus**, Sid. Carm. 2, 55), a, um, *adj.*, = Βοσπόριος, *of the Bosporus*: mare, Ov. Tr. 2, 298 Jahn. —**B. Bospŏrĭcus**, a, um, the same: mare, Gell. 17, 8, 16.—**C. Bospŏrānus** (**Bosph-, Bosf-**), i, *m.*, = Βοσπορανός, *a dweller on* or *near the* Bosporus Cimmerius, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; Tac. A. 12, 15, 16. —Hence, *adj.*: bellum, Tac. A. 12, 15, 63.

Bostar, ăris, *m.*, *a Carthaginian proper name*, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 2, 1 sqq.; 4, 8; Liv. 22, 22, 9 sqq.; 23, 34, 1; Sil. 3, 647.

Bostra, ae, *f.*, = Βόστρα, *the capital of the Roman province of Arabia from the time of Trajan*, now *Bozra*, Amm. 14, 8, 13. —Called **Bosra**, Vulg. Isa. 34, 6; id. Jer. 48, 24 al. — Hence, **Bostrēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Bozra*.—Only *subst.*: **Bostrēnus**, i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Bozra*: praetextatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3; *plur.*, Inscr. Orell. 3440.

† **bostrўchītes**, ae, *m.*, = βοστρυχίτης, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150; 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **bostrўchus**, a, um, *adj.*, = βόστρυχος, *curled, in ringlets*: crines, Firm. Math. 4, 12.

‡† **bŏtănĭcum** herbarium dicitur, quod ibi herbae notentur, Isid. Orig. 4, 10, 4.

† **bŏtănismus**, i, *m.*, = βοτανισμός, *a weeding, a pulling up of weeds*, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 169.

bŏtellus, i, *m. dim.* [botulus], *a small sausage* (rare), Mart. 5, 78, 9; 11, 31, 13; cf. Apic. 2, 3; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

Boterdum, i, *n.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Mart. 1, 49, 7; 12, 18, 11.

† **bŏthўnus**, i, *m.*, = βόθυνος, *a fiery meteor in the form of a pit*: sunt bothynoe (acc. to the Gr. form = bothyni, like adelphoe, arctoe, etc.) cum velut coronâ cingente introrsus ingens caeli recessus est similis effossae in orbem speluncae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 1 (Haas. as Greek); App. de Mundo, pp. 58 and 64.

‡ **bŏtrax** dicta quod ranae habeat faciem. Nam Graeci ranam βότρακα (βάτραχον?) vocant, Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 35.

† **bŏtrōnātus**, ūs, *m.* [βότρυς], *an ornament for the hair of a female, in the form of a cluster of grapes*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 10; Cypr. Hab. Virg. p. 98.

bŏtrŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [botrus], *full of clusters* (pure Lat. racemosus), App. Herb. 66; Isid. Orig. 17, 11, 8.

botrus, v. botrys, I.

† **bŏtrўītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = βοτρυῖτις and βοτρυώδης (cluster-shaped), *a kind of calamine*, Cels. 6, 6, n. 6; Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 101; Scrib. Comp. 24 and 220.—**II.** *A precious stone in the form of a cluster of grapes*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

† **bŏtrўo** (**bŏtrio**, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), ōnis, *m.*, a parallel form to botrys, = βοτρυών = βότρυς, *a cluster of grapes*, Pall. Febr. 33; id. Sept. 17; id. Nov. 12, 1; Mart. 11, 27, 4.

† **bŏtrўōdes**, is, *adj.*, = βοτρυώδης, *in the form of a cluster of grapes*: cadmea, Veg. 6 (4), 11, 1.

† **bŏtrўon**, i, *n.*, = βότρυον, *a medicine prepared from excrements*, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 44.

† **1. bŏtrys**, ўos, *f.*, = βότρυς. **I.** Latinized **bŏtrus**, i, *f.* (cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 14), *the grape*, Vulg. Mic. 7, 1 (as transl. of the Heb. אֶשְׁכּוֹל).—**II.** In the Greek form botrys, *a plant, also called* artemisia, *mugwort*, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 74; 27, 4, 11, § 28.

2. Bŏtrys, ўos, *f.*, = Βότρυς, *a town in Phœnicia*, now *the village of Batron*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Mel. 1, 12, 3.

Bottiaea, ae, *f.*, = Βοττιαία, *a small province in Macedonia*, Liv. 26. 25, 4; *whose inhabitants are called* **Bottiaei**, = Βοττιαῖοι, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40 (acc. to the same in Thrace).

* **bŏtŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.* [botulus], *a sausage-maker, a dealer in sausages*, Sen. Ep. 56, 3.

bŏtŭlus, i, *m.* (orig. like φύσκη and the Ital. budello, derived from the Lat.; Fr. boyau, an intestine; hence like the somewhat differently formed derivatives, Ital. boldone and boldonuccio; Fr. boudin; Engl. pudding), *a sausage* (very rare; acc. to Gell. 17, 1, 11, a vulgar word, used by Laber. for farcimen): botulus genus farciminis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.; Mart. 14, 72; Petr. 49 *fin.*; Apic. 2, 5; Arn. 2, 73; Tert. Apol. 9. —**II.** M e t o n., *a stomach filled with delicacies*, Tert. Jejun. adv. Psych. c. 1.

Boudicēa or **Bouducēa**, ae, *f.*, *queen of the Iceni, a British tribe*, Tac. A. 14, 31 sq.; id. Agr. 16 (al.: Boadicea, Boadica).

† **boustrŏphēdŏn**, *adv.*, = βουστροφηδόν, *from right to left and back again alternately, forwards and backwards*, an ancient way of writing, Mar. Vict. 1, 14, 6 Gaisf. (al. boustrophen, id. p. 2499 P.).

1. bova, v. boa.

2. bova, ae, *f.*, *a swelling of the legs*: crurum tumor viae labore collectus bova appellatur, Fest. p. 25.

bŏvārĭus (**boār-**), a, um, *adj.* [bos], *of* or *relating to horned cattle*: arva, afterwards the site of the Forum Bovarium, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 19: Forum, *the cattle-market*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.: horam sibi octavam, dum in foro bovario inquireret, postulavit, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 11, 23; cf. Ov. F. 6, 473; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30 Müll.; Liv. 21, 62, 3; 33, 27, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 35, 40, 8; Val. Max. 1, 6, 5; 2. 4, 7; Plin. 34, 3, 5, § 10; Tac. A. 12, 24: lappa boaria, *a kind of bur*, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 105: NEGOTIANTES, Inscr. Orell. 913.

bŏvātim, *adv.* [id.], *after the manner of oxen* or *cows*, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 25 (others read boatim).

Bŏviānum, i, *n.*, = Βοϊάνον, *the name of two towns in Samnium*. **I.** *The principal place of the Pentri*, now *Boiano*, Cic. Clu. 69, 197; Liv. 9, 28, 2 and 3; 9, 31, 4; 10, 43, 15; in Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107, with the appel. Vetus, to distinguish it from, **II.** Bovianum Undecumanorum, prob. *a place in the neighborhood of the preceding, occupied by the veterans of the eleventh legion*, Plin. l. l.—Hence, **Bŏviānĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Bovianum*: castra, Sil. 9, 566. — **Bŏviānus**, a, um, *adj.*: ager, Gromat. Vet. p. 259, 23.

* **bŏvĭcīdĭum**, ii, *n.* [bos-caedo], *a slaughtering of cattle*, Sol. 1, § 10.

bŏvīle, v. bubile.

‡ **bŏvilla**, βουστασία, *a cattle-stall*, Vet. Gloss.

Bŏvillae (**Bŏbellae**, Tab. Peut.; **Bŏbillae**, Gromat. Vet. p. 231, 11), ārum, *f.* (**Bŏvilla**, ae, *f.*, Front. Colon. p. 103). **I.** *A small but very ancient town in Latium, a colony from* Alba Longa, *about twelve miles from Rome, on the Appian Way*, and, until some time in the Middle Ages, the first station on it; it contained the Sacrarium of the Julian gens, Tac. A. 2, 41; 15, 23; id. H. 4, 2; 4, 46; Suet. Aug. 100; Flor. 1, 11, 6; Schol. Pers. 6, 55 al.; Vell. 2. 47, 4: suburbanae, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 33; Ov. F. 3, 667; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Inscr. Orell. 2625.—At an inn in this town Clodius, previously attacked and wounded in the Temple of Bona Dea, was murdered by Milo, Ascon. Cic. Mil. Argum. (4).—**B.** D e r i v v. **1. Bŏvillānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Bovillæ*: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23: pugna, i.e. the killing of Clodius (with a play on the word bovillus), id. Att. 5, 13, 1 B. and K.—**2. Bŏvillenses**, ium, *m.*, *inhabitants of Bovillæ*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 456, n. 74; so Fratr. Arval. Marin. p. 654.—**II.** Bovillanus fundus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3, is referred to *another place of the same name in the territory of the Arpini*, otherwise unknown.

bŏvillus, a, um, *adj.*, a very ancient form of the class. bubulus [bos]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to oxen* or *cows*: grex, in an old religious formula, Liv. 22, 10, 3: carnes, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7.—No *comp.* or *sup.*—**II. Bŏvillus**, a, um, = Bovillanus; v. Bovillae, I. B. 1. *fin.*

bŏvīnātor, ōris, *m.* [bovinor]. **I.** *A brawler, blusterer, reviler*, acc. to the Gloss.: bovinatores θορυβοποιοί, θρύλλον ποιοῦντες ἢ ταραχήν; v. bovinor.—**II.** = tergiversator, *one who seeks evasions* (the figure drawn perh. from the holding back of draught cattle), Lucil. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 9; cf. Non. p. 79, 26.

‡ **bŏvīnor**, āri, *v. dep.* [bos], *to bellow at, brawl, revile*: bovinatur = conviciatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 12 Müll.: bovinator = conviciator, inconstans. Bovinari = conviciari, damnare, clamare, Vocab. Vet.

* **bŏvīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = bubulus [id.], *of* or *pertaining to oxen or cows*: medulla, Theod. Prisc. Diaeta, 15.

bŏvis, v. bos.

bŏvo, v. boo.

‡ **bovus** non nisi singularem numerum capit, nam pluralem nemo dixit, Charis. p. 58 (the signif. of this word, not used elsewh., is not given by Charis.).

† **bōx**, bōcis, *m.*, = βῶξ, βόαξ, *a sea-fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145. In Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 6 Müll. (Jan. boca), bocas: bocas = genus piscis a boando id est vocem emittendo appellatur; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 9.

† **brăbēum** or **-īum**, i, *n.*, = βραβεῖον, *a prize in the games* (late Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 5, 538; Tert. adv. Marc. 3; Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 24.

† **brăbeuta**, ae, *m.*, = βραβευτής, *one who presided at the public games, an umpire, one who assigned the prizes*: designatores, quos Graeci βραβευτὰς appellant, artem ludicram non facere, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1; * Suet. Ner. 53.

brabyla, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 8, 32, § 55.

†† **brācae** (not **braccae**), ārum (once in *sing.* **brāca**, ae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 34; and as access. form **brāces**, Edict. Diocl. p. 20), *f.* [Germ.; Swed. brōk; Angl.-Sax. brōk; Engl. breeches; Dutch, broek], *trowsers, breeches*; orig. worn only by barbarians, i.e. neither Greeks nor Romans: barbara tegmina crurum, Verg. A. 11, 777: in the time of the emperors also among the Romans, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 49: Galli bracas deposuerunt, latum clavum sumpserunt, Poët. ap. Suet. Caes. 80 al.: virgatae, Prop. 4 (5), 10,

43: bracas indutus, Tac. H. 2, 20; Juv. 2, 169: pictae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: Sarmaticae, id. 5, 424: albae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40 *fin.* al.; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 2; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 518, and bracatus.

Brācări, ûm, *m.*, *a tribe of Gauls in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; 4, 20, 34, § 112.—Hence, ‡ **Brācărus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of the Bracari*: CONVENTVS, Inscr. Orell. 2165.

brācārĭus, ii, *m.* [braca], *a maker of trowsers* or *breeches* (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

brācātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Wearing trowsers* or *breeches.* **A.** A gen. epithet for *foreign, barbarian, effeminate*: sic existimatis eos hic sagatos bracatosque versari, Cic. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: miles, Prop. 3 (4), 4, 17: turba Getarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 47 Jahn: Medi, Pers. 3, 53.—**B.** As a geog. designation of *the land and the people beyond the Alps*, = transalpinus, in distinction from togatus (q. v.): Gallia Bracata, afterwards called Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; cf.: bracatis et Transalpinis nationibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2.—Hence, sarcastically: O bracatae cognationis dedecus (kindr. with the people of Gallia Bracata, through his maternal grandfather, Calventius), Cic. Pis. 23, 53: bracatorum pueri, *boys from* Gallia Narbonensis, Juv. 8, 234. — **II.** In gen., *wearing broad garments*: Satarchae totum bracati corpus, Mel. 2, 1, 10.

bracchĭālis (**brāch-**), e, *adj.* [bracchium], *of* or *belonging to the arm*: nervus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 99: crassitudo, *the thickness of an arm*, Plin. 17, 17, 27, § 123: torques, Vop. Aur. 7. — Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **bracchĭāle**, is, *n.* (sc. ornamentum): argenteum, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 82 sq.; 25, 10, 80, § 129; 32, 1, 3, § 8; and **bracchĭālis**, is, *m.* (sc. torques), Treb. Claud. 14, 5 (class. armillae); *an armlet, bracelet;* cf. Prisc. p. 1220 P.

bracchĭātus (**brāch-**), a, um, *adj.* [id. II. C.], *with boughs* or *branches like arms* (very rare): vineae, Col. 5, 5, 9; 5, 5, 12; 5, 5, 13: arbores, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 123.

* **bracchĭŏlāris** (**brāch-**), e, *adj.* [bracchiolum, II. A.], *pertaining to a muscle of a horse*: musculi, Veg. 1, 25, 5.

bracchĭŏlum (**brāch-**), i, *n. dim.* [bracchium]. **I.** *A small, delicate arm*: puellulae, * Cat. 61, 181. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A muscle in a horse's leg*, Veg. 1, 25, 4 and 5; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; 6, 2, 2; 5, 27, 7; 5, 70, 2.—**B.** *The arm* of a chair or seat, Vulg. 2 Par. 9, 18.

‡ **bracchĭŏnārĭum** (**brāch-**), ii, *n.*, = ψέλλιον ἀνδρός, *a bracelet*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [βραχίων].

bracchĭum (less correctly **brāchĭum**; *gen.* bracchi, Lucr. 6, 434), ii, *n.* [perh. kindr. with Gr. βραχίων; but cf. Sanscr. bâhu; like frango, Sanscr. bhang, Bopp, Gloss. p. 239 a], *the arm;* particularly, **I.** Lit., *the forearm, from the hand to the elbow* (while lacertus is the upper arm, from the elbow to the shoulder), Lucr. 4, 830; 6, 397: bracchia et lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 501; 1, 550 sq.: subjecta lacertis bracchia, id. ib. 14, 305; Curt. 8, 9, 21; 9, 1, 29: (feminae) nudae bracchia et lacertos, Tac. G. 17 (opp. umerus); Cels. 8, 1, § 79 sqq.; 8, 10, § 55 sqq. — Far oftener, **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the arm, the whole arm, from the shoulder to the fingers*, Pac. ap. Non. p. 87, 26, and Varr. L. L. 5, 7, p. 4 Müll.; id. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4: quod eum bracchium fregisse diceret, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253; cf. Cels. 1, 10, 3: multi ut diu jactato bracchio praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bracchium (sc. dextrum) cohibere togā, Cic. Cael. 5, 11 (cf. Sen. Contr. 5, 6: bracchium extra togam exserere): eodem ictu bracchia ferro exsolvunt (i.e. venas incidunt, as, soon after, crurum et poplitum venas abrumpit), Tac. A. 15, 63; 1, 41.—Of embraces: collo dare bracchia circum, *to throw the arms round the neck*, Verg. A. 6, 700; cf.: circumdare collo, Ov. M. 9, 459: implicare collo, id. ib. 1, 762: inicere collo, id. ib. 3, 389: cervici dare, Hor. C. 3, 9, 2: lentis adhaerens bracchiis, id. Epod. 15, 6: Hephaestionis bracchium hastā ictum est, Curt. 4, 16, 31: ut in jaculando bracchia reducimus, Quint. 10, 3, 6: sinisteriore bracchio, Suet. Dom. 17: bracchia ad superas extulit auras, Verg. A. 5, 427: alternaque jactat Bracchia protendens (Dares), id. ib. 5, 377: juventus horrida bracchiis, Hor. C. 3, 4, 50.—Of a rower: si bracchia forte remisit, Verg. G. 1, 202: matri bracchia tendere, Ov. M. 3, 723: patrio tendens bracchia caelo, id. ib. 9, 210: tendens ad caelum bracchia, id. ib. 9, 293: precando Bracchia sustulerat, id. ib. 6, 262. — Prov.: dirigere bracchia contra Torrentem, *to swim against the current*, Juv. 4, 89. — **2.** Of the movement of the arms in speaking: bracchii projectione in contentionibus, contractione in remissis, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so Quint. 11, 3, 84: extento bracchio paululum de gestu addidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: demissa bracchia, Quint. 2, 13, 9: a latere modice remota, id. 11, 3, 159: ut bracchio exserto introspiciatur latus, id. 11, 3, 118: aliqui transversum bracchium proferunt et cubito pronunciant, id. 11, 3, 93: bracchium in latus jactant, id. 4, 2, 39: si contendemus per continuationem, bracchio celeri, mobili vultu utemur, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.—**3.** Of the motion of the arms in dancing: bracchia in numerum jactare, Lucr. 4, 769; imitated by Ov.: numerosa bracchia jactat (ducit, Jahn), Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29, and id. R. Am. 754; Lucr. 4, 790; imitated in Ov. A. A. 1, 595; Prop. 2 (3), 22, 6; imitated in Stat. S. 3, 5, 66; cf. of the labors of the Cyclopes: illi inter sese magnā vi bracchia tollunt In numerum, Verg. G. 4, 174. — **4.** Trop.: levi or molli bracchio agere aliquid, *to do any thing superficially, negligently, remissly* (prob. peculiar to the lang. of conversation), Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; so, molli bracchio aliquem objurgare, id. ib. 2, 1, 6.—Prov.: praebuerim sceleri bracchia nostra tuo, *lend a hand*, Ov. H. 7, 126.—**B.** *The limbs of animals analogous to the arms of men;* of *the claws of crawfish*, etc., Ov. M. 4, 625; 10, 127; 15, 369; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97: hence also of *the sign Cancer*, Ov. M. 2, 83; also of *Scorpio*, Verg. G. 1, 34; Ov. M. 2, 82; 2, 195.—Of *the claws of the nautilus*, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88, and *other sea-fish*, id. 11, 48, 108, § 258.—Of the lion: in feminum et bracchiorum ossibus, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214.—**2.** Comicé for armus or femur (as inversely armus = bracchium): *Ar.* Edepol vel elephanto in Indiā Quo pacto pugno perfregisti bracchium. *Py.* Quid? bracchium? *Ar.* Illud dicere volui femur, *the shoulder, the shoulder-blade of the elephant*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 26 sq. Brix ad loc.—**C.** *Objects resembling arms.* **1.** *The branches of trees* (cf. Ov. M. 1, 550: in ramos bracchia crescunt; v. also manus and coma): vitem sub bracchia ungito, Cato, R. R. 95 *fin.*; of the vine, Verg. G. 2, 368; Col. 4, 24, 2; 7, 8 sq.; 5, 5, 9 sq.; Pall. Febr. 9, 6; id. Mai, 2, 1: quatiens bracchia Quercus, Cat. 64, 105: differt quod in bracchia ramorum spargitur, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62: (aesculus) Tum fortes late ramos et bracchia tendens, etc., Verg. G. 2, 296; Ov. M. 14, 630; Val. Fl. 8, 114.—**2.** *An arm of the sea*: nec bracchia longo Margine terrarum porrexerat Amphitrite, Ov. M. 1, 13; Curt. 6, 4, 16. — **3.** *The collateral branches* or *ridges of a mountain*: Taurus ubi bracchia emittit, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98.—**4.** Poet., = antenna, *the sail-yards*: jubet intendi bracchia velis, Verg. A. 5, 829; cf. Stat. S. 5, 1, 244. — **5.** In milit. lang., *a* (*natural* or *artificial*) *outwork* or *line for connecting two points in fortifications*, etc.; Gr. σκέλη: aliā parte consul muro Ardeae bracchium injunxerat, *a line of communication*, Liv. 4, 9, 14; 38, 5, 8; 22, 52, 1 Drak.; 44, 35, 13; Hirt. B. Alex. 30; id. B. Afr. 38; 49; 51; 56; id. B. Hisp. 5; 6; 13; Curt. 6, 4, 16; Luc. 3, 387; 4, 266.—So of *the side-works, moles, dikes, in the fortification of a harbor*, Liv. 31, 26, 8; cf. Just. 5, 8, 5 Gron.; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 15; Suet. Claud. 20.—**6.** *The arm of a catapult* or *ballista*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 15 sq.

†† **bracē**, ēs (*acc.* -em), *f.*, *a Gallic name of a particularly white kind of corn*, acc. to Hard. *blé blanc de Dauphiné*; pure Lat. sandala, Plin. 18, 7, 11, § 62 (al. brance).

* **brācĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [bracae], *pertaining to breeches*: mala, Auct. Priap. 74 (others read braccica).

‡ **brāchīle**, v. redimiculum.

Brachmānae, ārum; **-māni**, ōrum, and **-mānes**, ium, *m.*, = Βραχμᾶνες [Engl. Brahmins], *the priests and learned caste of the Hindoos, the present Brahmins*; form Brachmanae, Tert. Apol. 42.—Form Brachmani, Amm. 23, 6, 33; 28, 1, 13. — *Gen.* Brachmanûm, App. Flor. 2, n. 15 (in Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 64, mentioned as separate tribes or nations: multarum gentium cognomen Brachmanae).

† **brăchўcătălectum** (**brăchўcătălectĭcum**, Serv. Centim. p. 1817 P.), i, *n.* (sc. metrum), = βραχυκατάληκτον or βραχυκαταληκτικόν; in metre, *a verse that wants a whole foot* or *half a metre*, Diom. p. 501 P.

brăchўpŏta, ae, *m.*, = βραχυπότης, *a small drinker*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15, 120.

† **brăchўsyllăbus**, i, *m.* (sc. pes), = βραχυσύλλαβος (of short syllables); in metre, another name of the tribrachys, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, Diom. p. 475 P.; Mar. Vict. 2539 P.

brācĭcus or **braccĭcus**, v. braceus.

‡ **brācīle**, v. redimiculum.

bractĕa (also **brattĕa**), ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with βράχω, to rattle], *a thin plate of metal, gold-leaf* (thicker plates of metal are called laminae; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 18, 2: bractea dicitur tenuissima lamina): aranea bratteaque auri, * Lucr. 4, 729: leni crepitabat brattea vento, Verg. A. 6, 209: inspice, quam tenuis bractea ligna tegat, Ov. A. A. 3, 232; Mart. 8, 33, 6; Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61; cf. argenteae, id. 37, 7, 31, § 105. — **B.** Poet.: viva, *the golden fleece of Spanish sheep*, Mart. 9, 62, 4.—**C.** Meton., *thin layers of wood, veneers* (opp. lamina): ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 232. — **II.** Trop., *show, glitter*: eloquentiae, Sol. praef. 2.

* **bractĕālis**, e, *adj.* [bractea], *of metallic plates*: fulgor, *golden*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1024.

* **bractĕāmentum**, i, *n.* [id. II.], *glitter, splendor*, Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 140.

bractĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [bractea], *a worker in gold-leaf, a gold-beater*, Firm. Math. 4, 15; Inscr. Grut. 1074, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4153; 4067. — In *fem.*: **bractĕārĭa**, ae, Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 19; Inscr. Orell. 4153.

bractĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a gold-beater*, Firm. Math. 8, 16; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 1.

bractĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *covered with gold-plate, gilt* (post-Aug. for the class. aureus): sellae, Sid. Ep. 8, 8: lacunar, id. ib. 2, 10. — **B.** In gen., *glistening like gold*: leo, i.e. *with a yellow mane*, Sen. Ep. 41, 6: comae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75. — **II.** Trop. (cf. aureus, II.). **A.** *Splendid, golden*: O mentis aureae dictum bracteatum! Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 8.—**B.** *Shining only externally, gilded, delusive*: felicitas, Sen. Ep. 115, 9.

bractĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a thin leaf of gold*, * Juv. 13, 152; so Arn. 6, p. 205; Prud. Psych. 355; id. στεφ. 12, 49.

Bragae, ārum, *f.*, *an island on the coast of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 150.

Brana, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

brancē, v. brace.

† **branchĭae**, ārum (*sing.* **branchia**, ae, Aus. Mos. 266; Vulg. Tob. 6, 4), *f.*, = τὰ βράγχια, *the gills of fish*, Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16; 9, 18, 33, § 69.

Branchĭdae, ārum, *m.*, = Βραγχίδαι, *the posterity of Branchus, a son of Apollo, hereditary priests of the temple and oracle* (penetralia Branchi, Stat. Th. 8, 198) *of Apollo at Miletus*, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Curt. 7, 5, 16; 7, 5, 30; Amm. 29, 1, 31. — *Sing.*: **Branchīdes**, ae, *m.*, *a surname of Apollo*, Mel. 1, 17, 1.

† **branchŏs**, i, *m.*, = βράγχος, *hoarseness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 95; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 13.

Branchus, i, *m.*, = Βράγχος, *a son of Apollo*; or, *according to others, of Smicrus of Delphi, inspired by Apollo with prophecy*, v. Branchidae, Stat. Th. 3, 479; 8, 198 Schol.

Brancosi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

† **brasmătĭae** (access. form **brastae**, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 25), ārum, *f.*, = οἱ βρασματίαι (sc. ἄνεμοι) or βράσται, *a*

shaking of the earth, an earthquake: brasmatiae sunt (terrarum motus), qui terram molestius suscitantes sursum propellunt immanissimas moles, ut in Asiâ Delos emersit, etc., Amm. 17, 7, 13.

brassĭca, ae, *f.*, *cabbage;* of several varieties (much prized by the ancients, and freq. employed in medicine), Cato, R. R. 156 sq.; Col. 10, 127 sq. Schneid.; 11, 3, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 136 sq.; 20, 9, 33, § 78 sq.; Pall. Febr. 24, 7; id. Jun. 4; id. Sept. 13, 1; id. Aug. 5, 3; Veg. 3, 15, 12; Plin. Val. 4, 29; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 44 al. (in Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120, perh. a gloss; v. Orell. *N. cr.*). — *Plur.:* **brassĭcae**, ārum, *f.*, *varieties of cabbage*, Cato, R. R. 187, 3; Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96.

brastae, v. brasmatiae.

† **brathy**, ys, *n.*, = βράθυ, *the savin-tree* (pure Lat. herba Sabina), Plin. 24, 11, 61, § 102; App. Herb. 85; Scrib. Comp. 154.

brattea, v. bractea.

Brattĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

* **bratus**, i, *f.*, *a tree similar to the cypress*, Plin. 12, 17, 39, § 78.

Bratuspantĭum, ii, *n.*, *a town in* Gallia Belgica, *in the province of the* Bellovaci, afterwards called Caesaromagus, Itin. Anton., now *Breteuil*, Caes. B. G. 2, 13.

Brauron, ōnis, *m.* (**Braurōnia**, ae, *f.*, Mel. 2, 3, 6), = Βραυρών, *a village in Attica, not far from Marathon*, now *Vraona*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Stat. Th. 12, 615.

Breganticus, v. Briganticus.

†† **bregma** (**brechma**) [Indian], *a defect of pepper*, = abortus, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 27.

Bregmentēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of the Troad*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.

‡ **Brenda**, v. Brundisium.

Brenni, v. Breuni.

Brennus, i, *m.*, = Βρέννος, *a leader of the Gauls who defeated the Romans at the river Allia*, Liv. 5, 38, 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 826.—Hence, **Brennĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Brennus:* signa, Sid. Carm. 7, 561.—**II.** *A king of the Gauls who invaded Greece in the second century* B.C. *and attacked Delphi*, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81; Just. 24, 5 sqq.; Val. Max. 1, 1, 18; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 51.

Brentēsĭa, ae, *m.*, *the river Brenta, in Upper Italy*, Messal. Aug. Progen. 10.—Called also **Brinta**, ae, *m.*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 677.

† **brĕphŏtrŏphēum** or **-īum**, *n.*, = βρεφοτροφεῖον, *a foundling hospital*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19.

† **brĕphŏtrŏphus**, i, *m.*, = βρεφοτρόφος, *one who brings up foundlings* (v. brephotropheum), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42, § 9.

Breuci, ōrum, *m.*, = Βρεῦκοι, *a people in Pannonia, on the Save*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Suet. Tib. 9; Inscr. Orell. 126; 2248.

Breuni (erroneously **Brenni**), ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Rhætia, in the Upper Valley of the Inn, and bordering upon the* Genauni, *in the Lower Valley of the Inn*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 11; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136; Flor. 4, 12, 4.

brĕvĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [brevio], *abridged:* rationes, Dig. 33, 8, 26.—More freq. *subst.:* **brĕvĭārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a summary, abridgment, abstract, epitome* (post-Aug.; cf. summarium): baec quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39, 1: omnis culturae, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 230: rationum, Suet. Galb. 12: imperii, *statistical view, statistics*, id. Aug. 101 (cf. id. ib. 28: rationarium imperii; and id. Calig. 16: rationes imperii): rerum omnium Romanarum, id. Gram. 10: officiorum omnium breviaria, *official reports*, id. Vesp. 21; Tac. A. 1, 11; Eutr. tit.

brĕvĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shortening* (late Lat.): dierum, Aug. Ep. ad Hesych. 18: chronicorum, Jornand. Get. praef.

brĕvĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** *An abbreviator, epitomizer*, Oros. 1, 8.—* **II.** *The author of a* breviarium (q. v.), Novell. 105, 2, 4.

brĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [brevis], *somewhat short* or *small* (rare): homo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54: pinnae, Fronto, Eloq.: grabatulus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 18.—**B.** *Subst.:* **brĕvĭcŭlus**, i, *m.* (sc. liber), *a short writing, a summary*, Cod. Just. 1, 7, tit. 44, and Cod. Th. 1, 4, tit. 17 dub.—**II.** Transf., of time: tempus, App. M. 6, p. 183, 35.

* **brĕvĭlŏquens**, entis, *adj.* [brevisloquor], *speaking briefly, brief*, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1.

brĕvĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [brevis-loquentia], *brevity* of speech: breviloquentiam in dicendo colat, an expression of Cicero, censured by Seneca ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7.

brĕvĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [brevis-loquor], *brevity* in speech, Prisc. p. 754 P.; Fulg. Myth. praef. *fin.;* Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 561.

‡ **brĕvĭlŏquus** or **-quis**, = βραχυλόγος, *short* in speech, *speaking briefly*, Gloss. Lab.

brĕvĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [brevis], *to shorten, abbreviate, abridge*, βραχύνω brevio, Gloss. Vet. (post-Aug.; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 76; most freq. in Quint.); Manil. 3, 461; 6, 431: breviare quaedam, Quint. 1, 9, 2: aliquid callide, id. 5, 13, 41 Spald. *N. cr.:* prolixa (in scribendo), Lact. Epit. 8, 6; Sev. Sulp. Hist. Sacr. 1, 1: breviatae horae, Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 13: umerorum raro decens allevatio atque contractio est. Breviatur enim cervix, Quint. 11, 3, 83: non breviatis augustatisque gradibus ascenditur, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf.: Syllabam, *to pronounce short*, Quint. 12, 10, 57.

brĕvis, e, *adj.* (*abl.* breve, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2; *comp. abl.* breviore, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22) [cf. βραχύς, Fest. p. 26], *short, little, of small extent*, in space and time (opp. longus; in space, in good class. prose, diff. from parvus, which designates that which fills a small space in length, breadth, and thickness; while brevis is used only of length in its different directions of breadth, height, or depth; and even of a circle, as merely a line, and without reference to the space enclosed, v. infra. In poets and post-Aug. prose brevis sometimes = parvus). **I.** Lit., in space. **A.** In distance, extent, *short, little, small, narrow* (opp. latus), Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: brevior via, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Tib. 1, 10, 4: via brevis, Verg. E. 9, 23; Ov. M. 5, 253; Juv. 14, 223: cursus brevissimus, Verg. A. 3, 507: brevius iter, Ov. P. 1, 4, 32: cursu brevissimus Almo, id. M. 14, 329: quid mihi, quod lato non separor aequore, prodest? Num minus haec nobis tam brevis obstat aqua? *so narrow a stream*, id. H. 18, 174; cf. also brevis unda, opp. latum mare, id. ib. 19, 141 and 142: non Asiam brevioris aquae disterminat usquam fluctus ab Europâ, Luc. 9, 957 (strictioris, Schol.); cf. id. 9, 317: brevissima terra, Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 2: in Euboico scopulus brevis emicat altō Gurgite, *a small, narrow rock*, Ov. M. 9, 226: brevibus Gyaris, Juv. 1, 73: scis In breve te cogi (sc. libellum), *that you are closely rolled together*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8: quo brevius valent, *the nearer, the more powerful are they in conflict*, Tac. A. 6, 35.—**2.** Trop. of the journey of life: quid est, quod in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo et tam brevi tantis nos in laboribus exerceamus? Cic. Arch. 11, 28; cf.: vitae brevis cursus, gloriae sempiternus, id. Sest. 21, 47: tum brevior dirae mortis aperta via est, Tib. 1, 10, 4.—And poet. of the thread of life: fila vitae breviora, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 46.—**B.** In height, *short, small, low* (opp. altus and sometimes longus); of the human figure: sed sedebat judex L. Aurifex, brevior ipse quam testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245: ut statura breves in digitos eriguntur, Quint. 2, 3, 8: forma, Ov. M. 5, 457: (puella) longa brevisque, id. Am. 2, 4, 36: brevis corpore, Suet. Galb. 3; id. Vit. Hor.—Of a maiden changed to a boy: et incomptis brevior mensura capillis, Ov. M. 9, 789.—Of other things: ut pleraque Alpium ab Italiā sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, *lower*, Liv. 21, 35, 11: brevior ilex, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1641: mus, *little*, Ov. F. 2, 574.—**C.** In depth, *small, little, shallow* (opp. profundus): puteus, Juv. 3, 226: vada, Verg. A. 5, 221; Sen. Agam. 570.—Hence, *subst.:* **brĕvĭa**, ium, *n.*, as in Gr. τὰ βραχέα, *shallow places, shallows, shoals:* tris Eurus ab alto In brevia et syrtis urget, Verg. A. 1, 111 (brevia vadosa dicit, per quae vadi pedibus potest, Serv.); Luc. 9, 338: neque discerni poterant incerta ab solidis, brevia a profundis, Tac. A. 1, 70: brevia litorum, id. ib. 6, 33 *fin.*—Perh. also in *sing.:* breve, Tac. A. 14, 29 Draeg. ad loc. (Ritter, brevia; al. breve litus).—**2.** Trop.: brevia, in quibus volutatur, incerta, ancipitia, *difficulties*, Sen. Ep. 22, 7.—**D.** Of the line of a circle: ubi circulus (i.e. arcticus) axem Ultimus extremum spatioque brevissimus ambit, *makes the shortest path*, Ov. M. 2, 517; cf. of similar orbits, of stars: absides breviores, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—Of the circular course of a horse on the track: discit gyro breviore flecti, Sen. Hippol. 314.—**II.** Transf., of time. **A.** Lit. (the usu. signif. of the word), *short, brief, small, little.* **1.** In gen.: quanto, nox, fuisti longior hac proxumā, Tanto brevior dies ut fiat faciam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 51: breve spatium'st perferundi quae minitas mihi, id. Capt. 3, 5, 85: brevis hora, Lucr. 4, 179; so Ov. M. 4, 696: *Pa.* Brevin' an longinquo sermone? *Mi.* Tribus verbis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: occasio, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 57; Phaedr. 5, 8, 5: brevis hic est fructus homulleis, *short is this enjoyment for little men*, Lucr. 3, 927; cf.: MORS. PERFECIT. TVA. VT. TIBE. ESSENT. OMNIA. BREVIA. HONOS. FAMA. VIRTVSQVE. GLORIA. ATQVE. INGENIVM., Inscr. Orell. 558: omnia brevia tolerabilia esse debent, Cic. Lael. 27, 104; id. Fin. 1, 12, 40; 2, 29, 94; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 5: quoniam vita brevis est, memoriam nostri quam maxime longam efficere, Sall. C. 1, 3; so, vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 6: aut omnia breviora aliquanto fuere, aut Saguntum principio anni captum, *occupied a shorter time*, Liv. 21, 15, 5: brevissimum tempus, id. 5, 6, 7: detrimentum, Quint. 11, 1, 10: arbitrium mortis, Tac. A. 15, 60: breves populi Romani amores, id. ib. 2, 41: tempus, Suet. Ner. 20 al.: nobis quom semel occidit brevis lux, nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 5: fructus, Lucr. 3, 914: aevum, Hor. C. 2, 16, 17; id. S. 2, 6, 97; id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; Plin. Pan. 78, 2: anni, Hor. C. 4, 13, 22: ver, Ov. M. 1, 118; 10, 85: flores rosae, *quickly withering, short-lived*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 13: lilium, id. ib. 1, 36, 16: cena, *frugal*, id. Ep. 1, 14, 35: mensa, id. A. P. 198: dominus, *living but a short time*, id. C. 2, 14, 24: stultitia, id. ib. 4, 12, 27: ira furor brevis est, id. Ep. 1, 2, 62: actio brevis atque concisa, Quint. 6, 4, 2: somnus, Sen. Troad. 441: nec gratius quicquam decore nec brevius, *nothing is more acceptable, but nothing more perishable, fading, than beauty*, Suet. Dom. 18: domus, Sen. Hippol. 762: fortuna, Sil. 4, 734.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *Comp.* brevius, with *subj.-clause, shorter*, i.e. *easier, more convenient:* brevius visum urbana crimina incipi, quorum obvii testes erant, Tac. A. 13, 43: modo ne existimes brevius esse ab urbe mitti, Trag. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 40 (49), 3.—**b.** In brevi spatio, brevi spatio, in brevi tempore, brevi tempore, and *absol.* brevi or in brevi, *in a short time, shortly* (before or after) (brevi tempore and brevi are class.; the latter, as in Gr. ἐν βραχεῖ, to be considered as neuter, without supplying tempore): inque brevi spatio mutantur saecla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77; so Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Claud. 12; id. Ner. 30; cf.: in multo breviore temporis spatio, id. Aug. 22: multa brevi spatio simulacra geruntur, Lucr. 4, 160; Sall. J. 87, 3: spatio brevi, Hor. C. 1, 11, 6: res publica per vos brevi tempore jus suum recuperabit, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; 5, 21, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 11; Nep. Milt. 2, 1; id. Them. 1, 4; Suet. Caes. 3: sic ille affectus, brevi postea est mortuus, *soon after*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142 (Zumpt; acc. to MSS. perbrevi).—So brevi post = paulo post: brevi post Marcellus Romam venit, Liv. 33, 37, 9; 24, 3, 14: brevi deinde, id. 24, 4, 9: (Britanni) tantum usu cotidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti in declivi ac praecipiti loco incitatos equos sustinere et brevi (*in a short time*, i.e. *with great rapidity*) moderari ac flectere consuerint, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* Herz. and Held.: fama tanti facinoris per omnem Africam brevi divolgatur, Sall. J. 13, 1; Nep. Them. 4, 4: mirantur tam brevi rem Romanam crevisse, Liv. 1, 9, 9: brevi omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34; so id. Aug. 17; 65; id. Vesp. 5; id. Gram. 3; Gell. 1, 15, 18: scire in brevi, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.; Flor. 1, 1, 15.—**c.** Brevi, *a short time, a little while:*

cunctatusque brevi, contortam viribus hastam in Persea misit, Ov. M. 5, 32; cf.: illa brevi spatio silet, id. ib. 7, 307; so, * breve, Cat. 61, 187.—**d.** Ad breve, *for a short time*, Suet. Tib. 68; cf.: ad breve quoddam tempus, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31. — **B.** Transf. to things done or taking place in a short time; so most freq. **1.** Of discourse, *short, brief, concise* (most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): narratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: laudatio; comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum erat apud illum contractus et brevis, id. Brut. 44, 162; cf. id. de Or. 2, 80, 326: nunc venio ad illa tua brevia: et primum illud, quo nihil potest esse brevius: bonum omne laudabile, etc., id. Fin. 4, 18, 48: quam falsa re! quam brevia responsu! id. Clu. 59, 164: urbanitas est virtus quaedam in breve dictum coacta, Dom. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 104: Homerus brevem eloquentiam Menelao dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 64 (brevis = οὐ πολύμυθος, Hom. Il. 3, 214): breviores commentarii, Quint. 3, 8, 58: annotatio, id. 10, 7, 31: brevia illa atque concisa, id. 10, 7, 10; so, sententiae, id. 10, 1, 60: causae, id. 6, 1, 8: docendi compendia, id. 1, 1, 24: comprehensiones, id. 12, 2, 19: quod ut brevissimo pateat exemplo, id. 3, 6, 10: commendatio, *requiring few words*, i. e. *moderate*, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—Meton. of a speaker or orator, *brief:* multos imitatio brevitatis decipit, ut cum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 38: brevior in scribendo, id. Att. 5, 6, 2: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: in eloquendo brevis, Quint. 10, 1, 63: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, id. 10, 1, 73. — Hence, **brĕvi**, *adv.*, *briefly, in few words* (freq. and class.): brevi pro breviter M. Tullius de Orat. ad Quintum fratrem (1, 8, 34): ac ne plura quidem quae sunt innumerabilia consecter, comprehendam brevi, Charis. p. 176 P.: id percurram brevi, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: aliquid explicare, id. Planc. 40, 95 Wund.: circumscribere et definire, id. Sest. 45, 97; so id. ib. 5, 12 Orell. *N. cr.;* id. Fin. 1, 17, 55: complecti, id. de Or. 1, 42, 190: exponere, id. ib. 1, 46, 203: reprehendere, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34: respondere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: perscribere, id. ib. 4, 5, 1; so Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35; 35, 47 al.; cf.: in brevi, Quint. 9, 4, 32.—So once in epistolary style: breve facere, *to be short* or *brief:* quid scribam? breve faciam, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 6; cf.: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, id. Sest. 5, 12.—Once, in breve cogere (diff. from I. A.), *to comprise in few words, bring into a small compass:* in breve coactae causae, Liv. 39, 47, 5; cf.: in breve coactio causae, Gai. Inst. 4, 15.—In late Lat. *subst.:* **brĕvis, is,** *m.* (sc. liber — acc. to another reading, **brĕve,** is, *n.*), *a short catalogue, summary,* = breviarium: brevis nominum, Vop. Aur. 36; so id. Bonos. 15; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21; Hier. Ep. 5, n. 2 al. — **2.** Of a *short* syllable; rarely as adj.: Syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: a brevis, gre brevis, faciet tamen longam priorem, Quint. 9, 4, 86 et saep.—More freq. *subst.:* **brĕvis, is,** *f.* (sc. syllaba): dactylus, qui est e longâ et duabus brevibus, Cic. Or. 64, 217 sq.: in fine pro longâ accipi brevem, Quint. 9, 4, 93; 9, 4, 86: plurimum habent celeritatis breves, id. 9, 4, 91.—Hence also once of a syllable long by position, but pronounced short: indoctus dicimus brevi primâ litterâ, insanus productâ: inhumanus brevi, infelix longâ, Cic. Or. 48, 159 Meyer *N. cr.;* cf. Gell. 2, 17 sqq., and Schütz Lex. Cic. s. v. brevis.—**C.** For parvus, exiguus, *little, small:* exigua pars brevisque, Lucr. 5, 591: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, Ov. H. 2, 119: brevi latere ac pede longo est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93; cf. just before: breve quod caput, ardua cervix, v. 89, and brevis alvus, Verg. G. 3, 80 (on the other hand, Nemes. 244: parvae alvi): mus, Ov. F. 2, 574: forma (sc. pueri in stellionem mutati), id. M. 5, 457.—So, lapathi herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29 (brevis = parva, non excrescens in altum, Schol. Cruqu.): folia breviora, id. Ep. 1, 19, 26 (minor corona, Schol. Cruqu.): census, id. C. 2, 15, 13: pondus, id. S. 2, 2, 37: impensa, Ov. H. 7, 188 Ruhnk.: sigillum, id. M. 6, 86: insulae, Pall. 1, 28, 1; cf. Juv. 1, 73: vasculum, Pall. Apr. 8, 4: offulae, id. 1, 29, 4: pantheris in candido breves macularum oculi, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62. — With *nom. abstr.:* breve in exiguo marmore nomen ero, Prop. 2, 1, 72; Sen. Oedip. 935. — So, pondus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 37 al. — Hence, **brĕvĭter,** *adv., shortly, briefly,* etc. **1.** Of space (acc. to I.) (rare): seu libeat, curvo brevius convertere gyro, *shorter,* i. e. *in a smaller circle,* Tib. 4, 1, 94: parvo brevius quam totus, *a little less than the whole,* Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: Sarmatae, omisso arcu, quo brevius valent, contis gladiisque ruerent, Tac. A. 6, 35.—Far more freq. in prose and poetry, **2.** (Acc. to II. A. b. and c.) Of time, *in a short time.* **a.** In gen.: iratum breviter vites, inimicum diu, Publ. Syr. v. 249 Rib.: sapiens, cum breviter et strictim colore atque vultu motus est, Gell. 19, 1, 20. — **b.** Esp. (*a*) In expression, *briefly, in brief, in few words, concisely, summarily:* sed breviter paucis praestat comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082: multa breviter et commode dicta (sc. ἀποφθέγματα; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104) memoriae mandabam, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: rem totam breviter cognoscite, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 169; 2, 3, 27, § 67; so id. de Or. 2, 83, 340: summatim breviterque describere, id. Or. 15, 50: breviter tangere, id. Off. 3, 2, 8 Beier *N. cr.:* breviter et modice disserere, Sall. J. 111, 1: adicere aliquid, Quint. 9, 3, 100; cf. also Verg. A. 2, 11; 4, 632; 6, 321; Ov. M. 2, 783: omnia soli Forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit (i.e. paucis testamenti verbis, quibus heres ex asse scribetur), Juv. 12, 125 Web. (cf. id. 1, 68: beatum exiguis tabulis).—*Comp.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 10, 26; Quint. 8, prooem. § 1; 8, 6, 61; 9, 2, 16; 10, 1, 49; 11, 1, 5 al.—*Sup.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 3; id. Div. 1, 32, 70; Quint. 1, 10, 1; 4, 2, 113 al.—(*β*) Of syllables: quibus in verbis eae primae litterae sunt quae in sapiente atque felice, producte dicitur, in ceteris omnibus breviter, Cic. Or. 48, 159.

brĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [brevis], *shortness.* **I.** Lit., in space (cf. brevis, I.) (rare): brevitas angusti freti, *the narrowness of the strait,* Gell. 10, 27, 6: hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, *smallness of stature,* Caes. B. G. 2, 30; cf.: haec habilis brevitate suâ est, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 35: spatii, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3: crurum, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123: chamaeplatani coactae brevitatis, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13: guttarum, Vitr. 7, 8, 2. — More freq., **B.** Transf. **1.** In time, *shortness, brevity:* ita diei brevitas conviviis, noctis longitudo in stupris continebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: temporis, id. Att. 1, 10, 1: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 47: horae, Sil. 3, 141: vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91; Sen. Brev. Vit. tit. et saep.—*Absol.:* confer nostram longissimam aetatem cum aeternitate; in eâdem propemodum brevitate quâ illae bestiolae reperiemur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—But most freq., **2.** Of discourse, *brevity, conciseness:* si brevitas appellanda est, cum verbum nullum redundat, brevis est L. Crassi oratio; sin tum est brevitas, cum tantum verborum est, quantum necesse est, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 326 sq.; id. Brut. 13, 50; 17, 66; id. Inv. 1, 20, 28 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 103; id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: cujus tanta in dicendo brevitas fuit, id. Har. Resp. 19, 41: et a me brevitas postulatur, qui mihimet ipsi amicissima est, id. Quint. 10, 34: nos brevitatem in hoc ponimus, non ut minus, sed ne plus dicatur quam oporteat, Quint. 4, 2, 43: illa Sallustiana brevitas, id. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: brevitas quoque aut copia non genere materiae sed modo constant, id. 3, 8, 67; 10, 1, 46; 10, 5, 8; 6, 3, 45; 12, 10, 48: ea, quotiens causa poscit, ubertas, ea, quotiens permittit, brevitas, Tac. Or. 23: contionem imperatoriâ brevitate pronuntiat, id. H. 1, 18: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 9; Phaedr. 2, prol. 12; 3, 10, 60: brevitatis causâ, gratiâ, *for the sake of brevity* or *conciseness,* Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 67: gratiâ, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 214.—**3.** Of shortness of syllables: fluit numerus tum incitatius brevitate pedum, tum proceritate tardius, Cic. Or. 63, 212: brevitas celeritas syllabarum, id. ib. 57, 191: contractio et brevitas dignitatem non habet, id. ib. 57, 193.—In *plur.:* omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis . . . judicium, etc., Cic. Or. 51, 173.—**II.** For exiguitas, parvitas (cf. brevis, II. C.), *littleness, smallness:* cujusvis in brevitate corporis, Lucr. 2, 483: vineae, Paul. Aug. 2: doni, Claud. Epigr. 20, 11.

brĕvĭter, *adv.*, v. brevis *fin.*

* **brĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a wine-vessel,* εἶδος ἀγγείου, Gloss. Philox.; Arn. 7, p. 235; cf. Hildebr. ad App. Mag. 59 (acc. to Charis. p. 63, **hebrĭa:** hebria est vas vinarium, unde ebrius et ebria dicitur).

Brĭăreus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Βριαρεύς, Callim. Del. 143 (old form Βριάρεως, Hom. Il. 1, 403; v. Crus. Wb. of Prop. Names), *the hundred-armed giant, also called Ægœon:* centumgeminus, Verg. A. 6, 287 Serv. and Heyne; cf. id. ib. 10, 565: ferox, Luc. 4, 596 Schol.: immensus, Stat. Th. 2, 596; cf. also Ov. M. 2, 10; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 304: vastus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 167.—Hence, **Brĭărēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Briareus:* turba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 188.

Brĭētes, is, *m.*, *a Greek painter,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 123.

1. brĭgantes, um, *m.*, *a species of small worm in the eyelashes,* Marc. Emp. 8.

2. Brĭgantes, um (*acc.* Brigantas, Tac. A. 12, 32), *m.*, *the most northern and powerful people in Roman Britain, subdued by Cerialis,* Tac. A. 12, 32; id. H. 3, 45; id. Agr. 17; Juv. 14, 196.—Hence, Julius Briganticus, *a son of the sister of Civilis,* Tac. H. 4, 70; 2, 22; 5, 21.

Brĭganticus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen,* Tac. H. 2, 22; 4, 70 (**Brĕ-,** Halm).

Brĭgantium, ii, *f.*, or **Brĭgantĭa,** ae, *f.* **I.** *A town in Rhætia,* now *Bregenz,* Amm. 15, 4, 1 and 3; Itin. Anton.—Hence, **Brĭgantīnus,** a, um, *adj.:* lacus, *the lake of Constance,* Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63 (in Mel. 3, 2, 8, Lacus Venetus).—**II.** *The town of Briançon, in France,* Amm. 15, 10, 7.

Brĭgĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine tribe in Gaul,* Inscr. Trop. Aug. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Brīmo, ūs, *f.*, = Βριμώ (prop. *the angry one;* cf. Arn. 5, p. 170), *a name of Proserpine,* Prop. 2, 2, 12.—*Acc.* Brimo, Stat. S. 2, 3, 38.

Brĭnĭātes, um, *m.*, *a Ligurian tribe south of the Po, near the modern Brignolo,* Liv. 41, 19, 4.

brīsa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with the Gr. βρύτεα, τά], *the refuse grapes after they are pressed, grape-skins,* Col. 12, 39, 2.

Brīsaeus (**-sēus**), i, *m.*, = Βρισαῖος, *a name of Bacchus,* Macr. S. 1, 18; Mythogr. Lat. 3, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf., of the poet Attius, *antiquated,* Pers. 1, 76 Coningt. ad loc.

Brīsēïs, ĭdos (*acc.* Briseïda, Prop. 2, 8, 35; Ov. A. A. 3, 189 al.: Briseïdam, Hyg. Fab. 106; *voc.* Brisaeï, Ov. A. A. 2, 713), *f.*, = Βρισηΐς, *Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and slave of Achilles, from whom she was taken by Agamemnon:* Varro, Sat. Men. 63, 4; Prop. 2, 22, 29; Hor. C. 2, 4, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 8, 11; id. H. 3, 137.

Brĭtanni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Britons, inhabitants of Great Britain,* Lucr. 6, 1105; Caes. B. G. 4, 21; 5, 14; 5, 21 et saep.; Tac. Agr. 11 sq.; id. A. 14, 29; Verg. E. 1, 67; Hor. C. 1, 35, 30; 3, 4, 33; 3, 5, 3 et saep.—In *sing.* Britannus catenatus, Hor. Epod. 7, 7.—**2.** *The inhabitants of Bretagne,* or *Brittany, in France,* Sid. Ep. 1, 7; 9, 9.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Brĭtannĭa** (**Brittānĭa** in MSS. and edd. of Sol. and Mart. Cap.), ae, *f.*, = Βρεττανία, *Great Britain,* in its most extended sense, *consisting of* Albion (*England and Scotland*) *and* Hibernia or Ibernia (*Ireland*), Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102; hence, also, in *plur.* Britanniae, Cat. 29, 20; 45, 42; in a more restricted sense, *the larger island, England and Scotland,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4; id. N. D. 2, 34, 88; Caes. B. G. 4, 21; 5, 8; 5, 12 sq.; Mel. 3, 6, 4; 3, 6, 6; Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102 sq.; 25, 3, 6, § 21; Tac. Agr. 10 sq.; 21; 24; id. H. 1, 9 sq.—**B. Brĭtannus** (Brĭtannus, Lucr. 6, 1105), a, um, *adj.*, *of Britain, British* (poet. Britannicus): esseda, Prop. 2, 1, 76: canes, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 301: litus, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 28: oceanus, id. B. Get. 202; Laus Ser. 40 et saep.—**C. Brĭtannĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Britannic, British:* aestus, *the British Channel,* Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: mare, Mel. 3, 6, 3: oceanus, id. 1, 3, 1; 2, 6, 1: inter Rhenum et Sequanam, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109: legiones, Tac.

H. 1, 9; 1, 60; 2, 57; 2, 65; 3, 22 al.: balaena, Juv. 10, 14: lingua, Tac. G. 45: herba, *water-dock:* rumex aquaticus, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.—*Subst.:* **Brĭtannĭcus,** i, *m., a cognomen of the conquerors of Britain;* of the son of the emperor Claudius and Messalina, previously called Germanicus, Suet. Claud. 27; 43; Tac. A. 11, 4; 11, 11; 11, 26; 11, 32; 12, 2; poisoned by Nero, Tac. A. 13, 16; Suet. Ner. 33.—Of the emperor Commodus, Lampr. Commod. 8.—**D. Britto** or **Brĭto,** ŏnis, = Britannus. **1.** *A Briton,* Aus. Epigr. 110.—**2.** *An inhabitant of Bretagne, in France,* Mart. 11, 21, 9.—*Plur.,* Juv. 15, 124 (al. Bistones).—**E. Brĭtannis,** ĭdis, *f. adj., British, of Britain:* insulae, i. e. Albion et Hibernia, Prisc. Perieg. p. 577.—**F.** ‡ **Brĭtannĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Britannic, transacting business in Britain,* Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 177; Inscr. Orell. 2029.

Brĭtŏmartis, is, *f.,* = Βριτόμαρτις (Cretan, ΒΡΙΤΥ, rich in blessing, and ΜΑΡΤΙΣ, maiden, Sol. 11). **I.** *A Cretan nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Carme, inventress of the hunting-net;* when pursued by Minos, she cast herself into the sea, Verg. Cir. 285 sq.—**II.** *An epithet of the Cretan Diana:* ignea, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 251: lucos Britomartis agit, id. ib. 303.

Brittii, v. Bruttii.

Brixellum (**Brixillum,** Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Inscr. Murat. 239), i, *n., a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the Po, between Parma and Mantua,* now *Brescello,* Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163; Tac. H. 2, 33; 2, 39; 2. 51; 2, 54; Suet. Oth. 9.—Hence, **Brixillānus,** a, um, *adj., of Brixellum,* Inscr. Orell. 3734.

Brixentes, um, *m.,* = Βριξάνται, *a people in Rhætia, in the modern Brixen,* Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Brixia, ae, *f.,* = Βριξία, *a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Brescia,* Liv. 5, 35, 1; 32, 30, 6; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132; Just. 20, 5; Cat. 67, 32 (id. 33 and 34 suspicious; v. Sillig *N. cr.*).—**II.** Derivv. **A. Brixiānus,** a, um, *adj., of or pertaining to Brixia:* Galli, Liv. 21, 25, 14: porta, Tac. H. 3, 27.—*Subst.:* **Brixiāni,** ōrum, *the Brixians,* Inscr. Orell. 1971.—**B. Brixiensis,** e, *adj., of Brixia* (post-class.): episcopus, Aug. Ep. 222 (id. Haeres. 41: Brixianus).

Brixillum, v. Brixellum.

* **brocchĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [brochus], *a projection of the teeth in animals:* dentium, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 169.

brŏchŏn, i, *n., the gum flowing from the* bdellium, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

1. brŏchus, brocchus, broccus, or **broncus,** a, um, *adj.* [root bor-; cf. voro] (ante-class. and rare). **I.** Lit., of the teeth of animals, *projecting:* dentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3 Schneid.; 2, 9, 3.—**II.** Transf., of animals, *with projecting teeth,* Lucil. ap. Non. p. 25, 27 sq.; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. valgos, p. 375 Müll.

2. Brŏchus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen:* Brochus (Brocchus), Cic. Lig. 4, 11; 11, 32 sq.

Brogitărus, i, *m., a Gallo-Grecian, son-in-law of King Deiotarus, to whom P. Clodius as tribune sold the office of high-priest at Pessinus and the title of king,* Cic. Sest. 26, 56; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56.—In *plur.* Brogitari, *to denote a class,* Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 59.

‡ **brōmătĭci,** ōrum, *m., those who loathe food,* Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6 [βρῶμα, edacitas, id. ib.].

Brŏmē (**Brŏmiē,** Hyg. Fab. 182), ēs, *f., a nymph who, with her sister, brought up Bacchus,* Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 15.

Brŏmius, ii (*voc.* Bromie, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82), *m.,* = Βρόμιος (the noisy one), *a surname of Bacchus* (on account of the tumultuous celebration of his festivals), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.; Ov. M. 4, 11; Petr. 41, 6; Luc. 5, 73; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 132; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 132.—Hence, **II.** *Adj.* **A. Brŏmiālis,** e, *Bromian,* i. e. *Bacchic,* Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—**B. Brŏmius,** a, um, *of Bacchus:* Bromia auctumnitas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 18 (but Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 1006, conj. Bromii); so, remi, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 365.

† **brŏmŏs,** i, *m.,* = βρόμος, *oats,* Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93; 22, 25, 79, § 161.

† **brōmōsus,** a, um, *adj.,* = βρωμώδης, *stinking, fetid:* caro, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: qualitas, id. Tard. 3, 2.

Brŏmus, i, *m.,* = Βρόμος, *a Centaur slain by Cæneus in the contest with the Centaurs,* Ov. M. 12, 459.

† **bronchĭa,** ōrum, *n.,* = βρόγχια, *the bronchial tubes,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 147.

broncus, v. brochus.

† **Brontē,** ēs, *f.,* = Βροντή. **I.** *Thunder* (personified), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.—**II.** As *nom. propr., the name of one of the horses of the Sun,* Hyg. Fab. 183.

brontēa, ae, *f.* [βροντή], *the thunder-stone, a precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.—Also called **brontia,** Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 24 (MSS. **bronia**).

Brontes, ae (*acc.* Brontem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 4), *m.,* = Βρόντης, *a Cyclops who labored in the workshop of Vulcan,* Verg. A. 8, 425; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 193.

brontia, v. brontea.

‡† **Bronton,** ontis, *adj.,* = Βροντῶν (the thunderer), *an epithet of Jupiter,* Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; 17, 12; Inscr. Orell. 1272.

Brŏtĕas, ae, *m.,* = Βροτέας. **I.** *One of the Lapithæ, slain by the Centaur Gryneus at the marriage festival of Perseus,* Ov. M. 12, 262.—**II.** *Twin-brother of Ammon, and with him slain by Phineus,* Ov. M. 5, 107.—**III.** *A son of Vulcan and Minerva,* Ov. Ib. 515.

Brŭānĭum (**Bryă-**), ii, *n.,* = Βρυάνιον, *a town in Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 39, 5.

Bruchīon, ii, *n., the royal residence in Alexandria, containing the palace, museum, mausoleum,* etc., Amm. 22, 16, 15; Hier. Vit. St. Anton.

† **brūchus,** i, *m.,* = βροῦχος or βροῦκος, *a kind of locust without wings,* Prud. Ham. 229; Vulg. Lev. 11, 22 al.

Bructĕri, ōrum (*gen.* -terûm, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 2), *m.,* = Βρούκτεροι, *a German people occupying the country between the Rhine, the Lippe, Ems, and Weser,* Tac. G. 33; id. A. 1, 51; 1, 60; 13, 56; id. H. 4, 21; 4, 77; 5, 18; Vell. 2, 105, 1.—In *sing.:* **Bructĕrus,** i, *m.,* Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 451; and *adj.* **Bructĕrus,** a, um: natio, Tac. H. 4, 61.

Brŭges, v. Phryges.

brūma, ae, *f.* [for brevima, breuma = brevissima: dicta bruma quod brevissimus tunc dies est, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.: bruma a brevitate dierum dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6; Gesn. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 106; Ruhnk. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28]. **I.** Lit., *the shortest day in the year, the winter solstice,* * Lucr. 5, 746; Varr. L. L. l. l.; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: circa brumam serendum non esse, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204 al.—*Plur.:* solis accessus discessusque solstitiis brumisque cognosci, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 2, 19, 50; Ov. F. 1, 163.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the winter time, winter* (mostly poet.): musculorum jecuscula brumā dicuntur augeri, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: novissimus dies brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191: ver proterit aestas, Interitura, simul Pomifer auctumnus fruges effuderit, et mox Bruma recurrit iners, Hor. C. 4, 7, 12; Phaedr. 4, 23, 19: serite hordea campis Usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, *even to the last rain of rough winter,* Verg. G. 1, 211; 3, 321.—So, horrida cano gelu, Verg. G. 3, 443: frigida, id. A. 2, 472: hiberna, Tib. 1, 4, 5; Ov. Ib. 37; Prop. 1, 8, 9: tepidae, Hor. C. 2, 6, 18: nives illinet agris, id. Ep. 1, 7, 10: per brumam, id. ib. 1, 11, 19: brumae tempore, Juv. 3, 102; Val. Fl. 5, 602; Stat. S. 1, 3, 89 al.—**B.** In the most gen. sense (pars pro toto), poet., *a year; plur.,* Manil. 3, 607; Mart. 4, 40, 5; 10, 104, 9.

brūmālis, e, *adj.* [bruma]. **I.** *Of or pertaining to the winter solstice,* or *shortest day:* dies, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; id. Fat. 3: polus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.: signum, *Capricorn,* Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: flexus, *the tropic of Capricorn,* Lucr. 5, 615; 5, 639: orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37: tempus, id. ib. 2, 44, 112: circulus, Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177: oriens, Col. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: occasus, id. l. l.: meridies, Col. 9, 5, 1: revocatio, Cic. Univ. 9: hora, *the shortest* (since it was the twelfth part of the shortest day), Censor. 16: solstitium, Col. 11, 2, 94.—**II.** (Acc. to bruma, II.) *Wintry, of winter:* tempus, Cic. Arat. 61; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: brumales hiemis menses (hiemis, perh. gloss; cf. shortly after: etiam brumali mense), Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146: horae, *the short winter hours,* Ov. M. 4, 199: frigus, Verg. A. 6, 205; Mart. 13, 16, 1: nix, Ov. P. 4, 5, 4: grando, id. ib. 4, 7, 34: venti, Luc. 5, 407.

* **brūmārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [bruma], *a plant, also called* leontopodium, App. Herb. 7.

Brunda, ae, v. Brundisium.

Brundĭsĭum (in many MSS., but less correctly **Brundŭsĭum;** cf. Suet. Caes. 34 Torrent.; Sil. 8, 576 Heins. and Drak.; Flor. 1, 20 Duker.; Luc. 2, 609 Cort.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 104 K. and H.), ii, *n.* (access. form **Brenda,** acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 33 Müll.; **Brunda,** Arn. 2, p. 50), = Βρεντέσιον or Βρεντήσιον [Βρένδον ἔλαφον, Hesych.; cf. Strab. 6, p. 432; Steph. Byz.; Isid. Orig. 15, 1, 49; from the harbor extending beyond the town like the antlers of a stag], *an ancient town in Calabria, with a very convenient harbor, the chief naval station of the Romans in the Adriatic, and their regular point of departure for Greece,* now *Brindisi,* Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 6, 6 (Ann. v. 478 Vahl.): redeuntes Graeciā, Brundisium navem advertimus, Gell. 16, 6, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 25; Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Planc. 40, 96; 41, 97; id. Att. 4, 1, 4; 5, 5, 1; 5, 8, 1; Hor. S. 1, 5, 104; id. Ep. 1, 17, 52; 1, 18, 20; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99; Just. 12, 2; Luc. 2, 609 sq.; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.;* Flor. 1, 20.—**II.** Deriv. **Brundĭsīnus** (**Brundŭs-**), a, um, *adj., of Brundisium, Brundisian:* colonia, Cic. Sest. 63, 131; id. Att. 4, 1, 4: nuntii, id. ib. 8, 13, 1: portus, Liv. 23, 33, 4: foedus, Tac. A. 1, 10: ostrea, *taken in the harbor of Brundisium,* Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.—*Subst.:* **Brundĭsīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Brundisium,* Cic. Sest. 63, 131; id. Att. 4, 1, 4; Liv. 27, 10; Gell. 16, 6, 1: in Brundisino (sc. agro), Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.

Brundŭsĭum, v. Brundisium *init.*

bruscum, i, *n., an excrescence on the maple-tree,* Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.

brūtesco, ĕre, *v. inch.* [brutus], *to become brutish, rough, unreasonable* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.;* Lact. 7, 12, 24; Ven. Ep. praef. carm. 6, 5.

Brutiānus, a, um, v. Bruttii, II. B., and Brutus, II. B. 2. a.

Brutĭdius, ii, *m., a Roman name;* esp. Brutidius Niger, *an historian of the time of Tiberius, and author of a work upon the death of Cicero, now lost,* Tac. A. 3, 66; Juv. 10, 83.

Brūtinus, a, um, v. Brutus, II. B. 2. b.

‡ **Bruttātes,** v. Bruttii, II. C.

Bruttii (in MSS. also **Brutii, Brutti,** and **Brittii**), ōrum, *m.,* = Βρέττιοι Polyb., Βρούττιοι Steph., *the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern point of Italy,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Liv. 22, 61, 11 al.—In *sing.:* **Bruttius,** ii, *m., a Bruttian,* collect., Liv. 31, 7, 11; Flor. 1, 18, 27; Sil. 8, 570; 11, 10.—**B.** Meton., *the country of the Bruttii,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: in Bruttiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 132; id. Caecin. 19, 54; Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Liv. 32, 1, 7: ex Bruttiis, id. 32, 1, 11; Gell. 10, 3 *fin.:* in Bruttios, Liv. 34, 53, 1.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Bruttius,** a, um, *adj., of the Bruttii:* ager, *the country of the Bruttii, Bruttium,* Liv. 27, 51, 13; Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71: promunturium, Mel. 2, 4, 8 and 9: angulus, Flor. 3, 20, 13: litus, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72: pontus, Sen. Thyest. 578: tellus, Col. 10, 139: saxa, Pers. 6, 27: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: pix (prepared there, of the best quality), Col. 12, 18, 7; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; 24, 7, 23, § 37; Veg. 6, 14, 1; and *absol.* Bruttia, Calp. Ecl. 5, 8.—**B. Bruttiānus** (**Brutiān-**), a, um, *adj., of the Bruttii:* caules, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.—*Subst.:* **Bruttiāni,** ōrum, *m., a class of servants to the magistrates:* Bruttiani dicebantur, qui officia servilia magistratibus praestabant; eo quod hi primum se Hannibali tradiderant et cum eo perseveraverant usque dum recederet de Italiā, Fest. p. 26; Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf. the expl. of the term by Gell. l. l. § 18 sq.—**2.** *Adj.:* Bruttianae parmae dicebantur scuta, quibus Bruttiani sunt usi, Fest. p. 26.—**C. Bruttātes** bilingues Ennius dixit, quod Bruttii et Osce

et Graece loqui soliti sint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll. (Ann. v. 488 Vahl.).

1. brūtus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with βαρύς, perh. contr. from barutus, a lengthened form of barus, like actutum, astutus, cinctutus, versutus, from actu, astus, cinctus, versus; cf. also βριθύς, heavy, weighty; Fr. and Engl. brute, brutal]. **I.** Lit., *heavy, unwieldy, immovable* (rare): brutum antiqui gravem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.: pondus, *falling down with heavy weight*, Lucr. 6, 105: tellus, * Hor. C. 1, 34, 9 (cf.: terra iners, id. ib. 3, 4, 45: immota tellus, Sen. Thyest. 1020: terra semper immobilis, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 102: Unde Horatius. Et bruta tellus): corpora neque tam bruta quam terrea, neque tam levia quam aetheria, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 5.—**II.** Trop., *dull, stupid, insensible, unreasonable.* **A.** Of men: brutum dicitur hebes et obtusum . . . Pacuvius Hermiona: et obnoxium esse aut brutum aut elinguem putes, Non. p. 77, 31 sq.: fortunam insanam esse et caecam et brutam perhibent philosophi, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. sardare, p. 322 Müll. (Bell. Punic. v. 65, p. 18 Vahl.): T. Manlius relegatus a patre ob adulescentiam brutam atque hebetem, Sen. Ben. 3, 37, 4; App. M. 7, p. 191, 30: homo, Lact. 7, 4, 12; Prud. στεφ. 2, 66; cf. 2. Brutus, II. B.—Esp. in a play on the name, 2. Brutus, v. h. v.—**B.** Of animals, *irrational* (= ἀναίσθητος, Arist. Part. Anim. 3, 4) (so several times in Pliny the elder): animalium hoc maxime brutum (sc. sus), Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; 9, 29, 46, § 87; 11, 37, 70, § 183; 11, 39, 92, § 226.—But only late Lat. as a general designation of animals opp. to men, our *brute, irrational, dumb*, Greg. Mag. in Job, 10, 13, 23; 17, 30, 46 al.—**C.** Of inanimate things: bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae, qs. *striking blindly*, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113: scitum Caesaris, *thoughtless, inconsiderate*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 66. — * *Sup.*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. Magn. 3, 67.

2. Brūtus, i, *m.*, = Βροῦτος [1. brutus], *a Roman cognomen.* **I.** L. Junius, *the relative of Tarquinius Superbus, saved by his feigned stupidity* [whence the name], *and the deliverer of Rome from regal dominion*, Liv. 1, 56, 7 sq.; Ov. F. 2, 717; 2, 837; Verg. A. 6, 818; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89 saep. After him, Brutus was *the cognomen of the patrician* gens Junia. — **II.** From the plebeian gens Junia, **A.** M. Junius, *son of Servilia, a half-sister of Cato Uticensis by M. Brutus* (not by Cæsar; v. Ellendt Cic. Brut. p. cxxvii.), *an intimate friend of Cicero about the 21st year of his age, and one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar*, Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 56, 3; 2, 58, 1; Tac. A. 1, 2; Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8; 1, 4, 9 and 10; 2, 12, 28 sq.; 2, 13, 31; id. Fam. 3, 4, 2; as a philos. and orator active and respected, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12; id. Fin. 1, 3, 8; id. Tusc. 5, 1, 1 sq.; id. Att. 12, 5, 3; 13, 9, 2; Plut. Brut. 4; Cic. Or. 71, 237; Quint. 10, 1, 123; Tac. Or. 17 sq.; 21; cf. Ellendt, above cited; Meyer, Fragm. Orat. 205. To him Cic. dedicated his writings: Orator, Brutus, de Deorum Naturâ, de Finibus, and Tusc. Quaestiones.—**B.** D. Junius, *a fellow-conspirator with the preceding*, Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Vell. 2, 56 sq.; Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 4; id. Fam. 10, 11, 2; id. ad Brut. 1, 2, 2; to him are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 11, 5 sqq.; 12 sqq. al.—To these two Cicero's witticism has reference: quid ergo? Ista culpa Brutorum? Minime illorum quidem, sed aliorum brutorum, qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2; cf. id. Phil. 4, 2, 7; id. Att. 14, 20, 2; Liv. 1, 56, 8; Ov. F. 2, 717.—**2.** Derivv. **a. Brūtiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to* (*M. Junius*) *Brutus:* castra, Vell. 2, 72: Cassianaeque partes, id. 2, 74: bellum civile, Lact. 2, 7 *fin.*—**b. Brūtīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Brutus* (*M. Junius*): consilia rei publicae liberandae, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15.—**III.** D. Junius Brutus Callaicus, *consul with P. Corn. Scipio Nasica Serapio* A.U.C. 616, Cic. Brut. 28, 107; id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; id. Balb. 17, 40; Vell. 2, 5.—**IV.** D. Junius Brutus Julianus, *consul with Mamercus Æmilius Lepidus* A.U.C. 677, Cic. Brut. 47, 175; id. de Or. 2, 33, 142; id. Att. 12, 22, 2.—**V.** M. Junius Brutus, *the husband of Servilia, and father of the murderer of Cæsar, a distinguished lawyer*, Cic. Brut. 62, 222.

† **bryă,** ae, *f.*, = βρυά, *a shrub, also called* myrice *and* tamarice, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 24, 9, 42, § 69.

Bryănĭon, v. Bruanion.

Bryaxis, is, *m.*, = Βρύαξις, *a Grecian sculptor*, Vitr. 7, praef. § 13; Col. 1, praef. 31; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 42; 34, 8, 19, § 73 al.

Bryăzon, ontis, *m.*, *a river in Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Bryăzus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Bithynian god and of his temple*, Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 23.

Bryges, um, *m.*, *a people of Macedonia, emigrants from Asia Minor*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.

Bryllion, ii, *n.*, *a town in Mysia, on the Propontis*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.

† **bryon,** i, *n.*, = βρύον. **I.** *Moss;* esp. the kind otherwise called sphagnos, Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108.—**II.** *The grape-formed blossom of the silver poplar*, Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 132.—**III.** *A plant growing upon the seashore, with leaves like lettuce*, Plin. 13, 25, 49, § 137; 27, 8, 33, § 56; 32, 9, 36, § 110.

† **bryōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = βρυωνία, *a wild vine, the bryony;* of two kinds: *the white*, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 59; *the black*, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27; Col. 10, 250; App. Herb. 66.

† **1. bu** = βου, *a Greek prefix, which, in composition, expresses the idea of greatness:* Graeci assueti magnis et amplis rebus praeponere βου, a magnitudine scilicet bovis. Hic est, quod grandes pueri βούπαιδας appellant et mariscam ficum βούσυκον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4 [cf. Engl. horse-cucumber, elephant-folio, etc.].

‡ **2. bu,** v. bua.

‡ **bua,** ae, *f.* [bu, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. im butum, p. 109 Müll.], *the natural sound made by infants in asking for their drink*, as pappa for their food, Varr. ap. Non. p. 81, 1 sq.; cf. vinibua.

būbălīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bubalus], *pertaining to the African gazelle:* laridum, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

† **būbălĭon,** ii, *n.*, = βουβάλιον, *a wild cucumber*, App. Herb. 113.

† **būbălus,** i, *m.*, = βούβαλος, *a kind of African stag* or *gazelle*, Plin. 8, 15, 15, § 38; Sol. 20, 5; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.—Hence, **būbălus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the gazelle:* caro, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19; id. 1 Par. 16, 3. —**II.** *The buffalo, wild-ox*, = urus, Sol. 20, 5; Mart. Spect. 23, 4; this use of the word is censured by Pliny, 8, 15, 15, § 38.—Collat. form **būfălus,** i, *m.*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 4, 21.

Būbassus (-ăsus), i, *f.*, = Βύβασσος, Steph., *a town in Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Būbassĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Bubassus:* sinus, Mel. 1, 16, 2.—**B. Būbăsis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *of Bubassus*, Ov. M. 9, 644.

Būbastis, is, *f.*, = Βούβαστις. **I.** *A town in Egypt, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile*, now *Tel-Basta* (i. e. Hill of Bubastis), in the vicinity of the village Benalhassar, Mel. 1, 9, 9. — Hence, **Būbastites nŏmŏs,** Βουβαστίτης νομός, Strab., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49; Mel. 1, 9, 9.—**II.** *The goddess Bubastis, who was worshipped there;* corresponding to Diana, Ov. M. 9, 691; cf. Hdt. 2, 137; 2, 156. — Hence, **Būbastius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Bubastis:* sacra, Grat. Cyn. 42; *gen. plur.* BVBASTIVM, Inscr. Orell. 5974.

Bubeium, i, *n.*, *a town in Africa*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 37.

Bubetāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

būbīle (access. form **bŏvīle,** unus. acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 54 Müll.; although used by Cato, acc. to Charis. p. 81; and by Veg. 4, 1, 3), is, *n.* [bos], *a stall for oxen:* (boves) reicere in bubile, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18 Ritschl; Cato, R. R. 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 1; Col. 1, 6, 4; Phaedr. 2, 8, 4.

‡ **bubinare (buv-)** est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; cf. Gloss. Isid.

‡ **bubleum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of wine*, Paul. ex Fest. 32 Müll. [Βύβλινος οἶνος, Hesiod. Op. 587 Göttl.]

1. būbo, ōnis, *m.* (*f.* only once Verg. A. 4, 462; cf. Serv. ad loc.; Non. p. 194, 1.—Hence given erroneously by Prisc. p. 683 P. and Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1370 *fin.* ib. as *comm.*) [βύας, βύζα], *an owl, the horned owl:* Strix bubo, Linn., whose cry was considered as ill-boding, Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 34; Verg. A. 4, 462: ignavus bubo, Ov. M. 5, 550: profanus, id. ib. 6, 432 (cf. id. ib. 5, 543: profana avis): funereus, id. ib. 10, 453: Stygius (since Ascalaphus, son of Acheron or Styx, was changed to an owl; v. Ascalaphus), id. ib. 15, 791: rauci, id. Am. 1, 12, 19: bubone sinistro, Luc. 5, 396: trepidus, id. 6, 689: moestus, Sen. Med. 734: lucifer, id. Herc. Fur. 687: infaustus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 407.

* **2. būbo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to cry like a bittern*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42 (al. butio).

Būbon, ōnis, *f.*, = Βουβών, *a town of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 101.

Būbōna, ae, *f.* [bos], *the protecting goddess of cattle among the Romans*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 34.—Hence, **Būbetĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *for Bubona:* ludi, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12.

† **būbōnĭum (-on),** ii, *n.*, = βουβώνιον, *a plant useful against swellings in the groin, also called* aster Atticus, Plin. 27, 5, 19, § 36.

bubsĕqua (also **bobsĕqua** and **būsĕqua**), ae, *m.* [bos-sequor], *a neatherd, herdsman* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 201, 13; id. Flor. 1, n. 3; Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

‡ **būbulcārĭus,** = βοώτης, *a ploughman*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. (= bubulcus).

būbulcĭto, āre, *v. n.* (**būbulcĭtor,** āri, *v. dep.*, Plaut.) [bubulcus], *to be a herdsman, to keep, feed*, or *drive oxen* (ante- and post-class., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: bubulcitarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 50; App. Flor. n. 6, p. 343, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to cry* or *bawl like an ox-driver*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 79, 29 (Sat. Men. 52, 1).

1. būbulcus, i, *m.* [bos, bubulus, βουκος]. **I.** In a restricted sense, *one who ploughs with oxen, a ploughman*, = arator (diff. from pastor and armentarius, a herdsman; so most freq. in the Script. rerr. rustt.), Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 4 sq.; Juv. 11, 151; cf. Col. 1, 6, 8; 1, 9, 2; 2, 2, 25; 2, 5, 2; 2, 12, 1 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; Juv. 7, 116; 11, 151 al.—**II.** In a more general sense, *a herdsman* (rare, and not before the post-Aug. per.), Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 6.

2. Būbulcus, i, *m.*, *the cognomen of several persons in the* gens Junia, Liv. 9, 20, 7; 27, 6, 8; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10.

būbŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [bos], for bubulus, *of cattle, ox-* (post-Aug.; only in Veg.): stercus, Veg. 1, 13, 3: fimum, id. 3, 28, 3: sevum, id. 4, 8, 2: urina, id. 4, 17.

* **būbŭlo,** āre, *v. n.* [bubo], *to cry, hoot*, or *screech like an owl*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 37.

būbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [bos], *of* or *pertaining to cattle* or *oxen* (class.): cori, *thongs, straps of ox-hide*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; and humorously, cottabi, *the snapping of such ox-whips* (cf. cottabus), id. Trin. 4, 4, 4 Lind.; so also monimenta, for *lashes*, id. Stich. 1, 2, 6; and, exuviae, id. Most. 4, 1, 26: pecus, *neat cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: armentum, Col. 1, praef. § 26: fimum, Cato, R. R. 40, 2; Liv. 38, 18, 5: utres, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: lac, *cow's milk*, id. 11, 41, 96, § 238: caseus, Suet. Aug. 76: cornu, Plin. 13, 25, 51, § 140; used esp. freq. in medicine, Cels. 5, 22, 2; 5, 25, 4; Veg. 6, 27, 6 al.: caro, *the flesh of neat cattle, beef*, Plin. 28, 10, 43, § 156; so *absol.:* **būbŭla,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4; id. Curc. 2, 3, 88; Cels. 2, 24; Apic. 8, 5: jus bubulae, Scrib. Comp. 188 sq.: lingua, *a plant, also called* buglossa, *ox-tongue*, Cato, R. R. 40 *fin.;* Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 112.—No *comp.* or *sup.*

Būca, ae, *f.*, *a town in Samnium*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—Hence, **Būcāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Buca*, Inscr. Murat. 1032, 4.

* **būcaeda,** ae, *m.* [bos-caedo], *one who is whipped with thongs of ox-hide* (cf. bos and bubulus), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 1.

† **būcardĭa,** ae, *f.*, = βουκαρδία (ox-heart), *an unknown precious stone*, perh. *a kind of turquoise*, Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 150.

bucca (not **buccha**), ae, *f.* [kindred

with βύζω, βυκάνη; Fr. bouche]. **I.** *The cheek* (puffed or filled out in speaking, eating, etc.; diff. from genae, the side of the face, the cheeks, and from mala, the upper part of the cheek under the eyes; v. Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 sqq.; mostly in *plur.;* class.): buccam implere, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 29: sufflare buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42: inflare, id. ib. 5, 6, 7: rumpere buccas, *to write bombast*, Pers. 5, 13: sufflare buccis, Mart. 3, 17, 4.—In violent anger (cf. in Gr. φυσᾶν τὰς γνάθους, δεινὰ φυσᾶν, etc.): quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, etc., *Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: pictus Gallus ... distortus, ejectâ linguâ, buccis fluentibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; id. Red. in Sen. 6, 13: fluentes pulsataeque buccae, id. Pis. 11, 25 B. and K.: purpurissatae (*rouged*), Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35.—In blowing the fire: buccâ foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262 al.—Hence, **b.** Dicere (scribere) quod or quidquid in buccam venit, a colloq. phrase, *to speak* (*write*) *whatever comes uppermost*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 4; 7, 10 *fin.;* 14, 7, 2; Mart. 12, 24, 5.—Also ellipt.: garrimus quidquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *One who fills his cheeks in speaking, a declaimer, bawler:* Curtius et Matho buccae, Juv. 11, 34 (jactanticuli, qui tantum buccas inflant et nihil dicunt, Schol.); cf.: bucca loquax vetuli cinoedi, Mart. 1, 42, 13: homo durae buccae, Petr. 43, 3; so of a *trumpeter:* notaeque per oppida buccae, Juv. 3, 35.—**2.** *One who stuffs out his cheeks in eating, a parasite*, Petr. 64, 12.—**3.** *A mouthful:* bucca panis, Petr. 44, 2; Mart. 7, 20, 8; 10, 5, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** From men to animals; of croaking frogs, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173.—**B.** In gen., *a cavity;* of the knee-joint, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250.

***bucceă,** ae, *f.* [bucca], *a morsel, mouthful*, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76 *fin.*

buccella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small mouthful, morsel*, Mart. 6, 75, 3; Apic. 7, 6; Vulg. Ruth, 2, 14: panis, Vulg. Gen. 18, 5.—**II.** *Small bread divided among the poor*, Cod. Th. 14, 17, 5; cf. Salmas. Vop. Aur. 35.

buccellāris, e, *adj.* [buccellatum], farina, *meal ground from biscuit*, Plin. Val. 1, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **buccellāre,** is, *n., a cooking utensil*, Marc. Emp. 23 (others, bucculari, from buccula, in the same signif.).

buccellātum, i, *n.* [buccella], *soldiers' biscuit*, Amm. 17, 8, 2; Vulcat. Gall. Avid. Cass. 5, 4; Spart. Pesc. Nig. 10, 4; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 6; 7, 5, 2.

buccĭna, buccĭnātor, buccĭno, buccĭnum, and **buccĭnus,** v. bucina, etc.

bucco, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [bucca, one who has distended cheeks], *a babbler, blockhead, fool* (very rare): bucco = garrulus, quod ceteros oris loquacitate, non sensu exsuperat, Isid. Orig. 10, 30: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: macci et buccones, App. Mag. p. 325, 30.

buccōnĭātis vītis, *a species of vine in Thurium, the fruit of which is not gathered until after the first frost*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

buccŭla (būcŭla), ae, *f. dim.* [bucca]. **I.** *A little cheek* or *mouth*, *Suet. Galb. 4: pressa Cupidinis buccula, App. M. 6, p. 182, 17; 3, p. 137, 40; Arn. 2, p. 73.—**II.** In milit. lang. **A.** *The beaver, that part of a helmet which covers the mouth and cheeks*, παραγναθίς: bucculas tergere, Liv. 44, 34, 8; Juv. 10, 134; Capitol. Max. Jun. 3; Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1.—**B.** Bucculae, *two cheeks, one on each side of the channel in which the arrow of the catapulta was placed*, Vitr. 10, 15, 3.

buccŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [buccula, II.], *the maker of beavers for helmets*, Dig. 50, 6, 7 (6) dub. (Momms. bucularum structores).

***buccŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [buccula, I.], *having full cheeks* or *a large mouth*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54.

Būcĕphălas, ae (**-lus,** i, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; **Būcĕphăla,** Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 11), *m.*, = Βουκεφάλας (Macedon. = Βουκέφαλος, that which is marked with the figure of a bullock's head—βοῦς, κεφαλή—or so called from the breadth of its forehead), *the horse of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 6, 5, 18; 9, 3, 23; Gell. 5, 2, 1; *acc.* Bucephalan, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154.—Hence, **II. Būcĕphăla,** ōrum, *n.* (or **-la,** ae, *f.*, Curt. 9, 3, 23; or **-ĭa,** ae, *f.;* or **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, Just. 12, 8, 8; or **-lŏs,** i, *f.*, Gell. 5, 2, 5), = Βουκέφαλα, *a town in India, on the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, and named after his horse*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 77; Sol. 45.

Būcĕphălus, i, *m., a promontory in the Peloponnesus*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.

† **būcĕras,** ătis, *n.*, = βούκερας, *a plant*, otherwise called faenum Graecum, *fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

būcĕrĭus, a, um, v. bucerus.

† **būcĕrus** (**būcĕrĭus,** Lucr. 2, 663), a, um, *adj.*, = βούκερως, *having the horns of a bullock, ox-horned* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): bucerum pecus de bubus dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.: bucera saecla, *the race of horned cattle*, Lucr. 5, 864; so id. 6, 1236; imitated by Ovid: armenta, *Ov. M. 6, 395: buceriae greges, Lucr. 2, 663 (quoted by Non. p. 80, 27, and p. 208, 21).

būcētum (**būcĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 164 Müll.), i, *n.* [bos], *a pasture for cattle, cow-pasture* (very rare), Luc. 9, 185; Gell. 11, 1, 1; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

† **būcĭna** (not **buccĭna**), ae, *f.*, = βυκάνη, *a crooked horn* or *trumpet* (while tuba is usually the straight trumpet; cf. Veg. Mil. 3, 3, 5 Stewech.). **I.** Lit., *a shepherd's horn*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: bucina inflata, id. ib. 3, 13, 1; Col. 6, 23, 3; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A war-trumpet:* bello dat signum rauca cruentum Bucina, Verg. A. 11, 475: quâ bucina signum Dira dedit, id. ib. 7, 519.—In gen., as a signal employed in changing the four night-watches, and for waking the soldiers (cf. Dict. of Antiq.): te gallorum, illum bucinarum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: ubi secundae vigiliae bucinâ datum signum esset, Liv. 7, 35, 1; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 63; Sil. 7, 154.—**2.** Hence, meton.: ad primam, secundam, etc., bucinam (for vigiliam), *at the first, second,* etc., *watch:* ut ad tertiam bucinam praesto essent, Liv. 26, 15, 6.—It was also blown at the end of the evening meal, Tac. A. 15, 30 Nipp. ad loc.—**B.** In other spheres of life; so for calling assemblies of the people: bucina datur: homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96: bucina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 13; Curt. 3, 3, 8.—For designating the hours of the day (which were divided into four parts), Sen. Thyest. 799; cf. bucino.—**C.** Poet., *a kind of circular, winding shell on which Triton blew, Triton's shell*, Ov. M. 1, 335 and 337; cf. bucinator.—**D.** Trop.: foedae bucina famae, *the trump of ill fame*, Juv. 14, 152; cf. bucinator, II.

būcĭnātor (bucc-), ōris, *m.* [bucino], *one who blew the* bucina, *a trumpeter*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Petr. 26, 9; Varr. L. L. 6, § 75; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3522.—**II.** Trop. (cf. bucina, II. D.), *one who trumpets forth, blazes abroad:* bucinator existimationis meae, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3232.

Bucinna, ae, *f.*, *a small island near Sicily*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.

būcĭno (**bucc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [bucina], *to blow the* bucina, *to sound* or *give a signal with the trumpet* (mostly *impers.;* cf. Gr. σαλπίζειν): cum bucinatum est, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 20: saepe declamante illo ter bucinavit, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.: bucinate in neomeniâ tubâ, Vulg. Psa. 81 (80), 4: Triton conchâ sonaci leniter bucinat, App. M. 4, p. 157, 3; cf. bucina, II. C.

būcĭnum (bucc-), i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *The sound* or *blast of a trumpet*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 11, 10, 10, § 20.—Hence, ad Bucinum, *a quarter in Rome*, Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16.—**II.** *A shell-fish used in dyeing purple*, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 129 sq.

***būcĭnus (bucc-),** i, *m.* [id.], = bucinator, *a trumpeter;* of the cock, Petr. 74, 2.

† **būcŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βουκολικός, *pertaining to shepherds, pastoral, bucolic.* **I.** In gen.: Bucolicôn poëma, *Virgil's pastoral poetry, the Bucolics*, Col. 7, 10, 8; and *absol.:* **Būcŏlĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Βουκολικά, *Bucolics*, Ov. Tr. 2, 538; Bucolica Theocriti et Vergilii, Gell. 9, 9, 4; cf. Serv. ad Verg. E. 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Bucolice tome = βουκολικὴ τομή; in metre, *the bucolic cæsura; that of an hexameter whose fourth foot is a dactyl, and ends a word* (e. g. Verg. E. 3, 1: Dic mihi, Damoeta, cujum pecus? an Meliboei?), Aus. Ep. 4, 88.—**B.** *A species of* panaces, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 31.—**C. Būcŏlĭci,** ōrum, *m., a class of Egyptian soldiers, so called from their place of abode*, Bucolica, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 21; Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 6, 7.

Būcŏlĭum, ii, *n.*, = Βουκόλιον, *a town in Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 16, § 20.

† **būcrānĭum,** ii, *n.*, = βουκράνιον, *ox-head.* **I.** *A place of sacrifice*, Inscr. Orell. 2322.—**II.** *A plant like a bullock's head in shape*, App. Herb. 86.

būcŭlus (also **bōcŭlus**), i, *m. dim.* [bos], *a young bullock, a steer*, Col. 6, 2, 4; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 26.—More freq. and class., **II.** *Subst.:* **būcŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a young cow, a heifer*, Verg. G. 1, 375; 4, 11; id. E. 8, 86.—**B.** As a work of art, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48. The statue of a brazen cow at Athens, the work of Myron, was especially distinguished, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; id. Div. 1, 24, 48; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

buda, ae, *f.*, colloq., = ulva, Anthol. Lat. 5, 189, 2; Aug. Ep. 88, 6; Don. ad Verg. A. 2, 135.

Budalia, ae, *f.*, *a town of Lower Pannonia*, Eutr. 9, 4.

Būdīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Sarmatia*, Mel. 1, 9, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.

būfălus, i, *m.*, = bubalus, q. v.

būfo, ōnis, *m.* [root bu-; cf. 2. bubo, bos], *a toad*, Verg. G. 1, 184.

būgillo, ōnis, *m.*, *a plant, also called* ajuga reptans, Marc. Emp. 8.

† **būglossa** (būglossa, Aem. Mac. de Buglossa, 1 and 10), ae (**būglossŏs,** i, Plin. 25, 8, 40, § 81), *f.*, = βούγλωσσος, *oxtongue, bugloss, an herb*, App. Herb. 11; Ser. Samm. 424.

† **būgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = βουγονία, *the generating of bees from the putrid carcasses of cattle, the title of a work of Archelaus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.

† **būlăpăthum,** i, *n.*, = βουλάπαθον, *the herb patience*, Plin. 20, 21, 86, § 235.

Būlarchus, i, *m.*, = Βούλαρχος, *an ancient Grecian painter*, Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; 35, 8, 34, § 55.

***bulbācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. bulbus], *that has bulbs, bulbous:* hyacinthi radix, Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170.

bulbātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a forming of bulbs*, v. l. for bullatio, q. v.

† **bulbīnē,** ēs, *f.*, = βολβίνη, *a kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 20, 9, 41, § 107; 19, 5, 30, § 95.

bulbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. bulbus], *bulbous:* radix, Plin. 21, 21, 90, § 158; 21, 17, 62, § 102.

bulbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small bulb*, Pall. 3, 21, 3.

1. bulbus (**bulbŏs**), i, *m.* [βολβός]. **I.** *A bulb, bulbous root* (tulips, hyacinths, lilies, etc.), Plin. 19, 4, 21, § 61; cf. Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144; 21, 5, 11, § 24; 22, 22, 32, § 67 sq.—**II.** *An onion;* a garden vegetable of several kinds, among which the Megarean was the best known, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Ov. R. Am. 797; Col. 10, 106; 4, 32, 2; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93; in Apic. 8, 7, and in Edict. Diocl. p. 16, called bulbus fabrilis.

2. Bulbus, i, *m.*, *a Roman name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79.—With a play on 1. bulbus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72.

† **būlē,** ēs, *f.*, = βουλή, *the* (*Greek*) *council, the senate*, Plin. Ep. 10, 116 (117), 1; 10, 81 (85), 1; 10, 110 (111), 1; 10, 112 (113), 1.

† **būleuta,** ae, *m.*, = βουλευτής, *a councillor, a senator*, Plin. Ep. 10, 39 (48), 5; 10, 112 (113), 3; 10, 114 (115), 3; Spart. Sever. 17.

† **būleutērĭum** (**-on**), ii, *n.*, = βουλευτήριον, *the place where the Greek senate assembled, the senate-house:* in curiâ Syracusis, quem locum illi buleuterium nomine appellant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 50: Cyzici et buleuterion vocant aedificium amplum sine ferreo clavo, etc., Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100.

†† **bulga,** ae, *f.* [Gallic; now bougette], *a leathern knapsack, bag:* bulgas Galli sacculos scorteos appellant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 35 Müll.: bulga est folliculus omnis, quam et crumenam veteres appellarunt: et est sacculus ad bracchium pendens, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 78 (Sat. 2, 16, and 6, 1); Varr. ap. Non. 78, 2 (Sat. Men. 61, 3).—**II.** Humorously, *the womb,* Lucil. ap. Non. p. 78, 14 (Sat. 26, 36).

Būlĭmĭo, ōnis, *m., a Roman cognomen,* Inscr. Fabr. 125, 35.

būlīmo, āre, āvi, ātum (βουλιμιῶ), 1, *v. n., to have bulimy* or *insatiable hunger,* Pelag. Vet. 10; Theod. Prisc. 2, 29.

būlīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [bulimus], *afflicted with insatiable hunger,* Pelag. Vet. 10.

† **būlīmus,** i, *m.,* = βουλιμος, *great hunger, bulimy;* hence also, *weakness of the stomach, fainting,* Gell. 16, 3, 9; cf. bu; Veg. 5, 34 (3, 35); 5, 37 (3, 38) (in Varr. 2, 5, 4, written as Greek).—Also written **būlīma,** ae, *f.,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.

bulla, ae, *f.* [root vhal-; Gr. φαλ-; cf. φαλλός, φύλλον], *any object swelling up, and thus becoming round;* hence, **I.** *A water-bubble, bubble:* ut pluvio perlucida caelo Surgere bulla solet, Ov. M. 10, 734: crassior, Mart. 8, 33, 18; Plin. 31, 2, 8, § 12; App. M. 4, p. 145, 7.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *a bubble, trifle; vanity:* si est homo bulla, eo magis senex, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Petr. 42, 4.—**II.** *Any thing rounded by art.* **A.** *A boss, knob* (upon a door, etc.): jussine in splendorem dari bullas has foribus nostris? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 20: bullas aureas ex valvis, auferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124 (by such door-studs fortunate or unfortunate days were designated, Petr. 30, 4).—**B.** *A stud* in a girdle: notis fulserunt cingula bullis Pallantis pueri, Verg. A. 12, 942; 9, 359; Aus. Cup. Cruc. 49; Prud. Psych. 476.—**C.** *The head of a pin in the water-clock,* Vitr. 9, 6, 9 sq.—**III.** Esp., *the* bulla, *a kind of amulet worn upon the neck* (*mostly of gold*), orig. an ornament of the Roman triumphers, in imitation of the Tuscan kings and Lucumones (Plut. Romul. 25; Fest. s. v. sardi, p. 252), but in the more brilliant era of the Romans worn by noble youths, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152 (cf. Ascon. in h. l., acc. to whom bullae of leather were hung upon the necks of the children of freedmen); it was laid aside when they arrived at maturity, and consecrated to the Lares, Pers. 5, 30; cf.: Lares bullati, Petr. 60, 8; acc. to Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10, first hung by Tarquinius Priscus upon the neck of his son; cf. also Macr. S. 1, 6, 9 sqq.; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 127; Liv. 26, 36, 5; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 131; Suet. Caes. 84; Flor. 2, 6, 24.—From the Etruscan custom, called Etruscum aurum, Juv. 5, 163.—Hence the phrase bullâ dignus for *childish:* senior bullâ dignissime, Juv. 13, 33.—It was also hung upon the forehead of favorite animals, Ov. M. 10, 114.

bullātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [bullo], *a bubbling, forming of pebbles,* of a stone found in small detached fragments: sparsa bullatio magnetis (opp. cautes continua), Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148 Sill. and Jan. (al. bulbatio).

bullātus, a, um, *adj.* [bulla]. **I.** (Acc. to bulla, I. B.) *Quickly passing;* acc. to others, *inflated, bombastic:* nugae, Pers. 5, 19.—**II.** (Acc. to bulla, II.) *Furnished with a boss* or *stud:* cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.—Of the heavens, *studded with stars:* aether, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 24 Munck.—**III.** (Acc. to bulla, III.) *Wearing a* bulla *about the neck:* puer, Scip. Afr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10, 7: statua, *of a child,* Val. Max. 3, 1, 1: heres, *yet a child,* Juv. 14, 5; cf. Petr. 60, 8.

bullesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [bullo], *to bubble, form bubbles,* Ampel. 8.

Bullĭdenses, -ienses, -īni, and **-iōnes,** v. Bylli-.

bullĭo, īre, v. bullo.

* **bullītus,** ūs, *m.* [bullio], *the bubbling, gushing up of water:* aquae, Vitr. 8, 3.

bullo, āre, and **bullĭo,** īvi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [bulla], *to be in bubbling motion, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble.* (α) Form bullo, āre: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato, R. R. 105; Cels. 2, 7; 7, 4, 2; Calp. Ecl. 1, 11; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18; 18, 31, 74, § 317.—(β) Form bullio, īre: bullientes fontes, Vitr. 8, 3; Cels. 5, 19, 28; Pers. 3, 34; Apic. 4, 119; 6, 212.—As *v. a.* in *part. pass.:* ammoniacum cum vino et melle mittis in ollam et bullita (*sodden,* i. e. *half-cooked*) atteres, dabisque ad bibendum, Veg. 2, 17, 5 (1, 45, 5).—**II.** Trop.: indignatione, *to boil with rage, fly in a passion,* App. M. 10, p. 250, 34: libidinum incendio bulliebant, Hier. ad Eustach. p. 236, 1, 1.

bullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [bulla]. **I.** *A watery vesicle,* Cels. 2, 5 *fin.;* 5, 28, n. 17.—**II.** *A small neck-ornament* (bulla), Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 18.

būmammus, a, um, *adj.* [bu-mamma, having large breasts], of the vine, *with large clusters:* uva, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4; Macr. S. 2, 16, 7; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 102.

† **būmastus,** i (**būmasta,** ae, Edict. Diocl. p. 18), *f.,* = βούμαστος, sc. ἄμπελος (having large breasts; cf. bumammus), *a species of grape with large clusters,* Verg. G. 2, 102 and Serv. ad loc.; id. Cul. 405; Col. 3, 2, 1; cf.: tument mammarum modo bumasti (acini), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15; 14, 3, 4, § 42.

† **būmĕlĭa,** ae, *f.,* = βουμελία, *a kind of ash-tree,* Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 63.

† **būnĭăs,** ădis, *f.,* = βουνιάς, *a kind of Swedish turnip,* Col. 10, 422; *acc.* buniada, Plin. 20, 4, 11, § 21.—Another kind is called **būnĭon,** ii, *n.,*=βούνιον, Plin. l. l.—Hence, **būnītus,** a, um, *adj., made from bunion:* vinum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 52.

būpaeda, ae, *m.* [βούπαις], *a huge youth,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 31; 9, § 908 Kopp. (al. pubeda).

Būpălus, i, *m.,*=Βούπαλος, *a statuary of Chios, who represented and exposed the deformed poet Hipponax, but in turn was severely satirized by him in his poems,* Hor. Epod. 6, 14; cf. Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 11.

† **būphthalmos,** i, *m.,*=βούφθαλμος. **I.** *Oxeye, a plant,* Plin. 25, 8, 42, § 82; Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 93.—**II.** *A species of* aizoon majus, *houseleek,* Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **būpleuron,** i, *n.,* = βούπλευρον, *an umbelliferous plant, hare's-ear:* Bupleurum baldense, Host.; Plin. 22, 22, 35, § 77.

† **būprestis,** is, *f.,*= βούπρηστις (πρήθω, to swell up). **I.** *A venomous beetle, whose sting caused a swelling in cattle,* Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30; 31, 10, 46, § 119; Veg. 5, 14, 10; 5, 77, 1; Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 5; Dig. 48, 8, 3, § 3.—**II.** *A kind of vegetable,* Plin. 22, 22, 36, § 78.

1. būra, ae, v. buris.

2. Būra, ae, *f., a town in Achaia,* Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.

†† **burdo,** ōnis (collat. form **burdus,** i, Acron. ad Hor. C. 3, 27, 7), *m.,*=פֶּרֶד, *a mule* (*the offspring of a horse and she-ass,* while mulus is the offspring of an ass and a mare; v. Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 61), esp. used for carrying litters, Dig. 32, 49: onus duorum burdonum, Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 17.

burdōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [burdo], *a mule-driver,* Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

burduncŭlus, i, *m., a plant,* perh. *borage,* Marc. Emp. 5.

burgārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [burgus], *inhabitants of a castle, defenders of the borders* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 14, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 28.

Burgundĭōnes, um, *m.,* and **Burgundii,** ōrum, *m., a tribe of Goths, divided into the East Burgundians, who dwelt between the Oder and the Vistula, and the West Burgundians, upon the upper Main.* (α) Form Burgundiones, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99; Mamert. I. Pan. 5 *init.*—(β) Form Burgundii, Amm. 28, 5, 9 sqq.; Mamert. II. Pan. 17 *init.*—*Sing.:* **Burgundĭo,** ōnis, *m., a Burgundian,* Sid. Carm. 7, 234.—As *adj.:* Burgundiones equi, Veg. Vet. 6, 6, 3.

†† **burgus,** i, *m.* [cf. πύργος; Germ. Burg, Berg; Engl. -burg, borough, -bury], *a castle, fort, fortress* (post-class.): castellum parvulum, quem burgum vocant, Veg. Mil. 4, 10: crebra per limites habitacula constituta burgos vulgo vocant, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 99; 9, 4, 28; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 4; Cod. Th. 12, 19, 2; Sid. Carm. 22.

Buri or **Burii,** ōrum, *m.,* = Βουροί, *a German people in the neighborhood of the Marcomanni and Quadi,* Tac. G. 43; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 22 *init.*

1. būris, is, *m.* (**būra,** ae, *f.,* Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 2) [acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 170 (cf. also Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 2), contr. from βοῦς and οὐρά, ox-tail], *the curved hinder part of the plough of the ancients, the plough-beam,* Varr. ap. Serv. l. l.—*Acc.* burim, Verg. G. 1, 170 Serv. and Voss.; Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 2.

2. Būris, is, *f., a city of Achaia; acc.* Burin, Ov. M. 15, 293.

burĭus, ii, *m., a species of animal,* otherwise unknown, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 31.

burra, ae, *f.* [burrus]. **I.** *A small cow with a red mouth* or *muzzle,* acc. to Fest. s. v.—**II.** *A shaggy garment,* Anthol. Lat. 5, 133, 5.—Hence, *plur.:* **burrae,** ārum, *f., trifles, nonsense* (post-class.): burras, quisquilias, ineptiasque, etc., Aus. praef. ad Latin. Pacat. 3.

‡ **burrānĭca pōtio** [id.], *a drink composed of milk and must,* so called on account of its red color, Fest. p. 30; cf. Ov. F. 4, 780.

‡ **burrānĭcum,** i, *n.* [prob. formed from the preced.], *a kind of vessel,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll.

† **burrhīnon,** i, *n.* [βοῦς-ῥίν], *a plant, oxnose,* App. Herb. 86.

burrĭcus or **būrĭcus** (**-chus**), i, *m.* [burrus; Fr. bourrique], *a small horse,* Veg. 6, 2, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 29; cf. Schneid. ad Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.

‡ **1. burrus,** a, um [πυρρός], an old word, = rufus, rubens, *red,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 31 Müll.; cf. id. p. 36.—Collat. form **byrrus,** a, um, Prob. ad Juv. 3, 283.

2. Burrus, an old form for Pyrrhus, Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 4, 15.

Bursăōnenses, ium, *m., a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24; called **Bursăvōnenses,** Auct. B. Hisp. 22: **Bursăōnes,** um, Liv. lib. 91, Fragm. 20 Weissenb.

† **būsĕlīnum,** i, *n.,* = βουσέλινον, *a plant, ox-parsley,* Plin. 20, 12, 47, § 118.

būsĕqua, v. bubsequa.

Būsīris, īdis and ĭdos (īdis, Verg. G. 3, 5; ĭdos, Stat. Th. 12, 155; *acc.* Busiridem, Quint. 2, 7, 4; Hyg. Fab. 31; 56; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 300: Busirin, Ov. A. A. 1, 649; id. M. 9, 183: Busirim, Amm. 28, 1, 46), = Βούσιρις. **I.** *Masc., a king of Egypt, who sacrificed strangers, and was himself slain by Hercules,* Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Verg. G. 3, 5; Mythogr. Lat. 1, 65; 2, 157; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 39; Macr. S. 3, 5, 9.—**II.** *Fem., a considerable town in Lower Egypt, with a temple of Isis,* now *Abousir,* Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—**B.** *A village near the Great Pyramid,* Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 76.

‡ **bustar,** aris, *m.* [bustum], *a place where dead bodies were burned,* Charis. p. 25 P.

bustĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.], post-class. for bustum, *a place where dead bodies were burned,* Arn. 1, p. 24; 7, p. 222.

* **bustĭrăpus,** i, *m.* [bustum-rapio], *a robber of tombs,* a term of reproach: impudice, sceleste, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127.

bustuālis, e, *adj.* [bustum], *of* or *pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned,* Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Prud. Cath. 9, 52.

bustŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the place where dead bodies were burned:* gladiator, *that fought at a funeral pile in honor of the dead,* Cic. Pis. 9, 19; Tert. Spect. 11; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 519 (Cicero so calls Clodius, in the passage cited, on account of a tumult which he caused at the funeral ceremonies that Cicero's brother made in honor of Marius): moecha, *she who prostitutes herself among tombs,* Mart. 3, 93, 15: altare, *upon which men were offered,* Tert. Pall. 4: latro = bustirapus, Amm. 28, 1, 12.

bustum, i, *n.* [buro = uro, whence also comburo; cf. burrus, red], orig. *the place where the bodies of the dead were burned and buried;* later also, in gen., for *a tomb:* bustum proprie dicitur locus, in quo mortuus est combustus et sepultus . . . ubi vero combustus quis tantummodo, alibi vero est sepultus, is locus ab urendo ustrina vocatur; sed modo busta sepulchra appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg.

A. 3, 22; 11, 201; Inscr. Murat. 1514, 3. **I.** *The place of burning and burying; the funeral-pyre after the burning of the body:* semiustaque servant Busta neque avelli possunt, Verg. A. 11, 201 Don. ad loc.; Lucr. 3, 906; Stat. S. 5, 1, 226; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a mound, tomb* (most freq. in the poets): in busto Achilli, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14: si quis bustum (nam id puto appellari τύμβον) violarit, Solon ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64; Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 34; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; id. Att. 7, 9, 1; Cat. 64, 363; Verg. A. 11, 850; 12, 863; * Hor. C. 3, 3, 40; Prop. 3 (4), 6, 29; 1, 19, 21; 2 (3), 13, 33; Ov. M. 4, 88; 13, 452 al.; Suet. Caes. 84; id. Ner. 33, 38; Luc. 8, 748 — **2.** Trop., of things that, like a tomb, give up a body to destruction; so of *the maw of an animal that eats men:* viva videns vivo sepeliri viscera busto, *seeing the living body enclosed in the living grave*, Lucr. 5, 991. — So of Tereus, who devoured his son: flet modo, seque vocat bustum miserabile nati, Ov. M. 6, 665. — Sarcastically, of one who annulled the laws: bustum legum omnium ac religionum, Cic. Pis. 5, 11; and: bustum rei publicae, id. ib. 4, 9. — Of *a battle-field:* civilia busta Philippi, Prop. 2, 1, 27 Kuin. — **B.** Ad Busta Gallica, *a place in Rome, so called from the Gauls who were burned and buried there*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.; Liv. 5, 48, 3; 22, 14, 11. — **C.** Of a destroyed city, *the site, ruins*, Plin. 5, 17, 15, § 73. — **D.** *The burned body itself, the ashes*, Stat. Th. 12, 247.

būtēo, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of falcon* or *hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; 11, 49, 110, § 263; Arn. 7, p. 280; Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.; giving auguries by its flight, v. ales, II. E.

Būtes, ae (*acc.* Buten, Verg. A. 5, 372; 9, 647; 11, 690 sq.; Ov. M. 7, 500), *m.*, = Βούτης. **I.** *Son of Amycus, king of the Bebrycians, slain by Dares at the tomb of Hector*, Verg. A. 5, 372. — **II.** *An Argonaut, son of Teleon and Zeuxippe*, Hyg. Fab. 14. — **III.** *Son of the Athenian Pallas, sent with Cephalus to Æacus*, Ov. M. 7, 500. — **IV.** *An armor-bearer of Anchises*, Verg. A. 9, 647 sqq. — **V.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 11, 690 sqq.

Būthrōtum, i, *n.* (**Būthrōtŏs,** i, *f.*, Ov. M. 13, 721), = Βουθρωτόν and Βουθρωτός, *a town on the coast of Epirus*, now *Butrinto*, Caes. B. C. 3, 16; Verg. A. 3, 293 sq.; Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4. — Hence, **Būthrōtius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Buthrotum:* ager, causa, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 4: Plancus, id. ib. 15, 29, 3; and *subst.:* **Būthrōtii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Buthrotum*, id. ib. 14, 11, 2; 15, 2, 2; 16, 16, A, 4.

† **būthȳsia,** ae, *f.*, = βουθυσία, *a sacrifice of oxen*, Suet. Ner. 12 *fin.*

Būtĭcus, v. Butos.

1. būtĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a bittern*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

2. butĭo, īre, v. 2. bubo.

Būtŏa, ae, *f.*, *a small island near Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Būtŏrĭdas, ae, *m.*, = Βουτορίδης, *a Greek writer on the Pyramids of Egypt*, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 79.

Būtŏs, i, *f.*, = Βοῦτος, *the chief city of the* nomos Ptenethu *in Egypt, upon the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile; containing a famous temple and oracle of Latona* (*Buto*), Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64. — Hence, **Būtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Butos:* linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Butrōtus, i, *m.*, *a river of Bruttia*, now *the Bruciano*, Liv. 29, 7, 3.

buttuti, *interj.*, Plaut. ap. Charis. p. 216 P.

būtŭbatta = nugatoria, *trifles, worthless things*, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 36 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 25 Rib.); Charis. 2, 16, p. 216 P.; cf. Comment. p. 351 sq.

Butuntum, i, *n.*, *a town of Calabria*, now *Bitonte;* hence, **Butuntinenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Butuntum*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Front. Col. p. 111.

† **būtȳrum** (ȳ, Sid. Carm. 12, 7; **būtȳron,** Aen. Mac. Herb. c. de ruta. buturum, Edict. Diocl. p. 15), i, *n.*, = βούτυρον [said to be a Scythian word, but prob. βοῦς-τυρός; Engl. butter], *butter*, Cels. 4, 15; 4. 18; 5, 26, 30; Col. 6, 12, 5; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239; 28, 9, 35, § 133 sq.

buxans, antis, *adj.* [buxus], *of the color of boxwood:* pallor, App. M. 8, p. 211, 5; p. 180 Bip.

Buxentum, i, *f.*, = Πυξοῦς, *a town in Lucania, of Greek origin, colonized by the Romans after the second Punic war*, Vell. 1, 15, 3; Liv. 34, 45, 2; now *Policastro*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 39, 23, 3. — **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Buxentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Buxentum:* ager, Front. Colon. p. 90. — **B. Buxentĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: pubes, Sil. 8, 585.

buxētum, i, *n.* [buxus], *a plantation of boxwood*, Mart. 2, 14, 15: tonsile, id. 3, 58, 3.

buxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to the boxwood-tree, made of boxwood, boxwood-:* luci, Sol. 52: forma, Col. 7, 8, 7: mola, Petr. 74, 5. — **II.** *Of the color of boxwood:* rostra (anatum), Varr. ap. Non. p. 460, 8: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7: anuli, perh. ironic. for *spurious* (on account of the paleness of boxwood), Petr. 58, 10; cf. pallor, App. M. 1, p. 110, 30: luror, id. ib. 9, p. 231, 4.

* **buxĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [buxus-fero], *bearing box-trees:* Cytorus, Cat. 4, 13.

* **buxōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [buxus], *like boxwood:* xylobalsamum, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

buxum, i, *n.* [id.], *the wood of the box-tree* (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 509; 1, 625). **I.** In gen.: torno rasile, Verg. G. 2, 449: ora buxo Pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134: multifori tibia buxi, id. ib. 12, 158: buxoque simillimus Pallor, id. ib. 11, 417; cf. Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70. — **II.** Esp. of objects made of boxwood. **1.** *A flute, pipe:* inflati murmur buxi, Ov. M. 14, 537: terebratum per rara foramina, id. F. 6, 697; id. P. 1, 1, 45: cava buxa, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 42: ad inspirata rotari Buxa, Stat. Th. 7, 171; Sen. Agam. 688. — **2.** *A top:* volubile, Verg. A. 7, 382: buxum torquere flagello, Pers. 3, 52. — **3.** *A comb:* crines depectere buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229: caput intactum buxo, Juv. 14, 194. — **4.** *A writing-tablet*, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 8; Schol. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 74. — **III.** Transf., = buxus, *the box-tree*, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 231.

† **buxus,** i, *f.*, = πύξος (cf. Prisc. p. 549, and the letter B). **I.** Lit., *the pale, evergreen box-tree*, Enn. ap. Phylarg. l. l.: buxus densa foliis, Ov. A. A. 3, 691: crispata, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: horrida, id. ib. 2, 268: perpetuo virens, Ov. M. 10, 97; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230; for its natural history, v. Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70 sq. — **II.** For *things made of boxwood* (cf. Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172), *a pipe* or *flute:* tympana vos buxusque vocant Berecyntia, Verg. A. 9, 619 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. M. 4, 30; Stat. Th. 2, 77; 9, 480; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 286; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 209; 3, 130.

Buzae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

Buzēri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pontus*, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

Būzȳges, ae, *m.*, = Βουζύγης, *an ancient Athenian hero, the inventor of the plough and of ploughing with oxen*, = Triptolemus and Epimenides, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 4; Aus. Ep. 22, 46; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 19.

byblĭŏthēca, v. bibliotheca.

Byblis, ĭdis, *f.* (*voc.* Bybli, Ov. M. 9, 580; 9, 651; *acc.* Byblida, id. ib. 9, 453; 9, 467), = Βυβλίς, *a daughter of Miletus and Cyaneé, who fell in love with her brother Caunus, and, being repulsed, was changed to a fountain*, Ov. M. 9, 452; cf. Theocr. Id. 7, 114; acc. to Ov. A. A. 1, 283, and Hyg. Fab. 243, she hanged herself.

Byblus (**-ŏs**), i, *f.*, = Βύβλος, *a very ancient town in Phœnicia celebrated for the worship of Adonis*, now *Dschebail*, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Curt. 4, 1, 15.

Byllis or **Bullis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = Βυλλίς Steph., Βουλλίς Ptol., *a town in Grecian Illyria*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40; Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Bullĭdenses,** Caes. B. C. 3, 12; 3, 40. — **B. Bullienses,** Cic. Pis. 40, 96. — **C. Bulliōnes,** Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 1 (others, **Bullĭdenses**). — **D. Buliōnes,** um, *m.*, Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145. — **E. Bullīni,** *the inhabitants of Byllis*, Liv. 44, 30, 10.

Byrsa, ae, *f.*, = Βύρσα, *the citadel of Carthage*, Verg. A. 1, 367; Liv. 34, 62, 12. — Hence, *adj.:* **Byrsĭcus,** a, um, *Byrsic*, i. e. *Carthaginian*, Sid. Ep. 7, 17, 18.

† **byssĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = βύσσινος, *made of byssus:* linum, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 21: vestis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 10; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 15: opus, Dig. 39, 5, 16, § 7. — *Subst.:* **byssĭnum,** i, *n.* (sc. opus), *a garment of byssus;* trop.: vestite vos serico probitatis, byssino sanctitatis, purpurā pudicitiae, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13; Vulg. 2 Par. 5, 12 al.

† **byssus,** i, *f.* (**byssum,** i, *n.*, Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 4), = βύσσος [Heb. בּוּץ], *cotton, cotton stuff*, App. M. 11, p. 258, 20; Mart. Cap. 2, § 114; Vulg. Exod. 25, 4 al. (acc. to others, *a fine kind of flax, and the linen made from it;* v. Liddell and Scott's Lex.).

† **Bythŏs,** i, *m.*, = βυθός (depth), *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 7; id. adv. Haer. 49 (access. form **Bythiŏs,** id. adv. Val. 8).

Bȳzācĭum, ii, *n.*, = Βυσσᾶτις, *a province* in Africa Propria, *between the river Triton and the Lesser Syrtis*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; 17, 5, 3, § 41. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Bȳzācēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Byzacium:* provincia, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2; Cod. Th. 1, 27, 2. — As *subst.:* **Bȳzācēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Byzacium*, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 29. — **B. Bȳzācĭus,** a, um, the same: rura, Sil. 9, 204.

Bȳzantium, ii, *n.*, = Βυζάντιον, *a city in Thrace, on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chalcedon*, later Constantinopolis, now *Constantinople;* among the Turks, *Istamboul* or *Stamboul* (i.e. εις τὴν πόλιν), Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 46; 9, 15, 20, § 50 sq.; Nep. Paus. 2, 2; Liv. 38, 16, 3 sq.; Tac. A. 12, 63 sq.; id. H. 2, 83; 3, 47 al. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Bȳzantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Byzantium, Byzantine:* litora, *the Strait of Constantinople*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 31: portus, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51. — *Subst.:* **Bȳzantĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Byzantium*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5; 4, 6 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76; Nep. Timoth. 1, 2; Liv. 32, 33, 7. — **B. Bȳzantĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Byzantium:* lacerti, Stat. S. 4, 9, 13. — **C. Bȳzantīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same (post-class.): Lygos, Aus. Clar. Urb. 2: frigora, Sid. Ep. 7, 17.

C.

C, c, *n. indecl.*, or *f.*, the third letter of the Latin alphabet; corresponded originally in sound to the Greek Γ (which in inscrr., esp. in the Doric, was frequently written like the Latin C; v. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 295); hence the old orthography: LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXFOCIONT, [pu]CNANDOD, PVC[nad], CARTACINIENSI, upon the Columna rostrata, for legiones, magistratos, effugiunt, pugnando, pugnâ, Carthaginiensi; and the prænomina Gaius and Gnaeus, even to the latest times, were designated by C. and Cn., while Caeso or Kaeso was written with K; cf. the letter G. Still, even as early as the time of the kings, whether through the influence of the Tuscans, among whom Γ sounded like K, or of the Sabines, whose language was kindred with that of the Tuscans, the C seems to have been substituted for K; hence even Consul was designated by Cos., and K remained in use only before *a*, as in Kalendae; k. k. for calumniae causā, INTERKAL for intercalaris, MERK for mercatus, and in a few other republican inscrr., because by this vowel K was distinguished from Q, as in Gr. Kappa from Koppa, and in Phœnician Caph from Cuph, while C was employed like other consonants with *e*. Q was used at the beginning of words only when *u*, pronounced like *v*, followed, as Quirites from Cures, Tanaquil from Thanchufil, Thanchfil, Θανκϝιλ; accordingly, C everywhere took the place of Q, when that accompanying labial sound was lost, or *u* was used as a vowel; so in the gentile name of Maecenas Cilnius, from the Etrusk. Cvelne or Cfelne (O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 414 sq.); so in coctus, cocus, alicubi, sicubi; in relicŭŭs (four syl.) for reliquus (trisyl.): AECETIA = AEQUITIA, i. q. aequitas (v. AECETIA), etc., and as in the Golden Age cujus was written for quojus, and cui for quoi (corresponding to cum for quom); thus, even in the most ancient period, quor or cur was used together with

quare, cura with quaero, curia with Quiris, as inversely inquilinus with incola, and in S. C. Bacch. OQVOLTOD = occulto. Hence, at the end of words que, as well as ce in hic, sic, istic, illic, was changed to *c*, as in ac for atque, nec for neque, nunc, tunc, donec for numque, tumque, dumque; and in the middle of words it might also pass into *g*. as in negotium and neglego, cf. necopinus. Since C thus gradually took the place of K and Q, with the single exception that our *kw* was throughout designated by *qu*, it was strange that under the emperors grammarians began again to write *k* instead of *c* before *a*, though even Quint. 1, 7, 10, expressed his displeasure at this; and they afterwards wrote *q* before *u*, even when no labial sound followed, as in pequnia, or merely pequia, for pecunia; cf. the letters Q and U. About the beginning of the sixth century of the city the modified form G was introduced for the flat guttural sound, and C thenceforth regularly represented the hard sound = our K. The use of aspirates was unknown to the Romans during the first six centuries, hence the letter C also represents the Gr. Χ, as BACA and BACANALIBVS, for Baccha and Bacchanalibus (the single C instead of the double, as regularly in the most ancient times); cf. also σχίζω with scindo, and πολύχροος with pulcer. But even in the time of Cicero scheda came into use for scida, and pulcher for pulcer; so also the name of the Gracchi was aspirated, as were the name Cethegus and the word triumphus, which, however, in the song of the Arval brothers, is TRIVMPVS; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160, and the letter P. About this time the use of aspirates became so common, in imitation of Greek, that Catullus wrote upon it an epigram (84), which begins with the words: *Ch*ommoda dicebat, si quando commoda vellet; and in Monum. Ancyr. inchoo is used for the orig. incoho, acc. to which the ancient Romans also employed cohors for chors (v. cohors).

On account of the near relationship of *c* and *g*, as given above, they are very often interchanged, esp. when connected with liquids: Cygnus, Progne, Gnidus, Gnossus, from κύκνος, Πρόκνη, Κνίδος, Κνωσσός (even when *n* was separated from *c* by a vowel, as in Saguntum for Ζάκυνθος, or absorbed by an *s*, as in vigesimus and trigesimus for vicensimus and tricensimus); mulgeo for mulceo, segmen from seco, gummi for commi (κόμμι); gurgulio for curculio, grabatus for κράβατος, so that amurca was also written for amurga, from ἀμόργη, as inversely conger for gonger, from γόγγρος; but also with other letters; cf. mastruca and mastruga, misceo and μίσγω, mugio and μυκάομαι, gobius and κωβιός, gubernator and κυβερνήτης. Not less freq. is the interchange of *c* and *t*, which is noticed by Quint. Inst. 1, 11, 5, and in accordance with which, in composition, *d* or *t* before *qu*, except with *que*, became *c*, as acquiro, nequicquam, iccirco for idcirco, ecquis for etquis, etc. Hence is explained the rejection of *c* before *t*, as in Lutatius for Luctatius, and the arbitrariness with which many names were written with *cc* or *tt* for *ct*, as Vettones for Vectones; Nacca or Natta for Nacta (from the Gr. γνάπτω). It would be erroneous to infer, from the varied orthography of the names Accius, Attius, and Actius, or Peccius, Pettius, and Pectius, a hissing pronunciation of them; for as the Romans interchange the terminations *icius* and *itius*, and the orthography fetialis and fecialis, indutiae and induciae, with one another, they also wrote Basculi or Bastuli, anclare or antlare, etc. *Ci* for *ti* does not appear till an African inscr. of the third century after Christ, and not often before Gallic inscrr. and documents of the seventh century; *ti* for *ci* is not certainly found before the end of the fourth century; and *ci* before a vowel does not appear to have been pronounced as *sh*, except provincially, before the sixth or seventh century; cf. Roby, Gr. bk. 1, ch. 7; and so in gen., Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 33 sqq. C is sometimes interchanged with *p*: columba, palumbes; coquus, popa, popina (cf. in Gr. κότερος; Sanscr. katara; πότερος; Lat. uter). C is sometimes dropped in the middle of a word: luna for luc-na, lumen for luc-men; so also at the beginning of a word: uter for cuter; Sanscr. katara, v. supra.

As an abbreviation, C designates Gaius, and reversed, Ɔ, Gaia; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28. As a numeral, C = centum, and upon voting tablets = condemno, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. the letter A *fin.*; hence it is called littera tristis (opp. A = absolvo, which is called littera salutaris), Cic. Mil. 6, 15 Moeb.

căballa, ae, *f.* [caballus], *a mare*, Anthol. Lat. I. p. 628 Burm.

‡ **căballārius**, ii, *m.* [id.], = κέλης, ἱππεύς, *a rider, horseman*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.: ἱπποκόμος (i. e. *a hostler*) caballarius, Gloss. Vet.; hence, Ital. *cavaliero*, Fr. *chevalier*.

căballātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *fodder for a horse* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 34; 12, 38, 14.

căballīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a horse, horse-* (post-Aug.): caro, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 265. dentes, id. 30, 8, 22, § 72: fimum, id. 30, 13, 38, § 112: fons, i. e. *Hippocrene*, Pers. prol. 1.

căballio, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small horse, a pony*: marini, perh. = hippocampi, Veg. 1, 20, 2; 6, 12, 3.

căballion, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* cynoglossa, *hartstongue, spleenwort*, App. Herb. 96.

† **1. căballus**, i, *m.*, = καβάλλης (perh. Celtic; hence Ital. cavallo, Fr. cheval, Engl. cavalry, cavalier, etc.; cf. cob, Germ. Gaul], *an inferior riding-* or *pack-horse, a nag* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tardus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 86, 15; Varr. ib.: mediā de nocte caballum Arripit, *his nag*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 88; so id. S. 1, 6, 59; 1, 6, 103; id. Ep. 1, 18, 36; Juv. 10, 60; 11, 195; Sen. Ep. 87, 8; Petr. 117, 12; Dig. 33, 7, 15: Gorgoneus, jestingly for Pegasus, Juv. 3, 118.—**B.** Prov. **1.** Optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, i. e. *no one is content with his own condition*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.—**2.** Tamquam caballus in clivo, for *one who walks wearily*, Petr. 134, 2 (cf. Ov. R. Am. 394: principio clivi noster anhelat equus).

2. Căballus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, in the pun: qui Galbam salibus tuis, et ipsum Possis vincere Sextium Caballum. Non cuicumque datum est habere nasum. Ludit qui stolidā procacitate, non est Sextius ille, sed caballus, Mart. 1, 42 *fin.*

Căbillōnum, i, *n.*, = Καβυλλῖνον, *a considerable town of the Ædui in* Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Chalons sur Saône*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42; 7, 90.—Hence, **Căbillōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Cabillonum*: portus, Eum. Pan. Const. 18.

Cabīra, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Κάβειρα, *a town in Pontus, a residence of Mithridates*, Eutr. 6, 8.

Căbīri, ōrum, *m.*, = Κάβειροι (v. Liddell and Scott, s. v.), *the Cabiri, deities worshipped by the Pelasgi as tutelary genii, in whose honor mysteries were celebrated at Lemnos and Samothrace; originally attendants of the great gods* (dei magni and potes, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 18); *they were afterwards identified with these, and, with the Dioscuri, worshipped as guardian spirits* (cf. Samothraces, s. v. Samothracia): celsa Cabirûm Delubra tenes, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 526 Rib.).—*Sing.*: Cabiro patre, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; Lact. 1, 15, 8.

† **căbus**, i, *m.*, = LXX. κάβος [Heb. kab], *a corn-measure*, answering to the χοῖνιξ, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 25 Müll.

Căbўlē, ēs, or **-la**, ae, *f.*, *a town in Thrace*, Eutr. 6, 8.—Hence, **Căbўlētae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cabyle*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.

Căca, ae, *f.*, *a sister of Cacus*, Lact. 1, 20, 36; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 190.

* **cācăbācĕus** (**cacc-**), a, um, *adj.* [cacabus], *of* or *pertaining to a kitchen-pot*: motus, i. e. *like the liquid boiling in a pot*, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

* **cācăbātus** (**cacc-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *black, sooty, besmeared like a cooking-pot*: aedificia (opp. immaculata), Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Serv. 32, 9.

cācābo (⏑⏑⏑ Auct. Fragm. Aucup. 12), āre, *v. n.*, *to cackle*; Gr. κακκαβίζω, as the natural cry of the partridge: cacabat hinc perdix, Carm. Philom. 19.

cācăbŭlus (**cacc-**), i, *m. dim.* [cacabus], *a small cooking-pot, a pot, vessel*, Tert. Apol. 13; Arn. 6, p. 200; Apic. 4, 1.

† **cācăbus** (**cacc-**), i, *m.*, = κάκκαβος, *a cooking-pot*: vas ubi coquebant cibum, ab eo caccabum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 27, 36: aeneus, Col. 12, 46, 1: argenteus, Dig. 34, 2, 20; 33, 7, 18, § 3: novus, Col. 12, 48, 5: figuli, id. 12, 41, 2: fictilis, Scrib. Comp. 220; Stat. S. 4, 9, 45.

† **căcālĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κακαλία, *a plant, called also* leontice, acc. to Sprengel: Cacalia verbascifolia, Sibth.; acc. to Schneid. *colt'sfoot*, in pure Latin, tussilago, Plin. 25, 11, 85, § 135; 26, 6, 15, § 29.

* **căcātŭrĭo**, īre, *v. n. desid.* [caco], *to desire to go to stool*, Mart. 11, 77.

căcemphăton, i, *n.*, = κακέμφατον, *ill-sounding, a low* or *improper expression*, Isid. Orig. 1, 83, 5; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 47; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 13.

căchecta, ae, *m.*, = καχέκτης (in bad physical condition), *one that is in a consumption; plur.*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 125; 32, 10, 39, § 117.

† **căchectĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = καχεκτικός, *hectic, consumptive, cachectic*, Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117.

† **căchexĭa**, ae, *f.*, = καχεξία, *a consumption, wasting, cachexy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 80 sqq.; 4, 2, 18 (in Cels. 3, 32, as Gr.).

căchinnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cachinno] (Appuleian). **I.** *Capable of laughing, laughing*: homo animal cachinnabile, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 20.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to immoderate laughter*: risus, App. M. 3, p. 132, 20.

căchinnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a violent laughing, immoderate laughter*: sine ullā suspitione nimiae suspitionis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: ut si ridere concessum sit, vituperetur tamen cachinnatio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

1. căchinno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [like καχάζω or καγχάζω; Sanscr. kakk; and our titter, onomatop.], *to laugh aloud, laugh immoderately*. **I.** Lit. (class. but rare): famulae furtim cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1176; 1, 919; 2, 976: ridere convivae; cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; Suet. Vesp. 5; Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.—With the *acc.* of that which one laughs at: exitum meum cachinnant, App. M. 3, p. 132, 25.—* **II.** Poet. (v. Liddell and Scott under καχλάζω, γέλως, γέλασμα, and Blomfield. Aesch. Prom. 90) of the sea, *to plash, ripple, roar*: suavisona echo crepitu clangente cachinnat, Att. ap. Non. p. 463, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 572 Rib.).

* **2. căchinno**, ōnis, *m.* [1. cachinno], *one who laughs violently, a laugher, derider*, καγχαστής, Pers. 1, 12.

căchinnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cachinno], *given to loud laughter* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 41.

căchinnus, i, *m.* [id.], *a loud laugh, immoderate laughter, a laugh in derision, a jeering*. **I.** Lit. (class. in prose and poetry; also in *plur.*): tum dulces esse cachinni consuerant, Lucr. 5, 1396; so id. 5, 1402: in quo Alcibiades cachinnum dicitur sustulisse, *to have set up a loud laugh*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; Suet. Aug. 98: tollere, Hor. A. P. 113: cachinnos irridentium commovere, Cic. Brut. 60, 216: res digna tuo cachinno, Cat. 56, 2; 31, 14; 13, 5: securus, Col. 10, 280: perversus, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: major, Juv. 3, 100; 11, 2: rigidus, id. 10, 31: temulus, Pers. 3, 87: effusus in cachinnos, Suet. Calig. 32: cachinnum edere, id. ib. 57: cachinnos revocare, id. Claud. 41.—* **II.** Poet., of the sea (cf. 1. cachinno, II.), *a plashing, rippling, roaring*: leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 273 (cf. Aesch. Prom. 90: Ποντίων τε κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα).

† **cachla**, ae, *f.*, = κάχλα, *a plant, also called* buphthalmos, *oxeye*, Plin. 25, 8, 42, § 82.

† **cachrys**, yos, *f.*, = κάχρυς (κάγχρυς). **I.** *An appendage to the catkin of certain trees in autumn, a cone*, Plin. 16, 8, 11, § 30; Cels. 5, 18, n. 5; admixta cachry, Plin. 22, 22, 32, § 71; 27, 13, 109, § 134.—**II.** *The capsule of rosemary*, Plin. 24, 11, 60, § 101.—**III.** *The white kernel of the plant* crethmos, Plin. 26, 8, 50, § 82.

căco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, = κακάω, *to go to stool, to be at stool*. **I.** *Neutr.*, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 84, 2: toto decies in

anno, Cat. 23, 20; * Hor. S. 1, 8, 38; Mart. 12, 61, 10.—**II.** *Act.*, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 84, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 209 Rib.): canes odorem mixtum cum merdis cacant, Phaedr. 4, 17, 25; Mart. 3, 89.—Also, *to defile with excrement:* cacata charta, Cat. 36, 1 and 20.

† **căcŏēthĕs,** is, *n.*, = κακόηθες, τό (bad state or habit); in medic. lang., *an obstinate, malignant disease*, Cels. 5, 28, n. 2; Plin. 24, 3, 3, § 7.—*Plur.* cacoëthe = κακοήθη, τά, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 132; 24, 10, 47, § 78. —Hence, **B.** Trop., *an incurable passion for writing* or *scribbling:* insanabile Scribendi cacoëthes, Juv. 7, 52.

căcŏmĕter or **căcŏmĕtrus,** a, um, *adj.*, *faulty in metre, unmetrical*, Juba ap. Prisc. Mer. Ter. 58.

Căcomnēmon, ŏnis, *m.*, *title of a mime of Laberius*, Gell. 16, 7, 8.

căcŏphătŏn, i, *n.*, *a union of two or more disagreeable sounds which form an equivocal word* or *expression, cacophony*, Quint. 8, 3.

căcŏphōnĭa, ae, *f.* [κακός-φωνή], *a disagreeable sound formed by the meeting of syllables* or *words, cacophony*, Mod. Lat.

† **căcŏsynthĕtŏn,** i, *n.*, = κακοσύνθετον; in rhet., *an incorrect connection of words* (as, e. g. Verg. A. 9, 610): quod male collocatum, id κακοσύνθετον vocant, Quint. 8, 3, 59; cf. Don. p. 1771 P.; Charis. p. 243 ib.; Serv. ad Verg. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 1, 33, 12; Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

† **căcŏzēlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κακοζηλία, *a bad, faulty, awkward imitation*, Sen. Contr. 4, 24 *fin.*; id. Suas. 7; Quint. 2, 3, 9 (written as Greek, id. 8, 6, 73; cf. κακόζηλον; id. 8, 3, 56); cf. Diom. p. 446 P.

† **căcŏzēlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κακόζηλος, *a bad imitator* (cf. cacozelia), * Suet. Aug. 86; Ascon. Cic. Caecil. 6, 21; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56 sqq.

† **cactus,** i, *m.*, = κάκτος, *a prickly plant with edible stalks*, etc., found in Sicily, *Spanish artichoke:* Cynara cardunculus, Linn.: Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.—**II.** Trop., *any thing thorny, unpleasant:* eradicato omni cacto et rubo subdolae familiaritatis, Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

căcŭla (cacula, Plaut. Ps. Arg. 2, 13 sq.), ae, *m.* [Sanscr. cak-, to help; cf. calon; v. Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 45 Müll.; Fest. s. v. procalare, p. 225 ib.], *a servant*, esp. *the servant of a soldier:* cacula = servus militis (militaris? cf. the passage foll., from Plaut.), Fest. p. 35: cacula δοῦλος στρατιώτου, Gloss.: video caculam militarem me futurum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so id. Ps. Arg. 4; and perh., acc. to the MSS., also Juv. 9, 61, where Jahn reads casulis; cf. Weber, Juv. Excurs. in h. l.

‡ **căcŭlātum** = servitium, *servitude*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll. [cacula].

căcūmen, inis, *n.* [etym. dub.], *the extreme end, extremity*, or *point of a thing; the peak, top, utmost point.* **I.** Lit. (whether horizontal or perpendicular; while culmen is an extremity projecting in height; v. Doed. Syn.; in the poets freq.; in prose rare before the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): ut altis Arboribus vicina cacumina summa terantur Inter se, *the extreme top*, Lucr. 1, 898. —So of *tree-tops:* umbrosa cacumina, Verg. E. 2, 3: fracta, id. ib. 9, 9; 6, 28; id. G. 2, 29; 2, 307; Ov. M. 1, 346; 1, 552; 1, 567; 8, 257; 8, 716; 8, 756; 9, 389; 10, 140; 10, 193; 13, 833; 15, 396; Quint. 8, 3, 10; 1, 2, 26: arborum cacumina, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 147: ficorum, pirorum, malorum, Col. 3, 21, 11: olivae, id. 5, 11, 14 and 15; 11, 3, 37; Pall. Jan. 15, 15; id. Febr. 25, 28; id. Mart. 10, 28; 10, 35; id. Apr. 4, 1; Veg. 4, 4, 9 al.: harundinis, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—Of grass, *the points of the blades*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: praeacutis (ramorum) cacuminibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 73; Lucr. 6, 459.—Of *the summits, peaks of mountains*, Liv. 7, 34, 4; Lucr. 6, 464; Cat. 64, 240; Verg. A. 3, 274; Hor. Epod. 16, 28; Ov. M. 1, 310; 1, 317; 1, 666; 6, 311; 8, 797; 7, 804; 9, 93; Luc. 7, 75, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117; 6, 7, 7, § 20 al.—Of other things: pilorum, Auct. B. Afr. 47: atomi, Lucr. 1, 600: cujusque rei, id. 1, 750: ovi, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145; 10, 54, 75, § 151: metae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 31: pyramidis, id. 36, 12, 17, § 79: membrorum, id. 11, 37, 88, § 219: ignis, Luc. 1, 551: incurvum, of the elephant's back, Sil. 9, 584.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The end, limit:* donec alescundi summum tetigere cacumen, *until they have completely attained the limit of their growth*, Lucr. 2, 1130: ad summum donec venere cacumen, *to the height of perfection*, id. 5, 1456: famae, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7.—**B.** As a gram. t. t., *the mark of accent placed over a letter*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 273.

căcūmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cacumen], *to point, make pointed* (prob. formed by Ovid): summas cacuminat aures, Ov. M. 3, 195: saxoque cacuminat ensem, Sid. Carm. 7, 414: ova cacuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145: apex in conum cacuminatus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

1. Cācus, i, *m.*, = Κᾶκος, *son of Vulcan, contemporary with Evander, a giant of immense physical strength, who dwelt in a cave on Mount Aventinus, and troubled the whole region around by his robberies; he robbed even Hercules of the cattle of Geryon, and was on that account slain by him*, Ov. F. 1, 543 sq.; Liv. 1, 7, 5 sq.; Verg. A. 8, 190 sq., and Serv. in h. l.; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 7; 4 (5), 9, 16; Col. 1, 3, 6; Juv. 5, 125; Sol. 1, §§ 7 and 18.

2. căcus, i, *m.* [perh. κακός; cf. Engl. villain, rascal, as designations of a servant], *a servant*, Inscr. Vellerm. 7, 1, 27.

cădāver, ĕris, *n.* [cado, I. B. 2.; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 35, and the Gr. πτῶμα, from πίπτω]. **I.** Lit., *a dead body of man* or *brute, a corpse, carcass* (class.). **A.** Of man: taetra cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415; 3, 719; 4, 682; 6, 1154; 6, 1273: aqua cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—Freq. of the bodies of slaves, criminals, etc., Cic. Mil. 13, 33; Hor. S. 1, 8, 8; 2, 5, 85.—Of the dead bodies of those who fell in war, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Sall. C. 61, 4; 61, 8; id. J. 101 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 6, 18; 3, 2, 85; Val. Max. 7, 6, 5.—Of the body of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 59: semiustum, id. Dom. 15 al.: informe, Verg. A. 8, 264.—Esp., as med. t. t. for *a corpse:* recentia, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233; 11, 37, 70, § 184; Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 10; Sen. Contr. 10, 34.—**B.** Of brutes: aggerat ipsis In stabulis turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 557.—Hence, as a term of reproach of a despised, worthless man, *a carcass:* ab hoc ejecto cadavere quidquam mihi aut opis aut ornamenti expetebam? Cic. Pis. 9, 19; 33, 82.— * **II.** Meton., *the remains, ruins of desolated towns:* tot oppidûm cadavera, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.

cădāvĕrĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cadaver], *of carrion:* nidores, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 16.—Hence, *subst.:* **cădāvĕrĭna,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *the flesh of a carcass*, Tert. Anim. 32, 9.

cădāvĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like a corpse, ghastly, cadaverous* (ante- and post-class.): facies, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 27 (sublivida, ac personata rubore et livore, Don.).—Of persons, Ambros. in Psa. 48, Serm. 16, 28.

Cădi, ōrum, *m.*, *a town in Phrygia, on the borders of Lydia*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 8.

* **cădĭālis,** e, *adj.* [cadus], *of* or *pertaining to a jar:* resina, *contained in it*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 108.

cădīvus, a, um, *adj.* [cado] (an access. form of caducus). **I.** Of fruit, *falling of itself:* mala, Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59; 15, 17, 18, § 60.—**II.** In medic. lang., *having the falling sickness* or *epilepsy, epileptic*, Marc. Emp. 20.

1. cadmēa, ae, v. cadmia.

2. Cadmēa, v. Cadmus, I. B. 1. b.

Cadmēïs, etc., v. Cadmus, I. B. 3.

† **cadmīa** (**cadmēa,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 47, 10 Müll.), ae, *f.*, = καδμεία or καδμία, *an ore of zinc, calamine, cadmia*, Plin. 34, 1, 2, § 2; 34, 10, 22, § 100; Paul. ex Fest. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 2 and 11.—**II.** *The dross* or *slag formed in a furnace*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 100 sq.; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 12.

cadmītis, is, *f.*, *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151.

Cadmus, i, *m.*, = Κάδμος. **I.** *Son of the Phœnician king Agenor, brother of Europa, husband of Harmonia, father of Polydorus, Ino, Semele, Autonoë, and Agave; founder of the Cadmea, the citadel of the Bœotian Thebes*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Ov. M. 3, 14 sq.; id. F. 1, 490; id. P. 4, 10, 55; *the inventor of alphabetic writing*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192 sqq. (hence letters are called Cadmi filiolae atricolores, Aus. Ep. 29; and Cadmi nigellae filiae, id. ib. 21). He and his wife Harmonia were at last changed into serpents, Ov. M. 4, 572 sq.; Hor. A. P. 187; cf. Hyg. Fab. 6; 148; 179; 274.—Hence, Cadmi soror, i. e. *Europa*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 55.—**B.** Derivv. **1.** **Cadmēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Καδμεῖος, *of* or *pertaining to Cadmus, Cadmean:* Thebae, Prop. 1, 7, 1: juventus, i. e. Thebana, *Theban*, Stat. Th. 8, 601: Dirce (because in the neighborhood of Thebes), Luc. 3, 175: mater, i. e. *Agave, the mother of Pentheus*, Sen. Oedip. 1005: cistae, i. e. *of Bacchus* (because Bacchus was the grandson of Cadmus by Semele), id. Herc. Oet. 595: Tyros (because Cadmus came from Phœnicia), Prop. 3 (4), 13, 7.—Also *Carthaginian:* gens, stirps, manus = Carthaginiensis, Sil. 1, 6; 1, 106; 17, 582.—**b.** *Subst.:* **Cadmēa,** ae, *f.* (sc. arx), *the citadel of Thebes founded by Cadmus*, Nep. Pelop. 1, 2; id. Epam. 10, 3.—**2. Cadmēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cadmean:* genitrix, i. e. *Agave*, Stat. Th. 4, 565: seges, i. e. *the armed men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Val. Fl. 7, 282: heros, i. e. *the Theban, Polynices*, Stat. Th. 3, 366; so, Haemon, id. 8, 458 and 520.—**3. Cadmēïs,** idis, *f. adj.* (*acc.* Cadmeidem and Cadmeida, Neue, Formenl. 1, 211; 1, 305; *voc.* Cadmei, ib. 1, 293), = Καδμηΐς, *of Cadmus, Cadmean:* domus, Ov. M. 4, 545: arx, id. ib. 6, 217: matres, i. e. *Theban women*, id. ib. 9, 304.—**b.** *Subst.*, *a female descendant of Cadmus;* so of *Semele*, Ov. M. 3, 287; of *Ino*, id. F. 6, 553.—*Plur.* Cadmeïdes, *the daughters of Cadmus, Agave, Ino, and Autonoë*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 758.—**II.** *An historian of Miletus, said to have been the earliest prose writer*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; 7, 56, 57, § 205.—**III.** *A bloodthirsty executioner in the time of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; Schol. Crucq.—**IV.** *A mountain in Caria*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118.

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3 (*part. pres. gen. plur.* cadentûm, Verg. A. 10, 674; 12, 410), *v. n.* [cf. Sanscr. çad-, to fall away]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In an extended sense, *to be driven* or *carried by one's weight from a higher to a lower point, to fall down, be precipitated, sink down, go down, sink, fall* (so mostly poet.; in prose, in place of it, the compounds decĭdo, occĭdo, excĭdo, etc.; cf. also ruo, labor; opp. surgo, sto): tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 25: (aves) praecipites cadunt in terram aut in aquam, *fall headlong to the earth* or *into the water*, Lucr. 6, 745; cf. id. 6, 828; imitated by Verg.: (apes) praecipites cadunt, Verg. G. 4, 80: nimbus, Ut picis e caelo demissum flumen, in undas Sic cadit, etc., Lucr. 6, 258: cadit in terras vis flammea, id. 2, 215; so with *in*, id. 2, 209; 4, 1282; 6, 1006; 6, 1125; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 64: in patrios pedes, Ov. F. 2, 832.—With a different meaning: omnes plerumque cadunt in vulnus, *in the direction of, towards their wound*, Lucr. 4, 1049; cf.: prolapsa in vulnus moribunda cecidit, Liv. 1, 58, 11: cadit in vultus, Ov. M. 5, 292: in pectus, id. ib. 4, 579.—Less freq. with *ad:* ad terras, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: ad terram, Quint. 5, 10, 84.—The place *from which* is designated by *ab, ex, de:* a summo cadere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 15: a mento cadit manus, Ov. F. 3, 20: aves ab alto, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112: ut cadat (avis) e regione loci, Lucr. 6, 824: ex arbore, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 148; Dig. 50, 16, 30, § 4; 18, 1, 80, § 2: cecidisse de equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: cadere de equo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 125 (for which Cæsar, Nepos, and Pliny employ decidere): de manibus arma cecidissent, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 21; cf.: de manibus civium delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: cadunt altis de montibus umbrae, Verg. E. 1, 84: de caelo, Lucr. 5, 791; Ov. M. 2, 322: de matre (i. e. nasci), Claud. in Rufin. 1, 92.—With *per:* per inane profundum, Lucr. 2, 222: per aquas, id. 2, 230: per salebras altaque saxa, Mart. 11, 91; cf.: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18.—With the adverb *altius:* altius atque cadant summotis nubibus imbres, *and poured forth from a greater height*, etc., Verg. E. 6, 38.—And *absol.:* folia nunc cadunt, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 24; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12; Lucr. 6, 297: ut pluere in multis regionibus et cadere imbres, id. 6, 415: cadens nix, id. 3, 21; 3, 402: velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv. 1, 56, 12: quaeque ita concus-

sa est, ut jam casura putetur, Ov. P. 2, 3, 59: cadentem Sustinuisse, id. M. 8, 148: saepius, of epileptics, Plin. Val. 12, 58: casuri, si leviter excutiantur, flosculi, Quint. 12, 10, 73.—**2.** Esp. **a.** Of heavenly bodies, *to decline, set* (opp. orior), Ov. F. 1, 295: oceani finem juxta solemque cadentem, Verg. A. 4, 480; 8, 59; Tac. G. 45: soli subjecta cadenti arva, Avien. Descr. Orb. 273; cf. Tac. Agr. 12: quâ (nocte) tristis Orion cadit, Hor. Epod. 10, 10: Arcturus cadens, id. C. 3, 1, 27.—**b.** *To separate from something by falling, to fall off* or *away, fall out, to drop off, be shed,* etc.: nam tum dentes mihi cadebant primulum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 57: dentes cadere imperat aetas, Lucr. 5, 671; Sen. Ep. 12, 3; 83, 3: pueri qui primus ceciderit dens, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 41: barba, Verg. E. 1, 29: quam multa in silvis autumni frigore primo Lapsa cadunt folia, id. A. 6, 310; cf. Cat. 11, 22; Hor. A. P. 61: lanigeris gregibus Sponte suâ lanae cadunt, Ov. M. 7, 541: saetae, id. ib. 14, 303: quadrupedibus pilum cadere, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231: poma, Ov. M. 7, 586: cecidere manu quas legerat, herbae, id. ib. 14, 350: elapsae manibus cecidere tabellae, id. ib. 9, 571: et colus et fusus digitis cecidere remissis, id. ib. 4, 229.—**c.** Of a stream, *to fall, empty itself:* amnis Aretho cadit in sinum maris, Liv. 38, 4, 3; 38, 13, 6; 44, 31, 4: flumina in pontum cadent, Sen. Med. 406: flumina in Hebrum cadentia, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50: tandem in alterum amnem cadit, Curt. 6, 4, 6.—**d.** Of dice, *to be thrown* or *cast, to turn up:* illud, quod cecidit forte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 23 sq.; Liv. 2, 12, 16.—**e.** Alicui (alicujus) ad pedes, *to fall at one's feet* in supplication, etc. (post-class. for abicio, proicio), Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 19; Eutr. 4, 7; Aug. Serm. 143, 4; Vulg. Joan. 11, 32 al.—**f.** Super collum alicujus, *to embrace* (late Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 15, 20. — **B.** In a more restricted sense. **1.** *To fall, to fall down, drop, fall to, be precipitated,* etc.; *to sink down, to sink, settle* (the usual class. signif. in prose and poetry): cadere in plano, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 17 sq.: deorsum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89: uspiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: Brutus, velut si prolapsus cecidisset, Liv. 1, 56, 12; cf. id. 5, 21, 16; 1, 58, 12: dum timent, ne aliquando cadant, semper jacent, Quint. 8, 5, 32: sinistrâ manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit (Caesar), quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82: cadere supinus, id. Aug. 43 *fin.:* in pectus pronus, Ov. M. 4, 579: cadunt toti montes, Lucr. 6, 546: radicitus exturbata (pinus) prona cadit, Cat. 64, 109: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: casura moenia Troum, Ov. M. 13, 375; id. H. 13, 71: multaque praeterea ceciderunt moenia magnis motibus in terris, Lucr. 6, 588: languescunt omnia membra; bracchia palpebraeque cadunt, *their arms and eyelids fall,* id. 4, 953; 3, 596; so, ceciderunt artus, id. 3, 453: sed tibi tamen oculi, voltus, verba cecidissent, Cic. Dom. 52, 133; cf.: oculos vigiliâ fatigatos cadentesque in opere detineo, Sen. Ep. 8, 1: patriae cecidere manus, Verg. A. 6, 33: cur facunda parum decoro Inter verba cadit lingua silentio? Hor. C. 4, 1, 36: cecidere illis animique manusque, Ov. M. 7, 347; Val. Fl. 1, 300; cf. II. F. infra.—**2.** In a pregn. signif. (as in most langg., to fall in battle, to die), *to fall so as to be unable to rise, to fall dead, to fall, die* (opp. vivere), Prop. 2 (3), 28, 42 (usu. of those who die in battle; hence most freq. in the histt.): hostes crebri cadunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 79 sq.: aut in acie cadendum fuit aut in aliquas insidias incidendum, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3; Curt. 4, 1, 28; Ov. M. 7, 142: ut cum dignitate potius cadamus quam cum ignominiâ serviamus, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: pauci de nostris cadunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; id. B. C. 3, 53: optimus quisque cadere aut sauciari, Sall. J. 92, 8; so id. C. 60, 6; id. J. 54, 10; Nep. Paus. 1, 2; id. Thras. 2, 7; id. Dat. 1, 2; 6, 1; 8, 3; Liv. 10, 35, 15 and 19; 21, 7, 10; 23, 21, 7; 29, 14, 8; Tac. G. 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 27; Ov. M. 7, 142: per acies, Tac. A. 1, 2: pro patriâ, Quint. 2, 15, 29: ante diem, Verg. A. 4, 620: bipenni, Ov. M. 12, 611: ense, Val. Fl. 1, 812.—Not in battle: Inque pio cadit officio, Ov. M. 6, 250.—With *abl.* of means or instrument: suoque Marte (i. e. suâ manu) cadunt, Ov. M. 3, 123; cf. Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.:* suâ manu cecidit, *fell by his own hand,* id. ib. 15, 71: exitu voluntario, id. H. 1, 40: muliebri fraude cadere, id. A. 2, 71: cecidere justâ Morte Centauri, cecidit tremendae Flamma Chimaerae, Hor. C. 4, 2, 14 sq.: manu femineâ, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1179: femineo Marte, Ov. M. 12, 610.—With *abl.* of agent with *ab:* torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, *should be slain by,* Ov. H. 9, 36; so id. M. 5, 192; Suet. Oth. 5: a centurione volneribus adversis tamquam in pugnâ, Tac. A. 16, 9.—And without *ab:* barbarae postquam cecidere turmae Thessalo victore, Hor. C. 2, 4, 9; imitated by Claudian, IV. Cons. Hon. 89; Grat. Cyn. 315.—**b.** Of victims, *to be slain* or *offered, to be sacrificed, to fall* (poet.): multa tibi ante aras nostrâ cadet hostia dextrâ, Verg. A. 1, 334: si tener pleno cadit haedus anno, Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; Tib. 1, 1, 23; 4, 1, 15; Ov. M. 7, 162; 13, 615; id. F. 4, 653.—**3.** In mal. part., = succumbo, *to yield to,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 104; Tib. 4, 10, 2; Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 7.—**4.** Matre cadens, *just born* (poet.), Val. Fl. 1, 355; cf. the custom of laying the new-born child at the father's feet: tellure cadens, Stat. S. 1, 2, 209; 5, 5, 69.

II. Trop. **A.** *To come* or *fall under, to fall, to be subject* or *exposed to something* (more rare than its compound incidere, but class.); constr. usually with *sub* or *in*, sometimes with *ad:* sub sensus cadere nostros, i. e. *to be perceived by the senses,* Lucr. 1, 448: sub sensum, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48: in cernendi sensum, id. Tim. 3: sub oculos, id. Or. 3, 9: in conspectum, *to become visible,* id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: sub aurium mensuram, id. Or. 20, 67: sponte suâ (genus humanum) cecidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected itself to law and the force of right,* Lucr. 5, 1146; so id. 3, 848: ad servitia, Liv. 1, 40, 3: utrorum ad regna, Lucr. 3, 836; so, sub imperium dicionemque Romanorum, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): in potestatem unius, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: in cogitationem, *to suggest itself to the thoughts,* id. N. D. 1, 9, 21: in hominum disceptationem, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5: in deliberationem, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: in offensionem alicujus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85: in morbum, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: in suspitionem alicujus, Nep. Paus. 2, 6: in calumniam, Quint. 9, 4, 57: abrupte cadere in narrationem, id. 4, 1, 79: in peccatum, Aug. in Psa. 65, 13.—**B.** In gen.: in or sub aliquem or aliquid, *to belong to any object, to be in accordance with, agree with, refer to, be suitable to, to fit, suit, become* (so esp. freq. in philos. and rhet. lang.): non cadit in hos mores, non in hunc pudorem, non in hanc vitam, non in hunc hominem ista suspitio, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: cadit ergo in bonum virum mentiri, emolumenti sui causâ? id. Off. 3, 20, 81; so id. Cael. 29, 69; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: haec Academica ... in personas non cadebant, id. Att. 13, 19, 5: qui pedes in orationem non cadere qui possunt? id. Or. 56, 188: neque in unam formam cadunt omnia, id. ib. 11, 37; 57, 191; 27, 95; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 3, 7, 6; 4, 2, 37; 4, 2, 93; 6, prooem. § 5; 7, 2, 30 and 31; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: heu, cadit in quemquam tantum scelus? Verg. E. 9, 17; Cic. Or. 27, 95; 11, 37; Quint. 3, 5, 16; 3, 6, 91; 5, 10, 30; 6, 3, 52; 7, 2, 31; 9, 1, 7; 9, 3, 92: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, ut, etc., id. 2, 17, 32: in iis rebus, quae sub eandem rationem cadunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Quint. 8, 3, 56.—**C.** *To fall upon a definite time* (rare): considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 4: in id saeculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum, etc., id. Rep. 2, 10, 18.—Hence, in mercantile lang., of payments, *to fall due:* in eam diem cadere (*were due*) nummos, qui a Quinto debentur, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4.—**D.** (Acc. to I. 1. e.) Alicui, *to fall to one* (as by lot), *fall to one's lot, happen to one, befall;* and *absol.* (for accidere), *to happen, come to pass, occur, result, turn out, fall out* (esp. in an unexpected manner; cf. accido; very freq. in prose and poetry). **1.** Alicui: nihil ipsis jure incommodi cadere possit, Cic. Quint. 16, 51: hoc cecidit mihi peropportune, quod, etc., id. de Or. 2, 4, 15; id. Att. 3, 1: insperanti mihi, cecidit, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 21, 96; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Mil. 30, 81: mihi omnia semper honesta et jucunda ceciderunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: sunt, quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, Verg. G. 4, 165: haec aliis maledicta cadant, Tib. 1, 6, 85: neu tibi pro vano verba benigna cadunt, Prop. 1, 10, 24: ut illis ... voluptas cadat dura inter saepe pericla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 40: verba cadentia, *uttered at random,* id. Ep. 1, 18, 12.—**2.** *Absol.,* Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33: verebar quorsum id casurum esset, *how it would turn out,* id. Att. 3, 24: aliorsum vota ceciderunt, Flor. 2, 4, 5: cum aliter res cecidisset ac putasses, *had turned out differently from what was expected,* Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 1: sane ita cadebat ut vellem, id. Att. 3, 7, 1; id. Div 2, 52, 107; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6; Caes. B. C. 3, 73, Nep. Milt. 2, 5 Dähne: cum, quae tum maxime acciderant, casura praemonens, a furioso incepto eos deterreret, Liv. 36, 34, 3; 22, 40, 3; 35, 13, 9; 38, 46, 6; Plin. Pan. 31, 1; Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 8; Suet. Tib. 14 al.; Verg. A. 2, 709: ut omnia fortiter fiant, feliciter cadant, Sen. Suas. 2, p. 14: multa ... fortuito in melius casura, Tac. A. 2, 77.—With *adj.:* si non omnia caderent secunda, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: vota cadunt, i. e. rata sunt, *are fulfilled, realized,* Tib. 2, 2, 17 (diff. from Prop. 1, 17, 4; v. under F.).—**3.** With *in* and *acc.:* nimia illa libertas et populis et privatis in nimiam servitutem cadit (cf. μεταβάλλει), Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—Esp.: in (ad) irritum or cassum, *to be frustrated, fail, be* or *remain fruitless:* omnia in cassum cadunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 147; Lucr. 2, 1166: ad irritum cadens spes, Liv. 2, 6, 1; so Tac. H. 3, 26: in irritum, id. A. 15, 39; cf. with irritus, *adj.:* ut irrita promissa ejus caderent, Liv. 2, 31, 5: haud irritae cecidere minae, id. 6, 35, 10.—**E.** *To fall, to become less* (in strength, power, worth, etc.), *to decrease, diminish, lessen:* cadunt vires, Lucr. 5, 410: mercenarii milites pretia militiae casura in pace aegre ferebant, Liv. 34, 36, 7.—More freq. in an extended signif. (acc. to I. B. 2.), **F.** *To lose all one's strength, worth, value,* etc., *to fall, to perish, vanish, decay, cease.* **1.** In gen.: pellis item cecidit, vestis contempta ferina, *declined in value,* Lucr. 5, 1417: turpius est enim privatim cadere (i. e. fortunis everti) quam publice, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 6; so id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: atque ea quidem tua laus pariter cum re publicâ cecidit, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: tanta civitas, si cadet, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: huc cecidisse Germanici exercitus gloriam, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 13: non tibi ingredienti fines ira cecidit? Liv. 2, 40, 7; Pers. 5, 91: amicitia nec debilitari animos aut cadere patitur, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: animus, *to fail,* Liv. 1, 11, 3; Ov. M. 11, 537; cf. id. ib. 7, 347: non debemus ita cadere animis, etc., *to lose courage, be disheartened,* Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 4: tam graviter, id. Off. 1, 21, 73; cf. Sen. Ep. 8, 3.—Esp., *to fail* in speaking: magnus orator est ... minimeque in lubrico versabitur, et si semel constiterit numquam cadet, Cic. Or. 28, 98: alte enim cadere non potest, id. ib. —So in the lang. of the jurists, causâ or formulâ, *to lose one's cause* or *suit:* causâ cadere, Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 57; so id. de Or. 1, 36, 166 sq.; id. Fam. 7, 14, 1; Quint. 7, 3, 17; Luc. 2, 554; Suet. Calig. 39: formulâ cadere, Sen. Ep. 48, 10; Quint. 3, 6, 69.—With *in:* ita quemquam cadere in judicio, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 28, 58.—Also *absol.:* cadere, Tac. H. 4, 6; and: criminibus repetundarum, id. ib. 1, 77: conjurationis crimine, id. A. 6, 14: ut cecidit Fortuna Phrygum, Ov. M. 13, 435: omniaque ingrato litore vota cadunt, i. e. irrita sunt, *remain unfulfilled, unaccomplished,* Prop. 1, 17, 4 (diff. from Tib. 2, 2, 17; v. above, D. 2.); cf.: at mea nocturno verba cadunt zephyro, Prop. 1, 16, 34: multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, *to fall into disuse, grow out of date,* Hor. A. P. 70 —Hence of theatrical representations, *to fall through, to fail, be condemned* (opp. stare, to win applause; the fig. derived from combatants): securus cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176.—*Impers.,* periculum est, ne cadatur, Aug. Don. Persev. 1.—**2.** Esp. of the wind (opp. surgo), *to abate, subside, die away,* etc.: cadit Eurus et umida surgunt Nubila, Ov. M. 8, 2: ventus premente nebulâ cecidit, Liv. 29, 27, 10: cadente jam Euro, id. 25, 27, 11: venti vis omnis cecidit, id. 26, 39, 8: ubi primum aquilones ceciderunt, id. 36, 43, 11; cf.: sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, Verg. A. 1, 154: ventosi ceciderunt murmuris aurae, id. E. 9, 58; id. G. 1, 354 Serv. and Wagn.—**G.** Rhet. and gram. t. t. of words, syllables, clauses, etc., *to be terminated, end, close:* verba melius in syllabas longiores cadunt, Cic. Or. 57, 194; 67, 223: qua (littera

sc. m) nullum Graece verbum cadit, Quint. 12, 10, 31: plerique censent cadere tantum numerose oportere terminarique sententiam, Cic. Or. 59, 199; so id. Brut. 8, 34: apte cadens oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 32: numerus opportune cadens, id. 9, 4, 27: ultima syllaba in gravem vel duas graves cadit semper, id. 12, 10, 33 Spald.: similiter cadentia = ὁμοιόπτωτα, *the ending of words with the same cases* or *verbal forms*, diff. from similiter desinentia = ὁμοιοτέλευτα, similar endings of any kind, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; id. Or. 34, 135; Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28; Quint. 9, 4, 42; cf. id. 9, 4, 18; 9, 3, 78; 9, 3, 79; 1, 7, 23; Aquil. Rom. Figur. §§ 25 and 26.

cădūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caducus], *relating to property without a master:* lex Julia (introduced by Augustus), Ulp. Lib. Regul. § 28.—**II.** *Epileptic:* homines, Aug. Vit. Beat. *med.*

cādūcĕātor, ōris, *m.* [caduceum]. **I.** *A herald, an officer sent with a flag of truce:* caduceatores = legati pacem petentes. Cato caduceatori, inquit, nemo homo nocet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47: bellantes ac dissidentes interpretum oratione sedantur, unde secundum Livium legati pacis caduceatores appellantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 242; Liv. 26, 17, 5; 31, 38, 9; 32, 32, 5; 37, 45, 4; 44, 46, 1; Curt. 3, 1, 6; 4, 2, 15 al.—**II.** *A servant to a priest*, Arn. 5, p. 174.

‡ **cādūcĕātus**, a, um, *adj.* [caduceus], *having* or *bearing the herald's wand*, Inscr. Grut. 927, 6.

cādūcĕum, i, *n.* (sc. sceptrum or baculum), or **cādūcĕus**, i, *m.* (sc. scipio or baculus; which form was predominant in the class. per. is doubtful, since neither Cicero, Nepos, Livy, nor Pliny uses the word in the *nom.*) [kindr. with κηρύκειον, *Æolic* καρύκιον, — ῡ —, r changed to d, as ad = ar], *a herald's staff, the token of a peaceable embassy* (orig. an olive-stick, with στέμματα, which afterwards were formed into serpents, O. Müll. Archaeol. § 379, 3): caduceus pacis signum, Var. de Vita Pop. Rom. lib. ii.; Non. p. 528, 17: caduceo ornatus, * Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; so, cum caduceo, Nep. Hann. 11, 1; Liv. 44, 45, 1: caduceum praeferentes, id. 8, 20, 6; Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 54.—Also *the staff* of Mercury, as messenger of the gods, Macr. S. 1, 19; Hyg. Astr. 2, 7; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 242, and 8, 138; Petr. 29, 3; Suet. Calig. 52; App. M. 10, p. 253, 34: Mercuriale, id. ib. 11, p. 262, 4; cf. Dict. Antiq. s. v.; v. also caducifer.

cādūcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [caduceusfero], *bearing a herald's staff*, an epithet of Mercury in Ovid: Atlantiades, Ov. M. 8, 627; and *absol.*, id. ib. 2, 708; id. F. 4, 605; 5, 449.

cădūcĭter, *adv.*, v. caducus *fin.*

cădūcus, a, um, *adj.* [cado]. **I.** *That falls* or *has fallen, falling, fallen* (mostly poet.): bacae glandesque caducae, * Lucr. 5, 1362; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 30: glans caduca est, quae ex arbore cecidit: oleae, Cato, R. R. 23, 2: spica, *that fell in mowing*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: aqua, id. ib. 3, 5, 2: aquae, Ov. P. 2, 7, 39: frondes, Verg. G. 1, 368: frons, Ov. M. 7, 840; id. Tr. 3, 1, 45: folia, id. Am. 2, 16, 45: lacrimae, id. M. 6, 396: poma, Prop. 2, 32, 40: oliva, Col. 12, 52, 22: fulmen, Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: te, triste lignum, te caducum In domini caput immerentis, id. ib. 2, 13, 11; cf. ligna, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.: tela, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 53: moro coma nigrior caduco, Mart. 8, 64, 7.—**B.** Caduca auspicia dicunt cum aliquid in templo excidit, veluti virga e manu, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 9 Müll.—**2.** Caduci bello, *that have fallen in war, slain in battle:* bello caduci Dardanidae, Verg. A. 6, 481.—**3.** I n g e n., *devoted to death, destined to die:* juvenis, Verg. A. 10, 622.—**II.** *Inclined to fall, that easily falls* (rare): vitis, quae naturā caduca est et, nisi fulta sit, ad terram fertur, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; cf. id. ib. 2, 5.—Hence, **2.** E s p., in medic. lang.: homo, *epileptic*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, n. 8; Aemil. Mac. c. de Paeonia: equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2: asellus morbo detestabili caducus, App. M. 9, p. 236, 12: morbus, *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, App. Herb. 60; Aemil. Mac. c. Aristoloch.; Isid. Orig. 14, 7, 5.—**B.** T r o p. **1.** I n g e n., *frail, fleeting, perishable, transitory, vain* (class., esp. in prose): in eo, qui ex animo constet et corpus caducum et infirmum, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: ignis, *quickly extinguished*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23, 2: res humanae fragiles caducaeque, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: quis confidit semper sibi illud stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit, id. Fin. 2, 27, 86: nihil nisi mortale et caducum praeter animos, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: alia omnia incerta sunt, caduca, mobilia; virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5, 13; id. Lael. 6, 20; id. Dom. 58, 146: tituli, Plin. Pan. 55, 8: tempus, id. Ep. 3, 7, 14: labores, id. ib. 9, 3, 2: fama, Ov. P. 4, 8, 46: spes, *vain, futile*, id. M. 9, 597: preces, *ineffectual*, id. F. 1, 181: pars voti, id. ib. 88.—**2.** Esp., in law, caduca bona were *those possessions which did not fall to the heir mentioned in a will, because he was childless, but passed to other heirs* (in default of such, to the exchequer); *vacant, having no heir* (cf. Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 760 sq.): quod quis sibi testamento relictum, ita ut jure civili capere possit, aliquā ex causā deinde non ceperit, caducum appellatur, veluti ceciderit ab eo, etc., Ulp. Lib. Regul. tit. 10: hereditates, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11; Cod. Th. 10, 10, 30 pr.; Dig. 22, 5, 9: portio, Gai Inst. 2, 206.—As *subst.:* **cădūcum**, i, *n.*, *property without an heir, an unowned estate:* legatum omne capis nec non et dulce caducum, Juv. 9, 88: caduca occupare, Just. 19, 3, 6: vindicare, Gai Inst. 2, 207.—**b.** T r a n s f., of other things: nostra est omnis ista prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, in quam homines, quasi caducam atque vacuam, abundantes otio, nobis occupatis, involaverunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122 (no *comp.* or *sup.*).—Hence, *adv.:* **cădūcĭter**, *precipitately, headlong:* caduciter = praecipitanter; Varro: aquai caduciter ruentis, Non. p. 91, 1 sq.

Cădurci, ōrum, *m.*, = Καδοῦρκοι, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *whose capital was Divona*, now *Cahors*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 sqq.; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; 19, 1, 2, § 8; in Caes. B. G. 7, 75, with the appel. Eleutheri (perh. a division of the former people, in the present *Alby*).—Hence, **Cădurcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Cadurci:* natales, Sid. Carm. 9, 282: sedes, Aus. Prof. n. 17.—*Absol.:* **cădurcum**, i, *n.*, *a Cadurcian coverlet, a coverlet of Cadurcian linen*, Juv. 7, 221; and meton., *a bed ornamented with a Cadurcian coverlet, a marriage-bed*, id. 6, 537 Schol.

† **cădus**, i (*gen. plur.* cadūm, v. II. infra), *m.*, = κάδος [Slav. kad, kadi; Serv. kada; Magyar, kád; Rouman. kadŭ]. **I.** L i t., *a large vessel for containing liquids*, esp. *wine; a bottle, jar, jug; mostly of earthen-ware, but sometimes of stone*, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 158; or *even of metal*, Verg. A. 6, 228. **A.** *A wine-jar, wine-flask:* cadi = vasa, quibus vina conduntur, Non. p. 544, 11: cadus erat vini: inde implevi hirneam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; so id. As. 3, 3, 34; id. Aul. 3, 6, 35; id. Mil. 3, 2, 36; 3, 2, 37; id. Poen. 1, 2, 47; id. Stich. 3, 1, 24: cadum capite sistere, *to upset*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36: vertere, id. Stich. 5, 4, 39; 5, 4, 1: vina bonus quae deinde cadis onerarat Acestes, Verg. A. 1, 195: fragiles, Ov. M. 12, 243.—Hence poet., *wine:* Chius, Tib. 2, 1, 28; Hor. C. 3, 19, 5: nec Parce cadis tibi destinatis, id. ib. 2, 7, 20; 3, 14, 18.—**B.** For other uses: for containing honey, Mart. 1, 56, 10; oil, id. 1, 44, 8; hence, olearii, *oil-jars*, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 307; for fruits, id. ib.; figs, id. 15, 19, 21, § 82; aloes, id. 27, 4, 5, § 14; cf. id. 16, 8, 13, § 34.—As *a money-pot*, Mart. 6, 27, 6; also = urna, *a funeral urn:* aënus, Verg. A. 6, 228 Heyne.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a measure for liquids* (in this sense, *gen. plur.* cadum, Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. p. 544, 13 and 16; Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96); syn. with amphora Attica (usu. = 1½ amphorae, or 3 urnae, or 4½ modii, or 12 congii, or 72 sextarii), Rhemn. Fann. Ponder. 84; Plin. 14, 15, 17, § 96 sq.; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 13.

Cădūsii (**Cădūsi**), ōrum, *m.*, = Καδούσιοι, *a people in Media, on the Caspian Sea* (Atropatene), Mel. 1, 2, 5; Nep. Dat. 1, 2; Liv. 35, 48, 5; Just. 10, 3, 2; Curt. 4, 12, 12; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.—In *sing.:* **Cădusus**, i, Avien. Descr. Orb. 910.—**Cădūsia**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Cadusii*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36.

† **cadytas**, ae, *m.*, = καδύτας, *a Syrian parasitical plant*, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

* **caecātor**, ōris, *m.* [caeco, prop. one who makes blind, hence], *he who stops* or *obstructs a fountain*, Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 24, 9, 618 (with ref. to Genes. 26, 15).

Caeciae, ārum, *f.*, *two small islands, opposite the promontory of Spiræum, in Argolis*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57.

† **caecĭas**, ae, *m.*, = καικίας, *the north-east wind* (acc. to more accurate nautical designation, *north-east by east*), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120 sq.; 18, 34, 77, § 334; Vitr. 1, 6; Gell. 2, 22, 24 (written as Greek, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 4).

* **caecĭgĕnus**, a, um (caecigena τυφλογενής, Gloss. Philox.), *adj.* [caeco-gigno], *born blind*, Lucr. 2, 741.

caecĭlĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A kind of lizard*, Col. 6, 17, 1; 6, 17, 4; Veg. 4, 21, 1 (in Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166: caecus serpens); now Ital. cecella; Sard. cicigna.—**II.** *A kind of lettuce*, Col. 10, 190; cf. Caecilius, II. B.

Caecĭlĭānus, i, *m.*, v. Caecilius, II. B. 2.

Caecĭlĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** C. Caecilius, Cic. Fl. 36.—**2.** Q. Caecilius Metellus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5; Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 82.—**3.** *His son of the same name, called also Balearicus, for his triumph over the Baleares*, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; Flor. 3, 8, 1.—**4.** Caia (Gaia) Caecilia, *the Roman name of* Tanaquil, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194.—**5.** Caeciliae, *daughters of Q. Cæcilius Metellus the elder*, Cic. Dom. 47, 123.—**6.** Caecilia, *daughter of Metellus Balearicus*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99, and 2, 40, 83.—**7.** Caecilius Statius, *a Roman comic poet, of the ante-class. per., of Gallic origin, contemporary with Ennius;* his comedies were by the ancients considered equal to those of Plaut. and Ter., and by many even preferred to them, Varr. ap. Non. p. 374, 8; Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; id. de Or. 2, 10, 40; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; id. Brut. 74, 258; Hor. A. P. 54 sq.; Quint. 10, 1, 99; Vulcatius Sedigitus ap. Gell. 15, 24.—**II.** D e r i v v. **A. Caecĭlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cæcilian, of Cæcilius:* familia, Vell. 2, 11; cf.: lex de ambitu, Cic. Sull. 22, 62: lex de repetundis, Val. Max. 6, 9, 10: et Didia lex de legibus ferendis, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8; id. Dom. 16, 41; 20, 53; id. Sest. 64, 135.—**B. Caecĭlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cæcilian:* fabula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15: senex (in a comedy of Cæcilius), id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: pater, Quint. 11, 1, 39; Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102: lactuca (named after Q. Cæcilius Metellus), id. 19, 8, 38, § 127; cf. Col. 10, 182.—Also, **2. Caecĭlĭānus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Tac. A. 3, 37; 6, 7; 16, 34.

1. Caecīna (**Cēc-**), ae, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Licinia, *originating in Etruria* (pure Etrusc. Ceicna, O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 416), among whom the most celebrated is Licinius Cæcina, for whose Roman citizenship Cicero made the oration pro Caecinā, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1; 6, 6, 8; Suet. Caes. 75; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 1; 2, 49, 1.—Hence, *adj.:* **Caecīnĭānus**, a, um: Caeciniana oratio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 527.

2. Caecīna (**Cēc-**), ae, *m.*, *a river in Etruria*, now *the Cecina*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.—**II.** *A town in Etruria*, Mel. 2, 4, 9.

caecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [caecus], *blindness.* **I.** L i t. (rare but in good prose), Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; 5, 38, 111; id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 149; 12, 8, 18, § 34.—**II.** T r o p.: furorem autem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: in furore animi et caecitate, id. Dom. 50, 129: mentis, id. ib. 40, 105; cf.: an tibi luminis obesset caecitas plus quam libidinis, id. Har. Resp. 18, 38.

* **caecĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *blindness; plur.*, Opilius Aur. ap. Fest. s. v. nusciciosum, p. 173 Müll.

caeco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make blind, to blind.* **I.** L i t.: sol caecat, Lucr. 4, 325 (300); Paul. Nol. Carm. Nat. S. Fel. 20, 7; 20, 292: unde caecatus est (Appius Claudius), Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 34, 3.—Hence, in gardening: oculum, *to destroy*, Col. 4, 9, 2; 4, 24, 16; cf. caecus, I. C., and oculus.—**B.** T r o p.: qui largitione caecarunt mentes imperitorum, Cic. Sest. 66, 139: ut (animi acies) ne caecetur erroribus, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 39: caecati libidinibus, id. ib. 1, 30, 72: cupiditate, id. Dom. 23, 60: caecata mens subito terrore, Liv. 44, 6, 17: pectora . . . serie caecata laborum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 45: caecabitur spes vindemiae, Pall. 1, 6, 11: timidos artus, *to make senseless*, Verg. Cul. 198.—**II.** T r a n s f., *to make dark, to obscure:* caecantur silvae, Avien. Per. 504.—**B.** T r o p., of

discourse: celeritate caecata oratio, *rendered obscure*, Cic. Brut. 76, 264.

Caecŭbum, i, *n.*, = Καίκουβον, *a marshy place in Southern Latium, near Amyclæ, distinguished for producing the most excellent kind of Roman wine*, Mart. 13, 115.— **II.** Deriv.: **Caecŭbus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cæcuban:* ager, Col. 3, 8, 5; Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: agri, id. 3, 5, 9, § 60: vites, id. 17, 4, 3, § 31: vina, Hor S. 2, 8, 15.—And *subst.:* **Caecŭbum,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *Cæcuban wine*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 9; 1, 37, 5; id. Epod. 9, 1; 9, 36.—*Plur.*, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25; Mart. 13, 115. (From a neglect of the vines, and still more from a canal made by Nero, which drew off the water. the vineyards here, even in the time of Pliny the elder, were in a state of decay, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.)

* **caeculto,** āre, *v. n.* [contr for caeculito, from caecus, as ausculto for ausculito, from auris], *to be like one blind, to be dim-sighted:* caecultare est caecos imitari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.: caeculto ἀμβλυώττω, Gloss.; Plautus: numnam mihi oculi caecultant? Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.; cf. caecutio.

Caecŭlus, i, *m.*, *son of Vulcan, founder of Præneste*, Verg. A. 7, 678 sq. Serv.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 642.

1. caecus (not **coecus;** sometimes in MSS. **cēcus**), a, um, *adj.* [akin to σκιά, σκότος; Sanscr. khâyâ, shadow], *having no light, devoid of light.* **I.** *Act.*, *not seeing, blind.* **A.** Lit.: Appius, qui caecus annos multos fuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: traditum est enim Homerum caecum fuisse, id. ib. 5, 39, 114; Lucr. 5, 839: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi qui modo nati, Cic. Fin. 4. 23, 64: si facie miserabili senis, caeci, infantis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: caecum corpus, *the blind part of the body, the back*. Sall. J. 107, 1: perdices caecae impetu, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: gigni, Vell. 1, 5, 2. — **2.** Prov.: ut si Caecus iter monstrare velit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4: apparet id quidem etiam caeco, *even a blind man can see that*, Liv. 32, 34, 3: caecis hoc, ut aiunt, satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9.—**B.** Trop., *mentally* or *morally blind, blinded* (freq. in prose and poetry): o pectora caeca! Lucr. 2, 14: non solum ipsa Fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; cf. casus, id. Div. 2, 6, 15: caecus atque amens tribunus, id. Sest. 7, 17: caecum me et praecipitem ferri, id. Planc. 3, 6: mater caeca crudelitate et scelere, id. Clu. 70, 199: cupidine, Sall. J. 25, 7: amentiā, Cic. Har. Resp. 23, 48: quem mala stultitia Caecum agit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: amatorem amicae Turpia decipiunt caecum vitia, id. ib. 1, 3, 39: mens, Tac. Agr. 43.—With *ad:* caecus ad has belli artes, Liv. 21, 54, 3.—With *gen.:* caecus animi, Quint. 1, 10, 29; Gell. 12, 13, 4: fati futuri, *ignorant of*, Luc. 2, 14; cf. Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 138.—*Subst.:* **Caeci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the blind people*, i.e. *the people of Chalcedon*, according to the oracle at Delphi. Tac. A. 12, 63; cf. Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149. —**2.** Meton. of the passions themselves: caeca honorum cupido, Lucr. 3, 59; Ov. M. 3, 620: ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2; id. Pis. 24, 57: exspectatio, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: amor, Ov. F. 2, 762: amor sui, Hor. C. 1, 18, 14: festinatio, Liv. 22, 39, 22: furor, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: caeca et sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5: ambitio, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4.—**3.** Pregn., *blind*, i.e. *at random, vague, indiscriminate, aimless:* in hac calumniā timoris et caecae suspitionis tormento, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: caeco quodam timore . . . quaerebant aliquem ducem, id. Lig. 1, 3: caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Verg. A. 4, 209: caeca regens filo vestigia, id. ib. 6, 30: ne sint caecae, pater, exsecrationes tuae, Liv. 40, 10, 1: et caeco flentque paventque metu, Ov. F. 2, 822: lymphatis caeco pavore animis, Tac. H. 1, 82: cervus . . . Caeco timore proximam villam petit, Phaedr. 2, 8, 3: timor, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 42. — **C.** Transf. **1.** Of plants, *without buds* or *eyes:* rami, Plin. 16, 30, 54, § 125; cf. caeco and oculus. —**2.** Of the large intestine: intestinum, *the cæcum*, Cels. 4, 1, 28; 4, 14, 1.—**II.** *Pass.*, *that cannot be seen*, or trop., *that cannot be known, invisible, concealed, hidden, secret, obscure, dark.* **A.** Lit.: sunt igitur venti nimirum corpora caeca, *winds are accordingly bodies, although invisible*, Lucr. 1, 278; 1, 296; 1, 329; 2, 713: vallum caecum, Caes. B. C. 1, 28; cf.: caecum vallum dicitur, in quo praeacuti pali terrae affixi herbis vel frondibus occuluntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.; so, fossae, *covered*, Col. 2, 2, 9; Pall. Mai, 3. 1: in vada caeca ferre, Verg. A. 1, 536: fores, *private*, id. ib. 2, 453: spiramenta, id. G. 1, 89: colubri, Col. 10, 231: ignis, Lucr. 4, 929: venenum, id. 6, 822: tabes, Ov. M. 9, 174: viae, *blind ways*, Tib. 2, 1, 78: insidiae armaque, Ov. F 2, 214; cf. Sil. 5, 3: saxa, Verg. A. 3. 706; 5, 164: vulnus, *a secret wound*, Lucr. 4, 1116; but also, *a wound upon the back*, Verg. A. 10, 733; cf. in the same sense, ictus, Liv. 34, 14, 11; Sil. 9, 105 (cf.: caecum corpus, *the back*, I. A. supra): caeca manus, i.e. abscondita, Ov. M. 12, 492: caecum domūs scelus, Verg. A. 1, 356.—**B.** Trop.: caecas exponere causas, Lucr. 3, 317: improba navigii ratio, tum caeca jacebat, *lay still concealed*, id. 5, 1004; so, venti potestas, id. 3, 248; 3, 270: fluctus, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 449, 10: caeca et clandestina natura, Lucr. 1, 779: res caecae et ab aspectūs judicio remotae, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: obscurum atque caecum, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: fata, Hor. C. 2, 13, 16: sors, id. S. 2, 3, 269: tumultus, *secret conspiracies*, Verg. G. 1, 464: amor, id. ib. 3, 210; cf.: stimulos in pectore caecos Condidit, Ov. M. 1, 726. In Plaut. once, prob. taken from the vulgar lang.: caecā die emere, *upon a concealed (pay-) day*, i.e. *to purchase on credit* (opp. oculata dies, i.e. for ready money): *Ca.* Pereo inopiā argentariā. *Ba.* Emito die caecā hercle olivom, id vendito oculatā die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67.— **2.** By poet. license, transf. to the hearing: murmur, Verg. A. 12, 591 (as we, by a similar meton., say *a hollow sound;* cf. on the other hand, in Gr. τυφλὸς τὰ ὦτα); so, clamor, Val. Fl. 2, 461: mugitus terrae, Sen. Troad. 171.—**III.** *Neutr.*, *that obstructs the sight*, or trop., *the perception; dark, gloomy, thick, dense, obscure.* **A.** Lit.: nox, Cic. Mil. 19, 50; Lucr. 1, 1108; Cat. 68, 44; Ov. M. 10, 476; 11, 521: caligo, Lucr. 3, 305; 4, 457; Cat. 64, 908; Verg. A. 3, 203; 8, 253: tenebrae, Lucr. 2, 54; 2, 746; 2, 798; 3, 87; 6, 35; 3, 87: silentia, i.e. nox, Sil. 7, 350: latebrae, Lucr. 1, 409: iter, Ov. M. 10, 456: loca, Prop. 1, 19, 8: cavernae, Ov. M. 15, 299; Sil. 7, 372: latus, Verg. A. 2, 19: cubiculum si fenestram non habet, dicitur caecum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 58 Müll.; so, domus, *without windows*, Cic. Or. 67, 224: parietes, Verg. A. 5, 589: pulvis, id. ib. 12, 444: carcer, id. ib. 6, 734: sardonyches, *not transparent, opaque*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 86: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 68: acervus (of chaos), *chaotic, confused*, Ov M. 1, 24; Col. 4, 32, 4: chaos, Sen. Med. 741; Sil. 11, 456.—**B.** Trop., *uncertain, doubtful:* obscurā spe et caecā exspectatione pendere, i.e. *of an uncertain consequence* or *result*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: quod temere fit caeco casu, id. Div. 2, 6, 15. cursus (Fortunae), Luc. 2, 567: eventus, Verg. A. 6, 157: caeci morbi, quorum causas ne medici quidem perspicere queunt, Col. 1, 5, 6; so, dolores, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 38; 29, 3, 13, § 55: crimen, *that cannot be proved*, Liv. 45, 31, 11.—*Subst.:* **caecum,** i, *n.*, *uncertainty, obscurity* (poet.): verum in caeco esse, Manil. 4, 304.—* *Comp.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 91.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not in use.

2. Caecus, i, *m.;* agnomen of Appius Claudius Crassus, as being *blind*, Cic. Brut. 14, 55; cf. Liv. 9, 29, 11; Cic. Sen. 6, 16.

caecūtio, īre (no *perf.*), *v. n.* [from caecus, like balbutio from balbus], *to be blind, to see badly* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 35, 4: omnes quodammodo caecutimus, App. Flor. n. 2: utrum oculi mihi caecutiunt, Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 12; Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

caedes, is (*gen. plur.* regularly caedium, Liv. 1, 13, 3; Just. 11, 13, 9; Flor. 3, 18, 14 al.; but caedum, Sil. 2, 665; 4, 353; 4, 423; 4, 796; 5, 220; 10, 233; Amm. 22, 12, 1; 29, 5, 27; cf. Prisc. p. 771 P.), *f.* [caedo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a cutting* or *lopping off* (post-class. and rare): ligni atque frondium caedes, Gell. 19, 12, 7: capilli, qui caede cultrorum desecti, App. M. 3.—**B.** Esp. (acc. to caedo, I. B. 1.; cf. cado, I. B. 2.), *a cutting down, slaughter, massacre, carnage;* esp. in battle or by an assassin; *murder* (usu. class. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the histt., in Suet. alone more than twenty times): pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: caedem caede accumulantes, id. 3, 71: caedem (*the deadly slaughter, conflict*) in quā P. Clodius occisus est, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: caedes et occisio, id. Caecil. 14, 41: magistratuum privatorumque caedes, id. Mil. 32, 87: cum in silvā Silā facta caedes esset, id. Brut. 22, 85: notat (Catilina) et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: jam non pugna sed caedes erat, Curt. 4, 15, 32: caedes inde, non jam pugna fuit, Liv. 23, 40, 11: ex mediā caede effugere, id. 23, 29, 15: cum caedibus et incendiis agrum perpopulari, id. 34, 56, 10: silvestres homines . . . Caedibus et victu foedo deterruit Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 392: magnā caede factā multisque occisis, Nep. Epam. 9, 1: caedes civium, id. ib. 10, 3: caedem in aliquem facere, Sall. J. 31, 13; Liv. 2, 64, 3: edere, id. 5, 45, 8; 40, 32, 6; Just. 2, 11: perpetrare, Liv. 45, 5, 5: committere, Ov. H. 14, 59; Quint. 5, 12. 3; 10, 1, 12; 7, 4, 43; Curt. 8, 2: admittere, Suet. Tib. 37: peragere, Luc. 3, 580: abnuere, Tac. A. 1, 23: festinare, id. ib. 1, 3: ab omni caede abhorrere, Suet. Dom. 9: portendere, Sall. J. 3, 2; Suet. Calig. 57 et saep.; cf. in the poets, Cat. 64, 77; Verg. A. 2, 500; 10, 119; Hor. C. 1, 8, 16; 2, 1, 35; 3, 2, 12; 3, 24, 26; 4, 4, 59; Ov. M. 1, 161; 4, 503; 3, 625; 4, 160; 5, 69; 6, 669.—**2.** *The slaughter of animals*, esp. of *victims:* studiosus caedis ferinae, i.e. ferarum, Ov. M. 7, 675; so id. ib. 7, 809; cf. ferarum, id. ib. 2, 442; 15, 106: armenti, id. ib. 10, 541: boum, id. ib. 11, 371: juvenci, id. ib. 15, 129: bidentium, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: juvencorum, Mart. 14, 4, 1. — **II.** Meton. **A.** (Abstr. pro concreto.) *The persons slain* or *murdered, the slain:* caedis acervi, Verg. A. 10, 245: plenae caedibus viae, Tac. H. 4, 1.—**B.** Also meton. as in Gr. φόνος, *the blood shed by murder, gore*, Lucr. 3, 643; 5, 1312: permixta flumina caede, Cat. 64, 360: respersus fraternā caede, id. 64, 181: madefient caede sepulcra, id. 64, 368: tepidā recens Caede locus, Verg. A. 9, 456: sparsae caede comae, Prop. 2, 8, 34: caede madentes, Ov. M. 1, 149; 14, 199; 3, 143; 4, 97; 4, 125; 4, 163; 6, 657; 8, 444; 9, 73; 13, 389; 15, 174. — **C.** *An attempt to murder:* nostrae injuria caedis, Verg. A. 3, 256.—**D.** *A striking with the fist, a beating* (post-class.): contumeliosa, Don. Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: nimia, id. ib. 4, 2, 19; 2, 1, 18.

caedo, cĕcīdi (in MSS. freq. **caecīdi,** v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 460), caesum, 3, *v. a.* [root cīd- for scid-; cf. scindo; Gr. σχίζω]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To cut, hew, lop, cut down, fell, cut off, cut to pieces:* caesa abiegna trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75 (Trag. v. 281 Vahl.): frondem querneam caedito, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: arbores, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Ov. M. 9, 230: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Ov. M. 8, 769: lignum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63: silvam, Varr ap. Non. p. 272, 5; Lucr. 5, 1265; Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Ov. M. 8, 329; Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.;* Pall. Mai, 4, 1: nemus, Ov. M. 2. 418; cf. id. ib. 1, 94; 9, 230; 9, 374; 14, 535: harundinem, Dig. 7, 1, 59, § 2: arboris auctum, Lucr. 6, 167: comam vitis, Tib. 1, 7, 34: faenum, Col. 2, 18, 1: murus latius quam caederetur ruebat, Liv. 21, 11, 9: caesis montis fodisse medullis, Cat. 68, 111; so, caedi montis in marmora, Plin. 12, prooem. § 2: lapis caedendus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: silicem, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: marmor, Dig. 24, 3, 7, § 13: toga rotunda et apte caesa, *cut out*, Quint. 11, 3, 139: caedunt securibus umida vina, *with axes they cut out the wine* (formerly liquid, now frozen), Verg. G. 3, 364: volutas, *to carve* or *hollow out volutes*, Vitr. 3, 3: tineae omnia caedunt, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 272, 14.—**b.** Prov.: ut vineta egomet caedam mea, i.e. *carry my own hide to market*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220 (proverbium in eos dicitur, qui sibi volentes nocent, Schol. Crucq.; cf. Tib. 1, 2, 98; Verg. A. 5, 672).—**c.** Ruta caesa; v ruo, *P. a.*—**2.** In gen., *to strike upon something, to knock at, to beat, strike, cudgel*, etc.: ut lapidem ferro quom caedimus evolat ignis, *strike upon with iron*, Lucr. 6, 314: caedere januam saxis, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 27, § 69: silicem rostro, Liv. 41, 13, 1: vasa dolabris, Curt. 5, 6, 5: femur, pectus, frontem, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. id. 11, 3, 123 al.: verberibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45; so Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: pugnis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3,

43: aliquem ex occulto, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: at validis socios caedebant dentibus apri, *they fell with their strong tusks upon their own party*, Lucr. 5, 1325; cf. Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 71: virgis ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69; Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: populum saxis, id. ib. 2, 3, 128: ferulâ aliquem, id. ib. 1, 3, 120: flagris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: aliquem loris, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24; Suet. Ner. 26; 49; id. Dom. 8: caeduntur (agrestes) inter potentium inimicitias, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 27 Dietsch: nudatos virgis, Liv. 2, 5, 8: hastilibus caedentes terga trepidantium, id. 35, 5, 10: servum sub furcâ caesum medio egerat circo, i.e. ita ut simul caederet, id. 2, 36, 1. — **b.** Prov.: stimulos pugnis caedere, *to kick against the pricks, to aggravate a danger by foolish resistance*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55.— **c.** Trop.: in judicio testibus caeditur, *is pressed, hard pushed*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 3.— **B.** Pregn. **1.** (Cf. cado, I. B. 2.) *To strike mortally, to kill, murder*: ille dies, quo Ti. Gracchus est caesus, Cic. Mil. 5, 14: P. Africanus de Tiberio Graccho responderat jure caesum videri, id. de Or. 2, 25, 106; id. Off. 2, 12, 43: caeso Argo, Ov. M. 2, 533; 5, 148; 12, 113; 12, 590; 12, 603; Suet. Caes. 76 al. —Poet., transf. to *the blood shed in slaying:* caeso sparsuros sanguine flammam, Verg. A. 11, 82.—Esp. freq., **b.** In milit. lang., *to slay a single enemy;* or, when a hostile army as a whole is spoken of, *to conquer with great slaughter, to cut to pieces, vanquish, destroy* (cf. Oud., Wolf, and Baumg.-Crus. upon Suet. Vesp. 4): exercitus caesus fususque, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: Romani insecuti (hostem), caedentes spoliantesque caesos, castra regia diripiunt, Liv. 32, 12, 10; 2, 47, 9: infra arcem caesi captique multi mortales, id. 4, 61, 6; 22, 7, 2 and 9; Quint. 12, 10, 24; Suet. Aug. 21; 23; id. Vesp. 4: Indos, Curt. 9, 5, 19: passim obvios, id. 5, 6, 6: praesidium, id. 4, 5, 17: propugnatores reipublicae, Quint. 12, 10, 24: caesus (hostis) per calles saltusque vagando circumagatur, Liv. 44, 36, 10 Kreyss.: consulem exercitumque caesum, id. 22, 56, 2: legiones nostras cecidere, id. 7, 30, 14; so Nep. Dat. 6, 4; Tac. Agr. 18; Suet. Claud. 1.—And poet., the leader is put for the army: Pyrrhum et ingentem cecidit Antiochum Hannibalemque dirum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 36.—In poet. hypallage: caesi corporum acervi (for caesorum), Cat. 64, 359. — **c.** *To slaughter animals*, esp. *for offerings, to kill, slay, sacrifice:* caedit greges armentorum, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: boves, Ov. M. 15, 141: deorum mentes caesis hostiis placare, Cic. Clu. 68, 194: caesis victimis, id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Liv. 8, 6, 11; 10, 7, 10; 45, 7, 1; Tac. A. 2, 75; Suet. Caes. 81; id. Calig. 14; id. Ner. 25; id. Oth. 8; id. Galb. 18; id. Claud. 25; Just. 11, 5, 6 al.; Verg. A. 5, 96; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Ov. M. 13, 637; Juv. 6, 48; 6, 447; 8, 156; 12, 3 al.: inter caesa et porrecta; v. porricio.—**d.** Hence, since security for a person was anciently given by the deposit of sheep belonging to him, which were slaughtered in case of forfeiture, leg. t. t.: pignus caedere (or concidere), *to declare the forfeiture of a security, to confiscate a pledge:* non tibi illa sunt caedenda, si L. Crassum vis coërcere, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4.—**2.** In mal. part. (= concido; cf.: jam hoc, caede, concide: nonne vobis verba depromere videtur ad omne genus nequitiae accommodata? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155); Cat. 56, 7; Auct. Priap. 25, 10; Tert. Pall. 4. — **II.** Trop.: caedere sermones, a Grecism, acc. to Prisc. 18, p. 1118 P., = κόπτειν τὰ ῥήματα, *to chop words, chat, talk, converse*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 1; cf. Non. p. 272, 13, and Prisc. p. 1188 P.: oratio caesa, i. e. *asyndeton*, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26; Aquil. Rom. §§ 18 and 19; Mart. Cap. 5: § 528.—Hence, **caesum**, **i**, *n.; subst.* in gram. synon. with comma, *a stop, pause, comma*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 527; Aquil. Rom. § 19; Fortun. Art. Rhet. 3, 10.

caeduus, a, um, *adj* [caedo], *that can be cut without injury, fit for cutting;* a t. t. of agriculture, Dig. 50, 16, 30: silva, Cato, R. R. 1 *fin.;* Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 9; Col. 3, 3, 1; cf. natura, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 89: fertilitas, id. 16, 37, 68, § 175; 17, 20, 32, § 141; 17, 20, 34, § 147.

caelāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [caelo], *a basso-relievo* (prob. formed by Ovid; rare): clipei caelamina, Ov. M. 13, 291; App. Flor. n. 7; id. de Deo Socr. p. 40, 30 Elm.

caelātor, ōris, *m.* [caelo], *an artisan in basso-relievo, a carver, engraver*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54; 2, 4, 27, § 63; Quint. 2, 21, 24: argenti caelatores, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 85: curvus, Juv. 9, 145; Tert. Idol. 3; Inscr. Grut. 583, 5 al.

caelātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the art of engraving* or *carving bass-reliefs in metals and ivory, engraving, celature.* **I.** Lit.: caelatura, quae auro, argento, aere, ferro opera efficit: nam sculptura etiam lignum, ebur, marmor, vitrum, gemmas, praeterea quae supra dixi, complectitur, Quint. 2, 21, 8: caelatura altior, id. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156.—**B.** In other substances, e. g. in clay, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158; cf. id. 19, 4, 19, § 53; Dig. 13, 1, 13; cf. caelo, I. B.— **II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *the engraved figures themselves, carved work*, Suet. Ner. 47: usque adeo attritis caelaturis, ne figura discerni possit, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 157; Sen. Ep. 5, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 8; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.

caelebs (not **coelebs**), lĭbis, *adj.* [etym. dub.], *unmarried, single* (whether of a bachelor or a widower) **I.** Lit.: (censores) equitum peditumque proiem describunto: caelibes esse prohibento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 11; Quint. 5, 10, 26; Suet. Galb. 5 Baumg.-Crus.: caelebs senex, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 37: caelebs quid agam Martiis Calendis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 1; id. S. 2, 5, 47; Ov. M. 10, 245; Mart. 12, 63; Gai Inst. 2, 286; Tac. H. 1, 13; id. A. 3, 34.—**B.** Meton.: vita, *the life of a bachelor*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 88; Ov. Tr. 2, 163; Tac. A. 12, 1; Gell. 5, 11, 2: lectus, Cat. 68, 6; Ov. H. 13, 107.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: caelebs aut vidua columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—**B.** Of trees to which no vine is attached (cf. marito): caelebs platanus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 4; so Ov. M. 14, 663: arbor, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 204.

caelĕs (**coel-**), ĭtis, *adj.* [caelum; v Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 210], *heavenly, celestial* (poet.; access. form of caelestis, but not found in *nom. sing.*): di caelites, Enn. ap Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104 (Trag. Rel. v. 353 Vahl.): agricolae (= ruris dei), Tib. 2, 1, 36: Venus (opp. vulgaris), App. Mag. p. 281, 14: regna, Ov. F. 1, 236: sub caelite mensa, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 9 al.—Esp. freq. *subst.:* **caelĭtes**, *the inhabitants of heaven, the gods*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 163 Rib.); Pac. ib. § 34 ib (Trag. Rel. v. 232 Rib.); Att. ap. Non. p. 398, 19 (Trag. Rel. v. 298 ib.); Plaut. Rud. prol. 2; Cic. (poëta? v. Moser) Rep. 6, 9, 9; Cat. 11, 13; 61, 48; 61, 49; Hor. Epod. 16, 56; Ov. M. 5, 322; 6, 151: caelitum populus, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 16; 7, 33, 33, § 119; Eum. Pan. Const. 7; App. M. 3, p. 139, 9: in aulam caelitum, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 62 and 222.—So, rare in *sing.*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 17; 4, 9, 132; Tert. Pall. 4; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 36.

Caelestīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

‡ **1. caelestīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [caelum], *heavenly:* IOVI OPTIMO MAXIMO CAELESTINO, Inscr. Fabr. 430, 3.

2. Caelestīnus, i, *m.*, *a late Roman historian*, Treb. Poll. Val. Jun. 8, 1.

caelestis (**coel-**), e (*gen. sing.* CAELESTAE, Inscr. Neapol. 2602; *abl. sing.* regularly, caelesti: caeleste, Ov. H. 16, 277; id. M. 15, 743; cf.: bimestris, cognominis, perennis, patruelis, etc.; *gen. plur.* caelestum, but caelestium, Enn. Epigr. v. 9 Vahl.; Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68, or id. Trag. Rel. v. 209 Rib.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll.; Lucr. 6, 1274; Cat. 64, 191; 64, 205; Verg. A. 7, 432; Ov. M. 1, 150), *adj.* [caelum], *pertaining to heaven* or *to the heavens, found in heaven, coming from heaven*, etc., *heavenly, celestial* (class. and very freq.): ignis fulminis, Lucr. 2, 384; cf.: turbine correptus et igni, id. 6, 395: flammae, id. 5, 1093: urbes igne caelesti flagrasse, Tac. H. 5, 7: arcus, *the rainbow*, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 37; Suet. Aug. 95: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 237: aqua, *rain*, Hor. C. 3, 10, 20; cf. aquae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 135; Liv. 4, 30, 7; Col. 3, 12, 2; 7, 4, 8; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14; Dig. 39, 3, 1: imbres, Col. 3, 13, 7: templa, Lucr. 5, 1203; 6, 388; 6, 671: solum, Ov. M. 1, 73: plagae, id. ib. 12, 40 al.: astra, id. ib. 15, 846: aërii mellis dona, Verg. G. 4, 1: prodigia, Liv. 1, 34, 9; cf. minae, Tac. H. 1, 18: caelestia auguria vocant cum fulminat aut tonat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 8 Müll.: fragor, Quint. 12, 10, 4: orbes, quorum unus est caelestis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17. — *Subst.:* **caelestĭa**, ium, *n.*, *the heavenly bodies:* cogitantes supera atque caelestia, haec nostra, ut exigua et minima, contemnimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127; Tac. H. 5, 4; id. A. 4, 58.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Divine;* and *subst.*, *the deity* (most freq. like caeles in *plur.*), *the gods.* **1.** *Adj.*: numen, Cat. 66, 7; Tib. 3, 4, 53; Ov. M. 1, 367: animi, Verg. A. 1, 11: aula, Ov. F. 1, 139: irae, Liv. 2, 36, 6: ira, Sen. Herc. Oet. 441: origo, Verg. A. 6, 730: ortus, Quint. 3, 7, 5: stirps, Ov. M. 1, 760; cf. species, id. ib. 15, 743: nectar, id. ib. 4, 252; cf. pabula, id. ib. 4, 217: sapientia, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27: auxilium, *of the gods*, Ov. M. 15, 630: dona, id. ib. 13, 289 al.: cognitio caelestium et mortalium, Quint. 1, 10, 5; cf. id. 10, 1, 86.— **Comp neutr.:* nihil est caelesti caelestius, Sen. Ep. 66, 11 — **2.** *Subst.:* **caelestis**, is, *m.*, *a deity:* quicumque dedit formam caelestis avarae, Tib. 2, 4, 35.—Mostly *plur.*, *the gods:* divos et eos qui caelestes semper habiti colunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: caelestum templa, Lucr. 6, 1273: in concilio caelestium, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 25; so id. Phil. 4, 4, 10; Liv. 1, 16, 7; 9, 1, 3; Tac. G. 9; id. H. 4, 84; Cat. 64, 191; 64, 205; 68, 76; Tib. 1, 9, 5; Verg. A. 1, 387; 7, 432; Ov. M. 1, 150; 4, 594; 6, 72, 6, 171. — **3. Caelestis**, is, *f.*, *a female divinity in Carthage*, Tert. Apol. 24, Capitol. Pert. 4, 2; Macrin. 3, 1; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 29, 1.—**4. caelestĭa**, ium, *n.*, *heavenly objects, divine things:* haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20: sapientem non modo cognitione caelestium vel mortalium putant instruendum, Quint. 1, 10, 5; Tac. H. 5, 5.—**B.** As in most languages, an epithet of any thing splendid or excellent, *celestial, divine, god-like, magnificent, preeminent*, etc. (so most freq. since the Aug. per., esp. as a complimentary term applied to eminent persons and their qualities; in Cic. only once): caelestes divinaeque legiones, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 28: quem prope caelestem fecerint, Liv. 6, 17, 5: ingenium, Ov. A. A. 1, 185: mens, id. F. 1, 534: in dicendo vir (sc. Cicero), Quint. 10, 2, 18; cf.: caelestissimum os (Ciceronis), Vell. 2, 66, 3: judicia, Quint. 4, prooem. § 2 Spald.: praecepta, Vell. 2, 94, 2: anima, id. 2, 123: animus, id. 2, 60, 2: caelestissimorum ejus operum, id. 2, 104, 3: quos Elea domum reducit Palma caelestes, *glorified, like the gods*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 18.—*Adv.* not in use.

Caeliānus, v. Caelius, I.

‡ **caelibāris** (**caelibālis** hasta, Prisc. p. 631 P.), *a small spear* or *pin, with the point of which the bride's hair was divided into six locks*, Arn. 2, 6, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 16 Müll. (Respecting the origin of this custom, v. Ov. F. 2, 560.)

caelĭbātus (**coel-**), ūs, *m.* [caelebs], *celibacy, single life* (severely punished by the leges Julia and Papia Poppaea; only post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4; Suet. Claud. 16; 26; id. Galb. 5; Gai Inst. 2, 144.

caelĭcŏla (**coel-**), ae (*gen. plur.* caelicolûm, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P., or Ann. v 483 Vahl.; Verg. A. 3, 21; Prud. Sym. 1, 170: caelicolarum, Juv. 13, 42), *adj.* [caelum-colo]. **I.** *Dwelling in heaven*, poet. designation of *a deity, a god.* Enn. l. l.; Verg. A. 2, 641; 6, 554; 6, 787; Ov. M. 1, 174; 8, 637; Val. Fl. 5, 111; App. de Deo Socr. 6.—**II.** *A worshipper of the heavens*, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 43; 16, 8, 19; Cod. Just. 1, 9; cf. Juv. 14, 97.

Caelĭcŭlus, v. Caeliolus.

caelĭcus (**coel-**), a, um, *adj.* [caelum], = caelestis, II. B., *celestial, magnificent* (very rare): tecta, Stat. S. 2, 3, 14; Mart. Cap. 9, § 891; Paul. Nol. Nom. Christ. 64.

caelĭfer (**coel-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [caelum-fero], *supporting the heavens*, poet. epithet of Atlas, Verg. A. 6, 796.—And of Hercules: manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 528: laudes, *extolling to heaven*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 637

caelĭfluus (**coel-**), a, um, *adj.* [caelum-fluo], *flowing from heaven:* fontes, Paul. Nol. Nat. S. Fel. 12, 780.

caelĭgĕnus (**coel-**), a, um, *adj.* [caelum-gigno], *heaven-born:* Victoria et Venus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll.: stellae, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 29.

caelĭger (**coel-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [caelum-gero], *heaven supporting:* Atlas, Avien. Phaenom. 575.

caelĭlŏquus (**coel-**), a, um, *adj* [cae

lum-loquor], *heavenly speaking* (late Lat.), Commod. 60, 3.

Caelĭmontĭum (**Coel-**), ii, *n.* [Caelius-mons], *the second region of Rome, including the Cælian Hill*, P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R. — Hence, *adj.*: **Caelĭmontānus** (**Coel-**), a, um, *of* or *pertaining to Cælimontium*: porta, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: CAMPVS, Inscr. Orell. 2617.

Caelīna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Venetia*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131.

Caelĭŏlus (**Coel-**), i, *m. dim.* [Caelius], *a part of the Cælian Hill*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll. (in Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 32, **Caelĭcŭlus**; Mart. 12, 18, 6, **Caelius Minor**)

* **caelĭ-pŏtens** (**coel-**), entis, *adj. m.* [caelum], *powerful in heaven*: di, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 3.

Caelĭspex (**Coel-**), icis, *m.* [Caelius-spicio], *looking towards the Cælian Hill* Apollo, *a place at Rome*, perh. named after the statue of Apollo placed there, Sex. Ruf. and P. Vict. Reg. Urb. R.

caelĭtus (**coel-**), *adv.* [caelum]. **I.** *From heaven* (late Lat. for divinitus or caelo) omnia quae caelitus mortalibus exhibentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8, 31; Lact. 4, 2 *fin.*; 4, 28; Amm. 23, 6, 34.—**II.** Transf., *from the emperor*, Cod. Th. 6, 32, 2; 10, 20, 16.

Caelĭus (**Coel-**), i, *m.* **I.** *A Roman gentile name.* **A.** *The orator* M. Caelius Rufus, *for whom Cicero made an oration*, and whose letters to Cicero are contained in the 8th book of the Epp. ad Famil.; Cic. Brut. 79, 273; Caes. B. C. 3, 20 sqq.; Vell. 2, 68, 1; Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 115; v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 206, 5 sqq. — Hence, **Caelĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cælian*: orationes, Tac. Or. 21.—**B.** L. Caelius Antipater, *a distinguished historian and jurist in the time of the Gracchi, and teacher of Crassus*, Cic. Brut. 26, 102; id. de Or. 2, 12, 53; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6.—Hence, **Caelĭāna,** ōrum, *n.*, *the writings of Cælius*, Cic. Att. 13, 8; v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 142. — **C.** C. Caelius Caldus, *an orator, contemporary with Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117; id. Planc. 21, 52; id. Leg. 3, 16, 36.— **D.** Caelius Aurelianus, *a physician of the post-classic period*, v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 456. — **II.** Caelius Mons, *the Cælian Hill at Rome, south of* Palatinus, *and east of* Aventinus, named after the Tuscan Caeles Vibenna (pure Etrusc. Kaile Fipne), now *the Lateran Mount*, Varr L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; id. Off. 3, 16, 66; Tac. A. 4, 65.—Called Caelius Major, Mart. 12, 18, 16; cf. Caeliolus.—*The soldiers of this* Caeles *are called* **Caelĭāni,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; cf.: CAELIANVS EXERCITVS, Inscr. Grut. 502, 1, 20.

caelo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. caelum]. **I.** Lit., answering to the Gr. τορεύω, *to engrave in relief upon metals* (esp. silver) or *ivory*, *to make raised work*, *to carve*, *engrave*; later also, *to cast* (cf. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 311 sq.; and v. Quint. 2, 21, 8, s. v. caelatura; Fest. s. v. ancaesa, p. 17; Isid. Orig. 13, 4, 1; 19, 7, 4; 20, 4, 7): ab initio sic opus ducere, ut caelandum, non ex integro fabricandum sit, Quint. 10, 3, 18; hanc speciem Praxiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: galeas aere Corinthio, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97: caelata in auro Fortia facta patrum, Verg. A. 1, 640: clipeo quoque flumina septem Argento partim, partim caelaverat auro, Ov. M. 5, 189; cf. id. ib. 2, 6; 13, 684: scuta auro, argento, Liv 9, 40, 2; 7, 10, 7: vasa magnifica et pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116: vasa caelata, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 45; Liv. 34, 52, 5; 23, 24, 12: centauros in scyphis, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 156: libidines in poculis, id. prooem. § 4 al.; Liv 23, 24, 12: caelatum aurum et argentum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; id. Or. 70, 232; id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; 2, 4, 23, § 52; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: caelata metus alios arma, Val. Fl. 1, 402: Phorcys caelatus Gorgone parmam, Sil. 10, 175.—**B.** *To carve* or *engrave on other materials* (cf. caelatura, I. B.); upon wood: pocula ponam Fagina, caelatum divini opus Alcimedontis, Verg. E. 3, 36; in marble: caelavit Scopas pteron ab oriente, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 31; cf.: (vitrum) argenti modo caelatur, id. 36, 26, 66, § 193; Vitr. 7, 3, 4. — **II.** Meton. of other works of art. **A.** Of skilful weaving or embroidering: velamina caelata multā arte, Val. Fl. 5, 6.—**B.** Of poetry: carmina compono, hic elegos. Mirabile visu Caelatumque novem musis (i. e. a novem musis) opus, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92.—**III.** Trop.: quem modo caelatum stellis Delphina videbas, i. e. the constellation, Ov. F. 2, 79.

1. caelum (**cēlum,** Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 640), i, *n.* [caedo], *the chisel* or *burin of the sculptor* or *engraver*, *a graver*: caelata vasa . . a caelo vocata, quod est genus ferramenti, quem vulgo cilionem vocant, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7; Quint. 2, 21, 24; Varr. ap. Non. p. 99, 18; Stat. S. 4, 6, 26; Mart. 6, 13, 1.—*Plur.*, Aus. Epigr. 57, 6.

2. caelum (**coelum**; cf. Aelius ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 18 Müll.; Plin. 2, 4, 3, § 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129), i, *n.* (old form **caelus,** i, *m.*, Enn. ap Non. p. 197, 9; and ap. Charis. p. 55 P.; Petr. 39, 5 sq.; 45, 3; Arn. 1, 59; cf. the foll. I. 2.; *plur.* caeli, only poet., Lucr. 2, 1097, caelos, cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 331; and in eccl. writers freq. for the Heb. שָׁמַיִם, v. infra, cf. Caes. ap Gell. 19, 8, 3 sq., and Charis. p. 21 P., who consider the *plur.* in gen. as not in use, v. Rudd. I. p. 109. From Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 3: unum caelum esset an innumerabilia, nothing can be positively inferred.—Form **cael**: divum domus altisonum cael, Enn. ap. Aus. Technop. 13, 17, or Ann. v. 561 Vahl.) [for cavilum, root in cavus; cf. Sanscr. çva-, to swell, be hollow; Gr. κύω, κοῖλος], *the sky, heaven, the heavens, the vault of heaven* (in Lucr alone more than 150 times): hoc inde circum supraque, quod complexu continet terram, id quod nostri caelum memorant, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll.: ante mare et terras et quod tegit omnia caelum, Ov. M. 1, 5; cf.: quis pariter (potis est) caelos omnis convortere, Lucr. 2, 1097: boat caelum fremitu virum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 73; Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 1; cf. Cat. 62, 26: quicquid deorum in caelo regit, Hor. Epod. 5, 1 et saep.: lapides pluere, fulmina jaci de caelo, Liv. 28, 27, 16. — Hence the phrase de caelo tangi, *to be struck with lightning*, Cato, R. R. 14, 3; Liv. 26, 23, 5 Drak.; 29, 14, 3; Verg. E. 1, 17; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Galb. 1; Tac. A. 13, 24; 14, 12; so also, e caelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16.—**2.** Personified: Caelus (Caelum, Hyg. Fab. praef.), *son of* Aether *and* Dies, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; *father of Saturn*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 197, 9; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 63; *of Vulcan*, id. ib 3, 21, 55; *of Mercury and the first Venus*, id. ib. 3, 23, 59; Serv ad Verg. A. 1, 297 al.—**3.** In the lang. of augury: de caelo servare, *to observe the signs of heaven*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; so, de caelo fieri, of celestial signs, *to appear*, *occur*, id. Div. 1, 42, 93.—**4.** Prov.: quid si nunc caelum ruat? of a vain fear, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41 Don.; cf. Varr ap. Non. p. 499, 24: delabi caelo, *to drop down from the sky*, of sudden or unexpected good fortune, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41; cf., caelo missus, Tib 1, 3, 90; Liv. 10, 8, 10; Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 13: decidere de caelo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 6 al.: caelum ac terras miscere, *to confound every thing, overturn all, raise chaos*, Liv 4, 3, 6; cf. Verg. A. 1, 133; 5, 790; Juv. 2, 25: findere caelum aratro, of an impossibility, Ov Tr 1, 8, 3: toto caelo errare, *to err very much, be much* or *entirely mistaken*, Macr. S. 3, 12, 10.—**5.** *Gen.* caeli in a pun with Caeli, *gen.* of Caelius, Serv. et Philarg. ad Verg. E. 3, 105.—**6.** In eccl. Lat. the *plur* **caeli,** ōrum, *m.*, is very freq., *the heavens*, Tert. de Fuga, 12; id. adv. Marc. 4, 22; 5, 15; Lact. Epit. 1, 3; Cypr. Ep. 3, 3; 4, 5; Vulg. Psa. 32, 6; 21, 32; id. Isa. 1, 2. — **II.** Meton. **A.** *Heaven*, in a more restricted sense; *the region of heaven, a climate, zone, region*: cuicumque particulae caeli officeretur, quamvis esset procul, mutari lumina putabat, *to whatever part of the horizon, however distant, the view was obstructed*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 45: hoc caelum, sub quo natus educatusque essem, Liv. 5, 54, 3; so Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 216; 17, 2, 2, §§ 16 and 19 sq.; Flor. 4, 12, 62: caelum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27.—**B.** *The air, sky, atmosphere, temperature, climate, weather* (very freq.): in hoc caelo, qui dicitur aër, Lucr. 4, 132; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102: caelum hoc, in quo nubes, imbres ventique coguntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: pingue et concretum caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: commoda, quae percipiuntur caeli temperatione, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13; cf.: caeli intemperies, Liv. 8, 18, 1; Quint. 7, 2, 3; Col. prooem. 1: intemperantia, id. ib. 3: spiritus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: gravitas, id. Att. 11, 22, 2; Tac. A. 2, 85: varium caeli morem praediscere, Verg. G. 1, 51: varietas et mutatio, Col. 11, 2, 1: qualitas, Quint. 5, 9, 15: caeli solique clementia, Flor. 3, 3, 13: subita mutatio, id. 4, 10, 9 al. — With *adj.*: bonum, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: tenue, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: salubre, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: serenum, Verg. G. 1, 260: palustre, Liv. 22, 2, 11: austerum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: foedum imbribus ac nebulis, Tac. Agr. 12: atrox, Flor. 3, 2, 2 et saep.: hibernum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: austrinum, id. 16, 26, 46, § 109: Italum, Hor. C. 2, 7, 4: Sabinum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 77; cf.: quae sit hiems Veliae, quod caelum Salerni, id. ib. 1, 15, 1. — **C.** *Daytime, day* (very rare): albente caelo, *at break of day*, Sisenn. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 35; Caes. B. C. 1, 68; Auct. B. Afr. 11; 80; cf.: eodem die albescente caelo, Dig. 28, 2, 25, § 1: vesperascente caelo, *in the evening twilight*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5. — **D.** *Height*: mons in caelum attollitur, *toward heaven, heavenwards*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6; cf. Verg.: aequata machina caelo, Verg. A. 4, 89.—So of *the earth* or *upper world* in opposition to the lower world: falsa ad caelum mittunt insomnia Manes, Verg. A. 6, 896.—**E.** *Heaven, the abode of the happy dead*, etc. (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Apoc. 4, 2; 11, 15 et saep.; cf.: cum (animus) exierit et in liberum caelum quasi domum suam venerit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: ut non ad mortem trudi, verum in caelum videretur escendere, id. ib. 1, 29, 71.—**F.** Trop, *the summit of prosperity, happiness, honor*, etc.: Caesar in caelum fertur, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6; cf. id. Att. 14, 18, 1; 6, 2, 9: Pisonem ferebat in caelum, *praised*, id. ib. 16, 7, 5: te summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1; 12, 25, 7; Hor. Ep 1, 10, 9; Tac. Or. 19.—Of things: omnia, quae etiam tu in caelum ferebas, *extolled*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 5: caelo tenus extollere aliquid, Just. 12, 6, 2: in caelo ponere aliquem, id. 5, 4, 14; and: exaequare aliquem caelo, Lucr 1, 79; Flor. 2, 19, 3: Catonem caelo aequavit, Tac. A. 4, 34: caelo Musa beat, Hor. C. 4, 8, 29; cf.: recludere caelum, id. ib. 3, 2, 22; the opp.: collegam de caelo detraxisti, *deprived of his exalted honor*, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 107: in caelo sum, *I am in heaven*, i. e. *am very happy*, id. Att. 2, 9, 1: digito caelum attingere, *to be extremely fortunate*, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: caelum accepisse fatebor, Ov. M. 14, 844: tunc tangam vertice caelum, Aus. Idyll. 8 *fin.*; cf.: caelum merere, Sen. Suas. 1 *init.* — **G.** In gen., *a vault, arch, covering*: caelum camerarum, *the interior surface of a vault*, Vitr. 7, 3, 3; Flor. 3, 5, 30 dub.: capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134.

caelus, i, v. caelum *init.* and I. 2.

caementa, ae, *f.*, v. caementum.

caementārĭus, ii, *m.* [caementum], *a stone-cutter, a mason, a builder of walls*, Hier. Ep. 53, 6; Vulg. Amos, 7, 7.

caementīcĭus (**-tītĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to quarried stones, consisting of them*: structurae, Vitr. 2, 4: parietes, id. 2, 8 *med.*: saxum *unhewn, quarry-stone* (opp quadratum), id. ib.

caementum, i, *n.* (access. form **caementa,** ae, *f.*, like armenta, ae, to armentum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 196, 30, or Trag. v. 422 Vahl.; v 373 Rib.) [contr. from caedimentum, from caedo; hence Engl. cement]. **I.** *A rough, unhewn stone, as it comes from the quarry, a quarry-stone*, used for walls. **A.** *Plur.* (so most freq.), Vitr. 1, 2, 8; 7, 6, 1; Cato, R. R. 38, 3; Varr. ap. Non. p. 96, 5 al.: in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma convexit, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; so id. Div. 2, 47, 99; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7; Liv. 36, 22, 11; 21, 11, 8; Hor. C. 3, 1, 35; Tac. G. 16.—**B.** *Sing.*, Vitr. 1, 5, 8; 8, 6, 14; Tac. Or. 20; Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169; Mart. 9, 76, 1.—**II.** Caementa marmorea, *pieces that fly off from marble in working, chips of marble*: caementa marmorea, sive assulae, Vitr. 7, 6, 1.

caena and its derivv., v. cena, etc.

Caeneus (dissyl.), ĕos (*gen.*, Stat. Th. 7, 644; *voc.* Caeni, Ov. M. 12, 470: Caeneu, id. ib. 12, 531), *m.*, = Καινεύς, orig. *a girl, named* Cænis, Ov. M. 12, 189; 12, 195; 12, 201; 12, 470 sq., *the daughter of Elatus, afterwards changed by Neptune into a boy*,

he was subsequently present at the Calydonian hunt, and at the contest of the Centaurs and Lapithæ, and finally was metamorphosed into a bird, Ov. M. 12, 189; 12, 459 sq.; 12, 514 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 14; acc. to Verg. he again became a female, Verg. A. 6, 448 Serv.—**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 9, 573.

Caenīna, ae, *f.*, = Καίνινη, *a small but very ancient town in Latium, near Rome*, now *Ciano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Caenīnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Cænina*: SACERDOTIVM, Inscr. Grut. 436, 5.—*Subst.*: **Caenīnenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cænina*, Liv. 1, 9, 8; 1, 10, 2 and 3; Ov. F. 2, 135.—**B. Caenīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cænina*: arx, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 9: Acron, *king of the Cæninenses*, id. 4 (5), 10, 7: nomen = Caeninenses, Liv. 1, 10, 3.

Caenis, idis, *f.* **I.** V. Caeneus.—**II.** *A mistress of Vespasian*, Suet. Vesp. 3, 23.

Caenophrūrium (**-frūrium**), i, *n.*, *a town in Thrace, on the road from Apollonia to Selymbria*, now *Bivados*, Eutr. 9, 15; Vop. Aur. 35, 5; Lact. Mort. Pers. 6, 2.

caenōsitas (**coen-**), ātis, *f.* [caenosus], *a dirty place*; only trop., Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 156 Munk.

caenōsus (**coen-**), a, um, *adj.* [caenum], *muddy, dirty, foul, marshy* (rare): lacus, Col. 7, 10, 6: gurges (i. e. Styx), Juv. 3, 266.—*Comp.*: caenosior liquor, Sol. 49 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: impuritas, Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 10.

caenŭlentus (**coen-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *covered with mud, muddy, filthy*: pedes, Tert. Pall. 4.

caenum (less correctly **coenum**), i, *n.* [cunio], *dirt, filth, mud, mire* (always with access. idea of loathsomeness, diff. from limus, lutum, etc.: omnes stultos insanire, ut male olere omne caenum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; freq. and class. in prose and poetry); prop.: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 93; 4, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4; id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 173; Lucr. 6, 977; Verg. G. 4, 49; id. A. 6, 296; Ov. M. 1, 418; * Hor. S. 2, 7, 27; Curt. 3, 13, 11; 4, 3, 25; Tac. A. 1, 73; * Suet. Vit. 17: cloacarum, Col. 2, 15, 6; 7, 4, 6; Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 61; Stat. Th. 9, 502; Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 13.—Prov.: mordicus petere e caeno cibum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 138, 22.—**II.** Trop., *filth, dirt, uncleanness*: ut eum ex lutulento caeno propere hinc eliciat foras (sc. ex amore meretricum), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 17: in tenebris volvi caenoque, Lucr. 3, 77; cf.: ex caeno plebeio consulatum extrahere, Liv. 10, 15, 9.—Also as a term of reproach, *dirty fellow, vile fellow*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; id. Ps. 1, 3, 132; Cic. Sest. 8, 20; id. Dom. 18, 47.

caepa (also **cēpa**), ae, *f.*, and equally freq. **caepe** (**cēpe**), is, *n.* (*gen.* caepis, Charis. p. 43 P., without voucher, but the assertion of the gram. Diom. p. 314 ib.; Prisc. p. 681 ib.; Phocae Ars, p. 1706 ib., and Serg. p. 1842 ib., that caepe is indecl., is also unsubstantiated, since the form of the *gen.* caepe cited by Prisc. l. l. from App. is the well-known later orthog. for caepae; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 551; 1, 557 sq.; 1, 578; in *plur.* only caepae or cepae, ārum, *f.*; cf. Don. p. 1747 P.; Prisc. l. l.; Phoc. l. l.; Serg. l. l.; Rudd. I. p. 114, n. 36; a rare form **caepitium**, Arn. 5 *init.*) [etym. dub.; cf.: et capiti nomen debentia cepa, v. l. Verg. M. 74; but acc. to Charis. p. 43, from a *nom. propr.*], *an onion*; Gr. κρόμυον; cf. Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101 sq. (*α*) Caepa, ae, *f.*, Naev. and Lucil. ap. Prisc. l. l.; Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 8 sq.; Cels. 2, 21; 2, 22; Col. 10, 12, 3; 12, 10, 2; 12, 8, 1; Ov. F. 3, 340; Isid. Orig. 17, 10, 12; Petr. 58, 2; Plin. 19, 6, 32, §§ 101 and 106; Pall. 4, 10, 31.—(*β*) Caepe, is, *n.*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5, 5; Naev., Nov., and Varr. ap. Prisc. l. l.; Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 1 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21; Juv. 15, 9; Pers. 4, 31; Gell. 20, 8, 7.—(*γ*) Caepae, ārum, *f.*, Col. 11, 3, 58; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 107; 2, 7, 5, § 16; Mart. 3, 77, 5; 12, 32, 20; Pall. 3, 24, 3. Among the Egyptians considered a sacred plant, Plin. l. l.; Juv. 15, 9.

* **caepāria**, ae, *f.* [caepa], *a disease in the privy members*, Marc. Emp. 33.

* **1. caepārius**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a trader in onions*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 201, 10.

2. Caepārius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*; esp., M. Caeparius, *an adherent of Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; id. Fam. 9, 23; Sall. C. 46, 3.

Caepasius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*; esp., C. and L. Caepasius, *two orators*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; id. Clu. 20, 57; Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 17.

caepīna (**cēp-**), ae (**caepulla**, ae, Pall. Febr. 24, 2; id. Oct. 11, 4), *f.* [caepa; anal. to napina, porrina, rapina; lit., *adj.*, sc. planta], *a field* or *bed of onions*, Col. 11, 3, 56 sq.

caepitium, ii, *n.*, v. caepa.

caepulla, ae, v. caepina *init.*

Caere, *n. indecl.* (*gen.* Caeritis, *f.*, Verg. A. 8, 597; *abl.* Caerēte, id. ib. 10, 183), = Καιρη Steph., Καισεα Strab., *a very ancient city of Etruria, one of the twelve*; previously called Agylla, now *Cervetri*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 597; 10, 183; Liv. 1, 60, 2.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Caeres**, itis and ētis, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cære, Cæritic*: populus, Liv. 7, 19, 6: aquae, Val. Max. 1, 6, 9; cf. Liv. 22, 1, 10.—In *plur.*: **Caerītes** (**Caerētes**), um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cære*, Liv. 7, 19, 8 and 10; 7, 20, 1; 5, 50, 3. In consequence of assisting the Romans in the Gallic war, they received the privilege of Roman citizenship, but without the jus suffragii. Hence the catalogues of such quasi-citizens were called tabulae Caerites or Caeritum, and Roman citizens, in consequence of disfranchisement inflicted by the censor, were enrolled in these, being deprived of the right of voting; hence the odious access. idea of the expression in tabulas Caerites (um) referri, *to be degraded*, Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8; Gell. 16, 13, 7 sq.—Hence: Caerite cerā (= tabulā) digni, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62 (notā infamiae et omni ignominiā digni sumus, Schol. Crucq.).—**B. Caerētānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Cære*: amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—*Subst.* **1. Caerētānum**, i, *n.*, *a country-seat near Cære*, Col. 3, 3, 3.—**2. Caerētāna**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. vina), *wine from Cære*, Mart. 13, 124.—**3. Caerētāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cære*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1.

† **caerĕfŏlium**, ii (**chaerĕphyllum**, Col. 10, 110), *n.* [χαιρέφυλλον, whence the Fr. cerfeuil, and Germ. Kerbel], *chervil*, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 170; Pall. Febr. 24, 9; id. Sept. 13, 3; App. Herb. 104.

Caerētes, Caerētānus, v. Caere.

caerĭmōnia (**cēri-**; scanned cĕrimōnia, Prud. c. Symm. praef. 1, 5), ae, *f.* (collat. form **caerĭmōnium**, ii, *n.*, Gloss. Lat. pp. 50, 69 Hild.; Inscr. Orell. 3188) [kindr. with Sanscr. root kri, = facere; cf. also creo, cerus, Ceres, strictly sacred work, divine rite; cf. Bopp, Gloss. p. 79, a; Pott, I. p. 219; Mommsen, Unterit. Dial.], *the sacred, the divine, that which has reference to the Deity* (in class. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** Objectively, *sacredness, sanctity* (in this sense rare, and only in *sing.*): sanctitas regum, et caerimonia deorum, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 6: legationis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113; Tac. A. 4, 64 *fin.*; 3, 61: loci, id. ib. 14, 22 *fin.*—**B.** Subjectively, *a holy dread, awe, reverence, veneration of the Deity* (external; while religio has regard both to internal and external reverence for God; rare except in *sing.*), Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; id. Leg. 2, 22, 55; 2, 53, 161: sacra summā religione caerimoniāque conficere, id. Balb. 24, 55; so id. Har. Resp. 10, 21; 17, 37; Nep. Them. 8, 4; Liv. 29, 18, 2; 40, 4, 9; Gell. 4, 9, 9; Tac. A. 4, 55: esse in magnā caerimoniā, *to be held in great veneration*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 135: also *plur.*: habere aliquid in caerimoniis, id. 37, 7, 28, § 100.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *a religious usage, a sacred rite, religious ceremony* (while ritus designates both religious and profane rites: so esp. freq. in the histt. and mostly in *plur.*): Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra ... longe maximis atque occultissimis caerimoniis continentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 187: religiones vero caerimoniaeque omnium sacrorum fanorumque violatae, id. ib. 2, 1, 3, § 7: in sacerdotio caerimoniisque diligentissimus, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: caelestes, Liv. 1, 20, 4 and 7: polluere, id. 6, 41, 9; Tac. H. 1, 2; Suet. Caes. 74: fetiales, Liv. 9, 11, 8: auspiciaque, id. 22, 9, 7; Flor. 1, 2, 2: novae, Tac. A. 1, 54: vetustissimae, id. ib. 1, 62: deorum, id. ib. 3, 60; 16, 28: publicae, id. H. 2, 91; Suet. Caes. 6: antiquae, id. Aug. 31: peregrinae, veteres ac praeceptae, id. ib. 93: externae, id. Tib. 36.—In *sing.*: collatis militaribus signis, quo more eorum gravissima caerimonia continetur, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 94 *med.*

* **caerĭmōniālis**, e, *adj.* [caerimonia], *pertaining to religious rites, ceremonial*: officia, Arn. 7, p. 237.

caerĭmōnior, āri, 1, *dep. a.* [id.], *to treat with due ceremony, to worship*, Aug. Serm. 309; Act. St. Cypr. 3.

caerĭmōniōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining* or *devoted to religious rites*: dies, Amm. 22, 15, 17.

Caerītes, um, v. Caere, II. A.

Caeroesi (**Caeraes-**), ōrum, *m.*, *a Belgian tribe*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; called **Cerosi**, Oros. 6, 7.

* **caerŭlans**, antis, *adj.* [caerulus = caeruleus], *dark-colored, sky-blue*: Musa caerulanti peplo circumdata, i. e. *astronomy*, Fulg. Myth. 1.

* **caerŭlĕātus**, a, um, *adj.* [caeruleus], *dark-colored, dark blue, sky-blue*: Plancus, i. e. *of the color of a sea-god*, Vell. 2, 83, 2.

1. caerŭlĕus, and in poetry equally common, **caerŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [cf. caesius, κύανος, and Sanscr. çjamas = dark]. **I.** Lit., *dark-colored, dark blue, dark green, cerulean, azure*, κυάνεος; poet. epithet of the sky, of the sea, and other similar objects (as dark, opp. albus and marmoreus color, Lucr. 2, 771 sq., and syn. with ater, Verg. A. 3, 64; v. under II. A.). **A.** Of the sky: caeli caerula templa, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 50 Vahl.); id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.); cf.: (zonae) extremae Caeruleā glacie concretae, Verg. G. 1, 236.—Also *subst.*: **caerŭla**, ōrum, *n.*, Ov. M. 14, 814: per caeli caerula, Lucr. 1, 1089; 6, 96; and without caeli, id. 6, 482.—Of the universe: magni per caerula mundi, Lucr. 5, 770; and of the brightness of the stars: bigae, Verg. Cir. 37.—Of mountain heights, Ov. M. 11, 158; cf. candor, Plin. 35, 6, 28, § 47: splendor, id. 37, 9, 51, § 134.—**B.** Of the sea: ponti plaga caerula, Lucr. 5, 482; cf. id. 2, 772 sq.: pontus, Cat. 36, 11; Ov. M. 13, 838: mare, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 162, 30: aequora, Cat. 64, 7; so, campi = mare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15: aquae, Ov. M. 8, 229; 15, 699: undae, Tib. 1, 3, 37; 1, 4, 45; Varr. ap. Non. p. 254, 21: vada, Verg. A. 7, 198: gurges, Ov. M. 2, 528: color (lacus) caerulo albidior, viridior et pressior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4: Oceani amictus, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 249; App. M. 10, p. 254, 11.—Also *subst.*: **caerŭla**, ōrum, *n.*, *the sea, the blue surface of the sea*: caerula verrunt, Verg. A. 4, 583; 3, 208; 8, 672; Stat. Th. 3, 250.—Of objects that have relation to the sea: di, *sea-deities*, Ov. M. 2, 8 sq.: deus, κατ' ἐξοχήν, *Neptune*, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 62; cf. of the same: Jovis frater, Ov. M. 1, 275: Triton, id. ib. 1, 333: Nereus, id. H. 9, 14: Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46; and of the same: mater (sc. Achillis), Hor. Epod. 13, 16; Ov. M. 13, 288: Psamathe, *a sea-nymph*, id. ib. 11, 398: oculi Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: currus (Neptuni), Verg. A. 5, 819: equi (Tritonis), Ov. H. 7, 50: Scylla (navis), Verg. A. 5, 123; cf. color, Ov. M. 14, 555: puppis, id. F. 2, 112: via, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10; Ov. H. 16, 104.—**C.** Also of rivers and things that are connected therewith: caeruleus Thybris, Verg. A. 8, 64: amnis, Tib. 3, 4, 18; Stat. S. 1, 5, 51: Cydnus, Tib. 1, 7, 14: crines, Ov. M. 5, 432: guttae, id. ib. 5, 633.—**D.** Of other dark-blue objects: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod caeruleum efficit colorem, atque hoc horridiores sunt in pugnā aspectu, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: an si caeruleo quaedam sua tempora fuco Tinxerit, idcirco caerula forma bona st? Prop. 2, 18, 31 sq. (3, 11, 9 sq.); Mart. 11, 53, 1: olearum plaga, Lucr. 5, 1372: draco, Ov. M. 12, 13: angues, Verg. G. 4, 482: colla, id. A. 2, 381: serpens, Ov. M. 3, 38: guttae (serpentis), id. ib. 4, 578: vestis, Juv. 2, 97: vexillum, Suet. Aug. 25: flos (heliotropi), Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 57: oculi (Germanorum), Tac. G. 4; hence: Ger-

mama pubes, Hor. Epod. 16, 7. — Hence, *subst.*: **caerŭlĕum,** i, *n., a blue color, steel-color*, both natural and artificial, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 161 sq.; 35, 6, 28, § 47; Vitr. 7, 111; 9, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *dark, gloomy, dun, sable, black;* poet. epithet of death, the night, rain, etc.: stant Manibus arae Caeruleis moestae vittis, Verg. A. 3, 64 Serv.: imber, id. ib. 3, 194; 5, 10: caeruleus (color) pluviam denuntiat, id. G. 1, 453; so, equi (Plutonis), Ov. F. 4, 446: ratis fati, Prop. 2 (3), 28, 40: puppis (Charontis), Verg. A. 6, 410: mors, Albin. ad Liv. 1, 93: nox, Stat. S. 1, 6, 85: umbra noctis, id. Th. 2, 528; Verg. Cir. 214: panis, Juv. 14, 128: baca (lauri), Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 128: bacis caerula tinus, Ov. M. 10, 98.— **B.** *Dark green, green, greenish:* cucumis, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 43: coma, Ov. M. 11, 158: arbor Palladis, id. A. A. 2, 518: campi caerula laetaque prata, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3.

2. Caerŭlĕus, i, *m., the name of an aqueduct at Rome,* Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; Suet. Claud. 20; Front. Aquaed. 13.

caesa, ae, *f.* [caedo] (only in the milit. lang. of Veget.), *a cut,* Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

† **caesăpon,** i, *n., a kind of lettuce,* Plin. 1 ind. libr. xx. n. 25; 20, 7, 25, § 59.

Caesar, ăris (CAESERIS, C. I. L. 4, 2308; Inscr. Orell. 4205: CAESARVS, C. I. L. 1, 696), *m.,* = Καῖσαρ [a caeso matris utero, Plin. 7, 9, 7, § 47; cf. Non. p. 556, 32: a caesarie dictus, qui scilicet cum caesarie natus est, Fest. p. 44; cf. Comment. p. 383. Both etymm. also in Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12, and Spart. Ael. Ver. 2. Better acc. to Doed. Syn. III. p. 17, from caesius, caeruleus, the color of the skin; cf. Rufus], *a cognomen in the* gens Julia. *Of these the most celebrated,* C. Julius Caesar, *distinguished as general, orator, statesman, and author, was assassinated by Brutus and Cassius,* B.C. 44. After him all the emperors bore the name Caesar, with the title Augustus, until, under Adrian, this difference arose: Augustus designated the ruling emperor; Caesar, *the heir to the throne, the crown-prince,* etc., Spart. Ael. Ver. 1, § 2; Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, § 12.— **II.** Derivv. **A. Caesărīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *relating to the triumvir Julius Cæsar, Cæsarian:* celeritas, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1 Orell. *N. cr.*—**B. Caesărĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of the triumvir Cæsar, Cæsarian:* bellum civile, Nep. Att. 7, 1. — Hence, **Caesărĭāni,** ōrum, *m., the adherents of Cæsar in the civil war* (as Pompeiani, his opponents), Hirt. B. Afr. 13: orationes, *orations of Cicero in which Cæsar was praised* (pro Marcello, Deiotaro, De Provinciis Consularibus, etc.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 131.— **2.** *Imperial,* Vop. Carin. *init.*: Pallas (esp. honored by Domitian), Mart. 8, 1.—Hence, *subst.* **a. Caesărĭāni,** ōrum, *m.* (α) *A class of provincial imperial officers,* Cod. Just. 10, 1, 5; 10, 1, 7; Cod. Th. 10, 7.—(β) *Partisans of Cæsar,* Auct. B. Afr. 13; Flor. 4, 3.— **b. Caesărĭānum,** i, *n., a kind of eye-salve,* Cels. 6, 6, n. 27.— **C. Caesărĕus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to the triumvir Cæsar, Cæsarian* (mostly poet.): sanguis, Ov. M. 1, 201: Penates, id. ib. 15, 864: Vesta, id. ib. 15, 865: forum, *founded by him,* Stat. S. 1, 1, 85.— **2.** *Imperial:* amphitheatrum, *built by the emperor Domitian,* Mart. Spect. 1, 7: leones, *presented by Domitian in the fight of wild beasts,* id. Epigr. 1, 7, 3.

Caesăraugusta, ae, *f.,* = Καισαραυγοῦστα, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Ebro, so called after the emperor Augustus, who colonized it;* acc. to some, the native town of Prudentius, now *Saragossa,* Mel. 2, 6, 4; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Caesărēa (**-īa**), ae, *f.,* = Καισάρεια. **I.** *A very important town in Palestine,* previously called Stratonis turris, now *Kaisariyeh,* Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Tac. H. 2, 78; Eutr. 7, 10; Amm. 14, 8, 11.— Hence, **B.** Deriv.: **Caesărĭensis,** e, *adj., of Cæsarea:* Colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1.—**Caesărĭenses,** ium, *m., its inhabitants,* Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Dig. 50, 15, 8. — **II.** *A town in Mauritania, earlier called* Iol, now *Shershell* (or, acc. to others, *Tniz* or *Tenez*), Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20; Eutr. 7, 10.— Hence, **B. Caesărĭensis,** e, *adj., of Cæsarea:* Mauretania, Tac. H. 2, 58 sq.— **III.** *The capital of Cappadocia,* now *Kaisariyeh,* Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Eutr. 7, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 66, 4.—**IV.** *A town in Phœnicia, in which Alexander Severus was born,* formerly Arca, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 1; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 1, 2.

Caesărĕus, a, um, v. Caesar, II. C.

Caesărĭānus, a, um, v. Caesar, II. B.

caesărĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [caesaries] (very rare). **I.** *Covered with hair, having long hair:* caesariati comati, Fest. p. 35: miles usque caesariatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 171: Numidae equis caesariati, i. e. *with helmets ornamented with horse-hair,* Tert. Pall. 4.—* **II.** Trop., *ornamented with foliage* or *leaves:* terra, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 37; cf. coma.

Caesărĭensis, e, v. Caesarea, I. B. and II. B.

caesărĭes, ēi, *f.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kêsa, coma, caesaries, Bopp, Gloss. p. 85, a], *a dark* (acc. to Rom. taste, *beautiful*) *head of hair, the hair* (mostly poet.; only *sing.*). **1.** Of men (so most freq.), Plaut. Mil. 1, 2, 64: ipsa decoram Caesariem nato genitrix afflarat, Verg. A. 1, 590: nitida, id. G. 4, 337: flava, *Juv. 13, 165: pectes caesariem, *Hor. C. 1, 15, 14: umeros tegens, Ov. M. 13, 914: terrifica, id. ib. 1, 180: horrida fieri, id. ib. 10, 139: horrifica, Luc. 2, 372 et saep.— In prose: promissa, Liv. 28, 35, 6; Vulg. Num. 6, 5.— **2.** Of women, Cat. 66, 8; Verg. G. 4, 337 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 32; id. M. 4, 492.— * **B.** Transf., *the hair of dogs,* Grat. Cyn. 272. — **II.** Barbae, *the hair of the beard* (very rare), Ov. M. 15, 656.

Caesărīnus, a, um, v. Caesar, II. A.

Caesărĭo, ōnis, *m.,* = Καισαρίων, *son of Cæsar by Cleopatra, put to death by the command of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 17; cf. id. Caes. 52.

Caesēna, ae, *f., a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Cesena,* Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2; Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.— Hence, **Caesēnas,** ātis, *adj., of Cæsena:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

Caesennĭus, a, *a Roman* gens; esp., **I.** Caesennius Lento, *an adherent of Cæsar,* Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.— **II.** Caesennius Paetus, *in Nero's time,* Tac. A. 15, 6 sqq.

Caesia Silva, *a forest in ancient Germany, in the western part of Westphalia,* now *Daemmerwald* and *Heserwald,* on the borders of Cleves and Münster, Tac. A. 1, 50.

caesĭcius, a, um, v. caesitius.

caesim, *adv.* [caedo], *by cutting, with cuts.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the cutting of plants by striking: major pars operis in vineā ductim potius quam caesim facienda est ... qui caesim vitem petit, etc., Col. 4, 25, 2 and 3.—**B.** T. t. of milit. lang., *with the edge* (opp. punctim, with the point): punctim magis quam caesim petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46, 5; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Liv. 7, 10, 9: gladio caesim percutere aliquem, Suet. Calig. 58. —**II.** Trop., of discourse, *in short clauses:* membratim adhuc, deinde caesim diximus, Cic. Or. 67, 225 (cf. the same, and § 223, incisim aut membratim); Quint. 9, 4, 126; cf. id. 11, 3, 102 Spald. *N. cr.*

caesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A cutting, lopping,* of trees: castanea fere usque in alteram caesionem perennat, Col. 4, 33, 1.— **II.** *A wounding, killing,* Tert. Apol. 39.

caesĭtas, ātis, *f.* [caesius], *blue, blueness:* oculorum, Boëth. ap. Porphyr. Dial. 2, p. 31; id. ap. Aristot. Categ. 3, p. 176.

* **caesītĭus** (**-cĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *bluish, dark blue:* linteolum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 17.

1. caesĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. caeruleus], *bluish gray;* very rare, and only of the eyes, *cat-eyed:* virgo caesia, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18; v. Don. in h. l. and Gell. 2, 26, 19: isto modo dicere licebit caesios oculos Minervae, caeruleos esse Neptuni, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83 (cf. in Gr. γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη): caesia, Παλλάδιον, *has she gray eyes? she is the impersonation of Pallas,* * Lucr. 4, 1161: caesius, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26 (glaucis oculis, quasi felis oculos habens et glaucos, Don.): hunc, judices, dico, rubrum, brevem, incurvum, canum, subcrispum, caesium, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63: leo, Cat. 45, 7: sub septentrionibus nutriuntur gentes immanibus corporibus oculis caesiis, Vitr. 6, 1.— *Sup.* caesissimus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 76 Müll.— *Comp.* not in use.

2. Caesĭus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen.* **I.** M. Caesius, Cic. Fam. 13, 11.—**II.** Another M. Caesius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130.— **III.** P. Caesius, Cic. Balb. 22, 50.—**IV.** Sex. Caesius, Cic. Fl. 28, 68.— **V.** Caesius Bassus, *the friend to whom Persius addressed his sixth satire;* cf. Quint. 10, 1, 96.

Caeso (**Kaeso,** v. the letter K), ōnis, *m.* [a caeso matris utero dictus, Plin. 7, 9, 7, § 47; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 12, and v. Caesar *init.*], *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Fabia, Liv. 2, 43, 2; 2, 48, 3 and 4; 3, 11, 6 sq. et saep.

Caesōnĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. — So, **I.** M. Caesonius, *ædile with Cicero,* Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 12, 11; id. Verr. 1, 10, 29. —**II.** Caesonius Paetus, *consul under Nero,* Tac. A. 14, 29.—Hence, **Caesōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.,* Col. 1, 4, 1.— **III.** Milonia Caesonia, *mistress and afterwards wife of Caligula,* Suet. Calig. 25; Juv. 6, 616.

caesor, ōris, *m.* [caedo], *one who hews something* (post-class.): lignorum caesores, *hewers of wood,* Hier. Ep. 53, n. 6, after the Vulg. Deut. 29, 11: lapidum, *stone-breaker,* Ambros. Luc. 2, 89 *fin.*; Vulg. 2 Par. 24, 12; cf. Val. Prob. II. p. 1458 P.

caespĕs (not **cespes**), ĭtis, *m.* [caesus, caedo]. **I.** *A turf, sod as cut out:* caespes est terra in modum lateris caesa cum herba, sive frutex recisus et truncus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.: caespes χορτόπλινθος, χορτόβωλος, πλίνθος, Gloss.: non esse arma caespites, neque glebas, * Cic. Caecin. 21, 60.— Used for altars, mounds (of tombs), for covering cottages, huts, etc., Hor. C. 1, 19, 13; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 9; id. M. 4, 753; 7, 240; 15, 573; Verg. A. 3, 304; Tac. G. 27; id. A. 1, 62; Verg. E. 1, 69 Voss; Sen. Ep. 8, 5; Luc. 1, 512; 3, 387; Suet. Aug. 24.— **B.** Meton. **1.** *A cot, hut, hovel, shed:* nec fortuitum spernere caespitem, Hor. C. 2, 15, 17.— **2.** *An altar:* posituse carbo Caespite vivo, Hor. C. 3, 8, 4; Juv. 12, 2; Tac. H. 4, 53; App. Flor. n. 1. — **3.** *Any object of similar form, a knot, knob,* Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 153.— **4.** *A clump, group of plants,* Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43; Verg. G. 4, 273 Forbig. ad loc.— **II.** In gen. **A.** *A grassy field, a green field, turf,* Verg. A. 11, 566: de caespite virgo se levat, Ov. M. 2, 427; 4, 301; 10, 556; 13, 931: sedere in caespite nudo, Suet. Tib. 18; Stat. Th. 12, 328; Petr. 120, 72; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; 17, 4, 3, § 26.— **B.** Late Lat., *the earth, ground,* in gen., Avien. Perieg. 227; 388.

‡ **caespĭtātōres** suffusi equi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 671 dub.

caespĭtīcius, a, um, *adj.* [caespes], *made of turf* (post-class.): tribunal, Vop. Prob. 10: murus, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 5.

* **caespōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in turf* or *grass:* litus, Col. 10, 130.

caestus (not **cestus**), ūs, *m.* (*dat. plur.* caestis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 492, 11) [caedo], *a strap of bull's hide loaded with balls of lead* or *iron, wound around the hands and arms, a gauntlet, boxing-glove for pugilists* (pugiles), Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Verg. A. 5, 69; 5, 379; 5, 479; Prop. 3 (4), 14, 9; Ov. F. 2, 367; Tac. A. 14, 20; Stat. Th. 6, 764; 6, 829; Val. Fl. 4, 251; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124; Sen. Med. 89; cf. Fest. p. 35; Dict. of Antiq.

‡ **caesullae,** ārum: a caesiis oculis, *having gray eyes,* Fest. pp. 274 and 275 Müll.

caesum, i, *n.,* v. caedo *fin.*

caesūra, ae, *f.* [caedo]. **I.** *A cutting, felling, hewing, hewing off:* ligni, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: silvae, id. 17, 20, 34, § 151.— **B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *that which is hewn* or *cut off,* Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96.— **II.** In metre, *a pause in a verse, cæsura; called also* incisio, Diom. p. 496 P.; Bed. Metr. p. 2368 ib.

* **caesūrātim,** *adv.* [caesura], *with pauses in short clauses* (for the class. caesim): dictio caesuratim succincta, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

1. caesus, a, um, *Part.,* v. caedo.

* **2. caesus,** ūs, *m.* [caedo], *a cutting, a cutting off:* frondium, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 102 Mai.

caetĕrus, a, um, with its derivatives; v. ceter.

†† **caetra** (better than **cētra**), ae, *f.* [prob. Spanish], *a short Spanish shield,* Verg. A. 7, 732 Serv.; Liv. 21, 27, 5; 28, 5, 11; Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; Tac. Agr. 36; Suet. Calig. 19; Luc. 7, 232; Sil. 3, 278; 3, 348 al.—

Prov.: quis rotundam facere cetram nequeat? Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 18.

caetrātus, a, um, *adj.* [caetra], *armed with a* caetra, *shield-bearing* (= πελταστής): cohors, Caes. B. C. 1, 39; so Liv. 31, 36, 1: juventus, Sil. 9, 231; and *subst.*: **caetrāti**, ōrum, Caes. B. C. 1, 70; Liv. 31, 36, 1; 33, 4, 4 et saep.

1. Caeus, a, um, = Ceus, v. Cea.

2. Caeus, i, = Coeus, q. v.

Caeyx, ycis, = Ceyx.

1. Caia, v. Caius.

‡ **2. caia**, ae [caio], *a cudgel*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

‡ **caiātio**, ōnis, *f.* [caio], *a striking, a cudgelling* or *beating of children*, Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 162 Munck.

Căīcus (**Căўcus**, Ov. M. 12, 111), i, *m.*, = Κάϊκος. **I.** *A river of Greater Mysia, which takes its rise on Mt. Teuthras, passes near Pergamus, and flows into the sea opposite Lesbos;* now the *Bakhir Tchai*, Cic. Fl. 29, 72; Liv. 37, 18, 6; Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Verg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 2, 243; 15, 278; Luc. 3, 203.—**II.** *One of the companions of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 183; 9, 35.

Căiēta, ae (and **-ē**, ēs), *f.*, = Καιήτη. **I.** *The nurse of Æneas*, Verg. A. 7, 2; Ov. M. 14, 443.—**II.** *A town and harbor in Latium*, now *Gaëta*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Verg. A. 6, 900; Sil. 8, 531; Serv. ad Verg. l. l.; Aur. Vict. Orig. Rom. 10.—Hence, **Căiētānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Caieta:* villa, Val. Max. 1, 4, 5.

* **căio**, āre, *v. a.*, *to beat, cudgel*, Fulg. Cont. Virg.

Căius, v. Gaius.

† **căla**, ae, *f.* [κᾶλον], *a piece* or *billet of wood:* scinde, puero calam ut caleas, i. e. scinde fustes et fac focum, Lucil. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 1 (Fragm. Inc. 139).

‡ **calabarriunculos** dicit (Laberius) quos vulgus calabarriones, Gell. 16, 7, 6 (the signif. of these two words is unknown).

Călābra Cūria, *a Curia at the Capitol, so called from the proclamation* [calare] *of the calendar dates in this place by the priests* (hence the gloss, ἱππῶν βουλή, for which should be read, ἱερῶν βουλή); cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 13; 6, § 27 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 15; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curia, p. 49 Müll.; and Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 654.

Călăbrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καλαβρία, *the country in Lower Italy from Tarentum to the promontory Iapygium*, now *Terra d'Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99; Hor. C. 1, 31, 5; Liv. 23, 34, 3; 42, 48, 7.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Călăber**, bra, um, *adj.*, *of Calabria, Calabrian:* hospes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: pascua, id. Epod. 1, 27: apes, id. C. 3, 16, 33: aquae, Ov. F. 5, 162: montes, id. A. A. 3, 409: litus, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151: oves (of superior quality), Col. 7, 2, 3: Pierides, i. e. *poems of Ennius, who was a native of Calabria*, Hor. C. 4, 8, 20: vellus, Pers. 2, 65.—And **2.** *Subst.*: **Călābri**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Calabria*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Sil. 12, 396.—**B.** **Călăbrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Calabrian* (post-Aug.): oliva, Col. 12, 49, 3.—*Subst.*: **Călăbrĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a certain surgical bandage*, Plin. Val. 3, 13.

călăbrix, īcis, *f.*, *a shrub*, perh. *the turkey-berry, buckthorn, used in dyeing:* Rhamnus infectorius, Linn.; Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 75; Pall. Sept. 14, 3.

Călactē, ēs, *f.*, = Καλὴ ἀκτή (i. e. Fair Beach), *a town on the north coast of Sicily*, now *Caronia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 101; Sil. 14, 251.—Hence, **II. Călactīnus**, i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Calacte*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; id. Fam. 13, 37.—In *plur.*: Calactini, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 101.

Călăgurris or **Călăgūris**, is, *f.* = Καλαγοῦρις. **I.** *A town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the region of the* Ilergetes, *north of Osca*, now *Loarre*, Liv. 39, 21, 8; Flor. 3, 22, 9.—Hence, **B. Călăgurrĭtāni**, *its inhabitants*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Suet. Aug. 49; acc. to Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24, with epithet Fibularenses.—**II.** *A town of the* Vascones, *in Spain, birthplace of Quintilian, and*, acc. to some, *of Prudentius*, now *Calahorra:* Calagurritani Nassici, *its inhabitants*, Plin. l. l.

Călăis, is (acc. to Prob. Cath. 1, 40, p. 1462 P.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 143; *voc.* Calai, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 213), *m.*, = Κάλαϊς, *the winged son of Boreas and Orithyia, and brother of Zetes, with whom he accompanied the Argonauts*, Ov. M. 6, 716; Hyg. Fab. 14; 19; Val. Fl. 4, 465 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 350; Prop. 1, 20, 26.—**II.** *The name of a youth*, Hor. C. 3, 9, 14.

călămārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calamus], *pertaining to a writing-reed:* theca, *a pen-case*, Suet. Claud. 35; cf. Mart. 19, 14.

călămellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little reed* (late Lat.), Arn. in Psa. 150.

călāmentum, i, *n.* [cala], *withered, dry wood on the vine*, Col. 4, 27, 1.

Călămīnae insŭlae, *floating islands in Lydia*, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4; cf. Mart. Cap. 9, § 928 Kopp ad loc.

† **călăminthē**, ēs, *f.*, = καλαμίνθη, *a plant, a kind of mint*, App. Herb. 70 (in Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 176 Jan. reads in zmintham; Sillig, in mentam).

Călămis, idis, *m.*, = Κάλαμις, *a distinguished Greek sculptor and artificer in metals* (about Olymp. 78), Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Quint. 12, 10, 7; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 47; 34, 8, 19, § 71; Prop. 3 (4), 9, 10; Ov. P. 4, 1, 33.

călămister, tri, *m.* (ante- and post-class.; *nom.* not found; also **călămistrum**, i, *n.*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; Non. p. 546, 16; Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 100; Isid. Orig. 20, 13, 4.—*Plur.*: calamistra, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.) [calamus], *a hollow, tubular iron for curling the hair, a curling-iron, crisping-pin.* **I.** Lit.: calamistrum quod his calfactis in cinere capillus ornatur, Varr. L. L. l. l.; Serv. l. l.; cf. Isid. Orig. l. l.; 10, 57: meum, Plaut. Curc. l. l.: calamistri vestigia, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 7, 16: crines calamistro convertere, Petr. 102, 15: L. (i. e. libertae) A CALAMISTRO, *women who curl hair*, Inscr. Murat. 991, 2.—**II.** Trop., of discourse, *excessive* or *artificial ornament, flourish of words:* tum removebitur omnis insignis ornatus quasi margaritarum, ne calamistri quidem adhibebuntur, Cic. Or. 23, 78; so id. Brut. 75, 262: calamistri Maecenatis et tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26.

călămistrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calamister], *curled with the curling-iron, crisped, curled* (of men, a reproach for effeminacy; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 100): cinaedus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37: coma, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: saltator, id. post Red. in Sen. 6, 13. — Of fops: pueri cincinnatuli et calamistrati, Hier. Ep. 130, 19; so Ambros. Ep. 4, 15.

călămĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cf. in columis]. **I.** Lit., *loss, injury, damage, mischief, harm:* sed ecca ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas (Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34). Proprie calamitatem rustici grandinem dicunt, Don.; cf. the same on Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 15: robigo genus est vitii, quo culmi pereunt, quod a rusticanis calamitas dicitur, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 151: postquam calamitas plures annos arvas calvitur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 192, 30; Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 34; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4: non ut legatus populi Romani, sed ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 44 (cf. calamitosus, I A): in calamitate fructuum, *in the failure*, id. ib. 2, 3, 98, § 227: gregem afficere magnâ calamitate, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 27.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *loss, misfortune, mishap, injury, calamity, disaster, ruin, adversity* (freq. in class. prose and in iambic verse; excluded from hexameters by the measure): quanta, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 101: ita eam oppressit calamitas, Ter. Hec. prol. 22 (30): nova, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8: videbam, perniciem meam cum magnâ calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: aliis causam calamitatis attribuere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: calamitatem capere, id. Div. 1, 16: in calamitate esse, *distress*, Sall. C. 44, 5: calamitates perferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: tolerare, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2: ferre, Nep. Timol. 4, 1; cf.: calamitates ferre, id. Ham. 1, 3: calamitate prohibere aliquem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: ignominiam et calamitatem in domum referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138; Phaedr. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, prol. 40: calamitates publicae, Suet. Calig. 31; Col. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** In the histt. esp., *the misfortunes of war, disaster, defeat:* magnam inde calamitatem pulsos accepisse; quibus proeliis calamitatibusque fractos, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 31: magna clades atque calamitas rempublicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: accipere, Nep. Con. 1, 3: accidit illa calamitas apud Leuctra, id. Ages. 6, 1: calamitates belli ferre, id. Hann. 1, 3: calamitatem inferre alicui, Caes. B. G. 1, 12.—Hence opp. to victoria, Suet. Caes. 60.—**III.** Transf.: hostium adversus calamitates contendere, *against the prostrate enemy*, Just. 11, 12, 13.

† **călămītes**, ae, *m.*, = καλαμίτης, *the green frog*, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122; so id. 32, 10, 50, § 139; 32, 7, 24, § 70.

călămĭtōsē, *adv.*, v. the foll. *fin.*

călămĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calamitas]. **I.** *Act., that causes great damage* or *loss, ruinous, destructive.* **A.** Lit.: uti (regio) bonum caelum habeat, ne calamitosum sit, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: per omnes partes provinciae te tamquam aliquam calamitosam tempestatem pestemque pervasisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 96; cf. calamitas, I.: tempestas, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2.—**B.** Trop., *destructive, disastrous, ruinous, pernicious, calamitous:* acerbissimum et calamitosissimum bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 34: hoc enim ipsum, utile putare quod turpe sit, calamitosum est, id. Off. 3, 12, 49: exitus hujus calamitosissimi belli, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1: fuga patriae calamitosa, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: plebi incendium, Sall. C. 48, 2: victoriae funestae populo Romano et calamitosae, * Suet. Calig. 23: quid hac clade tristius? quid calamitosius? Flor. 3, 18, 15.—**II.** *Pass.*, *suffering great damage, exposed to injury, unfortunate, miserable, unhappy.* **A.** Lit.: loca, Cato, R. R. 35, 1; 1, 2: agri vectigal, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: hordeum, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79.—**B.** Trop.: calamitosum dicitur malis et calamitatibus praegravatum, Non. p. 33, 26: homines miseri et fortunâ magis quam culpâ calamitosi, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3; so id. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: calamitosum est bonis everti, calamitosius cum dedecore, id. Quint. 31, 95; id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70: otium, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54: res misera et calamitosa, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: calamitosissimus omnium Regulus, Sen. Ep. 71, 17.—* *Adv.*: **călămĭtōsē**, *unfortunately*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

† **călămochnus**, i, *m.* [κάλαμος-χνοῦς], *a kind of sea-foam;* called in pure Latin adarca, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 140.

† **călămus**, i, *m.*, = κάλαμος. **I.** Lit., *a reed, cane* (pure Lat. harundo; cf. canna), Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 159 sq.; 16, 21, 33, § 80; Col. 3, 15, 1; 4, 4, 1; Pall. Nov. 22, 3 al.: aromaticus (found in Syria and Arabia), *sweet calamus*, Col. 12, 52, 2: odoratus, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 104; Veg. 6, 13, 3.—Also *absol.*: calamus, Cato, R. R. 105, 2; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8 sq.: Syriacus, Veg. 4, 13, 4.—**II.** Meton. **A.** For *objects made of reeds* (cf. harundo, and Liddell and Scott, under κάλαμος). **1.** *A reed-pen* (cf. Dict. of Antiq.; class.): quicumque calamus in manus meas inciderit, eo utar tamquam bono, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15 b), 1: sumere, id. Att. 6, 8, 1: calamo et atramento militare, Cato ap. Ruf. p. 199: quoad intinguntur calami, Quint. 10, 3, 31: transversus, Hor. A. P. 447: scriptorius, Cels. 7, 11; 7, 27; Scrib. 10, 47.—**2.** *A reed-pipe, reed* (cf. Lucr. 5, 1380 sq.; the form is described in Tib. 2, 5, 32; Ov. M. 1, 711): unco saepe labro calamos percurrit hiantes, *with curved lip runs over the open reeds*, Lucr. 4, 590; 5, 1382; 5, 1407; Verg. E. 2, 34; 5, 48; 1, 10; 2, 32; 5, 2; Cat. 63, 22; Prop. 3 (4), 17, 34; 4 (5), 1, 24; Ov. M. 11, 161 al.—**3.** *An arrow:* hastas et calami spicula Gnosii, Hor. C. 1, 15, 17; Verg. E. 3, 13; Prop. 2 (3), 19, 24; Ov. M. 7, 778; 8, 30; Juv. 13, 80; cf. Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 159 sq.—**4.** *An angling-rod, fishing-rod:* calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587.—**5.** *A lime-twig for snaring birds*, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 46; Mart. 13, 68; 14, 218; Sen. Oct. 411.—**6.** *A signal-pole* or *rod*, Col. 3, 15, 1 sq.—**7.** *A measuring-rod*, Vulg. Ezech. 40, 5 al.—**B.** Transf. to things of a similar form. **1.** In gen., *any straw of grain, a stalk, stem, blade:* lupini calamus, Verg. G. 1, 76: calamus altior frumento quam hordeo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 61. — **2.** *A graft, a scion*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102 sq.; 17, 18, 30, § 129; 24, 14, 75, § 123; Col. 4, 29, 9.—**3.** *A small rod, used in Egypt for pointing out the way*, Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 166.—**4.** *The hollow arm of a candelabra*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 31 sq.

călantĭca, ae, v. calautica.

Călănus (Callă-), i, *m.*, = Κάλανος, *an Indian philosopher (gymnosophist) in the time of Alexander the Great, who, in old age, burned himself on a funeral pile,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; id. Div. 1, 23, 47; 1, 30, 65; Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 10.

Călăris and **Călărĭtānus,** v. Caralis.

‡ **calasis,** *a kind of tunic which the Greeks call* καλάσιριν: alii dicunt nodum esse tunicae muliebris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 51 Müll.

Călătes, ae, *m.*, *a Grecian painter,* Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

călăthiāna vĭŏla, v. calatina.

† **călăthiscus,** i, *m.*, = καλαθίσκος, *a small wicker basket:* virgati calathisci, Cat. 64, 319; Petr. 41, 6 Burm.

† **călăthus,** i, *m.*, = κάλαθος. **I.** Lit., *a wicker basket, a hand-basket* (pure Lat. quasillum, made in the shape of a lily); acc. to diff. uses, *a flower-basket, a wool-basket, a thread-basket* or *a fruit-basket,* etc.; cf. Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23; Vitr. 4, 1, 9; Verg. E. 2, 46; Ov. F. 4, 435: calathi Minervae, Verg. A. 7, 805; Ov. A. A. 2, 219; id. H. 9, 73; 9, 76; Juv. 2, 54; Ov. A. A. 2, 264; id. M. 12, 475. — **II.** Meton., any other vessel of similar form, of metal or wood. **A.** For milk, etc., *a milk-pail, bowl,* Verg. G. 3, 402; Col. 10, 397; cf. id. 7, 8, 3.— **B.** For wine, *a wine-cup,* Verg. E. 5, 71; so Mart. 9, 60, 15; 9, 14, 107.— **C.** Transf., *the cup* or *calix of a flower,* Col. 10, 99 Schneid.; so id. 10, 240; Aus. Idyll. 14, 31; cf. Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23.

Cālātĭa, ae (**Cālātĭae,** ārum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63), *f.*, = Καλατία, *a town in Campania, on the Via Appia, between Capua and Beneventum,* now *Galazze,* Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; Liv. 9, 2, 2; 23, 14, 13; 27, 3, 7; Sil. 8, 542; 11, 14 sq.— Hence, **II. Cālātīni,** *its inhabitants,* Liv. 22, 61, 11 al.— In *sing.* Calatinus, *cognomen of M. Atilius,* Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 63; id. Sen. 17, 61.

călātĭna vĭŏla, *f.*, *a species of gentian,* Plin. 21, 6, 14, § 27 dub. (al. calathiana, calatiana).

* **călātĭo,** ōnis, *f* [calo], *a calling, summoning,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 13; cf. id. ib. 6, § 27 Müll.

călātor, ōris, *m.* [id.; a servant for calling, etc., a crier; hence], **I.** Lit., *a servant,* esp. *of priests,* Suet. Gram. 12; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 268; Inscr. Orell. 2431 sqq.; so freq. in inscriptions. — **II.** In gen., *any servant, attendant;* cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 38 and 225 Müll.: egomet mihi comes, calator, equus, agaso, armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11; id. Ps. 4, 2, 52; id. Rud. 2, 3, 5.

‡ **călātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [calator], *relating to priests' servants,* Inscr. Fabr. p. 449, n. 58.

călātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. calo.

Călaurĭa (Călaurēa, Ov. M. 7, 384), ae, *f.*, = Καλαύρεια or -ια, *an island on the eastern coast of Argolis,* now *Poro,* Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.— *Consecrated to Latona,* hence, Calaurea Latois, Ov. l. l.

† **călautĭca** (in many MSS. and edd. erroneously **călantĭca**), ae, *f.* [of uncertain etym.; acc. to Beier, Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 107, perh. kindr. with καλύπτω, as auris, through the Cretan form αὖς, with οὖς], *a covering for the head of women, which fell down over the shoulders* (perh. a kind of veil); calautica est tegmen muliebre, quod capiti innectitur, Non. p. 537, 2 sq.: mitrae, semimitrae, calautica, etc.; cf. Mai and Orell. in h. l. (Orell. Cic. V. 2, p. 336); Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 5, 3 B. and K.; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10; cf. also Arn. 2, p. 59, and Gloss. Philox.; Aus. Per. Odyss. 5: εἶδος ζώνης (Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 616, erron. considers it as of like signif. with mitra).

‡ **calbeŏs,** v galbeum.

calcānĕum, i, *n.* (**calcānĕus,** i, *m.*, Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 14; Ambros. in Psa. 48) [calx] (a rare form for calx), *the heel,* Verg. M. 36; camelorum, Lampr. Elag. 20.

calcar, āris, *n.* [for carcar; cf. Sanscr. kar, wound, and Lat. calx]. **I.** Lit., *a spur* as worn *on the heel:* calcaria dicta, quia in calce hominis ligantur, ad stimulandos equos, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 6 (class. in prose and poetry; esp. freq. trop.): calcari quadrupedem agitare, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: incendere equum calcaribus, *to spur one's horse,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; so, concitare, Liv. 2, 6, 8; Curt. 7, 4, 18: stimulare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9: subdere equo calcaria, Liv. 2, 20, 2; Quint. 2, 8, 11; 10, 1, 74: anticipate atque addite calcar, Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 13; * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: immensum gloria calcar habet, Ov. P 4, 2, 36.— So also of the driving winds: ventus calcar admovere, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 29.— Prov.: addere calcaria sponte currenti, *to spur a willing horse,* Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1.—**II.** Transf., *the spur on the leg of the cock,* Col. 8, 2, 8.

Curt. 3, 13, 8; 7, 2, 4: calcaribus subditis, Liv. 4, 19, 4; 4, 33, 7; Curt. 4, 16, 6: equi fodere calcaribus armos, Verg. A. 6, 881; calcaribus auferre equum, Sil. 10, 280.—**B.** Trop., *spur, stimulus, incitement:* calcaribus ictus amoris, *Lucr. 5, 1074: dicebat Isocrates se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: alter frenis eget, alter calcaribus, id. Att. 6, 1, 12; cf. id. Brut. 56, 204;

‡ **calcārĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [calcarius], *of* or *pertaining to burning lime:* NEGOTIANS, Inscr. Grut. 641, 1: EXONERATOR, ib. 1117, 5.

* **calcārĭensis,** is, *m.* [id.], *a lime-burner,* Cod. Th. 12, 1, 37.

calcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. calx], *of* or *pertaining to lime, lime-:* fornax, *a lime-kiln,* Cato, R. R. 38, 1; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53.— Also *subst.* **A. calcārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. fornax), *a lime-kiln:* de calcariâ in carbonariam pervenire, Tert. Carn. Christ. 6.— **2.** (Sc. fodina.) *A lime-quarry,* Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10. — **B. calcārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a lime-burner,* Cato, R. R. 16.

calcāta, ae, *f.*, an uncertain reading in Auct. B. Hisp. 16, which, acc. to the context, signifies *the material for filling ditches, fascines;* a marginal reading is crates; other MSS. cultatas and culcatas; v. Oud. in h. l.

calcātor, ōris, *m.* [calco], *one who treads something,* esp. *grapes, a treader of grapes* (very rare), Calp. Ecl. 4, 124: uvarum, Hier. Isa. 5, 16, n. 9.

calcātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id], *a wine-press,* Pall. 1, 18, 1 and 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 6, 8.

* **calcātrix,** īcis, *f* [calcator], *she who treads upon something,* i. e. trop *despises it, she who contemns* · mundi, Prud. Psych. 587.

* **calcātūra,** ae, *f.* [calco], *a treading:* operarum, Vitr 10, 10, 1.

1. calcātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. calco

2. calcātus, ūs, *m* [calco], *a treading* (very rare). calcatu assiduo, Pall. Jun. 13, 17; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 77 Mai.

calcĕāmen (calcĭāmen), ĭnis, *n.* [a collateral and rare form of calceamentum], *a shoe,* Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27; 15, 8, 8, § 34.

‡ **calcĕāmentārĭus,** ii, *m.*, = ὑποδηματάριος, caligarius, *a shoemaker,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.

calcĕāmentum (calcĭām-), i, *n.* [calceo], *a covering for the foot, a shoe* (v. also the class. co-ordinate forms calceamen and calceatus), Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Cels. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 73; Col. 12, 3, 1: induere, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38: inferre, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131; 9, 17, 30, § 65; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

calcĕārĭa, ae, *f* [calceus], *a shoe-shop,* Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.

calcĕārĭum (calcĭār-), ii, *n.* [id., lit. *adj* sc. argentum], *money for shoes, shoe-money,* Dig. 34, 1, 21; 2, 15, 8, § 14; Suet. Vesp 8.

‡ **calcĕātor (calcĭāt-),** ōris, *m.* [calceo], *a shoemaker,* Inscr Murat. 909, 12.

1. calcĕātus (calcĭāt-), a, um, *Part.*, v. calceo.

2. calcĕātus (calcĭāt-), ūs, *m.* [calceo], *a covering for the foot, a sandal, shoe* (post-Aug. for the class. calceamentum): in calceatu, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221; 23, 6, 59, § 110; 28, 16, 62, § 222; 11, 45, 105, § 254; Suet. Calig. 52.

calceo (calcio), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [calceus], *to furnish with shoes, to put on shoes, to shoe* (class. in prose and poetry): calceati et vestiti, * Cic. Cael. 26, 62; Suet. Aug. 78; cothurnis, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: soccis, id. 36, 5, 4, § 41: calceandi pedes, * Phaedr. 1, 14, 16; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: fibrinis pellibus, id. 32, 9, 36, § 110: calceabat ipse sese, Suet. Vesp. 21 al.— **B.** Of animals (whose feet were furnished with shoes to be taken off and put on, not shod as with us): spartea quâ animalia calceantur, Pall. 1, 24, 28: mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23: simias, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215: calceatis pedibus, Veg. 3, 58, 2.— **II.** Trop.: calceati dentes, *facete, well prepared for biting,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 84: calceati pedes in praeparatione Evangelii, i.e. *ready messengers,* Vulg. Eph. 6, 15.

calcĕŏlārĭus (calcĭŏl-), ii, *m.* [calceolus], *one who makes shoes, a shoemaker,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38.

calcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [calceus], *a small shoe, half-boot,* ὑποδημάτιον (rare), * Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; Memmius ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 261; Scrib. Comp. 208.

‡ **calces,** *leaden bottles,* Paul. ex Fest. p 46 Müll.

calcĕus (also **calcĭus;** cf. Burm. and Oud. Suet. Aug. 73, and Calig. 52), i, *m.* [calx], *a shoe, a half-boot* (covering the whole foot, while soleae, sandals, covered only the lower part, Gell. 13, 22, 5; v. solea, and cf. Liddell and Scott s. v. ὑπόδημα, and Dict. of Antiq.; very freq. and class.): calcei muliebres sint an viriles, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.; Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. mulleos, p. 142 ib. (Com. Rel. p. 128 Rib.): calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: calcei et toga, id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: in calceo pulvis, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. id. 11, 3, 143; 6, 3, 74: laxus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32. laxatus, Suet. Oth. 6: sinister, dexter, id. Aug. 92: laevus, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: pede major subvertet, minor uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 42.— When the Romans reclined at table they laid aside their shoes; hence, calceos poscere (like soleas poscere, v. solea), i. e. *to rise from table,* Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3: calceos et vestimenta mutavit, *changed,* Cic. Mil. 10, 28; but also, because senators wore a peculiar kind of half-boot (cf. Becker, Gallus, III. p. 132, 2d ed.): calceos mutare, i e. *to become senator,* Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28.

Calchās, antis (*gen.* Calchae, Gell. ap. Charis. p 50 P.; *acc.* Calcham, Pac. and Plaut. ib.; Calchanta, Verg. A. 2, 122; Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 6; Stat. Achill. 1, 493; 2, 7; Calchantem, Cic. N D. 2, 3, 7; id. Div. 1, 40, 87; 2, 30, 63; *abl.* Calchâ, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 48; cf Prisc. p. 702 P.; Ritschl prol. ad Plaut Trin. p 87), *m.*, = Κάλχας, *son of Thestor, the most distinguished seer among the Greeks before Troy,* Verg. A. 2, 122; 2, 182; Ov. A. A. 2, 737.

Calchēdon, v Chalcedon.

calcĭārium, calcĭātus, etc., v. calcearium, etc.

calcĭfrăga, ae, *f.* [2. calx-frango], *an herb said to be a remedy for the stone,* perh. *hartstongue:* Asplenium scolopendrium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 51, § 75; Scrib. Comp. 150; 153; cf. Dioscorid. 3, 151.

calcio, v calceo.

* **calcĭtrātus,** ūs, *m.* [calcitro], *a striking with the heel, a kicking* · mulae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174; cf. calcitro, I.

1. calcĭtro, āre, *v. n.* [1 calx]. **I.** Lit., *to strike with the heels, to kick,* of animals (very rare), Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 149; cf. calcitratus.—**B.** Trop, *to resist, to be stubborn* or *refractory:* calcitrat, respuit, *Cic. Cael. 15, 36.—**C.** Prov.: calcitrare contra stimulum, *to kick against the pricks,* Amm. 18, 5, 1; Vulg. Act. 9, 5; 26, 14; cf. 1. calx. —* **II.** In gen., *to strike convulsively with the feet,* of one dying, Ov M. 12, 240.

2. calcĭtro, ōnis, *m.* [1. calcitro]. **I.** *One who strikes with his heels, a kicker:* equus mordax, calcitro, Varr. ap. Non. p. 45, 2 (Sat. Men. 81, 3).— **II.** Of men, *a boisterous fellow, a blusterer,* Plaut. As. 2, 3, 11.

calcĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. calcitro], *kicking, apt to kick:* juvencus, Col. 2, 2, 26; Dig. 9, 1, 1; 21, 1, 4.

calco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. calx], *to tread something* or *upon something, to tread under foot.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (very freq.; mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.) · astructos morientum acervos, Ov. M. 5, 88; 12, 391: calcata vipera, *trodden upon,* id. ib. 10, 23; 12, 391; 13, 804: alius manum aeger, ut pede ac vestigio Caesaris calcaretur, orabat, Tac. H. 4, 81: cineres ossaque legionum, id. ib. 5, 17: calcata lacinia togae, Suet. Calig. 35: uvam,

to tread grapes, Cato, R. R. 112 *fin.*; Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Ov. M. 2, 29; id. F. 4, 897; Col. 6, 15, 1.—*To stamp, beat*: in mortario, Apic. 2, 3: solum ferratis vectibus, Plin. 36, 23, 52, § 173. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *To tread down, to oppress, trample upon* (the figure is taken from a victorious warrior who tramples upon his prostrate opponents): amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 5; cf. hostem, Juv. 10, 86: gentem, Just. 12, 16, 11: libertas nostra in foro obteritur et calcatur, Liv. 34, 2, 2: calcatum jus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 125.—**2.** *To scorn, contemn, spurn, despise, abuse*: insultetque rogis, calcet et ossa mea, Prop. 2, 8, 20: aliquid quasi fastidiendo calcare, Quint. 5, 13, 22: calcatum foedus, Stat. Th. 3, 208.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Of objects in space, *to tread, pass over*: calcanda semel via leti, * Hor. C. 1, 28, 16; Petr. 118, 5: scopulos, litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: durum aequor, *the frozen sea*, id. Tr. 3, 10, 39: campum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 515: calcatos lucos Jovi, *frequented by*, Sil. 3, 675.—**B.** Of the cock, *to tread*, Col. 8, 5, 24.—**C.** In gen., *to press close together, to press in*: oleas in orculam calcato, Cato, R. R. 117 *fin.*: tomentum in culcita, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 52, 1; 28, 2; Pall. Jan. 20; Plin. 36, 23, 52, § 173; Verg. G. 2, 244.

* **calcŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [calculus], *of* or *pertaining to calculation*: error, *an error in reckoning*, Dig. 50, 8, 8.

1. calcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [calculo], *a computation, calculation, reckoning*, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 10; Ven. ad Syagr. Ep. 5, 6.

* **2. calcŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [calculus], *calculus, gravel, stone*, a disease, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 60.

calcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [calculo], *a computer, teacher of arithmetic*, = λογιστής (post-Aug.), Mart. 10, 62, 4; Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 72; Isid. Orig. 1, 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 43.—**II.** *A book-keeper, accountant*, Dig. 38, 1, 7, § 5; 27, 1, 15, § 5.

calcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [calculator], *of* or *pertaining to an accountant*: tabula, Schol. ad Juv. 7, 73.

* **calcŭlensis**, e, *adj.* [calculus], *of* or *pertaining to stones*: genus purpurarum a calculo maris, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

1. calcŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to calculate, compute, reckon* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Prud. στεφ. 3, 131.—**II.** Trop., *to consider as, to esteem*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

2. calcŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [1. calculo], *a computer, accountant*, Aug. Ord. 2, 12; Anthol. Lat. II. p. 268, 1.

calcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calculus]. **I.** *Full of small stones* or *pebbles, stony, pebbly, gravelly* (post-Aug.): pomum, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15, 6: loca, Col. Arb. 21: ager, id. ib. 3, 11, 7: solum, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 170.—**II.** *Afflicted with calculus* or *stone*, Cels. 7, 26, n. 2; Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 42; Scrib. Comp. 150 and 153; Veg. 2, 18.

calcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. calx; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46]. **I.** In gen., *a small stone, a pebble*: conjectis in os calculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: Demosthenes calculos linguā volvens dicere domi solebat, Quint. 11, 3, 54; Vitr. 7, 2: argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, *gravel in the thorny fields*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 180; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 37; 28, 9, 33, § 124. — **B.** Trop., of discourse: qui tenui venulā per calculos fluunt, Quint. 12, 10, 25.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A stone in the bladder* or *kidneys, the gravel, stone*, Cels. 7, 26: curare, Plin. 20, 21, 86, § 234: comminuere et eicere, id. 20, 4, 13, § 23; cf. eicere, Suet. Aug. 80: movere, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 248: exturbare, id. 20, 10, 42, § 109: frangere, id. 22, 21, 29, § 59: rumpere, id. 23, 8, 80, § 153. —**B.** *A draughtsman, a stone* or *counter used in playing draughts*, called duodecim scripta, in which, as in chess, by driving a piece from one square to another, the person beaten could not finally move at all (ad incitas redactus est): in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 38; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 207; 3, 357; id. Tr. 2, 478; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 5; Mart. 14, 20; Isid. Orig. 18, 67: calculorum ludus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 165.—**2.** Trop.: calculum reducere, *to take back a move*: tibi concedo, quod in XII. scriptis solemus, ut calculum reducas, si te alicujus dati paenitet, Cic. ap. Non. p. 170, 28 (Hortens. Fragm. 51 B. and K.): quā re nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, quos tum abjecimus, i. e. *those principles of action*, id. Att. 8, 12, 5.—**C.** *A stone used in reckoning on the counting-board*; hence meton., *a reckoning, computing, calculating*: calculi et rationes, Quint. 11, 3, 59; 7, 4, 35; 8, 3, 14; 12, 11, 18 Spald.: calculos subducere, *to compute, reckon, cast up*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60: ponere, Col. 3, 3, 7: ponere cum aliquo, Plin. Pan. 20, 5: de posteris cogitanti in condicionibus deligendus ponendus est calculus, id. ib. 1, 14, 9: amicitiam ad calculos vocare, *to subject to an accurate reckoning, hold to a strict account*, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: si ad calculos eum respublica vocet, *settles accounts, reckons*, Liv. 5, 4, 7: revocare aliquid ad calculos, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1: ratio calculorum, Col. 1, 3, 8.—**2.** Trop.: cum aliquā re parem calculum ponere, i. e. *to render equal for equal*, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 1: quos ego movi calculos, *considerations which I have suggested*, id. ib. 2, 19, 9.—**D.** In the most ancient per., *a stone used in voting; a vote, sentence, decision, suffrage*; a white one for assent or acquittal, a black for denial or condemnation; cf. Ov. M. 15, 41 sq.; App. M. 10, p. 242.—Hence judicialis, Imp. Just. Cod. 3, 1, 12: deteriorem reportare, i. e. *an adverse decision*, Impp. Diocl. et Max. Cod. 7, 62, 10: calculis omnibus, *by a unanimous vote*, App. M. 7, p. 191, 21.—Trop.: si modo tu fortasse errori nostro album calculum adjeceris, i. e. *approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5. — **E.** The Thracians were accustomed to preserve the recollection of fortunate occurrences by white stones, and of unfortunate by black, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 131.—Hence, **2.** Trop.: o diem laetum, notandumque mihi candidissimo calculo! i. e. *a most happy day!* Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 3; cf. Mart. 12, 34, 9, § 53; Pers. 2, 1 sq.—**F.** In late Lat., *a small weight*: calculus constat ex granis ciceris duobus, Auct. Ponder ap. Goes. Agr. p. 322 (in Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 8, called calcus).

calcus, i, v. the preced. *fin.*

calda, ae, v. calidus, I. B. 1.

caldāmentum, i, *n.* [calidus], *a fermentation* (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 5.

caldārĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [caldaria], *a small vessel for heating fluids*, Schol. ad Juv. 5, 47 dub. (Jan. calvariolas).

caldārĭus (**călĭd-**), a, um, *adj.* [caldus = calidus], *pertaining to* or *suitable for warming*: cella, *a warm bath*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 26. — **B.** *Subst.* **1. caldārĭa**, ae, *f.* **a.** *A warm bath*, Marc. Emp. 25.—**b.** *A pot* for boiling, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 14; App. Herb. 59. — **2. caldārĭum**, ii, *n.* **a.** *A hot bath*, Vitr. 5, 10, 1; 8, 2, 4; Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Cels. 1, 4.—**b.** *A room containing warm water for bathing*, Vitr. 5, 10, 1.—**II.** Esp.: calidaria maltha, *for plastering the walls in baths*, Pall. 1, 41, 1: caldarium aes, *that is prepared by heat* or *fusion*, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94.

Caldĭus, i, *m.* [calda], *a nickname formed from Claudius, and given to the emperor Tiberius, on account of his fondness for drink*, Suet. Tib. 42; cf. Biberius and Mero.

caldor, ōris, *m.* [caldus = calidus], *warmth, heat* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15; 1, 41, 1; 1, 55, 6; Gell. 17, 8, 10; 19, 4, 4 and 5; Arn. 7, 240.

caldum, i, v. caldus.

1. caldus, a, um, v. calidus.

2. Caldus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, v. Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 28.—Esp.: C. Caelius Caldus, quaestor A. U. C. 704, Cic. Fam. 2, 19 tit.

Călēdŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, also **Călĭ-** [cf. Welsh celydd, a woody shelter, and Lat. celo], = Καληδονία, *the province of the ancient Britons, now the Highlands in the northern part of Scotland*, Tac. Agr. 10; 11; 25; 31. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Călēdŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Caledonian*: silva, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102; Flor. 3, 10, 18: saltus, id. 1, 17, 3: ursus, Mart. Spect. 7: Britanni, id. 10, 44, 1; Luc. 6, 68: Oceanus, Val. Fl. 1, 8. —**B. Călēdŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Caledonian*: angulus, Sol. 22, 1.—**Călēdŏnes**, um, *m.*, *a people in the Scottish Highlands*, Eum. Pan. Const. 7.

călĕ-făcĭo, or contr. **calfăcĭo** (as calidus = caldus, calidarius = caldarius, etc.), fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* (in the time of Quint. the contracted form seems to have been the prevailing one, v. Quint. 1, 6, 21; also Charis. p. 220 P. gives as *pass.* calfio. In the poets usage varies according to the demands of the verse; e. g., călfăcit, Ov. F. 4, 698; călfăcienda, id. A. A. 2, 214; călfacti, id. Ib. 48, and călĕfēcit, Lucr. 6, 687; călĕfacta, Verg. A. 12, 66; 12, 269 al. In prose writers — e. g. Quint. 5, 10, 58 — the best MSS. vary between the two forms. —*Imperat.* calface, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2.—*Pass.* regularly calefio; once by a solecism calefacientur, Vitr. 5, 10; cf. concalefaciuntur, id. 4, 7) [caleo-facio]. **I.** Lit., *to make warm* or *hot, to warm, heat*: ventus ubi percaluit calefecitque omnia, * Lucr. 6, 687: dolium calfacito, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: ad calefaciendum corpus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: igne focum, Ov. F. 4, 698. — *Pass.*: calamistris calefactis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.: abi intro ac jube huic aquam calefieri, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 48: calefieri jussi reliquias, id. Pers. 1, 3, 25: fauces calefiunt, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: balineum calfieri jubebo, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3: Algenti manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214: ovum cum porri suco calefactum, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 47: ora calefacta, Verg. A. 12, 66.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In colloquial lang., *to trouble, vex*: calface hominem, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4: Gabinium calefecerat Memmius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1.—**B.** Poet., of the passions, *to heat, to rouse up, excite*: calefacta corda tumultu, Verg. A. 12, 269; Ov. Ib. 48: vino calefacta Venus, Claud. B. Gild. 182. — **C.** *To pursue something with zeal*: forum aleatorium calfecimus, Suet. Aug. 71 Ruhnk.

călĕfactābĭlis, e, *adj.* [calefacio], *that can be warmed, made hot*: ignis, Boëth. ap. Aristot. Interpr. p. 279; cf. id. ib. p. 450.

călĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a warming, heating* (post-Aug.): balnei publici, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 4.—In *plur.*: calefactiones thermarum, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2.

călĕfacto, āre, *v. freq. act.* [id.], *to make warm, to warm, heat* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aquam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80: ahenum, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: corpora, Gell. 17, 8, 12.—* **II.** Trop.: aliquem virgis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 48.

călĕfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a warming* or *heating power*, Plin. Val. 1, 38; Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

1. călĕfactus or **calfactus**, a, um, *Part.*, v. calefacio.

2. călĕfactus (**calfac-**), ūs, *m.* [calefacio], *a warming, heating* (post-Aug. and rare): faucium tumorem calfactu obiter fovere, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 48; Lact. Opif. Dei, 14, 5.

călĕfīo, fiĕri, v. calefacio.

Călendae, v. Kalendae.

Călendāris, v. Kalendaris.

călendārium, v. kalendarium.

Calentum (**Call-**), i, *n.*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, now prob. *Cuzalla*, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171. — Hence, **Callenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Calentum*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.

Călēnum, i, and **Călēnus**, a, um, v. Cales.

călĕo, ui, 2, *v. n.* (*part. fut. act.* călĭtūrus, Ov. M. 13, 590: caleor = caleo, Caper. ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.; prob. only in reference to the *impers.* caletur, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12; id. Truc. 1, 1, 46) [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. σκέλλω, σκληρός], *to be warm* or *hot, to glow* (object.; opp. frigere, to be cold; while aestuare, to feel, experience warmth; opp. algere, to feel cold; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 89). **I.** Lit.: calet aqua; eamus hinc intro ut laves, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: sentiri hoc putat, ut calere ignem, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: os calet tibi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: sole calente, Tib. 1, 5, 22: terrae alio sole calentes, Hor. C. 2, 16, 18: calens favilla, id. ib. 2, 6, 22: ture calent arae, Verg. A. 1, 417: calentibus aris, Ov. M. 12, 152: calituras ignibus aras, id. ib. 13, 590: guttae calentes, id. ib. 7, 283: epulae, id. ib. 8, 671: sulphur, id. ib. 14, 86.—Poet. sometimes for aestuare, subject., *to feel warm*: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, Qui aput carbones adsident! semper calent, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: febre, Juv. 10, 218: rabie, Val. Fl. 3, 216; cf.: caluit et hodie Faustina, Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To glow* in mind, *to be roused, warmed, inflamed*

(class.; in prose less freq. than ardere): (leones) permixtā caede calentes, *inflamed by indiscriminate slaughter*, Lucr. 5, 1312; cf. id. 3, 643; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: admirando, irridendo calebat, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: in re frigidissimā cales, in ferventissimā cales. Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: animis jam calentibus, Quint. 4, 1, 59: Romani calentes adhuc ab recenti pugnā proelium ineunt, Liv. 25, 39, 9: at ille utendum animis dum spe calerent ratus, *are animated*, Curt. 4, 1, 29: feminā calere, *to become enamored of*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 33; cf.: Lycidan quo calet juventus, id. ib. 1, 4, 19: puellā, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 83: amore, id. A. A. 3, 571; Mart. 7, 32, 12; igne, id. 5, 55, 3: desiderio Conjugis abrepti, *to be inflamed with desire*, Ov. M. 7, 731; also, *to be troubled, perplexed*: haec velim explices; etsi te ipsum istic jam calere puto, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2; Cael. ap. id. Fam. 8, 6, 51: alio mentis morbo, *to labor under* (the figure derived from fever, v. supra), Hor. S. 2, 3, 80; and so of the passion for scribbling: mutavit mentem populus levis et calet uno Scribendi studio, *now the rage for writing and versifying is the general disease of our people*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 108: narratur et prisci Catonis Saepe mero caluisse virtus, id. C. 3, 21, 12; Stat. Th. 5, 263.—(β) With *inf.*: tubas audire, Stat. Th. 4, 261; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 10, 287; id. Ep. 1, 29.—(γ) With *ad*: ad nova lucra, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62.—**B.** Of abstract things, *to be carried on warmly, to be urged on zealously*: illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causā refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: judicia calent, i. e. magnā diligentiā et ardore exercentur, id. Att. 4, 16, 3: calebant nundinae, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11: posteaquam satis calere res Rubrio visa est, i. e. *seemed sufficiently ripe for execution*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: Veneris bella calent, *rage*, Tib. 1, 10, 53: et mixtus lacrimis caluit dolor, Stat. Th. 3, 383.—**C.** *To be yet warm, new*, or *fresh* (the figure taken from food): at enim nihil est, nisi, dum calet, hic agitur, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: illi rumores de comitiis caluerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—**D.** (Effectus pro causā.) Of a place, *to be eagerly sought, to be frequented* (rare): ungularum pulsibus calens Hister, *often trod*, Mart. 7, 7, 2.

Căles, ium, *f.* (as *sing.* in *acc.* Calen, as if from Cale, Sil. 12, 525: **Călēnum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60), = Καλησία, *a town in Southern Campania, celebrated for its good wine*, now *Calvi*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; id. Phil. 12, 11, 27; id. Att. 7, 14, 1; Hor. C. 4, 12, 14; Cato, R. R. 135, 1; Verg. A. 7, 728; Sil. 8, 514.—**II.** Deriv.: **Călēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cales, Calenian*: municipium, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3.—*Absol.*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7: ager, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 65: prelum, Hor. C. 1, 20, 9: falx, id. ib. 1, 31, 9; also *subst.*, **1. Călēnum**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *Calenian wine*: molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69.—**2.** *Plur.*: **Călēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cales*: C. Gracchus ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3.—In *sing.*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.

călesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [caleo], *to grow warm* or *hot*. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): (vortex) suā cum Mobilitate calescit, Lucr. 6, 280: calescere vel apricatione vel igni, umbris aquisve refrigerari, Cic. Sen. 16, 57; id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: unda calescit, Ov. M. 15, 310; Curt. 4, 7, 22.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *to become excited, to glow, be inflamed*; esp. with love (poet.), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 5 Don.: quo propius nunc es, flammā propiore calesco, Ov. H. 18, 177; so id. M. 3, 372: est deus in nobis! agitante calescimus illo, id. F. 6, 5.

Călētes, um, and **Călēti**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Belgic Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 2, 4; Hirt. ib. 8, 7; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8.

Calctrānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Caletra in Etruria*: ager, Liv. 39, 55, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

calfacio, v. calefacio.

‡ **călĭcāta aedĭfĭcia**, calce polita, *plastered with lime*, Paul. ex Fest. 47 Müll.; cf. decalicatum.

călĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [calix], *a little cup* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

‡ **călĭclārĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], ποτηριοθήκη, *a place where cups stand, a cupboard, sideboard*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

călĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calix], *a small cup*, Cato, R. R. 108, 1; Cels. 2, 11; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93; Pall. Nov. 7, 11.—**II.** Esp., *a little inkstand*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 36.

călĭda, ae, v. calidus, I. B. 1.

călĭdārĭum, etc., v. caldarius, B. 2.

călĭdē, *adv.*, v. calidus *fin.*

Călĭdĭus, a, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** M. Calidius, *an orator, contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 79, 274 sqq.; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; 3, 2, 1; id. Fam. 8, 4, 1.—**II.** Cn. Calidius, *a Roman knight, the father of a senator, plundered by Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42.—**III.** Q. Calidius, *the father of* L., Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38; 2, 3, 25, § 63.

Călĭdŏnia, etc., v. Caledonia, etc.

călĭdus and **caldus**, a, um, *adj.* (contr. access. form caldus in the ante-Aug. per. is freq. only in Cato and Varr.; Lucr. and Cic. use only calidus; acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 19, caldus appears to have been predom. in the Aug. per., though used by Aug. poets only when demanded by the rules of prosody, as *comp.* caldior, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53) [caleo, like fervidus, frigidus, from ferveo, etc., aridus from areo, etc.], *warm, hot.* **I.** Lit.: fons luce diurnā Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 850; 6, 749; 6, 888: corpora secreta omnino calidi vaporis, *devoid of warmth*, id. 2, 844; 2, 858; 3, 127; 3, 216; 5, 568; 5, 595; 5, 796; 6, 859; 6, 949 al.: fervor, id. 6, 657; 5, 604: fornaces, id. 6, 148: lavacra, id. 6, 800: corpus, id. 6, 856: febres, id. 2, 34.—As epitheton ornans with ignis, Lucr. 1, 648; 1, 1087; 2, 431; 6, 516; 6, 689; with flamma, id. 3, 903: omne quod est calidum et igneum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calidior est enim, vel potius ardentior, animus, quam hic aër, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: calidissimae hiemes, Vitr. 2, 1: aestas, Sen. Hippol. 765: dies, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152; Quint. 11, 3, 27.—Contr. form in agro caldo, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; 6, 2: sole caldo, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: calda puls, id. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.—*Comp.*: caldior est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 53.—*Prop. nom.*: **Călĭdae Aquae**, = Ὕδατα θερμά, *Hot Springs, a bathing place in Zeugitana*, now *Hammam Gurbos*, Liv. 30, 24, 9.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. călĭda** (**calda**), ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *warm water*, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 77; Tac. G. 22; cf. Just. 44, 2, 6; contr. calda, Col. 6, 13 *fin.*; 6, 30, 5; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83; Sen. Ep. 77, 9; 83, 5; Mart. 1, 12.—**2. călĭdum** (**caldum**), i, *n.*, = τὸ θερμόν (sc. ὕδωρ), *a hot drink* (a mixture of wine and boiling hot water), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14: calix a caldo, quod in eo calda puls apponebatur et caldum eo bibebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *fiery, rash, eager, spirited, fierce, impassioned, vehement* (of living beings, only in the poets): equus calidus animis, *of a fiery spirit*, Verg. G. 3, 119: redemptor, *eager, active*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72: calidus juventā, id. C. 3, 14, 27: caldior est, id. S. 1, 3, 53: rixa, id. C. 3, 27, 70.—**2.** Esp. freq. (also in prose): consilium, of a conclusion made under excitement, *inconsiderate, hasty, rash* = temerarium, praeceps (v. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89; Doed. Syn. II. p. 124; cf. also Lidd. and Scott under θερμός): reperias multos, quibus periculosa et calida consilia quietis et cogitatis et splendidiora et majora videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: agitabanturque pro ingenio ducis consilia calidiora, Liv. 22, 24, 2: consilia calida et audacia primā specie laeta, tractatu dura, eventu tristia esse, id. 35, 32, 13; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89; cf.: calidoque habitata Gradivo Pectora, Sil. 15, 337 Drak. ad loc.—Hence, **3.** As *a Roman proper name*, Caldus (*hot-head*): idcirco aliquem Caldum (al. Calidium) vocari, quod temerario et repentino consilio sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 28.—So C. Caelius Caldus, Cic. Fam. 2, 19.—**B.** With the prevailing idea of haste, *quick, ready, prompt* (rare; perh. only ante-class.): huic homini opus est quadraginta minis celeriter calidis, *quickly procured*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 39: pedes, Varr. ap. Non. p. 263, 20.—Esp.: consilium, *quick, ready device* or *plan*: reperiamus aliquid calidi conducibilis consili, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 73: reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 73 Brix. ad loc.; cf.: calidum hercle audivi esse optumum mendacium, id. Most. 3, 1, 136.—Hence, * *adv.*: **călĭdē**, *quickly, promptly*, etc.: calide quicquid acturus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 99.

călĭendrum (**călĭandrĭum**, Arn. 6, p. 209), i, *n.* [κάλλυντρον, ornament], *a high head-dress, made of layers of false hair; a head-dress worn by Roman women* (very rare): caliendrum κόσμιον κεφαλῆς, Gloss. Philox.; * Hor. S. 1, 8, 48 (caliendrum hoc est galericulum, Porphyr., acc. to whom it was also used by Varro; cf. Varr. Sat. Men. 95, 10); Arn. l. l.; Tert. Pall. 4.

călĭga, ae, *f.* [cf. calceus, from calx], *a shoe of leather*, esp. *that worn by the Roman soldiers* (cf. Dio, 48, 12; Smith, Antiq., and Becker, Gall. III. p. 134, 2d ed.), *a half-boot, a soldier's boot.* **I.** Lit., * Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1; Just. 38, 10, 3; * Suet. Calig. 52; * Juv. 16, 24; Edict. Diocl. p. 241.—**II.** Meton., *military service*, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135; Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 6; id. Ben. 5, 16, 2; Inscr. Grut. 445, 9.

călĭgāris, e, *adj.* [caliga], *of* or *pertaining to the* caliga or *soldier's boot* (access. form of the foll.): clavus, Plin. 9, 18, 33, § 69; 22, 22, 46, § 94: formae, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

călĭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the soldier's boot*: clavus, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143.—Hence, with sutor, Inscr. Grut. 649, 1.—As *subst.*: **călĭgārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a maker of soldiers' boots, a shoemaker*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33; Firm. Matth. 3, 12; Inscr. Spon. Misc. 220.

* **călĭgātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. caligo], *darkness, mistiness*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 123.

călĭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [caliga], *wearing soldiers' boots, booted*: milites, Suet. Vit. 7 *fin.*; Dig. 3, 2, 2; 48, 3, 9; Inscr. Grut. 279, 3.—Of a peasant *in heavy shoes, brogans*, Juv. 3, 322.—**II.** *Subst.*: **călĭgātus**, i, *m.* (sc. miles), *a common soldier, a private*, = gregarius, Suet. Aug. 25; cf. Dig. 27, 1, 10.

* **călĭgĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. caligo], *dark, gloomy*: fumus, Grat. Cyn. 56.

călĭgĭnōsus (post-class. **călĭgōsus**, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803; cf. Kopp. ad id. 1, § 67; Ven. Fort. Carm. 5, 4, 25), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of mist, covered with mist, dark, obscure, gloomy* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry): caelum et umidum et caliginosum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: obscurior et quasi caliginosa stella (opp. illustris et pellucida), id. Div. 1, 57, 130: tractus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171: tenebrae, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1.—**II.** Trop., *dark, uncertain, obscure*: nox, i. e. *an uncertain future*, * Hor. C. 3, 29, 30: caliginosissima quaestio, Aug. Ep. 7.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

1. cālīgo (**call-**), ĭnis, *f.* [root cal-, cover; cf.: oc-culo, clam, cella], *a thick atmosphere, a mist, vapor, fog* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): suffundere caelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479; 6, 461; 6, 92: (ignis) piceā crassus caligine, Verg. G. 2, 309; cf. id. A. 9, 36; Liv. 29, 27, 7: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, id. 33, 7, 2; cf. Suet. Ner. 19: fumidam a terrā exhalari caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111: caligo aestuosa, Col. 11, 2, 53 (for which, id. 11, 2, 57: nebulosus aestus): pruinae et caligo, id. 3, 2, 4; cf. Pall. Febr. 9, 2.—Also in *plur.*: inter caligines, Col. 3, 1, 7.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** (Causa pro effectu.) *Darkness, obscurity, gloom* (produced by mist, fog, etc.; freq. with tenebrae; class. in prose and poetry): mi ob oculos caligo obstitit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 51: cum altitudo caliginem oculis obfudisset, i. e. *had caused dizziness*, Liv. 26, 45, 3: erat in tantā calligine major usus aurium quam oculorum, id. 22, 5, 3 Weissenb.: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit; sole orto est discussa, id. 29, 27, 7: nox terram caligine texit, Lucr. 6, 853; 5, 649: caeca noctis, id. 4, 457: caecae umbra, id. 3, 305; cf. Verg. A. 3, 203: quam simul agnorunt inter caliginis umbras, Ov. M. 4, 455: ara obscurā caligine tecta, Cic. Arat. 194.—With tenebrae, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44; Curt. 9, 4, 18; Lampr. Comm. 16.—In later writers also with a *gen.*: caligo tenebrarum, Quint. Decl. 18, 7; cf. Sen. Agam. 472 Heins.; and inversely: tenebris illunae caliginis impeditus, App. M. 9, p. 214.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *mental blindness, dulness of perception*: quod videbam equidem, sed quasi per caliginem: praestrinxerat aciem animi D. Bruti salus, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 3; so id. Fin. 5, 15, 43: adhuc tamen

per caliginem video, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 8: caecâ mentem caligine consitus, * Cat. 64, 207: Augustus . . . omnibus omnium gentium viris magnitudine suâ inducturus caliginem, *to throw into the shade*, Vell. 2, 37, 1. —**2.** Of dark, difficult circumstances, *calamity, affliction, gloom:* vide nunc caliginem temporum illorum, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: superioris anni, id. post Red. in Sen. 3, 5: an qui etesiis, qui per cursum rectum regnum tenere non potuerunt, nunc caecis tenebris et caligine se Alexandriam perventuros arbitrati sunt? id. Agr. 2, 17, 44: illa omnis pecunia latuit in illâ caligine ac tenebris, quae totam rem publicam tum occuparant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 177: ecce illa tempestas, caligo bonorum, tenebrae rei publicae, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tantum caliginis, tantum perturbationis offusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16: quaedam scelerum offusa caligo, Quint. 9, 3, 47.—**C.** In medic. lang., as a disease of the eyes, *dim-sightedness, weakness of the eyes*, Cels. 6, 6, n. 32; Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 61; 20, 23, 95, § 254; 25, 13, 92, § 144; 32, 9, 31, § 97; 34, 11, 27, § 114; Scrib. Comp. 179.

2. cālīgo, āre, *v. n.* [1. caligo]. **I.** *To emit vapor* or *steam, to steam, reek:* amnes aestate vaporatis, hieme frigidis nebulis caligent, Col. 1, 5, 4: aram tenui caligans vestiet umbrâ, Cic. Arat. 205 (449); cf.: omnem quae nunc Mortalis hebetat visus tibi et umida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam, Verg. A. 2, 606.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To be involved in darkness, to be dark, gloomy:* caligare oculos, *darkness covers the eyes*, Lucr. 3, 157; Verg. G. 4, 468; Stat. Th. 1, 95. —**2.** Poet.: altae caligantesque fenestrae, *dizzy*, Juv. 6, 31.—**II.** Trop., of the understanding, *to be blind, to be surrounded by darkness, to grope about:* orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat. S. 5, 3, 238: caligare ad pervidendum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 1: virtus inhorrescit ad subita, et caligabit, si, etc., id. Ep. 57, 4; Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2; Quint. Decl. 18 *fin.:* rex caligare alto in solio, nec pondera regni posse pati, Sil. 14, 88.—Prov.: caligare in sole, *to grope in broad daylight*, Quint. 1, 2, 19.—**B.** In medic. lang., of the eyes, *to suffer from weakness, be weak*, Cels. 6, 6, 32; Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; cf. id. 11, 37, 54, § 147.—Transf., of the person, *to be dim-sighted:* caligans Thyestes, Mart. 10, 4, 1; Scrib. Comp. 184.

cālīgōsus, v. caliginosus.

căligŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caliga], *a small military boot;* only post-class. ap. Ambros. Ep. 7, 53; Hor. S. 1, 3, 128; Schol. ad Juv. 3, 67.—Hence, **II.** As *nom. propr.:* **Căligŭla,** ae, *m.*, *a cognomen of the successor of Tiberius, since from his earliest youth he was engaged in military service;* cf. Suet. Calig. 9; Tac. A. 1, 41; 1, 69; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.

calim, v. clam.

Calingae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 64 sq.; 6, 20, 23, § 72; 7, 2, 2, § 30.

Calingii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 159.

‡ † **caliptra,** *a kind of covering for the head*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47, 5 Müll. [= καλύπτρα].

† **călix,** ĭcis, *m.* [root cal-, cover; cf. caligo; Germ. Kelch]. **I.** *A cup, goblet, a drinking-vessel:* κύλιξ poculi genus, quod nos una littera immutata calicem dicimus, Macr. S. 5, 21; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8; Cic. Pis. 27, 67; id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; Tib. 2, 5, 98; Prop. 2 (3), 33, 40; Hor. S. 2, 4, 79; 2, 6, 68; 2, 8, 35; Plin. 33, prooem. 2, § 5; 36, 40, 66, § 195; Juv. 11, 145.—**B.** Meton., *wine*, = vinum, Cat. 27, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19 al.—**II.** *A cooking-vessel, pot*, Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 7; id. L. L. 5, 27, 36; Ov. F. 5, 509.—**III.** Of aqueducts, *a small pipe*, Front. Aquaed. 36.

calla, v. calsa.

Callaecia, Callaecus, and **Callaicus,** v. Gallaeci.

† **callais,** idis, *f.*, = καλλαΐς, *a sea-green precious stone, the turquoise*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151 (in Sol. 20 called callaica).—Hence, **II. callāĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *turquoise-colored:* lacernae, Mart. 14, 139.—*Subst.:* **callāĭna,** ae, *f.*, *a precious stone of a pale-green color*, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 110 sq.; 37, 10, 54, § 147; cf. id. 37, 10, 56, § 151.

† **callărias,** ae, *m.*, = καλλαρίας, *a kind of codfish*, Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61; 32, 11, 53, § 146 Sillig (Jan. collyri, collyris).

callens, entis, v. calleo, *P. a.*

callenter, *adv.*, v. calleo, *P. a. fin.*

callĕo, ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* [callum]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *to be callous, to be thick-skinned* (rare): plagis costae callent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 258, 10: callent rure manus, Auct. Aetn. 260; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211.—**B.** Trop. * **1.** *To be hardened, insensible, unfeeling:* in illis rebus exercitatus animus callere jam debet atque omnia minoris existimare, Serv. Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 2; cf. callisco.—**2.** *To be practised, to be wise by experience, to be skilful, versed in;* in a pun on the literal sense A. supra: callum aprugnum callere aeque non sinam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 2; cf. id. ib. v. 1; so id. Pers. 2, 5, 4: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent, id. Truc. 5, 40 (cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 62: callidus ad quaestum): Amm. 15, 2, 4: melius quam viri callent mulieres, Att. ap. Non. p. 257, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 28 Rib.): satin' astu et fallendo callet? id. ib. p. 258, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 475 ib.): quod periti sumus in vitâ atque usu callemus magis, id. ib. 258, 5: si in re navali, cujus esset ignarus, offendisset, eo plus in ea, quorum usu calleret, spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26, 10: cottidiano usu ejus (negotii) callebant, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1; Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91; 9, 29, 46, § 86: augurandi studio Galli praeter caeteros callent, Just. 24, 4, 3: arte, Ser. ap. Non. p. 258, 2; Sol. 8: bellis callere, *by military experience*, Sil. 6, 90 sq.: fidibus, App. Flor. n. 18.—**II.** *Act.*, *to know by experience* or *practice, to know, have the knowledge of, understand* (freq., esp. in the poets; in Cic. very rare): memini et scio et calleo et commemini, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 52; id. Poen. 3, 1, 71: cuncta perdocte callet, id. Most. 1, 3, 122: alicujus sensum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 17: istaec malitiosa non tam calleo, Afran. ap. Non. p. 482, 10 (Com. Rel. v. 124 Rib.): in colubras callet cantiunculam, Pompon. ib. 482, 9 (Com. Rel. v. 118 ib.): jura, Cic. Balb. 14, 32; Gell. 16, 10, 3: urbanas rusticasque res pariter, Liv. 39, 40, 4: artem, Tac. A. 13, 3: legitimum sonum digitis callemus et aure, Hor. A. P. 274 al. —(β) With *inf.* as object: multaque de rerum mixturâ dicere callent, * Lucr. 2, 978; Hor. C. 4, 9, 49; Juv. 4, 142; Pers. 5, 105.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* quem Marcellini consiliarium fuisse callebant, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 258, 8.—(δ) With *rel.-clause:* quo pacto id fieri soleat, calleo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 37.—Hence, **callens,** entis, *P. a.*, *acquainted with, versed in, skilful, expert* (very rare): qui sunt vaticinandi callentes, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 182: utriusque linguae, Gell. 17, 5, 3: bellandi, Amm. 16, 12, 32.—* *Adv.:* **callenter,** *skilfully, cunningly;* for the class. callide, App. M. 4, p. 150, 3.

callĭblĕphărum (callĭblĕphărĭum, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*), i, *n.*, = καλλιβλέφαρον (sc. φάρμακον), *a dye for coloring the eyebrows*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 218, 22; Plin. 21, 19, 73, § 123; 23, 4, 51, § 97; 33, 6, 34, § 102. —Hence, † **callĭblĕphărātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *with beautiful eyelids:* ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.

callĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant that*, acc. to Pythagoras, *made water freeze*, Plin. 24, 17, 99, § 156.

Callĭcĭās, ae, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 71.

Callĭclēs, is, *m.*, *a character in the* Trinummus *of Plautus*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 114; 4, 4, 2 al.—**II.** *A Grecian painter in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 114.—**III.** *A Grecian statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Callĭcrătĭdas, ae, *m.*, = Καλλικρατίδας, *a Spartan general, successor of Lysander, conquered and slain near the Arginusæ*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84; 1, 30, 109.

Callĭcŭla, ae, *f.*, *a low mountain in Campania, not far from Casilinum*, Liv. 22, 15, 3; 22, 16, 5.

Callĭdămătēs, is, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 9.

callĭdē, *adv.*, v. callidus *fin.*

Callĭdēmĭdēs, is, *m.*, = Καλλιδημίδης, *the name of a man*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 3.

callĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callidus], *the being* callidus, in a good or bad sense. **I.** In a good sense, *shrewdness, skill, skilfulness, readiness, aptness* (so several times after the Aug. period): calliditas ingenii, Nep. Eum. 1, 3; Ov. F. 3, 380; Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195; Tac. Agr. 9; Flor. 2, 17, 15; Cic. Har. Resp. 9, 19.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** In a bad sense, *cunning, craft, slyness, artfulness:* scientia, quae est remota ab justitiâ, calliditas potius quam sapientia est appellanda, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; 3, 32, 113; id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; id. Har. Resp. 9, 19; id. Or. 39, 137; Quint. 2, 5, 7; 4, 2, 126; Ov. H. 16, 300; 20, 126; Mart. 11, 50, 2 al.—Of *stratagem in war*, Liv. 42, 47, 7: calliditas ad robur accesserat, Flor. 3, 4, 3.—Trop., *of oratorical artifice:* genus ejusmodi calliditatis atque calumniae, Cic. Part. Or. 39, 137.—In *plur.:* servi venere in mentem Syri Calliditates, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14; Lact. 2, 12, 17.

Callĭdrŏmus, i, *m.*, = Καλλίδρομος, *a mountain in Locris, near Thermopylæ, part of the Œta range*, Liv. 36, 15 sqq.

* **callĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [callidus], *a little cunning* or *sly:* fraus, Arn. 2, p. 91.

callĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [calleo], *that is taught wisdom by experience and practice, shrewd, expert, experienced, adroit, skilful:* versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur: callidos autem, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25. **I.** *Ingenious, prudent, dexterous, skilful.* **A.** In gen. (class.): ad suum quaestum callidus, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 34; id. Truc. 2, 4, 62 (cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 40: omnes homines ad suum quaestum callent); id. Ps. 2, 4, 35; id. Ep. 3, 3, 47; id. Poen. 1, 2, 25: callida Musa, Calliope, * Lucr. 6, 93: ego ut agitator callidus, priusquam ad fidem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: natura nihil potest esse callidius, id. N. D. 2, 57, 142: Demosthene nec gravior exstitit quisquam nec callidior, nec temperatior, id. Or. 7, 23: juvenis parum callidus, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 11: in disputando, Quint. 12, 2, 14.—In reference to art, *excelling in art, skilful*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 23 Heind.; 2, 7, 101; id. Ep. 1, 10, 26. —**B.** Particular constructions. (α) With *gen.:* rei rusticae, Col. 2, 2, 1: rerum naturae, id. 7, 3, 12: rei militaris, Tac. H. 2, 32: temporum, id. A. 4, 33.—(β) With *abl.:* junctura callidus acri, Pers. 5, 14.—(γ) In the Greek manner, with *inf.:* callidus Condere furto, Hor. C. 1, 10, 7; cf.: tuque testudo resonare septem Callida nervis, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; Pers. 1, 118.—**C.** Meton., of things: foramina callidissimo artificio naturâ fabricata, *very well contrived* or *wrought*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: inventum, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: junctura, Hor. A. P. 47.—**II.** *Crafty, cunning, artful, sly.* **A.** Of persons (class.): itaque me malum esse oportet, callidum, astutum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: malum crudumque et callidum atque subdolum, id. Poen. 5, 2, 148; id. Pers. 4, 4, 70; id. Cist. 4, 2, 61: ego hominem callidiorem vidi neminem, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 1; id. And. 1, 2, 27; id. Eun. 5, 6, 10; Petr. 4, 2, 1: hi saepe versutos homines et callidos admirantes, malitiam sapientiam judicant, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10 Beier; id. Caecin. 19, 55; cf. id. Off. 3, 13, 57; Quint. 6, 3, 96: homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: gens non astuta nec callida, Tac. G. 22: ad fraudem callidi, Cic. Clu. 65, 183; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 1, 9: in disputando mire callidos, Quint. 12, 2, 14: amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, Tac. A. 2, 57.—**B.** Meton., of things: doli, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4: consilium, Ter. And. 3, 4, 10: audacia, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: callida et malitiosa juris interpretatio, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: liberalitas, *crafty, calculating*, Nep. Att. 11, 3: malitia inimici, Liv. 38, 44, 1: cunctatio, Suet. Tib. 24: saevitia, id. Dom. 11.—**2.** Trop.: merx, of a woman, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 61.—Hence, *adv.:* **callĭdē** (in both signif. of the *adj.* freq. and class.). **1.** *Skilfully, shrewdly, expertly*, etc.: callide nosse aliquem, *well*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 82: intellegere, Ter. And. 1, 2, 30: callide arguteque dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 98: dicere, id. de Or. 1, 20, 93: callide et perite versari, id. ib. 1, 11, 48: sine quo nihil satis caute, nihil satis callide agi posset, id. Caecin. 5, 15 al.—*Comp.*, Tac. A. 6,

37.—*Sup.*, Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*—**2.** *Cunningly, craftily*, etc.: callide et facete exordiri rem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7: accedere, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: occultare vitia sua, Sall. J. 15, 3: callide et cum astu confiteri aliquid, Gell. 12, 12, 1.

Callĭfae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in the region of the Hirpini*, now *Calvise*, Liv. 8, 25, 4.

callīgo, v. 1. caligo.

† **callĭgŏnon**, i, *n.*, = καλλίγονον, *a plant, also called* polygonon mas, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113 (v. Sillig *N. cr.*).

Callĭmăchus, i, *m.*, = Καλλίμαχος. **1.** *A distinguished Greek poet and grammarian of Cyrene* (hence Battiades; v. Battus, I. b.) *who lived in Alexandria in the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, B. C. 250, Quint. 10, 1, 58; Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; 1, 39, 93; id. de Or. 3, 33, 32; Ov. R. Am. 759; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100; Prop. 2, 1, 40; Ov. P. 4, 16, 32.—Hence, **Callĭmăchīus**, a, um, *adj.*: metrum, i. e. *a choriambic tetrameter and an amphibrach*, Serv. Centim. p. 1823 P.—**2.** *A celebrated sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92.—**3.** *A physician*, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12.

☞ Apollas Callimachus, in Quint. 11, 2, 14, is yet unexplained; v. Spald. in h. l.

† **callĭmus**, i, *m.*, = κάλλιμος (beautiful), *a kind of eagle-stone*, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 151.

Callĭnīcŭs, i, *m.*, = Καλλίνικος, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 72.

† **callĭon**, ii, *n.*, = κάλλιον, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. vesicaria, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177.

† **callĭōnȳmus**, i, *m.*, = καλλιώνυμος, *a sea-fish, also called* uranoscopus, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69.

Callĭŏpē, ēs (**Callĭŏpēa**, ae, Verg. E. 4, 57; Prop. 1, 2, 28; Ov. F. 5, 80; cf. Prisc. p. 563 P.), *f.*, = Καλλιόπη and Καλλιόπεια (fine-voiced), *the chief of the Muses, goddess of Epic poetry, and, in the poets, sometimes of every other kind of poetry* (e. g. *the lyric*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 1 sqq.; *of amatory poetry*, Ov. Tr. 2, 568; *of rural poetry*, Col. 10, 225; cf. Jahn, Trist. p. 198); *the mother of Orpheus by Œagrus*, Hyg. Fab. 14; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 864, *the mother of the Sirens by Acheloüs*; Lucr. 6, 94; cf. Prop. 2, 1, 3; Ov. M. 5, 339; Aus. Idyll. 20, 7; Anthol. Lat. I. p. 73, 9; Mart. 4, 31, 8. To her Hor. C. 3, 4, is addressed.—**II.** Meton. **A.** (Per syllepsin.) *All the Muses*, Verg. A. 9, 525.—**B.** (Per synecdochen.) *Poetry*, Ov. Tr. 2, 568.—Hence, **Callĭŏpēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Καλλιοπήιος, *of Calliope*: puer, i. e. Hymenaeus, Anthol. Lat. VI. p. 89, 77: musici, Firm. Math. 7, 25.

callĭpĕtălon, i, *n.*, = καλλιπέταλον, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. quinquefolium, App. Herb. 2.

Callĭpho, ōnis (*abl.* -ōne, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 18), *m.*, *a character in the Pseudolus of Plautus*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 43 et saep.

Callĭphōn (**-pho** in all pass. of Cic. acc. to Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 19), ontis (*dat.* -ōni, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; *acc.* -ōnem, id. Off. 3, 33, 119), *m.*, = Καλλιφῶν, ῶντος, *a Greek philosopher who considered virtue, joined with pleasure, as the highest good*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85; id. Ac. 2, 42, 131; id. Fin. 2, 6, 19; 2, 11, 34; 4, 18, 50; 5, 8, 21; 5, 25, 73; Lact. 3, 7, 7; id. Epit. 33, 7.

Callĭpĭdes (**Callipp-**), ae, *m.*, = Καλλιππίδης, *a Grecian runner who made no progress*: quem cursitare ac ne cubiti quidem mensuram progredi proverbio Graeco notatum est, Suet. Tib. 38; cf. Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3.

Callĭpŏlis, is (*acc.* -im or -in), *f.*, = Καλλίπολις. **I.** *A Grecian city of Calabria*, now *Gallipoli*, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—**II.** *A town on the Thracian Chersonesus, opposite Lampsacus*, now *Gallipoli*, Liv. 31, 16, 6.—**III.** *A town on the Tauric Chersonese*, Liv. 36, 30, 4.

Callippŭs, i, *m.*, = Κάλλιππος, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 71.

Callirrhŏē (in poets, **Callĭrhŏē**), ēs, *f.*, = Καλλιρρόη (epic, Καλλιρόη). **I.** *Daughter of the Acheloüs, and second wife of Alcmæon*, Ov. M. 9, 414 sq.—**II.** *The wife of Piranthus, and mother of Argus, Aristorides, and Triopas*, Hyg. Fab. 145.—**III.** *A daughter of Oceanus, wife of Chrysaor, and mother of Geryon*, Hyg. praef. and Fab. 151.—**IV.** *A celebrated fountain at Athens, south-east of the Acropolis*, Stat. Th. 12, 629, with the appell. Enneacrunos (Ἐννεάκρουνος, i. e. conducted by *nine channels* or *pipes* into the city), Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—**V.** *A warm medicinal fountain in Palestine, two hours west of Lake Asphaltites*, Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72.—**VI.** *Another name of the Arabian city* Edessa, *from a fountain of that name*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.

callis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; Liv. 22, 14, 8; 31, 42, 8; 36, 15, 9; Curt. 3, 10, 10; 4, 16, 11; Amm. 30, 1, 15; 31, 10, 9; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 673) [etym. dub.; acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 405, and Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 10, from callum; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 68], *a stony, uneven, narrow footway, a foot-path, a mountain-path*, etc.; most freq., *a path made by the treading of cattle*: callis est iter pecudum inter montes angustum et tritum, a callo pecudum perduratum, Isid. Orig. l. l.: callis = via pecorum vestigiis trita, Vet. Gloss. **I.** Lit.: per calles silvestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 9 *fin.*; 2, 10, 1 and 3; Cic. Sest. 5, 12 Orell.: inde prope inviis callibus ad dictatorem perfugerunt, Liv. 22, 15, 10; cf. id. 32, 11, 2; Verg. A. 4, 405; cf. Ov. M. 7, 626 al.: per calles ignotos, Liv. 31, 42, 8; 35, 27, 6; 36, 15, 9; 38, 2, 10; Curt. 7, 11, 7: secreti, Verg. A. 6, 443: surgens, Pers. 4 (3), 57.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mountain-pasturage, alp, declivity, mountain-pass, defile* (cf. Vogel ad Curt. 3, 10, 10 *N. cr.*): rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383 Heyne: nos hic pecorum modo per aestivos saltus deviasque callis exercitum ducimus, Liv. 22, 14, 8: per calles saltusque Macedonicorum montium, id. 44, 36, 10: in Ciliciae angustiis et inviis callibus dimicare, Curt. 4, 13, 6: angustis in Ciliciae callibus, id. 4, 9, 22; 5, 4, 4; 5, 4, 17; Liv. 35, 30, 10: quaestor, cui provincia vetere ex more calles evenerant, Tac. A. 4, 27 Orell. and Draeg. ad loc.; cf.: (provincia) semitae callesque, Suet. Aug. 19: calles consitae arboribus, Amm. 31, 10, 9.—**B.** *A way, path, road*, in gen., Val. Fl. 3, 568; 5, 394 (but in Lucr. 6, 92, the correct read. is calcis, not callis; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

* **callisco**, ĕre, *v. inch.* [calleo], *to become dull, insensible*: aures nobis calliscerunt ad injurias, Cato ap. Non. p. 89, 27 sq. (Meyer, calliscunt, Or. Rom. Fragm. p. 118).

Callisthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Καλλισθένης, *a philosopher of Olynthus, sister's son and pupil of Aristotle, and a youthful friend of Alexander the Great; finally put to death by him for his freedom of speech*, Curt. 8, 5, 13 sqq.; 8, 6, 25; 8, 8, 21; Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23. Theophrastus bewailed his death in the work entitled Καλλισθένης ἢ περὶ πένθους, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 21; 5, 9, 25; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 1 sqq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4.

Callisto, ūs (ōnis, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 67), *f.*, = Καλλιστώ, *daughter of the Arcadian king Lycaon* (hence, Lycaonis, Ov. F. 2, 173: virgo Tegeaea, id. ib. 2, 167: Maenalia, id. ib. 2, 192: virgo Nonacrina, id. M. 2, 409), *and mother of Arcas by Jupiter; changed by Juno, on account of jealousy, into a she-bear, and then raised to the heavens by Jupiter in the form of the constellation* Helice or Ursa Major, Hyg. Fab. 176; 177; Prop. 2 (3), 28, 23; Col. 11, 2, 15; Ov. F. 2, 156 sq.; cf. id. M. 2, 401 sq.—*Acc.* Callisto, Hyg. Astr. 2, 1.—*Dat.* Callisto Lycaonidi, Cat. 66, 66.—*Abl.* Callisto, Hyg. Fab. 155.

Callistrătus, i, *m.*, = Καλλίστρατος. **I.** *A Grecian orator*, Nep. Epam. 6, 1.—**II.** *A Grecian statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 52.—**III.** *A Grecian writer on natural history*, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51; 37, 7, 25, § 94.

† **callistrūthĭa**, ae (**callistrūthis**, idis, Col. 10, 416), *f.* (sc. ficus), = καλλιστρούθια, *a very delicate kind of figs, which sparrows were fond of* [Gr. στρουθός], Col. 5, 10, 11; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 69; pure Lat. ficus passerariae, Capitol. Albin. 11, § 2.

† **callĭthrix**, trichos, *f.*, = καλλίθριξ (fair-haired). **I.** *A plant used for coloring the hair, also called* trichomanes, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 160; 26, 14, 87, § 147; 25, 11, 86, § 135.—**II.** *Plur.*: **callĭtrĭches**, um, *a kind of ape* or *monkey in Ethiopia*; acc. to Lichtenstein, Simia faunus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 216.

† **callĭtrĭchŏs**, i, *f.*, = καλλίτριχος (fair-haired), *a plant, commonly called* adiantum or Capillus Veneris, *maidenhair*, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 62.

Callon, ōnis, *m.*, = Κάλλων. **I.** *A statuary of Ægina*, Quint. 12, 10, 7.—*Plur.*: Callones, i. e. *people like Callon*, Quint. 12, 10, 10.—**II.** *A statuary of Elis, who flourished about* 430 B. C., Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49.

callōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [callosus], *hardness of skin, callousness* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 36: fistulae, Veg. 3, 27, 3.—Trop., *hardness, a hardening*: usus communis, Tert. Testim. Anim. 8: voluntarii erroris, id. adv. Nat. 2, 1.

callōsus, a, um, *adj.* [callum], *with a hard skin, hard-skinned, thick-skinned, callous* (not before the Aug. per.): ulcus, Cels. 6, 3: ulcera, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 143: venter, id. 11, 37, 79, § 203: crassior callosiorque cutis, Plin. 11, 39, 92, § 226.—**II.** In gen., *solid, hard, thick*: ova, * Hor. S. 2, 4, 14: acini uvae, Col. 3, 1, 5: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13: tactus, Pall. Sept. 17: orae (ulceris), Cels. 5, 28.

callum, i, *n.* (**callus**, i, *m.*, Cels. 5, 18, 36; 5, 26, 31 al.; Domit. Mars. ap. Charis. p. 55; *plur.* calli, Scrib. Comp. 37; 205; Suet. Aug. 80) [cf. Gr. καλάμη; Lat. culmus, culmen]. **I.** *The hardened, thick skin upon animal bodies*: fere res omnes aut corio sunt Aut etiam conchis aut callo aut cortice tectae, Lucr. 4, 935: calceamentum solorum callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: pedum, Plin. 22, 25, 60, § 127; cf. id. 9, 35, 54, § 108.—*Plur.*, Suet. Aug. 80.—Hence, **B.** Meton. **1.** *The hard flesh of certain animals*: aprugnum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 2; id. Pers. 2, 5, 4; for which *absol.* callum, id. Capt. 4, 3, 4; id. Ps. 1, 2, 33: manus elephanti, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95.—**2.** *The hard skin* or *the hard flesh of plants*: uvarum, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: pirorum ac malorum, id. 15, 28, 34, § 116: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96: foliorum, id. 16, 22, 34, § 82; Pall. Mart. 10, 28 al.—**3.** *The hard covering of the soil*: terrae, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33; 19, 2, 11, § 33; 31, 4, 30, § 53; also, *of the hardness of salt*: salis, id. 16, 12, 23, § 56.—**II.** Trop., *hardness, callousness, insensibility, stupidity* (rare; most freq. in Cic.): ipse labor quasi callum quoddam obducit dolori, *renders callous to pain*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; 3, 22, 53; id. Fam. 9, 2, 3: ducere, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8, 2: inducere, Quint. 12, 6, 6.

† **1. călo** (as a very ancient word, with its derivatives also written **kălo**; v. the letter K), āre, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. καλῶ; Engl. call], *to call, call out, proclaim, call together, summon, convoke*; only as t. t. in reference to religious matters; v. Kalendae, and the ancient formulary in Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15: calata comitia, *a kind of comitia held for the purpose of consecrating a priest or a king.* Of these, some were curiata, others centuriata, Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27 sq.: Calata in Capitolium plebe, Macr. S. 1, 15; Quint. 1, 6, 33.—Hence, sarcastically, on account of bribery, calatis granis (instead of comitiis), Cic. Sest. 33, 72 Orell.

2. cālo, ōnis, *m.* [κᾶλον, timber for burning or joiner's work; καίω, to burn], *a servant in the army, a soldier's servant*: calones militum servi dicti, qui ligneas clavas gerebant, quae Graece κᾶλα vocant, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 46 and 62 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 1; cf. Non. p. 62, 16; Veg. Mil. 3, 6; Dict. of Antiq.; so Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Liv. 27, 18, 12; 30, 4, 1; Tac. H. 1, 49; 3, 20 *fin.*; 3, 33; Suet. Calig. 51; id. Galb. 20.—On account of their stupidity: sambucam citius caloni aptaveris alto, Pers. 5, 95.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Any low servant, drudge*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 42; id. S. 1, 2, 44; 1, 6, 103; Sen. Ep. 110, 17.—**B.** Acc. to Isidorus, some called *the tragic buskins* calones, because they were made of willow, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 6.

Călŏcissus, i, *m.* [καλός, κισσός, = beautiful ivy], *the name of a cup-bearer*, Mart. 9, 93, 3 Schneid.

1. călor, ōris, *m.* [caleo; cf. Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 22], *warmth, heat, glow.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very freq. in prose and poet.): neque mihi ulla obsistet amnis nec calor; nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 19; so (opp. frigus) Lucr. 2, 517; 6, 371; Cic. N. D.

2, 39, 101; Verg. G. 2, 344; 4, 36; (opp. refrigeratio) Vitr. 1, 4: calor ignis, Lucr. 1, 425: solis, id. 5, 571; 6, 514: fulminis, id. 6, 234.—In *plur.*, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13; id. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Hor. C. 3, 24, 37 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Vital heat;* so, vitalis, Lucr. 3, 129; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ut omnia quae aluntur atque crescunt, contineant in se vim caloris, sine quâ neque ali possent neque crescere, id. ib. 2, 9, 23: omnis et una Dilapsus calor, Verg. A. 4, 705. — **2.** *Summer heat, the warmth of summer:* vitandi caloris causâ Lanuvii tres horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34 *init.;* id. de Or. 1, 62, 265. — Hence also for *summer* (opp. ver and autumnus), Lucr. 1, 175; Col. 11, 2, 48: mediis caloribus, *in the midst of summer*, Liv. 2, 5, 3; so *plur.:* ut tectis saepti frigora caloresque pellamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152.—**3.** *The glow of a hot wind* (cf. Lucr. 6, 323: vis venti commixta calore): dum ficus prima calorque, etc., *the burning heat of the parching Sirocco*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5: calores austrini, Verg. G. 2, 270 (cf.: calidi Austri, Ov. M. 7, 532).—**4.** *The heat of a fever*, Tib. 4, 11, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *the heat of passion, fire, zeal, ardor, impetuosity, vehemence* (so perh. not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Quint.; cf.: ardor, fervor): si calor ac spiritus tulit, Quint. 10, 7, 13: Polus juvenili calore inconsideratior, id. 2, 15, 28: calor cogitationis, qui scribendi morâ refrixit, id. 10, 3, 6; cf. id. 9, 4, 113: calorem cogitationis exstinguere, id. 8, praef. § 27: et impetus, id. 10, 3, 17: dicendi, id. 11, 3, 130: lenis caloris alieni derisus, id. 6, 2, 15: dicentis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11; 2, 19, 2: pietatis, id. Pan. 3, 1: ambitionis calor abducit a tutis, Sen. Ben. 2, 14, 5: quod calore aliquo gerendum est, id. Ira, 3, 3, 5: cohortationis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 2: iracundiae, Dig. 50, 17, 48: Martius, Stat. Achill. 2, 26; Luc. 2, 324 et saep. — **B.** Esp., *ardent love, the fire of love:* trahere calorem, Ov. M. 11, 305; so id. H. 19, 173; Sil. 14, 223.—In *plur.* (cf. amores), Hor. C. 4, 9, 11; Ov. A. A. 1, 237.

2. Călŏr, ŏris, *m., a river in Samnium*, now *the Calore*, Liv. 2, 14, 2; 25, 17, 1.

călōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [calor] (post-class. and rare). **I.** Lit., *hot, heated:* ferrum, Isid. 20, 16, 7 (al. coloratum): Calabria, Porphyr. ad Hor. Epod. 1, 27: dies caloratissimi, id. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 126. — **II.** Trop., *hot, incited, furious:* juventutis impetus, App. M. 6, p. 182, 37: juventus, Fulg. Myth. 3, 4 *fin.*

* **călōrĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [calor-facio], *causing warmth, warming, heating:* oleum calorificum est, Gell. 17, 8, 12.

‡ **calpar,** aris, *n.* [κάλπη = κάλπις], *a vessel for liquids*, esp. *for wine, a wine-cask, wine-pitcher*, Non. p. 546, 32 sq.: calpar genus vasis fictilis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.—**II.** Calpar = vinum novum, quod ex dolio demitur sacrificii causâ, antequam gustetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.

Calpē, ēs, *f.*, = Κάλπη, *one of the pillars of Hercules in* Hispania Baetica, now *Rock of Gibraltar*, Mel. 1, 5, 3; 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3, prooem. § 4; 3, 1, 3, § 7; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1: Ibera, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1254; Luc. 1, 555; 4, 71 (*abl.* scanned Calpĕ, Juv. 14, 279). — **II.** Derivv. **A. Calpētānus,** a, um, *adj., of Calpe:* gurges, Avien. Progn. 1620.—**B. Calpētĭtānus,** a, um, *adj., of Calpe:* vada, Avien. Arat. 1023.

Calpurnius, a, um, *adj.* [a Calpo Numae regis filio, Fest. p. 36], *the name of the very distinguished Calpurnian* gens: familia, Cic. Pis. 23, 53.—**II.** Esp., as *subst.* **A.** *Masc.* **1.** C. Calpurnius Piso, *prætor* B.C. 186, Liv. 39, 6, 1; 39, 30, 1 sqq.; and *consul* B.C. 180, id. 40, 35, 1; 40, 37, 1.—**2.** L. Calpurnius Piso, *consul* B.C. 112, *and afterwards*, B.C. 107, *lieutenant of Cassius*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; 1, 12; 1, 14.—**3.** L. Calpurnius Bestia, *tribune of the people* B.C. 121, *consul* B.C. 111, *and a general against Jugurtha*, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; Sall. J. 27 sqq.—**4.** C. Calpurnius Piso, *son-in-law of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; id. Sest. 24, 54 al.—**5.** *The intimate friend of Antonius*, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8 A, 2.—**6.** L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, *consul with* P. Mucius Scaevola, A.U.C. 621, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108; id. Brut. 27, 106; id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; Val. Max. 4, 3, 11 al.—**B.** *Fem.* **1. Calpurnia,** ae, *the wife of Cæsar*, Vell. 2, 57, 2.—**2.** *The wife of Antistius and daughter of* Bestia, Vell. 2, 26 *fin.* al.—Hence, **III.** Calpurnia lex. **a.** De pecuniis repetundis, *introduced by the tribune of the people*, L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi, A.U.C. 605, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195; 2, 4, 25, § 56; id. Brut. 27, 106; id. Off. 2, 21, 75 Beier.—**b.** De ambitu, *by the consul* C. Calpurnius Piso, A.U.C. 687, Cic. Mur. 23, 46; Corn. Fragm. Ascon. (v. 2, p. 68 Orell.); Tac. A. 15, 20.—**c.** Militaris, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 107, 16.—Deriv.: **Calpurnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to a Calpurnius:* equites, *serving under the prætor Calpurnius*, Liv. 39, 31, 7.

caltha, ae, *f.* (**calthum,** i, *n.*, Prud. Cath. 5, 114) [cf. Gr. χάλκανθος], *a strong-smelling yellow flower*, prob. our *pot marigold:* Calendula officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28; Verg. E. 2, 50; Col. 10, 97; 10, 310.

* **calthŭla,** ae, *f.* [caltha, from its color; cf. Non. p. 548, 21], *a yellow garment for women, a yellow robe*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47.

† **călummă** (**călymm-**), ătis, *n.*, = κάλυμμα, *a covering*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67.

călumnĭa (old form **kălumnĭa;** v. the letter K), ae, *f.* [perh. for calvomnia, from calvor; cf. incīlo], *trickery, artifice, chicanery, cunning device.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: per obtrectatores Lentuli calumniâ extracta res est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: (Lucullus) inimicorum calumniâ triennio tardius quam debuerat triumphavit, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: inpediti ne triumpharent calumniâ paucorum, quibus omnia honesta atque inhonesta vendere mos erat, Sall. C. 30, 4: Metellus calumniâ dicendi tempus exemit, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: cum omni morâ, ludificatione, calumniâ senatûs auctoritas impediretur, id. Sest. 35, 75.—*Plur.:* res ab adversariis nostris extracta est variis calumniis, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A pretence, evasion, subterfuge:* juris judicium cum erit et aequitatis, cave in istâ tam frigidâ, tam jejunâ calumniâ delitescas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: senatus religionis calumniam non religione, sed malevolentiâ . . . comprobat, id. Fam. 1, 1, 1: Carneades . . . itaque premebat alio modo nec ullam adhibebat calumniam, id. Fat. 14, 31: calumniam stultitiamque ejus obtrivit ac contudit, id. Caecin. 7, 18: illud in primis, ne qua calumnia, ne qua fraus, ne quis dolus adhibeatur, id. Dom. 14, 36: quae major calumnia est, quam venire imberbum adulescentulum . . . dicere se filium senatorem sibi velle adoptare? id. ib. 14, 37.—**2.** In discourse, etc., *a misrepresentation, false statement, fallacy, cavil* (cf.: cavillatio, perfugium): haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius, facilius effugiunt Academicorum calumniam, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: (Carneades) saepe optimas causas ingenii calumniâ ludificari solet, id. Rep. 3, 5, 9: nec Arcesilae calumnia conferenda est cum Democriti verecundiâ, id. Ac. 2, 5, 14: si in minimis rebus pertinacia reprehenditur, calumnia etiam coërcetur, id. ib. 2, 20, 65: altera est calumnia, nullam artem falsis adsentiri opinionibus, Quint. 2, 17, 18: si quis tamen . . . ad necessaria aliquid melius adjecerit, non erit hac calumniâ reprendendus, id. 12, 10, 43.—**3.** *A false accusation, malicious charge*, esp. *a false* or *malicious information*, or *action at law, a perversion of justice* (= συκοφαντία): jam de deorum immortalium templis spoliatis qualem calumniam ad pontifices adtulerit? *false report*, Liv. 39, 4, 11: Scythae . . . cum confecto jam bello supervenissent, et calumniâ tardius lati auxilii, mercede fraudarentur, *an unjust charge*, Just. 42, 1, 2: quamquam illa fuit ad calumniam singulari consilio reperta ratio . . . Quae res cum ad pactiones iniquissimas magnam vim habuit, tum vero ad calumnias in quas omnes inciderent, quos vellent Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: causam calumniae reperire, id. ib. 2, 2, 8, § 21: (Heraclius), a quo HS. C. milia per calumniam malitiamque petita sunt, id. ib. 2, 2, 27, § 66: mirari improbitatem calumniae, id. ib. 2, 2, 15, § 37: exsistunt etiam saepe injuriae calumniâ quâdam et nimis callidâ juris interpretatione, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: iste amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61: quem iste in decumis, in rebus capitalibus, in omni calumniâ praecursorem habere solebat et emissarium, id. ib. 2, 5, 41, § 108; 2, 2, 9, § 25: ad rapinas convertit animum, vario et exquisitissimo calumniarum et auctionum et vectigalium genere, Suet. Calig. 38 *init.;* cf. the context: calumniâ litium alienos fundos petere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: adeo illis odium Romanorum incussit rapacitas proconsulum, sectio publicanorum, calumniae litium, Just. 38, 7, 8: calumniarum metum inicere alicui, Suet. Caes. 20: principes confiscatos ob tam leve ac tam inpudens calumniarum genus, ut, etc., id. Tib. 49: calumniis rapinisque intendit animum, id. Ner. 32: creditorum turbam . . . nonnisi terrore calumniarum amovit, id. Vit. 7: fiscales calumnias magna calumniantium repressit, id. Dom. 9 *fin.*—*Plur.:* istae calumniae, App. Mag. 1, p. 273, 9; cf.: calumnia magiae, id. ib. 2, p. 274, 10.—**4.** Hence, jurid. t. t., *the bringing of an action, whether civil* or *criminal, in bad faith:* actoris calumnia quoque coërcetur, *litigiousness on the part of the plaintiff*, Just. Inst. 4, 16, 1 Sandars ad loc.; Gai Inst. 4, 174: vetus calumniae actio, *a prosecution for blackmail* or *malicious prosecution*, id. ib.: calumniam jurare, *to take the oath that the action is brought* or *defence offered in good faith*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3: sei juraverit calumniae causâ non postulare, Lex Acil. Repetund. 19; Dig. 39, 2, 7; cf.: praeter jusjurandum exigere non calumniae causâ infitias ire, Gai Inst. 4, 172: jusjurandum exigere non calumniae causâ agere, id. ib. 4, 176.—Hence: nec satis habere bello vicisse Hannibalem, nisi velut accusatores calumniam in eum jurarent ac nomen deferrent, Liv. 33, 37, 5 Weissenb. ad loc; so, de calumniâ jurare, Dig. 39, 2, 13, § 3: jusjurandum de calumniâ, Gai Inst. 4, 179; Dig. 12, 3, 34 al.: et quidem calumniae judicium adversus omnes actiones locum habet, *a conviction in a cross-action for malicious prosecution*, Gai Inst. 4, 175: turpissimam personam calumniae honestae civitati inponere, *to fasten the vile character of a malicious prosecutor upon*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 43: sine ignominiâ calumniae accusationem relinquere non posse, id. Clu. 31, 86.—The person convicted of this charge was branded on the forehead with the letter K; v. calumniator.—**II.** Transf., *a conviction for malicious prosecution* (= calumniae judicium, v. I. A. 4. supra): hic illo privato judicio, mihi credite, calumniam non effugiet, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: scito C. Sempronium Rufum, mel ac delicias tuas, calumniam maximo plausu tulisse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1: accusare alienae dominationis scelerisque socius propter calumniae metum non est ausus, Cic. Dom. 19, 49: perinde poenâ teneri ac si publico judicio calumniae condemnatus, Tac. A. 14, 41: calumniam fictis eludere jocis, Phaedr. 3, prol. 37.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of abstr. things: in hac igitur calumniâ timoris et caecae suspitionis tormento, cum plurima ad alieni sensûs conjecturam, non ad suum judicium scribantur, i. e. *when the writer's mind is made the fool of his fears*, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4.—**B.** Contra se, *a mistaken severity towards one's self:* inveni qui Ciceroni crederent, eum (Calvum) nimiâ contra se calumniâ verum sanguinem perdidisse, Quint. 10, 1, 115 (referring to Cic. Brut. 82, 283: nimium inquirens in se atque ipse sese observans, metuensque ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat).

călumnĭātor (**kălumnĭātor;** v. the foreg.), ōris, *m.* [calumnior]; mostly t. t., *a contriver of tricks* or *artifices, a pettifogger, a perverter of law, a chicaner* (sometimes, perhaps, branded on the forehead with the letter K = calumniator; cf. Voss, Arist. 1, 17; Ernest. Clav. Cic. Ind. Leg. s.v. Remmia): si calvitur et moretur et frustratur. Inde et calumniatores appellati sunt, quia per fraudem et frustrationem alios vexarent litibus, Dig. 50, 16, 223: scriptum sequi calumniatoris esse: boni judicis, voluntatem scriptoris auctoritatemque defendere, Cic. Caecil. 23, 65: calumniatores apponere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: calumniatorem quaerere, id. ib. 2, 2, 8, § 22; 2, 2, 10, § 26: egens, id. Clu. 59, 163; id. Quint. 28, 87; Phaedr. 1, 17, 2; Mart. 11, 66, 1; Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 4; Suet. Rhet. 4.—**II.** Trop.: calumniator sui, *one who is too anxious in regard to his work, over-scrupulous*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92; cf. calumnia, III. B., and calumnior, II. B.

călumniātrix, īcis, *f.* [calumniator], *she who plots against* or *makes false accusations*, Hier. Ep. 74, 4; Dig. 37, 9, 1, §§ 14 and 16.

călumnior (anciently **kăl-**; v. the letter K), ātus, 1, *v. dep. act.* [calumnia]. **I.** Jurid. t. t. **A.** *To accuse falsely, bring false information* against a person. **1.** *Absol.*: calumniari est falsa crimina intendere, Dig. 48, 16, 1, § 1; cf. ib. prooem.: ut hic quoque Apronio ... ex miseris aratoribus calumniandi quaestus accederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: cum aliquid habeat quod possit criminose ac suspitiose dicere, aperte ludificari et calumniari sciens non videatur, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: cum (defensor) accusatorem calumniari criminatur, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: nondum Romam accusator Eumenes venerat, qui calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficeret, Liv. 42, 42, 5: tabulae veterum aerari debitorum, vel praecipua calumniandi materia, Suet. Aug. 32: magna calumniantium poena, id. Dom. 9: minus objectus calumniantibus foret, Quint. 6, 3, 5: calumniatur accusator actione sacrilegii, cum privata fuerit (pecunia sublata) non sacra, id. 4, 2, 8: an petitorem calumniari, an reum infitiatorem esse, id. 7, 2, 50.—**2.** With *acc.*: si tamen alio crimine postuletur ab eodem, qui in alio crimine cum calumniatus est, puto non facile admittendum eum qui semel calumniatus est, Dig. 48, 2, 7, § 3: sed non utique qui non probat quod intendit calumniari videtur, ib. 48, 16, 1, § 3.—**B.** *To practise chicanery, trickery*, or *subterfuge*: jacet res in controversiis isto calumniante biennium, Cic. Quint. 21, 67: meque, etiam si diutius calumniarentur, redire jussistis, id. Red. in Sen. 11, 27.—**II.** I n g e n., *to depreciate, misrepresent, calumniate, to blame unjustly.* **A.** With personal object: nam, quod antea te calumniatus sum, indicabo malitiam meam, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 1; cf.: nisi calumniari naturam rerum homines quam sibi prodesse mallent, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 272: aliis tamen eum verbis calumniatur, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 23.—With *dat.* (late Lat.): non solum filio sed etiam patri, Ambros. Inc. Dom. Sacr. 8, 83.—**2.** E s p., with *se*, *to depreciate one's self, be unduly anxious* or *careful*: quibusdam tamen nullus est finis calumniandi se, et ... qui etiam, cum optima sunt reperta, quaerunt aliquid, quod sit magis antiquum, remotum, inopinatum, Quint. 8, prooem. § 31: neque eos ... ad infelicem calumniandi se poenam alligandos puto, id. 10, 3, 10.—**B.** *Absol.*: sed calumniabar ipse; putabam, qui obviam mihi venisset, suspicaturum, i. e. *indulged unreasonable fears*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 3; cf. A. 2. supra.—**C.** With things as objects, *to misrepresent, interpret injuriously, set in a false light*: non calumniatur verba nec voltus; quicquid accidit, benigne interpretando levat, Sen. Ep. 81, 25: suspitionibus inquietantur medicisque jam sani manum porrigunt et omnem calorem corporis sui calumniantur, id. Tranq. 2, 1: festinationem alicujus, Quint. 2, 1, 12: id unum, Tac. H. 3, 75: jus civile, Dig. 10, 4, 19.

călumniōsē, *adv.*, v. calumniosus *fin.*

călumniōsus, a, um, *adj.* [calumnia], *full of tricks* or *artifices, swindling* (post-Aug.): calumniosus est, qui sciens prudensque per fraudem negotium alicui comparat, Paul. Sent. 1, 5, 1; 1, 5, 2: accusatio, Dig. 38, 2, 14: criminationes, Arn. 1 *init.*—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 152 *fin.* — **II.** *Subst.*: **călumniōsus**, i, *m.*, *a person convicted of false information*, Dig. 48, 16, 3; cf. calumnia, I. B. 4.—*Adv.*: **călumniōsē**, *artfully, by trickery*, Dig. 46, 5, 7; Aug. Ep. 48. —*Sup.*, Symm. Ep. 10, 76.

calva, ae, v. calvus.

calvārĭa, ae, *f.* [calva, calvus]. **I.** *The skull* of man, Cels. 8, 1; Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 35: calvariae locus, id. Matt. 27, 33; of beasts: canis, Plin. 30, 6, 18, § 53: equae, asinae, Pall. 1, 35, 16. — **II.** In eccl. Lat., *Calvary, the place where Jesus Christ was crucified*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 198.

calvārĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [calvaria], *a small cup*, Schol. ad Juv. 5, 48.

calvārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a kind of round sea-fish without scales*, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, 17.

calvātus, a, um, *adj.* [calvus], *made bald, bare* (late Lat.): Sampson, Ambros. Ep. 9, 71.—**II.** T r a n s f.: si vinea a vite calvata erit, Cat. ap. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 196 Jan. (but Cato, R. R. 33, 3, calva erit; v. calvus).

Calvēna, ae, *m.* [calvus], *a nickname of the bald-headed Matius, a friend of Cæsar*, Cic. Att. 14, 5, 1; 14, 9, 3; 16, 11, 1 (so id. ib. 14, 2, 2, the name Madarus = μαδαρός, bald).

* **calvĕo**, ēre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be bald*, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130.

calvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [calveo], *to become bald* (post-Aug.), Col. 6, 14, 7; Veg. 3, 4, 27; Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78.—**II.** T r a n s f. to plants, *to grow up thin* or *far apart*, Col. 4, 33, 3.

Calvīna, ae, *f.*, *the name of a notorious woman of rank*, Juv. 3, 133.

Calvīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*; esp., **I.** Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *consul*, A. U. C. 701, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 2; 2, 3, 6; id. Att. 4, 17, 3; id. Fam. 16, 12, 3 al.—**II.** C. Sextius Calvinus, *an eminent advocate*, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; id. de Or. 2, 60, 246.

calvio, īre, v. calvor.

Calvīsius, ii, *m.*, *the name of several Romans*; esp., **I.** C. Calvisius Sabinus, *lieutenant of Cæsar, and afterwards prætor in Africa*, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 sq.; Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26; cf. id. Fam. 12, 25, 1.—**II.** Calvisius Sabinus, *a very rich man*, Sen. Ep. 27, 4; Tac. A. 13, 21; perh. the same with Calvisius, *the accuser of Agrippina, Nero's mother*, Tac. A. 13, 19 sqq.—D e r i v.: **Calvīsiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Calvisius*, Dig. 38, 5, 3; 38, 5, 5.

calvĭties, ēi, *f.* [calvus], *baldness* (a rare form for calvitium): prae calvitie, *Suet. Galb. 20; Petr. 108, 1.

calvĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.], *baldness* (class.; access. form **calvĭties**). **I.** L i t.: in luctu capillum sibi evellere, quasi calvitio maeror levaretur, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62; Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 131; Suet. Caes. 45; id. Dom. 18; Aus. Epigr. 72, 2; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 10 *fin.* —**II.** Of places destitute of herbage, *bareness, sterility*, Col. 4, 29, 11.

calvor, 3, *v. dep. a.* (access. form **calvo**, ĕre, v. infra; **calvio**, īre, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720). **I.** *To devise tricks, use artifice, attack one with artifice, to intrigue against, to deceive* (except in Sallust, only ante-class. for the class. calumnior): SI. CALVITVR. PEDEMVE. STRVIT., Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. struere, p. 313 Müll.; the same law is fragmentarily mentioned by Lucil. ap. Non. p. 7, 2, and Dig. 50, 16, 233.—**II.** I n g e n., *to deceive, delude*: me calvitur suspitio, Pac. ap. Non. p. 7, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 137 Rib.): calamitas arvas calvitur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 192, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 396 Rib.); Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 4: sed memet calvor, Att. ap. Non. p. 6, 33.

☞ *Pass.* (cf. calumnior *fin.*): te vocis calvi similitudine, Pac. ap. Non. p. 6, 29; Sall. H. 3, 78 Dietsch, and Prisc. p. 883 P.

1. calvus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. O. H. Germ. chalo; Germ. kahl], *bald, without hair* (whether by nature or by shaving or shearing; rare; not in Lucr., Cic., Hor., or Verg.): raso capite calvus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: senex, Petr. 27; Suet. Calig. 27: moechus, id. Caes. 51; Phaedr. 2, 2, 9; 5, 3, 1; 5, 6, 1.—**2.** *Subst.*: **calva**, ae, *f.*, *the scalp without hair*, Liv. 23, 24, 12; Mart. 10, 83, 12; 12, 45, 12.—**B.** Venus Calva, *worshipped in a particular temple after the irruption of the Gauls* (as it is pretended, because at that time the women cut off their hair for bowstrings), Lact. 1, 20, 7; Cypr. Idol. Van. 2, 10; Veg. Mil. 4, 9; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720.—**II.** T r a n s f. to plants: vinea a vite calva, Cato, R. R. 33, 3 (cf. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 196, s. v. calvatus): nuces, *with smooth shells*, Cato, R. R. 8, 2 (quoted in Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90, where in MSS. the var. lect. galbas prob. arose from a false orthography of a later time; cf. the letter B *fin.*): calvae restes, Mart. 12, 32, 20.—Also, **B.** *Subst.*: **calva**, ae, *f.*, *a nut with a smooth shell*, Petr. 66, 4.

2. Calvus, i, *m.*, *a cognomen of several persons, especially of the poet and orator C. Licinius*; v. Licinius.

1. calx, calcis, *f.* (*m.*, Pers. 3, 105 dub.; Sil. 7, 696; cf. App. M. 7, p. 483 Oud.; Pers. 3, 105; Grat. Cyn. 278. Whether Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 72 P. belongs here or to 2. calx is undecided) [Sanscr. kar-, wound, kill; akin with λάξ, calcar, calceus], *the heel.* **I.** L i t.: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111: quod si ipsa animi vis In capite aut umeris aut imis calcibus esse Posset, Lucr. 3, 792; 5, 136: incursare pugnis, calcibus, πὺξ καὶ λάξ, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: uti pugnis et calcibus, id. Sull. 25, 71: concisus pugnis et calcibus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: subsellium calce premere, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: ferire pugno vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13: quadrupedemque citum ferratā (al. ferrato) calce fatigat, Verg. A. 11, 714: nudā calce vexare ilia equi, Stat. S. 5, 2, 115; Sil. 7, 697; 13, 169; 17, 541: nudis calcibus anguem premere, Juv. 1, 43.—Also of the heels of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 8, 2, 8: quadrupes calcibus auras Verberat, Verg. A. 10, 892.—Hence, caedere calcibus, *to kick*, λακτίζω, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 71: calce petere aliquem, *to kick*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 55: ferire, Ov. F. 3, 755: extundere frontem, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9: calces remittere, *to kick*, Nep. Eum. 5, 5; so, reicere, Dig. 9, 1, 5: aut dic aut accipe calcem, *take a kick*, Juv. 3, 295 al. — **2.** P r o v.: adversus stimulum calces (sc. jactare, etc.) = λακτίζειν πρὸς κέντρον (Aesch. Agam. 1624; Pind. Pyth. 2, 174; W. T. Act. 9, 5), *to kick against the pricks*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 28 Don. and Ruhnk.; cf. Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55, and s. v. calcitro: calcem impingere alicui rei, *to abandon any occupation*: Anglice, *to hang a thing on the nail*, Petr. 46.—**B.** M e t o n. (pars pro toto), *the foot*, in gen.: calcemque terit jam calce, Verg. A. 5, 324 Serv. and Heyne. —**II.** T r a n s f. to similar things. **A.** In architecture: calces scaporum, *the foot of the pillars of a staircase*; Fr. patin de l'échiffre, Vitr. 9, praef. § 8.—**B.** Calx mali, *the foot of the mast*, Vitr. 10, 3, 5.—**C.** In agriculture, *the piece of wood cut off with a scion*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

2. calx, calcis, *f.* (*m.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 24, and Cato, R. R. 18, 7; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86; dub. Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; and id. Rep. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 108 *fin.*; cf. Rudd. I. p. 37, n. 3; later collat. form **calcis**, is, *f.*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 11, 11, 10) [χάλιξ]. **I.** L i v. **A.** *A small stone used in gaming, a counter* (less freq. than the *dim.* calculus, q. v.), Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 687 P.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.—**B.** *Limestone, lime*, whether slaked or not, Lucr. 6, 1067; Cic. Mil. 27, 74: viva, *unslaked, quicklime*, Vitr. 8, 7: coquere, *to burn lime*, Cato, R. R. 16; Vitr. 2, 5, 1: exstincta, *slaked*, id. l. l.: macerata, id. 7, 2; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: harenatus, *mixed with sand, mortar*, Cato, R. R. 18, 7: materies ex calce et harenā mixta, Vitr. 7, 3.—Since the goal or limit in the race-ground was designated by lime (as later by chalk, v. creta), calx signifies, **II.** T r o p., *the goal, end*, or *limit in the race-course* (anciently marked with lime or chalk; opp. carceres, the starting-point; mostly ante-Aug.; esp. freq. in Cic.): supremae calcis spatium, Lucr. 6, 92 Lachm.; Sen. Ep. 108, 32; Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 24: ad calcem pervenire, Cic. Lael. 27, 101; so, ad carceres a calce revocari, i. e. *to turn back from the end to the beginning*, id. Sen. 23, 83: nunc video calcem, ad quam (al. quem) cum sit decursum, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: ab ipsā (al. ipso) calce revocati, id. Rep. Fragm. ap. Sen. l. l.; Quint. 8, 5, 30 dub.; v. Spald. *N. cr.*—**b.** P r o v., of speech: extra calcem decurrere, *to digress from a theme*, Amm. 21, 1, 14.—**B.** I n g e n., *the end, conclusion* of a page, book, or writing (mostly post-class.): si tamen in clausulā et calce pronuntietur sententia, Quint. 8, 5, 30: in calce epistulae, Hier. Ep. 9; 26 *fin.*; 84 *init.*: in calce libri, id. Vit. St. Hil. *fin.*

Călȳcadnus, i, *m.*, *a river and promontory of Cilicia*, Amm. 14, 2, 15; 14, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Liv. 38, 38, 9.

călȳcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [calyx], *a small flower-bud, the cup* or *calyx of a flower*, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205; 27, 5, 20, § 37; App. M. 4, p. 143, 16.—**II.** T r a n s f., *the outer skin, hide* of animals: echinorum, App. Mag. 35, p. 297, 4.

Călȳdon, ōnis, *f.*, = Καλυδών, *a very ancient town in Ætolia* (now *Kurt-aga*), on

the river Evenus, built by a hero of the same name, Ov. M. 8, 495; *the residence of Œneus, father of Meleager and Deianira, and grandfather of Diomedes*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6; Ov. M. 6, 415; 8, 270 sqq.; Verg. A. 11, 270; Caes. B. C. 3, 35; Mart. 9, 49; *acc.* Calydonem, Plaut. Poen. prol. 72; Gr. Calydona, Verg. A. 7, 306; Ov. M. 9, 147.— **II.** Derivv. **A. Călȳdōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Calydonian:* sus, *the Calydonian boar, sent by the enraged Diana, and killed by Meleager*, Mart. 11, 19: heros, i. e. *Meleager*, Ov. M. 8, 324: amnis, i. e. *the Acheloüs*, id. ib. 8, 727; 9, 2: Tydidae hasta, *of Diomedes*, id. ib. 15, 769: regna, *the kingdom of Diomedes, in Lower Italy* (Daunia), id. ib. 14, 512.—As *subst.*: **Călȳdōnĭae**, ārum, *f.*, *the Calydonian women*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 583. —* **B. Călȳdōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Calydonian:* rupes, Manil. 5, 180 (al. **Călȳdōnēa**).— **C. Călȳdōnis**, idis, *f.*, *a Calydonian woman:* Calydonides matres, Ov. M. 8, 527; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 736. — And κατ' ἐξοχὴν = *Deianira*, Ov. M. 9, 112.

călymma, v. calumma.

Călymnē, ēs, *f.*, = Κάλυμνα, *an island in the Ægean Sea, not far from Rhodes, distinguished for its honey*, now *Kalimno*, Ov. M. 8, 222; id. A. A. 2, 81.—Called **Călymnia**, ae, *f.*, Mel. 2, 7, 11.

Călypso, ūs (e. g. Tib. 4, 1, 77; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 171: Calypsonis, App. M. 1, p. 107; Macr. S. 5, 2, 10; *acc.* regularly Calypso, Ov. P. 4, 10, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 63; Plin. ap. Charis. p. 102 P.; Prisc. p. 685 ib.; Rudd. I. p. 60, n. 84; but Calypsonem, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. l. l., and Calypsonem, Pac. ib., and ap. Charis. p. 47 P.; Caes. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 63; Macr. S. 5, 2, 10), *f.*, = Καλυψώ, *a nymph, daughter of Atlas* (or *Oceanus*), *who ruled in the Island Ogygia*, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96 (acc. to Mel. 2, 7, 18, erroneously, in Aeaea), *in the Sicilian Sea*, she received Ulysses as a guest, bore by him Auson (v. Ausones), and, with the greatest unwillingness, allowed him to continue his voyage, Tib. 4, 1, 77; Ov. P. 4, 10, 13; Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113; Prop. 1, 15, 9; 2 (3), 21, 13.

† **1. cālyx**, ȳcis, *m.*, = κάλυξ [καλύπτω; hence, any covering, husk, hull, shell], *the bud, cup*, or *calyx of a flower.* **I.** Lit.: narcissi, Plin. 21, 5, 12, § 25: rosae, id. 21, 4, 10, § 14; 21, 18, 73, § 121: papaveris, id. 20, 18, 76, § 198: lilii, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The shell of fruits*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 92; 15, 22, 24, § 86; 23, 4, 43, § 86. —**2.** *An egg-shell*, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19.—**B.** *The covering of shell-fish*, etc., *the shell*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100, 9, 56, 82, § 174; 32, 4, 14, § 39.—**C.** *A covering of wax around fruit* to preserve it, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64.

† **2. călyx**, ȳcis, *f.*, = κάλυξ, *a plant of two kinds*, perh. *the monk's-hood*, Plin. 27, 8, 36, § 58 sq.

‡ **cama**, ae, *f.* [χαμαί = humi], *a small bed near the ground*, Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 2.

cămăcum, v. comacum.

Camaldūnum (**Camalod-**), i, *n.*, v. Camuldunum.

camara, ae, v. camera.

Cămărīna (in MSS. also **Cămĕrīna**; cf. camera), ae, *f.* (*acc.* Gr. Camarinan, Ov. F. 4, 477), = Καμάρινα, *a city on the south-west coast of Sicily, a colony from Syracuse*, now *Camarana*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 701; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 59.

cămăro, v. camero.

camarus, i, for cammarus, q. v.

cambio, īre, *v. n.* (*perf.* campsi, acc. to Charis. pp. 219 and 233 P., and Prisc. p. 906 ib.) [whence the Ital. and mercantile cambio, cambiare, cambiatura, etc.; Fr. change, changer, etc.; Engl. change, etc.], *to exchange, barter:* muto, ἀμείβομαι, Charis. l. l. (post-class. and very rare), App. Mag. p. 284; Sicul. Flacc. Cond. Agr. p. 13 Goes.

‡ **cambĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [id.], *exchange, barter:* ἀντικαταλλαγή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Cambūnii Montes, *m.*, *a mountain range on the boundary between Thessaly and Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 53, 6; 44, 2, 6.

Cambȳses, is, *m.*, = Καμβύσης. **I.** *The husband of Mandane, and father of the elder Cyrus*, Just. 1, 4, 4.—**II.** *The son and successor of the elder Cyrus*, Just. 1, 9; Mel. 1, 11, 3; Val. Max. 6, 3, ext. 3; Luc. 10, 280. **A.** *A river in Albania, which rises on the Caucasus and empties into the Cyrus*, now *Jora*, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.—**B.** *A river of Media*, Amm. 23, 6, 40.

cămēla, ae, *f.* [camelus], *a female camel*, Treb. Claud. 14, 3.

‡ **cămēlae**, ārum, *f.* [γαμήλιος, pertaining to γάμος = a marriage], *of* or *pertaining to a marriage festival:* virgines, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63 Müll.

cămēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [camelus], *a camel-driver*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11; Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

† **cămēlēlāsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = καμηληλασία, *camel-driving, the care of the camels belonging to the State*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 11.

cămēlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [camelus], *of* or *relating to a camel, camel's-:* lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: genitale, id. 11, 49, 109, § 161: ossa, Arn. 6, p. 200.

cămella, ae, *f. dim.* [camera], *a kind of drinking vessel, a wine-goblet, wine-cup, cup*, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 9; Ov. F. 4, 779; Petr. 135, 3; 137, 10; 64, 13; cf. Pollux, id. 10, 24.

† **cămēlŏpardălis**, is, *f.* (**cămēlŏpardălus**, i, *m.*, Capitol. Gord. III. 33; Vop. Aur. 33; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5: **cămēlŏpardus**, Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 19), = καμηλοπάρδαλις, *a camelopard, giraffe:* Cervus camelopardalis, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; cf. Plin. 8, 18, 27, § 69; Sol. 30, 19.

† **cămēlŏpŏdĭon**, ii, *n.*, = καμηλοπόδιον, *a plant, camel's-foot*, perh. *horehound*, App. Herb. 45.

†† **cămēlus**, i, *m.* (*fem.*, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 67; 11, 37, 62, § 164; App. M. 7, p. 194, 5; Vulg. Gen. 32, 15; Paul. Nol. Ep. 29, 2), = κάμηλος, *a camel*, with either one or two humps, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 164; Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Liv. 37, 40, 12; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195; Tac. A. 15, 12; cf. camela.

Cămēna (not **Cămoena**), ae, *f.* (old form **Casmēna**, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 27 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. dusmoso, p. 67 ib., and pesnis, p. 205 ib.) [root kas-, sing, whence carmen], pure Lat. (perh. Ital.) name of the Gr. Μοῦσα, *a Muse* (freq. in Hor., not in Lucr.), Liv. And. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 5: acceptus novem Camenis, Hor. C. S. 62; amant alterna Camenae, Verg. E. 3, 59 (cf. id. ib. 7, 19), Hor. C. 3, 4, 21; id. S. 1, 10, 45, id. Ep. 1, 19, 5, id. A. P. 275; Prop. 3 (4), 10, 1; Ov. M. 14, 434; 15, 482; Plin. H. N. praef. § 1; Pers. 5, 21 al.: Graiae, Hor. C. 2, 16, 38; Col. 2, 2, 7.—Numa devoted a grove to the Muses in the vicinity of Rome before the Porta Capena, Liv. 1, 21, 3; Vitr. 8, 3, 1.—They had also, probably in the same place, a temple, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19.—**B.** Meton., *poetry, a poem, song:* summā dicende Camenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 1; id. C. 1, 12, 39; 4, 9, 8; Ov. P. 4, 13, 33; Tib. 4, 1, 24; 4, 1, 191; 4, 7, 3. — **II.** Deriv.: **Cămēnālis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *relating to the Muses* (post-class.): Hippocrene, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 495: modi, Sid. Ep. 3, 3: familia, Symm. Ep. 1, 53.

† **cămĕra** (in MSS. and editt. also **cămăra**; cf. Charis. p. 43 P.), ae, *f.*, = καμάρα [cf. κάμπτω = to bend, curve; Ital. camera; Germ. Kammer; Fr. chambre; Engl. chamber], *a vault, an arched roof, an arch*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3; 3, 8, 1; Lucr. Fragm. ap. Charis. l. l.; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1; Sall. C. 55, 4; Prop. 3 (4), 2, 10; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2; 3, 7, 3; Col. 4, 17, 8; 11, 3, 60: camera vitrea, *covered with glass*, Plin. 36, 25, 64, § 189.—In ships, Suet. Ner. 34; cf. upon the manner of building them, Vitr. 7, 3: camerae caelum, *the interior of a vault* or *arch*, id. ib.—**II.** Transf., *a flat ship with an arched covering, used by those dwelling on the Black Sea*, Tac. H. 3, 47; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

cămĕrārĭus (**cămă-**), a, um, *adj.* [camera]: cucurbitae, *which climb over something, climbing* (opp. plebeiae, that creep upon the ground), Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.

* **cămĕrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [camero], prop. an arching; hence, abstr. pro concr., *a vault, arch*, Spart. Carac. 9, 5.

Cămĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καμερία, *a town in Latium*, Liv. 1, 38, 4 (in Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68, and Tac. A. 11, 24, **Cămĕrĭum**).— **II.** Deriv.: **Cămĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Camerinus:* municipium, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.— As *subst.* **1. Cămĕrīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cameria*, Val. Max. 6, 5, n. 1. —**2. Cămĕrīnus**, i, *m.*, *a cognomen in the very distinguished* gens Sulpicia, Liv. 3, 31, 8; 5, 14, 5; 29, 2 al.—Hence, for *people of rank* in gen., Juv. 7, 90; 8, 38.

Cămĕrīnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Umbria, on the borders of Picenum*, now *Camerino*, Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 15.— **II.** Derivv. **A. Cămers**, ertis, *adj.*, *of Camerinum:* ager, Cic. Sull. 19, 53.—*Subst.*: **Cămertes**, ium (Camertum, Sil. 4, 157), *m.*, *the inhabitants of Camerinum*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; friends of the Romans, both in opp. to the Etruscans, and later against Hannibal, Cic. Balb. 20, 47; Liv. 9, 36, 7 and 8; 28, 45, 20.—In *sing.*: fulvum Camertem, Verg. A. 10, 562: laudande Camers, Sil. 8, 463.—* **B. Cămertīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Camerinum:* foedus, Cic. Balb. 20, 46.

Cămĕrĭum, v. Cameria.

cămĕro (**cămă-**), āre, *v. a.* [camera], *to vault* or *arch over*, Plin. 10, 30, 50, § 97. —Trop.: cameratum elogium, *constructed with art*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1.

Cămēses, is, *m.*, *a mythic king in Italy, contemporary with Janus*, Hyg. ap. Macr. S. 1, 7, 19.

1. camilla or **casmilla**, ae, *f.*, v. 1. camillus, II.

2. Camilla, ae, *f.*, *a Volscian heroine, who perished in the war between Æneas and Turnus*, Verg. A. 7, 803; 11, 535.

‡ **1. camillum**, v. cumera.

2. camillum, i, *n.*, in architecture = loculamentum, Vitr. 10, 15 dub. (Rode supposes scamillum, a little bench; Bald. Lex. Vitr. batillum).

1. cămillus (also **casmilus**; cf. Camena and Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.), i, *m.* [with difficulty connected with the Samothracian Kabiren-Hermes, Κάδμιλος and Κάδμος; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 34 Müll., and Macr. S. 3, 8; perh. *dim.* from root of Camena; cf. carmen], *a noble youth employed in the sacrifices of the* Flamen Dialis, and then, gen., *in religious offices*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.: hiberno pulvere, verno luto, grandia farra Camille metes, Poët. ib. p. 93. —The same verse is given with the expl., Camillus adulescens est, by Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 101: Romani pueros et puellas nobiles et investes Camillos et Camillas appellant, flaminicarum et flaminum praeministros, Macr. S. 3, 8, 7; repeated by Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 543; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 63 Müll. s. v. cumeram.—**B.** = pusillus, *small*, Quint. 8, 3, 19. — **II. camilla**, ae, *f.*, *a maiden of unblemished birth and character:* caelitum camilla, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 232 Rib.): = ministra, *since only such maidens were permitted to serve in the sacred rites*, v. Varr. l. l.; Macr. S. 3, 8, 7; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 543.

2. Cămillus, i, *m.*, *a cognomen of several persons in the* gens Furia; the most distinguished of whom was M. Furius Camillus, *who conquered Veii, and freed Rome from the Gauls*, Liv. 5, 19, 2 sq.; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 6.

cămīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [caminus], *to make like an oven* or *furnace* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. pass.), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: caminata fossura, id. 17, 11, 16, § 80.

† **cămīnus**, i, *m.*, = ἡ κάμινος [Germ. Kamin; Fr. cheminée; Engl. chimney], *a furnace.* **I.** *A smelting-furnace for the working of metals, a forge*, Ov. M. 7, 106; Pers. 5, 10; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; 35, 6, 16, § 35: crescunt (patrimonia) incude assiduā semperque ardente camino, i. e., *by incessant labor*, Juv. 14, 118.—**B.** Poet., *the forge* or *smithy of Vulcan and the Cyclopes, under Ætna*, Verg. A. 3, 580; 6, 630; 8, 418; Ov. F. 4, 473; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 237.—**II.** *A furnace for heating an apartment*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19; Suet. Vit. 8.—Hence, **B.** Meton. = ignis, *fire:* camino luculento uti, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 81; Sen. Thyest. 766.—**C.** Prov.: oleum addere camino, *to pour oil upon the fire, to aggravate an evil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321.

Cămīrus or **-ŏs,** i, *m.*, = Κάμειρος. **I.** *Son of the fourth Hercules, brother of Jalysus and Lindus, and founder of the town named after him in Rhodes,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132. — **II.** *A town on the west side of the island of Rhodes,* Mel. 2, 7, 4; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54. — Hence, **Camīrenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Camirus,* Macr. S. 1, 17, 35; 1, 17, 45.

‡ **camĭsĭa,** ae, *f.* [Gallic; whence Ital. camicia, Fr. chemise], *a linen shirt* or *night-gown:* camisias vocari, quod in his dormimus in camis id est stratis nostris, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 29; cf. id. ib. 19, 21, 1; Hier. Ep. Vest. Mul. 64, n. 11; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. supparus, p. 310 Müll.

† **cammăron,** i, *n.*, = κάμμαρον, *a plant, also called* aconitum, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9.

† **cammărus** (**camărus, gammărus**), i, *m.*, = κάμμαρος, *a sea-crab, lobster* (so called from its vaulted back), Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 15, 6; 8, 17, 4; Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9; 31, 8, 44, § 96; Mart. 2, 43; Juv. 5, 84 al.

Cămoena, ae, v. Camena.

campa, ae, v. campe.

campăgus, i, *m.*, *a kind of boot worn by military officers* (late Lat.), Treb. Gall. 16; Capitol. Max. jun. c. 2; Edict. Diocl. p. 24.

1. campana, ae, *f.* [Ital. campana, a bell; campanile, a belfry], *a bell* (late Lat.), Dig. 41, 1, 12.

2. Campāna, ae, *f.*, v. Campania, II. A. 1.

campānĕus or **campānĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [campus]; in the land surveyors = campestris, *of* or *pertaining to the fields:* loca, Innocent. ap. Goes. pp. 239 and 240.

Campānĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καμπανία [campus, i. e. the plain, the level country], *the very fruitful and luxurious* (Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95) *province of Campania, in Middle Italy, whose chief city was Capua,* now *Terra di Lavoro,* Mel. 2, 4, 2 and 9; Liv. 2, 52, 1; Tib. 1, 9, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; Flor. 1, 16, 3. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Campānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Campanian, of Campania:* ager, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20; 2, 32, 87; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 3: rus, Mart. 9, 61, 4: colonia, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 85: matres, Liv. 26, 13, 15: merum, Mart. 1, 19, 6: Lyaeus, i. e. *wine,* id. 1, 13, 118: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16; cf. Mart. 9, 61: aes, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 95: supellex, i. e. *earthen,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 118: trulla, id. ib. 2, 3, 144: luxuria, Liv. 23, 45, 2: morbus, *a kind of wart* or *tumor endemic in Campania,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 62 (v. Schol. Crucq.): Campanus pons, *near Capua, leading over the* Savo *to* Sinuessa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62: urbs, i. e. *Capua,* Verg. A. 10, 145: Via, *a branch of the* Via Appia, Suet. Aug. 94; Vitr. 8, 3; Inscr. Grut. 374, 5; 611, 13 al. — *Subst.* **1. campāna,** ae *f.*, *a, stilyard,* Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 6; Gloss. Vat. ap. Auct. Class. 7, p. 581 Mai. — **2.** *Plur.:* **Campāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Campania, the Campanians,* Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20; 2, 35, 94 and 96 al. — **B. Campānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Campanian:* aratra, Cato, R. R. 135, 2: fiscinae, id. ib. and 153: serta, id. 107, 1 (Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53: sertula Campana): peristromata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 13. — * **C. Campānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Campanian:* terra = Campania, Tib. 1, 9, 33 (cf.: terra Arabia, Celtiberia, etc.). — * **D. Campans,** antis, *adj.*, *of Companía:* genus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 144 Brix ad loc. (also ap. Non. p. 486, 24).

† **campē** (Col. poët. 10, 324; 10, 366), ēs (the Lat. form of the *nom.* campa is not used), *f.*, = κάμπη. * **I.** *A turning, writhing:* campas dicere, *to seek evasions,* Plaut. Truc. 5, 50. — **II.** *A caterpillar,* pure Lat. eruca, Col. 1. 1 (cf. id. 11, 3, 63, κάμπαι); Pall. 1, 35, 6 and 13.

Campensis [campus], *a surname of Isis, who had a temple on the Campus Martius,* App. M. 11, p. 270, 27.

campester (**campestris,** Cato ap. Prisc. p. 696 P.; Col. 3, 13, 8; 7, 2, 3; 3, 14, 1, is suspicious; v. Schneid. ad h. l.), tris, tre, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to a level field, even, flat, level, champaign,* opp. montanus and collinus; cf. Liv. 10, 2, 5; 40, 38, 2; 40, 53, 3 al.: tria genera simplicia agrorum campestre, collinum et montanum, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: campester locus, id. ib. § 6; cf.: vineae collinae et campestres, Col. 12, 21, 1; resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 34: acer, id. 16, 15, 26, § 67 al.: locus, Col. 3, 13, 8: pars, id. 1, 2, 3: situs, id. 7, 2, 3: sationes, id. 11, 3, 21: positio, id. 1, 2, 4: culta, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 39: campestres ac demissi loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: iter, id. B. C. 1, 66; Liv. 21, 32, 6: vici, id. 40, 58, 2: urbs, id. 23, 45, 10: oppidum, id. 27, 39, 12: barbari, *dwelling in plains,* id. 39, 53, 13; cf. Scythae, Hor. C. 3, 24, 9: hostis, *fighting on a plain,* Liv. 22, 18, 3 al. — **B.** *Subst.:* **campestrĭa,** ium, *n.*, *a plain, flat land, level ground,* Tac. G. 43: in campestribus, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118. — **II.** *Relating to the Campus Martius.* **A.** *Of the athletic exercises held there:* ludus, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: proelia, *contests in the Campus,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 54: exercitationes, Suet. Aug. 83; id. Ner. 10; decursio, id. Galb. 6 *fin.:* arma, *used in the contests held there,* Hor. A. P. 379. — Hence, **2.** *Subst.* **a. campestre,** is, *n.* (sc. velamentum), *a leather apron worn about the loins, a wrestling-apron* (orig. of the combatants in the Field of Mars; hence the name): campestria Latinum verbum est, sed ex eo dictum, quod juvenes, qui exercebantur in Campo, pudenda operiebant; unde qui ita succincti sunt campestratos vulgus appellat, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17. — Also worn in hot weather under the toga, in place of the tunic, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 4 al. — **b. campestres,** ium, *m.*, *the deities who presided over contests,* Inscr. Orell. 1358; 1794; 2101; Inscr. Don. 59, 5. — **B.** *Pertaining to the comitia held in the Campus Martius:* quaestus, Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 42: gratia, Liv. 7, 1, 2: res ex campestri certamine in senatum pervenit, id. 32, 7, 11: operae, Suet. Aug. 3: temeritas, Val. Max. 4, 1, n. 14.

‡ **campestrātus,** i, *m.*, *clothed with the campestre* or *apron,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17; v. campester, II. A. 2. a.

* **campĭ-cursio** (better as two words), ōnis, *f.* [campus], *military exercise in the* Campus Martius, Veg. Mil. 3, 4 (in Suet. Ner. 7, and id. Galb. 6, called decursio).

campĭ-doctor (better as two words), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who drills* or *exercises soldiers in the* Campus Martius, *a drill-master,* Veg. Mil. 3, 6; 3, 8; 1, 13; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 53; Amm. 15, 3, 10; Inscr. Orell. 1790; 3495.

campĭgĕni, ōrum, *m.* [campus-gigno], *well disciplined soldiers* (late Lat.), Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

campsanēma, ătis, *n.*, *a plant,* = ros marinus, App. Herb. 79.

* **campso,** āre, *v. a.* [κάμπτω, to bend, to turn], *to turn around a place, to sail by, to double:* Leucatam, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 906 P. (Ann. v. 334 Vahl.; cf. campter and flecto).

* **camptaules,** ae, *m.*, *an unknown kind of musician,* Vop. Carin. 19.

† **campter,** ēris, *m.*, = καμπτήρ, *a bending, turning, an angle,* Pac. ap. Non. p. 65, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 48 Rib.).

1. campus, i, *m.* [cf. κῆπος, Dor. κᾶπος; perh. for scampus from σκάπτω, to dig, scabo; whence Campania, and perh. Capua; for the inserted *m*, cf. ΛΑΒ- λαμβάνω]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of any open, level land, without reference to cultivation or use, *an even, flat place, a plain, field* (freq. and class.; cf.: ager, planities, aequor; opp. mons, collis, silva, etc.; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 8 sq.): saxum plani raptim petit aequora campi, Lucr. 3, 1015; cf. id. 5, 950: in camporum patentium aequoribus, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: aequor campi, Verg. A. 7, 781; Sil. 5, 376: aequo dare se campo, id. 9, 56: in aequo campi, Liv. 5, 38, 4: campos pedibus transire, Lucr. 4, 460; cf. id. 5, 493: campos et montes peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; cf. id. N. D. 2, 39, 98: spatia frugifera atque immensa camporum, id. ib. 2, 64, 161; Col. 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1372: campus in prata et arva salictaque et arundineta digestus, Col. 1, 2, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 8, 1, 4; Lucr. 5, 782; Tib. 4, 3, 1: virentes, Lucr. 1, 19: frequens herbis et fertilis ubere, Verg. G. 2, 185: gramineus, id. A. 5, 287; Hor. C. 2, 5, 6: pingues Asiae, id. Ep. 1, 3, 5: redeunt jam gramina campis, id. C. 4, 7, 1: herbosus, id. ib. 3, 18, 9: herbidus aquosusque, Liv. 9, 2, 7: opimus, id. 31, 41, 7: campi frumenti ac pecoris et omnium copiā rerum opulenti, id. 22, 3, 3: pigri, Hor. C. 1, 22, 17 al. — Campus, like ager, is used in a wider or more restricted sense, as conveying a particular or more general idea: in agro publico campi duo milia jugerum immunia possidere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: agros Vaticanum et Pupinium, cum suis opimis atque uberibus campis conferendos, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: si pinguis agros metabere campi, Verg. G. 2, 274 and 276; Lucr. 2, 324 sq.: certamina magna per campos instructa, id. 2, 5: campus terrenus, Liv. 33, 17, 8: dimicaturum puro ac patenti campo, id. 24, 14, 6: (praefecti regii) suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt, Nep. Milt. 4, 2: numquam in campo (*in the free, open field*) sui fecit potestatem, id. Ages. 3, 6; so id. Hann. 5, 4; Ov. M. 10, 151; cf. id. ib. 13, 579: insistere Bedriacensibus campis ac vestigia recentis victoriae lustrare oculis concupivit (Vitellius), Tac. H. 2, 70; so, Bebriaci Campo spolium affectare, *the battle-field,* Juv. 2, 106: campum colligere, Veg. Mil. 3, 25. — **2.** Meton., *the produce of the field:* moriturque ad sibila (serpentis) campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528. — **B.** Poet. like aequor, in gen., *any level surface* (of the sea, a rock, etc.): caeruleos per campos, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 15: campi natantes, Lucr. 5, 489; 6, 405; 6, 1141: liquentes, Verg. A. 6, 724; 10, 214: campus Liberioris aquae, Ov. M. 1, 41; 1, 43: latus aquarum, id. ib. 1, 315; 11, 356: immotā attollitur undā Campus (i. e. saxum), Verg. A. 5, 128. — **C.** Trop.: feratur eloquentia non semitis sed campis, *on the open field,* Quint. 5, 14, 31: (oratio) aequo congressa campo, *on a fair field,* id. 5, 12, 92: velut campum nacti expositionis, id. 4, 2, 39. — **II.** Esp. **A.** As geog. designation. **1. Campi Alēii,** *a plain in Lycia,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63. — **2. Campi Lăpĭdĕi,** *a stony plain near Marseilles,* now *La Crau,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34; 21, 10, 31, § 57. — **3. Campi Macri,** *a district in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the river Macra,* Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 6; Liv. 41, 18, 6; 45, 12, 11. — **4. Campi Magni,** *in Africa,* Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167 (cf. Vahl. p. 167); Liv. 30, 8, 3. — **5. Campi Vĕtĕres,** *in Lucania,* Liv. 25, 16, 25. — **B.** *An open place in* or *near Rome.* **1. Campus Esquĭlīnus,** *on the Esquiline Hill,* Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 17; Suet. Claud. 25. — **2. Campus Flāmĭnĭus,** *on which stood the Circus Flaminius,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll. — **3. Campus Scĕlĕrātus,** *near the Colline Gate,* Liv. 8, 15, 8; Fest. p. 333 Müll. — **4.** Far more freq. **Campus,** *a grassy plain in Rome along the Tiber, in the ninth district,* orig. belonging to the Tarquinii, after whose expulsion it was consecrated to Mars (Liv. 2, 5, 2); hence fully called **Campus Martĭus,** *a place of assembly for the Roman people at the* comitia centuriata, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11; Hor. C. 3, 1, 11; Quint. 11, 1, 47 al. — Hence, **b.** Meton., *the comitia themselves:* curiam pro senatu, campum pro comitiis, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: fors domina campi, id. Pis. 2, 3: venalis, Luc. 1, 180; also, *much resorted to by the Romans for games, exercise, and recreation, a place for military drills,* etc. (cf. campicursio and campidoctor), Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; id. Quint. 18, 59; id. Fat. 4, 8; 15, 34; id. de Or. 2, 62, 253; 2, 71, 287; Hor. C. 1, 8, 4; 1, 9, 18; 3, 7, 26; id. S. 1, 6, 126; 2, 6, 49; id. Ep. 1, 7, 59; 1, 11, 4; id. A. P. 162. — **III.** Trop., *a place of action, a field, a theatre, opportunity, subject for debate,* etc. (cf. area) (a favorite figure of Cic.): me ex hoc ut ita dicam campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, Cic. Caecin. 29, 84: cum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? id. Ac. 2, 35, 112; cf. id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in hoc tanto tamque immenso campo cum liceat oratori vagari libere, id. ib. 3, 31, 124: magnus est in re publicā campus, multis apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6, 17: nullum vobis sors campum dedit, in quo excurrere virtus cognoscique posset, id. Mur. 8, 18; Plin. Pan. 31, 1: honoris et gloriae campus, id.

ib. 70, 8: rhetorum campus de Marathone, Salamine, Plataeis, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Juv. 1, 19.

† **2. campus**, i, *m.*, = κάμπος, *a sea-animal:* marini = hippocampi, Mart. 9, 43, 1.

Camulŏdūnum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Trinobantes in Britain, the first Roman colony under Claudius,* now *Colchester*, Tac. A. 12, 32; 14, 31; also called **Camalŏdūnum**, Inscr. Orell. 208: **Camolŏdūnum**, Itin. Anton. p. 230 Parth.; and **Camaldūnum**, Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 185.

‡ **Cămŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of Mars*, Inscr. Grut. 56, 11; 40, 9.

camum, i, *n.*, *a kind of beer*, Dig. 33, 7, 12; Edict. Diocl. p. 28.

camur, ra, rum, *adj.* [acc. to Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*, peregrinum verbum; prob. root of κάμπτω; cf.: camera, καμάρα, Non. p. 30, 8; Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 55; *nom.* camur, Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 35; 15, 8, 5], *crooked, turned inwards* (very rare): camuris hirtae sub cornibus aures, Verg. G. 3, 55 (camuris, i. e. curvis; unde et camerae appellantur, Serv.: camuri boves sunt, qui conversa introrsus cornua habent, Philarg.): arcus, *an arch, vault*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 53; cf. Jan. ad Macr. S. 6, 4, 21.

† **cāmus**, i, *m.*, = κημός (Dor. καμός). **I.** *A muzzle* for horses (only in eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 31, 9; Ambros. Hex. 6, 3.—* **II.** Perh. *a kind of collar for the neck*, Non. p. 200, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 302 Rib.).

‡† **cana**, Gr (* κάνεον, *plur.* κάνεα κάνη, a wicker basket) for canistra, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

cānăba (or **cannăba**), ae, *f.* [kindr. with κάναβος and κάννα; acc. to others, with καλύβη], *a hovel, hut*, Aug. Serm. 61, de Temp.; Inscr. Orell. 39; 4077.

cānăbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canaba], *a small hovel*, Auct. Limit. p. 257 Goes.

Cănăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Κανάκη. **I.** *Daughter of Æolus, who, living in incest with her brother Macareus, bore a son to him, and was forced by her father to kill herself*, Ov. H. 11; id. Tr. 2, 384. — **II.** *The name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.

* **cănăchēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *a class of thieves*, Arn. 6, p. 207 dub.; cf. Öhler ad h. l.

Cănăchus, i, *m.*, = Κάναχος, *the name of two artists of Sicyon*, Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50.

Canae, ārum, *f.*, = Κάναι, *a town on the coast of Æolis, opposite Mytilene,* now *Kanot-Koli*, Liv. 36, 45, 8; cf. Mel. 1, 18; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.

cănālĭcĭus, a, um, v. canaliensis.

‡ **Cănālĭcŏlae**, ārum, *m.*, *poor* or *lazy people who used to lounge near the Forum, at a place called the Canalis*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

cănālĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [canaliculus], *like a channel* or *pipe, channelled*, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119; 27, 9, 55, § 78.

cănālĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (**cănālĭcŭla**, ae, *f.* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 198, 7; Gell. 17, 11, 2; cf. canalis), *dim.* [canalis], *a small channel, pipe*, or *gutter*. **I.** *A water-channel*, Vitr. 10, 14 *fin.*; Col. 8, 15, 6.—**II.** *A channel of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**III.** *The channel or groove of a catapult*, Vitr. 10, 15.—**IV.** In surgery, *a splint for broken bones*, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.*

cănālĭensis, e, and **cănālĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dug out of shafts* or *pits:* aurum, quod puteis foditur canalicium vocant, alii canaliense, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68; *absol.* (sc. aurum), id. 33, 4, 23, § 80.

cănālis, is, *m.* (rarely ante- and post-class., *f.*, Cato, R. R. 18, 6; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2; 3, 7, 8; 3, 11, 2; Auct. Aetn. 127 and 149; cf. the *dim.* canaliculus, etc., Rudd. I. p. 25, n. 35) [kindr. with Sanscr. root khan, fodere, perfodere; Gr. χαίνω, χανῶ; Germ. gähnen, to yawn; or cf. canna, a pipe, reed; Fr. canale; Engl. canal; Sp. cañon]. **I.** In gen., *a pipe, groove, channel*, whether open or closed, esp. *a water-pipe* or *channel, a conduit, a canal*, Cato, R. R. 1. l.; Varr. R. R. l. l.; Verg. G. 3, 330; Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Verg. G. 4, 265; Liv. 23, 31, 9; Suet. Claud. 20; Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82; Stat. S. 1. 2, 205; Auct. Aetn. 127 al.— Of *a channel* or *trench in mines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69. — Of *the windpipe:* animae, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29. —Of *the cervix vulvae*, Cels. 4, 1, § 38.— Of *a sewer running to the* cloaca: (fore) in medio propter canalem, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15; cf. canalicolae. — **B.** Trop. (not in Cic.), of vision: (pupillae) angustiae non sinunt vagari incertam aciem ac velut canali dirigunt, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148; cf.: cujus limine transmeato ... jam canale directo perges ad regiam, App. M. 6, p. 180, 19.—And of *the flow of speech:* pleniore canali fluere, Quint. 11, 3, 167: certo canali cuncta decurrere, Gallicanus ap. Non. p. 198, 5. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In architecture, *the groove* or *fluting upon Ionic capitals*, Vitr. 3, 5, 7.— —**B.** *The channel for missiles in a catapult*, Vitr. 10, 13, 7.— **C.** In surgery, *a splint for holding broken bones together*, Cels. 8, 10, § 65 sq. — **D.** *A household utensil of unknown form and use*, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.— **E.** *A musical instrument, the reed-pipe*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 76.

cănārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [canis], *of* or *pertaining to dogs, dog-:* augurium, i. e. *in which dogs were offered*, Auct. ap. Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 14; Fest. s. v. rutilae, p. 285 Müll. (cf. Ov. F. 4, 936; Col. 10, 342 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. catularia, p. 45 Müll.): herba, *a kind of grass;* acc. to Sprengel, *finger-formed panic:* Panicum dactylon, Linn.: lappa, Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As *adj. prop.:* **Cănārĭa insula**, *one of the* Insulae Fortunatae *in the Atlantic Ocean, so called from its large dogs*, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 205; Sol. 56, 17.— *Plur.:* Canariae insulae, *the Canary islands*, Arn. 6, 5.— **B.** As *nom. prop.:* **Cănārĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *a voracious people of Mauritania*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 15.

‡ **cānaster**, μιξοπόλιος, *half-gray, grizzled*, Gloss. Gr. Lat. [canus].

‡ **cănātim**, *adv.* [canis], *in the manner of a dog, like a dog*, κυνηδόν, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 26.

† **cancămum**, i, *n.*, = κάγκαμον, *an Arabian gum used for incense:* Amyris Kataf, Forsk.; Plin. 12, 20, 44, § 98.

1. cancellārĭus, ii, *m.* [cancelli; Engl. chancellor] (late Lat.). **I.** *A kind of porter, door-keeper*, Vop. Carin. 16.—**II.** *A secretary*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 6.

2. cancellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cancelli], *living* or *kept behind bars:* turdus, Schol. Pers. 6, 24.

cancellātim, *adv.* [cancellatus, cancello], *lattice-formed, trellis-like* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Plin. the elder), Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; 9, 33, 52, § 103; 11, 37, 79, § 201; Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

cancellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cancello], in the agrimensores, *the fixing of boundaries, the measuring of land*, Front. Col. p. 109 Goes.; Sicul. Flacc. p. 16.

cancelli, ōrum (*sing.* cancellus, Dig. 43, 24, 9, § 1), *m. dim.* [2. cancer], *a lattice, enclosure, grating, grate, balustrade, bars, railings:* (= κιγκλίδες; Latini tamen cancellos non tantum fores τοῦ δικαστηρίου, sed etiam omne consaeptum appellant, Salmas. Hist. Aug. p. 483) scenici et theatri, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: aenei rivorum, Col. 8, 17, 6; *the bar in a court of justice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 135: tantus ex fori cancellis plausus excitatus, *the barrier in public spectacles*, id. Sest. 58, 124: circi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 64: aedium, Dig. 30, 41, § 10; 33, 7, 12, § 26: fenestrarum, Aug. Trin. 11, 2: saepta cancellorum, Amm. 30, 4, 19. — Of the *reticulated skin* of the elephant, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. cancello.—**B.** Trop., *boundaries, limits* (so perh. only in Cic.): si extra hos cancellos egredi conabor, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: esse certam rerum forensibus cancellis circumscriptam scientiam, id. de Or. 1, 12, 52: severitatis, Cod. Th. 1, 12, 8.— **II.** Meton., *the space enclosed by boundaries*, Auct. B. Afr. 15 *fin.*

cancello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cancelli] (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., *to make like a lattice, to lattice:* solum, i. e. with vines, Col. 4, 2, 2: cancellata cutis (elephanti), Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. cancelli: cancellato bracchiorum implexu, id. 9, 51, 74, § 164. —**II.** Esp., in the Lat. of the jurists, *to strike out a writing lattice-wise* (X), *to strike* or *cross out, to cancel:* testamentum, Dig. 28, 4, 2: chirographum, ib. 22, 3, 24: tabulae cautionesque cancellatae, ib. 47, 2, 84; 2, 14, 47, § 2; 29, 1, 15, § 1; Cod. 6, 33, 3.

cancellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cancelli], *covered with bars* or *a railing:* postes, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

cancellus, i, *m.*, v. cancelli.

1. cancer, cri (*gen.* canceris, Lucr. 5, 616; Arn. 1, p. 30; *acc. plur.* canceres, Cato, R. R. 157, 3), *m.* (*neutr.* Claudius, Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.; Scrib. Comp. 206 and 240) [cf. καρκίνος; root kar-, to be hard; whence κάρυον, cornu], *a crab, a river-crab, sea-crab*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97 sq.; 19, 10, 58, § 180; Pall. 1, 35, 7; Ov. M. 15, 369; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45; Verg. G. 4, 48; Col. 9, 5, 6: cancer femina, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 134; Pall. 1, 35, 7. — * **B.** Meton., *hands that cling fast like the claws of crabs:* Orci cancri, App. M. 6, p. 176, 26. — **II.** As *nom. propr.*, *the Crab, the sign of the zodiac in which the sun is found at the time of the summer solstice*, Lucr. 5, 616; Ov. M. 2, 83; 10, 127; id. F. 6, 727; Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Luc. 10, 259; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23; Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.;* acc. to the fable, *as an animal hostile to Hercules in the contest with the Lernæan hydra;* cf. Hyg. l. l. Hence, Lernaeus, Col. 10, 313.—**B.** Poet. for *the region of the south, the south*, Ov. M. 4, 625.— **C.** To designate *great* or *violent heat*, Ov. M. 10, 127.—**III.** In medicine, *a crawling, eating, suppurating ulcer, malignant tumor, a cancer*, Cels. 5, 26, 31; 6, 18, 3: malum immedicabile cancer, Ov. M. 2, 825; Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.

‡ **2. cancer**, cri, *m.* [root kar-, to bend, twist; whence corona, circus], *a lattice*, the radical form of cancelli, q. v., Paul. ex Fest. p. 46; cf.: inter Orci cancros, App. M. 6, p. 176, 25.

cancĕrasco, āvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [cancer, III.], *to become cancerous, be afflicted with a cancer, to suppurate like a cancer* (post-class.; only in *perf.*), Plin. Val. 1, 10; App. Herb. 36; Marc. Emp. 9.—Hence, **cancĕrātus**, a, um, *cancerous:* vulnera, Plin. Val. 4, 32: ulcera, id. ib. 4, 51.

* **cancĕrātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [canceratus, v. cancero], *like a cancer, cancerous:* foetor, Veg. 3, 43, 1.

† **cancĕrōma** (contr. **cancrōma**, Veg. 6, 19, 2; Salv. adv. Avarit. 1, p. 232, and corrupted **canchrēma**, Veg. 3, 22, 15), ătis, *n.*, = καρκίνωμα, *a cancer*, App. Herb. 19; 31.

Candăcē, ēs, *f.*, *a queen of Meroë*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 186; *gen.* is, Vulg. Act. 8, 27.

(**candacus** or **caudacus**, a false read. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll. ad h. l.)

Candāvia, ae, *f.*, = Κανδαουία, *a mountainous district in Illyria*, Caes. B. C. 3, 11; 3, 79; Sen. Ep. 31, 8; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Cic. Att. 3, 7, 3; Luc. 6, 331.

candĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [candeo]. **I.** (Cf. candeo, I., and candidus.) *To make dazzlingly white* (ante- and post-class.): argentum, Gell. 6, 5, 9; and jestingly: ebur atramento candefacere, of an impossibility, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102; cf. atramentum.—**II.** *To make glowing, to make red hot* (very rare, not in Cic.): quae candefieri non possunt, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 64: lapides candefactos, id. 34, 8, 20, § 96; 25, 10, 76, § 123; Cels. 6, 8, 1.

candĕfīo, v. cande-facio, II.

candēla, ae, *f.* [candeo; Fr. chandelle, Engl. candle; hence], *a light made of wax* or *tallow, a wax-light, tallow-candle, taper*. **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 727; Col. 2, 22, 3; as a light of the poor, diff. from lucerna, used by the rich, Mart. 14, 43.— Hence, brevis, Juv. 3, 287: ancilla lucernae, Mart. 14, 40; of peeled rushes, used in funeral processions, Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178; Pers. 3, 103.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Fire:* candelam apponere valvis, *to set fire to the doors*, Juv. 9, 98 (cf. id. 13, 146).—**B.** *A cord covered with wax* (which preserved it from decay): in alterā (arcā) duo fasces candelis involuti septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Hem. ap. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86; used in cleansing and polishing, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 3.

candēlābrārĭus, ii, *m.* [candelabrum], *a maker of candlesticks* or *chandeliers*, Inscr. Orell. 4157.

candēlābrum, i, *n.* (old form **candēlāber**, *m.*, like arater for aratrum, acc. to Arn. 1, p. 36: **candēlābrus**, Petr. 75.

10.—*Acc.*: candelabrum ardentem, Caecil. Com. Fragm. 111, ap. Non. p. 202, 16) [candela]: in quo figunt candelam candelabrum appellant, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 225; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 ib.; *a candlestick, a branched candlestick, a chandelier, candelabrum*, or also *lamp-stand, light-stand*, sometimes of exquisite workmanship, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183; 2, 4, 26, § 60; 2, 4, 28, §§ 64 and 65; Vitr. 7, 5, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 99; Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11 al.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 727; Mart. 14, 43.

Candēlĭfĕra, ae, *f.* [candela-fero], *Taper-bearer, a goddess supposed to assist at childbirth, for whom a symbolical candle* or *torch was lighted*, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

candens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. candeo.

* **candentia,** ae, *f.* [candens], *a white, clear lustre, whiteness*: lunae, Vitr. 9, 2, 2.

candeo, ui, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. candami, to be light; candra, the moon; connected with caneo as ardeo with areo], *to be brilliant, glittering, to shine, glitter, glisten* (cf. candidus and albus; mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Verb finit.*: candet ebur soliis collucent pocula mensae, Cat. 64, 45: ubi canderet vestis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 103: stellarum turba crasso lumine candet, Manil. 1, 753. —**B.** *Part.* and *P. a.*: **candens,** entis, = candidus, *shining, dazzling, white, bright, glowing*: candens lacteus umor, *the bright, milky fluid*, Lucr. 1, 259: marmor, id. 2, 767: lucidus aër, id. 4, 341: lumen solis, id. 6, 1196: lumen, id. 5, 720: luna, Vitr. 9, 4: ortus, Tib. 4, 1, 65. — *Comp.*: candentior Phoebus, Val. Fl. 3, 481.—*Sup.*: sidus candentissimum, Sol. 52.—**2.** Esp., = albus, *white*: ut candens videatur et album, Lucr. 2, 771: lana, Cat. 64, 318: lacerti, Tib. 1, 8, 33: umeri, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31: vacca, Verg. A. 4, 61: taurus, id. ib. 5, 236: cygnus candenti corpore, id. ib. 9, 563: candenti elephanto, i. e. *ivory*, id. ib. 6, 895: saxa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 26: lilia, Ov. M. 12, 411: candida de nigris et de candentibus atra facere, id. ib. 11, 315 al.—**II.** Transf., *to glow* with heat, *be glowing hot* (sometimes also in prose). **A.** *Verb finit.*: siccis aër fervoribus ustus Canduit, Ov. M. 1, 120; Col. 1, 4, 9. — **B.** *Part.* and *P. a.*: ut calidis candens ferrum e fornacibus olim Stridit, *as the glowing iron taken from the hot furnace hisses*, Lucr. 6, 148; imitated by Ov. M. 9, 170: candenti ferro, Varr. R. R. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 100 P: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: candentes laminae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163 (al. ardentes); Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 36: aqua candens, Col. 6, 5, 2 (while Veg. 1, 17, 14, calens aqua). —**2.** Trop., *glowing with passion, excited* (very rare): cum viscera felle canduerint, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 226: numquam Stilicho sic canduit ora, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 82 (both of these examples are by some referred to candesco).

candesco, ui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [candeo], *to become of a bright, glittering white, to begin to glisten* or *radiate* (rare; mostly poet.): ut solet aër candescere solis ab ortu, Ov. M. 6, 49; Tib. 1, 10, 43. — **II.** *To begin to glow, to grow red hot*: ferrum candescit in igni, Lucr. 1, 491; Ov. M. 2, 230; Vitr. 7, 9 *fin*; cf. candeo *fin.*

†† **candētum,** i, *n.*, a Gallic word signifying *a space of* 100 or 150 *square feet*, Col. 5, 1, 6; cf. Auct. Limit. p. 292 Goes.; Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 6.

(**candicantia,** ae, a false reading in Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

candĭco, āre, *v. n.* [candeo, like albico, from albeo], *to be whitish* or *white* (first used by Plin. the elder), Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189; 34, 12, 32, § 127; App. M. 5, p. 168; Scrib. Comp. 237; Mart. Cap. 1, § 70; 7, § 728; Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51: candicans vadum, id. 3, praef. § 4: gemma, id. 37, 10, 60, § 169: cardamomum, id. 12, 13, 29, § 50: nube candicante, id. 18, 35, 82, § 356: in ficticiis (geminis) scariphatio omnis candicat, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200 Jan. dub.; cf. Sillig ad loc.

‡ **candĭdārius** pistor, *a baker of white bread*, Inscr. Murat. 304, 3 [candidus].

* **candĭdātōrius,** a, um, *adj.* [candidatus], *of* or *pertaining to a candidate for office*: munus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.

1. candĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [candidus, like albatus, atratus, from albus, ater]. **I.** In *adj.* uses, **A.** Lit., *clothed in white* (only in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; Cic., Hor., and Plin. use albatus): aequius vos erat Candidatas venire hostiatasque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12: mastigia, id. Cas. 2, 8, 10; * Suet. Aug. 98; Prud. στεφ. 1, 67. — **B.** Trop.: farinulentā cinere sordide candidati homunculi, App. M. 9, p. 222, 33; cf. candido.— **II.** *Subst.* **A. candĭdātus,** i, *m.*, *a candidate for office*, because clothed in *a glittering white* toga; cf. Dict. of Antiq. (class. and freq.). **1.** Lit.: praetorius, *a candidate for the prætorship*, Cic. Mur. 27, 57: tribunicii, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15), 4; Liv. 4, 6, 10: consulatus, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 24; id. Aug. 4: aedilitatis ac mox praeturae, id. Vesp. 2: quaesturae, id. Tib. 42: summae equestris gradus, i. e. praefecturae, id. Galb. 14: sacerdotiorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 28, 2.— From their obsequious demeanor towards the electors, called officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: improbitati irasci candidatorum, id. Mil. 16, 42: aedilitas alicui candidato data, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 37: candidatus Caesaris, *a candidate especially recommended by Cæsar*, Vell. 2, 124, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; id. Aug. 56; Tac. A. 1, 15.—Hence prov.: petis tamquam Caesaris candidatus, i. e. *certain of the result*, Quint. 6, 3, 62.—In the time of the emperors: candidati Principis, *quæstors appointed by the emperor himself to read his speeches and rescripts*, Dig. 1, 13; Sid. Ep. 2, 80; cf. Tac. A. 16, 27; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tit. 6. — **2.** Trop., *he who strives after* or *aims at a thing, a candidate* or *a claimant of* something (post-Aug.): candidatus non consulatus tantum, sed immortalitatis et gloriae, Plin. Pan. 63, 1: majus est opus atque praestantius, ad quod ipse (sc. orator) tendit, et cujus est velut candidatus, Quint. 12, 2, 27: Atticae eloquentiae, id. prooem. § 13: crucis, i. e. *soon to suffer crucifixion*, App. M. 1, p. 108: aeternitatis, Tert. Res Carn. 58: philosophiae, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.— **B. candĭdāta,** ae, *f.*, *one who seeks* or *solicits an office, a candidate* (rare and post-Aug.): sacerdotii, Quint. Decl. 252 *fin.*

2. candĭdātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a candidacy*, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 1.

candĭdē, *adv.*, v. candidus *fin.*

candĭdo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [candidus], *to make glittering* or *bright, to make white* (eccl. Lat.): vestimenta sua, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12: albis vestibus candidari, Aug. Ep. 168.—*P. a.*: **candĭdans,** antis, *brilliantly white*, Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 21; cf. 1. candidatus, I. A.

candĭdŭlē, *adv.*, v. candidulus.

candĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [candidus], *shining white*: dentes, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: grex, Prud. Cath. 3, 157.—* *Adv.*: **candĭdŭlē,** in trop. signif. (cf. candidus *fin.*), *candidly, sincerely*, Arn. 2, p. 50.

candĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [candeo], *of a shining, dazzling white, white, clear, bright* (opp. niger, a glistening black; while albus is a lustreless white, opp. ater, a lustreless black; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82; Isid. Orig. 12, 1, 51; Doed. Syn. III. p. 193 sq.) (class., and in the poets very freq.; in Cic. rare). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of shining objects, *bright*: stella splendens candida, Plaut. Rud. prol. 3: sidera, Lucr. 5, 1209: luna, Verg. A. 7, 8: lux clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49; so, clarā loco luce, Lucr. 5, 777: stellae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 6: color candidus Saturni, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79: flamma, Val. Fl. 8, 247: Taurus (the constellation), Verg. G. 1, 217: dies, Ov. Tr. 2, 142: aqua, Mart. 6, 42, 19: lacte, Varr. ap. Non. p. 483, 6; cf. id. ib. p. 169, 14. — **2.** Hence, an epithet of the gods or persons transformed to gods: Cupido, *radiant*, Cat. 68, 134: Liber, Tib. 3, 6, 1: Bassareus, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 31): Daphnis, Verg. E. 5, 56 Wagn.—**3.** Of birds, animals, etc., *white*: anser, Lucr. 4, 685: avis, i. e. *the stork*, Verg. G. 2, 320; cf. Ov. M. 6, 96: ales, i. e. cygnus, Auct. Aetn. 88: candidior cygnis, Verg. E. 7, 38: aries, id. G. 3, 387: agnus, Tib. 2, 5, 38: equi, Tac. G. 10.—**4.** Of the dazzling whiteness of snow: altā nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1; 3, 25, 10; Ov. H. 16, 250; id. M. 8, 373.—**5.** Of resplendent beauty of person, *splendid, fair, beautiful*: Dido, Verg. A. 5, 571: Maia, id. ib. 8, 138 Serv.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 56: candidus et pulcher puer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4: puella, Cat. 35, 8; Hor. Epod. 11, 27: dux, id. ib. 3, 9: Lampetie, Ov. M. 2, 349: membra, id. ib. 2, 607: cutis, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189: pes, Hor. C. 4, 1, 27: umeri, id. ib. 1, 13, 9: bracchia, Prop. 2 (3), 16, 24: colla, id. 3 (4), 17, 29: cervix, Hor. C. 3, 9, 2: ora, Ov. M. 2, 861: sinus, Tib. 1, 10, 68: dentes, Cat. 39, 1 (cf. candidulus) al. — **6.** Of the hair, *hoary, white* (more poet. than canus), Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 27: candidior barba, Verg. E. 1, 29: crinis, Val. Fl. 6, 60; cf.: inducto candida barba gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 22. — **7.** Of trees or plants: pōpulus, *the white* or *silver poplar*, Verg. E. 9, 41: lilia, id. ib. 6, 708; Prop. 1, 20, 38; Ov. M. 4, 355: folium nivei ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: piper, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 26. — **8.** Of textile fabrics, sails, dress, etc.: vela, Cat. 64, 235: tentoria, Ov. M. 8, 43: vestis, Liv. 9, 40, 9: toga, made brilliant by fulling (cf. Liv. 4, 25, 13; v. candidatus), Plin. 7, 34, 34, § 120; cf. Titinn. ap. Non. p. 536, 23.— So Cicero's oration: In Toga Candida, v. the fragments B. and K. vol. xi. p. 20–25; and the commentary of Asconius, Orell. vol. v. 2, p. 82 sq.—*Sup.*: candidissimus color, Vitr. 10, 7; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 17 Müll. — **B.** Opp. niger, Lucr. 2, 733; Verg. E. 2, 16; id. G. 3, 387; Plin. 12, 10, 42, § 92.—Prov.: candida de nigris et de candentibus atra facere, *to make black white*, Ov. M. 11, 315; so, acc. to some: nigrum in candida vertere, Juv. 3, 30.— **C.** In the *neutr. absol.*: ut candido candidius non est adversum, Quint. 2, 17, 35; and with a *gen.*: candidum ovi, *the white of an egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 40 (twice); cf.: album ovi, under album.—* **D.** Poet. and causative, of the winds, *making clear, cloud-dispelling, purifying*: Favonii, Hor. C. 3, 7, 1. —**E.** Also poet. for candidatus (= albatus), *clothed in white*: turba, Tib. 2, 1, 16: pompa, Ov. F. 2, 654; 4, 906: Roma, i. e. Romani, Mart. 8, 65, 6.—**F.** Candida sententia = candidi lapilli, Ov. M. 15, 47; v. the pass. in connection, and cf. albus, and calculus, II. D. — **G.** Candidus calculus, v. calculus, II. E.—*Subst.*: **candĭda,** ae, *f.*, *a game* or *play exhibited by a candidate for office* (late Lat.): edere candidam, Ambros. Serm. 81.—**II.** Trop., *pure, clear, serene, clean, spotless*, etc. **A.** Of the voice, *distinct, clear, pure, silver-toned* (opp. fuscus), Quint. 11, 3, 15; Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58; perh. also Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 (B. and K. with MSS. canorum; cf. Orell. *N. cr.*). — **B.** Of discourse, *clear, perspicuous, flowing, artless, unaffected*: elaborant alii in puro et quasi quodam candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: candidum et lene et speciosum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 121; Gell. 16, 19, 1.—And meton. of the orator himself: Messala nitidus et candidus, Quint. 10, 1, 113: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus, id. 10, 1, 73: candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum, id. 2, 5, 19.—**C.** Of purity of mind, character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *unblemished, pure, guileless, honest, upright, sincere, fair, candid, frank, open*: judex, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 1 (integer, verax, purus, sine fuco, sine fallaciā, Schol. Crucq.): Maecenas, id. Epod. 14, 5: Furnius, id. S. 1, 10, 86: animae, id. ib. 1, 5, 41: pectore candidus, Ov. P. 4, 14, 43: ingenium, Hor. Epod. 11, 11: habet avunculum quo nihil verius, nihil simplicius, nihil candidius novi, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 4; Vell. 2, 116, 5: candidissimus omnium magnorum ingeniorum aestimator, Sen. Suas. 6, 22: humanitas, Petr. 129, 11.—**D.** Of conditions of life, *cheerful, joyous, happy, fortunate, prosperous, lucky*: convivia, *joyful*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 71: nox, id. 2 (3), 15, 1: omina, id. 4 (5), 1, 67: fata, Tib. 3, 6, 30; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 34: dies, id. ib. 2, 142: pax, Tib. 1, 10, 45: natalis, id. 1, 7, 64; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 14.—Hence, *adv.*: **candĭdē. 1.** Acc. to I., *in dazzling white*: vestitus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10.—**2.** Acc. to II., *clearly, candidly, sincerely*: candide et simpliciter, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; Quint. 12, 11, 8; Petr. 107, 13.—**III.** As *adj. propr.*: Candidum Promontorium, *in Zeugitana*, now *C. Bianco*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23.

* **candĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [candeo-facio], *to make dazzlingly white*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

* **candĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [candifico], *that makes dazzlingly white*: pulvisculus, *tooth-powder*, App. Mag. p. 277.

candor, ōris, *m.* [candeo, as algor from algeo, etc.]. **I.** *A dazzling, glossy whiteness, a clear lustre, clearness, radiance, brightness, brilliancy, splendor, glitter*, etc. (class.): aetherius sol irrigat adsidue caelum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 283; 4, 232; cf. id. 2, 322: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: Lacteus hic nimio fulgens candore notatur, id. Arat. 249 (493): splendidissimus, id. Rep. 6, 16, 16; cf.: candore notabilis ipso (via lactea), Ov. M. 1, 169: caeli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: marmoreus, Lucr. 2, 765: nivalis, Verg. A. 3, 538: equi Qui candore nives anteirent, id. ib. 12, 84: equi candore eximio, Suet. Aug. 64: niveus, Ov. M. 3, 423; and so *absol.* of the snow: solis aestu candor quom liquesceret, Naev. ap. Non. p. 334, 32: simplex lanarum, Quint. 1, 1, 5: candore tunicarum fulgens acies, Liv. 10, 39, 12: milites candidâ veste et paribus candore armis insignes, id. 9, 40, 9.—**2.** Of resplendent beauty of person, *fairness, beauty:* fusus ille et candore mixtus rubor (in Venere Coa), Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf. Ov. M. 3, 491; 10, 594: candor hujus te et proceritas, voltus oculique pepulerunt, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; Tib. 3, 4, 29; Prop. 1, 20, 45; 2 (3), 25, 41; 3 (4), 24, 8 al.; Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 176: dentium, id. 22, 25, 65, § 134.—In *plur.:* hujus corporis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 67: ulnarum nivei marmoreique candores, Arn. 4, 22; cf. id. 7, 20.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of discourse. **a.** *Brilliancy, splendor:* fucatus, Cic. Or. 23, 79.—**b.** In opp. to an artificial manner, affectation (cf. candidus, II. B.), *simplicity, naturalness:* T. Livius, in narrando mirae jucunditatis clarissimique candoris, Quint. 10, 1, 101 Frotsch.; cf. Spald. ad 2, 5, 19.—**2.** Of mind or character, *candor, purity, integrity, sincerity, openness, frankness* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): si vestrum merui candore favorem, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 53: animi, id. ib. 3, 6, 7; 2, 467; id. H. 4, 32; id. P. 2, 5, 5; 3, 4, 13; Phaedr. 3, prol. 63: justus sine mendacio, Vell. 2, 116, 5: tua simplicitas, tua veritas, tuus candor! Plin. Pan. 84.—**II.** (After candeo, II.) *Glow, heat* (very rare): aestivus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 219: flammae, Hyg. Astr. 2, 35.

†† **candosoccus**, i, *m.* [Gallic]; in husbandry, *a layer of a plant;* pure Lat. mergus, Col. 5, 5, 16.

1. cānens, entis, *P. a.*, v. caneo *init.*

2. cānens, entis, *Part.*, v. cano.

3. Cănens, entis, *f.*, *daughter of Janus, and wife of Picus*, Ov. M. 14, 333 sq.

‡ **canentas** (Cod. Mon. **canentes**), *an ornament for the head*, Paul ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.

cānĕo, ui, 2, *v. n.* [canus], *to be gray* or *hoary, be white* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose); *P. a.:* **cānens**, entis, *gray, grayish, hoary, white:* temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg. A. 5, 416; cf. Tac. G. 31: canens senecta, Verg. A. 10, 192: canet in igne cinis, Ov. A. A. 2, 440: canens gelu, *white*, id. Tr. 5, 2, 66; Sil. 1, 206: pruina, id. 3, 534: canentia lilia, Ov. M. 12, 411: dum gramina canent, Verg. G. 3, 325; 2, 13: canuerint herbae, Ov. F. 3, 880; Juv. 14, 144; Ov. M. 1, 110 (cf. id. ib. 6, 456; and id. F. 5, 357); Sil. 4, 362.

† **Cānēphŏrŏs** (**-phŏra**, ae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70), *f.*, = Κανηφόρος, ἡ (she that bears a basket, v. κανηφόρος, and cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 10; Ov. M. 2, 711 sq.), *paintings* or *statues of Greek artists, representing Athenian maidens, who, in the festivals of Juno, Diana, Minerva, Ceres, and Bacchus, bore different sacred utensils in wicker baskets* (κάνη) *on their heads; nom. sing.* Canephoros (a work of Scopas), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 25.—*Nom. plur.* Canephoroe = κανηφόροι (cf.: Adelphoe, arctoe, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5 Zumpt *N. cr.*—*Acc. plur.* Canephoros, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5; 2, 4, 8, § 18 Zumpt *N. cr.;* cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70.—A collat. Latinized form, Canifera, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.

cănes, is, v. canis.

cānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [caneo], *to grow white, whiten* **I.** Lit., *to become gray* or *hoary:* pabula canescunt (sc. calore), Ov. M. 2, 212; Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106: canescant aequora remis, Ov. H. 3, 65: canescunt tecta, id. Am. 1, 8, 52; Col. 3, 2, 12: capilli canescunt, Plin. 30, 15, 46, § 134; 7, 2, 2, § 23: in cujus (Minervae) aede ignes numquam canescunt in favillas, Sol. 22, 18.—**II.** Transf., = senescere, *to grow old*, Ov. M. 9, 422: eaque (quercus) canescet saeclis innumerabilibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.—Trop., of discourse: cum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret, *was getting feeble*, Cic. Brut. 2, 8; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 31; Petr. 2, 8.

Cangi, ōrum, *m.*, = Καγγανοί, *a people in the western part of Britain*, Tac. A. 12, 32.

cania, ae, *f.*, *a kind of wild nettle*, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 92.

canicae, ārum, *f.*, *a kind of bran:* canicae furfures de farre a cibo canum vocatae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 16 sq.

cănīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canis]. **I.** *A small dog* or *bitch*, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 79.—Hence, **B.** Trop., of a passionate, quarrelsome woman, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 8; Gell. 4, 20, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Canis Minor, *the lesser dog-star, in the mouth of the constellation* Canis, q. v., Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123; 18, 28, 68, § 268: flagrans, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: flammans, Manil. 5, 207: rubra, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: sitiens, Ov. A. A. 2, 231: insana, Pers. 3, 5: caniculae aestus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 17.—Trop., of Diogenes: illa canicula Diogenes, Tert. adv. Marc. 11; cf. capella.—**B.** *A kind of sea-dog* (cf. canis, II. B.), Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 151 sq.—**C.** *The worst throw with dice, the dog throw;* opp. to Venus (v. canis, II. C., and alea), Pers. 3, 49.

cănīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [canicula, II. A.], *of* or *pertaining to the dog-star* (post-class.): dies, *dog-days*, Pall. Jul. 1 and 7; Sol. Veg. 5, 35: inclementia, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Cānĭdĭa, ae, *f.*, *a sorceress, often mentioned by Horace*, Hor. Epod. 3, 8; id. S. 1, 8, 24; 2, 1, 48; 2, 8, 95; to whom Epod. 5 and 17 are addressed.

Canĭdĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman name;* esp., P. Canidius Crassus, *a general under Lepidus and Antony, put to death by Octavius*, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 4; Vell. 2, 85, 2; 2, 87, 3.

‡ **cănĭfĕra**, ae, *f.:* mulier, quae fert canuam, id est qualum, quod est cistae genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.; v. Canephoros.

* **cănĭformis**, e, *adj.* [canis-forma], *having the form of a dog, dog-shaped:* Anubis, Prud. Apoth. 263.

Caninĕfātes (**Cannin-**), um, *m.*, *a people dwelling upon the Batavian peninsula*, Vell. 2, 105; Tac. H. 4, 15; 4, 32; 4, 56; 4, 79; 4, 85; also called **Cannĕnĕfātes**, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101; and **Cannunĕfātes**, Inscr. Orell. 96.—In *sing.:* dux natione Caninefas, Tac. A. 11, 18.—**II.** *Adj.:* **Caninĕfas**, ātis, *of Caninefas:* ala, Tac. A. 4, 73: tumultus, id. H. 4, 16: cohortes, id. ib. 4, 19 al.

Cănīnĭus, a, *the name of a plebeian gens at Rome.* **I.** C. Caninius Rebilus, *lieutenant of Cæsar in Gaul, consul for a few hours at the end of December*, A. U. C. 709; hence the jest of Cicero: Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1; cf. id. Att. 12, 37, 4.—**II.** Caninius Rebilus, *perh. a son of the preceding, notorious for his abandoned life*, Sen. Ben. 2, 21, 5.—**III.** L. Caninius Gallus, *accuser of Antony, afterwards his son-in-law*, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 1; 1, 4, 1; 2, 8, 3; 7, 1, 4; 9, 2, 1; Val. Max. 4, 2, 6.—Hence, **Cănīnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Caninius Gallus:* tempus, *the time when Caninius proposed that Pompey should restore the dethroned king Ptolemy*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3 Manut.

cănīnus, a, um, *adj.* [canis], *of* or *pertaining to a dog, canine, dog-.* **I.** Lit.: lac, Ov. Ib. 227; Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133: pellis, Scrib. Comp. 161: stercus, Juv. 14, 64: rictus, id. 10, 271: far, *spelt-bread for dogs*, id. 5, 11: adeps, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 111: fel, id. 29, 6, 38, § 117: dentes, *eye-teeth, dog-teeth*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3; Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160: scaeva canina, *a favorable augury taken from meeting a dog* or *from its barking*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 4.—**B.** *Subst.:* **canina**, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *dog's flesh:* canis caninam non ĕst, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll.—**II.** Trop.: prandium, *in which no wine is drunk, mean*, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 30, 12 sq. (v. the connection, and cf. with our *dog-cheap*): littera, i. e. *the letter* R, Pers. 1, 109: facundia, i. e. *abusive from its snarling sound, snarling*, Appius ap. Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 37 Dietsch (from Non. p. 60, 24): eloquentia, Quint. 12, 9, 9; Lact. 6, 18, 26; cf. Spald. Quint. l. l.: caninum studium locupletissimum quemque adlatrandi, i. e. causidicorum, Col. 1, praef. § 9: verba, *cutting words*, Ov. Ib. 230: nuptiae, *canine, beastly* (cf.: canis obscena; v. canis), Hier. Ep. 69, n. 2: philosophi = Cynici, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 20; hence, caninae aequanimitatis stupor, Tert. Pat. 2.

‡ **cānīpa**, ae, *f.*, = canistrum, *a fruit-basket for religious uses*, Frat. Arv. Marin. 3.

1. cănis (**cănes**, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18; id. Trin. 1, 2, 133; 1, 2, 135; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll., or Ann. v. 518 Vahl.; Lucil. ap. Varr. ib.; cf. Charis. 1, 17, p. 118 P.; *abl.* always cane; *gen. plur.* canum; v. Neue, Formenl. pp. 223, 258 sq.), *comm.* [Sanscr. çvan; Gr. κύων, κυνός; Germ. Hund; Engl. hound]. **I.** Lit., *a dog.* **A.** In gen., v. Varr. R. R. 1, 21; 2, 9, 1 sqq.; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 142 sqq.; Col. 7, 12, 1: tantidem quasi feta canes sine dentibus latrat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v. 518 Vahl.): introiit in aedis ater alienus canis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 25: inritata canes, Lucil. ap. Charis. 1, p. 100 P.: canem inritatam imitarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25: in Hyrcaniâ plebs publicos alit canes, optumates domesticos: nobile autem genus canum illud scimus esse, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: si lupi canibus similes sunt, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: canes ut montivagae persaepe ferai Naribus inveniunt quietes, Lucr. 1, 405: canis acer, Hor. Epod. 12, 6: acres, Varr. R. R. 1, 21: acriores et vigilantiores, Cato, R. R. 124: assiduus, Col. R. R. 7, 12, 5: catenarius, Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 2: catenâ vinctus, Petr. 29: Molossi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 115; cf. Lucr. 5, 1063: obscenae, Verg. G. 1, 470; Ov. F. 4, 936: pastoralis, Col. 7, 12, 3: pecuarius, id. 7, 12, 8: pulicosa, id. 7, 13, 2: rabidi, Lucr. 5, 892; Sen. Oedip. 932: rabiosus, Plin. 29, 4, 32, § 98: saeva canum rabies, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 17; Plin. 8, 40, 63, § 152: est verunculus in linguâ canum, quo exempto nec rabidi fuint, etc., id. 29, 4, 32, § 100: rabiosa, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: venatici, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31; Nep. Pel. 2, 5: alere canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30; Curt. 9, 1, 31: vigiles, Hor. C. 3, 16, 2: canum fida custodia, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 150: fida canum vis, Lucr. 6, 1222: levisomna canum fido cum pectore corda, id. 5, 864: caput mediae canis praecisae, Liv. 40, 6, 1; cf. Curt. 10, 9, 12: saepe citos egi per juga longa canes, Ov. H. 5, 20: canibus circumdare saltus, Verg. E. 10, 57: hos non inmissis canibus agitant, id. G. 3, 371: leporem canibus venari, id. ib. 3, 410.—**B.** Esp. **1.** As a term of reproach, to denote, **a.** *A shameless, vile person*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 40; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33 Donat. ad loc.; Hor. Epod. 6, 1; cf. id. S. 2, 2, 56; Petr. 74, 9; Suet. Vesp. 13.—**b.** *A fierce* or *enraged person*, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 14; 5, 1, 18; Hyg. Fab. 3; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57; Sen. Cons. Marc. 22, 5.—**2.** As the regular designation of the hangers-on or parasites of an eminent or rich Roman; *a follower, dog, creature:* multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus suis quos circa se habuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 126: cohors ista quorum hominum est? Volusii haruspices et Canelii medici et horum canum quos tribunal meum vides lambere, id. ib. 2, 3, 11, § 28: appont de suis canibus quendam, id. ib. 2, 4, 19, § 40; 2, 5, 56, § 146; id. Att. 6, 3, 6; id. Pis. 10, 23.—**3.** In mythical lang. **a.** Tergeminus, i. e. Cerberus, Ov. A. A. 3, 322; id. Tr. 4, 7, 16; called also viperius, id. Am. 3, 12, 26: Tartareus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 649: triformis, id. Herc. Oet. 1202: Echidnaea, Ov. M. 7, 409; cf.: infernae canes, Hor. S. 1, 8, 35; Verg. A. 6, 257; Luc. 6, 733.—**b.** Semidei canes, Anubis, Luc. 8, 832.—**4.** Prov. **a.** Stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82.—**b.** Cane pejus et angui Vitare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30.—**c.** Ut canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto, *will never be frightened from the greasy hide*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83.—**d.** Canis caninam non ĕst (cf. Engl. *dog won't eat dog*), Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll.—**e.** A cane non magno saepe tenetur aper, Ov. R. Am. 422.—**5.** CAVE CANEM, *beware of the dog*, a frequent inscription of warning to trespassers on doors, etc., Petr. 29; Varr. ap. Non. p. 153, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4320.—Hence: Cave Canem, *the title of a satire by Varro*, Non. p. 75, 22.—**II.** Transf.

A. *A constellation; the Dog.* **1.** Esp.: Canis Major, or simply Canis, *a constellation of twenty stars*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; *of which the brighest is Sirius* or *Canicula*, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; id. Arat. 108 (349); 123 (367); 138 (382); 276 (522); Vitr. 9, 5, 2; Verg. G. 1, 218; 2, 353; Hor. S. 1, 7, 25; id. Ep. 1, 10, 16; Tib. 3, 5, 2; Ov. F. 4, 904; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 234 sqq.—**2.** Canis Minor, or Minusculus, *the Little Dog*, = Προκύων, commonly called Antecanis (hence the *plur.* canes), Vitr. 9, 52; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268; Ov. F. 4, 904.—Acc. to the fable, the dog of Erigone, daughter of Icarius; hence, Erigoneïus, Ov. F. 5, 723, and Icarius, id. ib. 4, 939.—**B.** *The sea-dog*, called canis marinus, Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 110; and mythically, of *the dogs of Scylla*, Lucr. 5, 890; Verg. A. 3, 432; Tib. 3, 4, 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Luc. 1, 549 Cort.; Sen. Med. 351.—**C.** *The worst throw with dice, the dog-throw* (cf. canicula and alea): damnosi, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 46; Ov. Tr. 2, 474: canem mittere, Suet. Aug. 71; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 65.—Prov.: tam facile quam canis excidit, Sen. Apocol. 10, 2.—**D.** *A Cynic philosopher:* Diogenes cum choro canum suorum, Lact. Epit. 39, 4.—**E.** *A kind of fetter*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 37 dub. (al. camum; v. camus); cf. 1. catulus.

2. Cănis, is, *m.*, *a small river tributary to the Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117.

cănistellum, i, *n. dim.* [canistrum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. cana, p. 45, 19 Müll.], *a bread-basket, a fruit-basket:* argentea, Symm. Ep. 2, 81; 7, 76.

† **cănistrum,** i, *n.* [**cănistri,** ōrum, *m.*, Pall. Nov. 17, 1], = κάναστρα, *a basket woven from reeds* (κάννα), *a bread-, fruit-, flower-*, etc., *basket* (esp. for religious use in sacrifices), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13; Tib. 1, 10, 27; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 28; 4 (5), 8, 12; Verg. A. 8, 180; id. G. 4, 280; Hor. S. 2, 6, 105; Ov. M. 2, 713; 8, 675; id. F. 2, 650; 4, 451; Col. 10, 277; Juv. 5, 74.—**II.** Canistra siccaria, *baskets in which wine stood upon a table*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 706.

cānĭtĭa, ae, v. canities *init.*

cānĭties (**cānĭtĭa,** Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; 11, 37, 64, § 169; cf. Charis. p. 41 P.), em, ē (other cases not in use), *f.* [canus], *a gray or grayish-white color, hoariness* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): lupi, Ov. M. 1, 238: folia lanatiore canitie, Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 147; 37, 11, 73, § 191: sparsa marmoris, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55.—Esp. freq. of the hair, Ov. M. 10, 425; 7, 289; Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 169; cf. id. 11, 37, 47, § 131.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *Gray hair:* canitiem terrâ atque infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224; imitated by Ov. M. 8, 528; cf. also Verg. A. 12, 611: canitiem multo deformat pulvere, id. ib. 10, 844; 6, 300; Ov. M. 13, 492; Luc. 8, 57: femina canitiem Germanis inficit herbis, Ov. A. A. 3, 163.—**B.** (Effect. pro causa.) *A hoary age, old age* (cf.: canitiem sibi et longos promiserat annos, Verg. A. 10, 549: donec virenti canities abest Morosa, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17; 2, 11, 8.

cānĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.] (ante-class. access. form of the preced.), *a gray color, hoariness:* capitis, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.—*Absol.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 24.

Canius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** C. Canius, *a Roman of learning*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58 sq.; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280.—**II.** Canius Rufus, *a poet*, Mart. 1, 61, 9; 8, 20, 1.

† **canna,** ae, *f.*, = κάννα, *a reed, cane* (less freq. than harundo), Col. 7, 9, 7; 4, 32, 3: palustris, Ov. M. 4, 298: tremulae, id. ib. 6, 326 al.—**II.** Transf., *any thing made of reed.* **A.** *A reed-pipe, flute*, Ov. M. 2, 682; 11, 171; Sil. 7, 439.—**B.** *A small vessel, gondola*, Juv. 5, 89; cf. Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21; 7, 56, 57, § 206.—**C.** Canna gutturis, in later medical writers, *the windpipe*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 97; id. Tard. 2, 12, 137.

† **cannăbĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κανναβινος, *of hemp, hempen:* retis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: tegeticulae, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: funes, Col. 6, 2, 3; 12, 50, 8.

† **cannăbis,** is, *f.*, and **cannăbum,** i, *n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. sana, the same, Bopp, Gloss. p. 343, a], = κάνναβις and κάνναβος, *hemp; nom.* cannabis, Col. 2, 10, 21; Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 63; 19, 9, 56, § 173; *acc.* cannabim, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6; *abl.* cannabi, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29: cannabe, Pers. 5, 146.—*Nom.* cannabum, Isid. Orig. 19, 27, 3; *gen.* cannabi, Isid. l. l. 2; *acc.* cannabum, Pall. Febr. 5; Mart. 5; Isid. l. l. 3; *abl.* cannabo, Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4.

cannăbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cannabis], *of hemp:* silvae, Grat. Cyn. 47.

Cannae, ārum, *f.*, = Κάνναι (Κάννα, Polyb.), *a village in Apulia, north of Canusium, famous for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans; it lay on the east side of the Aufidus* (which is hence called Amnis Canna by Marcius vates ap. Liv. 25, 12, 5), now *Canne*, id. 22, 44, 1 sq. (Polyb. 3, 113); Flor. 2, 6, 15; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: Cannarum pugna, Liv. 23, 43, 4; Sil. 9, 10.—Appellative: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, *a second Cannæ*, Liv. 23, 45, 4; Flor. 2, 6, 21.—**II.** Deriv.: **Cannensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Cannæ, Cannensian:* pugna, Liv. 23, 1, 1; 23, 1, 11; Prop. 3 (4), 3, 10 al.: acies, Liv. 23, 18, 13: calamitas, Cic. Brut. 3, 12: clades, Liv. 22, 50, 1; 25, 12, 5; 23, 30, 11: ruina, id. 23, 25, 3: dies, Flor. 4, 12, 35: exercitus, *which was cut to pieces at Cannæ*, Liv. 29, 24, 11: animae, *of those who fell at Cannæ*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 87.—Appel., of the proscription of Sulla: te pugna Cannensis accusatorem sat bonum fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; and of a revel: Cannensis pugna nequitiae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; cf. Arn. 5, 38.—As *subst.:* **Cannenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cannæ*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

cannētum, i, *n.* [canna], *a thicket of reeds*, Pall. Febr. 23, 2; 24, 13; Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

* **cannĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of reeds, reed-:* tegetes, Col. 12, 50, 8 dub.

Canninĕfātes, v. Caninefates.

cannŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [canna]. **I.** *A small, low reed*, App. M. 4, p. 145; Mart. Cap. 2, § 224.—* **II.** (Cf. canna, II. C.) Pulmonis, *the windpipe*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 152.

Cannutĭus (**Cānu-**), ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** P. Cannutius, *an orator in Cicero's time*, Cic. Brut. 56, 205; id. Clu. 10, 29; 18, 50; Tac. Or. 21.—**II.** Ti. Cannutius, *tribune of the people* A.U.C. 710, Cic. Fam. 12, 3, 2; 12, 23, 3; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23; Vell. 2, 64.

căno, cĕcĭni, cantum (ancient *imp.* cante = canite, Carm. Sal. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll.; *fut. perf.* canerit = cecinerit, Lib. Augur. ap. Fest. s. v. rumentum, p. 270 ib.; *perf.* canui = cecini, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 384, predominant in concino, occino, etc.—Examples of *sup.* cantum and *part.* cantus, canturus, a, um, appear not to be in use; the trace of an earlier use is found in Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.: canta pro cantata ponebant; once canituri, Vulg. Apoc. 8, 13), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. κανάσσω, καναχή, κόναβος; Germ. Hahn; Engl. chanticleer; κύκνος, ciconice; Sanscr. kókas = duck; Engl. cock], orig. *v. n.*, *to produce melodious sounds*, whether of men or animals; later, with a designation of the subject-matter of the melody, as *v. a.*, *to make something the subject of one's singing* or *playing, to sing of, to celebrate*, or *make known in song*, etc. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to utter melodious notes, to sing, sound, play.* **A.** Of men: si absurde canat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 9: celebrare dapes canendo, Ov. M. 5, 113: si velim canere vel voce vel fidibus, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122; Quint. 5, 11, 124; 1, 8, 2; Gell. 19, 9, 3: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338; cf.: tibia canentum, Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384; Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 14: curvo calamo, Cat. 63, 22: harundine, Ov. M. 1, 683; Suet. Caes. 32: cithara, Tac. A. 14, 14: lituus quo canitur, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30; Verg. E. 2, 31: movit Amphion lapides canendo, Hor. C. 3, 11, 2; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417 al.; Cic. Brut. 50, 187.—**2.** Of the faulty delivery of an orator, *to speak in a sing-song tone:* inclinatâ ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27; cf. canto and canticum.—**B.** Of animals (usu. of birds, but also of frogs), Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.: volucres nullâ dulcius arte canant, Prop. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: merula canit aestate, hieme balbutit, Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 10, 32, 47, § 89: ranae alio translatae canunt, id. 8, 58, 83, § 227.—Of the raven, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12.—Esp., of the crowing of a cock: galli victi silere solent, canere victores, *to crow*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56; v. the whole section; id. ib. 2, 26, 56, § 57; Col. 8, 2, 11; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49 (cf. also cantus): gallina cecinit, interdixit hariolus (the crowing of a hen being considered as an auspicium malum), Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 27.—In the lang. of the Pythagoreans, of the heavenly bodies (considered as living beings), *the music of the spheres*, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27.—**C.** Transf., of the instruments by which, or (poet.) of the places in which, the sounds are produced, *to sound, resound:* canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: maestae cecinere tubae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 9: frondiferasque novis avibus canere undique silvas, *and the leafy forest everywhere resounds with young birds*, Lucr. 1, 256; Auct. Aetn. 295.

II. *Act.*, *to make something* or *some person the subject of one's singing* or *playing.* **A.** With carmen, cantilenam, versus, verba, etc., *to sing, play, rehearse, recite:* cum Simonides cecinisset, id carmen, quod in Scopam scripsisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: carmina quae in epulis canuntur, id. Brut. 18, 71: in eum (Cossum) milites carmina incondita aequantes eum Romulo canere, Liv. 4, 20, 2: Ascraeum cano carmen, Verg. G. 2, 176; Suet. Caes. 49; Curt. 5, 1, 22: canere versus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 36 Müll. (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.); Cic. Or. 51, 171; id. Brut. 18, 71: neniam, Suet. Aug. 100: idyllia ἐρωτικά, Gell. 19, 9, 4, § 10: verba ad certos modos, Ov. F. 3, 388: Phrygium, Quint. 1, 10, 33 Spald.—The homog. noun is rarely made the subject of the *act.* voice: cum in ejus conviviis symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Carmen intus canere, *to sing for one's self*, i. e. *to consult only one's own advantage*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53; id. Agr. 2, 26, 68; v. Aspendius.—**b.** Cantilenam eandem canis, like the Gr. τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδεις ᾆσμα, *ever the old tune*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10; v. cantilena.—**B.** With definite objects. **a.** In gen., *to sing, to cause to resound, to celebrate in song, to sing of*, Lucr. 5, 328: laudes mortui, Varr. L. L. 7, § 70 Müll.: canere ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes atque virtutes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 1, 10, 31; Liv. 45, 38, 12: puellis carmine modulato laudes virtutum ejus canentibus, Suet. Calig. 16 *fin.*: dei laudes, Lact. 6, 21, 9: deorum laudes, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 8.—So with *de:* canere ad tibicinem de clarorum hominum virtutibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3 (cf. cantito): praecepta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: jam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes, Verg. G. 2, 417 Wagn. *N. cr.:* nil dignum sermone, Hor. S. 2, 3, 4: quin etiam canet indoctum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 9: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, Quint. 1, 10, 24; Cat. 63, 11: Io! magna voce, Triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 118; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 52; cf. Hor. C. 4, 2, 47: haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam, Verg. G. 4, 559 Wagn.: et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querelam, *croaked* (according to the ancient pronunciation, kekinere kuerelam, an imitation of the Aristophanic Βρεκεκεκέξ; v. the letter C), id. ib. 1, 378; Lucr. 2, 601: anser Gallos adesse canebat, Verg. A. 8, 656: motibus astrorum nunc quae sit causa, canamus, Lucr. 5, 510: sunt tempestates et fulmina clara canenda, id. 6, 84.—**b.** With pers. objects (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): canitur adhuc barbaras apud gentes (Arminius), Tac. A. 2, 88: Herculem . . . ituri in proelia canunt, id. G. 2: Dianam, Cat. 34, 3: deos regesve, Hor. C. 4, 2, 13: Liberum et Musas Veneremque, id. ib. 1, 32, 10: rite Latonae puerum, id. ib. 4, 6, 37; 1, 10, 5: plectro graviore Gigantas, Ov. M. 10, 150: reges et proelia, Verg. E. 6, 3; Hor. C. 4, 15, 32: arma virumque, Verg. A. 1, 1: pugnasque virosque, Stat. Th. 8, 553: maxima bella et clarissimos duces, Quint. 10, 1, 62.—Very rarely, *to celebrate*, without reference to song or poetry: Epicurus in quâdam epistula amicitiam tuam et Metrodori grata commemoratione cecinerat, Sen. Ep. 79, 13.—Esp. of fame, *to trumpet abroad:* fama facta atque infecta canit, Verg. A. 4, 190: fama digna atque indigna canit, Val. Fl. 217 al.—And prov., *to sing* or *preach to the deaf:* non canimus surdis, Verg. E. 10, 8: praeceptorum, quae vereor ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8, 10.—**C.** Since the responses of oracles were given in verse, *to prophesy, foretell, predict.* **a.** In poetry: Sibylla, Abdita quae senis fata canit pedibus, Tib. 2, 5, 16; cf.: horrendas ambages, Verg. A. 6, 99; 3,

444: fera fata, Hor. C. 1, 15, 4; cf. id. Epod. 13, 11; id. S. 2, 5, 58; Tib. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 3, 3, 36; 1, 6, 50; Hor. C. S. 25: et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Verg. A. 2, 124; Hor. S. 1, 9, 30.—**b.** In prose: ut haec quae nunc fiunt, canere di immortales viderentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: non haec a me tum tamquam fata . . . canebantur? id. Sest. 21, 47: eum, qui ex Thetide natus esset, majorem patre suo futurum cecinisse dicuntur oracula, Quint. 3, 7, 11; Just. 11, 7, 4; 7, 6, 1; Tac. A. 2, 54; id. H. 4, 54: cecinere vates, idque carmen pervenerat ad antistitem fani Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 5; 5, 15, 4 sq.; 1, 7, 10; Tac. A. 14, 32; Liv. 30, 28, 2; cf. Nep. Att. 16, 4; cf. of philosophers, etc.: ipsa memor praecepta Canam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11 Orell. ad loc.; cf.: quaeque diu latuere, canam, Ov. M. 15, 147.

III. In milit. lang., t. t., both *act.* and *neutr.*, of signals, *to blow, to sound, to give;* or *to be sounded, resound.* **A.** *Act.:* bellicum (lit. and trop.) canere, v. bellicus: classicum, v. classicus: signa canere jubet, *to give the signal for battle*, Sall. C. 59, 1; id. J. 99, 1: Pompeius classicum apud eum (sc. Scipionem) cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—*Absol.* without *signum*, etc.: tubicen canere coepit, Auct. B. Afr. 82; cf. Flor. 4, 2, 66.—**B.** *Neutr.:* priusquam signa canerent, Liv. 1, 1, 7: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, id. 27, 47, 3 and 5; 23, 16, 12; 24, 46 (twice): repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, 5; Liv. 7, 40, 10; Verg. A. 10, 310; Flor. 3, 18, 10: classicum apud eos cecinit, Liv. 28, 27, 15.—**2.** Receptui canere, *to sound a retreat:* Hasdrubal receptui propere cecinit (i. e. cani jussit), Liv. 27, 47, 2; Tac. H. 2, 26.—P o e t.: cecinit jussos receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340.— And in Livy *impers.:* nisi receptui cecinisset, *if it had not sounded a counter-march*, Liv. 26, 44, 4: ut referrent pedem, si receptui cecinisset, id. 3, 22, 6.—**b.** T r o p.: revocante et receptui canente senatu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: ratio abstrahit ab acerbis cogitationibus a quibus cum cecinit receptui, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 33: antequam (orator) in has aetatis (sc. senectutis) veniat insidias, receptui canet, Quint. 12, 11, 4.

☞ Examples for the signif. to practice magic, to charm, etc., found in the derivv. cantus, canto, etc., are entirely wanting in this verb.

† **cănon**, ŏnis, *m.* (*acc.* canona, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; *acc. plur.* canonas, Aus. Ep. 136; in Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1, used as a Greek word), = κανών [κάννα, κάνη, a reed, cane]. **I.** *A marking* or *measuring line;* hence, *a rule, canon, model* (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under κανών).—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A wooden channel in hydraulic instruments*, Vitr. 10, 13 Rod.—**B.** Under the emperors, *an annual tribute, established by law, in grain, gold, silver, clothing*, etc., Spart. Sev. 8; Lampr. Elag. 27.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *a catalogue of sacred writings, as admitted by the rule, the Canon*, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 8; Hier. Prol. Gal. Aug. Civ. 17, 24; 18, 38; cf. Isid. Orig. 6, 15 and 16.—**D.** Also in late Lat., from their shape, in *plur.:* **cănōnes**, um, *cannon:* et illic figere gunnas suas, quas Galli canones vocant, quibus validius villam infestare posset, Thom. Walsingham in Henry V. p. 398.

cănŏnĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [canon, II. B.], *the collector of an annual tribute*, Just. Nov. Const. 30; Cassiod. Var. 6, 8; 12, 13.

† **cănŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κανονικός, *according to rule* or *measure.* **I.** In music: ratio, *the theory of harmony*, Vitr. 1, 1; 5, 3; cf. Gell. 16, 18, 5.—**II.** In astronomy: defectiones solis, *as following at regular intervals*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 15.— *Subst.:* **cănŏnĭci**, ōrum, *m., theorists*, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 73; and **cănŏnĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, = canonica ratio, *theory:* luminum, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 12.—**III.** *Of* or *pertaining to an annual tribute:* pensitationes, Cod. Just. 12, 62, 2: equi, ib. 11, 17, 3: vestes, ib. 11, 9, 1.—**IV.** Eccl. Lat., *of* or *belonging to the canon, canonical:* libri, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 36; id. Doctr. Christ. 2, 8.—**V.** In later eccl. Lat. *subst.:* **cănŏnĭcus**, i, *m., one of the rule* or *discipline*, i. e. clericus, *a clergyman*, as distinguished from laicus, *one of the people*, and monachus, *a recluse*, Antioch. Can. 2, 6, 11; hence the mod. *canon* or *prebendary.* — *Adv.:* **cănŏnĭcē**, *according to Church discipline, regularly*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 14.

cănŏnizo, āre, *v. a.* [canon, II. C.], *to put into the list* or *catalogue of saints, to canonize*, Alex. III. P.P. Ep. 3.

1. Cănōpus, i, *m.*, = Κάνωβος, rarely Κάνωπος; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 13. **I.** *An island-town in Lower Egypt, on the western mouth of the Nile;* acc. to the fable, named after the pilot of Menelaus, who died there: Canopus (Canobus in Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 287), Mel. 2, 7, 6; Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128; Tac. A. 2, 60: famosus, i. e. *notorious* for its luxury, Juv. 15, 46; cf. id. 1, 26; 6, 84; Sen. Ep. 37, 3.—**2.** M e t o n., *Lower Egypt;* cf. Prop. 3 (4), 11, 39; Verg. G. 4, 287 Heyne.—Also *the whole of Egypt*, Luc. 10, 64.—**II.** D e r i v v. **1. Cănōpĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Canopus:* Nili ostium, Mel. 1, 9, 9; 2, 7, 6; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62 sq.; 5, 31, 34, § 128: arbor, id. 12, 24, 51, § 109.—**2. Cănōpēus** (four syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *of Canopus:* litora, Cat. 66, 58. —**3. Cănōpītis**, e, the same: collyrium, Cels. 6, 6.—**4. Cănōpītānus**, a, um, the same: ostium, Sol. 31.—**5.** *Subst.:* **Cănōpītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Canopus*, Cic. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 13.

2. Cănōpus (**-pŏs**), i, *m.*, = Κάνωπος, *the brightest star in the constellation Argo* (visible in Southern Europe), Manil. 1, 215; Vitr. 9, 4 (7); Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178; Luc. 8, 181 (scanned Cănōpŭs, Mart. Cap. 7, § 808).

cănor, ōris, *m.* [cano], *tune, sound, song, melody* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; rare). **I.** L i t. **A.** Of living beings, Quint. 1, 10, 22: cygni, Lucr. 4, 182; 4, 911: res est blanda canor; discant cantare puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 315: mulcendas natus ad aures, id. M. 5, 561.—**B.** Of instruments, *the tone:* Martius aeris rauci canor, *martial clang*, Verg. G. 4, 71: lyrae, Ov. H. 16, 180.—**II.** T r o p.: bella truci memorata canore, *in heroic poetry*, Petr. 5, 19.

cănōrē, *adv.*, v. canorus *fin.*

cănōrus, a, um, *adj.* [canor], *of* or *pertaining to melody, melodious, harmonious, euphonious; neutr.* or *act.* (of sound, men, animals, instruments, etc.; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *Neutr.:* profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, *flowing language and a melodious voice*, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 28; Tac. A. 4, 61: voce suavi et canorâ, Cic. Brut. 66, 234: vox Sirenum, Ov. A. A. 3, 311; Petr. 59, 3.—As a fault in delivery, *singing, sing-song, droning:* sine contentione vox, nec languens, nec canora, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133; cf. cano, I. A. 2: canoro quodam modo proclamare, Quint. 11, 3, 170; Juv. 7, 18: hinnitus edere canoros, Suet. Ner. 46: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 76: nugae, *mere jingling* (Voss), id. A. P. 322: plausus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 175.—As *subst.:* **cănōrum**, i, *n.*, *melody, charm*, in speaking: omnino canorum illud in voce splendescit, Cic. Sen. 9, 28.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Of men: canorus orator et volubilis et satis acer, Cic. Brut. 27, 105: turba, Ov. F. 6, 671: ut Gaditana canoro Incipiant prurire choro, *in song and dance*, Juv. 11, 162 Web.: Triton, Ov. M. 2, 8: Aeolides, i. e. Misenus, id. ib. 14, 102.—**B.** Of animals: cum hoc animal (gallus) sit canorum suâ sponte, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: aves, Verg. G. 2, 328: ales, i. e. cygnus, Hor. C. 2, 20, 15: olor, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 84: Peneus canorus avium concentu, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: cicadae, id. 11, 26, 32, § 92.—**C.** Of instruments: fides, Verg. A. 6, 120; Hor. C. 1, 12, 11: aes, i. e. tubae, Verg. A. 9, 503; Ov. M. 3, 704: chelys, Sen. Troad. 325: fila lyrae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 14.—Hence, * *adv.:* **cănōrē**, *harmoniously:* musice mundus et canore movetur, App. Doctr. Plat. 1; cf. cano, I. B.

‡ **canta**, v. cano *init.*

cantābĭlis, e, *adj.* [canto], *worthy to be sung*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40; id. 8, 9; Vulg. Psa. 118, 54.

cantābrārĭus, ii, *m.* [cantabrum], *a standard-bearer on festive occasions*, Cod. Th. 14, 7, 2.

Cantăbras, ae, *m.*, *a tributary of the Indus*, now *Tschandrabagha*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71 (Cantabas, Sillig).

Cantăbrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Κανταβρία, *a province in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *east of Asturia, in the region of the present Biscaya*, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148; 34, 16, 47, § 158; Suet. Aug. 20; 81; id. Galb. 8; Flor. 4, 12, 48.—**II.** D e r i v v. **A. Cantăber**, bra, brum, *adj.*, *Cantabrian:* Oceanus, Claud. Laud. Ser. 74.— Far more freq. *subst.:* **Cantăber**, ăbri, and in *plur.:* **Cantăbri**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Cantabrians*, Caes. B. C. 2, 36; Mel. 3, 1, 9, § 10; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110 sq.; *an exceedingly wild and warlike people, whose subjugation was attempted in vain by Augustus* (729 A.U.C.), *but was accomplished, after a bloody battle, by Agrippa* (734 A.U.C.); hence, bellicosus, Hor. C. 2, 11, 1: indoctus juga ferre nostra, id. ib. 2, 6, 2: non ante domabilis, id. ib. 4, 14, 41: Agrippae virtute cecidit, id. Ep. 1, 12, 26: serâ domitus catenâ, id. C. 3, 8, 22; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 46; Just. 44, 5, 8.—**B. Cantăbrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cantabria:* terrae, Mel. 3, 2, 1: litora, id. 3, 2, 7: populi, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27: bella, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: bellum, Suet. Aug. 20; 85: expeditio, id. 29; id. Tib. 9.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Cantăbrĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a plant, Cantabrian bind-weed:* Convolvulus Cantabrica, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 47, § 85.

Cantăbrĭcus, a, um, v. Cantabria, II. B. and cantabrum, I.

cantăbrum, i, *n.* [etym. unknown; the connection with Cantabria is a mere conjecture]. **I.** *A kind of bran* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 3; Apic. 7, 1; Schol. Juv. 5, 11 (as an explanation of far caninum); hence, cantabricus sucus, Veg. 5, 56, 3.—**II.** *A kind of banner* or *standard under the emperors*, Min. Fel. Oct. 29; Tert. Apol. 16.

cantābundus, a, um, *adj.* [canto], *singing* (rare: sedeo ego cantabundus et stellas numero, Petr. 62, 4: Gallus suâ disciplinâ scuto projecto cantabundus (constitit), Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 16 dub. (Hertz, cunctabundus).

cantāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [canto, III.; cf. cano, II.; cantus, II. B., and carmen; lit. a charming with words; hence, abstr. pro concr.], *a spell, charm, magic sentence, incantation* (very rare), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 51; App. M. 2, p. 114; id. Mag. 40, p. 299: magicum, Prud. adv. Sym. 2, 176.

cantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [canto; lit. a singing, a playing; hence, abstr. pro concr.]. **I.** *Music, song*, mentioned by Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 75 Müll.: animum cantationibus permulcere, App. M. 2, p. 125; Vulg. Psa. 70, 6 (but in Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19, the true reading is cantionem, Fleck.).— * **II.** *A charm, spell, incantation*, Firm. Math. 3, 6.

cantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a musician, singer, minstrel* (mentioned by Varr. L. L. 8, § 57 Müll.): vetus et nobilior Ario cantator fidibus fuit, Gell. 16, 19 (transl. of the Gr. κιθαρῳδός, Herod. 1, 23 Bähr): cantator cygnus funeris ipse sui, Mart. 13, 77.

cantātrix, īcis, *f. adj.* [cantator] (post-class.). **I.** *Musical, singing:* choreae, Claud. B. Gild. 448.—*Subst.:* **cantātrix**, īcis, *f.*, *a female singer*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 19, 35; cf. Prisc. p. 1225 P.—**II.** *Using enchantments:* anus, App. M. 2, p. 128, 1: aniculae, id. ib. 2, p. 123, 25.

Canteci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Sarmatia Asiatica, *near* Palus Maeotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

* **cantērĭātus** (**canth-**), a, um, *adj.* [canterius], *supported by props, under-propped:* vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1.

cantērīnus (**canth-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a horse, horse-:* ritus, *like a horse*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 44: hordeum, i. e. *winter barley*, Col. 2, 9, 14; 2, 10, 31; Pall. Oct. 1, 2: lapathum = rumex, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

* **cantērĭŏlus**, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small trellis for supporting plants*, Col. 11, 3, 58.

cantērĭus, v. cantherius.

Canthăra, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 30; Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 40.

† **canthărĭas**, ae, *m.* [κανθαρίς], *a precious stone having in it the figure of a Spanish fly*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **canthăris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = κανθαρίς. **I.** *A genus of beetle*, of several species; in pure Lat. scarabaeus parvus, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; freq. used in medicine, id. 11, 35, 41, § 118; 29, 4, 30, § 93.—E s p. *the* (very poisonous) *Spanish fly, cantharides:* Meloe vesicatorius, Linn.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117; id. Fam. 9, 21, 3; Ov. Ib. 306; cf. Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; 11, 35, 41, § 118.—**II.** *A worm injurious to the vine and rose*, Pall. 1, 35, 6 and 4; cf. Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 152.

† **canthărites vīnum** = κανθαρίτης οἶνος, *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

Canthărŏlēthros, i, *m.*, = κανθαρόλεθρος (death to beetles), *a place in Thrace near Olynthus:* in quo unum hoc animal exanimatur, Plin. 11, 28, 84, § 99.

canthărŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cantharus], *a small drinking-vessel*, Arn. 6, p. 209.—**II.** *A small candlestick*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 462.

† **canthărus**, i, *m.*, = κάνθαρος. **I.** Lit., *a large, wide-bellied drinking-vessel with handles, a tankard, pot* (very frequent in Plaut.), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 56; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 36; id. Men. 1, 2, 64; 1, 3, 5; id. Most. 1, 4, 33; id. Ps. 4, 2, 2; 4, 4, 13; 5, 1, 34; id. Pers. 5, 2, 22; 5, 2, 40; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; id. Stich. 5, 4, 23; 5, 4, 48; Hor. C. 1, 20, 2; id. Ep. 1, 5, 23 al.—Esp. used by Bacchus and his followers, as scyphus, by Hercules, Verg. E. 6, 17 Voss; Macr. S. 5, 21, 14; Arn. 6, 25.—Hence Marius was reproached, because, after the conquest of the Cimbri, he drank from the cantharus like a triumphing Bacchus, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 150; Val. Max. 3, 6, n. 6.—Gr. *acc.* cantharon, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 48.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A water-pipe*, Dig. 30, 41, § 11; Inscr. Grut. 182, 2.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., *a vessel of holy water*, Paul. Nol. 37, 150 (v. Quicherat ad loc.).—**C.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 103; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; Col. 8, 7, 14.—**D.** *A black spot* or *wart under the tongue of the Egyptian Apis*, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184.

canthērĭus or **cantērĭus**, ii, *m.* [perh. κανθήλιος, a beast of burden]. **I.** *A gelding*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21; id. Capt. 4, 2, 34; Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; id. Fam. 9, 18, 4; Sen. Ep. 87, 9.—**B.** *An ass, mule*, Tert. Apol. 16; id. ad Nat. 1, 14.—Prov.: minime, sis, cantherium in fossam, *put the hack in the ditch*, when it is useless, Liv. 23, 47, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A man impotent through age*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 33.—**B.** In architecture, *a spar under the roof, a rafter*, Fr. chevron, Vitr. 4, 2.—**C.** In the lang. of vine-dressing, *a pole furnished with cross-pieces for supporting the vine, a trellis*, Col. 4, 12, 1; 4, 4, 14; 11, 3, 62.—**D.** Among veterinary surgeons, *a kind of frame for suspending sick horses*, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

† **1. canthus**, i, *m.*, = κάνθος; lit. *the iron ring around a carriage-wheel, the tire*, Quint. 1, 5, 88, where it is considered as barbarian (African or Spanish).—Hence, **B.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *a wheel*, Pers. 5, 71.

2. Canthus, i, *m.*, = Κάνθος, *nom. propr., name of an Argonaut*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 3 and 6.

canticŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [canticum]. * **I.** *A little song, a sonnet:* Zephyri, Septim. Afer. ap. Ter Maur. p. 2427 P.—**II.** *A short incantation*, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 482, 9.

canticum, i, *n.* [cantus]. **I.** Lit., *a song in the Roman comedy, sung by one person, and accompanied by music and dancing; a monody, solo:* nosti canticum (in Demiurgo Turpilii), meministi Roscium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: agere, Liv. 7, 2, 9: desaltare, Suet. Calig. 54: histrio in cantico quodam, id. Ner. 39: Neroniana, id. Vit. 11: Atellanis notissimum canticum exorsis, id. Galb. 13.—**II.** *A song*, in gen.: chorus canticum Insonuit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 25: canticum repetere, id. 5, 7, 31: omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit, Quint. 1, 2, 8; 1, 10, 23; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 1, 12, 14; 9, 2, 35; 11, 3, 13.—**2.** Esp. Canticum Canticorum, *the Song of Songs, the Canticles*, Vulg.—Hence, **B.** *A singing tone* in the delivery of an orator, Cic. Or. 18, 57; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 2; 11, 3, 13.—**III.** *A lampoon, a libellous song*, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15; cf. App. Mag. 75, p. 322, 8.—**B.** *A magic formula, incantation*, App. Mag. p. 301, 12.

canticus, a, um, *adj.* [canto], *musical:* delinimenta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3.

cantĭlēna, ae, *f.* [cantillo]. **I.** In ante-class. and class. lang., *a song*, in a disparaging sense, *an old song;* vulg. for *silly, trite prattle, gossip:* ut crebro mihi insusurret cantilenam suam, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8: totam istam cantilenam ex hoc pendere, ut quam plurimum lucri faciant, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: qui non Graeci alicujus cottidianam loquacitatem sine usu, neque ex scholis cantilenam requirunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 105.—Prov.: cantilenam eandem canis, = τὸ αὐτὸ ᾄδεις ᾆσμα, *ever the old song*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 10.—**II.** Post-class. in a good sense, *a song*, in gen., Gell. 9, 4, 14; so id. 19, 9, 8: in cantilenis et proverbiis, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 18: cantilenas meditari pro jubilo molliores, Amm. 22, 4, 6; of *a lampoon*, Vop. Aur. 7, 2; cf. Fest. p. 181, 16 Müll.

cantĭlēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cantilena], (post-class.), *pertaining to song, poetic:* nugae, Sid. Ep. 3, 14; 4, 1.

cantillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. dim. a.* [canto], *to sing low, to hum* (post-class.; perh. only in App.), App. M. 4, p. 146; id. Flor. 1, p. 342, 8; 3, p. 388, 13 al.

cantio, ōnis, *f.* [cano, lit. a singing, playing; hence meton. abstr. pro concr.]. **I.** *A song* (rare; mostly ante-class.), Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 25; 5, 5, 19; 5, 6, 8; Suet. Ner. 25; of birds, App. Flor. 2, p. 349, 11; Fronto ad Ver. 1 (cf. cantatio).—**II.** *An incantation, charm, spell*, Cato, R. R. 160: subito totam causam oblitus est, idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; App. M. 1, 10, p. 106, 27.

cantĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. act.* [canto; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 75 Müll.; 8, 33, § 119], *to sing* or *play often* or *repeatedly* (rare): ut habeas quīcum cantites, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 32: carmina in epulis esse cantitata a singulis convivis de clarorum virorum laudibus, Cic. Brut. 19, 75 (cf. cano, II. B.); Suet. Ner. 39: dulce cantitant aves, App. M. 6, p. 175.

Cantium, ii, *n.*, = Κάντιον, *a promontory of England*, now *Kent*, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; 5, 22.

* **cantiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [cantio], *a flattering, alluring strain:* si cantiunculis (sc. Sirenum) tantus vir inretitus teneretur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49.

canto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano], *freq.* in form, but mostly agrees in meaning with cano. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to produce melodious sounds* (by the voice or an instrument), *to sound, sing, play* (class. in prose and poetry; rare in Cic.). **A.** Of men: Pamphilam Cantatum provocemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: saltare et cantare, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: neque enim vocum suavitate videntur aut novitate quâdam cantandi revocare eos solitae (sirenes), id. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Arcades ambo Et cantare pares, Verg. E. 7, 5; 10, 32: cantando victus, id. ib. 3, 21; Tib. 2, 1, 66: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9: ut (cantores) numquam inducant animum cantare rogati, id. S. 1, 3, 2; Suet. Tit. 3: non est Cantandum, *there is no occasion for singing*, i.e. *for imagination, fiction*, Juv. 4, 35.—Of an actor: cantante eo (Nerone) ne necessariâ quidem causâ excedere theatro licitum erat, Suet. Ner. 23; 20; id. Vesp. 4 al.; cf. under II. B. 2.: conducta veni, ut fidibus cantarem seni, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 64: structis avenis, Ov. M. 1, 677: ad chordarum sonum, Nep. Epam. 2, 1.—Less freq. of instrumental music, and only with *abl.* of the instrument (cf. cano): tibiis, Nep. Epam. 2, 1; id. ib. praef. § 1; Vulg. Luc. 7, 32: lituo, tubâ, Gell. 20, 2, 2: calamo, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 5: ad manum histrioni, in comedy, *to sing and play while the actor accompanies the song with gestures* or *dancing*, Liv. 7, 2, 10; cf. Val. Max. 2, 4, 4.—*Pass. impers.:* in caelo cantatur et psallitur, Arn. 3, 21.—Prov.: surdo, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 47, and ad surdas aures, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61, *to preach to deaf ears;* cf. cano, II. B.—**2.** Of the singing pronunciation of an orator, *to declaim in a singing tone, to sing, drawl:* si cantas, male cantas, si legis, cantas, C. Caesar ap. Quint. 1, 8, 2; 11, 1, 56; 11, 3, 57; 11, 3, 58; 11, 3, 59; 11, 3, 60; cf. Juv. 10, 178.—Hence, *to recite, declaim:* quaecumque sedens modo legerat, haec eadem . . . cantabit versibus isdem, Juv. 7, 153.—**B.** Of birds and fowls: prius quam galli cantent, *crow*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 96; so, deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57: cantantes aves, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 30.—**C.** Transf., of instruments, *to sound, resound:* pastoris bucina cantat, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 30: cantabat fanis, cantabat tibia ludis, Ov. F. 6, 659 sq.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make some person* or *thing the subject of one's singing, playing*, or *song* (cf. cano, II.). **A.** With the song itself, *carmen, versus*, etc., as object, *to sing, play, recite:* carmina non prius Audita canto, Hor. C. 3, 1, 4: rustica verba, Tib. 2, 1, 52: Hymen cantatus, Ov. H. 12, 137; cf.: Hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7: obscena, Ov. F. 3, 676.—**B.** With particular persons or things, the subjects of song, as objects, *to sing, to celebrate* or *praise in song, sing of, write poetry upon*, etc.: celebrem deum, Tib. 2, 1, 83: absentem amicam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 15: rivos, id. C. 2, 19, 11: convivia, proelia virginum, id. ib. 1, 6, 19: Augusti tropaea, id. ib. 2, 9, 19: Pythia (sc. certamina), id. A. P. 414: cantari dignus, Verg. E. 5, 54: per totum cantabimur orbem, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 25; 2, 17, 33; cf.: illa meis multum cantata libellis, Mart. 9, 50, 1: cantatus Achilles, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 29: laudes tuas, id. F. 2, 658.—Esp., **2.** Of an actor, *to represent a part, to act* (cf. supra, I. A.): cantavit (Nero) Orestem matricidam, Oedipodem excaecatum, etc., Suet. Ner. 21: Nioben, id. ib. 21: tragoedias, id. ib. 21: fabulam, id. ib. 46 *fin.:* epinicia, id. ib. 43 *fin.*—**C.** Hence, because the oracles were of old uttered in verse, of any mysterious, prophetic, or warning utterance, *to predict, warn, point out, indicate, make known, say:* vera cantas? vana vellem, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 64.—Of inanimate things: urna haec litterata est: ab se cantat cuja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21: civi inmoeni scin quid cantari solet? id. Trin. 2, 2, 69; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 61.—**2.** *To bring something repeatedly to recollection, to reiterate, harp upon, forewarn of* or *against:* haec dies noctes canto, ut caveas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12: harum mores, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 19: nam, ut scis, jam pridem istum canto Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 1: quid fati provida cantet avis, Tib. 2, 5, 12: quae me juvene utique cantare solebant, Quint. 8, 3, 76.—**III.** In the lang. of religion, as *v. n.* or *a.*, *to use enchantments, charms, incantations, to enchant, to charm*, Cato, R. R. 160, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27: frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Verg. E. 8, 71: cantata Luna, *exorcised by magic*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 13: falx, Ov. H. 6, 84: herbae, id. M. 7, 98: ignis, Sil. 1, 430: tum quoque cantato densetur carmine caelum, *an incantation*, Ov. M. 14, 369.—**B.** *To call forth, produce by charms:* et chelydris cantare soporem, Sil. 8, 498: cantata umbra, Luc. 6, 767.

cantor, ōris, *m.* [cano], *a singer, poet.* **I.** In gen.: omnibus hoc vitium est cantoribus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 1; so id. ib. 1, 3, 129; 1, 2, 3 (mutato nomine cantorem pro musico dicit, Acron.): Thamyras, Prop. 2 (3), 22, 19: cantor Apollo, Hor. A. P. 407 (cf. Apollo): (Caligula) Threx et auriga idem cantor atque saltator, Suet. Calig. 54.—In a contemptuous sense: cantor formularum, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132.—And with *gen.* of the person (conformably to cano, II. B.), *an extoller, eulogist:* cantores Euphorionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 45.—**II.** Esp., in the lang. of the drama, = χορευτής, *an actor, player* (cf. G. Herm. Opusc. I. p. 298), Cic. Sest. 55, 118: donec cantor vos plaudite! dicat, Hor. A. P. 155; Suet. Calig. 54.

cantrix, īcis, *f.* [cantor], *a female singer, a songstress*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.—*Adj.:* aves cantrices, *singing*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14.

* **cantŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [cantus], *a little song*, Firm. Math. 3, 12.

canturio, īre, *v. desid. n.* and *a.* [cano], *to chirp* (post-class. and rare): canturire melicam, belle diverbia dicere (vulg.: canturire belle diverbia, adicere melicam), Petr. 64, 2 *N. cr.;* Paul. ex Fest. s. v. dagnades, p. 68.

cantus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the production of melodious sound, a musical utterance* or *expression*, either with voice or instrument; hence, *song, singing, playing, music* (while carmen is prop. the contents or substance of the song, etc.; cf.: qui enim cantus moderatā oratione dulcior invenire potest? Quod carmen artificiosā conclusione aptius? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons. **1.** With the voice, *a singing, song;* in full, cantus vocum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: fit etiam saepe vocum gravitate et cantibus ut pellantur animi, etc., id. Div. 1, 36, 80: cantus vocis juvat sociatā nervorum concordiā, Quint. 5, 10, 124: oris, id. 11, 3,

23: Sirenum, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Quint. 5, 8, 1; cf. Juv. 9, 150: comissationes, cantus, symphoniae, Cic. Cael. 15, 35; id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31; id. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Lucr. 5, 1406: felices cantus ore sonante dedit, Tib. 3, 4, 40: cantu tremulo (i.e. voce anili), Hor. C. 4, 13, 5: praecipe lugubres Cantus, id. ib. 1, 24, 3: longum cantu solata laborem, Verg. G. 1, 293; cf.: est etiam in dicendo quidam cantus obscurior, *musical play of voice*, Cic. Or. 17, 57.—**2.** With instruments, *a playing, music:* in nervorum vocumque cantibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: citharae, Hor. C. 3, 1, 20: horribili stridebat tibia cantu, Cat. 64, 264: querulae tibiae, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: dulcis tibia cantu, Tib. 1, 7, 47: bucinarum, Cic. Mur. 9, 22: simul ac tubarum est auditus cantus, Liv. 25, 24, 5: lyrae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72: tibicines, qui fidibus utuntur, suo arbitrio cantus numerosque moderantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: cantu tubarum convocare concilium, Auct. B. G. 8, 20: raucisonoque minantur cornua cantu, Lucr. 2, 619: rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Verg. A. 8, 2.—Of an actor: tardiores tibicinis modos et cantus remissiores facere, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254.—**B.** Of birds, etc.: raucisoni cantus, Lucr. 5, 1084: cantus avium et volatus, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94; Hor. C. 3, 1, 20; App. Flor. 2, p. 349: volucrum, Quint. 10, 3, 24.—Of the nightingale, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2; Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81.—Of the cock, *a crowing:* (galli) favent faucibus russis cantu plausuque premunt alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. Rel. v. 251 Vahl.); Cic. Mur. 9, 22; id. Div. 2, 26, 56: sub galli cantum, *at daybreak, cock-crowing*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: vigil ales cristati cantibus oris Evocat Auroram, Ov. M. 11, 597; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46; Quint. 11, 3, 51: fulix fundens e gutture cantus, Cic. Div. poët. 1, 8, 14: perdix testata gaudia cantu est, Ov. M. 8, 238: seros exercet noctua cantus, Verg. G. 1, 403: (cycni) cantus dedere, id. A. 1, 398.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Prophetic* or *oracular song:* veridicos Parcae coeperunt edere cantus, Cat. 64, 306; cf. Tib. 1, 8, 4. — **B.** *An incantation, charm, magic song*, etc.: cantusque artesque magorum, Ov. M. 7, 195; 7, 201: at cantu commotae Erebi de sedibus imis Umbrae ibant, Verg. G. 4, 471: magici, Col. 10, 367: Haemoniis agitare cantibus umbras, Val. Fl. 6, 448: amores Cantibus solvere, Tib. 1, 2, 60; 1, 2, 45; 1, 2, 53: cantus e curru Lunam deducere tentat, id. 1, 8, 19; 4, 1, 63; 4, 4, 10; Ov. H. 12, 167; id. M. 4, 49.

‡ **canna,** ae, v. canifera.

Cănŭlēius, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens.* Thus, C. Canuleius, *a tribune of the people.* Acc. to a law proposed by him (Canuleium plebiscitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63) A.U.C. 310, marriage between patricians and plebeians was allowed; cf. Liv. 4, 1, 1 sq.; Flor. 1, 25.

cānus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. kas-, to shine; cf. cascus], *white, hoary* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: fluctus, Lucr. 2, 767; Cic. Arat. 71; hence aqua, *foamy, frothy*, Ov. H. 2, 16: nix, *white*, Lucr. 3, 21; Hor. S. 2, 5, 41: gelu, Verg. G. 3, 442: montes, id. ib. 1, 43: pruina, *hoar-frost*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: grandine canus Athos, Ov. Ib. 200: salicta, id. M. 5, 590: segetes, id. ib. 10, 655: aristae, id. ib. 6, 456: lupus, id. ib. 6, 527; 7, 550: favilla, id. ib. 8, 524: color equi, Pall. Mart. 14, 4: arborum villi, Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108: situs, id. 12, 25, 55, § 125.—**B.** Esp. freq. of *the gray hair of the aged:* cano capite atque albâ barbâ, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15; id. As. 5, 2, 84; Cat. 68, 124; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Ov. F. 5, 57: capilli, Hor. C. 2, 11, 15; Ov. M. 1, 266; 2, 30; 4, 474; Phaedr. 2, 2, 10: crinis, Cat. 64, 350; Ov. M. 13, 427: barba, Mart. 4, 36 al.—Hence, *subst.* in *plur.:* **cāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. capilli), *gray hairs:* non cani, non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. Sen. 18, 62; Ov. M. 3, 275; in Aug. and post-Aug. poets (esp. freq. in Ovid) with *adjj.:* falsi, Ov. M. 6, 26: honorati, id. ib. 8, 9: positi, id. ib. 14, 655: rari, id. ib. 8, 567: sui, id. ib. 10, 391: miseri, Pers. 5, 65: venerandi, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1249.—Hence, **II.** Transf., of age and of aged persons, *old, aged:* senectus, *hoary*, Cat. 108, 1: anilitas, id. 61, 162: amator, Tib. 1, 8, 29: cana veritas, *venerable*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 243, 1: Fides, Verg. A. 1, 292: Vesta, id. ib. 5, 744.

Cănŭsium, ii, *n.* (**Cănŭsia,** ae, *f.*, Inscr. Murat. 1037, 3), *a very ancient town in Apulia*, now *Canosa, founded by the Greeks, and celebrated for its excellent wool*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 1; Liv. 22, 50, 4; 22, 52, 4; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; 8, 48, 73, § 190 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 91; 2, 3, 168. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Cănŭsīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Canusium, Canusian:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: rufae, Mart. 14, 129: birri, Vop. Carin. 20. — **2.** *Subst.* (*α*) **Cănŭsīnus,** i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Canusium:* bilinguis, i. e. *speaking Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 30. —(*β*) **Cănŭsīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), *garments made of Canusian wool*, Mart. 14, 127. — **B. Cănŭsīnātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in Canusian wool:* muliones, Suet. Ner. 30: Syrus, Mart. 9, 23, 9.

‡ **cānūtus,** πολιός, canus, Gloss. Philox.

căpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [capio], = capax (late Lat.): infirmitatis capabilis (Dei virtus), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14: malitiae capabilis, id. ib. 1, 14.—**II.** *Pass.*, *comprehensible*, Aug. contr. Maxim. 2, 9.

căpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [capax], *a capability of holding much, capacity* (rare). **I.** In gen.: utrum capacitatem aliquam in animo putamus esse, quo tamquam in aliquod vas, ea, quae meminimus, infundantur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: uteri, Plin. 10, 47, 66, § 131; Col. 12, 43, 10: moduli, Front. Aquaed. 26. — **II.** Esp., in the Lat. of the jurists, *a capability of entering upon an inheritance, right of inheritance* (cf. capio, I. B. 2. b. *β*; capax, II. B.), Dig. 31, 55, § 1; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 1 pr.—**B.** Intellectually, *capacity, comprehension*, Aug. Conf. 10, 9; Cod. Just. 1, 17, 1, § 1.

căpācĭter, *adv.*, v. capax *fin.*

Căpăneus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Καπανεύς, *a son of Hipponoüs and Astynome*, Hyg. Fab. 70; *one of the seven before Thebes, struck with lightning by Jupiter*, Ov. M. 9, 404; Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Stat. Th. 10, 549; 10, 898 sq.—*Gen.* Capanei, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 40.—*Acc.* Capanea, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144. —*Voc.* Capaneu, Ov. A. A. 3, 21. — **II.** Deriv.: **Căpănēus** (four syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Capaneus, Capanean:* tela, Stat. Th. 10, 811: signa, id. ib. 10, 832.—And access. form **Căpănēia:** conjux, Stat. Th. 12, 545.

căpax, ācis, *adj.* [capio], *that can contain* or *hold much, wide, large, spacious, roomy, capacious* (in poets and in post-Aug. prose freq.; in Cic. perh. only once, and then trop.; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: mundus, * Lucr. 6, 123: conchae, Hor. C. 2, 7, 22: urna, id. ib. 3, 1, 16; Ov. M. 3, 172: capaciores scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: pharetram, Ov. M. 9, 231: putei, id. ib. 7, 568: urbs, id. ib. 4, 439: ripae, id. Am. 3, 6, 19: uterus, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 93: portus, id. 4, 7, 12, § 26: spatiosa et capax domus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: villa usibus capax, id. ib. 2, 17, 4: forma capacissima, Quint. 1, 10, 40: moles, Tac. A. 2, 21.—With *gen.:* circus capax populi, Ov. A. A. 1, 136: cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16, 13: flumen onerariarum navium capax, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 12, 1, 5, § 11: magnae sedis insula haud capax est, Curt. 4, 8, 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Capacious, susceptible, capable of, good, able, apt, fit for:* Demosthenes non semper implet aures meas: ita sunt avidae et capaces, etc., * Cic. Or. 29, 104: ingenium, *great*, Ov. M. 8, 533: animi ad praecepta, id. ib. 8, 243: animo majora capaci, id. ib. 15, 5: capax est animus noster, Sen. Ep. 92, 30.—With *gen.:* animal mentis capacius altae (i.e. homo), Ov. M. 1, 76: imperii, Tac. H. 1, 49; cf. id. A. 1, 13: aetas honorum nondum capax, id. H. 4, 42: molis tantae mens, id. A. 1, 11: secreti, *that can keep* or *conceal*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 7: capacia bonae spei pectora, Curt. 8, 13, 11: magnorum operum, id. 6, 5, 29: ingenium omnium bonarum artium capacissimum, Sen. Contr. 2, praef. § 4: cujusque clari operis capacia ingenia, Vell. 1, 16, 2: bonum et capax recta discendi ingenium, id. 2, 29, 5: laboris ac fidei, id. 2, 127, 3: ingenia fecunda et totius naturae capacissima, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 190: doli, *fit, suitable for*, Dig. 43, 4, 1.—**B.** In the Lat. of the jurists (cf. capio, II. F.), *that has a right to an inheritance*, Dig. 34, 3, 29. — *Adv.:* **căpācĭter,** Aug. Trin. 11, 2.

căpēdo (**căpūdo**), ĭnis, *f.* [capis], *a bowl* or *cup used in sacrifices*, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; id. Rep. 6, 2, 2; cf. the foll. and capis.

* **căpēduncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [capedo], *a small bowl* or *dish used in sacrifices*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

1. căpella, ae, *f. dim.* [caper; cf.: puer, puella], *a she-goat.* **I.** Lit., Col. 7, 6, 4; Cat. 19, 16; 20, 10; Tib. 1, 1, 31; Verg. E. 7, 3; 10, 7; Hor. Epod. 16, 49; id. S. 1, 1, 110; id. Ep. 1, 7, 86; Ov. M. 13, 691 al.—A piece of statuary, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87.—**2.** As a term of reproach, *a dirty fellow*, Amm. 17, 12; 21, 8 (cf. canicula). — **II.** *A star on the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (usu. called capra), Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 248; *rising in the rainy season;* hence, sidus pluviale capellae, Ov. M. 3, 594: signum pluviale, id. F. 5, 113.

2. Căpella, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** *An elegiac poet*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 36. — **II.** Capella Antistius, *a teacher of rhetoric*, Lampr. Comm. 1, 6. — **III.** Martianus Mineus Felix Capella, *a learned grammarian of Madaura, in Africa, in the second half of the fifth century;* his Satyricon treats of the liberal arts.—Hence, **Căpellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to a Capella*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

* **căpellĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. capella], *of* or *pertaining to kids, goats:* ruta, *readily eaten by them*, Mart. 11, 31, 17.

‡ **căpellus,** i, *m. dim.* [caper], *a small goat*, acc. to Prisc. p. 617.

Căpēna, ae, *f.*, *a Tuscan town founded by the Veientes, or at least dependent upon them*, now *S. Martino*, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 697; Liv. 22, 1, 10; *in their territory were the grove and temple of Feronia*, id. 27, 4, 14; 33, 26, 8.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Căpēnas,** ātis, *adj.* (old form **Căpēnātis lūcus,** Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.), *of Capena:* fundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31: ager, id. Fam. 9, 17, 2: bellum, Liv. 5, 24, 3. —*Abl.* Capenati bello, Liv. 5, 16, 2: in agro Capenate, id. 27, 4, 14; and *absol.:* in Capenati, id. 33, 26, 8.—In *plur.:* Capenates, *the inhabitants of Capena*, Liv. 5, 8, 4; 26, 11, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. — In *sing.:* Capenas, also *a little stream in the grove of Feronia*, Sil. 13, 84.—**B. Căpēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Capena:* luci, Verg. A. 7, 697: Porta Capena, *a gate in Rome, in the eastern district*, now *Porta S. Sebastiano*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 13; id. Att. 4, 1, 5; Mart. 3, 47; Juv. 3, 11.

căper, pri, *m.* [cf. κάπρος, wild boar], *a he-goat, a goat.* **I.** Lit., Col. 7, 6, 4; Verg. E. 7, 7; Hor. Epod. 10, 23; Ov. M. 15, 305; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 9, 9; sacrificed to Bacchus (because injurious to the vine), Ov. M. 5, 329; 15, 114; Hor. C. 3, 8, 7.—**II.** Transf., *the odor of the armpits* (cf. capra), Cat. 69, 6; imitated by Ovid, Ov. A. A. 3, 193.—**B.** *A star in the left shoulder of the constellation Auriga* (also called capella), Manil. 2, 178; 2, 658; Col. 11, 2, 94.—**C.** *The name of a kind of fish found in the river Acheloüs said to make a grunting sound*, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267.

Căpĕrenses, ium, *m.*, *a people of Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.

căpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [cf. Sanscr. kamp-, to tremble] (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to wrinkle, to draw together in wrinkles:* rugis frontem contrahere, a frontibus crispis caprorum, Non. p. 8, 31: frons caperata, Pac. ap. Non. p. 204, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 107 Rib.): caperatum supercilium, App. M. 9, p. 224: vela, *furled*, id. Flor. n. 23.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be wrinkled*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 3 (also in Non. p. 9, 1).

căpesso (**căpisso,** Pac. ap. Non. p. 227, 1), īvi (Sall. H. 3, 68 Dietsch; Tac. A. 15, 49), or ii (Tac. A. 12, 30: capessi, given by Diom. p. 367 P., and by Charis. ap. Prisc. p. 902 ib., but apparently erroneously; cf. Struve, p. 198, and lacesso), ītum (acc. to Prisc. l. l. *part. fut.* capessiturus, Tac. A. 6, 48), 3, *v. desid. a.* [capio]. **I.** Lit., *to seize, take*, or *catch at eagerly, to snatch at, lay hold of* (capesso = desidero capere, Prisc. l. l.; rare but class.): alia animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate adripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: pastus, id. ib.: arma, Verg. A. 3, 234; Ov. M. 11, 378.—**B.** Of relations of place, *to strive to reach a place* or *limit, to betake one's self to, to go to, to repair* or *resort to;* constr. usu. with *acc.;* ante-class.

also capere se in or ad aliquem locum. (α) With *acc.:* omnes mundi partes undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 115: superiora capessere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: Melitam, id. Att. 10, 9, 1: Italiam, Verg. A. 4, 346: turris, id. ib. 11, 466: montem, Val. Fl. 4, 316: aethera, Sil. 4, 480.—(β) Se in or ad aliquem locum: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: nunc pergam ... me domum capessere, id. Am. 1, 1, 106; Titin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 346.—(γ) With *adverb. dat.:* quo nunc capessis te, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 5; id. Rud. 1, 2, 89; 1, 2, 83.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To take hold of any thing with zeal, to take upon one's self, take in hand, to undertake, enter upon, engage in, execute, manage* (the most usu. signif.; cf. I. A.): Pac. ap. Non. p. 227, 1: nunc ad senem cursum capessam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 9: viam, Liv. 44, 2, 8: alicujus imperia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: jussa, *to perform, execute,* Verg. A. 1, 77; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4; so, capessere rem publicam, *to undertake affairs of state, to engage in public affairs, administer* (differing, by the idea of zealous co-operation and activity, from accedere ad rem publicam, which designates merely the entering upon a public office or duty), Cic. Sest. 6, 14; id. de Or. 3, 29, 112; id. Att. 1, 17, 10; 16, 7, 7; Sall. C. 52, 5; id. J. 85, 47; Nep. Them. 2, 1; Liv. 3, 69, 5; Tac. A. 1, 24; 12, 41; 16, 26; id. H. 4, 5; 4, 39; Suet. Tib. 25; Quint. 12, 3, 1: civitatem, Plin. Pan. 39, 5: orbem terrae, Tac. A. 11, 34; 12, 5: magistratus, id. Agr. 6: imperium, id. A. 13, 4; 14, 26: vigintiviratum, id. ib. 3, 29: provincias, id. ib. 6, 27: officia in republicâ, id. ib. 6, 14 Halm: curas imperii, Plin. Pan. 66, 2: laborem cum honoribus, Sall. H. 1, 48, 9 Dietsch: bellum, Liv. 26, 25, 5: pugnam, *to commence,* id. 2, 6, 8; 10, 5, 4; Tac. A. 12, 30; id. H. 3, 16; 5, 17: proelium, Just. 2, 12: partem belli, Liv. 31, 28, 4: partem pugnae, id. 26, 5, 15: fugam, *to take to flight,* id. 1, 25, 7: principium facinoris, Tac. A. 15, 49: inimicitias, id. ib. 5, 11: noctem in castris tutam et vigilem, *to pass,* id. ib. 4, 48: divorsa, Sall. H. 3, 68 Dietsch: tuta et salutaria, *to adopt,* Tac. A. 15, 29: parata, id. ib. 6, 37: meliora, id. ib. 6, 48 et saep.: libertatem, Sall. H. 3, 61, 2 Dietsch; Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 19: recta, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 7.—**2.** Esp., *to lay hold of with the mind, to comprehend, understand:* in capessendis naturae sensibus, Gell. 12, 1, 11.—**B.** *To betake one's self to, enter upon* (cf. I. B.): quam (filius) se ad vitam et quos ad mores praecipitem inscitus capessat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 2.—**2.** With the idea of completed action, *to attain to, to reach a person* or *thing:* neque (te) posse corde capessere, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.).

Căpĕtus, i, *m., a fabulous king of Alba,* Liv. 1, 3, 8; Ov. M. 14, 613.

Căphāreus or **Căphēreus** (trisyl.), ei, *m.,* = Καφαρεύς, *a rocky promontory on the southern coast of Eubœa, where the homeward-bound fleet of the Greeks was wrecked, being misled by Nauplius, king of the island, and father of Palamedes, who had been slain before Troy;* now *Capo del Oro,* or *Xylofago,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116; Ov. M. 14, 472; 14, 481.—Gr. *acc.* Căphărĕă, Ov. M. 14, 472; id. Tr. 1, 1, 83; *voc.* Caphareu, Val. Fl. 1, 371.—Form Caphereus, Verg. A. 11, 260; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Căphārēus,** a, um (four syll.), *adj.,* = Καφήρειος, *of Caphareus:* aqua, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 36.—Scanned Căphārĕa saxa, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 39; Hyg. Fab. 116.—**B.** **Căphāris,** idis, *f. adj.,* = Καφηρίς, *of Caphareus:* petrae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 805.

‡ **căpĭdŭlum,** i, *n.* (**căpĕd-,** Placid. Gloss. p. 446 Mai), *a kind of covering for the head,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

căpillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [capillus], *hairy.* **I.** *Similar to hair, like hair:* coma arboris, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 114: folium, id. 13, 25, 48, § 136.—**II.** *Made of hair:* zona, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

* **căpillāgo,** inis, *f.* [id.], *the hair,* collect., Tert. Anim. 51.

căpillāmentum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *The hair,* collect., Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38; esp. *false hair, a peruke,* Suet. Calig. 11; Petr. 110, 5; Tert. Cult. Fem. 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The hairy threads* or *fibres of the roots* or *leaves of plants,* etc.: capillamenta vitis, Sen. Ep. 86, 20: seminum, Col. 4, 11, 1; 4, 22, 4: radicum, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99; 27, 12, 80, § 105.—**B.** *Hair-like streaks on precious stones:* rimae simile, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28; 37, 5, 18, § 68.

căpillāris, e, *adj.* [capillus], *of* or *pertaining to the hair:* herba, *the plant otherwise called* Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47: arbor, = arbor capillata; v. capillatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **căpillāre,** is, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *an unguent for the hair, pomatum,* Mart. 3, 82, 28.

căpillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capillatus]. **I.** Prop., *the being hairy;* and then per meton., *the hair,* Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Sev. 23, 23.—**II.** *A disease of the urinary organs;* Gr. τριχίασις, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 60.

căpillātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], prop., *the being hairy;* and then per meton., *the hair;* esp. *false hair* (post-Aug.), Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; Tert. Cult. Fem. 7; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 35; id. Acut. 1, 4, 79; 2, 9, 41.—**II.** Transf., *the hair-like streaks in precious stones,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

căpillātus, a, um, *P. a.* of capillor, not in use, *having hair, hairy* (cf. barbatus): adulescens bene capillatus, *with a fine head of hair,* Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 58; Suet. Vesp. 23: capillatior quam ante, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13.—As a designation of a primitive age (since the hair was not then shorn; v. barba and barbatus): (vinum) capillato diffusum consule, i. e. *very old wine,* Juv. 5, 30.—Prov.: fronte capillatâ, post est occasio calva, Cato, Dist. 2, 26; cf. Phaedr. 5, 8, 1 sqq.—*Subst.:* **căpillāti,** ōrum, *m., young aristocrats,* Mart. 3, 57, 31.—**B.** Capillata vel capillaris arbor, *a tree on which the Vestal virgins suspended their shorn hair,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.; cf. Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 235.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *consisting of slender fibres:* radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98: folia, id. 16, 24, 38, § 90.

căpillĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [capillus], *the hair,* collect., Cels. 4, 2; App. M. 2, p. 115; Mart. Cap. 4, § 331.

1. căpillor, v. capillatus.

‡ **2. capillor,** species stativi augurii, cum auspicato arbor capitur et consecratur Jovis fulguri, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 423.

* **căpillōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [capillus], *full of hair, very hairy:* sedimen, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 67.

* **căpillŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *fine, soft hair,* Corn. Gall. 6.

căpillus, i, *m.* (**căpillum,** i, *n.,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97, acc. to Non. p. 198, 20) [a *dim.* form, akin to caput and Gr. κεφαλή; lit., *adj.* sc. crinis]. **I.** Lit., *the hair of the head, the hair* (while crinis is any hair). **A.** Collect. (hence, acc. to Varr. ap. Charis. p. 80 P. in his time used only in the *sing.;* but the *plur.* is found once in Cic., and since the Aug. poets very freq.): capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput Rejectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 56: versipellis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: compositus (or -um, acc. to Non. l. l.), id. Most. 1, 3, 97; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnk.; 5, 2, 21: compositus et delibutus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: horridus, id. Sest. 8, 19: promissus, *long hair,* Caes. B. G. 5, 14: longus barbaque promissa, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: horrens, Tac. G. 38: ornatus, Prop. 1, 2, 1: tonsus, Ov. M. 8, 151: niger, Hor. A. P. 37: albus, id. Epod. 17, 23: albescens, id. C. 3, 14, 25: fulvus, Ov. M. 12, 273 (opp. barba): virgines tondebant barbam et capillum patris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: capillum et barbam promisisse, Liv. 6, 16, 4; Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—**B.** *A hair* (*sing.* very rare): in imaginem capilli unius sat multorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 29.—So *plur.* (freq.), Cic. Pis. 11, 25; Prop. 1, 15, 11; 3 (4), 6, 9; Hor. C. 1, 12, 41; 1, 29, 7; 2, 11, 15; 3, 20, 14; Quint. 8, 2, 7; 11, 3, 160 (in Ov. M. alone more than fifty times).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The hair of men* gen., both of the head and beard: Dionysius cultros metuens tonsorios, candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Beier (cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: ut barbam et capillum sibi adurerent): ex barbâ capillos detonsos neglegimus, Sen. Ep. 92, 34; Suet. Ner. 1.—**B.** *The hair of animals:* cuniculi, Cat. 25, 1: apium, Col. 9, 10, 1; Pall. Jun. 7, 7: haedi, Gell. 12, 1, 15: membranae, Pers. 3, 10; cf. Macr. S. 5, 11.—**C.** *The threads* or *fibres of plants,* Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33: capillus in rosâ, id. 21, 18, 73, § 121; hence, capillus Veneris, *a plant, also called* herba capillaris, *maidenhair,* App. Herb. 47.

1. căpĭo, cēpi, captum (old *fut. perf.* capso, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61: capsit, Enn. ap. Non. p. 66, 27, or Ann. v. 324 Vahl.; Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 6; Att. ap. Non. p. 483, 12, or Trag. Rel. v. 454 Rib.; Paul. ex. Fest. p. 57 Müll.: capsimus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 15: capsis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 154, = cape si vis, but this is an error; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 66; old *perf.* cepet, Col. Rostr. 5; v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 170), 3, *v. a.* [cf. κώπη, handle; Lat. capulum; Engl. haft; Germ. Heft; Sanscr. root hri-, take; cf. Gr. χείρ, Engl. and Germ. hand, and Goth. hinthan, seize]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to take in hand, take hold of, lay hold of, take, seize, grasp* (cf.: sumo, prehendo): si hodie hercule fustem cepero aut stimulum in manum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 9: cape hoc flabellum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47: cepit manibus tympanum, Cat. 63, 8; tu, genitor, cape sacra manu patriosque Penatis, Verg. A. 2, 717: cape saxa manu, cape robora, pastor, id. G. 3, 420: flammeum, Cat. 61, 8: acria pocula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 69: lora, Prop. 3 (4), 9, 57: baculum, Ov. M. 2, 789: colum cum calathis, id. ib. 12, 475: florem ternis digitis, Plin. 24, 10, 48, § 81: pignera, Liv. 3, 38, 12; Dig. 48, 13, 9, § 6; Gai Inst. 4, 29: ut is in caveâ pignus capiatur togae, Plaut. Am. prol. 68: rem manu, Gai Inst. 1, 121: rem pignori, Dig. 42, 1, 15, § 7; cf. ib. 42, 1, 15, § 4: scutum laevâ, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 13: capias tu illius vestem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 79: cape vorsoriam, *seize the sheet,* i. e. *take a tack, turn about,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19.—Very freq. of arms (cf. sumo); so in gen.: arma, *to take up arms,* i. e. *engage in war* or *battle,* Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20 sq.; 9, 27; 11, 31; id. Planc. 36, 88; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 26; 7, 4; Sall. C. 27, 4; 30, 1; 33, 2; 52, 27; id. J. 38, 5; 102, 12; Ov. M. 3, 115 sq.; 12, 91; 13, 221; and of particular weapons: ensem, Ov. M. 13, 435: tela, id. ib. 3, 307; 5, 366 et saep.—Of food, *to take, partake of:* quîcum una cibum Capere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 61; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 77; Sall. J. 91, 2: lauti cibum capiunt, Tac. G. 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of living objects. **a.** *To take into possession, take captive, seize, make prisoner.* (α) Of persons: oppidum expugnavimus, et legiones Teleboarum vi pugnando cepimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 258: summus ibi capitur meddix, occiditur alter, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (Ann. v. 296 Vahl.): quoniam belli nefarios duces captos jam et comprehensos tenetis, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16: ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: reges capiuntur, Lucr. 4, 1013; Tac. A. 4, 33: capta eo proelio tria milia peditum dicuntur, Liv. 22, 49, 18: quos Byzantii ceperat, Nep. Paus. 2, 3; id. Alcib. 9, 2; id. Dat. 2, 5; Quint. 6, 3, 61: captos ostendere civibus hostes, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: captus Tarento Livius, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: servus ex hoste captus, Quint. 5, 10, 67.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **captus,** i, *m.,* = captivus, *a prisoner, captive:* in captos clementiâ uti, Nep. Alcib. 5, 7: inludere capto, Verg. A. 2, 64: quae sit fiducia capto, id. ib. 2, 75: ex captorum numero, Liv. 28, 39, 10; Tac. A. 6, 1; 12, 37; 15, 1.—Also, **capta,** ae, *f., a female captive:* dicam hanc esse captam ex Cariâ, Ditem ac nobilem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 47.—(β) Of animals, birds, fish, etc., *to catch, hunt down, take:* quid hic venatu non cepit? Varr. ap. Non. p. 253, 31: si ab avibus capiundis auceps dicatur, debuisse ajunt ex piscibus capiundis, ut aucupem, sic piscicupem dici, id. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.: hic jaculo pisces, illa capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763: neque quicquam captum'st piscium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; cf.: nisi quid concharum capsimus, id. ib. v. 18; Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 27: acipenserem, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: cervum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 5; cf.: hic (Nereus) tibi prius vinclis capiendus, Verg. G. 4, 396.—**b.** *To win, captivate, charm, allure, enchain, enslave, fascinate;* mostly with *abl. of means:* *Ph.* Amore ardeo. *Pa.* Quid agas? nisi ut te redimas captum quam queas Minumo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29: quod insit in iis aliquid probi, quod capiat ignaros, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 15:

animum adulescentis . . . pellexit eis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, id. Clu. 5, 13: quamvis voluptate capiatur, id. Off. 1, 30, 105; Quint. 5, 11, 19: quem quidem adeo suâ cepit humanitate, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3: secum habuit Pomponium, captus adulescentis et humanitate et doctrinâ, id. Att. 4, 1: nec bene promeritis capitur (deus), nec tangitur irâ, Lucr. 2, 651: ut pictura poësis; erit quae si propius stes Te capiat magis, et quaedam si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 362: hunc capit argenti splendor, id. S. 1, 4, 28: te conjux aliena capit, id. ib. 2, 7, 46: Cynthia prima suis miserum me cepit ocellis, Prop. 1, 1, 1: carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur avarae, Tib. 3, 1, 7: munditiis capimur, Ov. A. A. 3, 133; id. M. 4, 170; 6, 465; 7, 802; 8, 124; 8, 435; 9, 511; 10, 529; 14, 373: amore captivae victor captus, Liv. 30, 12, 18: dulcedine vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709; 11, 170: voce novâ, id. ib. 1, 678: temperie aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344: (bos) herbâ captus viridi, Verg. E. 6, 59: amoenitate loci, Tac. A. 18, 52: auro, Hor. C. 2, 18, 36: neque honoris neque pecuniae dulcedine sum captus, Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: splendore hominis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42: ne oculis quidem captis in hanc fraudem decidisti; nam id concupisti quod numquam videras, id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 102. — **c.** *To cheat, seduce, deceive, mislead, betray, delude, catch:* sapientis hanc vim esse maximam, cavere ne capiatur, ne fallatur videre, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: injurium autem'st ulcisci adversarios? Aut quâ viâ te captent eâdem ipsos capi? Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 16: uti ne propter te fidemque tuam captus fraudatusque sim, form. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: eodem captus errore quo nos, *involved in the same error*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 6; id. ap. Non. p. 253, 25; cf.: ne quo errore milites caperentur, Liv. 8, 6, 16: capere ante dolis Reginam, Verg. A. 1, 673: captique dolis lacrimisque coactis (Sinonis), id. ib. 2, 196: ubi me eisdem dolis non quit capere, Sall. J. 14, 11: adulescentium animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, id. C. 14, 5: capi alicujus dolo, Nep. Dat. 10, 1: dolum ad capiendos eos conparant, Liv. 23, 35, 2: quas callida Colchis (i. e. Medea) amicitiae mendacis imagine cepit, Ov. M. 7, 301. — **d.** *To defeat, convict, overcome* in a suit or dispute (rare): tu si me impudicitiae captas, non potes capere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189: tu caves ne tui consultores, ille ne urbes aut castra capiantur (cf. B. 2. b. infra), Cic. Mur. 9, 22: callidus et in capiendo adversario versutus (orator), id. Brut. 48, 178. — **e.** *To deprive* one *of his powers* or *faculties, to harm.* (α) Of the physical powers, *to lame, mutilate, maim, impair* or *weaken* in the limbs, senses, etc. (only *pass.* capi, and esp. in *part. perf.* captus): mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: ipse Hannibal . . . altero oculo capitur, *loses an eye*, Liv. 22, 2, 11: captus omnibus membris, id. 2, 36, 8: capti auribus et oculis metu omnes torpere, id. 21, 58, 5: oculis membrisque captus, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 83: congerantur in unum omnia, ut idem oculis et auribus captus sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: si captus oculis sit, ut Tiresias fuit, id. Div. 2, 3, 9; Verg. G. 1, 183: habuit filium captum altero oculo, Suet. Vit. 6: censorem Appium deum irâ post aliquot annos luminibus captum, Liv. 9, 29, 11; Val. Max. 1, 1, 17: lumine, Ov. F. 6, 204: princeps pedibus captus, Liv. 43, 7, 5; cf.: captum leto posuit caput, Verg. A. 11, 830; and of the mole: aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae, id. G. 1, 183. — (β) Of the mental powers, *to deprive of sense* or *intellect;* only in *part. perf.* captus, usu. agreeing with pers. subj., and with *abl.* mente, *silly, insane, crazy, crazed, lunatic, mad:* labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: vino aut somno oppressi aut mente capti, id. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 4; rarely mentibu' capti, Lucr. 4, 1022; so, animo, Sen. Herc. Fur. 107; very rarely with *gen.:* captus animi, Tac. H. 3, 73. — *Absol.:* virgines captae furore, Liv. 24, 26, 12. — Less freq. agreeing with mens or animus: viros velut mente captâ cum jactatione fanaticâ corporis vaticinari, Liv. 39, 13, 12: captis magis mentibus, quam consceleratis similis visa, id. 8, 18, 11; cf.: capti et stupentes animi, id. 6, 36, 8. — **f.** *To choose, select, elect, take, pick out, adopt, accept* a person for a particular purpose or to sustain a particular office or relation: de istac sum judex captus, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 33: Aricini atque Ardeates de ambiguo agro . . . judicem populum Romanum cepere, Liv. 3, 71, 2: me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 91: te mihi patronam capio, Thais, id. Eun. 5, 2, 48: quom illum generum cepimus, id. Hec. 4, 1, 22; cf.: non, si capiundos mihi sciam esse inimicos omnis homines, *make them enemies thereby*, id. And. 4, 2, 12: si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem inprobum, id. ib. 1, 2, 21. — So the formula of the Pontifex Maximus, in the consecration of a vestal virgin: sacerdotem Vestalem, quae sacra faciat . . . ita te, Amata, capio, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14; cf.: plerique autem capi virginem solam debere dici putant, sed flamines quoque Diales, item pontifices et augures capi dicebantur, Gell. 1, 12, 15: jam ne eâ causâ pontifex capiar? . . . ecquis me augurem capiat? Cat. ib. § 17: Amata inter capiendum a pontifice maximo appellatur, quoniam, quae prima capta est, hoc fuisse nomen traditum est, Gell. ib. § 19: rettulit Caesar capiendam virginem in locum Occiae, Tac. A. 2, 86; 4, 16; 15, 22: religio, quae in annos singulos Jovis sacerdotem sortito capi jubeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: C. Flaccus flamen captus a P. Licinio pontifice maximo erat, Liv. 27, 8, 5 Weissenb. ad loc. — **2.** Of places. **a.** *To occupy, choose, select, take possession of, enter into;* mostly milit. t. t., *to take up a position, select a place* for a camp, etc.: loca capere, castra munire, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: castris locum capere, Liv. 9, 17, 15; Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.:* locum capere castris, Quint. 12, 2, 5: ut non fugiendi hostis, sed capiendi loci causâ cessisse videar, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294: ad Thebanos transfugere velle, et locum extra urbem editum capere, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: nocte mediâ profectus, ut locum quem vellet, priusquam hostes sentirent, caperet, Liv. 34, 14, 1: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, praesidia disposuisse, id. 35, 14, 9: erat autem Philopoemen praecipuae in ducendo agmine locisque capiendis sollertiae atque usus, id. 35, 28, 1: locum cepere paulo quam alii editiorem, Sall. J. 58, 3: duces, ut quisque locum ceperat, cedere singulos, Dict. Cret. 2, 46; so, of position on the battle-field: quod mons suberat, eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25: tenuit non solum ales captam semel sedem, sed, etc., Liv. 7, 26, 5: quem quis in pugnando ceperat locum, eum amissâ animâ corpore tegebat, Flor. 4, 1; Sall. C. 61, 2; rarely with *dat. of pers.:* tumulum suis cepit, Liv. 31, 41, 9, for a tomb: LOCVM SIBI MONVMENTO CEPIT, Inscr. Grut. 346, 6; for taking the auspices: se (Gracchum) cum legeret libros, recordatum esse, vitio sibi tabernaculum captum fuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; cf.: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6, 4; for refuge: omnes Samnitium copiae montes proximos fugâ capiunt, id. 9, 43, 20: Anchises natum Conventus trahit in medios . . . Et tumulum capit, Verg. A. 6, 753; 12, 562: ante locum capies oculis (= eliges), Verg. G. 2, 230 Serv. ad loc.: nunc terras ordine longo Aut capere aut captas jam despectare videntur (cycni), *to select places on which to light*, or *to be just settling down on places already selected*, id. A. 1, 396 Forbig. ad loc. — **b.** *To take by force, capture, storm, reduce, conquer, seize:* invadam extemplo in oppidum antiquom: Si id capso, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61: oppidum vi, Cat. ap. Charis. 2, p. 191 P.: MACELLAM OPPVGNANDO, Col. Rostr. Inscr. Orell. 549: CORSICAM, Inscr. Orell. 551: oppida, Enn. ap. Prisc. 9, p. 868 P. (Ann. v. 487 Vahl.): ad alia oppida pergit, pauca repugnantibus Numidis capit, Sall. J 92, 3; Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 16: Trojâ captâ, Liv. 1, 1, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 191: Coriolos, Liv. 3, 71, 7: urbem opulentissimam, id. 5, 20, 1: ante oppidum Nolam fortissuma Samnitium castra cepit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: castra hostium, Nep. Dat. 6, 7: concursu oppidanorum facto scalis vacua defensoribus moenia capi possent, Liv. 42, 63, 6: plurimas hostium vestrorum in Hispaniâ urbes, id. 28, 39, 10: sedem belli, Vell. 2, 74, 3; cf. Cic. Mur. 9, 22 (B. 1. d. supra). — T r o p.: oppressâ captâque re publicâ, Cic. Dom. 10, 26: qui, bello averso ab hostibus, patriam suam cepissent, Liv. 3, 50, 15. — **c.** *To reach, attain, arrive at, betake one's self to* (mostly by ships, etc.): insulam capere non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.:* onerariae duae eosdem quos reliqui portus capere non potuerunt, id. ib. 4, 36: accidit uti, ex iis (navibus) perpaucae locum caperent, id. ib. 5, 23: nostrae naves, cum ignorarent, quem locum reliquae cepissent, id. B. C. 3, 28: praemiis magnis propositis, qui primus insulam cepisset, Auct. B. Alex. 17. — T r o p.: qui . . . tenere cursum possint et capere otii illum portum et dignitatis, Cic. Sest. 46, 99. — **3.** Of things of value, property, money, etc. **a.** I n g e n., *to take, seize, wrest, receive, obtain, acquire, get*, etc.: AVRVM, ARGENTVM, Col. Rostr. Inscr. Orell. 549: de praedonibus praedam capere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14: agros de hostibus, Cic. Dom. 49, 128: ut ager ex hostibus captus viritim divideretur, Liv. 4, 48, 2: quinqueremem una cum defensoribus remigibusque, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 7: naves, Nep. Con. 4, 4: classem, id. Cim. 2, 2: magnas praedas, id. Dat. 10, 2: ex hostibus pecuniam, Liv. 5, 20, 5; cf.: e nostris spolia cepit laudibus, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: signum ex Macedoniâ, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 149: signum pulcherrimum Carthagine captum, id. ib. 2, 4, 38, § 82: sed eccam ipsa egreditur, nostri fundi calamitas: nam quod nos capere oportet, haec intercipit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 35: cape cedo, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 57: ut reliqui fures, earum rerum quas ceperunt, signa commutant, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: majores nostri non solum id, quod de Campanis (agri) ceperant, non imminuerunt, etc., id. Agr. 2, 29, 81: te duce ut insigni capiam cum laude coronam, Lucr. 6, 95. — With abstr. objects: paupertatem adeo facile perpessus est, ut de republicâ nihil praeter gloriam ceperit, Nep. Epam. 3, 4: ut ceteri, qui per eum aut honores aut divitias ceperant, id. Att. 7, 2: quoniam formam hujus cepi in me et statum, *assumed*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 110: quare non committeret, ut is locus ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: regnum Tiberinus ab illis Cepit, *succeeded to*, Ov. M. 14, 615. — **b.** In particular connections. (α) With *pecuniam* (freq. joined with concilio; v. infra), *to take illegally, exact, extort, accept a bribe, take blackmail*, etc., esp. of magistrates who were accused de pecuniis repetundis: his ego judicibus non probabo C. Verrem contra leges pecuniam cepisse? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: HS. quadringentiens cepisse te arguo contra leges, id. ib. 2, 2, 10, § 26; cf.: quicquid ab horum quopiam captum est, id. ib. § 27: tamen hae pecuniae per vim atque injuriam tuam captae et conciliatae tibi fraudi et damnationi esse deberent, id. ib. 2, 3, 40, § 91: utrum (potestis), cum judices sitis de pecuniâ captâ conciliatâ, tantam pecuniam captam neglegere? id. ib. 2, 3, 94, § 218: quid est aliud capere conciliare pecunias . si hoc non est vi atque imperio cogere invitos lucrum dare alteri? id. ib. 2, 3, 30, § 71: sequitur de captis pecuniis et de ambitu, id. Leg. 3, 20, 46: ita aperte cepit pecunias ob rem judicandam, ut, etc., id. Fin. 2, 16, 54: quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, id. Clu. 42, 120: nondum commemoro rapinas, non exactas pecunias, non captas, non imperatas, id. Pis. 16, 38: si quis ob rem judicandam pecuniam cepisset . . . neque solum hoc genus pecuniae capiendae turpe, sed etiam nefarium esse arbitrabantur, id. Rab. Post. 7, 16; id. N. D. 3, 30, 70; Sall. J. 32, 1: ab regibus Illyriorum, Liv. 42, 45, 8: saevitiae captarumque pecuniarum teneri reum, Tac. A. 3, 67; 4, 31. — (β) Of inheritance and bequest, *to take, inherit, obtain, acquire, get, accept:* si ex hereditate nihil ceperit, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: qui morte testamentove ejus tantundem capiat quantum omnes heredes, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: abdicatus ne quid de bonis patris capiat, Quint. 3, 6, 96: aut non justum testamentum est, aut capere non potes, id. 5, 14, 16: si capiendi Jus nullum uxori, Juv. 1, 55: qui testamentum faciebat, ei, qui usque ad certum modum capere potuerat, legavit, etc., Dig. 22, 3, 27: quod ille plus capere non poterat, ib. *fin.:* qui ex bonis testatoris solidum capere non possit, ib. 28, 6, 6; 39, 6, 30. — (γ) Of regular income, revenue, etc., rents, tolls, profits, etc., *to collect, receive, obtain:* nam ex

eis praediis talenta argenti bina Capiebat statim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 7: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcenta sestertia, ego centena ex meis, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: stipendium jure belli, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: quinquagena talenta vectigalis ex castro, Nep. Alcib. 9, 4: vectigal ex agro eorum capimus, Liv. 28, 39, 13: quadragena annua ex scholâ, Suet. Gram. 23: si recte habitaveris . . . fundus melior erit . . . fructûs plus capies, Cato, R. R. 4, 2.—**C.** Trop. **1.** Of profit, benefit, advantage, *to take, seize, obtain, get, enjoy, reap* (mostly in phrase fructum capere): metuit semper, quem ipsa nunc capit Fructum, nequando iratus tu alio conferas, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 59: honeste acta superior aetas fructus capit auctoritatis extremos, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: ex iis etiam fructum capio laboris mei, id. Div. 2, 5: ex quibus (litteris) cepi fructum duplicem, id. Fam. 10, 5, 1: multo majorem fructum ex populi existimatione illo damnato cepimus, quam ex ipsius, si absolutus esset, gratiâ cepissemus, id. Att. 1, 4, 2: fructum immortalem vestri in me et amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: aliquem fructum dulcedinis almae, Lucr. 2, 971; 5, 1410; Luc. 7, 32.—In other connections: quid ex eâ re tandem ut caperes commodi? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 25: utilitates ex amicitiâ maximas, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: usuram alicujus corporis, Plaut. Am. prol. 108.—**2.** Of external characteristics, form, figure, appearance, etc., *to take, assume, acquire, put on:* gestum atque voltum novom, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 50: faciem aliquam cepere morando, Ov. M. 1, 421; 13, 605: figuras Datque capitque novas, id. ib. 15, 309: formam capit quam lilia, id. ib. 10, 212; cf.: duritiam ab aëre, id. ib. 4, 751.—Transf., of plants, etc.: radicem capere, *to take root,* Cato, R. R. 51: cum pali defixi radices cepissent, Plin. 17, 17, 27, § 123: siliculam capere, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3: maturitatem capere, Col. 4, 23, 1: radix libere capit viris, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 161: vires cepisse nocendi, Ov. M. 7, 417: (telinum) rursus refrigeratum odorem suum capit, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.—**3.** Of mental characteristics, habits, etc., *to take, assume, adopt, cultivate, cherish, possess:* cape sis virtutem animo et corde expelle desidiam tuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: quâ re si Glabrionis patris vim et acrimoniam ceperis ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, si avi prudentiam ad prospiciendas insidias, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52: aliquando, patres conscripti, patrium animum virtutemque capiamus, id. Phil. 3, 11, 29: consuetudinem exercitationemque, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: misericordiam, id. Quint. 31, 97: quam (adsuetudinem) tu dum capias, taedia nulla fuge, Ov. A. A. 2, 346: disciplinam principum, Plin. Pan. 46. —With *dat.:* quorum animis avidis . . . neque lex neque tutor capere est qui possit modum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 14 Wagn. ad loc.—**4.** Of offices, employments, duties, etc., = suscipio, *to undertake, assume, enter upon, accept, take upon one's self,* etc.: nam olim populi prius honorem capiebat suffragio, Quam magistro desinebat esse dicto oboediens, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 34: o Geta, provinciam Cepisti duram, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 23: in te cepi Capuam, non quo munus illud defugerem, *took command at Capua,* Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4: consulatum, id. Pis. 2, 3; Sall. J. 63, 2: honores, Nep. Att. 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 26: imperium, id. Claud. 10: magistratum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 62; Liv. 2, 33, 1; Suet. Aug. 2: magistratus, Sall. H. 1, 41, 21 Dietsch; Nep. Phoc. 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 75: capiatque aliquis moderamina (navis), Ov. M. 3, 644: rerum moderamen, id. ib. 6, 677: pontificatum maximum, Suet. Vit. 11: rem publicam, Sall. C. 5, 6: neve cui patrum capere eum magistratum liceret, Liv. 2, 33, 1: ut ceperat haud tumultuose magistratum majore gaudio plebis, etc., id. 5, 13, 2.—Rarely with *dat. of pers., to obtain for, secure for:* patres praeturam Sp. Furio Camillo gratiâ campestri ceperunt, Liv. 7, 1, 2.—**5.** In gen., of any occupation, work, or undertaking, *to begin, enter upon, take, undertake,* etc.: augurium ex arce, Liv. 10, 7, 10: augurium capienti duodecim se vultures ostenderunt, Suet. Aug. 95; id. Vesp. 11: omen, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in castris Romanis cum frustra multi conatus ad erumpendum capti essent, Liv. 9, 4, 1: rursus impetu capto enituntur, id. 2, 65, 5; Quint. 6, 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 42; id. Calig. 43: cursum, id. Oth. 6: a quibus temporibus scribendi capiatur exordium, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: experimentum eorum inversâ manu capitur, Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19 (poet.): nec vestra capit discordia finem, Verg. A. 10, 106: fugam, *to take to flight, flee,* Caes. B. G. 7, 26; so, capere impetum, *to take a start, gather momentum:* ad impetum capiundum modicum erat spatium, Liv. 10, 5, 6; cf.: expeditionis Germanicae impetum cepit, *suddenly resolved to make,* Suet. Calig. 43: capere initium, *to begin:* ea pars artis, ex quâ capere initium solent, Quint. 2, 11, 1.—Transf., of place: eorum (finium) una pars, quam Gallos optinere dictum est, initium capit a flumine Rhodano, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: a dis inmortalibus sunt nobis agendi capienda primordia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7.—**6.** Of an opportunity or occasion, *to seize, embrace, take:* si occassionem capsit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 6: si lubitum fuerit, causam ceperit, Ter. And. 1, 3, 8: quod tempus conveniundi patris me capere suadeat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 9: si satis commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1.—**7.** Of operations of the mind, resolutions, purposes, plans, thoughts, etc., *to form, conceive, entertain, come to, reach:* quantum ex ipsâ re conjecturam cepimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 25 MSS. (Fleck. al. ex conj. fecimus); Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: cum jam ex diei tempore conjecturam ceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: hujusce rei conjecturam de tuo ipsius studio, Servi, facillime ceperis, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.—*Absol.:* conjecturam capere, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: nec quid corde nunc consili capere possim, Scio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 12: capti consili memorem mones, id. Stich 4, 1, 72: quo pacto porro possim Potiri consilium volo capere unâ tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66; 5, 2, 28: temerarium consilium, Liv. 25, 34, 7: tale capit consilium, Nep. Eum. 9, 3.—With *inf.:* confitendum . . . eâdem te horâ consilium cepisse hominis propinqui fortunas funditus evertere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53; Caes. B. G. 7, 71 *init.*—With *ut:* subito consilium cepi, ut exirem, Cic. Att. 7, 10 *init.* —With *gen. gerund.* (freq.): legionis opprimendae consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: obprimundae reipublicae consilium cepit, Sall. C. 16, 4.—With *sibi:* si id non fecisset, sibi consilium facturos, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: ut ego rationem oculis capio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 2: cepi rationem ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11.—**8.** Of examples, instances, proofs, etc., *to take, derive, draw, obtain:* ex quo documentum nos capere fortuna voluit quid esset victis extimescendum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quid istuc tam mirum'st, de te si exemplum capit? Ter And. 4, 1, 26: exemplum ex aliquâ re, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: praesagia a sole, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 341: illud num dubitas quin specimen naturae capi debeat ex optimâ quâque naturâ? Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32.—**9.** Of impressions, feelings, etc., *to take, entertain, conceive, receive, be subjected to, suffer, experience,* etc.: tantum laborem capere ob talem filium? Ter. And. 5, 2, 29: omnes mihi labores fuere quos cepi leves, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 19: laborem inanem ipsus capit, id. Hec. 3, 2, 9: ex eo nunc misera quem capit Laborem! id. And. 4, 3, 4: miseriam omnem ego capio; hic potitur gaudia, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: satietatem dum capiet pater Illius quam amat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10: plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, id. ib. 2, 2, 9: cum illâ quâcum volt voluptatem capit, id. ib. prol. 114: angor iste, qui pro amico saepe capiendus est, Cic. Lael. 13, 48: quae (benevolentia) quidem capitur beneficiis maxime, id. Off. 2, 9, 32: laetitiam quam capiebam memoriâ rationum inventorumque nostrorum, id. Fin. 2, 30, 96: lenire desiderium quod capiebat e filio, id. Sen. 15, 54: opinione omnium majorem animo cepi dolorem, id. Brut. 1, 1: itaque cepi voluptatem, tam ornatum virum fuisse in re publicâ, id. ib. 40, 147: ex civibus victis gaudium meritum capiam, Liv. 27, 40, 9: ne quam . . . invidiam apud patres ex prodigâ largitione caperet, id. 5, 20, 2: ad summam laetitiam meam, quam ex tuo reditu capio, magnus illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3): laetitia, quam oculis cepi justo interitu tyranni, id. ib. 14, 14, 4: ex praealto tecto lapsus matris et adfinium cepit oblivionem, *lost his memory,* Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: virtutis opinionem, Auct. B. G. 8, 8: somnum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: taedium vitae, Nep. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 18, 11: maria aspera juro Non ullum pro me tantum (me) cepisse timorem, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 6, 352 Forbig. ad loc.: et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 33, 27, 10: voluptatem animi, Cic. Planc. 1, 1: malis alienis voluptatem capere laetitiae (cum sit), id. Tusc. 4, 31, 66: quaeque mihi solâ capitur nunc mente voluptas, Ov. P. 4, 9, 37.—**10.** Transf., with the feelings, experience, etc., as subj., *to seize, overcome, possess, occupy, affect, take possession of, move,* etc. (cf. λαμβάνω, in this sense and like 9. supra): nutrix: Cupido cepit miseram nunc me, proloqui Caelo atque terrae Medeaî miserias, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. Rel. v. 291 Vahl.): edepol te desiderium Athenarum arbitror cepisse saepe, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 14: numquam commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: sicubi eum satietas Hominum aut negoti odium ceperat, id. Eun. 3, 1, 14: nos post reges exactos servitutis oblivio ceperat, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 9: te cepisse odium regni videbatur, id. ib. 2, 36, 91: Romulum Remumque cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6, 3: cupido eum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21, 2: etiam victores sanguinis caedisque ceperat satietas, id. 27, 49, 8; Mel. 3, 5, 2: qui pavor hic, qui terror, quae repente oblivio animos cepit? Liv. 27, 13, 2: oblivio deorum capiat pectora vestra, id. 38, 46, 12: tantane te cepere oblivia nostri? Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 11: ut animum ejus cura sacrorum cepit, Liv. 27, 8, 6: hostis primum admiratio cepit, quidnam, etc., id. 44, 12, 1: tanta meae si te ceperunt taedia laudis, Verg. G. 4, 332; cf. Anthol. Lat. I. p. 178; I. p. 196 Burm.: ignarosque loci passim et formidine captos Sternimus, Verg. A. 2, 384: infelix, quae tanta animum dementia cepit! id. ib. 5, 465; id. E. 6, 47: cum subita incautum dementia cepit amantem, id. G. 4, 488; cf. Anthol. Lat. I. p. 170, 15; I. p. 168, 14 Burm.: Tarquinium mala libido Lucretiae stuprandae cepit, Liv. 1, 57, 10: ingens quidem et luctus et pavor civitatem cepit, id. 25, 22, 1: tantus repente maeror pavorque senatum eorum cepit, id. 23, 20, 7: senatum metus cepit, id. 23, 14, 8: si me . . . misericordia capsit, Att. ap. Non. p. 483, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 454 Rib.): nec tuendi capere satietas potest, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 410 ib.): quantus timor socios populi Romani cepisset, Liv. 43, 11, 9.—**11.** Of injury, damage, loss, etc., *to suffer, take, be subjected to:* calamitatem, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29: detrimenti aliquid in aliquâ re, Col. 1, 8, 2.—Esp., in the legal formula, by which dictatorial powers were conferred by the senate upon the consuls or the entire magistracy in times of extreme danger to the state; videant ne quid res publica detrimenti capiat: decrevit quondam senatus, ut L. Opimius consul videret ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: Hernici tantum terrorem incussere patribus, ut, quae forma senatûs consulti ultimae semper necessitatis habita est, Postumio, alteri consulum, negotium daretur, videret, ne, etc., Liv. 3, 4, 9; cf. id. 6, 19, 2 sqq.: quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid, etc. . . . Ea potestas per senatum more Romano magistratui maxuma permittitur, exercitum parare, bellum gerere, coërcere omnibus modis socios atque civis, domi militiaeque inperium atque judicium summum habere, Sall. C. 29, 2 sq.

II. *To take in, receive, hold, contain, be large enough for.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *Ph.* Sitit haec anus. *Pa.* Quantillum sitit? *Ph.* Modica'st, capit quadrantal, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 8: parte quod ex unâ spatium vacat et capit in se (ferrum), Lucr. 6, 1030: jam mare litus habet, plenos capit alveus amnes, Ov. M. 1, 344; cf.: terra feras cepit, volucres agitabilis aër, id. ib. 1, 75: dum tenues capiat suus alveus undas, id. ib. 8, 558: cunctosque (deos) dedisse Terga fugae, donec fessos Aegyptia tellus Ceperit, id. ib. 5, 324.—**2.** Esp., with negatives, *not to hold, to be too small for,* etc.; cf.: di boni, quid turba est! Aedes nostrae vix capient, scio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 13: qui cum unâ domo jam capi non possunt, in alias domos exeunt, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: nec jam se capit

unda; volat vapor ater ad auras, Verg. A. 7, 466: non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46: non capit se mare, Sen. Agam. 487: neque enim capiebant funera portae, Ov. M. 7, 607: officium populi vix capiente domo, id. P. 4, 4, 42: si di habitum corporis tui aviditati animi parem esse voluissent, orbis te non caperet, Curt. 7, 8, 12: ut non immerito proditum sit... Graeciam omnem vix capere exercitum ejus (Xerxis) potuisse, Just. 2, 10, 19.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To swallow up, ingulf, take in* (rare): tot domus locupletissimas istius domus una capiet? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 7.—**2.** *To contain, hold, be large* or *strong enough for, bear.* **a.** Affirmatively (rare): quidquid mortalitas capere poterat, implevimus, Curt. 9, 3, 7: si puer omni curā et summo, quantum illa aetas capit, labore, scripserit, Quint. 2, 4, 17: dummodo ejus aetatis sit, ut dolum capiat, Dig. 40, 12, 15.—**b.** With negatives: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui (tantam personam), Cic. Pis. 11, 24: leones, qui... nec capere irarum fluctus in pectore possunt, Lucr. 3, 298: nec capiunt inclusas pectora flammas, Ov. M. 6, 466: vix spes ipse suas animo capit, id. ib. 11, 118: ardet et iram Non capit ipsa suam Progne, id. ib. 6, 610; cf.: sic quoque concupiscis quae non capis, Curt. 7, 8, 13: majora quam capit spirat, id. 6, 9, 11: ad ultimum magnitudinem ejus (fortunae) non capit, id. 3, 12, 20: infirma aetas majora non capiet, Quint. 1, 11, 13.—**3.** Transf., of things, *to admit of, be capable of, undergo* (post-Aug. and rare): rimam fissuramque non capit sponte cedrus, Plin. 16, 40, 78, § 212: molluscum... si magnitudinem mensarum caperet, id. 16, 16, 27, § 68: res non capit restitutionem, cum statum mutat, Dig. 4, 4, 19.—**4.** With *inf.*, *to be susceptible of, to be of a nature to*, etc., = ἐνδέχεται (late Lat.): nec capit humanis angoribus excruciari (Deus), Prud. Apoth. 154: crimina, quae non capiunt indulgeri, Tert. Pud. 1 *fin.*; id. Apol. 17; id. adv. Haer. 44 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 9, 22.—**5.** Of the mind, *to take, receive into the mind, comprehend, grasp, embrace* (cf. intellego, to penetrate mentally, have insight into): sitque nonnumquam summittenda et contrahenda oratio, ne judex eam vel intellegere vel capere non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 45: nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo... posset, id. 2, 6, 2: quae quidem ego nisi tam magna esse fatear, ut ea vix cujusquam mens aut cogitatio capere possit, Cic. Marcell. 2, 6; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: senatus ille, quem qui ex regibus constare dixit, unus veram speciem Romani senatus cepit, Liv. 9, 17, 14: somnium laetius, quam quod mentes eorum capere possent, id. 9, 9, 14.—*P. a.* as *subst.*: **Capta,** ae, *f.*, *a surname of Minerva, as worshipped on the Cælian Mount,* but for what reason is not known, Ov. F. 3, 837 sq.

2. căpĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. capio]; in the Lat. of the jurists, **I.** *A taking:* dominii, Dig. 39, 2, 18; Gell. 6 (7), 10, 3.—**II.** = usu capio or usucapio, *the right of property acquired by prescription,* Dig. 41, 1, 48, § 1; 41, 3, 21; 41, 5, 4; v. 1. usucapio.

† **căpis,** ĭdis, *f.* [prob. akin to capio, q. v., but cf. κυφός, bent; κύπελλον, cup; and κύω, to hold], *a bowl with one handle, especially used in sacrifices:* invenitur etiam haec capis (capidis), cujus diminutivum est capidula: et vide quod magis Graecum esse ostenditur, cum in as protulit accusativum pluralem, Prisc. p. 708 P.; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 17; Liv. 10, 7, 10; Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18; Petr. 52, 2; v. capedo.

căpisso, ere, v. capesso.

† **căpistērĭum,** ii, *n.*, = σκαφιστήριον, *a vessel for cleansing grains of corn,* Col. 2, 9, 11 Schneid.

căpistrārĭus, ii, *m.* [capistrum], *a halter-maker,* Inscr. Orell. 4158.

căpistro (āvi), ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To halter, tie with a halter:* jumenta, Col. 6, 19, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177; Ov. H. 2, 80; Sid. Carm. 22, 23.—* **II.** Transf., of the vine, *to bind fast, to fasten,* Col. 11, 2, 95.

căpistrum, i, *n.* [capio]. **I.** *A halter, a muzzle of leather* for animals, Gr. φορβεία, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Ov. M. 10, 125; Verg. G. 3, 188; 3, 399.—**B.** Trop.: maritale capistrum, *the matrimonial halter,* Juv. 6, 43.—**II.** Transf., of plants, **A.** *A band for fastening up vines,* Col. 4, 20, 3.—**B.** *A band for the wine-press,* Cato, R. R. 12.

căpĭtal, v. capitalis.

căpĭtālis, e, *adj.* [caput]. **I.** *Relating to* or *belonging to the head.* In this signif. extant only in the *subst.* capital, *a head-dress of priests,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; but, capital linteum quoddam, quo in sacrificiis utebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 ib.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Relating to life, by which life is endangered, capital:* periculum, *peril of life,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 81; id. Rud. 2, 3, 19: caedis, id. Most. 2, 2, 44: morbus, *endangering life, dangerous,* Gell. 16, 13, 5.—**2.** Esp. freq. as jurid. t. t. of those crimes which are *punishable by death* or *by the loss of civil rights, capital,* v. Dig. 21, 1, 23, § 2; 48, 1, 2: accusare aliquem rei capitalis, *of a capital crime,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: qui in vinculis essent damnati rei capitalis, id. Sen. 12, 42: cui rei capitalis dies dicta sit, Liv. 3, 13, 4: reus rerum capitalium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 95: manifesti rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 52 *fin.*: rerum capitalium condemnati, id. ib. 36, 2: damnati, Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*: in rerum capitalium quaestionibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: crimen, id. ib. 2, 5, 9, § 23; Tac. A. 3, 60: facinora, Cic. poët. N. D. 1, 6, 13; cf. flagitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 5: maleficia, Dig. 48, 8, 18 pr.: judex rei capitalis, Quint. 7, 3, 33; Curt. 6, 8, 25; Cic. Dom. 30, 78: capitalium rerum vindices, Sall. C. 55 al.: fraudem admittere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: causae, Quint. 8, 3, 14: judicia, id. 4, 1, 57: noxa, Liv. 3, 55, 5: poenā afficere aliquem, Suet. Caes. 48: condemnare, id. Dom. 14: animadversione punire, id. Aug. 24: supplicio incesta coërcere, id. Dom. 8: capitale nullum exemplum vindictae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: supplicium, Curt. 3, 2, 17: capitalis locus ubi si quid violatum est, caput violatoris expiatur, Fest. p. 50: judicium trium virorum capitalium, *who had charge of the prisons and of executions,* Cic. Or. 46, 156; Liv. 39, 14, 10; 25, 1, 10; cf. id. 32, 26, 17; and the joke of Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2.—Also *subst.:* **căpĭtal** (post-Aug. sometimes **căpĭtāle,** as also in poorer MSS. of earlier authors), *plur.* capitalia, *a death* (*real* or *civil*), *banishment,* etc., *in consequence of crime:* capital = facinus quod capitis poenā luitur, Fest. p. 37: capital κεφαλικὴ τιμωρία, Vet. Gloss. (α) Capital facere, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 16; id. Merc. 3, 4, 26: scimus capital esse irascier, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 17: quique non paruerit capital esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21; id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: praesidio decedere apud Romanos capital esse, Liv. 24, 37, 9 Gronov.; Mel. 1, 9, 7 Tzschuck; Curt. 8, 4, 17; 8, 9, 34; Quint. 9, 2, 67: degredi viā capital leges fecere, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63; 10, 23, 31, § 62; Just. 2, 7, 8; Suet. Calig. 24 Oud. and Wolf; Sil. 13, 155; cf. Front. 4, 6, 3 Oud.—(β) Capitale: capitale est obicere anteacta, Quint. 9, 2, 67; Tac. Agr. 2.—(γ) *Plur.:* capitalia: capitalia vindicanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: capitalia ausi plerique, Liv. 26, 40, 17; Suet. Tib. 58.—**b.** Trop.: inimicus, *a mortal enemy,* Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 57: hostis, *a deadly enemy,* Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: adversarius, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31: odium, id. Lael. 1, 2: ira, Hor. S. 1, 7, 13: inimicitiae, Dig. 17, 1, 23, § 25: minae, Cod. 2, 20, 7: oratio, *very pernicious, dangerous,* Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: capitalis et pestifer Antonii reditus, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: totius autem injustitiae nulla capitalior quam eorum, etc., id. Off. 1, 13, 41: nulla capitalior pestis quam, etc., id. Sen. 12, 39.—**B.** *That is at the head, chief, first* in something, *pre-eminent, distinguished* (rare): capitale vocamus Ingenium sollers (as we often use *capital*), Ov. F. 3, 839: Siculus ille (sc. Philistus) capitalis, creber, acutus, etc., *a writer of the first rank,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4: jocus, *a capital joke,* Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 10.—*Comp.:* hoc autem erat capitalior, quod, etc., *more important,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170.—Hence, *adv.:* **căpĭtālĭter,** *mortally, capitally:* lacessere, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 4: odisse, *mortally,* Amm. 21, 16, 11.—Esp., **2.** As judicial t. t., of punishments, *capitally, so as to affect life* or *citizenship,* Cod. Th. 3, 14, 1; Veg. Mil. 2, 22.

* **căpĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [caput], *chief in size, large:* litterae, *capitals,* Auct. Rei Agr. p. 270 Goes.

‡ **căpĭtārĭum aes** quod capi potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.

căpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caput]; in the Lat. of jurists, *a poll-tax,* Dig. 50, 15, 3; 50, 4, 18 *fin.*; Amm. 17, 3, 2 (ap. Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: exactio capitum).—**II.** *The outlay of the state for beasts used in the public service,* Cod. Th. 7, 4, 8; 7, 4, 11.

căpĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a head* (rare): clavulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15: et crassa natrix, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 65, 31: caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105: porrum, id. 20, 6, 22, § 48; Pall. Febr. 24, 11: herba, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173: cunila, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: vinea, *a vine that grows in a head* (opp. bracchiata), Col. 5, 5, 9 and 11.

căpĭtellum, i, *n. dim.* [caput, capitulum] (perh. first post-class., for in Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173, and 36, 23, 56, § 178, the MSS. and edd. vary between capitellum and capitulum; not in use in the time of Varro; v. Varr. L. L. 8, § 79 Müll.). **I.** *A small head:* paracenterii, Veg. 3, 17, 2.—**II.** In architecture = capitulum, *the capital of a column,* Coripp. 4, 59; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 24; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 16.

căpĭtĭlāvĭum, ii, *n.* [caput-lavo], *a washing of the head* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 6, 18, 14.

Căpĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town Capitium* (Καπίτιον, Ptol., in Southern Sicily, now *Capizzi*): civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.

1. căpĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [caput], *a covering for the head:* capitia = capitum tegmina, Varr. ap. Non. p. 542, 25; also *an under-vest,* as put over *the head,* though Varr. derives it from capio: capitium ab eo quod capit pectus, id est, ut antiqui dicebant, comprehendit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.: induis, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 9 (Com. Rel. v. 61 Rib.); Dig. 34, 2, 24.—*A vestment of a priest,* Hier. Ep. 64.—**II.** *The opening in the tunic through which the head passed* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 64; id. Vest. Sacerd. 14; Vulg. Exod. 28, 32; 39, 21; id. Job, 30, 18.

2. Căpĭtĭum, ii, *n.*, *a town in Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.

1. căpĭto, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [caput], *one that has a large head, big-headed.* **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A sea-fish with a large head, called also* cephalus, Cato, R. R. 158, 1.—**B.** *A kind of fish with a large head:* Cyprinus dobula, Linn.; Aus. Mos. 85.

2. Căpĭto, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen,* Atteius Capito; v. Atteius; esp. in the gens Sestia; v. Fast. Capitol. ap. Grut. 289; and sarcastically, *a name given to parasites,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8; v. the commentt. ad h. l.

Căpĭtōlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Capitolium], *of* or *pertaining to the Capitol, Capitoline:* clivus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: sedes, id. Div. 1, 12, 19; 2, 20, 45: collis, Mart. 12, 21: area, Suet. Calig. 22; 34; Gell. 2, 10, 2.—Of Jupiter, Auct. Dom. 57, 144; Suet. Caes. 84; id. Aug. 30; 91; 94; id. Tib. 53; id. Dom. 4: dapes, *that was given to Jupiter,* Mart. 12, 48: Venus, Suet. Calig. 7: amphora, q. v.: ludi, Liv. 5, 50, 4: certamen, Suet. Dom. 13; cf. id. ib. 4: quercus, *a crown of oak given to victors in the Capitoline games,* Juv. 6, 387.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Căpĭtōlīnus,** i, *m.*, *the Capitoline Hill,* Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43.—**2. Căpĭtōlīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *persons who had the charge of these games,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2.—In *sing.*, *a cognomen of* M. Manlius, *on account of his rescue of the Capitol,* Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 24.

Căpĭtōlĭum, ii, *n.*, = Καπιτώλιον [= capitulum, from caput]; in a restricted sense, *the Capitol, the temple of Jupiter, at Rome, built on the summit of* Mons Saturnius or Tarpeius *by the Tarquinii, and afterwards splendidly adorned,* Liv. 1, 55, 1 sq.; v. Class. Dict.; Verg. A. 9, 448; opp. to the Arx, and separated from it by the Intermontium.—In a more extended sense, *the whole hill* (hence called Mons or Clivus Capitolinus), *including the temple and citadel,* separated from the Palatine Hill by the Forum Romanum, now *Campidoglio.* Acc. to a fanciful etym., this word is derived from the discovery of a man's head in laying the foundations of the temple, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.: Liv. 1, 55, 6:

which Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 345, and Arn. 6, p. 194, also give as the head of a certain Tolus or Olus. The Capitolium was regarded by the Romans as indestructible, and was adopted as a symbol of eternity, Verg. A. 9, 448; Hor. C. 3, 30, 8 sq. Orell. ad loc. — Poet., in *plur.*, Verg. A. 8, 347; Ov. A. A. 3, 115; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 27; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 397. — **2. Căpĭtōlĭum Vĕtus**, *the Old Capitol*, an earlier temple of Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva, on the Quirinal, Varr. L. L. 5, § 158; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, 713. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The citadel* of any town, e. g. in Capua, Suet. Tib. 40; id. Calig. 57; in Beneventum, id. Gram. 9; cf. also Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 19; Sil. 11, 267; Inscr. Orell. 68 (Veronae); 3314 (Faleriis); 6139 (Constantinae); 6978 sq.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., *any heathen temple*, Prud. contr. Symm. 1, 632.

căpĭtŭlāre, is, *n.* [prop. *adj.*, sc. vectigal; caput], *a head-* or *poll-tax*, Inscr. Orell. 3345.

căpĭtŭlārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [capitulare], *tax-gatherers and revenue-officers*, Cod. 12, 29, 2; Cassiod. Var. 10, 28. — **II.** *Recruiting-officers*, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 3.

‡ **căpĭtŭlārĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a capitation tax*, Inscr. Orell. 3345.

căpĭtŭlārĭus, a, um [capitularii, II.], *relating to the recruiting of soldiers:* functio, Cod Th. 11, 16, 14.

căpĭtŭlātim, *adv.* [caput], *by heads, summarily* (rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): dicere, Nep. ap. Cato, 3, 4: attingere, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55.

căpĭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [capitulum], *having* or *ending in a small head:* costae, Cels. 8, 1: surculus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

1. căpĭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [caput]. **I.** Lit., *a small head*, of man or beast: operto capitulo bibere, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 14.—Hence, in the lang. of comedy, for *a man*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 89; and as a term of endearment: o capitulum lepidissimum, *most charming creature*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 25: haedi, Cels. 2, 22.—**B.** Of plants: caepae, Col. 11, 3, 15; sarmenti, id. 3, 77, 4: torcularii, Cato, R. R. 18, 4 al. (perh. also ramulorum, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173; 27, 5, 20, § 37; cf. capitellum).—**II.** Transf. **A.** In architecture. **1.** *The capital* or *chapiter of a column*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56, § 178 sq.—**2.** *The capital of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3, 8.—**3.** *The cross-beam of warlike engines*, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 17. — **B.** In late Lat., *a covering for the head of females*, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 3; cf. Varr. ap. Non. p. 542, 30. — **C.** Also late Lat., *a prominent part* or *division of a writing, a chapter, section*, Tert. adv. Jud. 9, 19; Hier. in Ezech. c. 47 *fin.* — **D.** *A section of a law*, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 28.—**E.** *The raising of recruits* (as an office), Cod. Th. 11, 16, 15.

2. Căpĭtŭlum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Hernici in Latium*, now perh. *Paliano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63. — Hence, **Căpĭtŭlenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Capitulum*, Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 7.

† **căpĭtum** or **căpētum**, i, *n.*, = καπητόν, *fodder for cattle* (late Lat.), Aur. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur. 7; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 7 and 13.

† **capnĭas**, ae, *m.*, = καπνίας, smoky. **I.** (Sc. οἶνος) *A kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.—**II.** *A precious stone of a smoky hue*, of several varieties. **A.** *A kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (called, id. 37, 10, 56, § 151, capnitis = καπνίτης).—**B.** *A kind of chrysolite;* prob. our *smoky topaz*, Plin. 37, 9, 44, § 128.

† **capnion**, i, v. capnos.

† **capnĭŏs**, ii, *f.*, = κάπνιος (sc. ἄμπελος), *a species of wine, so called from the dark* or *smoky color of the grapes*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

† **capnītes**, ae, v. capnias, II. A.

† **capnītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = καπνῖτις, smoky; *a kind of cadmia*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 101.—**II.** *A smoke-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151.

† **capnŏs**, i, *f.*, = καπνός, smoke; *a plant, also called* in pure Lat. pes gallinaceus, *fumitory*, of several species, Plin. 25, 19, 98, § 155 sq.; 26, 8, 36, § 57 (also called **capnion** = καπνίον).

† **căpo**, ōnis (access. form **cāpus**, i, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; 3, 9, 3; Col. 8, 2, 3), *m.*, = κάπων, *a capon*, Varr. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Mart. 3, 58, 38; Pall. Nov. 1, 3; Apic. 4, 3.

Cappădŏcĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καππαδοκία, *a country of Asia Minor, north of Cilicia, between the Taurus and Pontus*, now called *Caramania*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8 sq.; Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 55; id. Att. 5, 18, 1; id. Fam. 15, 2, 1 sq.; Curt. 3, 1, 24; Nep. Eum. 2, 2.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Cappădox**, ŏcis, *m.*, = Καππάδοξ, *a Cappadocian*, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6, 14.—In *plur.*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 8, 5; Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39; Gr. *acc.* Cappadŏcas, Pers. 6, 77; appos. equi, Veg. 4, 6, 3. —**B. Cappădŏcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cappadocia, Cappadocian:* gens, Col. 10, 184; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6: catastae, Mart. 10, 76; cf. Pers. 6, 77: sal, Col. 6, 17, 7; cf. Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73 sq.: lactuca, Col. 10, 191; cf. id. 10, 184; also *absol.* Cappadoca, Mart. 5, 78. —**C. Cappădŏcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cappadocian:* lactuca, Col. 11, 3, 26; cf. the preced.: zizipha, Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51.—**D.** CAPPADOCICVS EXERCITVS, upon a coin of Adrian, in Eckh. Doct. Num. 6, p. 493. —**E. Cappădŏcarchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Καππαδοκαρχία, *the priest's office in Cappadocia*, Dig. 27, 1, 6.

Cappădox, ŏcis, *m.*, = Καππάδοξ. **I.** *A river in Cappadocia, from which this province is said to have derived its name*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9. — **II.** *A Cappadocian;* v. Cappadocia, II. A.

cappăra, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* portulacca, App. Herb. 103.

† **cappăris**, is, *f.* (*acc.* -im, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 79 P.; *acc.* -in, Mart. 3, 77; Cels. 4, 9), and (rare) **cappări**, *indecl. n.*, = κάππαρις or κάππαρι, *the caper-bush*, Col. 11, 3, 17; 11, 3, 54; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127; Pall. Oct. 11, 4: capparis cortex, Cels. 5, 17, 19.—**II.** *The fruit of the caper-bush, the caper*, Plaut. l. l.: capparin et cepas voras, Mart. l. l.: urinam movet, Cels. 2, 31.

‡ **cappas**, marinos equos Graeci a flexu [κάμπτω = to bend] posteriorum partium appellant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.; v. hippocampus.

capra, ae, *f.* [caper], *a she-goat*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 79 P.; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1 sq.; Col. 7, 6 sq.; Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200; Cic. Lael. 17, 62 al.: fera = caprea, Verg. A. 4, 152.—*A nickname for a man with bristly hair*, Suet. Calig. 50; cf. caper. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A star in the constellation Auriga* (which is Amalthea, transf to heaven), Hor. C. 3, 7, 6; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110.—**B.** *The odor of the armpits* (cf. ala and caper), Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29.—**C.** *A cognomen of the* Annii, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10. — **D.** Caprae Palus, *the place in Rome where Romulus disappeared in the Campus, where afterwards was the Circus Flaminius*, Liv. 1, 16, 1 (in Ov. F. 2, 491, Caprea Palus; acc. to Fest. p. 49, also called Capralia).

caprā-gĕnus (caprŭg-), a, um, *adj.* [capra], *of the flesh of the wild goat:* lumbi, Macr. S. 2, 9, 12.

căprāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a plant, also called* cicer columbinum, App. Herb. 108.

căprārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [capra], *of* or *pertaining to the goat:* pastus, Sol. 1, § 97: mutilago, *a species of tithymalus*, App. Herb. 108.—*Subst.:* **căprārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a goat-herd*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 10; Col 3, 10, 17.—**II. Caprārĭa**, ae, *f* **A.** *An island near the south point of the Balearis Major*, now *Caborra*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 78; Mart. Cap. 6, § 643. — **B.** *One of the* Fortunatae Insulae, Mart. Cap. 6, § 702.—**C.** *A small island in the Tuscan Sea, near the northern point of Corsica, abounding in wild goats* (Gr. Αἰγίλιον), now *Capraja*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Rutil. 1, 439; Mart. Cap. 6, § 644; called also **Caprāsia**, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3.—Hence, **Caprārĭensis**, e: plumbum, Plin. 34, 17, 49, § 164.

Caprāsĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** = Capraria, q.v. C.—**II.** *One of the mouths of the Po*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 120.

căprĕa, ae, *f.* [capra], *a kind of wild she-goat, a roe*, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; Hor. C. 3, 15, 12; 4, 4, 13; id. S. 2, 4, 43; Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; Verg. G. 2, 374; id. A. 10, 725; Ov. F. 5, 372; Mart. 13, 99; on account of the hostility between it and the wolf, prov.: jungere capreas lupis, of something impossible, Hor. C. 1, 33, 8.—**II.** Capreā Palus, v. capra, II. D.

Caprĕae, ārum, *f.*, *an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, near Campania*, now *Capri*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; Verg. A. 7, 735; Ov. M. 15, 709; Sil. 8, 541; celebrated as the dwelling-place of the emperor Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 67; 6, 1; 6, 2; 6, 10; Suet. Tib. 39; 40; 60; 62; 74; Juv. 10, 72; 10, 93; who was thence, and in derision of his wantonness, called **Caprĭnĕus**, Suet. Tib. 43.—Hence, **Caprĕensis**, e, *adj.:* secessus, Suet. Tib. 43.

* **căprĕĭda**, ae, *f.*, *a diuretic plant*, Cato, R. R. 122.

‡ **căprĕŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [caprea], δορκάς, *the roe, doe*, Gloss. Philox.

* **căprĕŏlātim**, *adv.* [capreolus], *in a winding, twining manner*, App. M. 11, p. 268.

căprĕŏlus, i, *m.* [as if from capreus, caprea]. **I.** *A kind of wild goat, chamois, roebuck*, Verg. E. 2, 41; Col. 9, 1, 1. — **II.** Transf., named from the form of their horns, **A.** *An implement with two prongs for cutting up weeds, a weeding-hoe*, Col. 11, 3, 46.—**B.** In *plur.:* capreoli, in mechanics, *short pieces of timber inclining to each other, which support something, supports, props, stays*, Vitr. 4, 2; 5, 1; 10, 15; 10, 20; 10, 21; Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 11. — **C.** Of vines, *the small tendrils which support the branches*, Col. 1, 31, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll.; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

Caprĭcornus, i, *m.* [caper-cornu; cf. in Gr. αἰγοκερεύς], *Capricorn* (having a goat's horns), *the sign of the zodiac which the sun enters at the winter solstice* (opp. Cancer), Varr 2, 1, 8; Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112; id. Arat. 59 (293); Hor. C. 2, 17, 20; Ov. F. 1, 651; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 64 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 17; Hyg. Fab. 196; id. Astr. 2, 28.

căprĭfīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [caprifico], *a ripening of figs by the stinging of the gall-insect*, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 81; 17, 27, 43, § 254.

căprĭfīco, āre, *v. a.* [caprificus], *to ripen figs by the stinging of the gall-insect*, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 114; Pall. Mart. 10, 28.

căprĭ-fīcus, i, *f.* [caper-ficus, goat-fig], *the wild fig-tree:* illi ubi etiam caprificus magna est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 38; Hor. Epod. 5, 17; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 76; Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: arbor, id. 34, 13, 35, § 133; Mart. 10, 2, 9; and in a play upon the word with caper and ficus, Mart. 4, 52, 2. The gall-insect, Cynips psenes, Linn., springing from this tree, ripens by its sting the fruit of the cultivated fig-tree, ficus (cf. Plin. 17, 27, 44, § 256, caprifico and caprificatio); hence poet., in allusion to the fact that the wild fig-tree strikes root in the cracks of stones, etc., and breaks them, Pers. 1, 25; cf. Juv. 10, 145.—**II.** *The fruit of the wild fig-tree, the wild fig*, Col. 11, 2, 56; Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40: caprificus vocatur e silvestri genere ficus numquam maturescens, id. 15, 19, 21, § 79.

căprĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper-gigno], *proceeding from a goat, of the goat kind* (poet.): genus, Pac. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; and ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.: pecu, Cic. Progn. Fragm. ap. Prisc. l. l.—*Subst.:* **căprĭgĕni, ae**, *goats*, = capri, ae: caprigenum (= caprigenorum or -arum) trita ungulis, Att. ap. Macr S. l. l. (Trag. Rel. v. 544 Rib.): caprigenum pecus, Verg. A. 3, 221; cf. Prisc. l. l. —To the sickliness of the goat (cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202) Plautus refers humorously, Ep. 1, 1, 16.

căprīle, is, *n.* [caper, like equile, ovile, bubile, etc.], *an enclosure* or *stall for goats*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8; Col. 7, 6, 6; Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153; Vitr. 6, 9.—*Adj.:* **căprīlis**, e, *of* or *pertaining to the goat:* semen, i. e. capellae, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3.

Căprīlĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

căprĭmulgus, i, *m.* [caper-mulgeo]. * **I.** *A milker of goats*, poet. for *countryman*, Cat. 22, 10. — **II.** *A bird supposed to suck the udders of goats, the goat-sucker*, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115.

Caprīnus, i, *m.*, v. Capreae.

căprīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caper], *of* or *pertaining to goats:* grex, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1; 2, 10, 3; Liv. 22, 10, 3: genus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19:

pecus, Col. 7, 6; 7, 7, 1: stercus, Cato, R. R. 36; Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2: pellis, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124; 30, 11, 30, § 99: sanguis, id. 28, 17, 68, § 232.—P r o v.: rixari de lanâ caprinâ, *to contend about trifles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15. — **II.** *Subst.:* **căprīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *goat's flesh*, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

căprĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [caper], *goat-footed*, a poet. epithet of rural deities: Satyri, * Lucr. 4, 582; * Hor. C. 2, 19, 4: Panes, Prop. 3, (4), 17, 34.

căprōnae (in MSS. also **-nĕae**), ārum, *f.* [caput-pronus], *the hair of men and animals hanging down upon the forehead, forelocks* (cf. antiae) (ante- and post-class., and rare): capronae dicuntur comae, quae ante frontem sunt quasi a capite pronae, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 22, 3 sq.; App. Flor. 3, p. 342; Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

Căprōtīna, ae, *f.*, *a surname of Juno at Rome*, in whose honor an annual feast was held on the Nonae Caprotinae, July 17, to commemorate the delivery of Rome from the Gauls by slaves who gave warning from a caprificus or wild fig-tree, Varr. L. L. 6, § 18 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 11; Aus. Ecl. Fer. Rom. 9.

‡ **capruncŭlum,** i, *n.* [cf. capeduncula and capedo], *an earthen vessel*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

1. capsa, ae, *f.* [capio; Fr. caisse; Engl. case], *a repository, box*, esp. for books, *bookcase, satchel*, * Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; Hor. S. 1, 4, 22; 1, 10, 63; id. Ep. 2, 1, 268; Juv. 10, 117; also for fruit, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 65; 15, 19, 21, § 82; Mart. 11, 8.

2. Capsa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Africa, in the district of Byzacium, surrounded by vast deserts, plundered by Marius in the Jugurthine war*, Sall. J. 89, 4; 91 sq.; Flor. 3, 1, 14.—Hence, **II. Capsenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Capsa*, Sall. J. 92, 3 sq.; in Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30, called **Capsĭtāni.**

capsārĭus, ii, *m.* [capsa]. **I.** *A slave who carried the satchels of boys going to school*, Suet. Ner. 36; Dig. 40, 2, 13.—**II.** *The maker of satchels*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.—**III.** *A slave who took care of the clothes in baths*, Dig. 1, 15, 3, § 5; Edict. Dom. p. 22.

capsella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small box* or *coffer*, Petr. 67, 9; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 1; Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 8 sqq.

Capsenses and **Capsĭtāni,** v. 2. Capsa, II.

capso, is, it, etc., v. 1. capio *init.*

capsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [capsa], *a small box* or *chest*, Fab. Pictor. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; Cat. 68, 36; Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 102. — Hence, homo de capsulâ, *one who is excessively neat, nice:* juvenes barbâ et comâ nitidi, de capsulâ toti, *quite from the bandbox*, Sen. Ep. 115, 2.

capsus, i, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A wagon-body, coach-body*, Vitr. 10, 14; Fest. s. v. ploximum, p. 230 Müll.: cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.—**II.** *An enclosure for animals, a pen*, Vell. 1, 16, 2.

capta, v. 1. capio *fin.*

captābĭlis, e, *adj.* [capto], *that can take:* res contrariorum, Boeth. Categ. 1, p. 144.

captātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a reaching after* or *catching at something* (rare): verborum, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 81: puerilis vocum similium, Quint. 8, 3, 57: testamenti, *legacy-hunting*, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160; Quint. 8, 6, 51.—**II.** In fencing, t. t., *a feint*, Quint. 5, 13, 54.

captātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who eagerly reaches after, endeavors to obtain*, or *strives for something* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** L i t. only in Prud. στεφ. 5, 17. — **II.** T r o p.: aurae popularis, *that courts the popular breeze*, Liv. 3, 33, 7. — E s p., *one who hunts after legacies, a legacy-hunter*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 57; Petr. 141; Juv. 5, 98; 10, 202.

captātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [captator]; in the Lat. of the jurists, *of* or *pertaining to legacy-hunters:* institutiones, *the establishing of a person as one's heir on condition of being also made heir by him*, Dig. 28, 5, 70; 28, 5, 69: scripturae, ib. 28, 30, 63.

* **captātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who strives after* or *aims at any thing:* scientia, captatrix veri similium, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 16.

captensŭla, ae, *f.* [captio], *a fallacious argument, a sophism*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423.

captĭo, ōnis, *f.* [capio]. **I.** L i t., *a catching:* pignoris, Gai Inst. 4, 12; 4, 29; cf. Gell. 7, 10, 3: odoris, Lact. Opif. Dei, 10.—**B.** *A seizing, apprehension:* domini, Ambros. Ob. Valent. 35.—**II.** T r o p., *a deceiving, deception, fraud, deceit*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 112; 5, 2, 36; id. Most. 5, 2, 23; id. Truc. 2, 7, 65: si in parvulâ re captionis aliquid vererere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: incidere in captionem, Dig. 4, 1, 1: consilium multis captionibus suppositum, ib. 4, 4, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 33, 2.—**B.** E s p. freq. in dialectics, *a fallacious argument, a sophism:* omnes istius generis captiones eodem modo refelluntur, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: praestigiis quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: dialecticae, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: captiones discutere, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: metuere, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 45: induere se in captiones, Gell. 16, 2, 5: explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 41; id. Brut. 53, 198; cf. id. ib. § 197; id. Att. 10, 15, 2. — **C.** M e t o n. (causa pro effectu; cf.: fraudi esse), *an injury, a disadvantage:* ne quid captioni mihi sit, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 19 Lorenz ad loc.: mea captio est, si quidem ejus inopiâ minus multa ad me scribis, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4; Dig. 29, 3, 7; 50, 17, 200.

captĭōsē, *adv.*, v. captiosus *fin.*

captĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [captio]. **I.** *Fallacious, deceptive:* societas, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: beneficium, Dig. 46, 5, 8 pr.: liberalitas, ib. 2, 15, 8.— *Comp.*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 52.—**II.** (Acc. to captio, I. B.) *Captious, sophistical* (most freq. in Cic.): animi fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46; so Gell. 16, 2, 13: probabilitas, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72: genus, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49; so in *sup.*, id. ib. — *Subst.:* **captĭōsa,** ōrum, *n.*, *sophisms*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22. — *Adv.:* **captĭōsē,** *captiously, insidiously:* interrogare, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94.

captīto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [capto, capio], *to strive eagerly after, to snatch at any thing* (very rare), App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; cf. Gell. 9, 6, 3.

captiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [captio], *a quirk, sophism, fallacy*, Cic. Att. 15, 7 *fin.*; Gell. 16, 2, 8.

captīva, ae, *f.*, v. captivus, I. A. 2 b.

captīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [captivo], *a subjugation, enslavement:* elephanti, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

* **captīvātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that takes captive*, Aug. Ep. 199.

captīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [captivus], *the condition of* captivus (post-Aug.; cf. Madvig. Cic. Cornel. Fragm. ap. Orell. V. 2, p. 71). **I.** L i t. **A.** Of living beings, *captivity, bondage*, Sen. Ep. 85, 27; Tac. A. 12, 51; 4, 25; 11, 23; id. H. 5, 21; Just. 3, 5, 2; 4, 3, 3; 4, 5, 12; 11, 3, 7; 11, 14, 11. — Also of animals, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134; Flor. 1, 18, 28.—**B.** C o l l e c t.: nisi coetu alienigenarum, velut captivitas, inferatur, Tac. A. 11, 23. — **C.** Of inanim. things, *a taking, capture:* urbium, Tac. A. 16, 16; id. H. 3, 83: Africae, Flor. 2, 6, 8.— Also in *plur.:* urbium, Tac. H. 3, 70.—**II.** (Acc. to capio, II. A. 2. a.) Oculorum, *blindness*, App. M. 1, p. 104, 36 Elm.

captīvo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to take captive* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; Vulg. Rom. 7, 23.

captīvus, a, um, *adj.* [captus, capio, II. A. 1.]. **I.** Of living beings. **A.** Of men, *taken prisoner, captive.* **1.** I n g e n. (rare): urbs regi, captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv. 31, 46, 16; cf.: vix precibus, Neptune, tuis captiva resolvit Corpora, Ov. A. A. 2, 587: multitudo captiva servorum, Liv. 7, 27, 9: mancipia, id. 32, 26, 6: Tecmessa, Hor. C. 2, 4, 6: pubes, id. ib. 3, 5, 18: matres, Ov. M. 13, 560. — **2.** *Subst.:* **captīvus,** i, *m.*, *a captive in war, a captive, prisoner* (freq. and class.), Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82; id. Phil. 8, 11, 32; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54; id. Off. 1, 12, 38; 1. 13, 39; id. Fam. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 22; 1, 50; Nep. Hann. 7, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 115 al.; Verg. A. 9, 273; [illegible]or. S. 1, 3, 89; id. Ep. 1, 16, 69; Ov. M. 1[illegible]; Juv. 7, 201.—**b. captīva,** ae, *f* [illegible] captiva, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 39; id. M. 13, [illegible] Curt. 6, 2, 5; 8, 4, 26; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 264.

—**B.** T r a n s f., poet., *that pertains* or *belongs to captives:* sanguis, Verg. A. 10, 520; cruor, Tac. A. 14, 30: crines, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 45: lacerti, id. M. 13, 667: colla, id. P. 2, 1, 43: sitis, Mart. 11, 96, 4: bracchia, Sen. Herc. Oet. 109 al. — **C.** Of animals, *caught* or *taken:* pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: ferae, id. ib. 1, 475: vulpes, id. F. 4, 705: crocodili, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93: mullus, Mart. 10, 37 al.—**II.** Of inanim. things, *captured, plundered, taken as booty, spoiled, taken by force:* naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 5; Liv. 26, 47, 3: navigia, id. 10, 2, 12: carpenta, id. 33, 23, 4: pecunia, id. 1, 53, 3; 10, 46, 6: aurum argentumque, id. 45, 40, 1: signa, id. 7, 37, 13: arma, id. 9, 40, 15: solum, id. 5, 30, 3: ager, id. 2, 48, 2; Tac. A. 12, 32: res, Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 7: vestis, Verg. A. 2, 765: portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193: currus, Verg. A. 7, 184: caelum, Ov. M. 1, 184 al.—**B.** T r o p.: captiva mens, i. e. *by love*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 30.

capto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. act.* [capio]. **I.** P r o p., *to strive to seize, lay hold of a thing with zeal, longing*, etc., *to catch at, snatch, chase*, etc.: (syn. aucupor, venor): Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68; so id. ib. 1, 2, 108; Ov. M. 3, 432; 10, 42; cf.: aquam hianti ore, Curt. 4, 16, 12; and: imbrem ore hianti, id. 4, 7, 14: laqueo volucres, harundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23; Verg. G. 1, 139; Hor. Epod. 2, 36; Ov. M. 8, 217; cf.: (meretrices) occurrebant amatoribus: Eos captabant, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 31: muscas, Suet. Dom. 3: modo cervicem, modo crura, Ov. M. 9, 37: collum, id. ib. 3, 428: patulis naribus auras, Verg. G. 1, 376; Ov. M. 7, 557; 4, 72: plumas ore, id. ib. 8, 198: umbras et frigora, Verg. E. 2, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 53: auribus aëra, *to catch the breeze*, id. A. 3, 514: captata Hesperie, *watched, sought for*, Ov. M. 11, 768.—**II.** F i g u r a t i v e l y. **A.** I n g e n., *to strive after, long for, desire earnestly, try* or *seek to obtain* (syn.: consector, appeto, aucupor; class.): sermonem, *to watch, listen to*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 8; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 29: sonitum aure admota, Liv. 38, 7, 8; solitudines, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: quid consili, *to adopt*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 91; Ter. And. 1, 1, 143; 2, 4, 1: assensiones alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51: plausus, *to covet*, id. Pis. 25, 60: misericordiam, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86; id. Inv. 1, 55, 106: voluptatem, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24 (opp. praeterire): risus, *to provoke, strive to excite*, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 26; Phaedr. 1, 29, 1: favorem, Quint. 6, 1, 25; Suet. Tib. 57: nomen imperatorium, D. Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4: incerta pro certis, Sall. C. 20, 2; cf.: nubes et inania, Hor. A. P. 230: libertatis auram, Liv. 3, 37, 1; cf.: auram incertae famae, Curt. 4, 5, 8: occasionem, *to watch for*, Liv. 38, 44, 3; Suet. Caes. 7: tempus rei, Quint. 4, 2, 70; Liv. 4, 36, 3: tempestates, id. 5, 6, 4: brevitatem, Quint. 10, 1, 32: elegantiam actoris, id. 11, 3, 184: leporem propositionum ac partitionum, id. 11, 1, 53: solas sententias multas, id. 8, 5, 30: auctoritatem contemptu ceterorum, id. 12, 3, 12; 9, 2, 98; cf. id. 11, 3, 142: vox non captata, sed velut oblata, id. 9, 3, 73.—With *inf.* as object: prendique et prendere captans, Ov. M. 10, 58: laedere aliquem, Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: opprimere, id. 5, 3, 2: acquirere voluptates, Col. 8, 11, 1.—With a clause as object: cum, an marem editura esset variis captaret (i. e. magno studio quaereret) ominibus, Suet. Tib. 14.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** (Acc. to capio, II. 2.) *To seek to catch* or *take one in a crafty manner, to lie in wait for, seek to entrap, to entice, allure* (constr. *quem, quod, quem cujus rei, cum quo, inter se*, or *absol.*): magnum hoc vitium vino'st: Pedes captat primum, luctator dolosu'st, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 6; cf. captatio: quâ viâ te captent, eâdem ipsos capi? Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 16: tu si me impudicitiae captas, capere non potes, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189; 1, 1, 266; 2, 2, 163; id. Men. 4, 2, 83: astute mihi captandum 'st cum illoc, id. Most. 5, 1, 21: quid ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: est quiddam quod suâ vi nos adliciat ad sese, non emolumento captans aliquo, sed trahens suâ dignitate, id. Inv. 2, 52, 157: hostem insidiis, Liv. 2, 50, 3: inter se, id. 44, 24, 8; 44, 25, 12: verba (*to interpret sophistically;* cf. captio), Dig. 10, 4, 19.—*Absol.:* contra est eundum cautim et captandum mihi, Att. ap. Non. p. 512, 12; p. 512, 50: in colloquiis insidiari

et captare, Liv. 32, 33, 11 (= captionibus uti, studere fallere). — Hence, **2.** A standing expression, *to practise legacy-hunting, to hunt for legacies* (aliquem or aliquod): testamenta senum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 23; cf. hereditatem, Dig. 29, 6, 1: homines, Petr. 116, 6; Mart. 6, 63; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7; 4, 2, 2; Juv. 16, 56 al.; cf. captator and captatorius.— **3.** *To take up, begin,* of discourse: ubi captato sermone diuque loquendo ad nomen venere Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 279.

* **captor,** ōris, *m.* [capio], *he who catches (animals), a hunter, huntsman,* Poët. Anth. Lat. 5, 162, 8.

* **captrix,** īcis, *f.* [captor], *she that takes, catches;* trop., *she that despoils:* virium captrices, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39, 226.

captūra, ae, *f.* [capio] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A taking, catching (of animals);* abstr.: piscium, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71: piscium et alitum, id. 19, 1, 2, § 10: pantherae, id. 28, 8, 27, § 93. —**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.). **A.** *That which is taken, the prey:* pinxit venatores cum capturâ, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99; 10, 40, 56, § 115; Suet. Aug. 25.—Hence, **B.** *Gain, profit* (acquired by low or immoral employments), *reward, pay, hire, wages:* prostitutarum, Suet. Calig. 40: inhonesti lucri, Val. Max. 9, 4, 1; so id. 3, 4, 4; 6, 9, 8; Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 4; Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *init.*

1. captus, a, um, *Part.,* from capio.

2. captus, ūs, *m.* [capio]. **I.** *A taking, seizing; that which is taken* or *grasped* (so post-Aug. and rare): flos (ederae) trium digitorum captu, i. e. *as much as one can grasp with three fingers, a pinch,* Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 79: piscium vel avium vel missilium, *a draught,* Dig. 18, 1, 8, § 1: bonorum, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 7.—**II.** (Acc. to capio, II. B. 4.) *Power of comprehension, capacity, notion* (this is the usu. class. signif. in the phrase ut est captus alicujus, *according to one's capacity* or *notion*): hic Geta, ut captus est servorum, non malus Neque iners, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34 (ut se habet condicio servorum, Don.); so Afran. ap. Don. ib.: civitas ampla atque florens, ut est captus Germanorum, *according to German notions* (ὥς γε κατὰ Γερμανούς, Metaphr.), Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Graeci homines non satis animosi, prudentes, ut est captus hominum, satis, *for this people's capacity,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65.—With *pro* or *supra* (post-class.): pro captu, Gell. 1, 9, 3; App. Mag. p. 277; Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 5: SVPRA CAPTVM, Inscr. Grut. 1120, 7. —**B.** Of physical power (very rare): iracundissimae ac pro corporis captu pugnacissimae sunt apes, *in proportion to* or *in view of their bodily size,* Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 2.

Căpŭa, ae, *f.,* = Καπύη [kindred with campus, q. v.], *the chief city of Campania, celebrated for its riches and luxury,* now *Sta. Maria di Capua,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Pis. 11, 24; 11, 25; id. Agr. 1, 6, 18 sq.; 2, 32, 87; Verg. G. 2, 224; Hor. Epod. 16, 5; id. S. 1, 5, 47; id. Ep. 1, 11, 11: Capua ab campo dicta, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; cf. Liv. 4, 37, 1; other fabulous etymologies v. in Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 145, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 43 Müll.: Capuam Hannibali Cannas fuisse, Flor. 2, 6, 21; cf. Cannae.—**II.** *Adj.* **A. Campanus,** v. under Campania, 2. a.— **B. Căpŭensis,** e, *of Capua* (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 3766.—*Plur.:* Capuenses, *the inhabitants of Capua,* Schol. Bobiens. Cic. post Red. in Sen. p. 249 Orell. — **C. Căpŭānus,** *of Capua,* used by some acc. to analogy, Varr. L. L. 10, § 16, p. 163 Bip.

căpūdo, ĭnis, v. capedo.

căpŭla [*dim.* from capis; cf. capedo], *a small bowl with handles,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.

căpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [capulus], *pertaining to* or *destined for a bier:* capularem dici voluerunt senem jam morti contiguum; sed et reos capulares dicebant, qui capulo digni forent, Fulg. p. 563, 11 sq.: cadaver, Lucil. ap. Fulg. l. l.: tam oppido Acheruntieus? Tam capularis, *near the grave,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 33 (Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 222; 11, 64).

căpŭlātor (contr. CAPLATOR, Inscr. Orell. 2239; 3765), ōris, *m.* [capulo], *he that pours out of one vessel into another, a decanter,* Cato, R. R. 66, 1; Col. 12, 50, 10.

1. căpŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [capula], *to pour off (oil, wine,* etc.), Cato, R. R. 66, 1; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22.

2. capŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [capulus, IV.]; of animals, *to catch,* Mel. 2, 5, 7; Col. 6, 2, 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

căpŭlus, i, *m.* (acc. to Gramm. also **căpŭlum,** i, *n.,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.; Non. p. 4, 21 sq.; Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5) [capio; prop. the holder]. **I.** *A sarcophagus, bier, sepulchre, tomb:* capulum ... vocatur et id, quo mortuo efferatur, Paul. l. l.: capulum dicitur quicquid aliquam rem intra se capit: nam sarcophagum, id est sepulchrum, capulum dici veteres volunt, quod corpora capiat... Novius... Prius in capulo quam in curuli sellâ. Lucilius Satyrarum libro secundo, quem illi quom vidissent ... in capulo hunc non esse, aliumque cubare. Var. Cosmotorque, Propter cunam capulum positum nutrix tradit pollictori, Non. p. 4, 21 sqq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 222: (feretrum) Latine capulus dicitur, id. ib. 11, 64: dum funera portant, Dum capulo nondum manus excidit, Stat. Th. 3, 362: monumentum quoddam conspicamur. Ibi capulos carie et vetustate semitectos, quis inhabitabant pulverei et jam cinerosi mortui, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: capuli lecti funerei vel rogi in modum arae constructi, Placid. Gloss. tom. III. p. 451.— Hence: ire ad capulum, *to go to the grave,* Lucr. 2, 1174; and sarcastically: capuli decus, *one who deserves a bier* = capularis, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 42. — **II.** *That by which any thing is seized* or *held, the handle:* aratri, Ov. P. 1, 8, 57: sceptri, id. M. 7, 506 —Esp., *the hilt of a sword,* Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Verg. A. 2, 553; 10, 536; Ov. M. 7, 422; 12, 133; 12, 491; Petr. 82, 2; Tac. A. 2, 21; App. M. 1, p. 108 al.; cf.: capulum manubrium gladii vocatur, Paul. l. l. —Hence, **III.** = membrum virile, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 29; with the addition of coleorum, Auct. Priap. 24, 7.—**IV.** Capulum, *a halter for catching* or *fastening cattle, a lasso,* Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5; cf. capulo.

cāpus, i, v. capo.

căpŭt (kăp- căpud), ĭtis (*abl. sing.* regularly capite: capiti, Cat. 68, 124; cf. Tib. 1, 1, 72 Huschk., where the MSS., as well as Caes. German. Arat. 213, vary between the two forms), *n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kap-âla; Gr. κεφ-αλή; Goth. haubith; Germ. Haupt]. **I.** *The head,* of men and animals: oscitat in campis caput a cervice revolsum, Enn. Ann. 462 Vahl.: i lictor, conliga manus, caput obnubito, form. ap. Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 26, 6: tun' capite cano amas, homo nequissume? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 34; so, cano capite, id. As. 5, 2, 84; id. Cas. 3, 1, 4; Tib. 1, 1, 72; Pers. 1, 83 al.; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 43, and: capitis nives, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12, and Quint. 8, 6, 17 Spald.: raso capite calvus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 306: irraso, id. Rud. 5, 2, 16: intonsum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: amputare alicui, Suet. Galb. 20; Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 9: capite operto, Cic. Sen. 10, 34, 34: obvoluto, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77 Klotz: caput aperire, id. ib.: abscindere cervicibus, id. ib. 11, 2, 5: demittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32; Cat. 87, 8; Verg. A. 9, 437: attollere, Ov. M. 5, 503: extollere, *to become bold,* Cic. Planc. 13, 33: efferre, *to raise one's head, to be eminent,* Verg. E. 1, 25 al.—Of animals, Tib. 2, 1, 8; Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; 2, 3, 200; id. Ep. 1, 1, 76 al.—**b.** Prov.: supra caput esse, *to be over one's head,* i. e. *to be at one's very doors, to threaten in consequence of nearness* (= imminere, impendere), Sall. C. 52, 24; Liv. 3, 17, 2; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Tac. H. 4, 69; cf. Kritz ad Sall. l. l.: capita conferre (like our phrase *to put heads together,* i. e *to confer together in secret*), Liv. 2, 45, 7: ire praecipitem in lutum, per caputque pedesque, *over head and ears,* Cat. 17, 9: nec caput nec pedes, *neither beginning nor end, good for nothing,* Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2; cf. Cato ap. Liv. Epit. lib. 50; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 139 sq.— **c.** Capita aut navia (al. navim), *heads* or *tails,* a play of the Roman youth in which a piece of money is thrown up, to see whether the figure-side (the head of Janus) or the reverse-side (a ship) will fall uppermost, Macr. S. 1, 7; Aur. Vict. Orig. 3; cf. Ov. F. 1, 239; Paul. Nol. Poëm. 38, 73.—**d.** Poet., *the head,* as the seat of the understanding: aliena negotia Per caput saliunt, *run through the head,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 34; so id. ib. 2, 3, 132; id. A. P. 300.—**e.** Ad Capita bubula, a place in Rome in the tenth region, where Augustus was born, Suet. Aug. 5.— **2.** Transf., of inanimate things. **a.** In gen., *the head, top, summit, point, end, extremity* (beginning or end): ulpici, Cato, R. R. 71: allii, Col. 6, 34, 1: porri, id. 11, 3, 17: papaveris, Liv. 1, 54, 6; Verg. A. 9, 437: bulborum, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 94: caulis, id. 19, 8, 41, § 140 al.: jecoris (or jecinoris, jocinoris), Cic. Div. 2, 13, 32; Liv. 8, 9, 1; cf. id. 27, 26, 14; 41, 14, 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.: extorum, Ov. M. 15, 795; Luc. 1, 627; Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189: pontis, *tête de pont,* Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 4; cf. Front. Arat. 2, 13, 5: tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: columnae, Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13: molis, *the highest point of the mole,* Curt. 4, 2, 23: xysti, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20: porticus, id. ib. 5, 6, 19 al.—**b.** Esp., of rivers, (α) *The origin, source, spring (head):* caput aquae illud est, unde aqua nascitur, Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 8; so Lucr. 5, 270; 6, 636; 6, 729; Tib. 1, 7, 24; Hor. C. 1, 1, 22; id. S. 1, 10, 37; Verg. G. 4, 319; 4, 368; Ov. M. 2, 255; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; Liv. 1, 51, 9; 2, 38, 1; 37, 18, 6: fontium, Vitr. 8, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 8; Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 5; 10, 91, 1 al. — (β) (more rare) *The mouth, embouchure,* Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Liv. 33, 41, 7; Luc. 2, 52; 3, 202.— **c.** Also of plants, sometimes *the root,* Cato, R. R. 36; 43; 51: vitis, id. ib. 33, 1; 95, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195; Verg. G. 2, 355.—**d.** Also, in reference to the vine, *vine branches,* Col. 3, 10, 1; Cic. Sen. 15, 53.—Poet., also the *summit, top* of trees, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, and ap. Non. 195, 24; Ov. M. 1, 567; Poët. ap Quint. 9, 4, 90; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 370. —**e.** Of mountains, rocks, Verg. A. 4, 249; 6, 360.— **f.** Of a boil that swells out, Cels. 8, 9; hence, facere, *to come to a head,* Plin. 22, 25, 76, § 159; 26, 12, 77, § 125; cf.: capita deorum appellabantur fasciculi facti ex verbenis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64 Müll. — **II.** Per meton. (pars pro toto), *a man, person,* or *animal* (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf. κάρα, κεφαλή, ראשׁ, in the same signif.; v. Liddell and Scott and Robinson): pro capite tuo quantum dedit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 64; id. Pers. 1, 1, 37: hoc conruptum'st caput, id. Ep. 1, 1, 85: siquidem hoc vivet caput, i. e. ego, id. Ps. 2, 4, 33; so id. Stich. 5, 5, 10; cf. id. Capt. 5, 1, 25: ridiculum caput! Ter. And. 2, 2, 34: festivum, id. Ad. 2, 3, 8: lepidum, id. ib. 5, 9, 9: carum, Verg. A. 4, 354; Hor. C. 1, 24, 2: liberum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: vilia, Liv. 25, 6, 9: viliora, id. 9, 26, 22: vilissima, id. 24, 5, 13: ignota, id. 3, 7, 7; cf. id. 2, 5, 6: liberorum servorumque, id. 29, 29, 3 al.—In imprecations: istic capiti dicito, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 47; cf.: vae capiti tuo, id. Most. 4, 3, 10; so id. Poen. 3, 3, 32; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Tib. 1, 2, 12; Verg. A. 8, 484; 11, 399 al.—With numerals: capitum Helvetiorum milia CCLXIII., *souls,* Caes. B. G. 1, 29; 4, 15: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum Milia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; id. Ep. 2, 2, 189; cf. id. C. 1, 28, 20 al.; so, in capita, in distribution, *to* or *for each person* (cf. in Heb. also לַגֻּלְגְּלֹת, for each head, poll, = for each individual, v. Robinson in h. v.), Liv. 2, 33, 11; 32, 17, 2; 34, 50, 6 al. (cf.: in singulos, id. 42, 4, 5).—Of the poll-tax: exactio capitum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5; so, capite censi, v. censeo.— Of animals, Verg. A. 3, 391; Col. 6, 5, 4 *fin.*; 8, 5, 4; 8, 5, 7; 8, 11, 13; Veg. Vet. 1, 18.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *Life,* and specif., **a.** *Physical life:* carum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 33 sq.; 5, 1, 26: si capitis res siet, *if it is a matter of life and death,* id. Trin. 4, 2, 120: capitis periculum adire, *to risk one's life,* Ter. And. 4, 1, 53: id. Hec. 3, 1, 54; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 2, 6 Ruhnk.: capitis poena, *capital punishment,* Caes. B. G. 7, 71: pactum pro capite pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: cum altero certamen honoris et dignitatis est, cum altero capitis et famae, id. ib. 1, 12, 38: cum dimicatione capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: suo capite decernere, id. Att. 10, 9, 2; so Liv. 2, 12, 10; Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; Liv. 9, 5, 5: caput offerre pro patriâ, Cic. Sull. 30, 84: patrium tibi crede caput, i. e. patris vitam et salutem, Ov. M. 8, 94; so, capitis accusare, *to accuse of a capital crime,* Nep. Paus. 2 *fin.*: absolvere, id. Milt. 7, 6: damnare, id. Alcib. 4, 5; id. Eum. 5, 1: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55, 14: caput Jovi sacrum, id. 3, 55, 7: sacratum, id. 10, 38, 3 al.; cf. Ov. M. 9, 296.— **b.** *Civil* or *political life,* acc. to the Roman idea, including the rights of liberty, citi-

zenship, and family (libertatis, civitatis, familiae): its loss or deprivation was called deminutio or minutio capitis, acc. to the foll. jurid. distinction: capitis deminutionis tria genera sunt: maxima, media, minima; tria enim sunt, quae habemus: libertatem, civitatem, familiam. Igitur cum omnia haec amittimus (as by servitude or condemnation to death), maximam esse capitis deminutionem; cum vero amittimus civitatem (as in the interdictio aquae et ignis) libertatem retinemus, mediam esse capitis deminutionem; cum et libertas et civitas retinetur, familia tantum mutatur (as by adoption, or, in the case of women, by marriage) minimam esse capitis deminutionem constat, Dig. 4, 5, 11; cf. Just. Inst. 1, 16, 4; Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 181; 1, 54, 231; id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; Liv. 3, 55, 14; 22, 60, 15: capitis minor, Hor. C. 3, 5, 42: servus manumissus capite non minuitur, quia nullum caput habuit, Dig. 4, 5, 3, § 1. — Of the deminutio media, Cic. Brut. 36, 136; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, §§ 98 and 99; id. Quint. 2, 8 al.—Of the deminutio minima, Cic. Top. 4, 18; cf. Gai Inst. 1, 162.—**2.** *The first* or *chief person* or *thing, the head, leader, chief, guide* (very freq.). (α) With *gen.:* scelerum, *an arrant knave*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 31; id. Mil. 2, 6, 14; id. Ps. 1, 5, 31; 4, 5, 3; id. Rud. 4, 4, 54: perjuri, id. ib. 4, 4, 55: concitandorum Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: consilii, Liv. 8, 31, 7: conjurationis, id. 9, 26, 7: caput rei Romanae Camillus, id. 6, 3, 1; cf.: caput rerum Masinissam fuisse, id. 28, 35, 12; so id. 26, 40, 13: reipublicae, Tac. A. 1, 13: nominis Latini, *heads, chiefs*, Liv. 1, 52, 4: belli, id. 45, 7, 3: Suevorum, *chief tribe*, Tac. G. 39 *fin.* al.—The predicate in *gen. masc.:* capita conjurationis ejus virgis caesi ac securi percussi, Liv. 10, 1, 3.—(β) With *esse* and *dat.:* ego caput fui argento reperiundo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 138; cf.: illic est huic rei caput, *author, contriver*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 27; so id. Ad. 4, 2, 29 al.—(γ) *Absol.:* urgerent philosophorum greges, jam ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: corpori valido caput deerat, *guide, leader*, Liv. 5, 46, 5: esse aliquod caput (i. e. regem) placebat, id. 1, 17, 4; cf. id. 1, 23, 4; Hor. S. 2, 5, 74 al.—Of things, *head, chief, capital*, etc.; thus of cities: Thebas caput fuisse totius Graeciae, *head, first city*, Nep. Epam. 10 *fin.;* so with *gen.*, Liv. 9, 37, 12; 10, 37, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 23, 11, 11; 37, 18, 3 (with arx); cf.: pro capite atque arce Italiae, urbe Romanâ, Liv. 22, 32, 5; and with *dat.:* Romam caput Latio esse, id. 8, 4, 5; and: brevi caput Italiae omni Capuam fore, id. 23, 10, 2 Drak. *N. cr.*—Of other localities: castellum quod caput ejus regionis erat, *the head, principal place*, Liv. 21, 33, 11.—Of other things: jus nigrum, quod cenae caput erat, *the principal dish*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; cf. id. Fin. 2, 8, 25: patrimonii publici, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21; cf. id. ib. 2, 29, 80; Liv. 6, 14, 10: caput esse artis, decere, *the main* or *principal point*, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132: caput esse ad beate vivendum securitatem, id. Lael. 13, 45: ad consilium de re publicâ dandum caput est nosse rem publicam; ad dicendum vero probabiliter, nosse mores civitatis, id. de Or. 2, 82, 337; 1, 19, 87: litterarum, *summary, purport, substance*, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: caput Epicuri, *the fundamental principle, dogma*, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 27: rerum, *the chief* or *central point, head*, Cic. Brut. 44, 164.—So in writings, *a division, section, paragraph, chapter*, etc.: a primo capite legis usque ad extremum, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 26; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 118 Ascon.; id. Fam. 3, 8, 4; Gell. 2, 15, 4 al.; Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223; id. Fam. 7, 22 *med.;* Quint. 10, 7, 32: id quod caput est, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4; so id. Fam. 3, 7, 4.—Of money, *the principal sum, the capital, stock* (syn. sors; opp. usurae), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 11; 2, 3, 35, § 80 sq.; id. Att. 15, 26, 4; Liv. 6, 15, 10; 6, 35, 4; Hor. S. 1, 2, 14 al.

Căpys, ўos, *m.*, = Κάπυς. **I.** *Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises*, Ov. F. 4, 34.—**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 183; 2, 35; 9, 576; 10, 145 Serv.—**III.** *A king of Alba, in Latium*, Ov. M. 14, 613 sq.; Liv. 1, 3, 8; Verg. A. 6, 768.—**IV.** *A king of Capua*, Liv. 4, 37, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 242.

Car, Căris, v. Caria, I. B. 1.

1. cārăbus, i, *m.*, = κάραβος, *a kind of sea-crab*, acc. to Beckmann: Cancer cursor, Linn.; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97.

2. cārăbus, *a small wicker boat, covered with raw hide*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 26; cf. Vossius in Caes. B. C. 1, 54 Oud.

†† **cărăcalla,** ae, and **cărăcallis,** is, *f.* [Celtic], *a long tunic* or *great-coat, with a hood, worn by the Gauls, and made of different materials*, Spart. Sev. 21; Edict. Diocl. p. 21; Hier. Ep. 64, n. 15 (in Mart. 1, 93, 8: Gallica palla).—From this garment, introduced by him, was named, **II.** *Masc.*, the emperor Antoninus Caracalla, Spart. l. l.; id. Car. 9; Aur. Vict. Caes. 21; id. Epit. 21; Aus. Caes. 9, 22.

Caractăcus, v. Caratacus.

† **cārăgōgŏs,** i, *f.* [κάρα ἄγω, carrying off from the head], *a medicinal plant*, App. Herb. 27.

Cărălis (in MSS. also **Călăris**), is, *f.*, = Κάραλις, *the chief city of Sardinia*, now *Cagliari*, Mel. 2, 7, 19 (Parthey, Cararis); Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 243; Flor. 2, 6, 35; Claud. B. Gild. 521.—*Acc.* Caralim, Flor. 2, 6, 35; Claud. B. Gild. 500 sq.—Access. form **Carăles,** um, Liv. 23, 40, 8 sq.; 30, 39, 3; and Auct. B. Afr. 98.—**II.** Deriv.: **Cărălītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Caralis:* ager, Liv. 27, 6, 14: promontorium, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 84; and id. 3, 8, 14, § 87: ALVMNO, Inscr. Momms. 6810.—In *plur. subst.:* **Cărălītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Caralis*, Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

Cărălītis Pălūs, *in Lycaonia*, Liv. 38, 15, 2 (perh. Coralitis, acc. to Κόραλις, Strab. 12, p. 568).

Cărambis (Cĕr-), is, *f.*, = Κάραμβις, *a promontory and town of the same name in Paphlagonia*, now *Kerempi Bukna*, or *Kerembeh*, Mel. 1, 19, 8; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; Val. Fl. 5, 107; *acc.* Carambin, id. 8, 214.—*Adj.:* **Cărambĭcus,** a, um, Mel. 2, 1, 3; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Cărānus, i, *m.* **I.** *King of Macedonia*, Liv. 45, 9, 3; Vell. 1, 6, 5; Just. 7, 1, 7.—**II.** *General of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 7, 3, 2; 7, 4, 32.

Caratăcus (Caractăcus and **Cataratacus,** v. Nipp. ad Tac. A. 12, 33), i, *m.*, *king of the Silures in Britain*, Tac. l. l. sq.; id. H. 3, 45.

Carbas, ae, *m.*, *the east-northeast wind*, Vitr. 1, 6, 10.

carbăsĕus (accessory form **carbăsĭnĕus,** Varr. ap. Non. p. 541, 21; and **carbăsĭnus,** Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 23; App. M. 8, p. 214; Mart. Cap. 2, § 136), a, um, *adj.* [carbasus], *of* or *made of carbasus* or *fine linen:* vela, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; 2, 5, 31, § 80: sinus, Verg. A. 11, 776; Stat. Th. 7, 658; cf. also Tib. 3, 2, 21: color, i. e. *red*, Vulg. Esth. 1, 6.—*Subst.:* **carbăsĭnum,** i, *n.*, *a linen garment*, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 548, 15.

carbăsum, i, v. carpasum.

† **carbăsus,** i, *f.* (*m.*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7; *acc. sing. n.* carbasum leve, Pacat. Paneg. in Theod. 33); *plur.* heterocl. carbăsa, ōrum, *n.* (*acc. m.* carbasos supremos, Amm. 14, 8, 14), = κάρπασος [Heb. כַּרְפַּס; Sanscr. karpâsa, cotton], *very fine Spanish flax* (unwrought or woven), *fine linen, cambric*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 10; Cat. 64, 227; *plur.* carbasa, Col. 10, 17 (Bip. galbana).—**II.** Transf., of things made of carbasus, **A.** *A fine linen garment*, Verg. A. 8, 34 Serv.; cf. Non. p. 541, 13 sq.; Curt. 8, 9, 21; Val. Max. 1, 1, 7; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 11, 54.—In *plur.:* carbasa, Ov. M. 11, 48; Luc. 3, 239; Val. Fl. 6, 225, and *adj.:* carbasa lina, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 64.—**B.** *A curtain*, Lucr. 6, 109.—**C.** *A sail*, as the Engl. *canvas*, Enn. Ann. 560 Vahl.; Verg. A. 3, 357; 4, 417.—In *plur.*, Ov. M. 6, 233; 11, 477; 13, 419; 14, 533; id. H. 7, 171; id. F. 3, 587; Luc. 3, 596 al.—**D.** *The Sibylline books, written upon linen*, Claud. B. Get. 232.

† **carbătĭna,** ae, *f.*, = καρβατίνη, *a kind of rustic leather shoe*, Cat. 98 (97), 4.

1. carbo, ōnis, *m.* [Sanscr. çra, coquere; cf. cremo], *a coal, charcoal* (dead or burning); of *dead coals*, Cato, R. R. 38 *fin.;* Plaut. Truc. 5, 12; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8 al.—Of *glowing, burning coals*, Cato, R. R. 108; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48; Lucr. 6, 802; Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82; 16, 10, 19, § 45; Hor. C. 3, 8, 3 al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** From the black color of coals are derived the trop. expressions: impleantur elogiorum meae fores carbonibus, i. e. *with scurrilous verses*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73: sanin cretā an carbone notati? Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; imitated by Pers. 5, 108 (cf. opp. albus): miror Proelia rubrica picta aut carbone, Hor. S. 2, 7, 98.—**B.** For *something of little value;* hence prov.: carbonem pro thesauro invenire, *to be deceived in one's expectation*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 6.—**C.** *A bad tumor*, Ser. Samm. 39, 725; cf. carbunculus, C.

2. Carbo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Papiria, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68 al.

carbōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. carbo], *of* or *relating to charcoal:* negotium, *traffic in charcoal*, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 72.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. carbōnārĭus,** i, *m.*, *a burner of charcoal, a collier*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4302.—**B. carbōnārĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. fornax.) *A furnace for charcoal*, Tert. Car. Christ. 6.—**2.** (Sc. femina.) *The Charcoal-Woman, the title of a lost play by Plautus*, Fest. p. 30, 27 Müll.

carbōnesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become charcoal*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 168; 5, 1, 20.

carbuncŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [carbunculo], *a disease of trees*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222; cf. carbunculus, C. 2.

carbuncŭlo, āre, *v. n.* [carbunculus], *to have a* carbunculus. **A.** Of men, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 113; 23, 3, 34, § 70.—**B.** Of plants, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 272; 10, 7, 14, § 27; and in a *dep.* form, id. 14, 2, 4, § 33.

carbuncŭlor, āri, v. carbunculo *fin.*

* **carbuncŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [carbunculus, II.], *containing red toph-stone:* ager, Col. 3, 11, 9.

carbuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. carbo]. **I.** *A small coal*, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.—**b.** Trop., *a burning* or *devouring sorrow:* amburet ei misero corculum carbunculus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A kind of sandstone, red toph-stone*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 Schneid.; Vitr. 2, 4; 2, 6; 8, 1; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29; Pall. 1, 10, 1.—**B.** *A reddish, bright kind of precious stone* (prob. comprising the ruby, carbuncle, hyacinth, garnet, etc.), Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92 sq.; Isid. Orig. 16, 14, 1; Vulg. Exod. 28, 18; id. Ezech. 28, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2510.—Hence, ut scintillet probitas e carbunculis, i. e. *be adorned with jewels*, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 55 Bücheler.—**C.** *A disease.* **1.** Of men, *a kind of tumor, a carbuncle*, Cels. 5, 28, 1; 6, 18, 1; *a disease in* Gallia Narbonensis, *le charbon provençal*, Plin. 26, 1, 4, § 5.—**2.** Of plants, *a disease caused by hoar-frost*, Col. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 272; 18, 29, 70, § 293.

Carcăso, ōnis, *f.* (**Carcăsum,** i, *n.*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 38), *a city of* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Carcassone*, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 al.; Itin. Hieros. p. 551.

carcer, ĕris, *m.* [Sicilian κάρκαρον; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13; etym. dub.; cf. scrinium], *an enclosed place;* hence, **I.** *A prison, jail* (syn.: custodia, vincula): si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Poen. 3, 3, 79; Lucr. 3, 1016; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22 sq.; Liv. 6, 36, 112 al.: carcer, quem vindicem scelerum majores nostri esse voluerunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27. **A.** Poet., of the custody of the winds, Verg. A. 1, 54; Ov. M. 4, 663; 14, 224; id. F. 2, 456; and of the lower world: carcer inferorum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1222: Ditis, Luc. 6, 797.—Trop., of the chains of the body: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14; so id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; Luc. 6, 721.—**B.** Esp., *the Roman State-prison*, close to the Forum, at the foot of the Capitoline Hill, on the right of the Sacra Via, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33, 8; extended under ground by Servius Tullius; hence this part of the prison is called *Tullianum*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151, p. 42 Bip.; Cic. Sull. 25, 70; Sall. C. 55, 3; Liv. 1, 33, 8; Tac. A. 3, 51 al.; cf.: in inferiorem demissus carcerem, Liv. 34, 44, 8: in carcerem conditi, id. 29, 22, 7; cf. also Fest. p. 356 Müll., and Becker, Antiq. 1, 262 sq.; v. also Tullianum and robur, II. A.—**C.** Meton. **a.** *The imprisoned criminals:* in me carcerem ef-

fudistis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16.—**b.** As a term of reproach (= carcerarius), *jail-bird, scape-gallows:* carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; Ter. Phorm. l. l.—**II.** *The barrier* or *starting-place in the race-course* (opp. meta or calx; v. h. vv.); usu. in *plur.*, carceres, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Lucr. 2, 264; 4, 990; Cic. Brut. 47, 173; Verg. G. 1, 512; * Hor. S. 1, 1, 114 al. —In *sing.* (mostly poet.), Enn. Ann. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (v. 88 Vahl.); Tib. 1, 4, 32 (imitated by Ov. H. 18, 166); Auct. Her. 4, 3. 4; Verg. G. 3, 104; id. A. 5, 145 Serv.; Ov. M. 10, 652; id. Tr. 5, 9, 29; 5, 12, 26; Suet. Caes. 21; Stat. Th. 6, 522.—**B.** Trop., *the commencement, beginning,* of a course of action or of a condition: a quibus carceribus decurrat ad metas, Varr. R. R. 1, 3; so id. ib. 2, 7, 1: ad carceres a calce revocari, i.e. *to begin life anew,* Cic. Sen. 23, 83; cf.: cum aequalibus, quibus cum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, id. Lael. 27, 101.

carcĕrālis, e, *adj.* [carcer], *of* or *pertaining to a prison* (post-class.): caecitas, Prud. στεφ. 5, 269: stipes, id. 5, 551; Cod. Th. 9, 3. 6.

carcĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a prison:* quaestus, *of keeping a prison,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20. — Hence, *subst.:* **carcĕrārĭus,** ii, *m., a prison-keeper, jailer,* Inscr. Grut. 80, 5; Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; cf. carcer, I. C. b.

carcĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a prison* (post-class.; like carceralis): catena, Prud. στεφ. 6, 16: antrum, id. adv. Symm. 2, 468.

carcĕro, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to imprison, incarcerate* (post-class.), Salv. Prov. 2, p. 53; Auct. Prog. Aug. 29.

† **carchărus,** i, *m.,* = καρχαρίας, *a kind of dog-fish:* Squalus carcharias, Linn.; al. carcharias vulgaris, Col. 8, 17, 12.

† **Carchēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Καρχηδόνιος, *Carchedonian,* i. e. *Carthaginian* (since Καρχηδών=Carthago): carbunculus, *a brilliant precious stone frequently found in the country of the Carthaginians,* Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92 sq. — Hence, *subst.:* **Carchēdŏnĭus,** ii, *m., a Carthaginian,* Plaut. Poen. prol. 53.

† **carchēsĭum,** ii, *n.,* = καρχήσιον. **I.** *A Greek drinking-cup* or *beaker, slightly contracted in the middle, with slender handles which reached from the rim to the bottom* (usu. in *plur.*), Verg. G. 4, 380; id. A. 5, 77; Ov. M. 7, 246; Val. Fl. 2, 656; Sil. 11, 301 al.; cf. Müll. Arch. § 299, a.—**II.** *The similarly formed upper part of a mast, mast-head, scuttle;* in *plur.*, Lucil. and Cat. ap. Non. p. 546, 23; Luc. 5, 418; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21. — In *sing.:* insigne, App. M. 11, p. 264, 40; id. Flor. 4, p. 364, 8.—**III.** *The upright beam of a crane,* Vitr. 10, 5; 15, 22 Schneid.

Carcīne, es, *f., a town of European Scythia,* Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84; Mel. 2, 1, 4.

† **carcinēthron,** i, *n.,* = καρκίνηθρον, *a plant, also called* polygonon, and pure Lat. geniculata, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

† **carcĭnĭas,** ae, *m.,* = καρκινίας, *a precious stone of the color of the sea-crab,* Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **carcĭnōdes,** is, *n.,* = καρκινῶδες, *a cancerous disease:* navium, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 187.

† **carcĭnōma,** ătis, *n.,* = καρκίνωμα, *a cancerous ulcer* (pure Lat. cancer), *a cancer,* Cato, R. R. 157, 4; Cels. 5, 28, 2; Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 32 al.—As a term of reproach applied by Augustus to Julia and her son Agrippa, on account of their incorrigible wickedness, Suet. Aug. 65.

† **Carcĭnŏs,** i, *m.,* = Καρκίνος, *the constellation Cancer,* Luc. 9, 536.

† **carcĭnōthron,** i, *n.,* = καρκίνωθρον, *the plant also called* polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Carda, ae, v. Cardea.

Cardăces, um, *m.,* = Κάρδακες [carda (Persian), strong, warlike, acc. to Strabo, 15, 3], *a class of Persian soldiers; acc.* Cardacas, Nep. Dat. 8, 2.

† **cardămĭna,** ae, *f.,* = καρδαμίνη, *a cress-like plant,* i.q. nasturtium, App. Herb. 20.

† **cardămōmum,** i, *n.,* = καρδάμωμον, *a spice, cardamon,* Cels. 3, 21; 5, 2; Plin. 12, 13, 29, § 50; 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **cardămum,** i, *n.,* = κάρδαμον, *a kind of cress* (pure Lat. nasturtium), Scrib. Comp. 129; App. Herb. 20; Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 13.

Cardĕa or **Carda,** ae, *f., a goddess who presided over the hinges of doors* (i. e. *over family life*), Tert. adv. Gnost. 10; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Cypr. Idol. Van. 2; cf. Carna.

Cardĭa, ae, *f.,* = Καρδία, *a town on the Thracian Chersonesus, on the gulf* Melas, *the birthplace of Eumenes,* Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48.—Deriv.: **Cardĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Cardia:* Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 1, 1.

† **cardĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = καρδιακός, *of* or *pertaining to the heart* or *stomach:* morbus, *cardialgia* or *heart-burn,* Cels. 3, 19; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 30 sq.; Plin. 11, 37, 71, § 187: amicus, *suffering from a disease of the stomach,* Juv. 5, 32: equus, Veg. Vet. 1, 25, 2: bos, id. ib. 1, 51, 1.—Hence, *subst.:* **cardĭăcus,** i, *m., one who has heart-burn* or *stomach-ache,* Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81; Hor. S. 2, 3, 161; Sen. Ep. 15, 3; cured by wine, Cels. l. l.; Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 44; Juv. l. l.

cardĭmōna, ae, *f.;* cf. καρδιωγμός, *a pain in the stomach,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 35, 187.

cardĭnālis, e, *adj.* [cardo]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to a door-hinge:* scapi, Vitr. 4, 6, 4.—**II.** Trop., *that on which something turns, depends,* i. e. *principal, chief:* venti, *the principal* or *cardinal winds,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 131; Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 14; cf. virtutes, Hier ap. Macr. S. 1, 16–19; Ambros. ap. Luc. 5, § 49 al.— Hence, in late Lat.: cardinalia Christi opera, Cypr.—**B.** Esp. **1.** As eccl. term; *subst., a chief presbyter,* as opp. to one who ministered in an *Oratorium;* and esp. of those forming the council of the Pope at Rome, which afterwards consisted only of bishops, *cardinals,* Anast. p. 95.—**2.** In gram.: numeri, *the Cardinal Numbers* (unus, duo, tres, etc., from which the *Ordinals* and *Distributives* are formed), Prisc. Pond. p. 1351 P. — Hence, * **cardĭnālĭter,** *adv., chiefly, principally:* praesidere, *especially,* Firm. Math. 410.

* **cardĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hinged, mortised to:* tignum, Vitr. 10, 21, 4.

* **cardĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a door-hinge:* tumultus, Sept. Afer. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2424 *fin.* P.

cardo, inis, *m.* [cf. κράδη, a swing; κραδαίνω, to swing, wave; Sanscr. kurd, a spring, a leap; old Germ. hrad, lively, and Germ. reit in bereit, ready] (*f.*, Gracch. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P.; Graius ap. Non. p. 202, 20; cf. infra in Vitr.), *the pivot and socket, upon which a door was made to swing at the lintel and the threshold, the hinge of a door* or *gate,* Enn. Trag. 119 Vahl.: paene ecfregisti foribus cardines, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. As. 2, 3, 8: postis a cardine vellit Aeratos, Verg. A. 2, 480: cardo stridebat, id. ib. 1, 449; cf. id. Cir. 222: num muttit cardo? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94: immoti, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: singuli, id. 36, 15, 24, § 117: facili patuerunt cardine valvae, Juv. 4, 63: versato cardine Thisbe Egreditur, *opening the door,* Ov. M. 4, 93; cf. Verg. A. 3, 448: nec strepitum verso Saturnia cardine fecit, Ov. M. 14, 782 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Cardines, in mechanics, *beams that were fitted together;* and specifically, cardo masculus, *a tenon,* Vitr. 9, 6, and cardo femina, *a socket, a mortise,* id. 9, 6: cardo securiclatus, *axe-shaped tenon, a dovetail,* id. 10, 15, 3. — Hence, **b.** In garlands, *the place where the two ends meet,* Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18. — **2.** In astron., *the point about which something turns, a pole.* So of *the North pole:* caeli, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: mundi, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; cf.: extremusque adeo duplici de cardine vertex Dicitur esse polus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Ov. P. 2, 10, 45; Stat. Th. 1, 349: cardo glacialis ursae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1139: Arctoae cardo portae, Stat. Th. 7, 35; hence anal. to this, with the agrimensores, *the line limiting the field, drawn through from north to south,* Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 326; 17, 22, 35, § 169; cf. Fest. s. v. decimanus, p. 71 Müll., and accordingly the mountain Taurus is called cardo, i.e. *line* or *limit,* Liv. 37, 54, 23; cf. id. 40, 18, 8; 41, 1, 3.—Of *the four cardinal points of the world,* Quint. 12, 10, 67; so, Hesperius Eous, Luc. 5, 71; Stat. Th. 1, 157; occiduus, Luc. 4, 672: medius, id. 4, 673.—Of *the earth as the centre of the universe,* acc. to the belief of the ancients, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160; 2, 9, 6, § 44.—Of *the intersection of inclined surfaces:* reperiuntur (aquae) . . . quodam convexitatis cardine aut montium radicibus, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43.—Of *the summer solstice:* anni, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 264; and so of *the epochs of the different seasons:* temporum, id. 18, 25, 58, § 218; 18, 25, 59, § 220.— Hence, of *the time of life:* extremus, *old age,* Luc. 7, 381.—**II.** Trop., *that on which every thing else turns* or *depends, the chief point* or *circumstance* (so not before the Aug. per.): haud tanto cessabit cardine rerum, *at such a turn of affairs, so great a crisis, in so critical a moment, decisive,* Verg. A. 1, 672 (hoc est in articulo, Serv.; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 6; Gr. ἀκμῇ): fatorum in cardine summo, Stat. Th. 10, 853: litium, Quint. 12, 8, 2: causae, id. 5, 12, 3: satellitem in quo totius dominationis summa quasi quodam cardine continetur, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 5: unum eligamus in quo est summum ac principale, in quo totius sapientiae cardo versatur, Lact. 3, 7, 6.

cardŭēlis, is, *f.* [carduus], *the thistle-finch, goldfinch:* Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; Petr. 46, 4; cf. Serv. et Prob. Verg. G. 3, 338; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 74.

cardŭētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a thicket of thistles,* Pall. Mart. 9, 4.

carduus, i (access. form **cardus,** ūs, Edict. Diocl. p. 17; cf. Charis. p. 57 P.), *m., the thistle.* **1.** *The wild thistle,* Verg. G. 1, 152; Col. 7, 8, 1; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; Veg. 1, 7, 14.—**2.** *The esculent thistle* or *artichoke,* = cinara, Plin. 19, 8, 43, § 152 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 1, 3; id. Oct. 11, 1.

cārē, *adv.*, v. carus *fin.*

cārectum, i, *n.* [carex], *a place covered with sedge* or *rushes, a sedge-plot,* Verg. E. 3, 20; Col. 6, 22, 2; Pall. Aug. 3.

cărēnārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. lagena or olla) [carenum], *a vessel for making* carenum, Pall. Jul. 7 Schneid.

† **cărēnum** (or **caroenum**), i, *n.,* = κάροινον, *a sweet wine boiled down one third,* Pall. Oct. 18; Apic. 2, 1; 1, 33 al.

cărĕo, ui, ĭtum (carĭtūrus, Ov. H. 4, 1; id. M. 2, 222; 14, 132; Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 1; Curt. 10, 2, 27; Just. 4, 5, 1; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224.—*Part. pr. gen. plur.* carentum, Lucr. 4, 35; Verg. G. 4, 255; 4, 472), 2 (*pres. subj.* carint = careant, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1. — *Dep.* form careor, acc. to Caper ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.), *v. n.* [cf. κείρω, καρῆναι; Germ. scheeren; Engl. shear], *to be cut off from, be without, to want, be in want of, not to have,* whether in a good or bad sense; but κατ' ἐξοχήν, *to be devoid of, to want, to be without some good;* and with reference to the subjective state of mind, *to miss* it (accordingly, of a good that is merely desirable, while egere is used of the want of that which is necessary); constr. regularly with *abl.;* in ante-class. poets also with *gen.* or *acc.* (the latter also in late Lat.). **I.** *To be without, devoid of, not to have, to be free from* (corresp. with abesse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; and opp. frui, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40). **A.** Of living subjects: carere culpâ, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 1; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: calumniâ, Quint. 9, 4, 57: malis, Lucr. 2, 4: dolore, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: febri, id. Fam. 16, 15, 1, and by poet. license with an inverted construction: caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17: morbis, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: malo, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40: suspicione, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; Quint. 2, 2, 14: vitiis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 39; Quint. 8, 3, 1; 8, 3, 41: stultitiâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 42: ambitione, id. ib. 2, 2, 206: appellatione, Quint. 8, 2, 5: omnibus his quasi morbis voluit carere sapientem, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: calumniâ, Quint. 9, 4, 57: conspiratione et periculo, Suet. Aug. 19: stultitiae atque ignorantiae crimine, Auct. B. G. 8 praef.: communi sensu, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: morte, *to be immortal,* id. C. 2, 8, 12; Ov. M. 15, 158: suis figurâ, id. ib. 14, 286; cf. of virtue, personified: culpâque omni carens praeter se ipsam nihil censet ad se pertinere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4.—**2.** *To be without a thing from free-will,* i. e. *to deprive one's self of a thing*

not to make use of it, to deny one's self a thing, to abstain from (syn.: abstineo, absum; hence opp. utor; v. the foll.): temeto, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 5, 18; cf. vino, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: nec Veneris fructu, *renounces not*, Lucr. 4, 1073: lubidinibus, Sall. C. 13, 5: amicorum facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3, 4: mulieribus facile, id. Phoc. 1, 3; cf. *absol.*: satiatis vero et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. Sen. 14, 47.—With *acc.*: Tandem non ego illam caream, ei sit opus, vel totum triduom? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18.—Hence, **3.** Of localities, *to hold one's self aloof from, not to go to;* or merely, *to be absent from* (cf. abstineo, II.): foro, senatu, publico, Cic. Mil. 7, 18; cf.: provinciâ domoque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 41: aspectu civium, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: declamationibus nostris, id. Fam. 7, 33, 1: forensi luce, id. Brut. 8, 32: patria, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4; Tac. A. 4, 58: Roma, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 1.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: terra caret vero sensu, Lucr. 2, 652; cf. id. 2, 990. and 1, 573: haec duo tempora carent crimine, Cic. Lig. 2, 4: carere omni malo mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: an ulla putatis Dona carere dolis Danaum? Verg. A. 2, 44: nec lacrimis caruere genae, id. ib. 5, 173: pars quae peste caret, id. ib. 9, 540: oratio, quae astu caret, Quint. 9, 1, 20: oeconomia nomine Latino caret, id. 3, 3, 9: quae caret ora cruore nostro? Hor. C. 2, 1, 36: caret Ripa ventis, id. ib. 3, 29, 23: aditu carentia saxa, Ov. M. 3, 226: nivibus caritura Rhodope, id. ib. 2, 222: naturae vero rerum vis atque majestas in omnibus momentis fide caret, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 7.—**II.** *To be deprived of, to be without, to feel the want of, to want* something that is desirable: voluptate virtus saepe caret, nunquam indiget, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 2: patriâ, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85: quam huic erat miserum carere consuetudine amicorum, societate victus, sermone omnino familiari! Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: hac luce, id. ib. 1, 6, 12: voluptatibus, id. Sen. 3, 7: commodis omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: provinciis atque oris Italiae maritimis ac portibus nostris, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: tali munere, Verg. A. 5, 651: citharâ, Hor. C. 1, 31, 20: vate sacro, id. ib. 4, 9, 28: patrio sepulcro, id. S. 2, 3, 196: libertate, id. Ep. 1, 10, 40: honore, Ov. M. 15, 614: laude, Quint. 2, 20, 10 al.: caret omni Majorum censu, *has lost, dissipated*, Juv. 1, 59.—**b.** With *gen.*: tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20; so Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7.—**c.** With *acc.*: quia Id quod amo careo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 49; cf. id. Poen. 4, 1, 4: eos parentes careo, Turp. ap. Non. p. 466, 8: DVLCEM. CARVI. LVCEM. CVM. TE. AMISI., Inscr. Grut. 572, 7; so ib. 770, 9; hence careri, *pass.*, Marc. Emp. 36 *med.*; cf.: virque mihi dempto fine carendus abest, Ov. H. 1, 50.—**B.** With the access. idea of the subjective state of mind or feeling, *to feel the want of* a thing, *to miss:* triste enim est nomen ipsum carendi, quia subicitur haec vis; habuit, non habet; desiderat, requirit, indiget, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; cf. the context: carere igitur hoc significat, egere eo quod habere velis, id. ib. § 88: non caret is qui non desiderat, id. Sen. 14, 47.

‡ **căreor,** ēri, *dep.* collat. form of careo in old writers, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.

cărēōta, v. caryota.

Cāres, um, v. Caria, I. B. 1.

‡ **căresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [careo], *to want*, στέρομαι, Gloss. Philox.

† **cārĕum,** i, *n.*, = κάρον, *cumin, caraway:* Carum carvi, Linn.; Col. 12, 51, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.;* Plin. 19, 8, 49, § 164; Dig. 33, 9, 5 al.

cārex, ĭcis, *f.*, *reed-grass, rush*, or *sedge*, Verg. G. 3, 231; Cat. 19, 2; Col. 11, 2, 62; Pall. 1, 22.

carfĭāthum (carphĕōthum), i, *n.*, *a superior kind of incense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

Cārĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καρία. **I.** *A province in Asia Minor, south of Lydia*, now *the provinces Aïdin and Mentesche in Ejalet Anadoli*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 16, 1; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103 sq.; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46; Cic. Fl. 27, 65; id. Or. 8, 24; 18, 57; id. Div. 1, 41, 91; Nep. Ages. 3, 1; Curt. 10, 10, 1 al.—**B.** Hence, **1. Car,** Cāris, *a Carian*, Cic. Fl. 27, 65; Nep. Dat. 1, 3.—Orig., *the supposed father of the Carian race, and inventor of augury by observing the flight of birds*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203.—And in *plur.*: **Cāres,** um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Caria, the Carians*, Liv. 33, 18, 9.—*Acc.* Gr. Cārăs, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73; Liv. 38, 13, 7; 44, 15, 1; Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 1; Verg. A. 8, 725; Ov. M. 4, 297; 9, 645; notorious for their treachery; hence the proverbial expression: quid? de totâ Cariâ nonne hoc vestrâ voce vulgatum est, si quid cum periculo experiri velis, in Care id potissimum esse faciendum? Cic. l. l.—**2. Cārĭcus,** a, um, *Carian:* creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 305.—*Subst.*: **Cārĭca,** ae (sc. ficus), *a kind of dry fig*, Pall. 1, 26, 2; 1, 30, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Stat. S. 4, 9, 26; also for *dried figs*, in gen., Ov. M. 8, 674; id. F. 1, 185; Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51.—**II.** *A town in Caria, called also Hydrela*, Liv. 37, 56, 3.—**III.** *A harbor in Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 5.

cărĭans, antis, *adj.* [caries], *defective, decayed, rotten:* tripus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 10.

Cārĭca, v. Caria.

cărĭes, em, ē (other cases appear not to be in use), *f.* **I.** *Decay, caries* (prop. of a hard, dry decay, not of rottenness); of wood, Varr. ap. Non. p. 83, 12; Vitr. 7, 3; Col. 11, 2; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188; 16, 39, 76, § 197; 16, 40, 78, § 212; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27.—Of walls, Amm. 16, 2, 1.—Of bones, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 24; Cels. 8, 2.—Of dry soil, Col. 3, 11.—Of the taste of old wine, *flatness*, Col. 3, 2, 17; Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7; 23, 1, 22, § 40; 14, 4, 6, § 55.—Of old fruit, Mart. 13, 29, 1.—Hence, **II.** Trop., in ridicule, of old, withered persons: nemo illâ vivit carie cariosior, Afran. ap. Non. p. 21, 27; Turp. ib.

1. cărīna, ae, *f.* [cf. κάρυον, cornu]. **I.** *The keel of a ship*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 42; Caes. B. G. 3, 13; id. B. C. 1, 54; Liv. 22, 20, 2; 28, 8, 14; Tac. A. 2, 6; Curt. 7, 3, 9; 10, 1, 19; Ov. M. 14, 552; id. P. 4, 3, 5.—In the poets very freq. (in Ovid's Met. alone about thirty times).—**II.** Meton. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) *A vessel, boat, ship*, Enn. Ann. 379; 476; 560 Vahl.; Cat. 64, 10; 64, 250; Prop. 3 (4), 9, 35; Verg. G. 1, 303; 1, 360; 2, 445; id. A. 2, 23; 4, 398; 5, 158; Hor. C. 1, 4, 2; 1, 14, 7; id. Epod. 10, 20; Ov. M. 1, 134.—**B.** Transf., of objects of similar form; of *the shells of nuts*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88; of *the bodies of dogs*, Nemes. Cyneg. 110 Wernsd.; cf. Schol. Stat. Th. 11, 512 and 2. carino.—**2.** Esp. freq. as *nom. propr.*: **Cărīnae,** ārum, *f.*, *the Keels, a celebrated quarter in the fourth region of Rome, between the Cœlian and Esquiline Hills*, now *S. Pietro in vincoli*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 sq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7; Liv. 26, 10, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48; Suet. Gram. 15 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 522 sq.: lautae, Verg. A. 8, 361 Serv.—Here stood also the house of Pompey, Suet. Tib. 15; id. Gram. 15; hence the humorous play upon the word carinae, *ships' keels*, Vell. 2, 77, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 84; cf. Dio. Cass. 48, 38, p. 555.

2. Cărīna, ae, *f.*, *a town of Troas*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.

3. Cărīna, ae, *m.*, *a mountain in Crete*, Plin. 21, 14, 46, § 79.

† **cārīnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [καρός = κηρός, cera, wax], *he who colors wax-color, a dyer of yellow*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 184.

Cārīnas, ātis, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 84; Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

1. cārĭno, āre, *v. a.* [for scarinare, root in scortum], *to abuse, revile, blame* (= irrideo), Enn. Ann. 181; 229 Vahl.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 361, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 47 Müll.: carinantes = illudentes, Gloss. Isid.

2. cărīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [carina, II. B.], *to supply with a shell;* with *se*, of mussels, *to get shells*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.—Hence, *P. a.*: **cărīnātus,** a, um, *keel-formed, shell-formed:* concha acatii modo, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94: pectus animalium, id. 11, 37, 82, § 207.

cărĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [caries], *decayed, rotten.* **I.** Prop.: palmula, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: terra, *too loose, porous*, Cato, R. R. 5, 6; 34, 1; 37, 1. Cato's expression, terra cariosa, is explained by Pliny as meaning: arida, fistulosa, scabra, canens, exesa, pumicosa, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 34; but better by Col. 2, 4, 5, as = varia, i. e. *wet on the surface and dry below:*—os, Cels. 8, 2: dentes, Phaedr. 5, 10, 5; Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 82: vina, *flat*, Mart. 13, 120: amphora Falerni, id. 11, 50.—**II.** Trop. (cf. caries, II.), *withered, dry by old age:* nemo illâ vivit carie cariosior, Afran. ap. Non. p. 21, 27: senectus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vetustas, Prud. Cath. 10, 149: dii, i. e. statuae deorum, id. ap. Symm. 1, 435: dotes perfidiâ cariosi, Ambros. Ep. 10, 3.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not found.

† **cāris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = καρίς, *a kind of sea-crab*, Ov. Hal. 130.

carisa, ae, *f.*, *an artful woman*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.

cărĭstĭa, v. charistia.

cārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carus]. **I.** Prop., *dearness, costliness, high price*, etc. (opp. vilitas): annonae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; 2, 3, 92, § 215; id. Off. 3, 12, 50; Liv. 44, 7, 10; Suet. Ner. 45: rei frumentariae (opp. vilitas annonae), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: nummorum, id. Att. 9, 9, 4: olei, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 273: vini, Suet. Aug. 42.—Also *absol.* caritas (sc. annonae), *high prices*, Cato, R. R. 3: ut tum vendas cum caritas est, Varr. R. R. 1, 69: cum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summâ caritate fuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 216; id. Off. 2, 17, 58.—**II.** Trop., *regard, esteem, affection, love* (cf. amor, I.; in good prose; syn.: benevolentia, favor, studium): cum deorum tum parentum patriaeque cultus eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientiâ aut opibus excellunt, ad caritatem referri solet: conjuges autem et liberi, et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsâ, tamen amore maxime continentur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 88; hence, opp. amor, as *esteem* to personal affection: si id videare, quod sit utile ipsis, defendere ... haec res amorem magis conciliat, illa virtutis defensio caritatem, id. de Or. 2, 51, 206; cf. Treb. ap. id. Fam. 12, 16, 2; Liv. 24, 4, 8: ut qui pacem belli amore turbaverant, bellum pacis caritate deponerent, Tac. H. 2, 37: amor πάθος, caritas ἦθος, Quint. 6, 2, 12: caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27; Quint. prooem. § 6: liberalitate qui utuntur benevolentiam sibi conciliant et caritatem, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52; id. Lael. 27, 102; Quint. 11, 1, 72: ingenita erga patriam caritas, Liv. 1, 34, 5: retinere caritatem in aliquem, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: sanguine et caritate propior, Tac. A. 6, 46: caritatem paraverat loco auctoritatis, id. Agr. 16 *fin.*—The subjoined *gen.* is usu. objective: patriae et suorum, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Sest. 24, 53; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1: rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20; Liv. 2, 2, 5: domini, id. 1, 51, 8: Syracusanorum, id. 25, 28, 7: Hieronis, id. 24, 5, 1: liberum, id. 8, 7, 18: filiae, Tac. A. 12, 4: ipsius soli, Liv. 2, 1, 5: sedium suarum, id. 5, 42, 2; Quint. 6, 2, 14.—But sometimes also subjective, *love entertained by one:* hominum, deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: civium, id. Phil. 1, 12, 29; Liv. 24, 4, 8 (with amor); or, more rarely, of the cause or ground of the love: caritas illius necessitudinis, Cic. Sest. 3, 6: benevolentiae, id. Lael. 9, 32.—In *plur.* of the different species of affection: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57; id. Fin. 3, 22, 73: liberum, App. M. 5, p. 171.—**B.** In late Lat., meton., caritates = cari, *the loved persons*, Amm. 18, 8, 14; 24, 1, 9.

‡ **cārĭtōres** [1. caro], *wool-carders*, Gloss. Papiae.

Carmāni, ōrum, *m.*, = Καρμανοί, *a people on the Persian Gulf*, now *Kerman* and *Laristan*, Mel. 3, 8, 4 and 6; Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79; Luc. 3, 250; *whose country was called* **Carmānĭa,** now *Kirman*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 95; Curt. 9, 10, 20.

Carmēlus, i, *m.*, כַּרְמֶל = Κάρμηλος. **I.** *Mount Carmel, a high, steep mountain in Phœnicia, on the sea-coast*, now *Karmel* or *Karmul;* also *the town on, and the god of, this mountain*, Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Vesp. 5: Carmelum promontorium et oppidum, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75.—Also called **Carmel,** Vulg. Isa. 29, 17.—**II.** *A small town in Judæa, with a mountain of the same name, near the Dead Sea*, Vulg. Josh. 15, 55; id. 1 Reg. 15, 12; 25, 2 al.—Hence, **Carmēlites,** ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Mount Carmel, a Carmelite*, Vulg. 1 Par. 11, 37; and **Carmēlītis,** idis, *f.*, *a woman of Mount Carmel*, Vulg. 1 Par. 3, 1.

1. carmen, ĭnis, *n.* (old form **casmen,** Varr. L. L. p. 86 Bip.) [Sanscr. ças-

to declaim, praise; cf.: camilla, censeo], *a tune, song; poem, verse; an oracular response, a prophecy; a form of incantation* (cf.: cano, cantus, and canto). **I.** In gen., *a tune, song, air, lay, strain, note, sound*, both vocal and instrumental (mostly poet.; in prose, instead of it, cantus; cf. also versus, numeri, modi): carmen tuba ista peregit (= sonus), Enn. Ann. 508 Vahl.: carmine vocali clarus citharâque Philammon, Ov. M. 11, 317; cf. vocum, id. ib. 12, 157: per me (sc. Apollinem) concordant carmina nervis, id. ib. 1, 518; cf. id. ib. 11, 5; 5, 340: solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Saepe queri, Verg. A. 4, 462; so id. G. 4, 514; Ov. M. 10, 453: cygnorum, id. ib. 5, 387; cf. id. ib. 14, 430; Mart. 13, 77: citharae liquidum carmen, Lucr. 4, 981; cf. id. 2, 506; Hor. C. 1, 15, 15: lyrae carmen, Prop. 2, 1, 9 Hertzb.: canere miserabile carmen, Ov. M. 5, 118: harundineum, id. Tr. 4, 1, 12: socialia carmina, id. H. 12, 139: barbaricum, id. M. 11, 163.—With allusion to playing on the cithara: hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis sed sibi intus canit, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 68; cf. Aspendius.—Also *the sound of waves*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 319; cf. Auct. Aetn. 295.—**II.** Esp., *a composition in verse, a poem; poetry, verse, song*, whether in a broader sense, of *every kind of poetic production*, epic, dramatic, lyric (opp. to prose and to cantus, the melody), or, in a more restricted sense, for *lyric poetry*. **A.** Cum hanc felicitatem non prosa modo multi sint consecuti sed etiam carmine, Quint. 10, 7, 19; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 8, 6, 27; 10, 1, 95: perspicuum est, et cantus (melodies) tum fuisse rescriptos vocum sonis et carmina (words), Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; id. de Or. 2, 8, 34; 3, 51, 197: carminibus cum res gestas coepere poetae Tradere, Lucr. 5, 1444: Maeonii carminis alite, Hor. C. 1, 6, 2: epicum carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62: heroici sublimitas, id. 1, 8, 5; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 3, 16: Iliacum, Hor. A. P. 129: historia quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31: Pierium, Lucr. 1, 946; 4, 21: tragicum, Hor. A. P. 220: carmina Livi, id. Ep. 2, 1, 69; cf. Tac. A. 11, 13: Saliorum carmina, Varr. L. L. 3, 26; 9, 61; Quint. 1, 6, 40; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86 Schmid.; cf. Liv. 1, 20, 4 al.: lyricorum carmina, Quint. 9, 4, 53; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 32: Aeolium, Hor. C. 3, 30, 13: Lydis remixto carmine tibiis, id. ib. 4, 15, 30; cf. id. Epod. 9, 5: carmen funebre proprie Naenia, Quint. 8, 2, 8: carmina quae in Phaeacum epulis canuntur, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; cf. id. ib. 19, 75: lascivum, Quint. 9, 4, 108: obscena, *satirical, abusive poems, libels*, Prop. 1, 16, 10; the same: famosum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31 Schmid.: malum, id. ib. 2, 1, 153; id. S. 2, 1, 82 Heind.: obliquum, Stat. S. 1, 2, 27: probrosum, Tac. A. 4, 31; cf.: si quis carmen condidisset quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12; and Fragm. XII. Tab. 8, 1, ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 259 sq.; Fischer ad Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4.—Phrases: canere, Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Liv. 1, 20, 4 al.: cantare cui, Hor. C. 3, 1, 4: cantitare, Cic. Brut. 19, 75: CONDERE, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12; Lucr. 5, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; id. A. P. 436: contexere, Cic. Cael. 8, 18: disponere, Lucr. 3, 420: pangere, id. 1, 934; 4, 9: fingere, Hor. C. 4, 2, 32; id. Ep. 2, 1, 227; id. A. P. 331: dicere, id. C. 4, 12, 10; id. C. S. 8: dictare, id. S. 1, 10, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: docere, id. C. 2, 19, 1: ad umbilicum adducere, id. Epod. 14, 7: deducere ad sua tempora, Ov. M. 1, 4: fundere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: componere ad lyram, Quint. 1, 10, 29; cf. id. 11, 2, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In a restricted sense for *lyric* or *epic poetry*: carmine tu gaudes, hic delectatur iambis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 59 Schmid.; cf.: carmina compono, hic elegos, id. ib. 2, 2, 91: amabile carmen, i. e. *a love poem* or *song*, id. ib. 1, 3, 24.—And opp. to the drama for *an epic* or *lyric poem*: fabula, quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus, Quint. 2, 4, 2.—**2.** *A part of a great epic poem, a book, canto*: in primo carmine, Lucr. 6, 937.—**3.** *A poetic inscription*: et tumulum facite et tumulo superaddite carmen: Daphnis ego, etc., Verg. E. 5, 42; id. A. 3, 287; Ov. M. 14, 442; id. F. 3, 547 al.—**4.** *A response of an oracle, a prophecy, prediction*: ultima Cumaei venit jam carminis aetas, Verg. E. 4, 4; so Ov. M. 6, 582; Liv. 1, 45, 5; 23, 11, 4; 25, 12, 4; 29, 10, 6; 38, 45, 3; Tac. A. 3, 63; 4, 43; 6, 12 al.—**5.** *A magic formula, an incantation*: MALVM, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; cf. Fragm. XII. Tab. 8, 1, a. ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 260: polleantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: carmina vel caelo possunt deducere lunam; Carminibus Circe socios mutavit Ulixi, Verg. E. 8, 69 sq.; so id. A. 4, 487; Hor. Epod. 5, 72; 17, 4; id. S. 1, 8, 19; Prop. 2 (3), 28, 35; Ov. M. 7, 137; 14, 58; Quint. 7, 3, 7; Tac. A. 2, 69; 4, 22 al.—**6.** On account of the very ancient practice of composing forms of religion and law in Saturnian verse, also *a formula in religion* or *law, a form*: diro quodam carmine jurare, Liv. 10, 38, 10; 10, 41, 3; 31, 17, 9; 1, 24, 6 and 9; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12: cruciatus carmina, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. id. Mur. 12, 26: lex horrendi carminis erat: duumviri perduellionem judicent, etc., *of a dreadful form*, Liv. 1, 26, 6: rogationis carmen, id. 3, 64, 10.—**7.** *Moral sentences* composed in verses: Appii Caeci carmen, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4; cf.: liber Catonis qui inscriptus est Carmen de moribus, Gell. 11, 2, 2: ut totum illud, VTI. LINGVA. NVNCVPASSIT., non in XII. tabulis, sed in magistri carmine scriptum videretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: necessarium, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59.

2. carmen, inis, *n.* [1. caro], *a card*, for wool or flax, Venant. Ep. Praem. Carm. 6, 5.

Carmenta, ae, v. Carmentis.

Carmentālĭa, ium, **-is**, e, and **Carmentārĭi**, v. Carmentis.

Carmentis, is (**Carmenta**, ae, Liv. 1, 7, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; Hyg. Fab. 277), *f.* [carmen, q. v.], *a Roman goddess of prophecy, acc. to mythologists, the mother of Evander, who went with him from Arcadia to Latium* (hence Arcadia dea, Ov. F. 1, 462: Parrhasia dea, id. ib. 1, 618: Tegeaea parens, id. ib. 1, 627: Tegeaea sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531, and Maenalis nympha, id. ib. 1, 634), *and uttered oracles on the Capitoline Hill*, Ov. F. 1, 462 sq.; Liv. 1. l.; 5, 47, 2; Hyg. Fab. 277; Verg. A. 8, 336 sq., and Serv. ad h. l.—Also represented as two goddesses, Carmentes, and under the especial names Postverta and Prorsa (the backwards and forwards looking goddess), Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16; Serv. ad Verg. l. l.—Hence, **1. Carmentālis**, e, *of* or *pertaining to Carmentis*: flamen, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: porta, *a gate at Rome, near the temple of Carmentis, in the eighth district, through which the Fabii marched to the contest so destructive to themselves*, Liv. 2, 49, 8; 24, 47, 15; 25, 7, 6; Verg. A. 8, 338; hence, as ominous, also called Porta Scelerata, Fest. p. 334, a; 335 and 284, a Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 201, and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 222.—**2.** *Subst.* **A. Carmentālia**, ium, *n.*, *the festival of Carmentis*, celebrated on the 11th and 15th of January, Varr. L. L. 6, § 12; Kalend. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 382; cf. Macr. S. 1, 16.—**B. Carmentārĭi**, *the priests of Carmentis*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 336.

carmĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [1. carmino], *versifying*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

carmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. carmino], *a carding*: unguium, *with the claws*, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77.

‡ **carmĭnātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a carder*, Inscr. Orell. 4103.

1. carmĭno, āre, *v. a.* [1. carmen], *to make verses* (post-class.): votivum quippiam, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: verba Graia, id. ib. 9, 15.

2. carmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. carmen], *to card*: lanam, Varr. L. L. 7, § 54; Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134: linum, id. 19, 1, 3, § 18.

Carmo, ōnis, or **Carmōna**, ae, *f.*, *a city of* Hispania Baetica, now *Carmona*, Liv. 33, 21, 8 (acc. to Cod. Bamb.); Auct. B. Alex. 57.—**Carmonenses**, *its inhabitants*, Caes. B. C. 2, 19.

Carna, ae, *f.* [cf. Cardea], *a goddess*, previously called Crane, *guardian of door-hinges* (i. e. *of domestic life*) *and the life of man*, Ov. F. 6, 101 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 12.

carnālis, e, *adj.* [2. caro], *fleshly, carnal* (opp. to spiritalis; eccl. Lat.): delicta, Tert. Poen. 3: oculi, Min. Fel. Oct. 32: stirps, Prud. Apoth. 1051.—*Subst.*: **carnālia**, um, *n.*, *carnal things* (opp. spiritalia), Lact. 4, 17, 21.—*Adv.*: **carnālĭter**, *carnally*, Tert. Bapt. 7 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 54, n. 9; Prud. Apoth. 436.

carnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [carnalis], *fleshliness, carnality* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Serm. 186; id. Temp. 2.

carnālĭter, *adv.*, v. carnalis *fin.*

carnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro], *of* or *belonging to flesh*; *subst.* **I. carnārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** Carnarius κρεωπώλης, *a dealer in flesh, a butcher*, Gloss. Vet.—**B.** Humorously, *one who admires a plump habit of body, a lump of flesh*, Mart. 11, 100, 6.—**II. carnārĭum**, ii, *n.* **A.** *A frame furnished with hooks to hang up meats over the hearth for smoking* or *drying*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 64; 1, 2, 66; Cato, R. R. 13, 1; 14, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3; id. ap. Non. 400, 14; 545, 12; Col. 12, 53, 3; 135, 4; 136, 1.—**B.** *A larder, pantry*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6; id. Curc. 2, 3, 45; Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 227; 19, 4, 19, § 57.

* **carnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *fleshiness, corpulency*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 113.

* **carnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fleshy, fat, corpulent*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 95.

Carnĕădes, is, *m.*, = Καρνεάδης, *a distinguished philosopher of Cyrene, a pupil of the Stoic Diogenes, the founder of the New Academy in Athens*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; 2, 42, 131; 2, 45, 137 sq.; id. Tusc. 4, 3, 5; id. de Or. 1, 11, 49; 2, 38, 161; Gell. 17, 15, 1; 17, 21, 1; Quint. 12, 3, 35; Lact. 5, 14.—Hence, **II. Carnĕădēus** or **-dīus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Carneades*: sententia, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148: divisio, id. Fin. 5, 6, 16: finis, id. ib. 4, 18, 49: vis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 71 al.

carnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro], *of flesh* (post-class.). **I.** Prop.: tunica, Aug. Serm. 344: membra, Maximian. Gall. 1, 85.—**II.** Trop., *carnal* (opp. spiritalis): lex, Prud. Apoth. 370.

Carni, ōrum, *m.*, *a Celtic people in Upper Italy, east of Aquileia, extending to Cärnthen*, now *Krain*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Inscr. Orell. 4040; *their chief town was* **Carnūs**, untis, Liv. 43, 1, 2.—Hence, **Carnĭcus**, a, um: Alpes, *the Carnic Alps*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

‡ **carnĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [2. caro], *flesh*, Prisc. p. 684 P.

carnĭfex or **carnŭfex**, ficis, *m.* [v. caro-facio], *an executioner, hangman*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 37; id. Capt. 5, 4, 22; id. Rud. 3, 6, 19; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7; id. Quint. 15, 50; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; Quint. 5, 10, 59; Lucr. 3, 1017; Cat. 97, 12; Juv. 8, 175 al.; *this office was considered so disgraceful that he was not permitted to live in the city*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4 sq.; *but in the Subura*, Mart. 2, 17, 1 sqq.—**b.** As a term of reproach, *scoundrel, villain, rascal*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; 2, 1, 41; Ter. And. 1, 2, 12; id. Eun. 4, 4, 3; Cic. Pis. 5, 11.—**II.** Trop., *tormenter, murderer*, Ter And. 4, 1, 27 Don.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9; Liv. 2, 35, 1; 2, 56, 8; 2, 42, 23 *fin.*: Fortuna gloriae carnifex, *murderer, destroyer of fame*, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39.—Poet., *adj.*, *murderous, killing*: carnifex avis, Mart. 11, 84, 10: pedes (sc. podagrici), id. 12, 48, 10: manus, Sil. 1, 173: epulae, *deadly*, Claud. B. Gild. 178: libido, Arn. 1, 41.

carnĭfĭcīna (**carnŭf-**), ae, *f.* [carnifex]. **I.** *The office of executioner* or *hangman; capital punishment, execution*: carnificinam facere = carnificem esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 23; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 1: locus carnificinae, Suet. Tib. 62.—Hence, **II.** Per meton., *the rack, torture, torment*: dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; and ap. Non. p. 187, 30; so, carnificinam subire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: in ergastulum et carnificinam duci, Liv. 2, 23, 6.—**B.** Trop.: cum omnis perturbatio miseria est, tum carnificina est aegritudo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; cf. id. Sest. 65, 135 (= crudelitas).

carnĭfĭco (**carnŭf-**), ātus, āre, *v. a.* (**carnĭfĭcor**, āri, *v. dep.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P.) [id.], *to execute, behead*: carnificari (hostes) jacentes, *to be cut in pieces, mangled*, Liv. 24, 15, 5: vitam cum dolore et insigni cruciatu carnificatus amisit, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 2.

carnĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. caro gero], *bearing flesh*: deus, Cassiod. Eccl. Hist. 7 *fin.*

carnis, is, v. 2. caro.

carnĭvŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro voro]; of animals, *feeding on flesh, carnivorous.*

perh. only Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 10, 73, 93, § 199.

carnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. caro], *abounding in flesh, fleshy.* **A.** Of animals: cervix, Cels. 4, 1: palatum aquatilium, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: manus, id. 11, 43, 98, § 243: crura, id. 11, 45, 105, § 253: candor carnosus sanguineis venis, id. 11, 37, 54, § 144.—*Comp.*, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 63.—**B.** Of plants: resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123: folia, id. 16, 24, 38, § 90: radices, id. 16, 31, 56, § 127: misy carnosius, id. 19, 3, 12, § 36: carnosissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15; so also cortex, id. 25, 5, 21, § 53.

carnŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like flesh* (post-class.): tactus, Sol. 2, 41: pectora, Prud. στεφ. 10, 372.

Carnuntum, i, *n.*, *an old Celtic town of Upper Pannonia, on the Danube* (now near *Haimburg*), Vell. 2, 109, 5; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Inscr. Orell. 2288 al.

Carnūs, untis, v. Carni.

Carnūtes, um, *m.*, = Καρνοῦτοι, *a people in Gaul, on both sides of the Liger, whose chief town was Autricum*, now *Chartres*, in the *Départ. d'Eure et Loire*, Caes. B. G. 2, 35; 5, 25; 5, 56; 6, 2; 6, 4; 7, 2; 8, 31; ap. Tib. 1, 7, 12.—*Adj.*: **Carnōtēnus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to the Carnutes*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 2 al.—As *subst.*: **Carnūtēni**, ōrum, *m.*, = Carnutes, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 Jan.

1. cāro, ĕre, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. κείρω; Germ. scheren; Engl. sheer], *to card* (very rare), Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46; and in Naev. acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 54 Müll., p. 92 Bip. (cf.: caritores, 2. carmen, 2. carmino, etc.).

2. căro, carnis (*nom.* carnis, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.; Liv. 37, 3, 4; *abl.* carni, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6), *f.* [Sanscr. kravya; Gr. κρέας; Germ. Kern], *flesh* (animal or vegetable). **I.** Lit., of animals: deturbavit totum cum carni carnarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 6: carnem Latinis petere, Cic. Planc. 9, 23; id. Pis. 27, 67: alicui carnem dare, Liv. 32, 1, 9; 37, 3, 4: lacte et carne vivere, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; 6, 22: ferina, *venison*, Sall. J. 89, 7: cruda, Suet. Ner. 37: tosta, Ov. M. 12, 156 al.; cf. humana, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195.—So also freq. in *plur.*, Enn. Ann. 327 Vahl.; Ov. M. 2, 769; 14, 208; Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126 et saep.—*The flesh, pulp, of fruits*, Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 96; 28, 14, 58, § 205; Pall. Febr. 25, 12; id. Nov. 17, 1.—Also *the inner, white part of the wood of trees, under the alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 181.—**2.** Esp., of the human *body* (in opp. to the spirit), as the seat of the passions: animus liber habitat: numquam me caro ista compellet ad metum, Sen. Ep. 65, 22.—In contempt: caro putida, *of a stupid person*, Cic. Pis. 9, 19.—**B.** Meton., of precious stones, the Gr. σαρκιον, *the soft part*, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73.—**II.** Trop., of discourse, *richness*: Aeschines carnis plus habet, minus lacertorum, Quint. 10, 1, 77 Spald. and Frotsch.

3. cārō, *adv.*, v. carus *fin.*

cāroenum, i, v. carenum.

cărŏs, i, *m.*, = κάρος, *heavy sleep, torpor, sleep of death*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—**II.** *The seed of the hypericon*, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119.

cărōta, ae, *f.*, *a carrot*, Apic. 3, 21.

carpăsum, i, *n.*, = κάρπασον, *a plant with narcotic juice*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Col. 10, 17; the same, called **carpăthium**, Plin. 32, 5, 20, § 58.

carpăthium, ii, v. carpasum.

Carpăthius, a, um, v. Carpathus.

Carpăthus (-ŏs, Mel. 2, 7, 13), i, *f.*, = Κάρπαθος, *an island in the Ægean Sea, between Crete and Rhodes*, now *Scarpanto*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; 5, 31, 36, § 133.—**II.** Deriv.: **Carpăthius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Καρπάθιος, *Carpathian*: mare, *the sea named from Carpathus*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Prop. 3 (4), 7, 12; Verg. A. 5, 595; Hor. C. 4, 5, 10: gurges, Verg. G. 4, 387; and pelagus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 8; Col. 8, 16, 10: undae, Prop. 2, 5, 11: vates, i. e. *Proteus, who had his abode there*, Ov. M. 11, 249; cf. Verg. l. l. and Serv.; so also senex, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 10.

carpătĭna, v. carbatina.

carpentārius, a, um, *adj.* [carpentum], *of* or *pertaining to a wagon* or *chariot*: fabricae, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34: artifex, *a wagon-* or *carriage-maker*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52; cf. fabri, Dig. 50, 6, 6: vehiculum = carpentum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 29.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. carpentārius**, ii, *m.*, *a carriage-driver, coachman*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 31.—**B. carpentārĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. fabrica), *a wagon-* or *carriage-maker's workshop*, Firm. 2, 10.

carpentum, i, *n.*, *a two-wheeled, covered carriage, coach*, or *chariot*, esp. used in town and by women, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23; Ov. F. 1, 619; Liv. 5, 25, 9; 1, 48, 6; 34, 3, 9; Tac. A. 12, 42; Juv. 8, 147 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 10; Dict. of Antiq.: funebre or pompaticum, Suet. Calig. 15; id. Claud. 11; Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3: Gallica, Liv. 31, 21, 17; cf. Flor. 1, 18, 27: Cimbrorum, id. 3, 3, 16: Britannorum, id. 3, 10, 17.—**II.** *A wagon* or *cart* for agricultural use (post-Aug.): stercoris, *a dung-cart*, Pall. Sept. 1, 2.

Carpēsii or **Carpētāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people* in Hispania Tarraconensis, *the south-western neighbors of the Celtiberi*, Liv. 23, 26, 5; 21, 5, 11 and 16; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.—Hence, **Carpētānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of the Carpetani*: juga, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; and **Carpētānĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Carpetani*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

†† **carphĕōtum**, i, *n.*, *an excellent kind of white frankincense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60 (carfiathum, Sillig).

† **carphŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = καρφολογία, of sick persons, *a picking of pieces of straw from the (mud) walls*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4 and 5.

† **carphŏs**, *n.*, = κάρφος, *a plant*; in pure Lat. faenum Graecum, *goat's-thorn, fenugreek*, Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

Carpi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Danube, in Dacia*, Eutr. 9, 25; Vop. Aur. 30; Lact. Mort. Pers. 4, 3.

Carpinātius, i, *m.*, *the pro-magister of the Publicani in Sicily under Verres, and one of the chief agents in his robberies*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167 al.

carpĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [carpinus] *made of hornbeam*: manubria, Col. 11, 2, 92.

carpīnus, i, *f.*, *hornbeam* of two species, **I.** Alba or carpinus alone: Carpinus betulus, Linn.; now *carpino bianco*, Vitr. 2, 9, 12, p. 74 Bip.; Col. 5, 7, 1; Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67; 16, 18, 30, § 74; 16, 43, 83, § 227.—**II.** Atra, now called *sappino*: Carpinus ostrya, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 31; cf. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 193.

carpiscŭlus or **carpuscŭlus**, i, *m.* [κρηπῖς, crepida]. **I.** *A kind of shoes*, Vop. Aur. 30.—**II.** In architecture, *groundwork, basement*, Inscr. Orell. 3272.

carpistes, ae, *m.* [καρπιστής], *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, i. q. horos, Tert. adv. Val. 9.

carpo, psi, ptum, 3 [cf.: rapio, ἁρπάζω, καρπός; Engl. grab, grip, grasp]. **I.** Lit., of plants, flowers, fruits, etc., *to pick, pluck, pluck off, cull, crop, gather* (class.; in prose and poetry, esp. in the latter very freq.; syn. decerpere). **A.** In gen.: (flos) tenui carptus ungui, Cat. 62, 43; Hor. C. 3, 27, 44; Ov. M. 9, 342: ab arbore flores, id. ib. 9, 380; cf. infra, II.: rosam, poma, Verg. G. 4, 134: violas et papavera, id. E. 2, 47: violas, lilia, Ov. M. 5, 392: frondes uncis manibus, id. G. 2, 366: plenis pomaria ramis, Ov. H. 4, 29: vindemiam de palmite, Verg. G. 2, 90: fructus, id. ib. 2, 501: frumenta manu, id. ib. 3, 176.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of animals, *to take something as nourishment* (cf. Burm. ad Phaedr. 1, 28, 4); first, of nourishment from plants, *to crop, pluck off, browse, graze on*, etc. (syn. depascere); also of flesh, *to eat, devour* (rare): alia (animalia) sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: carpunt gramen equi, Verg. A. 9, 353; id. G. 2, 201; Ov. M. 1, 299: herbam, Verg. G. 3, 296; 3, 465; Ov. M. 13, 927: pabula, id. ib. 4, 217; id. F. 4, 750: alimenta, id. M. 15, 478: apes carpunt ex oleâ arbore ceram, e fico mel, etc., *gather*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24 sq.; cf.: apis carpens thyma, Hor. C. 4, 2, 29.—Poet.: Invidia (personif. envy) summa cacumina carpit, Ov. M. 2, 792: nec carpsere jecur volucres, id. ib. 10, 43; cf. Phaedr. 1, 28, 4.—Sometimes transf., of men: prandium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: carpe cibos digitis, Ov. A. A. 3, 755: pisces, pulles, Mart. 3, 13, 1.—Also, *to carve*; hence the pun in Petr. 36 *fin.*—**2.** Poet., of other things, *to tear off, tear away*: summas carpens media inter cornua saetas, Verg. A. 6, 245.—Of wool, *to pluck*; hence, poet., *to spin*: vellera, Verg. G. 4, 335: pensa, id. ib. 1, 390; Prop. 3 (4), 6, 16; Hor. C. 3, 27, 64: lana carpta, *carded*, Cels. 6, 6, 1 (hence, facete: stolidum pecus, *to pluck*, i. e. *to fleece rich lovers*, Prop. 2 (3), 16, 8; Ov. A. A. 1, 420): ex collo furtim coronas, *to pull off*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 256: crinem genasque, *to tear, rend, lacerate*, Val. Fl. 8, 7; so acc. to Servius's inaccurate account, in a fragment of the Twelve Tables: mulier faciem ne carpito, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 606 (instead of the real words: MVLIERES. GENAS. NE. RADVNTO.; cf. Dirks. Fragm. XII. Tab. p. 668): artus in parva frusta, Sen. Thyest. 1061.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *To pluck, snatch*, etc.: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, Cic. Sest. 56, 119; id. de Or. 1, 42, 191: atque in legendo carpsi exinde quaedam, Gell. 9, 4, 5: oscula, *to pluck*, as it were, *from the lips, to snatch*, Prop. 1, 20, 27; Ov. H. 11, 117 Loers. *N. cr.*; id. M. 4, 358; Phaedr. 3, 8, 12 al.: basia, Mart. 5, 46, 1: gaudia, Ov. A. A. 3, 661: dulcia, Pers. 5, 151: regni commoda carpe mei, Ov. F. 3, 622: fugitivaque gaudia carpe, *and snatch pleasures as they fly*, Mart. 7, 47, 11: delicias, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 74.—**B.** Esp. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) In a good sense, *to enjoy, use, make use of* (mostly poet.; syn.: fruor, capio): breve ver et primos carpere flores, Ov. M. 10, 85 (cf.: flore aetatis frui, Liv. 21, 3, 4): illa mihi sedes, illic mea carpitur aetas, *spent, lived, passed*, Cat. 68, 35: diem, Hor. C. 1, 11, 8: honores virtutis, Val. Fl. 1, 177: auras vitales, Verg. A. 1, 388; cf. Sil. 3, 712: sub dio somnos, Verg. G. 3, 435: quietem, id. A. 7, 414: soporem, id. ib. 4, 522: noctes securas, Val. Fl. 5, 48; a poet. circumlocution for vivere, degere, etc.—**b.** In a bad sense. (α) *To gnaw at* or *tear* character or reputation, *to carp at, slander, calumniate, revile*: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant: non illo inimico, sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: nam is carpebatur a Bibulo, Curione, Favonio, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: Paulum obtrectatio carpsit, Liv. 45, 35, 5: imperatorem, id. 44, 38, 2: quae non desierunt carpere maligni, Quint. 11, 1, 24: maligno sermone, Suet. Aug. 27: obliquis orationibus, id. Dom. 2: nonnihil vocibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquem sermonibus, Liv. 7, 12, 12: sinistris sermonibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: Ciceronem in his, Quint. 9, 4, 64: te ficto quaestu, Cat. 62, 36 and 37: et detorquere recte facta, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6: famam vitamque, id. Pan. 53, 4; Suet. Calig. 34.—(β) *To rob of strength, to weaken, enfeeble, wear away, consume*; or poet., with the idea extended (cf. absumo), *to consume completely, to destroy*: vires, Verg. G. 3, 215; Liv. 9, 27, 6: quid si carpere singula (jura) et extorquere ... patiemini, id. 34, 3, 2; esp. of inward care, anxiety, longing, etc.: at regina, gravi jamdudum saucia curâ, Volnus alit venis et caeco carpitur igni, Verg. A. 4, 2; Ov. M. 3, 490; 10, 370: solane perpetua maerens carpere juventâ? Verg. A. 4, 32: curâ carpitur ista mei, Ov. A. A. 3, 680: aegra assiduo mens carpitur aestu, Val. Fl. 3, 305; Lucr. 9, 744; Sil. 15, 1: invidia carpit et carpitur unâ, Ov. M. 2, 781; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 5, 3: non ego Tot tuos patiar labores carpere lividas Obliviones, *to wear away*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 33; cf.: otia corpus alunt, animus quoque pascitur illis; Inmodicus contra carpit utrumque labor, Ov. P. 1, 4, 21 sq.: aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, neglegit carpitque posteritas, Plin. Pan. 55, 9: totum potest excedere quod potest carpi, Sen. N. Q. 2, 13, 2.—So, (γ) In milit. lang., *to inflict injury upon an enemy* (esp. by single, repeated attacks), *to weaken, harass*: agmen adversariorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: hostes carpere multifariam vires Romanas, Liv. 3, 5, 1; 22, 32, 2; 27, 46, 6; cf. id. 3, 61, 13 infra; Weissenb. ad Liv. 22, 16, 2; Tac. A. 12, 32; Luc. 4, 156: novissimum agmen, Caes. B. C. 1, 78 *fin.*: novissimos, Liv. 8, 38, 6: extrema agminis, id. 6, 32, 11.—**2.** *To separate a whole into single parts, to cut to pieces, divide* (syn.: dividere, distribuere): neque semper utendum est perpetuitate, sed saepe carpenda membris mi-

nutioribus oratio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: in multas parvasque partes carpere exercitum, Liv. 26, 38, 2: summam unius belli in multa proelia parvaque, id. 3, 61, 13: Erymanthus . . . ab accolis rigantibus carpitur, *is drawn off into canals*, Curt. 8, 9, 410.—With a reference to the meaning (a) supra: si erunt plures qui ob innocentem condemnandum pecuniam acceperint, tu non animadvertes in omnis, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? *distinguish, single out*, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf.: in multorum peccato carpi paucos ad ignominiam, id. ib.—**3.** Viam, iter, etc., or with definite local substantives, terram, mare, litora, etc., *to go, tread upon, pass over, navigate, sail along* or *through, to take* or *pursue one's way* (syn. ire): viam, Verg. A. 6, 629; Hor. S. 2, 6, 93; Ov. M. 8, 208; 11, 139: iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; Ov. H. 18, 34; id. M. 2, 549; 10, 709: supremum iter = mori, Hor. C. 2, 17, 12: gyrum, *to go in a circle*, Verg. G. 3, 191: fugam, *to fly*, Sil. 10, 62; cf.: prata fugā, Verg. G. 3, 142: pede viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230: pede iter, id. F. 3, 604: pedibus terras, pontum remis, Prop. 1, 6, 33: pede campos, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 23: mare, id. M. 11, 752: litora, id. ib. 12, 196; 15, 507: aëra alis, id. ib. 4, 616; cf. Verg. G. 4, 311: aethera, Ov. M. 8, 219: carpitur acclivis per muta silentia trames, id. ib. 10, 53.

† **carpŏphyllŏs**, i, *f.* [καρπός-φύλλον], *a shrub similar to the laurel-tree*, prob. the Ruscus hypophyllum, *called also* hypoglottion, hypelate, danaë, etc., q. v., Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

carptim, *adv.* [carptus, carpo] (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare; not in Cic.), *by pieces, by detached parts, in parts, separately:* favos congerere in qualum, Col. 9, 15, 12: res gestas carptim perscribere, Sall. C. 4, 2 Kritz; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 2; 8, 4, 7: carptim divisis agris, *into small pieces*, Suet. Dom. 9: carptim breviterque perstringi, Plin. Pan. 25, 1 Schwarz. — **II.** Meton. **A.** *At different places* or *points, on different sides:* aggredi, Liv. 44, 41, 7: carptim Poeni pugnavere, id. 22, 16, 2: superesse, Suet. Dom. 9.—**B.** Opp. to that which happens at once, *at different times, at one time and another, now and then:* ut ad stipendium petendum convenirent Carthaginem, seu carptim partes, seu universi mallent, Liv. 28, 25, 10: dimissi carptim ac singuli, Tac. H. 4, 46: si (corvi) carptim vocem resorbebunt, *at intervals*, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362.

* **carptor**, ōris, *m.* [carpo], *a carver of food*, Juv. 9, 110; cf. scissor.

* **carptūra**, ae, *f.* [id.]; of bees, *a sucking* or *gathering from flowers*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

carptus, a, um, *Part.*, from carpo.

Carpus, i, *m.* [carpo], *the name of a carver:* qui obsonium carpit Carpus vocatur. Itaque quotiescunque dicit Carpe, eodem verbo et vocat et imperat, Petr. 36 *fin.*; 40.

carpuscŭlus, v. carpisculus.

‡ **carrăcūtium**, ii, *n.* [carrus], *a kind of two-wheeled carriage*, Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 3.

Carrae or **Carrhae**, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Mesopotamia, the Charan* or *Haran of the Scriptures* (Gen. 11, 31), *where Crassus was defeated by the Parthians*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; Luc. 1, 105; Flor. 3, 11, 8; Spart. Carac. 6, 6.

carrāgo, inis, *f.* [carrus], *a fortification* or *barricade made of wagons* (post-class.), Amm. 31, 7, 7; Treb. Gall. 13; Veg. Mil. 3, 10.

Carrīnas, ātis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** Secundus, *a rhetorician, sent under Nero to Achaia, and expelled from Rome by Caligula*, Tac. A. 15, 45; Juv. 7, 204; *died by poison*, Schol. Juv. ad loc.—**II.** T. Carrinas, *the name of a bore mentioned by* Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.

carrŏ-ballista (**-bālista**), ae, *f.* [carrus], *a ballista mounted on a carriage*, Veg. Mil. 3, 24; 2, 25.

†† **carrŏco**, ōnis, *m.* [Celtic], *a sea-fish*, perh. *a sturgeon:* Acipenser sturio, Linn.; Aus. Ep. 4, 57.

1. carrūca and **carrūcha**, ae, *f.*, *a sort of four-wheeled travelling and state coach* (not before the empire), Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 3, 47, 13; 3, 62, 5; 12, 24, 2; Lampr. Elag. 31 al.; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 12 sq.

2. Carrūca, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, *north of Munda*, Auct. B. Hisp. 27, 5.

carrūcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. carruca], *pertaining to the* carruca: mulae, Dig. 21, 1, 38: mulio, Capitol. Max. jun. 4.—*Subst.:* **carrūcārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a coachman*, Dig. 19, 2, 13.

carrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [carrus], *a little wagon* or *cart*, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15.

carrus, i, *m.* (**carrum**, i, *n.*, Auct. B. Hisp. 6; cf. Non. p. 195, 26, and Isid. Orig. 20, 12, 1), *a kind of two-wheeled wagon for transporting burdens*, Varr. and Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 195, 26 sq.; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 1, 6; 1, 26; 3, 51; Hirt. B. G. 8, 14; Liv. 10, 28, 9; Veg. 3, 10; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47.

Carsĕŏli, ōrum, *m.*, = Καρσέολοι, *a town of the Æqui, in Latium*, now the village *Carsoli*, Liv. 10, 3, 2; 10, 13, 1; 10, 27, 9; 10, 29, 15; Vell. 1, 14, 5; Ov. F. 4, 683.—Hence, **B. Carsĕŏlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Carseoli:* ager, Col. 3, 9, 2: lex, Ov. F. 4, 710. — *Subst.:* **Carsĕŏlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Carseoli*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106. — And in *neutr.:* in Carseolano, *in the region of Carseoli*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213.

Carsŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of Umbria*, now *Casigliano*, Tac. H. 3, 60.—Hence, **II. Carsŭlāni**, ōrum, *the inhabitants of Carsulæ*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—And *neutr.:* in Carsulano (sc. praedio), *in an estate near Carsulæ*, Plin. Ep. 1, 4.

cartallus, i, *m.*, = κάρταλλος, *a basket*, Vulg. Deut. 26, 2; id. Jer. 6, 9.

Cartēïa, ae, *f.*, = Καρτηία. **I.** *A very ancient seaport town in* Hispania Baetica, now near *Rocadillo*, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; Liv. 28, 30, 3 sq.; 43, 3, 3. — **B.** Hence the *adjj.*, **1. Cartēïānus**, a, um, *Carteian, of Carteia:* ora, Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 17. — **2. Cartēïensis**, e, the same: legati, Auct. B. Hisp. 36; *absol.*, Liv. 43, 3, 4. — **II.** *The chief town of the Olcades, in* Hispania Tarraconensis (acc. to others, Cartāla), Liv. 21, 5, 4; cf. Alschefski ad h. l.

Carthaea, ae, *f.*, = Καρθαία, *a town on the south coast of the Cycladic island Ceos* or *Cea*, now *Poles*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62. — **II.** Hence, **Carthēus** and **Carthēïus**, a, um, *Carthæan, of Carthæa:* arva, Ov. M. 10, 109: moenia = Carthaea, id. ib. 7, 368.

1. Carthāgo (**Karth-**, and without asp. **Kartāgo**), inis (*locat.* Carthagini, like Tiburi, ruri, domi, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 71; Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; Liv. 28, 26, 1 sq.; 31, 11, 7 al.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2. p. 236; Zumpt, Gr. § 63, note), *f.*, קרת חדשת (prop. new town: istam urbem Carthadam Elissa dixit, quod Phoenicum ore exprimit Civitatem Novam, Sol. c. 40 (27, 10 Bip.); cf. Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. and Schr. pp. 228 and 229; and Robinson, Lexic. s. v. קֶרֶת). **I.** *The city of Carthage, in Northern Africa* (Gr. Καρχηδών), *whose ruins are in the vicinity of Tunis;* also with the app. Magna, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4; 5, 4, 3, § 24; Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 683 al.—Hence, **B. Carthāgĭniensis** (upon the Column. Rostr. CARTACINIENSIS), e, *adj.*, *Carthaginian:* COPIAE, Column. Rostr.: res, Liv. 21, 2, 5 et saep.—*Subst.*, *a Carthaginian*, Enn. Ann. 230 and 234 Vahl.; Cat. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 7.—**II.** Carthago, also with the appel. Nova, *a large seaport town founded by the Carthaginians after the first Punic war, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *New Carthage*, now *Cartagena*, Liv. 26, 42, 2 and 6 sq.; Mel. 2, 6, 7: Nova, Liv. 21, 5, 4; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.—Hence (cf. I.), **B. Carthāgĭniensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to New Carthage:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: conventus, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18.—In the form CARTHAGINENSIS, Inscr. Orell. 3040.

2. Carthāgo (**Karth-**), inis, *f.*, *the daughter of the fourth Hercules*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42.

Carthēïus, a, um, v. Carthaea, II.

‡ **cartĭbŭlum** (**-blum**), i, *n.*, *a kind of oblong table of stone, standing on a pedestal:* a gerendo gertibulum, unde cartibulum post dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 125 Müll. p. 35 sq. Bip.

cartĭlāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cartilago], *cartilaginous, gristly*, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 11, 37, 87, § 215; 19, 5, 23, § 64.

cartĭlāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of cartilage, very gristly:* pars, umerus, caput os, Cels. 8, 1: galbanum, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 126.

cartĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [Sanscr. kart, to spin; cf. κάρταλος, cratis], *cartilage, gristle;* in animals, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216; 9, 24, 40, § 78; 11, 4, 3, § 9.—**II.** Transf., in plants, *a substance harder than pulp but softer than woody fibre*, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 116; 16, 36, 64, § 158.

Cartismandŭa (**Cartim-**), ae, *f.*, *queen of the Brigantes in Britain*, Tac. A. 12, 36; 12, 40; id. H. 3, 45.

căruncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. caro], *a little piece of flesh*, * Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52; Cels. 2, 7; 8, 4; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6.

1. cārus (not **chārus**; in Inscrr. often **kārus**, Inscr. Orell. 1175; 2417 al.), a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. kan, to be beloved; kāru, agreeable], *dear, precious, valued, esteemed* (*pass.*, freq. and class. in prose and poetry; syn.: dilectus, amatus, acceptus, gratus; opp. vilis, neglectus, contemptus; carum esse; syn. diligi); *act.*, *loving, affectionate*, Verg. A. 1, 646: carum ipsum verbum est amoris, ex quo amicitiae nomen est ductum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. Off. 2, 8, 29; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; 5, 10, 29: ego illum scio, quam carus sit cordi meo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 21; id. Ep. 1, 2, 30: neque meo cordi esse quemquam cariorem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 121: ut dis immortalibus cari simus et ab iis diligamur, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: dis carus ipsis, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13: laeta pax cariores Sabinas viris fecit, Liv. 1, 13, 6; populo carus atque jucundus, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patriae, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 29; Lucr. 1, 730: parentes, id. 3, 85: cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares: sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: mater carissima, Asin. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 34.—So pater, Verg. A. 2, 707; Ov. M. 2, 649: genitor, Verg. A. 10, 789; Ov. M. 1, 486: genitrix, Verg. A. 1, 689: nutrix, id. ib. 4, 634: conjux, Ov. M. 11, 727: Thisbe, id. ib. 4, 143: nata, id. ib. 4, 222: nepotes, Cat. 64, 381: pignora, nati, Ov. F. 3, 218; so also pignora, nepotes, id. M. 3, 134; cf.: caput nepotis, Cat. 68, 120: frater carissimus atque amantissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: homines mihi carissimi et amicissimi, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: illa, quam Ego animo Egregie caram habuerim, Ter. And. 1, 5, 38; so, carum habere aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11 *fin.* (with amare); id. Balb. 26, 59 (with diligere): omnis suos caros habet, me quidem se ipso cariorem, id. Att. 10, 11, 1: parentes carissimos habere, id. Red. Sen. 1, 2; Nep. Att. 10, 5; Quint. 5, 10, 74: ex decessu carissimorum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7, 1: omnium societatum nulla est carior, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: patria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: Athenae, Cat. 64, 81: carmina legenti, Prop. 3 (4), 2, 13: crines, id. 1, 17, 21: simulacra, Ov. M. 14, 112: amplexus, id. ib. 9, 750 et saep.—Prov. uses: patria mihi vitā meā multo est carior, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27; so id. Sest. 20, 45; cf. Cat. 68, 159: carius oculis, id. 82, 2; 104. 2; Ov. M. 7, 847 al.—*Subst.:* **cāri** mei, *my loved ones*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 29 al.—In a double sense with II., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 76 sq.; id. Men. 1, 1, 29 sq.; cf.: hoc est gratum nobisque est carius auro, Cat. 107, 3.—**II.** Prop. (opp. vilis), *dear, costly, of a high price:* venio ad macellum, rogito pisces: indicant caros, agninam caram, caram bubulam, cara omnia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3 sq.: quod ei amorem Carissimum . . . eum confeci sine sumptu, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5: quom cara annona sit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 35: coquos carissimus, id. Ps. 3, 2, 59.—So annona, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. And. 4, 4, 7; (*comp.*) Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; (*sup.*) id. Dom. 6, 14 et saep.: aurum argentumque caelando carius fecimus (cf. just before: auximus pretia rerum), Plin. 33, praef. 2, § 4; cf.: cariora pretia facere, Just. 16, 4, 19. — With *abl. pretii:* quod non opus est, asse carum est. Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94, 28; so, trecentis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 118.—*Adv.* (rare). **A. cārē.** **1.** *Dearly, at a high price:* vēnire, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2; *comp.*, Cic. Dom. 44, 115; Suet. Calig. 27;

sup., Sen. Ep. 42, 5. — **2.** *Highly:* carius aestimare, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2.— **B. cārō** (acc. to II.), *dearly, at a high price*, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 3.

2. Cārus, i, *a Roman cognomen.* **I.** T. Lucretius Carus, *the poet;* v. Lucretius.— **II.** M. Aurelius Carus, *the Roman emperor*, Eutr. 9. 12 al.— **III.** Another poet, Ov P. 4, 16, 7.

Carventāna arx, *the citadel of Carventum near Velitrœ, in Latium*, Liv. 4, 53, 9, and 55, 8.

Carvilius. I. *The name of a Roman* gens. **1.** Sp. Carvilius Maximus, *consul* B.C. 293 and 272, Liv. 10. 9, 12, and 39, 1 sq. al. —**2.** Sp. Carvilius Ruga, *consul* B. C. 234, *the first person at Rome who divorced his wife*, Cic. Sen. 4, 11; Liv. 23, 22, 4; Val. Max. 2, 1, 4; Gell. 4, 3, 2.—Hence, **Carviliānus,** a, um, *adj., of Carvilius:* divortium, Gell. 4, 3 *in lemm.*—**3.** Carvilius Pollis, Plin. 9, 11, 13, § 39; 33, 11, 51, § 144.—**II.** *One of the four kings in Cantium* (*Kent*), *in the time of Julius Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

Cărȳae, ārum, *f.*, = Καρύαι, *a village in Laconia, with a temple of Diana Caryatis* (now still *Karyes*), Liv. 34, 26, 9; 35, 27, 12. —In *sing.:* **Cărȳa,** Vitr. 1, 1, 5.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cărȳātes,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Caryœ*, Vitr. 1, 1 *bis.* — **B. Cărȳātis,** idis, *f.*, = Καρυᾶτις. **1.** *An epithet of Diana*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 8. 30.—**2. Cărȳātides,** *the maidens of Caryœ serving in the temple of Diana*, a statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23.—(β) In architecture, *female figures used instead of columns in buildings, Caryatides*, Vitr. 1, 1, 5 (v. the representation of such a Caryatide from the temple of Pallas Polias, at Athens, in O. Müller, Denkm. d. alt. Kunst, 101, and Dict. of Antiq.). — **3. Cărȳus,** a, um, *adj., of Caryœ:* Diana, Stat. Th. 4, 225.

Cărȳanda, ae, *f., a town on the coast of Caria*, now *Karatojan*, Mel. 1, 16, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107; 5, 31, 36, § 134.

† **cărȳĭnŏs,** -ŏn, and **-us,** a, um, *adj.*, = καρύινος, *made from nuts:* oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 28; 23, 4, 45, § 88.

† **cărȳītes,** ae, *m.*, = καρυΐτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.

† **cărȳŏn,** ii, *n.*, = κάρυον, *a nut*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87.

† **cărȳōta,** ae (**cărȳōtis,** idis, Mart. 11, 31; Stat. S. 1, 6, 20), *f.*, = καρυωτίς, *a kind of nut-shaped date*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 27; Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 116; 19, 5, 29, § 91; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 6 al.; these the Romans were accustomed to send on the Saturnalia and New Year's day as a present to their friends and patrons, Mart. 8, 33, 11; 13, 27, 1.

Cărystŏs and **-us,** i, *f.*, = Κάρυστος. **I.** *A very ancient town on the south coast of Eubœa, famous for its marble*, now *Karysto* or *Castel Rosso*, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; Liv. 32, 17; Tib. 3, 3, 14 al. —**B.** Derivv. **1. Cărystēus,** a, um, *adj., of Carystos, Carystian:* vada, Ov. F. 4, 282: marmor, Isid. Orig. 6, 11, 2; 16, 5, 15. —**2. Cărystius,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: marmor, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; 36, 6, 7, § 48: columellae, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36: LAPIDICINAE, Inscr. Orell. 2964.—In *plur. subst.:* **Cărystii,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Carystos*, Liv. 32, 16, 8. — **II.** *A town in Liguria*, now *Carosio*, Liv. 42, 7, 3.

Cărȳus, a, um, v. Caryae, II. B. 3.

căsa, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. khad, to cover; cf.: cassis, castrum], *any simple* or *poorly-built house, a cottage, hut, cabin, shed*, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6; Lucr. 5, 1011; 6, 1254; Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97; Vitr. 2, 1; Verg. E. 2, 29; Tib. 2, 1, 24 et saep.; Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; *a small country-house*, Mart. 6, 43; Caes. B. G. 5, 43 Herz.; Veg. Mil. 2, 10. — Of babyhouses, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247.—**b.** Casae, in late Lat. meton., *a country estate, a farm*, Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.—**B.** Prov.: ita fugias, ne praeter casam, i. e. *do not run so far as to pass the safest hiding-place*, in allusion to a game of hide-and-seek, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3. —**II.** Esp.: casa Romuli, *the thatched cottage of Romulus on the Capitoline Hill*, Vitr. 2, 1; cf. Verg. A. 8, 654; Ov. F. 3, 183 sqq.

cāsābundus (in the best MSS. **cassāb-,** on account of the first long *a*, like cassus, caussa, Juppiter, etc.), a, um, *adj.* [caso], *ready to fall, tottering*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 53 Müll.; Macr. S. 5, 21, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

casami, casamo, etc., v. 2. casnar.

căsārius, a, um, *adj.* [casa], *of* or *belonging to a cottage;* only *substt.*, **I. Căsārius,** ii, *n., a dweller in a cottage, a cottager*, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 7. — **II. Căsāria,** quae custodit casam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

Casca, ae, *m., a Roman cognomen in the* gens Servilia, Cic. Att. 13, 44, 3; 16, 15. 3; id. Phil. 13, 15, 31; 2, 11, 27; Suet. Caes. 82; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.

cascē, *adv.*, v. cascus *fin.*

Cascellius (**Casell-**), a, *the name of a Roman* gens, Varr. L. L. 9, § 71, p. 145 Bip.; Cic. Balb. 19, 45; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5.—Esp.: A. Cascellius, *a distinguished Roman lawyer in the time of Augustus*, Hor. A. P. 371; Macr. S. 2, 6; Val. Max. 6, 2, 12; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 45; Spald. ad Quint. 6, 3, 87.—Hence, Cascellianum judicium, Gai Inst. 4, 166; cf. id. ib. 4, 169.

cascus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. canus], *old:* cascum significat vetus: ejus origo Sabina quae usque radices in Oscam linguam egit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 28; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 41. and v. casnar: quam prisci casci populi tenuere Latini, Enn. Ann. 24 Vahl.; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; so Manil. and Papin. ap. Varr. l. l.; Att. ib.: sal, Aus. Ep. 22, 27.— Hence, * **cascē,** *adv.:* casce nimis et prisce loquens, *in an old-fashioned manner*, Gell. 1, 10 *in lemm.*

cāsĕārius, a, um, *adj.* [caseus], *pertaining to cheese, cheese-:* taberna, *in which cheese was smoked and kept*, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5.

cāsĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mixed with cheese:* polenta, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35: montes, *where much cheese was made*, Hier. Ep. 66, 10.

căsellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [casa], *a little hut* (late Lat.), Ennod. Ep. 8, 29.

* **cāsĕŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [caseus], *a small cheese*, Verg. Copa, 17.

cāsĕus, i, *m.* (**cāsĕum,** i, *n.*, Cato, R. R. 76, 3 and 4; Plaut. and Nov. ap. Non. p. 200, 9 sq.), *cheese*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; Col. 7, 8, 1; 12, 12 sq.; Pall. Mai, 9; Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 72; Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Ov. F. 4, 371 al.: facere, Varr. l. l.: premere, Verg. E. 1, 35: figurare, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 181.—As a comic term of endearment: molliculus and dulciculus caseus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 157 and 179.

† **căsia** (rarely **cassia,** e. g. Pall. Oct. 14, 13; Veg. 6, 13, 3 and 4), ae, *f.*, = κασία or κασσία. **I.** *A tree with an aromatic bark, similar to cinnamon*, prob. *the wild cinnamon:* Laurus cassia, Linn.; Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85, and 12, 19, 43, § 95 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 466; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 6; Cels. 5, 23, 1 and 2; Scrib. Comp. 93; 125 al. — **II.** *A fragrant, shrub-like plant, mezereon, also called* cneoron or thymelaea, q. v., Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53; 21, 12, 41, § 70; Verg. E. 2, 49; id. G. 2, 213; 4, 30; 4, 182; Ov. F. 4, 440; Mart. 10, 97, 2.

căsignētē, ēs, *f.*, = κασιγνήτη, *the name of a plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Căsilīnum, i, *n., a town in Campania, on the Vulturnus, near the ancient Capua.* In its place stands the present Capua, Liv. 22, 15, 3; 23, 17, 8 sq., and 19, 1 sq.; Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; id. Phil. 2, 40, 102; Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70. — **II.** Hence, **A. Căsilīnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Casilinum*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 171. — **B. Căsilīnātes,** ium, *m.*, the same, Val. Max. 7, 6, 2.—**C. Căsilīnus,** a, um, *adj., of Casilinum:* limina, i. e. Casilini portae, Sil. 12, 426.

Căsĭna, ae, *f., the name of a comedy of Plautus, from its heroine;* cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.

Căsīnum, i, *n., a town of Latium, east of Aquinium*, now ruins near *S. Germano:* its citadel the present *Monte Casino*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 29, p. 86 Bip.; id. R. R. 3, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63. — **II.** Hence the *adjj.*, **A. Căsīnas,** ātis, *of Casinum:* ager, Cato, R. R. 136; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: fundus, id. Phil. 2, 40, 103; and *absol.:* in Casinati or Casinate, *in the region of Casinum*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227.—**B. Căsīnus,** a, um, *of Casinum:* Nymphae, Sil. 12, 527 dub. (others, Casini Nymphae).

* **cāsĭto,** āvi, āre, *v. freq.* [cado], *to fall repeatedly, to drop down:* si ex tegulā casitaverit stillicidium, Dig. 8, 2, 20, § 3 sq.

Căsius mons, = Κάσιον ὄρος. **I.** *A very high mountain in Syria, on the Orontes*, now *Jebel-Okrab*, Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Amm. 14, 8, 10; 22, 14, 4.—**II.** *A mountain between Lower Egypt and Arabia, with a temple of Jupiter, near which Pompey was murdered*, now *El Kas* or *El Katieh*, Mel. 1, 10; 3, 8, 3; Plin. 5, 12, 14, § 68.—Hence, **Căsius,** a, um, *adj.:* rupes, Luc. 10, 434: harenae, id. 8, 539: Juppiter, Eun. Eutr. 54 Vahl.; Plin. 5, 12, 14, § 68.

Casmēna, v. Camena.

casmilus, v. 1. camillus.

‡ **1. casnar,** in the lang. of the Osci, *an old man*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 29, p. 86 Bip.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 47 Müll. Here belongs the fragment of Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 20: cum more majorum ultro carnales arripiunt, where others prefer the reading casnares; cf. Momms. Unt. Dial. p. 268 (carnales is perh. a euphonic form for casnares, from a Lat. *sing.* carnal = casnar, as foedesum, plusima, asa, asena = foederum, plurima, etc.; cf. the letter R).

‡ **2. casnar,** acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 8 Gallic, = assectator, *attendant* (Meyer, l. l. and Or. Rom. Fragm. p. 530 compares the old French, casnard, flatteur, adulateur; casnarder, aduler, idolatrer. But it is to be remarked that the best MSS. of Quint. l. l. give **casami, casamo, casamum,** and the like; v. Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr.* ad h. l.).

cāso, v. casso.

Caspĕrĭa, ae, *f., an old but small town of the Sabines*, now prob. *Aspra*, Verg. A. 7, 714; Sil. 8, 417.

Caspĭum măre, = τὸ Κάσπιον πέλαγος, *the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 1; 3, 5, 3; 3, 6, 10; Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 31; Hor. C. 2, 9, 2: pelagus, Mel. 1, 19, 13: Caspius oceanus, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36: Caspium aequor, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97 al.—**II.** Hence *adjj.*, **A. Caspĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the Caspian Sea, Caspian:* sinus, Mel. 1, 2, 3 and 4; 3, 5, 3, 4 and 8; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173: litora, id. 6, 25, 29, § 112: mons, i. e. *a part of Taurus*, Mel. 1, 19, 13. — And as *subst.:* **Caspĭus,** ii, *m.* (sc. mons), Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; hence pylae or portae, *narrow passes in the Taurus*, id. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30; 6, 14, 17, § 43; 6, 13, 15, § 40; Suet. Ner. 19; so also via, Tac. A. 6, 33.— And *subst.:* **Caspĭae,** ārum (sc. portae), Tac. H. 1, 6; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46: regna, *the country on the Caspian Sea*, Verg. A. 6, 798: tigris, Stat. Th. 10, 288: iaspis, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115: gens, *the inhabitants on the Caspian Sea*, id. 6, 15, 17, § 45; 6, 13, 15, § 40. — As *subst.:* **Caspii,** ōrum, *m.*, = gens Caspia, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.— **B. Caspĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, the same people, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Curt. 4, 12. — **C. Caspĭădae,** ārum, *m.*, the same, Val. Fl. 6, 106. — **D. Caspĭăcus,** a, um: porta = Caspia porta, Stat. S. 4, 4, 64.

cassābundus, a, um, v. casabundus.

Cassander, dri, *m.*, = Κάσσανδρος. **I.** *A son of Antipater, and king of Macedonia after the death of Alexander the Great*, Just. 15, 1 sq.; Curt. 10, 10, 9; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; Nep. Eum. 13, 3. — After him was named the town Cassandrea, Liv. 44, 11, 2. —**II.** *A Greek astrologer*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88.

Cassandra (acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16; cf. Alexanter; in the most ancient period written in the Etruscan manner, Cassantra), ae, *f.*, = Κασσάνδρα, *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba, who continually proclaimed the approaching evil, but was believed by no one. After the destruction of Troy she became the bondmaid of Agamemnon, and was murdered with him by Clytœmnestra*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; Verg. A. 2

404; 2. 246 Serv.; 3, 187; 5, 636; Ov. H. 16, 119; Hyg. Fab. 93 and 117.

Cassandrēa or **-ia**, ae, *f.*, *a town in Macedonia, upon the peninsula Pallene, previously called Potidœa, but rebuilt by Cassander*, Liv. 28, 8, 14; 44, 11, 1 sq.; Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36. — **II.** Hence, **A. Cassandrenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cassandrea*, Liv. 44, 10, 12; Dig. 50, 15, 8. — **B. Cassandreus** (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Κασσανδρεύς, *of Cassandrea, a surname of the tyrant* Apollodorus, *who reigned there*, Ov. P. 2, 9, 43.

(**cassē**, a false conjectural reading for the MS. cassae, Liv. 24, 26, 10 Drak.; v. Weissenb. ad loc.)

casses, ium (in *sing. acc.* cassem, Grat. Cyn. 28; *abl.* casse, Ov. A. A. 3, 554; Sen. Agam. 885, p. 893 Bip.), *m.*, *a hunting-net, a snare, toil* (poet.; in prose: plaga, retia), Verg. G. 3, 371; Tib. 4, 3, 17; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 33; Ov. M. 5, 579 al.—**B.** M e t o n., *a spider's web*, Verg. G. 4, 247; Mart. 3, 93, 5; Arn. 6, 202.—**II.** T r o p., *snares, plots:* casses tendere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 5; Ov. A. A. 3, 554.

Cassi, ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe of Britain*, now *Herts*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

cassia, v. casia.

Cassiānus, a, um, v. Cassius, B.

cassĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [casses], *a small net, a cobweb*, Hier. Ruf. 3, 6; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

cassĭda, ae, v. 1. cassis.

‡ **cassĭdārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a helmet-maker*, Inscr. Orell. 4160.

cassĭdīle, is, *n. dim.* [1. cassis], *a small bag* or *wallet*, Vulg. Tob. 8, 2.

Cassiĕpēa and **-peia**, v. 1. Cassiope.

‡ **cassila**, v. 1. cassis.

Cassiŏdōrus, i, *m.*, Magnus Aurelius, *a learned Roman, minister under Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, and author of several works in Latin;* esp. Variarum (Epistt.), Libri XII.

1. Cassiŏpē, ēs (**Cassiŏpēa**, ae, Manil. 1, 354; **Cassiĕpēa** or **Cassiĕpeia**, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Hyg. Astr. 2, 10), *f.*, = Κασσιόπη, Κασσιόπεια, and Κασσιέπεια, *the proud wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda, who was punished on her account; made finally a constellation*, Hyg. Fab. 64; id. Astr. 2, 10; 3, 10; Prop. 1, 17, 3; Ov. M. 4, 738; Cic. l. l.

2. Cassiŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Κασσιόπη, *a town in Corcyra*, now *Cassopo* or *Cassiope*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1; Suet. Ner. 22; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 52. — Called **Cassiŏpa**, ae, *f.*, Gell. 19, 1, 1. — Hence, **Cassiŏpicus**, a, um, *of Cassiope:* filix, Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 80.

1. cassis, ĭdis (access. form **cassĭda**, ae, like chlamyda from chlamys, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 15; Verg. A. 11, 775; cf. Prob. II. p. 1473 P. Lind.; Charis. p. 80 P.; Prisc. p. 698 ib. Also Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, instead of cassilam, the reading should be cassidam), *f.* [Etruscan, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 392; cf. Sanscr. khad, to cover, and Lat. castrum, casa], *a helmet, commonly of metal* (as galea was of leather, Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 1; cf. Tac. G. 6), Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 100; Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Ov. M. 12, 89; 13, 107: fracta, Juv. 10, 134: caelata, id. 11, 103. — But also promiscuously for galea, Ov. M. 8, 25 (cf.: aerea galea, Verg. A. 5, 490). — **b.** M e t o n., *war:* sub casside sumere unguenta, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23: aetas patiens cassidis, Juv. 7, 33.

2. cassis, is, v. casses.

cassita, ae, *f.* [1. cassis, like galerita from galerus], *the crested* or *tufted lark:* Alauda cristata, Linn.; Gell. 2, 29, 3 sqq.

Cassĭtĕrĭdes, um, *f.*, = Κασσιτερίδες, *the tin-islands, Cassiterides*, now prob. *the Scilly Islands*, Mel. 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 119; named from the *tin* found there; v. cassiterum.

† **cassĭtĕrum** (**-ron**), i, *n.*, = κασσίτερος, orig. *a mixture* or *alloy of lead, silver, and other metals;* afterwards *tin* (= plumbum album), Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 156; Avien. Or. Mar. 260; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.; Diom. p. 315 ib.—Hence, **cassĭtĕrĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κασσιτέρινος, *made of tin:* lamella, Pelagon. Vet. 7.

Cassius, a [old form **Casseius;** hence, Cassĭus, and from this Cassius is formed; cf. Ritschl de Sepulcro Fur.], *the name of a Roman* gens; esp. distinguished, **I.** L. Cassius Longinus Ravilla, *a very severe judge;* from him the Lex tabellaria Cassia proceeded. A.U.C. 617, by which the judges were obliged to vote with little tablets, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Brut. 25, 97; 27, 106; and Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 10, § 30. — **B.** Hence, **Cassiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cassius*, Cic. Mil. 12, 32; id. Phil. 2, 14, 35. — **II.** *The consul* L. Cassius, *who*, A.U.C. 647, *was conquered and slain by the Helvetii*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 and 12.—Hence, bellum Cassianum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.—**III.** C. Cassius Longinus, *one of the murderers of Cæsar*, Vell. 2, 46; 2, 56 sq.; Suet. Caes. 80 sq.; id. Aug. 10; Tac. A. 1, 2; 1, 10; 4, 34; id. H. 2, 6 al. To him were addressed Cic. Fam. 12, 1–10; from him to Cic., ib. 12, 11–13. — Hence, Cassianae partes, *his adherents*, Vell. 2, 74.—**IV.** C. Cassius Longinus, *a distinguished jurist under Claudius;* his adherents were Cassiani and Cassiana schola, Dig. 1, 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8; Tac. A. 12, 12.—**V.** After a Cassius not now known was named the Cassia Via, *a branch of the* Via Flaminia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48 Müll.

Cassivellaunus, i, *m.*, *a British chief, defeated by Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; 5, 18.

1. casso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cassus] (late Lat.). **I.** I n g e n., *to bring to naught, destroy*, trop., Sid. Ep. 1 *fin.*—**II.** In the Lat. of the jurists, *to annul, make null* or *void*, = abrogo, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 3 al.

2. casso (**caso**), avi, atum, 1, *v. n.*, rare collat. form of quasso (only in Plautus), *to shake, waver:* ubi bacchabatur aula, cassabant cadi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41; cf. v. 37: capitibus cassantibus, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 71; cf. quasso, II.

cassus, a, um, *adj.*, *empty, void, hollow.* **I.** P r o p. (syn.: inanis, vacuus; mostly poet.). **A.** *Absol.:* nux, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 137; Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: glans, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37: canna, *unfruitful*, Ov. F. 6, 406: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: anulus, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 6.—*Subst.:* palearum cassa, Sol. c. 52 *fin.*—**B.** Expressing that of which the subject is empty, etc., *wanting, devoid of, deprived of, without.* **1.** With *abl.:* sanguine cassa (cochlea), *bloodless*, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; so, virgo dote cassa, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14: lumine aër, Lucr. 4, 368: lumine corpus, id. 5, 719; 5, 757: animâ corpus, id. 3, 562.—P o e t.: cassus lumine (= vitâ), *deprived of life, dead*, Verg. A. 2, 85; imitated by Stat. Th. 2, 15; and in like sense aethere cassus, Verg. A. 11, 104: simulacra cassa sensu, Lucr. 4, 127.—**2.** With *gen.:* cassus luminis ensis, Cic. Arat. 369. — **3.** With *ab:* elementum ab omnibus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.—**II.** T r o p., *vain, empty, useless, futile, fruitless* (syn.: inanis, irritus): cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum, * Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; so, copia verborum, Lucr 4, 511: vota, Verg. A. 12, 780: fertilitas terrae, Ov. M. 5, 482: fraus, Luc. 5, 130: consilia, Sen. Troad. 570: viae, *vain, profitless*, Stat. Th. 11, 449: labores, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6: manus, *without effect*, Stat. Th. 9, 770: augur futuri, *false, erring*, id. ib. 9, 629: omen, id. ib. 5, 318.—*Subst.:* **cassa**, ōrum, *n.*, *empty things:* palearum, Sol. 52; esp. of speech: cassa memorare, *to talk idly*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 16; so, cassa habebantur quae, etc., *were thought vain, futile*, Tac. H. 3, 55; Sen. Herc. Oet. 352.—Esp. freq. in poetry (in prose, but not in Cic.), in cassum, or, in one word, **incassum**, adverb., *in vain, uselessly, to no purpose:* ex multis omnia in cassum cadunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 147; cf. Lucr. 2, 1165: temere, in cassum frustraque, *without aim* or *purpose, fortuitously*, id. 2, 1060; so id. 5, 1002; 5, 1430: furere, Verg. G. 3, 100: longos ciebat Incassum fletus, id. A. 3, 345: tot incassum fusos patiere labores? id. ib. 7, 421.—In prose: quae profecto incassum agebantur, Sall. H. 3, 61, 11 Dietsch: vana incassum jactare tela, Liv. 10, 29, 2: incassum missae preces, id. 2, 49, 8: aliquid incassum disserere, Tac. A. 1, 4; Just. 11, 15, 6; Lact. 6, 9, 17; Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 1: frustra in cassumque, Mart. Cap. 1, § 10.—Also **cassum:** quid cassum times? Sen. Herc. Oet. 353; cf.: μάτην, frustra, nequicquam, cassum, Gloss. Cyrill.

Castăbăla, ōrum, and **-lum**, i, *n.*, *a town of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Curt. 3, 7, 5. — **Castăbălenses**, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143.

Castălia, ae, *f.*, = Κασταλία, *a fountain on Parnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 310, b Müll.; Verg. G. 3, 293; Hor. C. 3, 4, 61; Stat. Th. 1, 698.—**II.** Hence the *adjj.*, **A. Castălius**, a, um, *Castalian:* fons, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; Sen. Oedip. 229; cf. fontes, Stat. Th. 1, 565: arbor, *the laurel*, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 13; hence, umbra, Tib. 3, 1, 16: antrum, i. e. *the cave of the oracle at Delphi*, Ov. M. 3, 14.—**B. Castălis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *Castalian:* unda, Mart. 9, 19 *fin.:* sorores, i. e. *the Muses*, id. 4, 14; also as *subst.:* Castalidum grex, id. 7, 12, 10.

Castana, ae, *f.*, *a town in Magnesia*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1.

† **castănĕa**, ae, *f.*, = κάστανον. **I.** *The chestnut-tree*, Col. 4, 33; 5, 10, 14; Pall. Febr. 25, 33; id. Nov. 7, 17; Plin. 16, 40, 78, § 212; 17, 20, 34, § 147 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 15; 2, 71.—**II.** *A chestnut*, Verg. E. 1, 82; 7, 53; Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 110; 15, 28, 34, § 112; cf. appos. castaneae nuces, Verg. E. 2, 52; Ov. A. A. 2, 26, 8.

castănētum, i, *n.* [castanea], *a chestnut-grove*, Col. 4, 30, 3; 4, 33, 3; Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

castē, *adv.*, v. castus *fin.*

castellānus, a, um, *adj.* [castellum], *of* or *pertaining to a fort* or *castle:* triumphi, *for the capture of a castle*, * Cic. Brut. 73, 256: miles, Cod. Th. 7, 15, 2. — **II.** As *subst.:* **castellāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the occupants of a castle*, Sall. J. 92, 7; Hirt. B. Alex. 42, 3; Liv 34, 27, 2; 38, 45, 9.

castellārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *the superintendent of a reservoir*, Front. Aquaed. 117; Inscr. Orell. 2899 al.

castellātim, *adv.* [id.], *castle-wise:* dissipati, *scattered about*, qs. *in different fortresses*, i. e. *in separate detachments*, Liv. 7, 36, 10: grumulis imponere allium, i. e. *in clusters* or *hills*, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112.

castellum, i, *n. dim.* [castrum], *a castle, fort, citadel, fortress, stronghold*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 514, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 30; id. B. C. 3, 36; Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9; id. Caecin. 7, 20; Sall. J. 54, 6; Nep. Milt. 2, 1; id. Alcib. 7, 4; Liv. 10, 46, 11; 21, 11, 10; Verg. A. 5, 440; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34 al.; also of a single *bulwark, bastion*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 2, 8; 7, 69; id. B. C. 3, 44; and poet. of *a dwelling in an elevated position*, Verg. G. 3, 475. — **B.** In mechanics, *a structure in which the water of an aqueduct is collected, to be distributed by pipes* or *channels in different directions, a reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 6; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121; Front. Aquaed. 35; Dig. 19, 1, 17; 43, 20, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3203 al. — **II.** T r o p., *shelter, stronghold, defence, refuge* (cf. arx, I. B.): templum Castoris fuit arx civium perditorum . . . castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defendis, id. Div. 2, 16, 37: tribunal Appii castellum omnium scelerum, Liv. 3, 57, 2.

* **castĕrĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a part of a ship where rowers were accustomed to rest, the rowers' room*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10 (16); cf. Non. p. 85, 26.

castĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [castificus], *to purify, make pure* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 19; Aug. Conf. 9, 9 al.

castĭfĭcus, a, um [castus-facio]. * **I.** *Purifying:* lavacrum = baptisma, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 188. — * **II.** *Pure:* mens, Sen. Hippol. 169.

* **castīgābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [castigo], *deserving punishment:* culpa, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6.

castīgātē, *adv.*, v. castigo *fin.*

castīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [castigo], *a correcting, chastising, punishment, correction*, etc. (in good prose). **A.** L i t. **1.** I n g e n., of blows, etc. (rare, and always with *gen.:* fustium, Dig. 1, 15, 3: flagellorum, ib. 48, 19, 7. — **2.** Of verbal chastisement, *reproof*, etc. (class. and freq.): omnis et animadversio et castigatio contumeliâ vacare debet, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 137: admonitio frequens, interdum et castiga-

tio, vindicta rarissima, Vell. 2, 114, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 14; 3, 8, 54: tacita, Liv. 27, 10, 10; Sen. Ira, 1, 6, 1; 1, 15, 1; 2, 27, 3; id. Ep. 94, 36: censoria, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 32; Vulg. Psa. 72, 14.—In *plur.*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; Liv. 31, 46, 11 al.—With *gen.*: verborum, Liv. 27, 15, 2.—**B.** Transf., in gardening, *a trimming, lopping of plants*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.—Of the exposure of their roots to the cold, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262.—**II.** Trop.: loquendi, *the tempering, moderating of the speech*, Macr. S. 2, 4, 12.

castīgātor, ōris, *m.* [castigo], *one who corrects* or *chastises, a corrector, reprover* (not in Cic.), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150; 3, 1, 13: lacrimarum atque inertium querelarum, Liv. 1, 59, 4: castigator censorque minorum, * Hor. A. P. 174: tot saeculorum, Col. 8, 16, 6; cf. Sen. Ira, 1, 15, 3; Plin. Pan. 40, 1.

castīgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [castigator], *after the manner of reprovers* or *correctors, reproving, censuring* (post-Aug. and very rare): solatium, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 10: severitas, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

castīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [castum-ago, as purgo = purum-ago], *to set right by word* or *deed, to correct, chastise, punish; to blame, reprove, chide, censure, find fault with* (syn.: animadvertere, punire; more forcible than reprehendere and vituperare; weaker than culpare; class. in prose and poetry): pueros non verbis solum, sed etiam verberibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; so, verberibus, Plin. 8, 3, 3, § 6; cf. Liv. 26, 27, 8; Curt. 8, 6, 5: magnâ clade, Liv. 39, 1, 4: baculo, Front. Strat. 1, 1, 3: quo saepius (magister) monuerit, hoc rarius castigabit, Quint. 2, 2, 5: laudat Pompeius ... segniores castigat atque incitat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3; so opp. laudare, Liv. 27, 8, 18; Tac. Agr. 21: castigando increpandoque plus quam leniter agendo, proficere, Liv. 27, 9, 8: servos exuviis bubulis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26: aliquem dictis plurumis, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 67; Verg. A. 5, 387: verbis, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88; Liv. 36, 20, 4: litteris, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: per litteras, Tac. A. 3, 35: leniter, Liv. 30, 15, 10; 36, 31, 8: vehementissime, Petr. 109, 1: in hoc me ipse castigo quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 4: segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, id. de Or. 1, 41, 184; Liv. 31, 6, 5: nimiam lenitatem, id. 39, 55, 1: moras, Verg. A. 4, 407: dolos, id. ib. 6, 567: vitia, Juv. 2, 35; Vulg. Psa. 117, 18; id. Heb. 12, 6 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To correct some error, to set right, mend* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose) (= corrigere, emendare): carmen, * Hor. A. P. 294: amicae verba, Juv. 6, 455: examen improbum in trutinâ, Pers. 1, 6: vitia sua, Plin. Pan. 46, 6.—**B.** *To hold in check, to restrain;* lit. and trop. (rare for the more usu. coërcere, cohibere, etc.): quid illum credis facturum, nisi eum ... servas, castigas, mones? Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 31: equum tenacem, non parentem frenis asperioribus castigare, Liv. 39, 25, 13; Tac. A. 6, 13: castigatus animi dolor, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: risum crebris potiunculis, Petr. 47, 7: lapsus, Stat. Th. 6, 700; cf. under *P. a.*—Hence, **b.** Of relations of space, *to enclose, surround, encompass, confine, shut in:* insula castigatur aquis, Sil. 12, 355.—Hence, **castīgātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose), *confined, compressed;* hence, **1.** As a designation of physical beauty, *small, slender, close:* pectus, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 21: frons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 43.—**2.** Trop., *restrained, checked:* luxuria tanto castigatior, quanto posset esse liberior, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 24: castigatissima disciplina, *the strictest*, Gell. 4, 20, 1 Hertz (Cod. Reg. castissima).—*Adv.*: **castīgātē. a.** (Acc. to castigatus, 1.) *Compressedly, briefly:* castigatius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: castigatius eloqui, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 14.—**b.** (Acc. to 2.) *Restrainedly, within bounds:* vixit modeste, castigate, etc., Sen. Contr. 6, 8: vivere, Amm. 22, 3, 12.

castĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* (**castĭmōnĭum**, i, *n.*, App. M. 11, p. 266, 9; cf. castimonium ἁγνεία, Gloss. Philox.) [castus, like acrimonia, aegrimonia, etc.]. * **I.** In gen., *purity of morals, morality*, Cic. Cael. 5, 11.—**II.** Esp., *purity, such as is requisite for religious services* (abstaining from sexual intercourse, from delicate food, etc.), *purity, chastity, abstinence* (rare but class.): quae sacra per summam castimoniam virorum ac mulierum fiant, eadem per istius stuprum ac flagitium esse violata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 102 Zumpt: caste jubet lex adire ad deos; animo videlicet, in quo sunt omnia; nec tollit castimoniam corporis, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: decem dierum, Liv. 39, 9, 4: superstitio castimoniarum, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 96: inanima, *abstinence from animal food*, App. M. 11, p. 272, 29.

* **castĭmōnĭālis**, e, *adj.* [castimonia], *pertaining to abstinence* or *continence:* liquamen, Pall. Febr. 25, 12, p. 92 Bip.

‡ **castĭmōnĭum**, v. castimonia.

castĭtas, ātis, *f.* [castus], *purity.* **I.** In gen., *purity of morals, morality* (post-class.): vitae, Gell. 15, 18, 2.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Purity of body, chastity* (rare but class.; syn. pudicitia): ut sentiant mulieres naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, * Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29 Mos.; so * Hor. C. 3, 24, 23; Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59; Plin. Pan. 20, 2; Tac. Agr. 4; id. A. 1, 33; Val. Max. 9, 1, 2.—Hence, person.: **Castĭtas**, *the goddess of Chastity*, = Minerva, Pall. 1, 6, 14.—**B.** *Purity* with regard to gain, *disinterestedness* (opp. avaritia), Vitr. 1, 1: praeturae, Macr. S. 7, 3, § 15.

* **castĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [id.] (ante-class. access. form to castitas; cf.: bellitudo, canitudo, etc.), *moral purity:* antiqua, Att. ap. Non. p. 85, 11.

† **1. castor**, ŏris, *m.*, = κάστωρ, *the castor, beaver;* pure Lat. fiber: Castor fiber, Linn.; Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 26; cf. id. 8, 30, 47, § 109; Cic. ap. Isid. Orig. 12, 2, 21; Ov. Nux. 166; *acc.* castorem, App. M. 1, p. 106, 10: castora, Juv. 12, 34.

2. Castor, ŏris (acc. to some gramm. Castōris, Quint. 1, 5, 60), *m.*, = Κάστωρ. **I.** *The son of the Spartan king Tyndarus and Leda, brother of Helena and Pollux, with whom, as twin star* (Gemini; hence even Castores, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121; 35, 4, 10, § 27; 7, 22, 22, § 86; and: alter Castor, Stat. S. 4, 6, 16), *he served as a guide to mariners*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 58; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 18, 45; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 5; id. Epod. 17, 42; 17, 43; id. C. 4, 5, 35: gaudet equis, id. S. 2, 1, 26; cf. id. C. 1, 12, 25, and Ov. M. 12, 401: ad Castoris (sc. aedem), *on the forum*, Cic. Mil. 33, 91; *where pecuniary affairs were transacted*, id. Quint. 4, 17; cf. Juv. 14, 260.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** In oaths: **ecastor** and **mecastor** [the old *interj.* e or the *pron. acc.* me, prefixed; cf.: equidem, edepol; mehercle, medius fiduis, etc., v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 856 sq.], *by Castor*, an oath in very frequent use, especially by women, though not exclusively by them, as asserted by Gell. 11, 6, 1, and Charis. p. 183 P.; cf. Plaut. As. 5, 2, 46; 5, 2, 80; id. Cas. 5, 4, 13: ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, id. Am. 1, 3, 10; 1, 3, 39; id. Cist. 4, 2, 61; id. Truc. 2, 5, 28; id. Poen. 1, 2, 71; id. Stich. 1, 3, 89; id. As. 1, 3, 36; id. Truc. 2, 2, 60; id. As. 3, 1, 30; id. Stich. 1, 3, 81: ecastor vero, id. Merc. 4, 1, 25: per ecastor scitus (i. e. perscitus ecastor) puer est natus Pamphilo, Ter. And. 3, 2, 6: nec nunc mecastor quid hero ego dicam queo comminisci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 28; cf. id. Merc. 4, 1, 6; id. Cas. 2, 3, 30; id. Men. 4, 2, 50; id. Mil. 1, 1, 63; cf. also id. Stich. 1, 3, 86; id. Truc. 2, 2, 36; 2, 7, 30; 3, 2, 11; 4, 4, 9; 5, 1, 26: *Sy.* Salve, mecastor, Parmenio. *Pa.* Et tu, edepol, Syra, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8 Don.—**B. Ad Castŏris** or **Lŏcus Castŏrum**, *nom. propr., a place in Upper Italy, between Cremona and Bedriacum, where stood a shrine of Castor and Pollux*, Suet. Oth. 9; Tac. H. 2, 24.—**C. Castŏrēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Castor:* manus, Sen. Hippol. 810.—**III.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 124.—**IV.** *The grandson of king Deiotarus*, Cic. Deiot. 1, 2, 10; 1, 2, 28 sq.—**V.** Castor Tarcondarius, *a chieftain of Gallogræcia, ally of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.—**VI.** Antonius Castor, *an author on botany*, Plin. 25, 17, 66, § 174; 25, 2, 5, § 9.

castŏrēum, ei, *n.* [1. castor], *castor* or *castoreum, a secretion of the beaver having a strong odor*, Plin. 8, 30, 47, § 109; Lucr. 6, 794; Cels. 6, 7, 8; Scrib. 3.—In *plur.*, Verg. G. 1, 59; Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 101; Nemes. C. 224.

Castŏrēus, a, um, v. 2. Castor, II. C.

castŏrīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. castor], *clothed in the fur of the beaver*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

castŏrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to the beaver, beaver-:* oleum, Marc. Emp. 35: pellis, Edict. Diocl. p. 23.

castra, ōrum and ae, v. castrum.

castrā-mētor, āri, 1, *v. n.*, *to pitch a camp*, Jornand. 4, 54 al.

Castrānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Castrum Inui* (v. castrum, I.): rura, Mart. 4, 60.

castrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [castro]. **I.** *An emasculating, castration of animals*, Col. 6, 26; 7, 11, 1; Pall. Mai, 7, 3; Dig. 21, 1, 38.—**II.** *A pruning*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206.

castrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who castrates* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

* **castrātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for castration:* ferramenta, Pall. 1, 4, 3.

castrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *An emasculation, castration of animals*, Pall. Mai, 7, 2.—**II.** *A pruning, cleansing of plants:* siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86.

castrensĭāni, ōrum, *m.* [castra], *attendants of the Castrensis S. Palatii*, Cod. Th. 6, 32; Cod. Just. 12, 36, 14.

‡ **castrensĭārĭus** NEGOTIATOR, *a purveyor for the camp, a suttler*, Inscr. Orell. 4254.

castrensis, e, *adj.* [castra], *of* or *pertaining to the camp, camp-:* ratio ac militaris, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: arma, Prop. 3 (4), 9, 19: consilium, Liv. 44, 35, 4: triumphus, id. 7, 36, 8: corona, *awarded to him who first entered the enemy's camp*, acc. to Gell. 5, 6, 17; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll. (also called vallaris, v. h. v.): jurisdictio, Tac. Agr. 9: ludi, Suet. Tib. 72 Oud.: jocus, id. Calig. 9: vigilia, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46: exsilium, sarcastically, for *military service*, Just. 14, 4, 14: verbum, *a military phrase* (e. g. conterraneus, copiari, q. v.), Plin. praef. § 1 Sill.; Gell. 17, 2, 9: pensa, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 33: peculium, *obtained in military service*, Dig. 49, 17, 11 v. peculium: creditores, *who have a claim against the soldier's pay*, ib. 49, 17, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **castrensis**, is, *m.* **A.** *A soldier in the camp:* quietem omnibus castrensibus dare, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 30.—**B.** *A high officer of the imperial court of Constantinople*, Cod. Th. 6, 32, 1; 12, 1, 38.

Castricius or **-tius**, a, um, *a Roman gentile name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 185; id. Fl. 23, 54; id. Att. 12, 28, 3 al.—Hence, **Castriciānus** or **-tiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to a Castricius:* negotium, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3: nomen, id. Fl. 23, 54: mendum, id. Att. 2, 7, 5.

castro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. çastra, knife, sword]. **I.** *To deprive of generative power* (both of male and female), *to emasculate, castrate, geld:* hircum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 1 and 4: agnum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: gallos, id. ib. 3, 9, 3; Curt. 6, 3, 12; Val. Max. 6, 1, 13; Suet. Dom. 7: sues, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 208; 10, 21, 25, § 50; 11, 51, 112, § 261 al.—**2.** Transf. to plants, *to prune, lop, trim*, Cato, R. R. 33, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144; 24, 8, 33, § 49.—**B.** Trop.: vina saccis, *to pass through a sack* or *bag, to filter*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 53; cf. id. 14, 22, 28, § 138 sq.: siligo castrata, i. e. *cleaned*, id. 18, 9, 20, § 86: semen, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51.—**II.** In gen., *to shorten, cut off, curtail:* caudas catulorum, Col. 7, 12, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 153: alvos apum, *to take up, to take out the honey*, Col. 9, 15, 4; 9, 15, 11; cf.: castrare alvearia, Pall. 7, 7.—**B.** Trop., *to enervate, debilitate:* castrata res publica morte Africani, *weakened* (a vulgar figure, acc. to Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164; Quint. 8, 6, 15): nisi illum (Maecenatem) enervasset felicitas, immo castrasset, Sen. Ep. 19, 9: libellos, *to remove obscenity, to expurgate*, Mart. 1, 35, 14: vires, *to diminish*, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 60: avaritiam, *to check, restrain*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 192.

castrum, i, *n.* [kindred with casa, q. v.]. **I.** In sing., *any fortified place; a castle, fort, fortress* (more rare than castellum): ei Grunium dederat in Phrygiâ castrum, etc., Nep. Alcib. 9, 3; Liv. 32, 29, 4; Dig. 27, 1, 17 *fin.*—**B.** Esp., *nom. propr.* **1.** Castrum Altum or Album, in Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 24, 41, 3.—**2.** Castrum Inui, or simply Castrum, *an ancient city of the Rutuli, near Ardea*, Verg. A. 6, 775; called Castrum, Ov. M. 15, 727; Sil. 8, 359.—**3.** Castrum Novum, *a city on the sea-coast of Etruria*, Liv. 36, 3, 6; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—**4.** Another Castrum Novum, *on the sea-coast of Picenum*, now *Giulia Nova*,

Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; also called *absol.* Castrum, Vell. 1, 14, 8.—**5.** Castrum Truentinum, *a maritime city of Picenum, on the river Truentus*, Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 1; also called Truentum, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110.—**6.** Castrum Vergium, *a fortress of the Bergistani in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Berga*, Liv. 34, 21, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** In *plur.*: **castra,** ōrum, *n.* (**castra,** ae, *f.*: castra haec vestra est, Att. ap. Non. p. 200, 30; Trag. Rel. p. 238 Rib.). **A.** Lit., *several soldiers' tents situated together*; hence, *a military camp, an encampment*; among the Romans a square (quadrata); later, after the manner of the Greeks, sometimes circular, or adjusted to its situation, Veg. Mil. 1, 23. It was surrounded by a trench (fossa) and a wall (vallum), and had four gates: Porta Praetoria, the front, chief gate, on the opp. side from the enemy, from which the legions marched; opp. to this, Porta Decumana (in later times Porta Quaestoria), the back gate; Porta Principalis Dextra, and Porta Principalis Sinistra, situated on the two sides of the camp, Liv. 40, 27, 4 sq.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**b.** Phrases. (*a*) With *adj.*: stativa, *occupied for a long time, permanent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 30; 3, 37; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21: aestiva, *summer camp*, id. ib. 1, 16; Suet. Claud. 1: hiberna, Liv. 29, 35, 13 (more freq. *absol.* aestiva and hiberna, q. v.): navalia, *an encampment on the shore for protecting the fleet and the troops while landing; sometimes connected with the ships drawn to land*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22 Herz.; cf. id. ib. 5, 11; Liv. 29, 35, 13; called also nautica, Nep. Alcib. 8, 5; id. Hann. 11, 6 (cf. id. ib. § 4; Liv. 44, 39): lunata, *crescent-shaped*, Auct. B. Afr. 80.—With *numerals*: una, Tac. A. 4, 2: bina, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; Liv. 4, 27, 3: quina, Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—(*β*) With *verb*: locum castris antecapere, Sall. J. 50, 1; cf.: capere locum castris, Liv. 4, 27, 3; 9, 17, 15; and montes castris capere, Tac. A. 12, 55: castra metari, Cael. ap. Non. p. 137, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 15 al.: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; Nep. Milt. 5, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29 al.: ponere, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 7, 35; Nep. Hann. 5 *fin.*: ponere et munire, Sall. J. 75, 7: munire, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Liv. 44, 39, 1: communire, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; Liv. 23, 28, 3: castra castris conferre, id. 10, 32, 5; 23, 28, 9: castris se tenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8: castra movere, *to break up, to decamp*, id. ib. 1, 39 *fin.*; also syn. with *to march forth from a camp*, id. ib. 1, 15 Herz.; 1, 22; 2, 2; Sall. C. 57, 3; Nep. Dat. 8, 4; id. Eum. 12 *fin.* et saep.—Hence, also, promovere, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: movere retro, Liv. 2, 58, 3: removere, id. 9, 24, 4: proferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: castris castra inferre, Enn. Trag. 201 Vahl.—**c.** Castra Praetoriana, Praetoria, Urbana or simply Castra, *the barracks of the Prætorians in the suburbs of Rome*, Suet. Tib. 37; id. Claud. 21; Tac. A. 4, 2; Suet. Aug. 29; id. Claud. 36; Dig. 48, 5, 15.—**d.** Castrorum filius, *a surname of Caligula, who was brought up in the camp*, Suet. Calig. 22; Aur. Vict. Caes. 3.—So, Castrorum mater, *an appellation of Faustina, the wife of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, because she accompanied him in an expedition against the Quadi*, Capitol. Marc. Aur. 26.—Hence both appell. in later inscriptions as *titles of the Roman emperors and empresses*.—**B.** Esp. as *nom. propr.*, like castrum. **1.** Castra Corneliana or Cornelia, *on the north coast of Africa, near Utica*, so called because the elder Scipio Africanus first pitched his camp there, after his landing in Africa, in the second Punic war, Caes. B. C. 2, 24; 2, 25; 2, 37; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24.—**2.** Castra Caecilia, *in Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.—**3.** Castra Hannibalis, *a seaport town in Bruttium*, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.—**4.** Castra Pyrrhi, *a place in Grecian Illyria*, Liv. 32, 13, 2.—**5.** Castra Vetera or Vetera, *a place on the Lower Rhine*, now *Xanthen*, Tac. H. 4, 18; 4, 21; 4, 35; id. A. 1, 45.—**6.** Castra Alexandri, *a district in Egypt*, Curt. 4, 7, 2; Oros. 1, 2.—**C.** Meton. **1.** Since, in military expeditions, a camp was pitched each evening, in the histt. (esp. Livy) for *a day's march*: secundis castris (= bidui itinere) pervenit ad Dium, Liv. 44, 7, 1; so Tac. H. 3, 15; cf.: alteris castris, Liv. 38, 13, 2; Curt. 3, 7.—So tertiis castris, Liv. 38, 13, 11; 38, 24, 1; Tac. H. 4, 71: quartis castris, Liv. 44, 46, 10: quintis castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; Liv. 28, 19, 4: septimis castris, id. 40, 22, 1: decimis castris, id. 27, 32 *fin.*; 28, 33, 1.—**2.** *Military service* (hence, often opp. forum and toga), Nep. Epam. 5, 4; Vell. 2, 125, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 39: qui magnum in castris usum habebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39.—**3.** Of *beehives*: cerea, Verg. A. 12, 589: in apium castris, Pall. 1, 37, 4.—**4.** Of *a sheepfold*, Col. 6, 23, 3.—**5.** Of *political parties*, regarded as arrayed in hostility: si ad interdicti sententiam confugis . . . in meis castris praesidiisque versaris, Cic. Caecin. 29, 83.—**6.** Of *philosophical sects*: Epicuri castra, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1: O castra praeclara (Epicuri)! id. ib. 7, 12, 1; Hor. C. 3, 16, 23; Sen. Ep. 2, 4.

‡ **castŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a garment used by women, a kind of petticoat*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 548, 30 sq.

Castŭlo, ōnis, *m.* (Liv.), and *f.* (Sil.), = Καστουλων, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the borders of* Baetica, now the village *Cazlona*, Liv. 24, 41, 7; 28, 19, 2 sq.; Sil. 3, 99; 3, 391; Plin. 3, 2, 3, § 17.—Hence, **2. Castŭlōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Castulo*: saltus, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Liv. 22, 20, 12; and as *subst.*: **Castŭlōnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Castulo*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

castum, i, v. 2. castus *init.*

1. castus, a, um, *adj.* [i. e. cas-tus, partic., kindr. to Sanscr. çludh, to cleanse; Gr. καθ-αρός; Germ. keusch, heiter; cf. the opp. in-ces-tus, impure, Bopp, Gloss. 351, 6; Pott. 1, 252]. **I.** In gen., *morally pure, unpolluted, spotless, guiltless*, = purus, integer (gen. in respect to the person himself, while candidus signifies pure, just, in respect to other men; v. Doed. Syn. p. 196 sq.; class. in prose and poetry): castus animus purusque, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121; cf.: vita purissima et castissima, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; and: quis hoc adulescente castior? quis modestior? quis autem illo qui maledicit impurior? id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: perjurum castus (fraudasse dicatur), id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: castissimum quoque hominem ad peccandum potuisse impellere, id. Inv. 2, 11, 36: nulli fas casto sceleratum insistere limen, Verg. A. 6, 563: populus Et frugi castusque verecundusque, Hor. A. P. 207: qui (animi) se integros castosque servavissent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf. id. Font. 10, 22; id. Cael. 18, 42: M. Crassi castissima domus, id. ib. 4, 9: signa, *signs, indications of innocence*, Ov. M. 7, 725: fides, *inviolable*, Sil. 13, 285: Saguntum, id. 3, 1.—With *ab*: decet nos esse a culpâ castos, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 23; so, res familiaris casta a cruore civili, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8.—**II.** In respect to particular virtues. **A.** Most freq., esp. in poetry, in regard to sexual morality, *pure, chaste, unpolluted, virtuous, continent*: Latona, Enn. Trag. 424 Vahl.; cf. Minerva, Hor. C. 3, 3, 23; Cat. 16, 5; 62, 23; Tib. 1, 3, 83; Ov. M. 2, 544; 2, 711: hostia = Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 98: Bellerophon, Hor. C. 3, 7, 15: matres, Verg. A. 8, 665: maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139.—With *ab*: castus ab rebus venereis, Col. 9, 14, 3.—Of inanimate things: lectulus, Cat. 64, 87: cubile, id. 66, 83: flos virginis, id. 62, 46: gremium, id. 65, 20: vultus, Ov. M. 4, 799: domus, Cat. 64, 385; Hor. C. 4, 5, 21 al.—**b.** Trop., of style, *free from barbarisms, pure*: Caius Caesar sermonis praeter alios suae aetatis castissimi, Gell. 19, 8, 3.—**B.** In a religious respect, *pious, religious, holy, sacred*, = pius: hac casti maneant in religione nepotes, Verg. A. 3, 409 Wagn.—So, Aeneas (for which elsewhere pius in Verg.), Hor. C. S. 42: sacerdotes, Verg. A. 6, 661: et sanctus princeps, Plin. Pan. 1, 3: ego qui castam contionem, sanctum campum defendo (in respect to the preceding: in Campo Martio, comitiis centuriatis auspicato in loco), Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11.—Of things: sacrae, religiosae castaeque res, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 8: haud satis castum donum deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45; cf. festa, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 3: taedae, Verg. A. 7, 71 Serv.: ara castis Vincta verbenis, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6: crines, Ov. M. 15, 675: laurus, Tib. 3, 4, 23: castior amnis (sc. Musarum), Stat. S. 4, 7, 12; cf.: castum flumen (on account of the nymphs), Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 260: luci, Hor. C. 1, 12, 59: nemus, Tac. G. 40: pura castaque mens, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.*: casta mola genus sacrificii, quod Vestales virgines faciebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65 Müll.—As epith. ornans of poetry, since it is used in defence of the Deity: casta poesis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 14 (it is erroneously explained by Non. by suavis, jucundus).—**2.** Hence, *subst.*: **castum,** i, *n.*, *a festival*, or *period of time consecrated to a god, during which strict continence was enjoined*, Fest. p. 124, 25 Müll.: Isidis et Cybeles, Tert. Jejun. 16.—**C.** In respect to the property and rights of others, *free from, abstinent, disinterested*: manus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 12: homo castus ac non cupidus, Cic. Sest. 43, 93: castissimus homo atque integerrimus, id. Fl. 28, 68.—*Adv.*: **castē. A.** (Acc. to I.) *Purely, spotlessly, without stain, uprightly*: agere aetatem suam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 149: et integre vivere, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 63; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2.—**B.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Chastely, virtuously*: caste se habere a servis, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 3: tueri eloquentiam ut adultam virginem, Cic. Brut. 95, 330.—Of language, *properly, correctly, classically*: caste pureque linguâ Latinâ uti, Gell. 17, 2, 7.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Piously, religiously*: placare deos, Ov. P. 2, 1, 33; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 6.—*Comp.*, Liv. 10, 7, 5.—*Sup.*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1.

2. castus, ūs (*abl.* heterocl. casto, Tert. Jejun. 16; Fest. s. v. minuitur, p. 154, 6 Müll.), *m.* [1. castus], ante- and post-class. for castimonia, *an abstinence from sensual enjoyments on religious grounds*, Naev. ap. Non. p. 197, 16; Varr. ib.; Gell. 10, 15, 1; Arn. 5, p. 167.

căsŭālis, e, *adj.* [casus]. **I.** *Casual, fortuitous* (post-class. and very rare): condicio, *depending upon chance*, Cod. Just. 6, 51, 1, § 7.—*Adv.*: **căsŭālĭter,** *accidentally*, Sid. Ep. 9, 11; Fulg. Myth. 1, 5.—**II.** In gram., *relating to* or *declined with cases*: Casuale, ut ab equo: equum, Varr. L. L. 8, § 52, p. 116 Bip.; cf. id. ib. 10, § 18, p. 164 Bip.: formae, Prisc. p. 672 P. al.

căsŭālĭter, *adv.*, v. casualis, I. *fin.*

căsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [casa], *a little cottage* or *hut, a small house*, Petr. 44, 15; 46, 2; 77, 4; Juv. 11, 153.—**II.** *A sepulchre* = hypogeum, Petr. 111, 5.

1. cāsus (Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra s geminabatur: **cassus,** etc., Quint. 1, 7, 20; cf.: causa, Juppiter al.; in inscr. also KASVS), ūs (*dat.* casu, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4), *m.* [cado]. **I.** Lit., *a falling* (acc. to cado, I. A. and C.). **A.** *A falling down*, etc.: stillicidi, Lucr. 1, 313: geli, id. 5, 205: nivis, Liv. 21, 35, 6: fulminum, Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; Ov. M. 8, 259: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 10.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 2, 231.—**B.** *A fall, an overthrow, a throwing down*: occumbunt multi letum praecipe casu, Enn. Ann. 391 Vahl.: eoque ictu me ad casum dari, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: casus, quo (infantes) in terram toties deferuntur, Quint. 1, 12, 10; Lucr. 5, 1333: vehiculi, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21 al.—In *plur.*: cum loci Inciperent casus, i. e. *the fall, destruction* (by an earthquake), Ov. M. 8, 714.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *the end*: extremae sub casum hiemis, Verg. G. 1, 340.—**B.** *A moral fall, a false step, an error, fall*: multas vias adulescentiae lubricas ostendit (natura), quibus illa insistere, aut ingredi sine casu aliquo ac prolapsione vix posset, Cic. Cael. 17, 41.—So of a political fall, Cic. Sest. 67, 140.—**2.** Esp., *a fall* or *change* from a higher to a lower condition: secum reputans quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9.—**C.** *That which turns out* or *happens unexpectedly, an occurrence, event, accident, chance, misfortune, emergency* (this most freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*): quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi cum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? etc., Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: quis iste tantus casus? unde tam felix concursus atomorum? cf. id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: novi casus temporum, id. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60: quod consilium etsi in ejusmodi casu reprehendendum non est, tamen incommode accidit, *such an emergency*, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: quod in ejusmodi casu accidit, periti ignaris parebant, Curt. 4, 3, 18; 10, 5, 8; Quint. 6, 2, 34; Tac. A. 2, 47; Liv. 24, 2, 11; 38, 8, 5: potest igitur veritatem

casus imitari, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 49: quis tantam Rutulis laudem, casusne deusne, Attulerit, Verg. A. 12, 321: sive illud deorum munus sive casus fuit, Curt. 4, 7, 13: quae casus obtulerat, in sapientiam vertenda ratus, Tac. A. 1, 29: ut quemque casus armaverat, Sall. C. 56, 3: si quos locus aut casus conjunxerat, id. J. 97 *fin.*: in aleam tanti casus se regnumque dare, Liv. 42, 50, 2: ludibrium casûs, id. 30, 30, 5: casum potius quam consilium sequatur, Quint. 7, prooem. § 3: parata ad omnes casus eloquentia, id. 10, 1, 2: bellorum, Tac. A. 1, 61: satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, id. ib. 2, 26: adversi, secundi, Nep. Dat. 5, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 25; id. Oth. 9: magnus, Caes. B. G. 6, 30; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: mirificus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2: mirabiles, Nep. Timol. 5, 1: rariores, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: dubii, Cat. 64, 216; Hor. S. 2, 2, 108: varii, Verg. A. 1, 204: subiti repentinique, Suet. Aug. 73.—Hence, in *abl.*: **casu,** adverbially, *by chance, casually, by accident, accidentally*: quod si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem, quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortunâ putemus? Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: id evenit non temere nec casu, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: sive casu sive consilio deorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; cf. Suet. Claud. 13: necessitate an casu, Quint. 3, 6, 26: casu an persuasu et inductu, id. 5, 10, 69: casu an manibus impeditus, Tac. A. 1, 13: accidit casu ut legati, etc., Nep. Hann. 12, 1; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; 1, 9, 36; id. Ep. 1, 19, 18; Ov. M. 5, 118; 6, 359; 7, 84 et saep.—Hence, also, **b.** *A chance, an occasion, opportunity* for something (esp. freq. in Sall. and Tac.): aetas illa multo pluris quam nostra casus mortis habet, Cic. Sen. 19, 67; cf.: mortis durae casus, Verg. A. 10, 791: aut vi aut dolis sese casum victoriae inventurum, Sall. J. 25, 9: praeclari facinoris casum dare, id. ib. 56, 4; so, si casus daretur, Tac. A. 1, 13; 11, 9: invadendae Armeniae, id. ib. 12, 50: pugnae, id. ib. 12, 28: bene gerendae rei, id. ib. 13, 36: casum adferre, Quint. 8, 4, 17.—Since the idea of suddenness, unexpectedness, easily passes into that of hostility, adverseness (cf. accido, 4.), casus signifies, **2.** Esp., *an adverse event, a misfortune, mishap, calamity*, = συμφορά: meum illum casum tam horribilem, tam gravem, tam repentinum, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 4: dolens civitatis casum, Sall. C. 40, 2; cf. id. J. 14, 22; 23, 2; Liv. 37, 17, 7; 23, 22, 3; Cat. 28, 11. — Of disease: si alius casus lecto te adfixit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 81; Ov. M. 4, 142; 14, 473; 15, 494: res minime in hujusmodi casu noxia, *in the earthquake*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 2; id. Cons. ad Marc. 5, 3: urbis Trojanae, *overthrow*, Verg. A. 1, 623.—Hence, **b.** Euphemist. for *death*: Saturnini atque Gracchorum casus, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: sui quemque casus per quinquennium absumpsissent, Liv. 23, 22, 3; Sall. J. 73, 1; Hor. S. 2, 5, 49; Suet. Aug. 65; cf. id. Caes. 89; id. Calig. 10. — **D.** In gram. t. t., *a case* in the inflection of words: propter eorum qui dicunt, sunt declinati casus, uti is qui de altero diceret, distinguere posset, quom vocaret, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 16 Müll.: casus dicimus . . . et vocabulorum formas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 11 ib.: ea (verba) sic et casibus et temporibus et genere et numero conservemus, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 40: barbari casus . . . casus rectus, id. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 61: obliqui, id. 1, 6, 22: nominativo, dativo, ablativo, id. 7, 9, 13: genitivo, id. 1, 5, 62: Latinus, sextus, i. e. *the ablative*, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 277 P.: conversi, i. e. obliqui, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64: interrogandi (i. e. genetivus), Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 26 Hertz: vocandi, id. ib.: septimus, Quint. 1, 4, 26.

2. Cāsus, i, *m.*, *a river of Albania, that flows into the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39; Mel. 3, 5, 4.

† **cătă,** *prep.*, = κατά, in distrib. sense, *by*: faciet sacrificium super eo cata mane mane, *morning by morning*, Vulg. Ezech. 46, 15; cf. v. 14.

† **cătăbăsis,** is, *abl.* i, *f.*, = κατάβασις, *a going down, descent, the name of a ceremonial at the festival of the Magna Mater*, Macr. S. 1, 21, 10.

Cătăbathmos, i, *m.*, = Καταβαθμός, *a tract of land in Libya, between Egypt and Cyrenaica*, now *Akabah, with a city of the same name*, Sall. J. 17, 5; 19, 3; Mel. 1, 8, 1; 1, 9, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 32.

cătăbŏlenses, ium, *m.*, *a class of carriers who transport burdens by means of draught animals, a kind of muleteers*, Cod. Th. 14, 3, 9; Cassiod. Var. Ep. 3, 10.

Cătăcĕcaumĕnē, ēs, *f.*, = Κατακεκαυμένη (scorched), *a region of Mysia* or *Mœonia, scorched by the sun, but abounding in vines.*—Hence, **Cătăcĕcaumĕnītes,** ae, *m.*, = Κατακεκαυμενίτης (sc. οἶνος), *the wine of this region*, Vitr. 8, 3, 12; Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75; cf. Vitr. 2, 6.

† **cătăchāna** (or **-channa**), ae, *f.*, = καταχήνη, *a tree inoculated with buds of different fruit-trees*, M. Aurel. ap. Front. 1, p. 77.—**II.** Trop., of parodies, Spart. Had. 16, 2.

† **cătăchrēsis,** is, *f.*, = κατάχρησις, a rhet. figure, *an improper use of a word*; in pure Lat. abusio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58 Müll.; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 34; 8, 2, 5; and Don. p. 1775 P. (where, as in Cic. Or. 27, 94, it is written as Greek).

† **cătaclīsta vestis** = κατάκλειστον ἱμάτιον [to be kept shut up; cf.: vestis seposita, Tib. 2, 5, 8], *a splendid garment for festal occasions, a state dress*, App. M. 11, p. 261, 21, p. 261 Bip.; Tert. Pall. 3.—Hence, **cătaclistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of a state dress*: fila, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4 *med.*

† **cătăclysmŏs,** i, *m.*, = κατακλυσμός. **I.** *A deluge, flood, inundation*: Ogygi, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Hyg. Fab. 153; Tert. Apol. 40; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 10; Lact. 2, 20. — **II.** In medicine, *a pouring of water upon a diseased member, a shower-bath, douche*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 1, 4; 2, 3.

‡ **cătăcumba,** ae, *f.*, *catacombs*, Inscr. Orell. 4575.

† **cătădrŏmus,** i, *m.*, = κατάδρομος, *a rope for rope-dancers*, Suet. Ner. 11; cf. Plin. 8, 2, 2, § 4 sq.; Dig. 19, 1, 54.

Cătădūpa, ōrum, *n.*, = Κατάδουπα, *the celebrated cataract of the Nile, near Syene, on the borders of Egypt* (cf. cataracta), now *Chellal*, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 19; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, § 14.—**Cătădūpi,** ōrum, *m.*, *those dwelling near*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; 6, 29, 35, § 178; Amm. 22, 15, 2.

† **cătaegis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = καταιγίς, *a violent storm of wind, a hurricane, whirlwind*: procellosus flatus cataegis dicitur, App. de Mundo, p. 62, 28; esp. in Pamphylia, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 4.

† **Cătăgĕlăsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = καταγελάσιμος, *serving for ridicule*; *subst. m.*, *a banterer, jeerer*, in a pun with Gelasimus, the name of a parasite: nolo ex Gelasimo fieri te Catagelasimum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 50.

† **cătăgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κατάγραφος. **I.** *Painted, colored, depicted*: Thyni, Cat. 25, 7.—**II.** *Subst.*: **cătăgrăpha,** ōrum, *n.*, *profile paintings, side views* (pure Lat. obliquae imagines), Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.

† **Cătăgūsa,** ae, *f.*, = κατάγουσα (bringing back), *a statue of Praxiteles, representing Ceres as bringing back Proserpine to Pluto*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69; cf. Sil. Catal. Artif. p. 380, n. 1.

Cătălauni and **Cătēlauni,** ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe in* Gallia Belgica, near the mod. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, Eutr. 9, 13; Amm. 15, 11, 10.—Hence, **Cătălaunĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *at Catalauni*: clades, Eum. Pan. Const. 4.

† **Cătălecta,** ōrum, *n.*, = Κατάλεκτα, *the title of a collection of poems ascribed to Virgil*, Aus. Tech. 12; v. Wagn. Verg. IV. p. 341 sq.; Forbig. Verg. III. p. 719 sqq.

† **cătălēctĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = καταληκτικός: versus, *a verse in which a syllable is wanting at the end*, Prisc. p. 1216 P.—Also called **cătălēctus,** a, um, = κατάληκτος, Diom. p. 501 P.

† **cătălēpsis,** is, *f.*, = κατάληψις, *a sudden attack of sickness, catalepsy* (pure Lat. apprehensio or oppressio), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 56.

† **cătălēptĭcus,** a, um, = καταληπτικός, *cataleptic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 74 sq.

† **cătălŏgus,** i, *m.*, = κατάλογος, *an enumeration* (post-class.): virtutum, Hier. Ep. 83.—Esp., *a list of names, a catalogue*, Macr. S. 5, 15; Aus. Per. Iliad. 2.

Cătămītus (**-meitus**), *m.* [corrupt collat. form of Ganymedes; v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 7, 16; 44, 6 Müll.], *the Latin name of Ganymede, Jupiter's cup-bearer*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; Lact. 1, 11, 19; App. M. 11, p. 261, 3; Prud. c. Symm. 1, 70. — **II.** Transf., as appel. = pathicus, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Aus. Epit. Her. 33, 8; App. M. 1, p. 107, 31; v. Ganymedes.

‡ **catampo,** *a kind of play*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.

Cătăna, ae, v. Catina.

† **cătănancē,** ēs, *f.*, = κατανάγκη, *a plant used in magical love potions*, Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57.

Cătăŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Καταονία, *a province in Southern Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; Nep. Dat. 4, 1.—**Cătăŏnes,** um, *m.*, *its people*, Curt. 4, 12, 11.

† **cătăphăgas,** ae, *m.*, = καταφαγάς, *a glutton, gormandizer*, Petr. 39, 9.

† **cătăphăsis,** is (*acc.* cataphasin), *f.*, *an affirmation* (pure Lat. affirmatio, aientia; opp. apophasis or abnuentia), Aur. Aug. Rhet. 11; Isid. Orig. 2, 27, 3.

cătăphractārĭus, ii, *m.* [cataphractes], *mailed, clad in mail*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56; Decius ap. Treb. Claud. 16; cf. cataphractus.

† **cătăphractes** or **-ta,** ae, *m.*, = καταφρακτής, *a coat of mail furnished with iron scales*, Tac. H. 1, 79; Veg. Mil. 1, 20; *acc.* cataphracten, Tert. Pall. 4.

† **cătăphractus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κατάφρακτος, *mailed, in mail* (of soldiers and their horses), Sall. ap. Non. p. 556, 16 sq. (id. H. 4, 57 Dietsch).—As *subst.*: **cătăphracti,** ōrum, *m.*, *mailed soldiers*, Sisenn. ap. Non. l. l.: loricatos, quos cataphractos vocant, Liv. 35, 48, 3; 37, 40, 5 al.; Prop. 3 (4), 12, 12; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 770; Front. Princ. Hist. 5, p. 247 Nieb.; Inscr. Orell. 804.

cătăpīrātes, ae, *m.*, = καταπειρατήρ, *the sounding-lead*, Lucil. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 10 (p. 82, 11 Gerl.).

† **cătăplasma,** ătis, *n.*, Veg. 2, 14 (*abl.* cataplasmatibus, Veg. 3, 25; access. form **cătăplasmus;** only *abl. sing.* cataplasmo, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 311, 25, and *dat.* and *abl. plur.* cataplasmis, Cels. 7, 26, 5; 4, 4, 3; 4, 7, 2; Veg. 2, 3 b; 5, 2, 2; cf. Schneid. Gr. p. 267), = κατάπλασμα; in medicine, *a poultice, plaster, cataplasm*, Cels. 3, 19, and l. l.; Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191; 36, 17, 28, § 133; Veg. 2, 14, 2.

cătăplasmo, āre, *v. a.* [cataplasma], *to apply a poultice to*: praecordia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 120; cf. id. Tard. 5, 1; equum, Veg. 5, 2, 2; Macer. Flor. 18, v. 723.

cătăplus, i, *m.*, = κατάπλους (*the coming to shore of a fleet* or *ship*; hence, abstr. pro concr.), *the ship* or *fleet that comes to land*: ille Puteolanus, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40 B. and K. dub.; Mart. 12, 74, 1; Aus. Urb. 13, 21; Sid. Ep. 6, 8; 7, 7.

† **cătăpŏtium,** ii, *n.*, = καταπότιον (that which is swallowed down); in medicine, *a pill*, Cels. 4, 8; Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7; Scrib. Comp. 89; cf. id. ib. 87.

(**cătăprōrātes,** a false read. for catapirates.)

† **cătăpulta,** ae, *f.*, = ὁ καταπέλτης, *a large engine of war for throwing arrows, lances, stones*, etc., *a catapult* (cf. ballista): catapultis ballistisque per omnia tabulata dispositis, Liv. 21, 11, 7; 21, 11, 10: maximae formae, id. 26, 47, 5; Vitr. 10, 11, 1; 10, 11, 19; 10, 15 sq.; Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Naev., Lucil., Varr., and Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 552, 17 sq.; Caes. B. C. 2, 9 al.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. — **II.** Meton., like ballista, for *the missile itself*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 28; id. Curc. 3, 24; 5, 3, 12; id. Capt. 4, 2, 17; Titin. ap. Non. p. 552, 11 sq. (Com. Rel. v. 125 Rib.).

cătăpultārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catapulta], *belonging to the catapult, that is thrown by it*: pilum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11.

† **cătăracta** (also **cătarracta**), ae, *f.* (**cătarractes,** ae, *m.*, Plin. and Sol.; v. the foll.), = ὁ καταρράκτης or καταράκτης. **I.** Lit., *a waterfall*, in gen.; *the waterfalls of the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85.—Hence, **B.** Meton. and κατ' ἐξοχήν,

the celebrated fall of the Nile on the southern borders of Egypt, the Cataract: novissimo catarracte, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54. — *Acc.* catarracten, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Sol. 32: pervenit ad cataractam, Vitr. 8, 2, 6.— *Plur. fem.:* cataractae, nobilis insigni spectaculo locus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 4: praecipites cataractae, Luc. 10, 317; Amm. 22, 15, 9.—**II.** In milit. lang., *a drawbridge, portcullis,* Veg. Mil. 4, 4; Liv. 27, 28, 10 and 11.—**III.** *A water-sluice, floodgate,* Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 4; Rutil. 1, 481 Zumpt.—**IV.** *A water-bird* (that pounces down quickly), Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126.

Cătăractes or **Cătarrhactes,** ae, *m.,* = Καταρράκτης, *a river in Pamphylia, now the Duden Su,* Mel. 1, 14, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96.

* **cătăractrĭa,** ae, *f., a word coined to designate a kind of spice,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 47.

cătarrhactes, v. cataracta *init.,* and Cataractes *init.*

† **cătarrhus,** i, *m.,* = κατάρρους, *a flowing down, the catarrh, rheum,* Marc. Emp. 5; Plin. Val. 1, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17.

† **cătasceua,** ae, *f.,* = κατασκευή; rhet. t. t., *the confirmation of an assumption* (opp. anasceua), Isid. Orig. 2, 12, 1 sq.; cf. Sulp. Vict. Inst. Or. § 3.

† **cătascŏpus,** i, *m.,* = κατάσκοπος (exploring, spying (**cătascŏpium,** ii, *n.,* Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*), = κατασκόπιον, *a lookout-ship, a spy-ship, a vessel sent out to reconnoitre* (pure Lat. navigium speculatorium), Auct. B. Afr. 26; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 18.

† **cătasta,** ae, *f.* [κατάστασις] (post-Aug.), *a scaffold, stage,* **I.** *On which slaves were exposed for sale,* Tib. 2, 3, 60; Pers. 6, 77 Schol.; Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200; Suet. Gram. 13; Stat. S. 2, 1, 72.—**II.** *For the public burning* (*of criminals, martyrs,* etc.), Prud. στεφ. 1, 56; 2, 399 al.—**III.** *For delivering a lecture,* Rutil. 1, 393; Cypr. Ep. 28.

† **cătastaltĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κατασταλτικός; in medicine, *restraining, checking:* medicamentum, Veg. 3, 22, 2; also *absol.* catastalticum, id. 6, 28, 2.

† **cătastatĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = καταστατική, *a plant,* called in pure Lat. scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

† **cătastēma,** ătis, *n.,* = κατάστημα, *position, situation, condition* of a star: recursu catastematis (sc. solis et siderum), *at the close of a cycle,* Veg. 1, 17, 5.

† **cătastrŏpha,** ae, *f.,* = καταστροφή (rare; cf. casus), *the turning-point of an action, catastrophe,* Petr. 54, 3.

Cătătechnŏs, i, v. Catatexitechnos.

† **Cătătexĭtechnŏs,** i, *m.,* = Κατατηξιτεχνος (he who enervates art by excessive polishing), *an epithet of the artist Callimachus,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92 (in Vitr. 4, 1, **Cătătechnŏs** = Κατάτεχνος; cf. Sillig, Catal. Artif pp. 123–128).

† **cătătŏnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κατάτονος, *stretching down, depressed* (opp. anatonus): capitulum, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*

catax, *adj.* only in *nom.* [cf. catena], *limping, lame,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 25, 18 sq.

cătē, *adv.,* v. catus *fin.*

† **cătēchēsis,** is, *f.,* = κατήχησις; in eccl. Lat., *religious instruction,* Hier. Ep. 61, 4.

† **cătēchismus,** i, *m.,* = κατηχισμός, *a book of elementary Christian instruction, a catechism,* Aug. de Fide et Oper. 13.

† **cătēchista,** ae, *m.,* = κατηχιστής, *a religious teacher, catechist,* Hier. Ep. 50, 1.

cătēchizo (**-isso**), āre, *v. a.,* = κατηχίζω, *to instruct in religion, to catechise,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 11; id. adv. Marc. 4, 29; id. Idol. 10.

† **cătēchūmĕnus,** i, *m.,* and **-a,** ae, *f.,* = κατηχουμενος, η, *one who is receiving elementary instruction in religion, a catechumen,* Tert. Praescr. 41 et saep. — In *fem.,* Aug. Ep. ad Euseb. 169; Ambros. Ep. 34.

† **cătēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.,* = κατηγορία (post-class.). **I.** *An accusation,* Hier. Ep. 82, 9; Macr. S. 7, 3 (where others write it as a Greek word).—**II.** In logic, *a predicament, category* or *class of predicables* (pure Lat. praedicamenta): Aristotelicae, Isid. Orig. 2, 26, 1; Sid. Ep. 4, 1: Aristotelica quaedam, quas appellat decem categorias, Aug. Conf. 4, 16; Serg. Expl. in Art. Don. p. 487, 25 Keil.

† **cătēgŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κατηγορικός, *relating to a category, categorical,* Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Cassiod. de Dial. p. 513, A.

†† **cătēia,** ae, *f.* [Celt. or Germ.], *a kind of spear, probably barbed,* Verg. A. 7, 741; Sil. 3, 277; Val. Fl. 6, 83; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Serv. ad Verg. l. l.; Isid. Orig. 18, 7, 7.

1. cătella, ae, *f.,* v. 1. catellus.

2. cătella, v. 2. catellus.

‡ **cătellŭlus,** *dim.* from catellus, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

1. cătellus, i, *m.,* and **cătella,** ae, *f. dim.* [catulus, canis], *a little dog, puppy, whelp.* **a.** *Masc.,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40; Varr. ap. Non. p. 94, 24; Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103 Orell. *N. cr.;* Val. Max. 1, 5, 3; Mart. 1, 84; Juv. 6, 551; 9, 61; and as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 259. — **b.** *Fem.,* Mart. 3, 82, 19; Juv. 6, 654; and as a term of endearment: mi catella, Hier. Ep. 22, 29.

2. cătellus, i, *m.,* and far more freq. **cătella** (once not contr. **cătēnŭla,** Paul. Nol. 26, 462), ae, *f. dim.* [catena; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.], *a small chain.* **a.** *Masc.,* in a play on the meaning of 1. catellus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13.—**b.** *Fem.,* Cato, R. R. 135, 1; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 199, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55; Liv. 39, 31, 19: vaginae catellis crepitant, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 15, and Fest. p. 273, 12 Müll.

cătēna, ae, *f.* (once with *num. distrib.* as *plur.* tantum: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53) [Sanscr. kat, to fall away; cf. catax]. **I.** *A wooden bracket, brace,* etc., *for holding two beams together,* Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 7, 3; Pall. 1, 3, 1.—**II.** *A chain,* **A.** *Used as a fetter, shackle,* etc.; usu. in *plur.* (syn. vincula): catenis vincire aliquem, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 15, 601 al.: catenas indere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3: in catenas conicere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 47; Liv. 29, 21, 2: catenas inicere alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: in catenis aliquem Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21, 12: in catenis aliquem per urbem ducere, id. 45, 40, 6: eximere se ex catenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 8: rumpere catenas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71: catenas alicui exsolvere, Tac. H. 3, 31 al.—In *sing.,* Liv. 24, 34, 10; Cat. 64, 297; Verg. A. 6, 558; Hor. S. 1, 5, 65; Curt. 4, 3, 22; 7, 5, 36; Tac. A. 4, 28; 6, 14; Suet. Aug. 94; Sen. Ep. 9, 8; Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 150.—**2.** Of *a chain stopping the entrance of a harbor:* catena ferrea valde robusta, Amm. 26, 8, 8. — **3.** Trop., *a constraint, fetter, barrier, bond:* taetra belua, constricta legum sacratarum catenis, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: compesce animum frenis, catenā, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: validā teneamur catenā, Tib. 4, 5, 15; 4, 1, 117: splendidiore nunc eos catenā sed multo graviore vinctos esse, quam cum, etc., Liv. 35, 38, 10: qui ad superiora progressus est . . laxam catenam trahit nondum liber, Sen. Vit. Beat. 16, 3; id. Tranq. 10, 3.—**B.** *A chain of gold or silver worn by women as an ornament,* Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 84. — **C.** *A series of things connected together, a chain, series,* Lucr. 6, 910 (but id. 2, 630, is a false reading for quod armis; v. Lachm.).—**D.** Trop.: (praecepta oratoria) in catenas ligare, Quint. 5, 14, 32.

cătēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [catena], *of or pertaining to a chain:* canis, *a dog fastened by a chain,* Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 2; Petr. 72, 7.

cătēnātio, ōnis, *f* [cateno; lit. a binding; hence, abstr pro concr.], *a band, clamp, clincher, pin,* Vitr. 2, 9; 10, 1; Petr. 34, 9.

cătēno, ātus, 1, *v. a.* [catena], *to chain* or *bind together* (prob. not ante-Aug.), Col. 6, 19, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.;* Ven. Carm. 2, 14; cf.: cateno, πεδέω, Gloss. Vet.— More freq. in *part. perf.:* **cătēnātus,** a, um, *bound with a chain, chained, fettered:* Britannus, * Hor. Epod. 7, 8: janitor, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1; Col. 1, praef. § 10; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Aug. 13; id. Tib. 64 al.: equorum linguae, Stat. Th. 4, 731.—Poet.: palaestrae (on account of their twining their limbs around one another), *intertwined,* Stat. S. 2, 1.—**b.** Trop.: versus ex pluribus syllabis catenatos, *connected,* Quint. 1, 1, 37: labores, *continued, unremitting,* Mart. 1, 16.

cătēnŭla, ae, *f.,* v. 2. catellus.

căterva, ae, *f., a crowd, troop, a band of men;* in the *sing.* and *plur.* (class. in prose and poet.; syn.: turba, manus, agmen). **I.** In gen.: comitum, Lucr. 2, 628; cf. id. 2, 611; Verg. A. 1, 497; 11, 533; Ov. M. 12, 216: Postumius obviam cum bene magnā catervā suā venit, Cic. Mur. 33, 69; so id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; cf. Sall. C. 14, 1: catervae testium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: contra dicentium, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: pugilum, Suet. Calig. 18: infernae, Tib. 1, 2, 47 al.— Poet., of animals: pecudum, Lucr. 6, 1092: avium, *flocks,* Verg. A. 11, 456: canum, App. M. 4, p. 151, 26: anguinea, Tib. 3, 4, 87. — **B.** Trop.: verborum, *a farrago of words,* Gell. 15, 2, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In milit. lang. freq., *a body of soldiers, a troop, company, band;* esp of the loose order of barbarian nations (opp. to the Roman legions); cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 46; so Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; Tac. A. 1, 56; 2, 17; 2, 45; 12, 33; Tib. 1, 2, 67; Verg. A. 8, 593; 12, 264; Hor. C. 1, 8, 16 al.—Of *foot-soldiers* (opp. equites), Verg. A. 7, 804; 11, 433; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190.—Rare of Roman troops, Petr. poët. 124, 281; or of cavalry, Sen. Agam. 598.—**B.** In dramatic lang., *the whole company* or *troop of actors* (usu. called grex), Plaut. Capt. *fin.;* and perh. also id. Cas. *fin.;* cf. Cic. de. Or 3, 50, 196; id. Sest. 55, 118.

cătervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva], *of* or *pertaining to a crowd* or *troop:* pugiles, *fighting in bands,* Suet. Aug. 45 (cf.: catervae pugilum, id. Calig. 18); Inscr. Orell. 2530.

cătervātim, *adv.* [id.], *in companies, in troops,* Lucr. 6, 1144; Verg. G. 3, 556; Sall. J. 97, 4; Liv. 23, 27, 5; 44, 41, 8; Col. 3, 19, 3; Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 72.

† **căthartĭcum,** i, *n.,* = καθαρτικόν, *a means of purifying, a cathartic,* Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.;* Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23.

† **căthĕdra,** ae, *f.,* = καθέδρα, *a chair, a stool,* esp. *one furnished with cushions and supports for women, an arm-chair.* **I.** In gen., Hor. S. 1, 10, 91; Phaedr. 3, 8, 4; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 37; Juv. 6, 91 al.; also, *a sedan chair,* Juv. 1, 65; 9, 52 Rup. al.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** Esp., *a teacher's* or *professor's chair,* Juv. 7, 203; Mart. 1, 77 *fin.*— Hence, **B.** Meton., *the office of teacher:* usurpare, Aus. Prof. 10, 1; also, *of a bishop:* tenere, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

* **căthĕdrālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [cathedra], *pertaining to an arm-chair:* ministri, i. e. *effeminate,* Mart. 10, 13, 1.

căthĕdrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to an arm-chair:* subsellia, Dig. 33, 10, 5: servi, *who carry a chair,* Sid. Ep. 1, 11. — **II.** Esp., *pertaining to the chair* or *office of a teacher:* philosophi, *teachers,* Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 1; cf. cathedra, II.; so, oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **căthĕter,** ēris, *m.,* = καθετήρ, *a surgical instrument for drawing off the urine, a catheter,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 13 al.

† **căthĕtērismus,** i, *m.,* = καθετηρισμός, *the application of the catheter,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 23.

† **cathĕtus,** i, *f.,* = κάθετος (that is sunk down), *a perpendicular line, a perpendicular,* Vitr. 3, 3; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12.

căthŏlĭcē, *adv.,* v. catholicus.

† **căthŏlĭcus** (catholicus, Prud. Apoth. 70), a, um, *adj.,* = καθολικός, *universal, relating to all* (post-Aug.; in Quint. 2, 13, 14 as Greek, transl. by universalis and perpetualis; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 46): catholica et summa bonitas Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17.—*Adv.:* **căthŏlĭcē:** in medium proferre, Tert. Praescr. 26.—More freq. *subst.:* **căthŏlĭca,** ōrum, *n., the universe:* anne caelestes dii catholicorum dominantur? App. Trism. 39, p. 100, 13: catholica siderum, *general properties,* Plin. 1, epit. 2, n. 15; so, fulgurum, id. n. 55 —**II.** *Orthodox, catholic* (eccl. Lat.): fides, Prud. στεφ. 11, 24 et saep.: ecclesia, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 47 al.—*Adv.:* **căthŏlĭcē:** dictum, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 3.

‡ **Căti fons,** *the fountain of Catus, from which the* aqua Petronia *flows into the Tiber,* named from a certain Catus, in whose field it was, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

Cătĭa, ae, *f., the name of a woman,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 95.

Cătĭānus, a, um, v. Catius, II.

Cătiēna, ae, *f., the name of a woman,* Juv. 3, 133.

Cătiēnus, a, *a Roman cognomen,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6.

Cătilīna, ae, *m.* [1. catus]. **I.** L. Sergius, *Catiline, a Roman who was notorious for several times attempting insurrections against his country,* Sall. C. 1, 1 sqq.; Cic. Cat. 1, 1 sqq.; Verg. A. 8, 668.—**B.** Appel. *of a great conspirator,* Juv. 14. 41; cf. Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3. — Hence, **II. Cătilīnārĭus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Catiline, Catilinarian:* seminarium, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23 Orell. *N. cr.:* bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 9 (Cod. Flor. Ambros. 1: Catilinae, cf. Zumpt, Suppl. ad h. l.): prodigia, Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137 Sillig *N. cr.:* res, id. 33, 2, 8, § 34 ib.

Cătilĭus, a, *a Roman cognomen,* Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 22.

cătillāmen, inis, *n.* [catillo], *junket, sweetmeat,* Arn. 7, p. 230.

‡ **cătillātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.]; lit., *a licking of plates, a plundering of provinces friendly to the Roman people,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 Müll.

1. cătillo, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [1. catillus], *to lick a plate,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 22; Auct. ap. Fulg. 563, 7.

2. cătillo, ōnis, *m.* [1. catillo], *a plate-licker;* hence, *a glutton, gourmand,* Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12 *fin.;* cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 44 (where the best MSS. have catiliones); id. p. 90 Müll.

cătillum, i, v. 1. catillus *init.*

1. cătillus, i, *m.* (*plur.* heterocl. catilla, ōrum, *n.,* Petr. 50, 6; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.; an uncontr. access. form **cătīnŭlus,** Varr. ap. Charis. p. 61 ib.), *dim.* [catinus]. **I.** *A small bowl, dish,* or *plate,* Cato, R. R. 84 *fin.;* Asin. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 75; Col. 12, 57, 1; Val. Max. 4, 3, 5. — **II.** Of objects in the form of a plate. **A.** *An ornament on a sword-sheath,* Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152 (catellis, Jan. and Sill.).—**B.** *The upper millstone,* Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.

2. Cātillus (**Cātĭlus,** Hor. C. 1, 18, 2; Cătillus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 100; cf. on the measure Lucr. 2, p. 36 Lachm.), i, *m., a son of Amphiaraus; he with his brothers Tiburtus and Coras built Tibur,* Verg. A. 7, 672 Serv.; 11, 640; Sil. 8, 366; cf. Sol. c. 8.

Cătĭna (in MSS. also **Cătăna**), ae (**Cătănē,** ēs, Sil. 14, 196), *f.,* = Κατάνη, *a town on the east coast of Sicily, at the foot of Ætna,* now *Catania,* Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185; 2, 3, 83, § 192 al. — Hence, **II. Cătĭnensis** (**Cătĭnĭensis,** Just. 4, 3, 4; and **Cătănensis,** Lact. 2, 4, 28), e, *adj., belonging to Catina, of Catina:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17: pumex, Juv. 8, 16: L. Manlius Catinensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1. — In *plur.:* **Cătĭnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Catina,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120; 2, 3, 43, § 103.

cătīnŭlus, i, v. 1. catillus.

cătīnum, i, v. catinus *init.*

cătīnus, i, *m.* (**cătīnum,** i, *n.,* Cato, R. R. 84, 1; cf. Prisc. p. 556 P.; on the contr. Charis. p. 60 ib.) [kindr. with the Sicilian κάτινον, Varr. L. L. 5, § 120, p. 35 Bip.; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 13; cf. also Sanscr. katina, vas fictile], *a deep vessel for serving up* or *cooking food, a bowl, dish, pot,* Varr. R. R. 1, 63, 1; id. ap. Non. p. 546, 14; Maecen. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; 1, 6, 115; 2, 2, 39; 2, 4, 77 al.— Also for melting metals, *a crucible,* Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; 33, 6, 35, § 107; for incense, *a censer,* Suet. Galb. 18.—**II.** Of things of similar form. **A.** *The air-vessel in a hydraulic instrument,* Vitr. 10, 7, 1 sq.—**B.** Saxi, *a (natural) hollow in a rock,* Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 125.

Cătĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A Roman deity, the protector of boys, whom he made intelligent* (catos), Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.—**II.** *An Epicurean philosopher, author of works* de rerum naturā, de summo bono, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Cass. ib. 15, 19; Quint. 10, 1, 124; Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 2, 4, 1.—Hence, **B. Cătĭānus,** a, um, *adj.:* spectra, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Cass. ib. 15, 19.—**III.** *A feigned name* in Hor. S. 2, 4, 1 and 88.

Cativolcus, i, *m., king of the Eburones,* Caes. B. G. 5, 26; 6, 31.

catlaster, tri, *m.* [contr. for catulaster from catulus; cf. Charis. p. 65 P.; Prisc. p. 618 ib. and 628 ib.], *a boy, lad, stripling:* catulaster βούπαις, πάλληξ, Gloss. Philox.; Vitr. 8, 3, 24 Schneid. (p. 242 Bip. catastros).

catlītio, ōnis, v. catulitio.

Căto, ōnis, *m.* [1. catus], *a cognomen of several celebrated Romans in the* gens Porcia, Valeria, Vettia al. **I.** M. Porcius Cato *the elder, distinguished as a rigid judge of morals;* hence with the appel. Censorius; whose most celebrated works were the Origines and De Re Rustica, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 135; Liv. 31, 1 sqq.; Plin. 7, 27, 28, § 100; 7, 30, 31, § 112; cf., concerning him, Bernhardy, Röm. Litt. p. 521 sq.; 650; Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 515; 258; 354 al.; Ellendt, Cic. Brut. p. xix.-xxv.— As appel. of a severe judge, Mart. 1, prooem. *fin.;* Phaedr. 4, 7, 21.—Hence, **B. Cătōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Cato:* familia, Cic. Q. Fr. 4, 6, 5: aetas, Sen. Tranq. 7, 5: illa (i. e. praecepta), id. Ep. 94, 27: lingua, i. e. *of high morality,* Mart. 9, 27, 14.—**II.** *His descendant,* M. Porcius Cato *the younger, the enemy of Cæsar, who committed suicide after the battle of Pharsalia, at Utica;* hence *with the appel.* Uticensis.—**B. Cătōnīni,** ōrum, *m., the adherents* or *friends of Cato,* Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1; cf. catonium.—Concerning both, and the Porcian family in gen., v. Gell. 13, 20 Hertz, p. 19 Bip. — On account of their serious and austere character, *serious,* or *gloomy, morose men* are called Catones, Sen. Ep. 120, 19; cf. Juv. 2, 40; Phaedr. 4, 7, 21; Petr. 132.—**III.** Valerius Cato, *a celebrated grammarian of Gaul, and poet of the time of Sulla,* Cat. 56; Ov. Tr. 2, 436; Suet. Gram. 2; 4; 11.—**IV.** Dionysius Cato, *author of the* Disticha de moribus, prob. *about the time of Constantine;* v. the Disticha, with the Sententiae of Syrus, at the end of the Fabulae of Phaedrus, Bip.

† **cătōblĕpas,** ae, *m.,* = κατῶβλεψ or κατωβλέπων (that looks down), *a wild animal in Ethiopia, perhaps a species of buffalo, or the gnu, a species of antelope,* Mel. 3, 9, 9; Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77.

† **cătŏcha,** ae, *f.,* = κατοχή, *a complete stupor, catalepsy,* Cael. Aur. Ac. 2, 10.

† **cătŏchītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = κατοχῖτις, *an unknown precious stone found in Corsica,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 152.

† **cătōmĭdĭo,** āre, *v. a.,* = κατωμίζω, *to lay one over the shoulders of another, and thus to flog him;* acc. to others, *to strike on the shoulders,* Petr. 132 *init.;* Spart. Had. 18.

* **catomitarii** or **catomecarii,** a word of unknown signif. in Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 329.

† **cătōmus,** i, *m.* [κατ' ὤμους], *the shoulders* (late Lat.): catomus cervix, Gloss.: catomis caedi, Schol. Juv. 2, 142; cf. catomidio.

Cătōnĭānus, a, um, v. Cato, I. B.

Cătōnīni, ōrum, v. Cato, II. B.

† **cătōnĭum,** ii, *n.* [κάτω], *the Lower World,* Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 4; cf. Schol. Juv. p. 65 Cram. — Hence the play upon the word: vereor, ne in catonium Catoninos, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1 B. and K. (others read catomum; v. this word).

† **cătoptrītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = κατοπτρῖτις, *a precious stone found in Cappadocia,* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 152 Sill. *N. cr.*

† **cătorchītes** (**vīnum**), = κατορχίτης οἶνος, *a wine made from figs,* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

* **catta,** ae, *f., an unknown species of animal* (acc. to Gloss. Vet. = αἴλουρος; cf. the Germ. Kater, Katze, cat), Mart. 13, 69, 1.

Catti, ōrum, v. Chatti.

cătŭla, ae, v. catulus.

‡ **Cătŭlārĭa Porta,** *one of the gates of Rome, so called because dogs were sacrificed near it,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; cf. Becker, Röm. Alterth. 1, p. 178 sq.

‡ **cătŭlaster,** v. catlaster.

1. cătŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [catulus], *of* or *pertaining to a little dog, dog's-:* caro, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; and *absol.:* **cătŭlīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *the flesh of the dog,* Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

2. Cătŭlīnus, a, um, *adj., of Q. Lutatius Catulus,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 17 Sill. *N. cr.*

cătŭlĭo, īre, *v. n.* [catulus], *to desire the male,* of dogs, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 11; of the she-wolf, Laber. ap. Non. p. 90, 33.

cătŭlītio, or contr. **catlītio,** ōnis, *f.* [catulio], *a desire for the male;* trop. of nature (gestiente naturā semina accipere), a rustic expression, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94.

Cătullus, i, *m.* **I.** Q. Valerius, acc. to Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81; C. acc. to App. Mag. 10, p. 12 Bip., *a celebrated Roman writer of elegies and epigrams, born near* or *in Verona,* 86 B.C.; Nep. Att. 12, 4; Hor. S. 1, 10, 19; Tib. 3, 6 41; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 62; Mart. 7, 99; cf. Bernhardy, Röm. Litt. p. 466 sq.; Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 184 sq. — Hence, **B. Cătullĭānus,** a, um, *of Catullus:* basia, Mart. 11, 6, 14. — **II.** Catullus Urbicarius, *a mimographer of the time of Domitian,* Juv. 8, 186; 12, 29; 12, 37; 13, 111.—**III.** Catullus Messalinus, *an informer of the same time,* Juv. 4. 113; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5.

† **cătŭlōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κατουλωτικός, *good for healing over:* medicamentum, Veg. 6, 28, 4.

1. cătŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. catus], *the young of animals, a whelp;* cf. Non. p. 457, 8 sq. **I.** In gen., of swine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13; of a panther, Lucr. 5, 1036; of a lion, Verg. G. 3, 245; Hor. C. 3, 20, 2; Ov. M. 13, 547; of a tiger, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10; of a cat, Phaedr. 2, 4, 24; of a wolf, Verg. A. 2, 357; of a bear, Ov. M. 13, 836; 15, 379; of a serpent, Verg. G. 3, 438 al.; cf. in gen.: catulos ferae Celent inultae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 41.—**II.** Esp., *a young dog, a puppy* (in this sense regarded by the ancients as *dim.* of canis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 74 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 99 ib.): omnia in perfectis et maturis esse meliora, ut in equo quam in equulo, in cane quam in catulo, Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38: catulo meo Subblanditur, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 321; Lucr. 4, 997; 5, 1067; Verg. E. 1, 23; id. G. 3, 405; Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57 et saep.—**b.** Prov.: aliter catuli longe olent, aliter sues, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 9.—**III.** *A kind of fetter* (cf. canis), Lucil. ap. Non. p. 36, 26; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.

2. Cătŭlus, i, *m., a cognomen in the* gens Lutatia; v. Lutatius.

Cătŭrĭges, um, *m., a Ligurian tribe in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Département des Hautes-Alpes,* Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, §§ 135 and 137.

1. cătus, a, um, *adj.* [root ka-; Sanscr. ça-, to whet, sharpen; cf. cos, cautes, cuneus; Sabine, = acutus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 46, p. 90 Bip.]. * **I.** *Sharp to the hearing, clear-sounding, shrill* (cf. acutus, 2.): jam cata signa fere sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. ap. Varr. l. l. (Ann. 447 Vahl.). —**II.** Transf. to intellectual objects, in a good and bad sense. **A.** In a good sense, *clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious, wise,* opp. stultus (in prose probably never naturalized; hence Cic., in prose, adds ut ita dicam; v. the foll.): catus Aelius Sextus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18 (Ann. v. 335 Vahl.); Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 29; id. Ps. 2, 3, 15; Ter. And. 5, 2, 14 Don. and Ruhnk.; Hor. C. 1, 10, 3: prudens et, ut ita dicam, catus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45.—Constr. with *inf.:* jaculari, Hor. C. 3, 12, 10.—With *gen.:* legum, Aus. Mos. 400.—Of abstract things: dicta, Enn. Ann. 519 Vahl.: consilium, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 75.—**B.** In a bad sense, *sly, crafty, cunning, artful* (= callidus, astutus): cata est et callida, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 71; so id. Poen. 5, 2, 147; id. Most. 5, 2, 21; id. Trin. 3, 2, 51; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39.—*Adv.:* **cătē,** conform. to II. A.: sapienter, docte et cordate et cate, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 3; id. Men. 2, 3, 61; Cic. Arat. 304. — *Comp.* and *sup.* not in use in the *adj.* or in the *adv.*

2. cătus, i, *m., a male cat* (post-class.), Pall. Mart. 9, 4; scanned, cātus, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 5, p. 162, 3 al.

† **caucălis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = καυκαλίς, *an umbelliferous plant;* acc. to Sprengel Caucalis orientalis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 40, § 83.

Caucăsĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Caucasus-gigno], *born on* or *near the Caucasus:* Alani, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

Caucăsus, i, *m.,* = Καύκασος. **I.** *The rough Caucasian chain of mountains, inhabited by wild tribes, in Asia, between the*

Black and Caspian Seas, Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 37; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: inhospitalis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 7; id. Epod. 1, 12; cf. Verg. A. 4, 366; *acc.* Gr. Caucason, Ov. M. 8, 798; Stat. Th. 4, 394.—Hence, **B. Caucăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Caucasus, Caucasian:* montes, Mel. 1. 19, 13; 2, 4, 8: vertex, Verg. G. 2, 440: rupes, Prop. 2. 1, 69: aves, id. 2 (3), 25, 14: volucres, Verg. E. 6, 42: arbores, Prop. 1, 14, 6: Portae, *a narrow pass between the Caucasus and the* mare Hyrcanum, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30.—**II.** *A name of a horse*, Sil. 16, 357.

Cauci, ōrum, v. Chauci.

* **caucŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [from the unus. cauca, v. caucus], *a small dish*, App. M. 5, 20, p. 62 Min. Vit. Debr.

‡ **caucŭlātor,** ōris, *m.*, *a reckoner*, ψηφιστής, Gloss. Lat. [= calculator].

† **caucus,** i, *m.*, = καῦκα, *a drinking-vessel*, Hier. adv. Jov. 2, 14.

cauda (also **cōda,** like codex, plostrum, etc., Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 19; id. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Petr. 44, 12; Fest. p. 178, 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 17 Müll.) [etym. dub.; cf. codex], ae, *f.*, *the tail* of animals, Lucr. 2, 806; 3, 658; Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3; 2, 5, 8.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Caudam jactare popello, *to flatter, fawn upon* (the figure taken from dogs), Pers. 4, 15.—**b.** Caudam trahere, *to have a tail stuck on in mockery, to be made a fool of*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53; Vell. 2, 83, 3; cf.: vitium bono viro quasi caudam turpissimam apponere, Lact. 6, 18, 16.—* **3.** In a pun, *the end of the word*, or *the tail of the animal:* Verris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191.—**II.** Transf.: membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45; 2, 7, 49.—**III.** Trop., of the addition to the name Verres, making it Verrucius: videtis extremam partem nominis, codam illam Verrinam tamquam in luto demersam in liturâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191.

* **caudĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [instead of caudĭcĕus, from caudex], *of wood, wooden:* cistella, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 65; access. form **caudĕcus,** a, um: caudecae cistellae ex junco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.

1. caudex, icis, *m.* (more recent orthography **cōdex**) [etym. dub.; cf. cauda]. **I.** *The trunk of a tree, the stock, stem* (rare). (α) Caudex, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 121; 12, 15, 34, § 67; Verg. G. 2, 30 et saep.—(β) Codex, Ov. M. 12, 432; Col. 4, 8, 2; 5, 6, 21.—Hence, **B.** *The block of wood to which one was bound for punishment:* codex, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 39; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 44; Juv. 2, 57.—**C.** A term of reproach, *block, dolt, blockhead:* caudex, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4; Petr. 74.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A block of wood split* or *sawn into planks, leaves* or *tablets* and *fastened together:* quia plurium tabularum contextus caudex apud antiquos vocatur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4: quod antiqui pluris tabulas conjunctas codices dicebant, Varr. ap. Non. p. 535, 20. — Hence, **B.** (Since the ancients orig. wrote upon tablets of wood smeared with wax.) *A book, a writing* (its leaves were not, like the volumina, rolled within one another, but, like those of our books, lay over one another; cf. Dict. of Antiq.). (α) Caudex, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Ant. 1, 2.—(β) Codex, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119; id. Clu. 33, 91; Quint. 10, 3, 28; Dig. 32, 1, 52 al.—**C.** Esp. of *an account-book* and particularly of *a ledger* (while adversaria signifies the waste-book; hence only the former was of any validity in law): non habere se hoc nomen (*this item*) in codice accepti et expensi relatum confitetur: sed in adversariis patere contendit, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; v. the passage in connection; cf. id. ib. 3, 9: in codicis extremâ cerâ (i. e. *upon the last tablet*), id. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92: referre in codicem, id. Sull. 15, 44.—**D.** *A code of laws:* Codex Theodosianus, Justinianus, etc.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.

2. Caudex, cis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen:* App. Claudius Caudex, *consul* A.U.C. 490, B.C. 264, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4; Aur. Vict. 37.

* **caudĭcālis,** e, *adj.* [caudex], *pertaining to the trunks of trees, of wood:* provincia, humorously, *the employment of wood-splitting*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 26.

caudĭcārĭus (**cōdic-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the trunks of trees:* naves, *made of rough, stout trunks of trees* (cf. caudex, II.), Varr. and Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 535, 15 sq.; Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.: caudicariae naves ex tabulis grossioribus factae.—Hence, patroni caudicarii, *masters of such ships*, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 9. — *Subst.:* **caudĭcārii** or **cōdĭcārii,** ōrum, *m.*, *those who sail on such ships* (esp. *those who brought the corn from Ostia to Rome*), Cod. Th. 14, 3, 2; 14, 15, 1; Inscr. Orell. 1084; 3178 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 92.

* **caudĭcĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [caudex], *pertaining to the trunk of a tree:* lembus, Aus. Mos. 197.

Caudium, ii, *n.*, *a small but ancient city of Samnium, near Benevento, celebrated for the narrow mountain pass* (the Furculae Caudinae) *where the Roman army was shut in by the Samnites*, Liv. 9, 2, 1 sq.; Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109.—Hence, **II. Caudinus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Caudium, Caudine:* Furculae Caudinae, *the Caudine Forks*, now *Casale di Forchia* (al. *Forchia d'Arpaia*), Liv. 9, 2, 6; 9, 11, 3; Flor. 1, 16, 9.—The same called Furcae Caudinae, Luc. 2, 137; and Caudinae Fauces, Sil. 8, 566; Col. 10, 132: saltus, Liv. 9, 7, 5: proelium, Cic. Sen. 12, 41: clades, Liv. 9, 16, 2: legiones, id. 25, 6, 12: jugum, Quint. 3, 8, 3: pax, Liv. 9, 7, 4: foedus, Flor. 2, 18, 7: Samnites, Liv. 23, 41, 13.—*Subst.:* **Caudīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Caudium*, Plin. 3. 11, 16, § 105.

caulae or **caullae,** ārum, *f.* [apparently contr. from cavile, Varr. L. L. 5, § 20, p. 8 Bip., from cavus; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46]. **I.** In gen., *an opening, hole, passage* (so most freq. in Lucr.), Lucr. 2, 951; 3, 707: per caulas corporis, id. 3, 255; 3, 702; 6, 839: per caulas palati, id. 4, 620; 4, 660: per caulas aetheris, id. 6, 492: intra caulas (aedis Saturni), Lex Corn. XX Quaest. 2, 41; cf.: caulae (Jani) pace clauduntur, Macr. S. 1, 9; v. Lucr. 2, p. 374 sq. Lachm.—Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** *A sheepfold* or *cote*, Verg. A. 9, 60 Serv.—* **B.** *An enclosure*, Inscr. Murat. 191, 3.

Caulāres, is, *m.*, *a river of Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15, 1.

† **caulias,** ae, *m.*, = καυλίας, *taken* or *derived from the stalk:* sucus, opp. to rhizias (from the root), Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 43.

caulĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [cauliculus], *furnished with* or *having a stalk:* rami, App. Herb. 90.

caulĭcŭlus or **cōlĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [caulis], *the small stalk* or *stem of a plant;* form cauliculus, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 119; Suet. Gram. 11; Scrib. Comp. 128; Veg. 2, 6, 2; form coliculus, Cato, R. R. 158, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; 1, 42, 4; Col. 11, 2, 10; 12, 7, 1; 12, 56, 1.—**II.** In architecture, *a stalk* or *stem as an ornament on the capitals of columns*, Vitr. 4, 1, 12; 7, 5, 3.

caulis (**cōlis,** Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; 1, 41, 6; Col. 5, 6, 36; id. Arb. 9, 2; also in Hor. S. 2, 4, 15, the best MSS have colis; and **coles,** Cels. 6, 18, 2; cf. cauliculus), is, *m.*, = καυλός, *the stalk* or *stem of a plant:* brassicae, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 21 and 58: fabarum, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120 et saep.: dictamni, Verg. A. 12, 413.—Of the vine, *the tendrils*, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Col. 4, 7, 2.—**B** κατ' ἐξοχήν, *a cabbage-stalk, a cabbage, colewort*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Hor. S. 1, 3, 116; 2, 4, 15; 2, 2, 62; 2, 3, 125; Col 10, 369; 12, 7, 5; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 240.—**II.** Of things of a similar form. **A.** Pennae, *a quill* Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 228. — **B.** *The st... or bony part of an ox's tail*, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265.—**C.** In insects, *a tube by which eggs are deposited*, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101.—**D.** = membrum virile, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 399, 1: (coles), Cels. 6, 18, 2; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 413.

† **caulōdes,** is, = καυλώδης, *stalk-like:* brassica, *a kind of cabbage with large leaves*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

Caulōnĭa, ae, *f.* (**Caulon,** ōnis, *m.*, Verg. A. 3, 553; Liv. 27, 15, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; *acc.* Caulona, Ov. M. 15, 705), = Καυλωνία, *a city founded by the Achæans on the east coast of Bruttium*, now *Castel Vetere*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Liv. 27, 12, 6 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. l. l.

† **cauma,** ătis, *n.*, = καῦμα, *the heat*, Vulg. Job, 30, 30.

Caunus or **-ŏs,** i, *f.*, = Καῦνος, *a very ancient town on the coast of Caria*, now *Kaiguez*, Mel. 1, 16, 1; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; acc. to the fable, built by Caunos, a son of Miletus, and brother of Byblis, Ov. M. 9, 453.—**II.** Hence the *adjj.*, **A. Caunĕus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *pertaining to Caunus, of Caunus.*—*Subst.:* **Caunĕae** (sc. ficus), *Caunian dried figs*, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Cels. 5, 21; Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 83: Caunîs (for Cauneis), Col. 10, 414.—In *plur.:* **Caunĕi** or **Caunĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Caunus*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33.—**B. Caunītes,** is, = Καυνίτης, *Caunian:* sal, Plin. 31, 9. 45, § 99.

caupo (also **cōpo** and **cūpo,** Charis. p. 47 P.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7; the form copo, Cic. Clu. 59, 163; Inscr. Orell. 4169; Inscr. Momms. 5078), ōnis, *m.* [root cap-, to take in, receive, v. capio; cf. κάπηλος], *a petty tradesman, huckster, innkeeper*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 51; Hor. S. 1, 1, 29 K. and H.; 1, 5, 4; Mart. 1, 57; Dig. 4, 9, 1 al.—* **II.** Trop.: sapientiae atque facundiae, Tert. Anim. 3.

caupōna, ae, *f.* (upon the form cf. Prisc. p. 684 P.) [caupo]. **I.** *A female shopkeeper, huckster, a landlady, hostess* (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. ap. Prisc. l. l.; App. M. 1, p. 105, 23, p. 18 Bip.—**II.** *A retail shop, an inn, tavern* (syn. taberna), Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Hor. S. 1, 5, 51; id. Ep. 1, 11, 12; 1, 17, 8; Gell. 7, 11, 4; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154: cauponam exercere, *to keep an inn*, Just. 1, 7, 12.

‡ **caupōnārĭa,** ae, *f.*, = καπηλική, *a female shopkeeper*, Onom. Vet.

‡ **caupōnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, = κάπηλος, *a shopkeeper*, Gloss. Cyr.

caupōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [caupo], *of* or *belonging to a retail shopkeeper*, or *to an innkeeper:* puer. *a shop* or *tavern boy, waiter*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 19: taberna, Dig. 23, 2, 43; 33, 7, 13: artes exercere, Just. 1, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **caupōnĭum,** ii, *n.*, *tavern furniture*, Dig. 33, 7, 15 pr.

caupōnor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to traffic* or *trade in* any thing; trop.: bellum, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); cf. the Gr. καπηλεύειν μάχην, Aesch. Sept. 547: verbum veritatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 24.

caupōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [caupona, II.], *a small inn* or *tavern*, * Cic. Phil. 2. 31, 77; Schol. Bobiens. Cic. Mil. p. 275 Orell. *N. cr.*

‡ **caupŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a kind of small ship*, Gell. 10, 25, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 25, where Lind. has caupilus.

caurĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [caurus-crepo], *blown through by the north-west wind*, Avien. 869.

caurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [caurus], *of the north-west wind:* frigus, Grat. Cyn. 296.

* **caurĭo,** īre, *the natural sound of the rutting panther*, Auct. Philom. 50.

Caurus or **Cōrus,** i, *m.* [cf. Goth. skūra, the north wind], *the north-west wind;* form Caurus, Gell. 2, 22, 12 and 22; Lucr. 6, 135; Vitr. 1, 6, 5; Verg. G. 3, 356; form Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 110.

causa (by Cicero, and also a little after him, **caussa,** Quint. 1, 7, 20; so Fast. Praenest. pp. 321, 322; Inscr. Orell. 3681; 4077; 4698 al.; in Mon. Ancyr. 3, 1 dub.), ae, *f.* [perh. root cav- of caveo, prop. that which is defended or protected; cf. cura], *that by, on account of*, or *through which any thing takes place* or *is done;* *a cause, reason, motive, inducement;* also, in gen., *an occasion, opportunity* (opp. effectis, Quint. 6, 3, 66; 7, 3, 29: factis, id. 4, 2, 52; 12, 1, 36 al.; very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of discourse. In its different meanings syn. with ratio, principium, fons, origo, caput; excusatio, defensio; judicium, controversia, lis; partes, actio; condicio, negotium, commodum, al.). **I.** In gen.: causa ea est, quae id efficit, cujus est causa; ut vulnus mortis; cruditas morbi; ignis ardoris. Itaque non sic causa intellegi debet, ut quod cuique antecedat, id ei causa sit, sed quod cuique efficienter antecedat, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: justa et magna et perspicua, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 40: id. Phil. 2, 22, 53; id. Att. 16, 7, 6: sontica causa, v. sonticus.—Followed by a particle of cause: causa, quamobrem, etc., Ter. And. 5, 1, 18; id. Eun. 1, 2, 65; id.

Heaut. 2, 3, 95; id. Hec. 3, 3, 22; 3, 5, 2; 4, 4, 73; Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 44: causa, quare, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: causa, cur, etc., id. Ac. 1, 3, 10; Quint. 11, 3, 16; 2, 3, 11; Hor. C. 1, 16, 19 al.: causa quod, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109; id. Phil. 6, 1, 1; Quint. 2, 1, 1; 5, 10, 30 al.: ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 6; Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 4 al.: haud causa quin, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4: quae causa est quin, id. Capt. 2, 2, 103: quid causae est quin, Ter. And. 3, 4, 21; Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; Hor. S. 1, 1, 20: nulla causa est quin, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1: causa quominus, Sall. C. 51, 41; Liv. 34, 56, 9: causa ne, id. 34, 39, 9: nihil causae est cur non, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 59: causae propter quas, etc., id. 4, 2, 12; 5, 7, 24; 8, 6, 23.—With *gen. obj.*: is, qui causa mortis fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7; Liv. 21, 21, 1; Quint. 7, 3, 18; 7, 4, 42: salutis, Lucr. 3, 349: morbi, id. 3, 502; Verg. G. 4, 397; Hor. C. 2, 2, 14: nos causa belli sumus, Liv. 1, 13, 3: causa mortis fuistis, Quint. 7, 3, 32; Sen. Ira, 2, 27, 3: explicandae philosophiae, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6: nec vero umquam bellorum civilium semen et causa deerit, id. Off. 2, 8, 29; so, belli, Sall. C. 2, 2; Verg. A. 7, 553; Hor. C. 2, 1, 2; id. S. 1, 3, 108; id. Ep. 1, 2, 9: felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas, Verg. G. 2, 490: vera objurgandi causa, Ter. And. 1, 1, 131; cf. with *ad*: causa ad objurgandum, id. ib. 1, 1, 123; id. Hec. 4, 4, 71; and poet. with *inf.*: consurgere in arma, Verg. A. 10, 90: perire, Tib. 3, 2, 30: gestare carinas, Luc. 5, 464.—With *prepp.*: cum causâ, *with good reason*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8, § 21; id. de Or. 2, 60, 247; Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 4: sine causâ, *without good reason*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 61; id. Fat. 9, 18; id. de Or. 2, 60, 246; id. Att. 13, 22, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Nep. Alcib. 6, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 35; 1, 12, 9: his de causis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6: id nisi gravi de causâ non fecisset, id. ib. 7, 7, 3: justis de causis, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: quâ de causâ, id. Off. 1, 41, 147; id. Ac. 1, 12, 43; Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quibus de causis, Quint. 4, 2, 15; less freq. in ante-Aug. prose: quâ ex causa, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13; id. Mur. 17, 36; but very freq. in Quint., Sen., and the younger Plin.; so, nullâ aliâ ex causâ, Sen. Ep. 29, 1: multis ex causis, Quint. 5, 12, 3: quibus ex causis, id. 4, 2, 15; Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 8: ex plurimis causis, id. ib. 1, 3, 6: ex his (causis), id. ib. 5, 8, 6:—ob eam causam scribo, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 4: illa festinatio fuit ob illam causam, ne, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 99; Nep. Milt. 6, 2: ob eam causam, quia, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: ob eas causas, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: ob eam ipsam causam, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: quam ob causam, Nep. Paus. 2, 6: propter eam quam dixi causam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: causae propter quas, Quint. 4, 2, 12.— In causâ esse, *to be the cause of, responsible for*, etc. (rare): in causâ haec sunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: vim morbi in causâ esse, quo serius perficeretur, Liv. 40, 26, 5: verecundiam multis in causâ fuisse, ut, etc., Quint. 12, 5, 2; Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 3; 7, 5, 1; Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; cf.: tarditatis causa in senatu fuit, Liv. 4, 58, 4.—**b.** Causâ, in *abl.* with *gen.* or *possess. adj.* (usu. put after the noun), as patris causâ, meâ causâ, *on account of, for the sake of* (in the best prose, almost always referring to the future, and implying a purpose; cf. propter with *acc.* of the pre-existing cause or motive): honoris tui causâ huc ad te venimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 25; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35; Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2 al.: animi causa, v. animus, II., etc.: exempli causâ, v. exemplum: causâ meâ, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47; id. Poen. 1, 2, 160; id. Am. 1, 3, 42 al.; Ter. Heaut. prol. 41; 5, 5, 23 al.; causâ meâpte, id. ib. 4, 3, 8: nostra causa, id. Phorm. 4, 4, 14; Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120; Quint. 7, 4, 9: vestrâ magis hoc causâ volebam quam meâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: aliena potius causa quam sua, Quint. 3, 7, 16.— Put before the noun: rastros capsit causâ potiendi agri, Enn. Ann. 324 Vahl.: quidquid hujus feci, causâ virginis Feci, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 122; so Liv. 26, 32, 6; 31, 12, 4; 39, 14, 8; 40, 41 *fin.*; 40, 44, 10.— Rarely with *propter* in the same sense: vestrarum sedum templorumque causâ, propter salutem meorum civium, Cic. Sest. 20, 45.—With *gen. of pers.* or *reflex. pron.* instead of *possess.* very rare (v. Lahmeyer ad Cic. Lael. 16, 57): quod illi semper sui causâ fecerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121.

II. Esp. **A.** = justa causa, *good reason, just cause, full right*: cum causâ accedere ad accusandum, *with good reason*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8, § 21; so, cum causâ, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247; Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 4; 3, 16, 7; and the contrary: sine causâ, *without good reason*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 61; id. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Nep. Alcib. 6, 2 al.—**B.** *An apology, excuse*, Cato, R. R. 2, 2; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 42; Cic. Fam. 16, 19 *fin.*; Verg. A. 9, 219 al.—**C.** Causam alicui dare alicujus rei, *occasion*: qui (Nebatius) mihi dedit causam harum litterarum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 8; for which poet.: Bacchus et ad culpam causas dedit, Verg. G. 2, 455 Forbig. ad loc.—**D.** *A feigned cause, a pretext, pretence*, = praetextus, πρόφασις: habere causam, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 44: fingere falsas causas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71; id. And. 1, 3, 8 Ruhnk.; 4, 1, 18; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 4: fingit causas ne det, id. Eun. 1, 2, 58; cf. Tib. 1, 6, 11: morae facere, *to pretend reasons for the delay*, Sall. J. 36, 2: inferre causam, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 2: causam interponere, Nep. Them. 7, 1; cf. id. Milt. 4, 1: bellandi, id. Ham. 3, 1: belli, Tac. A. 12, 45: jurgii, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4 al. (On the other hand, causa, *a true cause*, is opp. to praetextus, *a pretext*, Suet. Caes. 30.)—So freq. per causam, *under the pretext*, Caes. B. C. 3, 24; 3, 76; 3, 87; Liv. 2, 32, 1 Drak.; 22, 61, 8; Suet. Caes. 2; id. Oth. 3; id. Vesp. 1; Tib. 1, 6, 26; Ov. H. 20, 140; id. Tr. 2, 452.—**E.** In judic. lang. t. t., *a cause, judicial process, lawsuit*: privatae, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: publicae, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74; id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: capitis aut famae, id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Quint. 6, 1, 54; 7, 2, 55; 10, 7, 30; 11, 1, 67 et saep.: constituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77: defendere, Quint. 3, 6, 9; 12, 1, 24; 12, 1, 37; Suet. Caes. 49: exponere, Quint. 2, 5, 7: perdere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: obtinere, id. Fam. 1, 4, 1: tenere (= obtinere), Ov. M. 13, 190: causâ cadere, v. cado, II.: causam dicere, *to defend one's self*, or *to make a defence* (as an advocate), Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 12 and 13; 21, 54; id. Sest. 8, 18; id. Quint. 8, 31; Liv. 29, 19, 5; Quint. 5, 11, 39; 8, 2, 24; Suet. Caes. 30 et saep.— Poet.: causa prior, *the first part of the process*, i. e. *the trial*, Ov. M. 15, 37.—Hence, **2.** Out of the sphere of judicial proceedings, *the party, faction, cause that one defends*: ne condemnare causam illam, quam secutus esset, videretur, etc., Cic. Lig. 9, 27 sq.: suarum partium causa, Quint. 3, 8, 57: causa Caesaris melior, id. 5, 11, 42; Tac. A. 1, 36 al. — Hence, **b.** Meton. (α) *A relation of friendship, connection*: quîcum tibi adfinitas, societas, omnes denique causae et necessitudines veteres intercedebant, Cic. Quint. 15, 48: explicare breviter, quae mihi sit ratio et causa cum Caesare, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40; id. Fam. 13, 19, 1.—(β) In gen., = condicio, *a condition, state, situation, relation, position*: ut nonnumquam mortem sibi ipse consciscere aliquis debeat, alius in eâdem causâ non debeat: num enim aliâ in causâ M. Cato fuit, alia ceteri, qui se in Africâ Caesari tradiderunt? Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112; so Caes. B. G. 4, 4 Herz.: (Regulus) erat in meliore causâ quam, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Agr. 3, 2, 9 (where for causa in the foll. clause is condicio): atque in hoc genere mea causa est, ut, etc., id. Fam. 2, 4, 1; cf. id. ib. 9, 13, 1.—(γ) = negotium, *a cause, business undertaken for any one, an employment*: cui senatus dederat publice causam, ut mihi gratias ageret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 170: quod nemo eorum rediisset, qui super tali causâ eodem missi erant, Nep. Paus. 4, 1.—**F.** In medic. lang., *a cause for disease*: causam metuere, Cels. 3, 3; so Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11 *fin.*; Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 218.— Hence in late Lat. for *disease*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 95; id. Acut. 2, 29, 157; Veg. 1, 25, 1; 3, 6, 11; 3, 45, 5; 4, 4, 2 al.—**G.** *That which lies at the basis of a rhetorical representation, matter, subject*, ὑπόθεσις, Cic. Top. 21, 79; id. Inv. 1, 6, 8; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18; Quint. 3, 5, 7 sq.

causālis, e, *adj.* [causa] (rare and only late Lat.). **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to a cause, causal*: ratio, Aug. Gen. 7, 23.— *Subst.*: **Causālia**, *a work on the causes of things*, Arn. 5, p. 163.—**II.** In gram.: conjunctiones, *which annex a reason for what precedes* (e. g. nam, enim, itaque, etc.), Charis. p. 199 P.; Diom. p. 410 ib.; Prisc. p. 16, p. 1027 ib.—*Adv.*: **causālĭter**, *causally*, Aug. 1. 1. 5 *fin.*; 6, 5.

causārĭē, *adv.*, v. causarius *fin.*

causārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [causa, II. D.]. **I.** In medic. lang., *sick, diseased, ill* (not ante-Aug.): corpus, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef. § 4: partes, quibus adhibenda curatio est, id. Ep. 68, 7: dens, Marc. Emp. 12: dentes, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 75.— *Subst.*: causarii vel latere vel faucibus, *sick*, Plin. 25, 5, 25, § 61: oculorum, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** In milit. lang., *discharged on account of ill health, invalid*, Liv. 6, 6, 14.— Hence, missio, *a discharge from military service on account of sickness, a liberation from service*, Dig. 3, 2, 2; 29, 1, 26; 49, 16, 13; App. M. 4, p. 144, 16.— * *Adv.*: **causārĭē**, *on account of sickness*: qui causarie missus est, Dig. 49, 16, 13, § 2.

* **causātē**, *adv.* [from an unused *adj.* causatus, from causa], *with good reason*: causatius, Plin. praef. § 8.

causātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [causa, II. C.] (post-class.). **I.** *A pretext, an excuse, apology, plea*, Cod. Th. 3, 5, 2; Tert. ad Marc. 5, 20: aegri corporis, Gell. 20, 1, 30.—**II.** *A disease*: rara, Pall. 1, 4, 1.

causātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [causa]. **I.** *Causative*: vis, Mart. Cap. 7, § 731.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to a lawsuit*; *subst.*: causativum litis, *the matter in dispute, the gist of the action*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 472; Fortun. Art. Rhet. 1, 2; Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 1, 2; 3, 8.—**III.** In gram.: causativus casus = accusativus, *the accusative*, i. e. the arraigning case, Prisc. p. 671 P.; cf. persona, i. e. *the first person*, id. p. 821 ib.

† **causĭa**, ae, *f.*, = καυσία, *a Macedonian white hat with a broad brim, worn in Rome by the poorer people, as a protection against the sun*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42; id. Pers. 1, 3, 75; Val. Max. 5, 1, 4; Mart. 14, 29.— Hence, **II.** In milit. lang., *a kind of roof for the protection of besiegers*, = vinea, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

* **causĭdĭcālis**, e, *adj.* [causidicus], *of* or *pertaining to an advocate*: odium et taedium, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

* **causĭdĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the speech of an advocate*, Front. Ep. ad M. Anton. 2, p. 298.

‡ **causĭdĭcātus**, ūs, *m.*, *forensic oratory*, δικολογία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

causĭdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [causidicus], *the office of advocate* (post-class.): id habet causidicina cum ceteris metuendum, quod, etc., Amm. 30, 4, 22; Symm. Ep. 5, 75; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 30 al.

causĭdĭcus (**causs-**), i, *m.* [causa-dico], *a pleader, advocate* (in a contemptuous sense in distinction from *orator*; cf. Burm. Petr. 46, 7): in somnis videmur . . . Causidici causas agere, Lucr. 4, 966: litium advocatus, Quint. 12, 1, 25 Spald.; connected with proclamator and rabula, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; cf. id. Or. 9, 30; Suet. Claud. 15; Tac. Or. 1 al.; with praeco, Juv. 6, 439; Petr. 46, 7; App. Mag. p. 305, 20; Cod. Th. 2, 10, 1 sqq.

causĭfĭcor, āri, *v. n.* [causa-facio], *to allege a cause, to make a pretext* or *pretence, to pretend* (very rare): haut causificor quin eam Ego habeam, *I offer no pretext against keeping her*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 25: blaterans atque causificans, App. M. 10, p. 242.

causor (**causs-**), ātus, 1, *v. n.* and *trans.* [causa]. **I.** In the ante-class. per., *to plead, dispute concerning a subject, to discuss it for and against, to debate a question*, Pac., Att., and Afran. ap. Non. p. 89, 11 sq.—**II.** Since the Aug. per. (in Ciceronian Lat. the word is not used), *to give as a reason* (a real, and more freq. a feigned one) *for something, to make a pretext of, to pretend, to plead.* (α) With *acc.*: multa, Lucr. 1, 398: aves aut omina dira, Tib. 1, 3, 17 sq.: omina Visaque, Ov. M. 9, 768: nec freta pressurus tumidos causabitur Euros, id. Am. 1, 9, 13: stultus uterque locum immeritum causatur inique: in culpâ est animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12: ipse valetudinem excusans, patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8, 7; 3, 64, 2; 36, 10, 13: negotia, Tac. A. 1, 47 *fin.*: valetudinem, id. H. 3, 59 *fin.*: adversam patris voluntatem, id. A. 13, 44: diei tempus, Curt. 4, 16, 18 al.—(β) *Absol.*: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Verg. E. 9, 56.—(γ) With *acc.*

and *inf.*, Liv. 5, 15, 6; 28, 35, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Ner. 49; Curt. 6, 5, 31; Gell. 18, 4, 9. —(δ) With *quod:* causatus in utroque, quod hic non esset secutus, etc., Suet. Calig. 23; Dig. 16, 3, 3.—(ε) With *inf.:* causari accipere rationes, *to avoid by a pretence*, Dig. 40, 7, 34, § 1.

caussa, caussālis, caussārĭus, etc., v. causa, etc.

† **caustĭcē,** ēs, *f.*,= καυστική, *a caustic plant*, called scelerata in pure Lat., App. Herb. 8.

† **caustĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*,= καυστικός, *burning, caustic, corrosive:* natura, Plin. 27, 9, 54, § 77: vis, id. 32, 10, 52, § 140: spuma, *a kind of soap with which the Germans colored their hair*, Mart. 14, 26, 1. — *Subst.:* **caustĭcum,** i, *n.* (sc. medicamentum), *a burning, corroding medicament*, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3; 26, 8, 39, § 65; 34, 18, 56, § 178.

causŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [causa]. **I.** *A petty lawsuit*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 9; Capitol. Macrin. 4, 3.—**II.** *A slight occasion*, Auct. B. Afr. 54.

cautē, *adv.*, v. caveo, *P. a. fin.*

cautēla, ae, *f.* [cautus, caveo] (mostly post-class.), *caution, precaution.* **I.** In gen.: si minus cum curâ aut cautelâ locus loquendi lectus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6 dub. (bracketed by Brix); App. M. 2, p. 117, 7; 5, p. 160, 36.—**II.** Esp., in the jurists, = cautio, *a surety, security*, Dig. 3, 3, 15; 13, 7, 6; 16, 3, 14.

† **cautēr,** ēris, *m.*,= καυτήρ (accessory form to cauterium, and only post-class.). **I.** *A branding-iron*, Pall. 1, 41, 2; 1, 43, 3; Prud. στεφ. 10, 490.—Trop.: cauterem adigere ambitioni, Tert. Pall. 5.—**II.** *A wound made by burning*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 229.

cautērĭo, āre, *v. a.* [cauterium], *to burn*, and trop., *to mark with a branding-iron, to brand* (eccl. Lat.), Paul. ad Tim. 1, 4, 2 al.

† **cautērĭum,** ii, *n.*, = καυτήριον. **I.** *An instrument used for branding, a branding-iron*, Veg. 1, 14, 3; 1, 1, 28; in medicine, *a cautery*, Plin. 25, 8, 39, § 80; 22, 23, 49, § 102; Scrib. Comp. 240.—**II.** *An instrument used in encaustic painting for burning in the wax*, Dig. 33, 7, 17; Tert. adv. Herm. 1.

† **cautērīzo,** āre, *v. a.*, = καυτηριάζω, *to burn with a hot iron, to brand*, Veg. 5, 1.

* **cautērōma,** ătis, *n.* [cauter], *a brand*, Plin. Val. 3, 47.

cautēs (e. g. Tib. 2, 4, 9: **cautĭs,** Prud. στεφ. 10, 701), is, *f.* [kindr. with côs, côtis; Sanscr. sô, acuere, Bopp, Gloss. 353, 6], *a rough, pointed rock:* saxa et cautes timere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: celsae, Enn. Ann. 402 Vahl. ex conj.: durae, Verg. A. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672; 7, 418: praerupta, id. ib. 1, 719: solida, id. ib. 12, 124: inviae, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 27. —As a symbol of insensibility, Ov. M. 11, 330.

cautim, *adv.* [cautus, caveo], *cautiously, warily*, = caute, perh. only Non. p. 512, 11 and 12; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 29.

cautĭo (old uncontr. form **cavĭtĭo,** acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.), ōnis, *f.* [caveo], *a guarding* or *taking care of one's self, wariness, precaution, caution, heedfulness, circumspection*, εὐλάβεια (besides the comic poets, mostly in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: a malis naturâ declinamus: quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur; quae autem sine ratione, nominetur metus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: cautio et timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, ut ne, id. Lael. 21, 78: cautio ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2; id. Att. 1, 19, 8; initium suspitionis et cautionis et diligentiae, id. Fam. 9, 24, 1.—**b.** (Mihi) cautio est = cavendum est, *caution is necessary* (a colloquial phrase), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 15; id. Poen. 1, 3, 36; id. Ps. 1, 2, 38; Ter. And. 2, 3, 26; id. Ad. 3, 3, 67: mea cautio est, *I must see to it*, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4 (al. captio).—**c.** Res cautionem habet. (α) *The matter requires caution:* habet multas cautiones, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42.—(β) *The matter admits of caution*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 3.—**II.** T. t., in law, *that by which one places himself or another in safety, an obligation, security, bond, warranty, bail* (*written* or *oral*): quoniam vestrae cautiones infirmae sunt, Graeculam tibi misi cautionem chirographi mei, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1; v. such a written bond in Dig. 12, 1, 40: prolatis cautionibus, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 7: cavere, Dig. 46, 8, 6: offerre, ib. 40, 4, 50: interponere, ib. 44, 1, 11: cautionem praebere alicui indemnitatis, ib. 3, 5, 30 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Suet. Aug. 98.—*Of an oral warranty, pledge*, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

* **cautĭōnālis,** e, *adj.* [cautio, II.], *pertaining to security:* stipulationes, Dig. 46, 5, 1, § 2.

cautor, ōris, *m.* [caveo]. * **I.** *One who is on his guard* or *is wary*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 6.—**II.** *One who is surety* or *bail for any one*, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.

cautrōma, ătis, *n.* [cauter], *a wound made by branding* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 3, 47.

* **cautŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cautus], *rather safe*, Gell. 1, 3, 30.

cautus, a, um, v. caveo, *P. a.*

căvaedĭum, v. cavus, I. B.

căvāmen, inis, *n.* [cavo]. **I.** *A hollowing out:* temonis, Amm. 23, 4, 2.—**II.** *A cavern, hollow*, Sol. 9, § 9.

căvannus, i, *m.*,= κικκάβη, *the night-owl*, Anthol. Lat. 5, 134, 29 Burm.

Cavarīnus, i, *m.*, *a Senone, made king of the Senones by Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; 6, 5.

căvātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cavus], *born* or *living in caves:* cochleae, Plin. 8, 39, 59, § 140; 30, 6, 15, § 45.

căvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cavo], *a cavern, hollow*, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 19 and 123 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 700.

căvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who hollows* or *excavates:* CABATORES (*hollowing workmen*), Inscr. Orell. 4155: arborum (aves), Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40.

căvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a hollow, cavity* (post-class.): temporum, Veg. 1, 25, 2: vulneris, id. 3, 26, 1: dentium, Marc. Emp. 12.

căvātus, a, um, v. cavo, *P. a.*

căvĕa, ae, *f.* (*gen.* caveāī, Lucr. 4, 78) [cavus], *an excavated place, a hollow, cavity.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 11, 2, 2, § 3.—Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** *An enclosure for animals* (cf. caulae), *a stall, cage, den, coop, beehive, bird-cage*, and the like, Lucr. 6, 198; 3, 684; Hor. A. P. 473; Mart. 9, 58, 10; 9, 89, 4; Suet. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 29 al. — Of *a bird-cage*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 67; id. Curc. 3, 1, 79; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 15; Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Mart. 14, 77. — Of *a beehive*, Verg. G. 4, 58; Col. 9, 7, 4; 9, 15, 7; 9, 15, 9.—Hence, **B.** *An enclosure about a young tree, in order to protect it from injury*, Col. 5, 6, 21; 5, 9, 11; Pall. Febr. 10, 5; *a hedge before the windows of a cage*, Col. 8, 8, 4. — **C.** In the human body. **1.** *The roof of the mouth*, Prud. Cath. 2, 92. — **2.** *The sockets of the eyes*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 40, 5. — **D.** *The part of the theatre in which spectators sat, spectators' seats* or *benches*, Plaut. Am. prol. 66; Cic. Lael. 7, 24; Lucr. 4, 78; Verg. A. 5, 340; 8, 636; on account of the ascending rows of benches, ima or prima, *the seat of the nobility*, media and summa or ultima, *the seat of the lower classes*, Cic. Sen. 14, 48; Suet. Aug. 44; id. Claud. 21; Sen. Tranq. 11: CAV. II., Inscr. Orell. 2539; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**2.** Meton. **a.** (Pars pro toto.) *The theatre* in gen., Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 39; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.—**b.** *The spectators*, Stat. Th. 1, 423.

căvĕālis, e, *adj.* [cavea], *kept in a cave* or *cellar*, Veg. 5, 53, 2; 6, 14, 1 dub.

căvĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (Plinian). **1.** *Encaged, cooped up*, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**2.** (Acc. to cavea, II D.) *Arranged like the* cavea *in a theatre:* urbes, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

căvĕfăcĭo, cĕre, = caveo, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 192.—Hence, in *pass.:* CAVIFIERI, Inscr. Orell. 3678.

căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, (*2d pers. sing.* scanned cavēs, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19; *imper.* cavĕ, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; id. Capt. 2, 3, 71; id. Most. 1, 4, 13 et saep.; Cat. 50, 19; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38; Prop. 1, 7, 25; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 435; old *sup.* CAVĬTVM, C. I. L. 1, 200, 6 sq.), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [root SKOF- or KOF-, to be wary; whence Gr. θυοσκόος, ἀκούω, etc.; Lat. causa, cura; cf. also Germ. scheuen; Engl. shy], *to be on one's guard*, either for one's self or (more rarely) for another; hence, **I.** In gen., with and without sibi, *to be on one's guard, to take care, take heed, beware, guard against, avoid*, = φυλάσσομαι, and the Fr. se garder, prendre garde, etc.; constr., *absol.*, with *ab*, and in a course of action with *ne* or *ut* (also ellipt. with the simple subj.); or, as in Greek, with *acc.* (= φυλάσσομαί τι); hence also *pass.* and with *inf.*, and once with *cum.* **A.** *Absol.:* qui consulte, docte, atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: ego cavebo, id. Ad. 4, 2, 12; 1, 1, 45: erunt (molesti) nisi cavetis. Cautum est, inquit, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93; Quint. 8, 3, 47: cum animum attendisset ad cavendum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; Suet. Claud. 37: metues, doctusque cavebis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68. — Esp. freq. in the warning cave, *look out! be careful!* Ter. And. 1, 2, 34; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 51; Hor. C. 1, 14, 16; Ov. M. 2, 89.—**B.** With *ab* and *abl.:* eo mi abs te caveo cautius, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 42; id. Ps. 1, 5, 59; 4, 7, 128: si abs te modo uno caveo, id. Most. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 44: sibi ab eo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 87: navis Aps quâ cavendum nobis sane censeo, id. Men. 2, 2, 70: pater a me petiit Ut mihi caverem a Pseudolo servo suo, id. Ps. 3, 2, 108: a crasso infortunio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 53: ille Pompeium monebat, ut meam domum metueret, atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: caveo ab homine impuro, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: a Cassio, Suet. Calig. 57: a veneno, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: ab insidiis, Sall. J. 108, 2: monitum ut sibi ab insidiis Rufini caveret, App. Mag. 87, p. 329, 16; id. M. 2, p. 117, 3.—**2.** With the simple *abl.:* caveo malo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 39: infortunio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48: id. Cas. 2, 6, 59; id. Men. 1, 2, 13; id. Pers. 3, 1, 41: ipsus sibi cavit loco, i. e. *got out of the way*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12.—**3.** With *cum* (rare): Hercle, mihi tecum cavendum est, *with you, I must look out for myself*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 21.—**4.** With *adversus*, Quint. 9, 1, 20. —**C.** Followed by a final clause. **1.** With *ne*, *to take heed that .. not, to be on one's guard lest:* qui cavet ne decipiatur, vix cavet; cum etiam cavet, etiam cum cavisse ratus est, saepe is cautor captus est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5 and 6: caves, ne videat, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: ego me scio cavisse, ne ulla merito contumelia Fieri a nobis posset, id. Hec. 3, 5, 20; Afran. ap. Non. p. 111, 14; Lucr. 4, 1141: cavete, judices, ne nova . . . proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Div. 2, 40, 84; id. Fam. 3, 12, 4; 11, 21, 4; Sall. J. 55, 3; Suet. Tib. 37: cave, ne, Cat. 61, 152; Hor. C. 3, 7, 24; id. S. 2, 3, 177; id. Ep. 1, 6, 32; 1, 13, 19; Ov. M. 2, 89; 10, 685: cave sis, ne, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 215: caveto ne, Cato, R. R. 5, 6: caveas, ne, Hor. S. 2, 1, 80: caveant, ne, id. A. P. 244: cavendum est, ne, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140; Quint. 4, 3, 8; 12, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 67; Quint. 9, 4, 23; 5, 11, 27.—**2.** With *ut ne* (rare): quod ut ne accidat cavendum est, Cic. Lael. 26, 99.—**3.** With a simple *subj.;* so only *imper.:* cave or cavete (cf. age), *beware of, take care not*, etc.: cave geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: dixeris, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 12: faxis cave, id. And. 4, 4, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 13; Hor. S. 2, 3, 38: sis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29: contingas, Lucr. 2, 755: despuas, Cat. 50, 19: ignoscas, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: existimes, id. Fam. 9, 24, 4: putes, id. ib. 10, 12, 1 al.—Rarely with *1st pers.:* cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 9.—With *3d pers.:* resciscat quisquam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 37: te fratrum misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14: roget te, Hor. S. 2, 5, 75: cave quisquam flocci fecerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 5: armis concurrant arma cavete, Verg. A. 11, 293.—And like age, cave with a *verb* in *plur.:* cave dirumpatis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 117.—**4.** With *ut*, *to take care that:* cauto opu'st, Ut sobrie hoc agatur, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29; cf. D. 2. infra: tertium est, ut caveamus, ut ea, quae, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 39, 141: quaero quid sit, quod . . . tam accurate caveat et sanciat, ut heredes sui dent, etc., id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: caverat sibi ille adulter omnium ut suorum scelerum socium te adjutoremque praebeas, id. Pis. 12, 28; Liv. 3, 10, 14; Plin. Pan. 39, 1: cavebitur ut, etc., Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. under II. A.—Very rarely with *ut* omitted, *take care to, be sure to* (late Lat.): sed heus tu . . . cave regrediare cenâ maturius, App. M. 2, p. 122, 32; 2, p. 124,

35.—**D.** As *act.* **1.** With *acc.* of *pers.* or *thing* against which warning is given or heed taken, *to guard against, to be aware of, to beware of*, etc.: profecto quid nunc primum caveam, nescio, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 104: tu, quod cavere possis, stultum admittere'st, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 437, 23: caveamus fulminis ictum, Lucr. 6, 406: cave canem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 153, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4320; v. canis: interventum alicujus, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1: omnia, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: me, id. Dom. 11, 28: vallum caecum fossasque, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: quam sit bellum cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: vim atque opes, Tac. A. 11, 1; cf. Suet. Tib. 72: male praecinctum puerum, id. Caes. 45: periculum, id. ib. 81; id. Galb. 19: insidias, id. Caes. 86; Tac. A. 13, 13: exitum, Suet. Tib. 83: annum, id. Ner. 40: maculas, Hor. A. P. 353: jurgia, Ov. A. A. 1, 591: hunc tu caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85: proditorem, Quint. 7, 1, 30: hoc caverat mens provida Reguli, *had prevented*, Hor. C. 3, 5, 13: cave quicquam, *be a little careful*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 61.—**2.** *Pass.:* quid cavendum tibi censere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 437, 22: cavenda est etiam gloriae cupiditas, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: cetera, quae quidem consilio provideri poterunt, cavebuntur, id. Att. 10, 16, 2; Quint. 8, 2, 2; 9, 4, 143; 11, 3, 27 (cf. id. 6, 5, 2): in hoc pestifero bello cavendo, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quod multis rationibus caveri potest, id. Off. 2, 24, 84; Sall. J. 67, 2: prius quod cautum oportuit, Postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 14: ego tibi cautum volo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 41: satis cautum tibi ad defensionem fore, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 88: quid quisque vitet, nunquam homini satis Cautum est, Hor. C. 2, 13, 14: id modo simul orant ac monent, ut ipsis ab invidiā caveatur, Liv. 3, 52, 11; cf. B. 1. supra: cauto opus est, *care must be taken*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 64; id. Most. 4, 2, 21; id. Merc. 2, 3, 133.—**3.** With *inf.:* in quibus cave vereri (= noli), Cic. Att. 3, 17, 3: caveret id petere a populo Romano, quod, etc., Sall. J. 64, 2: caveto laedere, Cat. 50, 21: occursare capro caveto, Verg. E. 9, 25: commisisse cavet, quod, etc., Hor. A. P. 168: cave Spem festinando praecipitare meam, Ov. P. 3, 1, 139: ut pedes omnino caveant tinguere, Plin. 8, 42, 68, § 169.

II. Esp. **A.** Law t. t., *to take care for, provide, order something*, legally, or (of private relations) *to order, decree, dispose of in writing, by will, to stipulate*, etc.: cum ita caverent, si, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31: duae sunt praeterea leges de sepulcris, quarum altera privatorum aedificiis, altera ipsis sepulcris cavet, id. Leg. 2, 24, 61: cautum est in Scipionis legibus ne plures essent, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: cautum est lege XII. Tab., ut, etc., Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 15: cavebatur ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 1; so, id. ib. 65; id. Tib. 75: quae legibus cauta sunt, Quint. 5, 10, 13: aliā in lege cautum, Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 119: cautum est de numero, Suet. Caes. 10; cf. id. Aug. 40: heredi caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 120; cf. id. Fam. 7, 6, 2: si hoc, qui testamentum faciebat, cavere noluisset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: testamento cavere ut dies natalis ageretur, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103; cf. Suet. Aug. 59; id. Dom. 9; id. Tib. 50: sibi se privatim nihil cavere . . . militibus cavendum, quŏd apud patres semel plebi, iterum legionibus cautum sit ne fraudi secessio esset, *to make conditions, stipulate*, Liv. 7, 41, 2.—**B.** In the lang. of business. **1.** Cavere ab aliquo, *to make one's self secure, to procure bail* or *surety:* tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te cavero, amplius, etc., Cic. Brut. 5, 18; id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 55; cf. infra 2.; and cautio, II.—So *absol.:* quid ita Flavio sibi cavere non venit in mentem, *to take security*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35.—**2.** *To make one secure by bail* or *surety* (either written or oral), *to give security, to guarantee* (cf. supra 1., and cautio; syn.: spondeo, cautionem praesto), Cic. Clu. 59, 162; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142: pecunia, quam mihi Stichus Titii servus caverat, Dig. 46, 3, 89: cavere summam, ib. 29, 2, 97: chirographum, ib. 46, 3, 89: cautionem, ib. 46, 8, 6: civitates obsidibus de pecuniā cavent, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: quoniam de obsidibus inter se cavere non possent, id. ib. 7, 2; cf. Liv. 9, 42; 24, 2: cavere capite pro re aliquā, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: jurejurando et chirographo de eā re, Suet. Calig. 12: cavere in duplum, id. Aug. 41; Tac. A. 6, 17.—Rarely, cavere personae publicae, *to give security before a public authority*, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 3.—**C.** In boxing, etc., *to parry, to ward off a blow:* adversos ictus cavere ac propulsare, Quint. 9, 1, 20; 5, 13, 54; cf. id. 9, 4, 8; 4, 2, 26.—**D.** Cavere alicui. **1.** *To keep something from one, to protect, have a care for, make safe, take care of* (cf.: prohibeo, defendo, provideo): scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto, Cato, R. R. 5, 7: melius ei cavere volo, quam ipse aliis solet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 3: mihi meisque, id. Top. 1, 4; id. Fam. 7, 6, 2: veterani, quibus hic ordo diligentissime caverat, id. Phil. 1, 2, 6; cf.: qui in Oratore tuo caves tibi per Brutum, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: quique aliis cavit, non cavet ipse sibi, Ov. A. A. 1, 84: securitati, Suet. Tit. 6: concordiae publicae, Vell. 2, 48, 5; Petr. 133; Sil. 8, 493.—**2.** Affirmatively, *to take care for, attend to* a thing *for* a person, *provide:* *Ba.* Haec ita me orat sibi qui caveat aliquem ut hominem reperiam . . . Id. amabo te, huic caveas. *Pi.* Quid isti caveam? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 8; 1, 1, 10; cf. I. C. 3. supra.—Hence, **cautus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Neutr.*, *careful, circumspect, wary, cautious, provident* (syn.: providus, prudens; class. in prose and poetry): ut cautus est, ubi nihil opu'st, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 3: parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: cauti in periculis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in scribendo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3: in credendo, id. Att. 10, 9, 3: in verbis serendis, Hor. A. P. 46: mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136: mariti, id. ib. 9, 751: lupus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50: vulpes, id. ib. 1, 1, 73 et saep.: quem certi homines monuerunt, ut cautior esset, Cic. Sest. 18, 41: dubium cautior an audentior, Suet. Caes. 58.—Constr. with *ad:* ad praesentius malum cautiores, Liv. 24, 32, 3; Tib. 1, 9, 46; Quint. 6, 1, 20.—With *adversus:* parum cautus adversus colloquii fraudem, Liv. 38, 25, 7.—With *erga:* erga bona sua satis cautus, Curt. 10, 1, 40.—With *contra:* contra quam (fortunam) non satis cauta mortalitas est, Curt. 8, 4, 24.—With *inf.:* cautum dignos assumere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51.—With *gen.:* rei divinae, Macr. S. 1, 15.—**b.** Transf. to inanimate things: consilium, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6; Tac. A. 11, 29: cautissima senectus, id. H. 2, 76: pectus, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 8: manus, Ov. F. 2, 336: terga, id. Tr. 1, 9, 20: arma, Sil. 14, 188: timor, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 65.—*Subst.:* **cauta**, ōrum, *n.:* legum, *the provisions*, Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.—**B.** *Pass.* (acc. to I. B. 1., and II. B.), *made safe, secured:* cautos nominibus rectis expendere nummos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: cautus ab incursu belli, Luc. 4, 409: quo mulieri esset res cautior (*that her property might be made more secure*), curavit, ut, etc., Cic. Caecin. 4, 11.—**2.** Trop., *safe, secure* (rare): in eam partem peccare, quae est cautior, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: (civitates) murorum firmitate cautissimae, Amm. 14, 8, 13.—*Adv.:* **cautē**. **1.** (Acc. to caveo, I. A.) *Cautiously:* caute et cogitate rem tractare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: pedetentimque dicere, Cic. Clu. 42, 118: et cum judicio, Quint. 10, 2, 3 et saep. —*Comp.*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 15, 21; 9, 2, 76; Hor. C. 1, 8, 10 al.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 3.—**2.** (Acc. to caveo, I. B. 1.) *With security, cautiously*, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 53: aliter nec caute nec jure fieri potest, id. Att. 15, 17, 1.

căverna, ae, *f.* [cavus], *a hollow, cavity, cave, cavern, grotto, hole:* caverna terrae, Lucr. 6, 597; Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; 2, 60, 151: silicum, *rocky vaults* (of the interior of Aetna), Luc. 6, 683, for which curvae cavernae, Verg. A. 3, 674: imae, Ov. M. 5, 502; 6, 698: caecae, id. ib. 5, 639; 15, 299: navium, *the holds of ships*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180 Orell. *N. cr.:* puppis, Luc. 9, 110: aurium loco, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137: vasorum fictilium, id. 12, 3, 7, § 16: arboris, *clefts*, Gell. 15, 16, 3 al.: caeli, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 4, 171; 6, 252; Cic. Arat. 253: aetheriae, Lucr. 4, 391; aëris, Manil. 1, 202; *the excrementary canal of animals*, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 218; 28, 8, 27, § 106; 30, 15, 47, § 137; hence, utraque (mulieris), Aus. Epigr. 71, 7.

* **căvernātim**, *adv.* [caverna], *through caverns:* aqua eructata, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

* **căverno**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make hollow:* fistulam, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 26.

căvernōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of hollows* or *cavities:* radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58; 27, 5, 17, § 34: meatus vocis, Prud. Ham. 319.

* **căvernŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [caverna], *a small cavity*, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

‡ **căviāres hostiae**, *victims*, so called from caviae, the excrementary canal of animals, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57 Müll. [caviae = cavernae; v. caverna *fin.*].

Cavii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Grecian Illyria*, Liv. 44, 30, 7 and 9.

căvīle, v. caulae.

căvilla, ae, *f. dim.* [perh. for calvilla, from calvor; but cf. Sanscr. kava, stingy], *a jeering, raillery, scoffing* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): aufer cavillam: non ego nunc nugas ago, * Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 11; Mart. Cap. 4, § 423.—Access. form **căvillum**, i, *n.*, App. M. 1, p. 105; Aur. Vict. Epit. 9; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 46 Müll.

* **căvillābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [cavillor], *seeking for raillery, scoffing*, Tert. Anim. 34 *fin.*

căvillātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a jeering, raillery, scoffing, irony* in jest or in earnest: cum duo genera sint facetiarum, alterum aequabiliter in omni sermone fusum, alterum peracutum et breve: illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218: cavillatio est jocosa calumniatio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 45 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75; id. Truc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Vesp. 23; Gell. 5, 5, 2: inter consules magis cavillatio quam magna contentio de provinciā fuit, Liv. 42, 32, 1: acerba, Suet. Tib. 57: nominis, id. Gram. 3.—**II.** Meton., *an empty, sophistical discourse, sophistry* (so most freq. in Quint.), Cic. ap. Sen. Ep. 111, 1; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 177: ineptae, Quint. 7, 9, 4: infelix verborum, id. 10, 7, 14; cf. id. 2, 17, 7: manifesta, id. 9, 1, 15: juris, id. 7, 4, 37: sine metu cavillationis, id. 2, 14, 5.

căvillātor (**caulāt-**, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 13), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a jester, jeerer, caviller:* facetus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: probus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 15; * Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2; Gell. 4, 20, 3.—**II.** Meton., *a sophist*, Sen. Ep. 102, 20.

căvillātrix, īcis, *f.* [cavillator, II.] (only twice in Quint.), *she who seeks to take by sophistry:* conclusio, Quint. 7, 3, 14; hence also *sophistry*, id. 2, 15, 25.

* **căvillātus**, ūs, *m.* [cavillor], *raillery*, = cavillatio, App. M. 8, p. 213.

căvillor, ātus, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [cavilla], *to practise jeering* or *mocking;* or (*act.*) *to censure, criticise; to satirize* in jest or earnest, *to jest*, etc. (syn.: jocari, ludere, illudere). (α) *Absol.:* familiariter cum ipso etiam cavillor ac jocor, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; cf. Liv. 39, 13, 3; 39, 42, 9; Suet. Tib. 8: facetissime apud aliquem, Gell. 5, 5, 1.—(β) With *acc.:* togam ejus praetextam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 2: hanc artem ut tenuem ac jejunam, Quint. 1, 4, 5: verba patrum, Tac. A. 1, 46: tribunos plebis, Liv. 2, 58, 9: milites Romanos, id. 5, 15, 4 et saep.—Hence, cavillatus in *pass.* sense, App. M. 9, p. 230.—(γ) With an *objective clause:* in eo et etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83. —* **II.** Meton., *to reason captiously, to use sophisms, to quibble*, Liv. 3, 20, 4; Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267; 35, 10, 36, § 85.

* **căvillōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [cavillor], *full of raillery, irony*, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

căvillum, i, v. cavilla *fin.*

căvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cavus], *to make hollow, to hollow out, excavate* (class., but not in Cic.; for in Leg. 2, 18, 45, dicato is the correct reading, B. and K.): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 313; cf. Ov. M. 4, 525: naves ex arboribus, Liv. 21, 26, 9: arbore lintres, Verg. G. 1, 262: buxum, id. ib. 2, 450: dentes cavantur tabe pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: luna cavans cornua (in waning), id. 8, 17, 23, § 63: parmam galeamque gladio, i. e. *to pierce through, perforate*, Ov. M. 12, 130: tegmina tuta cavant capitum, *hollow out*, poet. for *round off, bend around, fabricate*, Verg. A. 7, 632.—Hence, **căvātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *hollowed, excavated, hollow:* alni, Verg. G. 1, 136: cortices, id. ib. 2, 387: rupes, id. A. 3, 229: anfracta aurium, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 3: oculi, Lucr. 6, 1194 (with cava tempora): vallis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 20 Müll.: torrens alibi aliter, Liv. 44, 35, 17.—*Comp.:* sinus cavatior, Tert. adv. Herm. 29.

căvōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cavosus, from cavus], *a hollow, cavity* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 55, and Pudic. 20.

căvum, i, v. cavus, I. B.

căvus, a, um, *adj.* [root κυ-, κυέω, to swell, etc.; cf.: κοῖλος, κενός], *hollow, excavated, concave* (opp. plenus, *full, round*; class.). **I.** Prop.: cava conveniant plenis, Lucr. 6, 1085: cicutae, id. 5, 1383: tibia, id. 2, 620: concha, Verg. A. 6, 171: aes, id. ib. 3, 240: testudo, id. G. 4, 464; Hor. Epod. 14, 11: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 335 et saep.: ungula, Enn. Ann. 419 Vahl.: fornaces, Lucr. 7, 202: montes, id. 5, 955: specus, Enn. Ann. 420 Vahl.: cavernae, Verg. A. 2, 53: trabs, id. ib. 3, 191 et saep.: trunci, Hor. C. 2, 19, 12: ilex, id. Epod. 16, 47: saxa, id. C. 3, 13, 14 et saep.: vena, *the hollow vein*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: nubes, Lucr. 6, 127; 6, 176; 6, 272; Verg. A. 1, 516; 5, 810 al.—Hence also of a darkness enveloping one as a cloud: umbra, Verg. A. 2, 360: flumina, *the deep-channelled mountain streams*, id. G. 1, 326; 4, 427; cf. Luc. 1, 396: luna, *waning* (cf. cavo), Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215. — **B.** *Subst.:* **căvum,** i, *n.* (access. form **căvus,** i, *m.* (sc. locus), Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 1; Hor. S. 2, 6, 116; id. Ep. 1, 7, 33; Phaedr. 4, 6, 3; Col. 12, 8), *a hollow, cavity, hole*, Cato, R. R. 128; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 49; Lucr. 5, 1382; Liv. 24, 34, 9; Verg. G. 1, 184; Hor. S. 2, 3, 173; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 192; 11, 51, 112, § 266 et saep.: cava caeli, Enn. Trag. 131 Vahl.; cf.: cava caerula, id. ib. 332 Vahl.; hence. **căvum aedium** (contr. **căvaedĭum,** Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5), *the inner court of Roman houses* (cf. Vitr. 6, 3 Schneid.; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 255, and Archaeol. § 293, III.), Varr. L. L. 5, § 161; Vitr. 6, 3; Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** In late Lat., trop.: menses, *which have only 30 days* (opp. menses pleni, which have 31 days), Censor. 20.—**b.** = inanis, *vain, empty*: gloria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 139: opes, id. ib. 21, 912.

Căÿcus, i, *m.*, v. Caicus.

Căÿstrŏs or **-us,** i, *m.*, = Κάϋστρος, *a river in Lydia, which rises in Mount Tmolus, and falls into the sea at Ephesus*, celebrated for the great number of its swans, now *Kara-Su*: Caystros, Ov. M. 5, 386; Mel. 1, 17, 2: Caystrus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 19; Verg. G. 1, 384; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 15; Ov. M. 2, 253; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.—Hence, **Căÿstrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Caystros*: ales = cygnus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 11.

-cĕ, an inseparable strengthening demonstrative particle, answering etymol. to the Gr. γέ (Sanscr. ki; cf. Lat. ci-s and citra), and in signif. to the demonstr. ι (in οὑτοσί, τουτί, etc.), appended to words in different forms. **I.** Unchanged *ce*: hicce, haecce, hocce; also in MSS. and inscriptions one *c*: hice, etc.; *plur.*: hice, haece, haecce; *gen.* hujusce, etc. — **II.** Changed, **A.** Into *ci* before the interrog. particle *ne*: hiccine, hoccine, siccine, nunccine, etc. (*v.* hic, sic, nunc, etc.).—**B.** By a rejection of *e*, in hic, haec, hoc, nunc, etc. for hice, haece, hoce, nunce, etc.; illic, istic, nunc, sic (for illice, etc.); cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 132; Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 235.

Cēa or **Cīa,** ae, *f.* **I.** Gr. Κέως (Κία, Ptol.), the Lat. name of the Greek Ceos (cf. Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62), *one of the most important of the Cyclades, over against the promontory Sunium*, the birthplace of the poet Simonides, also celebrated for its splendid female clothing, now *Zia*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; Varr. ib.; Verg. G. 1, 14; Ov. H. 20, 222 Heins.; id. M. 7, 368; Col. 9, 2, 4; *nom.* Ceos, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; *abl.* Ceo, id. 4, 12, 22, § 65; *acc.* Ceo, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1.—Hence, **B.** *Adj.*: **Cēus** (or **Cīus**; cf. Lucr. 2, p. 269 Lachm.), a, um, *of Cea*: gens, Ov. M. 10, 120: Simonides, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351 Orell. *N. cr.*—And with reference to the same: Camenae, *his poems*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 8: naeniae, id. ib. 2, 1, 38.—In *plur.*: **Cēi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ceos*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130.—**II.** = Cos, q. v.

Cĕbenna or **Gĕbenna,** ae, v. Cevenna.

Cĕbrēn, ēnis, *m.*, = Κεβρήν, *a river in Troas*; also, *a river god, father of Œnone*, Sabin. Ep. 89, *and of Hesperie*, who is thence called **Cĕbrēnis**; *gen.* Cebrenĭdos, Stat. S. 1, 5, 21; *acc.* Cebrenida, Ov. M. 11, 769.

† **Cĕcaumĕna,** ōrum, *n.*, = κεκαυμένα, prop., *the burnt regions*, i. e. *the torrid zone*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 17.

Cēcrops, ŏpis, *m.*, = Κέκροψ, *the most ancient king of Attica, who went there from the Egyptian Sais, and was founder of the citadel of Athens* (which is hence called Cecropia; v. infra), Hyg. Fab. 48 and 158; Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; acc. to the fable, half man and half serpent; hence, geminus, Ov. M. 2, 555. — **II.** Hence, **A. Cēcrŏpĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *pertaining to Cecrops, Cecropian*; and *subst.*: **Cēcrŏpĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the citadel of Athens, built by Cecrops*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194: arx, Ov. M. 6, 70; 15, 427.—Hence, meton. for *Athens*, Cat. 64, 79. — Far more freq., **2.** *Pertaining to Athens* or *Attica, Athenian, Attic*: fines, *the Attic territory*, Lucr. 6, 1139 Lachm.: coloni, Prop. 2 (3), 33, 29: Eumolpus (born at Athens), Ov. M. 11, 93: thymus, Verg. G. 4, 270: apes, id. ib. 4, 177; Mart. 9, 14: mel, id. 13, 24: cothurnus, *tragedy, which was native to Athens*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 12: domûs opprobrium (on account of Procne, the daughter of the Athenian king Pandion; cf. Atthis), id. ib. 4, 12, 6: fides, i. e. *the fidelity of the friends Theseus and Pirithous*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 55: dote madent pectora, *full of Athenian wisdom*, Mart. 7, 69, 2; cf. id. 1, 40.—**B. Cēcrŏpĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Cecrops*; *voc.* Cecropidā (i. e. *Theseus*), Ov. M. 8, 550.—Appel. for *one of noble descent*, Juv. 8, 46 sq.—*Plur.*: **Cēcrŏpĭdae,** ārum, *Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 486; 7, 502; Mart. Cap. 4, § 424; 9, § 888.—**C. Cēcrŏpĭs,** ĭdis (*dat. plur.* Cecropidis, Lact. 1, 17, 14; *voc.* Cecropī, Ov. H. 10, 100), *f.*, *a female descendant of Cecrops*; so his *daughter Aglauros*, Ov. M. 2, 806; cf. id. ib. 2, 797.—*Adj.*: ales, i. e. *Procne*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 32: virgines, Lact. 1, 17, 14.—In *plur.*, *Procne and Philomele, daughters of Pandion*, Ov. M. 6, 667.—Also, **2.** *An Athenian woman*, Juv. 6, 187; and *adj.* for *Attic, of Attica*: terra, Ov. H. 10, 100.

cēdenter, *adv.*, v. 1. cedo *fin.*

1. cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [perh. for cecado, redupl. from cado], *to go*, i. e. *to be in motion, move, walk, go along.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (rare, and only poet.: for which, in the common lang., incedo): candidatus cedit hic mastigia, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 10: non prorsus, verum transvorsus cedit, quasi cancer, id. Ps. 4, 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 74; Hor. S. 2, 1, 65.—More freq., **B.** Trop. **1.** Like ire, *to have some result, to eventuate, happen, result, turn out, to work*; and, acc. to its connection, *to turn out well* or *ill, to succeed* or *fail*: gesta quae prospere ei cesserunt, Nep. Timoth. 4, 6; Sall. C. 26, 5; Tac. A. 1, 28: cetera secundum eventum proelii cessura, id. H. 3, 70; Suet. Aug. 91; Gell. 4, 5, 4: bene, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31; Ov. M. 8, 862; Plin. Pan. 44 *fin.*: optime, Quint. 10, 7, 14: male, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31; and: male alicui, Ov. M. 10, 80; Suet. Claud. 26; cf. Verg. A. 12, 148; Quint. 10, 2, 16: utcumque cesserit, Curt. 7, 4, 16; cf. Suet. Calig. 53; Tac. Agr. 18: parum, Suet. Claud. 34: opinione tardius, id. Ner. 33: pro bono, id. Tit. 7: in vanum (labor), Sen. Hippol. 183. — **2.** Cedere pro aliquā re, *to be equivalent to, to go for* something, *to be the price of*: oves, quae non peperint, binae pro singulis in fructu cedent, Cato, R. R. 150, 2; Col. 12, 14; Tac. G. 14; Pall. Sept. 1, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In respect to the terminus *a quo*. **1.** *To go from* somewhere, *to remove, withdraw, go away from, depart, retire* (freq. and class.): cedunt de caelo corpora avium, Enn. Ann. 96 Vahl.: quia postremus cedis, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 29: ego cedam atque abibo, Cic. Mil. 34, 93: cedens carinā, Cat. 64, 249; cf. id. 64, 53: quoquam, Lucr. 5, 843: aliquo sucus de corpore cessit, id. 3, 223: coma de vertice, Cat. 66, 39: e toto corpore anima, Lucr. 3, 210: ex ingratā civitate, Cic. Mil. 30, 81: e patriā, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8: patriā, id. Mil. 25, 68: Italiā, id. Phil. 10, 4, 8; Nep. Att. 9, 2; Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.*—**b.** Milit. t. t.: de oppidis, *to abandon, go away from*, Cic. Att. 7, 22, 2: loco, *to yield, give up his post*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; Liv. 2, 47, 3; Tac. G. 6; Suet. Aug. 24 et saep.: ex loco, Liv. 3, 63, 1: ex acie, id. 2, 47, 2. — **c.** In commercial lang. t. t.: foro, *to withdraw from the market*, i. e. *to give up business, be insolvent, stop payment*, Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2; Juv. 11, 50.—So also, **d.** Bonis or possessionibus (alicui), *to give up* or *cede one's property* or *interest* (in favor of a person): alicui hortorum possessione, Cic. Mil. 27, 75; so id. Off. 2, 23, 82; cf. Suet. Tib. 10; id. Caes. 72; id. Ner. 35; id. Gram. 11.—Hence of debtors, *to make over their property* instead of payment; cf. Dig. 42, 3, tit. de cessione bonorum. — **2.** Pregn. (cf. abeo, II.), *to pass away, disappear*; and specif., **a.** Of men, *to die*: vitā, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: e vita, Cic. Brut. 1, 4; Plin. Pan. 43, 4; cf. senatu, *to withdraw from*, Tac. A. 2, 48; 11, 25.—**b.** Of time, *to pass away, vanish*: horae quidem cedunt et dies et menses et anni, Cic. Sen. 19, 69. —**c.** Of other things: pudor ex pectore cessit, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 250, 26: memoriā, Liv. 2, 33, 9 (for which: excedere memoriā, Liv. 7, 32, 15; and: excedere e memoriā, id. 26, 13, 5): non Turno fiducia cessit, Verg. A. 9, 126: cedant curaeque metusque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 26 et saep.; cf. cesso.—**3.** Trop.: cedere alicui or *absol.*, *to yield to one* (to his superiority), *to give the preference* or *precedence, give place to, submit to* (class.; esp. freq. in the histt., of the weaker party, withdrawing, fleeing from). **a.** *To yield to, give place to*: quācumque movemur, (aër) videtur quasi locum dare et cedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: cedebat victa potestas, Lucr. 5, 1271: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16; 11, 1, 17; 12, 10, 47; cf. Sall. J. 51, 1: Viriatho exercitus nostri imperatoresque cesserunt, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Nep. Ham. 1, 2; Sall. J. 51, 4; Liv. 2, 10, 7; Tac. A. 1, 56; 4, 51; Suet. Tib. 16 et saep.: Pelides cedere nescius, Hor. C. 1, 6, 6: di, quibus ensis et ignis Cesserunt, i. e. *who remained unhurt in the destruction of Troy*, Ov. M. 15, 862: eidem tempori, ejusdem furori, eisdem consulibus, eisdem minis, insidiis, periculis, Cic. Sest. 29, 63; so, fortunae, Sall. C. 34, 2: invidiae ingratorum civium, Nep. Cim. 3, 2: majorum natu auctoritati, id. Timoth. 3, 4: nocti, Liv. 3, 17, 9, and 3, 60, 7; 4, 55, 5; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 9: loco iniquo, non hosti cessum, Liv. 8, 38, 9: oneri, Quint. 10, 1, 24: vincentibus vitiis, id. 8, 3, 45: malis, Verg. A. 6, 95 et saep.—**b.** *To yield to in rank, distinction*, etc., i. e. *to be inferior to*: cum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet, fascesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6, 22: nullā aliā re nisi immortalitate cedens caelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: neque multum cedebant virtute nostris, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Quint. 1, 6, 36: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco; Nam facie praestant, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70; so, anseribus (candore), Ov. M. 2, 539: laudibus lanificae artis, id. ib. 6, 6; 5, 529: cum in re nullā Agesilao cederet, Nep. Chabr. 2, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 108: alicui de aliquā re, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80: alicui re per aliquid, id. 33, 3, 19, § 59.—*Impers.*: ut non multum Graecis cederetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; Liv. 24, 6, 8. — **c.** *To comply with the wishes, to yield to one*: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, Cic. Lig. 7, 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 5: precibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 9: cessit tibi blandienti Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15; cf. id. Ep. 1, 18, 43 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 704; 3, 188; Ov. M. 6, 32; 6, 151; 9, 13; 9, 16: omnes in unum cedebant, Tac. A. 6, 43; 3, 16; cf. id. ib. 12, 10 and 41.—Hence, **4.** *Act.*: cedere (alicui) aliquid = concedere, *to grant, concede, allow, give up, yield, permit something to some one*: permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, do adulescentiae, cedo amicitiae, tribuo parenti, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: multa multis de jure suo, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: currum ei, Liv. 45, 39, 2: victoriam hosti, Just. 32, 4, 7: alicui pellicem et regnum, id. 10, 2, 3: imperium, id. 22, 7, 4: possessionem, Dig. 41, 2, 1: in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.—Also with a clause as object, Stat. Th. 1, 704 (but in Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67, read credit).—And with *ut* and *subj.*: hac victoriā contenta plebes cessit patribus, ut in praesentiā tribuni crearentur, etc., Liv. 6, 42, 3; Tac. A. 12, 41: non cedere with *quominus*, Quint. 5, 7, 2.—**B.** In respect to the terminus *ad quem*, *to arrive, attain to, come somewhere*: cedunt, petunt, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, aes petit, id. ib. 3, 5, 52.—**2.** Trop.: hoc cedere ad factum volo, *come to its execution*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 102.—**C.** Cedere alicui or in aliquem, *to come to, fall* (*as a possession*) *to one, to fall to his lot* or *share*,

accrue: ut is quaestus huic cederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170: captiva corpora Romanis cessere, Liv. 31, 46, 16: nolle ominari quae captae urbi cessura forent, id. 23, 43, 14; Verg. A. 3, 297; 3, 333; 12, 17; 12, 183; Hor. C. 3, 20, 7; Ov. M. 5. 368; 4, 533: undae cesserunt piscibus habitandae, id. ib. 1, 74 al.: alicui in usum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 134: Lepidi atque Antonii arma in Augustum cessere, Tac. A. 1, 1; so id. H. 3, 83; id. Agr. 5; id. A. 2, 23: aurum ex hostibus captum in paucorum praedam cessisse, Liv. 6, 14, 12; Curt. 7, 6, 16; Tac. A. 15, 45; for which: cedere praedae (*dat.*) alicujus, Liv. 43, 19, 12; and: praeda cedit alicui, Hor. C. 3, 20, 7: ab Tullo res omnis Albana in Romanum cesserit imperium, Liv. 1, 52, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174: in dicionem M. Antonii provinciae cesserant, Tac. H. 5, 9.—**D.** Cedere in aliquid, like abire in aliquid (v. abeo, II.), *to be changed* or *to pass into something*, *to be equivalent to* or *become something:* poena in vicem fidei cesserat, Liv. 6, 34, 2; cf.: temeritas in gloriam cesserat, Curt. 3, 6, 18; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91; Tac. H. 2, 59 *fin.*; id. G. 36; Plin. Pan. 83, 4: in proverbium, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 42: in exemplorum locum, Quint. 5, 11, 36.—Hence, * **cēdenter,** *adv.* of the *part. pres.* cedens (not used as *P. a.*), *by yielding*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 129.

2. cēdo, old *imperat.* form. whose contr. *plur.* is cette (cf. Prob. II. p. 1486 P.; Non. p. 84, 31 sq.) [compounded of the particle -ce and the root da-; v. 1. do], *hither with it! here! give! tell, say* (implying great haste, familiarity, authority, and so differing from praebe, dic, etc.); cf. Key, § 731. **I.** In gen., *hither with it, give* or *bring here.* (*a*) With *acc.:* cette manus vestras measque accipite, Enn. Trag. 320 Vahl.: cedo aquam manibus, *give water!* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: puerum, Philippe, mihi cedo: ego alam, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 86: tuam mi dexteram, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28; so Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84; and: cette dextras, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 4: senem, *bring hither the old man*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7: convivas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 101: quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43: eum aliquis cette in conspectum, Att. ap. Non. p. 85, 1: cedo illum, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6.—(*β*) *Absol.: Al.* En pateram tibi: eccam. *Am.* Cedo mi, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Let us hear, tell, out with it:* age, age, cedo istuc tuom consilium: quid id est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 91: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius profer exemplum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 26, § 67: cedo mihi unum, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 12, § 29: cedo. si vos in eo loco essetis, quid aliud fecissetis? Cato ap. Quint. 9, 2, 21: cedo, cujum puerum hic apposuisti? dic mihi. Ter. And. 4, 4, 24; cf. Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 82; Pac. ap. Non. p. 85, 6; Cic. Part. Or. 1, 3: cedo igitur, quid faciam, Ter. And. 2, 3, 9; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146; id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 106: cedo, si conata peregit, *tell how, if*, etc., Juv. 13, 210; so id. 6, 504.—With *dum:* cedo dum, en unquam audisti, etc.? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15.—**B.** In respect to action, cedo = fac, ut, *grant that, let me:* cedo ut bibam, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 26: cedo ut inspiciam, id. Curc. 5, 2, 54: ego, statim, cedo, inquam si quid ab Attico, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 1.—**C.** For calling attention, *lo! behold! well!* cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: cedo mihi ipsius Verris testimonium, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, § 84; id. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf. id. Brut. 86, 295; id. Sest. 50, 108: haec cedo ut admoveam templis, et farre litabo, Pers. 2, 75: cedo experiamur, App. Mag. p. 298, 14.

cĕdrĕlătē, ēs, *f.*, = κεδρελάτη, *the cedar, fir-tree, a large kind of cedar*, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53; 24. 5, 11, § 17.

* **cĕdrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [cedrus], *of cedar:* oleum, Vitr. 2, 9.

† **cĕdrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κεδρία, *the pitch* or *resin from cedar*, Col. 6, 32, 1; Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 47; 32, 7, 24, § 70 al.

† **cĕdrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κέδρινος, *of cedar-wood, cedar-:* trabes, Plin. 16. 40, 79, § 213: Apollo, id. 13, 5, 11, § 53: oleum, id. 32, 7, 24. § 76.

† **cĕdrĭs,** idis, *f.*, = κεδρίς, *the fruit* or *berry of the cedar*, Plin. 24, 5, 12, § 20.

† **cĕdrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κέδριον, *cedar-oil*, Plin. 16, 11, 21, § 52; Vitr. 2, 9, 13.

† **cedrostis,** *acc.* cedrostim, *f.*, = κέδρωστις, *one of the names of the white vine*, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

† **cĕdrus,** i, *f.*, = κέδρος, *the cedar, juniper-tree:* Juniperus oxycedrus, Linn., which has a very fragrant wood, and furnishes an oil that protects from decay, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 52; 16, 40, 76, § 203; Col. 9, 4, 3; Vitr. 2, 9, 13.—Of *cedar-wood*, Verg. G. 3, 414; id. A. 7, 13; 7, 178; Curt. 5, 7, 5; 8, 10, 8; Suet. Calig. 37.—Hence, **II.** Meton., *cedar-oil* (with which the backs of books were usually anointed to preserve them from moths and decay): liber flavus cedro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 13: perunctus cedro, Mart. 3, 2, 7; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 219.—Hence, poet.: carmina linenda cedro, i. e. *worthy of immortality*, Hor. A. P. 332: cedro digna locutus, Pers. 1, 42.

Cĕlădon, ontis, *m.*, = Κελαδών. **I.** *An Egyptian companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 144.—**II.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 250.

Cĕlaenae, ārum, *f.*, = Κελαιναί, *a town of Phrygia, on the Mæander*, where, acc. to the fable, occurred the contest of Marsyas with Apollo, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; Liv. 38, 13, 5 sq.; Curt. 3. 1, 1; Luc. 3, 206; Stat. Th. 4, 186.—Hence, **II. Cĕlaenaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Celænæ* or *to Marsyas:* concubinus, i. e. *of Atthis*, who was born in Celænæ, and loved by Cybele, Mart. 5, 41: amores, id. 14, 204: Marsyas, id. 10, 62: buxus, i. e. tibia, Stat. Th. 2. 666.

Cĕlaeno, ūs, *f.*, = Κελαινώ. **I.** *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and one of the Pleiades*, Ov. H. 19, 135.—**II.** *One of the Harpies:* dira, Verg. A. 3, 211; 3, 365.—Hence, appel. for *an avaricious woman*, Juv. 8, 130.

cēlātē, *adv.* [celo], *secretly:* saevire, Amm. 14, 7, 21.

cēlātim, *adv.* [id.], *secretly, privately* (very rare), Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2; App. M. 4, p. 151, 39.

* **cēlātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a concealer, hider*, Luc. 10, 286.

cēlātum, i, *n.* [id.], *a secret*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 127; 2, 1, 15 (19).

cĕlĕber, ĕbris, ĕbre, *adj.* (*masc.* celebris, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; Tac. A. 2, 88 *fin.*; 13, 47; 14, 19; Curt. 5, 1, 18; Gell. 17, 21, 10; *comp.* very rare, but *sup.* freq.) [perh. Sanscr. çru-, audire; Gr. κλέος; v. Corss. Beitr. p. 368], *that which contains a multitude, numerous;* hence, **I.** *Where there is a multitude*, or *where a multitude comes together;* of places, *much frequented* or *resorted to, populous, abounding in, rich in* (syn.: plenus, frequens; opp. desertus): celeber πολύανδρος, Gloss. Vet.: in locis illa fortuita: culti an inculti, celebres an deserti. etc., Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36; id. Sest. 67, 140; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; id. Mil. 24, 66; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: loco celebri an secreto, Quint. 11, 1, 47: in foro celeberrimo, tantā frequentiā, *most frequented*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133; but: celeberrimo fori, *at the time when the Forum was most frequented*, Tac. A. 4, 67 *fin.*: via, Cato, R. R. 1, 3: portus celeberrimus atque plenissimus navium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Phil. 14, 6, 16; cf. id. Pis. 15, 34: celebri urbe et copiosā, id. Arch. 3, 4: celeberrimo loco (urbis) elatus, Nep. Dion. 10, 3; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 7; 8, 6, 14: pars oppidi, Suet. Aug. 1: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: convivium, Tac. A. 14, 48; id. H. 1, 81: celeberrima fontibus Ide, Ov. M. 2, 218: celeberrimus ilice lucus, id. Am. 3, 5, 3.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *That is celebrated, honored by a great assembly, procession, train*, etc.; *renowned, distinguished, celebrated, famous* (syn.: clarus, notus, nobilis; in prose and poetry, partic. since the Aug. per.). (*a*) With *abl.:* gentis Aquitanae celeber Messala triumphis, Tib. 2, 1, 33: dies omni caerimoniarum genere, Liv. 25, 12, 15; cf. ludi, Suet. Aug. 44: Tiresias famā, Ov. M. 3, 339: Daedalus ingenio artis, id. ib. 8, 159: vir arte grammaticā, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167: quisque ingenio, Tac. Agr. 1: tribunus plebis opibus, gratiā, etc., Vell. 2, 18, 2: pons Mulvius nocturnis illecebris, Tac. A. 13, 47.—(*β*) *Absol.:* dies celeberrimi laetissimique, *most solemn, festive*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: res totā Siciliā celeberrima atque notissima, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: celebre per Hispaniam responsum, Liv. 21, 19, 8: fama inter barbaros id. 27, 33, 1: nomen ad posteros, id. 1, 3, 8: viri, id. 26, 27, 16: duces, Vell. 2, 17, 2: Arminius, Tac. A. 2, 88: Diana, Hor. C. 2, 12, 20: dea, Ov. M. 1, 747; cf. id. ib. 5, 412: templa, Quint. 1, 4, 16: Aper et Secundus, celeberrima tum ingenia fori nostri, Tac. Or. 2.—(*γ*) With *in:* celeberrimus fuit in hoc genere Sosus, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.—**B.** *Often repeated, numerous, frequent* (very rare): celebri gradu, *with double quick step*, Att. ap. Non. p. 89, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 25 Rib.): verba celeberrima, *often repeated*, Ov. A. A. 2, 705: vox, id. P. 1, 9, 25: lapis celeber trans maria et quondam in Campania, Plin. 34, 1, 2, § 2: nomina in annalibus, Gell. 7 (6), 7, 1.

cĕlĕbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [celebro], *commendable* (late Lat.): favor, Amm. 29, 5, 56; Ambros. de Cain et Abel. 2, 3, 12 al.

cĕlĕbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A numerous assemblage, concourse:* hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: quae domus? quae celebratio cottidiana? id. Sull. 26, 73.—**II.** *The celebrating of a festival in great numbers, a festal celebration, a festival:* ludorum, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1; cf. Tac. A. 1, 15: epuli, Vell. 2, 56, 1: sacri, Plin. 30, 1, 3, § 12.—* **III.** *An honoring, a commending, praising:* celebrationem habere, *to be valued, esteemed*, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19.

* **cĕlĕbrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who extols, a celebrator:* triumphi, Mart. 8, 78.

cĕlĕbrātus, a, um, v. celebro, *P. a.*

* **cĕlĕbresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [celeber], *to become renowned*, Att. ap. Non. p. 89, 15.

cĕlĕbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A great number, a multitude, a large assembly, a numerous concourse* or *gathering, a crowd* (syn. frequentia; opp. solitudo; in good prose): in multitudine et celebritate judiciorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 4; cf. Tac. A. 16, 29: odi celebritatem; fugio homines; esset mihi ista solitudo non amara, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 1; cf. id. ib. 12, 13, 1; id. Off. 3, 1, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 18: in celebritate versari, *to live in society*, Nep. praef. § 6: virorum ac mulierum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: audientium, Quint. 1, 2, 29 al.: loci, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 7; Tac. A. 3, 9: viae, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2; Tac. H. 2, 64: totius Graeciae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A festal celebration, a solemnity:* supremi diei, *a solemn procession for the dead*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86; cf. Liv. 30, 38, 12.—**B.** *Fame, renown, celebrity:* celebritas sermonis hominum, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20: causa celebritatis et nominis, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: famae, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: nominis, Sall. H. Fragm. 5, 6, p. 243 Gerl.; Suet. Gram. 23: in docendo, Gell. 7, 17, 1: aeris, Plin. 34, 1, 2, § 2; v. Sillig *N. cr.*

cĕlĕbrĭter, *adv.* [id.], *frequently;* only in *sup.:* per noctes celeberrime acclamatum est, Suet. Tib. 52 Oud. (Roth, creberrime).

cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To go to a place* or *person in great numbers* or *often, to frequent, to fill* (syn. frequento; class.): deūm delubra festis diebus, Lucr. 5, 1167: viam, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; id. Sest. 63, 131: domum alicujus, id. Mur. 34, 70: atria, Ov. M. 1, 172: silvas, id. ib. 10, 703: tecta, id. ib. 4, 444: forum, id. ib. 4, 144; cf.: forum maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47, 1: Penates, i. e. domum redire, Tib. 1, 3, 33: me magistrum, id. 1, 4, 75.—**b.** Of a desired action (cf. celeber, B.), *to do something frequently* or *in multitudes, to practise, engage in, say, use, employ, repeat*, = frequento, etc.: intro abite atque haec cito celebrate, i. e. *in company, all together*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 36: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, celebrandas inter nosque recolendas, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: cognitionem exercitationemque, id. ib. 3, 28, 110: genus divinationis, id. Div. 1, 2, 3; cf.: celebratum genus mortis, *a kind of death suffered by many*, Tac. H. 2, 49 *fin.*: necessitatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155: jurisdictionem, Liv. 6, 32, 1: popularem potestatem, id. 2, 42, 6: iambum, Quint. 10, 1, 96: seria ac jocos cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 4, 9.—**c.** Aliquid aliquā re, *to fill up with something:* contiones suas convicio cantorum, Cic. Sest. 55, 118: ripas carmine, Ov. M. 2, 252 (cf.: concelebrant ripas, Lucr. 2, 345): cujus litteris, famā, nuntiis celebrantur aures cottidie meae, i. e. *are filled, full*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 22.—Poet.: juvenes multo sermone, *to talk much with*

them, Tib. 1, 6, 17.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *To go in great numbers to a celebration;* hence, in gen., *to celebrate, solemnize, keep a festival:* festos dies, Cic. Arch. 6, 13; cf.: is (dies) festus celebratusque per omnem Africam, Sall. J. 66, 2; Cic. Pis. 22, 51; id. Cat. 3, 10, 23; Liv. 10, 37, 12; Tac. A. 15, 53; Suet. Aug. 75; id. Tib. 65 *init.;* Hor. S. 2, 2, 61; Ov. M. 4, 4: convivium omnium sermone laetitiâque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66; Liv. 40, 14, 2; Tac. A. 4, 59; cf. coetum, Verg. A. 1, 735: conjugia, id. ib. 7, 555; cf. nuptias, Liv. 36, 11, 2; cf.: solemnia nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.:* officium nuptiarum, Suet. Claud. 26; and poet.: taedas jugales Thetidis, Cat. 64, 302: annua sacra, Verg. A. 8, 173; cf. id. ib. 5, 598 and 603: funus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; cf. exsequias, Liv. 25, 17, 5; 37, 22, 2: diem natalem Vitellii, Tac. H. 2, 95; Lact. 1, 20, 6; Plin. Ep. 10, 102 (103): natales, id. ib. 6, 30, 1; Tac. A. 6, 18; and *absol.:* totâ celebrante Siciliâ sepultus est, Nep. Timol. 5 *fin.* —**B.** *To honor, praise, celebrate the praises of a person* or *thing, to celebrate in song* (syn.: colere, laudare, illustrare): laus, quae non poetarum carminibus, non annalium monumentis celebratur. Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43; cf. id. Planc. 39, 93: vestrum egressum ornando atque celebrando, id. Pis. 13, 31: fortuna res cunctas ex libidine magis quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8, 1: talia carminibus, Verg. A. 8, 303: nomen alicujus scriptis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1: facta pro maxumis, Sall. C. 8, 3: domestica facta, Hor. A. P. 287: se remque publicam haec faciundo, *to make renowned*, Sall J. 85, 36: Mari virtutem in majus (= ἐπὶ τὸ μεῖζον κοσμεῖν), id. ib. 73, 5: augereque aliquem, id. ib. 86, 3: honores alicujus, *celebrate one's honor*, Verg. A. 12, 840: memoriam, Tac. H. 1, 78: victoriam ingenti fama, id. Agr. 39 al.: virum aut heroa lyrâ, etc., Hor. C. 1, 12, 2: sepulcrum hominum conventu et epulis, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: memoriam nominis epulis, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: litora ludis, Verg. A. 3, 280: sententiam magno assensu, Tac. A. 15, 22: mortem funere censorio, id. ib. 6, 27: aliquem admiratione, id. H. 2, 71: obsequio, id. A. 16, 33: funere publico, id. ib. 6, 11 *fin.*—**C.** Without the access. idea of extolling, in gen., *to make something known, to publish abroad, proclaim:* quibus in locis factum esse consulem Murenam nuntii litteraeque celebrassent, Cic. Mur. 41, 89: quod vocibus maledictisque celebratum est, id. Cael. 3, 6: quâ re celebratâ, id. Div. 1, 17, 31.—**cĕlēbrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **I.** (Acc. to I. a.) *Frequented, much visited:* forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47, 1. — **B.** (Acc. to I. b.) *Customary, usual, frequent:* tritum atque celebratum, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: celebratum est usque in proverbium, Quint. 1, 10, 21: schemata, id. 9, 2, 92: usus anuli celebratior, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 28: verbum celebratius, Gell. 17, 2, 25 (cf. id. 17, 2, 25, § 17: verbum crebrius, and id. 17, 2, 25, § 18: verbum creberrimum).—**II.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Solemn, festive, brilliant:* dies celebratior, Ov. M. 7, 430: supplicatio celebratior, Liv. 3, 63, 5.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Known, celebrated, famous:* loci famâ celebrati, Tac. A. 2, 54: quo Actiacae victoriae memoria celebratior in posterum esset, Suet. Aug. 18.—*Adv.*, v. celebriter.

Celēja or **Celēïa,** ae, *f., a town in* Noricum, now *Cilly, in Stiria,* Plin. 3, 24, 17, § 146; Inscr. Orell. 501; 1982.

Celelātes, ium, *m., a Ligurian tribe,* mentioned only by Liv. 32, 29, 7.

Cĕlemna or **Cĕlenna,** ae, *f., a city of Campania,* mentioned only by Verg. A. 7, 739.

Cĕlendĕris (-dris), is, *f.,* = Κελένδερις, *a fortified harbor in* Cilicia, now *Kelenderi, the Turkish Gulnar,* Mel. 1, 13, 4; Tac. A. 2, 80.—Hence, *adj.:* **Cĕlendĕrītis,** ĭdis, *of Celenderis:* regio, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

1. cĕler, ĕris, e (*masc.* **cĕleris,** Cato ap. Prisc. p. 760 P.; *fem.* celer, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. l. l.; cf. acer; *sup.* celerissimus, Enn. and Manlius ap. Prisc. l. l.) [cello; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, pp. 123 and 93, urging, pressing forward; cf. also 1. cello], *swift, fleet, quick, speedy* (with the access. idea of energy, struggling, and even power; v. Doed. above cited; syn.: expeditus, promptus, velox, citatus; opp. tardus, segnis, lentus). **I.** Of corporeal objects: face te propere celerem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 1: hasta, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. l. l.: sagitta, Hor. C. 3, 20, 9; Ov. M. 5, 367: configebat tardus celeres (sc. aves), Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: pennae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 53: Mercurius, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: Cynthia, id. ib. 3, 28, 12: Diana, Ov. M. 4, 304: deae, id. ib. 2, 119: rivi, Hor. C. 3, 11, 14: curriculum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 13: flamma, Lucr. 2, 192; cf. id. 5, 302: ignis, Hor. C. 3, 4, 76: motus, Lucr. 4, 177; cf.: celer atque instabilis motus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 5: receptus, id. B. C. 1, 59: lapsus, Lucr. 4, 324; Ov. M. 6, 216: ictus, Lucr. 3, 636: impete, id. 6, 334: turbo, Verg. A. 12, 855: venti, Hor. C. 1, 12, 10; 1, 15, 3; 1, 14, 5: cerva, Cat. 64, 341: canis, Tib. 4, 3, 14: equus, id. 1, 2, 70; 4, 1, 91: lupi, id. 2, 1, 20: classis, Cat. 64, 53: ratis, id. 63, 1: navis, id. 4, 2: carina, Ov. M. 9, 447: lintres, Prop. 1, 14, 3: pedes, id. 3 (4), 9, 18: remedia, *quickly working, efficacious*, Nep. Att. 21, 2. — Poet. with *gen. gerund:* nandi, Sil. 4, 587.—With *inf.:* excipere aprum, Hor. C. 3, 12, 11; so id. ib. 4, 6, 39; id. Ep. 1, 20, 25.—Poet., celer for celeriter, Ov. M. 2, 119; 2, 838; 9, 765.—**II.** Of mental and abstract objects: oderunt Sedatum celeres, *lively*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90; cf. Vell. 2, 73: mens, quâ nihil est celerius, Cic. Or. 59, 200; cf. Lucr. 3, 183: oratio celeris et concitata, *rapid, hurried*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 138; 9. 4, 83; 9, 4, 111; 9, 4, 135: consilium, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 1.—**B.** Implying reproach, *rash, hasty, precipitate:* consilia, Liv. 9, 32, 3; so id. 22, 38, 13; cf. id. 2, 51, 7; and so iambi (of the fire of youth), *rash, hasty*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 24: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 3: desperatio rerum, Liv. 21, 1, 5: ratione, Lucr. 4, 144; 4, 255; 4, 775: fata celerrima, Verg. A. 12, 507: mors, Tib. 4, 1, 205.—*Adv., quickly, speedily* (syn.: velociter, cito, continuo, confestim, festinanter). **a. cĕlĕrĕ,** Enn. et Nov. ap. Non. p. 510, 9 sq.; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 4.—**b. cĕlĕrĭter,** Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 2; Cic. Att. 15, 27, 1; id. Fam. 3, 1, 2; 9, 11, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 52 et saep.—*Comp.* celerius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 60; Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 3; Nep. Cim. 3, 2 al.—*Sup.* celerrime, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45; Caes. B. G. 1, 37 al.

2. Cĕler, ĕris, *m., a Roman cognomen in the* gens Caecilia, Domitia, Egnatia, etc., Cic. Brut. 89, 305; id. Att. 10, 1, 4; Sall. C. 30, 5 al.

3. Cĕler, v. Celeres.

cĕlĕranter, *adv.* [celero], *with speed, in haste,* Att. ap. Non. p. 513, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 123 Rib.).

* **cĕlĕrātim,** *adv.* [id.], *quickly,* Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 87, 2 (Gell. 12, 15, 2, has celatim).

cĕlĕrĕ, *adv.*, v. 1. celer, II. B. a.

Cĕlĕres, um, = Κέλερες [cello, those who are prominent in position, = celsi; acc. to some from κέλης, eques], the orig. general name for *patricians* or *knights,* Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 35; Paul. ex Fest. p. 42 (cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 367 sq.; O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 382; and v. Trossuli and Flexuntes); in particular, *the body-guard of the king,* Liv. 1, 15, 8; 1, 59, 7; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 15; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 603, and Nieb. and Müll. above cited.—In *sing.:* **Cĕler,** ĕris, *m., the chief of the Celeres,* Ov. F. 4, 837; Paul. ex Fest. l. l.

cĕlĕrĭpēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [celer-pes], *swift-footed* (very rare), * Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1; besides only in Aus. Epigr. 141; id. Parent. 27, 4.

cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [celer], *swiftness, quickness, speed, celerity* (in good prose; syn.: velocitas, pernicitas; opp. tarditas): velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, quae eadem ingenii laus habetur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31: celeritas et vis equorum, id. Div. 2, 70, 144; cf. equitum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.:* navis, Cic. Verr. 2. 5, 34, § 88: pedum, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: in capiendis castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: veneni, *the quick effect*, Cic. Cael. 24, 60: incredibili celeritate de victoriâ Caesaris fama perfertur, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: celeritati studere, id. B. C. 3, 79: Favonio Scipionis celeritas salutem attulit, id. ib. 3, 36 *fin.:* maximum bonum in celeritate putabat, Sall. C. 43, 4: celeritate uti, *to employ speed*, Nep. Ages. 2, 2; 4, 4.—In *plur. absol.:* cavendum est ne in festinationibus susciplamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**2.** Of intellectual and abstract objects: animorum, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: ingenii, v. supra; cf.: callid.tas et celeritas ingenii, *quickness of device*, Nep. Eum. 1, 3: cogitationis, Quint. 10, 3, 19: consilii, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53; Quint. 11, 3, 111: dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: syllabarum, id. Or. 57, 191; Quint. 9, 4, 91; 9, 4, 88; 9, 4, 140; 11, 3, 107.

cĕlĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. celer *fin.*

* **cĕlĕrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [celer], = celeritas, *swiftness*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6 (considered by Schneid. as a gloss).

* **cĕlĕriuscŭlē,** *adv. dim.* [id.], *somewhat quickly:* celeriuscule dicere, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf. Prisc. 5, p. 611 P.

cĕlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Act., to quicken, hasten, accelerate;* syn.: festinare, properare): casus, Lucr. 2, 231: fugam in silvas, Verg. A. 9, 378: gradum, id. ib. 4, 641: iter inceptum, id. ib. 8, 90: viam, id. ib. 5, 609: gressum, Sil. 1, 574: vestigia, id. 7, 720: opem, Val. Fl. 3, 251: haec celerans, *hastening, executing this (message)*, Verg. A. 1, 656; cf.: imperium alicujus, *to execute quickly*, Val. Fl. 4, 80: oppugnationem, Tac. A. 12, 46.—In *pass.:* itineribus celeratis, Amm. 31, 11, 3: celerandae victoriae intentior, Tac. A. 2, 5.—**II.** *Neutr., to hasten, make haste, be quick* (cf. accelero and propero): circum celerantibus auris, Lucr. 1, 388; Cat. 63, 26; Sil. 12, 64; Tac. A. 12, 64; id. H. 4, 24; Eutr. 4, 20 (but not Cic. Univ. 10; v. Orell. *N. cr.*).

† **cĕlēs,** ētis, *m.,* = κέλης. **I.** *A racer, race-horse,* Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 635.—**II.** *A swift-sailing vessel, a yacht,* pure Lat. celox, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5.

† **Cĕlētizontes,** um, *m.,* = κελητίζοντες, *riders upon race-horses,* a piece of statuary by Canachus and Hegias, Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 75 and 78.

Celetrum, i, *n., a town of Macedonia,* now *Castoria,* Liv. 31, 40, 1.

cĕleuma, v. celeusma.

Cĕlĕus, ĕi, *m.,* = Κελεός, *a king in Eleusis, father of Triptolemus. He or his son was taught agriculture by Ceres, whom he entertained as a guest,* Hyg. Fab. 147; Ov. F. 4, 508; Verg. G. 1, 165 Serv. et Philarg.

† **cĕleusma** (also **cĕleuma**), ătis, *n.* (**cĕleusma,** ae, *f.,* Ven. Vita S. Mart. 4, 423), = κέλευσμα (κέλευμα), *a command* or *call given by the chief oarsman, which gave the time to the rowers,* Mart. 3, 67, 4; Rutil. 1, 370; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55.

†† **cēlia (cael-),** ae, *f.* [Celtic], *a kind of beer made in Spain,* Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164; Flor. 2, 18, 12; Oros. 5, 7; Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 18.

cella, ae, *f.* [cf. celo, oc-cul-o, clam, v. Varr. L. L. 5, 33, 45; Fest. p. 50], *a storeroom, chamber.* **I.** In agricult. lang., *a place for depositing grain* or *fruits,* or *for the abode of animals, a granary, stall,* etc.: olearia, vinaria, penaria, etc., Cato, R. R. 3, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2; Col. 1, 6, 9; 12, 18, 3; Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5; 2, 3, 87, § 200 sq. al.; cf. id. Pis. 27, 67; Verg. G. 2, 96; Hor. C. 1, 37, 6; id. S. 2, 8, 46; Vitr. 6, 9: columbarum, *dovecotes,* Col. 8, 8, 3: anserum, id. 8, 14, 9.—Also of the *cells of bees,* Verg. G. 4, 164; id. A. 1, 433; Plin. 11, 11, 10, § 26.—Hence, dare, emere, imperare aliquid in cellam, *to furnish, purchase, procure the things necessary for a house, for the kitchen,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 201 sq.; id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30.—Facetiously: cella promptuaria = carcer, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 3: reliqui in ventre cellae uni locum, Plaut. Curc. 3, 17.—**II.** Transf., of the small, simple dwelling apartments of men, *a chamber, closet, cabinet, hut, cot,* etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13; esp. of servants, Cato, R. R. 14: ostiarii, *the porter's lodge,* Vitr. 6, 10; Petr. 29, 1; 77, 4; and of slaves, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Hor. S. 1, 8, 8 al. — Of a poor man's garret, Mart. 7, 20, 21; 8, 14, 5: cella pauperis, *a chamber for self-denial,* etc., Sen. Ep. 18, 7; 100, 6; cf. Mart. 3, 48.—**B.** *The part of a temple in which the image of a god stood, the chapel,* Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 1; Cic.

Phil. 3, 12, 30; Liv. 5, 50, 6; 6, 29, 9 al.—**C.** *An apartment in a bathing-house*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; Pall. 1, 40, 4; Veg. 2, 6, 3.—**D.** *A room in a brothel*, Petr. 8, 4; Juv. 6, 122; 6, 128: inscripta, Mart. 11, 45, 1.

cellārārĭus, ĭi, *m.*, = cellarius, *a steward, butler*, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72.

cellārĭensis, e, *adj.* [cella], *belonging to a store-room:* species, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 32; 11, 28, 16.

* **cellārĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [cellarium], *a little chamber*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 16.

cellāris, e, v. cellarius.

cellārĭum, ii, *n.* [cellarius] (post-class. access. form to cella), *a receptacle for food, a pantry*, Dig. 32, 41, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 93; 3, 21, 204.—**II.** M e t o n., *food, provisions*, Cod. Th. 1, 10, 3.

cellārĭus, a, um (access. form *acc. plur.* cellares, perh. for the purpose of avoiding the *os* four times repeated, Col. 8, 8, 1), *adj.* [cella], *of* or *pertaining to a store-room:* sagina, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 31.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **cellārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who keeps provisions, a steward, butler*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115; Col. 11, 1, 19; 12, 3, 9; 12, 4, 2; Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 188 al.

* **cellātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a series of store-rooms* or *chambers*, Petr. 77, 4.

‡ **1. cello**, 3, *v. a.*, found only in the compounds percello, procello; cf. Gr. κέλλω; Sanscr. kar, to kill; and Lat.: celer, celox.

‡ **2. cello**, 3, *v. n.*, found only in the compounds antecello, excello, praecello; v. celsus *init.*

cellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cella], *a small store-room* or *apartment*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19; Col. 8, 9, 3; and acc. to cella, II. D., Petr. 11, 1.

* **cellŭlānus**, i, *m.* [cellula], *a hermit, recluse*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

Celmis, is, *m.*, = Κέλμις, *one of the Dactyli* or *Corybantes, priests of Cybele;* for despising Jupiter, changed by him to adamas, Ov. M. 4, 282.

cēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (contract. form of the *gen. plur. part. pass.* celatum = celatorum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15 Ritschl *N. cr.*) [cf. caligo], *to hide something from one, to keep secret, to conceal;* constr., **I.** With *a double acc.*, as in Gr κρύπτω τινά τι; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 391 (class. in prose and poetry): neque enim id est celare, quicquid reticeas; sed cum, quod tu scias, id ignorare emolumenti tui causā velis eos, quorum intersit id scire, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: te atque alios partum ut celaret suum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 24: ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, id. Ad. 1, 1, 29; id. Hec. 3, 1, 40: non te celavi sermonem T. Ampii, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: iter omnis celat, Nep. Eum. 8, 7: ut tegat hoc celetque viros, Ov. F. 4, 149.—Rare, aliquem de aliquā re: de armis, de ferro, de insidiis celare te noluit? Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; id. Fam. 7, 20, 3 (more freq. in *pass.;* v. the foll.).—*Pass.:* celor rem, but more freq. celor hoc, illud, etc., *something is concealed from me:* nosne hoc celatos tam diu, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 23: sed tamen indicabo tibi quod mehercule inprimis celatum volebam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4.—More freq. celor de re: non est profecto de illo veneno celata mater, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: credo celatum esse Cassium de Sullā uno, id. Sull. 13, 39: debes existimare te maximis de rebus a fratre esse celatum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: quod neque celari Alexandrini possent in apparanda fugā, Auct. B. Alex. 7.—More rare, mihi res celatur: id Alcibiadi diutius celari non potuit, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2 (al. Alcibiades).—**II.** With *one acc.* **A.** With *acc.* of the direct object: aliquid, *to conceal, hide, cover;* and of persons: aliquem, *to hide, conceal one.* **1.** Aliquid (so most freq.): celem tam insperatum gaudium? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5: iras, id. Hec. 2, 2, 11: sententiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 60: crudelia consilia dulci formā, * Cat. 64, 175: perjuria, Tib. 1, 9, 3: factum, Verg. A. 1, 351: aurum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 42: fontium origines, id. ib. 4, 14, 45: sol diem qui Promis et celas, id. C. S. 10: manibus uterum, *to conceal by covering*, Ov. M. 2, 463: vultus manibus, id. ib. 4, 683.—With *dat.* (locat.) *of place:* sacra alia terrae celavimus, Liv. 5, 5, 1, § 9 Weissenb. ad loc. (al. terrā).—*Pass.:* quod celatum est atque occultatum usque adhuc, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 10; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 127: quod turpiter factum celari poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 5: armorum tertia pars celata, id. ib. 2, 32 *fin.:* amor celatus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 105: ut celetur consuetio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28; so Lucr. 1, 904; 5, 1159; Tib. 1, 2. 34; Prop. 3 (4), 25, 11; Hor. C. 4, 9, 30; Ov. M. 9, 516 et saep.—**2.** Aliquem, *to hide, conceal one:* plerosque hi qui receperant, celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: aliquem silvis, Verg. A. 10, 417; cf. id. ib. 6, 443: fugitivum, Dig. 11, 4, 1: se tenebris, Verg. A. 9, 425: a domino, Dig. 21, 1, 17 pr.—*Pass.:* diu celari (virgo) non potest, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 20: celabitur auctor, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11: capillamento celatus, Suet. Calig. 11; cf. id. Dom. 1.—**B.** With *acc.* of the remote object: celare aliquem (diff. from the preced.), *to conceal, hide from one:* Jovis hospitalis numen numquam celare potuisset, homines fortasse celavisset, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; so id. Off. 3, 13, 57; Ov. H. 18, 13 al.—*Pass.:* celabar, excludebar, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12; id. Fam. 5, 19, 2; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (16), 5: non ego celari possum, quid, etc., Tib. 1, 8, 1.—**C.** *Absol.:* non est celandum, Nep. Att. 12, 2: celatum indagator, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **cēlāta**, ōrum, *n.*, *secrets:* et celata omnia Paene pessum dedit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 127.

* **celostrata antepagmenta,** Vitr. 4, 6, 6; of unknown signif. and various readings (others propose cerostrota, inlaid with horn; and others, clathrata, furnished with a trellis; v. Schneid. ad h. l.).

cĕlox, ōcis, *f.* [celer, cello] (orig. *adj.*, related to celer, as atrox to ater, ferox to ferus, etc.; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 123; later *subst.*, sc. navis, ratis, etc.), *a swift-sailing ship, a cutter, yacht*, κέλης, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 22; Varr. and Turp. ap. Non. p. 533, 5 sq.; Liv. 21, 17, 3: celocem (celetem, Sillig), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208 et saep.; cf. Isid. Orig. l. l.: publica, *a packet-boat*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 94; humorously for a full belly, id. Ps. 5, 2, 12.—**II.** *Adj.*, *swift, quick*, but with reference to the first signif., Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 4; so id. Mil. 4, 1, 40 sq.

celsē, *adv.*, v. celsus *fin.*

celsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [celsus]. **I.** *A lofty carriage of the body:* corporis, Vell. 2, 94.—**II.** In late Lat., *a title; your Highness*, Cod. Th. 1, 6, 6; 9, 1, 15 al.

1. celsus, a, um, *adj.* [*P. a.*, of obsolete 2. cello, found in antecello, excello, etc., to rise high, tower; root kar-, in κάρη, κάρηνον, κόρυς; cerebrum, crista, pro-ceres; calamus, culmus, columna, etc.], *raised high, extending upward, high, lofty* (syn.: altus, erectus, sublimis, elatus, procerus). **I.** P h y s i c a l l y: (deus homines) humo excitatos, celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: celsissimo Germano procerior (Judaeus), Col. 3, 8, 2: status (oratoris) et erectus et celsus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf. Liv. 30, 32, 11; and celsior ingressus, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51: in cornua cervus, Ov. M. 10, 538 (cf.: surgens in cornua cervus, Verg. A. 10, 725): capitolia, Verg. A. 8, 653: turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 10; Ov. M. 3, 61: Acherontia, Hor. C. 3, 4, 14: Apenninus, id. Epod. 16, 29; cf.: vertex montis, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: celsa Paphus atque Cythera, *lofty*, Verg. A. 10, 51: ne, si celsior (ibis), ignis adurat (opp. demissior), Ov. M. 8, 205.—**II.** M o r a l l y. **A.** In a good sense. **1.** *High, lofty, elevated above that which is common, great* (syn.: erectus, eminens, excellens, altus): celsus et erectus et ea, quae homini accidere possunt, omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: generosior celsiorque, Quint. 1, 3, 30: mente, Sil. 16, 188.—**2.** *Elevated in rank* or *station, noble, eminent:* celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5: eques, Stat. S. 1, 4, 42; cf. under *adv.* and Celeres.—**B.** In a bad sense, *haughty, proud, high-spirited:* haec jura suae civitatis ignorantem, erectum et celsum, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: celsi et spe haud dubia feroces, Liv. 7, 16, 5: celsi Ramnes, Hor. A. P. 342; Sil. 16, 187.—Hence, *adv.:* **celsē**. **I.** (Acc. to I.) *High; comp.*, Col. 4, 19, 2; Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 387; Amm. 25, 4.—**II.** (Acc. to II.) *Nobly:* nati, Stat. S. 3, 3, 145 (others read: celso natorum honore).

2. Celsus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen;* esp., **I.** A. Cornelius Celsus, *the greatest of the Roman writers on medicine.*—**II.** C. Albinovanus, *a friend of Horace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15; 1, 8, 1.

Celtae, ārum, *m.*, = Κελταί, *a great parent-stock of people in the north of Europe, the Celts;* among the Romans, in a more restricted sense, *the inhabitants of Middle Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Liv. 5, 34, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 4; cf. Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105 sq.—**II.** Hence deriv.: **Celtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* **A.** *Celtic, of Middle Gaul:* Gallia, Plin. 4, 17 31, § 105: spolia, id. 8, 3, 3, § 6.—**Adv.:* **Celtĭcē**, *in the Celtic language*, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 27.—**B.** (Acc. to the wide signif. of the Greeks.) **Celtĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in interior Spain and on the river Guadiana*, Mel. 3, 1, 8; 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111; also *adj.:* Celtica gens, Mel. 3, 1, 9; and Promonturium, *in Gallæcia*, now *Capo Finisterre*, id. 3, 1, 7; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111.—**C.** (In a broader sense.) *Celtic = of Upper Italy:* rura, Sil. 1, 46.—**D. Celtĭca**, ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *the Celtic country*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14; 6, 13, 14, § 34.—**E. Celtĭcum**, i, *n.* (sc. nomen or imperium), *the Celtic nation, Celts*, Liv. 5, 34, 1.

Celtĭbēri, ōrum, *m.*, = Κελτίβηρες, *Celtiberians*, a people in Middle Spain, which originated (cf. Luc. 4, 10) by a mingling of the Celts with the native-born Iberians, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Flor. 2, 17, 9; 2, 17, 13; 3, 22, 1 al.—In *sing.:* **Celtĭbēr**, ēri, *a Celtiberian*, Cat. 39, 17 Sillig *N. cr.*—Hence, **A. Celtĭbēr**, ēra, ērum, *adj.*, *Celtiberian:* terrae, Mart. 12, 18: urbes, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.—**B. Celtĭbērĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Κελτιβηρία, *the land of the Celtiberians, Celtiberia*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61; Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12; Flor. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 87 al.: Celtiberia terra, Cat. 39, 17.—**C. Celtĭbērĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Celtiberian:* bellum, Liv. 42, 3, 1; Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.—*Adv.:* **Celtĭbērĭcē**, *in the Celtiberic language*, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40 (ex conj. Sillig).

Celtĭcē, *adv.*, v. Celtae, II. A.

Celtĭcus, a, um, v. Celtae, II.

†† **celtis**, is, *f.*, *an African species of lotus*, Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 104.

† **cēmŏs**, i, *m.*, = κημός, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57.

cēna (not **coena, caena;** old form **caesna;** cf. Casmena for Camena, Fest. p. 205, 15 Müll.), ae, *f.* [Sanscr. khad-, eat; Umbr. çes-na; cf. Gr. κνίζω], *the principal meal of the Romans in the early period, taken about midday, dinner, supper* (Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 4; Fest. p. 338, 4 and 368, 8 Müll.); subsequently, the prandium was taken at noon, and the cena was usually begun about the 9th hour, i. e. at 3 o'clock P.M. (v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. coena; cf.: prandium, jentaculum): cena apud antiquos dicebatur quod nunc est prandium. Vesperna, quam nunc cenam appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.; Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; Mart. 4, 8, 6; Plin. Ep. 3, 1; to begin sooner was an indication of gluttony, Plin. Pan. 49, 6. (α) With *substt.:* cenarum ars, Hor. S. 2, 4, 35: caput cenae, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25; cf.: mullus cenae caput, Mart. 10, 31, 4: ejus cenae fundus et fundamentum omne erat aula una lentis Aegyptiae, Gell. 17, 8, 1: genus cenae sollemne, viaticum, adventicium, geniale, Philarg. ad Verg. E. 5, 74: honos cenae, Suet. Vesp. 2: inpensae cenarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: cenarum magister, Mart. 12, 48, 15: ordo cenae, Petr. 92: cenae pater, Hor. S. 2, 8, 7: o noctes cenaeque deûm! id. ib. 2, 6, 65: mero Pontificum potiore cenis, id. C. 2, 14, 28: Thyestae, id. A. P. 91.—(β) With *adjj.:* abundantissima, Suet. Ner. 42: aditialis, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 41: sumptuosa, id. ib. 95, 41: adventicia, Suet. Vit. 13: quorum omnis vigilandi labor in antelucanis cenis expromitur, i. e. *lasting all night*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: auguralis, id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: amplior, Juv. 14, 170: bona atque magna, Cat. 13, 3: brevis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 35: Cerialis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: dubia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 28; Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: ebria, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 31: grandes, Quint. 10, 1, 58: lautissima, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 1: libera, *open table*, Petr. 26: multa de magnâ fercula cenâ, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104: munda, id. C. 3, 29, 15: cena non minus nitida quam frugi, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: sororia, nuptialis, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 60 sq.:

Suet. Calig. 25: opimae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: popularem quam vocant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: prior, i. e. *a previous invitation*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27: publicae, Suet. Ner. 16: recta, id. Dom. 7; Mart. 2, 69, 7; 7, 19, 2: Saliares, App. M. 4, p. 152, 30: sollemnes, Suet. Tib. 34: subita, Sen. Thyest. 800; Suet. Claud. 21: terrestris, *of vegetables*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 86: varia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 86: viatica, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61.—(γ) With *verbs*: quid ego istius prandia, cenas commemorem? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; Suet. Vit. 13: cenam apparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: curare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 37: coquere, id. Aul. 2, 7, 3; id. Cas. 3, 6, 28; 4, 1, 8; 4, 2, 2; id. Rud. 4, 7, 38 al.; Nep. Cim. 4, 3: cenas facere, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. Fam. 9, 24, 2 sq.: anteponere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25: committere maturo ovo, Varr. ap. Non. p. 249, 8: praebere ternis ferculis, Suet. Aug. 74: ducere, *to prolong*, Hor. A. P. 376: ministrare, id. S. 1, 6, 116: producere, id. ib. 1, 5, 70: apponere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 28; Suet. Galb. 12: deesse cenae, Quint. 7, 3, 31: instruere pomis et oleribus, Gell. 2, 24 al.: cenam dare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 2; 3, 1, 34; Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2: cenae adhibere aliquem, Quint. 11, 2, 12; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Caes. 73; id. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 32; id. Calig. 25; id. Tit. 9: Taurus accipiebat nos Athenis cenâ, Gell. 17, 8, 1: cenam cenavi tuam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 24: obire cenas, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: cenam condicere alicui, *to engage one's self to any one as a guest, promise to be one's guest*, Suet. Tib. 42.—(δ) With *prepp.*: ante cenam, Cato, R. R. 114; 115, 1: inter cenam, *at table*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19; id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58; id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Suet. Galb. 22; id. Aug. 71; in this sense in Suet. several times: super cenam, Suet. Aug. 77; id. Tib. 56; id. Ner. 42; id. Vit. 12; id. Vesp. 22; id. Tit. 8; id. Dom. 21: post cenam, Quint. 1, 10, 19.—(ε) With *substt.* and *prepp.*: aliquem Abduxi ad cenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: aliquem ad cenam aliquo condicam foras, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18; id. Stich. 3, 1, 38: holera et pisciculos ferre in cenam seni, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32: fit aliquid in cenam, *is preparing*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 8: ire ad cenam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: venire ad cenam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61: itare ad cenas, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: invitare ad cenam, id. ib. 7, 9, 3; Quint. 7, 3, 33; Suet. Claud. 4: venire ad cenam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: promittere ad cenam, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 1: vocare ad cenam, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 30; Suet. Tib. 6: devocare, Nep. Cim. 4, 3: redire a cenâ, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98.—P r o v.: cenâ comesâ venire, i. e. *to come too late*: post festum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11: cenam rapere de rogo, *of unscrupulous greed*, Cat. 59, 3.—**II.** M e t o n. **A.** *A dish, course*, at dinner: prima, altera, tertia, Mart. 11, 31, 5 and 6.—* **B.** *A company at table*: ingens cena sedet, Juv. 2, 120.—* **C.** *The place of an entertainment* (cf. cenatio and cenaculum), Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11.

cēnācŭlārius (**caen-** and **coen-**), a, um, *adj.* [cenaculum], *pertaining to a garret*; only twice *subst.*, **I. cēnācŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a tenant of a garret*, Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5.—**II. cēnācŭlārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a leasing of a garret*: exercere, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 1.

cēnācŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *with garrets*: domus, Marin. Papir. Dipl. 123, § 2.

cēnācŭlum (**caen-** and **coen-**), i, n. [cena], orig., *a dining-room*, usu. in an upper story; hence, *an upper story, an upper room, a garret, attic* (later, the dwelling of the poorer class of people): ubi cubabant cubiculum, ubi cenabant cenaculum vocitabant. Posteaquam in superiore parte cenitare coeperunt, superioris domûs universa cenacula dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.: cenacula dicuntur, ad quae scalis ascenditur (the Gr. ὑπερῷον), Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 6 ib.; cf. Liv. 39, 14; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Vitr. 2, 8, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 45; 78; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 91; Juv. 10, 18; Suet. Vit. 7; Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 8; 8, 2, 41 pr.; 9, 3, 5, § 9; Inscr. Orell. 4323 sq.—**II.** T r a n s f., like ὑπερῷον: maxima caeli, Enn. ap. Tert. adv. Val. 7 (Ann. v. 61 Vahl.); cf. in Plaut. humorously of the abode of Jupiter: in superiore qui habito cenaculo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3.

Cēnaeum, i, *n.*, = Κηναῖον ἄκρον, *the north-western point of the island of Eubœa*, now *Cape Litar*, Liv. 36, 20, 5; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63.—Hence, **Cēnaeus**, a, um, *of Cenæum*: Juppiter, Ov. M. 9, 136.

cēnātĭcus (**caen-** and **coen-**), a, um, *adj.* [cena], *pertaining to a dinner* (very rare): est illic mi una spes cenatica (i. e. cenandi), * Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 36.—In late Lat. *subst.*: **cēnātĭcum**, i, *n.*, *the money given instead of food* (to soldiers, priests, etc.), *commutation money*, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 12; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 3; Inscr. Fabr. p. 171, 33.

cēnātĭo (**caen-** and **coen-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (lit. an eating, dining), meton. (like cena, II. C.), *a dining-room, a dining-hall* (post-Aug. prose), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10 and 12; Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 60; Sen. Prov. 4, 9; id. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 2; id. Ep. 90, 9; 115, 8; id. Q. N. 4, 13, 7; Col. 1, 6, 2; Petr. 77, 4; Suet. Ner. 31 *bis.*; Juv. 7, 183; Mart. 2, 59, 1.

* **cēnātĭuncŭla** (**caen-** and **coen-**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small dining-room*, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2.

‡ **cēnātor** (**coen-**) [ceno], *a diner, guest*, δειπνητής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cēnātōrĭus (**caen-** and **coen-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to dinner*, or *to the table* (only post-Aug.): fames, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *fin.*: vestis, Capitol. Max. Jun. 4.—*Subst.*: **cēnātōrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *dinner dress*, Petr. 21, 5; Mart. 10, 87, 12; 14, 135 tit.; Dig. 32, 2, 34.—In *sing.* also **cēnātōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = cenatio, *a dining-room*, Inscr. Orell. 2493; cf. cenatorium, οἴκημα, δειπνητήριον, Gloss. Cyr.

cēnātŭrĭo (**caen-** and **coen-**), *v. desid.* [id.], *to have an appetite for dinner*, Mart. 11, 77, 3.

cēnātus (**caen-** and **coen-**), a, um, v. ceno *fin.*

Cenchrĕae, ārum, *f.*, = Κεγχρέαι, *one of the three harbors of Corinth, on the Saronic Gulf*, now *Kenkri*, Liv. 32, 17, 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 9; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10.—Hence, **II.** *Adj.*: **Cenchraeus** or **-rēus**, a, um, *of Cenchreæ*: manus, Stat. Th. 4, 60: sinus, *the Saronic Gulf*, Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 1, 7, 2.

Cenchrēïs, ĭdis, *f.* **I.** *The wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha*, Ov. M. 10, 435; Hyg. Fab. 58.—**II.** *An island in the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57.

† **cenchris**, ĭdis, = κεγχρίς. **I.** *Fem.*, *a kind of hawk*, Plin. 10, 52, 73, § 143 sq.; 29, 6, 38, § 127.—**II.** *Masc.* (cf. Passow under κεγχρίας), *a kind of spotted serpent*, Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245 (*acc.* cenchrim); Luc. 9, 712.

† **cenchrītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = κεγχρῖτις, *a millet stone*, a kind of precious stone now unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188 Sillig *N. cr.*

Cenchrĭus (**-chrēus**), ii, *m.*, = Κέγχριος, *a river of Ionia near Ephesus*, Tac. A. 3, 61.

† **cenchrŏs**, i, *m.*, = κέγχρος (millet), *an unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57.

Cenimagni, ōrum, *m.*, *a British tribe in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

‡ **Cenīna**, ae, v. Caenina.

cēnĭto (**caen-** and **coen-**), āre, *v. freq.* [ceno], *to dine often* or *much, to be accustomed to dine, to dine* (rare but class.). (α) *Absol.*: si foris cenitarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 2: apud aliquem, id. ib. 7, 9, 7; 9, 16, 7; Plin. 33, 11, 50, § 143; Suet. Aug. 76: in superiore parte aedium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.: nonnunquam et in publico, Suet. Ner. 27: cum aliquo, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2 al.—*Pass. impers.*: cenitatur, *one dines*: patentibus januis, Macr. S. 2, 13, 1.—(β) *To dine upon*; with *acc.*: epulas sacrificialis cum aliquo, App. M. 9, 1, p. 217.

cēno (**caen-** and **coen-**), āvi (e. g. Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154; Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Calig. 24 al.; acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7, also cenatus sum, but of that only the *part.* cenatus is in use; v. infra, and cf. poto and prandeo), ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [cena]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to take a meal, to dine, eat* (class., and very freq.): libenter, Cato, R. R. 156, 1: cenavi modo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: lepide nitideque, id. Cas. 3, 6, 82: hocc, Lucil. l. l.; cf. belle, Mart. 11, 34, 4: solus, id. 11, 35, 4 spes bene cenandi, Juv. 5, 166: bene, libenter, recte, frugaliter, honeste . . . prave, nequiter, turpiter, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: melius, id. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: foris, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 17; Mart. 12, 19: foras, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19: lauto paratu, Juv. 14, 13 al.: apud aliquem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 7; Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3; Appius ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Suet. Caes. 39 al.: cum aliquo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70; Suet. Calig. 24; Juv. 10, 235 al.: unâ, Hor. S. 2, 8, 18; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Vit. Ter. 2: in litore, Quint. 7, 3, 31 et saep.—(β) *Pass. impers.*: cenaretur, Suet. Tib. 42: apud eum cenatum est, Nep. Att. 14, 1; so Liv. 2, 4, 5.—(γ) *Part. perf.*: cenatus, *that has taken food, having dined* (class.): cenatus ut pransus, ut potus, ut lotus, id est confectâ coenâ, Varr. ap. Non. p. 94, 14 sq.: cenati atque appoti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75: quid causae excogitari potest, cur te lautum voluerit, cenatum noluerit occidere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 20; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; id. Att. 2, 16, 1; Sall. J. 106, 4; Hor. S. 1, 10, 61 (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 633).—**II.** *Act.*: aliquid, *to make a meal of something, to eat, dine upon* (so only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plaut. and Hor.): cenam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 24: coctum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 56: alienum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 4: aves, Hor. S. 2, 8, 27: aprum, id. ib. 2, 3, 235: olus, id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; 2, 2, 168: pulmenta, id. ib. 1, 18, 48: patinas omasi, id. ib. 1, 15, 34: pisces, id. S. 2, 8, 27: septem fercula, Juv. 1, 95: ostrea, id. 8, 85; Mart. 12, 17, 4: remedia, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 4; 10, 51, 72, § 142: olla cenanda Glyconi, Pers. 5, 9.—**B.** T r o p.: magnum malum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 86: divorum adulteria, i. e. *represents at table*, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 (v. the passage in connection).—* **C.** Of time, *to pass in feasting* or *banqueting*: cenatae noctes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 25.

Cĕnŏmāni, ōrum, *m.*, = Κενομανοί, *a Celtic people in* Gallia Cisalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 5, 35, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 75; v. Dict. of Geog.

† **cĕnŏtăphĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κενοτάφιον, *an empty tomb, the monument of one whose body is elsewhere, a cenotaph*, Dig. 11, 7, 2 and 6; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 63, 3; Vop. Flav. 15, 1; Hyg. Fab. 273 (pure Lat.: tumulus inanis, Verg. A. 3, 304; or honorarius, Suet. Claud. 1).

1. cēnseo (on the long *e*, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 257 sq.), ui, cēnsum (late Lat. censitum, Cod. Just. 11, 47 tit.; 11, 49 tit.; 11, 47, 4 al.; but not in Monum. Ancyr.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 557), 2, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; often referred to root cas-, whence carmen, camoenus; but prob. from centum, orig. centere, to hundred or number the people; cf. Fischer, Gram. 1, p. 373]. **I.** *To tax, assess, rate, estimate.* **A.** In reference to the census (v. census). **1.** Of the censor (v. censor). (α) Rarely *act.* with *acc.* of the persons or objects assessed or rated; but usu. *pass.*, with *subj.-nom.*: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias, pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30: censor ad quojus censionem, id est arbitrium, populus censeretur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.: census . . . indicat eum qui sit census se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11: absentis censere jubere, P. Scipio ap. Gell. 5, 19, 16: ne absens censeare, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 8: sub lustrum censeri, id. ib.: milia octoginta eo lustro civium censa dicuntur, Liv. 1, 44, 2: censa civium capita centum septendecim milia trecenta undeviginti, id. 3, 24, 10; id. Epit. lib. 11; 13; 14: censebantur ejus aetatis lustris ducena quinquagena milia capitum, id. 9, 19, 2: cum capitum liberorum censa essent CLII. milia, Plin. 33, 1, 5, § 16: quid se vivere, quid in parte civium censeri, si . . . id obtinere universi non possint? Liv. 7, 18, 5.—(β) With the amount at which the property was rated, in the *acc.* or *abl.*: praesertim census equestrem Summam nummorum, *being assessed with the estate necessary to a Roman knight*, Hor. A. P. 383: primae classis homines qui centum et viginti quinque milia aeris ampliusve censi erant. . . Ceterarumque omnium classium qui minore summa aeris censebantur, Gell. 7 (6), 13, 1 sq.—Hence capite censi, those who were assessed according to their ability to labor: qui nullo

aut perquam parvo aere censebantur capite censi vocabantur. Extremus autem census capite censorum aeris fuit trecentis septuaginta quinque, Jul. Paul. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 10; Sall. J. 86, 2; Gell. 16, 10, 11; 16, 10, 14; Val. Max. 2, 3, 1; 7, 6, 1; and in the finite verb: omnia illius (i.e. sapientis) esse dicimus, cum ... capite censebitur, Sen. Ben. 7, 8, 1. —(γ) *Absol.* in *gerund.:* censendi, censendo, ad censendum = census agendi, censui agendo, etc.: haec frequentia quae convenit ludorum censendique causâ (i.e. census agendi causâ, *for the sake of the census*), Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 54: mentio inlata apud senatum est, rem operosam ... suo proprio magistratu egere ... cui arbitrium formulae censendi subiceretur, *the scheme for taking the census*, Liv. 4, 8, 4: quia is censendo finis factus est, id. 1, 44, 2: civis Romanos ad censendum ex provinciis in Italiam revocarunt, Vell. 2, 15: aetatem in censendo significare necesse est ... aetas autem spectatur censendi tempore, Dig. 50, 15, 3.—(δ) Censum censere = censum agere, only in the gerundial *dat.:* illud quaero, sintne illa praedia censui censendo, habeant jus civile, *are they subject to the census*, Cic. Fl. 32, 80: censores ... edixerunt, legem censui censendo dicturos esse ut, etc., *that he would add a rule for the taking of the census, according to which*, etc., Liv. 43, 14, 5: censui censendo agri proprie appellantur qui et emi et venire jure civili possunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 5 Müll.—**2.** Of the assessment of the provinces under provincial officers (censores, and, under the later emperors, censitores). (α) *Pass.*, with the territory as subject-nom.: quinto quoque anno Sicilia tota censetur; erat censa praetore Paeducaeo ... quintus annus cum in te praetorem incidisset, censa denuo est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139: omne territorium censeatur quoties, etc., Cod. Just. 11, 58 (57), 4.—(β) The persons assessed as subject: ubi (coloni) censiti atque educati natique sunt, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47), 6: quos in locis eisdem censitos esse constabit, ib. 11, 48 (47), 4.—With *part.* as attribute: rusticos censitosque servos vendi, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47), 7.—(γ) To determine by the census: cum antea per singulos viros, per binas vero mulieres capitis norma sit censa, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47), 10: nisi forte privilegio aliquo materna origo censeatur, Dig. 50, 1, 1, § 2.—(δ) *Act.* with *acc.:* vos terras vestras levari censitione vultis, ego vero etiam aërem vestrum censere vellem, Spart. Pescen. Nig. 7.—**3.** Of the person assessed, *to value, make a statement of one's property in the census.* (α) *Act.* with *acc.:* in quâ tribu ista praedia censuisti? Cic. Fl. 32, 80.—(β) Censeri, as *dep.* with *acc.:* census es praeterea numeratae pecuniae CXXX. Census es mancipia Amyntae ... Cum te audisset servos suos esse censum, constabat inter omnes, si aliena censendo Decianus sua facere posset, etc., Cic. Fl. 32, 80; cf. Ov. P. 1, 2, 140; v. B. 2. c.—**4.** Hence, *subst.:* **cēnsum**, i, *n.:* quorum luxuries fortunata censa peperit, i.e. *high estimates of property in the census*, Cic. ap. Non. 202, 23 (Fragm. vol. xi. p. 134 B. and K.).

B. Transf., of things and persons in gen., *to value, estimate, rate.* **1.** By a figure directly referring to the Roman census: aequo mendicus atque ille opulentissimus Censetur censu ad Acheruntem mortuus, *will be rated by an equal census*, i.e. in the same class, without considering their property, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 93: vos qui potestis ope vostrâ censerier, referring to a part of the audience, *you, who may be rated according to your intelligence*, analog. to capite censi (v. I. A. 1. β), id. Capt. prol. 15: nam argumentum hoc hic censebitur, *will be rated, its census-class will be determined here*, id. Poen. prol. 56: id in quoque optimum esse debet cui nascitur, quo censetur, *according to which he is rated*, i.e. *his worth is determined*, Sen. Ep. 76, 8.—And with two *acc.:* quintus Phosphorus, Junonia, immo Veneris stella censetur, *is ranked as the fifth*, App. de Mundo, p. 710.—**2.** With direct reference to the census. **a.** = aestimo, *to estimate, weigh, value, appreciate.* (α) With *gen.* of price: dic ergo quanti censes? Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 8.—(β) In the *pass.:* si censenda nobis atque aestimanda res sit, utrum tandem pluris aestimemus pecuniam Pyrrhi? etc., *if we have to weigh and estimate a thing*, etc., Cic. Par. 6, 2, 48: anule ... In quo censendum nil nisi dantis amor, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 2: interim autem facta sola censenda dicit atque in judicium vocanda, Gell. 7 (6), 3, 47.—**b.** = honorari, celebrari, with *de aliquo*, = *for the sake of somebody* (in Ovid): pro quibus ut maneat, de quo censeris, amicus, Comprecor, etc., *the friend for the sake of whom you are celebrated, who is the cause of your renown*, Ov. P. 2, 5, 73: hoc domui debes de quâ censeris, id. ib. 3, 1, 75.—**c.** Censeri, *dep.*, = *to distinguish*, with *acc.* only once or twice in Ovid (v. I. A. 3. β): hanc semper ... Est inter comites Marcia censa suas, *has always distinguished her*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 140.—**d.** Censeri aliquâ re. (α) = *to be appreciated, distinguished, celebrated for some quality*, as if the quality were a standard determining the census, analog. to capite censeri (v. I. A. 1. β), very freq. in post-class. writings: Democritus cum divitiis censeri posset, *when he might have been celebrated for his wealth*, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 4: Aristides quo totius Graeciae justitia censetur (quo = cujus justitiâ), id. 5, 3, ext. 3 *med.:* te custode matronalis stola censetur (= tuâ, i.e. pudicitiae, custodiâ), *the stola*, etc., *is appreciated for thy custody*, id. 6, 1 prooem.: unâ adhuc victoriâ Carius Metius censebatur, Tac. Agr. 45: ut ipsi quoque qui egerunt non aliis magis orationibus censeantur, id. Dial. 39 *fin.:* non vitibus tantum censeri Chium, sed et operibus Anthermi filiorum, *is celebrated not only for its grapes, but*, etc., Plin. 36, 5, 2, § 12: et Galliae censentur hoc reditu, id. 19, 1, 2, § 7: quisquis paulo vetustior miles, hic te commilitone censetur, *is distinguished for the fact that you were his fellow-soldier*, Plin. Pan. 15 *fin.:* multiplici variâque doctrinâ censebatur, Suet. Gram. 10: felix quae tali censetur munere tellus, Mart. 9, 16, 5: censetur Apona Livio suo tellus, = *for the fact that Livy was born there*, id. 1, 61, 3: hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi, *for the fact that Nestor used them*, id. 8, 6, 9: nec laude virorum censeri contenta fuit (Iberia), Claud. Laud. Seren. 67: libri mei non aliâ laude carius censentur, quam quod judicio vestro comprobantur, App. Flor. 4, 18, 3.—Hence, (β) = *to be known by something* (Appuleian): hoc nomine censebatur jam meus dominus, App. M. 8, p. 171: nomen quo tu censeris aiebat, id. ib. 5, p. 106: pro studio bibendi quo solo censetur, either *known by*, or *distinguished for*, id. Mag. p. 499: globorum caelestium supremum esse eum qui inerrabili meatu censetur, *which is known by its unerring course*, id. Phil. Nat. 1, p. 582.—And, (γ) As gram. t. t., *to be marked by some peculiarity, according to which a word is classified:* neque de armis et moeniis infitias eo quin figurâ multitudinis perpetuâ censeantur, *that they are marked by the form of constant plurality*, i.e. that they are pluralia tantum, Gell. 19, 8, 5; 10, 20, 8; 19, 13, 3.

II. Of transactions in and by the Senate, *to judge* (in the meanings II. and III. the passive voice is not in class. use, while in I. the passive voice is by far the most freq.).

A. *To be of opinion, to propose, to vote, to move*, referring to the votes of the senators when asked for their opinions (sententiam dicere). **1.** With a (passive) *inf.-clause*, denoting what should be decreed by the Senate (esse usu. omitted): rex his ferme verbis patres consulebat ... Dic, inquit ei, quid censes? tum ille Puro pioque duello quaerendas (res) censeo. *I am of the opinion (I move, propose) that satisfaction should be sought*, etc., ancient formula ap. Liv. 1, 32, 11 sq.: primum igitur acta Caesaris servanda censeo, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16: hoc autem tempore ita censeo decernendum, id. ib. 5, 17, 45; 5, 6, 16; 5, 12, 31; 5, 12, 34; 5, 13, 36; 5, 14, 38; 5, 19, 53; 6, 1, 2; 9, 6, 14; 11, 15, 40; 12, 7, 17; 14, 1, 1; 14, 13, 35; cf. Regulus's advice in the Senate, being represented as a vote: captivos in senatu reddendos non censuit, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; 3, 31, 111: quare ita ego censeo ... de confessis more majorum supplicium sumendum, Sall. C. 52, 36; 51, 8; 52, 14: Appius imperio consulari rem agendam censebat, Liv. 2, 23, 15: ut multi (senatores) delendam urbem censerent, id. 9, 26, 3; 2, 29, 7; 3, 40, 13; 10, 12, 1; 34, 4, 20; 38, 54, 6: cum ejus diei senatus consulta aureis litteris figenda in curiâ censuisset, Tac. A. 3, 57: ut nonnulli dedendum eum hostibus censuerint, Suet. Caes. 24; so id. ib. 14; id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 4; id. Calig. 60; id. Claud. 26; id. Ner. 2; id. Vesp. 2. Of the emperor's vote in the Senate: commutandam censuit vocem, et pro peregrinâ nostratem requirendam, Suet. Tib. 71; so id. ib. 34; id. Aug. 55.—And with the copula expressed (very rare): qui censet eos ... morte esse multandos, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7.—Sometimes referring to sententia as subject: sententia quae censebat reddenda bona (inst. of eorum qui censebant), Liv. 2, 4, 3.—Sometimes with oportere for the gerundial *predic. inf.:* quibusdam censentibus (eum) Romulum appellari oportere, Suet. Aug. 7.—With *pres. inf.*, inst. of a gerundial: hac coronâ civicâ L. Gellius in senatu Ciceronem consulem donari a re publicâ censuit, Gell. 5, 6, 15 (cf. II. B. 1. b.).—If the opinion of the senator does not refer to the chief question, but to incidental points, the *predic. inf.* may have any form: eas leges quas M. Antonius tulisse dicitur omnes censeo per vim et contra auspicia latas, eisque legibus populum non teneri, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 10: cum magna pars senatus ... cum tyrannis bellum gerendum fuisse censerent ... et urbem recipi, non capi, etc., Liv. 26, 32, 2.—**2.** With *ut*, and negatively, *ut ne* or *ne*, generally when the clause has an active predicate, but also with passives instead of the gerundial *inf.-clause:* de eâ re ita censeo uti consules designati dent operam uti senatus Kal. Jan. tuto haberi possit, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 37: censeo ut iis qui in exercitu Antonii sunt, ne sit ea res fraudi, si, etc., id. ib. 5, 12, 34: censebant omnes fere (senatores) ut in Italiâ supplementum meis et Bibuli legionibus scriberetur, id. Fam. 3, 3, 1: Cn. Pompeius (in senatu) dixit, sese ... censere ut ad senatûs auctoritatem populi quoque Romani beneficium erga me adjungeretur, id. Sest. 34, 74: quas ob res ita censeo: eorum qui cum M. Antonio sunt, etc. ... iis fraudi ne sit quod cum M. Antonio fuerint, id. Phil. 8, 11, 33: Calidius, qui censebat ut Pompeius in suas provincias proficisceretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: censuerunt quidam (senatores) ut Pannonicus, alii ut Invictus cognominaretur, Suet. Tib. 17: iterum censente ut Trebianis ... concederetur (of the emperor's vote in the Senate), id. ib. 31.—And an *inf.-clause*, with *neu* or *ut:* sed ita censeo: publicandas eorum pecunias, etc.; neu quis postea de his ad senatum referat, etc., Sall. C. 51, 43: qui partem bonorum publicandam, pars ut liberis relinqueretur, censuerat, Tac. A. 4, 20.—**3.** With a *subj.-clause*, without ut (rare in this connection; v. III. C. 3.): K. Fabius censuit ... occuparent patres ipsi suum munus facere, captivum agrum plebi quam maxime aequaliter darent, Liv. 2, 48, 2.—And ironically with regard to incidental points: vereamini censeo ne ... nimis aliquid severe statuisse videamini, *I propose you should be afraid of having decreed too severe a punishment* = *of course, you will not be afraid*, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: misereamini censeo—deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem—atque etiam armatos dimittatis, *I propose that you pity them*, etc., or *I advise you to be merciful*, Sall. C. 52, 26.—**4.** Ellipt., with a gerundial clause understood: dic quid censes (i.e. decernendum), Liv. 1, 32, 11: quod ego meâ sententiâ censebam (i.e. decernendum), Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: senati decretum fit, sicut ille censuerat, Sall. C. 53, 1: quas ob res ita censeo ... senatui placere, etc. (= ita decernendum censeo, etc.), Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 15, § 17 sq.; 10, 11, 25 sq.; 11, 12, 29 sq.; 14, 14, 36 sq.—**5.** = sententiam dicere, *to tell, to express one's opinion in the Senate* (post-class.). (α) *Absol.:* Priscus Helvidius ... contra studium ejus (sc. Vitellii) censuerat, *had voted*, or *had expressed an opinion against his wishes*, Tac. H. 2, 91: cum parum sit, in senatu breviter censere, nisi, etc., id. Dial. 36 *fin.:* sententias ... prout libuisset perrogabat ... ac si censendum magis quam adsentiendum esset, Suet. Aug. 35: igitur Cn. Piso, quo, inquit, loco censebis, Caesar? si primus, etc., Tac. A. 1, 74.—(β) With adjectives in the neuter, substantively used: nec quoquam reperto (in senatu) qui ... referre aut censere aliquid auderet, *who dared to express an opinion on any*

thing, Suet. Caes. 20: per dissensionem diversa censentium, *of the senators who expressed different opinions*, id. Claud. 10.—(γ) With *interrog.* or *rel.-clause :* deinde ageret senatorem et censeret quid corrigi aut mutari vellet, Tac. A. 16, 28: cum censeat aliquis (in senatu) quod ex parte mihi placeat, Sen. Ep. 21, 9.

B. Of the decrees or resolutions of the Senate, = decernere, placere, *to resolve, decree.* **1.** With *inf.-clause.* **a.** With *gerund*, without copula (v. II. A. 1.): eum, cujus supplicio senatus sollennes religiones expiandas saepe censuit, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: eos senatus non censuit redimendos, id. Off. 3, 32, 114; so id. N. D. 2, 4, 10; id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 15: senatus Caelium ab republicâ removendum censuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: senatus censuit frequens coloniam Labicos deducendam, Liv. 4, 47, 6; 5, 24, 4: cum bello persequendos Tusculanos patres censuissent, id. 6, 25, 5; 3, 42, 6; 3, 49, 8; 7, 19, 7 et saep.—**b.** With *pres. inf. pass.* or *act.*, with the force of a gerundial: de bonis regiis quae reddi antea censuerant (= reddenda), Liv. 2, 5, 1: munera mitti legatis ex binis milibus aeris censuerunt (i. e. patres), id. 43, 5, 8; so id. 45, 44, 15 (v. 2. b.): eundem jus dicere Romae ... patres censuerant, id. 45, 12, 13: cum senatus unum consulem, nominatimque Gnaeum Pompeium fieri censuisset, Suet. Caes. 26.—With both *act.* and *pass. inf.:* censuere patres, duas provincias Hispaniam rursus fieri ... et Macedoniam Illyricumque eosdem ... obtinere, Liv. 45, 16, 1.—With both *pres. pass.* and *gerund. inff.:* haec ita movere senatum, ut non expectanda comitia consuli censerent, sed dictatorem ... dici, Liv. 27, 5, 14.—And with velle: senatus verbis nuntient, velle et censere eos ab armis discedere, etc., Sall. J. 21, 4.—**2.** With *ut* or *ne.* **a.** In the words of the Senate, according to formula: quod L. Opimius verba fecit de re publicâ, de eâ re ita censuerunt uti L. Opimius consul rem publicam defenderet, etc., ancient S. C. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 14: quod, etc., de eâ re ita censuerunt ut M. Pomponius praetor animadverteret curaretque ut si, etc., S. C. ap. Suet. Rhet. 1; Gell. 15, 4, 1.—And with gerundial *inf.-clause:* quod C. Julius pontifex ... de eâ re ita censuerunt, uti M. Antonius consul hostiis majoribus ... procuraret ... Ibus uti procurasset satis habendum censuerunt, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2.—**b.** As related by the historians, etc.: quoniam senatus censuisset, uti quicunque Galliam provinciam obtineret ... Aeduos defenderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: patres censuerunt uti consules provincias inter se compararent, Liv. 30, 40, 12: senatus censuit ut domus ei ... publicâ impensâ restitueretur, Suet. Claud. 6; so with reference to the civil law, Dig. 49, 14, 15 *quater.*—With *ne:* senatum censuisse, ne quis illo anno genitus educaretur, Suet. Aug. 94.—And with *inf.-clause:* filio regis Nicomedi ex eâ summâ munera dari censuerunt, et ut victimae ... praeberentur, Liv. 45, 44, 15.—**3.** With a *subj.-clause* (very rare): senatus consulto quo censeretur, darent operam consules, etc., Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73, 10.—**4.** With *neutr. acc. pron.* in place of a clause: cum vero id senatus frequens censuisset (sc. faciendum), Cic. Pis. 8, 18: ite in suffragium, et quae patres censuerunt vos jubete, Liv. 31, 7, 14: quodcunque vos censueritis, id. 34, 7, 15: quod patres censuissent, id. 28, 45, 2.—**5.** With accusative of a noun, or a noun as passive subject, *to decree* or *vote a thing* (post-class.): nec tamen repertum nisi ut effigies principum, aras deum, templa et arcus aliaque solita ... censuere, Tac. A. 3, 57: aram Clementiae, aram Amicitiae, effigiesque ... censuere, id. ib. 4, 74: cum censeretur clipeus auro et magnitudine insignis inter auctores eloquentiae (*to be placed among*, etc.), id. ib. 2, 83.—**6.** With both *acc.* and *dat.* (α) The *dat.* = *against:* bellum Samnitibus et patres censuerunt et populus jussit, Liv. 10, 12, 3.—(β) The *dat.* = *in behalf of:* censentur Ostorio triumphi insignia, Tac. A. 12, 38.—And with *ut:* sententiis eorum qui supplicationes et ... vestem Principi triumphalem, utque ovans urbem iniret, effigiesque ejus ... censuere, id. ib. 13, 8.

III. Transf. **A.** Of the opinions and resolutions of other deliberating bodies, or of their members, *to resolve*, or *to be of opinion.* **1.** With *inf.-clause.* **a.** Gerundial: erant qui censerent de tertiâ vigiliâ in castra Cornelia recedendum (council of war), Caes. B. C. 2, 30: erant sententiae quae conandum omnibus modis castraque Vari oppugnanda censerent, id. ib.; so id. ib. 2, 31; id. B. G. 2, 31 *fin.;* 7, 21; 7, 77: pontifices, consules, patres conscripti mihi ... pecuniâ publicâ aedificandam domum censuerunt, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: nunc surgendum censeo, *I move we adjourn* (in a literary meeting), id. de Or. 2, 90, 367: cum ... pontifices solvendum religione populum censerent, Liv. 5, 23, 9: nunc has ruinas relinquendas non censerem (in an assembly of the people), id. 5, 53, 3: ego ita censeo, legatos extemplo Romam mittendos (in the Carthaginian Senate), id. 21, 10, 13: ante omnia Philippum et Macedonas in societatem belli ... censeo deducendos esse (Hannibal in a council of war), id. 36, 7, 3; 5, 36, 8; Curt. 10, 6, 22; 10, 8, 12: cum septem judices cognovissent, duo censuerunt, reum exilio multandum, duo alii pecuniâ, tres reliqui capite puniendum, Gell. 9, 15, 7.—And with oportere inst. of a gerundial clause (referring to duty): neque sine gravi causâ eum locum quem ceperant, dimitti censuerant oportere, Caes. B. C. 1, 44.—With opus esse (= expediency): Parmenio furto, non proelio opus esse censebat, Curt. 10, 8, 12.—**b.** With ordinary *pres. inf.* (α) In place of a gerundial: Antenor censet belli praecidere = praecidendam causam (in a council of war), Hor. Ep. 1. 2, 9.—(β) Denoting opinion about an existing state: Hasdrubal ultimam Hispaniae oram ... ignaram adhuc Romanorum esse, eoque Carthaginiensibus satis fidam censebat, Liv. 27, 20, 6: Parmenio non alium locum proelio aptiorem esse censebat, Curt. 3, 7, 8.—**2.** With *ut* or *ne:* censeo ut satis diu te putes requiesse et iter reliquum conficere pergas (in a literary meeting), Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: plerique censebant ut noctu iter facerent (council of war), Caes. B. C. 1, 67: et nunc magnopere censere, ut unam anum ... triginta milibus talentum auri permutet (council of war), Curt. 4, 11, 12: censeo ut D. Claudius ex hac die deus fiat (council of the gods), Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 9, 5: antiquos audio censuisse, ne (praenomina) cui ejusdem gentis patricio inderentur, *resolved* (family council), Gell. 9, 2, 11 (cf. Liv. 6, 20, 14).—**3.** With *subj.-clause:* nunc quoque arcessas censeo omnes navalis terrestrîsque copias (Hannibal in council of war), Liv. 36, 7, 17: censeo relinquamus nebulonem hunc, eamus hinc protinus Jovi Optimo Maximo gratulatum (assembly of the people), Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3.—**4.** With *acc. neutr.* of a *pron.* or *adj.* substantively used: ego pro sententiâ meâ hoc censeo: quandoquidem, etc., Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 11, 4: nec dubitavere quin vera censeret, *that his opinion was correct*, Curt. 10, 6, 18.—**5.** Ellipt.: sententiis quarum pars deditionem, pars eruptionem censebat (i. e. faciendam), Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *init.:* ita uti censuerant Italici deditionem facit, Sall. J. 26, 2; so Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

B. Of the orders of persons in authority (cf. II. B.). **1.** Of commanders, etc., by courtesy, inst. of velle, imperare, or a direct imperative sentence. (α) With gerundial *inf.-clause:* non tam imperavi quam censui sumptus legatis quam maxime ad legem Corneliam decernendos, *I said, not strictly as an order, but as an opinion that*, etc. (Cicero as proconsul), Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 6.—(β) With *subj.-clause:* arma quae ad me missuri eratis, iis censeo armetis milites quos vobiscum habetis, *you had better*, etc., Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A. 4.—**2.** Of an order by the people (rare; gen. populus jubet): ita id (foedus) ratum fore si populus censuisset (i. e. confirmandum esse), Liv. 21, 19, 3.—**3.** Of the later emperors, in their ordinances (censemus = placet nobis, sancimus, imperamus, from the custom of the earlier emperors, who conveyed their commands in the form of an opinion in the senate; v. II. A. 1.).—With *inf.-clause, ut, ne,* and *subj.-clause:* sex mensium spatium censemus debere servari, Cod. Just. 11, 48 (47), 7: censemus ut, etc., ib. 12, 37 (38), 13: censemus ne, etc., ib. 12, 44 (45), 1: censemus vindicet, remaneat, ib. 11, 48 (47), 23: in commune jubes si quid censesve tenendum, Primus jussa subi, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 296.

C. Of advice, given by one person to another (further development of III. A.). **1.** Ante-class. formula: faciundum censeo = *I advise*, with *ut-clause*, with *quid, sic*, etc.: censeo faciundum ut quadringentos aliquos milites ad verrucam illam ire jubeas, etc., *I advise you to order*, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6: ego Tiresiam ... consulam, Quid faciundum censeat, *consult Tiresias as to what he advises, for his advice*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 80: consulam hanc rem amicos quid faciundum censeant, id. Men. 4, 3, 26; id. Most. 3, 1, 23: sic faciundum censeo: Da isti cistellam, etc., id. Cist. 4, 2, 104: ego sic faciundum censeo: me honestiu'st Quam te, etc., id. As. 4, 2, 11; id. Ep. 2, 2, 91: sane faciundum censeo, id. Stich. 4, 2, 38.—**2.** With ordinary gerundial *inf.-clauses:* narrandum ego istuc militi censebo, *I advise you to let the soldier know that*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 42: exorando sumendam operam censeo, id. Stich. 1, 2, 22: quid nunc consili captandum censes? id. As. 2, 2, 91; id. Mil. 5, 25; id. Most. 1, 3, 115: idem tibi censeo faciendum, Cic. Off. 10, 1, 3: quos quidem tibi studiose et diligenter tractandos magno opere censeo, id. Fin. 4, 28, 79; id. Fam. 12, 28, 2.—Sometimes by aequum censere with an *inf.-clause* (in the comic poets): amicos consulam quo me modo Suspendere aequom censeant potissumum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 50: qui homo cum animo ... depugnat suo, Utrum ita se esse mavelit ut eum animus aequom censeat, An ita potius ut parentes ... velint i. e. *as his mind prompts him*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 29; cf. E. 1. b. 8.—**3.** With a *subj.-clause* (so esp. with censeo in 1*st pers.*): censen' hominem interrogem? *do you advise me to ask the man?* etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 20: tu, si videbitur, ita censeo facias ut ... supersedeas hoc labore itineris (cf.: faciundum censeo ut, 1. supra), Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 4: immo plane, inquam, Brute, legas (Gracchum) censeo, id. Brut. 33, 125: tu, si forte quid erit molestiae te ad Crassum et Calidium conferas censeo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: tu, censeo, tamen adhibeas Vettium, id. Att. 2, 4, 7: quae disputari de amicitiâ possunt, ab iis censeo petatis qui ista profitentur, id. Lael. 5, 17: tu, censeo, Luceriam venias: nusquam eris tutius, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 1, 1; 8, 11, A: censeo Viâ Appiâ iter facias, et celeriter Brundusium venias, id. ib. 8, 11, C: ad Caesarem mittas censeo, et ab eo hoc petas, Anton. ib. 10, 10, 2: sed hos tamen numeros censeo videas ὁδοῦ πάρεργον, Gell. 17, 20, 5: quam scit uterque, libens censebo exerceat artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44 (cf. Liv. 36, 7, 17, and Gell. 4, 18, 3, quoted III. A. 3.).—Of an advice given to an adversary, with irony: cetera si qua putes te occultius facere posse ... magnopere censeo desistas, *I strongly advise you to give up that idea*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: sed tu, Acci, consideres censeo diligenter, utrum censorum judicium grave esse velis an Egnatii, id. Clu. 48, 135: postulant ut excipiantur haec inexplicabilia. Tribunum censeant: aliquem adeant: a me ... numquam impetrabunt, id. Ac. 2, 30, 97: ibi quaeratis socios censeo, ubi Saguntina clades ignota est, Liv. 21, 19, 10: solvas censeo, Sexte, creditori, Mart. 2, 13, 2.—And in jest: Treviros vites censeo, audio capitalis esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: hi Plebei fuerunt, quos contemnas censeo ... quâ re ad patres censeo revertare, id. ib. 9, 21, 3: vites censeo porticum Philippi: si te viderit Hercules, peristi, Mart. 5, 49, 13; so id. ib. 11, 99, 8; 12, 61, 7.—For ironical senatorial advice, by which the contrary is meant, v. Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13; Sall. C. 52, 26, quoted II. A. 3.—**4.** With an *ut-clause* (with monere; very rare): illud tamen vel tu me monuisse vel censuisse puta ... ut tu quoque animum inducas, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2.—**5.** With a clause understood: quo me vortam nescio: *Pa.* Si deos salutas, dextrovorsum censeo (i. e. id facias or faciundum censeo), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70: quo redeam? *Pe.* Equidem ad phrygionem censeo (i. e. redeas), id. Men. 4, 2, 53: quid nunc censes, Chrysale? (i. e. faciundum), id. Bacch. 4, 8, 112: ita faciam ut frater censuit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 11: tibi igitur hoc censeo (i. e. faciendum): latendum tantisper ibidem, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 4: tu

potes Kalendis spectare gladiatores, et ita censeo, id. ib. 16, 20: quid censes igitur? Ecquidnam est tui consilii ad? etc., id. Att. 9, 12, 4: quid igitur censet (sapientia)? *What is wisdom's advice?* id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: scribi quid placeat, quid censeas, id. Att. 9, 19, 4: ibitur igitur, et ita quidem ut censes, id. ib. 10, 15, 3: disce, docendus adhuc, quae censet amiculus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.

D. Of opinions and views on general questions, *to be of opinion, think, believe, hold* (cf.: statuo, existimo, puto, aio, dico; freq. in class. prose; very rare in post-class. writers except Gellius; never with *ut*, *ne*, or *subj.-clause*). **1.** With *inf.-clause:* Plato mundum esse factum censet a deo sempiternum, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: Cyrenaici non omni malo aegritudinem effici censent, sed insperato, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: (Hieronymus) censet summum bonum esse sine ullâ molestiâ vivere, id. Fin. 2, 5, 16: Aristoteles eos qui valetudinis causâ furerent, censebat habere aliquid in animis praesagiens, id. Div. 1, 38, 81: Pythagoras censuit animum esse per naturam rerum omnem intentum et commeantem, id. ib. 1, 11, 27; so id. Ac. 1, 11, 40; 2, 42, 131; id. Fin. 1, 6, 20; 3, 15, 49; 3, 19, 64; 3, 21, 70; 4, 7, 17; 5, 7, 17; id. N. D. 1, 2, 3; 1, 2, 4; 1, 12, 29; 1, 13, 35 and 37; 1, 43, 120; 1, 44, 121; 2, 22, 57; 2, 16, 44; id. Sen. 12, 41; id. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; 1, 10, 22; 1, 30, 72; 1, 45, 108; 3, 5, 11; 3, 22, 52; 4, 7, 14; id. Off. 1, 25, 88: Plato in civitate communis esse mulieres censuit, Gell. 18, 2, 8; 14, 5, 2; 18, 1, 4; 19, 12, 6.—If the opinion refers to what should be observed, oportere or debere is used, or a gerundial predicate with esse (so in Cic., but in Gell. 7, 15, 3, without esse): oportere delubra esse in urbibus censeo, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 26: M. Varro aeditumum dici oportere censet, Gell. 12, 10, 4; 14, 5, 2; so with debere, id. 17, 5, 5; 13, 8, 4: Cyrenaici ... virtutem censuerunt ob eam rem esse laudandam, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116: (Ennius) non censet lugendam esse mortem quam immortalitas consequatur, id. Sen. 20, 73.—**2.** An *inf.-clause* understood: (dissensio est), a quibus temporibus scribendi capiatur initium. Ego enim ab ultimis censeo (i. e. exordiendum esse), Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: si, Mimnermus uti censet, sine amore jocisque Nil est jucundum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65: sic enim censuit, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.—**3.** With *neutr. acc.* of a *pron.:* hoc amplius censeo, *in addition to the opinions mentioned I hold*, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 2: nullo (medico) idem censente, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.—**4.** With a *rel.-clause:* Aesopus quae utilia ... erant, non severe neque imperiose praecepit et censuit, *he imparted his teachings and views*, Gell. 2, 29, 1.—**5.** *Absol.:* non adligo me ad unum aliquem ex Stoicis proceribus. Est et mihi censendi jus, *the right to impart my opinions*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 2.

E. In gen., = arbitror, puto, existimo, judico (cf.: idem enim valet censere et arbitrari, Varr. ap. Non. p. 519, 29: censere nunc significat putare, nunc suadere, nunc decernere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 11 Müll.). **1.** *To judge, think, believe, suppose* (freq. in ante-class. writings; very rare in Cic. except in the particular meanings, a.—ironically—and d.; always with *inf.-clause* expressed or understood). **a.** In gen.: atque ego censui abs te posse hoc me impetrare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 12 sq.: satis jam delusam censeo: rem, ut est, nunc eloquamur, id. As. 3, 3, 141: nam si honeste censeam te facere posse, suadeam, id. Mil. 4, 8, 60: neque ego hac noctem longiorem me vidisse censeo, id. Am. 1, 1, 126: saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id. Merc. 1, 35; so id. Am. 4, 3, 2; id. Most. 1, 3, 127; id. Pers. 1, 1, 9; 2, 2, 8; 2, 3, 75 sq.; id. Truc. 2, 2, 60; id. As. 2, 2, 33; id. Aul. 2, 4, 30; 2, 4, 36; id. Cas. 2, 8, 38; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 13: aut domino, cujum id censebis esse, reddes, Cincius, Re Mil. l. iii., de ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2: eo namque omnem belli molem inclinaturam censebant (consules), Liv. 7, 32, 3: nec facturum aequa Samnitium populum censebant, si ... oppugnarent, id. 7, 31, 7: quaeso ut ea quae dicam non a militibus imperatori dicta censeas, id. 7, 13, 8: at illa purgare se, quod quae utilia esse censebat ... suasisset, Curt. 8, 3, 7: Alexander, tam memorabili victoriâ laetus, quâ sibi Orientis fines apertos esse censebat, id. 9, 1, 1; so id. 10, 8, 22.—**b.** With reference to an erroneous opinion, *to imagine, suppose, falsely believe:* censebam me effugisse a vitâ maritumâ Ne navigarem, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 108: omnes eum (sc. Jovem) esse (Amphitruonem) censent servi, id. Am. prol. 122, 134: jam hic ero, quom illic censebis esse me, id. ib. 3, 3, 14: ardere censui aedes, id. ib. 5, 1, 15: ego hunc censebam esse te, id. Men. 5, 9, 13; so id. As. 5, 2, 20; id. Aul. 3, 5, 55; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 14; id. Men. 3, 3, 32; 5, 9, 76; id. Merc. 1, 2, 87; id. Poen. 1, 1, 54; 3, 1, 60; 3, 4, 25; id. Rud. 2, 4, 31; 4, 7, 35; id. Stich. 4, 2, 24; id. Truc. 1, 1, 72 et saep.: censuit se regem Porsenam occidere, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. p. 4, 88: non ipsa saxa magis sensu omni vacabant quam ille ... cui se hic cruciatum censet optare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107.—And ironically: nisi forte Diagoram aut Theodorum ... censes superstitiosos fuisse, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: nisi forte etiam illi Semproniano senatus consulto me censes adfuisse, qui ne Romae quidem fui, id. Fam. 12, 29, 2: neminem me fortiorem esse censebam, Curt. 8, 14, 42.—**c.** Referring to what should take place. (α) With gerundial *inf.-clause:* navis praedatoria, Abs quâ cavendum nobis sane censeo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 70: soli gerundum censeo morem, id. Most. 1, 3, 69: neque vendundam censeo Quae libera est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 39; so id. Eun. 4, 4, 53; 5, 8, 42; id. Hec. 4, 4, 94; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 17: ceterum ei qui consilium adferret opem quoque in eam rem adferendam censebant esse, Liv. 25, 11, 14.—(β) With oportere, debere, or an ordinary *inf.-clause:* solam illi me soli censeo esse oportere obedientem, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 47: quibus declaraveram, quo te animo censerem esse oportere, et quid tibi faciendum arbitrarer, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1: rursus interrogatus quid ipse victorem statuere debere censeret, Curt. 8, 14, 43: impudens postulatio visa est, censere ... ipsos id (bellum) advertere in se, agrosque suos pro alienis populandos obicere, *to entertain the idea that they should direct that war against themselves and their own lands*, etc., Liv. 21, 20, 4: munere eum fungi prioris censet amici = eum fungi oportere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5: quae nos quoque sustinere censebat, App. M. 11, p. 253.—(γ) By aequum censere with ordinary *inf.-clause*, expressed or understood, either = *it is fair* (*right*) *to do something*, or *something ought* or *should be done* (so very freq. in the comic poets and Livy; rare in other writers): non ego istunc me potius quam te metuere aequom censeo, *I do not think it right to fear him*, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 51: quid me aequom censes pro illâ tibi dare? *What do you think I should give as a fair price?* etc., id. As. 1, 3, 76: meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequom censui, *I thought it my duty that my mind should*, etc., id. Trin. 2, 2, 27: ecquis est tandem qui vestrorum ... aequom censeat poenas dare ob eam rem quod arguatur male facere voluisse? Cato ap. Gell. 6 (7), 3, 36: quis aequum censeret ... receptos in fidem non defendi? Liv. 21, 19, 5; so id. 24, 37, 7; 5, 3, 8; 22, 32, 6.—And without emphasis upon the idea of fairness or right: si sunt ita ut ego aequom censeo, *as I think they ought to be*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 55; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 87; 2, 3, 1; id. Merc. 3, 3, 8; id. Aul. 4, 1, 11; id. Ep. 4, 1, 29; id. Stich. 2, 2, 20; 4, 1, 42: qui aequom esse censeant, nos jam a pueris ilico nasci senes, *who believe that we should be born as old men right from childhood*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2; so id. ib. 5, 5, 11; id. Ad. 4, 3, 10: qui aequom censeant rem perniciosam utili praeponi, Auct. Her. 2, 14, 22: (tribuni) intercedebant; senatum quaerere de pecuniâ non relatâ in publicum ... aequum censebant, Liv. 38, 54, 5: cives civibus parcere aequum censebat, Nep. Thras. 2, 6.—**d.** Very freq., esp. in Cic., when a question, rhetorical or real, is addressed to a second person, often referring to erroneous opinions: an fores censebas nobis publicitus praeberier? Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 7: clanculum istaec te flagitia facere censebas potesse? id. Men. 4, 2, 47: hicine nos habitare censes? id. Trin. 4, 3, 72: omnes cinaedos esse censes, tu quia es? id. Men. 3, 2, 48; so id. As. 2, 4, 78; 5, 2, 37; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 41; 5, 2, 82; id. Capt. 4, 2, 66; 4, 2, 74; 5, 2, 16; id. Cas. 2, 6, 29; id. Men. 5, 5, 25: continuo dari Tibi verba censes? Ter. And. 3, 2, 25; so id. ib. 3, 3, 13; 4, 4, 55; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 38; id. Hec. 4, 1, 32; 4, 4, 53; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 35: adeone me delirare censes ut ista esse credam? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: nam cum in Graeco sermone haec ... non videbantur, quid censes in Latino fore? id. Fin. 3, 4, 15: quid igitur censes? Apim illum nonne deum videri Aegyptiis? id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: quis haec neget esse utilia? quem censes? id. Off. 3, 26, 99: an censes me tantos labores ... suscepturum fuisse, si, etc., id. Sen. 23, 82: an vos Hirtium pacem velle censetis? id. Phil. 12, 4, 9; so id. Brut. 50, 186; 85, 294; id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 *fin.;* 2, 4, 11; 3, 13, 27; id. Fin. 1, 10, 34; id. N. D. 1, 8, 20; 1, 28, 78; 1, 44, 122; id. Leg. 2, 10, 23; id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 54; id. Phil. 1, 6, 13; 4, 3, 7; 7, 4, 14; 11, 1, 3; 11, 5, 10; 12, 3, 7; 12, 6, 13; 12, 8, 21; 12, 9, 22; 13, 2, 4; 14, 4, 10; id. Att. 10, 11, 4: quid censes munera terrae? ... quo spectanda modo, quo sensu credis et ore? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 5 sqq.; so id. ib. 2, 2, 65; Lucr. 1, 973 (with *obj.-inf.*).—With conditional period inst. of an *inf.-clause:* num censes faceret, filium nisi sciret eadem haec velle, Ter. And. 3, 3, 46.—Sometimes censemus? is used in the same way as censes? Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Off. 2, 7, 25; id. Fam. 4, 9, 2.—**e.** With an *inf.-clause* understood: itane tu censes? *Pa.* Quid ego ni ita censeam? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ergo censes? *Tr.* Quod rogas, Censeo, id. Rud. 4, 8, 7 sq.: quid illum censes? (i. e. eo loco facere?) Ter. And. 5, 2, 12: quid illas censes? (i. e. posse dicere), id. Ad. 4, 5, 22; so Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 59; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 9; 5, 3, 21.—So, very freq. in the comic poets, censeo, *absol.*, as an approving answer; also sic censeo, istuc censeo, ita censeo (Cic.) to be variously rendered: ego divinam rem intus faciam ... *So.* Censeo, *that will be right!* Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 11: auscultemus quid agat: *Ph.* Sane censeo, *so we will, indeed*, id. Curc. 2, 2, 29: quid si recenti re aedis pultem? *Ad.* Censeo, *do so!* id. Poen. 3, 4, 18: quin eloquamur? *Ag.* Censeo, hercle, patrue, id. ib. 5, 4, 93: patri etiam gratulabor? *Tr.* Censeo, *I think so* (and after answering several questions with censeo): etiamne complectar ejus patrem? *Tr.* Non censeo. *Pl.* Nunc non censet quom volo, id. Rud. 4, 8, 6 sqq.; id. Ps. 2, 2, 69; id. Stich. 5, 4, 53; id. Truc. 2, 4, 73; id. Cas. 4, 3, 14; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27: male habeas! *Mu.* Sic censeo, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 11: aliquem arripiamus, etc.: *Ly.* Hem, istuc censeo, id. Merc. 3, 3, 19 (cf.: prorsus ita censeo, referring to general questions, as in D., Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23); once similarly censeas: Quid gravare? censeas! *Say yes*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 22.—**2.** *To resolve*, as a merely mental act, with gerundial *inf.-clause* (rare; cf. II. B.): quibus rebus cognitis, Caesar maturandum sibi censuit, *resolved to hasten*, lit., *thought he must hasten* (= statuit, existimavit), Caes. B. G. 7, 56 *init.:* censuimus igitur amplius quaerendum, Gell. 12, 14, 7.—**3.** *To consider*, i. e. after carefully weighing the circumstances, with *inf.-clause* (rare): sed cum censerem ... me et periculum vitare posse, et temperatius dicere ... ea causa mihi in Asiam proficiscendi fuit, Cic. Brut. 91, 314.—**4.** = putare, habere, judicare, *to consider as, to hold*, with two *acc.*, or *inf.-clause*. **a.** With double *acc.:* quom dispicias tristem, frugi censeas (i.e. eum), *you would consider him thrifty*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 32: auxilio vos dignos censet senatus, *considers you worthy of help*, Liv. 7, 31, 2: has ... indagines cuppediarum majore detestatione dignas censebimus si, etc., Gell. 7 (6), 16, 6: cum Priscum nobilitas hostem patriae censuisset, *judged, declared him the enemy*, etc., Aur. Vict. Caes. 29, 4.—**b.** In the *pass.* with *nom.* and *inf.*, = haberi (in Manil. and Gell.): praeter illas unam et viginti (comoedias) quae consensu omnium Plauti esse censebantur, Gell. 3, 3, 3: quae terrenâ censentur sidera sorte (i. e. esse), *are considered as being of the terrestrial kind*, Manil. 2, 226; so id. 2, 293; 2, 653; 2, 667; 3, 96; so, sub aliquo censeri, *to be considered as being under one's influence*, id. 4, 246; 4, 705; cf. id. 3, 598 (with *per*).—**5.** *To wish*, with *subj.-clause* or *ne* (in App.): de comâ pretiosi velleris floccum mihi confestim adferas censeo, App. M. 6.

p. 117: censeo ne ulla cura os percolat, id. Mag. p. 411.

* **2. censeo**, ēre, = succenseo, *to be angry:* ne vobis censeam, si, etc., Varr. ap. Non. p. 267, 24.

cēnsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. censeo] (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** *An estimating, taxing,* esp. *censor's estimating, rating, appraising:* capitis, Gell. 16, 10, 13: Servi Tulli, id. 10, 28, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 81; Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 9 Müll. — **B.** *The punishment, chastisement* (*of the censor*); cf.: censionem facere dicebatur censor, quom multam equiti irrogabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 54, 5 Müll.— Hence, in the lang. of comedy: censio bubula, *a scourging*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 15.— **II.** *A severe opinion, judgment:* de nostris epistulis, Symm. Ep. 1, 3; Ambros. Abrah. 2, 1, 1.— **B.** *The expression of opinion:* adsum equidem, ne censionem semper facias, *that you be not forever saying* censeo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 9.

censītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. censeo, censītus]. * **I.** *A taxing, tax, tribute:* levare, Spart. Pescenn. Nigr. 7 *fin.*— **II.** *A declaration of the will, a command:* Vespasiani censitione et jussu, Front. Colon. p. 146 Goes.

censītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], in the provinces, *the magistrate presiding over the rating of citizens* (= censor), Dig. 41, 1, 30; 50, 15, 4; Cod. Th. 6, 3, 2; Inscr. Orell. 208 al.

censītus, a, um, = census, v. 1. censeo.

censor, ōris, *m.* [1. censeo; cf. also Umbr. censtur; Sanscr. çanster, leader, governor], *a censor, a Roman magistrate,* of whom there were two, chosen orig. every five, and afterwards every one and a half years, who at first only had the charge of the Roman people and their property, in respect to their division according to rank or circumstances; but gradually came to the exercise of the office of censor of morals and conduct, and punished the moral or political crimes of those of higher rank by consigning them to a lower order (senatu movebant, equiti equum adimebant, civem tribu movebant, in aerarios referebant, aerarium faciebant, etc.; cf aerarius, A. b., which punishment of the censor, whether inflicted in consequence of a judicium turpe, acc. to a tribunal authorized therefor, or in accordance with the decision of the censors themselves, was called animadversio censoria or ignominia = ἀτιμία). They also, even from the most ancient times, let out the tolls, public saltworks, the building and repairing of public works, the procuring of victims for public sacrifice, etc.; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Liv 4, 8, 7; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 446 sq.; Dict. of Antiq., art. censor.— Also in the Roman colonies and provinces there were censors, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131; and id. ib. 2, 2, 56, § 138 sq.: censor, id. Clu. 14, 41; Liv. 29, 15, 10; 29, 37, 7 (in later Lat. called censitor, q. v.).— **II.** Trop., *a rigid judge of morals, a censurer, critic:* pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: castigator censorque minorum, Hor. A. P. 174: cum tabulis animum censoris sumet honesti, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110; Ov. P. 4, 12, 25: factorum dictorumque, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 4: servis erilis imperii non censor est, sed minister, id. Exc. Contr. 3, 9, 4: Sallustius gravissimus alienae luxuriae objurgator et censor, Macr. S. 2, 9, 9.— As *fem.*: ita fides prompta dura sui censor est, Ambros. Ep. 10, 83.

Censōrīnus, i, *m.* **I.** *A cognomen in the* gens Marcia, Cic. Brut. 90, 311 al.— **II.** *A grammarian of the third century,* whose work, De Die Natali, is extant.

censōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [censor], *of* or *pertaining to the censor, censorial:* tabulae, *the lists of the censor*, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4: lex, *a contract for leasing buildings*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 143; *public revenues*, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 35 (the same: locatio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12); sometimes, also, *the order, decisions of the censor* (concerning the divisions of the people, taxes, public buildings, etc.), id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: edictum (de rhetoribus Latinis), Suet. Rhet. 1: severitas, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf. id. Pis. 5, 10: animadversio atque auctoritas, id. Clu. 42, 117 and 119; cf. animadversio, id. ib. 46, 129 *fin.*: nota, Liv. 24, 18, 9; Quint. 5, 11, 13; 5, 13, 32 (cf. Cic. Clu. 46, 129: censoriae severitatis nota): opus, *a fault* or *crime which was followed by the punishment of the censor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367; Suet. Caes. 41; Gell. 4, 12, 1; 14, 7, 8; for which also, probrum, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10; but censorium opus, *the punishment inflicted by the censor*, Col. 12, praef. *fin.*: homo, *any one who had been censor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367.— Hence, Cato Censorius, Quint. 12, 1, 35.— **II.** Trop., *rigid, severe:* gravitas, Cic. Cael. 15, 35: virgula, Quint. 1, 4, 3: lima, Mart. 5, 80, 12.

censŭālis, e, *adj.* [census], *of* or *pertaining to a census* (in late and jurid. Lat.): forma, Dig. 50, 15, 4: vincula, ib.: professiones, ib. 50, 4, 18.— **II.** *Subst.*: **censŭāles**, ium, *m.* **A.** *Those who make out the censor's lists*, Capitol. Gord. 12; Cod. Th. 8, tit. 2; Symm. Ep. 10, 43.— **B.** *The censor's lists*, Tert. Apol. 19.

censum, i, *n.* [1. censeo], = 2. census, II. c., *wealth, riches*, Cic. ap. Non. p. 202, 23 (IV. 2, p. 456 Orell.).

censūra, ae, *f.* [censor]. **I.** *The office of censor, censorship*, Liv. 4, 8, 2; 4, 24, 3 sq.; 9, 34, 16 sq.; 9, 46, 10 et saep.; Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 44; Ov. F. 6, 647 et saep.— Prov.: dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas, Juv. 2, 63.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *A judgment, opinion*, in gen. (prob. not ante-Aug.), Ov. R. Am. 362: vivorum, Vell. 2, 36, 3: vini, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72: culinarum, id. 9, 54, 79, § 169: cachinni, Juv. 10, 31: de omni scripto (Senecae) judicium censuramque facere, Gell. 12, 2, 2.— **B.** *A severe, rigid judgment, severity:* parentis, Treb. Gall. 3; Capitol. M. Aur. 22.

1. census, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. censeo.

2. census, ūs, *m.* [1. censeo]. **I.** *A registering and rating of Roman citizens, property*, etc., *a census;* cf. Liv. 1, 42, 5; Dig. 50, 15, and the compendiums referred to under censor: habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: agere, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 40, 46, 8; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Tib. 21: facere, Gell. 10, 28, 1: censere, cf. censeo: censu prohibere, *to refuse one admittance into the lists of citizens*, Cic. Sest. 47, 101; so, censu excludere, Liv. 45, 15, 4: manumissio censu, i. e. *when a slave was enrolled in the census at the request of his master*, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1.— Hence, **II.** Meton. **A.** *The register of the census, the censor's lists*, P. Afr. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; Cic. Balb. 2, 5; id. Arch. 5, 11; id. Cael. 32, 78; Liv. 39. 44, 2; Dig. 50, 15, 4; 22, 3, 10.— **B.** *The registered property of Roman citizens:* census senatorum (800,000 sesterces), Suet. Aug. 41; id. Vesp. 17: census equester (400,000 sesterces), id. Caes. 33; id. Aug. 40; cf. Juv. 14, 326.— **C.** *Wealth, riches, property, possessions*, in gen. (= divitiae, opes): homo egens, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; so Hor. C. 2, 15, 13; id. S. 2, 3, 324; Ov. F. 1, 217; id. M. 3, 588; 8, 846; Plin. 14, prooem. § 5; Tac. A. 2, 37; Suet. Ner. 38; 44 al.: exiguus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: tenuis, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: opimo onerare digitos, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 22.— Poet., = pretium, munera, *rich presents, gifts*, Ov. M. 7, 739.— **2.** Trop.: censu Tullius oris (*by eloquence*) Emeritus caelum, Manil. 1, 792; cf. id. 1, 12; 3, 71.

† **centaurēum** or **-ĭon**, i, *n.* (access. form **centaurĭa**, ae, *f.*, App. Herb. 34 and 35), = κενταύρειον and κενταύριον, *centaury, a plant of two kinds:* majus, Centaurea centaurium, Linn.; and minus, Gentiana centaurium, id.; Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66: ferum, Lucr. 2, 401: tristia, id. 4, 124: Thessala, Luc. 9, 918; Verg. G. 4, 270.

Centaurēus, a, um, *adj.* [Centaurus], *pertaining to a Centaur, of the Centaurs:* rixa, Hor. C. 1, 18, 8.

Centaurĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a Centaur:* lustra, Stat. Achill. 1, 266.

centaurion, ii, v. centaureum.

† **centauris**, idis, *f.*, = κενταυρίς, *a species of* centaureum, Plin. 25, 6, 32, § 69.

Centaurŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, *a fictitious name of a part of Thessaly*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

Centaurus, i, *m.*, = Κένταυρος, *a Centaur; the Centaurs were wild people in the mountains of Thessaly, who fought on horseback;* acc. to the fable, monsters in Thessaly of a double form (the upper parts human, the lower those of a horse), sons of Ixion and of a cloud in the form of Juno (hence nūbigenae, Verg. A. 7, 674), Lucr. 5, 876; 5, 889; Ov. M. 9, 191; 12, 219 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 456; id. A. 7, 675; Hor. C. 4, 2, 15 al.; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 13 (21): nobilis, i. e. Chiron, Hor. Epod. 13, 11; cf. bimembris, v. Lapithae.—As figure-head of a ship, Verg. A. 10, 195.— **II.** *A constellation in the southern heavens*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 38; 3, 37; Cic. Arat. 203 sq.; Manil. 1, 408.— **III.** *The name of a ship* (hence, sc. navis, *fem.*): magna, Verg. A. 5, 122.

centēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [centeni], *consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred:* numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll., p. 26 Bip.: grex, id. R. R. 2, 4, 22; 3, 6, 6: pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: ballistae, *throwing stones weighing a hundred pounds*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 555, 25: fistula, *of a hundred inches*, Vitr. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 29; 62; Pall. Aug. 12: basilicae, *a hundred feet long*, Capitol. Gord. 32: rosae, i. e. *hundred-leaved*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14: libertus, *possessed of a hundred thousand sesterces*, Dig. 37, 14, 16; cf. Just. Inst. 3, 8 2: cenae, *of a hundred* asses, Paul. ex Fest. p. 54 Müll.; cf. Tert. Apol. 7 (but in Ann. 2, p. 97 is to be read centimanos, acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 107).— **II.** *Subst.*: **Centēnārĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, = centuriones, Veg. Mil. 2, 13.

centēni, ae, a (among the poets and in post-class. prose also in *sing.;* cf.: bini, terni, etc.; *gen. plur.* centenūm, like binūm, etc., Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163 sq. al.), *num. distrib.* [centum], *a hundred each, a hundred:* illos centeni quemque sequuntur juvenes, Verg. A. 9, 162: centum bracchia Centenaeque manus, id. ib. 10, 566: centenos sestertios militibus est pollicitus, Hirt. B. Alex. 48: centena sestertia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: vicies centena milia passuum, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 13.—In *sing.*, Verg. A. 10, 207; Mart. 8, 45; Stat. S. 4, 4, 43; Pers. 5, 6.— **II.** *Subst.*: **centēna**, ae, *f.* (sc. dignitas), = centurionatus, *a dignity in the imperial court*, Cod. Th. 10, 7, 1 al.— **B. centēnum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of grain*, = secale (because it bears a hundredfold), Edict. Diocl. p. 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 12, and Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.

centēnĭōnālis nummus, *a small coin*, Cod. Th. 9, 23, 1 and 2.

* **centēsĭmo**, āre, *v. a.* [centesimus], *to take out every hundredth* for punishment, *to centesimate:* milites, Capitol. Macr. 12.

centēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ordin.* [centum], *the hundredth:* pars, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 166: lux ab interitu Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35, 98 al.— **B.** *Subst.*: **centēsĭma**, ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the hundredth part of a thing*, as a revenue, tax, a percentage: rerum venalium, Tac. A. 1, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 42.— And of interest, 1 per cent. monthly; therefore, acc. to our manner of computing interest, 12 per cent. annually, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11 sq.; Sen. Ben. 7, 10: binae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 165.— **II.** For centuplex, *a hundredfold:* frux, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24: grano, id. 18, 16, 40, § 141; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2.

* **centĭceps**, cĭpĭtis, *adj.* [centum-caput], *hundred-headed:* belua, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 34.

centiens or **centies**, *adv.* [centum], *a hundred times:* eadem imperare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 16: dictum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: sestertium centiens et octogiens (sc. milia), Cic. Pis. 35, 86: circiter centies sestertium, Nep. Att. 5, 2.

* **centĭfĭdus**, a, um, *adj.* [centum-findo], *divided into a hundred parts*, or, in gen., *into a great many parts:* iter, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 888.

centĭfŏlĭa [centum-folium] rosa, *the hundred-leaved rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, §§ 17 and 18.

centĭgrānĭum [centum-granum] triticum, *wheat that has a hundred grains*, Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95.

† **centĭmālis** [κέντημα] fistula, *a surgical instrument, a trocar;* Fr. trois quarts, Veg. 2, 15, 4; 2, 5, 24.

centĭmănus, ūs (cf. Prisc. p 718 P.; Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 107), *adj.* [centum-manus], *having a hundred hands*, an epithet of Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 17, 14; of Typhoeus, Ov. M. 3, 303: infantes centimanos, Arn. 2, p. 97, acc. to Lachm. l. l. (al. centenarios).

centimĕter, tri, *m.* [centum-metrum], *he who employs a hundred*, or, in gen., *very*

many metres: Terentianus, Sid. Carm. 9, 265.

centimetrum, i, *n.* [centum-metrum], *the title of a metrical writing of Servius* in Putsch. p. 1817 sq.

centinodius, a, um, *adj.* [centum-nodus], *with a hundred knots:* herba (an unknown plant), Marc. Emp 31.

centipĕda or **centŭpĕda,** ae, *f.* [centum-pes], *a centipede, a worm, called also* millepeda or multipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136; 30, 6, 16, § 47; Arn. 2, p. 79 (in Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 33, centupeda).

centipellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [centum-pellis], *the second maw of ruminating animals,* Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 150.

centĭpēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [centum-pes], *hundred-footed:* scolopendrae, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

centĭplex, v. centuplex.

1. cento, ōnis, *m.* [κέντρων], *a garment of several bits or pieces sewed together, a rag-covering, patchwork,* etc., Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 3; 10, 5; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 176, 1; Sisenn. ib. p. 91, 27; Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 3, 44 *fin.*; Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**2.** Esp., *a cap worn under the helmet,* Amm. 19, 8, 8.—**B.** Prov.: centones sarcire alicui, *to impose upon by falsehoods,* Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 19.—**II.** *The title of a poem made up of various verses of another poem, a cento;* so the Cento Nuptialis of Ausonius (the thirteenth of his Idyls), etc., Isid. Orig. 1, 38, 25; Tert. Praescr. 39.

2. Cento, ōnis, *m., a Roman cognomen,* Cic. Sen. 14, 50.

Centobrīga, ae, *f., a town of the Celtiberi in Spain,* Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.—Hence, **Centobrīgenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Centobriga,* Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

* **centŏcŭlus,** i, *m.* [centum-oculus], *hundred-eyed,* or *with a multitude of eyes:* Argus, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1.

centōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [1. cento], *of* or *pertaining to patchwork:* mos, Tert. Praescr. 39: VESTIARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4296. —**II.** *Subst.:* **centōnārius,** ii, *m., a maker of patchwork, a dealer in rags,* Petr. 45; Cod. Th. 14, 8; 16, 10 al.

centrālis, e, *adj.* [centrum], *in the middle, central:* terra, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86.

* **centrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *in the middle* or *centre, central,* Fulg. Myth. 1, 11.

† **centrīnae,** ārum, *m.,* = κεντρίναι, *a kind of beetle* or *wasp,* Plin. 17, 27, 44, § 255.

Centrōnes, um, *m.,* = Κέντρωνες, *a people of Gaul.* **I.** In Gallia Narbonensis, now *Centron, in the valley Tarantaise,* Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 135.—Hence, Centronicae Alpes, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—**II.** In Gallia Belgica, near *Courtray,* acc. to Reich. *Thorout,* not far from Brügge, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

* **centrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [centrum], *in the central point:* scobe, i. e. *inward, internal,* Plin. 37, 7, 26, § 98.

† **centrum,** i, *n.,* = κέντρον (a prickle, sharp point). **I.** Centrum circini, *the stationary foot of the compasses, around which the other is carried in making a circle,* Vitr. 3, 1; 9, 5.—Hence, **II.** Meton. **A.** *The middle point of a circle, the centre,* Vitr. 3, 1; 9, 1; Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63; 2, 19, 17, § 81 et saep.—In *plur.:* solis terraeque centra, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281 (in Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40, used as a Greek word).—**B.** *A kernel, a hard knot in the interior of wood, precious stones,* etc., Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 198; 37, 2, 10, § 28; 37, 9, 39, § 120 al.

centum, *indecl. num.* [Sanscr. çatam; Gr. ἑ-κα-τόν; Goth. hund]. **I.** *A hundred:* dies, Cic. Mil. 22, 60: et septem anni, id. Sen. 5, 13.—**II.** Poet., for *an indefinite, large number:* mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum, Verg. G. 2, 43: centum clavibus servata, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: centum puer artium, id. ib. 4, 1, 15: jugera, id. S. 1, 1, 50: greges, id. C. 2, 16, 33: cyathi, id. ib. 3, 8, 14: chlamydes, id. Ep. 1, 6, 41 al.; cf. Quint. 7, 10, 9; and, ludi, Tib. 1, 7, 49 Huschk.

Centumălus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen,* Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66.

centum căpĭta, *a plant, also called* eryngium, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20.—Also **centum căput,** Plin. 1, epit. 22, n. 9.

Centum Cellae or **Centumcellae,** ārum, *f., a seaport town in Etruria,* now *Civita Vecchia,* Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 1.

Centum-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj., a hundredfold,* poet. epithet of the hundred-armed Briareus, Verg. A. 6, 287 Serv.; cf. Macr. S. 5, 14, 8; and of the hundred-gated Thebes, Val. Fl. 6, 118.

centum-pĕda, ae, *m.* [pes], *hundred-footed,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

centumpondium or **centŭpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [centum-pondus], *a weight of a hundred pounds,* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 37; Cato, R. R. 13 *fin.*

centumvir, v. centumviri.

centumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [centumviri], *of* or *pertaining to the centumviri:* judicium, Cic. Caecin. 18, 53; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; Quint. 11, 1, 78; Suet. Vesp. 10: causae, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; Quint. 5, 2, 1 Spald.; Gell. 16, 10, 8: hasta, Suet. Aug. 36: lis, id. Rhet. 6.

centum-vĭri or **centum vĭri,** ōrum, *m., a college* or *bench of judges chosen annually for civil suits, especially those relating to inheritances; consisting of* 105 (in the time of the emperors, of 180) *persons,* Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; id. Caecin. 24, 67; Quint. 3, 10, 3; 4, 2, 5 Spald.; 4, 1, 57; 7, 4, 10; Suet. Aug. 36; id. Dom. 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 33 al.; cf. Fest. s. v. centumviralia, pp. 54 and 64 Müll., and Dict. of Antiq.—Such a college at Perusia, Inscr. Orell. 3719; at Veii, ib. 108; 3448; 3706 al.

centuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. cento]. **I.** *A small patch* or *patchwork,* Sen. Ep. 80, 8; App. M. 1, p. 104 al.—**B.** Esp., *a party-colored saddle-cloth,* Liv. 7, 14, 7 Weissenb. —**II.** *A plant, bind-weed, knotweed:* Polygonum convolvulus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 88, § 138; as *fem.*, id. 26, 11, 66, § 105.

centŭplex (in MSS. also **centĭplex**), plĭcis, *adj.* [centum-plico], *a hundredfold:* murus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 11 (where Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 36, would read centupulus; cf. centuplus): fructus, Prud. Cath. 7, 220: centuplicem ferre frugem, Juvenc. Hist. Sacr. 2, 799.

centŭplĭco, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to increase a hundredfold:* populum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 24, 3. —Hence, **centŭplĭcātus,** a, um, *Part., increased a hundredfold, centuple:* fructus, Prud. Contr. Symm. 2, 1050.—*Subst.:* **centŭplĭcāta,** ōrum, *n., a hundredfold:* capere, Juvenc. Hist. Sacr. 3, 548.—And *adv.:* **centŭplĭcātō** vēnire, *to be sold a hundred times dearer,* Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 101.

centŭplus, a, um, *adj.* [centum-plus], *hundredfold, centuple* (eccl. Lat.): fructus, Vulg. Luc. 8, 8: fenoris usus, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 365: augere populum suum centuplum, Vulg. 1 Par. 21, 3.—As *subst.:* **centŭplum,** i, *n., a hundredfold:* accipere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7; Vulg. Matt. 19, 29: invenire, id. Gen. 26, 12: reddere alicui, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 17.

centŭpondĭum, v. centumpondium.

centŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [centum], orig., *an assemblage* or *a division consisting of a hundred things of a kind;* hence in gen., *any division,* even if it consists not of a hundred. **I.** In agricult., *a number of acres of ground,* Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 10, § 35; cf. id. R. R. 1, 10 *fin.*; 18, 5; Col. 5, 1, 7; Hyg. Lim. p. 154 Goes.—**II.** In milit. lang., *a division of troops, a century, company:* centuriae, quae sub uno centurione sunt, quorum centenarius justus numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26, § 88, p. 26 Bip.: centuriae tres equitum, Ramnenses, Titienses, Luceres, Liv. 1, 13, 8: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 13 sq.; Caes. B. C. 1, 64; 3, 91; Sall. J. 91, 1.—**III.** Of the Roman people, *one of the one hundred and ninety-three orders into which Servius Tullius divided the Roman people according to their property, a century,* Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39 sq. Moser; Liv. 1, 43, 1 sq.; cf. Dion. Halic. 4, 16 sq.; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 477 sq.—Hence the assemblies in which they voted acc. to centuries were called comitia centuriata; v. 1. centurio. The century designated by lot as voting first was called centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20, 49; v. praerogativus; cf. Dict. of Antiq.

centŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [centuria], *pertaining to a century.* **1.** In agriculture: lapides, *boundary stones for single centuries,* Auct. Lim. p. 298 Goes.—**2.** In the division of the people: civis, *appointed to* or *placed in any century,* Fest. s. v. ni quis scivit, p. 177 Müll.—**3.** In milit. lang.: vitis, Macr. S. 1, 23, 16.

centŭrĭātim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** *By companies* or *centuries,* Caes. B. C. 1, 76 Oud. *N. cr.:* centuriatim citare populum, Liv. 6, 20, 10: tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15.—* **II.** Trop., *in masses* or *crowds, by hundreds,* Pompon. ap. Non. p. 18, 12 (Com. Rel. v. 153 Rib.).

centŭrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. centurio], *a dividing into centuries,* only in the Agrimensores, Hyg. Lim. p. 206 Goes.

1. centŭrĭātus, a, um, *Part.,* from 1. centurio.

2. centŭrĭātus, ūs, *m.* [1. centurio]. **I.** *A division into centuries,* Liv. 22, 38, 3. —**II.** [2. centurio.] *The office of centurion,* Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37; id. Pis. 36, 88; Suet. Gram. 24.

1. centŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [centuria], *to divide into centuries* (acc. to centuria, I.). **I.** Of land: agrum, Hyg. Lim. p. 195 Goes.; cf. Fest. p. 53 Müll.—**II.** Of the army (only of infantry; cf. decurio), *to arrange in centuries, assign to companies:* cum homines in tribunali Aurelio palam conscribi centuriarique vidissem, Cic. Red. Quir. 5, 13: rem gerit palam (Octavius); centuriat Capuae; dinumerat. Jam jamque vides bellum, id. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*: juventutem, Liv. 25, 15, 9: seniores quoque, id. 6, 2, 6; 29, 1, 2: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, id. 22, 38, 3; so id. 10, 21, 4: Juventus Romana . . . equis delapsa se ipsam centuriavit, i. e. *reduced to infantry,* Val. Max. 3, 2, n. 8: mulus centuriatus, for *carrying provisions,* Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7, 7.—**B.** Facetiously: eripiam ego hodie concubinam militi, Si centuriati bene sunt maniplares mei, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 3; cf. id. Curc. 4, 4, 29.—**III.** Of the people in the meeting of the council, only *part. perf.:* comitia centuriata, *in which all the Roman people voted according to centuries* (this was done in the choice of higher magistrates, in decisions in respect to war and peace, and, until Sulla's time, in questions affecting life or citizenship; cf. Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 4; Lael. Felix ib. 15, 27, 4; Cic. Red. Sen. 11, 27), Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: quod ad populum centuriatis comitiis tulit, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19; Liv. 3, 55, 3; 8, 12, 15.—Facetiously: Pseudolus mihi centuriata capitis habuit comitia, i. e. *has sentenced me to death,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 134 Lorenz ad loc.—Hence, *P. a.:* **centŭrĭātus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the comitia* centuriata: Centuriata lex, *advised in the* comitia centuriata, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26.

2. centŭrĭo (in many inscriptions before the time of Quintilian erroneously aspirated kenturio, like choronae, praechones, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 20; cf. the letter C), ōnis, *m.* (access. form **centŭrĭōnus,** like curionus and decurionus, acc. to Fest. p. 49 Müll.) [centuria, II.], *the commander of a century, a captain, centurion,* occupying a station below the tribunus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 25; 6, 39; Cic. Balb. 15, 34; Sall. J. 59, 3; Liv. 2, 27, 6; 7, 41, 5; Hor. S. 1, 6, 73; cf. Dict. of Antiq.

centŭrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [2. centurio], *the office of a centurion,* Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 23.—**II.** *An election of centurions,* Tac. A. 1, 44.

Centŭrĭpae, ārum, *f.* (or perh. **-a,** ōrum, *n.*; access. form **Centŭrĭpīnum,** i, *n.*, Mel. 2, 7, 16), = Κεντόριπα, τά, Thuc., *a very old town in Sicily, near Ætna,* now *Centorbi,* Sil. 14, 204 (al. leg. Centăripe); Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 86.—Hence, **II. Centŭrĭpīnus,** a, um, *adj., of Centuripæ:* legati, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: populus, id. ib. 2, 2, 58, § 143; 2, 3, 45, § 108: crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31.—And *subst.:* **Centŭrĭpīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Centuripæ,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 50; 2, 3, 45, § 108; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

centussis, is, *m.* [centum-as], *a hundred* asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170; 9, § 81; *gen.* centussis, Varr. ap. Gell. 15, 19, 2.—*Abl.* centusse, Pers. 5, 191.—*Plur.:* centus-

sibus, Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll.—Hence, in allusion to the law of Faunius, limiting the expenditure on games: Fauni centussis misellus, Lucil. ap. Gell. 2, 24, 4.

cēnŭla (**caen-** or **coen-**), ae, *f. dim.* [cena], *a little dinner:* hesterna, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: facere cenulas, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Claud. 21: parva, Mart. 5, 78 *fin.*

Ceos, v. Cea.

cēpa, v. caepa.

† **cēpaea,** ae, *f.*, = κηπαία, *a plant similar to the portulacca, the portulacca-leaved sedum:* Sedum cepaea, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 52, § 84.

† **cĕphălaea,** ae, *f.*, = κεφαλαία, *a continued pain in the head, a lasting headache,* Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 135; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

† **cĕphălaeōta,** ae, *m.*, = κεφαλαιώτης, *a collector of a capitation tax,* Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6.

† **cĕphălalgĭa,** or euphon. **cĕphălargĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κεφαλαλγία, *a headache,* Plin. Val. 1, 3; Aem. Mac. cap. de Acidula.

† **cĕphălalgĭcus** (euphon. **cĕphălargĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*, = κεφαλαλγικός, *sick with a headache:* equus, Veg. 1, 25, 2.

Cĕphălēnĭa (**-allānia**), ae, *f.*, = Κεφαλληνία or Κεφαλληνία, *the largest island in the Ionian Sea,* now *Cephalonia,* Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54 sq.; Liv. 37, 13, 11; 38, 9, 10; 38, 28, 7; Flor. 2, 9, 4.—**II.** Hence, **a. Cĕphălēnes,** um, *m.*, = Κεφαλῆνες, *the inhabitants of Cephalenia,* Liv. 37, 13, 12; Sil. 15, 305.—**b. Cĕphălēnītae,** ārum, *m.*, the same, Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 68.

† **cĕphălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κεφαλικός; in medicine, *of* or *relating to the head, head-:* emplastrum, Cels. 5, 19, 7; Veg. 6, 28, 1.

Cĕphălio, ōnis, *m.*, prob. *a slave of Atticus,* Cic. Att. 9, 25 *init.* al.

cĕphălo, ōnis, *m.*, = ἐγκέφαλον, *a palm-tree,* Pall. Apr. 5, 2 Schneid.

Cĕphăloedis, is, *f.* (**Cĕphăloedĭum,** ii, *n.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 596 P.), = Κεφαλοιδίς Ptol., Κεφαλοίδιον Strab., *a small fortified town in Sicily, in the region of Himera,* now *Cefali,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cĕphăloedĭtānus,** a, um, *adj., of Cephalœdis:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.—And *subst.:* **Cĕphăloedĭtāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Cephalœdis,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130.—**B. Cĕphăloedĭas,** ădis, *adj. fem., of Cephalœdis:* ora, Sil. 14, 252.

cĕphălōtē, ēs, *adj. f.*, = κεφαλωτή, *having a head* (pure Lat. capitata), Ser. Samm. 23, 427.

Cĕphălus, i, *m.*, = Κέφαλος, *a son of Deioneus* (Hyg. Fab. 189) or *of Pandion* (id. ib. 279), *a grandson of Æolus* (hence, Aeolides, Ov. M. 6, 681), *the husband of Procris,* whom he, when watched by her, unintentionally shot, Ov. M. 6, 681; 7, 665 sq.; 7, 841; Hyg. Astr. 2, 35; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 445.

Cēphēis, ĭdis, v. Cepheus, II. C.

Cephēius, a, um, v. Cepheus, II. A.

† **cēphēnes,** um, *m.*, = κηφῆνες. **1.** *The drones in a swarm of bees* (pure Lat. fuci), Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48.—**2. Cēphēnes,** um, *a people of Ethiopia* (so called from their king, Cepheus), Ov. M. 5, 1 and 97.—Hence, **Cēphēnus,** a, um, *adj., Ethiopian:* proceres, *the Ethiopian chiefs,* Ov. M. 4, 764.

Cēpheus (dissyl.), ei (*gen.* Cēphĕos, Germ. Arat. 189; *acc.* Cēphĕă, Ov. M. 5, 42; Mel. 1, 11, 3), *m.*, = Κηφεύς, *a king of Ethiopia* (acc. to Mel. l. l. at Joppa, in Phoenicia), *husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus;* finally placed with these three among the stars, Ov. M. 4, 738; 5, 12; Hyg. Fab. 64; id. Astr. 2, 9; 3, 8; Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; id. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Germ. Arat. 184 al.—**II.** Hence, *adjj.* **A. Cēphēius,** a, um, *of Cepheus:* Andromeda, Prop. 1, 3, 3; Ov. H. 15, 35: virgo, the same, id. A. 3, 3, 17.—**B. Cēphēus** (trisyl.), a, um, *of Cepheus,* = *Ethiopian:* Meroe, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 78: arva, Ov. M. 4, 669.—**C. Cēphēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = *Andromeda,* Ov. A. A. 3, 191; Manil. 1, 426.

Cēphīsus (**-ŏs**) or **Cēphissus,** i, *m.*, = Κηφισός or Κηφισσός. **I.** *A river in Phocis and Bœotia,* now *Cephisso, Gaurio,* or *Gerios,* Ov. M. 3, 19; Stat. Th. 7, 349; Luc. 3, 175; Plin. 4, 7, 12, §§ 26 and 27; *as river-god, father of Narcissus,* Ov. M. 3, 343; Stat. Th. 7, 340.—**2.** Hence, **a. Cēphīsius** or **Cēphissius,** i, *m.*, = Narcissus, Ov. M. 3, 351.—**b. Cēphīsis** or **Cēphissis,** ĭdis, *adj. fem., of Cephisus:* undas, Ov. M. 1, 369.—**II.** *A river on the west side of Athens, emptying into the Saronic Gulf,* Ov. M. 7, 388.—**B.** Hence, **1. Cēphīsia,** ae, *f., name of a small district of Attica, abounding in springs,* Gell. 1, 2, 2; 18, 10, 1; and of *a fountain,* Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—**2. Cēphīsias** (**Cēphissias**), ădis, *adj. fem., of Cephisus:* ora, *the banks of the Attic Cephisus,* where Procrustes had his abode, Ov. M. 7, 438.

cēpīna, ae, v. caepina.

cēpītis or **cēpŏlătītis,** ĭdis, *f., a precious stone* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 152.

cepolindrum, i, *n., a kind of condiment,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43.

cēpŏnīdes, um, *f., a precious stone* now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **cēpŏs Aphrŏdītēs,** = κῆπος Ἀφροδίτης, hortus Veneris, *a plant,* usu. called cotyledon, q. v., App. Herb. 43.

‡ **cēpŏtăphĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [cepotaphium], *a little tomb in a garden,* Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 184; Inscr. Fabr. 115; 294.

† **cēpŏtăphĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κηποτάφιον, *a tomb in a garden,* Inscr. Orell. 4514 sq.

cēpulla, ae, v. caepina.

† **cēpūrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κηπουρικός, *of* or *pertaining to gardening:* loca, Firm. Math. 2, 12.—Hence, in *neutr. plur.:* **Cēpūrĭca;** *gen.* -côn, *a treatise on gardening,* Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177.

† **Cēpūrŏs,** i, *m.*, = κηπουρός, *a gardener,* the title of the third book of Apicius.

cēra, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. kar-, to scatter, throw away; cf. Gr. κρίνω; Lat. cerno; Gr. κηρός; cf. sincerus], *wax,* Lucr. 6, 516; 6, 966; Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; Col. 9, 15, 8; 9, 16, 1; Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83 sq. et saep.; Verg. E. 2, 32.—In *plur., the wax cells of the hives,* Verg. G. 4, 57; 4, 162; 4, 241; Col. 9, 15; 9, 7 sq.; Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 118 al.—**II.** M e t o n., acc. to its diff. uses. **A.** Most freq., *a writing-tablet covered with wax,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 59; id. Curc. 3, 40; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 62; Ov. M. 9, 521; Liv. 1, 24, 7; Quint. 1, 1, 27; 10, 3, 31; 11, 2, 32; Suet. Caes. 83 al.—Hence, prima, secunda, etc., cera, *the first,* etc., *leaf* or *page,* Suet. Ner. 17; Hor. S. 2, 5, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92.—**B.** *A seal of wax,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 96; Cic. Fl. 16, 37; Ov. Am. 2, 15, 16; Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137.—**C.** *A waxen image of an ancestor, a wax figure:* cera illa (sc. majorum imaginum) atque figura, Sall. J. 4, 6; Ov. F. 1, 591; Juv. 8, 19; cf.: expressi cerâ voltus, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6.—**D.** *Wax used in encaustic painting,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4 Schneid.; Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49; id. 35, 11, 39, § 122; and 35, 11, 41, § 149; Stat. S. 1, 1, 100.

† **cērăchātes,** ae, *m.*, = κηραχάτης, *a precious stone, the wax-agate* (so called from its color), Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

Cĕrambus, i, *m.*, = Κέραμβος, *a mythological person, changed, in the time of the flood of Deucalion, into a beetle,* Ov. M. 7, 353.

1. Cĕrămīcus, i, *m.*, = Κεραμεικός (the pot-maker), *the name of two places, one within and the other without Athens;* in the latter were the monuments and statues of heroes that had fallen in war, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; id. Leg. 2, 26, 64; Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20; 37, 12, 45, § 155 (cf. Pausan. 1, 29, 2 Siebel. and Meurs. in Thes. Gron. iv. p. 1006 sq.).

2. Cĕrămīcus, a, um, v. Ceramus.

† **cĕrămītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κεραμῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of brick,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

Cĕrămus, i, *m.*, = Κέραμος, *a town on the coast of Caria,* after which the Ceramicus Sinus (now *the Gulf of Kos*) is named, Mel. 1, 16, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 29, §§ 107 and 109.

cērārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cera], *pertaining to wax,* only *subst.* **I.** Cerarius, ii, *m.* **A.** Κηροπώλης, *a dealer in wax,* Gloss. Gr. Lat.—**B.** *A writer upon wax tablets,* Inscr. Orell. 4109.—* **II. cērārĭa,** ae, *f., she who makes wax-lights,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101 dub.—* **III. cērārĭum,** ii, *n., wax-money, a revenue either for wax used in waxen tablets, or, perhaps, as a fee for affixing a seal,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

† **cĕrăs,** ătis, *n.*, = κέρας (a horn), *a kind of wild parsnip,* App. Herb. 80.—**II.** Hesperion Ceras, = Ἑσπέριον κέρας, *a mountain on the west coast of Libya,* Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 197.

† **cĕrăsĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κεράσινος, *cherry-colored:* cingulum, Petr. 28, 8: tunica, id. 67, 4.

† **cĕrastes,** ae or is, *m.*, = κεράστης (horned). **I.** *A horned serpent, the cerastes:* Coluber cerastes, Linn.; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; 11, 37, 45, § 126; Luc. 9, 716; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27; Cels. 5, 27, 7; as an attrib. of the hair of the Furies, Stat. Th. 1, 103; 11, 65; Claud. ap. Rufin. 1, 96; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 346.—**II.** *A kind of horned worm injurious to trees,* Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220; 17, 24, 37, § 221.—**III.** As *nom. propr.:* **Cĕrastae,** ārum, *m.*, acc. to the fable, *a horned people in Cyprus,* changed by Venus into bullocks, Ov. M. 10, 222 sq.

cĕrăsum, i, *n.*, v. 1. cerasus, II.

1. cĕrăsus, i, *f.*, = κέρασος, *the cherry-tree,* brought by Lucullus from Cerasus, in Pontus, to Italy, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 2; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 18; Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102; Col. 11, 2, 96; Ov. Nuc. 32 al.—**II.** *A cherry,* Prop. 4 (5), 2, 15; in prose, instead of it, *neutr.:* **cĕrăsum,** i, Cels. 2, 24, 27; Pall. Oct. 12, 7 al.—Of doubtful gender: ceraso, Pers. 6, 36: cerasorum, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102; 15, 28, 34, § 112.

2. Cĕrăsūs, untis, *f.*, = Κερασοῦς, *a town in Pontus, where the cherry is native* (v. 1. cerasus), now *Keresun,* Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

† **cĕrătĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κερατία, *a plant with a single leaf,* Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52.

† **cĕrătĭas,** ae, *m.*, = κερατίας, *a kind of comet resembling a horn,* Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

† **cĕrătīna,** ae, *f.*, = κερατίνα, *the sophistical argument concerning horns* (quod non perdidisti habes; cornua non perdidisti: habes igitur cornua, Gell. 18, 2, 8; cf. Sen. Ep. 45, 7), Quint. 1, 10, 5 Spald.; Front. Eloq. p. 86 Nieb.

† **cĕrătītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κερατῖτις (horned), *a kind of wild poppy,* Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205.

† **cĕrătĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κεράτιον (St. John's bread), *a Greek weight corresponding to the Latin* siliqua = 2. calculi, Auct. Ponder. in Goes. Agrar. p. 322 (in Col. 5, 10, 20, and Arb. 25, 1, written as Greek).

cērātum, i (**cērōtum,** i, Mart. 11, 98; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 3, 7, 2: **cērātōrium,** ii, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11; id. Tard. 2, 3; Marc. Emp. 35: **cērōtūrium,** ii, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9), *n.*, = κηρωτόν, *a wax plaster, wax salve, wax pomatum,* Cels. 4, 4, 2; 4, 4, 20; 4, 4, 24; Col. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124; 22, 24, 56, § 117; 26, 14, 87, § 141; Scrib. Comp. 250.

* **cērātūra,** ae, *f.* [cera], *a smearing over or covering with wax,* Col. 12, 50, 16.

cērātus, a, um, *Part.*, from cero.

† **cĕraula,** ae, *m.*, = κεραύλης, *a horn-blower, corneter,* App. M. 8, p. 213; id. Flor. 4, p. 342.

cĕraunĭa, v. ceronia.

† **cĕraunĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κεραύνιος (pertaining to thunder or lightning). **I.** Gemma (also **cĕraunĭum,** Claud. Laud. Ser. 77; and: **cĕraunus,** Prud. Psych. 470), *a precious stone,* perh. *a kind of onyx,* Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 134 sq.; or *a meteoric stone,* id. 37, 10, 65, § 176; Lampr. Elag. 21; Inscr. Orell. 2510: gemma, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 67 and 75.—**II.** Vites, *of a red color,* Col. 3, 2, 1: uvae, Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17.—**III.** *Nom. propr.:* **Cĕraunĭi,** *m.* **A.** (Also **Cĕraunĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, Verg. G. 1, 332; id. A. 3, 506;

Prop. 1, 8, 19; and **Cĕraunum saxum,** id. 2 (3), 16, 3.) Κεραύνια ὄρη, *a ridge of mountains in Epirus, on the borders of Grecian Illyria*, now *Monti della Chimæra* or *Kimara*, Mel. 2, 3, 10: a Cerauniis montibus, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119: Cerauniorum saxa, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 17; Flor. 2, 9, 4.—**B.** *A mountain in Asia Minor, between the Black and Caspian Seas*, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 3, 5, 4; called Ceraunius mons, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; Mart. Cap. 6, § 683.—**C.** Ceraunius saltus, *a mountain in Libya*, Mel. 3, 8, 10.

† **Cĕraunŏbŏlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Κεραυνοβολία, *the hurling of the thunderbolts, a painting of Apelles* (*acc.* -an), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

1. cĕraunus, a, um, v. ceraunius.

2. Cĕraunus, i, *m.*, = Κεραυνός, *cognomen of king Ptolemæus, of Macedonia, son of Ptolemæus Lagi*, Nep. Reg. 3, 4.

Cerbĕrion, ii, *n.*, *ancient name of the town Cimmerium, on the Cimmerian Bosphorus*, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.

Cerbĕrus (**-ros**), i, *m.*, = Κέρβερος, *the three-* (acc. to others, the hundred-) *headed monster Cerberus*, Lucr. 3, 10; 3, 24; Verg. G. 4, 483; id. A. 6, 417; Prop. 3 (4), 5, 44; Hor. C. 2, 19, 29; 3, 11, 17; Ov. M. 4, 450; Hyg. Fab. 151 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 400; Hor. C. 2, 13, 34); Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 al.—Hence, **II. Cerbĕrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cerberus:* facies canum, Lucr. 4, 735: os, Ov. M. 4, 501: latratus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 249: portae, i. e. *of the Lower World*, id. Th. 8, 56.

Cercasōrum, i, *n.*, = Κερκάσωρον, *a city of Egypt*, now *El-Arkas*, Mel. 1, 9, 2.

‡ **cercĕris,** *a bird living in the water and on land*, Varr. L. L. 5, 13, 23 Speng. *N. cr.* (Müll. § 79, κερκουρίς).

Cercĕtae, arum, *m.*, *a people of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 16; Mel. 1. 2, 5 al.

Cercĕtius, ii, *m.*, *a southern spur of Mount Pindus in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 14, 7; cf. Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

Cercīna, ae, *f.*, = Κέρκινα, *an island off the east coast of Africa, with a town of the same name*, now *Kerkein* or *Kerkena*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41; Auct. B. Afr. 34; Liv. 33, 48, 11; Tac. A. 1, 53; 4, 13; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 42.—*The inhabitants*, **Cercīnātes,** Auct. B. Afr. 34.

Cercinītis, idis, *f.*, *a small island very near Cercina, connected with it by a bridge*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41.

Cercinium, i, *n.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 31, 41, 1 and 3.

† **cercītis,** idis, *f.*, = κερκῖτις, *a species of olive-tree*, Col. 5, 8, 3.

Cercius, ii, v. Circius.

Cerco, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Liv. 42, 6 *init.*

‡ **cercolips,** v. corcholopis.

† **cercŏpĭthēcus,** i, *m.*, = κερκοπίθηκος, *a monkey with a tail*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 26; Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Mart. 14, 202; 14, 128; divine honors were paid to it by the Egyptians, Juv. 15, 4.—*Acc.* cercopithecon, Mart. 7, 87, 4.—**II.** *A proper name*, Suet. Ner. 30.

† **cercōps,** ōpis, *m.*, = κέρκωψ. **I.** *A species of long-tailed apes*, Manil. 4, 664; cf. Amm. 22, 14, 3.—**II.** *The name of a Pythagorean philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107.—**III. Cercōpes,** um, *m.*, = Κέρκωπες, *a cunning, trickish people on the island of Pithecusa, changed by Jupiter into monkeys*, Ov. M. 14, 92.

† **cercūrus** (**cercȳrus**), i, *m.*, = κέρκουρος, *a kind of light vessel peculiar to the Cyprians*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 86; id. Stich. 2, 2, 44; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 533, 27; Liv. 33, 19, 10; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—**II.** *A sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 102; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

Cercyo, ōnis, *m.*, = Κερκυών, *a celebrated robber in Attica, conquered and slain by Theseus at Eleusis*, Ov. M. 7, 439; Hyg. Fab. 187; Gell. 15, 21, 1.—*Acc.* Gr. Cercyona, Stat. Th. 12, 577.—Hence, **II. Cercyŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Cercyon:* corpora, Ov. Ib. 410.

cercȳrus, i, v. cercurus, II.

Cerdiciates, ium, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Liv. 32, 29, 7.

† **cerdo,** ōnis, *m.*, = κέρδων [κέρδος], *a handicraftsman*, Juv. 4, 153; 8, 182: sutor, *a cobbler*, Mart. 3, 59; cf. id. 3, 16.—**II.** *A proper name*, esp. *of slaves*, Dig. 38, 1, 42; Inscr. Orell. 4161.

Cĕrĕālis (**Cĕriālis;** cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 177; so Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2 and 4 Orell.), e, *adj.* [Ceres]. **I.** *Pertaining to Ceres, devoted to her*, and, meton., *pertaining to the cultivation of land, grain*, or *agriculture:* nemus, *sacred to Ceres*, Ov. M. 8, 741: sacrum, id. Am. 3, 10, 1: Eleusin, id. F. 4, 507; id. M. 7, 439 (cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4: Eleusin Cereri consecrata): papaver (as her symbolic attribute), Verg. G. 1, 212 Heyne; Col. 10, 314: cenae, i. e. *splendid, like those at the festivals of Ceres*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: sulci, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 11: munera, id. M. 11, 121; 13, 639: dona, id. ib. 11, 122; id. F. 1, 683; 6, 391 (cf.: dona Cereris, id. M. 5, 655): herbae, id. F. 4, 911: libum, id. ib. 1, 127: semina, id. M. 1, 123: culmus, Verg. G. 2, 517: arma, i. e. *the implements for grinding and baking*, id. A. 1, 177: solum, i. e. *the cake laid on the ground*, id. ib. 7, 111 (cf. id. ib. v. 109): aediles, *who had the superintendence of provisions;* v. aedilis *fin.*—Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **Cĕrĕālia,** ium, *n.* (also in appos.: Cerealia ludi, Liv. 30, 39, 8; cf.: Megalesia ludi, al.), *the festival of Ceres, celebrated on the 10th of April*, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2 and 4; Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; Ov. F. 4, 619; cf. id. ib. 389 sq.—**II.** *A Roman cognomen*, Mart. 4, 8; 12, 52.

‡ **Cĕrĕālitas,** ātis, *f.* [Cerealis], *the office of a Cereal edile*, Inscr. Orell. 3994.

cĕrĕbellāre, is, *n.* [cerebellum], *a brain-covering*, i. e. *a head-covering;* only Veg. 3, 7, 1; 3, 11, 3; 3, 12, 6; 5, 32, 3.

cĕrĕbellum, i, *n. dim.* [cerebrum], *a small brain*, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 100; 30, 13, 38, § 112; * Suet. Vit. 13.—Figuratively, Petr. 76, 1.

cĕrĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a madness of the brain, hare-brained, hot-brained, passionate*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 22, 8 sq.: unus, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 21 (but Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36, ellebosus).—Of animals: boves, Col. 2, 11, 11.

cĕrĕbrum (per tmesin: saxo cerecomminuit-brum, Enn. ap. Don. p. 1777 P., and ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 412), i, *n.* [root kar- of κάρη, v. celsus *init.;* and root bhar- of φέρω, fero; cf. Corss. Beitr. p. 354], *the brain*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 32; 5, 2, 7; Verg. A. 5, 413; 9, 419; Lucr. 6, 804; Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133 sq.; 33, 6, 34, § 102 et saep.—**B.** Meton., *understanding*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 30; Hor. S. 2, 3, 75; Phaedr. 1, 7, 2; Suet. Calig. 50.—*Anger, choler*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 17: o te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! (= cerebrosus, *passionate*), Hor. S. 1, 9, 11.—* **II.** Transf. to plants, *the pith in the upper part*, Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 36.

Cērellia (**Caer-**), ae, *f.*, *a Roman lady mentioned in the letters of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 1; id. Att. 12, 51, 3.

* **cērĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cereus], *of the color of wax:* pruna, Col. 10, 404 (in Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41, called cerina).

Cĕrēs (cf. Verg. G. 1, 96; Ov. F. 4, 615; Mart. 3, 58, 6), ĕris (*gen.* CERERVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 626, 225; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1364), *f.* [Sabini Cererem panem appellant, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 7; prop. the goddess of creation (cf. Serv. l. l.), from the stem cer, Sanscr. kri, to make], *the daughter of Saturn and Ops*, Ov. F. 6, 285, *sister of Jupiter and Pluto, mother of Proserpine, goddess of agriculture*, esp. *of the cultivation of corn, and of the growth of fruits in gen.* (cf. Cerealis); represented as upon a chariot drawn by dragons, with a torch in her hand, and crowned with poppies or ears of corn, Ov. F. 4, 497; 4, 561; 3, 786; 4, 616; id. Am. 3, 10, 3; Tib. 1, 1, 15; 2, 1, 4; Verg. G. 1, 96; Hor. C. S. 30; cf. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 357 sq.: templum Desertae Cereris, *deserted* (because the temple was in a solitary, secluded place), Verg. A. 2, 714: Cereri nuptias facere, i. e. *without wine*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 343.—From the names of places where she was worshipped, called Ceres Hennensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107; Lact. 2, 4, 28: Catinensis, id. l. l.: Eleusina, id. 1, 21, 24: Milesia, id. 2, 7, 19; cf. Val. Max. 1, 1, ext. 5.—**B.** Ceres profunda or inferna, i. e. Proserpina, Stat. Th. 4, 460; 5, 156; cf.: sacerdos Cererum, Inscr. Orell. 6082.—**II.** Meton., *food, bread, fruit, corn, grain*, etc., Fest. s. v. cocus, p. 45; cf.: fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; Verg. G. 1, 297; id. A. 1, 177; 1, 701; Hor. C. 3, 24, 13; id. Epod. 16, 43; Ov. M. 3, 437; 8, 292; 11, 112 al.—Prov.: sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.

1. cērĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cera], *waxen, of wax.* **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: effigies, Hor. S. 1, 8, 30: imago, id. ib. 1, 8, 43; id. Epod. 17, 76; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 265: castra, *cells of wax, honey-comb*, Verg. A. 12, 589; cf. regna, *waxen realms*, id. G. 4, 202: simul acra, Ov. H. 6, 91.—**B.** *Subst.:* **cērĕus,** i, *m.* (sc. funis), *a waxlight, wax taper*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen. Ep. 122, 10; id. Brev. Vit. 20, 5; id. Tranq. 11, 7. Such waxlights were brought by clients to their patrons as presents at the time of the Saturnalia, Fest. s. v. cereos, p. 54 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 7 and 11; Mart. 5, 18.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Wax-colored:* pruna, Verg. E. 2, 53; cf. Ov. M. 13, 818: abolla, Mart. 4, 53: turtur, id. 3, 58: cerei coloris electrum, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.—* **B.** *Pliant, soft, like wax:* bracchia Telephi, Hor. C. 1, 13, 2.—Hence, **C.** Trop., *easily moved* or *persuaded:* cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163.

2. cērĕus, i, *m.*, v. 1. cereus, I. B.

cerevisia, ae, v. cervisia.

†† **ceria** or **cerea,** ae, *f.*, *a Spanish drink, prepared from corn*, = celia and cerevisia, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164.

* **cērĭfico,** āvi, 1 [cera-facio], lit., *to make wax;* hence of the purple-fish, *to slime over, to prepare a slimy nest for eggs*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133.

Cērillae, ārum, *f.*, = Κηρίλλοι, *a small town on the sea-coast of Bruttium destroyed by Hannibal*, now *Cirella Vecchia*, Sil. 8, 580.

cērĭmōnia, v. caerimonia.

† **cērintha,** ae (**-ē,** ēs, Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70), *f.*, = κηρινθη, *a plant which bees are fond of, wax-flower:* Cerinthe major, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 63; Col. 9, 8, 13.

† **cērinthus,** i, *m.*, = κήρινθος, *bee-bread, called also* erithace or sandaraca, Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.

† **cērĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κήρινος, *wax-colored, yellow like wax:* pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41 sq.: berylli, id. 37, 5, 20, § 77.—**II.** *Subst.:* **cērĭna,** ōrum, *n.*, *a wax-colored garment*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 51; cf. Non. p. 548, 33.

‡ **cērĭŏlārĭum,** ii, or **cērĭŏlāre,** is, *n.*, *a candlestick for wax tapers*, Inscr. Orell. 2505 sq.; 2515; Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, 273; Inscr. Orell. 4068.

† **cērītis,** idis, *f.*, = κηρῖτις, *wax-stone, a precious stone*, now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

† **cērĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κηρίον (v. Liddell and Scott, under the word, II.), *a bad species of swelling* or *ulcer*, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 11; 23, 7, 63, § 119 (in Cels. 5, 28, 13, written as Greek).

Cermălus, i, v. Germalus.

cernentia, ae, *f.* [cernens, cerno], *the sight, seeing*, opp. to caecitas, Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 384 and 386.

cerno, crēvi, crētum (*part. pass.* cretus is apparently used only once: cineris bene creti, Pall. 12, 22, 3; but freq. in the compounds of cerno; for the simple *part.*, the orig. form certus also is very rarely used: certā deinde sorte senatus consultum factum est, Liv. 36, 2, 2; v. under II. C., and cf. certus), 3, *v. a.* [root car- for scar-, to separate; cf. κρίνω; hence, σκώρ, stercus, screo; cf. cera]. **I.** *To separate, sift* (rare): per cribrum, Cato, R. R. 107, 1: farinam cribro, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; cf. id. 33, 5, 26, § 87; Pall. Jun. 1; Veg. 3, 28, 6: in cribris omnia cerne cavis, Ov. Med. Fac. 62; cf.: per densa foramina, id. ib. 89: cineris bene creti, *well sifted*, Pall. Nov. 22.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** *To separate, distinguish by the senses*, mostly *by the eyes*, i. e. *to perceive, see, discern* (syn.: video, conspicio; class. in prose and poetry; most freq. probably in Lucretius, where it is used about a hundred times); rarely by the ears; v. infra: lumen jubarve in caelo cerno?

Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; 7, § 76 ib.: sed quis illic est, procul quem video? estne hic Hegio? si satis cerno, is hercle'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85: tum porro varios rerum sentimus odores, nec tamen ad nareis venienteis cernimus unquam: nec voces cernere suemus, Lucr. 1, 300; 4, 598: quod nequeunt oculis rerum primordia cerni, id. 1, 269; v. also id. 2, 314 sq.; 4, 242; cf. id. 2, 837: acute, id. 4, 811; cf.: cerno acutum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: altaria exhalare vapore, Lucr. 3, 432; 2, 928 al.—Hence, sometimes opp. to hearing: ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur, Nep. Timol. 2, 2; or to mental perception: quem ego tam video animo, quam ea, quae oculis cernimus, Cic. Fam. 6, 3, 2: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: quae cernere et videre non possumus, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. id. Rep. 6, 20, 21 sq.: ego Catuli Cumanum ex hoc loco cerno, Pompeianum non cerno, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ut ea cernimus quae videmus, id. Mil. 29, 79: omnia sic aperiam, ut ea cernere oculis videamini, id. Clu. 24, 66: coram aliquid, *to witness*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8; Verg. A. 2, 538: aliquem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: acies a nostris cernebatur, id. B. C. 3, 69: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: simile quiddam facientes aves cernimus, id. 2, 6, 7: me miserum, turbâ quod non ego cernar in illâ, Ov. P. 4, 4, 43: Constitit alma Venus, nulli cernenda, id. M. 15, 844; Curt. 8, 13, 16; Tac. A. 1, 59.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: sensumque inesse et motum in membris cerno, Canius ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.: neque mutari ac misceri omnia cerneres, Sall. C. 2, 3: quos ad resistendum concucurrisse cernebat, * Suet. Caes. 15 *fin.*: cernis ut insultent Rutuli? Verg. A. 10, 20: cerne quam tenui vos parte contingat, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: cerneres, quanta audacia fuisset, etc., Sall. C. 61, 1.—*Impers.* with *acc.* and *inf.*: cernebatur, novissimos illorum premi vehementer, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 Herz. *N. cr.*—So *impers.* with *rel.-clause*: ut non solum auribus acciperetur, sed etiam oculis cerneretur quem detulisset, Nep. Timol. 2, 2.—Ante-class., of the hearing: vox illius certe est: idem omnes cernimus, Att. ap. Non. p. 261, 11, and perh. also, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.—Hence, **b.** Cerni aliquâ re or in aliquâ re, *to become distinguished* or *known in something*: fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66; so id. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64: atque hae quidem virtutes cernuntur in agendo, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 78; id. Top. 21, 80 (also in Quint. 3, 5, 18).—* **c.** *Have before the mind, have respect to, regard* any one: ubi gratus, si non eum ipsi cernunt grati, cui referunt gratiam? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49.—**B.** Transf. to intellectual objects, *to perceive, comprehend, understand* (syn.: intellego, cognosco, perspicio): neque tanta in rebus obscuritas, ut eas (res) non penitus acri vir ingenio cernat, si modo aspexerit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: jam cernam mene an illam potiorem putes, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 20: (antiquitas) hoc melius ea fortasse, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. ib. 1, 12, 26; id. Fin. 1, 19, 64; id. Top. 5, 27; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: quae cum ego non solum suspicarer, sed plane cernerem, id. Agr. 2, 4, 9; id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: ut consuetum facile amorem cerneres, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108.—Hence, **b.** Rarely of future events, *to foresee, discern beforehand*: cerno animo sepultâ in patriâ miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: cerno jam animo, quanto omnia uberiora atque ornatiora futura sint, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2.—**C.** *To decide something that is contested or doubtful* (judicially), *to decree, determine* (more rare than decernere): quotcumque senatus creverit populusque jusserit tot sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: quodcumque senatus creverit agunto, id. ib. 3, 3, 8, § 6: jurati cernant, Pac. ap. Non. p. 261, 13: illum locum tempusque consilio destinatum quid de Armeniâ cernerent, Tac. A. 15, 14: priusquam id sors cerneret, Liv. 43, 12, 2: certâ sorte, *after the lot was decided*, id. 36, 2, 2.—Hence, **b.** *To decide by contending* or *fighting* (more rare than the *freq.* certare, and even in Seneca's time out of use; cf. Sen. Ep. 58, 3): ferro non auro vitam (*acc. respect* = de vitâ) cernamus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; id. ap. Non. p. 261, 19, and ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; Pac. ap. Non. p. 261, 21: nisi esset qui armis secum vellet cernere, Att. ap. Non. p. 261, 17: cernere ferro, Verg. A. 12, 709 (also ap. Sen. Ep. 58, 3); so, cernere certamen, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 15; id. Cas. 3, 1, 2; Lucr. 5, 394: pro patriâ, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis, * Sall. C. 59, 5 Kritz *N. cr.* (al. certare): seu libeat duplicem sejunctim cernere martem, Tib. 4, 1, 103.—Humorously, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77.—**D.** In gen., *to decide for something, to conclude upon, resolve* (syn.: constituo, decerno; also rare): praesidium castris educere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 261, 5: acribus inter se cum armis confligere, id. ib. p. 261, 6: te mihi amicam esse crevi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 1 (crevi valet constitui, Varr. L. L. 7, § 98 Müll.); Cat. 64, 150.—Hence, **E.** In judic. lang. t. t., of inheritances. **1.** *To resolve to enter upon an inheritance*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 98 Müll.; cf. Tit. 22, 27, and cretio.—**2.** *To make known this determination*, Tit. 22, 28 and 30; Cic. Att. 11, 2, 1.—**3.** = adire, *to enter upon an inheritance*, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 40; Liv. 24, 25, 3; 40, 8, 17; Plin. Ep. 10, 79, 2; Quint. Decl. 261; Fest. p. 41.—**b.** Trop.: debet etiam fratris Appii amorem erga me cum reliquâ hereditate crevisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10; so id. Fam. 9, 14, 4; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3.—*P. a.* v. certus.

cernŭālĭa, v. consualia.

cernŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [cernuo], *to throw down*: non vertit fortuna sed cernulat et allidit, Sen. Ep. 8, 4.

cernŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *turning a somersault* (late Lat.), App. M. 9, p. 235, 28.

cernŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [cernuus], *to throw* or *fall head foremost* (only ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 21, 8; App. M. 1, 19, p. 111, 9; Front. Princ. Hist. 5.—In *dep.* form: tigres cernuantur, Sol. 17: equus de industriâ cernuatus, id. 45.

1. cernŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root kar, v. celsus; cf. κάρηνον, cerebrum], *with the face turned towards the earth, inclined forwards, stooping* or *bowing forwards* (very rare and only poet.): cernuus dicitur proprie inclinatus, quasi quod terram cernit, Non. p. 20, 33 sq.; Lucil. ib. p. 21, 1: ejectoque incumbit cernuus armo, * Verg. A. 10, 894 (v. Serv. ad h. l.): cernuus inflexo sonipes effuderat armo, Sil. 10, 255 sq.; Arn. 7, p. 246.—Hence, **II.** *That turns a somersault; a tumbler, mountebank*, κυβιστητήρ, πεταυριστής, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 6; Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 894; cf. Gloss. Philox.: cernuli πεταυρισταί.

2. cernŭus, i, *m.*, *a kind of shoe*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 55 Müll., and Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 13.

cēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cera], *to cover, overlay*, or *smear with wax, to wax*: dolia, Col. 12, 52, 15.—More freq. in *part. pass.*: cerata tabula, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 18: tabella, * Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. Dig. 32, 52: pennae, * Hor. C. 4, 2, 2: taedae, Ov. H. 7, 23: rates, id. ib. 5, 42; cf. puppes, id. R. Am. 447.

cērŏfĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [cera-fero], *the waxlight bearer, an attendant at Christian ceremonial worship* (eccl. Lat.), Isid. Orig. 7, 12, 29.

‡ **Ceroliensis** locus, *a place in Rome, a part of the Carinæ*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.

† **cērōma**, ătis, *n.* (*abl. plur.* ceromatis, Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 168; *acc. plur.* ceromas, Arn. 3, 114), = κήρωμα, *an ointment for wrestlers, much used in the time of the emperors*, Plin. l. l.; 28, 4, 13, § 51; Mart. 4, 19; 7, 32; 14, 50.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The place for wrestling*: in ceromate sedere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5.—**B.** *The ring, the combat*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26; Mart. 5, 65, 3 (in Plin. Val. 1, 25 *fin.*, ceromata is perh. = canceromata, *a swelling, tumor*).

† **cērōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κηρωματικός, *smeared with wax-ointment*: collum, Juv. 3, 68.

† **cērōnia (cĕrān-)**, ae, *f.*, = κερωνία, *St. John's bread*, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59.

cerostrota, v. celostratus and cestrotus.

* **cērōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [cera], *full of wax*: mel, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 27.

cērōtārium, ii, v. ceratum.

cērōtum, i, v. ceratum.

Cerretāni, ōrum, *m.*, *an Iberian people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *among the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Sil. 3, 357.—Hence, **Cerretānus**, a, um, *of the Cerretani*: perna, Mart. 13, 54, 1.

cerrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cerrus], *of the Turkey oak*: glans, Col. 9, 20, 5; Nigid. ap. Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 25: manubria, Hyg. ib. 16, 43, 84, § 230.

* **cerrĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the Turkey oak*: calix, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 92.

* **cerrītŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [cerritus], *somewhat mad*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 806.

cerrītus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from cĕrĕbrītus, from cerebrum; cf. cerebrosus], *having a crazed brain, frantic, mad*: cerritus furiosus, Fest. p. 54 Müll. (rare and only poet.), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 44, 31; id. Am. 2, 2, 144; id. Rud. 4, 3, 67; * Hor. S. 2, 3, 278.

‡ **cerrones**, v. gerrones.

cerrus, i, *f.*, *a kind of oak, Turkey oak*, Col. 7, 9, 6; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 17; 16, 6, 8, § 19; Vitr. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 9, 3; id. Febr. 18, 3.

* **certābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. certo], *contending, disputing*, App. Mag. p. 288, 23.

certāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a contest, struggle, strife*, whether friendly or hostile, physical or intellectual; most freq. of a pugilistic contest of any kind; but also of contention in war. **I.** *A contest, struggle* in games or otherwise. **A.** Lit.: videmusne apud quos eorum ludorum, qui gymnici nominantur, magnus honos sit, nullum ab iis, qui in id certamen descendant, devitari dolorem? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62; cf. id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: Hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Verg. A. 5, 603; cf. Ov. M. 1, 446: luctandi, Quint. 12, 2, 12: saliendi, id. 10, 3, 6: citharoedorum, id. 4, 1, 2: sacra, id. 2, 8, 7 Spald.: quinquennale triplex, musicum, gymnicum, equestre, Suet. Ner. 12; cf. id. Vit. 4; id. Dom. 4: bijugum, Verg. A. 5, 144: quadrigarum, Suet. Claud. 21: pedum, Ov. M. 12, 304: cursus, id. ib. 7, 792; 10, 560: disci, id. ib. 10, 177: Veneris, id. Am. 2, 10, 29 et saep.—**2.** Meton., poet., *the object contended for, the prize*, Ov. M. 13, 129: pecoris magistris Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo, Verg. G. 2, 530 Heyne.—**B.** Trop., *a rivalry, contest, struggle, emulation*, etc.: certamen honestum (Stoicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen, id. N. D. 3, 40, 94: est alicui certamen cum aliquo de principatu, Nep. Them. 6, 3: certamen honoris et gloriae, Cic. Lael. 10, 34; cf. id. Off. 1, 12, 38; Sall. J. 41, 2; Quint. 10, 5, 5: bona ratio cum perditâ confligit. In ejus modi certamine ac proelio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pugna forensium certaminum, id. 5, 12, 22: eloquentiae inter juvenes, Quint. 2, 17, 8: verborum linguaeque, Liv. 10, 22, 6: laboris ac periculi, id. 28, 19, 14: amicitiae, benevolentiae, id. 37, 53, 7: bonae artis ac virtutis, id. 37, 54, 19: irarum, id. 1, 7, 2; cf. id. 3, 39, 3: conferendi (pecuniam), id. 4, 60, 8: patrum animos certamen regni ac cupido versabat, id. 1, 17, 1; cf. id. 21, 31, 6: leti (inter mulieres Indas), Prop. 3 (4), 13, 19: diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, vine corporis an virtute animi, etc., Sall. C. 1, 5; cf. Tib. 4, 1, 37.—Rarely with *gen.* of adversary: si in virtutis certamen venerint (= cum virtute), Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71 Madv. ad loc.—Poet.: mite vini, *a drinking bout*, Tib. 3, 6, 11.—Also poet.: certamina ponere, syn. with certamina instituere = ἀγῶνα προτιθέναι, *to order, arrange a fight* or *contest*, Verg. A. 5, 66; 8, 639; cf. id. G. 2, 530 Wagn.—Of inanimate things: Arboribusque datumst variis exinde per auras Crescendi magnum inmissis certamen habenis, Lucr. 5, 787.—**II.** Esp., *a military strife, battle, engagement, contest, fight, combat.* **A.** Subject. (diff. from the objective; cf.: proelium, pugna, bellum, etc.): horrida Romuleum certamina pango duellum, Enn. Ann. 1, 1; 1, 476; 2, 6; 5, 1295; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; Lucr. 4, 844; Ov. M. 12, 180; Liv. 36, 19, 13: aeterno certamine proelia pugnasque edere, Lucr. 2, 117: fit proelium acri certamine, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; cf.: proelii certamen, id. B. Alex. 16: certamine, *with zeal, emulously, earnestly*, Verg. A. 5, 197; Curt.

9, 4; Sil. 10, 536; cf.: nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit, *not severe*, Liv. 21, 60, 7. —**B.** Object., = proelium, pugna, etc.: vario certamine pugnatum est, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, utri, etc., id. ib. 1, 70: bella atque certamina, Sall. C. 33, 5: ubi res ad certamen venit, id. J. 13. 4: in certamine ipso, Liv. 2, 44, 11: navalia, *a naval engagement, sea-fight*, id. 31, 14, 4: classicum, Vell. 2, 85, 2: saevit medio in certamine Mavors, Verg. A. 8, 700 et saep.— Hence. **C.** In the post-Aug. histt. for *war* in gen., Flor. 1, 20; Eutr. 1, 16; Just. 7, 2, 6; 7, 6, 6.

certātim, *adv.* [certatus, 2. certo], *emulously, earnestly, eagerly* (class. in prose and poetry): certatim de alicujus salute dicere, Cic. Sest. 34, 74; Liv. 1, 54, 3: mulieres puerique saxa et alia ... certatim mittere, Sall. J. 67, 1: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40, 6: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi, * Quint. 6, 1, 21: currere, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: ascendere, Liv. 26, 44, 9: exsurgere, Tac. A. 3, 65: erumpere curiâ, id. ib. 12, 7: amare aliquem, * Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5; cf. Suet. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 70; id. Calig. 57; id. Ner. 7; id. Vit. 15; and in poetry, * Cat. 64, 392; Verg. G. 1, 385; 4, 38; id. A. 3, 290; 5, 778; 7, 146; * Hor. S. 1, 5, 17; Ov. M. 3, 244; 12, 241; Stat. S. 3, 1, 179 al.

certātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. certo], *a contending, striving, a combat, strife, contest*, etc. (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jam ludi publici sint corporum certatione, cursu, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 22; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 4: certationes xysticorum, Suet. Aug. 45. — **B.** Esp., *a military contest, a fight* (very rare), Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 196, 1. — **II.** Trop.: Medea nequaquam istuc istac ibit: magna inest certatio, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 65 (Trag. Rel. v. 304 Vahl.): relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44: haec inter eos (amicos) fit honesta certatio, id. Lael. 9, 32: ingenia exercere certationibus, Vitr. 2, 1, 3.—Of a judicial contest: haec est iniqua certatio, Cic. Quint. 22, 73: non par, id. ib. 21, 68; hence: per populum multae poenae certatio esto, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Liv. 25, 4, 8.—So in the lang. of political life: certatio multae, *a public discussion concerning a punishment to be inflicted*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Liv. 25, 4, 8 (cf. id. 25, 3, 13).

certātīvē, *adv.* [id.], *in order to stir up strife, combatively* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

certātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disputant* (rare and post-class.), Gell. 12, 10, 3; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 2.

1. certātus, a, um, *Part.*, from certo.

2. certātus, ūs, *m.* [2. certo], *a contention, fight*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 152.

certē, *adv.*, v. certus, *adv.* B.

* **certim,** *adv.* [certus, analog. to certatim, from certatus], *certainly:* scire, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.

certĭōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [certior], = certiorem facere, *to inform, apprise, show* (only in jurid. Lat., and most freq. used by Ulpian), Gai 2, 190; Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 8; 19, 1, 1 *fin.*: certioratus, ib. 29, 4, 1, § 4; 43, 29, 3, § 6.

1. certō, *adv.*, v. certus, *adv.* A.

2. certo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [cerno], *to decide something by a contest* (cf. cerno, II. C. b.); hence, *to fight, struggle, contend, combat*, implying great exertion, and usually a measuring of strength (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in a trop. signif.; syn.: decerto, contendo). **I.** Of a physical contest of strength; mostly of battle: utrum igitur utilius Fabricio ... armis cum hoste certare, an venenis? Cic. Off. 3, 22, 87: adulescentium greges Lacedaemone videmus ipsi incredibili contentione certantis pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, morsu denique, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: manu, Sall. H. 2, 41, 6 Dietsch: proelio, id. J. 81, 3: cum Gallis pro salute, id. ib. 114, 2; cf. Tac. Agr. 5: de ambiguo agro bello, Liv. 3, 71, 2: de imperio cum populo Romano, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 76: de principatu armis, Tac. H. 2, 47; cf. Suet. Vesp. 5: odiis etiam prope majoribus certarunt quam viribus, Liv. 21, 1, 3: acie, Verg. A. 2, 30 et saep. — *Impers.*: dignus quicum certetur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 473, 16: certatur limine in ipso Ausoniae, Verg. A. 10, 355; 11, 313: die quo Bedriaci certabatur, Tac. H. 2, 50: quâ in parte rex pugnae affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3: in cujus (amnis) transgressu multum certato pervicit Vardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10; id. H. 4, 61.—Mostly poet. in *pass.*: certata lite deorum Ambracia (for the possession of which Apollo, Diana, and Hercules contended), Ov. M. 13, 713: certatus nobis orbis (i. e. de quo certavimus), Sil. 17, 342; cf. II. infra.—**II.** Out of the sphere of milit. operations, *to contend, struggle, strive, emulate, vie with:* certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): haut doctis dictis certantes sed maledictis, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 4 (Ann. v. 274 ib.): minis mecum, minaciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 56: malitiâ tecum, id. Pers. 2, 2, 56: benedictis, Ter. Phorm. prol. 20: certare ingenio, contendere nobilitate, Lucr. 2, 11: cum aliquo dicacitate, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: officiis inter se, id. Fam. 7, 31, 1; cf.: certatum inter collegas maledictis, Liv. 5, 8, 13; and: eo modo inter se duo imperatores certabant, Sall. J. 52, 1: cum civibus de virtute, id. C. 9, 2: pro sua quisque potentia, id. ib. 38, 3: contumaciâ adversus contemnentes humilitatem suam nobiles certavit (Licinius), Liv. 9, 46, 4: cum usuris fructibus praediorum, *to contend against interest (to strive to pay interest) with the produce of estates*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: cum a Cheruscis Longobardisque pro antiquo decore aut recenti libertate; et contra, augendae dominationi certaretur, Tac. A. 2, 46: ob hircum, Hor. A. P. 220: joco, id. C. 2, 12, 18: mero, id. ib. 4, 1, 31: animis iniquis, Verg. A. 10, 7: parsimoniâ et vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum, Liv. 34, 18, 5: sententiis, Tac. A. 1, 29 al.: ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: mos gentis est, equitare jaculari cursu cum aequalibus certare, Sall. J. 6, 1: dic mecum quo pignore certes, Verg. E. 3, 31: celeri sagittâ, id. A. 5, 485: certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.—Poet., with *acc.*: hanc rem (= de hac re), Sedigit. ap. Gell. 15, 24; cf. in *pass.*: cui (multae) certandae cum dies advenisset, Liv. 25, 3, 14.—With *dat.* instead of cum: solus tibi certat Amyntas, Verg. E. 5, 8; Hor. S. 2, 5, 19; id. Epod. 11, 18; 2, 20; id. C. 2, 6, 15; Verg. E. 8, 55; id. G. 2, 138; Ov. M. 14, 794.—**2.** Particularly of judicial disputations, *to contend at law:* inter se, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 39; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 13, § 32: in centumvirali judicio, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: si a duumviris provocarit, provocatione certato, Liv. 1, 26, 6: si quid se judice certes, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: foro si res certabitur olim, id. ib. 2, 5, 27.—**3.** With *inf.* (mostly poet.), *to strive to do something, to labor, endeavor, struggle earnestly, to exert one's self:* certantes ad summum succedere honorem, Lucr. 5, 1123; so, inter se cernere, id. 5, 394: dimittere se (nubes), id. 6, 509: populum alium suorum sepelire, id. 6, 1247: Phoebum superare canendo, Verg. E. 5, 9: superare, Ov. M. 5, 394: vincere, Verg. A. 5, 194: tollere (hunc) tergeminis honoribus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: inter se eruere quercum, Verg. A. 4, 443: certat quisque evadere, Curt. 9, 4, 33: frangere fluctus, Plin. Pan. 81 *fin.*; Sil. 13, 222; Stat. S. 5, 3, 191.

certor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [collat. form of 2. certo], *to strive, struggle, contend*, Hyg. Fab. 273; Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 9.

certus, a, um [orig. *P. a.* from cerno; hence], *adj.*, *determined, resolved, fixed, settled, purposed:* non dubius. **I.** (Acc. to cerno, II. D.) Certum est (mihi), *it is determined, it is my (thy, his, etc.) decision, resolution, will, I am resolved, I mean*, etc. (mostly ante-class.; most freq. in Plaut.); with *inf.*: quorum virtuti belli Fortuna pepercit, Eorundem me libertati parcere certum est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 206 Vahl.): certum'st hominem eludere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109: tibi credere, id. Aul. 4, 9, 7; cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 32; id. Curc. 2, 1, 1; id. Cas. 2, 4, 15; id. Cist. 3, 1, 16; id. Ep. 5, 1, 57; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 1, 3, 80; id. Men. 5, 6, 12; id. Mil. 2, 3, 32; id. Merc. 3, 1, 7; id. Ps. 1, 5, 138; id. Poen. 5, 5, 25; id. Pers. 2, 2, 39; id. Rud. 3, 3, 22; id. Stich. 5, 4, 2; id. Trin. 2, 1, 34; id. Truc. 2, 6, 68; Ter. And. 2, 1, 11; id. Eun. 1, 2, 108: certum est deliberatumque, quae ad causam pertinere arbitror, omnia dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45, 13: certum est igni circumdare muros, Verg. A. 9, 153.—Certum'st mihi with *inf.*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 94; 3, 3, 23; id. Cas. 1, 1, 3; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Ps. 4, 8, 2; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144; Liv. 35, 46, 13; Ov. M. 9, 53 al.—Without *inf.*, esp. parenthet., with expression of purpose by a *fut. tense:* certum est, malam rem potius quaeram cum lucro, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 15: certum est, jam dicam patri, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: certum est, ibo ad medicum, id. Merc. 2, 4, 4: *An.* Certumn' est tibi? *Ly.* Certum, id. Poen. 2, 48; cf. id. Stich. 4, 2, 33.—With *pron.* or *subst.*: *Ar.* Certumne'st tibi istuc? *He.* Non moriri certius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 74; so further with istuc, id. ib. 2, 1, 20; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 30: mihi autem abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 3: ad eum senem oppugnare certum est consilium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 60: quae nunc sunt certa ei consilia, etc., Ter. And. 2, 3, 16: certa res hanc est objurgare, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73; so id. Merc. 5, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 4, 45; Ter. And. 2, 2, 31; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 16.—**b.** (From the time of the Aug. poets.) Transf. to the person who is determined upon something, *determined, resolved, bent.* (α) With *inf.*: certa mori, Verg. A. 4, 564 (cf. id. ib. 4, 475: decrevitque mori): certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: certa sequi, Val. Fl. 5, 47.—(β) With *gen.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 323; Zumpt, Gr. § 437, n. 1; A. and S. § 213, R. 1): certus eundi, Verg. A. 4, 554; Ov. M. 11, 440: desciscendi, Tac. H. 4, 14: relinquendae vitae, id. A. 4, 34: necis, Sil. 6, 27: fugae, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12: destinationis, Tac. A. 12, 32: sceleris, id. ib. 12, 66: consilii, id. H. 2, 46.—(γ) With *an:* nec sat certa an cederet armis, Sil. 9, 480.—**II.** An epithet of all those objects whose existence or reality is *fixed, determined* (hence in connection with definitus, Quint. 7, 10, 7; with praefinitus, Suet. Galb. 14), or in respect to which there can be no doubt (hence opp. dubius, Quint. 7, 6, 3; 5, 12, 3; 12, 3, 6 al.). **A.** Object. **1.** Of things whose external qualities, number, etc., are invariable, *established, settled, fixed, particular, specified*, etc. (class.): Arboribus primum certis gravis umbra tributa, Lucr. 6, 783: fruges, bacae, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: jam ad certas res conficiendas certos homines delectos ac descriptos habebat, id. Cat. 3, 7, 16: concilium in diem certam indicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*; so with dies, *a fixed term*, Cato, R. R. 149, 1; Cic. Att. 6, 2, 9; Nep. Chabr. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 50, 1; Tac. G. 9 al.; cf.: certis diebus, Verg. G. 2, 329: quaerere ab judicibus cur in certa verba jurent, cur certo tempore conveniant, certo discedant, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf. Suet. Aug. 41: certum praefinitumque tempus, id. Galb. 14; and: certum statumque vectigal, id. Calig. 40: pecunia (opp. arbitraria), v. arbitrarius: finis aerumnarum, Lucr. 1, 108; cf. id. 2, 512; 8, 1091; Hor. S. 1, 1, 106; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56: locus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 6: numerus, id. ib. 7, 75: signum, *fixed, agreed upon*, id. B. C. 1, 27: naves, *fixed in number and quality*, id. ib. 1, 56: pecuniae imperabantur, id. ib. 3, 32 *fin.*: conviva, i. e. *a daily, constant guest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 75 Schmid: ecquem tu illo certiorem nebulonem, Cic. Att. 15, 21, 2.—**b.** But sometimes indef., like quidam, and our *certain*, of things, the certainty of whose existence is given, but whose nature is not more definitely designated, or comes not into consideration (cf. aliquis): Cephaloedi mensis est certus, quo mense sacerdotem maximum creari oporteat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: habet certos sui studiosos, id. Brut. 16, 64: (hunc) certis rebus imperatis regnare jussit, id. Sest. 27, 58: certi homines ad eam rem periti, id. ib. 18, 41: res a certis hominibus corrupta, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3; 4, 9, 2; 16, 11, 2; id. Marcell. 6, 16; id. Deiot. 4, 11; Liv. 34, 61, 7.—Hence in Quint. several times in connection with quidam and aliquis: ad certas quasdam dicendi leges alligati, Quint. 8, prooem. § 2; so id. 8, prooem. § 12; 4, 2, 28; 5, 10, 2; 5, 10, 5; 9, 4, 8; 11, 2, 28: aliquos compositionis certos pedes, id. 10, 2, 13; so id. 7, prooem. § 4; and *subst.*: in his certos aliquos docebit, id. 2, 8, 13.—**2.** Trop., of things whose internal moral qualities are established, fixed, can be relied upon, *sure, unerring, to be depended upon, true, faith-*

ful, etc. (so most freq. in all periods and species of composition; syn.: firmus, confirmatus, exploratus, indubitatus, manifestus al.). **a.** Of persons: amicus certus in re incertā cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64; cf.: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 57: certi homines, quibus dem litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. Cat. 3, 7, 16; Nep. Paus. 2, 4; id. Alcib. 10, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; id. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 156: certus enim promisit Apollo, etc., Hor. C. 1, 7, 28: auctor (mortis), Quint. 6, 3, 68; cf. Suet. Tib. 5: adversus hostem nec spe nec animo certiorem, i. e. firmiorem, Liv. 10, 35, 17: apud latera certos collocaverat, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 576 (H. 1, 53 Dietsch); cf. Nep. Dion, 9, 2: per litora certos dimittam, Verg. A. 1, 576: certissimus auctor (Phoebus), id. G. 1, 432.—**b.** Of things: satis animo certo et confirmato, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; cf. pectora, Verg. A. 9, 249, and certior indoles, Suet. Ner. 10: promissa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 1: parata dicendi copia et certa, Quint. 10, 6, 6; id. 6, prooem. § 9: jus, id. 12, 3, 6 et saep.: jactus (telorum), Tac. A. 14, 37; cf. in this sense certa hasta, Verg. A. 11, 767: sagitta, Hor. C. 1, 12, 23: fides segetis, id. ib. 3, 16, 30: spes, id. C. S. 74: trames, id. S. 2, 3, 49: lar, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58 al.: plana et certa, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: certa et clara, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk.; so Liv. 22, 39, 22; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 27.—*Subst.*, with *gen.*: certa maris, Tac. H. 4, 81. — **B.** S u b j e c t., of that which is established by evidence, etc., placed beyond doubt, *certain, sure, true, proved, established* (class.; esp. freq. in *neutr.*): cum ad has suspitiones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 5, 29: incerta pro certis malebant, Sall. C. 17, 6; cf.: incerta pro certis mutare, id. J. 83, 1: postremo certior res, Liv. 29, 6, 12: certiora esse dicunt quam, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13; id. Att. 3, 11, 2; Liv. 10, 35, 12: *So.* Satin hoc certum'st? *Ge.* Certum: hisce oculis egomet vidi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 31: jam satis certumst virginem vitiatam esse? id. Eun. 4, 4, 36: cum certius tibi sit me esse Romae quam mihi te Athenis, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 1: id parum certum est, Liv. 5, 35, 3: cum de altero intellectu certum est, de altero dubium, Quint. 7, 6, 3; cf. id. 7, 3, 4: non certum traditur, with *interrog.-clause*, Liv. 2, 8, 8: nec quicquam certi respondes mihi? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 84: neque tanto spatio certi quid esset explorari poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: certum inveniri non potest ne ... an, id. B. C. 1, 25: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33, 1: *Ph.* Civemne? *Th.* Arbitror: Certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 31; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Att. 12, 23, 2.—So, certum scire, *to know for a certainty*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 12; id. Hec. 3, 1, 44; Cic. Fam. 9, 23 *init.*: certum habere, *to reckon certain*, id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Liv. 36, 28, 4; 5, 3, 2; Quint. 2, 3, 9; Col. 2, 22, 5 al.: certum respondeo, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: cognoscere, Auct. B. Alex. 53: comperire, Auct. B. Hisp. 22.—So also pro certo habere, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 3; Matius ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A *med.*; Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Dom. 23: negare, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5: polliceri, id. Agr. 2, 37, 102: dicere aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 10: ponere, Liv. 23, 6, 8: scire, id. 25, 10, 1: affirmare, id. 27, 1, 13; 3, 23, 7; cf. id. 1, 3, 2 Drak.: creditur, Sall. C. 15, 2: coeperit esse, Quint. 5, 12, 2: certius cognoscere ex aliquo de aliquā re, Caes. B. G. 5, 52, 5.—Strengthened by *comp.*: quin nihil invenies magis hoc certo certius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 111; cf.: et hoc certo certius est et saepissime constitutum, Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 14: certo certius, Ambros. in Ephes. 5; Paul. Vit. St. Ambros. 25; App. M. 9, p. 237, 27.—In Plaut. certum or certius facere alicui, *to give certainty to one concerning any thing, make him certain*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 17; 5, 2, 12; id. Ps. 2, 2, 4.—**2.** T r a n s f. to the person who is made certain in reference to a thing, *certain, sure*: certi sumus periisse omnia, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 5: num quid nunc es certior? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 191: posteritatis, i. e. *of posthumous fame*, Plin. Ep. 9, 3, 1: sententiae, Quint. 4, 3, 8: judicii, Sen. Ep. 45, 9: certus de suā geniturā, Suet. Vesp. 25: damnationis, id. Tib. 61: exitii, Tac. A. 1, 27: spei, id. H. 4, 3: matrimonii, id. A. 12, 3: certi sumus, etc., Gell. 18, 10, 5.—In class. prose mostly in the phrase certiorem facere aliquem (de aliquā re, alicujus rei, with a foll. *acc.* and *inf.*, with a *rel.-clause* or *absol.*), *to inform, apprise one of a thing*: me certiorem face, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 69: ut nos facias certiores, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 32: uti se (sc. Caesarem) de his rebus certiorem faciant, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: qui certiorem me sui consilii fecit, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: Caesarem certiorem faciunt, sese non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: faciam te certiorem quid egerim, Cic. Att. 3, 11, 1.—With *subj.* only: milites certiores facit, paulisper intermitterent proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.*—*Pass.*: quod crebro certior per me fias de omnibus rebus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so Caes. B. G. 1, 7; Sall. J. 104, 1: Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; so id. ib. 1, 21; 1, 41; 2, 1; Sall. J. 82, 2; Nep. Att. 12, 3: factus certior, quae res gererentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: non consulibus certioribus factis, Liv. 45, 21, 4.—Also in *posit.*, though rarely: fac me certum quid tibi est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 16; 4, 6, 35; Verg. A. 3, 179: lacrimae suorum Tam subitae matrem certam fecere ruinae, Ov. M. 6, 268.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. certō**, *with certainty, certainly, surely, of a truth, in fact, really*, object. and subject. (cf. supra, II. A. and B.); only in the comic poets, and sometimes (most. freq. in his epistt.) in Cic., while the adverbial form certe belongs to all periods and all species of composition. The difference between them is, perhaps, merely historical; but v. infra, certe, B. I. 2. *init.* **1.** O b j e c t.: perii certo, haud arbitrario, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42; cf. id. Merc. 2, 3, 106: mihi certo nomen Sosia'st, id. Am. 1, 1, 176; id. Men. 2, 2, 39; Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 12: nihil ita exspectare quasi certo futurum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81 (cf. the passage cited under certo, I. 1., from id. Div. 2, 7, 18).—**b.** In affirm. answers: *Me.* Liberum ego te jussi abire? *Mes.* Certo, *yes, certainly*, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 9; so id. ib. 5, 9, 50; 2, 3, 38; id. Poen. 5, 5, 21; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** S u b j e c t. **a.** I n g e n. (very rare): certo enim ego vocem hic loquentis modo mi audire visus sum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 4: ego rus abituram me esse certo decrevi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10: *Th.* Quid ais? *Py.* Atqui certo comperi, id. Eun. 5, 1, 9.—**b.** E s p. in the formula of asseveration, certo scio, *I certainly know, I am fully persuaded, beyond all doubt* (class.): certo edepol scio, me vidisse, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 2; id. Truc. 1, 1, 49; Ter. And. 5, 4, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 119; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 19: quod te moleste ferre certo scio, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3; 2, 23, 2; id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 21; id. Phil. 3, 6, 17; id. Sen. 1, 1; 1, 2; Sall. J. 9, 2; id. C. 51, 16: veniunt in mentem mihi permulta: vobis plura, certo scio, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55 (cf. under certe, I. 2.).—**B. certē** (class.; cf. supra, certo *init.*). **I.** Affirming strongly, *with certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, assuredly, surely, really*. **1.** O b j e c t.: certe edepol, tu me alienabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243: ego quidem ab hoc certe exorabo, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 58: certe hercle, id. As. 2, 1, 15; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 8; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 71; Ter. And. 2, 2, 10: quom is certe Renuntiarit, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 4: certe captus est! id. And. 1, 1, 55: certe ut videamur cernere eum, Lucr. 4, 760: si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2, 5: fuit certe id aequum et certe exspectatum est, etc., id. Planc. 16, 38: ea certe vera sunt, id. Mil. 35, 96: M. Catoni certe licuit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: jam illa perfugia certe minime sunt audienda, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: cum se certe decessurum videret, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104: Cat. 62, 8: certe hinc Romanos olim fore ductores pollicitus, Verg. A. 1, 234: o dea certe, *a goddess surely*, id. ib. 1, 328: postremo expellet certe vivacior heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132: placuit tibi, Delphice, certe, Dum, etc., Ov. M. 2, 543 al.—*Comp.*: speculatores mittere, qui certius explorata referant, Liv. 3, 40, 13; 35, 48, 3: si reperire vocas amittere certius, Ov. M. 5, 519; App. M. 2, p. 118, 1.—*Sup.*, Tert. Pall. 4.—**b.** In an answer of affirmation: estne ipsus an non est! Is est, Certe is est, is est profecto, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65; so Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53; Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9; id. Clu. 54, 149; id. Phil. 1, 15, 37; id. Ac. 2, 35, 113; and in confirmation of a preceding fact: venerat, ut opinor, haec res in judicium. Certe, *certainly, surely*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 4, 2, 5; id. Or. 42, 144; cf. id. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. Fin. 2, 27, 91.—**2.** S u b j e c t., mostly in the phrase certe scio, *I know to a certainty, I am sure* (acc. to Klotz ad Cic. Sen. 1, 2, certe scio = certum est me scire, *I am fully convinced*: certo scio = certum est quod scio, *my knowledge is accurate*, etc.): certe edepol scio, si aliud quicquam est quod credam aut certo sciam, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: edepol certo scio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 20: scelestiorem me hac anu certe scio Vidisse numquam, id. Aul. 1, 1, 21; cf. Cic. Arch. 12, 32: ex litteris certe scire potuistis, id. Font. 4, 8; id. Phil. 12, 12, 29: quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1.—**b.** In affirm. answers: *Ar.* Ain' vero? *Le.* Certe, inquam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 132: *Ch.* Ain'tu? *So.* Certe, sic erit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12.—**c.** In a subjective supposition or presumption that a thing is so, *certainly, surely, assuredly, doubtless, of course*; Gr. ἴσως: ah nugas agis, Certe habes, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 25; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 58: si me tanti facis, quanti certe facis, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3; 7, 8, 1; cf. Verg. A. 1, 234; Ov. M. 2, 423; Prop. 2, 7, 1. —(β) In interrog., Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Aug. 33.—**II.** Affirming with restriction, *yet surely, yet indeed, at least, notwithstanding* (very freq. in prose and poetry, esp. after the class. per.). **A.** Alone: si non ipsā re tibi istuc dolet, Simulare certe est hominis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 16: cingitur, certe expedit se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152: ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant, vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: haec ... sint falsa sane, invidiosa certe non sunt, id. Ac. 2, 32, 105: qui ... ut non referat pedem, sistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 4, 8: res fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; cf. Liv. 9, 11, 13: consulatum unum certe plebis Romanae esse, id. 22, 34, 11: quos quoniam caeli nondum dignamur honore, Quas dedimus certe terras habitare sinamus, Ov. M. 1, 195 et saep.: quo quid sit beatius, mihi certe in mentem venire non potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81; so, ego certe, Quint. 8, 3, 65; 9, 4, 57: certe ego, Sall. J. 31, 5; Ov. H. 19, 81; id. M. 13, 840; id. Tr. 4, 5, 13: mihi certe, Quint. 10, 3, 23: ipse certe, id. 8, 6, 30; Curt. 7, 4, 19; 7, 6, 22.—**B.** With other particles. **1.** With *tamen*: illud certe tamen, quod jam amplexi sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; id. Sen. 23, 84.—**2.** With *at*: quod (consilium) si non fuerit prudens, at certe ab optima fide proficiscetur, Balb. et opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1; Ov. F. 3, 351; cf. at II. 3.—**3.** With *sed*: non integrā re, sed certe minus infractā, quam, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 8; cf. Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56 dub. B. and K. —**4.** With *quidem*: ubi sit animus, certe quidem in te est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: quoniam volumus quidem certe senes fieri, id. Sen. 2, 6; id. Quint. 15, 50: certe quidem vos estis Romani, etc., Liv. 45, 22, 5. (But quidem does not belong with certe in such passages as the foll.: hic quidem certe memorat, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261 al.; v. quidem; cf. also aut and vel.)

† **cĕrūchi**, ōrum, *m.*, = κεροῦχοι (= κεραιοῦχοι, holding the sail-yards), *ropes fastened to the sail-yards*, Luc. 8, 17; 10, 495; Val. Fl. 1, 469.

cērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cera], *a small piece of wax*: miniata, *a kind of crayon*, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4 (with which the Romans were accustomed to strike out exceptionable passages in books): miniatula, the same, id. ib. 16, 11, 1 (al. miniata).—**II.** T r a n s f., = ceriolarium, *a candlestick* or *stand for wax tapers*: ARGENTEAE, Inscr. Orell. 2032.

‡ **cerus**, in carmine Saliari intellegitur creator, Fest. s. v. matrem matutam, p. 122 Müll.—Here perhaps belongs also another passage from the Carm. Saliorum: duomis ceruses, Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; another writing KERVS in KERI POCOLOM, an inscription on a clay vase; the word is a *masc.* form to the *fem.* Ceres, and denotes the creator; from cer = Sanscr. kri, to make; v. Ceres.

cērussa, ae, *f.*, *white-lead, ceruse* (used by painters, and by women for making the skin white; also in medicine, and in large doses as a poison), Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; 34, 18, 54, § 175 sq.; Vitr. 7, 12, 1; Cels. 5, 27, 15; Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; 35, 6, 19, § 37; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101; Ov. Med. Fac. 73; Mart. 10, 22, 2; Pall. Aug. 11, 3.

cērussātus, a, um, *adj.* [cerussa], *colored* or *painted with white-lead:* buccae, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: cutis, Mart. 7, 25, 2: Sabella, id. 2, 41, 12: tabulae, Cod. Th. 11, 27, 1.

cerva, ae, *f.* [cervus], *a hind,* Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123 sq.; Ov. M. 6, 636; 12, 34.—**II.** Poet., for *deer* in gen., Ter. Phorm. prol. 7; Cat. 63, 72; Verg. A. 4, 69; Hor. C. 1, 1, 27; 3, 5, 32; Ov. M. 7, 546; 11, 772; id. A. A. 3, 670; Tib. 4, 3, 13.

cervārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to deer:* lupus, *a lynx,* Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 84; 11, 37, 79, § 202: venenum, *an herb with which arrows were smeared,* Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101; Fest. s. v. toxicum, p. 355: cervaria ovis, quae pro cervâ immolabatur (Dianae), Fest. p. 57.

cervesia, v. cervisia.

cervīcal (**cervīcāle,** Cassiod. Orth. p. 2302 P.), ālis, *n.* [cervix], *a pillow* or *bolster,* = pulvinus; *sing.,* Mart. 14, 146; Juv. 6, 353; Petr. 56, 8; *plur.,* Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 16; Petr. 32, 1; 78, 5; Suet. Ner. 6; Plin. 20, 20, 82, § 217; 28, 4, 12, § 47.

* **cervīcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *stiffnecked, obstinate,* Vulg. Ecclus. 16, 11.

* **cervīcōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [cervicosus], *stubbornness, obstinacy,* Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

cervīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cervix], *stubborn, obstinate,* Eccl. Ambros. ap. Voss. Vit. L. L. 3, 4; cf.: cervicosus αὐχενίας, Gloss. Labb.

cervīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A small neck,* *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 49; App. Flor. p. 348: contracta, Quint. 11, 3, 180. — * **II.** In mechanics, *the neck of a hydraulic machine,* Vitr. 10, 8, 2.

cervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cervus], *of* or *pertaining to a deer:* cornu, *deer's horn,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Col. 8, 5, 18 al.: pellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66: vellera, *Ov. M. 6, 592: pilus, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 246: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: senectus, i. e. *great age* (because the deer was said to live to a great age; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 119; Aristot. H. A. 9, 6), Juv. 14, 251.—**II.** *Subst.:* **cervīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *deer's meat, venison,* Edict. Diocl. 4, 44.

†† **cervisia, cervesia,** or **cerevisia,** ae, *f.* [Gallic], *beer,* Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164; Dig. 33, 6, 9; Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 17; Edict. Diocl. 2, 11.

cervix, īcis (*gen. plur.* cervicum, Cic. Or. 18, 59; Plin. 23, 2, 33, § 68: cervicium, acc. to Charis. p. 100), *f.* [cer-vix; cf. Sanscr. śiras, caput, and vincio, Bopp, Gloss. 348 b], *the neck,* including the back of the neck, *the nape* (in ante-Aug. prose usu. in *plur.;* so always in Cic. and Sall.; acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 14; 10, § 78 Müll.; and Quint. 8, 3, 35, Hortensius first used the *sing.;* it is, however, found even in Ennius and Pacuvius; v. the foll.). **1.** *Sing.:* caput a cervice revolsum, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 396: quadrupes capite brevi, cervice anguinâ, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Lucr. 1, 36; 6, 745; *Cat. 62, 83; *Tib. 3, 4, 27; Prop. 3 (4), 17, 31; Verg. G. 3, 52; 3, 524; 4, 523; id. A. 1, 402; 2, 707; 10, 137; Hor. C. 1, 13, 2; 2, 5, 2; Liv. 8, 7, 21; 22, 51, 7 Fabri ad loc.; 26, 13, 18; 27, 49, 1; 31, 34, 4; 35, 11, 8; Vell. 2, 4, 5; Hortens. ap. Varr. l. l., and Quint. l. l.; id. 1, 11, 9; 11, 3, 82; 11, 3, 83; 4, 2, 39 Spald.; Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177. — **2.** *Plur.:* eversae cervices tuae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 (cf. versa, Ov. H. 16, 231): ut gladius impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62; id. N. D. 1, 35, 99; 2, 63, 159: aliquo praesidio caput et cervices et jugulum tutari, id. Sest. 42, 90: frangere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 110; 2, 5, 57, § 147; cf. id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Hor. C. 2, 13, 6: cervices crassae longae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; 2, 9, 4: altae, Verg. A. 2, 219: tumor cervicum, Plin. 23, 2, 33, § 68; Suet. Galb. 11; id. Vit. 17. — Esp. in several proverbial expressions, as the vital part of a person: cervices securi subicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 51; cf.: offerre cervicem percussoribus, Tac. A. 1, 53: cervices Roscio dare, i. e. *to the executioner,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: praebere cervicem gladio, Juv. 10, 345. —**B.** Trop. **1.** (The figure taken from bearing the yoke; cf. Liv. 9, 6, 12.) Imposuistis in cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf. Liv. 42, 50, 6: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rem publicam sustinent, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108; id. Mil. 28, 77. —Hence, of any great burden or danger: dandae cervice erant crudelitati nefariae, *to submit to,* Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 42: a cervicibus nostris avertere Antonium, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, 7; id. Phil. 3, 4, 8: non facile hanc tantam molem mali a cervicibus vestris depulissem, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: legiones in cervicibus nostris conlocare, id. Fam. 12, 23, 2: in cervicibus alicujus esse, of too great or dangerous proximity: cum in cervicibus sumus (opp. cum procul abessemus), Liv. 44, 39, 7: etsi bellum ingens in cervicibus erat, *on hand,* as an oppressive burden, id. 22, 33, 6: sed nec Romani, tametsi Poeni et Hannibal in cervicibus erant, Just. 29, 4, 7; cf.: rex ratus eam urbem . . . suis inpositam esse cervicibus, Curt. 7, 7, 1.—**2.** For *boldness:* qui tantis erunt cervicibus recuperatores, qui audeant, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 135. — **II.** Transf., of things, *the neck:* amphorae, Petr. 34, 6; Mart. 12, 32: fistularum, Vitr. 10, 13: cupressi, Stat. Th. 6, 855; cf. Col. 4, 7, 3: Peloponnesi, i. e. Isthmus, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; cf. id. 6, 29, 34, § 170.

cervŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cerva], *a little hind,* Aug. Serm. 215.

cervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [cervus, II. B.], *a little chevaux-de-frise,* Front. Strat. 1, 5, 2.

cervus (old orthogr. **cervŏs;** cf. Quint. 1, 7, 26), i, *m.* [kindr. with cornu and carina], *a stag, a deer,* Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112 sq.: alipedes, Lucr. 6, 765: fugax, Hor. C. 4, 6, 34; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 11: fugientes, Hor. C. 3, 12, 11: pavidi, Ov. F. 5, 173: surgentem in cornua, Verg. A. 10, 725 al.— As a type of fleetness: vincere cervum cursu, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 27.—**II.** Transf. (from resemblance to the horns of a stag; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.): cervi, *forked stakes.* * **A.** As *supports of the vine,* Tert. Anim. 19.— More freq., **B.** In the art of war, as a protection against the enemy, *a chevaux-de-frise,* Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Liv. 44, 11, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 84; Sil. 10, 414; Serv. ad Verg. E. 2, 29.

† **cērycium** or **cērycēum,** ii, *n.,* = κηρύκιον or κηρύκειον, a pure Greek form for caduceus, *the herald's staff,* Dig. 1, 8, 8; Mart. Cap. 4, § 331.

† **cēryx,** ȳcis, *m.,* = κῆρυξ, *a herald,* Sen. Tranq. 3, 10.

cespes, cespitator, cespito, cesposus, v. caespes, etc.

cessātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cesso]. **I.** *A tarrying, delaying:* non datur cessatio, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 103. — Hence, **II.** *Inactivity, idling, cessation, omission, idleness:* furtum cessationis quaerere, Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: cessatio libera atque otiosa, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10 Orell. *N. cr.:* pugnae, Gell. 1, 25, 8: Epicurus nihil cessatione melius existimat . . . deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 102; 1, 37, 102.— So in jurid. lang., *a punishable delay,* Dig. 37, 2, 6. — And of ground, *a lying fallow,* Col. 2, 1, 3.

cessātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a loiterer, an idler, a dilatory person:* non quo cessator esse solerem, praesertim in litteris, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 3: de libris, Tyrannio est cessator, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 5 (6), 6: nequam et cessator Davus, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 100; *Col. 11, 1, 16.

cessātrix, īcis, *f.* [cessator], *a (female) loiterer, idler,* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

cessĭcĭus (**-tĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [cessus, 1. cedo]; in jurid. lang., *of* or *pertaining to giving up, ceding:* tutor, Gai Inst. 1, 169 sqq.; Ulp. Lib. Reg. tit. 11, 7: tutela, Gai Inst. 1, 171.

cessim (**cossim**), *adv.* [cesso; cf. coxim], *bending* or *turning in;* hence, also, *turned backwards, backwards* (mostly ante- and post-class.): cum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Varr. ap. Non. p. 247, 26; p. 276, 9: cessim ire, Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2; Just. 2, 12, 7: lagena orificio cessim (*obliquely*) dehiscente patescens, App. M. 2, p. 121, 8.

cessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. cedo]; only in jurid. lang. **I.** *A giving up, surrendering:* abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexo aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5, 28; Dig. 42, 3 tit.; Gai Inst. 3, 78; v. Dict. of Antiq., de cessione bonorum.— * **II.** Diei, *the approach of a term,* Dig. 36, 2, 7.

cessĭtĭus, v. cessicius.

cesso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [1. cedo]; lit., *to stand back very much;* hence, *to be remiss in any thing, to delay, loiter,* or, in gen., *to cease from, stop, give over* (indicating a blamable remissness; while desinere, intermittere, requiescere do not include that idea: cessat desidiosus, requiescit fessus, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 15. Diff. from cunctari in this, that the latter designates inaction arising from want of resolution, but cessare that which is the result of slothfulness; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 300 sq.; class. in prose and poetry): paulum si cessassem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5; 4, 6, 16; cf. id. Ad. 4, 2, 49: si tabellarii non cessarint, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15: in suo studio atque opere, id. Sen. 5, 13: ne quis in eo, quod me viderit facientem, cesset, Liv. 35, 35, 16; cf. id. 35, 18, 8: ab apparatu operum ac munitionum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 8, 1; 34, 16, 3; 31, 12, 2; Tac. A. 3, 28: quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae, *whatever delay there was,* Verg. A. 11, 288: audaciâ, *to be deficient in spirit,* Liv. 1, 46, 6; cf.: nullo umquam officio, id. 42, 6, 8: ad arma cessantes Concitet, Hor. C. 1, 35, 15 et saep.—So in admonitions: quid cessas? Ter. And. 5, 6, 15; Tib. 2, 2, 10: quid cessatis? Curt. 4, 16, 5: quor cessas? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69; cf.: cessas in vota precesque (poet. for cessas facere vota), Tros, ait, Aenea? cessas? Verg. A. 6, 51 sq.; Tib. 3, 6, 57.— With *dat. incommodi:* it dies; ego mihi cesso, i. e. *to my own injury,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Ep. 3, 2, 8: sed ego nunc mihi cesso, qui non umerum hunc onero pallio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4.—**b.** With *inf.:* ego hinc migrare cesso, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 6 sq.: numquid principio cessavit verbum docte dicere? id. Pers. 4, 4, 3; so, alloqui, Ter. And. 2, 2, 6; 5, 2, 4: adoriri, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 9: pultare ostium, id. ib. 3, 1, 1; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 30: introrumpere, id. Eun. 5, 5, 26: detrahere de nobis, Cic. Att. 11, 11, 2: mori, Hor. C. 3, 27, 58 et saep.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *To be inactive, idle, at leisure, to do nothing:* cur tam multos deos nihil agere et cessare patitur? cur non rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficit? Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22; id. Off. 3, 1, 1: nisi forte ego vobis cessare nunc videor; cum bella non gero, id. de Sen. 6, 18: et si quid cessare potes, requiesce sub umbrâ, Verg. E. 7, 10: cessabimus una, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 15; Ov. M. 4, 37: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi praeferat, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 183 (cessare otiari et jucunde vivere, Schol. Crucq.); so id. ib. 1, 7, 57: per hibernorum tempus, Liv. 36, 5, 1: cessatum usque adhuc est: nunc porro expergiscere, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: cessatum ducere curam, *put to rest,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: non timido, non ignavo cessare tum licuit, Curt. 3, 11, 5.—**b.** Of things, *to be at rest, to rest, be still, inactive, unemployed,* or *unused,* etc.: si cessare putas rerum primordia posse, Cessandoque novos rerum progignere motus, Lucr. 2, 80 sq.: quid ita cessarunt pedes? Phaedr. 1, 9, 5: et grave suspenso vomere cesset opus, Tib. 2, 1, 6; Ov. F. 6, 348: Achilles cessare in Teucros pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 8, 30: cur Berecyntiae Cessant flamina tibiae, Hor. C. 3, 19, 19: cessat voluntas? id. ib. 1, 27, 13: cessat ira deae, Liv. 29, 18, 10: solas sine ture relictas Praeteritae cessâsse ferunt Letoïdos aras, i. e. *remained unsought, unapproached,* Ov. M. 8, 278; cf.: at nunc desertis cessant sacraria lucis, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 47; and: cessaturae casae, Ov. F. 4, 804: cessans honor, *a vacant office,* Suet. Caes. 76.—(*β*) Of land, *to lie uncultivated, fallow* (cf. cessatio): alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Verg. G. 1, 71; Plin. 18, 23, 52, § 191; cf. Suet. Aug. 42.—*Pass.:* cessata arva, Ov. F. 4, 617.—Trop., of a barren woman, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 48.—**c.** Sometimes cessare alicui rei, like vacare alicui rei, *to have leisure for something,* i. e. *to attend to, apply one's self to:* amori, Prop. 1, 6, 21. — **B.** Rarely (prob. not ante-Aug.), *not to be at hand* or *present, to be wanting:* cessat voluntas? non aliâ bibam Mercede, Hor. C. 1, 27, 13: augendum addendumque quod cessat, Quint. 2, 8, 10.—Hence, **2.** Judic. t. t. **a.** Of persons, *not to appear before a tribunal, to make default:* culpâne quis an aliquâ necessitate cessasset, Suet. Claud. 15 (where,

just before, absentibus; cf. absum, 8.): quoties delator adesse jussus cessat, Dig. 49, 14, 2, § 4; so ib. 47, 10, 17, § 20.—**b.** Of things (a process, verdict), *to be invalid, null, void:* cessat injuriarum actio, Dig. 47, 10, 17, § 1: revocatio, ib. 42, 8, 10, § 1: edictum, ib. 39, 1, 1: senatus consultum, ib. 14, 6, 12 et saep.—**C.** Also rare, in a moral view, *to depart from a right way,* i. e. *to mistake, err:* ut scriptor si peccat . . . Sic qui multum cessat, Hor. A. P. 357: oratoris perfecti illius, ex nullâ parte cessantis, Quint. 1, 10, 4.

‡ **cesticillus** (**caest-**), i, *m.*, *a small ring* or *hoop placed upon the head to support a burden,* Fest. p. 45 [*dim.* from cestus; cf. Commod. p. 363].

cesticus (**caest-**), a, um, *adj.* [cestus], *of a boxer's glove:* ludi, Tac. A. 16, 21 dub.

Cestius, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman plebeian family.* **I.** C. Cestius, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26.—**II.** L. Cestius Pius, *a rhetorician of Smyrna,* Sen. Contr. 3, prooem. p. 206, 3 al.—Hence, **Cestiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to L. Cestius:* color, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, p. 125.

cestron, v. cestrum.

† **1. cestros,** i, *f.*, = κέστρος, *the plant betony:* Betonica officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

2. Cestrŏs, i, *m.*, *a river of Pamphylia,* now *Ak-su,* Mel. 1, 14, 2.

† **cestrosphendŏnē,** ēs, *f.*, = κεστροσφενδόνη, *a military engine for hurling stones,* Liv. 42, 65, 9.

† **cestrōtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κεστρωτός, *represented by means of a graver* (κέστρον): cornua, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.

† **cestrum** (**-on**), i, *n.*, = κέστρον, *a graver, graving tool,* used in encaustic painting, Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149.

† **1. cestus** (**caest-**) or **-ŏs,** i, *m.*, = κεστός (lit. stitched, embroidered; hence, *subst.;* cf. Lidd. and Scott under κεστός), *a girdle, tie, belt, girth, strap,* Cato, R. R. 25 Schneid. *N. cr.;* Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.—Particularly, *the girdle of Venus,* Mart. 6, 13, 8; 6, 14; 14, 206 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 69.

2. cestus = caestus, *a boxer's glove;* v. caestus.

Cētārīni (**Cītār-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of a city of Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

cētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cetus], *of* or *pertaining to fish;* only *subst.* **I. cētārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a fish-monger,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26 (also in Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150); Varr. ap. Non. p. 49, 15; Col. 8, 17, 12.—**Cētārĭus,** *title of a book of* C. Matius, Col. 12, 46, 1.—**II. cētārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a fish-pond,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 44.—Access. form **cētārĭa,** ae, *f.;* *acc. plur.* cetarias, Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49; 37, 5, 17, § 66; an uncertain form, *abl. plur.* cetariis, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; 31, 8, 43, § 94.

cētē, v. cetus.

cētĕra, cētĕro, cētĕrum, v. ceterus, II.

cētĕrŏqui or **-quīn** [ceterus-qui] (like alioqui and alioquin; v. alioqui, and cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 235), *adv.*, *for the rest, in other respects, otherwise,* = ἄλλως (rare): quem, nisi quod solum, ceteroquin recte quidam vocant Atticum, Cic. Or. 25, 83: ego ceteroqui animo aequo fero; unum vereor, ne hasta Caesaris refrixerit, id. Fam. 9, 10, 3; id. Att. 12, 3, 1; 14, 16, 1; 16, 4, 1; id. Fam. 6, 19, 1; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60; Dig. 28, 5, 35, § 3; Gell. 20, 1, 27; cf. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 44 and 42.

cētĕrum, v. ceterus, II. A.

‡ **cētĕrus** (**caet-**), a, um (the *nom. sing. masc.* not in use; the *sing.*, in gen., rare; in Cic. perh. only three times), *adj.* [pronom. stem ki, and compar. ending; cf. ἕτερος], *the other, that which exists besides, can be added to what is already named of a like kind with it; the other part* (while reliquus is that which yet remains of an object, the rest; e. g. stipendium pendere et cetera indigna pati, *and endured other indignities of the kind,* Liv. 21, 20, 6. On the other hand: jam vero reliqua—not cetera—quarta pars mundi ea et ipsa totâ naturâ fervida est, et ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 33; Doed. Syn. 1, p. 83. Still these ideas, esp. after the Aug. per., are often confounded, and the Engl., *the remainder, the rest,* and the adverb. phrase *for the rest,* etc., can be used interchangeably for both words). **1.** *Sing.* **a.** *Masc.:* si vestem et ceterum ornatum muliebrem pretii majoris habeat, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51 (also in Quint. 5, 11, 28); Nep. Dat. 3, 1: laeta et imperatori ceteroque exercitui, Liv. 28, 4, 1: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, Suet. Calig. 52: illos milites subduxit, exercitum ceterum servavit, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, Sall. C. 59, 5: a cetero exercitu, Curt. 5, 9, 11; Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Galb. 20 *fin.:* de cetero numero candidatorum, id. Caes. 41. — **b.** *Fem.:* cetera jurisdictio, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: vita, Sall. C. 52, 31: aetas, Verg. G. 3, 62: nox, Ov. M. 12, 579: silva, id. ib. 8, 750: turba, id. ib. 3, 236; 12, 286; Hor. S. 2, 8, 26: classis, Liv. 35, 26, 9: deprecatio, id. 42, 48, 3; 21, 7, 7: inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall. J. 92, 5: Graeciam, Nep. Paus. 2, 4: aciem, Liv. 6, 8, 6: multitudinem, id. 35, 30, 8: (super) turbam, Suet. Calig. 26: manum procerum, Tac. Or. 37: pro ceterâ ejus audaciâ atque amentiâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: pluviâ (aquâ) utebantur, Sall. J. 89, 6: ceterâ (ex) copiâ militum, Liv. 35, 30, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1: ceterâ (pro) reverentiâ, id. ib. 3, 8, 1: ceterâ (cum) turbâ, Suet. Claud. 12 al.—**c.** *Neutr.:* cum a pecu cetero absunt, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 20: non abhorret a cetero scelere, Liv. 1, 48, 5; Suet. Aug. 24: cetero (e) genere hominum, id. ib. 57: quanto violentior cetero mari Oceanus, Tac. A. 2, 24 al.—*Subst.:* **cētĕrum,** i, *n.*, *the rest:* elocuta sum convivas, ceterum cura tu, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 6: ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20, 6; so, de cetero, *as for the rest,* Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 26; Curt. 4, 1, 14 al; and in ceterum, *for the rest, for the future,* Sen. Ep. 78, 15.—**2.** *Plur.*, *the rest, the others* (freq. in all periods and species of composition): de reliquis nihil melius ipso est: ceteri et cetera ejus modi, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: multae sunt insidiae bonis nosti cetera, id. Planc. 24, 59; id. Fat. 13, 29: cetera de genere hoc, adeo sunt multa, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 13; Lucr. 5, 38: ut omittam cetera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18: ibi Amineum . . . Lucanum serito, ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato, R. R. 6, 4: quam fortunatus ceteris sim rebus, absque una hac foret, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 25: nam ceteri fere, qui artem orandi litteris tradiderunt, ita sunt exorsi, quasi, etc., Quint. prooem. § 4; id. 10, 1, 80: ceterae partes loquentem adjuvant, hae ipsae loquuntur, id. 11, 3, 85: sane ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, unâ in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: hanc inter ceteras vocem, Quint. 9, 4, 55: de justitiâ, fortitudine, temperantiâ ceterisque similibus, id. prooem. § 12; 3, 5, 5; 2, 4, 38: ego ceteris laetus, hoc uno torqueor, Curt. 6, 5, 3.—**b.** Et cetera ceteraque or cetera, *and so forth,* καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς, when one refers to a well-known object with only a few words, or mentions only a few from a great number of objects, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 141: ut illud Scipionis, Agas asellum et cetera, id. ib. 2, 64, 258; id. Top. 6, 30; 11, 48; id. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; id. Att. 2, 19, 3: et similiter cetera, Quint. 4, 1, 14: vina ceteraque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91; Curt. 3, 4, 10: solem, lunam, mare, cetera, Lucr. 2, 1085: fundum, aedes, parietem, supellectilem, penus, cetera, Cic. Top. 5, 27.—**II.** Hence, the *advv.*, **A. cētĕrum** (orig. *acc. respectiv.*), lit. *that which relates to the other, the rest* (besides what has been mentioned). **1.** *For the rest, in other respects, otherwise* (in good prose): nihil, nisi ut ametis impero: Ceterum quantum lubet me poscitote aurum, ego dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 52: tu aurum rogato: ceterum (*for the rest, in respect to the rest*) verbum sat est, id. ib. 4, 8, 37: precator, qui mihi sic oret: nunc amitte quaeso hunc; ceterum Posthac si quicquam, nil precor, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 91: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano, praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode oblectabam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 1: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt, Liv. 1, 24, 3; cf. Sall. J. 2, 4; 75, 3; Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Curt. 4, 1, 18. — Rarely after the verb: argentum accepi; nil curavi ceterum, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 12: numquid me vis ceterum? id. Ep. 4, 2, 76.—**2.** = alioquin, introducing a conclusion contrary to fact (mostly post-class.), *otherwise, else, in the opposite event,* = Gr. ἄλλως: non enim cogitaras; ceterum idem hoc melius invenisses, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 62: ita et anima . . . solam vim ejus exprimere non valuit, . . . ceterum non esset anima, sed spiritus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9; App. M. 7, p. 200, 33; Dig. 4, 4, 7, § 2 al.—**3.** In passing to another thought, *besides, for the rest;* very freq. (esp. in the histt.; usu. placed at the beginning of a new clause; only in the comic poets in the middle): Filium tuom te meliust repetere, Ceterum uxorem abduce ex aedibus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 73; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; Sall. J. 4, 1; 20, 8; 29, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 8; 8, 6, 51; 9, 2, 14 al.; Suet. Caes. 4; 16; id. Tib. 42; id. Claud. 1; Curt. 3, 1, 4; 3, 3, 7; 3, 6, 13; Col. 8, 8, 5: dehinc ceterum valete, Plaut. Poen. prol. 125; cf. id. ib. 91.—**4.** With a restricting force, commonly contrasted with quidem or a neg. phrase; often to be translated by *but, yet, notwithstanding, still, on the other hand* (esp. freq. since the Aug per.): cum haud cuiquam in dubio esset, bellum ab Tarquiniis imminere, id quidem spe omnium serius fuit: ceterum, id quod non timebant, per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3, 1; Plin. Pan. 5, 4; Flor. 3, 1, 11; Suet. Aug. 8; 66; id. Tib. 61 *fin.;* id. Gram. 4 al.: eos multum laboris suscipere, ceterum ex omnibus maxume tutos esse, Sall. J. 14, 12: avidus potentiae, honoris, divitiarum, ceterum vitia sua callide occultans, id. ib. 15, 3; 52, 1; 83, 1; id. C. 51, 26: eo rem se vetustate oblitteratam, ceterum suae memoriae infixam adferre, Liv. 3, 71, 6: id quamquam, nihil portendentibus diis, ceterum neglegentia humana acciderat, tamen, etc., id. 28, 11, 7; 9, 21, 1; 21, 6, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut quisquis factus est princeps, extemplo fama ejus, incertum bona an mala, ceterum aeterna est, Plin. Pan. 55, 9: pauca repetundarum crimina, ceterum magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59; cf. Liv. 3, 40, 11.—**B. cētĕra** (properly *acc. plur.*), = τἆλλα, τὰ λοιπά, *as for the rest, otherwise;* with *adjj.*, and (in poets) with *verbs* (not found in Cic. or Quint.). (*a*) With *adj.:* Bocchus praeter nomen cetera ignarus populi Romani, Sall. J. 19, 7: hastile cetera teres praeterquam ad extremum, Liv. 21, 8, 10: excepto quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50 (cf. the passage cited under ceterum, II. A. 1. *fin.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 1): cetera Graius, Verg. A. 3, 594 (so prob. also Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3, where others read ad cetera): virum cetera egregium secuta, Liv. 1, 35, 6: vir cetera sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 46, 2 Ruhnk.; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 40; 12, 6, 13, § 25; 22, 25, 64, § 133; Tac. G. 29.—(*β*) With *verbs:* cetera, quos peperisti, ne cures, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 656: quiescas cetera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 53: cetera parce, puer, bello, Verg. A. 9, 656; cf. Sil. 17, 286: cetera non latet hostis, id. 2, 332; Mart. 13, 84.—**C. cētĕrō,** peculiar to the Nat. Hist. of Pliny, *for the rest, in other respects, otherwise:* cetero viri quam feminae majus, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133; so id. 3, 11, 16, § 105; 6, 26, 30, § 122; 8, 3, 4, § 7; 10, 1, 1, § 1 al.: est et alia Iritis cetero similis, at praedura, id. 37, 9, 52, § 138.—Of time: palumbes incubat femina post meridiana in matutinum, cetero mas, id. 10, 58, 79, § 159.

Cĕthēgus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the Cornelian* gens. **I.** M. Cornelius Cethegus, *a distinguished orator,* Cic. Sen. 14, 50; id. Brut. 15, 59 al.; to him Horace alludes in the passage: priscis memorata Catonibus atque Cethegis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 117; cf. id. A. P. 50.—**II.** C. Cornelius Cethegus, *companion of Catiline,* Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 32, 2; 43, 2.—P r o v.: Clodius accuset moechos, Catilina Cethegum, Juv. 2, 27; cf. id. 8, 231; 10, 287.

Cēto, ūs, *f.*, = Κητώ. **I.** *The wife of Phorcus, and mother of Medusa and the Gorgons,* Luc. 9, 646.—**II.** *A Nereid, honored upon the Phœnician coast,* Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69.

cētŏs, i, v. cetus.

* **cētōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [cetus], *of* or *pertaining to sea-fishes:* viscera, Avien. Arat. 1300.

cetra, cetratus, v. caetra, etc.

cette, v. 2. cedo.

† **cētus,** i, *m.* (acc. to the Gr. **cētŏs,** *n.*, Plin. 32, 1, 4, § 10; and hence common in the *plur.* **cētē** = κήτη, Verg. A. 5, 822; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 50, 74, § 157; Sil. 7, 476), = κῆτος, *any large sea-animal, a sea-monster;* particularly *a species of whale, a shark, dog-fish, seal, dolphin,* etc., Plin. l. l.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5; id. Capt. 4, 2, 72; Cels. 2, 18.—**II.** As a constellation, *the Whale,* Vitr. 9, 7; Manil. 1, 612.

ceu, *adv.* [contr. from ce-ve, like neu and seu, from neve and sive], a particle of equality or comparison, *as, like as, just as* (in the ante-Aug. per., peculiar to more elevated poetry; later also in prose, in Seneca and Suet., and esp. freq. in Plin. H. N.): pars vertere terga, ceu quondam petiere rates, Verg. A. 6, 492: ceu talpae, Plin. 9, 6, 7, § 17: ceu notamus in muscis, id. 11, 48, 108, § 258; so id. 9, 37, 61, § 132; Suet. Vit. 17; Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187.—**II.** In poet. comparisons (hence, haud aliter follows in a corresponding clause, Verg. A. 9, 797; 10, 360, or sic, id. ib. 10, 729), *like, as, like as:* tenuis fugit ceu fumus in auras, Verg. A. 5, 740; so id. G. 3, 542; *Cat. 64, 239: Hecuba et natae . . . Praecipites atrā ceu tempestate columbae. . . . sedebant, Verg. A. 2, 516; * Hor. C. 4, 4, 43: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jacit varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 5, 88; so id. ib. 5, 527.—**b.** With *cum, as when,* Verg. G. 1, 303; 4, 96; id. A. 7, 673; 9, 30; 9, 792; 10, 97; Sen. Q. N. 6, 24, 4.—**c.** With *si* (twice in Lucr.), Lucr. 4, 620; 6, 161.—**B.** Sometimes in a conditional sense, *as if, as it were, like as if,* etc., Enn. ap. Non. p. 483, 2: Thesea ceu pulsae ventorum flamine nubes Aërium nivei montis liquere cacumen, Cat. 64, 239: per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis, Aequora, Verg. G. 3, 194; Plin. 2, 28, 28, § 98; 9, 37, 61, § 132; 34, 18, 54, § 175; Suet. Tib. 52; Stat. Th. 1, 320.—Hence, with a *subj.:* ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent, Verg. A. 2, 438; Sil. 2, 378; Stat. S. 3, 1, 6; id. Th. 2, 417; Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 41; 31, 1, 1, § 2; 34, 6, 13, § 28 al.—**C.** In the Nat. Hist. of Pliny sometimes ceu vero = quasi vero, in refuting another's opinion, *as if, just as if:* ceu vero nesciam adversus Theophrastum scripsisse etiam feminam, Plin. praef. § 29; 7, 55, 56, § 188; 11, 39, 92, § 226; 12, 1, 5, § 11 al.; cf. upon this word, Hand, Turs. II. pp. 45-49.

Cēus, a, um, v. Cea, I. B.

Ceutrones, um, *m., a Gallic tribe,* Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

†† **cēva** or **ceua,** ae, *f.* [Low Germ. Keue], *a kind of small cow,* Col. 6, 24, 5.

Cēvenna (also **Cēbenna** and **Gēbenna**), ae, *f., a mountain in Gallia,* now *Cevennes,* Caes. B. G. 7, 8; 7, 56; Luc. 1, 434.—The same: Cebennici or Gebennici montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1; 2, 5, 6.

cēveo, ēre (*perf.* cevi, without voucher in Prob. p. 1482 P.), *v. n.* [Sanscr. kju, to agitate one's self; cf. quatio]. **I.** *To move the haunches,* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 84, 18; Juv. 2, 21; 9, 40; Mart. 3, 95, 13; cf. criso.—* **II.** Trop. (the figure taken from the wagging of the tail of a dog), *to fawn, flatter,* Pers. 1, 87.

† **cēyx,** ȳcis, *m.,* = κήϋξ, *the male kingfisher* (the female, halcyon), Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 86.—Personified: **Cēyx,** ȳcis, *m.,* = Κήϋξ, *a son of Lucifer, king of Trachis, and husband of Alcyone.* Having suffered shipwreck at Delphi, he and his wife were changed to kingfishers, Ov. H. 17 (18), 81; id. M. 11, 272; 11, 544; 11, 739; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 399.—*Acc.* Gr. Cēyca, Ov. M. 11, 727.

Chabrias, ae, *m.,* = Χαβρίας, *a distinguished Athenian general;* v. his life in Cornel. Nepos.

† **chaere,** *interj.,* = χαῖρε, *hail!* Pers. prol. 8.

Chaerĕa, ae, *m.* (Gr. Χαιρέας), *a Roman cognomen,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 17 al.; Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1; Sen. Const. Sap. 18, 3.

Chaerĕas, ae, *m.,* = Χαιρέας, *a Grecian proper name.* **I.** *A writer on husbandry,* Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 8; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 263.—**II.** *A sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 75; Vitr. 10, 13, 3.

chaerĕphylum, i, v. caerefolium.

Chaerōnēa, ae, *f.,* = Χαιρώνεια, *a Bœotian town on the Cephisus, where Philip of Macedon conquered the Greeks;* the birthplace of Plutarch; now the village *Kaprena* or *Kapurna,* Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Liv. 35, 46, 3.

chălasticāmen, inis, *n.* [chalasticus], *an alleviating remedy,* Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

† **chălastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = χαλαστικός, *of* or *pertaining to alleviating, soothing:* aqua, Theod. Prisc. 1, 7 and 15: unctiones, Veg. 1, 28, 6.

† **chălātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [chalo], *pertaining to loosing* or *letting down:* funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 15.

† **chălāzĭas,** ae, *m.,* = χαλαζίας [χάλαζα, hail], *an unknown precious stone, of the form and color of hail,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189; Sol. 37, 17.

chălāzĭon, v. chalazius.

† **chălāzĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [χάλαζα, hail], *pertaining to hail:* lapis, *a precious stone,* Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.—**2.** *Subst.:* **chălāzĭon,** ii, *n.,* = χαλάζιον, *a pimple* or *small tubercle on the eyelids,* Cels. 7, 7, 2, Caption: de chalazio palpebrarum (written as Greek in the text).

† **chalbănē,** ēs, v. galbanum.

† **chalcanthum,** i, *n.,* = χάλκανθον [χαλκός-ἄνθος], *copperas-water;* pure Lat. atramentum sutorium, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123.

† **chalcaspis,** idis, *adj.,* = χάλκασπις, *having a brazen shield,* Liv. 44, 41, 2 Weissenb.; cf. aglaspis.

Chalcēdon (in MSS. also **Calchēdon**), ŏnis, *f.,* = Χαλκηδών, *a town in Bithynia, on the Thracian Bosporus, opposite Byzantium,* Mel. 1, 19, 5; Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149 sq.; 37, 5, 18, § 73; Liv. 42, 56, 6; *acc.* Gr. Chalcedona, Luc. 9, 959 al.; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, p. 581 sq.—Hence, **II.** **Chalcēdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian:* Thrasymachus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 128: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 72: harenae, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 55.—*Subst.:* **Chalcēdŏnĭi,** ōrum, *m., the Chalcedonians,* Tac. A. 12, 63.

† **chalcēŏs,** i, *f.,* = χάλκειος, *a prickly plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

† **chalcētum,** i, *n., an unknown medicinal plant,* Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 40.

† **chalcēus,** a, um, *adj.,* = χάλκεος, *brazen, of brass;* only in *plur. subst.:* **chalcea,** ōrum, *n., brazen things,* Mart. 9, 95, 4.

Chalcĭdensis, e, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 2.

† **chalcĭdĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = χαλκιδική, *a kind of lizard,* = 1. chalcis, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102.

Chalcĭdĭcensis, e, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 3.

Chalcĭdĭcum, i, *n.,* v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 1. b.

Chalcĭdĭcus, a, um, v. 2. Chalcis, I. B. 1.

† **Chalcĭoecos,** i, *f.,* = Χαλκίοικος (among the Greeks, an epithet of Athene, from her temple of brass), among the Romans, *a temple of Minerva,* Liv. 35, 36, 9 (in Nep. Paus. 5, 2, written as Greek).

Chalcĭŏpē, ēs, *f.,* = Χαλκιόπη. **I.** *A daughter of Æetes, sister of Medea, and wife of Phrixus,* Hyg. Fab. 21; Ov. H. 16 (17), 232; Val. Fl. 6, 479.—**II.** *Wife of Mnesylus, and mother of Antiphus,* Hyg. Fab. 97.

† **1. chalcis,** idis, *f.,* = χαλκίς. **I.** *A fish of the herring kind,* Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154; 9, 51, 74, § 162.—**II.** *A lizard with copper-colored spots on its back,* Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 30; 32, 5, 17, § 46.

2. Chalcis, idis or idŏs, *f.,* = Χαλκίς. **I.** *Chief town of the island Eubœa, opposite to Aulis, connected by a bridge with the main land,* now *Egribo* or *Negroponte;* also called *Chalcis Euboica,* or *Chalcis Eubœæ,* Col. 1, 4, 9; Luc. 5, 227; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; 11, 37, 74, § 191; Nep. Timoth. 3, 5; Vell. 1, 4, 1; *gen.* Gr. Chalcidos, Luc. 5, 227; *acc.* Gr. Chalcida, id. 2, 710.—**B.** Hence, the *adjj.,* **1. Chalcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *of Chalcis, in Eubœa, Chalcidian:* Euripus, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1: galli, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: gallinae, Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13: ficus, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 6; Col. 5, 10, 11; 5, 10, 414: harenae, Val. Fl. 1, 454: versus, *of the poet Euphorion, a native of Chalcis,* Verg. E. 10, 50; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 56: Nola, *founded by the Chalcidians,* Sil. 12, 161.—(β) Since Cumæ was a colony of Chalcis, *Cumæan:* arx, *Cumæ,* Verg. A. 6, 17: turres, Stat. S. 2, 2, 94: litora, id. ib. 4, 4, 78: carmen, *of the Cumæan Sibyl,* id. ib. 5, 3, 182.—**b.** *Subst.:* **Chalcĭdĭcum,** i, *n., a chamber at the corner of a basilica, on each side of the tribunal,* Aug. Mon. Ancyr. 4, 1; Vitr. 5, 1; Hyg. Fab. 184; Inscr. Orell. 1303; 3287; 3290 sq.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52 Müll.—Also *a spacious chamber in Grecian houses,* Aus. Per. Odyss. 1; 23; Arn. 4, p. 149; 3, p. 105.—**2. Chalcĭdensis,** e, *adj., Chalcidian:* Timagoras, *of Chalcis,* Χαλκιδεύς, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58; Liv. 35, 49, 6.—In *plur. subst., the inhabitants of Chalcis,* Liv. 35, 38, 10 al.—**3. Chalcĭdĭcensis,** e, *adj., of Chalcis:* colonia, i. e. *Cumæ* (cf. supra), Gell. 10, 16, 8.—**II.** *A town in Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 159.—**III.** *A town in Syria,* Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.

† **chalcītes,** ae, *m.,* or **chalcītis,** idis, *f.,* = χαλκίτης or χαλκῖτις. **I.** *Copper-stone, copper ore,* Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 2; 34, 12, 29, § 117 sq.; Cels. 6, 6, 31; 6, 7, 7.—**II.** *A precious stone of a copper color,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **chalcŏphōnŏs** (**chalcophthongŏs,** Sol. 37, 22), i, *f.,* = χαλκόφωνος or χαλκόφθογγος, *a precious stone ringing like brass,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

† **chalcosmărăgdŏs,** i, *f.,* = χαλκοσμάραγδος, *an emerald with veins of brass,* perh. *malachite,* Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74; Sol. 15, 26.

† **chalcus,** i, *m.,* = χαλκός, *a copper coin,* the tenth (acc. to Gr. authors, the sixth or eighth) part of an obolus, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185.

Chaldaei, ōrum, *m.,* = Χαλδαῖοι, *the Chaldæans, a people of Assyria, distinguished, in an early age, for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology.* **A.** *Of the nation* or *people,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 105; Mel. 3, 8, 5.—**B.** In gen., *soothsayers, astrologers,* Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; 2, 42, 87 sq.; Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; Gell. 14, 1, 1 sqq.; *sing.:* Chaldaeus, *a soothsayer,* Cato, R. R. 5, 4; *gen. plur.* Chaldaeûm, Lucr. 5, 726.—**II.** Hence, **A. Chaldaeus,** a, um, *adj., Chaldæan:* regnum, Luc. 8, 226.—**2.** Esp., *of* or *belonging to the soothsayers:* secta, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 211: grex, Juv. 10, 94.—**B. Chaldăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: genus praedicendi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: rationes, id. ib. 2, 47, 98: gentes, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 121.

† **chălo,** no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.,* = χαλάω, *to slacken, let down:* cymbala, Vitr. 10, 13, p. 308 Bip.: culcitas, Veg. Mil. 4, 23.

† **chălȳbēĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = χαλυβήϊος [χάλυψ], *of steel, steel-:* massa, Ov. F. 4, 405.

Chălȳbes, um, *m.,* = Χάλυβες. **I.** *A people in Pontus, noted for their mines and their preparation of steel* [chalybs, hence the name; acc. to others, on the contr., steel, χάλυψ, was named from them], Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11; 7, 56, 57, § 197; Cat. 66, 48; Verg. G. 1, 58; id. A. 8, 421; 10, 174 al.—**II.** *A tribe on the river Chalybs in Lusitania,* Just. 44, 3, 9.

† **1. chălybs,** ȳbis, *m.,* = χάλυψ, *steel* (cf. Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 142 sq.): vulnificus (because weapons were made of it), Verg. A. 8, 446; on account of its hardness: ferro durior et chalybe, Prop. 1, 16, 30; cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 152; Sil. 1, 171; 2, 403.—**II.** Meton., *the things made of it.* **A.** *A sword:* strictus, Sen. Thyest. 364.—**B.** *A horse's bit,* Luc. 6, 398.—**C.** *The point of an arrow,* Luc. 7, 518; Val. Fl. 6, 342; Sil. 2, 107 al.—**D.** *An iron rail,* Luc. 6, 547.

2. Chălybs, ȳbis, *m., a river in Lusitania,* Just. 44, 3, 9.

Cham, *m. indecl., a son of Noah, Ham,* Lact. 2, 13, 5; Vulg. Gen. 9, 18 sqq.

† **1. chāma,** ătis, *n., a lynx,* Plin. 8, 19, 28, § 70.

† **2. chāma,** v. chema.

† **chămaeactē,** ēs, *f.,* = χαμαιάκτη, *dwarf elder, danewort:* Sambucus ebulus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 51; 26, 11, 73, § 120.

† **chămaecĕrăsus,** i, *f.,* = χαμαικερα

σος, *the dwarf cherry-tree:* Prunus chaemaecerasus, Jacq.; Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104.

† **chămaecissŏs,** i, *f.*, = χαμαικισσος, *ground-ivy:* Glecoma hederacea, Linn.; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 152; 24, 15, 84, § 135 (ă, Ser. Samm. 44, 799).—**II.** *A kind of* cyclaminus, Plin. 25, 9, 69, § 116.

† **chămaecȳpărissŏs,** i, *f.*, = χαμαικυπάρισσος, *ground-cypress*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **chămaedaphnē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαιδάφνη, *dwarf laurel*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131; 21, 11, 39, § 68; 21, 27, 99, § 172; 24, 15, 81, § 132.

† **chămaedrăcon,** ontis, *m.*, = χαμαιδράκων, *a kind of African serpent, the ground-serpent*, Sol. 27, 33.

chămaedrops, v. chamaerops.

† **chămaedrys,** ȳos, *f.*, = χαμαίδρυς, *the plant wall-germander:* Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; in pure Lat. trixago, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 112; 24, 15, 80, § 130.

† **chămaelĕon,** ōnis and ontis, *m.*, = χαμαιλέων. **I.** *Masc., a kind of lizard that changes its color, the chameleon*, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 120; 10, 52, 73, § 143; Gell. 10, 12, 1 sq.—**II.** *Masc.* and *fem., a plant, the carline thistle; masc.*, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 27, 13, 118, § 143; *fem.*, id. 30, 4, 10, § 30.

† **chămaeleucē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαιλεύκη, *a plant, colt's foot*, Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135; 26, 6, 16, § 30.

† **chămaelȳgŏs,** i, *f.*, = χαμαίλυγος, *a plant*, otherwise called verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

chămaemēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, = χαμαιμήλινος, *of chamomile:* oleum, Plin. Val. 3, 2; Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 1.

† **chămaemēlon,** i, *n.*, = χαμαίμηλον (lit. earth-apple, on account of the apple-like smell of the blossoms), *chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53; Pall. Jun. 10; App. Herb. 24.—Called also **chămŏmilla,** ae, *f.*, Plin. Val. 3, 2; Macer. Flor. 14, v. 550.

† **chămaemyrsĭnē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαιμυρσίνη, *dwarf myrtle, butcher's-broom*, Plin. 23, 9, 83, § 165; 15, 7, 7, § 27.

† **chămaepeucē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαιπεύκη, *the ground-larch, a plant*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **chămaepĭtys,** ȳos, *f.*, = χαμαίπιτυς, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. abiga, *ground-pine*, said to have the power of producing abortion, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29; *gen.*, id. 14, 16, 19, § 112; *dat.* chamaepityi, id. 21, 29, 103, § 175; *acc.* chamaepityn, id. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

† **chămaeplătănus,** i, *f.*, = χαμαιπλάτανος, *dwarf platane*, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13.

† **chămaerĕpes,** um, *f.*, = χαμαιρεπεῖς (creeping on the earth), *the dwarf palm*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 39.

† **chămaerops,** ōpis, *f.*, = χαμαίρωψ, = chamaedrys, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; App. Herb. 24; Marc. Emp. 20 (others, chamaedrops = χαμαίδρωψ).

† **chămaesȳcē,** ēs, *f.*, = χαμαισύκη, *a plant, wolf's-milk, ground fig:* Euphorbia chamaesyce, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 83, § 134; in App. Herb. 91, erroneously interchanged with chamaeacte.

† **chămae-tortus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from χαμαί and tortus], *that creeps on the ground*, Fronto de Oratt. 2, p. 254.

† **chămaezēlon,** i, *n.*, = χαμαίζηλον, *a plant, called also* gnaphalion, q. v., Plin. 27, 10, 61, § 88.

Chămāvi, ōrum, *m.*, = Χαμαυοί Ptolem., *a German people*, orig. on the north shore of the Rhine even to the Lippe; later, between the Weser and the Hercynian Forest, Tac. G. 33; 34; id. A. 13, 55; Aus. Mos. 434.

† **chămēdyŏsmŏs,** i, *f.*, = χαμηδύοσμος [χαμαί-ἡδύοσμος], pure Lat. ros marinus, *rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **chămēlaea,** ae, *f.*, = χαμελαία, *the dwarf olive, a shrub:* Cneorum tricoccon, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 82, § 133; 15, 7, 7, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 133; 200.

† **chămeunia,** ae, *f.*, = χαμευνία, *a couch on the earth*, Hier. Ep. 52, 3.

chămŏmilla, v. chamaemelon.

† **chămulcus,** i, *m.*, = χαμουλκός, *a kind of machine*, Amm. 17, 4, 14.

Chănāān, contr. **Chănān,** *f. indecl.*, *the land of Canaan* or *Palestine*, Lact. 2, 13, 6; Vulg. Gen. 9, 22.—Form Chanan, Juvenc. 2, 129.

† **chānē** or **channē,** ēs, *f.*, = χάνη or χάννη, *a kind of sea-fish;* Ital. canna: Perca cabrilla, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 108; Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56; 32, 11, 54, § 153.

† **chanius pēs** = Molossus, *a foot consisting of three long syllables*, — — —, Diom. p. 475 P.

Chāon, ŏnis, *m.*, *son of Priamus, ancestor of the Chaones*, Verg. A. 3, 335 Serv.

Chāŏnes, um, *m.*, = Χάονες, *a people in the north-west part of Epirus, named after* Chaon (v. the preced. art.), *the Chaonians*, Plin. 4, prooem. § 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 334 sq.; *acc. plur.* Gr. Chaonas, Claud. B. Get. 135; *their country* was called **Chāŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, Verg. A. 3, 335 Serv.; Plin. 4, prooem. § 2; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2; Liv. 32, 5, 9.—**II.** Hence, **A. Chāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Chaonian;* also *of Epirus:* campi, Verg. A. 3, 334: sinus, Ov. M. 13, 717: glans, Verg. G. 1, 8: pater, i. e. *Jupiter*, whose oracle was at Dodona, id. ib. 2, 67; cf. Juppiter, Val. Fl. 1, 303: columbae, *which revealed the future at Dodona*, Verg. E. 9, 13: nemus, i. e. *the oak forest*, Stat. Th. 6, 99: truncus, Val. Fl. 8, 461: vertex, Luc. 3, 180: victus, i. e. *of acorns*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 47.—**B. Chāŏnis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *Chaonian:* ales, i. e. columba (v. the preced.), Ov. A. A. 2, 150: arbos, i. e. quercus, id. M. 10, 90: quercus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1624.

Chăŏs or **Chăus,** *abl.* Chao (other cases not used in the class. per.; *gen.* Chaï, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 664; *dat.* Chaï, Prisc. p. 720 P.), *n.*, = Χάος. **I.** *The boundless, empty space;* as the kingdom of darkness, *the Lower World:* ingens, Ov. M. 10, 30; 14, 404; id. Ib. 84: inane, id. F. 4, 600: caecum, Sen. Med. 741; Stat. Th. 12, 772; Val. Fl. 7, 402; impersonated, *masc.*, *god of the Lower World, father of Erebos and Nox*, Verg. A. 4, 510 (*acc.* Chaos); 6, 265; Quint. 3, 7, 8; cf.: Janus... edidit hos sonos; me Chaos antiqui, nam sum res prisca, vocabant, Ov. F. 1, 103.—**B.** Hence also, *immeasurable darkness, deep obscurity:* Cimmerium, Stat. S. 3, 2, 92: horridum, Prud. Cath. 5, 3.—**II.** *The confused, formless, primitive mass out of which the universe was made, chaos*, Ov. M. 1, 7; 2, 299; Lact. 1, 5, 8; 2, 8, 8: a Chao, *since the creation of the world*, Verg. G. 4, 347.

† **chara,** ae, *f.*, *a root* unknown to us; perh. *wild cabbage*, Caes. B. C. 3, 48.

chărăcātus, a, um, *adj.*, [χάραξ], *provided with stakes, propped up:* vineae, Col. 5, 4, 1; 5, 5, 16.

† **chărăcias,** ae, *m.*, = χαρακίας. **I.** *Fit for making poles* or *stakes:* calamus, *a kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168.—**II.** *A name of a plant, wolf's-milk*, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62; called also **chărăcītes,** ae, *m.*, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119; 26, 14, 87, § 146.

† **chăracter,** ēris, *m.*, = χαρακτήρ. **I.** *An instrument for branding* or *marking*, etc.: character est ferrum coloratum, quo notae pecudibus inuruntur, χαρακτήρ autem Graece, Latine forma dicitur, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 7.—**II.** Usu., *the mark* or *sign burned* or *imprinted.* **A.** Prop. (esp. upon animals): quadrupedia charactere signare, Col. 11, 2, 14; Pall. Jan. 16: characterem infigere alicui, Aug. Contr. Cresc. 1, 30.—**B.** Trop., *a characteristic, mark, character, style*, etc. (only ante- and post-class.): Luciliano charactere libelli, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17; Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 1; Diom. p. 481 P. (cf. Cic. Or. 39, 134; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (16), 5; and Gell. 7, 14, 1, in which passages it is written as Greek).

† **chăractērismŏs** (**-mus**), i, *m.*, = χαρακτηρισμός, *characterization, the making prominent of the characteristic marks*, rhet. t. t. (pure Lat. descriptio, depictio), Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 40; Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7.

Charădra, ae, *f.*, = Χαράδρα, *a town of Epirus*, Enn. Fragm. p. 166 Vahl.

† **chărădrius,** ii, *m.*, = χαραδριός, *a yellowish bird*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 19; id. Deut. 14, 18.

Chărădrus, i, *f.*, *a town in Syria*, Plin. 5, 20, 18, § 79.

Chărax, ăcis, *f.*, = Χάραξ, *a fortress in the valley of Tempe*, now *Carisso*, Liv. 44, 6, 10.—**II.** *A town on the Persian Gulf*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 100; 6, 26, 30, § 124 sq.

† **chăraxo,** āre, 1, *v. a.*, = χαράσσω, *to scratch, engrave* (late Lat.): ungulis genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557: tabulae decalogo charaxatae, Aug. Alterc. Eccl. et Synag.

Chăraxus, i, *m.* **I.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 272.—**II.** *A brother of Sappho*, Ov. H. 15, 117.

Chāres, ētis, *m.*, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *The Athenian general*, Nep. Timoth. 3 sq.; id. Phoc. 2, 3.—**II.** *A statuary of Lindos in Rhodus, the favorite pupil of Lysippus*, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41.—**III.** *A Grecian writer of Mitylene*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33; Gell. 5, 2, 2.

Chărĭclo, ūs, *f.*, *a nymph, mother of Ocyrhoë, by the Centaur Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 636.

Chăris, ĭtis, v. Charites.

Chărĭsius, ii, *m.*, = Χαρίσιος. **I.** *A Greek orator, imitator of Lysias*, Cic. Brut. 83, 286; Quint. 10, 1, 70.—**II.** Flavius Sosipater Charisius, *a Latin grammarian in the fourth Christian century.*—**III.** *A Roman jurist of the time of Constantine the Great.*

† **chărisma,** ătis, *n.*, = χάρισμα, *a gift, present*, Prud. prooem. Apotheos. 11; id. στεφ. 13, 61.

† **chăristia** (**car-**), ōrum, *n.*, = χαρίστεια or χαριστήρια, *an annual family repast made three days after the Parentalia, on the 20th of February; a family banquet, at which existing family feuds were settled*, Ov. F. 2, 617 sq.; Val. Max. 2, 1, 8; cf. Mart. 9, 56, 1.

charisticum, v. chartiaticum.

Chărites, um, *f.*, = Χάριτες, *the Charites* or *Graces* (pure Lat. Gratiae), usu. three, *Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia* (cf., however, Lidd. and Scott under the word), Ov. F. 5, 219; Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.—In *sing. acc.* Gr. Charita, *one of the Graces*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79.

† **chărĭtonblĕphăron,** i, *n.*, = Χαρίτων-βλέφαρον (eyelids of the Graces), *a magical plant producing love*, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142.

Charmădas, ae, *m.*, = Χαρμάδας. **I.** *An Academic philosopher, pupil of Carneades*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Quint. 11, 2, 26.—**II.** *A Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.

Charmĭdes, ai or i, *m.*, *a comic person* in Plaut. Trin.; hence, **charmĭdātus,** *changed into* Charmides, id. ib. 4, 2, 135; cf. decharmido.

Chăron, ontis (ōnis, Fulg. Myth. 1), *m.*, = Χάρων. **I.** *Charon, a ferryman in the Lower World*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. A. 6, 299; id. Cul. 2, 15; Sen. Herc. Fur. 771.—Hence, **B. Chărōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Charon, of the Lower World:* scrobes, *deep*, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208.—**II.** *A Theban*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5.

Chărōndas, ae, *m.*, = Χαρώνδας, *a distinguished lawgiver in Catana*, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 57; Val. Max. 6, 5, 4; Sen. Ep. 90, 5.

† **charta,** ae (**chartus,** i, *m.*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 196, 19), *f.*, = ὁ χάρτης (cf. the letter A), *a leaf of the Egyptian papyrus, paper*, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 68 sqq.; Lucr. 6, 112; 6, 114; Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: dentata, *smooth*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15), 1: emporitica inutilis scribendo involucris chartarum segestriumque mercibus usum praebet, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76: epistulares, Mart. 14, 11 *in lemm.*; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 10: novae, ib. 37, 11, 4: purae, ib. 32, 1, 52, § 4: transversa, Suet. Caes. 56: vacuae, Mart. 14, 10, 2.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The papyrus plant itself*, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 68.—Far more freq., **2.** *That which is written upon paper, a writing, letter, poem, etc.*, Lucr. 3, 10; 4, 971; Cic. Cael. 17, 70; id. Att. 2, 20, 3; Cat. 1, 6; 68, 46; Hor. C. 4, 9, 31; id. S. 1, 10, 4; id. Ep. 2, 1, 35; 2, 1, 161; 2, 1, 270; id. A. P. 310: Arpinae, i. e. Ciceronis, Mart. 10, 19.—**II.** Transf., *a thin leaf, plate, lamina, tablet* (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under χάρτης, 3.): plumbea, Suet. Ner. 20.

chartācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [charta], *made of paper, paper-:* codices, Dig. 32, 50.

chartārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or

pertaining to paper, paper-: officinae, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89: calamus, App. Flor. 9.—**II.** *Subst.:* **chartārius,** ii, *m., a paper-merchant,* Diom. p. 313 P.; Inscr. Orell. 4159.—**III. chartārium,** i, *n., archives,* Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 6.

charteus, a, um, *adj.* [charta], *of or pertaining to paper, paper-* (ante- and post-class.): stadium, *occupation in writing,* Varr. ap. Non. p. 248, 13: supellex, Aus. Ep. 10, 40: pulvis, id. Praef. ad Griph.

† **chartiātĭcum,** i, *n.,* = χαρτιατικόν, *money for paper,* Dig. 48, 20, 6 (others, charisticum, gift, present).

‡† **chartŏphy̆lax,** ăcis, *m.,* = χαρτοφύλαξ, *a keeper of archives,* Inscr. Grut. 587, 11.

† **chartŏpōla,** ae, *m.,* = χαρτοπώλης, *a paper-merchant,* Schol. Juv. 4, 27.

chartŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [charta], *a little paper, a small writing, a bill,* * Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2; Gai Inst. 2, 77; Fronto ad Amic. 1, 15; Cod. Th. 8, 2, 2 al.

chartŭlārius, ii, *m.* [chartula]; in late Lat., *a keeper of the archives of court,* Cod. Th. 8, 1, 6 al.

chartus, i, v. charta *init.*

Charybdis, is, *f.,* = Χάρυβδις, *a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Scylla,* now *Calofaro; personified, a monstrous female being,* Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87: vasta, Lucr. 1, 723; Cat. 64, 156; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 54: implacata, Verg. A. 3, 420: Austro agitata, Ov. M. 8, 121: irrequieta, id. ib. 13, 730; *acc.* Charybdin, Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 14, 75; so Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: Charybdim, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146 Zumpt *N. cr.; abl.* Charybdi, Hor. C. 1, 27, 19; Juv. 15, 17. — **II.** Trop., *any thing dangerous or destructive,* Hor. C. 1, 27, 19: sanguinis, Prud. Cath. 6, 107: Charybdim bonorum voraginem potius (dixerim), Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.

† **chasma,** ătis, *n.,* = χάσμα, *an opening of the earth, a chasm, abyss,* Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 2; Dig. 4, 4, 11; 50, 15, 4; 18, 6, 10.—**II.** *A kind of meteor:* sunt chasmata, cum aliquod caeli spatium desedit et flammam velut dehiscens in abdito ostentat, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 1; Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 20.

† **chasmătĭas,** ae, *m.,* = χασματίας, *an earthquake which leaves chasms* or *openings,* Amm. 17, 7, 13; App. de Mundo, 65, 25, Bip. 2, p. 264.

Chasŭārii, ōrum, *m., a German tribe,* Tac. G. 34 Orell.; cf. Attuarii.

Chatti (**Catti**), ōrum, *m.,* = Χάττοι, Strab., *a German people in the present Hesse* (which name is formed from Chatti) *and Thuringia,* Tac. G. 30 Rup.; 31 sq.; id. A. 1, 55 sq.; 2, 7; id. H. 4, 12; 4, 37; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Juv. 4, 147 al. — In *sing.:* Chatta mulier, Suet. Vit. 14.

Chauci (in MSS. also **Chauchi, Cauci;** cf. upon the signif. and orthog. of the word, Rup. Tac. G. 35; poët. **Chaūci** or **Chāy̆ci,** trisyl., Luc. 1, 463; Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 379; and in *sing.:* **Cāy̆co,** id. Laud. Stil. 1, 225), ōrum, *m.,* = Καῦχοι, Ptolem.; Καῦκοι, Strab., *a people in Lower Germany, on the ocean, from the Ems to the Elbe, in the south to the region of Oldenburg and Bremen, divided into* majores and minores, Vell. 2, 106, 1; Tac. G. 35; id. A. 2, 24; 11, 19; id. H. 4, 79; 5, 19; Suet. Claud. 24; Plin. 4, 24, 28, § 99; 16, 1, 1, § 2; on account of his conquest of them, Gabinius Secundus received the cognomen Chaucius, Suet. Claud. 24.

† **chēlē,** ēs, *f.,* = χηλή (the claws or arms of animals). * **I.** In mechanics, *the claw-shaped part of the ballista, the trigger:* manicula, Vitr. 10, 15 and 17.—**II.** *Plur.:* **chēlae,** ārum, *f.;* in astron., lit. *the arms of Scorpio;* but, since these extend into Libra, meton. *Libra,* Verg. G. 1, 33; Cic. Arat. 293; Col. 10, 56; Luc. 1, 659; Manil. 4, 203; cf. Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 120.

Chĕlĭdon, ŏnis, *f.,* = Χελιδών, *a female client of Verres who made him her heir,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 104; 2, 1, 52, § 137 sqq.

† **chĕlĭdŏnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = χελιδονιακός, *pointed like a swallow's tail:* gladius, Isid. Orig. 18, 6, 7.

Chĕlĭdŏniae Insŭlae, *f.,* = Χελιδόνεαι (-δόνιαι) Νῆσοι, *the Swallow-islands, a group of three or five small, rocky islands off the Lycian coast,* Liv. 33, 20, 2; Mel. 2, 7, 5.

† **chĕlĭdŏnĭas,** ae, *m.,* = χελιδονίας (pertaining to the swallow), *the west wind, blowing after the 22d of Feb.* (after the arrival of the swallows), Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.

† **chĕlĭdŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = χελιδόνιος, *pertaining to the swallow:* lapilli, *found in the crop of young swallows, swallow-stone,* Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 203: ficus, *a particular reddish species of fig,* Col. 10, 415; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71: gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154. — **B.** *Subst.:* **chĕlĭdŏnĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba): Chelidonium majus, Linn.; *swallowwort, celandine,* Plin. 25, 8, 50, §§ 89 and 90; also herba chelidoniae in Ser. Samm. 37, 699.

† **chĕlōnĭa,** ae, *f.,* = χελωνία, *a precious stone, tortoise-stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155.

† **1. chĕlōnītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = χελωνῖτις, *a precious stone like the tortoise,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 29.

2. Chĕlōnītis, ĭdis, *f.,* = χελωνῖτις, *an island in the Arabian Gulf,* Plin. 6, 27, 32, § 151.

† **chĕlōnĭum,** ii, *n.,* = χελώνιον (lit. *a tortoise-shell;* hence); in mechanics, *the similarly formed shield, cramp,* or *stay in which the axis of the crane* or *windlass moved,* Vitr. 10, 2; 10, 4; 10, 8; 10, 15; 10, 18; 10, 21.—**II.** *A plant, also called* cyclaminos, App. Herb. 17.

† **chĕly̆drus,** i, *m.,* = χέλυδρος, *a fetid serpent, living, for the most part, in water,* Cels. 5, 27, 8; Verg. G. 3, 415; Ov. M. 7, 272; Luc. 9, 710; Sil. 3, 316; 8, 496; Prud. c. Symm. 1, 130.

† **chĕly̆on,** i, *n.,* = χέλυον, *the shell of the horned tortoise,* Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173; 9, 10, 12, § 38.

† **chĕlys,** *acc.* chelyn, *voc.* chely (other cases apparently not in use), *f.,* = χέλυς. **I.** *The tortoise,* Petr. Fragm. 32, 5.—**II.** As in Greek (cf. Lidd. and Scott in h. v.), *a lyre* or *harp made of its shell,* pure Lat. testudo (except Ovid, in post-Aug. poets only; most freq. in Statius): chelys, Stat. S. 1, 5, 1; 4, 4, 33; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 18; id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 313; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 123; Prud. Apoth. 455: chelyn, Ov. H. 15, 181; Stat. S. 1, 5, 11; 2, 2, 120; 4, 6, 30; 4, 8, 38; id. Th. 6, 366; Sen. Troad. 325; id. Herc. Oet. 1034; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 8: chely, Stat. S. 4, 3, 119. — **B.** *The constellation Lyra,* Avien. Arat. 617 and 631.

† **chēma,** ae, *f.,* = χήμη, *a gaping mussel, a cockle,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Jan. (al. leg. chama).

† **chēmē,** ēs, *f.,* = χήμη, *a measure for liquids, the third part of a* mystrum, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 77.

† **chēnălōpēces,** um, *f.,* = χηναλώπεκες, *a species of goose* or *duck,* Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.

† **chēnĕrōtes,** um, *f.* (* χηνέρως), *a species of small goose* or *duck;* perh. Anas clipeata, Linn.; Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.

† **chēniscus,** i, *m. dim.,* = χηνίσκος, lit. *a gosling;* hence, *the ornament in the form of a goose on a ship's stern,* App. M. 11, p. 264, 40.

† **chēnŏboscīon,** ii, *n.,* = χηνοβοσκεῖον, *a pen for geese,* Col. 8, 14, 1 (in Varr. 3, 10, 1, written as Greek).

† **chēnŏmy̆chē,** ēs, *f.,* = χηνομύχη, *a plant,* = nyctegreton and nyctalops, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

chĕrăgra, ae, v. chiragra.

† **chernītes,** ae, *m.,* = χερνίτης, *a kind of marble resembling ivory,* Plin. 36, 17, 28, § 132.

Cherrŏnēsus (**-ŏs**), or **Chersŏnēsus,** i, *f.,* = Χερρόνησος or Χερσόνησος (a peninsula; hence), **I.** Cherronesus Thracia, or *absol.* Cherronesus, *the Thracian peninsula at the west of the Hellespont, the Chersonese,* Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48; Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 5; id. Pis. 35, 86 B. and K.; Nep. Milt. 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 31, 16, 5. —Hence, **Cherrŏnenses** or **Chersŏnenses** (contr. instead of Cherronesenses), *the inhabitants of the Chersonese,* Just. 9, 1, 7.—**II.** Cherronesus Taurica, or *absol.* Cherronesus, *the Crimea,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85; 19, 5, 30, § 95.—**III.** Cherronesus Heracleotarum, or Heraclea, *a town on the western side of the Crimea,* Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 4, 12, 26, § 85.—**IV.** *A promontory in Argolis, not far from Trœzene,* now *Chersonisi,* Mel. 2, 3, 8.—**V.** Cherronesus Rhodiorum, *a small promontory of Caria opposite Rhodes, on which the town of Cnidus stands,* Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 30. —**VI.** *A small town on the Egyptian coast,* Auct. B. Alex. 10.

† **chersīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = χέρσινος, *living upon dry land:* testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 38 (in Mart 14, 88, called chersos = χέρσος.)

Chersŏnēsus, v. Cherronesus.

† **chersos,** i, *f.* [χέρσος, dry land], *a kind of toad:* feminea, Mart. 14, 88.

† **chersy̆dros,** i, *m.,* = χέρσυδρος, *an amphibious serpent,* Cels. 5, 27, 8; Luc. 9, 711; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 415.

Chĕrub, *m. plur.* Chĕrūbim (Cherubin), כְּרוּב, *plur.* כְּרוּבִים, *the name of a rank of angels mentioned in the Old Testament,* Vulg. Ezech. 9, 3; id. Gen. 3, 24; Prud. Cath. 4, 4; cf. Hier. in Ezech. 9 and 28; Isid. Orig. 7, 5, 22 sq.; 14, 3, 4; Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 3, 131.

Chĕrusci, ōrum, *m.,* = Χηρουσκοι, Strabo; Χερουσκοι, Dio.; Χαιρουσκοί, Ptolem.; in a more restricted sense, *a German people on the south side of the Hartz Mountains;* but more freq. in an extended sense, *the combined German tribes, which became distinguished by their war with the Romans, living on both sides of the Weser and Lippe,* Caes. B. G. 6, 10; Vell. 2, 105; 2, 117 sqq.; Tac. G. 36 Rup.; id. A. 2, 46; 1, 56 sq.; 2, 9 sq.; 12, 28 et saep.; Flor. 4, 12, 24; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 452; id. B. Get. 420.

Chesippus, i, *m., a contemptuous name given by Zeno to Chrysippus,* Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93.

chīlĭarchēs, ae, or **chīlĭarchus,** i, *m.,* = χιλιάρχης or χιλίαρχος, *a commander of 1000 soldiers, a chiliarch,* Curt. 5, 2, 2. Also in gen., *a head of 1000 persons,* Cod. Th. 16, 10, 20, § 4.—**II.** Among the Persians, *the highest officer of state next to the king, chancellor of state,* Nep. Con. 3, 2.

† **chīlĭas,** ădis, *f.,* = χιλιάς, *the number* 1000, *a chiliad,* Macr. S. 1, 5.

† **chīlĭastae,** ārum, *m.,* = χιλιασταί, *the believers in the millennial kingdom,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7.

† **chīlĭŏdy̆năma,** ae, *f.* [χίλιοι-δύναμις], *an unknown medicinal plant, thousand-virtues,* = polemonia, q. v., Plin. 25, 6, 28, § 64.

† **chīlĭŏphyllon,** i, *n.* [χίλιοι-φύλλον], *an unknown plant, thousand-leaves,* App. Herb. 18.

Chīlius, ii, *m., a Greek poet,* Cic. Att. 1, 9, 2; 1, 12, 2.

‡ **1. Chīlo,** ōnis, *m., a cognomen, signifying having large lips,* Fest. p. 43, 10 [χεῖλος, lip; cf. Charis. p. 78 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2234 ib.].

2. Chīlo, ōnis, *m.,* = Χίλων or Χείλων. **I.** *A Lacedæmonian, one of the seven wise men,* Plin. 7, 32, 32, § 119; Aus. Sept. Sap. 6.—**II.** *A Roman cognomen,* Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 17.

Chĭmaera, ae, *f.,* = Χίμαιρα (lit. a goat), *a fabulous monster in Lycia, which vomited fire; in front a lion, in the hinder part a dragon, and in the middle a goat; slain by Bellerophon,* Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; 2, 2, 5; Lucr. 5, 903; 2, 705; Tib. 3, 4, 86; Verg. A. 6, 288; Hor. C. 1, 27, 24; 2, 17, 13; 4, 2, 16; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 13; 2, 397; Sen. Ep. 113, 8; Hyg. Fab. 57; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 118; 6, 288; *its figure,* used to adorn a helmet, Verg. A. 7, 785.—**II.** *A mountain in Lycia that sent forth flames, and is said to have given rise to the preceding fable,* Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 236; 5, 27, 28, § 100; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 288.—Deriv., **B. Chĭmaerēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the mountain Chimæra:* liquor, Verg. Cul. 14 Wagn.—**III.** *One of the ships of the companions of Æneas,* Verg. A. 5, 118 and 223; cf. Sil. 14, 498.

* **Chĭmaerĭfĕr,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [Chimaera-fero]: Lycia, *that produced the Chimæra* (cf. Chimaera, I.), Ov. M. 6, 339.

† **chīmĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χειμέρινος, *winter:* tropa, Kalend. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381.

Chĭŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = Χιόνη. **I.** *A daughter of Dædalion, mother of Autolycus by Mercury, and of the musician Philammon by Apollo, shot by Diana,* Ov. M. 11, 301 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 200.—**II.** *A daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, and mother of Eumolpus;* hence **Chĭŏnĭdes**, ae, = Eumolpus, Ov. P. 3, 3, 41 dub. (Merkel, Edonides).

Chĭos (**Chĭus**, Cic. Arat. 422), ii, *f.*, = Χίος, *an island in the Ægean Sea, on the coast of Ionia, with a capital of the same name,* distinguished in ancient times for its excellent wine and marble, now *Scio*, or *Khio*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1; 1, 11, 21; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 127; Nep. Chabr. 4 al.—Hence, **II. Chĭus** (Chīus, Avien. Arat. 251 and 1179), a, um, *adj.*, = Χῖος, *of Chios, Chian:* insula, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 3; also *absol.* Chīa, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136: terra, id. 35, 16, 56, § 194: marmor, id. 5, 31, 38, § 136: lapis, id. 36, 17, 28, § 132: vinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79; Hor. Epod. 9, 34: cadus, Tib. 2, 1, 28; Hor. C. 3, 19, 5; also *absol.* Chium (sc. vinum), *Chian wine,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 24; 2, 3, 115; 2, 8, 15 and 48: ficus (also of peculiar excellence), Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 6; also *absol.* Chia, Col 10. 414; Mart. 7, 25; 13, 23. — Fine cloth also was made at Chios, Lucr. 4, 1126. — The Chians were noted for generous living; hence, a puero vitam Chiam gessi, Petr. 63, 3.—Chius is also a name for *the constellation Scorpio,* since, acc. to the fable, Orion was put to death at Chios by Diana by means of a scorpion, Avien. Arat. 1136; 251 al.; cf. Cic. Arat. 422 sq.—In *plur. subst.:* **Chii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Chians,* Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Liv. 37, 27, 5 al.

† **chīrăgra**, ae, *f.*, = χειράγρα, *gout in the hand,* Cels. 1, 9 *init.:* podagra et chiragra et omnis vertebrarum dolor nervorumque interquiescit, Sen. Ep. 78, 8. — Poet. collat. form **chērăgra**, ae, *f.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 31; Pers. 5, 58; Mart. 1, 99, 2; 9, 92, 9.

chīrăgrĭcus, a, um, = χειραγρικός, *having the gout in the hand; subst.:* **chīrăgrĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, Cels. 4, 24; Petr. 132, 14; rarely *adj.:* manus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

† **chīrămaxĭum**, ii, *n.*, = χειραμάξιον, *a small carriage drawn by slaves, a handwagon,* Petr. 28, 4 (= vehiculum manuale, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 86).

† **chīrĭdōtus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χειριδωτός, *furnished with sleeves,* pure Lat. manuleatus or manicatus: tunica, Scip. Afr. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; cf. Gell. ib. § 1 sq. — *Subst.:* **chīrĭdōtae**, ārum (sc. tunicae), Capitol. Pert. 8, 2.

Chīro, v. Chiron.

† **Chīrocmēta**, ōn or ōrum, *n.*, = χειρόκμητα (lit. *made by the hand*), *title of a book by Democritus,* Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160 (as Greek, Vitr. 9, prooem. § 14; Col. 7, 5, 17).

† **chīrŏgrăphārius**, a, um, *adj.* [chirographum], *pertaining to handwriting, manuscript-:* creditores, *who have the obligation of the debtor in his own handwriting,* Dig. 42, 5, 38, § 1: pecunia, Cod. Just. 4, 2, 17: debitum, ib. 8, 27, 1.

† **chīrŏgrăphum**, i, *n.* (access. form ***chīrŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, sc. libellus or codex, Fulvius ap. Quint. 6, 3, 100 Spald., together with chirographum, Quint. ib. 5, 13, 8; and **chīrŏgrăphon**, i, *n.*, Sid. Carm. 16, 56), = χειρόγραφον. **I.** *One's own handwriting, autograph;* pure Lat. manus (in good prose; freq. in Cic.): extrema pagella pupugit me tuo chirographo, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; Planc. ib. 10, 21, 3; Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16; 2, 4, 8: neque utar meo chirographo neque signo, id. Att. 2, 20, 5: imitari, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74 al. — **II.** Meton (abstr. pro concr.), *that which is written with one's own hand:* crediti chirographis ejus (*assurances in his own handwriting*), Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; so, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; id. Brut. 80, 277; id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 9, 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 87; id. Tib. 6; id. Calig. 24. — **B.** In the lang. of business, t. t., *a bond, surety,* or *obligation under one's own hand* (diff. from syngrapha, q. v.; not found with this meaning in Cic.), Gai Inst. 3, 134; Dig. 20, 1, 26; 49, 14, 3; Suet. Caes. 17; id. Calig. 12; id. Dom. 1; Gell. 14, 2, 7.

Chīron (*nom.* **Chīro**, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. s. v. ocrem, p. 181), ōnis, *m.*, = Χείρων, *one of the Centaurs,* distinguished for his knowledge of plants, medicine, and divination, *son of Saturn and Philyra* (hence, Philyrides Chiron, Verg. G. 3, 550), the tutor of Æsculapius (Ov. M. 2, 630 sq.), Hercules, Achilles, Jason, etc.; at last translated to heaven as a constellation, Hyg. Praef. and Fab. 274; id. Astr. 2, 38; Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 91; 3, 550; 4, 270; *acc.* Gr. Chirona, Ov. M. 6, 126.—As *a constellation,* Luc. 9, 536.—**II.** Hence, **A. Chīrōnīus** or **-ēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *named after Chiron* (the physician and botanist). — So *subst.:* **chīrōnīa**, ae (sc. herba), *a name* of several plants: pyxacanthos, Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 125: panaces, id. 25, 4, 13, § 32: ampelos, id. 25, 4, 16, § 34: vitis nigra, id. 23, 1, 17, § 27: Chironium vulnus, Cels. 5, 28, 5; App. Herb. 22: Chironion, *a plant,* i. q. Centaurion, q. v., Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 66.—***B. Chīrōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Chiron:* ars, Sid. Ep. 2, 12 *fin.*

† **chīrŏnŏmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = χειρονομία, *the art of moving the hands in gesturing, gesticulation:* chironomia, quae est lex gestūs, Quint. 1, 11, 17.

† **chīrŏnŏmŏs**, i, *comm.*, and **chīrŏnŏmōn**, ontis (also Gr. untis), *m.*, = χειρονόμος or χειρονομῶν, *one who moves his hands according to the rules of art, correctly, a pantomime,* Juv. 6, 63; 5, 121; Sid. Ep. 4, 7 *fin.*

† **chīrurgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = χειρουργία, *surgery,* Cels. 7 praef.; Scrib. Comp. 200; Veg. 3, 13, 1. — ***II.** Trop., *a violent remedy:* chirurgiae taedet, i. e. vim et arma detestor, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.

† **chīrurgĭcus**, a um, *adj.*, = χειρουργικός, *surgical, chirurgical:* medicina, Hyg. Fab. 274.

† **Chīrurgūmĕna**, ōn, *n.*, = χειρουργούμενα, *Surgical Operations,* title of a book, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12; 2, 146.

† **chīrurgus**, i, *m.*, χειρουργός, = *a surgeon, a chirurgeon* (pure Lat. medicus vulnerarius), Cels. 7 praef.; Mart. 1, 31; Scrib. Comp. 201; 209 al.; Auct. Priap. 38; Inscr. Orell. 4228 al.

Chius, a, um, v. Chios.

chlămўda, ae, v. chlamys.

chlămўdātus, a, um, *adj.* [chlamys], *dressed in a military cloak,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 8; 4, 6, 39; id. Rud. 2, 2, 9 al.; * Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Val. Max. 2, 6, 2 and 3.

† **chlămys**, ўdis (**chlămўda**, ae, as cassida = cassis, al., App. M. 10, p. 253, 31; 11, p. 269, 11; and perh. Varr. ap. Non. p. 539, 9, where, however, chlamyda may be *acc.* Gr. from chlamys), *f.*, = χλαμύς, *a broad, woollen upper garment worn in Greece,* sometimes purple, and inwrought with gold, worn esp. by distinguished milit. characters, *a Grecian military cloak, a state mantle,* Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 13; id. Ep. 3, 3, 51; id. Mil. 5, 30; id. Ps. 2, 4, 45; 4, 7, 88; Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Verg. A. 5, 250; 9, 582; 11, 775; Ov. M. 5, 51; 14, 345; 14, 393.—Hence also, *the cloak of Pallas,* Verg. A. 8, 588; Suet. Calig. 25.—Sometimes also worn by persons not engaged in war, e. g. by Mercury, Ov. M. 2, 733; by Dido, Verg. A. 4, 137; by Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 56 (in Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63, instead of it, paludamentum); by children, Verg. A. 3, 484; Suet. Tib. 6; cf. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 69; by actors, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; App. Flor. 15; by the chorus in tragedy, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40.

Chlŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Χλόη, *Greek female name,* Hor. C. 1, 23, 1.

chlora, ae, *f.*, *a medicament,* Veg. 6, 28, 3.

† **chlōreus** (dissyl.), ei, *m.*, = χλωρεύς, *a greenish bird,* Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203.

† **chlōrĭōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = χλωρίων, *a yellow bird, the yellow thrush;* acc. to Cuvier, *the oriole,* Plin. 10, 29, 45, § 87; 18, 29, 69, § 292.

Chlōris, idis, *f.*, = Χλῶρις (greenness) = Flora, *the goddess of flowers,* Ov. F. 5, 195; Lact. 1, 20, 8. — **II.** *The daughter of Amphion and Niobe, wife of Neleus,* Hyg. Fab. 10.—**III.** *A Greek female name,* Hor. C. 2, 5, 18; 3, 15, 8.

† **chlōrītis**, idis, *f.*, = χλωρῖτις, *a precious stone of a grass-green color,* perhaps *the smaragdoprasus,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

Chlorus, i, *m.* **I.** *A river of Cilicia,* Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91. — **II.** *A cognomen of Sex. Pompeius,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23.

Chŏaspes (**Chŏaspis**, Isid. Orig. 13, 21, 15), is, *m.*, = Χοάσπης. **I.** *A river in Susiana, distinguished for its pure water, from which the Persian kings drank,* now *Kerrah, Kerkhah,* or *Kara-su,* Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 130; 31, 3, 21, § 35: regia lympha, Tib. 4, 1, 140; Curt. 5, 2, 9. — Personified, as *a river-god,* Val. Fl. 5, 584. — **II.** *A river in India,* now *Kabul* (acc. to others, *the Attok*), Curt. 8, 10, 22.

chŏaspītis (**-pītes**, Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 16), idis, *f.* [Choaspes], *a precious stone found in the Choaspes,* Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 186.

Chŏātrae (**Cŏātr-**; al. **Cŏastr-**), ārum, *m.*, *a people of Lake Mœotis,* Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19; Luc. 3, 246; Val. Fl. 6, 151.

Chŏātras, ae, *m.*, = Χοάτρας, *a mountain in Media,* Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98.

Chŏātres, ae, *m.*, = Χοάθρας, *a river of Parthia,* now *the Adschi-Su,* Amm. 23, 6, 43.

† **choenix**, ĭcis (**choenĭca**, ae, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; id. Nov. 20, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52 Müll.), *f.*, = χοῖνιξ, *an Attic measure for grain, containing* 2 sextarii, Fann. Pond. 68.

† **choerăs**, ădis, *f.*, = χοιράς, *the scrofula* (pure Lat. struma), Theod. Prisc. 1, 9; App. Herb. 2, n. 10.

Choerĭlus, i, *m.*, = Χοιρίλος, *a wretched Greek poet, in the train of Alexander the Great,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233; id. A. P. 357; Curt. 8, 5, 8; Aus. Ep. 16, 3. — After him, or another poet of the same name (cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232), is named **Choerĭlium** (or **-ēum**) metrum, *a dactylic species of verse,* Serv. Centim. p. 1820 P.; Victorin. p. 2558 ib.

choerogryllus, i, *m.*, = χοιρόγρυλλος, *a kind of hare,* Vulg. Lev. 11, 5; id. Deut. 14, 7.

† **chŏĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χοϊκός, *of earth* or *clay:* homo, Tert. adv. Val. 24; id. Anim. 40; id. Res Carn. 49.

† **cholas**, ae, *m.*, *a species of emerald,* Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73.

† **chŏlĕra**, ae, *f.*, = χολέρα, *the jaundice,* Cels. 2, 13; 4, 11 al.; Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252; 24, 13, 73, § 120; in *plur.*, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 20, 14, 52, § 146 al.

† **chŏlĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χολερικός, *bilious, jaundiced,* Plin. 24, 13, 72, § 116; Scrib. Comp. 256.

† **chōlĭambus**, i, *m.*, = χωλίαμβος (the limping iambus), *iambic verse, whose last foot, instead of an iambus, is a spondee* or *trochee,* Diom. p. 503 P.

† **chōma**, ătis, *n.*, = χῶμα, *a dam, bank,* or *mound* (pure Lat. agger), Dig. 47, 11, 10; Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6, § 7.

chondrillē (**chondryllē**), ēs, *f.*, or **chondrillon**, i, *n.*, = χονδρίλλη, *chondrilla, Spanish succory,* Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 45, § 91.

† **chondris**, is, *f.*, *a plant, a kind of horehound, resembling marjoram:* Marrubium pseudodictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 92; 26, 8, 31, § 49.

Chōra, ae, *f.*, = Χώρα, *a district of Lower Egypt, near Alexandria,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 42; cf. id. 6, 36, 39, § 212.

† **chŏrāgĭum**, ii, *n.*, = χορήγιον. **I.** *The place where the chorus was trained and practised,* Vitr. 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3209. — **II.** (= χορηγία; cf. Lidd. and Scott), *the preparing and bringing out of a chorus,* Plaut. Capt. prol. 61; App. Mag. p. 282, 1; cf. Fest. p. 52; in *plur.*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.—Hence, **B.** Transf., of *any other splendid preparation* or *equipment,* Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115: nuptiarum, App. M. 4, p. 157, 35: funebre, id. ib. 2, p. 123, 25. — Trop.: gloriae, *means of acquiring,* Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—**III.** In mechanics, *a spring,* Vitr. 10, 8, 4.

† **chŏrāgus**, i, *m.*, = χορηγός, *he who had the care of the chorus and the supplies*

necessary for it, the choragus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 79; id. Trin. 4, 2, 16; id. Curc. 4, 1.—**II.** Transf., *he who pays the cost of a banquet*, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 Ruhnk.

chŏraula, v. choraules.

‡ **chŏraulē**, ēs, *f.* [χοραύλη], *a female flute-player, who accompanied with the flute the chorus dance*, Inscr. Orell. 2610.

† **chŏraules**, ae (*acc.* choraulen, Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6; Petr. 52 *fin.*: choraulam, Suet. Ner. 54; a *nom.* choraula is apparently found only in the later glossaries), *m.*, = χοραύλης, *a flute-player, who accompanied with a flute the chorus dance*, Mart. 5, 56, 9; 9, 78; Juv. 6, 77; Petr. 69, 5; Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2609; cf. Diom. p. 489 P.

chŏraulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [choraules], *of* or *belonging to the flute-players of the chorus*: tibiae, Diom. p. 489 P.

† **chorda**, ae, *f.*, = χορδή. ***I.** *An intestine, as food*, Petr. 66, 7 (al. leg. cord.).—Far more freq., **II.** *Catgut, a string* (*of a musical instrument*), Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 214; id. N. D. 2, 59, 149 *fin.*; Lucr. 2, 412; 2, 505; Tib. 2, 5, 3; 3, 4, 70; Hor. C. 4, 9, 4; id. S. 1, 3, 8; id. A. P. 348 al.—**B.** *A rope, cord*, for binding a slave: tunc tibi actutum chorda tenditur, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55 Lorenz.

* **chordăcista**, ae, *m.* [chorda], *a player on a stringed instrument*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.

chordapsus, i, *m.*, = χόρδαψος, *a disease of the intestines*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 144; Theod. Prisc. 4, 8 (in Cels. 4, 14 written as Greek).

1. chordus (**cordus**, v. the letter C), a, um, *adj.* [a very ancient word relating to husbandry, of unknown etym.], *late-born*, or *produced late in the season*: dicuntur agni chordi, qui post tempus nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 29; cf. Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; 2, 2, 5: faenum, *the second crop of hay* or *after-math*, Cato, R. R. 5 *fin.*; Col. 7, 3, 21; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 262: olus, Col. 12, 13, 2: frumenta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 10.

2. Chordus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*; esp.: H. Cremutius Chordus, *an historian of the times of Augustus and Tiberius*, Quint. 1, 4, 25; Tac. A. 4, 34; Suet. Aug. 35; id. Calig. 16; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 2.

chŏrēa (chŏrĕa, Tib. 1, 3, 59; Prop. 2 (3), 19, 15; Verg. A. 6, 644), ae, *f.*, = χορεία (most freq. in *plur.*), *a dance in a ring, a dance.* (*a*) *Sing.*, * Lucr. 2, 636; Verg. Cul. 19.—(*β*) *Plur.*, Tib. 1, 7, 49; Prop. 1, 3, 5; 3 (4), 10, 23; Verg. A. 9, 615; 10, 224; Hor. C. 1, 9, 16; 2, 19, 25; 4, 6, 15; Ov. M. 8, 581; 8, 746; 14, 520 et saep.—**II.** Meton., *of the circular motions of the stars*: choreae astricae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 11; Manil. 1, 668.

† **chōrēpiscŏpus**, i, *m.*, = χωρεπίσκοπος, *a deputy of a bishop for a village, a suffragan bishop*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

† **chŏrēus** or **-īus**, i, *m.*, = χορεῖος (sc. πούς, pes), in verse, **I.** *A foot*, later called trochaeus, — ⏑, Cic. Or. 63, 212; Quint. 9, 4, 80; 9, 4, 82; 9, 4, 96; Marc. Vict. p. 2487 P.—**II.** In later metrists, for the earlier tribrachys, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, Diom. pp. 261 and 475 P.

chŏrĭambĭcus, v. choriambus.

† **chŏrĭambus**, i, *m.*, = χορίαμβος, in verse, *a foot composed of a choreus and an iambus*, — ⏑ ⏑ —, Diom. p. 478 P.; Marc. Vict. p. 2490 ib. al.—*Adj.*: choriambum carmen, *consisting of the choriambus*, Aus. Ep. 10, 37.—Hence, **chŏrĭambĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *choriambic*: metrum, Diom. p. 509 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1822 ib.: versus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **chŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χορικός, *pertaining to the chorus*: tibiae, Diom. 3, p. 489.—In metre: metrum, *a kind of anapæstic verse, consisting of a* hypercatalectic dipody, e. g. animus male fortis, Serv. Centim. p. 1821 P.

chŏrīus, v. choreus.

† **chōrŏbătes**, ae, *m.*, = χωροβάτης, *an instrument for finding the level of water, a ground-level*, Vitr. 8, 5, 1 Schneid.

† **chŏrŏcĭthărista**, ae, *m.*, = χοροκιθαριστής, *he who accompanied the chorus on the cithara*, Suet. Dom. 4.

Chōrŏgrăphĭa, ae, *f.*, = χωρογραφία, *the description of countries, geography*, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 2, 44.—Esp., *the title of a book of Cicero*, Prisc. p. 717 P.; and *of a poem of P. Terentius Varro Atacinus.*

† **chōrŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = χωρογράφος, *one who describes countries, a geographer*, Vitr. 8, 2, 6 Schneid. (others read, instead of chorographis, chorographiis, from chorographia, q. v.).

chors, chortis, v. cohors.

† **chortīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χόρτινος, *of* or *from grass*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **chŏrus**, i, *m.*, = χορός [cf. Lidd. and Scott under χορός]. **I.** *A dance in a ring, a choral dance, a dance*, = chorea: chorus et cantus, Tib. 1, 7, 44; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 6, 70: Nympharum leves chori, Hor. C. 1, 1, 31: ferre pedem choris, id. ib. 2, 12, 17; Tib. 2, 1, 56: choros agere, Prop. 2, 3, 18: agitare, Verg. G. 4, 533: ducere, Hor. C. 1, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6: exercere, Verg. A. 1, 499: indicere, id. ib. 11, 737: instaurare, Stat. Achill. 4, 145: ostentare, id. ib. 2, 148 sq.: celebrare, Sen. Herc. Oet. 594: nectere, id. ib. 367: dare, Mart. 4, 44.—**b.** *The harmonious motions of the heavenly bodies* (cf. chorea), Tib. 2, 1, 88.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *a troop* or *band of dancers and singers, a chorus, choir*: saltatores, citharistas, totum denique comissationis Antonianae chorum, etc., Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15; Cat. 63, 30: Phoebi chorus, Verg. E. 6, 66; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 5, 20; Hor. C. S. 75: chorus Dryadum, Verg. G. 4, 460: Nereidum, id. A. 5, 240: Idaei chori, id. ib. 9, 112: Pierius, Mart. 12, 3: canorus, Juv. 11, 163; Ov. M. 3, 685.—Of the chorus in tragedy: actoris partes chorus officiumque virile Defendat, etc., Hor. A. P. 193; cf. id. ib. 283; id. Ep. 2, 1, 134; Gell. 19, 10, 12.—**B.** *The heavenly bodies moving in harmony* (cf. supra, I. b.): Pleiadum, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 36; Hor. C. 4, 14, 21: astrorum, Stat. Achill. 1, 643.—**C.** In gen., *a multitude, band, troop, crowd*: chorus juventutis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: philosophorum, id. Fin. 1, 8, 26; id. Att. 14, 8, 1; so, vatum, Hor. C. 4, 3, 15: scriptorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 77: puellarum, id. C. 2, 5, 21: (piscium), Sen. Agam. 452: virtutum, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116; id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13 (hence, Engl. choir, quire; Fr. choeur; Ital. coro).

Chrēmes, ētis or is, *m.*, = Χρέμης, *the name of an old miser in the Andria, Heaut., and Phormio of Terence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3; id. Off. 1, 9, 30; Hor. Epod. 1, 33; *gen.* Chremi, Ter. And. 2, 2, 31; *acc. Gr.* Chremeta, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40; *voc.* Chreme, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 11 al.: Chremes, id. Eun. 3, 3, 29; *dat.* Chremeti, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 37; *acc.* Chremen, id. ib. 1, 2, 13: Chremem, id. And. 2, 2, 24: Chremetem, id. ib. 3, 1, 14.

† **Chrestŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*, = χρηστολόγος (well speaking, but ill working), *a nickname of the emperor Pertinax*, Capit. Pert. 13; Aur. Vict. Epit. 18.

† **chreston**, i, *n.*, = χρηστόν (useful), *a name by which the plant* cichorium *was sometimes called*, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74.

Chrestus, i, *m.* **I.** A mutilated form for Christus, Lact. 4, 7, 5; hence, Chrestiani, instead of Christiani, was used by many; cf. Tert. Apol. 3 *fin.*—**II.** *A Jew at Rome under the emperor Claudius*, Suet. Claud. 15; v. the commentt. in h. l.—**III.** *A slave* or *freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

† **chrīa**, ae, *f.*, = χρεία, in rhetoric, *a sentence proposed as a theme for rhetorical exercise, with its logical development*, Quint. 1, 9, 3 sq.; 1, 9, 4 sq.; 2, 4, 26 Spald.; Sen. Ep. 33, 6; Diom. p. 289 P.

† **chrisma**, ătis, *n.*, = χρῖσμα, in eccl. Lat., *an anointing, unction*, Tert. Bapt. 7; id. adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 6, 128; Psych. 361 al.

Christĭānē, *adv.*, v. Christianus.

Christĭānismus, i, *m.*, = Χριστιανισμός, *Christianity*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33; Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 23, 1; Hier. in Gal. 6, 4.

Christĭānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Christus]. **I.** *Christianity*, = Christianismus, Cod. Th. 16, 7, 7; 12, 1, 112.—**II.** Meton., *the Christian clergy*, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 123.

† **Christĭānizo**, āre, *v. n.*, = Χριστιανίζω, *to profess Christianity*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21.

Christĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Christus], *Christian*: fides, Cod. Just. 16, 8, 18: lex, ib. 16, 8, 13: religio, ib. 9, 40, 16.—Hence, *subst.*, *a Christian*, Tac. A. 15, 44; Suet. Ner. 16; Plin. Ep. 10, 97; very frequent in the Church fathers.—*Absol.*, *a Christian clergyman*, Cod. Th. 5, 5, 2; 12, 1, 50.—*Sup.*: Christianissimus, *the most Christian*, Hier. Ep. 57, 12: princeps, Ambros. Ep. 1, 1.—*Adv.*: **Christĭānē**, *in a Christian manner* or *spirit*: regere, Aug. Ep. 89.

Christĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Christus-colo], *a worshipper of Christ*, a poet. designation for *Christian*, Prud. Cath. 3, 56; 8, 80; *gen. plur.* Christicolûm, id. contr. Symm. 2, 1002; id. στεφ. 3, 72.

Christĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [Christus-gigno], *of the lineage of Christ*: domus, i. e. *the posterity of Ruth*, Prud. Ham. 789.

* **Christĭ-pŏtens**, entis, *adj.* [Christus], *strong in Christ*: juvenis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 709.

Christus, i, *m.*, = Χριστός (the Anointed, Heb. מָשִׁיחַ; cf. Lact. 4, 7, 7), *Christ*, Tac. A. 15, 44 Rupert. ad loc.; Plin. Ep. 10, 97; and in the Church fathers very freq.

† **chrōma**, ătis (ătŏs, Vitr. 5, 5), *n.*, = χρῶμα (a color), in music, *a chromatic scale* (a species of harmony in which the tones of the tetrachord measure two and a half tones, as a half, again a semitone, and then a tone and a half follow each other), Vitr. 5, 4, 3; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 645.—Hence, **chrōmătĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, *the science of this species of harmony*, Vitr. 5, 5; and: **chrōmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *chromatic*: genus, the same, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4 *fin.*

† **chrōmis**, is, *m.* or *f.*, = χρόμις, *a sea-fish*: immunda, Ov. Hal. 121; Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193: chromin, qui, etc., id. 32, 11, 54, § 153; 9, 16, 24, § 57.—**II. Chrōmis**, *nom. propr. m.*, of a satyr, Verg. E. 6, 13; of a Trojan, *acc.* Chromim, id. A. 11, 675; of a Centaur, *acc.* Chromin, Ov. M. 12, 333 al.

† **chrŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χρονικός, *pertaining to time*: libri, *chronicles*, Gell. 17, 21, 1; so also *absol.*: **chrŏnĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ χρονικά, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58; Gell. 17, 4, 5; 17, 15, 1; and in *sing.*: in primo chronico, id. 17, 21, 3: morbi, *chronic, lingering*, Isid. Orig. 4, 7; opp. acuti morbi.—Hence the work of Caelius Aurelianus is entitled De morbis acutis et chronicis.

chrŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = χρόνιος, *chronic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 148; 3, 16, 135.

† **chrŏnŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = χρονογράφος, *a chronographer, annalist*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *fin.*

Chrȳsa, ae, or **Chrȳsē**, ēs, *f.*, = Χρύση. **I.** *A town on the coast of Troas sacred to Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Mel. 1, 18; Ov. M. 13, 174 (cf. Hom. Il. 1, 390; 1, 452).—**II.** *An island near Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.—**III.** *An island of India*, Mel. 3, 7, 7.

† **chrȳsallis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = χρυσαλλίς, *the gold-colored chrysalis, aurelia*, or *pupa of the butterfly*, Plin. 11, 32, 37, § 112; 11, 35, 41, § 117.

† **chrȳsanthĕmum** or **-mon**, i, *n.*, = χρυσάνθεμον, *the gold-flower, marigold, also called* heliochryson, Plin. 21, 25, 96, § 168.—Access. form **chrȳsanthes**, Verg. Cul. 403 Sillig.

Chrȳsas, ae, *m.*, = Χρύσας, *a river of Sicily*, now *Dittaino*, near which is *St. Asaro*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96 Zumpt; Sil. 14, 229.

Chrȳsē, v. Chrysa.

Chrȳsēis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Chryses.

† **chrȳsēlectrum**, i, *n.*, = χρυσήλεκτρον. **I.** *Gold-colored amber, a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51.—**II. chrȳsēlectrus**, i, *f.*, *a dark-yellow precious stone*, perh. *amber-colored hyacinth*, Plin. 37, 9, 43, § 127.

† **chrȳsendĕtus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χρυσένδετος, *set in gold, inlaid with gold*: lances, Mart. 14, 97 inscr.—Also *absol.*: **chrȳsendĕta**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. vasa), *vessels inlaid with gold*, Mart. 2, 43, 11; 6, 94, 2; 14, 97, 1.

Chrȳses, ae, *m.*, = Χρύσης, *a priest of Apollo, in Chryse, in Troas, the father of Astynome*, on account of whose close captivity by Agamemnon, Apollo sent a pestilence upon the Grecian hosts, Hyg. Fab. 121; Ov. A. A. 2, 402.—As a title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Or. 46, 155; id. Div. 1, 57, 131 al.—Hence, **Chrȳsēis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = Χρυ-

σπίς, his daughter Astynome, Ov. Tr. 2, 373; id. R. Am. 469.

† **chrȳsĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χρύσεος, *golden:* basiliscus, i. e. *gold-colored*, App. Herb. 128.—*Subst.:* **chrȳsĕa,** ōrum, *n.*, *golden vessels*, Mart. 9, 95, 4.

Chrȳsippus, i, *m.*, = Χρύσιππος. **I.** *One of the most distinguished of the Stoic philosophers, from Soli, in Cilicia, a pupil of Cleanthes and Zeno*, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; 2, 24, 75; 2, 27, 87 al.; id. de Or. 1, 11, 50; id. Fat. 4, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 44; id. Ep. 1, 2, 4; Sen. Ep. 113, 18; Lact. 3, 18, 15; Pers. 6, 80.—Hence, **B. Chrȳsippēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Chrysippus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: sophisma, Hier. Ep. 69, 2.—**II.** *A physician of Cnidus, in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17; 20, 10, 43, § 111.—Hence, **chrȳsippēa,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a plant named after him*, Plin. 26, 9, 60, § 93.—**III.** *A freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8 al. — **IV.** Chrysippus Vettius, *an architect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1; id. Att. 13, 29, 2 al.

Chrȳsis, idis, *f.*, *a comic person* in Terence and Trabea, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58 al.

† **chrȳsītes**, ae, *m.*, = χρυσίτης. **I.** *A precious stone, also called* phloginos, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179.—**II.** *Another gold-colored precious stone*, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.

† **chrȳsītis**, idis, *f.*, = χρυσῖτις. **I.** *Adj.*, *gold-colored:* chrysitis spuma, found in silver mines, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.—**II.** *Subst.*, *a plant, also called* chrysocome, q. v., Plin. 21, 8, 26, § 50; 21, 20, 85, § 148.

† **chrȳsŏaspĭdes**, um, *m.*, = χρυσοάσπιδες (bearing golden shields), *a kind of soldiers under Alexander Severus*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50.

† **chrȳsŏbēryllus**, i, *m.*, = χρυσοβήρυλλος, *chrysoberyl*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76.

† **chrȳsŏcălis**, is, *f.*, *a plant, also called* parthenium, App. Herb. 23.

† **chrȳsŏcanthos**, i, *f.*, *a kind of ivy which bears gold-colored berries*, App. Herb. 119; called in Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147, **chrȳsŏcarpus,** = χρυσόκαρπος.

† **chrȳsŏcĕphălŏs**, i, *m.*, = χρυσοκέφαλος, *a golden basilisk*, App. Herb. 128.

chrȳsŏcoccus, a, um, *adj.*, *having golden grains:* flos, App. Herb. 28.

† **chrȳsŏcolla**, ae, *f.*, = χρυσόκολλα. **I.** *Mountain-green, copper-green, borax.* **A.** Natural, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86 sq.; Vitr. 7, 9 *fin.*—**B.** Made by art, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89 sq.—**II.** *A precious stone, called also* amphitane, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

chrȳsŏcŏme, ēs, v. chrysitis.

Chrȳsŏgŏnus, i, *m.* **I.** L. Cornelius, *a freedman of Sylla.*—**II.** *A slave of Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92.—**III.** *A player on the cithara*, Juv. 6, 74; Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; cf. id. ib. 43, 124.

† **chrȳsŏgrăphātus**, a, um, *adj.* [χρυσογραφής], *inlaid with gold:* scuta, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

† **chrȳsŏlăchănum**, i, *n.*, = χρυσολάχανον, *garden orach, called also* atriplex: Atriplex hortensis, Linn.; Plin. 27, 8, 43, § 66 sq.

† **chrȳsŏlampis**, idis, *f.*, = χρυσόλαμπις (gold-gleaming), *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **chrȳsŏlĭthŏs**, i, *m.* and *f.*, = χρυσόλιθος, *chrysolite, the topaz of the Greeks and of modern mineralogists*, Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126; Prop. 2 (3), 16, 44; Ov. M. 2, 109; Prud. Psych. 854; Isid. Orig. 16, 15, 2.

† **chrȳsŏmēlum**, i, *n.*, = χρυσόμηλον (golden apple), *a kind of quince*, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37.—Hence, **chrȳsŏmēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.:* mala, the same, Col. 5, 10, 19.

† **chrȳsŏpastus**, i, *m.*, = χρυσόπαστος, *a species of our topaz*, Sol. 30 *fin.*

† **chrȳsophrys**, ȳos, *f.*, = χρύσοφρυς, *a sea-fish with a golden spot over each eye:* Sparus aurata, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 111; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

† **chrȳsŏpis**, idis, *f.*, = χρυσῶπις, *a precious variety of our topaz*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **chrȳsŏprăsus**, i, *m.*, = χρυσόπρασος, *the chrysoprase, a precious stone of a golden-yellow and a leek-green color*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 77; Prud. Psych. 865; Isid. Orig. 16, 7, 7; 16, 14, 8; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, § 41 sq.; also called **chrȳsŏprăsius lăpis**, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113.

† **chrȳsoptĕrŏs**, i, *m.*, = χρυσόπτερος, *a kind of jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, § 41 sq.

Chrȳsorrhŏas, ae, *m.*, = Χρυσορρόας, *the name of several rivers in Cœlesyria, in Lydia, in Bithynia, and in Pontus*, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; 5, 32, 43, § 148; 5, 29, 30, § 110; 6, 4, 4, § 14.

† **chrȳsŏs**, i, *m.*, = χρυσός, *gold*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 6 (in a pun with the name Chrysalus).—**II.** Chrysos melas, *black ivy*, App. Herb. 98.

† **chrȳsŏthăles**, is, *n.*, = χρυσοθαλές, *a kind of aizoon* or *houseleek, wall-pepper, called also* erithales, trithales, and isoetes, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Chthŏnĭus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 441.—**II.** *One of the Sparti* (produced from the teeth of the dragon), Hyg. Fab. 178; Stat. Th. 2, 538.

Chūni and **Chunni**, ōrum, v. Hunni.

† **chūs**, ŏos, *m.*, = χοῦς, *a measure for liquids*, = congius, Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 7, 70.

† **chȳdaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = χυδαῖος (abundant; hence), *common:* dactyli, *a kind of palms*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46; 14, 16, 19, § 102.

† **chȳlisma**, ătis, *n.*, = χύλισμα, *the extracted juice of a plant*, Scrib. Comp. 23.

† **chȳlus**, i, *m.*, = χυλός, *the extracted juice of a plant*, Veg. 5, 37 and 65.

† **chȳmus**, i, *m.*, = χυμός (juice), *the fluid of the stomach, chyle*, Ser. Samm. 48, 900.

† **chytrŏpūs**, pŏdis, *m.*, = χυτρόπους, *a pot* or *chafing-dish with feet for coals*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 35.

Cia, v. Cea.

Ciāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cios, a town in Bithynia*, Liv. 31, 31, 4; 32, 21, 22 al.

* **cĭbālis**, e, *adj.* [cibus], *pertaining to food:* fistula, *the œsophagus* or *gullet*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11, 5.

cĭbārĭa, ōrum, and **cĭbārĭum**, ii, v. cibarius.

cĭbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cibus], *pertaining to* or *suitable for food* (class.): res, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 1: leges, i. e. *sumptuary laws, laws restraining luxury*, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 13: uva, *suitable only for eating*, not for wine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37; cf.: uva vilitatis cibariae, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35.—**B.** *Subst.:* **cĭbārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *food, nutriment, victuals, provisions, fare, ration, fodder* (in the jurists a more restricted idea than alimenta, which comprises every thing necessary for sustaining life, Dig. 34, 1, 6; cf. ib. 34, 1, 12; 34, 1, 15; and in gen. the whole tit. 1: de alimentis vel cibariis legatis), Plaut. Truc. 5, 43; Cato, R. R. 56; Col. 12, 14; Suet. Tib. 46: congerere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32; Dig. l. l. al.—Of soldiers, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 3, 18; Nep. Eum. 8, 7; cf. Liv. 21, 49, 8; Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; Quint. 5, 13, 17; Suet. Galb. 7 al.—Of the provincial magistrates, *corn allowed to deputies:* cibaria praefecti, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72; 2, 3, 93, §§ 216 and 217; id. Fam. 5, 20, 9.—Of cattle, Cato, R. R. 60; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6; 3, 16, 4; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Col. 4, 8, 5 al.—In *sing.*, Sen. Ben. 3, 21, 2.—**II.** Meton. (in accordance with the fare given to servants), *ordinary, common:* panis, *black bread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97 (cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15: panis cibarius est, qui ad cibum servis datur, nec delicatus); so *subst.:* **cĭbārĭum**, ii, *n.*, also called cibarium secundarium, *the coarser meal which remains after the fine wheat flour, shorts*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87: vinum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 93, 14: oleum, Col. 12, 50, 18 sq.: sapor, id. 12, 11, 2 Schneid.—**B.** Trop.: cibarius Aristoxenus, i. e. *an ordinary musician*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 93, 15.

cĭbātio, ōnis, *f.* [cibo], *a feeding; concr.*, *a meal, repast* (post-class.), Sol. 27, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12; 1, 4, 3.

cĭbātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], concr., *food, victuals, nutriment* (except Pliny, only ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; Varr. 1, 63, 2; 2, 4, 15; 2, 9, 8; 3, 8, 3; Lucr. 1, 1093; 6, 1126; Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; 8, 55, 81, § 217; 10, 61, 81, § 168; 10, 73, 93, § 199; Gell. 9, 4, 10; App. M. 1, p. 113; Sol. 25.

† **cibdēlus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κίβδηλος, *spurious, base:* fontes, *impure, unhealthy*, Vitr. 8, 3, 6.

* **cĭbĭcīda**, ae, *m.* [cibus-caedo], *bread-waster, bread-consumer*, probably a humorous designation of a slave, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 8.

cĭbo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cibus], *to give food to animals, to feed* or *fodder* (rare): genera avium, Col. 8, 10 *fin.:* locustae utiles cibandis pullis, id. 8, 11, 15: draconem manu suā, Suet. Tib. 72.—In *pass.:* cibari, *to take food*, Liv. Epit. 19.—**II.** With men as objects (late Lat.), Vulg. Prov. 25, 21; id. Rom. 12, 20.

cĭbōrĭa, ae, *f.*, *the Egyptian bean*, App. Herb. 67.

† **cĭbōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κιβώριον, *a drinking-cup* (made like the large leaves of the Egyptian bean), Hor. C. 2, 7, 22.

cĭbus, i, *m.* [perh. root of capio], *food for man and beast, victuals, fare, nutriment, fodder* (class. in prose and poetry, both in *sing.* and *plur.;* syn.: esca, epulae; opp. potio, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf. id. N. D. 2, 54, 136; so, cibus potusque, Tac. A. 13, 16: cibus et vinum, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; Juv. 10, 203: unda cibusque, Ov. M. 4, 262): cibum capere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 77: petere, id. ib. 3, 2, 38; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 25: capessere (of animals), Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sumere, Nep. Att. 21, 6; Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 36: tantum cibi et potionis adhibendum, etc., Cic. Sen. 11, 36: digerere, Quint. 11, 2, 35; cf. id. 11, 3, 19: coquere, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 7: concoquere, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64: mandere, id. N. D. 2, 54, 134: cibos suppeditare, id. Leg. 2, 27, 67: (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf.: suavissimus et idem facillimus ad concoquendum, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: flentes orabant, ut se cibo juvarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 78 *fin.:* cibus animalis, *the means of nourishment in the air*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: cibi bubuli, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; 1, 23, 2: cibus erat caro ferina, Sall. J. 18, 1: cum tenues hamos abdidit ante cibus, *the bait*, Tib. 2, 6, 24; Ov. M. 8, 856; 15, 476.—**B.** Transf. to the nourishment of plants, *the nutritive juice*, Lucr. 1, 353; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12.—**II.** Trop., *food, sustenance* (rare): quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: cibus furoris, Ov. M. 6, 480: causa cibusque mali, id. R. Am. 138.

Cĭbȳra, ae, *f.*, = Κίβυρα. **I.** *A town in* Magna Phrygia, *on the borders of Caria, abounding in manufactures, and the seat of a Roman tribunal*, now *Buruz*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30; Liv. 38, 14 *bis;* and id. 38, 15, 1.—**B.** Hence, **Cĭbȳrāta,** ae, *comm.*, = Κιβυράτης, *of Cibyra:* fratres quidam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30 sq.: pantherae, id. Att. 5, 21, 5.—*Subst.:* **Cĭbȳrātae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cibyra*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 5; 8, 9, 3; Liv. 45, 25, 13 al.—**2. Cĭbȳrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cibyra:* forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9: negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33: jurisdictio, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105.—**II.** *A town in Pamphylia*, now *Ibura*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

cĭcāda, ae, *f.*, *the cicada, tree-cricket:* Cicada orni, Linn.; Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92 sq.; Lucr. 4, 56; 5, 801; Verg. E. 2, 13; 5, 77; id. G. 3, 328; id. Cul. 151 al.—Worn as an ornament in the hair of the Athenians, Verg. Cir. 128 Sillig; cf. Lidd. and Scott, under τέττιξ.—As *a symbol of summer*, Ov. A. A. 1, 271; Juv. 9, 69.

cĭcātrīcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [cicatrix], *to be scarred over, cicatrized* (late Lat.), Fest. p. 65, 14 Müll.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 118.—**II.** Trop., Sid. Ep. 6, 7; 6, 1 *fin.*

cĭcātrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of scars, covered with scars:* tergum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 290: facies, Quint. 4, 1, 61: Ira (personified), Sen. Ira, 2, 35, 5: vitis, Col. Arb. 11, 1: putatio, id. ib. 4, 27, 3.—**II.** Trop., of a writing, *amended* or *polished* here and there, Quint. 10, 4, 3; v. the context.

cĭcātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small scar*, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.;* 7, 7, 1.

cĭcātrix, īcis, *f.*, *a scar, cicatrice* (freq. and class.). **I.** Prop., Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 29;

Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 6, 1, 21; 6, 3, 100; Suet. Aug. 65 al.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 60; id. C. 1, 35, 33; Ov. M. 12, 444; id. R. Am. 623 al.: cicatrices adversae, *wounds in front* (therefore honorable), Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Sall. H. 1, 55 Dietsch: aversa, *on the back*, Gell. 2, 11, 2; cf.: cicatrices adverso corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 3; Sall. J. 85, 29; Liv. 2, 23, 4: cicatricem inducere, Cels. 7, 28: contrahere, Plin. 12, 17, 38, § 77: reducere ad colorem, id. 28, 18, 76, § 245: ducere, *to cicatrize*, Liv. 29, 32, 12: emendare, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 142: tollere, id. 24, 6, 14, § 23 et saep.; cf. also II.—**B.** Transf. to plants, *a mark of incision*, Verg. G. 2, 379; Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 60; 17, 24, 37, § 235; Quint. 2, 4, 11. —Of the marks of tools on a statue, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 63.—* **2.** Humorously, of *the seam of a patched shoe*, Juv. 3, 151.—**II.** Trop.: refricare obductam jam rei publicae cicatricem, *to open a wound afresh*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 7 al.; Petr. 113, 8.

† **ciccus**, i, *m.*, = κικκος, *the thin membrane surrounding the grains of a pomegranate;* hence for *something unimportant, worthless, a trifle, bagatelle*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 91; cf. Fest. p. 42, 10 Müll.: ciccum non interduim, *I would not give a straw*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22; id. ap. Varr. l. l.; cf. Aus. Idyll. praef. 13.

cĭcer, ĕris, *n.*, *the chickpea:* Cicer Arietinum, Linn. (used only in *sing.* acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, 25, 115; 9, 39, 142; 10, 3, 174); Col. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124 sq.; Pall. Mart. 4; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; 2, 3, 182; id. A. P. 249; Mart. 1, 104; Pers. 5, 177; Petr. 14, 3.

cĭcĕra, ae, *f.*, *pulse similar to the chickpea, chickling-vetch:* Lathyrus cicera, Linn.; Col. 2, 11, 1; 2, 11, 12; Pall. Mart. 6.

cĭcercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cicera; al. cicer; v. Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124], *a kind of small chickpea*, Col. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124; 18, 18, 73, § 304; 22, 25, 72, § 148; Pall. Jan. 5; id. Febr. 4.

cĭcercŭlum, i, *n.*, *an African species of the pigment* sinopis, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 32.

Cĭcĕro, ōnis, *m.*, = Κικέρων, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Tullia. **I.** M. Tullius Cicero, *the greatest of the Roman orators and writers;* born on the 3d of January, 106 B.C. (648 A.U.C.), at Arpinum (hence Arpinae chartae, Mart. 10, 19, 17); assassinated, at the age of sixty-three years, by the soldiers of Antonius, 43 B.C. (711 A.U.C.): ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit, Quint. 10, 1, 112; Juv. 10, 114 al.—Hence, **B. Cĭcĕrōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ciceronian:* simplicitas, Plin. praef. § 22: mensa, id. 13, 16, 30, § 102: aquae, *in the villa of Cicero, at Puteoli, medicinal to the eyes*, id. 31, 2, 3, § 6.—*Subst.:* Ciceronianus es, non Christianus, i. e. *a follower of Cicero*, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 30.—**II.** Q. Tullius Cicero, *the brother of I.*, whose work, De petitione consulatūs, is yet extant.

Cĭcĕrŏmastix, īgis, *m.* (*the scourge of Cicero*, a word formed after the Gr. Ὁμηρομάστιξ), *a lampoon of Largius Licinius against Cicero*, Gell. 17, 1, 1.

† **cichŏrium** or **-on** (**cĭchŏrēum**, * Hor. C. 1, 31, 16), ii, *n.*, = κιχόρια (usu. κιχώριον), *chiccory, succory*, or *endive:* Cichorium intybus, etc., Linn.; Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74 sq.; 19, 8, 39, § 129.

†† **cīci**, *indecl. n.*, = κίκι, *an Egyptian tree*, palma Christi or *castor-oil tree, also called* croton: Ricinus communis, Linn.; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25; 16, 22, 35, § 85.

cicilendrum and **cicimandrum**, i, *n.*, *feigned names for spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 42; 3, 2, 46.

cicindēla, ae, *f.* [candela], *a glowworm*, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 250; cf. Fest. p. 42, 13 Müll.

‡ **Cicinnia**, θεὰ κιναίδων, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cīcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cici]: oleum, *an aperient oil expressed from the fruit of the cici, castor-oil*, Cels. 5, 24, 3; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83 al.

Cĭcirrus, i, *m.* (Κίκιρρος = ἀλεκτρυών), *a nickname*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 52.

Cĭcŏnes, um, *m.*, = Κίκονες, *a Thracian people near the Hebrus*, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Verg. G. 4, 520; Prop. 3 (4), 12, 25; Ov. M. 10, 2 al.

cĭcōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a stork*, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Hor. S. 2, 2, 49; Ov. M. 6, 97; Juv. 14, 74 al.; *at Praeneste called* conia, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 23.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A derisory bending of the fingers in the form of a stork's bill*, Pers. 1, 58; Hier. prol. in Sophon. Ep. 125, n. 18.—**B.** *An implement in the form of a* T, *used by rustics to measure the depth of furrows*, Col. 3, 13, 11.—**C.** *A transverse pole, moving upon a perpendicular post, for drawing water*, etc. (syn. tolleno), Isid. Orig. 20, 15, 3.

cĭcōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ciconia], *of the stork* (late Lat.): adventus, Sid. Ep. 2, 14.

‡† **cicuma**, ae, *f.*, = κικυμίς, *an owl*, Gloss. post Fest. p. 381, 1 Müll. (for which cecuma, in Gloss. Isid.).

cĭcur, ŭris, *adj.* [cf. cacula], *tame* (cf. mansuetus): quod a fero discretum id dicitur cicur, Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll. (syn. mansuetus; opp. ferus, immanis; apparently not used after Cic.): cicurum vel ferarum bestiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; id. Lael. 21, 81: bestiae immanes, cicures, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: apes (opp. ferae), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19.—**II.** Trop., *mild:* ingenium, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll.: concilium, i. e. sapiens, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. inciccorem, p. 108, 3 ib.

‡ **Cĭcŭrĭus**, ii, *m.* (**Cĭcŭrīnus**, Bip.), *a cognomen in the Veturian* gens [sc. a cicure], Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll.

* **cĭcŭro**, āre, *v. a.* [cicur], *to tame* (= mansuefacio), Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll., p. 98 Bip.

1. cĭcūta, ae, *f.*, *the hemlock given to criminals as poison;* prob. either Cicuta virosa or Conium maculatum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 151; Cato, R. R. 27, 2; Lucr. 5, 897; Hor. S. 2, 1, 56 al.; *plur.*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 53; drunk by Socrates; hence: magister sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, i. e. *Socrates*, Pers. 4, 1 sq.—To the extraordinary coldness produced by it, reference is made in Pers. 5, 145.—**II.** Meton., *a pipe* or *flute made from the stalks of the hemlock, a shepherd's pipe*, Lucr. 5, 1382; Verg. E. 2, 36; 5, 85; Calp. Ecl. 7, 12.

2. Cĭcūta, ae, *m.*, *the name of a usurer* in Hor. S. 2, 3, 69 and 175.

* **cĭcūticen**, inis, *m.* [1. cicuta, II. and cano], *a player upon a reed-pipe*, Sid. Carm. 1, 15.

† **cĭdăris**, is, *f.* (**cĭdar**, aris, *n.*, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. p. 64 Mai) [Persian; Heb. כֶּתֶר; Gr. κίδαρις], = τιάρα ὀρθή, *an ornament for the head of Persian kings, a diadem, tiara:* cidarim Persae vocabant regium capitis insigne, Curt. 3, 3, 19.—**B.** *The crown of the Prince of Israel* (in prophetic vision), Vulg. Ezech. 21, 26.—**II.** *A head-dress of the high-priest of the Jews* (cf. the Talmud, כֶּתֶר כְּהוּנָּה), Hier. Ep. 64, n. 3; id. in Ezech. 7, 21, 25; Lact. 4, 14, 8 (as transl. of the Heb. צָנִיף, Vulg. Zach. 3, 5); Vulg. Lev. 8, 9; 16, 4 al.

cĭĕo, cīvi, citum, 2 (from the primitive form **cĭo**, cīre, prevailing in the compounds accio, excio, etc. (cf. Prisc. pp. 865, 905, and 908 P.), are also found: *pres.* cio, Mart. 4, 90, 4: cit, Verg. Cul. 201; Col. 6, 5, 1 Schneid.: cimus, Lucr. 1, 213; 5, 211: ciunt, Lact. Ep. 4 dub.: ciant, App. Flor. 2, n. 17, p. 358; Mart. Cap. 1, § 91: ciuntur, id. de Mundo, 22, p. 67), *v. a.* [kindr. with κίω, to go; and by the addition of the causative sign like κινέω, causative from κίω; v. 1. ci.]. **I.** Lit., *to put in motion;* hence, *to move, stir, shake* (syn.: moveo, commoveo, concito, excito al.; class. in prose and poetry): calcem, *to make a move in the game of chess*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86: natura omnia ciens et agitans, Cic. N. D. 3, 11, 27: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (for which, in the same chapter, several times movere; cf. also id. N. D. 2, 9, 23): remos, Stat. Th. 6, 801: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, *stirs up*, Verg. A. 2, 419: puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20.—**B.** In judic. lang. t. t.: ciere erctum (lit. to put in motion, i. e.), *to divide the inheritance*, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf. erctum.—**C.** Trop., *to put in motion, to rouse up, disturb:* natura maris per se immobilis est, et venti et aurae cient, Liv. 28, 27, 11: saltum canibus ciere, Lucr. 5, 1250: fontes et stagna, Cic. poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15: tonitru caelum omne ciebo, Verg. A. 4, 122: loca sonitu cientur, Lucr. 4, 608; cf.: reboat rau cum regio cita barbara bombum, id. 4, 544 Lachm. *N. cr.*—**II.** With reference to the terminus ad quem, *to move, excite*, or *call to* (poet. or in Aug. and post-Aug. prose for the common accire): ad sese aliquem, Cat. 68, 88: ad arma, Liv. 5, 47, 4; Sil. 7, 43: in pugnam, id. 4, 272: armatos ad pugnam, Vell. 2, 6, 6: aere ciere viros, Verg. A. 6, 165: quos e proximis coloniis ejus rei fama civerat, Tac. A. 15, 33: aliquem in aliquem, id. H. 1, 84, 5: ab ultimis subsidiis cietur miles (sc. in primam aciem), Liv. 9, 39, 8: ille cieri Narcissum postulat, Tac. A. 11, 30.—**B.** *To call upon for help, to invoke;* of invoking superior beings: nocturnos manes, Verg. A. 4, 490: luctificam Alecto dirarum ab sede sororum, id. ib. 7, 325: vipereasque ciet Stygiā de valle sorores (i. e. Furias), Ov. M. 6, 662: numina nota ciens, Val. Fl. 4, 549: foedera et deos, Liv. 22, 14, 7.—**C.** In gen., *to call upon any one by name, to mention by name:* erum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 11: comites magnā voce, Lucr. 4, 578: animamque sepulcro Condimus et magnā supremum voce ciemus, Verg. A. 3, 68: lamentatione flebili majores suos ciens ipsumque Pompeium, Tac. A. 3, 23: singulos nomine, id. ib. 2, 81; so Suet. Ner. 46: triumphum nomine ciere, i. e. *to call* Io triumphe! Liv. 45, 38, 12.—Hence, **2.** In a civil sense: patrem, *to name one's father*, i. e. *show one's free birth*, Liv. 10, 8, 10.—**III.** To put any course of action in progress or any passion in motion, i. e. *to excite, stimulate, rouse, to produce, effect, cause, occasion, begin* (very freq., esp. in poetry): solis uti varios cursus lunaeque meatus Noscere possemus quae vis et causa cierent, Lucr. 5, 773: motus, id. 3, 379; Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: varias voces, Lucr. 5, 1059: lamenta virum commoliri atque ciere, id. 6, 242 Lachm. *N. cr.:* tinnitus aere, Cat. 64, 262; Verg. G. 4, 64 (cie tinnitus): singultus ore, Cat. 64, 131: gemitus, Verg. G. 3, 517: fletus, id. A. 3, 344: lacrimas, id. ib. 6, 468: mugitus, id. ib. 12, 103: murmur, id. G. 1, 110; Liv. 9, 7, 3: bellum, id. 5, 37, 2; Vell. 2, 54; Tac. H. 3, 41 *fin.;* Verg. A. 1, 541: belli simulacra, id. ib. 5, 674: seditiones, Liv. 4, 52, 2: tumultum, id. 28, 17, 16; 41, 24, 18: vires intimas molemque belli, Tac. A. 15, 2 *fin.;* cf. id. H. 3, 1: pugnam, Liv. 1, 12, 2; 2, 47, 1; 9, 22, 7; Tac. A. 3, 41: proelium, Liv. 2, 19, 10; 4, 33, 3; 7, 33, 12; 10, 28, 8: Martem, Verg. A. 9, 766: acies, stragem, id. ib. 6, 829; cf. Liv. 22, 39, 7: rixam, Vell. 1, 2 al.—**B.** In medic.: alvum, *to cause evacuation*, Plin. 20, 9, 38, § 96: urinam, id. 27, 7, 28, § 48: menses, *to cause menstruation*, id. 26, 15, 90, § 151 sq. al.—Hence, **cĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, lit. *put in motion;* hence, *quick, swift, rapid* (opp. tardus, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216; Sall. C. 15, 5; class.; esp. freq. in poetry; rare in Cic.): ad scribendum citus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 86: quod jubeat citis quadrigis citius properet persequi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Verg. A. 8, 642: bigae, Cat. 55, 26: puppis, id. 64, 6; Tib. 4, 1, 69: classis, Hor. C. 1, 37, 24: navis, Ov. M. 15, 732; Tac. A. 2, 6: axis, Ov. M. 2, 75: fugae, id. ib. 1, 543: plantae, id. ib. 10, 591: incessus, Sall. C. 15, 5: via, Liv. 33, 48, 1: venator, Hor. C. 1, 37, 18: cum militibus, Tac. A. 11, 1: legionibus, id. ib. 14, 26: agmine, id. ib. 1, 63; 4, 25: cohortes, id. ib. 12, 31: mors, Hor. C. 2, 16, 29; id. S. 1, 1, 8: pes, i. e. iambus, id. A. P. 252.—*Comp.:* nullam ego rem citiorem apud homines esse quam famam reor, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 61 Müll.; Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 1.—*Sup.*, Quint. 6, 4, 14 dub.; v. Spald. and Zumpt in h. l.—**B.** In the poets very freq. (also a few times in Tac.) instead of the *adv.* cito: citi ad aedis venimus Circae, Liv. And. ap. Fest. s. v. topper, p. 352, 6 Müll.: equites parent citi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88; id. Stich. 2, 2, 70; Lucr. 1, 386: somnus fugiens citus abiit, Cat. 63, 42: solvite vela citi, Verg. A. 4, 574; cf. id. ib. 9, 37; 12, 425; Hor. S. 1, 10, 92; cf. id. C. 3, 7, 27: ite citi, Ov. M. 3, 562; Tac. H. 2, 40: si citi advenissent, id. A. 12, 12.—Hence, **1. cĭto**, *adv.* **a.** *Quickly, speedily, soon* (freq. in prose and poetry of all periods): quam tarda es! non vis citius progredi? Phaedr. 3, 6, 2;

Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 44: eloquere, id. Cist. 4, 2, 83: abi cito et suspende te, Ter. And. 1, 5, 20; 3, 1, 16: labascit victus uno verbo: quam cito! id. Eun. 1, 2, 98: quod eum negasti, qui non cito quid didicisset, umquam omnino posse perdiscere, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 146; cf. Hor. A. P. 335; Quint. 12, 8, 3; 11, 2, 2; 10, 6, 2: non multum praestant sed cito, id. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: sat cito si sat bene, a moral saying of Cato in Hier. Ep. 66, n. 9: cito rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: ad paenitendum properat cito qui judicat, Publ. Syr. Sent. 6: scribere, Quint. 10, 3, 10: nimis cito diligere, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: cito absolvere, tarde condemnare, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26.—*Comp.:* citius, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 14; Pers. 3, 3, 31; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 23; Lucr. 1, 557; 2, 34; Cic. Sen. 2, 4: Noto citius, Verg. A. 5, 242 et saep.: dicto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 80; Verg. A. 1, 142: supremā die, i. e. ante supremam diem, Hor. C. 1, 13, 20: serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam (for which serius ocius, id. ib. 2, 3, 26), *sooner or later*, Ov. M. 10, 33.—*Sup.:* citissime, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.* al.—**b.** With the negative, sometimes equivalent to non facile, *not easily* (cf. the Gr. τάχα): haud cito, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: neque verbis aptiorem cito alium dixerim, neque sententiis crebriorem, Cic. Brut. 76, 264: quem tu non tam cito rhetorem dixisses quam πολιτικόν, id. ib. § 265.—**c.** Sometimes in *comp.* without the negative, = potius, *sooner, rather:* ut citius diceres, etc., Cic. Brut. 67, 238 *fin.:* citius dixerim, jactasse se aliquos, etc., id. Phil. 2, 11, 25; id. Fam. 5, 2, 10; id. Off. 1, 18, 59; Hor. S. 2, 5, 35.—* **2. cĭtē,** *quickly*, Scrib. Comp. 198.

cignus, i, *m.*, *a measure*, = 8 scrupuli, Plin. Val. 2, 30 and 31.

cilibantum, i, *n.*, *a round cupboard*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 121 Müll.; cf. cilliba.

Cilĭces, um, v. Cilicia.

Cĭlĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, = Κιλικία, *a province in the southern part of Asia Minor, between Pamphylia and Syria*, now *Ejalet Itschil*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 11, 2; 1, 13, 1 sq.; 2, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 42; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; id. Fam. 15, 1, 2 sq. al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cĭlix,** ĭcis (*abl.* Cilici, Lucr. 2, 416 Lachm.; Verg. Cul. 399 al.; v. infra), *adj.*, = Κίλιξ, *Cilician:* Cilici croco (of special excellence), Lucr. 2, 416; Verg. Cul. 399 Sillig; cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 160; 3, 3, 34: Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 217: tonsor, Mart. 7, 95: Tamira, Tac. H. 2, 3.—*Subst.* in *plur.:* **Cĭlĭces,** um, *m.*, = Κίλικες, *the Cilicians, the inhabitants of Cilicia, notorious for the practice of piracy*, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. Fam. 15, 1, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Tib. 1, 2, 67; Tac. A. 2, 78 al.: agrestium Cilicum nationes quibus Clitarum cognomentum, id. ib. 12, 55.—*Acc.* Gr. Cilicas, Tib. 1, 7, 16; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 12; Ov. Am. 2, 16, 39: Cilices Clitae, *a barbarous tribe in the mountains of Cilicia*, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf. id. ib. 6, 41.—Hence, (β) *Fem.:* **Cĭlissa,** ae, = Κίλισσα, *Cilician* (cf. Phoenissa, from Phoenix), *adj.:* terra Cilissa, Ov. Ib. 198: spica, *of crocus*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 74; Ov. F. 1, 76.—**B. Cĭlĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cilician:* portae, Nep. Dat. 7, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47, §§ 164 and 165: crocum, id. 21, 6, 17, § 31.—(β) *Subst.:* **cĭlĭcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = Κιλίκιον, *a covering, originally made of Cilician goats' hair, used by soldiers and seamen*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95 Ascon.; Col. 12, 46; Liv. 38, 7, 10; Veg. 2, 14, 3; also *adj.:* vela, Dig. 19, 1, 17; 33, 7, 12; cf. also udones, *made of Cilician goats' hair*, Mart. 14, 148.—**C. Cĭlĭcĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Cilician:* legio, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: provincia, Cic. Fam. 13, 67, 1: vicinus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7.

‡ **cĭlĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [cilicium; v. Cilicia, II. B. β], *a maker of hair coverings*, Inscr. Orell. 4162.

cĭlĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of hair-cloth:* tentoria, Sol. 33: tunica, Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.:* saga, Vulg. Exod. 26, 7.

cĭlĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [cilicium], *a small garment* or *coverlet of goats' hair*, Hier. Ep. 71, 7; 108, 15.

Cĭlĭcĭum, Cĭlĭcĭus, and **Cĭlissa,** v. Cilicia.

cĭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* (a vulgar collat. form of caelum), *a chisel, graver*, Isid. Orig. 20, 4, 7.

cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [kindr. with Gr. κυλίς, κύλα]. **I.** *An eyelid*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 43, 3 Müll.; Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; App. M. 10, p. 247, 10; Lact. Opif. Dei, 10 *init.*—**II.** Transf., *the lower eyelid* (opp. supercilium): extremum ambitum genae superioris, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157.

Cĭlix, ĭcis, v. Cilicia, II. A.

Cilla, ae, *f.*, = Κίλλα, *a town in Troas, distinguished for the worship of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Sen. Troad. 227; *acc.* Cillan, Ov. M. 13, 174 (cf. Hom. Il. 1, 38).

† **cillĭba,** ae, *f.*, = κιλλίβας, *a round dining-table*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 43, 9 ib.

‡ **1. cillo,** ĕre, *to move, put in motion* (only in mal. part.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 389; Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 11.

2. cillo, ōnis, *m.* [1. cillo], = cinaedus, Pseudocic. in Sall. 6, 18.

Cilnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pure Etrusc. Cfelne or Cfenle], *a designation of a very distinguished Etruscan* gens, *from which Mæcenas originated; Cilnian*, Liv. 10, 3, 2; 10, 5, 13; Sil. 7, 29; Tac. A. 6, 11; Macr. S. 2, 4, 12.

‡ **1. cīlo,** ōnis, *m.*, *having a prominent forehead pressed in upon the sides*, Fest. p. 43, 10; cf. Charis. 1, p. 78 P.; a *dim.* of it, cilunculus, Arn. 3, 14.

2. Cīlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen*, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2.

Cim, *indecl. n.:* nomen vici, Cels. ap. Prisc. pp. 644 and 688 P.

Cimber, bri, v. Cimbri.

Cimbri, ōrum, *m.*, = Κίμβροι [Cimbri linguâ Gallicâ latrones dicuntur, Fest. p. 43, 7], *a people of Northern Germany* (in Holstein, Silesia, and Jutland); on their irruption into Italy conquered by Marius, Mel. 3, 3 *fin.;* Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; 4, 13, 27, § 94 sq.; Tac. G. 37; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; 1, 40; 2, 4; Liv. Epit. lib. 63-68; Prop. 2, 1, 24; Flor. 3, 31 sq.; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; id. Off. 1, 12, 38.—In *sing.:* **Cimber,** bri, *m.*, *a Cimbrian*, Val. Max. 2, 10, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 29; and *adj.*, *Cimbrian:* triumphus, Ov. P. 4, 3, 45.—Cimber, also, *a cognomen of* L. Tillius, *one of the murderers of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 3.—Hence, **II. Cimbrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cimbrian:* scutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 38: manubiae, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 38, 102: bellum, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185: victoria, Plin. 7, 22, 22, § 86; Flor. 3, 3, 20.—* *Adv.:* **Cimbrĭcē,** *in the manner of the Cimbrians:* loqui, Quint. Decl. 3, 13.

† **cīmēlĭarcha,** ae, *m.*, = κειμηλιάρχης, *a treasurer, keeper of treasure*, Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10.

† **cīmēlĭarchĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κειμηλιάρχιον, *a place where jewels are deposited, a treasury*, Cod. Just. 7, 72, 10, § 2; 11, 47, 19.

Cimētra, ae, *f.*, *a town of Samnium*, Liv. 10, 15, 6.

cīmex, ĭcis, *m.* (so always acc. to Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 619 sq.; but *fem.*, Plin. 32, 10, 47 § 136 Sillig and Jan.), *a bug*, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 210, 17; Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.;* Col. 6, 18, 2; Plin. 30, 14, 45, § 131; 29, 4, 17, § 61; Veg. 2, 33, 2; 5, 14, 21; Cat. 23, 2; Petr. 98, 1; Mart. 11, 32 al.—As a term of reproach, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 78.

‡ **cīmĭco,** āre, = κορίζω, *to purify from bugs*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Cĭmĭnus, i, *m.*, *a lake in Etruria, near Sutrium*, now *Lago di Vico* or *di Ronciglione, with a mountain forest lying near it*, Verg. A. 7, 697.—Hence, **Cĭmĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ciminian:* lacus, i. e. Ciminus, Col. 8, 16, 2: silva, Liv. 9, 36, 1 sq.; 10, 24, 5; Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211: saltus, Liv. 9, 36, 6; cf. Flor. 1, 17, 2: mons, Liv. 9, 36, 11.—As *subst.:* **Cĭmĭnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the region about Lake Ciminus*, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

Cimmĕrĭi, ōrum (*gen.* Cimmeriûm, Val. Fl. 3, 399; Cimmeriôn, Tib. 4, 1, 64), *m.*, = Κιμμέριοι. **I.** *A Thracian people in the present Crimea, on both sides of the Dnieper, whose chief town was* Cimmerium, Mel. 1, 19, 15; Plin. 6, 6, 5, § 17; 6, 13, 14, § 35.—Hence, **B.** *Adj.* **1. Cimmĕrĭus,** a, um, *Cimmerian:* Bosporus, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 77: litus, Ov. P. 4, 10, 1.—**2. Cimmĕrĭcus,** a, um, *Cimmerian:* oppida, Mel. 2, 1, 3.—**II.** *A fabulous people supposed to have dwelt in caves, between Baiæ and Cumæ*, Fest. p. 43, 4 sq.; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61; Sil. 12, 132; perpetual darkness prevailed among them, Tib. 4, 1, 64; Val. Fl. 3, 398; here Somnus had his abode, Ov. M. 11, 592 sq.—Poet., *the Lower World:* Cimmerii lacus, Tib. 3, 5, 24; cf. Verg. Cul. 230; v. Lidd. and Scott, under Κιμμέριοι.

Cīmōlus, i, *f.*, = Κίμωλος, *an island of the Cyclades, distinguished for its chalky soil*, now *Kimolo* or *Argentiera*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Ov. M. 7, 463.—Hence, **II. Cīmōlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Cimolus:* creta (freq. used in medicine), Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 17, 4; Scrib. Comp. 245; Veg. 2, 29; 3, 4; cf. Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 195 sq.

Cīmon (**Cīmo,** Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 2), ōnis, *m.*, = Κίμων. **I.** *Father of Miltiades*, Nep. Milt. 1.—**II.** *A son of Miltiades, a distinguished general of the Athenians, whose life is written by Nepos*, Nep. Cim. 1 sqq.; cf. also Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Sen. Contr. 4, 24, p. 275 sqq. Bip.; Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3; Just. 2, 15, 18.

† **cĭnaedĭas,** ae, *m.*, = κιναιδίας, *a precious stone, unknown to us, said to be found in the brain of the fish* cinaedus, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

cĭnaedĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [cinaedus, 1.], *pertaining to one who is unchaste; immodest, lewd* (ante-class.): cantio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 19.—*Subst.* = cinaedus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 1 (769); Varr. ap. Non. p. 176, 19.

* **cĭnaedŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a male wanton*, Scip. Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10.

† **1. cĭnaedus,** i, *m.*, = κίναιδος. **I.** *He who practises unnatural lust, a sodomite, catamite*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 37; id. Aul. 3, 2, 8; id. Poen. 5, 5, 40; Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; Cat. 16, 2; 25, 1; Petr. 21, 2; Juv. 2, 10; 14, 30 al.—**B.** *Adj.:* **cĭnaedus,** a, um, *wanton, unchaste:* ut decuit cinaediorem, Cat. 10, 24.—Trop., *impudent, shameless:* homo cinaedā fronte, Mart. 6, 39, 12.—Hence, **II.** *He who performs a wanton dance*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 5, 31.—**III.** *The name of a sea-fish*, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 146.

2. cĭnaedus, a, um, v. 1. cinaedus, I. B.

† **1. cĭnăra,** ae, *f.*, = κινάρα, *a kind of artichoke* (Cinara scolymus, Linn.), *a native of the island of Cinara*, Col. 10, 235; 11, 3, 14 and 28; Sen. Herc. Fur. 206.

2. Cĭnăra, ae, *f.*, = Κινάρα. **I.** *A Greek proper name*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 4 al.—**II.** *An island in the Ægean Sea*, now *Zinara*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.

cĭnăris, is, *f.*, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 101; Sol. 19, 16.

Cincia, v. Cincius, IV.

cincinnālis, e, *adj.* [cincinnus], *curled:* herba, *a plant, also called* polytrichon, App. Herb. 51.

* **cincinnātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cincinnatus], *with curled hair:* pueri, Hier. Ep. 130, n. 19.

1. cincinnātus, *adj.* [cincinnus], *with curled hair, having locks* or *ringlets of hair* (as an indication of luxurious effeminacy), Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115: moechus, id. Mil. 3, 3, 49; id. Truc. 2, 7, 48: consul, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: ganeo, id. Red. in Sen. 5, 13; Cael. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 61.—**II.** Transf., of comets: stellae, Schol. Juv. 6, 207 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14, better crinitas).

2. Cincinnātus, i, *m.*, *a cognomen of the renowned* L. Quinctius, *taken from the plough to the dictatorship*, Liv. 3, 26, 6; 4, 13, 14 sq.; Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12; id. Sen. 16, 56; Col. 1, praef. § 13; Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 20; Val. Max. 4, 4 al.

† **cincinnus,** i, *m.* [kindr. with Gr. κίκιννος and Lat. cirrus; Sanscr. cicura, crinis, Bopp, Gloss. 124 a], *curled hair, a lock* or *curl of hair*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; Cic. Pis. 11, 25.—**II.** Trop., *too artificial* or *elaborate oratorical ornament* (cf. calamister, II.): in oratoris aut in poëtae cincinnis ac fuco offenditur, quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 100; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86.

Cinciŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [Cincius], *a pet name for Cincius*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286.

Cincĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman gens;* hence, **I.** M. Cincius Alimentus, *a*

tribune of the people, A.U.C. 549, *whose legal enactment was called* Lex Cincia De donis et muneribus (quâ cavetur antiquitus, ne quis ob causam orandam pecuniam donumve accipiat, Tac. A. 11, 5); cf. Cic. Sen. 4, 10; id. de Or. 2, 71, 286; id. Att. 1, 20, 7; also: Lex muneralis, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. muneralis, p. 143 Müll.; cf. Savigny upon the Lex Cincia, etc., in his Zeitschr. für Gesch. Rechtswissenschaft IV., l. 1, pp. 1-59; Rudorff, de L. Cincia.—**II.** L. Cincius Alimentus, *a distinguished Roman historian in the time of the second Punic war*, Liv. 21, 38, 3; perh. the same with the consul L. Cincius, Liv. 26, 28, 3; 26, 28, 11; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 257; Hertz, de L. Cinciis.—**III.** L. Cincius, *the business agent of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 7 *init.*; 1, 16, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.—**IV.** Cincia, locus Romae, ubi Cinciorum monimentum fuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 5; cf. Fest. p. 262, 4 Müll.

Cinctia, ae, v. Cinxia.

cincticŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. cinctus], *a little girdle*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28.

‡ **cinctor**, ōris, *m.*, = ζώστης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cinctōrium, ii, *n.* [2. cinctus], *a sword-belt*, = balteus, Mel. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** In gen., *a girdle* (late Lat.); trop.: et erit .. fides cinctorium renum ejus, Vulg. Isa 11, 5.

cinctum, i, *n.*, v. 2. cinctus.

cinctūra, ae, *f.* [2. cinctus, cingo], *a cincture, a girdle* (very rare), * Suet. Caes. 45; * Quint. 11, 3, 139.

1. cinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from cingo.

2. cinctus, ūs, *m.* (post-class. access. form **cinctum**, i, *n.*, Scrib. Comp. 163, Isid. Orig. 19, 33, Pophyr. ad Hor. A. P. 50) [cingo]. **I.** Abstr., *a girding* (rare): cottidiani cinctus, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64: cinctus Gabinus, *a manner of girding, in which the toga was tucked up, its corner being thrown over the left shoulder, was brought under the right arm round to the breast* (this manner was customarily employed in religious festivals), Liv. 5, 46, 2: incinctus cinctu Gabino, id. 8, 9, 9 (for which, id. 10, 7, 3: incinctus Gabino cultu): Quirinali trabeâ cinctuque Gabino insignis, Verg. A. 7, 612 Serv.; Inscr. Orell. 642; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 7; Dict. of Antiq.—**II.** Concr., *a girdle, belt*: cinctus et cingulum a cingendo, alterum viris, alterum mulieribus attributum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll., cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 1 (in good prose, although not in Cic.); Plin. 23, 6, 59, § 110; 28, 4, 9, § 42; Suet. Ner. 51, Stat. Th. 6, 77; App. Flor. 1, 9, p. 346.

cinctūtus, a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form from cinctus, like astutus, actutum, versutus, etc., from astus, actus, versus, etc.], *girded, girt* (rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): Luperci, * Ov. F. 5, 101: Cethegi, i. e. *the ancients* (who did not, like the more effeminate men of a later time, wear the tunic ungirded), * Hor. A. P. 50.

Cīnĕas, ae, *m.*, = Κινέας, *the friend of king Pyrrhus of Epirus, who counselled him to make peace with the Romans*, he is said to have had a remarkably retentive memory, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; id. Sen. 13, 43; id. Fam. 9, 25, 1; Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 88; 14, 1, 3, § 12; Sen. Contr. 1, prooem. p. 65 Bip.

* **cinĕfactus**, a, um, *adj.* [cinis-facio]: at nos horrifico cinefactum te prope busto ... deflevimus, i. e. *turned to ashes*, Lucr. 3, 906, cf. Non. p. 93, 33 (Lachm. ad loc. makes the word = qui jam prope cineris colorem et adspectum nanctus est, but cf. Munro ad loc.).

cinĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis], *similar to ashes, ashy*: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 4, § 33: color, *ash-colored*, id. 27, 7, 27, § 44.

‡ **cinĕrārium**, ii, v. cinerarius, II. B.

cinerārius, a, um, *adj.* [cinis], *pertaining to ashes*. **I.** As *adj.* very rare: fines, *boundaries of land bordering upon graves*, Auct. Limit. p. 296 Goes.—**II.** More freq. *subst.* **A. cinĕrārius**, ii, *m.*, *a servant who heated in glowing ashes the iron used in curling hair, a hair-curler*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll., Cat. 61, 138; Sen. Const. 14, 1; Acro ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 98; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 8.—**B.** CINERARIVM, ii, *n.*; in tombs, *the receptacle for the ashes of the dead*, Inscr. Orell. 4358; 4513 al.

cinĕresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to turn to ashes* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 40, Fulg. Myth. 2, 18; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

cinĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinis], *similar to ashes, ash-colored*: color, Col. 2, 2, 16; Scrib. 23, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183 sq.: terra, id. 35, 16, 54, § 192: uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42.—Hence, *subst.*: **cinĕrĕum**, ei, *n.*, *a kind of salve*, Scrib. Comp. 37; cf.: collyrium spodiacum a quibusdam cinereum dicitur, id. ib. 24 *init.*

* **cinĕrīcius** (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *similar to ashes, like ashes*: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7.

cinĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of ashes*: mortui, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: canities, id. ib. 7, p. 299, 41.

Cinga, ae, *f.*, *a small river in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the territory of the* Ilergetes, now *Cinca*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48; Luc. 4, 21.

Cingĕtŏrix, igis, *m.* **I.** *A Gaul, rival of his father-in-law Indutiomarus, in respect to dominion over the* Treviri, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 5, 56 al.—**II.** *A king of the region about Cantium, in Britain*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

Cingilia, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Vestini on the Adriatic Sea*, Liv. 8, 29, 13.

cingillum, i, *n. dim.* [cingulum], *a small girdle*, Petr. 67, 4; Not. Tir. p. 158 Grut., cf.: cingillus, στρόφιον, ζώνιον, Gloss.

cingo, xi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. κυλλός, κυρτός; Lat. curvus, and clingo, Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 545 sq.], *to go round in a circle, to surround, encompass, environ, gird, wreathe, crown*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: quid autem interius mente? Cingatur igitur corpore externo, i. e. *it must be enclosed in a body*, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: non enim coronâ consessus vester cinctus est, ut solebat, id. Mil. 1, 1, cf.: judicium insolitâ trepidum cinxere coronâ, Luc. 1, 321: tris (navis) Eurus .. Inlidit vadis atque aggere cingit harenae, Verg. A. 1, 112: cincta serpentibus Hydra, id. ib. 7, 658: pennae ritu coepere volucrum Cingere utrumque latus, *to cover*, Ov. M. 6, 718: apio fasces et secto cingere porro, Col. 10, 371.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To surround the body with a girdle, to gird on* (the sword), *to gird*; esp. freq. in *pass.* with *abl.*, *to be girded, encircled with something*: jam quasi zonâ, liene cinctus ambulo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 19; cf.: cui lati clavi jus erit, ita cingatur, ut, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 138: ut cingeretur fluxiore cincturâ, Suet. Caes. 45: Hispano cingitur gladio, Liv. 7, 10, 5; 38, 21, 13, Suet. Calig. 49: ferro, id. Aug. 35: ense, Ov. F. 2, 13: cingor fulgentibus armis, Verg. A. 2, 749; 11, 188, 11, 536: his cingi telis, id. ib. 2, 520: ense latus cingit, Ov. F. 2, 784; cf. Stat. Th. 4, 41: cinctas resolvite vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382: filios balteis, Vulg. Lev. 8, 13.—Poet., in *pass.* with *acc.* (cf. accingor, II., and Zumpt, Gr. § 458): inutile ferrum Cingitur, Verg. A. 2, 511: cinctaeque ad pectora vestes Bracchia docta movent, Ov. M. 6, 59.—Without case: Syrinx, Ov. M. 1, 695: puer alte cinctus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10.—Hence, in late Lat. cinctus = armis instructus, armatus, *armed, equipped, enrolled*: cinctus in aliâ militiâ, Dig. 39, 1, 38; cf. ib. 39, 1, 25.—As a girding up of the Roman dress was necessary in pursuits requiring physical action, hence, cingor (cf. accingor), *to make one's self ready for any thing, to prepare*: cingitur, certe expedit se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 152: cingitur ipse furens certatim in proelia Turnus, Verg. A. 11, 486; cf. supra, Quint. 11, 3, 138; Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; Ov. M. 6, 59.—**2.** *To encircle with a garland* or *crown, to crown* (freq., esp. in the poets). **a.** Of the head: muralique caput summum cinxere coronâ, Lucr. 2, 607; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 392: tempora floribus, Hor. C. 3, 25, 20; Verg. A. 5, 71: spicis, Tib. 2, 1, 4 et saep.: comam lauro, Hor. C. 3, 30, 16; cf.: Graias barbara vitta comas, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 78; Verg. A. 12, 163: de tenero cingite flore caput, Ov. F. 3, 254.—Poet.: Atlantis, cinctum assidue cui nubibus atris Piniferum caput et vento pulsatur et imbri, Verg. A. 4, 248; 7, 658; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 61.—**b.** *To encircle other parts of the body*: cujus lacertos anuli mei cingant, Mart. 11, 100, 2.—**3.** Of places, *to surround, encircle, invest, enclose* (the prevailing signif. in prose, esp. in the histt.; syn.: circumdo, claudo): (Tellus) oras maris undique cingens, Lucr. 6, 633; Cat. 64, 185; 64, 286: flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: provincia mari cincta, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: urbe portus ipse cingitur et continetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96 Zumpt: quod moenibus cingebatur, Tac. A. 13, 41: quae (terra) magnâ ex parte cingitur fluctibus, speciem insulae praebet, etc., Curt. 3, 1, 13; 8, 10, 23, Ov. A. A. 2, 469: cingitur insula tribus millibus passuum, i. e. *has a circuit of*, etc., Plin. 6, 12, 13, § 32.—Poet.: cinxerunt aethera nimbi, *covered*, Verg. A. 5, 13: medium diem cinxere tenebrae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 939.—Trop.: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, *fortify*, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94.—**4.** In milit. lang. *to surround a place* or *army for defence* or *in a hostile manner, to fortify, to invest, besiege*: coronâ militum cincta urbs, Liv. 7, 27, 7: castra vallo, id. 7, 39, 8: equites cornua cinxere, *covered*, id. 23, 29, 3: ultimum agmen validâ manu, *to cover*, Curt. 4, 13, 30: urbem obsidione, *to besiege*, Verg. A. 3, 52: dextera cingitur amni, id. ib. 9, 469: (hostem) stationibus in modum obsidii, Tac. A. 6, 34: cingi ab armis hostium, Ov. P. 2, 8, 69; Tib. 2, 3, 37, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 42.—Trop.: Sicilia multis undique cincta periculis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30.—**5.** *To escort, to accompany*: inermi item regi praetor Achaeorum et unus ex purpuratis latus cingebant, Liv. 32, 39, 8: dum latus sancti cingit tibi turba senatus, Ov. P. 4, 9, 17: nec noscitur ulli, Agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat, id. Tr. 1, 5, 30: cincta virgo matrum catervâ, id. M. 12, 216, Vell. 2, 14, 1, Tac. A. 1, 77; Sil. 4, 448, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 322.—**C.** *To peel off the bark around*: cingere est deglabrare, Dig. 47, 7, 6 pr., cf. Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234 sqq.

cingŭla, ae, v. cingulum.

1. cingŭlum, i, *n.* (access. form **cingulus**, i, *m.*, and **cingŭla**, ae, *f.*; v. infra, cf.: cingulum hominum generis neutri est, nam animalium feminino genere dicimus has cingulas, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 4; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 360) [cingo, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.]. **I.** *The girdle encircling the hips, a zone, belt* (mostly poet.). **A.** For persons, mostly for women. (α) Cingulum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.; id. ap. Non. p. 47, 27, Claud. Fesc. 11, 37: cingulo, Petr. 21, 2.—More freq. in *plur.*, cingula, Verg. A. 1, 492; 9, 360; 12, 942; Val. Fl. 6, 471; *a money belt*, Just. Nov. 12, 1; *a sword-belt*, Verg. A. 12, 942.—Hence, meton., *soldiership, military service*, Cod. Just. 7, 38, 1; 12, 17, 3.—Of *the bride's girdle*: cingulo nova nupta praecingebatur, quod vir in lecto solvebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63 Müll.—(β) Cingula, ae, Titin. ap. Non. p. 536, 19; Ov. A. A. 3, 444 dub. (Merk. lingula).—**B.** For animals: cingula, ae, *a girth, belt*, Ov. R. Am. 236; Calp. Ecl. 6, 41; *plur. abl.* cingulis, Flor. 2, 18, 14.—**II.** Meton., *a girdle of the earth, a zone*: cingulus, i, * Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; Macr. S. Somn. Scip. 2, 5, 7.

2. Cingŭlum, i, *n.*, *a small town in Picenum*, now *Cingulo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1; also **Cingŭla saxa**, Sil. 10, 34, *its inhabitants* were called **Cingŭlāni**, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.—Also *adj.*: **Cingulānus** ager, Front. Colon. p. 121 Goes.

† **cinifes** or **cīniphes** (**cyn-**), um, *f.*, = σκνῖπες or κνῖπες, *a kind of stinging insect* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 3, 7; Hier. in Joel, 2, 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 14.

* **cĭniflo**, ōnis, *m.* [cinis-flo, or instead of cinilio], = cinerarius, *a hair-curler*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98; Tert. Uxor. 2, 8; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 115 alt.

cĭnis, ĕris, *m.* (in *sing. fem.*, Lucr. 4, 926; Cat. 68, 90; 101, 4; Caesar, acc. to Non. p. 198, 11; Calvus ap. Non. l. l. and ap. Charis. p. 78 P.; App. M. 9, 12, p. 222; Scrib. c. 226; 230; 232; 245, Ser. c. 44; Aus. Parent. 27, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4479; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 657; access. form: hoc **cinus**, Gloss. Labb.; Sicul. Flacc. p. 140, 17, Agrim. p. 308, 3; p. 308, 5; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 190, and a *nom.* **ciner** is mentioned by Prisc. 5, p. 683; 6, p. 707) [kindr. with κόνις; cf. also naucus], *ashes*. **I.** In gen. (while favilla is usually the ashes that is light like dust, or is still glowing; cf.: corporis favillam ab reliquo separant cinere, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19: cinis e

favillâ et carbonibus ad calfaciendum triclinium illatis exstinctus et jam diu frigidus exarsit repente, Suet. Tib. 74), Lucr. 1, 872; cf. id. 1, 890, and 4, 927; Cato ap. Charis. p. 78 P.; Suet. Tib. 74; Col. 2, 15, 6; 11, 3, 28; 12, 22, 1; Hor. C. 4, 13, 28.—**B.** From the use of ashes for scouring vessels, the proverb is derived: hujus sermo haut cinerem quaeritat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 10.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *The ashes of a corpse that is burned;* so very freq. in both numbers; in *plur.* esp. freq. in the poets and post-Aug. prose. (α) In *sing.*: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113: ex tuâ calamitate cinere atque ossibus filii sui solacium reportare, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 128: dare poenas cineri atque ossibus clarissimi viri, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: obsecravit per fratris sui mortui cinerem, id. Quint. 31, 97 (cf. in *plur.*: jura per patroni tui cineres, Quint. 9, 2, 95); Cat. 101, 4; Tib. 1, 3, 7; Verg. A. 3, 303; 4, 623; 10, 828; 11, 211; Hor. Epod. 17, 33; Ov. M. 7, 521; 12, 615; Sil. 8, 129.—Poet. for *death,* or *the person after death:* Troja virûm et virtutum omnium acerba cinis, Cat. 68, 90: et cedo invidiae, dummodo absolvar cinis, i. e. *after my death,* Phaedr. 3, 9, 4: et mea cum mutuo fata querar cinere, Tib. 2, 6, 34: nunc non cinis ille poëtae Felix? Pers. 1, 36: post cinerem (*after burning the corpse*) cineres haustos ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538.—Figuratively: cineri nunc medicina datur, i. e. *when it is too late,* Prop. 2 (3), 14, 16.—(β) In *plur.*, Cat. 68, 98; Verg. A. 5, 55: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, Hor. C. 2, 8, 9; id. A. P. 471; Ov. M. 13, 426; Suet. Calig. 15; Quint. 7, 9, 5; 9, 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. 4834 al.—**B.** *The ruins of a city laid waste and reduced to ashes:* cineres patriae, Verg. A. 10, 59: patriae cinis, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12; cf. Ov. M. 2, 216.—**C.** Trop., *an emblem of destruction, ruin, annihilation:* si argentum'st, omne id ut fiat cinis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 31: quicquid erat nactus praedae majoris, ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, i. e. *had consumed, spent,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39; cf. Tib. 1, 9, 12; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 68.

* **cĭniscŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [cinis], *a little ashes:* arens, Prud. Cath. 10, 149.

Cinithii, ōrum, *m., a people of Africa,* Tac. A. 2, 52.

Cinium (Civium), ii, *n., a town of the island of Majorca,* now *Sinau,* Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

Cinna, ae, *m., a family name of the gentes Cornelia and Helvia.* **I.** L. Cornelius Cinna, *consul* A.U.C. 667-670; *a confederate of C. Marius in the Roman civil war with Sylla,* Vell. 2, 20 sq.; Flor. 3, 21; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54 and 55.—Hence, appel., *a Cinna, a cruel warrior:* tyrannum et Cinnam appellans, Sall. H. 1, 42 Dietsch.—Hence, **Cinnānus,** a, um, *adj., of Cinna:* partes, *his party, adherents,* Vell. 2, 24; Nep. Att. 2, 2: rabies, Flor. 4, 2, 2: tumultus, Nep. Att. 2, 2.—**II.** *Son of the preceding of the same name, a follower of Lepidus, and afterwards one of the assassins of Cæsar,* Suet. Caes. 5; 85; Val. Max. 9, 9, 1; cf. Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26.—**III.** Cn. Cinna Magnus, *son of the preceding, pardoned by Augustus,* Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 1.—**IV.** C. Helvius Cinna, *a Roman poet, friend of Catullus,* the author of a poem, now lost, called Smyrna, Ov. Tr. 2, 435; Cat. 10, 30; 10, 95; 10, 96; Verg. E. 9, 35; Mart. 10, 21, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 5; Quint. 10, 4, 4 al.

† **cinnăbăris,** is, *f* (**cinnăbări,** is, *n.,* Sol. 25, 14 dub., and in some MSS. and edd. Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 555), = κιννάβαρι. **I.** *A pigment obtained from the gum of the dragon's-blood tree, dragon's-blood,* Plin. 33, 7, 39, § 117; 13, 1, 2, § 7.—*Abl.* cinnabari, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25; 29, 4, 19, § 66.—**II.** Some erroneously give this name to cinnabar, vermilion (minium), Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115 sqq.

cinnămĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cinnamum], *of* or *from cinnamon, smelling of cinnamon:* nidus, Aus. Idyll. 11, 17: odor, App. M. 8, p. 205: crines, *smelling of cinnamon,* id. ib. 5, p. 164.

† **cinnămolgos,** i, *m., a bird in Arabia* (prob. = κινναμολόγος), Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97; Sol. 33, 15.

† **cinnămōmĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κινναμώμινος, *of* or *from cinnamon:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15.

† **cinnămōmum, cinnămum,** or **cinnămon,** i, *n.* (post-class. access. form **cinnamus,** i, *m.,* Sol. 33, in the signif. of II.), = κιννάμωμον or κίνναμον [קִנָּמוֹן], *cinnamon:* Laurus cinnamomum, Linn. (α) Cinnamomum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, §§ 85 and 86.—As a term of endearment: tu mihi stacte, tu cinnamomum, tu rosa, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 8.—(β) Cinnamum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86 sq.; Ov. M. 10, 308; Mart. 4, 13, 3; Stat. S. 4, 5, 32.—(γ) Cinnamon, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 8; Luc. 10, 166.—**II.** Meton. for *twigs of cinnamon; plur.:* cinnama, Ov. M. 15, 399; 10, 308; id. F. 3, 731; Stat. S. 2, 6, 88; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 420.

Cinnānus, a, um, v. Cinna, I. *fin.*

cinnus, i, *m.* [kindr. with κυκεών, κόγχος], *a mixed drink of spelt-grain and wine,* Arn. 5, 174; cf. Non. p. 59, 30.

‡ **Cinxia,** ae, *f.* [cingo], *an appellation of Juno, as tutelary goddess of marriage,* because, acc. to Paul. ex Fest., initio conjugii solutio erat cinguli, quo nova nupta erat cincta, Fest. p. 63, 9; and Arn. 3, p. 115.—Access. form **cinctia,** acc. to Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

† **cĭnўphes,** um, *f.* [corrupted from κνῖπες, σκνῖπες], *very small flies, gnats,* Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 14.

Cīnyps, nўpis, *m.,* = Κίνυψ or Κίνυφος, *a river flowing through a very fruitful region in Libya, between the two Syrtes,* now *Cinifo* or *Wady Khahan,* Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 27; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 251.—Hence, **II. Cīnўphĭus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to the Cinyps, found about the Cinyps:* chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272: hirci, Verg. G. 3, 312: tonsor, Mart. 8, 51: aristae, Claud. Eutr. 1, 405; cf. Ov P. 2, 7, 25: Macae, *living near the Cinyps,* Sil. 3, 275: Pelates, Ov. M. 5, 124.—**b.** In gen., *Libyan, African:* Juba, Ov. M. 15, 755: orae, Claud. B. Gild. 9: pestes, i. e. serpentes, Luc. 9, 787.

†† **cĭnўra,** ae, *f.,* = כִּנּוֹר; Gr. κινύρα, *the lyre, an instrument of ten strings,* Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 54; 13, 51.

Cinўras (Cinўra, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195), ae, *m.,* = Κινύρας. **I.** *A king in Assyria, afterwards in Cyprus; father of Myrrha, and, by her, of Adonis,* Ov. M. 10, 299 sq.; cf. Hyg. Fab. 58; 242; 270; *acc.* Gr. Cinyran, Ov. M. 6, 98; *voc.* Cinyrā, id. ib. 10, 380.—Hence, **A. Cĭnўrēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Cinyrean:* virgo, i. e. *Myrrha,* Ov. M. 10, 369; Col. 10, 172: juvenis, i. e. *Adonis,* Ov. M. 10, 712; so also heros, id. ib. 10, 730.—**B. Cĭnўraeus,** a, um, *adj., of Cinyras:* litora Cypri, Luc. 8, 716.—**C. Cĭnў-rēus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: germina, i. e. Myrrha, Stat. S. 5, 1, 214.—**II.** *A leader of the Ligurians,* Verg. A. 10, 186.

cĭo, ire, v. cieo.

Ciŏs, i, *m.* **I.** *A river in Bithynia,* Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.—**II.** *A town at the mouth of the river Cios,* now *Ghio* or *Ghemlio,* Liv. 32, 34, 4; Mel. 1, 19, 4; Plin. l. c. v. Ciani.

cippus (cīpus), i, *m.* [kindr. with scipio; cf. σκήπτω], *a pale, stake, post, pillar,* Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 258; and specif., **I.** *A gravestone, tombstone,* * Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Pers. 1, 37; Prud. Apoth. 361; Inscr. Orell. 4524 al.—**II.** In the Agrimensores, *a landmark, boundary-stone* or *post,* Simplic. ap. Goes. p. 88.—* **III.** In milit. lang., **cippi,** ōrum, *m., a bulwark formed of sharpened stakes,* Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

Cīpus (Cippus), i, *m., a fabled Roman prætor, upon whose head horns grew suddenly,* Ov. M. 15, 565; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123; Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.

1. circā, a later access. form for circum; not freq. before the Aug. per., esp. in Livy and Quintilian [acc. to Klotz, circa = circum ea; cf.: antea, interea, postea, praeterea, etc.]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** (= circum, I. B.) *Around, round about, all around, in the environs* or *neighborhood:* gramen erat circa, Ov. M. 3, 411: ripaeque lacusque Responsant circa, Verg. A. 12, 757: at circa gravibus pensis affixa puella . . . remittat opus, Tib. 1, 3, 87: circaque quâ tumor est, Cels. 5, 28, 3; 5, 28, 4: fluvius ab tergo; ante circaque velut ripa praeceps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18, 5; 28, 33, 2: circa Padus amnis, id. 21, 43, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: caligo, quam circa umidi effuderant montes, Curt. 4, 12, 20: alibi quam Romae circaque, Plin. 26, 1, 1, § 1; Quint. 12, prooem. § 2; Tac. A. 2, 11.—**B.** Circa esse, *to be in the region around, in the neighborhood:* ex montibus qui circa sunt, Liv. 1, 4, 6: Tarquinium moribundum cum qui circa erant excepissent, id. 1, 41, 1: sed non passi sunt ii, qui circa erant, Nep. Eum. 10, 4: eversa est turris quodque circa muri erat, Liv. 34, 29, 6: Corinthus et quae circa est regio, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69; Quint. 10, 7, 16.—Also freq. without esse, in connection with a *subst.:* multarum circa civitatum irritatis animis, *the towns lying around,* Liv. 1, 17, 4; 9, 2, 1; 27, 30, 3; 29, 29, 2; 42, 64, 2: angulus muri erat in planiorem patentioremque quam cetera circa vallem vergens (= cetera loca quae circa erant), id. 21, 7, 5: corpora multa virûm circa, Verg. A. 7, 535; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.—**C.** Strengthened: undique circa and circa omnis (= circum), *round about, all around:* frumento undique circa ex agris convecto, Liv. 42, 56, 8; 23, 19, 8: nam et circa omnia defecerunt, id. 9, 23, 10: cum tam procul Romani unica spes, circa omnia hostium essent, id. 21, 11, 12; cf. id. 9, 2, 7 Drak.: exhausto circa omni agro, id. 31, 38, 1; 24, 3, 3; Val. Fl. 8, 2; Flor. 1, 18, 12 Duker; Quint. 9, 2, 45.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* **A.** In space. **1.** (= circum, II. B.) Prop., *in the region which surrounds, about, around, on the sides of:* quam (Hennam) circa lacus lucique sunt plurimi atque laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: noctu ligna contulerunt circa casam eam, in quâ quiescebat, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: circa flumina et lacus frequens nebula est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 1: circa equum Alexandri, Curt. 4, 15, 26: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10; id. S. 2, 6, 34: quem circa tigres jacent, Ov. M. 3, 668.—**2.** (= circum, II. C.) *Into . . . around, to . . . round about,* etc. (first in Livy): Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit, Liv. 1, 9, 2: legatis circa duodecim populos missis, id. 4, 23, 5; 28, 26, 11: circa domos ire, id. 26, 13, 1; 25, 9, 2; 39, 18, 2; 29, 22, 3: circa civitates missi legati, id. 21, 49, 7 Weissenb.; 31, 3, 5; Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123; Suet. Aug. 49; id. Ner. 28: litteris circa praefectos dimissis, Liv. 42, 51, 1: custodes circa omnes portas missi, id. 28, 26, 11; 26, 13, 1.—**3.** (= circum, II. D.) With the prevailing idea of neighborhood, vicinity, *in the region of, near to, near by:* Capuam et urbis circa Capuam occupare, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 22: circa Liternum posuit castra, *in the neighborhood of,* Liv. 23, 35, 6: tabernae erant circa forum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: circa Armeniae montes, Curt. 5, 1, 13: Acesinen amnem, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23: domum auream, Suet. Ner. 38: sacrificantem, id. Claud. 36.—**b.** As a less definite designation of place for *in:* Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 2, 5: circa Mesopotamiam subsistere, Curt. 4, 9, 1: quod circa Syriam nascitur, Plin. 19, 3, 16, § 46; Quint. prooem. § 20: initia statim primi libri, id. 1, 5, 44; cf. finem, id. 4, 3, 5: virentes campos, Hor. C. 2, 5, 5: cum amor saeviet circa jecur, id. ib. 1, 25, 15 (cf. Petr. 17, 8: dolor saevit in praecordiis). So esp. freq. in medic. lang.: circa faciem, nares, aures, labra, Cels. 5, 28, 2; 5, 2, 8.—So in Livy, with names of places, approaching the more general use of later writers, v. infra, C.: quadriduum circa rupem consumptum, Liv. 21, 37, 3: compositis circa Opuntem rebus, id. 28, 7, 9: iisdem diebus circa Chalcidem Thoas . . . eandem fortunam habuit, id. 35, 37, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: multos circa unam rem ambitus fecerim, id. 27, 27, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.—**4.** (= circum, II. E.) In respect to persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, adherents, etc.), *around, about:* multa sibi opus esse, multa canibus (sarcast. for indagatoribus) suis, quos circa se haberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 126: ex iis trecentos juvenes inermes circa se habebat, Liv. 29, 1, 2: omnes, Suet. Aug. 48; id. Calig. 43: circa regem erat et Phrygum turba, Curt. 3, 1, 17: e spadonibus, qui circa reginam erant, id. 4, 10, 25: omne sed officium circa te semper obibat turba tui sexûs,

Mart. 1, 91, 3: quod omnes circa te similes tui effecisti, Plin. Pan. 83, 3.—In the language of the imperial court: circa latus alicujus agere, *to wait on, attend*, Dig. 27, 1, 30.—Hence also without a verb: circa aliquem, = οἱ περί τινα, *the attendants, companions of a person:* omnibus vero circa eum gratuito aut levi fenore obstrictis, Suet. Caes. 27; id. Dom. 9; cf. Liv. 21, 49, 7 Drak.—**B.** (Peculiar to the form circa). In time, designating nearness, proximity to a definite point of time, *about* (first in Livy; cf. circiter): postero die circa eandem horam in eundem locum rex copias admovit, Liv. 42, 57, 10: circa eum mensem, Plin. 9, 18, 33, § 69: lucis ortum, Curt. 5, 3, 7: lucem, Suet. Oth. 11: mediam noctem, id. Claud. 2: vernum aequinoctium, Col. 5, 6, 19: Kalendas et Idus Octobr., id. 5, 10, 8, 5, 10, 12; 5, 12, 2 al.; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 4; Pall. 2, 4; 2, 7 al.—With definite numbers: septimum diem, Cels. 2, 6: undecimam horam, Suet. Caes. 88: lustra decem, Hor. C. 4, 1, 6; Scrib. 227.—With general designations of time: tempora illa, Quint. 11, 3, 143: tempora Peloponnesia, id. 12, 10, 4: Murenae Cepionisque conjurationis tempus, Vell. 2, 93, 1: Magni Pompeii aetatem, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 156: mortem, id. 11, 37, 73, § 189: initia imperii, Suet. Claud. 7.—And in the designation of periods of time by persons who belonged to them (cf. ante): circa Demetrium Phalerea, *about the time of Demetrius Phalereus*, Quint. 2, 4, 41 Spald.: Tisiam et Coraca, id. 2, 17, 7: Philippum, id. 12, 10, 6: Ciceronem, Sen. Contr. 1 praef.: Attium, Vell. 1, 17, 1.—**2.** In numerical designations, *about, nearly, almost* (first in Livy for the usual ad or circiter): ea fuere oppida circa septuaginta, Liv. 45, 34, 6: quingentos Romanorum, id. 27, 42, 8: decem milia Persarum, Curt. 4, 6, 30: sestertium vicies, Suet. Claud. 6: quartum milliarium, id. Ner. 48: selibram, Cels. 4, 19: singulas heminas, id. 7, 15.—**C.** (Also peculiar to the form circa, and only in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint., occurring more than seventy times.) T r o p. for the designation of an object about which, as if it were a centre, any thing moves, is done, etc., *around, about, in, in respect to*, etc.; depending upon substt., adjj., or verbs. **1.** Upon substantives: circa eosdem sensus certamen atque aemulatio, Quint. 10, 5, 5: circa S litteram deliciae, id. 1, 11, 6: verba dissensio, id. 3, 11, 5: memoriam suam vanitas atque jactatio, id. 11, 2, 22: hoc opiniones, id. 2, 15, 1; Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 48: quem pugna est, Quint. 8, 6, 1; 7, 1, 15: voces inani studio, id. 8, prooem. § 18 et saep.: rura sermo, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 5: classicum brevis et expeditus labor, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13: hospitia nullum fastidium, id. Pan. 20, 3: publica circa bonas artes socordia, Tac. A. 11, 15: principem novo exemplo, i. e. in principe, Suet. Claud. 14.—**2.** Upon adjectives: non circa plurium artium species praestantem, sed in omnibus eminentissimum, Quint. 12, 10, 12: jus nostrum attentior, id. 4, 5, 21: studia mentis erectae, id. 1, 3, 10: lites raras ridiculi, id. 7, 1, 43: praecepta utiles sententiae, id. 10, 1, 52; 6, 1, 42 al.: corporis curam morosior, Suet. Caes. 45: victum indifferens, id. ib. 53: deos ac religiones neglegentior, id. Tib. 69: administrationem imperii vacuus, id. Dom. 3 al.: summa scelera distentum, Tac. A. 16, 8 *fin.:* adfectationem Germanicae originis ultro ambitiosi, id. G. 28: excessus otiosus, id. Or. 22 se animati, Just. 14, 1, 3 al. —**3.** Upon verbs: facetum quoque non tantum circa ridicula opinor consistere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: hoc disputatum est, id. 1, 5, 34: priores erratur, id. 2, 5, 26: formas litterarum haerere, id. 1, 1, 21, cf. id. 5, 10, 114, Suet. Aug. 71 res tenues morari, Quint 1, 1, 35: consilium elegendi successoris in duas factiones scindebantur, Tac. H. 1, 13: Medeam, Thyestem (tragoedias) tempus consumas, id. Or. 3: successorem omnia ordinari, Suet. Claud. 45: ceremonias, item circa omnium ordinum statum quaedam correxit, id. ib. 22.

☞ Circa very rarely follows its case: quem circa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; Ov. A. A. 2, 577; id. M. 3, 668; cf. circum, II. *fin.*

2. Circa, ae, v. Circe.

† **circaea,** ae, *f.*, = κιρκαία, *a plant used as a charm*, Plin. 27, 8, 38, § 60.

† **circaeum** (**-on**), i, *n.*, = κιρκαῖον, *the plant also called* mandragoras, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 147.

Circaeus, a, um, *pertaining to Circe;* v. Circe, II.

circāmoerĭum, ii, *n.* [circa-moerus, for murus; cf. pomerium], *the space about a wall, on both sides of a wall:* pomerium, verbi vim solam intuentes, postmoerium interpretantur esse; est autem magis circamoerium, Liv. 1, 44, 4.

‡ **circānĕa,** ae, *f.* [circa], *a bird so named from its circular flight*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 43, 1 Müll.

Circē, ēs (*gen.* Circae, Liv. And. ap. Fest. s. v. topper, p. 270; Verg. A. 3, 386: Circes, Prop. 3 (4), 12, 27; *acc* Circam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 34 Ritschl; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; together with Circen, id. ib. 3, 19, 48; v. Inscr. Orell. *N. cr.; abl.* Circā, Hor. Epod. 17, 17; Tert. Spect. 8; cf. Charis. 1, 15, p. 46), *f.*, = Κίρκη, *the daughter of the Sun and of Perse* or *Perseis, sister of Æetes, a sea-nymph, distinguished for her magic arts, whose abode, after her flight from Colchis, was said to be in the region of the promontory of Circeii, in Latium*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; id. Off. 1, 31, 113; Verg. E. 8, 70; id. A. 7, 20 and 282; Ov. M. 4, 205; 13, 968; 14, 10; 14, 247 sq.; 14, 312 sq.; id. R. Am. 263; 287; Hyg. Fab. 125; 156; 199; Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 10; Tib. 2, 4, 55; Hor. C. 1, 17, 20; id. Ep. 1, 2, 23 et saep.—Traces of divine homage paid to her among the Circeii; v. in Inscr. Orell. 1849; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.—Hence, **II. Circaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Circe, Circean.* poculum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: gramen, i. e. *magical, poisoning*, Prop. 2, 1, 53: campi, i. e. *the region of Colchis, the native land of Circe*, Val. Fl. 5, 328; 6, 426, where also is the town Circæum, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13: litus, *the Circeian promontory*, Ov. M. 14, 248; cf. id. ib. 14, 348: terra, *Circeii*, Verg. A. 7, 10: moenia, i. e. *Tusculum*, after its builder, Telegonus, the son of Circe, Hor. Epod. 1, 30; cf. dorsum, *the Hill of Tusculum*, Sil. 7, 692.

Circēii, ōrum (*abl.* Circēis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33 K. and H.), *m.*, = Κιρκαῖον, *the town of Circeii, near the promontory of the same name, in Latium;* acc to the fable, named after Circe, who fled hither from Colchis (cf. the preced. art.), now *Circello*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56 sq.; Cic. Att. 15, 10 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 56, 3; distinguished for its excellent oysters, Hor S. 2, 4, 33 Heind.—Hence, **II. Circēiensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Circeii:* ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—In *plur.:* **Circēienses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Circeii*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Liv. 6, 17, 7.

circellus, i, *m. dim.* [circulus], *a small ring*, Apic. 2, 5, Schol. Juv. 6, 379.

* **circen,** inis, *n.* [circinus], *a circle, a circular course:* solis, *a year*, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 4, 274 (Meyer, n. 1373).

Circensis, e, v. Circus, II. b.

circēs, itis, *m.* [circum-ire], *a circle* (ante- and post-class.): ut parvi circuli Anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites Ani, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; Sid. Carm. 22, 222. —So of *the circumference of the circus*, Sid. Carm. 23, 381.

circĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circino] (lit. the describing of a circle; hence, concrete), *the circumference of a circle, a circle* (a word of Vitr.): linea circinationis, Vitr. 1, 6, 6: circuli, id. 9, 7, 2; 3, 3; 10, 10 al.—Of *the circular path of the planets*, Vitr. 9, 4, pp. 264, 266 Bip.

circĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [circinus], *to make round, to round* (perh. not ante-Aug.): arbores, quae in orbem ramos circinant, Plin. 17, 12, 17, § 88; 16, 38, 73, § 185: circinatum tympanum, id. 18, 34, 77, § 332: folia circinatae rotunditatis, id. 16, 23, 35, § 86.—P o e t.: (Cyllenius) inclinat cursus, et easdem circinat auras, *flies through in a circular course*, * Ov. M. 2, 721: utque suos arcus per nubila circinat Iris, *vaults, arches*, Manil. 1, 710.

† **circĭnus,** i, *m.*, = κίρκινος, *a pair of compasses:* flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: diducere, Vitr. 9, 7, 2: circino spatia dimetiri, id. ib.; id. 10, 4, 1: ratio circini, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63.

circĭter, *adv.* and *prep.* [circus]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** Of place, *round about, on every side:* lapidem fuisse quadratum circiter (i. e. *cubical*) in mediâ arcâ vinctum candelis quaquaversum, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 85 (cf. the passage cited under circum, I. A. 1., from Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3).—**B.** Of time, designating nearness to a fixed point, *about, near* (cf. ante, post): illic noster est fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79: circiter duobus mensibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: diebus circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: horâ diei circiter quartâ, id. ib. 4, 23: circiter horâ decimâ noctis, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1: circiter luminibus accensis Uticam pervenit, Auct. B. Afr. 89 *fin.*—**C.** Of number, *about, near, not far from:* circiter quingentae species, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61: circiter CCXX. naves eorum paratissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: circiter milia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, id. ib. 1, 26; 1, 27; 1, 31: circiter pars quarta, Sall. C. 56, 3: mons suberat circiter mille passuum, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: circiter duûm milium intervallo, Sall. J. 106, 5: circiter parte tertiâ (armorum) celatâ et in oppido retentâ, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 32 *fin.;* 1, 25: ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, id. ib. 1, 15: hic locus ab hoste circiter passus sexcentos aberat, id. ib. 1, 49: ad flumen Rhenum milia passuum ex eo loco circiter quinque pervenerunt, id. ib. 1, 53: cum decem circiter milia ab hoste abessent, Liv. 28, 1, 7.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* (orig. an *adv.* with *acc.* of time or of space traversed; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 71 sq.). **A.** Of place (very rare): nisi, ut opinor, Loca haec circiter excidit mihi (cista), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.—**B.** T r a n s f., of time, *about, near:* redito huc circiter meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 52 Ritschl: circiter meridiem exercitum in castra deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: nos circiter Kalendas in Formiano erimus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 6: circiter Idus Novembris in Italiâ speramus fore, id. Fam. 14, 5, 2: circiter Idus Maias, id. Att. 2, 17, 1: noctem, Auct. B. Afr. 89: mensem, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 3; 2, 11, 7: Kalendas Junias, Sall. C. 17, 1: octavam circiter horam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 47.

☞ Circiter very rarely follows its case; v. Plaut. Cist. II. A. supra.

circĭto, āre, 1, *v. freq. a.* [for circuito, from circueo for circumeo], *to frequent, make busy:* omnes istae artes, quibus aut circitatur civitas aut strepit, Sen. Ep. 90, 19; cf.: circito, περινοστῶ: circitat et circat, κυκλεύει, Gloss. Labb.

circĭtor (or **circuĭtor,** Petr. 53, 10), ōris, *m.* [for circumitor, from circumeo, lit. one who goes around, hence], **I.** *A watchman* (of gardens, buildings, etc.; post-class.), Auct. Priap. 16, 1, Front. Aquaed. 117; Petr. l. l.—**II.** In milit. lang., *plur.*, *those who go the rounds and visit the posts of sentinels, patrols*, Veg. Mil. 3, 8; Hier. Ep. 61, n. 7.—*Sing.:* CIRCITOR, Inscr. Murat. 540, 2.—**III.** *A pedler*, Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4.

circĭtōrius, a, um [circitor, II.], *pertaining to patrols:* dignitas, Cod. Th. 7, 22, 2, § 2.

circĭus (**cercĭus,** Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 28 sq.), ii, *m.* [perh. from circus, on account of its circular motion, but said to be a Gallic word], *a violent wind blowing in* Gallia Narbonensis; to the Romans, *a west-northwest wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121; Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 5, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; Suet. Claud. 17; Favorin. ap. Gell. 2, 22, 20 sq.

circlus, v. circulus *init.*

circo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [circus], = circumeo. **I.** *To go about, traverse:* montem, Gromat. Vet. p. 326, 17; v. also circito *fin.*—**II.** *To wander through:* TOTAM REGIONEM, Inscr. ap. Hermes, 1, 343.

† **circŏs,** i, *m.*, = κίρκος (a top), *a precious stone* unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

circŭĕo, īre, v. circumeo.

circŭĭtio (**circŭmĭtĭo,** Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40; 2, 61, 127; Liv. 3, 6, 9; Front. de Or 3; Amm. 24, 2, 2), ōnis, *f.* [circumeo]. **I.** *A going round;* in milit. lang., *the rounds:* circuitio ac cura (vigiliarum) aedilium plebei erat, Liv. 3, 6, 9.—**2.** *A circuit:* munimentum fluminis circumitione vallatum, Amm 24, 2, 2.—**B.** T r o p., *a circuitous mode, a circumlocution:* ita aperte ipsam rem modo locutus, nil circuitione usus es,

Ter. And. 1, 2, 31: quid opus est circumitione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127, cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: Epicurus circuitione quâdam (*in an indirect manner*) deos tollens, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *a place for going round something, a way, passage, corridor*, Vitr 4, 4; 6, 3; 10, 19.—**B.** *A circumference, compass*, Vitr. 1, 5; 2, 10.

circŭĭtor, ōris, v. circitor, I.

1. circŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumeo.

2. circŭĭtus (**circŭmĭtus**, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; 2, 62, 155; 2, 19, 49; id. Rep 1, 29, 45; Quint. 1, 10, 42 al.; cf. circumeo, and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 737), ūs, *m.* [circumeo] (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *A going round, a circling, revolving, a revolution:* solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; cf. Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86; Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: nox et dies unum circumitum orbis efficit, id. Univ. 9 *prope med.*: Asiae Syriaeque circuitu Aegyptum petit, Suet. Aug. 17: mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11.—**B.** In medic. lang., *the periodical return of a disease*, Cels. 3, 5; Ser. Samm. 95.—Far more freq., **II.** Meton. **A.** (Abstr. pro concr.). *A circuit, compass, a way around:* plurimum refert, cujus sit formae ille circuitus, Quint. 1, 10, 40; cf. id. 1, 10, 42; 1, 5, 26; Augur. ap. Gell. 13, 14, 1: collis, quem propter magnitudinem circuitus opere circumplecti non poterant, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: illi operibus vincebant, quod interiore spatio minorem circuitum habebant, id. B. C. 3, 44: XV milia passuum circuitu amplexus, id. ib.; so id. B. G. 1, 41; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54: brevi per montes circuitu praemissis, qui munirent viam, Liv. 34, 28, 2; 4, 27, 8; Curt. 3, 11, 19: qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; 2, 29; 2, 30: longo circuitu petere regiones, id. ib. 7, 45; Verg. A. 11, 767: saevaque circuitu curvantem bracchia longo, Ov. M. 2, 82: circumitus Siciliae quid tibi novi ostenderit, Sen. Ep. 79, 1.—**B.** = ambitus, *an open space left around a building*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 22; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 5, 4 Müll.; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 369.—**III.** Trop. **A.** In rhet., *a period:* in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124: modo ne circuitus ipse verborum sit aut brevior quam aures exspectent, aut longior, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191; 3, 51, 198; id. Or. 23, 78; Quint. 8, 6, 59; 11, 1, 6.—In *plur.*: oratio longiores habet saepe circuitus, Quint. 9, 4, 60.—**B.** In the post-Aug. per., *a circumlocution, periphrasis, a roundabout way in speech* or *action; an indirect procedure.* **1.** Of speech: ea, quae proprie signari poterant, circuitu coeperint enuntiare, Quint. 12, 10, 16; 12, 10, 41; 5, 7, 16; 10, 1, 12: loqui per circuitus, Mart. 11, 15, 8.—**2.** Of action: cur circuitu petis gloriam, quae ad manum posita est? Curt. 9, 3, 14: negavi circuitu agendum, sed plane jure civili dimicandum, Petr. 13 *fin.*

circŭlāris, e, *adj.* [circulus], *circular, round* (post-class.): flexus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 579; 8, § 814 *init.*

circŭlātim, *adv.* [circulor], *circularly, in a circle* (post-Aug. and rare). **I.** Prop.: pectori circulatim cerotaria apponere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 153; id. Tard. 1, 4, 91; Petr. 67 Gronov. (Büch. circumlatum).—**II.** Fig., *in circles, groups,* or *companies:* multitudo circulatim suo quaeque more lamentata est, * Suet. Caes. 84 *fin.*

* **circŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a circular course, revolution:* Mercurii, Vitr. 9, 1, 8.

circŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A pedler:* auctionum, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—**II.** *A mountebank, quack*, Cels. 5, 27, 3; Petr 68, 6; Dig. 47, 11, 11; Sen. Ben. 6, 11, 2; App. M. 1, p. 103, 38.—Of noisy philosophers, Sen. Ep. 29, 5.

circŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [circulator], *of a mountebank, quackish* (post-Aug.): jactatio, Quint. 2, 4, 15: volubilitas, id. 10, 1, 8: praestigiae, Tert. Apol. 23.

circŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female mountebank* or *stroller*, Auct. Priap. 18, 1.—*Adj.*: lingua, *of a mountebank*, Mart. 10, 3, 2.

circŭlo, āre, *v. a.* (post-class. collat. form of circulor) [circulus], *to make circular* or *round*, App. Flor. 9, p. 346, 21: circulatus gressus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1: digitos, *bent in*, App. Mag. 89, p. 330.—**II.** Esp., *to encircle, encompass:* verticem varietatibus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 728: sideribus, id. 8, § 831; 4, § 333 al.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 269.

circŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.]. **I.** *To form a circle* (of men) *about one's self*, or *to gather in a company* or *circle for conversation*, * Cic. Brut. 54, 200: totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 64.—Hence, **II.** Of mountebanks, *to collect people around one's self*, Sen. Ep. 40, 3; 52, 7.

circŭlus, i, *m.* (contr. **circlus**, like vinclum = vinculum, Verg. G. 3, 166) [kindred with κίρκος, κύκλος, circinus], *a circular figure, a circle:* circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: muri exterior, Liv. 36, 9, 12: circulus ad speciem caelestis arcûs orbem solis ambiit, Suet. Aug. 95.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In astronomy, *a circular course, orbit:* stellae circulos suos orbesque conficiunt celeritate mirabili, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: aequinoctialis, solstitialis, septentrionalis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24; Ov. M. 2, 516: lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; 18, 29, 69, § 230: signifer, Vitr. 6, 1, 1; 9, 8, 8.—**2.** In geog., *a zone* or *belt* of the earth's surface: plura sunt segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212 sqq.—**C.** Trop., of time: mensis artiore praecingitur circulo, Sen. Ep. 12, 6.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Any circular body; a ring, necklace, hoop, chain*, Verg. A. 5, 559; 10, 138; id. G. 3, 166; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132; Suet. Aug. 80.—**B.** *A circle* or *company for social intercourse* (very freq.): in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, Cic. Balb. 26, 57; so with convivia also, Liv. 32, 20, 3; 34, 61, 5; 44, 22, 8; Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105; Tac. A. 3, 54; Nep. Epam. 3, 3; Mart. 2, 86, 11; 10, 62, 5: circulos aliquos et sessiunculas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: per fora et circulos locuti sunt, Tac. Agr. 43; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 74: quemcumque patrem familias arripuissetis ex aliquo circulo, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159; 1, 38, 174: de circulo se subducere, *to withdraw from the assembly*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1; Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf.: densa circumstantium corona latissimum judicium multiplici circulo ambibat, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 3.

circum [properly *acc.* from circus = κίρκος], *adv.* and *prep.*, designates either an entire encompassing or surrounding of an object, or a proximity only partially embracing or comprehending it, *around, about, all around*, περί, ἀμφί. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *Around, round about, all around*, etc., πέριξ: furcas circum offigito, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1; Verg. A. 3, 230: quia (locus) vastis circum saltibus claudebatur, Tac. A. 4, 25: molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Verg. E. 3, 45: age tu interim Da cito ab Delphio Cantharum circum, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 33: quae circum essent opera tueri, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: interea Rutuli portis circum omnibus instant, Verg. A. 10, 118 (i. e. circumcirca fusi: nam modo circum adverbium loci est, Serv.): omnem, quae nunc . . umida circum Caligat, nubem eripiam, id. ib. 2, 605; Tib. 1, 3, 77; 1, 5, 11: sed circum tutae sub moenibus urbis aquantur, *round about under the walls*, Verg. G. 4, 193: faciundum haras quadratas circum binos pedes, *all around*, i. e. *on every side, two feet*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3 Schneid.—**b.** Strengthened with undique (in later Latin also sometimes written as one word, **circumundique**), *from everywhere around, around on all sides:* circum Undique convenere, Verg. A. 4, 416; Lucr. 3, 404: clausis circum undique portis, Stat. S. 2, 5, 13; 5, 1, 155; id. Th. 2, 228: opposita circumundique aliarum aedium, Gell. 4, 5, 3; 13, 24, 1; 14, 2, 9; so with totus and omnis, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1; Verg. A. 10, 118.—**B.** Of an incomplete circuit, esp. of the part that meets the view, lies on the hither side, etc. (v. under II.): hostilibus circum litoribus, Tac. A. 2, 24: aestas . . aperto circum pelago peramoena, id. ib. 4, 67: gentibus innumeris circum infraque relictis, Ov. M. 4, 668; Stat. Achill. 1, 56: corpus servans circumque supraque vertitur, id. Th. 9, 114; Albin. Carm. ap. Maecen. 46.

II. *Prep.* with *acc.* **A.** *Around, about* (implying a complete circuit): armillas quattuor facito, quas circum orbem indas, Cato, R. R. 21, 4: terra circum axem se summâ celeritate convertit, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; Quint. 2, 17, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.*: ligato circum collum sudario, Suet. Ner. 51: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, Verg. G. 1, 345: at genitor circum caput omne micantes Deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40.—**B.** As in *adv.* B., of an incomplete circuit, *about, upon, around, near:* capillus sparsus, promissus, circum caput Rejectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49: flexo circum cava tempora cornu, Ov. M. 7, 313; 10, 116; 11, 159: tum Salii ad cantus incensa altaria circum adsunt, Verg. A. 8, 285: varios hic flumina circum Fundit humus flores, *on the borders of the rivulets*, id. E. 9, 40: urgeris turbâ circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. C. 2, 16, 33: circum renidentes Lares, id. Epod. 2, 66; Verg. G. 2, 484; cf. Luc. 2, 557: illi indignantes Circum claustra fremunt, Verg. A. 1, 56: oras et litora circum errantem, id. ib. 3, 75.—**C.** Circum very freq. expresses, not a relative motion around a given central point, but an absol. circular movement, in which several objects named form separate points of a periphery, *in, into, among . . . around, to . . . around*, etc.: te adloquor, Quae circum vicinos vages, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14: ego Arpini volo esse pridie Cal., deinde circum villulas nostras errare, not *round about our villas*, but *in our villas around*, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 58: tum Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, *to friends around*, Cic. Quint. 6, 25; Suet. Ner. 47: cum praetorem circum omnia fora sectaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: Apronius ducebat eos circum civitates, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 65: ille circum hospites cursabat, id. ib. 2, 4, 19, § 41: lenonem quondam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: dimissis circum municipia litteris, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: circum oram maritimam misit, ut, etc., Liv. 29, 24, 9: legatio sub idem tempus in Asiam et circum insulas missa, id. 42, 45, 1; Suet. Aug. 64; id. Caes. 41; id. Calig. 28; 41; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: et te circum omnes alias irata puellas Differet, *to* or *among all the other maidens around*, Prop. 1, 4, 21.—**D.** With the prevailing idea of neighborhood, vicinity, *in the environs of, in the vicinity of, at, near:* circum haec loca commorabor, Cic. Att. 3, 17, 2; Pompei ib. 8, 12, C, 1: exercitu in foro et in omnibus templis, quae circum forum sunt, conlocato, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 10: urbes, quae circum Capuam sunt, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: cum tot essent circum hastam illam, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64 Wernsd. *N. cr.*: non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas? Curt. 7, 8, 21; Tac. A. 4, 74.—**E.** Of persons who surround one (as attendants, friends, etc.); in Gr. περί or ἀμφί τινα: paucae, quae circum illam essent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 33; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tamquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1; cf. id. ib. 26, 4: Hectora circum, Verg. A. 6, 166.—Circum pedes for ad pedes, of servants in attendance, is rare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92; v. ad, I. D. 3. b.—☞ Circum is sometimes placed after its subst., Varr. L. L. 5, § 31 Müll.; Lucr. 1, 937; 4, 220; 6, 427; Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 105; Verg. E. 8, 12; 8, 74; 9, 40; id. A. 1, 32; 2, 515; 2, 564; 3, 75; 6, 166; 6, 329; 9, 440; Tib. 1, 1, 23; 1, 5, 51; Stat. Th. 3, 395.—**III.** In composition the *m* remains unchanged before consonants; before vowels it was, acc. to Prisc. p. 567 P., and Cassiod. p. 2294 ib., written in like manner, but (except before *j* and *v*) not pronounced. Yet in the best MSS. we find the orthography circuitio, circuitus, and even circueo together with circumeo; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 736 sq.—Signif., **a.** Acc. to II. A.: circumcido, circumcludo, circumcurro, circumfluo, circumfodio, circumfundo, etc.—**b.** Acc. to II. B.: circumcolo, circumflecto, circumjaceo, circumicio.—**c.** Acc. to II. C.: circumcellio, circumcurso, circumduco, circumfero, circumforaneus.—In many compounds, circum has sometimes one and sometimes another signif., as in circumdo, circumeo, circumsisto, etc.; v. h. vv.—☞ With verbs compounded with circum, this preposition is never repeated before the follow-

ing object; e. g. circumcursare circum aliquid and similar phrases are not found.

circumactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumago]. **I.** Lit., *a turning around, revolving* (very rare): solis, Vitr. 9, 9, 15; Mart. Cap. 8, § 885.—* **II.** Trop., of discourse, *a turning, turn, compass*, Gell. 17, 20, 4.

1. circumactus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from circumago, q. v. *fin.*

2. circumactus, ūs, *m.* [circumago], *a moving* or *turning round* (post-Aug.): assiduus caeli, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2, 2; Censor. de Die Nat. 23: corporis, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 105; 8, 50, 76, § 201: rotarum, id. 28, 9, 37, § 141.

circum-aggĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to heap up around* (very rare): terram, Col. 5, 12, 3: fimo radices, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 68.

circum-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To drive* or *turn in a circle, turn round* (most freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Quint.): impera suovetaurilia circumagi, Cato, R. R. 141, 1.—And with two *acc.* (on account of circum): terram fundumque meum suovetaurilia circumagi jussi, Cato, R. R. 141, § 2: (annus) qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19, 6: chamaeleonis oculos ipsos circumagi totos tradunt, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 152.—*Act.* in mid. sense (very rare): Aegeum pelagus summotas terras hinc ad promunturium, quod Sunium vocatur, magno ambitu mollique circumagit, *rolls around, surrounds*, Mel. 2, 2, 8.—**2.** *To drive around, produce by going around:* pinctis bobus ... aratro circumagebant sulcum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll. — Hence, **B.** T. t., to manumit a slave *by turning him round*, since the slave, in such a case, was taken by his master with the right hand, and turned around in a circle (cf. vertigo, Casaub. Pers. 5, 75 sq., and Dict. of Antiq.); fig.: qui se illi (philosophiae) subjecit et tradidit, statim circumagitur: hoc enim ipsum philosophiae servire libertas est, Sen. Ep. 8, 6. — **C.** Trop. **1.** Of time, with *se*, or more freq. in *pass*, *to pass away, to be spent* (so most freq. in *temp. perf.* and in Liv.): in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, Liv. 9, 18, 14: sed prius se aestas circumegit, quam, etc., id. 23, 39, 4: prius circumactus est annus, quam, etc., id. 6, 38, 1: circumactis decem et octo mensibus, id. 9, 33, 3; 6. 1, 4; 26, 40, 1; 27, 30, 11; 44, 36, 1; Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76; and in tmesis: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 881. — In *temp. pres.:* annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19, 6: nobis in apparatu ipso annus circumagitur, id. 24, 8, 8. — **2.** Of the vicissitudes of fortune, etc.: cum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6.—**II.** *To turn, turn about, wheel around:* equos frenis, Liv. 1, 14, 9; 8, 7, 10; 10, 11, 1; Curt. 3, 11, 14 sq.: collum in aversam se, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 256: corpora, Tac. H. 4, 29: se ad dissonos clamores, Liv. 4, 28, 2: circumagitur, cum venit, imago (in speculis), Lucr. 4, 316 (340): circumagente se vento, Liv. 37, 16, 4: aciem, id. 42, 64, 5: signa, id. 10, 36, 9; 6, 24, 7; Curt. 4, 6, 14: ut qui (milites) ultimi stabant ... verti tamen et in frontem circumagi possent, id. 4, 13, 32: se, *to turn about*, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199; 16, 41, 80, § 220: legiones, *to lead back*, Flor. 3, 21, 6.—Hence, prov.: circumagetur hic orbis, *the tide will turn*, Liv. 42, 42, 6; cf.: praecipua cenationum rotunda, quae perpetuo diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumageretur, Suet. Ner. 31. — **2.** Esp., to agitate, disturb: verna (mala) stomacho inutilia sunt, alvom, vesicam circumagunt, Plin. 23, 6, 54, § 100.—**B.** Trop.: hic paululum circumacta fortuna est, *changes, is changed*, Flor. 2, 2, 22: sed unâ voce, quâ Quirites eos pro militibus appellarat, tam facile circumegit et flexit, Suet. Caes. 70: quo te circumagas? *whither will you now turn?* Juv. 9, 81: universum prope humanum genus circumegit in se, *brought over to his side*, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 13.—**III.** (Acc. to circum, II. C.) *To run* or *drive about, proceed from one place to another:* (milites) huc illuc clamoribus hostium circumagi, Tac. H. 3, 73: nil opus est te Circumagi, i. e. *that you wander about with me*, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 17. — **B.** Trop.: non pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, nec alieni momentis animi circumagi, Liv. 39, 5, 3: rumoribus vulgi circumagi, id. 44, 34, 4; 26, 8, 3.—**IV.** Aliquem aliquâ re = circumdare, *to surround with something:* fratrem Saturnum muro, Lact. 1, 14.—Hence, **circumactus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *bent around, curved* (perh. only in the two Plin.): in orbem circumactus, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102; 15, 14, 15, § 51; 16, 34, 62, § 146: sensim circumactis curvatisque litoribus, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12.

* **circum-ambŭlo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to walk around:* omnes glebas, Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 1.

circum-ămictus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], *enveloped, invested* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Apoc. 4, 4.

circum-ăro, āre, *v. a.*, *to plough around*, Liv. 2, 10, 12; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9.

circum-caesūra, or separate, **circum caesūra**, ae, *f.*, *the external contour* or *outline* (= circumscriptio), Lucr. 3, 220; 4, 645; Arn. 3, p. 107.

circum-calco (in MSS. also **circumculco**), āre, *v. a.*, *to tread* or *trample upon all around:* codicem, Col. 5, 6, 21; id. 5, 6, 21, § 8: terminos, Sicul. Flac. p. 6.

Circumcellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [cella]. **I.** *A class of monks, who, without fixed abode, wandered about from cell to cell*, Aug. in Psa. 132.—**II.** *A class of heretics*, Hier. Ep. 22, 15; Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 53.

circumcīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [circumcīdo], prop., *of* or *from cutting* or *paring around:* mustum, *wine pressed out after the ordinary pressing, when the husks and stems remaining in the press had been cut around*, Cato, R. R. 23, 4; cf. Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124 sq.; Col. 12, 36; the same, called mustum circumcisicium or circumcisitum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3.

circum-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut around, cut, clip, trim* (orig. in agriculture; syn.: amputo, reseco): ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: gemmam acuto scalpello circumcidito ... ejusdem spatii corticem circumcidito, Col. Arb. 26, 8; 12, 36: latera scrobis, id. 5, 9, 9: arbores ad medullam, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191: aciem, Lucr. 3, 412: caespitem gladiis, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: ungues, Cels. 7, 26, 2: volnus, Plin. 25, 5, 25, § 61: genitalia (Judaeorum), *to circumcise*, Tac. H. 5, 5; cf. Petr. 102, 14; Gell. 17, 15, 7; Cels. 7, 25 *init.*—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, shorten, diminish, abridge, circumscribe* (very freq. in prose; syn.: amputo, reseco, demo, aufero): testatur saepe Chrysippus, tres solas esse sententias, quae defendi possint, de finibus bonorum: circumcidit et amputat multitudinem, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 138; so with amputo, id. de Or. 1, 15, 65; id. Fin. 1, 13, 44: sumptus circumcisi aut sublati, Liv. 32, 27, 4: so, impensam funeri, Phaedr. 4, 19, 25: circumcisâ omni negotiosâ actione, Cels. 4, 25: circumcidendum vinum est in totum annum, *to be abstained from*, id. 4, 20.—Of discourse, *to lop* or *cut off, to remove:* circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 11: circumcidat, si quid redundabit, Quint. 10, 2, 28; 4, 2, 42 Spald.: (oratio) rotunda et undique circumcisa, id. 8, 5, 27; 10, 1, 104: ineptas quaestiones, Sen. Contr. 2, 11. — Hence, **circumcīsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, lit. *cut off around, cut off;* hence, **A.** Of localities = abscisus, abruptus, *cut off from connection with the region around, steep, precipitous, inaccessible:* saxum, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: Henna ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: collis ex omni parte circumcisus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. — **B.** Trop., *abridged, short, brief* (so prob. not before the Aug. per.): quid enim tam circumcisum, tam breve, quam hominis vita longissima? Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 11.—Of discourse: circumcisae orationes et breves, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4; cf. supra, Quint. 8, 5, 27. —*Adv.:* **circumcīsē**, *briefly:* rem ante oculos ponere circumcise atque velociter, Quint. 8, 3, 81; * Suet. Rhet. 6; Macr. 5, 1.

circum-cingo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to enclose around, surround:* quâ Mons Apenninus regiones Italiae Etruriaeque circumcingit, Vitr. 2, 6, 5: eum zonâ gloriae, Vulg. Ecclus. 45, 9: PORTICVS, Inscr. Orell. 4043. — In *part. pres.*, Cels. 7, 15: telis circumcingentibus, Sil. 10, 2.

circum-circā, *adv.*, a strengthened circum or circa, *all around* (cf. the Heb. סָבִיב סָבִיב, Vulg. Ezech. 40, 5; the Gr. ἀμφὶ περί; and our *round about*—very rare, perh. only in the foll. exs.; and acc. to Serg. ap. Don. p. 1855 P. also in Cato): ubi erat haec defossa, occoepit scalpturire ibi ungulis circumcirca, * Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9: coepi regiones circumcirca prospicere, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Auct. B. Hisp. 41; App. M. 11, p. 258, 23; cf. Prisc. p. 989 sq. P.; Serg. ap. Don. l. l.; Hand, Turs. II. p. 73.

circumcirco, āre, *v. n.*, = circumeo, *to go round:* regiones, Amm. 31, 2, 23 Eyssenh.; dub. (al. circumcurrunt).

circumcīsē, *adv.*, v. circumcido, *P. a. fin.*

circumcīsicius or **-tius**, v. circumcidaneus.

circumcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcido], *a cutting around, circumcision*, physical and moral (only in eccl. Lat.): carnis, cordis, spiritûs, Lact. 4, 17, 1 sqq.; Tert. adv. Jud. 2; 3 et saep.

* **circumcīsōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *an instrument for cutting around*, Veg. Vet. 1, 26, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 31.

* **circumcīsūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a cutting around:* arborum, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 219.

circumcīsus, a, um, v. circumcido, *P. a.*

circum-clāmo, āre, *v. a.*, *to roar around*, poet. of the raging waves: ora circumclamata procellis, Sid. Carm. 2, 506.

circum-claudo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* (post-class. collat. form of circumcludo), *to shut in:* farinâ circumclaudendus locus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 103.

circum-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo], *to shut in, enclose on every side* (in good class. prose): ne duobus circumcluderetur exercitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 30; cf. * Suet. Tib. 20; Auct. B. Hisp. 6: cornua ab labris argento, *to surround with a rim of silver*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344: SEPVLCRVM MACERIIS, Inscr. Orell. 4349.—**II.** Trop.: L. Catilina consiliis, laboribus, periculis meis circumclusus ac debilitatus, *hemmed in*, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 14: aliquem suis praesidiis, suâ diligentiâ, id. ib. 1, 3, 7; Cod. Just. 6, 51, 1 pr.

* **circumcŏla**, ae, *comm.* [circumcolo], *dwelling around:* gentes, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3 *fin.*

circum-cŏlo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to dwell round about* or *near:* sinum maris, Liv. 5, 33, 10: paludem, id. 31, 41, 4; *absol.*, Dig. 43, 12, 1; cf. ib. 43, 13, 1: Amazones circumcolunt Tanain, Amm. 22, 8, 27: insulam, id. 22, 8, 43.

circum-cordĭālis, e, *adj.*, *around the heart* (post-class.): calor, Tert. Anim. 43: sanguis, id. ib. 15.

circumculco, āre, v. circumcalco.

circum-cŭmŭlo, āre, 1. *v. a.*, *to heap* or *pile up around:* exanimes circumcumulantur acervi, Stat. Th. 10, 655.

circum-curro, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to run round* or *about* (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 4, 6: circumcurrens linea, *the periphery*, Quint. 1, 10, 41.—* **II.** Trop.: eam artem (rhetoricen) circumcurrentem vocaverunt, quod in omni materiâ diceret, *universal*, Quint. 2, 21, 7.

circumcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumcurro], *a running around* (late Lat.), App. M. 9, p. 222, 41.

circum-curso, āre, *v. freq. a.* and *n.*, *to run round about, to run about in, at*, or *near something* (ante- and post-class.; in Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5, more recent editt. read concursare); *act.:* omnia, * Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 4: aliquam hinc illinc, * Cat. 68, 133.—*Absol.:* hac illac, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: atria versari et circumcursare columnae ... uti pueris videantur, Lucr. 4, 400: per omnes portas, Lact. 6, 12 (in paraphr. of Cic.).

circumdătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumdo], *the putting around:* auri, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 3.

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, *v. a.*, lit. *to put, set*, or *place around*, i. e. both *to wrap around* (e. g. a mantle), and also *to enclose* (e. g. a town with a wall; syn.: cingo, vestio, saepio, circumvallo al.), with a twofold construction (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 418). **I.** Aliquid (alicui rei), *to place some-*

thing around something, to put, set around, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). (*a*) With *dat.:* aër omnibus est rebus circumdatus appositusque, Lucr. 6, 1035: moenibus subjectos prope jam ignes circumdatosque restinximus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: satellites armatos contioni, Liv. 34, 27, 5: hinc patre hinc Catulo lateri circumdatis, Romam rediit, i. e. *one on each side,* id. 30, 19, 9; 3, 28, 2: milites sibi, Tac. A. 13, 25: arma umeris, Verg. A. 2, 510: licia tibi, id. E. 8, 74: vincula collo, Ov. M. 1, 631: bracchia collo, id. ib. 9, 459; 9, 605; 6, 479; and in tmesis: collo dare bracchia circum, Verg. A. 6, 700 (cf. the simplex: bracchia cervici dare, Hor. C. 3, 9, 3): lectis aulaea purpura, Curt. 9, 7, 15: cum maxime in hostiam itineri nostro circumdatam intuens, i. e. *divided, and part placed on each side of the way,* Liv. 40, 13, 4. — (*β*) Without a *dat.:* caedere januam saxis, ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque subicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; 2, 1, 31, § 80: ignes, id. Pis. 38, 93: custodias, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: armata circumdatur Romana legio, Liv. 1, 28, 3: exercitu circumdato summā vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25, 9: circumdatae stationes, Tac. A. 1, 50: murus circumdatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: turris toto opere circumdedit, id. ib. 7, 72: circumdato vallo, Curt. 3, 2, 2: lauream (sc. capiti), Suet. Vit. 9.—*Subst.:* **circumdăti,** ōrum, *m., those around, the surrounding soldiers:* circumdatos Antonius adloquitur, Tac. H. 3, 63.—With an *abl.* loci: toto oppido munitiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34 *fin.:* equites cornibus, Liv. 33, 18, 9; and without *dat.*, Tac. A. 14, 53.—With two *accs.:* circumdare terram radices, Cato, R. R. 114; and per tmesin, id. ib. 157.—**B.** Trop. (most freq. in Tac.): cancelli, quos mihi ipse circumdedi, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: nescio an majora vincula majoresque necessitates vobis quam captivis vestris fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43, 3: egregiam famam paci circumdedit, i. e. *conferred, imparted,* Tac. Agr. 20; cf.: principatus inanem ei famam, id. H. 4, 11; id. Or. 37: principi ministeria, id. H. 2, 59; id. A. 14, 15. — In a Greek construction: infula virgineos circumdata comptus, *encompassing,* Lucr. 1, 88; Tac. H. 4, 45; id. A. 16, 25.—**II.** Aliquem or aliquid (aliquā re), *to surround some person* or *thing* (*with something*), *to encompass, enclose, encircle with.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: animum (deus) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Univ. 6 *fin.;* cf.: aether corpore concreto circumdatus undique, Lucr. 5, 469: portum moenibus, Nep. Them. 6, 1: regio insulis circumdata, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: villam statione, Tac. A. 14, 8: suam domum spatio, id. G. 16: collis operibus, id. A. 6, 41: vallo castra, id. H. 4, 57: Othonem vexillis, id. ib. 1, 36: canibus saltus, Verg. E. 10, 57: circumdato me bracchiis: meum collum circumplecte, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 106: collum filo, Cat. 64, 377: (aurum) circumdatum argento, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: furvis circumdatus alis Somnus, *Tib. 2, 1, 89: ad talos stola demissa et circumdata palla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99: circumdedit se zonā, Suet. Vit. 16: circumdata corpus amictu, Ov. M. 4, 313; cf. id. ib. 3, 666: tempora vittis, id. ib. 13, 643: Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Verg. A. 4, 137.—**2.** Esp. of a hostile surrounding, *to surround, encompass, invest, besiege,* etc.: oppidum vallo et fossā, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10: oppidum quinis castris, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: cum legati . . . multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: vallo atque fossā moenia circumdat, Sall. J. 23, 1: oppidum coronā, Liv. 4, 47, 5: quos (hostes) primo Camillus vallo circumdare est adortus, id. 6, 8, 9: fossā valloque urbem, id. 25, 22, 8: fossā duplicique vallo circumdatā urbe, id. 28, 3, 5: hostes exercitu toto, Curt. 3, 8, 4. —**B.** Trop.: omni autem totam figuram mundi levitate circumdedit, Cic. Univ. 6 *init.:* exiguis quibusdam finibus oratoris munus circumdedisti, *have confined, circumscribed,* id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf.: minus octoginta annis circumdatum aevum, Vell. 1, 17, 2: pueritiam robore, Tac. A. 12, 25: fraude, Sil. 7, 134; cf. id. 12, 477: monstrorum novitate, Quint. Decl. 18, 1.

* **circum-dŏlĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to suffer on every side:* spiratio circumdolens; acc. to Forcellini: circum, seu undique, vel ab omni parte angens, i. e. *very painful,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 92.

circum-dōlo, āre, *v. a., to hew off around,* Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 133.—**II.** Trop.: qui, tamquam bonus animi faber, vitia nostra circumdolat, Ambros. in Luc. 3, 2.

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (*imper.* circumduce, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 83; id. Most. 3, 2, 159; id. Mil. 2, 2, 66), *to lead* or *draw around* (class.; esp. freq. in milit. lang.; in Cic. perh. only once). **I.** Prop.: circumduce exercitum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66; cf. Liv. 1, 27, 8; 8, 13, 8: miles aliquo circumducitur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 21: quattuor cohortibus longiore itinere circumductis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: alas ad latus Samnitium, Liv. 10, 29, 9: agmen per invia circa, etc., id. 21, 36, 4: pars devio saltu circumducta, id. 41, 19, 8; cf. id. 36, 24, 8: captos Vitellii exploratores circumductos, ut robora exercitus noscerent, remittendo, Tac. H. 3, 54: aliquem per totam civitatem, Petr. 141.—Also like the simple verb *absol.:* praeter castra hostium circumducit, *marches around, avoids,* Liv. 34, 14, 1: aliquem vicatim, Suet. Calig. 35: per coetus epulantium, id. ib. 32: quosdam per organa hydraulica, id. Ner. 41. —With two *accs.:* eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedis et conclavia, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159: quos Pompeius . . . omnia sua praesidia circumduxit atque ostentavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 61 Kraner ad loc.; cf. Verg. A. 6, 517 sq.— And in tmesis: circum in quaestus ducere Asinum, Phaedr. 4, 1, 4. — **B.** Of things: Casilinum coloniam deduxisti, ut vexillum tolleres, ut aratrum circumduceres (as usu. in founding a new city; v. aratrum), *Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; cf.: oppida, quae prius erant circumducta aratro, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: bracchium (v. bracchium), Auct. B. Hisp. 6; Suet. Claud. 20: flumen Dubis, ut circino circumductum, paene totum oppidum cingit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: utro modo vero id circumductum est (of a round hole), Cels. 8, 3, 16: litteras subicere et circumducere, i. e. *when a line is filled, to place the remaining letters of a word below the line, and draw circular marks around them, to indicate that they belong above,* Suet. Aug. 87 *fin.;* cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 204 and 226: umbra hominis lineis circumducta, i. e. *represented by outlines, sketched,* Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15.— **II.** Trop. **A.** In conversat. language, aliquem aliquā re or *absol., to deceive, cheat, impose upon* (syn.: circumvenio, decipio, fraudo, fallo): aliquem argento, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 39; 1, 5, 16: quadrigentis Philippis filius me et Chrusalus circumduxerunt, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 77: quā me potes, circumduce, aufer, id. As. 1, 1, 84; id. Poen. 5, 5, 8; 5, 2, 16; id. Ps. 1, 5, 115; Dig. 42, 33, 1 al.—**B.** Of discourse, *to use circumlocution, to prolong:* cum sensus unus longiore ambitu circumducitur, Quint. 9, 4, 124; cf. id. 10, 2, 17. — **C.** In prosody, *to speak drawlingly, to drawl out;* only in Quint. 11, 3, 172; 12, 10, 33; 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt. — **D.** In jurid. Lat., *to draw lines around a law,* i. e. *to cancel, annul, abrogate* (cf. cancello, II., and circumscribo, II. D.), Dig. 5, 1, 73; 40, 12, 27; 49, 1, 22.

circumductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumduco]. **I.** *A leading* or *conducting around:* aquarum, Vitr. 8, 6, 5 sq.: sphaerae, *the circumference,* Hyg. Astr. 1, 2; of a person, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 1.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** *A cheating, defrauding:* argenti, Plaut. Capt. Caterv. 3. —**B.** *The expansion of a thought, a period,* only in Quint. 11, 3, 39; 9, 4, 118.

circumductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leads about, converts* another, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

* **circumductum,** i, *n.* [circumduco, II. B.]; in rhet., *a period,* Quint. 9, 4, 22.

1. circumductus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumduco.

2. circumductus, ūs, *m.* [circumduco]. **I.** *The circumference of a figure,* Quint. 1, 10, 43.—***II.** *Motion in a circle, a revolution:* orbium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, 5.

circŭm-ĕo or **circŭĕō** (v. circum, III.; Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 736 sq.), īvi or ii, circuĭtum, īre (*inf. pass.* circumirier, Plaut. Curc. 3, 81), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Prop., *to go around, travel* or *march around,* etc. (class.): sparsis Medea capillis Bacchantum ritu flagrantes circuit aras, Ov. M. 7, 258: per hortum circuit, *makes a circuit,* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 152; cf. Nep. Eum. 9, 2: si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, circumire cogemur, Quint. 2, 13, 16: an quasi mare omnes circumimus insulas? i. e. *from one to another* (cf. circum, II. C.), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 6: alvearia, Col. 9, 9: fines equis, id. 1, 3: praedia, Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: haec una opera circuit per familias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 53: qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores aedificii circumiret, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: urbem, Liv. 23, 25, 2: Marcio et Atilio Epirus, Aetolia et Thessalia circumeundae assignantur . . . Lentuli circumeuntes Peloponnesi oppida, etc., id. 42, 37, 3 and 7: haud ignarus erat circuitam ab Romanis eam (Hispaniam) legatis, id. 21, 22, 1: Civilis avia Belgarum circumibat, Tac. H. 4, 70: manibus nexis trunci modum, *to surround,* Ov. M. 8, 748: non potuere uno anno circumirier, Plaut. Curc. 3, 81: proximis insulis circuitis, Suet. Aug. 98: equites circumitis hostium castris Crasso renuntiaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: circuitis templis, Suet. Ner. 19 al.: at pater omnipotens ingentia moenia caeli Circuit, Ov. M. 2, 402: circueunt unum Phineus et mille secuti Phinea, *surround,* id. ib. 5, 157 (cf. circum, II. E.): Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni; nunc freta circumeunt, *flow around it,* id. ib. 15, 290: more lupi oves, id. P. 1, 2, 20: metam ferventi rotā, *avoids,* id. A. A. 3, 396.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To surround, encircle, enclose, encompass.* (*a*) Esp. in milit. lang.: totam urbem muro turribusque circumiri posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: aciem, sinistrum cornu, id. ib. 3, 93 sq.: multitudine circumiri, Nep. Them. 3, 2; id. Dat. 7, 3; Liv. 41, 26, 4; Gall. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4: ab iisdem acies Pompeiana a sinistrā parte erat circumita, Caes. B. C. 3, 94. — (*β*) In gen., *absol.:* quae circumibit linea, ejusdem spatii erit, cujus ea quae centum continet, Quint. 1, 10, 44.—With *acc.:* extremas oleis pacalibus oras (Pallas), Ov. M. 6, 101: cujus non hederae circumiere caput, Prop. 2 (3), 5, 26.—**2.** *To go from one to another, soliciting, canvassing, admonishing,* etc., qs. *to go the rounds* (stronger than ambire, which signif. to go to this one and that; most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only once, in his epistt.): itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos stationesque circumeo, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 5: (Antonium) circumire veteranos, ut acta Caesaris sancirent, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 2; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: Quinctilius circumire aciem Curionis atque obsecrare milites coepit, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: sed ipse Romulus circumibat docebatque, Liv. 1, 9, 14; 1, 47, 7; 3, 47, 2: ille Persarum tabernacula circumire, hortari, Curt. 5, 9, 17; Tac. A. 2, 29; Plin. Pan. 69, 2; Suet. Aug. 56; id. Tib. 11: rex agmen circuibat pedes, Curt. 7, 3, 17; cf.: cui orbem terrarum circumire non erit longum meā causā, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4; 2, 9, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To surround, enclose:* totius belli fluctibus circumiri, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: ne superante numero et peritiā locorum circumiretur, Tac. Agr. 25 *fin.;* Stat. S. 4, 4, 26.—**B.** Like our *circumvent, to deceive, impose upon, cheat,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 109: facinus indignum, Sic circumiri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: puerum arte dolosā, Mart. 8, 59, 14. — **C.** Of discourse, *to express by circumlocution* (post-Aug.): res plurimae carent appellationibus, ut eas necesse sit transferre aut circumire, Quint. 12, 10, 34; 8, prooem. § 24 Spald.; 8, 2, 17: Vespasiani nomen suspensi et vitabundi circumibant, *went around, avoided mentioning it,* Tac. H. 3, 37.

* **circŭm-ĕquĭto,** āre, *v. a., to ride round:* moenia, Liv. 10, 34, 7.

circŭm-erro, āre, *v. n., to wander round, stroll about:* neque turba lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 7: tempora (of the revolution of Saturn in his orbit), *to pass through,* App. de Mundo, p. 71, 11.

* **circum-farcĭo,** no *perf.*, fartus, 4, *v. a., to fill up all around, to stuff,* Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98.

circumfĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [circumfero], *a circumference* (post-class.): sedilium, App. Flor. 18, p. 359; Mart. Cap. 8, § 817; Front. Expos. Form. p. 33 Goes.

circum-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a. to bear round,* or, in gen., *to move* or *carry*

round or *about* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: age circumfer mulsum, *pass around*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 45: satiatis vino ciboque poculum ... circumferetur, Liv. 26, 13, 18: circumferri vinum largius jubet, Curt. 7, 4, 7: hisce (poculis) etiam nunc in publico convivio potio circumfertur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 122 Müll.: sanguinem in pateris, Sall. C. 22, 1; Flor. 4, 1, 4 Duker: circa ea omnia templa Philippum infestos circumtulisse ignes, Liv. 31, 30, 7: reliquias cenae, Suet. Galb. 22: lyram in conviviis, Quint. 1, 10, 19: codicem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: filium suis manibus, Quint. 2, 15, 8: diuque arma circumferens alia tela clipeo excipiebat, corpore alia vitabat, Curt. 6, 1, 4: ter heros Immanem circumfert tegmine silvam, Verg. A. 10, 887: pavimenta in expeditionibus, Suet. Caes. 46: ubique pellem vituli marini, id. Aug. 90.—Of books carried about for sale, Quint. 2, 13, 15; 2, 15, 4 al.: huc atque huc acies circumtulit, Verg. A. 12, 558; cf. oculos, *to cast around*, Ov. M. 6, 169; 15, 674; Liv. 2, 10, 8; 5, 41, 4; Curt. 6, 11, 36; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 2: vultus, Ov. M. 3, 241; Suet. Caes. 85.—Mid.: sol ut circumferatur, *revolve*, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178; cf.: linea circumferens, *the circumference*, Gromat. Vet. 5, 10: nec mirari hominem mercede conductum ... ad nutum licentium circumferri, Curt. 5, 12, 2.—**II.** Trop. (mostly in the poets and histt.), *to spread around:* bellum, Liv. 9, 41, 6; 9, 45, 17; 10, 17, 2; 28, 3, 1; Tac. A. 13, 37 (for which: spargere bellum, id. ib. 3, 21): belli umbram, Sil. 15, 316: et circumferentem arma Scipionem omnibus finitimis raptim perdomitis ipsam Carthaginem repente adgressurum credebant, Liv. 30, 9, 3; Flor. 1, pr. 2; 3, 12, 1: signa, id. 3, 5, 29: incendia et caedes et terrorem, Tac. A. 2, 52; cf.: terrorem nominis sui late, Flor. 2, 2, 21: Caesar circumferens terrarum orbi praesentia pacis suae bona, Vell. 2, 92, 2; Plin. Pan. 7, 5.—**B.** Of a narrative or discourse, *to publish abroad, proclaim, divulge, disseminate among the people, report* (prob. not ante-Aug.): ut circumferetur M. Philippi factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 1; 6, 8, 2: illud quidem ingens fama, haec nulla circumfert, id. ib. 3, 16, 13. — With *acc.* and *inf.:* novi aliquam, quae se circumferat esse Corinnam, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29. — Hence, of writings: circumferri, *to be widely circulated*, Quint. 2, 13, 15; 2, 15, 4. —**C.** In the lang. of religion, *to lustrate, purify any one by carrying around him consecrated objects* (torches, offerings, etc.) = lustrare, purgare: quaeso quin tu istanc jubes Pro cerritâ circumferri? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 144: aliquem pro larvato, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 229: tum ferto omnia sum circumlatus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 261, 27: idem ter socios purâ circumtulit undâ, *carried around pure water*, i. e. *for purification* (poet. constr. for undam circum socios), Verg. A. 6, 229 Serv. and Wagn.; Veg. 3, 74.—***D.** In rhetoric: oratio deducta et circumlata, *expanded, drawn out into periods*, Quint. 4, 1, 60 Spald.

circum-fīgo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to fix* or *fasten round* (very rare): columellam cuneis, Cato, R. R. 20, 1: duo scelesti circumfiguntur Christo, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 42.

* **circum-fingo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to form around:* carnem alicui, Tert. Anim. 23.

* **circum-fīnĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to complete a circle, to bring to an end:* annum, Sol. 3.

* **circum-firmo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to fasten round:* vitem, Col. 4, 17, 7.

circum-flagro, āre, *v. n.*, *to blaze* or *scorch all around:* per immensum circumflagrantibus Austris, Avien. Arat. 274.

circum-flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bend* or *turn about* (Verg. and post-class. writers); prop. of the charioteer in the circus; hence, transf.: longos cursus, Verg. A. 5, 131; 3, 430.—**II.** Trop.: circumflexa saecula, *returning upon themselves*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 391: anceps labyrinthus et error circumflexus, *full of windings and turnings*, Prud. Apoth. 71.—**B.** In later gram. t. t., *to mark with a circumflex, to pronounce as long* (in Quint., instead of it, circumducere, q. v.): penultimam, Gell. 4, 7, 2: syllaba circumflexa, id. 4, 7, 2, § 4; Diom. p. 425 P.; Prisc. p. 1287 ib. et saep.—*Adv.:* **circumflexē**, *with a circumflex:* promere (= pronuntiare) syllabam, Gell. 4, 7, 4: enuntiare syllabam, Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 4, 9, 1; id. ad Hor. S. 1, 1, 1.

circumflexē, *adv.*, v. circumflecto *fin.*

circumflexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [circumflecto], *provided with a circumflex accent* (late Lat.), Excerpt. ex Macr. Diff. p. 235 Jan.

* **circumflexĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bending* or *winding round:* obliqua circuli, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 1.

1. circumflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumflecto.

2. circumflexus, ūs, *m.* [circumflecto], *a bending round, a vault, arch:* mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 1: caeli, id. 6, 34, 39, § 212.—**II.** *A winding, circuit:* qui (Tanais) per sinuosos labitur circumflexus, Amm. 22, 8, 27.

circum-flo, āre, *v. n.*, *to blow round about;* of the wind (very rare; in the class. per. only in the foll. exs.): circumflantibus Austris, Stat. Th. 11, 42.—**II.** Trop.: ab omnibus ventis invidiae circumflari, *to be assailed by every blast of envy*, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 98.

circum-flŭo, xi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to flow round* (class. in prose and poetry). (α) *Neutr.:* in poculis repletis circumfluere quod supersit, *flows over all around*, Plin. 2, 65, 68, § 163; cf. Curt. 8, 8, 12.—(β) *Act.:* utrumque latus circumfluit aequoris unda, Ov. M. 13, 779: Cariam circumfluunt Maeander et Orsinus, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108; cf.: cum aliae aquae subterfluant terras, aliae circumfluant, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4; Dig. 41, 1, 30, § 2; Ov. M. 3, 74: cum (oceanus) omnis terras circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20: Smyrna, quam circumfluit Meles fluvius, Mart. Cap. 6, § 686; Sen. Suas. 1, 4; 2, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to flock around, encompass, surround:* mulos circumfluxisse (lupum) et ungulis caedendo eum occidisse, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: circumfluxit nos cervorum, aprorum, etc., multitudo, id. ib. 3, 13, 3; cf. robora (dracones), Luc. 3, 421.—**B.** *To be present* or *exist in rich abundance, to abound, overflow:* circumfluentibus undique eloquentiae copiis, * Quint. 12, 10, 78: circumfluentibus quietae felicitatis insignibus, Just. 18, 7, 10.—Also with *acc. pers.:* secundis rebus, quae circumfluunt vos, insanire coepistis, Curt. 10, 2, 2.—**C.** Circumfluere aliquâ re, like abundare, *to overflow with, to have an abundance, to be rich in:* omnibus copiis, atque in omnium rerum abundantiâ vivere, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: circumfluens gloriâ, id. Att. 2, 21, 3: Catilina circumfluens Arretinorum exercitu, id. Mur. 24, 49.—Also *absol.:* circumfluere atque abundare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 9: insatiabilis avaritiae est, adhuc inplere velle, quod jam circumfluit, Curt. 8, 8, 12.—Of too great copiousness of diction: nec redundans, nec circumfluens oratio, *too copious*, Cic. Brut. 55, 203.

circumflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [circumfluo] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Act., flowing around, circumfluent:* umor, Ov. M. 1, 30: amnis, id. ib. 15, 739: mare, Plin. 2, 66, 66, § 166.—More freq., **II.** *Pass., flowed around, surrounded with water:* insula, Ov. M. 15, 624: tellus Hadriaco ponto, Luc. 4, 407: Carthago pelago, Sil. 15, 220: urbs Ponto, Val. Fl. 5, 442: campi Euphrate et Tigre, * Tac. A. 6, 37: omnis circumfluo ambitu Pontus est, Amm. 22, 8, 46.—**B.** In gen., *surrounded, encircled:* chlamys limbo Maeonio, Stat. Th. 6, 540: genitrix gemmis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 138.—Fig.: mens luxu, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 40.

circum-fŏdĭo, no *perf.*, fossum, ĕre (*inf. pass.:* circumfodiri, Col. 5, 9, 12; cf. fodio), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to dig around something, dig about* (agricultural t. t.). (α) *Neutr.*, Cato, R. R. 161, 4.—(β) *Act.:* truncum, Col. 5, 6, 17: platanos, Sen. Ep. 12, 2: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 248: plantas, Pall. Febr. 20, 2.—*Inf. pass.:* circumfodi, Pall. Mart. 10, 19.—*Part. perf. pass.:* circumfosso stipite, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252.

circum-fŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [forum]. * **I.** *Of* or *around the forum* or *market-place:* aes, *debts due in the forum* (because the bankers' shops were at the forum), Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11.—More freq., **II.** *Strolling about from market to market, that attends markets:* pharmacopola, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: lanista, * Suet. Vit. 12: medicabulum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41.—**B.** In gen., *that is carried about, ambulatory, movable:* domus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 29: hostiae, *which are carried about for expiation* (cf. circumfero, II. C.), App. M. 3, p. 130, 5.

* **circum-fŏrātus**, a, um, *Part.* [foro], *bored* or *pierced round:* stipes, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252.

* **circumfossor**, ōris, *m.* [circumfodio], *one who digs around something*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

* **circumfossūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a digging round*, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 247.

circum-fractus, a, um, *Part.* [frango], *broken off around:* turbo, *broken around* (sc. scopulos), Amm. 22, 8, 15: colles, *precipitous*, id. 29, 4, 5.

circum-frĕmo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to make a noise around something* (post-Aug. and rare): nidos, of birds, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 7, 2; Prud. Cath. 479.

* **circum-frĭco**, āre, *v. a.*, *to rub around, to scour*, Cato, R. R. 26.

* **circum-fulcĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to support, hold up around:* togam, Tert. Pall. 5.

* **circum-fulgĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine around*, Plin. 2, 37, 37, § 101.

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, lit. *to pour out around*, i. e. as in circumdo, either with the *acc.* of that which is poured, *to pour around;* or, with the *acc.* of that around which something is poured, *to surround with a liquid* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** With *acc.* of the liquid poured (with or without *dat.* of the object around which): amurcam ad oleam circumfundito, Cato, R. R. 93: Tigris urbi circumfunditur, *surrounds, flows round the town*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 132.—More freq. in *part. perf. pass.:* mare circumfusum urbi, *the sea flowing around the town*, Liv. 30, 9, 12: gens circumfusis invia fluminibus, Ov. F. 5, 582: circumfusus nobis spiritus, Quint. 12, 11, 13: nec circumfuso pendebat in aëre tellus, *circumambient*, Ov. M. 1, 12; imitated by Tib. 4, 1, 151.—Reflex.: circumfudit se repente nubes, Lact. 4, 21, 1.—Once mid.: cum fervet (lac), ne circumfundatur, etc., *pour itself out around*, i. e. *run over*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 126; cf.: circumfusa nubes, Verg. A. 1, 586.—**B.** With *acc.* of the object around which, etc., with or without *abl.* of the fluid: (mortuum) cerâ circumfuderunt, Nep. Ages. 8, 7: terram crassissimus circumfundit aër, *encompasses, envelops*, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: terra circumfusa illo mari, quem oceanum appellatis, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: et multo nebulae circum dea fudit amictu (tmesis), Verg. A. 1, 412: quas circumfuderat atra tempestas, Sil. 7, 723.—**II.** Transf. to objects that do not flow, esp. if there is a great multitude, as it were, heaped upon a thing. **A.** (Acc. to I. 1.) Mid., *to press upon, crowd around, embrace closely, cling to* (freq. in the histt.): circumfunduntur ex reliquis hostes partibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37; 7, 28; id. B. C. 3, 63: equites infestis cuspidibus circumfunduntur, Liv. 10, 36, 9; 25, 34, 9; 27, 19, 3; 44, 23, 8: (Nymphae) circumfusae Dianam Corporibus texere suis, *surrounding*, Ov. M. 3, 180: multitudo circumfusa, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Liv. 2, 28, 6; 4, 46, 6; Curt. 8, 14, 31; Quint. 4, 2, 37.—With the *dat.* of that upon which a multitude presses: circumfundebantur obviis sciscitantes, Liv. 22, 7, 11; 22, 14, 15; 26, 27, 10; 29, 34, 14 al.: circumfusa turba lateri meo, id. 6, 15, 9: ut lateribus circumfundi posset equitatus, Curt. 3, 9, 12.—With *acc.* (depending on circum): Pacidius suos equites exporrigere coepit.. ut haberent facultatem turmas Julianas circumfundi, *to surround, encompass them*, Auct. B. Afr. 78 Oud. *N. cr.*—Poet. also of a single person: et nunc hac juveni, nunc circumfunditur illac, i. e. *clings to*, or *closely embraces him*, Ov. M. 4, 360; 14, 354; cf. with *acc.:* hunc (sc. Mavortem), tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto circumfusa super, Lucr. 1, 40.—(β) So once in the active voice, *absol.:* circumfudit eques, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**2.** Trop.: undique circumfusae molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: non est tantum ab hostibus aetati nostrae periculum, quantum ab circumfusis undique voluptatibus, Liv. 30, 14, 6: circumfuso nitore, Quint. 4, 1, 59.—**B.** (Acc. to I. 2.) *To enclose, environ, surround, overwhelm:* circumfusus publicorum praesidiorum copiis, Cic. Mil. 26, 71: praefectum castrorum circumfundunt, Tac. A. 12, 38; so id. H. 2, 19; 4, 20; id. A. 13, 40; Plin.

5, 12, 13, § 67; Sil. 7, 306: circumfusus hostium concursu, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: M. Catonem vidi in bibliothecâ sedentem, multis circumfusum Stoicorum libris, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; Quint. 9, 4, 91, Curt. 3, 11, 4: amplexibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 123, 3: X. milia Bojorum alio latere quam exspectabatur missis legionibus circumfudit, Front. 1, 2, 7.—**2.** Trop.: cum has terras incolentes circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: latent ista omnia crassis occultata et circumfusa tenebris, id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: ut, quantâ luce ea circumfusa sunt, possint agnoscere, id. ib. 2, 15, 46: eos stultitiâ obruit, tenebris circumfundit, Lact. 3, 29, 14: circumfundit, aliquem multo splendore, Sen. Tranq. 1, 9.

circumfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumfundo], *a pouring around* (post-class.): spiritus ignei, Firm. Math. 1, 4: Oceani, id. ib. praef.

circumfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumfundo.

* **circum-garrĭens,** entis, *Part.* [garrio], *blabbing* or *babbling about*: falsiloquia, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9.

circum-gĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to freeze all around*: corpus, Tert. Anim. 23: cortex circumgelatus, Plin. 13, 22, 40, § 120.

* **circum-gĕmo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to roar around something*: circumgemit ursus ovile, Hor. Epod. 16, 51.

circum-gesto, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to bear* or *carry around*: epistulam, * Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: deam, App. M. 8, 213, 37.

* **circum-glŏbātus,** a, um, *Part.* [globo], *rolled together, conglobated*: animalia escae circumglobata, *small insects*, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.

circum-grĕdĭor, gressus, grĕdi, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to go* or *walk around, travel about* (esp. in a hostile manner; post-Aug., several times in Tac., elsewhere rare). (*a*) *Absol.*, Tac. A. 1, 64; 2, 17; 12, 28.—(*β*) With *acc.*: exercitum, * Sall. H. 4, 61, 21 Dietsch: terga, Tac. A. 2, 25: Syriam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21: lacunam, Amm. 16, 12, 59.

1. circumgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumgredior.

2. circumgressus, ūs, *m.* [circumgredior] (perh. only in Amm.). * **I.** Abstr., *a going about*: rapidi, Amm. 22, 2, 3.—* **II.** Concr., *the compass, circuit of a thing*: amplissimi palus Maeotis, Amm. 22, 8, 30.

‡ **circumhăbĭtātor** = περίοικος, Gloss. Cyrill. p. 577, 4.

* **circum-hisco,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to stare about with open mouth*, Arn. 5, p. 175 dub. (al. circumsciscere).

circum-hŭmātus, a, um, *Part.* [humo], *buried around*: corpora, Amm. 22, 12, 8.

circum-ĭcĭo or **circum-jĭcĭo** (access. form **circum-jăcĭo,** Liv. 33, 18, 17, where more recent editt. read circumagere), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To cast, throw,* or *place around* (in good class. prose): amictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132: vallum, Liv. 35, 4, 6: fossam quoque et alia munimenta verticibus iis circumjecere, id. 38, 19, 5: pars urbis, cui brevior orbis munitionis circumjectus erat, id. 36, 9, 12: milites moenibus Cremonensium castra sua, castris vallum circumjecerat, Tac. H. 3, 26: vehicula, id. A. 14, 37: multitudinem hominum totis moenibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: equites levisque armaturae quod erat cornibus circumjectum, Liv. 33, 18, 11: custodes, Tac. A. 6, 19 al.—In *pass.* with *acc.* (depending on circum): quod anguis vectem circumjectus fuisset, *had wound itself around*, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62.—Hence, **circumjectus,** a, um, of localities, *lying around, surrounding*: aedificia muris, Liv. 9, 28, 5: silvae itineri, id. 35, 30, 6: moenia regiae, Tac. H. 5, 11 *fin.*—*Absol.*: lucus, Liv. 31, 24, 17: silvae, Suet. Aug. 100: campi, Curt. 3, 1, 3: nemora, id. 3, 10, 2: oppida, Tac. A. 4, 27: nationes, id. ib. 6, 31; 12, 31: civitates, id. H. 3, 43 *fin.*: tecta, id. A. 15, 37.—*Subst.*: **circumjecta,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *the neighborhood*: vagi circumjecta populabantur, Tac. A. 1, 21.—Trop., of discourse (cf. circumjaceo, II.): circumjectae orationis copia, *standing by*, * Quint. 4, 2, 117.—**II.** Aliquid aliquâ re, *to encompass* or *environ, to surround*: extremitatem caeli rotundo ambitu, Cic. Univ. 8, 23: planities saltibus circumjecta, *surrounded*, Tac. A. 2, 11.

* **circŭm-ĭnĭcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to throw up all around*, = circumicio: vallum, Liv. 25, 36, 5.

* **circŭm-involvo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to involve all around, to enclose, envelop*: singula puncta, Vitr. 10, 11 (al. circumvolvo).

circŭmĭtĭo, v. circuitio.

circŭmĭtus, v. circuitus.

circum-jăcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to lie round about, border upon* (rare; not in Cic.). (*a*) *Absol.*, * Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: populi circumjacentes, *surrounding*, Tac. A. 2, 72.—(*β*) With *dat.*: Lycaonia et Phrygia circumjacent Europae, Liv. 37, 54, 11: capiti et collo, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 33.—* **II.** Trop., in rhet.: **circumjăcentĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the context*, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

circumjăcĭo, v. circumicio *init.*

circumjectio, ōnis, *f.* [circumicio]. **I.** *A throwing around, casting about* (post-class.): manuum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 2, 31.—* **II.** *A putting on clothing, dressing*: corporis, Arn. 2, p. 73.

1. circumjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumicio.

2. circumjectus, ūs, *m.* [circumicio], *a casting around, a surrounding, encompassing* (rare but class.): (aether) qui terram tenero circumjectu amplectitur, *with soft embrace*, Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 25, 65 (as transl. from Euripides: Καὶ γῆν πέριξ ἔχονθ' ὑγραῖς ἐν ἀγκάλαις): arduus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: rudi parietum circumjectu vox devoratur, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *that which is thrown around one, as clothing, dress*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132 Müll., p. 37 Bip., Tert. Pall. 5.

circum-lābens (better **circum lābens**), *P. a.*, *gliding around*, Luc. 6, 484.

* **circum-lambo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to lick around*: ora, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171.

* **circum-lăquĕo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to wind around*, in tmesis: cassem, Grat. Cyn. 29.

* **circumlātĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [circumlatus], *that may be carried around, portable*: carcer, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *fin.*

circumlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a carrying around* (post-class.): arcae, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12: victimae, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 229.

circumlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who carries about* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19; 1, 21 *fin.*

circum-lătro, āre, *v. a.* **I.** Prop., *to bark around*: hominem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 3: leonem, Amm. 22, 16, 16.—**B.** Meton., of the sea (post-class.): totum hoc circumlatrat aestus, *roars around*, Avien. Perieg. 48.—**II.** Trop., in *pass.*: domus circumlatratur injuriis, Symm. Ep. 8, 17: aliquem frustra occultis injuriis, Amm. 22, 12, 14: eum circumlatrantes philosophi, Lact. 2, 8, 50: circumlatrantes haeretici, Aug. Ep. 136.

circumlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumfero.

circum-lăvo, āre and ĕre, *v. a.*, lit. *to wash around*, hence, of waters, *to overflow all around* (only in the foll. exs.): Aegyptus, quam Nilus circumlavat, Hyg. Fab. 275: insula superjactis fluctibus circumlavitur, Sall. ap. Non. p. 504, 1 (id. H. 2, 83 Dietsch).

* **circum-lĕvo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to raise up all around*: tegmina, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 194.

circum-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Aliquid alicui rei, *to bind something to something*: natam mediae circumligat hastae, * Verg. A. 11, 555: spongias hydropicis, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 128.—More freq., **II.** Aliquid aliquâ re, *to bind something with something, to encompass, surround*: stirpem salice, Cato, R. R. 40, 2: ferrum stuppâ, Liv. 21, 8, 10: totas (radices) caespite, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 86: Roscius circumligatus angui, * Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 29.—More generally: globum undis, *to surround*, Sil. 14, 347: aliquem umbrâ, Stat. Th. 8, 675.

circum-lĭno, lĭtum, 3 (*perf.* late Lat. circumlinisti, Vulg. Ezech. 23, 40), *v. a.* (access. form **circumlĭnĭo,** īre; cf. lino; so, circumliniunt, Quint. 12, 9, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: circumliniri, id. 1, 11, 6: circumliniendus, Col. 6, 16, 3; 6, 17, 9). **I.** Aliquid alicui, *to smear, stick,* or *spread all over, to besmear*: vulneribus aliquid circumlinitur, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: Galbanum ramis ellebori circumlitum, id. 24, 5, 13, § 22: circumlita taedis sulfura, Ov. M. 3, 373.—Far more freq., **II.** Aliquid aliquâ re, *to besmear something all over with something, to anoint, bedaub* (class.; most freq. in *part. perf. pass.*): oculum pice liquidâ, Col. 6, 17 *fin.*: labellum luto, id. 12, 44, 1.—*Absol.*: oculum, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2: alvos fimo bubulo, Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80; 28, 11, 47, § 167.—In *part.*: corpora fuco, * Lucr. 2, 744: circumliti mortui cerâ, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: fictile argillâ, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131 al.: pictura, in quâ nihil circumlitum est, *is painted around*, Quint. 8, 5, 26.—**B.** Trop.: extrinsecus adductis ea rebus circumliniunt, *they elevate them*, as it were, *by strong coloring, embellish*, Quint. 12, 9, 8.—And (the figure derived from smearing musical instruments with wax, in order to produce a deep tone): simplicem vocis naturam pleniore quodam sono circumlinire, quod Graeci καταπεπλασμένον dicunt, Quint. 1, 11, 7; cf. id. 11, 3, 20: nisi (mendacium) ornatu aliunde quaesito circumlitum fuerit ac politum, Lact. 3, 1, 3.—**C.** Poet., in gen., *to cover, clothe*: circumlita saxa musco, * Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: (Midas) auro, Ov. M. 11, 136.

circumlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumlino]. **I.** *A smearing* or *spreading over, anointing*: oris, Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.—**II.** In painting, *an overlaying of color, the tint* or *hue given to marble by rubbing it with a mixture of oil and wax*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133; Sen. Ep. 86, 5; v. O. Müll. Archaeol. § 310, 4.

circumlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumloquor], *circumlocution, periphrasis*, = περίφρασις, * Quint. 8, 6, 61; Gell. 3, 1, 5; Arn. 6, p. 210.

circum-lŏquor, lŏcūtus, lŏqui, *v. n.*, *to make use of circumlocution* or *periphrasis* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 6, 7, and 146, 15.

* **circum-lūcens,** entis, *Part.* [luceo], *shining* or *glittering around*; trop.: fortuna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 5.

circum-lŭo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to flow around* or *wash upon* (rare): Rhenus tergum ac latera circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12: pars arcis circumluitur mari, Liv. 25, 11, 1: litora subit et circumluit pelagus, Mel. prooem. 2: (Aegeum) mare laevâ Imbrum et Tenedum circumluens, Amm. 22, 8, 2.

circum-lustro, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to light all around*; in tmesis: mundi templum, Lucr. 5, 1437.—**II.** Trop., *to travel over* or *through*: populos provinciae, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5.

circum-lŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.*; and **circumlŭvĭum,** ii, *n.* [luo], *the accumulation of land by alluvion around a piece of land, alluvial land*: jura circumluvionum, *the right of using such land*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173.—Form circumluvium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 14 Müll., and Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 12.

circum-mĕo, āvi, āre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to go around*: circum eam (sc. Taprobanen) isse, for circummeasse, Mel. 3, 7; Tert. Pall. 1.

* **circum-mētior,** īri, *v. pass.*, *to be measured around*: columnae, Vitr. 4, 4, 3.

circum-mingo, nxi, 3, *v. a.*, *to make water around something*: aliquem, Petr. 57, 3: vestimenta, id. 62, 6.

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.*, *to send around*: legationes in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; id. B. C. 3, 55: praecones, id. B. G. 5, 51; id. B. C. 1, 12: jugo circummissus Veiens, Liv. 2, 50, 10: post montes, id. 4, 18, 4: milites, id. 29, 33, 3; 36, 14, 13: scaphas, id. 29, 25, 7.

circummoenĭo, v. circummunio.

* **circum-mulcens,** entis, *Part.* [mulceo], *licking gently around*: linguae (serpentium), Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 30.

circum-mūnĭo (old orthog. **circummoenio,** Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4), īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to wall up around, to fortify, secure* (freq. in the histt., elsewhere rare; but in MSS. constantly confounded with circumvenire; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. C. 1, 18; 1, 81; 1, 84; 2, 16; 3, 97; Schneid. ad Col. 5, 9, 11; 5, 10, 1): plantas caveis, Col. 5, 9, 11:

oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 79: Thapsum operibus, id. ib. 80; cf. Auct. B. Hisp. 38: aliquos ut feras, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: (hostes) vallo fossâque, id. ib. 1, 80: crebris castellis circummuniti, id. B. G. 2, 30; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 4.—*Absol.*, Auct. B. Hisp. 34 *fin.*

circummūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circummunio]; in milit. lang., *an investing of a town, circumvallation*, Caes. B. C. 1, 19 *fin.*; Auct. B. Hisp. 38 *fin.*

circum-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus], *around* (but beyond) *the walls* (perh. only in Amm.): bella, *with the neighboring nations*, Amm. 14, 6, 4: pericula, id. 21, 13, 2.

* **circum-nascens,** entis, *Part.* [nascor], *growing up around:* absinthium, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232.

* **circum-nāvĭgo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to sail around, circumnavigate:* sinus Oceani, Vell. 2, 106, 3.

circum-necto, no *perf.*, nexum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wrap* or *bind around, surround, envelop* (late Lat.): elephanti flammis conjectis undique circumnexi, Amm. 19, 7, 7: tenuis membrana illa perlucens, quâ circumnectitur alvus, ac tegitur, Lact. Opif. Dei, 14, 2 (al. circumretitur).

circum-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to paint* or *portray around:* animalia vario colore, App. M. 11, p. 279, 12, p. 273 Bip.

circum-ob-rŭo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cover around with, wrap around*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83.

circum-ornātus, a, um, *adj.*, *ornamented round about*, Vulg. Psa. 143, 12.

circum-pădānus, a, um, *adj.*, *found* or *situate around the Po:* campi, Liv. 21, 35, 8: lanae, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 190: musta, id. 14, 20, 25, § 125.

* **circum-pāvītus,** a, um, *Part.* [pavio], *beaten* or *trodden close around:* area, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58.

circum-pendeo (better written as two words), ēre, *v. n.*, *to hang around:* margaritis circum pendentibus, Curt. 8, 9, 24; Ov. F. 2, 529.

circum-pēs, pĕdis (that is round the feet). **I.** *A kind of parasites* (cf. antepes), Agroet. Orth. p. 2274 P. — **II.** *A covering of the foot*, περισκελίς, Vulg. Ecclus. 45, 10.

* **circum-plaudo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to applaud* or *greet on all sides by clapping the hands*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 49.

circumplecto, ĕre (*act.* collat. form of circumplector; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 312), *to embrace, clasp around:* meum collum circumplecte, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 106: circumplectito foramina laminis, Cato, R. R. 21, 2.—*Part. pass.* circumplexus: turris igni, Gell. 15, 1, 6: venter, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 171 sq.

circum-plector, plexus, 3, *v. dep. a.*, *to clasp around, embrace, to surround, encompass* (class. in prose and poetry): conjunctiones motu undique, Cic. Univ. 7 *fin.*: domini patrimonium quasi thesaurum draco, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: arborem, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 63; 13, 10, 19, § 65: pharetram auro, Verg. A. 5, 312: collem opere, *to circumvallate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: oppidum tragulis, Auct. B. Hisp. 38; Suet. Tib. 6: statuam pennis, of the eagle, id. Dom. 6; Stat. S. 1, 5, 44. — **II.** Trop.: animum, imago quaedam .. circumplectitur, Gell. 10, 3, 8.

1. circumplexus, a, um, *Part.*, v. circumplecto *fin.*

2. circumplexus, ūs, *m.* [circumplector], *an encompassing, embracing*, or *folding around;* only in *abl. sing.*, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32; 10, 63, 83, § 174: caeli, id. 6, 34, 39, § 212.

circum-plĭco, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* **I.** *To wind, fold*, or *twine around:* tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62: locum surculo, Gell. 17, 9, 14 (cf. id. 17, 9, 14, § 9): belua circumplicata serpentibus, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: puer serpentis amplexu, id. ib. 1, 36, 79.—**II.** *To bend around*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12, 5.

* **circum-plumbo,** āre, *a.*, *to pour in lead around:* modiolos, Cato, R. R. 20, 2.

circum-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsitum, 3, *v. a.*, *to set, put*, or *place around* (perh. not before the Aug. per.): ferulas, Cels. 8, 10, 1: stramenta, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 263: armatos, * Suet. Caes. 30: piper catillis, * Hor. S. 2, 4, 75: nemus stagno, Tac. A. 14, 15; id. H. 2, 59.

circumpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumpono], *a setting* or *placing around* (eccl. Lat.): auri, Aug. Ep. 199; Ambros. Ep. 38, 1.

‡ **circumpōtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [poto], *a drinking around in a funeral meal*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60 Orell. *N. cr.*

* **circum-pulso,** āre, *v. a.*, *to strike* or *beat around;* of sounds: aures, *to din*, Stat. Th. 6, 228.

circum-pungo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *puncture around:* clavum pedis, Cels. 5, 28, 14 (cf.: clavi circum scarificati, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 101).

circum-purgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to cleanse* or *purify around:* dentem, Cels. 7, 12, 1; Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 1, 10, 113 *init.*

circum-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to measure all round:* computato Oceano, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 114.

* **circum-quāque,** *adv.*, *on every side, all round*, Auct. Orig. Gent. Rom. 17, 6.

circum-rādo, rāsi, rāsum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to scrape, shave*, or *pare around:* tonsillas digito, Cels. 7, 12, n. 2: dentem, id. ib.: sarmentum circumrasum, Col. 4, 29, 14.

* **circumrāsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [circumrado], *a scraping* or *paring around:* corticis, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

circum-rētĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to enclose with a net, insnare.* **I.** Prop.: Martem et Venerem Vulcani esse circumretitos arte, Arn. 5, p. 186; cf. id. 4, p. 181; cf. circumnecto *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: aliquem, Lucr. 5, 1152: aliquem fraude, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: cum te implicatum severitate judicum, circumretitum frequentiâ populi Romani esse videam, * Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 150.

circum-rōdo, di, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw* or *nibble all round.* **I.** Prop.: escam, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 12. — **II.** Trop.: dudum enim circumrodo, quod devorandum est, i. e. *I have long hesitated to speak out*, * Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1: qui Dente Theonino cum circumroditur, i.e. *is slandered, calumniated*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.

* **circum-rōrans,** antis, *Part.* [roro], *sprinkling all round:* aliquem, App. M. 11, p. 268, 21.

circum-rŏto, āre, *v. a.*, *to turn round in a circle:* caeli orbem, C. German. Fragm. 3, 9: machinas, App. M. 9, p. 222, 7.

circum-saepĭo (-sēp-), sepsi, septum, īre, *v. a.*, *to hedge* or *fence round with something, to surround, enclose* (not ante-Aug.): circumsepta loca parietibus, Col. 1, 6, 4; Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 14: stagnum aedificiis, * Suet. Ner. 31: solium circumsaeptum lapide Thrasio, *on a platform of Thrasian marble*, id. ib. 50: (Tarquinius) armatis corpus circumsepsit, Liv. 1, 49, 2.—Of a hostile surrounding: custodiis, Lact. 1, 14, 10: in quâdam turre, Front. 1, 6, 5.—Trop.: īsdem ignibus circumsaepti, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 45.

* **circum-saltans,** antis, *Part.* [salto], *dancing around:* chorus, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 135.

* **circum-scalptus,** a, um, *Part.* [scalpo], *scraped around:* dentes, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 32.

circum-scărĭphĭcātus (**circum-scărĭphātus,** Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 21), a, um, *Part.* [scarifico], *scarified around:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 101: dens, id. 30, 3, 8, § 21.

* **circum-scindo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to rend, strip*, or *tear off around:* aliquem et spoliare, Liv. 2, 55, 5.

circum-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Prop., *to draw a line around, to circumscribe, enclose in a circle* (in good prose; very freq. in Cic.): orbem, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: lineas extremas umbrae, Quint. 10, 2, 7: virgulâ stantem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23: virgâ regem, Liv. 45, 12, 5: aeneâ fibulâ pars auriculae latissima circumscribitur, Col. 6, 5, 4: terram surculo heliotropii, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 60. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To draw a line as the circumference* of a thing (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 5), i. e. *to define, encompass, enclose, limit, bound, circumscribe* (syn.: definio, describo, termino): nullis ut terminis (orator) circumscribat aut definiat jus suum, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70; cf.: genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, id. Sest. 45, 97: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, id. Arch. 11, 29: ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, id. Or. 59, 200: locum habitandi alicui, id. Par. 2, 18: Oceanus undique circumscribit omnes terras et ambit, Gell. 12, 13, 20: uti mihi dicas et quasi circumscribas verbis, quid homo sit, id. 4, 1, 12.—**B.** To bring within narrow bounds, i. e. *to contract, hem in, circumscribe, to hinder free action, to restrain, confine, limit*, etc. (syn.: claudo, includo, coërceo). (α) Esp., of the restrictions or hinderances imposed by one magistracy or authority upon another: Senatus credo praetorem eum circumscripsisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 88 (cf. just before: an consules in praetore coërcendo fortes fuissent), id. Att. 7, 9, 2; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19; Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 72: ille se fluvio Rubicone et CC. milibus circumscriptum esse patiatur? Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: gulam et ventrem, Sen. Ep. 108, 14: circumscribere corpus et animo locum laxare, id. ib. 15, 2: laudes, id. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 7.—(β) In gen.: uno genere genus hoc aratorum, *to comprehend in one class*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149 Zumpt: totum Dionysium sex epitomis circumscripsit, *abridged*, Col. 1, 1, 10: ut luxuriam vilitate circumscribamus, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 4.—**2.** In later medic. lang. circumscribi = minui, *to abate, subside:* gravedo circumscribitur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; so id. Acut. 2, 10 *fin.* — **C.** To encircle or go around by writing = scribendo circumdare, i. e. *to deceive, cheat, circumvent, entrap, insnare* (syn.: circumvenio, decipio): fallacibus et captiosis interrogationibus circumscripti atque decepti, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46; Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 131; 33, 3, 14, § 48: non circumscribetur, qui ita se gesserit, ut dicat, etc., *will not be deceived*, i. e. *will commit no error*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 3; id. Ep. 82, 19. — **2.** In mercantile lang., *to deprive of money, to overreach, defraud:* adulescentulos, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7; Juv. 10, 222; 14, 237: ab Roscio HS. IƆƆƆ. circumscriptus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: vectigalia, *to embezzle*, Quint. Decl. 340. — **3.** In law, *to defeat the purpose of a law, a will*, etc., by a forced or too literal interpretation: legem, Dig. 4, 3, 18 *fin.*: ita circumscripto testamento, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4; Front. Aquaed. 112: constitutiones, Lact. de Ira Dei, 8. — **4.** Of circumlocution, *to involve* in language: oratio rem simplicem circumscribens elocutione, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; cf.: facetis jocis sacrilegium circumscribens, *covering*, Just. 39, 2, 5.—**D.** *To cancel; to declare invalid, to annul, invalidate, void, set aside* (cf. circumduco, II. D.): hoc omni tempore Sullano ex accusatione circumscripto, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 43 (sublato, circumducto, praetermisso, Ascon.): circumscriptis igitur iis sententiis, quas posui, etc., id. Fin. 3, 9, 31. — Hence, **circumscriptus,** a, um, *P. a.* **1.** (Acc. to II. A.) In rhet., *rounded into periods, periodic:* circumscripti verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 12, 38; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; Quint. 12, 10, 5, and v. circumscriptio.—*Adv.:* **circumscriptē,** *in periods:* circumscripte numeroseque dicere, Cic. Or. 66, 221: circumscripte complecti singulas res, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Restricted, limited:* brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: (vis orationis) pressior et circumscriptior et adductior, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—*Adv.:* **circumscriptē,** *summarily:* circumscripte et breviter ostendere, Lact. 5, 14, 8; 5, 9, 20. —*Sup.* of the *adj.*, and *comp.* and *sup.* of the *adv.* not in use.

circumscriptē, *adv.*, v. circumscribo, *P. a.* 1. and 2.

circumscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumscribo]. * **I.** Prop. (acc. to circumscribo, I.), *an encircling*, and (concrete) *a circle:* ex circumscriptione excedere, Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23. — **II.** (Acc. to circumscribo, II. A.) *A boundary, limit, outline, contour, circuit, compass* (most freq. in Cic.): terrae situm,

formam, circumscriptionem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: aeternitas, quam nulla temporis circumscriptio metiebatur, id. N. D. 1, 9, 21: corporeae forma circumscriptionis, Arn. 2, 93; 3, 135.—**2.** In rhet. (*a*) *A period:* verborum, Cic. Or. 61, 204: ipsa enim natura verborum quâdam circumscriptione comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8, 34; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 124.—(*β*) *A compendious statement, summing up,* Quint. 9, 3, 91.—(*γ*) *A figure of speech,* prob. *the limitation of a question by the removal of a circumstance in dispute,* Quint. 9, 1, 35 Halm (dub.; cf. id. 9, 4, 9).—**B.** (Acc. to circumscribo, II. C.) *A deceiving, cheating, overreaching, defrauding* (esp. in pecuniary transactions, and by judicial artifice, by pettifogging): adulescentium, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: praediorum proscriptiones cum mulierculis apertâ circumscriptione fecisti, id. Fl. 30, 74; Sen. Ira, 3, 2, 1.—In *plur.*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; Sen. Ira, 2, 9, 4.—In gen., of *deception, deceit, fraud,* Sen. Ep. 82, 22; Tert. Pat. 5.

circumscriptor, ōris, *m.* [circumscribo]. * **I.** (Acc. to circumscribo, II. C.) *A defrauder, deceiver, cheat,* *Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; *Juv. 15, 136; Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 3; Cod. Th. 10, 10, 27, § 4.—* **II.** (Acc. to circumscribo, II. D.) *He who makes void, annuls:* sententiae suae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.

circumscriptōrĭē, *adv., by fraud, deceit:* agere aliquid, Lex Rom. Burg. tit. 36.

circumscriptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from circumscribo, q. v. *fin.*

circum-sĕco, no *perf.*, sectum āre, *v. a., to cut* or *pare around:* radices vitium, Cato, R. R. 114, 1: ungulas, Col. 6, 6, 4: tuberculum ferro, id. 7, 5, 13: aliquid serrulâ, *to saw around,* *Cic. Clu. 64, 180: circumsecta aluta, Scrib. Comp. 229.—* **II.** *To circumcise,* of the Jews (usu. circumcido), Suet. Dom. 12.

circum-sĕcus, *adv., round, round about, in the region around* (only in App.): astantes, App. M. 2, p. 121, 11; 5, p. 166, 23; 11, p. 264, 33; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 74.

circum-sĕdĕo (**sĭdĕo**), sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. a., to sit around a person* or *thing, to surround.* **I.** In gen., *absol.:* inter tot milia populi circumsedentis, App. M. 3, p. 130, 2; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—With *acc.:* florentes amicorum turba circumsedet: circa eversos ingens solitudo est, Sen. Ep. 9, 9.—Esp., **II.** *To encamp around in a hostile manner, to besiege, blockade, invest, encompass, beset* (in Cic. and Liv. several times; elsewhere rare): qui Mutinam circumsedent, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21; 10, 4, 10; id. Deiot. 9, 25; id. Att. 9, 12, 3; 9, 18, 2; 14, 9, 3; 15, 9, 2; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14; Sall. J. 21, 3; Nep. Eum. 5, 4; Liv. 21, 10, 5; 23, 15, 3; 25, 13, 1; 25, 22, 7; 42, 65, 12: vallo et armis, Tac. A. 1, 42: curiam militibus, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5: legatus populi Romani circumsessus, non modo igni, ferro, manu, copiis oppugnatus, sed aliquâ ex parte violatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 79: circumsessus es. A quibus? id. ib. 2, 1, 32, § 81: populus, qui te circumsedit, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, § 83; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Tac. A. 4, 36: opem circumsessis ferre, Liv. 25, 22, 10: castra circumsessa, id. 3, 4, 8; 9, 42, 6: Capitolium, id. 5, 53, 5.—**B.** Trop.: non ego sum ille ferreus, qui ... non movear horum omnium lacrimis, a quibus me circumsessum videtis, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3; so, circumsessum muliebribus blanditiis, Liv. 24, 4, 4: circumsederi urbem Romanam ab invidiâ et odio finitimorum, id. 6, 6, 11.

* **circum-sēpăro,** āre, *to separate around:* gingivas a dentibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 74.

circum-sēpĭo, v. circumsaepio.

* **circum-sĕro,** ĕre, *v. a., to sow, set,* or *plant around something:* genistas alveariis, Plin. 21, 12, 42, § 72.

* **circumsessĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [circumsedeo, II.], *a hostile encompassing, a besieging,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 83.

circumsessus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumsedeo.

circumsĭdĕo, ēre, v. circumsedeo.

circum-sīdo, re, *v. a., to set* or *place one's self around* in a hostile manner, *to besiege* (several times in Livy; elsewhere rare): Plistiam, Liv. 9, 21, 6; 36, 13, 7; 41, 19, 10; 42, 56, 5: regem urbemque Philippopolim, Tac. A. 3, 38.

circum-signo, āre, *v. a., to mark around:* gemmam, Col. 5, 11, 19; id. Arb. 26, 8; Pall. Jun. 5, 3.

circum-sĭlĭo, īre, *v. n.* [salio], *to spring, leap,* or *hop around* (rare): (passer) circumsiliens modo huc, modo illuc, *Cat. 3, 9.—Trop., *to leap about, surround:* morborum omne genus, *Juv. 10, 218.

circum-sisto, stĕti (Caes. B. G. 3, 15 Oud. *N. cr.;* 4, 37; Curt. 15, 9, 10; Verg. A. 2, 559; Tac. A. 15, 15; id. H. 4, 79; cf. circumsto; rarely circumstiti, Tac. H. 3, 31), 3, *v. a., to place one's self* or *take one's stand around a person* or *thing, to surround, go* or *stand around* (class.; most freq. in the histt.; in Cic. perh. only once). (*α*) With *acc.:* quid me circumsistitis? Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 9; so *Cat. 42, 10; Caes. B. G. 5, 7 *fin.;* 7, 5; id. B. C. 1, 20; id. B. G. 4, 26 Oud. *N. cr.;* Liv. 1, 28, 7; 1, 51, 8; 2, 2, 8; Curt. 7, 5: ipsumque domumque, Verg. A. 8, 490 al.; so, naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: curiam, Liv. 2, 23, 11; Tac. A. 5, 4: lectum, id. ib. 14, 8: vias, id. ib. 15, 15: signa sua, id. H. 2, 41.—*Pass.:* ne ab omnibus civitatibus circumsisteretur (Caesar), Caes. B. G. 7, 43; App. Dogm. Plat. 2.—(*β*) *Absol.:* circumsistamus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 28: haec cum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores circumsistunt (sc. loquentem), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: circumstiterant victores, Tac. H. 3, 31: circumsistentia tecta, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 42; cf. also circumsto.

* **circum-sĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [sino], *lying* or *situate around, neighboring:* populi, Amm. 23, 6, 17, p. 358 Bip. al.

circum-sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj., neighborly, in friendly neighborhood:* nationes, Sext. Aur. Vict. Epit. 41.

circum-sŏno, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* (rare but class.). **I.** *Neutr., to sound, resound (with something) on every side, to be filled with any sound:* locus, qui circumsonat ululatibus cantuque symphoniae, Liv. 39, 10, 7; 27, 18, 16; Vitr. 5, 8, 1; Manil. 5, 582.—**B.** Of the sound itself, *to resound:* dux theatri sui audiens plausum, in modum planctus, circumsonare, Flor. 4, 2, 45.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To surround a thing with a sound, to make something to echo* or *resound, to fill everywhere with a sound:* aures vocibus undique, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5 (cf. id. Fam. 6, 18, 4, and Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7, personare aurem): clamor hostes circumsonat, Liv. 3, 28, 3: Rutulus murum circumsonat armis, Verg. A. 8, 474; cf.: quâ totum Nereus circumsonat orbem, Ov. M. 1, 187 Haupt (al. circumsonat): me luxuria undique circumsonuit, Sen. Tranq. 1, 9.—(*β*) *Pass.:* Threicio Scythioque fere circumsonor ore, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 47; 4, 10, 111: nunc procul a patriâ Geticis circumsonor armis, id. ib. 5, 3, 11.

circum-sŏnus, a, um, *adj., sounding all around.* * **I.** *Act., filling with sounds:* turba canum, *barking around,* Ov. M. 4, 723.—* **II.** *Pass., filled with sounds, resounding around:* Thisbe avibus, Stat. Th. 7, 261.

circum-spectātrix, īcis, *f.* [spectator], *she who looks* or *spies around, a spy,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2: juvenum, App. Mag. 76, p. 323, 10.

circumspectē, *adv.*, v. circumspicio, *P. a. fin.*

circumspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumspicio]. * **I.** Prop., *a looking on all sides, a looking about:* singulorum, sibi horizontem facit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 17.—**II.** Trop., *foresight, circumspection, caution* (v. circumspicio, I. B.): circumspectio et accurata consideratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 35; Fragm. Val. § 35: prudentiae insunt ratio, intellectus, circumspectio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8, 7.

circum-specto, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. freq. a., to look about with attention, precaution, desire,* etc.; *to cast a look around, to search around;* and with *acc., to look about one's self* (*attentively, anxiously,* etc.) *after something, to look all around upon something* (class.) **I.** Prop. (*a*) *Absol.:* dum circumspecto, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 45 (al.: me circumspecto): quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, ut in pastu circumspectent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: primum circumspectans tergiversari, Liv. 4, 14, 4; Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: circumspectans huc et illuc, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—(*β*) With *acc.:* te hercle ego circumspectabam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 8: alia, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 54; 2, 2, 60: inter se, Tac. H. 2, 29: ora principum, Liv. 26, 18, 6: quousque me circumspectabitis? id. 6, 18, 7; cf. Tac. H. 4, 8: omnia, *to look about anxiously,* Cic. Pis. 41, 99; Sall. J. 72, 2; cf.: mare et silvas, ignota omnia circumspectantes, Tac. Agr. 32 Ritter (Halm: circum spectantes).—*Pass.:* muta atque inanima, tectum et parietes circumspectabantur, Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.*—(*γ*) With a *rel.-clause:* Nabis quanam ipse evaderet circumspectabat, Liv. 34, 39, 8; cf. with foll. *si*, id. 25, 36, 5: si quam reperiat, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—(*δ*) With *acc.* and *ut* with *subj.:* dum alius alium, ut proelium ineant, circumspectant, Liv. 2, 10, 9.—(*ε*) Reflex. (only in Plaut.; cf. circumspicio, I. A.): loca contemplat, circumspectat sese, atque aedis noscitat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 21; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 45 supra.—**II.** Trop.: dubitans, circumspectans, haesitans, tanquam rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur oratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: circumspectantes defectionis tempus, *watching, waiting, on the look-out for,* Liv. 21, 39, 5: initium erumpendi, Tac. H. 1, 55: Vespasianus bellum armaque et procul vel juxta sitas vires circumspectabat, *carefully weighed, considered,* id. ib. 2, 74; so, fugam et fallendi artes, id. ib. 3, 73: medicamina quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7: omnes argumentorum locos, Quint. 12, 8, 14.

circumspector, ōris, *m.* [circumspicio], *a watcher, watchman, spy* (late Lat.): septem circumspectores sedentes in excelso ad speculandum, Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 18: Deus, i. e. *all-seeing,* id. ib. 7, 12.

1. circumspectus, a, um, v. circumspicio, *P. a.*

2. circumspectus, ūs, *m.* [circumspicio]. **I.** Prop., *a looking around eagerly, cautiously; a spying, searching around* (rare but class.): cervix flexilis ad circumspectum, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177: (natura) circumspectum omnium nobis dedit, Sen. Ot. Sap. 5 (32), 4.—**B.** Trop.: malique In circumspectu stat sine fine sui, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 44: ut distineret regem ab circumspectu rerum aliarum, *consideration,* Liv. 44, 35, 16.—**II.** Meton., *a view around:* facilis est circumspectus, unde exeam, quo progrediar, *Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: eo se progressos, unde in omnes partes circumspectus esset, Liv. 10, 34, 10.

circum-spergo (**-spargo,** Apic. 8, 8, § 406; cf. aspergo), ĕre, *v. a.* **I.** *To sprinkle, strew,* or *scatter something around:* quaternos modios stercoris caprini, Col. 11, 2, 87: impensam talem, Apic. 1. 1.—**II.** *To sprinkle with something all around:* se purificantes aquâ, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2.

* **circumspĭcĭentĭa,** ae, *f.* [circumspicio, II. B.], *consideration, deliberation,* Gell. 14, 2, 13.

circum-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3 (*perf.* sync. circumspexti, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55; *inf.* sync. circumspexe, Varr. ap. Non. p. 106, 16, or Sat. Men. 82), *v. n.* and *a.* (class.). **I.** *Neutr., to look about one's self, to cast a look around;* or, with an *obj.-clause, to observe, see, look about:* circumspicedum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, *see whether there is any one,* Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 41; 2, 2, 43; Ter. And. 2, 2, 20; Varr. l. l.: suus conjux ubi sit circumspicit, Ov. M. 1, 605: circumspicere late, Quint. 10, 3, 29: num quid circumspexti? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 55: diversi circumspiciunt, Verg. A. 9, 416: qui in auspicium adhibetur nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72: circumspicit, aestuat, of one in trouble or perplexity, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43; cf. Liv. 21, 22, 7.—(*β*) Sometimes circumspicere se, *to look about one's self:* circumspicedum te, ne quis adsit arbiter, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109; Varr. ap. Non. p. 106, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 47: numquamne te circumspicies? Cic. Par. 4, 2, 30.—In partic., *to look about one's self with haughtiness; to think highly of one's self:* usque eone te diligis et magnifice circumspicis? Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; and trop. of language: Romanus sermo magis se circumspicit et aestimat praebetque aestimandum, Sen. Ep. 40, 11.—**B.** Trop., *to exercise foresight, be cautious, take heed:* esse circumspiciendum diligenter, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 10: cui mandetis (rempublicam) circumspicite

Sall. H. 2, 41, 10 Dietsch.—Esp. freq., **II.** *Act., to view on all sides, to survey:* cum sua quisque miles circumspiceret, *looked carefully to see*, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Liv. 9, 28, 5: tam latâ acie ne ex medio quidem cornua sua circumspicere poterant, Liv. 37, 41, 4: lucos, Ov. M. 5, 265: amictus, *to review*, id. ib. 4, 318; so, habitum suum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 3; cf. under circumspectus, *adv.* —**2.** *To descry, get sight of by looking around:* saxum circumspicit ingens, Verg. A. 12, 896: Athin, Ov. M. 5, 72.—**B.** Transf., of things: in latus omne patens turris circumspicit undas, Ov. H. 6, 69.—**C.** Trop. **1.** *To view something mentally, to survey, ponder upon, weigh, consider* (syn.: considero, perpendo): reliqua ejus consilia animo circumspiciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: circumspicite paulisper mentibus vestris hosce ipsos homines, Cic. Sull. 25, 70; cf. se, id. Par. 4, 2, 30: neque temere consulem saltatorem vocare, sed circumspicere, quibus praeterea vitiis adfectum esse necesse sit eum, etc., id. Mur. 6, 13.—So with *rel.-clause*, Sall. H. 2, 41 Dietsch; Sen. Ep. 70, 5; Calp. Ecl. 5, 95: circumspectis rebus omnibus rationibusque subductis summam feci, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: permulta sunt in causis circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301; id. Agr. 1, 8, 23; id. Fam. 5, 13, 3: circumspicite celeriter animo, qui sint rerum exitus consecuti, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: vide, quaere, circumspice, si quis est forte ex eâ provinciâ qui te nolit perisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 180; id. Clu. 53, 147; id. Cat. 4, 2, 4; Liv. 23, 20, 6; cf. Tac. H. 2, 6; Suet. Aug. 63.—With *ut* and *subj.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 10; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 87: cum circumspicerent Patres quosnam consules facerent, Liv. 27, 34, 1.—**2.** *To look about for something with desire, to seek for*, etc. (so mostly since the Aug. per.): nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6, 2; 7, 14, 6: externa auxilia, id. 1, 30, 6; cf. Just. 22, 5, 4: fugam, Tac. A. 14, 35; Just. 2, 12, 26: novas belli causas, id. 31, 1, 8; Verg. G. 3, 390; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 3: peregrinos reges sibi, Just. 40, 1, 1; 22, 5, 4: viresque suas circumspectantes his validiores, Amm. 22, 8, 18.—Hence, **circumspectus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of things, *weighed with care, well considered, guarded, circumspect* (perh. not ante-Aug.): verba non circumspecta, Ov. F. 5, 539: judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 26: interrogatio, id. 5, 7, 31: moderatio animi, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4: circumspectissima sanctio decreti, id. 1, 1, 20.—**2.** Transf. to the person who carefully weighs a thing, *circumspect, considerate, cautious, wary, provident, heedful:* modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus et praeceps, Suet. Claud. 15: circumspectissimus et prudentissimus princeps, id. Tib. 21: tenues et circumspecti, Quint. 12, 10, 23; Cels. 3, 9 *fin.*: omnes, Col. 1, 8, 16; 1, 7, 12: sive aliquis circumspectior est, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 5.—Of dogs: assidui et circumspecti magis quam temerarii, Col. 7, 12, 5.—**B.** In late Lat., *worthy of consideration, respected, distinguished:* circumspectum et verecundum nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6, 6: colores, id. 28, 4, 12: circumspectus genere, famâ potentiâque, id. 18, 10, 1.—Hence, **circumspectē**, *adv., with consideration, with mature deliberation, warily, cautiously, considerately, circumspectly*, etc.: circumspecte compositeque indutus et amictus, Gell. 1, 5, 2 (cf. supra, II. D.): circumspecte vestiti, Amm. 27, 3, 14: circumspecte facti versus, Gell. 9, 10, 6: facere aliquid, Dig. 4, 4, 7, § 8: parcius et circumspectius faciendum est, *Quint. 9, 2, 69: circumspectius donare, eligere eos, in quos merita conferantur, Sen. Ben. 3, 14, 1.

* **circum-stagno**, āre, *v. n., to be poured forth all around:* lacrimae, Tert. Pud. 22.

circumstantĭa, ae, *f.* [circumsto] (post-Aug. and rare). **I.** *A standing round, a surrounding:* hostium, Gell. 3, 7, 5: aquae, aëris, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7, 2 (as transl. of the Gr. ἀντιπερίστασις).—* **B.** Concr., *a surrounding circle, a band, troop:* angelorum, Tert. Or. 3.—**II.** Trop., *the state, condition, circumstances, attribute, quality:* rerum negotiorumque, Gell. 14, 1, 15; 14, 2, 2; Tert. Bapt. 17: hoc genus argumentorum sane dicamus ex circumstantiâ, quia περίστασιν dicere aliter non possumus, *Quint. 5, 10, 104.

* **circumstătĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [circumsto], *a standing around;* concr., *a circle:* militum, Gell. 7, 4, 4.

circum-stipo or **circum stīpo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to surround, accompany, attend* (in post-Aug. poetry and rare).—*Absol.:* magnâ circumstipante catervâ, Sil. 10, 453.—*Pass.*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 356; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 595.

circum-sto, stĕti, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (the *perf.* and *pluperf.* having the same form with those of circumsisto, and a similar meaning, it is sometimes doubtful to which verb a form belongs), *to stand around in a circle, to take a station round;* and, with the *acc.*, *to stand around a person* or *thing, to surround, encircle, encompass.* **I.** Prop. (very freq. and class.). (α) *Absol.:* circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl.): circumstant lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 469: Morini spe praedae adducti circumsteterunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: circumstant properi aurigae, Verg. A. 12, 85: ad circumstantes tendens sua bracchia silvas, Ov. M. 3, 441: circumstantis exercitûs gratia, Curt. 9, 3, 15: amici, id. 3, 5, 9.—(β) With *acc.:* aliquem, Verg. G. 4, 216; Ov. M. 11, 505; Curt. 5, 12, 9: equites Romani qui circumstant senatum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: sellam, Liv. 8, 32, 14; Suet. Aug. 35: solem, Ov. M. 2, 394: sacra, id. ib. 2, 717: lectum, Curt. 10, 5, 2.—**2.** Hence, **circumstantes**, ium, *m. subst., the by-standers*, Quint. 4, 2, 22; 4, 2, 127; Tac. A. 1, 21; 1, 22; Suet. Caes. 84; id. Aug. 93; Curt 6, 10, 36.—**B.** In partic., *to surround in a hostile manner, to beset, besiege:* circumstare tribunal praetoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quem tres Curiatii circumsteterant, Liv. 1, 25, 6: si ambo consules infesti circumstarent tribunum, id. 3, 9, 6: urbem Romanam, id. 27, 40, 6: regis tecta, Verg. A. 7, 585; cf. the foll.—**II.** Trop., *to surround, encompass, occupy, take possession of* (freq. in post-Aug prose); *absol.* or with *acc.:* cum dies et noctes omnia nos undique fata circumstent, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: circumstant te summae auctoritates, id. Verr. 1, 17, 52: cum tanti undique terrores circumstarent, Liv. 6, 2, 4; cf. id. 30, 3, 3: anceps proelium Romanos circumsteterat, incertos in quem hostem eruptionem facerent, id. 25, 34, 10: ancepsque terror circumstabat, id. 21, 28, 3; 34, 27, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 30: haec me cura, haec difficultas sola circumstat, Plin. Pan. 3, 4: at me tum primum saevus circumstetit horror, Verg. A. 2, 559: scio acerba meorum Circumstare odia (= meos, qui me oderunt), id. ib. 10, 905: circumsteterat Civilem et alius metus, Tac. H. 4, 79: circumsteterat palatium publica exspectatio, id. ib. 1, 17: paupertas et angustiae rerum nascentes eos circumsteterunt, id. Or. 8.—*Subst.:* **circumstantĭa**, ium, *n., details, circumstances*, in an argument: illa (argumenta) per se fortia non oportet circumstantibus obscurare, Quint. 5, 12, 4.

circum-strĕpo, no *perf.*, pitum, *v. a.* **I.** *To make a noise around, to din with clamor, to cause to echo around* (post-Aug.). (legatus) clamore seditiosorum circumstrepitur, Tac. H. 2, 44: fenestrae canticis circumstrepitae, App. Mag. 75, p. 322, 8; Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Manil. 1, 22.—**B.** Trop.: tot humanam vitam circumstrepentibus minis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 11, 1.—**II.** *To cry* or *shout clamorously around* (so only twice in Tac.): quidam atrociora circumstrepebant, Tac. A. 3, 36 *fin.*: ceteri circumstrepunt, iret in castra, etc., id. ib. 11, 31.

* **circum-strīdens**, entis, *Part.* [strido], *shrieking* or *gibbering around:* larvae, Amm. 14, 11, 17.

circum-stringo, no *perf.*, strictum, 3, *v. a.* (post-class.). * **I.** *To bind about, to put on:* aliquid alicui rei: habitus cervicibus circumstrictus, Tert. Pall. 1.—**II.** *To tie around, to surround, clothe with:* aliquid aliquâ re: pallium, Tert. Pall. 5; id. Cor. Mil. 8.

circum-strŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3, *v. a., to build round about, surround with buildings* (post-Aug. and mostly in *part. pass.*). (α) Aliquid aliquâ re: lacrimis arborum fores alveorum, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15; Col. 9, 6, 4: ripis undique circumstructis lapide, Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 163. aënum lateribus circumstructum, Dig. 19, 1, 38, § 2.—(β) Aliquid circumstructo juxta Tiberim lacu, *Suet. Dom. 4; Col. 9, 7, 2; 9, 15, 11.

* **circum-stŭpĕo**, ēre, *v. a., to look around with amazement, to stand amazed*, Auct. Aetn. 336 dub. (al. circumstrepit).

* **circum-sūdans**, antis, *Part.* [sudo], *sweating on all sides:* vinacea, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16.

circum-surgens, entis, *Part.* [surgo], *rising all around* (post-Aug.): juga, Tac. A. 1, 64: mora, Cels. 7, 15, 6.

circum-sūtus, a, um, *Part.* [suo], *sewed together all around* (post-Aug.): linamenta, Cels. 8, 5: navigia corio, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104; 34, 16, 47, § 156.

circum-tĕgo, ĕre, *v. a., to cover round about* (post-class.): corpus veste, Dict. Cret. 3, 11: arca testamenti circumtecta ex omni parte auro, Vulg. Heb. 9, 4; v. also the spurious line, Lucr. 1, 1094 Lachm. and Munro ad loc.

* **circum-tĕnĕo**, ēre, *to keep around, to possess*, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 16, 40.

circum-tentus, a, um, *Part.* [tendo], *bound* or *covered with something that is stretched* or *drawn around, begirt* (ante- and post-class.): elephanti corio, * Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80: vasculum linteolis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 174.

* **circum-tergeo**, ēre, *v. a., to wipe around*, Cato, R. R. 76, 2.

* **circum-termĭno**, āre, 1, *v. a., to bound* or *limit round about*, Isid. Orig. 7, 8, 39.

* **circum-tĕro**, ĕre, *v. a., to rub around*, poet. for, *to stand close around, crowd around:* aliquem, Tib. 1, 2, 95.

circum-textus, a, um, *Part.* [texo], *woven all around:* velamen, Verg. A. 1, 649.—*Subst.:* **circum-textum**, i, *n., a garment inwoven with purple:* et quod amictui habet purpuram circum, vocant circumtextum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 10.

* **circum-tinnĭo**, īre, *v. a., to ring* or *tinkle around*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30.

* **circum-tollo**, ĕre, *v. a., to remove on every side:* corticem, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 42.

circum-tondeo, v. circumtonsus.

circum-tŏno, ui, 1, *v. a., to thunder around;* or, poet., *to make a noise* or *clamor around:* virum armis, Sil. 4, 254: aulam strepitu, id. 6, 216: montem undâ, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 274.—**II.** Trop.: hunc circumtonuit gaudens Bellona cruentis (the figure taken from the clanging of the war-trumpets), Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.

circum-tonsus, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo], *shorn all around* (rare). **I.** Prop., Varr. ap. Non. p. 179, 8; * Suet. Aug. 45: pinus, Petr. 131, 8, 3.—* **II.** Trop., of discourse: oratio circumtonsa et fucata et manu facta, *elaborate, artificial*, Sen. Ep. 115, 2.

* **circum-torquĕo**, ēre, *v. a., to twist* or *turn around:* me retrorsum, App. M. 6, p. 186, 14.

circum-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to draw* or *drag around* (post-class.), Dict. Cret. 3, 15 *fin.*; Cael. Aur. Tard 2, 1.

circumtrĕmo (Lucr. 1, 1089), more correctly written apart, **circum trĕmo.**

* **circum-tuĕor**, ēri, *v. dep. n., to look around*, App. Flor. p. 341, 5.

circum-tŭmŭlātus, a, um, *piled up around:* saxa, Petr. 120, 15.

circum-undĭque, v. circum, I. A. b.

circum-ustus, a, um [uro], *burnt around*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5, 3 Müll.

circum-vādo, vāsi, 3, *v. a., to assail* or *attack on every side, to encompass, beset* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: naves, Liv. 10, 2, 12: aliquem clamoribus turbidis, * Tac. A. 12, 43: redeuntem noctu, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92.—*Pass.*, Amm. 20, 6, 3.—**II.** Trop., of terror falling upon one (so only a few times in Liv.): novus terror cum ex parte utrâque circumvasisset aciem, Liv. 9, 40, 13: barbaros, id. 34, 21, 5: urbem, id. 34, 38, 6.

circum-văgor, āri, *v. dep. n., to wander about*, Vitr. 5, 8, 2.

circum-văgus, a, um, *adj.*, *wandering about, flowing around* (very rare): oceanus, * Hor. Epod. 16, 41; cf. Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 19; Prud. Psych. 814.

circum-vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to surround with a wall, to circumvallate;* in milit. lang., *to blockade, invest, encompass in a hostile manner* (class., esp. in the histt.): circumvallare loci natura prohibebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17; 7, 11; id. B. C. 3, 43; Liv. 10, 35, 12 and 15; 28, 3, 4, and in *part. perf. pass.* Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.;* Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1; Liv. 43, 19, 9.—**B.** Trop.: tot res repente circumvallant, *beset, beleaguer*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.—**II.** In gen., *to surround, encompass:* locum duobus sulcis, Col. 11, 3, 4; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 11: insula fluctisono circumvallata profundo, Sil. 12, 358.

circumvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumveho] (only twice in Cic.). **I.** *A carrying around* (of merchandise), Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4.—**II.** Solis, *the circuit, revolution*, Cic. Univ. 9, 26.

* **circumvectĭtor**, āri, 1, *dep. a.* [circum-vectito], *to travel about, visit in succession:* oppida circumvectitabor, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 28 Fleck.

circum-vecto, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to carry around:* Penates, Sil. 3, 291.—Hence, **II.** Esp., mid., *to ride* or *sail around* (rare): Ligurum oram, Liv. 41, 17, 7; cf. circumvectitor.—Poet., *to go through, describe:* fugit irreparabile tempus, Singula dum capti circumvectamur amore, Verg. G. 3, 285 (dum speciatim cuncta describimus, Serv.).

circumvectus, a, um, *Part.* of circumvehor.

circum-vĕhor, vectus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to ride around* (in a carriage or on horseback), *to sail around* (class., but not in Cic.); constr. *absol.* or with *acc.* dependent on circum: in terras orasque ultimas, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 4: mare superum omne Graeciamque exoticam ... Sumus circumvecti, id. Men. 2, 1, 13: classe Pharon, Auct. B. Alex. 14; cf. Tac. Agr. 10: classe ad Romanum agrum, Liv. 8, 26, 1: circumvectus Brundisii promunturium, id. 10, 2, 4; cf. id. 44, 28, 5: ab urbe ad aversa insulae, id. 37, 27, 2: equitibus ad diripienda hostis impedimenta circumvehi jussis, Curt. 4, 15, 5: navibus circumvecti milites, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: equo, Liv. 3, 28, 1: equites circumvectos ab tergo Gallicam invadere aciem, id. 10, 29, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 59: muliones collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: rex circumvectus petram, Curt. 7, 11, 14.—In *part. pres.:* circumvehens Peloponnesum, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., of discourse (very rare): frustra circumvehor omnia verbis (i. e. *I describe at large, seek to express by circumlocution*, circumeo), Verg. Cir. 270 Sillig (cf. id. G. 3, 285: circumvectamur): latius in dicendo, Sol. 3.

* **circum-vēlo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to cover around, envelop:* aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 263.

circum-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. a.*, lit., *to come around something;* hence (the coming being considered as accomplished; cf. advenio and adventus, II.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to be around* (a thing), *to encircle, encompass, surround* (rare): quibus succensis circumventi flammā exanimantur homines, Caes. B. G. 6, 16; cf.: donec ignium jactu circumveniretur, Tac. A. 15, 11; 15, 38: illum frequentia ingens circumvenit cum plausu, Petr. 92, 8: Cocytos sinu labens circumvenit atro, * Verg. A. 6, 132: omnium operum magnitudinem circumveniunt cavernae ingentes, Curt. 5, 1, 28: Rhenus insulas circumveniens, *flowing around*, Tac. A. 2, 6: planities locis paulo superioribus circumventa, Sall. J. 68, 2: rami, quos comprehensos manus possit circumvenire, *to grasp*, Col. 5, 9, 2; cf. id. 4, 29, 10; Val. Fl. 1, 400; Petr. 114: singulas urbes, *to go around from one city to another*, Sall. J. 88, 4 Dietsch.—Far more freq. (esp. in the histt.), **B.** Specif., *to surround in a hostile manner, to encompass, beset, invest:* ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi circumvenere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: ne per insidias ab eo circumveniretur, id. ib. 1, 42: consulem, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: aciem, Curt. 5, 13, 30: montem opere, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: multos ab tergo, Sall. J. 97, 5: cuncta moenia exercitu, id. ib. 57, 2; cf. id. ib. 76, 2: legio circumventa, Liv. 10, 26, 9; cf. id. 10, 2, 11; Tac. A. 3, 74: armis regiam, id. ib. 12, 50 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 1, 25; 12, 16: cerva circumventa lupis, Stat. Th. 5, 165: hostili custodiā, Sen. Ep. 9, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To encompass, beset, oppress, distress, afflict, overthrow:* circumventus morbo, exilio atque inopiā, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 58, 218; cf. id. Fin. 4, 23, 62 (Trag. v. 42 Vahl.); Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 46: quasi committeret contra legem, quo quis judicio circumveniretur, Cic. Brut. 12, 48; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; Quint. 5, 13, 32; 6, 2, 31: aliquem per arbitrum circumvenire, i. e. *to lay hold of*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25: jam te non Siculi, non aratores circumveniunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 93: te a Siciliae civitatibus circumveniri atque opprimi dicis? id. ib. 2, 4, 8, § 17: potentis alicujus opibus circumveniri urgerique, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: ut neque tenuiores proper humilitatem circumveniantur, id. ib. 2, 24, 85; so, falsis criminibus, Sall. C. 34, 2: omnibus necessitudinibus, id. ib. 21, 3; cf. Tac. A. 1, 13: his difficultatibus, Sall. J. 7, 1: odio accolarum, simul domesticis discordiis, Tac. A. 12, 29: securitate pacis et belli malo, id. H. 2, 12: testimonio, id. ib. 4, 10: multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, * Hor. A. P. 169.—**B.** (Cf. circumeo, II. B.) *To circumvent, deceive, cheat, defraud one* (syn.: decipio, fraudo, fallo): circumventum esse innocentem pecuniā, Cic. Clu. 29, 79: an placeret, fenore circumventa plebs, Liv. 6, 36, 12: ignorantiam alicujus, Dig. 17, 1, 29: aliquem falso testimonio, ib. 42, 1, 33: non sine calliditate circumventus, ib. 43, 28, 3; cf. ib. 23, 3, 12.—**2.** In the jurists, *to evade, to violate by evading:* leges, Dig. 30, 123, § 1; 1, 3, 29: voluntatem defuncti, ib. 29, 4, 4: orationem, ib. 2, 15, 8; 1, 3, 29.—**C.** *To obtain possession of, to grasp:* omne stagnum, Plin. Pan. 50, 1.

circumventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumvenio, II. B. 2.], *a circumventing, defrauding* (post-class. and rare): adversarii, Dig. 4, 4, 17; Cod. Just. 2, 43, 3: innocentium, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 22.

* **circumventor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deceiver, defrauder*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 66.

* **circumventōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [circumventor], *deceitful, fraudulent:* obsequia, Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

circumventus, a, um, *Part.*, from circumvenio.

circum-verro, v. circumversus.

circumversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [circumverto], *a turning round, moving around, revolving* (post-Aug. and rare): manus (in gesturing), * Quint. 11, 3, 105 Spald.: cursus annui, Amm. 26, 1, 11.

circum-verso or **circum verso** (**-vorso**), āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to turn around* (rare and only *pass.* in mid. sense): quaerentesque viam circumversantur, Lucr. 5, 520; 6, 200; Avien. Arat. 1528.

* **circum-versus**, a, um, *Part.* [verro], *brushed* or *swept around:* locus purus, circumversus, Cato, R. R. 143, 2.

circum-verto or **circum verto** (**-vorto**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to turn around* (rare; not in Cic.): citius quam rotula circumvortitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 39; cf.: rota circumvertitur axem, *turns* or *is turned around on its axis*, Ov. M. 15, 522 (Merkel, circumvolvitur): ubi circumvortor, cado, *turn myself around*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 32; cf.: circumvertens se, *turning one's self to the right side*, * Suet. Vit. 2; v. the commentt. in h. l.: mancipium, *to declare free*, Quint. Decl. 342; v. circumago, I. B. (in Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 127, perh. a false reading for intervortant, which Fleck. adopts; cf. Lorenz ad loc.).

circum-vestĭo, īre, *v. a.* **I.** *To clothe* or *cover over* (very rare): arborem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.—In a figure: aliquem amictu prudentiae, Ambros. Virg. 12, 48.—* **II.** Poet., of one who uses language to conceal his thoughts: se circumvestire dictis, *to wrap himself up in words*, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158 (Trag. Rel. inc. v. 113 Rib.).

circum-vincĭo, no *perf.*, vinctum, 4, *v. a.*, *to bind around:* juncis murteta, aliquem virgis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27; Avien. Perieg. 331.

* **circum-vīso**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to look around at, glare round upon:* set angues oculis omnis circumvisere, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 58.

* **circumvŏlĭtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [circumvolito], *flying round:* aër, Mart. Cap. 6, § 584.

circum-vŏlĭto or **circum vŏlĭto**, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Prop., *to fly around something:* lacus circumvolitavit hirundo, * Verg. G. 1, 377: thyma, * Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21.—*Absol.:* circumvolitantium alitum, Tac. H. 2, 50.—**II.** In gen., of men, *to rove about a place, to hover around; absol.:* et circumvolitant equites, * Lucr. 2, 329; Sil. 9, 420: limina potentiorum, Col. praef. 1, § 9: agmina infestorum equitum ad conquirendas proscriptorum latebras circumvolitantia, Sen. Ira, 2, 9, 3.

circum-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop., *to fly around:* turba (Harpyiae) praedam circumvolat, Verg. A. 3, 233: seu (me) mors atris circumvolat alis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58; so Verg. A. 2, 360: caput, id. ib. 6, 866; Ov. M. 2, 719; 14, 507: sedem, Quint. 2, 6, 7: aliquem, * Suet. Aug. 97.—*Pass.:* nave circumvolatā ab halcyone, Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 90.—**II.** In gen., *to run* or *hasten around:* ordines exercitus, Vell. 2, 27, 2: jaculo campum, Sil. 17, 416.

* **circum-vŏlūto**, āre, *v. a.*, *to roll around, pass.* in *mid.* force, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59.

circum-volvo, no *perf.*, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, only with *se* or mid., *to roll one's self around, to roll round, revolve, wind*, or *twine around* (prob. not ante-Aug.): aliquid or alicui rei: magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Verg. A. 3, 284: rota perpetuum circumvolvitur axem, Ov. M. 15, 522 Merkel: herba arboribus circumvolvens se, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244: serpentes circumvolutae sibi ipsae, id. 10, 62, 82, § 169; 11, 37, 88, § 217; Vitr. 10, 6, 2; Gell. 11, 9, 1.

circus, i, *m.*, = κίρκος [kindr. with κρίκος; Dor. κίρκος, and κορώνη; cf.: κυλινδέω, κυλλός, cirrus, curvus]. **I.** *A circular line, circle*, in astronomy (less freq. than circulus): quot luna circos annuo in cursu instituit, Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 28: circus lacteus, *the Milky Way*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 2; cf.: candens circus, Lacteus hic notatur, Cic. Arat. 248 (492): illum incolunt locum ... erat autem is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circus elucens, id. Rep. 6, 16, 16 B. and K.: globus et circi zonaeque ac fulgida signa, Mart. Cap. 6, § 583.—**II.** Circus Maximus, and more freq. κατ' ἐξοχὴν Circus, *the oval circus built by Tarquinius Priscus between the Palatine and Aventine hills, which could contain more than one hundred thousand spectators.* It was surrounded by galleries three stories high, and a canal called Euripus. Through its whole length, in the middle, a wall four feet high and about twelve broad was built, called spina, at the ends of which there were three columns upon one base (meta), around which the combatants were required to pass seven times before the prize was awarded. In the middle of the spina, Cæsar erected the obelisk, 132 feet high, brought from Egypt; cf. Dion. Hal. 3, 68; Dict. Antiq. p. 252 sqq.; Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 467 sq.—Passages with Circus Maximus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 13, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; Vitr. 3, 3, 5; Liv. 1, 35, 8 sqq.; Ov. F. 2, 392; Plin. 30, 15, 24, § 102; Suet. Ner. 25; 27; Gell. 5, 14, 5 al.—Circus Magnus, Ov. F. 6, 477; Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 71.—Most freq. only Circus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; id. Mur. 34, 72 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; Liv. 1, 36, 2; 42, 10, 5; Tac. H. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 45; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 43; 74; id. Calig. 18 et saep.—In or around the Circus many jugglers and soothsayers, etc., stationed themselves; hence, Circus fallax, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Suet. Aug. 74: Circus clamosus, Mart. 10, 53, 1; cf. Juv. 3, 65.—Besides the Circus Maximus, there were at Rome still other Circi, among which the most celebrated was the Circus Flaminius in the ninth region, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154; Cic. Att. 1, 14, 1; id. Planc. 23, 55; id. Sest. 14, 33; Liv. 27, 21, 1; 28, 11, 4; Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13; called only Circus, Ov. F. 6, 205; 6, 209; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 598; and the Circus Vaticanus, begun by Caligula and finished by Nero, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201: in Vaticani Gai et Neronis principuus circo, id. 36, 11, 15, § 74.—Also, without the walls of Rome, Circus maritimus, Liv. 9, 42, 11.—**B.** Hence, **Circensis**, e, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Circus:* ludi, *the contests in the* Circus Maximus, also called ludi magni (Liv. 4, 27, 2; 5, 19, 6; 22, 9, 10 al.; cf. Baumg.-

Crus. ad Suet. Aug. 23), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33; Suet. Ner. 7; 11: ludicrum, the same, Liv. 44, 9, 3.—Hence, Circensis pompa, Suet. Claud. 11.—Also *absol.*: **Circenses,** ium, *m.* (sc. ludi; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 458): edere, Suet. Caes. 39; id. Calig. 18: committere, id. Claud. 21: spectare, id. Aug. 45: Circensium die, id. Dom. 4: plebeii, prepared by the ediles annually in November, id. Tib. 26.—**2.** Transf., *any race-course*, Verg. A. 5, 109; 5, 289; 5, 551; Sil. 16, 313; 16, 323; Stat. Th. 6, 247.—**b.** Meton., *the spectators in the circus*, Sil. 16, 535.

† **cīris,** is, *f.*, = κεῖρις, *a bird* (acc. to Hyg. Fab. 198, *a fish* = κίρρις, Etym. M.), *into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, was changed*, Ov. M. 8, 151; Verg. Cir. 488 sq.

cirrātus, a, um, *adj.* [cirrus]. **I.** *Curled, having ringlets* (post-Aug.), Mart. 9, 30: feminae, Amm. 14, 6, 20.—*Subst.*: **cirrāti,** Pers. 1, 29.—**II.** Vestes, *fringed*, Capitol. Pert. 8.

Cirrha (**Cirra**), ae, *f.*, = Κίρρα, *a very ancient town in Phocis, near Delphi*, devoted to Apollo, Liv. 42, 15, 5; Stat. Th. 3, 474; Luc. 3, 172; Mart. 1, 77; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—Hence, **II. Cirrhaeus** (**Cirraeus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cirrha*, or (in post-Aug. poets freq.) *to Apollo*: campi, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7: templa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 92: Cirrhaea vates, i. e. *of Delphi, Delphic, of the Pythia*, Sen. Oedip. 269; cf. virgo, Stat. Th. 3, 106: Cirrhaeus vates, *of Apollo*, Juv. 13, 79: antra, i.e. *the Delphic oracle*, Luc. 5, 95; Sil. 3, 9: hiatus, Stat. Th. 8, 331: secreta, Luc. 1, 64.

cirrītus, a, um, *adj.* [cirrus], *having filaments*: pirum, *a kind of pear*, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15, 16; cf. Not. Tir. p. 155.

cirrus, i, *m.* (used mostly in *plur.*), *a* (natural) *lock, curl, ringlet*, or *tuft of hair* (rare): cirri, Varr. ap. Non. p. 94, 21; Mart. 10, 83.—*Sing.*: cirrus, Juv. 13, 165.—Also, *the hair on the forehead of a horse*, Veg. 2, 28, 34; 6, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A tuft of feathers* or *crest of birds*, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122.—**B.** *The arms of polypi*, Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83; 25, 7, 33, § 70; 26, 8, 37, § 58.—**C.** *Filaments of plants similar to tufts of hair*, Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; 27, 4, 9, § 25.—**D.** *A fringe upon a tunic*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 13; cf. cirratus, II.

† **cirsion,** i, *n.*, = κίρσιον, *a kind of thistle*, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.

Cirta, ae, *f.*, = Κίρτα, *an important town in Numidia*, now *Constantine*, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Sall. J. 21, 2; 26, 1; 101, 1; 102, 1; Liv. 29, 32, 14 al.—**Cirtenses,** ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Liv. 30, 12, 8; Tac. A. 3, 74; Dig. 22, 6, 9, § 5.

cis, *prep.* [pronom. stem ki-, whence -ce; Gr. ἐ-κεῖ; cf.: hic, sic, etc.] (far more rare than the kindr. citra), *on this side* (opp. uls, ultra, and trans; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 83 Müll.; Liv. 5, 35, 4; 5, 33, 9 al.); with *acc.* **I.** In space. **A.** With verb of motion (rare): eo die cis Tiberim redeundum est, Varr. ap. Non. p. 92, 11.—**B.** With verb of rest: Oppius mons, terticeps cis lucum Exquilinum, Sacr. Argae. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.: cis Tiberim redire, Liv. 8, 14, 6: Gallia cis Rhenum perdomita, Sall. H. 1, 8 Dietsch; cf.: quae cis Taurum sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: cis Euphratem, id. Att. 7, 2, 6: Germanos, qui cis Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: hic primus cis Anienem cum rege Veientium conflixit, Liv. 4, 17, 18: cis Taurum montem usque ad Halyn amnem, id. 38, 38, 4: cis Padum ultraque, id. 5, 35, 4; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 32.—**II.** In time, *within* (only in Plaut. and post-class. writers; in the former always in connection with pauci): cis dies paucos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 27: paucos cis mensîs, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42 Lorenz ad loc.: cis paucas tempestates, id. Most. 1, 1, 17: cis pauculos dies, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. 15: cis mensem decimum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42, 1.—**III.** Acc. to Priscian, also in other designations of limits = intra: cis naturae leges, ut ultra naturae leges, Prisc. p. 987 P.; but the only passage cited for this meaning is: veniam petens, quod ei cis Vettios. Plautios dissimulavisset, Tac. A. 11, 30 Ritter (Halm: ei Titios, Vettios; al. aliter), a very corrupt passage.

Cis-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *lying on this side of the Alps, Cisalpine* (very freq.): Gallia, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Caes. B. G. 6, 1: Galli, Liv. 27, 38, 6: provincia, Suet. Caes. 29.

cĭsĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [cisium]. **I.** *The driver of a cabriolet*, Dig. 19, 2, 13.—*Plur.*: CISIARIEI, C. I. L. 1, 1165.—**II.** *The maker of a cabriolet*, Inscr. Orell. 4109; 4163.

cisium, ii, *n.*, *a light two-wheeled vehicle, a cabriolet* (vehiculi biroti genus, Non. p. 86, 30), Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; Vitr. 10, 1, 6; Aus. Ep. 8, 6; *gen.* cisi, Verg. Cat. 8, 3 Burm.; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 9; Dict. of Antiq.

* **cis-montānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *situate on this side of the mountain*: Aufinates, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

* **cisōrium,** ii, *n.* [caedo], *a cutting instrument*: ossis, Veg. 3, 22, 1.

(**cispellam,** a false read. for aspellam, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 17.)

1. Cispius, a, um, *a Roman gentile name*; e. g. M. Cispius, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 8, 21; id. Planc. 31, 75 al.

2. Cispius (also **Cespius,** old form in Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.): mons, *one of the peaks of the* Mons Esquilinus, now the church *S. Maria Maggiore*, Varr. L. L. l. l.; Gell. 15, 1, 2; Fest. p. 348, 28; p. 351, 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 11; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 534 sq.

Cis-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj.*, *situate on this side of the Rhine*: Germani, Caes. B. G. 6, 2.

† **cissanthĕmŏs,** i, *f.*, = κισσάνθεμος, *a plant similar to ivy, a species of* cyclaminos, Plin. 25, 9, 68, § 116; 26, 15, 90, § 156.

† **cissărŏs,** i, *f.*, or **-on,** i, *n.*, *the plant also called* chrysanthemon, App. Herb. 17.

Cissēis, idis, v. Cisseus.

Cisseus, ĕi, *m.*, = Κισσεύς. **I.** *A king of Thrace*; acc. to a later myth, *father of Hecuba*, Verg. A. 5, 537; Hyg. Fab. 91; 911; who is on this account called **Cissēis,** Verg. A. 7, 320 Serv.; 10, 705.—**II.** *A companion of Turnus*, *acc.* Cissea, Verg. A. 10, 317.

† **cission,** ii, *n.*, = κισσίον, *small ivy*, App. Herb. 98.

Cissis, is, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 60, 7 sq. Alschefski ad loc.

† **cissītis,** is, *f.*, = κισσῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of ivy-leaves*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **cissŏs,** i, *f.*, = κισσός. **I.** *Ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 152.—**II.** Cissos erythranos, *an ivy-like plant*, Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 82.

* † **cissӯbium,** ii, *n.*, = κισσύβιον, *a cup of ivy-wood*, Macr. S. 5, 21, 11.

† **cista,** ae, *f.*, = κίστη, *a wooden box* or *basket, often woven of slips* or *twigs, used for keeping money, clothes, books, fruit*, etc. **I.** In gen., Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60; 16, 40, 77, § 209; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 197; * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; Ov. M. 2, 554; Col. 12, 54, 2; Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 19; Juv. 3, 206; 6, 44; Dig. 16, 3, 1.—**II.** Esp. **1.** *In mystical religious festivals, a box for holding the sacred utensils*, Cat. 64, 259; Ov. A. A. 2, 609; Tib. 1, 7, 48; Val. Fl. 2, 267; App. M. 6, p. 174; 11, p. 262.—**2.** *A box for depositing the votes in assemblies of the people*, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31; Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 91, 24; Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. Dict. of Antiq.

cistella, ae, *f. dim.* [cista], *a small chest* or *box*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 7; 4, 1, 3 sq.; id. Rud. 4, 4, 65 sq.; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15; Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21 dub. (al. sitella).

Cistellārĭa, ae, *f.* [cistella], *the title of a comedy of Plautus*; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64; Non. p. 63, 33.

* **cistellātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who has charge of the money-box* (a kind of female slave), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 25 (253 Ritschl).

cistellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little box* or *chest*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 141 Ussing (Fleck. cistula); id. Rud. 2, 3, 60; 4, 4, 34.

cisterna, ae, *f.* [cista], *a subterranean reservoir for water, a cistern*, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2; Col. 1, 5, 2; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 31; 36, 23, 52, § 173; Mart. 3, 56, 1; Tac. H. 5, 12 al.—For preserving wine, Dig. 47, 2, 21, § 5.

cisternīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cisterna], *of* or *pertaining to cisterns, cistern-*: aqua, Col. 12, 43, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; Veg. 2, 28, 18; 6, 8, 3.

Cisthēna, ae, *f.*, = Κισθήνη, *a town of Æolis*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Mel. 1, 18, 2.

† **cisthos,** i, *m.*, = κίσθος (usu. κίστος), *a shrubby plant with red blossoms*, Plin. 24, 10, 48, § 81.

Cis-tĭbĕris, e, *adj.*, = cis Tiberim, *on this side of the Tiber*: quinqueviri, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 33: magistratus, Pomp. Orig. Jus. § 33 Osann.

* **cistĭfer,** ĕri, *m.* [cista-fero], *the bearer of a box* or *chest*, Mart. 5, 17, 4.

† **cistŏphŏrus** or **-ŏs,** i, *m.*, = κιστοφόρος. **I.** *The bearer of the sacred box*, Inscr. Orell. 2318.—**II.** *An Asiatic coin of the value of about four drachms, on which a* cista *was stamped*, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2; 2, 16, 4; 11, 1, 2; id. Dom. 20, 52.—*Gen. plur.* cistophorûm, Liv. 37, 46, 3; 39, 7, 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 78.

cistŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cista], *a little box, chest*, or *basket*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264; id. Rud. 2, 3, 58; 4, 4, 38 sq.; Mart. 4, 46, 13; App. M. 9, p. 236, 40.

Cĭtārini, v. Cetarini.

cĭtātē, *adv.*, v. 2. cito, *P. a. fin.*

cĭtātim, *adv.* [citatus, cito], *quickly, speedily, hastily* (very rare), Auct. B. Afr. 80; *comp.* and *sup.*, v. 2. cito *fin.*

cĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. cito]. **I.** In law, *the calling, proclaiming*: edictorum sollemnium, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6, § 4.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *the command*, Hyg. Grom. § 43, p. 91.

* **cĭtātōrium,** ii, *n.* [2. cito], *a summoning before a tribunal*, Cod. Th. 6, 28, 5.

cĭtātus, a, um, v. 2. cito, *P. a.*

cĭtē, *adv.*, v. cieo, *P. a. fin.*

cĭter, tra, trum (*comp.* citerior; *sup.* citimus; most freq. in *comp.*; in *posit.* only Cato ap. Prisc. pp. 589 and 999 P.; and Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 607 ib.), *adj.* [cis]. **I.** *On this side*: citer agnus (ager) alligatus ad sacra erit, Cato ap. Prisc. pp. 599 and 989 P.: alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syriâ, alter citeriorem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: citerior provincia (i. e. Gallia Cisalpina), Caes. B. G. 1, 10: in Galliâ citeriore, id. ib. 1, 24; Hirt. B. G. 8, 23; Suet. Caes. 56: citerior Hispania, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; Cic. Att. 12, 37, 4; Nep. Cat. 2, 1; Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6: Arabia, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Oceanus, Flor. 4, 12, 46: ripa, Vell. 2, 107, 1.—**II.** As that which is on this side is nearer to us than its opposite, *lying near, near, close to.* **A.** In space: (stella) ultima a caelo, citima terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16; id. Univ. 7 *fin.*: citima Persidis (sc. loca), Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 213.—**2.** Trop.: deduc orationem tuam de caelo ad haec citeriora, Cic. Rep. 1, 21, 34: quantâ animi tranquillitate humana et citeriora considerat, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 71: ut ad haec citeriora veniam et notiora nobis, id. Leg. 3, 2, 4: nam citeriora nondum audiebamus, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1; 9, 12, 6: citerioris vitae minister, *private, domestic*, Amm. 14, 1, 7.—**B.** In time (post-Aug.), *earlier, sooner*: Africano consulatus citerior legitimo tempore datus est, Val. Max. 8, 15, 1; 6, 3, 11: in antiquius citeriusve, Vell. 1, 17, 2: citeriore die (opp. longiore), Dig. 23, 4, 15.—**C.** In measure or degree, *small, little*: citerior tamen est poena quam scelus, Quint. Decl. 299; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 10.—*Adv.*: *comp.* **citĕrius,** *less*: citerius debito resistere, Sen. Ira. 1, 16, 11; *sup.* **cĭtĭmē,** *least*, acc. to Prisc. p. 1016 P.—**III.** Hence, **A. cĭtrā,** *adv.* and *prep.* with *acc.*, *on this side, on the hither* or *nearer side* (opp. to ultra; more freq. than cis, q. v.). **1.** Prop. (α) *Adv.*: (dextera) nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither this way nor that*, Ov. M. 5, 186; cf.: ultra citraque pervolare, Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: citra est Oglasa, id. 3, 6, 12, § 80; 6, 11, 12, § 30: citra fuere margines, id. 2, 17, 14, § 73.—(β) With *acc.*: Germani qui essent citra Rhenum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: is locus est citra Leucadem stadia CXX., Cic. Fam. 16, 2; so, citra Veliam, id. Att. 16, 7, 5: citra mare, Hor. S. 2, 8, 47: mare citra, id. ib. 1, 10, 31: citra flumen intercepti, Liv. 21, 48, 6: citra Tauri juga, id. 38, 48, 1 al.—With verbs of motion: ut exercitum citra flumen Rubiconem educeret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: ut omnes citra flumen eliceret, Caes. B. G. 6, 8; Liv. 21, 54, 4; Hor. S. 1, 1, 106.—**2.** (Acc. to citer, II.) Of that which takes

place, or is within a fixed boundary, and yet does not reach that boundary, *within, beneath, short of, less than.* (α) *Adv.:* non erit necesse id usque a capite arcessere: saepe etiam citra licet, *not so far*, Cic. Top. 9, 39: paucis citra milibus lignatores ei occurrunt, Liv. 10, 25, 4: citra quam proxime fuerint (defectus lunae), Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 86: citra exsultare, id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: tela citra cadebant (i. e. *did not reach* the Romans), Tac. H. 3, 23.—(β) With *acc.:* nec a postremâ syllabâ citra tertiam, *before the third syllable*, Cic. Or. 18, 58 (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 30: acuta intra numerum trium syllabarum continetur); id. 8, 6, 76: cur Veneris stella numquam longius XLVI. portibus ab sole . . . abscedant, saepe citra eas ad solem reciprocent, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72; 2, 17, 15, § 77.—**b.** Trop. (α) *Adv.* of measure: neve domi praesume dapes et desine citra Quam capias paulo, Ov. A. A. 3, 757; cf.: culta citra quam debuit illa, id. P. 1, 7, 55.—(β) With *acc.:* pronepos ego regis aquarum; Nec virtus citra genus est, *is not behind my family*, Ov. M. 10, 607: glans cum citra satietatem data est, *not to satiety*, Col. 7, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 13, 2; so, fatigationem, Cels. 1, 2; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171: scelus, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 23: citra necem tua constitit ira, id. ib. 2, 127: usus citra intellectum acrimoniae, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171.—**c.** In time (with *acc.* rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): citra Kalendas Octobris, Col. 2, 8, 3; cf. Gell. 12, 13: Trojana tempora, Ov. M. 8, 365: juventam, id. ib. 10, 84: temporis finem, Dig. 49, 16, 15.—**3.** Since the Aug. per. (most freq. in Quint. and Pliny the elder; in the former more than twenty times), in gen. of that which does not belong to, is without, or beyond something, *without, aside from, apart from, except, without regard to, setting aside* (for the class. sine, praeter; hence the Gloss.: ἄνευ sine, absque, praeter, citra, Gloss. Cyr.: citra δίχα, χωρίς, ἐκτός, Gloss. Phil.); with *acc.:* citra hoc experimentum multa sunt, quae, etc., Col. 2, 2, 20: plus usus sine doctrinâ, quam citra usum doctrina valet, Quint. 12, 6, 4: Phidias in ebore longe citra aemulum, id. 12, 10, 9: vir bonus citra virtutem intellegi non potest, id. 12, 2, 1; so, accusationem, id. 7, 2, 26; 3, 8, 21; 7, 10, 3: tranare aquas citra docentem natura ipsa sciunt, id. 2, 16, 13: citra invidiam, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 108: citra ullum aliud incommodum, id. 2, 51, 52, § 137: citra dolorem, id. 12, 17, 40, § 79; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 4: morsum, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: vulnus, id. 20, 21, 84, § 225 al.: citra fidem, Tac. Agr. 1: citra speciem aut delectationem, id. G. 16: citra Senatûs populique auctoritatem, Suet. Caes. 28: commoda emeritorum, id. Aug. 24: spem omnium fortuna cessit, Flor. 3, 1, 2: etiam citra spectaculorum dies, i. e. *even out of the time of the established spectacles*, Suet. Aug. 43: citra magnitudinem prope Ponto similis, *excepting its size*, Mel. 1, 19, 17; Tac. Agr. 10; Quint. 2, 4, 22; so id. 7, 2, 13; Dig. 3, 6, 9: lana tincta fuco citra purpuras placet, Ov. Fragm. ap. Quint. 12, 10, 75.—Citra sometimes follows its case, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107; 1, 10, 31.—**B. cĭtrō**, *adv.* (orig. *dat. sing.*), always in the connection and position ultro citroque, ultro et citro, ultro ac citro, or without copula ultro citro (not ultroque citroque), *hither and thither, this way and that, here and there, to and fro, from both sides, backwards and forwards, reciprocally;* Fr. *par ci par là, ça et là* (in good prose): ultro ac citro commeare, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16: sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 84: ultro citroque commeare, Auct. B. Afr. 20; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104; * Suet. Calig. 19; Lucr. 4, 32: qui ultro citroque navigarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: cursare ultro et citro, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60 (in Prisc. p. 1011 P., perh. only from memory written ultro citroque): bis ultro citroque transcurrerunt, Liv. 40, 40, 7 al.: cum saepe ultro citroque legati inter eos mitterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; id. B. C. 1, 20; Liv. 5, 8, 6: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. Liv. 9, 45, 2; 7, 9, 2: beneficiis ultro citro datis acceptisque, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56: ut obsides ultro citroque darentur, Liv. 44, 23, 2: datâ ultro citroque fide, id. 29, 23, 5: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, Cic. Lael. 22, 85 Klotz *N. cr.:* alternatis ultro citro aestibus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 29: ultro citroque versus, Amm. 30, 3, 5.

cĭtĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, *an effigy* or *caricature carried in procession at the games*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 20 Müll.; Cato ib.

cĭtĕrĭor, v. citer.

cĭtĕrĭus, *adv.*, v. citer.

Cĭthaeron (**Cĭthĕron**, Aus. Idyll. 11, 32), ōnis, *m.*, = Κιθαιρών, *a mountain of Bœotia*, now *Elatia, sacred to Bacchus and the Muses, and famous for the death of Pentheus and Actæon*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Verg. G. 3, 43: id. A. 4, 303; Ov. M. 2, 223; 3, 702 sq.; Sen. Oedip. 930; id. Phoen. 256; Val. Fl. 5, 81 (in all these passages only in *nom.*).—*Gen.* Cithaeronis, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 43; 3 (4), 15, 25; Liv. 31, 26, 1.—*Acc.* Cithaeronem, Lact. 1, 22, 15; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 641; 10, 163; id. G. 3, 291.

† **cĭthăra**, ae, *f.*, = κιθάρα, *the cithara, cithern, guitar*, or *lute* (very freq. in the poets, esp. in Hor.), Lucr. 2, 28; 4, 981; Tib. 2, 3, 12; 2, 5, 2; Verg. A. 6, 120; 9, 776; Hor. C. 1, 15, 15; 2, 12, 4; Varr. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204; Quint. 1, 10, 3; 1, 10, 10; 2, 8, 15; Tac. A. 14, 14; 15, 65 al.—**II.** Meton., *the music of the cithara*, or, in gen., *of a stringed instrument, the art of playing on the cithara*, Prop. 2 (3), 10, 10; Verg. A. 12, 394; Hor. C. 1, 24, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 104 and 105.

‡ **cĭthărĭcen**, cinis, *m.* [cithara-cano; cf. tubicen], *the player on the cithara* (unused); cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 61 Müll.

† **cĭthărista**, ae, *m.*, = κιθαριστής, *a player on the cithara* (mostly in Cic.), Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15; id. Div. 2, 64, 133.—Esp., *a statue of a player on the cithara:* etiam illum Aspendium citharistam, de quo saepe audistis id quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, sustulit, i. e. he was so skilfully represented that he seemed to be playing the music inwardly, though it was unheard, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53 Zumpt ad loc.

† **cĭthăristrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κιθαρίστρια, *she who plays on the cithara*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32; 1, 2, 94; Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2; Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 1, 1.

† **cĭthărīzo**, āre, *v. n.*, = κιθαρίζω, *to play on* or *strike the cithara*, Nep. Epam. 2, 1; Vulg. Apoc. 14, 2.

‡ **cĭthăroeda**, ae, v. citharoedus.

† **cĭthăroedĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κιθαρῳδικός, *of* or *pertaining to the citharœdi:* ars, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 28; Suet. Ner. 40: habitus, id. ib. 25; Eutr. 7, 14: vestis, Dig. 50, 16, 127.

† **cĭthăroedus**, i, *m.*, = κιθαρῳδός, *one who plays on the cithara, accompanying it with the voice* (diff. from citharista by the accompanying singing), Cic. Mur. 13, 29; id. de Or. 2, 80, 325; id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; * Hor. A. P. 355; Quint. 1, 12, 3; 4, 1, 2; 11, 3, 88; Suet. Ner. 20, 21; 20, 22; 20, 41; id. Vit. 4; id. Dom. 4 al.—In *fem.:* CITHAROEDA, ae, *she who plays on and sings to the cithara*, Inscr. Orell. 2611.—**b.** Prov.: non omnes, qui habent citharam, sunt citharoedi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

* † **cĭthărus**, i, *m.*, = κίθαρος, *a fish of the sole kind*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Cĭtĭensis and **Cĭtĭēus** (**Citt-**), v. Citium.

cĭtĭmē, *adv.*, and **cĭtĭmus**, a, um, *adj.*, v. citer.

* **cĭtĭ-pēs**, pĕdis, *adj.* [citus], *swift-footed, fleet:* cursus, Diom. p. 472 P.

* **cĭtĭrēmis**, e, *adj.* [citus-remus], *rowed swiftly:* Argo, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94 P.

Cĭtĭum (more rare **Cittium**), i, *n.*, = Κίτιον (Κίττιον). **I.** *A seaport town in Cyprus*, now *Khiti, the birthplace of the Stoic Zeno*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130; Nep. Cim. 3, 4.—Hence, **1. Cĭtĭēus**, i, *m.*, *a Citian:* Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56.—**2. Cĭtĭensis**, is, *m.*, the same: Zeno, Gell. 17, 21.—In *plur.*, Dig. 50, 12, 1.—**II.** *A town in Macedonia*, Liv. 42, 51, 1 and 2.

Cĭtĭus, i, *m.* (mons), *a mountain in Macedonia*, Liv. 43, 21, 7.

1. cĭtō, *adv.*, v. cieo, *P. a. fin.*

2. cĭto, āvi, ātum (*part. perf. gen. plur.* citatûm, Att. ap. Non. p. 485; *inf. pass.* citarier, Cat. 61, 42), 1, *v. freq. a.* [cieo]. **I.** *To put into quick motion, to move* or *drive violently* or *rapidly, to hurl, shake, rouse, excite, provoke, incite, stimulate, promote*, etc. (mostly post-Aug. and poet.; in earlier authors usu. only in *P. a.*): citat hastam, Sil. 4, 583: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 124: gradum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 510: urinam, Cels. 2, 19: pus, id. 5, 28, n. 13: umorem illuc, id. 4, 6: alvum, Col. 7, 9, 9: ubi luctandi juvenes animosa citavit gloria, Stat. Th. 6, 834.—**2.** Of plants, *to put* or *shoot forth:* virgam, Col. 3, 6, 2; 4, 15, 2: radices, id. 5, 5, 5; id. Arb. 10, 3; Pall. Feb. 9, 6.—**B.** Trop.: isque motus (animi) aut boni aut mali opinione citetur, *be called forth*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 24 Orell. *N. cr.* (cf.: motus cieri, id. ib. 1, 10, 20).—**II.** (Like cieo, 2.) With reference to the termination ad quem, *to urge to, call* or *summon to* (class.; esp. freq. in lang. of business; syn.: voco, adesse jubeo): patres in curiam per praeconem ad regem Tarquinium citari jussit, Liv. 1, 47, 8; id. 3, 38, 6 and 12: senatum, id. 9, 30, 2: in fora citatis senatoribus, id. 27, 24, 2: tribus ad sacramentum, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Cat. 61, 43: judices citati in hunc reum consedistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19: citari nominatim unum ex iis, etc., i. e. for enrollment for milit. service, Liv. 2, 29, 2; id. Epit. libr. 14; Val. Max. 6, 3, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In law, *to call the parties, to see whether they are present* (syn.: in jus vocare, evocare): citat reum: non respondet. Citat accusatorem . . . citatus accusator non respondit, non affuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98; 2, 2, 38, § 92; id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41; so of those accused, id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92; id. Mil. 19, 50; Suet. Tib. 11; 61.—And of the roll of a gang of slaves: mancipia ergastuli cottidie per nomina, Col. 11, 1, 22 al.—Hence, *to accuse:* cum equester ordo reus a consulibus citaretur, Cic. Sest. 15, 35; Vitr. 7 praef.; and facetiously, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 6.—With *gen.* of the charge or penalty: omnes ii . . . abs te capitis C. Rabirii nomine citantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; cf.: ne proditi mysterii reus a philosophis citaretur, Lact. 3, 16, 5.—Of witnesses: in hanc rem testem totam Siciliam citabo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 146; Suet. Caes. 74; Quint. 6, 4, 7.—**b.** Beyond the sphere of judicial proceedings: testem, auctorem, *to call one to witness, to call upon, appeal to, quote, cite:* quamvis citetur Salamis clarissimae testis victoriae, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: quos ego testes citaturus fui rerum a me gestarum, Liv. 38, 47, 4: poëtas ad testimonium, Petr. 2, 5: libri, quos Macer Licinius citat identidem auctores, Liv. 4, 20, 8.—*To call for votes* or *opinions* in the senate, haec illi, quo quisque ordine citabantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 18.—Of an appeal to a god for aid, etc., Ov. F. 5, 683; Cat. 61, 42.—**2.** (Like cieo, II. C.) In gen., *to mention any person* or *thing by name, to name, mention, call out, proclaim, announce* (rare but class.; syn. laudo): omnes Danai reliquique Graeci, qui hoc anapaesto citantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18: victorem Olympiae citari; cf. Nep. praef. § 5; Liv. 29, 37, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 922: paeanem, *to rehearse, recite*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: io Bacche, *to call*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7 (cf.: triumphum ciere, Liv. 45, 38, 12, infra cieo, II. C. 2.); Col. 11, 1, 22.—Hence, **cĭtātus**, a, um, *part., driven, urged on, hastened, hurried; and P. a., quick, rapid, speedy, swift* (opp. tardus; class.). **A.** Prop., freq.: citato equo, *at full gallop*, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; Liv. 1, 27, 7; 3, 46, 6; so, equis, id. 1, 5, 8; cf. Verg. A. 12, 373 al.: jumentis, Suet. Ner. 5: pede, Cat. 63, 2: tripudiis, id. 63, 26: citato gradu, Liv. 28, 14, 17: passibus, Sen. Hippol. 9: axe, Juv. 1, 60: citatum agmen, Liv. 35, 30, 1: citatiore agmine ad stativa sua pervenit, id. 27, 50, 1; so, citatissimo agmine, id. 22, 6, 10 al.: amnis citatior, id. 23, 19, 11: flumen, Sen. Herc. Fur. 178: nautae, Prop. 1, 8, 23: rates, Sen. Hippol. 1048; Luc. 8, 456: currus, Sil. 8, 663: Euro citatior, Sil. 4, 6: alvus citatior, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.—Also instead of an *adv.* (cf. citus, B.): Rhenus per fines Trevirorum citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: ferunt citati signa, Liv. 41, 3, 8: penna citatior ibat, Sil. 10, 11.—**B.** Trop., *quick, rapid, vehement, impetuous:* argumenta acria et citata, Quint. 9, 4, 135; and transf. to persons: in argumentis citati atque ipso etiam motu celeres sumus, id. 9, 4, 138: Roscius citatior, Aesopus gravior fuit, id. 11, 3, 111; 11,

3, 17: pronuntiatio (opp. pressa), id. 11, 3, 111: citatior manus (opp. lenior), id. 11, 3, 102: soni tum placidi tum citati, Gell. 1, 11, 15.—*Adv.:* **cĭtātē,** *quickly, speedily, nimbly, rapidly* (perh. only in the two foll. examples): piscatores citatius moventur, Quint. 11, 3, 112: ut versus quam citatissime volvant, id. 1, 1, 37.

citŏcăcĭum, ii, *n.*, *the plant* chamelaea, App. Herb. 111.

cĭtrā, v. citer, *adv.*, A.

cĭtrāgo (also **cĭtreāgo** in MSS.), ĭnis, *f.* [citrus], *the citrus-plant, lemon-balm*, Pall. 1, 37, 2; 5, 8, 6.

‡ **cĭtrārius,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in lemons*, Inscr. Orell. 4811.

* **1. cĭtrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [citrus], *steeped in citrus-oil:* libri, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86.

2. cĭtrātus, a, um [a late *adj.* form of citra], *of this side*, Auct. Limit. p. 298 sq.

* **cĭtrētum,** i, *n.* [citrus], *an orchard of citrus-trees*, Pall. Febr. 24, 14.

cĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to the citrus-tree:* mălus, *the citrus-tree*, Opp. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15: malum, *citrus-apple*, Cloat. ib.: mensa, *of citrus-wood* (which was much prized by the ancients), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: sub trabe citreā, Hor. C. 4, 1, 20 Zumpt; Petr. 119, 29; Mart. 14, 89: lecti, Pers. 1, 53: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88.—**B.** *Subst.:* **cĭtrĕa,** ae, *f.*, = citrus, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.—**II.** *Pertaining to the citron-tree;* only *subst.* **cĭtrĕum,** i, *n.*, *the citron*, Plin. 23, 6, 56, § 105; Pall. Mart. 10, 15.

citrĭum, ii, *n.*, *a kind of gourd*, Apic. 1, 21; 4, 3.

cĭtrō, *adv.*, v. citer, *adv.*, B.

cĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [citrus], *smelling of citrus:* vestis, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15, 5 (cf. εἵματα θυώδεα, Hom. Od. 5, 264 al.; in Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 14 Müll. erron.: citrosa vestis appellata est a similitudine citri; so also Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20).

cĭtrum, i, *n.* [id.], *the wood of the citrus*, q. v., *citrus-wood*, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 231.—**2.** Meton., *the household furniture*, esp. *tables, made of it* (very costly), Cato ap. Fest. p. 242, 21 Müll.; Vell. 2, 56, 2; Mart. 9, 59, 10; 10, 98, 6; 10, 80, 2; cf. citrus, I.

† **cĭtrus,** i [prob. a mutilation of κέδρος, cedrus]. **I.** *The citrus, an African tree* (hence Atlantis silva, Luc. 10, 144, and Massyla robora, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94), whose very fragrant wood (v. citrum) was used in making household furniture, and was prized very highly, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91 sq.; 13, 16, 30, § 100; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Luc. 9, 428; cf. citreus, I. and citrum.—**II.** *The citron-tree* (also called malus Medica, Persica, etc.), Citrus Medica, Linn., whose fruit and leaves were laid between the folds of clothing to preserve it from worms; and also used as a counter-poison, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 14 sq.; cf. id. 13, 16, 31, § 103; Cloat. and Opp. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; Pall. Mart. 10, 16; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 126.

Cittium, Cittiensis, etc., v. Citium.

cĭtus, a, um, v. cieo, *P. a.*

cīvĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [civis]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic, citizens* (more rare than the class. civilis, and, except in the phrase civica corona, mostly poet.): jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23: motus, id. C. 2, 1, 1: rabies, id. ib. 3, 24, 26; Flor. 3, 21, 5; cf. furor, id. 4, 2, 75: bella, Ov. P. 1, 2, 126: invidia, Sil. 8, 21: arma pro trepidis reis, i. e. *defence before a tribunal*, Ov. F. 1, 22.—**B.** Esp. corona civica, *the civic crown, made of oak leaves* (hence, civilis quercus, Verg. A. 6, 772, and querna corona, Ov. F. 1, 614; id. Tr. 3, 1, 36), the crown of highest distinction, except the corona obsidionalis, and bestowed upon him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in war; its inscription was: OB CIVEM (CIVES) SERVATVM (SERVATOS), Liv. 6, 20, 7; Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7 sq.; Gell. 5, 6, 11 sq.; Cic. Planc. 30, 72; id. Pis. 3, 6; Liv. 10, 46, 3; Dict. of Antiq. p. 310.—Also *subst.:* **cīvĭca,** ae, *f.:* civicam mereri, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 5: aliquem civicā donare, Quint. 6, 3, 79: servati civis decus, Tac. A. 12, 31 *fin.*—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to a town* or *city:* errare intra muros civicos, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (in Liv. 1, 40, 2, vicinae, not civicae, is the true reading).—No *comp.* or *sup.*

1. cīvīlis, e, *adj.* [civis]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to citizens, civil, civic* (class. in prose and poetry, and very freq.): sanguine civili rem conflant, *by the blood of citizens*, * Lucr. 3, 70; Cic. Fam. 15, 15, 1: conjuratio, id. ib. 5, 12, 2: bellum, id. Att. 7, 13, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: bella, Hor. Epod. 16, 1; Luc. 1, 1: genus belli, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1; Sall. C. 47, 2; Quint. 12, 1, 16; Flor. 3, 22, 10; 3, 23, 7: facinus, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1.—So De Bello Civili, the title of a portion of the Commentaries of Julius Cæsar, Flor. 4, 2, 4: discordia, Sall. C. 5, 2: dissensio, id. J. 41 *fin.:* discidii specie, Tac. A. 14, 60: irae, id. ib. 1, 43: acies, Ov. M. 7, 142: arma, *civil war*, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 9: aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47: Mars, Ov. H. 6, 35: busta, Prop. 2, 1, 27: victoria, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; Sall. J. 95, 4; Tac. H. 4, 38 *fin.:* praeda, id. ib. 3, 15 et saep.: mos consuetudoque, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148; cf. just before: instituta civilia: conciliatio et societas, id. N. D. 2, 31, 78: facinus, id. Att. 7, 13, 1: clamor, Liv. 3, 28, 4; cf. robur, id. 28, 44, 5: curae, Hor. C. 3, 8, 17: quercus = corona civica (v. civicus, I.), Verg. A. 6, 772: civilis dies, *the civil day* (*from midnight to midnight;* opp. to the naturalis dies, from the rising to the setting of the sun), Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Plin. 2, 77, 79, § 188; Macr. S. 1, 3: amor (opp. to naturalis), *between citizens*, Gell. 12, 1, 23.—**2.** Esp.: jus civile. **a.** In gen., *private rights, the law*, as it protects citizens in their status, property, etc.: jus civile est aequitas constituta iis, qui ejusdem civitatis sunt, ad res suas obtinendas, Cic. Top. 2, 9: sit ergo in jure civili finis hic: legitimae atque usitatae in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: qui jus civile contemnendum putat, is vincula revellit judiciorum, etc., id. Caecin. 25, 70; id. Off. 3, 17, 69; id. Balb. 11, 28; Gai Inst. 1, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 1 sq.; opp. jus naturale: quodam tempore homines nondum neque naturali neque civili jure descripto fusi, etc., Cic. Sest. 42, 91.—**b.** *The body of Roman law relating to private rights, the Civil Law:* ut si quis dicat jus civile id esse, quod in legibus, senatūs consultis, rebus judicatis, juris peritorum auctoritate, edictis magistratuum, more, aequitate consistat, Cic. Top. 5, 28: hoc civile (jus) quod dicimus (opp. causa universi juris ac legum), id. Leg. 1, 5, 17: de jure civili si quis novi quid instituit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109; opp. jus nationum, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18; opp. jus praetorium, the precedents of decisions by the prætor: nam quod agas mecum ex jure civili ac praetorio non habes, id. Caecin. 12, 34; 2, 4; cf. Dig. 1, 1, 7 pr. and § 1.—**c.** In narrower sense, *the code of procedure, the forms of process* in the Roman law: civile jus, repositum in penetralibus pontificum, evulgavit (Licinius), Liv. 9, 46, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: jus civile per multa saecula inter sacra caerimoniasque deorum abditum, Cn. Flavius vulgavit, Val. Max. 2, 5, 2; cf. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 5 sqq.; *plur.:* interеam si ... novi civilia jura, Hor. S. 1, 9, 39.—**B.** *Relating to public* or *political life, political, public, state-:* scientia, *politics, political science*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6; Quint. 2, 15, 33: quaestiones, id. 2, 15, 36: officia, id. 2, 15, 36, and 2, 4, 27: civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5: mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: vir, *a statesman*, πολιτικός, Quint. prooem. § 10; 11, 10, 15; 12, 2, 7; 12, 2, 21; 11, 1, 35.—**2.** Esp. *civil*, opp. military (first in Livy): is gravis annis non militaribus solum sed civilibus quoque abscesserat muneribus, Liv. 9, 3, 5; cf.: civilis res haud magnopere obeuntem bella excitabant, id. 6, 22, 7.—**II.** Trop. (cf. popularis, and the Gr. κοινός), *demeaning one's self as a citizen;* hence of distinguished persons, *courteous, polite, civil, affable, urbane* (so not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Suet.; in Quint. only once): quid enim civilius illo? Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 13: sermo, Liv. 6, 40, 15: animus, id. 45, 32, 5; Tac. A. 1, 72; Suet. Caes. 75; id. Claud. 1; id. Dom. 12; cf. id. Calig. 3; id. Vesp. 12: parumque id non civile modo sed humanum etiam visum, *unbecoming a private citizen*, Liv. 5, 23, 5: et humano ingressu, Quint. 3, 8, 59 Spald.: incessu, Plin. Pan. 83, 7: civile ingenium, mira comitas, Tac. A. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 82: arma, id. H. 4, 3: civile rebatur, misceri voluptatibus vulgi, id. A. 1, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 34; 3, 22; Plin. Pan. 78, 4; 87, 1: civilis circa amicos, Eutr. 7, 13: in cunctos, id. 10, 16.—*Sup.*, Eutr. 8, 1; Spart. Had. 20, 1.—As *subst.:* **cīvīle,** is, *n.*, *courtesy:* si quicquam in vobis non dico civilis sed humani esset, Liv. 5, 3, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **cīvīlĭter. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Citizen-like:* vivere, Cic. ap. Lact. 3, 14: certare, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3; Liv. 38, 56, 9; 33, 46, 3; Juv. 5, 112; Gell. praef. § 13.—**b.** In judicial language, *civilly* (opp. criminally): agere, Dig. 47, 2, 92; 11, 6, 1; 47, 10, 37.—**2.** (Acc. to 2.) *As becomes a citizen, courteously, kindly*, Ov. M. 12, 583; id. Tr. 3, 8, 41; Tac. A. 3, 76; 4, 21; id. H. 2, 91.—*Comp.:* civilius, Plin. Pan. 29, 2; App. M. 9, p. 236, 10.—*Sup.:* civilissime, Eutr. 7, 8.

2. Cīvīlis, is, *m.*, *a proper name*, e. g. Julius Civilis, *chief of the Batavi*, Tac. H. 4, 13 sq.; *abl.* Civile, id. ib. 4, 35.

cīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [civilis]. **I.** (Acc. to civilis, I. B.) *The art of government, politics*, only three times in Quint. as transl. of the Gr. πολιτική, 2, 15, 25; 2, 15, 33; 2, 17, 14.—**II.** (Acc. to civilis, II.) *Courteousness, politeness, affability* (post-Aug. and rare), Suet. Aug. 51; id. Claud. 35; Eutr. 7, 21; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

cīvīlĭter, *adv.*, v. civilis *fin.*

cīvis (**cīves,** C. I. L. 3, 966; 3337 et saep.; **ceivis,** S. C. Bacch. and Lex Thoria; **ceus** in Tab. Bant.), is, *comm.* (*abl.* usually cive: civi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, §§ 32 and 33 Zumpt *N. cr.;* id. Planc. 40, 96; 41, 97; id. Sest. 12, 29; id. Balb. 19, 43; id. Att. 7, 3, 4; 14, 11, 1; cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; dub. Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 52) [root ki- of κεῖμαι, to lie, abide; cf. κώμη], *a citizen* (male or female; opp. peregrinus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Off. 1, 34, 124; Liv. 22, 35, 5; opp. advena, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74; or to hospes, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14; or to hostis, Liv. 8, 36, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33; Ov. M. 13, 234). **I.** In gen. **a.** (Very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition.) Enn. Ann. 174 Vahl.; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220: optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, Date viam, etc., id. Aul. 3, 1, 1: quod civis cum civi agat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32: cives cum civibus de virtute certabant, Sall. C. 9, 2 al.—**b.** In *fem.:* Attica, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 159: civis femina, id. Pers. 4, 3, 6; Ter. And. 1, 3, 16; 5, 1, 14: civis virgo, id. Eun. 5, 2, 19; id. Ad. 4, 7, 7: Romana, Cic. Balb. 24, 55; 13, 30; Nep. Them. 1, 2 al.: civis Romanus, Enn. ap. Censor. p. 2725 P. (Ann. v. 174 Vahl.); Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147; 2, 4, 61, § 136.—Concerning the political rights of the civis Romanus (opposed to peregrinus or hostis), v. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 2, § 123 sq.; Dict. of Antiq. p. 260 sqq.—**II.** Esp., *a fellow-citizen* (for which, in late Lat., concivis): Lunaï portum cognoscite cives, Enn. ap. Pers. 6, 9 (Ann. v. 16 Vahl.); Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 53; Ov. M. 13, 234.—So particularly, civis meus, tuus, etc., *my, thy fellow-citizen*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 234; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63; Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; id. Mil. 34, 93; id. Div. 2, 2, 6; id. Fin. 1, 4, 10.—In *fem.:* defende cives tuas, senex, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 37.—**B.** *A subject:* imperare corpori, ut rex civibus suis, Cic. Rep. 3, 25, 37.—**III.** Figuratively: civis totius mundi, *a citizen of the world*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61.

cīvĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* civitatium, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; id. Leg. 2, 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 4, 3; 5, 22; Sall. C. 40, 2; Liv. 1, 17, 4; 2, 6, 5; 33, 20, 11 Drak.; 42, 30, 6; 42, 44, 1; 45, 34, 1; Vell. 2, 42, 2; Quint. 2, 16, 4 *N. cr.;* Suet. Tit. 8 Oud.; Cornut. ap. Charis. p. 100 P.; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 66; Prisc. p. 771 P.; Neue, Formenl. 1, 268), *f.* [civis]. **I.** Abstr., *the condition* or *privileges of a* (*Roman*) *citizen, citizenship, freedom of the city* (upon its conditions, v. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 2, § 123 sq.; Dict. of Antiq. p. 260 sqq.): Cato, cum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est: ita, cum ortu Tusculanus esset, civitate Romanus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: donare aliquem civitate, id. Balb. 13, 20; Suet. Caes. 24; 42; 76; id. Aug. 47; id. Tib. 51; id. Ner. 24: dare civitatem alicui, Cic. Arch. 4, 7; 5, 10; Liv. 1, 28, 7; 8, 14, 8; Suet. Aug. 40; id. Galb. 14: accipere aliquem in civi-

tatem, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: adsciscere in civitatem, Liv. 6, 40, 4: ascribere aliquem in civitatem, Cic. Arch. 4, 6: aliquem foederatis civitatibus ascribere, id. ib. 4, 7: in aliis civitatibus ascriptus, id. ib. 5, 10: assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: consequi, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: deponere, id. Caecin. 34, 100: decedere de civitate, id. Balb. 5, 11: dicare se civitati, id. ib. 11, 28: in civitatem, id. ib. 12, 30: eripere, id. Caecin. 34, 99: habere, id. Balb. 13, 31: impertiri civitatem, id. Arch. 5, 10: furari civitatem, id. Balb. 2, 5: petere, Suet. Caes. 8: Romanam assequi, Tac. A. 11, 23: adipisci, Suet. Aug. 40: Romanam usurpare, id. Calig. 38; id. Claud. 25: amittere civitatem, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98: adimere, id. ib.; Suet. Caes. 28: petere, id. ib. 8: negare, id. Aug. 40: jus civitatis, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98; id. Arch. 5, 11: recipere aliquem in civitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100; id. Arch. 10, 22; id. Balb. 13, 31: relinquere, id. Caecin. 34, 100: retinere civitatem, id. Balb. 12, 30: retinere aliquem in civitate, id. Lig. 11, 33: ademptio civitatis, id. Dom. 30, 78: commemoratio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: nomen, id. ib.: ereptor, id. Dom. 30, 81.—**B.** Trop.: ut oratio Romana plane videatur, non civitate donata, Quint. 8, 1, 3; cf.: civitate Romanâ donare agricolationem, Col. 1, 1, 12: verbum hoc a te civitate donatum, *naturalized*, Gell. 19, 3, 3; Sen. Ep. 120, 4; id. Q. N. 5, 16, 4.—More freq., **II.** Concr., *the citizens united in a community, the body-politic, the state*, and as this consists of one city and its territory, or of several cities, it differs from urbs, i. e. the compass of the dwellings of the collected citizens; but sometimes meton., = urbs, v. B.: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: tum conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, tum domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, etc., id. Sest. 42, 91; cf.: omnis populus, qui est talis coetus multitudinis, qualem exposui; omnis civitas, quae est constitutio populi; omnis res publica, quae populi res est, etc., id. Rep. 1, 26, 41: quia sapiens non sum, nec haec urbs nec in eâ civitas . . . non dubitavisset, quin et Roma urbs (esset), et eam civitas incoleret, id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: aucta civitate magnitudine urbis, Liv. 1, 45, 1: Orgetorix civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Oud.; so id. ib. 1, 4; 1, 19; 1, 31; cf. Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 429.15: civitates aut nationes devictae, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; Sall. C. 31, 1; Liv. 21, 1, 2: io triumphe non semel dicemus civitas omnis, Hor. C. 4, 2, 51; cf. id. Epod. 16, 36 and 18: cum civitas in foro exspectatione erecta staret, Liv. 3, 47, 1; so id. 2, 37, 5; 26, 18, 6; 34, 41, 1; Tac. A. 3, 11; Suet. Calig. 6; id. Tib. 17; 42: civitates aut condere novas aut conservare jam conditas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; id. Sull. 9, 28; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; 1, 3, 5: omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quae pars civitatis Helvetiae, etc., id. ib.: non longe a Tolosatium finibus, quae civitas est in provinciâ, id. ib. 1, 10: Ubii, quorum fuit civitas ampla atque florens, id. ib. 4, 3: Rhodiorum civitas, magna atque magnifica, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf. id. J. 69, 3: Heraclea quae est civitas aequissimo jure ac foedere, Cic. Arch. 4, 6 et saep.: administrare civitatem, id. Off. 1, 25, 88: mutari civitatum status, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; so, civitatis status, Quint. 6, 1, 16; 11, 1, 85: (legibus) solutis stare ipsa (civitas) non possit, id. 11, 1, 85: lege civitatis, id. 12, 10, 26; cf. id. 5, 10, 25: mos civitatis, id. 10, 1, 107; 12, 3, 7; 1, 2, 2.—Of Plato's ideal republic: si in illâ commenticiâ Platonis civitate res ageretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230.—**2.** Trop.: civitas caelitum, Plaut. Rud. prol. 2: ut jam universus hic mundus una civitas sit communis deorum atque hominum existimanda, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23.—**B.** Meton., = urbs, *a city* (rare and mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): civitatem incendere, Enn. ap. Non. p. 429, 5 (Trag. 382 Vahl.): cum errarem per totam civitatem, Petr. 8, 2; cf. id. 8, 141 *fin.*: Lingonum, Tac. H. 1, 54; 1, 64: ab excidio civitatis, id. ib. 1, 63; 1, 69: circumjectae civitates, id. ib. 3, 43: muri civitatis, id. ib. 4, 65; id. A. 6, 42: pererrata nocturnis conversationibus, Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1: expugnare civitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 67; cf.: expugnandae civitates, id. 12, 9, 2: plurimas per totum orbem civitates, terrae motu aut incendio afflictas restituit in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17; cf. id. Tit. 8; id. Tib. 84 *fin.*; Lact. 2, 7, 19.—**2.** Esp., *the city*, i. e. *Rome* and its inhabitants, Tac. H. 1, 19; 2, 92; 4, 2.

cīvĭtātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [civitas]. **I.** *Citizenship in a small city*, Sen. Apocol. 9, 3.—**II.** *A small city*, App. M. 10, p. 238; Hier. in Isa. 8, 26, 5 sq.

clābŭlāre, is, *n.* [clabula = clavula] *a large, open wagon, probably with sides of wicker-work*, used in transporting soldiers, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2, § 2.—Hence, **clābŭlāris** (**clāv-**), e, and **clābŭlārius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the transport wagons*: clavularis cursus facultate permissâ, Amm. 20, 4, 11; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 62.

clacendix, claxendix, or **calcendix,** *a kind of shell-fish*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 46, 16 Müll. *N. cr.*; Prisc. p. 655 P.

clādes, is (*gen. plur.* usu. cladium, Liv. 2, 63, 7; 5, 22, 8 et saep.: cladum, Sil. 1, 41; 7, 505; 9, 353; 16, 672; Amm. 29, 1, 14; 32, 2, 1), *f.* [kindr. with Sanscr. klath, laedere; Gr. κλάω, to break, break in pieces; cf.: per-cello, clava, gladius]. **I.** Prop., *a breaking, beating, dashing to pieces*; hence, **A.** In gen., *destruction, devastation, injury, mischief, harm, misfortune, disaster, loss, detriment, calamity* (cf.: calamitas. pernicies; class. and freq.): clades calamitasque, intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3: haec igitur subito clades nova pestilitasque Aut in aquas cadit aut fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1125: dare late cladem magnasque ruinas, id. 5, 347: etsi cursum ingeni tui, Bruti, premit haec inportuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: atque haec vetusta . . . Luctifica clades nostro infixa est corpori, id. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: et illam meam cladem . . . maximum esse rei publicae volnus judicastis, id. Sest. 13, 31: cum tibi ad pristinas cladis accessio fuisset Aetoliae repentinus interitus, id. Pis. 37, 91: quod si primo proelio Catilina superior discessisset, profecto magna clades atque calamitas rem publicam oppressisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: captae urbis Romanae clades, Liv. 5, 21, 16: publica, Tac. A. 14, 64: tum urbs tota eorum conruit et Taygeti montis magna pars . . . abrupta cladem eam insuper ruinâ pressit, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191: plus populationibus quam proeliis cladium fecit (cf. B. 1. infra), Liv. 8, 2, 8: quidve superbia spurcitia ac petulantia? Quantas Efficiunt clades! Lucr. 5, 48: aliam quamvis cladem inportare pericli, id. 5, 369: agrum omni belli clade pervastat, Liv. 22, 4, 1: colonias belli clade premi, Curt. 9, 7, 22: colonias omni clade vastare, id. 4, 1, 10: majestas populi Romani . . . vastata cladibus fuerat, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132: per sex dies septemque noctes eâ clade saevitum est, *of the burning of Rome*, Suet. Ner. 38: quo tantae cladis pretio, i. e. *the burning of the Capitol*, Tac. H. 3, 72; id. A. 13, 57: recens, *the destruction of the amphitheatre*, id. A. 4, 63 sq.: Lugdunensis, *the burning of Lyons*, id. ib. 16, 13 Nipp. ad loc.—With *gen. obj.*: si denique Italia a dilectu, urbs ab armis, sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, *without ruining Milo*, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: tum privatae per domos clades vulgatae sunt, *the losses of particular families* at Cannae, Liv. 22, 56, 4.—Poet.: cladibus, exclamat, Saturnia, pascere nostris, Ov. M. 9, 176: Trojae renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. C. 3, 3, 62.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In war or battle, *a disaster, defeat, overthrow, discomfiture, massacre*: ni pedites cum equitibus permixti magnam cladem in congressu facerent, Sall. J. 59, 3: exercitatior hostis magnâ clade eos castigavit, Liv. 39, 1, 4: iret ut . . . subitâ turbaret clade Latinos, Verg. A. 12, 556: quodsi . . . supervenisset, ingens clades accipi potuit, Curt. 4, 12, 15; so freq.: accipere cladem, *to be defeated, beaten*, Liv. 3, 26, 3; 5, 11, 5; 8, 12, 17; 22, 51, 11: apud Chaeroneam accepta, Quint. 9, 2, 62: classe devictâ multas ipsi lacrimas, magnam populo Romano cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: postquam is . . . contractae cladi superesset . . . fusa est Romana acies, Liv. 25, 19, 16: omnibus pacis modo incurrisse agentibus magna clades inlata, id. 29, 3, 8: non vulnus super vulnus sed multiplex clades, id. 22, 54, 9: paene exitiabilem omnibus cladem intulit, Vell. 2, 112, 4: tantâ mole cladis obrui, Liv. 22, 54, 10: terrestri simul navalique clade obruebantur, Curt. 4, 3, 14; Sen. Med. 207: clades illa pugnae Cannensis vastissima, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 5, 17, 5: binaque castra clade unâ deleta, Liv. 30, 6, 6: exercituum, Tac. A. 3, 6; 3, 73; Sall. H. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: quis cladem illius noctis fando Explicet, Verg. A. 2, 362: Germanica, Tac. H. 4, 12: Variana, id. A. 1, 57: Pharsaliam Philippos et Perusiam ac Mutinam, nota publicarum cladium nomina loquebantur, id. H. 1, 50.—Poet.: ut barbarorum Claudius agmina . . . diruit . . . Primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, sine clade victor (i. e. of his own men), Hor. C. 4, 14. 32.—**2.** Of the plague: inque ipsos saeva medentes Erumpit clades, Ov. M. 7, 562; cf.: sue abstinent merito cladis, quâ ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium, Tac. H. 5, 4 Heraeus ad loc.—**3.** Of the loss of a limb: Mucius, cui postea Scaevolae a clade dextrae manûs cognomen inditum, Liv. 2, 13, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons who bring destruction, etc., *a destroyer, scourge, pest*: geminos, duo fulmina belli, Scipiadas, cladem Libyae, Verg. A. 6, 843: haec clades, *of Heliogabalus*, Lampr. Heliog. 34, 1: illa, *of immodest women* as a class, id. Alex. Sev. 34, 4.—**B.** Of dissolute morals, *corruption*: fecunda culpae saecula nuptias inquinavere . . . Hoc fonte derivata clades In patriam populumque fluxit, Hor. C. 3, 6, 19.

Claeon, ontis, *m.*, = Κλαίων (wailing), *a fountain in Phrygia*, Plin. 31, 2, 16, § 19.

‡ **clăgălōpes**, is, *f.*, *a species of eagle*, = pygargus, Schol. Juv. 11, 138.

clam (old access. form **callim**, or, acc. to Cod. Gu. 1. **calam**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 47, 3 Müll.) [root cal-; cf.: calix, celo, cella, occulo, caligo], *adv.* and *prep.*, *secretly, privately*; and in the predicate after sum and fore, *hidden, secret, unknown* (opp. palam; except once in Cæs., v. II. infra; in class. prose only used as *adv.*). **I.** *Adv.* **A.** In gen.: clamque palamque, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (247 Vahl.): ignis mortalibus clam Divisus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: mea nunc facinora aperiuntur, clam quae speravi fore, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 21; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46; Lucr. 5, 1157: nec id clam esse potuit, Liv. 5, 36, 6: clam mordax canis (Gr. λαθροδήκτης κύων), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27; cf. Amm. 15, 3, 5; Ter. And. 2, 6, 13; Cat. 21, 5; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 14, 8: clam peperit uxor, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15: hanc tu mihi vel vi, vel clam, vel precario Fac tradas (a jurid. formula), id. Eun. 2, 3, 28; cf. Cic. Caecin. 32, 92: qui propter avaritiam clam depositum non reddidit, id. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: clam mussitantes, Liv. 33, 31, 1; Suet. Tib. 6: praemissis confestim clam cohortibus, id. Caes. 31; id. Ner. 34: ille Sychaeum Clam ferro incautum superat, *stealthily*, Verg. A. 1, 350: nec dic quid doleas, clam tamen usque dole, Ov. R. Am. 694: cui te commisit alendum Clam, id. M. 13, 432; cf. id. ib. 14, 310 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** With *advv.*; with furtim, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 49; with furtive, id. ib. 5, 2, 61; with occulte, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; poet. with tacitus: tacito clam venit illa pede, and similar words, Tib. 1, 10, 34; 4, 6, 16; cf.: strepito nullo clam reserare fores, id. 1, 8, 60; opp. palam, Enn. l. l.; Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 63; Cic. Cael. 9, 20; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; id. Fam. 1, 1, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 84; Suet. Caes. 80; id. Dom. 2; and opp. propalam, Suet. Ner. 22.—**2.** With *gen.*: res exulatum at illam clam abibat patris, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 43 Ritschl (cf. λάθρη Λαομέδοντος, Hom. Il. 5, 269).—**3.** Clam est, with *subj.-clause* (cf. II. B. infra): meretricem commoneri Quam sane magni referat, nil clam'st, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9.—**II.** *Prep.*, *without the knowledge of, unknown to*, constr. with *abl.* or *acc.* (α) With *abl.* (only in the two foll. passages; for Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 2; 4, 6, 5; id. Curc. 1, 3, 17; id. Am. prol. 107 al., where the *abl.* formerly stood with clam, have been corrected by Ritschl and recent edd.; v. Speng. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 52; but cf. Ussing ad Plaut. Curc. l. l.): nec clam durateus Trojanis Pergama partu Inflammasset equos, Lucr. 1, 476 Munro ad loc.: non sibi clam vobis salutem fuga petivit? Caes. B. C. 2, 32.—(β) With *acc.*: clam uxorem, Plaut. As. Grex. 1; id. Cas. prol. 54: clam uxorem et clam filium,

id. Merc. 3, 2, 2: matrem, id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: patrem, id. Merc. 2, 3, 8; 3, 4, 75; id. Truc. 2, 1, 37 Speng.; Gell. 2, 23, 16: senem, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 13: uxorem, id. Cas. 2, 8, 32; id. As. Grex. 5; id. Men. 1, 2, 43; 5, 9, 78; id. Merc. 4, 6, 3 Ritschl: virum, id. Cas. 2, 2, 28; id. Am. prol. 107: clam alter alterum, id. Cas. prol. 51: illum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 26: omnîs, id. Aul. prol. 7: clam praesidia Pompeii, Auct. B. Hisp. 3: clam quemdam Philonem, id. ib. 35: nostros, id. ib. 16: dominum, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 14: haec clam me omnia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 46.—**B.** Clam me est, *it is unknown to me, I know not* (only in Plaut. and Ter.): neque adeo clam me est, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 19: haud clam me est, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; so id. ib. 4, 1, 53; 4, 2, 1: nec clam te est, quam, etc., id. And. 1, 5, 52.—* **C.** Clam habere aliquem = celare aliquem, *to keep secret from one, conceal from*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 35; cf. Prisc. p. 988 P.; Pomp. Comm. Art. Don. p. 399.

clāmātor, ōris, *m.* [clamo], *a bawler, noisy declaimer* (in oratory; prob. only in the foll. exs.): ut intellegi possit, quem existimem clamatorem, quem oratorem fuisse, Cic. Brut. 49, 182; id. de Or. 3, 21, 81; Mart. 12, 26, 11 (Schneid. clamatus, i. e. vocatus); * Gell. 19, 9, 7.

* **clāmātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [clamator], *screeching, clamorous:* avis = prohibitoria, *a bird of bad omen*, Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37.

clāmātus, ūs, *m.* [clamo], *a crying aloud, shouting*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 279.

* **clāmĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [clamito], *a violent crying, clamor, noise*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 6.

clāmĭto, āvi, ātum (*part. pres. nom. plur.* clamitantis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 356), 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [clamo], *to cry out violently* or *aloud, to bawl out, vociferate* (class., esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. only twice; not in Quint.; usu. of human beings). **I.** *Neutr.* (rare): ut illi clamitant, Cic. Caecin. 3, 9; of a bird: ipsum (passerem) accipiter . . . vano clamitantem interficit, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** With the words or thoughts uttered as object. **1.** With direct citation: Chremes clamitans: Indignum facinus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 117: atque clamitas, Laterensis: quo usque ista dicis? Cic. Planc. 31, 75: quidam caricas vendens Cauneas clamitabat, id. Div. 2, 40, 84: Volero, clamitans provoco, Liv. 2, 55, 7: ad arma, et: pro vestram fidem, cives, clamitans, id. 9, 24, 9; 27, 48, 12; Suet. Aug. 40; Tac. A. 1, 18.—**2.** With *acc.* and *inf.:* clamitabat falsa esse illa, quae, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: saepe clamitans, liberum se . . . esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: clamitare coepit . . . ad Philotam decurrisse, Curt. 6, 7, 27; 9, 8, 7; 10, 7, 10: clamitans non corporis esse sed loci morbum, Sen. Ep. 104, 1; Suet. Calig. 58; Tac. A. 12, 7; 12, 35; id. H. 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 3, 10.—*Pass. impers.:* multisque sciscitantibus cuinam eam ferrent . . . Thalassio ferri clamitatum, Liv. 1, 9, 12.—**3.** With *subj.:* Messalina clamitabat . . . audiret Octaviae matrem, Tac. A. 11, 34: Mnester clamitans aspiceret verberum notas, id. ib. 11, 36; 16, 10. — **4.** With *acc.:* quid clamitas? Ter. And. 4, 4, 28: haec Volscio clamitante, Liv. 3, 13, 3: quorum clamitant nomina, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2: saeva et detestanda alicui, *to imprecate*, Tac. A. 3, 23.— **5.** With *ut* or *ne:* Acerronia . . . dum se Agrippinam esse utque subveniretur matri principis clamitat, conficitur, Tac. A. 14, 5; cf.: neve consulatus sui collegam dederet liberto . . : clamitabat, id. ib. 16, 10.—**B.** With *personal obj.:* clamitant me ut revortar, *call on me*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30 Lorenz (Fleck. inclamitant): clamitent Ne sycophantam, *call*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20: clamitans eum modo consulem modo dictatorem, Ascon. p. 34, 13 Bait.: plausores, Augustianos militesque se triumphi ejus clamitantes, Suet. Ner. 25. —**C.** Trop., of things, *to proclaim, reveal, betray:* nonne ipsum caput et supercilia illa penitus abrasa olere malitiam et clamitare calliditatem videntur? Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20.

clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. kar-, to celebrate; Gr. καλέω, κλητός; cf.: clarus, classis, nomenclator, concilium]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to call, cry out, shout aloud, to complain with a loud voice*, vociferari (class. and very freq.; mostly of human beings): populus convolat; Tumultuantur, clamant, pugnant de loco, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 33: dic mihi, Non clamas? non insanis? id. Ad. 4, 7, 9; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 3; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 59: clamare de pecuniâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17 al.—Of a vehement bawling before a tribunal: qui quid in dicendo posset, numquam satis attendi: in clamando quidem video eum esse bene robustum atque exercitatum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48.—In comedy, of snoring: dormit Sceledrus intus? *Lu.* Non naso quidem: Nam eo magnum clamat. Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10 al.—**b.** Transf., of animals and things; of geese: anseres, qui tantummodo clamant, nocere non possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57.—Of the chirping of a cricket: (cicada) multo validius clamare occoepit, Phaedr. 3, 16, 7. — Of the roaring of waters, the rustling of trees, etc., Sil. 4, 526; 9, 516; Stat. Th. 10, 94: clamant amnes, freta, nubila silvae, id. ib. 11, 116.—Also of abstract things (cf. under II. B.): et non ulla meo clamat in ore fides? i. e. *does my sincerity never plainly proclaim itself in my voice?* Prop. 1, 18, 18.—But esp. freq., **II.** *Act.*, *to call* or *cry aloud to something* or *some one, to proclaim, declare, to invoke, call upon*, etc., = exclamare; constr. with *acc. of the person* or *thing*, or *a clause* as object, in direct and (more freq.) in indirect discourse. (*α*) With *acc.:* e somno pueros clamo, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.; so, janitorem, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 11: comites, Ov. M. 6, 106: matrem ore, id. ib. 5, 398; cf.: ora clamantia nomen, id. ib. 8, 229; 11, 665: morientem nomine, Verg. A. 4, 674.—With two *accs.:* se causam crimenque, Verg. A. 12, 600: me deum, Prop. 3 (4), 9, 46: te insanum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 130: aliquem furem, id. Ep. 1, 16, 36; Curt. 4, 16, 15.—With *acc. rei:* divûm atque hominum fidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 20: aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 58: triumphum, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 25: Saturnalia, Liv. 22, 1, 20: pulchre! bene! recte! Hor. A. P. 428.—(*β*) With a clause as object, in direct discourse (mostly poet.): ad me omnes clamant: Janua culpa tua est, Cat. 67, 14; so Ov. F. 4, 452; Hor. S. 2, 3, 62; id. Ep. 1, 17, 48; 1, 19, 47; id. A. P. 460; Suet. Caes. 82; Sen. Ep. 27, 1 al.—(*γ*) With a clause as object, in indirect discourse: clamant omnes indignissime Factum esse, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 11: quid facto esset opus puerperae . . . illis clamat de viâ, id. And. 3, 2, 11; Cic. Mur. 37, 78: solos felices viventes clamat in urbe, Hor. S. 1, 1, 12.—(*δ*) With final clause: clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47; Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 55: clamans in hostem, ne rex Croesus occideretur, Gell. 5, 9, 2.—**B.** Trop., of abstract things, *to proclaim, declare:* quom mi ipsum nomen ejus Archidemides Clamaret dempturum esse, si quid crederem, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 51; cf.: eum ipsum (sc. Regulum) clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam potantem in rosâ Thorium, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65; 4, 19, 55: quae (tabulae) se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104; Cat. 6, 7: quid enim restipulatio clamat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. Cat. 1, 8, 21; cf. clamito, II.

clāmor (old form **clāmŏs**, like arbos, labos, etc., Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m.* [clamo] **I.** *A loud call, a shout, cry;* of men and (poet.) of animals (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): facere clamorem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 33: tollere, id. Curc. 2, 2, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 28, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 46; Verg. A. 3, 672 al.: tollere in caelum, id. ib. 11, 745: ad aethera, id. ib. 2, 338; cf.: clamorem mittere ad sidera, Stat. Th. 12, 521: edere, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: profundere, id. Fl. 6, 15: compesce, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: clamorem audire, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 37: magno clamore concurritur, Sall. J. 53, 2: clamor virûm, Verg. A. 1, 87: impium Lenite clamorem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 7: ingens clamor, Verg. A. 12, 268: laetus, id. ib. 3, 524: subitus, id. ib. 11, 609: nauticus, id. ib. 3, 128: dare clamorem, id. ib. 3, 566: it clamor caelo, id. ib. 5, 451 al. —**B.** In partic., *a friendly call, acclamation, applause:* clamor secundus, Verg. A. 5, 491: dixi de te tanto clamore consensuque populi, Cic. Fam. 12, 7, 1: clamore coronae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: militum gaudentium, Tac. H. 1, 62 *fin.* al.—In *plur.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; id. Brut. 95, 326; id. Att. 1, 14, 4; Plin. Pan. 73, 1; 2, 6; Phaedr. 5, 5, 28; Quint. 12, 6, 4.—**2.** *A hostile call, clamor, shout:* clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; so Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12 al.—**II.** Poet., of animals, *a cry:* gruum, Lucr. 4, 182; 4, 911: mergorum, Verg. G. 1, 362: apum, id. ib. 4, 76 al. — Of things, *noise, sound, din:* nubis, Lucr. 6, 147: ter scopuli clamorem inter cava saxa dedere, Verg. A. 3, 566: montium silvaeque, Hor. C. 3, 29, 39.

clāmōsē, *adv.*, v. clamosus, I.

clāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clamor] (mostly post-Aug.), *full of clamor* or *noise*, i. e., **I.** *Act.*, *clamoring* or *bawling continually* or *loudly, clamorous, noisy, bawling:* turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: pater, Juv. 14, 191: magister, Mart. 5, 84, 2.— * *Adv.:* **clāmōsē**, *clamorously:* clamose ne dicamus omnia, Quint. 11, 3, 45.—**II.** *Pass.*, *filled with noise* or *clamor, noisy:* urbs, Stat. S. 4, 4, 18: theatri turba, id. ib. 3, 5, 16: valles, id. Th. 4, 448: circus, Juv. 9, 144; Mart. 10, 53: Subura, id. 12, 18, 2. — Poet. with *gen.:* undae clamosus Helorus, Sil. 14, 269. — **B.** *Accompanied with noise* or *clamor:* actio, Quint. 5, 3, 2: Phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186: adceleratio, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23: mortes boum, Veg. Vet. 4, pr. 1.

Clampĕtĭa, ae, *f.*, = Λαμπέτεια, *a town of the Bruttii*, now *Amantea*, Liv. 29, 38, 1; 30, 19, 10; Mel. 2, 4, 9; the same, **Clampĕtĭae**, ārum, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72.

clancŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clanculum], *secret, concealed, anonymous, unknown* (post-Aug. and rare): poëta quidam, Mart. 10, 3, 5: Lydia, Tert. Pall. 4.

clancŭlō, *adv.* (access. form of clanculum) [clam], *secretly, privately* (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 133, 5; 9, p. 221, 13; 10, p. 245, 26; Macr. S. 5, 18; Amm. 21, 12, 13; August. Ep. 54.

clancŭlum, *adv.* and *prep. dim.* [id.], *secretly, privately* (ante-class. but freq.). (*α*) *Adv.:* aucupemus ex insidiis clanculum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: abire a legione, id. Am. 1, 3, 25: noctu advenire, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 83; 3, 1, 8; id. Cas. 2, 8, 8: congerere aliquod, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: mordere, id. ib. 3, 1, 21; 3, 5, 41; 3, 5, 54: agere inter se, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 33.—* (*β*) *Prep.* with *acc.:* clanculum Patres, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 27; cf. clam.

clandestīnō, *adv.*, v. clandestinus *fin.*

clandestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [for clam-dies-tinus; cf. matutinus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 461 sq.], *secret, hidden, concealed, clandestine* (class. in prose and poetry): suspitio, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28: nuptiae, id. Cas. 5, 3, 6: natura, Lucr. 1, 779: motus materiaî, id. 2, 127: scelere, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; cf. Liv. 42, 18, 1: introitus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81; cf. Suet. Ner. 48: colloquia cum hostibus, Cic. Sen. 12, 40: consilia, Crassus ap. Cic. Or. 66, 223; Caes. B. G. 7, 1; cf. Liv. 42, 24, 3: nuntiis legationibusque, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: fuga, Auct. B. G. 8, 33: foedus, Liv. 3, 36, 9; Sil. 7, 267: denuntiatio, Liv. 4, 36, 3: coetus, Tac. A. 2, 40; 4, 27.—*Adv.:* **clandestīnō**, *secretly;* only Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 19, and Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 10.

clango, no *perf.*, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [kindred with crocio, glocio; cf. clamo and κλάζω], *to clang, to sound, resound* (rare; only in ante-class. and post-Aug. poets): crepitu clangente, Att. ap. Non. p. 463, 16: horrida clangunt signa tubae, Stat. Th. 4, 342; cf.: luctificum clangente tubâ, Val. Fl. 3, 349: clangunt aquilae, Auct. Carm. Phil. 28.

clangor, ōris, *m.* [clango], *a sound, clang, noise* (mostly poet. and in Aug. prose). **I.** Of wind instruments: tubarum, Verg. A. 2, 313; cf. id. ib. 8, 526; 11, 192; Luc. 1, 237; Sil. 2, 19; Stat. Th. 3, 651; Flor. 4, 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 3, 707.—**II.** Of birds (in crying or flying), clangorem fundere, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24. tremulo clangore volare, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63; Ov. M. 12, 528; 13, 611: cum magno clangore volitare, Liv. 1, 34, 8; 5, 47, 4; Col. 8, 13, 2; Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 363 sq.; 10, 8, 10, § 23 al.; Flor. 1, 13, 15; * Suet. Dom. 6 al.—In *plur.*, Verg. A. 3, 226.—**III.** Of dogs, *a barking, baying*, Grat. Cyn. 186.

Clănis, is, *m.* **I.** *A companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 140.—**II.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 379.—**III.** *A river in Etruria, which falls into the Tiber*, now *Chiana*, Sil. 8, 455; Tac. A. 1, 79.

Clănĭus, ii, *m.*, *a river in Campania*,

destructive by frequently overflowing the country around, especially the town of Acerræ (v. Acerrae), now *Lagno*, Verg. G. 2, 225 Heyne; Sil. 8, 537; also called **Glanis,** Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53 sq.

clārē, *adv.*, v. clarus *fin.*

clārĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [clarus]. **I.** Prop., *to be clear* or *bright, to shine* (poet.): hoc lumen candidum claret mihi, Enn. ap. Non. p. 85, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 367 Rib.); so of stars, Cic. Arat. 5 (240); 107 (348). — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To be obvious* or *clear, evident* or *manifest* (poet. rare): quod in primo quoque carmine claret, *which is evident also in the first canto*, Lucr. 6, 937: mihi satis claret, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Spart. Sev. 20, 4 Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr.*—**B.** Of character, *to be distinguished, illustrious, famous, renowned* (ante-class.): (Fab. Maximi) gloria claret, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 4, 10 (Ann. v. 315 Vahl.); Turp. ap. Non. p. 85, 22 (Com. Rel. v. 152 Rib.).

clāresco, clārui, 2, *v. inch. n.* [clareo] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose), *to become* or *grow bright* or *clear.* **I.** Prop. **A.** Of the sight, *to begin to shine, become visible:* tecta luminibus clarescunt, Tac. A. 15, 37: clarescit dies, Sen. Herc. Fur. 123; Val. Fl. 7, 3; cf. Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 185 al.—**B.** Of the hearing, *to sound clear, to become audible:* clarescunt sonitus armorum, Verg. A. 2, 301: tibiae, Quint. 1, 11, 7: vox, Gabius Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To become clear, manifest, evident, obvious:* alid ex alio clarescet, Lucr. 1, 1115; 5, 1456: verba ipso materiae nitore clarescunt, Quint. 3, 8, 61; 8, 5, 19; 6, 4, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12.—**B.** In character, *to become illustrious, famous, renowned* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliud clarescit et e contemptibus exit, Lucr. 5, 833 Lachm. *N. cr.*: quoquo facinore clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52: magnis inimicitiis, id. H. 2, 53: quia facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt, id. G. 14; id. Or. 36; Claud. C. Mall. Theod. 3: ex gente Domitiā duae familiae claruerunt, Suet. Ner. 1; cf. id. Gram. 17; Just. 2, 1.

clārĭcĭto, āre, v. clarigito.

clārĭco, āre, 1, *v. n.* [clarus], *to glow, gleam:* ignes pernicitate sui claricantes, App. de Mundo, 15, p. 63.

clārĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarifico], *a glorification* (eccl. Lat.): Domini, Aug. Qu. 83, 62; Cypr. Ep. 77, 2.

clārĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [clarus-facio], *to make illustrious* or *famous* (eccl. Lat.): nomen suum grandi aliquo facinore, Lact. 3, 18, p. 213 Bip.; so Sedul. 4, 173; 5, 8; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 304 al.

clārĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [clarigo], *a solemn demand for redress, a religious solemnity with which the* Fetialis *declared war upon an enemy, in case he should refuse to give satisfaction within* 33 *days for injuries sustained* (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; Dict. of Antiq.), Plin. 1, epit. libr. 22, 3, p. 69 Bip.; Quint. 7, 3, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 32, 5 sq.—**II.** In gen., *a fine* or *ransom* for a transgression of limits, to be exacted of the offender by any person finding him: (Veliterni) jussi trans Tiberim habitare, ut ejus, qui cis Tiberim deprehensus esset, usque ad mille passuum clarigatio esset, Liv. 8, 14, 6.

***clārĭgĭto** (in the MSS. **clārĭcĭto**), āre, *v. freq.* [clarigo], *to recall, recollect:* saecla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 947; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

clārĭgo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [clarus]; t. t. of the Fetiales, *to proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies* (cf. Liv. 1, 32, 5 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; Dict. of Antiq.); Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5; cf. clarigatio, and Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 947.

clāri-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *clear-sounding, loud, distinct* (poet. and rare): vox, Cat. 64, 320; 64, 125: aurae Aquilonis, Cic. Arat. 280.

clārissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [clarissimus; v. clarus, II. B.], *the dignity of a* Clarissimus (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 6, 24, 9; Amm. 21, 16, 2.

1. clārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [clarus], *clearness, brightness, splendor* (in good prose, most freq. in the post-Aug. per.). **I.** Prop. **A.** Of objects affecting the sight (so for the most part only in Pliny the elder): sidus Veneris claritatis tantae (est), ut, etc., Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37; cf. id. 2, 8, 6, § 30; 23, 4, 41, § 84: matutina, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107: visus, id. 31, 10, 46, § 116; cf. oculorum, id. 18, 11, 29, § 114; 20, 10, 42, § 108: AD CLARITATEM (sc. oculorum), *for clearness of sight* (label of an ointment box), Inscr. Orell. 4234. — **B.** Of objects affecting the hearing, *distinctness, clearness:* claritas in voce, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: sonituum chordarum, Vitr. 5, 3, 8: vocis, Quint. 6, prooem. § 11: vocalium, id. 9, 4, 131; 11, 3, 41.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Intellectually, *clearness, distinctness, perspicuity* (rare): pulchritudinem rerum claritas orationis illuminat, Quint. 2, 16, 10; so id. 8, 3, 70; Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 1. — **B.** Morally, *celebrity, renown, reputation, splendor, high estimation* (so most freq.; several times in Cicero, who never uses claritudo, while in Sallust only claritudo is found, q. v.; cf. also amplitudo, splendor, nobilitas, gloria): num te fortunae tuae, num amplitudinis, num claritatis, num gloriae poenitebat? Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 38, id. Div. 2, 31, 66: quae ex multis pro tuā claritate audiam, id. Fam. 13, 68, 1, cf. Quint. 3, 7, 11: viri claritate praestantes, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: nominis, Auct. B. Afr. 22: generis, Quint. 8, 6, 7; cf. id. 5, 11, 5; 3, 7, 11: natalium, Tac. H. 1, 49: personarum, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 1: Herculis, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: vino Maroneo antiquissima claritas, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53: litterarum, id. 14, 4, 5, § 44: herbarum (i.e. nobiliores herbae), id. 24, 19, 120, § 188.—In *plur.*: claritates operum, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: ingeniorum, id. 37, 13, 77, § 201.

2. Clārĭtas Jūlia, *f.*, *the name given to the town Attuli, in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12.

clārĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [clarus], *clearness, brightness* (access. form of claritas; in lit signif. very rare; trop. in Sall. a few times, in Tac. very freq., but not in Cic., Cæs., Quint., or Suet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of objects affecting the sight: fulgor et claritudo deae (sc. lunae), Tac. A. 1, 28; cf. Lact. 2, 9, 12.—***B.** Of objects affecting the hearing: vocis, Gell. 6, 5, 1 Hertz.—**II.** Trop. (cf. claritas, II. B.), *renown, celebrity, splendor, fame, reputation:* inclitissima, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 82, 7: artes animi, quibus summa claritudo paratur, Sall. J. 2, 4: in tantam claritudinem pervenire, id. ib. 7, 4: eminere claritudine, Vell. 2, 130, 1: Caesarum, Tac. A. 12, 2: principis, id. ib. 16, 24: materni generis, id. ib. 2, 43; cf. id. ib. 14, 47: familiae, id. ib. 15, 35: militiae, id. ib. 4, 6: studiorum, id. ib. 12, 8: virtutum, id. ib. 15, 65: nominis, id. ib. 15, 71 al.

‡**clārĭtus,** *adv.*, = clare (a form like antiquitus, divinitus, humanitus, etc.), acc. to Cels. ap. Charis. p. 190 P.

Clārĭus, a, um, v. Claros, II.

***clārĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [clare-video], *seeing clearly, clear-sighted:* sensus, Marc. Emp. 18.

clāro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [clarus], *to make bright* or *clear, to illuminate* (poet. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: Juppiter excelsā clarabat sceptra columnā, *showed, exhibited*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 21: aestatis primordia, id. Arat. 39: iter longae limite flammae, Stat. Th. 5, 286. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Mentally, *to make clear, evident, to explain, illustrate, set forth*: animae naturam versibus, Lucr. 3, 36: multa, id. 4, 778: obscura, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51, 15.—**B.** Morally, *to make illustrious, to render famous:* illum non labor Isthmius Clarabit pugilem, * Hor. C. 4, 3, 4.

***clāror,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *clearness, brightness*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112; Ritschl ex conj. Camerar. dub.

Clărŏs, i, *f.*, = Κλάρος, *a small town in Ionia, near Colophon, celebrated for a temple and an oracle of Apollo*, now the village *Zilleh*, Ov. M. 1, 516; cf. Tac. A. 2, 54.—Hence, **II. Clărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Claros, Clarian.* **A.** As an epithet of Apollo: Clarii Apollinis fanum, specus, oraculum, simulacrum, Mel. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232; Tac. A. 2, 54; 12, 22: deus, Ov. A. A. 2, 80; id. M. 11, 413; id. F. 1, 20.—*Subst.*: **Clărĭus,** ii, *m.*, *Apollo*, Verg. A. 3, 360 Serv.; Stat. Th. 8, 199.—**B.** As an epithet of the poet Antimachus of Colophon (prob. since Claros was near Colophon, and, as devoted to Apollo, it appeared a suitable appel. of a poet), Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1 Jahn (but in Cic. Brut. 51, 191, the best read. is: Antimachum, clarum poëtam).

clārus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with Germ. klar; Engl. clear; cf. clamo], *clear, bright* (opp. obscurus, caecus; very freq. in all periods, and in all kinds of composition). **I.** Lit. **A.** Relating to the sight, *clear, bright, shining, brilliant*, etc. (α) *Absol.*: luce clarā et candidā, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49: ut mulierum famam multorum oculis lux clara custodiat, *open day*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; cf.: frequentissimā celebritate et clarissimā luce laetari, id. Cael. 20, 47: lumen, Lucr. 3, 1: oculorum lumina, id. 4, 825; cf.: mundi lumina (i.e. sol et luna), Verg. G. 1, 5: oculi, Cato, R. R. 157, 10: incendia, Verg. A. 2, 569: lucerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 48: scintillae ignis, Lucr. 6, 163: fulmina, id. 6, 84: vestis splendor, id. 2, 52: color, id. 5, 1258; cf.: color clarissimus, id. 2, 830: candor, id. 4, 232: loca, id. 5, 779 al.: caelum, Tac. A. 1, 28: nox, id. Agr. 12: pater omnipotens clarus intonat, *in the clear sky*, Verg. A. 7, 141 Serv.; cf. Cic. Arat. 4: sidus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 31: clarissimae gemmae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62; cf. lapides, Hor. C. 4, 13, 14: vitrum, Ov. M. 4, 355: purpurarum sidere clarior usus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 42.—(β) With *abl.*: speculo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 112 dub.: argento clari delphines, Verg. A. 8, 673: rutilis squamis, id. G. 4, 93: ferrugine, id. A. 9, 582; cf. id. ib. 11, 772 Wagn.: auro gemmisque corona, Ov. M. 13, 704; 2, 2; 11, 359: albo Lucifer exit Clarus equo, id. ib. 15, 190: claraeque coruscis Fulguribus taedae, Lucr. 5, 295 al.—***2.** Poet., of the wind (cf.: albus, candidus, and in Gr. λαμπρὸς ἄνεμος; v. Lidd. and Scott under λαμπρός), *making clear*, i.e. *bringing fair weather:* aquilo, Verg. G. 1, 460 Forbig. ad loc.— **B.** Relating to the hearing, *clear, loud, distinct:* clarā voce vocare, Lucr. 4, 711; Cic. Clu. 48, 134; id. Caecin. 8, 22; Liv. 7, 31, 12; 42, 25, 12; Ov. M. 3, 703: lectio, Cels. 1, 2: clariore voce, Caes. B. G. 5, 30; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: sonor, Lucr. 4, 567: clamor, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 27: plausus, id. As. Grex. 6: plangor, Ov. M. 4, 138: latratus, id. ib. 13, 806: ictus, id. ib. 2, 625: strepitus, Suet. Vit. Luc.: vox (opp. obtusa), Quint. 11, 3, 15; 9, 4, 136 Spald.: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 55; cf. id. 11, 3, 41 and 82: syllabae clariores, id. 8, 3, 16. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Clear, manifest, plain, evident, intelligible* (syn.: planus, apertus, perspicuus, dilucidus, etc.): vide ut mi haec certa et clara attuleris, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 1 Ruhnk.; cf.: omnia non properanti clara certaque erunt, Liv. 22, 39, 22: clara res est, quam dicturus sum, totā Siciliā celeberrima atque notissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61; 2, 5, 38, § 101; id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: luce sunt clariora nobis tua consilia, id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: id quod est luce clarius, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90: si ea, quae dixi, sole ipso inlustriora et clariora sunt, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Div. 1, 3, 6: caecis hoc satis clarum est, Quint. 12, 7, 9: lumen eloquentiae, id. 3, 8, 65; cf. id. 12, 10, 15; 11, 1, 75: in narrando (T. Livius) clarissimi candoris, id. 10, 1, 101 Spald. and Frotsch.: Massinissam regem post LXXXVI. annum generasse filium clarum est, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 61: somno clarius, Ov. F. 3, 28: exempla, Tac. Or. 8; id. A. 4, 11: documenta, id. ib. 6, 22.—**B.** *Brilliant, celebrated, renowned, illustrious, honorable, famous, glorious*, etc. (cf.: illustris, insignis, eximius, egregius, praestans, nobilis; a favorite epithet, esp. in the *sup.*, like fortissimus, designating the highest praise of the honor-loving Roman; hence, a standing *title*, at all times, *of distinguished public characters*, as *consuls, proconsuls, pontifices, senators*, etc.): nobilitas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 28; opp. to obscurus, Lucr. 1, 639; so Quint. 5, 10, 26: clari viri atque magni, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66; Cic. Sest. 69, 144: certe non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloriā clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: vir fortissimus et clarissimus, id. Verr. 1, 15, 44; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 58, § 153; id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; id. Clu. 48, 134: exempla clara et inlustria id. Div. 2, 3, 8: pugna clara et commemorabilis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111: pax clarior majorque quam bellum fuerat, Liv. 10, 37, 4: animus abunde pollens potensque et clarus, Sall. J. 1, 3; so, facundia clara pollensque, id. ib. 30, 4: clara et magnifica, id. ib. 4, 8: clari potentesque fieri, id. C. 38, 1: familia, Tac. A. 2, 37; 3, 76: majores, id. ib. 4, 61: pater si in Equestri gradu clarus, clarior vitricus, Plin.

Ep. 2, 13, 4: clarissimi consules, id. ib. 7, 33, 8: generis clarissimus auctor, Ov. P. 2, 9, 19: clarissima civitas, Nep. Thras. 2, 1: apud Germanicos quoque (Titus), Tac. H. 2, 77: scriptores, id. A. 1, 1.—(β) With *abl.:* clariores gloriâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; v. supra: arte medicinae, Quint. 3, 6, 64: eloquendi suavitate, id. 10, 1, 83: sententiis, id. 10, 1, 90: Juppiter giganteo triumpho, Hor. C. 3, 1, 7: agendis causis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 47: Ajax toties servatis Achivis, id. S. 2, 3, 194: bello, Tac. Agr. 29; id. H. 3, 44: gens memoriâ nominis, id. ib. 1, 67: Cluvius Rufus eloquentiâ, id. ib. 4, 43.—(γ) With *in:* in arte tibiarum, Quint. 2, 3, 3; cf.: clarissimi in eâ scientiâ, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 11: in litteris, Quint. 1, 6, 35: in agendo, id. 12, 10, 49: in foro, id. 10, 5, 14: in contionibus, id. 12, 2, 7; 12, 10, 49.—* (δ) With *ex:* ex doctrinâ nobilis et clarus, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23. — (ε) With *ob:* ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 639: ob id factum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 32; cf.: urbs clara ob insignem munimento naturali locum, Liv. 24, 39, 8.—(ζ) With *ab:* Trojanoque a sanguine clarus Acestes, Verg. A. 1, 550. — (η) With *gen.:* artis ejus, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8.—**2.** As a title: clarissimus vir, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2; cf. id. ib. 14, 11, 1: clarissimi consules, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 8; cf. Dig. 49, 14, 18; Lampr. Elag. 4; Alex. Sev. 21 al.: permitto tibi vir clarissime Veiento (a senator), dicere, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 19; so, ordo = senatorius, Vop. Aur 18 *fin.;* cf. also Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 12.—**b.** Meton., of the wives of such distinguished public characters: clarissimae feminae, Dig. 1, 9, 8.—**c.** In a bad sense, *notorious:* minus clarum putavit fore quod de armario quam quod de sacrario esset ablatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27; 2, 1, 19, § 50; 2, 4, 12, § 29: ecquid hoc totâ Siciliâ clarius, ecquid indignius? etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 7, § 16: populus (sc. Campanus), luxuriâ superbiâque clarus, Liv. 7, 31, 6. — Hence, *adv.:*

clārē (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of sight (acc. to I. A.), *brightly, clearly:* clare oculis video, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 35: clare fulgens caesaries, Cat. 66, 9: occidere, *of a star,* Col. 11, 2, 52.—*Comp.:* clarius micare, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43: nitere, Stat. S. 4, 1, 4. —*Sup.:* clarissime lucere, Vitr. 9, 4. — **2.** Of hearing (acc. to I. B.), *clearly, distinctly, plainly, aloud:* clare recitare, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 30: plaudite, id. Am. *fin.;* cf. id. Bacch. *fin.:* dic, Ter. And. 4, 4, 15 Ruhnk.: gemere, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3: res clare enuntiare, Quint. 8, 3, 62: sonare, id. 11, 3, 55: exscreare, id. 11, 3, 160: maledicere, Suet. Vit. 14 et saep.: palam et clare, id. Claud. 3; cf. Mart. 7, 92, 5.—*Comp.:* clarius fabulari, Suet. Calig. 22. — *Sup.:* pisces clarissime audiunt, Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193; Vitr. 5, 3.—**II.** Trop. **1.** Mentally (acc. to II. A.), *distinctly, intelligibly, clearly:* clare atque evidenter ostendere, Quint. 8, 3, 86; cf. id. 4, 1, 1: aliquid intellegere, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 16. —*Comp.:* eo clarius id periculum apparet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2; so, clarius intellegi, Quint. 2, 5, 7: clarius elucebit, id. 12, 1, 26: clarius ostendemus, id. 2, 17, 25 al.—*Sup.*, Quint. 9, 1, 19. — **2.** Morally (acc. to II. B), *illustriously, honorably* (very rare): clarius exsplendescebat, Nep. Att. 1, 3.

classĭārĭus, i, *m.* [classis, I. B. 2.], *pertaining to the navy:* centurio, *a captain of a ship,* Tac. A. 14, 8; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3617. —More freq. as *subst.:* **classĭārĭi,** ōrum, *m., marines, naval forces,* Caes. B. C. 3, 100; Nep. Milt. 7, 3; id. Them. 3, 2; Tac. A. 4, 27; 12, 56; 15, 51; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Galb. 12; id. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 8.

* **classĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little fleet, flotilla,* Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

classĭcum, i, v. classicus, II. B. 1.

classĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [classis], *of* or *belonging to a classis.* **I.** *To a class* or *division of the Roman people;* only transf., *belonging to the first class, of the highest class:* classici dicebantur non omnes qui in quinque classibus erant, sed primi tantum classis homines (opp. classem, infra), Cat. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 13, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 113, 12: testes classici, id. ib. p. 56, 15.—**B.** Trop., *of the highest rank, classical, superior, standard:* classicus adsiduusque aliquis scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15. — **C.** *Subst.:* **classĭcus,** i, *m., he that summons the classes of citizens to the Comitia:* in Arce classicus canat tum circumque moeros, Comment. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 92 Müll. — **II.** To the military and naval forces (v. infra; and cf. classis, I. B.), but in use only in the sense *of* or *belonging to the fleet:* classicos milites, Liv. 21, 61, 2; 26, 48, 12: bella, *naval,* Prop. 2, 1, 28: certamen, Vell. 2, 85, 2: corona = navalis, id. 2, 81, 2. — Hence, **B.** *Subst.* **1. classĭcum,** i, *n., a field* or *battle-signal upon the trumpet:* classicum cecinit, Liv. 28, 27, 15: classicum canere jubet, Tac. A. 2, 32; cf.: classicum cani jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: classico ad contionem convocat, Liv. 7, 36, 9: cum silentium classico fecisset, id. 2, 45, 12: classica sonant, Verg. A. 7, 637: neque excitatur classico miles truci, Hor. Epod. 2, 5; Suet. Caes. 32; id. Vit. 11; Quint. 2, 11, 4; Luc. 4, 186 al.—Since only the leader commanded it to be given: classicum praetorium (al. praeconium), Prop. 3 (4), 3, 41; cf. Caes. l. l.; Liv. 28, 27, 15; Veg. Mil. 2, 22.—**2.** Meton., *the war-trumpet:* necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, Verg. G. 2, 539; Tib. 1, 1, 4. —**3.** *Subst.:* **classĭci,** ōrum, *m., marines,* Tac. H. 1, 36; 2, 11; 2, 17; 2, 22; 2, 67; 3, 55.—Also *mariners, seamen,* Curt. 4, 3, 18.

classis (old orthog. CLASIS, Column. Rostr.; v. under I. B. 2.), is (*acc. sing.* usu. classem; classim, Auct. B. Afr. 9, 2; *abl.* usu. classe; classi, Verg. A. 8, 11; Liv. 23, 41, 8; Vell. 2, 79), *f.* [root cal-, cla-, of clamo, καλέω; prop. the people as assembled or called together], hence, **I.** After the division of the Roman people by Servius Tullius into six (or, the citizens who paid tribute alone being reckoned, into five) classes, **1.** *A class,* Liv. 1, 42, 5; 1, 43, 2 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39 sq.; Gell. 6 (7), 13, 1 sq.; Cic. Fl. 7, 15; Liv. 1, 42, 5; 1, 43, 1 sqq.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; cf. Dion. Halic. 4, 16 sq.; 7, 59: prima classis vocatur . . . tum secunda classis, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 82: infra classem; v. classicus, I.—**2.** Trop.: qui (philosophi) mihi cum illo collati, quintae classis videntur, i. e. *of the lowest rank,* Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; cf. classicus, I. B.—Hence, **B.** In milit. lang., *the whole body of the citizens called to arms, an army.* **1** Of the *land army* (mostly very ancient): procincta, Lex Numae in Fest. s. v. opima, p. 189, 13 Müll.: classis procincta [id est exercitus armatus, Gloss.], Fab. Pictor. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 4; cf. Gell. 1, 11, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 3: classi quoque ad Fidenas pugnatum cum Vejentibus quidam in annales rettulere, Liv. 4, 34, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: Hortinae classes populique Latini, Verg. A. 7, 716 Serv.—**2.** Of men at sea, *the fleet,* including the troops in it (the usu. signif. in prose and poetry): CLASESQVE. NAVALES. PRIMOS. ORNAVET. . . . CLASEIS. POENICAS. . . ., Column. Rostr., v. 7 sq.: nomina in classem dare, Liv. 28, 45, 19: cetera classis . . . fugerunt, id. 35, 26, 9: ut classem duceret in Ligurum oram, id. 40, 26, 8; 41, 24, 13; cf. id. 42, 48, 10: navium classis, id. 22, 37, 13: posteaquam maximas aedificasset ornassetque classes, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9: classem instruere atque ornare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 135: classis ornandae reficiendaeque causâ, Liv. 9, 30, 4: comparare, Cic. Fl. 14, 33: facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 al.: classe navigare, *by ship,* Cic. Fl. 14, 32; cf. Verg. A. 1, 379; 8, 11; Hor. C. 3, 11, 48: classes = naves, Verg. A. 2, 30: geminasque legit de classe biremis, id. ib. 8, 79: omittere, id. ib. 5, 794: armare, id. ib. 4, 299: deducere, id. G. 1, 255: efficere, Nep. Them. 2, 3: (Suiones) praeter viros armaque classibus valent, Tac. G. 44. —**II.** In the post-Aug. per., sometimes, *a class, division,* in gen.: pueros in classes distribuerant, Quint. 1, 2, 23; so id. 1, 2, 24; 10, 5, 21; Suet. Tib. 46: operarum, Col. 1, 9, 7: servorum, Petr. 74, 7.

Clastĭdĭum, ii, *n.* **I.** *A fortress in* Gallia Cisalpina, *near the Padus,* now *Chiasteggio,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49; Nep. Hann. 4, 1; Liv. 21, 48, 9.—**II.** *The name of a fragment of Nævius,* Varr. L. L. 7, 107; 9, 78.

Claterna, ae, *f., a fortress in* Gallia Cisalpina, *near Bononia, on the river Guaderna,* Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2; id. Phil. 8, 2, 6; Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

† **clāthri** (in MSS. also **clātri**), ōrum, *m.* (**clātra,** ōrum, *n.,* corresp. to the Greek, prob. Prop. 4 (5), 5, 74), = κλῆθρα τά, *a lattice, grate* (esp. to the cages of animals), Cato, R. R. 4; Col. 8, 17, 10; Hor. A. P. 473; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 272; Inscr. Orell. 3299.

clāthro (in MSS. also **clātro**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [clathri], *to furnish with a grate* or *lattice, to set with bars* (very rare), Cato, R. R. 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26; Col. 9, 1, 4; Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

claudaster, tri, *m., a little lame,* Gloss.

claudeo, ēre, or **claudo,** no *perf.*, sum, ĕre, *v. n.* [claudus, ground form of the more common claudico], *to limp* or *halt, to be lame, to falter* (mostly trop.). (α) Claudeo: an ubi vos sitis, ibi consilium claudeat, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 889 P.—(β) Claudo: neque ignorantia res claudit, Sall. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84 (id. H. 3, 61, 25 Dietsch): conjuratione claudit, id. ap. Prisc. p. 889 P. (id. H. 3, 80 ib.): claudat amor erga te meus, Front. Ep. p. 122 Nieb. —(γ) Of dub. form (yet it may be supposed that the passages in Cic. belong to claudeo as the regular form; cf. albeo = albico, candeo = candico, etc.; while the passages in Sall. infra belong to claudo): beatam vitam, etiam si ex aliquâ parte clauderet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22: quid est cur claudere aut insistere orationem malint, id. Or. 51, 170 Meyer *N. cr.:* in quâcumque enim unâ (parte) plane clauderet, orator esse non posset, id. Brut. 59, 214: nihil socordia claudebat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84; and id. ib. 2, 3, 39 (id. H. inc. 107 Dietsch): si alterâ parte claudet respublica, Liv. 22, 39, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; Gell. 1, 7, 20; 13, 20, 10; App. Flor. 18, p. 359; id. de Deo Socr. 17, p. 51; Symm. Ep. 1, 27.

Claudĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A Roman female name;* v. Claudius.—**II.** *A town of Noricum,* Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

Claudĭālis, e, *adj.* [Claudius], *pertaining to the emperor Claudius, Claudian:* flaminium, Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.;* Inscr. Orell. 3044 al.

1. Claudĭānus, a, um, v. Claudius, II. B.

2. Claudĭānus, i, *m.* [Claudius], *a Roman poet of Alexandria, of the time of Theodosius the Great and his sons, several of whose panegyric poems are extant,* Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

claudĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [claudico], *a limping,* Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; id. de Or. 2, 61, 249; Col. 6, 12, 1; Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 3.

claudĭco (**clōdĭco,** Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249, like Claudius and Clodius, codex and caudex, etc., v. au), āre, *v. n.* [claudeo; like albico, candico from albeo, candeo], *to limp, halt, be lame* (class.). **I.** Prop.: Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249; Ov. F. 3, 758; Col. 6, 12, 3; Suet. Aug. 80; Just. 6, 2, 6.—**B.** In Lucretius, meton., of other irregular or unbalanced motions, *to waver, wabble, halt;* of the lame wings of birds, Lucr. 6, 834; of the wavering of balances or scales, id. 4, 515; and of the earth's axis, id. 6, 1107.—**II.** Trop., *to halt, waver, to be wanting, incomplete* or *defective:* claudicat ingenium, Lucr. 3, 453: tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: vereri ne tota amicitia quasi claudicare videatur, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69; so id. Brut. 63, 227; Liv. 22, 39, 3 (al. leg. claudo); Col. 4, 2, 1; Just. 6, 2, 5 and 6: ut constare possimus nobismet ipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 119; cf.: in comoediâ, claudicamus, Quint. 10, 1, 99.—So of discourse: ne sermo in aequalitate horum omnium sicut pedum claudicet, Quint. 11, 3, 43: si quid in nostrâ oratione claudicat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198.—And once of the measure of a verse: claudicat hic versus; haec, inquit, syllaba nutat, Claud. Epigr. 79, 3.

* **claudĭgo,** inis, *f.* [claudus], *a lameness, limping,* Veg. A. Veter. 1, 26, 1.

Claudĭŏpŏlis, is; *acc.* im; *abl.* i, *f.* **I.** *A town in Southern Cappadocia,* now *Eraklia,* Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85; Amm. 14, 8, 2.—**II.** *A town in Bithynia,* prob. the mod. *Boli* or *Bula,* Cod. Th. 12, 1, 119.—Hence, **Claudĭŏpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Claudiopolis in Bithynia,* Plin. Ep. 10, 39 (48), 5; Traj. ib. 10, 40 (49), 3.

claudĭtas, ātis, *f.* [claudus], *a lameness, limping* (post-Aug.), Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169; 28, 4, 7, § 35; App. Flor. 16. — In *plur.*, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33.

Claudius (**Clōdius,** like claudo and clodo, codex and caudex, plostrum and plau-

strum, etc.), **Claudĭa, Clōdĭa,** *the name of two very celebrated Roman* gentes (one patrician, the other plebeian; cf. Suet. Tib. 1 and 2; Verg. A. 7, 708; Liv. 2, 16, 4). **A.** Claudius; so, **1.** App. Claudius Caecus (v. Appius). — **2.** *The historian* Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *a contemporary of Sulla and Sisenna,* Vell. 2, 9, 6; Gell. 1, 7, 9.—Called simply Claudius, Liv. 8, 19, 13; 9, 5, 2.— **3.** *The emperor* Claudius; in full, Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero Germanicus, Suet. Claud. 1 sqq.; Tac. A. 11, 1 sqq.— **4.** In *fem.:* **Claudĭa,** *a female of the* gens Claudia.— **B.** Clodius. Thus *the restless tribune of the people, and enemy of Cicero,* P. Clodius Pulcher, *who was killed by Milo;* v. Cic. Mil.— **II.** Hence, **A. Claudĭus (Clōd-),** a, um, *Claudian, Clodian:* Via Claudia (Clodia), *a branch of the* Via Cassia, Ov. P. 1, 8, 44; Front. Aquaed. 11.—Aqua Claudia, *an aqueduct begun by the emperor Caligula, and finished by the emperor Claudius,* Front. Aquaed. 13 sq.; Suet. Claud. 20 Bremi.—Tribus Claudia, *beyond the Anio, named after the progenitor of the* gens Claudia, Liv. 2, 16, 5; Verg. A. 7, 708; cf. Serv. in h. l.—Leges Clodiae, *proceeding from the tribune of the people, Clodius,* Cic. Sest. 25 and 26; cf. Orell. Ind. Leg. s. h. v.— **B. Claudĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to a Claudius* (esp. to the emperor of this name): castra, *of App. Claudius Pulcher,* Liv. 23, 31, 3: tonitrua, *named after the same,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 10 Müll.: tempora, *of the emperor Claudius,* Tac. A. 14, 11; id. H. 5, 12: cometa, *visible in his time,* Sen. Q. N. 7, 21 and 29.— **C. Clōdĭānus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Clodius, the enemy of Cicero:* crimen, *his murder,* Cic. Mil. 27, 72: incendia, *caused by him,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: operae, id. ib. 2, 3, 2.

1. claudo (* **clōdo:** clodunt ita (oculos), Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330 *fin.;* but some refer clodo to claudeo; and more freq., although not in Cic., **clūdo,** as always in the compounds; v. infra), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [root sklu-, klu-, to shut; cf. κλείω, κλείς, clavis; O. H. Germ. sliuzu; M. H. Germ. schliessen; also claudus, clavus], *to shut.* **I.** *To shut something that is open, to close, shut up* (opp. aperire; freq. in prose and poetry). (*a*) Claudo: forem cubiculi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 25; and, clausae fores, Tib. 1, 9, 44; Suet. Ner. 47: conventus portus Varroni clausit, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: januam serâ, Tib. 1, 2, 6: domum, Ov. P. 1, 7, 36 sq.: ostia, Cat. 6, 231: portas, Cic. Fl. 25, 61; Hor. C. 3, 5, 23; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: omnes aditus, id. Phil. 1, 10, 25; Tac. A. 12, 68; Stat. Th. 6, 752: rivos, *to dam up,* Verg. E. 3, 111: ad claudendas pupulas, ne quid incideret, et ad aperiendas, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: ocellos (in dying), Prop. 2 (3), 13, 17; so, oculos, Luc. 5, 28: lumina, Verg. A. 10, 746; Ov. M. 3, 503: clausis foribus, Lucr. 4, 598.—(β) Cludo: domum, Tac. H. 1, 33: Janum Quirinum ter clusit, Suet. Aug. 22; Flor. 4, 12, 64: animam clusit dolor, Luc. 8, 59.— **2.** Trop.: nec ita claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: domus clausa contra cupiditatem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93; cf. id. Fam. 4, 13, 6: aures ad doctissimas voces, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; cf. Liv. 40, 8, 20: cludendae sunt aures malis vocibus, Sen. Ep. 123, 9: horum ferocia vocem Euandri clausit, Liv. 44, 45, 11: fugam hostibus, q. s. *to block up, to cut off, prevent,* id. 27, 18, 20; so Ov. M. 6, 572: alicui iter, id. F. 1, 272; id. M. 8, 548: alios incessus, Tac. A. 6, 33: sideritis sanguinem claudit, i. e. *stops, stanches,* Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 135: cluso corpore adversum vim veneni, Tac. A. 15, 64: clausa consilia habere, i. e. *to conceal,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 63; cf. Sall. C. 10, 5; Ov. M. 2, 641; id. F. 4, 846; Sil. 1, 140.— Poet.: animam laqueo, i. e. *to end one's life,* Ov. M. 7, 604 (cf.: vitalesque vias et respiramina clausit, id. ib. 2, 828).— **B.** *To close, end, conclude* (so, except the milit. expression, agmen, only poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Quint.). (*a*) Claudo: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24: opus, Ov. F. 3, 384: jus, Luc. 5, 44: labores ingentis belli, Sil. 15, 655: epistulam, Ov. H. 13, 165; 20, 242: cenas lactucâ, Mart. 13, 14; Quint. 9, 4, 13: cum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, Plaudite, id. 6, 1, 52; cf. id. 1, 8, 1; 2, 15, 27.—(β) Cludo: cludere bella, Stat. Th. 11, 58: cludendi incohandique sententias ratio, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. opp. incipere, id. 9, 4, 67 (as claudere, opp. incipere, id. 1, 8, 1): cum versus cluditur, id. 9, 4, 65; cf. id. 9, 4, 26; 9, 4, 71; 9, 4, 73; 9, 4, 93; 9, 4, 102; 9, 4, 104; 9, 4, 105; 12, 10, 31.— **2.** Agmen, in milit. lang., *to close the procession* or *train, to bring up the rear,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25; Curt. 3, 3, 21; 4, 12, 4; so, aciem, Sil. 7, 590; cf. cogo, I. B. 3.— **II.** (For the compounds includo, concludo.) Claudere aliquid aliquâ re, *to shut up* or *in something by something, to enclose, encompass, surround, imprison, hide, confine* (class., esp. freq. in poetry and in the historians). (*a*) Claudo, with *abl.:* locum aquâ, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1: quae (Syracusarum urbs) loci naturâ terrâ marique clauderetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: (animae) clausae tenebris et carcere caeco, Verg. A. 6, 734: stabulis armenta, id. G. 3, 352: claudens textis cratibus pecus, Hor. Epod. 2, 45; cf. Ov. M. 2, 554; 4, 646: ensem vaginâ, Luc. 5, 245: aliquem Gyaro, Tac. A. 4, 30; 14, 63: clausus domo, id. ib. 15, 53; cf.: intra domum, id. H. 4, 49: rivus praealtis utrimque clausus ripis, Liv. 21, 54, 1; cf. id. 21, 43, 4; 41, 27, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 45: clauditur cubiculo aliquis, Tac. A. 15, 69; cf.: in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudebant, Tubero ap. Gell. 7 (6), 4, 3: in arcâ, Hor. S. 2, 7, 59: claudam in curiâ vos, Liv. 23, 2, 9: in tectis, Ov. M. 3, 697: (apes) in arbore inani, id. F. 3, 743: aquilonem in antris, id. M. 1, 262.—Without *abl.:* nihil se tam clausum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42: insula ea sinum ab alto claudit, Liv. 30, 24, 9; cf. Tac. G. 34; Quint. 1, 10, 42; Ov. M. 1, 568 al.—In milit. lang., of a hostile encompassing, *to encompass, invest, besiege, blockade,* etc.: praestare arbitrabatur, unum locum . . . quam omnia litora ac portus custodiâ clausos teneri, Caes. B. C. 3, 23: urbem operibus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Liv. 25, 22, 12 al.; cf.: urbem obsidione, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: adversarios locorum angustiis, id. Dat. 8, 4; cf. id. Epam. 7, 1; id. Ham. 2, 4: multitudine, id. Milt. 5, 3: hinc Tusco claudimur amni, *are hemmed in,* Verg. A. 8, 473.—So of hunting: nemorum saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: indagine collis, Tib. 4, 3, 7: silvas vastasque feras indagine, Luc. 6, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 553: insidiis altas valles, Tib. 1, 4, 49: cur tibi clauduntur rete Imbelles capreae, Ov. F. 5, 371.—(β) Cludo, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5: venti clusi Nubibus, Lucr. 6, 197; Flor. 3, 20, 13.— **B.** Trop.: numcubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 84: nolo tibi ullum commodum in me claudier, id. And. 3, 3, 41; cf. I. A. 2. supra.— Esp. of speech and rhythm: qui non claudunt numeris sententias, Cic. Or. 68, 229; 58, 198: pedibus verba, i. e. *to compose verses,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 59: quod clausae hieme Alpes essent, Liv. 27, 36, 4; cf. Verg. G. 2, 317: rura gelu tum claudit hiems (and id. A. 2, 111: illos aspera ponti interclusit hiems).—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **clausum (clūsum),** i, *n., an enclosed place* (for confining or keeping any thing): clausa effringere, Sall. J. 12, 5: in clauso linquere, *in confinement,* Verg. G. 4, 303: fructus clauso custodire, Col. 12, praef. § 3: sub uno clauso, id. 7, 6, 5: clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 354: clausa viarum, id. 4, 612.

2. claudo, ĕre, v. claudeo.

claudus (clūdus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64; and **clōdus,** Arat. Act. Apost. 266), a, um, *adj.* [root klu-; v. claudo; prop. shut in, hampered], *limping, halting, lame.* **I.** Prop.: sutor, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83: claudus altero pede, Nep. Ages. 8, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 61: pes, id. C. 3, 2, 32: pars serpentis, Verg. A. 5, 278 al.— **b.** Prov.: iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, *said of one who cannot make a right use of a thing,* Cic. Pis. 28, 69.— **II.** Trop., *wavering, crippled, imperfect, defective* (rare; mostly poet.): clauda navigia aplustris, * Lucr. 4, 436; cf.: claudae mutilataeque naves, Liv. 37, 24, 6; Curt. 9, 9, 13; Tac. A. 2, 24.— **B.** Esp. of language: clauda carmina alterno versu, i. e. *elegies* (since every second verse is a foot shorter than the preceding), Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 11: clausulae, Quint. 9, 4, 116; cf. id. 9, 4, 70.— **C.** *Wavering, untrustworthy:* clauda pars officii tui, Ov. P. 3, 1, 86; cf.: clauda fides, Sil. 13, 33.—No *comp.* or *sup.*

Clausala, ae, *f., a river of Illyria,* now *the Khiri* or *Drinossi,* Liv. 44, 31, 3 (al. Clausula).

claustra (clostra, Cato, R. R. 13, 3; 135, 2), ōrum, *n.* (in *sing.:* **claustrum,** i, rare, Caes. Germ. Arat. 197; Curt. 4, 5, 21; 7, 6, 13; Petr. 89, 2, 7; Gell. 14, 6, 3; Luc. 10, 509; App. M. 4, 10, p. 146 *fin.;* Amm. 23, 4, 6; 26, 8, 8: **clostrum,** Sen. Ben. 7, 21, 2) [clausum, claudo], *that by which any thing is shut up* or *closed, a lock, bar, bolt.* **I.** Prop.: claves, claustra, Varr. ap. Non. p. 545, 12: claustra revellere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 5, 21, 10: januae pandere, * Cat. 61, 76: laxare, Verg. A. 2, 259: relaxare, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17: rumpere, Verg. A. 9, 758: diu claustris retentae ferae, Liv. 42, 59, 2: ferae claustris fractae, Plin. Pan. 81, 3: claustra pati, *to submit to confinement,* Col. 8, 17, 8: discutere, Petr. 11, 2: reserare, Sil. 7, 334: portarum ingentia claustra, Verg. A. 7, 185; Val. Fl. 3, 53: ferrea, Mart. 10, 28, 8: sub signo claustrisque rei publicae positum vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21.— **B.** Trop., *a bar, band, barrier, bounds:* arta portarum naturae effringere, i. e. *to disclose its secrets,* Lucr. 1, 72; cf.: tua claustra fregerunt tui versus, i. e. *have become known, public,* Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3: pudoris et reverentiae refringere, id. ib. 2, 14, 4: vitaï claustra resolvere, *to loose the bands of life,* Lucr. 1, 416; 3, 397; 6, 1152: temporum, Vell. 1, 17, 4: (animus) amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra (the figure drawn from the bounds of a race-course), Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9.— **II.** In a more extended sense, *a door* or *gate that shuts up any place, a dam, dike;* meton., *a place that is shut up:* urbis relinquant, Ov. M. 4, 86; cf. Thebarum, Stat. Th. 10, 474.—Of sunken ships, closing a port, Liv. 37, 14, 7; cf.: ubi demersis navibus frenassent claustra maris, id. 37, 15, 1: maris, i. e. *a harbor, haven,* Sil. 12, 442: undae, *a dam,* id. 5, 44; cf.: Lucrino addita, Verg. G. 2, 161; cf. id. A. 1, 56: Daedalea, i. e. *the Labyrinth,* Sen. Hippol. 1166 al.— **B.** In milit. lang., *a barricade, bulwark, key, defence, fortress, wall, bank,* etc., for warding off an enemy: claustra loci, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 84: Corinthus in faucibus Graeciae, sic ut terra claustra locorum teneret, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: Sutrium, quae urbs socia Romanis velut claustra Etruriae erat, Liv. 9, 32, 1: Aegypti, id. 45, 11, 5; Tac. H. 2, 82; Suet. Vesp. 7: tutissima praebet, Liv. 42, 67, 6; cf. id. 6, 9, 4; 44, 7, 9; Tac. A. 2, 61 al.: montium, id. H. 3, 2: Caspiarum, id. ib. 1, 6: maris, id. ib. 3, 43; cf. Sil. 12, 442; Tac. A. 2, 59: suis claustris (*walls, intrenchments*) impeditos turbant, id. ib. 12, 31; cf. id. ib. 4, 49: regni claustra Philae, Luc. 10, 312: Africae, Flor. 4, 2, 70.— **C.** Trop.: cum ego claustra ista nobilitatis refregissem, ut aditus ad consulatum pateret, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: annonae Aegyptus, Tac. H. 3, 8.

claustrālis, e [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a fortress:* munimen, Cassiod. Var. 11, 14.

claustrārĭus, a, um [claustra], *pertaining to locks:* artifex, *a locksmith,* Lampr. Elag. 12.

* **claustrĭtŭmus,** i, *m.* [from claustrum, like aedituumus from aedes], *a warden of locks,* Laev. ap. Gell. 12, 105.

claustrum, i, v. claustra *init.*

1. clausŭla, ae, *f.* [claudo]. **I.** *A close, conclusion, end* (cf. claudo, I. B.; in good prose; most freq. in Quint.): in quo (mimo) cum clausula non invenitur, *a fitting end,* Cic. Cael. 27, 65: tantum bonam clausulam inpone, Sen. Ep. 77, 20; Suet. Aug. 99: epistulae, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 47; id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: edicti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: clausulam inponere disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3: peracti operis, id. 12, 57, 5: summae nervorum, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247.— **II.** Esp. **A.** In rhet., *the close of a period,* Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240; 3, 44, 173; 3, 46, 181; 3, 50, 192; id. Or. 64, 215 sq.; Quint. 8, 5, 13; 9, 3, 77; 9, 4, 50; 9, 4, 70; 9, 4, 101; opp. initium, id. 8, 5, 4; 9, 3, 45; 9, 4, 62; 9, 4, 67; 9, 4, 107 al.: et calx, id. 8, 5, 30.— **B.** In jurid. Lat., *the*

conclusion of a legal formula, Dig. 4, 8, 25; 4, 6, 23; 4, 6, 26; and hence in gen., *any clause* or *section of a law*, ib. 3, 3, 15 pr.; 35, 3, 3 pr.

2. Clausŭla, v. Clausala.

clausum, i, v. claudo *fin.*

clausūra or **clūsūra,** ae, *f.* [claudo]. * **I.** (Cf. claustra, I. A.) *A lock, bar, bolt*, Inscr. Orell. 2510.—**II.** (Cf. claustra, II. B.) *A castle, fort* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 5.

1. clausus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from claudo.

2. Clausus, i, *m.*, *a Sabine proper name:* Attus Clausus, ancestor of the gens Claudia, Liv. 2, 16, 4; 10, 8, 6; Verg. A. 7, 707; Tac. A. 4, 9 al.

clāva, ae, *f.* [root cel- of percello; cf. Gr. κλάω and clades]. **I.** *A knotty branch* or *stick, a staff, cudgel, club:* adfer duas clavas ... probas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 20; Lucr. 5, 968: sternentes agmina clavâ, Verg. A. 10, 318; Curt. 9, 4, 3; Ov. F. 1, 575; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18; *a bar, lever*, Cato, R. R. 13, 1.—As a weapon for exercising, used by young men, and esp. by soldiers, *a foil*, Cic. Sen. 16, 58; Veg. Mil. 1, 11.—As a badge of Hercules, Prop. 4 (5) 9, 39; Ov. H. 9, 117; id. M. 9, 114; 9, 236; * Suet. Ner. 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll. — Hence, prov., clavam Herculi extorquere, for an impossible undertaking, Macr. S. 5, 3; Don. Vit. Verg.—Also Clava Herculis, *a plant, otherwise called* nymphea, Marc. Emp. 33. — **II.** In the lang. of economy, *a graft, scion*, Pall. Mart. 10, 12 and 13; cf. clavula.

* **clāvārium,** ii, *n.* [id.], *money given to soldiers for the purchase of shoe-nails* (cf. calcearium), Tac. H. 3, 50 *fin.*

* **clāvātor,** ōris, *m.* [clava], *one who carries clubs* or *foils, used in military exercises, a cudgel-bearer*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 25; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 9 Müll.

clāvātus, a, um, v. clavo.

clāvĭcārius, ii, *m.* [clavis], *a locksmith* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

clāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.] * **I.** *A small key*, Caes. Germ. Arat. 195. — **II.** *A tendril, by which the vine clings to its props*, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; id. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Col. 4, 6, 2; Plin. 23, prooem. § 5.—**III.** *A bar, bolt of the door*, Hyg. Grom. 55. — Hence, **clāvĭcŭlārius,** ii, *m.*, *a key-keeper, jailer*, Firm. Math. 3, 66.

1. clāvĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.*, *club-bearing;* as an epithet of Hercules [clavagero], *the club-bearer* (v. clava, 1.), Ov. M. 15, 22; 15, 284; id. F 1, 544; 4, 68.—Also of the robber Periphetes: clavigera proles, Ov. M. 7, 437: clavigerum numen, Sil. 3, 14.

2. clāvĭger, gĕri, *m.* [clavis-gero], *the key-bearer*, an epithet of Janus, as the god of doors, Ov. F. 1, 228; cf. Macr S. 1, 9.

clāvis (clāves, acc. to Pompon. Comment. p. 459), is, *f.* (*acc.* commonly clavem, clavim, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78; Tib. 2, 4, 31; cf. Paul ex Fest. p. 56 Müll.; Don. p 1750 P., Charis. p. 101 ib; *abl.* clavi and clave: clavi, Varr. R. R. 1, 22 *fin.*, App. M. 1, 14, p. 108; Dig. 48, 8, 1, § 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 252; cf. Charis. l. l.: clave, Juv. 15, 158; App. M. 9, 20, p 226; Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 15; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 199) [root klu-, v. claudo], *a key:* clavim cedo, Plaut Most. 2, 1, 78: clavem abduxi, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7: omnis horreorum clavis tradidisti, Cic. Dom. 10, 25: alias clavis portis imposuit, Liv. 27, 24, 8: unâ portarum clave teneri, Juv. 15, 158: aptare claves foribus, Mart. 9, 47, 2: adulterinae portarum, *false keys*, Sall. J 12, 3; cf.: clavis adultera, Ov A. A. 3, 643: sub clavi esse, *to be shut up*, Varr. R. R. 1, 22 *fin.;* cf.: Caecuba Servata centum clavibus, Hor C. 2, 14, 26: claves tradere, as an indication of the delivering up of the household (for possession or oversight), Dig. 18, 1, 74; 31, 77, § 21: claves adimere uxori, *to separate from her*, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: Laconica, *a peculiar key with several wards, used only for fastening from the outside*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 57 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Clavis trochi, *an instrument in the form of a key, by which a top was set in motion*, Prop. 3 (4), 14, 6.— * **B.** Clavis torculari, *a lever, bar* (French, clef), Cato, R. R. 13, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.*, and Comm. p 57.

clāvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [clavus] (rare; not ante-Aug.; mostly in *part. perf.*). **I.** *To furnish* or *fasten with nails, to nail*, Paul. Nol. 21, 103: clavata concha, i. e. *furnished with points* or *prickles*, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130.—**II.** *To furnish with a purple stripe* (cf. clavus, II. D.): mantilia cocco clavata, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: clavata auro tunica, Vop. Bonos. 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 9 Müll.

clāvŭla (clābŭla or **clāvŏla),** ae, *f. dim.* [clava], *a scion, graft*, Varr. R. R, 1, 40, 4; cf. Non. p. 414, 29.

clāvŭlāris, v. clabularis.

clāvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [clavus]. **I.** *A small nail, a tack*, Cato, R. R. 21, 3; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15.— * **II.** *A small swelling* (cf. clavus, II. B.), Marc. Emp. 33.

clāvus, i, *m.* [root klu-, v. claudo; prop. that which shuts or fastens]. **I.** *A nail*, usually of metal. **A.** Lit.: offerumentas habebis pluris Quam ulla navis longa clavos, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48: (leges) ad parietem fixae clavis ferreis, id. Trin. 4, 3, 32; so, clavi ferrei, Cato, R. R. 18 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Vitr. 7, 3 al. — Sometimes of hard wood: clavis corneis occludere, Cato, R. R. 18 *fin.:* cornus ... lignum utile, si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum ceu ferreis, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206: clavis religare tigna, Caes B. C. 2, 10: clavos per modica intervalla figentes, Liv. 28, 20, 4.—Acc. to a Tuscan usage the ancient Romans designated the number of the year by nails, which the highest magistrate annually, at the Ides of September, drove into the wall of Jupiter's temple: clavo ab dictatore fixo, Liv. 7, 3, 3 sqq.; 8, 18, 12 sq.; 9, 28, 6: clavus annalis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 10 Müll.; cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 329 sq., and Dict. of Antiq. p. 263. Also, in a later age, country people seem to have kept an account of the years in this way, Petr. 135, 8, 9.—Prov.: clavo clavum eicere, *to drive out one nail by another* (Gr. ἥλῳ τὸν ἧλον, παττάλῳ τὸν πάτταλον, sc. δεῖ ἐξελαύνειν): novo quidam amore veterem amorem tamquam clavo clavum eiciendum putant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: aliquid trabali clavo figere, *to fasten with a large nail, to clinch* a matter, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; Arn. 2, p. 51.—**2.** As *a symbol of immovable firmness:* Necessitas Clavos trabales Gestans, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18: si figit adamantinos Necessitas Clavos, id. ib 3, 24. 7; cf. O. Müll. as above cit., p. 331.— Hence, **B.** Trop.: ex hoc die clavum anni movebis, i. e. *reckon the beginning of the year*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1: fixus animus clavo Cupidinis, Plaut As. 1, 3, 4. — Prov.: beneficium trabali clavo figere (v trabalis), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53 Zumpt; cf. Arn. 2, p. 51.—**II.** Meton. of objects of like form. **A.** (Lit. the handle of the rudder, the tiller; hence, pars pro toto.) *The rudder, helm*, in gen. (only *sing.*): ut clavum rectum teneam, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 12 (Ann. v. 472 Vahl.): clavum ad litora torquere, Verg. A 5, 177 Serv.; 10, 218.—**b.** Trop.: clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: abicere, *to leave off the care of a thing*, Arn. 3, 106: dum clavum rectum teneam, *if I keep a steady helm, am not negligent* (as in Gr ὀρθὰν τὰν ναῦν), Quint. 2, 17, 24 Spald.; cf. the passage of Enn. supra. —**B.** In medic. lang., *a painful tumor* or *excrescence, a wart, a corn;* on the feet, Cels. 5, 28, 14: clavis in pedibus mederi, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 184; 22, 23, 49, § 101 sq.; 26, 11, 66, § 106; 28, 16, 62, § 222; on the eye, Cels. 6, 7, 12; in the nose, Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 126; upon the neck of cattle, Col. 6, 14, 6; in sheep, id. 7, 5, 11.—Also *a disease of the olive-tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—**C.** *A kind of abortion of bees*, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50.—**D.** *A purple stripe on the* tunica, which, for senators, was broad (latus, cf. laticlavius); for the equites, narrow (angustus; cf. angusticlavius). In the time of the emperors, however, the sons of the senators and equites also, who were preparing for civil office, wore the latus clavus, Liv. 9, 7, 9; Varr. L. L. 9, § 79 Müll.; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 29 Jahn; cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; 1, 6, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 138; Vell. 2, 88, 2; Suet. Aug. 94: tunicam ita consuere, ut altera plagula sit angustis clavis, altera latis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 47 Müll.—Hence the phrase: latum clavum ab Caesare impetravi, i. e. *I have become senator*, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 2; cf.: clavum alicui tribuere. Suet. Claud. 24: impetrare, id. Vesp. 4: adimere, id. Tib. 35: adipisci, id. Vesp. 2. — Rarely *a purple stripe* on bed or table cloths, Amm. 16, 8, 8.—**2.** Poet., *a tunic*, in gen., *either wide* or *narrow striped:* mutare in horas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: sumere depositum, id. ib. 1, 6, 25.

claxendix, v. clacendix.

Clāzŏmĕnae, ārum, *f.*, = Κλαζομεναί, *a town on the coast of Ionia, upon a peninsula of the Bay of Smyrna*, now *Kelisman* or *Vourla*, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104; Hor. S. 1, 7, 5.— Hence, **II. Clāzŏmĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Clazomenæ, Clazomenian:* Anaxagoras, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 73.—**Clāzŏmĕnĭi,** ōrum, *the inhabitants of Clazomenæ*, Liv. 38, 39, 9 al.

Clĕander, dri, *m.*, = Κλέανδρος, *a favorite of the emperor Commodus*, Lampr. Comm. 6, 7.

Clĕanthes, is (*acc.* -en, Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; Sen. Ep. 113, 18; -em, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60; id. Sen. 7, 23; *voc.* Cleanthe, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11), *m.*, = Κλεάνθης, *a Stoic philosopher of Assos, pupil of Zeno and teacher of Chrysippus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; 2, 41, 126; id. Fat. 7, 14; id. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Fin. 2, 21, 69; 4, 3, 7; Sen. Ep. 44, 3; 108, 10; id. Ben. 5, 14, 1; Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.—*Plur.:* archetypos servare Cleanthas, *statues of Cleanthes*, Juv. 2, 7.—Hence, **II. Cleanthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cleanthes*, = *Stoic:* fruge, i. e. praeceptis, Pers. 5, 64: turba, i. e. discipuli, Claud. Mall. Theod. 88.

Clĕarchus, i, *m.*, = Κλέαρχος. **I.** *A Spartan captain*, Front. Strat. 4, 1. — **II.** *A tyrant of Heraclea Pontica*, Just. 16, 4 sq.—**III.** *A philosopher of Soli*, Gell. 4, 11.

† **clēma,** ătis, *n.*, = κλῆμα, *a plant, also called* polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

† **clēmătis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κληματίς, *the name of various climbing plants*, as Vinca minor, Linn., etc.; Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 84; 24, 15, 88, § 138; 24, 15, 89, § 139; and 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **clēmătītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κληματῖτις, *a creeping plant, a species of* Aristolochia, called also Cretica, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96.

1. clēmens, entis (*abl.* usu. -ti; but -te, Liv. 1, 26, 8; Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7, 3), *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. lemures; and Germ. hold]. **I.** Orig. (in the class. per. very rare), of the quiet, placid, pleasant state of the air, wind, or weather, *mild, calm, soft, gentle* (= the class. placidus, quietus): undae clementi flamine pulsae, * Cat. 64, 272: clementior Auster vela vocat, Stat. Th. 5, 468: aura Favoni, Claud. Cons. Prob. Olyb. 272; cf. id. III. Cons. Hon. 165; Val. Fl. 6, 747: clementior dies, Col. 11, 2, 2: clementior Arctos, Sil. 1, 198: clementiores plagae (opp. Septentrio), Pall. Febr. 12, 1.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Of the gentle motion of the sea, rivers, etc., *placid, calm*, etc.: mare, Gell. 2, 21, 1: Pasitigris clementiore alveo praeterit, etc. (preced. by: praeceps inter saxa devolvitur), Curt. 5, 3, 1: quâ sit clementissimus amnis, Ov. M. 9, 116.—**2.** Of places (opp. praeceps), *smooth, of a gentle ascent:* clivulus, App. M. 4, p. 144.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** Of a calm, unexcited, passionless state of mind, *quiet, mild, gentle, tranquil, kind* (syn.: placidus, lenis): clementem vocabo non in alieno dolore facilem, sed eum, qui cum suis stimulis exagitetur, non prosilit, etc., Sen. Clem. 1, 20, 3: egit semper vitam ... clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 10: vita urbana atque otium, id. ib. 1, 1, 17 (cf. with Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 17: vita quieta atque otiosa): ille suam semper egit vitam in otio, in conviviis: clemens. placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10; Liv. 38, 17. 17 (cf. the passages under clementia, cited from Flor.): cupio, patres conscripti, me esse clementem: cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, Cic. Cat. 1. 2, 4: etsi satis clemens sum in disputando, tamen interdum soleo subirasci, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: (Arimphaeis) ritus clementes. Plin. 6, 13, 14, § 35.—**2.** Transf. to animals. *tame, domesticated:* clementius genus columba-

rum (opp. agrestes), Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 2.—**B.** Specif. **1.** *Mild in respect to the faults and failures of others*, i. e. *forbearing, indulgent, compassionate, merciful* (class.; syn.: mitis, benignus, humanus, lenis, facilis, indulgens; opp.: crudelis, inhumanus, asper al.): clementi (mi) animo ignoscet, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22: judices et misericordes, Cic. Planc. 13, 31; cf. * Hor. C. 3, 11, 46; Tac. A. 2, 57: vir et contra audaciam fortissimus et ab innocentiā clementissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Nep. Epam. 3, 2: legis interpres, Liv. 1, 26, 8: dominus facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9: castigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: clementior sententia, Liv. 8, 31, 8.—More unusual: rumor, i. e. non nimius, *mild, mitigated*, πρᾶος (acc. to Prisc. p. 1202 P.), Sall. J. 22, 1. — **2.** Poet. of places: pars (insulae) ratibus clemens, *accessible*, Claud. B. Gild. 511.— *Adv.*: **clēmenter. I.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Gently, softly, mildly*: non desiit adsidue tremere Campania, clementius quidem, sed ingenti damno, Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 1: agitant venti oleas, Pall. Nov. 5: spirant clementius Austri, Stat. S. 2, 2, 27.—So of moderate, slow action gen.: *Eu.* Sequere sis. *Ch.* Sequor. *Eu.* Clementer quaeso; calces deteris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111; so id. Stich. 4, 1, 26; id. Ep. 2, 2, 23. —**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *By degrees, gradually, gently*: clementer et molliter assurgens collis, Col. 2, 2, 1; cf. Tac. A. 13, 38: editum jugum, id. G. 1; Sil. 1, 274; Sen. Oedip. 280: accedere, Tac. A. 12, 33; cf. in *comp.*: explorare, si quā Appennini juga clementius adirentur, id. H. 3, 52.—**II.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Quietly, placidly, tranquilly, calmly*: accipere aliquid clementius aequo, * Lucr. 3, 314: si quid est factum clementer, ut dissolute factum criminer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: leniter hominem clementerque accepit, id. ib. 2, 4, 40, § 86: ferre aliquid, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: consolationes clementer admotae, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: quo id pacto fieri possit clementissime, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 5: leo caudam clementer et blande movet, Gell. 5, 14, 12. — **B.** (Acc. to II. B.) *With forbearance, mildly, with indulgence*: clementer et moderate jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: clementer a consule accepti, Liv. 27, 15, 2: clementer ductis militibus, i. e. *peacefully, without plundering*, id. 29, 2, 1.— *Comp.*: clementius tractare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 5.—*Sup.*: clementissime scribere de aliquo, Gell. 1, 18, 3: qui victoriā civili clementissime usus est, Sen. Ira, 2, 23, 4.

2. Clēmens, entis, *m.*, *a proper name*, in later Lat. very freq.: Julius, Tac. A. 1, 23; 1, 26; 15, 73; id. H. 1, 87; 2, 12: Arretinus, id. ib. 4, 68; Suet. Dom. 11: Flavius, id. ib. 15.

clēmentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. clemens]. **I.** *A calm, tranquil state of the elements, calmness, mildness, tranquillity* (like clemens in this signif. mostly post-Aug.): clementia ventorum, tranquillitas maris, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 1: soli caelique, Flor. 3, 3, 18; cf.: emollit gentes clementia caeli, Luc. 8, 366: aestatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6: nascentis anni, id. 11, 3, 9: diei, id. 9, 13, 4: Nili, Stat. Th. 3, 527.—**II.** (Acc. to clemens, II. B.) *Indulgent, forbearing conduct towards the errors and faults of others, moderation, mildness, humanity, forbearance, benignity, clemency, mercy* (the class. signif.; very freq., esp. in prose; syn.: benignitas, comitas, lenitas, mansuetudo, etc.): clementia (est), per quam animi temere in odium alicujus concitati invectio comitate retinetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164: clementia est temperantia animi in potestate ulciscendi, vel lenitas . . . in constituendis poenis, Sen. Clem. 2, 3: facilitas et clementia, * Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 7; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: illam clementiam mansuetudinemque nostri imperii tantam in crudelitatem inhumanitatemque esse conversam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115; id. Deiot. 15, 43; id. Lig. 3, 10: lenitas et clementia, id. Att. 14, 19, 2: clementia et probitas vestra, Sall. H. 1, 41, 1 Dietsch; Liv. 3, 58, 4; Ov. M. 8, 57; Quint. 9, 2. 28; Tac. H. 3, 19: juris, Quint. 7, 4, 18 Spald., and antith. to jus asperius, id. 9, 2, 90; opp. severitatem, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 4: elephanti contra minus validos, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: leonis in supplices, id. 8, 16, 19, § 48; and as an attribute of princes, id. 8, 7, 7, § 48; Vop. Aur. 44; whence *a title of the emperors*, v. IV.—Less freq., **B.** *Kindness, sympathy*: satrapes violare clementiam quam regis opes minui maluit, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3. — **III.** Clementia, personified as *a deity, the goddess of grace*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14; Stat. Th. 12, 482 sq.; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 6 sq.—**IV.** *A title of the emperor*: Clementia tua, *Your Grace*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 65; Spart. ap. Geta, I. *init.*

Clĕŏbis, is, *m.*, = Κλέοβις, *son of the priestess Cydippe, brother of Bito*, v. Bito; Val. Max. 5, 4, 4; Schol. ad Verg. G. 3, 132.

Clĕŏbūlus, i, *m.*, = Κλεόβουλος, *of Lindus, one of the Seven Sages*, Aus. Sept. Sap. 1, 16, 5.

Clĕombrŏtus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Lacedæmonian general*, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84.—**II.** *A young Academic philosopher of Ambracia*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; id. Scaur. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 22.

Clĕon, ōnis, = Κλέων, *a Grecian proper name*. **I.** *An Athenian popular leader*, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 11; id. Brut. 7, 28.—**II.** *A rhetorician of Halicarnassus*, Nep. Lys. 3, 5.—**III.** *A statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 37.—**IV.** *A painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140.

Clĕōnae, ārum (**Clĕōna,** ae, Mel. 2, 2, 9), *f.*, = Κλεωναί. **I.** *A small town in Argolis, near Nemea, where Hercules killed the lion*, now *Clenia*, Liv. 33, 14, 11; Ov. M. 6, 417; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12. — Hence, **B.** **Clĕōnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cleonæ*: ager, Liv. 33, 14, 7: leo, i. e. *the Nemean lion*, Luc. 4, 612; Sil. 3, 34: sidus = leo, Stat. S. 4, 28; Mart. 4, 60: stirpis, i. e. Herculeae, Stat. Th. 6, 837.—**II.** *A town in Macedonia, on Mount Athos*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

† **clĕōnia,** ae, *f.*, = κλεωνία, *the plant* helenium, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **clĕōnīcĭon,** ii, *n.*, = κλεωνίκιον, *a plant, also called* clinopodion, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137 (cleonicon, Sillig).

Clĕŏpātrā (on the *ā* cf. Juv. 2, 109; Luc. 9, 1071; 10, 56; Stat. S. 3, 2, 120), ae, *f.*, = Κλεοπάτρα. **I.** *Queen of Egypt, and daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, notorious for her amorous intercourse with Cæsar, and afterwards with Antony; conquered at Actium by Augustus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 103; 3, 107; Suet. Caes. 35; Luc. 10, 354 sqq.; Val. Fl. 4, 464; Mart. 4, 22, 2; 4, 59, 5.—Hence, **B.** **Clĕŏpātrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cleopatra*: stirps, Treb. Poll. Claud. 1: uniones, id. Trig. Syr. 32.—**II.** *A sister of Alexander the Great, and wife of Alexander, king of Epirus*, Liv. 8, 24, 17; Just. 9, 6, 1; 13, 6, 4 al.—**III.** *A daughter of Mithridates, and wife of Tigranes*, Just. 38, 3, 3.—**IV.** *A daughter of* I., Just. 39, 3, 1; 39, 4, 7.

Clĕŏphantus, i, *m.*, = Κλεόφαντος. **I.** *A physician in Rome*, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; Cels. 3, 14; Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31 al. — **II.** *A painter of Corinthus*, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15.

Clĕŏphon, ontis, *m.*, *a demagogue of Athens*, Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 11.

clĕpo, psi, ptum (not clepi, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 493; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74), 3, *v. a.* [root klep- of κλέπτω, whence also clipeus; kindred with celo, cella, occul-o, clam], *to steal* (rare, and mostly ante-class. for furor): sacrum qui clepsit rapsitve, old form. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: si quis clepsit, etc., old form. ap. Liv. 22, 10, 5; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; id. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 6; Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 94 Müll.; Auct. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 5, 11 (v. Non. p. 20, 14; cf. Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75); Manil. 1, 27; Prud. Psych. 562. — **II.** Trop.: sermonem, *to listen secretly to*, Pac. ap. Non. p. 20, 18; so, verba nostra auribus, Att. ib. p. 12: se opificio, *to withdraw secretly from the work*, Varr. ib. p. 20: se, *to conceal one's self*, Sen. Med. 156; id. Herc. Fur. 799.

clepsȳdra, ae, *f.*, = κλεψύδρα, *an instrument for measuring time by water*, similar to our sand-glasses, *a water-clock, clepsydra*, Sen. Ep. 24, 19; Veg. Mil. 3, 8; App. M. 3, p. 130, 19; used by speakers to measure the length of their discourse, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 14; 6, 2, 5; 1, 23, 2.—Meton., *the time measured by the clepsydra*, and hence, petere clepsydram, *to ask leave to speak*; and dare clepsydram, *to give leave to speak*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 138; Mart. 6, 35; cf. aqua, II. F., and Dict. of Antiq. pp. 508 sq.

‡ **clepsȳdrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [clepsydra], *a maker of water-clocks*, Inscr. Murat. 935, 8.

* † **clepta,** ae, *m.*, = κλέπτης, *a thief*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 9.

clērĭcālis, e, *adj.* [clericus], *clerical, priestly* (eccl. Lat.): tirocinium, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: comitatus, id. ib. 7, 2 et saep.

clērĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the clerical office* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, n. 10; 125, n. 8 et saep.

† **clērĭcus,** i, *m.*, = κληρικός, *a clergyman, priest* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, n. 10 al.

† **Clērūmĕnoe,** ōn, *m.*, = Κληρούμενοι (those who draw lots), *the name of a comedy of Diphilus*, Lat. Sortientes, Plaut. Cas. prol. 31; cf. Rost. Plaut. Cuped. XVIII. p. 5 sq.

† **clērus,** i, *m.*, = κλῆρος, *the clerical order, the clergy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. στεφ. 4, 78 al.

clībănārĭus, ii, *m.* [clibanus], *a soldier clad in mail, a cuirassier*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56; Amm. 16, 10, 8; Eutr. 6, 7, 9.

‡ **clībănīcĭus** [id.]: pānis, *bread baked in a* clibanus, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15 (cf. Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105).

† **clībănus,** i, *m.*, = κλίβανος, *an earthen* or *iron vessel for baking bread, broader at the bottom than at the top*, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105; 20, 9, 39, § 99; cf. Col. 5, 10, 4; id. Arb. 19, 2; Cels. 2, 17; 3, 21 al.—As a utensil of the rich, also of silver, Petr. 35, 6.—**II.** Generally, *an oven* or *furnace*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 30; Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 18.

† **clīdĭon** or **-um,** ii, *m.*, = κλειδίον, *the collar-bone of the tunny*, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.

† **Clīdūchus,** i, *m.*, = Κλειδοῦχος (key-bearer), *the name of two statues by Phidias and by Euphranor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 54 and 78.

clĭens or **clŭens,** entis (*gen. plur.* usu. clientium; clientûm, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 7; Hor. C. 3, 5, 53; Sen. Ep. 68, 9; Macr. S. 1, 2, 1), *m.* (*comm.* acc. to Charis. p. 77 P.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 600, and v. clienta) [for cluens, from clueo, to hear; but acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 609, from colens], *one who hears*, in relation to his protector (patronus), *a client* (Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, pp. 83–85; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 359 sq.; Gell. 5, 13, 2; Cato ap. Gell. 5, 13, 4; Gell. 20, 1, 40; and clientela): cluentes sibi omnes volunt esse multos . . . Res magis quaeritur, quam cluentum fides Quojusmodi clueat, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 4 sq.: PATRONVS. SI. CLIENTI. FRAVDEM. FECERIT. SACER. ESTO., Frag. XII. Tab. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 609; Cato ap. Gell. 5, 13, 4: neque clientes sine summâ infamiâ deseri possunt, C. Caesar ib. *fin.*; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19 et saep.—**B.** In gen., *a client, retainer, follower*; e. g. of an adherent of the Gaul Orgetorix, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 (metaph. ὑπήκοος); 6, 15; 6, 19; of Segestes, Tac. A. 1, 57 al.—**2.** *A companion, favorite*: juvenum nobilium (Vergilius), Hor. C. 4, 12, 15 Dillenb. ad loc.—**3.** Of whole nations, *the allies, dependents*, or *vassals of a more powerful people*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 5, 39; 6, 12 al.—**II.** Trop.: cliens Bacchi (i. e. qui est in tutelā Bacchi), *under the protection of Bacchus, a client of Bacchus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 78; cf. Mart. 12, 77, and clientela.

clĭenta, ae, *f.* [cliens], *a female client*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 193; id. Poen. 5, 4, 12; id. Rud. 4, 1, 2; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 77 P.; * Hor. C. 2, 18, 8; Aus. Parent. 24; Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120 Orell. *N. cr.*

clĭentēla, ae, *f.* [id.], *the relation of patron and client, clientship; patronage, protection*; the intimate and reciprocal duties of attachment and interest, based on the private relations in Rome between a Roman of a lower grade (plebeian or freedman) or a foreigner, and the patron chosen by him (cf. Dion. Halic. 2, 9 and 10, pp. 83–85; Gell. 5, 13; 20, 1): Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, * Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 9; cf.: esse in fide et clientelā, *to be the client of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: conferre se in fidem et clientelam alicujus, id. ib. 37, 106: scis quam diligam Siculos et quam illam clientelam honestam judi-

cem, id. Att. 14, 12, 1: per nomen et clientelas inlustrior haberi, Tac. A. 3, 55.—**b.** Very freq., mostly in *plur.*, concrete, *clients, dependents:* amplissimas clientelas acceptas a majoribus confirmare poterit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 2; so id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: magna esse Pompei beneficia et magnas clientelas in provinciâ sciebat, *bodies of clients*, Caes. B. C. 2, 17; Sall. J. 85, 4; Vell. 2, 29; Tac. A. 3, 55: incedentibus regiis clientelis, id. ib. 12, 36; 13, 37; 14, 61; Suet. Tib. 2; id. Calig. 3.—In *sing.*, Just. 8, 4, 8. —**B.** In gen., *clientship, alliance* (cf. cliens, B.), Caes. B. G. 6, 12. — **II.** Trop. (cf. cliens, II.), *patronage, protection:* poëtae sub clientelâ musarum esse, Suet. Gram. 6.

* **clĭentŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [cliens], *a small* or *insignificant client*, Tac. Or. 37.

† **clīma,** ătis (*abl. plur.* climatis, Firm. Math. 2, 13), *n.*, = κλίμα (prop. the inclination, slope; hence, cf. Lidd. and Scott under κλίμα, II.), **I.** *A clime, climate* (late Lat.), App. Trism. p. 98, 23; Mart. Cap. 8, § 859; Tert. Anim. 49; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 246 (in Vitr. 1, 1, 10, used as Greek).—**B.** In gen. for *region, part:* clima medium ventris, Veg. Act. Vet. 1, 43, 3.—**II.** *A land measure of* 60 *feet square*, Col. 5, 1, 5.

* † **clīmăcis,** idis, *f.*, = κλιμακίς, *a small staircase* or *ladder*, Vitr. 10, 11, 8.

† **clīmacter,** ēris, *m.*, = κλιμακτήρ (gradation), *a critical epoch in human life, a climacteric* (in accordance with the ancient belief, the years 7, 14, 21, 28, etc.), Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 161; Gell. 3, 10, 9; Firm. Math. 4, 14; Censor. 14 (cf. κλιμακτήρ in Lidd. and Scott).

† **clīmactērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κλιμακτηρικός, *of* or *pertaining to a dangerous epoch in life, climacterical:* annus, Gell. 15, 7, 2; Censor. 14: tempus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 4; cf. Tert. Idol. 9, and climacter.

* † **clīmătias,** ae, *m.*, = κλιματίας, *a kind of earthquake*, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

† **1. clīmax,** ăcis, *f.*, = κλῖμαξ (a ladder), *a rhetorical figure, consisting in a gradual increase in force of expression, a climax* (pure Lat. gradatio), Mart. Cap. 5, § 536 (in Quint. 9, 3, 54, used as Greek, and transl. by gradatio).

2. Clīmax Mĕgălē = Κλῖμαξ μεγάλη, *a narrow pass between Media and Asia Minor*, Plin. 2, 26, 29, § 115.

* **clīnāmen,** inis, *n.* [clino; cf. clinatus], = declinatio, Gr. κλίσις, *the inclination* or *turning aside* of a thing: principiorum, Lucr. 2, 292.

clīnātus, a, um, *Part.* [clino = κλίνω], *inclined, bent, sunk* (only in the foll. exs.), Cic. Arat. 53; 86 (but in Lucr. 6, 563, read inclinata; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

‡ **clingĕre,** cingere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56, 13 Müll.; cf.: clingit cludit, Isid. Gloss.

Clīnĭa, ae, *m.*, *the name of a young man in the Heautontimorumenos of Terence*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5 al.

Clīnĭas, ae, *m.*, = Κλεινίας. **I.** *The father of Alcibiades*, Nep. Alcib. 1; hence, the latter is called **Clīnĭădes,** Ov. Ib. 635.—**II.** *A Cretan*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.

† **clīnĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = κλινική (sc. τέχνη), *the science of clinical medicine, practice at the sick-bed*, Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4; 30, 11, 30, § 98.

† **clīnĭcus,** i, *m.*, = κλινικός [κλίνη, the bed]. **I.** *A physician who attends patients sick in bed*, Mart. 9, 97; cf. MEDICVS, Inscr. Orell. 2983: deus, Prud. Apoth. 205.—**II.** *A patient confined to his bed*, Hier. Ep. 105, n. 5. — **III.** *A bearer of the bier, sexton, grave-digger*, Mart. 3, 93, 24 (al. archiclinico; cf. id. 1, 31). — **IV.** *One who was baptized when sick* or *infirm*, Cypr. Ep. 69 *fin.*

‡ **clīno** = κλίνω, v. clinatus.

† **clīnŏpălē,** ēs, *f.*, = κλινοπάλη, *a wrestling in bed*, = concubitus, Domit. ap. Suet. Dom. 22 (in Aur. Vict. Caes. 11, used as Greek).

* † **clīnŏpŏdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = κλινοπόδιον, *a plant, wild basil*, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

* † **clīnŏpūs,** pŏdis, *m.*, = κλινόπους, *the foot of a bed*, Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.

Clīo, ūs, *f.*, = Κλειώ. **I.** *The Muse of history:* Clio Cliusque sorores, Ov. A. A. 1, 27; Hor. C. 1, 12, 2. — **II.** *A daughter of Oceanus*, Verg. G. 4, 341.

clĭpĕo (clŭpĕo, clȳpĕo), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [clipeus], *to arm* or *furnish with a shield* (rare): clamide contortâ astu clupeat bracchium, *as with a shield*, Pac. ap. Non. p. 87, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 186 Rib.); Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Lat., Pac. 186): clipeata agmina, Verg. A. 7, 793; Sil. 8, 436: seges virorum, Ov. M. 3, 110 (transl. from Eurip. Phoen. 885).—*Subst.:* **clĭpĕātus,** i, *m.*, *one who is armed with a shield*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 54; cf.: frontem adversus clipeatos habebat, Liv. 44, 41, 2; Curt. 7, 9, 2 al. —Clipeata imago, *represented upon a shield-formed surface* (cf. clipeus, II. D.), Macr. S. 2, 3.

* **clĭpĕŏlum (clŭp-, clȳp-),** i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small shield*, Hyg. Fab. 139.

clĭpĕum, v. clipeus.

clĭpĕus (in inscrr. and MSS. also **clŭp-** and **clȳp-**), i, *m.* (**clĭpĕum,** i, *n.*, Verg. A. 9, 709; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 34, 52, 5; 35, 10, 12; 38, 35, 5; 40, 51, 3; Licin. et Laber. ap. Non. p. 196, 22 sq. al.) [root in clepo]. **I.** *The round brazen shield of Roman soldiers* (diff. from scutum, which was oval, and made of wood covered with bull's hide; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 268 sq.), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll.; id. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P. (Enn. Ann. 364 Vahl.); Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 195; 3, 2, 93; id. Truc. 2, 6, 25; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; id. Div. 1, 44, 99; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; id. de Or. 2, 17, 73; Nep. Iphic. 1, 3; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 8, 8, 3; 9, 19, 7; Verg. A. 2, 443; 7, 626; 8, 447; Hor. C. 1, 28, 11; Ov. M. 8, 27; 12, 621. — Prov.: clipeum post vulnera sumere, i. e. *to do something when it is too late*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 35. —**B.** Trop., *a shield, protection, defence*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 433. — **II.** Meton., of *objects in the form of a shield.* * **A.** *The vault of heaven:* in altisono caeli clipeo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 Müll.—* **B.** *The disk of the sun*, Ov. M. 15, 192.—**C.** *A round meteor:* clipei et vastorum imagines ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 15; 7, 20, 2; Plin. 2, 34, 34, § 100.—But esp. freq., **D.** *A bust of the gods* or *distinguished men, represented upon a shield-formed surface* (of gold, silver, etc., skilfully prepared, and often laid up as sacred gifts in the temples; so mostly in *neutr.* form; v. supra *init.*): scutis qualibus apud Trojam pugnatum est, continebantur imagines, unde et nomen habuere clipeorum, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 13; Liv. 25, 39, 13; 35, 10, 12; Tac. A. 2, 83; Suet. Calig. 16; id. Dom. 23; Dig. 9, 3, 5 *fin.* — **E.** Clipeum antiqui ob rotunditatem etiam corium bovis appellarunt, in quo foedus Gabinorum cum Romanis fuerat descriptum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56 Müll. (cf. the same use of ὅπλον, Corp. Inscr. Graec. II. p. 664).

Clīsthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Κλεισθένης, *a statesman and orator of Athens*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 16, 41; id. Brut. 7, 27.

1. Clitae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of Macedonia*, Liv. 44, 11, 4.

2. Clitae, ārum, *m.*, *a tribe on the coast of Cilicia Trachea*, Tac. A. 6, 41; 12, 55.

Clītarchus, i, *m.*, = Κλείταρχος, *a companion of Alexander the Great, of whose life he wrote a history*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; id. Brut. 11, 42; Curt. 9, 5, 21 al.

clītellae, ārum, *f.*, *a pack-saddle put upon beasts of burden, especially upon asses, a sumpter-saddle*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 40; Hor. S. 1, 5, 47; id. Ep. 1, 13, 8; Phaedr. 1, 15, 8. — Prov.: bovi clitellas imponere; v. bos, I. — **II.** Meton. **A.** *The name of a place in Rome:* clitellae dicuntur etiam locus Romae propter similitudinem, et in Viâ Flaminiâ loca quaedam devexa subinde et accliva, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 15 Müll.—**B.** *An instrument of torture:* est etiam tormenti genus eodem nomine appellatum, Paul. l. l.

clītellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [clitellae], *of* or *pertaining to a pack-saddle, bearing a pack-saddle:* asini, Cato, R. R. 10, 1: mulus, Col. 2, 21, 3; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 93: homines, id. ib. 3, 2, 94.

Clĭternīni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the town Cliternum, in the territory of the Æqui*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

Clītŏmăchus, i, *m.*, = Κλειτόμαχος, *an Academic philosopher of Carthage, a disciple and follower of Carneades*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11 sq.; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54; 5, 37, 107; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Or. 16, 51.

Clītor, ŏris, *m.*, and **Clītŏrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a town in Arcadia*, Liv. 39, 35, 8; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—*Abl.* Clitori, Nov. ap. Non. p. 316, 5 (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 49): Clitore, Liv. l. l.—Hence, **Clītŏrĭus,** a, um: fons, Ov. M. 15, 322: lacus, Plin. 31, 2, 13, § 16.

Clītumnus, i, *m.*, *a small river in Umbria, celebrated in ancient times, whose source received divine homage as* Juppiter Clitumnus, now *Clitunno* or *la Vene*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 1; 8, 8, 5; Verg. G. 2, 146 Serv. et Heyne; Prop. 2 (3), 19, 25; Sil. 4, 547; 8, 453; Suet. Calig. 43.—Hence, **Clītumnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Clitumnus:* Clitumna novalia, Stat. S. 1, 4, 128.

Clītus, i, *m.*, = Κλεῖτος, *a friend of Alexander the Great, who was killed by him in a fit of drunkenness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79; Curt. 8, 1, 9 al.

clīva, ōrum, v. clivus.

‡ **clīvius,** a, um, *adj.:* auspicia, *which forbid any thing to be done*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 10 Müll.: avis, Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 57.

clīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [clivus], *hilly, full of hills, steep* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): rus, Verg. G. 2, 212: trames, id. ib. 1, 108: loci et aridi, Col. Arb. 4, 3; opp. planus, id. R. R. 2, 16, 1: solum, Plin. 18, 24, 55, § 200: Olympus, Ov. F. 3, 415: Ida, id. Am. 1, 14, 11. — **II.** Trop.: tramite vitae, *steep, difficult*, Sil. 6, 120.

clīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little hill*, Col. 6, 37, 10; App. M. 4, p. 144, 36.

clīvus, i, *m.* (*plur.:* **clīva,** ōrum, *n.*, Cato ap. Non. p. 195, 2; Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes. dub.) [clino = κλίνω, to incline], *a gently sloping height, a declivity, slope, an ascent, a hill, eminence, ascending road* (class.): quâ se subducere colles Incipiunt, mollique jugum demittere clivo, Verg. E. 9, 8; cf. id. G. 3, 293; Ov. M. 11, 151; 8, 191; so Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 36; Caes. B. C. 3, 46; Liv. 21, 32, 8; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10 et saep. — As antithet. to a plain, with the epithet arduus, Ov. F. 1, 264: Clivus Capitolinus, *the higher road ascending to the Capitol, a part of* Sacra Via, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7; Liv. 3, 18, 7; Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 23; called Clivus Sacer, Hor. C. 4, 2, 35; and *absol.:* Clivus, Tac. H. 3, 71; Petr. 44, 18.— Prov., for *a great difficulty to be overcome:* clivo sudamus in imo, *we are but commencing our labor*, Ov. H. 20, 41; cf. id. R. Am. 394; Petr. 47, 8; Sen. Ep. 31, 4; Sil. 4, 605. —Poet., for *any thing sloping, a slope, unevenness:* mensae, Ov. M. 8, 663.

clŏāca, ae, *f.* [1. cluo = purgo; cf. Gr. κλύζω], *an artificial canal in Rome, constructed by Tarquinius Priscus, by which the filth was carried from the streets into the Tiber;* in gen., *a sewer, drain*, Cic. Sest. 35, 77; id. Caecin. 13, 36; Hor. S. 2, 3, 242 al.; cf. Liv. 1, 38, 6; 1, 56, 2; 5, 55, 5; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 104 sq.; Cassiod. Var. 3, 30; Dion. Halic. 3, 67; v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 269 sq. —**B.** Humorously, *the stomach of a drunken woman*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29; cf. intestini, Varr. ap. Non. p. 209, 19. — * **C.** Prov.: arcem facere e cloacâ, *much ado about nothing*, Cic. Planc. 40, 95.

clŏācālis, e, *adj.* [cloaca], *pertaining to a* cloaca (ante- and post-class.): flumen, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 18: faeculentia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

‡ **clŏācāre** = inquinare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 2; cf. cloaco, μολύνω, Gloss. Labb.

clŏācārĭum, ii, *n.* [cloaca], *the duty paid for conducting the private sewers into the public ones* or *for maintaining and cleansing the sewers*, Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 5; 7, 1, 27, § 3; cf. Becker, Antiq. II. 2, p. 121, n. 616.

Clŏācīna, ae, v. Cluacina.

clŏācŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cloaca], *a small sewer, drain*, Lampr. Elag. 17.

Clŏanthus, i, *m.*, *a companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 222 al.

Clōdĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Claudius.

Clōdĭānus, a, um, v. Claudius, II. B.

clōdĭco, āre, v. claudico.

Clōdĭus, v. Claudius.

clōdo, ĕre, v. claudo.

clōdus, v. claudus.

Cloclĭus, Clūilĭus, or **Cloelĭa**, *name of a Roman* gens: C. Cluilius, Liv. 1, 22, 4 al.—Esp.: **Cloelĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a Roman maiden, who, when a hostage to Porsenna, with several companions, swam back to Rome*, Liv. 2, 13, 6 and 7; Verg. A. 8, 651; Piso ap. Plin. 34, 6, 13, § 29 al.

Clŏnĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of two companions of Æneas*, Verg. A. 9, 574; 10, 749.

* † **clōnŏs**, i, *f.*, = κλών, *a plant, also called* batrachion or scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

* **Clŏnus**, i, *m.*, *a celebrated designer*, Verg. A. 10, 499.

* **clōstellum**, i, *n. dim.* [clostrum = claustrum], *a small lock*, Petr. 140, 11.

* **Clōstēr**, ĕris, *m.*, *son of Arachne, inventor of the spindle*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

clostrum, i, v. claustrum.

Clōthō (apparently used only in *nom.* and *acc.*), = Κλωθώ, *the spinner, among the three Parcæ*, Ov. F. 6, 757; id. Ib. 241; Juv. 9, 135: ferrea, Stat. Th. 3, 556.—**II.** Trop. = vita, *life*: longa, Sil. 5, 404.

Cluācina (**Clŏācina**, on account of a derivation from cloaca, Lact. 1, 20), ae, *f.* [cluo], *the purifier*: Cluacina Venus, so called because the Romans, after the end of the Sabine war, purified themselves in the vicinity of her statue with myrtle branches, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; Liv. 3, 48, 5; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10; Prud. Apoth. 265; Lact. 1, 20, 11; *plur.*, Tert. Pall. 4.

clūdo, ĕre, v. claudo.

clūdus, a, um, v. claudus.

clŭens, entis, v. cliens.

Cluentĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Clu. 1 sqq.; id. Brut. 78, 270 al.; Quint. 11, 1, 61; cf. Verg. A. 5, 123.

clŭĕo, ēre (**clŭo**, ĕre, Aus. Prof. 21; Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 30 Müll.; Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 585; Symm. Ep. 1, 1; Mart. Cap. 6, § 571), *v. n.* and *a.* [root klu-; Sanscr. śru, hear; cf. Gr. ἀκροάομαι, κλέος; Lat. laus], like audio, 5., *to hear one's self called in some way, to be named, called, spoken of, reputed, esteemed*, or *famed in some way*, = dicor (only ante- and post-class.; most freq. in Plaut. and Lucr., but not in Ter.; mostly in mock-heroic style; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Ps. v. 570); with *pred. nom.*: ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 33; 2, 2, 36. — With *abl.*, etc., *of manner*, or *absol.*: ut Acherunti clueas gloriā, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 31; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 95: corona, Per gentes Italas hominum quae clara clueret, Lucr. 1, 120: si quod agit, cluet victoriā, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 20: cluentum fides Quojusmodi clueat, id. Men. 4, 2, 6: nam quaecumque cluent, *every thing that has a name*, Lucr. 1, 450; cf. id. 1, 481; 1, 581; 2, 351; 2, 525; 2, 791; 3, 207 al.; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23.—With *inf.* and *pred. nom.*: per gentes esse cluebat omnium miserrimus, Enn. ap. Non. p. 88, 1; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; Lucr. 4, 53 Lachm. *N. cr.*; cf. also clueor.

clŭĕor, ēri, 2, *v. dep.* (collat. form of clueo, q. v.), *to be named, called, reputed, esteemed*: quippe ego te ni contemnam, Stratioticus homo qui cluear? Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 19: sed hi cluentur hospitum infidissimi, Pac. ap. Non. p. 88, 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 194 Rib.); Varr. ib.

Clūilĭus, ii, *m.*, = Κλοίλιος, *a king of Alba*, Liv. 1, 23, 4 and 7; after whom the Cluiliae fossae were named, id. 1, 23, 3; 2, 39, 5 (in Plut. Coriol. p. 227 Κλοιλεῖαι τάφροι).

‡ **cluior** nobilior, Gloss. Isid.; cf. praecluis.

‡ **clūmae**, ārum, *f.*: folliculi hordei, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 13 Müll.; cf. gluma.

‡ **clūnāclus** culter, *the sacrificial knife*: vel quia clunes hostiarum dividit, vel quia ad clunes dependet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 6; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 6, 6.

‡ **clūnae**, ārum, *f.*, *apes*; so called acc. to Fest., a clunibus tritis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 9 Müll.

* **clūnālis**, e, *adj.* [clunis], *pertaining to the hinder parts, hind-*: pedes, Avien. Arat. 361.

* **clūnĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, or **-a**, ae, *f. dim.* [clunis], *small hinder-parts*: avium, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.

clūnis, is (mostly *plur.*; *acc.* clunem, Juv. 2, 21; 6, 334; Auct. Priap. 19, 2; *abl.* clune, Hor. S. 2, 8, 91; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 9, 47, 6; 11, 100, 3; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140; 29, 6, 39, § 141; Petr. 23, 3), *m.* and *f.* (hence the grammarians vary in the designation of the gender; cf. Voss. Arist. 1, 29, p. 498; Rudd. 1, p. 25, n. 35) [Gr. κλόνις; Sanscr. śroni: nates, clunes, Bopp, Gloss. 358 a; cf. 1. cluo], *a buttock, haunch.* (α) *Masc.*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 17 Müll.; and in Non. p. 197, 1; Juv. 11, 164; Mart. 11, 100, 3.—(β) *Fem.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89; Cels. 7, 29; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 25; 29, 6, 39, § 141. —(γ) Dub., * Lucr. 4, 1266; Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; 2, 8, 91; * Liv. 44, 5, 7; Col. 8, 5, 19; 8, 7, 2: Petr. 21, 2; 23, 3; Juv. 2, 21; 5, 167; 6, 334; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140; Mart. 9, 47, 6; App. M. 8, p. 208; Arn. 7, p. 239.

‡ **1. clŭo** = purgo, acc. to Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 720 (where, instead of pugnare, purgare should be read).

2. clŭo = clueo, q. v.

clŭpĕa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of very small river-fish*, Plin. 9. 15, 17, § 44.

Clŭpĕae (**Clўp-**), ārum; **Clŭpĕa** (**Clўp-**), ae (Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; Flor. 2, 2, 19), *f.*, *a town and promontory in* Africa propria, now *Kalibia* or *Clybea*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; Auct. B. Afr. 3; Liv. 27, 29; 29, 32 (also called Aspis, Sil. 3, 244; Sol. 27).

clŭpĕus, i, v. clipeus.

‡ **clura**, ae, *f.*, = πίθηκος, *an ape*, Vet. Gloss. Labb. (Gr. κολούρα).—Hence,

clūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [clura], *of* or *pertaining to apes*: pecus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 14; Arn. 3, p. 110; cf.: clura πίθηκος, cluria κερκοπίθηκος, Vet. Gloss.

clūsāris, e, *adj.* [cludo = claudo], *easily shutting* or *closing* (post-class.): anguli, Hyg. ap. Goes. p. 181: portio quadrata, ib. p. 156.—Access. form * **clūsārius**, a, um: latus, Hyg. ap. Goes. p. 183.

* **clūsĭlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *easily closing*: mordacesque conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132.

Clūsĭum, ii, *n.*, *one of the oldest and most important towns of Etruria, the residence of Porsenna, previously called* Camars or Camers, now *Chiusi*, Liv. 5, 33, 4 sq.; 10, 25, 11; Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91; Verg. A. 10, 167 al.; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 102; 1, p. 233 sq.; 2, p. 342.—Hence, **II. Clūsīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Clusium, of Clusium*: vulgus, Sil. 8, 480: fontes (*cold baths*), Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: far (of special whiteness and excellence), Col. 2, 6, 3: siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87: pultes, Mart. 13, 8.—In *plur.*: **Clūsīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Clusium*, Liv. 5, 33, 1: novi, veteres, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Clūsĭus, ii, *m.* [cludo = claudo], *a cognomen of Janus, whose temple was closed in peace* (opp. Patulcius, when open during war), Ov. F. 1, 130; cf. Clusivius, Macr. S. 1, 9.

* **clūsor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who encloses* or *encompasses*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

cluster, ĕris, v. clyster.

clūsūra, ae, v. clausura.

clūsus, a, um, v. claudo, *P. a.*

Clūtŏmestŏrĭdўsarchĭdes, ae, *m.*, *a comically formed name*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14 Brix (by Lorenz written as Greek).

‡ **clŭtus** = Gr. κλυτός, *famous, renowned*; hence, inclitus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 14 Müll.

† **Clŭvĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a town of Samnium*, Liv. 9, 31, 2.—Hence, **II. Clŭvĭānus**, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to Cluvia*: oppugnatio, Liv. 9, 31, 3.

Cluvius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Fam. 13, 56, 1 sq. —Hence, **Cluviāna** hereditas, *of a Cluvius*, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 3.

† **clўbătis**, is, *f.*, = κλύβατις, *a plant, also called* helxine: Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; App. Herb. 81.

Clўmĕnē, ēs, *f.*, = Κλυμένη. **I.** *The wife of the Ethiopian king Merops, and mother of Phaëthon by Sol*, Ov. M. 1, 756; 1, 765; 2, 37; 4, 204.—Gr. *acc.* Clymenen, Ov. M. 1, 756.—Hence, **B. Clўmĕnēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Clymene*: proles = Phaëthon, Ov. M. 2, 19.—**2. Clўmĕnēïs**, idis, *f.*, *a daughter of Clymene*, Albin. ad Liv. 1, 111.—**II.** *One of the daughters of Oceanus*, Verg. G. 4, 345.—**III.** *A female servant and confidante of Helen*, Ov. H. 16, 257; 17, 267; Dict. Cret. 1, 3; 5, 13.—**IV.** *An Amazon*, Hyg. Fab. 163.

† **clўmĕnŏs**, i, *m.*, = κλύμενος, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 25, 7, 33, § 70.

Clўmĕnus, i, *m.*, = Κλύμενος. **I.** *A cognomen of Pluto*, Ov. F. 6, 757.—**II.** *A companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 98.—**III.** *A king of Arcadia*, Hyg. Fab. 206 al.

Clўpĕae, ārum, v. Clupeae.

clўpĕo, v. clipeo.

clўpĕum and **clўpĕus**, v. clipeus.

† **clysmus**, i, *m.*, = κλυσμός, *a clyster* (late Lat. for clyster), Scrib. Comp. 155; 194; 197.

† **clyster** (**cluster**, Scrib. Comp. 179), ēris (*abl.* clystēre, Aem. Mac. cap. de anetho), *m.*, = κλυστήρ. **I.** *A clyster, injection* (pure Lat. lotio, Cels. 2, 12), id. 7, 27; Scrib. Comp. 154; 179 al.; Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 56; Suet. Ner. 20 al.—**II.** *A clyster-pipe* or *syringe*, Suet. Claud. 44; Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 65; Dig. 9, 2, 9: oricularius, *an ear-syringe*, Cels. 7, 27; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

† **clystērĭum**, ii, *n.*, = κλυστήριον, *a clyster* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 114; 118; Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 13 Müll.

† **clystērĭzo**, āre, *v. a.*, = κλυστηρίζω, *to apply a clyster* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4; Veg. Vet. 2, 15, 5; 2, 17, 3 (in id. ib. 1, 42, clysterio is used).

Clўtaemnēstra (**Clўtemnēstra**, Liv. Andron. 11 Rib.; mutilated into **Clўtemēstra**, Cass. Hemin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 631; hence the second syllable short in Aus. Epit. Her. 1, 1, 4), ae, *f.*, = Κλυταιμνήστρα, *the daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, and sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux; wife of Agamemnon and mother of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra*; she, with her paramour, Aegisthus, murdered her husband on his return from Troy, and was on that account put to death by her son Orestes, Hyg. Fab. 117 and 240; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 601; 3, 331; 4, 471; Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 1, 16, 21; Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 7, 9; id. Nux, 26.—**II.** *As title of a tragedy of Attius*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 14; id. Fam. 7, 1, 2 al.—**B.** Appellative for *an unfaithful wife*, Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

Clўtĭdae, ārum, *m.*, *a family of haruspices at Elis*, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91.

Clўtĭē, ēs, *f.*, = Κλυτίη, *one of the daughters of Oceanus, changed to the plant* heliotropium, Ov. M. 4, 206; 4, 234; 4, 256 sq.

Clўtĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *The name of several heroes mentioned in* Verg. A. 9, 774; 10, 129; 10, 325 al.—**II.** *A companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 140.

Clўtus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Ægyptus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** *A companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 87.—**III.** *A prætor of the Acarnanians*, Liv. 36, 11, 8 sq.

Cnaeus, v. Gneus.

‡ **cnasonas** acus, quibus mulieres caput scalpunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 17 Müll.

† **cnēcus** (**cnīcus**), i, *m.*, = κνῆκος, *safflower*: Carthamus tinctorius, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 21, 32, 107, § 184; Col. 7, 8, 1; Scrib. Comp. 135.

† **cnēdĭnus** (**cnīd-**), a, um, *adj.*, = κνήδινος, *of nettles, nettle-*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **cnēmis**, īdis, *f.*, = κνημίς, *a greave*; fig. *of the end of the verse*, Mall. Theod. Metr. 4, 12.

† **cnĕōron**, i, *n.*, = κνέωρον (also **cnēstron**, i, *n.*, = κνῆστρον), *a plant, also called* thymelaea, *mezereon*: Daphne gnidium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114.

‡ **cnĕphōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [κνέφας], *dark*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 9 Müll.

Cnēus, v. Cnaeus.

cnīcus, v. cnecus.

† **cnīdē**, ēs, *f.*, = κνίδη, *a sea-nettle*; pure Lat. urtica (q. v.), *a zoophyte*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Cnĭdĭus and **Cnĭdus**, v. Gnĭdus.

† **cnīsa** (**cnissa**), ae, *f.*, = κνῖσα, *the steam* or *odor of a sacrifice*, Arn. 7, p. 212.

† **cnōdax**, ācis, *m.*, = κνώδαξ; in mechanics, *a pin, pivot, gudgeon;* Fr. *pivôt, boulons*, Vitr. 10, 2, 11.

Cnōsos, Cnōsĭus, Cnōsĭăcus, etc., v. Gnosus.

1. Coa, ōrum, v. Cos, II.

2. Cōa, ae, *f.*, *a fictitious nickname of Clodia* [from coeo; opp. Nola, from nolo], Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

* **cŏ-accēdo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to come to* or *be added besides*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65.

cŏăcervātim, *adv.* [coacervatus, from coacervo], *by* or *in heaps:* offerre aliquid, App. Flor. 2, p. 347, 7; cf. Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

cŏăcervātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coacervo]. * **I.** *A heaping together.* **A.** Prop.: stratae viae, Isid. Orig. 15, 16, 7.—**B.** Trop.: actionum, Dig. 2, 1, 11.—**II.** *A rhetorical figure*, * Cic. Part. Or. 35, 122; * Quint. 9, 3, 53.

cŏ-ăcervo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to heap together, heap up, collect in a mass* (class., esp. in prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: pecuniae coguntur et coacervantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 70; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 14: quantum (argenti, etc.) in turbā et rapinis coacervari unā in domo potuit, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: tantam vim emblematum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: multitudinem civium, id. ib. 2, 5, 57, § 148: cadavera, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; cf.: hostium cumulos, Liv. 22, 7, 5: armorum cumulos, id. 5, 39, 1: omnis res aliquo, Auct. B. Afr. 91: bustum, * Cat. 64, 363: summas, Dig. 17, 1, 36.—Sarcastically: agros non modo emere verum etiam coacervare, *not merely to purchase* (perh. to sell again), *but to heap, collect together in a mass*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66 Orell.—**II.** Trop.: argumenta, Cic. Part. Or. 11, 40: luctus, * Ov. M. 8, 485: errores, Lact. 5, 1, 7.

cŏ-ăcesco, ăcŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become acid* or *sour* (rare but in good prose). **I.** Prop.: genus uvae, Varr. R. R. 1, 65, 2; cf.: ut non omne vinum, sic non omnis aetas vetustate coacescit, Cic. Sen. 18, 65; Dig. 33, 6, 9 pr.: secunda mensa in imbecillo stomacho coacescit, Cels. 1, 2: si coacuit intus cibus aut computruit, id. 4, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. (the fig. drawn from wine): quare cum integri nihil fuerit in hac gente plenā, quam valde eam putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? *to deteriorate* or *become corrupt*, Cic. Scaur. 22, 43 B. and K.; cf. id. Sen. 18, 65 supra.

cŏactē, *adv.*, v. cogo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **cŏactĭlĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [coactilis], *a maker of thick, fulled cloth:* LANARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4206.—*Adj.:* taberna, *a fulling-mill*, Capitol. Pert. 3; but v. coctilicius.

cŏactĭlis, e, *adj.* [coactus, cogo], *made thick;* hence *subst.:* **cŏactĭlĭa,** ium, *n.*, *thick, fulled cloth* or *felt*, Dig. 34, 2, 26; cf. Edict. Diocl. p. 21.

* **cŏactim,** *adv.* [id.] (of expression), *concisely, briefly*, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

cŏactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogo] (post-Aug. and rare). * **I.** *A collecting, calling in:* coactiones argentarias factitavit, Suet. Vesp. 1.—**II.** *An abridgment* or *epitome of a discourse*, Inst. 4, 15.—**III.** *A disease of animals*, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 9, 1; 2, 10, 5; 2, 15, 5.

cŏacto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to constrain, force* (only twice in Lucr.); with *inf.*, Lucr. 6, 1121 and 1160.

cŏactor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Prop. **A.** *A collector of money* (from auctions, of revenues, etc.), Cato, R. R. 150, 2; Cic. Clu. 64, 180; id. Rab. Post. 11, 30; * Hor. S. 1, 6, 86; cf. Acron. and Porphyr. in h. l. and Auct. Vit. Hor. 1; Sen. Ep. 81, 2 (al. decoctor).—**B.** Coactores agminis, *the rear*, Tac. H. 2, 68.—**C.** (= coactiliarius.) *A fuller*, Inscr. Grut. 648, 3.—**II.** Trop., *one who forces to something:* adjutor, et, ut ita dicam, coactor, Sen. Ep. 52, 4.

* **cŏactūra,** ae, *f.* [id.]; concr., *a collection*, Col. 12, 50, 2.

1. cŏactus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. cogo.

2. cŏactus, ūs, *m.* [cogo], *a forcing, constraint, compulsion* (rare and only in *abl. sing.*): alterius magno coactu, * Lucr. 2, 273: coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; 2, 2, 13, § 34: civitatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 27.

cŏ-addo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to add with, add also*, Cato, R. R. 40, 2; Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 4.

cŏ-adjūtor, ōris, *m.*, = adjutor, *an assistant*, Inscr. Orell. 3427.

cŏ-ădōro, āre, *v. a.*, *to worship* or *adore along with* (late Lat.), Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 3, 12; Cod. Just. 1, 1, 4.

cŏ-ădŭlesco, ēvi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow up along with* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 19; 16.

* **cŏădūnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [coaduno], *a uniting into one, a summing up:* totius calculi, Cod. Just. 5, 12, 31 *fin.*

cŏ-ădūno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unite, add*, or *join together, to collect into one* (post-class.), Dig. 10, 4, 7; 2, 14, 9; Aur. Vict. Vit. 1; Dict. Cret. 4, 13.

cŏ-aedĭfĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to build up together, build upon* (only in Cic.): Campum Martium, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: loci coaedificati an vasti, id. Part. Or. 10, 36: quarta pars (urbis), id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. aedificata).

cŏ-aegresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become sick at the same time with*, Tert. Anim. 5 dub. (al. cohaerescit).

* **cŏ-aegrōto,** āre, *v. n.*, *to be sick at the same time with*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 47.

cŏ-aequālis, e, *adj.*, *of equal age, coeval* (post-Aug.): sinciput, Petr. 136, 1.—*Subst.*, *a comrade, companion in age*, Just. 23, 4, 9; Inscr. Orell. 4407 al.—Transf., of geese, Col. 8, 14, 8.

cŏ-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make one thing equal* or *even with another, to even, level* (rare but in good prose). **I.** Prop.: aream, Cato, R. R. 91 and 129: montes, Sall. C. 20, 11: pastinatum, Col. 3, 16, 1: sulcum, id. 11, 3, 48: glaebas, id. 2, 17, 4; cf. Pall. 1, 13 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To make equal in worth, dignity, power*, etc., *to bring to the same level, place on the same footing, equalize:* ad libidines injuriasque tuas omnia coaequasti, * Cic. Verr 2, 3, 41, § 95: gratiam omnium, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 11, 3: coaequati dignitate, pecuniā, virtute, etc., id. ib. 2: primogenito tuo, Vulg. Sir. 36, 14: pedes meos cervis, id. 2 Reg. 22, 34.—**B.** *To compare* (late Lat.): aliquem cum aliquo, Lact. de Ira Dei, 7: aliquem alicui, Hier. in Isa. 5, 17, 14.

cŏ-aestĭmo, āre, *v. a.*, *to estimate together with:* aliquid, Dig. 47, 2, 69.

* **cŏaetānĕo,** āre, *v. n.* [coaetaneus], *to be of the same age*, Tert. Res Carn. 45.

cŏ-aetānĕus, i, *m.* [aetas], *one of the same age; a contemporary* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 204, 5; Tert. adv. Herm. 6; Vulg. Gal. 1, 14.

cŏ-aeternus, a, um, *adj.*, *coeternal* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 11; Hier. Ep. 16, n. 4 al.

cŏ-aevus, a, um, *adj.* [aevum], *of the same age, coeval* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Serm. 38; id. Verb. Dom. 7; Prud. Cath. 12, 137; Vulg. Dan. 1, 10.

cŏ-aggĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* * **I.** *To heap together:* lapides, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 273.—* **II.** Aliquid aliquā re, *to cover by heaping upon*, Col. 8, 6, 1.

cŏ-ăgĭto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to shake together* (in late medic. lang.), Apic. 2, 1; 4, 3; Marc. Emp. 8.

‡ **cŏagmentārĭus,** ii, *m.* [coagmentum], *joining together*, ἁρμολόγος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cŏagmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coagmento], *a joining* or *connecting together; a connection, combination, union* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare): corporis, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.:* non dissolubilis, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: naturae, id. ib. 2, 46, 119.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 2, 9, 11; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.

cŏagmento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [coagmentum], t. t., *to join, stick, glue, cement*, etc., *together, to connect* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: opus ipsa suum eadem, quae coagmentavit, naturā dissolvit, Cic. Sen. 20, 72: nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. Fin. 3, 22, 74: tubulum, Vitr. 8, 7: ancones, id. 8, 6: fissuram, Col. 4, 29, 8: allium nucleis, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 111; Curt. 4, 7, 23.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic. and Quint.; in the former rare and mostly with quasi or quodammodo); with *quasi:* verba compone et quasi coagmenta, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; so id. Or. 23, 77.—With *quodammodo*, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf. without the same, Quint. 8, 6, 63; 12, 10, 77: pacem, *to make, conclude*, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21.

cŏagmentum, i, *n.* [cogo], *a joining together;* in concr., *a joint* (in good prose; not in Cic.; mostly in *plur.*). **I.** Prop., Non. p. 42, 20 sq.; Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143; Caes. B. C. 3, 105 *fin.;* Vitr. 2, 3, 4; 2, 8, 3; 4, 4, 4.—**II.** Trop., *a joining* or *connecting together:* syllabarum, Gell. 17, 9, 2.

cŏāgŭlāre, is, *n.* [coagulo] (sc. intestinum), *the colon*, Veg. 8, 16, 1 al.

cŏāgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a curdling, coagulating*, of a liquid (in the elder Pliny): lactis, Plin. 23, 1, 18, § 30; 28, 10, 45, § 158.

cŏāgŭlo, āvi, ātum (contr. COAGLAVI, Inscr. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1177 Meyer), 1, *v. a.* [coagulum], *to cause a fluid to curdle* or *coagulate* (mostly in the elder Pliny): lac, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123; 20, 14, 53, § 147: picem, id. 16, 11, 22, § 53; v. Sillig *N. cr.:* aquam, id. 20, 23, 97, § 259: sudorem, id. 35, 15, 52, § 186: caseum, Pall. Mai, 9, 1 al.

cŏāgŭlum, i, *n.* [cogo], *a means of coagulation, a coagulum* or *coagulator* (the curdled milk in the stomach of a sucking animal, the stomach itself, etc.), *rennet* or *runnet*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Col. 7, 8, 1; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 237 sq.; 23, 7, 63, § 117; Ov. M. 13, 830; 14, 274; id. F. 4, 545 al.—Meton. (causa pro effectu), *the curdled milk*, Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 162.—**II.** Trop., *that which holds* or *binds together, a bond, tie* (only ante- and post-class. and rare): hoc (vinum) continet coagulum convivia, Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 23: animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1, 21: amicitiae, Publ. Syr. 27: omnium aerumnarum, i. e. causa, Amm. 29, 2, 1.

cŏ-ălesco, ălŭi, ălĭtum (*part. perf.* only in Tac. and subseq. writers; contr. form colescat, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: colescere, Lucr. 6, 1068: coluerunt, id. 2, 1061 Lachm. *N. cr.*), *v. inch. n.* (most freq. since the Aug. per.; never in Cic.). **I.** *To grow together with something, to unite.* **A.** Prop., Lucr. 2, 1061: saxa vides solā colescere calce, id. 6, 1068: ne prius exarescat surculus quam colescat, *is united*, sc. *with the tree into which it is inserted*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gramen, Col. 2, 18, 5: semen, id. 3, 5, 2: triticum, id. 2, 6 *fin.:* sarmentum, id. 3, 18, 5 and 6; Dig. 41, 1, 9: arbor cum terra mea coaluit, ib. 39, 2, 9, § 2: cilium vulnere aliquo diductum non coalescit, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157; cf. vulnus, id. 9, 51, 76, § 166, and v. II. A. infra.—In *part. perf.:* cujus ex sanguine concretus homo et coalitus sit, *is formed* or *composed*, Gell. 12, 1, 11; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 171, 38.—**B.** Trop., *to unite, agree together, coalesce* (so in the histt., esp. Liv. and Tac., very freq.); *absol.:* Trojani et Aborigines facile coaluerunt, Sall. C. 6, 2; id. J. 87, 3: solidā fide, Tac. H. 2, 7: ut cum Patribus coalescerent animi plebis, Liv. 2, 48, 1: animi coalescentium in dies magis duorum populorum, id. 1, 2, 5.—With *in* and *acc.:* multitudo coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, Liv. 1, 8, 1: in unum sonum, Quint. 1, 7, 26: in bellum atrox, Tac. A. 3, 38: in nomen nostrum, id. ib. 11, 24: in hunc consensum, id. H. 2, 37; cf.: coalescere ad obsequium, id. A. 6, 44: brevi tantā concordiā coaluerant omnium animi, ut, etc., Liv. 23, 35, 9; cf. id. 1, 11, 2; 26, 40, 18: vixdum coalescens foventis regnum (the figure taken from the growing together of a wound), id. 29, 31, 4; cf.: bellis civilibus sepultis coalescentibusque reipublicae membris, Vell. 2, 90, 1; 4, 8, 5: (voces) e duobus quasi corporibus coalescunt, ut maleficus, Quint. 1, 5, 65; id. 2, 9, 3 (v. the passage in connection): quieti coaliti homines, i. e. *united in a peaceful manner*, Amm. 14, 5, 7.—**II.** *To grow firmly, strike root, increase, become strong.* **A.** Prop.: forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa, *had sprung up*, Sall. J. 93, 4; * Suet. Aug. 92: dum novus in viridi coalescit cortice ramus, Ov. A. A. 2, 649.—**B.** Trop., *to grow firm, take root, be consolidated:* dum Galbae auctoritas fluxa, Pisonis nondum coaluisset, Tac. H. 1, 21.—In *part. perf.:*

coalitam libertate irreverentiam eo prorupisse, *strengthened*, Tac. A. 13, 26; so id. 14, 1: libertas, *confirmed*, id. H. 4, 55: coalito more asper, i. e. *by inveterate habit*, Amm. 14, 10, 4: pravitas, id. 15, 3, 8.

1. cŏălĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from coalesco.

* **2. cŏălĭtus**, ūs, *m.* [coalesco], *communion, fellowship:* humani generis, Arn. 4, p. 150.

* **cŏ-ălo**, ĕre, *v. a., to sustain* or *nourish together with:* fetus, Hier. in Jovin. 1, 36.

cŏ-ambŭlo, āre, *v. n., to go with*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3.

cŏ-angusto, āvi, ātum, *v. a., to bring into a narrow compass, to confine, compress, contract, enclose, hem in* (rare and mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: alvos, * Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: quo facilius fistula claudatur vel certe coangustetur, Cels. 7, 27 *fin.;* Auct. B. Hisp. 5; cf. Aur. Vict. Epit. 42: aditum aedium, Dig. 19, 2, 19.—Of a city, *to invest, besiege:* et coangustabunt te undique, Vulg. Luc. 19, 43.—**II.** Trop., *to limit, restrict:* haec lex dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, * Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: aliquid interpretatione, Dig. 50, 16, 120.—**B.** In gen., *to afflict*, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 12.

cŏaptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coapto], *an accurate joining together* (a word coined by Augustine for translating the Gr. ἁρμονία), Aug. Trin. 4, 2; id. Civ. Dei, 22, 24.

cŏ-apto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to fit, join, adjust together with something* (eccl. Lat.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, pp. 135 and 248), Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 14; Prud. Psych. 557.

cŏarctātĭo and **cŏarcto**, v. coart-.

* **cŏ-āresco**, ārui, 3, *v. inch. n., to dry* or *become dry together*, Vitr. 7, 11 (al. coaluerint).

cŏ-argŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, orig., *to assail a person* or *thing in different directions* (cf. arguo *init.*); hence, jurid. t. t. **I.** Aliquem, *to overwhelm with reasoning, refute, silence, expose; convict of guilt* or *crime, prove guilty* (class., most freq. in Cic.; syn. convinco): Graecus testis . . . vinci, refelli, coargui putat esse turpissimum, Cic. Fl. 5, 11: criminibus coarguitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104: ut illum natura ipsius consuetudoque defendat, hunc autem haec eadem coarguant, id. Mil. 14, 36: decreto, Liv. 39, 28, 11: Lentulum dissimulantem coarguunt praeter litteras sermonibus, etc., Sall. C. 47, 2: Libonem in senatu, Suet. Tib. 25: in exprobrando et coarguendo acer (gestus), Quint. 11, 3, 92 al.—With *gen.* of the crime: aliquem avaritiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 153: commutati indicii, id. Sull. 15, 44: sceleris, Plin. 11, 37, 71, § 187: facinoris Tac. A. 13, 20.—**II.** Aliquid, *to prove incontestably a crime, a wrong, a fallacy*, etc., *to demonstrate* or *show to be wrong, to refute* (cf. arguo, II.): sin autem fuga laboris desidiam coarguit, nimirum, etc., Cic. Mur. 4, 9: rem certioribus argumentis, Auct. Her. 2, 5: certum crimen multis suspitionibus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: errorem, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: perfidiam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: mendacium, id. Lig. 5, 16: Lacedaemoniorum tyrannidem, Nep. Epam. 6, 4: temeritatem artis, Suet. Dom. 15: vitia, Quint. 2, 6, 3: iniquitatem, Tac. A. 3, 12: quam (legem) usus coarguit, *which experience has proved to be injudicious*, Liv. 34, 6, 4; cf. id. 31, 25, 9: quod coarguunt fici, *disprove*, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: domini coarguit aures, *betrays, publishes, makes known*, Ov. M. 11, 193 (cf. arguo, II. *fin.*).—With a clause as object: quod falsum esse pluribus coarguitur, Quint. 4, 2, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 68.

cŏargŭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coarguo], *a convicting, refutation*, Hier. Ep. 41, 4.

‡ **cŏarmĭo**, ōnis, *m.* [co-arma], *a comrade in arms*, Inscr. Orell. 2571.

cŏ-armo, āvi, ātum, āre, *to arm together*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 45 al.

cŏartātĭo (**cŏarct-**), ōnis, *f.* [coarto], *a drawing* or *crowding together* (rare): laxatio aut coartatio, Vitr. 9, 9: plurium in angusto tendentium, Liv. 27, 46, 2; so, militum eo loco, Auct. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*

cŏ-artĭcŭlo, āre, *v. a., to cause to articulate:* ora mutorum, Arn. 1, p. 31.

cŏ-arto (**cŏarcto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to press together, compress, contract, confine* (opp. laxo, dilato, etc.; class.). **I.** Prop.: faenum in struem, Col. 2, 19, 2; 8, 7, 2: alveum Tiberis (opp. laxo), Suet. Aug. 30: angustae fauces coartant iter, Liv. 28, 5, 8; so id. 33, 6, 7: viam, Dig. 43, 8, 2: forum, Tac. Or. 39; Front. Aquaed. 35: os et fauces sudario, *to strangle one's self*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 al.: Gnaeus in oppidis coartatus, Cic. Att. 7, 10 *med.:* in terra, Vulg. Exod. 14, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *to abridge, shorten:* tempus sponsas habendi, Suet. Aug. 34 *fin.:* consulatus aliorum, Tac. H. 2, 71: nox coartat iter, Ov. F. 5, 546: tempus potestatis censoriae, Val. Max. 4, 1, 3.—**B.** Of discourse, *to abridge, compress:* ut Crassus haec quae coartavit et peranguste refersit in oratione suā, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf.: plura in unum librum, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—**C.** (= cogo.) *To compel, constrain:* aliquem ad solutionem debiti, Cod. Th. 2, 29, 2; Dig. 18, 1, 57; cf.: coarctor e duobus, *pressed, urged*, Vulg. Phil. 1, 23.

cŏassātĭo (**cŏax-**), ōnis, *f.* [coasso], *a joining of timber* (*boards* or *planks*) *together;* hence in concr., *a boarded floor*, Vitr. 6, 3, 9; 7, 1, 1 sq.—In *plur.*, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.

cŏasso (**cŏax-**), āvi, ātum, 1 [co-axis], *to join boards* or *planks together*, Vitr. 7, 1, 5.

cŏ-assūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, ĕre, *to assume together*, Boëth. Arist. top. 6, 8.

Cŏātrae, ārum, v. Choatrae.

cŏauctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coaugeo], *a joint increase*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189; dub. al. leg. conjectio or conjunctio.

cŏaxātĭo, v. coassatio.

1. cŏaxo, āre, v. coasso.

2. cŏaxo, āre, *v. n.* [the natural sound of frogs; cf. κοάξ], *to croak*, Suet. Aug. 94; Auct. Phil. 62; Spart. Get. 6.

Cobiamăchus (**Cobiom-**), i, *f., a village in* Gallia Narbonensis, *between Tolosa and Narbo*, Cic. Font. 5, 9.

cobio and **cobius**, v. gobio and gobius.

† **cōbĭon**, ii, *n.*, = κώβιον, *a species of the plant* tithymalus (*wolf's-milk*), *called also* dendroides *and* leptophyllon, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

Cōcălus, i, *m., a mythic king in Sicily, who gave protection to Dædalus when he fled from the persecution of Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 261, Just. 4, 2, 2.—Hence, **II. Cōcălĭdes**, um, *f., the daughters of Cocalus*, Sil. 14, 42.

Coccēius, a, *the name of an Italic gens.* **I.** Cocceius Nerva, Hor. S. 1, 5, 28.—**II.** M. Cocceius Nerva, *a celebrated lawyer under Tiberius*, Tac. A. 4, 58 al.—**III.** M. Cocceius Nerva, *grandson of the preceding*, Inscr Orell. 1634; *emperor*, A.U.C. 849–851, Tac. A. 15, 72; Mart. 8, 70, 7.

* **coccĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [coccinus], *clothed in scarlet:* puerulus, Suet. Dom. 4; cf. Mart. 1, 97, 6; 5, 37, 2.

coccĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [coccum], *scarlet-colored:* pallium, Petr. 32, 2: tomentum, id. 38, 5: lacernae, Mart. 14, 131 *in lemm.*—**II.** Access. form **coccĭnus**, a, um: acini, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177: gausapa, Petr. 28, 4. laena, Juv. 3, 283: aluta, Mart. 2, 29, 8.—**b.** In *plur subst.:* **coccĭna**, ōrum, *n., scarlet garments*, Mart. 2, 39, 1, 2. 43, 8, 14, 131, 1.—**c.** In *sing. subst.:* **coccĭnum**, i, *n.*, = coccum, Hier. in Isa. 1, 1, 18.

† **coccum**, i, *n.*, = κόκκος (a berry, and specif.), **I.** *The berry that grows upon the scarlet oak* (Quercus coccifera, Linn.; acc. to modern botany a kind of insect, *cochineal kermes*), *with which scarlet was colored*, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32; 9, 41, 65, § 140.—Also used in medicine, Plin. 24, 4, 4, § 8 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *Scarlet color:* rubro cocco tingere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102; Mart. 5, 23, 5: cocco fulgere, id. 10, 76, 9: sanguineum, Verg. Cir. 31; Quint. 11, 1, 31.—**2.** *Scarlet garments, cloth*, etc., Sil. 17, 396; Suet. Ner. 30.—**II.** Coccum Gnidium, also called granum Gnidium, *a grain of the shrub* thymelaea cnestron, or cneoron, used in medicine, Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114; 27, 9, 46, § 70; Cels. 5, 5; 5, 8; Scrib. Comp. 134.

† **coccȳgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κοκκυγία, *a kind of sumach used in coloring*, perh. Rhus cotinus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 41, § 121.

† **coccȳmēlum**, i, *n.*, = κοκκύμηλον, *a plum*, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

† **coccyx**, ȳgis, *m.*, = κόκκυξ, *a cuckoo*, Plin. 10, 9, 11, § 25 sq.

† **cocētum**, i, *n.* [perh. from κυκεών], *a kind of food prepared from honey and poppies*, Tert. adv. Val. 12; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 8 Müll.

‡ **cochlacae** (**cocl-**), ārum, *f.*, = κόχλακες, *round stones from a river, resembling snails' shells*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 7 Müll.

cŏchlĕa, v. coclea.

cŏchlĕar, cochleatus, etc., v. cocl.

† **cochlis**, idis, *f.*, = κοχλίς, *a precious stone like a snail-shell in form*, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194.

† **cochloe**, ōn, *m.*, = κόχλοι, *a kind of shell-fishes with spiral shells*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Sillig *N. cr.*

‡ **cocĭātor**, ōris, *m.*, = μεταβόλος, cocio, *a broker*, Gloss. Vet. (prob. for cociōnātor).

cŏcĭbĭlis, v. coquibilis.

cŏcĭnātōrĭus, a, um, v. coquinatorius.

cōcĭo or **cōtĭo** (**coctio**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20, 12, and 51, 3 Müll. *N. cr.*), ōnis, *m.* [cf. cunctor], *a broker, factor;* acc. to Gell. more usu. called arilator (v. h. v. and cf. Fest. p. 20), Laber ap. Gell. 16, 7, 12.

‡ **cōcĭōnātūra**, ae, *f.* [cocio], μετάπρασις, *brokery*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **cōcĭōnor**, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to be a broker*, Quint. Decl. 12, 21 dub.

cŏclĕa (**cŏchlĕa;** cf. the letter C), ae, *f.* [κοχλίας, ὁ], *a snail:* quom caletur cocleae in occulto latent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 12; Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 173 sq.; Varr. R. R. 3, 14; Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; Hor. S. 2, 4, 59: nudae, *without shells*, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 112; an emblem of slowness, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29.—**b.** In cocleam, *snail-formed, spiral*, Cels. 8, 10, 1; Col. 8, 17, 2; cf.: per cocleam ascendebat in cenaculum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 8.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A snail-shell*, Mart. 11, 18, 23.—**B.** *A screw of a press*, Vitr. 6, 9.—**C.** *A machine for drawing water, a water-snail, water-screw*, Vitr. 5, 12; 10, 8; 10, 11.—**D.** *A door that moves easily*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3 Schneid.

cŏclĕar (**cochl-**), āris (**cŏclĕārĭum**, ii, Scrib. Comp. 122; 96; Cels. 3, 22; **cŏclĕāre**, is, Mart. 8, 71, 10; 8, 14, 121; and **coclĕārum**, i, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 242), *n.* [coclea, of the form of a snail-shell], *a spoon*, Mart. l. l.; Cels. 6, 14; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19; Petr. 33, 6 al.—As *a measure for liquids*, esp. in medicine, *a spoonful*, = half a cheme or $\frac{1}{144}$ of a cotyla, Rhem. Fann. Pond.; Col. 12, 21, 3; Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76; 27, 4, 5, § 17, and the above passages with coclearium.

coclĕārĭum (**cochl-**), ii, *n.* [coclea]. **I.** *An enclosure* or *pen in which snails were kept and fed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2; 3, 14, 1.—**II.** *A spoon;* v. cochlear.

* **coclĕātim** (**cochl-**), *adv.* [id.], *spirally*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15 *fin.*

coclĕātus (**cochl-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *spiral* or *screw-formed:* equuleus, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 105, 15, and 182, 14: aures, Cassiod. Anim. 9.

coclĕŏla (**cochl-**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small snail*, Hier. Ep. 64, n. 19; id. in Jov. 2, 6.

1. cŏcles, ĭtis, *m.* [for scoculus; root ska-; cf. σκιά, σκότος, and oculus (cf. Fleck. in Rhein. Mus. 8, p. 231)], *cognomen of a person blind with one eye*, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; so Enn. ap. Varr L. L. 7, § 71; Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 23.

2. Cŏcles, itis, *m., the cognomen of a Roman*, Horatius Cocles, who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge alone, Liv 2, 10, 2 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Leg. 2, 4, 10; Verg. A. 8, 650; Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 22; 36, 15, 23, § 100 al.; Prop. 3 (4), 11, 63; Sen. Ep. 120, 7.

coco, acc. to others **cocococo**, *the sound naturally made by the hen, clucking*, Petr. 59, 2.

†† **cŏcŏlŏbis** or **cŏcŏlŭbis**, is, *f., a Spanish name for a kind of grape.*—Form

-ŭbis, Col. 3, 2, 19.—Form -ŏbis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.

Cocosātes, um, *m.*, *a tribe in Aquitania*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

cocta, ae, *f.*, v. coquo, I. A. *fin.*

coctāna, v. cottana.

coctīlĭcĭus, a, um [coctilis], *of* or *pertaining to dried wood:* taberna, *in which dry wood is sold*, Capit. Pert. 3; others less correctly coactiliaria.

coctĭlis, e, *adj.* [coquo], *burned:* lateres, Varr. R. R. 1, 14 *fin.:* laterculus, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 193; Curt. 5, 1, 25: muri (Babylonis), *built of burned bricks*, Ov. M. 4, 58; cf. Curt. l. l., and Just. 1, 2, 7 (cocto latere).—**II.** *Subst.:* **coctĭlia,** ium, *n.* (sc. ligna), *very dry wood, that burns without smoke* (cf. acapnos), Treb. Claud. 14; cf. Dig. 32, 55, § 7.

1. coctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a cooking, burning:* calcis, Cassiod. Var. 7, 17.—**II.** *A digesting of food*, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 101.

2. coctĭo, ōnis, v. cocio.

coctĭto, v. coquito.

coctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo], *that is easily cooked* or *ripens early* (acc. to others, *suitable for cooking*): castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: condimenta, *used in cooking*, Apic. 9, 4.

coctor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (more rare than coquus), *a cook*, Petr. 95, 8: calcis, *a lime-burner*, Edict. Diocl. p. 19; Cod. Th. 14, 6, 1.

coctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a cooking; a melting; a manner* or *style of cooking*, Col. 11, 3, 23, p. 453 Bip.: Apiciana, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 143; 34, 8, 20, § 96; Apic. 6, 2 al.; Pall. Nov. 1, 3.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A temperature of the air adapted to the ripening (of fruit)*, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55.—**B.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *A boiling liquid*, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 18, 7.

‡ **coctūrārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a cook*, ἑψητής, Gloss. Vet.

coctus, a, um, *Part.*, from coquo.

cŏcŭla (also **cŏquula**), ae, *f. dim.* [coquus], *a female cook*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 531, 32.

cŏcŭlum, i, *n.* [coquo]. * **I.** *A vessel for cooking*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 8, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 2 Müll.—**II.** Acc. to some, *small wood for cooking*, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.; cf. Gloss. Isid. Plac. p. 448 Mai.

cŏcus, v. coquus.

Cōcȳtus (-ŏs), i, *m.*, = Κωκυτός [river of lamentation, from κωκύω, to howl, weep], *a mythic river in the Lower World*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; id. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. G. 3, 38; 4, 479; id. A. 6, 132; 6, 297; 6, 323; Hor. C. 2, 14, 18 al.; *acc.* Gr. Cocyton, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 353; cf. Heyne, Verg. A. 6 Excurs. IX.—**II.** *Adj.:* **Cōcȳtĭus,** a, um, *of Cocytus:* aqua, Petr. 120, 69; and Cocytia aequora, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 471: virgo, i. e. Alecto, Verg. A. 7, 479.

cōda, ae, v. cauda.

Cōdēta, ae, *f.* [coda = cauda], *a place in which grew plants resembling the tails of horses.* **I.** Codeta Major, *a place beyond the Tiber*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 4; cf. ib. p. 38, 17 Müll.—Hence, **Codētānus,** a, um: campus, Reg. Urb. Rom. 14.—**II.** Codeta Minor, *a place near the Campus Martius*, Suet. Caes. 39; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 656, annot. 1414.

cōdex, ĭcis, v. caudex.

cōdĭcārĭus, a, um, v. caudicarius.

cōdĭcillāris, e (and **cōdĭcillārius,** a, um: dignitates, Cod. Th. 6, 22, 7), *adj.* [codicilli, II. B. 1.], *named* or *appointed by the emperor's handwriting:* auguratus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

cōdĭcilli, ōrum (*sing.* post-class. and rare in the meaning II. B. 2. infra, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 4, § 5; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 7; 16, 5, 40; Dig. 29, 7, 19; cf. ib. 50, 16, 148), *m. dim.* [codex = caudex]. **I.** *Wood cut and split for burning*, only in Cato, R. R. 37, 5; 130.—**II.** (Acc. to caudex, III., a writing-tablet; hence) *A writing, letter*, esp. *a short writing, note, billet, a petition*, etc.; cf. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 89, and 33, 1, 4, § 12. **A.** In gen., Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 28; id. Fam. 6, 18, 1; 9, 26, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9 (11), 1; id. Att. 4, 8, 2: cum codicillis venit puer, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Suet. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 5; id. Oth. 10; id. Gram. 14; Sen. Ep. 55, 10; Tac. A. 4, 39; 6, 9; Suet. Ner. 49; Sen. Clem. 15 al.—**B.** Specif., in the time of the empire, **1.** *A writing of the emperor conferring some privilege, a diploma, a cabinet order*, Suet. Tib. 22, 42; id. Calig. 18; 54; id. Claud. 29; Cod. Th. 6, 4, 23.—**2.** *A brief testamentary order*, usu. *as an addition* or *appendix to a will, a codicil*, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 1; Tac. A. 15, 64 *fin.;* cf. Dig. 29, tit. 7: de jure codicillorum.

cōdĭcillus, v. codicilli *init.*

* **cōdĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [coda = cauda], *a little tail*, Apic. 7, 1 dub.

Codomannus, i, *m.*, *cognomen of the last Persian king Darius*, Just. 10, 3; 11, 6 sq.

Codrio or **Codrion,** ōnis, *m.*, *a town in Greek Illyria*, Liv. 31, 27, 5.

Cōdrus, i, *m.*, = Κόδρος. **I.** *The last Athenian king, who voluntarily devoted himself to death in order to obtain for his people victory over the Spartans*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Hor. C. 3, 19, 2; Just. 2, 6, 19; Vell. 1, 2; Val. Max. 5, 6, 1.—**II.** *A wretched poet, hostile to Virgil*, Verg. E. 5, 11; 7, 22; Juv. 1, 2; 3, 203; 3, 208; cf. Weich. Poett. Latt. Rell. p. 402 sq.

coel, v. caelum.

Coela (ōrum, *n.*), Euboeae, Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας, *a deeply-indented maritime region in Eubœa*, Liv. 31, 47, 1; Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; hence this part of Eubœa is also called Coela Euboea, Val. Max. l. l.

coelātor, coelātūra, v. cael-.

Coelē Sȳrĭa, or in one word **Coelēsȳrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Κοίλη Συρία (lit. *Hollow Syria*), *Cœlesyria, between Libanus and Antilibanus*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 77; Liv. 33, 19, 8; 42, 29, 9; Curt. 4, 1, 4; cf. id. 4, 5, 9.—Called simply Coele, Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; 5, 23, 19, § 81 al.; *gen.* COELES SYRIAE, Inscr. Fabr. 10, n. 215; *acc.* Coelen Syriam, Liv. 45, 11, 6.—Syria Coele, Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120.

coelebs, coelĭbātus, etc., v. cael-.

cŏ-ēlectus, a, um [eligo], *elected together*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 13.

* **cŏ-ēlĕmentātus,** a, um, *adj.* [elementum], *composed of elements*, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

coeles, coelestīni, coelestis, v. cael-.

† **coelĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κοιλιακός. **I.** *Relating to the abdomen* or *to the stomach:* dolor, *pain in the stomach*, Cato, R. R. 125 (in Cels. 4, 12, written as Greek).—*Subst.:* **coelĭăca,** ae, *f.* (sc. medicina), *stomach remedy*, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 201.—**II.** *Afflicted with a disease of the bowels:* apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22; and *subst.*, *one diseased in the bowels*, Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 148; 20, 18, 76, § 201; 28, 14, 58, § 204; 30, 7, 19, § 58; Scrib. Comp. 95 al.

coelĭcŏla, coelĭcŭlus, coelĭcus, coelĭfer, coelĭgĕnus, coelĭlŏquus, etc., v. cael-.

† **coelĭōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κοιλιωτικός, *cleansing the stomach* or *bowels*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

Coelĭus, a, um, v. Caelius.

cŏ-ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* [emendo], *amended at the same time*, Arn. 2, 18 *fin.*

† **coemēsis,** is, *f.*, = κοίμησις, *a somniferous song*, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 335 (by Kopp, § 996, written as Greek).

† **coemētērĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κοιμητήριον (a sleeping-chamber; hence), *a church-yard, cemetery, burying-ground* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 51 al.

cŏ-ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *v. a.* (cf. the contracted form, 1. como), *to purchase together, to buy up* (class.): aliquid, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133; Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 3; Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Vesp. 16 al.: coemptarum rerum pretia, id. Ner. 5; Juv. 14, 293.

cŏemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coëmo], jurid. t. t. **I.** *A pretended purchase of an estate which was subjected to a mock sale for the purpose of divesting it of the burden of certain sacrifices attached to it*, Cic. Mur. 12, 27 Moeb.—**II.** Esp., *a marriage, consisting in a mutual mock sale of the parties, by which the wife was freed from the* tutela legitima *and the family* sacra, Gai Inst. 1, 110; 1, 113 sq.; Cic. Fl. 34, 84; id. de Or. 1, 56, 237; Varr. L. L. 6, § 43; cf. id. ap. Non. p. 531, 10 sq.; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; id. A. 4, 103 (but acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061 = 2. comptus, q. v.).

cŏemptĭōnālis (in MSS. also contracted **comptĭōnālis;** cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 135), e, *adj.* [coëmptio], *pertaining to a sham sale* or *a sham marriage:* senex, *who was made use of in such a performance* (cf. Cic. Mur. 12, 27); accordingly, *poor, worthless*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 52.—Of a low kind of slaves, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1.

cŏemptĭōnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]; jurid. t. t., *one who enters into the* coemptio, Gai Inst. 1, 115 sq.; 2, 98; Ulp. Sent. 11, 5 al.

cŏemptor, ōris, *m.* [coëmo], *one who purchases many things, buys up;* trop.: testium, App. Mag. p. 321, 31.

cŏemptus, a, um, *Part.*, from coëmo.

coena, v. cena.

coenācŭlārius, coenācŭlum, v. cenac-.

coenātĭcus, coenātio, etc., v. cen-.

coenĭto, coeno, v. cen-.

coenŏbīta, ae, *m.* [coenobium], *a cloister-brother, a monk*, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 34 al.

† **coenŏbĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κοινόβιον, *a cloister, convent*, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 36 al.

† **coenŏmyia,** ae, *f.*, = κοινόμυια, *the common fly*, Vulg. Psa. 104, 31 al.; cf. Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*

† **coenon,** i, *n.*, = κοινόν, *a kind of eye-salve*, Inscr. Orell. 4234.

coenōsĭtas, coenōsus, v. caen-.

coenŭla, coenŭlentus, v. cen-.

coenum, i, v. caenum.

cŏ-ĕo, īvi or ii (e. g. coierunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: coiere, Lucr. 6, 452; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18; Ov. M. 4, 83 al.: coïisse, Verg. A. 12, 709: coisse, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 8; Ov. F. 6, 94; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 5, 11, 35; pedants preferred conire to coire, Quint. 1, 6, 17; cf. id. 1, 5, 69, and Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 137), ĭtum, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To go* or *come together, to meet, assemble, collect together* (so mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose); constr. *absol.*, with *ad aliquem, ad* or *in locum*, more rar. *in loco:* matronae ad Veturiam Volumniamque frequentes coëunt, Liv. 2, 40, 1: in porticum, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: ad solitum locum, Ov. M. 4, 83: ad aliquem, Curt. 7, 2, 21: Pharsaliam, * Cat. 64, 37: quo (sc. in sedilia theatri) populus coibat, Hor. A. P. 207: in regiam, Curt. 6, 8, 17: in quem (locum) coibatur, Tac. A. 4, 69: apud aram ejus dei in cujus templo coiretur, Suet. Aug. 35: cum rege in insulā, Vell. 2, 101, 1: in foro, Just. 5, 7, 6: milia crabronum coeunt, Ov. F. 3, 753; id. H. 7, 123 Loers.: coivere amicis animis, Curt. 8, 12, 9; 10, 3, 6: agmina coibant, id. 10, 9, 15; Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 27; 2, 52.—**b.** Poet.: vix memini nobis verba coisse decem, i. e. *have passed between us*, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 8.—**B.** Specif., *to go* or *come together in a hostile manner, to encounter:* inter se coiisse viros et cernere ferro, Verg. A. 12, 709; cf. id. G. 4, 73; Ov. M. 3, 236; Luc. 2, 225; Manil. 4, 83; Val. Fl. 5, 635; Stat. Th. 16, 408.—**II.** Pregn., *to form a whole by coming together, to be united into a whole, to unite, combine* (the usu. class. signif.); constr. *absol.*, with *cum*, or *dat.* **A.** Lit. **1.** Of living beings: neque se conglobandi coëundique in unum datur spatium, Liv. 6, 3, 6; so Verg. A. 9, 801; 10, 410: ut vaga illa multitudo coiret in populos, Quint. 2, 16, 9: qui una coierunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: reliqui (milites) coëunt inter se, *assemble*, id. B. C. 1, 75; so Liv. 7, 37, 15: in formam justi exercitūs, Vell. 2, 61, 2: ut coëat par Jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.—**b.** Of the coition of the sexes (both of men and animals), *to copulate*, Lucr. 4, 1055; cf. Ov. M. 11, 744: cum alienā uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 10: coisse eam cum viro, id. 5, 9, 5: dominum cum ancillā, id. 5, 11, 35: cum hospitibus stupro, Curt. 5, 1, 37 al.: privigno, Ov. H. 4, 129: simul binis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17, 5: sic et aves coëunt, Ov. M. 9, 733; 10, 324; id. A. A. 2, 615; Col. 6, 27, 3 sq.; Ov. F. 3, 193 al.; cf., of marriage,

B. b. infra — **2.** Transf., of things: membra, Ov. M. 4, 377; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 96: ignes coire globum quasi in unum, *roll together, as into a ball*, etc., Lucr. 5, 665; cf. id. 2, 563: sanguenque creari Sanguinis inter se multis coëuntibu' guttis, *out of many little drops running together*, id. 1, 838; cf.: ut coëat lac, *to curdle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Col. 12, 20, 4: bitumen spissatur et in densitatem coit, *thickens*, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178; cf.: gelidus coit formidine sanguis, Verg. A. 3, 30: semina, Lucr. 3, 395; cf. id. 1, 770; 5, 190; 5, 425: tum digiti coëunt, Ov. M. 2, 670; Quint. 11, 3, 21: ut cornua tota coirent Efficerentque orbem, Ov. M. 7, 179; cf. Verg. A. 11, 860: palpebrae dormientis non coëunt, *do not close*, Cels. 2, 8: labris coëuntibus, Quint. 8, 3, 45 et saep.: perfectum quiddam fieri, cum omnia coierunt, necesse est, id. 11, 3, 9; 9, 1, 9; 2, 19, 2; cf. id. 1, 5, 67: quae littera cum quâque optime coëat, id. 9, 4, 91: ut placidis coëant immitia, Hor. A. P. 12.—Of wounds, *to close*: arteria incisa neque coit neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10; cf.: potest os coire et vulnus sanescere, id. 8, 10; so Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18; Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 41; 5, 2, 9; and poet.: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32; Petr. 113, 8.— **B.** Trop., *to unite for some object, in feeling, will, conclusions*, etc., *to join together, assimilate, combine, agree, ally one's self*: Caesar cum eo coire per Arrium cogitat, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 11: cum hoc tu coire ausus es, ut ... addiceres, etc., id. Red. in Sen. 7, 16; id. Dom. 18, 47: principes, qui tum unâ coierunt, quantum visum est agri adtribuunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: heri aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeo (Piraeum ap. Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10), Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1 (consensimus ac pepigimus, Don.): duodecim adulescentuli coierunt ex his, qui exsilio erant multati, etc., *conspired together*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3; cf.: sed neque cum quoquam de eâ re collocuturum neque coiturum: sic, ille consensionis globus hujus unius dissensione disjectus est, id. Att. 8, 4: patricii coiere ad interregem creavere, Liv. 4, 7, 7: mos est regibus, quotiens in societatem coëant, implicare dextras, etc., Tac. A. 12, 47; hence poet.: coëant in foedera dextrae, Verg. A. 11, 292; Tac. H. 3, 12: ad nullius non facinoris societatem coibant, Suet. Aug. 32; and, like this, with changed construction.— **b.** Esp. of the marriage contract (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); cf.: taedae quoque jure coissent, Ov. M. 4, 60: conubio, Curt. 8, 1, 9: nuptiis, id. 9, 1, 26; Quint. 5, 11, 32: matrimonio, Dig. 24, 1, 27: in matrimonium, ib. 45, 1, 134; cf.: hac gener atque socer coëant mercede suorum, i. e. *in the marriage of Æneas with Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 317. — **2.** *Act.*: coire societatem (*cum aliquo* or *absol.*), *to enter into an alliance, to make a compact, form a league* (with some one; several times in Cic.): utinam, Pompei, cum Caesare societatem aut numquam coisses aut numquam diremisses! Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; Nep. Con. 2, 2: societatem sceleris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: de municipis fortunis, id. ib. 31, 87; Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 10: qui societatem in tempus coiit, ib. 17, 2, 65, § 6.— **3.** *Pass.*: ad eam rem societas coitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: ad coëundam societatem, id. Fam. 5, 19, 2; so Gell. 1, 9 *fin.*: si unius rei societas coita sit, Dig. 17, 2, 65 *init.*; cf. ib. 17, 2, 65, §§ 2, 9, 10, 15.

coepio, coepi, coeptum, 3 (the *tempp. press.* only a few times in the ante-class. period, and coepturus, Liv. 30, 5, 6; 42, 47, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 46; Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98; Suet. Calig. 46; the *tempp. perff.*, both in *act.* and *pass.* form, very freq.; a trisyl. coëpit, Lucr. 4, 619 Lachm. *N. cr.*), *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from co-ăpio = apo; hence coapias for coepias in Cod. Ambros.; Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 46; v. in the foll., and cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 248], lit. to lay hold of something on different sides, to lay hold of; hence of an action, *to begin, commence, undertake* (= incipio, which is the class. pres.). **I.** *Act.* **1.** *Tempp. press.*: coepiam seditiosa verba loqui, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 10 Müll.: lubido extemplo coepere est convivium, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 41: mage si exigere coepias, id. Trin. 4, 3, 46 Ritschl *N. cr.*: neque pugnas neque ego lites coepio, id. Men. 5, 5, 57: ubi nihil habeat, alium quaestum coepiat, id. Truc. 2, 1, 23: mane coepiam, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 89, 17: non Prius olfecissem, quam ille quicquam coeperet, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43 Fleck.; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 616: se Hasdrubalem adgressurum, ceterum non ante coepturum, quam, etc., Liv. 30, 5, 6: nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46: nemine opinante quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Calig. 46.— **2.** *Tempp. perff. act.*; the object usu. an *inf.*; so always in Cic. and Cæs.; mostly an *inf. act.*; rarely *pass.*; sometimes the *acc.* of a noun or pronoun. (*a*) With *inf. act.*: cum ver esse coeperat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; Ov. A. A. 1, 615 sq.: discere coepit, Enn. Ann. ap. Fest. s. v. sam, p. 325, 24 Müll. (v. 228 Vahl.): amare coepi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 20: oppugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: ire foras coeperunt, Lucr. 4, 531: coeperit inter se vesci, etc., id. 5, 72 et saep. — (*β*) With *inf. pass.* (in the poets and histt.): per terrarum orbem fruges coepisse creari, Lucr. 2, 614: alia hujuscemodi fieri coepere, Sall. C. 51, 40: cum Lacedaemoniis pugnari coepit, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; so, urbanus haberi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 27: verti, id. ib. 2, 1, 149: institui, id. A. P. 21: moveri, Ov. M. 3, 106; Suet. Tib. 75: expleri, id. Caes. 26: eligi, Tac. H. 1, 16: occidi, id. ib. 3, 34: prohiberi, Just. 14, 5, 9: coeptum est fieri, Auct. B. Afr. 69; 78; Liv. 24, 49, 4; 25, 34, 13; 27, 42, 5. — (*γ*) With *acc.* (rare in prose; cf. B. infra): coepit cursum, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: novam mapalibus urbem, Sil. 15, 420: cur non ego id perpetrem, quod coepi? Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 57: si quicquam hodie hic turbae coeperis, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 30: quae coeperamus, Quint. 6, prooem. 15: hujuscemodi orationem, Tac. A. 4, 37: (Sabinus) obsidium coepit per praesidia, id. ib. 4, 39.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: nam primum ... Non coepisse fuit: coepta expugnare secundum est, Ov. M. 9, 619: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: Titus Livius hexametri exordio coepit, Quint. 9, 4, 74; cf. id. 9, 4, 117: si coepisset a toto corpore, id. 9, 4, 23; cf. id. 7, 1, 2; 8, 6, 50: pro vallo castrorum ita coepit (sc. dicere), Tac. H. 1, 36: Civilis ita coepit, id. ib. 5, 26; id. A. 1, 41; 2, 37.—(*ε*) With an ellipsis for dicere coepi, *to begin to speak*: ita coepit tyrannus, Liv. 34, 31, 1; 39, 15, 2: coram data copia fandi, Maximus Ilioneus placido sic pectore coepit, Verg. A. 1, 521; 6, 372: tum ita coepit: numquam mihi, etc., Liv. 28, 27, 1; Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*: ad hunc modum coepit, id. ib. 2, 37; id. H. 1, 36 *fin.*; Phaedr. 4, 23, 2.— **B.** *Pass.* in the *tempp. perff.* and with the *inf. pass.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 221): jure coepta appellari est Canis, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 18: ante petitam esse pecuniam, quam esset coepta deberi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Div. 2, 2, 7; id. Brut. 67, 236; 88, 301; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 209; 2, 5, 4, § 9; id. Fam. 13, 29, 1; id. Att. 3, 15, 5; 6, 1, 3; Liv. 1, 57, 3; 2, 1, 4; 3, 38, 2; 9, 7, 7: quae (res) inter eos agi coeptae, neque perfectae essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 47; 4, 18: bello premi sunt coepti, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1; Cat. 95, 2. — With *inf act.*: mitescere discordiae intestinae coeptae, Liv. 5, 17, 10; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.— Hence, **coeptus**, a, um, *Part.*, *begun, commenced, undertaken*. consilium fraude coeptum, Liv. 35, 36, 5: coeptum atque patratum bellum foret, Sall. J. 21, 2: Jussis Carmina coepta tuis, Verg. E. 8, 12; so, coepti fiducia belli, id. A. 2, 162; Liv. 35, 23, 1: amor, Ov. H. 17, 189: iter, id. F. 1, 188: arma, Tac. H. 2, 6; 4, 61: coeptam deinde omissam actionem repetere, id. ib. 4, 44: dies, id. A. 4, 25 (cf. infra II.): luce, id. ib. 1, 65; 15, 55: nocte, id. ib. 2, 13: hieme, id. ib. 12, 31. —Hence, *subst.*: **coeptum**, i, *n.*, *a work begun, a beginning, undertaking* (most freq. after the Aug. per. and in the *plur.*; perh. never in Cic.; also not in Hor.): ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 418: nec taedia coepti Ulla mei capiam, Ov. M. 9, 616: coepti paenitentia, Quint. 12, 5, 3; Suet. Oth. 5: manus ultima coepto Defuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 555: ne audaci coepto deessent; Liv. 42, 59, 7; cf. Verg. G. 1, 40: feroci, Sil. 11, 202.—With *adv.*: bene coepto, Liv. 45, 15, 7: bene coepta, Vell. 2, 14; and: temere coepta, Liv. 36, 15, 2.—*Plur.*: coeptis meis, Ov. M. 1, 2: nostris, id. ib. 9, 486: immanibus, Verg. A. 4, 642 al.—Without *adj.*, Ov. M. 8, 67; 8, 463; Liv. 23, 35, 16; 23, 41, 4; 24, 13, 4; Tac. H. 2, 85; 3, 52; Suet. Ner. 34; id. Vesp. 6 et saep.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to begin, take a beginning, commence, originate, arise* (most freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): neve inde navis incohandae exordium coepisset, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. Rel. v. 282 Vahl.): sic odium coepit glandis, Lucr. 5, 1416: post, ubi silentium coepit ... verba facit, etc., Sall. J. 33, 4: cum primum deditio coepit, id. ib. 62, 7: ubi dies coepit, id. ib. 91, 4 (cf. supra, I. 2. *δ*): vere coepturo, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98: postquam apud Cadmiam pugna coepit, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; so, pugna, Liv. 2, 6, 10; Quint. 2, 4, 42; 9, 4, 50; cf. id. 9, 4, 55: quando coeperit haec ars, id. 2, 17, 8: obsidium coepit per praesidia, Tac. A. 4, 49: a quo jurgium coepit, Quint. 5, 10, 72; so with *ab*, Tac. H. 2, 47; and with *ex*, id. A. 15, 54 and 68; cf.: quibus, uti mihi, ex virtute nobilitas coepit, Sall. J. 85, 17.

cŏ-ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.*, *an associate episcopate*, Aug. Ep. 31.

cŏ-ĕpiscŏpus, i, *m.*, *an associate bishop*, Hier. adv. Lucif. 9; Sid. Ep. 4, 25 et saep.

coepto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [coepio] (mostly poet., and in Tac.; in Cic. in prose only once, apparently for a change with coepit and incipit). **I.** *Act.*, *to begin eagerly, to begin, undertake, attempt.* **a.** With *inf.*: diffidere dictis, Lucr. 1, 267: oculi coeptant non posse tueri, id. 4, 113; 4, 405; 6, 255: contingere portus, Cic. Arat. 131: appetere ea, quae, etc., id. Fin. 5, 9, 24 (v. the passage in connection): coercere seditionem, Tac. H. 2, 29: loqui, id. ib. 3, 10; 3, 81; 5, 10: discedere et abire, * Suet. Oth. 11; Sil. 15, 696.— **b.** With *acc.*: quid coeptas, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 21; and (acc. to Bentley's correction) id. Heaut. 4, 4, 12: seditionem, Tac. A. 1, 38; 1, 45; 2, 81: defectionem, id. ib. 4, 24: fugam, id. H. 3, 73: pontem, id. A. 1, 56: coeptata libertas, id. H. 4, 44.— **II.** *Intr.*, *to begin, commence, make a beginning* (only post-Aug. and rare): coeptantem conjurationem disjecit, Tac. A. 4, 27; id. H. 3, 4: Olympiade septimâ coeptante, Sol. 1: nocte coeptante, Amm. 20, 4, 14.

coeptum, i, v. coepio, I. B. *fin.*

1. coeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from coepio.

2. coeptus, ūs, *m.* [coepio], *a beginning, undertaking* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): primos suos quasi coeptus appetendi fuisse, ut, etc., * Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41 Madv (cf.: coeptat appetere, id. ib. 5, 9, 24): dignas insumite mentes Coeptibus, * Stat. Th. 12, 644.

* **cŏ-ĕpŭlōnus**, i, *m.* [epulo], *a fellow-banqueter* or *companion at a feast*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20.

cŏ-ĕpŭlor, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to feast together* (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 19, 15.

Coerānus, i, *m.*, = Κοίρανος, *a Greek Stoic philosopher*, Tac. A. 14, 59.

‡ **coerātor**, v. curator.

cŏ-ercĕo, cui, citum, 2, *v. a.* [arceo], *to enclose something on all sides* or *wholly, to hold together, to surround, encompass*: qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58; cf. id. ib. 2, 40, 101; Ov. M. 1, 31: quâ circum Galli lorica coërcet, *where the Gallic coat of mail encloses*, Lucr. 6, 954; cf. of a band holding the hair together, Ov. M. 1, 477; 2, 413; Hor. C. 2, 19, 19; 1, 10, 18: est animus vitaï claustra coërcens, *holding together the bands of life*, Lucr. 3, 396.— **B.** Esp. with the access. idea of hindering free motion by surrounding; *to restrain, confine, shut in, hold in confinement, repress* (freq. and class.): (amnis) nullis coërcitus ripis, Liv. 21, 31, 11; cf. Ov. M. 1, 342: (aqua) jubetur ab arbitro coërceri, *to be kept in, repressed*, Cic. Top. 9, 39 (cf., just before, the more usual arcere, v. arceo, II.); Dig. 43, 22, 1, §§ 6 and 8; 47, 11, 10: impetum aquarum, Curt. 8, 13, 9.— Of pruning plants: vitem serpentem multiplici lapsu et erratico, ferro amputans coërcet ars agricolarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; so of the vine, Col. 3, 21, 7; 4, 1, 5; Quint. 9, 4, 5; cf. id. 8, 3, 10.— Hence, sacrum (lucum), *to trim, clip*, Cato, R. R. 139: quibus (operibus) intra muros coërcetur hostis, Liv. 5, 5, 2: (mortuos) noviens Styx interfusa coërcet, Verg. A. 6, 439; cf.: Tantalum atque Tantali Genus coërcet (Orcus), Hor. C. 2, 18, 38: carcere coërcere animalia, Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141: Hypermnestra ... gravibus coërcita vinclis, Ov. H. 14, 3; cf.: eos morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno co-

ĕrcent, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: aliquem custodiâ, Dig. 41, 1, 3, § 2: Galliae Alpibus coërcitae, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5: miles coërcitus in tot receptis ex potestate hostium urbibus, Liv. 36, 24, 7.—P o e t.: Messapus primas acies, postrema coërcent Tyrrhidae juvenes, *hold together*, i. e. *command, lead on*, Verg. A. 9, 27.—**II.** T r o p., **A.** Of discourse, *to keep within limits, control, confine, restrain, limit* (syn.: contineo, cohibeo): ut (nos) quasi extra ripas diffluentes coërceret, Cic. Brut. 91, 316; cf. id. Fin. 2, 1, 3; Quint. 12, 1, 20; 9, 2, 76; 10, 4, 1; and, the figure taken from bridling or curbing horses (cf.: frenisque coërcuit ora, Ov. M. 5, 643; and: spumantiaque ora coërcet, id. ib. 6, 226): exsultantia, Quint. 10, 4, 1; cf. id. 10, 3, 10: Augustus addiderat consilium coercendi intra terminos imperii, Tac. A. 1, 11.—Of words bound by measure: numeris verba coërcere, Ov. P. 4, 8, 73.—But most freq., **B.** M o r a l l y, *to hold some fault, some passion*, etc., or *the erring* or *passionate person in check, to curb, restrain, tame, correct*, etc. (syn.: contineo, cohibeo, refreno, reprimo, domo): cupiditates, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194; Quint. 12, 2, 28: temeritatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: improbitatem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 208: rabiem gentis, Liv. 41, 27, 4: faenus, id. 32, 27, 3: procacitatem hominis manibus, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: suppliciis delicta, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79 al.: aliquid poenae aut infamiae metu, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: omnibus modis socios atque cives, Sall. C. 29 *fin.*: genus hominum neque beneficio, neque metu coërcitum, id. J. 91, 7: duabus coërcitis gentibus, Liv. 31, 43, 4; 39, 32, 11; Caes. B. C. 1, 67: verberibus potius quam verbis, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5; so Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. Off. 3, 5, 23; v. A. supra: pueros fuste, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; Tac. G. 25: incensum ac flagrantem animum, id. Agr. 4: licentiam, id. H. 1, 35.— P o e t.: carmen, quod non Multa dies et multa litura coërcuit, *corrected, finished*, Hor. A. P. 293.

cŏercĭtĭo (in MSS. also **coerctio, cŏërtĭo, cŏërcĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [coërceo, II.], *a restraining, coercing; coercion, restraint, compulsion, chastisement, punishment* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** P r o p.: coërcitionem inhibere, Liv. 4, 53, 7: sine coërcitione magistratus, *on the part of the magistrates*, id. 26, 36, 12: quo modo judex doceri potest, si desit . . . interpellantis coërcitio, contentio? * Quint. 9, 2, 2: servorum, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 2: indignamur aliquâ admonitione aut coërcitione nos castigatos, id. Ira, 2, 28, 1: vetustissimi mortalium, . . . sine probro, scelere eoque sine poenâ aut coërcitionibus agebant, Tac. A. 3, 26: an coërceri . . . cupidines possent, num coërcitio plus damni in rempublicam ferret, id. ib. 3, 52.—**II.** *The right of coercing* or *punishing*: popinarum, Suet. Claud. 38: in histriones, id. Aug. 45; Dig. 1, 21, 5, § 1.

* **cŏërcĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [coërceo], *one who restrains*: disciplinae militaris, *an enforcer*, Eutr. 7, 20; 7, 18 Bip.

cŏërcĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from coërceo.

‡ **coero**, āre, v. curo.

* **cŏ-erro**, āre, *v. n.*, *to go* or *wander about together*, Dig. 1, 15, 3, § 3.

coerŭla, coerŭlĕus, etc., v. caer-.

coetus, us, v. 2. coitus.

Coeus (dissyl. Coe-us), i, *m.*, = Κοῖος, *a Titan, father of Latona*, Verg. G. 1, 279 Serv.; id. A. 4, 179; Ov. M. 6, 185; 6, 366; Prop. 3 (4), 9, 48; Val. Fl. 3, 224; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 347; Tac. A. 12, 61.

* **cŏ-exercĭtātus**, a, um, *exercised together* or *at the same time*: artem constare ex perceptionibus consentientibus et coexercitatis ad finem vitae, Quint. 2, 17, 41 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐγγεγυμνασμέναι καταλήψεις).

cofānus, i, *m.*, *a pelican*, App. Fragm. p. 609 Oud.

cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [cogito], *conceivable, imaginable* (post Aug. and very rare), Sen. Ep. 58, 13: Deus, App. Mag. p. 31, 4.

* **cōgĭtābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *thinking, thoughtful*: Socrates, Gell. 2, 1, 2.

* **cōgĭtāmen**, inis, *n.* [id.], *thinking, thought*, Tert. Trin. 6.

* **cōgĭtāmentum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a thought* (late Lat.), Vulg. 4 Esdr. 7, 22; cf. cogitamentum, ἐνθύμημα, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

cōgĭtāta, ōrum, *n.*, v. cogito, I. b.

cōgĭtātē, *adv.*, v. cogito *fin.*

‡ **cōgĭtātim**, *adv.*, pro cogitate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 9 Müll.

cōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cogito, i. e. co-agito; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 43; Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19; Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 7 Müll.]. **I.** A b s t r., *a thinking, considering, deliberating; thought, reflection, meditation* (in good prose, and very freq.). **1.** *Absol.*: cogitatio in se ipsâ vertitur, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: cogitatione aliquid complecti, Quint. 11, 2, 19: subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 1 sq.: speciem dei percipere cogitatione, non sensu, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: cogitatione aliquid comprehendere, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; 4, 13, 29: cogitatio enim quamvis regionem potest amplecti, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: acerrima et attentissima, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: tacita, Quint. 5, 7, 2; cf. id. 6, 1, 44: provisa et formata, id. 10, 7, 8: fortuita, id. 10, 3, 29: male cohaerentem, id. 10, 6, 6: simplices, magnas, Tac. G. 22.—**2.** With *gen.*: timoris praeteriti, Cic. Sest. 4, 11: cum officii, tum etiam periculi mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1; Curt. 7, 8, 4: suscepti muneris, Quint. 4, prooem. 7: cogitationem habere argenti, amoenitatum, etc., Cic. Par. 1, 2, 10: illius loci, id. Att. 1, 11, 3: rerum, id. Fam. 5, 13, 5: petendi consulatûs, Vell. 2, 17, 2.—**3.** With *rel.*: quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem, quidnam istis agendum putem, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4: mihi . . . occurrit cogitatio, qualis animus in corpore sit, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: cujus sit filius, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 3.—**II.** M e t o n. **A.** C o n c r., *a thought, opinion, judgment; a resolution, design, plan, project*: omnes meas curas cogitationesque in rem publicam conferebam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2; cf. id. Lael. 9, 32; Liv. 35, 28, 7: mandare litteris cogitationes suas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: versantur in animo meo multae et graves cogitationes, etc., id. Agr. 2, 2, 5; cf. Curt. 8, 3, 14: tacitae, Quint. 11, 2, 17; cf. id. 3, 8, 41: posteriores enim cogitationes (ut aiunt) sapientiores solent esse, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5 (transl. of Αἱ δεύτεραί πως φροντίδες σοφώτεραι): ista cogitatio de triumpho, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: redit autem illa cogitatio, quosdam fore qui, etc., Quint. 1, 7, 33: de his rebus rogo vos, ut cogitationem suscipiatis, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1; cf. Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4: cogitatione rerum novarum abstinere, Tac. H. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 23; 2, 74; id. A. 15, 54: vix a tam praecipiti cogitatione revocatus, Suet. Calig. 48.—**B.** In Cic. several times, *thought* as an intellectual power, *the ability of thinking, power* or *faculty of thought, the reasoning power* (cf.: vim cogitationis habere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66): (homo) solus particeps rationis et cogitationis, id. Leg. 1, 7, 22; id. N. D. 3, 9, 21; 2, 7, 18; id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134.

cōgĭtātō, *adv.*, v. cogito, *P. a. fin.*

cōgĭtātōrium, ii, *n.* [cogitatus], *a receptacle of thought* (late Lat.): animae caro, Tert. Res Carn. 15; id. Anim. 11.

cōgĭtātum, i, and **cōgĭtāta**, ōrum, *n.*, v. cogito, I. b.

1. cōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.*, from cogito.

2. cōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [cogito], *a thinking, thought* (late Lat.), App. M. 4, 5, p. 144, 22; Tert. Idol. 23; Vulg. Eccl. 9, 23 al. (but in Sen. Ep. 11, 9, cogitatus is *part. pass.*).

cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [contr. from cŏ-ăgito, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 43 Müll.; but more prob. from con and root of aio, Sanscr. ah; cf.: nego, adagium], *to pursue something in the mind* (cf. agito, II.), i. e. **I.** *To consider thoroughly, to ponder, to weigh, reflect upon, think* (class. in prose and poetry); constr. *absol.*, with *aliquid, de aliquo*, or *de aliquâ re, sic, ita*, or a *rel.-clause*: cogitate cum animis vestris si quid, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4; so Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55; 5, 3, 32; Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64; cf.: in animo cogitare, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 5: toto animo, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: coepi egomet mecum Aliam rem ex aliâ cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3; so id. ib. 4, 2, 8; 1, 1, 19; id. Ad. 5, 3, 22: placuit tum id mihi. Sic cogitabam: hic, etc., id. And. 1, 1, 83; cf. id. Eun. 1, 1, 11; 3, 3, 1; 4, 6, 21; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: sic cogitabam! fore uti, etc., Cic. Quint. 24, 77: severâ fronte curas cogitans (i. e. animo volvens), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 46; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: nec, aequum anne iniquum imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 291: quid agam cogito, Ter. And. 2, 2, 21; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 7 sq.; id. Ad. 4, 2, 30; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 10; Lucr. 4, 789; cf. id. 4, 782; Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: ad haec igitur cogita, vel potius excogita, id. Att. 9, 6, 7.—With *acc. of person*: Regulum cogita, *think, imagine, picture to yourself*, Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 2: tamquam in eo tragoediae argumento sui oblitus tantum Catonem cogitasset, Tac. Or. 2: matrem, patrem, propinquos, Quint. Decl. 22 *fin.*; cf.: o felicem illum, qui non praesens tantum, sed etiam cogitatus emendat, Sen. Ep. 11, 9.—With two *accs.*: quem ultimae gentes castiorem non modo viderunt sed cogitaverunt? Cic. Balb. 4, 9: Scipionem, Laelium, avum, *to think of, call to mind*, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2: et majores et posteros cogitate, Tac. Agr. 32 *fin.*: si principem cogitares, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 31: cum Persas cogitaret, Flor. 2, 8, 2; Sen. Cons. Marc. 3, 4.—**b. cōgĭtāta**, ōrum, *n. subst.*, *reflections, thoughts, ideas*: postquam ad judices Ventum est, non potuit cogitata proloqui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 53: so cogitata (mentis) eloqui, Cic. Brut. 72, 253: perficere, id. Deiot. 7, 21: patefacere, Nep. Paus. 3, 1: sapientium, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 1: Naevii, id. Quint. 29, 90.—Rare in *sing.*: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, Nep. Dat. 6, 8.—**B.** Cogitare in, adversus aliquem, with an *adv.*, *to think in some way in respect to one, to be disposed towards* (very rare): si humaniter et sapienter et amabiliter in me cogitare vis, etc., Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 2: adversus se, Suet. Caes. 75 Bremi; cf. with *de aliquo*: si quid amice de Romanis cogitabis, Nep. Hann. 2, 6: ut multi mihi renuntiarent . . . male eum de me cogitare, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 1; and *absol.*: male cogitantes, Cato, R. R. praef. 4; cf.: Karthagini male jam diu cogitanti bellum multo ante denuntio, Cic. Sen. 6, 18.—**II.** In respect to a work to be undertaken or a conclusion to be made, *to have something in mind, to intend, meditate, design, plan, purpose*, etc. (α) With *inf.*: praedium parare, Cato, R. R. 1, 1; 3, 1; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 163: cogitat recipere hunc in aedes, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 58: facere, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46: recipere me, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 4: cenare, id. ib. 4, 12, 1: uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50: ex fumo dare lucem, id. A. P. 144: deducere exercitum, Suet. Ner. 18 al.—(β) With *acc.*: proscriptiones et dictaturas cogitare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: caedem principis et res novas, Tac. A. 4, 28 *fin.*: cogitatum facinus, Suet. Tib. 19; and parricidium, id. Calig. 12: mecum rem pulcherrimam, Curt. 8, 7, 9: tantum nefas in aliquem, id. 6, 7, 30; 8, 6, 3; cf.: si qua cogitarentur, gravius adversus se, Suet. Caes. 75: quid bellicosus Cantaber et Scythes cogitet, *what he plots, devises*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 2; and so poet. of the (personified) wind: quid cogitet humidus Auster, Verg. G. 1, 462 Heyne.—(γ) With *ut* and *subj.*: neque jam, ut aliquid acquireret . . . cogitabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: quid . . . viros cogitasse arbitramur? Ut nomen suum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 32; Nep. Dion, 9, 2.—(δ) With *de*: cogitavit etiam de Homeri carminibus abolendis, Suet. Calig. 34: de reddendâ republicâ, id. Aug. 28: de consciscendâ morte, id. Caes. 36; id. Claud. 31: de quo, id. Caes. 9: cum spiritus coepit de exitu cogitare, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, 1.— In epistolary style, with ellipsis, **a.** Of ire: in Pompeianum cogitabam inde Aeculanum, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; 9, 1, 2; id. Fam. 7, 4 *init.*; id. Att. 2, 8, 2; 5, 15, 3.—**b.** Of manere: eo die cogitabam in Anagnino, postero autem in Tusculano, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1; cf.: ut eo die apud T. Titium in Anagnino manerem. Postridie autem in Laterio cogitabam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 4 (2, 7, 1).—Hence, * **A.** *P. a.*: **cōgĭtātus**, a, um, *deliberate*: utrum perturbatione aliquâ animi, an consulto et cogitata fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27 B. and K. (al. cogitato).—**B. cōgĭtātē**, *adv.*, *with mature reflection, considerately* (rare): tractare rem suam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 45: meditari, id. Mil. 3, 3, 69: quae vero accurate cogitateque scripsisset, Cic. Arch. 8, 18.

cognāta, ae, v. cognatus *init.*

cognātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognatus]. **I.** L i t., *blood relationship, kindred, connection by birth.* **A.** Of men. **1.** *Absol.*: societas . . . quae nata a primo satu . . . serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum ad-

finitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, tum civibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: frater noster cognatione patruelis, id. ib. 5, 1, 1: ut quisque te maxime cognatione, adfinitate, necessitudine aliquâ attingebat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 27: cognationem commemorare, id. ib. 2, 2, 26, § 64: cognationis jura inpetrare, Plin. Pan. 37, 3: propinqua, *a near* or *close relationship:* cujus gloriae faveo propter propinquam cognationem, Cic. Lig. 3, 8: Barcina, propinquâ cognatione Hannibali junctus, Liv. 23, 41, 2; cf. id. 6, 39, 4 (infra 2); Nep. praef. 7; Suet. Ner. 3; Curt. 5, 3, 12; 6, 11, 20; for which: artissimâ cognatione alicui junctum esse, Just. 5, 6, 4: longa or longinqua, *a distant relationship:* longâ quidem cognatione stirpi regiae adnexus, Curt. 4, 1, 19: Alexandrum etiam longinquâ cognatione contingere, id. 10, 10, 19. —**2.** With *cum:* dicere, sibi cum eo amicitiam cognationemque esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 61: nulla tibi cum isto cognatio, nulla necessitudo, id. ib. 2, 5, 68, § 176; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: agere mecum per cognationem quae mihi secum esset, id. Att. 12, 49, 1.—**3.** With *gen. pers.:* deorum cognationem agnoscerem non invitus (= cum dis), Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 91; cf.: deorum cognatione teneri, id. Div. 1, 30, 64: dictatorem propinquâ cognatione Licini se apud patres excusare solitum, Liv. 6, 39, 4: Alexandro cognatio Bubaris non Darei tantum temporibus pacem praestitit, Just. 7, 4, 1; 12, 3, 1.—**B.** Of animals: equorum, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157: caprarum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 203.—**C.** Of plants: arborum, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61: caeparum, id. 19, 6, 33, § 108: papyri cum calamis, id. 16, 36, 64, § 157.—**II.** Transf., concr., *kindred, relations, persons allied by descent:* homo summae potentiae et magnae cognationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: hoc commune dedecus familiae, cognationis, nominis, Cic. Clu. 6, 16: cum tibi tota cognatio sarraco advehatur, id. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21.—**III.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *relationship, association, intimate* or *natural connection, agreement, kindred, resemblance, affinity* (freq. and class.): quibus (poëtis) est maxima cognatio cum oratoribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 27; id. Ac. 2, 36, 115: cognatio studiorum et artium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; cf.: omnes artes ... quasi cognatione quâdam inter se continentur, id. Arch. 1, 2: numerus ... nec habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, id. Or. 56, 187: numquam sibi cognationem cum praediis esse existimavit suis, id. Sull. 20, 59: an potest cognatio propior ulla esse quam patriae? id. Phil. 5, 2, 6: cum rerum naturâ, id. Div. 2, 14, 33: rerum duarum, *subjects,* Quint. 9, 2, 105: dierum ac noctium, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 211: quid in litteris proprium, quid commune, quae cum quibus cognatio, Quint. 1, 4, 12; 1, 10, 36: huic (napthae) magna cognatio ignium, Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235.—**B.** Transf., concr., of works of art: Pamphili cognatio et proelium ad Phliuntem ac victoria Atheniensium, *the allied commanders painted by Pamphilus,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76; 35, 11, 40, § 136.

co-gnātus, a, um, *adj.* [natus, nascor], *sprung from the same stock, related by blood, kindred;* and *subst.:* **cognātus,** i, *m.*, and **cognāta,** ae, *f.*, *a blood-relation, kinsman* (on either the father's or the mother's side; a more comprehensive word than agnatus, q. v.; very freq. and class.). **1.** *Masc.:* cognatus vester, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 86: propinqui atque cognati, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: amici cognatique alicujus, id. Caecin. 5, 15: cognati atque affines, id. post Red. ad Quir. 3, 6; Hor. S. 1, 9, 27 et saep.—*Gen. plur.:* cognatûm, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 209. —With *dat.:* is mihi cognatus fuit, Ter. And. 5, 4, 23; id. Ad. 5, 8, 24.—**2.** *Fem.:* amicae et cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 6; 5, 3, 20.—With *dat.*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 97: negat Phanium esse hanc sibi cognatam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 5.—**B.** Poet., of objects relating to kindred: rogi, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 10: latus, Ov. M. 9, 412: corpora, id. ib. 2, 663; 13, 615: pectora, id. ib. 6, 498: moenia, id. ib. 15, 451: cineres, Cat. 68, 98: urbes, Verg. A. 3, 502: sanguis, id. ib. 12, 29: acies (i. e. *between Cæsar and Pompey*), Luc. 1, 4 et saep.—**C.** Transf. **1.** Of animals: genus, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 13.—**2.** Of plants: arbores, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38.—**3.** Of other things; so (acc. to Pythagorean notions) of the soul, kindr. with the Deity, Ov. M. 1, 81 (cf. Cic. Sen. 21, 78; id. N. D. 1, 32, 91; Lucr. 2, 991; Diog. Laert. 1, 28 al.).—Of Thebes: moenia cognata Baccho, Stat. Th. 1, 11.—Of beans, in allusion to the doctrine of transmigration: faba Pythagorae cognata, Hor. S. 2, 6, 63 al.—**II.** Trop., *kindred, related, connected, like, similar:* nihil est tam cognatum mentibus nostris quam numeri ac voces, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197: (deus mundo) formam et maxime sibi cognatam et decoram dedit, id. Univ. 6 *init.:* gypsum calci, Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182: vocabula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 49: qui (princeps) quod umquam claritudine eminuit, id veluti cognatum censet tuendum, Vell. 2, 130, 1.

cognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cognosco]. **I.** In gen., *a becoming acquainted with, learning to know, acquiring knowledge, knowledge* as a consequence of perception or of the exercise of our mental powers, *knowing, acquaintance, cognition* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.). **A.** Abstr.: cognitio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: rerum occultarum, id. ib. 1, 4, 13: rerum, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17: animi, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: deorum, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: urbis, id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: in studiis sententiae cognitionisque versabitur, id. Off. 1, 6, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 158; id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: illi, quorum studia vitaque omnis in rerum cognitione versata est, id. Off. 1, 44, 155; cf. id. ib. § 157: quorum ego copiam magnitudinem cognitionis atque artis non contemno, *culture,* id. de Or. 1, 51, 219; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 12, 11, 17 al.: omnia, quae cognitione digna sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153; 2, 2, 5: cognitione atque hospitio dignus, id. Arch. 3, 5; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 90: cognitio et aestimatio rerum, id. 2, 18, 1; 4, 2, 40.—**B.** Concr. **1.** (= notio, κατάληψις.) *A conception, notion, idea:* intellegi necesse est esse deos, quoniam insitas eorum vel potius innatas cognitiones habemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44; 1, 14, 36; id. Fin. 2, 5, 16 Madv.; 3, 5, 17.—**2.** *Knowledge, a branch of learning* (late Lat.): studiosus cognitionum omnium princeps, Amm. 21, 1, 7 25, 4, 7.—**II.** Specif., a legal t. t., *a judicial examination, inquiry, cognizance, trial* (very freq.): ne quod judicium, neve ipsius cognitio illo absente de existimatione ejus constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 60: lex earum rerum consulibus cognitionem dedit, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 11; cf. id. ib. § 12: captorum agrorum, id. Agr. 2, 22, 60; so, principum et senatûs, Quint. 3, 10, 1; 7, 2, 20: patrum, Tac. A. 1, 75: magistratuum, Suet. Claud. 12: praetoria, Quint. 3, 6, 70: rerum capitalium, Liv. 1, 49, 4: falsi testamenti, Suet. Claud. 9: caedis, id. Rhet. 6: vacantium militiae munere, Liv. 4, 26, 12: de Christianis, Plin. Ep. 10, 97: de famosis libellis, Tac. A. 1, 72: de ejusmodi criminibus ac reis, Suet. Tib. 28: de Votieno Montano, Tac. A. 4, 42: inter patrem et filium, Liv. 1, 50, 9: dies cognitionis, *the day of trial,* Cic. Brut. 32, 87.—**III.** In Terence twice for agnitio, *recognition, discovery* (cf. cognosco), Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 33; id. Eun. 5, 3, 12.

cognĭtĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [cognitio, II.], *pertaining to judicial inquiry:* sententiae, Cod. Just. 7, 42, 1; 7, 45, 13.—* *Adv.:* **cognĭtĭōnālĭter:** introductus, *by judicial investigation,* Cod. Just. 7, 63, 5 *fin.*

cognĭtor, ōris, *m.* [cognosco], a judic. t. t. **A.** Lit., *one who has made himself familiar with a case in law;* hence, **a.** *An advocate, attorney* (acting in the name of the parties, who had previously appeared before the tribunal: cognitor est, qui litem alterius suscipit coram ab eo, cui datus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 9 Müll.; cf. Ascon. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; Gai Inst. 4, 97; and v. advocatus), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11, id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 106 sq.; 2, 3, 34, § 78; 2, 3, 60, § 137; id. Caecin. 5, 14; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; 18, 53; * Quint. 3, 6, 71 al.—**b.** *A judge,* = quaesitor, Cod. Th. 9, 27, 5; 10, 10, 20; Symm. Ep. 9, 39 al.—**B.** In gen., *a defender, protector:* hoc (Caesare) auctore et cognitore hujusce sententiae, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; Auct. Harusp. 21, 45; Liv. 39, 5, 2; Hor. S. 2, 5, 38 al.: Liber dithyramborum cognitor, Front. Eloqu. p. 217.—**II.** *A witness, who testifies that he knows a person, a voucher,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167 sq.; cf. id. ib. § 168; 2, 1, 5, § 13.

cognĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cognitor], *pertaining to an advocate,* Gai Inst. 2, 39; 2, 52; 4, 82 al.

cognĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the office of a fiscal agent, who looks up the debtors to the treasury; a state's attorneyship, a state agency,* Gai Inst. 4, § 124; Paul. Sent. 1, 2, § 2; Suet. Vit. 2.

1. cognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cognosco.

* **2. cognĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [cognosco], *a becoming acquainted with, a knowing:* variorum populorum, App. M. 9, p. 225.

cognōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that can be understood, intelligible* (only in the two foll. exs.): libri, Gell. 20, 5, 9, as a translation of the Aristotelian ξυνετοί, and in imitation of the Catonian cognobilior cognitio, Cato ib. *fin.*

cognōmen, ĭnis, *n.* [co-nomen]. **I.** *A name added to the* nomen (or name of the gens), usu. the third word in order in the full name of each citizen; sometimes followed by a fourth, the agnomen, but in the class. per. including the agnomen, *a Roman surname, family name, epithet* (e. g. Cicero, Scipio, etc., Africanus, Asiaticus, etc.; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 27; freq. and class.): T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto cognomen (sc. Torquati) invenit, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: duo isti T. Roscii, quorum alteri Capitoni cognomen est, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17; so with *dat.*, Liv. 2, 33, 5; 32, 2, 7; Suet. Caes. 59; id. Aug. 7; id. Vit. 18; id. Claud. 26; Hor. S. 1, 3, 58; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 8: sapientis habere, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: Augusti, Suet. Aug. 7: Arabiae felicis dare, Plin. 12, 13, 30, § 51: Felicem addere, id. 22, 6, 6, § 12: P. Crassus cum cognomine Dives, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: cognomen ex contumeliâ traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; so, ex vero dictum cognomen, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: imponere alicui, id. ib. 2, 3, 26: Aristides ... cognomine Justus sit appellatus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2: sumere ex aliquâ re, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11: uti, id Clu. 26, 72.—**II.** Meton., poet., or in post-Aug. prose sometimes, in gen. for nomen, *a name:* cognomina prisca locorum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 69; so Verg. A. 1, 530; 3, 133; 3, 163; 3, 334; 3, 350; 8, 48; 8, 331 al.; Claud. B. Get. 555; Gell. 10, 12, 6.

cognōmentum, i, *n.* [access. form of cognomen], *a surname* (rare in class. prose; most freq. in Tac.; not used by Cic.; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 47; id. Ps. 4, 2, 20; id. Pers. 1, 2, 8; Poët. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15; Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4; Messala ap. Sen. Suas. 2; Tac. A. 12, 55; 14, 27; Gell. 18, 7, 1.—**II.** (Like cognomen in poets, v. cognomen, II.) In gen., *a name* (partic. of inanim. things or of persons to designate a peculiar quality), Tac. A. 1, 31 Nipperd.; 2, 6; 2, 60; 4, 65; 11, 11; 15, 40; id. H. 5, 2.

* **cognōmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [access. form of cognomen], *a surname,* Afran. ap. Non. p. 87, 23.

cognōmĭnis, e (*abl.* cognomine, v. the foll.; cf.: bimestris, coelestis al.), *adj.* [cognomen], *like-named, of the same name* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose); with *gen.*, *dat.*, or *absol.:* duae germanae meretrices cognomines, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 5: cognomine Insubribus pago Haeduorum, Liv. 5, 34, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: flumen Absarrum cum castello cognomine, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12: mox Asiacae cognomines flumini, id. 4, 12, 26, § 82: eorum, id. 6, 2, 2, § 5; Suet. Vit. 2: gaudet cognomine terrâ, Verg. A. 6, 383 Forbig. ad loc. (Rib. terrae); Suet. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 383: cognominem patriae suae Salamina constituit, Vell. 1, 1, 1: sibi, Suet. Oth. 1.

cognōmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To furnish with a surname, to surname, denominate* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic.): amaracum Phrygium, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67; 21, 3, 7, § 10; * Quint. 4, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 17.—In *part. pass.:* quo ex facto ipse posterique ejus Torquati sunt cognominati, Quadr. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 19; Suet. Aug. 7; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 112; 33, 10, 17, § 133; Flor. 3, 5, 1: verba cognominata, i. e. *synonyms,* * Cic. Part. Or. 15, 53.—**II.** Rarely in gen., *to name, call:* Macedonia ... Emathia cognominata est, Just. 7, 1, 1; so id. 15, 2, 11; Gell. 2, 22, 8.

cognoscens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cognosco.

cognoscenter, *adv.*, v. cognosco, *P. a.* 1.

cognoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [cognosco], *recognizable, discernible* (late Lat.), Boëth. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 541.—*Adv.:* **cognoscĭbĭlĭter,** *recognizably:* a magnitudine creaturae cognoscibiliter poterit creator videri, Vulg. Sap. 13, 5.

co-gnosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3 (*tempp. perff.* contr. cognosti, Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: cognostis, id. Hec. prol. 8: cognoram, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 143; Cat. 66, 26: cognoro, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2; id. Fam. 2, 11, 2 *fin.:* cognorim, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 1: cognoris, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 35; Lucr. 6, 534: cognorit, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 11: cognosses, Cic. Fl. 21, 51; Cat. 91, 3: cognossent, Nep. Lys. 4 *fin.:* cognosse, Lucr. 1, 331; Cat. 90, 3; Ov. M. 15, 4 al.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 532; 2, 535), *v. a.* [nosco]. **I.** *To become thoroughly acquainted with* (by the senses or mentally), *to learn by inquiring, to examine, investigate, perceive, see, understand, learn;* and, in *tempp. perff.* (cf. nosco) *to know* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *rel.-clause as object*, and with *ex, ab*, the *abl.* alone, or *per*, with the source, etc., of the information, and with *de*. **A.** By the senses: credit enim sensus ignem cognoscere vere, Lucr. 1, 697; 6, 194; Enn. Ann. ap. Pers. 6, 9 (v. 16 Vahl.); cf.: doctas cognoscere Athenas, Prop. 1, 6, 13; so, regiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: domos atque villas, Sall. C. 12, 3: Elysios campos, etc., Tib. 3, 5, 23: totum amnem, Verg. A. 9, 245: sepulcra, Suet. Calig. 3: Aegyptum proficisci cognoscendae antiquitatis, Tac. A. 2, 59; cf. Nep. Att 18, 1: infantem, Suet. Calig. 13: si quid dignum cognitu, *worth seeing*, Suet. Aug. 43 rem, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 22: ab iis Caesar haec dicta cognovit, qui sermoni interfuerunt, Caes. B. C 3, 18 *fin.:* si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros.. Incipiam, Verg A. 2, 10: verum, quod institui dicere, miserias cognoscite sociorum, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 27, § 65: aliquid et litteris et nuntiis cognoscere, id. Fam. 1, 5, 1; 14, 5, 1; 14, 6 *init.:* iter ex perfugis, Sall. C. 57, 3; id. J. 112, 1 al: per exploratores cognovit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22; 5, 49; 2, 11; 7, 16: deditio per nuntios cognita, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 22 Gerl.: de Marcelli salute, Cic Fam. 4, 4, 3: de Bruto, id. Att. 5, 21, 10; Sall J. 73, 1: his (quibus) rebus cognitis very freq. in the historians, Caes. B G. 1, 19, 1, 33; 2, 17; 4, 30 et saep., so in *abl. absol.* cognito, vivere Ptolemaeum, Liv. 33, 41, 5, so id. 37, 13, 5, 44, 28, 4 al., v. Zumpt, Gram. § 647.—**b.** Like the Engl. *to know*, the Heb. יָדַע (v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v 3), and the Gr γιγνώσκω (v. Lidd. and Scott, under the word, III.), euphem of sexual intercourse, Ov. H. 6, 133 aliquam adulterio, Just 5, 2, 5, 22, 1, 13. cognita, Cat 61, 147; Tac. H 4, 44.—**B.** Mentally, *to become acquainted with, learn, recognize, know:* nihil certum sciri, nihil plane cognosci et percipi posse, Cic. de Or 1, 51, 222, Lucr 2, 840; quod Divitiaci fratris summum in populum Romanum studium cognoverat, Caes. B. G 1, 19; cf. Sall. C. 51, 16 quem tu, cum ephebum Temni cognosses, Cic. Fl. 21, 51 et saep.: id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, *knew by their weapons and insignia* (diff. from ex and ab aliquo, to learn from any one, v ab), Caes. B G 1, 22; Ov. P 2, 10, 1; Phaedr. 4, 21, 22.—With *acc.* and *inf:* nunc animam quoque ut in membris cognoscere possis esse, Lucr 3, 117; cf. Auct. Her. 4. 18. 25: cum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognosceret, Caes B G. 4, 30· aetatem eorum ex dentibus, Varr R. R. 2, 8 *fin.:* sed Metello jam antea experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum... esse, Sall. J 46, 3 al.—With *acc.* and *part.:* aliter ac sperarat rempublicam se habentem, Nep. Ham. 2, 1.—With *rel.-clause:* tandem cognosti qui siem, Ter And. 3, 4, 7: id socordiāne an casu acciderit, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79, 5 al.—**II.** *To recognize that which is already known, acknowledge, identify* (rare for agnosco): vereor, ne me quoque, cum domum ab Ilio cessim revertero, Praeter canem cognoscat nemo, Varr. ap. Non. p. 276, 9: eum haec cognovit Myrrhina, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 32: primum ostendimus Cethego signum: cognovit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10; cf.: sigilla, ova, id. Ac. 2, 26, 86; Lucr. 2, 349: pecus exceptum est, quod intra dies XXX. domini cognovissent, *to identify*, Liv. 24, 16, 5; cf.: ut suum quisque per triduum cognitum abduceret, id. 3, 10, 1; Ov. F. 2, 185: video et cognosco signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 45: faciem suam, Ov. A. A. 3, 508: cognito regis corpore, Just. 2, 6, 20: mores, Ov P. 3, 2, 105.—So esp., *to identify* a person before a tribunal: cum eum Syracusis amplius centum cives Romani cognoscerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 14; 2, 5, 28, § 72.—**III.** With the access. idea of individual exertion (cf. Gr. γιγνώσκω), *to seek* or *strive to know something, to inquire into, to investigate, examine* (so freq. only as a jurid. and milit. t. t.): accipe, cognosce signum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *to examine a case in law, to investigate judicially* (cf. cognitio): Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, Verres judicabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 21; Dig. 13, 4, 4 al.—So *absol.:* si judicas, cognosce, Sen. Med. 194.—With *acc.:* causam, Quint. 4, 1, 3; cf. id. 11, 1, 77 Spald. *N. cr.:* causas, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82; id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118. COGNITIONES, Inscr. Orell. 3042.—With *de:* de agro Campano, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: de Caesaris actis, id. Att. 16, 16 B, 8: de hereditate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19: hac de re, id. ib. 2, 1, 10, § 27; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 85; 7, 4, 35; 8, 3, 62 al.; Suet. Aug. 55; 93; id. Tib. 33; id. Calig. 38 al.: super aliquā re, Dig. 23, 2, 13: familiae herciscundae, i.e. ex actione familiae herciscundae, ib. 28, 5, 35; cf. ib. 27, 2, 2.—**2.** Transf., of critics and the criticising public: cognoscere atque ignoscere, Quae veteres factitarunt, si faciunt novi, Ter. Eun. prol. 42; cf. id. Hec. prol. 3 and 8.—And of private persons in gen.: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 6.—**B.** Milit. t. t., *to reconnoitre, to act the part of a scout:* qualis esset natura montis et qualis in circuitu ascensus, qui cognoscerent, misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21 al—Also merely *to inquire into, examine:* numerum tuorum militum reliquiasque, Cic. Pis. 37, 91 (al. recognoscere).—Hence, * **1. cognoscens,** entis, *P. a., acquainted with:* cognoscens sui, Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25. —*Subst.* in jurid. lang., *one who investigates judicially* Inscr Orell 3151; 3185.—**Adv.:* **cognoscenter,** *with knowledge, distinctly* · ut cognoscenter te videam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.—**2. cognĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., known, acknowledged, approved*. res penitus perspectae planeque cognitae, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108, cf. id. ib 1, 20, 92; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2. dierum ratio pervulgata et cognita, id. Mur 11, 25 · homo virtute cognitā et spectatā fide, id. Caecin. 36, 104.—With *dat.:* mihi Galba, Otho, Vitellius nec beneficio nec injuriā cogniti, Tac. H. 1, 1, so Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99.—*Comp.:* cognitiora, Ov Tr. 4, 6, 28 cognitius, id. M. 14, 15.—*Sup.:* cognitissima, Cat. 4, 14.

cōgo, coēgi, coāctum (COGVIT = cogit, Inscr Marin Fratr Arv. p. 170), 3, *v a.* [contr. from co-ago], *to drive together to one point, to collect, compress, crowd, bring*, or *urge together, to assemble, gather together* (class. and very freq.; syn: colligo, congrego) **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (constr. as a verb of motion with *in* and *acc.*, or with *adv.* of direction) · cogantur (oves) intro, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 15; Verg. E. 3, 98; cf. pecus, id. ib. 3, 20: oves stabulis, id. ib. 6, 85: nubes in unum locum, Lucr. 6, 274; cf. id. 6, 464; 6, 734: oleam, *to collect*, Cato, R. R. 64, 1; 65, 2; 144, 1.—So of the collecting together of fruits, also in Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Col. 11, 2, 70; 12, 3, 9: talenta ad quindecim Coëgi. *received, collected*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94 Ruhnk.; so Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 120; id. Att. 6, 2, 8; id. Rab. Post. 11, 30: Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam undique coëgit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; cf.: multitudinem hominum ex agris, id. ib: concilium, id. ib. 7, 77; Verg. A. 11, 304· concilium Hypatam, Liv. 36, 26, 1: bucina cogebat priscos ad verba Quirites, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 13.—So of the collecting of troops (= contrahere), Caes. B. C. 1, 15 *fin.;* cf. Sall. J. 95, 1: copias in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 6, 10 al.: exercitum in unum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: multitudinem in unum, Sall. J. 80, 2; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 4: in classem, Liv. 36, 3, 5: milites in provinciam, id. 43, 15, 7: exercitum Dyrrhachium, Sall. H. 1, 31 Gerl.: ad militiam aliquos, id. J. 85, 3: acies in proelia, Verg. A. 9, 463; auxilia undique, id. ib. 8, 7.—And of the calling together of a senate: quam cito senatum illo die coëgerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3; Liv. 3, 39, 6 al.: dum senatus cogeretur, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7: coguntur senatores non pignoribus, sed gratiā, id. Phil. 1, 5, 12; Liv. 1, 48, 3 al.; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 1, 13.—And of a single senator: cur in senatum hesterno die tam acerbe cogerer? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 11 sq.: ex duabus syllabis in unam cogentes, *contracting, combining*, Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt: quod ex omnibus partibus cogitur, id. 5, 14, 9.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of liquids, *to thicken, condense, curdle, coagulate:* mella frigore (opp. calore remittere), Verg. G. 4, 36: lac in duritiam, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126; cf. Ov. M. 8, 666: fel sole, Plin. 29, 6, 37, § 116: liquorem in nivem, id. 2, 39, 39, § 105; 2, 42, 42, § 111.—Similarly: coacta alvus, *hard fæces*, Cels. 2, 8; 2, 3 al.; so, vestis coacta, *fulled*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 192. —**2.** Of places, *to draw together* or *contract into a narrow place:* Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 400: saltus in arctas coactus fauces, Liv. 22, 15, 11.—**3.** Agmen, milit. t. t., *to bring up the rear* (cf. claudo, I. B. 2.), Liv. 34, 28, 7; 44, 4, 12; 35, 27, 15; 42, 64, 5; 42, 10, 8; Curt. 3, 3, 25 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: hac re in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae (the figure borrowed from milit. lang.), Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coëgisti, *have confined, restricted*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: in eam desperationem, ut, Suet. Caes. 20: verba in alternos pedes, i. e. *to write in elegiac verse*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 10.—More freq., **B.** Esp. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *ut, ad, in* or *absol.*, *to urge one to any action, to force, compel, constrain* (syn.: impello, compello, adigo). (*α*) With *acc.:* coactus legibus Eam uxorem ducet, Ter. And. 4, 4, 41; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 44; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 36: vis cogendae militiae, Liv. 4, 26, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.—(*β*) With *inf:* omnia vertere, Lucr. 5, 831; id. 5, 1167; 6, 837: mori me, Verg. E. 2, 7: plerasque ad officium redire, Nep. Milt. 7, 1; Liv. 38, 13, 2: neque cogi pugnare poterat, id. 45, 41, 4 et saep.—(*γ*) With *ut:* vi coepi cogere ut rediret, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26; so id. And. 4, 1, 30; id. Ad. 5, 3, 65; Lucr. 1, 976; 6, 127; Caes. B. G. 1, 6; Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9; id. Fam. 5, 6, 1; Nep. Alcib. 4, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2.—With *subj.* without *ut*, cf. Ter. And. 4, 4, 41 supra.—(*δ*) With *ad:* ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes, Nep. Them. 4, 4: ad lacrimas, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 57: ad proelia, Verg. A. 12, 581: Samnites belloque ad bellum cogere, Liv. 10, 11, 11; 23. 1, 4; 4, 22, 4; 34, 18, 2; Tac. A. 2, 21.—(*ε*) With *in:* in lacrimas, Ov. Ib. 204; Quint. 3, 8, 23; Auct. B. G. 8, 38: aliquem in deditionem, Liv. 43, 1, 1; Sen. Clem. 1, 1.—(*ζ*) With *acc.* **1.** With *double acc.:* cogere aliquem aliquid, or cogi aliquid, Quint. 11, 1, 22: quod vos jus cogit, id voluntate impetret, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: quod sua quemque mala cogebant, Liv. 3, 7, 8; 6, 15, 13; 23, 10, 6: cogi aliquid pro potestate ab tribuno, *to be extorted*, id. 4, 26, 10: quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames! Verg. A. 3, 56.—**2.** With *acc.* of the thing: ne ad id, quod natura cogeret, ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, Nep. Att. 22, 2: quod cogere se putat posse, rogare non sustinet, Vell. 2, 81, 1: adulterium, Ov. A. A. 2, 367.—**3.** Sometimes as philos. t. t. = colligo, concludo, *to infer, conclude:* ex quibus id quod volumus efficitur et cogitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33; so id. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 7, 4.—**4.** Cogere agmen, *to be the last* (the figure borrowed from milit. lang.; v. I. B. 3. supra): ut nec duces simus, nec agmen cogamus, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 1; cf.: sic ordinandus est dies omnis, ut tamquam cogat agmen, Sen. Ep. 12, 8.—Hence, **1. coactum,** i, *P. a. subst.*, *a thick, fulled covering, a mattress* (cf. coactilis), Caes. B. C. 3, 44 *fin.*—**2. coactus,** a, um, *P. a., forced, constrained, unnatural:* quod absurdum et nimis coactum foret, Gell. 1, 4, 7; cf. id. 16, 14, 3: lacrimae, Verg. A. 2, 196; Ov. M. 6, 628.—**3. coactē,** *adv.* (prop. in a contracted manner; hence),

a. *Shortly, quickly:* coactius quid factum et festinantius, Gell. 10, 11, 8.—**b.** *Accurately, strictly:* coactius interpretari verbum, Gell. 19, 2.—**c.** *In a forced, constrained manner,* Tert. Bapt. 12; id. Anim. 42 al.

cŏhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohabito], *a dwelling together,* Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*

cŏhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who dwells with any one* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 3, 48; Aug. Serm. 1 al.

cŏ-hăbĭto, āre, *v. n., to dwell together* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 101; Aug. Ep. 12 al.

cŏhaerenter, *adv.*, v. cohaereo *fin.*

cŏ-haerentĭa, ae, *f.* [cohaereo], *a cohering, coherence, connection* (rare): mundi, * Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155: regionum, Macr. S. 5, 15: mortis et vitae, Gell. 6, 13, 11: vocis, id. 15, 3, 6.

cŏ-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n., to cling together, to be united,* either of that whose parts cling together, *to cohere,* or of that which cleaves to something else, *to adhere.* **I.** Of a whole as composed of parts, or of the parts of a whole, *to cling together, be united, to cohere, press* or *crowd together.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: mundus ita apte cohaeret, ut dissolvi nullo modo queat, nisi ab eodem a quo est colligatus, Cic. Univ. 5: omnia autem duo ad cohaerendum tertium aliquid anquirunt et quasi nodum vinculumque desiderant, id. ib. 4: neque enim materiam ipsam cohaerere potuisse, si nullâ vi contineretur, id. Ac. 1, 6, 24: omni naturâ cohaerente et continuatâ, id. ib. 1, 7, 28: nec res ulla magis primoribus ex elementis Indupedita suis arte conexa cohaeret Quam validi ferri natura, Lucr. 6, 1010: solidâ primordia . . . Quae minimis stipata cohaerent partibus arte, id. 1, 610; 2, 67: inter se juga velut serie cohaerentia, *continuous,* Curt. 7, 3, 21.—Of persons in a throng, etc.: alii extremo complexu suorum cohaerentes, Quint. 8, 3, 68; so of soldiers in line of battle: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4; and of two contending armies: duae quippe acies ita cohaerebant, ut armis arma pulsarent, id. 3, 11, 5; of ships: binas quadriremes Macedones inter se ita junxerant, ut prorae cohaererent, id. 4, 3, 14: conexis et cohaerentibus aedificiis, * Tac. G. 16.—**2.** Pregn., *to consist in* or *of, be composed of;* with *abl.* (rare): cum alia quibus cohaererent homines e mortali genere sumpserint, quae fragilia essent et caduca, animum esse ingeneratum a deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: mundus omnibus partibus inter se congruentibus cohaeret et nititur, etc., Cic. Leg. ap. Lact. 5, 8, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of persons united by kindred, friendship, etc., *to be near, close, united:* turpes ac perniciosos, etiamsi nobis sanguine cohaereant, amputandos, Quint. 8, 3, 75: est enim mihi perjucundum quod viri optimi mihique amicissimi adeo cohaesistis ut invicem vos obligari putetis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7, 1.—**2.** Of things. **a.** In discourse, *to belong together, be closely connected:* quae . . . si suis quaeque temporibus reddere voluero, interrumpendae sunt res Asiae, quas . . . sicut inter se cohaerent, ita opere ipso conjungi aptius videri potest, Curt. 5, 1, 2.—**b.** In thought, *to be consistent, agree together:* em, Paululum obsoni, ipsus tristis, de inproviso nuptiae—Non cohaerent, i. e. *cannot all be here at once,* Ter. And. 2, 2, 24: tam eras excors, ut . . . non modo non cohaerentia inter se diceres, sed maxime dijuncta atque contraria, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18: dubitandum non est quin numquam possit utilitas cum honestate contendere. Itaque accepimus Socratem exsecrari solitum eos qui primum haec naturâ cohaerentia opinione distraxissent, id. Off. 3, 3, 11: non quaero jam, verumne sit: illud dico, ea, quae dicat, praeclare inter se cohaerere, id. Fin. 5, 27, 79: animadvertisti, quam multa dicta sint, quamque, etiam si minus vera, tamen apta inter se et cohaerentia, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: male cohaerens cogitatio, Quint. 10, 6, 6: sensus inter se juncti, atque ita cohaerentes, ne, etc., id. 7, 10, 16; 9, 4, 20; 9, 4, 63: sermo hercule familiaris et cottidianus non cohaerebit, si verba inter nos aucupamur, *have a consistent meaning, be intelligible,* Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: vix diserti adulescentis cohaerebat oratio, id. Cael. 7, 15; and of harmony in the arrangement of words: conlocabuntur igitur verba, ut aut inter se aptissime cohaereant extrema cum primis eaque sint quam suavissimis vocibus, etc., id. Or. 44, 149: haec collocatio verborum . . . quae junctam orationem efficit, quae cohaerentem, etc., id. de Or. 3, 43, 172; Quint. 9, 4, 66.—**3.** Pregn., *to hold together,* i. e. *remain, exist, maintain itself:* omnibus modis fulciendi sunt, qui ruunt nec cohaerere possunt propter magnitudinem aegritudinis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61: virtutes sine vitâ beatâ cohaerere non possunt, nec sine virtute vita beata, id. ib. 5, 28, 80: vix haec, si undique fulciamus, jam labefacta . . . nixa in omnium nostrum umeris cohaerebunt, id. Har. Resp. 27, 60.—**II.** *To cling closely to* something else, *to adhere, be connected with, cleave to, be in contact with,* etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** With *dat.:* temptanti dextera fixa est Cuspide Marmaridae Corythi, lignoque cohaesit, Ov. M. 5, 125; 11, 76: nec equo mea membra cohaerent, id. Am. 1, 4, 9: scopuloque affixa cohaesit, id. M. 4, 553: fructus quamdiu solo cohaerent, Dig. 47, 2, 63: superficies . . . quae natura solo cohaeret, ib. 44, 7, 44, § 1 *fin.:* quippe turris . . . muris hostium propemodum cohaerebat, Curt. 4, 4, 11: experimentum marmorati est in subigendo donec rutro non cohaereat, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: qui cohaerent Mesopotamiae Rhoali vocantur, *adjoin,* id. 5, 24, 21, § 87.—**2.** With *cum* and *abl.:* quidquid enim sequitur quamque rem, id cohaeret cum re necessario, Cic. Top. 12, 53.—**3.** With *in* and *abl.:* cohaerentis videmus in conchis (margaritas), etc., Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—**4.** *Absol.:* jamque ea (navis) quae non cohaerebat, i. e. *which did not collide,* Curt. 4, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop., *to be closely connected with, in agreement* or *harmony with* something else, *to be consistent with:* quod illa, quae prima dicuntur, si vehementer velis congruere et cohaerere cum causâ, ex eis ducas oportet, quae post dicenda sunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19: si continget, etiam (id quod fingemus) verae alicui rei cohaereat, Quint. 4, 2, 89: ut non tamquam citharoedi prooemium adfictum aliquid, sed cohaerens cum omni corpore membrum videatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: creditis tot gentes . . . non sacris, non moribus, non commercio linguae nobiscum cohaerentes, eodem proelio domitas esse, etc., Curt. 6, 3, 8: potentia male cohaerens inter Pompeium et Caesarem, Vell. 2, 47, 2.—**2.** *To be vitally connected with, to depend upon* a thing; with *abl.:* sed ita legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis adfirmat, ut iis solutis stare ipsa non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 85.—Hence, **1. cŏhaerens,** entis, *P. a.* (cohering, i. e.), *being in accord, corresponding:* aptius et cohaerentius, Gell. 1, 1, 6.—* **2. cŏhaerenter,** *adv., continuously, uninterruptedly:* dimicatum est, Flor. 2, 17, 5.—**3. cŏhaesus,** a, um, *P. a., pressed together:* quercus stricta denuo et cohaesa, Gell. 15, 16, 4.

cŏhaeres, ēdis, v. coheres.

cŏ-haeresco (**-hēresco**), si, 3, *v. inch. n.* [cohaereo], *to hang together, cohere* (very rare): atomi cohaerescunt inter se, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: pituita in gulâ cohaerescens, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; 20, 16, 64, § 172.

cŏhaesus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from cohaereo.

cŏ-hēres (**-haeres**), ēdis, *comm., a coheir, fellow-heir,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127; id. Fam. 13, 46 *init.;* 7, 2, 1; Quint. 5, 14, 16.—*Gen. plur.* coheredum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: esse coheres alicui, id. ib. 2, 5, 54; Petr. 76, 2.—In the *fem.,* Dig. 34, 9, 16.

cŏ-hĭbĕo, ui (*perf. subj.* cohibessit, Lucr. 3, 444 Lachm.), ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo]. **I.** *To hold together, to hold, contain, confine, embrace, comprise* (class.; syn. contineo): omnes naturas ipsa (universa natura) cohibet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35; Lucr. 3, 441 sq.; 1, 517; 1, 536: (nubes) ut fumus constare nequirent, Nec cohibere nives gelidas et grandinis imbres, id. 6, 107: aliquid in se, id. 2, 1031; cf. Cic. Fat. 9, 19: at Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Verg. A. 3, 424: semen occaecatum, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: nodo crinem, Hor. C. 3, 14, 22: namque marem cohibent callosa (ova) vitellum, id. S. 2, 4, 14: auro lacertos, *to encircle,* Ov. H. 9, 59: bracchium togâ, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: deos parietibus, Tac. G. 9.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): sed interest inter causas fortuito antegressas, et inter causas cohibentis in se efficientiam naturalem, Cic. Fat. 9, 19.—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, *to hold, keep, keep back, hinder, stay, restrain, stop,* etc. (in a lit. sense in prose rare, but trop. very freq.). **A.** Prop.: cohibete intra limen etiam vos parumper, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 1: nec muris cohibet patriis media Ardea Turnum, Verg. A. 9, 738: carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224: ventos in antris, id. ib. 15, 346: cervos arcu, *to stop,* poet. for *to kill,* Hor. C. 4, 6, 34: nec Stygiâ cohibebor undâ, id. ib. 2, 20, 8: tempestatibus in portibus cohiberi, Auct. B. Afr. 98: cohiberi in vinculis, Curt. 6, 2, 11: Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 80: claustra cohibentia Janum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 255: ab aliquâ re, Liv. 22, 3, 9; Tac. A. 1, 56: sanguis spongiâ in aceto tinctâ cohibendus est, Cels. 8, 4; cf. Plin. 27, 11, 69, § 93: alvum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 49: milites intra castra, Curt. 10, 3, 6: aquilones jugis montium, id. 8, 9, 12.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Cohibere aliquid or cohibere se, *to stop something* (or *one's self*), *to hold in check, to restrain, limit, confine, keep back, repress, tame, subdue* (syn.: contineo, refreno, arceo, coerceo): motus animi perturbatos, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: furentis impetus crudelissimosque conatus, id. Phil. 3, 2, 5; cf.: furorem alicujus, id. ib. 5, 13, 37: temeritatem, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: gaudia clausa in sinu tacito, Prop. 2 (3), 25, 30: iras, Verg. A. 12, 314: pravas aliorum spes, Tac. A. 3, 56: ac premeret sensus suos, id. ib. 3, 11: bellum, Liv. 9, 29, 5: malum, Tac. A. 6, 16: sumptus, Arn. 2, p. 91: violentias effrenati doloris, Gell. 12, 5, 3: altitudinem aedificiorum, Tac. A. 15, 43: (provinciae) quae procuratoribus cohibentur, i. e. *are ruled,* id. H. 1, 11: non tu te cohibes? *be moderate in grief,* * Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 46; so Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Gell. 4, 9, 3.—(β) With *quominus:* vix cohibuere amici, quominus eodem mari oppeteret, Tac. A. 2, 24.—*Pass.:* ne flumine quidem interjecto, cohiberi quominus, etc., Tac. A. 2, 10.—(γ) With *inf.,* Calp. Ecl. 4, 20 (but in Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 60; id. Caecin. 23, 66; Auct. B. G. 8, 23, prohibere is the true reading).—**2.** Aliquid ab aliquâ re or aliquo, *to keep something from something* (or *somebody*), *to ward off:* manus ab alieno, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 12: manus, oculos, animum ab auro gazâque regiâ, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: effrenatas suas libidines a liberis et a conjugibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 76: adsensionem a rebus incertis, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1.—Hence, **cŏhĭbĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., confined, limited, moderate:* dicendi genus, Gell. 7, 14, 7.—*Comp.:* habitudo cohibitior, Aus. Grat. Act. 27, 2.

cŏhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [cohibeo], *abridged, short,* συνεχής (only trop. and very rare): oratio Herodoti, Gell. 16, 19, 1 dub.—*Adv.:* **cŏhĭbĭlĭter;** *comp.:* cohibilius conscribere aliquid, App. Mag. 36, p. 297, 35 Elm.: cogere fabulam, App. Flor. *fin.*

cŏhĭbĭlĭter, *adv.,* v. cohibilis.

cŏhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cohibeo, II.], *a restraining, governing* (post-class.): irae, Lact. de Ira Dei, 18, 3: sui, id. ib. 18, 12 (but in Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37, the better read. is prohibitio).

cŏhĭbĭtus, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from cohibeo.

cŏ-hŏnesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to honor in common* or *abundantly, do honor to, to honor, grace* (rare, but in good prose): exsequias, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: funus laudatione pro rostris ceterisque solennibus, Tac. A. 3, 76: statuas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: aliquam, id. Fam. 13, 11, 3: MEMORIAM PVELLAE, Inscr. Orell. 5037: victoriam, Liv. 38, 47, 3: aliquid virtute, id. 25, 16, 17: patrem deorum, Arn. 5, 172: res turpes, *to call by honorable names,* id. 5, 187.—**II.** Meton., *to palliate:* defluvia capitis, *to prevent* or *cure the falling off of the hair* (by which the head is disfigured), Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 34.

cŏ-horresco, horrui, 3, *v. inch. n., to shudder, shake,* or *shiver with fear* or *cold:* nisi cohorrescit corpus meum, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21.—In *perf.:* quem ubi agnovi, equidem cohorrui, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10; id. Att. 5, 21, 12; 7, 1, 1: ex quo (sudore) cum cohorruisset, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6.

cŏhors (or **cors;** cf. Non. p. 83, 14 sq.; later aspirated orthog. of MSS. **chors;** cf. the letter C, and Schneid. ad Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3), rtis, *f.* [Sanscr. root har, rapio; cf.

Gr. χορός]. **I.** *A place enclosed around, a court, enclosure, yard, pen,* etc., esp. for cattle, poultry, etc. (α) Cohors, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2 sq.; 2, 2, 9; Cato ap. Fest. p. 146, 29 Müll.; Col. 8, 3, 8; 7, 3, 8; Ov. F. 4, 704.—(β) Cors, Varr. ap. Non. l. l.; Glaucia ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65 *fin.*; Col. 2, 14, 18; Vitr. 6, 9; Mart. 3, 58, 12; 13, 45, 2; Pall. 1, 22.—**II.** Meton. (cf. chorus). **A.** Lit., *the multitude enclosed, fenced in;* hence, in milit. lang., *a company of soldiers, a division of an army, a cohort,* the tenth part of a legion, comprising three manipuli or six centuriae (always written cohors), Varr. L. L. 5, § 88; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6; Veg. Mil. 2, 6; so Caes. B. G. 3, 1; id. B. C. 1, 73; Sall. J. 90, 2; 105, 2; Verg. G. 2, 279; id. A. 11, 500 al.: praetoria, *the prætorian* or *body-guard of the general,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Sall. C. 61, 3 al. — Hence, trop.: habere scortorum cohortem praetoriam, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—**2.** Opp. legiones, *auxiliary troops, allies,* Sall. J. 46, 7; Vell. 2, 112, 5; Tac. H. 4, 19; Flor. 3, 21, 18.—**3.** *A troop of cavalry:* centurio cohortis sextae equestris, Plin. Ep. 10, 106 (107) sq.—**4.** Per synecdochen, *an army* in gen.: cohors Inachiae servatrix, Stat. Th. 5, 672.—**B.** Specif., *the train* or *retinue of the prætor in a province:* praetoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14, § 36; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 27, § 66; Cat. 10, 10; Tib. 1, 3, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6; 1, 8, 14. — **C.** In gen., *a crowd, multitude, company, throng, attendants* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): vaga, Cat. 63, 25: gigantum, Hor. C. 2, 19, 22: fratrum stipata, Verg. A. 10, 328; cf. Ov. M. 11, 89; Hor. Epod. 16, 60; Tac. A. 6, 9: amicarum, *of courtiers,* Suet. Calig. 19; id. Ner. 5; id. Galb. 7 al.: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143: oratorum, Gell. 19, 8, 15: sectatorum, id. 13, 5, 1.—Of things: febrium, Hor. C. 1, 3, 31.

cŏhortālīnus (cort-, Paul. Nol. Ep. 22, 2), a, um, *adj.* [cohortalis] (late Lat.), *pertaining to an imperial body-guard:* militia, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 48; cf. ib. 6, 35, 14.

cŏhortālis (cort-), e, *adj.* [cohors]. **I.** *Pertaining to a cattle* or *poultry-yard* (freq. in Col.; elsewhere very rare): aves, Col. 1, prooem. § 27; 6, 27, 4; 8, 1, 3: gallina, id. 8, 2, 1: pullus, Cels. 2, 18: officina, Col. 8, 3, 8: ratio, id. 8, 2, 6.—**II.** *Pertaining to an imperial body-guard* (late Lat.): officium, Cod. Th. 12, 58, 13: condicio, ib. 16, 62, 3 al.

cŏhortātio, ōnis, *f.* [cohortor], *an exhorting, inciting; exhortation, encouragement* (rare, but in good prose): militum, Nep. Hann. 11, 1: legionis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: Caesaris, Auct. B. Alex. 22: ducis, Tac. A. 14, 30: judicum, Cic. Clu. 50, 138: incredibiliter me commovet tua cohortatio, id. Att. 16, 13, C, 2; so id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; id. de Or. 1, 47, 204: his cohortationibus, id. ib. 1, 61, 262.

* **cŏhortātiuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [cohortatio], *a short exhortation,* Ambros. Ep. 4, 33.

* **cŏhortĭcŭla,** ae, *f.* [cohors], *a small cohort,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.

cŏhorto, āre, 1, *v. a.* (rare collat. form of cohortor), *to exhort, encourage:* et dicerent castra capta esse, atque hos cohortarent uti maturarent, Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 472, 19: exercitus pransus, paratus, cohortatus, Cat. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5; v. cohortor.

cŏ-hortor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., to animate* or *encourage* by forcible language, *to incite, exhort, admonish.* **I.** Esp., of the general before a battle, or in other milit. proceedings: cohortatus suos proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum, id. ib. 2, 20: exercitum ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 90: militem ad proelium, Quint. 12, 1, 28.—(β) With *inf.*, Auct. B. Alex. 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 49.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne:* Scipionis milites cohortatur, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 82; Tac. Agr. 36: ipse adit reliquos, cohortatur, ne labori succumbant, Caes. B. G. 7, 86; cf. II.—**II.** In gen., and without the sphere of military operations (in good prose). **1.** *Absol.:* hac (eloquentiâ) et cohortamur, hac persuademus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148; Quint. 11, 3, 124: vereor ne majorem vim ad deterrendum habuerit quam ad cohortandum, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258.—**2.** *Aliquem:* Caesar Remos cohortatus liberaliterque oratione prosecutus, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *init.*; cf.: non sibi cohortandum Sulpicium, sed magis conlaudandum videri, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 20.—**3.** *Aliquem ad aliquid:* aliquem ad virtutem, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: ad studium summae laudis, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: ad pacem, id. Att. 15, 1, A, 3: ad concordiam, Suet. Claud. 46: ad libertatem recuperandam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—**4.** With final clause; with *ut:* fratrem cohortatus, ut, etc., Suet. Oth. 10. — With *ne:* cohortantibus invicem, ne, etc., Suet. Galb. 10.

cŏ-hospĕs, ĭtis, *m., a fellow-guest* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 385; 24, 438.

cŏhospĭtans, antis, = cohospes, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 6.

‡ **1. cohum,** i, *n., the strap by which the plough-beam was fastened to the yoke;* so called, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 4, a cohibendo; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 135 Müll.

2. cŏhum poëtae caelum dixerunt a chao, ex quo putabant caelum esse formatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 5; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19; Diom. p. 361 P.: vix solidum complere cohum terroribus caeli, Enn. Ann. v. 550 Vahl.

cŏ-hūmĭdo, āre, *v. a., to moisten all over, to wet:* genas lacrimis, App. M. 8, p. 205, 14.

† **coillum** (dissyl.), i, *n.*, = κοῖλον, *the inmost part of the house, where the Lares were worshipped,* Tert. Spect. 5.

cŏ-imbĭbo, ĕre, *v. a., to imbibe along with,* or *at the same time,* Arn. 5, 178.

‡ **Cŏinquenda,** ae, *f., a goddess who presided over the felling of trees,* Inscr. Orell. 961.

cŏinquĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [coinquino], *a polluting,* Vulg. Esd. 1, 6, 21; Sulp. Sev. Ep. 2, 9; 2, 19.

cŏ-inquĭno (or contr. **cōnquĭno,** cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 135), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to defile all over, to pollute wholly, to contaminate.* **I.** Prop. (rare; not in Cic.): stercore conquinatae, Col. 8, 5, 19; 8, 7, 2.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** Of infectious disease, *to infect, taint:* totam progeniem, Col. 7, 5, 6.—More freq., **B.** Of vices: matres coinquinari regias, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68: se crimine stupri, Val. Max. 6, 1, 6: se maximo scelere, id. 9, 7: cor vitiis, Prud. Cath. 6, 53: famam alicujus, Arn. 4, 151.—Hence, **cŏinquĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a., polluted, contaminated:* quid esse his potest coinquinatius? Arn. 7, p. 222.

‡ **cŏ-inquo (cōninquo),** ĕre, 3, or **cŏ-inquio,** īre, 4, *v. a., to cut off, cut down* (belonging to econ. lang.), Trebat. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 316; Inscr. Orell. 2270 (I. p. 390 sq.); cf.: coinquere = deputare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 3, and 65, 19 Müll.

‡ **coiro,** āre, v. curo.

cŏĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [coëo]. * **I.** *A coming* or *meeting together, a meeting:* prima coitio est acerrima, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 32.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A uniting, banding together.* **1.** In gen. (rare): societatis, Dig. 17, 2, 70.—**2.** In partic., in a bad sense, *a conspiracy, plot, coalition* (several times in Cic. and Liv.; elsewh. rare): suspitio coitionis, Cic. Planc. 22, 53; id. Clu. 54, 148: non factionibus modo nec per coitiones usitatas nobilibus, etc., Liv. 7, 32, 12; cf. id. 2, 35, 4; 3, 35, 9: candidatorum consularium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 16: Memmii, id. ib. 2, 14 (15), 4: tribunorum, Liv. 3, 65, 8: facere, Cic. Planc. 22, 53; Liv. 9, 26, 9: dirimere, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 3. — **B.** *Sexual intercourse, coition* (post-class. for coitus), Macr. S. 7, 16; Cod. Th. 15, 8, 2; Sol. 49 *fin.*; Lact. 1, 8, 6.

1. cŏĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from coëo.

2. cŏĭtus, and another orthography **coetus** (only distinguished in signif. by use; v. infra), ūs (*dat.* coetu, Cat. 64, 385; 66, 37), *m.* [coëo]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Abstr., *a coming* or *meeting together, an assembling:* eos auspicio meo atque ductu primo coetu vicimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 25.—Hence, **B.** Concr., *an assemblage, crowd, company;* in this signif. coetus alone is used: quae (opiniones) in senatu, quae in omni coetu concilioque profitendae sint, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77; 2, 4, 11; id. Rep. 6, 13, 13: ad divinum animorum concilium coetumque proficisci, id. Sen. 23, 84; id. de Or. 1, 8, 30; id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186; Liv. 3, 38, 11; 27, 35, 3; Quint. 2, 15, 18; 2, 9, 2; 8, 4, 8; Cat. 46, 8; 64, 407; Verg. A. 5, 43; Ov. M. 3, 403; 11, 766; 15, 66: in domum Pisonis, Tac. A. 4, 41; id. H. 4, 45.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A uniting, joining together, combination;* so in both forms. (α) Coetus, Lucr. 1, 1016; 1, 1047; 2, 919; 2, 1003; 5, 429: ceterum amnium coetus maritimis similes fluctus movet, Curt. 9, 4, 9: stellarum coetus et discessiones, Gell. 14, 1, 14.—(β) Coitus: ut recens coitus venae resolvatur, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*: umoris, id. 5, 18, 31: sordium in auribus, id. 6, 7, 7: syllabarum, Quint. 9, 4, 59: vocum, Gell. 1, 25, 16: osculi, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4: luna morata in coitu solis biduo (i. e. at new moon), Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 44.—**B.** *Sexual intercourse, coition* (not in Cic.); in this signif. only coitus is used.—Of men, Ov. M. 7, 709; Suet. Calig. 25; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 24; Gai Inst. 1, 64; 1, 87.—Of animals, Col. 6, 24, 3; 6, 23, 3 (Cod. Polit. coetus); Cels. 2, 1 *fin.* al.—**2.** Transf., of plants: palmarum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 35.—Also of *ingrafting,* Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 103.

† **cōix,** icis, *f.*, = κόιξ, *a kind of Ethiopian palm,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 47 (Jan. coecas).

cŏjŭgālis, cŏjux, v. conj-.

† **cŏlăphīzo,** āre, *v. a.*, = κολαφίζω, *to box one's ears,* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

† **cŏlăphus,** i, *m.*, = κόλαφος, *a blow with the fist, a cuff, a box on the ear:* icere, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65 Ritschl: ducere, Quint. 6, 3, 83.—In *plur.:* in cerebro colaphos abstrudere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf.: infringere alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45; Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: incutere alicui, Juv. 9, 5: perpeti, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 20; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37.

* **cōlātūra,** ae, *f.* [2. colo], *filtration;* concr., *that which has been strained,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 55.

cōlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. colo.

Cŏlax, ăcis, *m.*, = Κόλαξ (the Flatterer), *title of comedies of Menander, Nævius, and Plautus;* cf. Ter. Eun. prol. 25 and 30.

Colchi, ōrum, v. Colchis, II. B. *fin.*

Colchis, ĭdis (ĭdŏs, Val. Fl. 2, 423; 5, 202), *f.*, = Κολχίς, *a province in Asia, east of the Black Sea, celebrated on account of the golden fleece and Medea;* now *Mingrelia; acc.* Colchida, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226; Val. Fl. 5, 505 al. — **II.** Hence, **A. Colchis,** idis, *f. adj., Colchian:* gens, Val. Fl. 3, 418; and *subst., a Colchian woman,* κατ' ἐξοχήν = *Medea,* Hor. Epod. 16, 58; Prop. 2 (3), 34, 8; Ov. M. 7, 301; 7, 348; *acc.* Gr. Colchida, Prop. 2 (3), 21, 11; *voc.* Colchi, Ov. R. Am. 262; *abl.* Colchide, id. M. 7, 331; Juv. 6, 643.—**B. Colchus,** a, um, *Colchian:* litora, Ov. M. 13, 24: domus, id. F. 3, 876: venena, i. e. *of Medea,* id. M. 7, 394: rhombus, i. e. *magical, enchanting,* Mart. 12, 57, 17. — *Subst.:* **Colchus,** i, *m., a Colchian,* Hor. A. P. 118; and in *plur.:* **Colchi,** ōrum, *the Colchians,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; id. Att. 9, 9, 2; meton. for Colchis, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Hor. C. 4, 4, 63. — **C. Colchĭcus,** a, um, *Colchian:* venena, *of Medea,* Hor. Epod. 17, 35; cf. the preced.—*Subst.:* **colchĭcum,** i, *n., a plant with a poisonous root:* Colchicum auctumnale, Linn.; Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129.

cōlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [colis = caulis, II. D.], *pertaining to the* membrum virile: cuspis, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 470, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 69 Rib.): eculeus, id. ib. 4, 17 (Com. Rel. v. 40 ib.).

† **cōlēpĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = κωλήπιον, *a knuckle of beef* or *pork,* Petr. 70; Veg. 5, 17, 5.

cōles, v. caulis.

cōleus, i, v. culeus.

† **cōlĭas,** ae, *m.*, = κολίας, *a kind of tunny-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

† **cōlĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = κωλική, *a remedy for the colic,* Cels. 5, 25, 12; Scrib. Comp. 120 sq.

cōlĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, v. cauliculus.

† **cōlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κωλικός, *pertaining to the colic; suffering from* or *sick with the colic,* Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 28 dub.

cōlīna, v. culina.

cōlīphium (in MSS. also **coll-**), ii, *n., a kind of nourishing food for athletæ,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12; Mart. 7, 67; Juv. 2, 53; cf. colepium.

cōlis, is, *m.*, v. caulis.

* **col-lābasco (conl-),** ĕre, *v. n., to totter* or *be about to fall at the same time,*

to waver with, etc.; trop.: si res lassa labat, itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 17.

col-lăbĕfacto (conl-), āre, *v. a.*, *to make to reel, shake*, or *totter* (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): motu collabefactat onus, Ov. F. 1, 566. — Poet. of liquefying metals: rigorem auri, *to overpower, subdue*, Lucr. 1, 493; cf. collabefio.

col-lăbĕfīo (conl-), factus, fĭĕri, *v. pass.*, *to be made to reel* or *totter, to be brought to ruin* (perh. only in the foll. examples): haec (mens animaeque potestas) ipso cum corpore collabefiunt, *sink together*, Lucr. 3, 585 (601): ut altera (navis) praefracto rostro tota collabefieret, *was dashed in pieces*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6. — Poet. of the melting of metals, Lucr. 4, 697 (cf. collabefacto; and labefacta, Verg. A. 8, 390).— **II.** Trop., *to overthrow, supplant*: a Themistocle collabefactus, Nep. Arist. 1, 2.

* **col-lăbello (conl-)**. āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to form by bringing the lips together*: osculum, Laber. ap. Non. p. 90, 22.

col-lābor (conl-), lapsus (or labsus), 3, *v. dep.*, *to fall together, to fall in ruins*; esp. of buildings, *to fall in, fall from age* (in the ante-Aug. period very rare; not in Cic., Hor., or Quint.). **I.** Prop., Liv. 35, 9, 3: moenia subito collapsa ruinā sunt, id. 29, 18, 17; Suet. Aug. 30; id. Claud. 25; id. Calig. 21: fastigium domûs collabitur, id. Caes. 81: qui collapsā jacuere ruinā, Sil. 7, 727: succisis asseribus collapsus pons, Liv. 44, 5, 6. postquam conlapsi cineres, Verg. A. 6, 226: eodem anno duodecim celebres Asiae urbes collapsae nocturno motu terrae, Tac. A. 2, 47: AEDES VETVSTATE COLLAPSA, Inscr. Orell. 26.—Of persons, *to fall* or *sink down in a swoon* or *in death*: suscipiunt famulae collapsaque membra Marmoreo referunt thalamo, Verg. A. 4, 391; 8, 584; Ov. M. 7, 826; 5, 96; 6, 295; Tac. A. 2, 31; Suet. Ner. 42; Curt. 4, 10, 19; 7, 6, 22; 8, 2, 39; Petr. 94; Val. Fl. 7, 152; Stat. Achill. 1, 195; cf.: ferro collapsa, Verg. A. 4, 664.—**B.** Transf.: ossa morbo collapsa, Verg. G. 3, 485: collapsa tempora, oculi concavi, *temples fallen in* or *sunken*, Cels. 2, 6: iter urinae senectute collapsum, id. 7, 26.—**II.** Trop. (very rare): in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3: ira in se ipsa collapsa, Val. Max. 6, 2, 10: in fata, Cod. Just. 5, 14, 9.

* **col-lăbōro (conl-)**, āre, *v. n.*, *to labor with* or *together*, Tert. Poen. 10.

Collăbus, i, *m.* [con and λαβ-, λαμβάνω], *a comic name*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

col-lăcĕrātus (conl-), a, um, *Part.* [lacero], *torn to pieces, lacerated*: corpus, Tac. H. 3, 74 *fin.*

* **col-lăcrĭmātĭo (conl-)**, ōnis, *f.* [col-lacrimo], *a weeping together* or *very much, a lamenting*, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190.

col-lăcrĭmo (conl- and **-lacrŭmo)**, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to weep together* or *very much, to bewail, deplore* (rare). **a.** *Neutr.*: simul omnes collacrumarunt, Plaut. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 3; Ter. And. 1, 1, 82: conplexus me senex collacrimavit, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: collacrimantes suum patriaeque casum, Liv. 26, 14, 4.—**b.** *Act.*: histrio casum suum toties collacrimavit, Cic. Sest. 58, 123.

col-lactānĕus (conl-), a [lacteo], *a brother* or *sister nourished at the same breast, a foster-brother* or *sister* (post-class.); *masc.*, Gai Inst. 1, 39; Dig. 40, 2, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2281 al.; *fem.*, Dig. 34, 4, 30, § 1 al.

col-lactĕus (conl-), a, *a foster-brother, foster-sister*; *masc.*, Hyg. Fab. 224; Inscr. Orell. 678; *fem.*, Juv. 6, 307; Mart. Cap. 1, § 6; 2, § 111.

‡ **collactĭcĭus**, ii, *m.*,= collactaneus, Inscr. Afr. Renier, 509.

* **col-lactor (conl-)**, āri, *v. dep.*, *to rejoice together*, Tert. Idol. 14.

collaevo (conl-), āre, v. collevo.

* **collapsĭo (conl-)**, ōnis, *f.* [collabor], *a falling together, precipitation*: fulminum, Jul. Firm. Err. Prof. Relig. 21.

collapsus (conl-), a, um, *Part.*, from collabor.

collāre (*nom. sing.* first in Apic. 7, 5 sq.), is (**collārium**, ii, acc. to Prisc. p. 590 P.), *n.* [collum], *a band* or *chain for the neck, a collar*; *abl.* collari, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 36, 26; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107; *nom. plur.* collaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15 *fin.*

collāris, e, *adj.* [collum], *pertaining to the neck*: offa, Petr. 56, 8.

* **collātātus**, a, um, *P. a.* [from collato, not in use], *extended, diffuse*: oratio collatata et diffusa, Cic. Or. 56, 187 dub. (al. dilatata).

* **col-lātĕro (conl-)**, āre, *v. a.* [2. latus], *to admit on both sides*: C vocales utrimque collaterat, Mart. Cap. 3, § 249.

Collātĭa, ae, *f.*, = Κολλατία, *an ancient town of the Sabines, in the vicinity of Rome*, now *Castellaccio*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Liv. 1, 38, 1; 1, 57, 9 al.; Ov. F. 2, 733; 2, 785. — **II.** Hence, **Collātīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Collatia*: populus, Liv. 1, 38, 2 (four times): arces, Verg. A. 6, 774 Heyne: porta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 10 Müll.—*Subst.*: **Collātīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Collatia*, Liv. 1, 38, 1 (diff. from a people of the same name in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105); and **Collātīnus**, *cognomen of* L. Tarquinius, *husband of Lucretia*, since he lived there, Liv. 1, 57, 6 sqq.: penetralia, *of Collatinus*, Ov. F. 2, 787.

collātĭcĭus (conl-) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [confero], *brought together, raised by contribution, mingled* (post-Aug.): instrumenta, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10, 1: stipe, App. M. 8, p. 213, 36: myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69: aere, Tert. adv. Val. 12: sepultura, *effected by contributions*, Quint. Decl. 6, 11: PECVNIA, Inscr. Orell. 3730.

Collātīnus, a, um, v. Collatia, II.

collātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [confero], *a bringing together, collecting.* **I.** Prop., of the standards in war for battle, *a hostile meeting*: signorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: centuriarum, for voting, id. ap. Ascon. in Toga Cand. p. 85, 18 Baiter: hyacinthorum et auri, Plin. 37, 9. 42, § 126. — Of money, *a contribution, collection, a gratuity collected together for the emperor*: stipis aut decimae, Liv. 5, 25, 5; 4, 60, 6; 6, 14, 12; Tac. G. 29; Suet. Calig. 42; id. Ner. 38; 44; id. Tit. 7; cf. Plin. Pan. 41, 1 Schwarz.—In jurid. Lat.: collatio bonorum, *the putting together of the possessions of several, in order to divide them equally*, Dig. 37, 6, 1, § 8; cf. Cod. 6, 20: de collationibus, et saep.— **II.** Trop. **A.** Malitiarum, *a union, combination*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67: vocum, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 4. — **B.** *A comparison, similitude*, παραβολή: collatio est oratio rem cum re ex similitudine conferens, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; id. Fin. 2, 27, 75; id. N. D. 3, 28, 70; id. Div. 2, 17, 38; id. Tusc. 4, 38, 84 (cf. Quint. 5, 11, 23; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; Quint. 8, 3, 77; 7, 7, 2; Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126).—**C.** In philos.: collatio rationis, *the analogy*, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 33 Madv.; id. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf.: rerum saepe factarum inter se collatio, Sen. Ep. 120, 3.—**D.** In gram.: collatio secunda, *the comparative*: collatio tertia, *the superlative*, Fest. p. 181, 28, and 286, 26 Müll. — **E.** *The comparison, collation* of texts, manuscripts, etc. (late Lat.): aliquem multorum codicum vetustiorum collatione confutare, Aug. c. Faust. 32, 16.

collātĭtĭus (conl-), a, um, v. collaticius.

collātīvus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [collatus, confero], *brought* or *carried together, collected, combined* (very rare): collativum sacrificium dicitur, quod ex collatione offertur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 13 Müll.: collativum ventrem magnum et turgidum dixit Plautus (Curc. 2, 1, 16), quia in eum omnia edulia congeruntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 17 Müll.: favor, *common, joint*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 116: vis, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 18 *fin.* —**II.** *Subst.*: **collātīvum**, *n.*,=collatio, I., *a contribution in money*, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 3.

collātor (conl-), ōris, *m.* [confero]. **I.** *He who bears, brings, places together, a contributor*, etc. (ante- and post-class.): symbolarum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13.—Trop.: salutis, Fulg. Myth. 1, 1; also, *one who pays a voluntary contribution to the state*, Cod. Th. 7, 6, 5.—**II.** *One who compares, a comparer*: et disputator, Aug. Ep. 147.

* **col-lātro (conl-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to bark* or *yelp fiercely at*; trop.: philosophiam, i.e. *to inveigh against*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 1.

1. collātus (conl-), a, um, *Part.*, from confero.

2. collātus (conl-), ūs, *m.* [confero], *a bringing together* (perh. only in the foll. exs.; only in the *abl.*). **I.** Of weapons in war, i.e. *an attack*: in collatu, *in the affray*, Auct. B. Hisp. 31. — **II.** *A contributing*, trop., *to knowledge, teaching*: alicujus collatu aliquid discere, Censor. de Die Nat. 1, 8.

* **collaudābĭlis (conl-)**, e, *adj.* [collaudo], *worthy of praise in every respect*, Prud. Ham. 694.

collaudātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *warm praise* (perh. only in the foll. exs.; only in the *abl.*): scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125; Auct. Her. 2, 9, 13.

* **collaudātor (conl-)**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who praises warmly*: nullo collaudatore, Aug. Con. 4, 14 *fin.*

col-laudo (conl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to praise* or *commend very much, extol highly* (class.): quantis laudibus Suum erum servus collaudavit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 61: collegam, id. As. 3, 2, 30: alios, se. id. Truc. 2, 6, 15: filium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 13: ab omnibus conlaudāri, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: me, * Hor. S. 1, 6, 70: collaudati milites, Caes. B. G. 5, 2; Nep. Ages. 1, 1; Liv. 1, 52, 1; Suet. Caes. 16: aliquem multum, Curt. 7, 5, 38; Stat. Th. 6, 490: magis utrumque collaudandum videri, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mores majorum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 17: collaudo consilium et probo, id. ib. 5, 2, 24: facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 28: clementiam ejus, id. Att. 9, 16, 1: eorum benevolentiam erga se, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: militum virtutem, Liv. 26, 48, 4 al.

col-laxo (conl-), āre, *v. a.*,= rarefacio, χαυνόω, *to make loose* or *porous*: omnia circum lateramina, Lucr. 6, 233; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 20; id. Tard. 2, 1, 20.

collecta (conl-), ae, *f.* (orig. *adj.*, sc. pecunia) [colligo]. **I.** *A contribution in money*: a convivā exigere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 66 Müll.—* **II.** *A meeting, assemblage*: virginum, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 19.

collectācŭlum (conl-), i, *n.* [id.], *a place of assembling, a receptacle, reservoir*: aquae, Innocent. Cas. Lit. p. 230 Goes. vesicae, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

collectānĕus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *gathered* or *collected together, collectaneous* (very rare): aes, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: Dicta collectanea, the title of a work of Cæsar, now lost, Suet. Caes. 56 (perh. his Ἀποφθέγματα, mentioned by Cic., Fam. 9, 16, 4). — Hence, *subst.*: **Collectānĕa**, ōrum, *n.*, the title of the collected works of Jul. Solinus.

collectārĭus (conl-), ii, *m.* [id.], *a money-changer, banker, cashier*, Cod. Just. 4, 2, 16; Symm. Ep. 10, 49 al.

collectē (conl-), *adv.*, v. 1. colligo *fin.*

collectĭcĭus (conl-), or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [colligo], *collected, gathered together* (very rare): exercitus, *gathered hastily without selection*, * Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: ignis, *fed by fuel gathered here and there*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23, 2.

* **collectim (conl-)**, *adv.* [id.], *summarily, briefly*: redigere aliquid, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 14.

collectĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Abstr., *a collecting together.* **A.** Prop.: membrorum (Absyrti), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: spiritūs, Petr. 98; fructuum, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 25: terrae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96, 17 Müll.— **B.** Trop., *the collecting, acquiring*: amicorum (opp. detractio), Sen. Ep. 74, 25. — **2.** Esp. **a.** In rhet. lang., *a summing up of things said, a short repetition, recapitulation, summary*, ἀνακεφαλαίωσις, * Cic. Brut. 88, 302; Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10; Quint. 4, 4, 2.—**b.** In post-Aug. philos. lang., *argumentation, reasoning, a syllogism, a conclusion, inference*, Sen. Ep. 45, 7; 85, 2; Quint. 9, 2, 103; Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85; Arn. 1, 35.—**II.** Concr. in medic. lang., *a swelling, tumor, abscess*, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 122; 24, 4, 7, § 13; 26, 12, 79, § 127; 27, 12, 87, § 110 et saep.; Sen. Ep. 68, 7; Scrib. Comp. 206.

collectĭtĭus (conl-), a, um, v. collecticius.

collectīvus (conl-), a, um, *adj.* [colligo]. * **I.** *Collected, gathered together*: umor, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In the rhet. lang. of Quint., *pertaining to a syllogism, syllogistic, ratiocinative*: status, Quint. 3, 6, 46; 3, 6, 66: quaestio, id. 7, 1, 60.—**B.** In the lang. of grammar: nomen,

a collective noun; as exercitus, populus, etc., Prisc. p. 581 P. al.

* **col-lector** (**conl-**), ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-student*, Aug. Conf. 1. 17.

1. collectus (**conl-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. colligo.

2. collectus (**conl-**), ūs, *m.* [1. colligo], *a collection:* aquae, Lucr. 4, 414 Lachm. *N. cr.;* cf.: aquae pluvialis, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes.: lapidum, Lucr. 3, 198: auri et argenti, Tert. Anim. 37.

col-lēga (**conl-**), ae, *m.* [1. lego]. **I.** Lit., *one who is chosen at the same time with another:* collegae, qui una lecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.—Hence, **B.** Esp., *a partner in office, a colleague* (freq. and class.): bis una consules, collegae in censurâ, Cic. Lael. 11, 39: Pericles cum haberet collegam in praeturâ Sophoclem, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: in consulatu, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: consulatûs, Vell. 2, 56, 4: habere, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: ibi M. Marcellum, conlegam nostrum, conveni, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: dare alicui, Nep. Alcib. 3, 1; 7, 1: esse alicui, Tac. H. 3, 66: se consulatui ejus destinavit, id. A. 2, 42.—**II.** Transf., of an associate in other than official position, *a colleague, associate, companion, fellow:* Metrodorus, Epicuri collega sapientiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 114; *a fellow-member of a club* or *sodalitia*, Cic. Sull. 2, 7; *a joint-guardian*, Dig. 26, 7, 13 and 45; *fellow-slaves*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 10 and 30; *a fellow-actor*, Juv. 8, 197; *joint-heirs*, Dig. 27, 1, 41; 42 and 46 al.

col-lēgātārĭus (**conl-**), i, *m.*, *a person to whom is bequeathed a legacy in common with others, a collegatary, joint-legatee*, Gai Inst. 2, § 199; Dig. 7, 2, 10 and 30.

collēgĭālis (**conl-**), e, *adj.* [collegium], *collegial:* FIDES, Inscr. Grut. 322, 4; Tert. Spect. 11.

collēgĭārĭus (**conl-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *collegial:* ministri, Tert. Spect. 11.

collēgĭātus (**conl-**), i, *m.* [id.], *he who is with one in a society, college, corporation*, etc., Cod. Just. 11, 17: De collegiatis, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 16; 7, 20, 12, § 3; so also Inscr. Orell. 3948 al.

collēgĭum (**conl-**); in inscrr. sometimes corrupted COLLEGIVS, ii, *m.*, Inscr. Orell. 2413; 4101 al.), ii, *n.* [collega]. **I.** Abstr., *the connection of associates, colleagues*, etc., *colleagueship* (rare): ita, quae nostra officia fuerunt, pro collegio et pro propinquitate et vivo et mortuo ei praestitimus, Serv. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: Decium, expertum mihi concordi collegio virum, mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13, 13; so id. 22, 3, and 24, 6: magister equitum ex collegio prioris anni, id. 4, 17, 9; so id. 5, 18, 2; cf. Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Tac. A. 3, 31; id. H. 1, 52 *fin.:* P. Decius consul per tot collegia expertus, Liv. 10, 26, 2.—**B.** Trop.: auxiliatur (noctuis) accipiter conlegio quodam naturae, *association, partnership*, Plin. 10, 17, 19, § 39; Manil. 2, 161.—**II.** Concr., *persons united by the same office* or *calling*, or *living by some common rules, a college, guild, corporation, society, union, company, fraternity:* ἑταιρία, συναρχία (so most freq.): nulla (erat) Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, etc., Cic. Sest. 14, 32: tribunorum plebis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; Suet. Caes. 23: praetorum, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: pontificum, Caes. B. C. 1, 72; Liv. 31, 9, 8: sacerdotum, Suet. Calig. 16: Flavialium, id. Dom. 4: augurum, Cic. Brut. 1, 1 al.: mercatorum, Liv. 2, 27, 5: Mercurialium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: aerariūm fabrūm, Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1: poëtarum, Val. Max. 3, 7, 11: ambubaiarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 1 et saep.: tribuni . . . pro collegio pronuntiant, *in the name of the* (*tribunitial*) *college*, Liv. 4, 26, 9; cf. id. 44, 12, and ex collegii sententiâ, id. 53, 7.

† **collēma,** ătis, *n.*, = κόλλημα, *that which is glued* or *cemented together:* fruticis Niloticae, Mart. Cap. 3, § 225.

* **col-lеprōsus** (**conl-**), i, *m.*, *a fellow-leper*, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

† **collētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κολλητικός, *suitable for gluing* or *sticking together:* clysteria, Veg. 1, 46.

† **collētis,** is, *f.*, = κολλητίς, *a plant*, App. Herb. 3.

col-lēvo (**con-, -laevo**), āre, *v. a.*, *to make entirely smooth, to smooth* (post-class. and rare): plagam arboris falce, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192: asperitatem oculorum, Sen. Ep. 64, 7; cf.: interanea vesicae, Plin. 23, 1, 18, § 30.

‡ **collīberta** (**conl-**), ae, *f.*, *a fellow-freedwoman*, Inscr. Orell. 575; 3927.

col-lībertus (**conl-**), i, *m.*, *a fellow-freedman*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 88; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154 dub.; Dig. 36, 3, 18 al.

col-lĭbet (**conl-**) or **collŭbet** (**conl-**), buit or bitum est, 2, *v. impers.*, *it pleases, it is agreeable* (very rare, and only in the pret. tenses); in *act.:* si collibuisset, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 6; Col. 11, 1, 2: quae victoribus conlubuissent, * Sall. C. 51, 9; in *pass.:* utcumque animo conlubitum est meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; 2, 2, 228; id. Cist. 1, 2, 6; id. Most. 1, 3, 137; id. Merc. 2, 1, 34: si quid conlubitum'st, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 26 Fleck.; Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; id. Fam. 15, 16, 2; cf. Charis. 2, 13, p. 180 P.

* **col-lībro** (**conl-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to measure off*, Cato, R. R. 19, 2 *bis*.

collĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [collis], *a very little hill*, Agrim. p. 245; 272 Goes.

col-lĭciae or **collĭquiae** (**conl-**), ārum, *f.* [con-liquor, a flowing together; hence], *channels, drains*, or *gutters for conducting water in the fields, upon the roofs of buildings*, etc., Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; Vitr. 6, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 114, 4 Müll.

* **col-lĭcĭāris** (**conl-**), e, *adj.* [colliciae], *pertaining to water-channels:* tegula, *a roof-tile*, Cato, R. R. 14, 4.

collĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [collis], *a little hill* (late Lat.), App. Flor. 1, 1, p. 340.

col-līdo (**conl-**), līsi, līsum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo], *to clash, strike, dash, beat*, or *press together*, etc. (rare; mostly post-Aug.; most freq. in Quint.). **I.** Prop.: umor ita mollis est, ut facile premi collidique possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31; Lucr. 1, 532: collidere manus, *to clap*, Quint. 2, 12, 10: dentes colliduntur, *chatter*, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: anulus ut fiat, primo colliditur aurum, Ov. A. A. 3, 221: mare inter se navigia collidit, Curt. 4, 3, 17; 9, 9, 16: amnis uterque colliditur, id. 8, 9, 8: silvam sibi, Manil. 1, 855: argentum factum, si fractum vel collisum est, etc., *bruised*, Dig. 34, 2, 28; cf. ib. 50, 16, 14; freq. in *part. perf.*, *battered, beaten, bruised:* argentea vasa collisa, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 73: corpus, Cels. 5, 26, 23: nasus, Sen. Ira, 3, 22, 4: os, Gai Inst. 3, 223; and *absol.:* collisa, *bruised limbs*, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33; cf. Gai Inst. 3, 217. —**II.** Trop., *to bring into collision* or *into hostile contact, to set at variance;* in *pass.*, *to become hostile, to be at variance, contend* (not ante-Aug.): ambitiosa pios collidit gloria fratres, Stat. Th. 6, 435; Sil. 11, 45: Graecia barbariae lento collisa duello, *Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 7: collisa inter se duo rei publicae capita, Vell. 2, 52, 3: si binae (consonantes) collidantur, *come in contact*, Quint. 9, 4, 37: colliduntur aut pares (leges) inter se aut secum ipsae, *conflict with one another*, id. 7, 7, 2 sq.; so id. 7, 2, 11; 5, 7, 32; cf. id. 7, 10, 17.

collĭga, ae, *f.* [1. colligo], *a place for gathering nitrum*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 113 Jan. (Sillig, colycas).

collĭgātē (**conl-**), v. 2. colligo *fin.*

collĭgātio (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [2. colligo], *a binding together, connection* (rare). **I.** Prop.: ex his colligationibus, Cic. Univ. 7, 21: tota operis colligatio, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6; cf.: inter quattuor (elementa), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 28.—**B.** In mechanics, *a ligature, band, fastening*, Vitr. 10. 1.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic.): causarum omnium, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127: colligatione naturali omnia fiunt, id. Fat. 14, 31: artior societatis propinquorum, id. Off. 1, 17, 53.

1. col-lĭgo (**conl-**), lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* [2. lego, ĕre], *to gather* or *collect together into a whole* or *to a point, to assemble, draw* or *bring together, collect* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of things: omnia praesegmina, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 34: stipulam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62; cf.: omnia furtim, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 273, 28: radices palmarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87: apes in vas, Varr. R. R. 2, 16, 37: ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 19; cf. reliquias, Suet. Tib. 54 *fin.;* id. Calig. 3: materiem nostram Post obitum, Lucr. 3, 847 (and Hom. Il. 24, 793): sparsos per colla capillos in nodum, Ov. M. 3, 170; 8, 319; and poet. transf. to the person: immissos hederâ collecta capillos Calliope, etc., id. ib. 5, 338; so, sinus fluentes, Verg. A. 1, 320: flores, Ov. M. 5, 399: riguo horto olus, id. ib. 8, 646: de purpureis vitibus uvas, id. ib. 8, 676: fructus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 1: omnia venena, * Cat. 14, 19: sarmenta virgultaque, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: serpentes, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: naufragium, Cic. Sest. 6, 15: mortualia, glossaria conlegitis et lexidia, res taetras et inanes, Domit. ap. Gell. 18, 7, 3: pecuniam, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 47: viatica, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; cf.: stipem a tyrannis, *to obtain by begging*, Liv. 38, 45, 9: aër umorem colligens, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: imbres, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15; cf.: pluvias aquas, Quint. 10, 1, 109; 5, 14, 31: ventus per loca subcava terrae Collectus, Lucr. 6, 558: procellam, id. 6, 124: spiritum, Plin. 19, 6, 26, § 78; Quint. 11, 3, 53: flatus cornibus, Sil. 14, 390: collectae ex alto nubes, *heaped together*, Verg. G. 1, 324: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31; and poet.: pulverem Olympicum Collegisse juvat, i. e. *to have covered himself with it*, id. C. 1, 1, 4: luna revertentes colligit ignes, Verg. G. 1, 427: antiqua verba et figuras, Suet. Gram. 10: equos, *to check, restrain, stop*, Ov. M. 2, 398; so, gressum, Sil. 6, 399: gradum, id. 7, 695; so, fig. iram, id. 9, 477; and of the operation of medicine: acria viscerum colligere, Plin. 19, 6, 26, § 85: hastas, *to draw back* (opp. protendere), Tac. A. 2, 21: librum, *to catch a falling book*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5: apparatu nobis (sc. oratoribus) opus est et rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf.: interea, dum haec, quae dispersa sunt, cogantur, id. ib. 1, 42, 191: sarcinas, *to pack one's luggage* for a journey: annus octogesimus admonet me, ut sarcinas colligam ante quam proficiscar e vitâ, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; also: sarcinas conligere = sarcinas conferre, *to gather and put in order the baggage of an army* before a battle, Sall. J. 97, 4: vasa, milit. t. t., *to pack together, pack up, to break up the camp* for a march, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40; Liv. 21, 47, 2; 22, 30, 1: arma = remos, i. e. *to take in hand, take up*, Verg. A. 5, 15 Forbig. ad loc.—**2.** Of persons, mostly milit., *to collect, assemble, bring together:* exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: ex urbe, ex agris, numerum hominum, id. ib. 2, 4, 8: milites, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133: reliquos ex fugâ, Nep. Hann. 6 *fin.:* manu collectâ in Thraciam introiit, id. Alcib. 7, 4; cf. Liv. 1, 5, 4, and Tac Agr. 37: de pagis omnibus bonos viros, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: se colligere, *to gather, collect:* in moenia, Sil. 10, 390: ex regno alicujus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: ad aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 70; so, collecti, *those who have collected:* in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28; cf. Tac. A. 2, 11.—**B.** Esp., with the accessory idea of shortening, by bringing together, *to contract, draw up, compress, collect, concentrate* (mostly poet. for the more usual contraho, coërceo, etc.): in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154; cf.: cogebantur breviore spatio et ipsi orbem colligere, Liv. 2, 50, 7: alitis in parvae subitam collecta figuram, Verg. A. 12, 862 Wagn. *N. cr.:* apicem collectus in unum, Ov. M. 13, 910: pedes, *to compress*, Tib. 1, 8, 14: volumina collecta in artum, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45: se collegit in arma, *covered himself with* or *concealed himself behind his shield*, Verg. A. 12, 491; cf. id. ib. 10, 412 (post scutum se clausit, Serv.; Gr. συσταλεὶς ἐν ἀσπίδι, ἐπ' ἀσπίδος); cf. Stat. Th. 11, 545; Sil. 10, 255; 10, 129: pallium, *to gather up*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 9: togam, Mart. 7, 33, 4; 12, 48, 5: per vulnera colligit hostes, *causes them to retreat*, Sil. 10, 3.—Hence, **b.** Medic. t. t., *to make thick, to thicken* (cf. cogo), Scrib. Comp. 95; 129; 138; 169; cf. Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 114.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring together, collect, to get, gain, acquire, produce*, etc. (very freq. and class.): sescentae ad eam rem causae possunt conligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 62: conlectis omnibus bellis civilibus, i. e. *brought together in speaking, adduced*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; cf. id. Sest. 6, 15: flammarum iras, Lucr. 1, 723; cf. Hor. A. P. 160; Val. Fl. 7, 335: multaque facete dicta, ut ea, quae a sene Catone collecta sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; 1, 42, 191: res undique conlectae, id. ib. 3, 24, 92: quaedam conlecta edere, Quint. 5, 10, 120: sparsa argumenta, id. 5, 7, 18: antiqua verba, Suet.

Gram. 10: omnes rumorum et contionum ventos, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: rumorem bonum, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: peccata consulum, id. ib. 3, 10, 23: vestigia Pythagoreorum, id. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: existimationem multo sudore, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: benevolentiam civium blanditiis, id. Lael. 17, 61: magnam gratiam magnamque dignitatem ex hoc labore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15 (16). 1: auctoritatem, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 48, 10: tantum amoris favorisque, Suet. Claud. 12; Prop. 2 (3), 14, 9: invidiam crudelitatis ex eo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: crimina majestatis, Plin. Pan. 33 *fin.*: sitim, Verg. G. 3, 327; Ov. M. 5, 446; 6, 341 (cf.: adducere sitim, Hor. C. 4, 12, 13): frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13: rabiem, Verg. A. 9, 63; Ov. M. 1, 234; 9, 212: odium, id. ib. 3, 258: usum patiendi, id. Am. 1, 8, 75: vires usu, id. A. A. 2, 339; cf. Liv. 29, 30, 5; Sil. 4, 307.—**b.** Of number, distance, etc., *to amount* or *come to, extend; pass., to be reckoned* (rare, and only in post-Aug. prose): ut LX. passus plerique (rami) orbe colligant, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23: ambitus per frontem centum duos pedes colligit, id. 36, 12, 17, § 77: ad quos (consules) a regno Numae colliguntur anni DXXXV., id. 13, 13, 27, § 85; so Tac. G. 37; id. Or. 17.—**B.** Colligere se or animum, mentem, etc., *to collect one's self, to compose one's self, to recover one's courage, resolution*, etc. (very freq. and class.): quid est autem se ipsum colligere, nisi dissipatas animi partes rursum in suum locum cogere? Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: se, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Lucr. 3, 925; Cic. Quint. 16, 53; id. Div. 1, 27, 57; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37; id. Fam. 5, 18, 1; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58; Caes. B. C. 1, 14: se colligere, *to rally*, id. B. G. 5, 17: se ex timore, id. B. C. 3, 65; Suet. Calig. 50: animos, Liv. 3, 60, 11; cf. in *pass.*, id. 10, 41, 13: animum, Tac. A. 1, 12; Suet. Ner. 48: animum cogitationemque, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 14: mentem, Ov. M. 14, 352; cf.: mentem cum vultu, id. Am. 1, 14, 55: paulatim mente collectâ, Curt. 8, 6, 22; cf.: colligere spiritum, *to take breath*, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—**C.** *To gather up in memory, put together in the mind, to think upon, weigh, consider:* cum et nostrae rei publicae detrimenta considero, et maximarum civitatum veteres animo calamitates colligo, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: ut memineris, quae, etc. . . . quae, si colliges, et sperabis omnia optime, et, etc., id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; 6, 2, 4: levis haec insania quantas Virtutes habeat, sic collige, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 119; cf.: sic collige mecum, id. S. 2, 1, 51. —Esp. freq., **b.** *To put together mentally*, etc., i. e. *to gather, conclude, deduce, infer from what precedes* (most freq. in Quint.); constr.: aliquid, aliquid ex aliquâ re, per aliquam rem, aliquâ re.—With *ex:* ex eo colligere potes, quantâ occupatione distinear, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1; so Quint. 5, 10, 80; 7, 2, 3; 7, 8, 6; 8, 4, 16; 4, 4, 5 al.; Suet. Tib. 67.—With *per:* aliquid per aliud, Quint. 5, 10, 11; so id. 4, 2, 81.—With *abl.* without a *prep.:* quod multis et acutis conclusionibus colligunt, Quint. 2, 20, 5; so id. 3, 6, 103; 5, 13, 14; 6, 3, 37; 7, 4, 1 al.; Col. 4, 3, 2 al.—With *inde:* paucitatem inde hostium colligentes, Liv. 7, 37, 9: bene colligit, haec pueris et mulierculis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: neque hoc colligi desideramus, disertiores esse antiquos, etc., Tac. Or. 27; Quint. 5, 14, 22; 7, 3, 18; 1, 10, 42; Ov. M. 11, 380; Pers. 5, 85.—Hence, **1. collectus,** a, um, *P. a., contracted, narrow* (opp. effusus): tanto beatior, quanto collectior, App. Mag. 21, p. 287: corpora collectiora (opp. effusiora), Calp. Flacc. Decl. 2, p. 795: tempus collectius, Tert. Monog. 14.—*Adv.:* **collectē,** *summarily, briefly, strictly:* ponere aliquod verbum, Non. p. 164, 1.—**2. collectum,** i, *n., that which is collected* as food, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159.

2. col-lĭgo (conl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bind, tie,* or *fasten together, to connect, bind, tie up* (in good prose). **I.** Prop.: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Univ. 11, 35: corpora colligata vinculis naturalibus, id. ib.; cf. id. ib. 5, 13: vasa (of warlike implements; cf. the preced. art., I. A. 1. *fin.*), Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 16: manus, id. Ep. 5, 2, 23; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 25, and the common expression in the formula: i, lictor, colliga manus, *tie the prisoner's hands*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; Liv. 1, 26, 8: conligavit eum miseris modis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 33: pluribus scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, *fastened to one another*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: solum herbis colligatum, *thickly overgrown*, Col. 2, 17, 5: bitumen vulnera colligat, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 181; cf.: colligatis vulneribus,* Suet. Tib. 61.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to unite, combine, connect* (rare except in Cic.): homines inter se sermonis vinclo, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: officiorum genera inter se colligata atque implicata sunt, id. Off. 1, 5, 15; cf.: (res) omnes inter se aptae colligataeque, id. N. D. 1, 4, 9: sententias verbis, *to join together rhetorically*, id. Or. 50, 168: annorum septingentorum memoriam uno libro, *to comprehend, comprise*, id. ib. 34, 120.—**B.** With the access. idea of preventing free motion, *to restrain, check, stop, hinder:* impetum furentis (Antonii), Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: Brutum in Graeciâ, i. e. *to command that he remain there for protection*, id. ib. 11, 11, 26: se cum multis, id. Fam. 9, 17, 2.—Hence, **collĭgātē,** *adv., connectedly, jointly:* colligatius adhaerere alicui, Aug. Doct. Christ. 1, 28.

*** col-līmĭtānĕus (conl-),** a, um, *adj., bordering upon;* with *dat.:* Phrygia Galatiae, Sol. 40, 9.

col-līmĭtĭum (conl-), ii, *n.* [limes], *the boundary between two countries*, Sol. 49, 6: collimitia Romana, Amm. 15, 4, 1.

col-līmĭto (conl-), āre, and **collīmĭtor,** āri, *to border upon* (post-class. and very rare); with *dat.*, Amm. 31, 2, 14; Sol. 25.

collimo, āre, false read. for collineo, āre.

1. collīna, ae, *f.* [collinus], *hilly land*, Innoc. de Cas. Litt. p. 224 Goes.

2. Collīna, ae, *f.* [id.], *goddess of hills*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 (others read Collatina).

col-līnĕo (conl-), āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a., to direct something in a straight line, to aim* (rare, and except in Cic. only post-class.). **I.** Prop.: hastam aut sagittam aliquo, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 22: manum et oculos, Julian. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 6: oculos ad umbram, App. M. 9, p. 237; id. Flor. 23.—* **II.** *To take a right aim*, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121; cf. Madv. Fin. p. 382.—Hence, **collīnĕātē,** *adv., in a direct line;* trop., *skilfully, artistically;* in *sup.*, Jul. Val. Alex. M. 3, 48; so id. ib. 3, 58.

col-līno (conl-), lēvi, lĭtum, 3, *v. a., to besmear, to cover over, defile, pollute:* aliquid, aliquâ re (rare; not in class. prose). **I.** Prop.: ora venenis, Ov. R. Am. 351: tabulas cerâ, Gell. 17, 9, 17: crines adulteros pulvere, * Hor. C. 1, 15, 20 (cf. Verg. A. 12, 99: foedare in pulvere crines): caeno collitus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop.: pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133; id. Poen. 1, 2, 96.

collīnus, a, um, *adj.* [collis], *of* or *pertaining to a hill, found* or *growing on a hill, hilly, hill-* (class.). **I.** In gen.: genus agrorum (opp. to campestre and montanum), Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: vineae, id. ib. 1, 6, 5; Col. 12, 21, 1: loca, id. 3, 2, 6: aqua, id. 1, 5, 3: vina, id. 12, 21, 4: frumentum, Cels. 2, 18.—**II.** Esp.: **Collīnus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to the hills in the north-eastern part of Rome* (*the Quirinal and Viminal*), *Colline:* regio urbis Collina, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45: tribus, id. ib. 5, § 56; Cic. Mil. 9, 25; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13.—Hence, Porta Collina, *the gate in Rome near the Quirinal Hill* (called also Agonensis and Quirinalis Porta; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 10; Fest. p. 332 Müll.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Liv. 5, 41, 4; 8, 15, 8; 22, 57, 2; 26, 10, 3; 40, 34, 4; Ov. F. 4, 871; id. R. Am. 549: herbae, *growing in the vicinity of this gate*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 11; cf. turris, Juv. 6, 291.

collĭphĭum, i, v. coliphium.

col-lĭquĕfactus (conl-), a, um, *Part.* [liquefio], *made fluid, liquefied, dissolved, melted* (very rare): glacies, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: venenum in potione, * Cic. Clu. 62, 173.

col-lĭquesco (conl-), liqui, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become fluid, to liquefy, melt, dissolve* (rare). **I.** Prop.: cum aurum colliquisset, Varr. ap. Non. p. 334, 27 sq.: cum aes colliquisset, id. ib. (but Neue, Formenl. 2, 486, would read collicuisset in both these passages): in pice colliquescere, Col. 12, 22, 2: igni, App. Mag. p. 306, 10.—**II.** Trop.: lacrimis, *to melt into tears*, Fronto, Nep. Am. 2.

collĭquĭae, v. colliciae.

collis, is (*abl.* reg. colle, e. g. Ov. M. 1, 698; 14, 90; 14, 333; 14, 822; 14, 836; Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 2, 18; Sall. J. 52, 3: Aventino, Liv. 1, 3, 9 et saep.; colli, Lucr. 2, 317 and 322; Auct. Aetn. 466; *gen. plur.* collium, Tac. Agr. 37; Lact. Opif. Dei, 10). *m.* [cel-, root of ex-cello, celsus; cf. calamus], *high ground, a hill* (opp. mons and campus), Lucr. 5, 1373; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 7, 19: altus, Ov. M. 15, 306: aperti, Verg. G. 2, 112: aprici, id. E. 9, 49: celsus, id. A. 8, 604: supini, id. G. 3, 555: inter Palatinum Capitolinumque, Liv. 1, 12, 1; cf. id. 5, 54, 3 sq.; Dianae, i. e. Aventinus, Mart. 12, 18, 3.—Poet., = mons: collis Heliconii cultor, Cat. 61, 1.—And in *plur.:* colles, for *a chain of mountains*, Sil. 3, 420.—Hence, Ital. *collina;* Fr. *colline.*

collīsĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [collido], *a dashing* or *striking together, a concussion, shock:* partûs abjecti, Just. 11, 12, 6.—**II.** Transf., of letters in a word: πνεῖν, χεῖν, ῥεῖν, non sunt integra, sed ex collisione contracta, Macr. Diff. 19, § 17.

1. collīsus (conl-), a, um, *Part.*, from collido.

2. collīsus (conl-), ūs, *m.* [collido], *a striking together, collision* (very rare): margaritarum, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114: dentium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12.

collĭtus (conl-), a, um, *Part.*, from collino.

collŏcātĭo (conl-), ōnis, *f.* [colloco], *a putting together, arrangement, a setting up, erecting, placing, collocation* (except in rhet. use, very rare). **I.** In gen.: siderum, Cic. Univ. 9, 26: moenium, Vitr. 5, 3.—**B.** Esp. in speech: verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; 2, 13, 54; id. Or. 25, 83; 70, 232; Quint. 1, 10, 22; cf. id. 8, prooem. § 6; 8, 3, 41; 9, 4, 58; 9, 4, 89: argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 181: rerum, Quint. 3, 3, 8.—**II.** Esp.: filiae, *an endowing, giving in marriage* (v. colloco, I. B.), Cic. Clu. 66, 190.

col-lŏco (conl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to place together, to arrange, to station, lay, put, place, set, set up, erect*, etc., *a thing* (or *person*) *somewhere* (class. in prose and poetry; cf.: statuo, pono, sisto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.; constr. usu. with *in* and *abl.* (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 467 sq.; Zumpt, Gr. § 489); more rarely with *in* and *acc.;* also with other prepositions, or *absol.* (*a*) With *in* and *abl.:* istam conloca cruminam in collo plane, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 67: in rostris collocati, Cic. Sest. 38, 83: aliquem in cubili, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: in navi, id. Planc. 41, 97: in custodiâ, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19; id. Par. 3, 2, 25: in solitudine, id. Lael. 23, 87: uno quidque in loco, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: Herculem in concilio caelestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: legiones in cervicibus nostris, id. Fam. 12, 23, 2; id. Agr. 2, 27, 74: legionem in eis locis hiemandi causâ, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf.: exercitum in hibernis, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.*: me in gremio Veneris, Cat. 66, 56: pedem grabati In collo sibi, id. 10, 23: insidias bipertito in silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: quas (copias) in convalle in insidiis, id. ib. 3, 20: juvenem in latebris, Verg. G. 4, 424 al.: tabulas bene pictas in bono lumine, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; id. Pis. 25, 61: supremo in monte saxum, Hor. Epod. 17, 68: corpus in vestibulo, Suet. Aug. 100; Cat. 10, 23: praesidia in litore, Nep. Hann. 11, 4.—With locat. proper names; of towns: classem Miseni et alteram Ravennae, Suet. Aug. 49: singulas cohortes, Puteolis et Ostiae, id. Claud. 25: se Athenis collocavit, *established himself, settled there*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 4.—So also with *adv. of place:* occupato oppido, ibi praesidium collocavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; 7, 9: ubi iste castra collocarat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* in tabernam vasa et servos, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 27: me in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 8, 6: eam in lectum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 45 (ipsum verbum collocant proprium est, et ascribitur pronubis, Don.): exercitum in provinciam hiemandi gratia, Sall. J. 61, 2; cf. supra, Caes. B. G. 3, 1, and 3, 29; cf. also id. ib. 1, 18, B. 1. infra: maxilla ubi in suam sedem collocata est, Cels. 8, 7.—(γ) With simple *abl.:* oculos pennis, Ov. M. 1, 723.—(δ) With other prepositions (freq. in Suet.): comites apud ceteros hospites, *to lodge, quarter*, Cic. Verr.

2, 1, 24, § 63: ut ante suum fundum Miloni insidias conlocaret, *to lay an ambush for*, id. Mil. 10, 27: cohortis legionarias quattuor advorsum pedites hostium, Sall. J. 51, 3: legiones propius Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 7; cf.: ipse propior montem suos conlocat, Sall. J. 49, 1: obsides super se, Suet. Aug. 43: singulas infra se, id. Calig. 24: juxta se, id. Ner. 13: circa se, id. Tit. 9, consulares super pulpitum, id. Calig. 54: lecticam pro tribunali, id. Aug. 33. — (ε) *Absol.:* sine tumultu praesidiis conlocatis: Sall. C. 45, 2; cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 4; 4, 33: tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: columnas neque rectas, neque e regione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: lecticae collocabantur, id. Phil. 5, 6, 18: signum Jovis, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: sedes ac domicilium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6: postquam impedimenta collocata animadvertit, Liv. 44, 37, 1 (cf.: constituere impedimenta, id. 44, 36, 6): chlamydem, ut pendeat apte, Ov. M. 2, 734: collocat hasta sues, *lays prostrate, kills*, Mart. 5, 65, 10: reliqua signa in subsidio (i. e. ad subsidium) artius conlocat, Sall. C. 59, 2; so, ceterum exercitum in subsidiis, id. ib. § 5 Kritz *N. cr.:* vos, bonae feminae, collocate puellulam (cf. B. 1. infra), Cat. 61, 184.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To give in marriage:* filiam alicui, Tac. Agr. 9 *fin.;* cf. Suet. Claud. 27; so Cic. Brut. 26, 98; Nep. Att. 19, 4; Suet. Caes. 21; id. Aug. 64; id. Calig. 24; id. Dom. 22 al.: matrem homini nobilissimo, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: aliquam in matrimonium, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104; together with in matrimonio, Dig. 36, 1, 77: eam in se dignam condicionem, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 122: sororem ex matre et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; so, nuptum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 7; Col. 4, 3, 6; Dig. 3, 2, 11.—Less freq. *absol.:* virginem, Nep. Epam. 3, 5: filiam alicujus, id. Arist. 3, 3; cf.: in collocandâ filiâ, Tac. A. 4, 39: collocantis filiam, Just. 9, 6, 2.—**2.** Collocare pecuniam, dotem, faenus, etc., a mercantile t. t., *to give, lay out, invest, advance, place money, a dowry, wealth*, etc.: rem herilem, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 2: in eâ provinciâ pecunias magnas collocatas habent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18; cf.: pecunias in emptiones praediorum, Dig. 17, 1, 2: pecunias graviore faenore, Suet. Aug. 39: curavit, ut in eo fundo dos collocaretur, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: nusquam posse eam (pecuniam) melius conlocari, id. ib. 5, 15: duas patrimonii partes in solo, Suet. Tib. 48; cf.: duas faenoris partes in agris, Tac. A. 6, 17: pecuniam idoneis nominibus, Dig. 35, 2, 88. — Hence, **b.** In gen., *to employ, invest* money in some way: patrimonium suum non effudit: in rei publicae salute collocavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: miliens sestertium eâ munificentiâ collocatum, Tac. A. 6, 45.—**3.** (Like the Gr. προτιθέναι.) *To lay out a dead body in state in the* vestibulum: aliquem sancte ac reverenter in hortis Domitiis, Capitol. Anton. p. 5; v. Casaub. ad h. l.—**II.** Trop. (in good prose; most freq. in Cic. and Quint.). **A.** In gen., acc. to I. A., *to place, set, station, dispose of, occupy, employ, put.* (α) With *in* and *abl.:* illum multa in pectore suo conlocare oportet, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 8: res est videnda in tuto ut conlocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11; 4, 3, 17: ut totos se in optimo vitae statu exquirendo collocarent, *employed, occupied themselves*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2; cf.: totum se in cognitione et scientiâ, id. Off. 1, 44, 158: sese palam in meretriciâ vitâ, id. Cael. 20, 49: philosophiam in urbibus, id. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: in animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos condi et collocari volo, *to be placed, deposited*, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: omne suum studium in doctrinâ ac sapientiâ, *to apply, employ*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 29: spem in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26, 83: adulescentiam suam in amore et voluptatibus, *to employ, spend*, id. Cael. 17, 39: bonas horas male, Mart. 1, 113, 3: omnium longitudinum et brevitatum in sonis judicium ipsa natura in auribus nostris collocavit, *placed*, Cic. Or. 51, 173: in conspectu, Quint. 7, 1, 4: famam in tuto, id. 12, 11, 7. —(β) With *in* and *acc.:* in otium se, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10: homines quattuor In soporem, *to put into the sleep of death*, id. Am. 1, 1, 148. — (γ) With simple *abl.:* et propriis verbis et ordine collocatis, Quint. 9, 1, 7: ordine collocati sensus, id. 7, 10, 16. —(δ) With other prepositions: est et in nominibus ex diverso collocatis sua gratia, Quint. 9, 3, 86.—(ε) *Absol., to set in order, arrange*, etc.: rem militarem, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3: aedilitas recte collocata, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 37: tuâ nobis auctoritate opus est ad collocandum aliquem civitatis statum, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 15, 12: vix ut iis rebus, quas constituissent, conlocandis atque administrandis tempus daretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: omnibus rebus confectis et collocatis, Auct. B. Alex. 33 *fin.*—In rhet.: verba collocata, i. e. *in their relative positions* (opp. simplicia), Cic. Or. 24, 80 sq.: ut apte collocentur (verba), Quint. 8, prooem. § 26; cf. id. § 31; 10, 2, 13; 8, 1, 1; 10. 1, 4; 9, 4, 1 al. —Rare: de cujus moderatione ... in prioribus libris satis collocavi (= scripsi, dixi), *have brought forward, put forth*, Tac. A. 6, 27 *fin.*— **B.** Acc. to I. B. 2.: quamobrem melius apud bonos quam apud fortunatos beneficium collocari puto, *to put* or *place*, as *at interest*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70; id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56: bene, id. Fam. 13, 28, 3; cf.: ut pecuniae non quaerendae solum ratio est, verum etiam conlocandae ... sic gloria et quaerenda et conlocanda ratione est, id. Off. 2, 12, 42.

col-lŏcŭplēto (**conl-**), āvi, 1, *v. a., to make very rich, to enrich* (prob. only in the foll. exs.). **I.** Prop.: se, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 17.—**II.** Trop., *to embellish, enrich, adorn:* rei honestandae et collocupletandae causâ, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

collŏcūtĭo (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [colloquor], *a* (*familiar* or *private*) *conversation, conference* (very rare): hominum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; id. Att. 12, 1, 2: venire cum aliquo in collocutionem, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25.—In *plur.:* familiarissimae cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: in sermonibus collocutionibusque aliquid videre, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4.

collŏcūtor (**conl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who talks with another* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 5; Aug. Conf. 9, 6.

collŏquium (**conl-**), ii, *n.* [id.], *a conversation, conference, discourse* (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.): colloquium cum conveniunt in unum locum loquendi causâ, Varr. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.; Titin. ap. Non. p. 256, 16: eo ad colloquium venerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: in colloquium venire, id. ib. 1, 35: in Antonii congressum colloquiumque veniendum est, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: pervenire ad conloquium alicujus, id. ib. 9, 1, 2: denos ut ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: de aliquâ re in colloquium venire, Nep. Dat. 11, 1: convenire in colloquium, id. Hann. 6, 2: in colloquio esse, id. Dat. 11, 3: facere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: occulta habere cum aliquo, Liv. 27, 1, 14; so, secreta serere cum aliquo, id. 34, 61, 7; cf.: nocturnis impellere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 16; and: secretis componere, etc., id. ib. 3, 40: crebra inter se, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: petere, Ov. M. 13, 552; Suet. Aug. 27: clausis foribus videre, Lucr. 4, 598: dare, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 32: colloquio alterius non egere, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1; cf.: colloquio carere, id. Att. 12, 15: adesse colloquiis, Val. Fl. 3, 293: rerum leviorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6: fruiturque deorum Colloquio, Verg. A. 7, 91: praeceptoris, Petr. 9 *fin.:* colloquia amicorum absentium, i. e. *epistolary correspondence, communication by letter*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7.—**II.** Transf. to animals: alitum colloquia, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 137; repeated by Gell. 10, 12, 7.

col-lŏquor (**conl-**), cūtus, 3, *v. dep., to talk together, converse, to hold a conversation, a parley,* or *a conference* (in good prose); constr. commonly *cum aliquo, inter se,* or *absol.;* in Plaut. several times as *verb act.* with *acc.* (α) With *cum aliquo*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 56; Cic. Brut. 60, 218; id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Div. 1, 30, 64; id. Att. 16, 8, 1; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; Nep. Paus. 2, 4: cum aliquo per aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: cum aliquo per litteras, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1; id. Att. 6, 1, 24: cum aliquo de aliquâ re, Nep. Dion, 2, 4.—(β) With *inter se:* hoc uno praestamus vel maxime feris, quod colloquimur inter nos, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: multum inter se usque ad extremum tempus diei conlocuti sunt, id. ib. 1, 7, 26; id. Div. 1, 41, 90; Auct. B. Afr. 56; Curt. 8, 4, 14: inter se multum de aliquâ re, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26.—(γ) *Absol.:* deinde utrique imperatores colloquuntur simul, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; Ter. And. 5, 6, 10; id. Eun. 2, 3, 76; Caes. B. G. 1, 43; 1, 47; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1; Liv. 3, 36, 2; Curt. 7, 1, 24; 8, 13, 24 al.—(δ) With *acc. of person:* te volo, uxor, colloqui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 17; id. As. 1, 2, 24; 3, 1, 20; id. Most. 3, 2, 96; id. Men. 2, 3, 82; id. Mil. 4, 2, 18; id. Ps. 1, 3, 16; 1, 3, 22; id. Trin. 5, 2, 11; 5, 2, 26; cf.: de his rebus, quas tecum colloqui volo, Nep. Them. 9, 4.

collŭbet, v. collibet.

collŭbus, i, v. collybus.

col-lūcĕo (**conl-**), ēre, *v. n., to give light on every side, to shine brightly, to be wholly illuminated, to be bright* or *brilliant* (class. in prose and poetry; not in Hor.). **I.** Prop. (α) *Absol.:* sol, qui tam longe lateque colluceat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: caelum conlucet omnibus, id. Univ. 9 *med.:* taeda per undas, *Lucr. 6, 883: collucent ignes, Verg. A. 9, 166; so, faces, id. ib. 4, 567; Curt. 3, 8, 22: per campum, Tac. A. 3, 4: lampades undique, Ov. H. 14, 25: pocula, Cat. 64, 45: plumae ignium modo, Plin. 10, 47, 67, § 132.—(β) With *abl.:* candelabri fulgore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71: ignibus aedes, Ov. M. 4, 403: moenia flammis, Verg. A. 5, 4; Liv. 38, 6, 2: castra fulgore ignis, Curt. 3, 3, 3: polus ignibus, Stat. S. 1, 6, 89: omnia luminibus, Liv. 24, 21, 9: totus veste atque insignibus armis, Verg. A. 10, 539.—(γ) *Ab aliquâ re* (cf. ab, II.): (mare), quâ a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105.—**II.** Trop., *to shine, be resplendent:* vidi collucere omnia furtis tuis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58; id. N. D. 2, 39, 99: collucent floribus agri, Ov. F. 5, 363; cf. Col. 3, 21, 3; 10, 293.

col-lūcesco, colluxi, 3, *v. inch. n., to lighten up* (late Lat.): colluxit flamma, Albin. ad Liv. 1, 287.—**II.** Transf., *to become clear, intelligible*, Boëth. Syllog. Hypoth. 1, p. 623.

col-lūco (**conl-**), āre, *v. a.* [lux], *to make light, to clear* or *thin a forest*, etc.: collucare est succisis arboribus locum luce implere, Fest. s. v. sublucare, p. 348, 18 Müll. (explained in a different manner by Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 12 ib.): lucum, Cato, R. R. 139: arborem, Col. 2, 21, 3.

colluctātio (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [colluctor], *a wrestling, struggling, contending with something* (post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: in colluctatione vel pancratio, Dig. 9, 2, 7; so of the fighting of oxen, Col. 6, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop., *the death struggle*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 1. —Of *an embracing* in love, App. M. 9, p. 219, 12; Lact. 1, 17.—Of *a difficult utterance:* est aliis concursus oris et cum verbis suis colluctatio, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

colluctātor (**conl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], prop. *a wrestler;* hence, in gen., *an antagonist, adversary*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 1, 7.

col-luctor (**conl-**), āri, *v. n., to struggle, contend, wrestle with* (post-Aug. and rare); constr. with *cum aliquo, alicui,* or *absol.:* praedonibus, Prud. Ham. 523.—*Absol.*, Just. 13, 8, 8; App. M. 2, p. 129.—Trop.: cum agro, Col. 1, 3, 9; cf.: cum solo, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 5: cum petulantiâ morbi, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

collūdium (**conl-**), ii, *n.* [colludo] (post-class.). **I.** *A sporting, playing together:* delphinorum, Sol. 12; so Symm. Ep. 3, 5.—**II.** *A secret, deceptive understanding, collusion*, esp. in justice, Amm. 18, 5, 1; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 20; 11, 42, 7; Symm. Ep. 4, 20.

col-lūdo (**conl-**), si, sum, 3, *v. n., to play* or *sport together, play with* (very rare). **I.** Prop., with *dat.:* (puer) gestit paribus colludere, *Hor. A. P. 159.—Poet.: aut summâ nantes in aquâ colludere plumas, *Verg. G. 1, 369: DIGITIS COLLVDENTIBVS TRADERE PECORA, Inscr. Orell. 3166.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., *to keep up false appearances with one to the injury of a third person, to have a secret understanding with one, to act collusively*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58; Dig. 3, 4, 7, § 9; 41, 5, 7; Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 17: cf. collusio and colludium, 2.

col-lūgĕo (**conl-**), ēre, *v. n., to lament, grieve together*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 5, 88.

collum, i, *n.* (ante-class. access. form **collus,** i, *m.*, Naev., Cato, Lucil., Att., Caecil., Varr. ap. Non. p. 200, 14 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107; 4, 3, 2; and, acc. to Non. l. l., also id. Am. 1, 1, 289: nec collos mihi Calvus persuaserit, Quint. 1, 6, 42; Front. Ep. ad M.

Caes. 2, 16) [cf. Germ. Hals]. **I.** P r o p., *the neck*, of men and animals: accipite si vultis hoc onus in vostros collos, Cato, l. l.: anseris, Lucil. l. l.: pavonis, Varr. l. l.: columbarum, Lucr. 2, 802; cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19; id. N. D. 2, 47, 122 al.: in collum invasit, *fell upon the neck*, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: amplexu petebat, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: pendentia bracchia collo, Tib. 3, 6, 45; Verg. A. 1, 715: collo dare bracchia circum, id. ib. 6, 700: implicuit materno bracchia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: colloque infusa mariti, id. ib. 11, 386; cf. id. ib. 14, 585: cingere colla lacertis, id. A. A. 2, 457: complecti lacertis, id. M. 10, 407: captare lacertis, id. H. 8, 93: adducere lacertis, id. M. 6, 625 et saep.: avaritiae poenam collo et cervicibus suis sustinere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108: conjecta vincula collo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 83: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37: monstri angere, Stat. Th. 4, 827: aptare vincula collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: colla assuescere servitio, Verg. G. 3, 167: tonsori committere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—Hence, **2.** In partic. **a.** As a symbol of servitude: dare colla triumpho, Prop. 2 (3), 10, 15: eripe turpi Colla jugo, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92.—**b.** (As in Engl., it costs him his neck, etc.) A symbol of life: actum'st de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 194; cf.: posuit collum in Pulvere Teucro, Hor. C. 4, 6, 11.—**c.** Collum torquere, obtorquere, obstringere alicui, legal t. t., *to seize by the neck and drag before a tribunal* or *to prison*: priusquam obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45 (cf.: obtortā gulā de convivio in vincla abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24); Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Liv. 4, 53, 8. — **II.** M e t o n., of *the neck of a flask, bottle*, Cato, R. R. 88, 1; Phaedr. 1, 26, 10; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 161; 28, 11, 48, § 174.—Of *the poppy*, Verg. A. 9, 436. — Of *the middle part of Mount Parnassus*, Stat. Th. 9, 643.

col-lūmĭno (**conl-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to illuminate on all sides* (post-class. and very rare): aliquem, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 39; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 830.

col-lŭo (**conl-**), lŭi, lūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash thoroughly, wash out, rinse* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.); constr. *aliquid*, or *aliquid aliquā re*; rarely *aliquid de aliquā re*: metretam amurcā, Cato, R. R. 100; Pers. 1, 18: os de oleo, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 77: decocto, id. 23, 6, 56, § 105: dentes aquā, id. 20, 6, 23, § 53: gemma melle colluta, id. 37, 10, 56, § 155.— P o e t.: ora, *to moisten, wet*, i. e. *to quench thirst*, *Ov. M. 5, 447 (cf.: abluere sitim, Lucr. 4, 877).—* **II.** *Absol.*, *to wash up* (earth) *by the waves*, Dig. 41, 1, 30, § 2.

col-lurchĭnātĭo (**conl-**, and **-lurcin-**), ōnis, *f.* [lurcor], *gross gluttony, gormandizing* (post-class. and rare), App. Mag. p. 322, 33; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*

collus, i, v. collum.

collūsĭo (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [colludo, II.], *a secret, deceptive understanding, collusion*, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 33: inter raptae patrem et raptorem, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 22: per collusionem, id. ib. 5, 31 *fin.*: illa inter virum et uxorem nota collusio, App. Mag. p. 322, 13; Dig. 40, 16: de collusione detegendā, ib. 40, 4; 8, 5, 19; 17, 1, 8; 12, 2, 30, § 3.

collūsor (**conl-**), ōris, *m.* [colludo]. **I.** *A companion in play, playmate* (in good prose), Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; 2, 39, 101; 5, 5, 13; * Suet. Calig. 41; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8; Dig. 11, 5, 1, § 1.— * **II.** (Acc. to colludo, II.) *He who has a secret understanding with one to the injury of a third*, in law, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 2.

* **collūsōrĭē** (**conl-**), *adv.* [collusor, II.], *in a concerted manner, collusively*: litigare de hereditate, Dig. 30, 1, 50, § 2.

‡ **collustrĭum,** ii, *n.* [collustro], *a corporation that procured the lustration of the fields of a district*, Inscr. Orell. 1773.

col-lustro (**conl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to lighten on all sides, to illumine, brighten* (rare but class.; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** P r o p.: sol omnia clarissimā luce collustrans, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 92; id. Div. 2, 43, 91; id. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (al. lustret).—* **B.** T r a n s f.: collustrata in picturis, *the brilliantly colored, bright* (opp. opaca), Cic. Or. 11, 36.— **II.** T r o p., *to consider a thing on all sides, to inspect, survey*: omnia oculis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: omnia, Verg. A. 3, 651: cuncta, Tac. A. 2, 45.

collūtĭo (**conl-**), ōnis, *f.* [colluo], *a rinsing, washing*, Scrib. Comp. 53; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 39.

* **col-lŭtŭto** (**conl-**), āre, *v. freq. a.* [colluo; cf. Ritschl, prol. ad Plaut. p. 74], *to soil, defile much*; trop., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67 Ritschl *N. cr.*; cf. Non. p. 84, 25 (al. collutulo).

collūtus (**conl-**), *Part.*, from colluo.

‡ **collŭvĭāris** porcus dicitur, qui cibo permixto et colluvie nutritur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 8 Müll.

collŭvĭes (**conl-**), ēi, v. colluvio.

collŭvĭo (**conl-**), ōnis, and **collŭvĭes**, em, ē (the latter form not freq. before the Aug. per.; but exclusively used by Col., Pliny the elder, and Tac.; a third collat. form **collŭvĭum**, acc. to Isid. Diff. Verb. 40), *f.* [colluo], *a conflux* or *collection of filth, washings, sweepings, draff, swill.* **I.** P r o p. (*a*) Colluvies, Dig. 43, 22, 1, §§ 2 and 4: cohortis et aedificii, Col. 2, 15, 8; cf. id. 1, 6, 24; 1, 5, 6: turbida nigro limo, Luc. 4, 311; Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.—(*β*) Colluvio: colluvionibus sentinarum, Arn. 5, p. 172.— **II.** More freq. trop., *the impure conflux of different objects, dregs, impurities, impure mixture, vile medley, offscourings.* (*a*) Colluvio: mixtorum omnis generis animantium, Liv. 3, 6, 3: cum ex hac turbā et colluvione discedam, Cic. Sen. 23, 85; cf. Non. p. 82, 9: o praeclarum diem, omnium scelerum, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: rerum, Liv. 3, 11, 5: deterrima verborum, Gell. 1, 15, 17: colluvionem gentium adferre, *a polluting mixture*, Liv. 4, 2, 5: mixti ex omni colluvione exsules obaerati, etc., id. 26. 40, 17; cf. id. 22, 43, 2: in colluvione Drusi, *the dregs of the people adhering to him, the rabble*, Cic. Vat. 9, 23; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 7: ordinum hominum, Curt. 10, 2, 6: sanguinis peregrini et servilis, Suet. Aug. 40; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 11.—(*β*) Colluvies, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7: rerum, Tac. H. 2, 16 *fin.*; cf. *absol.*, id. A. 14, 15; 14, 44; id. H. 5, 12: nationum, id. A. 2, 55: collecta populi, Just. 2, 6, 4.

collŭvĭum (**conl-**), v. colluvio.

† **collўbista,** ae, *m.*, = κολλυβιστής, *a money-changer, banker*, Hier. in Matt. 21, 12.

† **collўbus** (**collŭbus**), i, *m.*, = κόλλυβος [prob. of Phoenicio-Semitic origin, kindr. with the Heb. חָלַף, to change], *the exchange of coins of different kinds*, or *of different countries, agio.* **I.** P r o p., Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1; Cassiod. Parm. ap. Suet. Aug. 4.— **II.** M e t o n., *the rate* or *premium of exchange*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

† **collўra,** ae, *f.*, = κολλύρα, *a kind of pastry of a round, elongated form, maccaroni, vermicelli*, shred into broth, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 12.—Hence, **II. collўrĭcus,** a, um, *of vermicelli, vermicelli soup*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15 and 17.

* **collўrĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [collyrium], *a small* collyrium, *tent, pessary*, etc., Macer. 4, 12.

† **collўris,** ĭdis (**collўrĭda**, ae, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19; id. Lev. 8, 26; cf.: cassida, chlamyda, etc.), *f.*, = κολλυρίς. **I.** L i t., *a roll* or *cake*, Aug. in Gen. 8, 5 *fin.*; Vulg. Lev. 7, 12 (transl. of the Heb. חַלָּה).—**II.** M e t o n. **A.** *A head-dress of women*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 7.— **B.** *A plant, also called* malva erratica, App. Herb. 40.

† **collўrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κολλύριον (a mass similar to the collyra-dough; hence, in medic. lang.), **I.** *A tent, pessary, suppository*, etc., Cels. 5, 28, 12; Col. 6, 6, 5; 6, 30, 8; Plin. 26, 12, 78, § 126; 28, 9, 37, § 139; Scrib. Comp. 142.— **B.** E s p., *a liquid eye-salve*, Cels. 7, 7, 4; * Hor. S. 1, 5, 30; Veg. 3, 16, 2; 3, 16, 8; 3, 18, 2. — **II.** M e t o n., *a shaft, pillar*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Colminiana (Cato, R. R. 6, 1), **Colminia** (Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1), **Culminia** (Col. 5, 8, 8; 12, 51, 3; 12, 54, 1), **Cominia** (Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13; Pall. Febr. 18, 4): olea, *an unknown kind of olive-tree* (concerning the varying readings, v. Schneid. *N. cr.*).

1. cŏlo, colŭi, cultum, 3, *v. a.* [from the stem ΚΟΛ, whence βουκόλος, βουκολέω; cf.: colonus, in-cola, agri-cola] (orig. pertaining to agriculture), *to cultivate, till, tend, take care of a field, garden*, etc. (freq. in all per. and species of composition). **I.** P r o p. (*a*) With *acc.*: fundum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: agrum, id. ib. 1, 2, 14; Cato, R. R. 61; Col. 1 pr.: agri non omnes frugiferi sunt qui coluntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; id. Agr. 2. 25, 67: arva et vineta et oleas et arbustum, Quint. 1, 12, 7: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: rus, Col. 1, 1: rura, Cat. 64, 38; Tib. 1, 5, 21; Verg. G. 2, 413: hortos, Ov. M. 14, 624 al.: jugera, Col. 1 pr.: patrios fines, id. ib.: solum, id. 2, 2, 8: terram, id. 2, 2, 4: arbustum, Quint. 1, 12, 7: vitem, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: arbores, Hor. C. 2, 14, 22: arva, id. ib. 3, 5, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 13, 15: fructus, Verg. G. 2, 36: fruges, Ov. M. 15, 134: poma, id. ib. 14, 687; cf. under *P. a.*—(*β*) *Absol.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Verg. G. 1, 121; Dig. 19, 2, 54, § 1.— **B.** I n g e n., without reference to economics, *to abide, dwell, stay in a place, to inhabit* (syn.: incolo, habito; most freq. since the Aug. per.). (*a*) With *acc.*: hanc domum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 4: nemora atque cavos montes silvasque colebant, Lucr. 5, 955: regiones Acherunticas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: urbem, urbem, mi Rufe, cole, id. Fam. 2, 12, 2: has terras, id. N. D. 2, 66, 164; Tac. A. 2, 60: loca Idae, Cat. 63, 70: Idalium, id. 36, 12 sq.; 61, 17: urbem Trojanam, Verg. A. 4, 343: Sicaniam, Ov. M. 5, 495: Maeoniam Sipylumque, id. ib. 6, 149: Elin Messeniaque arva, id. ib. 2, 679: regnum nemorale Dianae, id. ib. 14, 331: hoc nemus, id. ib. 15, 545: Elysium, Verg. A. 5, 735: loca magna, Ov. M. 14, 681; Liv. 1, 7, 10: Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 11: Rheni ripam, id. G. 28: victam ripam, id. A. 1, 59: terras, id. ib. 2, 60; cf. id. H. 5. 2: insulam, id. A. 12. 61; id. G. 29: regionem, Curt. 7, 7, 4.— P o e t., of poets: me juvat in primā coluisse Helicona juventā, i. e. *to have written poetry in early youth*, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 19.— Also of animals: anguis stagna, Verg. G. 3, 430; Ov. M. 2, 380.—(*β*) *Absol.*: hic, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 68: subdiu colere te usque perpetuom diem, id. Most. 3, 2, 78; Liv. 42, 67, 9; Curt. 9, 9, 2: colunt discreti ac diversi, Tac. G. 16: proximi Cattis Usipii ac Tencteri colunt, id. ib. 32: circa utramque ripam Rhodani, Liv. 21, 26, 6: quā Cilices maritimi colunt, id. 38, 18, 12: prope Oceanum, id. 24, 49, 6: usque ad Albim, Tac. A. 2, 41: ultra Borysthenem fluvium, Gell. 9, 4, 6: super Bosporum, Curt. 6. 2, 13: extra urbem, App. M. 1, p. 111.—**II.** T r o p. (freq. and class.). **A.** *To bestow care upon a thing, to care for.* **1.** Of the gods: colere aliquem locum, *to frequent, cherish, care for, protect, be the guardian of*, said of places where they were worshipped, had temples, etc.: deos deasque veneror, qui hanc urbem colunt, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 19; Cat. 36, 12: Pallas, quas condidit arces, Ipsa colat, Verg. E. 2, 62: ille (Juppiter) colit terras, id. ib. 3, 61; id. A. 1, 16 Forbig. ad loc.: undis jura dabat, nymphisque colentibus undas, Ov. M. 1, 576: urbem colentes di, Liv. 31, 30, 9; 5, 21, 3: vos, Ceres mater ac Proserpina, precor, ceteri superi infernique di, qui hanc urbem colitis, id. 24, 39, 8: divi divaeque, qui maria terrasque colitis, id. 29, 27, 1. — **2.** Rarely with persons as object (syn.: curo, studeo, observo, obsequor): Juppiter, qui genus colis alisque hominum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 24; cf.: (Castor et Pollux) dum terras hominumque colunt genus, i. e. *improve, polish*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7. — **3.** Of the body or its parts, *to cultivate, attend to, dress, clothe, adorn*, etc.: formamque augere colendo, *by attire, dress*, Ov. M. 10, 534: corpora, id. A. A. 3, 107: tu quoque dum coleris, id. ib. 3, 225.— With *abl.*: lacertos auro, Curt. 8, 9, 21: lacertum armillā aureā, Petr. 32: capillos, Tib. 1, 6, 39; 1, 8, 9.—**4.** With abstr. objects, *to cultivate, cherish, seek, practise, devote one's self to*, etc.; of mental and moral cultivation: aequom et bonum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 10: amicitiam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 27: fidem rectumque, Ov. M. 1, 90: fortitudinem, Curt. 10, 3, 9: jus et fas, Liv. 27, 17 *fin.*: memoriam alicujus, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101: bonos mores, Sall. C. 9, 1: suum quaestum colit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 137: pietatem, id. As. 3, 1, 5; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 33: virtutem, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; id. Off. 1, 41, 149: amicitiam, justitiam, liberalitatem, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: virginitatis amorem, Verg. A. 11, 584: pacem, Ov. M. 11, 297; cf. Martem, Sil.

8, 464: studium philosophiae, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: disciplinam, id. ib. 31, 117: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, id. Off. 1, 1, 3: patrias artes militiamque, Ov. F. 2, 508; cf.: artes liberales, Suet. Tib. 60: ingenium singulari rerum militarium prudentiâ, Vell. 2, 29, 5 Kritz.—**5.** Of a period of time or a condition, *to live in, experience, live through, pass, spend*, etc.: servitutem apud aliquem, *to be a slave*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 7: nunc plane nec ego victum, nec vitam illam colere possum, etc., Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2; and poet. in gen.: vitam or aevum = degere, *to take care of life*, for *to live*: vitam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 74; id. Cas. 2, 1, 12; id. Rud. 1, 5, 25: vitam inopem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84: aevum vi, Lucr. 5, 1144 and 1149.—**B.** Colere aliquem, *to regard one with care*, i. e. *to honor, revere, reverence, worship*, etc. (syn.: observo, veneror, diligo). **1.** Most freq. of the reverence and worship of the gods, and the respect paid to objects pertaining thereto, *to honor, respect, revere, reverence, worship*: quid est enim cur deos ab hominibus colendos dicas? Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115: hos deos et venerari et colere debemus, id. ib. 2, 28, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 42, 119; id. Agr. 2, 35, 94; Liv. 39, 15, 2; Cat. 61, 48: Phoebe silvarumque potens Diana . . . o colendi Semper et culti, Hor. C. S. 2 and 3; cf. Ov. M. 8, 350: deos aris, pulvinaribus, Plin. Pan. 11, 3: Mercurium, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: Apollinem nimiâ religione, Curt. 4, 3, 21: Cererem secubitu, Ov. A. 3, 10, 16: (deam) magis officiis quam probitate, id. P. 3, 1, 76: per flamines et sacerdotes, Tac. A. 1, 10; Suet. Vit. 1: quo cognomine is deus quâdam in parte urbis colebatur, id. Aug. 70: deum precibus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 580: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, Cic. Fl. 4, 9; cf. id. Font. 10, 21; and: colebantur religiones pie magis quam magnifice, Liv. 3, 57, 7; and: apud quos juxta divinas religiones humana fides colitur, id. 9, 9, 4: sacra, Ov. M. 4. 32; 15, 679: aras, id. ib. 3, 733; 6, 208; cf. Liv. 1, 7, 10; Suet. Vit. 2 et saep.: numina alicujus, Verg. G. 1, 30: templum, id. A. 4, 458; Ov. M. 11, 578: caerimonias sepulcrorum tantâ curâ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: sacrarium summâ caerimoniâ, Nep. Th. 8, 4: simulacrum, Suet. Galb. 4.—**2.** Of the honor bestowed upon men: ut Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: quia me colitis et magnificatis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 23; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 54: a quibus diligenter observari videmur et coli, Cic. Mur. 34, 70; cf. id. Fam. 6, 10, 7; 13, 22, 1; id. Off. 1, 41, 149; Sall. J. 10, 8: poëtarum nomen, Cic. Arch. 11, 27: civitatem, id. Fl. 22, 52; cf.: in amicis et diligendis et colendis, id. Lael. 22, 85 and 82: semper ego plebem Romanam militiae domique . . . colo atque colui, Liv. 7, 32, 16: colere et ornare, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: me diligentissime, id. ib. 13, 25 *init.*: si te colo, Sexte, non amabo, Mart. 2, 55: aliquem donis, Liv. 31, 43, 7: litteris, Nep. Att. 20, 4: nec illos arte colam, nec opulenter, Sall. J. 85, 34 Kritz.—Hence, **1. cŏlens,** entis, *P. a.*, *honoring, treating respectfully; subst.*, *a reverer, worshipper*; with *gen.*: religionum, Cic. Planc. 33, 80.—**2. cultus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.). **A.** *Cultivated, tilled*: ager cultior, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 20: ager cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: materia et culta et silvestris, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151: res pecuaria, id. Quint. 3, 12: rus cultissimum, Col. 1, 1, 1: terra, Quint. 5, 11, 24: fundus cultior, id. 8, 3, 8: cultiora loca, Curt. 7, 3, 18.—**b.** *Subst.*: **culta,** ōrum, *n.*, *tilled, cultivated land, gardens, plantations*, etc., Lucr. 1, 165; 1, 210; 5, 1370; Verg. G. 1, 153; 2, 196; 4, 372; Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 83.—Hence, **B.** T r o p., *ornamented, adorned, polished, elegant, cultivated*: milites habebat tam cultos ut argento et auro politis armis ornaret, Suet. Caes. 67: adulter, Ov. Tr. 2, 499: turba muliebriter culta, Curt. 3, 3, 14: sacerdos veste candidâ cultus, Plin. 16, 44, 95, § 251: matrona vetitâ purpurâ culta, Suet. Ner. 32: filia cultior, Mart. 10, 98, 3: animi culti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; cf.: tempora et ingenia cultiora, Curt. 7, 8, 11: Tibullus, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 28; cf. carmina, id. A. A. 3, 341: cultiores doctioresque redire, Gell. 19, 8, 1: sermone cultissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.—*Adv.*: **cultē,** *elegantly*: dicere, * Quint. 8, 3, 7; Plin. Ep. 5. 20, 6.—*Comp.*: dicere, Sen. Suas. 4 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 21: (sc. veste) progredi, Just. 3, 3, 5: incubare strato lectulo, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.—*Sup.* apparently not in use.

2. cōlo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [colum], *to filter, strain, to clarify, purify* (post-Aug.): ceram, Col. 9, 16, 1: mel, id. 12, 11, 1: vinum sportâ palmeâ, Pall. Febr. 27: sucum linteo, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164: thymum cribro, Col. 7, 8, 7: aliquid per linteum, Scrib. Comp. 271: ad colum, Veg. 2, 28, 19: per colum, Apic. 4, 2: aurum, App. Flor. p. 343, 20: terra colans, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38: faex colata, id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.—P o e t.: amnes inductis retibus, i. e. *to spread out a fish-net*, Manil. 5, 193.—Hence, **cōlātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *cleansed, purified* (post-class.): nitor (beryllorum), Tert. Anim. 9.—**B.** T r o p.: certiora et colatiora somniari, Tert. Anim. 48.

cŏlŏbathrārius, ii, *m.* [κωλόβαθρον], *one who walks on stilts*, Non. p. 115, 20.

† **cŏlŏbĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κολοβικός, *mutilated*, Firm. Math. 3, 14, 8.

† **cŏlŏbĭum,** ii (**cŏlŏbum,** i, Cod. Th. 14, 10, 1), *n.*, = κολόβιον, *an undergarment with short sleeves*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 616.

† **cŏlŏbŏs,** on, *adj.*, = κολοβός, *mutilated, curtailed*, only in metre: versus, *in which one syllable is wanting.* = catalectus, Mall. Theod. Metr. 7: metrum, id. ib. 5; Marc. Vict. p. 2504 P.

† **cŏlŏcāsĭa,** ae, *f.* (*plur.*: **cŏlŏcāsĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, * Verg. E. 4, 20; Mart. 8, 33, 13), = κολοκασία or κολοκάσιον, *an Egyptian bean*; a magnificent plant of the lily kind, growing in the lakes and marshes of Egypt, whose beans, roots, and even the stalks and stems, were considered as luxuries, and from its large leaves drinking-cups (ciboria) were made, Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87; Col. 8, 15, 4; Pall. Febr. 24, 14; id. Apr. 3, 5; cf. Voss ad Verg. l. l. (The colocasia of Virgil is supposed to be the Arum colocasia of Linnæus. Pliny appears to confound this with the Nymphaea lotos of Linn.)

Cŏlŏcāsītis, idis, *f.*, = Κολοκασῖτις, *an island near the coast of Africa*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 172.

cŏlŏcynthis, ĭdis, *f.*, = κολοκυνθίς, *the colocynth* or *coloquintida*, used as a purgative: Cucumis colocynthis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14; Pall. 1, 35, 9.

cōlon or **cōlum,** i, *n.* (**cōlus,** i, *m.*, Ser. Samm. 31, 1), = κῶλον (a member). **I.** *The colon* or *great gut* (the largest of the intestines), Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 202.—E s p., as the part affected by the colic: coli tormentum, Plin. 22, 22, 37, § 79: coli dolor, Scrib. Comp. 122.—Hence, **B.** *A disease of the colon, the colic*, Plin. 20, 15, 57, § 162; 31, 9, 45, § 102; Scrib. Comp. l. l.; Ser. Samm. l. l.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a member of a verse* (pure Lat. membrum), * Quint. 9, 4, 78; *of a poem*, Aug. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. c. 12.

cŏlōna, ae, *f.* [colonus], *a countrywoman*, Ov. F. 4, 692; 2, 646; Dig. 19, 2, 54 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 4644.

Cŏlōnae, ārum, *f.*, = Κολωναί, *a town in Troas*, now prob. *Chemali*, Nep. Paus. 3, 3; the same called **Cŏlōnē,** ēs, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123.

cŏlōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [colonia], *of* or *pertaining to the* colonus, *rustic* (late Lat.): persona, Sid. Ep. 5, 19: condicio, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 24.

cŏlōnātus, ūs, *m.* [colonus], *the condition of a rustic* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 33; 14, 18, 1.

Cŏlōnēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Κολώνειος, *of* or *pertaining to the Attic* demos Colonos (Κολωνός): Oedipus (Οἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ), Cic. Sen. 7, 22; cf. *absol.*: Coloneus, *the tragedy of Sophocles*, App. Mag. p. 298, 6: locus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3.

1. cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [colonus]. **I.** (Acc. to colonus, I.) *A possession in land, a landed estate, a farm*, Col. 11, 1, 23; Dig. 19, 2, 24, § 4; 33, 7, 20.—**B.** *An abode, dwelling* in gen. (cf. 1. colo, I. B.), Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 40; and humorously: molarum, for *a mill*, id. Ps. 4, 6, 38.—Far more freq., **II.** (Acc. to colonus, II.) *A colony, colonial town, settlement*: colonia dicta est a colendo: est autem pars civium aut sociorum, missa ubi rem publicam habeant ex consensu suae civitatis aut publico ejus populi unde profecti sunt consilio. Hae autem coloniae sunt. quae ex consensu publico, non ex secessione sunt conditae, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 12: in coloniam aliquos emittere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29: in colonias mittere, Liv. 4, 49, 14: coloniam collocare idoneis in locis, Cic. Agr. 2. 27, 73: condere, Vell. 1, 15, 1.—Also freq., **B.** M e t o n. for *the persons sent for the establishment of such a town, a colony, colonists, planters*; hence: coloniam deducere aliquo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: veteranorum, id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; 2, 40, 102; id. Agr. 1, 5, 16; 2, 27, 73; 2, 34, 92; id. Brut. 20, 79; Liv. 9, 28, 7; 9, 46, 3; 10, 1, 1; 39, 55, 5 (*bis*) and 9; Vell. 1, 14; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Ner. 9 al.: mittere in Aeoliam, Ioniam, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 1, 3: Antium, Liv. 8, 14, 8; cf. on the Roman colonies, their laws and regulations, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, p. 49 sq.; Madv. Opusc. Ac. p. 208 sq.; and Dict. of Antiq.—**C.** T r a n s f., of *colonies of bees*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9 and 29.

2. Cŏlōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a name given to several colonial* or *provincial cities*, but always, in the class. lang., with a more definite appellation; as Colonia Agrippina or Agrippinensis, the present *Cologne.*

cŏlōnĭārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **-a,** ae, *f.* [colonia, II.], *native of a colony*, Gai Inst. 3, § 56; 1. § 28; Ulp. Sent. 19, 4.

cŏlōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [colonus, I.]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to agriculture* or *husbandry*: leges, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: genus ovium, *found upon any farm, common*, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 189; 26, 10, 62, § 96.—**B.** *Subst.*: **cŏlōnĭca,** ae, *f.*, *a farm-house, a rustic's hut*, Aus. Ep. 4, 7.—**II.** *Pertaining to a colony*: cohortes, *levied from colonies*, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: decuriones, Suet. Aug. 46.

cŏlōnus, i, *m.* [colo]. **I.** *A husbandman, tiller of the soil* (opp. pastor), Cato, R. R. prooem. § 2; Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 5; id. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287; Hor. C. 1, 35, 6; 2, 14, 12; id. S. 2, 1, 35; 2, 2, 115; Verg. E. 9, 4; id. G. 1, 125; Ov. M. 1, 272; Sen. Ep. 114, 25.—**B.** E s p., *a farmer, one who cultivates another's land*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34; Cic. Caecin. 32, 94; Col. 1, 7, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 8 (24), 5; Dig. 19, 2, 15 al.—**II.** *A colonist, inhabitant of a colonial town*, ἄποικος, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75; id. Phil. 2, 40, 102; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 4, 11, 3 sq.; 9, 26, 3 and 5; Verg. A. 1, 12 al.; Hor. C. 2, 6, 5; Vell. 1, 14, 6.—**b.** P o e t., for *an inhabitant* in gen., Verg. A. 7, 63; 7, 410.—H u m o r o u s l y: catenarum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 32.

1. Cŏlŏphon, ōnis (*acc.* -nem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; -na, Vell. 1, 4, 3; Tac. A. 2, 54), *m.*, = Κολοφών, *one of the twelve Ionian towns in Lydia, situated near the sea, and renowned for its cavalry*, now perh. *Zille* or *Altobosco*, Mel. 1, 17, 2; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Liv. 37, 26, 5 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 3.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cŏlŏphōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Colophonian*: resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123 (also *absol.*: Colophonia, Scrib. Comp. 137 sq.): Idmon, Ov. M. 6, 8.—In *plur.*: **Cŏlŏphōnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Colophonians*, Cic. Arch. 8, 19.—**B. Cŏlŏphōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: Homerus (since the inhabitants of Colophon considered him as their countryman; v. Cic. Arch. l. l.), Verg. Cir. 64; Cels. 5, 19, 11; 5, 19, 17.

‡ **2. cŏlŏphōn,** ōnos, *m.*: colophon dixerunt, cum aliquid finitum significaretur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 14 Müll. [= κολοφών, the summit, the top; cf. in Gr. κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι, v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. κολοφών].

cŏlor (old form **cŏlos,** like arbos, clamos, honos, etc., Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; Lucr. 6, 208; 6, 1073; Sall. C. 15, 5, acc. to Prob. II. pp. 1456 and 1467 P.; Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98; 35, 11, 42, § 150), ōris, *m.* [root cal-, to cover; cf.: caligo, occulere, calyx], *color, hue, tint.* **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: varii rerum, Lucr. 2. 786: nequeunt sine luce Esse, id. 2, 795: aureus ignis, id. 6, 205: albus, id. 2, 823; cf.: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: purpureus conchyli, Lucr. 6, 1073: Tyrios mirare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18; Ov. M. 4, 165; 10, 261; cf. id. ib. 6, 65; Verg. G. 1, 452: colorem accipere, Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 225: bibere, id. 8, 48, 73, § 193: inducere picturae, id. 35, 10, 36, § 102: color caeruleo albidior, viridior et pressior, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4: amethystinus, Suet. Ner. 32: color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater, Ov. M. 4, 165; Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 16: bonus, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 10: melior, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41: colores, oculos qui pascere possunt,

Lucr. 2, 419: rebus nox abstulit atra colorem, Verg. A. 6, 272: quam cito purpureos deperdit terra colores, Tib. 1, 4, 30: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Verg. E. 4, 42: Iris, Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, id. A. 4, 701. — Poet.: ducere, of grapes, etc., *to acquire color, become colored*, Verg. E. 9, 49; Ov. M. 3, 485; cf. Sen. Ep. 71, 30. — **2.** Meton. **a.** *Coloring stuff, dyestuff:* regionis natura minii et chrysocollae et aliorum colorum ferax, Flor. 4, 12, 60; Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30 sq.—**b.** *Flowers* of varied colors: aspice quo submittat humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9; Val. Fl. 6, 492. — **B.** Specif., *the natural color of men, the complexion, tint, hue:* qui color, nitor, vestitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11: formae autem dignitas coloris bonitate tuenda est, color exercitationibus corporis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: venusti oculi, color suavis, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: verus (opp. to paint), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27 Don.; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 164; and fucatus, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: senex colore mustellino, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: niveus, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3: albus, *fair*, Ov. M. 2, 541: egregius, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64: verecundus, Hor. Epod. 17, 21; cf.: vide Num ejus color pudoris signum indicat, Ter. And. 5, 3, 7: colorem mutare, *to change* or *lose color* (on account of any excitement of the passions, from shame, fear, pain, etc.), *to blush*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38; cf. Cic. Clu. 19, 54: color excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602: perdere, id. ib. 3, 99: adeo perturbavit ea vox regem, ut non color, non voltus ei constaret, Liv. 39, 34, 7. — * **b.** Prov.: homo nullius coloris, *an unknown man*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99 (like the phrase: albus an ater sit; v. albus). — **2.** Sometimes for *beautiful complexion, fine tint, beauty:* o formose puer, nimium ne crede colori, Verg. E. 2, 17: quo fugit Venus, heu, quove color? Hor. C. 4, 13, 17; Ov. H. 3, 141.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *color*, i. e. *external form, state, condition, position, outward show, appearance* (predominant in rhet.; v. 2.; elsewh. rare, and mostly poet.): amisimus omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: vitae, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60; cf.: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, *every color became him*, i. e. *he accommodated himself to every condition*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 23: novimus quosdam, qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, et ne colorem quidem duxerint, *have not acquired even the outward appearance*, i. e. *have imbibed* or *learned nothing*, Sen. Ep. 108, 5; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 59: omnia eundem ducunt colorem; nec Persis Macedonum mores adumbrare nec Macedonibus Persas imitari indecorum, Curt. 10, 3, 14 Vogel ad loc. —**2.** *A class, fashion, kind.* **a.** In gen. (rare): hos maxime laudat.. egregium hoc quoque, sed secundae sortis ingenium ... hic tertius color est, Sen. Ep. 52, 4: tertium illud genus ... sed ne hic quidem contemnendus est color tertius, id. ib. 75, 15; cf.: in omni vitae colore, Stat. S. 2 prooem. *init.*—**b.** Esp., of diction, *character, fashion, cast, coloring, style:* ornatur igitur oratio genere primum et quasi colore quodam et suco suo, Cic. de Or 3, 25, 95; cf. id. ib. 3, 52, 199: non unus color prooemii, narrationis, argumentorum, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 71: qui est, inquit, iste tandem urbanitatis color? Cic. Brut. 46, 171: color dicendi maculis conspergitur, Quint. 8, 5, 28; cf.: color totus orationis, id. 6, 3, 110: simplicis atque inaffectati gratia, id. 9, 4, 17: tragicus, Hor. A. P. 236: operum colores, id. ib. 86.—**B.** Pregn. (cf. supra, I. B. 2.), *a beautiful, brilliant quality* or *nature, splendor, lustre, brilliancy* (freq. only in rhet. lang.): nullus argento color est avaris Abdito terris, Hor. C. 2, 2, 1. — **2.** Of diction. **a.** *A high, lively coloring, embellishment:* intelleges nihil illius (Catonis) lineamentis nisi eorum pigmentorum quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, Cic. Brut. 87, 298; id. de Or. 3, 25, 100; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a), 2.—**b.** In a bad sense, t. t., *an artful concealment of a fault, a pretext, palliation, excuse*, Quint. 4, 2, 88 Spald.; 6, 5, 5; 10, 1, 116; 11, 1, 81; 12, 1, 33; cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 21; 3, 25: res illo colore defenditur apud judicem, ut videatur ille non sanae mentis fuisse, etc., Dig. 5, 2, 5: sub colore adipiscendae possessionis, Cod. Th. 3, 6, 3; Juv. 6, 280.

cŏlōrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, = chromaticus, q. v., Mart. Cap. 9, § 942.

cŏlōrātē, *adv.*, v. coloro, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **cŏlōrātor**, ōris, *m.*, *a polisher*, στιλβωτής et ἰνδικοπλάστης, Gloss. Lat.; Inscr. Murat. 887, 3.—Name of a comedy of Laberius, Gell. 6 (7), 9, 4.

cŏlōrātus, a, um, v. coloro, *P. a.*

cŏlōrĕus or **-ĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [color], *colored, variegated* (rare, mostly class.): gausapes coloriae, August. ap. Charis. p. 80 P.; so, vestis, Dig. 34, 2, 33 *fin.*: tunicae coloreae, Vop. Aur. 46.

cŏlōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To give a color to, to color, tinge* (class.): corpora, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110: lignum sinopide, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 31: lineas testa trita, id. 35, 3, 5, § 16: medicamentum rubricā vel atramento, Scrib. Comp. 228: coloratum Tithoni conjuge caelum, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35. — **B.** In partic., *to color reddish* or *brownish, to tinge:* cum in sole ambulem, natura fit ut colorer, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; Quint. 5, 10, 81; Sen. Ep. 108, 4: pira sole, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 16: colorat aequora Nilus, Cat. 11, 7.—**II.** Trop. (cf. color, II.). **A.** In gen., *to imbue thoroughly:* sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit, sed infecit, Sen. Ep. 71, 30.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of discourse, *to give it a coloring;* and in *pass.*, *to retain* or *receive a coloring, to be tinged:* cum istos libros studiosius legerim, sentio orationem meam illorum tactu quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; id. Or. 13, 42: urbanitate quādam quasi colorata oratio, id. Brut. 46, 170. —**2.** (In a bad sense.) *To give a coloring, to gloss over, palliate*, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: inepta sua serio vultu, Prud. Cath. 2, 35 (cf. color, II. B. b.). — Hence, **cŏlōrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Colored, having color:* arcus, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: uvae, Col. 11, 2: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—**2.** Esp., *colored red, red, imbrowned*, Quint. 5, 10, 81: corpora, *having a healthy color*, id. 8, prooem. § 19; cf. virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 3: aliquis speciosior et coloratior, Cels. 2, 2: Indi, Verg. G. 4, 293: Seres, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6: Etrusci, Mart. 10, 68.—**B.** Trop., *colored, specious:* ficta et colorata, Sen. Ep. 16, 2. — *Adv.:* **cŏlōrātē**, *in a specious* or *plausible manner:* offert tale patrocinium, Quint. Decl. 285.

cŏlos, v. color *init.*

Cŏlossae, ārum, *f.*, = Κολοσσαί, *a city of Phrygia on the Lycus*, now *Khonas; to the church in this place Paul's Epistle to the Colossians was addressed*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; Vulg. Col. 1, 2.—Hence, **A. Cŏlossenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Colossians, the inhabitants of Colossæ*, Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 2, 20. — **B. Cŏlossīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Κολοσσῖνος, *of* or *belonging to Colossæ:* flos, Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51.

† **Cŏlossĕrōs**, ōtis, *m.* [Κολοσσός-Ἔρως, the Colossal-love], *an appellation of a large and beautiful man*, Suet. Calig. 35.

† **cŏlossēus** (**-ossiaeus**, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 26), a, um, *adj.*, = κολοσσιαῖος, *colossal, huge, gigantic* (post-Aug. prose): statuae, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 39; cf. id. 36, 5, 4, § 26; Suet. Vesp. 23: colosseum se pingi Nero jussit, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 51.

† **cŏlossĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κολοσσικός, *colossal, gigantic:* Apollo, Vitr. 10, 6: signum colossicon, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54.—*Comp.* Gr. colossicoteros, -a, *acc.* -an, Vitr. 3, 5, 9, p. 98 Bip., and id. 10, 2, 4, p. 292 id. (prob. to be written with Greek letters).

† **cŏlossus**, i, *m.*, = κολοσσός, *a gigantic statue, a colossus*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 128; Suet. Ner. 31; Stat. S. 1, 3, 51.—In partic., *the celebrated Colossus at Rhodes;* it was dedicated to the sun, and was 70 ells high, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; Suet. Vesp. 18; Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 2 Müll.

cŏlostra (**cŏlustra**), ae, *f.* (**cŏlostra**, ōrum, *n.*, Mart. 13, 38, 2; in *sing.:* **cŏlostrum**, Mart. l. l.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 2, 22), *the first milk after delivery, the biestings*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123; 11, 41, 96, § 236; Col. 7, 3, 17; Pall. Nov. 13, 1.—As a dainty dish, Mart. l. l.—As a term of endearment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154; 1, 2, 177; Laber. ap. Non. p. 84, 13.

* **cŏlostrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [colostrum], *a disease of the young caused by the first milk of the mother*, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 236. — * **II. cŏlostrāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *those afflicted with* colostratio, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123.

cŏlostrum, i, *n.*, v. colostra.

† **1. cŏlōtes**, ae, *m.*, = κωλώτης, *a kind of lizard, called also* stellio, ascalabotes, *and* galeotes, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 87; 29, 4, 28, § 90.

2. Cŏlōtes, ae, *m.*, = Κωλώτης. **I.** *An Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Rep. 6, 7, 7; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.—**II.** *A painter of Teos*, Quint. 2, 13, 13. — **III.** *A sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87; 35, 8, 34, § 54.

‡ **colpa**, v. culpa.

cŏlŭber, bri, *m.* [akin to celer], *a serpent, snake* (poet.), Verg. G. 2, 320; 3, 418; id. A. 2, 471 (an imitation of Hom. Il. 22, 93: ὡς δὲ δράκων, κ.τ.λ.); Ov. M. 4, 620; 11, 775; Col. 10, 231.—**II.** Esp., as an attributive of the hair of Medusa, the Furies, the Hydra, etc., Lucr. 5, 27; Ov. M. 9, 73; 10, 21; Luc. 6, 664; Val. Fl. 6, 175.

cŏlŭbra, ae, *f.* [coluber], *a female serpent;* and in gen., *a serpent, snake*, Lucil., Turp., and Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 22 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 17, 8; id. S. 1, 8, 42; Ov. M. 6, 559; Juv. 5, 103; Cels. 5, 27, 3; Col. 10, 230; Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 53.—As an attributive of the hair of the Furies, Medusa, etc. (v. coluber), Ov. M. 4, 474; 4, 491; 4, 783; Luc. 9, 634.—Hence, prov.: quas tu edes colubras? i. e. *art thou frantic?* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 50 Ritschl *N. cr.;* and: colubra restem non parit, i. e. *like produces like, the thorn does not produce grapes*, Petr. 45, 9.

cŏlubrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [coluber-fero], *serpent-bearing*, an epithet of Medusa (cf. coluber and colubra): monstrum, Ov. M. 5, 241: collum, Luc. 9, 677.

* **cŏlubrĭmŏdus**, a, um, *adj.* [coluber-modus], *serpent-like:* capilli, Coripp. Fragm. 4.

cŏlubrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coluber], *like a serpent;* trop., *cunning, wily* (ante- and post-class.): ingenio esse, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 6: vis gestûs, Tert. Spect. 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* **cŏlubrīna**, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* bryonia *and* dracontea, App. Herb. 14.

* **cŏlubrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serpentine, winding:* actus (viae), Tert. adv. Val. 4.

1. cōlum, i, *n.* **I.** *A vessel for straining, a strainer, colander*, Cato, R. R. 11, 2; Verg. G. 2, 242; Col. 11, 2, 70; 12, 19, 4; 12, 38, 7; Plin. 36, 23, 52, § 173; App. M. 3, p. 130, 20; Scrib. Comp. 156 al.: colum nivarium, for cooling wine, Mart. 14, 103 inscr.; cf. id. 14, 104; Dig. 34, 2, 2. — * **II.** Poet., *a bow-net, a net of wicker-work for catching fish, a wear*, Aus. Ep. 4, 57; cf. 2. colo.

2. cōlum, = colon, q. v.

cŏlumba, ae, *f* [columbus], *a dove, pigeon*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79; id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; Varr. R. R. 3, 7; Col. 8, 8; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104; Pall. 1, 24; Ov. M. 1, 506; 5, 605; id. Am. 2, 6, 56; Hor. C. 1, 37, 18; 4, 4, 32; id. Epod. 16, 32; as sacred to Venus: Cythereiades, Ov. M. 15, 386; cf. Hyg. Fab. 197.—As a term of endearment, *my dove*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 50 al.; cf. Vulg. Cant. 2, 10.

cŏlumbar, āris, *n.* [columba], *a kind of collar* (so called from its similarity to the hole in a dove-cot), Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 50.

cŏlumbārĭa, v. columbarius, II. B. 3.

cŏlumbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [columba], *pertaining to doves;* only *subst.*, **I. cŏlumbārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a dove-keeper*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7; 3, 7, 5. — **II. cŏlumbārium**, ii, *n.* **A.** *A dove-cot, pigeon-house*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4 sq.; Col. 8, 8, 3; 8, 8, 6; 8, 11, 3; Pall. 1, 24; Plin. 19, 9, 6, § 51; Dig. 10, 2, 8, § 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In archit., *the gain* or *mortise in which rafters* or *joists lie*, Vitr. 4, 2, 4.—**2.** *A hole near the axle of a water-wheel*, Vitr. 10, 9, 2.—**3.** *An opening in the side of a vessel for the oars to pass through, a rowlock; plur.:* columbaria in summis lateribus navium loca concava, per quae eminent remi, Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 3; cf. Fest. p. 169, 8. — Hence, **cŏlumbārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an oarsman*, as a term of reproach, Plaut. ap. Fest. l. l. — **4.** *A subterranean sepulchre, in the walls of which were niches for urns of ashes*, Inscr. Orell. 2975; 4513; v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. columbarium.

* **cŏlumbātim**, *adv.* [id.], *after the manner of doves, like doves:* da basia, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 1, 3, 219.

cŏlumbīnāceŭs, a, um, *adj.* [columbinus], *pertaining to a dove:* pullus, *a young dove,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 111.

cŏlumbīnus, a, um [columba], *pertaining to a dove* or *pigeon, dove-:* pulli, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9; * Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3; so also *absol.:* **cŏlumbīni,** ōrum, *m., little doves,* Mart. 13, 66: ovum, * Hor. S. 2, 4, 56: fimus, Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 259: stercora, id. 35, 6, 27, § 46. —**2.** *Dove-colored:* terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43: cicer, id. 18, 12, 32, § 124: vitis, id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: saxum, Pall. 1, 10, 3.

* **cŏlumbor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to bill* or *kiss like doves,* Maecenas ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.

* **cŏlumbŭlātim,** *adv.* [columbulus], *in the manner of little doves, like little doves:* labra conserens labris, Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2; cf. columbatim.

cŏlumbŭlus, i, *m.,* or **-a,** ae, *f. dim.* [columbus], *a little dove,* Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 3.

cŏlumbus, i, *m.* [κόλυμβος; cf.: calvus, color], *a male dove* or *cock-pigeon* (and transf., of male persons), Varr. L. L. 9, § 56; Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 49; Cat. 29, 9; 68, 125; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 5. **I.** *A dove* in gen. (very rare), Col. 8, 8, 1; Plin. 10, 9, 11, § 25.

1. cŏlŭmella (in MSS. often **columnella**), ae, *f. dim.* [columna, columen], *a small column, a pillar,* Cato, R. R. 20, 1; 22, 2; Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Caes. B. C. 2, 10.—**B.** *The foot* or *pedestal of a catapult,* Vitr. 10, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a pillar, support, prop* (cf. columen), Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57.

2. Cŏlŭmella, ae, *m., a Roman cognomen in the* gens Junia; so, **I.** M. Junius Moderatus Columella, *of Hispania Bœtica, uncle of the following.*—**II.** L. Junius Moderatus Columella, *a well-known writer on husbandry, in the first century of the Christian era. He was of Gades, and a companion of Seneca and Celsus;* his writings, De Re Rustica and De Arboribus, are yet extant; v. Schneid. Scriptt. Rei Rust. II. 2 praef.; Col. 7, 2, 4; 7, 10, 185; Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 153; 17, 9, 6, §§ 51 and 52; Pall. 1, 19, 3.

cŏlŭmellāris, e, *adj.* [columella], *pillar-formed* (rare): dentes, *the grinders of horses,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168; in vulg. Lat. colomelli, acc. to Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48.

cŏlŭmen, inis, *n.,* and contr. **culmen,** inis, *n.* [root cel- of excello; cf.: celsus, culmus, calamus, collis], lit., *that which rises in height, is prominent, projects;* hence *the point, top, summit, ridge.* **I.** Form columen, inis, *n.* (only this form is used by Plautus, v. Ritschl, prol. ad Plaut. p. 65). **A.** *An elevated object, a pillar, column:* ego vitam agam sub altis Phrygiae columinibus, *the lofty buildings,* or perh. *the mountain-heights,* Cat. 63, 71 Ellis ad loc.; and of *a pillar of fire:* Phoebi fax, tristis nunt a belli, quae magnum ad columen flammato ardore volabat, *like an ascending column,* Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**B.** *The highest part* or *top of an object,* e. g. of a wall; *the coping;* Fr. *le chaperon,* Cato, R. R. 15, 1; of a building, *a ridge, a roof, a gable:* in turribus et columinibus villae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: aulae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1000; id. Thyest. 54 Gron.; so of the Capitol, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20, and of the *culmination* of heavenly bodies: oritur Canicula cum Cancro, in columen venit cum Geminis, Nigid. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 218. —**2.** Trop., *the top, crown, summit, first, chief, the height,* etc.: columen amicorum Antonii, Cotyla Varius, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: pars haec vitae jam pridem pervenit ad columen, Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 57; Col. 3, 4, [illegible]: audaciae, *the crown of impudence,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211.—**C.** *An elevated object that supports, sustains something;* in archit., *the top of a gable-end, a gable pillar, a prop,* Vitr. 4, 2, 1; 4, 7, 5.—Esp. freq., **2.** Trop., *a support, prop, stay:* familiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 176: senati, praesidium popli, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 7: rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 8, 19; Curt. 9, 6, 8: imperii Romani, Div 38, 51, 3: regni Ausonii, Sil. 15, 385: Asiae, Sen. Troad. 6: rerum mearum (Maecenas), Hor. C. 2, 17, 4: doctrinarum, artium (Varro et Nigidius), Gell. 19, 14, 1; Col. 3, 4, 3.—**II.** culmen, inis, *n.* (in Cic. only once; cf. the foll. B.; not in Cat., Lucr., or Hor.; in gen. first freq. since the Aug. per.). * **A.** *Any thing high;* poet., of the *stalk* of a bean, Ov. F. 4, 734.—**B.** *The top, summit,* e. g. of a building, *a roof, gable, cupola,* etc.: columen in summo fastigio culminis, Vitr. 4, 2, 1; Ov. M. 1, 295; 1, 289; Verg. E. 1, 69: tecta domorum, id. A. 2, 446; 2, 458; 4, 186: culmina hominum, deorum, i. e. *of houses and temples,* id. ib. 4, 671; Liv. 27, 4, 11; 42, 3, 7.—Of *the dome* of heaven, * Cic. Arat. 26. —Of *mountain summits:* Alpium, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: Tarpeium, Suet. Dom. 23.—Of *the crown of the head of men,* Liv. 1, 34, 9.—Of *the top of the prow of a ship,* Luc. 3, 709.—**2.** Trop., *the summit, acme, height, point of culmination* (perh. not ante-Aug.): a summo culmine fortunae ad ultimum finem, Liv. 45, 9, 7: principium culmenque (columenque, Sillig) omnium rerum pretii margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 106: ruit alta a culmine Troja, Verg. A. 2, 290 (Hom. Il. 13, 772: κατ' ἄκρης); cf. id. ib. 2, 603: de summo culmine lapsus, Luc. 8, [illegible]: regale, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 64: pastorale, id. B. Get. 355: honoris, App. Flor. 3.

‡ **cŏlūmis,** e, *adj., unhurt, safe;* Gloss. Isid.: colume sanum, and columes salvos. (But, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15, the true reading is incolumem; v. prol. ad Trin. p. 68 Ritschl.)

cŏlumna, ae, *f.* [root cel- of excello; v. columen, of which it is orig. a collat. form]. **A.** *A projecting object, a column, pillar, post* (very freq.), Vitr. 4, 1, 1 sq.; 3, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: columnae et templa et porticus sustinent, tamen habent non plus utilitatis quam dignitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, §§ 133 and 134; Quint. 5, 13, 40: columnae Doricae, Ionicae, Tuscanicae, Corinthiae, Atticae, Plin. 36, 22, 56, § 178 sq.; Vitr. 4, 1, 1 sqq.: Rostrata, *a column ornamented with beaks of ships,* erected in honor of Duellius, the conqueror of the Carthaginians, Quint. 1, 7, 12 Spald.; fragments of the inscription on it are yet extant, v. in the Appendix: Maenia, also *absol.* Columna, *a pillory* in the Forum Romanum, where thieves, criminal slaves, and debtors were judged and punished, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50 Ascon.—*Absol.:* ad columnam pervenire, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: adhaerescere ad columnam, id. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. columna.—*Plur.:* columnae, as the sign of a bookseller's shop, Hor. A. P. 373 Orell. ad loc.—From the use of pillars to designate boundaries of countries: Columnae Protei = fines Aegypti, Verg. A. 11, 262; and: Columnae Herculis, i. e. Calpe et Abyla, Mel. 1, 5, 3; 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3, prooem. § 4; Tac. G. 34.—Prov.: incurrere amentem in columnas, Cic. Or. 67, 224.—* **2.** Trop., *a pillar, support;* of Augustus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14.—**3.** Transf., of *objects resembling a pillar;* so, **a.** Of the arm (comice): ecce autem aedificat: columnam mento suffigit suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54. —**b.** *A water-spout,* Lucr. 6, 426; 6, 433; Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 134.—**c.** Of fire, *a meteor,* Sen. Q. N. 7, 20, 2; cf. of the pillar of cloud and of fire which guided the Exodus, Vulg. Exod. 13, 21 sq.—**d.** *Membrum virile,* Mart. 6, 49; 11, 51; Auct. Priap. 9, 8.—**e.** Narium recta pars eo quod aequaliter sit in longitudine et rotunditate porrecta, columna vocatur, Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 48.—* **B.** *The top, summit;* so only once of *the dome of heaven,* Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 21; cf. columen.

cŏlumnar, āris, *n.* [for columnarium], *a stone-quarry, marble-quarry,* Inscr. Orell. 4034.

* **cŏlumnāris,** e, *adj.* [columna], *rising in the form of a pillar:* lux, *a pillar of fire,* Prud. Ham. 476 (in imitation of the Heb. עַמּוּד אֵשׁ, Exod. 13, 21); cf. columnifer.

cŏlumnārium, ii, v. columnarius, II.

cŏlumnārius, a, um, *adj.* [columna], *of* or *pertaining to a column;* only *subst.,* * **I. cŏlumnārius,** ii, *m., one who was condemned at the* Columna Maenia (v. columna, A.); therefore *a criminal* or *debtor,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 4.—**II. cŏlumnārium,** ii, *n., a tribute for the pillars of a house, a pillar-tax,* Cic. Att. 13, 6, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf. columnar.

cŏlumnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a supporting by pillars:* scaenae, App. Flor. 18, p. 359, 3.

cŏlumnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *supported by posts* or *pillars* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): tholus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12: diversoria, Ambros. de Cain et Abel. 1, 5, 19: pons, Ampel. Lib. Mem. 8, 3.—Humorously: os, i. e. *supported upon the hand,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 54.

cŏlumnella, v. columella.

* **cŏlumnĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [columna-fero], *column-bearing:* radius, *a pillar of fire,* Prud. Cath. 9, 51; cf. columnaris.

cŏlūri, ōrum, v. colurus.

cŏlurnus, a, um, *adj.* [transp. for corulnus, from corulus = corylus], *made of the hazel-bush:* verna, Verg. G. 2, 396 Serv.; cf. Prisc. p. 595 P.: hastilia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 7 Müll.

† **cŏlūrus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κόλουρος, *mutilated;* hence, **I.** In astron.: coluri circuli, = κόλουροι, *the colures,* two circles passing through the equinoctial and solstitial points, and cutting each other at right angles at the poles, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15. —**II.** In metre: metrum, *a syllable too short,* Plotius, Metr. p. 2649 P.

cŏlus (i and), ūs (cf. Prisc. pp. 654 and 719 P.; Rudd. 1, p. 166, n. 100), *f.* (*m.,* Cat. 64, 311; Prop. 4, 1, 72; 4, 9, 48) [root prob. kar-, to be bent or round; cf.: corona, curvus, collum], *a distaff; sing. nom.* colus, Tib. 2, 1, 63; Ov. M. 4, 229; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 594; *gen.* colus, Val. Fl. 2, 148; *acc.* colum, * Cat. 64, 312; Ov. H. 9, 116; *abl.* colo, Tib. 1, 3, 86; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 72; Verg. A. 8, 409 (quoted by Prisc. p. 719 P.); Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; id. A. A. 1, 702; App. de Mundo, p. 755: colu, Opimius ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277; Stat. Th. 6, 380 (quoted by Prisc. p. 719); Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; 21, 15, 53, § 90; and varying between colo and colu, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 48 (Kuin., Lachm., and Jacob., colu); *plur. nom.* colus, Stat. Th. 3, 242; 9, 839; *acc.* colos, Ov. F. 3, 818; Mart. 7, 47; 9, 18; Stat. S. 1, 4, 64; 3, 1, 172 (Bip. colus); id. Th. 5, 150; id. Achill. 1, 582; 1, 635; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 389; id. Idyll. 49, 87; Sen. Herc. Fur. 559; id. Herc. Oet. 668: colus, Val. Fl. 6, 445; 6, 645; Stat. Th. 10, 649 (varying, Juv. 14, 249; Ruperti, colus).—As an attribute of the Parcae, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 46; Stat. Th. 3, 242; 6, 380; Sen. Herc. Fur. 559.—* **II.** Meton. for *the thread spun,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 668.

† **cŏlūtĕa,** ōrum, *n.,* = κολουτέα, ἡ, *a pod-like kind of fruit,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7 dub. (Ritschl, colyphia).

colūthia, ōrum, *n., a kind of snail of a dark color,* Plin. 37, 7, 27, § 84; 32, 11, 53, § 147.

† **cŏlymbăs,** ădis, *f.,* = κολυμβάς (swimming; hence): olivae, *prepared* or *put in brine,* Col. 12, 47, 8; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16; 23, 3, 36, § 73; Pall. Nov. 22, 1.

† **cŏlymbus,** i, *m.,* = κόλυμβος, *a swimming-bath,* Lampr. Elag. 23; Prud. στεφ. 12, 36.

† **cōlȳphĭa** (**-līphĭa**), ōrum, *n.,* = τὰ κωλύφια, *choice bits of meat, loin-pieces:* collyrae facite ut madeant et Colyphia, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 13 Ritschl: comedunt colyphia paucae, Juv. 2, 53 Jan.—Form coliphia, Mart. 7, 67, 12; cf. Schneid. ad Veg. 6, 12, p. 105.

† **cŏlyx,** ȳcos, *f., a cavern where natron is distilling,* Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 113.

cōm, v. 1. cum, III.

† **cŏma,** ae, *f.,* = κόμη, *the hair of the head* (hence barba comaeque, Ov. M. 7, 288), considered as an ornament for the head: comae dicuntur capilli cum aliquā curā compositi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63, 13 Müll. (class., esp. in poetry and post-Aug. prose; very rare in Cic.).—With *adj.:* unguentis effluens calamistrata coma, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: madens, id. post Red. in Sen. 6, 13: fulva, ξανθή, Prop. 2, 2, 5: flava, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; Tib. 1, 5, 44: myrtea, id. 3, 4, 28: longa, Hor. Epod. 11, 28: nitidae, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 14; cf.: spissā te nitidum, Hor. C. 3, 19, 25: odorata, Ov. A. A. 2, 734: cf. ambrosiae, Verg. A. 1, 403: cana, Tib. 1, 6, 86: virides Nereidum, Hor. C. 3, 28, 10: regia (of Berenice), Cat. 66, 93: ventis horrida facta, Tib. 1, 9, 14; cf.: dare diffundere ventis, Verg. A. 1, 319. —With *verb:* deciderint comae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 3: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi post paulum vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: componere, Ov. H. 12, 156: comere, id. ib. 21, 88; cf.: inustas comere acu, Quint. 2, 5, 12:

pectere, Ov. H. 13, 39: in gradus frangere, Quint. 1, 6, 44; cf.: formare in gradum, Suet. Ner. 51: longam renodare, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; cf. id. C. 2, 11, 24: positu variare, Ov. M. 2, 412; cf. ponere, id. F. 1, 406: componere, id. R. Am. 679: rutilare et summittere (after the manner of the Germans), Suet. Calig. 47: sertis implicare, Tib. 3, 6, 64: Delphicâ lauro cingere, Hor. C. 3, 30, 16; cf. in a Gr. constr.: fronde comas vincti, id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: scindens dolore intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62 (transl. of Hom. Il. 10, 15).—So of Venus lamenting Adonis: effusâ isse comâ, Prop. 2 (3), 13, 56; and in a Gr. constr.: scissa comam, Verg. A. 9, 478; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52; id. H. 12, 63; id. M. 4, 139; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 110.—**b.** Of animals, of *the golden fleece:* agnus aureâ clarus comâ, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 211 Rib.); cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 736.—*The mane* of lions, Gell. 5, 14, 9; of the horse, Pall. 4, 13, 2.—* **c.** *The crest of a helmet*, Stat. Th. 8, 389.—**II.** Transf., of objects resembling the hair in appearance or in ornamental effect; most freq. acc. to a trope common in most languages, of leaves, grass, etc., *foliage*, *ears*, *grass*, and *stalks* of trees, etc., Cat. 4, 12; Tib. 1, 4, 30; Prop. 3 (4), 16, 28; Hor. C. 1, 21, 5; 4, 3, 11; 4, 7, 2; Tib. 2, 1, 48; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 14; Ov. Am 3, 10, 12; id. F 4, 438; Verg. G. 4, 137; Col. 10, 277, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30; 18, 7, 10, § 53; 19, 6, 32, § 102.—**b.** *The wool* or *hair upon parchment*, Tib. 3, 1, 10.—Poet., of *the rays of light*, Cat. 61, 78; 61, 99; Sen. Oedip. 311; id. Herc. Oet. 727.

comacum (cama-), i, *n.*, *a kind of cinnamon found in Syria*, Plin. 12, 28, 63, § 135; 13, 2, 2, § 18; 1, ind. lib. 12, 63.

Cŏmāgēnē and **Cŏmāgēnus**, v. Commagene.

Cŏmāna, ōrum, *n.*, = Κόμανα. **I.** *A town in Cappadocia, on the Sarus*, now *El Bostan*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Auct. B. Alex. 66; Just. Nov 31, 2.—Hence, **Cŏmānenses**, *its inhabitants*, Cod. Just. 11, 47, 10.—**II.** *A town in Pontus, on the Iris*, now *Gumenek*, near *Tokat*, Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10; Auct. B. Alex. 34; 35; Just. Nov. 31, 1.

cōmans, antis, v. 2 como.

† **cōmarchus**, i, *m.*, = κώμαρχος, *a chief* or *governor of a village*, *a burgomaster*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 7.

† **cŏmăron**, i, *n.*, = κόμαρον. **I.** *The fruit of the arbute-tree*, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99.—**II.** *A plant, also called* fragum, App. Herb. 37.

cōmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [coma], *of* or *pertaining to the hair:* acus, *a hair-pin*, Petr. 21, 1.

cōmātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [comatus], *having hair neatly* or *luxuriously curled* (post-Aug.): pueri, Hier. Ep. 66, n. 8; so id. ib. 54, n. 13.

cōmātus, a, um, v 2. como.

Combē, ēs, *f.*, *the mother of the Curetes*, Ov. M. 7, 383.

‡ **combennōnes**, v benna.

1. com-bĭbo (conb-), bibi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to drink with any one as a companion* (very rare): aeque combibendi et convivandi peritissimus, Sen. Ep. 123, 15.—**II.** *Act.*, *to drink completely up*, *to absorb*, *to imbibe* (the most common signif., rare before the Aug. per., in Cic. only once trop.). **A.** Prop.: combibunt guttura sucos, Ov. M. 13, 944; 7, 287: atrum venenum corpore, * Hor. C. 1, 37, 28: ore lacrimas alicujus, Ov. A. A. 2, 326: lacrimas meas, *to repress, conceal*, id. H. 11, 54, Sen. Ep. 49, 1.—Of the absorbing of the rays of the sun: cute soles, Mart. 10, 12, 7; cf. the foll.—**2.** Transf. to inanimate objects: metreta amurcam, Cato, R. R. 100 Schneid. *N. cr.*: ara cruorem, Ov. M. 13, 410: testa oleum, Col. 12, 50, 17, p. 527 Bip.: uvae mustum, id. 12, 39, 1: caepa jus, id. 12, 10, 2: baca salem, id. 12, 47, 10, p. 519 Bip.: sic modo combibitur ingens Erasinus in arvis, *is swallowed up*, Ov. M. 15, 275.—Of the absorbing of the sun's rays: scrobes solem pluviasque, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 80; so, cupressus flammas, Stat. Th. 10, 675.—And poet. of imbibing, i. e. receiving spots (after perfundere): combibit os maculas, Ov. M. 5, 455.—**B.** Trop.: artes, * Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9; so, illapsos per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.

2. combĭbo (conb-), ōnis, *m.* [1. combibo], *a pot-companion*, perh. only Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 13, and Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 2.

‡ **combīnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [combino], *a joining two by two*, ζεῦξις κατὰ δύο, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-bīno (conb-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [bini], *to unite, combine* (late Lat.): combinat ζευγνύει, συνάπτει, Gloss. Lat.; ζευγίζω combino, Gloss. Gr. Lat.; *part. perf.* combinatus, Aug. Conf. 8, 6; Sid. Ep. 9, 8.

combrētum, i, *n.*, *a kind of rush*, perh. Juncus maximus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 30; 21, 19, 77, § 133.

com-bullĭo (conb-), īre, *v. a.*, *to boil fully*, Apic. 8, 8, § 397.

com-būro (conb-), ussi, ustum, ĕre, *v. a.* [root bur-, pur-; cf. burrus, Gr. πυρρός, pruna, Gr. πίμπρημι, and Lat. bustum], *to burn up, consume* (class.). **I.** Prop.: quae potuere Nec cum capta capi, nec cum combusta cremari, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 360 Vahl.): fumo comburi nihil potest, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 54: flamma comburens impete magno, Lucr. 6, 153: is ejus (solis) tactus est, ut saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: aedis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 12: frumentum omne, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: naves, id. B. C. 3, 101: annales, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; cf. id. N. D. 1, 23, 63; Liv 33, 11, 1: religiosas vestes, * Suet. Tib. 36: aliquem vivum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; Auct. B. Hisp. 20, so of persons: et patrem et filium vivos conburere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Serv ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3; Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1.—Hence, **B.** *P. a.*, as *subst.*: **combustum**, i, *n.*, *a burn, a wound made by burning* combusta sanare, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17: combustis mederi, id. 22, 25, 69, § 141.—**II.** Trop.: comburere aliquem judicio, *to ruin, destroy*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6 (v. the passage in connection).—So *to be consumed by love*, * Prop. 2 (3), 30, 29: diem, *to pass it in carousing*, q. s. *to bear it to its grave* (the figure borrowed from burning dead bodies), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43.

* **combustĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [comburo], *a burning, consuming*, Firm. Math. 4, 12.

combustum, i, *n.*, v comburo, I. B.

combustūra, ae, *f* [comburo], *a burning* (post-class.). Apic. 4, 4, § 179; Vulg. Lev. 13, 28; Macer de Rosa, 21.

combustus, a, um, *Part.*, from comburo.

† **1. cŏmē**, ēs, *f.*, = κόμη, *a plant, also called* tragopogon, prob Tragopogon crocifolius, Linn., *crocus leaved goat's-beard*, Plin. 27, 13, 117, § 142.

2. Cōmē, ēs, *f.*, = Κώμη (a village). **I.** Come Hiera, *a town in Caria, with a temple and an oracle of Apollo*, Liv. 38, 12, 9.—**II.** Xylina Come, *a small town in Pisidia*, Liv 38, 15, 7.—**III.** Acoridos Come, *a small town in Phrygia*, Liv 38, 15, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.

1. cŏm-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (comessum, Prol. ad Plaut. p 102 Ritschl), or estum, 3, *v. a.* (comesus, the more usual form, Cato, R. R. 58; Varr R. R. 1, 2, 11; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5, Juv 1, 34; Valgius ap. Diom. p. 382 P.—Hence, comessurus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 25: comestus, Cato, R. R 50; Cic. Clu. 62, 173, acc. to Prisc. p. 893; and Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 6, and Didius ap. Diom. l. l.—Contr forms: comes, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 11: comest, id. ib. 3, 1, 26; id. Trin. 2, 1, 20, id. Truc. 2, 7, 36; Lucil, Titin., Afran., Varr., Cic. Hortens. ap. Non p. 81, 9 sq.. comestis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 54: comesse, id. Cas. 4, 1, 21; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 8, id. Most. 1, 1, 13; id. Men. 4, 2. 64; Cic. Fl. 36, 91; Cat. 23, 4: comesses, Mart. 5, 39, 10: comesset, Cic. Sest. 51, 110, Cat. 29, 15: comesto, Cato, R. R. 156, 1.—Old forms: comedim, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 83, 32 comedis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65: comedint, id. Truc. 2, 6, 53), *to eat entirely up, to eat, consume* (class., esp. freq. in Plaut.). **I.** Prop.: ubi oleae comesae erunt, Cato, R. R. 58: ubi daps profanata comestaque erit, id. ib. 50: quod bibit, quod comest, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 20: corbitam cibi Comesse possunt, id. Cas. 4, 1, 21: quid comedent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14: celerius potuit (venenum) comestum quam epotum in venas permanare? Cic. Clu 62, 173: ex se enim natos comesse fingitur solitus (Saturnus), id. N. D. 2, 25, 64: quorum Dentes vel silicem comesse possunt. Cat. 23, 4: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinques, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 19: te muscae comedissent, Sicinius ap. Cic. Brut. 60, 217; and ap. Quint. 11, 3, 129: panem, Afer ap. Quint. 6, 3, 93.—Facetiously: lacertum Largii, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.—**b.** Prov.: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32; and: cenâ comesâ venire, i. e. *to come too late:* post festum, *a day after the fair*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 11.—**B.** Trop.: comedere aliquem oculis, *to devour with one's eyes*, i. e. *to long eagerly for*, Mart. 9, 60, 3: se, *to consume one's self* (*by grief, sorrow*, etc.), *to waste* or *pine away*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36; so Cic. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 81, 29.—**II.** Meton., *to waste, dissipate, spend, squander:* comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6; cf.: aurum in lustris, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91. meam dotem comest, Titin. ap. Non. p. 81, 16: paternam pecuniam, Novius ap. Non. p. 81, 25: nummos, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacente bona tua comedim, id. ib. 9, 20, 3: beneficia Caesaris, id. Phil. 11, 14, 37: patrimonium, id. Sest. 52, 111; Quint. 6, 3, 74: rem (sc. familiarem), Cic. Fam. 11, 21. 2: bona, id. Sest. 51, 110; id. Fl. 36, 91; id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 83, 32; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: cantherium, i. e. *its value in money*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—Hence, **B.** Transf. in the lang. of comedy: comedere aliquem, *to waste* or *consume the property of any person*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 65; id. Most. 1, 1, 11 sq.; id. Ps. 4, 7, 25; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57.

2. cŏmĕdo, ōnis (**cŏmĕdus**, i, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 6 Müll.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 139), *m.* [1. comedo], *a glutton, gormandizer*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 11, 9; Varr. ib. p. 93, 21; cf. Paul. l. l.

Cōmensis, e, v. Comum, II.

cŏm-ĕs, itis, *comm.* [con and 1. eo] (lit. one who goes with another), *a companion, an associate, comrade, partaker, sharer, partner*, etc. (whether male or female; class. and freq.). **I.** In gen. **a.** *Masc.:* age, age, argentum numera, ne comites morer, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 25: confugere domum sine comite, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: comes meus fuit, et omnium itinerum meorum socius, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: erat comes ejus Rubrius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64: cui tu me comitem putas esse, id. Att. 8, 7, 1: ibimus, o socii comitesque, Hor. C. 1, 7, 26; Lucr. 3, 1037; 4, 575: Catulli, Cat. 11, 1: Pisonis, id. 28, 1; Nep. Ages. 6, 3: quin et avo comitem sese Mavortius addet Romulus, Verg. A. 6, 778; cf.: comes ire alicui, id. ib. 6, 159: comitem aliquem mittere alicui, id. ib. 2, 86: comes esse alicui, Ov. H. 14, 54 et saep.—(β) With *gen.* or *dat. of thing:* cum se victoriae Pompeji comitem esse mallet quam, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 80: comitem illius furoris, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: me tuarum actionum, sententiarum, etc., socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: mortis et funeris atri, Lucr. 2, 581: tantae virtutis, Liv. 22, 60, 12: exsilii, Mart. 12, 25: fugae, Vell. 2, 53; Liv. 1, 3, 2; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2; cf. Suet. Tib. 6: me habuisti comitem consiliis tuis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.—With *in:* comes in ulciscendis quibusdam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 2.—**b.** *Fem.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54; Lucr. 5, 741: data sum comes inculpata Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 588; cf. id. H. 3, 10: me tibi venturam comitem, id. ib. 13, 163; Verg. A. 4, 677; 6, 448.—**B.** Transf. to inanimate objects: malis erat angor Assidue comes, Lucr. 6, 1159: comes formidinis, aura, id. 3, 290: ploratus mortis comites, id. 2, 580: tunc vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria fuisset, Cic. Font. 21, 49 (17, 39): multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6, 13: pacis est comes, otiique socia eloquentia, id. Brut. 12, 45; cf. an idea (perh. intentionally) opp. to this, Tac. Or. 40: non ut ullam artem doctrinamve contemneres, sed ut omnis comites ac ministratrices oratoris esse diceres, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75: cui ipsi casus eventusque rerum non duces sed comites consiliorum fuerunt, id. Balb. 4, 9: exanimatio . . quas comes pavoris, id. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: (grammatice) dulcis secretorum comes, Quint. 1, 4, 5: (cura) comes atra premit sequiturque fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: culpam poena premit comes, id. C. 4, 5, 24: nec (fides) comitem abnegat, id. ib. 1, 35, 22: comitemque

aeris alieni atque litis esse miseriam, Orac. ap. Plin. 7, 32, 32, § 119.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An overseer, tutor, teacher*, etc., *of young persons* (rare; not ante-Aug.), Verg. A. 2, 86; 5, 546; Suet. Tib. 12; Stat. S. 5, 2, 60.—Esp. = paedagogus, *a slave* who accompanied boys as a protector, Suet. Aug. 98; id. Claud. 35.—Far more freq., **B.** *The suite, retinue of friends, relatives, scholars, noble youth*, etc., *which accompanied magistrates into the provinces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 27 sq; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; id. Ner. 5; id. Gram. 10.—**C.** *The attendants of distinguished private individuals*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 76; 1, 17, 52; id. S. 1, 6, 102; Suet. Caes. 4.—Trop.: (Cicero) in libris de Republica Platonis se comitem profitetur, Plin. praef. § 22.—**D.** After the time of the emperors, *the imperial train, the courtiers, court*, Suet. Aug. 16; 98; id. Tib. 46; id. Calig. 45; id. Vit. 11; id. Vesp. 4; Inscr. Orell. 723; 750 al.—Hence, **E.** In late Lat., *a designation for the occupant of any state office*, as, comes scholarum, rei militaris, aerarii utriusque, commerciorum (hence, Ital. *conte*; Fr. *comte*).

cŏmĕsor (**cŏmestor,** Gloss. Philox.), ōris, *m.* [1. comedo], *an eater, a gourmand*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1; Dig. 21, 1, 18.

cŏmestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *eatable*, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 9.

cŏmestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a consuming*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 2; Anthol. Lat. 3, 90, 7.

cŏmestus, a, um, v. comedo *init.*

1. cŏmēsus, a, um, v. comedo *init.*

2. cŏmēsus, ūs, *m.* [1. comedo], *an eating, consuming*, Isid. Orig. 20, 1, 1.

† **1. cŏmētes,** ae, *m.* (Lat. access. form *nom.* cometa, Prud. Cath. 12, 21; *acc.* cometam, Sen. Oct. 232; cometem, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 272; Schol. Juv. 6, 407; *abl.* cometā, Manil. 1, 824), = κομήτης, *a comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89 sq.; Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 5 et lib. 7 passim; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 272; Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; id. Div. 1, 11, 18; Verg. G. 1, 488; id. A. 10, 272; Sil. 8, 638; Luc. 1, 529 al.—In apposition with sidus, Tac. A. 14, 22; 15, 47; with stella, Just. 37, 2, 2.

2. Cŏmētes, ae, *m.*, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 284.—**II.** *Father of Asterion*, Val. Fl. 1, 356.

cōmĭcē, *adv.*, v. comicus *fin.*

† **cōmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κωμικός, *of* or *pertaining to comedy, comic:* poëta, Cic. Or. 20, 67: artificium, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 18: levitates, id. N. D. 3, 29, 72: res, *the material of comedy*, Hor. A. P. 89: scaenae, Vitr. 5, 8: gestus, Quint. 11, 3, 125: senarius, id. 9, 4, 140: ad morem, id. 1, 8, 3: virtus (Terentii), C. Caes. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. 5: persona, Quint. 11, 3, 79; Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137: auctores, Quint. 2, 10, 13.—**B.** Esp., *represented in comedy:* ut comici servi solent, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 11: stulti senes, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 11, 36, and Lael. 26, 99; so, adulescens, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: Davus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: moecha Thais, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 44: aurum = lupinum, *lupines, used by comic actors instead of money*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20.—**II.** *Subst.:* **cōmĭcus,** i, *m.* **A.** *An actor of comedy, a comedian*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 4; id. Pers. 4, 2, 4; Inscr. Grut. 1089, 6.—More freq., **B.** *A comic poet, writer of comedy*, Cic. Or. 55, 184; Quint. 1, 7, 22; 2, 16, 3; 9, 3, 14; 10, 1, 72; 11, 1, 38; 12, 2, 22.—*Adv.:* **cōmĭcē,** *in the manner of comedy:* res tragicas tractare, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30; cf. Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

Cōmĭnĭum, ii, *n.*, *a town of Samnium*, Liv. 10, 39, 5 sq., and id. 10, 43, 1 sq.

1. Cominius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; id. Brut 78, 271; id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24.

2. cominius, v. colminiana.

cōminus, v. comminus.

cōmis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. concinnus], *courteous, affable, kind, obliging, friendly, loving* (class. in prose and poetry; on account of similarity of meaning, in MSS. very freq. interchanged with communis; hence the readings vary in the best edd.; cf. Liv. 25, 12, 9 Drak.; Suet. 2, p. 241 Wolf; Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80 Madv.). **A.** Of persons: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur qui erranti comiter monstrant viam (Enn.; cf. under *adv.*), Cic. Balb. 16, 36: illum negat et bonum virum et comem et humanum fuisse, etc., id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: ego illo usa sum benigno et lepido et comi, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 39 (cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 39 Bentl. *N. cr.*): comis et humanus, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 80; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 18; Hor. S. 2, 8, 76: quis Laelio comior? quis jucundior? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: dum illis comis est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 23; so, bonis (opp. adversus malos injucundus), Tac. Agr. 22 *fin.:* comis erga aliquem, Cic. Sen. 17, 59 (al. communis, but comp. id. Fin. l. l. Madv.): comis in amicitiis tuendis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80 *fin.:* in uxorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 133: senex comissimus, App. M. 11, p. 268.—**B.** Of subjects not personal: comi animo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 39: ingenium, Tac. A. 6, 41 *fin.:* hospitio, Liv. 9, 36, 8, cf.: vinclum inter hospites comitas, Tac. G. 21 *fin.* Halm: sermone et congressu, id. A. 15, 48: via (i. e. more), id. ib. 4, 7: oculis alliciendus amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 510.—*Adv.:* **cōmĭter,** *courteously, affably*, etc. (very freq.): homo, qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51; id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll.: facere aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 10; id. Rud. 1, 5, 28: appellare unumquemque, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4: munera missa legatis, Liv. 9, 43, 26; cf. id. 42, 24, 10; 45, 20, 8: accipere, id. 23, 33, 7; Ov. F. 2, 788; Tac. A. 12, 51: invitare regios juvenes, Liv. 1, 57, 10: celebrare regis convivium, id. 1, 22, 5 (al. leg. comi fronte): administrare provinciam, Tac. H. 1, 13 et saep.: majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato, i. e. *willingly, in an obliging, kind manner*, a (mildly expressed) formula in treaties of peace, Cic. Balb. 16, 36, cf. Dig. 49, 15, 7; for which, in Liv. 38, 11, 2, imperium majestatemque populi Romani gens Aetolorum conservato sine dolo malo.—*Sup.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66 dub. (Ritschl, comptissume).—*Comp.* apparently not in use.

cōmissābundus (**cōmess-**), a, um, *adj.* [comissor], *holding a riotous procession, revelling, banqueting, carousing.* comissabundus temulento agmine per Indiam incessit (Alexander Magnus; in regard to his imitation of the procession in honor of Bacchus through Asia; v. Curt. 9, 10, 26), Liv. 9, 17, 17; Curt. 5, 7, 10; 9, 10, 26: ubi (Athenis) comissabundi juvenes ante meridiem conventus sapientium frequentabant, *decorated, crowned*, etc., *for a procession*, Plin. 21, 3, 6, § 9.

cōmissālĭter (**cōmess-**), *adv.*, from an *adj.* comissalis, not in use [id.], *as in revelling processions, wantonly, jovially:* cantare, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

cōmissātĭo (**cōmess-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a Bacchanalian revel, and the succeeding nocturnal procession with torches and music, a revelling, rioting*, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; Liv. 40, 13, 3; Suet. Calig. 55; Mart. 12, 48, 11; Gell. 1, 9, 9.—In *plur.*, Cic. Cael. 15, 35; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll.; Liv. 1, 57, 5; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Tit. 7; Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1; id. Cons. ad Helv. 10, 9; id. Ep. 51, 1.—The tropes tempestas comissationis and comissatio tempestatis are censured, the former as too bold and the latter as too feeble, by Cic., de Or. 3, 41, 164.

cōmissātor (**cōmess-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who holds* or *joins in a festive procession, a reveller*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; Cic. Cael. 28, 67; Liv. 40, 7, 8; 40, 9, 1; Quint. 3, 6, 26; Petr. 65, 3; Mart. 9, 62, 15; Gell. 4, 14, 4 al.—**II.** Trop.: libellus, *a book of songs used in a* comissatio, Mart. 5, 16, 9: comissatores conjurationis, in contempt for *the companions, participants, in the Catilinian conspiracy*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.

† **cōmissor** (on account of erroneous deriv. from comis, comedo, commensa, etc., often written **cōmisor, commissor, commissor, cōmesor, cōmessor, commessor, commensor,** etc.; v. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Liv. 40, 7, 5 Drak.; Quint. 11, 3, 57 Spald. and Zumpt), ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, = κωμάζω (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v.), *to hold a festive procession, to revel, make merry;* of young people, who went about with music and dancing, to celebrate a festival, and finally returned to one of their companions, in order to carouse anew (class.; not in Cic.; cf., however, comissatio and comissator): nunc comissatum ibo ad Philolachetem, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5: ad fratrem, Liv. 40, 7, 5; 40, 13, 3: domum, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 22: qui praetereat comissatum volo vocari, id. Stich. 5, 4, 4: in domum alicujus, * Hor. C. 4, 1, 11: intromittere aliquam comissatum, * Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52.—*Absol.:* comissantium modo currum secuti sunt, Liv. 3, 29, 5; * Quint. 11, 3, 57; Suet. Calig. 32; id. Dom. 21; Petr. 25, 1.

* **cŏmĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [comitor], *attending, accompanying*, Paul. Nol. 10, 298.

cōmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [comis], *courteousness, kindness, obligingness, friendliness, affability, gentleness* (syn.: benignitas, facilitas, humanitas; opp. gravitas and severitas; in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): si illius (sc. Catonis) comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; id. Or. 10, 34; id. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. de Or. 2, 43, 189: Crassus in summā comitate habebat etiam severitatis satis, Scaevolae multā in severitate non deerat tamen comitas, id. Brut. 40, 148; cf. id. Sen. 4, 10: in socios, mansuetudo in hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72; Suet. Aug. 53; 74; 98; Tac. Agr. 16; Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 1: comitas affabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48 al.—**II.** *Too great liberality, prodigality*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 52; 2, 2, 75; id. Rud. prol. 38; Suet. Oth. 3.

cŏmĭtātensis, e, *adj.* [comitatus], *of* or *pertaining to the dignity* or *office of courtiers* (v. comes, II. D. and E.; post-class.): munus, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 38: legio, ib. 12, 36, 14: fabrica, i. e. machinatio, *a court intrigue*, Amm. 18, 4, 2.

1. cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from comitor and comito; v. comitor.

2. cŏmĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [comes]. **I.** *An escort, an attending multitude, a train, retinue* (in *sing.* and *plur.*). **A.** In gen. (class.): qui cum uxore veheretur in raedā muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: magno comitatu ingredi, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: comitatum optimorum civium desero, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: praedonis improbissimi societas atque comitatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 54; id. Fam. 6, 19, 1: Pompeius comitatu equitum triginta ad mare pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; Quint. 1, 2, 5; 7, 2, 45: iter modico comitatu ingressus est, Suet. Caes. 31; id. Aug. 98 et saep.; Verg. A. 12, 336.—* **2.** Transf., of animals: multo ceterarum volucrum comitatu, Tac. A. 6, 28.—**3.** Of abstr. objects: pruna hordearia appellata a comitatu frugis ejus, i. e. *because they ripen at the same time*, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41; so, virgultorum, id. 17, 23, 35, § 211: quid tanto virtutum comitatu (opus est) si? etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111; id. Par. 2, 1, 16: utriusque causae, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 283: ferre impetum vitiorum, tam magno comitatu venientium, Sen. Ep. 7, 6.—**B.** In partic., in the time of the empire, *an imperial escort, retinue, court, suite*, Tac. H. 2, 65; Plin. Pan. 20, 3; Dig. 49, 16, 13; Aus. Ep. 17; Symm. Ep. 8, 9; Aug. Ep. 129: Osthanes exornatus comitatu Alexandri, *honored with the right of attendance upon Alexander*, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 8; cf.: deici congressu et comitatu, Tac. A. 13, 46.—**II.** *A company* (without the accessory idea of attendance), *a band, troop, crowd, swarm:* litterae, quaecumque erant in eo comitatu, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 48; 1, 51; 1, 64; Sall. C. 45, 1; Liv. 28, 22, 4; Suet. Tib. 6 al.

cōmĭter, *adv.*, v. comis *fin.*

cŏmĭtĭa, ōrum, v. comitium, II.

‡ **cŏmĭtĭae,** ārum, v. comitium, II.

cŏmĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [comitium, II.], *of* or *pertaining to the comitia:* dies, *on which the comitia were held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3; 2, 13, 3; Varr. L. L. 6, § 29 Müll.; Liv. 3, 11, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 12 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 16; so, biduum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: homines, *who were always at the comitia, and sold their votes*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: morbus, *the epilepsy* (so called because its occurrence on the day of the comitia, as ominous, broke up the consultation; cf. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234, 28 Müll.; Cels. 2, 1; 3, 23; also called morbus major and sacer, id. 2, 8: vitio corripi, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 3; and, *subst.:* **cŏmĭtĭālis,** is, *comm.*, *one who has the epilepsy*, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114; 28, 7, 23, § 83; 32, 4, 14, § 33 sq.; 32, 9, 37, § 112.—*Adv.:* **cŏmĭtĭālĭter,** *epileptically, by epilepsy*, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 59.

cŏmĭtĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. comitialis *fin.*

cŏmĭtĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the* Comes Orientis (a court officer), Cod. Th. 8, 4, 18 al.

1. cŏmĭtĭātus, i, *m.*, v. comitio *fin.*

2. cŏmĭtĭātus, ūs, *m.* [comitium, II.], *an assembly of the people in the comitia* (very rare), XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44; Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11: dimittere, id. ib. 2, 12, 31: impedire, id. ib. 3, 12, 27: ad comitiatum vocare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll. (al. comitatum, as also in the last passage of Cic.); Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 8.

‡ **cŏmĭtĭo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [comitium]. **I.** *To go into the comitium:* quando rex comitiavit, fas (abridged, Q. R. C. F.), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, § 31 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 278, 14 id.; Kalend. Praen. ap. Inscr. Orell. vol. 2, p. 386. —Hence, **II. cŏmĭtĭātus**, i, *m.*, *a military tribune elected at the comitia*, Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30.

cŏm-ĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [locus a coëundo, id est insimul veniendo, est dictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 12 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 id.: comitium ab eo quod coibant eo comitiis curiatis, et litium causâ]. **I.** In *sing.*, *the place for the assembling of the Romans voting by the curiæ;* situated near the Forum, and separated from it by the ancient Rostra, but sometimes considered as a part of the Forum in a more extended sense (hence, in Dion. Halic. ὁ κράτιστος and ὁ ἐπιφανέστατος τῆς ἀγορᾶς τόπος): IN COMITIO AVT IN FORO, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; Cic. Sest. 35, 75; id. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58; id. Brut. 84, 289; Liv. 1, 36, 5; 27, 36, 8; 10, 24, 18; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 9 et saep.; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**B.** Transf., *any place of assembly* out of Rome; so of the Ephoreum at Sparta, Nep. Ages. 4, 2.—**C.** Trop.: quod (os) esset animi vestibulum et orationis janua et cogitationum comitium, App. Mag. 7, p. 278, 1; so, sacri pectoris, Mam. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 15.—**II.** *Plur.:* **cŏmĭtĭa** (access. form **cŏmĭtĭae**, Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 43; Gloss. Labb. p. 33), *the assembly of the Romans for electing magistrates*, etc., *the comitia.*—The comitia were of three kinds. **1.** Comitia curiata, the most ancient, voting by curiæ, held in the comitium (v. I.), gradually restricted by, **2.** The Comitia centuriata, the proper assembly of the populus Romanus, voting by centuries, instituted by Servius Tullius, continuing through the whole time of the republic, commonly held in the Campus Martius (not in the comitium, as is asserted by many from the similarity of the name; cf. campus, II.), Gell. 15, 27, 2 sqq.; Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 27; id. Dom. 14, 38; Liv. 5, 52, 15; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44.—**3.** Comitia tributa, voting by tribes, and commonly held in the Forum, but in choosing magistrates, freq. in the Campus Martius, convened for the first time in the trial of Coriolanus, two years after the introduction of the office of tribune of the people. In them the inferior magistrates (ædiles, tribunes of the people, quæstors), and, later, the Pontifex Maximus also, were chosen, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 45; id. Agr. 2, 11, 27; Liv. 2, 58, 1; 2, 60, 4; Gell. 15, 27, 3; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—Upon the comitia calata, v. 1. calo.—The usual t. t. for holding such comitia is: comitia habere, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43; freq. in all periods; they were designated according to the magistrates who were to be chosen in them, as consularia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17; id. Mur. 18, 38: praetoria, Liv. 10, 22, 8: tribunicia, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 6, 39, 11: militaria, Liv. 3, 51, 8: quaestoria, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1; cf. also: comitia consulum, Liv. 3, 20, 8; and: comitia fiunt regi creando, id. 1, 35, 1: edicere comitia consulibus creandis, id. 3, 37, 5: comitia conficere, Cic. Fam. 10, 36, 12: differre, Liv. 6, 37, 12: dimittere, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: ducere, id. ib. 4, 15, 7: inire, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**B.** Transf., *of other elections*, out of Rome, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; Liv. 42, 43, 7; Tab. Heracl. v. 24 sq.—**C.** Trop.: ibo intro, ubi de capite meo sunt comitia, i. e., *where my fate is deciding*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 20: Pseudulus mihi centuriata capitis habuit comitia, id. Ps. 4, 7, 134: meo illic nunc sunt capiti comitia, id. Truc. 4, 3, 45.

cŏmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comes, II. E.], *pertaining to a chief officer* (post-class.): dignitas, Veg. Mil. 2, 9: sedes, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 3; also, *subst.*, *a chief*, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3 al.

cŏmĭto, āre, 1, *v. a.* (poet. collat. form of comitor), *to accompany, attend, follow:* quod si Romanae comitarent castra puellae, Prop. 2, 7, 15; Ov. P. 2, 3, 43; id. M. 14, 259; 13, 55; 8, 692: funera, id. P. 1, 9, 47 (Att. ap. Non. p. 85, 139, is, on account of the corruption of the text, dub.).—**b.** *Pass.:* comitor, āri, Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 110; Just. 30, 2, 4; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 47; Lucr. 1, 98.—Esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* **cŏmĭtātus**, a, um, *accompanied, attended:* (mulier) alienis viris comitata, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; so with an *abl.* added, Ov. M. 2, 441; 2, 845; 3, 215; 9, 687; 10, 9; id. Am. 1, 6, 33; Tib. 3, 2, 13; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; Tac. Agr. 40; id. A. 14, 8: trecentis feminarum comitata, Curt. 6, 5, 26; Sen. Hippol. 1; Stat. Achill. 2, 309. —As *adj.:* quod ex urbe parum comitatus exierit, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4; so, bene, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; Quint. 12, 8, 3; and hence, also, in *comp.:* puero ut uno esset comitatior, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113; so Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109; App. Mag. 1, p. 288, 29.

cŏmĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [comes], *to join one's self to any one as an attendant, to accompany, attend, follow* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.); constr. with *acc.* or *absol.*, with abstr. subjects by Cic. three times (qs. comitem esse) with *dat.* (v. B. β). **I.** In gen. (α) With *acc.:* propinqui Indutiomari comitati eos ex civitate excesserunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: matrem, Lucr. 2, 640: patrem, Suet. Calig. 10; Curt. 3, 8, 12: nautas fugâ, Verg. A. 4, 543: Metellum in exsilium, Suet. Gram. 3: erilem filium in scholas, id. ib. 23: hostiam, Verg. G. 1, 346: iter alicujus, id. A. 6, 112: gressum erilem, id. ib. 8, 462: currum Augusti triumpho, Suet. Tib. 6; id. Dom. 2 *fin.:* rem militarem, Tac. A. 11, 22.—(β) *Absol.* (esp. freq. in the Aug. poets and Tac.): lanigerae comitantur oves, Verg. A. 3, 660; Plin. Pan. 24, 3: sex milia Dalmatarum, recens delectus, comitabantur, Tac. H. 3, 50; 5, 1; id. G. 46: non aequo comitantes ordine, Sil. 4, 31; Dig. 17, 10, 15, § 16.—In the *abl. absol.* of the *part. pres.*, *with the attendance of, attended by*, etc., sometimes to be translated by *with, together with*, and with a negative, *without:* magnâ comitante catervâ, Verg. A. 2, 40; 11, 498; Curt. 6, 5, 11.—In *plur.*, Nep. Att. 22, 4; Ov. M. 11, 275; 13, 631; Tac. H. 3, 41; Suet. Ner. 48: domino comitante, Ov. M. 13, 402: nupsi non comitante deo, *without the assent, against the will of the god* (Hymen), Prop. 4 (5), 3, 16.—**B.** Transf. to inanimate objects (cf. comes, I. B.). (α) With *acc.:* comitatur fama unicnis ejus parem, etc., Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121: quando comitetur semper artem decor, Quint. 9, 4, 7; cf. also Curt. 8, 5, 16; Claud. C. Mal. Theod. 243; Dig. 45, 1, 126, § 1.—(β) With *dat.:* (Tarquinio Superbo) aliquamdiu prospera fortuna comitata est, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44: tardis enim mentibus virtus non facile comitatur, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: cetera, quae comitantur huic vitae, id. ib. 5, 35, 100.—(γ) *Absol.:* an est aliquid per se ipsum flagitiosum, etiam si nulla comitetur infamia? Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60: Teucrum comitantibus armis Punica se quantis attollet gloria rebus! Verg. A. 4, 48; Ov. M. 14, 235; id. F. 3, 865: comitante opinione, Tac. Agr. 9.—**II.** In partic., *to attend one to the grave:* (Eumenem) comitante toto exercitu humaverunt, Nep. Eum. 13, 4; id. Att. 22, 4: juvenem exanimum vano honore, Verg. A. 11, 52; cf.: supremum comitentur honorem, id. ib. 11, 61.

† **comma**, ătis, *n.*, = κόμμα. **I.** In gram. **A.** *A division of a period* (in Cic. Or. 62, 211; 66, 223; Quint. 9, 4, 22, written as Greek; pure Lat. incisum), Quint. 1, 8, 6; Diom. 2, p. 460 sq. P.—**B.** *A mark of punctuation, a comma*, Don. p. 1742 P.—**II.** In verse, *the cæsura*, Marc. Vict. p. 2519 P.

commăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commacero], *a dissolution, maceration* (late Lat.): corporis, Ambros. in Psa. 37, § 59.

com-măcĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to soften by steeping, to macerate:* aliquid in aquâ pluviali, Marc. Emp. 36 *fin.;* Ambros. in Luc. 5, 6.

com-măcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow lean*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 137, 3; cf. macesco.

com-măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to spot, stain, pollute, defile on all sides* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: sanguine manus, Verg. E. 8, 48: sanguine suo altaria deûm, Tac. A. 1, 39: commaculatus sanguine, Paul. Nol. 6, 164.—**II.** Trop.: se isto infinito ambitu,* Cic. Cael. 7, 16: se cum Jugurthâ miscendo, Sall. J. 102, 5: pia templa domosque occursu, Stat. Th. 11, 752: se consortiis aliquorum, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 3: viduitatem stupri procacitate, ib. 3, 16, 2: flagitiis commaculatus, Tac. A. 16, 32: nam praeter satellites commaculatos quis eadem volt? Sall. H. 1, 41, 21 Dietsch.

* **com-mădeo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to become very soft:* bene, Cato, R. R. 156, 5.

Commāgēnē (in MSS. erroneously **Comāgēnē**), ēs, *f.*, = Κομμαγηνή. **I.** *The northern province of Syria* (whose chief town was Samosata, now *Samosat*), Mel. 1, 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; 5, 24, 20, § 85; 10, 22, 28, § 55; 29, 3, 13, § 55; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1 al.—Hence, **2. Commāgēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Commagene:* legati, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2: haruspex, Juv. 6, 550: galla, Plin. 16, 7, 9, § 27: regio, Tac. A. 15, 12.—Hence, *subst.:* **commāgēnum**, i, *n.* (sc. medicamentum), *a remedy made there*, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55; 10, 22, 28, § 55; cf. *plur.* (sc. unguenta), Dig. 34, 2, 21.—And *subst.:* **Commāgēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Commagene*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55; Tac. A. 2, 42 al.—**II.** (Supply herba.) *An unknown plant*, perh. Nardus Syriaca, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 55.

* **com-mălaxo** (**conm-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to make entirely mild, to soften;* trop.: patrem, Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 14; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.

com-mando, no *perf.*, sum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to chew* (late Lat.): frondes myrti, Ser. Samm. 36, 684: radix commansa, Marc. Emp. 8.

commandūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commanduco], *a chewing, mastication* (late Lat.): olivarum, Scrib. Comp. 53 and 104.

com-mandūco (**conm-**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (access. form **commandūcor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 81, 26; p. 123, 27; p. 479, 2 sq.; in trop. signif.), *to chew much, chew to pieces, masticate:* linguam, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 4: acinos, Plin. 24, 4, 6, § 11; 25, 13, 105, § 165 sq.; Scrib. Comp. 9; 53; 165.

com-mănĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to remain somewhere constantly* (late Lat.): in domo, Macr. S. 6, 8 *fin.;* Cod. Th. 7, 8, 1: aliquo loco, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 Mai.

com-mănĭfesto, āre, *v. a.*, *to manifest together*, Boeth. Arist. Top. 6, 2, p. 707.

com-mănĭpŭlāris, is, *m.*, *a comrade who is in the same* manipulus, Tac. H. 4, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3557.—So also ‡ COMMANIPVLARIVS, ii, Inscr. Rein. 8, 74.

* **commănĭpŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [commanipulo], *companionship in a* manipulus, Spart. Nig. 10, 6.

com-mănĭpŭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a comrade of the same* manipulus, Spart. Nig. 10, 5.—So also ‡ COMMANIPVLVS and COMMANIPLVS, Inscr. Orell. 3557; Inscr. Grut. 551, 1.

com-marcĕo, ēre, *v. n.;* lit., *to wither;* trop., *to become wholly faint* or *inactive* (late Lat.): miles, Amm. 17, 10, 1; 31, 12, 13.

* **com-margĭno**, āre, *v. a.*, *to furnish with a parapet* or *railing:* pontes, Amm. 31, 2, 2.

* **com-mărītus**, i, *m.*, *an associate-husband*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18.

* **com-martўr**, ўris, *m.*, *a fellow-martyr, companion in martyrdom*, Tert. Anim. 55.

com-mascŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [masculus], *to make manly, firm, courageous, to invigorate, embolden* (post-class.): animum, App. M. 2, p. 124, 32: frontem, Macr. S. 7, 11.

com-mastĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to chew* (late Lat.), Aem. Mac. 2, 15; 4, 8.

† **commătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κομματικός, *cut up, divided, short* (eccl. Lat.): hymnus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: rhythmi, id. Carm. 23, 450.

com-mātūresco, rŭi, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to ripen thoroughly:* ubi commaturuerit, Col. 12, 49, 7 Schneid. *N. cr.*

com-mĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* (perh. only in Arn.). **I.** *Pass.*, *that is easily passed through*,

permeable: venae, Arn. 2, p. 84, 3. — **II.** *Act., that easily passes through:* aurae, Arn. 7, p. 233.

commĕātālis, e, *adj.* [commeatus], *pertaining to provisions* or *supplies:* formula, Cassiod. Var. 7, 36: miles, *accompanying the provisions,* Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 9; 12, 38, 16, § 2.

commĕātor, ōris, *m.* [commeo], *one who goes to and fro,* an epithet of Mercury as messenger of the gods to men, App. M. 11, p. 262; id. Mag. p. 315, 22.

commĕātus (conm-), ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A going to and fro, passing freely, going at will:* in eo conclavid ego perfodi parietem, Quâ conmeatus clam esset hinc huc mulieri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 65; cf.: commeatum vocis exercent fauces, Pall. 1, 3.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A place through which one can pass back and forth, a thoroughfare, passage* (rare; cf.: abitus, aditus, circuitus, etc.): nimis beat, quod conmeatus transtinet trans parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58: per hortum utroque conmeatus continet, id. Stich. 3, 1, 44; Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 25.—**B.** *A leave of absence from one's station for a definite time, a furlough:* commeare, ultro citro ire: unde commeatus dari dicitur, id est tempus, quo ire, redire quis posset, Fest. p. 277, 27 Müll.: dare commeatum totius aestatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 62: petere, Vell. 2, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 10; id. Ner. 35; id. Galb. 6; id. Claud. 23: sumere, Liv. 3, 46, 10: dare, id. 3, 46, 9; Suet. Calig. 29: accipere, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2: in commeatu esse, *to be on furlough,* Liv. 33, 29, 4: commeatu abesse, Suet. Tib. 72; Dig. 4, 6, 35, § 9: in iis stativis satis liberi commeatus erant, Liv. 1, 57, 4: (legiones) promiscuis militum commeatibus infirmaverat, Tac. A. 15, 10; cf. id. H. 1, 46: cum miles ad commeatus diem non adfuit, *on the day when the furlough expired,* Quint. 7, 4, 14; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: commeatûs spatium excedere, Dig. 49, 16, 14: ultra commeatum abesse, ib. 50, 1, 2, § 6.—Transf.: cras igitur (sc. proficiscar), nisi quid a te commeatus, Cic. Att. 13, 41 *fin.* dub. (al. commeat); v. Orell. *N. cr.:* longum mihi commeatum dederat mala valetudo, *rest,* Sen. Ep. 54, 1: servitus assidua . . . sine intervallo, sine commeatu, id. Q. N. 3, praef. § 16.—**C.** *A train, a convoy, caravan, a company carried, a transportation, trip, passage:* Londinium copiâ negotiatorum et commeatuum maxime celebre, Tac. A. 14, 33; 13, 39; Suet. Ner. 20: duobus commeatibus exercitum reportare instituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: secundum commeatum in Africam mittit ad Caesarem, Auct. B. Afr. 34: commeatibus per municipia ac colonias dispositis, *supplies of provisions, relays of horses,* etc., Suet. Tib. 38: cerneres canes . . . per omnem nostrum commeatum morsibus ambulare, App. M. 8, p. 209, 18.—**D.** *Provisions, supplies* (very freq., esp. in the histt., in *sing.* and *plur.*): interclude inimicis commeatum; tibi muni viam, Quâ cibatus commeatusque ad te et legiones tuas Tuto possit pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70 sq.; cf.: importare in coloniam, id. Ep. 3, 2, 7: ex omnibus provinciis commeatu et publico et privato prohibebamur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 53: ne foro quidem et commeatu juvare populum Romanum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 52: commeatu nostros prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 9 *fin.:* neque exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, id. ib. 1, 34; Quint. 8, 6, 26: maritimi, Liv. 5, 54, 4: ex montibus invecti, id. 9, 13, 10: advecti, id. 9, 32, 2: convecto, id. 2, 14, 3 al.; Suet. Calig. 43: magni commeatus frumenti Romam subvecti, Liv. 28, 4, 7.—**2.** Freq. opp. frumentum, *the remaining supplies of war:* ad Vesontionem rei frumentariae commeatûsque causâ moratur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: uti frumento commeatuque Caesarem intercluderet, id. ib. 1, 48; 3, 6; 3, 23 *fin.;* cf. Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70 supra.—* **E.** Transf.: commeatus argentarius, *gain acquired by money transactions,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 9.

* **com-mĕdĭtor,** āri, *v. dep., to impress carefully on one's mind, to practise, imitate:* sonitus chartarum, *sounds like,* Lucr. 6, 112 Munro ad loc. (but Auct. Her. 3, 18, 31 B. and K. read commode notare).

‡ **commējo,** āre, = κατουρῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: lectum, Charis. 5, p. 261 P.

† **com-mĕlĕto,** āre, *v. n.* [vox hybrida, from com-μελετάω; pure Lat. commeditor], *to practise assiduously,* Hyg. Fab. 165.

* **com-membrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [membro], *grown up together, united;* only trop., Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 4.

com-mĕmĭni (conm-), isse, *v. defect., to recollect a thing in all its particulars, to remember* (in Plaut. several times; elsewh. rare). (α) With *acc.:* hoc conmemini magis, quia, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98; so id. Curc. 4, 2, 7; id. Mil. 3, 3, 39; id. Poen. 3, 4, 16.—With *acc.* of quantity: aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 25; cf. also: quem hominem probe commeminisse se aiebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227; and: ego autem non commemini antequam sum natus, me miserum, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 13.—(β) With *inf. pres.:* non commemini dicere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 32; so id. Mil. 3, 1, 49; id. Men. 5, 9, 15.—(γ) With *rel.-clause,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 4.—(δ) With *gen.:* conmeminit domi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20.—(ε) *Absol.:* memini et scio et calleo et conmemini, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 8; id. Truc. 1, 2, 19; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 16; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 38; Ov. F. 3, 792.—**II.** In speech, *to recall to mind, mention* (late Lat.): Plato complurium Socratis sectatorum in sermonibus, quos scripsit, commeminit, Gell. 14, 3, 2.

commĕmŏrābĭlis (conm-), e, *adj.* [commemoro], *worth mentioning, memorable* (rare): clara et conmemorabilis pugna, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 111: multa commemorabilia proferre, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131: pietas, id. Marcell. 4, 10.

commĕmŏrāmentum (conm-), i, *n.* [id.], *a reminding, mentioning* (ante- and post-class. for the class. commemoratio): stupri, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 84, 5: supremum artis suae, Fronto, 2, p. 374.

commĕmŏrātio (conm-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a calling to mind, reminding, suggesting, commemorating, remembrance, mentioning* (several times in Cic. and Quint.; elsewh. rare): istaec commemoratio Quasi exprobratio est immemoris benefici, * Ter. And. 1, 1, 16.—With *obj.-gen.:* antiquitatis, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11, 29: rei gestae, Quint. 5, 11, 6: frequens illorum, quae egerat in senatu, id. 11, 1, 18; Tac. A. 13, 3: fortitudinis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: (Verres) in assiduâ commemoratione omnibus flagitiorum fuit, *every one was continually recounting his crimes,* id. ib. 2, 1, 39, § 101: tuae virtutis, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 36: commemoratione hominum delectare, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123.—With *subj.-gen.:* posteritatis, *by posterity,* Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1; cf.: aliquid suâ commemoratione celebrare, id. Planc. 40, 95.

* **commĕmŏrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who mentions a thing, a commemorator:* vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26.

* **commĕmŏrātōrium,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a means of remembrance:* calliditatis, Ambros. Off. 25.

(**commĕmŏrātus,** ūs, a false read. for commemoratum, App. Flor. 1, n. 16.)

com-mĕmŏro (conm-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to recall an object to memory in all its particulars.* **I.** Rarely of one's self, *to call to mind, be mindful of, keep in mind, remember;* with acc. and *inf.* or *rel.-clause:* quid quoque die dixerim, audierim, egerim, commemoro vesperi, Cic. Sen. 11, 38.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* cottidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1: vitandi rumoris causâ, quo patrem Caesarem vulgo reprehensum commemorabam, Suet. Aug. 45.—More freq., **II.** Of others, *to bring something to one's recollection by speaking of it, to remind of:* aliquid, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 36; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 14: ad commemorandam renovandamque amicitiam missi, Liv. 27, 4, 10: beneficia meminisse debet is, in quem collata sunt, non commemorare qui contulit, Cic. Lael. 20, 71.—Hence (and so most freq.), **B.** Without the access. idea of remembering, *to make mention of something, to recount, relate;* constr. with *acc., acc.* and *inf., rel.-clause,* or with *de.* (α) With *acc.:* id interdum furtim nomen commemorabitur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29: res, Lucr. 6, 938: causas, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: humanam societatem, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31: Xenophontis illam jucunditatem, Quint. 10, 1, 82: o commemoranda judicia! Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 42; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 18.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.,* Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160; cf. Nep. Alcib. 2, 2.—(γ) With *rel.-clause:* quid ego nunc commemorem Singillatim, qualis ego in hunc fuerim? Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 42; 4, 5, 3: chlamydem hanc commemores quanti conducta'st? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 88.—(δ) With *de:* omnes de tuâ virtute commemorant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 37; so id. de Or. 3, 20, 75; id. Font. 14, 30; Nep. Dion, 6, 2 al.; cf.: multa de aliqua re, id. Hann. 2, 3; id. Att. 17, 1.—(ε) With *in:* quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, multo magis commemorabuntur in regibus, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40; cf.: cum legent in ejus virtutibus commemorari saltasse eum commode, Nep. praef. § 1.

commendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commendo], *worthy of praise, commendable* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.); with *abl.,* Liv. 42, 5, 5: arbustum fructu, Col. 5, 6, 37: suco, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62: aviculae cantu, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2.—*Absol.,* Liv. 37, 7, 15.—*Comp.,* Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 16.

commendātīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [commendatio], *serving for commendation, commendatory* (very rare): litterae, *letters of recommendation* or *introduction,* Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1; cf. Dig. 41, 1, 65; so, tabellae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; and *absol.,* commendaticiae, ārum, *f.,* Aug. in Macr. S. 2, 4, 15.

commendātio, ōnis, *f.* [commendo], *a commendation, recommending* (in good prose, and very freq.). **I.** In abstr., as an act: amicorum, Cic. Fam. 1, 3, 1; 12, 26 *ter;* id. Fin. 5, 15, 41; Sall. C. 35, 1; Quint. 9, 2, 59; cf. id. 5, 10, 41; 4, 3, 17; Suet. Caes. 75; id. Aug. 46 al.—In *plur.,* Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 1.—With *gen. obj.:* ad ceteros contempti hominis, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: sui, id. Or. 36, 124 (opp. offensio adversarii); Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 3: commendationes morientium, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 65; cf. commendo, I. B. 2.—**B.** Trop., by the eyes: oculorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: naturae, id. Planc. 13, 31.—**II.** In concr., *that which recommends, the excellence of a thing, worth, praise, a recommendation:* ingenii, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: liberalitatis, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9: majorum, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: probitatis, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: fumosarum imaginum (i. e. nobilitatis), id. Pis. 1, 1: tanta (erat) oris atque orationis, Nep. Alcib. 1, 2: formae atque aetatis, Auct. B. Alex. 41: animi, Quint. 4, 2, 113: morum, id. 11, 3, 154: prima commendatio proficiscitur a modestiâ, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46; cf. id. ib. § 45; id. Deiot. 1, 2: Epicurus, cum in primâ commendatione voluptatem dixisset, id. Fin. 2, 12, 35; cf. id. ib. 5, 14, 40.

commendātītius, a, um, v. commendaticius.

commendātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [commendo], *commendatory:* casus, i. e. dativus, Prisc. p. 670 Putsch.

commendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who commends, a commender* (in post-Aug. prose; cf., however, commendatrix): fautor et commendator, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 4; Vop. Prob. 2; Symm. Ep. 1, 40 al.

commendātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [commendator], *serving for commendation, commendatory* (for the class. commendaticius): litterae, Sid. Ep. 9, 10; Jul. Epit. Nov. 6, § 26.

commendātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *that which commends* (rare): legem commendatricem virtutum, * Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: terra, * Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 2.

commendātus, a, um, v. commendo, *P. a.*

com-mendo (conm-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. mando], *to commit to one for preservation, protection,* etc., *to intrust to one's charge, commit to one's care, commend to.* **I.** Prop. **A.** Lit., implying a physical delivery, *to deposit with, intrust to;* constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid alicui,* or *absol.:* commendare nihil aliud est quam deponere, Dig. 50, 16, 186: Oratorem meum—sic enim inscripsi—Sabino tuo commendavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 1: sacrum sacrove commendatum qui clepsit rapsitve parricida esto, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22; 2, 16, 40: nummos alicui, Dig. 16, 3, 24: corpus alicui loco, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 4: CORPORA SARCOPHAGO, Inscr. Orell. 4370.—Poet.: semina sulcis, Sil. 15, 541.—With *apud* or *ad* and *acc.* (rare and post-class.): Demetrius duos filios apud Gnidium hospitem suum cum magno auri pondere commendaverat,

Just. 35, 2, 1: cujus beneficio ad sororem Medeam est commendatus, Hyg. Fab. 3.—**B.** Trop.: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47 (cf.: bona nostra haec tibi permitto et tuae mando fide, id. And. 1, 5, 61); so, commendare se patri in clientelam et fidem, id. Eun. 5, 8, 9; 3, 5, 29: tibi ejus omnia negotia, libertos, procuratores, familiam, Cic. Fam. 1, 3, 2: vos sum testatus, vobis me ac meos commendavi, id. Dom. 57, 145: totum me tuo amori fideique, id. Att. 3, 20, 2: tibi suos testamento liberos, id. Fin. 3, 2, 9: simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, id. ib. 3, 5, 16; *Cat. 15, 1; Ov. M. 6, 495: aliquem diis, Tac. A. 4, 17; cf. id. ib. 15, 23: rempublicam patribus, id. H. 1, 90; Suet. Aug. 56.—Trop.: aliquid litteris, *to commit to writing*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 2: historiam immortalitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: nomen tuum immortalitati, id. Fam. 10, 12, 5; cf.: nomen suum posteritati, Curt. 9, 3, 5: eum sempiternae gloriae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6: se fugae, Auct. B. Afr. 34.—**2.** Esp., of the dying, *to commend* children, parents, etc., to the care of others: is, qui morti addictus esset, paucos sibi dies commendandorum suorum causā postulavisset, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 46: hi de suā salute desperantes ... parentes suos commendabant, si quos ex eo periculo fortuna servare potuisset, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: ille tibi moriens nos commendavit senex, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 11; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 73: tibi suos testamento liberos, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9.—**II.** In gen., *to commend* or *recommend*, i. e. *to procure favor for, to make agreeable, to set off with advantage, to grace* (class.): principes undique convenire et se civitatesque suas Caesari commendare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 27 *fin.;* Auct. B. G. 8, 50: P. Rutilii adulescentiam ad opinionem et conscientiae et juris scientiae P. Mucii commendavit domus, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: (vox) quae una maxime eloquentiam vel commendat vel sustinet, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; cf.: nullā re unā magis oratorem commendari quam verborum splendore et copiā, id. Brut. 59, 216; id. Att. 13, 19, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 21: adfectus nemo historicorum commendavit magis, id. 10, 1, 101: quod me Lucanae commendet amicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 21: marmora commendantur maculis aut coloribus, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 49: compluresque tribuni militum ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: hoc idcirco commemoratum a te puto, uti te infimo ordini commendares, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3: se civibus impiis, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: cum se numeris commendat et arte, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 261: se tonsā cute, id. ib. 1, 18, 7: his factis abunde se posteritati commendasset, Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 2.—Hence, **commendātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Commended, recommended to:* quae res gloriosior? quae commendatior erit memoriae hominum sempiternae? Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32; id. Balb. 18, 43: ceteris rebus habeas eos a me commendatissimos, id. Fam. 12, 26, 2; 2, 8, 3; 13, 10, 2; 13, 64, 1.—**B.** *Agreeable, approved, distinguished, valued:* vultus commendatior, Petr. 110, 5: calami, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161: fama commendatior, id. 25, 10, 81, § 130.

commensūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mensuro], *having a common measure, commensurable*, Boëth. 1 Arithm. 18, p. 1000 al.

commensūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *symmetry, uniformity*, Boëth. Arist. Top. 2, 1, p. 680.

commensūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *equal:* consonantiae, Boëth. 1 Mus. 29, p. 1084.

1. commensus, a, um, *Part.*, v. commetior.

2. commensus, ūs, *m.* [commetior], *a due proportion* or *measure, symmetry* (a word of Vitr., as transl. of the Gr. συμμετρία), Vitr. 1, 3, 2; 6 praef.; 6, 2.

commentārĭensis, is, *m.* [commentarius], *one who takes control, has the care of a thing;* and specif., **I.** *A registrar of public documents, a recorder, secretary*, Dig. 49, 14, 45, § 7; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8.—**II.** *One who makes out a list of prisoners, a keeper of a prison*, Cod. Just. 9, 4, 4; Dig. 48, 20, 6; 48, 3, 8.—**III.** *One who forms a list of soldiers*, Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71.

commentārĭŏlum, i, *n.* (**-lus,** i, *m.*, Hier. Ep. 149, 1), *dim.* [commentarius], *a short treatise, brief commentary:* hoc, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14 *fin.;* of dub. form, *abl. plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Phil. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 1, 5, 7.

commentārĭus, ii, *m.* (sc. liber; both together, Gell. 13, 20, 17); **commentārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. volumen, Varr. L. L. 6, § 90 Müll.; Cic. Brut. 44, 164; cf. commentariolum) [commentor]. **I.** Orig. *a note-book, sketch-book, memorandum:* diurni, *a journal*, Suet. Aug. 64.—**II.** As the title of a book on any subject, but esp. historical, which is only sketched down or written without care (mostly in *plur.*), *a sketch, a paper, memoirs, a commentary*, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 10; Liv. 42, 6, 3; Quint. 2, 11, 7; 3, 8, 58; 3, 8, 67; 8, 2, 12; 10, 7, 30 al.; Tac. A. 6, 47; Suet. Tib. 61 et saep. Thus the two works of Cæsar upon the Gallic and civil wars are called Commentarii, *commentaries*, Cic. Brut. 75, 262; Hirt. and Asin. Pollio ap. Suet. Caes. 56.—Of a single book: superiore commentario, i. e. *in the Seventh Book*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30; cf. Gai Inst. 2, 23; 2, 145.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A commentary, exposition, brief explanation, annotation:* commentarium in Vergilium, Gell. 2, 6, 1; cf. id. 1, 12; 1, 21.—**2.** In law, *a brief*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 54.—**3.** *The day-book of an accounting officer*, Inscr. Grut. 592, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2904.—**4.** *A collection of examples* or *citations*, Quint. 1, 8, 19.—**5.** *A pupil's notes of a lecture* or *lesson*, Quint. 3, 6, 59.

commentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Abstr., *a diligent meditation upon something, a studying, a careful preparation*, μελέτη (so perh. only in Cic.): loci multa commentatione atque meditatione parati, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118.—In *plur.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257; id. Brut. 71, 249; 27, 105: commentatio inclusa in veritatis lucem proferenda est, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157.—***2.** As rhet. fig., = ἐνθύμημα, Quint. 5, 10, 1.—**B.** Trop.: tota philosophorum vita, ut ait idem (Socrates), commentatio mortis est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74 (transl. of Plat. Phaed. § 12: Τὸ μελέτημα αὐτὸ τοῦτό ἐστι τῶν φιλοσόφων, λύσις καὶ χωρισμὸς ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος), commentatio ferendi doloris, id. ib. 2, 18, 42.—**II.** Concr., *a learned work, treatise, dissertation, description* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): commentatio (de naturā animalium), Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44; so, Indiae, id. 6, 17, 21, § 60.—In *plur.*, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7; Gell. praef. § 4.

commentātor, ōris, *m.* [2. commentor]. **I.** *An inventor, contriver* (post-class. and rare): omnium falsorum, App. Mag. p. 321, 36: evangelii, i. e. *the author*, Tert. Res Carn. 33.—**II.** *An interpreter:* legum, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 20; Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 11.

commentīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, [commentus, comminiscor], *thought out, devised, fabricated* (most freq. in Cicero). **I.** Opp. to that already existing, *invented, new:* nominibus novis et commenticiis appellata, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: spectacula (opp. usitata), Suet. Claud. 21; Dig. 48, 19, 20.—**II.** Opp. to that which is actual. **A.** In gen., *feigned, pretended, ideal, imaginary:* civitas Platonis, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230: commenticii et ficti di, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70; 1, 11, 28.—**B.** In opp. to moral reality, truth, *fabricated, feigned, forged, false:* crimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: res, id. ib. 29, 82: fabula, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: fraudes, Gell. 12, 1, 8: epistulae, Cod. Th. 7, 18, 11, § 1: jus, Dig. 20, 48, 19.

com-mentĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.*, *to invent* or *devise a falsehood* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 314, 31; id. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 39: se virum bonum, id. M. 7, p. 188, 2.

commento, āvi, 1, *v. act.*, collat. form of 1. commentor, q. v. (cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.), *to delineate, sketch;* only trop.: ora, humorously, qs. *to demonstrate on the face*, for *to cudgel* or *beat*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 30 dub. (Brix, commentavi; cf. 2. commeto).—Hence, **b. commentātus,** a, um, *pass.:* ut sua et commentata et scripta ... meminisset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301 (just before: secum commentatus in *act.* signif.): oratio, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 1.

1. commentor, ātus sum, 1, *v. freq. dep.* [comminiscor]. **I.** Prop., *to consider thoroughly, meditate, think over, study, deliberate, weigh, prepare one's self* mentally, etc. (class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** *Absol.:* ut cito commentatus est, i. e. *has made up a story*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 27: cum in hortos D. Bruti auguris commentandi causā convenissemus, *deliberation*, Cic. Lael. 2, 7: magi, qui congregantur in fano commentandi causā, id. Div. 1, 41, 90.—**2.** With *acc.:* te ipsum, qui multos annos nihil aliud commentaris, docebo quid sit humaniter vivere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: commentari aliquid et discere, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: futuras mecum commentabar miserias, id. poët. Tusc. 3, 14, 29.—**3.** With *interrog. clause:* ut commentemur inter nos, quā ratione nobis traducendum sit hoc tempus, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 3.—**4.** With *de:* multos mensis de populi Romani libertate, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the orator's preparation for a speech (freq. and class.). **a.** *Absol.:* ad quem paratus venerat, cum in villā Metelli compluris dies commentatus esset, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: itaque videas barbato rostro eum commentari, Varr. ap. Non. p. 455, 19: crebro digitorum labrorumque motu commentari, Quint. 11, 3, 160.—**b.** With *acc.:* ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto redderet eisdem verbis quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301: quae mihi iste visus est ex aliā oratione declamare, quam in alium reum commentaretur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82.—**2.** Of writings, *to prepare, produce* as the result of study, *write* (rare): quorum alter commentatus est mimos, Cic. Phil. 6, 13: eo ipso anno cum commentaremur haec, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 209: Cato de militari disciplinā commentans, id. praef. § 30.—With *acc.*, *to discuss, write upon:* neque commentari quae audierat fas erat, Gell. 1, 9, 4; cf.: carmina legendo commentando, que etiam ceteris nota facere, Suet. Gram. 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the oratorical student's practice in speaking (always with reference to the mental exertion and preparation; cf. Jan. ad Cic. Brut. 22, 87): commentabar declamitans, sic enim nunc loquuntur, saepe cum M. Pisone, Cic. Brut. 90, 310: exisse eo colore et eis oculis, ut egisse causam, non commentatum putares, id. ib. 22, 87 *fin.:* magister hic Samnitium summā jam senectute est et cottidie commentatur, id. de Or. 3, 23, 86 Sorof ad loc.—**B.** Hence, as a modest expression for a speaker's effort, *to experiment in speaking, attempt to speak:* satisne vobis videor pro meo jure in vestris auribus commentatus? Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75 Orell. and Madv. ad loc.—**C.** *To imitate, adopt the language of* another: Achilem Aristarchi mihi commentari lubet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 1.—**D.** *To meditate, purpose:* si cogitaras id, quod illa tropaea plena dedecoris et risūs te commentatum esse declarant, Cic. Pis. 40, 97.

2. commentor, ōris, *m.* [comminiscor], *one who devises* or *invents something, an inventor:* uvae, i. e. Bacchus, Ov. F. 3, 785: fraudis, Auct. Ep. Iliad. 579: machinarius, *a machinist*, Scl. 5, § 13 Momms. (al. commentator).

commentum, i, v. comminiscor *fin.*

commentus, a, um, *Part.*, from comminiscor.

com-mĕo (**comm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to go and come, pass to and fro:* remeare redire, ut commeare ultro citroque ire, unde commeatus (leave of absence; v. commeatus, II. B.) dari dicitur, id est tempus, quo ire et redire commode quis possit, Fest. p. 276, 5, and p. 277, 25.—Hence freq. with *ultro* and *citro* (in good prose; freq. in Cic. and the histt.; not in Quint.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Usu. of living beings: pisciculi ultro ac citro commeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Liv. 25, 30, 5; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104; Suet. Calig. 19: cum terra in aquam se vertit et cum ex aquā oritur aër, ex aëre aether, cumque eadem vicissim retro commeant, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31; 2, 19, 49: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36 *fin.:* inter Veios Romamque, Liv. 5, 47, 11; cf.: commeantibus invicem nuntiis, Tac. A. 13, 38: quā viā omnes commeabant, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. objects: alterum (genus siderum) spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: (fossam) latitudinis,

quā contrariae quinqueremes commearent, *pass to and fro*, Suet. Ner. 31; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46; Tac. A. 2, 28; 4, 41: quadrigae inter se occurrentes, sine periculo commeare dicuntur, Curt. 5, 1, 25: spiritum a summo ore in pulmonem, atque inde sursum in os commeare, Gell. 17, 11, 3. — *Impers.* commeatur, *we, they*, etc., *go*, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 21 al. — **C.** Rarely with *cognate acc.* vias, Dig. 48, 10, 27, § 2 (for Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82, v. 1. commeto). — **II.** With particular reference to the terminus ad quem, *to go, come, travel somewhere repeatedly* or *frequently; to visit a place often, to frequent:* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus commeabant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf. Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; Gell. 6, 10: in urbem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100; Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 14; Tac. A. 1, 46. — **B.** Transf. to inanim. or abstr. things: nam illaec catapultae ad me crebro commeant, Plaut. Curc. 3, 28: cujus in hortos, domum, Baias jure suo libidines omnium commearent, Cic. Cael. 16, 38: crebro illius litterae ab aliis ad nos commeant, id. Att. 8, 9, 3; cf. Tac. A. 4, 41.

‡**commercātor,** ōris, *m.*, συνέμπορος, *a fellow-trader*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **commercĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, συνωνητής, *a fellow-purchaser*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

commercĭor, āri, 1, *v. dep.* [commercium], *to trade:* commerciandi licentia, Cassiod. Var. 5, 39.

com-mercĭum (**con-m-;** ante class.; sometimes ‡**commircium;** cf. Vel. Long. p. 2236 P.), ii, *n.* [merx]. **I.** *Commercial intercourse, trade, traffic, commerce:* mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18, 5; Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 7; Plin. Pan. 29; Tac. Agr. 24; Liv. 4, 52, 6: salis, id. 45, 29, 13: commercium hominum in locum aliquem mutui usus contrahunt, id. 38, 18, 12: neque Thraces commercio faciles erunt, id. 40, 58, 1: jus commercii, Dig. 49, 5, 6. — **B.** Meton. **1.** *The right to trade as merchants, a mercantile right:* commercium in eo agro nemini est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 93; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 50, § 124: L. Crasso commercium istarum rerum cum Graecis hominibus non fuisse, id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 133: ceteris Latinis populis conubia commerciaque et concilia inter se ademerunt, Liv. 8, 14, 10; 43, 5, 9; cf. Dig. 41, 1, 62; 30, 1, 39; 45, 1, 34. — * **2.** *An article of traffic, merchandise, wares:* commercia militaria, Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 168; for *provisions*, id. 26, 4, 9, § 18; cf. Front. 2, 5, 14. — **3.** *A place of trade, market-place:* commercia et litora peragrare, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 58. — **II.** In gen., *intercourse, communication, correspondence, fellowship;* lit. and trop.: quid tibi mecum est commerci, senex? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 4; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 9; id. Stich. 4, 1, 15: mihi cum vostris legibus Nihil est commerci, *I have nothing to do with your laws*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 20: commercium habere cum Musis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: commercium habere cum virtute, id. Sen. 12, 42: dandi et excipiendi beneficii, Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3: agrorum aedificiorumque inter se, Liv. 45, 29, 10: plebis, *with them*, id. 5, 3, 8; 41, 24, 16: linguae, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 35; Liv. 1, 18, 3; 9, 36, 6; 25, 33, 3: sermonis, id. 5, 15, 5; cf.: loquendi audiendique, Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.:* commercia epistularum, Vell. 2, 65, 1: hoc inter nos epistularum commercium frequentare, Sen. Ep. 38, 1: communium studiorum, Suet. Claud. 42: sortis humanae, Tac. A. 6, 19: belli, *stipulation, treaty*, id. ib. 14, 33: belli tollere, Verg. A. 10, 532; so, belli dirimere, Tac. H. 3, 81. — *Plur.:* est deus in nobis, et sunt commercia caeli, Ov. A. A. 3, 549. — **B.** Esp., *forbidden intercourse, illicit commerce:* libidinis, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: stupri, Suet. Calig. 36. — *Absol.:* cum eā mihi fuit commercium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 77. — **2.** In law, = collusio, Cod. Th. 3, 11, 4; cf. ib. 11, 4, 1 al.

com-mercor (**con-m-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep., to trade, traffic together, buy up, purchase* (except in Sall., only ante-class.): captivos, Plaut. Capt. prol. 26; 1, 1, 32: cives, homines liberos, id. Pers. 4, 9, 12: arma, tela, etc., Sall. J. 66, 1. — Hence, **commercātus,** a, um, *Part.* in *pass.* signif.: edulia, Afran. ap. Non. p. 28, 30.

com-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a., to merit fully, to deserve something;* usu. in a bad sense. **I.** Prop.: interrogabatur reus, quam quasi aestimationem commeruisse se maxime confiteretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: poenam, Ov. Tr. 2, 4: numquam sciens commerui merito ut caperet odium illam mei, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 4. — **II.** Meton. (with culpam, etc.; antecedens pro consequenti; prop. to earn, acquire, bring to or upon one's self), *to err in something, to commit an offence* or *crime, be guilty of, perpetrate* (mostly ante-class.): noxiam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 56: aliquem Castigare pro commeritā noxiā, id. Trin. 1, 1, 4: culpam in se, id. Merc. 4, 6, 10: quid ego de te commerui mali? id. Aul. 4, 10, 5: neque te commeruisse culpam, id. Capt. 2, 3, 43; so, culpam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 29: commerere in se aliquid mali, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 59; cf.: quid commerui aut peccavi? Ter. And. 1, 1, 112; cf.: quid placidae commeruistis oves? Ov. F. 1, 362.

commerĕor (**conm-**), ĭtus sum, 3, *v. dep.* (ante- and post-class. collat. form of commereo). **I.** *To commit, be guilty of:* me culpam commeritum scio, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8: quae numquam quicquam erga me commerita'st, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36. — **II.** *To earn, merit* (post-class.): fidem sedulitatis et veritatis, Gell. 1, 6, 6: cultus et sacrificia, Arn. 2, p. 93.

‡ **commetacŭla,** ōrum, *n., rods carried by the flamens*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 17; cf. id. p. 56, 16.

com-mētĭor (**con-m-**), mensus, 4, *v. dep., to measure* (very rare): omnes porticus, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 8: agros, Col. 5, 1, 2: siderum ambitus inter se numero, Cic. Univ. 9. — * **II.** Trop., *to measure with* or *by something, to proportion:* negotium cum tempore, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39.

1. commēto (**conm-**), āre, *v. freq. n.* [commeo, II.], *to go frequently*, Afran. and Novius ap. Non. p. 89, 30 sq.: ad mulierculam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 35. — With *acc.* of distance: nam meus scruposam victus commetat viam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82.

* **2. com-mēto** (**con-m-**), āre, 1, *v. a., to measure thoroughly;* comice: nimis bene ora commetavi atque ex meā sententiā, i. e. *with my fists*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 30 Brix ad loc. (al. commentavi).

* **commictĭlis,** e, *adj.* [commingo], *that deserves to be defiled, despicable, vile:* servi, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 83, 5 (Com. Rel. v. 138 Rib.).

commictus, a, um, *Part.*, from commingo.

commĭgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commigro], *a wandering, migration:* (siderum) aliunde alio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6.

com-mĭgro (**con-m-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to go* or *remove somewhere with all one's effects, to migrate, enter* (rare, but in good prose; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): huc habitatum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77: huc, id. Pers. 1, 3, 58; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: huc viciniae, id. And. 1, 1, 43: in tuam (domum), * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: Romam, Liv. 1, 34, 1; 5, 53, 7; 41, 8, 7; Suet. Tib. 1: Antium, deinde Alexandriam, id. Calig. 49: Athenas, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135: e Germaniā in Gallias, Tac. G. 27.

‡ **com-mīlĕs,** ĭtis, *m., a fellow-soldier* (for the class. commilito), Inscr. Murat. 819, 4.

com-mīlĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [militia], *companionship in war* (prob. not in use before the Aug. period). **I.** Prop., Vell. 2, 29, 5; * Quint. 5, 10, 111; Tac. A. 1, 60; Flor. 4, 4, 2; Just. 5, 10, 3; 11, 5, 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 11, 2; 10, 18, 1. — **II.** Transf., *fellowship, companionship* in gen. (very rare): (studiorum), Ov. P. 2, 5, 72; App. Flor. 3, p. 356, 1; Manil. 1, 780.

1. com-mīlĭto, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A comrade, companion in war, fellow-soldier* (in good prose; most freq. in the histt., esp. of the post-Aug. per.), * Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; Caesar ap. Suet. Caes. 67; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 25; C. Cassius ap. Quint. 6, 3, 90; Liv. 3, 50, 5 and 7; Vell. 2, 59, 4; Suet. Claud. 10; id. Galb. 20; id. Vit. 11; Flor. 2, 20, 2. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *a comrade:* carissimus sibi, Petr. 80: di, Flor. 1, 11, 4; and for *a prostitute*, Elag. ap. Lampr. Elag. 26.

2. com-mīlĭto, āre, *v. n., to be a companion in war, to fight in company;* only fig.: luna quasi commilitans, Flor. 3, 5, 23.

* **commĭnābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [comminor], *threatening* (with *dat.*): comminabundus nobilibus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

commĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a threatening, menacing* (rare, but in good prose): orationis tamquam armorum, * Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33): taurorum, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181; Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 7. — In *plur.:* imperiosae, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13: Hannibalis, Liv. 26, 8, 3: Tiberii, Suet. Tib. 37.

* **commĭnātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *threatening, menacing:* sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

* **commĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a threatener:* ignium, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

com-mingo, minxi, minctum, 3, *v. a., to pollute, defile:* lectum potus (by vomiting), * Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: suavia comminxit spurcā salivā tuā, Cat. 78, 8; cf. id. 99, 10: commictum caenum, as a term of reproach, for *a paltry, dirty fellow:* commictum caeno sterculinium publicum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3.

com-mĭniscor (**con-m-**), mentus, 3, *v. a. dep.* [miniscor, whence also reminiscor, stem men, whence mens, memini; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 44] (lit. to ponder carefully, to reflect upon; hence, as a result of reflection; cf. 1. commentor, II.), *to devise something by careful thought, to contrive, invent, feign.* **I.** (Class., of something untrue; esp. freq. in Plaut.) Reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71: fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, id. As. 1, 1, 89: mendacium, id. Ps. 2, 3, 23: dolum docte, id. ib. 4, 7, 64: maledicta, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 58: quid agam? aut quid comminiscar, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7: nec me hoc commentum putes, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8: tantum scelus, * Quint. 5, 13, 30. — With *relative-clause:* neque quo pacto celem probrum queo comminisci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 30; 1, 1, 37: fac Amphitruonem ab aedibus Ut abigas quovis pacto commentus sies, id. Am. 3, 3, 24 (cf. infra, *P. a.*). — **B.** Of philosophic fiction (cf. commenticius), as antith. to actual, real: Epicurus monogrammos deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59; so, occurrentia nescio quae, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: quaedam, id. Fat. 3, 5. — **II.** In gen., *to devise, invent, contrive:* nihil adversus tale machinationis genus parare aut comminisci oppidani conabantur, Liv. 37, 5, 5: id vectigal commentum alterum ex censoribus satis credebant, id. 29, 37, 4: novas litteras, Suet. Claud. 41: novum balinearum usum, id. Calig. 37; Flor. 2, 6, 27: Phoenices, litteras et litterarum operas, aliasque etiam artes, maria navibus adire, classe confligere, etc., Mel. 1, 12, 1: excubias nocturnas vigilesque, Suet. Aug. 30; id. Ner. 34; id. Vesp. 23. ☞ **1.** *P. a.:* **commentus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif., *devised, invented, feigned, contrived, fictitious:* dat gemitus fictos commentaque funera narrat, Ov. M. 6, 565: sacra, id. ib. 3, 558; 4, 37; id. A. A. 1, 319: crimen, Liv. 26, 27, 8: fraus, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 8. — Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **commentum,** i, *n.* **A.** (Class.) *An invention, fabrication, fiction, falsehood:* ipsis commentum placet, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20: opinionum commenta delet dies, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 (cf. just before: opiniones fictas atque vanas): non sine aliquo commento miraculi, Liv. 1, 19, 5: mixta rumorum, Ov. M. 12, 54: animi, id. ib. 13, 38. — **B.** Since the Aug. per., sometimes, *a contrivance*, Liv. 29, 37, 6; Suet. Vesp. 18; Just. 22, 4, 3 al. — **C.** Nefanda, *a project, plan*, Just. 21, 4, 3: callidum, Dig. 27, 9, 9. — **D.** *A stratagem*, in war, Flor. 1, 11, 2. — **E.** *A rhetorical figure*, equiv. to commentatio, = ἐνθύμημα, Vitellius ap. Quint. 9, 2, 107; cf. id. ib. 5, 10, 1.

* **com-mino,** āre, *v. a., to drive together:* pecus gregatim, App. M. 7, p. 192, 29.

com-mĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., to threaten one with something*, esp., in milit. lang., *to threaten with an attack, to menace* (in prose most freq. in the histt.; not in Cic.); constr. usu. *alicui aliquid;* rarely *alicui aliquā re, aliquem*, or *absol.:* comminando magis quam inferendo pugnam, Liv. 10, 39, 6: impetum, Auct. B. Afr. 71: obsidionem, Liv. 31, 26, 6; 42, 7, 5: necem alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: inter se, Liv. 44, 9, 7: alicui cuspide, Suet. Caes. 62: accusationem, Dig. 5, 2, 7. — With *acc. pers.*, Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3; 1, 12, 1, § 10 al. — *Absol.:* vox comminantis audita est, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.* — *Part.:* **commĭnātus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif., *threatened:*

mors alicui, App. M. 6, p. 184, 12: novercae nex, id. ib. 10, p. 241, 16.

com-mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to make small*, either by breaking into many small parts, or by removing parts from the whole (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *To separate into small parts, to break* or *crumble to pieces, to crush, split*, etc.: saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 412 (Ann. v. 586 Vahl.): fores et postes securibus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: ossa atque artua illo scipione, id. Men. 5, 2, 103: tibi caput, id. Rud. 4, 4, 74: illi statuam ... deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93: scalas, Sall. J. 60, 7: anulum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: lapidem, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233: vitrea, Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: fabas molis, Ov. Med. Fac. 72: vasa crystallina, Petr. 64.—Also of medicines: calculos, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 23.—Fig.: diem articulatim, i. e. *to divide into hours*, Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** *To lessen, diminish.* **A.** Lit. (very rare): argenti pondus et auri, * Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: opes civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 98: regni opes, Sall. J. 62, 1.—**2.** Transf. to persons: re familiari comminuti sumus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 6.—**B.** Trop. (freq.), *to weaken, impair, enervate:* nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque solenne, quod non avaritia comminuere atque violare soleat, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: ingenia, Quint. 1, 7, 33; cf.: ingenii vires, Ov. P. 3, 3, 34; and, animum, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** Transf. to persons: Viriathus, quem C. Laelius praetor fregit et comminuit, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; so of enemies, Flor. 1, 3, 3; 2, 6, 28: nec te natalis origo Comminuit (i. e. animum tuum), Ov. M. 12, 472: lacrimis comminuēre meis, i. e. vinceris, commoveberis, id. H. 3, 134.

com-mĭnus (less correctly **cōmĭnus**), *adv.* [manus; cf. Beda, Orth. p. 2331 P.; Fronto, Diff. p. 2193 ib.]; orig. belonging to milit. lang., of conflict, *in close contest, hand to hand* (with the sword, etc.), Gr. *σνσταδόν*; opp. eminus, also to missilia, sagittae, etc. (class.; most freq. in the histt.): quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 270, 29 Müll.: nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. Sen. 6, 19; Ov. M. 3, 119: undique ex insidiis barbari a fronte ab tergo coorti comminus eminus petunt, Liv. 21, 34, 6; 31, 24, 15; Tac. A. 6, 35; 15, 4; App. M. 5, p. 164, 1: neque ictu comminus neque conjectione telorum (pulsi), Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: jacula inutilia esse ... gladio comminus geri rem, Liv. 44, 35, 12: dum locus comminus pugnandi daretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: veterani ... comminus acriter instare, Sall. C. 60, 3; Liv. 27, 18, 14: conferre signa, id. 1, 33, 4: conferre vires, id. 42, 47, 8: adversus resistentes niti, Tac. A. 4, 51: trucidato hostium duce, Suet. Tib. 3.—**2.** Poet., of copulation, Lucr. 4, 1051; of fighting, Stat. Th. 10, 213; App. M. 2, p. 122, 14.—**B.** Trop.: sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: qui me epistulā petivit, ad te, ut video, comminus accessit, *has approached you in person*, id. Att. 2, 2, 2: in apros ire, Ov. F. 5, 176; cf.: agrestes comminus ire sues (for in sues), Prop. 2 (3), 19, 22; and so also of game: cervos obtruncant ferro, Verg. G. 3, 374; and of the preparation of the soil (considered as a contest with the same): jacto qui semine comminus arva Insequitur, i. e. manu sive rastro urget, exercet, id. ib. 1, 104; cf. App. M. 2, p. 117, 16; Hand, Turs. II. p. 96.—**II.** In gen., without the access. idea of contest, *nigh at hand, near to, near*, = prope, in or ex propinquo (not freq. before the Aug. per.): prius Eminus ardescunt quam comminus imbuat ignis, Lucr. 6, 904: aspicit hirsutos comminus ursa Getas, Ov. P. 1, 5, 74; Tac. A. 12, 12: viso comminus armatorum agmine, id. H. 1, 41; id. G. 8: sole per eos dies comminus facto, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: aliquid comminus judicantur, *near at hand*, i. e. *by the eyesight*, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240; 35, 3, 6, § 17: recipere a debitore suo pecuniam, Dig. 13, 7, 3.—**B.** Transf., of time, *immediately*, = statim, sine intermissione; a very common provincialism in Cisalpine Gaul, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 104.—**III.** In post-Aug. poetry sometimes = ad manus, *at hand:* comminus arma habere, Val. Fl. 5, 583.

commĭnūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from comminuo.

commis, is, v. gummi.

com-miscĕo (con-m-), miscui, mixtum, or mistum, 2, *v. a.*, *to mix* or *mingle together, to intermingle* (class.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *cum*, with *abl.*, with *in* or *inter*, and *absol.* **A.** With *cum* and *abl.:* postea amurcam cum aquā commisceto aequas partis, Cato, R. R. 93; 103; 109: ventus ... se cum eo commiscuit igni, Lucr. 6, 276: ignem illum sempiternum (Vestae) cum totius urbis incendio, Cic. Dom. 57, 144: servos cum ingenuis, Suet. Aug. 25.—**B.** With *abl.:* canes capro commixta, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 40: commixta vis venti calore, Lucr 6, 322: liquidum corpus turbantibus aëris auris, id. 5, 502: frusta cruento commixta mero, Verg. A. 3, 633: commixtis igne tenebris, id. ib. 8, 255: aether ... magno commixtus corpore, id. G. 2, 327: Chio nota si commixta Falerni est, Hor. S. 1, 10, 24: commixtae salivae melle, Suet. Vit. 2: reliquias Phyllidis cineribus Juliae, id. Dom. 17: crocum aquā pluviali, Scrib. Comp. 265.—**C.** With *in* or *inter:* inter se omnia pariter, Cato, R. R. 96, 1: necesse est ventus et aër Et calor inter se vigeant commixta per artus, Lucr. 3, 283: fumus in auras Commixtus tenuis, Verg. G. 4, 500.—**D.** *Absol.:* commisce mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7: in hac (patinā) scarorum jocinera, phasianarum cerebella ... commiscuit, Suet. Vit. 13.—Esp., in *part. perf.*, *mingled, compounded:* cibos omnis commixto corpore dicent Esse, Lucr 1, 861: fert commixtam ad astra favillam, Verg. A. 9, 76; cf.: commixti corpore tantum Subsident Teucri, id. ib. 12, 835.—Esp., of sexual union: commiscendorum corporum libidines, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: commisceri, Jul. Epit. Nov. 107, § 373.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to unite, bring together, join, mingle:* ego abeo a te, ne quid tecum consili commisceam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 68: siquis cum eo (Neptuno) quid rei conmiscuit, id. Rud. 2, 6, 3: jus accusatoris cum jure testimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: numquam temeritas cum sapientiā comm iscetur, Cic. Marcell. 2, 7: gemitu commixta querella, Lucr. 6, 1159: attulit hunc illi caecis terroribus aura Commixtum clamorem, Verg. A. 12, 618: utrasque partis in computatione, Dig. 35, 2, 1, § 14.—**B.** *To produce by mingling:* Italo commixtus sanguine Silvius, i. e. *of an Italian mother*, Verg. A. 6, 762: materiae ex utroque commixtae, Quint. 3, 8, 55.

* **commiscĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [commisceo], *that can be mingled:* animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

‡ **commiscŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *common*, *κοινός*, Gloss Gr. Lat.

commĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commiseror]; in rhetoric, *a part of an oration intended to excite compassion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 125; 3, 58, 219; * Quint. 10, 1, 107; Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50.

com-mĭsĕresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. a.*, *to commiserate, have sympathy with* (ante-class.): servos, Enn. ap. Non. p. 472, 29 (Trag. v. 222 Vahl.): Priamus si adesset, ipse ejus commiseresceret, Pac. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 259 (Trag. Rel. v. 391 Rib.): ut illius conmiserescas miserulae orbitudinis, Turp. ap. Non. p. 146, 18 (Com. Rel. v. 211 ib.).—*Impers.*, with *acc. pers.* and *gen. rei:* Bacchidem ejus commiseresceret, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 54.

com-mĭsĕrētur, ītum est, ēri, 2, *v. impers.*, with *acc. pers.* and *gen. rei*, *I, thou, he*, etc., *have compassion upon, compassionate, commiserate:* navitas precum Arionis commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11.

com-mĭsĕro, ōnis, *m.* [miser], *a companion in misfortune* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9, as transl. of Gr. *συνταλαίπωρος*; id. ib. 4, 37.

com-mĭsĕror, ātus, 1, *v. a. dep.*, *to commiserate, pity, to bewail* (class. but rare); *aliquem* or *aliquid:* aliquem, Att. ap. Non. p. 445, 11: fortunam Graeciae, Nep. Ages. 5, 2: in commiserandā re, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 69: interitum fratris, Gell. 1, 5, 6.—* **B.** Transf., of inan. objects: leo gemitus edens et murmura dolorem cruciatumque vulneris commiserantia, *making it known by complaints*, Gell. 5, 14, 19.—**II.** In rhetoric, *absol.*, of an orator, *to excite compassion* (cf. commiseratio): quid cum commiserari, conqueri coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: cum commiserandum sit, * Quint. 11, 3, 58.

commissātĭo and **commissātor,** v. comiss-.

commissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [committo]. **I.** (Acc. to committo, I. B.) Lit., *a setting* or *bringing together in contest;* hence, *the beginning of a contest* (in the public games, etc.): tecum ago, ut jam ab ipsā commissione ad me ... persequare, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 26, 1; 16, 5, 1: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Galb. 6; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6; id. Pan. 54, 1; Macr. S. 2, 7.—**B.** Meton., *a speech at the opening of the games;* hence, *a prize declamation, ostentatious speech*, *ἀγώνισμα*, Calig. ap. Suet. Calig. 53; Suet. Aug. 89; v. Casaub. in h. l.—**II.** (Acc. to committo, II. B. 4.) *A perpetration, commission:* piaculi, Arn. 4, p. 148.

commissor, ōris, *m.* [committo, II. B. 4.], *a perpetrator*, Ennod. 1, 4.

commissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [committo]; Lex, in jurid. lang., *a clause in the condition of a sale* or *of a contract* (by which a vendor reserved to himself the privilege of rescinding the sale if the purchaser did not pay his purchase-money at the time agreed on), Dig. 18, 3, 14.—So also *absol.:* **commissōria,** ae, *f.*, Dig. 18, 3, 14; 43, 23, 11.

commissum, i, *n.*, v. committo *fin.*

commissūra, ae, *f.* [committo]. **I.** Prop., *a joining* or *connecting together;* hence, in concr., *a band, knot, joint, seam, juncture, commissure* (class.): commissura funis, Cato, R. R. 135, 4; cf. nodorum, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: molles digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: mirabiles ossium, id. ib. 2, 55, 139; id. Univ. 7 *fin.:* navium, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158: nucum, id. 17, 10, 11, § 64: colorum, *a mingling*, id. 35, 5, 11, § 29; Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 4: Piscium, *the knot in the constellation Pisces*, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311: vitis, Col. 3, 17, 4; id. Arb. 26, 9.—**II.** In Quint. transf., *connection in discourse*, Quint. 12, 9, 17; cf. id. 7, 10, 16; 9, 4, 90: verborum, id. 9, 4, 37.

commissūrālis, e, *adj.* [commissura], *of* or *pertaining to a juncture* (only in Veg.): loca, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 13, 4; 3, 3, 51.

commissus, a, um, *Part.*, from committo.

* **commistim (commixtim),** *adv.* [commisceo], *in a mixed manner, jointly;* opp. separatim, Hier. praef. in Isa.

commistus, a, um, *Part.*, from commisceo.

* **com-mītĭgo (con-m-),** āre, *v. a.*, *to make soft, mellow*, alicui sandalio caput, humorously for contundo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4 (imitated: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, Turp. ap. Non. p. 343, 15; cf. also: mitis sum fustibus, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 31).

com-mitto (con-m-), mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Of two or more objects, *to bring, join, combine into one whole; to join* or *put together, to connect, unite.* **A.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.), constr. *inter se, cum aliquā re, alicui*, with *in* and *acc.*, and with *acc.* only. (α) *Inter se:* res in ordinem digestae atque inter se commissae, Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: per nondum commissa inter se munimenta urbem intravit, Liv. 38, 4, 8; cf. thus with *inter se:* oras vulneris suturis, Cels. 7, 19: duo verba, Quint. 9, 4, 33: easdem litteras, id. ib.: duo comparativa, id. 9, 3, 19.—(β) With *cum:* costae committuntur cum osse pectoris, Cels. 8, 1.—(γ) With *dat.:* viam a Placentiā ut Flaminiae committeret, Liv. 39, 2, 10: quā naris fronti committitur, *is joined to*, Ov. M. 12, 315: quā vir equo commissus erat, id. ib. 12, 478 (of a Centaur); cf. of Scylla: delphinum caudas utero commissa luporum, Verg. A. 3, 428: commissa dextera dextrae, Ov. H. 2, 31: medulla spinae commissa cerebro, Cels. 8, 1: moles, quae urbem continenti committeret, Curt. 4, 2, 16; Flor. 1, 4, 2 Duker.—(δ) With *in* and *acc.:* commissa in unum crura, Ov. M. 4, 580: committuntur suturae in unguem, Cels. 8, 1.—(ε) With *acc.* only: barbaricam pestem navibus obtulit, commissam infabre, Pac. ap. Non. p. 40, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 271 Rib.): commissis operibus, Liv. 38, 7, 10: fidibusque mei commissa mariti moenia, Ov. M. 6, 178: (terra) maria committeret, Curt. 3, 1, 13; 7, 7, 14: noctes duas, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 46; cf.: nocte commissā, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1698: commissa corpore toto, Ov. M. 4, 369; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 248, 25: cervix committitur pri-

mo artu, Val. Fl. 4, 310: domus plumbo commissa, *patched*, Juv. 14, 310. — **B.** In partic., *to set* or *bring men* or *animals together in a contest* or *fight, as competitors*, etc., *to set together, set on* (freq. in Suet.; elsewhere rare): pugiles Latinos cum Graecis, Suet. Aug. 45: quingenis peditibus, elephantis vicenis, tricenis equitibus hinc et inde commissis, id. Caes. 39; id. Claud. 34: camelorum quadrigas, id. Ner. 11; Luc. 1, 97: victores committe, Mart. 8, 43, 3; cf. id. Spect. 28, 1: licet Aeneam Rutulumque ferocem Committas, i.e. *you describe their contest in your poem, you bring them in contact with each other*, Juv. 1, 162: eunucho Bromium committere noli, id. 6, 378: inter se omnes, Suet. Calig. 56: aequales inter se, id. Gram. 17. — **b.** Trop., *to bring together for comparison, to compare, put together, match*: committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem, Atque aliâ parte in trutinâ suspendit Homerum, Juv. 6, 436; cf. Prop. 2, 3, 21; Mart. 7, 24, 1. — **2.** Transf., of a battle, war: proelium, certamen, bellum, etc. **a.** *To arrange a battle* or *contest, to enter upon, engage in, begin, join, commence*, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: proelii committendi signum dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: cum proelium commissum audissent, id. ib. 7, 62: commisso ab equitibus proelio, id. B. C. 1, 40: in aciem exercitum eduxit proeliumque commisit, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.*; id. Hann. 11, 3; id. Milt. 6, 3; Just. 2, 12, 7; 15, 4, 22; 22, 6, 6: postquam eo ventum est, ut a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. C. 60, 2: commisso proelio, diutius nostrorum militum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35; id. B. C. 1, 13; 2, 6 Kraner ad loc.: Caesar cohortatus suos proelium commisit, id. ib. 1, 25: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset, necne, id. ib. 1, 50; 1, 52; 2, 19; Nep. Milt. 5, 3: pridie quam Siciliensem pugnam classe committeret, Suet. Aug. 96: avidus committere pugnam, Sil. 8, 619: pugnas, Stat. Th. 6, 143: rixae committendae causâ, Liv. 5, 25, 2: cum vates monere eum (regem) coepit, ne committeret, aut certe differret obsidionem, Curt. 9, 4, 27. — Of a drinking contest for a wager: a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: nondum commisso spectaculo, Liv. 2, 36, 1: musicum agona, Suet. Ner. 23: aciem, Flor. 4, 2, 46: commissum (bellum) ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40, 11; 8, 25, 5; 31, 28, 1 al.; cf.: si quis trium temporum momenta consideret, primo commissum bellum, profligatum secundo, tertio vero confectum est, Flor. 2, 15, 2: committere Martem, Sil. 13, 155: quo die ludi committebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: ludos dedicationis, Suet. Claud. 21: ludos, Verg. A. 5, 113. — **b.** In gen., *to maintain a contest*, etc., *to fight a battle, to hold, celebrate games*, etc. (rare): illam pugnam navalem ... mediocri certamine commissam arbitraris? Cic. Mur. 15, 33: levia inde proelia per quatriduum commissa, Liv. 34, 37, 7: commisso modico certamine, id. 23, 44, 5. — (β) *Absol.* (post-Aug. and rare): contra quem Sulla iterum commisit, Eutr. 5, 6; 9, 24; Dig. 9, 1, 1: priusquam committeretur, *before the contest began*, Suet. Vesp. 5. — **3.** In gen.: committere aliquid, *to begin any course of action, to undertake, carry on, hold* (rare): tribuni sanguine commissa proscriptio, Vell. 2, 64 *fin.*: judicium inter sicarios committitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 11. —In *part. perf.*: egregie ad ultimum in audacter commisso perseveravit, Liv. 44, 4, 11; cf. id. ib. § 8; 44, 6, 14. —**4.** In partic., *to practise* or *perpetrate wrong, do injustice; to commit a crime* (very freq. and class.). (α) With *acc.*: ut neque timeant, qui nihil commiserint, et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent, qui peccaverint, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; cf. Quint. 7, 2, 30: commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret, Hor. A. P. 168: ego etiam quae tu sine Verre commisisti, Verri crimini daturus sum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: quantum flagitii, id. Brut. 61, 219: tantum facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: virilis audaciae facinora, Sall. C. 25, 1: majus delictum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: nil nefandum, Ov. M. 9, 626: nefarias res, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: scelus, id. Sull. 2, 6; Dig. 48, 9, 7: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 11; 7, 3, 1: incestum cum filio, id. 5, 10, 19: parricidium, id. 7, 2, 2: caedem, id. 7, 4, 43; 10, 1, 12; 5, 12, 3: sacrilegium, id. 7, 2, 18: fraudem, Hor. C. 1, 28, 31. — *Aliquid adversus, in, erga*: committere multa et in deos et in homines impie nefarieque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6; cf.: in te, Verg. A. 1, 231: aliquid adversus populum Romanum, Liv. 42, 38, 3: aliquid erga te, Cic. Att. 3, 20, 3. — (β) Committere contra legem, in legem, lege, *to offend, sin, commit an offence*: quasi committeret contra legem, Cic. Brut. 12, 48: in legem Juliam de adulteriis, Dig. 48, 5, 39; 48, 10, 13: adversus testamentum, ib. 34, 3, 8, § 2: ne lege censoriâ committant, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: lege de sicariis, Quint. 7, 1, 9. —(γ) *Absol.*: hoc si in posterum edixisses, minus esset nefarium ... nemo enim committeret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 110. —(δ) With *ut, to be guilty* or *be in fault, so that, to give occasion* or *cause, that, to act so as that*: id me commissurum ut patiar fieri, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 78: non committet hodie iterum ut vapulet, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: ego nolo quemquam civem committere, ut morte multandus sit: tu, etiam si commiserit, conservandum putas, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: committere ut accusator nominere, id. Off. 2, 14, 50; so Liv. 25, 6, 17: non committam, ut tibi ipse insanire videar, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3; 3, 7, 3; id. Att. 1, 6, 1; 1, 20, 3; id. de Or. 2, 57, 233; id. Off. 3, 2, 6; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1, Quint. 1, 10, 30; 5, 13, 27; Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37. — More rare in a like sense, (ε) With *cur* or *quare*: Caedicius negare se commissurum, cur sibi quisquam imperium finiret, Liv. 5, 46, 6: neque commissum a se, quare timeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 14. —(ζ) With *inf.*: non committunt scamna facere, Col. 2, 4, 3: infelix committit saepe repelli, Ov. M 9, 632. — **b.** Poenam, multam, etc., jurid. t. t., *to bring punishment upon one's self by an error* or *fault, to incur, make one's self liable to it*: poenam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 30; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 20; and: committere in poenam edicti, Dig. 2, 2, 4: ut illam multam non commiserit, Cic. Clu. 37, 103; Dig. 35, 1, 6 pr. — (β) Committi, with a definite object, *to be forfeited* or *confiscated*, as a penalty: hereditas Veneri Erycinae commissa, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27; 2, 2, 14, § 36; so, commissae hypothecae, id. Fam. 13, 56, 2: commissa tibi fiducia, id. Fl. 21, 51: merces, Dig. 39, 4, 11, § 2: mancipium, ib. 39, 14, 6: praedia in publicum, ib. 3, 5, 12: hanc devotionem capitis esse commissam, *incurred*, Cic. Dom. 57, 145. — **c.** Also (mostly in jurid. Lat.) of laws, judicial regulations, promises, etc., that become binding in consequence of the fulfilment of a condition as the commission of a crime, etc.: in civitatem obligatam sponsione commissa iratis omnibus diis, *a promise the condition of which has been fulfilled*, Liv. 9, 11, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: hanc ego devotionem capitis mei ... convictam esse et commissam putabo, Cic. Dom. 57, 145: si alius committat edictum, *transgresses, incurs its penalty, makes himself liable to*, Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 11; cf.: commisso edicto ab alio filio, ib. lex 8, § 4: commisso per alium edicto, ib. lex 10, § 1 al.: statim atque commissa lex est, ib. 18, 3, 4, § 2: committetur stipulatio, ib. 24, 3, 56.

II. *To place a thing* somewhere for preservation, protection, care, etc.; *to give, intrust, commit to, to give up* or *resign to, to trust* (syn.: commendo, trado, credo); very freq. and class.); constr. with *aliquid (aliquem) alicui, in aliquid*, or *absol.* (α) *Aliquid (aliquem, se) alicui*: honor non solum datus sed etiam creditus ac commissus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35: nec illi (Catoni) committendum illud negotium, sed inponendum putaverunt, id. Sest. 28, 60: qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere, cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes? Phaedr. 1, 14, 16: ego me tuae commendo et committo fidei, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 47 (cf. id. And. 1, 5, 61): ne quid committam tibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 21; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15; id. And. 3, 5, 3; cf.: his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos rectissime committi arbitramur, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; id. Att. 1, 13, 1; cf. id. ib. § 4: tibi rem magnam, id. Fam. 13, 5, 1; id. Mil. 25, 68: quia commissi sunt eis magistratus, id. Planc. 25, 61: summum imperium potestatemque omnium rerum alicui, Nep. Lys. 1 *fin.*: domino rem omnem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 67: caput tonsori, id. A. P. 301: ratem pelago, id. C. 1, 3, 11: sulcis semina (corresp. with spem credere terrae), Verg. G. 1, 223; cf.: committere semen sitienti solo, Col. 2, 8, 4: ulcus frigori, Cels. 6, 18, n. 2: aliquid litteris, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 8; so, verba tabellis, Ov. M. 9, 587: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 11 al.: committere se populo, senatui, publicis praesidiis et armis (corresp. with se tradere), Cic. Mil. 23, 61; so, se urbi, id. Att. 15, 11, 1: se theatro populoque Romano, id. Sest. 54, 116: se proelio, Liv. 4, 59, 2: se pugnae, id. 5, 32, 4: se publico, *to venture into the streets*, Suet. Ner. 26: se neque navigationi, neque viae, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1; cf. id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: se timidius fortunae, id. Att. 9, 6, 4: civilibus fluctibus, Nep. Att. 6, 1 al. —Prov.: ovem lupo (Gr. καταλείπειν ὄϊν ἐν λύκοισι), Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16. — (β) *Aliquid (aliquem, se) in aliquid* (so esp. freq. in Liv.): aliquid in alicujus fidem committere, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 34; cf. Liv. 30, 14, 4: se in id conclave, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64: se in conspectum populi Romani, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26; cf. Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 2: se in senatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: summae fuisse dementiae dubiâ spe impulsum certum in periculum se committere, id. Inv. 2, 8, 27: rem in casum ancipitis eventus, Liv. 4, 27, 6; cf.: duos filios in aleam ejus casus, id. 40, 21, 6: rem in aciem, id. 3, 2, 12; cf.: se in aciem, id. 7, 26, 11; 23, 11, 10; rempublicam in discrimen, id. 8, 32, 4; cf.: rerum summam in discrimen, id. 33, 7, 10. —(γ) Simply *alicui*, or entirely *absol.*: sanan' es, Quae isti committas? *in trusting to him*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 55: ei commisi et credidi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 13: haec cum scirem et cogitarem, commisi tamen, judices, Heio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 16: universo populo neque ipse committit neque illi horum consiliorum auctores committi recte putant posse, id. Agr. 2, 8, 20: venti, quibus necessario committendum existimabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: sed quoniam non es veritus concredere nobis, accipe commissae munera laetitiae, *intrusted*, Prop. 1, 10, 12: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, quod deesse nobis putant, *often hazard the most important advantage*, Quint. 6, 4, 17: cum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet, Cic. Mil. 26, 70. —With *de*: iste negat se de existimatione suâ cuiquam nisi suis commissurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 137. —Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.*: **commissum,** i, *n.* **A.** (Acc. to I. 3.) *An undertaking, enterprise*: nec aliud restabat quam audacter commissum corrigere, Liv. 44, 4, 8: supererat nihil aliud in temere commisso, quam, etc., id. 44, 6, 14. — **B.** (Acc. to I. 4.) *A transgression, offence, fault, crime*: sacrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: nisi aut quid commissi aut est causa jurgi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 21: ecquod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, sed quod, etc., Cic. Sull. 26, 72; cf. turpe, Hor. C. 3, 27, 39: commissi praemia, Ov. F. 4, 590. —In *plur.*: post mihi non simili poenâ commissa luetis, *offences*, Verg. A. 1, 136; so, fateri, Stat. S. 5, 5, 5: improba, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 304. —**2.** Jurid. Lat., *an incurring of fines, a confiscation* or *confiscated property*, Suet. Calig. 41: in commissum cadere, Dig. 39, 4, 16: causa commissi, ib. 39, 4, 16 al.; 19, 2, 61 *fin.*: aliquid pro commisso tenetur, Quint. Decl. 341. — **C.** (Acc. to II.) *That which is intrusted, a secret, trust*: enuntiare commissa, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: commissa celare, Nep. Epam. 3, 2; cf. Juv. 9, 93: commissa tacere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 84: prodere, id. ib. 1, 3, 95: retinent commissa fideliter aures, id. Ep. 1, 18, 70: commissum teges (corresp. with arcanum scrutaberis), id. ib. 1, 18, 38; cf. id. A. P. 200.

commixtim, v. commistim.

commixtio (-mist-), ōnis, *f.* [commisceo], *a mixing, mingling* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 8; cf. Vet. Gloss.: commixtio χύμα.

commixtum, i, *n.*, v. commisceo *fin.*

commixtūra (-mist-), ae, *f.* [commisceo], *a mixing, mingling*, Cato, R. R. 157, 1 dub.

commixtus, a, um, *Part.*, from commisceo.

* **commōbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [commoveo], *easily moving*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 48.

* **commŏdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. commodo], *a rendering of service, accommodation*: alternae, App. Trism. p. 81, 16.

commŏdātor, ōris, *m.* [2. commodo]; in jurid. Lat., *a lender*, Dig. 13, 6, 7; 47, 2, 14 and 55.

commŏdātum, i, *n.*, v. 2. commodo.

commŏdātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. commodo.

commŏdē, *adv.*, v. 1. commodus, *adv.* B. 3.

com-mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *brought into the right measure, exact:* dispositio, Cod. Th. 14, 17, 15.

Commŏdiānus, a, um, v. 2. Commodus, II.

commŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [commodus]. **I.** *Due measure, just proportion, symmetry* (so very rare): commoditas et aequitas membrorum, * Suet. Aug. 79.— **B.** Of discourse, *fitness, a suitable oratorical expression*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; id. Inv. 1, 2, 3; corresp. to commode dicere, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.— **II.** (Acc. to commodus, II.) *Easy, unrestrained, free action:* corporis aliqua commoditas non naturâ data, sed studio et industriâ parta, i. e. *dexterity, skill*, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36.— **2.** *Convenience, ease:* id, ob commoditatem itineris ponte sublicio . . . conjungi urbi placuit, Liv. 1, 33, 6.— **B.** Of things, *fitness, convenience, a fit occasion, advantage, benefit* (class.): commoditatis omnes articulos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31: in loco opportunitas, in occasione commoditas ad faciendum idonea (consideranda est), Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 40; id. Off. 1, 39, 138; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 94; Ter. And. 3, 3, 37: o Fors Fortuna, quantis commoditatibus hunc onerastis diem! id. Phorm. 5, 6, 1: plurimas et maximas commoditates amicitia continet, Cic. Lael. 7, 23; cf. id. N. D. 3, 36, 86; id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: percipere fructum aut commoditatem ex re, id. Off. 2, 4, 14: cum commoditas juvaret, Liv. 4, 60, 2.— **2.** Of persons, *pleasantness, complaisance, courteousness, forbearance, lenity* (only ante-class. and in Ov.): vir lepidissime, Cumulate commoditate, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 6; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 76: patris, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: viri, Ov. H. 17, 176; 16, 310.— **b.** M e t o n. in Plaut.: commoditas mea, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 8; id. Men. 1, 2, 28; id. Poen. 1, 3, 12.

Commŏdĭus, a, um, v. 2. Commodus, II.

1. commŏdŏ, *adv.*, v. commodus, *adv.* B. 2.

2. commŏdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. commodus]. **I.** *To adjust according to a measure, to make fit, suitable,* or *right, to adapt, accommodate, put in order* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): trapetum, Cato, R. R. 135 *fin.;* Col. 4, 22, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 al.— **B.** T r o p.: commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75: ita praeceptorem eloquentiae . . . se commodaturum singulis, Quint. 2, 8, 4: si te commodaveris mihi, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2: (arithmetica) avaritiae commodat digitos, *fits, adapts*, id. Ep. 88, 10: (servi) nulli sceleri manus commodabunt, id. Ben. 3, 20, 2: operam suam Prisco ad turpissimum ministerium commodasse, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: orationi oculos, vocem, manum, id. Pan. 71, 6.— *Absol.:* caecus claudo pede commodat, Aus. Epigr. 133.— **II.** Commodare *aliquid* (*alicui*), *to give something to one for his convenience* or *use, to give, bestow, lend* (acc. to accurate jurid. distinction, of things that are themselves, in natura, to be returned, while mutuum dare is used of things for which an equivalent is given; cf. Dig. 44. 7, 1; freq. and class.): aquam hosti, operam civi, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 21 sq.; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: nam meritus de me est, quod queam illi ut commodem, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 34: quibus tu quaecumque commodaris, erunt mihi gratissima, Cic. Fam. 13, 48 *init.:* quicquid sine detrimento possit commodari, id tribuatur vel ignoto, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: ut dando et accipiendo mutuandisque facultatibus et commodandis nullâ re egeremus, id. ib. 2, 4, 15 B. and K.; cf. Non. p. 275, 15: paenulam, Quint. 6, 3, 64: testes falsos, *to furnish, supply*, Sall. C. 16, 2: manum morituro, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.:* aurum Caelio, Cic. Cael. 13, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 13, 30: aedes ad nuptias, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: nomen suum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91; cf. Tac. A. 15, 53: vires suas aliis eas commodando, minuere, Liv. 34, 12, 5: sanguinem alienae dominationi, Tac. Agr. 32 Orell. *N. cr.:* parvis peccatis veniam, magnis severitatem, id. ib. 19: aurem patientem culturae, as in Engl., *to lend an ear to*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 86; Stat. Th. 4, 75 (opp. donare): ut haec a virtute donata, cetera a fortunâ commodata esse videantur, Cic. Marcell. 6, 19 al.—Hence, **B.** Of time for a payment, *to grant, allow:* ut rei publicae, ex quâ crevissent, tempus commodarent, Liv. 23, 48, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.— **C.** Commodare *alicui, aliquâ re, in aliquâ re,* or *absol., to please one, be kind* or *obliging to, to serve, favor* (class.): ut omnibus rebus, quod sine molestiâ tuâ facere possis, ei commodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 2; 13, 53, 1; cf.: alicui omnibus in rebus, id. ib. 13, 32, 2; and: commodare tantum ei in hac re, id. ib. 13, 37 *fin.:* si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: ut eo libentius iis commodes, id. Fam. 13, 54: credetur; commodabo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 19: publice commodasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: illis benignis usus est ad commodandum, id. ib, 2, 4, 3, § 6: studiis commodandi favetur, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: cui ego quibus cumque rebus potero lubentissime commodabo, id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 275, 17.— Hence, **commŏdātum,** i, *n.;* in the jurists, **1.** *A thing lent, a loan:* commodatum accipere, Dig. 13, 6, 3, § 3; cf. the whole title 6.— **2.** *A contract for a loan*, Dig. 13, 6, 1, § 1; 13, 6, 17, § 3; Gai Inst. 4, 33.

com-mŏdŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *regularity, proportion, symmetry*, Vitr. 3, 1, 1.

commŏdŭlē, *adv. dim.* [commode, v. commodus, *adv.*], *at one's convenience, conveniently, suitably;* only Plaut., ludere, Rud. 2, 5, 11, and Arn. 2, p. 55.

* **1. commŏdŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [commodum], *a small advantage* or *profit*, Arn. 1, p. 7.

2. commŏdŭlum, *adv. dim.* [commodum, v. commodus, *adv.* 1. a.], *according to convenience, suitably, fitly:* obsona, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 155; id. Stich. 5, 4, 8 Fleck. (al. commodule).

1. commŏdum, i, *n.*, v. 1. commodus, III. A.

2. commŏdum, *adv.*, v. 1. commodus, *adv.* 1.

1. com-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.*, *that has a due* or *proper measure;* hence, **I.** O b j e c t., *complete, perfect, of full weight* or *measure, fit, suitable, due, proper*, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Plaut.): statura, *a tall stature*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: capillus, id. Most. 1, 3, 98: viginti argenti minae, *full twenty*, id. As. 3, 3, 134 (cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 144: minae bonae); id. Merc. 2, 3, 101: talentum argenti, id. Rud. 5, 2, 31; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 266, 27: novem cyathis commodis miscentur pocula, Hor. C. 3, 19, 12: alimenta, Dig. 34, 1, 16, § 1: capitis valetudo commodior, *more firm*, Cels. 8, 1; Quint. 6, 3, 77; and transf. to the person: vivere filium atque etiam commodiorem esse, *to be better*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 4. — **II.** S u b j e c t., *suitable, fit, convenient, opportune, commodious, easy, appropriate* for some one or something, *favorable, friendly to* (in every period and species of composition); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*, rarely with *ad* (v. the foll.). **A.** Of things. **1.** With *dat.* **a.** Of the purpose or use: curationi omnia commodiora, Liv. 30, 19, 5: nec pecori opportuna seges nec commoda Baccho, Verg. G. 4, 129.— **b.** Of the person: hoc et vobis et meae commodum famae arbitror, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 9: quod erit mihi bonum et commodum, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 81: nulla lex satis commoda omnibus est (corresp. with prodesse), Liv. 34, 3, 5: primordia eloquentiae mortalibus, Tac. Or. 12: hanc sibi commodissimam belli rationem judicavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 85: quae sit stella homini commoda, quaeque mala, Prop. 2 (3), 27, 4.— **2.** *Absol.:* hiberna, Liv. 42, 67, 8: longius ceterum commodius iter, id. 22, 2, 2; cf.: commodissimus in Britanniam transjectus, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: commodius anni tempus, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 3: faciliore ac commodiore judicio, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: litterae satis commodae de Britannicis rebus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 25: mores, id. Lael. 15, 54: commodissimum esse statuit, omnes naves subduci, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 11.— **3.** With or without *dat. pers.* in the phrase commodum est, *it pleases, is agreeable*, = libet: proinde ut commodum est, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 8; 3, 1, 2: dum erit commodum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 38: si id non commodum est, id. Eun. 3, 2, 49; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33 Ascon.; 2, 2, 16, § 39; 2, 1, 26, § 65; 2. 3, 70, § 165; id. Div. 1, 49, 111; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87; Plin. Pan. 48, 1: id si tibi erit commodum, cures velim, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2; Cels. 4, 4; 4, 22.— **4.** With *ad* and *acc.* of purpose (very rare): nec satis ad cursus commoda vestis erat, Ov. F. 2, 288.— **5.** With *sup.* in *u* (rare): hoc exornationis genus . . . commodum est auditu, Auct. Her. 4, 18, 26.— **B.** Of persons, *serving a neighbor* or (more freq.) *accommodating one's self to his wishes, useful, serviceable, pleasant, agreeable, obliging, neighborly, friendly, polite, affable, gentle*, etc.: mihi commodus uni, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 227: quemquamne existimas Catone commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis? Cic. Mur. 31, 66: commodior mitiorque, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39: Apronius, qui aliis inhumanus ac barbarus, isti uni commodus ac disertus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: convivae, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 2; cf.: commodus comissator, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8; and: commodus meis sodalibus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 1: homines, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 28: mulier commoda, Faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10; cf. id. And. 5, 2, 3.— In a double sense with I. supra: ubi tu commoda's, capillum commodum esse credito, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 98.— P o e t., of the measure of iambic verse: spondeos in jura paterna recepit Commodus et patiens, *sharing the paternal rights with them, in a fraternal manner*, Hor. A. P. 257.—Hence, **III.** *Subst.:* **commŏdum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A convenient opportunity, favorable condition, convenience* (rare, but in good prose): nostrum exspectare, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: cum tamdiu sedens meum commodum exspectet, id. ib. 14, 2, 3; 12, 38, 1: velim aliquando, cum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, *when it shall be convenient for you*, id. ib. 12, 28, 3.— More freq., **b.** In the connection commodo meo, tuo, etc., per commodum, ex commodo, *at,* or *according to my, thy*, etc., *convenience, conveniently, at one's leisure:* etiamsi spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, *according to our convenience*, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56: quod commodo tuo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4; 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 13, 48, 1: suo commodo me convenire, Caes. ap. Cic. ib. 14, 1, 2: ubi consul copias per commodum exponere posset, Liv. 42, 18, 3: tamquam lecturus ex commodo, Sen. Ep. 46, 1; Col. 12, 19, 3; so opp. festinanter, id. 6, 2, 14.— **2.** *Advantage, profit* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition): commodum est, quod plus usus habet quam molestiae: bonum sincerum debet esse et ab omni parte innoxium, Sen. Ep. 87, 36 sq.: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 4: ut ex illius commodo meum compararem commodum, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 17; cf. id. Hec. 5, 3, 42; Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 23: cui tam subito tot congruerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: (honestatem) ipsam suo splendore ad se animos ducere, nullo prorsus commodo extrinsecus posito, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Ac. 3, 7, 15 (IV. 2, p. 470 Orell.): sequi matris commodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: pacis, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 335: contra valetudinis commodum laborare, *to the injury of health*, id. Mur. 23, 47: mea, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: in publica peccem, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; cf.: populi commodo, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1.— **b.** S p e c i f., *a reward, pay, stipend, salary, wages for public service:* veteranorum, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2, 3: omnibus provincialibus ornamentis commodisque depositis, *emoluments*, id. Red. in Sen. 14, 35; Suet. Ner. 32; cf.: emeritae militiae, id. Calig. 44; id. Aug. 49; cf. also id. Vit. 15; id. Galb. 12: militibus commoda dare, Ov. A. A. 1, 131 sq.: tribunatus, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1: missionum, Suet. Aug. 49.— **c.** *A favor, privilege, immunity*, Suet. Aug. 31; id. Claud. 19.— **d.** *A useful thing, a good:* commoda vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; Lucr. 3, 2; cf.: cetera opinione bona sunt . . . proprietas in illis boni non est. Itaque commoda vocentur, Sen. Ep. 74, 17: inter commoda illas (divitias) numeratis: atqui eâdem ratione ne commodum quidem erunt, id. ib. 87, 29. — **e.** Sometimes commodo or per commodum, adverb. antith. to that which is

injurious, *without injury* or *detriment:* ut regem reducas, quod commodo rei publicae facere possis, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: si per commodum reipublicae posset, Romam venisset, Liv. 10, 25, 17. — **3.** Concr., = commodatum, *that which is lent, a loan:* qui forum et basilicas commodis hospitum, non furtis nocentium ornarent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; cf. Isid. Orig. 5, 25, 16.—**B.** *Adv.:*

1. commŏdum, *adv. temp.* (only in colloquial lang. and post-class. prose writers). **a.** *At a fit time, just in time, at the very nick, at the very moment, opportunely, seasonably* (= opportune, εὐκαίρως): ecce autem commodum aperitur foris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 61: commodum adveni domum, id. Am. 2, 2, 37: orditur loqui, id. Trin. 5, 2, 12: ipse exit Lesbonicus, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: εὐκαίρως ad me venit, cum haberem Dolabellam, Torquatus . . . commodum egeram diligentissime, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 47. —**b.** To designate a point of time that corresponds with another, or that just precedes it, *just, just then, just now.* (α) *Absol.:* ad te hercle ibam commodum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 3; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: Taurus, sectatoribus commodum dimissis, sedebat, etc., Gell. 2, 2, 2: si istac ibis, commodum obviam venies patri, *just meet,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 107. —(β) With *postquam* or (more freq.) with *cum* in a parallel clause: postquam me misisti ad portum cum luci simul, Commodum radiosus ecce sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: quom huc respicio ad virginem, Illa sese interea commodum huc advorterat, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 52: commodum discesseras heri, cum Trebatius venit, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: emerseram commodum ex Antiati in Appiam, cum in me incurrit Curio, id. ib. 2, 12, 2 B. and K. (al. commode); so with the *pluperf.* and a foll. *cum,* id. ib. 13, 19, 1; 13, 30, 2; 10, 16, 1; App. M. 1, p. 107, 15: adducitur a Veneriis Lollius commodum cum Apronius e palaestrā redisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61 B. and K. (Zumpt, commode): cum jam filiae nostrae dies natalis appeteret, commodum aderant, quae muneri miseratis, Symm. Ep. 3, 50. —**2. commŏdō,** *adv. temp.,* = commodum, a., *just in time, seasonably, just at this time* (ante-class. and very rare): commodo eccum exit, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (i. e. in tempore, Charis.): commodo de parte superiore descendebat, Sisenn. ib.: commodo dictitemus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 174; cf. id. ib. p. 177.—**3. commŏdē,** *adv.* **a.** (Acc. to commodus, I.) *Duly, properly, completely, rightly, well, skilfully, neatly,* etc. (class.): suo quique loco viden' capillus satis compositu'st commode? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97: commode amictus non sum, id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 3: saltare, Nep. praef. § 1: legere, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 3; cf. in *comp.,* id. ib. 9, 34, 1: multa breviter et commode dicta, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; cf. id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 20; 1, 2, 33 al.: cogitare, id. Heaut. prol. 14: audire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: valere, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: feceris commode mihique gratum, si, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 3 *fin.:* commode facere, quod, etc., id. ib. 11, 7, 7; in *comp.:* commodius fecissent tribuni plebis, si, etc., id. Agr. 3, 1, 1.—In medic.: commode facere, *to do well, be beneficial,* Cels. 4, 12.—**b.** (Acc. to commodus, II.) (α) *Conveniently, suitably, opportunely, fitly, aptly, appropriately:* magis commode quam strenue navigavi, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: ille satis scite et commode tempus ad te cepit adeundi, id. Fam. 11, 16, 1: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: explorat, quo commodissime itinere valles transiri possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.:* hoc ego commodius quam tu vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 110; cf.: consumere vitiatum commodius quam integrum, id. ib. 2, 2, 91; Quint. 6, 3, 54: cui commodissime subjungitur, id. 9, 3, 82; cf. id. 4, 1, 76.—(β) *In a friendly manner, pleasantly, gently, kindly:* acceptae bene et commode eximus, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 1; id. Poen. 1, 2, 190; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 48. — **c.** (Equiv. to commodum, *adv.* b.) *Just, just at the moment when,* etc.; only v. l. in the doubtful passages cited supra, commodum, b. *fin.*

2. Commŏdus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen;* so L. Aelius Aurelius Commodus, *Roman emperor,* Lampr. Commod. 1 sq.; Eutr. 8, 15 al.—Hence, **1. Commŏdiānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Commodus:* horti, Lampr. Commod. 8: thermae, Spart. Nigid. 6 al. — **2. Commŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: Nonae, Lampr. Commod. 12; cf. id. ib. 11.—**3. Commŏdus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: mens.s, i. e. *August,* which Commodus wished to name after himself, Lampr. Commod. 11.

commoenio, īre, v. communio.

‡ **Commŏlenda (Comm-),** ae, *f.* [commolo], *a goddess who presided over the felling of trees struck by lightning,* Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. Inscr. 1, p. 390; cf.: Adolenda, Coinquenda, and Deferunda.

com-mōlior (conm-), ītus, 4, *v. dep.* (ante- and post-class. and very rare); prop., *to set in motion:* commoliri tempestas fulmina coeptat, Lucr. 6, 255. — Trop.: lamenta virum commoliri atque ciere, Lucr. 6, 242 Lachm. *N. cr.:* dolum aut machinam, Caecil. Stat. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73. — Transf.: nimis moleste confabricatus commolitusque est originem vocabuli, *has undertaken,* Favorin. ap. Gell. 3, 19, 3.

1. commōlītus, a, um, *Part.,* v. commolior.

2. commŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from commolo.

* **com-mollĭo,** īre, *v. a., to soften:* duritias palpebrarum, Marc. Emp. 8 *fin.*

com-mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. a., to grind thoroughly, to pound* (post-Aug.): (grana) minutissime, Col. 12, 28, 1: olivam, bacam, id. 12, 50, 18; cf. also Commolenda.

commŏnĕ-făcĭo (conm-), fēci, factum (*pass.* -fio, -factus sum, -fieri), 3, *v. a.* [commoneo], *to remind one forcibly* (of something), *to put in mind, to admonish, to impress upon* (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.); constr. with *acc.* (personae or rei), a *rel.-clause, ut* or *acc.* and *inf.:* te propter magnitudinem provinciae etiam atque etiam esse commonefaciendum, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 1; cf. humorously: commonefacere aliquem monimentis bubulis, *to give one a remembrance,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 6.—With *aliquem alicujus rei:* cum ipse te veteris amicitiae commonefaceret, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 35; so, quemque beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49, 4; and *pass.,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112.—With *aliquem de aliquā re,* Cod. Th. 1, 1, 3: simul commonefacit, quae ipso praesente in concilio Gallorum de Dumnorige sint dicta, * Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.;* so with a *rel.-clause,* Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 3, 2: simul commonefecit, sanxisse Augustum, etc., * Tac. A. 6, 12: illi eum commonefaciunt, **ut,** etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41.—With *acc. rei:* istius turpem praeturam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144: mores vetustatis, Vitr. 2, 1, 5.

com-mŏnĕo (conm-), ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a., to remind one forcibly of something, to put in mind, to impress upon, to bring to recollection* (in good prose); constr. (cf. admoneo). (α) With *aliquem:* ut commoneri nos satis sit, nihil attineat doceri, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: meretricem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 8: me, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57; Quint. 11, 3, 130: commonito pro rostris populo, * Suet. Claud. 22; cf.: quarum (notarum) recordatio commoneat et quasi excitet memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 28.—(β) With *aliquem alicujus rei:* mearum me absens miseriarum conmones, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 38: grammaticos officii sui, Quint. 1, 5, 7: te ejus matrimonii, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; cf.: ut hic modo me commonuit anulus quod totum effluxerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57.—(γ) With *aliquem de aliquā re:* de avaritiā tuā, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154: de periculo, id. Part. Or. 27, 96. —(δ) With *aliquem aliquid:* officium vostrum ut vos malo cupiatis conmonerier, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 17.— Simply with *aliquid:* cum amice aliquid commonemus, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quae commonet usus, Sil. 13, 111. —(ε) With *rel.-clause:* quam hic mihi sit facile atque utile, Aliorum exempla commonent, Ter. And. 4, 5, 17; so, commonere aliquem cur, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 30; and *pass.:* hoc qui venerit mi in mentem, re commonitus sum modo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 47 Fleck. (Brix.: hoc qui in mentem venerit mi? Re ipsā conmonitus sum).—(ζ) With *ut* or *ne:* ut neque me consuetudo, neque amor commoneat, ut servem fidem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: qui ut ordini rerum animum intendat, etiam commonendus est, Quint. 4, 1, 78: commoneo tamen, ne quis hoc cottidianum habeat, Cels. 1, 3.—(η) With *alicujus rei:* horum tamen utcumque commonet locus, Quint. 11, 2, 24.

commŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoneo], *an earnest reminding* or *putting in mind, an admonition,* Quint. 4, 2, 51; 4, 4, 9; Cod. Th. 6, 35, 10 (in Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 54 dub.).

* **commŏnĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who earnestly reminds,* Symm. Ep. 7, 105 dub.

commŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [commonitor], *suitable for reminding* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.—**II.** *Subst.:* **commŏnĭtōrĭum,** ii, *n., a writing for reminding, a letter of instructions,* Amm. 28, 1, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 21; Cod. Th. 2, 29, 2, § 3; 6, 29, 10; Aug. Ep. 129 *fin.* — **B.** Trop., *a means of reminding,* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

commŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from commoneo.

com-monstro (conm-), āvi, ātum, 1 (old form conmonstrasso = commonstravero, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 5), *v. a., to show, point out something fully* or *distinctly* (perh. only in Plaut., Terence, and Cic.): si istunc hominem, quem quaeritas, Tibi conmonstrasso, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 5; id. Poen. 5, 2, 83: parentes meos mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: hominem commonstrarier Mihi istum volo, aut ubi habitet demonstrarier, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 75: aurum alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: viam, id. ib. 1, 46, 203: sedes argumentorum, id. ib. 2, 39, 162: leges fatales ac necessarias, id. Univ. 12 *init.* — With *rel.:* conmonstrabo, quo facile inveniatis loco, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 6.

commŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoror]. **I.** *A dwelling, tarrying, abiding, lingering, sojourning* (so only in Cic.): villa et amoenitas illa commorationis est, non deversorii, *is suitable for a place of residence,* Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1: tabellariorum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 (and perh. urbana, id. Fam. 9, 15, 3). — **B.** In rhet. lang., *a delaying, dwelling upon some important point,* Auct. Her. 4, 45, 58; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27; 9, 2, 4.— **II.** Transf., *an abiding place, dwelling* (late Lat.), Vulg. Act. 1, 20; id. 3 Esd. 1, 21; 9, 37.

com-mordĕo, ēre, *v. a., to bite sharply* or *eagerly* (in post-Aug. prose, and very rare): tela ipsa, Sen. Contr. 4, 29, § 2. — Trop., of abusive lang., Sen. Vit. Beat. 21, 1.

com-mŏrĭor (conm-), mortuus, 3, *v. dep. n., to die with* or *at the same time with one* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.); constr. with *cum,* with the *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *cum:* in acie cum Arunte commortuus est (Brutus), Liv. Epit. 2; Val. Max. 6, 8, 2.—(β) With *dat.:* obviam ire et commori hostibus, Sall. H. 1, 89 Dietsch: hostibus suis morte suā, Flor. 1, 18, 17; so, tibi, Sen. Ep. 77, 13: simul tibi, Vulg. Marc. 14, 31.—(γ) *Absol.,* Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32; 10, 21, 24, § 47; Vulg. Ecclus. 19, 10.—Hence, **Commŏrĭentes,** *the title of a comedy of Plautus, now lost,* composed in imitation of the Συναποθνήσκοντες of Diphilus, Ter. Ad. prol. 7, and Prisc. p. 725 P. (acc. to Att. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 9, not genuine).—**II.** Trop.: duo venena commoriuntur, i. e. *their effects vanish together,* Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 5.

Commoris, is, *f., a fortress in Cilicia, near Mount Amanus,* Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 9.

‡ **commŏro,** āre, v. commoror.

com-mŏror (conm-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (*act.* access. form ‡ **commŏro,** āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Prop., *to stop* somewhere, *to tarry, linger, abide, sojourn, remain, stay* (class.; most freq. in Cic. (about thirty times) and in Quint.): Romae, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; id. Att. 5, 12, 3: Ephesi, id. Fam. 3, 5, 5: Asturae, id. ib. 6, 19, 2: Brundisii, Suet. Aug. 17: ibidem, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: hic, Quint. 4, 2, 22: ad Helorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95 (ad Cybistra, id. Fam. 15, 4, 6; B. and K. moratus): circum istaec loca, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1: apud aliquem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: apud Alyziam, id. Fam. 16, 3, 1: in tam miserā vitā, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6.—*Absol.:* Milo paulisper, dum se uxor comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: commorandi natura devorsorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, id. Sen. 23, 84: quaesivit . . . an tardare ac commorari te melius esset, id. ad Brut. 1, 18, 1: paulisper consistere et commorari, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48; Suet. Tib. 11.—Of things: commorantes menses trahere, *bring in,* Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147.— **B.** Trop. (mostly with *in* or *absol.;* only once

with *cum*): consilium diutius in armis civilibus commorandi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 1; Quint. 8, 3, 46: cum singulis paene syllabis, id. 8, prooem. § 31: in componendâ togâ, id. 11, 3, 156.—Of discourse: ut haereat in eâdem commoreturque sententiâ, *to dwell upon*, Cic. Or. 40, 137 (quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 41); cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: fortasse supervacaneum fuerit hic commorari, Quint. 4, 2, 22. —*Absol.*: ipsa mihi veritas manum injecit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit. Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48.—**II.** *Act., to stop, detain, retard one* (ante- and post-class.).—Prop.: an te auspicium commoratum est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 58: me nunc commoror, has foris quom non ferio, id. Ps. 4, 7, 35: cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64; Sen. Contr. 2, 14, 10; Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 31.

com-morsĭto (**-sico**), āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to bite to pieces*, App. M. 7, p. 195, 14.—Trop., App. M. 10, p. 249.

* **com-mortālis**, e, *adj.*, *mortal*: natura, Col. 3, 20, 4 dub.

† **commōsis**, is, *f.*, = κόμμωσις, *a gummy substance, the groundwork in honey-making*, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16.

‡ **commotiae** Lymphae, ad lacum Cutiliensem a commotu, quod ibi insula in aquâ commovetur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.

commōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [commoveo], *a moving, motion.* **I.** Lit. (only post-class.): vasorum, Pall. Oct. 14, 5: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 13; 2, 9: capitis, id. Tard. 1, 1, 41; Vulg. Psa. 43, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a rousing, exciting, agitation, commotion* (cf. commoveo, II. B.) (class.): commotionem accipi volunt temporarium animi motum, sicut iram, pavorem, * Quint. 5, 10, 28: commotio suavis jucunditatis in corpore, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: animi, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8.—In *plur.*: animorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; and without animi, of the emotions or passions: temperantia moderatrix omnium commotionum, id. ib. 5, 14, 42; Lact. 6, 15, 9; 7, 10, 2.

* **commōtiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [commotio], *a slight excitation of disease, indisposition*, Cic. Att. 12, 11 *fin.*

* **commōto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [commoveo], *to move very violently, to agitate*: assidue, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8.

commōtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sets in motion* (late Lat.): Liber et Libera seminum commotores et emissores, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

1. commōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from commoveo.

2. commōtus, ūs, *m.* [commoveo], *a moving, agitation*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 95; v. commotiae.

com-mŏvĕo (**conm-**), mōvi, mōtum, 2 (contr. forms: commōrunt, Lucr. 2, 766; commōrat, Turp. ap. Non. p. 278, 2; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 51; commōrit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 45; commossem, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; commosset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45; commosse, id. ib. 2, 5, 37, § 96; id. Fam. 7, 18, 3), *v. a.*, *to put something in violent motion, to move;* both of removing from a place and backwards and forwards in a place; *to shake, stir* (freq. in every period and species of composition). **I.** Lit. **A.** *To remove from a place, to carry away, displace, to start, set in motion, move*: neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 181; id. Truc. 4, 3, 44: facilius est currentem incitare quam commovere languentem, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: columnas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145: castra ex eo loco, *to move forward, decamp*, id. ib. 2, 5, 37, § 96; cf. aciem, *to set the line in motion*, Liv. 2, 65, 5; 9, 27, 10: se ex eo loco, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: se domo, id. Fam. 9, 5, 2: me Thessalonicâ, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: te istinc, id. Fam. 6, 20, 3: agmen loco, *to force back, cause to retreat*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 58, 20; so, hostem, Liv. 9, 40, 9; 10, 29, 9: cervum, Verg. A. 7, 494: molem, Val. Fl. 2, 33: nummum, i. e. *to use in business*, Cic. Font. 5, 11 (1, 1); id. Fl. 19, 44; ais, si una littera commota sit, fore tota ut labet disciplina. Utrum igitur tibi litteram videor an totas paginas commovere? id. Fin. 4, 19, 53.—Sacra, t. t., *to move* or *carry about the sacred utensils, images*, etc., *for religious use*, Verg. A. 4, 301 Serv.; cf. Cato, R. R. 134, 4: ancilia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 3: tripodes, Sen. Med. 786.—Hence, humorously: mea si commovi sacra, *if I put my instruments* (artifices, tricks, etc.) *in motion*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 107.—Prov.: glaebam commosset in agro decumano Siciliae nemo, *would have stirred a clod*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45.—**B.** *To set in motion in a place, to move hither and thither, to shake, agitate, disturb.* **1.** Of things: magni commorunt aequora venti, Lucr. 2, 766: alas, Verg. A. 5, 217; cf.: penna commota volucris, Sil. 6, 59; Sen. Agam. 633.—**2.** Of persons, with *se*: quis sese commovere potest, cujus ille (sc. Roscius) vitia non videat? *can stir*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: num infitiari potes te ... meâ diligentiâ circumclusum commovere te contra rem publicam non potuisse, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7; Nep. Ages. 6, 3; Liv. 2, 54, 6; cf.: Lanuvii hastam se commovisse, id. 21, 62, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *To move, drive back, dislodge, refute, confute*: nunc comminus agamus experiamurque, si possimus cornua commovere disputationis tuae, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: si convellere adoriamur ea, quae commoveri non possunt, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To throw into disorder*, physical or mental; *to unbalance, unsettle, shake, disturb* (rare but class.): adflantur alii sidere, alii commoventur statis temporibus alvo, nervis, capite, mente, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108: perleviter commotus fuerat ... (postea) eum vidi plane integrum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: Bacchi sacris commota, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80: commotus habebitur, i. e. mente captus, *frantic, crazed*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 209; cf.: commota mens, id. ib. 2, 3, 278; Plin. 36, 21, 40, § 152; and: commotus mente, id. 23, 1, 16, § 23.—**2.** *To move in mind* or *feeling, to make an impression upon, to excite, rouse, shake, disquiet, disturb, affect*, etc. (α) With *abl.*: commorat hominem lacrimis, Turp. ap. Non. p. 278, 2: aliquem nimiâ longinquitate locorum ac desiderio suorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: aut libidine aliquâ aut metu, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; id. Font. 16, 36 (12, 26): ludis, id. Mur. 19, 40: quis enim, cum sibi fingit aliquid et cogitatione depingit, non simul ac se ipse commovit atque ad se revocavit, sentit, etc., *aroused*, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: adfectibus, Quint. 9, 4, 4: doctâ voce, id. 2, 16, 9: cujus atrocitate, id. 6, 1, 32: vix sum apud me, ita animus commotu'st metu, Spe, gaudio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 34; Quint. 1, 2, 30: commota vehementi metu mens, Lucr. 3, 153.—(β) *Absol.*: commorat omnes nos, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 51: cum aliqua species utilitatis objecta est, commoveri necesse est, *one must be affected by it, it must make an impression on one*, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35: nihil me clamor iste commovet, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: si quos adversum proelium et fuga Gallorum commoveret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: in commovendis judiciis, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf.: commotus ab oratore judex, Quint. 6, 2, 7: qui me commorit, flebit, *provoke, rouse*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 45: Neptunus graviter commotus, Verg. A. 1, 126: domo ejus omnia abstulit quae paulo magis animum cujuspiam aut oculos possent commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83; Quint. 12, 10, 50: dormiunt; pol ego istos commovebo, *awake, arouse*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 8: porticus haec ipsa et palaestra Graecarum disputationum memoriam quodammodo commovent, *stir up, awaken, revive*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.—Of things: aes alienum, *to demand*, Tac. A. 6, 17: commotâ principis domo, id. ib. 4, 52 *init.*: si umquam vitae cupiditas in me fuisset, ego ... omnium parricidarum tela commossem? *provoked*, Cic. Planc. 37, 90.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejus modi, Neque commovetur animus in eâ re tamen, Ter. And. 1, 1, 67: vidi enim vos in hoc nomine, cum testis diceret, commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 125: in hac virgine commotus sum, i. e. *in love*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 19.—(δ) With *ex* and *abl.*: nam cum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58; Auct. B. Afr. 57, 72.—(ε) With *ad* and *acc.*: nec sane satis commoveor animo ad ea, quae vis canenda, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: homines ad turpe compendium, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.—(ζ) With *ut* and *subj.*: adeone me ignavom putas, ut neque me consuetudo neque amor Commoveat neque commoneat, ut servem fidem? Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: tua nos voluntas commovit, ut conscriberemus, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.—**b.** Of the passions, etc., *to rouse, stir up, excite, produce, generate*: belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, *moved the waves of strife from their foundations*, Lucr. 5, 1434; cf.: commovere tumultum aut bellum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 20: misericordiam, invidiam, iracundiam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195, cf.: commovere miserationem, Quint. 6, 1, 46; 10, 1, 64: magnum et acerbum dolorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: invidiam aliquam in me, id. Phil. 3, 7, 18: summum odium in eum, id. Inv. 1, 54, 103: bilem, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: multorum scribendi studia, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8: adfectus, Quint. 4, prooem. § 6; 5, 8, 3; cf.: adfectus vehementer commotos (opp. lenes), id. 6, 2, 9.—**C.** In discourse: nova quaedam, *to start new doctrines, adduce novelties*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18.—Hence, **commōtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *moved, excited, aroused*: genus (dicendi) in agendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32; cf.: Fimbria paulo fervidior atque commotior, id. Brut. 34, 129: incidere in rem commotam (i. e. amorem), Sen. Ep. 116, 5: animus commotior, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 80: commotius ad omnia turbanda consilium, Liv. 6, 14, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: Drusus animo commotior, *more violent, passionate*, Tac. A. 4, 3; cf.: commotus ingenio, id. ib. 6, 45; and: Agrippina paulo commotior, id. ib. 1, 33: commoto similis, *to one provoked, enraged*, Suet. Aug. 51; cf. id. Tib. 51.—*Sup.* and *adv.* apparently not in use.

‡ **commugento**, for convocanto, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 17 Müll.

com-mulcĕo, ēre, *v. a.* (very rare, and mostly post-class.), *to caress, coax*, or *soothe much.* **I.** Prop.: puerum trepidantem, App. M. 9, p. 229, 34.—**II.** Trop., *to soothe, please, cajole*: narium sensus, Arn. 7, p. 233: aures, id. 1, p. 35: sensus judicum honorificis sententiis, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.

* **com-mulco**, āre, *v. a.*, *to beat violently*, App. M. 8, p. 214, 30.

commūnālis, e, *adj.* [commune], *belonging to the community*: loca, Aggen. p. 41 Goes.

com-mundo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cleanse, purify wholly* (very rare): vasa cluere et commundare, Col. 12, 18, 3: mulier ornata, sed non commundata, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10; Jul. Obseq. 115.

commūne, is, v. communis.

‡ **commūnĭcārius** (dies), in quo omnibus dis communiter sacrificabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220, 19 Müll.

commūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communico] (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare), *a making common, imparting, communicating.* **I.** In gen.: largitio et communicatio civitatis, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: quaedam societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: consilii, id. Fam. 5, 19, 2: sermonis, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: criminis cum pluribus, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: nominum, i. e. *the like appellation of several objects*, Plin. 24, 14, 80, § 129: juris, Dig. 23, 2, 1: damni, ib. 27, 3, 1, § 14.—**II.** In rhet., *a figure of speech*, = ἀνακοίνωσις, *in accordance with which one turns to his hearers, and, as it were, allows them to take part in the inquiry*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204; Quint. 9, 1, 30; 9, 2, 20 and 23.

commūnĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *He who makes one a participant in a thing*: rei familiaris, Arn. 4, p. 154 *fin.*—**II.** *He who has part in a thing*, Tert. Pudic. 22.

1. commūnĭcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from communico.

2. commūnĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [communico], *a participation*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 44, 5.

‡ **com-mūnĭceps**, cĭpis, *m.*, *born in the same municipal town*, Inscr. Orell. 3062.

commūnĭco (**conm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* access. form, communicati sint = communicaverint, Liv. 4, 24, 2) [communis]. **I.** *To divide something with one*, whether in giving or receiving. **A.** In giving, *to divide a thing with one, to communicate, impart, to share*; esp. freq. of imparting in discourse (very freq. in all periods); constr. usu. *aliquid cum aliquo*; also *inter aliquos, alicui, aliquem aliquâ re. cum aliquo de aliquâ re* and *absol.* (α) With *aliquid cum aliquo*: ut si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis communicentque cum proximis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; id. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 125; id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 33: auxili-

um sibi te putat adjunxisse, qui cum altero rem communicat, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: suam causam cum Chrysogono, id. ib. 48, 140: cum iis praemium communicat, hortaturque ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 37: civitatem nostram vobiscum, Liv. 23, 5, 9: causam civium cum servis fugitivis, Sall. C. 56, 5: at sua Tydides mecum communicat acta (i. e. me socium sumit actorum), Ov. M. 13, 239: consilia cum finitimis civitatibus, *to make common cause, to take common counsel, commune, consult*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: cum plebeiis magistratibus, Liv. 6, 11, 7; 28, 28, 5; Suet. Calig. 56: curam doloris cum aliquo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5.—Of discourse: homo, quocum omnia, quae me curâ aliquâ adficiunt, una communicem, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: ea quae didicerant, cum civibus suis communicare non poterant, id. N. D. 1, 4, 8; id. de Or. 1, 15, 66; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Caes. B. G. 6, 20 al.; so *cum aliquo de aliquâ re:* Pompeius, qui mecum . . . de te communicare solet, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: is mecum de tuâ mansione communicat, id. ib. 4, 4, 5: cum compluribus de ratione belli, Suet. Tib. 18. —(β) *Aliquid inter aliquos:* cum de societate inter se multa communicarent, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, id. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50: ut quibus de rebus vellemus, tu tuis, ego meis, inter nos communicaremus, id. Fam. 15, 4, 2; 11, 27, 2: communicato inter se consilio, Liv. 8, 25, 9 (cf. α); Suet. Dom. 7.—(γ) *Alicui aliquid*, or *de aliquâ re* (in Cic. only when the other party sharing is expressed by *cum* and *abl.;* cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 250): quibus communicare de maximis rebus Pompeius consuerat, Caes. B. C. 3, 18 (Dinter, ex conj., quibuscum): hisque omnium domus patent victusque communicatur, id. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.;* so with redditur, id. ib. 6, 13: sibi communicatum cum alio, non ademptum imperium esse, Liv. 22, 27, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: id aut ereptum illis est, aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, Cic. Brut. 73, 254; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 14 Halm ad loc.; id. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; Mamert. Pan. Max. 10; Cic. Pis. 39, 94 Ascon.—* (δ) *Aliquem aliquâ re:* communicabo semper te mensâ meâ, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 50.—(ε) *Absol.:* nonne prius communicatum oportuit? * Ter. And. 1, 5, 4; Cic. Sull. 3, 9: et secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia et adversas partiens communicansque leviores, id. Lael. 6, 22; Quint. 9, 2, 22: ut ad se veniat rationesque belli gerendi communicet, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: consilia communicant, id. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.;* cf. Sall. C. 18, 5; Suet. Aug. 75 *fin.;* Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 108; Quint. 9, 2, 22. — **2.** T r a n s f. of things: aliquid cum aliquâ re, *to join to an equal part, to unite:* viri, quantas pecunias ab uxoribus dotis nomine acceperunt, tantas ex suis bonis cum dotibus communicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: privabo potius illum debito testimonio, quam id cum meâ laude communicem, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3; id. Fam. 12, 2, 1.—**3.** In late Lat.: cum aliquo or alicui, *to have intercourse with an inferior:* ne cum peregrinis communicarent, Just. 36, 2, 15: malis, *with evil-disposed persons*, Aug. Ep. 162: ne communices homini indocto, Vulg. Ecclus. 8, 5.—Also alicui rei, *to take part in*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 22.—**B.** In receiving, *to share something with one, to take* or *receive a part, to partake, participate in* (also class.). (α) *Aliquid cum aliquo:* ut me juves Communicesque hanc mecum meam provinciam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 153; cf.: provinciam cum Antonio, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: inimicitias mecum, id. Fam. 15, 21, 2: qui sibi cum illo rationem communicatam putat, *believes that he has all things in common with him*, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf. id. ib. 48, 140; id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 14; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5 Zumpt; Liv. 22, 27, 8: haud dubitavit (Thalestris) fateri ad communicandos cum rege liberos se venisse, Curt. 6, 5, 30 Vogel ad loc.—(β) *Absol.:* primo labores et discrimina, mox et gloriam communicabat, Tac. Agr. 8.—(γ) *Alicui* (late Lat.): altari Christi, *to receive the sacrament*, Aug. Ep. 162; id. contra Cresc. 3, 36.—**II.** In Tertull., acc. to communis, II., *to make common*, i. e. *low, base, to contaminate, defile*, Tert. Spect. 17; id. Patient. 8.

commūnĭcor, āri, v. communico *init.*

1. com-mūnĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a., to fortify on all sides* or *strongly, to secure, barricade, intrench* (class.). **I.** P r o p.: castella, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Nep. Alcib. 7, 4: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; Liv. 2, 32, 4; 21, 32, 11; 42, 58, 1: loca castellis idonea, Nep. Milt. 2, 1: hibernacula, Liv. 22, 32, 1: praesidium, id. 2, 49, 8: tumulum, Caes. B. C. 1, 43.—T r a n s f.: os arteriae, Gell. 17, 11, 5.—**II.** T r o p., *to make sure, to strengthen:* auctoritatem aulae, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6 (cf. aula, II. A.): causam testimoniis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 43: jus, id. Caecin. 26, 74.

2. commūnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [communis], *a communion, mutual participation* (several times in Cicero, elsewhere rare). **I.** I n g e n.: inter quos est communio legis, inter eos communio juris est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: sanguinis, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: litterarum et vocum, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: sermonis, * Suet. Aug. 74: parietum, Tac. A. 15, 43: victoriae, id. ib. 12, 19: temporum alicujus, Cic. Mil. 36, 100: beneficiorum, praemiorum civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29: visorum, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44: plures partes communione complecti, id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: in pristinâ communione manere, id. ib. 3, 19, 72: sagariam communionem inire, Dig. 17, 2, 52.—**II.** In eccl. Lat. **A.** *Church communion*, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 45; 2, 37; Aug. in Psa. 57, n. 15.—Hence, **B.** *The sacrament of the Lord's supper, communion:* sancti altaris, Aug. Ep. 54, 6.

com-mūnis (**comoinis,** S. C. de Bacch.), e, *adj.* [con and root mu-, to bind; Sanscr. mav-; cf.: immunis, munus, moenia], *that is common to several* or *to all, common, general, universal, public* (opp. proprius, that belongs to one: quod commune cum alio est, desinet esse proprium, Quint. 7, 3, 24; cf. id. 2, 4, 40; 7, 1, 28; 8, 5, 6; 10, 1, 16; 12, 10, 42; 12, 3, 7; v. also the foll.; freq. in all periods and every species of composition); constr. with *cum, dat., inter se*, or *absol.* **I.** P r o p.: vetus verbum hoc quidem est: Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 18: vinea vulpibus et hominibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5: sepulcrum Asiae Europaeque Troja, Cat. 68, 89: is fit ei cum Roscio communis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 27; cf.: alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum beluis commune est, Sall. C. 1, 2; Nep. Timol. 1, 4.—E s p. freq. in the formula aliquid cum aliquo commune habere: vetustas habet aliquid commune cum multis, amor non habet, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 2: cum rerum naturâ . . . quid habere potest commune . . . gallinaceum fel, id. Div. 2, 12, 29: controversia, quae communes minime cum aliis quaestiones habet, Quint. 5, 10, 110: illum . . . nihil vobiscum commune habentem, Sen. Const. 15, 2: sciat, se nihil mecum habere commune, id. Ben. 7, 12, 2: omnia cum amico communia habebit, qui multa cum homine, id. Ep. 48, 3; 74, 17; id. Q. N. 2, 37, 2: nec habet (pecudum natura) quidquam commune cum caelo, Lact. de Ira Dei, 7, 4; 8, 3; App. de Deo Socr. 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9; Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 25, B: vitium commune omnium est, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 30; cf. Cic. Sen. 11, 35; Lucr. 5, 260; 3, 326; 5, 555: communis imperii (i. e. Romani) fines, Cic. Balb. 5, 13; cf. libertas, id. Sest. 1, 1: salus, id. ib. 6, 15: utilitas, Nep. Alcib. 4, 6: mors, *natural*, Eutr. 7, 8: verba, i. e. *prose*, Claud. Epig. 81, 3: jus gentium, Nep. Them. 7, 4 et saep.: vitae ignarus, *ignorant of life*, i. e. *of the customs of society*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 7; cf.: sensu caret, *of a sense of propriety*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66 Heind.; cf.: sit in beneficio sensus communis, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; id. Ep. 5, 4; 105, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 20; cf. also: communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: communis locus, euphem., *the lower world*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 19; and for *a brothel*, Sen. Contr. 1, 2, p. 83 Bip.—In *plur.:* loca, *public places*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 112; id. Fam. 13, 11, 1; but loci, in philos. lang., *a commonplace, common topic*, id. de Or. 3, 27, 106; id. Or. 36, 126; Quint. 2, 1, 9; 2, 1, 11; 5, 1, 3; 5, 12, 15; v. locus.—**B.** *Subst.:* **commūne,** is, *n.*, *that which is common.* **1.** I n g e n., *plur.:* ut communibus pro communibus utatur, privatis ut suis, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: paucis ostendi gemis et communia laudas, *publicity*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4; Ov. M. 13, 271.—In *sing.:* de communi aliquid consequi, Dig. 17, 2, 52; so Paul. Sent. 1, 18, § 3: jus communi dividundo, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; cf. Gai Inst. 4, 42; Dig. 2, 1, 11, § 2 al.—**2.** Esp. = τὸ κοινόν, *a community, state:* commune Latium, Cinc. ap. Fest. p. 241, 18 Müll.: Commune Milyadum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95: Siciliae, id. ib. 2, 2, 46, § 114; 2, 2, 59, § 145; 2, 2, 63, § 154: gentis Pelasgae, Ov. M. 12, 7; cf.: communis Graecia, id. ib. 13, 199; and: res communis = respublica, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 522, 17.—**b.** In commune. (α) *For common use, for all, for a common object, end, advantage*, etc.: metuere, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20: consulere, Ter. And. 3, 3, 16; Tac. A. 12, 5: conferre, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; id. Inv. 2, 3, 8: vocare honores, i. e. *to bestow equally upon patricians and plebeians*, Liv. 6, 40, 18: profutura, Quint. 6, 1, 7: laborare (apes), id. 5, 11, 24.—Rarely in communi: ponere libertatem, Tac. A. 13, 27.—(β) *In general, generally* (in post-Aug. prose): de jure omni disputandum, Quint. 7, 1, 49; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 9; Tac. G. 27; 38; 40 al.—(γ) *Halves!* Sen. Ep. 119, 1; Phaedr. 5, 7, 3.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *That represents the common sentiment, democratic:* qui in bello . . . suo et certorum hominum consilio uteretur, eum magis communem censemus in victoriâ futurum fuisse, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 2.—**B.** Of manners, *accessible, affable* (kindr. in sense with comis; hence in MSS. very freq. interchanged with it; v. comis): simplicem et communem et consentientem eligi (amicum) par est, Cic. Lael. 18, 65; so id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: communis infimis, par principibus, Nep. Att. 3, 1; so Eutr. 8, 5; cf. communitas.—*Comp.*, Suet. Claud. 21 dub. (al. comior).—*Sup.*, Suet. Vesp. 22 dub. (al. comissimus).—**C.** T. t. **1.** In rhet.: commune exordium, quod nihilo minus in hanc quam in contrariam partem causae potest convenire, *equally appropriate to either side of a cause*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 71; Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11; Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 319.—**2.** In gram.: verbum, *a common verb*, i. e. *one that has both an active and passive signification*, Gell. 15, 13, 1; Prisc. p. 787 P.: syllaba = anceps, i. e. *either long* or *short*, Don. p. 1389 P.; Charis. p. 3 ib.; Diom. p. 423 ib.: genus, *of both masculine and feminine gender*, Charis. p. 126 ib. et saep.—Hence, *Advv.* **1.** Class. form **commūnĭter,** *together, in common, jointly, generally* (very freq.), Varr. R. R. 2, 10; Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Nep. Pelop. 2, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 13; Ov. M. 6, 262.—Opp. proprie, Quint. 9, 1, 23; opp. separatim, Cic. Fam. 13, 12, 1; cf. id. Arch. 12, 32.—* *Comp.*, Diom. p. 480 P.—**2. commūnītus:** deos colere, Varr. ap. Non. p. 510, 5.

commūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [communis]. **I.** *Community, society, fellowship* (very freq. in Cic.; elsewhere rare): nulla cum deo homini, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116: condicionis, aequitatis, legationis cum hoc gladiatore, id. Phil. 6, 2, 3: et conjunctio humana, id. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 156: vitae atque victûs, id. Fam. 9, 24, 3; id. Off. 1, 14, 45.—**B.** *The sense of fellowship, community in feeling*, etc.: cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quattuor, quarum una sit cognitionis, altera communitatis, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152; so id. ib. 1, 43, 153; and id. ib. 1, 45, 159; 3, 5, 24; 3, 33, 118.—**II.** (Acc. to communis, II.) *Courtesy, condescension, affability*, Nep. Milt. 8, 4.

commūnĭter, *adv.*, v. communis, *adv.*, 1.

commūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. communio]. **I.** A b s t r., *the making* or *preparing of a way;* trop. = Gr. ὁδοποίησις: anne autem principium aut rei totius, quae agetur, significationem habere debebit, aut aditum ad causam et communitionem, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320.—**II.** C o n c r., *a fortification*, Vitr. 10, 13, 1.

1. commūnĭtus, *adv.*, v. communis, *adv.*, 2.

2. commūnītus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. communio.

* **commurmŭrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [commurmuro], *a general murmuring*, Gell. 11, 7, 8.

com-murmŭro, āre, 1. *v. n.*, or **com-murmŭror,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to murmur to one's self* or *with others* (very rare). **I.** *Act.* form: clauso commurmurat ore, Sil. 15, 821: (ciconiae) congregatae inter se commurmurant, Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 62.—**II.** *Dep.* form: ut scriba secum ipse commurmura-

tus sit, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: commurmurantur αὐτοί, Varr. ap. Non. p. 178, 9 (Sat. Men. 64, 8).

commūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [commuto], *subject to change, changeable* (class.). **I.** I n g e n.: cera, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: haec imbecilla et commutabilis pecunia, id. Par. 1, 1, 7: commutabilis, varius, multiplex animus, id. Lael. 25, 92: ratio vitae, id. Mil. 26, 69: principia verbi, Varr. L. L. 9. § 99 Müll.—**II.** In rhet.: exordium quod ab adversario potest, leviter mutatum, ex contrariâ parte dici, = commune, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; so * Quint. 4, 1, 71.

commūtātē, *adv.* [id.], *in a changed* or *altered manner*, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

commūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a changing, change, alteration* (in good prose). **I.** I n g e n.: annuae, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59; cf.: tempestatum atque caeli, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: temporum, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: crebrae aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: magnae rerum, id. B. C. 3, 68: ordinis, Quint. 9, 1, 6: subita, Nep. Dion. 6, 1: ventorum, Col. 11, 2, 94: morum aut studiorum, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: civiles, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4.—**II.** E s p. **A.** In rhet. **1.** *A figure of speech; a reciprocal opposition* or *change*, = ἀντιμεταβολή (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 85), Auct. Her. 4, 28, 39.—**2.** *A change* in words, pronunciation, or method of treatment, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 sq.—**B.** *An exchange.* **1.** Captivorum, Liv. Epit. 19.—**2.** (Acc. to commuto, II. B.) Of words, *a conversation, conference*, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 26.

* **commūtātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.] (for the class. commutatio), *a change, alteration*: in commutatum venire, Lucr. 1, 795.

com-mūto (**conm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To alter wholly, change entirely* (class.; most freq. in Cic.). **A.** P r o p.: omnia migrant, Omnia commutat natura et vortere cogit, Lucr. 5, 829; 1, 594; 1, 589; 2, 936: signa rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: frontem et vultum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 42: vocem, Suet. Tib. 71: quae commutantur fiuntque contraria, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31.—Of fruits, *to decay, spoil*, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1.—**2.** E s p. rhet. t. t., *to change one's form of expression*: commutabimus tripliciter, verbis, pronuntiando, tractando, i. e. *vary our style*, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.—**B.** T r o p.: ad commutandos animos atque omni ratione flectendos, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211: nihil commutantur animo et idem abeunt qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; id. Att. 16, 5, 2.—**II.** *To exchange something with another, to change, interchange, replace, substitute, barter, traffic.* **A.** I n g e n., constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *inter se, cum* and *abl.*, or *abl.* alone, or *absol.* **1.** With *acc.*: conmuto ilico pallium, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 36: ubi aetate hoc caput colorem conmutavit, id. Most. 1, 3, 44: coloniam, id. Aul. 3, 6, 40: locum, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 3: captivos, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; cf.: inter se conmutant vestem ac nomina, *interchange*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 37: ornamenta templorum, Suet. Vit. 5; id. Aug. 24.—**2.** With *cum* and *abl.* (α) Of person: (loricam) secum, Just. 3, 1, 8.—(β) Of thing: gloriam constantiae cum caritate patriae, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: mortem cum vitâ, Sulp. ap. id. Fam. 4, 5, 3.—**3.** With *pro* and *abl.*: (litteras) D pro A, Suet. Caes. 56: vinum pro oleo, Dig. 2, 15, 8 *fin.*—**4.** With *abl.*: nisi oculos orationemque aliam conmutas tibi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 56: fidem suam et religionem pecuniâ, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: ornandi causâ proprium (verbum) proprio, id. de Or. 3, 42, 167: possessionis invidiam pecuniâ, id. Agr. 1, 5, 14: leve compendium fraude maximâ, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29; cf.: hanc esse rem, quae si sit semel judicata, neque alio commutari . . . possit, *replaced*, i. e. *made good*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102: victum vitamque priorem novis rebus, Lucr. 5, 1106: studium belli gerendi agriculturâ, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: mustum aere, Col. 12, 26, 2.—**5.** *Absol., to make an exchange*: vin conmutemus? Tuam ego ducam et tu meam? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 21: si quid de se diceretur, non dubitaret interpellare et commutare, *to change the subject*, Suet. Tib. 27.—**B.** E s p. of speech, *to exchange words, to discourse, converse* (so only twice in Ter.; cf. commutatio, II.): unum verbum tecum, Ter. And. 2, 4, 7: non tria Verba inter vos, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 34.

1. cōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, *v. a.* [co- (i. e. con) and emo; cf.: demo, promo]. **I.** *To bring together, form, frame, construct* (Lucretian): dum perspicis omnem Naturam rerum quâ constet compta figurâ, Lucr. 1, 950 Munro ad loc.: nunc ea quo pacto inter sese mixta quibusque compta modis vigeant, id. 3, 259: quibus e rebus cum corpore compta vigeret (animi natura), Quove modo distracta rediret in ordia prima, id. 4, 27.—**II.** *To care for, take care of.* **A.** P r o p., in the class. per. usu. of the care of the hair, *to comb, arrange, braid, dress; absol.*: amica dum comit dumque se exornat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 19: capillos, Cic. Pis. 11, 25; Verg. A. 10, 832: nitidum caput, Tib. 1, 8, 16: caput in gradus atque anulos, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comas acu, id. 2, 5, 12: comas hasta recurva, Ov. F. 2, 560: capillos dente secto, Mart. 12, 83.—T r a n s f. to the person: sacerdos Fronde super galeam et felici comptus olivâ, *wreathed*, Verg. A. 7, 751: Tisiphone serpentibus undique compta, id. Cul. 218: pueri praecincti et compti, Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: longas compta puella comas, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 20.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *to adorn, deck, ornament*: corpora si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, Quint. 8, prooem. § 19: colla genasque, Stat. S. 1, 2, 110: vultus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 337: vestes et cingula manu, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 525.—**2.** T r a n s f. of things: vittâ comptos praetendere ramos, Verg. A. 8, 128: colus compta, i. e. *furnished* or *adorned with wool*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194.—**II.** T r o p., *to deck, adorn*: Cleopatra simulatum compta dolorem, Luc. 10, 83.—E s p. freq. of rhet. ornament: non quia comi expolirique non debeat (oratio), Quint. 8, 3, 42; cf.: linguae orationisque comendae gratiâ, Gell. 1, 9, 10.—Hence, **comptus** (**-mtus**), a, um, *P. a.*, *adorned, ornamented, decked*: juvenes ut femina compti, Ov. H. 4, 75: anima mundissima atque comptissima, Aug. Quant. Anim. 33.—But usu. of discourse, *embellished, elegant*: compta et mitis oratio, Cic. Sen. 9, 28 (al. composita): comptior sermo, Tac. H. 1, 19: (Vinicius) comptae facundiae, id. A. 6, 15.—T r a n s f. to the person: Isocrates in diverso genere dicendi nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79.—*Adv.*: **comptē** (**comt-**), *with ornament, elegantly*, only trop.: compte disserere, Sen. Ep. 75, 6: agere rem, Gell. 7, 3, 52.—* *Comp.*: comptius dicere, Gell. 7, 3, 53.—*Sup.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66, acc. to Ritschl (al. comissime).

2. cŏmo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [coma]. **I.** *Neutr., to be furnished with hair* (as *verb. finit.* only post-class.), Paul. Nol. 28, 246.—But freq. **cŏmans**, antis, *P. a.* **A.** *Having long hair, hairy, covered with hair* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): colla equorum, Verg. A. 12, 86; cf.: equus florâ et comante jubâ, Gell. 3, 9, 3: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: tori, Verg. A. 12, 6: crines, Sil. 16, 59: saetae hircorum, Verg. G. 3, 312; cf.: pellis comata villis, Val. Fl. 8, 122: galea = cristata, *crested, plumed*, Verg. A. 2, 391; cf. cristae, id. ib. 3, 468.—**B.** T r a n s f., of growths, etc., resembling hair: stella, *having a radiant, hairy train, a comet*, Ov. M. 15, 749: astro comantes Tyndaridae, *ornamented with stars*, Val. Fl. 5, 267: sera comans narcissus, *that puts out leaves late*, Verg. G. 4, 122: dictamnus flore Purpureo, id. A. 12, 413: jugum silvae, *leafy*, Val. Fl. 3, 403: silvae, id. 1, 429: folia, *luxuriant*, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59: pinus, Sil. 10, 550: humus, Stat. Th. 5, 502.—**II.** *Act., to clothe* or *deck with hair* or *something like hair* (as *verb. finit.* only post-class.), Tert. Pall. 3.—Freq. (esp. in the post-Aug. per.) **cŏmātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *having long hair*: tempora, Mart. 10, 83, 13; Val. Fl. 7, 636; and *subst.*: **cŏmātus**, i, *m.*, Suet. Calig. 35; Mart. 1, 73, 8; 12, 70, 9.—As *adj. propr.*: Gallia Comata, *Transalpine Gaul* (opp. togata), Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; Cat. 29, 3; Luc. 1, 443.—T r a n s f.: silva, *leafy*, Cat. 4, 11.

† **cōmoedĭa**, ae, *f.* (*gen.* comoediai, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51), = κωμῳδία, *a comedy* (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 99 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 6 ib.), Plaut. Am. prol. 60; Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; Quint. 6, 2, 20; 10, 1, 65; Hor. A. P. 281 al.: Plaut. As. prol. 13: facere, Ter. And. prol. 26: agere, id. Heaut. prol. 4: legere, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 2: spectare, Ter. And. prol. 27: exigere, *to hiss from the stage*, id. ib.; cf. id. Hec. alt. prol. 4 and 7.—**II.** The younger Pliny humorously named a villa, which was on low ground, comoedia, in opp. to one on high ground, qs. lifted up on a buskin, which he called tragoedia, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 3.

cōmoedĭcē, *adv.*, v. comoedicus.

† **cōmoedĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κωμῳδικός, *of* or *pertaining to comedy, comic*: ars, App. Flor. 3, n. 16, p. 353, 27.—* *Adv.*: **cōmoedĭcē**, *as in comedy*: astitit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 60; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 11 Müll.

† **cōmoedus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κωμῳδός, *of* or *pertaining to comedy, comic*: natio, *adapted to comedy, given to acting*, Juv. 3, 100.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **cōmoedus**, i, *m.*, *a comedian, comic actor* (while histrio is a play-actor in gen.), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 30; Quint. 6, 2, 35; 1, 11, 1; 11, 3, 91; 11, 3, 181; Juv. 3, 94; 6, 73; Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2; 3, 1, 9; Suet. Tib. 47; Gai Inst. 3, 212; Dig. 9, 2, 22, § 1.

cŏmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coma], *hairy, with much* or *long hair* (rare): frons, Phaedr. 5, 8, 2: Phoebus, Auct. Priap. 37.—T r a n s f., of plants, *leafy*: genus tithymali comosissimum, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71; 16, 6, 8, § 22.

com-păciscor (**conp-**) or **-pĕciscor**, pactus or pectus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to make an agreement, form a compact with one* (only in *temp. perf.* and *partic.*, and rare): si sumus compecti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 129: mecum matrimonio compecta sit, id. Cist. Fragm. Mai, p. 17, v. 11.—Hence, **II.** *P. a.* as *subst.*: **compactum** (**conp-**) or **compectum** (**conp-**), i, *n.*, *an agreement*, only in *abl. sing.*: compacto (compecto, Cic. Scaur. 5, 8 B. and K.), *according to agreement* or *concert, in accordance with a previous compact*, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.; Cic. Scaur. l. l.; id. Att. 10, 12, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*: conpecto, Liv. 5, 11, 7.—In a similar sense: de conpecto, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 24; 3, 1, 29; id. Ps. 1, 5, 126; and: ex compacto, Suet. Caes. 20; Cod. Just. 7, 53, 3.

com-pāco, āre, *v. a.*, *to bring to peace* (eccl. Lat.): Aegyptios, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 20; 8, 13.

compactĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, = compactus, *agreed upon*: soter, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

compactĭlis, e, *adj.* [compactus, compingo]. **I.** *Pressed* or *joined together, compact*: trabes, *fitted one to another*, Vitr. 4, 7: postes, id. 10, 14, 2: operimentum (of nuts), Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88.—**II.** Of form, *thick-set, compact*; of lions, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46; of bees, id. 11, 18, 19, § 59.

compactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compingo]. **I.** In abstr., *a joining together*: membrorum, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33.—* **II.** In concr., *the things that are joined together, a structure, frame*, Vitr. 10, 15, 2 Schneid.

compactīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suitable for joining*: gummi, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 10.

compactum, i, *n.*, v. compaciscor, II.

* **compactūra**, ae, *f.* [compingo], *a joining together*; only concr., *a joint*, Vitr. 4, 7, 4.

1. compactus, a, um, v. compingo.

2. compactus, a, um, v. compaciscor.

‡ **compaedăgōgīta**, ae, *m.* (συμπαιδαγωγίτης), *educated in the same pædagogium*; of slaves, Inscr. Orell. 2818 sq.

‡ **compaedăgōgĭus**, ii, *m.*, = compaedagogita, Inscr. Fabr. 361, 97.

‡ **compāgānus**, i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of the same village*, Inscr. Grut. 209, 1.

compāges, is (**compāgo**, inis; *nom.*, Stat. Th. 7, 43; *acc.* compaginem, Sen. Ep. 91, 12; *abl.* compagine, Ov. M. 1, 711; Cels. 4, 7; Manil. 1, 717; 1, 725; 1, 838), *f.* [root pag-; v. pango], *a joining together, a connection, joint, structure* (freq. and class.). **I.** P r o p., Lucr. 6, 1070; Ov. M. 3, 30; Luc. 2, 487; 3, 491; Curt. 4, 3, 6; 4, 4, 12; Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20; Suet. Aug. 43 et saep.—*Gen. plur.* compaguum, Plin. 2, 2, 2, § 5 Sillig.—**II.** T r o p.: in Veneris compagibus haerent, i. e. *in the embraces*, Lucr. 4, 1109; 4, 1201: dum sumus in his inclusi compagibus corporis, *bodily structures*, * Cic. Sen 21, 77; cf. Vell. 2, 127, 3; Luc. 5, 119.—So of the body of the state, Tac. H. 4, 74 *fin.*

compāgĭna, ae, *f.* [compago], *a joining together, combination* (peculiar to the agrimensores): litterarum, Baro ap. Goes. Agrim. p. 239, and Innoc. ib. pp. 245 and 246.

compāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a joining, joint,* = compages, junctura. ἁρμογή, Vet. Gloss.; Ambros. in. Psa. 37, § 29; Cassiod. in. Psa. 17, 6.

compāgĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [compago]. **I.** *To join together* (late Lat.), Amm. 21, 2, 1; 28, 2, 3; Prud. στεφ. 10, 889; Aug. Conf. 13, 30 al. — **II.** *Neutr.*, *to border upon:* compaginantes agri, Agrim. p. 346 Goes.

compāgo, ĭnis, v. compages.

‡ **com-pāgus,** i, *m.*, *one belonging to the nearest village,* Inscr. Orell. 3793.

* **com-palpo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to stroke, caress,* Aug. Serm. Temp. 214.

com-par (**conp-**), păris, *adj.* (*abl.* compari, Liv. 36, 44, 7: compare, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38; id. A. A. 3, 359; *gen. plur.* comparum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64), *like* or *equal to another* (poet.; after the Aug. per. also in prose). **I.** *Adj.* (α) With *dat.:* natura viri compar uxori, * Lucr. 4, 1251: consilium consilio, Liv. 28, 42, 20: milites militibus, centurionibus centuriones, tribuni tribunis compares, id. 8, 6, 15.—(β) With *gen.:* eorum, Gell. 6 (7), 11, 1.—(γ) *Absol.:* conubium, Liv. 1, 9, 5: postulatio Latinorum, id. 23, 6, 8: compari Marte concurrerat, id. 36, 44, 7.— **II.** *Subst. comm.*, *an equal, a companion, comrade, colleague,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 9; * Hor. C. 2, 5, 2. — **B.** Esp. **1.** *One beloved, a spouse, consort, mate,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64; id. Cas. 4, 2, 18; * Cat. 68, 126; Ov. Am. 3, 5, 38; Inscr. Orell. 2656; so of the queen in chess, Ov. A. A. 3, 359.—* **2.** *A figure of speech whereby several members of a period have an equal number of syllables,* Auct. Her. 4, 20, 27.

compărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. comparo], *that may be compared, comparable* (very rare): species, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; cf. id. ib. 1, 30, 47 and 49: mors trium virorum, Liv. 39, 52, 7.

compărātē *adv.*, v. 1. comparo *fin.*

1. compărātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. comparo], *comparable,* Tert. adv. Val. 13.

2. compărātĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. comparo], *furnished by contribution:* aurum, Cod. Th. 7, 6, 3.

1. compărātĭo (**conp-**), ōnis, *f.* [1. comparo], *a comparing, comparison* (in good prose). **I.** In gen.: comparationis duo sunt modi; unus cum idemne sit an aliquid intersit quaeritur: alter, cum quid praestet aliud alii quaeritur, Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 117; cf. id. ib. § 116: potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, de duobus honestis utrum honestius, id. Off. 1, 43, 152: majorum, minorum, parium, id. Top. 18, 71: orationis suae cum scriptis alienis, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: rerum, Quint. 2, 4, 24: argumentorum, id. 5, 13, 57: in comparatione alicujus (post-Aug.): strata erant itinera vilioribus sarcinis, quas in conparatione meliorum avaritia contempserat, Curt. 3, 11, 20 Vogel ad loc.; so, ex conparatione regis novi, desiderium excitabatur amissi, id. 10, 8, 9; cf. Lact. 7, 15, 7. — **II.** Esp. **A.** *A trial of skill, contention:* in comparationem se demittere, Suet. Rhet. 6.—**B.** *A relation, comparison:* cum solis et lunae et quinque errantium ad eandem inter se comparationem est facta conversio, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51. — **C.** Translation of the Gr. ἀναλογία, Cic. Univ. 4 *fin.*; 5; 7.—* **D.** *An agreement, contract* (v. 1. comparo, II. B.): provincia sine sorte, sine comparatione, extra ordinem data, Liv. 6, 30, 3.—**E.** Of animals, *a coupling, pairing:* boum, Col. 6, 2, 13.—**F.** In rhet.: criminis, *a defensive comparison of a crime with a good deed, on account of which the crime was committed,* Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 24, 72; Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24; 1, 15, 25.—**G.** In gram. **1.** *A climax,* Don. p. 1745 P. — **2.** *The comparative degree,* Quint. 1, 5, 45.

2. compărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. comparo]. **I.** *A preparing, providing for, preparation,* etc. (rare, but in good prose): novi belli, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; cf. pugnae, Auct. B. Afr. 35: veneni, Liv. 42, 17, 6: comparatio disciplinaque dicendi, Cic. Brut. 76, 263: novae amicitiae, Sen. Ep. 9, 6.— **II.** *A procuring, gaining, acquiring:* testium, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: criminis, i.e. *of all the materials for an accusation,* id. Clu. 67, 191: quibus ego ita credo, ut nihil de meâ comparatione deminuam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16. — Hence, **B.** In late Lat., *a purchasing, purchase,* Dig. 5, 1, 52; 41, 3, 41.

compărātīvē, *adv.*, v. comparativus.

compărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. comparo], *of* or *pertaining to comparison, depending on comparison, comparative.* **I.** In gen.: judicatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 25, 76 (cf. 1. comparatio, I.): genus causae (opp. simplex), Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocabulum, Gell. 5, 21, 13. — *Subst.:* **compărātīva,** ōrum, *n.*, *words in the comparative degree, comparatives,* Quint. 9, 3, 19. — *Adv.:* **compărātīvē,** *with comparison:* dicere, Gell. 5, 21, 14; Ambros. de Fide, 5, 9, 71. — **II.** Esp. in gram. **A.** Gradus, or *absol.*, *the comparative,* Don. p. 1745 P. et saep.—**B.** Casus, *the ablative,* Prisc. p. 671 P.

1. compărātor, ōris, *m.* [2. comparo], *a purchaser* (late Lat.), Paul. Sen. 2, 17, 15; Cod. Th. 10, 33, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4168.

2. compărātor, ōris, *m.* [1. comparo], *a comparer:* litterarum, Julian. Epit. Nov. c. 44, § 177.

* **compărātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a relation, proportion* (cf. 1. comparatio, II. B.): modulorum, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*

com-parco (**conp-**) or **comperco** (Sol. 22, 17), parsi or persi, 3, *v. a.*, *to save, husband well, lay up* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Prop.: quod ille compersit miser, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10: cibum, Fronto, Laud. Neglig. 2, p. 371; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 32 *fin.* — **II.** Trop., *to abstain, forbear;* with *inf.:* conperce, amabo, me attrectare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 137; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 5 Müll.

com-pārĕo (**conp-**), ui, 2, *v. n.*, *to be perfectly evident* or *apparent, to appear, be visible* (class.). **I.** Prop.: qui modo nusquam conparebas, nunc quom conpares peris, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 2: ita ego ad omnis conparebo tibi res benefactis frequens (= in omnibus rebus), id. Mil. 3, 1, 68: nec tamen ulla Comparebat avis, * Lucr. 6, 1220: omnis suspitio in eos servos, qui non comparebant, commovebatur, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: repente comparuit incolumis, Suet. Aug. 14 et saep.: ornamenta orationis, Cic. Or. 71, 234; cf. Nep. Cato, 3, 4: nequaquam argenti ratio conparet, *agrees, is correct,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 16; Cic. Sull. 26, 73 Orell. *N. cr.* —**II.** Meton. (effectus pro causa), *to be present, be in existence, to exist:* et memor sum et diligens, ut quae imperes, conpareant, *may be done,* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 83: signa et dona comparere omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 132: in Thucydide orbem modo orationis desidero, ornamenta comparent, id. Or. 71, 234: conquiri quae comparerent jussit, Liv. 6, 1, 10; so id. 25, 40, 4; 32, 10, 3; 34, 35, 6; cf. id. 26, 30, 10; 27, 24, 8; Ov. M. 6, 410.

com-părĭlis, e, *adj.*, *equal, like:* figurae, Aus. Ecl. 2, 38: ratio, Arn. 2, p. 68.

1. compăro (**conp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [compar], *to couple together in the same relation, to connect in pairs, to pair, match, unite, join;* constr. *aliquid cum aliquâ re, alicui rei, aliqua inter se,* or *absol.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.). **A.** In gen.: ut inter ignem et terram aquam deus animamque poneret, eaque inter se compararet et proportione conjungeret, ut, etc., Cic. Univ. 5 *med.:* comparari postremo, id. ib. 5: ambo cum simul aspicimus, non possumus non vereri, ne male comparati sitis, Liv. 40, 46, 4: L. Volumnius cum Ap. Claudio consul est factus, priore item consulatu inter se conparati, id. 10, 15, 12: labella cum labellis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 78: quin meum senium cum dolore tuo conjungam et comparem, Att. ap. Non. p. 255, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 90 Rib.).— Hence, **B.** Esp. of combatants, for the usu. compono, *to bring together to a contest, to match:* ut ego cum patrono disertissimo comparer, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: cum Aeserninо Samnite Pacideianus comparatus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 257, 18: Scipio et Hannibal, velut ad supremum certamen comparati duces, Liv. 30, 28, 8: hunc Threci comparavit, Suet. Calig. 35.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *To couple together in judgment.* **1.** *To count one object fully equal to another, to place on the same footing, put on an equality with* (rare but class.): neminem tibi profecto hominem ex omnibus aut anteposuissem umquam aut etiam comparassem, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 256, 4; cf. Nep. Iphic. 1, 1; Liv. 28, 28, 15; Quint. 10, 1, 98; Cat. 61, 65 al.: cum quibus (hominibus) comparari sordidum, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9; so id. Fam. 12, 30, 7: et se mihi comparat Ajax? Ov. M. 13, 338.—**2.** In gen., *to place together in comparison, to compare* (the usu. signif. of the word in prose and poetry): homo quod rationis est particeps similitudines comparat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: majora, minora, paria, id. de Or. 2, 40, 172; id. Top. 18, 68: metaphora rei comparatur, quam volumus exprimere, Quint. 8, 6, 8. — With *dat.:* equi fortis et victoris senectuti, comparat suam, Cic. Sen. 5, 14: si regiae stirpi compareturignobilis, Curt. 8, 4, 25: restat ut copiae copiis conparentur vel numero vel, etc., Liv. 9, 19, 1: se majori pauperiorum turbae, Hor. S. 1, 1, 112: Periclem fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparat, Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf. id. 12, 10, 65: necesse est sibi nimium tribuat, qui se nemini comparat, id. 1, 2, 18: nec tantum inutilibus comparantur utilia, sed inter se quoque ipsa, id. 3, 8, 33; cf. id. 3, 6, 87.—With *cum* and *abl.:* hominem cum homine et tempus cum tempore et rem cum re, Cic. Dom. 51, 130; id. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 121: cum illo . . . ceteris rebus nullo modo comparandus es, id. Phil. 2, 46, 117: cum meum factum cum tuo comparo, id. Fam. 3, 6, 1; id. Off. 3, 1, 2; 2, 6, 20: corporis commoda cum externis et ipsa inter se corporis, id. ib. 2, 25, 88: longiorem orationem cum magnitudine utilitatis, id. ib. 2, 6, 20: victoria, quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo, Nep. Them. 5, 3: totam causam nostram cum tota adversarii causâ, Quint. 7, 2, 22; 12, 7, 3. — With *ad:* nec comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14: sed nihil comparandi causâ loquar, *I will institute no comparison,* Cic. Pis. 1, 3. — Hence, **3.** With *rel.-clause, to reflect, consider, judge;* or *to prove, show, by comparing* (rare): id ego semper meeum sic agito et comparo, quo pacto magnam molem minuam, Att. ap. Non. p. 256, 20: cum comparetur, utrum, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: comparando quam intestina corporis seditio similis esset irae plebis in patres, etc., Liv. 2, 32, 12; cf. Tac. A. 3, 5: deinde comparat, quanto plures deleti sint homines, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16.—**B.** Comparare inter se, t. t., of colleagues in office, *to agree together in respect to the division of duties, to come to an agreement* (freq. in Liv., esp. of the consuls, who made an arrangement between themselves in respect to their provinces): inter se decemviri comparabant, quos ire ad bellum, quos praeesse exercitibus oporteret, Liv. 3, 41, 7: senatusconsultum factum est, ut consules inter se provincias Italiam et Macedoniam compararent sortirenturve, id. 42, 31, 1; 8, 20, 3; 32, 8, 1; 33, 43, 2; 26, 8, 8; 41, 6, 1: (consules) comparant inter se ut, etc., id. 8, 6, 13; 10, 15, 12: ut consules sortirentur conpararentve inter se, uter, etc., id. 24, 10, 2; of the tribunes of the people, id. 29, 20, 9; of the proprætors, id. 40, 47, 1.— **C.** (In acc. with I. B.) Si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, *opposes to this,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 63.—Hence, * **compărātē,** *adv.*, *in* or *by comparison, comparatively:* quaerere (opp. simpliciter), Cic. Top. 22, 84.

2. com-păro (**conp-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (old form conparassit = comparaverit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 19), *v. a.* **I.** *To prepare something with zeal, care,* etc., *to make ready, to set in order, furnish, provide,* etc. (class.) **A.** Lit.: magnifice et ornate convivium comparat (al. apparat), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65; Tib. 1, 10, 42: sibi remedium ad magnitudinem frigorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: se, *to make one's self ready, to prepare one's self,* id. Mil. 10, 28: se ad respondendum, id. N. D. 3, 8, 19: se ad iter, Liv. 28, 33, 1; cf. *pass.*, id. 42, 43, 4: se ad omnis casus, Caes. B. G. 7, 79: insidias alicui per aliquem, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; cf.: dolum ad capiendos eos, Liv. 23, 35, 2: comparare et constituere accusationem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2; cf.: comparare accusatorem filio suo, id. Clu. 67, 191: fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: domicilium

ibi, Liv. 1, 34, 10: iter ad regem, Nep. Alcib. 10, 3 et saep.: vultum e vultu, *to adjust according to, to fashion*, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 5.—In the histt. freq. of preparations for war: bellum, Nep. Dion. 5, 1; id. Ages. 2, 4; id. Eum. 7, 1; Liv. 9, 29, 5; 32, 28, 7; Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 1 et saep.: arma, milites, classem, Liv. 42, 30, 11; cf. Nep. Milt. 4, 1; id. Dion, 4, 3; id. Dat. 4, 1 and 4; id. Hann. 3, 2; Liv. 28, 13, 1; 35, 26, 1; Suet. Tib. 25; Curt. 4, 9, 3; cf.: arma latroni, Quint. 12, 1, 1.—*Pass.* in mid. force: ita fiet ut isdem locis et ad suadendum et ad dissuadendum simus conparati, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4: ab hoc colloquio legati Romani in Boeotiam conparati sunt, *made ready to go*, Liv. 42, 43, 4.—(β) *Absol.*: ex hac parte diligentissime comparatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 3: tempore ad comparandum dato, Nep. Thras. 2, 2; so Liv. 35, 45, 5; 38, 12, 7. —(γ) With *inf.*: urere tecta, Ov. Tr. 2, 267: an ita me comparem, Non perpeti, etc., *place myself in a condition*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 2. — **B.** Trop. of the arrangements of nature, of civil life, of manners, customs, etc., *to arrange, appoint, ordain, establish*; esp. in the *pass. impers.*: ita quoique est in aetate hominum conparatum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 5; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 94 Fleck.; Liv. 3, 68, 10: more majorum comparatum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; cf.: ita comparatum more majorum erat, ne, etc., Liv. 39, 29, 5: est ita natura comparatum ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 5: praetores, ut considerate fieret, comparaverunt, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; so Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 7: jam hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, quod in morbis, etc., Cic. Clu. 21, 57: eis utendum censeo quae legibus conparata sunt, Sall. C. 51, 8.—So rarely of persons: sic fuimus semper comparati, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32.—**II.** *To procure what one does not yet possess* or *what is not yet in existence, to procure, get, purchase, obtain, prepare, make, collect.* **A.** Prop.: negoti sibi qui volet vim parare, Navem et mulierem haec duo conparato, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 2: mihi quadraginta minas, id. Ep. 1, 2, 19: aurum ac vestem atque alia, quae opus sunt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 15: pecudes carius, Suet. Calig. 27: merces, Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*: ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 1; so id. Heaut. 2, 4, 17: Sthenius ab adulescentio paulo studiosius haec compararat, supellectilem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83; Curt. 5, 6, 3: gemmas, toreumata, signa, tabulas, Suet. Caes. 47: victum et cultum humanum labore et industriâ, Cic. Oecon. ap. Col. 12, praef. § 2: Suet. Calig. 22.—**2.** Of abstract things: amicitias, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: auctoritatem sibi, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: laudes artibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 2; id. Off. 2, 13, 45: tribunicium auxilium sibi, Liv. 9, 34, 3 al.; Hor. Epod. 2, 30. — **B.** Trop.: sex (tribunos) ad intercessionem comparavere, *brought* or *gained them over to their side*, Liv. 4, 48, 11.

com-partĭceps, ticipis, *adj.*, *partaking, participants together* (late Lat.): promissionis, Vulg. Eph. 3, 6; Hier. in Eph. 3, 5 sqq.

com-partĭor, īri, *v. dep.*, *to divide something with one, to share*: MVNERA CVM ALIQVO, Inscr. Orell. 4040: intellectum prudentiae sapientia compartietur, Vulg. Ecclus. 1, 24. — *Pass.*: compartiri altario, *to be made partaker of*, Aug. 2 Serm. Dom. 54.

com-partŭrĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to be associated in childbirth* with any one, Ambros. Hexaem. 4, 8, 31; id. de Fide, 1, 14, 87.

com-pasco (con-), no *perf.*, pastum, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To feed together, feed in common*: si compascuus ager est, jus est compascere, Cic. Top. 3, 12; Dig. 8, 5, 20.—**II.** *To feed, pasture*, in gen.: Brundisiana (ostrea), Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.—**B.** Pregn. **1.** *To consume by feeding, to eat*: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 5; so in *pass.*, id. ib. 1, 53. — **2.** *To drive away, destroy* by feeding: famem, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169.

com-pascŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to common pasturage*: ager, *a common pasture*, Cic. Top. 3, 12; Lex Thor.; Inscr. Orell. 3121; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 1 Müll.: jus compascui, Dig. 8, 5, 20; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 85.

* **compassĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [compatior], *suffering with one*, Tert. adv. Prax. 29.

compassĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *fellow-suffering, fellow-feeling* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 4: sententiarum, *sympathy, agreement*, id. ib. 3 *fin.*

* **com-pastor**, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-herdsman*, Hyg. Fab. 187.

compastus, a, um, *Part.*, from compasco.

com-pătĭor, passus, 3, *v. dep.* (late Lat.). **I.** *To suffer with one*, Tert. adv. Prax. 29; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 98. — **II.** *To have compassion, to feel pity*, Aug. Ep. 40, 29, 6; id. Conf. 3, 2.

‡ **com-patrĭōta**, ae, *m.*, *a fellow-citizen*, συμπολίτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

com-pătrōnus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-patron* (Lat. of jurists), Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 4 sq.; 38, 5, 1.

com-pauper, ĕris, *m.*, *a companion in poverty, fellow-pauper* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. 25 ex 50 homil. c. 3.

com-păvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to be thoroughly terrified, to be very much afraid*: animus, Gell. 1, 23, 9; cf. Macr. S. 1, 6, 22.

compăvĭo, īre, *v.a.*; only in *perf. part. pass.*: **compăvītus**, a, um, *beaten*, App. M. 7, p. 197, 24 (al. aliter).

compeccātor, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-sinner*, Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

com-pecco, āre, *v. n.*, *to err* or *commit a fault together* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12; id. Tard. 3, 1 *fin.*

compĕciscor, v. compaciscor.

compectum and **compectus**, a, um, v. compaciscor.

compĕdes, um, v. compes.

compĕdĭo (conp-), no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [compes], *to fetter, shackle* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Prop.: pedes corrigiis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 9: servi conpediti, Cato, R. R. 56; Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10, 1; Dig. 4, 3, 7, § 7 al.—* **II.** Trop.: rebus immortalibus perniciosissime compediri, Aug. Ep. 39.

compĕdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fettering, shackling*: linea (i. e. compes), Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 9, and p. 451, 25.

compellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. compello]. **I.** In gen., *an accosting*, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22.—**II.** Esp. with reproach, *a reprimand, reproof, rebuke* (rare), Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 17; in *plur.*, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2; Gell. 1, 5, 2.

1. com-pello (conp-), pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive together to a place, to collect, assemble* (opp. expello, Cic. Pis. 7, 16; to dispellere, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 149; and to aspellere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 46; class.). **I.** Lit. of herds, flocks: tum compellendum (agnos) in gregem ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: armentum in speluncam, Liv. 1, 7, 5; cf.: pecoris vim ingentem in saltum avium, id. 9, 31, 7: greges in unum, Verg. E. 7, 2: pecus totius provinciae, Cic. Pis. 36, 87: haedorum gregem hibisco (poet. for ad hibiscum), Verg. E. 2, 30.—Also of other objects: primordia, Lucr. 2, 564: homines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: naves (hostium) in portum, Caes. B. C. 1, 58 *fin.*: hostes intra oppida murosque, id. B. G. 7, 65; so of the driving or forcing of enemies in a body; cf.: adversarios intra moenia, Nep. Ages. 5, 3: hostem fugatum in naves, Liv. 10, 2, 2: Dardanos in urbem, id. 41, 19, 9; Suet. Vit. 15: oppidanos intra munimenta, Curt. 8, 11, 1: hostes in fugam, Just. 4, 4. — Hence fig.: bellum Medulliam, *to turn the war thither*, Liv. 1, 33, 4: is (hostes) eo compulit ut locorum angustiis clausi, etc., *drove them into so close corners*, Nep. Ham. 2, 4: Pompeium domum suam, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ad monumentorum deversoria plebe compulsâ, Suet. Ner. 38; quam (imaginem) virga semel horrida . . . Nigro compulerit gregi, * Hor. C. 1, 24, 18: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 6, 7 *fin.* —**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring* or *press together*: amores nostros dispulsos, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 149: cur eam tantas in angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112.—Far more freq., **B.** *To drive, bring, move, impel, incite, urge, compel, force, constrain to something*; constr. with *ad, in*, more rarely with *ut*, the *inf.* or *absol.* (α) With *ad* (freq. in Suet.): aliquem ad virtutem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: ad arma, Cic. Marcell. 5, 13: ad bellum, Ov. M. 5, 219: ad deditionem fame, Suet. Aug. 14; Curt. 9, 1, 19: ad necem, Suet. Aug. 66; id. Calig. 23; id. Ner. 35: ad mortem, id. Tib. 56; Quint. 7, 3, 7: ad confessionem, Suet. Claud. 15: ad pugnam, id. ib. 21: ad rapinas, Luc. 7, 99: ad defectionem, Curt. 10, 1, 45: ad laqueum, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12: ad impudicitiam, Dig. 1, 6, 2.—(β) With *in*: in hunc sensum compellor injuriis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: in eundem metum, Liv. 25, 29, 8: in socordiam, Col. 11, 1, 11: in mortem, Quint. 7, 3, 7: in metum, Tac. H. 2, 27. —(γ) With *ut*: callidum senem callidis dolis Conpuli et perpuli, mihi omnia ut crederet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4; Suet. Caes. 1; 24; id. Vesp. 2; Tac. Or. 4; Curt. 8, 8, 2. —(δ) With *inf.*: aliquem jussa nefanda pati, Ov. F. 3, 860; Luc. 3, 144; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Dom. 14; Curt. 5, 1, 35; Just. 16, 5; 30, 3; Gai Inst. 2, 237.—(ε) *Absol.*: ceteras nationes conterruit, compulit, domuit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: aliquâ indignatione compellendus, Quint. 9, 4, 138: ille qui aspellit, is conpellit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 46; freq. in *perf. part.*: periculis compulsus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 41; Liv. 27, 30, 3.

2. compello (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. compello; cf. 2. appello, āre, from 1. appello, ĕre, and jugare, from root of jungo], *to accost one.* **I.** Without implying reproach, *to accost, address* (mostly poet.): exin compellare pater me voce videtur his verbis, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41 (Ann. v. 45 Vahl.); so, aliquem, id. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 256 ib.): aliquem voce, Verg. A. 5, 161; and: notis vocibus, id. ib. 6, 499; cf. Ov. M. 14, 839: blande hominem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 72; cf. id. Stich. 2, 1, 43: familiariter, id. Men. 2, 3, 23: carmine, * Cat. 64, 24: talibus agrestem com pellat Oreada dictis, Ov. M. 8, 787; 12, 585: Tauream nomine, Liv. 23, 47, 2; Curt. 4, 13, 20: aliquem multo honore, Verg. A. 3, 474: verbis amicis, id. ib. 2, 372: aliquam de stupro, *to invite to unchastity*, Val. Max. 6, 1, 2; in like sense *absol.*: compellare, Hyg. Fab. 57.—**II.** In a hostile sense, *to address one reproachfully* or *abusively, to reproach, chide, rebuke, upbraid, abuse, to take to task, call to account* (good prose). **A.** In gen.: mimus nominatim Accium poëtam compellavit in scaenâ, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: neque aspexit mater, quin eum fratricidam impiumque detestans compellaret, Nep. Timol. 1, 5: pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12, 12; 34, 2, 8: ne compellarer inultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; 1, 7, 31; id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t., of authorities, *to summon* one to answer a charge; or of adversaries, *to arraign one before a tribunal, to accuse of crime* (cf. 2. appello): Q. Ciceronem compellat edicto, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 17; id. Red. in Sen. 5, 12; 13, 52: Nigidius minari in contione, se judicem, qui non adfuerit, compellaturum, id. Att. 2, 2, 3; so id. Phil. 3, 7, 17; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; Nep. Alcib. 4, 1; Liv. 43, 2, 11; Tac. A. 16, 27; Suet. Caes. 17.

compendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium], *short, compendious*, only a few times of ways or roads: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, * Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43; cf. Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. compendĭārĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. via), *a short way* or *method*; fig., Varr. ap. Non. p. 202, 5; Petr. 2, 9; Sen. Ep. 119, 1; cf. id. ib. 27, 5: breviores etiamnum quaedam picturae compendiariae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 110.—**B. compendĭārĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. iter), the same, Sen. Ep. 73, 11.

compendĭfăcĭo, ĕre, v. compendium.

compendĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [compendium] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *To shorten, abridge*: sermonem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; 4, 1.—**II.** Compendiare alicui, lit., *to shorten the way of life for one*; hence, *to kill him*, Aug. Quaest. in Hept. 7 *fin.*

compendĭōsē, *adv.*, v. compendiosus *fin.*

compendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [compendium]. **I.** *Advantageous* (opp. damnosus), Col. 1, 4, 5.—**II.** *Abridged, short, brief, compendious* (post-class.): verba, App. M. 11, p. 268, 12: iter, id. ib. 6, p. 186, 12: exitus citae mortis, Prud. στεφ. 2, 334.—*Adv.*: **compendĭōsē**, *compendiously, briefly*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 29.—In *comp.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 10.

compendĭum, ii, *n.* [compendo], orig. belonging to the lang. of econ., *that which*

is weighed together, kept together, saved (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 10 Müll.); *a saving* or *gain, profit acquired by saving* (opp. dispendium; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies, *have saved two loaves*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 2; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 26: aliquem mercibus suppeditandis cum quaestu compendioque dimittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6; 2, 3, 46, § 109: turpe compendium effugere, id. Fl. 3, 7: se negat facturum compendii sui causā quod non liceat, id. Off. 3, 15, 63: homines ad turpe compendium commovere, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: servire privato compendio suo, Caes. B. C. 3, 32; id. B. G. 7, 43; Liv. 8, 36, 10; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70; Suet. Tib. 48: compendia repetere ignotis terris, Tib. 1, 3, 39 al.: ligni, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 127; cf. operae, id. 17, 23, 35, § 214; 18, 20, 49, § 181: viae, id. 5, 5, 5, § 38.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *Shortness of way, a short way* (= compendiaria), Quint. 4, 2, 46; Tac. A. 12, 28; Flor. 3, 3, 7; Just. 2, 10 *fin.*; cf. montis, *a short cut across the mountain*, Ov. M. 3, 234: maris, Tac. A. 2, 55: fugae, Sil. 12, 533; cf. Plin. Pan. 95, 5; Gell. praef. § 12.—**2.** In the phrases, **a.** Facere compendium, *to make a profit, gain.* (α) In gen.: compendium edepol haud aetati optabile Fecisti, quom istanc nactu's impudentiam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 51.—(β) More freq. *to make a saving*, i. e. *be sparing* of a thing: compendium ego te facere pultandi volo, *to save your knocking*, i. e. *to cease therefrom*, id. Ps. 2, 2, 11: errationis, id. Rud. 1, 2, 90: praeconis, id. Stich. 1, 3, 38.—**b.** Aliquid ponere ad compendium, *to save, spare* something, i. e. *not to say it*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 3; 3, 1, 5; cf.: coaddito ad compendium, id. ib. v. 4.—**II.** *A sparing, saving in any thing done*, i. e. *a shortening, abbreviating*: quam potes, tam verba confer maxume ad compendium, i. e. *be concise, brief*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184.—So of discourse, etc. (ante-class.): facere or fieri compendi, *to shorten, abridge* (the discourse), or *to be shortened, abridged*: lamentas fletus facere conpendi licet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 132, 29 (Trag. Rel. v. 175 Rib.): compendi verba multa jam faciam tibi, *will be very brief with you*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 7; id. Most. 1, 1, 57; id. Ps. 4, 7, 42: verbis velitationem fieri compendi volo, *in few words, briefly*, id. As. 2, 2, 41; cf.: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 12: in ipsis statim elementis etiam brevia docendi monstrare compendia, Quint. 1, 1, 24; cf. id. 1, 1, 30; and: compendio morari, i. e. *only a short time*, id. 1, 4, 22.

* **com-pendo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to weigh, balance together*: compendium, quod, cum compenditur, una fit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.

compensātio (**conp-**), ōnis, *f.* [compenso], *a weighing, balancing of several things together.* **I.** Prop., in the lang. of business, *a balancing of accounts, a rendering of an equivalent, equalizing*: compensatio est debiti et crediti inter se distributio, Dig. 16, 2, 1; so ib. 24, 3, 15; Gai Inst. 4, 66 sq.: mercium, *an exchange, barter* (opp. pecunia), Just. 3, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic.): hac usurum conpensatione sapientem, ut voluptatem fugiat, si ea majorem dolorem effectura sit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 95: incommoda commodorum compensatione lenire, id. N. D. 1, 9, 23.

compensātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving for compensating* (late Lat.), Victor. Rhet. 1, p. 137; 2, p. 217.

compensātō, *adv.*, v. compenso *fin.*

com-penso (**conp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to poise, weigh several things with one another*; hence, in the lang. of business, *to equalize one thing with another by weighing, to balance with one another, to make good, compensate, balance against*, lit. and trop. (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Cic.); constr. *aliquid cum aliquā re, aliquā re*, or *absol.* **I.** In gen. (α) *Cum aliquā re*: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum, Cic. Pis. 30, 75: laetitiam cum doloribus, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: bona cum vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 70.—(β) *Aliquā re*: summi labores nostri magnā compensati gloriā, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14; id. Font. 5, 13 (1, 3): damna ab aliquo aetatis fructu compensata, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33: o vix ullo otio compensandam hanc rei publicae turpitudinem, id. Att. 7, 18, 2; id. Or. 69, 231: paucitatem pedum gravitatis suae (sc. spondei) tarditate, id. ib. 64, 216: tot amissis te unum, Ov. H. 3, 51: pecuniam pedibus, *to make up for the low price in shoe-leather*, Cato ap. Cic. Fl. 29, 72: facinora ministerio, Curt. 10, 1, 2: reprehendens aliā laude compenses, * Quint. 11, 1, 87.—**II.** In post-Aug. poets, of a way, *to shorten, spare, save*: longum iter, Sen. Hippol. 83 (cf. pensare iter, Luc. 9, 685).—Hence, **compensātō,** *adv.*, *with compensation* or *reward*, Tert. Pall. 2 (al. leg. compensati).

comperco, v. comparco.

* **com-pĕrĕgrīnus,** i, *m.*, *a fellow-stranger*, Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

compĕrendĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [comperendino], *a deferring of the time* (*of trial*) *to the third day* or *later* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 97, 5; Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 1; 6, 2, 6; Gell. 14, 2, 1; Tac. Or. 38; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *delay*: sine ullā comperendinatione, Ambros. in Luc. 1, 8.

compĕrendĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], i. q. comperendinatio, q. v., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26; id. Brut. 22, 87.

compĕrendĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [comperendinus], jurid. t. t.; prop. of the judge, *to cite a defendant to a new time of trial, appointed on the third following day* or *later*: reum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26; 2, 1, 7, § 20.—**II.** Meton., of the party which demands the deferring: ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 34 Klotz ad loc.

com-pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.*: dies, *the third following day to which a trial was deferred*, Gai Inst. 4, 15; Macr. S. 1, 16, 3; 1, 16, 14.

‡ **com-pĕrĕo,** ii, īre, *to perish together*, acc. to Diom. 1, p. 369 P.

com-pĕrio, pĕri, pertum, 4, *v. a.* [root par-, of paro, pario; cf. 2. comparo, and aperio, operio, etc.; by others separated from these words and referred to root per-, of πειράω, peritus, periculum; but cf. Corss. Ausspr. II. 410], lit., *to disclose wholly, lay open* (a fact), without the access. idea of communicating the thing disclosed (which aperio expresses; v. aperio); *to obtain a knowledge of a thing, to find out with certainty, to have* or *gain certain information, to ascertain, learn*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry): certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: cum indicia mortis se comperisse manifesto et manu tenere diceret, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: hoc, Nep. Eum. 8, 4: stellarum ortus, Cat. 66, 2: de amore hoc comperit, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6: nihil de hoc (Sullā) consul comperi, Cic. Sull. 31, 86; Sall. J. 68, 1: postquam de scelere filii comperit, Nep. Paus. 5, 3; Suet. Dom. 6 al.—With *inf.* and *acc.*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 63: posteaquam comperit eum posse vivere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: hanc gentem Clusium inde venisse comperio, Liv. 5, 35, 3; Quint. 1, 7, 24: diram qui contudit hydram, comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: ubi comperi ex eis qui, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: aliquid ex multis, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: ex litteris, Nep. Paus. 4, 5: per exploratores, Caes. B. G. 4, 19; 6, 28; Nep. Alcib. 8, 6: certis auctoribus, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1: nihil testibus, nihil tabulis, nihil aliquo gravi argumento, id. Clu. 45, 126; Caes. B. C. 2, 37: a quo ut rem gestam comperit, Nep. Dat. 3, 4: quae ex fratre comperrerat nuntiari regi jubet, Curt. 6, 7, 18: ut postea ex captivis comperit, Caes. B. G. 1, 22; Hirt. B. G. 8, 17; 8, 36.—Cicero, on account of the frequent repetition of the phrase omnia comperi, in the trial of Catiline, was often bantered by his contemporaries; hence: (Clodius) me tantum comperisse omnia criminabatur, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; cf. id. Fam. 5, 5, 2.—With *depend. question*: dolo an vere cunctatus, parum comperimus, Sall. J. 113, 1; 67, 3.—(β) Esp. freq. in *part. perf. pass.*: Oppianici facinus manifesto compertum atque deprehensum, Cic. Clu. 14, 43: non ego haec incertis jacta rumoribus adfero ad vos, sed comperta et explorata, Liv. 42, 13, 1; cf. id. 29, 18, 7; 29, 21, 13: sintne haec investigata, comperta, patefacta per me, Quint. 9, 3, 49: pecuniam ex aerario scribae viatoresque aedilicii clam egessisse per indicem comperti, *discovered*, Liv. 30, 39, 7: compertus adulterare matronas, Suet. Aug. 67: uxorem in stupro generi compertam, *detected*, id. Tib. 35.—Also with the *gen.* of the crime: compertus stupri, Liv. 22, 57, 2; Just. 11, 11, 5: probri, Liv. 7, 4, 4: sacrilegii, id. 32, 1, 8: flagitii, Tac. A. 1, 3; 4, 11: de his haud facile compertum narraverim, *give certain information*, Sall. J. 17, 2: qui ex fratre comperta ipsi nuntiasset, Curt. 6, 8, 11: haec ex vate comperta nuntiabat, id. 7, 7, 22.—In *abl. absol.*: comperto lege Gabiniā Bithyniam et Pontum consuli datam, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1130 P.: so Liv. 31, 39, 4 and 7; 33, 5, 4; Tac. A. 1, 66; 4, 36; 11, 13 *fin.*; 14, 57.—So, also, compertum habeo and compertum mihi est, *I know full well*: quod de his duobus habuerint compertum, Cic. Clu. 45, 127; so Sall. C. 2, 2; 22 *fin.*: pro comperto polliceri, *as certain*, Suet. Ner. 31.—Hence, **compertē,** *adv.*, *on good authority*; only Gell. 1, 22, 9; and in *comp.*, id. 1, 11, 12.

compĕrĭor (**conp-**), īri, pertus sum, 4, *v. dep.*, collat. form of comperio, q. v., *to ascertain, learn, obtain certain knowledge that*, etc. (rare); constr. mostly with *acc.* and *inf.*: dum ne ab hoc me falli comperiar, Ter. And. 5, 3, 31; Sall. J. 45, 1; 108, 3; Tac. A. 4, 20; Gell. 3, 3, 1: quid comperior? App. M. 2, p. 124, 11; *perf.*, Tert. adv. Herm. 28.

com-pernis, e, *adj.* [perna], *with the knees bent inwards, knock-kneed*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 26, 3; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 375, 20 Müll.; Varr. L. L. 9, § 10 Müll.

* **com-perpĕtŭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *coeternal*, Prud. Apoth. 339.

compertē, *adv.*, v. comperio *fin.*

1. compertus, a, um, v. comperio.

2. compertus, ūs, *m.* [comperio], *experience, personal knowledge* (late Lat. and very rare): compertu evidentia, App. M. 1, p. 103 *fin.*

1. com-pēs (**conp-**), pĕdis, *f.* (*m. acc.* compedem meum, Vulg. Thren. 3, 7; *plur.* compedes parati, Lact. Mort. Persec. c. 21), *a* (wooden) *fetter* or *shackle, for the feet* (usu. in *plur.*). **I.** Prop., *nom.* and *acc.*: jubete huic crassas conpedis inpingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76: ut istas conpedis Tibi adimam, id. ib. 5, 4, 30; id. Men. 1, 1, 4; id. Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 19; *gen.* conpedium, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15, *abl.*: conpedibus levior filius, id. Capt. 5, 4, 28; Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Juv. 10, 182.—In *sing. gen.* compedis, Claud. in Eutr. prol. 2, 3; *acc.* compedem, Vulg. Thren. 3, 7; *abl.*: durā compede, Tib. 1, 7, 42: validā, id. 2, 6, 25; Hor. Epod. 4, 4; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 5: magnā, Juv. 11, 80 (*nom.* and *dat.* of *sing.* apparently not in use).—Prov.: compedes, quas ipse fecit, ipsus ut gestet faber, Aus. Idyll. 7 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *fetters, bonds, bands, chains*: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: ipsum Philippum compedes eas (urbes) Graeciae appellare, Liv. 32, 37, 4: gratā (of the chains of love), Hor. C. 1, 33, 14: gratā compede vinctum aliquem puella tenet, id. ib. 4, 11, 24: nivali compede vinctus Hebrus, id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: aërias corpori imponere, of adverse winds, Varr. ap. Non. p. 28, 13.—And of a hinderance in gen.: has compedes, fasces inquam hos laureatos, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5.—**B.** As a female ornament of silver, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 151.

2. compes, i. q. compos, acc. to Prisc. 1, p. 553.

compesco, pescui (pescitum, Prisc. p. 887 P.), 3, *v. a.* [compes], *to fasten together, to confine, hold in check, to repress, curb, restrain* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; the words quoted as from Cic. by Quint. 11, 3, 169: quin compescitis vocem istam? ap. Cic. himself, Rab. Perd. 8, 18, are: quin continetis vocem). **I.** Lit.: ramos fluentes, i. e. *to clip, prune*, Verg. G. 2, 370; Col. 5, 6, 11: spatiantia bracchia, Ov. M. 14, 630: ignibus ignes, id. ib. 2, 313: incendia, Plin. Ep. 10, 33 (43), 2: mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 16: luxuriosam vitem fructu, Col. 4, 21, 2; cf. Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124: harundinem, Col. 4, 32, 5; cf.: coërceo cretam, *to tread, stamp*, Titin. ap. Non. p. 245, 32: equum angustis habenis, Tib. 1, 4, 11: suos ocellos, Prop. 1, 16, 31: seditiosum civem, Quint. 11, 1, 40; cf. legiones, Suet. Calig. 1: multitudinem, id. Caes. 16.—**II.** Trop., *to suppress, repress, restrain, check*, etc.: seditio-

nem exercitûs verbo uno, Tac. A. 1, 42: hostiles motus per legatos, Suet. Tib. 37: sitim multâ undâ, Ov. M. 4, 102: maledicta hinc aufer; linguam compescas face, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 75; cf. querellas, * Lucr. 3, 954 Lachm.: tristitiam, Ov. M. 9, 396: clamorem, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: risum, id. S. 2, 8, 63; and: vino dolores, Tib. 1, 2, 1: animam frenis et catenâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: mentem, id. C. 1, 16, 22: scelera, Quint. 12. 1, 26: ardorem (together with temperavit vim suam), Tac. Agr. 8: mores dissolutos vi, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12.—(β) With *inf.:* cave malum et compesce in illum dicere injuste, *cease. forbear*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 59.

compĕtens, v. competo *fin.*

compĕtenter, *adv.*, v. competo *fin.*

compĕtentia, ae, *f.* [competo] (post-class.), *a meeting together, agreement:* membrorum inter se, *symmetry*, Gell. 1, 1, 3; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21.—**II.** Esp., of the stars, *conjunction, aspect:* nasci ad eandem competentiam (sc. siderum), Gell. 14, 1, 26; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 24 al.

compĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** *An agreement*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—**II.** *A judicial demand*, Cod. Th. 2, 23, 1.—**III.** *Rivalry*, Ambros. de Elia, 21, 79.

compĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a rival, competitor* (in good prose); in gen., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; id. Planc. 4, 9; id. Att. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 6, 41, 2; 37, 57, 15; Quint. 3, 7, 2; 7, 1, 29; 9, 2, 97; Suet. Caes. 13; 19; Dig. 50, 2, 3, § 2.—**II.** Esp., *a plaintiff*, Cod. Th. 10, 9, 2.

* **compĕtītrix,** īcis, *f.* [competitor], *a female competitor*, Cic. Mur. 19, 40.

com-pĕto (**conp-**), īvi or ii, ītum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (first common since the Aug. per.; very rare before that time; not found in Cic., and perh. not in the poets). **I.** *Act., to strive after something in company* or *together* (post-class. and very rare): unum locum, Just. 13, 2, 1: unam speciosam (puellam), Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59: bona, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 27, § 6.—**II.** *Neutr., to meet* or *come together.* **A.** Lit. (very rare): ubi viae competunt, tum in compitis sacrificatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.: ubi recti angulorum conpetant ictuus, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80: si cacumina harundinum in unum competunt, Col. 4, 17, 1; cf. id. 2, 2, 9.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *to coincide, agree, meet, to happen*, etc.; constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, *in*, or *absol.:* tempora reputantibus initium finemque miraculi cum Othonis exitu competisse, Tac. H. 2, 50 *fin.:* fasti adeo turbati, ut neque messium feriae aestati, neque vindemiarum auctumno competerent, Suet. Caes. 40: si competant coitus lunae in novissimum diem brumae, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 191; 18, 26, 63, § 232; cf. *impers.:* si ita competit, ut idem ille, qui sanare potest, disserat, Sen. Ep. 75, 6.—**2.** Of other things, *to agree* or *coincide with something, to answer to it:* tanto Othonis animo nequaquam corpus aut habitus competiit, Suet. Oth. 12.—Hence, *absol.*, *to be qualified, competent, appropriate, fit, suitable, to correspond:* neque animo neque auribus aut linguâ conpetere, Sall. H. 1, 88 Dietsch; Tac. A. 3, 46: dux velut captus animi non linguâ, non auribus competere, id. H. 3, 73: aut assumere in causam naturas, quâ competent, aut mitigare, quâ repugnabunt, Quint. 4, 1, 17: ut vix ad arma capienda aptandaque pugnae competeret animus, Liv. 22, 5, 3: ei loci situs ita competit, Col. 8, 17, 3; cf. id. 9, 1, 1; 9, 5, 1: si cujusquam neptium suarum competeret aetas, Suet. Aug. 31; Col. 1, 6, 23; cf. id. 2, 8, 4; 2, 18, 2; 2, 20, 4; 4, 29 *fin.*—**3.** *To belong, be due to:* actionem competere in equitem Romanum, Quint. 3, 6, 11: mihi adversus te actio competit, Dig. 19, 1, 25: poena competit in aliquem, App. M. 10, p. 243, 40: hereditas competit alicui, Eum. Pan. Const. 4: libertas servo competere potest, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1.—Hence, **1. compĕtens,** entis, *P. a.* **a.** *Corresponding to:* personae rebus, App. Flor. 16: ratio etymologiae cum sententiâ vocabuli, Gell. 19, 13, 3.—*Comp.*, Auct. Pan. Maxim. et Const. 7.—**b.** *Competent, legal:* judex, Dig. 2. 1, 19: tribunal, ib. 3, 3, 35, § 2.—**2. compĕtenter,** *adv.*, *suitably, properly, becomingly* (post-class.): consulere alicui, Dig. 24, 3, 22: punire, ib. 22, 5, 16.—* *Comp.:* disserere, Hier. adv. Helv. 2.—* *Sup.:* uti Platone, App. Mag. p. 316, 22.

compĕtum, v. compitum.

* **compīlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [compilo], lit., *a raking together, pillaging, plundering;* hence, concr., sportively of a collection of documents, *a compilation:* Chresti, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

compīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a plunderer:* veterum, *an epithet of Virgil* (on account of his imitation of Homer, Ennius, etc.), acc. to Hier. praef. Hebr. Quaest. in Genes., and Isid. Orig. 10, 44.

com-pīlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to snatch together and carry off, to plunder, pillage, rob* (rare but class.). **I.** Prop., with *acc.* of person or thing robbed: aedes, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 6: fana, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86: si malui compilari quam venire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: consulem, exercitum, provinciamque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: hortos, id. Phil. 3, 12, 30: templa omnibus ornamentis compilata, Liv. 43, 7, 10: totum oppidum ostiatim, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: ne te (servi) compilent fugientes, Hor. S. 1, 1, 78: ipsum (Jovem), Phaedr. 4, 11, 2.—With *acc.* of thing taken: ubi vir compilet clanculum, quicquid domi'st, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 2.—**B.** With *aliquem, to cudgel* or *beat soundly*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 8; 9, p. 218, 7.—**II.** Trop.: sapientiam, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: Crispini scrinia, Hor. S. 1, 1, 121.

1. com-pingo (**conp-**), pēgi, pactum, 3, *v. a.* [con-pango]. **I.** *To join* or *unite several parts into one whole, to put together, frame, make by joining, compose* (in *verb. finit.* mostly in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Prop.: roboreis axibus compingitur solum, Col. 6, 19, 1: navem iisdem tabulis (opp. dissolvo), Dig. 45, 1, 83; cf.: Argo compacta manu Palladiâ, Sen. Med. 365: PONTEM, Inscr. Orell. 39: casam male, Mart. 12, 72: caput tenuissimis ossiculis, Gell. 6, 1, 1; Vitr. 10, 2, 14: crepidas sibi, App. Flor. 9 al.: verbum unum ex multitudine et negotio, Gell. 11, 16, 4: Graece nescio quid ais te compegisse, quod ut aeque pauca scripta, placeat tibi, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6.—In *part. perf.:* quid tam compositum tamque conpactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74; cf. id. Univ. 8 *med.:* fistula disparibus septem cicutis, Verg. E. 2, 36: trabes, id. A. 12, 674: membra animantum, *framed together*, Lucr. 5, 919; cf. under *P. a.*—**B.** Trop. (post-class.): falsa de Christo, Arn. 1, p. 34: fabulas ignominiosas de diis, id. 4, p. 148.—**II.** Compingere aliquem or aliquid aliquo, *to confine, lock up, put, conceal* (several times in Plaut. and Cic., elsewh. rare). **A.** Prop.: aliquem in carcerem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Men. 5, 5, 39; cf.: ipsam (Rheam) in vincula, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 1: se in Appuliam, Cic. Att. 8, 8, 1: aurum atque argentum ubi omne conpactum fuit? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 62.—**B.** Trop.: quae parentis tam in angustum tuos locum conpegeris, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 103: in judicia et contiunculas, tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aufer, utere (pallâ), vel tu vel tua uxor, vel etiam in loculos compingite, *keep it, thrust it into your pockets*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 17 Ritschl *N. cr.*—Hence, **compactus,** a, um, *P. a.*, of figure or form, *compact, thick-set, thick, firm* (freq. in post-Aug. prose): compacto corpore et robusto, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: compactis firmisque membris, * Suet. Vesp. 20: cruribus, Col. 6, 1, 3; 6, 37, 6: compactâ et torosâ cervice, Pall. Mart. 11, 2.

2. com-pingo, pinxi, 3, *v. a.*, *to paint over;* only trop.: Aristarchi ineptiae, quibus aliena carmina compinxit, *disguised, covered*, Sen. Ep. 88, 39.

* **com-pinguesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to thicken to a solid substance*, Tert. Anim. 25.

compĭtālāris, e, v. compitalis.

compĭtālĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [compitalis], *of* or *belonging to the* compitalia: dies, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: ludi, id. Pis. 4, 8; Suet. Aug. 31: ambulationes, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3 *fin.*

compĭtālis, e, *adj.* [compitum], *of* or *pertaining to the cross-ways:* Lares, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.; Suet. Aug. 31 (qui compita servant, Ov. F. 2, 615; cf. id. ib. 5, 140 sq.).—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** ‡ **compĭtāles,** ium, *m.*, *priests of the* Lares compitales: COMPIT. LAR. AVG., Inscr. Orell. 3958 sq.—**B. compĭtālĭa,** ium and iōrum (cf. Charis. p. 27 sq. P.; Prisc. p. 744 ib.: compitaliorum, Cic. Pis. 4, 8 Orell. *N. cr.*), *n.*, *a festival, annually celebrated at cross-roads* (compita) *in honor of the Lares*, soon after the Saturnalia, on a day appointed by the prætor (cf. conceptivus, II.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 24, 3; Macr. S. 1, 7 *fin.;* Cato, R. R. 5, 4; 57, 2; Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204; Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 3, and Fest. p. 257, 1 Müll.

compĭtum (**compĕtum,** Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.), i, *n.* (mostly in *plur.;* in *sing.*, Cato, R. R. 5, 4; Varr. L. L. 6, § 43 Müll., and in Non. p. 94, 27; Liv. 27, 4, 12; Fest. p. 174, 7 Müll.; Dig. 8, 10, 12, § 3; Tert. Test. Anim. 1 *fin.*—Access. form **compĭtus,** i, *m.*, Varr. and Caecil. ap. Non. p. 196, 9 sq.) [competo], *a place where several ways meet, a cross-way, cross-road*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Liv. 34, 2, 12; Verg. G. 2, 382; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 23; 4 (5), 3, 57; Ov. F. 1, 142; 2, 615; 5, 140; Hor. S. 2, 3, 26; 2, 6, 50; id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: compita Larum (Romae) CCLXV., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66.—**B.** Trop. (with allusion to the fable of the Choice of Hercules), Pers. 5, 35.—**II.** Meton.: stomachi, Tert. Res Carn. 60.—Of *an altar raised at cross-roads*, Grat. Cyn. 483; Inscr. Grut. 107, 1 al.

com-plăcĕo, plăcŭi and plăcĭtus sum, 2, *v. n.* (except in Col., only ante- and post-class.). **I.** *To be pleasing at the same time, to please also:* postquam me amare dixi, complacita'st tibi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 21: ut et tibi et Gallioni nostro complacuerat, * Col. 9, 16, 2; cf. Gell. 17, 9, 4.—**II.** *To be very pleasing to:* Veneri haec complacuerunt, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 22: hoc deo complacitum'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 3; cf. Gell. 18, 3, 4: ejus sibi complacitam formam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25; cf. App. M. 4, p. 157; Nemes. Cyn. 12.—Hence, **complăcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *pleased, favorable:* Musae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 119; *comp.:* deus, complacitior, Vulg. Psa. 76, 8.

* **com-plăco,** āre, *v. a.*, *to conciliate greatly:* sibi judices, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13.

* **complānātor,** ōris, *m.*, *one who makes level*, App. Mag. p. 277, 12.

com-plāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make even, level*, or *plain* (rare). **I.** Prop.: terram tabulâ, manibus, pedibus, Cato, R. R. 151, 3: montium juga, Suet. Calig. 37: lacum, id. Caes. 44: opera, Auct. B. Alex. 63: domum, *to make even with the ground, to pull down, raze*, Cic. Dom. 38, 101.—* **II.** Trop.: complanare et mollire aspera, dura, i. e. *to render tolerable*, Sen. Prov. 5, 9.

‡ **com-plantātĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, = καταφύτευσις, *a planting*, Vet. Gloss.

com-planto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plant together* (late Lat.); only trop., Vulg. Rom. 6, 5; Ambros. Abrah. 2, 11, 80 *fin.:* virtutibus, id. Ep. 42 *fin.*

com-plătōnĭcus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-Platonist*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

* **com-plaudo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to applaud together*, Paul. Nol. 18, 8.

complecto, ĕre, v. complector *fin.*

complector (**conp-**), plexus, 3, *v. dep.* (in signif. mostly coinciding with amplector), prop., *to entwine around a person* or *thing* (cf. amplector; class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **a.** Of persons, *to clasp, embrace*, as an expression of affection. (α) With *acc.:* vidi et illam et hospitem Conplexum atque ausculantem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 53: adcurrit; mediam mulierem complectitur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 106: tum ille artius puellam amplexus, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: viri corpus, Lucr. 4, 1193: (adulescentem) complexus osculatusque dimiserit, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: suum maritum, Ov. M. 12, 428: nepotes, Verg. A. 6, 786: aliquem conplexa tenere, Cic. Font. 21, 47 (17, 36); cf. Stat. S. 2, 1, 121.—Of parts of the person: dextram euntis, Verg. A. 8, 558; Ov. M. 6, 494; cf. Curt. 6, 7, 8: infirmis membra lacertis, Ov. M. 10, 407: genua, in supplication, Quint. 6, 1, 34: pedes alicujus, Luc. 10, 89.—(β) With *inter se:* nosque inter nos esse conplexos, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58: conplecti inter se lacrimantes milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42, 6; Verg. A. 5, 766.—(γ) With *in vicem*, Quint. 7, 10, 17.—(δ) *Absol.:* nequeunt conplecti satis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 32: *Phr.* Conplectere. *Di.* Lubens, id. Truc. 2, 4, 19: contineri quin conplectar non queo, id. Men. 5, 9, 65; id. Mil. 4, 8, 19; Prop. 1,

10, 5.—(ε) With *cum* and *abl.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 134.—**b.** In gen., *to grasp, clasp, seize, encircle, surround, compass, enclose:* (vitis) claviculis suis quasi manibus quicquid est nacta complectitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: (orbis caelestis) extimus, qui reliquos omnis complectitur, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: complexi terram maris, Ov. M. 8, 731: ubi mollis amaracus illum (Ascanium) Floribus et dulci conplectitur umbrā, Verg. A. 1, 694: vestis complectens undique corpus, Cat. 64, 307: spatium, *to mark out around for military purposes*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Auct. B. G. 8, 74; cf. of ploughing around, Ov. M. 15, 619: aliquem obsidione, Vell. 2, 51, 1 et saep.: caput digitis cruentis, Ov. M. 3, 727: manibus eminentia saxa, Curt. 7, 11, 15: dexterā impendentes ramos, id. 9, 5, 13.—Of grasping an adversary in fight: quoad stans complecti posset atque contendere, Nep. Epam. 2, 4: qui cum inter se complexi in terram ex equis decidissent... non prius distracti sunt, quam alterum anima relinqueret, *in contention*, id. Eum. 4, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of sleep, *to seize upon, enfold:* sopor fessos complectitur artus, Verg. A. 2, 253; cf.: me artior somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10.—**B.** *To embrace something intellectually as a whole, to comprehend, understand:* aliquid cogitatione et mente, Cic. Or. 2, 8; cf. id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: deum et divinum animum cogitatione, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51: omne caelum totamque cum universo mari terram mente, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 25; 12, 2, 17: animo proxima quaeque meo, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 70: rei magnitudinem animo, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 19; Quint. 10, 6, 3; 10, 6, 6 al.; cf. without *acc.:* cum conplector animo, quattuor reperio causas, etc., Cic. Sen. 5, 15.—Without mente, animo, etc.: perficies ut ego ista innumerabilia complectens nusquam labar? Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 114: totum genus judiciorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 32: formam animi magis quam corporis, *to consider*, Tac. Agr. 46: aliquid memoriā, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146; Quint. 2, 7, 3; and without memoria, id. 11, 2, 36.—**C.** *To comprehend a multitude of objects in discourse* or *in a written representation, to comprise, express, describe, represent, explain;* with *acc.* and *abl.* or *adv.:* omnia alicujus facta oratione, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57: omnium rerum memoriam breviter libro, id. Brut. 3, 14: orator autem sic illigat sententiam verbis, ut eam numero quodam complectatur et astricto et soluto, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: omnia unā comprehensione, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26: plura semel, Quint. 11, 1, 66: pauca paucis, id. 8, 3, 82; cf. id. 7, 3, 29: sententiam his verbis, id. 3, 6, 13.—Esp. with sententiā, *to sum up in a formal vote* or *decree* (of speeches in the Senate): causas complectar ipsā sententiā, *in the motion* or *decree itself*, Cic. Phil. 14, 11, 29: sed ut aliquando sententiā complectar, ita censeo, id. ib. 14, 14, 36.—Hence, **2.** In philos. lang., *to draw a conclusion, make an inference*, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; Auct. Her. 2, 29, 47; cf. complexio.—**D.** *To embrace from love, to love, value, honor; to be addicted to, to care for;* with *acc.* and *abl.:* aliquem honoribus et beneficiis suis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: eum beneficio, id. Planc. 33, 82: aliquem summā benevolentiā, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1: hunc omni tuā comitate, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: omnes caritate cives, Liv. 7, 40, 3: aliquem artā familiaritate, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 5 al.—Without *abl.:* hominem, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4.—*Absol.:* da te homini; complectetur, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2: quos fortuna complexa est, id. Lael. 15, 54: philosophiam, id. Brut. 93, 322; cf.: artes ingenuas, Ov. P. 1, 6, 9: causam eam, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 44; cf. id. Att. 16, 15, 3: otium, id. ib. 2, 6, 1.—**E.** *To embrace, include:* cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares, sed omnis omnium caritates patria una complexa est, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 87: licet haec omnia complectatur eversio, Quint. 8, 3, 69; 2. 15, 13.—**F.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To take into possession, to seize, lay hold of, to make one's self master of* (rare): (philosophiae) vis valet multum, cum est idoneam complexa naturam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: facultatem aliquam, id. Fam. 10, 12, 5; Liv. 44, 1, 12: plures provincias complexus sum quam alii urbes ceperunt, Curt. 6, 3, 4.

☞ * **a.** *Act.* collat form **complecto,** ĕre: quando convenit complectite, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 472 *fin.;* cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**b.** **complector,** ti, in *pass.* signif.: invidiosā fortunā complecti, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: quo uno maleficio scelera omnia complexa esse videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37 (but in Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40, and id. Fin. 3, 12, 41, the best read. is completur).

complēmentum, i, *n.* [compleo], *that which fills up* or *completes, a complement* (rare; only fig.): numerorum (inania quaedam verba), * Cic. Or. 69, 230: omnium accusationum, *that gives them their full weight*, Tac. A. 3, 38: accusationis, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 3.

com-plĕo (conp-), ēvi, ētum, 2 (contr. forms: complerunt, complerint, complerat, complesse, etc., for compleverunt, etc., very often), *v. a.* [pleo, whence suppleo, plenus], *to fill up, fill full, fill out* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit., of material objects. **A.** In gen., with *acc.* of place, vessel, etc., filled. (*a*) Alone: hostes fossam complent, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Auct. B. Hisp. 16; Tac. H. 2, 25: tunc aut inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita conpleta et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: metu, ne compleantur navigia, Liv. 41, 3, 2: deducunt socii navis et litora conplent, Verg. A. 3, 71: conplebant Laidos aedes (amatores), Prop. 2, 6, 1: corpora quae loca complerent, *occupy space*, Lucr 1, 522: legiones cum loca Camporum complent, id. 2, 324: milites complent murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: vigiles domum Flavii complevere, Tac. H. 3, 69; id. A. 15, 33: scrobem ad medium, Col. Arb. 4, 5: non bene urnam, Ov. M. 12, 616: vascula, Quint. 1, 2, 28: paginam, *to fill out, write full*, Cic. Att. 13, 34 *fin.:* speluncas, of the winds, Lucr. 6, 197.—(*β*) With *abl.* of material, etc.: fossas sarmentis et virgultis, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: totum prope caelum... humano genere conpletum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: mundum animorum multitudine, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: bestiis omnium gentium circum conplere, Liv. 44, 9, 4: naufragorum trepidatione passim natantium flumen conpleverunt, id. 42, 62, 6: Hispanias Gallias Italiam monumentis ingentium rerum, id. 30, 28, 4: quos (gradus) ubi accusator concitatis hominibus complerat, Cic. Clu. 34, 93: munus Apolline dignum libris, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217: late loca milite, Verg. A. 2, 495: naves serpentibus, Nep. Hann. 11, 6: amphoras plumbo, id. ib. 9, 3: statuas aëneas pecuniā, id. ib. 9, 3: horrea messibus, Luc. 3, 66: complentur moenia et tecta maerentium turbā, Tac. A. 3, 1: Palatium multitudine et clamoribus complebant, id. ib. 14, 61: virgultibus et cratibus et corporibus exanimis complere fossas, id. ib. 4, 51; cf. also: et terrae... stirpium renovatione complentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128.—(*γ*) With *gen.:* conviviumque vicinorum cottidie conpleo, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: cum completus jam mercatorum carcer esset, id. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: quae causa... ararum conpleverit urbis, Lucr. 5, 1162.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In milit. lang. **a.** *To make the army, a legion, etc., of a full number, to complete, fill up:* legiones in itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: cohortes pro numero militum complet, Sall. C. 56, 1; Nep. Milt. 5, 1: legione completā per maniplos, Sil. 8, 119.—**b.** *To man, fill with men:* classem Romanam sociis navalibus, Liv. 24, 11, 9: naves colonis pastoribusque, Caes. B. C. 1, 56; cf.: has (naves) sagittariis tormentisque compleverunt, id. ib. 2, 4: naves bis denas aut plures, Verg. A. 11, 327 Serv.—**2.** *To fill, impregnate:* alias (mulieres), Lucr. 4, 1249; 4, 1275.—**3.** Transf., of light, sound, etc. (freq.). **a.** *To fill* with light, *make full:* ut cuncta suā luce conpleat (sol), Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: mundum suā luce, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119: terras largā luce, id. ib. 2, 19, 43: orbem (luna), Tib. 2, 4, 18: lunae sc cornua lumine complent, Verg. A. 3, 645: quod maria ac terras omnis caelumque rigando Conpleat (sol), Lucr. 5, 595.—**b.** *To fill* with sound, *cause to resound*, etc., *to fill, make full:* omnia clamoribus, Lucr. 4, 1014: omnia vocibus, id. 5, 1065: nemus querellis, id. 2, 358; cf.: nemus timendā voce, Hor. Epod. 6, 9: aëra tinnitibus et murmure, Ov. M. 14, 537: atria ululatu, id. ib. 5, 153: atria fremitu, id. ib. 5, 3 et saep.: fremitu aequora, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 37: aures (sonus), Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf. id. Agr. 3, 1, 3: caelum clamore, Sen. Herc. Oet. 798: aures sermonibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 31: clamor omnia variis terrentium ac paventium vocibus complet, Liv. 5, 21, 11.—**c.** Of odors, etc.: omnia primo motu ac spiritu suo, vini, unguenti, corporis odore complesset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31; cf. Veg. Vet. 1, 17, 3.—**4.** Transf., *to cover, overwhelm:* Dianam (i. e. simulacrum) coronis et floribus, i. e. *to deck, adorn*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77: vortentibus Telebois telis conplebantur corpora, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 95.—**5.** *To fill, sate* with food or drink: multo cibo et potione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: se flore Liberi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8: haec avis scribitur conchis se solere conplere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To supply fully, furnish abundantly:* exercitum omni copiā, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*—**B.** *To fill with any notion, story, desire, humor, passion:* completi sunt animi auresque vestrae, me... obsistere, etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: reliquos (milites) bonā spe, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: aliquem gaudio, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69: taedio, Quint. 8, 6, 14: animos robore, Luc. 5, 412: omnia luctu, Sall. C. 51, 9: omnia terrore, Liv. 34, 9, 13: cuncta pavore, Curt. 3, 13, 10 al.—With *gen.:* aliquem erroris et dementiae, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 9: aliquem flagitii et formidinis, id. Men. 5, 5, 3.—**C.** *To make complete* or *perfect, to finish;* of a promise, *to fulfil it:* lustrationem (annuam) menstruo spatio (luna), Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; cf. Verg. A. 5, 46: his rebus completis legiones reduci jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 (Dinter, ex conj., comparatis): nocturnum erat sacrum, ita ut ante mediam noctem conpleretur, Liv. 23, 35, 15: studia, Gell. 13, 5: conplent ea beatissimam vitam, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; cf. id. ib. 3, 13, 43; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: summam promissi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 116: rerum humanarum sorte completā, Curt. 10, 6, 6 al.—**2.** Of time, *to finish, complete:* Gorgias centum et septem conplevit annos, Cic. Sen. 5, 13: cum VII. et LXX. annos complesset, Nep. Att. 21, 1: Corvinus centesimum annum complevit, Val. Max. 8, 13, 1; Lact. Op. Dei, 4, 3; cf.: sua fata, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 77: sua tempora, id. M. 15, 816: quinque saecula vitae suae, id. ib. 15, 395: materna tempora, i. e. *the time of pregnancy*, id. ib. 3, 312; cf. id. ib. 11, 311: semel quadrigis, semel desultore misso, vix unius horae tempus utrumque curriculum conplebat, Liv. 44, 9, 4.—Hence, **complētus,** a, um, *P. a.* * **A.** Prop., *filled full, full:* alveus Tiberis ruderibus, * Suet. Aug. 30.—**B.** Trop., *complete, perfect:* completus et perfectus verborum ambitus, Cic. Or. 50, 168.—* *Comp.*, Gell. 1, 7, 20.

complētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compleo] (post-class.). **I.** *A filling*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105, 2 Müll.; Jul. Ep. Nov. c. 66, § 234.—**II.** *A filling up, fulfilment:* sanctae prophetiae, Aug. Ep. 161.

complētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving for filling up, completive* (late Lat.): particula, Prisc. p. 1026 P.

* **complētor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who fills up, a fulfiller:* legum (Jesus), Juvenc. in Matt. 2, 12, v. 574.

complētōrium, ĭi, *n.* [id.], *a service containing prayers at the close of the day* (eccl. Lat.): completorii hora, Hymn. de Pass. Domin.

complētus, a, um, v. compleo, *P. a.*

complex, plĭcis, *adj.* [complico], *closely connected with one, confederate, participant* (late Lat.): dii consentes et complices, i. e. *agreeing*, Arn. 3, p. 123 (v. consentes).—With *gen.*, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21; Ambros. Off. 3, 4; Prud. Ham. 614.

complexĭo (conp-), ōnis, *f.* [complector] (Ciceron.), *a combination, connection.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: (atomorum), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.—Of the zodiac, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 37.—**B.** Esp., in late Lat., for *a physical constitution* or *habit:* bona, Firm. Math. 5, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a combination, association:* cumulata bonorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 28.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of discourse: brevis totius negotii, *comprehension, comprisal*, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 37: mira verborum, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95.—**2.** T. t. **a.** In rhet. (*α*) *A period:* longissima est igitur complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: nec acervatim multa frequentans unā complexione devinciet, *crowd into one period*, id. Or. 25, 85.—(*β*) *A rhetorical figure, according to which*

one constantly recurs to what has been previously said, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20. — **b.** In philos. lang. (*α*) *A conclusion in a syllogism*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28; 2, 29, 40; Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67; 1, 40, 72; 1, 47, 87; Quint. 5, 14, 5 sq. — (*β*) *A dilemma*, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45; Ascon. ad Div. in Caecil. 14, 45. — **c.** In gram., *a contraction of two syllables into one*, for the Gr. συναίρεσις and συναλοιφή (opp. divisio), Quint. 1, 5, 17; cf. id. 1, 5, 6.

complexīvus, a, um, *adj.* [complector]; in gram., *serving for connecting, connective, copulative:* particula (atque), Gell. 10, 29 tit. (in the text itself, conexiva): conjunctis, Mart. Cap. 3, § 272.—*Adv.:* **complexīvē:** dicere, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1.

complexo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [complecto = complector], *to encompass, embrace closely, clasp around* (post-class. and rare), Coripp. 1, 104: artissime complexatum aliquem recipere, App. M. 10, p. 249, 18.

complexor, āri, 1, *v. freq. a.*, *to embrace closely* (late Lat.): eos, Vulg. Marc. 10, 16.

1. complexus, a, um, *Part.*, from complector.

2. complexus (**con-**), ūs, *m.* [complector], *a surrounding, encompassing, encircling, embracing, embrace*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** Prop. **1.** Of things (rare): aether Omnia avido complexu cetera saepsit, Lucr. 5, 471; so id. 2, 1066: qui (mundus) omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58; 2, 40, 101: lapides alligati complexu silicis, *by a binding*, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161.—**2.** Of persons: secutae conlocutiones cum Trebonio complexusque, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: corporum, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 46: e complexu parentum abreptos filios ad necem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: ubi complexu coierunt membra tenaci, *in a mutual close embrace*, Ov. M. 4, 377: complexu matris avellere natam, Cat. 62, 21; cf. id. 64, 88; 64, 118; Cic. Font. 17, 36; id. Fl. 38, 95; Liv. 2, 40, 5; Quint. 6, 1, 42; 8, 3, 68: Venerio, *in copulation*, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143.—In *plur.*, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 43; Verg. A. 5, 742; Ov. M. 3, 286; 10, 388; 6, 249.—Rarely (like complector itself), of *hostile* embrace, *close combat:* in Martis complexu cadere, Quint. Decl. 4, 22: armorum, Tac. Agr. 36; cf. of a serpent: longis amplexibus illos necat, Ov. M. 3, 48: luctari complexu, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91.—**B.** Transf., as a measure, *the reach:* (cedrus) crassitudinis ad trium hominum complexum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 203.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A connection in discourse* (very freq. in Quint.): vitium non est in sensu, sed in complexu, Quint. 1, 5, 46; cf. id. 9, 4, 32: brevis verborum, id. 7, 3, 18: sermonis, id. 9, 3, 18: in complexu loquendi serieque, id. 1, 5, 3: legum aliorumque scriptorum, id. 5, 10, 107: causarum, id. 5, 10, 103; 7, 2, 57: rerum, personarum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 7 et saep.—**B.** *A friendly embracing, love, affectionate relation*, etc.: venisti in sinum et complexum tuae mimulae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; cf.: res publica Pompeii filium suo sinu complexuque recipiet, id. ib. 13, 4, 9; id. Pis. 9, 19: totius gentis humanae, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: at tu easdem artes in complexu, oculis, auribus habes, Plin. Pan. 47, 2.

complĭcābilis, e, *adj.* [complico], *that may be folded together* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 15, 7, 4.

complĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A folding together, enveloping*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 26.—**II.** *A multiplication:* denaria, Aug. Mus. 1, n. 19.

com-plico (**conp-**), āvi, ātum (post-Aug. ui, ĭtum; cf.: applico, explico, etc.), 1, *v. a.*, *to fold together, to fold up* (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: rudentem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1: armamenta, id. Merc. 1, 2, 83: epistulam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17; id. Att. 12, 1, 2: Diogenes se complicuit in dolio, Sen. Ep. 90, 11: pedibus complicitis, App. M. 9, p. 236; cf.: complicitus in genua, id. ib. 1, p. 111, 3. —* **II.** Trop.: si quis voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere (the figure borrowed from the folding together of books, letters, etc.), Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76.

com-plōdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [plaudo]: manus, *to strike* or *clap the hands together in applauding*, from joy, pain, etc. (only in post-Aug. prose): complodere manus scaenicum est, Quint. 11, 3, 123; so Petr. 18, 7; 20, 5; Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 4; App. M. 9, p. 235, 33.

complōrātio (**conp-**), ōnis, *f.* [comploro], *a loud, violent complaint, lamentation*, esp. by several persons (several times in Liv., elsewhere rare; not ante-Aug.): lamentabilis mulierum, Liv. 3, 47, 6; cf. id. 1, 41, 6; 26, 29, 2; 40, 9, 7; 41, 11, 5; Just. 11, 9, 13; Gell. 10, 3, 7.—Of one person: sororis, Liv. 1, 26, 3.—**b.** With *obj.-gen.*, *a loud, violent bemoaning, bewailing of:* fletus ... et conploratio sui patriaeque fregere tandem virum, Liv. 2, 40, 9: rei acerbae, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

complōrātus (**conp-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], i. q. comploratio, *a loud, violent moaning, lamentation*, etc., esp. of several persons (only in Liv.): familiarum, Liv. 22, 55, 7; 23, 42, 5: justo conploratu prosequi mortuos, id. 25, 26, 10.

com-plōro (**conp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bewail, lament together loudly* or *violently* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): penates, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 95: cum vivi mortuique promiscue complorarentur, Liv. 22, 55, 3; cf. id. 5, 39, 4: desperata et complorata respublica, id. 22, 53, 4; 37, 7, 4; Gell. 7, 5, 6: nondum morte comploratā, Cic. Dom. 37, 98.—*Impers.:* comploratum publice est, Flor. 2, 15, 8.

complōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from complodo.

complŭit, ĕre, *v. impers.* * **I.** *Neutr.*, *to flow together, in raining:* quā compluebat compluvium (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.—**II.** *Act.*, *to rain upon;* hence, as a *pass.:* compluor, complutus sum, ŭi, *to be rained upon* (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. 1, 23; Sol. 10, § 15.

com-plūres (**conp-**), a, and (mostly ante-class.) ia; *gen.* ium (cf. Gell. 5, 21, 6; Charis. pp. 56 and 100 P.; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 6 Don.), *adj.*, *more than one, not a few, several, very many;* as *adj.* or *subst.*, wholly without *comp.* force (freq. and class.). **I.** *Adj.* (*α*) *Nom.:* complures consules, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3: Volcani, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55; Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.* al.: mulieres complures, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 22: fana compluria, Cato ap. Don. l. l.: nova, Ter. Phorm. l. l.: genera, Cic. Fragm. ap. Don. l. l.: scyphorum paria complura, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47; so, genera ambiguorum, id. de Or. 2, 26, 111 (al. plura): loca, Liv. 40, 45, 3: sacella publica, id. 40, 51, 8.—(*β*) *Gen.:* vita excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.* — (*γ*) *Dat.:* ut compluribus tonsoribus operam daret, Suet. Aug. 79.—(*δ*) *Acc.:* servos complures, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 13; so, menses, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 35: dies, id. Hec. 1, 2, 110; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2: alios, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 87. — (*ε*) *Abl.:* ratibus compluribus factis, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 Oud. *N. cr.;* 8, 14 ib. et saep. — (*ζ*) *Sup.:* buceta complurima, Gell. 11, 1, 1 Hertz.—**II.** As *subst.* (*α*) **complūres**, ium, *m.* and *f.*, *several, many* persons, etc.: Graecis institutionibus eruditi, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 8; Nep. Timol. 5, 2: (ea) compluribus narravit, Sall. C. 23, 4: mandata ad complures dare, Suet. Tib. 12: complures hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48. — (*β*) **complūra**, ium, *n.*, *many things:* complura ne posui quidem, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: ejusdem generis complura, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*

complūriens (**conp-**, **-ies**), *adv.* [complures], *several times, many times, often* (only ante-class.), Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 19 Müll.; id. ap. Gell. 5, 21, 15 sq.; id. ap. Non. p. 87, 15 sq.; Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 65 (quoted by Gell. and Non. l. l.).

compluscŭlē, *adv.*, v. compluscŭli *fin.*

compluscŭli (**conp-**), ae, a, *adj. dim.* [complures], *a good many, not a few, several* (ante- and post-class.): dies, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 43; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 102: verba, Gell. 7, 11, 6; 7, 18, 22.—*Absol.*, Gell. praef. § 15.—*Adv.:* **compluscŭlē**, *pretty often*, Gell. 17, 2, 15.

* **complūtor**, ōris, *m.* [compluit, II.], *he who gives rain, who waters*, Aug. Serm. Div. 8, 3.

Complūtum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Carpetani* in Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Alcala de Henarez*, Prud. στεφ. 4, 43.—Hence, *adj.:* **Complūtensis**, e, *of* or *belonging to Complutum, Complutensian:* ager, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 605.—As *subst.:* **Complūtenses**, ium, *m.*, *the people of Complutum*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

complŭvĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [compluvium, II.], *fashioned like a* compluvium, i. e. *square* (rare): species jugationis, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: vites, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 164.

complŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [compluit, I.], *a quadrangular open space in the middle of a Roman house, which collected the rain-water flowing from the roofs and conducted it to a basin* (impluvium) *placed below*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 108, 14 ib.; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Vitr. 6, 3, 1; * Suet. Aug. 92; cf. impluvium, II. A.— Hence, **II.** Meton., *a quadrangular support for vines*, Col. 4, 24, 14 Schneid. *N. cr.;* 4, 26, 3; cf. compluviatus.

com-pondĕrans, antis, *adj.* [pondero], *weighing:* pari lance, App. Trism. p. 89, 11.

com-pōno (**conp-**), pŏsŭi (COMPOSEIVERVNT, C. I. L. 1, 199, 2), pŏsĭtum (compostus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 21 Lorenz; Verg. A. 1, 249; Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; Varr ap. Sen. Ep. 56, 6), 3, *v. a.*, *to put, place, lay, bring* or *set together, to unite, join, connect, collect, aggregate, compose, to order, arrange, adjust*, etc. (class. and very freq.). **I.** In gen., of different objects. **A.** *To bring into union, gather, collect, put together.* **1.** Of things in gen.: aridum lignum, Hor. C. 3, 17, 14: compositā fronde, Prop. 1, 20, 22: uvas in tecto in cratibus, Cato, R. R. 112, 2: in quo (loco) erant ea conposita, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: (amomum) manipulatim leniter componitur, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: amphoras in culleum, Cato, R. P. 113, 2: ligna in caminum, id. ib. 37, 5.—**b.** *To bring into contact, fit together, join:* quid ... in operibus manu factis tam compositum tamque compactum et coagmentatum inveniri potest? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: cum poclo bibo eodem, amplector, labra labellis conpono, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 260, 28: tum latus conponit lateri et cum pectore pectus, id. ib. p. 260, 30: conponens manibusque manus atque oribus ora, Verg. A. 8, 486: Mercurio Sais fertur Virgineum conposuisse latus, Prop. 2, 2, 12; cf. caput, Tib. 1, 5, 8.—Hence, of broken limbs, etc., med. t. t., *to set:* ossa, Cels. 8, 10, 2: jugulum, id. 8, 8, 8 et saep.—**c.** Esp., *to pack up* for a journey, etc.: omnia composta sunt quae donavi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 21: i ergo intro et compone quae tecum simul Ferantur, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 5: dum tota domus raedā componitur unā, Juv. 3, 10.— **2.** Of persons: is (Saturnus) genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit, Verg. A. 8, 322: et tabula una duos poterit componere amantes, Prop. 2, 26, 33 (3, 22, 13); cf. II. C. 5. infra.—**B.** *To set in opposition.* **1.** *To bring together in hostility, to oppose, to couple, pair, match* in combat (cf. compositio, III.); esp. of gladiators, etc.: Samnis, spurcus homo, cum Pacideiano conponitur, optimus multo Post homines natos gladiator qui fuit unus, Lucil. Sat. ap. Non. p. 257, 18; cf. Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: Rupili et Persi par pugnat, uti non Compositum melius cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20 Orell. ad loc.: staturam habere Threcis cum Threce conpositi, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 8; and in gen.: si quis casus duos inter se bonos viros composuerit, Quint. 2, 17, 34: cuive virûm mallem memet componere, Sil. 10, 70: componimur Vecordi Decio, id. 11, 212: hunc fatis, id. 1, 39: cum ventis, pelagique furentibus undis Composuit mortale genus, Luc. 3, 196; and fig.: pergis pugnantia secum Frontibus adversis componere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 103: ecce par deo dignum, vir fortis cum fortunā malā conpositus, Sen. Prov. 1, 2, 9: non illa (rhetorice) secum ipsa componitur, Quint. 2, 17, 33; and of a judicial contest: accita Epicharis et cum indice composita, *confronted*, Tac. A. 15, 51; 16, 10.—**2.** To oppose by way of comparison, *to compare, contrast.* (*α*) With *acc.* and *dat.:* quid est, cur componere ausis mihi te aut me tibi? Att. ap. Non. p. 257, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 147 Rib.): nec divis homines componier aequom 'st, Cat. 68, 141: composita dicta evolvunt, Quae cum componas, dicta factis discrepant, Att. ap. Non. p. 260, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 48 Rib.): si parva licet componere magnis, Verg. G. 4, 176: parvis conponere magna solebam, id. E. 1, 23; Ov. M. 5,

316: audes cladi componere nostrae, Nympha, tuam? id. ib. 15, 530: divinis humana, Aus. Ecl. 1, 10. — (β) With *acc.* and *cum:* ubi Metelli dicta cum factis conposuit, Sall. J. 48, 1: causam suam cum causâ adversarii, Quint. 7, 2, 22.

II. In partic. **A.** Of the parts of a whole, or of a whole as made up of parts. **1.** *To bring together, compose, compound, make up, mix, construct.* (α) With *ex:* exercitus ejus conpositus ex variis gentibus, Sall. J. 18, 3: genus humanum ex corpore et animâ conpositum, id. ib. 2, 1: liber ex alienis orationibus compositus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47: antidoton ... ex multis atque interim contrariis quoque inter se effectibus, Quint. 1, 10, 6: ex quo (umore) componi debet (medicamentum), Cels. 6, 7, 1 *fin.* — (β) With *abl.:* mensam gramine, Sil. 15, 51. —(γ) With *acc.* alone: medicamentum, Col. 6, 4, 1; Scrib. Comp. 10. — **2.** Esp., of buildings, etc., *to construct, build:* qui cuncta conposuit, i. e. *the Creator*, Cic. Univ. 13: urbem, Verg. A. 3, 387: illa (templa) deis, Ov. F. 1, 708 Burm. ad loc.: aggere conposito tumuli, Verg. A. 7, 6: deletas Thebas, Prop. 2, 6, 5. — **3.** Of words, *to compound:* vitilitigatores ex vitiis et litigatoribus, Plin. praef. § 32: verba composita (opp. simplicia), Quint. 1, 5, 3. — **4.** Of writings, speeches, etc. **a.** *To compose, write, construct* (very freq.): leges, Lucr. 4, 966: compone hoc, quod postulo, de argento: de reliquo videro, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 36: quartum librum, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: libros, id. Fam. 16, 20; Plin. Ep. 9, 9, 1: libellos, Quint. 12, 8, 5: actiones, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8; Quint. 11, 3, 68: argumentum, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3: edictum eis verbis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 116: edictum eorum arbitratu, id. ib. 2, 1, 46, § 119: artes, *books of instruction*, id. Brut. 12, 48; id. Ac. 2, 13, 40: artificium, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83: commentarium consulatûs mei, id. Att. 1, 19, 10; Quint. 1, 8, 19: quarum (litterarum) exemplum, Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53: quandam disciplinae formulam, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: stipulationum et judiciorum formulas, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: interdictum, id. Caecin. 21, 59: poëma, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77; Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 60: senatûs consultum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22, 2: testimonium, id. Att. 15, 15, 1: verba ad religionem deorum immortalium, id. Dom. 47, 124: de judicialibus causis aliqua, Quint. 3, 6, 104: aliquid de ratione dicendi, id. prooem. 1: quae de ortu vitâque Scapulae composita erant, Tac. A. 16, 14: Apion ... inmortalitate donari a se scripsit ad quos aliqua conponebat, Plin. praef. § 25: carmen, Cic. Mur. 12, 26: carmina, Tac. Or. 12; id. A. 3, 49: epistulas, id. ib. 2, 70: litteras nomine Marcelli, Liv. 27, 28, 4; Tac. A. 11, 20: orationem habere ad conciliandos plebis animos conpositam, Liv. 1, 35, 2: blanditias tremulâ voce, Tib. 1, 2, 91: meditata manu verba trementi, Ov. M. 9, 521: versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: mollem versum, Prop. 1, 7, 19: cantus, Tib. 1, 2, 53: in morem annalium, Tac. Or. 22: orationes adversus aliquem, id. ib. 37: litteras ad aliquem, id. A. 15, 8; 14, 22: probra in Gaium, id. ib. 6, 9; 14, 50: multa et atrocia in Macronem, id. ib. 6, 44 (38) et saep. — **b.** Transf., of the subjects, etc., treated, *to write about, treat, celebrate:* tuas laudes, Tib. 4, 1, 35: res gestas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251: tempora Iliaca, Vell. 1, 3, 2: bellum Troicum, id. 1, 5, 3: Juli Africani vitam componendo, spem hominibus fecisti plurium ejus modi librorum, Tac. Or. 14: veteres populi Romani res, id. A. 4, 32: Neronis res, id. ib. 1, 1; 11, 11. — **B.** From the notion of closing. **1.** *To put away, put aside, put in place:* armamentis conplicandis, conponendis studuimus, i. e. *folding up the sails and lowering the masts*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 80: (tempus) ad componenda armamenta expediendumque remigem, Liv. 26, 39, 8: vela contrahit malosque inclinat et simul armamenta componens, etc., id. 36, 44, 2: arma, Hor. C. 4, 14, 52: tristes istos conpone libellos, *put aside*, Prop. 1, 9, 13. — **2.** *To store up, put away, collect:* nec ... Aut conponere opes norant aut parcere parto, Verg. A. 8, 317: ego conposito securus acervo Despiciam dites, Tib. 1, 1, 77; so fig.: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12. — So esp. *to preserve, pack, put up* fruits, meat, etc., for future use: pernas, Cato, R. R. 162, 12: tergora (suis), Col. 12, 55, 2: siccatos coliculos, id. 12, 9, 1: caepam in fidelia, id. 12, 10, 2: herbas, id. 12, 13, 2: poma, id. 12, 47, 5: olivas, Pall. Nov. 22, 5: herbam ollâ novâ, Scrib. Comp. 60: faenum, Dig. 19, 2, 11, § 4: fructus in urceis, capsellis, ib. 33, 7, 12, § 1. — **3.** Of the ashes or remains of the dead, *to adjust, lay out, to collect and inurn, inter, bury:* tu mea conpones et dices, ossa, Properti, Haec tua sunt, Prop. 2, 24, 35 (3, 19, 19): cinerem, Ov. F. 3, 547: cinerem ossaque, Val. Fl. 7, 203: sic ego conponi versus in ossa velim, Tib. 3, 2, 26. — Hence, in gen., of persons, *to bury:* quem ... prope cognatos conpositum cineres, Cat. 68, 98: omnes composui (meos), Hor. S. 1, 9, 28: compositi busta avi, Ov. F. 5, 426: Pisonem Verania uxor ... T. Vinium Crispina filia composuere, Tac. H. 1, 47: componi tumulo eodem, Ov. M. 4, 157: toro Mortua componar, id. ib. 9, 504: alto Compositus lecto, Pers. 3, 104: aliquem terrâ, Sil. 9, 95. — **4.** *To lay at rest, compose, quiet.* **a.** Of things: omnia noctis erant placidâ composta quiete, Varr. Atac. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 16: cum mare compositum est, Ov. A. A. 3, 259: aquas, id. H. 13, 136: fessum tumentes Composuit pelagus ventis patientibus undas, Luc. 5, 702. — **b.** Of persons: nec vigilantibus, sed etiam quiete compositis, Quint. 11, 2, 5: ubi jam thalamis se conposuere, Verg. G. 4, 189: defessa membra, id. ib. 4, 438: si bene conpositus somno vinoque jacebit, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 53. — **5.** To end strife, confusion, etc., *to compose, pacify, allay, settle, calm, appease, quiet, tranquillize, reconcile*, etc., that which is disturbed or at variance. **a.** With personal object: aversos amicos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: ceteros clementiâ, Tac. A. 12, 55: comitia praetorum, id. ib. 14, 28; id. H. 1, 85: juvenes concitatos, Quint. 1, 10, 32; cf.: barbarûm animos, Tac. A. 14, 39: gentem, Sil. 17, 356. — Esp. of the mind: prima (pars philosophiae) conponit animum, Sen. Ep. 89, 9: argumentum conpositae mentis, id. ib. 2, 1; Cels. 3, 18; Sil. 11, 352: mentem somno, id. 3, 162: religio saevas componit mentis, id. 13, 317. — **b.** Of places, countries, etc.: C. Caesar componendae Armeniae deligitur, Tac. A. 2, 4: Campaniam, id. H. 4, 3: Daciam, id. ib. 3, 53. — **c.** With abstr. or indef. objects: si possum hoc inter vos conponere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 23; cf.: vides, inter nos sic haec potius cum bonâ Ut componamus gratiâ quam cum malâ? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17: gaudens conponi foedere bellum, Verg. A. 12, 109; so, bellum, Sall. J. 97, 2; Nep. Hann. 6, 2; id. Alcib. 8, 3; Vell. 2, 25, 1; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 3: bella, Tac. A. 3, 56: cum vellet pro communi amico controversias regum componere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur, id. ib. 1, 9 *fin.:* curas, Verg. A. 4, 341; Sil. 12, 682: lites, Verg. E. 3, 108: seditionem civilem, Suet. Caes. 4: statum Orientis, id. Calig. 1: Romanus Ardeae turbatas seditione res ... composuit, Liv. 4, 10, 6; 3, 53, 1: legatorum res et bello turbatas, id. 45, 16, 2: res Germanicas, Suet. Vit. 9: discordias, Tac. H. 4, 50: compositis praesentibus, id. A. 1, 45: odia et certamina, id. ib. 15, 2. — Less freq. transf., with the result as object: pacem componi volo Meo patri cum matre, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 113: si pax cum Carthaginiensibus componi nequisset, Liv. 30, 40, 13: at me compositâ pace fefellit Amor, Prop. 2, 2, 2: pax circa Brundusium composita, Vell. 2, 75, 3: pacem cum Pyrrho, Just. 18, 2, 6; cf. D. 2. infra. — **d.** *Absol.:* coheredes mei conponere et transigere cupiebant, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 7; and so *impers. pass.:* posteaquam id quod maxime volui fieri non potuit, ut componeretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: Pompei summam esse ... voluntatem, ut componeretur atque ab armis discederetur, Caes. B. C. 3, 16. — **C.** Hence, *to set right, to set in* or *restore to the proper place* or *condition, to adjust*, etc. **1.** In gen., *to arrange, adjust, order, set in order:* aulaeis se superbis Aureâ spondâ, of one's attitude on a couch, Verg. A. 1, 697: ad ictum militaris gladii conpositâ cervice, Sen. Cons. Marc. 26, 2: diductis aedificia angulis vidimus moveri iterumque conponi, id. Q. N. 6, 30, 4: si ad rem pertinet, quomodo caelo adfecto conpositisque sideribus quodque animal oriatur, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98: tibi enim gratias agebat, quod signa componenda suscepisses, id. Att. 4, 9, 1. — **2.** Esp., milit. t. t.: se ad confligendum, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 257, 13: exercitum in hibernaculis, Sall. J. 103, 1: in secundâ (acie) cohortis, id. H. inc. Fragm. 44 Dietsch: stabant conpositi suis quisque ordinibus (opp. incompositi), Liv. 44, 38, 11: conpositi numero in turmas, Verg. A. 11, 599: cunctos licentiâ vagos compositus invadit = compositis ordinibus, Tac. H. 4, 35: agmen, id. ib. 2, 89; 5, 1; id. A. 12, 16: ordines, id. H. 4, 33: vagos paventesque Vitellianos, sua quemque apud signa, componunt, id. ib. 3, 35: pugnae exercitum, id. A. 13, 40: auxilia in numerum legionis, id. ib. 2, 80 Nipp. ad loc.: equitem per turmas, id. ib. 15, 29: insidias in montibus, Just. 1, 3, 11. — **3.** Of the order of words in language: quam lepide λέξεις compostae! ut tesserulae omnes Arte pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; id. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149; cf. id. ib. sq.: ut aptior sit oratio, ipsa verba compone, id. Brut. 17, 68. — **4.** With reference to orderly appearance, etc., of the clothing, hair; the expression of the countenance, etc., *to lay, smooth, adjust:* suon quisque loco'st? Vide capillum, satin compositu'st commode? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 97: composito et delibuto capillo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: comas, Ov. R. Am. 679: crines, Verg. G. 4, 417: ne turbarentur comae, quas componi, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 148: togam, *to lay in proper folds*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 77; Quint. 11, 3, 156; cf.: nec tamen ante adiit ... Quam se composuit, quam circumspexit amictus, Ov. M. 4, 318: pulvinum facili manu, id. A. A. 1, 160; cf. torum, id. F. 3, 484: jam libet componere voltus, id. M. 13, 767: vultu composito, ne laeti excessu principis, etc., Tac. A. 1, 7; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5; cf.: (Tiberius) compositus ore, id. ib. 2, 34: vultum naturâ horridum ... efferabat, componens ad speculum in omnem terrorem, *distorting*, Suet. Calig. 50. — **5.** In gen., *to adjust, arrange, regulate*, for the expression of something, or to accord with something; usu. *ad aliquid:* ad abstinentiam rursus, non secus ac modo ad balineum animum vultumque conposui, Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 6: orationis ipsius vultus ad id, quod efficere intendimus, compositus, Quint. 9, 1, 21: utrâque manu ad modum aliquid portantium compositâ, id. 11, 3, 120: gestum oratoris ad similitudinem saltationis, id. 1, 11, 19: figuram ad imitationem alterius scripturae, id. 9, 2, 34: nec ad votum composita civitas, Tac. Or. 41: cuncta ad decorem inperi conposita, id. H. 1, 71: cunctis ad tristitiam conpositis, id. A. 3, 1. — Less freq. with *dat.:* voltus conponere famae Taedet, *to adapt*, Tib. 4, 7, 9: venturis carbasa ventis, Luc. 3, 596: me quoque mittendis rectum componite telis, id. 3, 717. — With *in:* Nero itinera urbis ... veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus pererrabat, *disguised, made up*, Tac. A. 13, 25. — **D.** *To bring to a particular form* or *condition, to dispose, arrange, set in order, contrive, devise, prepare.* (α) With *acc.:* ego itinera sic composueram, ut Nonis Quinctilibus Puteolis essem, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 3: quod adest memento Componere aequus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 33: conpositâ atque constitutâ re publicâ, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 42: necdum compositis maturisve satis consiliis, Liv. 4, 13, 5: (diem) totum in considerandâ causâ componendâque posuisse, Cic. Brut. 22, 87: tempus in cognoscendis componendisque causis consumere, id. Or. 42, 143: ex sententiâ omnibus rebus paratis conpositisque, Sall. J. 43, 5; 94, 1: in senatu cuncta longis aliorum principatibus composita statim decernuntur, Tac. H. 2, 55: dum quae forent firmando Neronis imperio componuntur, id. A. 12, 68. — (β) With *ad* or *in* and *acc.* of the purpose for which, or the example according to which, etc.: cum alteri placeat auspicia ista ad utilitatem esse rei publicae conposita, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 32: omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis inperitae, Quint. 10, 1, 43: animum ad omnes casus, id. 12, 9, 20; Val. Fl. 1, 321: satis igitur in hoc nos componet multa scribendi exercitatio, Quint. 9, 4, 114: cultum victumque non ad nova exempla conponere, sed ut majorum mores suadent, Sen. Tranq. 9, 2. — **2.** *To arrange in agreement with others, to agree upon, contrive, devise, invent, conspire to make*, etc. (α) In gen.: eum allegaverunt, suom qui servom diceret Cum auro esse apud me: conposita est fallacia,

Ut, etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 29: quin jam virginem Despondi: .res composita'st, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 17: ita causa componitur, ut item palaestritae Bidini peterent ab Epicrate hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22. § 54: societatem praedarum cum latronibus conposuisse, Sall. H. 4, 11 Dietsch: crimen ab inimicis Romae conpositum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141: conpositis inter se rebus, Sall. J. 66, 2: ita conposito dolo digrediuntur, id. ib. 111, 4: conposito jam consilio, Liv. 3, 53, 3: ceteri proditores ea quae composita erant exspectabant; convenerat autem, etc., id. 25, 9, 8: sub noctem susurri Compositā repetantur horā, Hor. C. 1, 9, 20: ictum jam foedus, et omnes Conpositae leges, Verg. A. 12, 315: compositis notis, Tib. 1, 2, 22: crimen ac dolum ultro, Tac. H. 1, 34: proditionem, id. ib. 2, 100: seditionem, id. ib. 4, 14: insidias, id. ib. 5, 22; id. A. 12, 54; 13, 47: pacem componere, v. B. 5. supra.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* cum summā concordiā, quos dimitterent, quos retinerent, composuerunt, Liv. 40, 40, 14.—(γ) With *inf.:* ii, secretis conloquiis conponunt Gallos concire, Tac. A. 3, 40.—(δ) *Pass. impers.:* ut domi compositum cum Marcio erat, Liv. 2, 37, 1.—(ε) With *ut* and *subj.:* compositum inter ipsos ut Latiaris strueret dolum, Tac. A. 4, 68; cf. *P. a. subst.*— **3.** In gen., *to feign, invent, devise, contrive*, in order to deceive or delude, etc.: composita dicta, Att. ap. Non. p. 260, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 47 Rib.): ne tu istic hodie malo tuo conpositis mendaciis Advenisti, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211: nec bene mendaci risus conponitur ore, Tib. 3, 6, 35 (3, 7, 3): sed vobis facile'st verba et conponere fraudes, Prop. 2, 9, 31: insidias in me conponis inanes, id. 2, 32 (3, 30), 19: compositas insidias fatoque evitatas ementitur, Tac. A. 13, 47: si haec fabulosa et composita videntur, id. Or. 12; id. Agr. 40: quae ut augendae famae composita, sic reliqua non in obscuro habentur, id. A. 15, 16; cf.: vetustatem, ut cetera, in majus conponentem altores Jovis celebravisse, *exaggerating*, Sall. H. 3, 60 Dietsch.—*Part. perf.* with *in* and *acc.*, *pretending, assuming the appearance* or *expression:* (Domitianus) paratus simulatione, in adrogantiam compositus audiit preces, Tac. Agr. 42: is in maestitiam compositus, id. H. 2, 9; 1, 54: in securitatem, id. A. 3, 44.—Rarely with *ad:* tunc compositus ad maestitiam, Tac. A. 13, 20.—Hence, *P. a.:* **compŏsĭtus (-postus),** a, um. **A.** *Well-arranged, ordered*, or *constituted, orderly, regular:* quae (injuria) dum foris sunt, nil videtur mundius, Nec magis compositum quicquam nec magis elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13: admiratus sum ... σύγχυσιν litterularum, quae solent tuae compositissimae et clarissimae esse, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: acrior impetu atque animis quam compositior ullo ordine pugna fuit, Liv. 28, 22, 13: intellegitur, etiamsi non adjecero, conpositum ordinatumque fore talem virum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3: composita et quieta et beata respublica, Tac. Or. 36. —Of writings: quare in his quoque libris erant eadem aliqua ... omnia vero compositiora et elaborata, Quint. 1, pr. § 8; cf.: illa quae curam fatentur et ficta atque composita videri etiam volunt, *elaborate*, id. 8, pr. § 23.—Transf., of the orator himself: si aut compositi oratoris bene structam collocationem dissolvas permutatione verborum, Cic. Or. 70, 232.—**B.** *Fitly disposed* for any purpose, *prepared, apt, fit, adapted, qualified, suitable, ready:* perficiam ut nemo umquam paratior, vigilantior, compositior ad judicium venisse videatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 11; so, equus bene naturā compositus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59.—With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, or with *dat.:* arte quādam ab juventā in ostentationem (virtutum) compositus, Liv. 26, 19, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: alius historiae magis idoneus, alius compositus ad carmen, Quint. 2, 8, 7: aeque in adulationem compositus (sacerdos), Curt. 4, 7, 26: (Attici) non maxime ad risum compositi, Quint. 6, 3, 18: naturā atque arte compositus alliciendis etiam Muciani moribus, Tac. H. 2, 5.—**C.** *Quiet, peaceful, undisturbed, calm, composed, unimpassioned*, etc.: ut peractis quae agenda fuerint salvo jam et composito die possis ibi manere, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: lenis et nitidi et compositi generis amatores, Quint. 10, 1, 44: actio, id. 11, 3, 110: aetas, *mature, sedate*, Tac. A. 13, 1: adfectus mites atque compositi, Quint. 6, 2, 9: supercilium (opp. erectum), id. 11, 3, 74: repetitio eorum (civium) labefactabat compositam civitatem, Flor. 3, 23, 3.—**D.** *Compound, composite, made up* of parts (opp. simplex): verba, Quint. 1, 5, 3; 1, 6, 38; 7, 9, 5: voces, id. 1, 5, 65; cf. id. 1, 5, 9; 2, 12, 3.—Hence, *subst.:* **compŏsĭtum (conp-),** i, *n.*, *that which is agreed, an agreement, compact*, etc.; only *abl.* in the phrases, (α) Ex composito, *according to agreement, by agreement, in concert*, Sall. H. 2, 12 Dietsch: tum ex composito orta vis, Liv. 1, 9, 10; 5, 14, 2; 36, 25, 1; 40, 48, 4; Suet. Claud. 37; Tac. H. 4, 66.—(β) De composito, *by agreement*, App. Mag. 1, p. 273; and, (γ) More rarely in the same sense, composito alone, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 29; Nep. Dat. 6, 6; Verg. A. 2, 129.—Hence also *adv.:* **compŏsĭte (conp-).** *in an orderly, regular*, or *skilful manner, orderly, regularly, properly* (class. but rare; not in Quint.): ambulare, Col. 6, 2, 5: indutus, Gell. 1, 5, 2: composite et apte dicere, Cic. Or. 71, 236: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: composite atque magnifice casum reipublicae miserati, Sall. C. 51, 9: bene et composite disseruit, id. ib. 52.—*Comp.:* compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3.

***comportātĭo (conp-),** ōnis, *f.* [comporto], *a bringing* or *carrying together*, Vitr. 1, 5, 1.

com-portĭōnālis, e, *adj.:* comportionales termini, *the limits between the boundaries of possessions*, Aggen. ap. Goes. p. 51; cf. ib. p. 254.

com-porto (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear, carry*, or *bring together, to collect* (class.): nobis opus est rebus exquisitis, undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: eo frumentum ex Asiā, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: frumentum ad mare in Graeciam, Liv. 36, 2, 12: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: huc frumentum, Sall. J. 47, 2: arma in templum Castoris, Cic. Pis. 10, 23; cf.: aquam in arcem, Caes. B. C. 3, 12: ad aggerem caespitibus conportandis, id. B. G. 3, 25: aurum, argentum domum regiam, Sall. J. 76, 6: emptas citharas in unum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 104: eo commeatus e civitatibus, Liv. 25, 27, 1: semper recentes praedas, *Verg. A. 9, 613: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 50.

com-pŏs (conp-), pŏtis, *adj.* [potis], *having the mastery, control*, or *power over a thing, participating, master of, partaking of, possessing, participating* or *sharing in, guilty of*, etc. (very freq. and class.); constr. usu. with *gen.*, more rarely with *abl.*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* animi, *of a sane mind*, *Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: mentis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97; id. Pis. 20, 48; Ov. M. 8, 35; Quint. 11, 3, 77; Tac. A. 15, 70; Suet. Vesp. 5: territum et vix mentis suae compotem opprimere, Curt. 6, 3, 16: nec satis compotem mentis ... defferunt, id. 3, 5, 4: sui, Liv. 8, 18, 12; Cels. 5, 26, 13; Curt. 4, 12, 17: rationis et consilii, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36; cf. id. de Or. 1, 48, 210: libertatis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 41: patriae, id. ib. 3, 4, 89; Liv. 1, 32, 7: ejus doni, id. 1, 10, 7: hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 69, 146: bellicae laudis, Liv. 30, 1, 5; spei, id. 29, 22, 5; Suet. Tib. 5: voti, *having obtained* or *gratified one's wish*, Hor. A. P. 76; Ov. A. A. 1, 486; Liv. 7, 40, 6; Suet. Aug. 28; id. Calig. 13; Sen. Hippol. 710; Curt. 9, 9 *fin.*; cf. votorum, Suet. Aug. 58.—(β) With *abl.:* qui essent animo et scientiā compotes, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: corpore atque animo, Liv. 4, 40, 3: mente, Verg. Cul. 189: praedā ingenti, Liv. 3, 70, 13.—(γ) *Absol.:* vix compos (sc. mentis) Imilce, Sil. 4, 808.—**B.** Referring to misfortune or guilt, *sharing in, participating in, confederate in*, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.). (α) With *gen.:* miseriarum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 32: probri, Naev. ap. Non. p. 456, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 6 Rib.): culpae, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61: sceleris, Quint. 12, 1, 7.—(β) With *abl.:* magnis et multis malis, Att. ap. Non. p. 521, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 36 Rib.).—**II.** Transf., of the thing: compote voto, Sen. Agam. 364.

com-poscens, entis, *Part.* [posco], *demanding at the same time*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 136 Grot. dub. (Kopp, § 425, Deliacos poscens artus); Not. Tir. p. 58.

compŏsĭtē, *adv.*, v. compono, *P. a. fin.*

***compŏsĭtīcius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [compositus], *compound*, Tert. Anim. 9.

compŏsĭtĭo (conp-), ōnis, *f.* [compono]. **I.** *A putting together, compounding, connecting, arranging, composition, adjustment*, etc. **A.** Prop.: unguentorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: membrorum, id. ib. 1, 18, 47.—Fig.: varia sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: rerum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: magistratuum, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12: medicamentorum, Sen. Ep. 8, 2: remediorum, id. Ben. 4, 28, 4.—Hence, **2.** Esp., concr., in medic. lang., *a compound, mixture*, Cels. 5, 26 *fin.*; 6, 6, 16; Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 149; Veg. 1, 17, 16. Thus the title of a writing of Scribonius: Compositiones medicae.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A connection, coherence, system:* disciplinae, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—**2.** *A drawing up in writing, composition:* juris pontificalis, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.—**b.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, *a proper connection in style and position of words, arrangement, disposition:* compositio apta, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 200: tota servit gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54, 182; cf. id. Brut. 88, 303; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: lege Ciceronem: conpositio ejus una est, pedem servat lenta, Sen. Ep. 100, 7; 114, 15; in Quint. very freq.; cf. the 4th chap. of the 9th book: De compositione.—**II.** *A laying together for preservation, a laying up* of fruits, Col. 12, 26, 6; 12, 51, 1; in *plur.:* rerum auctumnalium, id. 12, 44, 1.—**B.** Trop., *a peaceful union, an accommodation of a difference, an agreement, compact:* pacis, concordiae, compositionis auctor esse non destiti, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; Caes. ap Cic. Att. 9, 13, A, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 26; 1, 32; 3, 15 *fin.*; Dig. 28, 16, 6.—**III.** *A bringing together* or *matching* of combatants: gladiatorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1.

***compŏsĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [compositus, compono], *suitable for uniting, compositive*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 945.

compŏsĭtō, v compono, *P. a. fin.*

compŏsĭtor (conp-), ōris, *m.* [compono], *an orderer, arranger, disposer, maker* (rare): inventor aut compositor aut actor, Cic. Or. 19, 61: anni, id. Leg. 2, 12, 29 (al. compositio): operum, Ov. Tr. 2, 356: juris, Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4: historiae Cumanae, Fest. p. 266, 26 Müll.: melodiae, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 2 *fin.*

compŏsĭtūra (contr. **compostūra,** Cato, R. R. 22, 3). ae, *f.* [id.], *a joining together, connection* (very rare, and only ante-class.). **I.** Prop.: olei, Cato, l. l.: oculorum, *a connection, commissure*, Lucr. 4, 327. —**II.** Trop., of discourse, *connection, syntax:* partium orationis, Sinn. Capito ap. Gell. 5, 20, 2.

compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from compono.

***com-possessor,** ōris, *m.*, *a joint-possessor*, Tert. Idol. 14.

compostūra, ae, v. compositura.

compostus, a, um, v. compono *init.*

com-pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a drinking together*, as transl. of the Gr. συμπόσιον (perh. only in Cic.), Cic. Sen. 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

compōtātor, ōris, *m.*, collat. form of compotor, *a drinking-companion* (late Lat.), Ambros. de Job et Dav. 3, 5, 17.

‡ **compŏtens,** entis, *adj.*, *having power with one*, an epithet of Diana, Inscr. Grut. 41, 2.

compŏtĭo (conp-), īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [compos], *to make partaker of* (only ante- and post-class.); constr. with *acc. pers.* and *abl.* or *gen. rei.* **a.** *Act.:* me piscatu novo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6: aliquem praedae, App. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 366, 20: aliquem voti, id. M. 11, p. 267, 34.—**b.** *Pass.*, *to become partaker of, to obtain, become master of:* locis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22 (i. e. *to come into;* cf. the same, v. 7: laborem hunc potiri): visu, auditu ejus, Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

com-pōtor, ōris, *m.*, *a drinking-companion, pot-companion*, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42; 5, 8, 22.

com-pōtrix (conp-), īcis, *f.* [compotor], *a female drinking-companion*, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5; Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

***com-praecīdo,** 3, *v. a.*, *to cut off at the same time:* alteram lineam (altera), Hyg. Limit. p. 177 Goes. dub.

‡ **com-praes,** praedis, *m.*, *a joint-surety*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 10 Müll.

com-pransor, ōris, *m.*, *a companion in a banquet, a boon companion*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.

comprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [comprecor], *a common* or *public imploring of a deity:* sollennis deorum, Liv. 39, 15, 2; *plur.:* deûm inmortalium, Gell. 13, 22, 1.

com-prĕcor (conp-), ātus, āri, *v. dep.* (lit. to worship a deity with all the usages belonging thereto; hence, in gen.), *to pray to, supplicate, implore* (mostly ante-class. and rare; not in Cic.); constr. *alicui, aliquem, aliquid,* or *absol.:* Jovi molâ salsâ, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 108: deos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 65 and 70: caelestûm fidem, *Cat. 64, 191.—*Absol., to pray, supplicate:* abi intro et conprecare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 41: Cythereïa, comprecor, ausis Assit, Ov. M. 10, 640; 12, 285; 14, 379.—With *dat.* of *pers., to imprecate, wish* for a person: tunc mortem comprecantur sibi, Sen. Ep. 99, 16: iratum principem alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 2; so *absol.,* Plin. Pan. 2 *fin.*

com-prĕhendo (conp-; also **comprendo,** very freq. in MSS. and edd.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 21. In MSS. also **comprae-hendo** and **compraendo,** v. prehendo), di, sum, 3, *v. a., to lay hold of something on all sides; to take* or *catch hold of, seize, grasp, apprehend; to comprehend, comprise* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: quid (opus est) manibus, si nihil comprehendendum est? Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 92: (vulva) non multo major quam ut manu comprehendatur, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.:* cum (forfex) dentem comprehendere non possit, id. 7, 12, 1: mordicus manum eorum (elephantorum), Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 46: morsu guttura, Luc. 4, 727: nuces modio, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: naves, *to join one to another, fasten together*, Liv. 30, 10, 5; cf.: oras vulneris suturae comprehendunt, Cels. 7, 4, 3: comprehendunt utrumque et orant, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: ter frustra comprensa manus effugit imago, Verg. A. 2, 794; cf. aures, Tib. 2, 5, 92: nisi quae validissima (ovis), non comprehendatur (sc. stabulis) hieme, *let none but the strongest be kept in the winter*, Col. 7, 3, 15 Schneid.: naves in flumine Vulturno comprehensae, *assembled together, put under an embargo*, Liv. 26, 7, 9; so id. 29, 24, 9; Suet. Tib. 38; id. Calig. 39: ignem, *to take, catch*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; and in a reverse constr.: ignis robora comprendit, Verg. G. 2, 305; cf.: opera flammâ comprehensa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; and: avidis comprenditur ignibus agger, Ov. M. 9, 234: loca vallo, Front. 2, 11, 7; and *absol.:* comprehensa aedificia, Liv. 26, 27, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To attack, seize upon in a hostile manner, to seize, lay hold of, arrest, catch, apprehend:* aliquem pro moecho Comprehendere et constringere, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23; 5, 1, 20: tam capitalem hostem, Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 3: hominem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: nefarios duces, id. Cat. 3, 7, 16: Virginium, Liv. 3, 48, 6; cf. id. 1, 41, 1: praesidium Punicum, id. 26, 14, 7: hunc comprehenderant atque in vincula conjecerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 27; 5, 25: in fugâ, id. ib. 5, 21.—Rarely of disease: comprehensus morbo, Just. 23, 2, 4; cf.: comprehensi pestiferâ lue, id. 32, 3, 9.—Of places, *to occupy, seize upon:* aliis comprehensis collibus munitiones perfecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 *fin.*—***b.** Of things, *to intercept:* epistulas, Just. 20, 5, 12.—**2.** *To seize upon one, to apprehend him in any crime:* fures, Cat. 62, 35.—With *inf.:* qui interesse concentibus interdictis fuerint comprehensi, Cod. Th. 16, 4, 5.—Hence, **b.** Transf. to the crime: nefandum adulterium, *to discover, detect it*, Cic. Mil. 27, 72: res ejus indicio, id. Clu. 16, 47.—**3.** Of plants, *to take root;* of a graft: cum comprehendit (surculus), Varr. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.;* so, in gen., Col. 3, 5, 1; 5, 6, 18; Pall. Jan. 13, 5.—**4.** Of women, *to conceive, become pregnant,* = concipere: si mulier non comprehendit, etc., Cels. 5, 21 *fin.*—**5.** Of a space, *to contain, comprise, comprehend, include:* ut nuces integras, quas uno modio comprehendere possis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: circuitus ejus triginta et duo stadia comprehendit, Curt. 6, 6, 24.—**6.** In late medic. lang., of medicines, *to combine:* aliquid melle, Veg. Art. Vet. 6, 27, 1; Scrib. Comp. 88; 227 al.—**7.** Of the range of a missile: quantum impulsa valet comprehendere lancea nodo, Sil. 4, 102.—**8.** Of the reach of a surgical instrument: si vitium in angusto est, quod comprehendere modiolus possit, Cels. 8, 3 *init.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To comprehend by the sense of sight, to perceive, observe, see* (very rare): aliquid visu, Sil. 3, 408; and without visu: comprehendere vix litterarum apices, Gell. 13, 30, 10.—**B.** *To comprehend something intellectually, to receive into one's mind, to grasp, perceive, comprehend;* with *abl.:* si quam opinionem jam mentibus vestris comprehendistis: si eam ratio convellet, si oratio labefactabit, etc., *if any opinion has already taken root in your mind* (the figure taken from the rooting of plants; v. supra, I. B. 3.), Cic. Clu. 2, 6: omnes animo virtutes, id. Balb. 1, 3; id. N. D. 3, 25, 64: animo haec tenemus comprehensa, non sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 7, 21 sq.: omnia animis et cogitatione, id. Fl. 27, 66; cf. id. de Or. 2, 31, 136: aliquid mente, id. N. D. 3, 8, 21: aliquid memoriâ, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: qualis animus sit vacans corpore, intellegere et cogitatione comprehendere, id. ib. 1, 22, 50: aliquid certis signis, Col. 6, 24, 3: aliquid experimentis assiduis, Pall. 2, 13, 8.—Without *abl.:* esse aliquid, quod conprehendi et percipi posset, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17; 2, 6, 18: virtutum cognitio confirmat percipi et conprehendi multa posse, id. ib. 2, 8, 23; 1, 11, 42.—**C.** *To comprehend* or *include* in words; *to comprise in discourse* or *in writing, to express, describe, recount, narrate,* etc.: breviter paucis comprendere multa, Lucr. 6, 1082; cf.: breviter comprehensa sententia, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20; Quint. 9, 3, 91: comprehendam brevi, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 34: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia conclusa et comprehensa sint, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: (Cato) verbis luculentioribus et pluribus rem eandem comprehenderat, id. Att. 12, 21, 1: ipsa natura circumscriptione quâdam verborum comprehendit concluditque sententiam, id. Brut. 8, 34: in eâ (terrâ) enim et lapis et harena et cetera ejus generis sunt in nominando comprehensa, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 1: emplastra quoque, quae supra comprehensa sunt, Cels. 5, 27, 3; so *absol.:* ad veterum rerum nostrarum memoriam comprehendendam impulsi sumus, Cic. Brut. 5, 19: aliquid dictis, Ov. M. 13, 160: quae si comprendere coner, id. Tr. 5, 2, 27.—**2.** Poet.: aliquid numero, *to number, enumerate:* neque enim numero comprendere refert, Verg. G. 2, 104; Ov. A. A. 2, 447; cf.: numerum quorum comprendere non est, id. Tr. 5, 11, 19.—**D.** *To comprehend any one in affection, to bind to one's self, to put under obligation, to embrace with kindness* (rare; mostly in Cic.): multos amicitiâ, tueri obsequio, etc., *to have many friends*, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: adulescentem humanitate tuâ, id. Fam. 13, 15, 3: quod omnibus officiis per se, per patrem, per majores suos totam Atinatem praefecturam comprehenderit, id. Planc. 19, 47.—**E.** *To shut in, include* (late Lat.): spiritum in effigiem, Lact. 4, 8, 9: elementorum figurae humanâ specie comprehensae, id. 2, 6, 1.

comprĕhensĭbĭlis (conp-), e, *adj.* [comprehendo], *that can be seized* or *laid hold of* (very rare; prob. first used by Cic.). **I.** Prop.: comprehensibile et solidum corpus, Lact. 7, 12, 2.—As *subst.:* **comprĕhensĭbĭle,** is, *n.* (opp. incomprehensibile), Tert. Apol. 48.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** *Perceptible by the senses, evident:* comprehensibilia oculis foramina, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24, 1.—***B.** *Perceptible to the mind, conceivable, intelligible:* id autem visum, cum ipsum per se cerneretur, comprehensibile, feretis haec? Nos vero, inquit, quonam enim modo καταληπτόν diceres? etc., *Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 41: natura non comprehensibilis, Cels. 1 pr. § 46: causae, Arn. 1, p. 37.

comprĕhensĭo (conp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a seizing* or *laying hold of with the hands.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (very rare): ingressus, cursus, sessio, comprehensio, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; cf. id. Ac. 2, 47, 145.—**B.** Esp., *a hostile seizure, arresting, catching, apprehending:* sontium, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In philos. lang., of *a mental comprehending, perceiving;* and in concr., *a comprehension, perception, idea,* transl. of the Gr. κατάληψις: mens amplectitur maxime cognitionem et istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, cum ipsam per se amat, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 31; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 41 et saep.—In *plur.:* cogitationes comprehensionesque rerum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 49.—**2.** *The power to unite and grasp as a whole things which belong together:* quanta ... consequentium rerum cum primis conjunctio et comprehensio esset in nobis, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147 Schoem. ad loc.—**B.** In rhet. **1.** *Expression, style*, Cic. Or. 58, 198.—**2.** Esp., *a period:* ut comprehensio numerose et apte cadat, Cic. Or. 44, 149; cf. id. Brut. 44, 162; 8, 34; 37, 140 Orell. *N. cr.;* Quint. 9, 4, 124; 9, 115, 121 et saep.

comprĕhensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [comprehendo], *comprehensible, conceivable* (late Lat.): definitione, Boëth. Defin. p. 660.

* **comprĕhenso,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to embrace:* suos, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 797 P.

comprĕhensus or **comprensus,** a, um, *Part.*, from comprehendo.

comprendo, ĕre, v. comprehendo.

com-presbyter, ĕri, *m.*, *a fellow-presbyter*, Aug. Ep. 228.

compressē, *adv.;* v. comprimo, *P. a. fin.*

compressĭo (conp-), ōnis, *f.* [comprimo], *a pressing together, compression.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: aurum compressione coactum, Vitr. 7, 8, 4; Oros. 7, 6.—With *gen.:* ventris, Gell. 16, 3: musculorum, Scrib. Comp. 84.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *An embracing:* artae amantûm, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 64.—**2.** *Copulation*, Arn. 2, 93; Hyg. Fab. 187; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.—**II.** Trop., of diction, *the compression of an expression*, Cic. Brut. 7, 29; v. Ellendt. ad h. l.—**B.** *A suppression, repression:* bellorum civilium, Oros. 7, 6: corporalium cupiditatum, Ambros. in Psa. 48, Serm. 19, § 19.

compresso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. freq a.* [id.], *to press, oppress* (late Lat.), Tert. contr. Gnost. 3; Porphyr. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 173.

compressor (conp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who compresses* (in mal. part.), Mythogr. Vatic. 1, 18; Plaut. Argum. Aul. 2, 7.

1. compressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from comprimo.

2. compressus, ūs, *m.* [comprimo], *a pressing together, compression* (only in *abl. sing.*). **I.** In gen.: semen tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffindit (terra), *Cic. Sen. 15, 51: pennarum, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.—**II.** Esp., *an embracing, copulation*, Plaut. Am. prol. 109; id. Ep. 4, 1, 15; id. Truc. 2, 6, 17; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29; Macr. S. 5, 19.

com-prĭmo (conp-), pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press* or *squeeze together, compress* (very freq and class.). **I.** In gen.: (corpora) inter se compressa teneri, Lucr. 6, 454: dentis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 21: cum plane (digitos) compresserat pugnumque fecerat, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145; cf.: compressa in pugnum manus, Quint. 2, 20, 7; 11, 3, 104: (oculos) opertos compressosque, id. 11, 3, 76: compressâ palmâ, *with the clinched hand*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 53: compressam forcipe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: labra, *Hor. S. 1, 4, 138: tamquam compressa manu sit (terra), Lucr. 6, 866: manibus dorsum boum, Col. 2, 3, 1: murem, Phaedr. 4, 2, 14: ordines (aciei), *to make more dense*, Liv. 8, 8, 12: versus ordinibus, *to write closely*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 21: mulierem, *to lie with*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 30; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57; 5, 3, 30; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 29; Liv. 1, 4, 2 al.—Hence the equivocation in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 192; id. Rud. 4, 4, 29 sq.; id. Truc. 2, 2, 6.—Also of the treading of a peacock, Col. 8, 11, 5.—Prov.: compressis manibus sedere, *with the hands folded*, i. e. *to be unemployed, at leisure*, Liv. 7, 13, 7; cf.: compressas tenuisse manus, Luc. 2, 292.—**II.** Esp. with the access. idea of restraining free motion. **A.** *To hold back, hold, keep in, restrain;* prop.: animam, *to hold one's breath*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: manum, *to keep off*, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 29: linguam alicui, *to silence him*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 192; cf. I. supra and id. Mil. 2, 6, 88: aquam (opp. inmittere), Dig. 39, 3, 1, § 1: tela manu, Stat. Th. 11, 33: alvum, *to check a diarrhœa*, Cels. 1, 10; 6, 18, 7; so, stomachum, *to bind, make costive*, id. 4, 5 *fin.;* and transf. to the person: si mor-

bus aliquem compresserit, id. praef.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of passions, dispositions, intentions, actions, etc., *to restrain, hinder, check, repress, curb* (very freq.): vocem et orationem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 16: gressum, Verg. A. 6, 389: consilium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 6: comprimere atque restinguere incensam illius cupiditatem, Cic. Pis. 25, 59; cf. id. Cael. 31, 25: conatum atque audaciam furentis hominis, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: Clodii conatus furoresque, id. Off. 2, 17, 58; cf. Liv. 3, 38, 7: amor compressus edendi, Verg. A. 8, 184: tribunicios furores, Cic. Mur. 11, 24: ferocitatem tuam istam, id. Vatin. 1, 2: seditionem, Liv. 2, 23, 10: motus, id. 1, 60, 1: multi temere excitati tumultus sunt compressique, id. 26, 10, 10: plausum, Cic. Deiot. 12, 34: exsultantem laetitiam, id. Top. 22, 86: voce manuque Murmura, Ov. M. 1, 206: conscientiam, *to silence*, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54 et saep. —**2.** Transf. to the person: non ego te conprimere possum sine malo? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81: ac sedare exasperatos Ligures, Liv. 42, 26, 1; cf. id. 5, 45, 7: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: comprime te, nimium tinnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32: vix comprimor, quin involem illi in oculos, id. Most. 1, 3, 46.—**C.** With the access. idea of withholding evidence or knowledge (= supprimo), *to keep to one's self, keep back, withhold, suppress, conceal* (rare, but in good prose; most freq. in Cic.): frumentum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: annonam, Liv. 38, 35, 5: multa, magna delicta, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: orationem illam, id. ib. 3, 12, 2: famam captae Carthaginis ex industriâ, Liv. 26, 51, 11.—Hence, **compressus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *pressed together*, i. e. *close, strait, narrow:* calculus oris compressioris, Cels. 2, 11; so in *comp.*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49; 17, 11, 16, § 80.—**2.** *Costive:* venter, Cels. 1, 3: alvus, id. 3, 6: morbi, *connected with costiveness*, id. praef.—*Adv.:* **compressē. 1.** *In a compressed manner, briefly, succinctly:* compressius loqui (opp. latius), Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17.—**2.** *Pressingly, urgently:* compressius violentiusque quaerere, Gell. 1, 23, 7; cf. Macr. S. 1, 6.

* **comprŏbātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [comprobo], *approbation, approval*, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62.

* **comprŏbātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an approver*, Cic. Inv 1, 28, 43.

com-prŏbo (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Subject., *to approve wholly of something, to assent to, sanction, acknowledge* (class and very freq., esp. in prose): istam tuam sententiam laudo vehementissimeque comprobo. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: decretum consulum, id. Att. 16, 16, D, 14 sq.: orationem omnium assensu, Liv. 5, 9, 7; cf. Suet. Aug. 68; 53: consensu potius eruditorum quam puerorum amore comprobari, Quint. 10, 1, 130 et saep.: has comproba tabulas, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: ne domesticis quidem exemplis docti numen deorum comprobabimus? id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Nep. Hann. 3, 1.—**II.** Object., *to prove, establish, attest, make good, show, confirm, verify something* to others as true, good, excellent, virtuous, etc.: ut beneficium verbis initum nunc re comprobes, Ter. And. 5, 1, 5; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 94: nec hoc oratione solum, sed multo magis vita et factis et moribus conprobavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: patris dictum sapiens temeritas filii comprobavit, id. Or. 63, 214: comprobat hominis consilium fortuna, Caes. B. G. 5, 58 *fin.*; cf. * Cat. 61, 62: rem alicujus testimonio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119; cf.: indicio conprobato, Sall. C. 50, 1: perceleri (servi) interitu esse ab hoc comprobatum venenum, *the quality of the poison was tested*, Cic. Cael. 24, 58.

comprōmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [compromissum], *pertaining to arbitration:* judex, *an arbitrator, umpire, referee chosen by contending parties* (Jurid. Lat.), Dig. 4, 8, 41; 26, 5, 4.

comprōmissum, i, *n.*, *a mutual promise to abide by the award of an arbiter*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 66; id. Fam. 12, 30; Dig. 4, 8, 1 sq.—From

com-prōmitto (conp-), misi, missum, 3 (contr. form conpromesise = conpromisisse, S. C. Bacch. v. 14), *v. a.*, jurid. t. t. in lawsuits, *to promise mutually to abide by the decision of an arbiter:* tribunicii candidati conpromiserunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14 (15, 6): de aliquâ re, Dig. 4, 8, 13: in arbitrum, ib. 44, 4, 4; 4, 8, 21 al.—**II.** *To promise at the same time* (very rare): eisque spolia peremptorum hostium compromittens, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 1.

* **com-prōvinciālis**, e, *adj.*, *born in the same province*, Sid. Ep. 7, 7.

Compsa, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Hirpini in Samnium*, now *Conza*, Liv. 23, 1, 1; Vell. 2, 63, 3.—Hence, **Compsānus (Cons-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Compsa:* ager, Liv. 24, 44, 8: Trebius, id. 23, 1, 1; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 61, §§ 160 and 164.—In *plur.:* **Compsāni (Cons-)**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Compsa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

comptē, *adv.*, v. 1. como, *P. a. fin.*

comptĭōnālis, v. coemptionalis.

comptor, ōris, *m.* [1. como], *one who adorns;* only trop.: fabricarum, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

* **comptŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [comptus, 1. como], *luxuriously decked:* juvenes, Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

1. comptus, a, um, v. 1. como, *P. a.*

* **2. comptus**, ūs, *m.* [coëmo = conjungo; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061; Munro ad Lucr. 1, 950], *a band, tie* (= coëmptio): qui comptu conjugioque Corporis atque animae consistimus pariter apti, Lucr. 3, 845.

3. comptus, ūs, *m.* [1. como], *an ornament for the hair* or *head, a head-dress*, Lucr. 1, 88; Afran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 9 Müll.; cf. ib. p. 63, 13.

compugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [compugno], *a fighting together* (late Lat.): inter se contrariorum aërum, Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 8.

com-pugno, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To fight* or *contend together* (post-class.), Gell. 12, 5, 3; 14, 5, 4; 14, 5 *fin.*; Sulp. Sev. de Vita S. Mart. 14.—**II.** *To combat together:* amaritudinem, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 13, 6.

compulsāmentum, i, *n.* [compulso], *an impelling;* trop., *an exhortation*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

compulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a* (hostile) *pressing together, a contest, contention* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 21; 38; Fulg. Myth. praef. *fin.*

compulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compello]. **I.** *An urging, constraint, compulsion*, Dig. 36, 1, 14, § 1 sqq.—**II.** *A dunning*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 10.

compulso, āre, *v. freq.* [id.]. **I.** *To press* or *strike violently* (post-class. and rare), App. M. 7, p. 197, 16.—**II.** *To contend* or *fight together*, Tert. Apol. 20; cf. compulsatio.

compulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., *a driver* (of cattle), Pall. Jun. 2, 3. —**II.** Transf., *one who asks* or *forces to a payment, an exacter of money*, Amm. 22, 6, 1; Cod. Th. 8, 10, 3 and 4; 11, 7, 15.

1. compulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from compello.

* **2. compulsus**, ūs, *m.* [compello], *a* (hostile) *striking together*, App. M. 8, p. 203, 6.

Compulterĭa, ae, *f.*, *a little town in Samnium*, Liv. 23, 39, 6; 24, 20, 5.

compunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [compungo]. **I.** Lit., *a puncture:* ligni, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3, § 8.—**II.** Trop., *the sting of conscience, remorse* (eccl. Lat.), Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 8 al.

compunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *admonitory, hortatory* (eccl. Lat.): sermo, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

compunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from compungo.

com-pungo (conp-), nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *puncture severely, to sting.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): collum dolone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3: aculeis urticae, Col. 8, 14, 8: acu, Cels. 6, 18, 9: barbarus compunctus notis Threïciis, *branded*, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: (colores) qui compungunt aciem lacrumareque cogunt, *dazzle*, Lucr. 2, 420; cf. of heat and cold: sensus corporis, id. 2, 432 (for Sen. Ep. 88, 39, v. compingo).—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: (dialectici) ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, *prick themselves with their own stings*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—**B.** In late Lat. compungi, *to be goaded by the stings of conscience, to feel remorse*, Lact. 4, 18, 14; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 13; cf. compunctio.

compurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a complete purification* (late Lat.): tres compurgationes, i. e. by fire, air, and water, Mythogr. Lat. 3, 6, 18.

* **com-purgo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to purify completely:* visum, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 127.

* **compŭtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [computo], *that may be computed, computable:* impendium, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139.

compŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a computing, reckoning; a computation* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 84, 7; id. Ben. 7, 10, 4; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 247; 6, 33, 38, § 206; Plin. Pan. 38, 3; * Quint. 1, 10, 35 al.—**II.** Spec i f., the reckoning of avaricious men, *close reckoning, niggardliness, parsimony*, Sen. Ben. 4, 11, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192.

compŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a computer, reckoner* (post-Aug.): diligentissimi, Sen. Ep. 87, 5 al.

com-pŭto (conp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To sum up, reckon, compute.* **A.** Prop. (mostly post-Aug.): id si computare quem piget, brevioribus numeris idem discat, Quint. 1, 10, 43: digitis rationem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; cf. Suet. Dom. 4: annos, quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19; cf. Juv. 10, 249: diurna tantum tempora, Quint. 12, 11, 19: latitudinem Asiae, Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 209.—(*β*) With a *rel.-clause:* computare quantum Curius aut Fabricius in triumphis tulerint, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 118: computare quid studia referant, Quint. 1, 12, 17.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* praesens computarat, pecuniam imperarat, * Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 94: digitis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88: uxoris mortem, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 4.—(*δ*) With *cum* and *abl.:* valetudinem cum somno, Plin. praef. § 18.—**B.** Trop.: facies tua computat annos, *shows, reveals thy age*, Juv. 6, 199: plures conputant quam oderunt, *have an eye to their interests, rather than to their hatred*, Sen. Ep. 14, 9.—**II.** *To reckon in with*, or *in addition to* (in jurid. Lat.): fetus pecorum fructibus, Dig. 23, 3, 10; cf.: aliquid in fructum, ib. 24, 3, 7.

com-pūtresco (conp-), trŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become wholly putrid, to putrefy, rot* (very rare; not in Cic.): Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86; Col. 5, 10, 7; Plin. 32, 7, 23, § 67 (Sillig, conputuere).—Per tmesin: artus pereunt conque putrescunt, Lucr. 3, 343.

compŭtus, i, *m.* [computo], *a computation* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 1, 12 *fin.*; Auct. ap. Goes. Agrim. p. 236.

comtē = compte, v. 1. como, *P. a. fin.*

comtŭlus, i, v. comptulus.

1. comtus, a, um, = comptus, a, um, v. 1. como, *P. a.*

2. comtus, ūs, v. 2. comptus.

* **cŏmŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [coma], *pretty hair:* bessalis, Petr. 58, 5; Commod. 60, 11.

Cōmum, i, *n.*, = Κῶμον, *a considerable town in* Gallia Transpadana, *the birthplace of the younger Pliny*, now *Como*, Liv. 33, 36, 14; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; Just. 20, 5, 8; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; rebuilt by Caesar; hence also called Novum Comum (Νεόκωμον), Suet. Caes. 28.—Hence, **II. Cōmensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Comum:* ager, Liv. 33, 36, 9.—*Absol.:* in Comensi, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 232.—*Subst.:* **Cōmenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Comum*, Liv. 33, 36, 9; and id. 33, 37, 10; and, acc. to the later appel., **Nŏvŏcōmensis**, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1.

con, v 1. cum *fin.*

cōnābĭlis, e, *adj* [conor], *laborious, difficult* (late Lat.): conabiles atque laboriosi vomitus, Cael. Aur Acut. 3, 1, 4.

cōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *an effort, exertion, struggle* (poet.): alarum, Lucr. 6, 836: eundi, id. 6, 326: magno conamine, Ov. M. 3, 60; cf. id. ib. 8, 366; id. F. 4, 325; Luc. 4, 287.—In *plur.:* conamina mortis, Ov. M. 10, 390; Lucr. 6, 1040.—**II.** Concr., *a support, prop:* constitit (infans), adjutus aliquo conamine nervis, Ov. M. 15, 224.

* **cōnāmentum**, i, *n.* [conamen], *an instrument for uprooting a plant*, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27.

cōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conor], *an undertaking, endeavoring, an effort, endeavor, attempt* (post-Aug. and rare), Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 9.

cōnātum, i, usu. in *plur.:* **cōnāta**, ōrum, *n.*, v. conor.

cōnātus, ūs, *m.* [conor]. **I.** Abstr., *an effort, exertion, struggle, endeavor:* ne

ista hercle magno jam conatu magnas nugas dixerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 8: quo majore conatu studioque aguntur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: omnem sui tribunatus conatum in meam perniciem parare, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6: Genucius ad hostes magno conatu profectus, Liv. 7, 6, 9: in ipso conatu rerum circumegit se annus, i. e. *just as the affair was well begun*, id. 9, 18, 15 Weissenb. ad loc.: vixdum inchoatis rebus in ipso conatu gerendi belli, id. 32, 28, 4.—**B.** Trop., *an impulse, inclination, tendency:* dedit natura beluis et sensum et appetitum, ut altero conatum haberent ad naturales pastus capessendos, altero secernerent, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: nulla est ullo in genere laus orationis, cujus in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua si non perfectio, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, id. Or. 29, 103: se ad hostes contulit conatumque iracundiae suae morte sedavit, id. Brut. 10, 42.—**II.** Concr., *an attempt, effort, undertaking, enterprise, endeavor.* (α) *Sing.:* alii, si perrumpere possent conati . . . telis repulsi hoc conatu destiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.:* principem esse ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: hac ego religione non sum ab hoc conatu repulsus, id. Or. 11, 36: si in me impetum facere conabitur . . . ejus conatum refutabo, id. Har. Resp. 4, 7: Icarus primo statim conatu decidit, Suet. Ner. 12: a conatu resistendi deterritus se dedidit, Nep. Dat. 4, 5.—(β) *Plur.:* compressi tuos nefarios conatus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: perditi, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: quod conatus adversariorum infregissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: aut opprimet hominem aut omnis ejus motus conatusque prohibebit, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: multis frustra conatibus captis, Liv. 3, 5, 6; 9, 4, 1; 21, 29, 5: conatibus alicujus accedere, Suet. Oth. 4: in mediis conatibus aegri Succidimus, Verg. A. 12, 910: obstare conatibus nostris, Ov. R. Am. 683; Auct. B. Alex. 9; cf.: optimi et clarissimi, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2: generosi, Quint. 2, 4, 4: crebri parvique, id. 8, 5, 29: ingentes adversus Germaniam, Tac. Agr. 13: vibrare nudis conatibus hastam, Sil. 13, 161: conatus alicujus supra vires, Scrib. Comp. 101.

‡ **cŏnauditum** coauditum, sicut conangustatum dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 8 Müll.

con-căco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to defile with ordure, to fill with defilement:* totam regiam, Phaedr. 4, 17, 11: se, Sen. Apoc. 4 *fin.:* catillus concacatus, Petr. 66.

con-caedes, ium (*sing. abl.* concaede, Amm. 16, 12, 15), *f., an abattis, barricade of felled trees* (post-Aug.), Amm. 16, 12, 15; 17, 10, 6.—*Plur.*, Veg. Mil. 3, 22; Tac. A. 1, 50; Amm. 16, 11, 8.

con-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a., to warm thoroughly* (rare but class.). (α) *Act.:* bracchium, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316.—(β) *Pass.:* **concălĕfīo**, fiĕri, factus sum: vertat ova, uti aequabiliter concalefiant, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 11: trabes concalefaciuntur, *are heated*, Vitr. 4, 7 (cf. calefacientur, id. 5, 10): (concursio corporum) concalefacta et spirabilis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42 (but in Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 92, 22, the read. is dub.).

concălĕfactōrĭus, v. concalfactorius.

concălĕfactus, a, um, v. concalefacio.

concălĕfīo, v. concalefacio.

con-călĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n., to be thoroughly warm* (rare), Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8.

con-călesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become* or *grow thoroughly warm, to glow.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): corpora nostra ardore animi concalescunt, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: frumenta non poterunt cito concalescere, Vitr. 6, 9; cf. Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 304; Col. 12, 52, 17.—In *perf.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 15; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38; Col. 2, 18, 1; 2, 50.—**II.** Trop., *to glow with love:* concaluit, quid vis? * Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 108 Don.

con-calfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concalefacio], *suitable for warming, warming:* vis herbae, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 141.

con-callesco, callui, 3, *v. inch.* [calleo]; lit., *to become hard* or *callous;* hence, trop., * **I.** Of the intellect, *to become shrewd, practised* (cf. calleo, I.): callidos eos appello, quorum, tamquam manus opere, sic animus usu concalluit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25.—* **II.** Of the feelings, *to become insensible, obtuse:* locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitabat olim, concalluit, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10.

concămĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concamero], *a vaulting; a vault*, Vitr. 2, 4; 5, 10; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22; Dig. 32, 31 al.

con-cămĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to vault* or *arch over:* templum, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148.—In *part. pass.:* sudatio, Vitr. 5, 11, 2; Suet. Aug. 90; Inscr. Orell. 3033: uvae pensili concameratae nodo, *suspended from a vault* or *arch*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16.

* **con-candesco**, candui, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to glow, be inflamed*, Manil. 1, 874 ex conj. (Codd. excanduit).

Concăni, ōrum, *m.*, = Κωγκανοί, *a savage people of Cantabria in* Hispania Tarraconensis; *sing.*, collect.: Concanus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 34; Sil. 3, 361.

‡ **concapit**, a corrupt word, and difficult of explanation; in the XII. Tab. in a passage in Fest. p. 365 Müll.; cf. Dirks. Uebersicht, etc., p. 433 sq.

con-captīvus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-captive*, Hier. Ep. 119; Vulg. Rom. 16, 7.

concarnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concarno], *a uniting with flesh, incarnation*, Tert. Mon. 9 *fin.*

con-carno, āre, *v. a., to unite* or *clothe with flesh, to incarnate* (post-class. and very rare), Tert. Carn. Christ. 20; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 22, 3.

con-castīgo, āre, *v. a., to chastise severely, to punish* (ante- and post-class.): hominem probe, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 94; 5, 2, 56; id. Trin. 1, 1, 4; M. Aur. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9.

concătēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concateno], *a connecting, joining* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Cassiod. Var. 12, 19.—**II.** Trop. **a.** *A concatenation, sequence:* temporum, Tert. Apol. 19: causarum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 30.—**b.** Mentis (i. e. constrictio), *fettering, binding*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 15.

con-cătēno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to link* or *bind together, to connect* (late Lat.), Lact. 3, 17; Min. Fel. 17, 2.

con-cătervātus, a, um, *adj.* [caterva], *heaped* or *crowded together:* copiae, Amm. 29, 5, 38: manipuli, id. 31, 13, 2.

concăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concavus], *a hollow, cavity* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 14.

concăvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make hollow, to hollow out, make round* (very rare): bracchia in arcus, *to curve, bend*, Ov. M. 2, 195; cf. manus, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 49: concavati nidi, Col. 8, 5, 11.

con-căvus, a, um, *adj.*, *hollow, concave; arched, vaulted; bent, curved:* cymbala, Lucr. 2, 619; cf.: concava aera, Ov. M. 4, 30: loca terrae, Lucr. 5, 1255: altitudines speluncarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: saxa, Verg. G. 4, 49: vallis, Ov. M. 8, 334: bracchia Cancri, id. ib. 10, 127; 15, 369: jugula, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: manus (opp. plana), Sen. Ep. 56, 1: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 162: folia, id. 16, 24, 38, § 92: aqua, *swelling*, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 20: puppis, id. F. 4, 276: vela, id. H. 6, 66: ulcus, Scrib. Comp. 238.—**II.** *Subst.:* **concăva**, ōrum, *n.*, *hollow places, hollows* (post-class.), Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 47; Lact. 7, 26.

con-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (a strengthened cedo, and corresp. with it in most of its signiff.); lit., *to go, walk;* hence, **I.** *Neutr.*, with reference to the terminus a quo, *to go* or *walk away* from a place, *to depart, retire, withdraw, remove from* (in lit. signif. rare but class.). **A.** In gen.: concedite atque abscedite omnes, de viā decedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; so *absol.*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 102; id. Hec. 4, 2, 21; cf.: ipsae concedite silvae, *farewell*, Verg. E. 10, 63.—With *prep.:* a foribus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82: abs te, id. Pers. 1, 1, 51: ab oculis alicujus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: superis ab oris, Verg. A. 2, 91: ex aedibus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 57.—With *abl.* only: oculis, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 16: caelo, Verg. A. 10, 215: solio, Sil. 3, 628.—With *adv.:* hinc, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 126; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Pregn. (= cedo, II. A. 2.), *to pass away, disappear, vanish*, in Tac. (with and without vitā), *to depart from life, die:* tumor et irae Concessere deūm, Verg. A. 8, 41: vitā, *to die*, Tac. A. 1, 3; 3, 30; 6, 39; 12, 39; 14, 51; and *absol.:* quandoque concessero, id. ib. 4, 38; 13, 30; the same: concessit superis ab oris, Verg. A. 2, 91; cf.: vitā per auras concessit ad Manes, id. ib. 10, 820.—**2.** With *dat.* or *absol.*, prop. qs. *to go out of the way for one* (on account of his wishes, or his superior power or excellence), i. e. *to yield to, submit, give way to, adapt one's self to.* **a.** *To yield* or *submit to power* or *compulsion:* ut magnitudini medicinae doloris magnitudo concederet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: certum est, concedere homini nato nemini, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 15: neque nox quoquam concedit die (i. e. diei), id. Am. 1, 1, 120 (cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 48): cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae, Cic. poët. Off. 1, 22, 77 (cf. id. Pis. 30, 74, and Quint. 11, 1, 24): bellum ac tumultum paci atque otio concessurum, id. Pis. 30, 73: voluptatem concessuram dignitati, id. Fin. 3, 1, 1: injuriae, Sall. J. 14, 24: obsidioni, i. e. *permit*, Tac. A. 13, 40: operi meo concedite, Ov. M. 8, 393; id. F. 1, 222: naturae, i. e. *to die*, Sall. J. 14, 15; so, fato, Plin. Pan. 11, 3: fatis magnis, Val. Fl. 1, 554: apparebat aut hostibus aut civibus de victoriā concedendum esse, Liv. 4, 6, 6; cf. so *impers.:* postquam concessum propemodum de victoriā credebant, id. 3, 60, 4.—**b.** *To give place to in excellence, dignity, rank*, etc., *to yield to, to give precedence:* me amantissimum tui, nemini concedentem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 2; so id. ib. 4, 3, 1; 4, 3, 4: etsi de cupiditate nemini concedam, id. Att. 12, 47, 2: sese unis Suebis concedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: majestati ejus viri concedere, Liv. 6, 6, 7: aetati, Sall. J. 11, 4; id. H. Fragm. 1, 17; cf. so *impers.:* Sulla, cujus facundiae, non aetati a Manlio concessum, id. J. 102, 4: vigenti Silio, Tac. A. 3, 43: seniori Sentio, id. ib. 2, 74: ut vix Apronio illi de familiaritate concedere videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108: Antario Varoque de gloriā, Tac. H. 3, 64: nemini in illa causā studio et cupiditate concedere, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: nec amore in hanc patriam nobis concedunt, Tac. A. 11, 24: nec, si muneribus certes, concedat Iollas, Verg. E. 2, 57.—With *acc.* of quantity (cf. 3. infra): magistro tantulum de arte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: alicui quicquam in desperatione, id. Att. 14, 18, 3.—**c.** *To yield, submit to one's will, comply with one's wishes:* ut tibi concedam, neque tuae libidini advorsabor, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 3: matri meae, id. ib. 3, 5, 28: concessit senatus postulationi tuae, Cic. Mur. 23, 47: jurisconsultis concedi, id. Caecin. 24, 67.—*Impers.:* Caesar . . . concedendum non putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 7.—**d.** Like συγχωρεῖν τινι, *to assent to, concede to:* nunquamne hodie concedes mihi Neque intelleges, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 22 (credes, consenties, Ruhnk.): stultum me fateor, liceat concedere veris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 305 (cf. in Gr. συγχωρεῖν τῇ ἀληθείᾳ).—**e.** *To assent to, grant, pardon, allow*, etc.: quos (judices) alienis peccatis concessuros putes, quo facilius ipsis peccare liceat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223: poëtae non ignoscit, nobis concedit, id. de Or. 3, 51, 198: dicto concedi, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3: cui (vitio) si concedere nolis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 140; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 85.—Hence (cf. cedo, II. A. 3. *fin.*), **3.** *Act.*, with *acc.* (and *dat.*) aliquid alicui. **a.** *To grant, concede, allow; to consign something over to, to resign, yield, vouchsafe, confirm to.* etc. (very freq. in all perr. and species of composition): illum mihi aequius est quam me illi quae volo concedere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 47: si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 9: partem octavam pretii, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 3: date hoc et concedite pudori meo, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32; cf. Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 16: alicui primas in dicendo partis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: amicis quicquid velint, id. Lael. 11, 38: neque quicquam illius audaciae, id. Caecin. 35, 103: doctrinam alicui, Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf.: artes tibi, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: intellegentiam, prudentiam, Quint. 12, 1, 3: principatum imperii maritimi Atheniensibus, Nep. Timoth. 2, 2; cf. id. Dion, 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 4; Prop. 2 (3), 15, 37; cf.: tempus quieti, aut luxuriae, Sall. J. 61, 3: tempestivum pueris ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: libertatem his, Caes. B. G. 4, 15 *fin.:* vitam alicui, Suet. Caes. 68; id. Aug. 13; 16: crimen gratiae, i. e. *to accuse* or *inform against for the sake of favor*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: peccata alicui, *to pardon him*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128: delicta, Suet. Ner. 29.—*Pass.:* Siciliam nimis celeri desperatione rerum con-

cessam, *had been ceded, given up*, Liv. 21, 1, 5: Scaevolae concessa est facundiae virtus, Quint. 12, 3, 9; 10, 1, 100 et saep.: acrius ... Ulcisci, quam nunc concessum est legibus aequis, Lucr. 5, 1148; cf. Nep. Them. 10 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 18. — P o e t., with *in* and *acc.*: concessit in iras Ipse ... genitor Calydona Dianae, *gave over to be punished*, Verg. A. 7, 305. — (β) With *dat.* and *inf.*: nec nostrâ dicere linguâ Concedit nobis patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 831; so, ducere neptem, Cat. 64, 29: esse poëtis, Hor. A. P. 373; Suet. Aug. 44 et saep. — *Impers. pass.*: de re publicâ nisi per concilium loqui non conceditur, Caes. B. G. 6, 20 *fin.*: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12; Quint. 12, 1, 37; 12, 1, 42; 8, 6, 76; Suet. Ner. 12: servis quoque pueros hujus aetatis verberare concedimus, Curt. 8, 8, 3: concedunt plangere matri, Stat. Th. 6, 134: cum accusare etiam palam concessum sit, Quint. 6, 3, 28; 2, 17, 27; 11, 3, 150; 8, 3, 30; 12, 3, 8 al.—P o e t.: fatis numquam concessa moveri Camarina, *not allowed, forbidden to be removed*, Verg. A. 3, 700; cf. also personally: haec ubi conceduntur esse facta, for conceditur haec esse facta, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44. — (γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: non omnia corpora vocem Mittere concedis, *you grant*, Lucr. 2, 835: oculos falli, id. 4, 380; Quint. 2, 5, 25: culpam inesse concedam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76: poëtas legendos oratori futuro, Quint. 1, 10, 29.—*Pass. impers.*: concedatur profecto verum esse, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 14, 50. —(δ) With *ut* or *ne*: nec vero histrionibus oratoribusque concedendum est, ut iis haec apta sint, nobis dissoluta, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: verum concedo tibi ut ea praetereas, quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: concedant ut viri boni fuerint, id. Lael. 5, 18; id. de Or. 1, 13, 57; Lucr. 2, 658: non concedo, ut sola sint, Quint. 6, 2, 11 al.: cui concedi potest, ut? etc., Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 21: ut concedatur ne in conspectum veniat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48.—(ε) With a simple *subj.*: concedo sit dives, Cat. 114, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 523. —(ζ) *Absol.*: beatos esse deos sumpsisti: concedimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 89; id. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 2: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 44. — **b.** = condono, *to grant* or *yield something to one as a favor* or *from regard, to desist from, forbear, give up; forgive, pardon*: inimicitias rei publicae, *to give up for the sake of the State*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: petitionem alicui, *from regard to*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: peccata liberum parentum misericordiae, id. Clu. 69, 195: cum Marcellum senatui reique publicae concessisti, id. Marcell. 1, 3: ut concessisti illum (sc. Marcellum) senatui, sic da hunc (sc. Ligarium) populo, *as you have pardoned him in deference to the Senate*, id. Lig. 12, 37; cf. Nep. Att. 7 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 55; 4, 31: Montanus patri concessus est, id. ib. 16, 33 *fin.*

II. *Neutr.*, in respect to the terminus *ad quem*, *to go, walk, betake one's self somewhere, to retire, withdraw to*, etc.; with *ad*, *in*, or *adv.*: tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 6 Wagn.; cf.: ad Manes, i.e. *to die*, Verg. A. 10, 820: ad victorem, Tac. H. 2, 51: ad dexteram, Ter. And. 4, 4, 12: caeli distributio docet unde fulmen venerit, quo concesserit, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 45; so Lucr. 1, 380: huc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 28; id. Trin. 2, 4, 116; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 122; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 270, 8: istuc, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 56; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 39: vis animae in altum, Lucr. 4, 919: in delubrum, Liv. 30, 20, 6: in hiberna, id. 26, 20, 6; cf.: Carthaginem Novam in hiberna, id. 21, 15, 3: Argos habitatum, Nep. Them. 8, 1: Cythnum, Tac. A. 3, 69: Neapolin, id. ib. 14, 10: Patavium, id. H. 3, 11: in insulam, id. ib. 5, 19: in turbam, Hor. S. 1, 4, 143: trans Rhenum, Tac. H. 5, 23: concede huc a foribus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 48: hinc intro, id. Ps. 1, 5, 158; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 126: hinc aliquo ab ore eorum, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11; cf.: aliquo ab eorum oculis, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hinc rus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 7.—**B.** T r o p.: in aliquid, of entering into an alliance, yielding to, etc., *to agree* or *consent to, to assent, to submit, yield*, or *resign one's self, to acquiesce in, to go* or *pass over to any thing* (freq. in the histt.): mulier, conjuncta viro, concessit in unum Conubium, Lucr. 5, 1010; cf.: in matrimonium, Just. 24, 2, 10: victi omnes in gentem nomenque imperantium concessere, *were merged in, passed over into*, Sall. J. 18, 12; so, in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem, id. C. 20, 7; cf.: in dicionem, Liv. 38, 16, 9: in dominationem, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22 Gerl.: in deditionem, Liv. 28, 7, 9; 39, 2, 4; 42, 53, 7: in Tyrias leges, Sil. 15, 6: in condiciones, Liv. 2, 33, 1: in sententiam, id. 32, 23, 12; 32, 36, 8; Tac. A. 1, 79 *fin.*; cf.: in illos, *assent to, yield to them*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Avid. 3, 7: in partes, Tac. H. 2, 1.

con-cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (a strengthened celebro; rare but class.). **I.** *To resort to in multitudes* or *frequently, to frequent*: variae volucres loca aquarum Concelebrant, Lucr. 2, 345: convivia et passim et tributim, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44. —**b.** Of actions, *to pursue* or *prosecute vigorously*: studia per otium, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4.— **c.** *Aliquid aliquâ re*, or *absol.*, *to fill, animate, enliven, cause to abound* with any thing: suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc Plateam hymenaeo, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2: levia carmina cantu, Lucr. 5, 1381: alma Venus quae terras concelebras, *who hast filled with life*, id. 1, 4. — **II.** M e t o n. **A.** *To celebrate a solemnity in great numbers, to celebrate, solemnize*: diem natalem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 32; cf.: dies carnificum, id. As. 2, 2, 45: funus, Liv. 8, 7, 22: at jam quoque rem (sc. triumphum) populus Romanus omnium studio omni visendam et concelebrandam putavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61 Orell. *N. cr.*: spectaculum, etc., Liv. 1, 9, 7: dapes, Ov. F. 4, 354.—**B.** *To honor, praise, extol*: genium choreis, Tib. 1, 7, 49.—**C.** *To publish abroad, make known*: summae virtutis concelebrandae causâ Graii ... monumentum statuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: rumorem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 13, 50: multis indu locis sermonibu' concelebrarunt, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 2: famâ ac litteris victoriam, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.*

con-cellīta, ae, *m.* [cella], *he who dwells with one in a cell, a cell-mate*, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

con-cēlo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to conceal carefully* (perh. only in Gell.): errores, Gell. 15, 2, 5; 11, 9, 2.

con-cēnātĭo (**-caen-, -coen-**), ōnis, *f.*, *a supping together, companionship at table*; transl. of σύνδειπνον (like compotatio of συμπόσιον), Cic. Sen. 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 24, 3.

concentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concino], *a singing together, harmony* (very rare): clarissima (catervae), Cic. Sest. 55, 118; id. Tim. 8, 24; App. de Mundo, p. 71, 20.

concentor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sings* with others in a chorus (late Lat.), συνῳδός, Gloss. Isid. 7, 12, 28.

con-centŭrĭo, āre, *v. a.*; lit., *to assemble by centuries*; hence, humorously, in Plaut., *to collect, bring together, to prepare* in gen.: dum concenturio in corde sycophantias, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 159: epistulae illae mihi concenturiant metum in corde, id. Trin. 4, 2, 160 Brix ad loc.

concentus, ūs, *m.* [concino], *sounds blending harmoniously together, symphony, harmony, harmonious music* (class.). **I.** P r o p. **A.** I n g e n.: ille sonus ... qui acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: concentum servare, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: vocis lyraeque, Ov. M. 11, 11: avium, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21; Verg. G. 1, 422 (quoted in Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf.: et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent, Ov. F. 1, 155: tubarum ac cornuum, Liv. 9, 41, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 14; cf. signorum, id. 9, 4, 11 (al. congestu, id. 10, 7, 16; v. Spald., Wolf, and Zumpt, dub.): rauci, Stat. Th. 6, 227. — **2.** M e t o n., of *a choir singing in harmony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 80, 196. — **B.** I n p a r t i c., *a concordant acclamation of people in a theatre*, Plin. Pan. 2, 6; 46, 2. — **II.** T r o p., *concord, agreement, harmony, unanimity* (also class.): quâ ex conjunctione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθειαν Graeci vocant, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; cf. actionum, id. Off. 1, 40, 145; and: omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: virtutis, Tac. G. 3: omnium laudum, Plin. Pan. 4, 6: nunc age, quid nostrum concentum dividat audi, * Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31.— Of the *harmony* of colors, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 91; and of the *blending of sweet odors*, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86 (Sillig, conceptum).

conceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [concipio], *that which receives something, a receptacle* (post-Aug. and rare). **I.** P r o p., Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115: sanguinis, Gell. 18, 10, 9; Front. Aquaed. 22 al.—* **II.** T r o p.: superbia alibi conceptaculum, sed hic (sc. in superciliis) sedem habet, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138.

concептĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** P r o p. **A.** *A comprehending*; hence, concr., *a circuit, compass*: summa omnium naturae rerum (mundus), *the system of the universe*, Vitr. 9, 4, 2: tota mundi, id. 6, 1, 6.—**B.** Aquae, *a collection, reservoir*, Front. Aquaed. 66; 67; 71; 73 al.—**C.** *A conception, a becoming pregnant*, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 50; Plin. 22, 22, 40, § 83; and imbrium (as fructifying the earth), Vitr. 8 praef.— **II.** T r o p. **A.** *A composing, drawing up of juridical formulas* Cic. Inv. 2, 19, 58; Dig. 3, 5, 46; 12, 2, 34; 24, 3, 56; 48, 2, 3 al. — Hence, **B.** Rei, *an expression*, Gell. 11, 13, 9. — **C.** In late gram., *a syllable*, Charis. p. 1 P.

conceptĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [conceptio], *pertaining to conception*: fatum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 8; sol, Firm. Math. 7, 1.

conceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [concipio]. * **I.** *That is conceived*: fides et dilectio non substantiva animae sed conceptiva, Tert. Res Carn. 40.—**II.** *That is ordered, directed*; so only feriae, in the Roman ritual, *those festivals that were not fixed for a certain day, but were celebrated annually on days appointed by the priests or magistrates, movable festivals.* Such were the Compitalia, Paganalia, Sementivae, Latinae, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 26; Macr. S. 1, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 15 Müll.

concepto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** *To conceive, become pregnant*, Arn. 4, p. 141. — **II.** *To conceive in mind*: majora, Amm. 31, 10, 5.

conceptum, i, *n.*, v. concipio, I. B. *fin.*, and II. B. *fin.*

1. conceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from concipio.

2. conceptus, ūs, *m.* [concipio]. **I.** *A collecting, gathering*: (Tiberis) novenorum conceptu dierum navigabilis, *after the water had been stopped nine days*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53.—**B.** C o n c r., *a collection, conflux*: conceptus aquarum inertium vasti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1.—**II.** *A taking, catching*: camini, i.e. *a taking fire*, Suet. Vit. 8. — **B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *A conceiving, pregnancy*: hominum pecudumve, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; cf.: Caeli latu Terraeque conceptu generati editique, id. Tim. 11 *med.*: accelerant cochleae, Plin. 30, 14, 43, § 126. — **b.** T r a n s f., of plants, *a budding, sprouting*: conceptus id est germinatio, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 13: satorum, id. 17, 18, 30, § 134.— **2.** C o n c r., *the fœtus*: a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22: leporis utero exemptus, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248. —**C.** T r o p., *a conceiving in the mind*; concr., *a thought, purpose*: animi, Firm. Math. 5, 12.

con-cerno, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to mix, mingle together* (as in a sieve, in order to separate by sifting): carni, Aug. Conf. 5, 10 *fin.*

con-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo], *to pluck, pull*, or *tear in pieces, to rend* (rare). **I.** P r o p.: epistulas, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: librum, Liv. 38, 55, 11; cf. Gell. 4, 18, 12; cf. litteras, Suet. Ner. 47: folia coronae concerpta, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 13: linteolum, *lint*, id. 28, 15, 61, § 216; 31, 9, 45, § 100.— * **II.** T r o p. (acc. to carpo, II. B. b. α), *to abuse, revile, censure*: Curionem ferventissime, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

concerra and **concerro**, v. cong-.

concertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concerto], *a strife of words, a disputation, dispute, controversy* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare): contentiones concertationesque in disputando pertinaces, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27; cf.: concertationum plenae disputationes, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: concertationis studium, id. Div. 1, 30, 62: imitatur disputandi prudentiam concertatio captatioque verborum, *a love of disputation* (the ἐριστική of the sophists), id. Part. Or. 23, 81: jejuna verborum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: magistratuum, id. Sest. 36, 77: sententiarum circa aegros (of the physicians at the sick-bed), Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11; cf. id. 20, 18, 76, § 200.

* **concertātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.],

pertaining to controversy: concertativa accusatio (= mutua accusatio), *a recrimination, countercharge,* Gr. ἀντικατηγορία, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 2, 9.

* **concertātor,** ōris, *m.* [concerto], *one who contends* or *vies with another, a rival:* concertator Corbulonis: scientiā militiae (corresp. with aemulus), Tac. A. 14, 29.

* **concertātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to controversy* or *disputation, controversial:* genus (dicendi), Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

con-certo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to contend with any one zealously* or *warmly* (rare but class.; cf. aemulor). **I.** In gen.: te audio nescio quid concertasse cum ero, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 3: pro explorato habebat, Ambiorigem proelio non esse concertaturum, * Caes. B. G. 6, 5: de regno, Suet. Aug. 21: aves nandi velocitate concertant, Col. 8, 15, 4.—Poet., with *dat.:* triclinia templis concertant, Manil. 5, 507. — **II.** Esp., *to dispute, debate* (only so in Cic.): (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit, quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: cum aliquo verbo uno, id. Att. 3, 12, 2: cum Apolline de tripode, id. N. D. 3, 16, 42: concertantes super cenam de nobilitate generis, Suet. Calig. 22.

concertor, āri, 1, *v. dep.;* collat. form of concerto, q. v. (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 15, 9; id. Ecclus. 38, 29.

* **concessātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [concesso], *a stopping, delaying,* Col. 11, 1, 16.

concessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concedo, I. B. 3.], *an allowing, granting, conceding, permission, leave* (rare, but in good prose). **I.** In gen.: agrorum, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11; Tac. A. 3, 73: praemiorum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3: concessio, ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7: vestra, Cic. Att. 3, 24, 1: competitorum, id. Tog. Cand. Fragm. 5 (8, 5, p. 21 B. and K.).—**B.** *A yielding, retiring:* legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 13. — **II.** Esp., in rhet., *a figure of speech, concession:* cum aliquid etiam iniquum videmur causae fiduciā pati, * Quint. 9, 2, 51.—**2.** Jurid. t. t., *a plea of confession and excuse* or *mitigation:* concessio est, per quam non factum ipsum probatur ab reo, sed ut ignoscatur, id petitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 94; 1, 11, 15; Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24.

concessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [concedo], *pertaining to concession, concessive* (late Lat.), Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 33; Diom. p. 390 P.

con-cesso, āvi, 1, *v. a., to cease, leave off, desist* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): lavari aut fricari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 9: quid ego hic properans concesso pedibus, linguā largior? id. As. 2, 2, 24; Front. Ep. ad M. Antonin. Aug. 1, 2.—Of things as subjects: concessavit praeceptum, Tert. Fug. Pers. 6.

1. concessus, a, um, *Part.,* from concedo.

2. concessus, ūs, *m.* [concedo], *a permitting, conceding, concession, permission, leave* (in good prose, but used only in *abl. sing.*): Caesaris concessu, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: datur concessu omnium huic aliquis ludus aetati, Cic. Cael. 12, 28: concessu et beneficio illius, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: concessu et munere deorum, id. Tim. 14 *fin.:* ipsorum inter ipsos, id. Brut. 21, 84: fratrum, Tac. A. 12, 44.

† **concha,** ae, *f.,* = κόγχη. **I.** *A bivalve shell-fish, mussel,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; 2, 1, 15; Lucr. 2, 374; Verg. G. 2, 348; Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102: legere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; Suet. Calig. 46: cavae, Ov. M. 4, 725: marinae, id. ib. 15, 264: viles, Hor. S. 2, 4, 28: unionum, Suet. Ner. 31.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A pearl-oyster,* Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107 sq.—Hence, **b.** Meton., *a pearl:* lucida, Tib. 2, 4, 30; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 13, 6; Ov. M. 10, 260; id. Am. 2, 11, 13.—**2.** *The purple-fish,* Lucr. 2, 501; Ov. M. 10, 267.—**II.** *A mussel-shell,* Lucr. 4, 937; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: ostrea in conchis suis, Ov. F. 6, 174. — Hence, **B.** Meton. **1.** *A snail-shell,* Col. poët. 10, 324.—**b.** *The Triton's trumpet, in form like a snail-shell,* Verg. A. 10, 209; Ov. M. 1, 333; Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 9; *the trumpet of Misenus,* Verg. A. 6, 171.—**2.** Of *objects in the form of a mussel-shell.* **a.** *A vessel for holding oil, unguents, salt,* etc., Cato, R. R. 13, 2; Col. 12, 50, 8; Hor. C. 2, 7, 23; id. S. 1, 3, 14 al.—**b.** = cunnus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 42; Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

conchātus, a, um, *adj.* [concha], *shell-formed:* cauda, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43: parietum spatium, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270.

* **conchĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to a shell-fish:* baca, *a pearl,* Verg. Cul. 67 dub. (prob. a gloss; v. Sillig *N. cr.*).

† **conchĭcla,** ae, *f. dim.* [contr. from conchicula, from conchis], *the boiled bean,* Apic. 5, 4; cf. Petr. 66, 7. — Hence, **conchĭclātus,** a, um, *adj., prepared with beans:* pullus, Apic. 5, 4.

† **conchis,** is, *f.,* = κόγχος, *a kind of bean boiled with the pods,* Mart. 13, 7; Juv. 3, 293; 14, 131; cf. Apic. 5, 4.

† **conchīta,** ae, *m.,* = κογχίτης [κόγχη], *a catcher of shell-fish,* Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5.

conchŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [concha], *a small shell-fish* (very rare), Cels. 2, 29; Val. Max. 8, 8, 1 al.

‡ **conchȳlĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [conchylium], *a purple dyer,* Inscr. Donat. 315, 8.

conchȳlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of a purple color:* peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: vestis, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 138; Suet. Caes. 43: lana, Petr. 54, 4; Marc. Emp. 9.—**II.** *Clothed in purple:* relictis conchyliatis cum illo seminudo loquor, Sen. Ep. 62, 3.

conchȳlĭ-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [id.], *a collector of shell-fish,* Cod. Th. 11, 7, 15; 13, 1, 9.

conchȳlĭum, ii, *n.,* = κογχύλιον. **I.** *A shell-fish, a testaceous animal,* in gen., Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86; Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.—**II.** Specif. **A.** *An oyster,* Cic. Pis. 27, 67; Hor. Epod. 2, 49; id. S. 2, 2, 74; 2, 4, 30; 2, 8, 27; Cels. 2, 18.—**2.** *A kind of purple shell-fish:* color conchyli, Lucr. 6, 1074; Cat. 64, 49 Sillig *N. cr.;* Col. 8, 17, 9; Vitr. 7, 13.—**B.** Meton. **a.** *Purple color, purple,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59; Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127 sq. — **b.** *Purple garments, purple,* Quint. 1, 2, 6; Juv. 3, 81; 8, 101 al.

1. con-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3, *v. n.* [cado], *to fall together, to fall down, to tumble to the ground* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** In gen., of buildings: conclave illud concidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: navis veluti terrestre machinamentum, Tac. A. 14, 6: turris terrae motu, Suet. Tib. 74; cf.: urbs acerbissimo concidat incendio conflagrata, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12.—Of other objects: omne caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27: ipse et equus ejus ante signum Jovis concidit, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: (alces) infirmas arbores pondere adfligunt atque unā ipsae concidunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: pinus bipenni Thessalā, Phaedr. 4, 7, 7: ad terram pondere vasto, Verg. A. 5, 448: sub onere, Liv. 24, 8, 17: pronus in fimo, Verg. A. 5, 333 al.—**II.** Pregn. **A.** *To fall down faint* or *lifeless, to fall in battle* or *combat* (cf. cado, I. B. 2.): concidit, et sonitum simul insuper arma dederunt, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 396 Vahl.): paene in cursu concidi, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 16: vi morbi coactus concidere, Lucr. 3, 488; cf.: accesserat ad religionem, quod consul concidit, et parte membrorum captus, etc., Liv. 41, 16, 3; 10, 29, 7; cf. Lucr. 6, 759: Entellus concidit, ut quondam cava concidit . . . pinus, Verg. A. 5, 448; Ov. M. 7, 538: sanus bibit, statim concidit, Quint. 4, 2, 54; cf.: concidere epoto poculo, id. 5, 13, 15; and: ad primum gustum, Suet. Ner. 33: deficientibus viribus, id. Tib. 73: par quoddam (gladiatorum) mutuis ictibus, id. Claud. 34; cf. Ov. M. 5, 77: Dido usa manu, id. H. 7, 196: sparo percussus, Nep. Epam. 9, 1: in proelio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: vitio adversariorum, Nep. Ages. 5, 2.—Of game: multaeque per herbas Conciderant illo percutiente ferae, Ov. H. 4, 94. — Of victims, *to be slaughtered* or *slain, to fall:* vitulus . . . propter mactatus concidit aras, Lucr. 2, 353; Tib. 1, 2, 62; Ov. M. 8, 764; 10, 272; hence also of Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 99.—**B.** Trop. (cf. cado, II.), *to lose strength, value,* etc., *to fall to the earth, to be overthrown, to fail, be defeated, to decay, perish, fall, to go to ruin, waste away, cease;* of the wind, *to fall, subside, go down:* concidunt venti, Hor. C. 1, 12, 30; Lucr. 4, 509.—Of a flame: jam illa flamma, quae magnā congerie convaluerat, diductis quibus alebatur, concidet, Quint. 5, 13, 13; cf. in a figure: nonne, ut ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, sic refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et restinguitur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: macie, *to shrink together, shrivel up,* Ov. H. 21, 215: illas assumere robora gentes, Concidere has, id. M. 15, 422; cf.: concidit auguris Argivi domus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 11: quā concidit Ilia tellus, Verg. A. 11, 245: eodem anno, quo Carthago concidit, Vell. 1, 13: judicum vocibus fractus reus et unā patroni omnes conciderunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; cf. id. ib. § 10: ecquis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id. ib. 3, 10, 2: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimā concidit, id. ib. 7, 25 *med.:* concidit (Phocion) maxime uno crimine, quod, etc., Nep. Phoc. 2, 4; Tac. A. 16, 21; cf.: Tiberii saevitiā, id. ib. 16, 29: hostes concidunt animis, *are disheartened,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: scimus Romae solutione impeditā fidem concidisse, *failed, was prostrated,* id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 7, 19 *fin.:* opes Persarum, Tac. A. 12, 13: senatūs auctoritas, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 7; cf.: imperii majestas, Nep. Pelop. 2, 4; Cic. Or. 43, 148: artificia, id. Ac. 2, 47, 146: praeclara nomina artificum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12: omnis ferocia, Liv. 28, 26, 14: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 57 al.

2. con-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut up, cut through, cut away, cut to pieces, to bring to ruin, destroy,* etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: nervos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: corpus in partes, Petr. 141, 2: vitulum Ajax, id. 59 *fin.:* ligna, Ov. F. 2, 647: agrum umidiorem fossis, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47: concidere et cremare naves, *to break up,* Liv. 38, 39, 2: essedum argenteum, Suet. Claud. 16: haec minute, Col. 12, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To cut to pieces,* for *to beat severely, cudgel soundly:* aliquem virgis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: loris, Juv. 6, 413: pugnis, id. 3, 300.—**2.** *To cut to pieces in war, to cut down, destroy, kill:* hi novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: eos inopinantes adgressus magnam partem eorum concidit, id. ib. 1, 12; so Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; id. Att. 5, 16, 4; Nep. Dion, 10, 1; id. Dat. 6, 6; id. Hann. 3, 4.—**3.** In mal. part. (cf. caedo, I. B. 3.), *to lie with,* Pompon. ap. Non. p. 166, 2; hence caede, concide, in a double sense as an address to gladiators, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155 Zumpt; cf. Lampr. Elag. 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of discourse, *to divide minutely, dismember, render feeble:* nec minutos numeros sequens concidat delumbetque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 231; cf.: (sunt qui) infringendis concidendisque numeris in quoddam genus abjectum incidant, id. ib. 69, 230; so also Quint. praef. § 24; cf. id. 3, 11, 21; 5, 10, 91; 11, 3, 53 al.—**B.** *To strike down, to prostrate, ruin, destroy, annul,* by word or deed: omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: Antonium decretis vestris, id. Phil. 5, 11, 28: Vatinium arbitratu nostro, *to annihilate,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; cf.: Sevius adlisus est, ceteri conciduntur, *are condemned,* id. ib. 2, 4, 6: Timocraten totis voluminibus, *to confute,* id. N. D. 1, 33, 93: testamentum, *to revoke,* Dig. 28, 4, 1.—* **2.** In Plaut., *to deceive, cheat, defraud:* em istic homo te articulatim concidit, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 52 Ritschl.—Hence, **concīsus,** a, um, *P. a.* (in acc. with II. A.), *divided, broken up, short, concise:* sententiae, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: concisae et angustae disputationes, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61: brevitas, id. ib. 3, 53, 202: brevia illa atque concisa, Quint. 10, 7, 10; cf. thus with brevis, id. 6, 4, 2; and (opp. perpetuus) id. 2, 20, 7; 2, 21, 13; Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327.—Transf. of the orator Thrasymachus, Cic. Or. 13, 40.—*Comp.:* insonuerit vox tubae longior atque concisior, Vulg. Jos. 6, 5. — *Adv.:* **concīsē,** *briefly, concisely:* (philosophia) non tam est minute atque concise in actionibus utendum, etc., Quint. 12, 2, 11: ululare, Vulg. Num. 10, 7.

concĭens, ntis, *adj.* [cf. inciens], *pregnant, full:* terra aquarum, App. de Mundo, 23, p. 67.

con-cĭĕo, cīvi, cĭtum, 2 (from the access. form **concĭo,** īre: concit, Lucr. 6, 410: concibant, Tac. H. 5, 19: conciret, id. A. 11, 19: concirent, id. ib. 3, 38 *fin.:* concire, id. ib. 3, 40; 12, 15: conciri, Liv. 25, 27, 9: concīta, Lucr. 2, 267; Val. Fl. 2, 460; Luc. 5, 597; cf. cieo and the other compounds),

v. a., to urge, bring, or *assemble together, by exciting* or *rousing, to collect:* cum perturbatione commovere, Non. p. 90, 7 (freq. in the ante-class. and post-Aug. per., esp. in Lucr. and Tac.; in Quint. and in Hor. perh. only once in *part. perf.;* v. under II. A.; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: populum, Pac. ap. Non. p. 90, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 141 Rib.); cf.: homines miraculo rei novae, Liv. 1, 59, 3: exercitum ex totā insulā, id. 25, 27, 9: multitudinem ad se, id. 1, 8, 5: ad arma, Vell. 2, 74: donis auxilia concibant, Tac. H. 5, 19: remotos populos, id. A. 3, 38: propiores Gallos, id. ib. 3, 40: nunc concienda plebs, Liv. 4, 55, 3 al.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. objects, *to move violently, to shake, stir up:* cur (Juppiter) tenebras et fremitus et murmura concit? Lucr. 6, 410: quendam aestum, id. 6, 826: concitus imbribus amnis, Ov. M. 3, 79; cf.: (verba) quae mare turbatum, quae concita flumina sistant, id. ib. 7, 154: navis concita, id. ib. 4, 706: murali concita Tormento saxa, Verg. A. 12, 921: mors concita ob cruciatus, *hastened,* Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 23 (Sillig, conscita): fulmina et tonitrus, Sil. 12, 611.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To rouse, excite, stir up, provoke:* hostem, Tac. A. 11, 19; cf.: Mela accusatorem concivit Fabium, id. ib. 16, 17.—Esp. in *part. perf.:* immani concitus irā, Verg. A. 9, 694; cf. Ov. M. 7, 413: Aonio concita Baccha deo, id. A. A. 1, 312; cf.: pulso Thyias concita tympano, * Hor. C. 3, 15, 10: divino concita motu, *inspired,* Ov. M. 6, 158; cf. id. ib. 3, 711: mater (corresp. with male sana), id. ib. 4, 519: (mater) fraude aliquorum concita (sc. in filium), *Quint. 11, 1, 65; cf.: concita dea, *enraged,* Sil. 2, 543: conciti per largitionem veterani, Tac. A. 1, 10.—**B.** *To excite, produce, cause* action, passion, disquiet, evil, etc. (the fig. taken from the agitated sea; cf. strages, Att. ap. Non. p. 90, 9; Trag. Rel. v. 399 Rib.; cf. also Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 36, and id. Trin. 2, 3, 8): uxori turbas, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17: tantum mali, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 4; Afran. ap. Non. p. 90, 10: hanc iram, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33: seditionem, Tac. A. 14, 17: varios motus animorum, id. H. 1, 4 et saep.

concĭlĭābŭlum, i, *n.* [concilium], *a place of assembly, a public place,* esp. for public intercourse or traffic; *a market-place, an exchange, a place for courts,* etc.: conciliabulum dicitur locus, ubi in concilium convenitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 3 Müll.; so Liv. 7, 15, 13; 25, 5, 6; 34, 1, 6, and 34, 56, 2; 39, 14, 7; 40, 37, 3; 43, 14, 10; Tac. A. 3, 40: martyrum, *where their memory is solemnly celebrated,* Hier. Ep. 60, 12: spectaculorum, *places for public exhibitions,* as the theatre, circus, etc., Tert. Spect. 8; damni, in comic lang., for *a brothel,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38; and, in the same sense, conciliabulum alone, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 47.

concĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concilio] (in Cic. and Quint.). **I.** *A connection, union.* **A.** Prop.: totius generis hominum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149; so, quasi civili conciliatione et societate conjunctos (deos), id. N. D. 2, 31, 78.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A uniting in feeling, a conciliating, making friendly, a gaining over:* quae conciliationis causā leniter aut permotionis vehementer aguntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 216: honestum ad conciliationem satis per se valet, Quint. 4, 1, 41; cf. id. 3, 8, 12.—**b.** As a rhet. t. t., *the gaining over* or *winning of hearers, a judge,* etc., = οἰκείωσις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32; 9, 2, 3.—**2.** (In acc. with conciliatus.) In philos. lang., *an inclination, desire* or *longing for:* prima est enim conciliatio hominis ad ea, quae sunt secundum naturam, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21; so id. Ac. 2, 42, 131; cf. in *plur.:* conciliationes = res conciliatae, id. Fin. 3, 6, 22 Madv.—**II.** *An acquiring, procuring:* pecuniam dedit ad conciliationem gratiae, Cic. Clu. 31, 84; cf.: omnis conventio conciliatio nominatur, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2.

concĭlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *He who provides, prepares,* or *causes a thing; an author, founder, promoter,* etc. (in good prose, but not in Cic.; cf. however: conciliatrix and conciliatricula): suillae carnis, *who prepares it savorily, makes it palatable,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: nuptiarum, Nep. Att. 12, 2: proditionis, Liv. 27, 15, 17: adfinitatis atque amicitiae, Suet. Aug. 48; cf. Tac. A. 1, 58: piscis conciliator capturae (piscium), *by which other fishes are caught, a decoy,* Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 181 sq. — **II.** *A procurer* (in love-matters), Vop. Carin. 16, 5.

concĭlĭātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conciliatrix], *that which conciliates, unites:* nobilitate ipsā, blandā conciliatriculā, commendatus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21; Ambros. in. Psa. 15, 48.

concĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [conciliator]. **I.** In gen., *that which occasions, produces, procures:* (omitto) orationis vim, quae conciliatrix est humanae maxime societatis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: conciliatrix amicitiae virtutis opinio, id. Lael. 11, 37.—**II.** In partic., *she who unites* or *conciliates,* in a good and bad sense; *a match-maker, a procuress, a bawd:* conciliatrix dicitur, quae viris conciliat uxores et uxoribus viros, Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 13 Müll. — In a bad sense in Lucil. ap. Non. p. 23, 4; Plaut. Mil. 5, 17; cf.: non vides quam blanda conciliatrix et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77.

concĭlĭātūra, ae, *f.* [concilio], *the trade of procurer, pimping, pandering:* exercere, Sen. Ep. 97, 9.

1. concĭlĭātus, a, um, *P. a.,* from concilio.

2. concĭlĭātus, ūs, *m.* [concilio], *a union* of atoms, *a connection* of bodies (only in *abl. sing.,* and in Lucr.): condenso conciliatu artari, Lucr. 1, 576; so id. 2, 100: parvo (i. e. parvā mole), id. 2, 133: principiūm, id. 2, 936.

* **con-cĭlĭcĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [Cilicium], *clothed in a garment of hair* (of a penitent), Tert. Pud. 13.

concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [concilium]. **I.** *To bring together several objects into one whole, to unite, connect* (class. in prose and poetry, not in Hor.). **A.** Prop. (thus several times in Lucr. of the union of atoms): primordia Non ex illarum conventu conciliata, *not formed by the union of separate parts,* Lucr. 1, 612; 2, 901: dispersa, id. 6, 890: omnia in alto, id. 5, 466; cf. also id. 1, 1042; 2, 552. — Of physical union of other kinds: traduces bini inter se obvii miscentur alliganturque unā conciliati, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; of medic. mixtures: gramen hyoscyami cerae, *to mix,* Ser. Samm. 40, 754.—**2.** Of the fulling of cloth: vestimentum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 43 Müll.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To unite in thought* or *feeling, to procure the favor of, to make friendly, to make inclined to, to gain, win over;* constr. *aliquos inter se, aliquem alicui* or *absol.* (in this sense very freq.). (*α*) *Aliquos inter se:* quin res publica nos inter nos conciliatura conjuncturaque sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2; so, conciliare et conjungere homines inter se, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: feras inter sese, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63.—(*β*) *Aliquem* (*aliquid*) *alicui:* conciliare sibi, avertere ab adversario judicem, Quint. 6, 1, 11: quas (legiones) sibi conciliare pecuniā cogitabat, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2: Pammenem sibi similitudine fortunae, Tac. A. 16, 14: homines sibi, Nep. Ages. 2 *fin.;* id. Them. 10, 1: simulatque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16: eam civitatem Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; cf.: reliquas civitates amicitia Caesari, id. B. C. 3, 55 *fin.:* per quam (causam) cum universo ordini tum primoribus se patrum concilient, Liv. 4, 48, 9: arma sibi, Verg. A. 10, 151: deos homini, Ov. F. 1, 337: audientem exordio, Quint. 8, prooem. 11: judicem probationibus nostris, id. 4, 3, 9: Maurorum animos Vitellio, Tac. H. 2, 58; cf.: quas res quosque homines quibus rebus aut quibus hominibus vel conciliasset vel alienasset ipsa natura, Quint. 5, 10, 17: omne animal primum constitutioni suae conciliari, i. e. *governs itself in accordance with,* etc., Sen. Ep. 124, 14; cf. id. ib. § 15 sqq.: primum sibi ipsum conciliatur animal, id. ib. § 17: frui iis rebus, quas primas homini natura conciliet, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 131; cf. conciliatio, I. B. 2.—Without *dat.:* conciliabat ceteros reges, Nep. Hann. 10, 2; so, accusatorem, Quint. 6, 1, 12: conciliare, docere, movere judicem, id. 11, 1, 61; cf. id. 2, 5. 7; 3, 9, 7: plures, Tac. A. 15, 51: animos hominum, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. de Or. 3, 53, 204: animum judicis, Quint. 4, 1, 25; cf.: animos judicum (opp. alienare), id. 11, 1, 8: animos plebis, Liv. 1, 35, 2: animos militum pollicitationibus, Suet. Oth. 6; cf. Tac. H. 1, 18. —(*γ*) (*Aliquem*) *ad aliquid:* Labienum praefecit togatae, quo majore commendatione conciliaretur ad consulatūs petitionem, Auct. B. G. 8, 52. — (*δ*) *Absol.:* nihil est ad conciliandum gratius verecundiā, Quint. 11, 3, 161: conciliare, narrare, id. 3, 4, 15.—**2.** = commendo, *to represent something to one as agreeable, pleasant,* etc., i. e. *to recommend:* et dictis artes conciliasse suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 42.—**II.** With *acc.* and *dat.* (aliquid alicui) or *absol., to procure, provide, prepare, produce something for one.* **A.** With physical objects. **1.** Of the procuring of a maiden, an object of love, in an honorable and (more freq.) in a dishonorable sense, *to unite, procure, couple* (cf. Lucr. 5, 961): tute ad eum adeas, tute concilies, tute poscas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 111: num me nupsisti conciliante seni? Ov. Am. 1, 13, 42: conciliata viro, Cat. 68, 130: existimabatur Servilia etiam filiam suam Tertiam Caesari conciliare, *to give as a mistress,* Suet. Caes. 50: cum ei dignatio Juliā genitam Atiam conciliasset uxorem, Vell. 2, 59, 2. — Once with *ad:* a tuā me uxore dicam delatum, ut sese ad eum conciliarem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206.—**2.** *To procure, obtain by purchase* or *otherwise, to purchase, acquire, win, gain:* illum mihi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; cf.: male habiti et male conciliati, i. e. *at a bad bargain,* id. Ps. 1, 2, 1: prodi, male conciliate, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2: *Mi.* Estne empta mihi haec? *Pe.* His legibus habeas licet, Conciliavisti pulcre, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 39 sq.: ut tibi recte conciliandi primo facerem copiam, *a chance for a good bargain,* id. Pers. 4, 3, 69: si ullo pacto ille (filius) huc conciliari potest, *can be brought here,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 22 (cf. id. ib. prol. 33): HS. viciens ex hoc uno genere, *to extort,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 142; cf. pecunias, id. ib. 2, 2. 55, § 137; 2, 3, 30, § 71; 2. 3, 84, § 194; and, in a more gen. sense: summum bonum esse frui rebus iis, quas primas natura conciliavisset, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131. — **B.** With abstr. objects, *to cause, bring about, procure, acquire, make, produce,* etc.: affinitatem et gratiam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 42; cf. gratiam, Suet. Calig. 3: pacem inter cives, Cic. Fam. 10, 27, 1; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 2: amorem sibi, Cic. Arch. 8, 17; cf. id. de Or. 2, 51, 206: favorem ad vulgum, Liv. 29, 22, 8; cf.: favorem populi, Suet. Caes. 11: amicitiam cum aliquo, Cic. Dejot. 14, 39: gloriam, id. Mur. 20, 41: laudem, Quint. 2, 7, 4: dignitatem auctoribus suis, Tac. Or. 9: famam clementiae, Liv. 21, 60, 4: majestatem nomini Romano, id. 29, 11, 4: odium, Quint. 5, 13, 38; 6, 2, 16: risus, *to cause,* id. 6, 3, 35: otium, Nep. Timol. 3, 2: otii nomine servitutem, id. Epam. 5, 3: nuptias, *to bring about,* id. Att. 5, 3; Just. 7, 6, 10; cf.: jugales toros, Stat. S. 3, 5, 70.—Hence, **concĭlĭātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (in acc. with I. B.), *friendly;* in partic. in a *pass.* sense. **A.** *Beloved:* (Hasdrubal) flore aetatis primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2, 3: juvenis aetatis flore conciliatus sibi, Curt. 7, 9, 19; cf. Suet. Vit. Ter. 1; id. Vit. 7.—In *sup.:* est nobis conciliatissimus, Symm. Ep. 9, 37. — **B.** In an *act.* sense, *favorably inclined, devoted, favorable to something; comp.:* ut judex ad rem accipiendam fiat conciliatior, Quint. 4, 2, 24: (homo) voluptati a naturā conciliatus, a dolore autem abjunctus alienatusque est, Gell. 12, 5, 18.—*Adv.* not in use.

concĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [con- and root cal- of calo; Gr. καλέω; cf. clamo], *a collection of people, an association, gathering, union, meeting, assembly,* = coetus (class.). **I.** In gen.: videre ambas in uno concilio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96; id. Cist. 4, 2, 33: Camenarum cum Egeria, Liv. 1, 21, 3: ab sede piorum, coetu concilioque abigi, id. 2, 38, 4: pastorum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: deorum, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf. caelestium, id. Off. 3, 5, 25: divinum animorum, id. Sen. 23, 84: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, quae civitates appellantur, id. Rep. 6, 13, 13: (Cyclopum) Concilium horrendum, Verg. A. 3, 679: amoena piorum Concilia, id. ib. 5, 735: Musarum, Stat. Th. 6, 355: mulierum, id. ib. 3, 178. — Poet. of animals: inque ferarum Concilio medius sedebat, Ov. M. 10, 144; and trop.: tamquam meretricem in matronarum coetum, sic voluptatem in virtutum concilium adducere, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12. — **II.** Esp. **A.** *An assembly for consultation, a council* (in concreto; on the contrary consilium sig-

nifies the counsel in abstracto that is taken in such an assembly. The meanings, however, often pass over to each other; hence in MSS. and edd. a freq. confusion of the two words; cf. consilium), Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 7, 1: (opiniones), quae in senatu, quae apud populum, quae in omni coetu concilioque proferendae sunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77: inire, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 33: habere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3: convocare, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2. 10; 3, 3: vocare, Verg. A. 10, 2: cogere, id. ib. 11, 304: dimittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 33 al.; Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31 al.: transferre Lutetiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: in posterum diem differre, Curt. 6, 11, 9: dare legatis, Liv. 43, 17, 7: indicere, id. 1, 50, 4: constituere diem concilio, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Messene ab Achaeis, quod concilii eorum recusaret esse, oppugnari coepta est, i. e. *a member of the Achaian league*, Liv. 36, 31, 1: concilio excesserunt, id. 32, 22, 12: sanctum Patrum, * Hor. C. 4, 5, 4 et saep. — **B.** *A close conjunction*, i. e. *union, connection* (esp. freq. in Lucr.): coetu concilioque Nil facient (primordia rerum), etc., Lucr. 2, 920: materiaï concilium, id. 1, 518: in concilium coire, id. 2, 564 sq.; cf. id. 1, 772; 1, 1081; 2, 565.—T r a n s f., *a bond of union, tie*: hoc mihi tecum concilium manebit, Ov. M. 1, 710.—**2.** *A sexual union, coition*: corporalia, Arn. 2, 54; cf.: primordia quae genitali Concilio possent arceri, Lucr. 1, 183. —(β) (As an incentive to this.) *The blossom of the plant* iasione, Plin. 22, 22, 39, § 82.

concĭnens, ntis, *P. a.*, v. concino *fin.*

concĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [concino] (post-class. for concentus), *musical harmony, concord*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2 *fin.*; 2, 3.—**II.** T r o p., in archit., *symmetry*: architectonica, Sid. Ep. 8, 4; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 21.

* **con-cĭnĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cinis], *sprinkled with ashes*, Tert. Pud. 13.

con-cingo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to gird, surround completely*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

* **concinnātīcius** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [concinno], *skilfully prepared*: mensula, App. M. 2. p. 119.

concinnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** In economics, *an adjusting, preparing*: aquae marinae, Auct. Lemmat. ap. Cato, R. R. 106.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a making, composing*: epistulae, Aus. Ep. 17; cf. id. ib. 7 and 15: metrorum, Mar. Vict. p. 2547 P.

concinnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *An arranger, disposer*: capitum et capillorum, *a hair-dresser*, Col. 1, prooem. § 5. —**II.** *A maker, contriver, author, inventor*: causarum, *an advocate*, Dig. 1, 16, 9: concinnatores atque inventores tantarum deformitatum (poetae), Arn. 4, 149: criminum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

concinnē, *adv.*, v. concinnus, *adv.*, 1.

concinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [concinnus], *a neat, elegant*, or *skilful joining of several things* (in good prose, but rare). **I.** In gen.: concinnitates colorum, Gell. 2, 26, 4: non est ornamentum virile concinnitas, *a too carefully arranged dress*, Sen. Ep. 115, 3: vitare concinnitatem, Suet. Aug. 86. —**II.** E s p., in rhet., *beauty of style, produced by a skilful connection of words and clauses*, Cic. Or. 44, 149; 49, 164 sq.; id. Brut. 83, 287; 95, 325 (not in Quint.).

concinnĭter, *adv.*, v. concinnus, *adv.*, 2.

* **concinnĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [concinnus], = concinnitas, II., *beauty of style*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 25.

concinno, āvi, ātum, *v. a.* [id.], *to join fitly together, to order, arrange appropriately, to set right, adjust*: concinnare est apte componere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 1 Müll. (cf. compono, II. B.; mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most. freq. in Plaut.; not in Ter., Cic., or Quint.; in Cic. Oecon. Fragm. 7, p. 474 Orell., the words prob. belong to Col.; v. Col. 12, 2, 6). **I.** P r o p.: vinum, Cato, R. R. 114; 115: et commodare trapetum, id. ib. 135 *fin.*: pallam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 33; cf.: cetera, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: tantas struices patinarias, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26: auceps aream, id. As. 1, 3, 64: vultum, *to adorn*, Petr. 113, 5: cadaver App. M. 7, p. 199.—**B.** T r o p.: ingenium, *to form, cultivate*, Sen. Ep. 7, 6.—**II.** M e t o n., in gen., *to prepare, cause, occasion, produce*: livorem scapulis tuis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 19: lutum, id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: venti Vis fervorem mirum in undis, Lucr. 6, 437; cf.: vis (venti) hiatum, id. 6, 584: munusculum tibi, Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: consuetudo amorem, Lucr. 4, 1279: aliquid controversiae, Afran. ap. Non. p. 433, 31: quantum mali, Phaedr. 2, 4, 25: multum mihi negotii concinnabis, Sen. Ep. 117, 1. — **B.** With a qualifying *adj.* in Plaut., and once in Naev., = reddere, *to make, render, cause to be* something: qui me insanum verbis concinnat suis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 69: lacrumantem ex abitu concinnas tuam uxorem, id. Am. 1, 3, 31: homines delirantes, id. ib. 2, 2, 96: liberis orbas oves, id. Capt. 4, 2, 38: tranquillam viam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: annonam caram e vili, id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66: numquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 58: vastam rem hostium, Naev. ap. Non. p. 90, 30 dub. (al. vastat).

con-cinnus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Non. p. 43, 21, and p. 59, 30, from cinnus], *fitly, skilfully put together* or *joined, well adjusted, beautiful* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. of discourse). **I.** O b j e c t. **A.** P r o p.: sat edepol concinna est (virgo) facie, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 77: Samos (= venusta, elegans), *pretty*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: tectorium, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1: helicis folia angulosa et concinniora (for εὐρυθμότερα, in Theophr. H. P. 3, 18), Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 148: heluo, *elegant*, Cic. Pis. 10, 22. — **B.** T r o p., of discourse, *beautiful, elegant, polished, neat, striking*, etc.: (oratio) concinna, distincta, ornata, festiva, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: sententiae non tam graves et severae quam concinnae et venustae, id. Brut. 95, 325; cf.: concinnae sententiae (opp. probabiles), id. Or. 19, 65; and: concinnae acutaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 78, 272: versus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74: sermo, id. S. 1, 10, 23: reditus ad rem aptus et concinnus, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: transgressio verborum, id est hyperbaton, Quint. 9, 3, 91.—**2.** T r a n s f. to the person: alii in eâdem jejunitate concinniores, id est, faceti, florentes etiam et leviter ornati, Cic. Or. 6, 20; Nep. Epam. 5, 1: concinnus et elegans Aristo, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 13; cf. also of the painter Nicophanes: elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 111. —**II.** S u b j e c t. (= commodus, II.): concinnus alicui, *suited to, fit, appropriate for*; of persons, *suiting one's self to, courteous, pleasing*, etc. (rare): viris Venus ut concinnior esset, * Lucr. 4, 1276: concinnus amicis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50. — * **B.** Concinnum est = commodum est: age, age, ut tibi maxime concinnum est, *it is pleasing, agreeable*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 33. — *Adv.* **1.** In the form **concinnē,** *fitly, beautifully*: concinne et lepide vestita, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2. 38. —Of discourse, *elegantly, neatly*, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 81; id. N. D. 2, 27, 69; id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49. — *Comp.*: eloqui, Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 8: saliunt aquae, Fronto de Orat. 1, p. 242 Mai. — *Sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* apparently not in use. — **2.** In the form **concinnĭter,** Gell. 18, 2.

con-cĭno, cinŭi, no *sup.*, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sing, play*, or *sound together, in concert* or *harmoniously* (class.). **A.** P r o p.: ubi (chorus) certis numeris ac pedibus velut facta conspiratione consensit atque concinuit, Col. 12, 2, 4: concinere tragoedo pronuntianti, *to accompany*, Suet. Calig. 54: cornua ac tubae concinuere, Tac. A. 1, 68; cf.: concinunt tubae, Liv. 9, 32, 6; and: ubi signa concinuissent, id. 30, 5, 2.—Also without the idea of concert: concinit albus olor, Ov. H. 7, 2.—**B.** T r o p., *to agree together, harmonize, accord*, συνᾴδω: omnibus inter se concinentibus mundi partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: videsne ut haec concinant? id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: faxo, ne juvet vox ista veto, quâ nunc concinentes collegas nostros tam laeti auditis, Liv. 6, 35, 9: ita fit ut nulli duo concinant, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 16: Stoici cum Peripateticis re concinere videntur, verbis discrepare, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16 Orell. N. cr.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to sound together, in concert* or *harmoniously, to make concordant sounds, to sound, sing of, celebrate in song, magnify*, etc. **A.** I n g e n.: haec cum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, concinuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ite, concinite in modum: Io Hymen, etc., Cat. 61, 123; Suet. Calig. 6: carmina nuptialia, Cat. 61, 12: carmina, id. 65, 13: laudes Iovi, Tib. 2, 5, 10: aelinon, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 24: sua festa Palilia, Tib. 2, 5, 88: laetos dies, Hor. C. 4, 2, 41: majore plectro Caesarem, id. ib. 33: stridor lituum clangorque tubarum Non pia concinuit cum rauco classica cornu, Luc. 1, 238.—**B.** E s p. (acc. to cano, II. C.), *to sing prophetically, prophesy* (very rare): nigraque funestum concinit omen avis, Prop. 2 (3), 28, 38: tristia omina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 2. — Hence, **concĭnens,** entis, *P. a.*, *harmonizing, harmonious*, Arn. 3, 123.—*Comp.*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 5.

1. concĭo, ire, v. concieo.

2. concĭo, and its derivv., **concĭōnābundus, concĭōnālis,** etc., v. under contio, contionabundus, contionalis, etc.

concĭpĭlo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [concipio], *to seize, take, catch* (only in the foll. exs.): concipilavisti dictum a Naevio pro corripuisti et involasti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 62. 6: quem ego offatim jam jam concipilabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [capio], *to take* or *lay hold of, to take to one's self, to take in, take, receive*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** P r o p. **A.** I n g e n.: nuces si fregeris, vix sesquimodio concipere possis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: truleum latius, quo concipiat aquam, id. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.; cf. Lucr. 6, 503; and: concipit Iris aquas, *draws up*, Ov. M. 1, 271: madefacta terra caducas Concepit lacrimas, id. ib. 6, 397: imbres limumque, Col. Arb. 10, 3.—Of water, *to take up, draw off*, in a pipe, etc.: Alsietinam aquam, Front. Aquaed. 11; 5 sqq.—*Pass.*, *to be collected* or *held, to gather*: pars (animae) concipitur cordis parte quâdam, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: ut quisque (umor) ibi conceptus fuerit, quam celerrime dilabatur, Col. 1, 6, 5.— Hence, **concepta,** ōrum, *n. subst.*, *measures* of fluids, *capacity* of a reservoir, etc.: amplius quam in conceptis commentariorum, i. e. *the measures described in the registers*, Front. Aquaed. 67; 73.—Of the approach of death: cum jam praecordiis conceptam mortem contineret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ventum veste, Quint. 11, 3, 119; cf.: plurimum ventorum, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; and: magnam vim venti, Curt. 4, 3, 2: auram, id. 4, 3, 16; cf. Ov. M. 12, 569: aëra, id. ib. 1, 337: ignem, Lucr. 6, 308; so Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190; Liv. 21, 8, 12; 37, 11, 13; Ov. M. 15, 348.—Of lime slaked: ubi terrenâ silices fornace soluti concipiunt ignem liquidarum aspergine aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108 al.; cf.: lapidibus igne concepto, *struck*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 10, 3: flammam, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: flammas, Ov. M. 1, 255; cf. of the flame of love: flammam pectore, Cat. 64, 92: ignem, Ov. M. 9, 520; 10, 582: validos ignes, id. ib. 7, 9: medicamentum venis, Curt. 3, 6, 11: noxium virus, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 74: morbum, Col. 7, 5, 14: in ea parte nivem concipi, *is formed*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 1. —Of disease: is morbus aestate plerumque concipitur, Col. 7, 5, 14: si ex calore et aestu concepta pestis invasit, id. 7, 5, 2.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *To take* or *receive* (*animal* or *vegetable*) *fecundation, to conceive, become pregnant.* (α) *Absol.*: more ferarum putantur Concipere uxores, Lucr. 4, 1266; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17: cum concepit mula, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 50: ex illo concipit ales, Ov. M. 10, 328 et saep.: (arbores) concipiunt variis diebus et pro suâ quaeque naturâ, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94.—(β) With *acc.*: ut id, quod conceperat, servaret, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: Perseа, quem pluvio Danaë conceperat auro, Ov. M. 4, 611: aliquem ex aliquo, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; Suet. Aug. 17; id. Claud. 27: ex adulterio, id. Tib. 62: de aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 214: alicujus semine, id. ib. 10, 328: ova (pisces), Plin. 9, 51, 75, § 165.—P o e t.: concepta crimina portat, i. e. fetum per crimen conceptum, Ov. M. 10, 470 (cf. id. ib. 3, 268): omnia, quae terra concipiat semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: frumenta quaedam in tertio genu spicam incipiunt concipere, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56.—*Subst.*: **conceptum,** i, *n.*, *the fetus*: ne praegnanti medicamentum, quo conceptum excutitur, detur, Scrib. Ep. ad Callist. p. 3: coacta conceptum a se abigere, Suet. Dom. 22. — * **b.** In Ovid, meton., of a woman, *to unite herself in marriage, to marry, wed*: Dea undae, Concipe. Mater eris juvenis, etc., Ov. M. 11, 222.—**2.** Concipere furtum, in jurid. Lat., *to find out* or *discover stolen property*, Just. Inst. 4, 1, § 4: cf.: penes quem res concepta et in-

venta est, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 5; Gell. 11, 18, 9 sq.; Gai Inst. 3, 186.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To take* or *seize something by the sense of sight, to see, perceive* (cf. comprehendo, II. A.): haec tanta oculis bona concipio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 65.—Far more freq., **B.** *To perceive in mind.* **1.** In gen., *to comprehend intellectually, to take in, imagine, conceive, think:* agedum, inaugura fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36, 3; so, aliquid animo, id. 9, 18, 8; cf.: imaginem quandam concipere animo perfecti oratoris, Quint. 1, 10, 4; cf. id. 2, 20, 4; 9, 1, 19 al.: quid mirum si in auspiciis imbecilli animi superstitiosa ista concipiant? Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81: quantalibet magnitudo hominis concipiatur animo, Liv. 9, 18, 8 Drak. ad loc.: de aliquo summa concipere, Quint. 6, prooem. § 2: onus operis opinione prima concipere, id. 12, prooem. § 1: protinus concepit Italiam et arma virumque, *conceived the plan* of the Æneid, Mart. 8, 56, 19.—**2.** In partic., *to understand, comprehend, perceive:* quoniam principia rerum omnium animo ac mente conceperit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: quae neque concipi animo nisi ab iis qui videre, neque, etc., Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 124: fragor, qui concipi humanā mente non potest, id. 33, 4, 21, § 73: concipere animo potes, quam simus fatigati, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 24.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* quod ita juratum est, ut mens conciperet fieri oportere, id servandum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: forsitan et lucos illic concipias animo esse, Ov. M. 2, 77: concepit, eos homines posse jure mulceri, Vell. 2, 117, 3; Cels. 7 praef. *fin.*—**C.** *To receive in one's self, adopt, harbor any disposition of mind, emotion, passion, evil design,* etc., *to give place to, foster, to take in, receive; to commit* (the figure derived from the absorbing of liquids; hence): quod non solum vitia concipiunt ipsi, sed ea infundunt in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: inimicitiae et aedilitate et praeturā conceptae, Caes. B. C. 3, 16; so, mente vaticinos furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: animo ingentes iras, id. ib. 1, 166: spem, id. ib. 6, 554; cf.: spemque metumque, id. F. 1, 485: aliquid spe, Liv. 33, 33, 8: amorem, Ov. M. 10, 249: pectore tantum robur, Verg. A. 11, 368: auribus tantam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 101 al.: re publicā violandā fraudis inexpiabiles concipere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: malum aut scelus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: scelus in sese, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: flagitium cum aliquo, id. Sull. 5, 16.—**D.** *To draw up, comprise, express something in words, to compose* (cf. comprehendo, II. C.): quod ex animi tui sententiā juraris, sicut verbis concipiatur more nostro, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: vadimonium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15), 3: jusjurandum, Liv. 1, 32, 8; Tac. H. 4, 41; cf.: jurisjurandi verba, id. ib. 4, 31; and verba, Liv. 7, 5, 5: edictum, Dig. 13, 6, 1: libellos, ib. 48, 19, 9: stipulationem, id. 41, 1, 38: obligationem in futurum, ib. 5, 1, 35: actionem in bonum et aequum, ib. 4, 5, 8: foedus, Verg. A. 12, 13 (id est conceptis verbis: concepta autem verba dicuntur jurandi formula, quam nobis transgredi non licet, Serv.): audet tamen Antias Valerius concipere summas (of the slain, etc.), *to report definitely,* Liv. 3, 5, 12.—T. t., of the lang. of religion, *to make something* (as a festival, auspices, war, etc.) *known, to promulgate, declare in a set form of words, to designate formally:* ubi viae competunt tum in competis sacrificatur: quotannis is dies (sc. Compitalia) concipitur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.: dum vota sacerdos Concipit, Ov. M. 7, 594: sic verba concipito, *repeat the following prayer,* Cato, R. R. 139, 1; 141, 4: Latinas sacrumque in Albano monte non rite concepisse (magistratus), Liv. 5, 17, 2 (cf. conceptivus): auspicia, id. 22, 1, 7: locus quibusdam conceptis verbis finitus, etc., Varr. L. L. 7, § 8 Müll.: ut justum conciperetur bellum, id. ib. 5, § 86 ib.—So of a formal repetition of set words after another person: senatus incohantibus primoribus jus jurandum concepit, Tac. H. 4, 41: vetus miles dixit sacramentum . . et cum cetera juris jurandi verba conciperent, etc., id. ib. 4, 31: verba jurationis concipit, with *acc.* and *inf.*, *he takes the oath, that,* etc., Macr. S. 1, 6, 30.—Hence, **conceptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *formal, in set form:* verbis conceptissimis jurare, Petr. 113, 13.—Hence, *absol.:* mente concepta, *things apprehended by the mind, perceptions:* consuetudo jam tenuit, ut mente concepta sensus vocaremus, Quint. 8, 5, 2; cf. id. 5, 10, 4.

concīsē, *adv.*, v. 2. concido, *P. a. fin.*

concīsio, ōnis, *f.* [2. concido], prop., *a cutting;* hence, **I.** Lit., *a cutting to pieces, destruction,* Vulg. Joel, 3, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mutilation,* Vulg. Phil. 3, 2.—**B.** In rhet., *a separating of a sentence into short divisions* or *clauses,* Cic. Part. Or. 6, 19.

* **concīsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cuts down* or *fells:* nemorum, Coripp. 4, 22.

* **concīsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suitable for cutting:* ferramentum, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 56, 31.

concīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *A dividing, distributing:* aquarum, Sen. Ep. 100, 6.—* **II.** *A hollow, chink, cleft,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 63.

concīsus, a, um, v. 2. concido, *P. a.*

concĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [concito], *an incentive,* Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 2.

concĭtātē, *adv.*, v. concito, *P. a. fin.*

concĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [concito], lit., *a hastening, quick movement:* remorum, Liv. 44, 28, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an exciting* or *rousing up;* esp., of the passions, *an emotion of mind, affection, passion* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic. and Quint.): sapientem ab omni concitatione animi, quam perturbationem voco, semper vacare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; cf.: concitationes vehementiores animi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39: quaedam animi, id. Div. 1, 18, 34: animorum (i. e. ira), Liv. 9, 7, 10: mentis, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; and *absol.*, Quint. 1, 11, 12; 2, 8, 11; 7, 4, 31; 10, 1, 114; 11, 3, 146 (opp. misericordia), id. 1, 10, 25.—**B.** Concr., *a sedition, a tumult:* plebei contra patres concitatione et seditione nuntiatā, Cic. Brut. 14, 56; cf. crebrae (multitudinis), Caes. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.*

concĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who excites* or *rouses, a mover, exciter* (rare): belli, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; Tac. H. 3, 2: turbae ac tumultūs, Liv. 25, 4, 10: concitator et instimulator seditionis, Cic. Dom. 5, 11: tabernariorum, id. ib. § 13; *absol.:* multitudo concitata ipsum concitatorem antecessit, Sen. Ira, 3, 2, 4.

concĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [concitator], *that which excites* or *stirs up* (very rare): Veneris (eruca), Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 154; and *adj.:* concitatricem vim habet satyrion, id. 26, 10, 62, § 96.

1. concĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from concito.

* **2. concĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [concito], = concitatio, *impulse,* Sid. Carm. 23, 365.

concĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [concieo], *to move violently, to put in violent* or *quick motion, to stir up, rouse up, excite, incite, shake.* **I.** Prop. (thus most freq. in the poets and histt.): artus, Lucr. 3, 292; 3, 301: equum calcaribus, Liv. 2, 6, 8; cf.: equum in aliquem, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4: concitant equos permittuntque in hostem, Liv. 3, 61, 8: equos adversos, id. 8, 7, 9; cf. also under *P. a.:* naves quantā maximā celeritate poterat, id. 36, 44, 4; cf.: classem concitatam remis, id. 30, 25, 8; 37, 11, 10: navem remis, Curt. 4, 3, 2: in alteram (navem) quinqueremis eadem concitata, id. 4, 4, 7: agmen, Ov. M. 14, 239: omne nemus, id. F. 1, 436: feras, id. ib. 2, 286: tela, Liv. 34, 39, 3: eversas Eurus aquas, Ov. H. 7, 42; cf.: mare aeriore vento, Curt. 4, 3, 17: graves pluvias, Ov. F. 2, 72: se in hostem, Liv. 8, 39, 7; cf.: se in Teucros alis (Alecto), Verg. A. 7, 476: se in fugam, *to take to flight,* Liv. 22, 17, 6; cf.: se fugā in aliquem locum, Val. Fl. 3, 383.—**II.** Trop. (class. and very freq. in prose and poetry). **A.** Aliquem, *to rouse, urge, impel one to any act, feeling,* etc., *to move strongly, to influence, stir up, instigate,* etc.; constr. with *acc. pers.* and *ad, in, adversus,* the *inf.* and *absol.* (α) With *ad* and a *subst.*, *gerund,* or *gerundive:* concitari ad studium cognoscendae percipiendaeque virtutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 204; cf.: concitatus ad philosophiam studio, id. Brut. 89, 306: judicem ad fortiter judicandum, Quint. 6, 1, 20: victum ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: nos ad quaerendum, id. 10, 2, 5: omnem Galliam ad nostrum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: multitudinem ad arma, id. ib. 7, 42 *fin.;* cf.: cessantes ad arma, * Hor. C. 1, 35, 16: colonias ad audendum aliquid, Suet. Caes. 8: ad convicia, id. Tib. 54: ad despiciendam vitam, id. Oth. 10.—(β) With *in:* qui in iram concitat se, Quint. 6, 2, 27; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6.—(γ) With *adversus:* Etruriam omnem adversus nos, Liv. 5, 4, 14: exercitum adversus regem, id. 1, 59, 12.—* (δ) With *inf.:* quae vos dementia concitat captam dimittere Trojam? Ov. M. 13, 226.—(ε) *Absol.*, both with and without *abl.:* te ipsum animi quodam impetu concitatum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65; so, uxorem dolore, id. Scaur. 6, 9 (Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.): aliquem injuriis, Sall. C. 35, 3: multitudinem fallaci spe, Liv. 6, 15, 6: familiam seditionibus, Col. 1, 8, 18: aliquem aliquo adfectu, Quint. 10, 7, 15: irā, Liv. 23, 7, 7; 42, 59, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 46; Liv. 7, 8, 3: aspectu pignorum suorum concitari, Tac. Agr. 38; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6: quo enim spectat illud . . . nisi ut opifices concitentur? *should be excited to sedition,* id. Ac. 2, 47, 144; cf. id. Fl. 8, 18 sq.; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; cf. servitia, Sall. C. 46, 3: multitudinem, Nep. Arist. 1, 3: suos, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: judices (opp. flectere), Quint. 6, 1, 9; cf. (opp. placare), id. 11, 3, 170; (opp. mitigare), id. 3, 4, 3; 4, 2, 9; 6, 2, 12: concitare animos ac remittere, id. 9, 4, 11: tuas aures de nobis, Prop. 3 (4), 15, 45.—**B.** Aliquid, *to rouse, excite, cause, occasion, produce* any action, passion, evil, etc.: bellum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Nep. Ham. 4, 3; Liv. 5, 5, 11; Flor. 4, 5, 1 al.; cf.: bellum Romanis, Liv. 35, 12, 18: quantas turbas mihi, Sall. H. 3, 61, 11 Dietsch; cf.: quantam pugnam mihi, Quint. 10, 1, 105: lacrimas totius populi Romani, id. 11, 3, : misericordiam populi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: odium (just before, commovere odium), id. Inv. 1, 54, 105; cf. id. ib. 1, 53, 100: invidiam in te ex illis rebus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 21: invidiam, odium, iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: iram (opp. lenire), id. 3, 8, 12: risum, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: seditionem ac discordiam, id. Mur. 39, 83: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Liv. 38, 33, 7: aspera iambis maxime concitantur, Quint. 9, 4, 136: error vanis concitatus imaginibus, Val. Max. 9, 9 *init.:* morbos, Cels. 2, 13: pituitam, id. 6, 6, 15: somnum, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 189.—Hence, **concĭtātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) *Violently moved,* i. e. *rapid, swift, quick:* equo concitato ad hostem vehitur, *at full speed,* Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.* (more freq. citato equo; v. 2. cito, *P. a.*): quam concitatissimos equos immittere jubet, Liv. 35, 5, 8: conversio caeli concitatior, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; so, cursu, Liv. 35, 29, 6: concitatissimus corporis motus, Quint. 2, 11, 4.—**B.** (Acc. to II.) *Roused up, excited, vehement, ardent* (freq. in Quint.): testimonia non concitatae contionis sed jurati senatūs, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: (in comoediis pater) interim concitatus, interim lenis est, Quint. 11, 3, 74: adfectus (opp. mites atque compositi), id. 6, 2, 9; cf. opp. flebiles, id. 11, 3, 162: animus an remissus, id. 3, 9, 7: causae, id. 11, 1, 3: oratio, id. 3, 8, 58 and 60: sententiae, id. 12, 9, 3; 10, 1, 44: erectā et concitatā voce (opp. summissā atque contractā), id. 11, 3, 175: Lucanus ardens et concitatus, id. 10, 1, 91.—*Comp.:* concitatior accidens clamor, Liv. 10, 5, 2; Quint. 2, 15, 28; 8, 3, 14.—Hence, **concĭtātē,** *adv.* (not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Quickly, rapidly:* agitur pecus, Col. 6, 6, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to 2.) *Impetuously, ardently* (most freq. in Quint.): dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40; 10, 2, 23; 11, 3, 23; 12, 10, 71: itur, id. 11, 3, 133.—*Comp.:* dicere, Quint. 1, 8, 1; 3, 8, 68; 9, 4, 130: movere adfectus, id. 12, 10, 26.—* *Sup.:* raperet ventus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 26.

concĭtor, ōris, *m.* [concieo], *he who rouses* or *excites, an exciter* (rare; not in Cic.; in MSS. freq. interchanged with concitator): belli, Liv. 23, 41, 1; 29, 3, 3; 37, 45, 17; Tac. A. 4, 28; id. H. 1, 68; 4, 56; Just. 2, 9, 21: vulgi, Liv. 45, 10 10.

1. concĭtus and **concītus,** a, um, v. concieo.

2. concĭtus, ūs, *m.* [concieo], = concitatio, *an inciting, spurring on; impetuosity, haste:* equi, Claud. Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 8.

concĭuncŭla, v. contiuncula.

con-cīvis, is, *m.*, *a fellow-citizen,* transl. of συμπολίτης (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17; id. Res Carn. 41.

conclāmans, ntis, *P.* and *P. a.* of conclamo.

conclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conclamo], *a loud shouting* or *calling of many persons together, a shout* (rare; not in Cic.): universi exercitūs, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: tot milium sub gladio gementium, Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 2; in *plur.*, Tac. A. 3. 2; id. H. 4, 1.

conclāmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conclamo.

* **conclāmĭto**, āre, *v. freq.* [conclamo], *to call, cry out loudly:* totā urbe, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 51.

con-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to cry* or *call out together.* **I.** (Con subject.) *To call* or *cry out together* or *in a body* (hence often joined with omnes, universi, pariter, omnes pariter, Liv. 34, 61, 8; Curt. 5, 13, 5; 8, 11, 22; 10, 17, 3), *to shout*, esp. in approbation or assent (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** In gen., with *acc.* and *inf.:* cum vos universi, unā mente atque voce, iterum a me conservatam esse rem publicam conclamastis, Cic. Phil. 6. 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 18; id. B. C. 1, 7; Tac. A. 1, 8; ducendum ad sedes simulacrum . . . conclamant, Verg. A. 2, 233 al.—With *acc.:* quod Mithridates se velle dixit, id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: victoriam suo more, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: laetum paeana, Verg. A. 10, 738 al. — With *ut:* tum suo more conclamaverunt, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 26 *fin.* — So with simple *subj.:* conclamantibus omnibus, imperaret quod vellet, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; cf.: igitur, conclamant, duceret quo videretur, Curt. 4, 1, 29.—*Absol.:* conclamat vir paterque, Liv. 1, 58, 12: ad quorum casum, cum conclamasset gaudio exercitus, id. 1, 25, 6; Tac. A. 3, 74.—Poet.: planctu conclamat uterque Isthmos, Stat. Th. 6, 13. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Conclamare ad arma, milit. t. t., *to call to arms, to give the signal for an attack*, Liv. 3, 50, 11; 7, 12, 3; 10, 32, 9; 41, 26, 2 al.—**2.** Conclamare vasa, *to give the signal, before breaking up, for packing*, i. e. *to give the order for decamping* (ellipt. for conclamare, ut vasa colligantur), Caes. B. C. 1, 66. In the same sense without vasa, id. ib. 1, 67, and id. ib. 3, 75.—**II.** *To call together, to call to one's help* (very rare): socios, Ov. M. 13. 73: duros agrestes, Verg. A. 7, 504. —**III.** (Con intens.) Of a single person, *to call* or *cry out loudly* or *violently, to shout, exclaim* (class.). **A.** In gen.: ubi abit, conclamo: Heus quid agis tu, etc.? Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 22; id. Men. 5, 9, 94: Italiam primus conclamat Achates, Verg. A. 3, 523: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227; 7, 843: capta castra conclamavit, Tac. H. 3, 29 *fin.:* Ariovistus conclamavit, quid ad se venirent, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.:* deos omnes, *to call upon, invoke*, Sen. Oedip. 974: saxa querelis, *to fill with cries*, Mart. 9, 46, 5.—*Absol.:* conclamat virgo, *cries out*, Ov. M. 4, 691; 10, 385; Quint. 2, 2, 12 al. — **B.** Esp., with *aliquem* (mortuum), t. t. in the lang. of religion; of the dead, *to call repeatedly by name, and lament him seven* (acc. to others, eight) *days, until his burial* (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 218; Schol. Luc. 2, 23; Dict. Antiq. p. 459, a.): ut ex maestis paulo ante domibus, quae conclamaverant suos, procurreretur in vias, Liv. 4, 40, 3: cum corpora nondum conclamata jacent, Luc. 2, 23: post conclamata imperatoris suprema, i. e. *after this cry*, Amm. 30, 10, 1: partem conclamare tori, Stat. S. 2, 6, 5.—**b.** In gen., *to bewail, complain;* cf.: videris immensis conclamata querelis Saxa, Mart. 9, 45, 5.—**c.** Prov.: jam conclamatum est, *it is all over, all is lost*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 57 Don. — Hence, **A. conclāmans**, ntis, *P. a.* (post-class.), *noisy:* conclamantissimus fons, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**B. conclāmātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (post-class.). **A.** *Published abroad by crying out*, i. e. *known, celebrated:* conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1: conclamatissimae declamationes, id. ib. 8, 3.—**B.** (Acc. to III. B.) *Lamentable, unfortunate:* res, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 233: frigus, Macr. S. 7, 5, 26.

conclausus, a, um, v. concludo *init.*

‡ **conclāvātae** dicebantur, quae sub eādem erant clave, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 1 Müll.

conclāve, is (*gen. plur.* heterocl. conclaviorum, Vitr. 6, 3, 8: conclavium, id. 7, 9), *n.* [clavis: conclavia dicuntur loca, quae unā clave clauduntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 9 Müll.; cf. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35], *a room, chamber, dining-hall, cage for animals, stall, coop*, etc., *that may be locked up.* (α) *Sing.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29; Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. de Or. 2, 86, 353; * Hor. S. 2, 6, 113; Col. 12, 2, 2 al.—*Abl.* conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35; Liv. 39, 14, 9.—(β) *Plur.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 157; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; * Suet. Aug. 72; Vitr. 1. l.; Col. 8, 1, 3 al.

‡ **conclāvo**, *to nail together*, συνηλῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-clērĭcus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-clergyman*, Jul. Epit. Nov. c. 115, § 475.

conclūdenter, v. concludo *fin.*

con-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*part. perf.* soloecist. conclausa semina, Col. 3, 12, 2), *v. a.*, *to shut up closely, to close up, enclose, confine.* **I.** Prop. (class. in prose and poetry), constr. with *in* and *acc.*, with *adv.* and *absol.* (not with *in* and *abl.*, for the true read., Cic. Univ. 3 *fin.*, is inclusit): in vincla bestiam nequissimam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 18; cf.: bestias delectationis causā, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56 Madv.: eos concludit, magnam hominum multitudinem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: quia enim in caveā si forent Conclussi itidem ut pulli gallinacei, Plaut. Curc. 3, 80: conclusam hic habeo uxorem saevam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 17: aliquem in fenestram, Plaut. Cas. 1, 44: me in cellam cum illā, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 13; cf.: in aediculam, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 21: illum aliquo, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 25: locum sulco, Verg. A. 1, 425: at tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras . . . imitare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: piscina conclusa porticibus, Suet. Ner. 31: Tigris et Euphrates Mesopotamiam ab utroque latere concludunt, Curt. 5, 1, 15: vulnera cerā, Val. Fl. 1, 479: venti procella conclusa, Lucr. 6, 125: concluso loco, id. 4, 458: primordia conclusa, id. 3, 569: suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: conclusa aqua (opp.: profluens amnis), Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; cf.: longe aliam esse navigationem concluso mari atque in vastissimo, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: coagmentis ad centrum respondentibus fornices concluduntur, Vitr. 6, 8, 4: statio conclusa atque munita, Dig. 50, 16, 59.—**b.** Humorously: non placet qui amicos intra dentis conclusos habet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 64.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To include, compress, restrain, comprise:* omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: fortuna tot res, in unum conclusit diem, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 17: ut ab illā excludar, huc concludar, i. e. *I shall be fettered by this marriage*, id. And. 2, 3, 12 (ex ferarum translatione concludar dixit, Don.); id. Hec. 4, 4, 80: concludere jus civile in parvum et angustum locum, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Caes. 22, 63: uno hoc volumine vitam excellentium virorum complurium, Nep. Epam. 4 *fin.;* cf.: in hanc formulam omnia judicia, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: eidem et infinitam largitionem remittebas et eundem in angustissimam formulam sponsionis concludebas? id. ib. 4, 12: istum locum in unam speciem, Quint. 6, 2, 1.—**B.** (Cf. claudo, I. B.) *To end, close, conclude:* facinus natum a cupiditate, auctum per stuprum, crudelitate perfectum atque conclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 82: (ancipites variique casus) exitu notabili concluduntur, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: provincia in quā laus equitatis, integritatis, facilitatis ad extremum ludorum voluptate concluditur, id. Mur. 20, 41: vitam, Aug. Serm. 322. — Esp., of letters, speech, the written or spoken treatment of any subject, etc.: epistulam, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5: crimen decumanum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 163: ad illa redeamus eaque ipsa concludamus aliquando, id. Lael. 26, 109: perorationem, id. Or. 35, 122.—**C.** In rhet., of discourse, *to close rhythmically, to round off:* verborum ordinem alias aliā terminatione, Cic. Or. 59, 200: sententias, id. ib. 69, 230; cf. id. Brut. 8, 34: concludam si potero Latine; Graecum enim hunc versum nostis omnes, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: sensum non expleto numero, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. 9, 4, 123 and 125: verbum acuto tenore (just before: acuto sono finiant), id. 1, 5, 26: versum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40.—**D.** In philos. t. t., *to conclude, infer, make an inference, to argue, demonstrate;* with *acc.:* singulas argumentationes, Cic. Or. 35, 122; cf. argumentum, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44; Quint. 5, 13, 60: argumentum ratione, Cic. Or. 40, 137: quomodo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, id. Fin. 1, 7, 22: id quod concludere illi velint, non effici ex propositis, nec esse consequens, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: ex rebus concessis concludi quod velis, id. Fin. 2, 1, 3.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* deinde concludebas, summum malum esse dolorem, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 63; cf. id. Ac. 2, 26, 83. — *Absol.:* concludere hoc modo: si sunt di, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 49, 101: ea sumunt ad concludendum, quorum iis nihil conceditur, id. ib. 2, 49, 103; Quint. 3. 9, 2; 5, 10, 3; 10, 1, 106; 12, 2, 25.—Hence, *P. a.:* **conclūsus**, a, um, *confined, closed*, in *comp.:* locus conclusior, Hyg. Astr. 4. 14.—*Subst.:* **conclūsum**, i, *n.* (acc. to II. D.), *a conclusion in a syllogism*, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 27.—*Advv.* **1. conclūdenter**, *by consequence, consequently*, Boëth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 10, p. 744.—* **2. conclūsē** (acc. to II. C.), *with periods rhetorically rounded, harmoniously:* concluse apteque dicere, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

conclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concludo]. **I.** *A shutting up, closing* (rare, not in Cic.). **A.** Abstr.: palpebrarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3 and 10.—**2.** In milit. lang., *a hostile shutting in, a siege, blockade:* diutina, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; so Nep. Eum. 5, 7.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 5, 9 *fin.*—* **B.** Concr.: portuum, *an enclosure*, Vitr. 5, 12.—**II.** (Acc. to concludo, II. B. and D.; freq. in Cic. and Quint.) *A conclusion, end:* in extremā parte et conclusione muneris ac negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1. 1, 16, § 46.—**B.** *The conclusion of a discourse, peroration:* conclusio est exitus et determinatio totius orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98: tum autem alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant. id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47; cf.: perorationem conclusionem alii vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. also id. 8, 5, 13.—**C.** In rhet. lang., *a period*, Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34; 3, 44, 174; id. Brut. 8, 33; id. Or. 50, 169; 51 *init.;* Quint. 9, 4, 22; 9, 4, 57; 9, 4, 123 et saep.—**D.** In philos., *the conclusion* in a syllogism, *the consequence:* conclusio est, quae brevi argumentatione ex eis, quae ante dicta sunt aut facta, conficit, quid necessario consequatur, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41; Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44 and 45; id. Div. 2, 49, 103; Quint. 5, 14, 1; 5, 14, 20; 7, 3, 14; 5, 10, 2; 5, 10, 7; 9, 3, 98 Cornif.; Gell. 2, 8, 8.

conclūsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [conclusio, II. D.], *a trifling* or *captious conclusion, a sophism:* fallaces (= σοφίσματα), Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: contortulae quaedam et minutulae conclusiunculae, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.

conclūsīvē, *adv.* [concludo, II. D.], *in form of a conclusion, conclusively*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 1 *med.*

* **conclūsūra**, ae, *f.* [concludo]. *a joining, connection:* fornicationis, Vitr. 6, 8, 3.

1. conclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from concludo.

* **2. conclūsus**, ūs, *m.* [concludo], *a shutting up:* corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 77.

concoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concoquo]. *digestion* (not in Cic.), Cels. 1, 8; 3, 22; Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200; 20, 5, 20, § 42 al.—In *plur.*, Plin. 20, 5, 18, § 37; 27, 7, 28, § 48.

concoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from concoquo.

con-coenātĭo, v. concenatio.

* **con-cŏlōna**, ae, *f.* [colonus], *she who inhabits the same town* or *house with one, a female fellow-citizen* or *fellow-inhabitant*, Aug. Ep. 169.

con-cŏlor, ŏlōris, *adj. gen. omn.* (post-class. access. form of the *fem.* concolora, Carystos, Mart. Cap. 6, § 659 *fin.;* cf. id. 1, § 80), *of the same color* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Ov.; perh. first used by him). (α) With *dat.:* concolor est illis, Ov. M. 11, 500: populus festo, *of the same hue with the festival*, i. e. *clothed in white*, id. F. 1, 80: lingua lanae, Col. 7, 3, 1: oculi corpori, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121: auro, Stat. S. 4, 7, 16: fluctibus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 659.—(β) *Absol.:* candida per silvam cum fetu concolor albo Procubuit sus, Verg. A. 8, 82; so, umerus, Ov. M. 6, 406: flos, id. ib. 10, 735: cicatrix, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139.—With *dat.:* Christo, Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 23.—**II.** *Like, similar*, App. M. 5, p. 166, 10.

* **con-cŏlōrans**, antis, *adj.* [color], *of the same color*, Tert. Pud. 8.

concŏlōrus, a, um, v. concolor *init.*

con-cōmĭtor, ātus, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to attend, accompany* (late Lat., except in *part.*

perf., v. infra): concomitando tuos, Ven. Carm. 8, 7, 183: Astris Caesario concomitante suo, id. ib. 8, 6, 157.—*Part. perf.* in *pass.* sense: * **concŏmĭtātus,** a, um, *accompanied:* quibus concomitata, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 10 Brix ad loc.

* **con-cōpŭlo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to join, unite:* argentum auro, Lucr. 6, 1077 (al.: auro aurum).

con-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To boil* or *seethe together* (very rare): sal et nitrum sulphuri concoctum in lapidem vertitur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 122: odores, Lucr. 2, 853: (spondyli) perturbati concoctique, Sen. Ep. 95, 28: remedia, Macr. S. 7, 16, 23.—**II.** *To digest* (class., esp. in prose). **A.** Prop.: cum stomachi calore concoxerit conchas, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124; so Lucr. 4, 631; Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; 2, 54, 55; id. Fin. 2, 20, 64; Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 3; Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283; Quint. 8, 4, 16; Cat. 23, 8 al.: mirifice concoquit brassica, *promotes digestion*, Cato, R. R. 156, 1.—**2.** Transf. to other objects, *to prepare, ripen, mature* (freq. in Plin., esp. of the bringing to maturity of a tumor, and the like): terra acceptum umorem concoquens, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110 (coquens, Sillig): omnem sucum in venenum, id. 22, 22, 46, § 94: tumida, Cato, R. R. 157, 3: dura, Plin. 22, 24. 50, § 107: tussis et duritias, id. 24, 8, 36, § 54: suppurationes, id. 21, 19, 74, § 127 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Like Engl. *digest*, = *to endure, suffer, put up with, brook, tolerate* (rare, but in good prose): ut ejus ista odia non sorbeam solum, sed etiam concoquam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5: ut quem senatorem concoquere civitas vix posset, regem ferret, Liv. 4, 15, 7: tres plagas, Petr. 105, 5: sicco famem ore, id. 82, 5: κρίσιν (i. e. probare), Cic. Fam. 9, 4 *med.*—**2.** *To revolve in mind, think upon, weigh, to reflect maturely upon, to consider well:* tibi diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45 Orell. *N. cr.:* clandestina consilia, *to concoct, devise*, Liv. 40, 11, 2: concoquamus illa: alioquin in memoriam ibunt, non in ingenium, Sen. Ep. 84, 7: cum multa percurreris, unum excerpe, quod illo die concoquas, id. ib. 2, 4: sive concoquitur seu maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43.

* **concordābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [concordo], *easily according, harmonizing*, Censor. de Die Nat. 10, 4.

concordātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], = concordia, *concord, unanimity* (late Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 22, 27; 27, 23.

‡ **concordē,** *adv.* [from an obsol. concordus = concors], *concordantly, in harmony*, Inscr. Orell. 4517.

1. concordĭa, ae, *f.* [concors], *an agreeing together, union, harmony, concord* (opp. discordia, Sall. J. 10, 6; Sen. Ep. 94, 46; opp. bellum, Lucr. 1, 457; opp. repugnantia, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61; freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Of persons: redigere aliquem in antiquam concordiam alicujus, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13; cf.: redire in concordiam, id. ib. 3, 3, 7: conjunctio atque concordia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: conspiratio atque concordia omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3: equites concordiā conjunctissimi, Cic. Clu. 55, 152: de equestri concordiā, de consensione Italiae, id. Att. 1, 14, 4; Liv. 4, 43, 11: quorum perpetuam vitae concordiam mors quoque miscuit, id. 40, 8, 15: de reconciliandā concordiā agere, id. 41, 25, 2: concordiam confirmare cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2: ut (dissensiones) non reconciliatione concordiae, sed internicione civium dijudicatae sint, id. Cat. 3, 10, 25: agi deinde de concordiā coeptum, Liv. 2, 33, 1: aliquos in pristinam concordiam reducere, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1: ad concordiam hortare, Quint. 6, 1, 50; cf.: concordiam suadere, Suet. Oth. 8: ordinum concordiam disjunxit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: si Caesar ejus aspernaretur concordiam, *his friendship, alliance*, Vell. 2, 65, 1: Temporis angusti mansit concordia discors, i. e. *feigned friendship*, Luc. 1, 98; cf. II. infra.—**B.** Poet., meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *an intimate friend:* et cum Pirithoo, felix concordia, Theseus, Ov. M. 8, 303.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: vocum, Col. 12, 2, 4 (acc. to Cic. Oecon.); cf.: concordia sociata nervorum, Quint. 5, 10, 124: concordia quam magnes cum ferro habet, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 147: illa dissimilium concordia, quam vocant ἁρμονίαν, Quint. 1, 10, 12; cf. thus discors (rerum), νεῖκος καὶ φιλία, Ov. M. 1, 433; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 19: poëtae discordiā concordiā mundum constare dixerunt, Lact. 2, 9, 17: rerum agendarum ordo et, ut ita dicam, concordia, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21: quia (temperantia) pacem animis adferat et eos quasi concordiā quādam placet ac leniat, *by a certain equanimity*, id. ib. 1, 14, 47: Sirenum, *the harmonious singing*, Petr. 127 al.

2. Concordĭa, ae, *nom. propr.* **I.** *The goddess of Concord*, Gr. Ὁμόνοια, *to whom several temples were dedicated at Rome, usually after civil strife; the oldest was founded by Camillus*, A.U.C. 386, *and renewed by Tiberius and Livia*, A. U. C. 762, Ov. F. 1, 639 sqq.; Suet. Tib. 20; *a second was consecrated by Cn. Flavius after the Samnite war*, Liv. 9, 46, 6; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19; cf. Liv. 40, 19, 2; *a third by Opimius after the disturbances led by the Gracchi*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 25; the Senate frequently met in one of these, probably the first, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19; Sall. C. 46, 4; cf. also Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18, 47; Liv. 9, 46. 6; 22, 33, 7; Ov. F. 2, 631; 3, 881; 6, 91; Tac. H. 3, 68 al.—**II.** Of persons. **A.** *A surname of the emperor Vitellius*, Suet. Vit. 15 *fin.*—**B.** *The name of a female slave*, Dig. 40, 5, 40 *init.*—**III.** The name of several towns, esp., **A.** *A Roman colony in the Venetian territory*, now *Concordia*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Aur. Vict. Epit. 16, 5.—**B.** *A town in Lusitania*, now *La Guarda*, whose inhabitants are called **Concordĭenses,** ium, *m.*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.—**C.** *A town in* Gallia Belgica, near the modern Weissenburg, Amm. 16, 12, 58 al.

1. concordĭālis, e, *adj.* [concordia], *of or pertaining to concord or union* (late Lat.): vincla, Firm. Math. 6, 32.

‡ **2. Concordĭālis,** is, *m.*, *a priest of Concordia*, Inscr. Orell. 1165; 2384.

concordis, e, v. concors *init.*

* **concordĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [concors], = concordia, *concord*, Pac. ap. Non. 88, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 188 Rib.).

concordĭter, *adv.*, v. concors *fin.*

concordo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [concors]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to agree together, to be united, be of one mind, to harmonize* (rare but class.). **A.** Of persons: concordare cum aliquo, * Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 86.—*Absol.:* ne tunc quidem fratres concordare potuerunt, Just. 27, 3, 7; cf. id. 1, 10, 1; Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 19.—**B.** Of things: animi (sanitas) dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: concordet sermo cum vitā, * Sen. Ep. 75, 4: caput cum gestu, * Quint. 11, 3, 69: carmina nervis, Ov. M. 1, 518: concordant modi, id. ib. 10, 147: concordantes inter se iracundia et voluptas, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11, 32.—* **II.** *Act.*, *to bring into union:* matrimonium bene concordatum dirimere, *concordant*, Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 11.

con-corpŏrālis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the same body* or *company* (late Lat.): gentes, Vulg. Eph. 3, 6.—*Subst.:* **concorpŏrālis,** *m.*, *a comrade*, Amm. 21, 12, 15; 28, 5, 7.

concorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concorporo], *a union, harmony* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4; id. Baptism. 8.

* **concorpŏrĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [concorporo-facio], *united in one body, incorporated*, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

con-corpŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unite in one body, to incorporate* (except in Pliny the elder, only in late Lat.): aliquid cum melle, Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 113: vitiligines, id. 27, 12, 90, § 112: scopuli concorporati, Amm. 22, 8, 15: concorporatus ecclesiae, Tert. Pud. 15: medicamen concorporatum, Marc. Emp. 36.

con-cors (ante-class. **concordis,** e, Caecil. Stat. ap. Prisc. p. 726 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 764 ib.), cordis (*abl.* usu. concordi, Cic. Univ. 5 *med.;* Prop. 4 (5), 5, 6; Ov. M. 1, 25; 5, 664; Sil. 16, 381; Suet. Caes. 19; Sen. Agam. 781 al.: concorde, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P.—*Plur. neutr.:* concordia, Verg. A. 3, 542; Sil. 13, 650; Pers. 5, 49), *adj.* [cor: aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18], *of the same mind, united, agreeing, concordant, harmonious* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Of persons: novem Jovis concordes filiae sorores, Naev. Bell. Punic. 1, 3; cf., as an epithet of the Parcae, Verg. E. 4, 47: bene convenientes concordesque cum viris, Afran. ap. Non. p. 394, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 53 Rib.); cf.: ne secum quidem ipse concors, Liv. 4, 2, 6: tum concordibus juncti animis, id. 6, 6, 18; Tac. A. 11, 37: credo eā gratiā concordes magis fore, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 11: ut multo fiat civitas concordior, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 7: cum concordissimis fratribus, Cic. Lig. 2, 5.—With *dat.* (post-Aug.): multum ante repetito concordem sibi conjugem, Tac. A. 3, 33 *init.*—**II.** Of things: aquis rursus concordibus se totum junxit (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: frena, Verg. A. 3, 542: torus, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 6: sonus, Ov. M. 5, 664: anni, id. ib. 8, 708: fata, Pers. 5, 49: regnum, Liv. 1, 13, 8: amicitia et caritas, Cic. Univ. 5 *med.;* cf. pax, Ov. M. 1, 25: moderatus et concors civitatis status, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: censura, Liv. 42, 10, 4: discordia, Manil. 1, 141: insania, *equal*, Sil. 4, 100.—**concordĭter,** *adv.*, *harmoniously, amicably:* alternum seritote diem concorditer ambo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (Ann. v. 110 Vahl.): inter se congruunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14: concorditer et amore vixit cum Juliā, Suet. Tib. 7: dulces exigit annos, Ov. M. 7, 752.—*Comp.:* concordius bellum gerere, Liv. 4, 45, 8.—*Sup.:* quicum concordissime vixerat, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 14; Inscr. Grut. 1260, 10.

* **con-crasso,** āre, *v. a.*, *to thicken, make thick:* liquida, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 62.

con-crĕātus, a, um, *adj.*, *created together* (eccl. Lat.): diabolus sanctis angelis, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 7; cf. Vulg. Eccl. 1, 16.

* **con-crĕbresco,** brŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become frequent, increase, gather strength:* cum levis alterno Zephyrus concrebruit Euro, Verg. Cir. 24.

con-crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* (ante-class. form, *pres.* **concrēdŭo,** Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49; hence *perf.* concredui, id. Cas. 2, 8, 43; cf. credo), *to intrust, consign, commit to*, = commendo (class.; very freq. in Plaut.; in Cic. perh. only twice; never in Quint.). (α) With *acc.* and *dat.:* mihi avus hujus concredidit Thesaurum auri, Plaut. Aul. prol. 6; cf.: aurum tuae fidei, id. ib. 4, 2, 8: aurum alicui, id. ib. 3, 6, 45; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 141; id. Men. 5, 1, 2: rem et famam suam alicui commendare et concredere, Cic. Quint. 20, 62: famam mortui, fortunas vivi alicui commendare atque concredere, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: gnatum ventis, * Cat. 64, 213: vites teneriores calido caelo, Col. 3, 1, 7: aliquid meae taciturnitati, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 105: nugas alicui, * Hor. S. 2, 6, 43.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* capram in custodelam simiae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 9; cf. the foll.—(γ) Without *dat.:* hoc, quod modo concreditumst, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 104.—(δ) Without *acc.:* concredam tibi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 83: in manum concredere, id. Pers. 3, 3, 36: alicui (sc.: munera laetitiae), Prop. 1, 10, 11.

concrēdŭo, v. concredo *init.*

* **concrĕmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [concremo], *a burning up, conflagration*, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

* **concrēmentum,** i, *n.* [concresco], *a mixture*, App. Mag. p. 306, 6.

con-crĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to burn up, consume* (perh. not before the Aug. per.): vivos igni, Liv. 3, 53, 5; cf. id. 9, 12, 8: hostilia arma subdito igne, id. 8, 30, 8: urbem igni, id. 6, 33, 4: omnia tecta, id. 5, 42, 2: domos, id. 21, 14, 4: duas naves fulminis ictu, id. 41, 9, 5: commentarios, Suet. Calig. 15: epistulas, id. Oth. 10: quantum cinnamomi, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83: urbes, Sen. Ep. 9, 19: funebres rogos, Sen. Hippol. 1216.

concrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concrepo], *a noise, rattling:* scabillorum, Arn. 2, 73.

* **concrĕpĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to rattle* or *sound much* or *loudly:* virgarum concrepitat fragor, Prud. στεφ. 11, 56.

con-crĕpo, pŭi, pĭtum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to rattle, creak, grate, sound, resound, clash, make a noise*, etc. (class.): foris concrepuit hinc a vicino sene, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 76: foris, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 56; 4, 2, 28: ostium, id. Men. 2, 2, 73; 3, 2, 57; * Ter. And. 4, 1, 58: scabilla concrepant, aulaeum

tollitur, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: conclamat omnis multitudo et suo more armis concrepat, Caes. B. G. 7, 21.— Of the din or clashing of weapons (i. e. of the swords against the shields) when struck together: simul primo concursu concrepuere arma, Liv. 6, 24, 1; 28, 8, 2, and 28, 29, 10; Petr. 59, 3; and of the striking together of the brazen cymbals of the attendants of Bacchus, Prop. 3 (4), 18, 6; Ov. F. 3, 740. — Of the snapping of the fingers: concrepuit digitis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51: si vir bonus habeat hanc vim, ut, si digitis concrepuerit, possit, etc., *by snapping his fingers*, i. e. *by the smallest effort*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 75; Hier. Ep. 125, 18; so also *absol.*: simulac decemviri concrepuerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to sound* or *rattle*, *to strike upon* (rare): aera, Ov. F. 5, 441: hastis scuta, Petr. 59, 3: digitos, id. 27, 5: Tartessiaca aera manu, Mart. 11, 16, 4.

* **concrescentia**, ae, *f.* [concresco], *a condensing*: aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3, 18.

con-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*inf. perf.* sync. concresse, Ov. M. 7, 416), *v. n.*, *to grow together*; hence with the prevailing idea of uniting, and generally of soft or liquid substances which thicken; *to harden*, *condense*, *curdle*, *stiffen*, *congeal*, etc. (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: concrescunt semina (opp. extenuantur), Lucr. 4, 1261; 6, 626; cf.: concrescunt subitae currenti in flumine crustae, Verg. G. 3, 360; opp. liquere, Cic. Univ. 14: rigido concrescere rostro Ora videt, *to stiffen into a hard beak*, Ov. M. 5, 673; cf.: Aconteus Gorgone conspectā saxo concrevit oborto, id. ib. 5, 202 (cf. also saxoque oculorum induruit umor, id. ib. 5, 233): quo pacto pluvius concrescat in altis Nubibus umor, Lucr. 6, 495; cf. id. 6, 250: imbres gelidis concrescunt ventis, Ov. M. 9, 220: (aqua) neque conglaciaret frigoribus neque nive pruināque concresceret, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis, Verg. A. 12, 905: cum lac concrevit, Col. 7, 8, 3; cf. Ov. M. 12, 436: concretos sanguine crines, *stuck together* or *clotted*, Verg. A. 2, 277; cf.: concreta sanguine barba, Ov. M. 14, 201.—With *in* and *acc.*: crystalli modo glaciari et in lapidem concrescere, *harden into*, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161; cf.: aër . . . tum autem concretus in nubis cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *To take form*, *to grow*, *increase*: de terris terram concrescere parvis, Lucr. 1, 840: terrā in ipsā taetro concrescere odore bitumen, id. 6, 807; Verg. E. 6, 34; cf.: indagatio initiorum unde omnia orta, generata, concreta sint, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; 1, 24, 56: valles, quae fluminum alluvie et inundationibus concreverint, Col. 3, 11, 8.—With *ex*: omne corpus aut aqua aut aër aut ignis aut terra est, aut id quod est concretum ex aliquā parte eorum, *composed*, *formed of*, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30; so id. ib. 3, 14, 34; Tac. A. 13, 57.—**2.** Trop.: illud funestum animal, ex nefariis stupris, ex civili cruore concretum (al. conceptum), Cic. Pis. 9, 21. —**B.** (Con intens.) *To grow strong*, *to rise by growing*, etc. (so very rare): (lana) quanto prolixior in pecore concrescit, tanto, etc., Col. 7, 3, 10 (but in Lucr. 5, 833, the best reading is clarescit; v. Lachm.).—Hence, **concrētus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *grown together*, *concrete*, *compound*, *condensed*, *hardened*, *thick*, *hard*, *stiff*, *curdled*, *congealed*, *clotted*, etc. (class.): dubitare non possumus quin nihil sit animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; 1, 27, 66: aër crassus et concretus, id. ib. 1, 18, 42; Lucr. 1, 1018; 5, 467 sq.: aër (opp. fusus, extenuatus), Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101; cf.: pingue et concretum esse caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: umores (opp. acres), id. N. D. 2, 23, 59: spuma, Ov. M. 4, 537: lac, Verg. G. 3, 463: in sanguine, Ov. M. 13, 492: mare, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104: nix concreta pruinā, Lucr. 3, 20: concreta et durata glacies, Liv. 21, 36, 8; cf.: concreta frigora canā pruinā, *stiffened by the hoary frost*, Verg. G. 2, 376: gelu, Curt. 8, 4.—Poet., of light: cum claram speciem concreto lumine luna abdidit, *thick*, i. e. *dimmed*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: nanus et ipse suos breviter concretus in artus, *shortened*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 41: dolor, *benumbing*, *tearless*, Ov. P. 2, 11, 10.—*Subst.*: **concrētum**, i, *n.*, *firm* or *solid matter*: species quaedam deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75. — Esp. (sc. gelu), *hard* or *stiff frost*: nec semine jacto Concretum patitur radicem adfigere terrae, Verg. G. 2, 318 Rib. Forbig.; cf. Hildebr. ad App. M. 1, p. 455. (By others concretum is made *acc.* of 2. concretus. The common reading is concretam, sc. gelu, *the root stiffened by frost*; cf. Forbig. ad loc.)—*Comp.*: semen concretius, Lucr. 4, 1240: spuma lactis concretior, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239: ossa concreta, t. t., *solid bones*, i. e. without marrow, id. 7, 18, 18, § 78.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not in use.

concrētio, ōnis, *f.* [concresco]. **I.** Abstr., *compacting*, *uniting*, *condensing*, *congealing* (opp. liquor), Cic. Univ. 14 *init.*: individuorum corporum concretio, id. N. D. 1, 25, 71: prava corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 3: substantiarum, Tert. Anim. 52. — **II.** Concr., *materiality*, *matter*: (deus) mens soluta quaedam et libera segregata ab omni concretione mortali, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66; cf. Lact. 1, 5.

1. concrētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from concresco.

2. concrētus, ūs, *m.* [concresco], *condensation*: albicantis suci, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 70.—Also Verg. G. 2, 318 Voss, Wunderl. ad loc.; but cf. concresco, *P. a. fin.*

con-crīminor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, *to make bitter accusations*, *to complain*: adversum aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 87.

con-crispo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (very rare, and only in *part. pres.* and *perf.*). **I.** *To curl*, *to give a curling*, *undulatory motion to*: concrispati cincinni, Vitr. 4, 1, 7: umores (se) concrispantes, id. 8, 1, 1.—* **II.** *To brandish*, of a weapon: tela, Amm. 16, 12, 36.

con-crispus, a, um, *adj.*, *curled* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20.

con-crŭcĭfīgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to crucify together*: aliquem alicui, Sid. Ep. 6, 1; Ambros. Sacram. 6, 2, 8.

* **con-crŭcio**, āre, *v. a.*, *to torment*, *rack*, *torture severely*, Lucr. 3, 148.

con-crustātus, a, um, *adj.*, *entirely covered with a crust*, *incrusted* (late Lat.), Amm. 17, 7, 11; 30, 6, 5.

* **concŭbātio**, ōnis, *f.* [concubo], *a lying* or *reclining upon*: dura lecti, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 193.

concŭbīna, ae, v. concubinus.

* **concŭbīnālis**, e, *adj* [concubinus], *lascivious*: illecebrae, Sid. Ep. 9, 6 *fin.*

concŭbīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *Union of a man with an unmarried woman* (usu. of a lower social grade than himself), *concubinage* (opp. matrimonium on the one hand, and adulterium or stuprum on the other; not in Cic.): emere aliquam in concubinatum sibi, Plaut. Poen. prol. 102: in concubinatum alicui dare (opp. in matrimonium), id. Trin. 3, 2, 64; cf. Dig. 25, 7, 1; 48, 5, 13. — * **II.** *Adulterous intercourse*: nuptarum, i. e. *with the betrothed*, Suet. Ner. 28.

concŭbīnus, i, *m.*, and **concŭbīna**, ae, *f.* [concubo], *one who lives in concubinage* (cf. concubinatus), *a concubine* (male or female), a less reproachful designation than paelex (cf. Dig. 5, 16, 144). **a.** *Masc.* (not in Cic.), Cat. 61, 130 sq.; * Quint. 1, 2, 8; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 180; Curt. 10, 2, 27; Suet. Galb. 22; Tac. A. 13, 21; Mart. 6, 22.—Far more freq., **b.** *Fem.*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 30; id. Mil. 2, 1, 62; 2, 3, 66 al.; 2, 5, 6; 2, 6, 68; id. Merc. 4, 4, 17; id. Stich. 4, 1, 56; * Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; Tac. H. 1, 72 et saep.; cf. Dig. 25, 7: de concubinis.

* **concŭbĭtālis**, e, *adj.* [concubitus], *pertaining to coition*, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

* **concŭbĭtio**, ōnis, *f.* [concubo], = concubitus, *coition*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

concŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a bed-fellow* (= concubinus; concubitor, συγκοιμητής, Gloss.; eccl. Lat.), Salv. 7, p. 251; Vulg. 1. Cor. 6, 10.

concŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A lying together*; in gen. (very rare), for sleeping, Varr. L. L. 7, § 78 Müll.; at dinner, *reclining*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 36 (cf. concubo, I.): dentium, *a firm*, *close shutting together of the teeth*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10; 3, 6. — Far more freq., **II.** *Copulation*, *coition* (in *sing.* and *plur.*): ficti (deorum) cum humano genere concubitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42; so Liv. 4, 2, 6; Ov. M. 4, 207; 6, 541 al.; * Hor. A. P. 398; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Tib. 44: concubitusque tuos furtim, Tib. 2, 5, 53.—Of animals, Verg. E. 6, 50; id. G. 3, 130; Col. 8, 15, 7 al.

concŭbĭum, ii, *n.*, v. concubius.

concŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [concubo], *of* or *belonging to lying in sleep*, or *to the time of sleep*. **I.** As *adj.* only in the connection concubiā nocte (rarely: nocte concubiā, nocte in concubiā, noctu concubiā; v. the foll.), *at the time of the first sleep*, *in the first sleep*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 91, 22 (primi somni, Non.); Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Liv. 25, 9, 8; Tac. H. 3, 69; Just. 22, 8, 8: nocte concubiā, Tac. A. 1, 39: nocte in concubiā, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 110: noctu concubiā, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 170 Vahl.).—**II.** As *subst.*: **concŭbĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. tempus), *that part of the night in which the first sleep falls upon men*: si ante lucem occupias . . . concubium sit noctis prius quam, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 44: concubium appellarunt, quod omnes fere tunc cubarent, Varr. L. L. 6, § 7 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 7, § 78 ib.; Censor. de Die Nat. 24; Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.*; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 268.—Hence, **B.** = concubitus, *coition* (perhaps only in the foll. exs.), Enn. ap. Non. p. 342, 23 (Trag. v. 241 Vahl.); Gell. 9, 10, 4.

(**con-cŭbo**, are, needlessly assumed by some as *present* for the *perf.* tenses of concumbo, q. v.)

conculcātio, ōnis, *f.* [conculco], *a treading under foot*, *stamping upon*, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68: fructuum in areā, Dig. 3, 34, 14, § 1.

* **conculcātus**, ūs, *m.* [conculco, II. B.], prop., *a trampling upon*; hence trop., *an object of contempt*: conculcatui esse alicui, Tert. Res Carn. 22.

con-culco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [calco], *to tread under foot*, *to crush* or *bruise by treading*. * **I.** Prop.: vinaceos in dolia picata, Cato, R. R. 25.—More freq., **II.** Trop. (cf. calco, I. B.). **A.** *To tread down*, *trample upon in a hostile manner*, *to abuse*: istum semper illi ipsi domi proterendum et conculcandum putaverunt, Cic. Fl. 22, 53: adversarios tuos, Hier. in Isa. 14, 51, 14: miseram Italiam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 4.—**B.** *To tread under foot*, i. e. *to despise*, *treat with contempt*: nam cupide conculcatur nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1140: lauream, Cic. Pis. 35, 61: pontificem a pedisequis conculcari, id. Dom. 42, 110: disice et conculca ista quae extrinsecus splendent, Sen. Ep. 23, 6.

con-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbitum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** Lit., *to lie together*, *lie in numbers* (very rare): Evandri profugae concubuere boves, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 4.—**II.** *To lie with* (for sexual intercourse). **A.** In *tempp. pres.* (rare). (α) With *dat.*: Cinyrae, Ov. M. 10, 338.—(β) *Absol.*: concumbunt Graece, Juv. 6, 191: dicet . . . quibus verbis concumbat quaeque, id. 6, 406: mulier oppressa concumbenti nullā voluntate consenserit, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 19.—**B.** In *tempp. perf.* (referred by some to a present concubo, which is not found). (α) With *cum*: num aiunt (Eam) tecum post duobus concubuisse mensibus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 33; Cic. Fat. 13, 30: cum viro, id. Inv. 1, 29, 44: cum matre, Ov. M. 7, 386: cum vestris viris, id. A. A. 3, 522; Dig. 1, 6, 6.—(β) With *dat.*: Egeriam justo concubuisse Numae, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 18: nudae deae, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 16.

* **con-cŭmŭlātus**, a, um, *Part.* [cumulo], *heaped up*, *accumulated*: cena in verticem, Tert. Virg. Vel. 7 *fin.*

concŭpio, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be very desirous*, *to long much for*; as *verb finit.* (late Lat.), Commod. 64, 4.—Hence, **con-cŭpiens**, entis, *P. a.*, *very desirous*, *warmly desiring*, *coveting* (only in the foll. exs.); with *gen.*: regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107.—With *inf.*, Capitol. Max. 13, 3.

concŭpiscentia, ae, *f.* [concupisco], *an eager desire*, *longing*, *concupiscence* (late Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 45, id. Anim. 16 al.; Hier. Ep. 63, 1; Paul. Nol. Ep. 30, 3.

concŭpiscentiālis, e, *adj.* [concupiscentia], *full of desire* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 25 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*: **concŭpiscentiāliter**, *lustfully*, Aug. Peccat. Mer. 2, 9; 2, 28.

* **concŭpiscentīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [concupisco], *passionately desiring*, transl. of ἐπιθυμητικός, Tert. Anim. 16.

concŭpiscībĭlis, e, *adj.*, *worthy to be longed for, very desirable* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Quaest. in Paral. 1, 1.

concŭpiscītīvus, a, um, *adj.*, = concupiscentivus, *passionately desiring*, Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

con-cŭpisco, cŭpīvi or cŭpii, ītum, 3, *v. inch. a.* [cupio], *to long much for a thing, to be very desirous of, to covet, to aspire to, strive after* (class. in prose and poetry). (α) With *acc.*: quid concupiscas tu videris: quod concupiveris certe habebis, Ant. ap. Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 33: credo enim vos . . . non pecuniam . . . non opes violentas . . . sed caritatem civium et gloriam concupivisse, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: signa, tabulas, etc., id. Par. 6, 3, 49: domum aut villam, Sall. C. 51, 33: tribunos plebis, Liv. 3, 67, 7: eandem mortem gloriosam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 51; Quint. 5, 13, 6: loquendi facundiam, id. 12, 10, 16: eloquentiam, Tac. Agr. 21: dominationem, Suet. Caes. 30: triumphum, id. Vesp. 12: majora, Nep. Paus. 1, 3: nihil desiderabile, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53: nihil mihi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: perniciosum quicquam, id. ib. 10, 8, 2; Cic. Quint. 21, 69; * Hor. Epod. 3, 19; Quint. 1, 2, 6; 12, 11, 23: cum est concupita pecunia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24; 4, 6, 12: concupiscendus honos, id. Fam. 15, 6, 2: aliquid alicui concupiscendum relinquere, Liv. 1, 56, 7; Curt. 7, 8, 13; Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15: aliquid intemperanter, Nep. Att. 13, 4.—(β) With *inf.*: quid erat, quod concupisceret deus mundum signis et luminibus tamquam aedilis ornare? Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22: obmutescere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: ducere Sassiam in matrimonium, id. Clu. 9, 26; Nep. Lys. 2, 2; Petr. 111: Nero virtutem ipsam exscindere concupivit, Tac. A. 16, 21: esse similes, Quint. 2, 9, 2: videri Atticorum imitatores, id. 12, 10, 14: prodire in scaenam, Suet. Ner. 20; id. Claud. 34; id. Calig. 37.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: discerpi senatorem, Suet. Calig. 28.—(δ) *Absol.* (rare): fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret, Tac. H. 1, 21; 1, 52: abiit jam tempus, quo posses videri concupisse, id. ib. 2, 76: his domos villas patefecimus non concupiscentibus, id. G. 41: quamvis ista non adpetat, tam grate tamen excipit quam si concupiscat, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 6.—**II.** Transf., of things (very rare): (faba) aquas in flore maxime concupiscit; cum vero defloruit, exiguas desiderat, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120.

concŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [concupisco], *one who longs eagerly for* or *covets something* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 22 *fin.*

concŭpītus, a, um, *Part.*, from concupisco.

con-cūrātor, ōris, *m.*, *a joint-guardian*, Dig. 26, 10, 3; Just. Inst. 1, 24, § 1.

‡ **con-cūrĭālis**, is, *m.*, *one of the same curia*, Inscr. Fea Fast. Cons. p. 23, n. 46.

* **con-cūro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to care for suitably, attend to*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23.

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3 (*perf. redupl.* concucurrit, Flor. 4, 2, 33 Duker *N. cr.*: concucurrisse, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 901 P., and Suet. Caes. 15; cf. Liv. 1, 12 Oud., and Ind. Flor. s. h. v. Duker), *v. n.* **I.** *To run together* (of several persons), *to come* or *assemble together in multitudes, to rush* or *flock together in crowds* (very freq., and class.). **A.** Prop. **1.** *Absol.*: tota Italia concurret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: video hac tempestate concurrisse omnis adversarios, Cato ap. Prisc. 10, p. 901 P.: concurrunt jussu meo plures uno tempore librarii, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: cum omnes, ut mos est, concurrerent, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: licet concurrant omnes plebei philosophi, nihil tam eleganter explicabunt, etc., *unite*, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: multi concurrerant, Nep. Dion. 10, 1; Sall. J. 60, 6: concurrite, concurrite, cives, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12.—*Impers.*: contionem inprimis advocari jubet; summâ cum expectatione concurritur, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.—**2.** Designating the place from which, or the place or purpose to or for which: non solum qui in urbe erant, sed etiam undique ex agris concurrerunt, Nep. Pelop. 3, 3: undique gentes, Luc. 3, 321: concurrunt laeti mi obviam cupedinarii omnes, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25: ad hos (sc. Druides) magnus adulescentium numerus disciplinae causâ concurrit, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 16: ad eum magnae copiae, Sall. C. 56, 5: ad eum homines omnium ordinum corruptissimi, id. H. 1, 48, 7 Dietsch: ad curiam, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 18 (corresp. to convolare ad Rostra); Liv. 4, 60, 1; Suet. Tit. 11: domum tuam cuncta civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 80: ad arma milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 22 *fin.*; so id. ib. 5, 39 *fin.*: ad non dubiam mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: ad auxilium sociae, Luc. 3, 663: signum dedit, ut ad me restituendum Romam concurrerent, Cic. Mil. 15, 39: omnes concurrerunt ad Perdiccam opprimendum, *united together*, Nep. Eum. 3, 1; id. Phoc. 2, 5: ad aliquem audiendum, Suet. Caes. 32.—*Impers.*: concurritur undique ad commune incendium restinguendum, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: concurrendum ad curiam putare, id. Rab. Post. 7, 18: cum ad arma concurri oporteret, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: ex proximis castellis eo concursum est, id. ib. 2, 33: concursum ad curiam esse, Liv. 4, 60, 1: Suet. Calig. 6; Quint. 1, 2, 16.—* **b.** Poet., *to run in attendance upon, to accompany*: est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae, as it were, *follows him on foot, accompanies*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 17.—**B.** Trop. = confugere, *to run for refuge* or *help, to take refuge* (rare): ad C. Aquilium, Cic. Quint. 16, 53 B. and K.: nulla sedes, quo concurrant, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4: ne darem perditis civibus hominem, quo concurrerent, id. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 2, 3: interea servitia repudiabat (Catilina), opibus conjurationis fretus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Just. 19, 1, 9.—**2.** Of words, as under military command: ante enim circumscribitur mente sententia confestimque verba concurrunt, quae mens eadem . . . statim dimittit, ut suo quodque loco respondeat, Cic. Or. 59, 200.—**II.** *To run upon one another, to meet* or *dash together* (class.). **A.** Of corporeal objects. **1.** In gen.: concurrunt nubes ventis, Lucr. 6, 97; cf. id. 6, 116: ne prorae concurrerent, Liv. 37, 30, 4 (al. prorâ; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.); cf. id. 44, 42, 5; Luc. 3, 663: mediis concurrere in undis (montes, viz., the Symplegades), Ov. M. 7, 62; cf. id. Am. 2, 11, 3: concurrere montes duo inter se, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199: actor cum stetit in scaenâ, concurrit dextera laevae (viz., *in applauding*), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 205: labra concurrunt, *draw together, close*, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: os concurrit, id. Ira, 3, 15, 1; id. Ben. 2, 1, 3: os, Quint. 10, 7, 8; 11, 3, 121.—Transf., of letters and words: aspere concurrunt litterae, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 172 (opp. diduci); so id. Or. 45, 154.—Hence, **2.** In partic., milit. t. t., *to rush together in hostility, to engage in combat, to join battle, to fight* (most freq. in the histt.); constr. *inter se, cum aliquo, adversus, in, contra aliquem, alicui*, and *absol.* (α) *Inter se*: concurrunt equites inter se, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; so Liv. 26, 51, 4; 29, 18, 10; Suet. Oth. 12; Verg. G. 1, 489; id. A. 10, 436.—(β) *Cum aliquo*: cum hoc concurrit ipse Eumenes, Nep. Eum. 4, 1; so Liv. 8, 8, 15; Vell. 2, 70, 1; Suet. Oth. 10; Ov. M. 13, 87.—(γ) *Adversus, in*, or *contra aliquem*: recenti milite adversus fessos longo itinere concurrerat, Liv. 35, 1, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: in aliquem, Sall. J. 97, 4; Just. 4, 1, 10: equites contra tantam multitudinem audacissime concurrunt, *run upon, against*, etc., Auct. B. Afr. 6.—(δ) *Alicui* (freq. in the poets): audet viris concurrere virgo, Verg. A. 1, 493; 10, 8; Ov. M. 5, 89; 12, 595 al.: quibus (equitibus) cum inpigre, Numidae concurrissent, Liv. 24, 15, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.—(ε) *Absol.*: repente Antonius in aciem suas copias de vico produxit et sine morâ concurrit, Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: cum infestis signis concurrunt, Sall. C. 60, 2; so Liv. 6, 7, 6; 8, 7, 9 al.; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. H. 2, 42; Suet. Claud. 21: ex insidiis, Liv. 9, 25, 8; 2, 11, 9: mutuis vulneribus, Sen. Suas. 7, 14.—*Impers. pass.*: ubi propius ventum est, utrimque magno clamore concurritur, Sall. J. 53, 2; so Liv. 10, 40, 13; Hor. S. 1, 1, 7.—Transf.: adversus has concurrentis belli minas, legati vallum murosque firmabant, Tac. H. 4, 22 *init.*—**b.** Not in war; in the jurists, *to make the same claim, enter into competition with*: si non sit, qui ei concurrat, habeat solus bonorum possessionem, Dig. 37, 1, 2: in hereditatem fratri concurrere, ib. 5, 2, 16: in pignus, ib. 20, 4, 7: in pignore, ib.—**c.** Trop. (rare): in tantâ causarum varietate cum alia colligantur vel ipsa inter se concurrant, vel in diversum ambiguitate ducantur, Quint. 12, 2, 15: cum dolore, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 2: concurrit illinc publica, hinc regis salus, Sen. Oedip. 830.—**B.** Of abstract objects (occurrences, circumstances, points of time, etc.), *to meet, concur, fall out at the same time, happen*: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. And. 3, 2, 31; so, concurrunt multae opiniones, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 3: tot verisimilia, id. Ad. 4, 4, 19: res contrariae, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: ista casu, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, id. Off. 1, 14, 45: saepe concurrunt aliquorum bene de me meritorum inter ipsos contentiones, id. Planc. 32, 78: si quid tale accidisset, ut non concurrerent nomina, *that the reciprocal accounts do not meet, become due on the same day*, id. Att. 16, 3, 5; cf.: sponsalia in idem tempus, Dig. 3, 2, 13: concurrit actio legis Aquiliae et injuriarum, *to have place together, to be coincident*, ib. 9, 2, 5.—**2.** Pregn., *to accord, agree with* (in jurid. Lat.): concurrit cum veritate, Dig. 29, 2, 30: cum summâ, ib. 29, 30, 53.

concursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurso]. **I.** *A running together, a disorderly meeting*: cum multâ concursatione (populi), Cic. Brut. 69, 242; Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** Trop.: inventus est ordo in stellis . . . cedo tandem qui sit ordo aut quae concursatio somniorum? *what coincidence?* i. e. *what concert of motion* that can express a design? Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.—**II.** *A running upon, pushing against one another*: concursatio in obscuro incidentium aliorum in alios incertum fecerat, an, etc., Liv. 41, 2, 6.—**III.** *A running about, going to and fro*, etc.: quid ego hujus lacrimas et concursationes proferam? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75 Zumpt ad loc.: et in Albaniâ et Seplasiâ quae concursatio percunctantium, quid, etc., id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: puerorum illa concursatio nocturna, id. Dom. 6, 14: Libonis et Hypsaei non obscura concursatio et contentio, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3: (mulierum) concursatio incerta nunc hos nunc illos sequentium, Liv. 5, 40, 3; cf. id. 35, 49, 9: decemviralis, *a travelling over the provinces*, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 8: concursationes ad divitias euntium sapiens securus laetusque ridebit, Sen. Ep. 17, 9.—**2.** In milit. lang., *the skirmishing of light-armed troops*, Liv. 30, 34, 2; Curt. 8, 14, 13.—**B.** Trop., *an anxious, troubled restlessness, anxiety*: exagitatae mentis, Sen. Ep. 3, 5.

concursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs hither and thither*; in milit. lang., *a skirmisher* (opp. statarius; rare, perh. only in Livy): concursator et vagus pedes, Liv. 31, 35, 6: levis et concursator hostis, id. 27, 18, 14.

* **concursātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [concursator], *of* or *pertaining to skirmishing*: pugna, *a skirmish*, Amm. 16, 9, 1.

concursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [concurro, II.], *a running* or *meeting together, a concurrence, concourse* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare). **I.** In gen.: atomorum, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6: ut (corpora) concursionibus inter se cohaerescant, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: stellarum, Gell. 14, 1, 29: crebra vocum, Cic. Or. 44, 151; cf.: crebrae vocalium, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: fortuitorum, Cic. Top. 20, 76.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., *a figure of speech, consisting of an emphatic repetition of the last words of a sentence*, Gr. συμπλοκή: concursio et impetus in eadem verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (quoted by Quint. 9, 1, 33); cf. Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

con-curso, āre, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To come violently together, to rush together, clash*: concursare, coire et dissultare vicissim (semina), Lucr. 3, 396.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** *To go to and fro, run about, rush hither and thither, travel about* (cf. commeo). **A.** *Neutr.*: nunc hinc, nunc illinc, Lucr. 2, 215: Titurius trepidare, concursare, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 33: concursabant barbatuli juvenes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: dies noctesque, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 81; Liv. 4, 6, 9; 5, 8, 8: circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: per viam, Liv. 9, 24, 12: cum concursant ceteri praetores, *to travel about* (corresp. with tempus in itineribus consumere), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; and *impers. pass.*: in his administrandis rebus quam maxime concursari jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.—**2.** In milit. lang., *to skirmish*: in proe-

lio, Liv. 28, 2, 7; cf. concursatio, III. 2., and concursator.—**B.** *Act.:* concursare aliquid, *to rove* or *ramble somewhere, to visit a place, to frequent* (only in Cic.; sometimes interchanged with circumcurso; v. h. v.): cum jam hoc novo more omnes fere domos omnium concursent, *to go from house to house,* Cic. Mur. 21, 44: concursare et obire provinciam (praetores), id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80; cf. the preced.: concursare omnium mortalium non modo lectos, verum etiam grabatos, id. Div. 2, 63, 129; cf.: concursare lecticula mecum, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5.

concursus, ūs, *m.* [concurro]. **I.** *A running* or *flocking together, a concourse, assembly:* fit concursus per vias, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 27; cf. in *plur.:* incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt ex agris, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3: magni domum concursus ad Afranium fiebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: magni concursus sunt facti, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: concursus fit celeriter in praetorium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: in forum a totā urbe, Liv. 2, 56, 13; Nep. Dat. 3, 3: ingens, Verg. A. 9, 454: undique concursus, *Hor. S. 1, 9, 78: bonorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1: facere, id. Deiot. 10, 28; Liv. 27, 7, 1.—**B.** In partic., *absol., an uproar, tumult:* quem concursum in oppido factum putatis? quem clamorem? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; cf. id. Sull. 5, 15: quive coetu, concursu, turbā, seditione incendium fecerit, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 3; Dig. 48, 6, 5 pr.—**II.** *A running* or *dashing together, a pressing, striking one upon another, an encountering, meeting; a concourse,* etc. **A.** Of corporeal objects. **1.** In gen.: concursus, motus, etc. (corporum quorundam) efficiunt ignes, Lucr. 1, 686; cf.: concursu suo nubes excussere semina ignis, id. 6, 161; cf. also Ov. M. 11, 436: caeli, id. ib. 15, 811: fortuito (atomorum), Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66; Quint. 7, 2, 2: navium, Caes. B. C. 2, 6; Liv. 29, 27, 6; Suet. Ner. 34: lunae et solis, *conjunction,* Cels. 1, 4: oris, *a shutting* (v. concurro, II. A. 1.), Quint. 11, 3, 56 Spald.: asper verborum, *a harsh combination,* Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: extremorum verborum cum insequentibus, id. Or. 44, 150: vocalium, Quint. 9, 4, 33: quinque amnium in unum confluens, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 75.—**2.** Esp., milit. t. t., *an onset, attack, charge:* utriusque exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Nep. Cim. 2, 3; id. Iphic. 1, 4: acerrimo concursu pugnare, id. Eum. 4, 1; id. Hann. 11, 4; Liv. 32, 30, 11; 42, 59, 4; Ov. M. 6, 695 et saep.: proelii, Nep. Thras. 1, 4.—**b.** Transf. (α) Concursus omnium philosophorum sustinere, *assaults,* Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 70.—(β) Jurid. t. t., *an equal claim, joint heirship,* Dig. 32, 80; 39, 2, 15; 7, 2, 1 *fin.*—**B.** Of abstr. objects, *a meeting together, union, combination:* honestissimorum studiorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: calamitatum, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2 (corresp. with vis tempestatum): ex rationis et firmamenti conflictione et quasi concursu quaestio exoritur, id. Part. Or. 30, 104.

***con-curvo**, āvi, 1, *v. a., to curve, bend,* Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 118 Rib.).

***concussibilis**, e, *adj.* [concutio], *that can be shaken,* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

concussio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.), *a shaking, concussion.* **I.** In gen.: vasorum, Col. 9, 14 *fin.:* assidua facium, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: vasta concussio quae duas suppressit urbes, *an earthquake,* Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, 4.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *an extortion of money by means of threats,* Dig. 47, 13: de concussione, several times; also Tert. ad Scap. 4 sq.

concussor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who extorts money by threats* (late Lat.), Tert. Fuga in Persec. 12 sq.

concussūra, ae, *f.* [id.], = concussio, II., *the extorting of money by threats* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Scap. 13.

1. concussus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from concutio.

2. concussus, ūs, *m.* [concutio], *a shaking, concussion;* only in *abl. sing.* in Lucr. 6, 290; 6, 547 (in Plin. 35, 16, 55, § 193, the better read. is concussis; v. Sillig ad h. l.).

‡ **con-custōdio**, īre, *v. a., to guard, watch carefully:* NATOS, Inscr. Orell. 2486.

con-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio, as cur = quāre]. **I.** *To strike one upon another, to strike together* (rare): utrum cavae manus concutiantur, an planae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28, 1: concussā manu dare signa, Ov. M. 11, 465: frameas, Tac. G. 11.—**II.** *To shake violently, to shake, agitate* (freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.): concutit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 419 Vahl.): tonitru concussa aequora caeli, Att. ap. Non. p. 505, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 224 Rib.); cf.: templa caeli summa sonitu (in a parodying of pathos), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42; cf.: serena caeli sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1101; 6, 358: grandi tonitru concussa repente Terra, id. 5, 551; cf. id. 6, 544: terra ingenti motu concussa est, Liv. 3, 10, 6; Ov. M. 8, 781: concussae cadunt urbes, Lucr. 5, 1236: concusso terrae motu theatro, * Suet. Ner. 20: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 175: freta, id. ib. 6, 691; 7, 201: undas, id. ib. 8, 605: artus, Lucr. 5, 1076; 6, 595; cf. id. 2, 949: corpora risu, id. 1, 918; 2, 976; cf. Juv. 3, 101; Quint. 6, 3, 9: caput, Ov. M. 2, 50: caesariem, id. ib. 1, 179; cf. comam, id. F. 2, 846: tempora, id. M. 13, 644: manum, id. ib. 11, 465: pectus, id. ib. 2, 755: arma manu, *to hurl,* id. ib. 1, 143; 7, 130; cf.: tela lacertis, id. ib. 12, 79: te certo arcu, *to hit surely,* Prop. 1, 7, 15: inmissis aurigae undantia lora Concussere jugis, Verg. A. 5, 147: in cancibus concussis, Plin. 35, 16, 55, § 193 Sillig *N. cr.:* munimenta arietibus admotis, Curt. 8, 2, 22: aures Caesaris concutit fragor, Luc. 6, 163: corpus concutit gestatio, Sen. Ep. 15, 6: pectora planctu, Stat. S. 5, 1, 179.—*Pass.:* quorum (ignium) ictu concuti aera verum est, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 112: corpus concutitur gestatione, Cels. 3, 21: majore cachinno Concutitur, Juv. 3, 100: concutitur sanguis, Lucr. 3, 249.—Esp. in *part. perf.:* mugitibus aether, Verg. G. 3, 151: risu tremulo (ora), Lucr. 1, 919; 2, 976: rates, *shattered,* Ov. P. 2, 3, 59: coma, id. F. 2, 846: corpus vulnere, Stat. S. 3, 4, 70: fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 50: ilex, Verg. G. 4, 81: quercus, id. ib. 1, 159: materies per artus, Lucr. 2, 949: Lyrnesia moenia dextrā, Ov. M. 13, 175: mons, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 53: paries, Dig. 39, 2, 18, § 11: remo concusso tollere ratem, Val. Fl. 1, 340.—With Gr. *acc.:* pectus concussa crebris verberibus, Luc. 2, 335.—**2.** Se, *to examine by shaking one's self;* the figure taken from the searching of a thief, etc., by shaking his garments; hence, trop. equiv. *to search, examine* (cf. excutio): te ipsum Concute, num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim Natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35 Orell. ad loc. and cf. B. 3. infra.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To shake the power of, shake to its foundation, to shatter, cause to waver, to impair, disturb, distract:* rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109; Plin. Pan. 6, 3: provincias magnis momentis, Vell. 2, 78: regnum, Liv. 33, 19, 1: orbem, Tac. H. 1, 16: opes Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. Epam. 6, 4: provincias magnis molimentis, Vell. 2, 78, 1: concusso jam et paene fracto Hannibale, Liv. 28, 44, 11: domum, Tac. H. 3, 45: concussā Transrhenanorum fide, id. ib. 5, 25: nondum concusso senatusconsulto, id. A. 14, 43: imperium Persarum, Curt. 4, 14, 20; cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 114 (115), 3: concussa fides, Luc. 1, 182.—**2.** *To shake in feeling, to agitate violently.* **a.** Usually, *to put in fear, terror,* or *anxiety, to terrify, alarm, trouble:* terrorem metum concutientem definiunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: consules declarantur M. Tullius et C. Antonius, quod factum primo populares conjurationis concusserat, Sall. C. 24, 1: populum Romanum terrore Numantini belli, Vell. 2, 90, 3; Quint. 4, 2, 37: urbem, Verg. A. 4, 666: totam Asiam, Curt. 4, 1, 20: ingens barbaros pavor concusserat, id. 8, 2, 24: casu concussus acerbo, Verg. A. 5, 700; Tac. H. 2, 99 *fin.:* extemplo turbati animi concussaque vulgi Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 451.—Poet. in a Greek constr.: casu animum concussus amici, Verg. A. 5, 869: hoc concussa metu mentem Juturna virago, id. ib. 12, 468; so Hor. S. 2, 3, 295.—(β) In the jurists: aliquem, *to terrify one by threats,* etc., *in order to extort money from him,* Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 3; Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 12; Cod. Th. 9, 27, 6; cf. concussio, II., concussor, and concussura.—**b.** In gen., of any excitement of the passions: magnum et summum est deoque vicinum, non concuti. Hanc stabilem animi sedem Graeci εὐθυμίαν vocant ... ego tranquillitatem voco, Sen. Tranq. 2, 3: hoc agite: Poenas petite violatae Stygis: Concutite pectus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 105.—**3.** *To urge, excite, rouse to activity,* = excitare, commovere (rare and not ante-Aug.): fecundum concute pectus, Verg. A. 7, 338: tu concute plebem, Petr. poet. 124, 288: se concussere ambae, Juv. 10, 328: non leviter se Numidia concussit, Flor. 3, 1, 2.—Hence, * **concussus**, a, um, *P. a., stirred up, restless:* Pallas aliquanto concussior, Mart. Cap. 4, § 332.

condălium, ii, *n.* (access. form more nearly related to the Greek: CONDULUS anulus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 14 Müll.; cf. condylus) [κονδύλιον, κόνδυλος; cf. calix = κύλιξ, etc.], *a little ring for slaves,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7; 4, 3, 13.—Also, *the title of a comedy not now extant,* ascribed by Varr. (L. L. 7, § 77 Müll.) to Plaut., but denied to him by Attius (ap. Gell. 3, 3, 9).

Condāte, is, *f., a town of Aquitania,* now *Condat,* Aus. Ep. 5, 32.

‡ **con-dātor**, *joint contributor,* συντελεστής, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

condĕcens, entis, v. condecet.

(**condĕcenter**, false read. for conducenter, Gell. 16, 12, 5.)

con-dēcerno, ĕre, *v. a., to decide, determine together,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 12 *med.*

con-dĕcet, ēre, *v. impers., it becomes* or *it is becoming, meet, seemly* (ante-class.): capies quod te condecet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 90: haud Atticam disciplinam, id. Cas. 3, 5, 24: in se capessere, id. Aul. 4, 1, 4: magis meretricem pudorem quam aurum gerere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 92; id. Truc. 2, 1, 16; Turp. ap. Non. p. 277, 9 (Com. Rel. v. 127 Rib.): cibaria me comesse condecet solum, Pomp. ap. Charis. I. p. 101 P. (Com. Rel. v. 72 ib.)—Hence, **condĕcens**, entis, *P. a., becoming, seemly, fit* (late Lat.); *comp.:* habitus, Aus. Grat. Act. 27.

con-dēclino, āre, *v. a., to decline in the same manner:* casus, Prisc. p. 1065 P.

con-dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to ornament, decorate, adorn excessively* or *carefully* (rare): ova parire solet genus pinnis condecoratum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll. (Ann. v. 10 Vahl.): ludos scenicos, * Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 37: loca picturis, Poët. ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115: actiones, amicitias, domos, Sen. Ep. 66, 8; Vitr. 1, 1, 11; Cod. Th. 10, 22, 1 al.

* **con-dĕcŭriālis**, is, *m., he who has been a decurion with one,* Fragm. Jur. Civ. Antejust. p. 39 Mai.

‡ **con-dĕcŭrio**, ōnis, *m., a fellow-decurion,* Inscr. Orell. 3733.

con-dēlector, āri, *v. pass., to be delighted with something* (eccl. Lat.): lege Dei, Vulg. Rom. 7, 22 al.

* **con-dēliquesco**, ĕre, *v. n., to melt wholly* or *completely, to dissolve:* resina, Cato, R. R. 23, 3.

* **condemnābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [condemno], *worthy of condemnation,* Pall. Insit. 11.

condemnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a condemning, condemnation* (post-Aug.): pecuniaria, Dig. 2, 10, 5: condemnationem facere, *to condemn,* ib. 42, 1, 59; or, *to bring about the condemnation of one,* Cod. Just. 8, 14, 8: pati, *to be condemned,* Dig. 4, 2, 14: post condemnationem, Gai Inst. 3, 180; opp. absolutio, Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24.

condemnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** *One who gives sentence, a condemner:* delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.—* **II.** *One who causes a condemnation, an accuser:* Claudiae, Tac. A. 4, 66; cf. condemno, II.

con-demno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [damno]. **I.** *To sentence, condemn, convict* (in good prose; rare in the poets). **A.** In judicial proceedings (opp. absolvo); constr. *aliquem,* with *gen., abl., de aliquā re,* later with *ad* or *in aliquid,* or with *ut.* (α) *Aliquem:* hunc per judicem condemnabis, cujus de eā re nullum est arbitrium? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25; 9, 26: Scamandrum, Fabricium, id. Clu. 22, 59 sq.: qui cum judex esset, pecuniam acciperet ab accusatore ut reum condemnaret, id. Verr. 1, 13, 39: omnis de consilii sententiā, id. ib. 2, 5, 44, § 114: aliquem judicio turpissimo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: ceteros causā incognitā, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: L. Murenam, Quint. 5, 10, 99: super quadraginta reos ex diversis criminibus una sententia, Suet. Calig. 38: aliquem multā inrogatā, id. Tib. 3 et

saep.: hunc hominem Veneri absolvat, sibi condemnat, *for his own benefit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22; cf.: illum libertum illi patrono HS. X. milia condemnare, i. e. *to pay him*, Gai Inst. 4, 46.—*Pass.* with kindr. *acc.:* quasi ei, qui magnā fide societatem gererent, arbitrium pro socio condemnari solerent, *in an arbitration on the partnership*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: quidquid hereditario nomine condemnatus esset, Gai Inst. 2, 252.—And in jurid. formulæ, also in *act.* with *acc.* of that to or in which one is condemned or mulcted: judex, si condemnat, certam pecuniam condemnare debet, Gai Inst. 4, 52; 4, 48: usuras usurarum, Dig. 42, 1, 27.—(β) With *acc.* and *gen.:* aliquem ambitūs, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; Suet. Caes. 9: aliquem capitis, *capitally*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233; Suet. Dom. 11: injuriarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22: pecuniae publicae, id. Fl. 18, 43: rerum capitalium, Sall. C. 36, 2: sponsionis, Cic. Caecin. 31, 91: voti, *obliged to fulfil his vow* (because his wish was granted), Titin. ap. Non. p. 277, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 153 Rib.); Turp. ib. (Com. Rel. v. 128 ib.); cf.: damnare voti, Liv. 10, 37, 16.—(γ) With *acc.* and *abl.:* aliquem eodem crimine, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: actionibus famosis, Dig. 3, 2, 6, § 1 sq.: capitali poenā, Suet. Dom. 14: certā pecuniā, *to a certain sum*, Dig. 10. 1, 3; cf.: minori pecuniā, ib. 27, 3, 20.—(δ) *Acc.* and *de aliquā re:* aliquem de aleā, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41. — (ε) *Acc.* and *ad aliquid:* aliquem ad metalla, et munitiones viarum aut bestias, Suet. Calig. 27; cf.: ad bestias, id. Claud. 14 *fin.:* ad mortem, Tac. A. 16, 21; Lact. 6, 23, 20: ad pecuniam, Dig. 26, 9, 5.—(ζ) *Acc.* and *in aliquid:* in antliam, Suet. Tib. 51: in solidum, Dig. 27, 3, 21: in certam quantitatem, ib. 46, 1, 45.—(η) *Acc.* and *ut:* condemnatus, ut pecuniam solvat, Dig. 42, 1, 4.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to condemn, to accuse of, charge with; to blame, disapprove:* vestra amatis; ceteros causā incognitā condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: factum judicio amicorum, id. Pis. 17, 39; id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: sceleris generum suum, id. Fam. 14, 14, 2: aliquem inertiae, id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: aliquem summae iniquitatis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: Gabinii litteras quādam notā atque ignominiā condemnastis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 25.—**II.** *To urge the condemnation of a person, to effect it, to prosecute* (rare): ego hoc uno crimine illum condemnem necesse est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Rosc. Com. 9, 25 al.: tanto apud judicem hunc argenti condemnabo facilius, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 50: Fannium Caepionem . . . reum majestatis apud judices fecit et condemnavit, Suet. Tib. 8; id. Vit. 2; Dig. 23, 3, 33; cf. damno.

* **condensātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [condenso], *a condensing, condensation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 187.

condenso, āre (access. form * **condensĕo**, ēre: quia se condenseat aër, Lucr. 1, 392; cf. denseo = denso), *v. a.* [condensus], *to make very dense, to condense, to press close together* (rare; not in Cic.): oves se congregant ac condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9: aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 13; Col. 2, 18, 6: condensari, id. 7, 8, 4: humus condensata subsidit, id. 4, 1, 7; 4, 17, 8.

con-densus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dense, close, thick* (mostly poet.; most freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic.): condensa contextaque magis (corpora), Lucr. 4, 57: condensa atque arta nubila, id. 6, 466; cf. id. 6, 102: conciliatu, id. 1, 575; 2, 100: agmine, id. 1, 606: acies, Liv. 26, 5, 13: puppes litore, Verg. A. 8, 497: columbae, id. ib. 2, 516: arbor, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202; cf.: vallis arboribus, *thickly covered*, Liv. 25, 39, 1: condensi ruunt, Sil. 14, 639: arma, id. 1, 365.

con-depso, depsŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to knead together* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 40, 2; so id. ib. 76, 2; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 39, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 86 Rib.).

con-dēscendo, ĕre, no *perf.*, 3, *v. n.*, *to stoop, let one's self down, to condescend* (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Cassiod. Var. 11, 16; id. Amic. 8, 4: ad alicujus inscitiam, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 6, 9.

con-dēscensĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *condescension* (late Lat.): seu demissio Jesu Christi, Cod. Just. 6, c. de S. Trinit.

* **con-dēsertor**, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-deserter*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 1.

condĭcĭo (in many MSS. and edd. incorrectly **condĭtĭo**, and hence falsely derived from condo; cf. 2. conditio), ōnis, *f.* [condico], *an agreement, stipulation, condition, compact, proposition, terms, demand.* **I.** Prop. (α) *Absol.:* alicui condicionem ferre, *to offer terms*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 4, 3, 91 sq.; id. Mil. 4, 1, 6; id. Men. 4, 2, 24; Liv. 37, 45, 13 al.: cognitis suis postulatis atque aequitate condicionum perspectā, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: non respuit condicionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; so Cic. Cael. 6, 14: ne si pax cum Romanis fieret, ipse per condiciones ad supplicium traderetur, Sall. J. 61 *fin.:* condiciones pacis, quas adfertis, si accepero, Curt. 4, 11, 19: posse condicionibus bellum poni, Sall. J. 112, 1: dum de condicionibus tractat, Nep. Eum. 5 *fin.:* his condicionibus compositā pace, Liv. 2, 13, 4: aliquot populos aut vi subegit aut condicionibus in societatem accepit, id. 9, 15, 2: ex quā condicione, *in consequence of*, id. 23, 35, 9: sub condicionibus eis pacem agere, id. 21, 12, 4: accipe sub certā condicione preces, Ov. F. 4, 320: sub condicione, *conditionally*, Liv. 6, 40, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; usu. without a *prep.:* eā enim condicione acceperas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: eādem condicione, id. Div. 2, 44, 93; id. Or. 71, 235; id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12; Sall. J. 79, 8: istā quidem condicione, id. de Or. 2, 7, 27: nullā condicione, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: ullā condicione, id. Fl. 18, 43: his legibus, his condicionibus erit quisquam tam stultus, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70.—(β) With *ut* or *ne:* fert illam condicionem, ut ambo exercitus tradant, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: eā accepisse condicione, ut, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 24, 34: hac condicione, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 38; Phaedr. 4, 5, 8; Suet. Galb. 15; id. Vit. 15: jubere ei praemium tribui sed eā condicione, ne quid postea scriberet, Cic. Arch. 10, 25 B. and K.: permisit eā solā condicione, ne, etc., Suet. Tib. 26: fecit pacem his condicionibus: ne qui, etc., Nep. Thras. 3, 1; so Liv. 23, 7, 1; Suet. Tib. 13 al.—(γ) With *si* (rare; not in Cic.): librum tibi eā condicione daret, si reciperes te correcturum, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; Suet. Caes. 68; id. Claud. 24; id. Vit. 6.—(δ) With *dum* (rare): jam vero istā condicione, dum mihi liceat negare, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 101.—Also transf. subject., *free choice, option:* quorum condicio erat, *who had their choice*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20.—From the conditions made in marriage, **B.** Esp., *a marriage, match;* sometimes, by meton., = *the person married* (freq. and class.). **1.** In an honorable sense, in full: condicio uxoria, Cic. Lael. 10, 34; usu. alone: tu condicionem hanc accipe; ausculta mihi, Atque eam desponde mihi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 60; so id. ib. 3, 5, 2; id. Stich. 1, 2, 61: ut eam in se dignam condicionem conlocem, id. Trin. 1, 2, 122: hanc condicionem si quoi tulero extrario, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 13: aliam quaerere, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: condicionem filiae quaerendam esse, Liv. 3, 45, 11; Nep. Att. 12, 1: alicui deferre, Suet. Caes. 27; id. Aug. 63; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 8; 1, 14, 9; Mart. 3. 33; 5, 17; Just. 11, 7, 8.—Hence, in the jurists, the formula of separation: condicione tuā non utor, *I will not have you*, Dig. 24, 2, 2.—**2.** In a bad sense, *an amour, the relation of lover* or *mistress:* accepit condicionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 52; cf.: quae tibi Condicio nova, luculenta, fertur per me, id. Mil. 4, 1, 5; and hence, meton., *a lover, paramour:* habeo hortos . . . hinc licet condiciones cottidie legas, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; Suet. Aug. 69; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 19; Lampr. Elag. 5, 8.—**II.** In gen., *the external position, situation, condition, rank, place, circumstances* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Of persons: est haec condicio liberorum populorum, etc., Cic. Planc. 4, 11: condicio infirma et fortuna servorum, id. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf.: tolerabilis servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: condicione eo meliore est senex quam adulescens, id. Sen. 19, 68: humana, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: ista condicio est testium, ut quibus creditum non sit negantibus, eisdem credatur dicentibus, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35: alia oratoris, Quint. 10, 3, 8; 3, 8, 37: alicujus condicio vitaque, id. 3, 8, 50: abjectae extremaeque sortis, Suet. Calig. 35: fuit intactis quoque cura condicione super communi, *solicitude concerning their common condition* or *circumstances*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 152; Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Sen. Ot. Sap. 31, 1; Quint. Decl. 308; Lact. 3, 28, 5.—**B.** Of things, *a situation, condition, nature, mode, manner:* quae consuerint gigni gignentur eādem Condicione, Lucr. 2, 301: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: frumenti, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 158: aliquam vitae sequi, *mode* or *manner of living*, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 16: earum (frugum) cultus et condiciones tradere, id. Div. 1, 51, 116 B. and K.; cf.: haec vivendi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 65: diversa causarum inter ipsas, Quint. 10, 2, 23: duplex ejus disceptationis, id. 7, 5, 2: litium, id. 5, 1, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 36: vel temporum vel locorum, id. 12, 10, 2 et saep.

* **condĭcĭōnābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [condicio], *conditional:* persecutio, Tert. adv. Gnost. 9.

condĭcĭōnālis (**condit-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *with a condition attached, conditional, with conditions* (freq. in the jurists): datio, Dig. 34, 4, 9: creditores, ib. 50, 16, 54: servi, Cod. Just. 10, 1, 7 et saep.: criminatio, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.* — **condĭcĭōnālĭter**, *adv.*, *conditionally* (opp. pure, simpliciter): conceptā causā, Dig. 25, 1, 17; cf. ib. 46, 3, 98, § 5 al.

con-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To talk a thing over together, to agree upon, to concert, to promise* (most freq. as publicists' t. t.): condixit pater patratus populi Romani Quiritium patri patrato priscorum Latinorum, etc., old form ap. Liv. 1, 32, 11: status condictusve dies cum hoste, Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5; cf.: quoniam pactum atque condictum cum rege populi Romani perfide ruperat, Gell. 20, 1, 54: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11: inducias, Just. 3, 7, 14: tempus et locum coëundi, id. 15, 2, 16: ruptā quiete condictā, *the truce*, Amm. 20, 1, 1: in diem tertium, Gell. 10, 24, 9: in vendendo fundo quaedam etiam si non condicantur praestanda sunt, Dig. 18, 1, 66.—* **2.** Trop.: cum hanc operam (scribendi) condicerem, *obligated myself to it*, i. e. *undertook it*, Plin. praef. § 6 Jan.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** *To proclaim, announce, publish:* condicere est dicendo denuntiare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 16 Müll.; cf.: sacerdotes populi Romani cum condicunt in diem tertium, diem perendini dicunt, Gell. 10, 24, 9.—**2.** Condicere alicui ad cenam or cenam, *to engage one's self as guest at an entertainment:* ad cenam aliquo condicam foras, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 16; id. Stich. 3, 1, 38: seni cenam eā lege condixit, Suet. Tib. 42; cf.: velut ad subitam condictamque cenulam invitare, i. e. *without previous preparation*, id. Claud. 21. — *Absol.:* nam cum mihi condixisset, cenavit apud me in mei generi hortis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: ad balneas, Tert. adv. Uxor. 2, 4.—**3.** In the jurists: condicere aliquid alicui, lit., *to give notice that something should be returned;* hence, *to demand back, make a formal claim of restitution* (from any one): rem, Dig. 39, 6, 13: pecuniam alicui, ib. 12, 1, 11; or for satisfaction: quia extinctae res, licet vindicari non possunt, condici tamen furibus et quibusdam aliis possessoribus possunt, Gai Inst. 2, 79; cf. id. 4, 5, and v. condictio and condicticius. — **II.** In late Lat., *to assent* or *agree unanimously*, = consentire, Tert. Anim. 8; id. adv. Marc. 2, 2; id. Coron. 11.

condictīcĭus- or **tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [condictio], *of* or *pertaining to a demand of restitution:* actio, Dig. 12, 1, 24; 12, 2, 13, § 2 al.

condictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [condico]. **I.** In the lang. of religion, *the proclamation of a festival*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 117 (without voucher); cf.: condictio, in diem certum ejus rei quae agitur denuntiatio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66 Müll. — **II.** In jurid. Lat., *a formal claim of restitution*, Gai Inst. 4, 18 sq.; Dig. 12, 6, 30 al.

condignē, *adv.*, v. condignus *fin.*

con-dignus, a, um, *adj.*, *wholly deserving, very worthy* (very rare; mostly ante- and post-class.). (α) *Absol.:* condignum donum, quali'st qui donum dedit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 39 sq.—(β) With *abl.:* dum condignam te sectaris simiam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 25; Gell. 3, 7, 1.—(γ) With *dat.:* ultio condigna crimini, Cod. Th. 9, 28, 1; cf. Non. p. 35, 1.—(δ) With *gen.:* providentiae divinae condignus exitus, App. M. 10, p. 244, 21.

— *Adv.:* **condignē,** *very worthily.* (*a*) *Absol.:* condigne facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 8; id. Aul. 3, 4, 6: condigne atque recte loqui, Gell. 1, 6, 4: condigne et cum decore depingere, id. 14, 4, 1.— (*β*) With *abl.:* condigne te cubare, Plaut. Cas. 1, 43; id. Capt. 1, 1, 39.— *Comp.* and *sup.* are not in use.

condīmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [condimentum], *of* or *pertaining to spices* or *seasoning:* caepae, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105: genus, id. 19, 8, 50, § 165. — **II.** *Subst.:* **condīmentārĭus,** ii, *m., one who prepares* or *sells spices;* trop.: omnium haereticorum (Platonem), Tert. Anim. 23.

condīmentum, i, *n.* [condio] (rare; most freq. in Plaut. and Cic.), *spice, seasoning,* Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 3 sq.; id. Ps. 3, 2, 31 sq.: cibi, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: arida, Col. 12, 51, 2: viridia, *green herbs used in seasoning,* id. 12, 8, 1. — **II.** Trop.: condimentum postremum Fabulae plausus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 33: optumum aerumnae est animus aequus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71 (but the verse Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 87, is prob. spurious; cf. Ritschl *N. cr.*): amicitiae suavitas quaedam sermonum atque morum, Cic. Lael. 18, 66: omnium sermonum facetiae, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271; Quint. 6, 3, 19: humanitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21: condimenti fortasse non nihil, utilitatis certe nihil (voluptas) habebit, id. Off. 3, 33, 120.

condĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [an access. form from condo, q. v. II., and cf. compono, II. B. 2.] (orig. belonging to econ. lang.). **I.** *To put fruit* in vinegar, wine, spices, etc., *to preserve, pickle:* oleas albas, Cato. R. R. 117: lactucam (corresp. with componere), Col. 12, 9, 3; 12, 7, 5: corna, pruna, id. 12, 10, 2: caules vitium in aceto et muriā, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119 al. — **2.** Transf. **a.** Unguenta, *to make fragrant,* Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99.— **b.** *To embalm* a dead body: mortuos (Aegyptii), Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108.— **II.** Of food, *to make savory, to season, spice:* cenam, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 21: meas escas, id. ib. 3, 2, 41: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: jus male conditum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 69: vinum, Dig. 33, 6, 9; cf.: quis non videt, desideriis omnia ista condiri? Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—Hence, **2.** As *subst.:* **condītum,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *aromatic wine, spiced wine,* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 103; Pall. Oct. 19; id. Febr. 32; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5 al.— **B.** Trop., *to cultivate, ornament; to make pleasant* or *agreeable; to soften, temper,* etc. (freq. in Cic.): duo sunt, quae condiant orationem: verborum numerorumque jucunditas, Cic. Or. 55, 185; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 38; and 6, 3, 40: vitia, *to set off,* Cic. Clu. 26, 72: hilaritate tristitiam temporum, id. Att. 12, 40, 3: gravitatem comitate, id. Sen. 4, 10; cf. id. Mur. 31, 66: aliquid natura asperum pluribus voluptatibus, Quint. 5, 14, 35: urbanitatem ambiguitate, id. 6, 3, 96. — Hence, **condītus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Seasoned, savory:* conditiora facit haec supervacanei etiam operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: sapor vini, Col. 12, 20, 7.— **B.** Trop. (acc. to II. B.), of discourse, *polished, ornamented:* sermo, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: nimium condita oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 182. — *Comp.:* oratio lepore et festivitate conditior, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 227; id. Brut. 29, 110. — Of the speaker: nemo suavitate conditior, Cic. Brut. 48, 177.— *Sup.* and *adv.* not in use.

condiscĭpŭla, ae, *f.* [condiscipulus], *a female school-fellow,* Mart. 10, 35, 15; App. M. 9, p. 224 al.

condiscĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *companionship in school* (very rare), Nep. Att. 5, 3; and Just. 12, 6, 17 *fin.;* Inscr. Orell. 7392.

con-discĭpŭlus, i, *m., a school-mate, companion at school,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41; id. Att. 5, 19, 3; Nep. Att. 1, 3; Sen. Ep. 66; Quint. 1, 2, 26; 2, 2, 12; Suet. Ner. 22; id. Vit. 14; Plin. Ep. 1, 19, 1.

con-disco, dĭdĭci, 3, *v. a.* * **I.** *To learn with* or *in company with one:* ex his, qui mihi Athenis condidicere, App. Flor. 3, n. 18, p. 362, 8. — **II.** *To learn carefully, eagerly,* or *well, to learn thoroughly* (rare but class. in prose and poetry). (*a*) With *acc.:* modos, Hor. C. 4, 11, 34: crimen a teneris annis, Ov. H. 4, 25: genera plausuum, *Suet. Ner. 20: pacem oculis, Sil. 7, 462. — Far more freq., (*β*) With *inf.:* ego istuc aliis dare condidici, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 34: merum bibere, id. Curc. 1, 3, 4; 4, 3, 2; id. Poen. 3, 1, 11: mihi paulo diligentius supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5, 13; *Quint. 1, 9, 2: foris pasci, Col. 7, 3, 19: pauperiem pati, Hor. C. 3, 2, 3.— *(*γ*) With a *relative-clause:* condiscere qui pecuniae fructus esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.— **B.** Transf., of inanim. subjects: ut (flagellum) paulatim condiscat suis radicibus ali, Col. 4, 15, 3; so id. 3, 10, 16; Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.

condĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [condio], of fruits, etc., *suitable for pickling* or *preserving, pickled:* olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1 (quoted in Non. p. 94, 9 sq.): ostreae, Apic. 9, 6: pisces, id. 9 *fin.*

* **condĭtīcius** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [condo], *laid up, preserved:* cibaria, Col. 8, 8, 2 (Schneid. conditiva).

1. condĭtio (condition, etc.), v. condicio, etc.

2. condĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [condo], *a making, creating;* and, meton., *a thing made, a work* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Ham. 19; Tert. Habit. Mul. 8; id. Spect. 2 al.

3. condĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [condio]. **I.** *A preserving of fruits,* etc.: amurcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 61.— In *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 61 (for Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116, v. condicio, II. B.).— **II.** *A spicing, seasoning, flavoring:* suci, Varr. L. L. 5, § 109: vini, Col. 12, 53, 1.— In *plur.:* ciborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146.

condĭtĭōnābĭlis, v. condicionabilis.

condĭtĭōnālis and **-ālĭter,** v. condicionalis.

condĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [condo], *suitable for laying up* or *preserving, laid up, preserved* (rare; not in Cic.): olea, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Macr. S. 2, 16: mala, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1: cibi, Col. 7, 9, 9; cf. also conditicius.— *Subst.:* **condĭtīvum,** i, *n., a tomb,* Sen. Ep. 60, 4; 82, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4511.

1. condĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a maker, builder, framer, establisher, founder, author, compiler,* etc. **I.** Prop. (class.; most freq. in the poets and prose writers after the Aug. per.). (*a*) With *gen.:* Romanae arcis, Verg. A. 8, 313: oppidum magnum, cujus conditor, Sall. J. 89, 4: simulacra infantium conditorum urbis, i. e. *Romulus and Remus,* Liv. 10, 23, 12; cf.: casa illa conditoris nostri, id. 5, 53, 8; cf. of the founders of states, Ov. M. 4, 566; 14, 849; *Hor. A. P. 394; Quint. 2, 16, 9; 3, 2, 4 al.; Suet. Aug. 7; 98 Bremi al.: tanti regni Cyrus, Just. 2, 10: historiae, Ov. Ib. 522; Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 29: Romani anni, i. e. *author of the Fasti,* Ov. F. 6, 21: scientiae medicorum, Sen. Ep. 95, 20: pessimorum carminum, Curt. 8, 5, 8: legum atque jurium, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 86; cf.: legum lator conditorque Romani juris, Liv. 3, 58, 2: ejus sacri, id. 39, 17, 7: Romanae libertatis, id. 8, 34, 3; 1, 42, 4: mundi, Sen. Ep. 119, 15; id. Phoen. 655.—Rarely, (*β*) *Absol.:* T. Sicinium ... conditorem Veios sequantur, i. e. *who advises a removal to Veii,* κτιστήν, Liv. 5, 24, 11: conditorum, parentum, deorum numero nobis eritis, id. 7, 30, 19: sacrificium quod Aeneae conditori faciunt, id. 40, 4, 9: humilis, *writer, author,* Tib. 4, 1, 4.— In a sarcastic pun: ipse conditor totius negotii Guttam aspergit huic Balbo (with allusion to the meaning of condo, to lay up fruits, cf. the foll.), Cic. Clu. 26, 71.— **II. Condĭtor,** *nom. propr., a rural deity who presided over the laying up of fruits,* acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.

2. condĭtor, ōris, *m.* [condio], *one who prepares a thing in a savory manner, a seasoner* (very rare): ciconiarum, Poët. ap. Schol. Hor. S. 2, 2, 49.

condĭtōrium, ii, *n.* [condo], *a place where any thing is laid up, a repository* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: tormentorum muralium, Amm. 18, 9, 1.— **II.** Specif. **A.** *A place for preserving a dead body* or *the ashes of the dead, a coffin,* Suet. Aug. 18; id. Calig. 52; Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 19.— **B.** *A tomb, sepulchre,* in gen., Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 5; Petr. 111, 2; 112, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2473.

condĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [1. conditor]. **I.** *She who lays to rest* (late Lat.): luna mortalium corporum et auctor et conditrix, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11.— **II.** *A female builder, founder,* etc. (post-class.): Romae, Poët. ap. Philarg. Verg. E. 1, 20; Tert. Spect. 7: Karthaginis, id. Apol. 50: Athenarum, Eum. Pan. pro Instaur. Schol. 9, 4.— **III.** Trop., of things: paupertas omnium civitatum, App. Mag. 18, p. 285: praestantissima potentia caeli ac terrae conditrix, Lact. 1, 5, 6.

1. condĭtūra, ae, *f.* [condo], *a preparing, making:* vitreorum (vasorum), Petr. 51, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 16, 6.

2. condĭtūra, ae, *f.* [condio]. **I.** *A preserving of fruits,* Col. 12, 48, 1; 12, 49, 3: olivarum, id. 12, 11, 2.— **II.** *A seasoning,* Sen. Ira, 3, 15, 1; Col. 12, 19, 1.— (*β*) In concr., *a condiment, spice,* Dig. 33, 6, 9 pr.

1. condĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from condo.

2. condītus, a, um, *Part.*, from condio.

3. condĭtus, ūs, *m.* [condo], *a preparing, founding, establishment* (post-class.): Thebarum, Censor. de Die Nat. 4 *fin.;* so App. Mag. 24, p. 289. — **II.** *A concealing, hiding:* consilia altiore conditu texit, Aus. Prof. 15, 17.

* **4. condītus,** ūs, *m.* [condio], *a preserving of fruits,* Col. 2, 22, 4.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [con- = cum, and 2. do], lit., *to bring, lay,* or *put together* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** With the access. idea of uniting, *to put* or *join together into a whole, to form, fashion, produce, make by joining together.* **A.** Prop., of the founding of towns or states, *to found, establish:* Romam, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2, and Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.* (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): oppida, Varr. L. L. 5, § 142; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: urbem, Lucr. 5, 1107; Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Sall. C. 6, 1; Liv. 1, 19, 1; Suet. Aug. 18; 47; Just. 2, 4, 15; 2, 15, 1: arces, Verg. E. 2, 61: locum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 92: colonias, Vell. 1, 15; Just. 16, 3, 7: civitatem, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: regna, Just. 2, 1 *init.:* imperium Foenorum, id. 19, 1, 1.— Hence, often ante and post Romam conditam, *before* and *after the foundation of Rome,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; cf. Liv. praef. § 6 al.— (*β*) Transf. to the inhabitants: Romanam gentem, Verg. A. 1, 33: genus hominum, Just. 2, 6, 11.— Hence, mid.: optato conduntur Thybridis alveo, *they settle,* Verg. A. 7, 303 (condi proprie dicuntur, qui sibi statuunt civitatem. Conduntur ergo; sedem stabilem locant, Serv.). — **b.** Of the erecting, building of other things, *to make, construct, build:* aram, Liv. 1, 7, 11; 28, 46, 16: sepulcrum, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: moenia, Verg. A. 1, 276; Ov. M. 3, 13; 14, 775; Just. 2, 12, 4.— **c.** Of written productions, *to compose, write, celebrate, write* or *treat of, describe:* SIVE CARMEN CONDIDISSET, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12; so, carmen, Lucr. 5, 2; Hor. S. 2, 1, 82; id. Ep. 1, 3, 24; id. A. P. 436; Liv. 27, 37, 7; 31, 12, 10; Quint. 10, 1, 56 et saep.: poëma, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15: longas Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14: bella, Verg. E. 6, 7: Caesaris acta, Ov. Tr. 2, 336: proelia, Stat. Th. 1, 8: festa numeris, Ov. F. 6, 24: alterum satirae genus, Quint. 10, 1, 95: aliqua in hac materia, id. 3, 1, 19: prosam orationem, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112: historiam, id. 12, 4, 8, § 18; cf.: aliquid annalibus, id. 2, 9, 6, § 43: praecepta medendi, id. 26, 2, 6, § 10: laudes alicujus, id. 22, 13, 15, § 35.— Rarely, (*β*) *Absol.:* si etiamnum Homero condente Aegyptus non erat, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 88.— **B.** Trop., *to establish, found, to be the author of, to produce, make:* jusjurandum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 18: aurea saecula, Verg. A. 6, 793: collegium novum, Liv. 5, 52, 11: morem, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: nova fata, Verg. A. 10, 35: aeternam famam ingenio suo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 53; so, nomen memorandum, Sil. 4, 37: militarem disciplinam artemque bellandi, Flor. 1, 3, 1: somniorum intellegentiam (Joseph), Just. 36, 2, 8.— Of the gods: portenta sua, *to fulfil, accomplish,* Sil. 16, 126.— *Impers.:* naturā rerum conditum est, ut, etc., Dig. 19, 5, 4.— **II.** With the access. idea of carefulness, *to put away, to lay, put,* or *place somewhere for preservation,* etc.; *to lay up, store* or *treasure up* (opp. promo). **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop. (*a*) *Aliquid:* pecuniam, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: frumentum, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 140: condere et reponere fruc-

tus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: agri multa efferunt, quae . . . mandentur condita vetustati, id. ib. 2, 60, 151; cf. id. Brut. 4, 16; Varr. R. R. 1, 62; Auct. B. Afr. 65: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13; cf. Mart. 13, 111, 2; Verg. E. 3, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 12: aliquid proprio horreo, id. C. 1, 1, 9: Sabinum testâ levi, id. ib. 1, 20, 3: pressa mella puris amphoris, id. Epod. 2, 15: messem, Tib. 1, 1, 42: fruges, Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 2.—(β) With the designation of the place (most freq. by *in* and *acc.*): minas viginti in crumenam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9: mustum in dolium, Varr. R. R. 1, 65, 1: cineres in urnas, Suet. Calig. 15: barbam in auream pyxidem, id. Ner. 12; cf. id. ib. 47: legem in aerarium, id. ib. 28: libri in sacrarium conditi, Gell. 1, 19, 10; cf. the foll.: te in pistrinum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 120; cf.: aliquem in custodiam, Liv. 31, 23, 9; Tac. H. 4, 2: aliquem in carcerem, *to thrust into prison, imprison*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 76; Liv. 26, 16, 6; 29, 22, 7; 30, 21, 5; 45, 42, 5: aliquem in vincula, id. 23, 38, 7; 26, 34, 4.—With *adv.*: argentum intro, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 120; id. Truc. 5, 28: sortes eo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86 Orell. *N. cr.*—With *in* and *abl.*: litteras publicas in aerario sanctiore, *to keep, lay up*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140: se (aves) in foliis, Verg. G. 4, 473: novissimo die dein (argyritin) condunt in plumbeo vase, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 109.—With *abl.*: condidit (libros Sibyllinos) duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31; Scrib. Comp. 145.—With *locat.*: id domi nostrae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5; cf.: ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, i. e. *he was sure of it*, id. Mur. 24, 49.—**2.** Trop.: teneo omnia; in pectore condita sunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 31: mandata corde memori, Cat. 64, 231: tu, qui omne bonum in visceribus medullisque condideris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: in causis conditae sunt res futurae, *lie, are contained*, id. Div. 1, 56, 128.—Hence, **B.** Esp., **1.** In econom. lang., *to preserve, pickle* (for which the access. form condio, ire, became prevalent): lentiscum in acetum (cf. just before, oleae quomodo condiantur), Cato, R. R. 117: ficus in orcas, Col. 12, 15, 2: fructum in cados, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48: corna in liquidâ faece, Ov. M. 8, 666: oleum, Suet. Caes. 53.—**2.** In medic. lang., *to set*: ossa, Cels. 8, 23: calcem, id. 8, 22: articulum, id. 8, 24.—**3.** *To inter, bury* (cf. compono, II. B. 1. c.): mortuos cerâ circumlitos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: aliquem sepulcro, id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Verg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 618; 8, 235: ossa parentis terrâ, Verg. A. 5, 48; so, aliquem terrâ, Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187: corpora defunctorum in lapide sarcophago, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131: fraternas umbras tumulo, Ov. F. 5, 451; so id. M. 14, 442; Val. Fl. 5, 198: ossa peregrinâ ripâ, Ov. M. 2, 337: in Tomitanâ condar humo? id. P. 3, 1, 6: inhumatos Manes, Luc. 9, 151: Alexandrum intemperantiâ bibendi . . . condidit, *brought to the grave*, Sen. Ep. 83, 23: patrem, Phaedr. 4, 4, 30: fulgura publica condere, Juv. 6, 587, v. fulgur; cf.: Aruns dispersos fulminis ignes Colligit et terrae maesto cum murmure condit, Luc. 1, 606 sq.—**b.** Poet., of time, *to pass, spend, live through, bring to a close*: saecla vivendo, Lucr. 3, 1090: longos soles cantando, Verg. E. 9, 52: cum referetque diem condetque relatum, i. e. *morning and evening*, id. G. 1, 458: diem collibus in suis, Hor. C. 4, 5, 29: diem, Stat. Th. 10, 54; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 4; id. Pan. 80 *fin.*; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *fin.*: noctem, Sil. 4, 482.—In respect to lustrum, v. 2. lustrum, I.—**4.** Transf., *to conceal, hide, secrete, suppress*: Sibyllam quidem sepositam et conditam habeamus, ut . . . injussu senatûs ne legantur quidem libri, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 112: quicquid sub terrâ est in apricum proferet aetas, Defodiet condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: lumen, Lucr. 4, 434; so, lunam (nubes), Hor. C. 2, 16, 3: aliquid jocoso furto, id. ib. 1, 10, 8: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 330; cf.: vultum aequore, id. ib. 11, 255: enses, *to sheathe*, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: ferrum, Phaedr. 5, 2, 8: gladium, Quint. 8, prooem. § 15: scuta latentia, Verg. A. 3, 237: oculos, *to close, shut*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44 (but oculi conditi, v. *P. a.* infra); so, lumina, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 64: se in viscera (terrae), Ov. M. 2, 274: se sub lectum, Suet. Calig. 51.—Mid., Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 223: nocte . . . aliquot Numidarum turmas medio in saltu condiderat, i. e. *placed in ambush*, Liv. 27, 26, 8; so, hostis in silvis armatum militem condidit, Curt. 8, 1, 4; cf.: ibi Dahas condidit, id. 7, 7, 32: (Danai) notâ conduntur in alvo, *concealed themselves*, Verg. A. 2, 401: fera murmura, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 61: iram, Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *abl.*: his mensibus pisces jacent speluncis conditi, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 56: huic sollertiâ est inanium ostrearum testis se condere, id. 8, 31, 51, § 98: luna condita tenebris, Tac. A. 1, 28: aliquid alvo, *to swallow*, Sil. 6, 199.—**5.** Poet. **a.** *To thrust* or *strike in deep, to plunge* (cf. abscondo): ensem in pectus, Ov. M. 13, 392: digitos in lumina, id. ib. 13, 561; 12, 295; 5, 423: ensem totum alicui in adverso pectore, Verg. A. 9, 348: telum jugulo, Ov. M. 13, 459; Sen. Oedip. 1037; cf. *pass.*: nihil tam facile in corpus quam sagitta conditur, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—(β) Trop.: stimulos caecos in pectore, Ov. M. 1, 727.—**b.** *To hide* by sailing away, *to lose sight of*: navita condit urbes, Val. Fl. 2, 443; cf. abscondo.—Hence, **1. condĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *close, secret, deep* (rare): praecordia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89: oculi, *deep set*, Plin. 11, 37, 53, § 141.—**2. condĭta**, ōrum, *n.*, *the laid up store* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 3; Dig. 32, 95 al.

condŏcē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [condoceo], *to train, teach, instruct, discipline* (rare): beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; cf. elephantos, Auct. B. Afr. 27: tirones gladiatores, id. 71: animum, ut, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87.

con-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to exercise, train, instruct* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): (milites) equo uti frenato, Auct. B. Afr. 19 dub. (al. condocefecerat or constituerat): *Mi.* Fac modo, ut condocta tibi sint dicta ad hanc fallaciam. *Co.* Quin edepol condoctior sum, quam tragoedi et comici, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3 sq.

con-doctor, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-teacher* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 1, 9 *fin.*

condoctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. condoceo.

con-dŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to feel severe pain, to suffer greatly* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Universum corpus, Tert. Poen. 10.—**B.** Trop.: animo, Hier. Ep. 112, n. 12.—**II.** *To suffer with* another, *to feel another's pain*; with *dat.*: qui non condolent proximis suis, sed potius eos irrident, Aug. in Job, 19, 13; Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 5; ib. Heb. 5, 2.

con-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [doleo], *to feel severe pain, to suffer much, to be in pain* or *distress, to ache.* **I.** Prop. (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *temp. perf.*): mihi de vento miserae condoluit caput, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 2; so in *perf.*: latus ei dicenti, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: pes, dens, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: homines, quorum alter ne condoluisse quidem umquam videtur, id. ib. 1, 18, 41: tentatum frigore corpus, * Hor. S. 1, 1, 80: admonitu matris, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 32: naturâ (hominem) condolescere dicerent, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 38: ad suspitionem tactûs condolescunt (ulcera), Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 5.—* **II.** *To suffer* or *sympathize with*: anima corpori laeso . . . condolescit Tert. Anim. 5.

* **con-dŏmo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to tame completely, to curb, check*; trop., Prud. Cath. 7, 98.

* **condōnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [condono], *a giving away*: bonorum possessionumque, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12.

con-dōno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Aliquid (aliquem) alicui, *to give something to one, to present, deliver up* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop.: pallam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 94: pateram tibi, id. Am. 1, 3, 38: apothecas hominibus nequissimis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: omnia certis hominibus (corresp. with dare), id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: facultas agrorum suis latronibus condonandi, id. Phil. 5, 3, 6 Wernsd. *N. cr.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 661): hereditatem alicui (praetor), *to adjudge*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105.—**2.** Trop., *to give up, surrender, deliver up, sacrifice, devote, bring as an offering*: aliquid dicioni, judicio potestatique alicujus permittere et condonare, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39: aliquid potentiae alicujus, id. Fam. 5, 18, 2: consuli totam Achaiam, id. Dom. 23, 60: aliquem cruci, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 26: omnes inimicitias rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: ne patiamini M. Caelium libidini muliebri condonatum, id. Cael. 32, 78: ut M. Aemilius cum suâ dignitate omni . . . vanissimae genti condonetur, id. Scaur. 22, 45; cf.: seque vitamque suam reipublicae, Sall. J. 79, 9: suum dolorem ejus voluntati ac precibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 20.—**B.** Esp., *to give a debt to one*, i. e. *to remit, acquit from.* **1.** Prop.: pecunias creditas debitoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78.—More freq., **2.** Trop. **a.** *To pardon, remit an offence*: ut crimen hoc nobis condonetis, Cic. Mil. 2, 6: uti Jugurthae scelus condonaretur, Sall. J. 27, 2.—**b.** *To pardon, refrain from punishing* a crime out of regard or favor: meam animadversionem et supplicium, quo usurus eram in eum, remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: alterius lubidini malefacta condonare, Sall. C. 52, 8: tres fratres non solum sibi ipsis, neque his tot ac talibus viris, neque nobis necessariis suis, sed etiam rei publicae condonaveris, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: non sibi ac defensioni suae condonatum esse Oppianicum, id. Clu. 39, 109: datus est tibi ille, condonatus est ille, id. Planc. 31, 75; id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: filium sibi, Liv. 3, 12, 8: unum tot Claudiis deprecantibus, id. 3, 58, 3: Divitiaco fratri (sc. Dumnorigem), Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*—**II.** *Aliquem aliquid* or *absol.*, *to present one with something* (only in the foll. exs.): si quam (rem) debes, te condono, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 24; so id. Pers. 5, 2, 36: argentum, quod habes, condonamus te, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 54: aurum aliquem, Afran. ap. Non. p. 497, 29.—*Pass. impers.*, with *acc.* of thing: habeo alia multa quae nunc condonabitur, Ter. Eun. prol. 17.

con-dormĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to fall quite asleep* (very rare), * Suet. Aug. 78; Curt. 6, 10, 14 (acc. to Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11); Hyg. Fab. 125; Capitol. Ver. 4.

con-dormisco, dormīvi, 3, *v. inch.* [dormio], *to go entirely to sleep, to fall asleep*; only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81; id. Rud. 2, 7, 13; id. Mil. 3, 2, 13; in *perf.*, id. Most. 2, 2, 55.

condrilla and **condrylla**, another orthography for chondrille, q. v.

Condrūsi, ōrum, *m.*, = Κονδροῦσοι, *a people in* Gallia Belgica, *on the right bank of the Meuse, in the region of Lüttich and Namur*, near the modern *Condroz*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 6; 6, 32.

condūcenter, *adv.*, v. conduco *fin.*

condūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [conduco, II.], *advantageous, profitable, expedient* (several times in Plaut., elsewhere rare): (consilium) ad eam rem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 76: reperiamus aliquid calidi conducibilis consili, id. ib. 2, 2, 71: istuc facinus mihi, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 18; id. Cist. 1, 1, 80: conducibile et utile, id. Trin. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 14.—* *Comp.*, Auct. Her. 2, 14, 21; Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

con-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to draw, bring*, or *lead together, to assemble, collect* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** In gen. **1.** Of persons (esp. freq. of the collecting, assembling of troops in any place): milites de castellis ad castra, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 514, 7: populum in forum, Varr. ib. p. 274, 20: exercitum in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: eo copias omnes, id. B. C. 3, 13 *fin.*: copias suas, id. B. G. 6, 31 *init.*; cf. auxilia, Liv. 30, 21, 3; 23, 13, 8: dispersas suorum copias, Tac. H. 4, 71: virgines unum in locum, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: omnis clientes suos eodem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: milites in unum, Sall. J. 51, 3; cf. Tac. A. 4, 47.—**2.** Of inanimate objects: vineas, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 17: nubila, Ov. M. 1, 572 al.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *Intens.*, *to connect, unite*, by bringing together, = cogo, colligo. **a.** Prop. (so several times in Lucr., elsewhere rare): partes in unum, Lucr. 1, 398; 3, 533; cf. id. 1, 651; 6, 968; Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*: cortice ramos, Ov. M. 4, 375: lac, *to coagulate, curdle*, Col. 7, 8, 1: conducere musculum aut laxare, *to contract*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, n. 8: ubi sunt nervi, interiores conducunt membra, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218: vulnera cerâ, *to close up*, Val. Fl. 1, 479 al.—**b.** Trop.: propositionem et assumptionem in unum, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 9: omnia probra in deorum maledicta, Arn. 4, p. 146: dies adeo conductus, i. e. *short*, Sol. 22.—**2.** T. t. of the lang. of business, *to hire, take on lease, to farm* (correlative of locare; cf. Dig. 19, 2, 1; very freq. and class.). **a.** *To hire for one's use, to hire, rent, employ*; of things: aedes aliquas mihi, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 17; Suet. Tib. 35; cf.: domum in Pala-

tio, Cic. Cael. 7, 18; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: hortum, id. Fam. 16, 18, 2: qui colonus habuit conductum de Caesenniâ fundum, id. Caecin. 32, 94: habitationem in annum, Dig. 19, 2, 19: ad certum tempus, ib. 19, 2, 14: insulam, ib. 19, 2, 30: conduxi domum a te, Sen. Ben. 7, 5, 2: nummos, *to borrow*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9; cf. pecuniam, Juv. 11, 46.—Esp., of persons: ille qui me conduxit, ubi conduxit, abduxit domum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 11: cocum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 10 and 15; id. Aul. 2, 4, 1: fidicinam, quae cantaret sibi, id. Ep. 2, 3, 10: meretricem, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 11; cf. id. Am. 1, 1, 131; Nep. praef. § 4; and poet.: torum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 44: consulem vestrum ad caedem faciendam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: praeceptores publice, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 6: choragum, Suet. Aug. 70: homines, Caes. B. G. 2, 1; so, militem (the Gr. ξενολογεῖν), *to hire soldiers*, Curt. 3, 1, 1; 3, 9, 2 al.; cf. the foll. *subst.*—With *ut* or *quin*: aliquem uti taceat, *to hire, bribe, employ*, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 10; cf.: tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, quin, etc., *could not be hired*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 68; cf. Lucil. ap. Non. p. 274, 21: mercede aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22: mercede diurnâ conductus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 18: pictorem magno pretio, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1. — *Subst.* (α) **conducti,** ōrum, *m.*, *hirelings, mercenary soldiers*, Hor. A. P. 431; Nep. Dat. 8, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 7, 10; 30, 21, 3; 23, 13, 8 al.—Hence, poet.: bella conducta, *carried on by mercenary troops*, Sil. 5, 196. —(β) **conductum,** i, *n.*, *any thing hired*, esp. *a house, dwelling*, etc., Cic. Clu. 62, 175; Sen. Ben. 7, 5, 3; Petr. 9, 4; Dig. 9, 3, 1; cf.: locati conducti, ib. 19, 2 tit.: actio ex conducto, *an action upon a lease* or *contract*, ib. 19, 2, 19, §§ 4 and 8 al.—**b.** *To undertake any service* (building, transportation, the customs, etc.), *to contract for, farm*: caedundum illum (agnum) ego conduxi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 31; cf.: caedundos agnos, id. Capt. 4, 2, 39: redemptor, qui columnam illam de Cottâ conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: locare faciendum quod ego conduxeram, Dig. 19, 2, 48; so, mulierem vehendam nave, ib. 19, 2, 19: aliquem docendum, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 3; 13, 6, 19: praebenda, quae ad exercitum opus essent, *to undertake the supplies*, Liv. 23, 48, 11: vectigalia, *to farm*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9; Liv. 43, 16, 2: tabulas in Italiam portandas, Vell. 1, 13, 4; so, portorium, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47 al. —**II.** *Neutr.*, *to contribute to something by being useful, to be of use* or *profitable, to profit, serve*, etc. (syn.: convenit, utile est; class.; used only in the 3*d pers.* of the *sing.* and *plur.*); constr. with *in, ad aliquid*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *in*: quod tuam in rem bene conducat, Plaut. Cist. 3, 4; so, maxime in rempublicam, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 274, 29: in commune, Tac. A. 2, 38.—(β) With *ad*: ad ventris victum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 6: ad vitae commoditatem, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9.—(γ) With *dat.* (so most freq.): huic aetati non conducit latebrosus locus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 22: maxime rei publicae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 1; id. Off. 3, 27, 101: neque homini infanti injuste facta conducunt, id. Fin. 1, 16, 52; Col. 9, 1, 3: omnibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: tuae laudi, id. Fam. 13, 48: nostris rationibus, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: maxime sibi, Quint. 11, 1, 12: alvo citae (vinum), Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41: proposito, Hor. A. P. 195 et saep.: imbres non conducunt vitibus, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14.—(δ) *Absol.*: dubitare non possumus, quin ea maxime conducant, quae sunt rectissima, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2: conducere arbitror talibus auris tuas vocibus undique circumsonare, id. Off. 3, 2, 5.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.*; v. I. C. 2. β *fin.* supra.— *Adv.*: **condūcenter,** *becomingly, fitly*, Gell. 16, 12, 4.

conductīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [conduco], *of* or *pertaining to hire, hired, rented* (rare): fidicina, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 8; 5, 2, 41: alia, id. ib. arg. 2: exercitus, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 4; cf. catervae, id. Chabr. 1, 2: domus, Porcius, poët. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: operae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 2.

conductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A bringing together, uniting.* **A.** In gen. (very rare), Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 74; cf. id. ib. § 73.— Hence, **B.** Esp., in later medic. writers, *a spasm, convulsion*, σπασμός: musculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10: nervorum, id. ib. 3, 18, 177; 2, 3, 16 al.— **II.** *A hiring, farming* (rare): (fundi), Cic. Caecin. 32, 94: (vectigalium), Liv. 43, 16, 2: tota renuntiata est, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16 Zumpt (B. and K. condicio).

conductĭtius, a, um, v. conducticius.

conductor, ōris, *m.* [conduco], *one who hires a thing, a lessee, farmer, tenant, a contractor* (rare, and mostly *absol.*): (histrionum), Plaut. As. prol. 3: (pecoris), Cato, R. R. 150, 2: (agri), Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Col. 3, 13, 12; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 3: (aedificii), Cato, R. R. 14, 3: operis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: sacrae arae, Val. Max. 8, 12, ext. 1: Dig. 40, 7, 40, § 5; Inscr. Orell. 46; 4324; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 145.

conductrix, īcis, *f.* [conductor], *she who hires* or *rents a thing*, Cod. Just. 3, 3, 10; 4, 65, 24; 5, 12, 18.

1. conductus, a, um, *Part.*, and **conductum,** i, *n.*, v. conduco, I. B. 2. a. *fin.*

* **2. conductus,** ūs, *m.* [conduco], *a contraction*: oculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 15, 95.

* **con-dulco,** āre, *v. a.*, *to sweeten*, Vulg. Ecclus. 27, 26; 40, 18.

‡ **condŭlus,** i, *m.*, v. condylus.

condŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conduplico], *a doubling* (very rare); humorously, for *embracing*, * Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 18 (cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 16).—As a figure of speech, *a repetition of the same word*, = ἐπαναδίπλωσις, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38.

con-dŭplĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to double* (ante-class.): cibum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: divitias, Lucr. 3, 71: primordia rerum, id. 1, 712: quod boni promeritus fueris, conduplicaverit, * Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 31: tenebrae conduplicantur, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (Trag. v. 412 Rib.).—Humorously: corpora, of a loving embrace (cf. conduplicatio), Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 16.

condurdum, i, *n.*, *a plant*: Saponaria vaccaria, Linn.; Plin. 26, 5, 14, § 26.

* **con-dūro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to harden, to make very hard*: ferrum, Lucr. 6, 969.

* **condus,** i, *m.* [condo], *one who lays up* (provisions), opp. promus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 14.

† **condȳlōma,** ătis, *n.*, = κονδύλωμα, *a swelling in the parts about the anus*, Cels. 6, 18, 8; 7, 30, 2; Scrib. Comp. 224 and 225 al.; Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 143 al.

† **condȳlus** (‡ **condŭlus,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 14 Müll.), i, *m.*, = κόνδυλος. * **I.** *The knob* or *knuckle of a joint*; esp. *plur.*, *the fist*: complicatis in condylos digitis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88. — * **II.** (*A joint of a reed*; hence meton.) *A reed*, Mart. 5, 78, 30 dub.— * **III.** = anulus, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.

cōnecto (less correctly, **connecto,** v. Ritschl, Opusc. II. 448 sq.; Gell. 2, 17, 8), nexŭi, nexum, 3, *v. a.* [necto], *to tie, bind, fasten*, or *join together, to connect, entwine, link together* (class.; most freq. in *part. pass.* and the trop. signif.); constr. with *cum, inter se*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit.: id (palliolum) conexum in umero laevo, *folded, gathered*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42: omnia inter se conexa et apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: omnia omnimodis, Lucr. 2, 700: terrestria membra marinis, id. 2, 704; 2, 712; 3, 691: illae (apes) pedibus conexae ad limina pendent, Verg. G. 4, 257; cf. Sil. 2, 220: crines, Prop. 2, 5, 23: nodos, Ov. M. 12, 430: bracchia in genibus digitis conexa tenere, id. ib. 9, 311: naves validis utrimque trabibus, Tac. H. 2, 34: Mosellam atque Ararim facta inter utrumque fossa, id. A. 13, 53; cf.: Adiabenis conectuntur Carduchi, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44: lata alvus (navium) sine vinculo aeris aut ferri conexa, Tac. H. 3, 47: ferreae laminae serie inter se conexae, Curt. 4, 9, 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: amicitia cum voluptate conectitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67; Quint. 8, 3, 77: ita sunt inter se conexa et indiscreta omnia, id. 10, 1, 2; 5, 14, 32; cf. * Suet. Tib. 43: membra historiae, Quint. 9, 4, 129 al.: quod discrimini patris filiam conectebat, *to implicate, involve*, Tac. A. 16, 30; cf. id. ib. 16, 32: causam dolori meo, id. ib. 3, 12; id. H. 1, 65.— **B.** Esp., **1.** In discourse, *to connect* with what precedes, *join to*, etc.: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: illud non est in uno verbo translato, sed ex pluribus continuatis conectitur, id. de Or. 3, 41, 166: inter se pleraque conexa et apta, id. Part. Or. 39, 137; Quint. 10, 1, 2: verba lyrae conectere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 86: carmina secum gracili filo, Col. 10, 227: res ac verba, Quint. 2, 4, 15; 9, 4, 58: conexa oratio (opp. interrupta), id. 9, 4, 7: aliam majorem insaniam, *to join to*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116; hence also: versus orationesque ejus, *to quote, cite*, Treb. Gall. 11 *fin.*—**2.** In philos. lang., = concludo, *to annex* or *subjoin a logical conclusion*: si enim est verum, quod ita conectitur: si quis, etc. . . . illud quoque verum est, etc., Cic. Fat. 6, 12; 7, 14: omne, quod ipsum ex se conexum sit (e. g. si lucet, lucet) verum esse, etc., id. Ac. 2, 30, 98. — Hence, **cōnexus,** a, um, *P. a.*, = conjunctus, *connected, joined, cohering together with something* (very rare): sive aliud quid vis potius conexius (quam animus) ei (sc. corpori) fingere, Lucr. 3, 555: Silanum per adfinitatem conexum Germanico, Tac. A. 2, 43; so also without affinitas, of relationship: Caesari, id. ib. 2, 50; 4, 66: insequitur magno jam tunc conexus amore Patroclus, Stat. Achill. 1, 174.— **2.** In time, *immediately following*: conexi his funeribus dies, Cic. Pis. 5, 11.—Hence, *subst.*: **cōnexum** (**conn-**), i, *a necessary consequence, inevitable inference*: ipsa ratio conexi, cum concesseris superius, cogit inferius concedere, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: primumque quod est in conexo . . . necessarium est, id. Fat. 7, 14; cf. id. ib. 8, 15: quod Graeci συνημμένον ἀξίωμα dicunt, alii nostrorum conjunctum, alii conexum dixerunt, Gell. 16, 8, 9; cf. the context.—And *adv.*: **cōnexē** (**conn-**), *in connection, connectedly*: dicere aliquid, Mart. Cap. 4, § 387.

cōnexē, *adv.*, v. conecto *fin.*

cōnexĭo (**conn-**), ōnis, *f.* [conecto], t. t. **I.** *A binding together, close union*, etc.: scutorum, armorum (in a testudo), Isid. Orig. 18, 12, 6; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 517. —**II.** Esp. **A.** *An organic union*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 35, 13 Müll.: animae et corporis nostri, Ambros. in Psa. 118, 7, § 7.—**B.** In philos. lang. (almost confined to Quint.), *a conclusion, a logical sequence*, Quint. 5, 14, 6; 17; 19; 22 sq. — * **III.** In gram., *a syllable*, Charis. p. 1 P.

* **cōnexīvus** (**conn-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving to unite, copulative*: conjunctio (atque), Gell. 10, 29, 1.

1. cōnexus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conecto.

2. cōnexus (**conn-**), ūs, *m.* [conecto], *a joining together, combination, connection* (several times in Lucr., elsewh. rare), Lucr. 3, 556; Vitr. 10, 1, 5.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 1, 634; 2, 726; 2, 1020; 5, 443.

* **con-fābrĭcor,** ātus, āri, *v. dep.*, *to compose, make*: originem vocabuli, Gell. 3, 19, 3.

confābŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confabulor], *a conversation, a discoursing together* (eccl. Lat.), Symm. Ep. 9, 84; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3 al.

confābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who converses* (late Lat.): Dei, *with God*, Ambros. in Cant. Cantic. 4, 39; Hier. in Ep. 2, ad Gal. 4, 8.

* **con-fābŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a conversation* (cf. confabulatio), Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *fin.*

con-fābŭlor, ātus, āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, *to converse together, to discuss something with one* (ante-class. and colloq. for colloquor): cum aliquâ, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 76; cf. *absol.*, id. ib. 3, 3, 10; so, ad aliquam accedere Confabulatum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: de aliquâ re, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 5. — With *acc.*: rem magnam cum aliquo, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 77.

‡ **con-făcĭo,** fēci, 3, *to make together*: confecerunt = unâ fecerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 2 Müll.

* **con-fămŭlans,** antis, *Part.* [famulor], *serving together*, Macr. S. 1, 17, 69.

con-famŭlus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-servant*, Cassiod. H. E. 1, 19.

confarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confarreo], *an ancient solemn manner of marrying among the Romans*, in which was an offering of bread [far] in the presence of the Pontifex Maximus, or Flamen Dialis, and ten witnesses (opp. diffarreatio), Gai. Inst. 1, 112; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10; Arn. 4, 140; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; id. ad Verg. A. 4, 339 and 374; cf. Ulp. Fragm. 9, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2648; Dict. of Antiq.

con-farrĕo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [farreus], *to connect in marriage* (by making an offering of bread; cf. confarreatio; very rare): confarreandi adsuetudo, Tac. A. 4, 16: dum confarreatur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 374: confarreatis parentibus geniti, Tac. A. 4, 16: matrimonium confarreaturus, App. M. 10, p. 252, 40.

* **con-fātālis,** e, *adj.*, *jointly dependent on fate, decided by fate;* the Gr. συνειμαρμένος: copulata res est et confatalis, Cic. Fat. 13, 30.

confectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conficio] (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** *A making, preparing, producing, arranging, composing, completing:* hujus libri, Cic. Sen. 1, 2; cf. annalium, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: materiae, id. Div. 1, 51, 116 dub. (B. and K. consectio, v. Orell. *N. cr.*): olei, Pall. Nov. 5; cf. Veg. 6, 10, 2: belli, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: memoriae, id. Part. Or. 7, 26: tributi, i. e. *an exaction*, id. Fl. 9, 20: testamenti, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 27. —* **B.** Concr., *that which is prepared, made*, Pall. Oct. 17, 2.—**II.** *A diminishing, destroying:* escarum, *a chewing, masticating*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: valetudinis, *a weakening, impairing*, id. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 269, 22.

confector, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A maker, preparer, finisher* (rare): coriorum, i. e. *a tanner*, Firm. Math. 3, 9, 7: purpurae, i. e. *a dyer*, Vop. Aur. 29: negotiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108: totius belli, id. Fam. 10, 20, 3: dux et exercitus tanti belli confector, Tac. A. 14, 39 al. — **II.** *A destroyer, consumer:* cardinum, *he who breaks them*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 268, 33: confector et consumptor omnium ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ferarum, *a slayer*, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Ner. 12; cf. conficio, II.

‡ **confectōrārĭus** or **confectūrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [confector], *he who slaughters, a butcher*, Inscr. Orell. 3672; 4167.

‡ **confectōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = χοιροσφαγεῖον, *a place where swine are slaughtered*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **confectrix,** īcis, *f.* [confector, II.], *that which destroys, a destroyer:* vetustas, Lact. 7, 11, 5 (after a passage of Cicero).

confectūra, ae, *f.* [conficio], *a making, preparing* (post-Aug. and rare): mellis, Col. 9, 14, 5: chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: caerulei, id. 33, 13, 57, § 162.

confectus, a, um, *Part.*, from conficio.

con-fercĭo, no *perf.*, fertum, 4, *v. a.* [farcio], *to stuff* or *cram together, to press close together* (in *verb. finit.* very rare; in *part. perf.* and *P. a.* class.). (*a*) *Verb. finit.:* ventus cum confercit, franguntur montes nimborum, Lucr. 6, 158: se (apes), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35: myrrham in follis, Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68.—(*β*) *Part. perf.:* viā sibi inter confertas naves factā, Liv. 37, 11, 13: quo magis astu Confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263; cf.: agrestem in arta tecta, Liv. 3, 6, 3.—Hence, **confertus,** a, um, *P. a.;* lit., *pressed together;* hence, **A.** *Pressed close, crowded, thick, dense* (opp. rarus): caeruleum spumat sale confertā rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Prisc. 5, p. 659 P. (Ann. v. 379 Vahl.): tune inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: plures simul conferti, Liv. 29, 34, 12: in confertā multitudine, * Suet. Tib. 2: agmen, Verg. G. 3, 369 (conjunctum, Serv.): moles, Tac. A. 4, 62. — Esp., **2.** In milit. lang., of the *close, compact* order of battle: ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: acies, Auct. B. Afr. 13; Liv. 10, 29, 6; 42, 59, 5; Tac. A. 6, 35; 14, 36; Verg. A. 2, 347. — *Comp.*, Liv. 9, 27, 9. — *Sup.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 2, 23: hostes, Sall. C. 60, 7: turba, Liv. 2, 12, 6; Sall. J. 98, 1: turmatim et quam maxume confertis equis Mauros invadunt, id. ib. 101, 4: conferto gradu inrupere, Tac. A. 12, 35.—**B.** With *abl.*, *stuffed, filled full, full:* ingenti turbā conferta deorum templa, Liv. 45, 2, 7.—Trop.: otiosa vita, plena et conferta voluptatibus, Cic. Sest. 10, 23; so id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: cibo, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; * Quint. 5, 14, 27: legio conferta maniplis, Sil. 7, 390.—**Adv.:* **confertē,** in acc. with A. 2. (for the more usual confertim, q. v.), *in a compact body;* only *comp.:* confertius resistentes, Amm. 24, 7, 7.

* **con-fermento,** āre, *v. a.*, *to leaven, ferment through and through*, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

confĕro, contŭli, collātum (conl-), conferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring, bear,* or *carry together, to collect, gather* (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: ligna circa casam, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: arma, Vell. 2, 114, 4: cibos ore suo (aves), Quint. 2, 6, 7: undique collatis membris, Hor. A. P. 3 al.: sarcinas in unum locum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; cf. id. ib. 2, 25: collatis militaribus signis, id. ib. 7, 2: ut premerer sacrā Lauroque collatāque myrto, Hor. C. 3, 4, 19: quo (sc. in proximum horreum) omne rusticum instrumentum, Col. 1, 6, 7: illuc (sc. in castella) parentes et conjuges, Tac. A. 4, 46 *fin.:* dentes in corpore (canes), Ov. M. 3, 236: materiam omnem, antequam dicere ordiamur, Quint. 3, 9, 8: summas (scriptorum) in commentarium et capita, id. 10, 7, 32: plura opera in unam tabulam, id. 8, 5, 26: quae in proximos quinque libros conlata sunt, id. 8, prooem. 1: res Romanas Graeco peregrinoque sermone in historiam, Just. pr. 1; cf. Suet. Caes. 44; cf. I. B. 5. infra.; Quint. 4, 1, 23: rogus inimicis collatus manibus, Petr. 115 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To collect money, treasures*, etc., *for any object, to bring offerings, contribute:* dona mihi, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20: contulit aes populus, Ov. F. 4, 351; so freq. on monuments: AERE CONLATO, Inscr. Orell. 3648; 74; Suet. Aug. 59: EX AERE CONLATO, Inscr. Orell. 3991: aurum argentumque in publicum, Liv. 28, 36, 3: munera ei, Nep. Ages. 7, 3: tributa quotannis ex censu, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: conferre eo minus tributi, Liv. 5, 20, 5: in commune, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145; id. Quint. 3, 12: quadringena talenta quotannis Delum, Nep. Arist. 3, 1: (pecunia) ad ejus honores conlata, Cic. Fl. 25, 59: ad honorem tuum pecunias maximas contulisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157: sextantes in capita, Liv. 2, 33, 11: pecunias, Suet. Caes. 19; id. Aug. 57; 30; Just. 3, 6: vinum alius, alius mel, Dig. 41, 1, 7; 47, 7, 3 pr.: sua bona in medium, ib. 37, 6, 1 pr.: magnam partem patrimonii alicui rei, ib. 50, 4, 5: cum et Socrati collatum sit ad victum, Quint. 12, 7, 9.—*Absol.:* nos dabimus, nos conferemus, nostro sumptu, non tuo, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 39.—Hence, **b.** Trop., like the Gr. συμφέρω (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v. 5.), *to be useful, profitable, to profit, serve, be of use to* (= prosum; cf. also conduco, II.; post-Aug., and only in the third person; most freq. in Quint.); constr. with *ad, in*, the *dat.*, *inf.*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *ad:* naturane plus ad eloquentiam conferat an doctrina, Quint. 2, 19, 1; so id. 1, 8, 7; 2, 5, 1; 3, 6, 7 al.; Cels. 6, 6, 1; Col. 12, prooem. § 6; Suet. Tib. 4.—* (*β*) With *in:* rursus in alia plus prior (exercitatio) confert, Quint. 10, 7, 26.—(*γ*) With *dat.:* Gracchorum eloquentiae multum contulisse matrem, Quint. 1, 1, 6; so id. prooem. § 6; 2, 9, 2; 3, 7, 12 al.; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; 20, 23, 98, § 261; 29, 1, 6, § 13; Suet. Vesp. 6.—(*δ*) With *subj. inf.:* incipiente incremento confert alterna folia circum obruere, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83. — (*ε*) *Absol.:* multum veteres etiam Latini conferunt, imprimis copiam verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8; 2, 5, 16; 4, 2, 123 al.; cf. Sillig ad Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67.—**2.** *To bring into connection, to unite, join, connect:* membris collatis, of an embrace, Lucr. 4, 1101; cf. ora, App. M. 5, p. 161, 17: fontes e quibus collatae aquae flumen emittunt, Curt. 7, 11, 3: capita, *to lay heads together* (in conferring, deliberating, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31; Liv. 2, 45, 7: pedem, *to go* or *come with one*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 41; so, gradum (= congredi), id. Men. 3, 3, 30; id. Ps. 2, 4, 17; Verg. A. 6, 488.—Of chemical union: dissimiles et dispares res in unam potestatem, Vitr. 2, 6, 4.—**b.** Trop.: collatis viribus, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 17; cf.: conferre vires in unum, Liv. 33, 19, 7: collata omnium vota in unius salutem, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: e singulis frustis collata oratio, Quint. 8, 5, 27; cf. id. 2, 9, 3: velut studia inter nos conferebamus, id. 4, prooem. § 1.—So esp. of conferences, consultations, etc., *to consult together, confer, consider* or *talk over together:* si quid res feret, coram inter nos conferemus, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1: sollicitudines nostras inter nos, id. Fam. 6, 21, 2: rationes, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: familiares sermones cum aliquo, *to unite in familiar conversation with*, id. Off. 2, 11, 39: cum hoc in viā sermonem contulit, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: cf.: cum aliquo aut sermones aut consilia, id. Phil. 2, 15, 38: consilia ad adulescentes, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64; cf.: consilia dispersim antea habita, Suet. Caes. 80: injurias, *to deliberate together concerning*, Tac. Agr. 15; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.—*Absol.:* omnes sapientes decet conferre et fabulari, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 8.—With a *rel.-clause:* fusi contulerimus inter nos . . . quid finis, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 4: ibi conferentibus, quid animorum Hispanis esset, Liv. 27, 20, 4.—**3.** *To bring* or *join together in a hostile manner, to set together* (most freq. in milit. lang.): (Galli) cum Fontejo ferrum ac manus contulerunt, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): signa cum Alexandrinis, id. Pis. 21, 49; cf.: collatis signis depugnare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: arma cum aliquo, Nep. Eum. 11, 5; 3, 6; cf.: arma inter se, Liv. 21, 1, 2: castra cum hoste, id. 26, 12, 14; cf.: castra castris, id. 23, 28, 9; 8, 23, 9; Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114; Caes. B. C. 3, 79: pedem cum pede, *to fight foot to foot*, Liv. 28, 2, 6; cf.: pede conlato, id. 6, 12, 10; 10, 29, 6; 26, 39, 12 al.: gradum cum aliquo, id. 7, 33, 11: pectora luctantia nexu pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242: stat conferre manum Aeneae, Verg. A. 12, 678: prima movet Cacus collatā proelia dextrā, Ov. F. 1, 569: collatis cursibus hastas conicere, Val. Fl. 6, 270: seque viro vir contulit, Verg. A. 10, 735.—Poet.: inter sese duri certamina belli, Verg. A. 10, 147: contra conferre manu certamina pugnae, Lucr. 4, 843: collato Marte, Ov. M. 12, 379.—*Absol.:* mecum confer, ait, *fight with me*, Ov. M. 10, 603.—**b.** Transf. from milit. affairs to lawsuits: pedem, *to encounter, come in contact with one, to attack:* non possum magis pedem conferre, ut aiunt, aut propius accedere? Cic. Planc. 19, 48: pedem cum singulis, Quint. 5, 13, 11; cf. id. 8, 6, 51; cf.: qui illi concedi putem utilius esse quod postulat quam signa conferri, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 5.—Poet.: lites, *to contend, quarrel*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 54.—**4.** *To bring together for comparison, to compare;* constr. with *cum*, *inter se*, *ad*, the *dat.*, or *acc.* only. (*a*) With *cum:* quem cum eo (sc. Democrito) conferre possumus non modo ingenii magnitudine sed etiam animi? Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115: ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 45; id. Sull. 26, 72: cum maximis minima, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; Quint. 5, 13, 12; 8, 4, 2 al.: nostras leges cum illorum Lycurgo et Dracone et Solone, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197; cf.: illa cum Graeciā, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; v. also *δ*. —(*β*) With *inter se* (rare): vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—*(*γ*) With *ad:* bos ad bovem collatus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 28 Müll.—(*δ*) With *dat.:* tempora praesentia praeteritis, Lucr. 2, 1166: parva magnis, Cic. Or. 4, 14: alicui illud, id. Inv. 2, 50, 151: lanam tinctam Tyriae lacernae, Quint. 12, 10, 75: ingenia ingeniis, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: illam puellis, Prop. 1, 5, 7; 1, 4, 9: nil jucundo amico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 44: (Pausanias et Lysander) ne minimā quidem ex parte Lycurgi legibus et disciplinae conferendi sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. supra, *a*.—(*ε*) With *acc.* only: tesseram hospitalem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 88: conferte Verrem: non ut hominem cum homine comparetis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 121: exemplum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 85; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 14; Ov. M. 7, 696: nec cum quaereretur gener Tarquinio, quisquam Romanae juventutis ullā arte conferri potuit, Liv. 1, 39, 4; Suet. Caes. 47: census, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159.—Of documents: haec omnia summā curā et diligentiā recognita et conlata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190.—**5.** With the idea of shortening by bringing together (cf. colligo), *to compress, abridge, condense, make* or *be brief:* quam potero in verba conferam paucissima, Plaut. Men. prol. 6; cf.: in pauca, ut occupatus nunc sum, confer, quid velis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 44: rem in pauca, id. Poen. 5, 4, 68; and: in pauca verba, id. As. 1, 1, 75; id. Pers. 4, 4, 109: totam Academiam . . . ex duobus libris contuli in quattuor, Cic. Att. 13, 13, 1: ut in pauca conferam, id. Caecin. 6, 17: sua verba in duos versus, Ov. F. 1, 162: ex immensā diffusāque legum copiā optima quaeque et necessaria in paucissimos libros, Suet. Caes. 44.—

***6.** *To join in bringing forward, to propose unitedly* (as a law; cf. fero, II. B. 8. b.): cur enim non confertis, ne sit conubium divitibus et pauperibus, Liv. 4, 4, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.

II. (Con intens.) *To bear, carry, convey, direct a thing somewhere* (in haste, for protection, etc.); and conferre se, *to betake* or *turn one's self anywhere, to go* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Prop. **1.** In gen. (α) With the designation of the goal: quo me miser conferam? Gracch. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: qui cum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: se suaque eo, id. ib. 3, 28: se suaque in naves, Nep. Them. 2, 7 al.: iter Brundisium versus, Cic. Att. 3, 4 *med.;* cf.: iter eo, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: legiones in mediam aciem, Auct. B. Alex. 39; Auct. B. Afr. 60: quos eodem audita Cannensis clades contulerat, Liv. 23, 17, 8: parentes illuc, Tac. A. 4, 46: se Rhodum conferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: se Laodiceam, Lent. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4: se Colonas, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: quo se fusa acies, Liv. 9, 16, 1 al.: se ad Tissaphernem, Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; so, se ad Pharnabazum, id. Con. 2, 1: se in fugam, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: sese in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. p. 518, 20; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7 (cf.: conicere se in pedes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13).—Of things: pituita eo se umorve confert, Cels. 2, 12.—(β) *Absol.:* pulcre haec confertur ratis, *is borne away*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 27.—**2.** Esp., in Ov. M. (cf. abeo, II.): aliquem in aliquid, *to change into, transform to something:* aliquem in saxum, Ov. M. 4, 278: versos vultus (poet. circumlocution for se) in hanc, id. ib. 9, 348: corpus in albam volucrem, id. ib. 12, 145.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to bring, turn, direct something to;* and conferre se, *to turn, apply, devote one's self to*, etc.: quo mortuo me ad pontificem Scaevolam contuli, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: (Crassus) cum initio aetatis ad amicitiam se meam contulisset, id. Brut. 81, 281; id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: qui se ad senatûs auctoritatem, ad libertatem vestram contulerunt, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5; id. Ac. 1, 9, 34: se ad studium scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: se ad studia litterarum, id. ib. 7, 16; cf. Suet. Gram. 24: meus pater eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet (the figure taken from the sea when in commotion), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: verba ad rem, *to bring words to actions*, i. e. *to pass from words to deeds*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 4; id. Hec. 3, 1, 17: suspitionem in Capitonem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: ut spes votaque sua non prius ad deos quam ad principum aures conferret, Tac. A. 4, 39: lamentationes suas etiam in testamentum, id. ib. 15, 68.—More freq., in partic., **2.** With the access. idea of application or communication, *to devote* or *apply something to a certain purpose, to employ, direct, confer, bestow upon, give, lend, grant, to transfer to* (a favorite word with Cic.). (α) With *dat.:* dona quid cessant mihi Conferre? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 20: tibi munera, Prop. 2, 3, 25; Nep. Ages. 7, 3: victoribus praemia, Suet. Calig. 20: puellae quinquaginta milia nummûm, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2: fructum alio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 60; Dig. 37, 6, 1, § 24.—(β) With *ad* and *acc.:* hostiles exuvias ornatum ad urbis et posterum gloriam, Tac. A. 3, 72: Mithridates omne reliquum tempus non ad oblivionem veteris belli, sed ad comparationem novi contulit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9: omne studium atque omne ingenium ad populi Romani gloriam laudemque celebrandam, id. Arch. 9, 19; id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: omnem meam curam atque operam ad philosophiam, id. ib. 4, 3, 4: omnem tuum amorem omnemque tuam prudentiam . . . confer ad eam curam, id. Att. 7, 1, 2: animum ad fodiendos puteos, Auct. B. Alex. 9: ad naturae suae non vitiosae genus consilium vivendi omne, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: orationem omnem ad misericordiam, id. Lig. 1, 1.—(γ) With *in:* omnes curas cogitationesque in rem publicam, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: diligentiam in valetudinem tuam, id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: praedas ac manubias suas non in monumenta deorum immortalium, neque in urbis ornamenta conferre, sed, etc., id. Agr. 2, 23, 60: in eos, quos speramus nobis profuturos, non dubitamus officia conferre, id. Off. 1, 15, 48; so, plurimum benignitatis in eum, id. ib. 1, 16, 50; id. Lael. 19, 70: curam restituendi Capitolii in L. Vestinum confert, i. e. *assigns to, charges with*, Tac. H. 4, 53: in unius salutem collata omnium vota, Plin. Pan. 23, 5.—(δ) With *erga:* commemoratio benevolentiae ejus, quam erga me a pueritiâ contulisses, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 1.—**3.** With *aliquid ad* or *in aliquem* or *aliquid, to refer* or *ascribe something to* a person or thing as its possessor, author (in a good, and freq. in a bad sense), *to attribute, impute, assign, ascribe to one, to lay to the charge of:* species istas hominum in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: res ad imperium deorum, Lucr. 6, 54: permulta in Plancium, quae ab eo numquam dicta sunt, conferuntur . . . Stomachor vero, cum aliorum non me digna in me conferuntur, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; id. Fam. 5, 5, 2: mortis illius invidiam in L. Flaccum, id. Fl. 17, 41: suum timorem in rei frumentariae simulationem angustiasque itinerum, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sua vitia et suam culpam in senectutem, Cic. Sen. 5, 14: hanc ego de re publicâ disputationem in Africani personam et Phili contuli, id. Att. 4, 16, 2.—So esp.: culpam in aliquem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 156; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97; Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 1: causam in aliquem, id. ib. 12, 31, 1; Liv. 5, 11, 6; cf.: causam in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 228.—**4.** *To transfer to a fixed point of time, fix, assign, refer, appoint, put off, defer, postpone* (cf. differo): Carthaginis expugnationem in hunc annum, Liv. 27, 7, 5: in posterum diem iter suum contulit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: omnia in mensem Martium, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 24: aliquid in ambulationis tempus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: eam pecuniam in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: quod in longiorem diem conlaturus fuisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.:* alicujus consulatum in annum aliquem, Plin. Pan. 61.—Rarely of place: idoneum locum in agris nactus . . . ibi adventum expectare Pompei eoque omnem belli rationem conferre constituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 *fin.*—**5.** *To bring on, cause, occasion, induce:* pestem alicui, Col. 1, 5, 4: candorem mollitiamque, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175.

con-ferrūmĭno (**-ferūmĭno**), āre, *v. a., to cement, to solder together*, Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69.

confertē, *adv.*, v. confercio, *P. a. fin.*

confertim, *adv.* [confertus, A. 2.], *in a compact body, closely;* in milit. lang., of marches, battles, etc. (very rare): sese recipere, Sall. J. 50, 5: et pugnant et cedunt, Liv. 31, 43, 3; 21, 8, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.

confertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from confercio, q. v.

con-ferūmĭno, v. conferrumino.

conferva, ae, *f.* [conferveo], *a kind of water plant* (so called on account of its healing power), Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69 (in App. Herb. 59 called consolida).

confervē-făcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make glowing* or *melting:* aes aurumque, Lucr. 6, 353 (Lachm. conferve facit).

con-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n., to seethe, boil together* (very rare). **I.** In gen., Pall. 1, 35, 13.—**II.** In medic. lang., of broken limbs, *to heal, grow together*, Cels. 8, 10, 1 al.

confervesco, ferbui (cf. ferveo, and Prisc. p. 866 P.), 3, *v. inch. n.* [conferveo], *to begin to boil, to become heated, grow hot* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop.: aër conclusus versando confervescit, Vitr. 5, 3; 2, 6, 4: granum, si tegulis subjaceat, confervescere, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302 al.—**B.** Trop.: mea cum conferbuit ira, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 71.—**II.** In medic. lang., of broken limbs, *to heal, grow together:* si quando ossa non conferbuerunt, Cels. 8, 10, 7; cf. id. 8, 10, 1; 8, 8, 7.

confessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confiteor], *a confession, acknowledgment.* **I.** In gen. (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.), with *gen. obj.:* errati sui, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: ignorationis, id. Ac. 1, 12, 44; cf.: inscitiae suae, Quint. 2, 11, 2: captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53, 148: culpae, Liv. 21, 18, 5; 36, 27, 6: paenitentiae, Quint. 11, 1, 76: vitiorum, Tac. A. 2, 33: facinoris, Suet. Tib. 19.—In *plur.:* cum ad vos indicia, litteras, confessiones communis exitii detuli, Cic. Sest. 69, 145.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* ea erat confessio caput rerum Romam esse, Liv. 1, 45, 3; so id. 2, 7, 7; 42, 47, 8 al.—With *pron. pers.:* sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104; 2, 5, 64, § 166; Liv 28, 40, 11: confessionibus suis, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15.—With *gen. subj.:* illorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103: inimicorum, id. Red. Quir. 1, 1: omnium, Vell. 2, 43: illa Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 1, 44: adversarii, id. 4, 4, 4; cf. ipsorum, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18 al.: extera corporum indubitatas confessiones habent, i. e. *proofs of the healing power* (of assafœtida), id. 22, 23, 49, § 103.—With *de* and *abl.:* immo si actionem stultissimasque de se, nefarias de patre confessiones audisses? Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2: ipsorum de somno piscium confessio, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—With abstr. subjects: ea confessionem faciunt, non defensionem, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15.—**II.** Esp. **A.** As a fig. of speech, Quint. 9, 2, 17; 12, 1, 33.—**B.** In eccl. Lat. **1.** *A creed, avowal of belief:* fidei, Greg. M. Ep. 7, 5: nostra, Vulg. Heb. 3, 1.—**2.** *An acknowledgment of Christ.* (α) In gen., Vulg. Rom. 10, 10.—(β) Esp., *an acknowledgment of Christ* under torture; and hence, transf., *torture, suffering* for religion's sake, Lact. Mort. Pers. 1 *init.*

confessor, ōris, *m.* [confiteor] (only in eccl. Lat.; opp. negator), *a confessor of Christianity, a martyr*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 35; Sid. Ep. 7, 17 al.

confessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [confessor]; in the jurists, *of* or *pertaining to confession* or *acknowledgment:* actio, Dig. 8, 5, 2; 8, 5, 4; 9, 2, 23; 9, 2, 25 al.

confessus, a, um, *Part.*, from confiteor.

con-festim, *adv.* [kindr. with festinus, festino, from fero], *immediately, speedily, without delay, forthwith* (class. in prose and poetry): abi ad thensaurum jam confestim clanculum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 69: rem administrandam arbitror sine ullâ morâ et confestim gerendam, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: confestim aut ex intervallo aliquid consequi, id. Inv. 1, 28, 43; 2, 12, 42: sequi, Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 176 P.: insequi, Lucr. 4, 340 (315); Quint. 4, 2, 54: se subsequi (cohortes) jubet, Caes. B. G. 4, 32; cf. id. ib. 5, 18; Liv. 44, 3, 2 et saep.: huc advolavit, Cic. Clu. 67, 192: ad eam, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Liv. 1, 32, 11; 2, 7, 12 et saep.: alacres admittier orant, Verg. A. 9, 231; * Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: Pandatariam festinavit, Suet. Calig. 15; Col. 2, 10, 16: ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, Liv. 1, 12, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 10.—Cf. upon this art. Hand, Turs. II. p. 103 sq.

(**con-festīnātĭo,** a false read. for cum festinatione, App. M. 10, p. 233.)

‡ **confēta sus,** *a sow offered in sacrifice with all her young*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 21 Müll. (cf. Verg. A. 8, 43).

confexim, v. conficio *init.*

* **con-fībŭla,** ae, *f., a wooden double cramp, clincher:* ligneae, Cato, R. R. 12.

confĭcĭens, entis, v. conficio, *P. a.*

confĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3 (*perf. subj.* confexim, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 39; in *pass.*, besides the regular form conficior, freq., but not in Cic., in acc. with fio, fieri: confit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7; Lucr. 4, 291; Col. 2, 15, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103; 31, 7, 40, § 83; Macr. S. 1, 14, 13; id. Somn. Scip. 2, 3; 1, 2: confiunt, Lucr. 4, 738; Arn. 7, 219: confiat, Col. 1, 8, 12; Lucr. 4, 929 Lachm.: confiant, Imp. Leo, Cod. 2, 7, 11: confieret, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 3; 9, 7, A, 1; Liv. 5, 50, 7: confierent, Suet. Caes. 20; Arn. 2, 73: confieri, Lucr. 2, 1069; 5, 889; Caes. B. G. 7, 58; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1; Verg. A. 4, 116; v. Forbig. ad loc.; Tac. A. 15, 59; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 611), *v. a.* [facio]. **I.** *To make a thing completely ready, to make, prepare, bring about, complete, accomplish, execute*, etc. (except in Quint., freq. in all periods and species of composition). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: nisi cottidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67; cf. pensum, id. Merc. 2, 3, 81; id. Pers. 2, 4, 1: eme lanam, unde pallium conficiatur, id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; cf.: anulum, pallium, soccos suâ manu, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: vestem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59; Suet. Aug. 73: ligna ad fornacem, *to make ready, prepare for*, Cato, R. R. 16; cf.: conficere atque contexere villos ovium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: aurum et argentum, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 157: frumenta (with molere), id. 7, 56, 57, § 191: tabulas litteris Graecis, *to write, draw up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 29;

cf.: libros Graeco sermone, *to compose, write*, Nep. Hann. 13, 2; and librum Graece, id. Att. 18, 6: tabulas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60: orationes, Nep. Cato, 3, 3: illam partem superiorem orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 121: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 22; Suet. Claud. 26: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 54; Sall. C. 51, 5; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3; Liv. 21, 40, 11; so, duella, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 al.; cf. proelium, Sall. C. 61, 1: tantum facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76; cf. caedem, Nep. Dion, 10, 1: legitima quaedam, id. Phoc. 4, 2: residua diurni actus, Suet. Aug. 78: mandata, Cic. Planc. 11, 28; id. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 3; Sall. J. 12, 4: omnibus rebus magnâ curâ, multâ operâ et labore confectis, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, 8: ad eas res conficiendas biennium sibi satis esse ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: negotium, id. B. C. 1, 29; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: quibus rebus confectis, Sall. C. 46, 1; Nep. Pelop. 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 13: confecto legationis officio, id. B. C. 3, 103. — **2.** Esp. **a.** In the lang. of business, *to settle, close a bargain, finish*, etc.; *absol.*: tu cum Apellâ Chio confice de columnis, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1: quod si mihi permisisses, confecissem cum coheredibus, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1: de Acutiliano negotio quod mihi mandaras ... confeceram, id. Att. 1, 5, 4.—**b.** Of space or distance traversed, *to pass over, accomplish, traverse, go over, make, accomplish*: iter, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2; Caes. B. G. 2, 12; Nep. Ages. 4, 4 al.; cf.: tertiam partem itineris, id. Eum. 8, 6; and poet.: nos immensum spatiis confecimus aequor, Verg. G. 2, 541: cursum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Verg. A. 5, 362: cursum vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: cursus annuos conficit sol, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87; 2, 20, 52: longam viam, id. Sen. 2, 6: celeritate incredibili longissimas vias, Suet. Caes. 57.—Rarely of space occupied: tecta facturi, ut mille passuum conficiatur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8 (14).—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to produce, cause, make, bring about, effect*: sollicitudines mihi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 26: geminas nuptias, id. ib. 4, 1, 50; cf.: aliquid mali gnato, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: pacem, id. ib. 5, 2, 45: motus animorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 324.—With two *accs.*: animum auditoris mitem et misericordem, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: reditum alicui, *to procure*, id. Fam. 9, 13, 4.—Also *absol.*, *to be efficient, to accomplish a direct result, be an active cause* (philos. t. t.): aliae causae ipsae conficiunt, aliae vim aliquam ad conficiendum afferunt, Cic. Part. Or. 26, 93.—**2.** Of time, *to complete, finish, end, spend, pass*: cum sexaginta annos confecerit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: centum annos, id. Or. 52, 176: diem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: tum denique judicetur beatusne fuerit, cum extremum vitae diem morte confecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: annuum tempus, id. Att. 15, 15, 4: omnem vitae suae cursum in labore corporis atque in animi contentione (just before: ut in amore et voluptatibus adulescentiam suam collocaret), id. Cael. 17, 39: annuum munus, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1: biennium, id. Quint. 12, 40: suas horas (somnus), Sil. 4, 89: aequinoctium, Col. 2, 8, 2; cf. brumam, id. 9, 14, 12; Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 232: commissum ac profligatum bellum, Liv. 8, 25, 5; Flor. 2, 15, 2.—**3.** In philos. lang., *to bring forward* as proved, *to show, deduce*: conclusio est, quae ex eis quae ante dicta sunt, conficit, quid necessario consequatur, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41 *fin.*; Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 53; hence, conficior, *to follow logically* (from something), *to be deduced*; with *ex*: cum id perspicuum sit, quod conficiatur ex ratiocinatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72; so Quint. 5, 14, 9; 5, 14, 22; 9, 4, 69; and *absol.*, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87 al.—**II.** Transf., *to diminish, lessen, weaken an object; to sweep away, destroy, kill, wear out, consume.* **A.** Prop.: dentes intimi escas conficiunt, *grind*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; so Liv. 2, 32, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; cf. cibos, *to digest*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180 al.: ignes Conficerent vulgo silvas, arbusta cremarent, Lucr. 1, 905; cf.: conficere, omnia igni, frigore, id. 1, 536: patrimonium suum (corresp. with dissipare), Cic. Fl. 36, 90: sapiens si fame ipse conficiatur ... vir bonus, ne ipse frigore conficiatur, etc., id. Off. 3, 6, 29.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: ipse conficior venisse tempus cum possim, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 18, 3: nihil est opere et manu factum, quod non conficiat et consumat vetustas, id. Marcell. 4, 11: quae vetustas est, quae vim divinam conficere possit? id. Div. 2, 57, 117.—In *part. perf.*: sicut fortis equus ... senio confectu' quiescit, *impaired, weakened*, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14; and so very freq.: confectus senectute, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: aetate, Sall. J. 9, 4; Cat. 68, 119: aevo, Verg. A. 11, 85: senectâ, Ov. M. 6, 37: cum corporis morbo tum animi dolore, Cic. Mur. 40, 86; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. Att. 11, 11, 1: multis gravibusque vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; 3, 5; Sall. J. 60, 7: curâ, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: dolore, Cat. 65, 1.—Without *abl.*: ut fessos confectosque aggrediantur, *exhausted*, Liv. 1, 23, 9; cf.: confectus et saucius, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: artus, Lucr. 3, 947: ego te hic hac offatim conficiam, *to cut in pieces*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52: Athenienses, *to subdue*, Nep. Lys. 1, 1; so, provinciam, Cic. Inv. 2, 37, 111; Liv. 26, 21, 2; 28, 28, 7; 40, 28, 8; 41, 12, 3; cf. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; Liv. 27, 5, 3; 40, 35, 4: duos hostium exercitus, id. 2, 40, 13: me (sica illa) paene confecit, *killed*, Cic. Mil. 14, 37: alterum Curiatium, Liv. 1, 25, 10; cf. saucium, id. 42, 16, 1: Caligulam vulneribus triginta, Suet. Calig. 58: maximam vim serpentium (ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; so of the killing of animals, Suet. Claud. 21; id. Dom. 19; Lampr. Com. 13 al.; cf. confector, II.; and in mal. part., Suet. Ner. 29 (v. the passage in its connection). — **B.** Trop.: conficere aliquem verbis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 49: (captivos) omnibus notis ignominiisque, Liv. 22, 61, 9: lectio non cruda sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19: sidus confectum, *its influence has ceased, it has set*, Plin. 16, 23, 36, § 87; 18, 25, 57, § 207.—**III.** In gen., *to prepare, provide, procure, to bring together*, = colligo: virginem, Quam amabat, eam confeci sine molestiâ, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 Ruhnk.; so, centurias, *to secure their votes*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18; cf.: suam tribum necessariis suis, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: hortos mihi, id. Att. 12, 37, 2: bibliothecam, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: exercitum difficili rei publicae tempore, id. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: exercitus maximos, id. Att. 8, 11, 2; cf.: armata milia centum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: (serpentum) magnam multitudinem (just before, colligere), Nep. Hann. 10, 5: erat ei de ratiunculâ apud me pauxillulum nummorum, id ut conficerem: confeci, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 4: permagnam pecuniam ex illâ re, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 138; cf.: conficiendae pecuniae rationes, id. Fl. 9, 20. — Hence, **conficiens**, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *effecting, causing, producing, efficient* (rare, and only in Cic.): causae, Cic. Part. Or. 26, 93: corporis bonorum conficientia (τα τῶν ἀγαθῶν ποιητικά), *productive of physical good*, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81 Madv.: civitas conficientissima litterarum, *very carefully noting down every thing*, id. Fl. 19, 44.

confictio, ōnis, *f.* [confingo], *an inventing, fabricating*: criminis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 35.—*Absol.*: confictionis argumentatio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 81.

* **conficto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to counterfeit, feign*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.

confictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who fabricates a thing, a fabricator* (late Lat.): falsi, Paul. Nol. 21, 4.

confictus, a, um, *Part.*, from confingo, and from configo.

con-fidejussor, ōris, *m.*, *a joint-surety* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 2, 14, 23 al.

con-fidēlis, is, *m.*, *a fellow-believer* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 3.

confidens, entis, v. confido, *P. a.*

confidenter, *adv.*, v. confido, *P. a. fin.*

confidentia, ae, *f.* [confidens]. **I.** *A firm trust in a thing, confidence* (thus very rare): scapularum, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 3.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: confidentia'st inimicos meos me posse perdere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 73.—*Absol.*: occidit spes nostra: nusquam stabulum'st confidentiae, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 3. —**II.** As a quality or habit, *self-confidence, boldness*; in a good and bad sense (class.). **A.** In a good sense (cf. fiducia): confidentia omnis orationis, Naev. ap. Non. p. 262, 24; cf.: duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, confidentiam et vocem, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; cf. Non. ib.; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 2; id. Capt. 4, 2, 25; 4, 2, 32; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9.—More freq., **B.** In a bad sense (cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14, s. v. confido, *P. a.*, B.), *audacity, impudence*: atrocem confidentiam coërce confidentiam, Pac. ap. Non. p. 262, 10; Att. ib. 16: at confidentiâ militia militatur multo magis quam pondere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 49; Ter. And. 5, 3, 5; id. Eun. 5, 1, 23; Cic. Fl. 4, 10; id. Phil. 2, 40, 104; Quint. 11, 3, 160 (opp. fiducia); id. 12, 5, 2; and metus, * Suet. Calig. 51.

* **confidentilŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [confidens-loquor], *speaking confidently* or *audaciously*; in *comp.*: nihil est confidentiloquius quam urbani adsidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 164.

con-fīdo, fīsus sum, 3, *v. n.*, *to trust confidently in something, confide in, rely firmly upon, to believe, be assured of* (as an enhancing of sperare, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; freq. and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *abl.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, with *dat.*, rarely with *de*, *ut*, or *absol.* (α) With *abl.* (in *verb. finit.* very rare with personal object): aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: copiâ et facultate causae, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: illum, quo antea confidebant, metuunt, id. Att. 8, 13, 2; id. Clu. 1, 1: naturâ loci, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; 7, 68; id. B. C. 1, 58: castrorum propinquitate, id. ib. 1, 75 *fin.*; 3, 83; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4: jurejurando, Suet. Caes. 86; cf.: neque milites alio duce plus confidere aut audere, Liv. 21, 4, 4: socio Ulixe, Ov. M. 13, 240 (v. also under γ).—So esp. with *part. pass.*: confisus, a, um: neque Caesar opus intermittit confisus praesidio legionum trium, Caes. B. C. 1, 42; 1, 75; 3, 106; Auct. B. Alex. 10, 5; Auct. B. G. 8, 3; 8, 15; Auct. B. Afr. 49: tam potenti duce confisus, Liv. 24, 5, 12; 28, 42, 12: nullâ aliâ urbe, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 4; Lentul. ib. 12, 15, 3: patientiâ nostrâ, Plin. Pan. 68, 2: senatus consulto, Suet. Caes. 86.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.* (so most freq. in all per.), Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 108; id. Ad. 5, 3, 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 10, 2; 6, 7, 1; 6, 9, 1 al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 23 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 10; Sall. C. 17, 7; id. J. 26, 1; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 4, 32, 6; 36, 40, 2; 44, 13, 7; Quint. 5, 12, 17; 11, 1, 92; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Oth. 10; Ov. M. 9, 256: (venti et sol) siccare prius confidunt omnia posse Quam, etc., Lucr. 5, 391.—(γ) With *dat.* (very freq.; and so almost always of personal objects): me perturbasset ejus sententia, nisi vestrae virtuti constantiaeque confiderem, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 2; cf. id. Att. 16, 16, A, 5; 1, 9, 2: cui divinationi, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: his rebus magis quam causae suae, id. Inv. 1, 16, 22; id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69; id. Sest. 64, 135; id. Mil. 23, 61; id. Fin. 1, 9, 31; Liv. 38, 48, 13: virtuti militum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: cui (peditum parti) maxime confidebat, id. ib. 2, 40: equitatui, id. ib. 3, 94; Auct. B. Afr. 60: fidei Romanae, Liv. 21, 19, 10; 22, 18, 8; 29, 12, 1; 40, 12, 15 al.: huic legioni Caesar confidebat maxime, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 1, 42. —Esp. freq. with *sibi*, *to rely on one's self, have confidence in one's self*: neque illi sibi confisi ex portâ prodire sunt ausi, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: dum sibi uterque confideret, id. ib. 3, 10; Cic. Fl. 1, 5; id. Clu. 23, 63; id. Har. Resp. 16, 35; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Lael. 5, 17; 9, 30; id. Rep. 3, 13, 23; Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 6; Auct. B. Afr. 19; Sen. Tranq. 14, 2; id. Ep. 72, 2; Liv. 4, 18, 1: fidei legionum, Auct. B. Alex. 6, 2: suae virtuti, Liv. 3, 67, 5; 21, 57, 12: felicitati regis sui, Curt. 3, 14, 4: Graecorum erga se benevolentiae, id. 4, 10, 16; 7, 7, 28; 7, 9, 1; 9, 2, 25; Tac. A. 1, 81; 14, 36; id. H. 1, 14; Sen. Ep. 4, 7.—Dub. whether *dat.* or *abl.* (cf. supra α): suis bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: viribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: dis immortalibus, Sall. C. 52, 28: his amicis sociisque, id. ib. 16, 4; id. J. 112, 2: suis militibus, Liv. 2, 45, 4: quibus (rebus), Quint. 3, 6, 8: ostento, Suet. Tib. 19 al. — (δ) With *de*: externis auxiliis de salute urbis confidere, Caes. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*: de consuetudine civitatis, Dig. 1, 3, 34; Nep. Milt. 1, 1. — (ε) With *acc.*: confisus avos, Stat. Th. 2, 573; cf. Prisc. 18, p. 1185 P.; cf.: nihil nimis oportet confidere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 78.— (ζ) With *ut*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 7 (but in Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16, confido is prob. a gloss; v. Orell. *N. cr.*). — (η) *Absol.*: non confidit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107: ubi legati satis confidunt, die

constituto, Senatus utrisque datur, Sall. J. 13, 9.—* **II.** Poet. with inanim. subjects: remis confisa minutis parvula cymba, Prop. 1, 11, 9.—Hence, **confīdens,** entis, *P. a.* (lit. *confident, trusting to something;* hence with exclusive ref. to one's self), *self-confident;* in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense (class.). **A.** In a good sense (perh. only ante-class.), *bold, daring, undaunted:* decet innocentem servum atque innoxium Confidentem esse, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 8: qui me alter est audacior homo? aut qui me confidentior? id. Am. 1, 1, 1: senex, ellum, confidens, catus, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14.—*Comp.:* quod est nimio confidentius, Gell. 10, 26, 9.—**B.** In a bad sense, *shameless, audacious, impudent:* qui fortis est, idem est fidens, quoniam confidens malâ consuetudine loquendi in vitio ponitur, ductum verbum a confidendo, quod laudis est, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: improbus, confidens, nequam, malus videatur, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 262, 11; Turp. ib. p. 262, 13: homo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 73 (cf. Cic. Caecin. 10, 27); Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3; *Hor. S. 1, 7, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 65; Suet. Dom. 12.—*Sup.:* juvenum confidentissime, Verg. G. 4, 445: mendacium, App. Mag. p. 318, 27.—Hence, *adv.:* **confīdenter. 1.** In a good sense, *boldly, daringly:* confidenter hominem contra colloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 183; 2, 2, 207; id. Capt. 3, 5, 6.—*Comp.:* dicere, Cic. Cael. 19, 44: loqui, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28.—**2.** In a bad sense, *audaciously, impudently,* Afran. ap. Non. p. 262, 17; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7.—*Sup.:* confidentissime resistens, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8 *fin.*

con-fīgo, xi, xum, 3 (*part. perf.:* confictus sagittis, Scaur. ap. Diom. p. 373; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 11, 4; cf. figo *init.*), *v. a.* **I.** *To join* (by pressing), *to fasten together* (rare): sublaminas inter sese, Cato, R. R. 21, 3: transtra clavis ferreis, *to nail together,* Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tabulam aculeis, Col. 7, 3, 5: transversaria tigna, Vitr. 10, 6, 3; 10, 21.—**II.** *To pierce through, to transfix.* **A.** Prop., esp. with a weapon: filios suos sagittis, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: capras sagittis, id. N. D. 2, 50, 126: cohors confixa multitudine sagittarum, Suet. Caes. 68; Nep. Dat. 9, 5: pereunt Hypanisque Dymasque, Confixi a sociis, Verg. A. 2, 429; cf. id. ib. 3, 45; Suet. Dom. 3: confixum facere, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 255: aliquem cuspide, Luc. 3, 621; cf. Ov. P. 2, 7, 15.—Prov.: cornicum oculos; v. cornix.—**B.** Trop.: meminerant, ejus sententiis confixum Antonium, i. e. *rendered powerless* or *inactive,* Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18: ubi confixus desides, Afran. ap. Non. p. 89, 33: ducentis confixus senati consultis, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 8.

* **configūrātio,** ōnis, *f.* [configuro], *a similar formation, configuration,* Tert. Pud. 8.

con-fīgūro, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to form from* or *after something, to fashion accordingly* (post-Aug. and rare): vitem ad similitudinem sui, Col. 4, 20, 1: natura lactis, quae . . . ex matris etiam corpore et animo recentem indolem configurat, Gell. 12, 1, 20: in eo habitu et aetate singulorum simulacra (deorum) configurata sunt, etc., Lact. 1, 17, 5: hominem ex rebus diversis, id. 7, 4, 12 al.

confīnālis, e, *adj.* [confinis], *pertaining to boundaries, boundary-:* lineae, Auct. Limit. p. 310 Goes.: populi, *bordering,* Cassiod. Var. 7, 4.

* **con-findo,** ĕre, *v. a., to cleave asunder, divide:* tellurem ferro, Tib. 4, 1, 173.

con-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, *v. a., to form, fashion, fabricate* (class., esp. in a trop. signif.). **I.** Prop.: nidos, Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 91: favos et ceras, id. 11, 5, 4, § 11: verbum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll.; cf. Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.—**II.** Trop., *to invent, devise, feign, pretend:* dolum inter sese, Plaut. Capt. prol. 35; cf. id. ib. 47: lacrimas dolis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 26: omnia haec, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 81: falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: aliquid criminis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 90; cf. crimen, Liv. 40, 8, 7; 40, 42, 4; Suet. Claud. 15: aliquam probabilem causam, Liv. 34, 21, 3: rationes, Col. 1, 8, 4: fronte confictâ, * Quint. 12, 3, 12: homicidium in se, *to declare one's self guilty of,* Dig. 48, 18, 1.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* id cogitatum esse, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16.—*Absol.:* confingere et comminisci, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12.

con-fīnis (access. form **confīnius,** a, um, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16 B. and K.; Schol. Juv. 14, 151; Front. Pol. p. 144 Goes.), e, *adj., bordering one upon another, bordering on, adjoining, contiguous* (class. in prose and poetry, but not in Cic.). **I.** Prop. (*α*) *Absol.:* fundi, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 1; Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 8: in confinem agrum, Liv. 4, 49, 4: templa, Ov. A. A. 1, 87.—(*β*) With *dat.:* confines erant hi Senonibus, * Caes. B. G. 6, 3: regio confinis Illyrico, Liv. 45, 29, 9: uti quisque potentiori confinis erat, Sall. J. 41, 8: gens confinis Cappadociae, Nep. Dat. 4, 1; Curt. 6, 5, 11: Mauri Atlanti, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91: caput collo, Ov. M. 1, 718: litora prato, id. ib. 13, 924: fons fundo, Dig. 8, 3, 20, § 2.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. confīnis,** is, *m., a neighbor,* Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 8; Mart. 2, 32; Lact. 5, 2, 3.—**2. confīne,** is, *n., that which borders upon, a boundary, border, confine, neighborhood:* mundi labentis, Luc. 6, 649: papillae, Val. Fl. 6, 374.—**II.** Trop., *nearly related, nearly like, similar* (mostly post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.): pervenire ad confinium genus ejus generis (orationis), Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16 B. and K. (al. confine).—With *dat.:* confinia carmina studio vestro, Ov. P. 2, 5, 71: vitia virtutibus, Sen. Ep. 120, 8: confinia sunt his celebrata apud Graecos schemata, Quint. 9, 2, 92; so id. 5, 11, 21; 6, 3, 88 al.; Symm. Ep. 10, 1.

confīnium, ii, *n.* [confinis], *a confine, common boundary, limit, border* (of lands; on the contr., vicinitas, of houses, Dig. 10, 1, 4; class. in prose and poetry; most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only once; not in Quint.). **I.** Prop. (*α*) *Sing.:* in confinio consitus ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6; id. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; Caes. B. G. 5, 24; Liv. 33, 3, 8; 37, 23, 1; Tac. H. 4, 72; id. G. 3 al.: ad confinium, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 27: per confinium, id. 6, 9, 10, § 28: ex confinis, id. 12, 20, 44, § 98: ad usque confinium cervicis, App. M. 4, p. 149, 11.—(*β*) *Plur.:* vicinitatibus et confiniis, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.—More freq. in *nom.* and *acc.* confinia, Ov. M. 12, 40; 14, 7 al.; Luc. 3, 275 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *neighborhood, nearness, close connection.* (*α*) *Sing.:* in quam arto salutis exitiique fuerimus confinio, Vell. 2, 124, 2; so, boni malique, Col. 3, 5, 2: breve artis et falsi, Tac. A. 4, 58: nullum vitiorum (et virtutum), Plin. Pan. 4, 5.—(*β*) *Plur., confines, boundaries:* confinia lucis, noctis, Ov. M. 7, 706; 4, 401; 13, 592; id. F. 5, 187; Tib. 4, 1, 70: virtutum, Gell. 1, 2, 4.

confīnius, a, um, *adj.,* v. confinis *init.*

confīo, fiĕri, v. conficio *init.*

confirmātē, *adv.,* v. confirmo, *P. a. fin.*

confirmātio, ōnis, *f.* [confirmo], *a securing, establishing, confirming* (in good prose, but only in trop. signif.; most freq. in Cic., Caes., and Quint.). * **I.** In gen.: perpetuae libertatis, Cic. Fam. 12, 8, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A confirming, fortifying, quieting* of a wavering, fearful mind; *encouragement, consolation:* animi, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 1: Ciceronis, id. Att. 14, 13, 4: neque enim confirmatione nostrâ egebat virtus tua, id. Fam. 6, 3, 1.—**B.** *A confirming, verifying of a fact, assertion,* etc.: perfugae, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Quint. 2, 17, 12.—Hence, **2.** In rhet., *an adducing of proofs,* Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; id. Part. Or. 8, 27; Quint. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 1; 4, 2, 79; 5, 14, 6 Spald. al.

confirmātīvē, *adv.,* v. confirmativus *fin.*

confirmātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [confirmo], *serving for confirmation, confirmative:* adverbia (profecto, scilicet, quippe, etc.), Prisc. pp. 1020 and 1056 P: conjunctio, Diom. 411 ib.; Prisc. p. 1032 ib.: verbum, Ambros. Abrah. 2, 11, 89.—*Subst.:* **confirmātīvum,** i, *n., an affirmation, affirmative:* duo negativa confirmativum faciunt, Schol. Juv. 14, 127; 6, 457.—*Adv.:* **confirmātīvē,** Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41; Prisc. p. 1149 P.

confirmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who confirms* or *establishes a thing;* hence, **I.** Pecuniae, *a surety, security,* Cic. Clu. 26, 72: venditionis, Jul. Epit. Nov. c. 3, § 10.—**II.** Trop.: sententiae, Lact. 1, 2 *init.:* erroris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

confirmātrix, īcis, *f.* [confirmator, II.], *she who establishes* or *confirms a thing* (late Lat.), Tert. Cor. Mil. 4; Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 4, 2 MSS.

confirmātus, a, um, v. confirmo, *P. a.*

con-firmĭtas, ātis, *f., firmness of will;* in a bad sense, *obstinacy,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 34 Brix. (the verse is rejected by Lorenz).

con-firmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to make firm, establish, strengthen, confirm* (class., esp. in prose). **I.** In gen. (prop. and trop.): stipites confirmare et stabilire, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ali hôc vires nervosque confirmari putant, id. ib. 6, 21: dentis mobilis, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 178; cf. Scrib. Comp. 57; 59 sq.: confirmare et densare defluentem capillum, Plin. 25, 11, 83, § 132: crus debile, Suet. Vesp. 7; cf. id. Aug. 80: maxime religando confirmant parietum soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 8, 7: castellum magnis munitionibus multisque tormentis, Auct. B. Alex. 21, 5: intestina, i. e. *to heal, cure,* Cels. 4, 19: cicatriculam, id. 2, 10 *fin.:* se, *to recover* physically, *to grow well* (corresp. with convalescere), Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2; 16, 3, 1; 16, 4, 4; 16, 1, 1.—Transf., of the vine, Col. 4, 3, 4: valetudinem, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2: pacem et amicitiam cum proximis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; cf.: confirmare societatem datâ ac acceptâ fide, Sall. C. 44, 3: opes factionis, id. ib. 32, 2; cf.: viris suas, Vell. 2, 44, 2: suam manum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: se transmarinis auxiliis, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: conjurationem, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: regnum Persarum, id. Milt. 3, 5; so, regnum, Suet. Caes. 9: imperium, id. Vit. 9: decreta, *to confirm,* Nep. Phoc. 3, 2: acta Caesaris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, 12: acta alicujus in transmarinis provinciis, Vell. 2, 44, 2: beneficia edicto, Suet. Tit. 8: provinciam a Caesare datam, id. Aug. 10.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To confirm* or *strengthen courage, to instil courage into one, to encourage, inspirit, animate, embolden:* animum meum, *to take heart, take courage,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 1: animum sapientissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2; id. Quint. 24, 77: maximi animi hominem, id. ib. 4, 8, 1: animos ratione, Lucr. 1, 426: confirmare et excitare afflictos animos bonorum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: animos Gallorum verbis, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; Sall. C. 46, 3: vacillantium gentium animos, Vell. 2, 120, 1: suos ad dimicandum animo, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: milites, id. ib. 5, 52: timentes, id. ib. 7, 7; cf.: diffidentem rebus suis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: territos, Sall. J. 38, 5: perterritos, Suet. Caes. 66; id. Aug. 43: Massilienses obsidione laborantes adventu suo, id. Ner. 2: animum suum ad virtutem, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31 Klotz (al. conformavit): nepotem suum ad successionem imperii, Suet. Tib. 55 *fin.:* nunc erige te et confirma, *take courage,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: cum ipse te confirmasses, *hast acquired courage,* id. Quint. 11, 39; cf.: confirmant ipsi se, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95; Caes. B. G. 2, 19; id. B. C. 1, 14 al.: eos multa pollicendo confirmat, uti Romam pergerent, Sall. J. 23, 2: alius alium confirmare, ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24, 2.—*Aliquem alicui rei:* gladiatores Lentulus libertati confirmat, *encourages them to freedom,* i. e. *incites them to make themselves worthy of freedom,* Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4 dub. (Dinter and Kraner: spe libertatis).—With abstr. objects: reliqui temporis spem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: spem alicujus, Suet. Calig. 12: suspitionem, id. Tib. 52; cf.: sensus rectus et confirmatus, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2.—**B.** *To confirm one in his disposition* or *feelings, in his fidelity* (rare): insulas bene animatas, Nep. Cim. 2, 4: homines, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: Gallias, Vell. 2, 120.—**C.** *To confirm, give full assurance of,* a fact, *corroborate* an assertion, *settle, fix, establish, to prove, demonstrate* the truth of a thing, etc. (very freq.): confirmare nostra argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so opp. refutare, Quint. 5, prooem. § 2; 5, 13, 53; cf. opp. refellere, id. 3, 9, 6; 12, 1, 45; opp. diluere, id. 9, 2, 80: confirmare aut infirmare rem, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: divinationem, id. Div. 1, 32, 71; cf. id. ib. 2, 32, 78: quorum omnium testimoniis de hac Dionis pecuniâ confirmatum est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23: crimen commenticium, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: haec istius vituperatio atque infamia confirmabatur eorum sermone, qui, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 101: perjurium, id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 19: iste locus est tibi etiam atque etiam confirmandus, id. Fin. 5, 32, 95: his rebus confirmatis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6 Kraner ad loc.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Lucr. 2, 185; cf. id. 2,

179; 5, 198.—*Pass. impers.*, with *ne*: sanctissimo jurejurando confirmari oportere, ne tecto recipiatur, qui non, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 66 *fin.*: hoc idem visum esse ex superioribus castellis confirmaverunt, id. B. C. 3, 67; cf.: hoc ex ipsis caeli rationibus ausim Confirmare, nequaquam esse creatam, etc., Lucr. 2, 179.—Hence, **2.** *To assert, affirm, protest something as true or certain;* constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *de*: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: talem exsistere eloquentiam non potuisse confirmo, id. de Or. 2, 2, 6.—So with *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 50; cf.: illud se polliceri et jurejurando confirmare, tutum iter per fines suos daturum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: confirmare, fidem publicam per sese inviolatam fore, Sall. J. 33, 3: memini me audire te de glorioso et celeri reditu meo confirmare, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—So with *de*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1; id. Arch. 7, 15.—Hence, **confirmātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (In acc. with II. A.) *Encouraged, courageous, resolute*: animus certus et confirmatus, Cic. Quint. 24, 77; so, sensus rectus et confirmatus, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: confirmatiorem exercitum efficere, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) *Asserted, affirmed*: in quibus (litteris) erat confirmatius idem illud, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 15, 1.—**C.** (Proved; hence,) *Certain, credible*: quod eo confirmatius erit, si, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 35: fides confirmatissima, *most fixed*, Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 5, 27.—* *Adv.*: **confirmātē** (in acc. with I.), *firmly*, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.

* **confiscātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [confisco], *a forfeiting, confiscation*: regis, Flor. 3, 9, 3; cf. confisco, II. B.

‡ **confiscātor**, *a treasurer, master of the exchequer*, ταμιοῦχος, Vet. Gloss.

confisco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fiscus] (post-Aug.). **I.** *To lay up in a chest*: quam (summam) et confiscatam semper repositamque habuerat, Suet. Aug. 101.—**B.** Trop.: felices pauperes, qui totam animam in confiscato habent, i. e. *in hand, in readiness*, Tert. Fuga, 12.—**II.** *To seize upon for the public treasury, to confiscate*: HS. milies, Suet. Calig. 16: alienissimas hereditates, id. Dom. 12.—**B.** Transf., of the person whose property has been confiscated: devictis his et confiscatis, Suet. Aug. 15; so, principes, id. Tib. 49: duos equites Romanos, id. Calig. 41; Dig. 27, 3, 9, § 6; cf. confiscatio.

* **confīsĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [confido], *confidence, assurance*: confisio firma animi (est fidentia), Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

confīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from confido.

confit, v. conficio *init.*

confĭtĕor, fessus, 2 (arch. *inf.* confiterier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 22), *v. dep.* [fateor], *to acknowledge, confess, own, avow* (an error, mistake, or a fact previously denied or doubted, etc., implying a sacrifice of will or a change of conviction; while fateor expresses a simple acknowledgment, and profiteor a voluntary avowal), *to concede, allow, grant* (class. in prose and poetry): quid confitetur, atque ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri sed etiam profiteri videatur? Cic. Caecin. 9, 24; cf.: hic ego non solum confiteor, verum etiam profiteor, id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 434, 30: tacendo loqui, non infitiando confiteri videbantur, id. Sest. 18, 40. **I.** In gen. (*α*) With *acc.*: et genus et divitias meas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 52: peccatum suum, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: amorem nutrici, Ov. M. 14, 703; cf.: amorem patris nutrici, Quint. 9, 2, 64: crimen, Curt. 6, 11, 31: facinus, id. 8, 8, 2: singula, * Cat. 86, 2: se, *to make one's self known* (sc. Jovem), Ov. M. 3, 2; cf. deam, Verg. A. 2, 591.—With two *accs.*: se victos, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: se imperitum, Quint. 1, 10, 19: causam Caesaris meliorem, id. 5, 11, 42: hoc de statuis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 149: summam infirmitatem de se, Quint. 2, 4, 28: de se quid voluerit, id. 8, 4, 23.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.*: hoc confiteor jure mi obtigisse, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 97; 5, 3, 12: me abs te cupisse laudari aperte atque ingenue confitebar, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2; 1, 9, 18; id. N. D. 1, 7, 44; Lucr. 1, 271; 1, 826; 2, 691 al.; Quint. 2, 17, 19; 11, 1, 85; Suet. Caes. 52 et saep.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: ut eampse vos audistis confiterier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 22; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 5, 9 (8), 46: confitentem audire Torquatum, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21; Ov. M. 2, 52; 13, 270; Curt. 6, 11, 14; Tac. A. 11, 28: vere, Ov. R. Am. 318; cf.: confessae manus, i. e. *confessing defeat*, id. M. 5, 215.—(*δ*) With *de*: de maleficio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; so id. ib. 42, 123; Tac. A. 14, 59; cf. supra, *α fin.*—**b.** *Part. perf.*: **confessus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: aes, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 11, and 20, 1, 45; Dig. 42, 1, 15; v. under *P. a.*—Hence, **II.** Esp., after the Aug. per., sometimes, *to reveal, manifest, make known, show.* (*a*) With *acc.*: confessa vultibus iram, Ov. M. 6, 35: motum animi sui lacrimis, Quint. 6, 1, 23: admirationem suam plausu, id. 8, 3, 3; 9, 4, 39: cupidinem coëundi, id. 1, 28, 2.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.*, Quint. 1, 6, 15; 4, 2, 122; Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 3; Pall. Jun. 7, 6.—**III.** In eccl. writers, *to confess, own, acknowledge*: Christum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 40.—With *dat.*: tibi, Domine, Vulg. Psa. 137, 1: nomini tuo, id. ib. 141, 8.—*Absol.*, Cypr. Ep. 15.—**confessus**, a, um, *P. a.* **1.** *Act.*, *confessing, that has acknowledged, pleaded guilty*, etc.: reus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 56; in judicio reus, Dig. 48, 4, 4, § 1.—*Subst.*: **confessi**, ōrum, *m.*, *criminals who have confessed their guilt*: de confessis supplicium sumere, Sall. C. 52, 36.—**2.** *Pass.*, lit., *acknowledged*; hence, *undoubted, evident, certain, incontrovertible* (most freq. in the post-Aug. per.): ut omnes intellegant, quam improbam, quam manifestam, quam confessam rem pecuniā redimere conetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 130: confessâ in re, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 20, 11, 45, § 116.—Esp., *subst.*: **confessum**, i, *n.*, *an undoubted, certain, acknowledged thing, matter*: a confessis transeamus ad dubiā, Sen. Q. N. 2, 21, 1: adhuc versamur in confessis, Quint. 7, 1, 48: de confessis disserere, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 138 al.—Hence the phrases: ex confesso, *confessedly, beyond doubt*, Quint. 3, 5, 3; Sen. Ep. 76, 12: in confesso esse, *to be notorious, everywhere known*, id. Ben. 3, 11, 2; id. Brev. Vit. 2, 3; id. Q. N. 2, 22, 2; Vell. 2, 85, 4; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54; Tac. Or. 25; 27: vita cervis in confesso longa est, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 191; Amm. 21, 1, 3: in confessum venire, *to be generally acknowledged, be well known*, Plin. Ep. 10, 81 (85), 8; cf.: ad liquidum confessumque perducere omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: pro confesso habere aliquid, Lact. 2, 8.

* **confixĭlis**, e, *adj.* [configo], *that can be joined together*: machina, App. M. 4, p. 148, 28.

confixĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a firm joining together* (late Lat.): dentium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3; 3, 6.

confixus, a, um, *Part.*, from configo.

* **con-flābello**, āre, *v. a.*, *to fan violently*; trop.: scintillas libidinum, *to kindle*, Tert. Spect. 25.

* **con-flaccesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow quite languid*: fluctus conflaccescunt, *subside*, Gell. 2, 30, 2.

‡ **conflāges** (**-flōges**, **-frāges**), *places exposed on all sides to the winds*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 10 Müll.; the same in the access. form: ‡ confrages loca, Isid. Orig. 14, 8, 27.

conflăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflagro], *a burning, conflagration* (post-Aug. and rare), Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 5; 3, 28, 7; 3, 29, 1 sq.; Suet. Tit. 8; Lact. 2, 9, 16.

con-flăgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to burn up* (rare; mostly in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to burn, be consumed.* **A.** Prop.: conflagrare terras necesse sit a tantis ardoribus, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 92: classis populi Romani praedonum incendio conflagrabat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92; Liv. 30, 7, 9: tabulae simul conflagraverant, * Suet. Vesp. 8; Col. 2, 2, 28.—**B.** Trop.: an te non existimas invidiae incendio conflagraturum? Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29; Liv. 24, 26, 3: flagitiorum invidiā, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 41: amoris flammā, id. ib. 2, 5, 35, § 92; cf.: ubi conflagrassent Sidicini, ad nos trajecturum illud incendium esse, Liv. 7, 30, 12.—**II.** *Act.* (rare; in *verb. finit.* only late Lat.): Juppiter Semelen conflagravit, Hyg. Fab. 179; cf. Schol. ad Hor. Epod. 5, 63.—In *part. perf.*: conflagratus, *burnt up*: urbs acerbissimo incendio, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12 dub.: regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 73, 32.

* **con-flammo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to inflame*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 98.

conflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [conflo, II.], *cast, molten* (late Lat.): Juppiter, Prud. στεφ. 10, 295; cf. Hier. Ep. 130.—Hence, *subst.*: **conflātile**, is, *n.*, *a molten image*, Vulg. Deut. 27, 15.

conflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflo]. **I.** *A fanning, kindling, stirring up* (late Lat.). **A.** Prop.: fornacis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, n. 1.—**2.** Esp., *a casting, moulding* in metal, Vulg. Jer. 51, 17.—**B.** Trop.: fidei, Tert. Fug. Pers. 3.—* **II.** = inflatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 36.

conflātor [id.], *a metal-caster*, χωνευτής, Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1; Vulg. Jer. 6, 29; 51, 17.

conflātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a melting-furnace*, Vulg. Prov. 27, 21; cf.: fornax, conflatorium, χωνευτήριον, Gloss.

conflātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a melting of metals by fire* (late Lat. and very rare), Firm. Math. 6, 31.

* **con-flexus**, a, um, *Part.* [flecto], *bowed, bent*, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115.

conflictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conflicto] (post-Aug.), *a striking together, a collision, conflict, struggle*: exercituum duorum, Gell 15, 18, 3; for a place in the theatre, Quint. 3, 8, 29 Halm: improbissimae, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33, § 8.—In *plur.*: membrorum, App. Mag. p. 302, 11.—**B.** Of verbal strife, *a dispute*: hominum, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 5.—**II.** *A punishing*, Cypr. Ep. 7, 5.

* **conflictātrix**, icis, *f.* [‡ conflictator, from conflicto], *she who afflicts*: Aegyptus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.

conflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confligo] (mostly in Cic. and Quint.), *a striking together, a collision.* **I.** Prop.: duorum inter se corporum, Quint. 3, 6, 6.—Esp., *a conflict, combat*: totius exercitus, Gell. 7 (6), 3, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a contest, conflict*: rerum contrariarum et dissimilium et inter se pugnantium, Cic. Part. Or. 16, 55; 29, 102; 30, 104; Quint. 3, 6, 4; 3, 6, 11; 7, 1, 18.

conflicto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *to strike together violently;* hence, trop., mid., *to fight with, contend* or *struggle with* (rare): qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 66; so, cum adversā fortunā, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Cic. Har. Resp. 19, 41: odio inter sese gravi conflictati sunt, Gell. 12, 8, 5: cornibus, *with the wings of the army*, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 5.—Once also *act.*: ut conflictares malo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 20.—**II.** Esp., *to strike forcibly to the earth, to ruin;* so very rare in *act.*: qui plura per scelera rem publicam conflictavisset, Tac. A. 6, 48: fera sese conflictans maerore, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59; but very freq. and in good prose (most freq. in Tac., never in Quint.) in *pass.*: conflictari aliquā re, *to be severely tormented, vexed, harassed, afflicted; to be brought to ruin*: nos duriore (fortunā) conflictati videmur, Cic. Att. 10, (4), 4: judiciis turpibus, id. Fam. 9, 25, 3: honestiore judicio, id. Quint. 13, 44: superstitione, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: iniquissimis verbis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: a quibus se putat diuturnioribus esse molestiis conflictatum, id. Fam. 6, 13, 3: magnis et multis incommodis, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37: magna inopia necessariarum rerum (opp. abundare), Caes. B. C. 1, 52: gravi pestilentiā, id. ib. 2, 22: gravi morbo, Nep. Dion. 2, 4; Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 58; Suet. Claud. 2: iniquā valetudine, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: multis difficultatibus, Liv. 40, 22, 8: saevis tempestatibus, Tac. Agr. 22; cf. Suet. Aug. 17; Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.*: multis aemulis, id. ib. 6, 51: pervicaci accusatione, id. ib. 13, 33; 14, 50; 15, 50 al.: foedā hieme, id. H. 3, 59: saevissimā hieme, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 209.—(*β*) Without *abl.*: ii (sc. milites) tantum conflictati sunt qui, etc., Tac. H. 3, 82: filia Appii Caeci ap. Gell. 10, 6, 2.

1. conflictus, a, um, *Part.*, from confligo.

2. conflictus, ūs, *m.* [confligo], *a striking together* (rare, and mostly in the *abl. sing.*). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop.: conflictu atque tritu lapidum elici ignem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: nubium, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: corporum (in conflictu), id. Caecin. 15, 43.—* **B.** Trop., *impulse, impression, necessity*: fatalis incommodi conflictu urgeri, Gell. 6, 2, 8.—* **II.** Esp., *a fight, contest*, Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 31.

confligātus, a, um [access. form of

conflictus, *Part.* of confligo], *struck together:* cornibus, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 5 dub. (al. conflictatus).

confligĭum, ii, *n.* [confligo], *a striking* or *dashing together:* fluctuum, Sol. 9, 9.—*Absol.:* strepente confligio (of the waves), Jul. Firm. Math. praef. p. 1 Pruckn.

con-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* (rare), *to strike one thing against* or *on another, to strike, bring,* or *join together, to unite.* **A.** Prop.: semina, Lucr. 4, 1216 (but in id. 2, 98, the read. is confulta; v. confultus). — **B.** Trop., *to oppose in comparison, to contrast:* factum adversarii cum scripto, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 126. — **II.** *Neutr., to be in conflict, to contend, fight, combat.* **A.** Prop. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *cum, contra, adversus, inter se,* or *absol.* (α) With *cum:* manu cum hoste confligere, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81; id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Dom. 25, 66; Sall. C. 57 *fin.;* Liv. 4, 17, 8: cum Hannibale acie, id. 30, 19, 11; Suet. Vesp. 4. — (β) *Contra:* contra sceleratissimam conspirationem hostium, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a, 5.—(γ) *Adversus:* adversus Rhodiorum classem, Nep. Hann. 8 *fin.*—(δ) *Absol.:* ad confligendum venientibus undique Poenis, Lucr. 3, 833: armis, Cic. Pis. 9, 20; id. Caecin. 16, 46: angusto mari, Nep. Them. 4, 5: duas aquilas in conspectu omnium conflixisse, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**2.** Transf., of inanim. subjects: confligunt hiemes aestatibus, Lucr. 6, 373: adversi venti Confligunt, Verg. A. 2, 417.—**B.** Trop.: causae, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: illae (naves) adeo graviter inter se incitatae conflixerunt, ut vehementissime utraque ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 12; 7, 7, 4.—Of a contest in words: leviore actione confligere, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; so *impers.,* Quint. 5, 7, 3; Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 3.

con-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to blow together, to blow up, stir up.* **I.** Of fire, *to kindle, light.* **A.** Prop.: ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; Plin. 35, 11, 40, §§ 138 and 143: incendium, Liv. 26, 27, 6. — In medic. lang.: intestina conflata, *inflamed,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 18.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the passions, *to kindle, inflame:* conflatus amore Ignis, Lucr. 1, 474: invidiam inimico, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; id. Cael. 12, 29; Sall. C. 49, 4: conjurationem, Suet. Ner. 36: cf.: ingens ac terribile bellum, Vell. 2, 55; cf. Flor. 1, 24, 1. — **2.** In gen., *to bring about, effect, accomplish, bring together, raise, procure; to produce, cause, occasion,* etc. (a favorite trope in Cic. and the histt.): quibus ex rebus conflatur et efficitur id, quod quaerimus, honestum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14; cf. id. Cael. 5, 12: ut una ex duabus naturis conflata videatur, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: saepe ex Malo principio magna familiaritas Conflata est, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: rem divitiasque sanguine civili, Lucr. 3, 70: sensum communibus motibus, id. 3, 335; cf.: consensus conspirans et paene conflatus, *melted together, united,* Cic. Lig. 12, 34: testes odio, invidiâ, gratiâ, pecuniâ, Quint. 5, 7, 23: injuriam novo scelere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: exercitum, id. Phil. 4, 6, 15; Vell. 2, 74, 2; Flor. 3, 19, 10: pecuniam, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: aes alienum grande, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3: accusationem et judicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 116; cf. judicia, Liv. 3, 36, 8: egestatem rei familiaris luxuriâ, Flor. 4, 1, 1: cladem hominum generi, Lucr. 6, 1091: alicui periculum, Cic. Sull. 4, 13: alicui negotium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: in se tantum crimen, id. ib. 2, 2, 29, § 73.—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *to melt, fuse* metals, etc., *to melt down* (most freq. after the Aug. per.): argentum, aes Cyprium et sulphur in fictili, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131; 7, 56, 57, § 197: argentum (fulmine), Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 1; Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 8: simulacra ex argento et auro fabricata, Suet. Ner. 32: argenteas statuas, id. Aug. 52; Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 30: vasa aurea, Suet. Aug. 71: coronam auream, id. Galb. 12: falces in ensem, Verg. G. 1, 508: victorias aureas in usum belli, Quint. 9, 2, 92: vitrum, i. e. *make glass,* Hadr. Imp. ap. Vop. Saturn. 8, 6.

* **con-flōrens**, entis, *Part.* [floreo], *blooming* or *flourishing together,* Aug. Conf. 4, 4.

* **con-fluctŭo**, āre, *v. n., to wave on all sides:* palla, App. M. 11, p. 258, 27.

confluens and **confluentes**, v. confluo, I. B.

* **confluentĭa**, ae, *f.* [confluo], *a flowing together, conflux,* Macr. S. 7, 4, 25.

conflūges [id.], *places into which several streams flow:* confluges ubi conventu campum totum inhumigant, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 62, 20 sq. (v. 16 Rib.).

con-flŭo, xi, 3 (confluxet = confluxisset, Lucr. 1, 987), *v. n., to flow* or *run together* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: materies umoris, Lucr. 6, 637: in imum, id. 5, 498: copia materiai Undique confluxet ad imum, id. 1, 987: confluat aër, id. 1, 389 al.: Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ibi Isara Rhodanusque amnes ... confluunt in unum, Liv. 21, 31, 4: qui (portus) cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117: vasti amnes e diverso in Phasin confluunt, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13: qualis et in curvum pontus confluxerit orbem, Tib. 4, 1, 20: Panticapen confluere infra Olbiam cum Borysthene, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83: a confluente Rhodano castra movi, i. e. *where it unites with the Saône,* Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: aqua in rivum confluit, Dig. 8, 3, 20, § 1.—Hence, **B. confluens**, entis, or **confluentes**, ium, *subst. m., the place where two rivers unite, the confluence:* cum ad confluentem Mosae et Rheni pervenissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 15.—In *sing.,* Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122: a confluente supra dicto, id. 3, 26, 29, § 149; Just. 32, 3, 8: ubi Anienem transiit, ad confluentes collocat castra, *at the confluence of the Anio with the Tiber,* Liv. 1, 27, 4; 4, 17, 2; id. Epit. 137; Plin. 6, 26, 31, § 126; Tac. H. 2, 40 al.—Hence, κατ' ἐξοχήν, **Confluentes**, ium, *the town of Coblentz, situated at the confluence of the Moselle with the Rhine,* Suet. Calig. 8; Flor. 4, 6, 3; Amm. 16, 3, 1.—**II.** Trop., of other objects, esp. of a great multitude, *to flock* or *crowd together, to come together in multitudes:* multi confluxerunt et Athenas et in hanc urbem, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: perfugarum magnus ad eum cotidie numerus confluebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: ut ad ejus triremem vulgus conflueret, Nep. Alcib. 6, 1: ad spectacula, Suet. Caes. 39: Neapolin, id. Ner. 20: plures ad haec studia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: undique ad eum auxiliis confluentibus, Vell. 2, 55, 2; 2, 80, 4. — *Absol.:* multitudo confluens, Suet. Caes. 16: turba undique confluentis fluctuantisque populi, Gell. 10, 6, 2: ut nos dicamur duo Omnium dignissimi quo cruciatus confluant, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 48; cf. id. Ep. 4, 1, 3.—**b.** With abstr. subjects: maeror, Lucr. 6, 1260: ad ipsos laus, honos, dignitas confluit, Cic. Inv. 1, 4, 5: ut ad nos pleraeque (causae) confluant, etc., id. Planc. 34, 84; Ov. M. 9, 741; Suet. Tib. 10.

conflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [confluo], *flowing together* (post-class.): gurges, Prud. Cath. 5, 76; Paul. Nol. 18, 114.

conflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a conflux, confluence* (very rare), Varr. ap. Non. p. 544, 20; Auct. Aetnae, 119 and 326 dub.

con-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *to dig thoroughly, dig round about, to prepare by digging* (orig. pertaining to agriculture). **I.** Prop.: terram minute, Cato, R. R. 129: jugera, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 2: hortum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 66: loca palustria, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 141, 31: vineta, Col. 4, 5: salices, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 142. — **B.** Transf., *to strike down by stabbing, to pierce, stab, transfix:* constituere (Ciceronem) de improviso domi suae confodere, Sall. C. 28, 1: ibique pugnans confoditur, id. ib. 60, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5, 4; Liv. 24, 7, 5; Suet. Caes. 81; 82; id. Aug. 27; 51; id. Calig. 28; 59; id. Claud. 26; id. Tit. 6; Verg. A. 9, 445; Ov. M. 5, 176; Luc. 3, 744; Curt. 3, 11, 11; 4, 16, 23; Vell. 2, 22, 3; Val. Fl. 6, 418; Cic. Sull. 11, 33 dub.—**II.** Trop. (rare; not ante-Aug.): tot judiciis confossi, praedamnatique, = *pierced through,* Liv. 5, 11, 12: mala quae vos ab omni parte confodiunt, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 6: cujus causa, quamquam gravissimis criminibus erat confossa, i. e. *seriously damaged,* Val. Max. 8, 1, abs. 11: quaedam (scripta) notis confodias, *you strike* or *cross out,* Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 13. — Hence, **confossus**, a, um, *P. a., pierced through, full of holes:* te faciam Confossiorem soricina nenia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

* **confoedĕrātĭo**, ōnis, *f., a covenant, agreement,* Hier. Ep. 22, n. 35.—From

con-foedĕro, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to unite* or *join by a league* (mostly in eccl. Lat.). **I.** Prop.: Sabinae impiis nuptiis confoederatae, Oros. 2, 4. — **II.** Trop.: membra, Prud. στεφ. 2, 437: amicitiam nascentem, Hier. Ep. 4, n. 1 al.

* **con-foedo**, āvi, āre, *to pollute, defile,* App. M. 7, p. 200 *fin.*

‡ **confoedustus**, a, um, *adj.* [con-foedus; cf. onustus, vetustus, from onus, vetus], *joined in alliance,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 2 Müll.

‡ **confŏrānĕus**, a, um, *working* or *selling at the same market-place,* Gloss.

confŏre, v. consum.

* **confŏrĭo**, īvi, 4 [2. foria], *to pollute, defile,* Pompon. ap. Non. p. 114, 12 (Com. Rel. v. 64 Rib.).

conformālis, e, *adj.* [conformo], *conformable, like, similar* (eccl. Lat.): corpus, Tert. Res Carn. 47; so id. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

conformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a symmetrical forming* or *fashioning, conformation, shape, form* (freq. in the philos. and rhet. writings of Cic.; elsewhere rare). **I.** Prop.: lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: qualis sit (animus) in ipso corpore, quae conformatio, quae magnitudo, qui locus, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: membrorum, id. N. D. 2, 33, 85: quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: theatri, Vitr. 5, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vocis, *expression of voice,* Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: verborum, *arrangement,* id. ib. 1, 33, 151: verborum et sententiarum, id. ib. 3, 52, 201: conformatio et moderatio continentiae et temperantiae, *conformation,* id. Off. 3, 25, 96: animi, i. q. notio, *an idea, notion, conception,* id. N. D. 1, 38, 105.—Also without animi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357; id. Top. 5, 27. — **B.** Esp., in rhet., *a figure of speech,* Cic. Brut. 37, 140; Quint. 9, 1, 4; 9, 2, 1. — **2.** In later rhett. esp., *a prosopopœia,* Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66; Prisc. p. 1340 P.

* **conformātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a framer, former:* omnium, App. Trism. p. 80, 32.

conformis, e, *adj.* [forma], *similar, like* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 12.—With *gen.:* conformes fieri imaginis Filii sui, Vulg. Rom. 8, 29.

con-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to form, fashion, shape symmetrically* or *skilfully* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere very rare). **I.** Prop.: si mundum aedificatum esse, non a naturâ conformatum putarem, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26: ad majora quaedam nos natura genuit et conformavit, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: quercus conformata securi, * Cat. 19, 3: (ursa) fetum lambendo conformat et fingit, *licks into shape,* Gell. 17, 10, 3: ova in volucrum speciem, * Col. 8, 5, 10: imaginem tauri, Gell. 13, 9, 6.—**II.** Trop.: puellam, Afran. ap. Non. p. 174, 32: animum et mentem cogitatione hominum excellentium, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: ipse me conformo ad ejus voluntatem, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: mores, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5; cf.: liberos parente orbatos sibi et posteris, Tac. A. 4, 8; Cic. Mur. 29, 60: vocem hujus hortatu praeceptisque, id. Arch. 1, 1; cf. * Quint. 11, 3, 45: orationem constructione verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 17 (but in Lucr. 4, 114, the right read. is confirmem).

confornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confornico], *a vaulting over,* Vitr. 5, 6, 5.

con-fornĭco, āre, *v. a., to over-arch, vault over* (Vitr.): cellas, Vitr. 5, 5; 8, 7.

conforto, āre, *v. a.* [fortis], *to strengthen much* (late Lat.; esp. freq. in the Vulg. of the Vet. Test.): stomachum, Macer. Carm. 71: manus, Lact. 4, 15: domum Juda, Vulg. Zach. 10, 6: confortamini, filii Benjamin, id. Jer. 6, 1 et saep.

confossus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from confodio.

con-fŏvĕo, ēre, *v. a., to warm, foster, cherish assiduously* (ante- and post-class.): hominem, Afran. ap. Non. p. 523, 17: membra cibo, App. M. 8, p. 204, 20: semina gremio suo (terra), Hier. adv. Rufin. 8.

confractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confringo], *a breach, rupture,* Vulg. Isa. 24, 19; id. Psa. 105, 23 (al. confractura).

confractūra, ae, *f.,* v. confractio.

confractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from confringo.

‡ **confrages,** v. ‡ conflages.

con-frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *broken, rough, uneven* (in good prose; cf. confragus; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: fundus, id. ib. 1, 20, 5: locus lapidibus, Col. 2, 2, 8; cf. id. 6, 17, 2; and Liv. 28, 2, 1; 32, 4, 4: via (together with ardua et aspera), id. 44, 3, 3; cf. Sen. Ep. 84, 13: angustiae, Liv. 38, 41, 5; 5, 26, 5.—Hence, *subst.:* **confrăgōsum,** i, *n.*, *a rough place* or *region:* fortior miles ex confragoso venit, Sen. Ep. 51, 10: castra inter confragosa omnia locat, Liv. 21, 32, 9; 5, 26, 5.—Trop.: e confragosis atque asperis evecti, Quint. 6, 1, 52.—**II.** Trop. (several times in Plaut. and in Quint. like fragosus; elsewhere rare): condiciones, *hard, difficult*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25; id. Cist. 2, 3, 70; with velut, Quint. 8, 5, 29: nomina quaedam versusque, id. 1, 1, 37: argumenta (together with horrida), id. 5, 8, 1.— * *Comp.*, Mall. Theod. Metr. 7.—No *sup.*—Hence, *adv.:* **confrăgōsē,** *roughly, unevenly*, Mar. Vict. p. 2550.

confrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [confringo] (post-Aug.; poet. for confragosus), *rough, rugged, uneven:* dumeta densis arboribus, Luc. 6, 126; Val. Fl. 3, 581.—*Subst.:* **confrăga,** ōrum, *n.*, *a rough place, thicket:* silvae, Stat. Th. 4, 494. — *Comp., sup.*, and *adv.* not in use.

con-frĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to sound aloud, resound, to murmur loudly*, etc. (poet. and rare): confremuere omnes, Ov. M. 1, 199; Stat. S. 1, 6, 72: confremit et caelum et ... circus, Sil. 16, 398: collis, Stat. S. 1, 4, 14.

con-frĕquento, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to visit frequently* or *in great numbers, to frequent* (post-Aug. and rare), Col. 9, 13, 13; Inscr. Orell. 2417; 4414: harenas, Prud. στεφ. 1, 7.

* **confrĭcāmentum,** i, *n.* [confrico], *something for rubbing:* dentium, *a dentifrice*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 78.

* **confrĭcātio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vigorous rubbing, friction;* trop., Aug. Conf. 4, 8.

con-frĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to rub vigorously, to rub in* (belonging to econom. and medic. lang.). **I.** Prop.: caput atque os suum unguento, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: os sale trito, Col. 7, 10, 3: boves, id. 2, 3, 1: confricatis dentibus atque gingivis, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31: faciem sibi, * Suet. Claud. 8 *fin.:* oculum, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 20, 1.— * **II.** Meton.: genua, i. e. *to touch the knees in earnest entreaty*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80.

confringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [frango], *to break in pieces* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: hirneam, Cato, R. R. 81: pultando pedibus paene confregi hasce ambas (fores), Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 25: fores caedendo, Liv. 26, 46, 6: portarum claustra, Lucr. 1, 71: imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24; id. Capt. 4, 4, 8: digitos, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: ossa, Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 159: arbores vi tempestatis, Dig. 39, 2, 24: enses ensibus, Luc. 7, 573: turres valli impetu, id. 6, 123: confracta navis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 64; cf. * Suet. Ner. 34: sceptra manu, Sen. Herc. Fur. 272.—Prov.: tesseram (hospitalem), *to break friendship, violate faith*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36.—**II.** Trop., *to break, bring to naught, destroy:* rem, *to dissipate, run through property*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 49; id. Trin. 1, 2, 71: superbiam, Titin. ap. Non. p. 316, 3: consilia senatoria, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 13: vires hostium, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 17: rem publicam, id. 4, 5, 2; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 69. — Hence, **confractus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *broken, uneven:* in confracto (opp. in aequo), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 127.

con-frio, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, *v. a.*, *to rub in:* aliquid sale, Cato, R. R. 7, 5; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 60.

* **confrīxo,** āre, *v. a.* [frigo], *to roast* or *fry with something:* aliquid cum oleo, Theod. Prisc. 1, 6.

confŭga, ae, *comm.* [confugio], *one who takes refuge somewhere, a refugee* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 12, 6 al.

‡ **confŭgēla,** ae, *f.*, an old word for confugium, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 39, 9 Müll.

con-fŭgio, fūgi, 3, *v. n.*, *to flee to for refuge* or *succor, take refuge in* or *with* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Prop.: ad me nocte primā domum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25; cf.: ad aliquem, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5; Verg. A. 1, 666; Nep. Them. 8, 3; id. Iphicr. 3, 2: huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 24: in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: in arcem, Curt. 3, 1, 6; 9, 8, 12: in aram, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; cf.: ad aram, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 44: Peliae ad limina supplex, id. M. 7, 299: ad ipsos deos, id. ib. 8, 688: ad fana deorum, Gai Inst. 1, 53; Dig. 1, 6, 2: ad vestras manus, ad vestra arma, Curt. 6, 9, 24: Phylen, Nep. Thras. 2, 1: Perusiam, Suet. Aug. 14.—**II.** Trop., *to take refuge in, have recourse to* (esp. freq. in Cic.): ad opem judicum, Cic. Font. 11, 23; cf.: ad florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2, 3: ad meam fidem, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: ad clementiam tuam, id. Lig. 10, 30: ad preces, Quint. 6, 1, 4; 11, 3, 63; Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1: ad artes patrias, Ov. F. 1, 572 al.: cujus (philosophiae) in sinum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam, id. Quint. 2, 10: quasi ad aram in exsilium, id. Caecin. 34, 100: neque tu scilicet Eo nunc confugies: Quid mea, etc.? *to take refuge*, i. e. *excuse yourself with*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 45; cf.: an illuc confugies, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191: Epicurus confugit illuc, ut neget, etc., id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: habebam quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: confugiet ad imprudentiam, stultitiam, adulescentiam, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5.—*Impers.:* confugitur aliquo, Lact. Inst. Div. 1, 2, 9; id. Mort. Persec. 33, 5.

confŭgium, ii, *n.* [confugio], *a place of refuge, a refuge, shelter* (poet. and rare), Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 6; 5, 6, 2; Stat. Th. 12, 504.

confŭi, confŭtūrum, etc., v. consum.

con-fulgĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine brightly, to glitter, glisten* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): aedes confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15; 5, 1, 44: lucida confulgent alti carchesia mali, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 10.

* **con-fultus,** a, um, *adj.* [fulcio], *pressed together* (= confertus, conglomeratus): corpora, Lucr. 2, 98 Lachm. *N. cr.*

con-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To pour, mingle*, or *mix together* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Prop.: unā multa jura (cocos), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120; cf.: jus confusum sectis herbis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: (venenum) in poculo, cum ita confusum esset ut secerni nullo modo posset, Cic. Clu. 62, 173; Dig. 6, 1, 3, § 2: cum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus, se confudit et contulit, Cic. Univ. 14: cumque tuis lacrimis lacrimas confundere nostras, Ov. H. 2, 95: confundere crebroque permiscere mel, acetum, oleum, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 50: omnia arenti ramo (Medea), Ov. M. 7, 278: (Alpheus) Siculis confunditur undis, *mingles*, Verg. A. 3, 696: mixtum flumini subibat mare, Curt. 9, 9, 7: (cornua cervi contrita) pulvereae confusa farinae, Ov. Med. Fac. 61: aes auro, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5.—**B.** Meton. **1.** In gen., *to mingle, unite, join, combine* (rare): (decorum) totum illud quidem est cum virtute confusum, sed mente cogitatione distinguitur, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95; so, vera cum falsis, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: est id quidem in totam orationem confundendum, id. de Or. 2, 79, 322: vis quaedam sentiens quae est toto confusa mundo, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: sermones in unum, Liv. 7, 12, 14; cf. id. 40, 46, 13: duo populi in unum confusi, id. 1, 23, 2: diversum confusa genus panthera camelo (= camelopardalis, *the giraffe*), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: rusticus urbano confusus, id. A. P. 213; cf.: quinque continuos dactylos, Quint. 9, 4, 49: subjecta sibi vocalis in unum sonum coalescere et confundi nequiret, id. 1, 7, 26.—Of bringing together in speech: cuperem equidem utrumque (una dijudicare), sed est difficile confundere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; cf. id. Brut. 26, 100.—Poet.: proelia cum aliquo, Hor. C. 1, 17, 23 al.—More freq., **2.** Esp., with the idea of confounding, disarranging, *to confound, confuse, jumble together, bring into disorder:* an tu haec ita confundis et perturbas, ut quicumque velit, quod velit, quo modo velit possit dedicare? Cic. Dom. 49, 127: omnis corporis atque animi sensus, Lucr. 2, 946; cf. id. 2, 439: aëra per multum confundi verba necesse'st Et conturbari vocem, id. 4, 558; confusa venit vox inque pedita, id. 4, 562 sq.: censeo omnis in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57, 195: particulae primum confusae postea in ordinem adductae a mente divinā, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: signa et ordines peditum atque equitum, Liv. 9, 27, 10: jura gentium, id. 4, 1, 2: priora, Quint. 10, 5, 23: ordinem disciplinae, Tac. H. 1, 60; cf.: ordinem militiae, id. ib. 2, 93: lusum, Suet. Claud. 33: annum (together with conturbare), id. Aug. 31 et saep.: foedus, *to violate* (συγχέειν, Hom. Il. 4, 269), Verg. A. 5, 496; 12, 290: summa imis, Curt. 8, 8, 8: imperium, promissa, preces confundit in unum, *mingles together*, Ov. M. 4, 472: jura et nomina, id. ib. 10, 346: fasque nefasque, id. ib. 6, 585: in chaos, id. ib. 2, 299: mare caelo, Juv. 6, 283 (cf.: caelum terris miscere, id. 2, 25): ora fractis in ossibus, i. e. *to disfigure the features, make them undistinguishable*, Ov. M. 5, 58; Sen. Troad. 1117; cf.: omnia corporis lineamenta, Petr. 105, 10; Just. 3, 5, 11; and vultus, Luc. 2, 191; 3, 758; Stat. Th. 2, 232: oris notas, Curt. 8, 3, 13: si irruptione fluminis fines agri confudit inundatio, Dig. 19, 2, 31: ossa Non agnoscendo confusa reliquit in ore, Ov. M. 12, 251: vultum Lunae, *to cloud, obscure*, id. ib. 14, 367.—Of disordered health: neque apparet, quod corpus confuderit, Cels. 3, 5, 3.—**b.** Trop., of intellectual confusion, *to disturb, disconcert, confound, perplex* (freq. after the Aug. per.; perh. not in Cic.): audientium animos, etc., Liv. 45, 42, 1; 34, 50, 1: cum confusa memoria esset, id. 5, 50, 6: nos (fulmina), Quint. 8, 3, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 2: me gravi dolore (nuntius), id. ib. 5, 5, 1; Quint. 1, 12, 1: intellectum, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117: inmitem animum imagine tristi, Tac. H. 1, 44: Alexander pudore confusus, Curt. 7, 7, 23: illum ingens confundit honos inopinaque turbat gloria, Stat. Th. 8, 283; Juv. 7, 68: diligentiam monitoris confundit multitudo, Col. 1, 9, 7.—**II.** *To diffuse, suffuse, spread over* (rare). **A.** Prop.: cibus in eam venam, quae cava appellatur, confunditur, *diffuses itself*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: vinum in ea (vasa), Col. 12, 28 *fin.:* cruorem in fossam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28.—**2.** Poet., *to throw in great numbers:* tela per foramina muri, Sil. 14, 333.—**B.** Trop.: aliquid in totam orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: vim quandam sentientem atque divinam, quae toto confusa mundo sit, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: rosa ingenuo confusa rubore, *suffused with*, etc., Col. poët. 10, 260.—Hence, **confūsus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 2.), *brought into disorder, confused, perplexed, disorderly* (class. in prose and poetry): ruina mundi, Lucr. 6, 607; cf. natura, id. 6, 600: vox, id. 4, 562; 4, 613; cf.: oratio confusa, perturbata, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: stilus, Quint. 1, 1, 28: verba, Ov. M. 2, 666; 12, 55; 15, 606: suffragium, Liv. 26, 18, 9 Drak. ad loc. (cf.: confusio suffragiorum, Cic. Mur. 23, 47): confusissimus mos, Suet. Aug. 44: clamor, Liv. 30, 6, 2.—With *abl.:* ipse confusus animo, Liv. 6, 6, 7; cf. id. 35, 35, 18: maerore, id. 35, 15, 9: eodem metu, Quint. 1, 10, 48: somnio, Suet. Caes. 7: irā, pudore, Curt. 7, 7, 23; cf. Ov. H. 21, 111; id. Tr. 3, 1, 81: fletu, Petr. 134, 6: turbā querelarum, Just. 32, 2, 3 al.: ex recenti morsu animi, Liv. 6, 34, 8.—*Absol.:* Masinissa ex praetorio in tabernaculum suum confusus concessit, Liv. 30, 15, 2: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; Petr. 74, 10; 91, 1 al.: confusus atque incertus animi, Liv. 1, 7, 6: rediit confuso voltu, id. 41, 15, 1; Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 11: ore confuso, Curt. 6, 7, 18; cf.: confusior facies, Tac. A. 4, 63: pavor confusior, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 5.—Hence, **confūsē,** *adv.*, *confusedly, without order, disorderly* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare; not in Quint.): confuse et permiste dispergere aliquid, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf.: confuse varieque sententias dicere, Gell. 14, 2, 17: agere, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 19: utraque res conjuncte et confuse comparata est, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: universis mancipiis constitutum pretium, *in the lump*, Dig. 21, 1, 36.— * *Comp.:* confusius acta res est, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1.—*Sup.* not in use.

* **con-fūnĕro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to bury, inter;* trop., *to ruin, destroy:* orbem, Juvenc. 4, 96 (acc. to Barth. Adv. 13, 19).

* **confūsānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [confu-

sus], *mingled, miscellaneous:* doctrina, Gell. prooem. § 5.

confūsē, *adv.*; v. confundo, *P. a. fin.*

* **confūsim,** *adv.* [confusus], *in a confused, perplexed manner,* = confuse, Varr. L. L. 9, § 4 Müll.

confūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [confundo]. **I.** *A mingling.* **A.** Prop.: si duorum materiae ex voluntate dominorum confusae sint, totum id corpus quod ex confusione fit, etc., Just. Inst. 2, 1, 27; Dig. 6, 1, 23, § 5: colorum, App. de Mundo, p. 66, 24, 2.—**2.** Concr., *a mixture, union:* arcum esse multarum imaginum solis confusiones, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 5.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A mingling, mixing, uniting, combining* (rare): haec conjunctio confusioque virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 67. — Far more freq., and in good prose, **2.** *A confounding, confusion, disorder:* religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 25: virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67: temporum, id. Off. 2, 19, 65: suffragiorum (i. e. not according to centuries, but viritim), id. Mur. 23, 47 (cf.: confusum suffragium, Liv. 26, 18, 9): perturbatio et confusio vitae, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 3; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 29: populi, Vell. 2, 124; Quint. 12, 5, 3; Tac. H. 3, 38; Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 12: multi circuli et indecora confusio, id. ib. 3, 20, 4; id. Pan. 86, 3: vultus, Petr. 101, 8.—**II.** (Acc. to confundo, II. B.) Oris, *a reddening, blushing,* Tac. H. 4, 40.

confūsus, a, um, v. confundo, *P. a.*

* **confūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [confuto], *a confutation,* Gr. λύσις, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.

* **confūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a refuter, opponent:* Valentini, Hier. Script. Eccl.

con-fūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [futo, v. *intens.* from foveo], *to check* or *repress a boiling liquid, to suppress, restrain, check.* **I.** Prop.: cocus magnum ahenum quando fervit, paulā confutat truā, Titin. ap. Non. p. 87, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 128 Rib.); cf. Varr. ib. p. 87, 11. — Hence (far more freq.), **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to repress, diminish, impede, destroy, put to silence:* nostras secundas res, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: maximos dolores inventorum suorum memoriā et recordatione, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31 88: audaciam, id. Part. Or. 38, 134.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To put down by words, to put to silence, confute* (so class.): sensus judicum imperiosis comminationibus, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 13: ego istos, qui nunc me culpant, confutaverim, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3. 28: iratum senem verbis, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13; cf. dictis, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 76.—**2.** *To refute, confute, disprove, answer conclusively:* hunc tactum confutabunt nares? Lucr. 4, 488: argumenta Stoicorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: opinionis levitatem, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45: ut verba magnifica rebus confutaret, Liv. 37, 10, 2: suo sibi argumento confutatus est, Gell. 5, 10, 16.—**3.** In late Lat., *to convict,* Cod. Th. 11, 8, 1.—With *inf.:* nocuisse quibusdam, Amm. 26, 3, 1: tot suscepisse labores et pericula, id. 17, 9, 5.

* **con-fŭtŭo,** ĕre, *to lie with conjugally,* Cat. 37, 5.

confŭtūrum, v. consum.

con-garrio, īre, *v. a., to gabble much, to prattle,* Antonin. ap. Fronto, Ep. 1, 15 Mai.

con-gaudeo, ēre, *v. n., to rejoice with one* (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Tert. adv. Gnost. c. 13; so Cypr. Ep. 50 al.

Congĕdus, i, *m., a river in Spain, tributary to the Iberus,* Mart. 1, 49, 9.

con-gĕlasco, ĕre (no *perf.* or *sup.*), *v. inch. n., to freeze, congeal* (late Lat.): oleum, vina, Gell. 17, 8, 10; Macr. S. 7, 12, 32; Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 135.

congĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congelo], *a freezing, congealing* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): liquoris, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 33.—In *plur.:* brumae, Col. 4, 8, 2.

con-gĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to cause to freeze up, to congeal.* **A.** Lit.: sal, Vitr. 8, 3: oleum, Col. 1, 6, 18; 12, 50, 12: pruinas, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 277: radices, Col. 3, 12, 1: mare congelatum, *the sea being frozen,* Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7.—**B.** Transf., *to thicken, make hard:* lac, *to curdle,* Col. 7, 8, 6: in lapidem rictus serpentis, Ov. M. 11, 60: ubi se adeps congelaverit, Scrib. Comp. 271.—Humorously: quid prodest, si te congelat uxor anus? Mart. 14, 147, 2.—**II.** *Neutr., to freeze, freeze up.* * **A.** Lit.: Ister congelat, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 30.—**2.** Transf., *to grow hard:* lingua, Ov. M. 6, 307; 15, 415.—* **B.** Trop.: gaudebam sane et congelasse nostrum amicum laetabar otio, *had frozen together,* i. e. *had become wholly inactive,* * Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; cf. conglacio, I. B.

* **congĕmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [congemino], *a doubling;* connected with conduplicatio, in com. lang., for *embracing,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 18.

con-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to double, redouble, repeat, reduplicate* (poet.): nunc si pateram patera peperit, omnes congeminavimus, i. e. *have produced our like, doubled ourselves,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 154: L (litteram), Lucil. S. 9, 9: crebros ictus ensibus, Verg. A. 12, 714; in the same sense, securim, id. ib. 11, 698: suspiria rauco fremitu, Sil. 16, 267: paeana, Val. Fl. 6, 512: vocem, id. 2, 201; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 6, 20.

con-gĕmisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to sigh deeply* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Spect. 30; Prud. στεφ. 2, 411 al.

con-gĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to sigh* or *groan deeply* or *loudly, to heave a sigh.* **A.** Prop. (rare but class.): congemuit senatus frequens, * Cic. Mur. 25, 51; * Suet. Tib. 23.—**B.** Transf., poet., of trees cut down: supremum congemuit, * Verg. A. 2, 631.—**II.** *Act., to deplore, lament, bewail:* quid mortem congemis ac fles? * Lucr. 3, 934: positum feretro congemuere, Val. Fl. 5, 12.

* **1. con-gĕner,** ĕris, *adj.* [genus], *of the same race* or *kind;* with *gen.,* Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 98.

2. con-gĕner, ĕri, *m., a joint son-in-law,* Symm. Ep. 8, 40 dub. (al. generi).

con-gĕnĕro, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To beget* or *produce at the same time* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs., and only in the *perf. part.*): porci congenerati, *of the same litter,* Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19; so in *part.:* senium parentis, Col. 7, 3, 15.—Trop.: congeneratum verbum, *of the same root,* Varr. L. L. 10, § 39.—**II.** *To unite by affinity, to connect,* Att. ap. Non. p. 84, 28 (Trag. Rel. v. 580 Rib.).

con-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [gigno], *born* or *produced together with* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): pili, *congenital,* Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 230.—With *dat.:* vastitas roborum mundo, *coëval with,* Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6; Tert. Test. Anim. c. 5.

‡ **con-gentīles,** ium, *m., kindred, of the same stock,* Inscr. Orell. 2491; cf. congentilis, ὁμόεθνος, Gloss. Philox.

* **con-gĕnŭclo,** āre, *v. n.* [geniculo], *to fall upon the knees,* Cael. ap. Non. p. 89, 6.

* **con-gĕnŭlātus,** a, um, *Part.* [genu], *fallen upon the knees:* multi congenulati, etc., Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 57, 32 (perh. congenuclati should be the reading; cf. congenuclo).

† **conger** (access. form **congrus,** acc. to Charis. p. 12 P.; also gonger, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148), gri, *m.,* = γόγγρος, *a sea-eel, conger-eel,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2; id. Mil. 3, 1, 165; id. Pers. 1, 3, 30; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 23; Ov. Hal. 115; Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 9, 20, 36, § 72; 9, 62, 88, § 185.

congĕrĭes, ēi (**congĕrĭa,** ae, Front. Colon. p. 11, 119 and 125 Goes.; Innoc. Cas. Litt. p. 224 ib.), *f.* [congero], *that which is brought together;* hence, *a heap, pile, mass* (not ante-Aug.; while the syn. acervus is prevalent through all periods). **I.** Lit. (α) With *gen.:* lapidum, Liv. 31, 39, 8: summa silvae, Ov. M. 9, 235; cf. struis, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; and: ramorum et fruticum, id. 8, 36, 54, § 127: cadaverum, Val. Fl. 6, 511; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 318: densa grani, id. 13, 15, 30, § 97: armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: vasta metalli, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 135: alta sordium, Gell. 2, 6 *fin.:* pulveris exigui, Luc. 8, 866 sq.—(β) *Absol.:* dispositam Congeriem secuit, i. e. *chaos,* Ov. M. 1, 33; cf. Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 10.—So of *a heap of wood, wood-pile, funeral-pile,* Ov. M. 14, 576; Quint. 5, 13, 13; Claud. Idyll. 1, 93.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: venit aetas omnis in unam congeriem, Luc. 5, 178: sincera bonorum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 136.—**B.** In rhet., a figure of speech, *accumulation;* Gr. συναθροισμός, Quint. 8, 4, 3; 8, 4, 26 sq.

con-germānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [germanus], *to grow together with one, grow up with:* coalescere, conjungi vel consociari, Non. p. 90, 16 sq. (ante- and post-class., and very rare): cum illis, Quadrig. ap. Non. l. l.; so, mecum, App. M. 2, p. 119, 14.

* **con-germānus,** a, um, *adj., grown together with, united with,* Varr. ap. Non. p. 90, 20.

* **con-germĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [germen], *from the same stalk* or *stock:* spicae ceteris congerminales, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 7.

* **con-germĭno,** āre, *v. n., to shoot forth at the same time,* Gell. 20, 8, 7.

1. con-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a., to bear, carry,* or *bring together, to collect; to prepare, to make, build, heap up,* etc. (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit. (α) With *acc.:* undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, Nep. Them. 6, 5: congestis undique saccis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 70: cetera aedificanti utilia, Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: caedi arbores et saxa congeri jubet, Curt. 8, 2, 24: alimenta undique, id. 7, 11, 1: frondem, id. 8, 10, 17: virgulta arida, Suet. Caes. 84: robora, Ov. M. 12, 515: arma, id. ib. 14, 777: tura, id. ib. 7, 160; cf.: turea dona, Verg. A. 6, 224: epulas alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70 sq.: cibaria sibi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 32: viaticum, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: divitias sibi fulvo auro, Tib. 1, 1, 1: opes, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136: congestoque avidum pinguescere corpore corpus, Ov. M. 15, 89: nemus, i. e. *wood,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216; cf. silvas, id. ib. 506: siccā congestā pulvere barbā, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 31: terram, Col. Arb. 3, 6; cf. Dig. 19, 2, 57: oscula congerimus properata, *to join, add one to another,* Ov. H. 17 (18), 113.—(β) With *acc.,* and a designation of place to, at, or in which, etc., any thing is brought or heaped up: hasce herbas in suum alvum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 34; cf. Ov. M. 6, 651: in cellulam patris penum omnem congerebam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: laticem in vas, Lucr. 3, 1009; cf. id. 3, 936: Midae dormienti formicae in os tritici grana congesserunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; cf.: in os pueri, id. ib. 2, 31, 66: excrementa in unum locum, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 25; Suet. Vesp. 5; Sen. Oedip. 870: scuta illi (sc. virgini) pro aureis donis congesta, Liv. 1, 11, 8; cf. Suet. Ner. 19: sestertium millies in culinam, *to expend,* Sen. ad Helv. 10: huc amnes vastos congerit tellus, Val. Fl. 4, 717: Pindo congestus Athos, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1153: uni (digito anulos), Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25: humum corbulae, Suet. Ner. 19.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of weapons, missiles, etc., *to throw in great numbers, accumulate, shower,* etc.: lanceas, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 15: saxa in caput alicujus, Sen. Oedip. 871: in ipsum Forum tela, Curt. 8, 14, 38: congestis telis, Tac. A. 2, 11.—Hence, poet.: ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 4, 307: plagas mortuo, Phaedr. 4, 1, 11.—**2.** *To make, build, construct,* etc., *by bringing* or *heaping together:* Echinades insulae ab Acheloo amne congestae, Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201: aram sepulcri arboribus, Verg. A. 6, 178: oppida manu, id. G. 1, 256: pauperis et tuguri congestum caespite culmen, id. E. 1, 69.—So of birds, insects, etc.: lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis, Verg. G. 4, 243: nidum, Ser. Samm. 10, 30; and *absol.:* notavi Ipse locum aëriae quo congessere palumbes (sc. nidum), Verg. E. 3, 69; Gell. 2, 29, 5 (cf. the full expression: in nervom ille hodie nidamenta congeret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51): apes in alvearium congesserant, Cic. Oecon. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.: rape, congere, aufer, Mart. 8, 44, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In discourse, *to bring, take,* or *comprise together, to compile* (freq. in Quint.): operarios omnes, Cic. Brut. 86, 297: dicta, Quint. 6, 3, 5; cf. id. 4, 5, 7: argumenta (opp. dissolvere), id. 5, 13, 15: vana (maledicta), id. 7, 2, 34: undique nomina plurimorum poëtarum, id. 10, 1, 56: orationem dierum ac noctium studio, id. 12, 6, 5; cf.: orationem ex diversis, id. 2, 11, 7: figuras, id. 9, 3, 5: ζωὴ καὶ ψυχή lascivum congeris usque, i. e. *you repeat,* Mart. 10, 68, 5.—With *in:* ut te eripias ex eā, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turbā patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; so Quint. 4, 3, 3; 9, 1, 25; 9, 3, 39; 10, 5, 23.—**B.** *To put something upon one in a hostile or friendly manner, to accumulate, heap upon, to impart, ascribe to, to impute, attribute to;* constr. class. with *ad* or *in;* post-Aug. also with *dat. pers.:* ad quem di

atque homines omnia ornamenta congessissent, Cic. Deiot. 4, 12: ne plus aequo quid in amicitiam congeratur, id. Lael. 16, 58: ingentia beneficia in aliquem, Liv. 42, 11, 2; 30, 1, 4: congerere juveni consulatus, triumphos, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.*; cf.: ambitiosae majestati quicquid potuimus titulorum congessimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14, 2; Suet. Calig. 15; id. Aug. 98: mortuo laudes congessit, id. Tit. 11: mala alicui, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 2: μέλι μου, ψυχή μου congeris usque, Mart. 10, 68, 5: spes omnis in unum Te mea congesta est, Ov. M. 8, 113: in unum omnia, Cic. Tusc. 5. 40, 117; cf.: iis nihil, quo expleri possit eorum meritum, tributurum populum Romanum, si omnia simul congesserit, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 7.—E s p., of crimes, etc.: maledicta in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf.: congestis probris, Suet. Tib. 54: quae (crimina) postea sunt in eum congesta, Cic. Mil. 24, 64: causas alicujus rei in aliquem, Liv. 3, 38, 7.—Hence, * **congestus**, a, um, *P. a.*, lit. *brought together*; hence, in pregn. signif., *pressed together, thick*: gobio congestior alvo, Aus. Mos. 132.—**Adv.*: **congestē**, *briefly, summarily*: haec breviter et congeste, Capitol. Marc. Aur. 19 *fin.*

2. con-gĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. congero], *a thief*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 6; cf. Fulg. p. 566, 13: congerones qui aliena ad se congregant; so also 2. gero.

congerra or **concerra**, ae, *m.*, *a playfellow*, Fest. p. 263, 22; 297, 29.

congerro (**concerro**, Fest. p. 356 Lindem.), ōnis, *m.* [congero; prop. one who contributes to a common feast; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. v. 919], *a jolly companion, a playfellow* (ante-class.), Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 9; id. Most. 3, 3, 27 (931 Ritschl.); 5, 1, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, p. 55 Müll.

congestē, *adv.*, v. 1. congero, *P. a. fin.*

congestīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [1. congero], *brought together, heaped* or *piled up* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): agger ex materiā, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; cf. materia, Col. 2, 16, 5: humus, id. 2, 10, 18: terra, Pall. Sept. 7; id. Oct. 11, 2: congesticius aut paluster locus, Vitr. 3. 4, 2.

* **congestim**, *adv.* [id.], *heaped together, in heaps*: congestim et acervatim jacere, App. Mag. p. 296, 40.

congestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], lit. *a bringing together*; hence, *a heaping up, accumulation* (rare and not ante-Aug.). **I.** In abstr. **A.** P r o p.: terrae, Vitr. 6, 8, 5; Pall. Mart. 1, 4: stercorum, Pall. 1, 33, 1.—**B.** T r o p.: enumerationis, Macr. S. 5, 15 *fin.*: honorum, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 22.—**II.** In concr., that which is *heaped up, a heap, mass, pile*, Dig. 19, 2, 57.

congestītius, a, um, v. congesticius.

con-gesto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring* or *carry together*, Aug. de Pecc. Merit. 1, 28; Commod. 64, 15.

1. congestus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. congero.

2. congestus, ūs, *m.* [1. congero], *a bearing* or *bringing together, an accumulation* (rare; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** P r o p. **A.** In abstr.: herbam asperam credo (exstitisse) avium congestu, non humano satu, *Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68: copiarum, Tac. H. 2, 87: magnarum opum, Sen. Ben. 2, 27, 3.—**B.** In concr., *a heap, pile, mass*: magnus harenae, *Lucr. 6, 725: culmorum et frondium, *Col. 9, 14, 14: lapidum, Tac. H. 1, 84: multo congestu pulveris, Luc. 9, 486.—**II.** T r o p.: in dicendo quamlibet abundans rerum copia cumulum tantum habeat atque congestum, nisi, etc., *Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: tantus rerum ex orbe toto coëuntium congestus, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 6 (26), 5.

congĭālis, e, *adj.* [congius], *holding a* congius (very rare): fidelia, *Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 15: situli, Vitr. 10, 4, 4.

congĭārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. congiarius.

congĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [congius], *pertaining to a* congius, *holding a* congius. **I.** As *adj.* rare: vinum, *given by measure*, Cato ap. Fronto Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2, p. 149 Mai: cadi, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96.—But very freq. *subst.*, **II. congĭārĭum**, ii, *n.* **A.** (Sc. vas.) *A vessel that holds a* congius, Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 7.—**B.** (Sc. donum.) *A gift divided among the people of the measure of a* congius; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 52. Orig. this present was in food; as in oil, Liv. 25, 2, 8 (v. congius); in salt, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89; in wine, id. 14, 14, 17, § 96. Afterwards congiarium was also used for *a largess in money* of undefined amount; *divided among the soldiers*, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2; 10, 7, 3; id. Phil. 2, 45, 116; Curt. 6, 2, 10; *among the people*, Monum. Ancyr. 3, 10 sq.; Suet. Aug. 41 sq.; id. Tib. 20; 54; id. Calig. 17; id. Claud. 21; Plin. Pan. 51 *fin.*, in which sense post-Aug. authors contrast it with the donativum of the soldiers, Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. Pan. 25, 2; Tac. A. 12, 41; 14, 11; *or among private friends*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 2; id. Ben. 2, 16, 2; Quint. 1. 1.; Suet. Caes. 27; id. Vesp. 18; id. Rhet. 5; cf. Dict. of Antiq.: in hunc maxime quod multa congiaria habuerat, favor populi se inclinabat, *because he had made many distributions*, Liv. 37, 57, 11 (v. Drak. ad h. l.); so Tac. Or. 17.—**2.** T r a n s f., in gen., *a gift, present*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 4; cf. id. Tranq. 7, 2.

congĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman measure for liquids, containing the eighth part of an* amphora, six sextarii, or twelve heminae; = about 206 cubic inches or nearly six pints English, Cato, R. R. 57; Liv. 25, 2, 8; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; 14, 22, 28, §§ 144 and 146 al.; cf. Fest. p. 246, 4 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 16, 26, 6 sq.; Rein in Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 219 sq., and Dict. of Antiq. s. v.

con-glăcĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (very rare). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to turn entirely to ice, to freeze up.* **A.** P r o p.: aqua neque conglaciaret frigoribus, neque nive pruinaque concresceret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26.—**B.** T r o p.: Curioni nostro tribunatus conglaciat, *is frozen up*, i. e. *passes inactively*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 3; cf. congelo *fin.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to freeze up*: conglaciantur aquae, Albin. 2, 101: conglaciato imbre, Plin. 2, 60, 61, § 152.

* **con-glisco**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be kindled up*, i. e. *to become illustrious*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

conglŏbātim, *adv.* [conglobo], *in heaps, in a mass* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 7, 7 *fin.*

conglŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a heaping, gathering*, or *crowding together* (post-Aug. and rare): multa ignium, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4: (nubium), id. ib. 5, 12, 5: fortuita (militum), Tac. G. 7.

con-glŏbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to gather into a ball, to make spherical, to conglobate* (in good prose). **I.** P r o p., constr. usu. *absol.*, or with *in* and *acc.*; rarely with *in* and *abl.*: mare medium locum expetens conglobatur undique aequabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: hic (prester) late funditur, illud (fulmen) conglobatur impetu, Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 134; App. de Mundo, p. 62, 2.—More freq. in *part. perf.*: terra ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, Cic. N. D. 2. 39, 98; so, astra nisu suo, id. ib. 2, 46, 117: figura, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: sanguis, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59: homo in semet, id. 10, 64, 84, § 183.—And in tmesis: corpuscula complexa inter se conque globata, *Lucr. 2, 154.—Hence, **B.** I n g e n., *to press together in a mass, to crowd together*: apes, ut uvae, aliae ex aliis pendent conglobatae, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29: conglobato corpore in pilae modum, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: homo in semet conglobatus, id. 10, 64, 84, § 183.—Freq., in the historians, of the collecting or crowding together of soldiers: uti quosque fors conglobaverat, Sall. J. 97, 4; so, eos Agathyrnam, Liv. 26, 40, 17: se in unum, id. 8, 11, 5; cf. id. 9, 23, 16: in ultimam castrorum partem, id. 10, 5, 9: in forum, id. 5, 41, 6: templum in quo se miles conglobaverat, Tac. A. 14, 32: pulsi ac fugā conglobati, Liv. 44, 31, 9; 25, 15, 15.—*Absol.*: fors conglobabat (sc. milites), Liv. 22, 5, 7.—Also of the elephant: conglobate beluae, Liv. 27, 14, 8.—* **II.** T r o p.: definitiones conglobatae, *heaped together, accumulated*, Cic. Part. Or. 16, 55.

* **conglŏmĕrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [conglomero], *a crowding together, an assembly*: vetita, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 13, § 1.

con-glŏmĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (very rare), *to roll together, wind up, conglomerate.* **I.** P r o p., *Lucr. 3, 211: venae intortae et conglomeratae, Cels. 7, 18 *fin.*—* **II.** T r o p., *to crowd, heap*, or *press together*: omnia mala in aliquem, Enn. ap Non. p. 90, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 307 Rib.).

con-glōrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to glorify together with* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. c. 40 al.

conglūtĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conglutino] (only in Cic. and very rare), *a gluing* or *cementing together.* * **I.** L i t.: recens, Cic Sen. 20, 72.—**II.** T r o p., *a joining together* verborum, Cic. Or. 23, 78.

con-glūtĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to glue, cement, join together.* **I.** L i t. (t. t.): favos extremos inter se, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23; cf.: utrasque res inter se (calx), Vitr. 7, 4, 3: libros, Dig. 32, 52, § 5: carnis, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 42: volnera recentia, id. 30, 13, 39, § 115: germinantis oculos aliquā sibi annexione, Pall. Mart. 10, 36.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To join, unite firmly together, to bind closely, cement* (a favorite trope of Cic.; elsewhere very rare): hominem eadem, optime quae conglutinavit, natura dissolvit, Cic. Sen. 20, 73; cf.: rem dissolutam, divulsamque (sc. in oratione), id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: animi vitium cum causā peccati, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5: amicitias, Cic. Lael. 9, 32 (opp. dissolvere); id. Att. 7, 8, 1: concordiam, id. ib. 1, 17, 10: voluntates nostras consuetudine, id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; cf.: meretricios amores nuptiis, *Ter. And. 5, 4, 10: quid est in Antonio praeter libidinem, crudelitatem, petulantiam, audaciam? Ex his totus conglutinatus est, *composed*, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28: affixus et conglutinatus, i. e. *adhering closely to* a person, App. M. 9, p. 225, 4.—* **B.** Like compono, comparo, etc., *to invent, devise, contrive* (a means): conglutina, Ut senem hodie doctum docte fallas, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.

* **conglūtĭnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [conglutino], *glutinous, viscous*: pars umoris, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 12, 2.

* **con-grădus**, a, um, *adj.*, *keeping pace with*: sidera soli, Avien. Arat. 1239.

* **con-graeco**, āre, *v. a.* [graecor, āri], *to lavish on banquets like the Greeks, to squander in luxury*: aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91.

congrātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congratulor], *a wishing of joy; congratulation*, Val. Max. 9, 3, 5; Don. Vit. Verg. 24.

con-grātŭlor, ātus, āri, *v. dep.*, *to wish joy, to congratulate* (very rare; not in Cic.); *absol.*: dona quid cessant mihi Conferre omnes congratulantes, qui pugnavi fortiter, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 21 Brix; Gell. 12, 1, 4; Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10.—With *dat. pers.*, Vulg. Ruth, 4, 17; cf. Porc. Latro, Decl. in Catil. 36.—*Alicui de aliquā re*, Vulg. Tob. 11, 20.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Liv. 3, 54, 7.

con-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to go, come*, or *meet with one*, esp. with the access. idea of intention, in a friendly or hostile sense (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *cum* (*contra*, etc.), the *acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* **I.** In a friendly sense, *to visit, accost, address, meet with.* (α) With *cum*: insinuatus in familiaritatem adulescentis et cum eo saepe congressus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, id. N. D. 2, 40, 103: perquirere ubi sit congressus cum servis Caelius, id. Cael. 22, 53: qui cum Caesare in itinere congressi . . . orabant, Caes. B. G. 4, 11.—(β) With *acc.*: hunc, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 96; id. Ep. 4. 1, 19.—(γ) *Absol.*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 16; id. Curc. 2, 1, 19 al.; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12; Cic. Pis. 25, 59; id. Att. 8, 15, 3; Sall. J. 109, 2; Nep. Dat. 11, 2: in eo loco ut congrederentur convenit, Liv. 32, 39, 16; 38, 25, 6; 35, 15, 2: in Macedoniā congrediemur, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 6, 1: congressa primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 761; 5, 192; 5, 427.—**II.** In a hostile sense, *to fight, contend, engage.* etc. (most freq. in the historians). (α) With *cum*: cum hostibus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 6: saepenumero cum his, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 1, 40; 7, 65; Nep. Eum. 11, 5; id. Hann. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 16, 3.—*(β) With *contra*: contra ipsum Caesarem est congressus armatus, Cic. Lig. 3, 9.—*(γ) With *adversus*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40.—*(δ) With *inter se*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): infelix puer atque impar congressus Achilli, Verg. A. 1. 475; Ov. M. 12, 76; Sen. Agam. 747: quippe armato congredi nudum dementia videbatur, Curt. 9, 7, 21; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.—

(ζ) *Absol.:* locus ad insidias ille, ubi congressi sunt, utri fuerit aptior, Cic. Mil. 20, 53: Aedui quoniam armis congressi ac superati essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; so id. ib. *fin.;* Nep. Dat. 8, 1; id. Ages. 3 *fin.;* Liv. 7, 22, 4; 8, 24, 9; Tac. A. 2, 11; 12, 54; Quint. 8, 3, 63; Verg. A. 12, 465; Curt. 9, 5, 14: totis viribus, id. 6, 1, 10: in congrediendis hostibus, Gell. 1, 11, 2 (cf. id. § 9: in congressibus proeliorum).—**B.** Transf., of contention in words, specif. of judic. strife (almost confined to Cic. and Quint.): tecum luctari et congredi, Cic. Sull. 16, 47; so id. Mur. 32, 67: cum Academico et eodem rhetore, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1; Dig. 38, 9, 1 pr.; Cod. 7, 56, 3.—(β) With abstract subjects: quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, Cic. Top. 25, 93; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 13: oratio aequo congressa campo, id. 12, 9, 2.

* **congrĕgābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [congrego], *easily brought together, social:* examina apium, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157.

* **congrĕgālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *uniting together:* vinculum, Ter. Maur. p. 2411 P.

* **congrĕgātim**, *adv.* [id.], *together, in crowds:* cursant per ampla moenia, Prud. Cath. 7, 143.

congrĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an assembling together; union, society, association* (in good prose). **I.** Lit.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 65; 4, 2, 4; cf. Sen. Ep. 5, 3; Cod. Th. 18, 14, 4 al.—**II.** Trop.: argumentorum (corresp. with colligere), Quint. 5, 7, 18: criminum (opp. separatio), id. 7, 1, 31: rerum (with repetitio, Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις), *a recapitulating*, id. 6, 1, 1: personarum, locorum, temporum, id. 3, 5, 17.

* **congrĕgātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suitable for uniting* or *congregating, copulative:* adverbia (simul, una, pariter, etc.), Prisc. p. 1021 P.

congrĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who brings together, an assembler:* horum omnium, Arn. 6, p. 199; Ambros. in Psa. 39, § 22.

* **congrĕgātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a union, association:* hominum, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 37.

con-grĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to collect into a flock* or *herd, to assemble.* **I.** Prop. (rare; mostly in Pliny the elder): oves, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188.—Mid.: apium examina congregantur, *collect in swarms*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: cetera animantia congregari videmus, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 5: cum ceteris, id. 8, 22, 34, § 81: in loca certa, id. 10, 23, 31, § 61: se ad amnes (ferae), id. 8, 16, 17, § 42.—More freq. (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.), **II.** In gen., *to collect* or *assemble a multitude together, to unite, join, associate.* **A.** Lit.: dissipatos homines, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: dispersos homines in unum locum, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: se unum in locum ad curiam, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: dissipatos (homines) unum in locum, id. Sest. 42, 91: multitudinem fugitivorum unum in locum, id. Par. 4, 1, 27; Tac. A. 1, 28 *fin.:* hominem in idem Vettii indicium atque in eundem hunc numerum, Cic. Vatin. 10, 25.—With *cum:* se cum aequalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; id. Quint. 16, 52; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21 *fin.*—With *dat.:* cum illis moror quibus me tempus aliquod congregavit, Sen. Ep. 62, 2.—*Absol.:* deterrimum quemque, Tac. A. 1, 16 *fin.*—Mid.: secedant improbi, unum in locum congregentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: in fano congregantur commentandi causā, id. Div. 1, 41, 90: in Academiā congregati, id. Ac. 1, 9, 34: armati locis patentibus congregantur, Liv. 24, 21, 9: congregabantur undique ad Titum Tatium, id. 1, 10, 1: quanta vis oriens et congregata, Cic. Dom. 25, 67: Gamphasantes nulli externo congregantur, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: ciconiae abiturae congregantur in certo loco, id. 10, 23, 31, § 61: cuncti deinde ad portum congregantur, Just. 19, 2, 10: inter se, Tac. A. 1, 30: in urbe, id. H. 3, 82.—And in tmesis: conque gregantur, Lucr. 6, 456.—Prov.: pares cum paribus facillime congregantur, Cic. Sen. 3, 7.—**B.** Trop. (rare; mostly in Quint.), *to collect, accumulate:* argumenta infirmiora, Quint. 5, 12, 4: verba, id. 9, 3, 45; cf. turbam (verborum), id. 10, 1, 7; cf. congregatio, II.

congrĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [con-grex], *united in flocks*, etc. (opp. solivagus): aves, Isid. 12, 7, 1.

congressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [congredior], *a coming together*, in a friendly or hostile manner. **I.** *A friendly meeting, interview, conference* (almost confined to Cic.), Cic. Clu. 14, 41; id. Phil. 2, 18, 46; id. Top. 15, 59; id. Fam. 7, 10, 4; opp. digressio, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4.—In *plur.:* in congressionibus familiarum, *in familiar circles*, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132.—**B.** *A carnal union, copulation:* maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38; uxoris, Lact. 6, 20, 25; cf. 2. congressus, I. B.—**II.** *A hostile meeting, an attack, contest* (very freq. in Just., elsewhere rare, for the class. congressus), Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 15; Just. 2, 12, 8; 4, 5, 1; 6, 4, 12; 12, 8, 4; 22, 3, 9; Lact. 3, 12, 4; 6, 6, 15 al.

* **congressor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who meets* or *assembles with*, Ambros. Ep. 27, 16.

1. congressus, a, um, *Part.*, from congredior.

2. congressus, ūs, *m.* [congredior], *a coming* or *going together*, in a friendly or hostile manner (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** *A friendly meeting, a social assembly, conference, conversation*, etc.: omnes congressum tuum fugiunt, Cic. Sest. 52, 111; id. Phil. 12, 11, 26; id. Att. 1, 17, 2: si quis congressus fuerit mihi cum Caesare, id. ib. 11, 12, 3; id. Cael. 8, 20; Liv. 7, 4, 4; Quint. 1, 2, 20; Tac. A. 13, 46 et saep.—In *plur.*, Cic. Or. 10, 33; id. Lael. 23, 87; Liv. 1, 19, 5; 7, 40, 3; Tac. A. 2, 28; Verg. A. 5, 733 al.—Also of the companionship of animals, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Quint. 1, 2, 20.—**B.** Pregn., *a close union, combination* (very rare): materiaī, Lucr. 5, 68; cf.: duriorum (consonantium) inter se, Quint. 11, 3, 35.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 2, 1065.—Hence, *carnal union, copulation:* feminarum, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54; cf. congressio, I. B.—**II.** *A hostile encounter, a contest, fight*, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: cum his navibus nostrae classi ejusmodi congressus erat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 13; id. B. C. 1, 46: magnam cladem in congressu facere, Sall. J. 59, 3; 74, 3; Tac. A. 2, 3; Verg. A. 12, 514; Val. Fl. 6, 322 al.—Also of *judicial contests*, Quint. 3, 6, 4.

con-grex, grĕgis, *adj.* (post-class.). **I.** *Of the same herd* or *flock:* equinis armentis, App. M. 7, p. 194, 41: aves, Sol. 2 dub. (al. congregatae).—Hence, **II.** In gen., *collected in flocks* or *multitudes:* catervas, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 43: vulgo, Aus. Ep. 10, 21.—With *dat.:* comessationibus, Tert. Poen. 11.—**B.** Trop., *close, intimate:* aliquem congrege nexu tenere, Prud. contra Symm. 2, 634.

Congrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [conger], *the name of a cook in* Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 2; 2, 9, 5.

congrŭē, *adv.*, v. congruus *fin.*

congrŭens, entis, v. congruo, *P. a.*

congrŭenter, *adv.*, v. congruo, *P. a. fin.*

congrŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [congruo], *agreement, harmony, congruity, symmetry* (post-Aug. and very rare): morum, *Suet. Oth. 2: (corporis), with aequalitas, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 11: pronuntiandi, App. Mag. p. 283, 15 al.

congrŭo, ŭi, 3 (*inf. pres.* congruēre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102), *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Corss. Beitr. 457], *to run, come,* or *meet together* with something. **I.** Prop. (rare; mostly post-Aug.): guttae inter se congruunt et confunduntur, Vitr. 7, 8, 2: arcem nata petit, quo jam manus horrida matrum Congruerat, Val. Fl. 2, 307; 6, 58; of the stars: sidera meantia cum sole aut congruentia, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 19, 1 (cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69, II. B. infra).—Hence also of the calendar dates, fixed in accordance with the stars: ut vicesimo anno ad metam eandem solis, unde orsi essent, dies cóngruerent, Liv. 1, 19, 6.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **II.** Trop., *to coincide* or *correspond with a person* or *thing, in substance, in feeling,* or *in time, to be suited* or *adapted to, to agree with, accord, suit, fit.* **A.** *To be suited* or *fitted to, to agree with* (in substance), *to correspond;* constr. with *cum, inter se,* the *dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *cum:* illa congruere et cohaerere cum causā, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19; so id. Lael. 8, 27; id. Att. 2, 8, 1; Liv. 23, 38, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 74: cum virtute congruere semper, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13.—(β) With *inter se:* ut corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: cum multae causae ... inter se congruere videntur, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62; id. Fin. 3, 19, 62; Quint. 12, 6, 7 *fin.;* Sen. Ep. 9, 8.—Somewhat diff.: fidem auxere captivi eo maxime, quod sermo inter omnes congruebat (for sermones omnium inter se congruebant), *agreed, was congruous*, Liv. 9, 2, 4.—(γ) With *dat.:* quibus (principiis) congruere debent quae sequuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20; 2, 31, 99; Liv. 8, 6, 12; 42, 17, 1; Quint. 9, 3, 40; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33; Tac. A. 6, 22; 13, 1; Suet. Calig. 3: non omni causae nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, *is suitable, fit*, = convenire, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210; Quint. 4, 2, 89; Dig. 1, 16, 13.—*Impers.:* Canidius timidius decessit quam professioni ejus congruebat, Vell. 2, 87, 3; Dig. 1, 18, 13.—(δ) *Absol.:* quemadmodum congruit, ut simul et affirmes, te assiduis occupationibus impediri, et scripta nostra desideres? *is it consistent?* Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 1; cf. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171: res prout congruunt aut repugnant, Quint. 7, 2, 57; so id. 5, 10, 74; 5, 10, 107; Tac. A. 12, 6; id. H. 2, 4: adversus Latinos bellandum erat, lingua, moribus, etc., congruentes, Liv. 8, 6, 15.—**B.** *To agree* (in feeling, opinion, etc.): illi inter se congruunt concorditer, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102: mulier mulieri magis congruit, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 14; Nep. Lys. 3 *fin.:* linguā, moribus, armorum genere institutis ante omnia militaribus congruentes, Liv. 8, 6, 15: ecce autem similia omnia: omnes congruunt: unum cognoris, omnes noris, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 34: de re unā solum dissident de ceteris mirifice congruunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: vereor ne natura ... animos quoque dederit corporum doloribus congruentis, *sympathizing with, sharing in, affected by*, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3; cf.: sidera innumerabilia caelo inhaerentia cum ejus ipsius motu congruere, id. ib. 5, 24, 69 Tischer ad loc.—Rarely with *in* and *acc.:* Bruttiis non societate magis Punicā quam suopte ingenio congruentibus in eum morem, Liv. 29, 6, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: omniumque in unum sententiae congruebant, id. 26, 2, 5; 25, 32, 2: omnes eae res in unum congruentes ... damnationem faciebant, id. 3, 24, 6.—**C.** *To come together, agree, meet, coincide* (in time): suos dies mensisque congruere volunt cum solis lunaeque ratione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5, 5; so with *ad*, id. 1, 19, 6: cum temporum ratio vix congruat, Suet. Gram. 7: forte congruerat, ut Clodii Macri et Fonteii Capitonis caedes nuntiarentur, *it happened at the same time*, Tac. H. 1, 7: in idem artati temporis, Vell. 1, 16, 2; Suet. Caes. 40; Quint. 5, 5, 2.—Hence, **congrŭens**, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II.). **A.** *Agreeing, fit, appropriate, suitable, consistent, congruous.* (α) With *cum:* vita cum disciplinā, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; 38, 141; id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: Aristoteles et Theophrastus, cum illis re congruentes, genere docendi paulum differentes, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38.—(β) With *dat.:* congruens actio menti, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Fin. 5, 21, 58; 2, 31, 99; id. Fam. 9, 24, 1; Suet. Oth. 12.—*Comp.:* quid congruentius Deo? Lact. 4, 26, 13.—(γ) *Absol.:* genus dicendi aptum et congruens, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; Liv. 7, 2, 7: actio vocis, vultūs et gestūs, Cic. Part. Or. 15, 54: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30: cum haec duo pro congruentibus sumunt, tam vehementer repugnantia, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—Hence, **2.** Congruens est or videtur, = convenit, *it is (seems) fit, proper, meet* (post-Aug. and rare); with *acc.* and *inf.:* congruens erat, eandem immunitatem parentes obtinere, Plin. Pan. 38, 6: congruentius est, Cod. 8, 47, 4.—In *sup.:* congruentissimum est, animam puniri, Tert. Anim. 58.—With *inf.:* congruens videtur primordia ejus aperire, Tac. H. 5, 2; cf.: congruens crediderim recensere, id. A. 4, 6.—With *ut:* congruens est, ut, etc., Gell. 17, 8, 13; Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 3.—**B.** *Agreeing in all its parts; symmetrical, proportioned; accordant, consistent, harmonious:* is concentus ex dissimillumarum vocum moderatione concors tamen efficitur et congruens,

Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69: Tiberius corpore fuit amplo et robusto . . . ceteris quoque membris usque ad imos pedes aequalis et congruens, Suet. Tib. 68: congruens clamor (opp. dissonus), Liv. 30, 34, 1; cf.: congruentissimā voce acclamare, App. Mag. p. 320, 31.—Hence, **congrŭenter,** *adv., agreeably, fitly, suitably* (twice in Cic., but very rare in the class. per.): congruenter naturae convenienterque vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: ut ad id quodcumque agetur apte congruenterque dicamus, id. de Or. 3, 10, 37: respondere, Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*—*Comp.*, Fronto Orat. 3 *fin.*; Min. Fel. Oct. 40 *fin.* —*Sup.*, Tert. Pudic. 8 *fin.*; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 12 al.

‡ **congrus,** v. conger.

congrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [congruo, II.], *agreeing, fit, suitable; harmonious, concordant* (ante-, and more freq. post-class., for the class. congruens): sermo cum illā, * Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 23: sententia verecundiae maternae, Dig. 39, 5, 31, § 1: humanae naturae congruum est, ib. 2, 14, 1: modus, Pall. Oct. 14, 6: tempora, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 315: congruo cunctae multitudinis consensu, App. M. 7, p. 187 *fin.* — *Adv.*: **congrŭē,** *suitably, fitly:* congrue respondere, Paul. Sent. 2, 3; Mart. Capt. 6, § 601.

con-gȳro, āvi, āre, *v. n., to make a circle about a person:* circa aliquam, Vulg. Judith, 13, 16.

cōnĭa, v ciconia.

cōnĭcĭo (also **conjĭcĭo** and **cōĭcĭo;** cf. Munro ad Lucr. 2, 1061; Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* (arch. *temp. perf.* conjexi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99) [jacio]. **I.** *To throw* or *bring together, to unite,* = cogo, colligo. **A.** Lit. (very rare): cum semina rerum coaluerint quae, conjecta repente, etc., Lucr. 2, 1061; cf. id. 2, 1073 sq.: palliolum in collum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 10; id. Capt. 4, 1, 12 (cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 9: collecto pallio): sarcinas in medium, Liv. 10, 36, 1 Weissenb. (MSS. in medio); ib. § 13; 31, 27, 7: tecta, quae conjectis celeriter stramentis erant inaedificata, Auct. B. G. 8, 5. —**B.** Trop. **1.** *To throw together in speaking, to dispute, contend, discuss, manage* judicially (ante-class.): verba inter sese, *to bandy words*, Afran. ap. Non. p. 267, 28; so without verba: noli, mea mater, me praesente cum patre, conicere, id. ib. p. 267, 30; p. 268, 3: causam conicere hodie ad te volo (conicere, agere, Non.), id. ib. p. 267, 32; cf. the law formula: ante meridiem causam coiciunto, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; and Gell. 17, 2, 10.—**2.** Like the Gr. συμβάλλειν (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v. III. 2.), *to put together logically, connect, unite;* hence (causa pro effectu), *to draw a conclusion from collected particulars, to conclude, infer, conjecture* (not in Quint., who very freq. employed the synon. colligo): aliquid ex aliquā re, Lucr. 1, 751; 2, 121; Nep. Eum. 2, 2; id. Timoth. 4, 2: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, ut conicio, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: quid illud mali est? nequeo satis mirari, neque conicere, id. Eun. 3, 4, 9: cito conjeci, Lanuvii te fuisse, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 1: de futuris, Nep. Them. 1, 4: quam multos esse oporteret, ex ipso navigio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: conicito, possisne necne, etc., Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 6: tu conicito cetera, Quid ego ex hac inopiā capiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 15.—**b.** In partic., t. t. of the lang. of augury, *to prophesy, foretell, divine from omens, signs* (*a dream, oracle*, etc.); *to interpret an omen, a dream, an oracle*, etc.: somnium huic, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3: qui de matre suaviandā ex oraculo Apollinis tam acute arguteque conjecerit, Cic. Brut. 14, 53: male conjecta maleque interpretata falsa sunt, etc., id. Div. 1, 52, 119; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 66: num igitur quae tempestas impendeat vatis melius coniciet quam gubernator? etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 12: bene qui coniciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optumum (transl. of a Greek verse), id. ib. 2, 5, 12; cf. conjectura, II., conjector, and conjectrix.—**II.** *To throw, cast, urge, drive, hurl, put, place*, etc., a person or thing *with force, quickly*, etc., *to* or *towards;* and conicere se, *to betake, cast*, or *throw one's self hastily* or *in flight somewhere* (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Lit. (α) With *in:* tela in nostros, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 46; Nep. Dat. 9, 5: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: aliquem in carcerem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; Suet. Caes. 17: in vincula, Caes. B. G. 4, 27; Sall. C. 42, 3; Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*; id. Paus. 3, 5; id. Pelop. 5, 1; Liv. 29, 9, 8, and id. 19, 2, 4 et saep.: in catenas, Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.*; Liv. 29, 21, 2: in compedes, Suet. Vit. 12: in custodiam, Nep. Phoc. 3, 4; Gai Inst. 1, 13; Suet. Aug. 27 al.: incolas vivos constrictosque in flammam, Auct. B. Afr. 87; cf.: te in ignem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: in eculeum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: hostem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: exercitum in angustias, Curt. 5, 3, 21: navem in portum (vis tempestatis), Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 98: serpentes vivas in vasa fictilia, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: cultros in guttura velleris atri, *to thrust into*, Ov. M. 7, 245; cf.: ferrum in guttura, id. ib. 3, 90: se in signa manipulosque, Caes. B. G. 6, 40: se in paludem, Liv. 1, 12, 10: se in sacrarium, Nep. Them. 8, 4: se in ultimam provinciam Tarsum usque, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4: se in fugam, id. Cael. 26, 63; so, se in pedes, *to take to one's heels*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13 (cf.: se conferre in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. p. 518, 20, and Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; and: quin, pedes, vos in curriculum conicitis? id. Merc. 5, 2, 91): se intro, Lucil. 28, 47; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36.—(β) With *dat.* (rare): alii spolia . . . Coniciunt igni, Verg. A. 11, 194: huic dea unum anguem Conicit, id. ib. 7, 347: facem juveni conjecit, id. ib. 7, 456: conjectaque vincula collo accipit, *thrown about the neck*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 83.—(γ) With *ad:* animus domicilia mutet ad alias animalium formas conjectus, *removed, transposed*, Sen. Ep. 88, 29.—(δ) With *acc.* alone (mostly poet.): magnus decursus aquaï Fragmina coniciens silvarum arbustaque tota, *bearing down, prostrating*, Lucr. 1, 284: jaculum, Verg. A. 9, 698: tela, Ov. M. 5, 42: cultros, id. ib. 15, 735: thyrsos, id. ib. 11, 28: venabula manibus, id. ib. 12, 454: domus inflammata conjectis ignibus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: telum inbelle sine ictu, Verg. A. 2, 544.—(ε) With *inter:* jaculum inter ilia, Ov. M. 8, 412.—**B.** Trop., *to bring, direct, turn, throw, urge, drive, force something eagerly, quickly to* or *towards*, etc. (α) With *in:* aliquem in morbum ex aegritudine, Plaut. Poen. prol. 69: aliquem in laetitiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: (bostes) in terrorem ac tumultum, Liv. 34, 28, 3: in metum, id. 39, 25, 11: in periculum, Suet. Oth. 10: rem publicam in perturbationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: aliquem in nuptias, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 14; 4, 1, 43: (Catilinam) ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: aliquem in tricas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 18; Liv. 36, 12, 4: se in saginam ad regem aliquem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99: se mirificam in latebram, *to fly to* (in disputing), Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: se in noctem, *to commit one's self to the night, travel by night*, id. Mil. 19, 49: se mente ac voluntate in versum, *to devote* or *apply one's self with zeal to the art of poetry*, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194: oculos in aliquem, id. Clu. 19, 54; id. Lael. 2, 9; Tac. H. 1, 17: orationem tam improbe in clarissimos viros, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: tantam pecuniam in propylaea, *to throw away, squander*, id. Off. 2, 17, 60; cf.: cum sestertium milies in culinam conjecisset (Apicius), Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 9: culpam in unum vigilem, Liv. 5, 47, 10: crimina in tuam nimiam diligentiam, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: maledicta in ejus vitam, id. Planc. 12, 31: causas tenues simultatum in gregem locupletium, i. e. *to cause, occasion*, Auct. B. Alex. 49: crimen in quae tempora, Liv. 3, 24, 5: omen in illam provinciam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 18.—(β) *Absol.:* oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: petitiones ita conjectae (the fig. taken from aiming at a thing with weapons), id. Cat. 1, 6, 15: in disputando conjecit illam vocem Cn. Pompeius, omnes oportere senatui dicto audientes esse, *threw out* or *let fall*, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4.—* (γ) With *sub:* id vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv. 4, 4, 10.—**2.** Of a verbal bringing forward, etc., *to urge, press, treat, adduce:* rem ubi paciscuntur, in comitio aut in foro causam coiciunto, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: causam coicere ad te volo, Afran. ap. Non. p. 267, 32 (Com. Rel. v. 216 Rib.): verba inter se acrius, id. ib. p. 267, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 309 ib.): is cum filio Cojecerat nescio quid de ratiunculā, id. ap. Suet. Vit. Ner. 11 (Com. Rel. v. 191 ib.).—**3.** *To throw, place, put into, include in*, etc.: eum fasciculum, quo illam (epistulam) conjeceram, Cic. Att. 2, 13, 1: ex illo libello, qui in epistulam conjectus est, id. ib. 9, 13, 7: conjeci id (prooemium) in eum librum, quem tibi misi, id. ib. 16, 6, 4: pluraque praeterea in eandem epistulam conjeci, id. ib. 7, 16, 1; cf.: quod multos dies epistulam in manibus habui . . . ideo multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: legem in decimam tabulam, id. Leg. 2, 25, 64; id. Caecin. 22, 63.

* **cōnĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [conus-fero], *bearing fruit of a conical form:* cyparissi, Verg. A. 3, 680 Serv.; cf. coniger and conus.

* **cōnĭger,** gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [conus-gero], *bearing fruit of a conical form:* pinus, Cat. 64, 106; cf. conifer and conus.

† **cōnīla,** ae, *f.*, = κονίλη, *a plant, also called* cunila and origanum, App. Herb. 123.

‡ **cōninquĕre,** v. coinquio

‡ **coniptum** or **conitum,** *an oblation made by sprinkling flour*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 40, 8 Müll.

‡ **cōnīre,** v. coëo.

cōnisco, āre, v. corusco.

† **cōnistērĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κονιστήριον, *a place in the palæstra where the athletæ, after anointing, sprinkled themselves with dust*, Vitr. 5, 11, 2.

cōnīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from conitor.

cō-nītor (less correctly **con-nītor;** cf. Ritschl, Opusc. II. 448 sq.), nisus or nixus (conisus, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 29; Liv. 1, 33, 5; 3, 63, 4 et saep.; Val. Max. 2, 7, 2; Sen. Ep. 94, 31; Val. Fl. 3, 193; Sil. 2, 629; Tac. A. 11, 31; 15, 42 al.: conixus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47 B. and K.; id. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Lucr. 2, 160; Verg. E. 1, 15; id. A. 5, 264 et saep.; Liv. 3, 70, 5 al.; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26; Sil. 9, 379; Tac. H. 4, 53; Gell. 15. 16, 4), 3, *v. dep.* (*inf.* conitier, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 284 Rib.), *to put forth all one's strength, strive, struggle, endeavor.* **I.** Lit., of physical exertion. **A.** In gen. **a.** *Absol.* or with *abl.* of means: pol si quidem Conisus esses, per corium, per viscera Perque os elephanti transmineret bracchium, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 29: dein ejus germanum cornibus conitier, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 (Trag. Praet. v. 23 Rib.): corniger est valido conixus corpore taurus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; cf.: atque genu flexo Taurus conititur ingens, id. Arat. 290 (536): illam famuli ferebant, conixi umeris, Verg. A. 5, 264: dextrā, id. ib. 5, 642: fert ingens toto conixus corpore saxum, id. ib. 10, 127: adversis Conixi incurrunt hastis, id. ib. 11, 613: undique omnes conisi hostem avertunt, Liv. 3, 63, 4; 35, 5, 12: omnibus copiis conisus Ancus, id. 1, 33, 5: tres juvenes conixi arborem unam evellebant, id. 33, 5, 7; 41, 4, 2: Antiochus omnibus regni viribus conixus, id. 33, 19, 9: ni equestre proelium conixi omni vi perficerent, id. 3, 70, 5: totis conisus viribus, Val. Fl. 3, 193: si coniterentur (mulae), Dig. 9, 2, 52, § 2.—**b.** With *inf.:* coniterentur modo uno animo omnes invadere hostem, Liv. 9, 31, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: inligare conisa est, Tac. A. 15, 51; Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 3.—**c.** With *ut:* (parvi) conituntur sese ut erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.—**d.** With *ad* and *acc.:* ut rursus ad surgendum coniti non possent, Curt. 7, 3, 13: ceteris ad convincendum eum conisis, Tac. A. 15, 66: omnibus imperii nervis ad revocandam pristinae disciplinam militiae conisus est, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *To press upon, press toward, struggle toward, strive to reach;* with *in* and *acc.* of place: equitatus summum in jugum virtute conititur, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: in unum locum, Liv. 31, 21, 10: praealtam in arborem, Tac. A. 11, 31.—So poet., of a weapon: in hastam, Sil. 10, 252.—Of things: in quem coepere locum conixa feruntur (primordia rerum), Lucr. 2, 160.—**2.** *To struggle* in giving birth, *to labor* (cf. enitor): spem gregis, ah! silice in nudā conixa reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 15. —**II.** Trop., of mental effort, etc.: praesto est domina omnium et regina, ratio, quae conixa per se et progressa longius, fit perfecta virtus, *putting forth her own energy*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: quantum coniti animo potes, id. Off. 3, 2, 6.

conitum, v. coniptum.

† **cōnīum,** ii, *n.*, = κώνειον, *hemlock* (pure Lat. cicuta), Ambros. Hexaem 3, 9.

cōnīventĭa, ae, *f.* [coniveo, II. B.], *connivance* (post-class. and rare): Ciceronis, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1 *fin.* (p. 152 Orell.); Cod. Th. 2, 14, 1; Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 79; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 54 dub.

cō-nīvĕo (less correctly **con-nīvĕo;** cf. Ritschl, Opusc. II. 448 sq.), nīvi (Cassius ap. Prisc. p. 866 P.; cf. Prob. II. p. 1482 ib.) or nixi (Turp. ap. Prisc. p. 866 P.; perh. also connipsi, connipseram, App. M. 11, p. 146 Hildebr. Min.), 2 (access. form of *inf.* convīvĕre, Calvus ap. Prisc. l. l.), *v. n.* [niveo, kindr. with nico and nicto], *to close* or *shut.* * **I.** In gen.: cava ventris ac stomachi inanitate diutinâ contrahuntur et conivent, Gell. 16, 3, 3.—More freq., **II.** Esp., *to close* or *shut the eyes* (in sleep, from the light, from fear, etc.), *to blink;* or of the eyes, *to close, shut, to half close when heavy with sleep* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Lit.: dum ego conixi somno, hic sibi prospexit vigilans virginem, Turp. l. l.; so Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; Tac. A. 16, 5: coniventes illi oculi abavi tui, Cic. Har. Resp. 18, 38: conivent solemque pavent agnoscere visu, Sil. 7, 729; cf. Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10: ad tonitrua et fulgura, Suet. Calig. 51: contra conminationem aliquam (gladiatores), Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144.—With *acc.* Gr.: nam non conivi oculos ego deinde sopore, Cassius, l. l.: (oculis) somno coniventibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; Col. 10, 259.— * **2.** Poet., transf., of the sun and moon, *to be darkened, obscured, eclipsed,* Lucr. 5, 776.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to be dull, drowsy,* or *languid:* certa sunt enim pleraque et nisi coniveamus, in oculos incurrunt, Quint. 10, 3, 16: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, quibus sopita virtus coniveret, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: animus atque mens viri prudentis in sollicitis numquam conivens, nusquam aciem suam flectens, etc., Gell. 13, 27, 4; cf. id. 2, 2, 9.—**2.** (Like our phrase to wink at.) *To leave an error* or *crime unnoticed* or *uncensured, to overlook, connive at, wink at,* etc.: haec ipsa concedo: quibusdam etiam in rebus coniveo, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 18: pro di immortales! cur interdum in hominum sceleribus maxumis aut conivetis aut ... poenas in diem reservetis? id. Cael. 24, 59: qui ob eam causam in tot tantisque sceleribus conivebant, id. Har. Resp. 24, 52; id. Agr. 2, 28, 77; Fragm. ap. Prob. II. p. 1482 P.: seditiosorum punitor acerrimus, conivebat in ceteris, Suet. Caes. 67; Pers. 6, 50.

‡ **conivola** occulta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 8 Müll.

cōnixus, a, um, *Part.*, from conitor.

con-jăcĕo, ēre, *to lie together,* Myth. Vat. 2, 30, tom. 3, p. 94 Mai.

conjectānĕa, ōrum, *n.* [conicio], *a memorandum-* or *commonplace-book, a title of works of miscellaneous contents,* Gell. praef. § 9; 6, 5, 1; 14, 7, 13.

conjectārĭus, a, um, *of* or *pertaining to conjecture, conjectural:* argumenta, Gell. 14, 3, 1 Hertz (al. conjectatoria).

conjectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjecto], *a conjecturing, guessing, conjecture, surmise* (post-Aug.; mostly in Plin. the elder; not in Quint.): ingens opum, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 68: plana de deo, id. 2, 7, 5, § 21: obscura, id. 10, 75, 97, § 209: lubrica atque ambagiosa, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

conjectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a conjecturer, soothsayer* (late Lat. and rare): portenti, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 49 Mai; so Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Al. M. 1, 57.

conjectātōrĭus, a, um, v. conjectarius.

conjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conicio] (very rare), *a hurling, throwing.* **I.** Prop.: telorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A putting together, comparing:* annonae et aestimationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189 (Ernesti, coauctio; Zumpt, conjunctio).—**B.** Meton. **1.** (Acc. to conicio, I. B. 2.) *An inference, conjecture, interpretation* (for conjectura): somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 130: conjectionem fieri ejus, quod reliquit, Dig. 28, 1, 21.—**2.** Conjectio causae, *the draft, summary,* or *outline of a law-case,* Gai Inst. 4, 15; Dig. 50, 17, 1; cf. Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26 (p. 164 Orell.).—Hence, * **3.** In gen., *a controverted question, subject of a controversy,* Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 13.

conjecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [conicio] (ante-class.; and then not until the time of Liv.), *to throw, cast,* or *bring together.* **I.** Prop.: hostium duces in carcerem, Decret. Ti. Gracch. ap. Gell. 7, 19, 7: ad cenulam non cupedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, *to contribute,* Gell. 6, 13, 2.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop., *to conclude* or *infer by conjecture, to conjecture, guess.* **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *acc.:* neque scio quid dicam aut quid conjectem, * Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 5: rem vetustate obrutam, Liv. 29, 14, 9: rem eventu, id. 5, 21, 16: offensionem vultu, Tac. A. 1, 12.—With *ex:* valetudinem ex eo, quod, etc., Tac. A. 14, 51; so id. ib. 12, 49: quae audierat conjectaveratque, id. ib. 15, 55: quantum conjectare licet, Suet. Dom. 3; Curt. 4, 9, 11: iter, *to guess one's way,* Liv. 21, 35, 4: animos militares altius, Tac. A. 1, 32.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.:* Caesar conjectans eum Aegyptum iter habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 106, 1: Fabium Valentem profectum ab Urbe conjectabat, Tac. H. 3, 15; Curt. 3, 11, 1; 4, 18, 31.—(*γ*) With *de:* proinde socii de imperio utriusque conjectabant, Tac. H. 2, 97 *fin.:* nihil de aetate Galbae, Suet. Ner. 40.—(*δ*) With a *rel.-clause:* si ex eo ... quid sentiant conjectandum sit, Liv. 40, 36, 4; so, utrum sit in re, * Quint. 7, 3, 5; Curt. 7, 8, 2.—**B.** In Suet., in partic., *to conclude from signs* or *omens, to augur, interpret, prophesy:* nemine peritorum aliter conjectante, quam laeta per haec et magna portendi, Suet. Aug. 95 *fin.:* altero ostento periculum ostendi, id. Calig. 57: de geniturâ alicujus multa et formidolosa, id. Ner. 6.

conjector, ōris, *m.* [conicio, I. B. 1.], *he who interprets, explains,* or *divines something, an interpreter.* **I.** In gen.: conjectore Oedipo orationi opus est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34.—**II.** In partic., *a diviner, interpreter of dreams, a seer, soothsayer:* somniorum atque ominum interpretes conjectores vocantur, Quint. 3, 6, 30; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76; id. Curc. 2, 1, 34; Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; 2, 28, 62; id. Part. Or. 2, 6; Quint. 3, 6, 30; 5, 7, 36.

* **conjectrix,** īcis, *f.* [conjector], *a female soothsayer* or *interpreter of dreams,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.

conjectūra, ae, *f.* [conicio, I. B. 2.], a putting together of facts or indications; hence *an opinion founded on a comparison of facts, a conjecture, guess, conjectural inference.* **I.** In gen. (very freq., and class.): quod ad exemplum'st? Conjecturâ si reperire possumus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 76: hanc ego de me conjecturam domi facio, id. Cist. 2, 1, 2; id. Cas. 2, 3, 8; Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 299: conjecturam facere (ex re or re), Plaut. Poen. prol. 91; id. Rud. 3, 4, 66; Ter. And. 3, 2, 32; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 25; Cic. Mur. 21, 44; id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: attendite num aberret a conjecturâ suspitio periculi mei, i. e. *reasonable inference,* id. Phil. 12, 9, 23; Quint. 8, 4, 26; Plin. Pan. 20 *fin.:* capere ex re, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98: hoc videre licet ex aliquot rebus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3: conjecturâ uti, Quint. 3, 6, 15: judicare aliquid, Cic. Fl. 3, 6: coarguere aliquid, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: quaerere aliquid, id. Or. 36, 126; cf.: quaeritur per conjecturam, Quint. 7, 2, 6: conjecturâ aberrare, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1: in conjecturam quantitas cadit, Quint. 7, 4, 43: aliquid conjecturâ animi scrutari, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 49; cf.: animi mei, Quint. 1, 2, 25: si qua conjectura mentis divinae sit (*gen. object.*), Liv. 10, 39, 15; so, mentis, Quint. 7, 3, 25: animi, id. 7, 2, 6; 7, 2, 45: voluntatis, id. 12, 2, 19: veritatis, Suet. Galb. 7 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **A.** T. t. of the lang. of augury, *a conclusion drawn from signs* or *omens, a divining, an interpreting of dreams, soothsaying, prophesying,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 20; id. Curc. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66; 1, 36, 78; 2, 63, 129; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 51; Suet. Vit. 18.—**B.** An *element of rhetorical representation founded on conjecture,* Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 16; id. Part. Or. 9, 33 sq.; id. Div. 2, 26, 55; Quint. 7, 2, 1; 3, 6, 50; cf.: in his omnibus conjecturam inducere, *the form of conjecture,* Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99.

conjectūrālis, e, *adj.* [conjectura], *belonging to conjecture* or *guessing, conjectural:* ars medicina, Cels. 1 praef.; 2, 6 *fin.*—Esp. freq. in rhet. lang.: causa, Cic. Top. 24, 92: causae, id. ib. 11, 50; Quint. 2, 4, 26: status, id. 3, 6, 29; and *subst.:* **conjectūrālĭa,** ium, *n., conjectures:* haec, Quint. 7, 1, 53; 4, 4, 8.—*Adv.:* **conjectūrālĭter,** *conjecturally, by conjecture:* nil conjecturaliter gestum, nil per ambages, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*

1. conjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from conicio.

2. conjectus, ūs, *m.* [conicio] (rare but class.; most freq. in Lucr.). **I.** *A throwing together.* **A.** *A crowding, connecting,* or *uniting together:* materiai, Lucr. 5, 417: altior animai, id. 4, 960.—**B.** Concr., *a conflux, concourse, confluence; a heap, crowd, pile:* elementorum confluit, Lucr. 5, 600: herbae conjectu siccari amnes, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18.—**II.** *A throwing, throwing down, casting, projecting, hurling:* lapidum conjectu fracta domus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: terrae, Liv. 7, 6, 2: telorum, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4: venire ad teli conjectum, *to come within weapons' throw,* Liv. 2, 31, 6; 28, 14, 19; cf. the opp.: extra teli conjectum consistere, Petr. 90, 2: (jaculorum) ex altioribus locis in cavam vallem, Liv. 25, 16, 22: quasi quid pugno bracchique superne Conjectu trudatur, *the thrust,* Lucr. 6, 435.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the eyes, *a turning, directing, throwing,* etc.: oculorum in me, Cic. Sest. 54, 115; so, oculorum, id. de Or. 3, 59, 222; id. Planc. 8, 21; Quint. 9, 3, 101; Curt. 9, 7, 25: non modo telorum sed oculorum, Plin. Pan. 17, 3.—**2.** Of the mind, etc., *a turning, directing:* conjectus animorum in me, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: minarum, Plin. Pan. 17, 3: conjectura dicta est a conjectu, id est directione quâdam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 30.—**3.** = conjectura; progredi conjectu longius, Auct. Vict. Caes. 26, 4.

conjĭcĭo, v. conicio.

* **con-jŭbĕo,** ēre, *v. a., to command together with,* Edict. Diocl. prooem.

con-jŭcundor, āri, *v. dep., to rejoice with one* (late Lat.); with *dat.:* amico, Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 4.

conjŭga, ae, *f.*, v. conjunx *init.*

conjŭgālis, e, *adj.* [conjunx], *relating to marriage, conjugal* (prob. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: amor, Tac. A. 11, 4: licentia, id. ib. 11, 27: di, *who preside over marriage,* id. G. 18; Sen. Thyest. 1103; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9, 3.—**b.** Esp., *faithful:* CONIVX, Inscr. Grut. 602, 5; Inscr. Murat. 1296, 8.—**II.** Transf., of animals: gregem protegere debent galli, Col. 8, 2, 11.— * *Adv.:* **conjŭgālĭter,** *as married persons:* vivere, Aug. Ep. 89, 39.

conjŭgālĭter, *adv.*, v. conjugalis *fin.*

conjŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conjugo] (except twice in Cic. Top. only post-class.), *a combining, connecting;* hence, prop., *a mingling, mixture:* mellis et fellis, App. Flor. 4, n. 18, p. 359, 29: corporum, *carnal intercourse, coition,* Arn. 2, 54: uxoria, id. 5, 171: ursi velut humanis conjugationibus copulantur, Sol. 26, 3.—**II.** Esp., t. t. **A.** In rhet., *the etymological relationship of words,* Gr. συζυγία, Cic. Top. 3, 12; 9, 38.—**B.** In later gram., *conjugation;* earlier called declinatio, q. v.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 311; Commian. ap. Charis. p. 153 P.; Diom. p. 337 ib.; Prisc. p. 836 et saep.—**C.** In logic, *a syllogism:* propositionum, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 35.

* **conjŭgātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who joins* or *unites, the uniter:* boni amoris (Hymenaeus), Cat. 61, 45.

conjŭgĭālis, e, *adj* [conjugium], *belonging to marriage, conjugal, connubial* (perh. only in Ov.): foedus, Ov. M. 11, 743: festa, id. ib. 5, 3: jura, id. ib. 6, 536.

conjŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [conjugo], *a connection, union.* **I.** Lit.: corporis atque animae (opp. discidium), Lucr. 3, 845: inter has (feminas) et Theodorum quasi conjugium animosi spiritûs esse potuit, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext. 3.—**II.** Trop., *a connection by marriage, marriage, wedlock* (considered in a physical point of view, while conubium is regarded as a civil or political institution; cf. conubium; class. in prose and poetry), Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; id. Att. 6, 8, 1; Ter. And. 3, 3, 29; Nep. Cim. 1, 3; Cat. 66, 28; Verg. A. 3, 475; 4, 172; Ov. M. 2, 804.—Of animals, Ov. F. 4, 336; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104 al.; cf.: sine ullis Conju-

giis vento gravidae (equae), Verg. G. 3, 275. —**B.** Meton. **1.** *Concubinage*, Ov. M. 14, 298; 10, 295.—**2.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *A husband*, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 20; *a wife*, Verg. A. 3, 296; 7, 423; 11, 270; Tac. A. 12, 65; cf.: ferre Inmitem dominam conjugiumque ferum, Tib. 3, 4, 74.—In *plur.*, *a pair*, of animals, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 86; 9, 8, 7, § 21; 10, 12, 15, § 31.

con-jŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to join together, unite* (rare). **I.** In gen.: amicitiam, *to form, unite in*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: aliquam sibi nuptiis, App. M. 5, p. 170, 35; and without a *dat.*, Treb. Gall. 11; Aug. Conf. 6, 13.—**II.** Esp., t. t.: conjugata verba, *etymologically related*, Cic. Top. 3, 12, and 9, 38.—Hence, *subst.*: **conjŭgātum**, i, *n.*, = conjugatio, II. A., q. v.; Quint. 5, 10, 85.

conjŭgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [conjugo], *pertaining to uniting, connecting*: myrtus, only Cato, R. R. 8, 2; 133, 2; cf. Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122.

conjunctē, *adv.*, v. conjungo, *P. a. fin.*

conjunctim, *adv.* [conjungo], *unitedly, in common, jointly, together* (rare): ratio habetur hujus omnis pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: referri de eā re, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5: petere auxilium, Nep. Att. 10, 5: legare, Dig. 30, 16; Liv. 6, 40, 9 al. (but in Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9, the right read. is conjuncte).

conjunctio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a joining together, connecting, uniting; union, conjunction*. **I.** Lit. (very rare): machina est continens ex materiā conjunctio maximas ad onerum motus habens virtutes, Vitr. 10, 1, 1: conjunctionis rimas obducere, Pall. Decl. 41, 3.—**II.** Trop. (in good prose). **A.** In gen.: nos ad conjunctionem congregationemque hominum et ad naturalem communitatem esse natos, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 65: virtutum, id. ib. 5, 23, 67: mentis cum externis mentibus, *agreement, affinity, sympathy*, id. Div. 2, 58, 119; cf.: naturae, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, id. ib. 2, 60, 124; 2, 69, 142: vicinitatis, id. Planc. 8, 21: indubitata litterarum inter se, Quint. 1, 1, 31.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A conjugal connection, marriage, wedlock* (rare), Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 120.—**2.** *A connection by relationship, affinity, relation*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54 sq.; id. Fam. 1, 7, 11 al.—**3.** *A connection by friendship, friendship, intimacy*: nihil praetermisi quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23: paterna, id. ib. 13, 5, 11; id. Cael. 15, 35; id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Fam. 13, 10, 4 al.—**4.** In philos. and rhet. lang., *a connection of ideas*, Cic. Top. 14, 57; id. Fat. 6, 12 sq.; Quint. 7, 8, 1; 8, 3, 46.—**5.** In gram., *a connecting particle, a conjunction*, Cic. Or. 39, 135; Quint. 9, 3, 50; 9, 3, 62; 11, 2, 25; Suet. Aug. 86 et saep.

conjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of connection* or *serving to connect, connective* (in post-class. gram. lang.): particula (sc. autem), Tert. adv. Hermog. 26.—Esp. freq.: conjunctivus modus, or *absol.*: **conjunctīvus**, i, *m.*, *the conjunctive* or *subjunctive mood*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310 al.

(**conjuncto**, āre, false read. for conjungat, Prud. Psych. 764.)

conjunctrix, īcis, *f.* [conjunctor, conjungo], *that which joins* or *unites together* (late Lat.): voluntas, Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. conjunctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conjungo.

2. conjunctus, ūs, *m.* [conjungo], *a connection, conjunction*, only in *abl. sing.*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 24 Müll.; cf. Dig. 32, 91, § 4.

con-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bind together, connect, join, unite* (very freq. in all perr. and species of composition); constr. with *cum*, *inter se*, the *dat.*, or the *acc.* only; trop. also with *ad*. **I.** Lit. (α) With *cum*: eam epistulam cum hac, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 3: animam cum animo, Lucr. 3, 160: naturam tenuem gravi cum corpore, id. 5, 563.—(β) With *inter se*, Lucr. 3, 559; cf. id. 3, 137.—(γ) With *dat.*: castra muro oppidoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: ita cursum regebat, ut primi conjungi ultimis possent, Curt. 5, 13, 10: conjunguntur his (porticibus) domus ampliores, Vitr. 6, 7, 3: dextrae dextram, Ov. M. 8, 421: aëra terris, Lucr. 5, 564.—(δ) With the *acc.* only: boves, i. e. *to yoke together*, Cato, R. R. 138; cf.: bis binos (equos), Lucr. 5, 1299: calamos plures cera, Verg. E. 2, 32: dextras, id. A. 1, 514: nostras manus, Tib. 1, 6, 60: oras (vulneris) suturā, Cels. 7, 4, 3: medium intervallum ponte, Suet. Calig. 19: supercilia conjuncta, id. Aug. 79: verba, Quint. 8, 3, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (α) With *cum*: eas cohortes cum exercitu suo, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: quem ego cum deorum laude conjungo, i. e. *put on an equality with*, Cic. Pis. 9, 20; id. Font. 10, 21; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 28: imperii dedecus cum probro privato, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Red. Sen. 2, 4; id. Red. Quir. 7, 16; id. Brut. 31, 120: judicium suum cum illius auctoritate, Quint. 10, 3, 1: voluptatem cum laude ac dignitate, id. 8, pr. 33; 12, 2, 8; Cat. 64, 331.—(β) With *ad* (very rare), Quint. 4, 1, 16.—(γ) With *dat.*: noctem diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: arma finitimis, Liv. 8, 16, 2; 42, 47, 3: se alicui, Curt. 8, 13, 4: laudem oratori, Quint. 1, 10, 17; 5, 10, 51: sequentia prioribus, id. 11, 2, 20.—So of writings, *to add*: pauca scribenda conjungendaque huic commentario statui, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48.—(δ) With *in* and *abl.*: cum in tui familiarissimi judicio ac periculo tuum crimen conjungeretur, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 2: nefarium est . . . socium fallere qui se in negotio conjunxit, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.—(ε) With *in* and *acc.*: omnia vota in unum, Petr. 86.—(ζ) With *acc.* only: vocales, *to contract*, Cic. Or. 44, 150; Quint. 12, 10, 30: bellum, *to carry on* or *wage in concert*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26; Sil. 15, 52: vires, Val. Fl. 6, 632: Galliae duae, quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3: aequum est enim militum, talium praesertim, honorem conjungi, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: ne . . . tantae nationes conjungantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem, Verg. A. 5, 712: res . . . sicut inter se cohaerent tempore, ita opere ipso conjungi, Curt. 5, 1, 2: passus, Ov. M. 11, 64: abstinentiam cibi, i. e. *to continue without interruption*, Tac. A. 6, 26; in the same sense, consulatus, Suet. Calig. 17; and: rerum actum, id. Claud. 23: nox eadem necem Britannici et rogum conjunxit, Tac. A. 13, 17. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To compose, form by uniting*: quod (Epicurus) e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est (i. e. Epicuri summum bonum), Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44 Madv. ad loc.—**2.** *To unite, join in marriage* or *love*: me tecum, Ov. H. 21, 247: aliquam secum matrimonio, Curt. 6, 9, 30: aliquam sibi justo matrimonio, Suet. Ner. 28; cf.: aliquam sibi, id. Calig. 26: conjungi Poppaeae, Tac. A. 14, 60; Cat. 64, 335: conubia Sabinorum (Romulus), *to bring about, accomplish*, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37.—**3.** *To connect, unite by the ties of relationship* or *friendship*: se tecum affinitate, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: tota domus conjugio et stirpe conjungitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: nos inter nos (res publica), id. Fam. 5, 7, 2: me tibi (studia), id. ib. 15, 11, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 21: multos sibi familiari amicitiā, Sall. J. 7, 7: Ausonios Teucris foedere, Verg. A. 10, 105: optimum quemque hospitio et amicitiā, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: amicitiam, id. Clu. 16, 46; cf.: societatem amicitiamque, Sall. J. 83, 1.—Hence, **conjunctus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) *United, connected*; hence, of places, *bordering upon, near*: loca, quae Caesaris castris erant conjuncta, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 *init.*; 2, 25; 3, 112: Paphlagonia Cappadociae, Nep. Dat. 5, 5: regio Oceano, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46; 8, 31: ratis crepidine saxi, Verg. A. 10, 653.—**B.** Transf., of time, *connected with, following*: quae proelio apud Arbela conjuncta sunt ordiar dicere, Curt. 5, 1, 2.—**C.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *connected with, pertaining to; accordant* or *agreeing with, conformable to*, etc.; constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, or rar. the *abl.*: prudentia cum justitiā, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; so, nihil cum virtute, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: ea, quae sunt quasi conjuncta aut quae quasi pugnantia inter se, id. Part. Or. 2, 7: verba inter se (opp. simplicia), id. Top. 7; id. de Or. 3, 37, 149; (opp. singula), Quint. 5, 10, 106; 7, 9, 2; 8, 1, 1: causae (opp. simplices), id. 3, 6, 94; 3, 10, 1: justitia intellegentiae, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: praecepta officii naturae, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: talis simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam liberalitati, id. ib. 1, 14, 44; id. de Or. 2, 81, 331: libido scelere conjuncta, id. Clu. 5, 12; id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: haec necesse est aut ex praeterito tempore aut ex conjuncto aut ex sequenti petere, i. e. *the present*, Quint. 5, 8, 5; cf. id. 5, 9, 5; 5, 10, 94; and id. 7, 2, 46: conjuncta (et conveniens) constantia inter augures, *harmonious, accordant*, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82.—**b. conjunctum**, i, *n. subst.* (α) In rhet., *connection*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 167; cf. id. ib. 2, 39, 166.—(β) *A joint-sentence*, = copulatum, συμπεπλεγμένον, Gell. 16, 8, 10.—(γ) In the physical lang. of Lucr., *the necessary, inherent qualities of bodies* (as weight, etc.), in contrast with eventum, merely external condition, Lucr. 1, 449 sq.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Connected by marriage, married*: digno viro, Verg. E. 8, 32: conservae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5.—* **b.** Transf., of the vine (cf. conjunx, I. 2.): vitis ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.—Far more freq., **c.** *Connected* or *united by relationship* or *friendship, allied, kindred, intimate, friendly* (freq. in Cic.). (α) With *abl.*: cum aliquo vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis, Cic. Planc. 11, 27: cum populo Romano non solum perpetuā societate atque amicitiā, verum etiam cognatione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: equites concordiā conjunctissimi, id. Clu. 55, 152: sanguine, Sall. J. 10, 3; cf.: Mario sanguine conjunctissimus, Vell. 2, 41, 2: propinquitatibus adfinitatibusque, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; cf.: propinquā cognatione, Nep. praef. § 7: homo conjunctissimus officiis, usu, consuetudine, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; id. Cat. 1, 13, 33; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Att. 1, 16, 11; Nep. Att. 12, 1 al. —(β) With *cum*, etc.: ubi tecum conjunctus siem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 52: so, genus cum diis, Suet. Caes. 6.—*Absol.*: conjunctus an alienus, Quint. 7, 4, 21; Nep. Att. 7, 1; Curt. 6, 11, 10.—With *dat.*: conjunctissimus huic ordini, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: civitas populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: conjunctior illo Nemo mihi est, Ov. M. 15, 599; Curt. 7, 3, 25.—With *inter*: inter se conjunctissimos fuisse Curium, Coruncanium, Cic. Lael. 11, 39; id. Dom. 11, 27: ut nosmet ipsi inter nos conjunctiores simus, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 5.—**conjunctē**, *adv.* (rare; most freq. in Cic.). **1.** *In connection, conjointly, at the same time*: conjuncte cum reliquis rebus nostra contexere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: conjuncte re verboque risus moveatur, id. de Or. 2, 61, 248: elatum aliquid, i. e. *hypothetically* (opp. simpliciter, categorically), id. ib. 2, 38, 158; 3, 37, 149: agere, id. Inv. 1, 7, 9.—**2.** *In a friendly, confidential manner*: conjuncte vivere, Nep. Att. 10, 3; so with vivere in the *comp.*, Cic. Fam. 6, 9, 1; Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 4; and in *sup.*, Cic. Lael. 1, 2.

conjunx or **conjux** (in inscrr. also COIVX, e. g. Orell. 4655; 4644; 4646; 5013: COIVNX, C. I. L. 1, 1011: CONIVNCX, ib. 5, 370; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 139 sq.), jŭgis, *comm.* (*fem.* **conjŭga** Jovis Juno, App. M. 6, p. 174, 33, and in inscrr.) [conjungo]. **I.** *One who is united in marriage, a consort, spouse, wife*; more rarely, *a husband* (very freq., esp. in *fem.* and in the poets; in Ov. M. alone about fifty times); *masc.*, Cic. Cael. 32, 78; id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; Tac. A. 3, 34; 13, 44; Just. 2, 4, 8; Val. Max. 2, 6, 14; Cat. 61, 32; 68, 81; Verg. A. 6, 473; Ov. M. 1, 605; 6, 538; Sen. Cons. Helv. 19, 5; Hyg. Fab. 23; Inscr. Orell. 4629.—*Fem.*, Lucr. 4, 1274; Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 33; Cat. 64, 298; Prop. 1, 19, 7; Hor. C. 1, 1, 26; 3, 5, 5; Tac. A. 15, 15; 17, 11; id. H. 4, 18; 5, 8; id. G. 7.—In *plur.* for *the married pair*: boni, Cat. 61, 234: unanimi, id. 66, 80 et saep.—**2.** Transf., of animals, *the female*, Ov. F. 1, 451; Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 161.—And also of the elmtree, round which a vine entwines itself (cf. conjungo, *P. a.*, B. 2. b.), Col. 5, 6, 18.—**B.** Poet. **1.** *A betrothed, a bride*, Verg. A. 3, 331; 9, 138; Tib. 3, 2, 4; Ov. H. 8, 18.—**2.** A more honorable designation for *concubine*, Prop. 2, 8, 29; Ov. H. 8, 86; Val. Fl. 2, 208.—**II.** In late Lat., = contubernalis, *a comrade*, *a* (male or female) *companion* or *attendant*, Inscr. Orell. 2841 sq.—So, *a fellow-slave*: me cum meo famulo meoque vectore . . . factum conservum atque conjugem, App. M. 7, p. 189, 6.

conjūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [conjuro], *a swearing together*. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: conjuratio fit in tumultu, i. e. Italico bello et Gallico quando vicinum urbis periculum singulos jurare non patitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 615; cf. id. ib. 2, 157; 8, 1 and 5.—Hence, transf.,

a union or *alliance:* quae haec est conjuratio! utin omnes mulieres eadem aeque studeant nolintque omnia, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 1: urbana, Plin. Pan. 70 *fin.*—**2.** *A levy* en masse, *an enlistment of the whole people* (late Lat.), Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 614; 8, 5.—**B.** In a bad sense, *a conspiracy, plot* (in good prose; most freq. in the histt.), Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 2; Sall. C. 17, 1 et saep.: si omnia facienda sunt, quae amici velint: non amicitiae tales, sed conjurationes putandae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: convicti adversum se conjurationis, Eutr. 7, 21: conjuratio nefanda in omne facinus ac libidinem, Liv. 39, 38. 3.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *the confederacy, the band of conspirators* themselves: perditorum hominum, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13.

conjūrātus, a, um, *Part.*, and **conjūrāti,** ōrum, *subst.*, v. conjuro.

conjūrō, āvi, ātum (*part.* conjuratus in *act.* sense; v. II. infra), 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to swear together*, or *one with another, to band* or *combine together by an oath.* **I.** In a good sense (rare but class.): simul omne tumultu Conjurat trepido Latium, Verg. A. 8, 5 Serv.: ipsi inter sese decuriati equites .. conjurabant sese fugae ergo non abituros, etc., Liv. 22, 38, 4; 26, 25, 11: in Trojam, Mel. 2, 3, 6.—And in a Greek constr.: Graecia conjurata tuas rumpere nuptias, Hor. C. 1, 15, 7 (cf. under II.): inter nos conjuravimus, ego cum illo et ille mecum, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 38: equites Romanos conjurasse omnes, ut transitionem facerent, Auct. B. Hisp. 26.—*Impers.:* si ab omnibus in legem Dei conjuraretur, Lact. 5, 8, 8.—Esp., of the milit. oath, taken at enlistment: senatus consultum, ut omnes juniores Italiae conjurarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 Doberenz ad loc.: milites sociique navales conjurati, Liv. 45, 2, 1; cf.: agmina conjurata, Ov. M. 5, 150.—Hence, **2.** Poet., transf. to inanim. things: conjuratae sequuntur Mille rates, for conjuratorum, Ov. M. 12, 6.—(*β*) In gen., *to unite, be united:* (studium, ingenium): alterius sic Altera poscit opem res et conjurat amice, Hor. A. P. 411: conjurati venti, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 98; cf. id. B. Get. 49.—* **B.** *Act., to assent to by an oath:* quae jurat, mens est: nil conjuravimus illa, Ps.-Ov. H. 21, 135 (v the pass. in connection).—**II.** In a bad sense, *to form a conspiracy* or *plot, to conspire* (very freq.): tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo, P. Afric. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 11, 9: inter se, Sall. J. 66, 2: cum aliquo in omne flagitium et facinus, Liv. 39, 16, 5; cf.: in facinora, id. 39, 16, 3: in Philippi caedem, Curt. 7, 1, 6: cum totā Italiā pro partibus suis (sc. Antonii), Suet. Aug. 17: in mortem patris, * Quint. 4, 2, 72: contra rem publicam, Cic. Sull. 25, 70: contra populum Romanum, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: haec (tecta) incendere, Liv. 27, 3, 4: ut urbem incenderent, id. 4, 45, 1: ut quaestio de iis habeatur, qui coierint conjurarintve, quo stuprum flagitiumve inferretur, id. 39, 14, 8.—*Absol.:* ut cupiam conjurare, si quisquam recipiat, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2.—In a Gr. constr. with *inf.:* patriam incendere, Sall. C. 52, 24 Kritz; cf.: caelum rescindere, Verg. G. 1, 280.—Hence, *subst.:* **conjūrāti,** ōrum, *m.*, *conspirators*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20; Sall. C. 52, 17; Suet. Caes. 17; 80; 82; id. Tib. 9; id. Claud. 11.—**2.** Poet., transf., of inanim. things: conjurata arma, Ov. M. 15, 763 (cf. supra, I. 2.): Ister, Verg. G. 2, 497.

conjux, v. conjunx.

conl-. Words thus beginning, v. under coll-.

conm-. Words thus beginning, v. under comm-.

con-nascor, nātus sum, 3, *v. dep., to be born at the same time, to be born with* (late Lat.): ET (QVI) CONNATVS FVERIT DE CONIVGE MEA, Inscr. Orell. 5013.—**II.** Transf., *to arise together with:* laus nobilitatis connascitur, Cassiod. Var. 3, 4: vitia connata in corpore, *innate*, Tert. adv. Val. 2.—Hence, *subst.:* **connātus,** i, *n.*, = gemellus, Inscr. Orell. 5013.

con-necto, v. conecto.

connexio, connexīvus, connexus, etc., v. conex-.

connītor, connīvĕo, etc., v. coni-.

connūbĭālis, connūbĭum, connūbĭālĭter, v. conub-.

* **connūdātus,** a, um, *Part.* [nudo], *wholly naked*, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 77 dub. (al. nudata).

con-nŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [connumero], *a reckoning together* (late Lat.), Prisc. p. 1138 P.

con-nŭmĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to number with* something, *to reckon among* (post-class. and rare): aliquem inter liberos, Dig. 1, 5, 14: virum heroicis ingeniis, Amm. 25, 4, 1.—*Absol.:* quemadmodum connumeratis et dicitis, Arn. 2, 187; Gai Inst. 1, 2, § 4.

Connus, i, *m.*, *a Greek lute-player, who taught Socrates music*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

Cŏnōn, ōnis (Gr. *acc.* Conona, Just. 6, 1), *m.*, = Κόνων. **I.** *A renowned general of the Athenians, whose life was written by Nepos;* cf. Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139; Just. 5, 5 sq.; 6, 1 sqq.—**II.** *A celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Cat. 66, 7; Verg. E. 3, 40; Sen. Q. N. 7, 3, 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 738.

† **cōnōpēum** (instead of a short *e*, sometimes **cōnōpīum**), ei, *n.*, = κωνωπεῖον, *a net of fine gauze, used originally by the Egyptians, especially about the bed, as a protection against gnats*, etc.; *mosquito-curtains* or *bars:* cōnōpēum, Juv. 6, 80: cōnōpēum (cōnōpium), Hor. Epod. 9, 16, and Prop. 3 (4), 11, 45. In a doubtful measure, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 8.—Hence, Engl. *canopy.*

cōnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to undertake, endeavor, attempt, try, venture, presume*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. molior, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11; opp. facere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; opp. perficere, id. Or. 30, 105); constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, rarely with *abl.* of the gerund., or *absol.* (*α*) With *acc.* (mostly of indef. objects): quicquam fallaciae, Ter. And. 1, 2, 26: istuc, id. ib. 1, 5, 35: idem, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: opus magnum et arduum, Cic. Or. 10, 33: id quod conantur, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19: multa, id. Or. 30, 105; id. Fin. 1, 16, 82: tantum scelus, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 30; cf.: tantam rem, Liv. 42, 59, 8: multa stulte, Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Quint. 2, 4, 10: plurima frustra, Verg. A. 9, 398.—(*β*) With *inf.* (freq.): hoc dicere, Cic. Quint. 20, 62: aliquid facere, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: me labefactare, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44: poëtas attingere, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61: versus pangere, Lucr. 1, 26: pueris absinthia dare, id. 1, 936; 4, 12 al.: facere id quod constituerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: invito transire, id. ib. 1, 8: tela mittere, Cat. 116, 3; Hor. C. 1, 6, 9; id. Ep. 1, 1, 19.—* (*γ*) With *abl.* gerundii: ne frustra dehortando impedire conemini, *that you attempt not vainly to dissuade*, Nep. Att. 21, 6.—(*δ*) With *si:* saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 4.—(*ε*) *Absol.:* dum moliuntur (mulieres), dum conantur, annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11: conari manibus pedibus noctisque et dies, id. And. 4, 1, 52: conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nuntiatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: qui prius cogitare quam conari consuesset, *before he proceeded to the undertaking*, Nep. Dat. 7, 1: ego obviam conabar tibi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 2: audax ad conandum, Liv. 45, 23, 15.—**b.** Hence, *subst.:* **cōnāta,** ōrum, *n.*, in *pass.* signif., *an undertaking, attempt, venture, hazard* (class.), Att. ap. Non. p. 202, 14; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 39; Lucr. 5, 386; Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Nep. Dion, 8, 5; Liv. 21, 50, 9; 42, 11, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 69; Suet. Galb. 17; Ov. M. 10, 420; 14, 755 sq.; Juv. 13, 210; Vell. 2, 35, 5 et saep.

conp-, v. comp-.

con-quādro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (very rare). **I.** *Act., to make square:* aurum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 131, 14: perticas (just before: dolare in quadrum), Col. 8, 3, 7.—**II.** *Neutr., to be proportioned to, to agree with, to square to* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2; 3, 7 al.

conquaero, v. conquiro.

conquaestor, v. conquisitor.

* **conquassātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [conquasso], *a severe shaking, a shattering:* conquassatio et perturbatio totius valetudinis corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

con-quasso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To shake severely* (several times in Lucr. and Cic., elsewh. very rare; after Cic. only in late Lat.). **A.** Lit.: corpus ex aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 442: omnia graviter terrarum motibus ortis, id. 5, 107; cf.: Appulia maximis terrae motibus conquassata, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97; Cod. Just. 1, 14, 6, § 5.—**B.** Trop., *to shatter, disturb:* conquassatur enim tum mens animaeque potestas (corresp. with collabefieri), Lucr. 3, 599: exteras nationes illius anni furore, Cic. Sest. 26, 56: civitatem, id. Vatin. 8, 19: omnes provincias, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: aliquem maximis periculis, Firm. Math. 3, 13, 4.—* **II.** *To shatter, dash to pieces:* calicem, Cato, R. R. 52, 2.

‡ **con-quāterno,** *to yoke by fours:* ζευγίζω κατὰ τέσσαρα, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

con-quĕror, questus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.*, *to complain of a thing*, or *to bewail, lament passionately* or *much* (class. in prose and poetry). (*α*) With *acc.:* conqueri fortunam adversam non lamentari decet, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: res suas adversum illum (mulier), Titin. ap. Non. p. 232, 22; cf.: fortunas suas mecum (mulier), Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 47: decumarum imperia, bonorum direptiones, iniqua judicia, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111; cf.: vim atque injuriam dictatoris apud patres, Liv. 8, 33, 4; 1, 53, 5; 40, 24, 6 al.; Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50; * Quint. 6, 1, 18; Tac. H. 1, 54 *bis;* Suet. Aug. 66; Tib. 1, 10, 54; Ov. M. 14, 243 al.: aliquid pro re publicā, Cic. Sest. 2, 3.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.:* se dissolvi, Lucr. 3, 612; so Suet. Tib. 10; 34; id. Claud. 2.—(*γ*) With *de* or *cur:* de alicujus improbitate deplorare et conqueri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45: de alicujus injuriā, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6: uti conquereretur, cur Pisonem aditu arceret, Tac. A. 15, 60: quod, id. ib. 15, 61: Tiberio de eādem re ... apud se per epistulam conquerenti ita rescripsit, Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.:* eos apud se de collegarum judicio fuisse conquestos, Aug. Ep. 53, 5.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* aliā voce ac res monebat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 15: conquerar an sileam? Ov. M. 9, 147: quid ego ignaris nequiquam conqueror auris, Cat. 64, 164: alicui, Sil. 8, 94.—*Impers.:* postero die in senatu conquestum, Suet. Caes. 20.

conquestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conqueror], *a violent complaining* or *bewailing, complaint* (very rare). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: nulla, nullum auxilium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 22; id. Or. 39, 135: illa adversus omnes, Quint. 5, 13, 41: longa de bellis civilibus, id. 8, 3, 78: dolorum praeteritorum, Sen. Ep. 78, 12.—**B.** Esp., in rhet.: conquestio est oratio auditorum misericordiam captans, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106; cf. id. ib. 1, 52, 98; Auct. Her. 3, 13, 24.—**II.** Transf., of the plaintive notes of birds, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.

1. conquestus, a, um, *Part.*, from conqueror.

2. conquestus, ūs, *m.* [conqueror], *a violent complaint* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*), Liv. 8, 7, 22; Sil. 10, 291; Stat. Achill. 1, 399.

con-quiesco, quiēvi, quiētum, 3 (*perf.* sync. conquiesti, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: conquierit, Cels. 6, 6, n. 34; 7, 19 *fin.; inf.* conquiesse, Liv. 30, 13, 12), *v. n.*, *to be wholly at rest, to rest, take rest, to repose* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic., esp. in the transf. and trop. signif.). **I.** Lit., *to rest, be at rest, to cease from exertion, to be idle* or *inactive, to be in repose*, etc. **A.** In gen. (*α*) *Absol.:* videmus igitur, ut conquiescere ne infantes quidem possint, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Fam. 1, 1, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: (in Tusculano) ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus, id. Att. 1, 5, 7: ante iter confectum, *to take rest, to halt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 75; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8: juvenem instigat, nec conquiescere ipsa potest, Liv. 1, 47, 6; 21, 10, 3; 30, 13, 12: qui non concoxit, ex toto conquiescere (debet), ac neque labori se, neque exercitationi, neque negotiis credere, Cels. 1, 2 *init.*—(*β*) With *ab* or *ex* and *abl.:* ex omnibus molestiis et laboribus uno illo in loco conquiescimus, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 7: a continuis bellis, id. Balb. 1, 3.—**B.** In partic., of sleep, *to take repose, take a nap:* meridie, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: paulisper post cibum meridianum, * Suet. Aug. 78.—Hence, prov.: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, i.e. *you may be entirely easy, unconcerned*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121 (cf. auris, I. A.).—**2.** *To give the voice rest, pause* (in speaking): notatur enim maxime similitudo in conquie-

scendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.—**3.** In gen., *to pause, stop:* illam furiam pestemque . . . nec conquiesse, donec ipsa manibus suis nefaria sibi arma adversus hospitem indueret, Liv. 30, 13, 12; cf.: quia tu nisi perfectâ re de me non conquiesti, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: profecto numquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante, quam illorum vias percepero, etc., id. de Or. 3, 36, 145. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of inanimate and abstract things as subjects, *to stop, pause, rest, be quiet, to be at rest, be in repose,* etc.: quando illius postea sica conquievit? Cic. Mil. 14, 37: navigatio mercatorum, *is stopped, closed,* id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: litterae, nisi quid novi exstiterit, id. Att. 12, 39 *fin.:* non manes, non stirps (ejus viri), Liv. 21, 10, 3: imbre conquiescente, id. 24, 47, 1: omnia bella jure gentium conquiescant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: si Italia a delectu, urbs ab armis sine Milonis clade numquam esset conquietura, id. Mil. 25, 68: manes a posterorum execrationibus, Plin. Pan. 53 *fin.* — In medic. lang.: febris, Cels. 2, 8: inflammatio, id. 7, 19 *fin.:* sanguis, id. 5, 26, 21 al.— **B.** (Cf. acquiesco, II.) *To enjoy entire repose, to find rest, recreation, pleasure in something.* (*a*) *Absol.:* habebam, quo confugerem, ubi conquiescerem, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: nec nocte nec interdiu virum conquiescere pati, Liv. 1, 47, 1: nec conquiescere socios vestros posse, quoad regia Pergami sit, *be at peace,* id. 42, 42, 6: ubi aures convicio defessae conquiescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: ambitio non patitur quemquam in eâdem mensurâ honorum conquiescere, quâ, etc., Sen. Ben. 2, 27, 3.— (*β*) With *in* and *abl.:* in nostris studiis libentissime conquiescimus, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 5; so, in amore atque in adulescentiâ tuâ, id. ib. 2, 1 *fin.:* in amici mutuâ benevolentiâ, id. Lael. 6, 22.

con-quīnisco, quexi, 3, *v. n.* [quino, kindr. with κινέω], *to cower down, squat, stoop down:* inclinari, Non. p. 84, 15: caput inclinare, Prisc. p. 885 P. (only ante-class. in the foll. exs.); Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5; id. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ad eum conquexi, Pompon. ap. Prisc. l. l. (Com. Rel. v. 171 Rib.).

conquīro (**-quaero**), quīsīvi (arch. form CONQVAESEIVEI in inscrr.: conquisierit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15), quīsītum, 3, *v. a.* [quaero], *to seek* or *search for, to procure, bring together, collect* (class.; esp. freq. in the histt.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: naves toto flumine Ibero, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: Lisso Parthinisque et omnibus castellis quod esset frumenti conquiri jussit, id. ib. 3, 42: haec (cornua) studiose conquisita, id. B. G. 6, 28: quam plurimum domiti pecoris ex agris, Sall. J. 75, 4: ea (sc. obsides, arma, servos), Caes. B. G. 1, 27 and 28: socios ad eum interficiendum, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: pecuniam, Liv. 29, 18, 6; cf.: dona ac pecunias acerbe per municipia, Tac. H. 3, 76 *fin.:* conquirere et comburere vaticinos libros, Liv. 39, 16, 8: desertores de exercitu volonum, id. 25, 22, 3: sacra, id. 25, 7, 5 Duker: virgines sibi undique, Suet. Aug. 71; 83: vulgo amantes, Prop. 1, 2, 23: duces, Curt. 9, 9, 1: fabros undique, Dig. 45, 1, 137, § 3.—**B.** Trop., *to seek after, search for, go in quest of, to make search for* (esp. freq. in Cic. and Tac.): conquisita diu dulcique reperta labore carmina, Lucr. 3, 419: suavitates undique, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: voluptates, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; cf.: conquirere et comparare voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 42; id. Ac. 2, 27, 87: vetera exempla, id. de Or. 3, 8, 29: piacula irae deum, Liv. 40, 37, 2: impedimenta, Tac. A. 1, 47: solacia, id. ib. 12, 68: argumenta, id. ib. 14, 44: causas, id. Or. 15: naturae primas causas, Cic. Univ. 14 *med.:* omnes artes ad opprimendum eum, Tac. A. 15, 56. — **II.** Esp. (con intens.), *to seek for with earnestness, to search out eagerly* or *carefully* (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: Diodorum tota provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 39: (Liberam) investigare et conquirere, id. ib. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terrâ marique conquiri, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2: conquirere consulem et sepelire, Liv. 22, 52, 6: eum ad necem, Vell. 2, 41, 2; Nep. Timol. 3, 1; Suet. Vit. 10.—**B.** Trop.: aliquid sceleris et flagitii, *to seek to commit,* Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96.—Hence, **conquīsītus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *sought out, chosen, costly:* conquisiti atque electi coloni, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: peregrina et conquisita medicamenta, Cels. 5, 26, 23: figurae (opp. obviae dicenti), * Quint. 9, 3, 5.— *Sup.:* mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62. — *Comp.* prob. not in use.— *Adv.:* **conquīsītē**, *carefully, with much pains* (ante- and post-class., and only in *posit.*): conquisite commercata edulia, Afran. ap. Non. p. 28, 30: conquisite admodum scripsit Varro, Gell. 3, 10, 16; cf.: conquisite conscripsimus (corresp. with diligenter), Auct. Her. 2, 31, 50.

conquīsītē, *adv.*, v. conquiro, *P. a. fin.*

conquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conquiro], *a seeking* or *search for, a bringing together, procuring, collecting* (rare, but in good prose). **I.** In gen.: pecuniarum, Tac. H. 2, 84: (sacrorum), id. Agr. 6 *fin.:* difficillimum est in omni conquisitione rationis exordium, Cic. Univ. 2 *fin.:* piaculorum, Liv. 7, 3, 3.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a levying, levy,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 5; Liv. 23, 32, 19; 25, 5, 9: intentissima, id. 29, 35, 10 al.

conquīsītor (access. form in Plaut. **conquistor**; or, acc. to Lachm., **conquaestor**), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Milit. t. t., *a recruiting officer,* Cic. Mil. 25, 67; id. Att. 7, 21, 1; Liv. 21, 11, 13; 30, 7, 10; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 80. — **II.** In a theatre, *a claqueur,* Plaut. Am. prol. 65 and 82.

conquīsītus, a, um, v. conquiro, *P. a.*

conquistor, v. conquisitor.

conr. Words thus beginning, v. under corr.

Consabrum, i, *n., a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *south of Toletum,* now *Consuegra,* Itin. Anton. p. 446.— Hence, **Consaburensis**, e, *adj., of Consabrum,* Inscr. Grut. 402, 5; 909, 14.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **Consaburenses**, ium, *m., the inhabitants of Consabrum,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 15; Front. Strat. 4, 5, 19.

con-săcerdos, ōtis, *comm., a fellow-priest* or *priestess* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 10, 74 al.

consăcro, v. consecro.

consaep-, v. consep-.

con-saepĭo (**-sēpĭo**), no *perf.,* saeptum (consiptum, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 10 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 64, 6, and v. infra), 4, *v. a., to fence round, hedge in.* **I.** As *verb finit.* (rare): bustum, * Suet. Ner. 33. —**II.** More freq., **A.** In *part. perf.:* **consaeptus**, a, um, *enclosed, hedged in:* consaeptus ager et diligenter consitus, * Cic. Sen. 17, 59: locus cratibus pluteisque, Liv. 10, 38, 5: locus saxo, id. 22, 57, 6.—**2.** Trop.: teneor conspita, undique venor, Enn. ap. Non. p. 183, 14 (in acc. with Euripides, Κακῶς πέπρακται πανταχῇ).—**B.** *Subst.:* **consaeptum**, i, *n., a fence, hedge,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Col. 1, 4, 7; 1, 6, 1; Liv. 10, 38, 12: fori, * Quint. 12, 2, 23.—**2.** Trop. (post-class.): corpus animam consaepto suo obstruit, Tert. Anim. c. 53: cordis, App. M. 3, p. 136, 6 al.

* **consaepto** (**-septo**), āre, *v. freq. a.* [consaepio], *to fence round, hedge in, enclose:* animalia in sacro lucu, Sol. c. 32, § 37.

consaeptum, i, *n.*, v. consaepio, II. B.

consaeptus, ūs, *m.* [consaepio], *a hedging in, fencing round,* Curt. 9, 1, 32 Zumpt (al. in conspectu).

consălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consaluto], *a greeting,* esp. *of several, a mutual salutation* (rare; mostly post-Aug.), * Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; Tac. A. 15, 16; id. H. 4, 72; Suet. Oth. 9.

con-sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to greet, salute cordially,* in gen. (in good prose; esp. freq. in the histt. after the Aug. per.). (*a*) With *acc.:* utrumque regem (sua multitudo), Liv. 1, 7, 1: eum, Petr. 7; 131; Curt. 7, 8, 5; 10, 7, 7: aliquem nomine, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.— (*β*) With two *accs., to greet* or *salute as, to hail,* etc.: eum regem, Liv. 36, 14, 4: eum dictatorem, id. 3, 26, 10: aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 12, 69; 13, 41; Suet. Ner. 8; id. Galb. 10: aliquem Caesarem, Tac. H. 3, 86 *fin.;* Suet. Dom. 1: aliquem patrem patriae, id. Aug. 58: eum Latiarem Jovem, id. Calig. 22; cf.: eam Volumniam, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* qui cum inter se . . . amicissime consalutassent, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: exercitus consalutant, *one another,* Flor. 4, 3, 6.

con-sānesco, nŭi, 3, *v. inch., to become whole* or *sound, to be healed* (rare): etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, * Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2 Orell. *N. cr.;* Cels. 7, 12, 4; Col. 4, 27, 3; 8, 2, 3; Dig. 21, 1, 10 pr.

con-sanguĭnĕus, a, um (*gen. plur.* consanguineûm, Lucr. 3, 73), *adj., springing from the same blood, related by blood.* **I.** In a restricted sense, of brothers and sisters, *brotherly, sisterly* (so mostly poet.): umbrae, Ov. M. 8, 476: turba, id. H. 14, 121: scelus, Stat. Th. 11, 407: angues, i. e. *born with her, kindred,* id. ib. 11, 61: acies, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 237.—Of animals: arietes, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 (Praetext. v. 21 Rib.). —Of abstract subjects: caritas (= benevolentia fraterna), Val. Max. 5, 5, 3; cf. scelus, Stat. Th. 11, 407.—*Subst.:* **consanguĭnĕus**, i, *m., a brother,* Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; and **consanguĭnĕa**, ae, *f., a sister,* Cat. 64, 118. —**II.** In a more gen. sense, *related, kindred:* homines, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: Turnus, Verg. A. 7, 366: Roma, Sil. 1, 608: dextra, id. 1, 655. —Esp. freq. as *subst. plur.:* **consanguĭnĕi**, ōrum, *kindred, relations,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 77; Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 1, 33; Suet. Caes. 81; id. Claud. 25.— General senses, *related, kindred* (so most freq. in prose and poetry), Lucr. 3, 73; 6, 1282; cf. Dig. 38, 16, 1.—**2.** Poet., transf.: consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg. A. 6, 278 (in acc. with Hom. Il. ξ, 231: Ὕπνος κασίγνητος Θανάτοιο).—* **B.** Trop.: res rustica proxima et quasi consanguinea sapientiae, Col. 1, prooem. § 4.

consanguĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consanguineus], *blood-relationship, consanguinity* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In a restricted sense, *the relationship between brothers and sisters* (mostly in the jurists), Dig. 38, 8, 4; 1, 7, 44.—**II.** In a more extended sense, *relationship,* in gen., Liv. 7, 19, 6; 8, 5, 4; Verg. A. 2, 86.—* **b.** Trop.: doctrinae, *affinity, similarity,* Tert. adv. Haeret. c. 32 *fin.*

con-sāno, āre, *v. a., to make wholly sound, to heal, cure* (very rare): cicatricem, Col. 4, 29, 3: plagas, id. 4, 24, 22: digitum abscissum, Dig. 21, 1, 10 pr.

con-sarcĭno, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to sew, stitch,* or *patch together* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: indumenta ex pellibus silvestrium murium, Amm. 31, 2, 5.—**II.** Trop.: verba, Gell. 2, 23, 21; 13, 24, 19: crimina multa, Amm. 14, 5, 6: mendacia, id. 16, 8, 4: insidias, id. 14, 9, 2.

con-sarrĭo or **-sārĭo**, īre, *v. a., to hoe* or *rake to pieces* (very rare): stercus, Cato, R. R. 48, 1: sulcos omnes, Col. 11, 3, 46.

consătĭo, ōnis, *f* [1. consero], *a procreation* (late Lat.): concubitales, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

consătus, a, um, *Part.,* from 1. consero.

con-saucĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to wound severely* (very rare): caput praetoris, Suet. Ner. 26 *fin.:* corpus crebro vulnere, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—With *acc.* of *part.:* crus et utrumque bracchium ruinâ pontis consauciatus, Suet. Aug. 20.

consāvĭo and **consāvĭor**, v. consuav-.

conscĕlĕrātus, a, um, v. conscelero, *P. a.*

con-scĕlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to stain* or *pollute with guilt, to dishonor, disgrace by wicked conduct;* as *verb finit.* (rare; not in Cic.): domum, Cat. 67, 24: oculos videndo, Ov. M. 7, 35: aures paternas, Liv. 40, 8, 19: conscelerati contaminatique ab ludis, id. 2, 37, 9. — Hence, **conscĕlĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a., wicked, depraved* (very freq., esp. in Cicero's orations): pirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 90: vultus, id. Clu. 10, 29: mens, id. Cat. 2, 9, 19: ea res . . . captisque magis mentibus quam consceleratis similis visa, Liv. 8, 18, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: furor, Cic. Sull. 10, 29: impetus, id. Cael. 6, 14: voluntates, id. Sull. 9, 28: exsectio linguae, id. Clu. 67, 191. — *Sup.:* filii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: bellum, id. Cat. 3, 7, 16.—*Subst.:* **conscĕlĕrātus**, i, *m., a wicked person, a villain:* in inpios et consceleratos poenae certissimae, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: cum tuâ consceleratorum ac perditorum manu, id. Dom. 3, 6. — *Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

con-scendo, ndi, nsum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*

[scando]. **I.** In gen., *to mount, to ascend* (in prose rare before the Aug. per.) **A.** Lit. (*a*) With *acc.*: currum, Lucr. 6, 47; Prop. 2 (3), 18, 13; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 1; Curt. 5, 10, 12: montes, * Cat. 64, 126; Prop. 1, 6, 3: vallum, Caes. B. G. 5, 39 *fin.*: equos, Ov. M. 14, 820; Liv. 29, 2, 16; Suet. Calig. 51: aethera, Ov. M. 3, 299; Stat. S. 3, 1, 7; Val. Fl. 2, 444: culmen summum, Sil. 3, 510: scopulum, Verg. A. 1, 180: rogum, id. ib. 4, 646: tribunal, Suet. Tib. 17; id. Galb. 10 al.—(*β*) With *in*: in equi costas, Lucr. 5, 1296: in equos, Ov. M. 6, 222: in montem, Petr. 116, 1.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): laudis carmen, Prop. 2 (3), 10, 23: ad ultimum nefas, Quint. Decl. 377.—**II.** Esp., a nautical t. t., *to go on board a ship, to embark, take ship*, etc. (class. in all periods and species of composition; cf. ascendo); constr. with the *acc.*, *in*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.*: cymbam piscatoriam, Afran. ap. Non. p. 535, 30: navem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 2, 4; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3; Nep. Dat. 4, [illegible]: naves, Liv. 22, 19, 8; 37, 11, 8; cf. in *pass.*: conscensâ nave, Just. 31, 4, 3; and: navibus conscensis, id. 12, 10, 1: navigium, Suet. Caes. 58: cavatum ex materiâ alveum, Vell. 2, 107, 1: puppim, Ov. F. 2, 95: classem, Verg. A. 10, 155; Ov. M. 13, 422; cf.: aequor navibus, *to navigate*, Verg. A. 1, 381: ibi classem, Auct. B. Afr. 10, 2.—(*β*) With *in*: in navem, Cic. Fam. 14, 17, 2: in phaselum, id. Att. 14, 16, 1.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: velim quam primum conscendas ad meque venias, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4 al.: conscende nobiscum, et quidem ad puppim, id. Fam. 12, 25, 5; Liv. 22, 19, 10; 37, 11, 10; * Quint. 4, 2, 41; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 41: in Siciliam, *to embark for Sicily*, Liv. 31, 29, 6.—With *ab* and *abl.* of place: Pompeium a Brundisio conscendisse, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 3: ab eo loco conscendi, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7: ab hortis Cluvianis, id. Att. 14, 16, 1; cf. Epheso, id. ib. 6, 8, 4: Thessalonicae conscendere jussi, Liv. 44, 23, 9.

conscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscendo], *an ascending into, embarking*: in naves, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68.

1. conscensus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscendo.

2. conscensus, ūs, *m.* [conscendo], *an ascending, mounting* (eccl. Lat.), Hilar. Trin. 1, 20; Sulp. Sev. Ep. 2, § 17 Halm.

conscĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [conscio], *a knowing of a thing together with another person, joint knowledge, consciousness* (in good prose, and very freq.). **I.** *A joint knowledge of something, a being privy to, a knowing along with others, privity, cognizance*, etc. (*a*) With *gen. subj.*: omnium horum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; so, hominum, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: plurium, Liv. 2, 54, 7: liberti unius, Tac. A. 6, 21; cf. Suet. Calig. 56 al.: generis humani, Tac. Agr. 2.—(*β*) With *gen. obj.* (thus for the most part in Tac.): in conscientiam facinoris pauci asciti, Tac. H. 1, 25: facti, id. A. 2, 22: conjurationis, id. H. 1, 42: stupri, Dig. 48, 5, 29.—*Plur.*: consilia conscientiaeque ejus modi facinorum, Cic. Clu. 20, 56.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: non modo eos persequi, ad quos maxime culpa corrupti judicii, sed etiam illos, ad quos conscientiae contagio pertinebit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: qui non modo a facti verum etiam a conscientiae suspitione afuit, id. Cael. 10, 23: nocte perfugit Tanagram, suam conscientiam metuens, Liv. 33, 28, 10: simulare, Tac. A. 2, 40; 4, 3; cf. id. H. 1, 28; Curt. 7, 1, 31.—**II.** *Consciousness, knowledge, feeling, sense.* **A.** In gen. (rare). (*a*) With *gen.*: unde haec illis tanta modestia, nisi a conscientiâ virium et nostrarum et suarum? Liv. 8, 4, 10 (cf. *γ*); so, contracti culpâ periculi, id. 3, 2, 11: suae infirmitatis, Quint. 1, 2, 10: rebellionis, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. defectionis, id. Agr. 16: victoriae, id. ib. 27: unionum in somno quoque, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40: amissae fortunae, *a recollection*, Flor. 2, 12, 10: ipsa pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 114: officii mei benevolentiaeque, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6 *fin.*: scelerum tuorum, id. Pis. 17, 39; cf. Sall. C. 5, 7: peccatorum, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: culpae, Liv. 28, 19, 1 et saep.—In *plur.*, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, id. Par. 2, 2, 18; cf. under B. 2.—* (*β*) With *de*: satisfactionem ex nullâ conscientiâ de culpâ proponere decrevi, Cat. ap. Sall. C. 35, 2; cf. conscius, I. *δ*.—(*γ*) With *rel.-clause* (very rare): illi conscientia, quid abesset virium, detrectavere pugnam, Liv. 3, 60, 6; 28, 19, 5.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: ut nostram stabilem conscientiam contemnamus, aliorum errantem opinionem aucupemur, *self-consciousness*, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 71: illud se tacere suam conscientiam non pati, Liv. 5, 25, 6: in veris quoque sufficit conscientia, *consciousness*, Quint. 11, 1, 17: sine hac quidem conscientiâ ipsa illa ex tempore dicendi facultas inanem modo loquacitatem dabit, *without this feeling*, equiv. to *without this persuasion*, id. 10, 3, 2: quamvis capite defectionis ablato manebat plerisque militum conscientia, Tac. H. 1, 5.—So pregn., with *ne*, *a conscientious fear, guilty fear*, Tac. Agr. 42.—**B.** In partic., *a consciousness of right* or *wrong, the moral sense, conscience*: magna vis est conscientiae ... in utramque partem, ut neque timeant qui nihil commiserint et poenam semper ante oculos versari putent qui peccarint, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; cf.: et virtutis et vitiorum grave ipsius conscientiae pondus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: bona conscientia turbam advocat, mala etiam in solitudine anxia atque sollicita est, Sen. Ep. 43, 5: ad purgandam publicam conscientiam, Just. 31, 4, 3: recta, *a good conscience*, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4; cf. egregia, Liv. 29, 33, 9: bona, Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 32; Quint. 6, 1, 33; 9, 2, 93; Tac. Agr. 1: optima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3: salvâ bonâ conscientiâ, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. § 15: integra, Front. 1, 9, [illegible]; Lact. 5, 19, 32: mala, *a bad conscience*, Sall. J. 62, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 3: infelix, id. 6, prooem. § 10.—* **b.** Prov.: conscientia mille testes, Quint. 5, 11, 41.—**2.** Sometimes *absol.* for *a good*, or for *a bad conscience*. **a.** *A good conscience*: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2; cf.: illud est hominis magni ... maximi aestimare conscientiam mentis suae, etc., id. Clu. 58, 159: in quibus ego nec dissentire a nostris salvâ gratiâ nec consentire salvâ conscientiâ possum, Sen. Ep. 117, 1: ad sacrificium integrâ conscientiâ venire, Lact. 5, 19, 32; Front. Strat. 1, 9, 3.—**b.** *A bad conscience*: hunc tu quas conscientiae labes in animo censes habuisse? Cic. Off. 3, 21, 85; id. Cat. 2, 6, 13; id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; Sall. C. 15, 4; id. J. 35, 4; Quint. 5, 13, 46.—In the same sense: animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 2, 17, 54; id. Att. 13, 49 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 3, 60; Phaedr. 3, prol. 47; and in *plur.*: suae (quemque) malae cogitationes conscientiaeque animi terrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67.

con-scindo, idi, issum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear* or *rend to pieces* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: pallulam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32: vestem, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4: epistulam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 4: ipsam capillo for illius capillum, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 4 Ruhnk.—**II.** Trop.: quâ dominus, quâ advocati sibilis conscissi, *hissed at*, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3; cf.: is me ab optimatibus ait conscindi, *am pulled to pieces*, i. e. *abused, calumniated*, id. ib. 8, 16, 1.

con-scĭo, īre, *v. a.* * **I.** *To be conscious* of wrong: nil sibi, * Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61.—**II.** *To know well* (late Lat.): consciens Christus, quid esset, Tert. Carn. Chr. 3.

con-scisco, scīvi or scii, scītum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Publicists' t. t., *to approve of, decree, determine* or *resolve upon something in common*: populi jussa vetita quom suffragio consciscentur, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: Senatus populi Romani Quiritium censuit, consensit, conscivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, etc. (an old formula for the declaration of war), Liv. 1, 32, 13: Tusci fere omnes consciverant bellum, *had decided upon, decreed*, id. 10, 18, 2: communi consilio fugam, id. 10, 34, 13: facinus in se ac suos foedum ac ferum, id. 28, 22, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: causam, Gell. 5, 10, 9 (not consistere; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 349).—Hence, **II.** Transf. from the sphere of state affairs; *aliquid sibi* or *absol.*; lit., *to adjudge, appropriate to one's self* (cf. ascisco); hence, with the access. idea of personal action, *to inflict* or *bring upon one's self* (most frequently death;—class.). (*a*) With *sibi*: letum, * Lucr. 3, 81: mortem, *to kill one's self*, Cic. Clu. 61, 171; id. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129; id. Brut. 11, 43; id. Tusc. 1, 34, 83; id. Off. 1, 31, 112; Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Liv. 3, 58, 6; 45, 5, 12: necem, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Nep. ap. Gell. 7, 18, 11: exsilium, Liv. 10, 17, 2; 29, 36, 12: exsilium ac fugam, *to go into voluntary exile*, id. 5, 53, 5.—(*β*) Without *sibi*: letum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 26: mortem, Liv. 9, 26, 7: necem, Suet. Claud. 31, n. 3: fugam, *to flee*, Liv. 10, 34, 13; 33, 48, 10; Tac. H. 3, 9: caecitatem, Gell. 10, 17, 2.—*Pass.*: consciscenda mors voluntaria, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: de consciscendâ nece cogitare, Suet. Caes. 36: nece conscitâ, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 107 (in Nep. Alcib. 11, 1, conscierunt is a false read. for consentiunt or conspirant; cf. Nipperd. Spicil. ap. Corn. Nep. p. 37 sq.).

* **conscissĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [conscindo], *a tearing in pieces*, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34.

conscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscindo.

conscītus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscisco.

con-scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio], *that knows something in company with others* or *by himself, knowing with others* or *self-knowing* (freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** *Knowing* or *conscious of something with another, privy to*; and *subst.*, *a* (male or female) *participant in a thing, an accessory, accomplice, confidant*, etc.; constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, *in*, and *de aliquâ re*, an *obj.*- or *rel.-clause*, or *absol.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 71). (*a*) With *gen.*, with or without *dat. pers.* (cf. *β* infra): qui tam audacis facinoris mi conscius, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 4; cf.: alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, Sall. C. 22, 2: si conscius Dymno tanti sceleris fuissem, Curt. 6, 10, 20; and: nondum tot flagitiorum exercitui meo conscius, Tac. A. 1, 43: T. Pomponius, homo omnium meorum in te studiorum et officiorum maxime conscius, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 1; so, maleficii, id. Clu. 22, 59: conjurationis, Sall. C. 37, 1: ante actae vitae, Liv. 9, 26, 14: infirmitatis nostrae, Quint. 10, 3, 19: interficiendi Postumi Agrippae, Tac. A. 3, 30; cf.: Caesarianae necis, Suet. Ner. 3; and necis (opp. auctor), id. ib. 33: peccati erilis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60: adjutores quosdam, conscios sui (= sui consilii) nactus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 2.—Poet.: arva versi regis, Ov. M. 7, 385; cf.: quorum nox conscia sola est, id. ib. 13, 15: fati sidera, Verg. A. 4, 519: mentis, Ov. H. 17, 265 al.—(*β*) With *dat.*: huic facinori tanto tua mens liberalis conscia esse non debuit, Cic. Cael. 21, 52: temeritati et mendacio meo, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124 (quoted in Arus. Mess. p. 220 Lind.): Fabricium quem ... conscium illi facinori fuisse arbitrabatur, Cic. Clu. 20, 56 al.: verbis, Tib. 1, 9, 41: coeptis, Ov. M. 7, 194.—Poet.: sacris nox, Ov. M. 6, 588 Heins.: deliciis meis antra, id. H. 15, 138: conubiis aether, Verg. A. 4, 168 Wagn. *N. cr.*: gens nascenti conscia Nilo, Luc. 1, 20.—(*γ*) With *in*: mihi in privatis omnibus conscius, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1; so, conscius vestris in lacrimis adfueram, Prop. 1, 10, 2.—* (*δ*) With *de*: addit ad extremum, se audisse a Curione his de rebus conscium esse Pisonem, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; cf. conscientia, II. A. *β*.—(*ε*) With *rel.-clause*: multis consciis quae gereretur, Nep. Dion, 8, 4.—(*ζ*) *Absol.*: nec mihi conscius est ullus homo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 21; id. Truc. 1, 1, 40; cf.: fac me consciam, id. Cist. 2, 3, 46; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69; Cic. Att. 2, 24, 1; cf. Nep. Milt. 3, 6; Quint. 5, 7, 37; Tac. A. 1, 5; Hor. C. 3, 6, 29.—Poet.: cetera nox et nos et turris conscia novit, Ov. H. 18, 105: silva, id. M. 2, 438: rubor, Cat. 65, 24 al.—Hence, *subst.*: **conscius**, i, *m.*, of those who are participants in a crime, conspiracy, etc., *a partaker, joint-conspirator, accessory, accomplice, confidant*, etc., Nep. Dion, 9, 1; Quint. 4, 2, 48; 9, 2, 81 sq.; Suet. Dom. 10: consciorum nomina exponere, Curt. 8, 6, 24: Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 39 al.: se (sacerdotes Germanorum) ministros deorum, illos (equos) conscios putant (sc. deorum), id. G. 10.—**II.** With *sibi*, *knowing something in one's self, conscious of.* **A.** In gen., in a good and bad sense. (*a*) With *gen.*: qui (sc. populus Romanus) si alicujus injuriae sibi conscius fuisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14; so, sibi nullius culpae, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: mihi dissimulati in ullâ parte judicii, Quint. 3, 6, 64: sibi irae et iracundiae, Suet. Claud. 38: sermonis adversus majestatem tuam habiti nullius conscii sumus nobis, Curt. 7, 1, 21: mens sibi recti, Verg. A. 1, 604; cf. without sibi, Ov. F. 4, 311: admissae nequitiae, Prop. 1, 15, 38: audacis facti (lupus), Verg. A. 11, 812.—(*β*) With *dat.*: sibi factis mens, Lucr. 3, 1018.—(*γ*) With *in*: nulla sibi turpi in re, Lucr. 6, 393.—(*δ*) With *acc.* and *inf.* as object, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: etsi mihi sum conscius, num-

quam me nimis cupidum fuisse vitae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 10; Quint. 12, 11, 8.— (ε) With *rel.*- or *subj.-clause:* cum sibi conscius esset, quam inimicum deberet Caesarem habere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44 *fin.*—With *adv.:* mulieres male sibi consciae, Just. 2, 5, 7.—*Absol.:* ego pol, quae mihi sum conscia, hoc certo scio, etc., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 119: conscia mens ut cuique sua est, etc., Ov. F. 1, 485.— Poet.: virtus, Verg. A. 12, 668.—Constrr. analogous to the Greek: conscius sum mihi benefacienti and benefaciens (σύνοιδα ἐμαυτῷ πεποιηκότι or ποιῶν), are mentioned by Prisc. p. 1205 P., as much used earlier, but without exs. in proof.— **B.** In partic., *conscious to one's self of wrong* (rare, and mostly poet.): nihil est miserius quam animus hominis conscius, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 13: animus, Lucr. 4, 1131; Sall. C. 14, 3; Sen. Hippol. 496.— Poet.: vultus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 692.

conscrĕor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to clear the voice, hawk much:* magnifice, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7; cf. Non. p. 479, 16.

conscrībillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. dim. a.* [conscribo], *to scribble over, to scribble, scrawl upon* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 82, 30 sq. *bis.*— Meton., *to mark by beating:* nates mollicellas, Cat. 25, 11.

con-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.;* lit., *to write together*, i. e., **I.** *To write together in a roll* or *list, to enroll;* very freq. as a milit. t. t., of the levying of troops, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 1, 24; 2, 2; 2, 8 et saep.; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 7: cohortes veteranas tumulti causā, Sall. C. 59, 5: inter septimanos conscribi, Tac. H. 3, 25: inter nostros, Vulg. 1 Macc. 13, 40: conscripti in Ciliciam legiones, Suet. Caes. 8; 24; id. Galb. 10: exercitum adversum aliquem, Val. Max. 5, 4, 5.—And of the enrolment of colonists: decrevit senatus, ut C. Lentulus consul sex milia familiarum conscriberet, quae in eas colonias dividerentur, Liv. 37, 46, 10.—So of enrolling in a particular class of citizens, *to inscribe, choose:* eodem tempore et centuriae tres equitum conscriptae sunt, Liv. 1, 13, 8.—So the frequently occurring title of senators: Patres Conscripti (prop. Patres, conscripti, i. e. Patres et conscripti), *chosen, elect, assembled fathers* (lit. *fathers* and *elect*): traditum inde (sc. post reges exactos) fertur, ut in Senatum vocarentur, qui Patres quique Conscripti essent: Conscriptos videlicet in novum senatum appellabant lectos, Liv. 2, 1, 11; cf. Fest. p. 254, 22 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 7, 5, and p. 41, 13 ib.; Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27; id. Planc. 35, 87; Nep. Hann. 12, 2; Liv. 3, 52, 6; 6, 26, 4; Dict. of Antiq.; and in imitation of this: di conscripti, App. M. 6, p. 182, 35.—In a play upon words (censured by Quint.): ne Patres conscripti videantur circumscripti, Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 72.—Also in *sing.*, of one senator: pater conscriptus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28; and *absol.*, poet. in *sing.:* **conscriptus,** i, *m.*, *a senator:* quod sit conscripti, quod judicis officium, *Hor. A. P. 314.—So also of the enrolling of the people for the purpose of bribery, Cic. Planc. 18, 45; 19, 47; id. Sest. 15, 34: rex me opere oravit maximo ut sibi latrones cogerem et conscriberem, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 76.— **II.** *To put together in writing, to draw up, compose, write* (class.). (α) With *acc.:* librum de consulatu, etc., Cic. Brut. 35, 132; cf. Nep. Lys. 4, 2: volumen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: Topica Aristotelea, id. Fam. 7, 19 *init.;* Ov. P. 2, 9, 73: lepidas tabellas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 26: epistulam, Cic. Att. 13, 50, 1: syngraphum inter me et amicam, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1: imaginem, *to delineate, sketch*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 117: legem (consules), *to draw up*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; cf. edicta, Suet. Tit. 6: condiciones, Liv. 26, 24, 8; cf. id. 29, 12, 15: foedus, id. 41, 24, 15: testamentum, Suet. Claud. 44: fortunas alteris litteris, Cic. Clu. 66, 186.—* (β) With *rel.-clause:* cum pluribus conscripsisset, qui esset optimus rei publicae status, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11 Madv. *N. cr.*— (γ) With *de:* (illi), de quibus audivi et legi et ipse conscripsi, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 12, 19, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 24: de ratione dicendi, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1.— (δ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* ut in ordinem se coactum conscriberet, *write down, notice that he should be*, etc., Suet. Claud. 38: omni personae quam dotem susceptsse cum marito conscribitur, Cod. Just. 5, 15, 3.— **2.** Esp., of physicians, *to prescribe:* pro salutaribus mortifera, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.— **B.** Meton., *to write something all over, to fill with writing* (rare; mostly poet.): mensam vino, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17; cf.: epistolium lacrimis, *Cat. 68, 2.— Humorously, *to mark by beating, to cudgel:* conscribere aliquem totum stilis ulmeis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 132; cf. conscribillo.— **2.** With *in* and *abl.*, *to write upon, mark upon:* signum sanguinis id est crucis in suā fronte, Lact. 4, 26, 39.

conscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conscribo, II.], *a drawing up in writing, a composing, composition* (rare). **I.** In abstr.: libelli, Sid. Ep. 7, 18.—More freq., **II.** In concr., *a representation, treatise, writing;* in *plur.*, *Cic. Clu. 67, 191; *Vitr. 7, prooem. § 1: in annalium conscriptionibus legere, Arn. 7, p. 242.— **III.** (Conscribo, I.) *A levying of troops*, Julian. ap. Cassiod. 16, Hist. Eccl. 17.

conscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.), *a composer, writer, author*, Quint. Decl. 277; Arn. 1, p. 33 sq.; Aug. Ep. 18.

conscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from conscribo.

con-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1, *v. a.* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** *To cut up, cut to pieces:* brassicam, Cato, R. R. 157: nasturtium minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: rapa, id. ib. 1, 59, 4: membra fratris (Medea), Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 34: genas, *to lacerate*, Petr. 137, 4.— **II.** In Pliny, *to cut off, lop, prune:* surculos, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 96: truncum arboris, id. 17, 10, 9, § 58; 36, 26, 66, § 193.

consĕcrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [con-sacer], *united by the same* sacra; only *subst.*, *one bound by the same* (*military*) *oath* (post-class. and rare): mei commilitones, Capitol. Gord. 14: noster, Tert. Apol. 16.

consĕcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consecro]. **I.** *A religious dedication, consecration:* domūs, Cic. Dom. 40, 106; 50, 128: bonorum, id. ib. 48, 125.—Also of the *deification* of the Roman emperor, *Tac. A. 13, 2 *fin.;* *Suet. Dom. 2: falsae consecrationes, Lact. 1, 20, 24; and of the consecration of a priest, Inscr. Grut. 303, 2.—* **II.** *An execration*, in laws: consecratione legis aut poenae, cum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33.—* **III.** *A magical incantation*, Lampr. Elag. 9, 1.

consĕcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who consecrates* or *dedicates* (late Lat.): simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.:* ecclesiae, Tert. Pud. 21 *fin.*

consĕcrātrix, īcis, *f.* [consecrator], *she who consecrates* or *makes sacred* (late Lat.): bovis Aegyptus, Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

consĕcro (written CONSACRO in Monum. Ancyr. 2, 28; 4, 25; Inscr. Orell. 618 al.; v. infra, *P. a.*), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sacro], *to dedicate, devote something as sacred to a deity* (class., esp. in prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) With *dat.:* candelabrum dare, donare, dicare, consecrare Jovi Optimo Maximo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 67: manubias Martis Musis, id. Arch. 11, 27: totam Siciliam Cereri et Liberae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: aedem Tonanti Jovi, Suet. Aug. 29: tres gladios Marti Ultori, id. Calig. 24: locum castrorum Neptuno ac Marti, id. Aug. 18: barbam Capitolio, id. Ner. 12: hunc lucum tibi (with dedico), *Cat. 18, 1 al.— (β) Without *dat.:* quia consecrabantur aedes, non privatorum domicilia, sed quae sacra nominantur, consecrabantur agri ... ut imperator agros de hostibus captos consecraret, Cic. Dom. 49, 128: aram, id. ib. 55, 140; 53, 137; id. Har. Resp. 5, 9: video etiam consecrata simulacra, id. N. D. 3, 24, 61: locum certis circa terminis, Liv. 1, 44, 4: lucos ac nemora, Tac. G. 9 *fin.:* agrum Campanum, Suet. Caes. 20: eam partem domūs, id. Aug. 5: simulacrum in parte aedium, id. Galb. 4 al.: locus consecratus, *a consecrated, holy place*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; 6, 17 al.; opp. profanus, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: tuum caput sanguine hoc, Liv. 3, 48, 6: Gracchi bona, id. 43, 16, 10: veterem Carthaginem nudatam tectis ac moenibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.— **B.** In partic. **1.** Of persons, *to elevate to the rank of deity, to place among the gods, to deify:* Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; 3, 15, 39; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Tac. A. 13, 14; Suet. Tib. 51; id. Ner. 9; id. Calig. 35; *Hor. C. 4, 8, 27 al.: Olympiadem matrem immortalitati, Curt. 9, 6, 26; 10, 5, 30.—And of animals: videat ... cujusque generis beluas numero consecratas deorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 14.— **2.** *To devote* or *doom to destruction, to execrate*, in laws, vows, and oaths, Cic. Balb. 14, 33 (v. consecratio, II.): caput alicujus, Liv. 3, 48, 5; Plin. Pan. 64, 3.—And an old formula in declaring war: Dis pater, Vejovis, manes ... exercitum hostium, urbes agrosque, capita aetatesque eorum devotas consecratasque habeatis, Macr. S. 3, 9, 10.— **3.** *To surrender to the vengeance* of any one: esse (se) jam consecratum Miloni, Cic Har. Resp. 4, 7.— **II.** Trop. (most freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen., *to devote, dedicate, consecrate.* (α) With *dat.:* qui certis quibusdam sententiis quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: (corporis curandi) ars deorum immortalium inventioni consecrata, id. ib. 3, 1, 1.— (β) *Absol.:* cui patriae nos totos dedere et in quā nostra omnia ponere et quasi consecrare debemus, *to lay upon the altar of one's country*, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; cf.: consecrare opinionem in illo sanctissimo Hercule, id. Sest. 68, 143: vocabula, Quint. 1, 6, 41: Herculem modo et Patrem Liberum Consecratae immortalitatis exempla referebas, i. e. *adduced as instances of deification*, Curt. 8, 5, 16.— **B.** *To hallow, recognize as holy* (eccl. Lat.): sit Deus nobis non in templis sed in corde consecratus, Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, 28: secum habeat Deum semper in corde consecratum, quoniam ipse est Dei templum, id. 6, 25, 15: Deum in nostro pectore, Min. Fel. Oct. 32, 2.— **C.** *To make immortal, immortalize:* ratio disputandi (sc. Socratis) Platonis memoriā et litteris consecrata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: amplissimis monumentis consecrare memoriam nominis tui, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 44: orator cum jam secretus et consecratus, liber invidiā, famam in tuto collocarit, Quint. 12, 11, 7: beneficium elegantissimo carmine, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 3.—Hence, **consĕcrātus** (**-săcr-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *consecrated, holy;* in *sup.:* CONSACRATISSIMVS, Inscr. ap. Bellerm. Vig. Rom. Laterc. p. 72, n. 283.

consectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consector] (post-class.). **I.** *Following eagerly after, hanging upon; subst.*, *an adherent, follower*, Sid. Ep. 3, 6; 7, 9; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 6.— **II.** *Consequent*, = consequens: consectaneum est credere, *it follows*, Arn. 7, p. 214.

consectārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that follows logically, consequent* (peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic.): illud vero minime consectarium, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 50.—*Subst.:* **consectārĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *conclusions, inferences*, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; 4, 18, 48.

consectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an eager pursuit of a thing, a striving after* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): concinnitatis, *Cic. Or. 49, 165: supervacua generum (uvarum) in numerum, i. e. *an enumeration*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70.

consectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an eager follower*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 8 al.

* **consectātrix,** īcis, *f.* [consectator], *she who eagerly pursues, an adherent, friend:* voluptatis libidines (opp. temperantia libidinum inimica), Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117.

consectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conseco], *a cutting* or *cleaving to pieces* (very rare): arborum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: nisi consectionis ejus (materiae) fabricam haberemus, i. e. *the art of fashioning it*, id. Div. 1, 51, 116.

consecto, āre, v. consector *fin.*

con-sector, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to follow, pursue, strive after eagerly*, both in a good and bad sense. **I.** Lit., *to attend eagerly* or *continually; to go after a person* or *thing*, etc. **A.** Prop. (rare): hos consector, his ultro arrideo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18: mares, feminas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 20; cf.: senectam ovium (opp. agnas fastidire), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188: angiporta haec, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 137; cf. rivulos, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117.—More freq. (esp. in Cic.), **B.** Trop., *to pursue eagerly, to strive after, endeavor to gain; to emulate an example, to imitate*, etc.: qui non debita consectari soleant, quod debeatur remissuros, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3: neque quisquam est, qui dolorem ipsum, quia dolor sit, amet, consectetur, adipisci velit, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32: omnes umbras etiam falsae gloriae (corresp. with aucupari inanem rumorem), id. Pis. 24, 57: opes aut potenti-

am, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: benevolentiam Macedonum largitione, id. ib. 2, 15, 53; id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: verba, id. Caecin. 19, 54: ubertatem orationis, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: plura (in discourse, opp. comprehendere brevi), id. de Or. 1, 8, 34; Plin. Pan. 75; id. Ep. 5, 6, 43: ista subtilius (in investigating), Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139: insignia ac paene vitiosa imitando, *to imitate*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90: vitium de industriâ, id. ib. 3, 11, 41: versus Homeri (Maro), Gell. 12, 1, 20.—**II.** *To follow in a hostile manner, to persecute, chase, pursue* (most freq. in the histt.): quosdam (latrones) consectatus est et confecit, Cic. Inv. 2, 37, 111: redeuntes equites quos possunt consectantur atque occidunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58; 3, 26; 4, 14; Nep. Them. 2, 3; Liv. 43, 10, 7; Vell. 2, 19, 2; Tac. Agr. 16; id. A. 4, 24; id. H. 1, 68.—Of the chase, * Lucr. 5, 965; cf. Liv. 21, 43, 8; 41, 9, 6: Fufium clamoribus et conviciis et sibilis, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: victos implacabili odio, Tac. H. 4, 1.—**B.** Trop., of things: omnia me mala consectantur, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 7.

☞ In *pass.* signif.: uxorem tuam a populo lapidibus consectari video (διώκεσθαι), *to be persecuted*, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.

consectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. conseco.

consĕcūtio (also **consĕquūtio**), ōnis, *f.* [consequor] (several times in Cic. as a philos. and rhet. t. t., elsewhere perh. only in late Lat.). **I.** In philos. lang., *an effect, consequence:* ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem adfert voluptatis, *has pleasure as a consequence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; id. de Or. 3, 29, 113: simplex autem conclusio ex necessariâ consecutione conficitur, id. Inv. 1, 29, 45; id. Top. 13, 53 al.—*Plur.:* causas rerum et consecutiones videre, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45.—* **II.** In rhet. lang., *the proper following of one thing after another, order, connection, sequence:* verborum ... ne generibus, numeris, temporibus, personis, casibus perturbetur oratio, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 18.—**III.** *An acquiring, obtaining, attainment* (= adeptio; eccl. Lat.); with *gen. obj.:* baptismi, Tert. Bapt. 18 *fin.:* resurrectionis, id. Res. Carn. 52.

* **1. con-sēdo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to still, allay, quiet:* maximos tumultus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 184 P.

* **2. consēdo**, ōnis, *m.* [sedeo], *he who sits with one:* nemo vicinus, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. p. 62, 25.

* **con-sēmĭnālis**, e, *adj.*, *sown with several kinds of seed:* vineae, Col. 12, 45, 6; cf. consemineus.

consēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [semen], *sown* or *planted with various kinds* (only in Col.): vineae, Col. 3, 21, 7: silva, id. 11, 2, 83; cf. conseminalis.

con-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3, *v. inch.*, *to grow old together, to grow* or *become old* or *gray* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: (Baucis et Philemon) illâ consenuere casâ, Ov. M. 8, 634: socerorum in armis, * Hor. C. 3, 5, 8; cf.: in patriâ meâ, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 12: alieno in agro (exercitus), Liv. 9, 19, 6: in exilio, id. 35, 34, 7: in ultimo terrarum orbis angulo, Vell. 2, 102, 3: circa Casilinum Cumasque, Liv. 30, 20, 9: Smyrnae, Suet. Gram. 6.—**II.** Meton. **A.** In Quint., *to grow old* or *gray in an occupation, to follow it too long:* in commentariis rhetorum, Quint. 3, 8, 67: in quâ umbrâ, id. 10, 5, 17; and: in unâ ejus specie, id. 12, 11, 16.—**B.** In a more general sense (causa pro effectu), *to become weak, infirm, powerless, to waste away, fall into disuse, decay, fade, lose force*, etc. **1.** With living subjects: prae maerore atque aegritudine, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 63; cf. id. Capt. 1, 2, 25: in manibus alicujus et gremio maerere et lacrimis, Cic. Clu. 5, 13; Liv. 35, 34, 7: (columbae) si inclusae consenescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6; so id. ib. 3, 9, 14: veterno, Col. 7, 5, 3.—**b.** Trop., *to lose consideration* or *respect:* omnes illius partis auctores ac socios nullo adversario consenescere, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 2.—**2.** With inanimate subjects: ova consenescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8; cf.: vinea soli vitio consenuit, Col. 4, 22, 8: veru in manibus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 15; cf.: consenuit haec tabula carie, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91: haut ulla carina Consenuit, *not one has grown old*, i. e. *all have perished*, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 36: (nobis) viget aetas, animus valet; contra illis annis atque divitiis omnia consenuerunt, Sall. C. 20, 10 Kritz and Fabri: quamvis consenuerint vires atque defecerint, Cic. Sen. 9, 29; with vires, Liv. 6, 23, 7: animum quoque patris consenuisse in adfecto corpore, id. 9, 3, 8: noster amicus Magnus, cujus cognomen unâ cum Crassi Divitis cognomine consenescit, Cic. Att. 2, 13, 2: veteres leges aut ipsâ suâ vetustate consenuisse aut novis legibus esse sublatas, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247; so of laws, Liv. 3, 31, 7: invidia, Cic. Clu. 2, 5: rabies et impetus, Flor. 3, 3, 5: oratio dimetiendis pedibus, Quint. 9, 4, 112.

con-sĕnĭor, ōris, *m.*, *a fellow-elder, fellow-presbyter*, the Greek συμπρεσβύτερος, Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 1.

consensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consentio], *an agreeing together, agreement, unanimity, common accord* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: omnium gentium omni in re, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: firma omnium, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: tanta Italiae, id. Red. Quir. 8, 18: nulla de illis magistratuum, id. Red. in Sen. 15, 38: singularis omnium bonorum in me tuendo, id. Fam. 1, 9, 13: universae Galliae consensio libertatis vindicandae, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: summa voluntatum, studiorum, sententiarum, Cic. Lael. 4, 15.—**2.** As a figure of speech, Quint. 9, 2, 51.—**B.** Transf.: naturae, *harmony*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20.—**II.** In a bad sense, *a plot, combination, conspiracy*, Cic. Planc. 15, 37; id. Font. 7, 16 (3, 6): scelerata, id. Att. 10, 4, 1: magna multorum, Nep. Alcib. 3, 3.—In *plur.:* nullaene consensiones factae esse dicuntur? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 9.—**b.** In concreto, *those who have banded together, conspirators:* globus consensionis, Nep. Att. 8, 4.

1. consensus, a, um, *Part.*, from consentio.

2. consensus, ūs, *m.* [consentio], *agreement, accordance, unanimity, concord* (class.; esp. freq. in prose). **I.** Prop.: numquam major vester consensus in ullâ causâ fuit, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: quod si omnium consensus naturae vox est, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; Caes. B. G. 2, 28; 2, 29; 7, 4 al.: tantus senatus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. Tac. A. 13, 26; Suet. Calig. 14: legionis ad rem publicam recuperandam, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 7: optimatum, Nep. Dion, 6, 3: patrum, Tac. A. 15, 73: consilii totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: conspirans horum (fratrum), Cic. Lig. 12, 34: civitatis, Liv. 9, 7, 15; Cic. Quint. 5, 3: bonorum, Quint. 1, 6, 45: eruditorum, id. 10, 1, 130: grammaticorum, id. 10, 1, 53: deorum hominumque, Tac. H. 1, 15: aevi, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72: filiorum adversus patres, Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 22: optimo in rem publicam consensu libertatem defendere, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: inter malos ad bellum, Tac. H. 1, 54 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 1, 26: ex communi consensu aliquid ab aliquo petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; so, repentino maximoque, Suet. Aug. 58: ingenti, id. Dom. 13; opp. dissensus, Claud. B. Gild. 300; Dig. 46, 3, 80.—*Absol.:* aliquid apud Chattos in consensum vertit, *has become a general custom*, Tac. G. 31.—**b.** Consensu, among the histt. after the Aug. per. freq. *adv.*, *unanimously, with general consent, according to the general wish*, etc.: comitiorum illi habendorum, quando minimus natu sit, munus consensu inpingunt, Liv. 3, 35, 7; and 3, 36, 5; 24, 37, 11; Tac. H. 1, 16; 1, 55; Suet. Aug. 57; id. Tib. 1: cum ipsi invisum consensu imperium ... interpretarentur, Liv. 3, 38, 10.—**B.** In a bad sense, *a plot, conspiracy:* audacium, Cic. Sest. 40, 86.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, *agreement, harmony, sympathy* (class.): quâ ex conjunctione naturae et quasi concentu atque consensu, quam συμπάθειαν Graeci appellant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; cf. id. N. D. 3, 11, 28: concentusque mirus omnium doctrinarum, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: consensus et conspiratio virtutum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66: duorum antecedentium, Quint. 5, 14, 6.—**B.** *A common feeling, common life:* neque enim poterunt (animae et corpora) suptiliter esse Conexae neque consensus contagia fient, Lucr. 3, 740.

consentānĕē, *adv.*, v. consentaneus *fin.*

consentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [consentio], *agreeing* or *according with something, suited to, becoming, meet, fit, proper* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). (*a*) With *cum:* quod quidem erat consentaneum cum iis litteris, quas ego Romae acceperam, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2.—(β) With *dat.* (so most freq.): formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: mors ejus vitae sanctissime actae, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf. γ: actiones his (motibus, etc.), id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: hae disciplinae sibi, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: obscura somnia minime majestati deorum, id. Div. 2, 65, 135: non necesse esse optumae rei publicae leges dare consentaneas? id. Leg. 2, 10, 23; id. Fin. 5, 20, 60; id. Part. Or. 2, 7: his temporibus consentaneum genus litterarum, id. Fam. 4, 13, 1: illa divisio illi, qui hoc proposuerat, * Quint. 6, 3, 106; Cod. Just. 7, 6, 1, § 8: sententia utilitati rerum consentanea, Dig. 17, 1, 6, § 7.—* (γ) *Absol.:* vir vitâ et morte, *consistent*, Vell. 2, 63, 2; cf. β.—*Subst.:* **consentānĕa**, ōrum, *n.*, *concurrent circumstances:* ex consentaneis (argumenta ducere), Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170.—Hence, **b.** Consentaneum est, *it agrees with something, it is according to reason, fitting, consistent, proper*, etc. (*a*) With *inf.*, with or without *dat.:* quid consentaneum sit ei dicere, qui, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: cum diceret, ei aliquid dicere consentaneum esse, id. Ac. 2, 9, 28: non est consentaneum, qui metu non frangatur, eum frangi cupiditate, id. ib. 1, 20, 68; id. N. D. 2, 15, 42; id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25.—(β) With *ut*, * Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 31.—*Adv.:* **consentānĕē**, *in harmony with* (late Lat. and rare): consentanee cum naturâ vivere, Lact. 3, 8, 20: narrare aliquid, *according to truth*, Hier. in Rufin. 3, 1 *fin.*

consentes, *plur. adj.* [etym. dub.; prob. for consentientes; v. Corss. Nachtr. 281; but, acc. to Müll., from sens, old *part.* form from esse], only in phrase consentes dii (*gen.* deum consentum, Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll.), in the Etrusco-Romish language of religion, *the twelve superior deities*, called also dii complices (six male and six female; acc. to the lines of Ennius: Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercurius, Jovi', Neptunus, Vulcanus, Apollo), *who formed the common council of the gods, assembled by Jupiter*, Arn. 3, 123; Enn. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 42 *fin.*; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4; id. L. L. 8, § 70 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 2119; Inscr. ap. Ballat. dell' Instit. 1835, p. 34; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 81 sq.

‡ **1. consentĭa** sacra, *sacred rites established by common agreement*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 11 Müll.

2. Consentĭa, ae, *f.*, = Κωνσεντία, *the capital of the Bruttii*, now *Cosenza*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 8, 24, 14 sq.; 23, 30, 5 al.—Hence, **Consentinus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Consentia:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 115.—And **Consentini**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Consentia*, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7.

con-sentĭo (also **cosentio**; v. infra), sensi, sensum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** = unâ sentio, *to feel together:* multa (corpora, i. e. *substances*) Quae neque conecti potuere neque intus Vitalis motus consentire atque imitari, Lucr. 2, 717 Lachm.; cf.: consentire animam totam per membra videmus, id. 3, 153; Scrib. Comp. 104.—**II.** *To agree, accord, harmonize with a person* or *thing; to assert unitedly, determine in common, decree, to unite upon something accordantly*, etc. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *cum, inter se*, the *dat.*, or *absol.* of person; and with the *acc.*, *de, ad, in*, the *inf.*, *causâ*, or *absol.* of the thing. **A.** Lit., with personal subjects. **1.** In a good sense, with *acc.* and *inf.:* HONC. OINO. PLOIRVME. COSENTIONT. ROMAI. DVONORO. OPTVMO. FVISE. VIRO ... LVCIOM. SCIPIONE., etc. (i. e. hunc unum plurimi consentiunt Romanum bonorum optimum fuisse virum ... Lucium Scipionem), inscription of the Scipios, C. I. L. 1, 32: Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 160; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 116; and id. Sen. 17, 61: omnes mortales unâ mente consentiunt, omnia arma eorum, qui haec salva velint, contra illam pestem esse capienda, id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; so Quint. 1, 10, 33; 2, 15, 36 al.; Tac. A. 6, 28 al.—With *inf.:* seu quicquid ubique magnificum est in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*—With *de*: de amicitiae utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23, 86; so id. Phil. 1, 9, 21: cum aliquo de aliquâ re, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131.—With

cum: consentire cum aliquâ re, verbis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72: cum his (oratoribus) philosophi consentiunt, Quint. 2, 17, 2; so Suet. Aug. 58.—With *dat.:* illis superioribus, Quint. 2, 15, 32; so id. 5, 14, 33: sibi ipse, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Clu. 22, 60: cui parti, Quint. 5, 14, 9: iis, quibus delectantur, id. 5, 11, 19: studiis alicujus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 65 al.—With *adversus:* adversus maleficium omne consensimus, Sen. Ben. 3, 6, 2: adversus patrem cum amicis, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 3.—With *ad:* parvo exercitu, sed ad benevolentiam erga nos consentiente, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3; id. N. D. 2, 23, 60; 2, 46, 119; id. Cat. 4, 7, 15; 4, 9, 18; cf.: ad rem publicam conservandam, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10: ad decernendum triumphum, Liv. 36, 40, 10: ad necem ejus, id. 39, 50, 6: ad indutias, Suet. Calig. 5.—With *in:* in homine non, ut omne, omnia in unum consentientia, sed singulis membris suum cuique consilium, Liv. 2, 32, 9: in hoc non contumaciter consentio, Quint. 11, 3, 11; cf.: consentire in asserendâ libertate, Suet. Calig. 60: puro pioque duello quaerendas censeo itaque consentio consciscoque, old formula of voting in Liv. 1, 32, 12.—With *ut:* senatus ... censuit consensit conscivit ut bellum cum priscis Latinis fieret, old formula for declaring war, Liv. 1, 32, 13.—With *ne:* constat, ad alia discordes in uno adversus patrum voluntatem consensisse, ne dicerent dictatorem, Liv. 4, 26, 7.—With *acc. rei:* consensit et senatus bellum, i. e. *has voted, decreed war*, Liv. 8, 6, 8: bellum erat consensum, id. 1, 32, 12: consensa in posterum diem contio, id. 24, 38, 11.—With *inf.:* si consenserint possessores non vendere, quid futurum est? Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 15.—*Impers.:* de prioribus consentitur, Tac. A. 1, 13: inter plurimos consensum est duas esse partes, Quint. 9, 1, 17; 5, 10, 12; Liv. 9, 7, 7; so, consensum est, ut, etc., id. 30, 24, 11.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to agree to any wrong, to join in, to plot together, conspire, take part in*, etc.: neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse, neque contra populum Romanum omnino conjurasse, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; so id. ib. *fin.:* belli faciendi causâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 18: urbem inflammare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: quod consensisset cum Hispanis quibusdam ... eum (Pompeium) comprehendere, id. Fam. 6, 18, 2: ad prodendam Hannibali urbem Romanam, Liv. 27, 9, 14: ad aliquem opprimendum, Nep. Dat. 5, 2: quod undique abierat, antequam consentirent, Liv. 23, 28, 4; so *absol.*, id. 34, 49, 9 al.—**B.** T r a n s f., with inanimate subjects, *to accord, agree, harmonize with, to fit, suit*, etc. (α) With *cum:* sed mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52; cf.: cum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 2; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 122: secum ipsa (oratio; together with sibi constet), Cic. Univ. 3; id. Brut. 38, 141: precor ... ut vestrae mentes atque sententiae cum populi Romani voluntatibus suffragiisque consentiant, id. Mur. 1, 1; Dig. 46, 4, 14.—(β) With *inter se:* (pulchritudo corporis) delectat hoc ipso, quod inter se omnes partes cum quodam lepore consentiunt, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98; Quint. 5, 7, 29.—(γ) With *dat.:* si personis, si temporibus, si locis ea quae narrantur consentiunt, Cic. Part. Or. 9, 32; id. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. Att. 7, 3, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 65; 11, 3, 164 al.: sibi ipsa lex, id. 2, 4, 37.—(δ) *Absol.*, Lucr. 3, 170; 2, 915; 3, 154: ratio nostra consentit, pugnat oratio, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: judicationem et statum semper consentire, Quint. 3, 11, 20: nisi ab imo ad summum omnibus intenta nervis consentiat (cithara), id. 2, 8, 15: utrumque nostrum incredibili modo Consentit astrum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 22.—Hence, **1. consentĭens**, entis, *P. a.*, *agreeing, accordant, unanimous:* tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: cujus de laudibus omnium esset fama consentiens, id. Sen. 17, 61: animi, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: consilium omnis vitae, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72.—*Abl.* consentiente and -ti: hominum consentiente auctoritate contenti non sumus? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 84; so, consentiente voce, Suet. Galb. 13; on the other hand, clamore consentienti pugnam poscunt, Liv. 10, 40, 1.—**2. consensus**, a, um, *Part.*, *agreed upon:* consensis quibusdam et concessis, Gell. 15, 26, 2.

‡ **consentĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a council*, the Gr. συνέδριον (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 2120.

con-sĕpĕlio, no *perf.*, sepultus, 4, *v. a.*, *to bury with:* consepeliri cum aliquo, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 7, § 30: corporis morti consepeliri in baptismo, Hil. Trin. 1, p. 3.—*Perf. part.:* **consĕpultus**, *buried with*, Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Hier. Ep. 14, n. 2 al.

consēpio, consepto, etc., v. consaepio, etc.

* **consĕquē**, *adv.*, v. consequus.

consĕquens, entis, v. consequor, *P. a.*

consĕquenter, *adv.*, v. consequor, *P. a. fin.*

consĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [consequor], *a consequence, natural succession* (mostly post-class.; most freq. in the jurists; never in Quint.): eventorum, *Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: naturae, Gell. 12, 5, 10; most freq. in phrase per consequentiam, *by consequence:* per consequentiam significatio est, cum res quae sequuntur aliquam rem dicuntur, ex quibus tota res relinquitur in suspitione, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Dig. 4, 3, 19; 10, 1, 5; so also in *plur.:* per consequentias, ib. 2, 8, 1 sq.; 47, 10, 1 al.

consĕquĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], = consequentia, *a consequence* (ante- and post-class.): rerum, Lucr. 5, 678 Forbig. dub. (Lachm. conseque); and **b.** C o n c r., *a retinue, the rear guard*, App. 5, p. 169, and 10, p. 247.

con-sĕquor, secūtus (or sequūtus; v. sequor), 3, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To follow, follow up, press upon, go after, attend, accompany, pursue any person* or *thing* (class. in prose and poetry); constr. with *acc.* or *absol.* **A.** L i t. **1.** I n g e n. (rare). (α) With *acc.:* consecutus est me usque ad fores, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93: me continuo, id. Am. 3, 1, 20: te tam strenue, id. Rud. 2, 6, 9: prope nos, id. ib. 4, 3, 11; cf.: litteras suas prope, Liv. 41, 10, 12: vocem gradu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 21.—(β) *Absol.:* ita vos decet; Consequimini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 22: hic se conjecit intro: ego consequor, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 36: ego rectâ consequor, id. Hec. 3, 3, 12; Nep. Them. 7, 2: comitibus non consecutis, *without attendants*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—**2.** I n p a r t i c. **a.** *To follow after* or *pursue in a hostile manner:* reliquas copias Helvetiorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reliquos, id. ib. 1, 53: consequuntur equites nostri, ut erat praeceptum, Auct. B. G. 8, 27: consecutis strenue hostibus, Curt. 5, 4, 34: fugientem (Servium), Liv. 1, 48, 4.—*Absol.:* ita mihi videntur omnia, mare, terra, caelum consequi, ut, etc., Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 3 Fleck. Codd. (Ussing, concoqui).—**b.** *To follow, come after*, in time: hunc Cethegum consecutus est aetate Cato, Cic. Brut. 15, 61: Sallustium (Livius, etc.), Vell. 2, 36, 3: has tam prosperas res consecuta est subita mutatio, Nep. Dion, 6, 1; cf. id. Cim. 3, 2: si haec in eum annum qui consequitur redundarint, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; cf.: omnes anni consequentes, id. Sen. 6, 19: tempus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 67: reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: ejusmodi tempora post tuam profectionem consecuta esse, id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: haec cum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 160; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: hominem consequitur aliquando, numquam comitatur divinitas, i. e. *after death*, Curt. 8, 5, 16.—**B.** T r o p. **1.** I n g e n. (rare): minas jam decem habet a me filia ... Hasce ornamentis consequentur alterae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 9: his diebus, quae praeterita erunt superiore mense, opera consequi oportet, *to make up*, Col. 11, 2, 90.—Far more freq., **2.** I n p a r t i c. **a.** *To follow a model, copy*, an authority, example, opinion, etc.; *to imitate, adopt, obey*, etc.: Chrysippum Diogenes consequens partum Jovis dejungit a fabulâ, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 41: eum morem, id. Leg. 2, 7, 18: alicujus sententiam, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 13: necesse'st consilia consequi consimilia, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 35; so, sententias (principum), Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: suum quoddam institutum, id. Off. 1, 32, 116: exilitatem, id. Brut. 82, 284: mediam consilii viam, Liv. 24, 45, 7.—**b.** *To follow a preceding cause as an effect, to ensue, result, to be the consequence, to arise* or *proceed from:* rebus ab ipsis Consequitur sensus, Lucr. 1, 461; 3, 929; 4, 867; cf. id. 3, 477: ex quo fit ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: quam eorum opinionem magni errores consecuti sunt, id. ib. 1, 16, 36: quod dictum magna invidia consecuta est, Nep. Dion, 6, 4: ex quo illud naturâ consequi, ut communem utilitatem nostrae anteponamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64; Quint. 6, 3, 44; 2, 3, 2: quia libertatem pax consequebatur, Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 32.—(β) Of a logical sequence, *to follow:* si quod primum in conexo est, necessarium est, fit etiam quod consequitur necessarium, Cic. Fat. 7, 14; 5, 9; cf. under *P. a.*—**II.** M e t o n. (causa pro effectu), by following after any person or thing, *to reach, overtake, come up with, attain to, arrive at.* **A.** L i t. (α) With *acc.:* si statim navigas, nos Leucade consequere, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2: aliquem in itinere, id. Inv. 2, 4, 15; Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 3: fugientem, Liv. 1, 48, 4; Curt. 4, 9, 25; Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 16; cf. Verg. A. 11, 722: cohortes, Suet. Caes. 31: virum, Ov. M. 10, 672: rates, id. ib. 8, 143 et saep.—(β) *Absol.:* si adcelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: prius quam alter, qui nec procul aberat, consequi posset, Liv. 1, 25, 10: Fabius equites praemittit, ut ... agmen morarentur dum consequeretur ipse, Auct. B. G. 8, 28 *init.:* interim reliqui legati sunt consecuti, *came up*, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—**B.** T r o p., *to reach, overtake, obtain* (cf. assequor). **1.** I n g e n. **a.** With things as objects (so most freq.), *to obtain, acquire, get, attain, reach:* ut opes quam maximas consequantur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf. quaestum, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: amplissimos honores, id. Planc. 5, 13: magistratum, id. ib. 25, 60: eam rem (i. e. regna), Caes. B. G. 2, 1: dum sua quisque spolia consequi studet, Curt. 4, 9, 19.—With *ab:* nec dubitat quin ego a te nutu hoc consequi possem, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5: ab aliquo suum consequi, Gai Inst. 2, 55; Dig. 15, 1, 9, § 1; Cic. Planc. 23, 55.—With *ex:* fructum amplissimum ex vestro judicio, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: gloriosam victoriam ex rei publicae causâ, id. Cael. 7, 18: aliquid commodi ex laboriosâ exercitatione corporis, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35; Quint. 7, 2, 42.—With *per:* omnia per senatum (corresp. with adsequi per populum), Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10; Quint. 3, 8, 34.—With *abl.:* ut omnem gloriam ... omni curâ atque industriâ consequare, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9; 1, 5, b, 2 *fin.:* suis erga aliquem meritis inpunitatem, id. Planc. 1, 3: tantam gloriam duabus victoriis, Nep. Them. 6, 3; id. Dat. 5, 2; id. Att. 19, 2; 21, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 8; 10, 1, 102; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 68.—With *in* and *abl.:* si quid in dicendo consequi possum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: in hac pernicie rei publicae ... gratiam, id. Off. 2, 22, 79: Achillis gloriam in rebus bellicis, Quint. 12, 11, 27; cf. Nep. Ages. 2, 5.—With *ut* or *ne:* hoc consequi, ut ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4: nec legum repertores sine summâ vi orandi consecutos, ut, etc., Quint. 2, 16, 9; 5, 10, 125; 8, 3, 70; Vell. 2, 124, 4; Cels. 7, 26, 3: vix per matrem consecutus, ut, etc., Suet. Tib. 12: per quae si consequi potuimus, ut, etc., Cels. 3, 19: sicut hic Cicero consequitur, ne, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 62.—*Absol.:* quibus ex rebus largiter erat consecutus, *made great profit*, Auct. B. Afr. 62; cf.: non quod minore numero militum consequi difficile factu putaret, sed ut, etc., Auct. B. Alex. 30, 3: non est turpe non consequi, dummodo sequaris, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 4.—With *inf.* as object: vere enim illud dicitur, perverse dicere homines perverse dicendo facillime consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150.—**b.** Sometimes with a personal object, and with a thing as subject (cf. capio, II.), *to reach, come to, overtake:* matrem ipsam ex aegritudine hac miseram mors consecuta'st, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 23: tanta prosperitas Caesarem est consecuta, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 19, 3; Quint. 7, 4, 19: si aliqua nos incommoda ex iis materiis consequentur, id. 2, 10, 14; cf. I. B. 2. b. supra.—**2.** I n p a r t i c. **a.** *To become like* or *equal to a person* or *thing in any property* or *quality, to attain, come up to, to equal* (cf. adsequor): aliquem majorem, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: nullam partem tuorum meritorum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 6; cf.: ad consequendos, quos priores ducimus, accendimur, Vell. 1, 17, 7: verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Col. 11, 2, 90.—**b.** *To reach* with the sight, *to distinguish* (rare): animalia

minuta, quae non possunt oculi consequi, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2.—**c.** *To attain to something intellectually* or *by speech, to understand, perceive, learn, know:* similitudinem veri, Cic. Univ. 3 *init.*: plura, Nep. Alcib. 2, 1: quantum conjecturâ, Caes. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 4: omnis illorum conatus investigare et consequi, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48; id. Fam. 1, 8, 6: omnia alicujus facta aut memoriâ consequi aut oratione complecti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 57: tantam causam diligentiâ consequi et memoriâ complecti, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39. — **d.** Of speech or lang., *to attain, be equal to, impress fully, do justice to*, etc.: vestram magnitudinem multitudinemque beneficiorum, Cic. Red. Quir. 2, 5: laudes ejus verbis, id. Phil. 5, 13, 35. cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 270, 21: omnia verbis, Ov M. 15 419; cf. Cic. Dom. 50, 129.—Hence, **consĕquens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.). **A.** *According to reason, correspondent, suitable, fit:* in conjunctis verbis quod non est consequens vituperandum est, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 18; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 5; 5, 10, 75.—Hence, **2.** Consequens est = consentaneum est, *it is in accordance with reason, fit, suitable*, etc.; with *ut* or *acc.* and *inf.*: consequens esse videtur, ut scribas, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: consequens est, eos invitos non potuisse retineri, Quint. 5, 10, 77; so, dicere, Gell. 1, 4, 7; Dig. 43, 23, 15 *fin.* — **B.** *That follows logically, consequent;* with *dat.*: assentior, eorum quae posuisti alterum alteri consequens esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 18.—*Comp.*: quid consequentius, quam ut, etc., Aug. Trin. 15, 19 *fin.*—*Sup.* apparently not in use.—Hence, *subst.*: **consĕquens,** entis, *n.*, *a consequence:* teneamus illud necesse est, cum consequens aliquod falsum sit, illud, cujus id consequens sit, non posse esse verum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 68: consequentibus vestris sublatis, prima tolluntur, id. ib. 4, 19, 55; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215; id. Top. 12, 53; Quint. 5, 10, 2; 6, 3, 66.—Hence, **consĕquenter,** *adv.* (post-class.). **1.** *In an accordant, suitable manner, suitably, conformably;* with *dat.*: prioribus dicere, Dig. 35, 2, 11; so ib. 10, 2, 18; App. M. 11, p. 257.—*Absol.*, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 13.—**2.** *In consequence, consequently*, App. M. 10 *init.*—*Comp.* and *sup.* not in use.

☞ *Pass.*: quae vix ab hominibus consequi possunt ἀνύεσθαι, Orbilius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

consĕquus, a, um, *adj.* [consequor], *following* (ante- and post-class.): pars paginae, Sid. Apol. 7, 14: ratione, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*—* *Adv.*: **consĕquē** redeunt ex ordine certo, Lucr. 5, 679 Lachm. *N. cr.*

* **con-sermōnor,** āri, *v. dep.*, *to converse with one, to talk:* cum iis, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 17.

1. con-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum or sătum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* conseruerit, Col. 3, 4, 2; Aur. Vict. Epit. 37, 3; Dig. 6, 1, 38; v. 1. sero). **I.** *To sow* or *plant with something* (class.). **A.** Lit.: agros, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Verg. E. 1, 73; Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Dig. 7, 1, 9, § 6; cf.: ager diligenter consitus, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: ager arbustis consitus, Sall. J. 53, 1; and: consitus an incultus (locus), Quint. 5, 10, 37: Ismara Baccho (i. e. vino), Verg. G. 2, 38: vineam malleolo, Col. 5, 5, 6: arva frumento, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—*Absol.*: in alieno fundo, Dig. 6, 1, 38: in alienum fundum, ib. 41, 1, 9. — **2.** Transf.: arva mŭliebria (Venus), Lucr. 4, 1107; cf. Sol. 9 *fin.*—Hence, conserentes dii, *who preside over generation*, Arn. 5, 169.—**B.** Transf., of columns, *to plant, set:* aera (rostra) columnis consita, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49.—**C.** Trop.: (sol) lumine conserit arva, *strews, fills*, Lucr. 2, 211: consitus sum Senectute, * Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4: caeca mentem caligine Theseus consitus, * Cat. 64, 208. — **II.** *To sow, plant:* olivetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 24: hoc genus oleae, Cato, R. R. 6, 1: arborem, Liv. 10, 24, 5; Curt. 6, 5, 14; 7, 2, 22: zizyphum, Pall. Apr. 4: palmas, id. Oct. 12: (vitem) Narbonicam, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 43; Cato ap. Plin. 14, 4, 5. § 46.—**B.** Transf. (cf. I. B. supra): extra vallum stili caeci, mirabilem in modum consiti, *set*, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

2. con-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3 (*perf.* consevisti, Fronto, Ep. ad Ver. 8), *v. a.*, *to connect, entwine, tie, join, fit, bind into a whole* (syn.: conecto, conjungo, contexo, etc.; class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the signif. II. B., and in the histt.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (*a*) With *acc.* with or without *abl.*: lorica conserta hamis auroque, Verg. A. 3, 467; cf.: tegumen spinis, id. ib. 3, 594 (illigatum spinis, Serv.); cf. Tac. G. 17: monile margaritis gemmisque, * Suet. Galb. 18: vincula, quîs conserta erant vehicula, Curt. 9, 1, 17; cf.: conserta navigia, *entangled*, id. 4, 3, 18; scutis super capita consertis, *overlapping*, id. 5, 3, 23: rudis arbor conseritur (for navigating), Luc. 3, 512; cf. id. 4, 136.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *dat.*: alium (truncum) alii quasi nexu conserunt, Curt. 6, 5, 15.—**B.** Trop.: quid juvat nocti conseruisse diem? Ov. Am. 3, 6, 10: exodia conserta fabellis Atellanis, Liv. 7, 2, 11; v. exodium: virtutes consertae et inter se cohaerentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 3: ita ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, * Quint. 5, 10, 71: sermonem, *to interchange words, converse*, Curt. 8, 12. 5; Fronto l. l.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To join, connect, unite together:* teneros sinus, Tib. 1, 8, 36: femur femori, id. 1, 8, 26; cf.: latus lateri, Ov. H. 2, 58.—**B.** Esp., *to unite in hostility, for contest, to bring together;* so most freq. manum or manus, *to engage in close combat, to join hand to hand, to join battle:* signa contulit, manum conseruit, magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20; so Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3; Sall. J. 50, 4; Nep. Dat. 8, 4; id. Ages. 3, 6; Liv. 21, 41, 4 al.: manum cum hoste, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.; Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1; Nep. Hann. 4, 2: manus inter se, Sall. H. 1, 41, 19 Dietsch; Liv. 7, 40, 14; Ov. H. 12, 100: manus cum imparibus, Liv. 6, 12, 8: cum hoste manus, id. 21, 39, 3: consertis deinde manibus, id. 1, 25, 5: dextras, Stat. S. 1, 6, 60: pugnam, Liv. 21, 50, 1; cf. id. 21, 8, 7; Tac. A. 2, 10: pugnam inter se, Liv. 32, 10, 8: pugnam seni, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 43: proelia, Verg. A. 2, 398; Liv. 5, 36, 5; Curt. 8, 13, 12: certamen, Liv. 35, 4, 2: bella, Val. Fl. 3, 31: bella bellis, Luc. 2, 442: acies, Sil. 1, 339; cf.: conserta acies, *hand-to-hand fighting*, Tac. A. 6, 35. — *Mid.*: navis conseritur, *enters the fight*, Liv. 21, 50, 3: duo acerrimâ pugnâ conserti exercitus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 1.—Rarely *absol.*: levis armatura ab lateribus cum levi armaturâ, Liv. 44, 4, 6. — **2.** Trop.: haud ignotas belli artes inter se conserebant, Liv. 21, 1, 2.—**3.** Transf., of judicial controversy: manum in jure or ex jure conserere, *to make a joint seizure* (this was done by the litigant parties laying hands at the same time upon the thing in dispute, each one claiming it as his own): si qui in jure manum conserunt, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 7: non ex jure manum consertum sed mage ferro rem repetunt, Enn. ib. § 4 (Ann. v. 276 Vahl.); cf. also Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll., and Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: ibi ego te ex jure manum consertum voco, etc., *I summon you in an action* for possession, etc., a judic. formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26; id. de Or. 1, 10, 41. — Hence, * **consertē,** *adv.*, from consertus, a, um (acc. to I. A.), not used as *P. a.*, *as if bound* or *fastened together, in connection:* omnia necesse est conligatione naturali conserte contexteque fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

* **consertĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. consero], *a joining together:* verticum, Arn. 3, p. 107.

consertus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. consero.

conserva, ae, *f.* [conservus], *a* (*female*) *fellow-slave.* **I.** Prop., Plaut. Cas. 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 30; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 75; Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5 al.; *dat. plur.* conservabus, Dig. 33, 7, 27. — **II.** Transf. to inanimate things: nolo ego foris conservas Meas a te verberarier, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 6: duraque conservae ligna, valete, fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 74.

conservābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conservo], *that can be preserved* (late Lat.): bonum, Tert. adv. Mart. 2, 13.

conservātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a keeping, preserving* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. very rare): frugum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: Marii, i. e. *of his life*, Val. Max. 2, 10, 6.—Trop.: bonorum, * Quint. 5, 10, 33: patriae, Num. Gallieni ap. Eckhel. 7, p. 408: naturae (with convenientia), Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: decoris, id. ib. 1, 36, 131: aequabilitatis, id. de Or. 1, 42, 188.

conservātor, ōris, *m.* [conservo], *a keeper, preserver, defender* (several times in Cic. and in inscriptions; elsewh. rare): pro di inmortales, custodes et conservatores hujus urbis atque imperii, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; so as an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Orell. 1225 sq.; 1629; 4982 al.: istius urbis (with parens), Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: civitatis, id. Sest. 45, 98: patriae, id. Har. Resp. 27, 58: inimicorum, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: Romani nominis Augustus (with conditor), Vell. 2, 60, 1: inimicorum (opp.: desertor amicorum), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: conservatoris sibi nomen, Graeco ejus rei vocabulo, assumpsit, Tac. A. 15, 71. — **II.** *A worshipper*, Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 7.

conservātrix, īcis, *f.* [conservator], *she who preserves, defends* (post-class.): conservatrices et nutrices ignis, Arn. 4, p. 151.—As an epithet of Juno, Inscr. Grut. 25, 2 al.; cf. conservator; and of industrious housewives, Inscr. Orell. 4930 al.: bonorum principum clementia conservatrix thensaurorum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Syr. 30, 16 (but the best reading, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26, is servatricem; cf. Madv. *N. cr.*).

con-servĭtĭum, ii, *n.*, *joint servitude:* commune, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 55; Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., *the fellow-slaves*, Ambros. Ep. 85, 1.

con-servo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf. perf.* conservasse more usu. than conservavisse, acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21), *v. a.*, *to retain, keep something in existence, to hold up, maintain, to preserve, leave unhurt* or *safe* (class.; esp. freq. in prose). **I.** Of corporeal objects; *absol.*: conserva, quaere, parce, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 27; usu. with *acc.*: conservasti te atque illam, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 40: placet his, simul atque natum sit animal, ipsum sibi conciliari et commendari ad se conservandum et ad suum statum et ad ea quae conservantia sunt ejus status diligenda, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16; v. infra, *P. a.*: Caesar sese eos conservaturum dixit, *would save, leave unharmed*, Caes. B. G. 2, 15; so id. ib. 2, 12; 2, 28; id. B. C. 3, 98; Nep. Them. 5, 2; 8, 6; Suet. Aug. 17 al.: rem familiarem diligentiâ et parsimoniâ (corresp. with augere), Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87: simulacra arasque, Nep. Ages. 4, 7: conservari alitem atque sobolem jussere haruspices, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136: arborem, *to preserve*, Suet. Aug. 94: chirographum, id. Dom. 1: praedia successioni suae, Dig. 32, 1, 38, § 7.—With two *accs.*: omnes salvos, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: aliquos incolumes, id. Fam. 9, 13, 3: rectam conservare stirpem, Col. 4, 20, 1.—**II.** Of incorporeal objects: corpora quaedam conservant naturam semper eandem, Lucr. 1, 677: genus, id. 2, 709: ordinem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: pristinam erga me voluntatem, id. Fam. 5, 3, 2: pristinum animum erga populum Romanum, Liv. 31, 2, 4: jusjurandum, *to keep, observe*, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 103; Nep. Hann. 2, 5: quam (benevolentiam) conservabo, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 6: jus augurum, id. Div. 2, 35, 75: tuorum meritorum erga me memoriam, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7: patriam, id. Rep. 6, 13, 13; cf. id. Red. Quir. 7, 17: religionem, Nep. Ages. 2, 5: indutias, id. ib. 2, 4: voluntatem mortuorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124: legem, Quint. 9, 2, 83: privilegia athletis, Suet. Aug. 45.—So the formula in treating for peace: majestatem populi Romani comiter conservato, in Cic. Balb. 16, 35; Liv. 38, 11, 2; cf. Dig. 49, 15, 7, and v. comis, *adv. fin.* — With double *acc.*: incorrupta mei conserva foedera lecti, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 69. — Hence, **conservans,** antis, *P. a.*, *preservative;* with *gen.*: quae conservantia sunt ejus statûs, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 16.

* **conservŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [conserva], *a small* (*female*) *fellow-slave*, Sen. Contr. 3, 21, 8.

con-servus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-slave, a companion in servitude*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 52; id. Mil. 2, 1, 67; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; Cic. Clu. 64, 179; id. Fam. 12, 3, 2; Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; 2, 7, 80; Tac. Agr. 31; Dig. 11, 3, 14, § 2; Inscr. Orell. 4598 al.—In *gen. plur.* conservûm, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 270, 20 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 132 Rib.).—Of a dog in relation to slaves, Col. 7, 12, 5. — Trop.: servi sunt, immo conservi, Sen. Ep. 47, 1.

consessor, ōris, *m.* [consido], *one who sits near* or *by a person* or *thing, an assessor* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare);

in a court of justice, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62; at a feast, id. Fl. 11, 24; id. Phil. 5, 5, 13; Mart. 1, 27; but esp. in public exhibitions, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2; Liv. 34, 54, 7; Val. Max. 1, 7, 8; cf.: dei Mithrae Dareus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 42.

consessus, ūs, *m.* [consido]. **I.** Abstr., *a sitting together* or *with* (only post-class.): communis ei, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 4: consessum alicui offerre, *the permission to sit with one*, id. ib. 18; so of permission to sit: liberum habere, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 16. — Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **II.** Concr., *a collection of persons sitting together, an assembly* (in courts of justice, the theatre, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19; id. Mil. 1, 1; id. Planc. 1, 2; id. Quint. 3, 12 al.; * Suet. Aug. 44; Tac. A. 13, 54 al.; Lucr. 4, 76; Verg. A. 5, 340; 5, 577: quibus cum a cuncto consessu plausus esset multiplex datus, Cic. Sen. 18, 64: in ludo talario, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: ludorum gladiatorumque, id. Sest. 50, 106; id. Har. Resp. 11, 22; cf. in *plur.*: theatrales gladiatoriique, id. ib. 54, 115.

consīdĕranter, *adv.*, v. considero *fin.*, A.

* **consīdĕrantĭa**, ae, *f.* [considero, II.], *consideration, reflection*, Vitr. 6, 1, 10.

consīdĕrātē, *adv.*, v. considero *fin.*, B., *adv.*

consīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [considero, II.], *contemplation, consideration, reflection* (rare; not in Quint.): consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: accurata, id. ib. 2, 11, 36; id. Inv. 2, 33, 103: subtilior verborum, Gell. 13, 29 (28), 6.

consīdĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who considers, reflects* (post-class., and very rare); transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός, *a sceptic*, Gell. 11, 5, 2; Aug. Tract. ap. Joann. *fin.*

consīdĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from considero.

con-sīdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [acc. to Corss. Nachtr. p. 43, from sidus, prop. to observe the stars; and so Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 4, and 75, 8 Müll.; cf. desidero], *to look at closely, attentively, carefully, to inspect, examine* (class. in prose and poetry, esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: contemplari unum quidque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: candelabrum etiam atque etiam, id. ib. 2, 4, 28, § 65: argentum (with contemplari), id. ib. 2, 4, 15, § 33: opus (pictorum), id. Off. 1, 41, 147: aliquem, Sall. C. 58, 18: pallium diligentius, Petr. 12, 3; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: feminas diligenter ac lente mercantium more, Suet. Calig. 36: formam, quā ludum gladiatorium erat aedificaturus, id. Caes. 31: lucentia sidera, Gell. 2, 21, 2: spatium, Ov. M. 3, 95 al. —(β) With *acc.* and *inf.* as object, *to observe, perceive* (very rare): cum folia decidere considerassent (corresp. with videre and animadvertere), Col. 11, 2, 67.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause:* num tamen exciderit ferrum considerat, hastae, Ov. M. 12, 105.—**II.** Trop., *to consider maturely, to reflect, contemplate, meditate;* constr. with the *acc.*, with *de*, a *rel.-clause, ut*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.:* mecum in animo vitam tuam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 5; so, eos casus mecum ipse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: reliquum est, quod ipsae optime considerabitis, vestri similes feminae sintne Romae, id. Fam. 14, 14, 1: res atque pericula nostra, Sall. C. 52, 2: simul ipse qui suadet considerandus est, Tac. H. 2, 76.—With *ex:* Rosciorum factum ex ipsius Chrysogoni judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108. —With *aliquid ex aliquā re:* aliquid ex se et ex suā naturā, Cic. Inv. 1, 10, 14; 2, 58, 176.—(β) With *de:* cum de me ipso ac de meis te considerare velim, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 3: his de rebus velim cum Pomponio consideretis, id. ib. 14, 14, 2: de quā (intercessione) isti ipsi considerabunt, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: de totā re, id. Att. 12, 24, 1.—*Impers.:* quale sit id, de quo consideretur, *inquiry is made*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.—(γ) With *rel.-clause:* considerate cum vestris animis vosmet ipsi, ecquem putetis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 29: sed velim consideres, quid faciendum putes, id. Att. 7, 13, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174; Liv. 45, 12, 5: consideres quid agas, quo progrediare, quem hominem et quā ratione defendas, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 68, § 174; Sall. C. 20, 6; 44, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 15; 3, 8, 51 al.: finitimos hostes an amicos velis esse considera, Curt. 7, 8, 30.—So *impers.:* in quā (parte) quid juris sit consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 14.—(δ) With *ut* or *ne, to take care, to be considerate* (rare): considerandum erit, ut solum pingue sit, Col. 2, 2, 17; so, ut lunā crescente id fiat, id. 8, 5, 9.—*Impers.:* considerandum est, ne aut temere desperet, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73.—(ε) *Absol.:* ille se considerare velle (ait), Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1.—Hence, **A. consīdĕranter**, *adv.* (of the *P. a.* considerans, which is not used), = considerate, *in a deliberate, considerate manner* (post-Aug. and rare): agere, Val. Max. 8, 1, Ambust. 2: cuneum deponere, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.—*Comp.* considerantius, acc. to Fronto, p. 2194 P., but without voucher.—*Sup.* not in use.—**B. consīdĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, in acc. with II., *maturely reflected upon, considerate, circumspect, cautious*, etc. (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.). **1.** Of things: verbum consideratissimum, arbitror, Cic. Font. 9, 19 (v. arbitror, II.): considerata atque provisa via vivendi, id. Par. 5, 1, 34; cf.: considerata (et diligens) excogitatio faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi, id. Inv. 2, 5, 18: nihil, id. Har. Resp. 2, 3: factum, id. Sull. 26, 72: ratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: tarditas, id. Brut. 42, 154: facilitas parum considerata, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 19.—*Comp.:* consilium, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 2.—**2.** Transf., as in Engl., to the person: homo, Cic. Caecin. 1, 1; id. Quint. 3, 11: consideratus ac sapiens, Plin. Pan. 44, 5: tardum pro considerato vocent, Liv. 22, 39, 20.—*Comp.:* consideratior factus Caesar (with tardior), Auct. B. Afr. 73; cf.: unā in re paulo minus consideratus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11.—*Adv.:* **consīdĕrātē**, *considerately:* fieri, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; id. Off. 1, 38, 136: agere, id. ib. 1, 27, 94 al.—*Comp.*, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 9; Liv. 4, 45, 8; Suet. Caes. 77.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.

con-sīdo, sēdi (also -sīdi, Enn. ap. Gell. 4, 7, v. Sat., v. 14 Vahl.; Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.*; Gell. 5, 4, 1; cf. Wagner ad Verg. E. 7, 1; Neue, Formenl. II. p. 501), sessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to sit down* (esp. of a multitude), *take a seat, be seated, to settle* (freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. with *in* and *abl.*, *sub* and *abl.*, *ante*, the simple *abl.*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* salutatio hospitalis . . . fuit, positisque sedibus consederunt, Liv. 42, 39, 8: socio apud vos filio in conspectu matris nefas esse considere, Curt. 5, 2, 22: illi jussi considere affirmant, etc., id. 7, 6, 6: nec aut recubet aut considat pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26: vix consideramus, et nox, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14.—(β) With designation of place: si videtur, considamus hic in umbrā, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7; cf.: in pratulo propter Platonis statuam, id. Brut. 6, 24: certo in loco, id. Sen. 18, 63: in arā, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: in molli herbā, Verg. E. 3, 55: in illo caespite, Ov. M. 13, 931: examen in arbore consederat, Liv. 21, 46, 2: in rupe, Curt. 3, 1, 4: in sellā, id. 5, 2, 13: in turre consedit avis, id. 4, 6, 11: dormienti in labellis (apes), Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78: sub argutā ilice, Verg. E. 7, 1: hic corylis mixtas inter ulmos, id. ib. 5, 3: ante focos scamnis longis, Ov. F. 6, 305: super ripam stagni, id. M. 6, 373: transtris, Verg. A. 4, 573: ipsae (apes) medicatis sedibus, id. G. 4, 65: solio medius consedit avito, id. A. 7, 169: mecum saxo, Ov. M. 1, 679: tergo tauri, id. ib. 2, 869.—*Impers.:* in silvam venitur et ibi considitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18.—Of soldiers in battle array: triarii sub vexillis considebant, sinistro crure porrecto, scuta innixa umeris . . . tenentes, Liv. 8, 8, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In assemblies of the people, courts of justice, theatres, etc., *to take one's place, take a seat, sit, hold sessions, to be in session:* cum in theatro imperiti homines consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; so of senators, Suet. Aug. 35.—Of judges: quo die primum judices, citati in hunc reum consedistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 19; Liv. 26, 48, 9; Ov. M. 11, 157; 12, 627: ad jus dicendum, Liv. 34, 61, 15: introductum in tabernaculum (Persea) adversus advocatos in consilium considere jussit, id. 45, 7, 5; Suet. Calig. 38: in orchestrā, id. Aug. 44: inter patres, Tac. A. 13, 54.—**2.** Milit. t. t., *to encamp, pitch a camp, take post somewhere;* with *in* and *abl.:* quo in loco Germani consederant, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; so Sall. J. 49, 1; Liv. 4, 17, 12; 10, 4, 11.—With *sub:* sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 1, 21; Sall. C. 57, 3: trans flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: contra eum duûm milium spatio, id. ib. 3, 17: nuntiant Jugurtham circiter duûm milium intervallo ante eos consedisse, Sall. J. 106, 5: prope Cirtam haud longe a mari, id. ib. 21, 2: inter virgulta, id. ib. 49, 5: superioribus locis, id. ib. 51, 3: ubi cuique vallis abdita spem praesidii aut salutis aliquam offerebat, consederat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; cf. Curt. 7, 7, 31: haud procul, id. 4, 12, 4.—**3.** *To settle down for a long time* or *permanently, to take up one's abode, to establish one's self:* qui etiam dubitem, an hic Antii considam, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2: antequam aliquo loco consedero, neque longas a me neque semper meā manu litteras exspectabis, id. ib. 5, 14, 1: Belgas propter loci fertilitatem ibi consedisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: in Ubiorum finibus, id. ib. 4, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 31: vultis et his mecum pariter considere regnis? Verg. A. 1, 572: terrā, id. ib. 4, 349.—With *in* and *acc.:* in novam urbem, Curt. 7, 4, 23.—**4.** Of inanim. objects, esp. of places, *to settle, sink down, sink in, give way, subside*, etc.: in Veliterno agro terra ingentibus cavernis consedit arboresque in profundum haustae, Liv. 30, 38, 8; cf.: terra in ingentem sinum consedit, id. 30, 2, 12: (Alpes) jam licet considant! *may now sink down*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: omne mihi visum considere in ignis Ilium, *to sink down*, Verg. A. 2, 624; 9, 145; cf.: Ilium ardebat, neque adhuc consederat ignis, Ov. M. 13, 408: in cinerem, Stat. Th. 3, 185: cum omnia sacra profanaque in ignem considerent, Tac. H. 3, 33 *fin.:* quā mitescentia Alpium juga considunt, *sink*, i. e. *are lower*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147: patiemur picem considere, et cum siderit, aquam eliquabimus, Col. 12, 24, 2: donec consideret pulvis, Curt. 5, 13, 12: cum in cacuminibus montium nubes consident, Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356: tumidi considunt fluctus, Sil. 17, 291.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: multa bona in pectore consident, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; Cic. Univ. 2: justitia cujus in mente consedit, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50; id. Har. Resp. 12, 24.—Poet.: totam videmus Consedisse urbem luctu, *sunk* or *immersed in grief*, Verg. A. 11, 350 (in luctum esse demersum, Serv.).—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To settle down permanently, sink:* in otio, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2: hoc totum (genus dicendi) in eā mediocritate consedit, id. Or. 27, 96: antequam ego incipio secedere et in aliā parte considere, i. e. *change the subject*, Sen. Ep. 117, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *To lose force, abate, subside, diminish; to be appeased, quieted, to cease:* ardor animi cum consedit, omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris exstinguitur, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: consederit furor, id. Ac. 2, 27, 88: ferocia ab re bene gestā, Liv. 42, 62, 3: primus terror ab necopinato visu, id. 33, 7, 5: bella, Sil. 16, 218: quia praesentia satis consederant, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.:* consedit utriusque nomen in quaesturā, i. e. *has since that time ceased*, Cic. Mur. 8, 18.—* **b.** Of discourse, *to sink; to conclude, end:* eorum verborum junctio nascatur a proceris numeris ac liberis . . . sed varie distincteque considat, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.

consignātē, *adv.*, v. consigno, *fin.*

consignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consigno], *a written proof, a document* (post-class. and rare), * Quint. 12, 8, 11 Spald.; Dig. 22, 3, 4 sq.; 48, 10, 16, § 2 al.

consignātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from consigno.

con-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To furnish with a seal, to affix, put one's seal to, to seal, to sign, subscribe* (in good prose). **A.** Prop.: tabellas, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 90; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 83: tabulas signis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: epistulas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 46: laudatio consignata cretā, Cic. Fl. 16, 37: id decretum, Liv. 39, 48, 4; cf.: conscripta consignataque, id. 29, 12, 15: legem, Dig. 1, 19, 13: testamentum, ib. 28, 1, 24: tabellas dotis, *a marriage contract*, Suet. Claud. 29 (for which, briefly, dotem, id. ib. 26): tabulas proprio lino, propriāque cerā, Gai Inst. 2, 181: pecuniam, Dig. 46, 1, 64.—**B.** Trop., *to attest, certify, establish, vouch for:* monumentis testata consignataque antiquitas, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 87: senatûs judicia, quae publicis populi Romani litteris monumentisque consignata sunt, id. Deiot. 13, 37

auctoritates nostras, *to place beyond doubt*, id. Clu. 50, 139; id. Red. in Sen. 11, 29; id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28. — **II.** *To note, write down, to register, record* (so lit. and trop.; for the most part only in Cic.). **A.** Prop.: litteris aliquid, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: fundos publicis commentariis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: memoriam publicam (legum) publicis litteris, id. Leg. 3, 20, 46: motum temporis, id. Univ. 9 *init.* — **B.** Trop.: tot rerum atque tantarum insitae et quasi consignatae in animis notiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: causam, de quâ, etc., *to make known, indicate* (with exprimere), Gell. 14, 2, 17. — Hence,

consignātē, *adv.* (of the *P. a.* consignatus, a, um, not in use; Hertz, consignatius); acc. to II., *in a distinct manner, plainly, distinctly; comp.*, Gell. 1, 25, 8. — *Sup.*: versus consignatissime factus, Gell. 1, 15, 12; cf. the preced.

con-silesco, sĭlŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become still, to be hushed, keep silent, grow dumb* (ante- and post-class.), Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 9 Müll. (Ann. v. 575 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2. 6, 102; Gell. 5, 1, 6; 12, 1, 22.

consiliārius, a, um, *adj.* [consilium], *suitable for counsel, counselling* (class.). **I.** In gen.: senatus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 56: magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: particeps, id. Mil. 4, 2, 23: homines, Gell. 18, 3, 5: fulgur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 168. — *Subst.*:

consiliārius, ii, *m.*, *a counsellor, adviser*: consiliario et auctore Vestorio, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1; 3, 19, 3: (Verris) amici et consiliarii, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42: regis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: AVGVSTI, Inscr. Orell. 2648: caedis, Vell. 2, 56.—Hence, **II.** Esp. **A.** T. t., *an assessor, aid in a court of justice*, Suet. Tib. 55; id. Claud. 12. — **B.** Of the augur as the *interpreter* of the divine will: consiliarius atque administer Jovis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

consiliātio, ōnis, *f.* [consilior], *a consulting, counselling*, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 14 Mai, dub.

consiliātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a counsellor* (post-Aug. and rare): maleficus, Phaedr. 2, 6, 2: consiliator et rector, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6: bonus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 36.—As an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Gud. p. 7, n. 6.

* **consiliātrix**, īcis, *f.* [consiliator], *she who counsels*: illae consiliatrices tuae, App. M. 5, p. 169, 23.

con-silīgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *lungwort*: Pulmonaria officinalis, Linn.; Col. 6, 5, 3; 6, 14, 1; Plin. 25, 8, 48, § 86; 26, 7, 21, § 38 al.; Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 12, 2.

Consilīnum, i, *n.*, *a fortified town in Bruttium*, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.—Hence, *adj.*:

Consilīnās, ātis, *f.*, *of Consilinum*: civitas, Cassiod. Var. 8, 33.

consilior, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [consilium]. **I.** *To take counsel, to consult* (rare but class.): consiliandi causâ colloqui, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: difficilis ad consiliandum legatio, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 2; Liv. Epit. 125; Hor. C. 3, 3, 17; Tac. H. 2, 53. — * **II.** Alicui (prop. to take counsel for one, in one's favor; hence), *to impart counsel, to counsel, advise*: amice, Hor. A. P. 196.

consiliōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of prudence* or *wisdom, considerate*, etc., a word formed, acc. to Gell. 4, 9, 12, by Cato (mostly post-class.): exempla, Fronto, Ep. ad Ver. 1 (in imitation of Cato).—* *Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—*Sup.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

consilium, ii, *n.* [from con and root sal-; Sanscr. sar-; cf. consul], *deliberation, consultation, a considering together, counsel* (cf. concilium; very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** Prop.: consulta sunt consilia, *are finished, at an end*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 7: quid in consilio consuluistis? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 6 Ritschl: consilium volo capere unâ tecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 66: neque pol consili locum habeo neque ad auxilium copiam, id. And. 2, 1, 20: cum aliquo consilia conferre, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38 (v. confero, I. B.): saepe in senatu consilia versata sunt, Quint. 12, 2, 21; 7, 4, 2: quasi vero consilii sit res, et non necesse sit, etc., *as if the matter were yet open for deliberation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38; cf. Nep. Con. 4, 2: quid efficere possis, tui consilii est, *is for you to consider*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 2: vestrum jam consilium est, non solum meum, quid sit vobis faciendum, id. ib. 14, 14, 1: quid aetati credendum sit, quid nomini, magni consilii est, id. Att. 15, 12, 2; cf.: nihil mihi adhuc accidit, quod majoris consilii esset, id. ib. 10, 1, 3: in consilio habere, Quint. 8, 2, 23: fit publici consilii particeps, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 1; 3, 8, 4: nocturna, Sall. C. 42, 2: arcanis ut interesset, Liv. 35, 18, 2 et saep. — **II.** Meton. **A.** In abstr. **1.** *A conclusion made with consideration, a determination, resolution, measure, plan, purpose, intention*, Quint. 6, 5, 3; cf.: consilium est aliquid faciendi aut non faciendi excogitata ratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; 2, 9, 31: certum, Ter. And. 2, 3, 16: callidum, id. ib. 3, 4, 10: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8; aliquid communi consilio agere, id. ib.: consilium communicaverunt perfeceruntque, Suet. Calig. 56: aedificandi consilium abicere, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 6; Liv. 33, 41, 5; Tac. A. 4, 4: deponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 103. — And of the *purpose*, as opp. to the act, etc.: quod initio scripsi, totius facti tui judicium non tam ex consilio tuo quam ex eventu homines esse facturos, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: quasi exitus rerum, non hominum consilia, legibus vindicentur, id. Mil. 7, 19: mentem peccare, non corpus, et unde consilium afuerit culpam abesse, Liv. 1, 58, 9. — Often with epithets characterizing the person who forms the purpose, etc.: amentissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 10 *init.*: audax, Liv. 25, 38, 18; 35, 32, 13: fortissima consilia, id. 25, 38, 18: fidele, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 5; Curt. 6, 4, 8: providens, Gell. 3, 7, 8: malum, id. 4, 5, 5: temerarium, Vell. 2, 120, 2: incautum, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: lene, Hor. C. 3, 4, 41: praeceps, Suet. Aug. 8: repudio quod consilium primum intenderam, Ter. And. 4, 3, 18: eo consilio, uti frumento Caesarem intercluderet, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 9; Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72 *fin.*; Sall. C. 57, 1: quo consilio huc imus? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; also: hoc consilio ut, Nep. Milt. 5, 3: privato consilio, *on one's own account* (opp. publico consilio, in the name or behalf of the state): qui contra consulem privato consilio exercitus comparaverunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14; Caes. B. C. 3, 14; Nep. Pelop. 1, 2. — Sometimes *absol.* consilio adverbially, *intentionally, designedly*: casu potius quam consilio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: consul, seu forte, seu consilio, Venusiam perfugit, Liv. 22, 49, 14; 35, 14, 4; Verg. A. 7, 216. — **b.** Esp. in the phrases, (α) Consilium capere, *to form a purpose* or *plan, to resolve, decide, determine*: neque, quid nunc consili capiam, scio, De virgine istac, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 27: consilium capere with a *gen. gerund.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; 5, 29; Cic. Att. 5, 11, 6; Liv. 39, 51, 3; 43, 3, 7; 35, 34, 4; 10, 38, 6; Sall. C. 16, 4; Curt. 8, 6, 8; 8, 7, 1; Tac. A. 6, 26; Suet. Vesp. 6; Quint. 11, 3, 180; Just. 2, 13, 5; 34, 4, 1; cf. with *gen.*: profectionis et reversionis meae, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1. — With *inf.*, Cic. Quint. 16, 53 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 7, 71; Nep. Lys. 3, 1; Liv. 44, 11, 6 al. — With *ut*: capio consilium, ut senatum congerronum convocem, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 8: consilium ceperunt plenum sceleris, ut nomen hujus deferrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 140: consilium cepi, ut antequam luceret exirem, id. Att. 7, 10; id. Tull. 14, 34; Liv. 25, 34, 7. — And with *inf.*: consilium cepit . . . iter in urbem patefacere, Liv. 44, 11, 7: hominis fortunas evertere, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: Heraclius capit consilium . . . non adesse ad judicium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41: ex oppido profugere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26; 7, 71; Just. 35, 1, 3. — (β) In the same sense, inire consilium, with similar construction: inita sunt consilia urbis delendae, Cic. Mur. 37, 80; 38, 81: regni occupandi consilium inire, Liv. 2, 8, 2; 6, 17, 7; 7, 38, 5: jus gentium cujus violandi causâ consilium initum erat, id. 38, 25, 8; 4, 11, 4: sceleris conandi consilia inierat, Vell. 2, 35, 5; 2, 80, 6: Graeci consilium ineunt interrumpendi pontis, Just. 2, 13, 5; Suet. Calig. 48: iniit consilia reges Lacedaemoniorum tollere, Nep. Lys. 3, 1: consilia inibat, quemadmodum, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 43: de bello consilia inire incipiunt, id. ib. 7, 1: cum de recuperandâ libertate consilium initum videretur, id. ib. 5, 27: consilia inita de regno, Liv. 4, 15, 4: atrox consilium init, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 41. — (γ) Freq. consilium est, with and without *inf.*, *I purpose*: ita facere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 73; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 44; Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1; Sall. C. 4, 1; 53, 6; Liv. 21, 63, 2; Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 61, 16 Dietsch. — Rarely with *ut*: ut filius Cum illâ habitet . . . hoc nostrum consilium fuit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 41: ea uti acceptâ mercede deseram, non est consilium, Sall. J. 85, 8; and *absol.*: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21. — Hence, **c.** In partic., in milit. lang., *a warlike measure, device, stratagem*: consilium imperatorium quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; so Caes. B. G. 7, 22; Nep. Dat. 6, 8; id. Iphicr. 1, 2; cf.: opportunus consiliis locus (= insidiis), Quint. 5, 10, 37. — **d.** With special reference to the person for whose advantage a measure is devised, *counsel, advice*: tu quidem antehac aliis solebas dare consilia mutua, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 98; so, dare, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: quid das consili? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 93: Cethegum minus ei fidele consilium dedisse, Cic. Clu. 31, 85: vos lene consilium datis, Hor. C. 3, 4, 41; 3, 5, 45 et saep.: juvabo aut re aut operâ aut consilio bono, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 17; imitated by Ter.: aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34 (quoted ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 4); cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2; 15, 2, 2; id. Att. 13, 31, 3: te hortor ut omnia moderere prudentiâ tuâ, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1: sin aliquid impertivit tibi sui consilii, id. ib. 5, 2, 9: consiliis, non curribus utere nostris, Ov. M. 2, 146: facile ratio tam salubris consilii accepta est, Curt. 3, 7, 10: saniora consilia pati, id. 4, 1, 9. — **2.** As a mental quality, *understanding, judgment, wisdom, sense, penetration, prudence*: et dominari in corpore toto Consilium quod nos animum mentemque vocamus, Lucr. 3, 139; 3, 450: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; cf. id. Caecin. 7, 18: ut popularis cupiditas a consilio principum dissideret, id. Sest. 49, 103: majore studio quam consilio ad bellum proficisci, Sall. H. 2, 96, 4 Dietsch: res forte quam consilio melius gestae, id. J. 92, 6: quae quanto consilio gerantur, nullo consilio adsequi possumus, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: simul consilium cum re amisisti? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; cf.: miseros prudentia prima relinquit, Et sensus cum re consiliumque fugit, Ov. P. 4, 12, 48: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: vir et consilii magni et virtutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: cum plus in illo senili animo non consilii modo sed etiam virtutis esse dicerent, Liv. 4, 13, 13; so, tam iners, tam nulli consili Sum, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2: est hoc principium improbi animi, miseri ingenii, nulli consilii, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48: omnes gravioris aetatis, in quibus aliquid consilii aut dignitatis fuit, Caes. B. G. 3, 16; cf. Ov. M. 6, 40: misce stultitiam consiliis brevem, Hor. C. 4, 12, 27: quae res in se neque consilium neque modum Habet ullum, eam consilio regere non potes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 13. — **b.** Poet., transf., of inanim. things: consilii inopes ignes, *indiscreet*, Ov. M. 9, 746: vis consili expers, Hor. C. 3, 4, 65; id. S. 2, 3, 266. — **B.** In concr., *the persons who deliberate, a council*; of the Roman senate: senatum, id est orbis terrae consilium, delere gestit, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 14; id. Fam. 3, 8, 4; id. de Or. 2, 82, 333; id. Sest. 65, 137: summum consilium orbis terrae, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19; Liv. 1, 8, 7; 23, 22, 2; Vell. 1, 8, 6: di prohibeant, ut hoc, quod majores consilium publicum vocari voluerunt, praesidium sectorum existimetur, i. e. *a court of justice*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151; cf.: qui ex civitate in senatum propter dignitatem, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis propter severitatem, id. ib. 3, 8. — Of the division of the centumviri, who sat for ordinary cases in four consilia: sedebant centum et octoginta judices, tot enim quattuor consiliis colliguntur, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2: omnibus non solum consiliis sed etiam sententiis superior discessit, Val. Max. 7, 7, 1: Galba consilio celeriter convocato sententias exquirere coepit, *a council of war*, Caes. B. G. 3, 3; cf.: consilio advocato, Liv. 25, 31, 3; 43, 22, 9 al.: castrense, id. 44, 35, 4: mittunt (Carthaginienses) triginta seniorum principes: id erat sanctius apud illos consilium, id. 30, 16, 3; cf. id. 35, 34, 2: consilium Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 25, 6: bonorum atque sapientium, Quint. 3, 8, 2 al. — **b.** Facetiously: paulisper tace, Dum ego mihi consilia in animum convoco, et dum consulo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 44. — **c.** (Acc. to II. A.

1. c.) *A counsellor:* ille ferox hortator pugnae consiliumque fuit, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 32: Clymene, Aethraque, Quae mihi sunt comites consiliumque duae, id. H. 16 (17), 268; id. F. 3, 276.

con-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.*, *similar in all respects, entirely similar, like* (class.; most freq. in Plaut., Ter., and Lucr.; not in Hor.); constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, *atque*, *quasi*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* liber captivus avis ferae consimilis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P. (Com. Rel. v. 397 Rib.); Lucr. 5, 811; 5, 711; Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149.—(β) With *dat.:* cui homini erus est consimilis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 2; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28; Caes. B. G. 2, 11.—(γ) With *atque* or *et:* tam consimili'st atque ego, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 287; so id. Bacch. 3, 3, 50; Fronto, Or. 1; and with *et*, Lucr. 3, 8; and *que*, id. 4, 231.—* (δ) With *quasi:* quia consimile est quom stertas quasi sorbeas, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 8.—(ε) *Absol.* (so most freq.): imago, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 4: ludus, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 38: consilia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 35: via, Afran. ap. Non. p. 316, 9 (Com. Rel. v. 135 Rib.): pars, Lucr. 2, 1018: res, id. 4, 89: color, id. 2, 736: natura, id. 1, 916: ratio, id. 1, 842; 1, 884; 1, 1097 et saep.: ratione mentis, id. 2, 676: carmen, Ov. P. 3, 7, 3: studio, *Tac. A. 3, 13: pariter cadentia et consimilia irascentem, etc., *Quint. 9, 3, 102. — (ζ) In a doubtful constr.: fecerunt, ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: quojus mos maxumest consimilis vostrum, hi, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13.—As *subst.:* **consĭmilia**, ium, *n.;* only in the phrase et consimilia, after enumerations, *and the like, and similar things:* saga, tunicae, paenulae et consimilia, Dig. 34, 2, 23, § 2; Quint. 9, 3, 102.—*Adv.:* **consĭmĭlĭter**, *very similarly, in like manner* (post-class.): consimiliter Cicero verbo isto utitur, Gell. 6, 16, 12; 11, 5, 8.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not in use either in *adj.* or *adv.*

consĭmĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. consimilis *fin.*

con-sĭmĭlo, āre [consimilis], *to compare:* Tantalum Jovi, Fulg. Myth. 3, 5; Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 10.

consĭpĭo, ĕre, *v. n.* [sapio], *to be in one's right mind* or *in one's senses, to be of sound mind* (rare and not ante-Aug.): non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42, 3 Weissenb.: non satis consipere, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 12.

consiptum, v. consaepio *init.*

consistĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consisto], *a standing still* (late Lat.): loci, *in a place*, Gell. 16, 5, 10; Macr. S. 6, 8, 20.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, *v. n.*, *to place one's self anywhere, to stand still, stand, halt, stop, make a stop* (very freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jam hunc non ausim praeterire, quin consistam et conloquar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 14: otiose nunc jam ilico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2: ubi ad ipsum veni diverticulum, constiti, id. Eun. 4, 2, 7; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 62: uti et viatores consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: neque is (Demosthenes) consistens in loco, sed inambulans atque ascensu ingrediens arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: si ludius constitit aut tibicen repente conticuit, id. Har. Resp. 11, 23; cf. id. Arch. 8, 19: plura scribam ad te cum constitero: nunc eram plane in medio mari, id. Att. 5, 12, 3: constitit nusquam primo quam ad Vada venit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2: in quibus oppidis consistere praetores et conventum agere solebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: Romae post praeturam, id. ib. 2, 1, 39, § 101: ire modo ocius, interdum consistere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 9: in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: omnes ordines, tota in illâ contione Italia constitit, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: ad mensam consistere et ministrare, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; so, ad aras, Ov. M. 10, 274: ad ramos, id. ib. 10, 510: ante domum, id. ib. 2, 766: ante torum, id. ib. 15, 653: in aede, id. ib. 15, 674: in medio, id. ib. 10, 601; and with a simple *abl.:* limine, id. ib. 4, 486; 9, 397; Stat. Th. 1, 123; Verg. A. 1, 541: post eum, Quint. 1, 10, 27: in pedes, Sen. Ep. 121, 9: calce aliquem super ipsum debere consistere, *trample on*, Cels. 8, 14, 19. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To set, become hard* or *solid:* frigore constitit Ister, *has been frozen*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1; cf. unda, id. M. 9, 662: sanguis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 38: alvus, Cato, R. R. 126; 156, 4; cf.: cum jam perfecte mustum deferbuit et constitit, Col. 12, 21, 3: album ex ovo, quo facilius consistat, Cels. 4, 20, 15. — **2.** *Cum aliquo, to station* or *place one's self with some one for conversation, to stand with:* in hoc jam loco cum altero Constitit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 31; id. Curc. 4, 2, 16 sq.: cum hoc consistit, hunc amplexatur, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19.—**3.** *To take one's place, take position, assume a place* or *attitude* for an action, etc.; of a musician: ut constitit, Suet. Ner. 21; of an actor: in scaenâ vero postquam solus constitit, Phaedr. 5, 5, 13; of an orator: in communibus suggestis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: Aesopus mediâ subito in turbâ constitit, Phaedr. 4, 5, 29; for shooting: post acer Mnestheus adducto constitit arcu, Verg. A. 5, 507; cf. of athletes, etc., id. ib. 5, 426; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: inter duas acies, Liv. 7, 10, 9: cum aliquo, Petr. 19, 5. — Hence, **4.** Milit. t. t., *to halt, make a halt, take a position, to make a stand* (opp. to a march, flight, or disorder): locus, ubi constitissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. ib. 1, 24; cf.: in sinistrâ parte acies, id. ib. 2, 23: in fluctibus, id. ib. 4, 24: sub muro, id. ib. 7, 48: juxta, id. ib. 2, 26 al.: pro opere, Sall. J. 92, 8: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: constitit utrumque agmen, Liv. 21, 46, 4: sic regii constiterant, id. 42, 58, 10 et saep.: ut reliquae (legiones) consistere non auderent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: in locis superioribus consistere, id. ib. 3, 6: a fugâ, Liv. 10, 36, 11: naves eorum nostris adversae constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 14. — **5.** Jurid. t. t., *to appear as accuser before a court of justice:* cum debitoribus, Dig. 5, 3, 49: cum matre, Sen. Ira, 2, 7, 3: adversus dominos, Dig. 5, 1, 53.—**6.** Poet.: fert animus propius consistere, i. e. *take a nearer view*, Ov. A. A. 3, 467.—**7.** *To have a stand* as a dealer, *occupy a place of business:* ede ubi consistas, Juv. 3, 296: in tabernâ, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.: IN SCHOLA, Inscr. Orell. 4085; cf.: locum consistendi Romanis in Galliâ non fore, Caes. B. G. 7, 37; 7, 42. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to rest, remain, stand*, Lucr. 2, 332; cf. id. 2, 322: patiamini eo transire illius turpitudinis infamiam, ubi cetera maleficia consistunt, Cic. Clu. 30, 83; cf.: ut unde orta culpa esset, ibi poena consisteret, Liv. 28, 26, 3: ante oculos rectum pietasque pudorque constiterant, Ov. M. 7, 73. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To pause, to dwell upon, delay, stop:* in uno nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95: ipsa mihi veritas manum inicit et paulisper consistere et commorari cogit, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 48; cf. id. de Or. 3, 31, 124: in singulis, id. Part. Or. 35, 120.—*Impers. pass.:* ista quae spectantur, ad quae consistitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To be* or *remain firm, unshaken, immovable, steadfast, to be at rest, to stand one's ground, to continue, endure, subsist, be, exist:* mente consistere, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 68; so, neque mente nec linguâ neque ore, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: praeclare in forensibus causis, id. Or. 9, 30: in dicendo, id. Clu. 39, 108: verbo quidem superabis me ipso judice, re autem ne consistes quidem ullo judice, id. Caecin. 21, 59; cf. of the cause itself: quia magistratus aliquis reperiebatur, apud quem Alfeni causa consisteret, id. Quint. 22, 71; cf. also: modo ut tibi constiterit fructus otii tui, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: in quo (viro) non modo culpa nulla, sed ne suspitio quidem potuit consistere, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 152; cf. id. Clu. 29, 78: confiteor . . . me consistere in meo praesidio sic, ut non fugiendi hostis sed capiendi loci causâ cessisse videar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: vitam consistere tutam, *to remain, continue safe*, Lucr. 6, 11 Lachm. *N. cr.:* constitit in nullâ qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 68: quales cum vertice celso Aëriae quercus constiterunt, Verg. A. 3, 679: nullo in loco, nullâ in personâ . . . consistunt (ista quae vires atque opes humanae vocantur), Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 7: spes est hunc miserum aliquando tandem posse consistere, *to take a firm stand* (the figure derived from fleeing soldiers), Cic. Quint. 30, 94: si prohibent consistere vires, Ov. M. 7, 573. — * **3.** *Cum aliquo, to agree with:* videsne igitur Zenonem tuum cum Aristone verbis consistere, re dissidere, cum Aristotele et illis re consentire, verbis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72. — **4.** In gen., *to be, exist:* vix binos oratores laudabiles constitisse, Cic. Brut. 97, 333: sine agricultoribus nec consistere mortales nec ali posse manifestum est, Col. 1, praef. § 6; Varr. R. R. 3, 8 *fin.:* quadringentis centum Venerios non posse casu consistere, *to occur, take place, be thrown*, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: summa studia officii inter nos certatim constiterunt, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 3: sed non in te quoque constitit idem Exitus, *take* or *have place*, Ov. M. 12, 297. — (β) With *in*, *ex*, or the simple *abl.* (in Quint. also with *circa* and *inter;* v. infra), *to consist in* or *of, to depend upon:* major pars victûs eorum in lacte, caseo, carne consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: omnis per se natura duabus Constitit in rebus, Lucr. 1, 420: e quibus haec rerum summa consistat, id. 1, 236; so with *ex*, id. 1, 839; 1, 873 al.; with *abl.:* deveniunt in talis disposturas, Qualibus haec rerum consistit summa, id. 1, 1028; 5, 61; 5, 66: vita omnis in venationibus atque in studiis rei militaris consistit, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: in eo salus et vita optimi cujusque consistit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19: in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, id. Quint. 9, 32; cf. id. de Or. 1, 40, 182: causam belli in personâ tuâ, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: in quibus vita beata, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: in unâ honestate omne bonum, id. ib. 5, 14, 42: in nomine controversia, Quint. 7, 3, 7; 8, 3, 57: in actu rhetoricen, id. 2, 18, 2; 6, 3, 42: spes omnis consistebat Datami in se locique naturâ, Nep. Dat. 8, 3. — With *abl.*, Quint. 12, 10, 59: omnis quaestio circa res personasque consistere videtur, id. 3, 5, 7; 6, 3, 19: quaestio inter utile atque honestum consistet, id. 3, 8, 24. —**5.** As opp. to progressive motion, *to come to a stand, stand still, stop, rest, take rest, cease:* sola Ubi quiesco, omnis familiae causa consistit tibi, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 9: omnis administratio belli consistit, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: vel concidat omne caelum omnisque terra consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: usura, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: διάρροια, id. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf.: videndum, morbus an increscat, an consistat, an minuatur, *remains unchanged*, Cels. 3, 2; and: cursus pituitae, id. 6, 6: cum ad Trebiam terrestre constitisset bellum, Liv. 21, 49, 1: cum bellum Ligustinum ad Pisas constitisset, id. 35, 4, 1; 22, 32, 4: infractaque constitit ira, Ov. M. 6, 627: Gaius ejusque posteri in equestri ordine constitere usque ad Augusti patrem, Suet. Aug. 2; cf.: maledictum, quod intra verba constitit, *stopped at, went no farther than*, Quint. Decl. 279.

☞ Consisto as *v. a.* = constituo formerly stood Lucr. 6, 11; Sall. J. 49, 6; but these passages are corrected in recent editions. It is now found only Gell. 5, 10, 9, a doubtful passage, where Hertz reads: cum ad judices coniiciendae [consistendae] causae gratiâ venissent.

consistōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [consistorium, II. B.], *of* or *pertaining to the emperor's cabinet:* comitiva, Cod. 10, 30, 3.—Freq. comes, or *subst.:* **consistōrĭānus**, i, *m.*, *an assessor, aid in council*, Amm. 15, 5, 12; 31, 12, 10; Cod. Just. 12, 10.

consistōrĭum, ii, *n.* [consisto] (post-class.), *a place of assembly.* **I.** In gen., prop. of *the earth*, as a dwelling-place of man, Tert. Res. Carn. 26.—**B.** Trop.: consistorium libidinum lupanar, id. ad Uxor. 2, 6; id. Spect. 17.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A room where servants wait*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2. — But most usually, **B.** *The place where the emperor's council met, the emperor's cabinet*, Aus. Grat. Act. 29; Amm. 14, 7, 11; Cod. Th. 6, 10, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3184 al.

consĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. consero], *a sowing, planting*, perh. only in Cic. Sen. 15, 54.

consĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sower, planter:* uvae (i. e. *Bacchus*), Ov. M. 4, 14; and Tib. 2, 3, 63.

* **consĭtūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a sowing, planting:* agri, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29 (Fragm. ap. Non. p. 195, 9).

consĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. consero.

Consīva, ae, *f.* [1. consero], *she who sows* or *plants*, an epithet of Ops, acc. to Fest. p. 186, 26 Müll. — The same called

Consīvĭa, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.; Macr. S. 3, 9, 4.

‡ **Consīvĭus,** ĭi, *m.* [1. consero], *he who sows* or *plants*, an epithet of Janus, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 9; 1, 15; inscr. found near Rottenburg in 1847.

con-sōbrīnus, i, *m.*, and **-a,** ae, *f.* [soror]. **I.** In a restricted sense, a designation of the children of two sisters, *the child of a mother's sister;* but more freq. consobrini is used of *all cousins-german, the children of brothers* or *sisters;* cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 14. — In the former sense, *masc.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2.—In the latter, *masc.*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; id. Lig. 4, 11; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15; *fem.*, Cic. Quint. 4, 16; Nep. Att. 2, 1.—**II.** In gen., *a relation, cousin*, in any degree, Suet. Calig. 26; id. Claud. 26.

con-sŏcer, ĕri, *m.;* **-crus,** ūs, *f.;* a designation of the fathers and mothers of a married pair, *a joint father-in-law* or *mother-in-law; one of two fathers-in-law* or *mothers-in-law; masc.*, Suet. Claud. 29; Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 20 sq.; Aus. Parent. Mart. 10, 33, 3.—* *Fem.*, Aus. Parent. 30 inscr.

* **consŏcĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [consocio], *compatible, suitable, fit*, Ambros. Ep. 1.

* **consŏcĭātim,** *adv.* [id.], *together, unitedly*, Amm. 15, 11, 3.

consŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a union, association* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare): consociatio hominum atque communitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. ib. 1, 28, 100; 1, 41, 149: gentis, Liv. 40, 5, 10: sinistra siderum, Firm. 6, 12 *fin.*

consŏcĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from consocio.

con-sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to make common, to share with one, to associate, join, unite, connect* (class.; most freq. in Cic., Livy, and Tac.; not in Quint. or Suet.); constr. with *cum*, with *inter se*, or with *acc.* only. (α) With *cum:* nec vero rectum est, cum amicis consociare aut conjungere injuriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71; Phaedr. 4, 11, 21: consilia cum aliquo, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7, 16; Liv. 28, 27, 13; cf.: cum Themisto res consociata, *agreed upon*, id. 24, 24, 2: furorem suum cum cive, id. 28, 25, 12: omnia cum iis, id. 23, 44, 2; cf. id. 25, 18, 10; Tac. A. 15, 67: numquam major vester consensus in ullâ causâ fuit, numquam tam vehementer cum senatu consociati fuistis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ubi sese sudor cum unguentis consociavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 121: consociare mihi tecum licet, *to enter into partnership with*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 67.—(β) With *inter se:* centum Patres rem inter se consociant, Liv. 1, 17, 5; Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66.—(γ) With *dat.* (very rare): consociare se pelago, of a river, Mel. 2, 7, 16.—(δ) With *acc.* only (so most freq.): motus, Lucr. 2, 111: regnum, Liv. 1, 13, 4: imperium, id. 8, 4, 6: formam reipublicae, Tac. A. 4, 33: audaces, id. ib. 14, 58: vocem, id. ib. 13, 23: seria, id. ib. 14, 4: animos eorum, Liv. 2, 1, 5: pinus et populus Umbram consociare amant, * Hor. C. 2, 3, 10: accusatorum atque indicum consociati greges, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: (sidera) tria consociata, Ov. F. 2, 246: Ariarathes in omnia belli pacisque se consociaverat consilia, Liv. 42, 29, 4. — Hence, **consŏcĭātus,** a, um, *P. a., united, agreeing, harmonious* (very rare): dii, Liv. 1, 45, 2.—* *Sup.:* consociatissima voluntas, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

con-sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj., united, connected* (late Lat.): elementa sibi valde, Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. consŏcĭus,** ii, *m., a partaker, aid, companion* (with consortes), Cod. Just. 10, 2, 3; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 1.—**B. consŏcĭa,** ae, *f., a female companion, consort:* consors totius vitae et consocia, Ambros. Ep. 9, 70.

consŏcrus, ūs, *f.*, v. consocer.

consōlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consolor], *pertaining to consolation.* **I.** *Pass., that may be consoled, consolable* (very rare): dolor, vix, * Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2.—*Comp.*, Ambros. Ep. 8.—* **II.** *Act., that brings consolation, consolatory:* carmen, Gell. 16, 19, 12.

consōlāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *consolation* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 62.

consōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a consoling, consolation, comfort* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: uti consolatione, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15: non egere consolatione, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; id. Brut. 96, 330: stultam senectutem praeterita aetas nullâ consolatione permulcere potest, id. Sen. 2, 4.—With *gen. subj.:* litterarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: Epicuri, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 78.—With *gen. obj.:* malorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2.—In *plur.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; 3, 32, 77.—**B.** Meton., *a consolatory discourse* or *treatise*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 211; Quint. 10, 1, 47; 11, 3, 153.—**II.** Esp., the title of a lost treatise of Cicero: De Consolatione, a fragm. of which is given by B. and K., Cic. Opera, xi. pp. 71-75.—**B.** *An encouraging, encouragement:* timoris, *an alleviating*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 38; Auct. B. Alex. 8.

consōlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [consolor], *comforting, consolatory* (late Lat.): sententiae, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 25.

consōlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who consoles, a comforter*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73; id. Fam. 6, 4, 3; Sen. ad Helv. 1, 4.

consōlātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. consolatorius *fin.*

consōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consolor], *pertaining to consolation, consolatory, of consolation* (rare): litterae, *letters of consolation*, * Cic. Att. 13, 20, 1: codicilli, * Suet. Oth. 10. — * *Adv.:* **consōlātōrĭē,** *in a consolatory manner:* compellare aliquem (opp. increpative), Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

con-sŏlĭda, ae, *f.* [solidus], *a plant, also called* conferva, *black briony, comfrey:* Symphytum officinale, Linn.; App. Herb. 59.

consŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consolido]; jurid. t. t., *a confirming, establishing of ownership*, Dig. 7, 2, 3, § 2; cf. Just. Inst. 2, 4, 3; Fragm. Vat. § 83.

* **consŏlĭdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a confirmer, fortifier:* domûs, Ven. Carm. 1, 10, 22.

con-sŏlĭdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to make firm* or *solid, to make thick, condense* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: parietem in unam crassitudinem, Vitr. 2, 8, 7.—**II.** Esp.: templa, saxa, marmora ferro plumboque consolidata ruunt, Aug. Serm. 84, 1. —Jurid. t. t., *to confirm, settle the usufruct* or *the right of possession in a thing, to consolidate*, Dig. 7, 2, 3, § 2; 7, 2, 6 pr.; 23, 3, 78.

(**con-sŏlĭdus,** a, um, a false read. for cum solidet, Arn. 4, p. 153.)

con-sōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [collat. form of consolor], *to cheer, comfort, console.* **I.** *Act.* (ante-class. and very rare): per idem tempus Oedipus Athenas exul venire dicebatur, qui consolaret, Varr. ap. Non. p. 473, 30; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**II.** *Pass.* in a *reflex.* signif., *to console* or *comfort one's self, find comfort in:* cum animum vestrum erga me video, vehementer consolor, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 6; cf. Gell. 15, 13, 6, § 1; Asin. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P. — And in a *pass.* signif.: sic consolatis militibus, etc., Just. 22, 6, 4: a quibus viatores consolari solent, Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

con-sōlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* **I.** Of personal objects, *to console, encourage, animate, cheer, comfort* (freq. and class.; most freq. in Cic.). (α) With *acc.:* istam, quod potes, Fac consolere, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 2; id. Hec. 3, 1, 13; Ov. M. 1, 578 al.: aliquem de miseriis communibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2: Telamonem de Aiacis morte, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: aliquem in miseriis, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: in hoc communi malo consoletur se conscientiâ optimae mentis, id. Brut. 71, 250: se aliquâ re, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: tu velim Piliam meis verbis consolere, *in my name*, id. Att. 5, 11, 7: se per litteras, id. ib. 12, 14, 3: egomet, qui te consolari cupio, consolandus ipse eum, id. Fam. 5, 18, 1: his me consolor victurum suavius, ac si, etc., * Hor. S. 1, 6, 130: se, quod, etc., Cic. Sull. 10, 29: vosmet ipsos, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77; cf. memet, Cat. 64, 182: me ipse consolor maxime illo solacio, quod, etc., Cic. Lael. 3, 10; cf. id. Sull. 10, 29: neque monere te audeo . . . nec confirmare . . . consolari vero nullo modo, id. Fam. 4, 8, 1.—(β) *Absol.:* aut consolando aut consilio aut re juvero, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 34: haec igitur officia sunt consolantium, tollere aegritudinem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: librum mittere consolandi causa ad captivos, id. ib. 3, 22, 54: dolorem tuum consolando levare, id. Fam. 6, 4, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 64: quo consolante doleres? Ov. M. 1, 360: consolantia verba, id. ib. 15, 491: Caesar ejus dextram prendit, consolatus rogat, etc., *encouraging him*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; 5, 4; id. B. C. 3, 98; Liv. 26, 35, 7; Nep. Eum. 11, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7; Suet. Aug. 53 al. — **II.** Of things, *to mitigate, alleviate, lighten, relieve, soothe* (most freq. in Cic.): ut doloris magnitudinem celeritas, diuturnitatem adlevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40; so, dolorem, id. Fam. 4, 8, 1: consolatur honestas egestatem, id. Quint. 15, 49: incommodum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: desiderium tui, id. Fam. 7, 11, 2: doloris magnitudinem brevitate, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 88: brevitatem vitae, id. Mil. 35, 97: dicendi laborem delectatione oratoriâ consolor, id. Att. 4, 18, 2 (16, 10): hanc cladem domûs meae, Liv. 45, 41, 12: otium nostrum, Quint. 2. 12, 12: ut crudelitatem fati consolaretur aequalitas, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 1 (20), 3.

con-sŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* [solvo], *dissolved together*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 39; 4, 7, 95; 5, 1, 10.

* **con-somnĭo,** āvi, 1, *v. a., to dream of:* aliquid, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 70.

consŏnans, antis, v. consono *fin.*

consŏnanter, *adv.*, v. consono, *P. a. fin.*

consŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [consono], *an agreement, harmony, consonance* (post-Aug. and rare): vocis, Vitr. 5, 5, 7: vocum proximarum, Gell. 13, 20, 5: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 and 14.

consŏnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *resemblance of sound* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Anim. 12 *med.*

consŏnē, *adv.*, v. consonus *fin.*

con-sŏno, ŭi, 1, *v. n., to sound at the same time* or *together, to sound aloud, to resound* (class., but rare till the Aug. period; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: apes evolaturae consonant vehementer, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: cum omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonuit, fit concentus ex dissonis, Sen. Ep. 84, 10: tubae utrimque canunt: contra consonat terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73; so of places, Verg. A. 8, 305: tum plausu virûm Consonat omne nemus, id. ib. 5, 149; Ov. M. 7, 451; Vitr. 5, 8, 1; Tac. A. 14, 32: consonuere cornicines funebri strepitu, Petr. 78, 6: consonante clamore nominatim Quinctium orare ut, etc., Liv. 36, 34, 7. — **B.** Esp., in rhetor. **1.** Of harmony in discourse, Quint. 9, 3, 73; 9, 3, 45; 9, 3, 77.—**2.** Of similar terminations of words, Quint. 9, 3, 75.—**II.** Trop., *to agree, accord, harmonize* (post-Aug.): quomodo inter se acutae ac graves voces consonent, Sen. Ep. 88, 9: quomodo animus meus secum consonet, id. ib: sibi in faciendis ac non faciendis, Quint. 2, 20, 5: sibi (tenor vitae), Sen. Ep. 31, 8: Capricorno (Virginis astrum), Manil. 2. 281; 2, 622: hoc etenim contractui bonae fidei consonat, Dig. 19, 1, 48 *fin.;* 35, 1, 90.—Hence, **consŏnans,** antis, *P. a.* **A.** In gram., *subst.* (sc. littera; hence, *fem.*), *a consonant*, Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 7, 9 et saep. — **B.** Trop., *agreeing, consonant, fit, suitable* (post-Aug. and rare): consonanti contractui bonae fidei, Dig. 12, 2, 34, § 8 al.—* *Adv.:* **consŏnanter,** *consonantly, agreeably:* consonantissime ad harmoniam composita, Vitr. 6, 1, 6.

con-sŏnus, a, um, *adj., sounding together in harmony, harmonious* (rare, mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: clangor, Ov. M. 13, 610: fila lyrae, id. Am. 1, 8, 60: vox, Sil. 17, 448.—**B.** *Subst.:* **consŏna,** ae, *f.*, = consonans, *a consonant*, Ter. Maur. p. 2395 P. sq.; cf.: consona elementa, id. p. 2385 ib. — **II.** Trop., *accordant, fit, suitable:* fila telae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 42: credo Platonem vix putasse satis consonum fore, si, etc., * Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3; App. M. 2. p. 114. —With *dat.:* consona regno juvenem docere, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 69.—* *Adv.:* **consŏnē,** *harmoniously:* clamitare, App. M. 1, p. 106, 34.

con-sōpĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a., to bring into an unconscious state, to put fast asleep, lull to sleep, to stupefy* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: somno consopiri sempiterno, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: Endymion a Lunâ consopitus putatur, id. ib. 1, 38, 92; cf. id. Div. 2, 66, 135: inter initia (veneni) consopitus, * Suet. Claud. 44.—*Absol.:* (exstinctum lumen) consopit, *benumbs the senses*, * Lucr. 6, 793.—**II.** Trop., of laws;

pass., *to become obsolete:* cum omnis illa XII. tabularum antiquitas . . . consopita sit, Gell. 16, 10, 8.

con-sors, sortis, *adj. m.* and *f.* **I.** *Sharing property with one* (as brother, sister, relative), *living in community of goods, partaking of in common:* consortes, ad quos eadem sors, Varr. L. L. 6, § 65 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 296, 7 ib.: consortes tres fratres, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: frater, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4: consortem socium fallere, Hor. C. 3, 24, 60.—Hence, *subst.:* **consors,** sortis, *m.* and *f.*, *a sharer, partner:* consors censoris, Liv. 41, 27, 2; Vell. 1, 10, 6: de consortibus ejusdem litis, Cod. Just. 3, 40: quae (arx) data est heredibus, Verg. Cir. 14.—Hence, **B.** Poet., *of* or *belonging to a brother* or *sister*, regarded as common heirs, etc.: pectora = sorores, Ov. M. 13, 663: sanguis, id. ib. 8, 444.—Hence, *subst.:* **consors,** sortis, *m.* and *f.*, *a brother, a sister:* Romulus nondum fundaverat Moenia, consorti non habitanda Remo, Tib. 2, 5, 24; Ov. M. 11, 347; 6, 94: consortem Phoebi colere deam (Dianam), id. P. 3, 2, 48; id. H. 13, 61 al.—**II.** Transf., *dividing something with one, having an equal share, partaking of, sharing; subst., a colleague, partner, comrade* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.). **A.** Of personal subjects. (α) With *gen.:* consors mecum temporum illorum, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: gloriosi laboris (with socius), id. Brut. 1, 2: mendacitatis, id. Fl. 15, 35: culpae, Ov. F. 3, 492; cf. vitiorum, Vell. 2, 94: tori, Ov. M. 1, 319: thalami, *a wife*, id. ib. 10, 246 (cf.: socia tori, id. ib. 8, 521): sacrorum caerimoniarumque, Curt. 10, 7, 2: studiorum, Sen. Ep. 7, 9: generis et necis, Ov. H. 3, 47: urbis, id. P. 3, 2, 82: tribuniciae potestatis (together with collega imperii), Tac. A. 1, 3; cf. imperii, Suet. Oth. 8.—(β) With *in:* in lucris atque in furtis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155; cf.: vis animi (cum corpore) . . . nisi erit consors in origine primâ, Lucr. 3, 771.—(γ) *Absol.*, of colleagues in power, Suet. Tit. 9: omnisque potestas impatiens consortis erit, Luc. 1, 93: Romuli, Suet. Tib. 1.—Poet. of that which is shared: (corpus et animus) consorti praedita vitâ, Lucr. 3, 332.—**B.** Of things as subjects, *of the same condition, common* (poet. and rare): tecta, Verg. G. 4, 153: casus, Prop. 1, 21, 1.

* **consortālis,** e, *adj.* [consortium], *pertaining to property held in common:* lineae, Front. Colon. p. 111 Goes.

consortio, ōnis, *f.* [consors, II.], *fellowship, community, partnership, association* (rare, but in good prose): omnis humana dissolvetur, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 26: sociabilis inter binos Lacedaemoniorum reges, Liv. 40, 8, 12; cf.: tribuniciae potestatis, Vell. 2, 99, 1; 2, 103, 2; and wholly *absol.:* quaenam ista societas, quaenam consortio est? Liv. 6, 40, 18 (v. the passage in connection): fati, Val. Max. 4, 6, 3: (animalia terrestria) hominum quâdam consortione degentia, Plin. 9, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** Transf., of things: stomachus, cui cum vesicâ quaedam consortio est, *sympathy, sympathetic connection*, Cels. 7, 27, 15.

consortĭum, ii, *n.* [consors] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Community of goods*, Suet. Claud. 28: voluntarium inter fratres, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 8.—**II.** *Fellowship, participation, society*, Liv. 4, 5, 5; Quint. 12, 1, 4; Col. 4, 16, 1; Tac. A. 4, 3; Plin. Pan. 7, 3; Flor. 1, 26, 4; Sen. Ep. 90, 3; id. Ben. 6, 13, 1; 7, 12, 2; id. Ep. 48, 2; 73, 7; Dig. 14, 2, 5; Petr. 101, 2; Lact. 4, 27, 11; 5, 19, 4; id. Epit. 42, 3; 53, 11.—In *plur.*, Tac. A. 3, 34; Col. 9, 9, 1.

conspargo, consparsio, etc., v. conspergo, conspersio, etc.

* **con-spătians,** antis, *Part.* [spatior], *walking together:* inter meretrices, Petr. 7, 3.

conspectio, ōnis, *f.* [conspicio], *a look, sight, view* (late Lat. and rare for conspectus), Jul. Epit. Nov. 57, § 201.

conspector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who sees* or *beholds; an inspector, beholder* (eccl. Lat.): cordis Deus, Tert. Or. 13; id. Cult. Fem. 2, 13.

1. conspectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conspicio.

2. conspectus, ūs, *m.* [conspicio], *a seeing, looking at, a look, sight, view, the range* or *reach of sight, the power of seeing* (freq., and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: quo longissime conspectum oculi ferebant, Liv. 1, 18, 8: obscuritas lucis Romanis non adimebat in omnis partes conspectum, id. 37, 41, 3: conspectu urbis frui, Cic. Sull. 9, 26: suorum, id. Mur. 41, 89: sese dare in conspectum, Enn. Ann. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: dare se in conspectum alicui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; cf.: alicui in conspectum prodire, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 3: prodire ad aliquem in conspectum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 84; id. Most. 5, 2, 33: paene in conspectu exercitûs nostri, *before the eyes*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: illam e conspectu amisi meo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 2: venire in conspectum alicujus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; Nep. Con. 3, 3 al.: fugere e conspectu alicujus, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: ex hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1, 6: fugare aliquem e conspectu, Lucr. 3, 49: conspectum fugere, Ov. M. 2, 594.—**2.** Pregn., *public attention, notice:* subito consilium cepi ut ante quam luceret exirem, ne qui conspectus fieret aut sermo, Cic. Att. 7, 10 *init.*—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Presence, proximity* (very freq.; in many connections coinciding with the foregoing, as the phrase venire in conspectum can be translated *to come before the eyes* or *to come near;* so also e conspectu fugere, etc.). **1.** Of persons: etsi scio, eis fore meum conspectum invisum hodie, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 22: (tibi) cujus prope in conspectu Aegyptus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5; so, in conspectu, *in the presence* or *vicinity, before the eyes, before the face of, in sight*, id. Agr. 1, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.;* Liv. 1, 31, 2; Verg. A. 1, 184.—**2.** Of inanimate things: quercus, quae est in oppidi conspectu, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6: procul a conspectu imperii, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: spectet patriam; in conspectu legum libertatisque moriatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.—**B.** *Appearance* (cf. adspectus; very rare): videamus animi partis, quarum est conspectus inlustrior, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48 Madv. ad loc.: Hieronymus . . . primo statim aspectu omnia quam disparia essent ostendit, i. e. *at the first view the public had of him*, Liv. 24, 5, 2; 6, 8, 6.—**III.** Trop., *the mental view, glance, survey, consideration* (rare, but in good prose): quae ponunt in conspectu animi, quae cernere et videre non possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: et cognitio naturae, id. Leg. 1, 23, 61: uno in conspectu omnia videre, id. Brut. 4, 15; id. Leg. 3, 5, 12; Quint. 10, 1, 6; 7, 1, 4; Liv. 10, 25, 12: ut ea ne in conspectu quidem relinquantur, *never come into consideration, are scarcely observed*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93.—**B.** In Gellius concr., like the Gr. σύνοψις, *a short view, sketch, synopsis*, Gell. 17, 21, 2; 19, 10, 3.

conspergo (in MSS. also **conspargo;** cf. 1. aspergo), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [spargo]. **I.** *To sprinkle, moisten, besprinkle, bespatter, strew* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. (α) With *acc.* and *abl.:* fores vino, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80: aras multo sanguine, Lucr. 4, 1233: terram tabo, id. 3, 661: me lacrimis, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: carnem sale, Col. 12, 55, 3: terram rore, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38: semen cinere, id. 20, 1, 2, § 3: tracta placentae farinae L. II. (i. e. libris duabus), Cato, R. R. 76, 2 al.—Poet.: herbas viridantes floribus, Lucr. 2, 33: caput Tauri stellis frequentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111.—(β) Without *abl.:* consperge (humum) ante aedes, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 30; cf.: humum aestuantem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 15: vias propter pulverem, Suet. Calig. 43 *fin.*—**B.** Trop. of oratorical ornament, *to besprinkle* or *strew, to cover* (the image taken from flowers): (oratio) conspersa sit quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: quae quâdam hilaritate conspersimus, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8; * Quint. 8, 5, 28.—**II.** *To scatter, sprinkle:* vinum vetus, Col. 12, 39, 3 dub.

conspersio (consparsio), ōnis, *f.* [conspergo] (late Lat.). **I.** Abstr., *a scattering, strewing, sprinkling:* crebra salis, Pall. Nov. 13, 3.—**II.** Concr., *paste, dough*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24 al.

conspersus (consparsus), a, um, *Part.*, from conspergo.

conspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conspicor] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Visible:* ore, Prud. στεφ. 10, 631.—**II.** *Remarkable, notable:* thermae, Sid. Ep. 8, 4 al.

* **conspĭcābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [conspicor], *considering attentively:* Pallas virginem, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803.

conspĭcĭendus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conspicio.

conspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [conspicio], *the faculty of considering:* rerum conspicientiam habere, Cassiod. An. 3.

conspicillum (-ĭlium, Plaut. Fragm ap. Non. p. 84, 7), ii, *n.* [id.], *a place to look from*, and, transf., *a watching:* conspicillo consecutu'st me, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 92; cf.: unde conspici possis, Plaut. ap. Non. l. l.

1. con-spĭcio, spexi, spectum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to look at attentively, to get sight of, to descry, perceive, observe* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* inter eas regiones, quâ oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.: in tabernam, Petr. 140, 14.—(β) With *acc.:* me interrogas, Qui ipsus equidem nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio semul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 122: quae aedes . . . quas quotiensquomque conspicio, fleo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 29: si queat usquam Conspicere amissum fetum, Lucr. 2, 358: quandoque te in jure conspicio, Leg. Act. ap. Cic. Caecin. 19, 54, and id. Mur. 12, 26: ut procul novum vehiculum Argonautarum e monte conspexit, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: quisque . . . quae prima signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: quos cum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, id. ib. 1, 47: ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt, id. ib. 4, 12; 2, 26: sidus in regione caeli, etc., Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 94: qui lucus ex insulâ conspiciebatur, Nep. Milt. 7, 3: conspici inter se, *to be visible to one another*, Liv. 37, 41, 4: cum inter se conspecti essent, id. 33, 6, 4: hunc simulac cupido conspexit lumine virgo, Cat. 64, 86: conspectis luminibus crebris, Liv. 31, 24, 7: locum insidiis conspeximus ipsi, Verg. A. 9, 237: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526: super tabernaculum . . . unde ab omnibus conspici posset, imago Solis fulgebat, Curt. 3, 3, 8: conspecto delatore ejus, Suet. Dom. 11: rugas in speculo, Ov. M. 15, 232: cornua in undâ, id. ib. 1, 640: arcem, id. ib. 2, 794: scopulum, id. ib. 4, 731.—Of an inanimate subject: si illud signum (Jovis) solis ortum et forum curiamque conspiceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20.—With two *accus.*, when an action, condition, etc., is the object: quam (matrem) paucis ante diebus laureatam in suâ gratulatione conspexit, eandem, etc. . . . eundem (filium) spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat, Cic. Mur. 41, 88: strata volgi pedibus detrita viarum Saxea, Lucr. 1, 315: superiora loca multitudine armatorum completa, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: quos laborantes, id. ib. 4, 26: aliquos ex nave egredientes, id. ib.: aliquem conspiciens ad se ferentem, Nep. Dat. 4, 5: naves suas oppletas serpentibus, id. Hann. 11, 6: (Hannibalem) humi jacentem, Liv. 21, 4, 7: adrasum quendam, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; cf., *pass.:* quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens Aeque conspicitur, id. C. 3, 7, 26: cum interim Metellus, monte degrediens cum exercitu, conspicitur, Sall. J. 49, 5 dub.; v. conspicor: terribilior niger conspicitur (canis), Col. 7, 12, 4.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* corpus ut exanimum siquod procul ipse jacere Conspicias hominis, Lucr. 6, 706: qui nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: centum procurrere currus, Cato, 64, 389; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45.—**B.** Pregn., *to look at with admiration* or *close attention, to gaze upon, observe, contemplate.* (α) *Act.:* quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: orabat, ne se, quem paulo ante cum egregiâ stirpe conspexissent, orbum liberis facerent, Liv. 1, 26, 9: Demetrium ut pacis auctorem cum ingenti favore conspiciebant, id. 39, 53, 2: quem cum omnes conspicerent propter novitatem ornatûs ignotamque formam, Nep. Dat. 3, 3: cum bene notum Porticus Agrippae te conspexerit, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 26.—(β) Esp. *pass.:* conspici, *to attract attention, to be conspicuous, noticed, observed, distinguished, admired:* inania sunt ista . . . delectamenta paene puerorum, captare plausus, vehi per urbem, conspici velle, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in gestu nec

venustatem conspiciendam, nec turpitudinem esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: sic quisque hostem ferire, murum adscendere, conspici dum tale facinus faceret, properabat, Sall. C. 7, 6: supellex modica, non multa, ut in neutram partem conspici posset, Nep. Att. 13, 5: quid te ut regium juvenem conspici sinis? Liv. 1, 47, 5: maxime conspectus ipse est, curru equis albis juncto urbem invectus, id. 5, 23, 5: vestitus nihil inter aequales excellens, arma atque equi conspiciebantur, id. 21, 4, 8; 5, 52, 3; 39, 6, 9: quorum Conspicitur nitidis fundata pecunia villis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 46: tu formosissimus alto Conspiceris caelo (= inter deos versaris), Ov. M. 4, 19: prima bonis animi conspicerere tui, id. Tr. 1, 6, 34; Vell. 2, 91, 4; Quint. 11, 3, 137.—Less freq. in an unfavorable sense, *to be notorious, to be gazed at with dislike* or *contempt*: carere me adspectu civium quam infestis oculis omnium conspici mallem, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: ne quid faciat, quod conspici et derideri possit, Aug. ap. Suet. Claud. 4. — **II.** Trop., *to perceive mentally, to understand, comprehend*: satis in rem quae sint meam ego conspicio mihi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 10: quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 3; cf.: ut conspiciatis eum mentibus, quoniam oculis non potestis, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: nullus error talis in L. Aemilio Paulo conspectus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 3.—Hence, **A. conspĭcĭens**, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B.), *having understanding, intelligent*: ad quas (contumelias) despiciendas non sapiente opus est viro, sed tantum conspiciente, Sen. Const. 16, 3 Haase (al. consipiente). —**B. conspectus**, a, um, *P. a.* **1.** (Acc. to I. A. 1.) *Visible*: tumulus hosti conspectus, Liv. 22, 24, 5; cf. id. 10, 40, 8; 32, 5, 13: agmina inter se satis conspecta, id. 22, 4, 6. —**2.** (Acc. to I. B.) *Striking, distinguished, remarkable, gazed at*, = conspicuus (perh. not ante-Aug.): Pallas chlamyde et pictis conspectus in armis, Verg. A. 8, 588 (conspicuus, conspicabilis, Serv.); so, victor Tyrio in ostro, id. G. 3, 17; cf. Hor. A. P. 228: juventus, Ov. M. 12, 553: patris avique fama conspectum eum faciebat, Liv. 45, 7, 3: conspectus elatusque supra modum hominis privati, id. 4, 13, 3.— *Comp.*, Ov. M. 4, 796; Liv. 2, 5, 5; Tac. H. 4, 11; Just. 11, 5; Juv. 8, 140 al.—*Sup.* and *adv.* apparently not in use.—**C. conspĭcĭendus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *worth seeing, worthy of attention, distinguished* (perh. not ante-Aug.): insideat celeri conspiciendus equo, Tib. 1, 2, 70: Nemesis donis meis, id. 2, 3, 52: Hyas formâ, Ov. F. 5, 170: mater formosa Inter Dictaeos greges, id. ib. 5, 118: eques, id. Tr. 2, 114: opus vel in hac magnificentiâ urbis, Liv. 6, 4, 11; Val. Fl. 1, 261; Mart. 9, 50, 10.

* **2. conspĭcĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [1. conspicio], *the survey taken by the augur in fixing the limits of the* templum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.

conspĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.], *to get sight of, to descry, see, perceive* (very freq. in Plaut. and Caes.; several times in Ter.; elsewh. rare; never in Lucr., Cic., Virg., or Hor.). (α) With *acc.*: nec quemquam conspicor alium in viâ, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 4: Epidicumne ego conspicor? id. Ep. 1, 1, 3; 1, 1, 70: ante aedis erum meum, id. ib. 2, 2, 3; 3, 2, 9: in tenebris conspicatus si sis me, id. Ps. 4, 2, 24; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32: (Ajacem) occisum, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18; Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 5, 9; 7, 45 al.; * Nep. Eum. 9, 5; Phaedr. 2, 8, 25 al.: hunc conspicatae naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 22.—(β) With *acc.* and *part.*: hic quis est, quem huc advenientem conspicor, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 50: perterritos hostes conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; Liv. 2, 20, 1 and 8; Quint. 4, 2, 13.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.* as object: illam geminos filios pueros peperisse conspicor, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 18; id. Curc. 5, 1, 5; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 18; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16. —(δ) With *rel.-clause*: quae res in nostris castris gererentur conspicati, Caes. B. G. 2, 26.—(ε) *Absol.*: contempla et conspicare idem esse apparet, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.: cum interim Metellus . . . conspicatur, primo dubius quidnam insolita facies ostenderet, Sall. J. 49, 5 Dietsch; Jacobs ad loc. (where MSS. have conspicitur, v. conspicio, I. A. β; but cf. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 102).

☞ *Pass., to be seen*: ut nunc paupertas conspicatur (θεωρεῖται), Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. conspicio] (poet. or in post-Aug. prose, esp. in Tac.; not in Quint.). **I.** Lit., *that is* or *comes in view, visible*; opp. occultus: quot inter Occultum stellae conspicuumque polum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 108: rebus ab auditis conspicuisque, id. P. 3, 4, 22: late vertex, *Hor. C. 3, 16, 19: signum in proeliis, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6: acies barbarorum, Tac. H. 4, 29: tabernaculum undique, Curt. 9, 6, 1: sidus omnibus e terris, Augustus ap. Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 94.—**II.** Trop., in gen.: habere mortem in conspicuo, *before the eyes*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20, 5: nives, id. Thyest. 126: pyramides, Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 76.—**B.** Pregn., *that attracts the attention to itself, striking, conspicuous, distinguished, illustrious, remarkable*, φανερός; with *dat. pers.*: Romanis conspicuum eum novitas divitiaeque faciebant, Liv. 1, 34, 11; Suet. Aug. 45.—With *abl.*: insignis clara conspicuusque domo, Tib. 3, 3, 4; so Ov. M. 12, 467; id. H. 5, 139; Tac. H. 3, 29; 3, 33; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 2; Suet. Aug. 72 al.; cf. with *dat. pers.*: consilio, manu, voce insignis hosti, conspicuus suis, Tac. H. 3, 17.—*Absol.*: ambo conspicui, Ov. M. 8, 373; so Tac. H. 1, 88; 4, 42; id. G. 7; id. Or. 36.

conspīrātē, *adv.*, v. 1. conspiro *fin.*

conspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. conspiro], prop. *a blowing* or *breathing together*. * **I.** Lit., of unison in wind instruments: canentium, Col. 12, 2, 4.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop., *an agreement in feeling* or *opinion, union, unanimity, concord, harmony*. **A.** In a good sense: conspiratione hominum atque consensu, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: optimatium, Suet. Caes. 15: omnium ordinum ad defendendam libertatem (with concordia), Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3: (amici) quantâ amoris conspiratione consentientis, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: conspiratio consensusque virtutum, id. ib. 5, 23, 66: in re publicâ bene gerendâ, id. Dom. 11, 28: civitatium, Just. 34, 1, 1. —**B.** In a bad sense, *a plotting, plot, mutiny, conspiracy*, Cic. Scaur. 10, 20; 16, 37; id. Deiot. 4, 11; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a, 5; Quint. 6, 1, 9; 12, 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Calig. 56 et saep.—**III.** Meton., *the conspirators, body of conspirators*: cum tota ejus conspiratio late quaereretur, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2.

1. conspīrātus, a, um, v. 1. conspiro *fin.*

2. conspīrātus, a, um, v. 2. conspiro.

3. conspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [1. conspiro], *an agreement, harmony*; only in *abl. sing.*: conspiratu tacito mentium animorumque, Gell. 1, 11, 8.

1. con-spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to blow* or *breathe together, to sound together*. * **I.** Lit.: aereaque adsensu conspirant cornua rauco, Verg. A. 7, 615 (et tubae simul inflabantur, Serv.).—Far more freq. and in good prose, **II.** Trop. **A.** *To harmonize, agree, accord*: conspirans mutuus ardor, * Lucr. 4, 1216; cf.: tanta rerum consentiens, conspirans, continuata cognatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 3, 11, 28: consilium omnis vitae consentiens et paene conspirans, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72; id. Lig. 12, 34; Col. 3, 13, 7: in quibus (operibus) plurium conatus, praeeunte aliquâ jucundâ voce, conspirat, * Quint. 1, 10, 16: talis . . . animus, ut multae in illo artes . . . multarum aetatum exempla, sed in unum conspirata, *harmoniously blending*, Sen. Ep. 84, 10. — **B.** *To agree together in thought* or *feeling, to accord, unite, combine*. **1.** In a good sense: conligite vos, conspirate nobiscum, consentite cum bonis, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26: mirabiliter populus Romanus universus et omnium generum ordinumque consensus ad liberandam rem publicam conspiravit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 4; cf. id. Phil. 3, 5, 13; Col. 3, 13, 7.—*Impers.*: in commune conspirabatur ab utroque (Cic. Oecon.?) 12 praef. § 8. —**b.** *Part.*: conspiratus, *mid.*, *having agreed, combined; acting in concert*: milites legionis VIII. subito conspirati pila conjecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 Kraner ad loc.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to plot together, to enter into a conspiracy, to conspire* (so freq. in the histt. after the Aug. per., esp. in Suet.). (α) *Absol.*: priusquam plures civitates conspirarent, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 46; Suet. Caes. 9; id. Galb. 10.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: in injuriam, Liv. 3, 36, 9; 3, 56, 12: in caedem alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 68: in necem, Just. 16, 5, 12: in destinatam mortem, id. 20, 3, 4: in facinus, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 21: in Augustum, Suet. Tib. 8.—Cf. *impers.*: conspiratum est in eum a sexaginta amplius, Suet. Caes. 80. —* (γ) With *ad*: ad res novas, Suet. Claud. 13.—* (δ) With *ut*: ut Senatum adorirentur, Suet. Caes. 9.—* (ε) With *ne*: conspirasse corporis partes, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, Liv. 2, 32, 10.—* (ζ) With *inf.*: perdere aliquem, Suet. Claud. 37.—**b.** *Part.*: **conspīrātus**, a, um, *having conspired, having entered into a conspiracy*: his conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 4. —And *subst.*: **conspīrāti**, ōrum, *m.*, like conjurati, *the conspirators*, Suet. Caes. 82; id. Galb. 19; id. Dom. 17; id. Ner. 43.—Hence, * **conspīrātē**, *adv.*, *with one accord, unanimously*; in *comp.*: conspiratius ad arma concurrere, Just. 3, 5, 3.

2. con-spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [spira], *to coil up* (very rare): anguis se conspiravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 22.

* **conspissātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [spisso], *a pressing together, a thickening*: sordium, *an accumulation*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

con-spissātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], *pressed together, thickened, condensed, dense* (very rare): solum conspissatum et herbis colligatum, Col. 2, 18, 5: vinacea, id. 12, 45, 3: creta, Plin. 35, 6, 18, § 36.

* **con-splendesco**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to shine very much*: tecta, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 66.

con-spŏlĭo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to rob* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 98, 21 *fin.*

‡ **conspŏlĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a kind of sacrificial cake*, acc. to Arn. 7, 230.

con-spondĕo, ndi, nsum (old orthog. consposum, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 14 Müll.), 2, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to engage* or *promise something mutually* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): NEVE. CONSPONDISE. NEVE. CONPROMESISE. VELET., S. C. Bacch.; Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172: consponsi, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 Müll.; cf. Paul. l. l.: consponsa factio, App. M. 5, p. 168, 8; so, foedus, Aus. Ep. 10, 11.

consponsāta, ae, *f.* [sponso], *the betrothed, the bride* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Luc. 3, 3.

con-sponsor, ōris, *m.* **I.** *A joint surety*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2; id. Att. 12, 17.— **II.** *One who binds* or *obligates himself to something* (= conjurator), acc. to Fest. p. 59, 7 Müll.

consponsus, a, um, *Part.*, from conspondeo.

conspōsus, a, um, v. conspondeo *init.*

con-spŭo, no *perf.*, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to spit upon* (rare; most freq. in Petr.): me immundissimo basio, Petr. 23, 4.—Esp., *to spit upon in contempt*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 17; Petr. 132, 3; Hier. Ep. 50, n. 4; cf. Barth. Advers. 23, 24.—Of an epileptic: faciem tuam, App. Mag. 44, p. 303, 1: conspuere sinus, *as a charm* to prevent the gods from being provoked by proud words, Juv. 7, 111 Mayor ad loc.; cf. spuo, I.—**B.** Poet., in a harsh and undignified figure, = conspergere, *to besprinkle, to cover over*: Juppiter hibernas canâ nive conspuit Alpes, Furius Bibaculus ap. Quint. 8, 6, 17; for which Horace, parodying it, writes: Furius hibernas cana nive conspuet Alpes, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41; cf. the scholiast in h. l.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to spit out much, to spit*: faciem meam non averti a conspuentibus in me, Vulg. Isa. 50, 6.

con-spurco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to defile, pollute* (rare): omnia taetro sapore, * Lucr. 6, 22: (juvenem) per vim, Suet. Ner. 35; Col. 8, 3 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 1.

con-spūto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [conspuo], *to spit upon in contempt* (very rare): nostros coeperunt Clodiana, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: maledictus et consputatus, etc., Tert. adv. Jud. 14; id. Idol. 1.

conspūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from conspuo.

con-stăbĭlĭo, īvi, 4, *v. a.*, *to confirm, establish, make firm* (ante- and post-class. for stabilio, 2. fundo, and rare); only trop.:

rem meam, * Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 93; so * Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 9; Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

con-stagno, āre, *v. n.*, of fluids, = congelo, *to cause to stand, to congeal*, Fronto, p. 2198 P.

1. constans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from consto.

2. Constans, antis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41; Eutr. 10, 9.

constanter, *adv.*, v. consto, *P. a. fin.*

1. constantĭa, ae, *f.* [1. constans]. **I.** *A firm standing, steadiness, firmness, immutability, unchangeableness, constancy, perseverance* (in good prose; esp. freq. in Cic.): (stellarum) perennes cursus atque perpetui cum admirabili incredibilique constantiā, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55; cf. id. ib. § 56, and 3, 9, 23: dictorum conventorumque, id. Off. 1, 7, 23; cf. promissi, id. Att. 4, 19 (17), 1: tantā constantiā vocis atque voltūs, Nep. Att. 22, 1: perseverantia constantiaque oppugnandi, Auct. B. Alex. 26.—**II.** Trop., *agreement, harmony, symmetry, consistency:* testimoniorum, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9: ordo et constantia et moderatio dictorum omnium atque factorum, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiā, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: in quibus (orationibus) forsitan magis requiratur constantia, id. Clu. 51, 141; cf.: constantiae causā, *for consistency's sake*, id. ib. 2, 2, 5: quae autem est inter augures conveniens et conjuncta constantia? id. Div. 2, 39, 82: officii, id. Sull. 1, 2. —**2.** *Firmness of character, steadfastness, immovability, constancy, self-possession:* is, qui moderatione et constantiā quietus animo est sibi ipse placatus, ut nec tabescat molestiis, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; cf. id. ib. 4, 17, 38: Catoni cum incredibilem tribuisset natura gravitatem, eamque ipse perpetuā constantiā roborasset semperque in proposito susceptoque consilio permansisset, etc., id. Off. 1, 31, 112: si soceri Scauri constantiam (ceperis), id. Verr. 1, 17, 52: benevolentiam, non ... ardore quodam amoris, sed stabilitate potius et constantiā judicemus, id. Off. 1, 15, 47: firmamentum constantiae est fides, id. Lael. 18, 65: hinc constantia, illinc furor, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; id. Sest. 41, 88; id. Phil. 7, 4, 14; id. Off. 1, 28, 98; Nep. Thras. 1, 1; Hor. Epod. 15, 15; Liv. 42, 62, 11: de eorum fide constantiāque dubitatis? Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 10: animi, Ov. M. 11, 293: morum, Tac. H. 3, 86; id. A. 13, 30 *fin.;* Sen. Const. Sap. 1, 1 sqq.: sunt et alia ingenita quaedam adjumenta vox, latus, patiens laboris valetudo, constantia, decor, i. e. *natural firmness, intrepidity*, Quint. prooem. § 27 Meyer.; cf. id. 6, prooem. § 11; 12, 5, 2.—Acc. to the notions of the Stoics, = εὐπάθεια; in *plur.:* sic quattuor perturbationes sunt, tres constantiae (= εὐπαθείας τρεῖς, Diog. L. 7, 115), Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 14; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 8.

2. Constantia, ae, *f.*, *a Roman proper name*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 15, 1, 6; Amm. 21, 15, 6.

Constantĭăcus, Constantĭānus, Constantiensis, v. Constantius.

Constantina, ae, *f.* **I.** *A daughter of Constantine the Great*, Amm. 14, 7, 4.—**II.** The name of several cities, esp., **A.** *A town of Mesopotamia*, Amm. 18, 7, 9.—**B.** *A later name of Cirta in Numidia*, now *Constantine*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 40, 28.—Hence, **Constantīniensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Constantine in Numidia:* civitas, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 1: pugna, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27 *init.*

Constantīnŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Κωνσταντίνου πολις, *the city Constantinople*, previously called Byzantium; Turkish *Stamboul*, Amm. 22, 8, 8; 31, 16, 4; Eutr. 6, 6; Aur. Vict. Epit. 35; Aus. Urb. 2; id. Parent. 3, 11 al.—Hence, **Constantīnŏpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Constantinople:* urbs, i. e. *Constantinople*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 6: cives, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 6.

Constantīnus, i, *m.*, C. Flavius Valerius Claudius Constantinus, *Constantine, a well-known Roman emperor*, born A.D. 274, died A.D. 323, Eutr. 10, 2 sqq.; Lact. Mort. Pers. 18 sqq.; Amm. 21, 10, 8.—Hence, **Constantīniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Constantine:* genus, Amm. 27, 5, 1: lavacrum, id. 27, 3, 8.

Constantius, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman emperor who reigned from* 292 A.D. to 306 A.D., Eutr. 10, 6 sqq.; Lact. Mort. Pers. 15, 6; Aur. Vict. Caes. 40.—Hence, the *adjj.:* **Constantiăcus,** a, um: legiones, Amm. 21, 11, 2: **Constantiānus,** a, um: thalamus, id. 22, 3, 12; and **Constantiensis,** e, *of* or *pertaining to Constantius:* bellum, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27.

constat, v. consto.

con-stellātio, ōnis, *f.* [stella], *a collection of stars supposed to exert an influence upon human affairs, a constellation* (late Lat.), Amm. 29, 2, 27; Capitol. Gord. 20; Spart. Ver. 4 al.

con-stellātus, a, um, *adj.*, *starred, studded with stars:* baltei, Treb. Gall. 2.

consternātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. consterno] (not ante-Aug.; mostly in histt.), *confusion, dismay, consternation, alarm, disquietude, disturbance.* **I.** In gen.: pavor et consternatio mentis, Tac. A. 13, 16: quae causa irae consternationisque subitae foret, Liv. 28, 25, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: muliebris, id. 34, 2, 6: creditorum, Val. Max. 9, 7, 4: populi, id. 9, 15, 4; Suet. Calig. 51; id. Claud. 12.—* **B.** Transf., of *the fright* of horses (with pavor), Liv. 37, 42, 1.—**II.** In partic., *mutiny, tumult, disorder, sedition*, Liv. 34, 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 39: neque plures consternatione proximā insanisse crediderim, id. H. 1, 83 *fin.;* 2, 49; 4, 50: excusare apud regem consternationem suam, Curt. 5, 10, 8: interfectis consternationis auctoribus, id. 7, 10, 13; 8, 1, 24.

1. con-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To strew over, cover by strewing, bestrew, to thatch, floor, pave, spread, cover* (class. in prose and poetry). (α) With *abl.:* tabernacula caespitibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: cubilia gallinarum paleis, Col. 8, 5, 3: stabula culmis, id. 7, 3, 8: aream silice, id. 1, 6, 23: specus molli fronde, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: nidum mollibus plumis, id. 10, 33, 49, § 92: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: haec longuriis cratibusque, id. B. G. 4, 17: mare classibus, Liv. 35, 49, 5; Curt. 9, 6, 7: amnis constratus navigiis, id. 9, 8, 5: cubile purpureā veste, Cat. 64, 163: Ossaeis aethera saxis, Verg. Cir. 33: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus, Sall. J. 101, 11: campos milite, Sil. 1, 125: forum corporibus civium caede nocturnā, Cic. Sest. 39, 85: late terram tergo, Verg. A. 12, 543; cf.: terram gravi casu, * Lucr. 5, 1332; and: terram gravi corpore, Cic. Arat. 433: paludem pontibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14.—(β) Without *abl.:* frumentum vias omnes constraveras, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: terram frondes altae, Verg. A. 4, 444: triclinium, Varr. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.; cf.: lectum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 13: ratem pontis in modum humo injecta, Liv. 21, 28, 7.—Hence, constrata navis, *covered, having a deck*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; Caes. B. C. 3, 27; Auct. B. Alex. 11; Liv. 35, 46, 3; cf. vehicula, Curt. 9, 10, 25.—Hence, **2. constrātum,** i, *n. subst.*, **a.** *A covering:* pontium, Liv. 30, 10, 14.—**b.** *A deck:* puppis, Petr. 100, 3: navis, id. ib. § 6.—**II.** *To throw down, prostrate, level* (very rare). * **A.** Lit.: tempestas in Capitolio aliquot signa constravit, Liv. 40, 45, 3; cf.: culcitae humi constratae, Jul. Epit. Nov. c. 4, § 15: montes erigat, campos tendat, maria consternat, *levels*, Lact. 3, 24, 8: Ephesus et Nicomedia constratae terrae motu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16, 12.—**B.** Trop.: constrata ira, *moderated, subdued* (the figure taken from animals conquered in combat), Stat. S. 2, 5, 1.

2. consterno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [strengthened collat. form of 1. consterno, acc. to II.]. **I.** *To stretch upon the ground, to overcome:* pecorum in modum consternatos (Gallos) caedunt fugantque, Liv. 38, 17, 7.—Far more freq., esp. after the Aug. per. (not in Cic., Hor., or Quint.), **II.** *To bring into confusion, to perplex; to terrify, alarm, affright, dismay, overwhelm with terror*, etc. **A.** In gen.: sic sunt animo consternati ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 30 *fin.;* without animo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; Liv. 6, 2, 11; 8, 9, 12; 21, 11, 13; Suet. Aug. 23, 90 al.: vana Laetitia est, consternatique Timores, Ov. M. 12, 60: in fugam, *to put to flight by disquieting* or *alarming*, Liv. 10, 43, 13; 38, 46, 5; cf.: foedā fugā, Tac. H. 3, 79 *fin.:* Coriolanus prope ut amens consternatus ab sede suo, Liv. 2, 40, 5.—**2.** Transf., of animals, *to make afraid, to frighten, startle;* and *pass.:* consternari, *to be frightened, to become shy:* consternantur equi, Sall. H. 1, 96 Dietsch; Ov. M. 2, 314; id. F. 5, 310: equos, Liv. 37, 41, 10: equo ex odore cadaveris consternato, Suet. Ner. 48: taurus securis ictu consternatus, id. Galb. 18.—**B.** In partic., *to excite to sedition or revolt:* eam multitudinem conjuratorum ad arma consternatam esse, Liv. 7, 42, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: ad arma, id. 21, 24, 2; 34, 3, 6 al.

constīpātio, ōnis, *f.* [constipo] (post-class.), *a crowding together;* in concr., *a dense crowd:* exercitūs, Vop. Aur. 21: militum, Amm. 26, 6, 14.

con-stīpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to press* or *crowd closely together* (very rare): tantum numerum hominum in agrum Campanum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: se (hostes) sub ipso vallo, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Prud. στεφ. 11.

constĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [consisto], *an abiding, abode, stay:* loci, *in the same place*, Gell. 16, 5, 10; cf. Macr. S. 6, 8.

con-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo], *to cause to stand, put* or *lay down, to set, put, place, fix, station, deposit a person* or *thing* somewhere (esp. *firmly* or *immovably*), etc. (the *act.* corresponding to consistere; class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop.: hominem ante pedes Q. Manilii constituunt, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: vobis (dīs) candentem taurum ante aras, Verg. A. 5, 237: impedimenta, Liv. 44, 36, 6: reliquias praedonum contractas in urbibus, Vell. 2, 32 *fin.:* unum aliquem lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6: velut in aliquā sublimi speculā constitutus, Lact. 2, 2, 18.—**B.** Trop.: cum hujus vobis adulescentiam proposueritis, constituitote vobis ante oculos etiam hujus miseri senectutem, Cic. Cael. 32, 79.—**II.** Esp., **A.** Milit. t. t. **1.** *To station* or *post troops* somewhere, *to draw up, set in order:* legionem Caesar passibus CC. ab eo tumulo constituit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: legiones pro castris in acie, id. ib. 2, 8 *fin.;* 4, 35: aciem ordinesque intra silvas, id. ib. 2, 19: octo cohortes in fronte, Sall. C. 59, 2: quod reliquum peditum erat, obliquo constituerunt colle, Liv. 28, 33, 8 al.: naves ad latus apertum hostium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf.: naves aperto ac plano litore, id. ib. 4, 23 *fin.:* naves nisi in alto, id. ib. 4, 24: subsidiarias (naves) in secundo ordine, Auct. B. Alex. 14, 3: classem apud Salamina exadversum Athenas, Nep. Them. 3, 4; cf. id. Alcib. 8, 1: praesidia in Rutenis provincialibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 7.—Rarely of a single person: se constituere, *to station* or *post one's self:* dum se Gallus iterum eodem pacto constituere studet, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 17.—**2.** In contrast with a march, *to cause to halt:* paulisper agmen constituit, Sall. J. 49, 5; so, agmen, Liv. 35, 28, 8; 38, 25, 12: signa paulisper novitate rei, id. 33, 10, 3; so, signa, id. 34, 20, 4.—And trop.: si constituitur aliquando (narratio) ac non istā brevitate percurritur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328.—**B.** With the access. idea of preparation, *to set up, erect, establish, found, build, construct, prepare, make, create, constitute* (class. and very freq.). **1.** Lit.: genus humanum, quorum omnia causā constituisse deos, Lucr. 2, 175: aggerem apparare, vineas agere, turres duas constituere coepit, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: turres, id. ib. 2, 12: turrim, id. ib. 2, 30: castella ad extremas fossas, id. ib. 2, 8: vineas ac testudines, Nep. Milt. 7, 2: locis certis horrea, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: inane sepulcrum, Ov. M. 6, 568: feralis cupressos, Verg. A. 6, 216: ingentem quercum in tumulo, id. ib. 11, 6: pyras curvo in litore, id. ib. 11, 185: quattuor aras ad alta delubra dearum, id. G. 4, 542; Suet. Aug. 59 *fin.:* aedem in foro geminis fratribus, id. Caes. 10: castra Romae, id. Tib. 37 et saep.: oppidum, *to found*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Nep. Cim. 2, 2; so, nova moenia, Verg. A. 12, 194; cf.: moenia in Aside terrā, Ov. M. 9, 449: domicilium sibi Magnesiae, Nep. Them. 10, 2: triplex Piraeei portus constitutus est, id. ib. 6, 1: hiberna omnium legionum in Belgis, Caes. B. G. 3, 38: di primum homines humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140.—**2.** Trop., *to bring about, effect, establish, appoint*, etc., freq. of judicial determinations, etc.: vi-

dete, per deos immortalis, quod jus nobis, quam condicionem vobismet ipsis, quam denique civitati legem constituere velitis, *to establish*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: jus melius Sullanis praediis quam paternis, id. Agr. 3, 3, 10: judicium, id. Part. Or. 28, 99: judicium de pecuniis repetundis, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: judicium capitis in se, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: controversiam, id. de Or. 1, 31, 143: quaestionem, Quint. 3, 11, 17; 4, 2, 10: ratiocinationem, id. 5, 14, 12: in hac accusatione comparandâ constituendâque laborare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2; and of persons, *to designate, appoint, select, put forward*, etc.: accusatorem, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10; Quint. 3, 10, 3 (cf.: comparare accusatorem, Cic. Clu. 67, 191): testis, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: tutores pupillis, Dig. 2, 1, 1 et saep.: nuper apud C. Orchivium collegam meum locus ab judicibus Fausto Sullae de pecuniis residuis non est constitutus, *no trial of him was permitted*, Cic. Clu. 34, 94: reum statim fecit, utique ei locus primus constitueretur impetravit, id. ib. 20, 56: fidem, id. Part. Or. 9, 31; cf. id. Sen. 18, 62: concordiam, id. Att. 8, 11, D, 1: si utilitas amicitiam constituet, tollet eadem, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: amicitiam tecum, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 27 (cf. id. ib. § 25: amicitiae permultae comparantur): libertatem, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: victoriam, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: pacem (opp. bellum gerere), id. ib. 8, 22: quantum mali sibi ac liberis suis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 65.—**C.** With the access. idea of ordering, contriving, *to establish, fix, appoint, settle, order, manage; to confirm, regulate, arrange, dispose.* **1.** Lit.: Ti. et C. Gracchos plebem in agris publicis constituisse, *to have established*, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 83: ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, *should assign them a permanent abode*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: reges in civitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15; cf. id. Off. 2, 12, 41: Commium regem ibi, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: decemviralem potestatem in omnibus urbibus, Nep. Lys. 2, 1; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: curatores legibus agrariis, id. ib.; cf.: publice patronum huic causae, id. Mur. 2, 4: regnum alicui, Nep. Chabr. 2, 1 al.: composita et constituta res publica, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 42; cf.: bene morata et bene constituta civitas, id. Brut. 2, 7; so id. Agr. 2, 5, 10 *fin.*: civitates, *to organize*, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: quis tibi concesserit ... reliquas utilitates in constituendis civitatibus ... a disertis ornateque dicentibus esse constitutas, id. ib. 1, 9, 36: Chersoneso tali modo constituto, Nep. Milt. 2, 4: res summâ aequitate, id. ib. 2, 2; cf.: rem nummariam, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: rem familiarem, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4.—**2.** Trop.: ineuntis aetatis inscitia senum constituenda et regenda prudentiâ est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 122; cf.: majores vestri majestatis constituendae gratiâ bis Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31, 17; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6: jam perfectis constitutisque viribus, Quint. 10, 1, 57.—*Pass. impers.*: non tam sinistre constitutum est, ut non, etc., i. e. *we are not so badly off as not*, etc., Plin. Pan. 45, 5.—Of persons: Athenaeum in maximâ apud regem auctoritate gratiâque, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 6: aliquem sibi quaestoris in loco, id. Verr. 2. 1, 30, § 77: in potestate aliquem, Lact. Epit. 55, 6: constituuntur in honoribus, cum magistratus creantur, Aug. Cont. adv. Leg. 1, 45 al.—**D.** With the access. idea of limiting, fixing, allotting, *to fix, appoint something (for or to something), to settle, agree upon, define, determine.* **1.** Lit.: propter dissensionem placuerat dividi thesauros finesque imperii singulis constitui, Sall. J. 12, 1: summum pretium, Cic. Att. 12, 31, 2; cf.: pretium frumento, id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171: certam pecuniam proconsulibus, Suet. Aug. 36; id. Ner. 10: propria loca senatoribus, id. Claud. 21: diem nuptiis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 180; cf.: nuptias in hunc diem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 34: diem concilio, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: diem colloquio, id. ib. 1, 47: posterum diem pugnae, id. ib. 3, 23 *fin.*: negotio proximum diem, Sall. J. 93, 8: certum tempus ei rei, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: tempus in posterum diem locumque, Liv. 38, 25, 2: postquam ad constitutam non venerat diem, id. 27, 16, 16: locus, tempus constitutum est, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 3: modum credendi, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 5: de numero pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituunt: ego in octogenas hirtas oves singulos pastores constitui, Atticus in centenas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10.—**b.** T. t. of the lang. of business, *to accord, agree with one in a thing, to appoint, fix, to concert, agree upon, assent to* (cf. Gron. Obss. p. 14 sq.); constr. *aliquid cum aliquo, alicui, inter se*, or with *acc.* only, or *absol.* (α) *Cum aliquo*: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: pactam et constitutam esse cum Manlio diem, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: constitui cum quodam hospite, Me esse illum conventuram, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 120: constitui cum hominibus, quo die mihi Messanae praesto essent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 65: cum aliquo, ut, etc., Aug. ap. Suet. Calig. 8; cf. under *P. a.*, B. 2.—(β) *Alicui*: L. Cincio HS. XXCD. constitui me curaturum Idibus Febr., Cic. Att. 1, 7 *init.*; id. Off. 1, 10, 32: ubi nocturnae Numa constituebat amicae, Juv. 3, 12; cf.: sane, inquit, vellem non constituissem, in Tusculanum me hodie venturum esse, Laelio, id. de Or. 1, 62, 265.—(γ) With *acc.* only or *absol.*: vadimonia constituta, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: de pecuniâ constitutâ, Dig. 13, tit. 5; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 4: (Vaccenses) compositis inter se rebus in diem tertiam constituunt, Sall. J. 66, 2: sic constituunt, sic condicunt, Tac. G. 11; Juv. 6, 487. — *Pass. impers.*: Avillius, ut erat constitutum, simulat se aegrotare, Cic. Clu. 13, 37.—**2.** Trop.: constituendi sunt qui sint in amicitiâ fines deligendi, Cic. Lael. 16, 56: si forte quaereretur quae esset ars imperatoris, constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator: qui cum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungerem, etc. (for which, soon after, definire), id. de Or. 1, 48, 210; cf. C. 1. supra, and Quint. 12, 1, 1: nondum satis constitui molestiaene plus an voluptatis attulerit mihi Trebatius noster, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 1: ut constitueret, honestum esse aliquid quod, etc., id. Off. 2, 3, 9: bona possessa non esse constitui, id. Quint. 29, 89: de hoc Antigonus cum solus constituere non auderet, ad consilium retulit, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.—**E.** With the access. idea of resolving, *to determine to do something, to take a resolution, to resolve, decide, determine.* (α) With *inf.*: si quis mare Neptunum Cereremque vocare Constituit fruges, Lucr. 2, 656: cohortes duas in Nantuatibus collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: bellum cum Germanis gerere, id. ib. 4, 6: Romanorum adventum exspectare atque ibi decertare, id. ib. 4, 19: desciscere a rege, Nep. Dat. 5, 5.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: audio constitutum esse Pompeio et ejus consilio in Siciliam me mittere, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 4. —(γ) With *interrog.-clause*: quantum pecuniae quaeque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret, Nep. Arist. 3, 1. —(δ) With *ut*: rus uti irem, jam heri constitueram, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 136: constitueram, ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: constituimus inter nos ut ambulationem conficeremus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 1: Lentulus cum ceteris constituerant, uti, etc., Sall. C. 43, 1.—Hence, **constĭtūtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Adj.* (acc. to B.), *constituted, arranged, disposed*: bene constitutum corpus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 17: viri sapientes et bene naturâ constituti, id. Sest. 65, 137: quotus quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ita animo ac vitâ constitutus, ut ratio postulat, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: qui integri sunt et sani et bene constituti de rebus domesticis, id. Sest. 45, 97.—**2.** (Acc. to C.) *Fixed, established*: cursus siderum, Quint. 1, 10, 46: discrimina (opp. fortuita), id. 5, 10, 42: jam confirmatae constitutaeque vocis, id. 11, 3, 29.—**B.** *Subst.*: **constĭtūtum**, i, *n.* **1.** (Acc. to B.) *An institution, ordinance, law* (mostly post-class.), Cod. Th. 1, 11, 5; 12, 41, 1.—**b.** Trop.: cum videas ordinem rerum et naturam per constituta procedere, *according to established laws*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to D. 1. b.) *An agreement, appointment, accommodation; a compact* (in good prose): ante rem quaeruntur, quae talia sunt, apparatus, conloquia, locus, constitutum, convivium, Cic. Top. 12, 52; so *absol.*, id. Att. 11, 16, 2; id. Cael. 8, 20: rescripsit constitutum se cum eo habere, id. Att. 12, 23, 3: constitutum factum esse cum servis, ut venirent, etc., id. Cael. 25, 61; and humorously: si quod constitutum cum podagra habes, fac ut in alium diem differas, id. Fam. 7, 4; so, ad constitutum venire, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1; Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: se proripuit, Suet. Oth. 6; and without a verb, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1; Flor. 2, 6, 16 (but in Vell. 2, 110, 1, the better read. is consilii).

constĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constituo]. **I.** In gen., *a constitution, disposition, nature*: firma corporis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117 (as transl. of the Gr. εὐστάθεια τῆς σαρκός); so Sen. Ep. 121, 10 and 14: prima naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A definition*: ea constitutio summi boni, quae est proposita, Cic. Fin. 5, 16, 45.—**B.** In rhet., *the issue in a cause, the point in dispute*: constitutio est prima conflictio causarum ex depulsione intentionis profecta, hoc modo: Fecisti: Non feci, aut: Jure feci, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18 and 19; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 2 sq.—**C.** *A regulation, order, arrangement*: nec temporis unius nec hominis esse constitutionem rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37, cf. id. ib. 1, 45, 69; 2, 31, 53: constitutio est in lege, more, judicato, pacto, Quint. 7, 4, 6; cf. id. 7, 4, 5; 5, 2, 5: religionum, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23: senatus, Liv. 39, 53, 10; Plin. 34, 9, 21, § 99 al.—**2.** Esp., *an imperial regulation, order*: quodcumque ergo imperator per epistulam promulgavit, vel cognoscens decrevit, vel edicto praecepit, legem esse constat; hae sunt quae constitutiones appellantur, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6; Gai Inst. 2, 5, § 3 al.

constĭtūtĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [constitutio], *he who presides over the copying of the imperial constitutions*, Gest. ap. Sen. Recip. Th. Cod.

constĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [constituo], *an orderer, arranger* (mostly post-class.): legis, Quint. 3, 6, 43: rerum omnium Deus, Lact. 3, 9, 10: Deus machinator constitutorque rerum, id. 4, 6, 1: moderatorque cunctorum, Arn. 3, p. 101: SACRI CERTAMINIS, Inscr. Grut. 254, 4: CONSTITVTORES COLLEGII NVMINIS DOMINORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2389.

constĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [constituo, D. 1. b.]; in the jurists, *pertaining to agreement*: actio, Dig. 13, 5, 20 sq.; 46, 3, 59.

constĭtūtum, i, *n.*, v. constituo, *P. a.*, B.

1. constĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from constituo.

‡ **2. constĭtūtus** hominum, *a meeting of persons*: a consistentium multitudine appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 5 Müll.

con-sto, stĭti, stātum (constātūrus, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 3; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30; Luc. 2, 17; Mart. 10, 41, 5; Lact. Opif. Dei, 7, 11), 1, *v. n.* **I.** *To stand together, stand with* some person or thing. **A.** Lit. (very rare): constant, conserunt sermones inter se drapetae, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.—**B.** Trop., *to stand with, to agree with, be in accord* or *agreement, to correspond, fit.* **1.** With *cum* and *abl.* (cf. consisto, II. B. 3.): considerabit, constetne oratio aut cum re aut ipsa secum, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 45: sententiâ non constare cum superioribus et inferioribus sententiis, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14.—**2.** *Absol.*: veri similis narratio erit, si spatia temporum, personarum dignitates, consiliorum rationes, locorum opportunitates constabunt, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 16.—**3.** With *dat.*: si humanitati tuae constare voles, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1.—And esp. with sibi, *to agree, accord with itself, to remain like one's self, be consistent*: in Oppianico sibi constare et superioribus consentire judiciis debuerunt, Cic. Clu. 22, 60; so, with consentire, id. Univ. 3 *init.*; id. Fin. 2, 11, 35: ut constare in vitae perpetuitate possimus nobismetipsis nec in ullo officio claudicare, id. Off. 1, 33, 119; so, sibi (opp. titubare), Quint. 5, 7, 11: sibi et rei judicatae, Cic. Clu. 38, 106: sibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 16; id. A. P. 127; cf.: constat idem omnibus sermo, Liv. 9, 2, 3.—**4.** In the phrase ratio constat, mercantile t. t., *the account agrees* or *is correct, is* or *proves right*: auri ratio constat: aurum in aerario est, Cic. Fl. 28, 69: quibus ratio impensarum constaret, *was correct, accurately kept*, Suet. Ner. 30.—(β) In post-Aug. prose, esp. in the younger Pliny, transf. from the sphere of business: mirum est, quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 16; 3, 18, 10; 2, 4, 4; 7, 6, 4; id. Pan. 38, 4; Just. praef. § 5: eam condicionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio

constet, quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.* — **II.** With the access. idea of firmness, *to stand firm, to remain immovable, unchanging, steadfast, to abide, last, endure, persevere*, etc. (very freq. in all perr. and styles). **A.** In gen.: prius quam totis viribus fulta constaret hostium acies, Liv. 3, 60, 9; cf.: nec pugna deinde illis constare, id. 1, 30, 10: ut non color, non vultus ei constaret, id. 39, 34, 7; cf.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, Suet. Calig. 50; and: dum sanitas constabit, Phaedr. 4, 24, 30: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem atque oculis satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42, 3; cf.: in ebrietate lingua non constat, Sen. Ep. 83, 27: mente vix constare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; cf. Liv. 8, 19, 6; 44, 20, 7: quā in sententia si constare voluissent, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 36 *fin.*: numerus legionum constat, id. ib. 7, 35: ceteris exercitibus constare fidem, Tac. H. 2, 96: utrimque fides constitit, *kept their word*, Liv. 37, 32, 13; 2, 13, 9.—Poet.: cum sint huc forsitan illa, Haec translata illuc; summā tamen omnia constant, i. e. *the principal sum remains always the same*, Ov. M. 15, 258: postquam cuncta videt caelo constare sereno, *every thing continues in unbroken serenity*, Verg. A. 3, 518: constitit in nullā qui fuit ante color, Ov. A. A. 1, 120.— **B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to stop, halt:* multitudinem procul hostium constare videtur, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 273, 4.— **2.** Of facts, reports, etc., *to be established, settled, certain, manifest, evident, well known:* quae cum constent, perspicuum debet esse, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, horum quae dubia sunt, exempla adferemus, id. Inv. 1, 38, 68; quod nihil nobis constat, Caes. B. G. 7, 5: cum et factum constet et nomen, qualia sint vocatur in dubium, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 42; cf.: cum factum constat, sed a quo sit factum in controversiam venit, Quint. 7, 2, 8; and *impers.*, with *acc.* and *inf.:* mihi multa agitanti constabat, paucorum civium egregiam virtutem cuncta patravisse, Sall. C. 53, 4; cf.: quod omnibus constabat, hiemari in Gallia oportere, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*, and Cic. Clu. 13, 38.— **b.** Constat (constabat, constabit, etc., *it is settled, established, undisputed, certain, well known*, etc.), Cic. Mil. 6, 14; id. Quint. 29, 89; Caes. B. G. 3, 6; 3, 9 al.; Ov. M. 7, 533; Quint. 4, 2, 90 et saep.—So freq.: constat inter omnes, with *acc.* and *inf.*, *all agree, all are convinced:* sed tum nimis inter omnis constabat neminem esse resalutatum, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: quae propositio in se quiddam continet perspicuum et quod constare inter omnis necesse est, hanc velle approbare et firmare nihil attinet, *in which all must agree*, id. Inv. 1, 36, 62 dub. (B. and K. stare); Caes. B. G. 7, 44; Nep. Alcib. 1, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 8 et saep.; cf. also: constare inter homines sapientissimos (for which, just after: omnium consensu sic esse judicatum), Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3: inter suos, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: inter augures, Liv 10, 6, 7 et saep.: cum de Magio constet, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3; cf.: de facto constat, Quint. 7, 2, 7; so with *de*, id. 7, 2, 11; 4, 2, 5: etsi non satis mihi constiterat, cum aliquāne animi mei molestiā an potius, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 1: nec satis certum constare apud animum poterat, utrum, etc., Liv. 30, 28, 1: quid cuique sit opus constare decet, Quint. 3, 9, 8; so id. 3, 8, 25: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat. A quo? At patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; so *absol.*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 54. — **3.** Of a resolve. (*a*) *Impers.:* mihi (ei) constat, = certum est, *it is my (his) fixed determination, I am determined, I am fully resolved* (rare): mihi quidem constat, nec meam contumeliam, nec meorum ferre, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42: neque satis Bruto neque tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, *were undecided*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: ut nihil ei constet quod agat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 35.—(*β*) With the resolve as subject: animo constat sententia, Verg. A. 5, 748: cum constitit consilium, *when my mind was fully made up*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1.— **4.** In gen., as opp. to that which has no existence, *to exist, be, abide* (esp. in Lucr.): (corpora) quoniam fragili naturā praedita constant, Lucr. 1, 582; 1, 246; 1, 510 et saep.: antiquissimi fere sunt, quorum quidem scripta constent, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93; id. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187: qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: si ipsa mens constare potest vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 10, 25.— **5.** With *ex, in, de*, or the *abl.* (in Cic. only with *ex*; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 19), *to consist in* or *of, to be composed of, to rest upon something*, etc. (*a*) With *ex* (very freq. in prose and poetry): fulminis ignem e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385: homo ex animo constat et corpore, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98; id. Fin. 1. 1.: simplex (jus) e dulci constat olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 64: ea virtus, quae constat ex hominibus tuendis, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157 et saep.—(*β*) With *in* and *abl.* (very rare): victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.*; Nep. Att. 14 *fin.* —* (*γ*) With *de:* partus duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1229.—(*δ*) With *abl.* (freq. in Lucr. and Quint.): aeterno quia constant semine quaeque, Lucr. 1, 221; 1, 484; 1, 518 et saep.: agri campis, vineis, etc., Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 5: constat tota oratio longioribus membris, brevioribus periodis, Quint. 9, 4, 134; 5, 10, 63 et saep.: causa constat aut unius rei controversiā aut plurium, id. 3, 10, 1: omnis disciplina memoriā, id. 11, 2, 1. omne jus aut scripto aut moribus, id. 12, 3, 6 et saep.— **6.** Mercantile t. t., like our phrase, *to stand at*, i. e. *to cost;* constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, etc., of price (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 444). **a.** Lit. (*a*) With *abl.:* ut unae quadrigae Romae constiterint quadringentis milibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; Suet. Vit. 19: filius auro, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 57: navis gratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48 (al. stare): HS. sex milibus tibi constant, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 28: tanto nobis deliciae, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 84: magno tibi, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 4: parvo, Pall. Febr. 9, 12; cf. gratis, Sen. Ep. 104, 34; Aug. Serm. 385, 6.—(*β*) With *gen.:* (ambulatiuncula) prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.:* quanti funus, id. Vesp. 19; Juv. 7, 45.—(*γ*) With *adv.:* quod mihi constat carius, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 272, 25; so, vilissime, Col. 9, 1. 6.—(*δ*) With *sup.:* cujus area super HS. millies constitit, Suet. Caes. 26.— **b.** Trop.: edocet, quanto detrimento et quot virorum fortium morte necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: odia constantia magno, Ov. H. 7, 47: imperia pretio quolibet constant bene, Sen. Phoen. 664.—Hence, **constans,** antis, *P. a.* (acc. to II. 1.), *standing firm, firm, unchangeable, constant, immovable, uniform, fixed, stable, invariable* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: mellis constantior est natura (sc. quam aquae), Lucr. 3, 192: constans uva contra tenorem unum algoris aestusve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: cujus in indomito constantior inguine nervus, Quam nova arbor, etc., Hor. Epod. 12, 19: cursus certi et constantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 24; cf.: constans reversio stellarum (with conveniens), id. ib. 2, 21, 54: constantissimus motus lunae, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: nihil (mundo) motu constantius, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; 2, 21, 54: constanti vultu graduque, Liv. 5, 46, 3: aetas, *the mature age* (of an adult), Cic. Sen. 10, 33; cf.: constans aetas, quae media dicitur, id. ib. 20, 76: aetate nondum constanti, Suet. Galb. 4: pax, *firm, secure*, Liv. 6, 25, 6: fides, Hor. C. 3, 7, 4: an ire comminus et certare pro Italiā constantius foret, *safer*, Tac. H. 3, 1. — **b.** *Agreeing* or *accordant with itself, consistent, harmonious:* quemadmodum in oratione constanti, sic in vitā omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: nihil intellego dici potuisse constantius, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25; cf.: incredibilia an inter se constantia, Quint. 5, 4, 2: rumores, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: constans parum memoria hujus anni, Liv. 10, 37, 13: constans fama erat, Suet. Caes. 6; so, opinio, id. Tib. 39; id. Vesp. 4 al.— **B.** Trop., *intellectually* or *morally certain, sure, steadfast, constant, faithful, steady, unchanging:* firmi et stabiles et constantes amici, Cic. Lael. 17, 62; cf. Nep. Lys. 2, 2: quem hominem? Levem? imo gravissimum. Mobilem? imo constantissimum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; cf. opp. varium, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48 Spald.: pater amens at is quidem fuit omnium constantissimus, *a very constant, steadfast man*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41; cf.: prudens et constans (testis), Quint. 5, 7, 26; and under *adv.:* (Helvidius Priscus) recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5 *fin.:* constans Fortuna tantum in levitate suā, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 18; cf.: neque fidei constans, neque strenuus in perfidiā, Tac. H. 3, 57: constantior In vitiis, etc., Hor. S. 2, 7, 18.— *Adv.:* **constanter. 1.** (Acc. to A.) *Firmly, immovably, steadily, constantly:* manere in suo statu, Cic. Univ. 13: constanter ac perpetuo placet consilium, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 9: vitiis gaudere constanter, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.:* ut maneamus in perspicuis firmius et constantius, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 45.—*Sup.:* impetus caeli constantissime conficiens vicissitudinis anniversarias, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97.— **b.** *Harmoniously, evenly, uniformly, consistently:* constanter et aequaliter ingrediens oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: sibi constanter convenienterque dicere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 24; in *comp.*, id. ib. 5, 9, 25; in *sup.*, id. ib. 5, 8, 23; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; so, hi constanter omnes nuntiaverunt, *with one voice, unanimously*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2: aequabilius atque constantius sese res humanae haberent, Sall. C. 2, 3: aequabilius atque constantius regere provincias, Tac. A. 15, 21 *fin.*— **2.** (Acc. to B.) *Steadily, calmly, tranquilly, sedately:* constanter ac non trepide pugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; cf. agere, Auct. B. Afr. 84: proelium inire, Suet. Vesp. 4; id. Tib. 19: constanter et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: constanter et libere se gerere, id. Att. 4, 16, 9: constanter prudenterque fit, id. Tusc. 4, 6. 12: constanter delata beneficia (with judicio, considerate, and opp. repentino quodam impetu), id. Off. 1, 15, 49.—*Comp.:* cetera exsequi, Suet. Aug. 10: acrius quam constantius proelium inire, Curt. 4, 6, 14.—*Sup.:* amicitias retinere, Suet. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 45 al.

* **con-strātor,** ōris, *m.* [sterno], *a leveller, quieter, calmer:* maris, Aus. Technop. 12.

constrātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. consterno, I. 2.

constrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. consterno.

con-strĕpo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to resound, sound loudly* or *boisterously, to make a noise* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: domus tota constrepebat hymenaeum, App. M. 4, p. 154, 23; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 261, 34.— **II.** Trop., of a vivid speech: horum omnium et testimoniis et exemplis constrepebat, Gell. 4, 1, 4.

constrictē, *adv.*, v. constringo, *P. a. fin.*

constrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [constringo] (post-class.), *a binding* or *drawing together*, Pall. Mart. 1; Scrib. Comp. 84.— **II.** Esp., *a binding, stopping of the bowels*, Macr. S. 7, 6 al.

constrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *drawing together, contracting, astringent* (in later medic. writers): cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3 *fin.:* virtutis esse, id. Acut. 2, 18 al.—*Adv.:* **constrictīvē,** *astringently:* tractare aliquid, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 38.

* **constricto,** āre, *v. freq.* [id.], *to draw together;* of a physician (with inurere, amputare, etc.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

constrictūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a drawing together*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9, 69.

constrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from constringo.

con-stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw together, bind together, to bind, tie up* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vineam alligato recte, dum ne nimium constringas, Cato, R. R. 33, 1: sarcinam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 96: galeam, Val. Fl. 3, 80.—Poet.: Haec Amor ipso suo constringet pignera signo, *stamp, seal*, Prop. 3, 20, 17 (4, 20, 7).— **B.** In partic., freq., **1.** *To bind together with fetters, to fetter, bind* (a criminal, insane person, etc.). (*a*) With *abl.:* corpora vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226; Quint. 7, 3, 14: illum laqueis, Cic. Sest. 41, 88. —(*β*) Without *abl.:* manus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 1; id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: aliquem pro moecho, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 23; cf.: aliquem quadrupedem, i. e. *hands and feet*, id. And. 5, 2, 24; Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27; Suet. Calig. 35; * Hor. S. 1, 6, 23 al.: tu mentis es compos? Tu non constringendus? Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97; cf. id. Pis. 20, 48.—(*γ*) With *ad:* te hodie constringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66.— **2.** T. t. of medic. lang., *to draw together, contract:* constringens vis suci, Plin. 23, 6, 54, § 100: in febribus constrictis, id. 23, 7, 63, § 120 al.— **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to hold* or *bind together, to bind, fetter, restrain, hold in check*, etc. (a

favorite trope of Cic.; elsewh. less freq.): illa pars animi vinciatur et constringatur amicorum custodiis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: conjurationem omnium horum conscientiā, id. Cat 1, 1, 1: fidem religione potius quam veritate, id. Balb. 5, 12: psephismata jure jurando, id. Fl. 6, 15: leges immutabili necessitate, Quint. 2, 13, 1: orbem terrarum novis legibus, Cic. Agr. 2. 10, 26: (mulieres), quae Oppiis quondam aliisque legibus constrictae, nunc, etc., Tac. A. 3, 33 *fin.*: scelus fraudemque odio civium supplicioque, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202; Liv. 34, 3, 1: superstitione constricti, Quint. 12, 2, 26: nec ullā religione, ut scelus tegat, se posse constringi, Curt. 6, 7, 8.—**B.** In partic., of discourse or reasoning, *to bring into a narrow compass, to compress:* (sententia) cum aptis constricta verbis est, cadit etiam plerumque numerose, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: constricta narratio (opp. latius fusa), Quint. 2, 13, 5: quae (ars logica) rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinaret et ratione quādam constringeret, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188.—Hence, **constrictus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *compressed, contracted, abridged, short, brief, concise, compact:* frons, *knit*, Petr. 132, 15; cf. supercilia (opp. dissidentia), Quint. 1, 11, 10: arbor, *pruned, confined*, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 90; cf.: folium tenuius et constrictius et angustius, id. 21, 10, 32, § 58: nives perpetuo rigore, *condensed*, Curt. 7, 3, 11: pulticula constrictior, *thicker*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 108.—*Sup.* not in use.—**Adv.:* **constrictē**, *closely:* constrictius jungi alicui, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 1, 28.

constructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [construo], *a putting* or *placing together, a joining together* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.; not in Quint.). **I.** Lit. (rare): lapidum, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 18 (37), 2.—**II.** Transf., *an erecting, building, construction:* hominis, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86: ejus (gymnasii), Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 40 (49), 2.—In *plur.*, Pall. Nov. 22, 1.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of discourse, *a fit connection:* verborum constructio et numerus, Cic. Or. 12, 37: oratio conformanda non solum electione, sed constructione verborum, id. de Or. 1, 5, 17; id. Brut. 78, 272; and *absol.:* nolo tam minuta haec constructio appareat, id. Or. 44, 150; Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.—**B.** In gram., *grammatical connection, construction* (= conformatio verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151), Prisc. p. 1061 sq. P. et saep.

constructus, a, um, *Part.*, from construo.

con-strŭo, struxi, structum, 3 (*part. fut.* construitūra, Ven. Carm. 2, 10 *fin.*), *v. a.* **I.** *To heap, bring,* or *gather together, to heap* or *pile up* (class.): acervos nummorum apud aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97; cf.: omnibus rebus et modis constructā et coacervatā pecuniā, id. Agr. 1, 5, 14; and acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 44: divitias, id. ib. 2, 3, 96: carros, *to make a barricade*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 195, 29: has omnes multas magnificasque res, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161; cf.: copiam ornamentorum uno in loco, id. ib. § 162: super prela congeriem, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 318.—**II.** (Like compono, II.) *To make by piling up, to make, fabricate, construct, build* (class.; most freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen.: construere atque aedificare mundum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: ut navem, ut aedificium idem destruit facillime qui construxit, id. Sen. 20, 72; cf. delubra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: arces, Sil. 8, 145: sepulcrum saxo quadrato, Liv. 1, 26, 14; cf.: horrea saxeo muro constructa, Suet. Ner. 38; and: pilam saxeam magnis molibus, Verg. A. 9, 712: cubilia sibi nidosque (aves), Cic. N. D. 2, 52. 129; cf. nidos, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23; and: nidum sibi, Ov. M. 15, 397: dentibus in ore constructis manditur cibus, *arranged*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: large multiplici constructae sunt dape mensae, *furnished*, * Cat. 64, 304.—**B.** Esp., in gram. lang., *to connect grammatically, construct*, Prisc. p. 1099 sq. P. et saep.

* **con-stŭpĕo**, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to be very much astonished*, Juvenc. 1, 179.

* **constŭprātor**, ōris, *m.* [constupro], *a defiler, debaucher:* stuprati et constupratores, Liv 39, 15, 9.

con-stŭpro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to violate, ravish, debauch, defile* (rare, but in good prose). **I.** Prop.: matronas, virgines, ingenuos, raptos, etc., Liv. 29, 17, 15: virginem, Curt. 10, 1, 5: praetextatos liberos, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3. 10; Suet. Vit. 12 al.—**II.** Trop.: afflicta res publica est empto constupratoque judicio, *purchased by debauchery*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: aër scelestis vocibus constupratus, *polluted*, Tert. Spect. 27: pudicitiam, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 9.

con-sŭādĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to advise* or *counsel strongly* (Plautin.; cf. however, consuasor): id consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 32: consuadet homini, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126: qui consuadet, vetat, id. ib. 3, 2. 46.—Of favorable auspices: picus et cornix ab laevā consuadent, etc., Plaut. As. 2, 1, 13.

Consŭālĭa, ium, v. Consus.

* **consŭāsor**, ōris, *m.* [consuadeo], *he who strenuously counsels to something, a counsellor, adviser:* auctore et consuasore Naevio, Cic. Quint. 5, 18.

con-sŭāvĭo (**-sāv-**), āre; or **consŭāvĭor** (**-sāv-**), ātus, 1, *v. a.*, *to kiss much* or *affectionately* (only in App.), App. M. 6, p. 182, 18; 2, p. 120, 31.

con-sŭbĭgo, ĕre, *to work, knead,* or *mix together* (late Lat.): cineres, lixiva, etc., Garg. Mart. de Cura Boum *med.*

con-substantĭālis, e, *adj.*, *of like essence, nature,* or *substance, consubstantial* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 44 al.—Hence, **consubstantĭālĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [consubstantialis], *a like quality* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 7 *med.*

con-substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* (= consubstantialis), *of like essence, nature,* etc. (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 12 *fin.* and 18.

* **consūdasco** (in a few MSS. **consūdesco**), ĕre, *v. inch.* [consudo], *to sweat much;* of olives packed up, Col. 12, 48, 2.

con-sūdo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to sweat much* or *profusely* (very rare), Cato, R. R. 96, 1; Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 71; Col. 12, 7, 2.

consŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (in Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29; 1, 1, 49, and 3, 3, 60, consue feci, consue facere, consue facio, acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 409), *v. a.* [consueo], *to accustom one to a thing, to inure, habituate* (rare, and mostly ante-class. for the class. assuefacio). (α) With *ut* or *ne*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15; in tmesis: consue quoque faciunt, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 9, 13: ea ne me celet, consuefeci filium, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 29.—(β) With *inf.:* consuefacere filium, Suā sponte recte facere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49; so, Gaetulos, ordines habere, signa sequi, etc., * Sall. J. 80, 2.—* (γ) *Absol.:* nil praetermitto, consuefacio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 60.—* (δ) *Pass.* with *dat.:* consuefieri alicui rei, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 18.

‡ **con-sŭĕo**, ēre, *v. a.*, *to be accustomed, be wont*, acc. to Charis. p. 224 P.; Prisc. p. 885 ib. (for consuemus in Prop.; v. consuesco *init.*).

consŭesco, suēvi, suētum, 3 (in the *tempp. perf.* the sync. forms prevail: consuesti, consuestis, consuerunt; consueram, etc.; consuero, etc.; consuerim, etc.; consuessem, etc.; consuesse. Thus also consuēmus = consuevimus, Prop. 1, 7, 5), *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to accustom, inure, habituate a person* or *thing* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): tum bracchia consuescunt firmantque lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: juvencum plostro aut aratro, Col. 6, 2, 9: vitem largo umori, id. Arb. 1, 5: semina falcem pati, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 70; in *perf. part. pass.* (mostly poet.): qui consuetus in armis Aevom agere, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (Trag. Rel. v. 261 Rib.): gallus auroram vocare, Lucr. 4, 713; so with *inf.*, id. 5, 209; 6, 788: consueta domi catulorum blanda propago, id. 4, 997 Lachm. *N. cr.:* copias habebat in Galliā bellare consuetas locis campestribus, Auct. B. Afr. 73, 2: quibus consueti erant uterque agrestibus ferramentis, Liv. 1, 40, 5: socors genus mancipiorum otiis, campo consuetum, Col. 1, 8, 2: proinde ut consuetus antehac, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18: populus si perperam est consuetus, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 5 Müll.: grex comparatus ex consuetis unā (capellis), *those accustomed to one another*, id. R. R. 2, 3, 2.—Far more freq. in all periods, **II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To accustom one's self;* and (esp. freq.) in *temp. perf.* (to have accustomed one's self, i. e.), *to be accustomed, to be wont;* constr. in gen. with the *inf.*, rarely *absol.*, with *ad*, the *dat.*, or *abl.* (α) With *inf.:* disjungamus nos a corporibus, id est, consuescamus mori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: cum minus idoneis (verbis) uti consuescerem, id. ib. 1. 34, 154; 1, 22, 99: aliis parere suā voluntate, id. Inv. 1, 2, 3: qui mentiri solet pejerare consuevit, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: paulatim Rhenum transire, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33: in Britanniam navigare, id. ib. 3, 8: obsides accipere, non dare, id. ib. 1, 14: quo magno cum periculo mercatores ire consuerant, id. ib. 3, 1: quem ipse procuratorem relinquere antea consuesset, Cic. Quint. 28, 87: consuesse deos immortales . . . his secundiores interdum res concedere, quos, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14 et saep.: quam rem pro magnis hominum officiis consuesse tribui docebat, id. ib. 1, 43: qui reges consueris tollere, Hor. S. 1, 7, 34: mulier quae cum eo vivere consuerat, Nep. Alcib. 10, 6; Cels. 6, 6, 8; Suet. Tit. 34; id. Ner. 12.—Sometimes with ellips. of *inf.* (cf. *β* infra): quin eo (equo) quo consuevit libentius utatur (sc. uti), Cic. Lael. 19, 68: eo die quo consuerat intervallo hostes sequitur (sc. sequi), Caes. B. G. 1, 22.—*Impers.* (rare): sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, *is wont*, Sall. C. 22, 2.—(β) *Absol.:* bene salutando consuescunt, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69 (cf. adsuescunt, id. ib. 1, 3, 65): pabulum quod dabis, amurcā conspergito, primo paululum, dum consuescant, postea magis, Cato, R. R. 103: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg. G. 2, 272.—Usu. with *adv.* of manner or time: si liberius, ut consuesti, agendum putabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: ut consuevi, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 3: ut consuemus, Prop. 1, 7, 5: sicut consuerat, Suet. Caes. 73: quo minus pro capite et fortunis alterius, quemadmodum consuerunt, causam velint dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; id. Off. 2, 15, 55.—In Gr. attraction: cum scribas et aliquid agas eorum, quorum consuesti, gaudeo, Lucceius ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1.—(γ) With *ad:* ad aciem justam, Quint. 2, 10, 8.—(δ) With *abl.:* quae (aves) consuevere libero victu, Col. 8, 15 *fin.;* so id. 8, 13, 1; 10. 153.—(ε) With *dat.:* ne gravissimo dolori timore consuescerem, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 8.—**B.** *To have carnal intercourse with, to cohabit with*, in an honorable, or more freq. in a dishonorable sense (freq. and class.); with *aliquā* or *aliquo*, with or without *cum*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 89: quid illi . . . qui illā consuevit prior? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 32: quācum tot consuesset annos, id. Hec. 4. 1, 40: mulieres quibuscum iste consuerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 70; Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10; cf. in a double sense, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 113; id. Capt. 4, 2, 88.—Hence, **consŭētus** (in the poets trisyl.), a, um, *P. a.;* of inanim. things which one is accustomed to, commonly employs, uses, possesses, etc., *used, accustomed; usual, ordinary, wonted, customary* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): amor, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108: antra, Verg. G. 4, 429: cubilia, Ov. M. 11, 259: lectus, id. Tr. 3, 3, 39: in auras, id. M. 2, 266: pectora, id. ib. 13, 491: canistris, * Juv. 5, 74: finis, Ov. H. 20, 242 al.: labores, pericula, Sall. J. 85, 7: libido, id. ib. 15, 3: numerus, Vulg. Exod. 5, 18; id. Num. 16, 29.—*Sup.:* consuetissima cuique Verba, Ov. M. 11, 638.—* *Adv.:* **consŭētē**, *in the usual manner, according to custom:* suscipere pabulum, Amm. 23, 2, 8.

consŭētē, *adv.*, v. consuesco *fin.*

consŭētio, ōnis, *f.* [consuesco, II. B.], *carnal intercourse:* clandestina, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 28; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 4 Müll.; Don. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 32.

consŭētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [consuetudo], *customary, ordinary, usual* (late Lat.): portitor, Sid. Ep. 7, 11: carnes, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, p. 219 al.—*Adv.:* **consŭētūdĭnārĭē**, *in the usual manner*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 2 *fin.*

consŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [consuesco]. **I.** *A being accustomed, custom, habit, use, usage.* **A.** In gen. (very freq. in all periods, esp. in prose): exercitatio ex quā consuetudo gignitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: dicunt . . . consuetudine quasi alteram naturam effici, id. Fin. 5, 25, 74: ad parentium consuetudinem moremque deducimur, id. Off. 1. 32, 118; id. Mil. 1, 1; id. Clu. 38, 96: majorum, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 67; cf. id. ib. 2, 5: Siculorum ceterorumque Graecorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; id. de Or. 2, 3, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 43: eorum dierum, id. ib. 2, 17: non est meae consuetudinis rationem reddere, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 1, 1: con

suetudo mea fert, id. Caecin. 29, 85: consuetudinem tenere, etc., id. Phil. 1, 11, 27: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, Nep. Epam. 2, 3: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50; cf. with *ut*, id. ib. 4, 5: cottidianae vitae, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 42: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae sermonisque nostri interpretemur, Cic. Lael. 6, 21; cf.: vitae meae, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2; and sermonis, id. Fat. 11, 24; Quint. 1, 6, 45: communis sensûs, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: jam in proverbii consuetudinem venit, id. Off. 2, 15, 55: victûs, id. Att. 12, 26, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: otii, Quint. 1, 3, 11 al.: peccandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 176; Quint. 7, 2, 44: splendidior loquendi, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: loquendi, Quint. 1, 6, 43; 11, 1, 12: dicendi, Cic. Mur. 13, 29; Quint. 2, 4, 16: docendi, id. 2, 5, 2: vivendi, id. 1, 6, 45: immanis ac barbara hominum immolandorum, Cic. Font. 10, 21; cf.: classium certis diebus audiendarum, Quint. 10, 5, 21 al.: indocta, Cic. Or. 48, 161: mala, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: assidua, Quint. 1, 1, 13: longa, id. 2, 5, 2: vetus, id. 1, 6, 43: communis, id. 11, 1, 12; 12, 2, 19: vulgaris, id. 2, 13, 11; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 248: bene facere jam ex consuetudine in naturam vortit, Sall. J. 85, 9: omnia quae in consuetudine probantur, *generally*, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: negant umquam solam hanc alitem (aquilam) fulmine exanimatam. Ideo armigeram Jovis consuetudo judicavit, *the general opinion*, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 15. — (β) With *prepp.*, ex consuetudine, pro consuetudine, and *absol.* consuetudine, *according to* or *from custom, by* or *from habit, in a usual* or *customary manner*, etc.: Germani celeriter ex consuetudine suâ phalange factâ impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; so with *ex*, Sall. J. 71, 4; 85, 9; Quint. 2, 5, 1; Suet. Ner. 42 al.: pro meâ consuetudine, *according to my custom*, Cic. Arch. 12, 32: consuetudine suâ Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; 2, 32: consuetudine animus rursus te huc inducet, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 41: huc cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 *fin.*; so id. ib. 7, 24, 2; Sall. J. 31, 25 al. — Less freq.: praeter consuetudinem, *contrary to experience, unexpectedly* (opp. praeter naturam), Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: plures praeter consuetudinem armatos apparere, *contrary to custom*, Nep. Hann. 12, 4; cf.: contra consuetudinem, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: supra consuetudinem, Cels. 2, 2. — **B.** Esp. **1.** *Customary right, usage as a common law:* (jus) constat ex his partibus: naturâ, lege, consuetudine, judicato ... consuetudine jus est id, quod sine lege aeque ac si legitimum sit, usitatum est, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19; Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 162: consuetudine jus esse putatur id, quod voluntate omnium sine lege vetustas comprobavit, id. ib. 2, 22, 67; Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 601; Cic. Caecin. 8, 23; id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5; Dig. 1, 3, 32. — **2.** In gram. (instead of consuetudo loquendi; cf. supra), *a usage* or *idiom of language*, Varr. L. L. in 8th and 9th books on almost every page; Cic. Or. 47, 157; Quint. 1, 6, 3; 1, 6, 16; 2, 5, 2. — Hence, **3.** In Col. for *language* in gen.: consuetudini Latinae oeconomicum Xenophontis tradere, Col. 12, praef. § 7: nostra (opp. Graeca), id. 6, 17, 7. — **II.** *Social intercourse, companionship, familiarity, conversation* (freq. and class.; in an honorable sense most freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen.: (Deiotarus) cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27; so in *plur.*: victûs cum multis, id. Mil. 8, 21; and in *sing.*: victûs, id. Or. 10, 33: domesticus usus et consuetudo est alicui cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; cf. id. Fam. 13, 23, 1: consuetudine conjuncti inter nos sumus, id. Att. 1, 16, 11: consuetudine ac familiaritate, id. Quint. 3, 12; so with familiaritas, id. Fam. 10, 3, 1: dare se in consuetudinem, id. Pis. 28, 68: insinuare in alicujus consuetudinem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6; cf.: immergere se in consuetudinem alicujus, id. Clu. 13, 36: epistularum, *epistolary correspondence*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 1: nutrimentorum, *community*, Suet. Calig. 9. — **B.** In partic., *intercourse in love*, in an honorable, and more freq. in a dishonorable sense, *a love affair, an amour, love intrigue, illicit intercourse*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 28; id. Hec. 3, 3, 44; Suet. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 35; Ter. And. 1, 1, 83; 1, 5, 44; 2, 6, 8; Liv. 39, 9, 6 and 7; Quint. 5, 11, 34; Suet. Tit. 10 al. — So also freq.: consuetudo stupri, Sall. C. 23, 3; Suet. Calig. 24; id. Oth. 2; Curt. 4, 10, 31.

consuētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. consuesco *fin.*

consul (in the oldest inscrr. CONSOL, COSOL; abbrev. COS., also in *plur.* COSS., not before the time of the emperors), ŭlis, *m.* [prob. from root sal- of salio; Sanscr. sar-, go; hence also exsul, praesul, v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 71], *a consul*, one of the two highest magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually, after the expulsion of the kings; cf. concerning his election, administration, duties, etc., Dict. Antiq., and the authors there cited (freq. in all periods and species of composition): qui recte consulat, consul cluat, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 80 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8; Quint. 1, 6, 32; Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: consul ordinarius, *one who entered on his office at the regular time*, viz. *on the first of January;* opp. consul suffectus, *one chosen in the course of the year in the place of one who had died*, or, after the time of the emperors, as a mere honorary title; v. ordinarius and sufficio: consul designatus, *consul elect* (so called in the interval between election, at the beginning of August, and entrance on his duties, on the 1st of January), v. designo: consul major, *one who had the largest number of votes*, or *with whom the Fasces were*, or *one who was oldest* (acc. to Nieb., orig. he who was of noble origin); cf. Fest. s. v. majorem consulem, p. 161, 31 Müll.; after the Lex Julia, *who had most children*, Gell. 2, 15, 4: consulem creare, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 1 al.: dicere, Liv. 27, 6, 3: facere, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: sufficere, id. Mur. 38, 82 al.: declarare, id. Agr. 2, 2, 4 al.: renuntiare, id. Mur. 1, 1 al.: aliquem consulem designare, Amm. 21, 12, 25: esse pro consule, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212 al. In reference to the expression bis, iterum, ter, quater, etc.; tertio or tertium, etc., consul, v. the words bis, iterum, etc., and cf. Gell. 10, 1, 3 and 6. — **B.** Esp. **1.** In *abl.* with the names of the consuls (in the poets usu. of one consul), for *the designation of the year:* Orgetorix M. Messalâ M. Pisone Coss., regni cupiditate inductus, etc., *in the consulship of* (i. e. *in the year of Rome* 693), Caes. B. G. 1, 2: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr. L. Pisone A. Gabinio Coss. (i. e. *the 27th of March, 696 of the city*), id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*: Romam venit Mario consule et Catulo, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Brut. 43, 161 al.: amphora fumum bibere instituta Consule Tullo, Hor. C. 3, 8, 12; 3, 14, 28; 3, 21, 1; id. Epod. 13, 6 al.; cf.: Bibuli consulis amphora, id. C. 3, 28, 8: amphora centeno consule facta minor, i. e. *a hundred years old*, Mart. 8, 45, 4. — **2.** *Sing.*, as collective term for the magistracy, *the consuls*, when the office is in view rather than the persons: quod populus in se jus dederit, eo consulem usurum; non ipsos (sc. consules) libidinem ac licentiam suam pro lege habituros, Liv. 3, 9, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.: legatisque ad consulem missis, id. 21, 52, 6 Heerw. ad loc.: aliter sine populi jussu nullius earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3. — **II.** Meton. **A.** *A proconsul*, Liv. 26, 33, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. § 7; 31, 49, 4; Nep. Cato, 1, 3; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 6, 3, 2; Flor. 2, 14, 5; Eutr. 3, 14. — **B.** *The highest magistrate* in other states: consul Tusculanorum, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: BARCINONENSIS, Inscr. Grut. 4, 29, 9: COLONIAE ASTIGITANAE, ib. 351, 5; Aus. Clar. Urb. 14, 39. — **C.** *An epithet of Jupiter*, Vop. Firm. 3; App. de Mundo, c. 25. — * **D.** Poet.: est animus tibi ... consul non unius anni, *continually fulfilling the duties of the highest magistracy*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 39 Orell. ad loc.

consŭlāris, e, *adj.* [consul], *of* or *pertaining to a consul, consular* (very freq.): aetas, *the age required by law for the consular office*, viz. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; cf. annus, II.: comitia, *for the choice of consul*, id. Mur. 26, 53; id. Att. 9, 9, 3: officium, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2; cf. imperium, id. Pis. 16, 38; Sall. C. 55, 6: fasces, Liv. 2, 54, 4: lictor, Hor. C. 2, 16, 9: insignia, Vell. 2, 58, 3; Tac. A. 13, 10; id. H. 4, 4: ornamenta, Suet. Caes. 76: exercitus, Liv. 3, 29, 2; 10, 25, 16; cf. arma, Vell. 2, 68: femina, *of a consul*, Suet. Aug. 69; cf. Dig. 1, 9, 1 res, *worthy of a consul*, Liv. 4, 8, 4; so, oratio, id. 34, 6, 2; and cf. infra, *adv.*: vinum, *named after the consul during whose administration it was made*, Mart. 7, 79. — Esp.: homo consularis, *a man of consular rank, one who has been consul*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118; 2, 3, 79, § 184; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; ib. Rab. Post. 10, 27; so, vir consularis, id. Sest. 21, 48; id. Cat. 4, 2, 3. — And, **II.** *Subst.*: **consŭlāris,** is, *m.* **A.** *One who has been consul, an ex-consul*, or *one of consular rank:* egregios consules habemus, sed turpissimos consulares, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1; id. Phil. 8, 4, 14; Sall. C. 53, 1; Nep. Hann. 12, 1 al. — **B.** In the time of the empire, *a legate sent by the emperor as governor into a province*, Tac. Agr. 8 and 14; Suet. Aug. 33; 47; id. Tib. 41; 63 al. — Hence, *adj.*: consularis adoptio, Quint. 6, prooem. § 13 Spald. — * *Adv.*: **consŭlārĭter,** *in a manner worthy of a consul:* consulariter acta vita, Liv. 4, 10, 9.

consŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [consularis, II. B.], *the dignity* or *office of consul* or *imperial governor* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 6, 19, 1; 6, 27, 10; 9, 26, 4 al.

consŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. consularis *fin.*

consŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = consularis (late Lat.): dignitas, Jul. Epit. c. 98, § 359.

consŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [consul], *the office of consul, the consulate* or *consulship* (very freq. in all periods): honorum populi finis est consulatus, Cic. Planc. 25, 60: consulatus ille antiquus, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: quo pluris est universa respublica quam consulatus aut praetura, etc., Sall. J. 85, 2; 63, 2 et saep. — In *plur.* (not ante-Aug.): quinque consulatus eodem tenore gesti, Liv. 4, 10, 9; Tac. Or. 7. — Esp. in the phrases: consulatum petere, Cic. Mur. 3, 8; Sall. C. 16 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 1, 69; Suet. Caes. 24 et saep.: appetere, Sall. J. 63, 6: mandare alicui, id. C. 23, 5; id. J. 73, 6: adipisci, Cic. Mur. 26, 53: accipere, Suet. Aug. 10: invadere, id. ib. 26: ingredi, Quint. 6, 1, 35: inire, Suet. Ner. 43: obtinere, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: gerere, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Sall. J. 35, 2; Suet. Aug. 14 et saep.; v. also abdico, fungor, defungor, etc.

consŭlo, lŭi, ltum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [from con and root sal-; cf. consul and consilium]. **I.** *To consider, reflect, deliberate, take counsel, reflect upon, consult.* **A.** *Neutr.* **1.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol.*: quid nunc? etiam consulis? *do you still deliberate*, i. e. *hesitate?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 171; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 75 Speng.: ne quid in consulendo adversi eveniat, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: consulto opus est, *there is need of deliberation*, Sall. C. 1, 6: dum tempus consulendi est, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 19: satis facere consulentibus, Cic. Or. 42, 143: ut omnium rerum vobis ad consulendum potestas esset, Liv. 8, 13, 18: ut tot uno tempore motibus animi turbati trepidarent magis quam consulerent, id. 21, 16, 2: praesidium consulenti curiae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 14 et saep. — (β) With *in* and *acc.*: consulere in longitudinem, *to take thought for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10: in commune, *for the common good*, id. And. 3, 3, 16; Liv. 32, 21, 1; Tac. A. 12, 5; id. Agr. 12; Curt. 5, 9, 14; and in the same sense: in medium, Verg. A. 11, 335; Liv. 24, 22, 15; Tac. H. 2, 5; Luc. 5, 46: in unum, Tac. H. 1, 68; 4, 70: in publicum (opp. suscipere proprias simultates), Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21; Tac. A. 1, 24. — (γ) With *de* and *abl.*: bello confecto de Rhodiis consultum est, Sall. C. 51, 5; so, de communibus negotiis, id. J. 105, 1: de salute suorum, Cic. Sull. 22, 63: omnibus de rebus, Tac. A. 4, 40. — (δ) With *ut* or *ne*: consulere vivi ac prospicere debemus, ut illorum (liberorum) solitudo munita sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: tu ne qua manus se attollere nobis A tergo possit, custodi et consule longe, Verg. A. 9, 322. — *Impers.*: ut urbi ... satis esset praesidii, consultum atque provisum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: ne deficerent, consulendum esse, Cels. 3, 4, 31. — **2.** Esp., consulere alicui or alicui rei, *to take care for some person* or *thing, to be mindful of, take care of, look to, have regard for, to counsel* or *consult for:* tuae rei bene consulere cupio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 9: quid me fiat, parvi pendis, dum illi consulas, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 37: qui parti civium consulunt, partem neglegunt, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: consulere eorum commodis et utilitati sa-

lutique servire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; so, famae, pudicitiae tuae, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: dignitati meae, id. Fam. 11, 29, 1: suae vitae, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: receptui sibi, id. B. C. 3, 69: reipublicae juxta ac sibi, Sall. C. 37, 8; id. J. 58, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1: timori magis quam religioni, Caes. B. C. 1, 67; cf.: magis irae quam famae, Sall. C. 51, 7: qui mi consultum optime velit esse, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 1: mi ires consultum male? *to counsel evil* or *badly*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 36; so, male patriae, Nep. Epam. 10, 1; id. Phoc. 2, 2.—With *si*: melius consulet (sibi), si, etc., Cels. 1, 3, 55.—**B.** *Act.* **1.** Consulere aliquem (or aliquid), *to consult with one, to ask his opinion* or *advice, to ask counsel of, to consult, question* (for the sake of advice). **a.** In gen.: cum te consuluissem, quid mihi faciendum esse censeres, Cic. Fam. 11, 29, 1: te, qui philosophum audis, id. ib. 9, 26, 1: Apellem tragoedum, uter, etc., Suet. Calig. 33 al. — Of inanim. objects: speculum suum, Ov. A. A. 3, 136; cf.: spectatas undas, quid se deceat, id. M. 4, 312: nares, an olerent aera Corinthôn, Mart. 9, 60, 11: diem de gemmis, etc., Ov. A. A. 1, 251 sq.: animum nostrum, Quint. 4, 2, 52: aures meas, id. 9, 4, 93: suas vires, id. 10, 2, 18 al.—With two *accs.*: ibo et consulam hanc rem amicos, quid faciundum censeant, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 26: nec te id consulo, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: consulere prudentiorem coepi aetates tabularum, Petr. 88.—Freq., **b.** Esp. as t. t. (α) In the lang. of religion, *to consult a deity, an oracle, omens*, etc.: Apollinem de re, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: deum consuluit auguriis, quae suscipienda essent, Liv. 1, 20, 7: deos hominum fibris, Tac. A. 14, 30 *fin.*: Phoebi oracula, Ov. M. 3, 9; Suet. Vesp. 5: Tiresiam conjectorem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76: haruspicem, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; Suet. Tib. 63; Cato, R. R. 5, 4: vates nunc extis, nunc per aves, Liv. 2, 42, 10: Cumaeam anum, Ov. F. 4, 158: avem primum visam augur, id. ib. 1, 180: spirantia exta, Verg. A. 4, 64; so, trepidantia exta, Ov. M. 15, 576: sacras sortes, id. ib. 11, 412: Etrusci haruspices male consulentes, Gell. 4, 5, 5.—*Pass. impers.*: si publice consuletur.. sin privatim, Tac. G. 10. —With dependent question: senatus pontificum collegium consuli jussit, num omne id aurum in ludos consumi necessum esset, Liv 39, 5, 9: consulti per ludibrium pontifices, an concepto necdum edito partu rite nuberet, Tac. A. 1, 10.—(β) In judic. lang., *to ask advice of a lawyer, to consult*, etc.: quam inanes domus eorum omnium, qui de jure civili consuli solent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120: consuli quidem te a Caesare scribis: sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mallem, id. Fam. 7, 11, 2: si jus consuleres, peritissimus, Liv. 39, 40, 6: munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur, i. e. *who are skilled in the law*, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14; so id. Quint. 16, 53.—With dependent question: consulens eum, an seni jam testato suaderet ordinare suprema judicia, Quint. 6, 3, 92.—The formula usual in asking advice was, licet consulere? Cic. Mur. 13, 28; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 192.—(γ) In publicists' lang., *to take counsel with the competent authorities, to consult*: Quirites, utrum, etc., Liv. 31, 7, 2; so, senatum, Sall. J. 28, 2: senatum de foedere, id. ib. 39, 2; 62, 10: populum de ejus morte, Cic. Mil. 7, 16: plebem in omnia (tribuni), Liv. 6, 39, 2 al.—**2.** Aliquid. **a.** *To take counsel* or *deliberate upon something, to consider*: est consulere quiddam quod tecum volo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 53; id. Pers. 5, 2, 63: rem delatam consulere ordine non licuit, Liv. 2, 28, 2; so, consulere et explorare rem, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: consulis rem nulli obscuram, Verg. A. 11, 344 al.: bis repulsi Galli quid agant consulunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 83.—**b.** *To advise something, to give advice*: tun' consulis quicquam? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 22.—*Absol.*: ab re consulit blandiloquentulus, *advises to his hurt*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17.

II. Sometimes meton. (causa pro effectu). **A.** *To take a resolution, resolve, conclude, determine.* **1.** *Neutr.*; constr. *absol.* or with *de aliquo* or *in aliquem*: de nullis quam de vobis infestius aut inimicius consuluerunt, Liv. 28, 29, 8; so, de perfugis gravius quam de fugitivis, id. 30. 43, 13: in humiliores libidinose crudeliterque consulebatur, id. 3, 36, 7; so, crudeliter in deditos victosque, id. 8, 13, 15; cf. Tac. Agr. 16.—**2.** *Act.*: quid in concilio consuluistis? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 6: animum ego inducam tamen, ut illud, quod tuam in rem bene conducat, consulam, id. Cist. 3, 4: ne quid gravius de salute tuâ consulas, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 1: pessime istuc in te atque in illum consulis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 28: quae reges irâ inpulsi male consuluerint, Sall. C. 51, 4: nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, id. J. 95, 3.—*Pass. impers.*: aliter mihi de illis ac de me ipso consulendum est, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 3.—**B.** With the access. idea of judging, in the connection boni, optimi aliquid consulere, *to excuse, take in good part, interpret favorably; be contented, pleased*, or *satisfied with*: sit consul a consulendo vel a judicando: nam et hoc consulere veteres vocaverunt, unde adhuc remanet illud Rogat boni consulas, id est bonum judices, Quint. 1, 6, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 8 Müll.: nemo hoc rex ausus est facere, eane fieri bonis, bono genere gnatis boni consulitis? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: boni consulendum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 40 Müll.: tu haec quaeso consule missa boni, Ov. P. 3, 8, 24; cf. id. Tr. 4, 1, 106; so, nostrum laborem, Quint. 6, prooem. § 16; Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 3: hoc munus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 8; id. Prov. 2, 4; id. Ep. 9, 20; 17, 9; 88, 17: quaerebat argentum avaritia: boni consuluit interim invenisse minium, Plin. 33, prooem. 2, § 4; 8, 16, 17, § 44: boni et optimi consulere, App. M. 8, p. 205, 28.—Hence, **1. consultus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Well considered* or *weighed, deliberated upon, maturely pondered*: bene consultum consilium surripitur saepissume, si minus, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 5 sq.: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: neque eam usquam invenio, neque quo eam, neque quâ quaeram consultum'st, *I know neither*, etc., Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 6: operâ consultâ, *with mature reflection*, Gell. 7 (6), 17, 3; in the same sense, consulto consilio, Paul. Sent. 1, 9, 6: consultius est huic poenalem quoque stipulationem subjungere, *it is better, more advantageous*, Dig. 2, 15, 15.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *Knowing, skilful, experienced, practised*, esp in law; *skilled* or *learned in the law*: non ille magis juris consultus quam justitiae fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: juris atque eloquentiae, Liv. 10, 22, 7: consultissimus vir omnis divini atque humani juris, id. 1, 18, 1; cf. Gell. 1, 13, 10: insanientis sapientiae, Hor. C. 1, 34, 3: universae disciplinae, Col 11, 1, 12.—Hence, *subst.*: **consultus**, i, *m.*, *a lawyer*: tu consultus modo rusticus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 17; id. Ep 2, 2, 87; 2, 2, 159; Ov A. A. 1, 83.—Esp. with juris, often written as one word, **jūrisconsultus**, i, *m.*, v. h. v.—*Absol.*: ut natura non disciplinâ consultus esse videatur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: consultorum alterum disertissimum, disertorum alterum consultissimum fuisse, id. Brut. 40, 148: consultiores sibimet videntur Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.—**2.** *Subst.*: **consultum**, i, *n.* **A.** (Acc. to I. B. 1. b.) *A consultation, inquiry of a deity*: Sostratus (sacerdos) ubi laeta et congruentia exta magnisque consultis annuere deam videt, etc., Tac. H. 2, 4.—**B.** (Acc. to II.) *A decree, decision, resolution, plan*; so first, Senatus consultum, or in one word, **Senatusconsultum**, *a decree of the Senate* (most freq. in all periods; the senatus consulta were not, like the plebiscita, the supreme law of the republic; but under the emperors, all new laws took this form, v. esp. Sandars, Introd., Just. Inst. § 15; 1, 2, 5), Sall. C. 42, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: senatus consultum est quod senatus jubet atque constituit, nam cum auctus esset populus Romanus . . . aequum visum est senatum vice populi consuli, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 5; for which, consulta Patrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 41.—Of a decree of the Sicilian council: ne senatus consultum Siculi homines facere possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 146.—Also in other connections: facta et consulta fortium et sapientium, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62; cf.: facta consultaque Alexandri, Sall. H. 3, 7 Dietsch: consulta et decreta, id. J. 11, 5: consulta sese omnia cum illo integra habere, *all objects of consultation, plans*, id. ib. 108, 2; cf.: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, *plans*, Liv. 25, 16, 4; and: approbare collegam consulta, id. 10, 39, 10: dum consulta petis, *responses, oracles, divinations*, Verg. A. 6, 151: tua magna, *decisions*, id. ib. 11, 410; so, mollia, Tac. A. 1, 40: mala, id. ib. 6, 6: ex consulto factum, *purposely, voluntarily*. Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49.—Hence, *adv.*, *considerately, deliberately, designedly, on purpose.* (α) Form **consultō** (class. in prose and poetry): utrum perturbatione aliquâ animi an consulto et cogitata fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27; Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 43; Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 85; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25; Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 5, 37; Sall. J. 60, 5; 64. 5; Quint. 8, 4, 19; Tac. A. 4, 16; Suet. Caes. 56; * Hor. S. 1, 10, 14 al. —(β) Form **consultē** (mostly ante- and post-class.): qui consulte, docte atque astute cavet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 14: caute atque consulte gesta, Liv. 22, 38, 11; Spart. Had. 2.—*Comp.*, Liv. 22, 24, 3; Tac. H. 2, 24. —*Sup.*, Capitol. Pert. 7.

consultātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. consulto]. **I.** *A mature deliberation, consideration, consultation.* **A.** In gen. (rare but class.). **1.** Abstr., * Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142; id. Inv. 2, 25, 76 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 12, 50; Suet. Ner. 41 al.—With *ne*: per aliquot dies tenuit ea consultatio, ne non reddita bona belli causâ . . . essent, Liv. 2, 3, 5. —In *plur.*, Sall. J. 27, 2.—**2.** Concr., *a subject of consultation*: copiose de consultationibus suis disputare, Cic. Top. 17, 66. —**B.** Esp., rhet. t. t. **1.** *A case proposed for decision, an inquiry concerning a case in law*: consultationem proponere, Quint. 3, 8, 59: cum apud C. Caesarem consultatio de poenâ Theodoti proponitur, id. 3, 8, 55; Dig. 31, 35.—**2.** *A general inquiry upon a subject, a consideration of a principle*, = quaestio infinita (opp.: definita controversia certis temporibus ac reis), Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109: sive in infinitis consultationibus disceptatur, sive in iis causis quae in civitate et forensi disceptatione versantur, id. ib. 3, 29, 111; id. Part. Or. 1, 4; id. Off. 3, 7, 33; id. Att. 9, 4, 1 sqq.—**II.** *An asking of advice, inquiry* (rare). **A.** Abstr.: tuas litteras exspecto, ut sciam, quid respondeant consultationi meae, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3: honesta consultatio, non expedita sententia, Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 1: redeunt illi sermones, illae consultationes, id. ib. 8, 23, 6.—So of *the questioning of the emperor by the prætor, an asking for instructions*: visa est enim mihi res digna consultatione, Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97), 9; Dig. 4, 4, 11.—**B.** Concr., *the inquiry addressed to an oracle* (transl. of πεῦσις), Macr. S. 1, 17, 50.—*Plur.*: de consultationibus in Aponi fontem talos aureos jacere, Suet. Tib. 14.

consultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who asks advice, consults* (post-Aug. and rare, for the class. consultor, III.), Quint. 6, 3, 87; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 35.

* **consultātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [consultator], *of* or *pertaining to consultation*: hostiae (hostiarum genus, in quo voluntas dei per exta disquiritur), opp. animales, Macr. S. 3, 5.

consultē, *adv.*, v. consulo, *P. a. fin.*

1. consultō, *adv.*, v. consulo, *P. a. fin.*

2. consulto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [consulo]. **I.** *To reflect, consider maturely, to consult, take counsel, deliberate.* **A.** In gen. (class.). (α) With *acc.*: quid illaec illic in consilio duae secreto consultant? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 38: ad haec consultanda procurandaque, Liv 1, 21, 1: ad eam rem consultandam, id. 1, 55, 6; 28, 26, 1; 5, 25, 8 al.: cum in senatu res major quaepiam consultata est, Gell. 1, 23, 5.—(β) With a *rel.-clause*: anquirunt aut consultant, conducat id necne de quo deliberant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; so with *utrum, an*, etc., id. Att. 16, 8, 2: quid in illis statuamus consultare, Sall. C. 52, 3: decemviri consultant quid opus facto sit, Liv. 3, 38, 4; 4, 31, 8; 6, 19, 4; 36, 8, 6 al.—(γ) With *de* or *super, in*, etc.: deliberare et consultare de officio, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: de summâ rerum, Liv. 10, 25, 11; Suet. Ner. 2 al.: de exitu fortunarum suarum consultabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: de bello, id. ib. 5, 53; id. B. C. 1, 71: de rebus dubiis, Sall. C. 51, 1; Liv. 22, 53, 4; 23, 25, 4; 36, 14, 6; 44, 35, 6: consultandum super re magnâ et atroci, Tac. A. 2, 28 *fin.*: in medium, Sall. H. 4, 12 Dietsch; Tac. H. 2, 37: in commune, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 15: propter ipsam rem, de quâ sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, Quint. 3, 8, 18.—(δ) *Absol.*:

male corde consultare, *to meditate evil in the heart*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 15: nimium consultas diu, id. Curc. 1, 3, 51: si ex re consultas tuā, *for your own good*, id. As. 3, 1, 35; Sall. H. 4, 12; Liv. 2, 4, 3; 2, 57, 2; 9, 3, 1; 24, 22, 10; Quint. 3, 8, 15; 3, 8, 37; Suet. Ner. 15 al.—**2.** Transf., of language used in counsel: pars deliberativa de tempore futuro consultat, quaerit etiam de praeterito, Quint. 3, 8, 6.—**B.** Esp.: consultare alicui, *to take care of one, have a care for* (rare): delecti (sc. Patres) reipublicae consultabant, Sall. C. 6, 6; Aur. Vict. Caes. 15 *fin.*—**2.** Meton., *to take a resolution, resolve: Phron.* Abi, abi. *Strab.* Consultavi istuc mihi, Plaut. Truc. 5, 50 Weise (*loc. corrupt.*; alii aliter).—**II.** Consultare aliquem, *to consult one, to go to for counsel, to ask counsel of*, etc. (rare): quid me consultas, quid agas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 4; cf.: senes ab domo ad consultandum arcessunt, Liv. 9, 9, 12: me (amantes), Tib. 1, 4, 78: aves, Plin. Pan. 76, 7: astrologos, Tert. Apol. 35. In this sense also in the form **consultor,** āri, 1, *v. dep. a.*, Tert. adv. Herm. 18, acc. to Isa. 40, 14 (in Heb. the *Niph.* נוֹעַץ).—*P. a.* as *subst.* **A. consultātum,** i, *n.*, *a resolution, decision*, = consultum (poet. and late Lat.) senatus consultata, Sil. 6, 455: Christi, Tert. Pudic. 18.—**B. consultantes,** ium, *m.*, *they who seek advice*; of a lawyer, etc., *clients*, Liv. Epit. 54; of an oracle, Plin. 32, 2, 8, § 17.

1. consultor, ōris, *m.* [consulo]. ***I.** *One who maturely considers, reflects, takes counsel upon a thing*, etc., Afran. ap. Non. p. 5, 6, 8 (Com. Rel. v. 332 Rib.).—**II.** *One who gives counsel, a counsellor, adviser.* **A.** Prop. (several times in Sallust; elsewh. rare): egomet in agmine, aut in proelio consultor idem et socius periculi vobiscum adero, Sall. J. 85, 47; so id. ib. 103, 7; id. H. 3, 61, 15 Dietsch.—**2.** Prov.: malum consilium consultori est pessumum, Annal. Max. ap. Gell. 4, 5 (acc. to Hes. Op. et D. 264: Ἡ δὲ κακὴ βουλὴ τῷ βουλεύσαντι κακίστη), and Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf.: prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse, Sall. H. 1, 48, 1 Dietsch: sua exempla in consultores recidisse, Tac. A. 6, 10.—**B.** Trop.: ita cupidine atque irā, pessumis consultoribus, grassari, Sall. J. 64, 5.—**III.** *He who asks counsel of one, a consulter*; esp. used of him who consults a lawyer in reference to a suit at law, *a client* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare), Cic. Balb. 19, 45; id. Mur. 9, 22 *bis*; id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; * Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: dei, Luc. 5, 187 (i. e. qui consulis deum, Schol.).

2. consultor, āri, v. 2. consulto *fin.*

*** consultrix,** īcis, *f.* [1. consultor], *she who has a care for, provides*: consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58.

consultum, i, *n.*, v. consulo, *P. a.*, 2.

1. consultus, a, um, v. consulo, *P. a.*, 1.

2. consultus, ūs, *m.*, for consultum, only in Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 9: senatusconsultus a consulendo est dictus.

con-sum, fŭi, fŭtūrum or fŏre (found only in the foll. exs.). **I.** *To be together with* or *at the same time, to coexist*: si neque alia quaelibet passio lumbricis confuerit, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 122.—**II.** *To be, to happen*: confido confuturum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: spero confore, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140; cf.: ab eo quod est confit, id est perficitur, futurum tempus infinitivi modi confore facit, id est perfectum iri, Don. ad loc.

consummābĭlis, e, *adj.* [consummo], *that may be perfected, susceptible of completion* (post-Aug. and very rare): ratio in nobis (opp. consummata), Sen. Ep. 92, 27: aevum, Prud. Psych. 846.

consummātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A casting up* or *reckoning together, a summing up, a summary view.* **A.** Prop.: operarum, Col. 12, 13, 7: ambitus Europae, Plin. 4, 23, 37, § 121: singulorum mancipiorum, Dig. 21, 1, 36.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A union, accumulation*: ita non haec (poma) sed consummatio omnium nocet, *not fruit of itself, but the use of it in addition to all other food*, Cels. 1, 3, 83.—**2.** In rhet. t. t., *a comprehending, connecting together*: cum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103.—**II.** *A finishing, completing, accomplishing, consummation*: susceptae professionis, Col. 9, 2, 2: habet res minime consummationem, id. 1, prooem. § 7: maximarum rerum, Sen. Brev. Vit. 1, 3: operis, Quint. 2, 18, 2; 6, 1, 55: liberalitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 1; Vulg. Jer. 30, 11 (for the Heb. כָּלָה) et saep.: alvi, i. e. *a digestion of food*, Plin. 26, 8, 28, § 43: gladiatorum, i. e. *the main proof of their skill*, id. 8, 7, 7, § 22: PRIMI PILI, i. e. *the completed time of service as* primipilus, Inscr. Orell. 3453.

consummātor, ōris, *m.* [consummo], *a completer, finisher* (eccl. Lat.): novi testamenti (opp. initiator veteris), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22 al.

consummātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from consummo.

con-summo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [summa] (not in use before the Aug. per.; most freq. in Quint.). **I.** *To cast* or *sum up.* **A.** Prop.: sumptus aedificiorum per arithmeticen, Vitr. 1, 1: numerum, Col. 5, 3, 4: pretium in assem, id. 3, 3, 8; 5, 2, 10.—**2.** Transf., of number, *to make up, amount to*: is numerus consummat... milia tria et ducenta, Col. 3, 5, 4; 3, 3, 10.—**B.** Trop., *to bring together, unite*: consummatam ejus (sc. Scipionis) belli gloriam, spectare, *the gathered glory*, Liv. 28, 17, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.—**II.** *To bring about, accomplish, complete, finish, perfect, consummate.* **A.** Prop. **1.** In gen.: quae consummatur partibus una dies, i. e. *an intercalary day*, Ov. F. 3, 166: rem, Liv. 29, 23, 4; cf. id. 28, 17, 3 supra: opera, Col. 9, 13, 11: operam, Quint. 2, 6, 6: omnia (ars), id. 2, 17, 9: facultatem orandi, id. 3, 5, 1: partum, Col. 8, 5, 5: sacrum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1039: parricidium, Curt. 6, 10, 14: annum, Dig. 2, 15, 8 al.: nihil felicitate consummari (potest), quod non Augustus repraesentaverit, Vell. 2, 89, 2.—**2.** *Absol.*, *to complete a time of service* (sc. stipendia), Suet. Calig. 44.—**III.** Trop., *to make perfect, to complete, perfect, bring to the highest perfection.* **A.** Of inanimate things: nec denique ars ulla consummatur ibi, unde oriendum est, Quint. 3, 9, 9: vitam ante mortem, Sen. Ep. 32, 3; Quint. 12, 1, 31 (v. the passage in connection): ruris exercendi scientiam, Col. 8, 1, 1.—**B.** Transf., of persons: Severum consummari mors immatura non passa est, *to attain to the highest grade*, Quint. 10, 1, 89; 10, 2, 28: cum est consummatus, *when his education is complete*, id. 10, 5, 14; cf.: unā re consummatur animus, scientiā bonorum ac malorum inmutabili, Sen. Ep. 88, 28.—Hence, **consummātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *brought to the highest degree, perfect, complete, consummate.* **A.** Of inanimate things: eloquentia, Quint. 1, prooem. § 20: scientia, id. 2, 21, 24: ars, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: robur virium, id. 10, 63, 83, § 177: sapientia, Col. 11, 1, 11; cf. Sen. Ep. 72, 6.—**B.** Of persons: ne se perfectos protinus atque consummatos putent, Quint. 5, 10, 119; 10, 5, 14: orator, id. 2, 19, 1 sq.; 10, 1, 122: professores, id. 1, 9, 3.—*Sup.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

con-sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (*perf. sync.* consumpsti, Prop. 1, 3, 37; *inf.* consumpse, Lucr. 1, 234), *v. a.*, *to take wholly* or *completely*, i. e., **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and rare): vasti surgunt immensis torquibus orbes, tergaque consumunt pelagus, *take up, completely cover*, Manil. 5, 584: tela omnia solus pectore consumo, Sil. 5, 640; cf.: clipeo tela, id. 10, 129: jugulo ensem, Stat. Th. 10, 813: ferrum pectore, id. ib. 12, 745; cf. id. Achill. 2, 205; Dig. 26, 7, 54.—**B.** In partic., of food, *to eat, consume, devour* (class.): agri multa efferunt quae vel statim consumantur vel mandentur condita vetustati, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; cf. id. ib. 7, 17; 7, 77: fruges, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: vitiatum (aprum), id. S. 2, 2, 92: angues, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: draconem, Suet. Tib. 72: mensas accisis dapibus, Verg. A. 7, 125 al.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *to consume, devour, waste, squander, annihilate, destroy, bring to naught, kill.* **a.** Of inanimate things: faciat quod lubet: Sumat, consumat, perdat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; cf. Sall. C. 12, 2: patrimonium per luxuriam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: bona paterna, Quint. 3, 11, 13; 3, 11, 16: omnem materiam, Ov. M. 8, 876: omne id aurum in ludos, Liv. 39, 5, 9; Val. Max. 3, 1, 1 *fin.*; cf. 2. *β* infra: omnes fortunas sociorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; cf.: omnes opes et spes privatas meas, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 96, 2 Dietsch: omnia flammā, Caes. B. C. 2, 14; cf.: aedes incendio, Liv. 25, 7, 6: domum incendio, Suet. Calig. 59: consumpturis viscera mea flammis, Quint. 6, prooem. § 3: viscera fero morsu, Ov. M. 4, 113: anulum usu, id. P. 4, 10, 5; cf.: ferrum rubigine, *to eat, consume*, Curt. 7, 8, 15.—Of time, *to spend, pass*: horas multas saepe suavissimo sermone, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5: dicendo tempus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 96: diem altercatione, id. Fam. 1, 2, 1; id. Univ. 1 *fin.*; id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: annua tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: consumitur vigiliis reliqua pars noctis, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; id. B. C. 2, 23: magnam partem diei, id. B. G. 5, 9 *fin.*: omne tempus, Liv. 29, 33, 9; 24, 14, 10: dies decem in his rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: in eo studio aetatem, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: tota nox in exinaniendā nave consumitur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64; Caes. B. C. 2, 23, 1: multos dies per dubitationem, Sall. J. 62, 9; cf. Tac. H. 4, 43 *fin.*: omne tempus circa Medeam, id. Or. 3: continuum biduum epulando potandoque, Suet. Tib. 42: precando Tempora cum blandis verbis, *to waste* or *lose time and words in supplications*, Ov. M. 2, 575: multis diebus et laboribus consumptis, Sall. J. 93, 1: ubi longa meae consumpsti tempora noctis? Prop. 1, 3, 37.—Of strength, feeling, voice, etc.: in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, si esset consumpta superiore motu et exhausta, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: adfectus, Quint. 2, 13, 13; 4, 2, 120: spiritus, id. 11, 3, 53: vocem instans metus, Tac. H. 1, 42: ignominiam, id. ib. 3, 24: gratiam rei nimiā captatione, Quint. 8, 6, 51: vires ipsā subtilitate, id. 12, 2, 13: bona ingenii, id. 12, 5, 2; 3, 11, 23; cf. Sall. J. 25, 11.—Poet.: cum mare, cum terras consumpserit, aëra tentet, i. e. *seek a refuge therein in vain*, Ov. H. 6, 161.—**b.** Of living beings. (*α*) *To destroy, kill*: si me vis aliqua morbi aut natura ipsa consumpsisset, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; cf.: quos fortuna belli consumpserat, Sall. H. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: tantum exercitum fame, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*; so, siti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41 *fin.*: acie, Vell. 2, 52, 5: morte, Tib. 1, 3, 55: morbo, Nep. Reg. 2, 1: senio et maerore, Liv. 40, 54, 1 al.—Facete: garrulus hunc consumet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33.—(*β*) Rarely, *to waste, weaken, enervate*: inediā et purgationibus et vi ipsius morbi consumptus es, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 1; cf. Ov. M. 9, 663; and consumpta membra senectā, id. ib. 14, 148.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To divide, make an exhaustive division of* (very rare): inventio in sex partis consumitur, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.—**b.** *Aliquid in aliquā re*, rar. *in aliquid* or *absol.* (in Cic. only with *in* and *abl.*; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53), *to bestow upon something, to use, employ, spend upon* or *about something.* (*α*) *In aliquā re*: pecuniam in agrorum emptionibus, *to lay out, invest*, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 14: aurum in monumento, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; Nep. Timoth. 1, 2: studium in virorum fortium factis memoriae prodendis, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 5; cf.: in armis plurimum studii, Nep. Epam. 2, 5: tantum laboris in rebus falsis, Quint. 12, 11, 15: curam in re unā, Hor. S. 2, 4, 48: ingenium in musicis, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 50; cf. id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; id. Sest. 13, 31; Quint. 1, 2, 11.—(*β*) *In aliquid* (cf. the Gr. ἀναλίσκειν εἴς τι): tota in dulces consument ubera natos, Verg. G. 3, 178; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 55: umorem in arbusta, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 3: bona paterna in opera publica, Quint. 3, 11, 13: pecuniam in monumentum, Dig. 35, 1, 40 *fin.*—(*γ*) *Absol.*: si quid consili Habet, ut consumat nunc, quom nil obsint doli, *use up, exhaust*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 133.

consumptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [consumo], *that can be consumed* or *destroyed, transient* (late Lat.): vigor, Cassiod. An. 3.

consumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. ***I.** *A consuming, wasting, consumption*, Cic. Univ. 6.—***II.** *An employing, bestowing, application, use*: operae, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32 (al. sumptione).

consumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a consumer, destroyer* (very rare): omnium ignis (connected with confector), * Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41.—Of fire, Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 132.—Of *the wasters of their property, spendthrifts*, Sen. Exc. Controv. 3, 1, § 3.

consumptrix, īcis, *f.* [consumptor], *she who wastes, consumes* (late Lat.): terra omnium corporum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 395.

consumptus, a, um, *Part.*, from consumo.

con-sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To sew, stitch*, or *join together* (very rare; mostly ante- and post-class.). **A.** Prop.: tunicam, Varr. L. L. 9, § 79 Müll.: lumbulos, Apic. 7, 8; 7, 2; 8, 7.—**B.** Trop.: consuere dolos, *to devise, plan, plot:* consutis dolis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 211; id. Ps. 1, 5, 126: os, i. e. *to forbid to speak*, Sen. Ep. 47, 4.—* **II.** In gen.: consuere aliquid aliquā re, *to stuff, stop up, fill with something:* pinacothecas veteribus tabulis, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, * **consūtum**, i, *n.*, *a garment stitched together*, Gai Inst. 3, § 192.

con-supplĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [supplico], *she who supplicates with* (rare), Claud. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 1501.

con-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, *v. n.*, *to raise one's self, to rise* (esp. of a multitude), *to rise up together, stand up, arise* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of living beings: cum Athenis ludis quidam in theatrum grandis natu venisset ... consurrexisse omnes, Cic. Sen. 18, 63; so, out of respect, *impers.:* itaque in curiam venimus: honorifice consurgitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 62, § 138; and: in venerationem tui, Plin. Pan. 54, 2: (in concilio Germanorum) consurgunt ii, qui et causam et hominem probant, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: ex insidiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; cf. Liv. 2, 50, 6: senatum ... consurrexisse et petisse, id. 38, 57, 5: ubi triarii consurrexerunt integri, id. 8, 10, 5; cf. id. 8, 8, 12; Cat. 62, 1; Ov. M. 7, 570: consurgere tonsis, Verg. A. 10, 299: consurgitur ex consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; so, in plausus consurrectum est, Phaedr. 5, 7, 28: leniter est consurgendum, Quint. 11, 3, 156 al.: toro consurgere, Ov. M. 7, 344: ad iterandum ictum, Liv. 8, 7, 10; cf.: in ensem, Verg. A. 9, 749: in poenam, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43: ad finitimorum motus, Liv. 33, 21, 8: ad novas res, Suet. Caes. 9.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects (mostly poet.): consurgeret aër, Lucr. 2, 1111.—With *ex*, Lucr. 6, 498; 4, 929; 6, 474: de terra ignis corpora, id. 6, 886: in auras corpora sponte suā, id. 6, 1020: mare imo fundo ad aethera, Verg. A. 7, 530: terno ordine remi, id. ib. 5, 120: limen earum in tantam altitudinem consurgit quantam, etc., Col. 7, 9, 13: villa leniter et sensim clivo fallente consurgit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14: consurgunt geminae quercus, *grow up*, Verg. A. 9, 681: jugata vineta, Col. 4, 1, 5: in gelidas consurgens Caucasus Arctos, Val. Fl. 5, 155: tantamque operis consurgere molem, id. ib. 1, 499.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of living beings; constr., *ad* or *in aliquid*, also *absol.*, *to rise* or *stand up for any* (esp. a hostile) *action* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ad bellum, Liv. 10, 13, 4; 33, 19, 7: ad novas res, Suet. Caes. 9: in arma, Verg. A. 10, 90: in iras truces, Val. Fl. 1, 673: in poenam, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43: in aemulationem, Just. 12, 15: consurgunt iterum partes, *rise*, Luc. 1, 692; cf. Tac. H. 3, 1: in nostri curam consurge tuendi, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 71: carmine Maeonio, id. P. 3, 3, 31.—**B.** Of inanimate things, *to arise, take rise* (like A., perh. not ante-Aug.): vespere ab atro consurgunt venti, Verg. A. 5, 19; so of winds: e terrā, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114: subitoque novum consurgere bellum, Verg. A. 8, 637; Sen. Ep. 91, 5: quā concitatione consurgat ira, Quint. 1, 11, 12: fama consurgit, Val. Fl. 1, 75.

consurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [consurgo], *a standing up* (as a sign of assent in public transactions) (rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): judicum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4: omnium vestrum, id. Har. Resp. 1, 2.

Consus, i, *m.* [perh. from condo], *a very ancient deity of Italy, a god of the earth and of agriculture, giver of fertility, presiding over counsels and secret plans:* CONSVS. CONSILIO. MARS. DVELLO. LARES. COMITIO. POTENTES., old. inscr. in Tert. Spect. 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 636; Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; Mart. Cap. 1, § 54.—Hence Romulus consecrated to him the games instituted with the purpose of attracting the Sabine women, Liv. 1, 9, 6, where this deity is called Neptunus Equester; cf. also Serv. l. l.; Aus. Idyl. 12 de deis. This festival, subsequently celebrated annually by the Romans, called **Consŭālĭa**, ium, *n.*, fell on the 21st of August, and at this time the altar of the god, at the lower end of the Circus Maximus, was uncovered, though heaped with earth all the rest of the year, Ov. F. 3, 199 sq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 20 Müll.; Liv. 1, 9, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 15 Müll.; Tert. Spect. 5; Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Consualia.

* **con-sŭsurro**, āre, *v. n.*, *to whisper together:* cum aliquo, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 64.

* **consūtĭlis**, e, *adj.* [consuo], *sewed together:* crate praecinctus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 42.

consūtum, i, *n.*, v. consuo.

consūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from consuo.

* **con-tābĕfăcĭo**, cĕre, *v. a.*, *to waste away, to wear out, consume:* aliquem (curā), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 19.

con-tābesco, tābŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to waste away gradually, to be consumed, pine away* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: cor guttatim contabescit, * Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92: Artemisia luctu confecta contabuit, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75.—* **II.** Trop.: o perfidiosae Fregellae, quam facile scelere vestro contabuistis, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22.

contăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contabulo], *a joining of boards together, a flooring, planking; a floor* or *story, a covering of boards* (very rare), Caes. B. C. 2, 9 (four times); Vitr. 10, 15, 3: proscenii, App. Flor. 4, 18.—**II.** Transf., of garments, *folds, tucks*, App. M. 11, p. 258, 26.

con-tăbŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to furnish* or *cover with boards* (several times in the histt.; elsewh. rare): turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: turres contabulatas machinamentaque alia quatiendis muris portabant, i. e. *built in stories*, Liv. 24, 34, 7: pomaria, Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59: totum murum ex omni parte turribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: pavimentum quernis axibus, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187: mare molibus, *to furnish with a bridge, to bridge over*, Curt. 5, 7, 8; cf. Hellespontum, * Suet. Calig. 19.

contābundus, a, um, v. cunctabundus.

1. contactus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. contingo.

2. contactus, ūs, *m.* [1. contingo] (except once in Sall., perh. not ante-Aug.), *a touching, touch, contact.* **I.** In gen., Verg. A. 3, 227; Ov. M. 4, 52; 11, 111; Col. 11, 3, 50; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 40; 33, 7, 40, § 122; in *plur.:* viriles, Ov. M. 7, 239.—**II.** Esp., *a touching of something unclean, a contagion, infection.* **A.** Prop., Liv. 4, 30, 8; 25, 26, 8; Tac. A. 4, 49; 6, 7.—**B.** Trop. (several times in Tac.): neu patiamini licentiam scelerum, quasi tabem, ad integros contactu procedere, Sall. H. 1, 48, 9 Dietsch; Sen. Ira, 2, 21, 4: oculos a contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus, Tac. Agr. 30; so, contactu valentiorum, id. H. 1, 11.—*Absol.:* discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, Tac. A. 1, 43: contactu bellum meditari, id. H. 2, 60.

contāges, is, *f.* [id.], *contact, touch* (Lucretian), Lucr. 3, 734; 4, 337; in *plur.*, id. 6, 280 and 1242.

contāgĭo, ōnis, *f.*, **contāgĭum**, ii, *n.*, and **contāmen**, inis, *n.* (contagium only in poets—and in *plur.*—and in post-Aug. prose writers; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 12; Non. p. 199, 2; Marc. Vict. 1, p. 2469 P.; cf. also colluvio: contamen only in late Lat.) [id.], *a touching, contact, touch*, in a good or bad sense. **I.** In gen. (α) Contagio, Cato, R. R. 132 *fin.:* anima calescit ... contagione pulmonum, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: corporis, id. Div. 1, 30, 63; 2, 43, 92; id. Fat. 3, 5: ab omni mentione et contagione Romanorum abstinere, Liv. 40, 20, 6.—(β) Contagium, Lucr. 3, 346; 3, 740; Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82; Mart. 11, 47.—**B.** Pregn., *a union, connection:* contagio naturae valet, Cic. Fat. 3, 5.—**II.** Freq., in a bad sense, *a contact with something physically* or *morally unclean, a contagion, infection.* **A.** Lit. (α) Contagio: nolite ad me adire, ne contagio mea bonis obsit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 405 Vahl.); cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164: velut contagione quādam pestiferā insanire, Liv. 28, 34, 4: tum praecipue oves contagione vexentur, Col. 7, 5, 6; so id. 7, 5, 16: lichenis, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3: vini, id. 14, 21, 27, § 134 al.—(β) Contagium: morbi, Lucr. 3, 472; 6, 1235; Curt. 9, 10, 1; cf. pestilentiae, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157: vicini pecoris, Verg. E. 1, 51.—*Absol.:* agunt contagia late, Ov. M. 7, 551; Hor. Epod. 16, 61 al.—**B.** Trop., *an infection, pollution, vicious companionship* or *intercourse, participation, contamination*, etc. (α) Contagio: contagione mei patris metuo malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 31; so with the *gen.:* illius sceleris, Cic. Mur. 37, 78; id. Sull. 2, 6: criminis, Liv. 9, 34, 14: turpitudinis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: conscientiae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: furoris, Liv. 28, 24, 10: cujus facti dictive, id. 2, 37, 7: noxae, id. 9, 1, 6: imitandi belli, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6; cf. belli, Flor. 2, 13, 1: bellorum, id. 2, 2, 4: aspectus, Cic. Clu. 68, 193.—*Plur.:* contagiones malorum, quae a Lacedaemoniis profectae manaverunt latius, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80.—*Absol.:* haec (vitia) primo paulatim crescere; post, ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, civitas immutata, etc., * Sall. C. 10 *fin.;* Liv. 5, 6, 11; 5, 12, 7; 10, 18, 2 al.; Flor. 1, 9, 8.—(β) Contagium: aegrae mentis, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 25: scelerum, Luc. 3, 322: lucri (connected with scabies), Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: belli, Flor. 1, 15, 1: deditionis, id. 3, 14, 2: terrae, Ov. M. 15, 195.—(γ) Contamen, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1; 4, 4; Mart. Cap. 1, § 10 Kopp.

contāgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contagio, II.], *contagious* (perh. only in Veg.): passio, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14, 2: scabies, id. ib. 5, 70, 1.

contāgĭum, ii, *n.*, v. contagio.

contāmen, inis, *n.*, v. contagio.

contāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contamen], *that may be polluted* or *defiled:* propheta, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20; Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 16.

contāmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contamino] (post-class.). **I.** *A polluting, contamination, defilement:* mulieris, Dig. 48, 5, 2: expositionis, Arn. 5, 168.—* **II.** *Corruption, disease:* ventris, Jul. Obseq. Prodig. 89.

contāmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a defiler, polluter* (late Lat.): honorum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 6: paterni tori, Tert. Pudic. 13.

contāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. contamino.

con-tāmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [from stem tag, tango]. **I.** Orig., *to bring into contact, touch.* **A.** In gen. (very rare): manus quibus contaminatur, Tert. Apol. 17; cf.: contaminare, contingere, Gloss. ap. Mai, Auct. Class. VI. p. 518 a.—**B.** *To bring into union, to mingle, blend together, unite.* So twice in Ter. of the blending of parts of different comedies into one whole: multas Graecas fabulas, Ter. Heaut. prol. 17; id. And. prol. 16; cf. upon this Grauert, Analekten. p. 116 sq.—**II.** *To deteriorate by mingling, corrupt, contaminate, defile, stain, pollute* (something by something; very freq., esp. in the trop. signif., and in Cic.; not in Quint.). **A.** Lit.: deam Syriam urinā, Suet. Ner. 56: lacus (connected with spurcare aquas), Dig. 47, 11, 1: spiritum, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.—Of unnatural vice: ingenuos, Petr. 108, 3.—**B.** Trop.: gaudium aegritudine aliquā, *to mar, efface*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 4: se humanis vitiis (joined with se inquinare domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis), Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: sanguinem suum lege (Canuleia), Liv. 4, 1, 2: gentes, i. e. by adoption into a plebeian family, Cic. Dom. 13, 35: ordines neglegentiā, Suet. Vesp. 9: veritatem aliquo mendacio, Cic. Sull. 16, 45: mentem omni scelere, Liv. 40, 13, 4; cf.: aliquem scelere, Tac. A. 1, 35; and: se sanguine, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29: sese maleficio, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: se ipsos ac domos suas nefanda praeda, Liv. 29, 18, 8 al.—In *part. perf.:* contaminati facinore, Caes. B. G. 7, 43; so, tot parricidiis, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 15: multis flagitiis, id. Clu. 35, 97: omnibus probris, Suet. Aug. 65; id. Vit. 4: judicia vitio paucorum (joined with corrupta), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70: verbum assiduo usu, Gell. 2, 6, 25.—Hence, **contāmĭnātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *stained with guilt, polluted, contaminated, impure, vile, defiled:* se ut consceleratos contaminatosque ab ludis abactos esse, Liv. 2, 37, 9; cf.: pars civitatis, velut contaminata, id. 4, 4, 6: superstitio, Cic. Clu. 68, 194 al.—So several times of incontinence, * Hor. C. 1, 37, 9: flos aetatis, Suet. Caes. 49: paene omnibus membris, id. Ner. 29.—*Sup.:* homo scele-

ribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; id. Dom. 9, 23.—*Subst.* **1. contāmĭnāti,** ōrum, *m.*, *abandoned youths*, Tac. A. 15, 37. — **2. contāmĭnāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *adulterated things:* ut anteponantur . . . integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69.—*Comp.* and *adv.* not in use.

contanter, *adv.*, v. cunctor, *P. a.*, 1. *fin.*

‡ **contārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* [contus], *a kind of soldiers armed with pikes, pike-bearers*, κοντοφόροι, Inscr. Grut. 40, 2 and 3.

contātio, ōnis, *f.*, v. cunctatio.

1. contātus, a, um, v. cunctor, *P. a.*

2. contātus, i, *m.* [contus], *a soldier armed with a pike* or *pole*, κοντοφόρος, a kind of troops = contarii, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *fin.*

* **con-technor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [techna], *to devise plots, contrive tricks:* vide modo ne illic sit contechnatus quipiam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 34.

contectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. contego.

con-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover, to cover up* or *over* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *aliquem* or *aliquid aliquā re:* coria centonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; so, locum linteis, Liv. 10, 38, 5: capita scutis, Auct. B. Afr. 47 *fin.*; cf.: caput glauco amictu, Verg. A. 12, 885: se corbe, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: spoliis contectum juvenis corpus, Liv. 8, 7, 22; cf.: pelle contectus, Suet. Ner. 29: corpus ejus (tumulus), Cic. Arch. 10, 24; cf. thus of burying: eos uno tumulo, Liv. 26, 25, 13; Curt. 7, 9, 21; Val. Fl. 5, 58: humo, Ov. H. 16, 274: corpus Galbae humili sepulturā, Tac. H. 1, 49: in privatis ejus hortis, omnia nebulā, Liv. 40, 22, 4; Suet. Ner. 31.—Rarely with *in* and *abl.:* in aliquo ramorum contexu contegi, Tac. G. 46; cf. id. H. 1, 49 supra.—**B.** Trop.: quidam servili habitu, alii fide clientium contecti, *covered, protected*, Tac. H. 3, 73.—**II.** In partic. **A.** With the access. idea of preservation (cf. condo), *to preserve, keep:* cum arma omnia reposita contectaque essent, Caes. B. C. 2, 14. — More freq., **B.** With the access. idea of concealment, *to conceal by covering, to cover, hide, conceal.* **1.** Of corporeal objects: eas partes corporis contexit atque abdidit, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.—**2.** Of abstr. objects: factam injuriam illi miserae, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 41: libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiā, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: aperire et recludere contecta victricium partium vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: contegendis quae prima aetas et summa fortuna expeterent, id. A. 13, 13; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 21.

con-tĕmĕro, āvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to stain, pollute, defile* (very rare): torum dominae, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 18: manus, Mart. Spect. 10, 2.

contemnenter, *adv.*, *in a contemptuous manner*, Non. p. 515, 33.

* **contemnĭ-fĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [contemno-facio], *despising, contemptuous, scornful*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 29.

con-temno (also **contempno;** cf. Ritschl Prol. ad Plaut. p. 103), tempsi (-temsi), temptum (-temtum), 3, *v. a.*, *to consider a person* or *thing as unimportant* or *of small value, to value little, esteem lightly, contemn, despise, disdain, defy, not to fear*, etc. (very freq. in connection with irridere, despicere, non curare, pro nihilo ducere, etc.; opp.: expetere, efferre, timere, metuere, etc.; v. the foll. and cf. aspernor; freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** In gen. **A.** With things as objects: quodque ea, quae plerique vehementer expetunt, contemnant et pro nihilo ducant, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Fin. 3, 9, 29: corporis voluptatem contemni et reici oportere, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: illum exercitum prae Gallicanis legionibus . . . magno opere contemno, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: Romam prae suā Capuā irridebunt atque contemnent, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: non usque eo L. Catilina rem publicam despexit atque contempsit, ut, etc., id. Mur. 37, 78; cf. id. Verr. 1, 3, 9: quam (virtutem) . . . reliquā ex collatione facile est conterere atque contemnere, *in consequence of*, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: Isocrates videtur testimonio Platonis aliorum judicia debere contemnere, id. Or. 13, 41: magna sunt ea, quae dico: noli haec contemnere (= levia habere), *esteem lightly*, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39: nullam rem in me esse quam ille contemnat (= non timeat), nullam in se quam pertimescat, id. ib. 7, 23; cf. opp. metuere, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 43: neque enim refutanda tantum, quae e contrario dicuntur, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, Quint. 6, 4, 10 Spald.; cf. id. 4, 1, 38 al. (cf. under II.): imperium meum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 10: tuum consilium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 15: mea dona, Lucr. 1, 48: murmura ponti, id. 3, 1045: praeclare res humanas, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: parva ista, Liv. 6, 41, 8: laborem bene dicendi, Quint. 1, prooem. 14: metum jurisjurandi, id. 5, 6, 3: populi voces, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65: honores, id. ib. 2, 7, 85: cantus Apollineos prae se, Ov. M. 11, 155: Antoni gladios potuit contemnere (Cicero), Juv. 10, 123: paucitatem in hoste, Curt. 3, 3, 28.—Poet.: nullas illa suis contemnet fletibus aras, *neglect, leave unvisited*, Prop. 1, 4, 23.—(β) With *inf.:* non contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; so, coronari Olympia, id. ib. 1, 1, 50: mori, Sen. Phoen. 197.—(γ) *Absol.:* ut irascatur judex . . . faveat, contemnat, Cic. Or. 38, 131; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 23.—(δ) In *part. fut. pass.:* quae (amplitudo animi) maxime eminet contemnendis et despiciendis doloribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: documenta in contemnendis animalibus, *despicable, contemptible*, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104.—Esp. freq. with a negative: (orationes) non contemnendae saneque tolerabiles, Cic. Brut. 79, 273; cf. under II.—**b.** Poet., of things as subjects, *to defy, be safe from, not to fear, to make light of:* adamantina saxa ictus contemnere sueta, Lucr. 2, 448; cf. id. 5, 380; 5, 1216; Tib. 1, 3, 37: contemnere ventos, of the island of Delos, because protected from the winds by the surrounding islands, Verg. A. 3, 77; cf. id. G. 2, 360: contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim, Juv. 5, 102.—**B.** With personal objects: a te contemni ac despici ac pro nihilo haberi senatum volunt, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 436, 27: contemni se putant (senes), despici, illudi, id. Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 10, 36: omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54; Sall. H. 1, 41, 24 Dietsch; Liv. 22, 39, 20; Quint. 6, 2, 3: contemnere miser, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14 et saep.—Se contemnere, *to put a small value upon one's self, to have an humble* or *low opinion of one's self* (opp.: sibi satisplacere), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41; id. Mil. 4, 6, 21; and inversely: se non contemnere, *to have a high regard for* or *estimate of one's self*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5; id. Phil. 13, 7, 15; Liv. 4, 35, 9: nec (Batavi) tributis contemnuntur, *are humiliated*, Tac. G. 29.—(β) *Absol.:* quae res illis contemnentibus perniciei fuit, Nep. Thras. 2, 2.—**b.** In *part. fut. pass.:* ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo, Cic. Brut. 77, 269; 13, 51; id. Or. 69, 231: copiae neque numero neque genere hominum contemnendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: manus, i. e. *considerable*, Suet. Tib. 25.—**II.** Esp., *to slight, speak contemptuously of, disparage:* contempsisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, Cic. Mur. 7, 15; id. de Or. 1, 17, 75; 3, 16, 59: populi contemnere voces, Sic, Hor. S. 1, 1, 65. — Hence, **contemptus (-temtus)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *despised, despicable, contemptible, vile, abject* (class.): contemptus et abjectus homo, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: contempta ac sordida vita, id. Planc. 5, 12: a vili contemptoque, Quint. 6, 1, 16: res, Hor. C. 3, 16, 25 et saep.—With *dat.:* Trebellius per avaritiam ac sordes contemptus exercitui invisusque, Tac. H. 1, 60.—*Comp.:* quae vox potest esse contemptior, quam Milonis Crotoniatae? Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; id. Div. 2, 57, 117; Suet. Tib. 13; id. Ter. 2.—*Sup.:* contemptissimorum consulum levitas, Cic. Sest. 16, 36; so Quint. 12, 2, 2; Suet. Dom. 15.—*Adv.:* **contemptē (-temtē)**, *contemptibly, despicably;* only in *comp.* contemptius, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 1; Suet. Dom. 11 (but not Tac. H. 3, 47; v. contemptim).

contempĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [contempero], *a proper* or *suitable mixture*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 30.

con-tempĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to moderate* or *temper by mixing* (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): cantharum mulso, App. M. 10, p. 246, 34; so Veg. Art. Vet. 6, 9, 7; Marc. Emp. 16; Apic. 4, 2.

contemplābĭlis, e, *adj.* [contemplor], *aiming, taking aim* (only in Amm.): dextera, Amm. 30, 5, 16: artifex, id. 23, 4, 2.—* *Adv.:* **contemplābĭlĭter:** ferire aliquid, *taking aim*, Amm. 20, 7, 9.

* **contemplābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [contemplor], *considering* or *contemplating attentively*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 40.

contemplātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an attentive considering, a viewing, surveying, contemplation* (in good prose). **I.** Physical. **A.** In gen.: caeli, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: injecit contemplationem super umeros, *cast a look over*, Petr. 12, 4.—**B.** In partic., *an aiming with a weapon, a taking aim:* sagittis praecipuā contemplatione utantur, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194; cf. contemplabilis.—**II.** Mental. **A.** In gen., *a contemplation, survey:* est animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: rerum naturae, Cels. 1 praef.: ipsius naturae, Quint. 3, 6, 86; in *plur.:* naturae, Gell. 20, 5, 3: recti pravique, Quint. 2, 4, 20: veri, id. 6, 2, 5: iniqui, id. 12, 1, 35: rerum, scripti, id. 3, 6, 89: sui, id. 2, 18, 4: virtutum, Tac. Agr. 46: publicae felicitatis, Curt. 10, 9, 7: summa vis infinitatis et magnā ac diligenti contemplatione dignissima est, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50; so *absol.*, id. ib. 1, 12, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 12.—Hence, **B.** In partic., *a consideration, regard* (mostly late Lat.; freq. in the jurists): liberorum, Just. 7, 5, 7: justitiae ejus, id. 8, 3, 14: personarum, Dig. 2, 15, 8; 3, 5, 5; 18, 1, 58; Inscr. Orell. 3161 et saep.: contemplatione mortis donatio facta, = mortis causā, Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 6.

contemplātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *contemplative, speculative:* philosophia (opp. activa), *theoretical* (formed after the Gr. θεωρητικός), Sen. Ep. 95, 10: sapientiae pars, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4: vita, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

contemplātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** *An observer, surveyor:* peritissimus, *a marksman*, Amm. 19, 1, 7.—**II.** *A contemplator, an observer* (very rare): caeli ac deorum, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: mundi animus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8, 4: astrorum, App. Flor. 4, n. 18, p. 361, 4.

‡ **contemplātōrĭus,** στοχαστικός, Gloss. Cyrill.

contemplātrix, īcis, *f.* [contemplator], *she who observes* or *contemplates* (very rare): medicina, Cels. praef. 1, prooem. § 91; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 25.

1. contemplātus, a, um, *Part.*, from contemplor and contemplo.

2. contemplātus, ūs, *m.* [contemplor]. **I.** *A consideration, contemplation, observance* (very rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): mali, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 66.—* **II.** *Regard, respect*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, 5.

contemplo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (ante- and post-class.; collat. form of contemplor), *to survey, behold, observe, consider, contemplate*, etc.; freq. in *imper.:* adspecta et contempla, Epidice, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 16: contempla et templum Cereris ad laevam aspice, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.; id. ap. Non. p. 470, 5; Att. and Titin. ib. p. 469, 31, and 470, 2; Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38 al.: contemplo placide formam et faciem virginis, Naev. ap. Non. p. 469, 33; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 285; id. As. 3, 1, 35; id. Trin. 4, 2, 21 al.—With *inf.*, Nemes. Fragm. de Aucup. 3, p. 49 Stern.—**B. contemplātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: ipse ab contemplato situ Carthaginis rediit, Liv. 30, 36, 6 dub.; so, scripta, Amm. 31, 15, 6; 16, 8, 6: hoc, id. 31, 5, 9.

con-templor, ātus, 1 (arch. *inf.* contemplarier, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 10), *v. dep.* [templum, I. A.] (orig. pertaining to the lang. of augury; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.), *to look at, view attentively, to survey, behold, gaze upon, give attention to, observe, consider, contemplate*, = considero (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Physically. (*a*) *Absol.:* sed Is hac abiit; contemplabor, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 35: satis ut contemplata modo sis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 4: contemplator, cum, etc., Lucr. 2, 113; 6, 189; Verg. G. 1, 187; 4, 61. — (β) With *obj. acc.:* cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: contemplari unum quidque otiose et considerare coepit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: cum caelum suspeximus caelestiaque contemplati sumus, id. N. D. 2, 2, 4: oculis pulchritudinem rerum, id. ib. 2, 38, 98; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 91: loci naturam ab omni parte, Liv. 35, 28, 2: aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 10: vultum, Ter.

Phorm. 1, 4, 32: lituras codicis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: nummos in arcâ, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67: udum Tibur, id. C. 3, 29, 6 al.—**II.** Mentally (several times in Cic.): propone tibi duos reges, et id animo contemplare, quod oculis non potes, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid secum considerare et contemplari, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: ut totam causam acerrime contemplemini, id. Fl. 11, 26: res, id. N. D. 1, 27, 77.—*Absol.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151.

con-tempŏrālis, e, *adj.*, *contemporary; subst.*, *a contemporary* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 6 sq. al.

con-tempŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *contemporary; subst.*, *a contemporary:* M. Varro et Nigidius Caesari et Ciceroni, Gell. 19, 14 inscr.

con-tempŏro, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be at the same time, to be contemporary*, Tert. Res. Carn. 45.

contemptē (**-temtē**), *adv.*, v. contemno, *P. a. fin.*

contemptĭbĭlis (**-temt-**), e, *adj.* [contemno], *contemptible* (post-class.), Dig. 1, 16, 9; 21, 2, 37; Arn. 4, p. 155.—*Comp.*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 20.

contemptĭbĭlĭtas (**-temt-**), ātis, *f.* [contemptibilis], *contemptibleness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 158.

contemptim (**-temt-**), *adv.* [contemno], *contemptuously, with contempt, scornfully* (a favorite word of Livy; elsewhere rare): superbiter contemptim conterit legiones, Naev. ap. Non. p. 516, 1; imitated: ne nos tam contemptim conteras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34: magnifice de se ac contemptim de Romanis loquentes, Liv. 9, 41, 9: superbe quaedam et contemptim in se contionantem, id. 37, 10, 2; 2, 35, 3; 2, 56, 12: morte consulis succedentes ad castra Romana, id. 7, 7, 2; 6, 38, 8 Drak.: a Dioxippo contemptim militarem eludente ferociam, *Curt. 9, 7, 19; Tac. H. 3, 9 *fin.;* 3, 58 *fin.:* vagabantur barbari, id. ib. 3, 47 Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** Poet., transf. of an inanimate subject: e summo, quasi fulmen, deicit ictos Invidia contemptim in Tartara, *Lucr. 5, 1126.

contemptĭo (**-temt-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a despising; disregard, contempt, scorn, disdain* (in good prose): omnium rerum humanarum contemptio ac despicientia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 95: fortitudo est dolorum laborumque contemptio, id. Off. 3, 33, 117; id. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 201, 30; Hortens. Fragm. ib. p. 202, 1: mortis perpetua, Curt. 10, 8, 29: fortunae, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: pecuniae, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: deorum inmortalium, Liv. 6, 41, 4: ut jam non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, etc., *was despised by*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; 5, 49; id. B. C. 3, 60: (adversarii) in contemptionem adducentur, si, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.

contemptor (**-temt-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who puts small value upon* or *makes light of a thing, a contemner, despiser* (freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Hor.): divum Mezentius, Verg. A. 7, 648; cf. superûm, Ov. M. 3, 514: magni Olympi cum dis, id. ib. 13, 761: religionum, *Suet. Ner. 56: gratiae, divitiarum (Cato), Liv. 39, 40, 10: famae, id. 44, 22, 7: suae infamiae, Tac. A. 6, 38: opum, id. H. 4, 5; cf. sui (opp. prodigus alieni), id. G. 31: Amulius aequi, Ov. F. 3, 49: ferri, nullo forabilis ictu, id. M. 12, 170; cf.: vulnerum leones, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46: nostri, Ov. M. 11, 7; 9, 240: (Cicero) minime sui contemptor, *Quint. 12, 1, 20 (cf. contemno, II.).—**II.** Of abstract subjects: lucis animus, Verg. A. 9, 205; cf.: ambitionis animus, Plin. Pan. 55, 9; and *absol.* as *adj.:* cui inerat contemptor animus et superbia, *a proud, disdainful spirit*, *Sall. J. 64, 1.

contemptrix (**-temt-**), īcis, *f.* [contemptor], *she who puts small value upon a thing, a despiser, contemner* (rare; not in Cic.): mea, *Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 2: superûm propago, *Ov. M. 1, 161.—**II.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: contemptrix frigorum eruca, Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 154; 37, 4, 15, § 59: fortitudo contemptrix timendorum est, Sen. Ep. 88, 29: turba periculi, Sil. 17, 411.

1. contemptus (**-temt-**), a, um, *Part. and P. a.*, from contemno.

2. contemptus (**-temt-**), ūs, *m.* [contemno], *a despising, contemning; contempt, scorn* (first freq. since the Aug. per., but esp. so in Quint.; perh. never in Cic., for in Sen. Tranq. 11, 4, prob. the thought only is Ciceronian). **I.** *Act.*, *a despising:* (naribus labrisque) derisus, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, Quint. 11, 3, 80: pecuniae, id. 7, 2, 30: operis, id. 2, 4, 16: operis et hominum, id. 11, 3, 136: opinionis, id. 12, 1, 12: doloris, id. 12, 2, 30 et saep.: ambitionis, Tac. A. 6, 45: famae, id. ib. 4, 38 *fin.;* cf.: omnis infamiae, Suet. Ner. 39: sui alienique, Tac. Or. 29: sui, Suet. Vit. 14.—*Plur.:* hunc superbum apparatum . . . sequebantur contemptus omnium hominum, Liv. 24, 5, 5.—**II.** *Pass.*, *a being despised:* turpis enim ferme contemptus et acris egestas, Lucr. 3, 65: atque ego contemptūs essem patientior hujus, etc., Ov. M. 13, 859: contemptu inter socios nomen Romanum laborare, Liv. 6, 2, 4; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 14: si contemptum ex humilitate tulerit, id. 5, 14, 30; Ov. M. 2, 527 al.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 5, 831 and 1277.—**B.** Transf., *an object of contempt*, in phrase contemptui esse or habere, *to despise:* plerumque hominibus Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, *is despised*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: eviluit, ut contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15: ceteras (caerimonias) contemptui habuit, id. Aug. 93 *init.*

con-tendo, di, tum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to stretch, stretch out vigorously, to draw tight, strain.* **I.** Lit. (rare and mostly poet.): arcum, Verg. A. 12, 815; Ov. M. 6, 286; id. R. Am. 435: tormenta, Sisen. ap. Non. p. 258, 27; Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: muscipula, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 181, 31: tenacia vincla, Verg. G. 4, 412: ilia risu, Ov. A. A. 3, 285: pontem in alto, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 21 Müll. (Ann. v. 358 Vahl.): oculi contendunt se, Lucr. 4, 810.—Of stringed instruments, *to tune by stretching the strings:* ut in fidibus pluribus, si nulla earum ita contenta nervis sit, ut concentum servare possit, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf. infra, *P. a.*—**B.** Meton. **1.** (Causa pro effectu.) Of weapons, *to shoot, hurl, dart, throw:* infensam hastam, Verg. A. 10, 521: tela, id. ib. 12, 815: sagittas nervo, Sil. 1, 323: telum aërias in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520.—**2.** Of places, *neutr.*, *to stretch, reach, extend:* haec patulum vallis contendit in orbem, Calp. Ecl. 7, 30: Cappadocum gens usque ad Cyrresticam ejus regionem parte suâ, quae vocatur Cataonia, contendit, Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 24.—**II.** Trop. (freq. in prose and poetry); *act.*, *to strain eagerly, to stretch, exert, to direct one's mental powers to something, to pursue* or *strive for earnestly;* or *neutr.*, *to exert one's self, to strive zealously for something*, etc. **A.** In gen. **1.** *Act.* (α) With *acc.:* magnum fortasse onus, verum tamen dignum, in quo omnis nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; cf.: contendit omnis nervos Chrysippus, ut persuadeat, etc., id. Fat. 10, 21: summas vires de palmâ, Lucr. 4, 990: animum in curas, Ov. P. 1, 5, 11: quo se dira libido, Lucr. 4, 1043: tamen id sibi contendendum aut aliter non transducendum exercitum existimabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf.: id contendere et laborare, ne ea, etc., id. ib. 1, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: et petere imperium populi et contendere honores, Varr. ap. Non. p. 259, 32.—(β) With *inf.*, *to exert one's self vigorously to do something, to apply one's self with zeal to, to go to:* hunc locum duabus ex partibus oppugnare contendit, Caes. B. G. 5, 21: summâ vi transcendere in hostium naves, id. ib. 3, 15: fugâ salutem petere, id. ib. al.; Quint. 10, 1, 125: neque ego nunc hoc contendo . . . mutare animum, sed, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38.—**2.** *Neutr.:* quantum coniti animo potes, quantum labore contendere . . . tantum fac ut efficias, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6.—With *ut:* quántum potero voce contendam, ut populus hoc Romanus exaudiat, Cic. Lig. 3, 6; so, remis, ut eam partem insulae caperet, Caes. B. G. 5, 8 et saep.: contende quaeso atque elabora, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 14, § 42.—*Absol.:* vociferarer et, quantum maxime possem, contenderem, Cic. Fl. 16, 38 al.: non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus (= collineare), *to aim at*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28.—**B.** In partic., **1.** *To direct* or *bend one's course eagerly somewhere;* or, *neutr.*, *to strive to get to a place, to seek to arrive at, to go, march*, or *journey hastily to*, etc. **a.** *Act.* (α) With *acc.* (very rare): rectâ plateâ cursum suum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58: nocte unâ tantum itineris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97.—(β) With *inf.* (freq.): Bibracte ire, Caes. B. G. 1, 23; so, ire cum his legionibus, id. ib. 1, 10: in Britanniam proficisci, id. ib. 4, 20: in provinciam reverti, id. ib. 3, 6 *fin.:* Dyrrhachium petere, Cic. Planc. 41, 97; cf.: proxima litora petere cursu, Verg. A. 1, 158; and: iter a Vibone Brundisium terrâ petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96 Wund.—**b.** *Neutr.* (so most freq.): in Italiam magnis itineribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; cf.: huc magnis itineribus, id. ib. 1, 38 *fin.:* huc magno cursu, id. ib. 3, 19: inde in Italiam, id. ib. 1, 33: in fines Sigambrorum, id. ib. 4, 18: in castra, id. ib. 4, 37: ex eo loco ad flumen, id. ib. 2, 9: ad Rhenum finesque Germanorum, id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.:* ad oppidum Noviodunum, id. ib. 2, 12: ad castra, id. ib. 2, 19 *fin.;* 3, 24 *fin.:* ad hostes, id. ib. 5, 9: ad Amanum, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3: Tarentum ad Heraclidem Ponticum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 260, 19: Lacedaemonem, Nep. Cim. 3, 3: domum, Caes. B. G. 2, 24 *fin.* et saep.: ad ultimum animo, Cic. Mur. 31, 65; cf.: magna spectare atque ad ea rectis studiis contendere, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: ad summam laudem gloriamque maximis laboribus et periculis, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ad salutem, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*—**2.** (*Neutr.*) *To measure* or *try one's strength with*, with weapons, by words, in action, etc.; *to strive, dispute, fight, contend against, vie with;* constr. with *cum aliquo*, *contra* or *adversus aliquem*, the *dat.*, *inter se*, or *absol.* (α) *Cum aliquo:* neque post id tempus umquam summis nobiscum copiis hostes contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17 *fin.;* 1, 36: cum Sequanis bello, id. ib. 7, 67 *fin.:* cum eo armis, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 2: cum magnis legionibus parvâ manu, Sall. C. 53, 3: cum barbaro, Nep. Con. 4, 3: cum victore, Hor. S. 1, 9, 42: mecum ingenio et arte, Prop. 2 (3), 24, 23 al.: cum eo de principatu, Nep. Arist. 1, 1; cf. id. Ages. 1, 4 al.: divitiis et sumptibus, non probitate neque industriâ cum majoribus suis, Sall. J. 4, 7: humilitas cum dignitate et amplitudine, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136.—So with *acc.* of *neutr. pron.:* tamenne vereris, ut possis haec contra Hortensium contendere? Cic. Quint. 25, 78.—(β) *Contra aliquem:* contra populum Romanum armis, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: tauri pro vitulis contra leones summâ vi impetuque contendunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: contra vim gravitatemque morbi, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: nihil contra naturam universam, id. Off. 1, 31, 110; Cat. 64, 101.—*(γ) *Adversus aliquem:* non contendam ego adversus te, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 2.—(δ) With *dat.* (poet.): hirundo cycnis, Lucr. 3, 6: Homero, Prop. 1, 7, 3; 1, 14, 7: Pindaricis plectris, Stat. S. 1, 3, 101.—(ε) *Inter se:* hi cum tantopere de potentatu inter se multos annos contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 4; 1, 5, 3: viribus inter se, Lucr. 3, 784.—*Impers.:* interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur, *the contest was carried on*, Caes. B. G. 2, 9.—(ζ) *Absol.:* proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 1, 50 *fin.;* 3, 28 al.: magis virtute quam dolo, id. ib. 1, 13; Nep. Epam. 2, 5: translatio non habet quaestionem, de quâ contendit orator, sed propter quam contendit, Quint. 3, 6, 72; cf. id. 6, 1, 50; 7, 9, 3 al.—*Impers.:* summo jure contenditur, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: de his lite contenditur, Quint. 3, 4, 8: de personis judicatur, sed de rebus contenditur, id. 10, 5, 13.—***b.** In auctions, *to vie with in bidding, to bid against:* is liceri non destitit; illi quoad videbatur ferri aliquo modo posse, contenderunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 99.—**3.** (*Act.*) *To place together in comparison, to compare, contrast;* constr. with *cum*, *ad*, the *dat.*, or *acc.* only. (α) With *cum:* tuam iram contra cum ira Liberi, Naev. ap. Non. p. 259, 7; Caecil. ib. p. 259, 1: id cum defensione nostrâ, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93: rationem meam cum tuâ ratione, id. N. D. 3, 4, 10; Tac. A. 4, 32 al.: suam vitam mecum, Licinius, Macer. ap. Non. p. 259, 3.—*(β) With *ad:* ut vim contendas tuam ad majestatem viri, Att. ap. Non. p. 259, 5 (Trag. Rel. v. 648 Rib.).—(γ) With *dat.:* Thestiadas Ledae, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 258, 30: vellera potantia Aquinatem fucum Sidonio ostro, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26; Aus. Grat. Act. 14 al.—(δ) With

acc. only: anulum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 258, 29: ipsas causas, quae inter se confligunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: leges, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: suam quaeque nobilitatem, formam, opes, Tac. A. 12, 1: vetera et praesentia, id. ib. 13, 3.—**4.** (*Act.*) *To demand, ask, solicit, entreat, beg earnestly, to seek to gain*: cum a me peteret et summe contenderet, ut suum propinquum defenderem, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: verecundius a te, si quae magna res mihi petenda esset, contenderem, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1; so, ab aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131; id. de Or. 1, 36, 166; id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4; id. Fam. 13, 7, 3; cf.: a magistris de proferendo die, id. ib. 12, 30, 5; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: ne quid contra aequitatem, id. Off. 2, 20, 71: omni opere, ut, etc., Suet. Dom. 2: magno opere, ne, etc., id. Aug. 27; id. Vit. 3: pertinaciter, id. Caes. 1.—**5.** (*Act.*) *To assert, affirm earnestly, to maintain* or *contend energetically.* (α) With *acc.* and *inf.*: sic ego hoc contendo, me tibi ipsi adversario cujuscumque tribus rationem poposceris redditurum, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; id. Sest. 50, 107; id. Arch. 7, 15: apud eos contendit falsa esse delata, Nep. Them. 7, 2; id. Epam. 8, 1: illud pro me majoribusque meis contendere ausim, nihil nos . . . scientes fuisse, Liv. 6, 40, 5; Quint. prooem. § 11; 1, 2, 25; Suet. Calig. 15; id. Dom. 6; Lucr. 5, 1343; Cat. 44, 4; Ov. M. 2, 855; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37 al.—(β) *Absol.* (very rare): si manantia corpuscula iter claudunt, ut Asclepiades contendit, Cels. 1, praef. § 28.—Hence, **contentus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *stretched, strained, tense, tight*: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: acies oculorum, Lucr. 1, 325; cf.: contentis oculis prosequi aliquem, Suet. Tib. 7: contentis corporibus facilius feruntur onera (opp. remissa), Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: contentâ cervice trahunt plaustra (boves), Verg. G. 3, 536: Placideiani contento poplite miror Proelia, *with the knee stiffly bent*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97.—**B.** Trop., *eager, intent*: contenta mens fuit in eâ ratione, Lucr. 4, 965; cf. Ov. M. 15, 515: et contentâ voce atrociter dicere et summissâ leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: ad tribunatum contento studio cursuque veniamus, id. Sest. 6, 13.—*Sup.*: contentissimâ voce clamitans, App. M. 4, p. 147.—*Adv.*: **contentē,** *earnestly, with great exertion, vehemently*: pro se dicere . . . mittere contentius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; cf.: acriter atque contente pro suis decretis propugnare, Gell. 18, 1, 2: contentissime clamitare, App. Flor. n. 8: contentius ambulare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: ornamentis iisdem uti fere licebit, alias contentius, alias summissius, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: aliquid curiose atque contente lectitare, Gell. 3, 3, 1.

* **con-tĕnĕbrasco,** brāvi, 3, *v. inch.* [tenebrae; cf. vesperasco], *to become* or *grow very dark*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

con-tĕnĕbresco, ĕre, *v. inch.* [tenebrae], *to grow dark* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 13, 16.

con-tĕnĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make very dark, to darken* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Haer. 12; id. Jejun. 10; id. Apol. 2.

1. contentē, *adv.*, v. contendo, *P. a. fin.*

2. contentē, *adv.*, v. contineo, *P. a. fin.*

contentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contendo] (acc. to contendo, II.), *an eager stretching, a straining, exertion* of the powers of body or mind, *tension, effort, a vigorous struggling* or *striving for something, a struggle after* (very freq. and in good prose). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop.: contentio et summissio vocis, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146; id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: vocis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: vocis aut lateris, Plin. 26, 13, 85, § 137 al.: gravitatis et ponderum, *of gravitation*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: animi (opp. relaxatio), id. de Or. 2, 5, 21; cf. id. Arch. 6, 12 et saep.—With *gen.* of the object: disputationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: honorum (with ambitio), id. Off. 1, 25, 87; cf. palmae, Quint. 1, 2, 24: dignitatis, id. 4, 5, 12; cf.: libertatis dignitatisque, Liv. 4, 6, 11 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Labored, formal speech* (opp. talk, conversation): quoniam magna vis orationis est, eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis; contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum . . . sermo in circulis, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132; 2, 14, 48 Heine ad loc.; cf.: sermo est oratio remissa et finitima cotti-dianae locutioni; contentio est oratio acris, etc., Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.—* **2.** Gregum = admissura, Censor. 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** (Acc. to contendo, II. B. 2.) *A contest, contention, strife* (with weapons or words), *a fight, dispute, controversy* (so most freq.): contentiones proeliorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; cf.: magna belli, id. Sest. 27, 58: contentiones, quae cum inimicissimis fiunt, id. Off. 1, 38, 137; so with *cum*, id. Phil. 2, 3, 7; id. Leg. 3, 11, 25 al.: cum aliquo de aliquâ re, Quint. 4, 2, 132: de aliquâ re, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; Liv. 4, 6, 4; Quint. 5, 14, 12 al.: adversus procuratores, Tac. Agr. 9: inter aliquos, Cic. Sest. 21, 47; Quint. 10, 1, 47; Suet. Claud. 15 et saep.; cf.: inter aliquos de aliquâ re, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132 et saep.: contentionis cupidiores quam veritatis, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47; Curt. 8, 4, 33.—**B.** (Acc. to contendo, II. B. 3.) *A comparison, contrast*: si contentio quaedam et comparatio fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57; 1, 43, 152; cf. id. Inv. 1, 12, 17: quaedam hominum ipsorum, id. Planc. 2, 5; id. Inv. 2, 39, 114: fortunarum, id. Pis. 22, 51.—Hence, **2.** T. t. **a.** In rhetoric, *a contrasting of one thought with another, antithesis*, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2.—**b.** In gram., *comparison*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 75 Müll.

contentĭōsē, *adv.*, v. contentiosus *fin.*

contentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contentio], *pertaining to contention, contentious, disputatious, headstrong, obstinate, pertinacious* (mostly post-class.): contentiosa et pugnax oratio, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4: jurisdictio, Dig. 1, 16, 2.—*Comp.*: quid contentiosius, quam, etc., Aug. Ep. 174: perniciens, *obstinate*, App. M. 8, p. 202, 23.—*Adv.*: **contentĭōsē,** *pertinaciously, obstinately*: dicere, Hier. ad Jovin. 2, 10.—*Comp.*: loqui, Quint. Decl. 18, 6.—*Sup.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1.

1. contentus, a, um, *stretched, strained, exerted*; v. contendo, *P. a.*

2. contentus, a, um, *contented, content*; v. contineo, *P. a.*

con-tĕrĕbro, āre, *v. a.*, *to pierce* or *bore through* (late Lat.): ossa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.

Contĕrĕbrŏmĭus, a, um [contero-Bromius], a humorously-coined epithet for *Libya, which Bacchus traversed*, i. e. *where much wine is pressed*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 76.

contermĭno, āre, *v. n.* [conterminus]: alicui, *to be a borderer, to border upon*; perh. only Amm. 14, 2, 5; 23, 6, 45.

contermĭnum, i, *n.*, v. conterminus.

con-termĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, *bordering upon, neighboring, having a common border* (not ante-Aug.; perh. first used by Ovid). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (α) With *dat.*: morus fonti, Ov. M. 4, 90; 1, 774; 15, 315: stabula ripae, id. ib. 8, 553: quercus tiliae, id. ib. 8, 621: Aethiopia Aegypto, Plin. 13, 14, 28, § 90 et saep.—(β) With *gen.*: locos jugi, App. M. 6, p. 178, 38; 6, p. 180, 16: aesculus aedis, Sil. 5, 510.—(γ) With *abl.*: locum lacu aliquo, App. M. 4, p. 150, 12.—(δ) *Absol.*: ager, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. contermĭnum,** i, *n.*, *a neighboring region, a confine, border*: in contermino Arabiae, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122: in longinqua et contermina Scythiae fugam maturavit, Tac. A. 6, 36.—**2. contermĭnus,** i, *m.*, *a neighbor*, Col. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** Trop.: virtus morti, Stat. Th. 7, 702.

conternans, ntis, *P. a.*, v. conterno *fin.*

conternātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conterno], *a placing of three things together* (late Lat.), Hyg. Lim. p. 191 Goes.

con-terno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [terni], *to put three things together, to make threefold* (late Lat.), Hyg. Lim. p. 191 Goes.—Hence, *P. a.*: **conternans,** ntis, *three years old*: vitula conternans, Hier. in Isa. 5, 15, 5.

con-tĕro, trīvi (rarely conterui, App. M. 8, p. 212, 12; Ven. Fort. C. 6, 4, 33), trītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to grind, bruise, pound, to crumble, separate into small pieces.* **I.** Prop. (so freq. in medic. lang.): medium scillae cum aquâ ad mellis crassitudinem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8: cornua cervi, Ov. Med. Fac. 60: horrendis infamia pabula sucis, id. M. 14, 44: radicem aridam in pulverem, Plin. 26, 11, 70, § 113: fracta, contrita, Lucr. 4, 697.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **II.** Transf., *to diminish by rubbing, to waste, destroy* (cf.: conficio, consumo, etc.); *to rub off, wear out.* **A.** Of material objects: latera tua, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 13: boves et vires agricolarum (followed by conficere), Lucr. 2, 1161; cf.: conteritur ferrum, silices tenuantur ab usu, Ov. A. A. 3, 91: superbiter contemptim conterit legiones, Naev. ap. Non. p. 516, 1; humorously imitated: ne nos tam contemptim conteras, *treat contemptuously*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34; and: conteris Tu tuâ me oratione, mulier, *you wear me out*, id. Cist. 2, 3, 65 (cf. B. 1. b. infra): corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conterunt, Tac. Agr. 31: heri in tergo meo Tris facile corios contrivisti bubulos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11: Viam Sacram, *to tread upon frequently*, Prop. 2 (3), 23, 15: Παιδείαν Κύρου legendo, i. e. *to wear out with reading*, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1: supellectilem pluribus et diversis officiis, *to wear out by use*, Quint. 2, 4, 29.—In mal. part.: aliquas indigno quaestu, i. e. prostituere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44; cf. tero.—Prov.: is vel Herculi conterere quaestum possiet, *squander the greatest possible fortune*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 68 Lorenz ad loc.—**B.** Of immaterial objects. **1.** Most freq. (like the simple verb) of time, *to waste, consume, spend, pass, employ*, in a good and bad sense (cf. Sall. C. 4, 1 Kritz); constr. with *in* and *abl.* or the *abl.* only, with *dum*, or *absol.* (α) With *in*: aetatem in pistrino, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11: vitam atque aetatem meam in quaerendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15: aetatem in litibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: omne otiosum tempus in studiis, id. Lael. 27, 104: diem in eâ arte, Prop. 2, 1, 46.—(β) With *abl.*: totum hunc diem cursando atque ambulando, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17: majorem aevi partem somno, Lucr. 3, 1047: tempora spectaculis, etc., Quint. 1, 12, 18: diei brevitatem conviviis, longitudinem noctis stupris et flagitiis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: bonum otium socordiâ atque desidiâ, Sall. C. 4, 1.—* (γ) With *dum*: contrivi diem, Dum asto, etc., Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 4.—(δ) *Absol.*: vitae modum, Prop. 1, 7, 9.—**b.** Transf. to the person: se, ut Plato, in musicis, geometriâ, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72; cf. in medial form: cum in causis et in negotiis et in foro conteramur, id. de Or. 1, 58, 249; id. Caecin. 5, 14.—**2.** In gen.: operam, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 54; cf.: operam frustra, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 31: quae sunt horum temporum, *to exhaust*, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 1.—**b.** Trop.: ejus omnis gravissimas injurias quasi voluntariâ oblivione, *to obliterate from the memory*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: quam (dignitatem virtutis) reliquâ ex collatione, facile est conterere atque contemnere, *to tread under foot by comparison* (opp. in caelum efferre), id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.—Hence, **contrītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *worn out, trite, common* (mostly in Cic.): proverbium vetustate, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52: praecepta (connected with communia), id. de Or. 1, 31, 138: contritum et contemptum praemium, id. Sest. 40, 86.

* **con-terrānĕus,** i, *m.* [terra], *a fellow-countryman* (castrense verbum), Plin. praef. § 1 (Codd. Barb. concerraneum = congerronem, which is perh. better; cf. Sillig ad h. l.).

con-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to terrify greatly, to frighten* (not freq. before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Livy); constr. with *abl.* or *absol.* (α) With *abl.*: pectora vulgi metu, * Lucr. 2, 623: loquacitatem nostram vultu ipso aspectuque, * Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; cf. Verg. A. 3, 597: cervum subito vocibus venantum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7: atrox ingenium eo facto (opp. accendere), Liv. 3, 11, 9; cf.: animos eâ re (opp. irritare), id. 40, 39, 2: eos seditioso clamore, id. 2, 39, 9: periculo, id. 2, 12, 12: atrocitate poenae, Suet. Dom. 11.—(β) Without *abl.*: qui praeter Nioben unam conterruit omnes, Ov. M. 6, 287: insolitos ejus tumultus equos, Liv. 10, 28, 9: major solito apparatus praecipue conterruit Campanos, ne ab obsidione Capuae bellum ejus anni Romani inciperent, id. 24, 12, 1; Suet. Ner. 6; 49 al.

conterrĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [conterreo], *to frighten much* or *greatly*, Coripp. 2, Joann. 54; 88.

conterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of conterreo.

* **contessĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [contessero], *the contracting of friendship*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 20.

con-tessĕro, āre, *v. n.* [tessera], *to contract friendship by means of the* tesserae, Tert. adv. Haeret. 36.

contestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contestor]. **I.** A jurid. t. t., *an attesting, proving by witness, testimony:* suprema testamenti, Dig. 28, 1, 20, § 8; cf.: verbum (testamentum) compositum a mentis contestatione, Gell. 6, 12, 2: litis, *a formal entering of a suit in law, by calling witnesses,* Gai Inst. 3, 180 sq.; Dig. 3, 3, 40, § 3; 24, 3, 22, § 5; Cod. Just. 3, 9: de litis contestatione.—**B.** Out of the circle of judicial proceedings, *attestation, conclusive proof:* in tam miserā atque maestā publicae injuriae contestatione, Gell. 10, 3, 4.—* **II.** *An earnest entreaty:* petivit tamen a me pater maximā contestatione, ut, etc., * Cic. Corn. 1 Fragm. 5 B. and K.

* **contestātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f.* [contestatio], *a short speech,* Sid. Ep. 7, 3.

contestātus, a, um, v. contestor.

* **con-testĭfĭcans,** antis, *Part.* [testificor], *attesting at the same time,* Tert. Testim. Anim. 1.

con-testor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., to take* or *call to witness.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: deos hominesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 67; cf. deos, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: caelum noctemque, Cic. Fl. 40, 102.—Far more freq., (β) In *pass.* signif.: contestari, *to be called to witness,* P. Aufidius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t.: litem, *to introduce a lawsuit by calling witnesses, to bring an action, to set on foot,* Cic. Att. 16, 15, 2; id. Rosc. Com. 18, 53; Gell. 5, 10, 8; Cod. Just. 3, 9 al.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 57, 18 Müll.—(β) In *pass.* signif.: lis contestatur, Lex Gall. Cisalp. 1, 48; Dig. 9, 4, 26, § 5 al.; so, lite contestata, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; 12, 35: cum lis contestata cum Flavio damni injuriā esset, id. ib. 18, 54; Dig. 24, 3, 22 et saep.; cf. Prisc. p. 793 P.—(γ) **contestātō,** adverbially, *by aid of witnesses,* Dig. 15, 4, 1; 25, 3, 1 al.—**II.** Trop., *part. perf.:* contestatus, in *pass.* signif., *proved by witness, tried:* ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, *proved,* Cic. Fl. 11, 25.

con-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to weave, entwine, braid, join together; to interweave, unite, connect* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop.: ut earum (ovium) villis confectis atque contextis homines vestiantur? Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: alba lilia amarantis, Tib. 3, 4, 33: haec directā materiā injecta contexebantur, *these (beams) were held together by timbers laid in a straight direction,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17; so id. ib. 7, 23, 4 (cf. Jahn, Neue Jahrb. 1855, p. 516 sq.): fossam loricamque, Tac. A. 4, 49: nec tam contextae cum sint (animae cum corporibus), Lucr. 3, 695.—With *dat.* (post-Aug.): optime epilogum defensioni contexit, Sen. Contr. 7 (3), 20, 7: sceleribus scelera contexens, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 3.—**2.** Trop.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contexitur? Cic. Or. 34, 120: conjuncte nostra cum reliquis rebus, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: extrema cum primis, id. ib. 10, 13, 2: his et plasticen, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151: partes, Quint. 4, prooem. 7; 11, 1, 6: in verbis singulis et contextis, id. 9, 4, 23 al.: longius hoc carmen, *to weave on, continue,* Cic. Cael. 8, 18; cf. interrupta, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9: Caesaris nostri commentarios rerum gestarum Galliae, Auct. B. G. 8, prooem.: quae statim referri non poterant, contexuntur postero die, Quint. 11, 2, 43.—**B.** Esp., *to join together, to compose, make, construct, form, put together* (cf.: compono, conecto, consero, etc.). **1.** Lit.: equum trabibus acernis, Verg. A. 2, 112: puppes tenui cannā, Val. Fl. 2, 108: saccum tenui vimine, Col. 9, 15, 12.—**2.** Trop.: orationem, Quint. 10, 6, 2; cf. librum, Sen. Ep. 114, 18: crimen, *to devise, contrive, invent,* Cic. Deiot. 6, 19.—**II.** *Neutr.:* contexere de aliquā re, *to treat of:* de sili, Plin. 20, 5, 18, § 36.—Hence, **contextus,** a, um, *P. a., cohering, connected:* contexta condensaque corpora (opp. diffusa), Lucr. 4, 57: oratio alia vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, Quint. 9, 4, 19: tropos ille (corresp. with continua μεταφορά), id. 9, 2, 46.—*Adv.:* **contextē,** *connected together, in close connection:* omnia necesse est colligatione naturali conserte contexteque fieri, Cic. Fat. 14, 32.

contextim, *adv.* [contexo], *in a connected manner, connectedly* (very rare): luto nidificantes paene contextim, * Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 147; Aug. Ep. 112, 15.

contextĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contexo] (post-class.). **I.** *A joining, putting together* (opp. resolutio), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5, 18.—**II.** *A preparing, composing:* classis, Aus. prooem. Per. Iliad: libri, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2: narrationis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2.

* **contextor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who puts a writing together, a composer, author:* codicis, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 2.

1. contextus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from contexo.

2. contextus, ūs, *m.* [contexo], *a joining* or *putting together, a connection* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif., and in Quint.). **I.** Lit.: corporum, * Lucr. 1, 243: aedificiorum, *the building of,* Dig. 39, 2, 15: ratis, Aus. Per. Odyss. 5.—**II.** Trop., *connection, coherence* (very freq. in Quint.): mirabilis est apud illos (sc. Stoicos) contextus rerum: respondent extrema primis, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83; cf.: in toto quasi contextu orationis, id. Part. Or. 23, 82; and: rerum ac verborum, Quint. 11, 2, 2: verborum, id. 11, 2, 28; 11, 2, 24: sermonis, id. 8, 3, 38: dicendi, id. 10, 7, 26: per partes dissolvitur, quod contextu nocet, id. 5, 13, 28; 9, 4, 55: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextumque desiderat, id. 9, 4, 129; cf. Ernest. Lex. Techn. p. 90: litterarum, *the succession of the letters,* id. 1, 1, 24 sq.; cf.: in contextu operis, *in the course,* Tac. H. 2, 8.

* **con-thērŏlĕta,** ae, *m.* [vox hybr., θηρολέτης], *a fellow-destroyer of wild beasts,* Fulg. Myth. 3, 2.

con-tĭcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [a strengthened form for taceo], *to be silent, be still* (late Lat.), Calp. Ecl. 4, 98; Lact. 5, 2, 9; Hier. in Isa. 1, 1; 17, 64; cf.: conticeo, σιωπῶ, Gloss. Lab.; v. also conticesco.

contĭcesco (contĭcisco, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 28; id. Mil. 2, 4, 56; Arn. 5 *init.*), tĭcŭi, 3, *v. inch., to become still, to cease speaking* or *sounding* (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: sed conticiscam: nam audio aperiri foris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 28; id. Mil. 2, 4, 56: ad quod ille quidem conticescit, sed sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28: ad hos casus, i. e. *in such cases,* id. 6, 1, 42: conscientiā convictus repente conticuit, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: consedit ille; conticui, id. Har. Resp. 4, 7: conticuere omnes, Verg. A. 2, 1; Ov. M. 6, 293; 10, 430.—**B.** *To keep silence, not to speak* (very rare): paulisper alter, alterius conspectu, conticuere, Liv. 30, 30, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.—Poet. with *acc.:* tantum nefas conticuit, Val. Fl. 3, 302.—**II.** Transf., of things: numquam de vobis (hominum) gratissimus sermo conticescet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: nec ulla umquam aetas de tuis laudibus conticescet, id. Marc. 3, 9: conticuit lyra, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 43: tubae, Mart. 7, 80: conticuere undae, Ov. M. 5, 574.—**III.** Trop., *to become still* or *quiet, come to rest, cease, decline, stop, abate* (syn. obmutesco): cum obmutuisset senatus, judicia conticuissent, etc., Cic. Pis. 12, 26: ut tum conticisceret illa lamentatio et gemitus urbis, id. Red. Sen. 7, 17: artes nostrae, id. Mur. 10, 22; cf.: studium, id. Brut. 94, 324: litterae forenses et senatoriae, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: actiones tribuniciae, Liv. 4, 1, 5: tumultus, id. 2, 55, 10; 22, 55, 8: furor, id. 2, 29, 11.

contĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [conticesco, the time when all becomes still; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 7, and 7, § 79 Müll.; also **contĭcium,** Macr. S. 1, 3, 12], *the first part of the night, the evening,* Plaut. As. 3, 3, 95 (quoted in Varr. l. l.); cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 268.

contĭcisco, ĕre, v. conticesco.

‡ **contĭfĭces,** *spearmen,* παράβολοι, Gloss. Vet. [contus-facio].

* **contĭger,** gĕri, *m.* [contus-gero], *a spear-bearer, a lancer,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 188.

contignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contigno, a joining together of beams; hence, concrete], *a floor composed of joists and boards; a story, floor,* Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 2, 15; Auct. B. Alex. 1; Vitr. 2, 9; Liv. 21, 62, 3; Pall. 1, 9, 2 al.

con-tigno, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tignum], *to join together with beams, to furnish with beams, joists,* or *rafters* (rare), Caes. B. C. 2, 15; Vitr. 1, 5; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 7.

‡ **contignum,** i, *n.* [contigno], *a structure of beams;* meton., *a piece of flesh with seven ribs,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 7 Müll.

contĭgŭē, *adv.,* v. contiguus *fin.*

contĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contingo] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act.* (lit. touching; hence), *bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous, near; absol.* or with *dat.:* (Pyramus et Thisbe) contiguas tenuere domos, Ov. M. 4, 57: Cappadoces, Tac. A. 2, 60: luna montibus (opp. admota caelo), Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 43: perit Valens quinquagesimo anno contiguus, Amm. 31, 14, 1: tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410.—* **II.** *Pass., that may be touched, within reach:* hunc ubi contiguum missae fore credidit hastae, Verg. A. 10, 457 (intra jactum teli, Serv.).—* *Adv.:* **contĭgŭē** (acc. to I.), *closely:* sequi aliquem, *upon his heels,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 909.

contĭnens, entis, v. contineo, *P. a.,* 1.

contĭnenter, *adv.,* v. contineo, *P. a.,* 1. *fin.*

1. contĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [contineo]. **I.** *A holding back, repressing.* * **A.** Lit.: (crepitūs ventris), Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.*—**B.** Trop. (acc. to contineo, I. B. 2. b., and continens, B.), *a bridling, restraining of one's passions and desires, abstemiousness, continence, temperance, moderation,* ἐγκράτεια (the common signif.; most freq. in Cic.; it is diff. from abstinentia, v. in h. v.; opp. libido): continentia est, per quam cupiditas consilii gubernatione regitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Off. 2, 24, 86; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 121: conferte hujus libidines cum illius continentiā, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115; cf.: ubi pro continentiā et aequitate libido atque superbia invasere, Sall. C. 2, 5; connected with modestia, Caes. B. G. 7, 52; cf. Quint. 2, 21, 3; 3, 7, 15 al.—**II.** (Acc. to contineo, I. B. 3., and continens, C.) *The contents of a work* (only late Lat.): operis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12, § 2; Hier. in Isa. 5, 20 *init.*; 5, 23, 11; so the title of the work of Fulgentius: De Expositione Vergilianae Continentiae, etc.—* **III.** (Acc. to contineo, II., and continens, A. 1.) *Contiguity, proximity:* regionum (just before: cohaerentia regionum), Macr. S. 5, 15, 5.

2. contĭnentĭa, ium, *n.,* v. contineo, *P. a.*

con-tĭnĕo, tinŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. **I.** *Act., to hold* or *keep together.* **A.** In gen. (rare). **1.** Lit. (syn.: coërceo, conjungo): contine quaeso caput, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 26: quod omnem continet amplexu terram, Lucr. 5, 319; cf.: mundus omnia complexu suo coërcet et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: vitem levi nodo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: magni refert primordia saepe cum quibus . . . contineantur, Lucr. 1, 818; 1, 908; 2, 761; 2, 1008: pars oppidi, mari disjuncta angusto, ponte adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117.—**b.** Of places, *to bound, limit, enclose* (very rare in *act.*): reliquum spatium mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Oceanus ponto qua continet orbem, Tib. 4, 1, 147; but more freq. in *pass., to be comprised, enclosed, surrounded, encompassed, environed by:* qui vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; so, undique loci naturā Helvetii, id. ib. 1, 2: mare montibus angustis, id. ib. 4, 23: una pars Galliae Garumnā flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum, id. ib. 1, 1.—**2.** Trop.: omnes artes quasi cognatione quādam inter se continentur, *hang together,* Cic. Arch. 1, 2.—Far more freq. in all periods and species of composition.—**B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1.** With the access. idea of firmness, quiet, permanence, etc., *to hold* or *keep together, to keep, hold fast, preserve, retain* (syn. servo). **a.** Lit.: (alvus) arcet et continet . . . quod recepit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: merces (opp. partiri), id. Vatin. 5, 12; cf. exercitum (opp. dividere), Liv. 28, 2, 16: arida continent odorem diutius, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 39.—**b.** Trop.: nec ulla res vehementius rem publicam continet quam fides, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84: Remos reliquosque Belgas in officio, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: in officio Dumnorigem, id. ib. 5, 7: te in exercitatione, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *fin.*: te in tuis perennibus studiis, id. Brut. 97, 332: ceteros in armis (plaga), Liv. 9, 41, 15: alicujus hospitio, Nep. Lys. 1, 5.—**2.** With the access. idea of hindering, preventing motion, *to keep, keep still, detain, restrain, repress, enclose.* **a.** Lit.: milites

sub pellibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; cf.: pecudem sub tecto, Col. 7, 10, 3: exercitum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 11; Liv. 31, 26, 6; 28, 9, 14 al.; cf.: nostros in castris (tempestates), Caes. B. G. 4, 34; 6, 36; and: copias in castris, id. B. C. 1, 66; 3, 30; Auct. B. Afr. 1; 7; Liv. 36, 17, 9: Pompeium quam angustissime, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: aliquem limine, Liv. 34, 1, 5: ora frenis, Phaedr. 3, 6, 7: ventos carcere, Ov. M. 11, 432: animam in dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261 et saep.: se ruri, *to stay, remain*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 17; cf.: se domi, Suet. Caes. 81: suo se loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: oppido sese, id. ib. 2, 30: castris se continere, id. B. C. 3, 37: se vallo, id. B. G. 5, 44: se finibus Romanis, Liv. 39, 17, 4; 34, 58, 3: moenibus sese, id. 42, 7, 4: agrorum suorum terminis se, id. 38, 40, 2: se moenibus, Ov. M. 13, 208: sese intra silvas, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: suos intra munitionem, id. ib. 5, 57; 5, 58: milites intra castrorum vallum, id. B. C. 3, 76; Liv. 31, 34, 9; Auct. B. Afr. 24: intra castra militem, Tac. H. 4, 19: praesidibus provinciarum propagavit imperium, ut a peritis et assuetis socii continerentur, Suet. Aug. 23 et saep.: an te auspicium commoratum est? an tempestas continet? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 67.— **b.** Trop., *to hold back, detain, repress, hold in check, curb, check, stay, stop, tame, subdue*, etc. (syn. cohibeo): adpetitiones animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: omnis cupiditates, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32: modeste insolentiam suam, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: risum, id. Fin. 4, 25, 71 et saep.: formido mortales omnes, Lucr. 1, 151: Etruriam non tam armis quam judiciorum terrore, Liv. 29, 36, 10: oppida magis metu quam fide, id. 30, 20, 5; cf.: quosdam continet metus, Quint. 1, 3, 6: solo metu, id. 12, 7, 2 et saep.: animum a consuetâ libidine, Sall. J. 15, 3: temeritatem ab omni lapsu (with cohibere), Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 45: suos a proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: manum juventus Metu deorum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 37 al.: se ab adsentiendo, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104; so, se ab exemplis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62: temperans, qui se in aliquâ libidine continuerit, id. Par. 3, 1, 21: se male continet amens, Ov. M. 4, 351: male me, quin vera faterer, Continui, id. ib. 7, 729: nequeo continere quin loquar, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 28.— Mid.: contineri, quin complectar, non queo, *restrain myself, refrain*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 128; cf.: vix me contineo, quin, etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: jam nequeo contineri, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 60; cf.: vix contineor, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 9: quae vera audivi, taceo et contineo optime, *keep it to myself, conceal it*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 23: ea quae continet, neque adhuc protulit, explicet nobis, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 206: dicta, id. ib. 2, 55, 222.—**3.** With the access. idea of containing, *to comprise, contain, involve, comprehend something in itself* (syn. complector): (aqua gelum) quod continet in se, mittit, Lucr. 6, 877; cf.: ut omnia, quae aluntur et crescunt, contineant in se vim caloris, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23; so, in se, Quint. 1, 6, 31; 2, 10, 2: Quattuor aeternus genitalia corpora mundus Continet, Ov. M. 15, 240: rem militarem, Liv. 5, 52, 16: panis innumeras paene continet medicinas, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: (linea) centum continet (pedes), Quint. 1, 10, 44: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2: paucas species (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 18: tales res, quales hic liber continet, Cic. Or. 43, 148; Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 1: narrationes, quae summam criminis contineant, Quint. 4, 2, 10: fabula stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor Ep. 1, 2, 8; cf.: liber primus ea continebit, quae, etc., Quint. prooem. § 21: tertia epistula coutinebat, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 5.—With *subj.-clause:* quando ipsos loqui deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59.—Esp. freq., **b.** In *pass.:* contineri *aliquâ re, to be contained in something, be composed of, consist of* or *in, to rest upon, to be supported by*, etc.: terreno corpore, Lucr. 1, 1085: non venis et nervis et ossibus continentur (dii), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis penitusque perspectis ... rebus contineretur, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: forma honestatis, quae tota quattuor his virtutibus ... continetur, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: versus paucis (pedibus) continetur, Quint. 9, 4, 60: quae philosophorum libris continentur, id. prooem. § 11; cf. id. 5, 10, 111 et saep.: artes, quae conjecturâ continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: foedere, Liv. 41, 23, 9: actu, Quint. 2, 18, 5; 12, 9, 1; 3, 7, 28.—Rarely with *in* and *abl.:* forum, in quo omnis aequitas continetur, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2; cf.: quibus (legibus) in singulis civitatibus res publica continetur, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.—**II.** *Neutr., to hold together in itself, to hang together* (in the *verb. finit.* very rare; but freq. as *P. a.*; cf. also the deriv. continuus): per hortum utroque commeatus continet, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 43.— Hence, **1. continens**, entis, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to II.) *Holding* or *hanging together* (freq. and class.). **1.** *Bordering upon, neighboring, contiguous, lying near, adjacent* (syn.: junctus, adjunctus, contiguus); constr. with *dat.*, *cum*, or *absol.* **a.** Prop.: aër mari, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: continentia atque adjuncta praedia huic fundo, id. Caecin. 4, 11: (mare) dissimile est proximo ei continenti, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105 al.: Cappadociae pars ea, quae cum Ciliciâ continens est, id. Fam. 15, 2, 2: (Morini) continentes silvas ac paludes habebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 28; cf. so *absol.:* parum locuples continente ripâ, Hor. C. 2, 18, 22; cf.: pars eorum, qui propiores erant continenti litori, Liv. 44, 28, 12.—*Subst.:* **continentia**, ium, *n.* (sc. loca), *adjoining places, the neighborhood:* Cherronesum et continentia usque Atho montem, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215 al.: urbis, *the suburbs*, Dig. 50, 16, 147.—**b.** Trop., in time, *following, next:* continentibus diebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; and of other abstract things: motus sensui junctus et continens, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 26: timori perpetuo ipsum malum continens fuit, *followed at its heels*, Liv. 5, 39, 8.—**2.** *Holding together, cohering in itself, connected, continuous, uninterrupted.* **a.** Prop.: continens agmen migrantium, Liv. 1, 29, 4: agmen, id. 2, 50, 7; 8, 8, 13 al.: ruinae, id. 21, 8, 5: terra, *the mainland, continent*, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 100 P.; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 274, 6; Nep. Them. 3, 2; and in the same sense far more freq. *subst.:* **continens**, entis, *f.* (rarely *masc.*, Curt. 4, 2, 1 Zumpt, dub.; *abl.* in *e* and *i* equally used; v. the 4th and 5th books of Caes. B. G.), Caes. B. G. 4, 27; 4, 28; 4, 31; 4, 36 *bis* et saep.; Nep. Milt. 7, 3; Liv. 35, 43, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 40 et saep.— **b.** Trop., in time, *continual, consecutive, uninterrupted:* labor omnium dierum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63; Liv. 42, 54, 3: bella, Caes. B. G. 5, 11 *fin.:* imperium usque ad nos, Liv. 7, 30, 8: imber per noctem totam, id. 23, 44, 6: biduo, Suet. Calig. 19: febres sine intermissione, Cels. 3, 5 *fin.:* e continenti genere, *in continuous descent*, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: spiritus, id. de Or. 3, 57, 216 et saep.: ex continenti (sc. tempore), *instantly, immediately*, = continuo, statim, Just. 1, 9; so, in continenti, Dig. 44, 5, 1.— **B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2. b.) *That restrains his passions, continent, moderate, temperate*, ἐγκρατής (rare, but in good prose): continentior in vitâ hominum quam in pecuniâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: cum reges tam sint continentes, multo magis consularis esse oportere, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: puer, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 3, 2 al.—*Sup.*, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 7, Suet. Aug. 71. — **C.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) In rhet., *subst.:* **continens**, entis, *n.*, *that on which something rests* or *depends, the chief point, hinge:* causae, Cic. Part. Or. 29, 103; id. Top. 25, 95: intuendum videtur, quid sit quaestio, ratio, judicatio, continens, vel ut alii vocant, firmamentum, Quint. 3, 11, 1; cf. id. ib. § 18 sqq. — *Adv.:* **continenter. 1.** (Acc. to A. 2.) **a.** In space, *in unbroken succession, in a row:* continenter sedetis, Cat. 37, 6.— More freq. and class., **b.** In time, *continuously, without interruption:* totâ nocte ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: jam amplius horis sex pugnaretur, id. ib. 3, 5: biduum lapidibus pluit, Liv. 25, 7, 7: usque ad ipsum negotium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 37: ferri imagines, id. N. D. 1, 39, 109. — **2.** (Acc. to B.) *Temperately, moderately* (rare): vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; in *sup.:* vivere, Aug. Ep. 199; id. Conf. 6, 12.—Hence also, **2. contentus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 2. b.); medial., *satisfying one's self with, contented, satisfied, content* (freq. in all periods and species of composition); constr. in gen. with the *abl.;* more rarely *absol.;* after the Aug. per. very freq. with the *inf.* (α) With *abl.:* his versibus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 264, 3: suis rebus, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51: paucis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 16: illâ (sorte), id. ib. 1, 1, 3: viverem uti contentus eo quod mi ipse parasset, id. ib. 1, 4, 108; cf. Suet. Aug. 82: solâ Dianâ, Verg. A. 11, 582. — (β) *Absol.:* cum ipsum audires sine comparatione, non modo contentus esses, sed melius non quaereres, Cic. Brut. 35, 134; so *comp.*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 15.— (γ) With *inf.:* indagare, Ov. M. 1, 461: edidicisse, id. ib. 2, 638: retinere titulum provinciae, Vell. 2, 49: hostes sustinuisse, id. 2, 112: indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 128: ostendere, id. 5, 10, 31: id consequi, quod imiteris, id. 10, 2, 7 et saep.— *Adv.:* **contentē** (ante- and post-class., and rare), *in a restrained manner, closely:* arte contenteque habere aliquem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63: parce contenteque vivere, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 13.

1. con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [tango], *to touch on all sides, to touch, take hold of, seize* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: facile cibum terrestrem rostris, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: funem manu, Verg. A. 2, 239; cf. Ov. M. 2, 151: munera Cerealia dextrâ, id. ib. 11, 122: undas pede, id. ib. 2, 457: focos ore tremente, id. Tr. 1, 3, 44: terram osculo, Liv. 1, 56, 12: ora nati sacro medicamine, Ov. M. 2, 123; cf. id. ib. 14, 607: montes suo igni (sol), Lucr. 4, 407; cf. Cat. 64, 408, and Suet. Ner. 6: cibos sale modico, *to sprinkle*, Cels. 2, 24: sidera comâ (poet. designation for a very great height), Ov. F. 3, 34; cf.: nubes aërio vertice (Taurus), Tib. 1, 7, 15: summa sidera plantis, *to reach the stars* (a poet. designation of great prosperity), Prop. 1, 8, 43: mitem taurum, Ov. M. 2, 860; cf. id. ib. 8, 423: glebam, id. ib. 11, 111: paene terram (luna), Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: caules (vitis), id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dextras consulum (as a friendly greeting or congratulation), Liv. 28, 9, 6; so, manum, Vell. 2, 104, 5; 2, 107, 4.— **B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1.** *To eat, partake of, taste* (poet.): neque illinc Audeat esuriens dominus contingere granum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 113: cibos ore, Ov. M. 5, 531: aquas, id. ib. 15, 281: fontem, id. ib. 3, 409.—**2.** *To touch impurely* (very rare): corpus corpore, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 204.— **3.** *To touch*, i. e. *to be near, neighboring*, or *contiguous, to border upon, to reach, extend to;* with *acc.*, *dat.*, or *inter se;* with *acc.:* Helvi, qui fines Arvernorum contingunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 7 *fin.:* turri adactâ et contingente vallum, id. ib. 5, 43; cf.: in saltu Vescino Falernum contingente agrum, Liv. 10, 21, 8: praesidium coloniarum Illyricum contingentium, Suet. Aug. 25. —With *dat.:* ut radices montis ex utrâque parte ripae fluminis contingant, Caes. B. G. 1, 38.— With *inter se:* ut (milites) contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23.— **4.** With the idea of motion, *to reach something by moving, to attain to, reach, come to, arrive at, meet with*, etc. (mostly poet.); with *acc.:* optatam metam cursu, Hor. A. P. 412: Ephyren pennis, Ov. M. 7, 392: Italiam, Verg. A. 5, 18: fines Illyricos, Ov. M. 4, 568: Creten, id. ib. 8, 100: Cadmeïda arcem, id. ib. 6, 217: rapidas Phasidos undas, id. ib. 7, 6: auras, *to come into the air*, id. ib. 15, 416 al.: avem ferro, *to hit*, Verg. A. 5, 509; cf. Ov M. 8, 351: ullum mortalem (vox mea), id. id. 2, 578; cf. thus aures, id. ib. 1, 211; and aures fando, with the *acc.* and *inf.*, id. ib. 15, 497: aevi florem, *to come to* or *reach the flower of age*, Lucr. 1, 565.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to touch, to seize upon, affect* (rare). multitudo agrestium, quos in aliquâ suâ fortunâ publica quoque contingebat cura, Liv. 22, 10, 8: contactus nullis ante cupidinibus, Prop. 1, 1, 2: quam me manifesta libido contigit! Ov. M. 9, 484: animum curâ, Val. Fl. 7, 173; cf.: aliquem (curâ), contacti simili sorte, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 78. — Far more freq., **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To touch with pollution, to pollute, stain, defile*, etc.; so generally in *part. perf.* (as a *verb. finit.* the kindr. contamino was in use): (Gallos) contactos eo scelere velut injectâ rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48, 3; so, contacta civitas rabie duorum juvenum, id. 4, 9, 10: omnes eâ violatione templi, id. 29, 8, 11 (for which id. 29, 18, 8: nefandâ praedâ se ipsos ac domos contaminare suas): plebs regiâ praedâ, id. 2, 5, 2; cf. id. 4, 15, 8: equi candidi et nullo mortali opere contacti, Tac. G. 10: dies (sc. Alliensis) re

ligione, Liv. 6, 28, 6: pectora vitiis, Tac. Or. 12.—Once *absol.*: contactus ensis, Sen. Hippol. 714.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) With *aliquem aliquâ re* or only *aliquem*, *to be connected with* or *related to*, *to concern*: ut quisque tam foede interemptos aut propinquitate aut amicitiâ contingebat, Liv. 25, 8, 2: aliquem sanguine ac genere, id. 45, 7, 3; 24, 22, 14: aliquem artissimo gradu, Suet. Aug. 4: domum Caesarum nullo gradu, id. Galb. 2; cf. *absol.*: deos (i.e. Maecenatem et Augustum) quoniam propius contingis, *have more ready access to the great*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: Sabinum modico usu, *to have little intercourse with*, Tac. A. 4, 68: multis in Italiâ contactis gentibus Punici belli societate, Liv. 31, 8, 11; cf.: si crimine contingantur, *have part in*, Dig. 11, 4, 1: haec consultatio Romanos nihil contingit, *concerns not*, Liv. 34, 22, 12; cf.: quae (causa) nihil eo facto contingitur, id. 40, 14, 9.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *To attain to*, *reach*, *arrive at something*, *to come to* (very rare): quam regionem cum superavit animus naturamque sui similem contigit et agnovit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43.—**b.** With and without *dat.* of person; of occurrences, *to happen to one*, *to befall*, *fall to one's lot*, *to succeed in*, *obtain a thing*; and *absol.*, *to happen*, *fall to*, *turn out*, *come to pass* (so most freq. in all perr. and species of composition; in gen., of favorable, but sometimes of indifferent, or even adverse occurrences). (α) With *dat.*: cui tam subito tot contigerint commoda, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 3: haec tot propter me gaudia illi contigisse laetor, id. Hec. 5, 3, 35: quod isti (Crasso) contigit uni, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; 1, 35, 164; id. Off. 1, 43, 153; id. Fam. 5, 21, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 43; Quint. 10, 1, 115; 12, 11, 29; Suet. Caes. 35; id. Calig. 3, 10 et saep.; Ov. M. 3, 321; 11, 268; 15, 443; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 46; 1, 4, 10; 1, 17, 9 et saep.: cum tanto plura bene dicendi exempla supersint quam illis contigerunt, Quint. 10, 2, 28: quam mihi maxime hic hodie contigerit malum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 268, 12: quod (sc. servitus) potentibus populis saepe contigit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: cum miseri animi essent, quod plerisque contingeret, id. N. D. 1, 11, 27; id. Phil. 14, 8, 24; id. Fam. 5, 16, 5; id. Sen. 19, 71; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; 2, 19, 65; id. Fam. 11, 16, 2 al.: quoties ipsi testatori aliquid contingit, *a misfortune befalls*, etc., Dig. 28, 3, 6: si quid ei humanitus contigerit, ib. 34, 4, 30 *fin.* (cf. ib. § 2: sive in viâ aliquid mihi humanitus acciderit, and v. 2. accido, II. B.).—*Impers.* with *inf.*: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36: mihi Romae nutriri atque doceri, id. ib. 2, 2, 41: mihi recusare principatum, Vell. 2, 124, 2: mihi cognoscere (eos), Quint. 12, 11, 3; 1, 1, 11; 5, 7, 25; 6, 1, 4 al.—And, at the same time, a *dat.* of the predicate (post-class. and rare): quo tempore mihi fratrique meo destinari praetoribus contigit, Vell. 2, 124, 4: maximo tibi et civi et duci evadere contigit, Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 2 (in Ov. M. 11, 220, the better read. is nepotem); cf. Haase in Reisig. Lect. p. 794 sq.—With *ut*: volo hoc oratori contingat, ut, etc., Cic. Brut. 84, 290; id. Off. 1, 1, 3; id. Phil. 5, 18, 49; Quint. 11, 2, 51 al.—(β) With *acc.* (very rare): sors Tyrrhenum contigit, *fell upon Tyrrhenus*, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.*: Italiam palma frugum, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109.—(γ) *Absol.* (very freq.): hanc mi expetivi, contigit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: magis adeo id facilitate quam aliâ ullâ culpâ meâ contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: quod si nulla contingit excusatio, Quint. 11, 1, 81: ubi quid melius contingit et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44 et saep.—With *abl.*: quia memoria atque actio naturâ non arte contingant, Quint. 3, 3, 4; so id. 1, 1, 33; 2, 2, 11 al.—With *ex*: gratia, quae continget ex sermone puro atque dilucido, Quint. 11, 1, 53; so id. 8, 3, 70: ex eâdem brassicâ contingunt aestivi autumnalesque cauliculi, *arise*, *spring*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 138 al.: nihil horum nisi in complexu loquendi serieque contingit, Quint. 1, 5, 3.—With *inf.*: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis Continget, Hor. A. P. 51; Quint. 1, 1, 11; 5, 7, 25: concitare invidiam, etc. . . . liberius in peroratione contingit, id. 6, 1, 14.—With *ut*: quod nunquam opinatus fui . . . id contigit, ut salvi poteremur domi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 32; so Quint. 4, 1, 7; 9, 3, 72; 11, 2, 39.

2. con-tingo (-tinguo), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wet*, *moisten* (perh. only in Lucr. and Verg.). **I.** Lit.: oras, pocula circum mellis liquore, Lucr. 1, 938: semina rerum colore, id. 2, 755: lac parco sale, *to sprinkle*, Verg. G. 3, 403: tonsum corpus amurcâ, id. ib. 3, 448.—**II.** Trop.: musaeo contingens cuncta lepore, Lucr. 1, 934 and 947; 4, 9 and 22.

contĭnŭanter and **contĭnŭātē**, *advv.*, v. 2. continuo *fin.*, 1. and 2.

contĭnŭātim, *adv.* [2. continuo], *continuously*, συνημμένως, συνεχῶς, Vet. Gloss.; Aug. Ep. 112, 20.

contĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a following of one thing after another*, *an unbroken series*, *a connection*, *continuation*, *succession* (in good prose). **I.** In gen., with *gen.*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: continuatio immutabilis ordinis sempiterni, id. Ac. 1, 7, 29: imbrium, *an uninterrupted succession*, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: laborum, * Suet. Tib. 21; Flor. 4, 2, 79 al.: causarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: sermonis, Quint. 8, 2, 14; cf. id. 9, 3, 23 al.—*Absol.*: in quibus (rebus) peragendis continuatio ipsa efficacissima esset, Liv. 41, 15, 7.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., *a period*; *absol.*, Cic. Or. 61, 204 and 208; Quint. 9, 4, 22; 9, 4, 124: verborum, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; 3, 13, 49.

‡ **contĭnŭātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [continuo], *serving to connect the discourse*, *copulative*: conjunctiones, Prisc. 16, p. 1027 P.

contĭnŭē, *adv.*, v. continuus *fin.* 1.

contĭnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [continuus], *a connected series*, *continuation* (very rare), Varr. L. L. 8, § 107 Müll.: spinae, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 105.

1. contĭnŭō, *adv.*, v. continuus *fin.* 2.

2. contĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [continuus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to join together in uninterrupted succession*, *to make continuous.* **A.** In space, *to join one with another*, *to connect*, *unite* (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in *pass.*); constr. with the *dat.* or (more freq.) *absol.* (α) With *dat.*: (aër) mari continuatus et junctus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117: aedificia moenibus, Liv. 1, 44, 4: regnum Alyattei Campis Mygdoniis, Hor. C. 3, 16, 42: latus lateri, Ov. A. A. 1, 496.—Medial: Suionibus Sitonum gentes continuantur, *border upon*, *are next to*, Tac. G. 45 *fin.*—(β) *Absol.*: binas aut amplius domos, *to erect in rows*, Sall. C. 20, 11: fundos in agro Casinati optimos et fructuosissimos, *to buy*, *acquire contiguous plots of ground*, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 14 (v. the pass. in connection); cf.: latissime agrum, id. ib. 2, 26, 70; and agros, Liv. 34, 4, 9: pontem, Tac. A. 15, 9: domus, quâ Palatium et Maecenatis hortos continuaverat, id. ib. 15, 39: verba, *to connect together in a period*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf.: verba verbis aut nomina nominibus (just before: cadentia similiter jungere), Quint. 9, 4, 43.—Medial: quae (atomi) cohaerescunt inter se et aliae alias adprehendentes continuantur, *hang together*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.—**B.** Of time and objects relating to it, *to join*, *connect together*, *to continue uninterruptedly*, *to do successively one thing after another*: Cassius die ac nocte continuato itinere ad eum pervenit, Caes. B. C. 3, 36; 3, 11: nuntius diem noctemque itinere continuato ingentem attulit terrorem, Liv. 26, 9, 6: continens die ac nocte proelium, id. 4, 22, 5; cf.: perpotationem biduo duabusque noctibus, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145: diem noctemque potando, Tac. G. 22; cf.: theatro dies totos, id. A. 14, 20: magistratum, Sall. J. 37, 2; cf. Liv. 38, 33, 1: praeturam ei, i. e. *to give it to him immediately after the ædileship*, Vell. 2, 91, 3: dapes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: febrem, Cels. 3, 5: prope funera, Liv. 1, 46, 9: fatigatio continuati laboris, Curt. 7, 11, 17: quae (libertas) usque ad hoc tempus honoribus, imperiis . . . continuata permansit, Cic. Fl. 11, 25.—Poet.: aliquos ferro, *to slay one after another*, Stat. Th. 9, 292; cf.: aliquos hastis, id. ib. 12, 745.—In *pass.* with *dat.*: hiemi continuatur hiems, Ov. P. 1, 2, 26; so, paci externae confestim discordia domi, Liv. 2, 54, 2: damna damnis, Tac. Agr. 41.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to continue*, *last* (rare): febres ita ut coepere continuant, Cels. 3, 3; 2, 4; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 233; 18, 35, 87, § 362; 20, 5, 17, § 35.—Hence, * **1. contĭnŭanter**, *adv.*, *continuously*, *in uninterrupted succession* (opp. carptim), Aug. Retract. 1, 24.—**2. contĭnŭātē**, *adv.*, *in uninterrupted succession*, *one after another*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 315, 5; Fest. p. 314, 32 Müll.; cf. Fronto, Diff. Verb. p. 2195 P.

contĭnŭor, ātus, āri, 1, *dep.* collat. form of continuo (rare and mostly post-class.), *to unite one's self to*, *to join*: Marius ostio Liris evehitur, adque Aenariam suos continuatur, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 93: inde me commodum egredientem continuatur Pytheas, App. M. 1, p. 113, 17: eam, id. ib. 5, p. 172, 34; 6, p. 180, 24; 11, p. 259, 26; Enar. Pan. Const. Aug. 8, 5; Symm. Ep. 1, 53; 4, 44; cf. continuo, I. A. α *fin.* and β *fin.*

contĭnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [contineo, II.], *joining*, *connecting with something*, or *hanging together*, in space or time, *uninterrupted*, *continuous.* **I.** Of space (so mostly Aug. and post-Aug.; cf., however, continue); with *dat.* or *absol.* **A.** Lit.: aër continuus terrae est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 1: Leucada continuam veteres habuere coloni; nunc freta circuëunt, *joined to the mainland*, Ov. M. 15, 289: ignis proxima quaeque et deinceps continua amplexus, Liv. 30, 5, 7; 30, 6, 5: montes, * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 189: agri, Suet. Caes. 38: fluere continuo alveo (Euphraten), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; cf.: Rhenus uno alveo continuus, Tac. A. 2, 6: mare, id. Agr. 10 *fin.*: aliqui vice dentium continuo osse gignuntur, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69: omnia continua et paria, Plin. Pan. 51, 4: serpens, Stat. Th. 5, 517.—**b.** *Subst.*: **contĭnŭus**, i, *m.*, *he who is always about one*, *an attendant*: Cocceius Nerva, continuus principis, Tac. A. 6, 26 (32) Halm, Draeg. ad loc. (Nipperd. and Ritter, principi).—**B.** Trop., of rhet. matters (most freq. in Quint.): cum fluxerunt plures continuae translationes (the figure derived from an uninterrupted, flowing stream; v. the preced.), Cic. Or. 27, 94: expositio (opp. partita), Quint. 7, 10, 11: loci, id. 11, 3, 84: lumina, id. 12, 10, 46: ab exordio usque ad ultimam vocem continuus quidam gemitus, id. 11, 1, 54: oratio, id. 6, 1, 46; 6, 4, 1 et saep.: adfectus, id. 6, 2, 10: impetus, id. 10, 7, 14 et saep.—**II.** Of time and objects relating to it, *following one after another*, *successive*, *continuous* (class. in all periods and species of composition): auferet ex oculis veniens Aurora Boöten; continuâque die sidus Hyantis erit, *the next day*, Ov. F. 5, 734; so, continuâ nocte, *the following night*, id. ib. 6, 720: triduum continuum, dies decem continuos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 146 sq.: dies quinque ex eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: annos prope quinquaginta, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38: duabus noctibus, Suet. Aug. 94: secutae sunt continuos complures dies tempestates, Caes. B. G. 4, 34 Oud. *N. cr.*: prioribus diebus, Liv. 42, 58, 3: aliquot annos continuos, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: tot dies, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94: triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61; Suet. Calig. 7: biennio, id. Tib. 38: bella, Liv. 10, 31, 10; cf.: cursus proeliorum, Tac. Agr. 27: consulatus, Suet. Caes. 76; Plin. Pan. 58: itinera, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: regna, Liv. 1, 47, 6: duo triumphi ex Hispaniâ acti, id. 41, 7, 1: labor, Quint. 1, 3, 8: amor, Prop. 1, 20, 1: incommoda, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: messe senescit ager, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: eos (patricios) ab Atto Clauso continuos duravisse, Tac. A. 12, 25 *fin.* et saep.—With *abl. resp.*: continuus inde et saevus accusandis reis Suilius, *incessant*, Tac. A. 11, 5; cf.: postulandis reis tam continuus annus fuit, *incessantly occupied*, id. ib. 4, 36.—Hence the *advv.*, **1. contĭnŭē**, *continuously*, *without interruption*; in space or time (very rare, perh. only ante- and post-class. for continenter, assidue): * flumen quod fluit continue, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll.: protinus jugiter et continue, Non. p. 376, 26.—**2. contĭnŭō.** **A.** To designate an act that in time immediately follows something, *immediately*, *forthwith*, *directly*, *without delay*, = statim, αὐτίκα (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition). **1.** In gen. (α) Corresp. with the particles of time: ubi, ut, postquam, cum, etc.; with *ubi*: ubi primum terram tetigimus, Continuo, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49; so id. Cist. 2, 3, 35; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 51 al.—With *ut*, etc.: quae ut aspexi, me continuo contuli, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; so, iste continuo ut vidit, non dubitavit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: ut quisque insanus . . . latum demisit pectore clavum, Audit continuo, etc., Hor. S. 1, 6, 29: nam postquam audivi

. .. continuo argentum dedi, Ut emeretur, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 37: cum te summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, mihi continuo maximas gratias agant, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1; 10, 12, 2: ut vel continuo patuit, cum, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 29: ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus continuo in malā haereat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: si quid narrare occepi, continuo dari Tibi verba censes, *forthwith you think*, etc., id. And. 3, 2, 24; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 24; Lucr. 2, 1091; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160: continuo consilium dimisit (Q. Maximus), simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121.—(β) *Absol.:* continuo, ventis surgentibus, aut freta ponti Incipiunt agitata tumescere, etc., Verg. G. 1, 356: continuo hic ero, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 43: haud mora; continuo matris praecepta facessit, Verg. G. 4, 548; so Ov. M. 14, 362; cf. Quint. 12, 3, 3; corresp. with statim, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod lubet, non lubet jam id continuo, *the next moment, immediately*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10: hos prius intro ducam et quae volo Simul inperabo: poste continuo exeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 40: hanc mihi in manum dat; mors continuo ipsam occupat, id. And. 1, 5, 62: hercle ego te barbā continuo arripiam, et in ignem coniciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 64: egomet continuo mecum; certe captus est! *I immediately thought within myself*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 55: senatus est continuo convocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3: hos continuo in itinere adorti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42 *fin.:* subitae necessitates continuo agendi, *on the spot, immediately*, Quint. 10, 7, 2 et saep.: perturbationes, amplificatae certe, pestiferae sunt; igitur etiam susceptae continuo in magnā pestis parte versantur, *even immediately on their inception*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; cf. id. Fin. 3, 9, 32.—**2.** Of a point of time closely following a time named, *speedily, without interval:* deinde absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1: qui summam spem civium, quam de eo jam puero habuerant, continuo adulescens incredibili virtute superavit, id. Lael. 3, 11.—**3.** E s p., with the statement of a logical consequence from a fact; only in connection with a negative, or a question implying a negative, *not by consequence, not necessarily, not as an immediate consequence*, in questions; *perhaps then? perhaps therefore?* (very freq. in Cic.); with *si:* non continuo, si me in gregem sicariorum contuli, sum sicarius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; so id. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Gai Inst. 2, 204.—With *cum*, Manil. 2, 345.—*Absol.:* cum nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; so, ego summum dolorem ... non continuo dico esse brevem, id. ib. 2, 19, 45: aeque enim contingit omnibus fidibus, ut incontentae sint; illud non continuo, ut aeque incontentae, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75: si malo careat, continuone fruitur summo bono? id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; so, continuone si? etc., Quint. 9, 2, 84.—**B.** In Quint. twice (for the ante- and post-class. continue), *in an uninterrupted series, one after another, continuously:* qualis (labor) fuit illius, qui grana ciceris ex spatio distante missa, in acum continuo et sine frustratione inserebat, Quint. 2, 20, 3; 9, 1, 11.

contĭo (less correctly **concĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [contr. from conventio, for which COVENTIO is written in S. C. Bacch.; v. conventio, and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 43 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 4, and p. 113, 10 Müll.], *a meeting, assembly that is called together by a magistrate* or *priest* (cf.: contio significat conventum, non tamen alium quam eum qui a magistratu vel a sacerdote publico per praeconem convocatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 38, 4; cf. contionor.—In good prose). **I.** P r o p.: advocat contionem, habet orationem talem consul, Cic. Sest. 12, 28; so, advocare contionem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 185; Sall. C. 57, 5; id. J. 33, 3; Liv. 8, 31, 1; Suet. Claud. 22 et saep.: advocare contionem populi, Sall. J. 84, 5: militum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: advocare populum in contionem, Liv. 42, 33, 2: ad contionem advocavit, id. 4, 1, 6: plebem ad contionem vocare, id. 2, 2, 4; cf. Suet. Calig. 48: me in vestram contionem evocaverunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 16: convocatis ad contionem militibus, Suet. Caes. 66: contionem habere, *to hold a meeting*, Liv. 29, 21, 7 (cf.: contionem habere, II. infra): in contione dicere, Cic. Or. 63, 213 sq.; cf. id. ib. 50, 168; and id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: in contionem populi prodire, Nep. Them. 1, 3: quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4; cf. so in opp. to the Senate, Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.:* laudare aliquem pro contione, *before the people*, Sall. J. 8, 2; Liv. 7, 7, 3; 7, 10, 14 al.; Quint. 2, 4, 33; 4, 4, 8 al.: nunc in mille curias contionesque dispersam et dissipatam esse rempublicam, Liv. 2, 28, 4; 2, 23, 5: contio conventusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110: contio, quae ex imperitissimis constat, id. Lael. 25, 95: togata et urbana, Liv. 45, 37, 8: turbulentae, Quint. 5, 13, 39; cf.: in illis fluctibus contionum, id. 8, 6, 48; and: contionum procellae, id. 8, 6, 7: stabant pro contione legiones destrictis gladiis, *in the manner of an assembly*, Tac. A. 1, 44 Draeg. ad loc.—**II.** M e t o n., *a discourse, oration before a public assembly:* legi contionem tuam, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7; cf.: audiri jam et legi novas contiones, Tac. A. 5, 4 *fin.:* habere contionem ... quā in oratione, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1; so, contionis habendae potestas, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; Liv. 24, 22, 1: contionem apud milites habuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; so Liv. 44, 1, 9; cf. also id. 27, 13, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 18: habuit super eā re contionem, Suet. Caes. 5: in contione contra Catilinam, Quint. 5, 11, 42: funebres tristes atque summissae, id. 11, 3, 153: ut Cicero dicit contra contionem Metelli, id. 9, 3, 50; cf. Gell. 18, 7, 7; and the few fragments of this oration of Cic. in Orell. IV. 2, p. 455 sq.; Quint. 12, 10, 70; cf. id. 3, 8, 65; 3, 8, 67.—Of the orations reported in a history: ille (sc. Thucydides) contionibus melior, hic (sc. Herodotus) sermonibus, Quint. 10, 1, 73; cf. id. 9, 4, 18; Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—**B.** *A place for speaking, a tribune, rostrum;* mostly in the phrases in contionem ascendere or escendere: cum magistratum inieris et in contionem ascenderis, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74; id. Att. 4, 2, 3: in contionem escendit, Liv. 2, 7, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 49, 4; 5, 50, 8: Perseus in contionem processit Philippum secum filium habens, id. 44, 45, 8; cf.: contionem tria significare: locum suggestumque unde verba fierent, ... coetum populi adsistentis, item orationem ipsam, Verr. Fl. ap. Gell. 18, 7, 7.

contĭōnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [contionor], *proposing something* or *haranguing in a public assembly* (several times in Livy; elsewh. very rare). **1.** In a bad sense; with *acc.:* haec prope contionabundus circumibat homines, Liv. 3, 47, 3; 5, 29, 10.—**2.** In a good sense, Liv. 21, 53, 6; 40, 27, 8; Tac. A. 1, 17 *init.*

contĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [contio], *belonging to* or *suitable for an assembly of the people:* contionalis prope clamor senatūs, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 1: genus dicendi, Quint. 8, 4, 1: officium, id. 3, 8, 14: hirudo aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: senex, *who went about in the assemblies of the people for the purpose of exciting the multitude*, Liv. 3, 72, 4; cf. comitialis.

contĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *suited to an assembly of the people* (very rare): populus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: oratio, Amm. 27, 6, 5: tibia, Gell. 1, 11, 10: fistula, id. 1, 11, 10 *in lemm.*

contĭōnātor, ōris, *m.* [contionor], *a haranguer of the people;* in a bad sense, *a demagogue, a political agitator*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9 (opp. animus vere popularis); Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1, p. 171; cf.: contionator, allocutor multitudinis, Isid. Orig. 10, 38.

(**contĭōnātōrĭus,** false read. for contionarius, Gell. 1, 11, 10.)

contĭōnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [contio]. *****I.** *To be convened* or *united in an assembly, to form an assembly:* nunc illi vos, singuli universos contionantes timent, Liv. 39, 16, 4.—Far more freq., **II.** (Acc. to contio, II.) *To deliver an oration before an assembly of the people, to harangue, address:* Dionysius contionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; cf.: superiore e loco contionari, id. ib. 1, 49, 117: pro tribunali, Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.:* apud milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Suet. Aug. 27: ad populum, id. ib. 84: de Caesare, id. ib. 85: adversus aliquem, Liv. 9, 18, 7; and entirely *absol.:* cum Lepidus contionaretur, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; so Liv. 1, 28, 2; Quint. 1, 10, 27; 3, 11, 13; 7, 6, 3; Tac. A. 11, 7; id. H. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 33, 55; id. Rhet. 6.—With *acc.:* haec velut contionanti Minucio circum fundebatur tribunorum multitudo, Liv. 22, 14, 15.—Once with the *acc.* and *inf.* (cf. the foll.): C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, etc., *declared before the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** I n g e n., *to say publicly, publish, make known, declare* (very rare): caterva tota clarissimā concentione .. contionata est: huic vitae tuae, etc., Cic. Sest. 55, 118; id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: idem hoc futurum, etiam Sibylla contionata est, Lact. 4, 18, p. 292 Bip.

‡ **con-tīro,** ōnis, *m., a fellow-recruit*, Inscr. Orell. 3559.

contĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [contio], *a short harangue, a trifling speech* (only in the foll. passages): oratorem excludi ab omni doctrina, ac tantum in judicia et contiunculas tamquam in aliquod pistrinum detrudi, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46; id. Att. 2, 16, 1.

* **con-tŏgātus,** i, *m., a law colleague*, Amm. 29, 2, 22.

* **con-tollo,** ĕre, 3, *v. a., to bring together:* contollam gradum, *will go to meet him* (= contra tollam, Wagn. ad loc.), Plaut. Aul. 5, 6 (ap. Non. p. 82, 1).

* **con-tŏnat,** *v. impers., it thunders heavily:* ibi continuo contonat Sonitu maximo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 45.

contor, āri, v. cunctor *init.*

con-torquĕo, torsi, tortum (also -torsum, acc. to Prisc. 9, p. 871 P.), 2, *v. a., to turn, twist, twirl, swing, whirl* or *brandish*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** L i t. **A.** Of weapons, arms, etc. (mostly poet.): telum contortum validis viribus, Lucr. 1, 971; cf.: hastam viribus, Ov. M. 5, 32: lenta spicula lacertis, Verg. A. 7, 165: hastile adducto lacerto, id. ib. 11, 561: cuspidem lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345: valido sceptrum lacerto, id. ib. 5, 422: (hastile) certo contorquens dirigit ictu, Verg. A. 12, 490: sed magnum stridens contorta phalarica venit, id. ib. 9, 705: hastam In latus, etc., id. ib. 2, 52; Quint. 9, 4, 8: telum in eum, Curt. 8, 14, 36.—**B.** Of other objects: gubernaclum quolibet, Lucr. 4, 904; cf.: membra quocumque volt, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: tantum corpus, Lucr. 4, 900: globum eā celeritate, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. Arat. 61: equum magnā vi, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 9: amnis in alium cursum contortos et deflexos videmus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: proram ad laevas undas, Verg. A. 3, 562: silvas insano vortice, *whirling them round in its raging whirlpool*, id. G. 1, 481; cf. *Cat. 64, 107: frementes aquas subitis verticibus, Luc. 4, 102 Weber; cf. id. 3, 631; Sil. 3, 50: an omnis tempestas aeque mare illud contorqueat, Sen. Ep. 79, 1 al.: vertex est contorta in se aqua, Quint. 8, 2, 7: nubila fumo, Sil. 4, 309.—**II.** T r o p. (mostly in Cic. and of rhet. matters; the metaphor taken from missiles which are brandished, that they may be discharged with greater force): (auditor) tamquam machinatione aliquā tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.—So of discourse that is *thrown out violently* or *forcibly, hurled:* Demosthenis non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14: quam rhetorice! quam copiose! quas sententias colligit! quae verba contorquet! (= summā vi et impetu profert), *hurls forth*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; cf.: longas periodos uno spiritu, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4: deinde contorquent et ita concludunt, etc., *twist the argument*, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106.—Hence, **contortus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), of discourse. **A.** *Brandished, hurled, full of motion, powerful, vehement, energetic, strong* (rare; mostly in Cic.): contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: vis (orationis), Quint. 10, 7, 14: levibus mulcentur et contortis excitantur, id. 9, 4, 116.—**B.** *Involved, intricate, obscure, perplexed, complicated:* contortae et difficiles res, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: contorta et aculeata quaedam σοφίσματα, id. Ac. 2, 24, 75.—*Adv.:* **contortē** (acc. to II.), *intricately, perplexedly:* dicere, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29; Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15.—* *Comp.:* concluduntur a Stoicis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—*Sup.* not in use.

* **con-torrĕo,** ŭi, 2, *v. a., to dry up entirely, to parch, scorch:* herbas, Amm. 18, 7, 4.

contortē, *adv.*, v. contorqueo, *P. a. fin.*

contortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contorqueo]. *****I.** *A whirling round:* dexterae, Auct. Her. 4,

19, 26 *fin.*—**II.** *An intertwining, involving; intricacy, complication;* of discourse, in the *plur.:* contortiones orationis, * Cic. Fat. 9, 17; Aug. Retract. 1, 50.

* **contortor,** ōris, *m.* [contorqueo], *a wrester, perverter:* legum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 27.

* **contortŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [contortus], *somewhat complicated* or *intricate:* contortulis quibusdam ac minutis conclusiunculis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.

‡ **contortŭplĭcātus** (**-tortĭp-**), a, um, *adj.* [contortus-plico], *entangled, complicated:* longa nomina, *compounded in a complicated manner*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 26.

contortus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from contorqueo.

contrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [stem con, i. e. cum, through a comparative form conter; cf.: alter, uter, inter, praeter, etc.; in *abl. fem.* form like the locative adverbs eâ, quâ, etc.; cf.: ultrā, intrā, extrā, citrā], orig., *in comparison with;* hence, *over against, fronting, in front, opposite, in opposition to, against, contrary to, opposed to,* etc. **I.** *Adv.* (referring to an opposed object often with the force of a preposition with ellipsis of a pronoun, = *against it, against him,* etc.). **A.** Local. **1.** Lit., of position in front of a person, place, or thing. **a.** With verb of being or position expressed or understood. (*α*) Referring to living beings, *opposite, in face of, face to face, facing, in front of, fronting, confronting* (not in Cic., Caes., or Sall.): feminam scelestam te, adstans contra, contuor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 26: ut confidenter mihi contra adstitit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 6; Lucr. 4, 223; 6, 929: signum contra, quoad longissume oculi ferebant, animo finivit, Liv. 1, 18, 8: stat contra starique jubet, Juv. 3, 290: stat contra dicitque tibi tua pagina Fures! Mart. 1, 55, 12: ulmus erat contra, *in front of her*, Ov. M. 14, 661: templa vides contra, *in front* (*of us*), id. ib. 7, 587.—Of position in front of the enemy: contra consertâ manu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3: contra consistere, *to make front against* them, Caes. B. G. 2, 17. — (*β*) Referring to things and places, *over against* (*it*), *opposite* (*to it*), *on the opposite side* (mostly post-Aug.): contra jacet Cancer patulam distentus in alvum, Manil. 2, 253: positâ contra Hispaniâ, Tac. Agr. 11: promuntorium quod contra procedit, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6: relinquendae autem contra erunt vacuae tabellae, *on the opposite side*, i. e. of the leaf, Quint. 10, 3, 32: illo quaerente cur non decidant contra siti, *the antipodes* (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; v. II. A. 1. c. *α*), Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 161.—With the governing verb understood: arguam hanc vidisse apud te contra conservum meum, *face to face*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91: jam omnia contra circaque hostium plena erant, Liv 5, 37, 8: eadem verba contra (i. e. ponuntur), *side by side*, Quint. 9, 3, 36; Verg. A. 6, 23. — **b.** With verbs of motion, *so as to be opposite* to an object or *face to face* with a person, variously rendered. (*α*) Referring to persons: accede ad me atque adi contra, *come right up to me*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 23; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt, *advance to their front* (in Plaut. hostility is not implied in contra), id. Am. 1, 1, 84: quis nos pater aut cognatu' volet contra tueri, *face to face, eye to eye*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 444 Rib.); Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 55 (Trag. Rel. v. 538 ib.): adspicedum contra me = contra adspice me, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 56 Lorenz ad loc.: contra adspicere, id. Mil. 2, 1, 45: contra intueri, Liv. 1, 16, 6; 9, 6, 8; Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 6: cum veniret contra Marcianus, Quint. 6, 3, 95; Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 152. — (*β*) Of things: hic ubi sol radiis ... Adversâ fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, Lucr. 6, 525; Cels. 8, 8, 1: quam (turrim) promoti contra validi asseres ... perfregere, Tac. H. 4, 30.—Reciprocally: oscula non pervenientia contra, *not coming through* (the wall) *so as to meet*, Ov. M. 4, 80.—**2.** Transf. to equivalents of weight, value, and price; so, (*α*) In Plaut. only in the colloq. phrases auro contra, aurichalco contra, and contra auro (sc. posito); lit., *for gold placed against;* cf.: aes contrarium, s. v. contrarius: (servus) non carus'st auro contra, *at his weight in gold*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 30: jam auro contra constat filius, id. Truc. 2, 6, 57 (Speng. aurichalco): auro contra cedo modestum amatorem! A me aurum accipe. *Pa.* Cedo mihi contra aurichalco quoi ego sano serviam, id. Curc. 1, 3, 45 sq.; id. Mil. 3, 1, 63; 4, 2, 85; id. Ps. 2, 3, 23.—(*β*) In post-Aug. prose (very rare): at si aquae et ejus rei quam contra pensabis par pondus erit, nec pessum ibit, nec exstabit, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 5. — **3.** Of reciprocal actions, = vicissim, *in turn, in return, back, on my, his,* etc., *part, likewise, counter-.* (*α*) In gen.: te ut deludam contra, lusorem meum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 71: quae me amat, quam ego contra amo, id. Merc. 5, 2, 77; id. Cist. 1, 1, 96; id. Trin. 4, 2, 55; id. As. 2, 2, 110: qui arguat se, eum contra vincat jurejurando suo, *make a victorious counter-charge*, id. Mil. 2, 2, 37: si laudabit haec Illius formam, tu hujus contra (i. e. lauda), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 54: audi nunc contra jam, *listen in turn*, id. Phorm. 4, 4, 18; id. Ad. 5, 4, 23: at tu mihi contra nunc videre fortunatus, Phaedria, Cui, etc., *you likewise seem fortunate to me*, id. Phorm. 1, 3, 21: Mettius Tullo gratulatur, contra Tullus Mettium benigne alloquitur, Liv. 1, 28, 1: contra ut me diligat illa, Cat. 76, 23; Hor. S. 1, 3, 27 Orell. ad loc.—Hence, with ellipsis of inquit, = respondit: cui latrans contra senex, Phaedr. 5, 10, 7: scietis, inquam, etc., contra Nigrinus: ad quem missi sunt? ego, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 4.—Rarely with inquit, etc., expressed: at ille contra, renidens, Audi, inquit, discipule, etc., Gell. 15, 9, 9; cf.: contra talia reddit, Claud. B. Gild. 379.—(*β*) With *dat. pers.:* consulo quem dolum doloso contra conservo parem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 45: facere contra huic aegre, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: hiscine contra insidiabere? id. Hec. 1, 1, 13: tibi contra gratiam Referre, id. ib. 4, 2, 7.—(*γ*) With *item:* item a me contra factum est, Plaut. Aul. prol. 20: puellam senex Amat et item contra filius, id. Cas. prol. 49; id. Pers. 5, 2, 36; id. Am. 1, 1, 67; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 25.—(*δ*) Combining a reciprocal with a local relation (A. 1. a. *α*, and b. *α*): contra carinantes verba, *exchanging abusive words* (*face to face*), Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 361 (Ann. v. 181 Vahl.): tubae utrimque contra canunt; Consonat terra, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73; 1, 1, 86: confer gradum Contra pariter, id. Ps. 2, 4, 18; id. Truc. 1, 2, 28: video amicam ... Ubi contra adspexit me, etc., id. Mil. 2, 1, 45; Verg. E. 7, 8; cf. Lucr. 4, 243: vesper adest, juvenes consurgite! ... Cernitis, innuptae, juvenes? consurgite contra! Cat. 62, 6. — (*ε*) Implying also opposition: *Pe.* Conpellabo. *Ph.* Orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 20: si scias quod donum huic dono contra comparet, *what counter-gift*, Ter Eun. 2, 3, 63: quod Scipio postulavit ... ut, etc. Et quod contra collega postulavit ne, etc., Annal. Trib. Pleb. ap. Gell. 7 (6), 19, 5: si vobis aequa et honesta postulatio videtur, ego contra brevem postulationem adfero, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 24: illo licente contra liceri audeat nemo, *to bid in opposition*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; Liv. 4, 53, 6: agedum pauca accipe contra, Hor. S. 1, 4, 38.—So in battle: Numidae ... Romanorum ordines conturbare ... neque contra feriundi copia erat, Sall. J. 50, 4; and in law: et ab eo is qui adoptat vindicat ... et illo contra non vindicante, etc., Gai Inst. 1, 134; 2, 24. — Esp. in replies: oratio contra a Demosthene pro Ctesiphonte edita, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: dicit accusator haec: primum, etc. ... quid contra reus? id. Clu. 30, 81; id. Fin. 5, 22, 63; Curt. 4, 1, 10; 7, 9, 1.

B. Of opposition, strife, etc., *against;* constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, and *ne, quominus* or *quin.* **1.** Of physical exertion. (*α*) Lit.: concurrunt ... aetheriae nubes contra pugnantibu' ventis, *struggling against each other*, Lucr. 6, 98: nec nos obniti contra ... Sufficimus, *bear up, battle against*, Verg. A. 5, 21; Ov. M. 9, 50; 2, 434: at ille contra nititur, *resists*, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 103; 7, 20, 19, § 82: pars remigum, tamquam imperitiâ ... officia nautarum impediebant. Mox contra tendere, *rowed in an opposite direction*, Tac. H. 4, 16.—(*β*) Trop.: te rogo ne contrahas ac demittas animum, neque te obrui tamquam fluctu ... sinas, contraque erigas ac resistas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: et torrens judicem vel nitentem contra feret, cogatque ire quâ rapiet, Quint. 12, 10, 61.—With *ne:* vi contra niti, ne advorsus eum fiat, Cato ap. Gell. 7 (6), 3, 16. — With *quominus*, Lucr. 1, 780. — **2.** Of mental exertion: si tibi vera videntur, Dede manus, aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, *arm yourself against them*, Lucr. 2, 1043; 2, 280. —With *dat.:* siti contra ... pugnandum, Cels. 4, 2 *fin.*—**3.** Of hostile opposition in gen. (*α*) Lit.: quod animadversum est in eo qui contra omni ratione pugnarunt, non debeo reprehendere, *who made opposition in every way*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137; id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107: contra etiam aliquid abs te profectum ex multis audivi, *something inimical*, id. Fam. 5, 5, 2.—(*β*) Trop.: aut alio quovis (sc. colore) qui contra pugnet et obstet, Lucr. 2, 794; 2, 868.—**4.** Of warfare. (*α*) Lit.: ut eos adversarios existimemus qui arma contra ferant, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87; 1, 12, 37; Vell. 2, 28, 4; cf.: quid quod exercitum contra duxit? Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: ut si quâ ex parte obviam contra veniretur, acie instructâ depugnarent, *if they should be attacked by an open charge*, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: issentque confestim ad urbem ni venire contra exercitum ... audissent, Liv. 7, 39, 17: cum Romanae legiones contra direxerint, *would oppose their march*, Tac. H. 4, 58; id. A. 6, 44. — With *dat.:* et huic contra itum ad amnem Erinden, Tac. A. 11, 10.—(*β*) Trop.: quod ubi viderunt corvi, contra auxiliantur, velut adversus communem hostem, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 205.—**5.** Of legal contests. (*α*) With verbs of saying; v. 9. a.—(*β*) Venire contra, of any legal act with the intention to hurt the adversary: quid? si omnium mortalium Sthenio nemo inimicior quam hic C. Claudius ... fuit? si de litteris corruptis contra venit, etc.? *if he made a charge of forgery against him?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107; cf. II. B. c. *β*. — (*γ*) *On the part of the adversary:* inveniendum contra est, quo distet haec causa a ceteris, Quint. 5, 10, 114; 9, 2, 35; 12, 8, 10. — (*δ*) Of judgments against the parties or against opinions: ne spoliaret famâ probatum hominem si contra judicasset, *given an adverse decision*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; cf. Val. Max. 7, 2, 4; Cic. Caecin. 24, 69. — **6.** Of literary opposition. (*α*) Mostly with verbs of saying; v. 9. a. *γ*.—(*β*) With other verbs: astrologorum artem contra convincere tendit, Lucr. 5, 728: contra nunc illud pone, etc., Sen. Ben. 7, 14, 6: habeat (liber meus) etiam quosdam qui contra sentiant et adversentur, *some dissentients and opponents*, Quint. 3, 1, 5; 2, 17, 40; 3, 8, 69. — **7.** Of public and political opposition. (*α*) With verbs of saying; v. 9. a. *δ*.—(*β*) With petere, *to be a candidate for office in opposition* to another: nihil enim supererat de quo certarent, nihil quod contra peterent, *no office was left for which to canvass against each other*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: honores contra petere, Quint. 6, 1, 17.— With ire, with *dat.*, of an opposing vote in the senate (cf.: pedibus ire): sententia Cassii ut nemo unus contra ire ausus est, ita dissonae voces respondebant, Tac. A. 14, 45. — **8.** Of violation of law, contracts, etc.: contra facere, or contra committere, *to violate, transgress a law*, etc.: leges esse non ex ejus qui contra commiserit utilitate, spectari oportere, *not* in the interest *of the transgressor*, Cic. Inv. 2, 48, 153: si quis sub hoc pacto vendiderit ancillam ne prostitueretur, et si contra factum esset, *and if the contract was violated*, Dig. 18, 1, 56.—**9.** With verbs of saying, etc., contra dicere; less freq. disputare, disserere, pugnare, in the sense of dicere, and contra scribere (often **contradico,** in one word, in post-Aug. writers; esp. with *dat.*). **a.** *Absol.* (*α*) Contra dicere, *to speak as counsel of the adversary, to plead his cause*, in legal proceedings: cum contra dicturus Hortensius esset, *would speak on the other side*, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: hoc ... contra dicente Cottâ judicatum est, id. Caecin. 33, 97: dixisse ut contra nemo videretur, id. Brut. 53, 198: ut contra Crassus ... exorsus est, *began* on the other side, id. ib. § 197.— Hence: qui contra dicit, *the adversary* or *counsel of the adversary:* contra autem qui dicet, similitudinem infirmare debebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 151; id. Part. Or. 21, 108.—In the same sense: agens contra: si nos ... impares agentium contra ingeniis dixerimus, *that we are unequal to the talents of our adversary's counsel,*

Quint. 4, 1, 8.—(β) *To make charges against* (rare): si qui contra vellet dicere, usurum esse eum suo testimonio, Cic. Clu. 48, 134: quā ratione nemo neque tum item fecerit, neque nunc contra dicat, id. Quint. 29, 88; so, contra disputare, of objections to or against a witness: nihil contra disputabo priusquam dixerit, id. Fl. 21, 51. — (γ) In gen., *to speak on the other side of* a question: fiebat autem ita, ut cum is qui audire vellet dixisset quid sibi videretur, tum ego contra dicerem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8; id. Fin. 2, 1, 2; so, contra disputare and contra scribere, id. Or. 1, 19, 85; Vitr. 3, 1, 6; Quint. 2, 17, 13; Dig. 9, 2, 21, § 1. — Hence: qui contra dicunt or disputant, *the opponents:* nec qui contra dicunt causam difficilem repellunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2: ad coarguendos qui contra disputant, *to refute his opponents*, Quint. 2, 15, 26. — (δ) *To oppose* or *object to* a proposition, motion, or petition: quam palam principes dixerunt contra! *protested against it.* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41; Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Cic. Clu. 47, 130.—With pugnare: cum decerneretur frequenti senatu, contra pugnante Pisone, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: filius ejus incolumitatem optat: contradicit pater, *the father objects*, Quint. 9, 2, 85; 9, 2, 83; Plin. ap. Gell. 9, 16, 5; Cic. Dom. 33, 87: contradicente nullo, Suet. Caes. 20; Dig. 3, 3, 15. — (ε) *To reply:* contradixit edicto, *answered by an edict*, Suet. Aug. 56. —(ζ) *Abl. absol. impers.:* explorandum videtur an etiam contradicto aliquando judicio consuetudo firmata sit, *whether the custom has been confirmed by judgment upon a judicial contest*, Dig. 1, 3, 34. — **b.** With *acc. neutr. pron.*, *to object, to make* or *raise an objection, to reply;* esp. in legal proceedings: ego enim, te disputante, quid contra dicerem meditabar, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 1: ut contra si quid dicere velit non audiatur, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27: aiebat illum primo sane diu multa contra (i. e. dixisse), ad extremum autem, etc., id. Att. 2, 22, 2.—Hence: quod contra dicitur, or quae contra dicuntur, *the objections:* ut et id quod intenderemus confirmare, et id quod contra diceretur refellere (possemus), *refute the objections*, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: quia neque reprehendi quae contra dicuntur possunt, etc., id. ib. 2, 81, 331; id. Inv. 2, 44, 127; Quint. 1, 2, 17.—In the same sense, as *subst.:* **contrā dicta**, ōrum, *n. plur.:* seu proposita confirmamus, sive contra dicta dissolvimus, *or refute the objections*, Quint. 4, prooem. 6.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* dicitur contra, nullum esse testamentum, *the objection is made that there is no testament*, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 42.—**c.** With *dat.*, written in one word (post-Aug.). (α) *To oppose a* person *by speaking* against his views: solitum se etiam Thraseae contradicere, *to oppose even Thrasea*, Tac. H. 2, 91: tibi, Suet. Aug. 54: Curioni . . ., id. Rhet. 1. —Hence of answers and replies in law: quid si filium testatoris heres ejus prohibuit? Huic contradici potest: ergo pietatis, etc., *he may be answered by this plea*, etc., Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 13.—And of advisory answers opposed to one's legal views: volenti mihi ream adulterii postulare eam, etc., contradictum est, *my views were disapproved, rejected*, Dig. 48, 5, 11, § 10.—(β) *To oppose an opinion*, with *dat.* of the thing: cum plures tantum sententiis aliorum contradicerent, *opposed the opinions*, Tac. H. 1, 39.—(γ) *To object to a motion* or *petition*, with *dat.* of the petitioner: patrem qui damnavit optat ne is torqueatur: pater ei contradicit, *the father objects*, Quint. 9, 2, 81: cum ambienti ut legibus solveretur multi contradicerent, Suet. Caes. 18; Dig. 40, 5, 14; 40, 12, 33.—(δ) With *dat.* of the petition: preces erant, sed quibus contradici non posset, *which could not be denied*, Tac. H. 4, 46 *fin.;* Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 2.—(ε) *To contest the validity of* a law (rare): quibus (legibus) contradici potest, Quint. 7, 7, 4.—(ζ) *To contradict* an assertion (very rare): pro certis autem habemus . . . cuicunque adversarius non contradicit, Quint. 5, 10, 13.—**d.** With *quin, to object:* praetor Samnitibus respondit . . . nec contra dici quin amicitia de integro reconcilietur, *there was no objection to a reconciliation*, Liv. 8, 2, 2.

C. *To one's disadvantage;* mostly *predic.* with *esse, unfavorable, adverse, damaging* (post-Aug.; but cf. II. B. 2.): ut eum qui responsurus est vel tacere, vel etiam invitum id quod sit contra cogat fateri, Quint. 7, 3, 14: cum verba (legis) contra sint, id. 7, 1, 49: sed experimentum contra fuit, *unsuccessful*, Tac. H. 2, 97 *fin.:* ubi fortuna contra fuit, id. ib. 3, 18: si fortuna contra daret, *should be unfavorable*, id. ib. 1, 65 *fin.;* id. A. 15, 13.

D. Of logical opposition, with negative force. **1.** Of a direct contrast. **a.** Predicatively, with esse, fieri, etc., *the contrary, the opposite:* quod fieri totum contra manifesta docet res, *but experience teaches that just the contrary is true*, Lucr. 3, 686; 4, 1088: in stultitiā contra est, *with fools the reverse is true*, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: in hac quidem re vereor ne etiam contra (i. e. sit), id. Att. 12, 46; id. Off. 1, 15, 49: quod contra est, Sall. J. 85, 21: quis non credat, etc.? Contra autem est, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 12; id. Ep. 7, 3; Dig. 37, 4, 4: contra fore si, etc., ib. 34, 2, 39, § 2: immo forsitan et contra (i. e. erit), ib. 41, 3, 49: ego contra puto (i. e. esse), Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 7; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25. — **b.** With evenire, accidere, sentire, scribere, habere, etc.: utrumque contra accidit: istic enim bellum est exortum, hic pax consecuta, *of both the contrary has happened*, Cic. Fam. 12, 18, 2; so Dig. 38, 2, 51: id ego contra puto (sc.: faciendum esse), id. Att. 10, 8, 2: contra evenit in iis morbis, Sen. Ep. 52, 7; Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 163: ego contra sentio, Sen. Clem. 1, 15, 5; Sedig. ap. Gell. 15, 24, 4; Dig. 40, 2, 25: Proculus contra (sc. sentit), ib. 35, 2, 1, § 14; 33, 7, 25: licet Celsus contra scribat, ib. 9, 2, 21, § 1: contra probatur, Gai Inst. 2, 78; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 34.—Very rarely referring to a term in the same clause: cujus disparem mitioremque naturam contra interpretabatur, *interpreted in an opposite sense, misinterpreted, misunderstood*, Tac. H. 4, 86 *fin.*—**c.** Referring to a word or phrase in the same predicate. (α) To an adverb, *in an opposite manner, otherwise, differently, not*, etc.: nam ad summam totius rei pertinet, caute an contra demonstrata res sit, Cic. de Or. 2, 81, 330: quod viriliter animoque fit, id, etc.; quod contra, id turpe, id. Off. 1, 27, 94: sit sapienter usus aut contra, Quint. 2, 5, 15: lactuca locis apricis optume autumno ponitur, mediterraneis aut frigidis contra (= pessime), Col. 11, 3, 25.—(β) To a predicative adjective, *not, the opposite, the reverse*, etc.: ut aliae (res) probabiles videantur aliae contra, *improbable*, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103; id. Off. 2, 2, 7: quid est quod me impediat ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi, quae contra, improbare, id. ib. 2, 2, 8; id. Or. 2, 31, 135; Quint. 4, 2, 52.—(γ) To a verbal predicate: an frater fratri exsistat heres, an contra (= annon), Dig. 34, 5, 19.—(δ) To a subject infinitive: laudare testem vel contra pertinet ad momentum judiciorum, *praising or censuring a witness*, Quint. 3, 7, 2.—(ε) To a clause, translated by *not* or by a repetition of the clause with a negative: quae secundum naturam essent, ea sumenda et quādam aestimatione dignanda docebat, contraque contraria, *those that were not, not*, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 36: quod cuidam aut sapiens videor quod una non ierim, aut felix fuisse; mihi contra, id. Att. 9, 12, 4: an credibile est, incestum cum filiā commissum? Et contra, veneficum in novercā, adulterum in luxurioso? *and incredible*, etc., Quint. 5, 10, 19; so Dig. 9, 1, 2, § 1.—(ζ) To an attributive genitive: Marius cognoscere quid boni utrisque or contra esset (i. e. mali), Sall. J. 88, 2: verum de origine laudis contraque perspiciemus suo tempore (i. e. vituperationis), Quint. 2, 4, 21: alii a propositione accusatoris contraque loci oriuntur, *the accuser and the accused*, id. 7, 2, 31; so in several titles of the Digests, as Depositi vel contra, = actio depositi, vel contraria actio depositarii, Dig. 16, 3 tit.; so ib. 16, 17, 1; 16, 13, 6; 16, 13, 7.—**2.** Reversing the relation of terms in the preceding sentence, *the reverse, conversely, vice versā*, etc. **a.** With its own predicate: saepe . . . corpus aegret, Cum tamen ex aliā laetamur parte latenti; Et retro fit uti contra sit saepe vicissim, Cum miser ex animo laetatur corpore toto, Lucr. 3, 108: illa altera argumentatio, quasi retro et contra, prius sumit, etc., (*proceeding*), *so to speak, backward and in inverted order*, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 46: neque illud ignoro, etc.; sed non idem accidit contra, *but the converse is not true*, Quint. 8, 6, 3; Gell. 4, 2, 5: ut vocabula verbis, verba rursus adverbiis, nomina appositis et pronominibus essent priora. Nam fit contra quoque frequenter non indecore. *for often, not inelegantly, the order is reversed*, Quint. 9, 4, 24: quae etiam contra valent, i. e. *if the terms are reversed*, id. 3, 7, 25; 9, 2, 49; 8, 6, 25; 9, 4, 72.—**b.** Belonging to the same predicate: ut quidque erit dicendum ita dicet, nec satura jejune, nec grandia minute, nec item contra, Cic. Or. 36, 123: cum emtor venditori, vel contra, heres exstitit, Dig. 35, 2, 48: in quibus patrium pro possessivo dicitur, vel contra, Quint. 1, 5, 45; 5, 10, 71: junguntur autem aut ex nostro et peregrino, ut biclinium, aut contra, ut epitogium et Anticato, id. 1, 5, 68: ut capras in montosis potius locis quam in herbidis (pascar), equas contra, *but with mares the reverse is the case*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16: itaque ille dicere melius quam praecipere, nos contra fortasse possumus, Cic. Or. 42, 143: qua collegi solent ex his quae faciunt ea quae faciuntur, aut contra, *or vice versā*, Quint. 5, 10, 80; Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 12; 48, 5, 23, § 4.

E. In logical antithesis of clauses with a merely rhet. force, *on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versā;* sometimes almost = sed or autem (freq.). **1.** In independent clauses. **a.** Opposing persons or parties: fortunam insanam esse . . . perhibent philosophi . . . Sunt autem alii philosophi qui contra Fortunam negant ullam exstare, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Rel. v. 372 Rib.); Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 1: ego etiam quae tu sine Verre commisisti Verri crimini daturus sum . . . Tu, contra, ne quae ille quidem fecit, obicies, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79; id. Phil. 8, 3, 8; id. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: in Italiā bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro . . . Hannibal contra in alienā, in hostili est terrā, Liv. 22, 39, 13; 21, 50, 2; 3, 15, 2; 6, 7, 4; 9, 35, 4 et saep.; Nep. Alcib. 8, 1; Vell. 2, 31, 4; Sen. Ep. 9, 14; id. Ira, 2, 33, 6; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113; Tac. H. 3, 84; 3, 57; Suet. Tib. 2; id. Vit. 2; Just. 2, 1, 10; 8, 4, 11: contra mercator, navim jactantibus austris Militia est potior? Hor. S. 1, 1, 6; 1, 2, 30; 1, 3, 27; Prop. 2, 1, 45; 2, 23, 13 (3, 17, 3); Sen. Hippol. 214; so with versā vice: barbarae gentes (Alexandrum) non ut hostem, sed ut parentem luxerunt . . . Contra Macedones versā vice non ut civem, sed ut hostem amissum gaudebant, Just. 13, 1, 7.—**b.** Introducing a secondary or parallel opposition of thought: in loco umidiore far potius serunt quam triticum; contra in aridiore hordeum potius quam far, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4; 1, 1, 47: si nihil esset quod inane vocaret, Omne foret solidum; nisi contra corpora certe Essent, etc., Omne quod est spatium vacuum constaret inane, Lucr. 1, 521; 4, 348; cf.: justa omnia decora sunt, injusta contra, ut turpia, sic indecora, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. N. D. 2, 15, 41; id. de Or. 3, 33, 136; id. Quint. 30, 93: id. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Leg. 2, 1, 2: facilem esse rem . . . si modo unum omnes sentiant; contra in dissensione nullam se salutem perspicere, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Liv. 25, 30, 3; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 92; 11, 14, 14, § 35; Suet. Caes. 73; Gell. 1, 4, 5: si male rem gerere insani est, contra bene, sani, Hor. S. 2, 3, 74.—**2.** In opposition to a dependent clause: ut hi miseri, sic contra illi beati quos, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; so id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; Quint. 9, 3, 39: cui ego rei tantum abest ut impedimento sim, ut contra te M. Manli adhorter, etc., Liv. 6, 15, 5; 6, 31, 4: cum virtus adeo neminem spe ac pollicitatione corrumpat, ut contra in se inpendere jubeat, ac, etc., Sen. Ben. 4, 1, 2: aut igitur negemus quidquam ratione confici, cum contra nihil sine ratione recte fieri possit, aut, etc., *whereas on the contrary*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 84; cf.: at contra, Lucr. 2, 392.—**3.** With co-ordinate conjunctions. **a.** Copulative, et contra or contraque (never with ac or atque); also nec contra (rare), *and on the other hand.* (α) With reference to a reason or conclusion, after *nam, enim, cum*, or *itaque:* nam et ratione uti . . . omnique in re quid sit veri videre et tueri decet, contraque falli

. . . tam dedecet quam, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: malus est enim custos . . . metus, contraque benevolentia fidelis, id. ib. 2, 7, 23: cum reficiat animos varietas ipsa, contraque sit aliquanto difficilius in labore uno perseverare, Quint. 1, 12, 4; 3, 8, 32; 8, 6, 20: itaque in probris maxime in promptu est, si quid tale dici potest, etc. Contraque in laudibus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; cf. Suet. Calig. 51; so with *nec:* nam nec comoedia cothurnis assurgit, nec contra tragoedia socculo ingreditur, Quint. 10, 2, 22. — (β) With contrasted examples or illustrations, often after *ut* or *sic:* audivi ex majoribus natu, hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasicâ, contraque patrem ejus . . . nullam comitatem habuisse sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: ut suspitionibus credi oportere, et contra suspitionibus credi non oportere, id. Inv. 2, 15, 48; Quint. 8, 4, 1; 5, 10, 48; 9, 3, 7; 9, 4, 52; 11, 1, 14; Sen. Ep. 82, 14; Dig. 17, 1, 22, § 4.—(γ) With contrasted actions, assumptions, etc.: atque utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii possent in hanc civitatem venire, et contra oppugnatores rei publicae de civitate exterminari! Cic. Balb. 22, 51: domo pignori datâ, et area ejus tenebitur . . . et contra jus soli sequitur aedificium, Dig. 13, 7, 21: equo et asinâ genitos mares, hinnos antiqui vocabant: contraque mulos quos asini et equae generassent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 17: ceterum potest ex lege quidem esse judicium, sed legitimum non esse, et contra ex lege non esse, sed legitimum esse, Gai Inst. 4, 109; Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 161; 35, 15, 5, § 183.—(δ) After a negative clause, affirming the opposite idea, et contra or contraque, *but on the contrary:* in quo (consulatu) ego imperavi nihil, et contra patribus conscriptis et bonis omnibus parui, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: nunc vero cum ne pulsus quidem ita sim ut superare non possim, contraque a populo Romano semper sim defensus, etc., id. Dom. 33, 88; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Marcell. 6, 20; so, et contra, Suet. Tit. 7.—**b.** With adversative conjunctions, at contra, sed contra, contra autem, contra vero (not verum contra, nor contra tamen). (α) At contra (freq.), merely a strengthened contra (v. 1. supra): huc accedit uti mellis lactisque liquores Jucundo sensu linguae tractentur in ore; At contra taetri absinthi natura . . . foedo pertorqueat ora sapore, Lucr. 2, 400: cogunt, id. 2, 74; 1, 366; 2, 235 et saep.: nos qui domi sumus, tibi beati videmur; at contra nobis tu quidem . . . prae nobis beatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 66; Sall. J. 36, 2; 4, 7; 15, 3; id. C. 12, 5: ideo siccas aiunt Aethiopiae solitudines . . . At contra constat Germaniam abundare rivis, Sen. Q. N. 3, 6, 2; 1, 3, 1; id. Ep. 100, 7; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186; Suet. Galb. 15; Tac. A. 4, 28. — (β) Sed contra, after a negative sentence (class.): non quo acui ingenia adulescentium nollem, sed contra ingenia obtundi nolui, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93; id. Att. 9, 15, 3; id. Ac. 1, 10, 35; id. Fl. 11, 26: arma populi Romani non liberis servitutem, sed contra servientibus libertatem adferre, Liv. 45, 18, 1: tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito, Verg. A. 6, 95; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 12.—Post-Aug. also without a preceding negation: obiisse nostro Laium scelere autumant superi inferique: sed animus contra innocens . . . negat, Sen. Oedip. 765; Symm. Ep. 6, 81.—(γ) Contra autem (rare; in Cic. only where different subjects have contrasted predicates in dependent clauses): quia pacis est insigne toga, contra autem arma tumultus atque belli, Cic. Pis. 30, 73.—In later writers = contra alone: sub septemtrione aedificia . . . conversa ad calidas partes oportere fieri videntur. Contra autem sub impetu solis meridiani regionibus conversa ad septemtrionem . . . sunt facienda, Vitr. 6, 1, 2; Gell. 14, 2, 19; Dig. 7, 1, 25, § 3; 34, 3, 25.—(δ) Contra vero (very rare; not in Cic.), used for contra: contra vero quercus infinitam habet aeternitatem, Vitr. 2, 9, 8; 6, 1, 3; Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*—(ε) Atqui contra, App. Mag. p. 287, 24.—**c.** With disjunctive conjunctions, aut contra, vel contra, seu contra, *or on the contrary, or conversely* (always without change of subject). (α) Aut contra: num aut scriptum neget, aut contra factum infitietur? Cic. Part. Or. 38, 133: quae (mens) aut languescit . . . aut contra tumescit, etc., Quint. 1, 2, 18: si imbres defuere, aut contra abundavere, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 228.—(β) Vel contra: hinc enim quaestiones oriuntur: Injuriam fecisti, sed quia magistratus, majestatis actio est? Vel contra: Licuit . . . quia magistratus? Quint. 5, 10, 40; 9, 4, 96; Suet. Galb. 3; Dig. 35, 2, 56, § 4; 8, 4, 6.—(γ) Seu contra: seu tristis veniam, seu contra laetus amicis, Prop. 1, 11, 25.—**d.** With causal conjunctions, nam contra (very rare; never contra enim): falso queritur de naturâ suâ genus humanum quod, etc. Nam contra, reputando, neque majus aliud, neque praestabilius invenies, Sall. J. 1, 1; Quint. 1, 1, 1; 9, 2, 23. —**4.** In late Lat., e contra (also one word, **ēcontrā**) = contra. (α) In the meaning, *the contrary* (D. 1.): aliis vero econtra videtur, Hier. Ep. 12.—(β) Et econtra = et contra (E. 3. a.): honestiorum provectu et econtra suppliciis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45.—For quod contra, v. II. E. 1. c. — **5.** With emphatic particles. **a.** Quin contra, *nay on the contrary*, opposing an affirmative sentence to a preceding negative statement (quin etiam amplifies without opposition; sed contra opposes without amplification; quin contra both opposes and amplifies); not before Livy: num qui enim socordius rempublicam administrari post Calvi tribunatum . . . quam? etc. Quin contra patricios aliquot damnatos . . . neminem plebeium, Liv. 6, 37, 8; 31, 31, 9; 35, 26, 10; 37, 15, 3.—**b.** Immo contra (post-Aug.). (α) = *no, on the contrary*, refuting opinions, after questions and in the form of a dialogue: existimas nunc me detrahere tibi multas voluptates? . . . Immo contra, nolo tibi umquam deesse laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 23, 3; Dig. 33, 7, 5; 33, 7, 29. — (β) = sed contra, *but on the contrary:* proinde ne submiseris te, immo contra fige stabilem gradum, Sen. Cons. Marc. 5, 6; id. Cons. Polyb. 15, 2; cf. *prep.:* immo contra ea, Liv. 41, 24, 8; cf. II. E. 1. b. infra. — **c.** Item contra = an emphatic et contra (very rare): quoniam . . . beate vivere alii in alio, vos in voluptate ponitis, item contra miseriam in dolore, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86; cf. I. A. 3. γ supra.

F. With a comparative clause introduced by ac, atque, or quam, representing a logical or moral opposition (contra atque debuit = non ita ut debuit; cf. Cic. Or. 3, 19, 70); cf. *prep.*, II. C. 3. γ, and II. E. 2. infra. **1.** Of logical opposition, *contrary to, different from, otherwise than;* in the best prose only with *atque* or *ac.* (α) With *atque:* item, contra atque apud nos, fieri ad Elephantinem ut neque ficus neque vites amittant folia, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6: simulacrum Jovis, contra atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Sull. 24, 69: judicium suscepturos contra atque omnis Italia populusque Romanus judicavisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 12; id. B. G. 4, 13; Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 95. — (β) With *ac:* itaque contra est ac dicitis, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 41: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24, 53; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11; id. Or. 40, 137: cum contra ac Deiotarus sensit victoria belli judicaret, id. Phil. 11, 13, 34: Petreius ubi videt, Catilinam, contra ac ratus erat, magnâ vi tendere, etc., Sall. C. 60, 5.— (γ) With *ac* and *atque:* si denique aliquid non contra ac liceret factum diceretur, sed contra atque oporteret, Cic. Balb. 3, 7. — (δ) With *quam* (post-Aug.): cui contra quam proposuerat aliqua cesserunt, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 5; Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149; 11, 21, 24, § 72; Gell. 6 (7), 8, 6: contra quam licet, id. 1, 3, 19; Sil. 15, 107. — **2.** Of moral opposition of acts contrary to rules and principles (cf. II. 3. γ infra); so always with *quam:* mater Aviti, generi sui, contra quam fas erat, amore capta, *contrary to the divine law*, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ut senatus, contra quam ipse censuisset, ad vestitum rediret, *contrary to its own resolution*, id. Pis. 8, 18: contra quam ista causa postulasset, id. Caecin. 24, 67: contra quam sanctum legibus est, Liv. 30, 19, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2; id. Dom. 46, 122: contraque faciunt quam polliceri videntur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 6; Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86.

II. *Prep.* with *acc.*, *before, against, facing, towards, opposite to, contrary to* (acc. to many scholars not ante-class.; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 108; but found Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24 Fleck., a line omitted by Lorenz as a gloss; id. Pers. 1, 1, 13 Ritschl; Att. ap. Non. p. 469, 15, or Trag. Rel. v. 476 Rib.; cf. also Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 18; Cato, R. R. 18, 1, and v. I. A. 1. a. β, and I. A. 1. b. α supra). **A.** Local uses. **1.** *Opposite, over against, facing.* **a.** Of countries and places (mostly of those separated by water; adversus and e regione mostly of places opposite by land): insulae natura triquetra, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; 3, 9; 4, 20: ad insulam quae est contra Massiliam, id. B. C. 1, 56; 3, 23: Rhodios, pacatis contra insulam suam terris, etc., Liv. 37, 15, 7; 3, 26, 8: Carthago Italiam contra, Verg. A. 1, 13; 5, 124; Ov. M. 14, 17: insulae quae contra Tauri promuntorium inopportune navigantibus objacent, Chelidoniae nominantur, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151; 6, 28, 32, § 152; 5, 7, 7, § 41; Tac. A. 3, 1; id. H. 2, 17.—**b.** Of the heavenly bodies: donique (luna) eum (sc. solem) contra pleno bene lumine fulsit, Lucr. 5, 708: contra Volucris rostrum posita est Lyra, Vitr. 9, 4, 5; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 9; 1, 8, 3; Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99; 5, 10, 10, § 56.—So, tertium (latus Britanniae) est contra septem triones, *opposite* (*facing*); hence, contra meridiem and contra ortus (instead of ad or adversus meridiem, etc.), *facing the south* and *east*, Plin. 6, 24, 24, § 85; 17, 2, 2, § 22. —So of a person standing in the sunlight: cum minima umbra (i. e. a sole) contra medium fiet hominem, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 327; cf.: contra mediam faciem meridies erit, id. 18, 33, 76, § 326.— **c.** Of opposite ends of a line. (α) Of the diameter of the earth: esse e regione nobis e contrariâ parte terrae qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123.—(β) Of a line drawn: contra autem E littera I erit ubi secat circinationem linea, *opposite the point E will be the letter I*, Vitr. 9, 7, 4.—**d.** Of buildings, etc.: contra hoc aviarium est aliud minus in quo quae mortuae sunt aves curator servare solet, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; Vitr. 5, 6, 3; 3, 5, 15: (statuam) quae fuerit contra Jovis Statoris aedem in vestibulo Superbi domus, Plin. 34, 6, 13, § 29: contra medium fere porticum diaeta paulum recedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 20; 2, 17, 5; Suet. Aug. 44.—**e.** Of places on the human body: id quod contra stomachum est, Cels. 4, 5 (4, 12 *med.*); 7, 7; 4. 20 (13).—Of the direction of the intestines, etc.: ea . . . contra medium alvum orsa, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*—**2.** Of actions, *opposite, towards, against, facing* (syn.: adversus, ad, e regione, Caes. B. G. 7, 61). **a.** In gen.: quamvis subito . . . quamque Rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, Lucr. 4, 156: Democritus . . . clipeum constituit contra exortum Hyperionis, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17, 4: et contra magnum potes hos (i. e. oculos) attollere solem, Nec tremis . . . ? Prop. 1, 15, 37; Col. 7, 3, 8: rex constiterat contra pedites, Curt. 10, 9, 13; 9, 5, 1: ne contra septentrionem paveris, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330; 28, 6, 19, § 69: contra solem varie refulgens, *placed in the sun*, id. 37, 10, 63, § 173; 10, 54, 75, § 151; 37, 6, 22, § 83; 37, 7, 25, § 95: cum terrestres volucres contra aquam clangores dabunt, id. 18, 35, 87, § 363; 19, 8, 39, § 131.—**b.** Dependent on verbs of motion (very rare without the idea of hostility): (Dinocrates) incessit contra tribunal regis jus dicentis, *towards*, Vitr. 2, praef. 1.—So trop., of actions done for a purpose: lege Corneliâ de sicariis tenetur qui, cum in magistratu esset, eorum quid fecerit contra hominis necem quod legibus permissum non sit, Dig. 48, 8, 4.—**c.** Appositively, with the predicate: (elephanti) tanta narratur clementia contra minus validos, ut, etc., *if fronting weaker animals, if brought in contact with them* (not to be connected with clementia), Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23.— Similarly: dum . . . fidens non est contra feram, *if fronting the animal* (not dependent on fidens), Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 57.—**d.** Against an opposing action, etc.: contra vim atque impetum fluminis conversa, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5: cum plateae contra directos ventos erunt conformatae, Vitr. 1, 6, 8: ut contra ventum gregem pascamus, Col. 7, 3, 12; Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2; Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52; 17, 2, 2, § 21; 8, 16, 21, § 54: contra fluminum impetus aggeribus, id. 35, 14, 48, § 169: capite in sole contra pilum peruncto, id. 27, 4, 5, § 17; 18, 35, 88, § 364; Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83; Sil. 14, 352; Dig. 9, 2, 29, § 4.

—**Trop.**: contra fortunam tenendus est cursus, Sen. Prov. 5, 9.—**Prov.**: contra stimulum calces, *kick against the pricks*, Isid. Orig. 1, 36, 28 (al. calcitres); cf. Amm. 18, 5, 1.— **e.** Of local actions with hostile intent. (*α*) **Lit.**: quae vis Coclitem contra omnes hostium copias tenuit? Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12: Pompeium Cartejae receptum scribis: jam igitur contra hunc exercitum (sc. constitit), id. Att. 15, 20, 3: pertimescam, credo, ne mihi non liceat contra vos in contione consistere, *to face you*, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 26: a fronte contra hostem pedum quindecim fossam fieri jussit, id. ib. 1, 41; 1, 42; id. B. G. 7, 62: Tullus adversus Veientem hostem derigit suos: Albanos contra legionem Fidenatium collocat, Liv. 1, 27, 5; 24, 41, 5; 38, 4, 5; Verg. A. 12, 279; Front. Strat. 2, 2, 13; 2, 3, 17.—Appositively, with a local verb understood: terribilis haec contra fugientes belua est, fugax contra insequentes, i. e. *if fronting*, *if placed opposite*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 92.— (*β*) **Trop.**: castra sunt in Italiâ contra populum Romanum in Etruriae faucibus collocata, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Mil. 1, 2; Quint. 7, 7, 5: tum contra hanc Romam illa altera Roma quaeretur, *will be as a rival against this Rome*, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 86: cui rationi contra homines barbaros atque imperitos locus fuisset, hac ne ipsum quidem sperare, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 40: (Cicero) plerumque contra inimicos atque obtrectatores plus vindicat sibi, *when fronting adversaries*, Quint. 11, 1, 23.—**f.** **In partic.** (*α*) Stare contra aliquem (opp. stare ab aliquo); usu. implying hostility; mostly trop., *to stand against*, *to be arrayed against*, *to face*, *oppose*: quod contra hoc exemplum nulla staret eorum ratio, Auct. Her. 4, 5, 7: contra populi studium, Cic. Brut. 34, 126: contra civium perditorum ... dementiam a senatu et a bonorum causâ, id. ib. 79, 273; so, a mendacio contra veritatem, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contra cives in acie, id. Att. 16, 11, 2: et adversi contra stetit ora juvenci, *opposite*, Verg. A. 5, 477; 5, 414: haec enim (ratio) sola ... stat contra fortunam, Sen. Ep. 14, 4, 2: contra leonem etiam stetit, *fronted*, i. e. *hunted*, Spart. Carac. 5 *fin.*—(*β*) Contra aliquem ire: aut saevos Libyae contra ire leones, Stat. Th. 9, 16. — **Trop.**: uti contra injurias armati eatis, Sall. J. 31, 6: interritus (sapiens) et contra illa (mala) ibit et inter illa, Sen. Ep. 59, 8; cf.: contra venire, II. B. 1. c. *β* infra, and v. also II. B. 2. b. and II. B. 1. b. infra.— **3.** **Transf.**, **a.** To persons placed together for comparison: C. vero Caesar, si foro tantum vacasset, non alius ex nostris contra Ciceronem nominaretur, Quint. 10, 1, 114: CORONATO CONTRA OMNES SCAENICOS, Inscr. Grut. p. 331, n. 4.—**b.** To things compared, as if weighed against each other as to their value, strength, etc. (*α*) **Lit.** (very rare): quamcunque vis rem expende, et contra aquam statue ... Si gravior est, leviorem rem ... feret, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 5.—(*β*) **Trop.**: cujus (i. e. generis humani) causâ videtur cuncta alia genuisse natura, magnâ saevâ mercede contra tanta sua munera, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 1: qui amicus esse coepit quia expedit, placebit ei aliquod pretium contra amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 9, 9: numquam ulli fortiores cives fuerunt quam qui ausi sunt eum contra tantas opes ejus ... condemnare, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: tantum studium bonorum in me exstitisse, contra incredibilem contentionem clarissimi et potentissimi viri, id. ib. 7, 2, 2; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: nomen prorogans nostrum et memoriam extendens contra brevitatem aevi, *as a compensation for*, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154.—So esp., valere contra, *to weigh against*, *counterbalance*, *avail* or *prevail against*: non vereor ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit contra falsos rumores, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: (illa facta) pro periculo potius quam contra salutem valere debere, Cic. Part. Or. 35, 120; id. Off. 3, 29, 104: contrane lucrum nil valere Pauperis ingenium? Hor. Epod. 11, 11; Sen. Ben. 4, 15, 1; id. Cons. Helv. 5, 5; so, robur habere contra: si contra unamquamlibet partem fortunae satis tibi roboris est, id. ib. 13, 2; so of counterchecks: in Cretâ decem qui cosmoe vocantur, ut contra consulare imperium tribuni plebis, sic illi contra vim regiam constituti, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58. — Of antidotes: cimicum natura contra serpentium morsus valere dicitur, item contra venena omnia, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61.—Hence, **c.** Colloq., aliquid contra aurum est, *something is worth gold*, *is superb*, both predicatively and attributively (cf.: auro contra, I. A. 2. supra): hujusce pomaria in summâ Sacrâ Viâ ubi poma veneunt, contra aurum imago, *a spectacle for gold*, i. e. *a magnificent sight*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10 MSS. (al. aliter): numcubi hic vides citrum ... num quod emblema aut lithostratum? quae illic omnia contra aurum, *superb*, id. ib. 3, 2, 4 MSS. (Schneid. omits aurum, ex conj.): oneravi vinum, et tunc erat contra aurum, Petr. 7, 6.—**d.** **Transf.**, of replies, with aiebat, inquit, etc.; both in friendly and inimical sense; esp., contra ea, contra haec, = the *adv.* contra: contra ea Titurius sero facturos clamitabat, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 29: contra ea Verginius unum Ap. Claudium et legum expertem et, etc., aiebat, Liv. 3, 57, 1; 24, 45, 4: quae contra breviter fata est vates, Verg. A. 6, 398: contra quod disertus Tu impie fecisti inquit, etc., Quint. 7, 1, 53 (cf.: contra ea, II. E. 1. infra).

B. Denoting hostility or disadvantage. **1.** With verbs of hostile action. **a.** Of physical exertion: pugnavere et tertio consulatu ejus viginti (elephanti) contra pedites quingentos, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primi fecere fustibus, id. 7, 56, 57, § 200; 8, 40, 61, § 142. —**b.** Referring to warfare (usu. adversus), bellum gerere (rarely for cum or adversus; but contra patriam, contra aras, etc., not cum patriâ, etc.; cf. bellum, II. A. 1. e.): a quo prohibitos esse vos contra Caesarem gerere bellum (opp. pro), Cic. Lig. 8, 25; id. Phil. 5, 10, 27; Liv. Ep. 129.— With bellum suscipere: contra Antonium, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 5; so, contra patriam, id. Sull. 20, 58: pugnare contra patriam, id. ib. 25, 70: contra conjuges et liberos, Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 5: armatum esse contra populum Romanum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32.—With arma ferre (freq.), Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 72; 13, 21, 47; Liv. 28, 28, 15; Nep. Att. 4, 2; Tib. 1, 6, 30; Ov. M. 4, 609; 13, 269; id. P. 1, 1, 26.—With arma sumere or capere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 19; id. Phil. 4, 1, 2; 4, 3, 7: armis contendere contra, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: arma alicui dare (trop.), Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 53: aciem instruere contra (trop.), Liv. 25, 4, 4: exercitum comparare, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14; 4, 1, 2: exercitum instruere, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: exercitum ducere and adducere, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5; 3, 4, 11: exercitum contra Philippum mittere, id. Inv. 1, 12, 17: naves ducere contra, Hor. Epod. 4, 19: ducere contra hostes, Liv. 1, 27, 4: florem Italiae educere contra, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: proficisci contra, *to march against*, Liv. 1, 11, 3; 8, 2, 5: auxilium ferre Rutulis contra Latinos, Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88: juvare aliquem contra, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: consilium inire contra Sequanos, *to take hostile measures against*, id. B. G. 6, 12.— **c.** Of legal contention (more freq. adversus, except with verbs of saying). (*α*) **In gen.**, with agere or causam agere, *to act as counsel against a party* or *his attorney*: cum agerem contra hominem disertissimum nostrae civitatis, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97; id. Brut. 63, 226; Sen. Ben. 4, 15, 3; Quint. 11, 1, 59.— Causam recipere or suscipere contra, *to accept a retainer against*: (causam) quam receperam contra pueros Octavios, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 12; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 1.—Adesse alicui contra, *to appear*, *act as one's counsel against*: rogavit me Caecilius ut adessem contra Satrium, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 5 al.; cf.: esse contra, id. ib. 1, 18, 3.—**Trop.**: conquesturus venit; at contra se adfuit et satisfacienti satisfecit, Sen. Fragm. Amic. 14, 1, 89: causam defendere contra, *against the accuser*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178: statuere contra aliquem (sc. causam), *to establish a case against an adversary*, id. Or. 10, 34: actio competit contra, Dig. 49, 14, 41: querelam instituere contra, ib. 5, 2, 21, § 1: bonorum possessionem petere contra, ib. 5, 2, 23: jus obtinere contra, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: pugnare contra, *to struggle against the accuser*, id. Sull. 17, 49; id. Verr. 1, 11, 33: id quod mihi contra illos datum est, i. e. *a local advantage over*, id. Tull. 14, 33: judicare contra aliquem, id. Fl. 20, 48; Dig. 21, 2, 55; 5, 2, 14; Just. Inst. 4, 17, 2: pronuntiare contra, Paul. Sent. 5, 34, 2: dare sententiam contra, Dig. 21, 2, 56, § 1: decernere contra, Cic. Fl. 31, 76: appellare contra aliquem, Dig. 49, 1, 3; 49, 5, 6; cf.: contra sententiam, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 32, § 2.—Sentire contra aliquem, *to have an opinion unfavorable to*: cur vos (cum) aliquid contra me sentire dicatis, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 79. — (*β*) Venire contra aliquem, *to appear as counsel for one's adversary*: quid tu, Saturi, qui contra hunc venis, existimas aliter? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18; id. Mur. 4, 9; id. Phil. 8, 6, 18.—Venire contra rem alicujus, *to give advice damaging one's interests*: contra rem suam me venisse questus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3.—(*γ*) With dicere and other verbs of saying. (*αα*) Of a lawyer pleading against a lawyer: ipse ille Mucius, quid in illâ causâ cum contra te diceret, attulit quod? etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: cum ille contra me pro Sex. Naevio diceret, id. Brut. 60, 2, 7; id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44; id. Planc. 2, 5; id. Brut. 26, 102; so, causam dicere, id. Or. 2, 23, 98: causam perorare, id. Quint. 24, 77.—(*ββ*) Of a lawyer's pleading against the parties: dic mihi, M. Pinari, num si contra te dixero mihi maledicturus es? Servil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; 3, 34, 138; 1, 14, 60; id. Or. 35, 123; Quint. 11, 1, 57; cf. with ellipsis of *acc.*: quorum alter pro Aufidiâ, contra dixit alter, id. 10, 1, 22.—(*γγ*) Of a party against a lawyer: si Gaditani contra me dicerent, *if the Gaditani were my adversaries*, Cic. Balb. 17, 38.—(*δδ*) Of witnesses and experts, and the pleadings against them: si decressent legationem quae contra istum diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: contra testes dicere (opp. a testibus or pro testibus). Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9; Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118 (cf.: testimonium in aliquem dicere, id. Sull. 17, 48; Quint. 7, 4, 36): contra juris consultos dicere, *against their legal opinions*, Cic. Caecin. 24, 69.— So of witnesses in scientific questions: contra testes dicendum est, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 1.—(*εε*) Dicere or contendere aliquid contra aliquem, *to maintain a point against*: cum interrogamus adversarios ... quid contra nos dici possit, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: tamenne vereris ut possis hoc contra Hortensium contendere? Cic. Quint. 25, 78. — **d.** Of literary adversaries, mostly with verbs of saying and writing: cum scriberem contra Epicurios, Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: contra Brutum, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 21: contra Academiam, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63; id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; 5, 8, 22; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; 5, 30, 84; id. Ac. 2, 4, 17: contra autem omnia disputatur a nostris, id. Off. 2, 2, 8. — **e.** Of public and political adversaries (syn. adversus and in). (*α*) **In gen.**: sentire contra, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: pugnare contra bonos, id. Sull. 25, 71: contra eos summâ ope nitebatur nobilitas, Sall. C. 38, 2; Cic. Sest. 19, 42; 52, 112: (tribuni) qui aut contra consulem, aut pro studio ejus pugnabant, Liv. 39, 32, 12.—(*β*) Of political speaking: cum (Cato) eo ipso anno contra Serv. Galbam ad populum summâ contentione dixisset, Cic. Brut. 20, 80; so id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 53; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1.—**f.** Of hostile or criminal acts in gen. (syn.: adversus, in): inire consilia contra, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: manum comparare contra aliquem, id. Sull. 24, 68: conjurationem facere, id. ib. 4, 12: congredi, id. Lig. 3, 9; Sall. J. 64, 4: aliquid contra imperatorem moliri, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 3: nec dolor armasset contra sua viscera matrem, *against her own offspring*, Ov. R. Am. 59.—Facere contra (more freq. with abstr. objects; cf. II. C. 1. f. *β* infra): nunc te contra Caesarem facere summae stultitiae est, *to take parts against*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 2: eae (res) contra nos ambae faciunt, *operate against us*, id. Quint. 1, 1.—With verbs of saying, etc.: homo disertus non intellegit, eum quem contra dicit laudari a se? Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18; 2, 1, 2; 2, 21, 51; Sen. Ep. 15, 3, 70: epigramma quod contra quamdam Gelliam scripsit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38: disputare contra deos, in two signif.: contra deum licet disputare liberius, *to accuse*, *reproach a god*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76; but: mala et impia consuetudo est contra deos disputandi, *to reason against the gods*, i. e. *against their existence*, id. ib. 2, 67, 168.—**2.** Predicatively, with esse (videri, etc.), *against*, *injurious to*, *unfavorable*, *prejudicial*, *to one's disadvantage*: ut

ex senatusconsulto neque cujus intersit, neque contra quem sit intellegi possit, Cic. Mur. 32, 68; id. de Or. 3, 20, 75; 2, 74, 299; 2, 81, 330; id. Sull. 13, 39; Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 6: licentiam malis dare certe contra bonos est, *injurious to*, Quint. 4, 2, 75: res contra nos est, of unfavorable chances in a lawsuit, id. 4, 66, 1; 4, 2, 75; 5, 13, 32.—Often, contra aliquem = quod est contra aliquem, referring to indef. pronouns or adjectives: nihil contra me fecit odio mei = nihil quod esset contra me, Cic. Har. Resp. 3, 5; id. Off. 3, 31, 112: quibus (temporibus) aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24.—**3.** Added adverb. to the predicate, mostly referring to purpose, *with hostile intent, for the purpose of some hostile act, in order to oppose, in opposition:* Caesarine eam (provinciam) tradituri fuistis, an contra Caesarem retenturi? *or keep it against Cæsar*, Cic. Lig. 7, 23: sero enim resistimus ei quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5, 5: judicium illud pecuniâ esse temptatum non pro Cluentio, sed contra Cluentium, id. Clu. 4, 9; id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52; id. Ac. 2, 28, 92: cum quae facitis ejusmodi sint ut ea contra vosmet ipsos facere videamini, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; Sen. Ep. 3, 7, 3: Curio se contra eum totum parat, i. e. *to speak against him*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 10; Caes. B. C. 1, 85 *ter;* Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192; Plin. Pan. 41.—So with the force of a temporal clause: fidem meam quam essent contra Massam Baebium experti, *in the suit against*, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4.—**4.** Dependent on adjectives (rare): contra se ipse misericors, *to his own injury*, Phaedr. 4, 18, 3: severissimus judex contra fures, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**5.** With nouns. **a.** Acc. to 1. b.: ut quam maximae contra Hannibalem copiae sint, Cic. Inv. 1, 12, 17; cf. Vell. 2, 76, 3.—**b.** Acc. to 1. c. and 1. e.; so esp., oratio contra (cf.: oratio in). (α) Oratio contra (never in), of an address against the counsel of a party or against the prosecutor: quid in omni oratione Crassus vel apud centumviros contra Scaevolam, vel contra accusatorem Brutum, cum pro Cn. Plancio diceret? Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220; cf.: Cato pro se contra Cassium = in oratione contra, Gell. 10, 15, 3; so, haec perpetua defensio contra Scaevolam, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221: orationem illam egregiam quam (Aeschines) in Ctesiphontem contra Demosthenem dixerat, id. ib. 3, 56, 213.—(β) Of an address against the party, either in judicial or political affairs: unam orationem contra Gracchum reliquit, Cic. Brut. 26, 99: (Demosthenis) oratio contra Leptinem ... contra Aeschinem falsae legationis, id. Or. 31, 111; Gell. 10, 24, 10; 10, 18, 91; Cic. Brut. 46, 169; Quint. 12, 10, 61; Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 45; id. Brut. 44, 164; Gell. 13, 25 (24), 15; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 13; 11, 2, 25.—**c.** Acc. to 1. f.: contra patres concitatio et seditio, Cic. Brut. 14, 56.—Of animals: contra volpium genus communibus inimicitiis, Plin. 10, 76, 96, § 207.

C. With inanimate and abstract objects. **1.** Directly dependent on verbs (cf. B. 1.). **a.** Of physical or moral exertion: cum fulmina contra Tot paribus streperet clipeis, Verg. A. 10, 567: pugnandum tamquam contra morbum, sic contra senectutem, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: contra verum niti, Sall. J. 35, 8: contra fortunam luctari, Sen. Ben. 7, 15, 2; id. Brev. Vit. 10, 1; id. Ep. 78, 15; 99, 32; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110.—**b.** Of warfare (lit. and trop.): bellum contra aras, focos, vitam fortunasque gerere, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 1: bellum gerimus ... contra arma verbis, id. Fam. 12, 22, 1.—So of logical contradictions: artificis autem est invenire in actione adversarii quae semet ipsa pugnent, Quint. 5, 13, 30.—**c.** Of legal contention. (α) Of the actions of the counsel or prosecutor: dicere, or perorare, agere contra aliquid, *to plead against, contest something:* contra argumenta, rumores, tabulas, quaestiones (opp. ab argumentis, etc.), Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9 sqq.; Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118: contra ratiocinationem, id. Inv. 2, 50, 153: contra scriptum dicere, *to contest, controvert a written law* or *a document*, id. ib. 2, 47, 138; 2, 48, 143; id. Brut. 39, 145; Quint. 7, 7, 1: contra caput dicere, *to plead against life*, Cic. Quint. 13, 44 (cf.: servum in caput domini interrogare, Paul. Sent. 1, 1, 34; 5, 16, 5 and 8; 5, 46, 3): contra libertatem agere, Dig. 40, 12, 26.—P r e g n.: contra rerum naturam, contraque consuetudinem hominum dicere (opp. contra nos dicere), Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 45.—(β) Of judicial decisions contradicting documents, etc.: contra tabulas judicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 281: contra testamentum, Dig. 2, 17, § 1: contra sententiam dicere, ib. 49, 8, 1, § 2.—(γ) Admittere aliquem contra bona, *to admit a petition for* bonorum possessio (cf.: inmittere in bona), Dig. 38, 2, 3, § 6.—**d.** Of antagonism in literary and ethical questions. (α) *To contend that something is false:* dicere, disputare, disserere contra opinionem or sententiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 8; 5, 19, 55; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Fin. 5, 4, 10; id. Ac. 2, 18, 60; Sen. Ira, 1, 3, 3; id. Ep. 87, 5; 102, 5 (cf.: in sententiam dicere, *in support of an opinion*, Caes. B. G. 1, 45): contra sensus dicere, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 101: contra rhetoricen dicere, Quint. 2, 17, 40.—(β) Of criticism, hostility to principles, etc.: contra Iliadem et Odysseam scribere, Vitr. 7, praef. 8: contra quorum disciplinam ingenium ejus exarserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83.—(γ) E t h i c a l l y: contra voluptatem dicere, *that pleasure is a moral evil*, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21: contra mortem loqui, *that death is no evil*, Sen. Ep. 82, 7; in both senses: contra vitia, pericula, fortunam, ambitionem, id. ib. 100, 10: contra fortunam gloriari, *that fortune has no power over him*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; Sen. Ep. 26, 5.—**e.** Of public and political acts and speeches: contra potentiam accusatorum dicere, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: contra legem dicere or verba facere, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 53; Liv. 34, 8, 1: rogationem ferre contra coloniam (= contra legem de coloniâ deducendâ), Cic. Clu. 51, 140; Auct. Her. 1, 17, 21; Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64.—**f.** Of hostility, injury, wrongs, etc. (α) I n g e n.: senatusconsulto quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, *directed against*, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2: contra rem publicam se commovere, id. Cat. 1, 26; 1, 3, 7: incitari, id. Sest. 47, 100: consilia inire, id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: conjurationem facere, Sall. C. 30, 6: contra salutem urbis incitari, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20: cogitare aliquid contra salutem, id. ib. 3, 9, 21: contra voluntatem or studium dicere, *to oppose one's will in a speech:* esse aliquem in civitate qui contra ejus (Chrysogoni) voluntatem dicere auderet, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60; id. Phil. 1, 11, 28; id. de Or. 3, 34, 138; id. Mur. 4, 10; Tac. H. 2, 91: ne quid contra aequitatem contendas, ne quid pro injuriâ, *do not array yourself against equity*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.—T r o p.: quis non contra Marii arma, contra Sullae proscriptionem irascitur? (= Mario propter arma, Sullae propter proscriptionem), Sen. Ira, 2, 2, 3.—(β) I n p a r t i c.: facere contra aliquid (syn. adversus), *to commit an offence against, to transgress*, etc.: si quis ad Antonium profectus esset ... senatus existimaturum eum contra rem publicam fecisse, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33; id. Mil. 5, 13; 6, 14; id. Off. 3, 10, 43; 3, 25, 95; S. C. ap. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 6; Liv. 25, 4, 7; so, contra salutem rei publicae facere, Cic. Dom. 38, 102: contra majestatem, *against the emperor*, Dig. 48, 4, 5: contra leges, Cic. Dom. 18, 48; id. Vatin. 7, 18; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Mur. 32, 67; id. de Or. 3, 19, 70; cf. id. Clu. 34, 92; id. Mur. 32, 68; id. Dom. 14, 38; id. Phil. 10, 6, 13; Gai Inst. 4, 121: contra edictum (praetoris), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 25; Dig. 39, 1, 20, § 1: contra foedus, Cic. Balb. 6, 16: contra jusjurandum ac fidem, id. Off. 3, 10, 43; id. Lael. 3, 30, 74; id. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 7; Prop. 3, 30, 44 (2, 32, 44).—And ironically: tune contra Caesaris nutum (sc. facies)? Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1.—Rarely contra ea facere = contra facere, adverb. (cf. I. B. 8. and II. E. 1. b.): corpus in civitatem inferri non licet ... et qui contra ea fecerit, extra ordinem punitur, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 2; 1, 21, 12.—**2.** Predicatively with esse (usu. *impers.*), *in violation of, in conflict with, contrary to* (cf. 3. γ). (α) With esse expressed as the predicate: hominem hominis incommodo suum augere commodum magis est contra naturam quam mors, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; id. Fin. 3, 9, 31; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; Sen. Ep. 5, 4; Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 45: contra leges or legem est, Cic. Pis. 13, 30; id. Mur. 32, 67: contra officium est, id. Off. 3, 10, 43; 1, 10, 32; 1, 6, 19; cf. id. Lael. 11, 39; id. Off. 3, 15, 63; Liv. 6, 40, 5; Sen. Q. N. 2, 37, 2; Gai Inst. 3, 157; Dig. 30, 1, 112, § 3; 16, 3, 1, § 7.—With ellipsis of object (naturam), Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 89; cf.: adeo res ista non habet ullam moram quae contra causas ignium sit, *unfavorable to the formation of fire*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 26, 7.—(β) With verbal predicate, referring to an *indef. pron.* or *adj.*, with esse understood: scis hunc ... nihil umquam contra rem tuam cogitasse (= nihil quod contra rem tuam esset), Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 147; id. Mil. 5, 13: aliquid contra animum audiendi, *something against our liking*, Sen. Const. 19, 2.—So mostly with facere: si quid Socrates aut Aristippus contra morem consuetudinemque fecerint, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148; id. Att. 3, 23, 2; 2, 22, 2; id. Off. 3, 15, 63; Sall. C. 15, 1; Dig. 8, 2, 11; 8, 2, 17; 35, 1, 79, § 2.—(γ) Contra officium, substantively, = id quod contra officium est: Sic inter recte factum atque peccatum, officium et contra officium, media locabat quaedam, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37.—**3.** Adverbially with the predicate. (α) *In order to oppose, in opposition to, with hostile intent* (cf. B. 3.): eidem illam proscriptionem capitis mei contra salutem rei publicae rogatam esse dicebant, *that the proposal of the law was an attack on the republic*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; id. Rab. Perd. 12, 35; id. Phil. 10, 10, 22: imperator contra postulata Bocchi nuntios mittit, *to reply to the demands*, Sall. J. 83, 3; 25, 6; so, advocare contra, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 12, 4; id. Ep. 15, 2, 52: si contra mortem te praeparaveris, *to meet death*, id. ib. 11, 3, 8.—(β) With the force of a clause of manner, *injuriously to*, etc.: quibus contra valetudinis commodum laborandum est, Cic. Mur. 23, 47; Suet. Aug. 78: contra hominis salutem, *with danger to a man's life*, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 29.—(γ) I n g e n., of conflict with some rule or principle, *contrary to, in violation of, without regard to* (= ita ut contra sit; cf. 2. supra; very freq. from the class. period; syn. adversus): ceperitne pecunias contra leges P. Decius, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 136; id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10; id. Fl. 34, 86: pecuniam contra leges auferre, id. Verr. 1, 18, 56; 2, 1, 10, § 27; 2, 5, 18, § 46; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: contra legem, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; id. Dom. 16, 41: contra jus fasque, id. Har. Resp. 16, 34; id. Quint. 6, 28: contra jus, Liv. 5, 4, 14; id. Dom. 13, 55; id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: contra jus gentium, Liv. 4, 32, 5; 9, 10, 10; 21, 25, 7; 5, 36, 6; 6, 1, 6: contra juris rigorem, Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 10 et saep.: contra testimonium aliquid judicare, *without regard to*, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: aliquid contra verecundiam disputare, *contrary to the rules of decency*, id. Off. 1, 35, 128: aliquid contra fidem constituere, Quint. 5, 13, 34: quae majores nostri contra lubidinem animi sui recte atque ordine fecere, *contrary to the dictates of passion*, Sall. C. 51, 4; id. J. 33, 1; cf. of logical opposition, II. E. 2. infra.—**4.** Dependent on substt. **a.** Of physical strife: sic ille imparem sibi luctatum contra nexus (draconis), Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 33.—**b.** Of warfare: imperatorum copia contra tuum furorem, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: Parthorum gloria contra nomen Romanum, Liv. 9, 18, 6: in castris perditorum contra patriam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6.—**c.** Of legal contention: causa contra scriptum, Cic. Inv. 2, 46, 135.—**d.** Of political speaking: divina M. Tullii eloquentia contra leges agrarias, Quint. 2, 16, 7; 9, 3, 50; Gell. 18, 7, 7.—**e.** Of literary opposition: Caesaris vituperatio contra laudationem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 1.—**f.** Of hostility, etc.: cujus factum, inceptum, conatumve contra patriam, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: ullum factum dictumve nostrum contra utilitatem vestram, Liv. 6, 40, 5.—**g.** Of injury: vitae cupiditas contra rem publicam, Cic. Planc. 37, 90: contra serpentes venenum, *fatal to serpents*, or *as a defence against serpents*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15.—**h.** Of violation, disregard, etc. (cf. 3. γ): iter contra senatus auctoritatem, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48: contra consuetudinem somnium, Plin. 10, 77, 98, § 211: bonorum possessio contra tabulas, Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 13; Gai Inst. 3, 41.—**5.** Dependent on adjectives (very rare; cf. II. D. 2. c. infra): contraque patris impii regnum impotens, avum resolvam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 966.

D. Of defence, protection, and resistance (syn.: adversus, ab). **1.** Against persons. **a.** Dependent on verbs: cum populus Romanus suam auctoritatem vel contra omnes qui dissentiunt possit defendere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: si ego consul rem publicam

contra te et gregales tuos defendissem, id. Sest. 52, 111; 22, 49; 8, 20; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: contra quem multum omnes boni providerunt, *provided a great defence*, id. Mur. 38, 81: formula quâ utitur patronus contra libertum qui eum in jus vocat, *as a defence against*, Gai Inst. 4, 46. —And of protection of plants against injurious animals: contra haec animalia proderit, si, etc., Pall. 10, 3, 2.—**b.** Dependent on adjectives, mostly participial: paratus contra, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: nihil satis firmum contra Metellum, Sall. J. 80, 1: contra potentes nemo est munitus satis, Phaedr. 2, 6, 1.—**2.** Against inanimate and abstract things. **a.** Dependent on verbs: contra avium morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: propugnaculum, quo contra omnes meos impetus usurum se putat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 40; 2, 5, 39, § 102: publicam causam contra vim armatam suscipere, id. Dom. 34, 91; id. Quint. 30, 94; id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: contra tantas difficultates providere, Sall. J. 90, 1; 76, 4; so, contra ea, id. ib. 57, 5: patricii vi contra vim resistunt, Liv. 3, 13, 4; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28; Tac. Agr. 45; Sen. Prov. 4, 12; id. Const. 5, 4.—**b.** Dependent on substt.: suffragia contra oppugnationem vestrae majestatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 12, 35: defensio contra vim, id. Mil. 5, 14: patronus justitiae fuit contra orationem Phili, id. Lael. 7, 25; Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; 14, 3, 4, § 40: contra labores patientia, id. 23, 1, 22, § 37.—**c.** Dependent on adjectives (in Cic. freq. with *P. a.* predicatively used; otherwise very rare; in later prose freq.): nec est quidquam Ciliciâ contra Syriam munitius, *against an attack from the side of Syria*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 4: ut nullius res tuta, nullius domus clausa, nullius vita saepta, nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem posset esse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; id. Mil. 25, 67; id. Tusc. 5, 8, 19; 5, 27, 76: vir contra audaciam firmissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; Sall. J. 33, 2; 28, 5: fortis contra dolorem, Sen. Ep. 98, 18; Quint. 12, 1, 10: callosus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 147; 14, 2, 4, § 23: far contra hiemes firmissimum, id. 18, 8, 19, § 83: equus tenax contra vincula, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 13: contraque minantia fata pervigil, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 284.—**3.** Of remedies against sickness and its causes, poison, etc.; so only in Plin.; in Pall. only of preventives and of protection against hurtful animals, and against mental perturbations in gen.; cf. infra (syn. ad in Cat., Cic., Cels., Col.; adversus only in Celsus, who also has *in* with *abl.*). (α) Dependent on verbs: cujus et vinum et uva contra serpentium ictus medetur, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117; 7, 2, 2, § 13: prodest et contra suspiria et tussim, id. 20, 13, 50, § 128: valet potum contra venena, id. 28, 7, 21, § 74; 29, 4, 22, § 71; 29, 4, 26, § 81; 28, 8, 27, § 98; 16, 37, 71, § 180; 35, 6, 14, § 34; 28, 6, 18, §§ 65-67.—(β) Dependent on substt.: remedium contra morsus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118; 10, 59, 79, § 163: contra venena esse omnia remedio, id. 16, 44, 95, § 251; 17, 24, 37, § 240; 7, 1, 1, § 4.—(γ) Dependent on adjectives: vinum quod salutare contra pestilentiam sit, Pall. 11, 14, 17.—(δ) Appositively, *as a remedy*: cujus lacteum succum miris laudibus celebrat.. contra serpentes et venena, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 29, 4, 26, § 83. —So of remedies against affections: Tiberium tonante caelo coronari eâ (lauro) solitum ferunt contra fulminum metus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135; cf. Sen. Ira, 2, 21, 1; id. Tranq. 5, 1.

E. Of logical opposition. **1.** With a neuter demonstrative (contra ea, contra haec, contra quae, quod contra = contra, *adv.*). **a.** *The contrary, the reverse* (very rare; cf. I. D. 1.): sed mihi contra ea videtur, *but to me the contrary seems true*, Sall. J. 85, 1: omnia quae contra haec sunt, omnia quae contra sunt, *and vice versa*, Quint. 5, 10, 90. —**b.** Contra ea, *on the contrary*, in logical antithesis (not in Cic. and Sall.; once in Caes. and Quint.; several times in Liv. and Nep.; cf.: contra ea, in other uses, II. A. 2. e. *a*, II. D. 2. a., II. A. 3. d., II. C. 1. f.): omnes arderent cupiditate pugnandi ... contra ea Caesar ... spatiumque interponendum ... putabat (= at contra), *but Cæsar on the contrary*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: superbe ab Samnitibus . legati prohibiti commercio sunt; contra ea benigne ab Siculorum tyrannis adjuti, Liv. 4, 52, 6; 2, 60, 1; 21, 20, 6; 44, 43, 5: pater ... Thracem me genuit, contra ea mater Atheniensem, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 4; id. praef. 6; id. Alcib. 8, 1.—And after a question, with *immo* (cf. I. E. 5. b.): an infirmissimi omnium ... (sumus)? Immo contra ea vel viribus nostris, vel, etc., tuti (sumus), Liv. 41, 24, 8.—**c.** Quod contra, by anastrophe (v. F. 1.), *contrary to which, whereas, while on the contrary* (only once in Lucr. and three times in Cic.): illud in his rebus vereor ne forte rearis, Inpia te rationis inire elementa viamque indugredi sceleris: quod contra saepius illa Religio peperit scelerosa atque impia facta, *whereas on the contrary*, Lucr. 1, 81: cujus a me corpus crematum est, quod contra decuit ab illo meum (sc. cremari), Cic. Sen. 23, 84: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, id. Lael. 24, 90 (B. and K. place a comma after oportebat; cf. Nauck ad loc.): reliquum est ut eum nemo judicio defenderit: quod contra copiosissime defensum esse contendi, id. Quint. 28, 87 (many consider contra in all these passages as an adverb; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 121 sq.; some explain quod as an ancient ablative, = quâ re; v. Ritschl, Plaut. Exc. p. 57, Munro ad Lucr. 1, 82).—**2.** With an abstract noun, with the force of the adverb contra with *ac* or *atque* (I. F. 1.), *contrary to, contrary to what*, etc. (esp. in Sall., not in Cic.; cf. praeter): celeriter contraque omnium opinionem confecto itinere, *contrary to the opinion* (= contra ac rati erant), Caes. B. G. 6, 30: contra opinionem Jugurthae ad Thalam perveniunt, Sall. J. 75, 9; Hirt. B. G. 8, 40.—Contra spem either *contrary to the opinion*, or *against the hope*: Metellus contra spem suam laetissume excipitur (= contra ac ratus, veritus est), Sall. J. 88, 1; so, cetera contra spem salva invenit, Liv. 9, 23, 17: contra spem omnium L. Furium optavit, id. 6, 25, 5; Curt. 8, 4, 45; but: at Jugurtha contra spem nuntio accepto (= contra ac speraverat), Sall. J. 28, 1; Liv. 24, 45, 3: postquam ... Jugurtha contra timorem animi praemia sceleris adeptum sese videt, Sall. J. 20, 1: ipse in Numidiam procedit, ubi contra belli faciem tuguria plena hominumque ... erant (= contra ac in bello evenire solet), id. ib. 46, 5: contra famam, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; 7, 53, 54, § 180: segniterque et contra industriam absconditae formicae, *slowly, and in a manner different from their usual activity*, id. 18, 35, 88, § 364.—Of persons: frigidam potionem esse debere, contra priores auctores, Asclepiades confirmavit, *contrary to the opinion of the former physicians*, Cels. 4, 26 (19).

F. Sometimes by anastrophe after its noun. **1.** In prose, after relatives, esp. in Cic.: quos contra disputant, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: quem contra dicit, id. Phil. 2, 8, 18 (v. II. B. 1. f.): quem contra veneris, id. Mur. 4, 9: quas contra, praeter te, etc., id. Vatin. 7, 18: eos ipsos quos contra statuas, id. Or. 10, 34: quos contra me senatus armavit, id. Att. 10, 8, 8: quam contra multa locutus est, Sen. Ep. 82, 7, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 3; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 332; v. also E. 1. c. supra.—**2.** After other words (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hunc igitur contra mittam contendere causam, Lucr. 4, 471: dicere eos contra, id. 4, 484: donique eum contra, id. 5, 708: agmina contra, Verg. A. 12, 279: magnum Alciden contra, id. ib. 5, 414: Paridem contra, id. ib. 5, 370: Italiam contra, id. ib. 1, 13: deos contra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 26: Messania moenia contra, id. M. 14, 17: litora Calabriae contra, Tac. A. 3, 1.

contrăbĭum, ĭi, *n.* [con-trabs], *a framework of beams, a flooring*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 18.

contractābĭlis, **contractātĭo**, etc., v. contrect-.

contractē, *adv.*, v. contraho, *P. a. fin.*

contractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contraho], *a drawing together, contraction* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: contractio et porrectio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: bracchii (opp. projectio), id. Or. 18, 59: superciliorum (opp. remissio), id. Off. 1, 41, 146: frontis, id. Sest. 8, 19: umerorum (opp. allevatio), Quint. 11, 3, 83: nervorum, *a contraction, cramp*, Scrib. Comp. 255; without nervorum, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191: bonorum, i. e. *consolidation*, Gai Inst. 2, 155.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *an abridging, shortening, abridgment, shortness*: paginae, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 4: syllabae, *shortening in pronunciation* (opp. productio), id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: orationis (opp. longitudo), id. Part. Or. 6, 19.—* **II.** Trop.: animi in dolore, *dejection, undue depression, despondency* (opp. effusio animi in laetitiâ), Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 14: animos demittunt et contrahunt; v. contraho, II. B.

* **contractiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [contractio]; trop.: animi, *dejection, sadness*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

contracto, āre, v. contrecto.

contractor, ōris, *m.* [contraho, I. B. 2.], *one who makes a contract, a contractor*, Cod. Just. 5, 5, 8; cf. Cod. Th. 10, 6, 3.

‡ **contractōrium**, ii, *n.* [contraho], *a lace, string*, σφιγκτήρ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contractūra, ae, *f.* [id.; lit. a drawing together; hence], t. t. in architecture, *a lessening, contracting* (of pillars), Vitr. 3, 3, 12; 5, 1, 3 al.

1. contractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from contraho.

2. contractus, ūs, *m.* [contraho]. * **I.** *A drawing together*: acinorum, *a shrinking, wrinkling*, Varr. R. R. 1, 68.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *An entering upon* or *transacting of an affair*: rei, * Quint. 4, 2, 49.—**B.** Jurid. t. t. (not in Cic.), *a contract, agreement*: contractus ultro citroque obligatio est, quam Graeci συνάλλαγμα vocant, Dig. 50, 16, 19: omnes contractus, ut emptio, venditio, locatio, conductio, societas, depositum, mutuum, et alii innumerabiles, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 2; Gai Inst. 3, 88 sqq.: stipulationum sponsionumque, Serv. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2; Dig. 24, 3, 23 et saep.

contrādīcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [contradico], *that may be contradicted* or *spoken against*: signum, Tert. de Carn. Christ. 23.

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. n.*, until the post-Aug. per. always written as two words, v. contra, I. B. 9.

contrādictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contradico], *a reply, answer, objection, counter-argument* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Quint. of judicial replications): ubi contradictioni locus non erit, Quint. 3, 8, 34; so id. 3, 8, 27; 5, 13, 48 sq.; 7, 3, 20; Sen. Prov. 1, 1, 1; id. Q. N. 1, 5, 11: sumere, *to anticipate the objection of an antagonist*, Quint. 11, 3, 163; Dig. 46, 3, 72, § 1 et saep.—In *plur.*, Quint. 5, 13, 36; 5, 13, 42; Dig. 2, 17, 36; 7, 1, 38; Tac. A. 14, 43 al.

contrādictor, ōris, *m.* [id.]; in jurid. Lat., *one who objects* or *replies, an opponent*, Dig. 40, 11, 27, § 2; 40, 16, 3; Amm. 31, 14, 3.

contrādictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contradictio], *containing an objection* or *contradiction* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 1.

con-trādo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to deliver together* or *wholly* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 8, 23; Jornand. 11 al.

contrā-ĕo, īre, *v. n.*, *to go against, to oppose, make resistance* (late Lat.; earlier written as two words); with *dat.*: invidiae, Arn. 1 *init.*: auctoritati, Hier. Ep. 84 ad Magnum.

contrā-factĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a setting in opposition, contrast* (late Lat. and rare), Cassiod. Complex. Apoc. 3.

con-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw* or *bring* several objects *together, to collect, assemble* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (syn. colligo; opp. dissipo): quae in rerum naturâ constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: cohortes ex finitimis regionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: exercitum in unum locum, id. B. G. 1, 34; cf.: omnes copias Luceriam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; and: omnia in unum locum, id. ib. 8, 11, B, 3: omnes copias eo, Nep. Ages. 3, 1: navibus circiter LXXX. coactis, contractisque, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf.: magnam classem, Nep. Con. 4, 4: naves, Suet. Calig. 19: agrestes, Ov. F. 4, 811: captivos, Liv. 37, 44, 3: utrumque ad colloquium, id. 28, 18, 2: undique libros, Suet. Aug. 31; cf. exemplaria, id. Gram. 24: muscas in manu, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 122; cf. serpentes, id. 28, 9, 42, § 151: ii, qui in idem (collegium) contracti fuerint, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 34 (43), 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To bring about, carry into effect, accomplish, execute, get, contract, occasion, cause, produce, make*, etc. (very freq.): amicitiam, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: vinculum amicitiae, Val. Max. 4, 7 *init.*: aliquid litigii, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 31; cf. lites, id. Capt. prol. 63: qui hoc

mihi contraxit, id. Cas. 3, 2, 21; cf.: negotium mihi, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; and: numinis iram mihi (arte), Ov. M. 2, 660: bellum Saguntinis, Liv. 24, 42, 11: aliquid damni, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: molestias, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5; cf. Sall. H. 2, 41, 8 Dietsch: aes alienum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: causam certaminis, Liv. 22. 28, 4; cf. certamen, id. 23, 26, 11; 25, 34, 10 al.: necessitates ad bellum, id. 44, 27, 12: culpam, *to incur*, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 1 al.: cruditatem, Quint. 7, 3, 38; cf. id. 2, 10, 6: morbum, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 65: pestilentiam, id. 36, 27, 69, § 202: saginam corporis, Just. 21, 2: causam valetudinis ex profluvio alvi, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.* et saep.: porca contracta, *owed, due*, sc. *for the expiation of a crime*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57 *fin.*—**2.** In the lang. of business, t. t., *to make a contract, conclude a bargain, to contract:* rationem, rem cum illo, Cic. Clu. 14, 41; cf. id. Off. 1, 17, 53; id. Sull. 20, 56; id. Att. 7, 7, 7: in tribuendo suum cuique et rerum contractarum fide, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: ex rebus contrahendis, id. ib. 3, 15, 61: in contrahendis negotiis, id. ib. 2, 11, 40: adfinitas inter Caesarem et Pompeium contracta nuptiis, Vell. 2, 44, 3 et saep. — **b.** Transf. beyond the sphere of business: cum aliquo, *to have intercourse with, to associate with*, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4: nihil cum populo, id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105.—**II.** In partic., with the prevailing idea of shortening or diminishing by drawing together (cf.: cogo, colligo, etc.), *to draw close* or *together, to draw in, contract, shorten, narrow, lessen, abridge, diminish* (freq. and class.; opp. porrigo, dilato, tendo). **A.** Lit.: animal omne membra quocumque volt flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: pulmones tum se contrahunt adspirantes, tum intrante spiritu dilatant, id. N. D. 2, 55, 136: contractum aliquo morbo bovis cor, id. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf.: se millepeda tactu, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: bina cornua (opp. protendere), id. 9, 32, 51, § 101: collum. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; opp. tendere, Quint. 11, 3, 82: frontem, *to wrinkle, contract*, Cic. Clu. 26, 72; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125: supercilia (opp. deducere), Quint. 11, 3, 79: medium digitum in pollicem, id. 11, 3, 92; cf.: contractum genibus tangas caput, Hor. S. 2, 7, 61: gravissimo frigore solus atque contractus vigilabit in lectulo, Hier. Ep. 53: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: vela, Hor. C. 2, 10, 23; Quint. 12, prooem. § 4; cf. Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: orbem (lunae), Ov. M. 15, 198: umbras, id. ib. 3, 144: orationem (with summittere), Quint. 11, 1, 45; cf. id. 12, 11, 16: tempora dicendi, id. 6, 5, 4 et saep.: lac, *to curdle, coagulate*, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 117.—Of bees: contracto frigore pigrae (= contractae frigore pigro), Verg. G. 4, 259; cf.: pigrum est enim contractumque frigus, Sen. Ira, 2, 19, 2: horrida tempestas contraxit caelum, *narrows*, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: vulnera, Plin. 24, 8, 33, § 48; cf. cicatrices, id. 12, 17, 38, § 77: ventrem, *to stop, check*, Cels. 4, 19; cf. alvum, id. ib.: vomitiones, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 11. — **2.** Esp., archit. t. t., *to narrow, make smaller* or *tapering:* columnam, Vitr. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. 3, 3, 12; 4, 7, 2: pyramis XXIV. gradibus in metae cacumen se contrahens, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 31.—**B.** Trop., *to draw in, lessen, check, restrain* (= certis limitibus quasi coartare et circumscribere; opp. remittere, diffundere): cui non animus formidine divum contrahitur? Lucr. 5, 1219; cf.: te rogo, ne contrahas ac demittas animum, *do not suffer your spirits to droop*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; and: animos varietas sonorum (opp. remittere), id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: terram quasi tristitiâ (sol; opp. laetificas), id. N. D. 2, 40, 102: ut et bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, *are made sad*, id. Lael. 13, 48 (cf. id. Tusc. 4, 6, 14): ex quibus intellegitur, appetitus omnes contrahendos sedandosque, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf. cupidinem, Hor. C. 3, 16, 39 et saep. —Hence, **contractus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *drawn together into a narrow space*, i. e. *compressed, contracted, close, short, narrow, abridged, restricted, limited*, etc. **A.** Lit.: tanto contractioribus ultimis digitis, Quint. 11, 3, 95: nares contractiores habent introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 145: contractior ignis, *smaller*, Lucr. 5, 569: aequora, Hor. C. 3, 1, 33; cf. freta, Ov. F. 6, 495: locus (with exiguus), Verg. G. 4, 295: Nilus contractior et exilior, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: contractiora spatia ordinum, Col. 5, 5, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of language, etc.: et brevis ambitus verborum, Cic. Brut. 44, 162; cf.: contractior oratio, id. ib. 31, 120: propositum dicendi (opp. uberius), Quint. 11, 1, 32: summissâ atque contractâ voce (opp. erectâ et concitatâ), id. 11, 3, 175; so, vox, id. 11, 3, 64: parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Par. prooem. § 5.—**2.** In gen.: quae studia in his jam aetatibus nostris contractiora esse debent, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: paupertas, *stinted*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20 (cf.: angusta pauperies, id. C. 3, 2, 1); in the same sense transf. to the person: ad mare descendet vates tuus et sibi parcet Contractusque leget, *retired, solitary*, id. ib. 1, 7, 12; cf. homo, Verg. M. 78.—*Adv.:* **contractē**, *on a contracted scale;* only in *comp.:* assuescamus servis paucioribus serviri, habitare contractius, Sen. Tranq. 9, 3; Lact. 2, 8, 39 al.

‡ **contrā-jūris**, e, *adj.* [2. jus], *contrary to law, unlawful*, παράνομος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

contrā-pōno, *no perf.*, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to place opposite, to oppose to* (several times in Quint.; elsewh. only in late Lat., and rare): non semper quod adversum est contraponitur, Quint. 9, 3, 84; Tert. ad Mart. 4.—**II.** *P. a.* as *subst.:* **contrā-pŏsĭtum**, i, *n.*, *antithesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 32; 9, 3, 81; 9, 3, 102 al.

contrārĭē, *adv.*, v. contrarius *fin.*

contrārĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [contrarius], *opposition, contrariety* (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 26; 2, 15, 30; Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

contrārĭō, v. contrarius, B. A. 2.

contrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [contra], *lying* or *being over against, opposite.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop., of places (syn. adversus): collis adversus huic et contrarius, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; cf.: contraria tigna iis (tignis), id. ib. 4, 17, 5; and: gemma soli, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131: contrario amne, *against the stream*, id. 21, 12, 43, § 73: tellus, Ov. M. 1, 65; cf. id. ib. 13, 429: ripa, Dig. 41, 1, 65: auris, Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 77: contraria vulnera (= adversa vulnera), *in front, on the breast*, Tac. H. 3, 84: in contrarias partes fluere, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78; cf.: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf.. si pelles utriusque (hyaenae et pantherae) contrariae suspendantur, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93: contrario ictu uterque transfixus, *by a blow from the opposite direction*, Liv. 2, 6, 9.—With *inter se*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49.—With *atque*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **B.** Transf., of other objects. **1.** In gen., *opposite, contrary, opposed* (syn. diversus); constr. with the *gen., dat.. inter se, atque*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; id. Inv. 2, 54, 165; id. Fin. 4, 24, 67 Madv. *N. cr.;* Quint. 5, 10, 49 al.—(β) With *dat.:* voluptas honestati, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: fortuna rationi et constantiae, id. Div. 2, 7, 18; cf. id. Top. 11, 46 sq.: vitium illi virtuti, Quint. 11, 3, 44. rusticitas urbanitati, id. 6, 3, 17: pes bacchio, id. 9, 4, 102: color albo, Ov. M. 2, 541: aestus vento, id. ib. 8, 471 et saep. —(γ) With *inter se:* orationes inter se contrariae Aeschinis Demosthenisque, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14; so id. de Or. 2, 55, 223; Quint. prooem. § 2; 1, 10, 6; 10, 1, 22.—(δ) With *atque:* versantur retro contrario motu atque caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—(ε) *Absol.:* aut bono casu aut contrario, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis conflatum, id. Cael. 5, 12: ardor, Lucr. 3, 252: exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 7: jus, id. 5, 11, 32: leges, *conflicting*, id. 3, 6, 43; Dig. 1, 3, 28: actiones, *cross-suits*, Gai Inst. 4, 174 al.: latitudo quâ contrariae quinqueremes commearent, *going in opposite directions*, Suet. Ner. 31: disputandum est de omni re in contrarias partis, *on both sides*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: ex contrariâ parte dicere, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26: in contrariam partem adferre aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 53, 215 al. —**2.** Esp., *subst.:* **contrārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the opposite, contrary, reverse.* **a.** In gen.: contrarium decernebat ac paulo ante decreverat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120: si ea rex vult, quae Thebanis sint utilia . . . sin autem contraria, etc., Nep. Epam. 4, 2: dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt. Hor. S. 1, 2, 24; cf.: diversaeque vocant animum in contraria curae, *in opposite directions*, Verg. A. 12, 487: ut auctoris sortem in contraria mutet, Ov. M. 3, 329: in contraria versus, *transformed*, id. ib. 12, 179. — With *gen.:* contraria earum (artium) . . . vitia quae sunt virtutum contraria, Cic. Fin. 4, 24. 67: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, id. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 49.—With *dat.:* quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque exspectatis aut speret aut timeat, Vell. 2, 75, 2: qui contraria Deo faciat, Lact. de Ira, 3, 3.—With *quam:* qui contraria faciat quam Deus, Lact. 3, 29, 13; Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 24; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 267.—**b.** As rhet. fig., *the antithesis, contrast, opposite*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27; Jul. Ruf. Schem. Lex. § 11.—**c.** *Adverb.* phrases: ex contrario, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, Caes. B. G. 7, 30; Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 47; id. Inv 2, 8, 25; Quint. 6. 1, 16: e contrario, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 4; id. Ham. 1, 2; id. Att. 9, 3; id. Eum. 1, 5 (al. contrario without e); Quint. 1, 5, 43; rarely ex contrariis, Quint. 8, 5, 9; 8, 5, 18; 10, 1, 19; 11, 3, 39 al.—In the same sense, but more rarely, in contrarium, Plin. 18, 24, 54, § 197: per contrarium, Dig. 2, 4, 8, § 1; 2, 15, 8; 28, 1, 20 al.—**II.** In partic. **1.** Of weight: aes contrarium, *weighed against*, = ἀντίρροπον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 12 Müll.; cf. Scalig. ad Plaut. Ep. 3, 3. 30.—**2.** Of hostile opposition, *inimical, hostile, hurtful, pernicious*, etc. (more rare than adversarius, and mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): contrariis dis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 70 Müll.: Averna avibus cunctis, *dangerous, destructive*, Lucr. 6, 741; cf.: usus lactis capitis doloribus, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 130: hyssopum stomacho, id. 25, 11, 87, § 136: quam (sc. perspicuitatem) quidam etiam contrariam interim putaverunt, *injurious, disadvantageous*, Quint. 4, 2, 64 Spald.; cf.: philosophia imperaturo, Suet. Ner. 52: exta, *unfavorable*, id. Oth. 8: saepe quos ipse alueris, Tibi inveniri maxime contrarios, *hostile*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 17: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas Imprecor, Verg. A. 4, 628; cf. id. ib. 7, 293.—*Subst.:* **contrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an opponent, antagonist; plur.*, Vitr. 3, praef. 2.—*Adv.:* **contrārĭē**, *in an opposite direction, in a different manner:* sidera procedentia, Cic. Univ 9 *med.:* scriptum, id. Part. Or. 31, 108: relata verba, id. de Or. 2, 65, 263: dicere, Tac. Or. 34.

‡ **contrascrība**, ae, *m.*, *a countersigner, comptroller*, = ἀντιγραφεύς, Inscr. Orell. 3208.

contra-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to countersign*, App. Mag. p. 324, 10.

contrascriptor, ōris, *m.* [contrascribo], *a comptroller*, = ἀντιγραφεύς: RATIONIS SVMMI CHORAGI, Inscr. Grut. 579, 10; Inscr. Orell. 3209.

contrā-vĕnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to oppose* (late Lat.); with *dat.:* humanis ratiunculis falsis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1, 1.

contrā-versum, *adv.*, v. the foll.

contrā-versus, a, um, *Part.* [verto] (post-class.), *turned opposite, lying over against;* with *dat.:* Africa promontorio Apollinis Sardiniae, Sol. 27: spiranti Zephyro contraversa (urbs) Gumathenam contingit. Amm. 18, 9, 2.—*Adv.:* **contrāversum**, *on the contrary, on the other hand*, = contra, Sol. 10.

Contrĕbĭa, ae, *f.*, *a fortified town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *in the province of the* Carpetani, Liv. 40, 33, 1 sq.; Flor. 2, 17, 10; Val. Max. 2, 7, 10; 7, 4, 5.—**Contrĕbĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Liv. Epit. 91.

contrectābĭlis (**contract-**), e, *adj.* [contrecto], *that may be felt* or *handled* (except in Lucr., only in late Lat.): contractabile et solidum corpus, Lact. 2, 8 al.—**Adv.:* **contrectābĭlĭter** (**contract-**), *so as to be felt*, Lucr. 4, 660.

contrectātĭo (**contract-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a touching, touch, contact* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: equae, vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: quam contrectationes et amores soluti et liberi, id. Rep. 4, 4, 4; cf. Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 18.—**II.** In the jurists, *an illegal appropriation of a thing to one's self, stealing, theft*, Dig. 47, 2, 1, § 2; Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 29.

contrectātor (**contract-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thief* (in the jurists), Dig. 47, 2, 36, § 2.

con-trecto (**contracto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tracto], *to touch, handle, come in contact with, feel* (class.; most freq. after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nudum corpus aquaī, Lucr. 6, 854: pectora, Ov. M. 8, 607: omnes partes corporis inspectare et contrectare, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; cf.: membra mortuae, Suet. Ner. 34: obscena, Sen. Const. 13, 2: filium Demaeneti, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 17: librum manibus, * Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 11: vulnus, *to meddle with*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 60: pocula vel cibos, Col. 12, 4, 3: pecuniam, Suet. Calig. 42; cf.: pecunias vetitas, Cod. Th. 9, 23, 1, § 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To touch in examining, to search:* ne feminae praetextatique pueri et puellae contrectarentur, Suet. Claud. 35.—**2.** *To touch carnally, to have illicit intercourse with*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32; id. Mil. 4, 2, 61: multorum uxores, Suet. Dom. 1; Just. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** Transf.: contrectata filiarum pudicitia, *violated, dishonored*, Tac. A. 14, 35.—**3.** In the Lat. of the jurists, *to appropriate:* rem alienam, Gai Inst. 3, 195; Dig. 13, 1, 20.—**b.** Esp.: aliquid, *to take by stealth, to steal, purloin*, Dig. 41, 2, 3; 25, 2, 3 al.—**II.** Trop., *to contemplate, look at, consider, dwell upon:* nudare corpus et contrectandum vulgi oculis permittere, Tac. A. 3, 12: mente varias voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33; cf. id. de Or. 3, 6, 24: studia et disciplinas philosophiae, *to apply one's self to*, Gell. 17, 19, 3.

con-trĕmisco, mŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to tremble all over, to shake, quake* (rare but class.): totā mente atque omnibus artubus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf.: toto corpore contremisco, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: contremuere, Lucr. 3, 835; Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58; Verg. A. 7, 515; Ov. M. 8, 761.—**B.** Transf., of abstract subjects (rare): cujus in meā causā numquam fides virtusque contremuit, i. e. *have never wavered*, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: quid contremescis senectus, Sen. Contr. 3, 11, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, aliquid, *to shake on account of something, to tremble at a thing, be afraid of* (perh. not ante-Aug.): non contremiscamus injurias, non vulnera, etc., Sen. Ep. 65, 24; Sid. Ep. 9, 11: periculum, * Hor. C. 2, 12, 8: Hannibalem Italia contremuit, Just. 32, 4, 10.

con-trĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to tremble greatly, to quake* (rare): caelum tonitru contremit, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Rel. v. 413 Rib.): fulminis horribili cum plagā torrida tellus Contremit, Lucr. 5, 1220.

* **con-trĕmŭlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *trembling violently:* (luna), Varr. ap. Non. p. 351, 27.

* **contrībŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [contribulo], *anguish:* spiritus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 ex Isa. 65, 14.

con-trĭbūlis, is, *m.* **I.** *Of the same tribus* (very rare), Inscr. Fratr. Arv. Marin. p. 43; Inscr. Grut. 873, 4; Hier. in Gal. 2, 10; Ambros. Ep. 6, 14 *fin.*—* **II.** Transf., *of the same religion*, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

con-trībŭlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to crush, bruise* (eccl. Lat.): capita draconum, Vulg. Psa. 73, 13: dorsum ipsorum, id. Ecclus. 35, 22 sq.—**II.** Trop., *to afflict much, to crush:* sacrificium Deo spiritus contribulatus, Vulg. Psa. 50, 18: rogationem contribulati abicere, id. Ecclus. 4, 4.

con-trĭbŭo, trĭbŭi, trĭbūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to throw together, bring together, unite, incorporate, impart.* **I.** Of a part added to or united with a whole. **A.** In gen. **1.** With *acc.* alone: nec non Penēus, nec non Spercheïdes undae Contribuere aliquid, Ov. M. 7, 231.—**2.** With *cum* and *abl.:* proprios ego tecum, Sit modo fas, annos contribuisse velim, Tib. 1, 6, 64.—**3.** With *dat.:* prodesse putat apibus vetustate corruptis examen novum contribuere, Col. 9, 13, 9: suos (annos) tibi contribuit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 15, 1; cf. Dig. 35, 2, 15 pr.: CONTRIBVTVS EX LEGIONE III. GALLICAE (LEGIONI), Inscr. Afric. ap. Renier, 1357.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Publicists' t. t., *to add, join* a district, city, etc., to a people, government, etc., *to annex.* **a.** With *cum* and *abl.:* Oscenses et Calagurritani, qui erant cum Oscensibus contributi, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *init.* Kramer ad loc.—**b.** With *dat.:* Phocenses Locrensesque... iis (Aetolis) contribuerunt, Liv. 33, 34, 8: Epirotis Ambraciam placebat adgredi, quae tum contribuerat se Aetolis, id. 38, 3, 9; 39, 26, 2: Uxiorum dein gentem subactam Susianorum satrapae contribuit, Curt. 5, 3, 16: in (agro) Gallico, qui nunc Piceno contribuitur, Col. 3, 3, 2: Urbana colonia Sullana nuper Capua contributa, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62; cf. id. 3, 1, 3, § 14: (regna) isdem quibus ademerat reddidit, aut alienigenis contribuit, Suet. Aug. 48.—**2.** *To admit, bring into* a league or union: polliceri ... Corinthum contributuros in anticum gentis concilium, Liv. 32, 19, 4: Elei, nuper in Achaicum (concilium) contributi, id. 42, 37, 9; cf.: Elei per se ipsi quam per Romanos maluerunt Achaico contribui concilio, id. 36, 35, 7.—**II.** Of several objects united in one whole. **A.** In gen., *to bring together, unite, collect:* ubi simul plura contribuuntur, ex quibus unum medicamentum fit, Dig. 41, 1, 27, § 1: utilius est... contributa habere remedia, *to have them treated together in one place*, instead of scattered through the work, Plin. 32, 4, 15, § 42: quondam pagatim habitantes... in unam urbem contributi majores sui, Liv. 31, 30, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: una ex iis (urbibus) quae ad condendam Megaleu polin ex concilio Arcadum contributae forent, id. 32, 5, 5.—**B.** Esp., *to dispose, arrange, classify:* ut in octo tribus contribuerentur novi cives, Vell. 2, 20, 2: inter frumenta panicum et milium ponenda sunt, quamvis jam leguminibus ea contribuerim, Col. 2, 9, 17: in unam cohortem eos (milites) contribuit, Just. 12, 5, 8.

contrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contribuo] (post-class.). **I.** *A dividing, distributing:* debiti et crediti, Dig. 16, 2, 1: in contributionem venire, ib. 24, 3, 7, § 4; 35, 2, 30, § 8.—**II.** *A contribution:* omnium, Dig. 14, 2, 1.

contrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from contribuo.

contristātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contristo], *an afflicting, affliction, grief* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11; id. Pud. 7 al.

con-tristo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tristis], *to make sad* or *sorrowful, to sadden, afflict* (except in Caelius, perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: contristavit haec sententia Balbum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 5: prudens... non perturbatur nec contristatur nec timet, Sen. Ep. 85, 14.—Of animals, Col. 8, 8, 4; of bees, id. 9, 14, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the weather, light, colors, etc., *to make dark, render gloomy, to cloud, dim, darken, sadden*, etc.: Auster pluvio frigore caelum, Verg. G. 3, 279; cf.: Sirius... laevo contristat lumine caelum, id. A. 10, 275; and: Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: aram silvā super opacā, Val. Fl. 3, 427: colores (opp. exhilarare), Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 198.—**B.** Of vines, *to injure, hurt, damage:* vites caloribus, Col. 3, 2, 20; 3, 20, 1 al.

contrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contero], *a grinding.* **I.** Prop., Ennod. 3 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *contrition, grief*, = θλίψις (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 7, 18; Aug. Conf. 7, 7; Vulg. Jer. 30, 15; id. Psa. 13, 3; 59, 2 al.

contrītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from contero.

contrōversĭa, ae (*dat. plur.* CONTROVORSEIS, C. I. L. 1, 199, 1), *f.* [controversus], lit., *a turning against.* * **I.** Lit.: si controversia aquae insulam subverterit, *the turning of the water against it*, Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 5.—**II.** Trop., *controversy, contention, quarrel, question, dispute, debate* (so in good prose, and very freq., esp. in jurid. and rhet. lang.; in Quint. more than sixty times): nulla controversia mihi tecum erit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 83: apage! controversia'st, id. Rud. 3, 5, 46: quicquid est quod in controversiā aut in contentione versetur ... a propriis personis et temporibus semper avocet controversiam (orator), Cic. Or. 14, 45 (cited ap. Quint. 3, 5, 15); cf. id. de Or. 3, 30, 120: controversias tollere, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; cf. distrahere, id. Caecin. 2, 6: rem in controversiam vocare, id. de Or. 2, 72, 291: rem adducere in controversiam, id. ib. 1, 40, 183: rem deducere in controversiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: rem ducere in controversiam, Quint. 3, 8, 52: venire in controversiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 139; Quint. 3, 6, 44 al.: qui tum agrum, qui in controversiā erat, obtinebat, Liv. 40, 34, 14: esse in controversiā, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 2, 28, 45: controversiae scholasticae, Quint. 4, 2, 92; as the title of a rhet. writing of Seneca: Controversiae: existere controversias ex scripti interpretatione, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 140: controversiam alere, Caes. B. G. 7, 32 *fin.*: constituere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 143: dicere, Quint. 3, 8, 51: exponere, id. 10, 7, 21 al.: dirimere, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: componere, Caes. B. C. 1, 9 *fin.*: sedare, Cic. Balb. 19, 43: ut controversiarum ac dissensionum obliviscerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: cujus hereditatis controversia fuerat nulla, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: magnae rei familiaris, id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: movere controversiam nominis, Tac. Or. 25: cum de loco et tempore ejus rei controversia inferretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: ea controversia, quam habet de fundo cum quodam Colophonio, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194; id. Brut. 18, 72: de jure, Quint. 7, 7, 9: de substantiā aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 39: de verbo, Cels. 3, 3, 25: controversia est inter scriptores de numero annorum, Cic. Brut. 18, 72: controversia orta inter eos de principatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 112; cf. id. B. G. 5, 44; 7, 33: controversia non erat, quin verum dicerent, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: nihil controversiae fuit, quin consules crearentur, etc., Liv. 4, 17, 7: sine controversiā ab dis solus diligere, *beyond dispute, without doubt, indisputably*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 14; Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: sine ullā controversiā, id. Caecin. 7, 19.

contrōversĭālis, e, *adj.* [controversia], *pertaining to controversy* or *dispute, controversial* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 9 al.

* **contrōversĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little controversy*, Hier. in Rufin. 1, 30; cf. Diom. p. 313 P.

contrōversĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *very much controverted* (very rare): res, Liv. 3, 72, 5; Sen. Ep. 85, 24.

contrōversor, āri, *v. dep.* [controversus], *to be at variance one with another, to dispute* (very rare): ut inter vos de hujuscemodi rebus controversemini, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 803 P. (IV. 2, p. 477 Orell.): nihil invicem, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

contrō-versus, a, um, *adj.* [from the same root with contra; q. v. *init.*]. * **I.** Lit., *turned against, in an opposite direction* (cf. controversia, I.; very rare): perticae, Cato, R. R. 43, 1: litora Isauriae scopulis, *lying opposite*, Amm. 14, 2, 3; cf. id. 22, 8, 2; 22, 15, 7 (al. contra versus).—Hence, **II.** Trop. **A.** *That is the subject of dispute, controverted, disputed, questionable* (several times in Cic. and Quint.; elsewh. rare): sumere istos pro certo, quod dubium controversumque sit, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104; cf. opp. confessum, Quint. 5, 13, 34; 5, 14, 14; 7, 1, 5: res controversa et plena dissensionis inter doctissimos, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 52; so, res, Quint. 3, 5, 18; 5, 9, 2. auspicium, Liv. 10, 42, 7: jus, Cic. Mur. 13, 28; Quint. 7, 6, 1; cf. Liv. 3, 55, 3.—*Subst.:* **contrōversa**, ōrum, *n.*, *disputed* or *doubtful points:* controversa confessis probare, Quint. 5, 14, 14.—**B.** = repugnans, *repugnant, at strife:* controversa sibi ac repugnantia (sc. terra et ignis), *in controversy with themselves, opposed to one another*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; cf. Aus. Ephem. *fin.* (The signification *quarrelsome, litigious*, is very dub., the reading in Cic. Brut. 12, 46, being undoubtedly corrupt.)

con-trŭcīdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to hew or cut to pieces, to cut down, to put to the sword, slay* (rare, but in good prose). **I.** Prop.: debilitato corpore et contrucidato se abjecit exanimatus (cf., shortly after, concisum vulneribus), Cic. Sest. 37, 79; so, plebem immisso milite, Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 3: universos, Suet. Calig. 28; cf. id. ib. 48; id. Ner. 43 al.: taurorum opima corpora, Sen. Ep. 115, 5: bestias ad munus populi comparatas, Suet. Caes. 75.—* **II.** Trop.: hi summi imperii nomine armati rem publicam contrucidaverunt, *cut in pieces*, Cic. Sest. 10, 24 (v. the figure in connection).

con-trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To thrust* or *crowd together* (mostly ante-class.): nubes (vis venti), Lucr. 6, 510; cf. id. 6, 211 and 734: penitusque casa contrusa jacebant Corpora, *crowded together*, id. 6, 1254.—**II.** *To press, thrust, push*, or *crowd in:* uvam in dolia, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: stantis equi corpus ... videtur vis in adversum flumen contrudere, aliquos in balneas, Cic. Cael. 26, 63; Varr. L. L. 8, § 31 Müll. —Rarely of a single person: Florentius... contrusus est in insulam, Amm. 22, 3, 6.

con-trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut down* or *to pieces* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): filios, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51; cf.: inermes et obsistentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev.

61.—Facete: cibum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 48: offulam grandiorem, App. M. 1, p. 103, 35: moles palearum, id. ib. 9, p. 222, 37.

contrūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from contrudo.

contŭbernālis, is, *comm.* (*abl.* contubernale, Pomp. ap. Charis. p. 99 P., or Com. Rel. v. 73, where Rib. reads contubernaleio; usu. -nali, Macr. S. 2, 4, 29; Dig. 40, 7, 31, § 1; 50, 16, 220, § 1) [contubernium]. **I.** Milit. t. t. **A.** *A tent-companion* or *comrade* (usu. ten men and a decanus in one tent), Cic. Lig. 7, 21; id. Planc. 11, 27; id. Sull. 15, 44; Curt. 6, 2, 16; Tac. H. 1, 23; Veg. Mil. 2, 8 and 13; Dig. 13, 6, 21, § 1; Inscr. Orell. 3557; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—**B.** *A young man who, in order to become familiar with military service, attended a general in war, an attendant:* Q. Pompeio proconsuli, Cic. Cael. 30, 73: Saturnini, id. Planc. 11, 27; Suet. Caes. 42.—**II.** Transf. from military affairs. **A.** In gen., *a comrade, companion, mate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1; id. Fl. 17, 41: illi in consulatu, id. Brut. 27, 105; cf.: meus in consulatu, id. Sull. 12, 34: praeclarae (ironically of harlots), Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123 Spald.; also, iron.: Quirini, i. e. *Cæsar, whose statue stood in the temple of Quirinus*, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3; cf. id. ib. 12, 45, 3, and Suet. Caes. 76.—**B.** In partic., in colloq. lang., *the husband* or *wife of a slave* (given by their master); *masc.*, Col. 12, 1, 1; 12, 3, 7; *fem.*, id. 1, 8, 5; Petr. 57, 6; Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 82; Dig. 50, 16, 220.—Hence, facete: nisi illa nos volt... omnis crucibus contubernalis dari, qs. *to be united in wedlock with the cross*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 28.

con-tŭbernĭum, ii, *n.* [taberna]. **I.** Abstr. **A.** In milit. lang. (cf. contubernalis, I.). **1.** *Tent-companionship, a dwelling together in a tent:* legionum, *with the legions*, Tac. A. 1, 41; id. H. 2, 80.—**b.** Concr., *a body of soldiers occupying a tent together, a mess, squad:* erant decani decem militibus propositi, qui nunc caput contubernii vocantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 8; 2, 13.—**2.** *The intercourse of a young man and the general accompanied by him in war, attendance*, Cic. Planc. 11, 27; Sall. J. 64, 4; Liv. 42, 11, 7; Tac. Agr. 5 al.—**B.** Transf. from the sphere of milit. operations. **1.** *The accompanying, attendance* (of teachers, friends, etc.), Suet. Aug. 89; id. Tib. 14; 56; Tac. Or. 5 al.—**2.** In partic., (α) *The marriage of slaves*, Col. 12, 1, 2; Curt. 5, 5, 20; Dig. 40, 4, 59.—(β) Ironically, in distinction from conubium: contubernium muliebris militiae, *concubinage*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; Petr. 92, 4; Suet. Caes. 49 al. —**b.** Of animals, *a dwelling together*, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4; cf.: si hominis contubernium passa est (bestia immanis), Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 2.—* **c.** Trop.: felicitatis et moderationis dividuum contubernium est, *dwell not, exist not together*, Val. Max. 9, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Concr. (acc. to I. A. and B.). **A.** *A common wartent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 76; Tac. A. 1, 17; 1, 41 al.—**B.** Transf., *the dwelling of different persons*, Suet. Calig. 10; 22; id. Ner. 34.—**2.** *The dwelling of a couple who are slaves, a slave dwelling*, Tac. H. 1, 43; 3, 74.—**3.** Of bees, Plin. 11, 11, 10, § 26.

con-tŭĕor, ŭitus, 2 (ante-class. and poet.; access. form *pres.* **contŭor**, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 23; Stat. Achill. 1, 131: contuimur, Lucr. 4, 35; *inf.* contui, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 111; 3, 1, 20; id. Most. 3, 2, 152; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 470, 31; cf. tueor and intueor; and in *act.* form contuo, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2, or Fragm. v. 95 Vahl.), *v. a.* **I.** *To look on, gaze upon, behold, survey, to consider attentively* (syn. conspicio; rare but class.; most freq. in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: occepi contui, conspicio coleatam cuspidem, Pompon. l. l.: totam terram contueri ejusque situm, formam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: hanc sedem et aeternam domum, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25: os, id. Sull. 27, 74: te duobus oculis, id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: aliquid, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: longinqua (opp. prope admota non cernere), Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 142 sq.; Suet. Aug. 94; id novum Agesilaus contuens, *beholding this novelty*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2.—*Absol.:* alicui acrius contuenti voltum summittere, Suet. Aug. 79; so Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 132.—Of a place personified: Acrocorinthus utraque maria contuens, Mel. 2, 3, 7; cf. Cic. Dom. 57, 146. —**B.** Trop., *to take into view, to weigh, ponder maturely, to observe* (rare): quod bene propositum si plane contueare, Ac videas plane, Lucr. 6, 653: a contuendis malis avocare aliquem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.—**b.** With the access. idea of carefulness, *to see to, take care of, preserve carefully:* pecus sic contuendum, ne, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16.—**II.** Inchoat. (cf. conspicio, II.), *to get sight of, perceive, descry* (very rare): si volturios forte possis contui, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 152: figuras miras simulacraque in somnis, Lucr. 4, 35.

1. contŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from contueor.

2. contŭĭtus or **contūtus**, ūs, *m.* [contueor], *an attentive looking at, a view, sight* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): fugat te ipsum a tuo contutu, * Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 27; Curt. 5, 12, 19; Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145; 37, 5, 16, § 63: contuitu utilitatis, *in view of*, Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 51 al.

contŭmācĭa, ae, *f.* [contumax], *perseverance in one's purpose* or *opinion*, generally in a bad sense, *arrogance, inflexibility, contumacy, obstinacy, stubbornness.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (in good prose, and very freq.): illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 89; so, contumacia et adrogantia, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 2 al.: inter abruptam contumaciam et deforme obsequium pergere iter, Tac. A. 4, 20 *fin.*: oris oculorumque illa contumacia ac superbia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 5: adversus principem, Tac. H. 4, 3: parendi, Plin. Pan. 18: eadem in vultu, Liv. 2, 61, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 24 *fin.*: responsi tui, Cic. Pis. 31, 78.—Sometimes in a good sense, *firmness, constancy, self-confidence* (cf. contumax): Socrates adhibuit liberam contumaciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; so, maxima innocentiae, Quint. Decl. 2, 5.—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t., *an obstinate disobedience to a judicial order, an obstinate refusal to appear in court, contumacy*, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57 (65), 2: contumacia eorum, qui jus dicenti non temperant, litis damno coërcetur, Dig. 42, 1, 53 pr.; cf. contumax, I. B.—**II.** Transf., of animals: contumacia pervicax boum, Col. 6, 2, 11.—Of inanim. things: arborum (with fastidium), *obstinacy in growth*, Plin. 16, 32, 58, § 134.

contŭmācĭter, *adv.*, v. contumax *fin.*

con-tŭmax, ācis, *adj.* [from the root tem, whence also temno; cf. contemno, and contumelia], *insolent, unyielding, obstinate, stiff-necked, stubborn, contumacious.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (freq. and in good prose): quis contumacior? quis inhumanior? quis superbior? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: Sara in me contumax, id. Att. 15, 15, 2; cf.: adversus plebem, Suet. Tib. 2; and: populus regibus suis, Sen. Thyest. 644: reus (together with arrogans, securus), Quint. 6, 1, 14; cf. animus (with arrogantia oris), Tac. A. 5, 3: contumaces et inconsultae voces, id. ib. 4, 60: preces, id. ib. 2, 57: voltus, Curt. 4, 6, 24: epistula, Suet. Claud. 35: filii, Cod. Th. 8, 14, 1.—Rarely in a good sense, *unyielding, firm, steadfast:* contumax etiam adversus tormenta servorum fides, Tac. H. 1, 3 (cf. contumacia).—Poet.: Hispanis ego contumax capillis, Mart. 10, 65.—*Comp.*, v. supra.—*Sup.:* Fortuna contumacissimum quemque aggreditur, Sen. Prov. 3, 4; id. Ep. 83, 21.—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t., *that refuses to appear in a court of justice in obedience to a lawful summons:* contumax est, qui... litteris evocatus, praesentiam, sui facere contemnet, Dig. 42, 1, 53, § 1 sqq.; cf. contumacia, I. B.—**II.** Transf., of animals: boves, Col. 6, 2, 10: gallina ad concubitum, id. 8, 2, 8.—Of inanimate things, *not yielding, furnishing opposition:* lima, Phaedr. 4, 7, 5: cardamum frianti, Plin. 12, 13, 29, § 50: syllaba, *not fitting into measure*, Mart. 9, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **contŭmācĭter**, *obstinately, stubbornly*, etc.: contumaciter, arroganter, ἀκοινωνήτως solet ad me scribere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58, 7; Quint. 11, 3, 11 et saep.—*Comp.*, Nep. Cim. 2, 5.—In a good sense (cf. contumax and contumacia), *firmly*, Sen. Ep. 13, 2; Quint. 6, prooem. § 15.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things: lapides scalpturae resistunt, Plin. 37, 7, 30, § 104; in *comp.*, id. 19, 7, 35, § 117.

con-tŭmēlĭa (post-class. access. form **contŭmĭa**, Mart. Cap. 4, § 424; cf.: contumia contumelia, Gloss. Isid.), ae, *f.* [from a root tem, whence also temno, contemno, and contumax; cf. Dig. 47, 10, 1], *abuse, insult, affront, reproach, invective, contumely* (cf.: injuria, ὕβρις; very freq. and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*): contumelia a contemptu dicta est, quia nemo nisi quem contempsit, tali injuriā notat, Sen. Const. 11, 2: patior facile injuriam, si est vacua a contumeliā, Pac. ap. Non. p. 430, 16; cf. Caecil. ib.: contumeliam alteri facere, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 82; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 79; cf. id. Eun. 5, 2, 26: contumeliam dicere alicui, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 17; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 33; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 29; Liv. 25, 22, 13: contumeliam si dicis, audies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 77: jacere in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7, 23: meretricum perpeti, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 3; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 96: in se accipere, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1; cf.: tanta contumelia accepta, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: alicui imponere, Sall. C. 48, 9: quibus tu privatim injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: graves, *severe reproaches* (opp. libera consilia), Hor. Epod. 11, 26: aliquid in suam contumeliam vertere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: per contumeliam, id. ib. 1, 9; Quint. 4, 1, 11: contumeliā perfugae appellari ab aliquo, Caes. B. C. 2, 28; cf. Liv. 3, 50, 6 et saep.: in contumeliam ignominiamque nostram certare juvat, id. 4, 4, 12: contumeliae verborum, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5.—In mal. part., *violation*, Liv. 8, 28, 2; Auct. Har. Resp. 20, 42.—The expression facere contumeliam is censured by Cic. (Phil. 3, 9, 22) in the words of Antonius: nulla contumelia est, quam facit dignus; but it is not clear on what grounds (whether as an archaism, or because it is used after the analogy of jacturam facere, in the sense of contumelia adfici); v. Quint. 9, 3, 13, and cf. esp. Gronov. Observv. 3, 8, pp. 488–502 (pp. 241–247 Frotsch.).—Personified: **Contŭmēlĭa**, like Ὕβρις, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28.—* **II.** Transf., *injury, assault, annoyance, violence, blows*, etc. (= injuria): naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam, *injury, violence*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; so Phaedr. 1, 2, 21: praeberi ora contumeliis, *to the blows*, Tac. H. 3, 31; 3, 85: debilitatis suae, *annoyance, hardship*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 9; cf. injuria.

contŭmēlĭōsē, *adv.*, v. contumeliosus *fin.*

contŭmēlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [contumelia], *full of abuse, reproachful, insolent, abusive* (in good prose): partim te superbum esse dicunt, quod nihil respondeas, partim contumeliosum, quod male respondeas, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: uti beneficio Antonii contumelioso, id. Att. 15, 12, 1: quam contumeliosus in edictis! id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: litterae in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9; id. Balb. 9, 24; Sall. J. 65, 2: contumeliosum id militibus, Tac. H. 2, 27: dicta, Sall. J. 20, 5; Liv. 24, 5, 5: edicta, Suet. Ner. 41: et minaci et contumaci epistulā, id. Claud. 35: exactor, Dig. 22, 1, 33 pr.—*Comp.:* παρεγχείρησις, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3: injuria, Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 7.—*Sup.:* genus acclamationum, Suet. Dom. 23: verbum, Quint. 2, 12, 1; 12, 5, 6.—*Adv.:* **contŭmēlĭōsē**, *abusively, insolently*, etc.: dicere de absentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; Quint. 6, 1, 17: contumeliose et aspere dicere in adversarios, id. 6, 3, 28 al.—*Comp.*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 1; Liv. 32, 37, 4; Just. 5, 4, 13.—*Sup.*, Cic. Vat. 12, 29; Vell. 1, 7, 1.

* **con-tŭmesco**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to swell greatly:* gingivae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 71.

contŭmĭa, ae, *f.*, v. contumelia *init.*

con-tŭmŭlo, āre, *v. a.* * **I.** *To heap up like a mound:* ovis stragulum molle pulvere, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100.—**II.** *To furnish with a mound, to inter, bury:* saucium ingestā humo, Ov. Ib. 460; cf. id. Tr. 3, 3, 33; Mart. 8, 57, 4.

con-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (tunsum, Plin. 21, 27, 101, § 174; 28, 16, 62, § 221 al.), 3 (*perf.* contūdit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P., or Ann. v. 482 Vahl.; but contŭdit, id. ap. Prisc. l. l., or Ann. v. 387 Vahl.), *v. a.*, *to beat, bruise, grind, crush, pound, break to pieces* (syn.: confringo, debilito; very freq. and class. in prose and poetry; not in Quint.; for in 11, 2, 13, confudit is the better reading). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: oleas in lentisco, Cato,

R. R. 7, 4 (cited ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 60): thymum in pila, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; cf.: radices ferreis pilis, Col. 7, 7, 2: florem nullo aratro, * Cat. 62, 40: colla, Col. 6, 2, 8; 6, 14, 3: classis victa, fusa, contusa, fugataque est, Inscr. ap. Liv. 40, 52, 6: aliquem male fustibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4; cf.: aliquem pugnis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 46; and: pugiles caestibus contusi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: aliquem saxis, Hor. Epod. 5, 98: pectus ictu, Ov. M. 12, 85: faciem planâ palmâ (with caedere pectus pugnis), Juv. 13, 128: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40, 9: hydram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: nares a fronte resimas, *to squeeze together, press in*, Ov. M. 14, 96.—With *acc.* of part: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15.—Poet. of the beating to pieces of crops by hail: vites grando, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 5 (cf. id. C. 3, 1, 29: non verberatae grandine vineae); and of lameness produced by disease, etc.: postquam illi justa cheragra Contudit articulos (= debilitavit nodis), id. S. 2, 7, 16 (cf. Pers. 5, 58: cum lapidosa cheragra fregerit articulos, *has crippled*).—**B.** In medic. lang.: **contūsum** (**-tunsum**), i, *n.*, *a bruise, contusion* (cf. contusio), Scrib. Comp. 209; Cels. 5, 28, 14; Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136 sq. al.—**II.** Trop., *to break, lessen, weaken, destroy, subdue, put down, baffle, check*, etc. (syn.: frango, obtero, vinco): virosque valentes contudit crudelis hiems, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P.; cf. id. Ann. v. 387 and 482 Vahl.: corpora conturbant magno contusa labore, Lucr. 4, 958: populos feroces, Verg. A. 1, 264: ferocem Hannibalem, Liv. 27, 2, 2: nostrae opes contusae hostiumque auctae erant, Sall. J. 43, 5: contudi animum et fortasse vici, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; cf.: animos feros placidâ arte, Ov. A. A. 1, 12: contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 29: calumniam et stultitiam (with obtrivit), id. Caecin. 7, 18: regum tumidas minas, Hor. C. 4, 3, 8: impetus, id. ib. 3, 6, 10: ingenium patientia longa laborum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 31: facta Talthybi, i. e. *to surpass by my own*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33. (But in Lucr. 5, 692, concludit is the right reading, Lachm., Munro.)

contunsum, i, *n.*, v. contundo, I. B.

contunsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. contundo *init.*

contŭo, v. contueor *init.*

‡ **contŭŏli ŏcŭli** sunt in angustum coacti conniventibus palpebris, i. e. *eyes narrowed by a partial closing of the eyelid*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 1 Müll. [contueor].

contŭor, tui, v. contueor *init.*

conturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [conturbo], *disorder, confusion.* * **I.** Lit.: oculorum, *confused, indistinct vision*, as a disease, Scrib. Comp. 19.—**II.** Trop., *confusion, disquiet, perturbation of mind* (rare): conturbatio metus excutiens cogitata, *a fear that drives away all thought*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; id. Top. 12, 52: mentis, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30.

conturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *that brings disorder* or *ruin* (cf. conturbo, II.), poet. for *ruinous, expensive*, or *costly* (very rare): aper, Mart. 7, 27, 10: macellus, id. 10, 96, 9.

conturbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from conturbo.

con-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to throw into disorder* or *confusion, to confuse, derange, disorder, confound* (rare, but class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Lucr. and Cic.; not in Verg., Hor., or Quint.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: posituras principiorum corporis atque animi, Lucr. 4, 943; cf. id. 4, 958; 3, 483 al.: ordines Romanorum (militum), Sall. J. 50, 4; cf. id. ib. 98, 4: equites tormentis, Curt. 7, 2, 4: rempublicam, Sall. C. 37, 10; 48, 8; cf. rem, id. J. 79, 7: annus neglegentiâ conturbatus atque confusus, * Suet. Aug. 31: vocem, Lucr. 4, 559: prima vulnera novis plagis, id. 4, 1070: basia, i. e. *to exchange in confused multitudes*, * Cat. 5, 11.—In mal. part.: pedes, i. e. implicare, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 24.—**B.** Trop., *to disturb, disquiet in mind* or *feeling*: valetudo tua me valde conturbat, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 2: quid est? num conturbo te? id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: incidunt multae causae, quae conturbent animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10, 40; cf.: vemens violentia vini Conturbare animum consuevit, Lucr. 3, 483.—*Absol.*: haec sunt, quae conturbent in deliberatione non numquam, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81.—**II.** In partic., t. t. in the lang. of business: conturbare rationes or rationem, or *absol.* conturbare, *to bring one's pecuniary affairs into disorder, to become bankrupt.* **A.** Lit.: rationem sibi commissam, Dig. 11, 3, 1 *fin.*: nihil esse, quod posthac arcae nostrae fiducia conturbaret, *bring into pecuniary embarrassment*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10 (12), 5: fac me multis debere, et in his Plancio: utrum igitur me conturbare oportet? id. Planc. 28, 68: homo Graecus, qui conturbat et idem putat sibi licere quod equitibus Romanis, id. Att. 4, 7, 1; Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 9; 15, 3, 16; cf. ib. 11, 3, 1, § 5; Juv. 7, 129 al.—**B.** Trop.: neque edepol quid nunc consili capiam scio De virgine istac: ita conturbasti mihi Rationes omnes, *you have so disturbed all my plans*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 29.—Hence, **conturbātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *distracted, disturbed, confused, disquieted* (very rare): oculus, *diseased, disordered*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: homo tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: eram in scribendo conturbatior, id. Att. 1, 12, 4: animus, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15.

con-turmālis, is, *m.*, *one of the same squadron* (turma) (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 12, 45 al.—**II.** Transf.: omnis operae, *a companion*, Amm. 17, 1, 2.

con-turmo, āre, *v. a.*, *to arrange in squadrons* (turmae), se, Amm. 16, 12, 37.

† **contus,** i, *m.*, = κοντός, *a pole, pike* (perh. not ante-Aug.), as an implement of a boat or ship, Verg. A. 5, 208; 6, 302; Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Calig. 32; as a weapon, Verg. A. 9, 510; Tac. A. 6, 35; id. H. 1, 44.—Prov.: non contis et remulco ferri, ut aiunt, sed velificatione plenâ, Amm. 18, 5, 6: pedalis, i. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 10, 3.

contūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [contundo], *a crushing, breaking, battering, bruising* (rare). **I.** In gen.: olivae, Col. 12, 47, 3: falcis hebetioris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.—**II.** In medic. language, *a bruise, contusion*, Scrib. Comp. 101; 165 et saep.

contūsum, i, *n.*, v. contundo, I. B.

contūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from contundo.

1. con-tūtor, ōris, *m.*, *a joint-guardian* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 27, 3, 9; 3, 5, 29.

2. con-tūtor, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep.*, *to place in safety* (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 1, 19.

contūtus, ūs, *m.*, v. 2. contuitus.

cōnūbĭālis (less correctly **connūbĭālis;** in the poets gen. to be read as four syll.; cf. conubium; only in Claud. Ep. 2, 18, cōnŭbĭālis), e, *adj.* [conubium], *pertaining to wedlock, connubial, conjugal* (poet.; perh. first used by Ov.): jura, Ov. H. 6, 41: vincla, Stat. Th. 5, 112: carmen, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 651: vectigal, id. Epist. 2, 18: foedus, Salv. Gub. 7, p. 244.—* *Adv.*: **cōnūbĭālĭter,** *in a conjugal manner, connubially*: procum allegaret, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

cōnūbĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. conubialis *fin.*

cōnūbĭum (less correctly **connūbĭum;** cf. Rib. prol. Verg. p. 393), ii (in the poets often trisyl., thus: conubio, Verg. A. 1, 73; 4, 126; 7, 253; Ov. M. 6, 428: conubia, Lucr. 3, 777: conubiis, Verg. A. 3, 136; 4, 168; v. Wagn. and Forbig. ad Verg. A. 1, 73; and cf. conubialis), *n.* [nubo], *marriage, wedlock* (considered as a civil institution; while conjugium had regard to the physical union, cf. Dict. of. Antiq.). **I.** Prop. (very freq. in prose and poetry), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; id. Off. 1, 17, 54; Sall. J. 18, 6; Liv. 4, 5, 6; 4, 6, 2 sq.; Cat. 62, 57; 64, 141; Verg. A. 1, 73; 3, 136; v. the passages cited, *init.*, from Verg. and Ov.—*Plur.*, of a single marriage (poet.): Pyrrhin' conubia servas? Verg. A. 3, 319; Val. Fl. 8, 421.—**II.** Meton. **A.** = jus conubii or conubii societas, *the right to intermarry*, according to Roman principles: conubia illi (sc. decemviri) ut ne plebi et patribus essent, inhumanissimâ lege sanxerunt, quae postea plebei scito Canulejo abrogatast, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf. Liv. 4, 1, 1 sq.; 8, 14, 10; 9, 43, 23 and 24; Curt. 8, 4, 25; cf. Gai Inst. 1, § 55 sq. al.—**B.** Poet., *sexual union* (cf. conjugium, II. B. 1.), Lucr. 3, 777; 5, 1011; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 21.—* **C.** Of plants, *an ingrafting*, Plin. 16, pr. § 1.

cōnŭla, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, = polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **cōnus,** i, *m.*, = κῶνος, *a cone.* **I.** In gen., Lucr. 4, 430 and 432; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; 2, 18, 47 al.—**II.** Esp., of conical bodies, **A.** *The apex of a helmet*, Verg. A. 3, 468; Ov. M. 3, 108; Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 14, 2.—**B.** *The cone of the cypress*, Col. 6, 7, 2.—**C.** *A kind of sundial*, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

* **con-vădor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to bind one to appear in court by giving surety*; facete: ubi tu es, qui me convadatus Veneriis vadimoniis, *cited me to the court of Venus*, i. e. *made an appointment with me*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5.

convălescens, ntis, *P. a.* and *subst.*, v. convalesco, I. *fin.*

* **convălescentĭa,** ae, *f.* [convalesco], *convalescence, a regaining of health*, Symm. Ep. 3, 11 *fin.*

con-vălesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to recover from a disease, to regain health, to grow strong, gain strength*, etc. (very freq., and class.). **I.** Lit., with *ex, de, ab*, or *absol.*: ex morbo, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 sq.; so id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Suet. Aug. 59; cf.: de vulnere, Ov. H. 21, 211: nec omnes, qui curari se passi sunt, continuo etiam convalescant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: eum sustulere (defatigatum vulneribus), isque convaluit, Cat. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: ne aegri quidem quia non omnes convalescunt, idcirco ars nulla medicina est, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 12: a solis ardoribus, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 54; so in *part. pres.*: **convălescentes,** *subst.*, *those who are convalescent*, Plin. 20, 5, 17, §§ 34 and 35; 31, 9, 45, § 102 al.: agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15; Col. 7, 3, 19: arbores, *to thrive, grow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: semina, Col. 3, 3, 4; 4, 16, 1: caulis, Pall. Febr. 24, 6: planta, Sen. Ep. 2, 2; cf., of drooping branches of trees: veterrimae ilicis demissos jam ad terram languentesque ramos convaluisse adventu suo, Suet. Aug. 92: pestifer ignis, Ov. M. 8, 478; cf.: flamma magnâ congerie, Quint. 5, 13, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: ut convalescere aliquando et sanari civitas posset, Cic. Sull. 27, 76; so, civitas, Just. 3, 4, 1: Milo in dies convalescebat, *gained strength*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: Caesar, id. Att. 7, 3, 4: ut tandem annona convaluit, *grew better, became cheaper*, Suet. Aug. 42: mens mea, Ov. H. 16, 73: mala per longas moras, id. R. Am. 92: opinio inveterata, Col. 3, 7, 2; so, opinio vetus, Gell. 4, 11, 1: fama mortis suae apud barbaros, Curt. 9, 6, 1.—**B.** Esp. in the jurists, *to receive* or *possess value, become valid*: testamentum, Dig. 29, 1, 33: donatio, ib. 24, 1, 33: libertas servo data, ib. 28, 7, 20.

* **convallātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [convallo], *an intrenchment*, Tert. adv. Jud. 8.

convallĭa, ium, *n.*, v. convallis.

con-vallis, is (*abl.* regularly convalle, e. g. Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 12, 10; Verg. G. 2, 186; id. A. 6, 679 al.: convalli, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3; *gen. plur.* convallium, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100), *f.* (*plur.* post-class. access. form **convallia,** ium, *n.*, sc. loca, Prud. στεφ. 10, 331 al.), *a valley enclosed on all sides*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 6 Müll.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 20 ib. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry); Lucr. 5, 1374; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Caes. B. G. 5, 32; Liv. 1, 38, 6; Verg. G. 3, 276; Juv. 16, 36 et saep.

con-vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*; lit., *to surround with an intrenchment*; hence, in gen., *to surround, encircle* (late Lat.): terras omnes Oceani ambitu, Gell. 12, 13, 20.—Trop., Tert. Carm. de Judicio Dom. 6.

con-vărĭo, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* (post-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to variegate*: cutim maculationibus, App. Mag. p. 306, 14.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be different, to vary*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 7.

con-văso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vasa], *to pack vessels* or *implements together, to pack up* (the figure taken from milit. lang.; ante- and post-class. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: aliquid convasassem, * Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13; so Sid. Ep. 7, 2.—**II.** Trop.: acclamationes, *to pile up*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*

* **convectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [conveho], *a carrying* or *bringing together*: annonae, Amm. 14, 10, 4.

convecto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to bear, carry*, or *bring together in abundance* (very rare): recentes praedas, Verg. A. 7, 749; cf. praedam, id. ib. 4, 405: ligones, dolabras, etc., e proximis agris, Tac. H. 3, 27: paleas, ligna, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 9; 13, 5, 10.

1. convector, ōris, *m.* [conveho], *one who carries* or *brings together;* hence, Convector, *the deity who presided over the gathering in of grain,* Fab. Pict. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.

2. con-vector, ōris, *m., he who goes with one* (on board ship, etc.), *a fellow-passenger* (very rare), * Cic. Att. 10, 17, 1; App. M. 1, p. 109.

con-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, *v. a., to carry, bear,* or *bring together* (in good prose). **I.** In gen.: frumentum ex finitimis regionibus in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.;* cf. Liv. 25, 13, 2; 24, 39, 11 al.: lintribus in eam insulam materiem, calcem, caementa, arma, * Cic. Mil. 27, 74; cf. Liv. 4, 60, 6: tus collectum Sabota camelis, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63: flores (apes), id. 11, 17, 18, § 58: cibos, id. 11, 18, 20, § 64. — *Absol.:* undique convehunt apes, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: frumentum habere convectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 74 *fin.*— **II.** In partic., of the harvest, *to gather, get in:* fructus in villas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 35 Müll.: vasa corbisque ac patentiora quaedam messibus convehendis vindemiisque faciunt, Plin. 16, 9, 14, § 35.

con-vello, velli (convulsi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 4), vulsum (volsum), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw violently hither and thither something that is firm* or *quiet* (esp. a tree, house, and the like); hence, *to tear up, wrest from its position, to tear loose* or *away, to separate from, pull* or *pluck up* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (α) Without designation of place from which, etc.: cum praecides caveto ne librum convellas, Cato, R. R. 40, 2: saxa turris hostium, quibus fundamenta continebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 26 *fin.;* and, fundamenta, Lucr. 4, 506: cum gradus Castoris convellisti ac removisti, Cic. Dom. 21, 54: aesculum, Verg. G. 2, 294: convellere repagula, effringere valvas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: limina tectorum, Verg. A. 2, 507; Luc. 3, 528: artus, Lucr. 3, 344; so of the rack: omnia (membra) laniata, omnes partes convulsae sunt, Sen. Contr. 2, 13, 5: convolsis laceratisque membris, id. ib. § 6; cf. armos, *to wrench, dislocate,* Col. 6, 16, 1: teneros fetus, i.e. *to produce abortion,* Ov. Am. 2, 14, 5. — (β) With designation of place from or out of which, etc.: simulacrum Cereris e sacrario convellendum auferendumque curavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 187; cf. id. ib. § 186: me ex nostris hortulis, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55: viridem silvam ab humo, Verg. A. 3, 24: funem ab terrā, id. G. 1, 457: (turrim) convellimus altis sedibus, id. A. 2, 464: robora suā terrā, Ov. M. 7, 204: Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: domus convulsa sedibus suis, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 8: aspera undique nisu, Val. Fl. 5, 159. — (γ) *Absol.:* haeserunt radice pedes. Convellere pugnat, Ov. M. 9, 351. — **2.** Milit. t. t.: signa, *to pluck up the standards from the ground, to decamp* (rare), Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 22, 3, 12; cf. vexilla, Tac. A. 1, 20. — **b.** Medic. t. t.: **convulsus (-volsus),** a, um, *suffering from wrenching of a limb,* Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 98; cf. id. 20, 5, 18, § 36; 20, 17, 69, § 178; or *from convulsions, spasmodic, convulsive:* latus, Suet. Tib. 72: fauces, Quint. 11, 3, 20. — **B.** Trop., *to cause to totter, to shake, to destroy, overthrow, bring to naught* (syn.: labefacto, commoveo, commuto, infirmo; esp. freq. in Cic.): est boni consulis, cum cuncta auxilia rei publicae labefactari convellique videat, ferre opēm patriae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1, 3; so with labefactare: cogitationem, id. Fam. 5, 13, 2 Manut.; cf. id. Clu. 2, 6: rei publicae statum, id. Pis. 2, 4: ea quae non possint commoveri, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: haec si tenemus, quae mihi quidem non videntur posse convelli, id. Div. 1, 51, 117: judicia, stipulationes, etc. (with infirmare), id. Caecin. 18, 51: convellere et commutare instituta omnium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 15: acta Dolabellae, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: rem publicam judicio aliquo, id. Brut. 30, 115: gratiam Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: vires aegri, Cels. 3, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. § 11: fidem legionum promissis, Tac. H. 4, 30 *fin.:* caede Messalinae convulsa principis domus, id. A. 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 12, 65; 4, 40: Tiberius vi dominationis convulsus (= abalienatus ab honestate) et mutatus, id. ib. 6, 48: fata, Ov. H. 16, 41: secutae sunt duae (epistulae), quae me convellerunt de pristino statu, jam tamen labantem, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2.— **II.** *To tear* or *rend to pieces, to cleave, dismember, shatter, break* (perh. first in the poets of the Aug. per.). **A.** Lit.: dapes avido dente, Ov. M. 11, 123: glaebam vomere, * Cat. 64, 40: dehiscit Convolsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor, Verg. A. 5, 143; 8, 690: loca vi quondam et vastā convolsa ruinā, id. ib. 3, 414: septem (naves) convolsae undis Euroque supersunt, *shattered,* id. ib. 1, 383; cf. Luc. 3, 528: convulsi laniatique centuriones, Tac. A. 1, 32: domum, id. ib. 6, 40. — **B.** Trop. **1.** Of words, *to mutilate, mispronounce:* magno cursu verba convellere, Sen. Ep. 40, 2. — **2.** *To afflict, torture:* verbis convellere pectus, Ov. H. 17, 111.

con-vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to veil, to cover over* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: caput, Gell. 19, 9, 10. — **II.** Trop.: ἐπαγωγὴν multis argumentis, Gell. 7, 3, 44.

convĕna, ae, *adj. comm.* [convenio], *coming together, meeting:* ego, qui amantis unā inter se facerem convenas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 61: aquae, Amm. 23, 3, 8; 23, 6, 57; Sol. 37: serpentes, id. 47: convenā undique multitudine, Amm. 15, 5, 25. — Hence, *subst. plur.:* **convĕnae,** ārum, *comm., a multitude collected together, assembled strangers, refugees, tramps,* etc.: eodem convenae complures ex agro accessitavere, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7: Romulus pastores et convenas congregasse videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch; Plin. 5, 17, 15, § 73; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2: (Dionysius) quibusdam convenis et feris barbaris corporis custodiam committebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58. — **II.** As *nom. prop.:* **Convĕnae,** ārum, *m., the mixed people, the Refugees, a community gathered by Pompey at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Garumna,* now *St. Bertrand des Comminges,* Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108; cf. Hier. adv. Vigil. IV. p. 282.

convĕnĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from convenio.

convĕnĭenter, *adv.,* v. convenio, *P. a. fin.*

convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [convenio, II. A. 2.], *a meeting together, agreement, accord, harmony, symmetry, conformity, suitableness, fitness* (a Ciceronian philosoph. word). (α) With *gen.:* convenientia naturae cum extis, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 34; cf.: convenientia et conjunctio naturae, quam vocant συμπάθειαν, id. ib. 2, 60, 124; and: convenientia conservatioque naturae, id. Off. 1, 28, 100: partium (with pulchritudo, venustas), id. ib. 1, 4, 14: temporum (in cursibus stellarum, with constantia), id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: rerum in amicitiā (with stabilitas, constantia), id. Lael. 27, 100. — (β) *Absol.:* quod (summum bonum) cum positum sit in eo, quod ὁμολογίαν Stoici, nos appellemus convenientiam, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 21; cf.: virtus convenientiā constat, etc., Sen. Ep. 74, 30.

con-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (*fut.* convenibo, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 18), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To come together, meet together, assemble* (class. and freq.). **A.** In gen.: milites, qui ex provinciā convenerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: omnes ... eo convenerant, id. ib. 3, 16: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, id. ib. 1, 30: quanto multitudo hominum ad hoc judicium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: amici privatique hospites ad eum defendendum convenerunt, Nep. Timoth. 4, 2: ad clamorem hominum, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: ad delectationem, Quint. 3, 4, 6: Pericles, cum haberet collegam Sophoclem, iique de communi officio convenissent, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: nunc ita convenimus, ut possemus dicere, etc., id. Phil. 3, 2, 5: quoniam convenimus ambo, Verg. E. 5, 1; id. A. 1, 361 al.—With the place to or at which, usu. designated by *in* and *acc.:* mei capitis servandi causā Romam Italia tota convenit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34; id. Div. 2, 23, 50: unum in locum omnes, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: in coetus scholarum, Quint. 2, 9, 2: in consilium frequentes, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 71: reguli in unum convenere, Sall. J. 11, 2: tribuni plebis non desistebant clam inter se convenire, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12: et ex proximis hibernis et a Caesare conventura subsidia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.:* convenientis manus dissipare, Auct. B. G. 8, 6.—Rarely with *in* and *abl.,* or with *advv.* of place (mostly post-Aug.): uno in loco omnes adversariorum copiae convenissent, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52 B. and K.; cf.: quanta illic multitudo convenisse dicebatur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160 B. and K. (al. illuc): in coloniā Agrippiensi in domum privatam conveniunt, Tac. H. 4, 55. — **2.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. subjects: munera multa huc ab amatoribus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 44: huc convenit utrumque bivium, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; cf.: oppidum in quo omnis negotiatio ejus (Arabiae) convenit, id. 6, 28, 32, § 157: cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62; so id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Publicist. t. t. of civil communities which belong in jurisdiction to some chief city: ex his civitatibus, quae in id forum convenirent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 38: Carthaginem conveniunt populi LXV., Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25; cf.: ibi Aethiopicae convenere naves, id. 5, 28, 29, § 105. — **2.** Jurid. t. t.: in manum, of a woman who in marriage (by usus, confarreatio, or coëmptio, q. v.) comes into the hands (manus) of her husband, Cic. Fl. 34, 84; id. Top. 3, 14; Quint. 5, 10, 62; Gai Inst. 3, 84: viro in manum, Cic. Top. 4, 23: in manum flaminis, Tac. A. 4, 16 et saep.—In the same sense: in matrimonium alicujus, Dig. 45, 1, 121, § 1: in matrimonium cum viro, *to marry,* Gell. 18, 6, 8; or, in nuptias, Cod. Th. 3, 7, 11. — **3.** *Act., to go to one* to speak to him, make a request of him, etc., *to address, accost, meet, visit:* haut multos homines nunc videre et convenire quam te mavellem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 16; id. Pers. 5, 2, 74 al.; Ter. And. 1, 3, 22: (Helvetii) cum eum (sc. Caesarem) in itinere convenissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: adversarios ejus, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: illum Atilium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: neminem conveni—convenio autem cottidie plurimos—quin omnes, etc., id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: Bruti pueri Laodiceae me convenerunt, id. ib. 3, 7, 1.—*Pass.:* Balbus tantis pedum doloribus afficitur, ut se conveniri nolit, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: nec eum (Lentulum) a minore Balbo conventum, id. Att. 9, 6, 1: quod conveniundi patris me tempus capere jubebat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 9; Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; Nep. Dion. 9, 3 al. —*Absol.:* aditum petentibus conveniendi non dabat, Nep. Paus. 3, 3. — **b.** Jurid. t. t., *to meet one judicially, to sue, bring an action against, summon before a tribunal:* ut heredes ex stipulatu conveniri possint, Dig. 10, 2, 20; 50, 1, 17: de peculio, Paul. Sent. 2, 31: pro parte dimidiā, Dig. 17, 1, 59 et saep.—Also with abstr. objects: dolum aut culpam eorum, Dig. 26, 7, 38: nomen, ib. 42, 1, 15.

II. Pregn. **A.** *To come together, to unite, join, combine, couple* (cf. coëo, II.). **1.** Lit., so mostly of the coition of animals, Lucr. 2, 922; Plin. 11, 24, 29, § 85; App. M. 6, p. 177, 38 al.—Of the union of atoms: Tandem conveniant ea (primordia) quae convecta repente Magnarum rerum fiunt exordia, Lucr. 5, 429. — **2.** Trop. **a.** With personal subject, *to agree with in wishes, decisions,* etc., *to accord, harmonize* (rare; late Lat.), Hyg. Astr. 2, 4; Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 29; Paul. Sent. 1, 1, § 5 (but in Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, the v. 130 is spurious; v. Ritschl, prol. ad Trin. p. 131). — Far more freq., **b.** Res convenit or *impers.* convenit, *it is agreed upon,* or *there is unanimity in respect to something, the matter is decided.* (α) Res convenit, constr. *alicui cum aliquo, inter aliquos,* or *absol.:* cum his mihi nec locus nec sermo convenit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 10: haec fratri mecum non conveniunt neque placent, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34: de dote mecum conveniri nil potest, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 168: hoc mihi cum tuo fratre convenit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87; Liv. 2, 39, 8; Quint. 3, 6, 91: pax, quae cum T. Quinctio convenisset, Liv. 34, 43, 2; cf.: pax convenit, Sall. J. 38 *fin.;* Liv. 1, 3, 5; 30, 43, 8: in eas condiciones cum pax conveniret, id. 29, 12, 14 al.; and: cum imperatoribus Romanis pacem conventam fuisse, Sall. J. 112, 2: ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146: eo signo quod convenerat revocantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, id. B. G. 2, 19: neminem voluerunt majores nostri esse judicem, nisi qui inter adversarios convenisset, Cic. Clu. 43, 120; so, judex inter eos, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2: posse rem convenire ... si posset inter eos aliquid convenire, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: dum rem conventuram putamus, id. Att. 9, 6, 2: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 36:

in colloquium convenit; condiciones non convenerunt, Nep. Hann. 6, 2; cf. Liv. 30, 40, 14; 38, 11, 1 al.: postquam ardentia vidit castra magister equitum (id convenerat signum), id. 9, 23, 15: signum, Suet. Oth. 6: omnia conventura, Sall. J. 83, 2. — *Pass.*: pacem conventam frustra fuisse, Sall. J. 112, 2: quibus conventis, Liv. 30, 43, 7.—(β) Convenit, constr. *alicui cum aliquo, inter aliquos*, with *ut*, the *acc.* and *inf.*, with *de* and *abl.*, or *absol.*: mihi cum Deiotaro convenit, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? id. Lig. 6, 18: quicum optime convenisset, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 147: nunc ita convenit inter me atque hunc, ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 19: non modo inter Patres, sed ne inter consules quidem ipsos satis conveniebat, Liv. 2, 23, 14: conveniat mihi tecum necesse est, ipsum fecisse, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79; Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 5; id. Brev. Vit. 7, 3: inter omnis vero convenit, Sibyllam ad Tarquinium Superbum tris libros attulisse, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 88; cf. Suet. Vesp. 25: convenit, jam inde per consules reliqua belli perfecta, *it is generally asserted*, ὁμολογεῖται, Liv. 9, 16, 1; cf. Suet. Claud. 44 et saep.: cum de facto convenit, et quaeritur, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72: de duobus minus convenit, Liv. 2, 33, 2; Quint. 1, 4, 17; Col. 2, 9 *init.*; Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 4; Gell. 2, 22, 2: quamquam de hoc parum convenit, Quint. 5, 10, 2: quaedam sunt, de quibus inter omnes convenit, id. 2, 12, 2; 4, 5, 28; Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 42, 25, 11; Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 2; Plin. Pan. 29, 5: ubi de pace non convenit, signa cecinere, Flor. 2, 6, 59 al.: convenit, victi utri sint eo proelio, Urbem, agrum, etc. . . . seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 70: convenerat, ne interloquereris, Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 9; cf.: quibus consulibus interierit non convenit, Nep. Hann. 13, 1: pacto convenit, etc., Liv. 24, 6, 7; Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 80: omnis exercitus, uti convenerat, Numidiā deductus, etc., Sall. J. 39, 4: Patres igitur jurati (ita enim convenerat), Liv. 30, 40, 12: pro argento si aurum dare mallent, darent convenit, id. 38, 11, 8.—**B.** *To fit with, in*, or *to something, to suit, be adapted to.* **1.** Lit. (rare): quae (cupa) inter orbes conveniat . . . quae (fistula) in columellam conveniat, Cato, R. R. 21, 1: conveniebatne in vaginam tuam machaera militis? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85: si cothurni laus illa esset, ad pedem apte convenire, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46. — More freq., **2.** Transf.: res convenit, or *impers.* convenit, *the thing* (or *it*) *is fit, becoming, seemly, suitable, appropriate, proper, serviceable for something, it becomes*, = consentit, congruit. **a.** Res convenit, constr. with *in* or *ad aliquid, cum aliquā re*, the *dat.*, *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *absol.* (α) *In* or *ad aliquid*: ceterae vites in quemvis agrum conveniunt, Cato, R. R. 6 *fin.*; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 1: quid minus in hunc ordinem convenit? etc., Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: convenire quae vitia in quemvis videntur potius, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: hoc in te unum, id. N. D. 2, 29, 74 Orell. *N. cr.*: nullam contumeliam jacere potueris, quae non ad maximam partem civium conveniret, id. Sull. 7, 23.—(β) *Cum aliquā re*: haec tua deliberatio non mihi convenire visa est cum oratione Largi, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 2; so id. Fin. 3, 22, 73 al.—(γ) With *dat.*: num videntur convenire haec nuptiis? Ter. And. 2, 2, 29; so Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; id. Fin. 3, 22, 74; Sall. J. 85, 40; Quint. 6, 3, 25; Suet. Galb. 14 et saep.—(δ) With *acc.*: itidem ut tempus anni, aetatem aliam aliud factum convenit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 24 dub. (Lachm. ap. Lucr. p. 64, conj. condecet).—(ε) With *acc.* and *inf.*: hoc non convenit, me . . . agrum habere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 55; so Prop. 2, 1, 41.—(ζ) With *in* and *abl.*: nihil autem minus in perfecto duce quam festinationem . . . convenire arbitrabatur, Suet. Aug. 25.—(η) *Absol.*: hanc mi expetivi, contigit; conveniunt mores, etc., Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: nomen non convenit, id. ib. 5, 4, 39; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 3 (cf. *impers.*: rationes conferatis; adsidunt; subducunt: ad nummum convenit, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12): non bene conveniunt, nec in unā sede morantur Majestas et amor, Ov. M. 2, 846: medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, Quint. 6, 2, 19 et saep.—**b.** Convenit, *impers.*, constr. with a clause as subject (so esp. freq. in Lucr. and the elder Pliny). (α) Haud convenit, unā ire cum amicā imperatorem in via, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 41: convenit illud in his rebus obsignatum habere, Lucr 2, 582: per se sibi vivere, id. 3, 685: dicere causas leti, id. 6, 708 et saep.: quo maxime contendi conveniat, Caes. B. G 7, 85, 2: convenit Evandri victos discedere ad urbem, Verg. A. 12, 184; so Hor. A. P. 226; Vell. 1, 3, 2; Quint. 7, 3, 9; Plin. 18, 13, 33, § 126; cf. id. 33, 1, 5, § 15 Sillig.—(β) With *ut*: qui enim convenit, ut? etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 2, 4 (al. evenit): si tibi curae Quantae conveniat Munatius, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 63. —To express assent: convenit, *well, it is agreed*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 54. — Hence, **1.** **convĕnĭens**, entis, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A. 2.) *Agreeing, consistent, accordant, harmonious* (syn.: consentiens, concors, congruens): bene convenientes propinqui, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58; cf.: convenientes optime propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; Suet. Tib. 7: recta et convenientia et constantia natura desiderat, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35: conveniens et conjuncta constantia inter augures, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: motus, Lucr. 1, 1029; cf.: inter se motus, id. 2, 941.—More frequently, **B.** (Acc. to II. B. 2.) *Fitting to something, appropriate to, meet, fit, suitable*, = congruens; constr. with *cum*, the *dat.*, *ad aliquid, inter se, in* and *acc.* or *abl.*, or *absol.* (α) With *cum* (rare): motus oris conveniens cum ipsius verbi demonstratione, Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: dies conveniens cum populi vultu, Ov. P. 2, 1, 28.—(β) With *dat.* (very freq.): nihil in hac praeclarā epistulā scriptum ab Epicuro congruens et conveniens decretis ejus reperietis, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99; Quint. 3, 11, 20; 6, 3, 102 al.; Suet. Tib. 50; Hor. A. P. 316; Ov. P. 3, 9, 36 et saep.: aut sibi convenientia finge, Hor. A. P. 119; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 11: bono civi convenientissimum credidi amplecti, etc., Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1: disciplina convenientissima, Vell. 1, 6, 3.—(γ) *Ad aliquid* (rare): nihil est tam conveniens ad res vel secundas vel adversas, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: sonus ad formam tauri, Ov. Ib. 436.—(δ) *In aliquid* (very rare): forma in illam conveniens amplitudinem, Vell. 2, 29, 2.—(ε) *In aliquā re*: gratulatio conveniens in eā victoriā, Liv. 45, 19, 3. — (ζ) *Inter se* (rare): in vitā omnia sint apta inter se et convenientia, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: inter se motus, Lucr. 2, 941.—(η) *Absol.* (rare): quod sit aptum atque conveniens, Quint. 5, 10, 123: toga, *fitting, fitting close*, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: nihil convenientius ducens, quam, etc., Suet. Aug. 10.—**b.** Conveniens est = convenit, consentaneum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming, suitable* (post-Aug. and rare, cf. congruens): convenientius est dici, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 35.—*Sup.*, Plin. Pan. 87, 1; id. Ep. 10, 3 (20), 2.—*Adv.*: **convĕnĭenter**, *fitly, suitably, conformably, consistently* (syn.. congruenter, constanter; class.; most freq. in Cic.): convenienter cum naturā vivere (with congruere), Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 82: convenienter naturae vivere (with congruenter), id. Fin. 3, 7, 26; cf. id. Off. 3, 3, 13 al.; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 12: convenienter sibi dicere (with constanter), Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; Ov. A. A. 3, 546: convenienter ad praesentem fortunae statum loqui, Liv. 23, 5, 4.—*Sup.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 44.—**2. conventum**, i, *n.* (acc. to II. A. 2.), *an agreement, compact, covenant, convention, accord* (in good prose): facere promissa, stare conventis, reddere deposita, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95; 1, 10, 32; id. Part. Or. 37, 130; Liv. 29, 24, 3; Sil. 1, 10 al. — As a jurid. expression, very freq. in the connection pactum conventum (for which the MSS. sometimes, perh. through interpolation, give pactum et conventum), Cic. Part. Or. 37, 130; id. de Or. 2, 24, 100; id. Caecin. 18, 51; id. Att. 6, 3, 1; Juv. 6, 25; v. pactum.

conventīcĭus or **-tītĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [convenio], *pertaining to coming together*, or *intercourse.* * **I.** *Adj.*: patres conventicii, *coming from various quarters*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 42.—* **II.** *Subst.*: **conventīcĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. aes), = τὸ ἐκκλησιαστικόν, *money paid to the poorer Greek citizens for attendance in the assemblies of the people*, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48.

conventīcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [conventus] (rare). **I.** *An assembly, meeting, association*: conventicula hominum, quae postea civitates nominatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: plebei urbanae, id. Dom. 28, 74. — **II.** *A place of assembly*, Tac. A. 14, 15: ritus Christiani, Amm. 15, 5, 31; 27, 3, 13; Arn. 4, 152; Lact. 5, 11, 10.

conventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convenio], *a meeting, assembling.* **I.** In gen. (very rare), Cod. Th. 8, 8, 3; 16, 2, 14 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** = contio, *an assembly, meeting* (very rare), Varr. L. L. 6, § 87 sq. Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 113, 10: in conventione=in contione. — **B.** *Agreement, covenant, convention, compact*, Dig. 2, 14, 1 sq.; Liv. 27, 30, 12; Sen. Ira, 3, 26, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 2; Tac. H. 3, 70 al.—**C.** In manum conventio, of a woman, *the coming into the hands* (manus) *of her husband by marriage*, Gai Inst. 3, 24; Ulp. Fragm. 26, 7; cf. convenio, I. B. 2.—**D.** *A judicial proceeding against one, indictment, charge* (very rare): personae, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3 al.

conventĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [conventio, II. B.], *of* or *pertaining to an agreement* or *compact, conventional*: stipulationes, Dig. 45, 1, 5, § 52.

conventītĭus, v. conventicius.

* **conventĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [conventio, I.], *a small assembly*, Aug. Ep. 56 *fin.*

* **convento**, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [convenio], *to meet often*, Sol. 27, § 7.

conventum, i, *n.*, v. convenio, *P. a.*, 2.

1. conventus, a, um, *Part.* of convenio.

2. conventus, ūs (CONVENTVVS, C. I. L. II. p. 2416), *m.* [convenio]. **I.** (Acc. to convenio, I.) *A meeting*; in concr., *an assembly* (syn.: coetus, contio, corona). **A.** Of persons. **1.** In gen. (for social intercourse, counsel, religious celebration, discussion, instruction, etc.; very freq., and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*): comitum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27: celeberrimo virorum mulierumque conventu, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; 2, 1, 52, § 137: nocturnus, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: complures minime digni elegantis conventus auribus, id. Brut. 62, 223: pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum prodire cogis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94; id. Deiot. 2, 5; Nep. Dion, 9, 1; Quint. 1, 2, 9; Suet. Caes. 49: matronarum, id. Galb. 5; Verg. A. 6, 753; Hor. S. 1, 7, 23 et saep.— **2.** In partic. **a.** *Persons associated in a provincial town for the sake of trade, a company, corporation*, Cic. Lig. 8, 24; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32 Zumpt; 2, 5, 36, § 94; Caes. B. C. 2, 19; 3, 9; 3, 40 al.—**b.** *A judicial assembly, court of justice*: agere conventum, *to hold a court*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 54 *fin.*; 6, 44 *fin.*; Just. 12, 13 al.: conventibus peractis, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; 5, 2. — **B.** Of inanimate objects, *a union, conjunction* (very rare): duarum stellarum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 12, 4: dentium, Sol. 13, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to convenio, II.) *A union, connection* (very rare). **A.** Lit., of atoms, Lucr. 1, 612; for coition: ex conventu Jovis inseminati, Arn. 2, p. 93.— **B.** Trop., *a compact, agreement, covenant* (for the usu. conventum): ex conventu, *by agreement*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20 (where B. and K. read ex convento).

con-vĕnusto, āre, *v. a.*, *to ornament, adorn* (late Lat.): ecclesiam cultu, Sid. Ep. 7, 12: aliquid oratione, id. ib. 8, 6: Aurora primo convenustans habitu fenestras, Mart. Cap. poët. 2, § 219 al.

con-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike severely, to beat, bruise* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: faciem, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126: os, Curt. 7, 2, 5.—**II.** Trop.: vitia, *to chastise*, Sen. Ep. 121, 4; cf. id. Ira, 3, 20, 1.

con-vergo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to incline together* (late Lat.): punctus quo cuncta convergunt, Isid. Orig. 3, 12, 1.

* **converrĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [converro], *one who sweeps together*, Cat. ap. App. Mag. p. 277, 13.

con-verro (or **-vorro**), verri, versum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sweep* or *brush together, to sweep, clear away* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 143, 2: hoc egomet, tu hoc convorre, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 27: capiam scopas atque hoc convorram, id. ib. 2, 2, 51; 2, 2, 64; Publ. Syr. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P.: stabulum, Col. 7, 6, 6: locum, id. 8, 6, 6: limina templorum osculis, Arn. 1, p. 36 al.— **II.** Meton.: hereditates omnium, *to scrape*

together, * Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78 (al. convertere). —Humorously: aliquem totum cum pulvisculo, *to sweep thoroughly, to beat the dust out*, i. e. *to beat soundly*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 6.

conversātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [converso] (not ante-Aug.). * **I.** *Frequent use*, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 2; cf. Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1 al. — **II.** *Frequent abode in a place*, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100; Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 1.—**III.** *Intercourse, conversation* (so most freq.): licentiosior cum viris, Sen. Exc. Contr. 6, 8: hominum, Vell. 2, 102, 3: multorum, Sen. Ep. 7, 1; Quint. 6, 3, 17; Tac. A. 12, 49; id. Or. 9: inter servos, Quint. 1, 2, 4.

‡ **conversātor**, *a companion*, ὁμοδίαιτος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

conversĭbĭlis, v. convertibilis.

conversim, *adv.* [converto], *conversely* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 491; Firm. Math. 2, 32.

conversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a turning round, revolving, revolution* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: caeli, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; id. Univ. 6 *med.*; id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: astrorum omnesque motus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: caelestes, id. Leg. 1, 8, 24.—Hence, **2.** *The periodical return of the seasons, caused by the revolution of the heavenly bodies:* mensium annorumque, Cic. Univ. 14 *fin.* — **B.** Esp., in medic. lang., **a.** *A turning round, inverting:* vesicae, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166. — In *plur.*: vulvae, Plin. 24, 7, 23, § 39.—**b.** *An abscess*, Col. 6, 17, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *subversion, alteration, change:* conversio et perturbatio rerum, Cic. Fl. 37, 94; cf. id. Div. 2, 2, 6: moderatio et conversio tempestatum, id. Fl. 13, 31 *fin.*—**B.** Esp., in rhet., **1.** *The change* or *transfer from one species of composition to another*, Quint. 10, 5, 4.—**2.** *The repetition of the same word at the end of a clause*, ἀντιστροφή or ἐπιφορά, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 33 sq.; Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19 *med.*—**3.** *The rounding of a period*, καμπή, συστροφή: sic enim has orationis conversiones Graeci nominant, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: ut (oratio) conversiones habeat absolutas, id. ib. 3, 49, 190.—**C.** *A moral change, conversion* (late Lat.), Alcim. Avit. 6, 49; esp. with *ad*: ad verum Deum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 33: ad unum verum Deum sanctumque, id. ib. 8, 24, 2.—**D.** *A change of view* or *opinion:* tanta conversio consecuta est, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 18.

conversiuncŭla, ae, *f.* [conversio], *a slight change* or *alteration* (eccl. Lat.), Salv. Ep. 4, p. 320.

con-verso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* * **I.** *Act., to turn round:* animus se ipse conversans, * Cic. Univ. 8 *med.*— More freq., **II.** In medial form **conversor**, ātus, 1 (post-Aug.; a favorite word of Seneca; not in Quint.), **A.** *To abide, live,* or *dwell somewhere:* in montibus (aquila), Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6. — **B.** *To live with, have intercourse with, keep company with:* nobiscum, Sen. Ep. 41, 5; 55, 9 sqq.; 99, 21: inter humano sanguine delibutos, Sen. Contr. 1. 2.—*Absol.*, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 1; id. Ep. 108, 4.—Of animals, Col. 9, 11, 1: equis a tenero asinus, id. 6, 37, 8.— **C.** *To live, pass one's life:* male, Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 3: ut oportet, ib. 1, 16, 9, § 3 a.

1. conversus, a, um, *Part.* of converro.

2. conversus, a, um, *Part.* of converto.

* **3. conversus**, ūs, *m.* [converto], *a turning* or *twisting round*, Macr. S. 7, 9, § 4.

convertĭbĭlis (**convers-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *changeable* (post-class.): propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 1 and 2 (al. conversibilis): deus convertibilis et demutabilis, Prud. Apoth. 344. — Hence, **convertĭbĭlĭter**, *adv.*, *changeably* (late Lat.), Aug. Music. 5, 13.

con-verto (**-vorto**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to turn* or *whirl round, to wheel about, to cause to turn, to turn back, reverse;* and with the designation of the terminus in quem, *to turn* or *direct somewhere, to direct to* or *towards, to move* or *turn to*, etc. (very freq. in all perr. and species of composition). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. **a.** With a simple *acc.*: caelos omnes, Lucr. 2, 1097; cf.: in infimo orbe luna convertitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17; id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; cf.: minore sonitu quam putaram, orbis hic in re publicā est conversus, id. Att. 2, 9, 1: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 100: reddita inclusarum ex speluncā boum vox Herculem convertit, Liv. 1, 7, 7: ter se convertit, Ov. M. 7, 189: crines calamistro, i. e. *to curl*, Petr. 102, 15 et saep. — **b.** With the designation of the terminus in quem. (α) By *in*: equos frenis in hostes, Lucr. 5, 1317: naves in eam partem, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: ferrum in me, Verg. A. 9, 427: omnium ora atque oculos in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 1 (cf. under B. 1.): iter in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: se in Phrygiam, Nep. Ages. 3, 2 et saep.—Medial: in fugam nemo convortitur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 83 Fleck. — (β) By *ad*: ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 10: eam materiam ad hostem, id. ib. 3, 29: colla ad freta, Ov. M. 15, 516: tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortum, id. ib. 14, 386: nos ad judicem, Quint. 11, 3, 157 et saep.—* (γ) By *contra*: tigna contra vim atque impetum fluminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 5. — (δ) By *sub*: cursum sub terras, Lucr. 5, 654.—(ε) By the *dat.*: majus lumen in diem nobis luna, Lucr. 5, 706. — Medial: Zephyro convertitur ales Itque super Libyen, Luc. 9, 689. — (ζ) By local *adv.*: aspectum facile quo vellent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142.—(η) By the *acc.* alone: se domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Milit. t. t.: convertere signa, aciem, etc., *to wheel about, change the direction of a march:* conversa signa in hostes inferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt, id. ib. 1, 25: reliquos sese convertere cogunt, *to retreat*, id. B. C. 1, 46: cum conversis signis retro in urbem rediretur, Liv. 8, 11, 4; cf.: convertunt inde signa, id. 3, 54, 10 Drak. ad loc. (where Weissenb. ex conj., convellunt): aciem, id. 42, 57, 12; so, aciem in fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 52. —**b.** Rhet. t. t., of words, *to transpose, interchange:* non modo mutare quaedam verba, sed extendere, corripere, convertere, dividere cogitur (poësis), Quint. 10, 1, 29.— **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: ut ab eo quod agitur avertat animos, ut saepe in hilaritatem risumve convertat, Cic. Or. 40, 138; so, risum in judicem, id. de Or. 2, 60, 245: omnem orationem transduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, id. ib. 2, 48, 199: rationem in fraudem malitiamque, *to employ*, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114 and 115: beneficium in injuriam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1 et saep.: animos imperitorum ad deorum cultum a vitae pravitate, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; cf. Liv. 24, 4, 4 and 9: qui eas copias, quas diu simulatione rei publicae comparabant, subito ad patriae periculum converterunt, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a, 5 *fin.*: facultatem dicendi ad hominum perniciem, Quint. 2, 20, 2 et saep.: ingenium et studium ad causas agendas, Tac. Or. 14 et saep.: se aliquando ad timorem, numquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17; id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: se ad philosophos, id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5 et saep.: quocumque te animo et cogitatione converteris, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 6: aculeum testimonii sui, id. Fl. 34, 86: argumentum, Gell. 5, 10, 3.— Of turning to the political support of any one: tota civitas se ad eos convertisse videretur, Nep. Att. 8, 1; cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12; Sen. Clem. 1, 4, 3; cf.: fama hujus rei convertit ad Masinissam Numidas, Liv. 29, 30, 7. — *Pass.* in mid. sense: cuncta ad victoris opes conversa, Tac. H. 3, 44.—In eccl. Lat., *to convert* to Christianity, etc.: aliquem ad fidem Christi, Hier. in Philem. 5, 10 sq.— Esp. freq. of turning or arresting the attention: illud intellego, omnium ora in me conversa esse, Sall. J. 85, 5: converterat Cn. Pompeii persona totum in se terrarum orbem, Vell. 2, 31, 1: proximas (provincias) in se, Suet. Vesp. 4 al.: nihil opus est, ad continendas custodias plures commilitones converti, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 20 (31), 1: omnium oculos ad se, Nep. Alcib. 3, 5.—And with inanimate things as subjects: cum aliqua iis ampla et honesta res objecta totos ad se convertit et rapit, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37.—Since the Aug. per. also freq. with a simple *acc.*: sive elephas albus volgi converteret ora, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196; Suet. Calig. 35; cf. Liv. 26, 29, 2: animos, id. 29, 26, 5: homines quaqua iret, Suet. Tit. 5.— **2.** Pregn., *to change the nature of a thing;* i. e. *to change, alter, transform, turn.* (α) With a simple *acc.*: omnes Res ita convortant formas mutentque colores, Lucr. 2, 1005; cf. id. 1, 678: omnia, id. 4, 441: tellus induit ignotas hominum conversa figuras, Ov. M. 1, 88: humanam vicem (venena), Hor. Epod. 5, 88: rem, Cic. Att. 8, 13, 2: rem publicam, *to bring into disorder*, id. Fl. 38, 94: hunc ordinem, Quint. 7, 2, 15: animum avaritiā, Sall. J. 29, 1: vitae viam, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 26: studia, id. A. P. 166 et saep.: conversi animum vultumque, Tac. H. 1, 85: castra castris, *to change camp with camp* (i. e. to establish new camps by constantly removing), Caes. B. C. 1, 81.— In gram.: casus conversi, = casus obliqui, *the cases which undergo a change of form*, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64.—(β) With *ad*: nisi si id putas, non posse jam ad salutem convorti hoc malum, Ter. And. 4, 1, 48: poena omnis oculorum ad caecitatem mentis est conversa, Cic. Dom. 40, 105: mater magna, cujus ludi violati, polluti, paene ad caedem et ad funus civitatis conversi sunt, id. Har. Resp. 11, 24: quod ad perniciem suam fuerat cogitatum, id ad salutem convertit, Nep. Dat. 6, 8.—(γ) With *in*: si antequam tumor discutiatur in suppurationem convertitur, Col. 6, 17, 6: jam ego me convortam in hirudinem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4: deum sese in hominem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 40: Hecubam in canem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: terras in freti formam, Ov. M. 11, 209: deum (sc. Jovem) in pretium (i. e. aurum), Hor. C. 3, 16, 8: vim morbi in quartanam, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1 et saep.: crimen in laudem, id. Fl. 29, 70: amicitiae se in graves inimicitias, id. Lael. 21, 78; Quint. 12, 1, 2 et saep.—**b.** Of written works, *to translate:* converti ex Atticis duorum eloquentissimorum nobilissimas orationes . . . nec converti ut interpres, sed ut orator, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: orationes e Graeco, id. ib. 6, 18: aliqua de Graecis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: librum in Latinum, id. Off. 2, 24, 87; id. Tusc. 3, 14, 29; cf. id. Fin. 1, 2, 5; id. N. D. 2, 41, 104.— **II.** *Neutr., to return* (rare). **A.** Lit.: inde (imago) retro rursum redit et convertit eodem, Lucr. 4, 334 (Lachm. conj. convertitur): clam cum paucis ad pedites convortit, Sall. J. 101, 6: in regnum suum, id. ib. 20, 4: convortit Varro, Sil. 9, 645: ad me, Gell. 1, 26, 3.— **B.** Trop. **1.** *To return, turn:* in amicitiam atque in gratiam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 18: ad sapientiora, Tac. A. 3, 55.— **2.** *To change, turn:* hoc vitium huic uni in bonum convertebat, Cic. Brut. 38, 141; id. de Or. 3, 29, 114; id. Fat. 7, 14; cf. id. ib. 9, 17: regium imperium in superbiam dominationemque, Sall. C. 6, 7 Kritz: ne ista vobis mansuetudo et misericordia . . . in miseriam convortet, id. ib. 52, 27: ad aliquem, of political support, Cic. Planc. 20, 50; Tac. A. 12, 18.

(**con-vertor** or **-vortor**, ti, acc. to Non. p. 480, *dep.* collat. form of converto; only in the line: sed fugam in se tamen nemo convortitur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 83; but the explanation is not satisfactory, and Fleck. reads: in fugam set tamen nemo convortitur, acc. to converto, I. A.; cf. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 330, and Ussing ad Plaut. l. l.)

con-vescor, vesci, *v. dep.*, *to eat with one* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 18 al.

con-vestĭo, īvi, ītum, 4 (arch. *inf. pass.* convestirier, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69), *v. a.*, *to clothe, cover with clothing* (rare, and mostly in ante-class. poetry). * **I.** Lit.: cruenta corpora, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2. — **II.** Transf.: prata herbis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. l. l.; cf.: Topiarium laudavi: ita omnia convestivit hederā, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: domum lucis, *to surround*, id. Dom. 38, 101: omnia suā luce sol, * Lucr. 2, 147.

con-vĕtĕrānus, i, *m.*, *a fellow-veteran*, Cod. Just. 5, 65, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3580.

convexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convexus], *a vaulting, convexity*, also *concavity* (post-class.; cf. convexitas): mundi, Gell. 14, 1, 8: rotunditatis solidae, Arn. 4, 129.

convexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a vaulting, convex roundness, convexity, concavity* (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin. the elder): circuli, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 217: mundi, id. 18, 25, 57, § 210: cava in caelo, id. 2, 64, 64, § 160: terrae, id. 18, 29, 69, § 283: insulae, id. 6, 32, 37, § 202.

con-vexo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to press* or *squeeze together* (post-class., and perh. only in the foll. exs.): (multitudo) me male

miseram convexavit, Soror Appii Caeci in Gell. 10, 6, 2: animal, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 18, 6: membra, id. ib. 4, 25, 1: ilia cursu nimio, id. ib. 3, 65, 3.

1. convexus, a, um, *adj.* [conveho], *vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave.* **I.** Prop.: convexum id est ex omni parte declinatum, qualis est natura caeli, quod ex omni parte ad terram versus declinatum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 18 Müll. (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; not in Lucr., Quint., and Hor.): caelum, Ov. M. 1, 26; cf.: nutans convexo pondere mundus, Verg. E. 4, 50; and, mundus, Plin. 2, 2, 2, § 5; Cic. Arat. ap. N. D. 2, 44, 112 Creuz. *N. cr.:* foramina terrae, Ov. M. 6, 697: vallis, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 38: cornua, id. 11, 37, 45, § 125: folia in terram, id. 25, 10, 77, § 124. — Poet.: vulgus, i. e. *sitting on the curved seats of the theatre*, Claud. Cons. Hon. 6, 614. — **2.** *Subst.:* **convexum**, i, and more freq. in *plur.:* **convexa**, ōrum, *n., a vault, arch, concavity:* in convexo nemorum, Verg. A. 1, 310: taedet caeli convexa tueri, *the vaulted arch*, id. ib. 4, 451; so, vallium, *the hollows, cavities*, Just. 2, 10; cf.: dum montibus umbrae lustrabunt convexa, Verg. A. 1, 608; and *absol.:* talis sese halitus . . . supera ad convexa ferebat, id. ib. 6, 241; so of the heavens, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 242; id. in Rufin. 1, 367; 2, 454 al.; of a theatre, id. Cons. Stil. 3, 190. — **B.** Trop.: 'Ενθύμημα crebrum et coruscum et convexum, Gell. 17, 20, 4 Hertz. — **II.** In gen., *inclined, sloping downwards:* vertex ad aequora, Ov. M. 13, 911; cf. Plin. 12, 22, 49, § 107: iter, Ov. M. 14, 154: vallis repente convexa, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 38.

‡ **2. convexus**, ūs, *m.*, = περιφέρεια, Gloss. Vet.

con-vībro, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr., to move one's self rapidly:* pedibus, Poët. ap. Fest. p. 206, 11. — **II.** *Act., to move a thing quickly, set in rapid motion* (late Lat.): linguam, App. Flor. 2, n. 12, p. 348, 40; Amm. 17, 7, 15.

con-vīcānus (**convīcānĕus**, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11), i, *m., one who is of the same village, a fellow-villager*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 436 Marin.; Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6, § 1.

convīcĭātor (**convīt-**), ōris, *m.* [convicior], *a railer, reviler* (very rare), * Cic. Mur. 6, 13; Sen. Ira, 3, 24, 1; Suet. Tib. 11 al.

* **convīcĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [convicium], *a slight reproach, a taunt*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

convīcĭor (**convīt-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to revile, reproach, taunt, rail at* (rare; most freq. in Quint.; not in Cic.; cf., however, conviciator). (*a*) *Absol.:* cum alius eum salutasset, alius conviciatus esset, * Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: ut accusare potius vere quam conviciari videantur, Liv. 42, 41, 3; Quint. 11, 1, 65; 6, 3, 78; * Suet. Tib. 53 al. —(*β*) With *dat.:* contra dentientibus inhumane, Quint. 3, 8, 69; 5, 13, 40; Dig. 49, 1, 8; Paul. Sent. 5, 35, 3; Vulg. Ecclus. 8, 22.

con-vīcium (less correctly, acc. to Brambach, **convītium**, but preferred by B. and K., and by recent editors of Plaut. and Ter.), ii, *n.* [most prob. kindr. with vox; cf. Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 20], *a loud noise, a cry, clamor, outcry* (class.). **I.** In gen.: ne clamorem hic facias neu convitium, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 33; cf.: erant autem convivia non illo silentio . . . sed cum maximo clamore atque convitio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: facere, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 26 Ruhnk.: cantorum, Cic. Sest. 55, 118: mulierum, id. Fragm. ap. Aquil. Rom. p. 144 (187 Frotsch.): humanae linguae, Ov. M. 11, 601.— Of frogs (with clamor), Phaedr. 1, 6, 5; Col. 10, 12. — Of the *cicadæ*, Phaedr. 3, 16, 3. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *The sound of wrangling, the cry of altercation* or *contention:* ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur et aures convitio defessae conquiescant, Cic. Arch. 6, 12. — **B.** *An urgent, clamorous importunity:* epistulam hanc convitio efflagitarunt codicilli tui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 1; imitated by Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; cf. also id. ib. 4, 5, 10. — **C.** *A loud, violent disapprobation* or *contradiction:* omnium vestrum, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: senatūs, id. Pis. 26, 63. — Most freq., **D.** *Loud, violent reproaching, abuse, reviling, insult:* maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam: quae si petulantius jactatur, convitium; si facetius urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: Pompeius apud populum . . . cum pro Milone diceret, clamore convitioque jactatus est, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 1: cum ei magnum convitium fieret cuncto a senatu, id. ib. 10, 16, 1: alicui convitium facere, id. Att. 1, 14, 5 *bis;* Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; Liv. 3, 48, 1; Sen. Ep. 15, 8; id. Ben. 7, 25, 2; Quint. 4, 2, 27; 6, 2, 16 al.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 11; Ov. M. 6, 210 et saep. — **2.** Of inanim. subjects: aurium, *censure, reproof, correction*, Cic. Or. 48, 160: tacitum cogitationis, *in thought*, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 1: cave ne eosdem illos libellos . . . convicio scazontes extorqueant, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2. — **III.** Meton. **A.** *The object of reproach:* convitium tot me annos jam se pascere, Plaut. Merc. prol. 55. — **B.** Of mocking-birds: nemorum convicia, picae, Ov. M. 5, 676.

1. convictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convinco], *demonstration, proof* (eccl. Lat.): rerum, Aug. Trin. 13, 1.

2. convictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [convivo], *companionship, intercourse, intimacy with one* (= 2. convictus): jucundissima, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4. — **II.** Transf., = convictor: convictiones domesticae, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 12.

convictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who lives with one, a table companion, messmate, familiar friend*, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5; Hor. S. 1, 4, 96; 1, 6, 47; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 4; Sen. Ep. 7, 5; id. Ira, 3, 8, 2; id. Lud. Mort. Claud. 14, 2; Suet. Vit. Hor.

1. convictus, a, um, *Part.*, from convinco.

2. convictus, ūs, *m.* [convivo], *a living together, intimacy, social intercourse.* **I.** In gen. (syn.: societas, consuetudo): convictus humanus et societas, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; Lucceius ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3; Col. 1, 8, 5; Sen. Helv. 15, 2; id. Ep. 6, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 29; id. P. 2, 10, 9 al. — **II.** In partic., *a banquet, feast, entertainment* (not ante-Aug.), Vell. 2, 33, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 27; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95; Tac. A. 2, 28; 6, 9; 13, 15; 14, 4; Sen. Tranq. 17, 8; Juv. 11, 4 al.

con-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a., to overcome, conquer;* always beyond the circle of milit. lang. **I.** With personal objects, *to convict of crime* or *error, refute* (very freq. and class.). (*a*) With simple *acc.:* quem ego jam hic convincam palam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 147: hujus si causa non manifestissimis rebus teneretur, tamen eum mores ipsius ac vita convincerent, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: verum enim invenire volumus, non tamquam adversarium aliquem convincere, id. Fin. 1, 5, 13: Aristonis jam fracta et convicta secta, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38: si negem, quo me teste convincas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8; id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104; Liv. 26, 12, 17; Quint. 1, 6, 10 et saep. — (*β*) With the designation of the crime, error, etc., commonly in the *gen.*, more rarely in the simple *abl.*, or with *de, in,* or *inf.:* teque in isto ipso convinco non inhumanitatis solum, sed etiam amentiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9: haec duo levitatis et infirmitatis plerosque convincunt, id. Lael. 17, 64: aliquem summae neglegentiae (with coarguere), id. Sull. 15, 44: quae (supplicia) in convictos maleficii servos constituta sunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 43: latrocinii, caedis, id. Tib. 1 al.: manifestis criminibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26: multis avaritiae criminibus, id. Fl. 39, 98: convicti et condemnati falsis de pugnis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 5: scelere convictus, Suet. Ner. 31; Lact. de Ira, 17, 6; cf.: istius vita tot vitiis flagitiisque convicta, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 10: in pari peccato, id. Inv. 2, 10, 32: in hoc scelere, id. Sull. 30, 83; so, in homicidio, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12: in majore fraude, Suet. Claud. 15: in adfectatione imperii, id. Tit. 9.—With *inf.:* aliquid fecisse convinci, Liv. 45, 10, 14: convictus pecuniam cepisse, Tac. A. 4, 31: 13, 44; Suet. Calig. 40; Curt. 9, 8, 9; cf. Sall. C. 52, 36. — **II.** With things as objects, *to prove something incontestably* (esp. as criminal, false, punishable), *to show clearly, demonstrate* (freq. and class.). (*a*) With *acc.:* inauditum facinus ipsius qui commisit voce convinci, Cic. Quint. 25, 79; so, peccata argumentis, id. Part. Or. 33, 116; cf.: falsum veris convincere rebus, Lucr. 4, 764: alios sensus, id. 4, 495: haec poëtarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: orationem (with redargui), id. Univ. 3 *init.:* errores Epicuri, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: falsa, id. ib. 1, 32, 91: avaritiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 12: furorem, Ov. M. 13, 58: quod obicitur, Quint. 5, 10, 35: quod (crimen) apud patres convictum, Tac. A. 14, 40 al.: convicta (praedia), *proved not to belong to you*, Cic. Fl. 32, 79. — (*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.:* nihil te didicisse . . . nihil scire convincerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; id. Par. 5, 3, 41; id. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Quint. 2, 15, 14 al.

con-vinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vincio], gram. t. t., *a connective particle, conjunction:* veteres verba modo et nomina et convinctiones tradiderunt . . . in convinctionibus complexus eorum esse judicaverunt; quas conjunctiones a plerisque dici scio, sed haec videtur ex συνδέσμῳ magis propria translatio, Quint. 1, 4, 18.

con-vĭŏlo, āvi, 1, *v. a., to violate, desecrate* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Psych. 398 al.

con-vĭresco, ĕre, *v. inch., to grow green, become verdant* (late Lat.): litus insertis arboribus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

* **con-viscĕro**, āre, *v. a., to incorporate, unite*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

con-vīso, ĕre, *v. a.* (rare and mostly ante-class.), *to consider attentively, look at, examine thoroughly:* omnia loca oculis, Lucr. 2, 357: penitus res occultas, id. 1, 146: omnes saucios, Att. ap. Non. p. 398, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 598 Rib.). — Poet.: omnia loca candida luce (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 779; so Cic. Arat. 352.

con-vītĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to attack* or *injure at the same time* (late Lat.): si sternutamento fuerint convitiati (of epileptics), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 22.

convītium, v. convicium.

con-vīva, ae, *comm.* [vivo] (lit., one who lives with another; hence), *one who feasts with another, a table companion, guest* (freq. and class.). (*a*) *Masc.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 120; Afran. ap. Non. p. 235, 25; Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3; id. Brut. 19, 75; Cat. 44, 10; Prop. 3 (4), 7, 45; Hor. S. 1, 1, 119 et saep.: deorum (Tantalus), id. C. 1, 28, 7. — (*β*) *Fem.:* postquam conveni omnes convivas meas, Pompon. ap. Charis. p. 37 P. (Com. Rel. v. 16 Rib.).

convīvālis (access. form **convīvĭālis**, Curt. 6, 2, 6 Zumpt *N. cr.;* as var. lect. in Liv. 39, 6, 8, and Macr. S. 2, 1), e, *adj.* [convivium], *of* or *pertaining to a feast, festal, convivial* (rare; not ante-Aug.): oblectamenta ludionum, Liv. 39, 6, 8: fabulae, Tac. A. 6, 5: ludi, Curt. 5, 1, 37; 8, 4, 29; 8, 6, 14: sermones, Macr. S. 1, 1: carmen, Prud. Hamart. 317: vestis, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 al. — No *comp.* or *sup.*

convīvātor, ōris, *m.* [convivor], *he who gives an entertainment, the master of a feast* (rare), * Hor. S. 2, 8, 73; Liv. 35, 49, 6; Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 3.

convīvĭālis, e, v. convivalis *init.*

convīvĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to quicken together*, Vulg. Eph. 2, 5; id. Col. 2, 13.

con-vīvĭum, ii, *n.* [vivo]; lit., *a living together;* hence, *a meal in company, a social feast, entertainment, banquet* (freq. and class.): bene majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitae conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt, melius quam Graeci, qui hoc idem tum compotationem tum concenationem vocant, Cic. Sen. 13, 45: domi agitare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 10; strategum te facio huic convivio, id. Stich. 5, 4, 20: sublatum'st convivium, id. Men. 3, 1, 19: Rhodium tangere in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30: suam egit semper vitam in otio, in conviviis, id. Ad. 5, 4, 9; 5, 9, 8; id. Hec. 1, 2, 18; Lucr. 4, 1131: dominum cum togā pullā (videre) ante convivium, Cic. Vat. 13, 31: ornare splendide convivium, id. Quint. 30, 93; id. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44; Cat. 47, 5; Verg. G. 1, 301: nos convivia cantamus, Hor. C. 1, 6, 17; id. Epod. 11, 8; id. Ep. 1, 5, 29; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 71; Tac. A. 3, 9; 15, 30. — **II.** Concr., *company at table, guests* (= convivae): nequitiam vinosa tuam convivia narrant, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17; Sen. Tranq. 1, 8; Petr. 109, 5; Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 96; 28, 2, 5, § 27; Stat. S. 3, 1, 77.

1. con-vīvo, vixi, 3, *v. n.* (post-Aug.). **I.** *To live with:* avaro, Sen. Ep. 104, 20: gladiatoribus, Lampr. Comm. 2: MECVM, Inscr. Marm. Pisaur. p. 42, n. 94; cf. Inscr. Ma-

rini Atti, p. 38.—**II.** For convivor, *to eat, feast,* or *banquet together,* Quint. 1, 6, 44: cum aliquo, id. 5, 9, 14; 7, 3, 31 al.

2. convīvo, āre, v. convivor *init.*

convīvor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* access. form convivas, Titin. ap. Non. p. 314, 17 (Com. Rel. v. 89 Rib.): convivat, Enn. ib. p. 474, 23: convivant, Pompon. ib. p. 21 (Com. Rel. v. 85 Rib.): convivare, Petr. 57, 2) [convivium], *to feast* or *banquet with others, to carouse together* (rare but class.), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105: convivatum assidue duobus tricliniis, Suet. Caes. 48; id. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 32.—**II.** With *acc., to consume, eat:* accepta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 8 al.

* **convŏcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [convoco], *a convoking, calling,* or *assembling together:* populi Romani, Cic. Red. in Sen. 15, 38.

(**convŏcĭum,** a supposed form to explain the etym. of convicium, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 4, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 26.)

con-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to call together, to convoke, assemble; to call* (esp. for consultation, to arms, etc.; class.; freq. in Cic. and the histt.). **I.** Lit.: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: dissipatos homines in societatem vitae, id. ib. 5, 2, 5; id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: piscatores ad se, id. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf.: principes Trevirorum ad se, Caes. B. G. 5, 4 al.: Athenis philosophos in locum unum, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: auditores, id. Brut. 51, 191; Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 155: concilium, Cic. Vatin. 7, 18; Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 10 et saep.: senatum, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3: populumque senatumque, Ov. M. 15, 591: centuriones, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: tribunos militum, id. ib. 4, 23: praefectos equitum ad concilium, id. ib. 7, 66: ad contionem, Liv. 7, 36, 9.—Also of one person: me in vestram contionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 16 Zumpt (B. and K. evocaverunt); cf.: aliquos in colloquium, Curt. 9, 1, 23.—Poet.: convocat hic amnes, Ov. M. 1, 276: Noctem Noctisque deos, as if allies, id. ib. 14, 405.—**II.** Trop.: paulisper tace, dum ego mihi consilia in animum convoco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 42; cf.: ego de re argentariâ jam senatum convocabo in corde consiliarium, id. Ep. 1, 2, 56.

convolnĕro, convolsĭo, etc., v. convul-.

con-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to fly* or *flock together; hence, to come hastily together, to run together.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): populus convolat, *Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32: statim, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 50: causa, in quâ furiae concitate tamquam ad funus rei publicae convolant, id. Sest. 51, 109: qui cunctâ ex Italiâ ad me revocandum convolaverunt, id. Dom. 22, 57: ad sellas consulum, Liv. 2, 28, 9: ad scholam, Cod. Th. 6, 27, 18.—**II.** Trop. (late Lat.): ad secundum legatarium, Dig. 30, 33: ad secundas nuptias, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 9.

convŏlūto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [convolvo], *to whirl* or *roll round rapidly* (very rare): cum omni exoletorum turbâ, Sen. Ep. 114, 24 (id. Q. N. 7, 9, 2, the true read. is conluctatus, Haase, Fickert).

convŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from convolvo.

con-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a., to roll together, roll up, roll round* (first freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny the elder). **I.** Lit.: ignis semina convolvunt venti, Lucr. 6, 200 sq.: se sol, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: lubrica terga coluber, Verg. A. 2, 474 (in acc. with Hom. Il. 22, 95: δράκων ἑλισσόμενος): rapta turbines, Sen. Ep. 94, 67: se venae arborum, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 198 al.—So in *part. perf.:* convoluti in semet dracones, Plin. 10, 72, 92, § 197: aër ignavo globo torpet, id. 2, 8, 6, § 33; 11, 37, 45, § 124 al.—Poet.: gentes mare, i. e. *involved by inundating,* Luc. 4, 623.—Medial: pennis convolvitur Ales, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 113.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To fasten together, interweave, interlace:* testudo convoluta omnibus rebus, quibus ignis jactus et lapides defendi possent, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: spartum convolutum osseis iligneisve conamentis, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27.—**2.** Of a written book or roll of manuscript, *to unroll and roll up,* as one reads; hence, *to look over:* magnam partem (historiae), Sen. Contr. 5 (10), prooem. § 8.—**II.** Trop.: Gallograeciam quoque Syriatici belli ruina convolvit, *involved,* Flor. 2, 11, 1 (in Sen. Ep. 40, 2, the right read. is convellere).

convolvŭlus, i, *m.* [convolvo]. **I.** *A caterpillar that wraps itself up in a leaf,* Gr. ἴψ, Cato, R. R. 95, 1; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 264.—**II.** *A plant, bind-weed,* Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.

con-vŏmo, ĕre, *v. a., to bespew, vomit upon* (perh. only in the foll. exs.): mensas hospitum, * Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: maritum, * Juv. 6, 101.

* **con-vŏro,** āre, *v. a., to eat up, devour:* cadavera, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

‡ **con-vŏvĕo,** vōvi, vōtum, 2, *v. a., to devour together:* NEVE CONVOVISE, S. C. Bacch. 13 (v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172).—Here belongs also: convoti iisdem votis obligati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 42, 8.

con-vulnĕro (**-voln-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to wound severely* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: eo magis convolneraberis et confodieris, quia nescis praebere jugulum, Sen. Tranq. 11, 5; Plin. Pan. 35, 3: jumenta, Curt. 5, 13, 17: os (apes), Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 129: gemmam vitis falce, Col. 4, 24, 18; Just. 2, 6 *fin.:* fistulas, *to perforate,* Front. Aquaed. 27 and 115.—**II.** Trop.: maledicta mores et vitam convulnerantia, Sen. Const. 17, 1: convulneratus libidinibus, id. Contr. 2, 9, 6.

con-vulsĭo (**-vols-**), ōnis, *f.* [convello], in medic. lang., *cramp, convulsion,* Scrib. Comp. 165; Plin. 20, 15, 60, § 168; 29, 3, 13, § 55.

convulsus (**-vols-**), a, um, *Part.*, from convello.

† **cŏnyza,** ae, *f.*, = κόνυζα, *a plant,* of two kinds: the male, *the viscous elecampane:* Inula viscosa, Linn.; called also cunila bubula, Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; the female, *fleabane:* Inula pulicaria, Linn.; Plin. 21, 10, 32, § 58; Pall. 1, 19, 3.

cŏ-ŏdībĭlis, e, *adj., exceedingly hateful, detestable* (eccl. Lat.): haeretici, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; 4, 36.

cŏŏlesco, ĕre, v. coalesco.

cŏ-ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f., co-operation,* Quint. Decl. 16 *fin.;* Cassiod. Complex. Tit. 1.

cŏ-ŏpĕrātor, ōris, *m., a joint-laborer, co-operator* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 143, 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 5 *fin.;* Vulg. Phil. 2, 25; id. 3 Joan. 8.

cŏ-ŏpercŭlum, i, *n., a cover, lid* (very rare), Plin. 23, 6, 58, § 109; App. M. 6, p. 181, 39; Pall. Jun. 7, 9.

* **cŏ-ŏpĕrīmentum,** i, *n., a covering:* personae, Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 2.

cŏ-ŏpĕrĭo, rŭi, rtum, 4 (contr. form coperiunt, Lucr. 6, 491; cf. Lachm. ap. Lucr. 2, p. 134 sq.), *v. a., to cover wholly, to cover, cover over, overwhelm* (class.; most freq. in *part. perf.*). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Verb finit.:* Cyrsilum quendam lapidibus cooperuerunt, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48; so Liv. 4, 50, 5: tempestas atque tenebrae maria ac terras, Lucr. 6, 491; 5, 342: radices, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246: se multâ fronde (vitis), Col. 5, 6, 36.—(*β*) *Part. perf.:* coöperta membra pannis, Lucr. 6, 1269; so Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: corpus telis, Liv. 8, 10, 10: Pomptinum omne velut nubibus locustarum, id. 42, 2, 5; Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 122; Tac. A. 13, 41: iste lapidibus in foro, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119.—**II.** Trop.: fenoribus coöpertus est, *overwhelmed, buried in,* Cato and Sall. ap. Gell. 2, 17, 7; in *part.:* tot, tantis, tam nefariis sceleribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: flagitiis atque facinoribus, Sall. C. 23, 1: miseriis, id. J. 14, 11: famosis versibus, * Hor. S. 2, 1, 68; cf.: onerare aliquem maledictis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 122.

cŏ-ŏpĕror, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep., to work with* or *together, combine, unite* (late Lat.): praedicaverunt ubique, Domino coöperante, Vulg. Marc. 16, 20; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 19.—**II.** Transf., of things: quoniam fides coöperabatur operibus ejus, Vulg. Jac. 2, 22: diligentibus Deum omnia cooperantur in bonum, id. Rom. 8, 28.

cŏŏpertōrĭum, ii, *n., a cover,* Dig. 34, 2, 38; Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 77, 5.

cooptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [co-opto], *an election, choice:* collegiorum, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: censoria, id. Leg. 3, 12, 27: in Patres, i. e. *a confirmation by the Senate of Senators nominated by the king,* Liv. 4, 4, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.; Flor. 4, 4.

cŏ-opto, āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf. subj.* coop tassint, old formula in Liv. 3, 64, 10; contr. form **copto,** Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 9; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 135), *v. a.;* publicists' t. t., *to choose* or *elect to something, to admit* or *receive into some body by election, to elect to an office:* senatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: senatum, id. ib. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Liv. 23, 3, 5: tribunos plebis, id. 5, 10, 3 and 11; cf. id. 4, 16, 3: collegas, id. 3, 64, 9; cf.: collegam sibi, Suet. Aug. 27: magistrum equitum, Liv. 6, 38, 4: sacerdotes per collegia, Suet. Claud. 22: quem in amplissimum ordinem, Cic. Cael. 2, 5: in collegium (augurum), id. Brut. 1, 1; cf.: in locum auguratus, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: in patricios, Suet. Tib. 1.

cŏ-ŏrior, ortus, 4, *v. dep., to come forth, stand up, arise, appear, rise, break forth* (class. in prose and poetry; most freq. in Lucr. and the histt., esp. Liv.; in Cic. rare, perh. only once). **I.** In gen.: ubi materiaï Ex infinito sunt corpora plura coorta, Lucr. 5, 408; cf. id. 5, 367; 5, 414; 5, 838 al.: ignes pluribus simul locis, Liv. 26, 27, 5 et saep.: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: de integro coörtum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8, 2; cf.: foedum certamen, id. 1, 6, 4: seditio intestina coörta, id. 5, 12, 7: risus omnium cum hilaritate, Nep. Epam. 8, 5: dolores, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 12; Liv. 40, 24, 6; cf. Lucr. 6, 1091: accipere febrim calido fervore coortam, id. 6, 656.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of natural phenomena, storms, etc., *to arise, break out, begin,* etc.: saeva tempestas, Lucr. 6, 458; so, tempestas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 46; Caes. B. G. 4, 28; 5, 10; id. B. C. 1, 48; Liv. 1, 16, 1 et saep.: ventus, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Sall. J. 79, 6; Ov. M. 11, 512; Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100 al.: taetra nimborum nox, Lucr. 4, 170; 6, 253.—Poet., of events, *to happen:* quasi naufragiis magnis multisque coörtis, Lucr. 2, 552.—**B.** Of a hostile rising, *to stand up, rise, to break forth,* etc. (*a*) *Absol.:* Romani velut tum primum signo dato coorti pugnam integram ediderunt, Liv. 8, 9, 13; cf. id. 6, 18, 3; 9, 37, 11; Tac. A. 2, 11; id. H. 2, 70; 4, 60 al.: insidiae, id. ib. 2, 24; Liv. 3, 41, 1; cf. id. 2, 35, 3: tum libero conquestu coortae voces sunt, id. 8, 7, 22: magno in populo, cum seditio coorta est, Verg. A. 1, 148.—(*β*) With *prep.:* coorti in pugnam, Liv. 21, 32, 8: in nos Sarmatarum ac Suevorum gentes, Tac. H. 1, 2; Liv. 7, 3, 9: in has rogationes nostras, id. 4, 3, 2: ad bellum, id. 4, 56, [illegible]: adversus quos infestior coorta optimatium acies, id. 4, 9, 8.

1. cŏortus, a, um, *Part.*, from coorior.

2. cŏortus, ūs, *m.* [coorior], *a rising, originating:* maris et terrae solisque, Lucr. 2, 1106: graviore coortu, id. 6, 672.

Cŏŏs, v. Cos.

cōpa (**cūpa**), ae, *f.* [copo = caupo], *a female tavern-keeper and castanet-dancer,* who exhibited her arts in her ale-house (cf. crotalum), Verg. Cop. 1 Heyne and Wagner: matronae copas imitantes, Suet. Ner. 27.

cŏpădĭa, ōrum, v. cupedia.

Cōpae, ārum, *f.*, = Κῶπαι, *an ancient town in Bœotia,* now *Topolia,* Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; on the Copais palus, the large Copais lake, which was named after it, Liv. 33, 29, 6.

cŏpĕrĭo, v. cooperio *init.*

Cŏphes, ētis, or **Cŏphen,** ēnis (*acc.* Copheta or Cophen), *m., a river, a tributary of the Indus.* (*a*) Form Cophes, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 62; 6, 20, 23, § 78.—(*β*) Form Cophen, Mel. 3, 7, 1.

† **cŏphĭnus,** i, *m.*, = κόφινος, *a basket,* Col. 11, 3, 51; Juv. 3, 14; 6, 542 al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 9, 9.

1. cōpĭa, ae, *f.* [co-ops], *abundant power, wealth, riches, abundance* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** Of material objects. **A.** Of possessions, *resources, wealth, supplies, riches, prosperity* (syn.: divitiae, opes; opp. inopia): pro re nitorem et gloriam pro copiâ, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 5: divitiarum fructus in copiâ est; copiam autem declarat satietas rerum et abundantia, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 47; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 32: copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: utrum copiane sit agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, an penuria, id. Inv. 2, 39, 115: frugum, id. Dom. 7, 17: publicani suas rationes et copias in illam provinciam contulerunt, id. Imp. Pomp.

7, 17: circumfluere omnibus copiis atque in omnium rerum abundantiâ vivere, id. Lael. 15, 52 and 55; id. Deiot. 5, 14; Caes. B. G. 4, 4 *fin.;* Hor. C. 3, 29, 9: Plenior ut si quos delectet copia justo, id. S. 1, 1, 57: Si recte frueris non est ut copia major Ab Jove donari possit tibi, id. Ep. 1, 12, 2; Ov. M. 8, 838: exercitus omnium rerum abundabat copiâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 49: abundans omni copiâ rerum est regio, Liv. 29, 25, 12: bonam copiam ejurare, *to abjure property,* i. e. *to declare one's self exempt through poverty,* Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7.—Poet.: omnis copia narium (= luxus odorum, Schol.), Hor. C. 2, 15, 6.—**B.** In respect to other objects, *fulness, copiousness, multitude, number, abundance:* meretricum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 34: tanta copia venustatum aderat, id. Poen. 5, 4, 5: quorum (librorum) habeo Antii festivam copiam, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1: tanta copia virorum fortium atque innocentium, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; cf.: tanta doctissimorum hominum, Sall. H. 1, 1 Dietsch: magna latronum in eâ regione, id. C. 28, 4: tubicinum, id. J. 93, 8: procorum, Ov. M. 10, 356: nimborum, Lucr. 6, 511 et saep.—**2.** In milit. lang. copia, and far more freq. in *plur.* copiae, ārum, *men, troops, forces, army.* (*a*) *Sing.:* omnis armatorum copia, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2: eâ copiâ, quam secum eduxit, se hanc civitatem oppressurum arbitratur, id. Mur. 37, 78: ex omni copiâ eligere aliquos, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; id. B. C. 1, 45; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 3; Sall. C. 56, 2 Kritz; 61, 5.—(*β*) More freq. *plur.*, orig. of a body of troops as made up of smaller bodies; cf. Engl. *troops; the forces, troops,* etc.: armare quam maximas copias, Sall. J. 13, 1: copias secum adducere, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 17; cf.: in angustum oppido nunc meae coguntur copiae, id. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: cogere copias Brundusium, Cn. Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 3; id. Fam. 3, 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 1, 12; 1, 13; 1, 25; Nep. Them. 2, 4; id. Alcib. 8, 2; Liv. 40, 44, 3 et saep.—**II.** Of immaterial objects, *fulness, copiousness, multitude, abundance.* **A.** In gen.: Quam tibi de quâvis unâ re versibus omnis argumentorum sit copia missa per auris, Lucr. 1, 417: rerum copia verborum copiam gignit, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 125; cf. rerum, Sall. C. 2, 10; Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: inventionis, id. 11, 3, 56: orationis, id. 4, 2, 117: sermonis, id. 8, 6, 5: abundare debet orator exemplorum copiâ, id. 12, 4, 1: tanta facultas dicendi vel copia, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 10: verborum, Quint. 1, 8, 8: in dicendo ubertas et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: dicendi, id. Red. Sen. 1, 1; id. Top. 18, 67; Quint. 10, 6, 6; and so of *fulness in expression, absol.,* copia, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 8, 17: copias eloquentiae ponere in medio, id. 7, 10, 15: Platonis, id. 10, 1, 108: Senecae, id. 12, 10, 11.—**B.** Esp., in reference to action, *ability, power, might, opportunity, facilities, means of doing a thing.* (*a*) With *gen. gerund.:* ut mi ejus facias conveniundi copiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 90; so, facere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 29; cf. dare, id. ib. 28; Verg. A. 1, 520 al.: edundi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 72: cunctandi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 58: illius inspectandi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 84: societatis amicitiaeque conjungendae, Sall. J. 83, 1 al.—(*β*) With *inf.:* quibus in otio vel magnifice vel molliter vivere copia erat, Sall. C. 17, 6; so Cat. 64, 366. —(*γ*) With *ut:* cum copiam istam mihi et potestatem facis, ut ego, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 14; id. Mil. 3, 1, 174; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 87 al.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* neque edepol facio: neque, si cupiam, copia est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 76; id. Trin. 1, 2, 98 al.: ne quam aliam quaerat copiam ac te deserat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54; cf. Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 22.—So pro copiâ, *according to* one's *ability, as* one *is able:* volo habere hic aratiunculam pro copiâ hic aput vos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46: pro copiâ supplicare Lari familiari, Cato, R. R. 143, 2: dona pro copiâ portantes, Liv. 26, 11, 9: in vehiculis pro copiâ cujusque adornatis, Curt. 9, 10, 26.—Esp. with the implication that one can do little: pro eâ copiâ quae Athenis erat, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: pro rei copiâ, Sall. J. 90, 1: ludi funebres additi pro copiâ provinciali et castrensi apparatu, Liv. 28, 21, 10: ludos pro temporis hujus copiâ magnifici apparatus fecerunt, id. 27, 6, 19. —**2.** *Access to* a person, with *gen.:* quando ejus copia est, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 45; cf.: obsecrat, ut sibi ejus faciat copiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 63.

2. Cōpĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *The goddess of abundance,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 46: bona, Ov. M. 9, 88: opulenta, Hor. C. 1, 17, 16; id. C. S. 60 al.—**II.** *An appellation of the town* Lugdunum (Lyons), in Gaul, Inscr. Orell. 194; 2325.—Hence, COPIENSIS, Inscr. Murat. 753, 3.

cōpĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. copia], *a purveyor,* = parochus (late Lat.), Schol. ad Hor. S. 1, 5, 46.

† **cŏpĭāta** or **cŏpĭātes,** ae, *m.*, = κοπιάτης, *a grave-digger, sexton* (eccl. Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 20, 12, § 2; 13, 1, 1; 16, 2, 15, § 1.

* **cōpĭŏlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [1. copia, I. B. 2.], *a small number of troops,* Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.

cōpĭor, āri, *v. dep.* [1. copia]; milit. t. t. (cf. Gell. 17, 2, 9), *to furnish* or *provide one's self abundantly with* something: Romani multis armis et magno commeatu praedâque ingenti copiantur, Quadrig. ap. Gell. l. l., and Cael. ap. Non. p. 87, 8.

cōpĭōsē, *adv.*, v. copiosus *fin.*

cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. copia]. **I.** *Furnished abundantly with a thing, well supplied, having abundance, rich, copious, plentiful, abounding* (in wealth, means of living, etc.) (very freq. and class., esp. in prose). **A.** In gen.; constr. with *abl.*, *ab*, or *ab* *abl.;* rarely with *gen.* (*a*) With simple *abl.* or *ab* and *abl.:* tu agris, tu aedificiis, tu argento, tu familiâ, tu rebus omnibus ornatus et copiosus sis, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: Arion grandi pecuniâ et re bonâ multâ copiosus, Gell. 16, 19, 7: oppidum re cibariâ, id. 7, 1, 8: Bruttedius artibus honestis, Tac. A. 3, 66: locus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2.—(*β*) *Absol.* (so most freq.): copiosa plane et locuples (mulier), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: urbs, id. Arch. 3, 4: via copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; cf. stativa, Liv. 9, 44, 9: patrimonium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; id. Rab. Post. 14, 38 al.: ingenium facile et copiosum, *fertile in expedients, rich,* Quint. 10, 1, 128: ratio loquendi, id. 2, 1, 4.—*Comp.:* provincia, Auct. B. Alex. 43. —*Sup.:* copiosissimum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: copiosissimus ac sollertissimus hostis, * Suet. Caes. 35: cucumeres, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 65.—(*γ*) With *gen.:* ager silvestrium caprarum, Sol. 11, 11; cf. 1. copis. —(*δ*) With *ad:* quamquam erat provincia minime copiosa ad alendos exercitus, Auct. B. Alex. 42.—**B.** In partic., of an orator, or of discourse, *rich in language, copious in expression, eloquent:* homo copiosus ad dicendum, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: lingua (opp. inops), id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: densior ille, hic copiosior in eloquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 106: oratores, id. 12, 5, 5: vir, Liv. 45, 25, 3: multa et varia et copiosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214: loquacitas, Quint. 8, 2, 17: opp. jejunum, id. 8, 3, 49.—**II.** *Existing in rich abundance, copious* (very rare): liquor putei, Phaedr. 4, 9, 7: varietas rerum abundat, id. 5, 6, 2: supellex verborum, Quint. 8, prooem. § 28.—Hence, **cōpĭōsē,** *adv.* (very freq.), *in great abundance, copiously, abundantly, plentifully, copiously provided.* **1.** In gen.: sic copiose in provinciam profectus erat, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91: large et copiose comparare pastum, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: accepti tribus tricliniis, id. Att. 13, 52, 2: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, *by a large majority,* id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 6: ornatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62.—**2.** Esp., of discourse, *copiously, fully, at length:* copiose ab eo agri cultura laudatur, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: copiose et abundanter loqui, id. de Or. 2, 35, 151: defendere causas reorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: dicere, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58; Quint. 1, 4, 5.—*Comp.:* dicere, Cic. Or. 4, 14: haec omnia exsequi, Quint. 9, 3, 89.—*Sup.:* dicere, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Off. 1, 1, 4: laudare, id. de Or. 2, 10, 39: defensum esse, id. Quint. 28, 87: locus tractatur, Quint. 2, 4, 24.

1. cōpis (acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll. *N. cr.*, more prob. than cops, assumed by Prisc. p. 752 P. The nominative in neither form is found in use), is, *adj.* [contr. from co-ops; cf. inops] (ante-class. for the class. copiosus), *abundantly supplied with something, abounding in, rich:* ut amantem erilem copem facerem filium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 117: aliquem copem causarum facere, Turp. ap. Non. p. 84, 22 (Com. Rel. v. 61 Rib.); Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 307 id.): copi pectore, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 8.

† **2. cŏpis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κοπίς, *a short sword,* Curt. 8, 14, 29; App. M. 11, p. 260, 33 dub. (MSS. crepides).

cōpla and **cōplātus,** v. copula and copulatus.

cōpo, ōnis, = caupo, q. v.

cōpōna, ae, = caupona, q. v.

Cōpōnius, a, *the name of a plebeian family at Rome,* e. g. the two brothers, T. and C. Coponii, Cic. Cael. 10, 24; id. Balb. 23, 53.—Hence, **Cōpōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Coponius,* Cic. Att. 12, 31, 2.

† **coprĕa,** ae, *m.*, = κοπρίας, *a low buffoon, a filthy jester* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 61; id. Claud. 8; cf. Dio Cass. 50, 28.

cops, cōpis, *adj.*, v. 1. copis.

† **copta,** ae, *f.*, = κόπτη, *a kind of cake made of pounded materials,* Mart. 14, 68.—The same, or a similar kind, called **coptŏplăcenta,** Petr. 40, 4; Vesp. Judic. 46 (ap. Wernsd. Poët. Lat. Min. II. p. 234).

coptātio, copto, v. coopt-.

coptŏplăcenta, v. copta.

Coptŏs, i, *f.*, = Κοπτός, Κοπτώ, *a trading town in the Thebaid, on the eastern side of the Nile,* afterwards *Justinianopolis,* now *Coft,* Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; Juv. 15, 28; Amm. 22, 16, 2; Itin. Ant. p. 165, 6 al.—Hence, **A. Coptis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, = Κοπτίς, *of Coptos,* Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 52.—**B. Coptītēs,** ae, *adj. m.*, = Κοπτίτης, *of Coptos:* nomos, *that of which Coptos was the capital,* Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—**C. Coptĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Coptos,* i. e. *Egyptian:* adyta, App. M. 2, p. 127, 11.

cōpŭla, ae (contr. form **cōpla,** in Wernsd. Poët. Lat. Min. IV. p. 535), *f.* [coapio], *that which binds together* or *binds fast, a band, rope, thong, tie* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: tortae, *ship's rigging,* Att. ap. Non. p. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. v. 577 Rib.); Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 11: copulâ vinctum ante se Thynem agere, Nep. Dat. 3, 2; cf.: copula dura canem tenet, *a leash,* Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 28; id. M. 7, 769; App. M. 7, p. 769: pectora copulae sparteae triturâ continuâ exulcerati (muli), id. ib. 9, p. 224 *fin.*—Of the *clasp* of a bracelet, Capitol. Max. Jun. 1, 8.—Of *grapnel-hooks,* etc., by which vessels were held in battle: eâdem de causâ minus commode copulis continebantur (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 13 ex conj. (MSS. scopulis).—**II.** Trop., *a bond, tie, connection;* of love: irrupta tenet, Hor. C. 1, 13, 18; nuptialis, App. M. 2, p. 120; so, copula, Dig. 5, 4, 24; 5, 4, 26; cf.: (Hymenaee), copula sacra deum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 1 Kopp ad loc.—Of friendship: talium virorum, Nep. Att. 5, 3.—Of words, Quint. 7, 10, 17; Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 5, 1: ut dignitas eloquendi copulationis ipsius decore servetur, Mart. Cap. 5, § 509.

cōpŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [copulo], *that can be connected* (eccl. Lat.): pedes, Aug. Music. 4, 16 *med.*

cōpŭlātē, *adv.*, v. copulo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **cōpŭlātim,** *adv.* [copulo], *in union,* Diom. p. 402 P.

cōpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a coupling, joining, connecting, uniting* (several times in Cic. and Quint.). **I.** Prop.: atomorum inter se (with complexiones and adhaesiones), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; cf.: copulatio rerum et coagmentatio naturae, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119.—**II.** Trop., of social union: primi congressus copulationesque, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69; cf. of marriage, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 2.—Of words: ordo rerum, et copulatio, Quint. 7, 10, 8; cf. id. 11, 2, 37: inoffensa vocum, id. 1, 10, 23 al.: syllabarum, verborum inter se, id. 8, 3, 16.

cōpŭlātīvē, *adv.*, v. copulativus.

cōpŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [copulo], *of* or *pertaining to connecting, copulative* (late Lat.): modus, Cod. Just. 6, 38, 4: conjunctiones, Mart. Cap. 3, § 286, and other gramm. —* *Adv.:* **cōpŭlātīvē,** *connectedly:* dicere (diequinti), Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.*

cōpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a connecter, binder* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 7.

cōpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [copulator], *she who couples, connects* (late Lat.): amorum, Auct. Perv. Ven. 5; Aug. Trin. 11, 9 *fin.*

1. cōpŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from copulo.

2. cōpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [copulo] (only in *abl. sing.*), *a connecting* or *joining together:* rationum consequentium, Arn. 1, p. 2.

cōpŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*part. perf.* contr. cōplata, Lucr. 6, 1088; *dep.* collat. form **cōpŭlor**, āri, v. I. A. b. infra), *v. a.* [copula], *to couple, bind*, or *tie together, to join, connect, unite* (class.; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *cum:* hominem cum beluā, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139 *fin.:* caput et corpus cum aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 130.—(*β*) With *inter se:* inter se quaedam possint coplata teneri, Lucr. 6, 1088.—(*γ*) With *dat.:* aurum auro, Lucr. 6, 1078: utrimque Armeniae majori Sophene copulatur, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41.—(*δ*) With *ad:* caput animalis ad pedem, Veg. 3, 49, 2.—(*ε*) With simple *acc.:* diversae insociabilesque arborum naturae copulantur, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137; Mart. 12, 43, 8.—**b.** In *dep.* form: adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteras, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38 Wagn. ad loc.; cf. Non. p. 476, 16; 479, 24, and Prisc. p. 797 P., and Ussing ad loc. (others explain dexteras as *acc.* of the part, or Gr. *acc.*).—**B.** Esp., *to confront:* copulati in jus pervenimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148.—**2.** Mid., *to associate with:* cave siris cum filiā meā copulari hanc, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 20.—**II.** Trop., *to join, connect, unite.* (*a*) With *cum:* sermonem cum aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 42: futura cum praesentibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: honestatem cum voluptate, id. Ac. 2, 45, 139: equestrem ordinem cum senatu, id. Phil. 2, 8, 19: se cum inimico, id. Sest. 64, 133.—(*β*) With *inter se:* an haec inter se jungi copularique possint? Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222.—(*γ*) With *dat.:* quid naturae copulatum habuit Alcibiadis somnium? Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143.—(*δ*) With *acc.* only: libenter copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, etc., Cic. Or. 45, 154; cf.: verba copulata (opp. simplicia), id. ib. 32, 115: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. Or. 6, 21; Quint. 2, 4, 30; cf. id. prooem. § 13: voluntates nostras, *to unite*, Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 2; cf. concordiam, Liv. 4, 43, 11: matrimonium, Just. 1, 10 pr.; Dig. 12, 4, 6 pr.; cf.: copulari matrimonio, ib. 24, 1, 32; cf. ib. 1, 9, 8; and, taedis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 493.—Hence, **1. cōpŭlātus**, a, um, *P. a., joined together, united, connected:* nihil est animis admixtum, nihil concretum, nihil copulatum, nihil coagmentatum, nihil duplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: verba, v. supra, II. *δ.*—* *Comp.:* nihil amabilius nec copulatius quam morum similitudo bonorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56.—‡ *Sup.*, Inscr. de Lyon, p. 477, 3.—*Adv.:* **cōpŭlātē**, *connectedly* (late Lat.): copulate dictum est (diequinti), Gell. 10, 24, 1; 17, 7 *fin.*—**2. cōpŭlātum**, i, *n.*, *a joint sentence*, the Gr. συμπεπλεγμένον, *called also* conjunctum, Gell. 16, 8, 10.

* **cōpŭlor**, āri, *v. dep.*, v. copulo, I. A. b.

* **cŏqua**, ae, *f.* [coquus], *a female cook*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 38.

***cŏquĭbĭlis** (**cŏcĭ-**), e, *adj.* [coquo], *that can be easily cooked:* caro, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 25.

cŏquīna, ae, *f.*, v. coquinus.

cŏquīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [coquina], *of* or *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary* (rare): vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140.—As the title of a work of Apicius, De arte coquinaria.—Access. form **cŏquīnāris**, e, *adj.:* culter, *a kitchen-knife*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 195, 17.

cŏquīnātōrius (**cŏcī-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to the kitchen* (late Lat.): instrumentum, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12: vasa, ib. 33, 9, 6.—Hence, *subst.:* COCINATORIVM, *a kitchen*, Inscr. Orell. 1359.

cŏquīno, āre, *v. a.* [coquinus], *to perform the office of a cook*, perh. only Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 64; 3, 2, 85 Lorenz with MSS. (Fleck. in both passages coquitare, ex conj.; cf. coquito); id. Aul. 3, 1, 3 Wagn., Ussing; cf. Non. p. 85, 31.

cŏquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo], *of* or *pertaining to cooking* (rare): forum, Plaut. Ps. 3; 2, 1 and 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **cŏquīna**, ae, *f.* **A.** *A kitchen*, Pall. 1, 37, 4; Arn. 4, p. 130; Non. p. 55, 18.—**B.** *The art of cooking, cookery*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 4 (al. coquinaria).

cŏquĭtāre, used by Plaut. acc to Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 18 Müll.: pro coctitare id est frequenter coquere: an tu coquitatum te ire quoquam postulas? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 64 Fleck.; 3, 2, 85; v. coquino.

* **cŏquĭtātio**, ōnis, *f.* [coquito], *a continuous cooking:* diutina, App. M. 4, p. 152.

cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [kindr. with Sanscr. pak-; Gr. πεπ in πέπτω or πέσσω; Germ. backen; Engl. bake], *to cook, to prepare by cooking, to bake, boil, roast, parch, steep, melt, heat* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: cenam, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 7: cottidie sic cena ei coquebatur, ut, etc., Nep. Cim. 4, 3: cibum, Lucr. 5, 1102; cf. cibaria, Liv. 3, 27, 3; 29, 25, 6; 44, 32, 11; 44, 35, 13 al.: qui illa coxerat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: quae coxerat aere cavo, Ov. M. 4, 505: dulce dedit, tostā quod coxerat ante polentā, *cooked from parched malt*, id. ib. 5, 450: humana exta, Hor. A. P. 186: (pavonem), id. S. 2, 2, 28: aliquid ex oleo, *in oil*, Cels. 5, 177; so, aliquid ex aceto, Scrib. Comp. 252.—*Absol.:* si nusquam coctum is, quidnam cenat Juppiter? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 56: in nonum diem solet ire coctum, id. Aul. 2, 4, 46; 3, 2, 15: coquendo sit faxo et molendo, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. coctum**, i, *n.*, *cooked food:* quid tu, malum, curas, utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16 Ussing: ne quid in popinas cocti praeter legumina aut olera veniret, Suet. Ner. 16.—*Plur.:* cocta vendere, Suet. Claud. 38.—**2. cocta**, ae, *f.*, *water boiled, and cooled by ice; a decoction*, Mart. 2, 85, 1; cf. Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55; Suet. Ner. 48.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To prepare by fire, to burn, parch*, etc.: laterculos, Cato, R. R. 39, 2: calcem, id. ib. 38, 1 sq.: carbonem, id. ib. *fin.:* locum sol, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2; cf.: glaebas maturis solibus aestas, Verg. G. 1, 66: cocta ligna, *dried, hardened by drying*, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 7: coctus agger, i. e. *built of bricks*, Prop. 3 (4), 11, 22: rosaria cocta matutino Noto, *dried up, parched*, id. 4 (5), 5, 62; cf.: at vos, praesentes Austri, coquite horum obsonia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 41: aurum cum plumbo, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 60: aera fornacibus, Luc. 6, 405.—**B.** *To ripen, make mature:* arbores sol ac luna, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4: uvas, id. ib. 1, 54, 1; cf. vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125; and: mitis vindemia, Verg. G. 2, 522: poma (with matura), Cic. Sen. 19, 71: fructus solibus, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23: messem, Mart. 10, 62 al.—**C.** = concoquo, *to digest:* cibus confectus jam coctusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; 2, 54, 136 (but in these passages Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64, would read concoquo, denying that coquo ever means *to digest;* cf. Spald. ad Quint. 8, 4, 16); Lact. Opif. Dei, 14, 5; cf.: balineae ardentes, quibus persuasere in corporibus cibos coqui, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26: plerique . . . bubulum coquunt, Cels. 4, 5, § 27; 4, 18, § 4.—**III.** Trop. (in the poets and prose writers after the Aug. per.). **A.** *To elaborate something in mind, to consider, to think, meditate upon, contrive, plan:* quicquid est, incoctum non expromet; bene coctum dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55: bene cocto, condito, sermone bono, Lucil. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25; cf.: consilia secreto, Liv. 2, 36, 2: bellum, id. 8, 3, 2: trucem invidiam, Stat. Th. 2, 300: iras cum fraude, Sil. 7, 403: Latio extrema coepta, id. 10, 431.—**B.** *To vex, harass, torment, disturb the mind:* egomet me coquo et macero et defetigo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 3: si quid ego adjuero curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1; cf.: si sollicitudo oratorem macerat et coquit, Quint. 12, 10, 77: quos ira metusque coquebat, Sil. 14, 103: quam . . . Femineae ardentem curaeque iraeque coquebant, Verg. A. 7, 345.—Hence, Ital. *cuocere;* Fr. *cuire.*—Hence, **coctus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to III. A. supra), *well considered, well digested:* bene coctus sermo, Lucil. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1.—Transf., of persons: hodie juris coctiores non sunt, qui lites creant. Quam, etc. (alluding to the double meaning of jus), *better skilled in*, etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 9.

cŏquūla, ae, and **cŏquūlum**, i, v. cocu-.

cŏquus (ante-class. **cŏquŏs;** in many MSS. and inscrr. also **cŏcus**), i, *m.*, *a cook* (very freq., esp. in Plaut., in whose comedies the cook takes a conspicuous place), Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 11; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 3; Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Liv. 39, 6, 9; Mart. 14, 220, 1 sq.; Dig. 40, 4, 24 et saep.—In ancient times the cook baked also the bread; cf. Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 58, 14 Müll.—From the ancient writing, quoquus for cocus, originates the pun upon the *voc.* coque and quoque, Cic. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 47 Spald.

cor (ŏ, e. g. Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 28; id. P. 1, 3, 32), cordis (*gen. plur.* cordium, Vulg. Jer. 4, 4, and 1 Cor. 4, 5; acc. to Fragm. Bob. Nom. et Pron. p. 132, also cordum, but without example), *n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. hrid; Gr. καρδία; Germ. Herz; Engl. heart], *the heart* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition). **I.** Lit., *the heart*, as the chief source of the circulation of the blood, and so of life, Cels. 4, 1; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 69, §§ 181 and 182: cor tineosum, opinor, habeo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62: num igitur censes, ullum animal, quod sanguinem habeat, sine corde esse posse? Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: cordis globus aut oculi, Lucr. 4, 119 et saep.—Also for the Greek καρδία, *the cardiac extremity of the stomach*, Lucr. 6, 1150; Hor. S. 2, 3, 28; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 161.—**B.** Meton. (pars pro toto; cf. caput, II.), *a person:* lecti juvenes, fortissima corda, Verg. A. 5, 729: aspera, id. ib. 10, 87.—Of animals: canum, Lucr. 5, 864.—A term of endearment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 154 (cf. corculum).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The heart*, as the seat of feeling, emotion, etc., *heart, soul, feeling* (poet.): videas corde amare inter se, *from the heart, cordially*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60: aliquem amare corde atque animo suo, id. Truc. 1, 2, 75: facinus magnum timido cordi credere, id. Ps. 2, 1, 3: neque meo Cordi quomquam esse cariorem hoc Phaedriā, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 121: corde tremit, Hor. C. 1, 23, 8: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cor meum spes laudis percussit, Lucr. 1, 922: spectantis tangere querelā, Hor. A. P. 98: nequeunt expleri corda tuendo Terribilis oculos, Verg. A. 8, 265; cf. id. ib. 9, 55: curis acuere mortalia corda, id. G. 1, 123; 1, 330; id. A. 1, 302.—**b.** Cordi est alicui, *it lies at one's heart, it pleases, is pleasing, agreeable*, or *dear:* quod tibi magnopere cordi est, mihi vehementer displicet, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 88, 32; 89, 1: utut erga me est meritus, mihi cordi est tamen, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 110; Ter. And. 2, 1, 28: uterque utriquest cordi, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 17: idque eo mihi magis est cordi, quod, etc., Cic. Lael. 4, 15; id. Quint. 30, 93; id. Or. 16, 53; Liv. 1, 39, 4; 8, 7, 6; Hor. C. 1, 17, 14 al.; Cato ap. Macr. S. 3, 5 *fin.*—With *inf.:* facere aliquid, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 10: exstinguere vestigia urbis, etc., Liv. 28, 20, 7: subigi nos, id. 9, 1, 4 al.—**c.** Cordi habere aliquid, *to have at heart, to lay great stress upon, to value* (post-class.), Gell. 2, 29, 20; 17, 19, 6; 18, 7, 3.—**B.** Acc. to the ancients (cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18) as the seat of wisdom, understanding, *heart, mind, judgment*, etc. (most freq. in ante-class. poets): quem (Hannibalem) esse meum cor Suasorem summum et studiosum robore belli, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 2, 9 (Ann. 374 Vahl.): Ego atque in meo corde, si est quod mihi cor, Eam rem volutavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 3 dub. (bracketed by Ritschl): quantum ego nunc corde conspicio meo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 3: quicquam sapere corde, id. Mil. 2, 3, 65; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7; Lucr. 1, 737; 5, 1107: nec enim sequitur, ut cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24 Madv.; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 91: stupor cordis, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: cor Zenodoti, Fur. Bib. ap. Suet. Gram. 11; cf.: cor Enni, Pers. 6, 10; cf., in a play on the meaning, I. A.: si pecudi cor defuisset, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 77 *fin.*

† **1. cōra**, ae, *f.*, = κόρη (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v. III.), *the pupil of the eye*, Aus. Ep. 16, 59.

2. Cŏra, ae, *f.*, = Κόρη, *a name of Proserpine*, Inscr. Orell. 2361; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 117.

3. Cŏra, ae, *f.*, = Κόρα, *an ancient town of Latium, in the territory of the Volsci*, now the village *Cori*, in the *Campagna di Roma*, Liv. 2, 16, 8; 2, 22, 2; Verg. A. 6, 775; Luc. 7, 392.—**Cŏrāni**, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—Hence, **II. Cŏrānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cora:* ager, Liv. 8, 19, 5: lapis, Isid. Orig. 16, 4, 31.—Hence, **Cŏrăcēsĭum**, i, *n.*, *a town on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia*, Liv. 33, 20, 4 and 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; in the neighborhood of it is Mons Coracesius, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99.

cŏrăcēsia, ae, *f.* [κόραξ], *a magical herb said to make water freeze*, Plin. 24, 17, 99, § 156.

‡ **cŏrăcĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [κόραξ], *of* or *belonging to the raven;* only as *subst.:* **cŏrăcĭca**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. sacra), *the mysteries of Mithras*, Inscr. Orell. 2343.

* **cŏrăcĭno**, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to caw, croak*, κρώζειν, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.

† **1. cŏrăcĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κοράκῖνος, *raven-black:* color, Vitr. 8, 3, 14; so *absol.*, coracinum, Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 5 (al. croconum).

† **2. cŏrăcīnus**, i, *m.*, = κορακῖνος, *a species of river fish*, esp. in the Nile, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 9, 18, 32, § 68; Mart. 13, 85 al.

† **cŏrālĭum** or **cūrālĭum** (**cŏrallum**, Sid. Carm. 11, 110), ii, *n.*, = κοράλλιον; Ion. κουράλιον, *coral*, esp. *red coral*, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 21 sq.: curalium, id. 32, 2, 11, §§ 21 and 22: coralium, Ov. M. 4, 750; 15, 416; *plur.:* coralia, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 169.—In the form **corallius**, i, *f.*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153; *masc.*, Isid. Orig. 16, 8, 1.

Cŏralli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lower Mœsia, on the Danube, on the coast of the Black Sea*, Ov. P. 4, 2, 37; 4, 8, 83.—Hence, **Cŏrallĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Coralli:* pelagus, Cassiod. Var. 6.

† **cŏrallĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [κοράλλιον], *coral-red:* labra, Poëta in Anth. Lat. 1, p. 651 Burm.

† **cŏrallis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = κοραλλίς, *a precious stone*, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

cŏrallĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.:* lapis, *a kind of white marble found in Asia Minor*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 62; Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 9.

† **cŏrallŏăchātes**, ae, *m.*, = κοραλλοαχάτης, *coral-agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

cŏrallum, i, *n.*, v. coralium.

cōram, *adv.* and *prep.* [prob. kindred with ōs, ōris]. **I.** Object., *in the presence of, before the eyes of, in the face of, before* (freq. and class.). **A.** *Adv.:* vereor coram in os te laudare amplius, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5: omnia quae tute dudum coram me incusaveras, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 21: coram potius me praesente dixissent, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1: Manlius quoque ad restituendam aciem se ipse coram offert, i. e. *before the soldiers*, Liv. 2, 47, 4: ut veni coram, singultim pauca locutus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56 et saep.: lenissimum genus admonitionis fuit traditio coram pugillarium, *in their presence, in their own hands*, Suet. Aug. 39.—**b.** With *gen.* (very rare): coram noxae prehensus, *in the very act*, App. M. 9, p. 226 *fin.*—So in coram with *gen.* in App. = coram: omnium, App. M. 7, p. 197, 21 Oud.; so id. ib. 9, p. 221, 17; 9, p. 223, 32; 10, p. 241, 5.—**2.** Esp., with verbs of command, *in one's presence*, i. e. *on the spot, forthwith* (post-Aug.; mostly in Suet.): clipeos et imagines ejus coram detrahi jubet, Suet. Dom. 23: Pinarium ... coram confodi imperavit, id. Aug. 27: essedum ... redimi concidique coram imperavit, id. Claud. 16 (al. explain coram in all these passages as = coram omnibus, i. e. *publicly, openly;* cf. palam).—Hence, coram deprehensus = ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ, *in the very act*, App. M. 3, p. 131, 2.—**B.** *Prep.* with *abl.* (α) Before the noun: coram genero meo quae dicere ausus es? Cic. Pis. 6, 12: coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, Nep. Epam. 6, 4; Quint. 6, 3, 47; Tac. A. 4, 75; coram judicibus, Suet. Aug. 56: coram ipso, id. Tib. 43; so id. ib. 62: coram populo, Hor. A. P. 185: coram latrone, Juv. 10, 22 al.—(β) After the noun (freq. in Tac.): ipso Germanico coram, Tac. A. 3, 14; so id. ib. 3, 24; 4, 8; 13, 32; Suet. Ner. 33; id. Oth. 1: te coram, Hor. S. 1, 4, 95.—**II.** *Subject. adv.*, *present in one's own person* or *presence, personally* (very freq. and class.): quia ted ipsus coram praesens praesentem videt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43: istos rastros ... facito coram ut tradas in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: sine me expurgem atque illum huc coram adducam, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: velut si coram adesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32; so, adesse, Verg. A. 1, 595: eadem fere, quae ex nuntiis litteris cognoverat, coram perspicit, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; so, opp. letters, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1; 7, 3, 12; 12, 1, 2 al.; cf. with *abl.:* coram me tecum eadem haec agere saepe conantem deterruit pudor, quae nunc expromam absens audacius, *by word of mouth*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: coram cernere letum nati, Verg. A. 2, 538: quod coram etiam ex ipso audiebamus, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 13: fidem nec dare nec accipere nisi cum ipso coram duce, Liv. 28, 17, 8; 28, 18, 7; 36, 11, 1; 43, 5, 6: rexque paterque Audisti coram, nec verbo parcius absens, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 38; Verg. A. 3, 173; Ov. M. 9, 560 et saep.

† **cōramblē**, ēs, *f.*, = κοράμβλη, *a kind of cabbage injurious to the eyes*, Col. 10, 178.

Cŏrānus, a, um, v. 3. Cora, II.

† **1. cŏrax**, ăcis, *m.*, = κόραξ, *a raven*, Sol. 40; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 43.—**II.** Meton., in milit. lang., *a hooked engine of war, a battering-ram* (called in pure Latin corvus), Vitr. 10, 13, 7.

2. Cŏrax, ăcis (*acc.* -acem, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; -aca, Quint. 2, 17, 7), *m.*, *the most ancient Greek rhetorician in Sicily, a contemporary, perhaps also teacher, of Lysias*, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91; id. Brut. 12, 46; Quint. 2, 17, 7; 3, 1, 8.—In a play upon words: quare Coracem istum vestrum patiamur nos quidem pullos suos excludere, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.

3. Cŏrax, ăcis, *m.*, *a mountain in Ætolia*, Liv. 36, 30, 4; 37, 4, 7.

* **corbĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [corbis], *a little basket*, Pall. Febr. 10, 6.

Corbĭo, ōnis. **I.** *Masc.*, *a Roman surname:* Hortensius Corbio, Val. Max. 3, 5, 4. —**II.** *Fem.*, *a town of the Æqui, in Italy*, Liv. 2, 39, 4; 3, 28, 10.—**III.** *A town of Spain, in the territory of the Suessetani, near the modern Berga*, Liv. 39, 42, 1.

corbis, is (*abl.* regularly corbe: corbi, Cato, R. R. 136 twice), *comm.* [corbes dicti quod curvatis virgis contexuntur, Isid. l. l.; but more prob. kindr. with κόλπος], *a basket* (esp. for use in gathering fruits, etc.). (α) *Masc.*, Auct. B. Hisp. 5, 1; Col. 11, 2, 99; Suet. Ner. 19; Prud. Dittoch. 147; cf. Col. 6, 3, 5 dub.—(β) *Fem.*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 165; cf. Caper de Verb. Dub. p. 2248; Cic. Sest. 38, 82 (*abl.* corbe).—(γ) Of dub. gender, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 136; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1 sq.; 1, 52, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 61; cf. Ov. M. 14, 644.

corbītus, a, um, *adj.* [corbis], *with a scuttle, bower:* navis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 533, 18.—Hence, *subst.:* **corbīta**, ae, *f.*, *a slow-sailing ship of burden:* corbitae dicuntur naves onerariae, quod in malo earum summo pro signo corbes solerent suspendi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 7 Müll.: corbita est genus navigii tardum et grande, Non. p. 533, 10; so * Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; opp. celox, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 40; on account of its slow motion: homines spissigradissimos, Tardiores quam corbitae sunt in tranquillo mari, id. ib. 3, 1, 4.

†† **corbōna**, ae, *f.* [Syrian], *a treasure-chamber*, Hier. Ep. 27, 14; Vulg. Matt. 27, 6.

corbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [corbis], *a little basket*, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 15; id. L. L. 5, § 139; Col. 12, 50, 8; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4; Caecil. ap. Non. p. 197, 29; Suet. Ner. 19 al.

‡ **corcholopis**, *a kind of ape having a tuft of hair at the end of its tail*, Fest. p. 54 (where Lindem. reads cercolips, contr. to all MSS.; Müll. cercolopis).

† **corchŏros** or **-rus**, i, *m.*, = κόρχορος, *a poor kind of pulse, growing wild:* Corchorus olitorius, Linn.; Plin. 21, 32, 106, § 183; 25, 13, 92, § 144.

* **corcillum**, i, *n. dim.* [corculum], *a little heart;* corcillum est quod homines facit, cetera quisquilia omnia, Petr. 75.

corcŏdīlus, v. crocodilus.

Corcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cor], *a little heart*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 70; as a term of endearment, id. Cas. 4, 4, 14.—As *a surname of Scipio Nasica, on account of his sagacity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; id. Brut. 20, 70; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 44, 6; and as *masc.* in *plur.:* Corculi cognominati, Plin. 7, 31, 31, § 118; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 5 Müll.

Corcŭlus, i, v. Corculum.

corcus, i, *m.*, *a disease of the chest*, Marc. Emp. 21 dub.

Corcȳra (ȳ, Avien. Perieg. 663), ae, *f.*, = Κέρκυρα. **I.** *An island in the Ionian Sea, opposite Epirus;* in fable, *Scheria, the abode of Alcinous*, now *Corfu*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; 4, 12, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 52 sq.; Cic. Fam. 16, 7 *init.* and *fin.;* 16, 9, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Nep. Them. 8, 3 al.—Hence, **B. Corcȳraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Corcyra, Corcyræan:* bellum, Nep. Them. 2, 1: epistula, *written in Corcyra*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10: horti, i. e. *of Alcinous*, Mart. 13, 37.—*Subst.:* **Corcȳraei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Corcyra*, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1; Nep. Them. 2, 3; Liv. 45, 43, 10. —In *sing.*, Ov. Ib. 508.—**II.** Corcyra Nigra or Melaena, Κόρκυρα Μέλαινα, *a small island in the Ionian Sea, on the coast of Illyria*, now *Curzola*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

corda, v. chorda.

cordātē, *adv.*, v. cordatus *fin.*

cordātus, a, um, *adj.* [cor, II. B.], *wise, prudent, judicious, sagacious* (mostly ante- and post-class.): egregie cordatus homo, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18 (Ann. v. 335 Vahl.); cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 12, 2, v. 7; Vulg. Job, 34, 10.—*Comp.:* cordatior, Lact. 3, 20, 2.—*Adv.:* **cordātē**, *with prudence, wisely* (with docte and cate), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 97; id. Poen. 1, 1, 3.

† **cordax**, ăcis, *m.*, = κόρδαξ, *the extravagant dance of Grecian comedy, distinguished by lively movement and wanton gesture, and by the rope which was kept passing through the hands of the dancers;* the imitation of this dance was regarded as a mark of drunkenness or licentiousness: ducere, *to dance it* (κόρδακα ἕλκειν), Petr. 52, 9 (cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34).—Adject.: cordaces sententiae, i. e. tinnulae, *staggering* (together with modulatae), Fronto de Or. 2, p. 240 Mai.—**II.** Transf. of the trochaic rhythm, in a loose translation of Aristotle (ὁ δὲ τροχαῖος κορδακικώτερος), on account of its hopping movement, Cic. Or. 57, 193; Quint. 9, 4, 88.

* **cordĭcĭtus**, *adv.* [cor], *from the heart, deep in the heart*, Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

cor-dŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [dolor], *sorrow at heart, grief* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 67; id. Poen. 1, 2, 86; App. M. 9, p. 226, 28.

Cordŭba, ae, *f.*, = Κορδύβη, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, *on the river Bœtis*, now *Cordova*, Cic. Arch. 10, 26; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10; Caes. B. C. 2, 19 al.—**Cordŭbensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Corduba*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 34, 2, 2, § 4; Auct. B. Alex. 57.—Hence, **Cordŭbenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Corduba*, Auct. B. Alex. 59.

Cordŭēna, ae, *f.*, = Γορδυηνή, *a district of Greater Armenia*, now *Kurdistan*, Amm. 16, 8, 20 al.—Hence, **Cordŭēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Corduena*, now *the Kurds*, Sall. H. 4, 60 Dietsch; Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44; Sext. Ruf. Brev. 20.—Called also **Gordȳaei**, ōrum, *m.*, Curt. 5, 1, 14; cf. id. 4, 10, 8; Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30.

1. cordus, a, um, v. chordus.

2. Cordus, v. Cremutius.

† **cordȳla**, ae, *f.*, = κορδύλη, *the fry of the tunny-fish*, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 47; Mart. 3, 2, 4.

Corfĭdĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Lig. 11, 33.

Corfīnĭum, ii, *n.*, = Κορφίνιον, *a very strongly fortified town of the Peligni, north of Sulmo*, now *Pelino*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; Caes. B. C. 1, 15 sq.; Luc. 2, 478 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Corfīnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Corfinium:* clementia, i. e. *exercised by Cæsar at this city*, Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1; cf. exspectatio, i. e. *of occurrences there*, id. ib. 8, 5, 2.—In *plur.:* **Corfīnĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Corfinium*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—**B. Corfīnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Corfinium:* ager, Front. Colon. p. 122 Goes.

‡ **corgo** apud antiquos pro adverbio, quod est profecto, ponebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37 Müll.

Cŏrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Κορία, *a name of the fourth Minerva, among the Arcadians*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

cŏrĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [corium], *of leather:* naves, *made of leather*, Amm. 24, 3, 11.

cŏrĭāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [coriago], *afflicted with the* coriago (late Lat.; perh. only in Veg.): equi, Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 10, 2; 2, 16, 1.

cŏrĭāgo, inis, *f.* [corium], *a disease of the skin of animals*, Col. 6, 13, 2; Veg. Art. Vet. 4, 12, 1; 5, 3, 1.

* **cŏrĭandrātum**, i, *n.* [coriandrum], *coriander-water*, Apic. 9, 1, § 410.

† **cŏrĭandrum** or **-dron**, i, *n.;* also **-drus**, i, *f.* [κορίαννον], *coriander:* Coriandrum sativum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 157, 6 sq.; Col. 6, 33, 2; 11, 3, 29; Plin. 19, 7, 35, § 117 sq.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 25; Apic. 4, 3, § 174 sq.

cŏrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corium], *of* or *pertaining to leather:* frutex, i. e. *useful for*

tanning leather, Plin. 24, 11, 64, § 91.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **cŏrĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a tanner, currier*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51; Inscr. Orell. 4074 al.

Cŏrinna, ae, *f.*, = Κόριννα. **I.** *A celebrated Greek poetess of Tanagra, contemporary with Pindar*, Prop. 2, 3, 21; Stat. S. 5, 3, 158.—**II.** *A feigned name of the object of the poet Ovid's love*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 29; 3, 1, 49; id. Tr. 4, 10, 60; Mart. 8, 73, 10.

Cŏrinthĭa, Cŏrinthĭārĭus, Cŏrinthĭenses, etc., v. Corinthus, II.

Cŏrinthus, i (*nom.* Gr. Corinthos, Ov. M. 6, 416; *acc.* Gr. Corinthon, id. F. 4, 501; Mart. 9, 60; 10, 68), *f.* (*masc.*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. p. 30 Marin.: CORINTO DELETO), = Κόρινθος, *Corinth, a celebrated commercial city in the Peloponnesus, pillaged and destroyed by Mummius*, now *the village Corinto* or *Gereme*; it was situated on the Isthmus (hence, bimaris, Hor. C. 1, 7, 2; Ov. M. 5, 407; id. F. 4, 501; and: bimaris terra, Sen. Oedip. 282), Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Flor. 2, 16; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 61; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44 et saep.; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 27 al.—P r o v. of an entrance into the harbor of Corinth, dangerous to ships: non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum (in acc. with the Gr. Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς, Gell. 1. 8, 4), Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 36; acc. to others this proverb is supposed to refer to the expense of living at Corinth.—**B.** M e t o n., poet., *vessels made of Corinthian brass* (cf. infra, II. A. 2.): captivum portatur ebur, captiva Corinthus, *an entire Corinth*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 193 (vasa Corinthia, ex aere Corinthio facta, Schol.).—Hence, **II.** *Adj.* **A. Cŏrinthĭus,** a, um, *Corinthian.* **1.** I n g e n.: ager optimus et fructuosissimus, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5: sinus, *the Gulf of Corinth*, Liv. 44, 1, 4; cf. isthmus, Sen. Thyest. 124: columnae, *of the Corinthian order*, Vitr. 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56, § 178; cf. O. Müll. Archaeol. §§ 53, 108, and 275.—*Subst.*: **Cŏrinthĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Corinthians*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262; Nep. Timol. 2, 1; Liv. 32, 17, 3 et saep.; in *sing.*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207.—**2.** E s p.: Corinthium aes, *an alloy of gold, silver, and copper, very much valued in antiquity, and much used for costly ornaments*, etc., Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 6 sq.; Flor. 2, 16, 6 Duker.; Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11; cf.: nobilis aere Corinthos, Ov. M. 6, 416; and poet. for *great wealth*, Prop. 3 (4), 5, 6.—Hence, vasa, *made of it*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 143; id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46; Suet. Tib. 34 al.: opus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97: supellex, id. ib. 2, 2, 34, § 83; and *subst.*: **Cŏrinthĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. vasa), *works of art made of it*, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 32; Suet. Aug. 70 al.—Hence, **b. Cŏrinthĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* (α) *A worker in Corinthian brass*; sarcast. appel. of Augustus, on account of his love of splendor, Auct. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.—(β) *An inspector of Corinthian vessels*, Inscr. Grut. 639, 7 sq.—**B. Cŏrinthĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Corinthian*: sinus, Liv. 26, 26, 2; Plin. 4, 4, 5, §§ 10 and 11: Corinthiaci ponti litora, Ov. M. 15, 507.—**C. Cŏrinthĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Corinthian* (very rare): fons Pirene, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 23: litus, Tac. A. 5, 10.—*Subst.*: **Cŏrinthĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *colonists*: Corinthienses ex eo dici coeperunt, ex quo coloni Corinthum sunt deducti, qui ante Corinthii sunt dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 11 Müll. ad loc.

Cŏrĭŏli, ōrum, *m.*, = Κορίολα, *a town in Latium, destroyed by Caius Marcius*, who, on account of this, received the surname **Cŏrĭŏlānus,** Liv. 2, 33, 5 sq.—In *plur.*: **Cŏrĭŏlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Corioli*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

† **cŏrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = κόριον, *a plant, also called* chamaepitys or hypericon, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85 (corissum, Sillig).

Cŏrippus, i, *m.*; Flavius Cresconius, *a Latin grammarian and poet, about the middle of the sixth century.*

† **cŏris,** is or idos, *f.*, = κορίς, *a plant, a species of* hypericon, Plin. 26, 8, 51, § 86.—Also *the seed* of it, Plin. 26, 8, 73, § 119.

cŏrissum, i, *n.*, *another name of the plant* chamaepitys, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

cŏrĭum, ii, *n.* (ante-class. **cŏrĭus,** ii, *m.*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; id. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 7; Sillig reads caros in both places; Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 16) [for scorium, kindr. with scortum; Sanscr. kar; old Germ. sceran; Gr. χόριον], *skin, hide, leather.* **A.** I n g e n. **1.** P r o p., of animals, Cato, R. R. 135, 3; Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.; Lucr. 4, 935; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Caes. B. G. 7, 22; Plin. 13, 9, 19, § 63 et saep.: corium formā publicā percussum, of *the leather money of the Lacedæmonians*, Sen. Ben. 5, 14, 4.—**2.** Of human beings, only in comic or contemptuous sense: Erus meus elephanti corio circumtentust, non suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80; cf. B. 3. infra.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** Of plants, *rind, skin, bark, covering, shell*, etc., Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 112; Pall. Jan. 15, 12; Dig. 32, 52.—**2.** Of *paper*, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 79.—**3.** P r o v.: alicui corium concidere, *to curry his hide*, i.e. *to beat him*, Plaut. Am. prol. 85; cf.: fiet tibi puniceum corium, postea atrum denuo, id. Rud. 4, 3, 61: Hercle detegetur corium de tergo meo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 65; Varr. ap. Non. 1. 1.: satis facere alicui de corio alicujus, Sen. Suas. 7, p. 53 Bip.: petere corium, *to flog*, Cic. Tull. 24, 54; Sen. Const. 14, 2: canis a corio numquam absterrebitur uncto, i. e. *habits stick closely*, like the Gr. χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κύνα γεῦσαι, *it is bad to let the dog taste leather*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 83; and: de alieno corio ludere, i. e. *at another's expense*, App. M. 7, p. 193; cf. Tert. Pall. 3; and: corio suo ludere, *at one's own expense*, Mart. 3, 16, 4.—**II.** M e t o n. **A.** *A leather whip, thong*, or *strap*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 11; Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** In building, *the upper surface, a layer, stratum of earth, lime*, etc.: pavimenti, Cato, R. R. 18, 7: harenae, Vitr. 7, 3, 8: summum laterum, id. 2, 3: parietum, id. 2, 8; Pall. 1, 17; cf. id. 1, 15: terrae, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 47.—So of *the building* of the bees, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16.

Cormasa, ōrum, *n.*, = Κύρμασα, *a town in Pisidia*, Liv. 38, 15, 7.

Cornēlĭus, a, *subst.*, *a designation of a Roman* gens *celebrated as embracing the most distinguished Roman men and women* (the patrician Scipios, Sulla, the Gracchi and their mother, etc.; the plebeian Balbi, Mammulae, Merulae, etc.).—Also *adj.*; hence the numerous laws made by the different Cornelii, but esp. by L. Cornelius Sulla, were called Leges Corneliae; cf. Ernest. and Orell. Clav. Cicer. in Ind. Legum, p. 13 sq.; Dict. of Antiq.—**Fŏrum Cornēlĭum,** *a town of the Lingones in* Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2.—Hence, **II. Cornēlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Cornelius, Cornelian*: oratio, *the oration of Cicero in defence of a certain C. Cornelius*, Cic. Brut. 78, 271; id. Or. 29, 103; 67, 225; 70, 232; its fragments, v. in Orell. IV. 2, pp. 446–454, and V. 2, pp. 56–81.—**B. Cornēlĭāna Castra,** *a place on the African coast, in the vicinity of Bagradas, named after the camp of the elder Scipio pitched there in the second Punic war*, now *Ghellah*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 sq.; *the same place was also called* **Castra Cornēlĭa,** Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, §§ 24 and 29.

cornĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. corneus]. **I.** *Horny, of horn* (very rare): introitus (auris), * Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 146.—* **II.** T r a n s f., *hard, firm*, Petr. 43, 7.

* **cornesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [cornu], *to become like horn, grow horny, turn to horn*, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261.

cornētum, i, *n.* [1. cornus], *a grove of cornel-trees*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.; cf. id. ib. § 146.

1. cornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu]. **I.** *Of horn, horny, horn-* (rare but class.): corneo proceroque rostro (ibes), * Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: ora, Ov. M. 8, 545: arcus, id. ib. 1, 697: pyxis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 142: laterna, Mart. 14, 61: crater, id. 12, 32, 12: ungula (equi), Luc. 6, 83; cf. solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: porta Somni, Verg. A. 6, 894; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 288.—**II.** *Hard as horn, horny* (very rare): corpora piscatorum, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 102; 7, 19, 18, § 80.—**B.** T r o p.: fibra, *hard-heartedness, insensibility*, Pers. 1, 47; cf. corda, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.—**III.** *Of the color of horn* (post-Aug.): cereum aut corneum, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89: color, id. 36, 8, 12, § 61; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 894.

2. cornĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. cornus], *of* or *belonging to the cornel-tree* or *cornel-wood*: virgulta, Verg. A. 3, 22: clavi, Cato, R. R. 18, 9: hastilia, Verg. A. 5, 557: venabula, Ov. H. 4, 83

1. cornĭcen, cinis, *m.* [cornu-cano; cf.: tibicen, tubicen, etc.], *a horn-blower, corneter*, Liv. 2, 64, 10; Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; Juv. 2, 118; 3, 34 al.

2. Cornĭcen, inis, *m.*, *a surname of several persons in the* gens Oppia, Liv. 3, 35, 11 al.; also in the access. form **Cornĭcinus,** Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4.

cornĭcor, āri, *v. dep.* [cornix], *to caw like a crow* (very rare): quid grave secum inepte, Pers. 5, 12; cf. Prisc. p. 828 P.; Hier. Ep. 125, n. 16.

* **cornĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little crow*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.

cornĭcŭlans, antis, *adj.* [1. corniculum], *horn-shaped, horned* (late Lat.): luna, i. e. *the new moon*, Sol. 32, 17; Amm. 20, 3, 1; cf. corniculatus.

Cornĭcŭlānus, a, um, v. 2. Corniculum, B.

Cornĭcŭlārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a lost play of Plautus*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 al.

cornĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. corniculum]. **I.** In milit. lang. (prop. one who had been presented with a corniculum, and thereby promoted), *an adjutant of a centurion, tribune, proprætor*, etc. (post-Aug.), Val. Max. 6, 1, 11; Front. Strat. 3, 14, 1; Suet. Dom. 17; Inscr. Orell. 3465; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71 al.—**II.** Transf. to civil offices, *an assistant, aid, secretary*, Cod. Th. 1, 15, 11; 7, 4, 32; 8, 4, 10; Firm. Math. 3, 6.

* **cornĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *in the form of a horn, horned*: luna, i. e. *the new moon*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 1; cf. corniculans.

1. cornĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu], *a little horn.* **I.** P r o p., Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; 11, 28, 34, § 100.—**II.** M e t o n. **A.** *A small tunnel of horn*, Col. 7, 5, 15 and 20.—**B.** *A horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, as a reward for bravery*, Liv. 10, 44, 5; Aur. Vict. 723; Suet. Gram. 9; cf. Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 124.

2. Cornĭcŭlum, i, *n.*, *an ancient town in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Liv. 1, 38, 4; Flor. 1, 11, 6.—Hence, **B. Cornĭcŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Corniculum*; so the father of Servius Tullius, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 7; and his mother, Ov. F. 6, 628.

cornĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [1. corniculum], *the civil office of a* cornicularius, Cod. Th. 1, 15, 11; 8, 7, 8.

cornĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.*, *having* or *bearing horns, horned* (for the usu. corniger): cervi, Poët. ap. Mai, Auct. Class. 5, p. 456.

Cornĭfĭcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman plebeian* gens; so, **I.** Q. Cornificius, friend of Cicero and author of rhet. and gram. works, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 2; Quint. 3, 1, 21 al.; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3 al.—**II.** *A Latin poet*, Cat. 38, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 436; Macr. S. 6, 5; cf. Don. Vit. Verg. 67.

* **cornĭ-frons,** ontis, *adj.* [cornu], *with horns on the forehead*: armentae, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 190, 21.

cornĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [cornugero], *having* or *bearing horns, horned* (poet.): cervi, Lucr. 3, 751; Ov. M. 7, 701: matres haedi, Lucr. 2, 368: Taurus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Ov. M. 15, 511: juvencae, id. ib. 13, 926: Ammon, id. ib. 5, 17; 15, 309; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 201: fluvius Hesperidum, Verg. A. 8, 77; cf. Numicius, Ov. M. 14, 602: Lyaeus, id. Am. 3, 15, 17; v. Bacchus, I.—*Subst.*: **cornĭgĕra,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *horned animals, horned cattle*, Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212; 11, 45, 105, § 254 sq. al.; and ‡ **cornĭgĕra,** ae, *f.* (sc. cerva), *a hind*, Inscr. Orell. 1463.

cornĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [cornu], *horn-footed, hoofed* (poet.): capella, Cat. 19, 16: equi, Verg. A. 6, 591: Faunus, Ov. F. 2, 361: planta (Panis), Sil. 13, 338.—Also *subst.*: **cornĭpēs,** pĕdis, *m.* (so most freq. in Claud.), *a horn-footed animal*; of *the horse*, Sil. 3, 361; 7, 684; Claud. Fesc. 11, 11 al.; of *the centaur Chiron*, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 180 et saep.

‡ **Corniscārum** divarum locus erat trans Tiberim cornicibus dicatus, quod in Junonis tutelā esse putabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 7 Müll.; cf. Inscr. Grut. 88, 14.

cornix, īcis, *f.* [kindred with corvus

and κορώνη], *a crow*, Lucr. 5, 1083: rauca, id. 6, 753: garrula, Ov. M. 2, 548: loquax, id. F. 2, 89; Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30 al.; renowned as being long lived, Lucr. 5, 1083; Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; Hor. C. 3, 17, 13; Ov. M. 7, 274; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 153 et saep.; its appearance on the left side was considered as a favorable omen, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; Verg. E. 9, 15; Phaedr. 3, 18, 12; cf. Suet. Dom. 23; and its cries as a sign of rain, Verg. G. 1, 388; Hor. C. 3, 17, 13.—Its eyes were used as a charm, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 16 Paley ad loc.—From its custom of attacking its prey first in the eyes is taken the proverb: cornicum oculos configere, *to delude* or *deceive the most wary* (Anglice, *to catch a weasel asleep*), Cic. Mur. 11, 25 (cited ap. Quint. 8, 3, 22); and ellipt.: cornici oculum, id. Fl. 20, 46 (cf. Schol. Bobiens. V. 2, p. 242 Orell.).

cornū, ūs (so Caes. B. C. 3, 68 Dint.; Luc. 7, 217; Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163 et saep.; Curt. 4, 12, 11 al.; ū in the connection cornu bubuli and cornu cervini; also Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 76; Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 20, 1 al.; cf. esp. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 355), *n.* (access. form **cornum,** i, *n.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5 Fleck.; Lucr. 2, 388; Ov. M. 2, 874; Scrib. Comp. 141; Gell. 14, 6, 2 al.; *gen. plur.* cornorum, Scrib. Comp. 60. —An access. form **cornus,** ūs, has been assumed on account of the *rel. masc.* in the passage: nares similes cornibus iis, qui, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149, if the reading is correct.—The *dat. sing.* apparently never used; for in the connection: laevo cornu Cotys rex praeerat ... dextro cornu praepositus C. Licinius Crassus, Liv. 42, 58, 6 and 7, the supposition of the *abl.* is more in acc. with the usage of Livy; cf.: Antipatrum in laevo praeposuit, id. 37, 41, 1 et saep.) [kindred with κέρας, and Germ. and Engl. horn; cf. also carina, cervus], *a horn.* **I.** Lit., *a hard and* generally *crooked growth upon the head of many mammiferous animals* (very freq. in all periods and species of composition), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; of a bullock, Lucr. 5, 1033; 5, 1324; Cat. 64, 111; Ov. M. 9, 186; Hor. C. 3, 27, 72; id. S. 1, 5, 58 et saep.; also of the constellation Taurus, Ov. M. 2, 80; of the ram, id. ib. 5, 328; and the constellation Aries, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111; of the he-goat, Verg. E. 9, 25; of kids, id. G. 2, 526 al.—Of *the antlers of a stag*, Ov. M. 3, 194; 10, 111; Verg. A. 10, 725 al.: Cornu Copiae (less correctly, but freq. in late Lat., as one word, **Cornūcōpiae,** and twice **Cornūcōpia,** ae, *f.*, Amm. 22, 9, 1; 25, 2, 3), acc. to the fable, *the horn of the goat Amalthea placed in heaven*, Greek Κέρας Ἀμαλθείας (v. Amalthea), *the emblem of fruitfulness and abundance*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5; Gell. 14, 6, 2; cf. Hor. C. 1, 17, 16; id. C. S. 60; id. Ep. 1, 12, 29; Ov. M. 9, 88.—**B.** Meton., of *things similar to horn in substance* or *form*, or *made of horn.* **1.** That which is similar to horn in substance. **a.** *A hoof*, Cato, R. R. 72; Verg. G. 3, 88; Sil. 13, 327.—**b.** Of *the bills of birds*, Ov. M. 14, 502.—**c.** *The horny skin covering the eye*, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148.—**d.** *A horny excrescence on the head, a wart*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—Far more freq., **2.** That which is similar to a horn in form, *a projecting extremity, the point* or *end* of any object. **a.** *The tooth* or *tusk of an elephant, ivory*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 7; 18, 1, 1, § 2: cornu Indicum, Mart. 1, 73, 4.—**b.** *The horns of the moon*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 122, 2; Verg. G. 1, 433; Ov. M. 1, 11; 2, 117 et saep.—**c.** *The branches of a river*, Ov. M. 9, 774.—Hence, the river-gods were represented with horns, Verg. G. 4, 371; Mart. 10, 7 et saep.; cf.: corniger, tauriformis, etc., and v. Lidd. and Scott under κέρας, V.—**d.** *The arm of the shore forming a harbor, a tongue of land*, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 14, 1; Ov. M. 5, 410; Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.—**e.** *The extremity* or *end of the sailyards*, Verg. A. 3, 549; 5, 832; Ov. M. 11, 476; Hor. Epod. 16, 59; Sil. 14, 389.—**f.** *The cone of a helmet in which the crest was placed:* cornua cristae, Verg. A. 12, 89: alterum cornu galeae, Liv. 27, 33, 2.—**g.** *The end of the stick around which books were rolled, usually ornamented with ivory*, Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 8; Mart. 11, 107.—**h.** *The side of a bow in the form of a horn*, Ov. M. 1, 455; 5, 56; 2, 603.—**i.** *The horn-shaped side of the cithara* (perh. the sounding-board), Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149 *fin.*—**k.** *The top* or *summit of a mountain:* cornua Parnasi, Stat. Th. 5, 532; Curt. 3, 4, 4.—**l.** *The point, end, extremity, wing of a place*, Liv. 25, 3, 17; Tac. A. 1, 75; Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 26 al.—**m.** *The wing of an army* (very freq.), Caes. B. G. 1, 52 (three times); 2, 23; 2, 25; 7, 62 (twice); Liv. 9, 40, 3 sq. (seven times).—*(β) Transf.: cornua disputationis tuae commovere, i. e. *to drive back*, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26 (v. the passage in connection).—**n.** *The feeler* or *claw* of an insect, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95; 9, 31, 51, § 99 al.—**o.** *The stiff hair* of the Germans: quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam Caesariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro? Juv. 13, 165.—**3.** Of objects made of horn. **a.** *A bow*, Verg. E. 10, 59; Ov. M. 5, 383; Sil. 2, 109 al.—**b.** *A bugle-horn, a horn, trumpet* (cornua, quod ea, quae nunc sunt ex aere, tunc fiebant bubulo e cornu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.), Lucil. ap. Non. p. 265, 5; Lucr. 2, 620; Verg. A. 7, 615; Ov. M. 1, 98; 3, 533; Hor. C. 1, 18, 14; 2, 1, 17; Juv. 2, 90; 6, 315.—Connected with tubae, Cic. Sull. 5, 17; Tac. A. 1, 68; 2, 81, cf. Dict. of Antiq., s. v. cornu.—In a sarcastic double sense with a.: dum tendit citharam noster, dum cornua Parthus, Poët. ap. Suet. Ner. 39 (v. the passage in connection).—**c.** *The sides of the lyre*, originally consisting of two horns, giving resonance to the strings, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; 2, 59, 149.—**d.** *A lantern*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185; cf. Lucr. 2, 388; and Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49.—**e.** *An oil cruet*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 61.—**f.** *A funnel*, Verg. G. 3, 509; Col. 6, 2, 7 al.—**II.** Trop., as an emblem of *power, courage, strength, might* (the figure taken from bullocks. Also in Heb. a very freq. metaph.; cf. Gesen. Lex. s. v. קֶרֶן, p. 906, 6; poet.): ne in re secundâ nunc mi obvortat cornua, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 5: venerunt capiti cornua sera meo, Ov. Am. 3, 11, : tunc pauper cornua sumit, *gains strength, courage*, id. A. A. 1, 239; cf.: tu (sc. amphora) addis cornua pauperi, etc., Hor. C. 3, 21, 18.—Hence Bacchus, as a giver of courage, is represented with horns, Tib. 2, 1, 3; Hor. C. 2, 19, 30; v. Bacchus, I.; cf. of a river-god, I. B. 2. c. supra.

cornŭālis, e, *adj.* [cornu], *of* or *pertaining to horns:* concertatio, *with the horns*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 37.

***cornŭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a maker of horns* or *trumpets*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

cornŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *horn-like, horn-shaped:* umbra, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 25.

Cornūcōpĭae, v. cornu, I. A. *fin.*

cornŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [cornu], *a little horn*, = corniculum (late Lat.), Apic. 8, 1.

1. cornum, i, *n.* [1. cornus], *the cornel-cherry*, Verg. G. 2, 34; id. A. 3, 649; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9; Ov. M. 1, 105; 8, 665; 13, 816; Col. 12, 10, 3.—***II.** = 1. cornus, II., Ov. M. 8, 408.

2. cornum, i, v. cornu *init.*

cornupĕta, ae, *adj. comm.*, *pushing* or *goring with the horns*, Vulg. Exod. 21, 29; 21, 36.

1. cornus, i, *f.* (cornus, ūs, *f.*, Sil. 4, 552; Stat. Th. 7, 647), *a cornel cherry-tree:* Cornus mascula, Linn.; Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 448; Col. 5, 7, 1 al.—**II.** Meton., *a javelin made of cornel-wood*, Verg. A. 9, 698; Sil. 10, 122; Stat. l. l. al.; cf. 1. cornum, II.

2. cornus, ūs, v. cornu *init.*

3. Cornus, i, *f.*, *a city on the western coast of Sardinia*, Liv. 23, 40, 5 sq.

1. cornūtus, a, um, *adj.* [cornu], *horned:* animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: aries, Col. 7, 3, 4.—**B.** Meton. (cf. cornu, I. B.): quadrupedes (i. e. elephanti), Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.: luna, Amm. 14, 2, 2.—**C.** *Subst.:* **1. cornūti,** ōrum, *m.* (= tauri), *bullocks*, Att. ap. Non. p. 395, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 494 Rib.).—**2. cornūtae,** ārum, *f.*, *a kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; Apic. 10, 3, § 454.—**II.** Trop.: syllogismus, *a horned syllogism, a sophistical conclusion, sophism*, = ceratina, Hier. Ep. 69, n. 2; cf.: cornuta interrogatio, id. adv. Helvid. 16.

2. Cornūtus, i, *m.*, *a Roman* cognomen. **I.** Annaeus Cornutus, *a grammarian*, Gell. 2, 6.—**II.** M. Cornutus, *a prætor during the consulate of* Hirtius and Pansa, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 37.

Cŏroebus, i, *m.*, = Κόροιβος, *son of Mygdon of Phrygia, who freed Cassandra, and fought for Priam against the Greeks before Troy*, Verg. A. 2, 341; 2, 424.

cŏrolla, ae, *f. dim.* [corona], *a little crown* or *garland* (mostly poet.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Cat. 63, 66; Prop. 1, 16, 7; Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13; Paul. ex Fest. p. 63, 14 Müll.

‡ **cŏrollārĭa,** ae, *f.* [corolla], *a female merchant of flower-garlands*, Inscr. Orell. 4173.—As *a title of a drama of Nævius*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 60 Müll.

cŏrollārium, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Money paid for a garland of flowers;* cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 178; Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 5.—Hence, **II.** In gen., *a gift, present, douceur, gratuity:* hic tamquam festivum acroama, ne sine corollario de convivio discederet, ibidem emblemata evellenda curavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; 2, 3, 50, § 118; 2, 3, 79, § 184; Phaedr. 5, 7, 34; Sen. Ben. 6, 17, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120.—**B.** Transf., in later philos. writings, *a corollary, deduction*, Boeth. Consol. 3, pros. 10; 4, 3.

† **cŏrōna** (in the ante-Aug. per. sometimes written chorona, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 20; cf. the letter C), ae, *f.*, = κορώνη, *a garland, chaplet, wreath.* **I.** Lit., of natural or artificial flowers, etc. (very freq. used for personal adornment at festivals, when sacrificing, or as a gift for friends, etc., for ornamenting the images of the gods, edifices, victims, the dead, etc.), Lucr. 5, 1399; Lex XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5, § 7; Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 16; Cic. Fl. 31, 75; id. Leg. 2, 24, 60; Liv. 23, 11, 5; 38, 14, 5; Curt. 4, 2, 2; 4, 4, 5; Hor. C. 1, 26, 8; id. Ep. 2, 2, 96; Tac. A. 2, 57; 15, 12; 16, 4; id. H. 2, 55 et saep.: coronas bibere, i. e. *to throw into the cup leaves plucked from the garlands*, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12. Vid. the artt. sacerdotalis, funebris, sepulchralis, convivialis, nuptialis, natalitia, Etrusca, pactilis, plectilis, sutilis, tonsa or tonsilis, radiata, and pampinea.—Poet.: perenni fronde corona, i. e. *immortal, poetic renown*, Lucr. 1, 119.—As emblem of royalty, *a crown:* regni corona = diadema, Verg. A. 8, 505.—Concerning the different kinds of garlands or crowns given to soldiers as a prize of bravery (castrensis or vallaris, civica, muralis, navalis or rostrata, obsidionalis, triumphalis, oleagina, etc.), v. Gell. 5, 6; Dict. of Antiq.; and the artt. castrensis, civicus, muralis, etc.—**2.** Esp.: corona fidei, *the crown of martyrdom* (eccl. Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 58; 60; Lact. Epit. 72, 23; and corona alone, Lact. 4, 25, 10; id. Mort. Pers. 16, 11.—**B.** Sub coronâ vendere, t. t. of the lang. of business, *to sell captives as slaves* (since they were crowned with chaplets; cf. Caelius Sabinus ap. Gell. 7, 4, 3; and corono, I.), Caes. B. G. 3, 16; Liv. 42, 63, 12; so, sub coronâ venire, id. 9, 42, 8; 38, 29, 11; 41, 11, 8: sub coronâ venundari, Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 1, 68: sub coronâ emere, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4.—**C.** As *a constellation.* **1.** *The northern crown* (according to the fable, the crown of Ariadne transferred to heaven; v. Ariadna), Cic. Arat. 351 sq.; Caes. German. Arat. 71; called Gnosia stella Coronae, Verg. G. 1, 222: Cressa Corona, Ov. A. A. 1, 558: Ariadnea Corona, Manil. 5, 21; cf. also Ov. M. 8, 181; Plin. 18, 26, 60, § 224 al.—***2.** *The southern crown*, Caes. German. Arat. 391.—**II.** Meton., *of objects in the form of a crown.* **A.** Most freq., *a circle of men, an assembly, crowd, multitude* (esp. of judicial assemblies), Cic. Fl. 28, 69; id. Phil. 2, 44, 112; id. Mil. 1, 1; id. Fin. 2, 22, 74; Quint. 12, 10, 74; Suet. Aug. 93 al.; Cat. 53, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53; Ov. M. 13, 1 al.—Hence, **2.** Milit. t. t., *the besiegers round a hostile place, the line of siege* or *circumvallation*, Caes. B. G. 7, 72; Liv. 10, 43, 1; 23, 44, 3; Curt. 4, 6, 10 al.—Also, *a circle of men for the defence of a place*, Liv. 4, 19, 8.—**B.** In arch., *the cornice*, Vitr. 5, 2; Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 183.—**C.** In the agrimensores, *an elevated ridge of land as a boundary line*, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Front. Col. 114 and 131 Goes.—**D.** *The hairy crown over the horse's hoof*, Col. 6, 29, 3; Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 13, 1.—**E.** Montium, *a circular ridge of mountains*, Plin. 6, 20, 23,

§ 73.—**F.** *The halo round the sun* (for the Gr. ἅλως), Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1.

Cŏrōnae, ārum, *f.*, *name of the two daughters of the Theban Orion*, Ov. M. 13, 698.

1. Cŏrōnaeus, v. Corone.

2. Cŏrōnaeus, v. Coronea, II. A.

* **cŏrōnālis,** e, *adj.* [corona], *of* or *pertaining to a crown:* flamma, *issuing from a crown*, App. M. 1, p. 106, 29.

cŏrōnāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [corono], *a wreathing, crowning:* vernum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 10.

cŏrōnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *flowers for crowns* or *garlands*, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Plin. 21, 1, 1, § 1; 21, 9, 28, § 52 sq.; 22, 21, 26, § 53.—**II.** *The garland* or *crown itself*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1; 7.

cŏrōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [corona], *of* or *belonging to a wreath:* anemonae, *suitable for garlands*, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164: aes, id. 33, 9, 46, § 131: lusus naturae, i. e. *presenting a garland-like growth*, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: opus, *stucco-work*, Vitr. 7, 4 and 6; but also, *the making of a golden crown*, id. 9, praef. 10. — Esp. freq.: coronarium aurum, *a present of gold collected in the provinces for a victorious general* (orig. expended for a golden crown; cf. Liv. 38, 37, 4, and 39, 7, 1; but, afterwards, in gen. for any purpose), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12; 2, 22, 59; id. Pis. 37, 90; Inscr. Grut. 230; and under the emperors, *a tribute paid on the accession of an emperor*, Spart. Had. 6, 5.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. cŏrōnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of* or *dealer in crowns* or *garlands*, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 31, 105, § 177; 34, 11, 26, § 111; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6 (2, 1).—**B. cŏrōnārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *she who makes* or *vends crowns* or *garlands*, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 4.

* **cŏrōnātor,** ōris, *m.* [corono], *a crowner*, Aug. Serm. 318.

Cŏrōnē, ēs, *f.*, = Κορώνη, *a city on the west coast of the Messenian bay*, Liv. 39, 49, 1; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—Hence, *adj.:* **Cŏrōnaeus,** a, um, = Κορωναῖος, *Coronean:* sinus, now the *Golfo de Coron*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.

Cŏrōnēa, ae, *f.*, = Κορώνεια, *a town in Bœotia, west of Lake Copais*, Nep. Ages. 4, 5; Liv. 33, 29, 6 and 9 al. — **II.** Hence the *adjj.*, **A. Cŏrōnaeus** or **-ēus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Coronea:* ager, Liv. 36, 20, 2. — **B. Cŏrōnensis,** e, the same: ager, Liv. 36, 20, 3.

* **cŏrōnĕŏla,** ae, *f* [corona], *an autumnal rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19 (coronio1a, Sillig).

Cŏrōneus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Κορωνεύς, *a king in Phocis, father of Corone, who was changed to a crow* (Κορώνη), Ov. M. 2, 569.

Cŏrōnīdes, ae, *m.*, v. 2. Coronis, II.

cŏrōnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [corona], *a kind of autumnal rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19 *bis.*

† **1. cŏrōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κορωνίς, *a curved line* or *flourish formed with a pen, which writers or transcribers were accustomed to make at the end of a book or chapter;* hence, as in Gr. (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under κορωνίς), for *the end:* serâ coronide longus, * Mart. 10, 1, 1.

2. Cŏrōnis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Κορωνίς, *daughter of the Thessalian Phlegyas, mother of Æsculapius by Apollo*, Ov. M. 2, 542; Hyg. Fab. 161 and 202; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 618; *acc.* Gr. Coronida, Ov. M. 2, 599. — Hence, **II. Cŏrōnīdes,** ae, *m.*, = Κορωνείδης, *the son of Coronis*, i. e. *Æsculapius*, Ov. M. 15, 624.

cŏrōno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [corona], *to furnish with a garland* or *crown, to crown, wreathe* (class., esp. freq. in the poets). **I.** Lit., aliquid or aliquem: templa, Ov. M. 8, 264; cf.: postes lauro, Quint. 8, 6, 32: aras, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 19: deos fragili myrto, Hor. C. 3, 23, 15: puppim, Ov. F. 4, 335: cratera, Verg. G. 2, 528 (cf.: magnum cratera coronâ Induit, id. A. 3, 525); so, crateras magnos statuunt et vina coronant, id. A. 1, 724; 7, 147 Forbig. ad loc. (cf. Nitsch. ad Hom. Od. 1, 419; Buttman, Lexil. 2, p. 100; others, less correctly, render, fill to the brim, comparing κρατῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο, Hom. Il. 1, 470): epulae quas inibant propinqui coronati, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63.—*Mid.:* hederâ coronantur Bacchico ritu, Macr. S. 1, 18, 2.—In the Gr. constr.: coronatus malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. C. 2, 7, 7: eodem anno (459 A.U.C.) coronati primum ob res bello bene gestas ludos Romanos spectaverunt, Liv. 10, 47, 3; cf. of the crowning of victors (soldiers, poets, pugilists, etc.), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Quint. 10, 1, 66; 11, 2, 11; Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19 al.; so also comoediam de sententiâ judicum, *to award the prize to it*, Suet. Claud. 11.—Unusual constr.: tunc de oratoribus coronatus, i.e. *crowned as victor in the contest with the orators*, Suet. Dom. 13 (cf.: triumphare de aliquo, s. v. triumpho, I. A.).—And in the Gr. manner: quis . . . Magna coronari contemnat Olympia? *to be crowned in the Olympic games*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50.—To the crowning of captives for sale (cf. corona, I. B.) reference is made in the passage: ut coronatus veniat, Cato ap. Gell. 6 (7), 4, 5.—**B.** Trop., *to receive as the prize of victory:* nomine novo coronari, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10. — **II.** Meton., *to surround, encompass, enclose something in a circular form, to wreathe:* cervices collumque, Lucr. 2, 802: Silva coronat aquas cingens latus omne, Ov. M. 5, 388; so id. ib. 9, 335: castra suggesta humo (previously praecingit), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 8; cf.: omnem abitum custode, Verg. A. 9, 380; and: nemus densâ statione, Stat. Th. 2, 526: solem itineribus (stellarum), Vitr. 9, 4.

† **cŏrōnŏpūs,** i, = κορωνόπους, *crowfoot;* acc. to Sprengel, Plantago coronopus, *buckshorn-plantain*, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99; 22, 19, 22, § 48.

cŏrōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [corona, II. D.]. **I.** *The ornament on a mitre*, Vulg. Exod. 39, 26.—**II.** *The rim* or *border of the base of a laver*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 29.—**III.** *A little crown above the horse's hoof*, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 55, 2.

corpŏrālis, e, *adj.* [corpus], *corporeal, pertaining to the body* (post-Aug.; most freq. in the jurists): voluptates, Sen. Ep. 78, 22: sapientiam Stoici corporalem dicunt, id. ib. 117, 2: pignora, Dig. 1, 1, 15: possessio, ib. 13, 7, 40: dicimus quaedam corporalia esse, quaedam incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 58, 11.—*Adv.:* **corpŏrālĭter,** *corporally, bodily*, Petr. 61, 7; Dig. 41, 2, 1; Arn. 5, p. 168.

corpŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [corporalis], *corporality* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 36.

corpŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. corporalis *fin.*

corpŏrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [corpus], *to assume a body, become incarnate* (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 14.

corpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [corporo], *an assuming of a body, incarnation* (late Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 4; Mart. Cap. 7, § 732.

corpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [corporatus], *of* or *pertaining to the forming of a body* (late Lat.): adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 6, 183.

corpŏrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the corporeal nature* or *structure* (very rare): pecoris, Col. 6, 2, 15.—In *plur.:* ampliores, Vitr. 6, 1, 3.

corpŏrātus, i, *m.*, v. corporo *fin.*

corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus], *corporeal.* **I.** In gen. (rare but class.; most freq. in Lucr.): corporeum et aspectabile itemque tractabile, Cic. Univ. 4: res, id. Fin. 3, 14, 45; Lucr. 2, 186: ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: natura, Lucr. 1, 303; 1, 330: e principiis, id. 4, 536: tela, id. 3, 177: vox, id. 4, 527; 4, 542; opp. incorporeus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 607.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Composed of flesh, fleshly* (several times in Ov. and Plin. the elder): umerus (Pelopis, opp. eburneus), Ov. M. 6, 407: dapes, id. ib. 15, 105: insigne gallinaceis, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122: cornua cochleis, id. 11, 37, 45, § 126: cicatrix, id. 11, 37, 48, § 132. — **B.** *Belonging to the body:* ignis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41; cf. just before: is qui corporibus animantium continetur, res, *physical advantages* (as health, beauty, etc.), id. Fin. 3, 14, 45.

‡ **corpŏrĭcīda,** ae, *m.* [corpus-caedo], *a butcher*, μακελλίτης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

corpŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [corpus], *to make* or *fashion into a body, to furnish with a body.* **I.** Prop.: semen tempore ipso animatur corporaturque, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 66; cf. id. 10, 53, 74, § 148.—In *part. perf.:* corporatus Christus et veste carnis indutus, Lact. 4, 26; Tert. Pall. 2: undique mundus, * Cic. Univ. 2 B. and K. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of a picture: quae (pictura) prius quam coloribus corporatur, umbrâ fingitur, Non. p. 37, 13. — **B.** *To make a body* or *corpse*, i.e. *to kill:* corporare est interficere et quasi corpus solum sine animâ relinquere, Enn. and Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 21 sq. (Enn. Trag. Rel. v. 101; Att. Trag. Rel. v. 604 Rib.).—**C.** *P. a.* as *subst.* (acc. to corpus, II.): ‡ **corpŏrātus,** i, *m.*, *a member of a corporation*, Inscr. Grut. 45, 8; 496, 5 al.

* **corpŏrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [corpus], *corpulent, gross*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

corpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [corpulentus], *corpulence, grossness* or *fleshiness of body* (very rare), Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283; Sol. 40. — **II.** *Corporeity* (late Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 3 al.

corpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [corpus], *corpulent, fleshy, fat* (rare, and only ante-class. and post-Aug.): corpulentior atque habitior, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 8: litigator, Quint. 6, 1, 47: homo corpulentus et pinguis, Gell. 7, 22, 1: pecus, Col. 6, 3, 5. — **B.** *Great:* corpulentis Ennius pro magnis dixit, nos corpulentum dicimus corporis obesi hominem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 62, 12 Müll. — **II.** *Physical, corporeal* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

corpus, ŏris, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. kar-, to make; Lat. creo], *any object composed of materials perceptible by the senses, body, substance* (opp. anima and animus; cf. the definition in Dig. 41, 3, 30 pr.). **I.** Lit. (very frequent in every period and species of composition). **A.** In gen., *a body*, whether living or lifeless: tangere aut tangi nisi corpus nulla potest res, Lucr. 1, 305: animi voluptates et dolores nasci fatemur e corporis voluptatibus et doloribus, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 55; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: vita, quae corpore et spiritu continetur, id. Marcell. 9, 28: parvissima quaeque Corpora constabunt ex partibus infinitis, Lucr. 1, 617: ignea rerum, id. 1, 680: terraï, id. 5, 236: acerbum Neptuni, id. 2, 472: aquae, id. 2, 232 et saep. — Poet., *plur.* for *sing.:* nudabant corpora (nymphae) venti, Ov. M. 1, 527; Tib. 1, 8, 52 (cf. σώματα, Soph. Elec. 1232).—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The flesh of animal bodies:* ossa subjecta corpori, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139; cf. Quint. 1, prooem. § 24; 12, 10, 5: amittere, *to become poor, lean*, Lucr. 1, 1038; Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2 *fin.;* cf.: abiit corpusque colorque, Ov. H. 3, 141; and the opp. facere, *to become fat, to thrive*, Cels. 7, 3 *fin.;* cf.: quo cibo fecisti tantum corporis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 5.—In a play upon words: inque omni nusquam corpore corpus erat, Mart. Spect. 7, 6. — **b.** Transf., *the wood under the bark of a tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234.—Of discourse: nervis illis, quibus causa continetur, adiciunt superinducti corporis speciem, *the covering, integument*, Quint. 5, 8, 2; 2, 10, 5: corpus eloquentiae facere, *the substance, the most essential part*, id. 10, 1, 87; cf.: corpus orationis enervatur, Petr. 2. — **2.** *A lifeless body, a corpse*, Caes. B. G. 2, 10; 2, 27; Liv. 32, 13, 8 et saep.; Ov. M. 7, 548; id. F. 2, 835 al.—In a double sense, Cic. Sull. 31, 89 Halm.—Poet., *the souls of the dead, the shades* or *departed spirits*, Verg. A. 6, 303; 6, 306. — **3.** As opposed to the head, *the trunk*, Ov. M. 11, 794. — **4.** In mal. part., *the body, person:* usuram ejus corporis cepit sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 108: illa quae corpus puplicat volgo suum, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 22; id. Cist. 2, 3, 21; cf.: corpore quaestum facere, id. Poen. 5, 3, 21 al.; v. quaestus.—Hence also, *the testicles*, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3; Hor. S. 1, 2, 43.—**5.** Periphrastically for *the individual, the person* (esp. poet., to suggest that which is physically admirable or excellent; also freq. in the histt.): delecta virum corpora, Verg. A. 2, 18; cf.: lectissima matrum, id. ib. 9, 272: quo pulchrior alter non fuit, excepto corpore Turni, id. ib. 7, 650; 11, 690: septena quot annis Corpora natorum, id. ib. 6, 22: ultor vestrae, fidissima corpora, mortis, Ov. M. 3, 58; 7, 655: sororum, Sil. 14, 105; Val. Fl. 2, 653: conjugum vestraque ac liberorum vestrorum, Liv. 21, 13, 7; Tac. A. 4, 72 et saep.: uti corpora nostra ab injuriâ tuta forent, Sall. C. 33, 2; Liv. 9, 8, 5; 31, 46, 16: qui liberum corpus (sc. Virginiam) in servitutem addixissent, id. 3, 56, 8; so, liberum, Sall. C. 33, 2; Liv. 5, 22, 1; 29, 21, 6; Plin. Pan. 33, 1.—Of animals: cor-

pora magna boum, *heads*, Verg. G. 3, 369: seu quis Pascit equos . . . Corpora praecipue matrum legat, id. ib. 3, 51 ; id. A. 1, 193: pro tribus corporibus triginta milia talentum auri precatur accipias, Curt. 4, 11, 6.—**II.** M e t o n., *a whole composed of parts united, a body, frame, system, structure, community, corporation*, etc. ; of ships, *the framework*, Caes. B. C. 1, 54.— Of fortifications: totum corpus coronâ militum cingere, Caes. B. G. 7, 72.— Of a land: Sicilia dirempta velut a corpore majore, Just. 4, 1, 1.—Of the state: alterum (praeceptum Platonis), ut totum corpus rei publicae curent, nec dum partem aliquam tuentur, reliquas deserant, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: quae (multitudo) coalescere in populi unius corpus poterat, Liv. 1, 8, 1; cf. id. 34, 9, 3; and: nullum civitatis, *a political body*, id. 26, 16, 9; 38, 9, 12 ; Tac. G. 39 ; Just. 3, 2, 2 : totum corpus Macedoniae, id. 7, 1, 12; Liv. 26, 16, 9 : sui corporis regem creari, id. 1, 17, 2 : corpus mercatorum, *guild*, Ambros. Ep. 20, 6: corpori valido caput deerat (sc. exercitui dux), Liv. 5, 46, 5: oriundi ab Sabinis sui corporis creari regem volebant, id. 1, 17, 2 ; cf. id. 4, 9, 4 ; 6, 34, 5 al.: fabrorum et naviculariorum, Dig. 50, 6, 5: utros ejus habueris libros... duo enim sunt corpora... an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4; so of *a book*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4; Sen. Tranq. 9, 6; Suet. Gram. 6; Dig. 32, 50 al.; cf.: corpus omnis Romani juris, Liv. 3, 34, 7; hence, Corpus Juris, *title of a Roman collection of laws*, Cod. Just. 5, 13: rationum, Dig. 40, 5, 37: patrimonii, ib. 4, 2, 20: omnia maternae hereditatis, ib. 4, 31, 79.

corpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [corpus], *a little body*, most freq. of atoms, Lucr. 2, 152; 2, 530; 4, 199; Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66 sq.: quantula hominum, Juv. 10, 173. — **B.** E s p.: florum, i.e. *a collection*, Just. praef. —**II.** As a term of endearment: mellicululum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 23.

cor-rādo (conr-), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scrape* or *rake together* (rare; mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** L i t.: corpora, Lucr. 6, 304 ; cf. id. 6, 444. — E s p., of money, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 26; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34; Dig. 26, 7, 4 al.; and of the collecting together of one's effects for sale, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89. —* **II.** T r o p., *to procure with difficulty:* fidem dictis nostris, Lucr. 1, 402.

corrāsus (conr-), a, um, *Part.*, from corrado.

* **cor-rătĭōnālĭtas (conr-)**, ātis, *f.*, *analogy* (= analogia), Aug. Music. 6, 17.

correctĭo (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [corrigo], *an amendment, improvement, correction.* **I.** I n g e n. (rare, but in good prose): correctio et emendatio philosophiae veteris, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 21; cf.: veteris Academiae, id. Ac. 1, 12, 43: quâdam adhibita, id. Off. 3, 2, 7: morum, Suet. Tib. 42; id. Dom. 8: delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, Cic. Lael. 24, 90. — **II.** E s p., as a rhet. figure, *the recalling of a word in order to use a stronger or more significant one in its place*, Gr. ἐπανόρθωσις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204: correctio est, quae tollit id, quod dictum est, et pro eo, id, quod magis idoneum videtur, reponit, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36; Quint. 9, 1, 30; 9, 3, 88.

corrector (conr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a corrector, improver.* **I.** I n g e n. (rare but class.): corrector atque emendator nostrae civitatis, Cic. Balb. 8, 20: asperitatis et invidiae et irae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129: unus legum usus, Liv. 45, 32, 7: peccantium, Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 7 al.—*Absol.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 24: corrector Bestius, i. e. *a preacher of morals*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 37: pessimus quisque correctorem asperrime patitur, Sen. Ira, 3, 36, 4. —**II.** In the time of the emperors, *the title of a kind of land-bailiff, a governor*, Dig. 1, 18, 10; Eutr. 9, 13.

correctūra (conr-), ae, *f.* [corrector, II.], *the office of a* corrector, Aur. Vict. Caes. 35; 39; Aus. Parent. 24, 11.

correctus (conr-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from corrigo.

* **cor-rĕcumbens (conr-)**, entis, *Part.* [recumbo], *lying down with* any one, Tert. Test. An. 4.

corrĕgĭōnāles, ium, *m.* [con-regio], *the adjoining people* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 17.

cor-regno (conr-), āre, *v. n.*, *to reign together with one* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 227.

cor-rēpo (conr-), psi, 3, *v. n.*, *to creep* or *slink to a place, to creep* (rare but class.): intra murum, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 3; Col. 1, praef. § 15: in aliquam onerariam, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2: correpunt membra pavore, *creep*, * Lucr. 5, 1218. — F i g.: in dumeta, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 68 (v. Schoemann ad h. l.).

correptē (conr-), *adv.* [corripio], *shortly:* dicere aliquid, Gell. 6, 9.— *Comp.*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 13.

correptĭo (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (not ante-Aug., and rare). **I.** *A laying hold of, seizing:* manus, Gell. 20, 10, 8 : (morbi), Scrib. Comp. 171.— **B.** T r o p., *reproof, reproach*, Tert. Pudic. 14.—**II.** *A shortening, decreasing:* dierum (opp. crescentia), Vitr. 9, 9: syllabae (opp. productio), Quint. 7, 9, 13; cf. vocum, id. 9, 3, 69.

correpto, āre, 1, *v. n. freq.* [correpo], *to creep* (late Lat.): rursum matris in alvum, Juvenc. 2, 192.

(**correptor (conr-)**, ōris, *m.* [corripio], *a reprover, censurer* (cf. correptio, I. B.); the reading of some editions of Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 7, and 3, 36, 4, for which Haase has corrector, q. v.)

correptus (conr-), a, um, *Part.*, from corripio.

* **cor-rĕsŭpīnātus (conr-)**, a, um, *Part.* [resupino], *bent backwards at the same time*, Tert. Anim. 48.

cor-rĕsuscĭto (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to raise from the dead together* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 23; Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 38 al.

* **cor-rĕus (conr-)**, i, *m.*, *a partaker in guilt, a joint criminal*, Dig. 34, 3, 3, § 3.

Corrhăgon or **-gum**, i, *n.*, *a fortress in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 27, 2.

cor-rīdĕo (conr-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to laugh together* or *aloud* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** L i t., Aug. Conf. 4, 8: alicui, Vulg. Gen. 21, 6. — **II.** T r o p.: perfusa lepore Omnia corrident, Lucr. 4, 81.

corrĭgĭa (conr-), ae, *f.* [corrigo]. **I.** *A shoe-tie, shoe-latchet*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 448, 26; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Plin. 30, 4, 12, § 35. —**II.** *A rein for a horse*, Edict. Diocl. p. 26.

cor-rĭgo (conr-), rexi, rectum, 3, *v. a.* [rego], *to make straight, set right, bring into order.* **I.** L i t. (rare): catenas, Cato, R. R. 18 *fin.:* alicui digitum, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: verbaque correctis incidere talia ceris, *smoothed out, erased*, Ov. M. 9, 529: corpus informe gibbo, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4: vulvas conversas, Plin. 24, 5, 13, § 22; cf.: malas labentes, Suet. Aug. 99: cursum (navis), Liv. 29, 27, 14; cf.: se flexus (fluminum), Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 16.—**B.** P r o v.: curva, *to attempt to make crooked straight*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 6; Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 8, 3.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** T r o p., *to improve, amend, correct, make better, reform, restore, make good, compensate for*, etc. **A.** I n g e n. (α) With *acc.:* aliquem corruptum ad frugem corrigere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81 : gnatum mi, Ter. And. 3, 4, 17 : ita mutat, ut ea, quae corrigere volt, mihi quidem depravare videatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: praeterita magis reprehendi possunt quam corrigi, Liv. 30, 30, 7: tarditatem cursu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a), 2: errorem paenitendo, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24 ; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 12; cf. mendum, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 5 : delicta, Sall. J. 3, 2: mores (opp. corrumpere), Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32; and, mores (with vitia emendare), Quint. 12, 7, 2: acceptam in Illyrico ignominiam, Liv. 43, 21, 4: quicquid corrigere est nefas, Hor. C. 1, 24, 20: dum resque sinit, tua corrigo vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moram celeri cessataque tempora cursu, id. ib. 10, 670 : ancipitis fortuna temporis maturâ virtute correcta, Vell. 2, 79, 5: ut tibi sit qui te conrigere possis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 27 : paterer vos ipsâ re conrigi, quoniam verba contemnitis, Sall. C. 52, 35: tu ut umquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: tota civitas corrigi solet continentiâ, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: aliâ ratione malevolus, aliâ amator corrigendus, id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65; id. Mur. 29, 60: conscius mihi sum ... corrigi me posse, Liv. 42, 42, 8. — E s p. freq. of improving, correcting an (oral or written) discourse, Varr. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.; Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 2; Quint. 1, 5, 34; Hor. A. P. 438 al.; and of the orator who employs the figure correctio (v. s. v. II.): cum corrigimus nosmet ipsos quasi reprehendentes, Cic. Or. 39, 135. —(β) *Absol.:* se fateri admissum flagitium: sed eosdem correcturos esse, Liv. 5, 28, 8; cf. Suet. Caes. 56.— **B.** In medic. lang., *to heal, cure:* lentigines, Plin. 22, 25, 74, § 156: maciem corporis, id. 31, 6, 33, § 66: cutem in facie, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144. — Hence, **correctus (conr-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *improved, amended, correct* (very rare): ut is qui fortuito deliquit, attentior fiat correctiorque, Gell. 6, 14, 2.—Hence, *subst.:* **correctus**, i, *m.*, *one who is reformed:* nihil officiunt peccata vetera correcti, Lact. 6, 24, 5.

cor-rĭpĭo (conr-), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to seize* or *snatch up, to collect, to seize upon, take hold of* (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** L i t. **A.** In g e n.: hominem conripi ac suspendi jussit in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57; Caes. B. C. 3, 109; cf. Ov. M. 9, 217 al.: arcumque manu celeresque sagittas, Verg. A. 1, 188; cf.: lora manu, Ov. M. 2, 145: fasces, Sall. C. 18, 5 : arma, Vell. 2, 110 et saep.: corpus, *to rise up quickly, start up:* ex somno, Lucr. 3, 164; Verg. A. 4, 572: de terrâ, Lucr. 4, 1000: e stratis, Verg. A. 3, 176: se, *to get* or *rise up hastily, to betake one's self* somewhere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 76; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 5; Verg. A. 6, 472.—P o e t.: viam, gradum, spatium, etc., *to set out quickly, to pursue hastily, to hasten, hasten through* or *over:* viam, Verg. A. 1, 418; Ov. M. 2, 158; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6 : gradum, Hor. C. 1, 3, 33: spatia, Verg. A. 5, 316 : campum, id. G. 3, 104 : aequora, Val. Fl. 1, 132 al.: correptâ luce diei, *collected*, Lucr. 4, 81. — **B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** Of robbery, etc., *to carry off, rob, plunder, take possession of, usurp:* pecunias undique quasi in subsidium, Tac. A. 13, 18; cf.: bona vivorum ac mortuorum usquequaque, Suet. Dom. 12: pecunias, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5 ; Tac. A. 13, 31 *fin.:* sacram effigiem, Verg. A. 2, 167: praefecturas, Tac. A. 11, 8 al.—**2.** In Tac. freq. of accusations, *to bring to trial, accuse, inform against:* Vitellius accusatione corripitur, deferente Junio Lupo senatore, Tac. A. 12, 42; 2, 28; 3, 49; 6, 40 al. — **3.** Of fire, etc., or of diseases, *to attack, seize, sweep*, or *carry away* (freq. after the Aug. per.): turbine caelesti subito correptus et igni, Lucr. 6, 395; cf. Verg. A. 1, 45: flamma Corripuit tabulas, id. ib. 9, 537 ; so Ov. M. 2, 210 al.; and transf. to the person: ipsas ignes corripuere casas, id. F. 2, 524: nec singula morbi Corpora corripiunt, Verg. G. 3, 472; Cels. 6, 18, 9; Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 172: morbo bis inter res agendas correptus est, Suet. Caes. 45: pedum dolore, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4 ; rarely of death : subitâ morte, Flor. 3, 17, 2: (ales) caeco correpta veneno, Lucr. 6, 823 : (segetes) modo sol nimius, nimio modo corripit imber, Ov. M. 5, 483.—*Absol.:* si (paralytici) correpti non sunt, diutius quidem vivunt, sed, etc., Cels. 3, 47, 4. — **4.** With the access. idea of lessening by compressing, *to draw together, draw in, contract, shorten, abridge, diminish* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): singulos a septenis spatiis ad quina corripuit. Suet. Dom. 4: impensas, id. Tib. 34; of discourse: quae nimium corripientes omnia sequitur obscuritas, Quint. 4, 2, 44 ; of words in the number of syllables (trabs from trabes), Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll.; or in the length of syllables, Quint. 9, 4, 89; 10, 1, 29; and so of syllables (opp. producere), id. 1, 5, 18 ; opp. porrigere, id. 1, 6, 32, and later grammarians.— In time: numina corripiant moras, *shorten*, Ov. M. 9, 282 : ut difficiles puerperiorum tricas Juno mulceat corripiatque Lucina? Arn. 3, 21. — **II.** T r o p. **A.** *To reproach, reprove, chide, blame* (first freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: clamoribus maximis judices corripuerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1 ; so with *abl.*, Suet. Aug. 53 : impransi correptus voce magistri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 257 : hunc cetera turba suorum corripiunt dictis, Ov. M. 3, 565 al.: ut eum non inimice corripere, sed paene patrie monere videatur, Quint. 11, 1, 68 ; Liv. 2, 28, 5 ; Suet. Calig. 45; Ov. M. 13, 69 al.: corripientibus amicis, Suet. Ner. 35.— As a figure of speech, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 104. — **B.** Of the passions, emotions, etc., *to seize upon, attack* (rare,

and mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): hunc plausus hiantem . . . plebisque patrumque Corripuit (= animum commovit), Verg. G. 2, 510: correpta cupidine, Ov. M. 9, 734; so id. ib. 9, 455: duplici ardore (sc. amoris et vini), Prop. 1, 3, 13: misericordiā, Suet. Calig. 12: irā, Gell. 1, 26, 8: militiā (poet. for militiae studio), Verg. A. 11, 584: imagine visae formae, *seized, fascinated*, Ov. M. 4, 676.

* **cor-rīvālis (conr-)**, is, *m.*, *a joint rival*, Quint. Decl. 14, 12.

corrīvātio (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [corrivo], *a drawing together of streams of water* (Pliny): aquae pluviae, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 44; 33, 4, 21, § 74; 36, 15, 24, § 124.

corrīvium (conr-), ii, *n.* [cum-rivis], *the confluence of brooks:* conriviis Idaeis, Auct. Itin. Alex. Magn. 19 Mai.

cor-rīvo (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to conduct streams of water together, to draw together into one stream* (post-Aug.): venas aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19, 4; cf. aquam, Dig. 39, 3, 3; Plin. 31, 4, 30, § 53: liquorem salis, id. 6, 14, 17, § 43: Tiberim piscinis, id. 3, 5, 9, § 53; with *in aliquid*, id. 6, 16, 18, § 47.

* **corrōbŏrāmentum (conr-)**, i, *n.* [corroboro], *a means of strengthening;* trop.: exercitia et corroboramenta virtutis, Lact. 3, 12, 35.

cor-rōbŏro (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strengthen* or *invigorate, to make strong, to corroborate* (in good prose; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: (puerilis tua vox) se corroboravit, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: cum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, i. e. *had become stronger, greater, was grown up*, id. Cael. 5, 11; cf. id. ib. 17, 41; Suet. Tib. 11: cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134: stomachum, id. 20, 23, 99, § 263: torpentis membrorum partis, id. 24, 4, 7, § 13: militem opere assiduo, Suet. Galb. 6: palmitem, Col. 4, 24, 10; cf. id. 4, 12, 2.— **II.** Trop.: mens hominis usque eo philosophiam ipsam corroborat, ut virtutem efficiat, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 31: virtutem, id. Fl. 26, 63: corroborare et confirmare ingenia, id. Lael. 20, 74: eloquentiae famam, Tac. Or. 34: conjurationem nascentem non credendo, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: audaciam sceleratissimi hominis, id. Mil. 12, 32.

corrŏco, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of fish*, now unknown, Aus. Ep. 4, 60.

cor-rōdo (conr-), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw, gnaw to pieces* (very rare): Platonis Politiam (mures), Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59 *ter:* ossa, * Juv. 15, 80.

corrŏgātio (conr-), ōnis, *f.* [corrogo], *a bringing together*, Vulg. Ecclus. 32, 3.

cor-rŏgo (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring together by entreaty, to bring together, collect* (rare, but in good prose): suos necessarios ab atriis, Cic. Quint. 6, 25; so of personal objects, id. Phil. 3, 8, 20; Quint. 10, 1, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 9: auxilia ab sociis, Liv. 43, 9, 7: pecuniam ad necessarios sumptus, Caes. B. C. 3, 102: nummulos de nepotum donis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 184: vela cum antennis ex navibus, Liv. 33, 48, 5 al.

corrōsus (conr-), a, um, *Part.*, from corrodo.

cor-rŏtundo (conr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make round, to round off* (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: cometarum corpus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 26, 2; 4, 3, 5; Petr. 39, 15. — **B.** Trop.: enthymemata sua gestu velut corrotundant, Quint. 11, 3, 102. — * **II.** Transf., of money (cf. rotundo, and our phrase, a round sum), *to make up a sum of money:* centies sestertium, Petr. 76, 8.

corrūda (conr-), ae, *f.*, *wild asparagus*, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 11, 3, 43; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145.

cor-rūgis (conr-), e, *adj.* [ruga], *having wrinkles* or *folds, corrugate:* sinus (chlamydis), Nemes. Cyn. 92.

cor-rūgo (conr-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make full of wrinkles, to wrinkle, corrugate* (very rare): olivam, Col. 12, 50, 19; cf. acina, id. 12, 39, 3.— Poet.: ne sordida mappa Corruget nares, i. e. *produce loathing, cause disgust*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 23 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 80).

* **corrūgus (conr-)**, i, *m.* [of the same stem with arrugia]; in the lang. of mining, *a canal, water-conduit*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74.

cor-rumpo (conr-), rūpi, ruptum (rumptum), 3, *v. a.* (orig., *to break to pieces;* hence), **I.** *To destroy, ruin, waste, bring to naught* (class., but less freq. than in the signif. II.). **A.** Lit.: reliquum frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: domum et semet igni conrumpunt, Sall. J. 76, 6; cf.: plura igni, id. ib. 92, 3; 92, 8: res familiares, id. ib. 64, 5: ungues dentibus, i. e. *to bite*, Prop. 2, 4, 3 (13).— **B.** Trop.: diem, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 31: animo male'st: corrupta sum atque absumpta sum, id. Am. 5, 1, 6: se suasque spes, Sall. J. 33, 4: illos dubitando et dies prolatando magnas opportunitates corrumpere, *to lose*, id. C. 43, 3: consilia, Vell. 2, 57, 3: libertatem, Tac. A. 1, 75: foedera, Sil. 12, 303: omnem prospectum, id. 5, 34 al.—**II.** With regard to the physical or moral quality of an object, *to corrupt, mar, injure, spoil, adulterate, make worse*, etc. (very freq., and class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Lit.: corrumpitur jam cena, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102; so, prandium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49: conclusa aqua facile conrumpitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20; cf.: aquarum fontes, Sall. J. 55, 8: corrupitque lacus, infecit pabula leto, Verg. G. 3, 481: coria igni ac lapidibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ne plora, oculos corrumpis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 3; cf.: ocellos lacrimis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 57: artus febribus, id. H. 19 (20), 117; cf.: stomachum (medicamentum), Scrib. Comp. 137: umor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, *fermented*, Tac. G. 23 *init.:* vinum in acorem corrumpitur, Macr. S. 7, 12, 11.—Poet., without the access. idea of impairing: ebur corrumpitur ostro, *is stained*, Stat. Achill. 1, 308.— **B.** Trop. (so most freq.), **1.** Of personal objects, *to corrupt, seduce, entice, mislead:* perde rem, Corrumpe erilem filium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 20; 1, 1, 27 sq.; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 3, 15: me ex amore hujus esse corruptum, id. As. 5, 2, 33; Ter. And. 2, 3, 22: mulierem, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 2; cf. feminas, Suet. Caes. 50: (vitiosi principes) non solum obsunt, ipsi quod corrumpuntur, sed etiam quod corrumpunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: quos (milites) soluto imperio, licentia atque lasciva corruperat, Sall. J. 39, 5; cf. id. C. 53, 5 et saep.— **b.** In partic., *to gain to one's self by gifts*, etc.; *to bribe, buy over*, etc. (α) With *abl.:* aliquem pecuniā, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53; Sall. J. 34, 1: auro, id. ib. 32, 3: pretio, Cic. Caecin. 25, 72: turpi largitione, id. Planc. 15, 37: donis, Sall. J. 97, 2: muneribus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 57 et saep.— (β) Without *abl.:* ne alios corrumpas, cum me non potueris, Nep. Epam. 4, 3; id. Lys. 3, 2 *bis;* Sall. J. 29, 2; Hor. S. 2, 2, 9 et saep.— **2.** Of things as objects, *to corrupt, adulterate, falsify, spoil, mar*, etc.: litteras publicas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93: tabulas publicas, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 104; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: mores civitatis (opp. corrigere), id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; Quint. 1, 2, 4: disciplinam, Tac. H. 3, 49: fides, quam nec cupiditas corrumpat, nec gratia avertat, Quint. 12, 1, 24: totidem generibus corrumpitur oratio, quot ornatur, id. 8, 3, 58: nomen eorum paulatim Libyes corrupere, Sall. J. 18, 10; cf. Ov. F. 5, 195: multo dolore corrupta voluptas, *imbittered*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 39: gratiam, *to forfeit*, Phaedr. 4, 24, 18: (littera) continuata cum insequente in naturam ejus corrumpitur, Quint. 8, 3, 45; cf.: oris plurima vitia in peregrinum sonum corrupti, id. 1, 1, 13: quamvis sciam non corrumpi in deterius quae aliquando etiam a malis . . . fiunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 6: ineluctabilis fatorum vis consilia corrumpit, Vell. 2, 57, 3.—* **b.** In partic. (acc. to II. B. b.), *to bribe:* nutricis fidem, Ov. M. 6, 461. — Hence, **corruptus (conr-, cŏrup-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *spoiled, marred, corrupted, bad.* **A.** Lit.: caelum, Lucr. 6, 1135 Munro ad loc.; cf.: tractus caeli, Verg. A. 3, 138: aqua corruptior jam salsiorque, Auct. B. Alex. 6 *fin.:* iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the forms of words, *mutilated, corrupted* (opp. integer), Quint. 1, 5, 68.— **2.** *Bad, corrupt:* quis corruptor juventutis, quis corruptus, qui? etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: homines corruptissimi, Sall. H. 1, 48, 7 Dietsch. — *Subst.:* **corrupta**, ōrum, *n.*, *the spoiled parts* (of the body), Cels. praef. § 43. — *Adv.:* **corruptē**, *corruptly, perversely, incorrectly* (very rare): judicare neque depravate neque corrupte, * Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71: pronuntiare verba, *in a mutilated manner*, Gell. 13, 30, 9.—*Comp.:* explicare, Sen. Contr. 2, 9: intimi libertorum servorumque corruptius quam in privatā domo habiti, Tac. H. 1, 22; cf. 2, 12 Halm.

cor-rŭo (conr-), ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To fall together, fall* or *tumble down, fall, sink to the ground*, etc. (class. in prose and poetry). **1.** Lit.: tabernae mihi duae corruerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1; cf.: aedes corruerunt, id. Top. 3, 15: triclinium supra convivas, Quint. 11, 2, 13: quicquid superstruxeris corruet, id. 1, 4, 5: quid labefactum viribus ignis, Ov. M. 2, 403; cf.: arbor labefacta ictibus innumeris, id. ib. 8, 777; so, arbor, Suet. Dom. 15: statuae equestres, id. Vit. 9 et saep.: paene ille timore, ego risu conrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 2: nec corruit ille, Sed retinente manum moriens e poste pependit, Ov. M. 5, 126; so, exspirantes corruerunt, Liv. 1, 25, 5; cf. id. 1, 26, 14: morbo comitiali, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63: in vulnus, Verg. A. 10, 488: haedus ante focos, Prop. 2 (3), 19, 14; cf. id. 4 (5), 10, 15 sq.—**2.** Trop.: si uno meo fato et tu et omnes mei conruistis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 1: quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit, Liv. 30, 30, 23: Lacedaemoniorum opes, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: Antiochea ista universa, id. Ac. 2, 31, 98.—Of actors: ii mihi videntur fabulam aetatis peregisse, nec tamquam inexercitati histriones corruisse, Cic. Sen. 18, 64.—In a cause in court, *to fail*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 34.— **B.** *To fall, to rush headlong* (very rare): quo cum corruit haec vis, Lucr. 6, 825: accipitres velut rostris inter se corruerent, *were falling upon each other* (al. leg. concurrerent), Curt. 3, 3, 18.— *Impers.:* longe violentius semper ex necessitate quam ex virtute corruitur, *the onset is made*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 5.—**II.** *Act.*, *to bring to the ground, to heap together, overthrow, ruin* (very rare). **1.** Lit.: hanc rerum summam, Lucr. 5, 369: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 204, 37: divitias, *to heap up*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 58: corbes ab eo quod eo spicas aliudve quid corruebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.—* **2.** Trop.: in quo me corruerit genere, Cat. 68, 52.

corruptē (conr-), *adv.*, v. corrumpo, *P. a. fin.*

corruptēla (conr-), ante-class. also **corrumptēla**, ae, *f.* [corrumpo], *that which corrupts, a corrupting, corruption, seduction, bribery*, etc. **I.** Prop. (freq. and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*): mores hac (sc. cantûs) dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: collapsus est hic in corruptelam suam, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 3: quem (adulescentulum) corruptelarum illecebris irretisses, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: stupra dico et corruptelas et adulteria, id. Tusc. 4, 35, 75; cf. Suet. Claud. 16: via una corruptelae Bacchanalia erant, Liv. 39, 9, 3: malae consuetudinis (*gen. subj.*), Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 33: mulierum (*gen. obj.*), id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134; cf. servi, id. Deiot. 11, 30. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto). **A.** *A corrupter, seducer, misleader:* nostrûm liberûm, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7: is apud scortum corrumptelast liberis, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 17.—* **B.** *A place of seduction*, Front. Aquaed. 76.

corruptĭbĭlis (conr-), e, *adj.* [id.], *liable to decay, corruptible, perishable* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 6, 25; Arn. 2, 68 al. — *Comp.*, Aug. de Vera Relig. 41.

corruptĭbĭlĭtas (conr-), ātis, *f.* [corruptibilis], *corruptibility, perishableness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

corruptio (conr-), ōnis, *f* [corrumpo]. **I.** *Act.*, *a corrupting, spoiling, seducing:* militum, *bribery*, Tac. A. 11, 2: judicii, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15, p. 131 Bait. —*Absol.:* eo usque corruptionis provectus est, ut, etc., Tac. A. 2, 55.— **II.** *Pass.*, *a corrupt condition, corruption* (very rare): totius corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29. — **B.** Trop.: opinionum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.

corruptīvus (conr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *corruptible, perishable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 50. — **corruptīvē**, *adv.*, Boeth. Arist. Top. 7, 2, p. 721.

corruptor (conr-; corrumptor, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14 Ritschl), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a corrupter, misleader, seducer, briber:* latebricolarum hominum (amor), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14: civium, id. Poen. 3, 6, 21: juventutis, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: estne in corruptorem

marito justior potestas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 63; cf.: virginum Vestalium, Suet. Dom. 8: nostri, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6; cf.: tribus venditor et corruptor, id. Planc. 16, 38.

corruptōrius (**conr-**), a, um, *adj.* [corrumpo], *destructible, corruptible, perishable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16: sensus in homine, id. ib.

corruptrix (**conr-**), īcis, *f.* [corruptor], *she that corrupts* or *seduces;* or *adj., corrupting* (very rare): tam depravatis moribus, tam corruptrice provinciā, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: licentia, rerum corruptrix et morum, Amm. 25, 3, 18.

corruptus (**conr-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from corrumpo.

* **cor-ruspor** (**conr-**), āri, *v. dep., to search carefully after,* = conquiro, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 62 Müll.

cors, cortis, *f.*, v. cohors.

† **corsae,** ārum, *f.*, = κόρσαι; in arch., *the outer strip in the moulding about a door, a girder*, Vitr. 4, 6, 3 sq.

Corsĭca, ae (**Corsis,** ĭdis, Prisc. Perieg. 470), *f.* (among the Greeks, Κύρνος, Κορσίς), *the island Corsica, in the Mediterranean Sea, renowned in ancient times for the honey and wax of wild bees; the place of banishment of Seneca the philosopher*, Liv. Epit. 17; Sen. Cons. Helv. 6, 2; Tac. H. 2, 16; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80; Monum. Scip. ap. Inscr. Orell. 552; Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52 al.—**II.** Hence *adjj.* **A. Corsus,** a, um, *Corsican*, Ov. F. 6, 194. — In *plur.*: **Corsi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Corsicans*, Liv. 42, 7, 1 and 2; Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 126.—Also, *a people that migrated from Corsica into northern Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85. —**B. Corsĭcus,** a, um, *Corsican:* litora, Manil. 4, 636: apis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 10: mel, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 28: cera, id. 21, 14, 49, § 84. —**C. Corsĭcānus,** a, um, *Corsican:* ager, Sol. 3: mella, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 30; id. G. 4, 101.

† **corsŏīdes,** is, *m.*, = κορσοειδής (hairlike), *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 153.

Corsus, a, um, v. Corsica, II. A.

cortex, icis, *m.* and rar. *f.* (cf. Quint. 1, 5, 35) [Sanscr. kart, to cut, split; Gr. κείρω; cf. culter], *the bark, rind, shell, hull.* **I.** Prop., of plants: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120. **A.** In gen. (α) *Masc.*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 26; Verg. G. 2, 74; id. A. 7, 742; Ov. M. 1, 554; id. F. 2, 649; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226 al.; cf. infra.—(β) *Fem.*, Lucr. 4, 48; Verg. E. 6, 63; Ov. M. 10, 512; 14, 630; Mart. 14, 209; Scrib. Comp. 60.—**B.** In partic., *the bark of the cork-tree, cork,* used for stoppers, Cato, R. R. 120; (*masc.*) Hor. C. 3, 8, 10; in learning to swim; hence prov.: nare sine cortice, *to need no more assistance*, id. S. 1, 4, 120.—From its lightness is borrowed the phrase: tu levior cortice, Hor. C. 3, 9, 22; cf.: ut summā cortex levis innatet undā, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 11.—**II.** Transf., of *other shells* than those of vegetables: ovi, Vitr. 8, 3.—**B.** Trop., *the outward part, covering*, i. e. *the body:* anima corporeum corticem reliquit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 199, 29.

corticātus, a, um, *adj.* [cortex], *covered with a bark* (very rare): pars (sarmenti), Pall. Mart. 1, 2: pix, *resin taken from a tree with a portion of the bark*, Col. 12, 23, 1.

cortĭceus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of bark* or *cork*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40; 3, 16; Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71 (cortice, Sillig); Aus. Mos. 246 al.

corticōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in bark:* radix, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 205: tus, id. 12, 14, 32, § 59.

cortĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small* or *thin rind, bark,* or *shell*, Col. 12, 47, 10, 12, 50, 10.

cortīna, ae, *f.*, *a round vessel, a kettle, caldron* (for cooking, liquids, etc.), Cato, R. R. 66, 1; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22 al.; 36, 26, 65, § 191; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 12.—**B.** In partic., *the tripod of Apollo, in the form of a caldron*, Verg. A. 3, 92; 6, 347; Ov. M. 15, 635.—Hence, also, *a tripod* as a sacred offering, Suet. Aug. 52.—**II.** Meton., of *any thing caldron-shaped, an arch, a circle* (very rare); *the vault of heaven*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 48 Müll. *N. cr.* (Ann. v. 9 Vahl.); *the circle of a theatre*, Auct. Aetn. 295; and prob. also *a circle of hearers*, Tac. Or. 19 dub. (v. Andresen in h. l.).—**B.** *A curtain:* decem cortinae de bysso retortā, Vulg. Exod. 26, 1.

* **cortīnāle,** is, *n.* [cortina], *the caldron-room, the place where new wine was boiled down in the* cortina, Col. 1, 6, 19.

* **Cortīni-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [id.], *powerful on the tripod*, an epithet of Apollo, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 258, 33.

* **cortīnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small kettle*, Amm. 29, 1, 31 dub. (v. Wagner ad h. l.).

Cortōna, ae, *f.*, *a very ancient town in Etruria, northwest of Lake Trasimenus*, Liv. 9, 37, 12; 22, 4, 1.—Hence, **II. Cortōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Cortona:* montes, Liv. 22, 4, 2.—**Cortōnenses,** *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

‡ **cortumio,** an old word of the augurial lang., perh. equiv. to contumio, from contueor, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.

Cortuosa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Etruria*, Liv. 6, 4, 9.

Cortȳnia (**Gort-**), ae, *f.*, *a town of Crete*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; cf. Gortyna.

cŏrŭlus, i, *f.*, v. corylus.

Cŏruncānius, a, *name of a Roman plebeian* gens, Cic. Planc. 8, 20; id. Brut. 14, 55; Liv. 1, 38; Tac. A. 11, 24; Sen. Vit. Beat. 21, 3; id. Ep. 114, 13.

cōrus, i, *m.*, v. caurus.

cŏruscāmen, inis, *n.* [corusco], *a glittering, a flash* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 226 Bip.

cŏruscātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a glittering, a flash, coruscation* (post-class.): (margaritarum), Sol. 53 *fin.*: immanis, Vop. Car. 8.

cŏruscĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [coruscus-fero], *lightning-bearing* (post-class.): caelum, Mart. Cap. 8, § 808.

cŏrusco, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* (the access. form conisco is found in some copies of Lucr. 2, 320, and Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21) [root scar-, to leap; Gr. σκαίρω; cf. also κορύσσω; v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v.]. **I.** *To thrust* or *push with the horns* (very rare): agni ludunt blandeque coruscant, Lucr. 2, 320: frontem, Juv. 12, 6: caput opponis cum eo coruscans, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to move quickly, to vibrate, shake, brandish, wave, tremble*, etc. (poet.). (α) *Act.*: duo Gaesa manu, Verg. A. 8, 661: hastam, id. ib. 12, 431: telum, id. ib. 12, 887; Sil. 1, 434: ferrum, Val. Fl. 2, 228 al.: linguas (colubrae), Ov. M. 4, 494: alternos apices (flammae), Stat. Th. 12, 432.—(β) *Neutr.*, *to flit, flutter, shake:* apes pennis coruscant, Verg. G. 4, 73: abies, *trembles*, Juv. 3, 254.—**B.** In partic., of the tremulous motion of fire, lightning, or brilliant bodies, *to flash, glitter, gleam, coruscate:* flamma inter nubes coruscat, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: elucent aliae (apes) et fulgore coruscant, Verg. G. 4, 98: Juppiter arce, Val. Fl. 5, 304: telisque salum facibusque coruscat, id. 1, 703: coruscans clipeus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 29 al.

cŏruscus, a, um, *adj.* [corusco, II.] (poet.). **I.** *In waving motion, waving, vibrating, tremulous:* silvae, Verg. A. 1, 164: ilices, id. ib. 12, 701. — Humorously: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, i. e. *trembling*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42.—**II.** *Flashing, gleaming, glittering:* fulgura, Lucr. 6, 296.—So of lightning: ignis, Lucr. 6, 203; Hor. C. 1, 34, 6: lumina, Lucr. 6, 283.—Also: vis fulminis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: sol, Verg. G. 1, 234; cf.: radii (solis), Ov. M. 1, 768: lampades, id. ib. 12, 247: viri ferro auroque, Stat. Th. 4, 9; cf. in Greek constr.: cristis capita alta corusci, Verg. A. 9, 678. —**B.** Transf., *brilliant*, ἐνθύμημα, Gell. 17, 20, 4.—*Subst.*: **cŏruscum,** i, *n.*, *lightning*, Venant. 3, 4.

corvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [corvus], *of* or *pertaining to the raven, raven-:* ovum, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32: nigredo, App. M. 2, p. 118, 31.—**2. Corvīnus,** i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Valeria; cf. Gell. 9, 11; Flor. 1, 13, 20 Duker.

corvus, i, *m.* [root kar-, kal-, to sound; cf.: καλέω, κόραξ, etc.], *a raven*, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121 sq.; acc. to the fable, orig. white, changed to a black bird in punishment for treachery, Ov. M. 2, 541 sq.; on account of its gift of prophecy (oscen, Hor. C. 3, 27, 11), consecrated to Apollo, Ov. M. 5, 329 (hence, Phoebeïus ales, id. ib. 2, 545: Delphicus ales, Petr. 122; cf. also Stat. Th. 3, 506); its flight to the right indicated good fortune, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85.—**B.** Prov.: in cruce corvos pascere, *to be hanged*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 48.—**II.** Meton., of *bodies whose form or coloring is similar to that of the raven's bill.* **A.** In form. **1.** *A military implement, a grapnel*, Curt. 4, 2, 12; 4, 3, 24 Mützell.—**2.** *A battering-ram*, Vitr. 10, 19.—**3.** *A surgical instrument*, in the form of a hook, Cels. 7, 19, § 33.—**4.** *The constellation Corvus*, Vitr. 9, 7; Hyg. Astr. 3, 39.—**B.** From its color, *a sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; Cels. 2, 18; Aus. Ep. 4, 63.—**C.** In mal. part. = fellator, Juv. 2, 63; cf. Mart. 14, 74.

Cŏrȳbas, antis, *m.*, = Κορύβας. **I.** *Plur.*: **Cŏrȳbantes,** ium, *m.* (*sing.* Corybas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 148 al.), = Κορύβαντες, *the priests of Cybele, whose religious service consisted in noisy music and wild armed dances*, later interchanged with Curetes (q. v.), Hor. C. 1, 16, 8; Ov. F. 4, 210; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1877; Lact. 1, 13, 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 111; Diom. p. 474 P.—*Sing.*, Juv. 5, 25; Mart. 1, 70, 10; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 150; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 208.—Hence, **Cŏrȳbantius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Corybantes:* aera, Verg. A. 3, 111: sacra, Arn. 5, p. 169.—**II.** *A son of Cybele, and father of the second Apollo*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57.

† **cōrȳcēum,** i, *n.*, = κωρυκεῖον, *the place in the palæstra where the* athletae *exercised themselves by striking a suspended sack filled with fig-grains, flour, sand*, etc. (v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. κώρυκος, II.), Vitr. 5, 11, 2; cf. 1. corycus.

Cōrȳcius, a, um, *adj.*, = Κωρύκιος, *Corycian.* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Corycian mountain cave* (Κωρύκιον ἄντρον) *on Parnassus, famous in ancient fable:* Corycium nemus, i. e. *Parnassian*, Stat. Th. 7, 347: umbra, id. S. 5, 3, 5.—Hence, **2. Cōrȳcides** Nymphae, *the daughters of Plistus*, Ov. M. 1, 320.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to the promontory Corycus;* v. 2. Corycus, II.

† **cōrȳcŏmăchia,** ae, *f.*, = κωρυκομαχία, *the exercise of the* athletae *with the* corycus (v. 1. corycus), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, 134.

† **1. cōrȳcus** (**cōrĭ-**), i, *m.*, = κώρυκος, *a leathern sack filled with sand, flour,* etc., *by means of which the* athletae *exercised in the palæstra;* only fig.: corycus laterum et vocis meae Bestia, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26 B. and K., Halm; cf. Klotz and Orell. ad loc.

2. Cōrȳcus or **-ŏs,** i, *m.*, = Κώρυκος, *a promontory in Cilicia, with a town and harbor of the same name, and a cave, very celebrated in ancient times; also famous for its production of saffron;* now *Khorgos*, Mel 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 2; Liv. 33, 20, 4 al.: Corycus mons, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 2.—Hence, **II. Cōrȳcius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Corycian:* specus, Mel. 1, 13, 3: antra, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 30: crocus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 68; cf. Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31; in the same sense, nimbus, Mart. 9, 39; and, comae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 214: senex, Verg. G. 4, 127.—**III.** Corycus, *a promontory and harbor on the coast of Ionia*, now *Kóraka*, Liv. 37, 12, 10; 36, 43, 13.—**IV.** *A town in Pamphylia*, Eutr. 6, 31.

† **cŏrȳdălus,** i, *m.*, = κορυδαλός, *the crested lark*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 2, 1.

Cŏrȳdon, ōnis, *m.*, = Κορυδών, *Greek proper name;* of a shepherd, Verg. E. 2, 1 sq.; Prop. 2 (3), 34, 73 al.

Cŏrȳlēnus, i, *f.*, = Κορυληνός, *a city of Æolis*, Liv. 37, 21, 5.

* **cŏrȳlētum** or **cŏrŭlētum,** i, *n.* [corylus], *a hazel-thicket, a copse of hazel-trees*, Ov. F. 2, 587.

† **cŏrȳlus** or **cŏrŭlus,** i, *f.*, = κόρυλος, *a hazel* or *filbert shrub*, Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Verg. E. 1, 14; id. G. 2, 65; Ov. M. 10, 93 al.

† **cŏrymbia,** ae, *f.*, = κορυμβία, *a species of the plant ferula*, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 175.

cŏrymbiātus, a, um, *adj.* [corymbus], *set round with clusters of ivy-berries, corymbiated:* discus, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17, § 5.

* **Cŏrymbĭfer,** fĕri, *adj. m.* [corymbus-

fero], *bearing clusters of ivy-berries*, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov. F. 1, 393.

† **cŏrymbĭon**, ii, *n.*, = κορύμβιον, *hair curled in the form of clusters of ivy-berries*, Petr. 110, 1 and 5.

† **cŏrymbītes**, ae, *m.*, = κορυμβίτης, *a species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **cŏrymbus**, i, *m.*, = κόρυμβος, *a cluster of fruit, a cluster of flowers* of different plants; so esp. freq. of *a cluster of ivy-berries*, Verg. E. 3, 39; Ov. M. 3, 665; Juv. 6, 52; for the crowning of Bacchus, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 39; 3 (4), 17, 29; of Osiris, Tib. 1, 7, 45: ferulae, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 175: elaphobosci, id. 22, 22, 37, § 79 al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of carved clusters for the ornamenting of ships, Val. Fl. 1, 273; 4, 691.—**B.** *The nipple*, Ser. Samm. 20, 356.—**C.** *An elevation of earth*, Auct. Aetn. 106.

Cŏrynaeus, i, *m.*, *name of two Trojans, companions of Æneas*, Verg. A. 6, 228; 9, 571; 12, 298.

Cŏrўpha, v. Coryphe.

† **cŏrўphaeus**, i, *m.*, = κορυφαῖος, *a leader, chief, head:* Epicureorum Zeno, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59.

Cŏrўphāsĭa, ae, *f.*, = κορυφασία (v. Anthol. Gr. 1, p. 226), *a title of Minerva* (from her worship at **Cŏrўphāsĭum**, a promontory on the south coast of Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18), Arn. 4, p. 137.

Cŏrўphē, ēs, or **Cŏrўpha**, ae, *f.*, *daughter of Oceanus, mother of the fourth Minerva*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Arn. 4, p. 137.

coryphĭa, ōrum, *n.*, *a kind of murex* or *snail, yielding a purple dye*, Plin. 32, 7, 27, § 84; 32, 11, 53, § 147.

corysidia, ae, *f.*, *another name of the plant Minyas*, Plin. 24, 17, 100, § 157 (corinthia, Sillig).

Cŏrўthus, i, *m.*, = Κόρυθος. **I.** *An ancient town in Etruria*, so named from its mythical founder, later called *Cortona*, Verg. A. 7, 209; 10, 719.—Poet., in gen., for *Etruria*, Verg. A. 9, 10; and for *Italia*, id. ib. 3, 170 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** *A companion of Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 125.—**III.** *Son of Paris and Œnone*, Ov. M. 7, 361.—**IV.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 290.

cōrўtŏs or **-tus** (⏑ ⏑ Sid. Carm. 11, 56), i, *m.*, = κωρυτός, *a quiver*, Verg. A. 10, 169 Serv.; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15; Sil. 7, 443; Stat. Th. 4, 269.—Poet.: velox corytus et arcus, Stat. Th. 7, 660.

† **cŏrўza**, ae, *f.*, = κόρυζα, *a catarrh*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17, 101.

1. cōs, cōtis, *f.* [Sanscr. ça, to whet, sharpen; cf. cautes], *any hard stone, flintstone*, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; Liv. 1, 36, 4 and 5; Curt. 4, 6, 8; 5, 3, 8; 8, 11, 23; Verg. E. 8, 43.—**II.** In partic., *a whetstone, hone, grindstone*, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164; Hor. C. 2, 8, 16; Quint. 2, 12, 8.—**B.** Trop.: ipsam iracundiam fortitudinis quasi cotem esse dicebant, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43; Hor. A. P. 304.

2. Cōs or **Cŏus** (**Cŏŏs**), i, *f.*, = Κῶς or Κόως, *one of the Sporadic Islands in the Myrtoan Sea, on the coast of Caria, celebrated for the cultivation of the vine and for weaving; the birthplace of Hippocrates, Apelles, and Philetas*, now *Stanco; nom.* Cos, Varr. Fragm. p. 363 Bip.; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 135 al.: Cous, Liv. 37, 16, 2.—*Acc.* Coum, Curt. 3, 1, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 245; Tac. A. 2, 75.—*Abl.* Coo, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 5; Stat. S. 1, 2, 252: Co, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; Quint. 8, 6, 7 (but in the last two pass. with the var. lect. Coo).—Hence, **II. Cōus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Κῷος, *of Cos, Coan:* insula, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 4: litus, Luc. 8, 246: vinum, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 79: uva, id. 15, 17, 18, § 66: vestis, Prop. 1, 2, 2; 2, 1, 6: purpurae, Hor. C. 4, 13, 13; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23: artifex, i. e. *Apelles*, Ov. P. 4, 1, 29.—Hence, also: Venus, *a celebrated picture of her by Apelles*, Cic. Or. 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 13, 23: senior, i. e. *Hippocrates*, Marc. Emp. Carm. 5: poëta, *Philetas*, Ov. A. A. 3, 329; cf. Prop. 3 (4), 1, 1; and *absol.*, Ov. R. Am. 760.—**B.** *Subst.*, **1. Cōum**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *Coan wine*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29; Pers. 5, 135.—**2. Cōa**, ōrum, *n.*, *Coan garments*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 101; Ov. A. A. 2, 298.

Cŏsa, ae (on coins also **Cossa**; access. form **Cŏsae**, ārum, Verg. A. 10, 168), *f.*, = Κόσσα and Κοσσαί. **I.** *An ancient town in Etruria, not far from the coast*, now *Ansedonia*, above *Orbitello*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. Ep. 14; id. 22, 11, 6; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Vell. 1, 14, 6; Tac. A. 2, 39 al.—Hence, **B. Cŏsānus** (**Coss-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of Cosa:* litus, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81: portus, Liv. 22, 11, 6: praedia, Suet. Vesp. 2.—*Subst.*, **1. Cŏsānum**, i, *n.* (α) *The territory around Cosa*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34.—(β) *A country seat near Cosa*, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 2; 15, 27, 1.—**2. Cŏsāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cosa*, Liv. 33, 24, 8.—**II.** *A town in Lucania, in the territory of the Thurini*, the same as Consa or Compsa, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 dub.

‡ **coscĭnŏmantĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κοσκινομαντεία, *a divination by the sieve*, Aug. 5, p. 426.

Coscōnĭus, a, *name of a Roman plebeian gens;* esp., **1.** C. Cosconius, *prætor during Cicero's consulate, also known as a writer on antiquities*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 39, and § 89 Müll.; Cic. Sull. 14, 42; id. Brut. 69, 242.—**2.** C. Cosconius Calidianus, *an inferior orator*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242.—**3.** *A writer of epigrams*, Mart. 2, 77, 1; 3, 69, 7.

† **cosmēta**, ae, *m.*, = κοσμητής, *he who ornaments one, an adorner;* a designation of a slave who had charge of the wardrobe and decoration of his mistress, Juv. 6, 477.

† **cosmĭcŏs**, a, um, *adj.*, = κοσμικός (syn. mundanus), *of* or *belonging to the world;* as *subst.* **A. cosmĭcŏs**, i, *m.*, *a citizen of the world, a cosmopolite*, Mart. 7, 41, 1.—**B. cosmĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *worldly things*, Mart. 7, 41, 2.

‡ **cosmittere**, old form for committere, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 8 Müll.

Cosmoe, ōrum, *m.*, = Κόσμοι, *a high council of the Cretans*, answering to the Lacedaemonian Ephori, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58 *fin.* Moser *N. cr.*

† **cosmŏgrăphĭa**, ae, *f.*, = κοσμογραφία, *a description of the universe*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 25.

† **cosmŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = κοσμογράφος, *one who describes the world, a cosmographer*, Auct. Progen. Aug. 2; Mythogr. Lat. 3, 6, 35.

Cosmus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated maker of, and dealer in unguents at Rome*, Juv. 8, 86; Mart. 11, 8, 9; 1, 89, 2; 14, 110, 1.—Hence, **Cosmĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *named* or *derived from Cosmus:* ampullae, Mart. 3, 82, 26; and *subst.:* **Cosmĭānum**, i, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *an unguent made by him*, Mart. 12, 55, 7; 11, 15, 6.

cossĭgĕrāre (perh. corrupted), word of unknown meaning, Att. ap. Non. p. 61, 24.

cossim, *adv.*, v. cessim.

Cossinius, a, *a Roman gentile name*, Cic. Balb. 23, 53 al.

1. cossus, i, *m.*, *a kind of larva under the bark of trees*, Plin. 11, 33, 38, § 113; 17, 24, 37, § 220; 30, 13, 39, § 115.

2. Cossus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Cornelia (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 41, 9 Müll.); so esp. the military tribune in the war with the Veientes, A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 4, 19, 1 sq.; and id. 4, 30, 4 sqq.; Verg. A. 6, 841; Juv. 8, 21 al.

Cossūtĭānae Tabernae, *a place near Cæsena in* Gallia Cispadana, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2.

Cossūtĭānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name;* esp. Cossutianus Capito, Tac. A. 11, 6; 16, 33.

Cossūtĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens*, Suet. Caes. 1; Vitr. 7, pr. 15 al.

costa, ae, *f.*, *a rib*, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Lucr. 5, 1297; Verg. G. 1, 273; id. A. 1, 211; Ov. H. 9, 111; Stat. Th. 2, 9; Mart. 9, 48, 10.—**II.** Transf., *a side, a wall:* aheni, Verg. A. 7, 463: ratis, Pers. 6, 31; cf. navium, Plin. 13, 9, 19, § 63: corbium, id. 16, 18, 30, § 75.—*Absol.*, Verg. A. 2, 16 al.

costābĭlis, e, *adj.* [costa], *riblike* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 3, 48.

costămōmum, i, *n.* [costum-amomum], *an aromatic plant, similar to the costum and* amomum, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

* **costātus**, a, um, *adj.* [costa], *having ribs, ribbed:* bene costati boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

† **costum**, i, *n.* (access. form, like the Greek, **costŏs**, i, *f.*, Luc. 9, 917), = κόστος, *an Oriental aromatic plant:* Costus Arabicus, Linn.; Plin. 12, 12, 25, § 41; Ov. M. 10, 308; Hor. C. 3, 1, 44 al.; freq. used in the preparation of costly unguents, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15 sq.; 13, 1, 2, § 18; in offerings, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 5; for the preservation of fruits, Col. 12, 20, 5 al.

Cōsўra (**Coss-**) or **Cossūra**, ae, *f.*, *a small island between Sicily and Africa*, now *Pantellaria*, Ov. F. 3, 567; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92; Sil. 14, 272; Mel. 2, 7, 18.

cōtārĭa, ae, v. cotoriae.

Cōthōn, ōnis, *m.* [orig. a Semitic word, but identified by the Greeks with κώθων]. **I.** In gen., *a name given to any artificial harbor*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 9 Müll.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *The artificial inner harbor of Carthage*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 427.—**B.** *A similar harbor at Adrumetum*, Auct. B. Afr. 62 sq.—**III.** *The name of several islands*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56; Mel. 2, 7, 11.

cŏthurnātē, *adv.*, v. cothurnatus *fin.*

cŏthurnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cothurnatus], *a tragic representation*, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

cŏthurnātus, a, um, *adj.* [cothurnus], *of* or *pertaining to the* cothurnus, lit. *buskined;* hence, *elevated, lofty, tragic* (opp. excalceatus, comic, Sen. Ep. 8, 8; 76, 31; not ante-Aug.): Maronis grande opus, Mart. 5, 5, 8: Lycophron, Ov. Ib. 529: vates, id. Am. 2, 18, 18: deae, id. F. 5, 348: sermo, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.*: scelera, Lact. 6, 20.—* *Adv.:* **cŏthurnātē**, *loftily, tragically;* only *comp.* (late Lat.): cothurnatius, Amm. 28, 1, 4.

† **cŏthurnus**, i, *m.*, = κόθορνος, *a high Grecian shoe.* **I.** In gen., Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46; id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; Vell. 2, 82, 4 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A high Grecian hunting-boot, laced up in front, and covering the whole foot*, Verg. E. 7, 32; id. A. 1, 337; Juv. 6, 506.—**B.** *The high shoe* or *buskin worn by tragic actors* (while soccus was the shoe of the comic actor), Hor. A. P. 80; 280; id. S. 1, 5, 64 al.—Hence, **2.** Meton. **a.** *Tragedy*, Hor. A. P. 80.—**b.** *A subject of tragedy* Juv. 15, 29.—**c.** *An elevated style*, in poetry, Verg. E. 8, 10; Hor. C. 2, 1, 12; Prop. 2 (3), 34, 41; Quint. 10, 1, 68 et saep.; also in painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 111 (with gravitas artis).—**d.** *Elevation, majesty* (late Lat.): imperatoriae auctoritatis, Amm. 21, 16, 1.

cōtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cos]. **I.** *A small touchstone, a test*, βάσανος, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126.—**II.** *A small stone mortar* for medical use, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 100; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 11, 7.

cŏtīdĭānus, cŏtīdĭe, etc., v. cottid-.

cŏtĭnus, i, *m.*, *a shrub that furnishes a purple color:* Rhus cotinus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 73.

cōtio, v. cocio.

Cŏtĭso, ōnis, *m.*, *a king of the Getæ*, Suet. Aug. 63; called also *king of the Dacians*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 18.

cŏtōnĕa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, wallwort, comfrey, black briony*, Plin. 26, 7, 26, § 42.

cŏtōnĭus (**-nĕus**), a, um, v. Cydonius.

cōtōrĭae, ārum, *f.* [cos], *a whetstone-quarry*, Dig. 39, 4, 15 (al. cotariae).

Cotta, ae, *m.*, v. Aurelius.

† **cottăbus**, i, *m.*, = κότταβος (a social sport consisting in dashing a liquid upon a brazen vessel; v. Lidd. and Scott under κότταβος; hence humorously transf.), *a clap, stroke:* ne bubuli in te cottabi crebri crepent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 4.

†† **cottăna** (also **cotona, coctona,** and **coctăna**), ōrum, *n.* [Syrian; Gr. κόττανα], *a kind of small Syrian fig*, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51; Mart. 7, 52; Juv. 3, 83; Stat. S. 4, 9, 28 al.

cottīdĭānus and **cŏtīd-** (less correctly **quŏtīd-**), a, um (cŏtīd-, Mart. 11, 1, 2; but cōtīd-, Cat. 68, 139), *adj.* [cottidie]. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., *of every day, daily:* febris, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: labor, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: consuetudo, id. B. C. 3, 85: usus, id. B. G. 4, 33: agger, id. ib. 7, 22: sermo, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: victus, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: vita, id. Pis. 26, 64: sumptus, Nep. Dion, 7, 2: cubiculum, Cels. 1, 3: cotidianis diebus = cottidie, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—**B.** Esp.,

abl. adverb.: **cottīdiāno** = cottidie, *daily:* nisi cottidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 66; Afran. ap. Charis. I. p. 177 P. (Com. Rel. v. 369 Rib.): ut cotidiano in forum mille hominum descenderent, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154; Rutil. Lup. 1, 2; Front. ap. Charis. l. l. — **II.** Meton., *every day, daily, usual, ordinary, common:* formae, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: verba, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: sindon, Mart. 11, 1, 2.

cotti-dĭē or **cŏtīdĭē** (v. Osann ad Cic. Rep. p. 475; less correctly **quŏtīdĭē**, v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 676 sq.), *adv.* [quot-dies], *daily* (class.; cf. in dies): ibatne ad Bacchidem? *Pa.* Cotidie, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 82: minari, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5: cotidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto: cotidie enim magis suspicor te in Epirum profectum, id. Att. 5, 7 *init.:* cotidie augere, id. Mil. 13, 34; id. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 18; id. Or. 34, 120: te cotidie pluris facio, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: haec tua justitia et lenitas animi florescet cotidie magis, id. Marcell. 4, 11. — Transf., of the night, *every night,* Quint. Decl. 10, 14.

cottīdĭō (**cotīd-**), *adv.*, for cottidie, *daily,* Q. Caepio ap. Charis. p. 174 P.

Cottĭus, ii, *m., the name of two kings of northern Italy, the father, who was a contemporary and friend of Augustus,* Amm. 15, 10, 2 and 7, *and the son* (cf. Dio Cass. 60, 14), *after whose death Nero made the country a Roman province,* Suet. Ner. 18; id. Tib. 37; Aur. Vict. Caes. 5, 2.—Hence, **II.** *Adjj.* **1. Cottĭus,** a, um, *Cottian:* Alpes Cottiae, *the Cottian Alps, west of* Augusta Taurinorum, *whose highest point is* Alpis Cottia, now *Mont Genèvre,* Tac. H. 1, 87; Amm. 15, 10, 2. — **2. Cottĭānus,** a, um, the same: civitates, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 135: Alpes, Tac. H. 1, 61; 4, 68.

Cotton, ōnis, *f., a town of Æolis, in Asia Minor,* Liv. 37, 21, 5.

Cottus or **Cŏtus,** i, *m.*, v. Cotys.

† **cŏtŭla** (**cŏtўla**), ae, *f.*, = κοτύλη, *a small vessel, as a measure, equal to a* hemina or *half a* sextarius, Fann. Pond. 12; Mart. 8, 71, 8; Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 6, 8 al.

coturnium, i. q. cuturnium, q. v.

cōturnix (ō, * Lucr. 4, 641; ŏ, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 27; Juv. 12, 97), īcis, *f.* [a sono vocis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 37, 4 Müll.], *a quail,* Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 64 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7 al.— As a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 76.

1. cŏtўla, ae, *f.*, v. cotula.

2. Cŏtўla, ae, *m., a Roman surname,* Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 5; 8, 10, 28.

† **cŏtўlēdon,** ōnis, *f.*, = κοτυληδών, *a plant, navelwort:* Cotyledon umbilicus, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 101, § 159.

Cŏtўs, tyis (*acc.* -tўn, rarely -tym; *abl.* -tye), and **Cŏtus,** i, *m.*, = Κότυς, *the name of several Thracian princes.* **I.** *A ruler of the coast of Thrace* B.C. 382–356, *son-in-law of Iphicrates,* Nep. Iphicr. 3, 4; id. Timoth. 1, 2; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 7.—**II.** Cotys II., *king of the Odrysæ, an ally of Perseus in his war against Rome,* Liv. 42, 29, 12; 42, 51, 10; 42, 67, 4; Eutr. 4, 6.— **III.** Cotys III., *king of the Odrysæ,* Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 3, 36; Luc. 5, 54. — **IV.** Cotys V., *grandson of* III., Tac. A. 2, 64 sqq.; 4, 5.—**V.** *A brother of Mithridates, prince of the Bosporus,* Tac. A. 12, 15; 12, 18.

Cŏtytto, ūs, *f.*, = Κοτυττώ, *the goddess of lewdness, who was originally worshipped in Thrace, later in Athens also,* Juv. 2, 92. — **Cŏtyttia,** ōrum, *n.*, = Κοτύττια, *her festival,* Hor. Epod. 17, 56; Verg. Cat. 5, 19.

Cŏus, i, and **Cōus,** a, um, v. 2. Cos.

cō-ūtor, ūti, *v. n.:* aliquo, *to associate with, have dealings with,* = συγχρῆσθαι, Vulg. Joan. 4, 9.

cŏvīnārĭus (**cŏvinn-**), ii, *m.* [covinus], *a soldier who fought from a chariot,* Tac. Agr. 35 and 36.

†† **cŏvīnus** (**cŏvinn-**), i, *m.* [Celtic], *a war-chariot of the Britons and Belgæ,* Mel. 3, 6, 5; Luc. 1, 426; Sil. 17, 422.—Also *a travelling chariot, a kind of tilbury,* Mart. 12, 24, 1.

coxa, ae, *f., the hip.* **I.** Prop., Cels. 4, 22, 1; 8, 1 *fin.;* 8, 10, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 38; cf. also coxendix. — Hence, **B.** *The hip-bone,* Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5.— **II.** Transf., in the Agrimensores: agrorum, *a bend inwards* (with angulus), Sic. Fl. p. 6 Goes.

coxendix, īcis (ī, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 40; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 94, 6; ĭ, Ser. Samm. 702; 968), *f.* [kindr. with coxa], *the hip.* **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 1, 20; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 94, 6; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 40; Suet. Aug. 8. — **II.** *The hip-bone,* Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168; 28, 11, 49, § 179.

coxim, *adv.* [coxa; cf.: cessim, cossim], *on the hips* (late Lat.): insidens, App. M. 3, p. 129, 19.

‡ **coxo,** ōnis, *m.* [coxa], *hobbling,* Non. p. 25, 18.

crābātus = grabatus, q. v.

Crabra (ae) aqua, *an aqueduct* or *water conduit that extended from Tusculum to the Tiber,* Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9; id. Fam. 16, 18, 3; Front. Aquaed. 9.

crābro, ōnis, *m., a hornet:* Vespa crabro, Linn.; Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71 sq.; Ov. M. 11, 335; Verg. G. 4, 245 al.—Prov.: irritare crabrones, *to stir up a hornet's nest,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84.

cracca, ae, *f., a kind of pulse,* perh. *wild vetch,* Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.

* **crăcens,** entis [kindr. with gracilis; v. the letter C], *slender, neat, graceful:* cracentes = graciles, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 7 Müll. (Ann. v. 497 Vahl.).

Crăgŏs or **-us,** i, *m.*, = Κράγος, *a promontory and chain of mountains in Lycia, the abode of the Chimæra,* Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98; 5, 27, 28, § 101; Hor. C. 1, 21, 8; Ov. M. 9, 646.

† **crambē,** ēs, *f.*, = κράμβη, *a kind of cabbage,* Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.—Prov.: crambe repetita, *warmed over,* for *something repeated, an old story,* Juv. 7, 154.

Cranĭi, ōrum, *m.*, = Κράνιοι, *the inhabitants of a town on the island of Cephallenia,* now *Granea,* Liv. 38, 28, 6.

Crānon (**Crann-**), ōnis, *f.*, = Κράνων, *a town of Thessaly, in the Vale of Tempe,* Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; Liv. 36, 10, 1; 42, 64, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 7.—Hence, **Crānōnius,** a, um, *adj., of Cranon:* ager, Liv. 42, 64, 7.

Crantor, ŏris, *m.*, = Κράντωρ. **I.** In fable, *the armor-bearer of Peleus, slain by the centaur Demoleon,* Ov. M. 12, 367.—**II.** *A distinguished Grecian philosopher of the old Academic school,* Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; 2. 44, 135; id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 4 al.

† **crāpŭla,** ae, *f.*, = κραιπάλη, *excessive wine-drinking, intoxication, inebriation,* Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1; id. Ps. 5, 1, 46; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; Liv. 9, 30, 9; Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142 et saep.—**II.** Meton., *a resin producing intoxication, which was sometimes mingled with wine,* Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124 sq.; 23, 1, 24, § 46.

* **crāpŭlārius,** a, um, *adj.* [crapula], *pertaining to intoxication:* unctio, *preventive of inebriation,* Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 74.

crāpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an intoxicating* (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 11.

crāpŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *drunken with wine, inebriated,* Vulg. Psa. 77, 65.

crāpŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *very much intoxicated,* Amm. 29, 5, 54.

crāpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *inclined to drunkenness* (late Lat.): libidines, Firm. Math. 8, 20.

crās, *adv.* [root ka-, ku-, to lighten, burn; Gr. καίω; cf. Sanscr. çvas, the same], *to-morrow,* αὔριον (freq. and class.). (α) With *tempp. fut.:* rus cras cum filio Cum primo luci ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 54: scies fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3: cras donaberis haedo, Hor. C. 3, 13, 3: Qui non est hodie, cras minus aptus erit, Ov. R. Am. 94 et saep.— With ellipsis of verb: negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat (sc. venturum esse), *early to-morrow morning,* Cic. Att. 10, 30, 2.— (β) With *temp. pres.:* sat habeo, si cras fero, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 121; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46: cras est mihi Judicium, id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; Atta ap. Non. p. 468, 24: cras nato Caesare festus dat veniam somnumque dies, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9 al.— As the title of a writing of Varro: Cras credo, hodie nihil, of which there are some fragments ap. Non. p. 112, 9 al.—(γ) *Subst.:* cras istud quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2 sqq.; so, hesternum, Pers. 5, 68.— * **B.** = in diem crastinum, *on* or *for the morrow:* cras te non vocavi, Mart. 2, 37, 11.— **II.** Poet., in gen., *the future, hereafter:* quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. C. 1, 9, 13: credula vitam Spes fovet et melius cras fore semper ait, Tib. 2, 6, 20; Ov. M. 15, 216 al.

crassāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [crasso], *the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs* (cf. crassamentum, II.), Col. 12, 25, 2; 12, 42, 2.

crassāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (post-Aug.), *the thickness* of an object. **I.** In gen.: portarum, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 210: surculi, Gell. 17, 9, 7.—**II.** Esp., *the thick sediment of a liquid, the dregs, grounds,* Col. 12, 12, 1.

crassē, *adv.*, v. 1. crassus *fin.*

crassēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [crassus], *thickness,* fig.: ingenii, *stupidity,* Fulg. cont. Verg.

crassesco, ĕre, *v. inch., to grow thick, to thicken, grow dense* or *hard, grow large* or *fat* (post-Aug.; most freq. in Pliny the elder): turtures milio, etc., Col. 8, 9, 2: sues, Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 110: ceparum capita, id. 19, 6, 32, § 103: pili quadrupedibus senectute, id. 11, 39, 94, § 231: mel (opp. dilutum), id. 11, 13, 13, § 32; cf.: vinum vetustate, id. 23, 1, 22, § 40: aër in nubes, id. 2, 43, 44, § 114: crassescente limo, id. 33, 5, 26, § 86.

Crassĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Crassus.

Crassĭcius (**-tius**), ii, *m., a grammarian of Rome,* Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3; Suet. Gram. 18.

crassĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crassifico], *a making thick* or *fat;* hence, *thickness:* viscosa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 56; id. Acut. 1, 14, 115.

crassĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [crassus-facio], *to make thick, thicken, make fat, fatten,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 208; 5, 2, 39 al.— *Pass., to thicken, become dense,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 180.

Crassĭpēs, pĕdis [crassus-pes, thick-foot], *a surname of the* gens Furia, Liv. 38, 42, 4; *the most celebrated is* Furius Crassipes, *Cicero's son-in-law,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11 al.

crassĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crassus], *thickness, density,* App. de Mundo, p. 65, 15.

crassĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.], *thickness, density,* App. M. 7, p. 189, 38.

Crassĭtĭus, v. Crassicius.

crassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [crassus], *thickness, density.* **I.** Abstr. (in good prose): postes ... Quantā firmitate facti et quantā crassitudine, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 135: parietum, Caes. B. C. 2, 8: libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: columnarum, Vitr. 4, 4, 2: fornicum, Liv. 44, 11, 5 al.: stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73; cf. id. ib. 3, 13: aëris, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: cerae, Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71: mellis, id. 28, 12, 50, § 187: (ostrea) crassitudine potius spectanda quam latitudine, id. 32, 6, 21, § 60.— **II.** Concr., *a thick matter, dregs, sediment,* Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 141.

* **crassĭvēnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [crassus-vena], *having thick veins:* acer, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 66.

crasso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [crassus], *to make thick, thicken, condense* (post-class.): pili crassantur in setas, App. M. 3, p. 139, 39: crassatus aër, Amm. 19, 4, 6; 19, 4, 8; 20, 3, 5.

* **crassundĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [id.], *the thick intestines,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll. *N. cr.*

1. crassus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. kart-, to spin; cf.: crates, cartilago, etc.]; as opp. to flowing, thin, lean, delicate, etc., *solid, thick, dense, fat, gross,* etc. (freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit.: semina (opp. liquida), Lucr. 4, 1259; cf.: crassius semen, id. 4, 1244: corpus, id. 6, 857: unguentum, Hor. A. P. 375: paludes, Verg. G. 2, 110: cruor, id. A. 5, 469: aquae, *greatly swollen,* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 8: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; Cic. Fl. 29, 71; cf.: terga (agri), Verg. G. 2, 236: homo, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26: turdi, Mart. 2, 40: toga, Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. filum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; Ov. H. 9, 77: restis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38: digiti crassi tres, as a measure, Cato, R. R. 40, 4.—**B.** Esp., of the atmosphere, *thick, dense, heavy:* aër crassus et concretus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; cf.: crassissimus aër, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: caelum Thebis (opp. tenue Athenis), id. Fat. 4, 7: Baeotum in crasso jurares aëre natum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244; Juv. 10, 50: caligo nubis, Lucr.

6, 461; cf.: caliginis aër Crassior, id. 4, 350 al.: vitrum crassiore visu, *less transparent*, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 196.—**II.** Trop. (rare; not in Cic.): crassum infortunium, i. e. *a sound beating*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 53: senes, *stupid, dull*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 24: Ofellus Rusticus abnormis sapiens crassâque Minervâ, i. e. *dull, stolid*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3; cf.: crassiore ut vocant Musa, Quint. 1, 10, 28: turba, *uncultivated*, Mart. 9, 23: neglegentia, *stupid, clumsy*, Dig. 22, 6, 6: crassiora nomina, *more rude* or *barbarous*. Mart. 12, 18, 12; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 15.—Hence, *adv.*: **crassē** (rare; not in Cic.), *thickly*. **1.** Lit.: picare vasa, Col. 12, 44, 5; cf. oblinere, Scrib. Comp. 46.—**2.** *Grossly, rudely*: crasse illepideve compositum poëma (the figure taken from a coarse web), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 76.—Of precious stones, *not clearly, dimly* (*comp.*), Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106; 37, 8, 36, § 114.—Hence of the indistinct understanding of any thing, *not clearly, confusedly*: crasse et summatim et obscure intellegere aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121, 11.

2. Crassus, i, *m.*, *a family name in the* gens Licinia. The most distinguished were, **I.** L. Licinius Crassus, *a celebrated orator, a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 38, 143; id. Off. 1, 30, 108 et saep.; cf. id. Brut. prol. pp. 68–77 Ellendt.—**II.** M. Licinius Crassus, *the triumvir*.—Hence, **Crassiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the triumvir Crassus*: exercitûs clades (in the war with the Parthians), Vell. 2, 82, 2; cf.: Crassiana clades, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 47; Flor. 4, 9, 7.

1. crastĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cras]. **I.** *Of to-morrow; to-morrow's* (freq. and class. in prose and poetry): dies, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 55; Cic. Att. 15, 8, 2; Prop. 2 (3), 15, 54 al.: Titan, Verg. A. 4, 118: Cynthius, Ov. F. 3, 345: Aurora, Verg. A. 12, 76: lux, id. ib. 10, 244; cf.: stella diurna, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62: hora, Verg. G. 1, 425: tempora, * Hor. C. 4, 7, 17: dapes, Mart. 3, 58, 42: egestas, id. 3, 10, 3: quies, Luc. 7, 26 al.—In Gr. constr., of the person: crastinus aspicis Triobrem (= cras), Sid. Carm. 24, 21.—*Absol.*: **crastĭnum,** i, *n.*, *to-morrow, the morrow*: sibi polliceri, Sen. Thyest. 620.—**b.** Die crastini, old *abl.* of time (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 25 (34) Lorenz ad loc.; Gell. 2, 29, 7; cf. id. 10, 24, 1 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 3, 16; Claud. Quadrig. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4, 20 sq.; and v. pristinus, proximus, quartus, quintus, nonus, etc.—**c.** *Absol.* (*a*) In crastinum, *to-morrow, on the morrow*: vos vocabo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 55; id. Cas. 3, 5, 60; cf. differre, Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 367: pervenire, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 16 al.—(*β*) Crastino = cras, *to-morrow*: seges non metetur, Gell. 2, 29, 9.—**II.** (Acc. to cras, C.) *Future* (very rare): quid crastina volveret aetas Scire nefas homini, Stat. Th. 3, 562; cf. Mart. 1, 15, 12.

2. Crastĭnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Caes. B. C. 3, 91; 3, 99; Luc. 7, 471; Flor. 4, 2, 46 al.

† **crătaegis,** is, *f.*, *another name of the plant* satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

† **crătaegon,** ōnis, or **crătaegŏs,** i, *m.*, = κραταιγών or κράταιγος, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. aquifolia, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 63.

† **crătaegum,** i, *n.*, = κραταιγόν, *the kernel of the fruit of the box-tree*, Plin. 16, 30, 52, § 120.

Crătaeis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Κραταιΐς, *the mother of Scylla*, Ov. M. 13, 749; Verg. Cir. 65; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **crătaeŏgŏnon,** i, *n.*, and **-nŏs,** i, *f.*, = κραταιόγονον, *the common fleawort*, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 62 sq.

crātēr, ēris, v. cratera.

† **crātēra** (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 10, and Non. p. 547, 25 sq., sometimes **crēterra;** cf. Naev. Trag. Rel. v. 45 Rib.), ae, *f.*, and (mostly poet.) **crātēr,** ēris, *m.*, = κρατήρ, Ion. κρητήρ, *a vessel in which wine was mingled with water, a mixing-vessel* or *bowl* (mostly poet.). **I.** Prop. (*a*) Cratera, ae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 131 Zumpt *N. cr.*; id. Fam. 7, 1, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*; id. Arat. 387; Liv. 5, 25, 10; 5, 28, 2; Curt. 4, 8, 16; Hor. C. 3, 18, 7; id. S. 2, 4, 80; Pers. 2, 52; Hyg. Astr. 2, 30; Inscr. Orell 1541 al.—*Abl. plur.* crateris, Enn. ap. Censor. p. 2727 P. (Ann. v. 604 Vahl.; al. crateribus).—(*β*) Crater, ēris, Ov. M. 8, 669; 12, 236; id. F. 5, 522; Prop. 3 (4), 17, 37 al.—*Acc.* Gr. cratēra, Verg. A. 3, 525; Ov. M. 5, 82; 8, 679; Juv. 12, 44.—*Plur.* crateras, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 165; Verg. A. 1, 724; 9, 165.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A vessel for drawing water, a bucket, water-pail*: cratera, Naev. ap. Non. p. 547, 30.—**B.** *An oil-vessel*: crater, Verg. A. 6, 225; Mart. 12, 32.—**C.** *A water-basin*: crater, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 32.—**D.** *The aperture of a volcanic mountain, the crater*: crater, Lucr. 6, 701; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88.—**E.** *A volcanic opening of the earth*: crater, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238; Ov. M. 5, 424.—**F.** *A bay near Baiæ*, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 2.—**G.** *A constellation, the Bowl.* (*a*) Cratera, Cic. Arat. 219 (also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114).—(*β*) Crater, Ov. F. 2, 266.—*Acc.* craterem, Vitr. 9, 5, 1.

† **crătērites,** ae, *m.* [κρατερός], *a very hard unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

Crătĕrus (-ros), i, *m.*, = Κρατερός. **I.** *A general of Alexander the Great*, Nep. Eum. 2, 2; 3, 3; 4, 1; Curt. 4, 3, 1 al.—**II.** *A famous physician at Rome in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 1; 12, 14, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 161; Pers. 3, 65.

1. Crātes, is, *m.*, = Κράτης, *a Greek proper name*. **I.** *A Theban philosopher*, App. Mag. p. 26 Bip.; id. Flor. p. 126 sq.—**II.** Crates Mallotes, *a grammarian*, Suet. Gram. 2; Varr. L. L. 8, § 64.—**III.** Crates, *an Academic philosopher of Athens*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34.

(**2. crātes,** is, *f.*, falsely assumed as *nom.* instead of cratis, q. v.)

Crāthis, ĭdis, *m.*, = Κρᾶθις, *a river in* Magna Græcia, *whose water was said to redden the hair*, now *Crati* or *Gratti*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; 31, 2, 9, § 13; 31, 2, 10, § 14; Ov. M. 15, 315; id. F. 3, 581.

crātĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [cratis], *composed of wicker-work, wattled*: parietes, *lattice-work*, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*; Dig. 17, 2, 15; Pall. 1, 19, 2.

crātĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], prop., *fine hurdle-work*; hence, *a small gridiron*, Mart. 14, 221, 1; Cato, R. R. 13, 1; Petr. 31, 11; 70, 7.

‡ **craticulum** a Graeco κρατεῦται deducitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 11 Müll. [more prob. immediately from crates].

* **crātĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [cratis], *composed of lattice-work, wattled*: lucernae, Cato, R. R. 13, 1: aliter alii.

Crātīnus, i, *m.*, = Κρατῖνος, *a celebrated Grecian comic poet of the old comedy, a contemporary of Eupolis and Aristophanes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 1; id. S. 1, 4, 1; Pers. 1, 123; Quint. 10, 1, 65.

crātio, īre, *v. a.* [cratis], *to harrow* (rare): herbam, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258.

Crātippus, i, *m.*, = Κράτιππος, *a distinguished peripatetic philosopher at Athens, a teacher of Cicero's son*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1; 2, 2, 8; id. Div. 1, 3, 5; Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3.

crātis, is (*nom. sing.* only Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 56, 5; *acc. sing.* cratim, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65), *f.* [Sanscr. kart, to spin; cf. crassus], *wicker-work, a hurdle*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** *Sing.* (rare): flexilis, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209; 10, 44, 61, § 126: juncea, id. 21, 14, 49, § 84; Juv. 11, 82.—**2.** *Plur.* (so most freq.; and by the ancient gram. sometimes regarded as *plur.* tantum; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 455), Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 4; Verg. A. 11, 64; Hor. Epod. 2, 45; Col. 12, 15, 1 al.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A harrow*; *sing.*, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 145; 18, 20, 49, § 180; 18, 18, 48, § 173.—*Plur.*, Verg. G. 1, 94.—**2.** *A hurdle* with which criminals were covered, and on which stones were thrown; *sing.*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65; Liv. 1, 51, 9; 4, 50, 4; Tac. G. 12.—**3.** Milit., *fascines*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 5, 40; Liv. 10, 38, 5; Tac. A. 1, 68 al.—As *a covering* for besiegers in attacks, Curt. 5, 3, 7.—**4.** *The ribs of a shield*: umbonum, Verg. A. 7, 633; Curt. 10, 2, 23; Sil. 5, 522 sq.—**5.** = testudo, *the interlocked shields* of a rank of soldiers, Luc. 3, 485.—**II.** Transf., *a joint, rib*, etc.: pectoris, Verg. A. 12, 508: laterum, Ov. M. 12, 370; cf. spinae, *the joints of the backbone*, id. ib. 8, 806: favorum, *honey-comb*, Verg. G. 4, 214: cratem facit vitis, *grows confusedly*, Col. 4, 2, 1 al.

crātītius, v. craticius.

crĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [creo], *that can be made* or *created* (post-class. and rare): materia, App. Trism. 85, 12; Aug. Conf. 12, 19 al.

† **crĕāgra,** ae, *f.*, = κρεάγρα, *a flesh-hook* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 997; Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 11 al.

crĕāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [creo], *the elements of which created things consist* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 505.

crĕātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (very rare). **I.** *A creating, producing, begetting*: liberorum, Dig. 1, 7, 15, § 2.—*Absol.*: non hujus creationis, i. e. *not of man's building*, Vulg. Heb. 9, 11.—**II.** *An electing to an office, a choice*: magistratuum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: tutoris, Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 6.

crĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A creator, author, begetter, founder*. **A.** In gen. (very rare): ipse deûm, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64; cf. thus of *a father*, Ov. M. 8, 309: creator atque opifex rerum, Luc. 10, 266: hujus urbis, Romulus, Cic. Balb. 13, 31.—**B.** *The creator of the world*, etc., *God* (eccl. Lat.), opp. creatura, Vulg. Rom. 1, 25; id. 1 Pet. 4, 19.—With *gen.*: mundi, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 23: omnium, id. Eccli. 24, 12 al.—**II.** *One who elects* or *appoints to an office*, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59; Dig. 50, 8, 2, § 7 al.

crĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [creator], *she who brings forth* or *produces, a mother* (poet.): natura rerum, Lucr. 1, 630 al.: mea, patria (with genetrix), Cat. 63, 50: diva (of a mother), Verg. A. 8, 534; cf.: Alexandri Magni, Olympias, Aur. Vict. Epit. 40: dira bellorum (tellus), Sil. 15, 184; Ambros. Fid. 4, 30, 3.

crĕātūra, ae, *f.* [creo], only concr., *a creature, thing created* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 30; Prud. Ham. 508: omnes creaturae tuae, Vulg. Tob. 8, 7.—**II.** *The creation*: Deus caelorum et Dominus totius creaturae, Vulg. Jud. 9, 17: Dei, id. Apoc. 3, 14 al.

crēber, bra, brum (*sup.* creberrimus; but crebrissimus, Gell. 2, 30, 2; cf. Rudd. I. p. 170; and CEREBERRIMVS, Inscr. Orell. 68), *adj.* [from cre-, root of cresco, Corn. Beitr. p. 356], *that exists* or *takes place in a continuous multitude, following closely together* or *one after another* (hence with continuus, Quint. 12, 10, 46; opp. rarus). **I.** *Thick, close, pressed together, frequent, numerous, repeated* (very freq., and class.). **A.** Of material subjects: lucus avius, Crebro salicto oppletus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9; cf. silva, Lucr. 6, 135: crebris arboribus succisis omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: rami, id. ib. 2, 17: (venae et arteriae) crebrae multaeque, toto corpore intextae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: funale, *numerous torches*, id. Sen. 13, 44: castella, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: creberrima aedificia, id. ib. 5, 12: ignes quam creberrimi, Sall. J. 106, 4; cf. id. ib. 98, 6: vigilias ponere, id. ib. 45, 2: tanto crebriores litterae nuntiique, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf. exploratores, id. ib. 6, 10: tam crebri ad terram decidebant quam pira, *as thick as pears*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; cf. hostes, id. Am. 1, 1, 84: crebri cecidere caelo lapides, Liv. 1, 31, 2; cf. *sup.*, id. 28, 37, 7 et saep.—**B.** Of immaterial subjects: itiones, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 23; cf. excursiones, Nep. Milt. 2, 1: ictus, Lucr. 4, 935; Hor. C. 1, 25, 2; Suet. Calig. 30: impetus, Lucr. 1, 294; Sall. J. 50, 1 al.: anhelitus, Quint. 11, 3, 55; Verg. A. 5, 199: commutationes aestuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: rumores, id. ib. 2, 1: amplexus, Ov. M. 9, 538 al.: compellationes, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2: sonus, *oft repeated*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81: argumentatio, Quint. 2, 5, 8: supplosio pedis, id. 11, 3, 128: crebriores figurae, id. 9, 2, 94: quae apud Sallustium rara fuerunt, apud hunc crebra sunt et paene continua, Sen. Ep. 114, 18: crebra lumina (dicendi) et continua, Quint. 12, 10, 46.—**II.** Meton., of an object that is furnished with abundance, or produces something in multitudes, *crowded with, abundant, abounding in*: creber harundinibus lucus, Ov. M. 11, 190: Africus procellis, Verg. A. 1, 85: Tiberis creber ac subitus incrementis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 55.—Esp., of speech or writing: sane in eo creber fuisti, Te noluisse, etc., *you frequently said*, Cic. Planc. 34, 83: si mihi tantum esset otii, quantum est tibi ... in scribendo multo essem crebrior quam tu, id. Att. 1, 19, 1: (Thucydides) ita creber est rerum frequentia, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; id. Brut. 7, 29: quis sententiis aut acutior aut crebrior? id. ap. Suet. Caes. 55; Quint. 10, 1, 102 (cf.: densus sententiis, id.

ib. § 68).— In Gr. constr., of the person: densis ictibus heros Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 460: modus (dicendi) translationibus crebrior, Quint. 12, 10, 60.— Hence, *advv.*, **1.** Most freq. in the form **crēbrō,** *close one after another* (in time or number), *repeatedly, often, oftentimes, frequently, many times*: si crebro cades, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 105: ruri esse, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: mittere litteras, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 1: tussire et exspuere, Quint. 11, 5, 56: personare purgatam aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7 et saep.: qui crebro Catulum, saepe me, saepissime rem publicam nominabat, Cic. Cael. 24, 59.— *Comp.* crebrius: perlucet villa crebrius quam cribrum, i. e. *with more holes, openings*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14: mittas litteras, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3 *fin.*: crebrius aut perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.— *Sup.* creberrime (creberru-): commemorantur a Stoicis, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 56.— **2. crēbrā** (*acc. plur.*; cf. Rudd. II. p. 159), *repeatedly*: revisit ad stabulum (mater), Lucr. 2, 359: et pede terram Crebra ferit (equus), Verg. G. 3, 500.— **3. crēbrē,** *closely, compactly* (of place; only in Vitr.): fundamenta aedificiorum palationibus crebre fixa, Vitr. 2, 9, 10.— *Sup.*: crates ex virgis creberrime textae, Vitr. 10, 14, 3.—* **4. crēbrĭter,** *repeatedly, frequently* (in time), Vitr. 10, 13, 7; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 133 sq.

crēbesco, v. crebresco.

* **crēbrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [creber], *thick, close*: telae pexitas, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.

crēbrē, *adv.*, v. creber, *adv.*, 3.

crēbresco (in MSS. and edd. sometimes euphon. **crēbesco,** brŭi, like rubesco, from ruber), brŭi, 3, *v. inch.* [creber], *to become frequent, to increase, grow strong*; of a rumor, report, *to spread abroad* (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Tac.): crebrescunt optatae aurae, Verg. A. 3, 530: gestus cum ipsâ orationis celeritate, Quint. 11, 3, 111: horror, Verg. A. 12, 407: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 67: tum crebescere fragor, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 8: seditio, Tac. H. 1, 39: licentia et impunitas, id. A. 3, 60: invidia, id. H. 3, 34: sermo, Verg. A. 12, 222; so, fama cladis Germanicae, Tac. H. 4, 12.— With a clause as subject: per socios crebrescit vivere Agrippam, etc., *is noised abroad*, Tac. A. 2, 39.— Rare in *perf.* and *pluperf.*: jamque rumor publice crebuerat, App. M. 10, p. 247: tam multa bella ubique crebuerunt, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17.

‡ **crēbrĭsūro,** apud Ennium significat vallum crebris suris id est palis munitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 3.

crēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [creber], *thickness, closeness, frequency*: spissae venarum, Vitr. 2, 10, 2: caeli, id. 9, 8, 3: fluctuum, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 116 (3, 42 Dietsch): litterarum, Cic. Att. 13, 18 *init.*: crebritas et magnitudo officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1: sententiarum (with concinnitas), id. Brut. 95, 327.

crēbrĭter, *adv.*, v. creber, *adv.*, 4.

* **crēbrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [creber], for crebritas, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 91, 30 dub.

crēbrō, *adv.*, v. creber, *adv.*, 1.

crēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [credo], *worthy of belief, credible*: credibile est quod sine ullo teste auditoris opinione firmatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48 (class. in prose and poetry): tametsi verissimum esse intellegebam, tamen credibile fore non arbitrabar, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 158: narrationes, id. Or. 36, 124; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 52: imago rerum, id. 4, 2, 123: ratio, id. 5, 12, 13: suspicio, id. 9, 2, 90 et saep.: magnum narras, vix credibile, * Hor. S. 1, 9, 52; cf.: vix credibile dictu, Curt. 5, 13, 22: credibile est, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Quint. 2, 3, 5; 5, 6, 2; 5, 10, 19 al.: credibili fortior illa fuit, Ov. F. 3, 618; cf. id. Tr. 1, 5, 49: aliquid credibile facere, Quint. 4, 2, 47; 4, 2, 110; 9, 1, 19; Just. 5, 5, 7: animo tyranni credibile judicium facere, Liv. 24, 5, 13.— *Comp.*, Quint. 4, 2, 124; 6, 3, 4.— *Adv.*: **crēdĭbĭlĭter,** *credibly*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 2, 15, 36; 3, 11, 1 al.

crēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. credibilis *fin.*

* **crēdĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [credo], *to believe firmly*, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 6.

crēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [credo, I.] *a creditor.* **I.** Prop., Dig. 50, 16, 10 sq.; Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Quint. 23, 74; Liv. 6, 14, 5; Sen. Ep. 87, 6; 119, 1; Quint. 3, 6, 84; * Hor. S. 2, 3, 65 et saep.— **II.** Trop., of the belly, Plin. 26, 8, 28, § 43.

crēdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [creditor], *a female creditor*, Dig. 20, 5, 16; 42, 6, 38 al.

crēdĭtum, i, *n.*, v. credo, I. B.

crēdo, didi, dĭtum, 3 (*pres. subj.* creduam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 2: creduas, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 72; id. Trin. 3, 1, 5: creduat, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6: creduis, id. Am. 2, 2, 49; id. Capt. 3, 4, 73: creduit, id. Truc. 2, 2, 52; *inf.* credier, id. Poen. 2, 43; crevi for credidi, id. Cist. 1, 1, 1), *v. a.* [Sanscr. çrat, çrad, trust, and dha-; v. 2. do]. **I.** Orig. belonging to the lang. of business, *to give as a loan, to loan, lend, make* or *loan to* any one: (vilicus) injussu domini credat nemini; quod dominus crediderit, exigat, Cato, R. R. 5, 4: quibus credas male, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 20; cf. populis, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: alicui grandem pecuniam, id. ib. 2, 4; so, pecunias ei, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6; and: pecuniae creditae, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: centum talenta, Quint. 5, 10, 111: solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84 et saep.— Hence, **B. crēdĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a loan*, Sall. C. 25, 4; Liv. 6, 15, 5; 6, 27, 3; 8, 28, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1; Quint. 5, 10, 105; 5, 10, 117; Dig. 12, 1, 19 sq. et saep.— **II.** Transf. beyond the circle of business (very freq. in every period and species of composition). **A.** With the prevailing idea of intended protection, *to commit* or *consign something to one* for preservation, protection, etc., *to intrust to one*, = committo, commendo (cf. concredo): ubi is obiit mortem, qui mihi id aurum credidit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 15 (credere est servandum commendare, Non. p. 275, 9); so, nummum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112 (for which id. ib. 4, 2, 115, concredere): alicujus fidei potestatique (with committere), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 4, § 14: vitam ac fortunas meas, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 8; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 37: militi arma, Liv. 2, 45, 10: se suaque omnia alienissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: se ponto, Ov. M. 14, 222: se perfidis hostibus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 33: se ventis, Quint. 12, prooem. § 2: pennis se caelo, Verg. A. 6, 15; cf. Ov. M. 2, 378: se pugnae, Verg. A. 5, 383 et saep.: crede audacter quid lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 118: facinus magnum timido pectori, id. Ps. 2, 1, 3: illi consilia omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: arcanos sensus tibi, Verg. A. 4, 422; cf.: arcana libris, Hor. S. 2, 1, 31: aliquid cerae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 67.— Poet., with *in* and *acc.*: inque novos soles audent se germina tuto Credere, Verg. G. 2, 333.— **B.** With the prevailing idea of bestowing confidence, *to trust to* or *confide in a person* or *thing, to have confidence in, to trust.* **1.** With *dat.*: virtuti suorum satis credere, Sall. J. 106, 3; cf. id. ib. 72, 2: praesenti fortunae, Liv. 45, 8, 6: consules magis non confidere quam non credere suis militibus, *rather mistrusted their intentions than their valor*, id. 2, 45, 4: nec jam amplius hastae, Verg. A. 11, 808: ne nimium colori, id. E. 2, 17: bibulis talaribus, Ov. M. 4, 731.— Freq. in eccl. Lat.: Moysi et mihi, Vulg. Johan. 5, 46: verbis meis, id. Luc. 1, 20.— **2.** Esp., with *in* and *acc.* of pers., *to believe in, trust in* (eccl. Lat.): hoc est ergo credere in Deum, credendo adhaerere ad bene coöperandum bona operanti Deo, Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 77, 8: qui fidem habet sine spe ac dilectione, Christum esse credit, non in Christum credit, id. Serm. 144, 2: qui credit in Filium habet vitam aeternam, Vulg. Johan. 3, 36 et saep.— **C.** *To trust one in his declarations, assertions*, etc., i. e. *to give him credence, to believe*: injurato, scio, plus credet mihi, quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 284 sq.: vin' me istuc tibi, etsi incredibile'st, credere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 11: credit jam tibi de isto, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 53: cui omnium rerum ipsus semper credit, *in every thing*, id. As. 2, 4, 59; cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 52: diu deliberandum et concoquendum est, utrum potius Chaereae injurato in suâ lite, an Manilio et Luscio juratis in alieno judicio credatis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45.— **b.** Mihi crede, *believe me, confide in my words, upon my word*, ἐμοὶ πιθοῦ, an expression of confirmation, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6; id. Mur. 19, 40; 38, 82; id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; id. Off. 3, 19, 75; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 1, 43, 103; id. Fin. 2, 21, 68 et saep.; Hor. S. 1, 7, 35; 2, 6, 93 al.; cf.: mihi credite, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; id. Agr. 3, 4, 16; Liv. 24, 22, 17; Ov. M. 15, 254 al.— In the same sense (but more rare in Cic.): crede mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; 14, 15, 2; 11, 6, 1; id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ov. A. A. 1, 66; id. M. 1, 361; id. Tr. 3, 4, 25: crede igitur mihi, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2: credite mihi, Curt. 6, 11, 25.— **c.** Credor in poets several times equivalent to creditur mihi: certe credemur, ait, si verba sequatur Exitus, Ov. F. 3, 351; so id. Tr. 3, 10, 35: creditus accepit cantatas protinus herbas, etc., id. M. 7, 98; so in *part.*, id. H. 17, 129; cf.: (Cassandra) non umquam credita Teucris, Verg. A. 2, 247.— **d.** Sibi, *to believe one's self, trust one's own convictions, be fully convinced*: cum multa dicta sunt sapienter et graviter, tum vel in primis, crede nobis, crede tibi, Plin. Pan. 74: fieri malunt alieni erroris accessio, quam sibi credere, Min. Fel. 24, 2: non satis sibi ipsi credebant, Auct. B. Alex. 6.— **2.** With simple reference to the object mentioned or asserted, *to believe a thing, hold* or *admit as true*: velim te id quod verum est credere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 275, 6; cf.: credo et verum est, Afer ap. Quint. 6, 3, 94: me miseram! quid jam credas? aut cui credas? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: quod fere libenter homines id quod volunt credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 5: audivi ista . . . sed numquam sum adductus ut crederem, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7: res Difficilis ad credundum, Lucr. 2, 1027; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 28 et saep.— *Pass.*: res tam scelesta . . . credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.— *Pass. impers.*: in quo scelere, etiam cum multae causae convenisse unum in locum atque inter se congruere videntur, tamen non temere creditur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.— **b.** In gen. = opinor, arbitror, *to be of opinion, to think, believe, suppose.* (α) With *acc.*: timeo ne aliud credam atque aliud nunties, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: quae deserta et inhospita tesqua credis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 20: fortem crede bonumque, id. ib. 1, 9, 13: quos gravissimos sapientiae magistros aetas vetus credidit, Quint. 12, 1, 36.— *Pass.*: potest . . . falsum aliquid pro vero credi, Sall. C. 51, 36: origo animi caelestis creditur, Quint. 1, 1, 1; 8, prooem. § 24: Evander venerabilior divinitate creditâ Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8.— (β) With *acc.* and *inf.* (so most freq.): jam ego vos novisse credo, ut sit pater meus, Plaut. Am. prol. 104: cum reliquum exercitum subsequi crederet, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: caelo tonantem credidimus Jovem Regnare, Hor. C. 3, 5, 1 et saep.: victos crederes, *one would have thought, one might have imagined*, Liv. 2, 43, 9; so Curt. 4, 10, 23; cf. Zumpt, Lat. Gr. § 528.— *Pass.*: navis praeter creditur ire, Lucr. 4, 389: quem (Athin) peperisse Limnate creditur, Ov. M. 5, 49: creditus est optime dixisse, Quint. 3, 1, 11; cf. id. 10, 2, 125 al.— *Impers.*: credetur abesse ab eo culpam, Quint. 11, 1, 64: neque sine causâ creditum est, stilum non minus agere cum delet, id. 10, 4, 1 al.— So in the *abl. part. pass.* credito, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Tac. A. 3, 14; 6, 34.— (γ) *Absol.*: credo inserted, like opinor, puto, etc., and the Gr. οἶμαι, as a considerate, polite, or ironical expression of one's opinion, *I believe, as I think, I suppose, I dare say*, etc.: credo, misericors est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 144; so placed first, id. Cas. 2, 6, 3; Ter. And. 2, 1, 13; Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Sull. 4, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 70; Sall. C. 52, 13; Liv. 4, 17, 7; Hor. S. 2, 2, 90: Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 32; so id. Truc. 2, 5, 27; Caes. B. C. 2, 31; Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; Verg. A. 6, 368 et saep.: aut jam hic aderit, credo hercle, aut jam adest, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 74.

crēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [credulus], *easiness of belief, credulity* (first freq. after the Aug. per.; never in Cic.): credulitas error est magis quam culpa, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1; Quint. 5, 3, 7; Tac. A. 2, 40; Curt. 7, 7, 8; Ov. M. 15, 498; id. P. 1, 1, 44.— Of fishes trusting themselves to the hook, Ov. M. 13, 934; 15, 101; cf. credulus.— As a person, together with Error, Ov. M. 12, 59.

crēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [credo, II. C. 2.], *that easily believes a thing, credulous, easy of belief, confiding.* **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.). (α) *Absol.*: in fabulis stultissima persona est improvidorum et credulorum senum, Cic. Lael. 26, 100: stultus auditor et

credulus, id. Font. 6, 13; Quint. 11, 1, 71; Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.;* Hor. C. 1, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 432 et saep. — Of fishes trusting to the hook, Ov. M. 8, 858; cf. credulitas; and of animals anticipating no danger, Hor. Epod. 16, 33. — (β) With *dat.:* non ego credulus illis, Verg. E. 9, 34; Prop. 1, 3, 28; Hor. C. 1, 11, 8; Sil. 10, 478; Tac. H. 2, 23.—* (γ) With *in aliquid:* nos in vitium credula turba sumus, Ov F. 4, 312.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: aures regis, Curt. 10, 1, 28: credula res amor est, Ov. H. 6, 21; id. M. 7, 826: spes animi mutui, Hor. C. 4, 1, 30: convivia, *full of confidence, confiding, trusting,* Just. 2, 10, 10: fama (= facile credens), Tac. H. 1, 34 *fin.;* cf. Roth ad Tac. Agr. p. 210.

‡ **crĕmābĭlis,** *combustible,* καύσιμος, Gloss. Cyrill.

crĕmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cremo], *a burning, consuming by fire, cremation* (post-Aug. and rare), Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64; Prud. στεφ. 6, 88.

crĕmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a burner, consumer by fire* (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

crēmentum, i, *n.* [cresco]. **I.** *Growth, increase* (very rare): corporum, Varr. ap. Non. p. 169, 14: lunae, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 149 (incrementum, Sillig).—**II.** Crementum est semen masculi, Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 5; 11, 1, 15.

Crĕmĕra, ae, *f., a small river in Etruria, near Veii, made famous by the heroic death of the Fabii,* now *La Varca* or *Valca,* Liv. 2, 49 *fin.;* Ov. F. 2, 205; Gell. 17, 21, 13.—Poet.: Cremerae legio, i. e. *the Fabii,* Juv. 2, 155. — Hence, **Crĕmĕrensis,** e, *adj., of Cremera:* dies, *the day of the disastrous conflict at Cremera* (with Alliensis), Tac. H. 2, 91.

crĕmia, ōrum (*sing.* cremium, i, Vulg. Psa. 101, 4), *n.* [cremo], *dry fire-wood, brushwood,* Col. 12, 19, 3; Dig. 32, 55, § 4.

crĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. çar, çri, to boil, roast; cf. carbo], *to burn, consume by fire* (freq. and class.; cf. comburo). **I.** In gen.: ignis silvas cremarat, Lucr. 5, 1242; cf.: poëtam igni, Suet. Calig. 27 *fin.:* omnes collegas suos vivos, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2; Curt. 4, 8, 9: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Curt. 8, 9, 32; 5, 6, 7: urbem incendiis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 5: cremare et diruere urbem, Liv. 28, 19, 12: Ilium, Hor. C. 4, 4, 53: lectum, Suet. Caes. 84: libros, id. Aug. 31: frondem et herbas, Ov. M. 6, 457: rates, id. ib. 14, 85 et saep.: in cinerem, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of the burning of the dead: primus (Sulla) e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: mortali corpore cremato, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: cujus (Catonis) a me corpus est crematum, id. Sen. 23, 84; Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187; Tac. G. 27; Suet. Aug. 100; Hor. Epod. 17, 79 et saep.—**B.** Of the burning of victims in sacrifices, Ov. M. 13, 637; id. F. 4, 639; Vulg. Lev. 5, 12.—**C.** Of things devoted, Liv. 41, 12, 6; 10, 29, 18.

Crĕmōna, ae, *f.,* = Κρεμώνη, *the town Cremona in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the Po,* Liv. 21, 25, 2; 31, 10, 3; Verg. E. 9, 28; Tac. H. 2, 17; 2, 22 sq.; Suet. Vesp. 7 et saep.— Hence, **II. Crĕmōnensis,** e, *adj., of Cremona:* ager, Tac. H. 3, 15: coloni, Liv. 33, 23, 6: proelium, Tac. H. 3, 48.—In *plur. subst.:* **Crĕmōnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Cremona,* Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 19 al.

Cremōnis jŭgum, *a part of the Pennine Alps,* now *Grimsel,* Liv. 21, 38, 7.

crĕmor, ōris, *m.* [kindr. with cremo], *the thick juice obtained from animal* or *vegetable substances, thick broth, pap,* etc., Cato, R. R. 86; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15; Cels. 3, 7, 2; 6, 6, 26; Ov. M. Fac. 95.

crĕmum, i, *n.,* = cremor, Ven. Fort. 11. 14, 1.

Crĕmūtius, ii, *m., a Roman proper name:* A. Cremutius Cordus, *a Roman historian under Tiberius, distinguished by his frankness,* Tac. A. 4, 34; Sen. Suas. 7, p. 44; Quint. 10, 1, 104; Sen. Cons. Marc. 1, 2.

(**crena,** ae, *f.,* corrupted word, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180; Sillig ad h. l.; Jan. taeniis.)

Crēnaeus, i, *m., a centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 313.

Crēnē, ēs, *f., a town of Æolis,* Liv. 37, 21, 5.

1. crĕo (old form **cerĕo,** in Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [kindred with Sanscr. kar, kri, to make], *to bring forth, produce, make, create, beget* (very freq. in every period and species of composition). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rerum primordia pandam, Unde omnes natura creet res auctet alatque, Lucr. 1, 51: animalia, id. 2, 1152: genus humanum, id. 5, 820: mortalia saecla, id. 5, 789: fruges, id. 2, 170: ignem, id. 1, 799; cf.: ignes e lignis, id. 1, 910 et saep.: (Silvius) Aenean Silvium creat, Liv. 1, 3, 7; cf.: fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 29.—Also of woman: pueris beata creandis Uxor, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 44; Pall. Febr. 26, 2.—Hence, in poets freq. in *part. perf.:* **crĕātus,** a, with *abl.* (*masc.* or *fem.*), *sprung from, begotten by, born of;* or *subst., an offspring, a child,* Ov. M. 5, 145; 11, 295; 11, 303 al.—*Subst.:* **crĕāta,** ōrum, *n., things made:* servare, Lucr. 2, 572.—**B.** In partic., publicist. t. t. (cf. facio), *to make* or *create for any jurisdiction* or *office,* i. e. *to choose, elect* (freq.): qui comitiatu creare consules rite possint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; so, consules, Caes. B. C. 3, 1; Liv. 4, 7, 2; 4, 7, 7; 4, 7, 10: duo ex unā familiā magistratus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: Patres, Liv. 1, 8, 7: dictatorem, id. 2, 18 (five times): magistrum equitum, id. 2, 18, 5; 4, 57, 6: interregem, id. 4, 7, 7; 5, 31, 8: tribunum, id. 2, 33, 3: tribuniciam potestatem, id. 5, 2, 8: censores, Suet. Aug. 37: Imperatorem (with eligere), id. Vesp. 6: ducem gerendo bello, Liv. 1, 23, 8. curatorem reipublicae, Dig. 50, 8, 3.—**2.** Of the officer who appoints or superintends an election: quos (consules) cum Ti. Gracchus consul iterum crearet, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 10.—**3.** In eccl. Lat. of the exercise of divine power in creation, *to create, call into being, endow with existence,* etc.: caelum et terram, Vulg. Gen. 1, 1: hominem, id. ib. 5, 1: omnia, id. Eph. 3, 9.—**b.** Meton.: cor mundum in me, Vulg. Psa. 50, 11 al. — **II.** Trop., *to produce, prepare, cause, occasion:* voluptatem meis inimicis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 3: commoditatem mihi, id. Poen. 4, 2, 94: lites, id. ib. 3, 2, 9: omnis has aerumnas, id. Mil. 1, 1, 33: capitalem fraudem tuis cruribus capitique, id. ib. 2, 3, 23: moram dictis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 174: errorem (similitudo), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 55: luxuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: seditionem, Vell. 2, 20: taedium ac satietatem ex similitudine, Quint. 9, 4, 143: vomitum dissolutionemque stomachi, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155 et saep.

2. Crĕo, or, anal. to the Gr., **Crĕon,** ontis, *m.,* = Κρέων. **I.** *A king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creusa to Jason,* Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med. 526; Hor. Epod. 5, 64.—**II.** *A brother of Jocaste, at Thebes,* Hyg. Fab. 72; Stat. Th. 12, 477; 12, 678.

‡ **crepae,** i. q. caprae, *she-goats,* acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 16 Müll.

crĕpātūra, ae, *f.* [crepo], *a fissure, crack* (late Lat.): parietum, Schol. Juv. 3, 196.

* **crĕpax,** ācis, *adj.* [id.], *sounding, creaking:* mola, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 6.

crĕper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [Sabine; kindr. with Sanscr. kshapā, night, and Gr. κνέφας], *dusky, dark;* hence, trop., *uncertain, obscure, doubtful, wavering* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 5; 7, § 77; cf. Non. p. 13, 15 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 18 Müll. * **I.** Lit., only *subst.:* **crĕpĕrum,** i, *n., darkness:* noctis, Symm. Ep. 1, 7.—**II.** Trop.: res, Pac. ap. Non. p. 13, 29; Att. ib. p. 21 sq.; Varr. l. l.: belli certamina, Lucr. 5, 1295: oracla, Varr. ap. Non. p. 14, 4.

(**crĕpĭcŭlum,** v. crepitulum).

† **crĕpĭda,** ae, *f.,* = κρηπίς, *the sole which served the Greeks, and the Romans who adopted Grecian habits, as a shoe, a sandal* (pure Lat. solea; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5 sq.), Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 29, 19, 12; Suet. Tib. 13; id. Calig. 52; Hor. S. 1, 3, 127; Pers. 1, 127 al.—Prov.: ne sutor supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85; Val. Max. 8, 12, ext. 3.

crĕpĭdārius, a, um, *adj.* [crepida], *of* or *pertaining to the sole* or *sandal:* sutor, *a sandal-maker, shoemaker,* Sempr. Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8: culter, Gell. ib.

crĕpĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wearing sandals,* Cic. Pis. 38, 92 and 93; Suet. Dom. 4: fabula, *a kind of Græco-Roman tragedy,* Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 7; cf. Neukirch. Fab. Tog. pp. 15 and 57.

crĕpīdo, ĭnis, *f.* [κρηπίς]. **I.** Prop., *a ground, basis, foundation, a socle, pedestal, base,* Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 66; Stat. S. 1, 1, 58: altaris, Vulg. Lev. 1, 15.—**II.** Transf., *an elevated enclosure, a high projection, an edge, brim, brink, border, dam, dike, pier, shore, bank,* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 97; Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 2; Verg. A. 10, 653; Liv. 27, 18, 6; Curt. 5, 1, 28; Sen. Contr. 3, 17; Vitr. 4, 6, 3 et saep. — **B.** Trop.: omnia tamquam crepidine quādam comprehensione longiore sustinentur, Cic. Or. 67, 224.

crĕpīdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crepida], *a small sandal,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 5.

crĕpīdŭlum, i, *n.,* v. crepitulum *fin.*

† **crēpis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = κρηπίς, *an unknown plant,* Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99.

crĕpĭtācillum, i, *n. dim.* [crepitaculum], *a small rattle,* Lucr. 5, 229; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8.

crĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [crepito], *a rattle,* Quint. 9, 4, 66; Mart. 14, 54; Mart. Cap. 1, § 7; 9, §§ 909, 927.

crĕpĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [crepo], *to rattle much, to creak, crackle, clatter, rustle, rumble, chatter, murmur,* etc. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): dentibus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 52; Lucr. 5, 746: tenui rostro, Ov. M. 11, 735; cf. id. ib. 6, 97: lapillis unda, id. ib. 11, 604: multā grandine nimbi, Verg. A. 5, 459; cf. id. G. 1, 449: leni vento brattea, id. A. 6, 209: duris incudibus enses, *to ring,* id. G. 2, 540; cf. arma, Tib. 2, 5, 73; Ov. M. 1, 143; 15, 783: fulvo auro rami, id. ib. 10, 648: flammā crepitante, Lucr. 6, 155; Verg. A. 7, 74: crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3 (4), 11 (9 Bib.), 43 (cf. Ov. M. 9, 784): intestina (with crepant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27: flos salis in igne nec crepitat nec exsilit, *crepitates,* Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85.

‡ **crĕpĭtŭlum** (**crĕpic-;** i, *n.*) ornamentum capitis, idem enim in capitis motu crepitum facit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 19 Müll. —Form **crĕpĭdŭlum,** Tert. Pall. 4.

crĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [crepo], *a rattling, creaking, clattering, clashing, rustling, a noise,* etc. (in good prose). **I.** In gen.: cardinum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; cf. claustrorum (with sonitus), id. ib. 1, 3, 47: carbasi, Lucr. 6, 110: e motu frenorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12: dentium, *a chattering,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: pedum, id. Top. 12, 52: armorum, Liv. 25, 6, 21; 38, 17, 5: alarum (anserum). id. 5, 47, 4: plagarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: inlisae manus umeris, Sen. Ep. 56, 1: tibiarum et scabellorum, Suet. Calig. 54: arboris, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40: imbrium, *a pattering,* id. 12, 1, 5, § 10: sonitus, tonitrus, *a crash,* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: digitorum, *a snapping of the fingers,* as the signal of a command (cf. crepo and concrepo), Mart. 14, 119.—**II.** In partic.: crepitus (sc. ventris), *a breaking wind with noise,* = πορδή (diff. from flatus, without noise), Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16; Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 5: Sen. Ep. 91, 19; Plin. 27, 12, 87, § 110 al.; with flatus, Suet. Claud. 32.

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. krap, to lament; cf. crabro] (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; in class. prose, concrepo). **I.** *Neutr., to rattle, crack, creak, rustle, clatter, tinkle, jingle, chink,* etc. **A.** In gen.: foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: fores, id. Eun. 5, 7, 5; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 121; 3, 3, 52: intestina (with crepitant), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 26: herba Sabina ad focos, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 58; cf. Ov. F. 4, 742: sonabile sistrum, id. M. 9, 784 (cf. crepitanti sistro, Prop. 3 (4), 11 (9 Bip.), 43): crepante pede. Hor. Epod. 16, 48: nubes subito motu, Ov. F. 2, 501: catena, Sen. Ep. 9, 8: lapis, in statuā Memnonis, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 58 et saep.: digiti crepantis signa novit eunuchus, *a snapping the fingers* (as a sign of a command), Mart. 3, 82, 15; cf. concrepo, I.— Of the voice: vox generosa, quae non composita nec alienis auribus sed subito data crepuit, *because loud,* Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to break wind,* Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 206; Mart. 12, 77 and 78; cf. crepitus, B.—In a play upon words: *Co.* Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? *Co.* Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 33.—**C.** Transf., *to break with a*

crash: remī, Verg. A. 5, 206.—**II.** *Act., to make something sound, make a noise with, cause to resound* or *rattle.* **A.** Lit.: (Camenae) manibus faustos ter crepuere sonos, i. e. *clapped*, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 4; so, ter laetum sonum populus, Hor. C. 2, 17, 26: procul auxiliantia aera, Stat. Th. 6, 687: aureolos, *to make to chink*, i. e. *to count*, Mart. 5, 19, 14.—Esp. freq., **B.** Trop., *to say something* or *talk noisily, to make much ado about, to boast of, prattle, prate*, etc.: neque ego ad mensam publicas res clamo neque leges crepo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 56: sulcos et vineta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84: quid veri, id. S. 2, 3, 33: immunda dicta, id. A. P. 247: post vina gravem militiam aut pauperiem, id. C. 1, 18, 5; cf. with a *rel.-clause*: crepat antiquum genus ut... tolerarit aevum, * Lucr. 2, 1170.

crĕpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo], *rattling, resounding, crashing* (late Lat.): buccae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13, 2: fragor, id. ib. 4, 15.

crĕpundĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *a rattle*; and specif., **I.** Most freq., *a child's rattle* (cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 15), Plaut. Mil. 5, 6; id. Rud. 4, 4, 37; 5, 3, 7; id. Cist. 3, 5; 3, 4; 1, 4; Cic. Brut. 91, 313 Jahn ad loc.; Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270.—Hence, ‡ A CREPVNDIIS, *from childhood*, Inscr. Orell. 1183.—**B.** *An amulet*, App. Mag. p. 310, 19.—**II.** *Rattling musical instruments*, Just. 30, 1, 9.

‡ **crĕpusci**, qui eodem tempore erant nati, Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 [creper].

crĕpuscŭlascens, entis, *Part.* [crepusculum], *growing dusk, dusky*: hora, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

crĕpuscŭlum, i, *n.* [creper], *twilight, dusk* (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.); and in partic., *evening twilight, the dusk of the evening* (opp. diluculum, the morning twilight, dawn; poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Cas. prol. 40; Ov. M. 1, 219; 15, 651; id. F. 4, 735; Plin. 18, 25, 58, § 219; Suet. Ner. 26 al.—**II.** In gen., *darkness*: iter per opaca crepuscula, Ov. M. 14, 122; cf. id. ib. 11, 596.

Cres, ētis, v. Creta, II. A.

crescentĭa, ae, *f.* [cresco], *an increase, augmentation*: dierum (opp. brevitates), Vitr. 9, 9, 7.

cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3 (*inf. perf.* sync. cresse, Lucr. 3, 683), *v. inch. n.* [1. creo]. **I.** Orig., of things not previously in existence, *to come forth, grow, to arise, spring, be born, become visible, appear* (so mostly poet.) **A.** Lit.: cetera, quae sursum crescunt sursumque creantur, Lucr. 6, 527: quaecumque e terrā corpora crescunt (for which, subsequently, exoriuntur), id. 1, 868: corpore de patrio ac materno sanguine crescunt, id. 4, 1210: hic et acanthus Et rosa crescit, Verg. Cul. 397.—So esp. freq. in *part. perf.*: **crētus**, a, um, *arisen, sprung, descended from, born of*; with *abl.*: mortali corpore cretus, Lucr. 5, 6; 2, 906; cf.: mortali semine, Ov. M. 15, 760: corpore materno, Lucr. 4, 1224: nativo corpore, id. 5, 61: Semiramio sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 85; cf. id. ib. 13, 31: Amyntore, id. ib. 8, 307; cf. Verg. A. 9, 672; Ov. M. 13, 750.—With *ab*: ab origine eādem, Ov. M. 4, 607; cf.: Trojano a sanguine, Verg. A. 4, 191.—**B.** Trop.: haec villa inter manus meas crevit, Sen. Ep. 12, 1: ingens hic terris crescit labor, Sil. 3, 75.—Far more freq., **II.** Of things already in existence, *to rise in height, to rise, grow, grow up, thrive, increase*, etc. **A.** Lit.: arbores, Lucr. 1, 254; so, fruges, arbusta, animantes, id. 1, 808: omnia paulatim crescunt (with grandescere alique), id. 1, 190 sq.: ut (ostrea) cum lunā pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: in lecticis crescunt (infantes), Quint. 1, 2, 7: cresce, puer, Ov. M. 2, 643 et saep.: in cujus domo creverat, *had grown up, been reared*, Suet. Oth. 1; cf.: Alexander per quinquennium sub Aristotele doctore inclito crevit, Just. 12, 16, 8: Nilus in aestatem crescit campisque redundat, Lucr. 6, 713; cf. of the same, id. 6, 737: Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55 *fin.*: in frondem crines, in ramos bracchia, *to grow into*, Ov. M. 1, 550; cf.: in ungues manus, id. ib. 2, 479: in immensum Atlas, id. ib. 4, 661: in latitudinem, *to increase in breadth*, Col. Arb. 17: in longitudinem, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: super ora caputque onus, Ov. M. 12, 516: ut clivo crevisse putes, id. ib. 8, 191 et saep. **—2.** Transf., *to increase in number to, augment, multiply*: non mihi absenti crevisse amicos, Cic. Sest. 32, 69 (B. and K. ex conj. decrevisse): adhuc crescentibus annis, Ov. A. A. 1, 61.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to grow, increase, to be enlarged* or *strengthened*: cum Atheniensium opes senescere, contra Lacedaemoniorum crescere videret, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3; so, hostium opes animique, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 45: non animi tantum, sed etiam vires crescebant, Liv. 5, 46, 4: animus laude crescit, Quint. 1, 2, 3; Curt. 4, 6, 13; Just. 19, 1, 8: animus crevit praetori, Liv. 44, 4, 1: cujusvis opes contra illius potentiam, Sall. C. 17, 7: cujusquam regnum per scelus, id. J. 14, 7: potentia paucorum (opp. plebis opes imminutae), id. C. 39, 1; Liv. 4, 2, 2 et saep.: haec (mala) primo paulatim, Sall. C. 10, 6: primo pecuniae, deinde imperii cupido, id. ib. 10, 3: fuga atque formido latius, id. J. 55, 7: licentia, id. C. 51, 30: inopia omnium, Liv. 21, 11, 12: rerum cognitio cottidie, Quint. 12, 11, 17: quā ex re creverat cum famā tum opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7 *fin.*; cf.: (Saguntini) in tantas brevi creverant opes, Liv. 21, 7, 3: Rhodiorum civitas populi Romani opibus, Sall. C. 51, 5; cf.: qui malo rei publicae, id. ib. 51, 32: usque ego postera Crescam laude recens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 8: a brevibus in longas (iambi), Quint. 9, 4, 136. — **2.** In partic., *to rise* or *increase in distinction, honor, courage*, etc., *to be promoted* or *advanced, to prosper, to become great, attain honor*: accusarem alios potius, ex quibus possem crescere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ex invidiā senatoriā, id. Clu. 28, 77: ex his, Liv. 29, 37, 17: ex me, id. 35, 19, 5: de uno isto, de multis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173: dignitate, gratiā, Nep. Att. 21, 1; cf. id. ib. 10, 3; and *absol.*: crescendi in curiā occasio, Liv. 1, 46, 2: cresco et exsulto et discussā senectute recalesco, quotiens, etc., Sen. Ep. 34, 1; cf.: gaudet et ex nostro crescit maerore Charaxus, Ov. H. 15, 117: hic uno modo crescere potest, si se ipse summittat, etc., Plin. Pan. 71, 4.

Crēsĭus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, II. B.

1. Crēta, ae (*nom.* Crētē, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Ov. M. 8, 118; 9, 668; 9, 735; *acc.* Creten, id. ib. 8, 99; Hor. C. 3, 27, 34 al.; on the contrary, Cretam, Verg. A. 3, 129 al.), *f.*, = Κρήτη, *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, distinguished in ancient times by its fruitfulness and very early cultivation*, now *Candia*, Mel. l. l.; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Verg. A. 3, 104; Hor. Epod. 9, 29; Cic. Fl. 13, 30; id. Phil. 2, 38, 97; Vell. 2, 34, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37.—Hence, **II. Crēs**, Crētis, *m.*, and **Cressa**, ae, *f.*, = Κρής, Κρῆσσα, *Cretan*; or as *subst.*, *a Cretan*; *a Cretan woman.* **a.** *Masc.* Cres: Epimenides, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34. — In *plur.* Cretes, *the Cretans*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 19; *gen.* Cretum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; Cat. 55, 23; Ov. F. 1, 594 al.; *acc.* Cretăs, Caes. B. G. 2, 7; Mel. 1, 16, 1; Ov. H. 16, 348; Luc. 4, 441 al.—**b.** *Fem.* Cressa, *adj.*: pharetra, Verg. G. 3, 345: nota, *made with Cretan earth* or *chalk* (v. 2. Creta, II.), Hor. C. 1, 36, 10: herbae, for healing in gen., Prop. 2, 1, 61 (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 412, perh. for dictamnus): bos, i. e. *Pasiphaë* (q. v.), id. 4 (5), 7, 57. — *Subst.* for *Ariadne*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 16; for *Aërope*, id. A. A. 1, 327.—**B. Crēsĭus** (in MSS. and edd. also **Cressius**; cf. Verg. A. 5, 285 Wagn.), a, um, *adj.*, = Κρήσιος, *Cretan*: nemora, Verg. A. 4, 70: prodigia, i. e. taurus (v. C.), id. ib. 8, 295: regna, Ov. H. 16, 299: tecta, Stat. Th. 12, 582 al. — **C. Crētaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cretan*: Ida, Verg. A. 12, 412: urbes, Ov. M. 9, 666: ratis, Prop. 3 (4), 19, 26: taurus, *the bullock which Neptune sent to Minos*, Ov. M. 7, 434.—*Subst.*: **Crētaeus**, i, *m.*, *the Cretan*, for *Epimenides*, Prop. 2, 34 (25), 29.—* **D. Crētānus**, i, *m.*, *a Cretan* (prob. a word coined in sport), Plaut. Curc. 3, 73. — **E. Crētensis**, e, *adj.*, *Cretan*: homo, judex, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13 and 14: Juppiter, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: sagittarii, Liv. 37, 41, 9 et saep. — In *plur.*: **Crētenses**, ium, *m.*, *the Cretans* (*renowned as archers*), Nep. Hann. 9, 2; Liv. 37, 60, 4; 41, 25, 7 al.—**F. Crētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Cretan*: mare, Hor. C. 1, 26, 2: vinum, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81: labyrinthus, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90: bellum, Flor. 3, 7: pes, *an amphimacrus*, Diom. p. 475 P. al.: versus, *composed of the amphimacrus*, id. p. 513 ib. al.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Crētĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of* Q. Metellus, *from his subjugation of Crete*, Flor. 3, 7 *fin.*; 3, 8, 1; Vell. 2, 34; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2; cf. id. Fl. 13, 30; Ov. F. 1, 594. — **b. Crētĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* clematitis, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96. — **c.** In the Gr. form **Crētĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, *a plant, called also* hibiscus, App. Herb. 38 and 62. — **G. Crētis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a Cretan* (woman): Nymphae, Ov. F. 3, 444.

2. crēta, ae, *f.* [orig. *adj.*, from 1. Creta], *Cretan earth*, i. e. *chalk, white earth* or *clay.* **I.** Prop., Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 195 sq.; Cato, R. R. 39, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8 al.; esp. used for cleansing garments, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 6.—Hence, trop.: creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, i. e. *removes all trouble from the mind*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10 sq.—Also used as a cosmetic, Hor. Epod. 12, 10; Mart. 6, 93, 9; 8, 33, 17 al.; for seals, Cic. Fl. 16, 37; cf. cretula, for marking *the goal in a race-course*, Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160; for the making of earthen vessels, Col. 3, 11, 9; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123 et saep.—Poet.: rapidus cretae Oaxes, *turbulent*, Verg. E. 1, 66 Rib. (dub. al. Cretae; v. Forbig. ad loc.). —**II.** From its whiteness is borrowed the trope for *something favorable* or *lucky* (opp. carbo), Hor. S. 2, 3, 246; imitated by Pers. 5, 108.

* **crētācĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta], *chalk-like, cretaceous*: siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86.

Crētaeus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, II. C.

Crētānus, i, v. 1. Creta, II. D.

crētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta], *of* or *pertaining to chalk*: ARS, Inscr. Grut. 641, 3.—**II.** *Subst.*: **crētārĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. taberna), *a shop for Cretan earth*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.

crētātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *marked with chalk.* **I.** Prop.: fasciae, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1: pedes, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 201: bos (decorated as an offering), Juv. 10, 66: Fabulla, *whitened*, Mart. 2, 41, 11.—**II.** Transf.: ambitio, i. e. *of the candidates for office, clothed in white* (candidatorum), Pers. 5, 177.

Crētē, ēs, v. 1. Creta *init.*

Crētensis, e, v. 1. Creta, II. E.

crēterra, ae, v. cratera.

* **crētĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta], *made of chalk* or *clay*: persona, Lucr. 4, 298.

† **crēthmŏs**, i, *f.*, = κρῆθμος, *sea-fennel*: Crithmum maritimum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 96, § 155; 26, 8, 50, § 82.

crētĭca, ae, and **crētĭcē**, ēs, v. 1. Creta, II. F. 2. b.

Crētĭcus, a, um, v. 1. Creta, II. F.

crēti-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [2. creta], *a chalk-* or *clay-pit*, Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5 al.

crētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cerno, II.]; jurid. t. t., *the formal declaration by the heir of his intention to enter upon his inheritance.* **I.** Prop., Gai Inst. 2, § 7; 2, 164 sqq.; 2, 171 sqq.; Ulp. Fragm. 22, 25 sqq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.: simplex, *fruitless*, i.e. *where there is no property*, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4: libera, *without restrictions by the testator*, id. ib. 13, 46, 3; id. de Or. 1. 22, 101 al.—**II.** Meton., *an inheritance*, Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95 *fin.*

Crētis, ĭdis, v. 1. Creta, II. G.

crētōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. creta], *abounding in chalk* or *clay*: locus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 175: rura Cimoli, Ov. M. 7, 463.

crētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *white clay, used for sealing*, = terra sigillata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49.

crētūra, ae, *f.* [cerno]; concr., *the siftings of corn, bran, chaff* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 24, 3.

1. crētus, a, um, *Part.*, from cerno.

2. crētus, a, um, *Part.*, from cresco. q. v. I. A. *fin.*

Crĕūsa, ae, *f.*, = Κρέουσα. **I.** *A daughter of king Creon, of Corinth, married to Jason, and on that account put to death by Medea by means of a charmed offering* (a garment, acc. to Hor. Epod. 5, 65; a garment and a golden chain, acc. to Sen. Med. 571 sq.; a crown, acc. to Ov. Ib. 601; Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235), Hyg. Fab. 25; Sen. Med. 496; 509 al.—**II.** *A daughter of Priam, and wife of Æneas*, Verg. A. 2, 738. — **III.** *A town, with a harbor, in Bœotia*, Liv. 36, 21.

5; 42, 56, 5.—Also called **Creūsis,** acc. to the Gr. Κρεῦσις, Mel. 2, 3, 10.

crībello, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cribellum], *to pass through a sieve, to sift* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 41, 3; Theod. Prisc. 1, 17 al.

crībellum, i, *n. dim.* [cribrum], *a small sieve* (late Lat.), Pall. Febr. 24; id. Jun. 11.

crībrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a sieve:* cribrarius alica, *sifted,* Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.—*Subst.:* ‡ **crībrārius,** *a sieve-maker,* κοσκινοποιός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

crībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to pass through a sieve, to sift* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Col. 12, 51, 1; Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76 al.

crībrum, i, *n.* [from root cer, whence cerno], *a sieve, searce, riddle,* Cato, R. R. 25, 76, 3; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; Col. 8, 5, 16; Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 108 sq.; Ov. M. 12, 437; Pers. 3, 112 et saep.—Facete, of a slave whose back was pierced by goads: carnificum cribrum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 52.—P r o v.: imbrem in cribrum gerere, i. e. *to labor in vain,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.

crīmen, inis, *n.* [contr. for cernimen, from cerno, II. C.]; lit., *a judicial decision, verdict, judgment;* hence, transf., like the Gr. κρῖμα, of the subject of such a decision, and with particular reference either to the accuser or to the accused. **I.** Subject., or with reference to the accuser, *a charge, accusation, reproach;* esp. when unfounded, *a calumny, slander* (very freq. in every period and species of composition): criminin' me habuisse fidem? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 15; cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 13: hae litterae fidem Persei criminibus fecerunt, Liv. 40, 23, 9: cum respondero criminibus, Cic. Planc. 2, 4: se falsis criminibus circumventum, Sall. C. 34, 2; cf.: crimen falsum, Cic. Quint. 2, 8; Hor. C. 3, 7, 14: criminibus adversariorum in invidiam venire, Nep. Epam. 7, 3: sermones pleni criminum in Patres, Liv. 6, 14, 11: crimina et suspiciones, id. 40, 15, 3: tanti maleficii crimen probare te censes posse talibus viris, si, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: sceleris maximi, id. Cael. 23, 56; cf. id. ib. 27, 65; id. Sull. 24, 8: istius conjurationis, id. ib. 4, 12: avaritiae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192; 2, 5, 1, § 2: veneficii, Quint. 5, 7, 37: ubi est crimen quod reprehenditis? i. e. *the point of the accusation,* Cic. Sest. 38, 80 Halm ad loc.: quo enim illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? id. Cael. 30, 71: haec causa est omnium horum scelerum atque criminum, id. ib. 25, 61; so (approaching the signif. II. A. infra), id C. Norbano in nefario crimine atque in fraude capitali esse ponendum, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199 Sorof ad loc.: era in crimen veniet, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 55 (era male audiet, Don.): quid? sciebas tibi crimini datum iri? *would be made a reproach?* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 74; cf. Ov. M. 1, 766: crimen adferre, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; cf.: crimen inferre, offerre, id. Lael. 18, 65: in quos crimen intendebatur, Liv. 9, 26, 11: esse in crimine, *to stand charged with,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100: propulsare, id. Sull. 4, 12: defendere, *to repel, confute,* id. ib.; Ov. M. 13, 303; and opp. obicere, Quint. 6, 3, 69: repellere, transferre, id. 4, 2, 26 et saep.—P o e t.: belli, *pretexts* (causae), Verg. A. 7, 339.—* **B.** M e t o n. (abstr. pro concreto), *an object of reproach* or *invective:* perpetuae crimen posteritatis eris, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 26.—**II.** Object., or with reference to the accused, *the fault complained of, a crime, fault, offence* (freq., but rare in ante-Aug. prose). **A.** L i t. **1.** I n g e n.: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3. 49: cum haec (causa) non in crimine aliquo, quod ille posset infitiari ... consisteret, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182 Sorof ad loc.: crimen meum indicare, Liv. 40, 12, 10; 41, 25, 6: carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis, verum etiam suspicione, Quint. 2, 2, 14: cum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, Suet. Claud. 36: velut crimen taedas exosa jugales, Ov. M. 1, 483: non prodere vultu, id. ib. 2, 447: scire, id. ib. 2, 614: hoc si crimen erit, crimen amoris erit, Prop. 2 (3), 30, 24; cf.: tuum crimen erit, *thy fault,* id. 2 (3), 28, 2: crimina et innoxios discernere, Tac. A. 1, 55.—Ovid in his Tristia very freq. calls the offence on account of which he was banished crimina or crimen, interchanging it with error, e. g. 1, 9, 64; 2, 3; 2, 207; 3, 5, 52; 3, 6, 26 al.—**b.** Of inanim. objects: crimina brassicae sunt, animae gravitatem facere, etc., *fault, defect,* Plin. 20, 9, 35, § 91.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., *the crime of lewdness, adultery,* Ov. M. 9, 24; Sil. 6, 634.—**B.** M e t o n. **1.** *An object representing a crime:* et rupit pictas, caelestia crimina, vestes, i. e. deorum adulteria, Ov. M. 6, 131; cf.: tum paries nullo crimine pictus erat, Prop. 2, 6, 34 (2, 5, 26 Bip.): impressā signat sua crimina gemmā, *a letter containing her crime,* Ov. M. 9, 566.—**2.** *A cause of a crime, a criminal:* se causam clamat crimenque caputque malorum, Verg. A. 12, 600; cf.: a pereant Baiae, crimen amoris, aquae, Prop. 1, 11, 30: Crimen et illa fuit... Myrrha, id. 3, 19 (4, 18), 15.

Crīmessus, v. Crimisus.

crīminālis, e, *adj.* [crimen], *of* or *pertaining to crime, criminal* (jurid. Lat.): causa, Cod. Just. 9, 41, 15: accusatio, ib. 3, 35, 3.—*Adv.:* **crīmĭnālĭter,** *criminally:* agi furti, Dig. 47, 2 *fin.*

crīmĭnālĭter, *adv.*, v. criminalis *fin.*

crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [criminor], *an accusation, complaint, calumny* (in good prose): criminatione in me absentem uti, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: criminatio tua quae est? Roscium cum Flavio pro societate decidisse, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. de Or. 2, 79, 321; Liv. 1, 54, 8 al.—In *plur.*, Cic. Lael. 18, 65; Liv. 7, 5, 1; 9, 26, 19; Tac. A. 6, 25; Suet. Caes. 55; Just. 12, 14, 3 al.

crīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accuser, a calumniator* (very rare): meus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 28: in alios (opp. sui obtegens), Tac. A. 4, 1.—Of the devil, Lact. 2, 8, 6; 6, 4, 2.

crīmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [criminator], *a female accuser, calumniator,* Vulg. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 3.

crīmĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.;* collat. form of criminor, *to accuse, make an accusation:* aliquem apud aliquem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 78.—*Absol.:* apud aliquem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 470, 16 (Sat. v. 9 Vahl.).—**B.** *Pass.:* Sullanas res defendere criminor, Cic. Agr. 3, 4, 13 dub. Orell. *N. cr.:* criminatum esse ab aliquo, Hyg. Astr. 2, 18.

crīmĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [crimen, I.]. (α) With a personal object, *to accuse one of crime, to complain of, impeach, calumniate* (rare but class.): hanc metui ne me criminaretur tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 16; so, aliquem alicui, Tac. Or. 42; Suet. Calig. 56; cf. under β: Q. Metellum apud populum Romanum criminatus est, bellum illum ducere, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 20, 79; cf. Liv. 1, 54, 8: Patres, id. 31, 6, 4: auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: inopinantem, Suet. Tib. 64 al.—(β) With things as objects, *to complain of, to charge with:* quibus (contionibus) cotidie potentiam meam invidiose criminabatur, Cic. Mil. 5, 12; so, res gestas argumentando crimenve dissolvere, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 15: nescio quid de illā tribu, id. Planc. 16, 38: auctoritatem Paullini, vigorem Celsi, maturitatem Galli, Tac. H. 1, 87 *fin.:* rhetoricen vitiis, Quint. 2, 17, 26: humilitatem inopiamque ejus apud amicos Alexandri, Curt. 4, 1, 24: senatusconsultum absenti principi, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 2; cf. α supra.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* de amicitiā, quam a me violatam esse criminatus est, pauca dicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; Liv. 2, 31, 5; 2, 37, 3.—With *de*, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 48.—(γ) *Absol.*, *to accuse, criminate:* neque ego vos ultum injurias hortor ... neque discordias, ut illi criminantur, Sall. H. 3, 61, 17 Dietsch: Tiberio criminante, Suet. Calig. 7; 30.

crīmĭnōsē, *adv.*, v. criminosus *fin.*

crīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [crimen, I.], *full of reproaches, reproachful, accusatory, calumniating, slanderous* (class.): ne cum me nimium gratum illi esse dicant, id mihi criminosum esse possit, Cic. Planc. 2, 4; id. Verr. 2, 2, 67, § 162; cf.: in hunc, id. Sull. 13, 36: nomen, id. Planc. 19, 46: orationes, Liv. 8, 12, 14: iambi, Hor. C. 1, 16, 2: criminosissimus liber, Suet. Caes. 75; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 23: ille acerbus, criminosus, popularis homo ac turbulentus, Cic. Clu. 34, 94.—Hence, *subst.:* **crīmĭnōsus,** i, *m.*, *a guilty man,* Cassiod. Var. 3, 57.—*Comp.*, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.—*Adv.:* **crīmĭnōsē,** *reproachfully, slanderously,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; Sall. J. 64, 5; Liv. 38, 43, 7; 40, 9, 13; Tac. A. 16, 20.—*Comp.*, Cic. Brut. 34, 131; Tac. H. 3, 38.—*Sup.*, Suet. Tib. 53.

Crīmīsus (in MSS. and edd. also **Crīmessus, Crīmissus, Crīnīsus,** and **Crīnissus**), i, *m.*, = Κριμισός (Κριμισσός), *a river on the south-west coast of Sicily,* Nep. Timol. 2, 4; Verg. A. 5, 38; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 57; Hyg. Fab. 273.

crīnālis, e, *adj.* [crinis], *of* or *pertaining to the hair, hair-* (poet., or in post-Aug. prose): vitta, Verg. A. 7, 403; Ov. M. 4, 6; 5, 617: aurum, Verg. A. 11, 576; Stat. Achill. 2, 97: acus, *a hair-pin,* App. M. 8, p. 207, 4; for which *subst.:* **crīnāle,** is, *n.*, Ov. M. 5, 53: dentes, i. e. *of a hair-comb,* Claud. B. Gild. 137: corpore polypus, i. e. *furnished with hair-like feelers,* Ov. Hal. 30; cf. Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86 (s. v. crinis, II. B.).

* **crīnĭger,** gĕri, *m. adj.* [crinis-gero], *having long hair,* Luc. 1, 458 dub. (al. cirrigeros, with long curls).

† **crīnĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κρίνινος, *made of lilies, lily-:* unguentum, Dig. 34, 2, 21; cf. crinon.

crīnĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [crinis], *to provide* or *cover with hair;* as *verb. finit.* rare, and only transf. of leaves of plants: frondibus crinitur arbos, Stat. S. 4, 5, 10; id. Th. 4, 217.—But freq., **II.** In *part. perf.:* **crīnītus,** a, um, *covered with hair, hairy;* esp., *having long hair* or *locks, long-haired.* **A.** L i t.: Apollo, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: Iopas, Verg. A. 1, 740: male puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 243: turbae (sc. puerorum), Mart. 12, 49: colla equorum, Stat. Th. 6, 418 al.—**B.** T r a n s f.: galea triplici jubā, Verg. A. 7, 785: stella, *a hairy star, a comet,* Suet. Caes. 88; id. Claud. 46 (cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14): concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103: arbusculae, id. 11, 37, 44, § 121.

crīnis, is, *m.* (*fem.*, Atta ap. Non. p. 202, 29; acc. to the latter also Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; and so in Ritschl) [kindr. with crista; cf. κόρυς, κορυφή], *the hair.* **I.** P r o p. (class.; esp. freq. in the poets), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; Caes. B. G. 1, 51; id. B. C. 3, 9; Liv. 1, 13, 1; 3, 7, 8 et saep.; Verg. A. 1, 480; Cat. 64, 391; Hor. C. 2, 5, 24; 2, 19, 20 et saep.: capere crines, i. e. *to marry* (since the matrons distinguished themselves from maidens by their hair-dress), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 195; and Fest. p. 339, 23 Müll.—C o l l e c t i v e l y, in *sing.*, = crines, Hor. C. 1, 32, 12; 2, 12, 23 sq.—**B.** Rarely *a hair:* uxor rufa crinibus septem, Mart. 12, 32, 4.—**II.** M e t o n., of *objects resembling hair;* so, **A.** *The tail of a comet,* Verg. A. 5, 528; Ov. M. 15, 849; Plin. 2, 25, 22, §§ 89 and 90 al. (cf. crinitus, under crinio, II. B.); *the rays of stars,* Val. Fl. 2, 42; *of the fire,* id. 1, 205.—**B.** *The feelers of polypi:* conchas (polypi) complexu crinium frangunt, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86; *of the cuttle-fish,* Aplc. 2, 1.—**C.** *The fibres of wood:* crines ramentorum, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.

Crīnīsus, i, *m.*, v. Crimisus.

crīnītus, a, um, v. crinio, II.

† **crīnon** or **crīnum,** i, *n.*, = κρίνον, *a lily,* Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.—**II.** *An unguent,* Dig. 34, 2, 21 (where others read crinina; v. crininus).

‡ † **crĭŏbōlium,** ii, *n.*, = κριοβόλιον, *a ram as an offering,* Inscr. Orell. 1899 sq.

Crīsa, ae, *f.*, = Κρῖσα, *an ancient town of Phocis, on the sea,* now *Crisso,* Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.—Hence, *adj.:* **Crīsaeus,** a, um, *of Crisa:* sinus = κόλπος Κρισαῖος, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.

† **crīsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κρίσιμος, *decisive, critical:* dies, *the day of a crisis,* in disease, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 108; Censor. 14, 9.

† **crĭsis,** is, *f.*, = κρίσις, medic. t. t., *a decision, crisis,* Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

crīso or **crisso,** āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to move the haunches* (in mal. part.; of a female, as ceveo of a male), Lucil. ap. Non. p. 19, 26; Juv. 6, 322; Mart. 14, 203; Auct. Priap. 19, 4 Büch.; cf. Charis. p. 260 P.; Diom. p. 293 ib.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 276 sq.

crispans, ntis, *Part.* of crispo, q. v.

crispĭcans, antis, *Part.*, from the unused *v. a.* crispico, āre [crispus], *curling, ruffling:* mare ventus, Gell. 18, 11, 3.

‡ **crispĭcăpillus,** οὐλόθριξ, *having curled hair,* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

Crispīnus, a, *a Roman surname,* Cic. Font. 1, 1; Liv. 24, 39, 12; Hor. S. 1, 1, 120 al.; Capitol. M. Antonin. 27.

* **crispisulcans,** antis, *Part.* [crispus-

sulco], *undulating, serpentine:* igneum fulmen, Poët. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61.

* **crispĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [crispus], *a tremulous* or *vibratory motion*, Arn. 2, p. 73.

crispo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to curl, crisp, crimp* (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Prop.: capillum, Plin. 29, 4, 26, § 82: feminae cincinnos, Maec. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To make variegated, rough, uneven; to cover* or *plant with something, to strew over:* tellurem apio viridi, *to border*, Col. 10, 166: mixtum aurum cono, Stat. Th. 8, 568: alma novo crispans pelagus Tithonia Phoebo, Val. Fl. 1, 311; cf. Zumpt ad Rutil. 2, 13: quâdam rugatione crispari corpora, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 17.—**2.** *To put into a tremulous motion, to swing, brandish, wave* (cf.: vibro, quasso): bina manu lato crispans hastilia ferro, Verg. A. 1, 313; 12, 165 (cf.: δύο δοῦρε τινάσσων, Il. 12, 298): non illis solitum crispare hastilia campo, Sil. 8, 374: tergeminos jactus, App. M. 11, p. 258, 35: buxum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 110: clunes, Arn. 7, p. 239; cf. crispitudo.—Trop.: cachinnum, Sedul. 1, 316. — **II.** *Neutr.*, only in *part. pres.* crispans. **A.** *Curled, uneven, wrinkled:* buxus, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: nasus, Pers. 3, 87.— **B.** *Trembling:* cum vibrat crispante aedificiorum crepitu (of an earthquake), Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198.

crispŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *curled, having curled hair, crisped, crimped* (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: comatus et crispulus, Sen. Ep. 66, 25; cf. id. ib. 95, 24; Mart. 5, 61, 1.—* **II.** Trop., of discourse, *elaborate, artificial*, Fronto, Or. Ep. 3, p. 248.

1. crispus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with crinis, crista; cf. cresco]. **I.** Originally of the hair, *curled, crisped, crimped:* cincinni, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; cf. coma, Sil. 16, 120; and: leo crispioribus jubis, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46.—Of persons, *having curled hair, curly-headed*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115; id. Rud. 1, 2, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26.—* **B.** Trop., of discourse, *artistic, elaborate:* crispum agmen orationis, Gell. 1, 4, 4: cf. crispulus, II.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Curled, uneven, waving, wrinkled:* parietes abiete crispâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: brassica, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: crispae frondis apium, Col. 11, 3, 33: acer montanum crispius, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67: (marmor) Augusteum undatim crispum, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55: lactuca crispissimi folii, Col. 11, 3, 26 et saep.—**B.** *In tremulous motion, quivering, tremulous:* linguae bisulcae jactu crispo fulgere, Pac. ap. Non. p. 506, 17; Verg. Copa, 2: pecten (i. e. plectrum), Juv. 6, 382: aër subtili nebulâ, Pall. Aug. 8, 1.

2. Crispus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname;* so esp. *of the well-known Roman historian* C. Sallustius.

crisso, v. criso.

1. crista, ae, *f.* [cf. cer- in cerebrum, pro-ceres, = cel- in excello]. **I.** Prop., *a tuft on the head of animals;* most freq. of *the comb of a cock*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4 and 5; Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156; Juv. 13, 233 al.; of a lapwing, Ov. M. 6, 672; Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; of a serpent, Ov. M. 7, 150; 15, 669; Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122.—Prov.: illi surgunt cristae, *his crest rises, he carries his head high*, i. e. *he is conceited*, Juv. 4, 70. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A tuft of leaves on plants:* foliorum, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 86: crista galli or *absol.* crista, *the name of a plant*, = alectoros lophos, *the cock's comb*, id. 27, 5, 23, § 40.—**B.** *The crest of a helmet, plume*, Lucr. 2, 633; Liv. 10, 39, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Verg. A. 3, 468; 6, 779 et saep.—* **C.** *The clitoris*, Juv. 6, 422.

2. Crista, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Liv. 24, 40, 8.

cristātus, a, um, *adj.* [crista], *that has a tuft* or *crest, tufted, crested.* **I.** Lit.: ales, Ov. F. 1, 455; cf.: cristati oris ales, id. M. 11, 597: aves, i. e. galli, Mart. 14, 223: draco, Ov. M. 4, 599; Plin. 8, 13, 13, § 35.—**II.** Transf., *crested, plumed:* cassis pennis, Ov. M. 8, 25: galeae, Liv. 9, 40, 3: jubar, Stat. Th. 3, 223: Achilles, Verg. A. 1, 468.

* **cristŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small crest* or *tuft*, Col. 8, 2, 8 (al. cristis).

† **crĭtae,** ārum, *m.*, = κριταί, *the judges among the Hebrews* (שֹׁפְטִים), Tert. adv. Gnost. 3.

† **crīthŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κριθολογία, *a gathering of barley*, Cod. Just. 11, 27, 1; Cod. Th. 14, 26, 1.

Crīthōtē, ēs, *f.*, = Κριθωτή, *a town in Chersonesus Thracia*, Nep. Timoth. 1, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48.

Crĭtĭas, ae, *m.*, = Κριτίας, *one of the thirty tyrants at Athens*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; id. de Or. 2, 22, 93; Nep. Thras. 2, 7.

† **crĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κριτικός, *fit* or *suitable for deciding, capable of judging.* **I.** *Adj.*, only as a medic. t. t. (cf. crisimus), *decisive, critical:* accessio morbi, Aug. Conf. 6, 1 *fin.*—More frequent, **II.** *Subst.:* **crĭtĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a critic*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1 (also ap. Suet. Gram. 14); Quint. 2, 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 51.

Crīto, ōnis, *m.*, = Κρίτων, *a rich citizen of Athens, a disciple and friend of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103 al. — **II.** *A Grecian physician of Trajan's time*, Mart. 11, 60, 6.

Crĭtŏbūlus, i, *m.*, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A disciple of Socrates*, Cic. Sen. 17, 59.—**II.** *A Grecian physician*, Curt. 9, 5, 25; Plin. 7, 57, 37, § 124.

Critognatus, i, *m.*, *a chief of the Arverni*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.

Crĭtŏlāus, i, *m.* **I.** *A peripatetic philosopher, who was sent with Carneades and the Stoic Diogenes as an ambassador to Rome*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; 2, 37, 155; id. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; id. Fin. 5, 5, 14; Gell. 6 (7), 14, 9; 17, 21, 48; Tert. Anim. 5.—**II.** *A leader of the Achaians, in a war with the Romans*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Flor. 2, 16, 2.—**III.** *A Sicilian at Henna*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.

Crĭūmĕtōpon, i, *n.*, = Κριοῦ μέτωπον (Ramsbrow), *a promontory at the southern extremity of the Tauric Chersonesus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86; 10, 23, 30, § 60; written as Greek, Mel. 2, 1, 3.—**II.** *A promontory at the southwestern point of Crete*, now *Cape Crio*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; written as Greek, Mel. 2, 7, 12.

† **crōbȳlŏs,** i, *m.*, = κρώβυλος, *a roll of hair knotted on the crown of the head*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 10; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 138.

Crŏcălē, ēs, *f.*, *a companion of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 169.

† **crocallis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *an unknown, cherry-shaped precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

‡ **crocātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [crocio], *the croaking of ravens*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 3.

crŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [crocus], *saffron-yellow:* semen, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147: vestis, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

crŏcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to saffron, saffron-.* **I.** Prop.: odores, Verg. G. 1, 56: flores, id. ib. 4, 109: tinctus, *saffron-sauce*, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134: color, id. 27, 10, 59, § 83. — **II.** Transf., *saffron-colored, yellow, golden:* lutum, Verg. E. 4, 44: cubile, id. G. 1, 447: acanthus, id. A. 1, 649: chlamys, id. ib. 11, 775 al.: comae, Ov. A. A. 1, 530: honor, *a saffron-tint*, Sil. 8, 444.

† **crŏcĭas,** ae, *m.*, = κροκίας, *an unknown, saffron-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **crŏcĭdismus,** i, *m.*, = κροκιδισμός; of the sick, *a picking off of flocks* (of wool, etc.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 34; 1, 6, 48; cf. carphologia.

crŏcĭno, āre, *v. a.* [crocum], *to anoint with saffron-ointment:* jumenta, Gargil. Mart. de Cura Boum, p. 457 Bip.

† **crŏcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κρόκινος, *of* or *pertaining to saffron, saffron-.* **I.** *Adj.:* semen, Plin. 21, 19, 73, 124: unguentum, Cels. 3, 18: color, Scrib. Comp. 173: tunica, *saffron-colored*, Cat. 68, 134.— **II.** *Subst.:* **crŏcĭnum,** i, *n.* (sc. oleum), *saffron-oil*, Prop. 3 (4), 10, 22. — **2.** *The color of saffron, saffron-yellow*, Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 5.—**B.** Transf., as a term of endearment, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7.

† **crōcĭo,** īre, *v. n.*, = κρώζω, *to cry* or *croak as a raven* [cf. glocio, clango], Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2; App. Flor. 23, p. 366, 19.

† **crŏcis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = κροκίς, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

crŏcĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [crocio, with change of quantity], *to croak loudly:* corvus, Auct. Philom. 28; Anthol. Lat. 5, 123, 24.

crōcĭtus, ūs, *m.* [crocio], *the croaking of the raven*, Non. p. 45, 18.

crŏco, āre, *v. a.*, *to dye saffron-yellow*, Isid. Orig. 6, 11, 4; cf. crocatus.

‡ **crŏcōdes,** is, *n.*, = κροκῶδες, *a* (saffron-like) *eye-salve*, Inscr. Orell. 4233 sq.

† **crŏcŏdīlĕa,** ae, *f.*, = κροκοδειλέα, *the excrement of the crocodile*, as a medicament, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 108 (cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 11).

† **crŏcŏdīlĭna,** ae, *f.*, = κροκοδειλίνη (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under κροκόδειλος, II.; v. also ceratina), *a sophism* called *crocodile*, *a crocodile-conclusion*, Quint. 1, 10, 5.

† **crŏcŏdīlĭon** (**-lĕon**), ii, *n.*, = κροκοδείλιον, *a plant*, so called from the rough skin of its stalk, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64.

† **crŏcŏdīlus,** i, *m.*, = κροκόδειλος, *a crocodile*, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89 sq.; 28, 8, 28, § 107 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; 2, 52, 129; 1, 29, 82; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 13.—In the metathesis **corcŏdīlus,** Phaedr. 1, 25, 4 and 6; Mart. 3, 93, 7 Schneid.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. vol. 9, p. 478 sq.

crŏcŏfantĭa (**crŏcŭ-, -phantĭa**), ae, *f.* [κρόκος, ὑφαίνειν], = crocota, q. v., Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

† **crŏcŏmagma,** ătis, *n.*, = κροκόμαγμα, *the residuum of saffron, after the extraction of the oil*, Plin. 21, 20, 82, § 139; Cels. 5, 18, 9 al.

crŏcŏs, v. crocus.

† **crŏcōta,** ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), ὁ κροκωτός (sc. χιτών), *a saffron-colored court-dress* (for women), Naev. and Nov. ap. Non. p. 548, 26 sq.; Plaut. ib. 538, 13; App. M. 11, p. 261, 2; Auct. Har. Resp. 21, 44; cf. crocotula.

* **crŏcōtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [crocota], *of* or *belonging to the preparation of saffron-colored garments:* infectores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 47.

crocotillum, valde exile, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 20; cf. Fest. p. 301, 26 sq. Müll. *N. cr.* (certainly corrupt).

‡ **crocotinum** genus operis pistorii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 5 Müll.

†† **crŏcotta** (**cŏrŏc-**) or **crŏcūta,** ae, *m.*, *an unknown wild animal in Ethiopia*, perh. *the hyena*, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; 8, 30, 45, § 107; Capitol. Anton. 10.

crŏcōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [crocota], *a saffron-colored court-robe* (for women), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47; Verg. Cat. 5, 21.

† **crŏcum,** i, *n.*, and **crŏcus,** i, *m.* (*fem.*, App. M. 10, p. 255, 30), = κρόκος, *saffron:* Crocus sativus, Linn.; *masc.* usu. of the plant, *neutr.* of the essence, etc., but the distinction is not closely observed. (α) Crocus, Verg. G. 4, 182; id. Cul. 399; *plur. nom.* croci, Ov. M. 4, 393; *acc.* crocos, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 16; Ov. F. 4, 442; Juv. 7, 208.—(β) Crocum, Sall. H. 1, 80 Dietsch; Cels. 5, 11; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31 sq. — (γ) *Gen. incert.*, Lucr. 2, 416; Ov. F. 1, 342; 5, 318; Sall. H. 2, 23, 2 Dietsch; Col. 9, 4, 4 al.—Frequently employed among the ancients, not only for the seasoning of food and in medicine, but transformed, by means of water and wine, to an essence, for the diffusion of a fragrant odor in theatres and other places; for anointing the hair, etc., Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33; Sen. Ep. 90, 15; Lucr. 2, 416; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 16; Mart. 5, 25 al.; cf. Cilix and Cilissa, under Cilicia, II. a.—Hence, poet.: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula si dubitem, *over fragrant floors*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79.—**Crŏcus** or **Crŏcŏs,** i, *m.*, *a youth who was metamorphosed into a saffron-flower*, Ov. M. 4. 283; id. F. 5, 227; Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 154.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Saffron-color:* picta croco et fulgenti murice vestis, Verg. A. 9, 614; cf. Lucr. 6, 1188. —**B.** *The yellow stamens in many flowers*, Plin. 21, 5, 11, §§ 23 and 24.

crŏcūphantĭa (**-fantĭa**) = crocota, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

crŏcūta, ae, v. crocotta.

Crodunum, i, *n.*, *a place in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Gourdan*, Cic. Font. 5, 9.

Croesus, i, *m.*, = Κροῖσος, *a king of Lydia, celebrated for his riches*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2; Just. 1, 7, 2 sqq.; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 23 al.—Appel. for *a rich man*, in contrast with Irus, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42; and in *plur.*, Mart. 11, 6, 4.—Hence, **II. Croesĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Crœsus:* opes, Mart. Cap. 6, § 578.

Crŏmmyū-ăcris (**Crŏmy-**), ĭdis, *f.*, = Κρομύου ἄκρις, *the most northern point of Cyprus*, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4 *fin.*

Crŏmyon (**Cremmyŏn**, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23), ōnis, *m.*, = Κρομύων, *a village in Megaris, afterwards belonging to Corinth, laid waste by a wild sow, which was slain at last by Theseus*, Ov. M. 7, 435.

Crŏnĭa, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Κρόνια, *a festival of Saturn, celebrated in Greece, and especially at Athens*, Att. ap. Macr. S. 1, 7, 37.

Crŏnŏs (**-us**), i, *m.*, = Κρόνος, *the god of time*, = Saturnus, Sid. Carm. 15, 61 al.

crosmis, is, *f.*, *a kind of sage*, App. Herb. 101.

† **crŏtălĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = κροτάλια, *a rattling ear-pendant, composed of several pearls*, Petr. 67; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

crŏtălisso, āre, 1, *v. n.*, = κροταλίζω, *to rattle* or *sound with the castanet*, Macr. Diff. 21, 8.

† **crŏtălistrĭa**, ae, *f.* [κροταλίζω], *a (female) castanet dancer*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 39. —**II.** Poet., transf., *a (rattling) stork*, P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55 (cf. Ov. M. 6, 97).

† **crŏtălum**, i, *n.*, = κρόταλον, *a rattle, a bell, castanet*, used to accompany wanton dances, P. Scip. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; Cic. Pis. 9, 20 al.

† **crŏtăphŏs**, i, *m.*, = κρόταφος, *a pain in the temples*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 11, 4.

Crŏto (**Crŏton**, Sil. 11, 18, 5; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3), ōnis, *comm.* (and **Crŏtōna**, ae, *f.*, Just. 20, 4; also **Cortōna**, like corcodilus for crocodilus; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. vol. 8, p. 475, and vol. 9, p. 480), = Κρότων, *a town founded by the Achaians, on the east coast of Bruttium*, now *Crotone*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Liv. 24, 3, 1 sq.; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3; Ov. M. 15, 15 al.—Hence, **II. Crŏtōnĭātes**, ae, *m.*, = Κροτωνιάτης, *an inhabitant of Crotona:* Alcmaeo, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27.—In *plur.:* **Crŏtōnĭātae**, *inhabitants of Crotona*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 24, 3, 15; *gen.* Crotoniatûm, id. 24, 3, 9; *acc.* Crotoniatās, id. 24, 3, 11.—**B. Crŏtōnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Crotona:* ager, Liv. 29, 36, 4; 30, 19, 11: Milo, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144; Gell. 15, 6.—In *plur.:* **Crŏtōnĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Crotona*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Just. 20, 2 sq.—The same: **Crŏtōnenses**, Front. ap. Strat. 3, 6, 4.

Crŏtŏpĭădes, ae, *m.*, = Κροτωπιάδης, *a Crotopiade*, i. e. *Linus* (whose mother, Psamathe, was the daughter of the Grecian king Crotopus), Ov. Ib. 478.

Crŏtŏs, i, *m.*, = Κρότος, *a constellation, the Archer;* pure Lat. Sagittarius, Col. 10, 57; access. form **Crŏton**, Hyg. Fab. 224 dub.

crŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [crucio], *tormenting, torturing, painful, excruciating, miserable* (rare; not in Cic.): cruciabilem me accipito, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40 Ritschl: exitu periit, Gell. 3, 9, 7; cf. mors, Arn. adv. Gent. 2: silentio fatigatus, App. M. 10, p. 239, 20. —**II.** *Susceptible of torture:* animae, Lact. 7, 20, 9.—*Adv.:* **crŭcĭābĭlĭter**, *with torture*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 40 Fleck., Lorenz: interfecti, Auct. B. Afr. 46.

crŭcĭābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [cruciabilis], *torment, torture:* cruciabilitates animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3.

crŭcĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [crucio], *torturing, tormenting*, Cypr. Ep. 55.

crŭcĭāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *torture, torment, pain:* leti, Prud. Cath. 10, 90.

crŭcĭāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *torture, torment, pain* (very rare): vidi ego multa saepe picta quae Acherunti fierent Cruciamenta, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. As. 2, 2, 52: carnificum (with tormenta morborum), Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 8: ut orbitatis cruciamenta sentiret, Arn. 7, p. 43.

crŭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crux], *of* or *pertaining to the cross*, or, in gen., *to torture.* **I.** *Adj.:* exitus, *full of torture*, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 2 dub. (al. cruciatorios): poenae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—**II.** *Subst.*, *one who is crucified*, Petr. 112; Sen. Contr. 3, 21.—Hence, **B.** As a term of reproach, *one fit for the gallows, a gallows-bird*, App. M. 10, p. 242: longum est quae cruciarius ille conflavit, Amm. 29, 2, 9.

crŭcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crucio], *a torturing*, Vulg. Sap. 6, 9.

crŭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [crucio], *a tormenter, torturer*, Arn. 1, p. 23; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 6.

crŭcĭātōrĭus, a, um, v. cruciarius, 1.

crŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.*, *torture, torment, a torturing, execution*, etc. (often syn. with supplicium; freq. and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** Lit., of the body: dedisti hodie in cruciatum Chrusalum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 36; id. Ep. 5, 1, 5; id. Ps. 3, 1, 12; Ter. And. 4, 4, 47; id. Hec. 5, 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9; 2, 5, 63, § 163; id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; Sall. C. 51, 15; id. J. 24, 10; Liv. 29, 18, 14 Drak. *N. cr.;* Quint. 5, 4, 2; Ov. M. 9, 179 et saep.: cruciatu malo dignus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 132; id. Rud. 2, 6, 11.—**2.** Of the mind: animi, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23; cf.: omnes animi cruciatus et corporis, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: confectus jam cruciatu summorum dolorum, id. Att. 11, 11, 1; Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2.—**B.** In gen., *ruin, calamity, misfortune* (esp. in curses, etc.): maximum in malum cruciatumque insiliamus, *into utter ruin*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8: cum cruciatu tuo istaec hodie verba funditas, i. e. *to thy ruin, misfortune*, id. Am. 4, 2, 13; 2, 2, 161; id. Capt. 3, 5, 23: abi in malum cruciatum, *go to the gallows, go hang*, id. Aul. 3, 3, 11; id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; cf. crux, II.—**II.** Transf., *instruments of torture:* cum ignes ardentesque laminae ceterique cruciatus admovebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163.

crŭcĭfer, fĕri, *m.* [crux-fero], *the cross-bearer*, i. e. *Christ*, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

crŭcĭfīgo, ĕre, better separated, cruci figo; v. crux.

crŭcĭfixor, ōris, *m.* [crux-figo], *a crucifier* (eccl. Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 18, 7.

crŭcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [crux]. **I.** Orig., *to put to death on the cross, to crucify* (only in eccl. Lat.), Lact. Mort. Pers. 2, 1.—**II.** In gen., *to put to the rack, to torture, torment* (freq. and class., esp. in the signif. B.). **A.** Physically: cum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: tribunos militum verberatos servilibusque omnibus suppliciis cruciatos trucidando occidit, Liv. 29, 18, 14 Drak. *N. cr.:* cum cruciabere dirae Sanguine serpentis, Ov. M. 2, 651: cruciataque diris Corpora tormentis, id. ib. 3, 694 al.: qui advehuntur quadrupedanti crucianti canterio, i. e. *torturing the rider by its uneasy motion*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34.—**2.** Transf. of inanimate things: terra ferro, ligno, igni, lapide, fruge omnibus cruciatur horis, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 157; so, aes cruciatur in primis accensumque restinguitur sale, id. 33, 3, 20, § 65.—**B.** Mentally. (α) *Act.:* graviter adulescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1; id. Eun. 2, 3, 93; Hor. S. 1, 10, 78 al.: officii me deliberatio cruciat cruciavitque adhuc, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: ut ipsus sese cruciat aegritudine! Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 89: ne crucia te, obsecro, anime mi, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 22: quos major sollicitudo cruciat, Just. 6, 3, 9: illud me cruciat, quod, etc., Mart. 11, 94, 5. —So *pass.:* tanto dolore cruciatus est, Just. 12, 13, 9.—(β) Medial (only in Plaut. and Ter.), *to afflict one's self, to grieve, be afflicted:* ut miserae matres cruciantur! Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 2; cf.: crucior miser, Ter. And. 5, 2, 10; with *acc.* and *inf.:* crucior me lapidem non habere, ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 68; Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6; and with *acc.* of *neutr. pron.:* istuc crucior, a viro me tali abalienarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; id. Trin. 5, 2, 46.

Crŭcĭsălus, i, *m.* [crux-salio], *a name facetiously formed in imitation of* Chrysalus, i. e. *a cross-dancer:* facere aliquem Crucisalum ex Chrysalo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 128.

crŭcĭum, quod cruciat. Unde Lucilius vinum insuave crucium dixit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 4 Müll.

crūdārĭa vēna argenti, *a vein of silver that lies directly on the surface in a mine*, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97.

crūdēlis, e, *adj.* [cf. Gr. κρύος; Lat. crudus, cruor, caro], *morally rude* or *unfeeling*, with exclusive reference to conduct towards persons or things, *hard, unmerciful, hard-hearted, cruel, severe, fierce* (freq. and class. in prose and poetry). **I.** Of living subjects. (α) With *in* and *abl.:* crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72; cf.: crudelis in calamitate hominis consularis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 198: cui nimis videtur senatus in conservandâ patriâ fuisse crudelis, id. Pis. 8, 17.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* cum in eos, quos numquam viderat, tam crudelis fuisset, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: in liberos atque in sanguinem suum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34: in quos Sulla crudelis hoc socio fuisset, id. Att. 9, 14, 2: in patriam, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13; Liv. 2, 56, 7.—(γ) *Absol.:* crudelem Castorem, ne dicam sceleratum et impium! Cic. Deiot. 1, 2: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Clu. 63, 177: malus atque crudelis, Sall. C. 16, 3: o crudelis adhuc, etc., Hor. C. 4, 10, 1: Neptunus tanto amori, Prop. 2 (3), 26, 45 et saep.—*Comp.:* ecquid acerbius? ecquid crudelius? Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: magis timeo ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id. ib. 10, 11, 3: heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos Te deus? Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.—*Sup.:* parricidae, Sall. C. 52, 31.—**II.** Of inanimate subjects: crudele et exitiosum bellum, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 7: o rem cum auditu crudelem tum visu nefariam, id. Planc. 41, 99: poena in cives crudelis, id. Phil. 11, 1, 1: in tam crudelem necessitatem incidere, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 60: facinora (with foeda), Sall. C. 11, 4: crudele intolerandumque imperium (opp. justissimum atque optimum), id. ib. 10, 6: sententia, id. ib. 51, 17: consilia, Cat. 64, 175; cf. id. 64, 136: pestes, id. 69, 9; cf. id. 64, 76: venenum vitae nostrae, id. 77, 5: ferrum, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 43: verber, Ov. F. 2, 695: poena, id. M. 2, 612; Verg. A. 6, 585: egestas, Val. Fl. 4, 459 et saep.: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, Ov. M. 1, 617.—*Comp.:* ignis, Cat. 62, 20: janua, Prop. 1, 16, 17: mens, Ov. M. 11, 701: quid crudelius, quam? etc., Quint. 11, 1, 85. —*Sup.:* nomen tyranni, Nep. Dion, 1, 4: manus, Petr. 105: caedes, Suet. Calig. 30.—Hence, *advv.* **a. crūdēlĕ** (prop. *neutr. sing.* of *adj.*), *cruelly*, etc., Stat. Th. 3, 211; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 340; id. in Eutr. 2, 108. —**b. crūdēlĭter**, *cruelly, in a cruel manner* (very freq.), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. Off. 1, 24, 82; Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Nep. Paus. 3, 3; Quint. 1, 5, 9; Suet. Tib. 61 al.—*Comp.*, Liv. 31, 29, 11; Cat. 62, 24; Ov. M. 3, 442.—*Sup.*, Cic. Sull. 27, 75; id. Phil. 1, 14, 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 2 *fin.*; Nep. Eum. 6, 3 et saep.

crūdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [crudelis], *harshness, severity, cruelty, barbarity* (in good prose and very freq.): crudelitas est atrocitas animi in exigendis poenis, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 1: crudelitas est inclinatio ad asperiora, id. ib. 2, 4, 3: ista in nostros homines crudelitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 88, § 150; id. Off. 2, 8, 27; 3, 11, 46; id. Sest. 65, 135; id. Phil. 11, 3, 8; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Sall. C. 51, 14; Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Liv. 3, 53, 7; 42, 8, 5 et saep.; Prud. Perieg. 2291 al.: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: crudelitatem exercere in vivo, id. Phil. 11, 3, 8.

crūdēlĭter, *adv.*, v. crudelis *fin.* b.

crūdesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [crudus], *to grow harsh* or *violent, to increase, grow worse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; perh. not before Virg.): coepit crudescere morbus, Verg. G. 3, 504; so, pugnae, id. A. 7, 788: ferrum magicâ linguâ, Sil. 1, 431: irae, Stat. Th. 2, 680; cf.: crudescente irâ, Just. 8, 4, 4: seditio, Tac. H. 3, 10: noxa, Symm. Ep. 8, 57.

crūdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (lit. *indigestion;* hence, meton.), **I.** (Effectus pro causa.) *An overloading, repletion of the stomach*, Cic. Sen. 13, 44; id. Fam. 9, 18, 4; id. Fat. 15, 34; Quint. 2, 21, 19; 5, 9, 11; Col. prooem. § 16; 6, 6, 1 al.—**B.** Transf., of plants: arbores laborant et fame et cruditate, *superabundance of nutritious juices*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 219.—**II.** (Abstr. pro concr.) *Undigested food:* cruditates digerunt daucum, plantago, etc., Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41; cf.: cruditas fructuum, i. e. *bitterness*, Pall. Febr. 9, 13.

crūdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [crudito], i. q. cruditas, *an overloading of the stomach, indigestion*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 29.

crūdĭto, āre, *v. a.* [crudus], *to suffer from indigestion*, Tert. Jejun. 16; id. Apol. 9.

crūdus, a, um, *adj.* [root kru-, of Gr. κρύος; cf. cruor, crudelis], *bloody, bleeding, trickling with blood*, etc. **I.** Prop. (so rare): vulnus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; id. P. 1, 3, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of food, *raw, not cooked:* quid tu curas, utrum

crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: exta, Liv. 29, 27, 5: carnem mandere, Suet. Ner. 37.—So also of *undigested* food: pavo, Juv. 1, 143; cf. trop.: lectio non cruda sed multâ iteratione mollita et velut confecta, Quint. 10, 1, 19; and, alvus, Cato, R. R. 125: qui crudum ructat, i.e. *when undigested food rises in the stomach*, Cels. 1, 2; v. ructo.—Transf., of persons *suffering from indigestion*, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 49; id. Ep. 1, 6, 61: crudior, Cic. Clu. 60, 168; cf. cruditas; so, bos, Hor. Epod. 8, 6 Orell. ad loc.—Hence, in a pun, Mart. 3, 13, 3 sq.—**B.** In gen., of all physical or moral crudeness, immaturity, roughness, etc. **1.** Lit. **a.** *Unripe, immature, crude:* poma ex arboribus, cruda si sunt, vix evelluntur, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic. Sen. 19, 71: pruna (opp. maturissima), Col. 12, 10, 3: muria (opp. matura), id. 12, 6, 2 al.: palmes, Luc. 4, 317 (viridis, Schol.); of an abscess, *not mature*, Cels. 5, 28, 11: puella, Mart. 8, 64, 11; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 12: funera nepotis, *premature, early*, Stat. Th. 9, 391; cf. id. Achill. 1, 478: amor, *yet young, fresh*, id. Th. 2, 341; cf.: crudum adhuc servitium, Tac. A. 1, 8 *fin.*: adhuc studia, Petr. 4: crudi sine viribus anni, Sil. 12, 348: juventus, *not yet armed*, id. 3, 302; Claud. Cons. Hon. 3, 42.—(β) Opp. to age, and the weakness arising from age, *fresh, vigorous:* jam senior, sed cruda deo viridisque senectus, Verg. A. 6, 304; imitated by Tac.: quibus cruda ac viridis senectus, Tac. Agr. 29: cf. meus, Sil. 5, 569.—**b.** *Unprepared, immature, raw, crude:* crudum et immotum solum, Col. 2, 2, 25; cf. Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: pix, Col. 12, 20, 6: corium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.; for which, poet., taurus, Val. Fl. 4, 250; and, caestus, *made of raw hide, undressed leather*, Verg. A. 5, 69: rudis cortice crudo hasta, id. ib. 9, 743.—Of verses, *unpolished, rude:* junctura addita crudis (numeris), Pers. 1, 92 (cf.: si forte aliquid decoctius audis, id. 1, 125).—Of the voice, *rough, hoarse:* quia crudus fuerit, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 125.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Raw, not prepared* or *matured:* ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, quo facilius digerantur, ita lectio non cruda, sed multâ iteratione mollita et velut confecta memoriae tradatur, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**b.** *Rough, unfeeling, cruel, merciless* (poet.). (α) Of personal subjects: dicat me Crudum virum esse, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 14; id. Poen. 5, 2, 148; Ov. M. 4, 240: Getae, id. Tr. 5, 3, 8: cena, crude Thyesta, tua, Mart. 4, 49, 4: crudus et leti artifex, Sen. Hippol. 1220.—More freq., (β) Of things as subjects: bella, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 58: ensis, Verg. A. 10, 682; cf. Sil. 7, 113; Stat. Th. 10, 342: tyrannis, Juv. 8, 223: crudissimum pistrinum, *most rude, uncultivated*, Cassius ap. Suet. Aug. 4.—*Adv.* not in use.

* **crŭentātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [cruento], *a staining with blood:* altaris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

crŭentē, *adv.*, v. cruentus *fin.* a.

crŭenter, *adv.*, v. cruentus *fin.* b.

* **crŭentĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [cruentus-fero], *bloody:* signa, Tert. Jud. Dom. 10.

crŭento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cruentus], *to make bloody, to spot with blood* (class.). **I.** Lit.: vigiles, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4: manus suorum sanguine, Nep. Epam. 10, 3; cf. Liv. 23, 9, 4, and Tac. H. 1, 58 *fin.*: cornipedem ferratâ calce, Sil. 17, 541: gladium, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. tela, Ov. M. 8, 424: ōs, id. ib. 4, 104: dextras, id. ib. 11, 23: cruentati redeunt, id. ib. 3, 572: ut sequenti die Luna se in Aquario cruentaret, *would appear to be stained with blood*, Suet. Dom. 16.—**B.** Trop.: haec te lacerat, haec cruentat oratio, *wounds*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86 (v. the figure in its connection).—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *To spot, stain, pollute:* vestem, Lucr. 4, 1033.—**B.** *To dye red, to tinge with red* (post-Aug.): conchylio vestis cruentatur, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *fin.*; so Stat. S. 1, 5, 38.

crŭentus, a, um, *adj.* [cruor], *spotted, covered,* or *stained with blood, bloody.* **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.): cruentus sanguine civium Romanorum, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 4; cf.: sanguine fraterno, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15: caede filii, Just. 38, 8, 4: cadaver Clodii, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: vehiculum, Liv. 1, 48, 8: gladius, Quint. 4, 2, 13; 6, 1, 30: praetexta C. Caesaris, id. ib. § 31: vestis, id. 5, 9, 1: busta, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 5), 38: sputa, id. 4 (5), 5, 68 et saep.: victoria, Sall. C. 58, 21: pax, Tac. A. 1, 10: iter, id. H. 1, 6: epistulae, id. A. 3, 44: aspectu Oceanus, id. ib. 14, 32 et saep.: gaudens Bellona cruentis, *in shedding blood*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 223.—*Comp.:* vomica, Cels. 2, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Delighting in blood, blood-thirsty, cruel* (poet.): Mars, Hor. C. 2, 14, 13: hostis, id. ib. 1, 2, 39; Sen. Cons. Marc. 20, 3: ille (Achilles) ferox belloque cruentior ipso, Ov. M. 12, 592.—**b.** Of abstract subjects, *bloody, cruel:* ira, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11: bella, Just. 29, 3, 3.—*Comp.:* bellum, Vell. 2, 71, 2.—*Sup.:* ille cruentissimus Romano nomine dies, Vell. 2, 52, 2.—**B.** *Spotted* or *stained with blood, polluted:* insigne summi capitis, * Lucr. 5, 1137.—**C.** *Blood-red, red:* myrta, *the red myrtle-berry*, Verg. G. 1, 306.—*Advv.* **a. crŭentē** (post-Aug.), *cruelly, severely*, Just. 39, 3, 8; 23, 2, 7.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ben. 5, 16, 5; Vop. Aur. 21.—*Sup.*, Oros. 1, 17.—* **b. crŭenter,** the same, App. M. 3, p. 73.

crŭmēna (crŭmīna), ae, *f.* [for scrumena; root scru-, of scrutor, scrotum], *a small money-purse* or *bag* (usually hanging from the neck). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7 sq.; id. As. 3, 3, 63; 3, 3, 71; id. Ps. 1, 2, 37.—**II.** Transf., like our *purse*, for *money:* non deficiente crumenâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11; Juv. 11, 38.

crŭmilla, ae, *f. dim.* [crumena], *a little purse*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 5.

crŭmīno, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to fill like a purse*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 350.

crŭor, ōris, *m.* [cf. κρέας, κρύος, caro, crudus]. **I.** *Blood* (which flows from a wound), *a stream of blood* (more restricted in meaning than sanguis, which designates both that circulating in bodies and that shed by wounding): e nostro cum corpore sanguis Emicat exsultans alte spargitque cruorem, Lucr. 2, 194; Tac. A. 12, 47; and: cruor inimici recentissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19 (cf.: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138 al.; v. sanguis; cf., however, under II.; class.; most freq. in the poets): occisos homines, cruorem in locis pluribus vidisse, id. Tull. 10, 24: nisi cruor appareat, vim non esse factum, id. Caecin. 27, 76: res familiaris, cum ampla, tum casta a cruore civili, id. Phil. 13, 4, 8; id. Mil. 32, 86; id. Inv. 1, 30, 48; Lucr. 1, 883; Sall. C. 51, 9; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. H. 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 59; * Cat. 68, 79; Ov. M. 4, 121; 6, 253; 6, 388 et saep.; Verg. G. 4, 542; id. A. 3, 43; 5, 469 al.; Hor. C. 2, 1, 36; id. Epod. 3, 6 et saep.—In *plur.*, Verg. A. 4, 687; Val. Fl. 4, 330; cf. the foll.—**2.** Trop.: scit cruor imperii qui sit, quae viscera rerum, *the vital power*, Luc. 7, 579.—**B.** Transf., *bloodshed, murder:* hinc cruor, hinc caedes, Tib. 2, 3 (38), 60; so Ov. M. 4, 161; 15, 463; Hor. S. 2, 3, 275; Luc. 9, 1022.—In *plur.*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 5; Luc. 7, 636.—**II.** Sometimes, poet., i. q. sanguis, for *the blood in the body*, Lucr. 2, 669; 3, 787; 5, 131; 1, 864 (for which id. 1, 860 and 867, sanguen).

†† **cruppellarii,** ōrum, *m.* [Celtic], *harnessed combatants among the Gauls*, Tac. A. 3, 43.

crūrālis, e, *adj.* [crus], *of* or *belonging to the legs, crural:* fasciae, Petr. 40, 5; Dig. 34, 2, 25.

Crūrĭcrĕpĭda, ae, *m.* [crus-crepo], *Rattle-shin, the feigned name of a slave, about whose legs blows* or *chains rattle*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

crūrĭfrāgĭus, i, *m.* crus-frango], *one whose legs* or *shins are broken*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 64 (cf. crus).

crūs, ūris, *n.* [etym. dub.; prob. kindr. with curro, currus; cf. celer, and -cello in recello, etc.], *the leg, shank, shin.* **I.** Prop., Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: perque fabam repunt (grues) et mollia crura reponunt, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. G. 3, 76, and Sil. 16, 444; so Lucr. 3, 478; 3, 652; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129; Quint. 11, 3, 139; Ov. M. 1, 306; 4, 580 et saep. The legs of criminals were frequently broken, as a punishment, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 sq.; id. Phil. 13, 12, 27; Suet. Aug. 67; cf. crurifragius.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For pes, *foot*, Ov. M. 11, 74.—**B.** Of plants, *the lower part of the stalk*, Col. 3, 10, 2; 3, 18, 5; Pall. 1, 35, 6.

crusculum, i, *n. dim.* [crus], *a small leg* or *shank*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 20 Müll.; cf. Paul. ib. p. 53, 1 ib.

† **crusma,** ătis, *n.*, = κροῦσμα, *a musical piece* or *tune played upon a stringed instrument*, Mart. 6, 71, 1; Censor. Fragm. 11.

† **crusmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κρουσματικός, *suitable for playing on a musical instrument:* pars musicae, Censor. Fragm. 11.

crusta, ae, *f.* [cf. crudus], *the hard surface of a body, the rind, shell, crust, bark*, etc. **I.** In gen.: luti, Lucr. 6, 626; cf. soli, Dig. 39, 2, 9: panis, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168: glandis, id. 15, 28, 34, § 112: piscium, id. 9, 28, 44, § 83: locustarum, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95: ulcerum, *the scab*, Cels. 5, 9; cf. id. 5, 10: fluminis, *a covering* or *crust of ice*, Verg. G. 3, 360 et saep.—**II.** In partic., t. t. of plastic art, *inlaid, chased,* or *embossed work on walls* or *vessels, plaster-work, stucco-work, mosaic work:* parietis, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; cf. id. 36, 6, 7, § 48: quae (vasa) probarant, eis crustae aut emblemata detrahebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Plin. 36, 6, 6, § 47; 36, 6, 7, § 48: capaces Heliadum crustae, Juv. 5, 38; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 1.—***B.** Trop.: non est ista solida et sincera felicitas; crusta est et quidem tenuis, *plaster-* or *outside-work*, Sen. Prov. 6, 3; cf. tectorium.

crustārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [crusta, II.], *pertaining to embossed work.* **I.** *Adj.:* tabernae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **crustārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who makes embossed* or *chased figures*, on plate, etc., Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 157.

crusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [crusta], *to cover with a rind, shell, incrustation, plaster-work, embossed figures*, etc. (post-Aug.): mala gypso, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64: domum marmoribus, *to incrust*, Luc. 10, 114; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3: portam crasso ferro, Amm. 24, 2, 14: vasa potoria crustata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 53, 6 Müll.: crustata crassities pectoris et ventris, *incased with fat*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 18.—*Subst.:* **crustāta,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *crustaceous animals, shell-fish*, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 165.

* **crustōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *covered with a hard rind, crusted:* bdellium crustosius, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36.

crustŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little rind, shell,* or *crust*, Arn. 2, p. 84.

crustŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [crustulum], *one who makes pastry, a confectioner*, Sen. Ep. 56, 3.

crustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [crustum], *small pastry, confectionery*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; Hor. S. 1, 1, 25; 2, 4, 47; Juv. 9, 5; Sen. Ep. 99, 27; Inscr. Grut. 100, 5 al.

crustum, i, *n.* [access. form to crusta], *pastry, any thing baked*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78; Verg. A. 7, 115; Inscr. Grut. 173, 4; 373, 8.

Crustŭmĕrĭa, ae, *f.* (Liv. 2, 19, 2; 3, 42, 3); **Crustŭmĕrĭum,** ii, *n.* (Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68); **Crustŭmĕri,** ōrum, *m.* (Verg. A. 7, 631); and **Crustŭmĭum,** ii, *n.* (Sil. 8, 367), *an ancient town in the country of the Sabines, north-east of Fidenæ*, later belonging to the Tuscans, now *Monte Rotondo;* cf. O. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 113.—**II.** Hence, ***A. Crustŭmĕrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Crustumeria:* secessio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.—**B. Crustŭmīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; 3, 5, 9, § 53; cf. campi, Liv. 2, 64, 3: montes, id. 5, 37, 7: tribus, Cic. Balb. 25, 57; id. Planc. 16, 38: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; cf. the foll.: tribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 10; cf. O. Müll. above cited.—In *plur.:* **Crustŭmīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Crustumeria*, Liv. 1, 9, 8, and 1, 10, 2 sq.—* **C. Crustŭmĭus,** a, um, *of Crustumeria:* pira, Verg. G. 2, 88; cf. the preceding.

crux, ŭcis, *f.* (*m.*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 195, 13; Gracch. ap. Fest. s. v. masculino, p. 150, 24, and 151, 12 Müll.) [perh. kindred with circus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a tree, frame,* or *other wooden instruments of execution*, on which criminals were impaled or hanged, Sen. Prov. 3, 10; Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 10 sqq.—**B.** In partic., *a cross*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7; 2, 1, 4, § 9; id. Pis. 18, 42; id. Fin. 5, 30, 92; Quint. 4, 2, 17; Tac. A. 15, 44; Hor. S. 1, 3, 82; 2, 7.

47; id. Ep. 1, 16, 48 et saep.: dignus fuit qui malo cruce periret, Gracch. ap. Fest. l. l.: pendula, *the pole of a carriage*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 28. —**II.** Transf. **A.** As a term of reproach, *a gallows bird, a hempen rascal*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 17.—**B.** Transf., *torture, trouble, misery, destruction*, etc. (so most freq. in Plaut. and Ter., and in the former esp. freq. in connection with mala): aliqua mala crux, *tormentor* (of a prostitute), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 48; cf.: illae cruces, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92: quae te mala crux agitat? *what tormentor troubles you?* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 2: abstraxit hominem in maximam malam crucem, id. Men. prol. 66: quaerere in malo crucem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 11.—Prov.: summum jus antiqui summam putabant crucem, Col. 1, 7, 2.—Hence, in colloq. lang.: I (abi, etc.) in malam crucem! *go to the devil! go and be hanged!* Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 57; 4, 7, 86 al.; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 21; cf.: *Cy.* Num quid vis? *Me.* Ut eas maximam in malam crucem, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 53; id. Capt. 3, 1, 9.—Without mala: I in crucem, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 91.—And ellipt.: in malam crucem! Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 8; id. Ps. 5, 2, 5. —Hence, Ital. *croce*; Fr. *croix*.

Crўphĭŏlăthrōnĭa, ae, *f.* [κρύφιος-λάθρα], *the name of an imaginary country*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 43 Ritschl (ex conj.; Brix, Scytholatronia).

† **crypta**, ae, *f.*, = κρύπτη, *a concealed, subterranean passage, a vault, cavern, cave, grotto, pit*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 169, 11; Suet. Calig. 58; Juv. 5, 106 al.—As *a place of deposit*, Vitr. 6, 8.—**II.** Esp.: crypta Neapolitana, *a dark grotto in the neighborhood of Naples, through which was a shorter passage to Puteoli*, now *Grotta di Napoli*, Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

‡ **cryptārĭus**, ii, *m.* [crypta], *a superintendent of vaults*, Inscr. Orell. 2566.

† **cryptĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κρυπτικός, *covered, concealed*: arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

† **cryptŏportĭcus**, ūs, *f.* [vox hibrida, from κρυπτός and porticus], *a covered gallery* or *passage, a vault, a hall*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 16 sq.; 5, 6, 27 sq. al.

crўsallĭon, i, *n.*, v. crystallion.

† **crystallĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = κρυστάλλινος, *made of crystal, crystalline, crystal*. **I.** *Adj.*: calices, Capitol. Ver. 5: pila, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28: centra in sapphiris, id. 37, 9, 39, § 120.—**II.** *Subst.*: **crystallĭnum**, i, *n.* (sc. vas), Sen. Ira, 3, 40, 2.—Mostly *plur.*, Juv. 6, 155; Mart. 1, 53, 6; 9, 59, 13; Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 30: PRAEPOSITVS A CRYSTALLINIS, Inscr. Orell. 2953.

† **crystallĭon**, ii, *n.*, = κρυστάλλιον, *a plant, also called* psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140 (Jan. crysallion).

† **crystallŏīdes**, is, *adj.*, = κρυσταλλοειδής, *crystal-like*, Theod. Prisc. p. 4, 2 *med.*

† **crystallum**, i, *n.* (analog. to the Gr. crystallus, i, *m.*, Sol. 15 *fin.*), = κρύσταλλος. **I.** *Ice*, Auct. Priap. 63, 6.—**II.** *A crystal, mountain-* or *rock-crystal*, Plin. 37, 2, 9, § 23; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 12; Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192; Curt. 3, 3, 8; Stat. S. 1, 2, 126.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *Any thing made of crystal, a crystal vase for drinking*, Mart. 9, 22, 7; 10, 66, 5.—**2.** *That which is similar to crystal.* —So of *the glittering precious stone of a ring*: aquosa, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 52.

Ctēsĭās, ae, *m.*, = Κτησίας, *a famous physician of Cnidus in Caria, author of a history of the East*, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 2.

Ctēsĭbĭus, i, *m.*, *a mechanic of Alexandria, distinguished for his inventions in hydraulics*, Vitr. 9, 6 (al. 9), p. 280 Bip.—Hence, **II. Ctēsĭbĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Ctesibius*: machina, Vitr. 10, 12.

1. Ctēsĭphōn, ontis, *m.*, = Κτησιφῶν, *an Athenian defended by Demosthenes*, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213 al.

2. Ctēsĭphōn, ontis, *f.*, = Κτεσιφῶν, *a town in Assyria, residence of the Parthian kings*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122; Tac. A. 6, 42; Amm. 23, 6, 23; Eutr. 8, 3; Spart. Sev. 16, 1.

Cūba, ae, *f.* [cubo], *the goddess who protects the lying down of children*, Varr. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 15.

Cuballa, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Gallogræcia, Liv. 38, 18, 5.

* **cŭbātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [cubo], *a lying down*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 54 Müll.

* **cŭbātor**, ōris, *m.* [cubo], *he who lies down*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 21, 4.

cŭbĭcŭlārĭus, a, um (**cŭbĭcŭlāris**, e; *gen.*, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; *dat.*, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; but ap. Suet. Aug. 7, the better read. is cubiculi Lares; v. cubiculum, I.), *adj.* [cubiculum], *of* or *pertaining to a sleeping-chamber*. **I.** *Adj.*: lucerna, Mart. 14, 39 *in lemm.*: gausapina, id. 14, 147 *in lemm.*: stragula, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226.—**II.** *Subst.*: **cŭbĭcŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre*: hunc vestri janitores, hunc cubicularii diligunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8; id. Att. 6, 2, 5: manere ... cum uno medico et cubicularis duobus, Suet. Caes. 4 Roth (al. -ariis); id. Ner. 38; Capitol. Pert. 4: decurio cubiculariorum, *the head of the servants of the bedchamber*, Suet. Dom. 17.

* **cŭbĭcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with bedchambers* or *state-rooms*: naves, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3.

cŭbĭcŭlum (**cŭbīclum**, per sync., Mart. 10, 30, 17 dub.), i, *n.* [cubo], *an apartment for reclining* or (more freq.) *for sleeping* (cf. cubo), *a resting-* or *sleeping-chamber, a bedchamber*. **I.** Prop., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; Serv. Galba ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 25; Tac. A. 14, 44; Suet. Caes. 49: Lares cubiculi, Suet. Dom. 17; id. Aug. 7 Roth ex conj. Lips.; v. cubicularius *init.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The elevated seat of the emperor in the theatre*, Suet. Ner. 12; Plin. Pan. 51, 4.—* **B.** In arch., *a joint, groove of a stone, its bed*, Vitr. 2, 8; cf. cubile, I. B.

† **cŭbĭcus** (**cўb-**), a, um, *adj.*, = κυβικός, *cubic, cubical*: rationes, Vitr. 5, praef. 3: soliditas, Mart. Cap. 2, § 102.

cŭbīle, is, *n.* [cubo], *a place of rest, a couch, bed*. **I.** Lit. **1.** Of men, Lucr. 5, 814; 5, 985; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; 2. 17, 39; Liv. 30, 5, 10; Hor. S. 1, 3, 100; Curt. 5, 2, 15: salutatorium, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38.—**b.** In partic., *a marriage-bed*, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; Cat. 61, 183; Verg. A. 3, 324; Ov. M. 2, 592; 10, 635 et saep.—**2.** Of animals, *the nest, lair, hole, kennel*, etc.; of the mouse: mus pusillus ... aetatem uni cubili numquam committit suam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 16.—Of dogs, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12 sq.; Phaedr. 1, 19, 9.—Of wild beasts, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126.—Of the elk, Caes. B. G. 6, 27.—Of the mole, Verg. G. 1, 183.—Of bees, Verg. G. 4, 243.—Of serpents, etc., Curt. 9, 3, 8 al.—**3.** Poet., *the couch of the setting sun*: ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 16; cf.: cubile noctis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1140.—**B.** Transf., in arch., *the joint* or *bed of a stone, beam*, etc., Vitr. 2, 8; 4, 2; Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; cf. cubiculum, II. B.—**II.** Trop.: avaritiæ non jam vestigia, sed ipsa cubilia videre, *the very den* or *lair*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190; cf. id. Clu. 30, 82: quas (stragis) nos non vestigiis odorantes ingressus tuos, sed totis volutationibus corporis et cubilibus persecuti sumus, id. Pis. 34, 83 al.

cŭbĭtal, ālis, *n.* [id.], *a cushion for leaning on, an elbow-cushion*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 255 (quoted in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 1).

cŭbĭtālis, e, *adj.* [cubitum], *pertaining to the elbow*; hence, as a measure, *a cubit long*, Liv. 24, 34, 9; Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45; Pall. Febr. 18, 6 al.: simulacrum cubitali majus, Suet. Galb. 4.

* **cŭbĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [1. cubitus], *a lying down*, Aug. Ep. 151.

(**cŭbĭtissim**, a corrupt word in Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 42; acc. to some, *adv.*, *lying down*.)

cŭbĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [cubo], *to lie down often, to be accustomed to lie down* (rare): anus hic solet cubitare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76; Cic. Cael. 15, 36: humi (pavones), Col. 8, 11 *fin.*: super pedes cubitantis reclinis, Tac. A. 14, 5.—Of sexual intercourse: cum aliquā (aliquo), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 57; id. Stich. 4, 1, 41; Quint. 8, 3, 22.

* **cŭbĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who lies down*: bos, *that often lies down in ploughing*, Col. 6, 2, 11.

cŭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a reclining posture*: vestimenta, *clothing worn at table*, Petr. 30, 11.

cŭbĭtum, i, *n.* (**cŭbĭtus**, i, *m.*, Cels. 8, 1; 8, 16; Non. p. 201, 16) [id.], *the elbow* (serving for leaning upon). **I.** Prop., Cels. 1, 1; Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13; Verg. A. 4, 690; Ov. M. 7, 343; Hor. C. 1, 27, 8; id. S. 2, 4, 39; Quint. 11, 3, 93 al.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The bending, curvature of a shore*: orae, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111. —**B.** As a measure of length, *the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, a cubit*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 201, 18; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 15; Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66; id. Att. 13, 12, 3; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22; Suet. Aug. 43 al.—Prov.: assiduo cursu cubitum nullum procedere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3; cf.: cursitare ac ne cubiti quidem mensuram progredi, Suet. Tib. 38.—Hence, Ital. *cubito*; Fr. *coude*.

cŭbĭtūra, ae, *f.* [cubo], *a lying down*, Plaut. ap. Non. p. 198, 25.

1. cŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a lying down* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: supini, proni, in latera, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.—**B.** Esp., of coitus (for concubitus), in *plur.*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 70.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *a bed, couch*: foliis cubitus sibi sternunt, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

2. cŭbĭtus, i, *m.*, v. cubitum.

cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (*perf. subj.* cubaris, Prop. 2 (3), 15, 17; *perf. inf.* cubasse, Quint. 8, 2, 20; cf. also Neue, Formenl. II. p. 478), *v. n.* [cf. κύπτω], *to lie down*. **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen., *to be in a recumbent posture, to recline*: in lecticā cubans, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51: ut etiam legationes audiret cubans, Suet. Vesp. 24; id. Aug. 33; 43: cubans auspicatur qui in lecto quaerit augurium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 5 Müll.: pisces cubantes = jacentes, *flat*, Col. 8, 17, 9.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** With particular access. meanings. **1.** *To lie asleep, to sleep*: (vilicus) primus cubitu surgat: postremus cubitum eat ... uti suo quisque loco cubet, Cato, R. R. 5, 5; cf.: cubitum ire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. Div. 2, 59, 122: cubitum abire, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 55: cubitum discedere, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: cubitum se eo conferre, Suet. Aug. 6: cum iste cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: humi ac sub divo, Suet. Caes. 72: toro, id. Aug. 73; Ov. M. 11, 612 et saep.—**b.** Of sexual intercourse, *to lie*: cum aliquā (aliquo), Plaut. Am. prol. 112; 1, 1, 134; id. Mil. 1, 1, 65 al.; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65; Cat. 69, 8; 78, 4 al.—*Absol.*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 46; id. Am. prol. 132; 1, 1, 131 et saep.—**2.** *To recline at table* (cf. accumbo): quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: supra, Suet. Calig. 24: juxta, id. ib. 32; id. Tit. 1: ille cubans gaudet, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 110.—**3.** *To lie sick, to be sick*: est ei quidam servus qui in morbo cubat, Plaut. Cas. prol. 37: puerperio, id. Truc. 2, 5, 22: ex duritie alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: aeger, id. Aug. 72.—*Absol.*, Lucr. 2, 36: haec cubat, ille valet, Ov. H. 20, 164: trans Tiberim longe cubat, Hor. S. 1, 9, 18; 2, 3, 289; id. Ep. 2, 2, 68.—**II.** Of inanim. objects. **A.** In gen.: quā cubat unda freti, *lies, extends itself*, Mart. 5, 1, 4.—**B.** In partic., of places, *to be in a sloping direction, to slope*: cubantia tecta, *inclining, sloping*, Lucr. 4, 518; Ustica cubans, Hor. C. 1, 17, 12.—Hence, Ital. *covare*; Fr. *couver*.

† **cŭbus**, i, *m.*, = κύβος, *a die, cube*, Vitr. 5, praef. 4.—**B.** As a measure, Rhem. Fann. 61.—**II.** *A cubic number*, Gell. 1, 20, 6.

cuccuru (**cŭcurru**), a word of unknown signif.: Afranius in Cinerario: id me celabat cuccuru. An nomen est ut veru, genu? Charis. p. 214 P. (Afran. Com. Rel. v. 22 Rib.); cf. cucurio.

†† **cūci**, *n. indecl.* [Pers.; Gr. κοῦκι], *a tree similar to the palm*; acc. to Sprengel, Hyphaene coriacea, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.

cucubălus, i, *f.*, *the plant called also* strychnos and strumus, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68; Marc. Emp. p. 250.

cŭcūbo, āre, *v. n.* [cf. κωκύω], of the screech-owl, *to hoot*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 14 dub.

cŭculla, ae, v. cucullus.

cŭcullātus, a, um, *adj.* [cucullus], *hooded, having a hood* (late Lat.): vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 17.

cŭcullĭo (**cŭculĭo**, Cato, R. R. 2, 3), ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a covering for the head, a cap*, Cato, l. l.; Lampr. Elag. 32; Capitol. Ver. 4.

cŭcullus, i, *m.* (**cŭculla**, ae, *f.*, in eccl. Lat., Paul. Nol. 21, 389; Hier. Vit. Hil. 46; Ennod. Ep. 9, 14) [root kal-, of cella, clam,

καλύπτω; cf. culleus], *a covering*. **I.** Of the head, *a cap, hood, fastened to a garment*, Col. 1, 8, 9; Mart. 11, 98, 10; Juv. 3, 170; as a disguise, id. 8, 145 al.—**II.** Of the feet, Capitol. Pert. 8 dub.—**III.** Of merchandise, *a conical wrapper* or *case*, Mart. 3, 2, 5.

* **cŭcūlo,** āre, *v. n.* [cuculus], onomatop. of the cuckoo, *to cry cuckoo*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 35.

cŭcūlus (cŭcūlus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 35), i, *m.* [Sanscr. ku-, to cry; cf. κωκύω], *a cuckoo*, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249; as a term of reproach, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 73; id. Ps. 1, 1, 94; esp. of foolish men, id. Trin. 2, 1, 18; and of dilatory husbandmen, who are not through with their pruning until the cuckoo is heard (after the vernal equinox), Plin. l. l.; Hor. S. 1, 7, 31; cf. Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249; Voss ad Verg. G. 2, 403.

cŭcŭma, ae, *f.* [coquo]. **I.** *A cooking-vessel, a kettle*, Petr. 135, 4; Dig. 48, 8, 1.—**II.** Perh., *a small private bath* (opp. thermae), Mart. 10, 79, 4.

* **cŭcŭmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [cucuma], *a little kettle*, Dig. 8, 5, 17.

cŭcŭmĕrācĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *cucumber-like, of cucumber*, Theod. Prisc. p. 2, 3.

cŭcŭmĕrārĭum, ii, *n.* [cucumis], *a cucumber-field* (eccl. Lat., transl. of the Heb. מִקְשָׁה, Isa. 1, 8), Tert. adv. Jud. 3; Hier. in Isa. 1, 1, 8.

cŭcŭmis, ĕris (is, sometimes in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny; e. g. *acc.* cucumim, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 20, 1, 2, § 3; *abl.* cucumi, id. 20, 9, 40, § 103 al.; together with cucumeris, id. 19, 5, 23, § 68; 19, 12, 61, § 186: cucumeres, id. 19, 5, 24, § 69 (cucumis, Sillig): cucumerum, id. 19, 5, 23, § 68 al.), *m.* **I.** *A cucumber*, Col. 11, 3, 48; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25; Verg. G. 4, 122 al.—**II.** *A sea-plant, similar in color and odor to the cucumber*, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3.

cŭcurbĭta, ae, *f.*, *a gourd*. **I.** Prop., Col. 11, 3, 48 sq.; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 16.—**II.** Transf., in medic. lang., *a cup, cupping-glass* (of similar form), Scrib. Comp. 46; 67; Juv. 14, 58: cucurbitae medicinales, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 123 al.—**III.** Trop., *a blockhead*, Petr. 39.

cŭcurbĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [cucurbita], *a gourd planter*, Hier. Ep. 112, n. 22.

* **cŭcurbĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [cucurbita, II.], *a cupping*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 32.

cŭcurbĭtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [cucurbita], *like* or *similar to a gourd*: pira, *the gourd-pear*, Cato, R. R. 7, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: ficus, Cloatius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16, 1; 2, 15, 6.

cŭcurbĭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** Silvestris, *the bitter gourd*, Scrib. Comp. 106.—**II.** *A cupping-glass*, Cels. 2, 11; 3, 18.

cŭcurbĭtŭlāris, is, *f.* [cucurbitula], *the field cypress*, = chamaepitys, Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 86.

* **cŭcūrĭo,** īre, *v. n.* [root kar-, to sound; cf. Gr. κρέκω, κραυγή], *to crow*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

cŭcurru, v. cuccuru.

cucus, i, *m.*, *a daw*: interea Cucus, si in ludum iret, potuisset fieri ut probe litteras sciret, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6.

cucutium, ii, *n.* [cf. cucullus], *a kind of hood*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 17, 6.

1. cūdo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strike, beat, pound, knock* (rare and only ante-class., and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: aurum pilis, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69 (v. Sillig *N. cr.*): semina, *to beat out, thresh*, Col. 2, 10, 14; Lucr. 1, 1044; 4, 187.—Prov.: istaec in me cudetur faba, i. e. *I must smart for that*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90 Don.—**II.** Transf. (of metals), *to prepare by beating* or *hammering, to forge*; of money, *to stamp, coin*: plumbeos nummos, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 11: argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18: anulum, *to make*, Quint. 9, 2, 61.—* **B.** Trop.: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? *forge, prepare*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 40.

2. cūdo, ōnis, *m.*, *a helmet made of raw skin*; *abl.* cudone, Sil. 8, 495; 16, 59; cf.: cudon, περικεφαλαίας εἶδος, Gloss. Philox.

* **cuferion,** ii, *n.*, *the nose-bleed*, a disease of horses, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 37.

cuicuimŏdi (ante-class. **quoiquoi mŏdi**) [quisquis-modus], euphon. form for cujuscujusmodi (very rare in MSS., but vouched for by the ancient grammarians; v. Kuhner, Gram. I. p. 398; 405 sq.), *of what sort, kind*, or *nature soever*: sisne necne ut esse oportet, malus, bonus quoiquoi modi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 16: velim omnia quam diligentissime, cuicuimodi sunt, scribas, Cic. Att. 3, 22, 4; id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107 Zumpt and Halm ad loc.; cf. Madv. ad id. Fin. 3, 9, 30: cuicuimodi fuerit illa (lex), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 34, 83; 5, 41, 121 (al. cujusmodi): sed Epicurus, cuicuimodi homo est, Gell. 2, 8, 6: cuicuimodi est, id. 9, 2, 6.

cuimŏdi [quis-modus] for cujusmodi = qualis, *of what kind* or *nature soever*: cuimodi esset, Gell. 9, 13, 4; 12, 2, 2; 12, 15, 1; 13, 29, 1 al.

cūjas (archaic **quōjas**), ātis, or (ante- and post-class.) uncontr. **cūjātis,** is, *pron. interrog.* [pronom. stem quo-; cf.: quis, qui], *whence originating? of what country, family*, or *town? whence? from what place?* = ποδαπός; *nom.* cujatis (quoj-), Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51; Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 24; Plaut. Curc. 3, 37; id. Men. 2, 2, 66; id. Poen. prol. 109; 5, 2, 33; App. M. 1, p. 104, 16; 8, p. 212, 31: quem cum percunctaretur Scipio, quis et cujas et cur id aetatis in castris fuisset? etc., Liv. 27, 19, 9: Socrates cum rogaretur, cujatem se esse diceret, Mundanum inquit, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: cujates estis? aut quo ex oppido? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 34.

1. cūjus (archaic **quōjus**), a, um, *pron. interrog.* [pronom. stem quo-], *pertaining to whom? of whom? whose?* (most freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): quoja vox sonat procul? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 2; id. Trin. 1, 2, 7: illa mulier, id. Merc. 4, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 87: fidicina, id. Ep. 2, 2, 109: virgo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 29: puer, id. ib. 4, 4, 24: navis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46: cujum pecus? an Meliboei? Verg. E. 3, 1; 5, 87.—*Absol.*: quojam esse te vis maxime, ad eum duco te, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 5; so id. Cist. 3, 2: is Helenam abduxit, quojā caussā nunc facio opsidium Ilio, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 24: suamne esse dicebat? ... non ... quojam igitur? Ter. And. 5, 4, 29; cf.: cujā operā, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 81, 31.—(β) With a suffixed *nam*: quojanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 55.

2. cūjus (archaic **quōjus**), a, um, *pron. rel.* [from cujus, *gen.* of qui], *pertaining to whom, of whom, whose* (rare): cujum id censebis esse reddes, ancient form of an oath in Gell. 16, 4, 2; cf.: argentum ego pro istisce ambabus, quojae erant, domino dedi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 40: is denique, cuja ea uxor fuerat, Plin. Secundus, Fragm. ap. Gell. 9, 16, 5: ea caedes si potissimum crimini datur, detur ei cuja interfuit, non ei cuja nihil interfuit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 950 P.: ut optimā condicione sit is, cuja res, cujum periculum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142.

cūjuscĕmŏdi (**quōj-**) or **cūjuscĕ mŏdi** [quisce-modus], *of what kind* or *nature soever* (late Lat.): voces, App. M. 8, p. 209, 9.

(**cūjuscumquĕmŏdi,** a false read. for cujusque modi, Sall. C. 39, 6.)

cūjusdammŏdi, better **cūjusdam mŏdi,** *of some sort*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36; id. Div. 2, 14, 34.

cūjusmŏdi (**quōj-**), also **cūjus mŏdi** [quis-modus] = qualis, *of what kind*: cupio cognoscere iter tuum cujusmodi sit, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 31; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132.—**II.** *Of whatever kind*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 4 (al. leg. cuicuimodi); id. Tusc. 5, 41, 121 (al. cuicuimodi); Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 16.

cūjusmŏdicumquē, *adv.* [quicumque-modus], *of whatever kind*: cujusmodicumque mater sit, Cic. Clu. 6, 17 Ramsey (where B. and K. read cujuscumque modi).

cūjusnam, cūjanam, cūjumnam, v. 1. cujus, β.

cūjusquĕmŏdi (**quōj-**) or **cūjusquĕ mŏdi** [quisque modus], *of whatever kind*, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3; 2, 7, 22; Lucr. 4, 135.

* **cūjusvis,** cujavis, cujumvis [from cujus-vis, *gen.* of quivis], *to whomever pertaining, whosesoever, of any one*: cujavis oratio insimulari potest, si, etc., App. Mag. p. 326, 13.

Culāro, ōnis, *m.*, *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, afterwards Gratianopolis, now *Grenoble*, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 7.

culcĭta (in MSS. also **culcitra**), ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 8, from calco], *a sack filled with feathers, wool, hair*, etc., *for lying upon, warming*, etc.; *a bed, cushion, mattress, pillow*, Cato, R. R. 10 *fin.*; 11 *fin.*; Varr. ap. Non. p. 86, 5 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; Sen. Ep. 87, 2; 108, 23; Suet. Tib. 54 al. —Of *a little cushion* or *patch for the eye*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42.—Of *a resting-place* in a conservatory of birds, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14.—In the lang. of comedy: gladium faciam culcitam Eumque incumbam, *I will make the sword my couch*, i. e. *I will make away with myself*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28.

‡ **culcĭtārĭus,** ii, *m.* [culcita], *a cushion-maker*, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

culcĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little cushion* or *mattress*, transf. in mal. part., Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 14; cf.: sponda interior regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes. 49.

culcĭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small cushion* or *mattress*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 35, 20; cf. Diom. p. 326, 20 K.

cūlĕāris, v. cullearis.

cūlĕus, v. culleus.

1. cŭlex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 22), *a gnat, midge* (comprising very many species), Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2 sq.; 11, 35, 41, § 118; 17, 27, 44, § 255; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 14; Lucr. 3, 391; Hor. S. 1, 5, 14; Col. 11, 3, 60; Mart. 3, 93, 9 al.—Also the title of a writing of Verg.; cf. Heyn. Verg. tom. iv. prooem.—As a term of reproach for a wanton lover, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 22.

2. cŭlex, ĭcis, v. culix.

* **cŭlĭcellus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. culex], *a little gnat*: amasio Tullae, i. e. *buzzing round her*, Ser. ap. Diom. p. 513 P.

cŭlĭcŭlārĕ, is, *n.* [id.], *a fly-net* (late Lat.; cf. conopeum), Schol. Juv. 6, 80.

‡ **cŭlĭcŭlus,** *dim.* [id.], *a little gnat*, κωνώπιον, Gloss. Cyrill.

† **cŭlīgna,** ae, *f.*, = κυλίχνη, *a small drinking-vessel, a cup*, Cato, R. R. 132, 1; Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 55, 2 Müll.

cŭlīna (old orthogr. **cŏlīna,** acc. to Non. p. 55, 18 sq.), ae, *f.* [Sanscr. çar, çri, to cook, mix], *a kitchen*. **I.** Prop., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 1; id. Truc. 2, 7, 53; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; Cic. Fam. 15, 18, 1; Sen. Ep. 114, 26; Petr. 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 73; 2, 5, 80; cf. of *a portable kitchen*, Sen. Ep. 78, 23; Juv. 3, 250.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Culina vocatur locus, in quo epulae in funere comburuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 65, 12.—**B.** Meton., *food, fare, victuals*: Murenā praebente domum, Capitone culinam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38; so Juv. 5, 162; 14, 14.

cŭlīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [culina], *pertaining to the kitchen, culinary, kitchen-*. **I.** *Adj.*: operae, Fronto, B. Parth. p. 201.—**II.** *Subst.*: **cŭlīnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a kitchen servant*, Scrib. Comp. 230.

‡ **cūlĭŏla** (**cull-**) cortices nucum viridium, dicta a similitudine culeorum, quibus vinum sive oleum continetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 12 Müll.

culix, ĭcis, *m.*, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 68.—Also **culex,** Pall. Mart. 9, 8.

cullĕāris (**cūl-**), e, *adj.* [culleus, II. A.], *of the measure of a* culleus: labrum, Cato, R. R. 154: dolia, Vitr. 6, 9.

† **cullĕus** (**cūl-,** and in the signif. II. B., **cōl-**), i (*nom. plur.* cullea, *neutr.*, Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Non. p. 197; *gen. plur.* culleûm, Cato, R. R. 11, 1), *m.*, = κολεός, Ion. κουλεός (a sheath; hence), *a leather bag, a sack for holding liquids*. **I.** Prop.: Te ipsam culleo ego cras faciam ut deportere in pergulam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 78; Nep. Eum. 8, 7; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 82.—Parricides were sewed up in bags and drowned, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. Inv. 2, 50, 149; Sen. Clem. 1, 15; Dig. 48, 9, 9; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; Quint. 7, 8, 6; Suet. Aug. 33; Juv. 8, 214.—*Comp.*: culleus ligneus, of *a ship without rigging*, Sen. Contr. 3 (7), 15, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A large measure for liquids, holding* 20 amphorae, Cato, R. R. 148, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7.—**B.** *The scrotum*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Mart. 12, 84; Auct. Priap. 13, 8; hence, coleos habere, i. q. virum esse, Petr. 44, 14.

culmen, ĭnis, contr. form of columen, q. v.

culmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [culmus], *of straw*: tecti culmina, Paul. Nol. Carm. 13, 387.

Culminia, v. Colminiana.

culmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [culmus], *stalk-like*, poet.: fratres, *sprung from the dragon-teeth*, Sid. Carm. 6, 72.

culmus, i, *m.* [kindr. with culmen], *a stalk, stem*, esp. of grain, *straw*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3 (Cod. Vindob. culmen); Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Verg. G. 1, 111; 1, 317 al. — Of other plants: milii, panici, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52: holci, id. 27, 10, 63, § 90: lilii, Stat. S. 3, 3, 128.

culpa, ae, *f.* [kindr. in root with scelus; cf. Sanscr. skhal-, errare], *crime, fault, blame, failure, defect* (as a state worthy of punishment; on the contr. delictum, peccatum, etc., as punishable acts; diff. from scelus, which implies an intentional injury of others; but culpa includes in it an error in judgment). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (very freq. in every period and species of composition): delictum suum Suamque ut culpam expetere in mortalem sinat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 33; cf.: non C. Rabirium culpa delicti, non invidia vitae ... in discrimen capitis vocaverunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 1, 2: in hoc uno genere omnis inesse culpas istius maximas avaritiae, majestatis, dementiae, libidinis, crudelitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 42: et culpam in facto, non scelus esse meo, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 24 et saep.: quicquid hujus factum'st culpa, non factum'st mea, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 10: is quidem In culpâ non est, *to blame, in fault*, id. Hec. 4, 4, 78; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 19: praesidio ad eorum, qui in culpâ essent, timorem uti, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 7: malo Tironis verecundiam in culpâ esse, quam inliberalitatem Curii, id. Att. 8, 6, 3; id. Planc. 4, 10; cf.: ut jam sit in iis culpa, qui, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 13: tua culpa nonnulla est, *you are somewhat to blame, not without fault*, id. ib. 3, 8, 6: sed haec mea culpa est, id. Brut. 35, 133: ne penes ipsos culpa esset cladis, Liv. 5, 36, 10: penes Aetolos culpam belli esse, id. 35, 33, 3; Sen. Ben. 7, 18, 2; Plin. Ep. 10, 30 (39), 2: culpa, quae te est penes, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 20: culpa abest ab aliquo, Quint. 11, 1, 64: aliquem extra culpam belli esse judicare, Liv. 8, 19, 10: in mutum confers culpam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 55: conferre in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96; Caes. B. G. 4, 27; Cic. Sen. 5, 14 al.; cf.: culpam transferre in aliquem, Ter. And. 2, 3, 5; Cic. Att. 15, 28; id. Font. 8, 18: suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, Sall. J. 1, 4: contrahere culpam, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 1: culpam non modo derivare in aliquem, sed communicare cum altero, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 49: in culpâ ponere aliquem, id. Clu. 45, 127: indecorant bene nata (pectora) culpae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 36; 4, 15, 11: seraque fata, Quae manent culpas etiam sub Orco, id. ib. 3, 11, 29; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 5; Arn. 1, p. 27.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The crime of unchastity, a faux pas* (cf. crimen, II. A. 2.), Ov. M. 2, 37 et saep.; Verg. A. 4, 19; 4, 172; Hor. C. 3, 27, 38; 3, 6, 17; Tac. A. 3, 24 et saep. — **2.** Mostly in jurid. Lat., *the fault of remissness, neglect*, Dig. 17, 2, 72; 18, 1, 68; 42, 5, 8, § 3: nec sum facturus (rem) vitio culpâve minorem, Hor. S. 2, 6, 6.—**II.** Meton., *any thing mischievous* or *injurious, mischief*: continuo culpam (sc. ovem aegram) ferro compesce, Verg. G. 3, 468: sedula (i. e. meretrix), Prop. 4 (5), 5, 20.— **B.** Of things, *a fault, defect*: operum et laudes et culpae, Vitr. 3, 1, 4.

culpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [culpa], *worthy of blame, culpable, criminal* (post-class.): aliquid (opp. laudabile), App. Mag. p. 223: opinio de diis (opp. digna), Arn. 7, p. 222. —*Comp.*: tanto culpabilius est, non observare quod possis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1.—*Adv.*: **culpābĭlĭter,** *culpably*, Symm. Ep. 9, 40. — *Comp.*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 172.

* **culpātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [culpo], *a reproach, blame*, Gell. 10, 22, 2.

culpātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from culpo.

* **culpĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [culpo], *to blame* or *reproach severely* or *harshly*: jusjurandum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 28.

culpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [culpa]. **I.** *To reproach* or *blame a person* or *thing as wrong* or *faulty, to censure, reprove, disapprove, condemn* (syn.: reprehendo, vitupero; opp. laudo, probo, etc.; rare; mostly post-Aug.; never in the Cic. per.). **a.** With personal objects: quos modo culpavi, Ov. M. 10, 581: illum, Quint. 8, 4, 23: alium, id. 4, 2, 26: Neronem, Suet. Vit. Pers. —*Pass.*: laudatur (prodigus) ab his, culpatur ab illis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 11; 1, 4, 25; id. C. 4, 5, 20; Quint. 3, 6, 60: cum ob id culparetur, Suet. Caes. 72: sola est, in quâ merito culpetur, pecuniae cupiditas, id. Vesp. 16 *init.*: num culpandus est qui coepit? Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 4; 9, 19, 8.— **b.** With things as objects: hoc (opp. laudare), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 13: quod, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96: faciem deae, Ov. M. 11, 322: versus duros (with reprehendere inertes), Hor. A. P. 446: statuas, Mart. 9, 60, 12: modum praemii poenaeve, Quint. 2, 4, 38: factum ipsum, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: plura culpanda sunt quam laudanda, id. ib. 5, 8, 13.—**c.** *Absol.*: culpetne probetne, Ov. M. 3, 256; 9, 524; Hor. S. 1, 4, 82.— Hence, *subst.*: **culpanda,** ōrum, *n.*, *things deserving censure*: et probandorum et culpandorum ex iis confirmatio eosdem gradus habet, Quint. 5, 11, 7.— **II.** Culpare aliquid, *to declare something as a crime, to impute a fault to, to complain of, find fault with*: arbore nunc aquas Culpante, etc., Hor. C. 3, 1, 31; cf.: agrorum infecunditatem, Col. 1, prooem. § 1: culpantur frustra calami, Hor. S. 2, 3, 7.—Hence, **culpātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Worthy of reproach, blamable*: Paris, Verg. A. 2, 602: culpatius esse arbitror, Gell. 11, 7, 1.—**B.** *Corrupted, spoiled*: vinum, Macr. S. 7, 6.

cultē, *adv.*, v. colo, *P. a. fin.*

cultello, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cultellus]. **I.** *To make in the shape of a knife*: spinam dorsi, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91; 32, 2, 5, § 13 Sillig *N. cr.*— **II.** *To level land by the coulter*, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes.

* **cultellŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little knife*, Sol. 38.

cultellus, i, *m. dim.* [culter], *a small knife.* **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2; id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 195, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115 al. — **II.** Lignei, *wooden pegs* or *pins*, Vitr. 7, 3.

culter, tri, *m.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kar, to wound, kill; cf. per-cello, clades]. **I.** Orig. *a plough-coulter, ploughshare*, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171 sq.—**II.** In gen., *a knife*; so *a vintner's knife*, Col. 4, 25, 2; 12, 45, 4; *a butcher's knife*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 46; Liv. 3, 48, 5: qui ad cultrum bovem emunt, i. e. *for slaughter*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Suet. Tib. 25; Scrib. Comp. 13; *a razor*: cultros metuens tonsorios, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: cultrum tonsorium super jugulum meum posui, Petr. 108, 11; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211; *a hunting-knife*, Petr. 40; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Claud. 13; *a cook's knife*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 3; Varr. ap. Non. p. 195, 16: tympanum versatile, in cultro collocatum, *placed on the edge, on the small side, perpendicularly*, Vitr. 10, 14; in the same sense: in cultrum collocare, id. 10, 10.—Prov.: sub cultro, *under the knife*, i. e. *in extreme peril* or *distress*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 74.

‡ **cultĭcŭla** fusticulus quidam ligneus in sacris dicebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 9 Müll., where Lind. reads culcitula.

cultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. colo]. **I.** Agri, *a cultivation, preparation of ground, agriculture*, Cic. Sen. 16, 57; id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226 (others, less correctly, agricultio in one word; v. agricultio): cultionis labor, Ambros. Fug. Saec. 8, 49. — **II.** (In acc. with colo, II. B.) *Veneration, reverence*, Arn. 4, p. 146; 5, p. 178.

cultor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *one who bestows care* or *labor upon a thing, an elaborator, cultivator*, etc.: agrorum, Liv. 2, 34, 11; 4, 25, 4: agri, id. 40, 29, 3; cf. agricultor: virentis agelli, Hor. A. P. 117: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: vitis, *a vine-dresser*, id. Fin. 5, 14, 40: alveorum, *a bee-master, apiarist*, Col. 9, 3, 1.—Poet., of a bullock: pauperis agri, Ov. F. 5, 515. — **b.** *Absol.*, *a cultivator* or *tiller of land, a husbandman, planter*, Sall. J. 46, 5; Liv. 21, 34, 1; 28, 11, 9; Quint. 2, 19, 2; Verg. A. 8, 8; Ov. M. 1, 425: cultores (opp. oppidani), *countrymen*, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf. id. H. 2, 87.—**B.** Meton. (acc. to colo, I. B.), *an inhabitant, a dweller*: ejus terrae, Sall. J. 17, 7: collis ejus (sc. Janiculi), Liv. 24, 10, 12; cf.: collis Heliconii, Cat. 61, 1: Cupua Tuscis veteribus cultoribus adempta, Liv. 28, 28, 6: nemorum, Verg. G. 1, 14; 2, 114; cf.: antiqui (Capuae), Liv. 7, 38, 5: (insularum), id. 22, 31, 3: caeli (Juppiter), Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 13: Euboicus tumidarum aquarum, Ov. M. 14, 4. —**II.** Trop. (acc. to colo, II. A. and B.). **A.** *A fosterer, supporter*: bonorum (with fautor), Liv. 9, 46, 13: fidissimus imperii Romani (Hiero), id. 26, 32, 4: juvenum, *a tutor, teacher*, Pers. 5, 63: veritatis, fraudis inimici, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109; cf. aequi, Ov. M. 5, 100: juris et aequarum legum, Mart. 10, 37, 1: amicitiae, Liv. 25, 28, 8; Mart. 9, 84, 4.—**B.** *A worshipper, reverencer*: deorum, Hor. C. 1, 34, 1: numinis, Ov. M. 1, 327: diligentissimus religionum, Liv. 5, 50, 1.— Also *absol.*, Verg. A. 11, 788.— Hence, in later relig. lang., *a priest of some deity*: deûm matris, *a priest of Cybele*, Suet. Oth. 8; cf. Inscr. Orell. 938; 1578.

cultrārĭus, ii, *m.* [culter], *a slayer of the victim* (for sacrifice), Suet. Calig. 32; Inscr. Orell. 4175.

* **cultrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *knife-shaped*: folia, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30.

cultrix, īcis, *f.* [cultor]. **I.** Prop., *she who labors at* or *cares for a thing*: earum rerum quas terra gignit ... augendarum et alendarum quandam cultricem esse, quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39.— **B.** *A female inhabitant*: nemorum Latonia virgo, Verg. A. 11, 557; cf.: montibus Idri (Diana), Cat. 64, 300 Sillig *N. cr.*: collis (Janiculi) haec aetas, Ov. F. 1, 245.— **2.** Poet., transf., of things as subjects: foci secura patella, Pers. 3, 26. — **II.** Trop., *a female worshipper*: deorum montium, Lact. Mort. Pers. 11.

cultūra, ae, *f.* [1. colo]. **I.** *A cultivating, care, cultivation*: agri, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 4; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Suet. Aug. 42 al.: agelli, Lucr. 5, 1366; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 83; 2, 35, 94; id. Fl. 29, 71, and agricultura: vitis, id. Fin. 5, 14, 39.—In *plur.*: agri culturas docuit usus, Lucr. 5, 1447.—**b.** *Absol.*, *agriculture, tillage, husbandry*, in the broadest sense (cf. agricola), Varr. R. R. 1, 18; 1, 7; Quint. 10, 2, 2; Hor. C. 3, 24, 14.—In *plur.*, of the several parts of husbandry, Col. 11, 1, 30; 11, 2, 3.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *Care, culture, cultivation*: cultura animi philosophia est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13 (v. the figure in connection); so *absol.*: culturae patientem commodare aurem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 40.—**B.** *An honoring*: potentis amici, i. e. *a courting, flattering*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86.— **2.** Of religious worship (late Lat.): Dei, Lact. 5, 7 al.; Tert. Apol. 21.; Lampr. Heliog. 3 *fin.*

1. cultus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. colo.

2. cultus, ūs, *m.* [1. colo]. **I.** Prop., *a laboring at, labor, care, cultivation, culture* (rare): quod est tam asperum saxetum, in quo agricolarum cultus non elaboret? Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: agricolae, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: agrorum, Liv. 4, 12, 7; Quint. prooem. § 26; cf. id. 8, 3, 75: (oves) neque sustentari neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; cf.: cultus et curatio corporis, id. ib. 1, 34, 94: omnis cultus fructusque Cereris in iis locis interisse, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (also rare), *training, education, culture*: malo cultu corruptus, Cic. Part. Or. 26, 91: animi, *mental discipline*, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; cf.: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. C. 4, 4, 34; id. Ep. 2, 2, 123: litterarum, Just. 9, 8, 18; Gell. 14, 6, 1: quos (barbaros reges) nulla eruditio, nullus litterarum cultus imbuerat, Sen. Ira, 3, 17, 1: quid tam dignum cultu atque labore ducamus (sc. quam vocem)? Quint. 2, 16, 17. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *An honoring, reverence, adoration, veneration*: philosophia nos primum ad deorum cultum erudivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; id. Inv. 2, 53, 161; Ov. M. 2, 425: exquisitus religionis cultus, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1; 4, 4, 4.— In *plur.*: justis ac piis, Lact. 4, 3: de adventu regis et cultu sui, Tac. A. 2, 58. — Far more freq. and class. in prose and poetry, **2.** *Care directed to the refinement of life* (opp. to a state of nature), i. e. *arrangements for living, style, manner of life, culture, cultivation, elegance, polish, civilization, refinement*, etc.: homines a ferâ agrestique vitâ ad humanum cultum civilemque deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 33; cf.: eadem mediocritas ad omnem usum cultumque vitae transferenda est, id. Off. 1, 39, 140:

(Belgae) a cultu atque humanitate provinciae longissime absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 31; Verg. A. 5, 730; and in *plur.:* cultusque artesque virorum, Ov. M. 7, 58: liberalis, Liv. 45, 28, 11: humilis, id. 1, 39, 3: agrestis et rusticus, id. 7, 4, 6; cf. feri, Hor. C. 1, 10, 2: multas (artes) ad animorum corporumque cultum ... invexit, Liv. 39, 8, 3: regio victu atque cultu aetatem agere, Sall. C. 37, 6; so with victus, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 24; Nep. Alcib. 11, 4 al.; cf. of *improvement, cultivation of mind:* animi cultus ille erat ei quasi quidam humanitatis cibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54: non mores patrios solum, sed etiam cultum vestitumque mutavit, Nep. Paus. 3, 1. —In a bad sense, *luxury, voluptuousness, wantonness:* libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultûs non minor incesserat, *sensual indulgences,* Sall. C. 13, 3; cf.: cultus ac desidia imperatoris, Liv. 29, 21, 13. — **b.** T r a n s f., of *ornaments of style:* in verbis effusiorem, ut ipsi vocant, cultum adfectaverunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58; so id. 2, 5, 23; 10, 1, 124 al.—**3.** *Style of dress, external appearance, clothing, dress, garb, apparel, attire;* esp. *ornament, decoration, splendid dress, splendor* (so most freq.): aequato omnium cultu, Liv. 34, 4, 12: pastoralis, Vell. 1, 2: quam maxime miserabilis, Sall. J. 33, 1; Tert. Hab. Mul. 3: regius, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: militaris, Liv. 29, 19, 11: incinctus Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7, 3: justo mundior, id. 8, 15, 7: amoenior, id. 4, 44, 11 et saep.; Vell. 2, 40; Quint. 8, prooem. § 20; Suet. Caes. 44 et saep.; Hor. C. 1, 8, 16; 4, 9, 15; Ov. M. 3, 609 et saep.

cŭlullus, i, *m.* (acc. to Acro upon Hor. C. 1, 31, 11, orig. a sacrificial vessel for liquids; later, in gen.), *a drinking-vessel, beaker, goblet, cup, bowl,* Hor. l. l.; id. A. P. 434.

cūlus, i, *m.* [perh. kindr. with κοῖλος, of a curving form; cf. 1. anus], *the posteriors, fundament,* Cat. 23, 19; 33, 4; 97, 2; Mart. 3, 98, 1.

1. cum (archaic form COM, found in an inscr., COM PREIVATVD; in MSS. sometimes **quom** or **quum**), *prep.* with *abl.* [for skom, Sanscr. root sak, together; cf. sequor, and Gr. κοινός, σύν], designates in gen. accompaniment, community, connection of one object with another (opp. sine, separatim, etc.), *with, together, together with, in connection* or *company with, along with;* sometimes also to be translated *and.* **I.** In gen., Plaut. Am. prol. 95: qui cum Amphitruone abiit hinc in exercitum, id. ib. prol. 125: cum l'ansâ vixi in Pompeiano, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4: semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine eâ, id. Mil. 21, 55: quibuscum essem libenter, id. Fam. 5, 21, 1; cf.: cum quibus in ceteris intellegis afuisse, id. Sull. 3, 7: si cenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70: vagamur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3: errare malo cum Platone, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: qui unum imperium unumque magistratum cum ipsis habeant, Caes. B. G. 2, 3 et saep.—**b.** In an expression of displeasure: in' hinc, quo dignus, cum donis tuis Tam lepidis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 9; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33; Ter. And. 5, 4, 38; id. Eun. 1, 2, 73; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 7 al.—**B.** In a designation of time with which some action concurs: egone abs te abii hinc hodie cum diluculo? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 121; so, cum primo luci, id. Cist. 2, 1, 58: cras cum filio cum primo luci ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf.: cum primâ luce, id. Att. 4, 3, 4; and: cum primo lumine solis, Verg. A. 7, 130: cum primo mane, Auct. B. Afr. 62: cum mane, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.: pariter cum ortu solis, Sall. J. 106, 5: pariter cum occasu solis, id. ib. 68, 2; cf.: cum sole reliquit, Verg. A. 3, 568 et saep.: mane cum luci simul, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 31; v. simul: exiit cum nuntio (i. e. *at the same time with,* etc.), Caes. B. G. 5, 46; cf.: cum his nuntius Romam ad consulendum redit (=ἅμα τοῖσδε), Liv. 1, 32, 10: simul cum dono designavit templo Jovis fines, id. 1, 10, 5; cf.: et vixisse cum re publicâ pariter, et cum illâ simul extinctus esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10.—**C.** In designating the relations, circumstances, way, and manner with which any act is connected, by which it is accompanied, under or in which it takes place, etc., *with, in, under, in the midst of, among, to, at:* aliquid cum malo suo facere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 4; cf.: cum magnâ calamitate et prope pernicie civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: cum summâ rei publicae salute et cum tuâ peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui, etc., id. Cat. 1, 13, 33: cum magno provinciae periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: cum summo probro, Ter. And. 5, 3, 10: cum summo terrore hominum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6: cum summâ tuâ dignitate, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: cum bonâ alite, Cat. 61, 19: ferendum hoc onus est cum labore, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 21; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: multis cum lacrimis aliquem obsecrare, *amid many tears,* Caes. B. G. 1, 20; cf.: hunc ipsum abstulit magno cum gemitu civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49: orare cum lacrimis coepere, Liv. 5, 30, 5: si minus cum curâ aut cautelâ locus loquendi lectus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6 Ritschl; so, cum curâ, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 70; Sall. J. 54, 1; Liv. 22, 42, 5 et saep.; cf.: cum summo studio, Sall. C. 51, 38: cum quanto studio periculoque, Liv. 8, 25, 12 al.: cum multâ venustate et omni sale, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9: summâ cum celeritate ad exercitum rediit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52: maximo cum clamore involant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89: cum clamore, Liv. 2, 23, 8; 5, 45, 2: cum clamore ac tumultu, id. 9, 31, 8; cf.: Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, id. 38, 10, 4; 7, 35, 1: illud cum pace agemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 29, 83: cum bonâ pace, Liv. 1, 24, 3; 21, 24, 5: cum bonâ gratiâ, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: cum bonâ veniâ, Liv. 29, 1, 7; cf.: cum veniâ, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 104; Quint. 10, 1, 72: cum virtute vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 34: cum judicio, Quint. 10, 1, 8: cum firmâ memoriâ, id. 5, 10, 54: legata cum fide ac sine calumniâ persolvere, Suet. Calig. 16: spolia in aede ... cum sollemni dedicatione dono fixit, Liv. 4, 20, 3.— **b.** Attributively, with *subst.:* et huic proelium cum Tuscis ad Janiculum erat crimini, Liv. 2, 52, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: frumenti cum summâ caritate inopia erat, id. 2, 12, 1; 2, 5, 2; 7, 29, 3. — **2.** Cum eo quod, ut, or ne (in an amplification or limitation), *with the circumstance* or *in the regard that, on* or *under the condition, with the exception, that,* etc. (except once in Cic. epistt. not ante-Aug.). (α) Cum eo quod, with *indic.,* Quint. 12, 10, 47 Spald.; 10, 7, 13; so, cum eo quidem, quod, etc., id. 2, 4, 30. —With *subj.:* sit sane, quoniam ita tu vis: sed tamen cum eo, credo, quod sine peccato meo fiat, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7.—(β) With *ut:* Antium nova colonia missa cum eo, ut Antiatibus permitteretur, si et ipsi adscribi coloni vellent, Liv. 8, 14, 8; so id. 8, 14, 2; 30, 10, 21; 36, 5, 3; Cels. 3, 22.—So with *tamen:* cum eo tamen, ut nullo tempore is ... non sit sustinendus, Cels. 3, 5 *fin.;* 4, 6 *fin.*—(γ) With *ne:* obsequar voluntati tuae cum eo, ne dubites, etc., Col. 5, 1, 4: cum eo, ne amplius quam has urant, Cels. 7, 22; and with *tamen:* cum eo tamen, ne, etc., id. 2, 17.—**3.** Cum dis volentibus, etc., *with God's help, by the will of the gods,* σὺν θεῷ: cum divis volentibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi, Mani. etc., Cato, R. R. 141, 1: volentibu' cum magnis dis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38: agite, cum dis bene juvantibus arma capite, Liv. 21, 43, 7; so, cum superis, Claud. Cons. Stil. III. p. 174.—**4.** Cum with an ordinal number (cum octavo, cum decimo, etc.) for our *-fold,* in economical lang., of the multiplication of cultivated products: ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quinto decimo, *ten-, fifteenfold,* Varr R. R. 1, 44, 1; so, cum octavo, cum decimo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: cum centesimo, Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95; cf. with a *subst.:* cum centesimâ fruge agricolis faenus reddente terrâ, id. 5, 4, 3, § 24.— **D.** With a means or instrument, considered as attending or accompanying the actor in his action (so most freq. ante-class., or in the poets and scientific writers): acribus inter se cum armis confligere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 261, 6: effundit voces proprio cum pectore, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 424: cum voce maximâ conclamat, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 10: cum linguâ lingere, Cat. 98, 3: cum suo gurgite accepit venientem (fluvius), Verg. A. 9, 816: cum vino et oleo ungere, Veg. 1, 11, 8 et saep.: terra in Augurum libris scripta cum R uno, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.

II. In partic. **A.** Completing the meaning of verbs. **1.** With verbs of union, connection, and agreement: cum veteribus copiis se conjungere, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: ut proprie cohaereat cum narratione, Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11: (haec) arbitror mihi constare cum ceteris scriptoribus, id. 1, 9, 16: interfectam esse ... convenit mihi cum adversariis, id. 1, 10, 17; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 31: quî autem poterat in gratiam redire cum Oppianico Cluentius? id. Clu. 31, 86: hanc sententiam cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: foedera quibus etiam cum hoste devincitur fides, id. ib. 3, 31, 111: capita nominis Latini stare ac sentire cum rege videbant, Liv. 1, 52, 4: cum aliquo in gratiam redire, id. 3, 58, 4: stabat cum eo senatûs majestas, id. 8, 34, 1: conjurasse cum Pausaniâ, Curt. 7, 1, 6: Autronium secum facere, Cic. Sull. 13, 36; cf. also conecto, colligo, consentio, compono, etc.—**2.** Of companionship, association, sharing, etc.: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas aut orationes scripserunt suas, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: quoniam vivitur, non cum perfectis hominibus, sed cum iis, etc., id. Off. 1, 15, 46: nulla (societas) carior quam ea quae cum re publicâ est unicuique nostrum, id. ib. 1, 17, 51: cum civibus vivere, id. ib. 1, 34, 124: cum M. Fabio mihi summus usus est, id. Fam. 9, 25, 2; cf.: cum quibus publice privatimque hospitia amicitiasque junxerant, Liv. 1, 45, 2: partiri cum Dinaeâ matre jussit, Cic. Clu. 7, 21: cum Baebio communicare, id. ib. 16, 47; cf. of local association, nearness: cum mortuâ jugulatum servum nudum positurum ait, Liv. 1, 58, 4: duos tamen pudor cum eo tenuit, id. 2, 10, 5. — **3.** Of intercourse, traffic, etc.: cum aliquo agere, *to deal with,* Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; Caes. B. G. 1, 13: cum eo Accius injuriarum agit, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: si par est agere cum civibus, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 83; 3, 22, 88; id. Scaur. 10, 20; cf. id. Fam. 5, 18, 1; Liv. 1, 19, 7; 3, 9, 13; 4, 15, 2; Val. Max. 4, 3, 8: si mihi cum Peripateticis res esset, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112: tecum enim mihi res est, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: uni tibi et cum singulis res est, Liv. 2, 12, 11: pacem cum Sabinis facere, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109. — Esp.: agere cum aliquo, *to have a lawsuit with,* Gai Inst. 4, 87; 4, 114 et saep.; v. ago, II. B. 8. a., and II. B. 9.; consisto, I. B. 5.; cf. also pango, etc.—**4.** Of deliberation and discussion: haec ego cum ipsis philosophis disserebam, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: tempus cum conjuratis consultando absumunt, Liv. 2, 4, 3 et saep.; v. also cogito, reputo, dubito, etc. — **5.** Of strife, difference, etc.: quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: cum Cleanthe quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet! Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143: neque tam quererer cum deo quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 25, 81: cum quo Antiochum saepe disputantem audiebam, id. ib. 2, 4, 11: cum stomacheretur cum Metello, id. Or. 2, 66, 267: manu cum hoste confligere, id. Off. 1, 23, 81: utilia cum honestis pugnare, id. ib. 3, 7, 34: cum Catone dissentire, id. ib. 3, 22, 88: cum majoribus nostris bella gessit, id. Scaur. 19, 45; Liv. 1, 35, 7; 7, 22, 4: cum Auruncis bellum inire, id. 2, 16, 8; cf.: cum Volscis aequo Marte discessum est, id. 2, 40, 14: inimicitias cum Africano gerere, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8; Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 3: cum Scipione dissentire, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: cum utrâque (uxore) divortium fecit, Suet. Claud. 26; cf. also certo, pugno, discrepo, differo, distraho, dissentio, etc.—**6.** Of comparison: nec Arcesilae calumnia conferenda est cum Democriti verecundiâ, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 14: hanc rationem dicendi cum imperatoris laude comparare, id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: conferam Sullamne cum Junio, id. Clu. 34, 94: (orationem) cum magnitudine utilitatis comparare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20.— **B.** Pregn., implying the notion of being furnished, endowed, clothed with any thing, or of possessing, holding, suffering under, etc., in a lit. and trop. sense: ille vir haud magnâ cum re sed plenus fidei, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (cf. the antith.: hominem sine re, sine fide, Cic. Cael. 32, 78): a portu illuc nunc cum laternâ advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 149: cadus cum vino, id. Stich. 5, 1, 7; cf. id. Pers. 2, 3, 15: olla cum aquâ, Cato, R. R. 156: arcula cum ornamentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91: fiscos cum pecuniâ Siciliensi, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: onerariae naves cum commeatu, Liv. 30, 24, 5 et saep.: cum servili schemâ, Plaut. Am. prol. 117; so of clothing, id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54; 2, 5, 13, § 31;

id. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Liv. 35, 34, 7; Suet. Claud. 13; Sil. 1, 94 et saep.: ut ne quis cum telo servus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 7; so of weapons, id. Phil. 2, 8, 19; cf.: inmissi cum falcibus, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, *holding*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: simulacrum Cereris cum faucibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 49, § 109: cum elephanti capite puer natus, Liv. 27, 11, 5; cf.: cum quinque pedibus natus, id. 30, 2, 10; 33, 1, 11; 27, 4, 14 al.: omnia cum pulchris animis Romana juventus, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 1; cf. Ter. ib.: Minucius cum vulnere gravi relatus in castra, Liv. 9, 44, 14: te Romam venisse cum febri, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1; so id. de Or. 3, 2, 6; id. Clu. 62, 175: cum eisdem suis vitiis nobilissimus, *with all his faults*, i. e. *in spite of*, id. ib. 40, 112: ex eis qui cum imperio sint, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3 Manut.; cf.: cum imperio aut magistratu, Suet. Tib. 12 Bremi; v. imperium. — **C.** With *idem* (never of the identity of two subjects, but freq. of the relation of two subjects to the same object, etc.; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 538): tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: quandoque tu . . . omnibus in eisdem flagitiis mecum versatus es, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 187: Numidae . . . in eâdem mecum Africâ geniti, Liv. 30, 12, 15; 28, 28, 14; Tac. A. 15, 2; Val. Max. 6, 5, 3.— **D.** In the adverb. phrase, cum primis, *with the foremost*, i. e. *especially*, *particularly* (rare), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68; id. Brut. 62, 224. — Post-class. also as one word: **cumprīmis**, Gell. 1, 12, 7 al.

☞ **a.** *Cum* in anastrophe. So always with the *pers. pron.*: mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, etc.; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 154; Prisc. pp. 949 and 988 P.; and in gen. with the *rel. pron.*: quocum (quîcum), quacum, quibuscum, quîcum (for quocum), Cic. Or. 45, 154; Liv. 38, 9, 2; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4; id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, §§ 76 and 77; Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15; id. Att. 4, 9, 2; id. Off. 1, 35, 126; Quint. 8, 6, 65; 10, 5, 7; 11, 2, 38. But where cum is emphatic, or a demonstrative *pron.* is understood, cum is placed before the *rel.*; cf.: his de rebus velim cum Pompeio, cum Camillo, cum quibus vobis videbitur, consideretis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 3: adhibuit sibi quindecim principes cum quibus causas cognovit, id. Off. 2, 23, 82; Liv. 1, 45, 2.—**b.** Before et . . . et, connecting two *substt.*: cum et diurno et nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

III. In compounds the primitive form *com* was alone in use, and was unchanged before *b*, *p*, *m*: comburo, compono, committo, and a few words beginning with vowels: comes, comitium, and comitor; *m* was assimilated before *r*: corripio; often before *l*: colligo or conligo; rarely before *n*, as connumero, but usually dropped: conecto, conitor, conubium; with the change of *m* into *n* before all the remaining consonants: concutio, condono, confero, congero, conqueror, consumo, contero, convinco; so, conjicio, etc., but more usually conicio; and with the rejection of *m* before vowels and before *h*: coarguo, coëo, coinquino, coopto, cohibeo.—**B.** It designates, **1.** A being or bringing together of several objects: coëo, colloquor, convivor, etc.: colligo, compono, condo, etc. —**2.** The completeness, perfecting of any act, and thus gives intensity to the signif. of the simple word, as in commaculo, commendo, concito, etc., comminuo, concerpo, concido, convello, etc.

2. Cum (ante-class. **quom**; freq. in MSS. of Cicero; the post-class. form **quum** is incorrectly given in many MSS. and edd.), *conj.* [pronom. stem ka- or kva- with *acc.* case ending]. **I.** Of time, *when*, *as*, *while*, sometimes = *after*, *since*. **A.** In adverbial clauses dependent on non-preterite predicates. **1.** The time designated by cum being indefinite, *when*, *if*, *whenever*, always with *indic.*, except in the instances A. 2. **a.** Cum with *pres. indic.*, often equivalent to si. (α) With principal predicate in *pres.*: nam omnes id faciunt quom se amari intellegunt, Plaut. Truc. prol. 17: facile, quom valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9; Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 44; id. Poen. 4, 2, 20; id. Truc. 1, 1, 46; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 11: cum semen maturum habet, tum tempestiva est, Cato, R. R. 17; 41: quid? tum cum es iratus, permittis illi iracundiae dominationem animi tui? Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: cum permagna praemia sunt, est causa peccandi, id. Off. 3, 20, 79; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87: quidam vivere tunc incipiunt cum desinendum est, Sen. Ep. 23, 11. —(β) With principal predicate in *fut.* (rare): ad cujus igitur fidem confugiet cum per ejus fidem laeditur cui se commiserit? Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Leg. 3, 10, 24; id. Fl. 17, 40; Verg. A. 12, 208.—(γ) With principal predicate in logical *perf.* (mostly poet.): haud invito ad auris sermo mi accessit tuos, Quom te postputasse omnis res prae parente intellego, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 33: qui cum levati morbo videntur, in eum de integro inciderunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 2: (dolor) Cum furit . . . Profuit incensos aestus avertere (= prodest), Verg. G. 3, 457: nemo non, cum alteri prodest, sibi profuit, Sen. Ep. 81, 19; Cic. Att. 4, 18, 1; Liv. 8, 8, 11; Verg. A. 9, 435; id. G. 1, 288.—**b.** With logical *perf. indic.* (α) With principal predicate in *pres.* (very freq.), the *perf.* translated either by English *pres. perf.* or by *pres.*: omnia sunt incerta cum a jure discessum est, *when we (once) disregard the law*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 1: gubernatores cum exultantes loligines viderunt . . . tempestatem significari putant, id. Div. 2, 70, 145: cum depulsi sunt agni a matribus, diligentia adhibenda est ne, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: cum ejus generis copia defecit, ad innocentium supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 5: (hostis) cum intravit . . . modum a captivis non accipit, Sen. Ira, 1, 8, 2: quia enim, cum prima cognovi, jungere extrema cupio, Plin. Ep. 7, 10, 1; Cic. Or. 1, 33, 153; id. Div. 2, 26, 56; id. Brut. 24, 93; id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; id. Fam. 6, 3, 3; Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; Caes. B. G. 4, 33; 5, 21; Liv. 22, 9, 8; 34, 31, 4; Val. Max. 8, 10 prooem.; 9. 6 *init.*; Sen. Ep. 3, 2; 21. 9; id. Cons. Helv. 13, 2; Curt. 3, 3, 18; Plin. 18, 7. 10, § 60; Quint. 4, 2, 122; 10, 7, 14.—In oblique clauses the *perf. indic.* may remain, or may be changed into *perf. subj.*, even after preterites, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 26; 2, 20, 69.—(β) With principal predicate in *fut.* (poet.), Ov. P. 1, 5, 47.—(γ) With two logical *perff.* (rare): cum id factum est, tamen grex dominum non mutavit, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: quae cum se disposuit . . . summum bonum tetigit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5; id. Tranq. 17, 11; id. Ben. 1, 1, 5. —**c.** With *fut.* (α) With principal predicate in *fut.*: ita fere officia reperientur, cum quaeretur, quid deceat, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125; Auct. Her 2, 7, 10; 2, 12, 17.— So with principal predicate in *fut. imper.*: etiam tum cum verisimile erit aliquem commisisse . . . latratote, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57, id. Mur. 31, 65; id. Att. 3, 8, 4; Liv. 35, 19, 6.—(β) With principal predicate in *pres.*: in talibus . . . stabilitas amicitiae confirmari potest, cum homines cupiditatibus imperabunt, Cic. Lael. 22, 82; Val. Max. 4, 8 prooem.— **d.** With *fut. perf.* (α) With principal predicate in *pres.*: quam (spem), cum in otium venerimus, habere volumus, Cic. Att. 1, 7: nec irascimur illis cum sessorem recusaverint, Sen. Const. 12, 3; id. Cons. Marc. 7, 2.—(β) With principal predicate in *fut. indic.*: cum haec erunt considerata, statim nostrae legis expositione . . . utemur, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15: cum viderit secari patrem suum filiumve, vir bonus non flebit? Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 1.—In oblique clauses, dependent on preterites, it is changed to the *pluperf. subj.*: qui tum demum beatum terrarum orbem futurum praedicavit cum aut sapientes regnare, aut reges sapere coepissent, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 4.—(γ) With principal predicate in *fut. imper.*: cum tempestates pluviae fuerint, videtote quot dies, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 3; 25 *init.*; 38.—(δ) With two *fut. perff.*: cum bene cesserit negotiatio, multum militia retulerit, Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 6.—**e.** In partic. (α) In definitions with *pres. indic.*: humile genus est (causae) cum contempta res adfertur, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5: purgatio est cum factum conceditur, culpa removetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15: maxima est capitis deminutio cum aliquis simul et civitatem et libertatem amittit, Gai Inst. 1, 160; Auct. Her. 1, 46; 2, 4, 6; 4, 12, 17; 4, 53, 66 et saep. —(β) Etiam cum (less freq. cum etiam), *even when* (nearly = etiamsi), always with *indic.* if dependent on other than preterite predicates. (1) With *pres.*: qui cavet ne decipiatur, vix cavet, quom etiam cavet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5: in quo scelere, etiam cum multae causae convenisse . . . videntur, tamen non temere creditur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: qui incolunt maritimas urbis, etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen excursant, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7; Curt. 6, 3, 10; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6.—(2) With *fut.*: etiam cum potentes nocere intendent, Sen. Const. 4, 1. —(3) With *fut. perf.*: cum etiam plus contenderimus, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3.—(4) In oblique clauses with *imperf. subj.*, Cic. Fragm. Tog. Cand. 15.—(γ) Ante-class. with *indic.* in addressing indefinite persons in rules, after *imper.*: sorba in sapâ cum vis condere, arida facias, Cato, R. R. 7 *fin.*— Always with *indic.* if a certain person is addressed; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59 (1. A. 1. a. α supra); id. Verr. 2. 1, 18, § 47.—**2.** With *subj.* referring to indefinite time. **a.** With the 2d *pers. sing.*, used in an indefinite sense (*you* = *one*, *any one*). (α) With *pres. subj.*: acerbum'st pro benefactis quom mali messim metas, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 53: quom faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis preti, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15; Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 38; id. Merc. 3, 2, 7 and 8 et saep.: difficile est tacere cum doleas, Cic. Sull. 10, 31: etiam interpretatio nominis habet acumen cum ad ridiculum convertas, id. de Or. 2, 63, 257; 2, 64, 259; 2, 67, 269; 2, 75, 305; 3, 38, 156; Sen. Ep. 75, 4 et saep.—(β) With *perf. subj.*: difficile est cum praestare omnibus concupieris, servare aequitatem, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: quos (versus) cum cantu spoliaveris, nuda paene remanet oratio, id. Or. 55, 183; id. Lael. 21, 77; id. Inv. 1, 47, 88; Sall. C. 12, 3; 51, 24; 58, 16.— **b.** In the jurists, in a clause exemplifying a general rule: cum ergo ita scriptum sit Heres Titius esto, addicere debemus, Gai Inst. 2, 165; so id. ib. 4, 97; 3, 161; Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.—**c.** In the phrase audio cum dicat (I. F. 1. b. infra): saepe soleo audire Roscium cum ita dicat se, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 129.—**d.** When, after cum, an imperfect or pluperfect is used as a logical tense (post-Aug.): non tulit gratis qui cum rogasset accepit, *who has asked for the favor, and*, etc., Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 4; 2, 3, 1; 2, 13, 2; id. Ep. 86, 8.—**e.** If the principal predicate is a potential subjunctive, an indefinite clause with a present or future after cum is always in the same mood: caveto quom ventus siet aut imber, effodias aut seras, Cato, R. R. 28: quis tam dissoluto animo est qui, haec cum videat, tacere ac neglegere possit? Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 32; id. Planc. 39, 94; id. Clu. 55, 153; id. Inv. 1, 4, 87; 1. 51, 95; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; 4, 32, 43.—**3.** Of definite time, always with *indic.* (for exceptions, v. 4. infra), *when*, *if*, *while* (for the distinction between cum and si, cf.: formam mihi totius rei publicae, si jam es Romae, aut cum eris, velim mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4: quae si prodierit, atque adeo cum prodierit—scio enim proditurum esse—audiet, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 100: si damnatus eris, atque adeo cum damnatus eris—nam dubitatio quae poterit esse? etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70; id. Or. 2. 75, 304; Sen. Ep. 83, 10). **a.** Cum with *pres. indic.* (α) Principal predicate in *pres.*: certe, edepol, quom illum contemplo et formam cognosco meam . . . nimis simili'st mei, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288; so id. Poen. 1, 2, 71; id. Pers. 4, 4, 15; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 45: *Py.* Ne fle. *Ph.* Non queo Quom te video, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 14; id. Am. 1, 1, 260; id. Rud. 3, 4, 38: potestne tibi ulla spes salutis ostendi cum recordaris in deos immortalis quam impius . . . fueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47: cum hoc vereor, et cupio tibi . . . parcere, rursus immuto voluntatem meam (= *while*), id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95; Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: equidem cum . . . recordor, vix aetatem Alexandri suffecturam fuisse reor ad unum bellum, Liv. 9, 19, 12; Cic. Planc. 12, 29; id. Clu. 10, 29; Liv. 40, 46, 3: quod cum ita est, *if this is so*, Quint. 24, 58 (cf.: quodsi ita est, Cic. Mur. 2, 5); so, often, nunc cum: qui modo nusquam conparebas, nunc quom conpares, peris, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 2; so id. ib. 1, 3, 35; 2, 2, 17; id. As. 1, 2, 18; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39: nos de injusto rege nihil loquimur, nunc cum de ipsâ regali re publicâ quaerimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 47; Liv. 44, 39, 7.—So with logical *perf.* for the *pres.*, Quint. 4, 2, 122.—But Cicero always uses nunc cum with a *subj.* when the clause, while designating present time, generally

in opposition to a former time, implies a reason for the principal action, *now that:* quodsi tum, cum res publica severitatem desiderabat, vici naturam, etc., nunc cum omnes me causae ad misericordiam . . . vocent, quanto tandem studio, etc., Cic. Mur. 2, 3, 6; id. Fam. 9, 16, 7; id. Font. 15, 35 (25); id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; 17, 50; not found in later writers, except in the Gallic panegyrists, e. g. Eum. Grat. Act. 2 *init.*—(β) With principal predicate in the logical *perf.*, *if* (ante-class.): Curculio hercle verba mihi dedit quom cogito, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 27: sed tandem, quom recogito, qui potis est scire, haec scire me? id. Stich. 2, 1, 29; id. Mil. 4, 8, 64.—**b.** Cum with logical *perf. indic.* (α) Principal predicate in *pres.:* ergo quom optume fecisti, nunc adest occasio Benefacta cumulare, *after doing excellently*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: quo etiam major vir habendus est (Numa), cum illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope saeculis ante cognovit, quam, etc. (= siquidem, *if he has; seeing that he has*), Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; Verg. A. 9, 249.—(β) With principal predicate in *fut.* (poet.): at cumst imposta corona, Clamabis capiti vina subisse meo (est imposta = erit imposta), Prop. 4 (5), 2, 30.—**c.** With *fut.* (α) With principal predicate in *fut.:* quom videbis tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 37; id. Am. 3, 3, 15; id. Men. 5, 7, 7; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 82; id. Heaut. prol. 33: sed cum certum sciam faciam te paulo ante certiorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; 3, 11, 3; 12, 30, 5; 14, 3, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 2; Liv. 3, 53, 10.—(β) With principal predicate in *fut. perf.:* cum tu haec leges, ego jam annuum munus confecero, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1.—(γ) With principal predicate in *imper. fut.:* mox quom imitabor Sauream, caveto ne succenseas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 105; id. Mil. 3, 3, 59.—(δ) With principal predicate in *subj.* (potential): cum testes ex Siciliâ dabo, quem volet ille eligat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48; id. Off. 1, 34, 122; 3, 10, 46; id. Att. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 2; 4, 17, 1 et saep.—(ε) In oblique clauses, after preterites, changed into *imperf. subj.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 40; after other tenses it is either changed into *pres. subj.* or remains unchanged, Cic. Fam. 1, 56, 2; 1, 7, 4; Sall. C. 58, 8.—**d.** With *fut. perf.* (α) With principal predicate in *fut.:* mox dabo quom ab re divinâ rediero, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 193; id. Am. 1, 1, 43; 1, 2, 4; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: cum haec docuero, tum illud ostendam, etc., Cic. Clu. 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 3; id. de Or. 2, 33, 143; 2, 59, 239; id. Att. 3, 23, 5 et saep.—In oblique clauses, after preterites, the *fut. perf.* is changed into *pluperf. subj.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; 28, 78; Liv. 1, 56, 11; 5, 30, 1; after other tenses, and often in oblique oration, it remains unchanged, or is changed into *perf. subj.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183; id. Fam. 2, 5, 2 dub.; Liv. 21, 13, 8; 3, 56, 10.—(β) With principal predicate in *imper.* (almost always *fut. imper.*): quod quom dixero, si placuerit, Facitote, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 37: cum ego Granium testem produxero, refellito, si poteris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154; id. Marcell. 9, 27; id. Fam. 16, 4, 3; Tac. A. 1, 22.—With *pres. imper.*, Liv. 24, 38, 7.—(γ) With principal predicate in *subj.* (potential): quae cum omnia collegeris, tum ipse velim judices satisne videatur, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 4; id. Or. 13, 41 dub.—In oblique clauses, after non-preterites, the *fut. perf.* remains unchanged: oro, ne me hodie, cum isti respondero, putetis, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10; id. Clu. 2, 6.—**4.** With *subj.* in definite time. **a.** Sometimes in oblique construction (3. c. ε; 3. d. α).—**b.** Sometimes by attraction: curata fac sint quom a foro redeam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 6; 2, 3, 11; id. Stich. 1, 2, 8; id. Curc. 2, 2, 3: non admirere cum ego ipse me id ex te primum audisse confitear? Cic. Planc. 24, 58.—**c.** In the semi-causal connection nunc cum, v. 3. a. α *fin.* supra.

B. In adverbial anterior clauses dependent on preterite predicates, the time of the cum clause preceding that of the principal sentence (always with *subj.*, except in the instances mentioned 2.; 3. α; and 5.), *when, after.* **1.** With *pluperf. subj.* (so generally): quom socios nostros mandisset impius Cyclops, Liv. And. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 8, p. 817 (Lübbert conjectures, without sufficient reason, mandit sex): quom saucius multifariam ibi factus esset, tamen volnus capiti nullum evenit, Cato, Orig. ap. Gell. 3. 7, 19: portisculus signum cum dare coepisset, Enn. Ann. v. 234 Vahl.: quom testamento patris partisset bona, Afran. Com. Rel. v. 50 Rib.: quem quom ibi vidissent Hortensius Postumiusque, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 4, 32; Enn. Ann. v. 241 Vahl.; Turp. Com. Rel. v. 48 Rib.; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 394, 27 (the MSS. reading: quom venisset, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 15, is corrupt): audivi summos homines cum quaestor ex Macedoniâ venissem Athenas, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: haec cum Crassus dixisset, silentium est consecutum, id. ib. 1, 35, 160: cum Thebani Lacedaemonios bello superavissent . . . aeneum statuerunt tropaeum, id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: Dionysius cum fanum Proserpinae Locris expilavisset, navigabat Syracusas, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83: eo cum venisset, animadvertit ad alteram ripam magnas esse copias hostium, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: Tarquinius et Tullia minor . . . cum domos vacuas novo matrimonio fecissent, junguntur nuptiis, Liv. 1, 46, 9 et saep.—**2.** With *pluperf. indic.* **a.** Ante-class. in place of the class. *subj.:* idem me pridem quom ei advorsum veneram, Facere atriensem voluerat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 28: Quid ais? Quom intellexeras, id consilium capere, quor non dixti extemplo, Ter. And. 3, 2, 38.—**b.** If the pluperfect is a virtual imperfect, designating the time at which the main action took place, the principal predicate being likewise in the pluperfect, when the clause would require an indicative if placed in the imperfect (3. a. α): exspectationem nobis non parvam adtuleras cum scripseras Varronem tibi confirmasse, etc. (= exspectabam cum legebam; cf. C. 3. a. α, 2.), Cic. Att. 3, 18, 1; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 2, where the cum clause is relative; v. E.: Romae haud minus terroris . . . erat quam fuerat biennio ante cum castra Punica objecta Romanis moenibus fuerant (C. 3. a. α, 1.), Liv. 27, 44, 1; so id. 5, 28, 1; 26, 40, 17; 44, 10, 1.—**c.** If the clause indicates that the time of the main action is a period, subsequent to that of the action designated by the pluperfect: nam tum cum in Asiâ res magnas permulti amiserant, scimus Romae, solutione impeditâ, fidem concidisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: cum ea consecutus nondum eram . . . tamen ista vestra nomina numquam sum admiratus, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 178; id. Inv. 2, 42, 124; Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 24, 7, 1 sq.; Nep. Dat. 6, 5; Curt. 9, 10, 12; Verg. A. 5, 42.—**3.** If both predicates denote repeated action, the anterior clause with cum has the *pluperf. indic.* or *subj.* **a.** With *pluperf. indic.* (α) With principal predicate in *imperf. indic.* (so almost always in Cicero and Cæsar; not in the poets, nor in Vell., Val. Max., Tac., Suet., or Plin.), *whenever:* cum ad aliquod oppidum venerat, eadem lectica usque ad cubiculum deferebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; 2, 1, 46, § 120; 2, 3, 67, § 156; 2, 4, 61, § 137; 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Fl. 7, 16; 10, 21; id. Agr. 2, 26, 68; id. Or. 32, 113; id. Brut. 24, 93: (Cassivellaunus) cum equitatus noster se in agros ejecerat, essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19; 3, 14; 3, 15; 4, 7; 5, 35; 7, 22; id. B. C. 1, 58; Sall. J. 92, 8; 44, 4: cum comminus venerant, gladiis a velitibus trucidabantur, Liv. 38, 21, 12; Nep. Epam. 3, 6; Sen. Ep. 11, 4; Curt. 3, 10, 8; 3, 10, 11; Quint. 7, 1, 4; Gell. 15, 22, 5; 17, 18, 3; Gai Inst. 4, 15; Pacat. 9.—(β) With principal predicate in *perf. indic.:* Pacuvius qui Syriam usu suam fecit, cum vino . . . sibi parentaverat, Sen. Ep. 12, 8; 108, 14.—**b.** With *pluperf. subj.*, an *imperf. indic.* in principal sentence: cum fossam latam cubiculari lecto circumdedisset, ejusque transitum . . . conjunxisset, eum ipse detorquebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 94: cum cohortes ex acie procucurrissent, Numidae . . effugiebant, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 41: cum in jus duci debitorem vidissent, undique convolabant, Liv. 2, 27, 8; 25, 3, 11; 5, 48, 2.—**4.** In anterior clauses with *imperf. subj.* (α) When the principal clause expresses an immediate consequence (= *pluperf. subj.*): Demaratus cum audiret dominationem Cypseli confirmari, defugit patriam (= cum audivisset), Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34; Caes. B. G. 5, 17 et saep.—(β) Where both verbs relate to one transaction, especially in remarks and replies: (Epaminondas) cum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, quaesivit salvusne esset clipeus, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: cum ex eo quaereretur quid esset dolus magnus, respondebat, etc., id. Off. 3, 14, 60; id. Or. 2, 69, 278; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; Liv. 3, 71, 4 et saep.—(γ) When the principal action takes place during the action of the dependent clause: qui cum unum jam et alterum diem desideraretur, neque in eis locis inveniretur . . . liberti Asuvii in eum invadunt, etc., Cic. Clu. 13, 38.—**5.** For the *perf. indic.* instead of *pluperf. subj.* v. C. 1. d. infra.

C. In adverbial clauses of coincident time dependent on preterites (= eo tempore quo), the clause with cum designating the time at which or during which the main action took place, *when, as, while.*

[The theory of the use of tenses and moods in these clauses is not fully settled. The older grammarians require the indicative if cum denotes pure time, but the subjunctive if denoting cause or relations similar to cause. Zumpt and others acknowledge that the rule is frequently not observed, attributing this to the predilection of the Latin language for the subjunctive. Recently Hoffmann (Zeitpartikeln der Lateinischen Sprache, 1st ed. 1860; 2d ed. 1873) and Lübbert (Syntax von Quom, 1870) have advanced the theory that cum requires the indicative if denoting absolute time, but the subjunctive if denoting relative time. They define absolute time as time co-ordinate or parallel with, or logically independent of, the time of the principal action, which performs the function of a chronological date for the principal action, and they consider it as a criterion that the clause might have constituted an independent sentence; while relative time is logically subordinate to the principal action. Hoffmann condenses his theory in the following words: cum with indicative names and describes the time at which the action of the principal sentence took place; cum with the subjunctive, on the contrary, designates the point of time at which, or the space of time during which, the action expressed in the principal sentence commenced or ended. The chief objections to this theory are: (1) Its vagueness.—(2) The facts that in many instances cum with the subjunctive clearly dates the main action (C. 3. a. β, 2. and 4.; C. 3. a. 5.; C. 3. b. β, 3. and 5.; C. 3. b. γ infra); that many of the subjunctive clauses with cum may be transformed into independent sentences (C. 3. b. β, 2. and 3. infra); that many indicative clauses with cum are logically subordinate to the main action (C. 3. a. α, 2. infra), and that when both moods are used in two co-ordinated clauses with cum belonging to the same main sentence, Hoffmann must account for the difference of the moods by explanations not drawn from his theory (Cic. Agr. 2, 64, 64; id. Clu. 30, 83; id. Div. 1, 43, 97; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. de Or. 67, 272; Caes. B. C. 2, 17; Liv. 6, 40, 17; 30, 44, 10).—(3) The impossibility of clearly drawing the line between logical co-ordination and subordination; and the fact that, wherever it is drawn, there will be many passages not accounted for (cf. 1. *init.* and many passages under C. 3. a. α, 3.; C. 3. a. δ; C. 3. b. γ, etc.).—(4) That the supposed use of cum with the imperfect indicative is inconsistent with the received doctrine that the imperfect always designates a time relative to another time—a difficulty not satisfactorily met by Hoffman's assumption of an aoristic imperfect.]

General Rule.—The predicate after cum is in the perfect indicative (or historical present) if the action is conceived as a point of time coincident with the time of the main action. It is either in the imperfect indicative or in the imperfect subjunctive if the action is conceived as occupying a period of time within which the main action took place (e. g.: quid enim meus frater ab arte adjuvari potuit, cum . . . furem se videre respondit? Quid in omni oratione Crassus . . . cum pro Cn. Plancio diceret? Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220; where dicebat might stand for diceret, but not responderet for respondit: cum ad tribum Polliam ventum est, et praeco cunctaretur, etc., Liv. 29, 37, 8; cf.: cum tecum Ephesi collocutus sum, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1; and: cum te Puteolis prosequerer, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: cum primum lex coepta ferri est, Liv 3, 14, 4; and: cum

ferretur lex, id. 5, 30, 4; also, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1, and Liv. 3, 58, 7). **1.** Both predicates in the *perf. indic.* (or *histor. pres.*), both clauses denoting points of time (the principal predicate may be in any verbal form implying a perfect). **a.** The clause expressing a momentary action: posticulum hoc recepit quom aedis vendidit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2. 157: scilicet qui dudum tecum venit cum pallam mihi Detulisti, id. Men. 2, 3, 46; prol. 62; id. Poen. 4, 2, 82; id. Ep. 2, 2, 33; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 21 et saep.: non tum cum emisti fundum Tusculanum, in leporario apri fuerunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 8: in judiciis quanta vis esset didicit cum est absolutus, Cic. Tog. Cand. Fragm. 4: per tuas statuas vero cum dixit, vehementer risimus, id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: cum occiditur Sex. Roscius, (servi) ibidem fuerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; id. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70; 1, 4, 11; 2, 2, 66, § 160; 2, 3, 47, § 112; id. Caecin. 29, 85; id. Sest. 55, 157; id. Phil. 2, 9, 21; id. Rep. 6, 22, 24; id. Fam. 9, 15, 2; id. Att. 2, 1, 5 et saep.: tunc flesse decuit cum adempta sunt nobis arma, Liv. 3, 55, 10; 10, 6, 8; 28, 42, 14; 42, 46, 1; Vitr. 2, 8, 12; 2, 1, 7; 2, 9, 15; 6, 7, 4: semel dumtaxat vultum mutavit, tunc cum . . . anulum in profundum dejecit, Val. Max. 6, 9, 6; 8, 8, ext. 1; 9, 1, ext. 1; 9, 8, 1: rerum natura . . . cum visum est deinde, (filium tuum) repetiit, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 10, 4; 11, 2; id. Q. N. 1, 11, 3; 6, 25, 4: accepimus et serpentem latrasse cum pulsus est regno Tarquinius, Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 153; 2, 24, 22, § 90; 2, 52, 53, § 139; Suet. Claud. 21; Hor. S. 2, 3, 61; Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 8; Tib. 3, 5, 18; Mart. 5, 49, 9.—So, cum primum, *when first, the first time that, as soon as*: jube vinum dari: jam dudum factum'st quom primum bibi, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 40; id. Cas. prol. 17; Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 31; id. And. prol. 1; id. Eun. 3, 3, 4: Pompeius cum primum contionem habuit . . . ostendit, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45; id. Fam. 2, 9, 1; Liv. 3, 55, 10; 25, 6, 2; 25, 29, 4; 31, 3, 1; 40, 8, 1; 42, 34, 3; Curt. 6, 11, 23; but with *imperf. subj.* when referring to a per. of time: ipse cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit, Caes. B. G. 2, 2.—In the poets and later writers, the *imperf. subj.* often occurs where classic prose has the *perf. indic.*: effice ut idem status sit cum exigis qui fuit cum promitterem, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 4: tum lacrimare debueras cum equo calcaria subderes, Curt. 7, 2, 6; Suet. Claud. 6; Ov. P. 4, 12, 28.—**b.** If the clause denotes a state, condition, or action of longer duration, it takes the *perf. indic.* if asserted as a complete fact without regard to what happened during its progress (virtual point of time): in quem Juppiter se convertit cum exportavit per mare . . . Europen, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: ne cum in Siciliā quidem (bellum) fuit . . . pars ejus belli in Italiam ulla pervasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 6: nempe eo (lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum cum urbem condidit, id. Div. 1, 17, 30; id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; id. Lig. 7, 20; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44: non tibi, cum in conspectu Roma fuit, succurrit? etc., Liv. 2, 40, 7; 34, 3, 7; Nep. Iphicr. 2, 4; id. Pelop. 4, 3.—**c.** With *perf. indic.*, *by the time when, before*, referring to facts which actually occurred before the action of the principal sentence: ab Anaximandro moniti Lacedaemonii sunt ut urbem . . . linquerent, quod terrae motus instaret, tum cum . . . urbs tota corruit, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; Liv. 22, 36, 4; 34, 31, 15; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 53.—**d.** With *perf. indic.* when actions in immediate sequence are represented as coincident: ad quem cum accessimus, Appio, subridens, Recipis nos, inquit, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 2: me primus dolor percussit, Cotta cum est expulsus, Cic. Brut. 89, 303: itaque ne tum quidem cum classem perdidisti, Mamertinis navem imperare ausus es, id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: haec cum facta sunt in concilio, magna spe et laetitia omnium discessum est, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: cum Thessalos in armis esse nuntiatum est, Ap. Claudium . . . senatus misit, Liv. 42, 5, 8: Gracchus cum ex Sardiniā rediit, orationem ad populum habuit, Gell. 15, 12, 1; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2; id. Deiot. 6, 17; id. Top. 16, 61; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; id. Fam. 5, 21, 2; Liv. 4, 44, 10; 4, 60, 8; 9, 25, 2; 22, 14, 12; Nep. Dat. 11, 1; Suet. Caes. 31; Gell. 1, 23, 5; Prop. 3, 20, 37 (4, 21, 7).—Hence a *perf. indic.* in co-ordination with *pluperf. subj.*: cum sol nocte visus esset . . . et cum caelum discessisse visum est (decemviri ad libros ire jussi sunt), Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97.—**2.** With a *perf. indic.* (or *histor. pres.*), the principal predicate in *imperf.* **a.** The action falling within the time of the principal predicate: set Stalagmus quojus erat tunc nationis, quom hinc abit? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 107; id. Rud. 3, 6, 9; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: haec Crassi oratio cum edita est, quattuor et triginta tum habebat annos, etc., Cic. Brut. 43, 161: eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; 2, 5, 69, § 178; id. Fl. 13, 20; id. Pis. 1, 2; id. Lig. 1, 3; id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; 3, 4, 11; id. Fam. 13, 35, 2; id. Att. 6, 1, 13: cum Caesari in Galliam venit, alterius factionis principes erant Aedui, alterius Sequani, Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Sall. J. 71, 1: cum haec accepta clades est, jam C. Horatius et T. Menenius consules erant, Liv. 2, 51, 1; 21, 39, 4; 23, 49, 5; 28, 27, 14; 34, 16, 6; 45, 39, 1: merito me non adgnoscis, nam cum hoc factum est, integer eram, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 3.—Post-class. writers generally use *imperf. subj.*: beneficium ei videberis dedisse cui tunc inimicissimus eras cum dares? Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 7: bona quoque, quae tunc habuit cum damnaretur, publicabuntur, Dig. 28, 18, § 1: pauper Fabricius (erat) Pyrrhi cum sperneret aurum, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 413.—**b.** The action strictly anterior to the principal sentence, rare (l. d.): nam quod conabar cum interventum'st dicere, nunc expedibo, Pac. ap. Non. p. 505, 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 65 Rib.): cum est ad nos adlatum de temeritate eorum, etc., cetera mihi facillima videbantur . . . multaque mihi veniebant in mentem, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1; Sall. C. 51, 32; Verg. A. 6, 515; id. E. 3, 14.—**3.** The predicate after cum conceived as a period or space of time (including repeated action) is either in the *imperf. indic.* or *imperf. subj.* [In ante-classical writers and Cicero the *imperf. indic.* very frequent, and largely prevailing over the *subj.*, except that when the principal predicate denotes a point of time (with *perf.*), Cicero commonly uses the *subj.*; the *imperf. indic.* occurs in Cicero 241 times; in Caesar once with the force of a relative-clause (B. G. 1, 40, 5), and 3 times of repeated action; in Nep. once of repeated action (Att. 9, 6); in Sall. twice (J. 31, 20; id. H. 1, 48, 6 Dietsch); in Liv. 22 times; in Verg. 4 times; in Ovid twice; in Tib. twice; in Prop. 3 times; in Val. Max. twice; then it disappears (except once each in Tac. and Mart.), but reappears in Gaius (3 times), Gellius (twice), and the Gallic panegyrists (several times)]. **a.** Both predicates denoting spaces of time, the principal predicate always in the *imperf. indic.* unless the mood is changed by other influences. (*a*) Cum with the *imperf. indic.* (1) In express or implied opposition to other periods of time, esp. with tum or tunc: eademne erat haec disciplina tibi quom tu adulescens eras? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 17: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim quom dabam? Ter. And. 3, 3, 13; Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50; id. Most. 1, 3, 64; id. Mil. 2, 2, 26; Ter. And. 1, 1, 69; Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.): qui cum plures erant, paucis nobis exaequari non poterant, hi postquam pauciores sunt, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: qui (Pompeius) cum omnes Caesarem metuebamus ipse eum diligebat, postquam ille metuere coepit, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4: res per eosdem creditores per quos cum tu aderas agebatur, id. Fam. 1, 1, 1 (cf.: Senatus consultum factum est de ambitu in Afranii sententiam quam ego dixeram cum tu adesses, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 3): Trebellium valde jam diligit: oderat tum cum ille tabulis novis adversabatur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: non tam id sentiebam cum fruebar, quam tunc cum carebam, id. Red. Quir. 1, 3: etenim tunc esset hoc animadvertendum cum classis Syracusis proficiebatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 111 (so 111 times in Cicero, including the instances where the principal predicate is in the *perf.*): cum captivis redemptio negabatur, nos vulgo homines laudabant, nunc deteriore condicione sumus, etc., Liv. 25, 6, 14; 10, 7, 2; 33, 34, 3; 34, 4, 10; 44, 36, 8; 45, 38, 1; Ov. P. 2, 6, 9; id. M. 13, 473; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1; 4, 1, 10; Mart. 12, 70, 10; Gai Inst. 1, 184; Eum. Grat. Act. 6; cf.: cur eum, cum in consilium iretur, Cluentius et Canutius abesse patiebantur? Cur cum in consilium mittebant, Stajenum judicem qui pecuniam dederant, non requirebant? Cic. Clu. 30, 83 (cum iretur, of the time when the judges retired; cum mittebant, of the previous time, when the parties were asked about the closing of the case; opp. cum iretur).—Poets, even in the class. per., sometimes use the *subj.* in dependence upon the *indic.*: hic subito quantus cum viveret esse solebat, Exit humo, Ov. M. 13, 441.—(2) The principal predicate denoting a mental act or reflection occasioned by, or accompanying the action of the clause with cum (mostly ante-class. and in Cicero): desipiebam mentis cum illa scripta mittebam tibi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 35; id. Aul. 2, 2, 1; id. Ps. 1, 5, 86: sed tu cum et tuos amicos in provinciam quasi in praedam invitabas, et cum eis praedabare, et . . . non statuebas tibi rationem esse reddendam? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 29: illas res tantas cum gerebam, non mihi mors, non exsilium ob oculos versabatur? id. Sest. 21, 47; id. Cat. 3, 1, 3; 3, 7, 16; id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26; 2, 2, 13, § 33; 2, 2, 35, § 86; 2, 3, 86, § 198; 2, 5, 21, § 54; id. Fl. 1, 1; id. Deiot. 1, 3; 8, 23; id. Pis. 24, 56 and 57; id. Ac. 2, 28, 89; id. Or. 13, 41; id. Tusc. 2, 15, 43; id. Fam. 7, 9, 5 (22 times); Sall. H. 1, 48, 6 Dietsch (cf.: num P. Decius cum se devoveret, et equo admisso in mediam aciem Latinorum inruebat, aliquid . . . cogitabat? Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61; cum se devoveret explains the circumstances of inruebat; hence acc. to 3. a. *β*, 2. in *subj.*; cf. Madv. ad loc., who reads devoverat).—(3) If the predicate after *cum* has a meaning peculiar to the *imperf. indic.*, which by the use of the *subj.* would be effaced: quod erat os tuum, cum videbas eos homines, quorum ex bonis istum anulus aureus donabas? (descriptive *imperf.*) Cic. Verr. 2, 3. 80, § 187; so, fulgentis gladios hostium videbant Decii, cum in aciem eorum inruebant, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: cum de plebe consulem non accipiebat (= accipere nolebat, conative *imperf.*), id. Brut. 14, 55: cum vim quae esset in sensibus explicabamus, etc., id. Ac. 2, 12, 37 (the verbum dicendi refers to a certain stage in the discourse, for which Cicero uses the *imperf. indic.* in independent sentences, e. g. N. D. 3, 29, 71; 3, 6, 15; de Or. 1, 53, 230; 2, 19, 83; 2, 84, 341); so, equidem . . . risum vix tenebam, cum Attico Lysiae Catonem nostrum comparabas, id. Brut. 8, 293: cum censebam, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: cum dicebam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 5: cum ponebas, id. Fin. 2, 19, 63; so esp. in Cicero's letters the phrase cum haec scribebam = *while I am writing this*, to preserve the meaning of an epistolary tense, referring to a state, condition, or action in progress at the time of writing the letter: res, cum haec scribebam, erat in extremum adducta discrimen, id. Fam. 12, 6, 2; 3, 12, 2; 5, 12, 2; 6, 4, 1; id. Att. 5, 20, 5 et saep.; cum haec scriberem, scripsissem, scripsi, are not epistolary tenses, but refer to events happening after the letter or part of it was finished, = *when I wrote, had written*, id. ib. 2, 15, 3; 10, 4, 7; 4, 10, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5; 8, 13, 2; sometimes cum dabam = cum scribebam, Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3 (but cf.: cum scriberem, as epistolary tense, in oblique discourse, id. Att. 15, 13, 7).—(4) The coincidence in time of two actions is made emphatic, = eo ipso tempore quo: tum cum insula Delos . . . nihil timebat, non modo provinciis sed etiam Appiā viā jam carebamus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; id. Phil. 1, 15, 36; 13, 8, 17; id. Sull. 10, 31; id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; id. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Dom. 45, 118.—(*β*) The predicate after cum is in the *imperf. subj.* (1) To impart to the clause a causal, adversative or concessive meaning besides the temporal relation: antea cum equester ordo judicaret, improbi magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis (a logical consequence), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 94: sed cum jam honores (Hortensii) et illa senior auctoritas gravius quiddam requireret, remanebat idem (dicendi genus) nec decebat idem, id. Brut. 95, 327; id. Phil. 1, 1, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42; 16, 45; id. Pis. 10, 2; Liv. 25, 13, 1; 26, 5, 1.—(2) To indicate circumstances under which the main action took place, and by which it is explained: Flaminius, cum tripudio auspicaretur, pullarius diem differebat, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77:

equidem cum peterem magistratum, solebam in prensando dimittere a me Scaevolam, id. de Or. 1, 24, 112; id. Inv. 2, 17, 52; Liv. 41, 1, 2 (cf. 3. b. *β*, 3.).—(3) To describe the locality of the main action: quom essem in provinciā legatus, quam plures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant, Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 8: Zenonem cum Athenis essem audiebam frequenter, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59; 1, 28, 79; id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; id. Att. 2, 11, 1; 12, 5, 4; 16, 14, 1; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29; Liv. 5, 54, 3 (cf. 3. b. *β*, 4.).—(4) To designate the time of the main action as a condition: cum ageremus vitae supremum diem, scribebamus hoc, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 54: cum jam in exitu annus esset, Q. Marcius . . . magistratu abiturus erat, Liv. 39, 23, 1 (cf. 3. b. *β*, 5.).—(*γ*) If both the clause with cum and the principal predicate denote repeated action, the predicate with cum in class. prose is in the *imperf. indic.* or *subj.* according to the rules under *α* and *β*; the principal predicate being always in the *imperf. indic.*; but in ante-class. writers cum has always the *imperf. indic.* (1) *Imperf. indic.*: tum mi aedes quoque arridebant, quom ad te veniebam, tuae, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 55; id. Am. 1, 1, 45; id. Rud. 4, 7, 25 sqq.; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19; Cinc. de Re Mil. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 5; Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 4; Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 34; Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2; Gai Inst. 2, 101; Pacat. Pan. 9 *fin.*: cum a nostro Catone laudabar vel reprehendi me a ceteris facile patiebar, Cic. Or. 13, 41; so Nep. Att. 9, 6.—To distinguish from adversative relations, as Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 9; id. Att. 12, 39, 2; id. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Caes. B. C. 3, 44, 6; Gai Inst. 2, 254.—If only the clause with cum, but not the principal predicate, denotes repeated action, the latter is in the *perf.*, the former in *imperf. indic.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 17; Cic. Arch. 5, 10.—(2) *Imperf. subj.*, mostly denoting circumstances to explain the main action: cum dilectus antiquitus fieret . . . tribunus militaris adigebat, etc., Cinc. de Re Mil. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2: Hortensius cum partiretur tecum causas, prorogandi locum semper tibi relinquebat, Cic. Brut. 51, 190; id. Div. 1, 45, 102; id. de Or. 1, 54, 232; id. Brut. 62, 222; Liv. 3, 66, 2; 5, 25, 12: ex hoc effectos panes, cum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, vulgo in eos jaciebant (causal), Caes. B. C. 3, 48; Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62; so, according to class. usage, Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Curt. 5, 2, 7; 6, 5, 18; 7, 3, 13; Suet. Caes. 65; contrary to class. usage, Val. Max. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 30, 7; 77, 8; Tac. H. 2, 91; Spart. Had. 18.—(*δ*) In other instances (which are rare), both moods occur, either without any discrimination, or for special reasons. (1) Ante-class.: nam quom modo exibat foras, ad portum se aibat ire, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 2.—(2) Class.: ut, cum L. Opimii causam defendebat, C. Carbo nihil de Gracchi nece negabat, sed id jure factum esse dicebat, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 106 (cf.: nuper cum ego C. Sergii Oratae . . . causam defenderem, nonne omnis nostra in jure versata defensio est? id. ib. 1, 39, 178; in each of these sentences the clause with *cum* sustains exactly the same relation to the principal predicate; but the former has the *imperf.* in the principal sentence, and in this connection Cic. prefers the *indic.* after cum): similiter arbitror . . . illum (oratorem) de toto illo genere non plus quaesiturum esse, quid dicat, quam Polycletum illum, cum Herculem fingebat, quem ad modum pellem aut hydram fingeret (fingebat, for euphony, in view of the foll. fingeret), id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; cf.: nec vero ille artifex cum faceret Jovis formam . . . contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, id. Or. 2, 9.—Without assignable reason: casu, cum legerem tuas litteras, Hirtius erat apud me, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 2; cf.: Hasdrubal tum forte cum haec gerebantur, apud Syphacem erat, Liv. 29, 31, 1: cum haec Romae agebantur, Chalcide Antiochus ipse sollicitabat civitatium animos, etc., id. 36, 5, 1; cf.: cum haec in Hispaniā gererentur, comitiorum jam appetebat dies, id. 35, 8, 1 (Weissenb. gerebantur): cum haec agebantur, Chalcide erat Antiochus, id. 36, 15, 1; cf.: cum haec agerentur jam consul viā Labicanā ad fanum Quietis erat, id. 4, 41, 8; 35, 2, 1.—(3) Post-Aug. writers almost always use *imperf. subj.*, disregarding the class. usage: ipsa fruebatur arte cum pingeret (cf. *α*, 2.), Sen. Ep. 9, 7; id. Cons. Marc. 23, 3; Plin. Pan. 34: tunc erat mendacio locus cum ignota essent externa . . . nunc vero, etc. (opposition of times), Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 24; so id. Ep. 97, 9; Mart. 2, 61, 1; cf. Don. ad Ter. And. 3, 3, 13 (3. a. *α*, 1. supra): cum haec proderem habebant et Caesares juvenes sturnum, etc., Plin. 10, 41, 59, § 120.—**b.** If the principal predicate denotes a point of time, and the predicate with cum a period of time, the former is in the *perf. indic.* unless changed by construction; the latter (*a*) In the *imperf. indic.*, according to the rules a. *α*, except 2. (1) When the time of the cum clause is opposed to other periods of time: res quom animam agebat tum esse offusam oportuit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 85; id. Truc. 4, 2, 20; id. Ep. 3, 3, 50 (3, 4, 21); id. Most. 5, 1, 68: quod cum res agebatur nemo in me dixit, id tot annis post tu es inventus qui diceres? Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 22; id. Rep. 2, 23, 43; id. Div. 1, 41, 92; 1, 45, 101; id. Ac. 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 19, 60; 17, 54; 19, 61; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210 et saep.; Liv. 22, 60, 25; Verg. A. 4, 597; Tib. 1, 10, 8; 1, 10, 19; Prop. 2, 1, 31; 5 (4), 10, 24.—The *subj.* may be used if the principal action is represented as a consequence or result: o, Astaphium, haut isto modo solita's me ante appellare, Sed blande, quom illuc quod aput vos nunc est, aput me haberem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 60 (Lübbert conjectures habebam); Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2 and 3; id. Fin. 4, 27, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130; id. Mur. 3, 8; Liv. 5, 53, 9; 10, 6, 9; 43, 21, 1; 44, 39, 7.—Hence the mood may change in co-ordinate clauses: tum, cum haberet haec res publica Luscinos, Calatinos, etc., homines . . . patientiā paupertatis ornatos, et tum, cum erant Catones, Phili, etc., tamen hujusce modi res commissa nemini est (haberet, concessive), Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64.—(2) To make emphatic the coincidence of time, = eo ipso tempore (a. *α*, 4.): cum is triumphus de Liguribus agebatur, Ligures . . . coloniam ipsam ceperunt, Liv. 41, 14, 1; Cic. Sest. 26, 56; id. Phil. 2, 36, 90; id. Div. 2, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 97; id. Att. 1, 4, 1.—(3) To preserve the peculiar force of the *imperf. indic.* (a. *α*, 3.): cum iste jam decedebat, ejus modi litteras ad eos misit, etc. (conative *imperf.*), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: cum Africanus censor tribu movebat centurionem . . . inquit, id. de Or. 2, 67, 272 (cf.: cum (censor) M. Antistio equum ademisset, id. ib. 2, 71, 287).—(*β*) With the *imperf. subj.* (1) Always when cum means *while* (time during which): quomque caput caderet, carmen tuba sola peregit et, etc., Enn. ap. Lact. ad Stat. Th. 11, 56 (Ann. v. 508 Vahl.): magistratus quom ibi adesset, occepta'st agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22 (Lübbert conjectures adsedit); Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 106 Vahl.): Alexandrum uxor sua, cum simul cubaret, occidit, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144: armati, cum sui utrosque adhortarentur . . . in medium inter duas acies procedunt, Liv. 1, 25, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 81; Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65; Cic. Brut. 3, 10; id. Clu. 62, 175; Caes. B. G. 2, 19; id. B. C. 3, 57; Liv. 1, 30, 8; 10, 30, 3 et saep.—(2) To connect a logical (causal, etc.) relation with the temporal meaning (a. *β*, 1.): cum ille Romuli senatus . . . temptaret ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, populus id non tulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: an pater familiarissimis suis succensuit cum Sullam et defenderent et laudarent? (causal), id. Sull. 17, 49: tum cum bello sociorum tota Italia arderet, homo non acerrimus . . . C. Norbanus in summo otio fuit (concessive), id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 8: quibus rebus cum unus in civitate maxime floreret, incidit in eandem invidiam, etc. (adversative), Nep. Cim. 3, 1: sed cum jam appropinquantium forma lemborum haud dubia esset . . . tunc injecta trepidatio est, Liv. 44, 28, 10; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 211; id. Clu. 31, 84; id. Mur. 3, 8; id. Phil. 3, 2, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33; Caes. B. C. 2, 7; Liv. 25, 9, 10; 21, 41, 12.—(3) To explain the main fact by circumstances: quem quidem hercle ego, in exilium quom iret, redduxi domum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 19: consule me, cum esset designatus tribunus, obtulit in discrimen vitam suam, Cic. Sest. 28, 61: haec epistula est, quam nos, in aedibus Apronii cum litteras conquireremus, invenimus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 154: Socrates, cum XXX. tyranni essent, pedem portā non extulit, id. Att. 8, 2, 4: Brundusii cum loquerer cum Phaniā, veni in eum sermonem ut dicerem, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: itaque, cum populum in curias triginta divideret, nomina earum (Sabinarum) curiis imposuit, Liv. 1, 13, 6: Ap. Claudius, ovans cum in urbem iniret, decem milia pondo argenti, etc., in aerarium tulit, id. 41, 28, 6; Cic. Clu. 20, 55; id. Phil. 12, 8, 20; id. Scaur. 47; id. Inv. 2, 31, 96; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; id. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Off. 2, 8, 27; id. Or. 2, 55, 225 sq.; id. Fam. 1, 9, 13; 6, 6, 5; Liv. 1, 39, 4; 3, 63, 6; 4, 53, 11 et saep.—(4) To describe the place of the main action (a. *α*, 3.): cum essem in castris ad fluvium Pyramum, redditae mihi sunt uno tempore a te epistulae duae, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1; so with cum essem (essemus, etc.), id. ib. 2, 19, 1; 3, 4, 1; 13, 56, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 1; 14, 19, 1; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1; id. Rep. 1, 39, 61; Varr. R. R. 3, 13; Caes. B. G. 4, 11 et saep.: Eumenes rex ab Romā cum in regnum rediret . . . mactatus est (= on the journey), Liv. 42, 40, 8: Agesilaus cum ex Aegypto reverteretur . . . in morbum implicitus decessit, Nep. Ages. 8, 6.—The *perf. indic.* (cum fui, etc.) refers to temporary visits to a place: Gallo narravi, cum proxime Romae fui, quid audissem, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 2: proxime cum in patriā meā fui, venit ad me, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 3.—(5) To designate the time by natural occurrences (a. *α*, 4.): ipsi comprehensi a me, cum jam dilucesceret, deducuntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6: cum advesperasceret, cum lucesceret, id. Fam. 15, 4, 8: cum lux appropinquaret, id. Tull. 9, 21: cum dies instaret, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: cum comitiorum tempus adpeteret, Liv. 28, 10, 1: cum dies comitiorum adpropinquaret, id. 3, 34, 7; 10, 13, 2.—But when a date is given as a point of time, the *perf. indic.* is used: cum ea dies venit, Liv. 4, 44, 10; 6, 20, 4.—(6) When the action of the cum clause is interrupted or ended by the main action: cum hanc jam epistulam complicarem, tabellarii a vobis venerunt, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17: L. Octavius, cum multas jam causas diceret, adulescens est mortuus, id. Brut. 68, 241: cum plures jam tribus dicto esse audientem pontifici duumvirum juberent . . . ultimum de caelo quod comitia turbaret intervenit, Liv. 40, 42, 10: cum maxime conquereretur apud patres . . . repente strepitus ante curiam . . . auditur, id. 8, 33, 4: haec cum maxime dissereret, intervenit Tarquinius, id. 1, 50, 7; so with cum maxime, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2; Liv. 23, 24, 6; 30, 33, 12.—(7) If the clause with cum has the force of a participial adjunct of the principal predicate (cum diceret = dicens, or dicendo): Caesarem saepe accusavit, cum adfirmaret illum numquam, dum haec natio viveret, sine curā futurum (= adfirmans, or adfirmando), Cic. Sest. 63, 132: Antigonus in proelio, cum adversus Seleucum dimicaret, occisus est (= dimicans), Nep. Reg. 3, 2: impulit ut cuperem habere, cum diceret, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9 (11), 3; id. Clu. 42, 119; 56, 153; id. pro Corn. Maj. Fragm. 16; id. Mil. 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 57, 243; id. Or. 37, 129; id. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. Inv. 2, 34, 105; Val. Max. 1, 2, ext. 1; Ov. P. 1, 9, 42.—(8) In the historians, in a summary reference to events already related: cum haec in Achaiā atque apud Dyrrhachium gererentur . . . Caesar mittit, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 57: cum civitas in opere ac labore adsiduo reficiendae urbis teneretur, interim Q. Fabio . . . dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, 6: cum hic status in Boeotiā esset, Perseus . . . misit, id. 42, 56, 10; 33, 36, 1; 34, 22, 3; 38, 8, 1; 42, 64, 1; 45, 11, 1.—(*γ*) In all other cases the *imperf. subj.* is regularly used in class. prose, even if the action of the clause with cum is logically independent of the principal sentence: illum saepe audivi, hic, cum ego judicare jam aliquid possem, abfuit, Cic. Brut. 71, 248: senatus consultum est factum de ambitu in Afranii sententiam, in quam ego dixeram, cum tu adesses, id. Q. Fr. 2, 7 (9), 3; so always (class.) with cum maxime, *precisely when, just when*: cum maxime haec in senatu agerentur, Canuleius . . . (ad populum) ita disseruit, Liv. 4, 3, 1: cum maxime Capua circumvallaretur, Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, id. 25, 23, 1.—In a very few instances the *imperf. indic.* occurs without apparent reason: an vero cum honos agebatur familiae vestrae . . . succen-

suit pater tuus cum Sullam defenderent (probably to distinguish the two cum clauses), Cic. Sull. 17, 49 (cf.: cum jus amicitiae, societatis, adfinitatis ageretur, cum, etc., eo tempore tu non modo non . . . retulisti, sed ne ipse quidem, etc., id. Quint. 16, 53): ille versus, qui in te erat collatus cum aedilitatem petebas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8: cum ex oppido exportabatur (Dianae statua) quem conventum mulierum factum esse arbitramini? . . . Quid hoc totâ Siciliâ est clarius quam omnes convenisse cum Diana exportaretur ex oppido? etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77.—Poets and post-class. writers frequently disregard the class. usage, the former by using either mood instead of the other, the latter by the un-Ciceronian use of the *subj.;* v. Prop. 2, 9, 15; 5 (4), 4, 10; Tib. 1, 10. 16; Verg. A. 7, 148; 12, 735; Mart. 13, 122; Curt. 8, 12, 16; 9, 2, 24; Quint. 11, 1, 89; Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46; Dig. 28, 1, 22, § 1; Gell. strangely uses an *imperf. indic.* where class. writers would use a *subj.:* sed ego, homines cum considerabam, alterum fidei, alterum probri plenum, nequaquam adduci potui ad absolvendum, Gell. 14, 2, 10; cf.: cum secum reputavit, Tac. A. 15, 54.

D. In adverbial clauses denoting identity of action (if the principal sentence and the clause with cum denote not different actions, but one action, which, expressed by the latter clause, is by the principal sentence defined in its meaning and import, the clause with cum always takes the *indic.*, except once or twice post-class., and almost always the same tense as the principal sentence), *when, by, in,* etc. **1.** The predicate in present: amice facis Quom me laudas, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 31; id. Poen. 3, 2, 12; 3, 5, 15; Ter. And. prol. 18; id. Ad. 1, 2, 16 et saep.: bene facitis cum venitis, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: quae cum taces, nulla esse concedis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; 21, 58; id. Clu. 47, 132; Liv. 25, 6, 5 et saep.—**2.** With *fut.* (rare): cum igitur proferent aliquid hujusmodi . . . inventum proferent, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 75; id. Fl. 39, 99; Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 9.—**3.** With *fut. perf.* (rare): quod cum dederis, illud dederis ut is absolvatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23; id. Lig. 12, 36; id. Part. Or. 39; Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41.—**4.** With *perf.:* fecisti furtum quom istaec flagitia me celavisti et patrem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 60; 1, 2, 52; id. Cas. 4, 4, 18 (22); id. Capt. 2, 3, 52; Ter. Phorm. prol. 32 et saep.: loco ille motus est cum ex urbe est depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1. 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59; id. Fam. 11, 29, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; Liv. 5, 49, 8; 9, 8, 4; Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 1; Curt. 6, 10, 9; Quint. 1, 10, 47 et saep. — **5.** With *histor. pres.:* Orestes cum se defendit, in matrem confert crimen, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25. — **6.** With *imperf.:* cum grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, adulescentiae temeritatem verebantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47; 14, 10, 28; id. Fl. 33, 83; id. Lig. 6, 18; id. Fam. 6, 1, 3; id. Off. 3, 10, 40; id. Sen. 6, 15 et saep.—**7.** *Imperf.* with *perf.* (poet. and post-class.; very rare): quid quod et ominibus certis prohibebar amori Indulgere meo, tum cum mihi ferre jubenti Excidit et fecit spes nostras cera caducas, Ov. M. 9, 595 sq.; Val. Max. 9, 1, 5. — **8.** With *pluperf.* (very rare): exspectationem nobis non parvam attuleras cum scripseras, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 18, 1; id. Sest. 16, 37.—* **9.** *Pluperf.* and *imperf.:* quod quidem tibi ostenderam cum a me Capuam reiciebam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, 5.—**10.** *Imperf. subj.* (post-class.): tunc venena edebat bibebatque, cum immensis epulis non delectaretur tantum, sed gloriaretur, Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 10. — **11.** Often relatively added to nouns when a relative clause must be supplied: illa scelera . . . cum ejus domum evertisti, cujus, etc., *which you committed when (by),* Cic. Pis. 34, 83; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33; Liv. 5, 3, 4; 23, 9, 11; 29, 17, 9.

E. In relative clauses, = quo tempore, quo, etc. **1.** Dependent on nouns designating time, the mood follows the general rules of relative clauses. **a.** The principal sentence is a formal statement of indefinite time, with the copula (tempus fuit cum, or fuit cum, analogous to sunt qui, etc.); generally with *subj.*, but sometimes *indic.*, when sunt qui would take this mood. (α) With *pres.* or *fut. indic.:* nunc est profecto (i. e. tempus), interfici quom perpeti me possum (the ante-class. writers construe sunt qui with *indic.*), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 3; id. And. 1, 1, 125: jam aderit tempus quom sese etiam ipse oderit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 12; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 28.—(β) With *pres. subj.:* nunc est ille dies quom gloria maxima sese nobis ostendat, si vivimus, sive morimur, Enn. ap. Prisc. 10, p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 383 Vahl.); so Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 1: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando dies cum . . . amicissimi benevolentiam desideres, Cic. Mil. 25, 69; Val. Max. 6, 2, 9. — (γ) With preterites, *indic.*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 29: fuit quoddam tempus cum in agris homines bestiarum more vagabantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2 (cf.: fuerunt alia genera qui . . . dicebant, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62): fuit cum hoc dici poterat (potuisset would be hypothetical), Liv. 7, 32, 13.—(δ) With preterites, *subj.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 1: quod fuit tempus cum rura colerent homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 1: ac fuit cum mihi quoque initium requiescendi concessum arbitrarer, Cic. Or. 1, 1, 1; so id. Brut. 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 6, 24. — **b.** Attributively with nouns denoting time (tempus, dies, etc.), in ordinary sentences. (α) With *pres.* or *fut. indic.:* incidunt saepe tempora cum ea commutantur, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: longum illud tempus cum non ero, etc., id. Att. 12, 8, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177; id. Quint. 2, 8; id. Sen. 23, 84. — With potential *subj.*, Cic. Att. 3, 3. — (β) With past tenses, *indic.*, Plaut. Am. prol. 91; id. Rud. 2, 6, 12; Ter. And. 5, 3, 12: atque ille eo tempore paruit cum parere senatui necesse erat, Cic. Lig. 7, 20: memini noctis illius cum . . . pollicebar, id. Planc. 42, 101; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; 2, 35, 88; id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; id. Sest. 7, 15; 29, 62; id. Sull. 18, 52; id. Fam. 11, 8, 1; 11, 27, 3; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; Sall. J. 31, 20; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 6; Prop. 1, 10, 5; 1, 22, 5; Gell. 1, 23, 2 et saep. — So with nouns implying time: illa pugna quom, etc. (= in quâ), Plaut. Poen. 2, 26: Marcellino Consule, cum ego . . . putabam (= anno Marcellini, quo, etc.), Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4: patrum nostrorum memoriâ cum exercitus videbatur (= tempore quo), Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2; Liv. 6, 40, 17. — (γ) With preterites in *subj.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 30: accepit enim agrum iis temporibus cum jacerent pretia praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; so id. Off. 2, 19, 65: numerandus est ille annus cum obmutuisset senatus? id. Pis. 12, 26; so id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Rep. 2, 37, 62; id. Font. 3, 6; Liv. 3, 65, 8: haec scripsi postridie ejus diei cum castra haberem Mopsuhestiae (cf. habebam, as epistolary tense), Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10. — If the clause does not define the noun, but is a co-ordinate designation of time, it follows the rule of adverbial clauses: eodem anno, cum omnia infida Romanis essent, Capuae quoque conjurationes factae, *while,* Liv. 9, 26, 5; Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61; id. de Or. 2, 3, 12; Liv. 8, 15, 1; 1, 41, 6.—**c.** Appositively added to temporal adverbs and to dates (heri, hodie, medius, tertius, olim, antea, quondam, nuper, olim, postea) following the rules of adverbial clauses: Crassus hodie, cum vos non adessetis, posuit idem, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 41: omnia quae a te nudius tertius dicta sunt, cum docere velles, etc., id. N. D. 3, 7, 18; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Att. 4, 3, 2; id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; id. Rep. 1, 39, 61; Caes. B. C. 2, 17 et saep.—So with dates (always *subj.*, except with cum haec scribebam, or dabam): posteaquam Pompeius apud populum ad VIII. Id. Febr., cum pro Milone diceret, clamore convicioque jactatus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 1; 3, 3, 1; 3, 4, 1; 4, 2, 1; id. Att. 14, 19, 1.—**2.** The principal sentence defines a period of time during which the action of the clause has or had lasted, always with *indic.*, and after the words defining the period, = per quod tempus, *when, that, during which, while,* etc. **a.** With *pres.*, = Engl. *pres. perf.* (α) With cardinal, definite or indefinite. (1) Time in *acc.* (ante-class.): hanc domum Jam multos annos est quom possideo, *that I have been the owner,* Plaut. Aul. prol. 4; cf. id. Merc. 3, 1, 37.—(2) Time in *nom.:* anni sunt octo cum ista causa in istâ meditatione versatur, Cic. Clu. 30, 82; id. Or. 51, 171; id. Fam. 15, 14, 1; id. Div. 2, 36, 76.—(β) With ordinals: vigesimus annus est, cum omnes scelerati me unum petunt, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Verg. A. 5, 627; 3, 646. — (γ) With diu: jam diu'st quom ventri victum non datis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146; Gell. 1, 25, 12.—**b.** *Perf.* with negation, the principal predicate in *pres.* or logical *perf.*, = Engl. *pres. perf.:* quia septem menses sunt quom in hasce aedes pedem Nemo intro tetulit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 39; id. Men. 3, 1, 3; Prop. 3, 8, 33 (2, 16, 33). —**c.** With *pluperf.*, the principal predicate in *imperf.:* permulti jam anni erant cum inter patricios magistratus tribunosque nulla certamina fuerant, Liv. 9, 33, 3.—**d.** With *imperf.*, the principal predicate in *perf.* or *pluperf.:* dies triginta aut plus in ea navi fui, Quom interea semper mortem exspectabam miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 7: unus et alter dies intercesserat, cum res parum certa videbatur, Cic. Clu. 26, 72. — **3.** The principal sentence specifying a period of time which has or had elapsed since the action took place, = ex ejus tempore, *since* or *after,* always with *indic.;* the principal predicate *pres.* or logical *perf.*, cum with *perf. indic.* **a.** With cardinals. (α) Time in *acc.* (ante-class.): annos factum'st sedecim Quom conspicatus est primo crepusculo Puellam exponi, Plaut. Cas. prol. 39; so probably id. Pers. 1, 3, 57; id. Trin. 2, 4, 1; id. Merc. 3, 1, 37.—(β) With *nom.:* nondum centum et decem anni sunt cum de pecuniis repetundis lata lex est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; id. Fam. 15, 16, 3; id. Att. 9, 11, A, 2.—**b.** With diu or dudum: nam illi quidem haut sane diu'st quom dentes exciderunt, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 42; id. As. 2, 1, 3; id. Trin. 4, 3, 3.—**c.** Peculiarly, cum referring to an action which was *to be done* after a period of time, *before, at the end of which:* omnino biduum supererat cum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 23. —**4.** In inverted clauses, the principal sentence determining the time of the clause, cum (= quo tempore) having the force of a relative; cum with the *indic.* always following the principal sentence; never in oblique discourse; very freq. in class. and post-class. writings (ante-class. only Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 3; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 40; id. Eun. 4, 2, 5); principal sentence often with jam, vix, vixdum, nondum, tantum quod, and commodum; cum often with subito, repente, sometimes interim, tamen, etiamtum. **a.** Principal sentence defining time by temporal expressions. (α) Principal sentence with *pluperf.* (1) Cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.:* dies nondum decem intercesserant cum ille alter filius necatur, Cic. Clu. 9, 28; id. Verr. 1, 2, 36; id. Or. 2, 21, 89; Ov. M. 9, 715; Plin. Pan. 91, 1.—(2) Cum with *histor. inf.*, Sall. J. 98, 2. — (β) Principal sentence with *imperf.* (1) Cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.:* nondum lucebat cum Ameriae scitum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; Liv. 21, 59, 5; 41, 26, 2; 22, 1, 1; 9, 33, 3; 9, 37, 5; Verg. G. 2, 340; Curt. 4, 3, 16; 5, 12, 6 al.—(2) Cum with *imperf.*, Curt. 6, 7, 1. — (γ) Principal sentence with *perf.*, cum with *perf.:* dies haud multi intercesserunt cum ex Leontinis praesidium . . . venerunt, Liv. 24, 29, 1; 40, 48, 4. — **b.** Principal sentence not containing expressions of time; most freq. with *pluperf.* or *imperf.* in principal sentence, and *perf.* or *histor. pres.* in clause with cum, but (far more rarely) many other combinations occur. (α) Principal sentence with *imperf.*, cum with *perf.:* non dubitabat Minucius quin, etc., cum repente jubetur dicere, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 29, § 72: jamque hoc facere noctu adparabant cum matres familiae repente . . . procucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36; Liv. 1, 36, 1 (57 times); Verg. A. 1, 36 (26 times); Vell. 2, 28, 2; Sen. Ira, 1, 18, 3; Tac. A. 3, 1 (31 times); Curt. 3, 10, 1 (19 times); Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 2.—(β) Principal sentence with *pluperf.*, cum with *perf.* or *histor. pres.:* jam Sora capta erat cum consules primâ luce advenere, Liv. 9, 24, 13 (32 times); Cic. Clu. 9, 28 (14 times); Sall. J. 60, 6; Verg. A. 1, 586 (13 times); Tac. A. 1, 19 (13 times); Curt. 3, 10, 1 (18 times). —And cum with potential *subj.:* vix erat hoc plane imperatum cum illum spoliatum . . . videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86. — (γ) Principal sentence with *perf.*, Cic. Sest. 37, 39 (5 times); Liv. 2, 46, 3 (8 times). — (δ) Principal sentence with *histor. inf.*, Liv. 5, 46, 1; Tac. A. 1, 11; 11, 16; Curt. 5, 9, 1; 9, 5, 1.—(ε) Principal sentence with *histor. pres.*, Liv. 4, 32, 1 (3 times); Ov. M. 4, 695 (5 times).—(ζ) Cum with *imperf.*, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17 (3 times); Sall. J. 51, 2; Liv. 44, 10, 6; Tac. A. 1, 51; 11, 26.—(η) Cum with

histor. inf., Liv. 2, 27, 1; Tac. A. 2, 31 (6 times); Curt. 4, 4, 9. — (θ) Cum with *pluperf.*, Liv. 2, 46, 3 (3 times); Ov. M. 14, 581; Verg. A. 2, 256 sq.—(κ) With logical *perf.*, or logical *perf.* and *pres.* (rare): quam multi enim jam oratores commemorati sunt ... cum tamen spisse ad Antonium Crassumque pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36, 138: jamque fuga timidum caput abdidit alte (coluber), Cum medii nexus extremaeque agmina caudae Solvuntur, Verg. G. 3, 422.—**5.** In clauses added loosely or parenthetically to a preceding clause or to a substantive in it (the mood governed by the rules for relative clauses). **a.** *When, on an occasion, on which*, etc. (α) With *perf. indic.*: Hortensium maxime probavi pro Messalā dicentem, cum tu abfuisti, Cic. Brut. 96, 328; id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; id. Dom. 9, 22; 53, 136; id. Fam. 13, 75, 1; Spart. Had. 3; Flor. 1, 18, 9 (1, 13, 19). — (β) With *imperf. indic.*: num infitiari potes te illo ipso die meis praesidiis circumclusum commovere te non potuisse, cum tu nostrā ... caede contentum esse dicebas? Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7; id. Sest. 63, 131; id. Cael. 24, 59. — (γ) Cum with *pres. indic.*, a past tense in principal sentence (mostly poet.): nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora ... cum medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Cum tacet omnis ager, etc., Verg. A. 4, 522; 8, 407; 12, 114; id. E. 8, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 31; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 22.—(δ) *Imperf. subj.*: qui ... accensi nullā deinde vi sustineri potuere, cum compulsi in castra Romani rursus obsiderentur, *in consequence of which* (= ita ut), Liv. 3, 5, 8.—(ε) So freq. cum quidem, always with *indic.*: sed uterque noster cedere cogebatur, cum quidem ille pollicitus est, se quod velletis esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9; id. Fl. 22, 53; id. Pis. 9, 21; 34, 83 and 84; id. Leg. 2, 6, 14; id. Sen. 4, 11; Suet. Caes. 50; Spart. Had. 9; id. Ael. Ver. 4. — **b.** Cum tamen, *at which time however, and yet, while nevertheless*, representing the principal sentence as concessive, analogous to qui tamen (v. tamen). (α) With *indic.*, like qui tamen, always, except for particular reasons: fit gemitus omnium et clamor, cum tamen a praesenti supplicio tuo continuit populus Romanus se, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 29, § 74; id. Pis. 12, 27; Liv. 6, 42, 11; Verg. A. 9, 513; Tac. H. 1, 62; so, cum nihilo magis, Nep. Dat. 10, 3; passing over into inverted cum clauses (4. b.), as Sall. J. 98, 2; Liv. 27, 20, 11. — (β) With *subj.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; Liv. 4, 31, 6 (where the clause with cum is adverbial).—**6.** Cum interea (interim). **a.** Adverbial (rare). (α) Temporal with *subj.*; with *subj. imperf.*, *while*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; with *pluperf. subj.*, *after*, id. ib. 1, 2, 9, § 25; id. Fam. 15, 43. — (β) Adversative, with *subj.*, *whereas during this time.* (1) *Pres.*: simulat se eorum praesidio confiteri, cum interea aliud quiddam jam diu machinetur, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15; Val. Max. 2, 9, 1; Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 14.—(2) With *perf. subj.*: cum tu interim vero numquam significaris sententiam tuam, Cic. Pis. 4, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11 dub.; Val. Max. 7, 8, 6.—(3) With *imperf. subj.*, Cic. Sull. 5, 6; Plin. Pan. 76, 1.—**b.** Relative, always with *indic.*, in class. writings always referring to a period *during which*, belonging, (α) To the attributive clauses (v. 2. supra). (1) In *pres.*: anni sunt octo ... cum interea Cluentianae pecuniae vestigium nullum invenitis, Cic. Clu. 30, 82; Liv. 5, 54, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 33.—(2) In *imperf.*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 8 (2. c.).—(β) To the inverted clauses (4.): tanta erat in his locis multitudo cum interim Rufio noster ... hominem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.—So probably: cum interim Gallus quidam processit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 7; Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 5; id. Pis. 38, 92 sq.; id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Sall. J. 12, 5; 49, 4; Liv. 3, 37, 5; Val. Max. 8, 1, 3; 9, 7, 2; Sen. Ira, 2, 33, 4; Tac. H. 1, 60; with indefinite *pres. indic.* in both terms, Sen. Cons. Marc. 11, 5. — (γ) To the additional clauses (5.). (1) With *perf. indic.*, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 3; Flor. 4, 2, 69; 4, 12, 33; with *inf.* in oblique discourse, Liv. 4, 51, 4; 6, 27, 6.—(2) Post-Aug., and in Nep., = cum tamen (5. b.), *while nevertheless, whereas*, with *pres.* or *perf. indic.*: post Leuctricam pugnam Lacedaemonii se numquam refecerunt ... cum interim Agesilaus non destitit patriam juvare, Nep. Ages. 7, 1: cum interim Oedipodis ossa ... colis, Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 3; 3, 4, 5; 4, 4, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 18; 10, 1, 11; 12, 10, 67; Tac. H. 4, 42; Suet. Claud. 6; Flor. 4, 12, 33.

F. In clauses completing the idea of the governing verb. **1.** After verbs of perception (videre, perspicere, audire, etc.; audivi cum diceres, etc. = audivi te dicentem). **a.** Dependent on verbs of seeing and feeling. (α) With *indic.*: nam ipsi vident eorum quom auferimus bona (= nos auferre or auferentes), Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 16; id. Poen. 3, 4, 13; id. Am. 5, 1, 19; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65; id. Mil. 2, 6, 26: conspectum est cum obiit, Liv. 5, 25, 3.—(β) With *subj.*: is ... numquam est conspectus cum veniret, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: vidi ... Cum tu terga dares, Ov. M. 13, 224.—**b.** After verbs of hearing, always with *subj.*: L. Flaccum ego audivi cum diceret Caeciliam exisse, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104; id. Par. 6, 1, 45; id. de Or. 2, 6, 22; 2, 28, 129; 2, 33, 144; 2, 37, 155; 2, 90, 365; id. Brut. 27, 85; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. Fam. 3, 7, 4; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1. — **c.** After memini, with *indic.* (sc. tempus): memini quom ... haud audebat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53: memini cum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1.—With *subj.*: memini cum velles residere ferventissimo sole, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1. — **2.** After verba adfectuum, with the force of quod, always with *indic.* (mostly ante-class.). **a.** Verbs of thanking: habeo gratiam tibi Quom copiam istam mi et potestatem facis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 14; id. Curc. 5, 3, 21; id. As. 3, 2, 2; id. Most. 2, 2, 2; id. Poen. 1, 2, 46; 5, 4, 84 (99); Ter. And. 4, 4, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 59: tibi maximas gratias ago, cum tantum litterae meae potuerunt, ut eis lectis, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 2. — **b.** Of congratulation: quom tu's aucta liberis ... gratulor, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 33; 2, 6, 35: L. Caesar, O mi Cicero, inquit, gratulor tibi cum tantum vales apud Dolabellam, etc., L. Caesar ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 3; and ib. Att. 14, 17, A, 3. — **c.** Of rejoicing and grieving: quom istaec res tibi ex sententiā Pulcre evenit, gaudeo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 10; id. Poen. 5, 5, 48: cum vero in C. Matii familiaritatem venisti, non dici potest quam valde gaudeam, Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 2; Sall. J. 102, 5. — **d.** Dependent on optative sentences: di tibi bene faciant semper quom advocatus bene mi ades, Plaut. Mil. 5, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 54; 3, 3, 74; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 19.

G. Elliptical usages (without predicate). **1.** Cum maxime. **a.** With *ut*: hanc Bacchidem Amabat, ut quom maxime, tum Pamphilus (= ut amabat tum quom maxume amabat, *as much as he ever did*), Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 40: etiamne ea neglegamus, quae fiunt cum maxime, quae videmus? Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 32.—Hence, **b.** By abbreviation: nunc cum maxime or cum maxime alone, *now especially, just now*: tum cum maxime, *just then*: nunc cum maxume operis aliquid facere credo, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 2; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 26; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: quae multos jam annos et nunc cum maxime filium interfectum cupit, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: castra amissa, et tum cum maxime ardere, Liv. 40, 32, 1; Curt. 3, 2, 17; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 3; id. Ben. 3, 3, 3; id. Ep. 55, 1; 55, 11; 81, 7; Tac. Or. 16; 37; Eum. pro Schol. 4; Mamert. 2. — With maxime in adverbial clauses, *just while, especially when*, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 3; id. Off. 1, 13, 41; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2; Liv. 1, 50, 7; 2, 59, 7; 3, 25, 4; 3, 31, 3; 4, 3, 1; 8, 33, 4 et saep.—**2.** Similarly with other superlatives (post-class.): foliis ternis, aut, cum plurimum, quaternis, *at the utmost*, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121; 18, 7, 10, § 60: cum tardissime, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51: cum longissime, Suet. Tib. 38.

H. For co-ordinate clauses with cum ... tum, v. tum, I. A. 3.

II. Causal, *since, because, as.* **A.** Ante-class., chiefly with *indic.* **1.** With *pres. indic.*: hoc hic quidem homines tam brevem vitam colunt, Quom hasce herbas hujus modi in suom alvom congerunt, *because*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 34; id. Truc. 1, 2, 50; 2, 4, 8: edepol, merito esse iratum arbitror, Quom apud te tam parva'st ei fides, *since*, id. Ps. 1, 5, 62; id. Most. 1, 1, 28; id. Truc. 2, 1, 32; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 30; id. Hec. 4, 1, 53. — **2.** With *perf. indic.*: praesertim quom is me dignum quoi concrederet Habuit, me habere honorem ejus ingenio decet, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 66; Ter. And. 3, 2, 8. — **3.** With *subj.* **a.** By construction of principal sentence: adeon, me fuisse fungum ut qui illi crederem, Quom mi ipsum nomen ejus Clamaret, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 51; id. Capt. 1, 2, 37; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6; id. Eun. 3, 5, 18; 5, 2, 24.—**b.** Independent of such construction: jam istoc probior es meo quidem animo quom in amore temperes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 8 (bracketed by Goetz; Brix conjectures temperas): nil miror si lubenter tu hic eras, Quom ego servos quando aspicio hunc lacrumem quia disjungimur, id. Mil. 4, 8, 18 Lorenz (Brix: quin ego ... lacrumo; cf. Lübbert, Grammat. Stud. II. pp. 133, 137): Nam puerum injussu credo non tollent meo, Praesertim in eā re quom sit mi adjutrix socrus, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 82; so id. Ad. 2, 1, 12.

B. Class. and post-class., always with *subj.* **1.** With *pres. subj.*: cum istā sis auctoritate, non debes arripere maledictum ex trivio, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: cum vita sine amicis insidiarum et metus plena sit, ratio ipsa monet amicitias comparare, id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: quae cum ita sint, videamus, etc., id. Clu. 44, 123: quod cum ita sit, etc., id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; id. Mur. 1, 2; id. Arch. 5, 10; id. Off. 3, 3, 13; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; Liv. 7, 9, 5; 21, 21, 5 et saep.—**2.** With *perf. subj.*: cum inimicitiae fuerint numquam, opinio injuriae beneficiis sit exstincta ... rei publicae providebo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47; id. de Or. 1, 49, 214; the *perf. subj.* is often retained after a principal predicate in a past tense, id. Clu. 60, 167; id. Fam. 3, 8, 4.—**3.** With *imperf. subj.* **a.** Denoting both cause and coincidence of time: vacuum fundum, cum ego adessem, possidere non potuisti, Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40; Cic. Or. 8, 25: cum tanta multitudo lapides et tela conicerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; id. B. C. 3, 1; Liv. 39, 31, 3; 4, 8, 3; 25, 11, 1.—**b.** Denoting cause without time: cum esset egens, sumptuosus, audax ... ad omnem fraudem versare suam mentem coepit, Cic. Clu. 26, 70: quod oppidum cum esset altissimo et munitissimo loco, ad existimationem imperii arbitratus sum, comprimere eorum audaciam, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Caes. B. C. 3, 37. — **4.** With *pluperf. subj.*: Caesar cum constituisset hiemare in continenti, neque multum aestatis superesset, obsides imperat, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

C. With adverbs of emphasis. **1.** Praesertim cum, or cum praesertim, = *especially since, the more so because*: quae cum ita sint, quid est quod de ejus civitate dubitetis, praesertim cum aliis quoque civitatibus fuerit adscriptus? Cic. Arch. 5, 10: cur enim tibi hoc non gratificor nescio, praesertim cum his temporibus audacia pro sapientiā liceat uti, id. Fam. 1, 10, 1: cum praesertim vos alium miseritis, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16 (cum praesertim rarely refers to time, with *indic.*, Sen. Ep. 85, 6).—**2.** Quippe cum represents the conclusion as self-evident, *since of course, since obviously*: nihil est virtute amabilius, quippe cum propter virtutem etiam eos, quos numquam vidimus, quodammodo diligamus, Cic. Lael. 8, 28: numquam ego pecunias istorum, etc., in bonis rebus duxi, quippe cum viderem, etc., id. Par. 1, 1, 6; id. Leg. 1, 1, 5; 1, 20, 54; id. Fin. 3, 12, 41; 5, 28, 84; Liv. 4, 27, 8; 4, 57, 10.—Sometimes with *indic.* if cum refers to time, *when of course, if, of course*: tu vero etiam si reprehenderes ... laetarer: quippe cum in reprehensione est prudentia cum εὐμενείᾳ, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 2.—In later writers with *indic.*, *because when*: omnia experiri necessitas cogebat: quippe cum primas spes fortuna destituit, futura praesentibus videntur esse potiora, Curt. 4, 1, 29.—**3.** Utpote cum, *seeing that*, explanatory, with *subj.*: me incommoda valetudo quā jam emerseram, utpote cum sine febri laborassem, tenebat Brundusii, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1; Cels. 1 prooem.; Sen. Cons. Marc. 21, 2.

III. Adversative, *while, whereas*, denoting a logical contrast with the principal sentence. **A.** Ante-class., chiefly, **1.** With *indic.*: hei mihi, insanire me aiunt, ultro quom ipsi insaniunt, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; id. Stich. 1, 37; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 5; Ter. Phorm. prol. 23; 2, 2, 26.—**2.** *Subj.* **a.** By construction of principal predicate: tibi obtemperem quom tu mihi nequeas? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 16 (4, 1, 50).—**b.** Independent of construction: edepol, Cupido, quom tam pausillus sis, nimis multum vales, Naev. ap. Non. p. 421, 25 (Lübbert conjectures quom

tu's tam pausillus): eo vos madefacitis, quom ego sim hic siccus? Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 52.

B. Class. and post-class., always with *subj.* **1.** With *pres. subj.*: cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is qui et sector est et sicarius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103; id. Clu. 24, 65; id. Leg. 1, 7, 22: et cum tibi, viro, liceat purpurâ in veste stragulâ uti, matrem familias tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7, 3; Sen. Prov. 4, 10; id. Clem. 1, 18, 2; id. Ben. 2, 16, 1. — **2.** With *perf. subj.*: an tu, cum omnem auctoritatem universi ordinis pro pignore putaris, eamque . . . concideris, me his existimas pignoribus terreri? Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: indignatur exul aliquid sibi deesse, cum defuerit Scipioni dos? Sen. Cons. Helv. 12, 7; id. Ira, 3, 12, 7; freq. *pres.* and *perf. subj.* retained, if dependent on preterites, Cic. Brut. 71, 250; id. Agr. 3, 2, 5. — **3.** With *imperf. subj.*: ita, cum maximis eum rebus liberares, perparvam amicitiae culpam relinquebas, Cic. Deiot. 3, 10: hunc Egnatium censores, cum patrem eicerent, retinuerunt, id. Clu. 48, 135: eorum erat V. milium numerus, cum ipsi non amplius octingentos equites haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; Liv. 1, 55, 3; Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; 1, 53, 227; 2, 50, 203; id. Clu. 5, 12; id. Ac. 1, 10, 38 sq.; Liv. 39, 49, 1; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; 3, 2, 10 *fin.*—**4.** With *pluperf. subj.*: Socratis ingenium immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, cum ipse litteram Socrates nullam reliquisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60; id. Ac. 2, 1, 2; id. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; Val. Max. 1, 8, 11.

IV. Concessive, *although*, denoting a reason for the contrary of the principal sentence. **A.** Ante-class., mostly with *indic.* **1.** *Indic.*: qui it lavatum In balineas, quom ibi sedulo sua vestimenta servat, Tam subripiuntur, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 52; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 26; id. Truc. 1, 2, 89 (95); id. Stich. 1, 2, 67.—**2.** With *subj.*: nihilominus ipsi lucet, quom illi accenderit, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. Rel. v. 389 Rib.).

B. Class. and post-class., always with *subj.* **1.** *Pres. subj.*: testis est Graecia, quae cum eloquentiae studio sit incensa, jamdiuque excellat in eâ . . . tamen omnis artis vetustiores habet, Cic. Brut. 7, 26: nam (Druentia) cum aquae vim vehat ingentem, non tamen navium patiens est, Liv. 21, 31, 11. — **2.** *Imperf. subj.*: ego autem, cum consilium tuum probarem, et idem ipse sentirem, nihil proficiebam, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1; non poterant tamen, cum cuperent, Apronium imitari, id. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 78; id. de Or. 1, 28, 126; id. Brut. 7, 28; 91, 314; id. Inv. 2, 31, 97; id. Clu. 40, 110; Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Liv. 5, 38, 5; Nep. Att. 13, 1; so, quae cum ita essent . . . tamen, *although this was so*, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Fam. 2, 16, 2.—**3.** With *pluperf. subj.*: cui cum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4: patrem meum, cum proscriptus non esset, jugulastis, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 32.

V. In hypothetical clauses, always with *imperf.* or *pluperf. subj.*, = si, but defining an assumed or fictitious time. **1.** With *imperf. subj.*: quis ex populo, cum Scaevolam dicentem audiret in eâ causâ, quicquam politius aut elegantius exspectaret? Cic. Brut. 55, 194: etiam tum quiesceretis cum rem publicam a facinorosissimis sicariis esse oppressam videretis? id. Sest. 38, 81; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 86; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, §§ 28 and 29.—**2.** With *pluperf. subj.*: quod esset judicium cum de Verris turpissimo comitatu tres recuperatorum nomine adsedissent? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 30: mors cum exstinxisset invidiam, res ejus gestae sempiterni nominis gloriâ niterentur, id. Balb. 6, 16.

Cūmae, ārum (**Cȳmē,** Stat. S. 4, 3, 65; *gen.* Cymes, Sil. 13, 494), *f.*, = Κύμη, *an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned on account of its Sibyl*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Lucr. 6, 748; Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; Verg. A. 6, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 11; Ov. M. 14, 104; Vell. 1, 4, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2; Juv. 3, 2 et saep.—Hence, **II. Cūmānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cumæ, Cumæan.* **1.** *Adj.*: ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: litora, Tac. A. 15, 46: linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, §§ 10 and 11: caementum, id. 35, 13, 47, § 166: calices, *made in Cumæ*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 146, 11; cf.: fictaque Cumanâ lubrica terra rotâ, i. e. *Cumæan vessels*, Tib. 2, 3, 48: orbe patinae tortae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 43: pulvere rubicunda testa, Mart. 14, 114: Apollo, i. e. *who was worshipped at Cumæ*, Flor. 2, 8, 3; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98: vates, i. e. *the Sibyl*, Luc. 5, 183. — **2.** *Subst.* **a. Cūmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cumæ*, Liv. 40, 42, 13. — **b. Cūmānum,** i, *n.* (α) *The Cumæan region*: in Cumano, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243. — (β) *An estate of Cicero near Cumæ*, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 1; id. Att. 4, 10, 2; 14, 10, 3; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1.—* **c. Cūmāna,** ae, *f.*, *a vessel made of Cumæan clay*, Apic. 4, 2; 6, 9. — **B. Cūmaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cumæan* (poet.): urbs, Verg. A. 3, 441: antrum, Sil. 13, 498: Sibylla, Verg. A. 6, 98; Ov. M. 15, 712; cf. of the same: virgo, id. ib. 14, 135: dux (sc. Aeneae), id. ib. 14, 121: vates, Val. Fl. 1, 5: carmen, i. e. *of the Sibyl*, Verg. E. 4, 4: in annos Cumaeos vivant, i. e. *very long* (as the Sibyl was called longaeva sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 321), Ov. P. 2, 8, 41; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 16.

‡ **cumalter** significat cum altero, dictum ab antiquis ita brevitatis causâ, ut sodes pro si audes, scilicet pro scias licet, sis pro si vis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 10.

Cūmānus, a, um, v. Cumae, II.

† **cūmātĭlis** (**cȳm-**), e, *adj.* [from κῦμα, with the Lat. ending ilis]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of the waves*: deus, i. e. *Neptune*, Commod. 10, 1.—**B.** Esp., *sea-colored, water-colored, blue*: colos, Titin. ap. Non. p. 548, 11 (Com. Rel. v. 114 Rib.).—**II.** *Subst.*: **cūmātile,** is, *n.*, *a bluish garment*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.

cūmătĭum, ii, v. cymatium.

cumba, ae, v. cymba.

cŭmĕra, ae, *f.* (**cŭmĕrum,** i, *n.*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 7 ib.) [cf. Gr. καμάρα, Lat. camera], *a chest, box*, or *basket*, to keep grain in, Hor. S. 1, 1, 53 Acro; id. Ep. 1, 7, 30; for the utensils of a bride, Paul. ex Fest. p. 63, 12; Varr. l. l.

cŭmĭnātus (**cȳm-**), a, um, *adj.* [cuminum], *seasoned* or *mixed with cumin*, Pall. Nov. 22, 5.—**II.** *Subst.*: **cŭmĭnātum,** i, *n.*, *cumin-spice*, Apic. 1, 29.

* **cŭmĭnĭnus** (**cȳm-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of cumin*: oleum, App. Herb. 74.

† **cŭmĭnum** (**cȳm-**), i, *n.*, = κύμῖνον, *cumin, a plant*: Cuminum (Cyminum), Linn.; said to produce paleness, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 159 sq.; Pall. Mart. 9, 17: exsangue, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18: pallens, Pers. 5, 55.

cummaxime, v. 2. cum, I. G.

cummis, is, and **cummi,** *indecl.*, v. gummi.

cumprīmē, *adv.*, *especially, particularly*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 14: adprime crebrius est, cumprime rarius, traductumque ex eo est, quod cumprimis dicebant pro eo, quod est imprimis, Gell. ib.

cumprīmis, v. 1. cum, II. D.

cumquĕ (**quomquĕ** or **cunquĕ**), *adv.* [cum-que], serves for the generalizing of any action, event, time, etc., *however, whenever, howsoever, whensoever, -ever, -soever.* **I.** Usu. with pronn. and pronom. advv.: quicumque, qualiscumque, etc., ubicumque, quotienscumque, etc. — **II.** Very rarely standing alone: quae demant cumque dolorem, *which remove pain in general, any pain*, Lucr. 2, 21: cum solis lumina cumque Inserti fundunt radii per opaca domorum, *in whatever manner*, id. 2, 114: mihi cumque salve Rite vocanti, Hor. C. 1, 32, 15 (quotiescumque te vocavero, Schol.): aurum cumque a possessore confertur, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 32; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 288 (who denies the use of cumque except with relatives).

☞ In Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9, the reading is most prob. equitatumque qui regat habeto; so B. and K.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*

cŭmŭlāre, is, *n.*, = commissura renum, Veg. Art. Vet. 6, 1, 2; 6, 2, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*

cŭmŭlātē, *adv.*, v. cumulo, *P. a. fin.*

cŭmŭlātim, *adv.* [cumulatus], *abundantly, in heaps, in abundance* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): positum in doliis, Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 2; Prud. Apoth. 717; 739.

cŭmŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cumulo.

cŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to form into a heap, to accumulate, heap*, or *pile up* (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop. (mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Curt. and Tac.): materiem, Lucr. 1, 989: nubila, id. 6, 191; 6, 518: stipites, Curt. 6, 6: harenas, id. 5, 1, 30: nivem, id. 5, 4, 88: arma in ingentem acervum, Liv. 45, 33, 1: pyram truncis nemorumque ruinâ, Stat. Th. 6, 85.—**B.** Trop.: benefacta, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 64: omnia principatûs vocabula, Tac. H. 2, 80: honores in eam, id. A. 13, 2: tantum honorum atque opum in me cumulasti, id. ib. 14, 53; 1, 21: propemodum saeculi res in illum unum diem fortuna cumulavit, Curt. 4, 16, 10.—**II.** With special access. ideas (class.). **A.** *To augment by heaping up, to increase, heap, amass, accumulate.* **1.** With *abl.*: funus funere, Lucr. 6, 1237 (cf. Liv. 26, 41, 8): aes alienum usuris, id. 2, 23, 6: haec aliis nefariis cumulant atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30; cf.: alio scelere hoc scelus, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: bellicam gloriam eloquentiâ, id. Off. 1, 32, 116. — **2.** Without *abl.*: invidiam, Liv. 3, 12, 8: injurias, id. 3, 37, 3: vitia, Tac. Or. 28: accesserunt quae cumularent religiones animis, Liv. 42, 20, 5. — **B.** *To make full by heaping up, to fill full, fill, overload*, etc. **1.** Lit. (α) With *abl.*: locum strage semiruti muri, Liv. 32, 17, 10: fossas corporibus, Tac. H. 4, 20: viscera Thyesteis mensis, Ov. M. 15, 462: cumulatae flore ministrae, id. F. 4, 451: altaria donis, Verg. A. 11, 50; cf.: aras honore, donis, Liv. 8, 33, 21; Curt. 5, 1, 20; Val. Fl. 1, 204.—(β) Without *abl.*: altos lacus fervida musta, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 72; cf.: cumulata ligula salis cocti, *a full spoon, spoonful*, Col. 2, 21, 2.—**2.** Trop. (α) With *abl.*: non possum non confiteri cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1; cf.: ponebas cumulatum aliquem plurimis voluptatibus, id. Fin. 2, 19, 63: nunc meum cor cumulatur irâ, Caecil. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37: duplici dedecore cumulata domus, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 1; cf.: orator omni laude cumulatus, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: tot honoribus cumulatus, Tac. H. 3, 37: hoc vitio cumulata est Graecorum natio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18: neque tot adversis cumulant, *overwhelm*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 55.—* (β) With *ex*: (summum bonum) cumulatur ex integritate corporis et ex mentis ratione perfecta, *is made complete, perfect*, = completus, absolvitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40. — (γ) *Absol.*: ad cumulandum gaudium (meum) conspectum mihi tuum defuisse, *in order to make my joy full, complete*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2; cf. under *P. a.*, B. α. — Hence,

cŭmŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Increased, augmented*: eâdem mensurâ reddere quâ acceperis aut etiam cumulatiore, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: gloria cumulatior, Liv. 2, 47, 11; cf. id. 4, 60, 2.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Filled full, full, complete, perfect.* (α) *Absol.*: tantum accessit ad amorem, ut mirarer locum fuisse augendi in eo, quod mihi jam pridem cumulatum etiam videbatur, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 5: hoc sentire et facere perfectae cumulataeque virtutis (est), id. Sest. 40, 86. — Poet.: veniam . . . cumulatam morte remittam, i. e. cumulate referam, *shall abundantly reward*, Verg. A. 4, 436.—(β) With *gen.*: ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. ap. Non. p. 128, 15: scelerum cumulatissime, Plaut. Aul. 5, 16.—*Adv.*: **cŭmŭlātē,** *in rich abundance, abundantly, copiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. very rare), Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42; id. Div. 2, 1, 3; id. Att. 6, 3, 3 al. — *Comp.*, Cic. Or. 17, 54. — *Sup.*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1; 10, 29 *init.*

cŭmŭlus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. çva, to swell; Gr. κυέω, κυω; cf. κῦμα], *a heap*, as coming to a point, *a pile, a mass piled up* (class.; esp. freq. in the signif. II.): in hoc immenso aliarum super alias acervatarum legum cumulo, Liv. 3, 34, 6; cf.: hostium coacervatorum, id. 22, 7, 5; 5, 48, 3: corpus obrutum superstratis Gallorum cumulis, id. 9, 29, 19; and: armorum cumulos coacervare id. 5, 39, 1: caesorum corporum, id. 22, 59, 3: saxei, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 111: eminens (aquae in poculis), id. 2, 65, 65, § 163: aquarum, Ov. M. 15, 508: pulveris, id. ib. 14, 137: harenae, Verg. G. 1, 105: insequitur cumulo praeruptus aquae mons, *follows with its mass*, id. A. 1, 105; cf. id. ib. 2, 498.—**II.** *A heap added to an accumulated mass* or *to a full measure* (cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. auctarium, p. 14, 17 Müll.), *a surplus, overplus, accession, addition, increase; a summit, point, crown*, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: ut ad illam praedam damnatio Sex. Ro-

scii velut cumulus accedat, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; cf.: ad summam laetitiam meam magnus ex illius adventu cumulus accedet, id. Att. 4, 19 (18): cumulus commendationis tuae, id. ib. 16, 3, 3; and: cui gloriae amplior adhuc cumulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17: accesserint in cumulum manubiae vestrorum imperatorum, *as an addition*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: aliquem cumulum artibus adferre, id. de Or. 3, 35, 143: magnum beneficium tuum magno cumulo auxeris, id. Fam. 13, 62 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 11, 206: Otho pontificatus honoratis jam senibus cumulum dignitatis addidit, Tac. H. 1, 77: mille equites, cumulus prosperis aut subsidium laborantibus, ducerentur, id. ib. 2, 24 *fin.*: pro mercedis cumulo, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; Ov. M. 14, 472.—**B.** In rhet.: peroratio, quam cumulum quidam, alii conclusionem vocant, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. id. 7, prooem. § 1; 8, 3, 88.

cūna, ae, v. cunae.

cūnābŭla, ōrum, *n.* [cunae], *a cradle.* **I.** Prop., Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.—Of the *resting-place* of young animals, Verg. G. 4, 66; Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 99.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The cradle*, i. e. *the earliest abode, dwelling-place:* Jovis parvi, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 27: gentis nostrae, Verg. A. 3, 105.—**B.** Like our *cradle*, for *birth, origin:* a primis cunabulis, *from earliest childhood*, Col. 1, 3, 5: qui non in cunabulis sed in campo sunt consules facti, i. e. *not by their descent*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100: a primis cunabulis hujus urbis conditae, App. M. 2, p. 128, 27: juris, Dig. 1, 2, 2.

cūnae, ārum (**cūna**, ae, Prud. Dipt. 112), *f.*, *a cradle.* **I.** Prop.: tune etiam cubitare solitu's in cunis puer? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 81: opus est cunis, incunabulis, id. Truc. 5, 13; Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; Quint. 1, 1, 21; Ov. F. 6, 167; id. M. 10, 392; Pers. 2, 31; Juv. 6, 89; Mart. 11, 39, 1; Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.—Of the *nests* of young birds, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 10.—**II.** Meton., like our *cradle*, for *birth* or *earliest childhood*, Ov. M. 3, 313; 9, 67; cf. cunabula, II. B.

cunctābundus (**cont-**), a, um, *adj.* [cunctor], *lingering, loitering, delaying* (very rare): (milites) cunctabundosque et resistentes egressos castris esse, Liv. 6, 7, 2: nusquam cunctabundus nisi cum in senatu loqueretur, Tac. A. 1, 7: verba, Mamert. in Jul. 18, 6: amnis, Eum. Pan. Const. 18, 3.

* **cunctālis**, e, *adj.* [cunctus], *general*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 34.

* **cunctāmen** (**cont-**), ĭnis, *n.* [cunctor], *a delaying, hesitating*, Paul. Nol. 24, 416.

cunctans (**cont-**), antis, v. cunctor, *P. a.* 1.

cunctanter (**cont-**), *adv.*, v. cunctor, *P. a.*, 2. *fin.*

cunctātĭo (**cont-**), ōnis, *f.* [cunctor], *a delaying, lingering*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, *a tarrying, delay, hesitation, doubt* (subject., while mora is object.; freq. and in good prose): danda brevis cogitationi mora ... in hac cunctatione, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 157: studium semper adsit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: boni nescio quo modo tardiores sunt ... ita ut non numquam cunctatione ac tarditate ... otium atque dignitatem amittant, id. Sest. 47, 100: Sabini, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: sua, id. ib. 3, 24: major invadendi, Liv. 5, 41, 7; opp. temeritas, Tac. H. 3, 20; 1, 21; cf.: propior constantiae (opp.: velocitas juxta formidinem), id. G. 30 *fin.*: abjectā omni cunctatione adipiscendi magistratus et gerenda res publica est, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 72; freq. sine cunctatione, id. Vatin. 6, 15; Liv. 36, 14, 2; Suet. Aug. 12: nulla umquam de morte hominis cunctatio longa est, Juv. 6, 221; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 4: pressa et decora, id. ib. 1, 22, 3; 9, 9, 2; 10, 96 (97), 1; Tac. A. 11, 9; 12, 54; 15, 2; Curt. 4, 6, 13; 8, 6, 29 al.—In *plur.*, Quint. 9, 2, 71; Tac. A. 4, 71.

1. cunctātor (**cont-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who acts with hesitation* or *tardiness, a delayer, loiterer, lingerer* (not in Cic.); in a bad sense, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: cunctato ex acerrimo bellatore factus, Liv. 6, 23, 5.—In a good sense, *a considerate* or *cautious person* (magister equitum Fabium) pro cunctatore segnem, pro cauto timidum compellabat, Liv. 22, 12, 12; so with cautus, Tac. H. 2, 25: non cunctator iniqui Labdacus, Stat. Th. 3, 79; cf.: Atheniensium populum celerem et supra vires audacem esse ad conandum, Lacedaemoniorum cunctatorem, Liv. 45, 23, 15.

2. Cunctātor, ōris, *m.*, *a surname of the dictator* Q. Fabius Maximus (prob. retained as a title of honor, from the reproach of his master of horse; v. 1. cunctator); cf. Liv. 30, 26, 9; 28, 40, 6; Quint. 8, 2, 11, and cunctor.

cunctātrix, icis, *f.* [cunctator], *one who hesitates, acts deliberately* (late Lat.): lenta virtus omnis et diuturna cunctatrix, Ambros. Ep. 67, 5.

(**cunctātus**, a, um, formerly assumed as *P. a.* of cunctor; in *comp.*, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 4; Suet. Caes. 60; Tac. A. 1, 71; but in all these passages recent edd. read cunctantior, cunctantius; v. cunctor, *P. a.* and *adv.*)

* **cunctĭcĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [cunctus-cano], prop. *sounding all together;* hence, *concordant, harmonious* (opp. simplex), Mart. Cap. 9, § 905.

cunctim, *adv.* [cunctus], *all together, in a body, collectively*, for conjunctim (very rare, perh. only in App.): cunctim et coacervatim (opp.: singulatim ac discretim), App. Flor. 9, p. 347, 6; id. de Deo Socr. 4, p. 43, 39 Hildebr. (al. cuncti).

* **cunctĭ-părens**, entis, *m.* [id.], *parent of all*, Prud. στεφ. 14, 128.

* **cunctĭ-pŏtens**, entis, *m. adj.* [id.], *all-powerful, omnipotent:* Jesus (i. e. omnipotens), Prud. στεφ. 7, 56.

cuncto, āre, 1, *v. n.* (ante-class. collat. form of cunctor), *to delay, hesitate*, Enn. ap. Non. p. 469, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 3 Vahl.): cunctas? intus alii festinant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 13: cunctant subferre laborem, Att. ap. Non. p. 469, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 72 Rib.).

cunctor (in many MSS. and edd. also **contor**), ātus, 1 (archaic *inf.* cunctarier, Lucr. 3, 67), *v. dep.* [cf. Sanscr. çank, to be anxious; Gr. ὄκνος], *to delay action* (from deliberation or indolence), *to linger, loiter, hesitate, doubt* (freq. and class.); constr. *absol.*, with the *inf.* or a *subj.-clause.* **I.** Of personal subjects. (α) *Absol.*, so the verse of Ennius upon the dictator Q. Fab. Maximus Cunctator: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 (Ann. v. 313 Vahl.; also cited Cic. Sen. 4, 10; id. Att. 2, 19, 2; Liv. 30, 26, 9); imitated by Verg., A. 6, 846, Ov. F. 2, 242 (the idea contained in cunctando is expressed by sedendo, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2; cf.: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerebat, Liv. 22, 24, 10; and by non pugnando, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10): assequor omnia si propero, si cunctor amitto, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: an etiam tunc quiesceretis, cunctaremini, timeretis? id. Sest. 38, 81; cf.: ne quis cesset ... qui cunctatus fuerit, etc., Liv. 35, 35, 17, and v. cesso: nostris militibus cunctantibus, Desilite, inquit, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 25: alius alium exspectantes cunctamini, Sall. C. 52, 28; Ov. M. 8, 753 et saep.: in vitā cunctatur et haeret, Lucr. 3, 407; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: inter metum et iram cunctatus, Tac. A. 2, 66: ille inter pudorem et iram cunctatus, id. ib. 14, 49: cunctante ad ea Mithridate, id. ib. 12, 46: ut ad laborem capessendum nihil cunctentur, Gell. 2, 29, 12.—*Impers. pass.:* nec cunctatum apud latera, Tac. A. 3, 46: non esse cunctandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, Liv. 35, 18, 8.—(β) With *inf.:* non est cunctandum profiteri, hunc, etc., Cic. Univ. 3 *fin.*: utrisque cunctantibus periculum summae rerum facere, Liv. 25, 39, 18; 31, 7, 5: ne cunctetur ipse propius accedere, Sall. C. 44, 6; id. J. 13, 6; Col. 8, 15 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 70; id. Vesp. 16: ne cunctaretur Agrippam morte adficere, Tac. A. 1, 6.—(γ) With *rel.-clause* (rare): vos cunctamini etiam nunc, quid faciatis? Sall. C. 52, 25: diu cunctatus an, etc., Suet. Caes. 81; id. Aug. 8: primum cunctati, utrumne ... an, etc., id. Caes. 80: non cunctandum existimavit quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 23 *fin.*—**II.** Poet. transf., of things as subjects: tardum cunctatur olivum, *runs slowly*, Lucr. 2, 392: refrigescit cunctando plaga, id. 4, 703: turpis contemptus et acris egestas . . . videntur cunctarier, id. 3, 67; cf.: cunctatur et amnis Rauca sonans revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 124.—Hence, **cunctans**, antis, *P. a.*, *delaying, lingering, dilatory, slow, tardy.* **1.** Of persons (post-Aug. and rare): erat cunctantior cautiorque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 4: ad dimicandum cunctantior, Suet. Caes. 60; cf.: familia cunctans ad opera, Col. 11, 1, 14: naturā ac senectā cunctantior, Tac. H. 3, 4.—With *acc. respect.:* alternos aegro cunctantem poplite gressus, Val. Fl. 2, 93.—**2.** Of things, *tenacious, tough, slow, resisting*, etc. (poet. and rare): mellis cunctantior actus, Lucr. 3, 193: corripit Aeneas extemplo avidusque refringit Cunctantem (ramum), Verg. A. 6, 211: glaebas cunctantis exspecta, id. G. 2, 236: corda viri, Val. Fl. 3, 693: ira, Stat. Th. 5, 680.—*Adv.:* **cunctanter**, *slowly, with delay* (rare), Liv. 1, 36, 4; 10, 4, 8; Tac. H. 2, 52 al.—*Comp.*, Suet. Galb. 12; id. Caes. 19; Tac. A. 1, 71.

cunctus, a, um, and more freq. in *plur.* **cuncti**, ae, a, *adj.* [contr. from conjunctus], *all in a body, all together, the whole, all, entire* (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 15 Müll.: cuncti significat quidem omnes, sed conjuncti et congregati; very freq. and class.). **1.** *Sing.* (α) *Masc.:* senatus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: senatus populusque, Liv. 9, 6, 7: terrarum orbis, Verg. A. 1, 233: pelagi fragor, id. ib. 1, 154: in ordinem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: a populo, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2.—(β) *Fem.:* Aegyptus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: civitas, Sall. J. 69, 3; Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: plebes, Sall. C. 37, 1: terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: provincia, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 5: gens, Verg. G. 3, 473: gratia, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 46: ad cunctam militarem disciplinam, Liv. 44, 1, 5: vis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 5 Dietsch: a Graeciā, Nep. Them. 9, 4.—(γ) *Neutr.:* vulgus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: pectore, Cat. 64, 92; Stat. Th. 5, 202.—**2.** *Plur.:* deduntque se ... In dicionem ... cuncti Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103: quin cuncti vivi caperentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: cuncti aut magna pars Sicensium, Sall. J. 56, 5: prope cunctis civibus lucem ingenii sui porrigens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: cunctarum exordia rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; 4, 115: cuncta maria terraeque patebant, Sall. C. 10, 1: moenia, id. J. 57, 2: inconsulte cuncta simul agebant, id. C. 42, 2; cf. agitare, id. J. 66, 1: Mario procedere, id. ib. 65, 5: deorum nutu portendi, id. ib. 92, 2: putas unā virtute minora, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 11 et saep.—**b.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *gen.* (α) In the gender of the noun (cf. Rudd. 2, p. 80; Zumpt, Gram. § 430; Kühner, Gram. II. p. 314): hominum cunctos ingenti corpore praestans, Ov. M. 4, 631: Baetica cunctas provinciarum diviti cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: postquam cuncta scelerum suorum pro egregiis accipi vidit, Tac. A. 14, 60 Nipperd. ad loc.—(β) In *neutr. plur.*, with *masc.* or *fem. gen.:* viaï cuncta, Lucr. 5, 739; so, terrarum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 23: camporum, Tac. H. 5, 10: curarum, id. A. 3, 35.

cŭnĕātim, *adv.* [cuneo], *in the form of a wedge, wedge-shaped* (rare): constiterunt hostes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28; App. M. 8, p. 165 Bip.

* **cŭnĕātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wedge-shaped point:* narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

cŭnĕātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cuneo.

cŭnēla, ae, *f.*, v. cunila.

cŭnĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cuneus] (rare, and not ante-Aug.; cf. cuneatim). **I.** *To fasten with wedges, to wedge up:* si quid cuneandum sit in ligno clavisve figendum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206: unus lapis facit fornacem, ille, qui latera inclinata cuneavit et interventu suo vinxit, *the key-stone*, Sen. Ep. 118, 16.—* **B.** Trop., of discourse, *to press in, force in:* si oratio cohaeret et sequitur, non, si per vim cuneatur, Quint. 4, 3, 4.—**II.** *To make wedge-shaped;* of places: (Britannia) iterum se in diversos angulos cuneat triquetra, *is in the form of a wedge*, Mel. 3, 6, 4 (cf. cuneus, I.): (Hispania) cuneatur angustiis inter duo maria, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 29.—Hence, **cŭnĕātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *pointed like a wedge, wedge-shaped:* ager, Col. 5, 2, 1: collis acumine longo, Ov. M. 13, 778: jugum montis in angustum dorsum, Liv. 44, 4, 4.—*Comp.:* forma scuti ad imum cuneatior, Liv. 9, 40, 2.

cŭnĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little wedge, a small gore*, Cic. Univ. 13; Col. 4, 29, 10; Pall. Febr. 17, 3.

1. cŭnĕus, i, *m.* [cf. Sanscr. çā, çān, to sharpen; Lat. cos, cautes], *a wedge.* **I.** Prop., Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Verg. G. 1, 144; Hor. C. 1, 35, 18: jamque labant cunei, i. e. *the plugs* or *wedges by which the ship's hull was made tight*, Ov. M. 11, 514: Britannia in cuneum tenuatur, *is shaped like a wedge*, Tac. Agr. 10; cf. cuneo, II.—* **B.** Trop.: hoc cuneo veritatis omnis extruditur haeresis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 21 *fin.* — **II.** Meton. **A.** *Troops drawn up for battle in the form of a wedge*, Caes. B. G. 6, 39; Liv. 2, 50, 9; 10, 29, 7 al.; Tac. A. 1, 51; id. H. 2, 42; id. G. 6 sq.; Quint. 2, 13, 4; Verg. A. 12, 269; 12, 575 al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 26; 3, 19; of the Macedonian phalanx: cohortes invicem sub signis, quae cuneum Macedonicum (phalangem ipsi vocant) si possent, vi perrumperent, emittebat, Liv. 32, 17, 11; and Dict. of Antiq.—So of a mob: turbandae rei causā publicani cuneo inruperunt, Liv. 25, 3, 18; of a flight of geese, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63.— **B.** *The wedge-form division of the rows of seats in a theatre*, Vitr. 5, 6: ad tumulum cuneosque theatri perferre, etc., Verg. A. 5, 664; Suet. Aug. 44; Juv. 6, 61; cf. Dict. of Antiq.—Hence, * **2.** Transf., *the spectators*: ut vero cuneis notuit res omnibus, *all the boxes*, Phaedr. 5, 8, 35.—**C.** In architecture, *the wedge-like space between the different painted* or *inlaid panels in walls*, Vitr. 7, 4, 4; 7, 5, 1.

2. Cŭnĕus, i, *m.*, *a promontory in Lusitania*, now *Cabo St. Maria, the extreme southern point of Portugal*, Mel. 3, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 116.

* **cŭnīcŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [cuniculus], *of* or *pertaining to the rabbit, rabbit-*: herba, Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*

cŭnīcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [cuniculus, II. B.]; in milit. lang., *a miner*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11; Amm. 24, 4, 22.

cŭnīcŭlātim, *adv.* [cuniculus, II. A.], *in channels*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; v. cuniculatus *fin.*

cŭnīcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* (= cunicularius), *a miner*, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 2, 418.

cŭnīcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [cuniculus], *in the form of a channel* or *tube* (post-Aug. and rare): rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130 Sillig and Jan. (al. cuniculatim).

* **cŭnīcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [cuniculus, II.], *abounding in caves*: Celtiberia, Cat. 37, 18.

†† **cŭnīcŭlus,** i, *m.* [Spanish], *a rabbit, cony*, Gr. κόνικλος or κύνικλος. **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; Mart. 13, 60.—**II.** Transf. (from their habit of burrowing in the ground; cf. Varr. l. l.; collat. form, **cŭnīcŭlum,** i, *n.*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 4, but perh. an *acc.*; v. Müll. ad loc.), *a passage under ground, a hole, pit, cavity, canal*, etc. **A.** In gen., Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90; Col. 8, 17, 4; Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193; 6, 27, 31, §§ 128 and 135.— **B.** In partic., milit. t. t., *a mine*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21; 7, 22 (three times); 7, 24; Hirt. B. G. 8, 41; Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20; id. Caecin. 30, 88; Liv. 5, 19, 10: ad murum cuniculis pervenire, id. 31, 17, 2: occultus vineis, id. 38, 7, 6; Amm. 24, 4, 13: cuniculorum fodinae, id. 24, 4, 21.—**2.** Trop.: quae res aperte petebatur, ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, i. e. *by secret devices*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 1.

cŭnīla (**cŏnīla**), ae, *f.*, *a plant, a species of* origanum; form cunila, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93; Col. 6, 13, 1; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; 20, 16, 61, § 169; form conila, Arn. 6, 17 *fin.*; App. Herb. 122.

cŭnīlāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a species of* cunila, Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; 20, 16, 63, § 171 al.

Cūnīna, ae, *f.* [cunae], *the goddess who protects children in the cradle*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 167, 32; Lact. 1, 20, 36; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; Inscr. Grut. 96, 9.

‡ **cunire** est stercus facere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 16 Müll. [cf. inquino, and Sanscr. knuj, to stink].

cunni-lingus, i, *m.*, i. q. cunnum lingens, Mart. 12, 59, 10; Auct. Priap. 78, 2 al.

cunnus, i, *m.* [cf. Sanscr. çushi, ditch; Gr. κυσός], *the female pudenda.* **I.** Prop., Mart. 1, 90, 7; 3, 72, 6; 3, 81, 4; Auct. Priap. 28, 5.—Also of animals: mulae, Cat. 96, 6. —**II.** Transf., of the person, *an unchaste female*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 36; 1, 3, 107; Auct. Priap. 69, 1 al.—As an obscene word, avoided acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 154; id. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

-cunque, *adv.*, v. cumque.

cūnŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [cunae], *a little cradle*, Prud. Cath. 7, 164; 11, 98.

1. cūpa, ae, *f.* [cf. κύπτω], *a tub, cask, tun, vat*, etc., for holding liquids, esp. wine, Varr. ap. Non. p. 83, 24 sq.; Pall. 1, 18, 2; 1, 38, 1; Cic. Pis. 27, 67 (but acc. to Ernesti, *a female vintner*; cf. copa); Caes. B. C. 2, 11; Luc. 4, 420; also for grain, Dig. 19, 2, 31; and for the ashes of the dead, *a niche*, Inscr. Orell. 2697; 4550.

† **2. cūpa,** ae, *f.*, = κώπη (v. Lidd. and Scott in h. v.), *the handle of an oil-mill, a crooked handle*, Cato, R. R. 12, 21.

cūpārius, ii, *m.* [1. cupa], *a cooper*, Inscr. Orell. 4176 sq.

Cūpāvo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Ligurian*, Verg. A. 10, 186.

cūpēdĭa, cūpēdĭnārĭus, cūpēdĭum, cūpēdo, v. cupp-.

cūpella, ae, *f. dim.* [1. cupa], *a small vat* or *cask*, Pall. Febr. 25, 12; Apic. 1, 2.

Cūpencus, i, *m.*, *a priest of the Sabines*, Verg. A. 12, 539; Sil. 4, 537; cf.: sane sciendum, cupencum Sabinorum linguā sacerdotem vocari, Serv. ad Verg. l. l.; esp., *a priest of Hercules*, Gloss. ap. Serv. l. l.

cūpes, v. cuppes.

cŭpĭdē, *adv.*, v. cupidus *fin.*

Cŭpīdĭnĕus, *adj.*, v. cupido, II. A. 2. β.

cŭpĭdĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* rarely -tatium, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; Sen. Ep. 5, 7), *f.* [cupidus], *a desire, wish, longing*, in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense. **I.** In a good sense, *a longing, desire.* (α) With *gen.*: insatiabilis quaedam veri videndi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: cognoscendi, id. ib.: imitandi, id. Brut. 92, 317: mirabilis pugnandi, Nep. Milt. 5, 1 al.: justi et magni triumphi, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: gloriae, id. ib.: mira studiorum, Tac. Or. 2: cibi, *appetite*, Cels. 2, 3 al.—(β) With *ad*: tanta cupiditas ad reditum, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 9: tanta ad venandum, Curt. 9, 1, 33.—(γ) *Absol.*: nimis flagrare cupiditate, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 134: nimis confidere propter cupiditatem, *on account of warm desire*, id. Off. 1, 21, 73: de voluntate tuā, ut simul simus, vel studio potius et cupiditate non dubito, *eager longing*, id. Att. 12, 26, 1; cf.: tanta erat magnificentia apud opulentiores, cupiditas apud humiliores, *devotion, enthusiasm*, Auct. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.*—**II.** In a bad sense, *a passionate desire, lust, passion, cupidity.* **A.** In gen. (α) With *gen.*: pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; Quint. 7, 2, 30 al.: praedae, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: praeceps et lubrica dominandi, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 30: diutius exigendi mercedulas, id. 12, 11, 14 et saep. —(β) *Absol.*: vel libido vel cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: mala, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1: indomitas cupiditates atque effrenatas habere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62; cf.: domitas habere libidines, coërcere omnes cupiditates, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194 et saep.: P. Naso omni carens cupiditate (i. e. non appetens provinciam), id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, *immoderate love of fighting*, Caes. B. G. 7, 52.—**b.** *Carnal desire, lust*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 21; of animals, Col. 6, 27, 4.—**2.** Transf., *the object of desire* (cf. ἐπιθυμία): alicujus ex inpurissimis faucibus inhonestissimam cupiditatem eripere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19; cf. id. Scaur. 14, 45.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A passionate desire for money* or *other possessions*; *avarice, cupidity, covetousness*: nisi ipsos caecos redderet cupiditas et avaritia et audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101; so with avaritia, Quint. 12, 1, 6; Suet. Dom. 9: et contemptus pecuniae et cupiditas, Quint. 7, 2, 30; opp. abstinentia, Suet. Dom. 9; 10: cupiditas causa sceleris fuit, Quint. 5, 12, 6 Spald.; 3, 5, 10; 5, 10, 34; Suet. Calig. 44 al.—**b.** *The passion of love*: cupiditatis ardor, Curt. 8, 4, 27: insana, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10: aliquam non cupiditate tantā diligere, ut, etc., Suet. Calig. 24.—**c.** *Greediness of gain in trade, usury, overreaching, fraud*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9.—**d.** *The lust of power, ambition* (post-Aug.): non te propria cupiditas, sed aliena utilitas principem fecit, Plin. Pan. 7.—**2.** *An undue partiality, spirit of party*: (testes) aut sine ullo studio dicebant, aut cum dissimulatione aliquā cupiditatis, Cic. Fl. 10, 21; 26, 64; id. Planc. 17, 43; Liv. 24, 28, 8.

cŭpīdo (**cūpēdo** or **cuppēdo,** Lucr. 1, 1082; 4, 1090; 5, 45), ĭnis, *f.* (*m.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; Hor. C. 2, 16, 15; 3, 16, 39; 3, 24, 51; id. S. 1, 1, 61; id. Ep. 1, 1, 33; Ov. M. 8, 74; 9, 734; Sil. 4, 99; and personified in all authors; v. the foll.) [cupidus], access. form of cupiditas, *desire, wish, longing, eagerness*, in a good and (more usu.) in a bad sense (very freq. in the poets and histt., esp. in Sall.; twice in Quint., but in Cic. only as personified). **I.** In gen. **A.** In a good sense: cupido cepit miseram nunc me proloqui, etc. (transl. from Eurip. Med. 57: ἵμερος μ' ὑπῆλθε, etc.), Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. Rel. v. 291 Vahl.); cf.: Romulum cupido cepit urbis condendae, Liv. 1, 6, 3: cupido eum ceperat in verticem montis ascendendi, id. 40, 21, 2; and with *inf.*: cupido incessit Aethiopiam invisere, Curt. 4, 8, 3: aquae, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 50; cf.: laticum frugumque, Lucr. 4, 1093: gloriae, Sall. C. 7, 3: aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55: lucis, Quint. 6, prooem. § 13: placendi, id. 10, 7, 17 al.— **2.** Trop., of things: res medii cuppedine victae, *overcome by their tendency to a centre*, Lucr. 1, 1082.—**B.** In a bad sense, *desire, passion, lust, greed.* (α) With *gen.*: honorum caeca (with avarities), Lucr. 3, 59; cf. honoris, Sall. C. 3, 5: mala vitaï, Lucr. 3, 1077: immitis uvae (i. e. virginis immaturae), Hor. C. 2, 5, 9: praedae caeca, Ov. M. 3, 620: intempestiva concubitūs, id. ib. 10, 689; cf. Veneris, id. ib. 14, 634 et saep.: difficilia faciundi, Sall. J. 93, 3: ejus (oppidi) potiundi, id. ib. 89, 6: quarum (rerum) inmodica cupido inter mortales est, Liv. 6, 35, 6: populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae erigere, id. 21, 19, 7.—In *plur.*: malae dominationis cupidinibus flagrans, Tac. A. 13, 2.—(β) *Absol.*: homines cupidine caeci, Lucr. 4, 1153; so id. 4, 1090: cuppedinis acres curae, id. 5, 45; Hor. C. 2, 16, 15 et saep.: femineus, Ov. M. 9, 734; cf. muliebris, Tac. A. 4, 39.—In *plur.*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111; 2, 7, 85; Tac. A. 3, 52: eo provectas Romanorum cupidines, ut non corpora, ne senectam quidam aut virginitatem inpollutam relinquant, id. ib. 14, 35.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The desire that springs from love, desire, love*: differor Cupidine ejus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 29; cf.: visae virginis, Ov. M. 13, 906; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 68. —In *plur.*: me, Contactum nullis ante cupidinibus, Prop. 1, 1, 2.—Hence, **2.** Personified: **Cŭpīdo,** ĭnis, *m.*, *the god of love, Cupid*, son of Venus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58 sq.; Prop. 2, 14, 5 (3, 18, 21); Ov. M. 1, 453; 5, 366 et saep.; Hor. C. 1, 2, 34; 2, 8, 14 al.; in the form CVPEDO, Inscr. Orell. 1367.—In *plur.*: mater saeva Cupidinum, Hor. C. 1, 19, 1 Orell. ad loc.; 4, 1, 5 al.; cf. of sculptured figures: exstant caelati scyphi . . . Myos in eādem aede Silenos et Cupidines, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 155; 36, 5, 4, § 41. —Hence, (β) **Cŭpīdĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Cupid* (poet.): tela, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 65: sagittae, id. R. Am. 157.—Transf., *lovely, charming* (= formosus), Mart. 7, 87, 9.— **B.** In animals, *the sexual impulse*: equina, Col. 6, 27, 3: equi cupidine sollicitati, id. 6, 27, 8.—**C.** (Cf. cupidus, II. A. 2., and cupiditas, II. B. 1.) *Avarice, covetousness*: Narcissum incusat cupidinis ac praedarum, Tac. A. 12, 57; in *plur.*, id. H. 1, 66.—* **2.** Personified: Cupido sordidus, *sordid Avarice*, Hor. C. 2, 16, 15.

cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [cupio], *longing, desiring, desirous, eager*, in a good and bad sense, *wishing, loving, fond*, etc. (very freq. and class.); constr. with *gen.*, *abl.*, *inf.*, *in*, or *absol.* **I.** In a good sense. **1.** Of persons. (α) With *gen.*: ejus videndi cupidus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 12; so, huc redeundi, abeundi a milite, Vosque hic videndi, id. ib. 1, 2, 16: redeundi domum, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: bellandi, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: te audiendi, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16: valde spectandi, id. ib. 1, 35, 162: satis faciendi rei publicae, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 1 et saep.: vitae, Lucr. 6, 1238; Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1: mortis, Hor. S. 2,

2, 98: liberorum, Quint. 4, 2, 42: sententiarum, id. 5, 13, 31: pacis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 44 et saep.—*Comp.:* contentionis quam veritatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 47.—*Sup.:* litterarum, Nep. Cato, 3, 1: nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 104.—(β) With *inf.:* attingere, Prop. 1, 19, 9: moriri, Ov. M. 14, 215.—* (γ) With *in* and *abl.:* cupidus in perspiciendā cognoscendāque rerum naturā, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154.—(δ) *Absol.:* si quicquam cupido optantique obtigit, Cat. 107, 1: cupidum vires Deficiunt, Hor. S. 2, 1, 12. — **2.** Of things: equorum Vis cupida, Lucr. 2, 265. — **II.** In a bad sense, ***passionately desiring*** or ***longing for***, ***eager***, ***greedy***, ***lustful***, ***passionate***. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of persons. (α) With *gen.:* auri, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51; cf. pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: damni, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34: vini, id. ib. 1, 2, 50 (not vino, v. Ritschl ad h. l.): rerum novarum, imperii, Caes. B. G. 5, 6; cf.: rerum novarum, id. ib. 1, 18: cujuscumque motūs novi, Tac. H. 1, 80; and: nullius rei nisi imperii, Nep. Reg. 2, 2: laedendi, Quint. 5, 7, 16: maledicendi, id. 6, 2, 16 et saep.—(β) *Absol.:* cupidos moderatis anteferre, Cic. Font. 14, 32 (10, 22): non esse mirandum, qui in illā re turpis aut cupidus aut petulans fuerit, hāc quoque in re eum deliquisse, id. Inv. 2, 10, 33: emit homo cupidus (for which, just before, cupiditate incensus), *eager to purchase*, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: stultus cupidusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 24: cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, id. A. P. 165 al.—**2.** Of things: cor, Lucr. 4, 1138; Prop. 1, 8, 29; Hor. C. 3, 14, 26 al.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Longing from love*, *pining*, *languishing for*, *loving*. **a.** Of persons: neu me cupidum eo (sc. ad uxorem ducendam) impulisset, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 6: maritus, Cat. 64. 375; Tib. 1, 8, 74; Ov. M. 4, 679: cupidi nomen amantis habe, id. H. 3, 26. — **b.** Of things: simul ac cupidae mentis satiata libido est, Cat. 64, 147; Ov. M. 11, 63; id. Am. 3, 7, 9 al.—**2.** *Desirous of money*, *avaricious*, *covetous*, Quint. 11, 1, 88: multitudo cupidorum hominum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: homo castus ac non cupidus, id. Sest. 43, 93; Vitr. 1, 1, 7; so in *sup.*, Suet. Vesp. 16.—**3.** *Devoted to a party*, *favoring any one*, *partial:* quaestores vehementer (Verris), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: cupidi et irati et conjurati testes, id. Font. 10, 21 (6, 11): judices (with infesti, invidentes), Tac. Or. 31; cf. *comp.:* judex, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8; and auctor, id. Clu. 24, 66.—Hence, **cŭpĭdē**, *adv.*, *eagerly*, in a good and bad sense, *zealously*, *passionately*, *vehemently*, *ardently*, *warmly*, *partially*, etc. (freq. and class.), Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 1; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; Nep. Arist. 1, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 13; Cat. 63, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100 et saep. — *Comp.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 5, 15; Liv. 3, 32, 3 al. — *Sup.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; id. B. C. 2, 20; Sall. C. 40, 4 al.

Cŭpĭennĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 14.

cŭpĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from cupio.

cŭpĭenter, *adv.*, v. cupio, *P. a. fin.*

cŭpĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3 (*imperf. subj.* cŭpīret, Lucr. 1, 72; quoted ap. Non. p. 506 *fin.*, and ap. Prisc. p. 879 P.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. kup, to be in active motion, to be angry; cf. recupero], *to long for a thing*, *to desire*, *wish* (designating a natural, involuntary inclination, or an unbridled or passionate desire, while volo indicates an energetic will, and opto a deliberate wish or choice, Cic. Mil. 12, 32; Sen. Ep. 116, 2; cf. Klotz in Jahn's Neues Jahrb. 1834, II. p. 119 sq.; freq. in every per. and species of composition); constr. with *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *acc.* and *part.*, *ut*, *ne*, the *gen.*, or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of persons. (α) With *acc.:* quid istuc tam cupide cupis? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 49: nec bonum illud esse, quod cupias ardenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: nuptias, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12: cupere eadem, eadem odisse, Sall. J. 31, 14: domum alius, alius agros, id. C. 11. 4: novas res, id. J. 70, 1: quanto plura parasti, Tanto plura cupis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: (magistratus, imperia, etc.) minime mihi hac tempestate cupienda videntur, Sall. J. 3, 1; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 66 et saep. — In *part. perf.:* corde cupitus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41: cupitus atque exspectatus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4. 104: Mars videt hanc visamque cupit potiturque cupitā, Ov. F. 3, 21: cupitus aetatis flos, Lucr. 3, 770; 5, 847: cujus rei semper cupitae, Liv. 26, 7, 3; Tac. A. 4, 3 et saep.: tandem huic cupitum contigit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 116; so in *neutr.*, Liv. 3, 37, 7; Tac. A. 6, 32; 14, 2 al.—(β) With *inf.* (so most freq.): emori cupio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 18: vitam mutare, Lucr. 5, 170; 1, 71: te celare de phaleris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29: audire cupio, id. Caecin. 12, 33: diem consumere, id. Att. 4, 2, 4: operam navare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.:* proelium facere, Sall. J. 57, 4 et saep.: cum nostri quid sine imperatore efficere possent perspici cuperent, Caes. B. G. 3, 21.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* te tuā frui virtute cupimus, Cic. Brut. 97, 331; id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: cupio me esse clementem; cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. Haase ad Reisig, Lect. p. 790: (Pausanias) se tecum affinitate conjungi cupit, Nep. Paus. 2, 3.—* (δ) With *acc.* and *part.: Cu.* Quis nominat me? *Ph.* Qui te conventum cupit. *Cu.* Hau me magis cupis, quam te ego cupio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25.—(ε) With *ut:* cupio ut impetret, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 34: quin etiam necesse erit cupere et optare, ut peccet, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 59: responsum est mihi cupere quidem universos ut a me rationes coloniae legerentur, Plin. Ep. 10, 47 (56), 1.—(ζ) With *ne:* cupio, ne... habeant, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 6; cf. Ov. H. 6, 6.—(η) With *subj.* alone: cupio te quoque sub idem tempus Campania tua remittat, Plin. Ep. 5, 14 (15), 9.—(θ) *Absol.:* ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: qui cupit aut metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 51; so with metuo, id. ib. 1, 6, 12; 1, 16, 65; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 185; 1, 1, 2: cohortatus suos, omnibus cupientibus ad hostium castra contendit, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; cf. id. ib. 3, 19 et saep.—(κ) With *gen.:* pol quamquam domi cupio, opperiar, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 23 Brix ad loc.; cf. *P. a.* α infra.—With *gen. pers.:* quae (puellae) cupiunt tui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 17; cf.: jam dudum vestri cupiunt Lucrina tacita, Symm. Ep. 1, 8 *init.*—**B.** Transf., of things: asperiora vina rigari utique cupiunt, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.—**II.** Pregn., *to be well disposed*, *be favorable* or *inclined to one*, *to favor*, *to wish well*, *to be interested for*, etc.: favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; cf.: quid ego Fundanio non cupio? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: ipsi Glycerio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 2: cui maxime, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 4: cujus causā omnia cum cupio, tum mehercule etiam debeo, Cic. Fam. 13, 75, 1; cf.: causam mihi tradidit, quem suā causā cupere ac debere intellegebat, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: vehementer ejus causā, id. Fam. 13, 64, 1: qui istius causā cupiunt omnia, qui ab eo benignissime tractati sunt, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 180; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21 Halm ad loc.—Hence the phrase cupio omnia quae vis, *your wishes are mine;* cf. the Engl., *I am entirely at your service*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.—Hence, **cŭpĭens,** entis, *P. a.*, *desiring*, *desirous*, *longing*, *eager for something* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.). (α) With *gen.:* corporis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 7: nuptiarum, id. ib. 4, 4, 29: tui (tua amica), id. ib. 4, 2, 58: liberorum, Tac. A. 16, 6: novarum rerum, id. ib. 15, 46: bonarum artium, id. ib. 6, 46: voluptatum, id. ib. 14, 14: erogandae pecuniae, id. ib. 1, 75.—*Comp.*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24.—*Sup.:* cupientissimus legis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 291 P.—(β) *Absol.:* ut quibusque bellum invitis aut cupientibus erat, Tac. A. 1, 59.—*Sup.:* Marius cupientissimā plebe consul factus, Sall. J. 84, 1.—*Adv.:* **cŭpĭenter,** *desirously*, *earnestly*, *eagerly*, = cupide (only ante-class.): cupienter cupere, Enn. ap. Non. p. 91, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 337 Vahl.): discerpere membra, Att. ib. p. 91, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 543 Rib.): petere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 17.

cŭpisco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch.* [cupio], *to wish*, *desire* (late Lat.): Deum videre, Aug. de Music. 4, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 824 P.

cŭpītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who desires* or *wishes* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. exs.): incredibilium, Tac. A. 15, 42: matrimonii, id. ib. 12, 7: amicitiae, App. Flor. 3, p. 807.

cŭpītus, a, um, v. cupio, I. A. α.

1. cūpla, ae, *f.*, = copula, q. v., Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 6.

2. cūpla, ae, *f.*, v. 1. cupula.

cuppēdĭa (**cūp-**), ae, *f.* [cuppes]. * **I.** *Fondness for dainties*, *daintiness*, *lickerishness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; cf. Non. p. 85.—**II.** *Plur.*, *dainty dishes*, *delicacies* (late Lat.): conjectabamus ad cenulam non cuppedias ciborum, sed argutias quaestionum, Gell. 7 (6), 13, 2; 7 (6), 16, 6; Amm. 25, 2, 2; 26, 7, 1; 30, 1, 20; cf. cuppedium.

cuppēdĭnārĭus (**cūp-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to dainty dishes* or *delicacies.* **I.** *Adj.:* Forum, *a place in Rome*, Symm. Ep. 8, 19; cf. 2. cuppedo, and cuppes, II.—**II.** *Subst.:* **cuppēdĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *he who prepares delicacies* or *tidbits*, *a confectioner*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 25; Lampr. Heliog. 30.

cuppēdĭum (**cūp-**), ii, *n.* [cuppes], *a tidbit*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; mostly *plur.:* **cuppēdĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (a later form **coppădĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, Apic. 5, 1; 7, 6; 8, 6), *dainty dishes*, *tidbits*, *delicacies* (ante- and post-class.): nil moror cuppedia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; cf. cuppes, II.

1. cuppēdo, ĭnis, v. cupido.

2. cuppēdo (**cūp-**), ĭnis, *f.* [orig. a collat. form of cupido, q. v.; hence, in partic., a desire for delicacies], *a tidbit*, *delicacy:* Forum cupedinis, *a place in Rome where delicacies were sold*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; id. ap. Don. ad Ter Eun. 2, 2, 25; Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; App. M. 1, p. 113, 14 (Hildebr.: forum cupidinis); cf. cuppedinarius, and cuppes, II.

cuppes (**cūp-**), ĕdis, *m. adj.*, *fond of delicacies*, *dainty:* blandiloquentulus, harpago, mendax, cuppes, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** Cuppes et cuppedia antiqui lautiores cibos nominabant; inde et macellum forum cupedinis appellabant, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 48, 15 Müll.; cf. 2. cuppedo.

Cūpra, ae, *f.*, *the name of two cities in Picenum*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Sil. 8, 434.—Hence, **Cūprenses,** ium, *m.*, *their inhabitants*, Plin. l. l.

cŭpressētum, i, *n.* [cupressus], *a grove* or *plantation of cypress-trees*, *a cypress wood*, Cato, R. R. 151, 1; Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.

cŭpressĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of cypress*, *cypress-:* signa Junonis, Liv. 27, 37, 12: foliatura, Vitr. 2, 9.

cŭpressĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [cupressus-fero], *cypress-bearing:* Erymanthus, Ov. H. 9, 87: Cyllenes jugum, id. F. 5, 87.

† **cŭpressĭnus** (**cўpress-,** Vulg. Cant. 1, 16), a, um, *adj.*, = κυπαρίσσινος, *of cypress*, *cypress-:* frondes, Col. 2, 2, 11: coni, id. 6, 7, 2: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88.

† **cŭpressus,** i, and less freq. ūs, *f.* (*m. acc. plur.* rectosque cupressos, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 13, and ap. Non. p. 195; rare collat. form **cўpărissus,** i, *f.*, Verg. A. 3, 680; cf. infra B.; and in late Lat. **cўpressus,** i, *f.*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 17; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 34), = κυπάρισσος, *the cypress*, *an evergreen tree sacred to Pluto and used at funerals:* Cupressus sempervirens, Linn.—*Sing. nom.*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 10; Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142; 16, 40, 78, § 212; Ov. M. 10, 106.—*Gen.* cupressi, Cato, R. R. 48, 1; 151, 1 sq.; Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 89; 24, 5, 10, § 15; Val. Fl. 1, 774; Ser. Samm. 598; 691 al.: cupressus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 112; App. M. 6. 30, p. 186; 8, 18, p. 209.—*Dat.* cupresso, Ser. Samm. 688.—*Abl.* cupresso, Verg. A. 3, 64; Hor. A. P. 332; Cels. 4, 9; 6, 18, 6; Plin. 22. 23, 47, § 97; 24, 6, 22, § 32; Vitr. 1, 2, 8; 2, 9, 12; Mart. 6, 73, 7; Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 2: cupressu, Cat. 64, 291; Ov. M. 3, 155; id. Tr. 3, 13, 21; Vitr. 2, 9, 13; Col. 4, 26, 1; Mart. 6, 49, 4; 6, 49, 11; Petr. 120; Spart. Sev. 22, 4.—*Plur. nom.* cupressi, Verg. E. 1, 26; Hor C. 1, 9, 11: cupressus, Petr. 131; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 370.—*Acc.* cupressos, Enn. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 13; Cato, R. R. 28, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 15, 1, 26; Verg. G. 2, 443; id. A. 6, 216; Hor. C. 2, 14, 23; id. Epod. 5, 18: cupressus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 393.—**B.** Personified: **Cўpărissus,** i, *m.*, *a youth changed to a cypress*, Ov. M. 10, 121 sq.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 20; id. A. 3, 64.—**II.** Meton., *a box of cypress wood;* *abl.* cupresso, Hor. A. P. 332.

cŭprĕus (**cўpr-**), a, um, *adj.* [cuprum], *of copper*, *copper-:* bidentes, Pall.

Jul. 5: acus, Treb. Claud. 14 (for Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74, v. Cyprius, s. v. Cyprus).

cŭprĭnus (cȳpr-), a, um, *adj.* [cuprum], *of copper, copper-:* clavus, Pall. Jan. 15, 18: cauterium, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14, 3 al.

cŭprum, i, *n.*, v. Cyprus, II. A.

1. cūpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. cupa], *a little tub* or *cask*, Dig. 33, 6, 3.—**II.** *A small burying-vault:* Renier, Inscr. Afric. 3373; 3584 al.—Sync. form CVPLA, Inscr. Afric. 3172.

***2. cūpŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [2. cupa], *a small, crooked handle*, Cato, R. R. 21, 3.

cūr (old orthog. **quor**; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2236 P.; and in MSS. sometimes **cor**, v. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 171 sq.), *adv.* [contr. from quare; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2231 P. and the letter C; acc. to Voss, Etym. s. h. v.; Analog. 4, 21, and Hand, Turs. II. p. 175, from cui rei; cf.: quoi rei, Plaut. Poen. 2, 33], =quam ob rem, *for what reason, wherefore, why, to what purpose, from what motive.* **I.** Rel.: duae causae sunt, cur tu frequentior in isto officio esse debeas quam nos, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2; so, causae, cur, Quint. 11, 3, 16; and: ea causa, cur, id. 2, 3, 11: non fuit causa, cur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; cf. id. Clu. 61, 169; so, causa non esset, cur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: causa nulla est, cur, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 146; id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: nihil est causae, cur, Quint. 11, 3, 59: quae causa est, cur? etc., Cic. Lael. 13, 48: quid est causae, cur, etc., id. Fl. 2, 5; id. de Or. 3, 48, 185; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: negare et adferre rationem cur negarent, id. ib. 6, 8, 1: id satis magnum esse argumentum dixisti, cur esse deos confiteremur, id. N. D. 1, 23, 62; so after argumenta, id. ib. 3, 4, 10; id. Div. 1, 3, 5: est vero cur quis Junonem laedere nolit, Ov. M. 2, 518; and with a negative: neque est, cur, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 51: non tamen est, cur, Ov. H. 10, 144.—And in dependent questions: quid est, cur tu in isto loco sedeas? Cic. Clu. 53, 147; id. Fin. 1, 10, 34; Liv. 21, 43, 12 et saep.: ne cui sit vestrum mirum, cur, etc., Ter. Heaut. prol. 1 al.: miror, cur me accusas, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 1; 5, 12, 30; id. Phil. 2, 20, 49 (v. miror, admiror, etc.): quâ in re primum illud reprehendo et accuso, cur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, § 16: quod me saepe accusas, cur hunc meum casum tam graviter feram, id. Att. 3, 13, 2; 3, 12, 1; id. Sest. 37, 80; Hor. C. 1, 33, 3: consules invasit, cur silerent, Tac. A. 6, 4.—**B.** Pregn., = cujus causâ, propter quod, *on account of which, by reason of which:* quid ergo accidit, cur consilium mutarem? Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 10: quid obstat, cur non verae fiant, Ter. And. 1, 1, 76: fecerit aliquid Philippus, cur adversus eum ... hoc decerneremus: quid Perseus meruit ... cur soli omnium hostes ei simus? Liv. 41, 24, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: Caedicius negare, se commissurum, cur sibi ... quisquam imperium finiret, id. 5, 46, 6; 10, 18, 14; Suet. Calig. 15; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 2: quid Aristides commisisset, cur tantâ poenâ dignus duceretur, Nep. Arist. 1, 3: multa quidem dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7.—**II.** Interrog.: *Ag.* Quor mi haec irata est? *Mi.* Quor haec irata est tibi? Quor ego id curem? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 143 sq.: quor perdis adulescentem nobis? quor amat? Quor potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36 sq.; cf.: quid agis? quor te is perditum? id. And. 1, 1, 107: quor non introëo in nostram domum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 253; Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 3: quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: *Er.* Jube tibi agnum huc adferri propere pinguem. *He.* Quor? *Er.* Ut sacrufices, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 82: *Me.* Non possum. *Ch.* Quor non? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: cur ego plebeios magistratus ... video, etc., Liv. 2, 34, 9; 6, 15, 12.—In the poets sometimes placed after one or more words of a clause: stratege noster, quor hic cessat cantharus? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 28: obsequium ventris mihi perniciosius est cur? Hor. S. 2, 7, 104; 2, 3, 187.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Pregn. **a.** Implying censure, indignation, remonstrance, etc.: quor id aussu's facere? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 114: cur es ausus subigitare, etc., id. Mil. 5, 9; id. Men. 3, 2, 28: sed quid ego? quor me excrucio? quor me macero? Ter. And. 5, 3, 15: cur imperium illi, aut cur illo modo prorogatum est, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4; id. Div. 2, 30, 65: cur me querelis exanimas tuis? Hor. C. 2, 17, 1.—**b.** Implying grief, sorrow, and, with negatives, desire, etc.: eheu me miserum, quor non aut istaec mihi Aetas et formast, etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 17: heu me miserum, cur senatum cogor reprehendere? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14; id. Fam. 2, 7, 5; id. Att. 2, 19, 1: cur ego tecum non sum? id. ib. 16, 6, 2.—**c.** With potential *subj.*, in excusing, deprecating censure, etc.: quor ego apud te mentiar? Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24; id. Most. 2, 2, 24: cur hunc tam temere quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Caes. B. G. 1, 40: pro urbis salute, cur non omnibus facultatibus, quas habemus, utamur, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 15; Cic. Cael. 29, 68 al.—**2.** Emphatic after si, cum, etc., implying a logical conclusion: tum id si falsum fuerat, filius quor non refellit? Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 53: nam, si res publica defenditur, cur ea consule isto ipso defensa non est? Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4; cf.: fac esse distentam ... cur tam multos deos nihil agere patitur? id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: cur autem quidquam ignoraret animus hominis, si esset deus? id. ib. 1, 11, 28; Nep. Eum. 11, 4; Ov. F. 1, 257.—**3.** Strengthened by particles of inference: nam, enim, igitur, etc.: *Am.* Pestis te tenet. *So.* Nam quor istuc Dicis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 31: nam cur me miseram verberas? id. Aul. 1, 1, 3: quor simulas igitur? Ter. And. 1, 1, 21: cur enim, inquies, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55; Suet. Calig. 34; id. Claud. 4; v. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 175–183.

cūra, ae, *f.* [caveo; cf. curo *init.*], *care, solicitude, carefulness, thought, concern.* **I.** *Trouble* (physical or mental), *bestowed on something; solicitude, care, attention, pains* (syn.: diligentia, opera, studium, labor, etc.; opp. neglegentia, etc.; v. the foll.; very freq. in every per. and species of composition). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* curantes magnâ cum curâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: magnâ cum curâ ego illum curari volo, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 9: in aliquâ re curam ponere (just before: magnum studium multamque operam, etc.), Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: haec tam acrem curam diligentiamque desiderant, id. de Or. 3, 48, 184; so with diligentia, Quint. 10, 1, 86: si utrumque cum curâ et studio fecerimus, id. 10, 7, 29: aliquid cum curâ exsequi, Liv. 39, 41, 6: plus laboris et curae, Quint. 8, prooem. § 13; so with labor, id. 2, 2, 10 al.: cura et industria, Suet. Gram. 21: ut in rem publicam omni cogitatione curâque incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2; so with cogitatio, id. ib. 10, 3, 3; id. de Or. 2, 44, 186; and in *plur.*, id. Off. 2, 1, 2; opp. neglegentia, Quint. 11, 3, 137; 11, 3, 19: non naturam defecisse sed curam, id. 1, 1, 2; so opp. natura, id. 1, 2, 4; 2, 8, 5: omni curâ vestigare, Curt. 4, 6, 5: omni curâ in aliquid incumbere, Cic. Fam. 12, 24, 2: omnem curam in siderum cognitione ponere, id. Div. 1, 42, 93: cura et meditatio accessit, Tac. Or. 16; cf. id. Agr. 10 et saep.: eo majore curâ illam (rem publicam) administrari, Sall. J. 85, 2: curam praestare, Suet. Tib. 18: in re unâ consumere curam (for which, in foll. verse, laborare), Hor. S. 2, 4, 48 et saep.: esse cura alicui, *to be an object of one's care:* cura pii diis sunt et qui coluere coluntur, Ov. M. 8, 724.—(β) With *gen.*, *care, attention, management, administration, charge, a guardianship, concern* for a person or thing, etc.: difficilis rerum alienarum, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 30; cf.: rerum domesticarum, Quint. 3, 3, 9: maxima belli, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3: agrorum, Quint. 12, 1, 6: corporis, id. 1, 11, 15: capillorum, Suet. Dom. 18: funeris sui, id. Tib. 51 et saep.: deorum, Liv. 6, 41, 9: civium, id. 6, 15, 11: nepotum, Quint. 4, prooem. § 2: magni Caesaris, Hor. C. 1, 12, 50; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 37; Sen. Ep. 14, 2 et saep.—(γ) With *de* and *abl.:* omnis cura de re publicâ, Cic. Brut. 3, 10: quocum mihi conjuncta cura de publicâ re et privatâ fuit, id. Lael. 4, 15: si qua de Pompejo nostro tuendo ... cura te attigit, id. Att. 9, 11, 2, A: gratissima est mihi tua cura de illo mandato, id. ib. 5, 4, 1.—So with *de:* curam habere, agere, etc.: de vitâ communi omnium curam habere, Vitr. 1, 2 *init.:* Romani tamquam de Samnitibus non de se curam agerent, Liv. 8, 3, 8.—(δ) With *pro:* omnium non tam pro Aetolis cura erat, quam ne, etc., Liv. 27, 30, 5: curam habere pro aliquo, Veg. 2, 20: curam pro nobis hospitis, uxor, agas, Ov. H. 15 (16), 302.—(ε) Curae (alicui) esse, *to be an object of care* or *attention; to have a care for, take care of, attend to, to be anxious about, bestow pains upon*, etc.: Caesar pollicitus est, sibi eam rem curae futuram, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33: haec sibi esse curae, id. ib. 1, 40: rati sese diis curae esse, Sall. J. 75, 9: cui salus mea fuit curae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22; 15, 2, 8; Quint. 3, 8, 45 et saep.: ea tantae mihi curae sunt, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 24: pollicetur sibi magnae curae fore, ut omnia restituerentur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; cf.: si tibi curae Quantae conveniat, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: ipsis doctoribus hoc esse curae velim, ut, etc., Quint. 2, 4, 5: dumque amor est curae, Ov. M. 2, 683: ceterum magis vis morbi ingravescens curae erat, terroresque ac prodigia, Liv. 4, 21, 5: ceterum eo tempore minus ea bella ... curae patribus erant, quam expectatio, etc., id. 35, 23, 1: in eorum periculis non secus absentes quam praesentes amicos Attico esse curae, Nep. Att. 12, 5.—With a *subject-clause:* nonnulli, quibus non fuit curae caelestem inveterare aquam, etc., Col. 12, 12, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 4; 9, 3, 74: eligere modo curae sit, id. 10, 1, 31: mihi erit curae explorare provinciae voluntatem, Plin. Ep. 7, 10, 2.—With *de:* de mandatis quod tibi curae fuit, est mihi gratum, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8: sic recipiunt, Caesari ... de augendâ meâ dignitate curae fore, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 3; cf. id. Fam. 10, 1, 1, and II. A. *fin.* infra: de ceteris senatui curae fore, Sall. J. 26, 1.—In the same sense also, (ζ) Curae aliquid habere: cohortatus, ut petitionem suam curae haberent, Sall. C. 21 *fin.;* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 10; Quint. prooem. § 16: habebo itaque curae, ut te meliorem reddam, Sen. Ben. 1, 8, 2: ut ille ... quid ageret, curae sibi haberet certiorem facere Atticum, Nep. Att. 20, 4.—(η) Cura est, with *subject-clause, solicitude, care, anxiety* to do any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): curaque finitimos vincere major erat, Ov. F. 1, 30: talis amor teneat, nec sit mihi cura mederi, Verg. E. 8, 89: cura comere capillum fuit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 7.—**2.** In partic., t. t. **a.** In political lang. (esp. of the post-Aug. per.), *the management of state affairs, administration, charge, oversight, command, office:* magistratus et imperia, postremo omnis cura rerum publicarum minime mihi hac tempestate cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3, 1; so, legionis armandae, Tac. H. 1, 80: aerarii, Suet. Aug. 36: annonae, id. Tib. 8: operum publicorum, viarum, aquarum, etc. (preceded by nova officia), id. Aug. 37 al.—**b.** In the jurists, *the management of business for a minor, guardianship, trusteeship* (for the more usu. curatio), Dig. 3, 1, 1; 5, 1, 19 et saep.—**c.** In medic., *medical attendance, healing* (for curatio), *cure:* aquae, quae sub cutem est, Cels. 2, 10; Vell. 2, 123; Sil. 6, 551 Drak. et saep.—*Plur.:* curae aegrescentium, Macr. S. 7, 4, 6.—Hence, poet.: illa fuit lacrimis ultima cura meis (sc. somnus), Prop. 1, 3, 46; cf. Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5.—**d.** In agriculture, *care, culture, rearing:* Pelusiacae lentis, Verg. G. 1, 228: boum, id. ib. 1, 3.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.). **1.** Like the Gr. μελέτη, *a written work, writing* (several times in Tac.; elsewhere rare): quorum in manus cura nostra venerit, Tac. A. 4, 11; id. Or. 3; Ov. P. 4, 16, 39.—In *plur.*, Tac. A. 3, 24.—**2.** *An attendant, guardian, overseer* (very rare): tertius immundae cura fidelis harae, i. e. *the swine-herd Eumæus*, Ov. H. 1, 104: praetorii, Treb. Claud. 14; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 45; 2, 1.—**II.** *Anxiety, solicitude, concern, disquiet, trouble, grief, sorrow;* syn.: sollicitudo, metus, etc.; cf. φροντίς (very freq. in every per. and species of composition). **A.** In gen.: si quid ego adjuro curamve levasso, quae nunc te coquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: animus lassus, curâ confectus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: cottidianâ curâ angere animum, id. Phorm. 1, 3, 8: curae metusque, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: cura et sollicitudo, id. Att. 15, 14, 3; Quint. 8, prooem. § 20; 11, 1, 44 et saep.: curas cordis inanis, Lucr. 3, 116: acres cuppedinis, id. 5, 46: gravi saucia curâ (Dido), Verg. A. 4, 1: atra, Hor. C. 3, 1, 40: edaces, id. ib. 2, 11, 18: vitiosa, id. ib. 2, 16, 22: sine curâ esse, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 4; 15, 12, 2: quid facerem, curâ cruciabar miser, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 23: cura est, negoti quid sit aut quid nuntiet, *I am anxious, my concern is*, id. ib. 1, 2, 10; cf.: amica mea quid agat, Cura est, ut valeat, id. Stich.

5, 2, 4: mihi maximae curae est, non de meâ quidem vitâ, sed me patria sollicitat, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1.— With *pro:* quam pro me curam geris, Verg. A. 12, 48.—With *in:* nullâ in posterum curâ, Tac. H. 3, 55.— *Plur.:* cur eam rem tam studiose curas, quae tibi multas dabit curas, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 21: at tibi curarum milia quanta dabit! Prop. 1, 5, 10.—**B.** In partic., *the care, pain,* or *anxiety of love, love* (poet.): crescit enim assidue spectando cura puellae, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 3; cf. Ov. R. Am. 311: tua sub nostro pectore cura, Prop. 1, 15, 31: et juvenum curas et libera vina referre, Hor. A. P. 85: hinc illaec primum Veneris dulcedinis in cor Stillavit gutta et successit frigida cura, *chilling anxiety* for one loved, Lucr. 4, 1060.— Hence, **2.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), *the loved object, the mistress:* tua cura, Lycoris, Verg. E. 10, 22; Prop. 2 (3), 25, 1; 2 (3), 34, 9; Hor. C. 2, 8, 8; Verg. Cir. 75; cf.: puer, mea maxima cura, id. A. 1, 678; 10, 132: cura deum, id. ib. 3, 46: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, id. E. 1, 57 Forbig. ad loc.

cūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [curo], *that is to be apprehended* or *feared:* vindicta, Juv. 16, 21 dub.—**II.** *Curable* (cf.: sanabilis, medicabilis), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 93.

* **cūrăgendārĭus,** ii, *m.* [cura, I. A. 2. b., -ago], *a manager, overseer,* Cod. Th. 6, 29, 1.

cūrālĭum, ii, *n.*, v. coralium.

cūrandus, i, *m.*, v. curo, II. B. *β.*

cūrans, ntis, *P. a.*, v. curo, II. B. *β.*

cūrātē, *adv.*, v. curo, *P. a. fin.*

cūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [curo], *a taking care of something, administration, oversight, care, management, charge* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: me sinas curare ancillas, quae mea est curatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 45; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 144: cultus et curatio corporis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 158: curatio et administratio rerum, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: corporum, Liv. 25, 38: frumenti, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 1: vini, Col. 12, 25, 4: quid tibi hanc curatiost rem? (for hujus rei; cf. aditio) *why does this trouble you?* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 21; cf.: quid tibi, malum, me, aut quid ego agam, curatio'st? id. Most. 1, 1, 33.—**II.** In partic., t. t. **A.** In political lang., *management of state affairs, administration, charge, office,* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126; id. Rab. Post. 10, 28; Liv. 4, 12, 8; 4, 13, 8; 2, 27, 6.—**B.** In the jurists, *guardianship, trusteeship:* qui in curatione sunt, i. e. *wards,* Gai Inst. 1, 199; Dig. 27, 1, 30; 27, 10, 4 et saep.—**C.** In medic., *healing, cure* (very freq.), Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; id. Div. 2, 59, 123; id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; id. Fin. 4, 24, 65; Liv. 2, 20, 9; 42, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145; Phaedr. 5, 8, 12; Flor. 3, 23, 4; Just. 12, 9, 13.— *Plur.:* curationes aeger obire, Sen. Ep. 27, 1.

cūrātor (old orthog. COERATOR, v. the foll.), ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who cares for* or *takes charge of a thing, a manager, overseer, superintendent, keeper.* **I.** In gen.: ludorum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 36: suntoque aediles coeratores urbis annonae ludorumque solemnium, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: viae Flaminiae, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: aviarii, *a bird-keeper,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf. apum, Col. 9, 9, 1: pavonini gregis, id. 8, 11, 2; and gallinarius, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: fidus negotiorum, Sall. J. 71, 3: munerum ac venationum, Suet. Calig. 27: restituendae Campaniae, id. Tit. 8: restituendi Capitolii, Gell. 2, 10, 2 et saep.: muris reficiendis, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: legibus agrariis, id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: curator, qui statuis faciundis praeesset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 144: reipublicae, Sall. J. 110, 6: urbis, Amm. 14, 7, 17.—**II.** In partic., a legal t. t., *a guardian, curator, trustee* (of a minor, an imbecile, an absent person, etc.), Gai Inst. 1, 200; Dig. libb. 26 et 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Quint. 7, 4, 11; Jul. Cap. Vit. M. Aur. 10 et saep.; v. Dict. of Antiq.

cūrātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [curatorius], *guardianship,* = ἐπιτροπή, several times in Dig. 27, 1, 1 and 2, always written as Greek, κουρατορία, etc.

cūrātōrĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [curator, I.], *of* or *belonging to an overseer:* equi, *the horses of a provincial commissary,* Cod. Th. 11, 1, 29.

cūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [curator, II.], *pertaining to guardianship:* STIPENDIA VETERANORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4968.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to a guardian:* nomen, Gai Inst. 4, 82.

‡ **cūrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [curator, II.], *a female guardian,* Non. p. 150, 29.

* **cūrātūra,** ae, *f.* [curo], *management, care, attendance,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25 Ruhnk.

cūrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, of curo.

curcŭlĭo (**gurgŭlĭo,** Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9 Ritschl, Fleck.; Pall. 1, 19, 2; id. Jun. 3; also in some MSS. of the authors cited infra), ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with circulus, circus], *a corn-worm, weevil,* Cato, R. R. 92; Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 63; Col. 1, 6, 15 sq.; Plin. 18, 11, 73, § 302; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 186. —**B.** Form gurgulio = membrum virile, Pers. 4, 38.—**II. Curcŭlĭo,** *the name of a comedy of Plautus.*

* **curcŭliuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [curculio], *a little weevil,* in comic lang. for *something trifling, worthless,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 38 (v. the passage in connection).

Cŭres, ium, *m.* (parvi, Ov. F. 2, 135) and *f.* (Tatiae, Prop. 5, 9, 74), = Κύρεις or Κύρις [curis, Sabine word, = hasta, Ov. F. 2, 477], *the ancient chief town of the Sabines,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 1; Verg. A. 6, 811; 8, 638; Ov. M. 14, 778 al.; Liv. 1, 13, 5; 1, 18, 1; Flor. 1, 2, 1; cf. Quirites.—**B.** Meton., *the inhabitants of Cures,* Ov. F. 3, 201; 6, 216.—**II.** Hence, **Cŭrensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Cures:* turba, Ov. F. 3, 94. —**B.** *Subst.:* **Cŭrenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Cures,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 68 Müll.; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—**III. Cŭrētis,** is (or perh. **Cŭres,** ētis), *m.*, *an inhabitant of Cures,* Prop. 4 (5), 4, 9.

Cūrētes, um, *m.*, = Κουρῆτες, *the most ancient inhabitants of the island of Crete, who paid their worship to Jupiter* (as the Corybantes, who, at a later date, were identified with them, celebrated the worship of Cybele) *with noisy music and armed dances,* Hyg. Fab. 139; Lucr. 2, 629; Verg. A. 3, 131 Heyne; id. G. 4, 151; Ov. M. 4, 282; id. F. 4, 210; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1877; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; Lact. 1, 11, 46 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cūrētis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, lit. *pertaining to the Curetes;* hence, poet. for *Cretan:* terra, Ov. M. 8, 153.— Also *subst.*, *an earlier name of the island of Crete itself,* Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; and *of Acarnania,* id. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Sil. 15, 308.—**B. Cūrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cretan:* carmina, Calp. Ecl. 4, 96.

1. Cūrētis, is, v. Cures, III.

2. Cūrētis, ĭdis, v. Curetes, II. A.

cūrĭa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with Quiris, Quirites; cf. the letter C], *a curia* or *court, one of the thirty parts into which Romulus divided the Roman people, ten for each of the three tribes; each curia contained ten* gentes, Varr. ap. Dion. Hal. 2, 83; Liv. 1, 13, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2, 12; Dig. 1, 2, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 1 Müll.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A structure built for the religious services of a curia* (sometimes also serving for other purposes), Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Fest. p. 174, 6 ib.: veteres, on the east side of the Palatine Hill, Varr. l. l. ib.; Tac. A. 12, 24; called curia prisca, Ov. F. 3, 140; Fest. l. l.: Novae, id. l. l.—**2.** Hence, dies curiae, *a festival day,* Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27.— Hence, **B.** *One of the edifices in which the Senate held its consultations.* **1.** Commonly κατ' ἐξοχήν, the Curia Hostilia built by Tullus Hostilius (in reference to the later Curia Julia and Pompeiana, v. infra), *the Curia, Senate-house,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Liv. 1, 30, 2; Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 22; Varr. L. L. 6, § 46; id. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 57, 5; Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31; id. Cat. 4, 1, 2; id. Fl. 24, 57; id. Mil. 33, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 47; Ov. M. 15, 802. —**2.** Curia Julia, *the Senate-house begun by Julius Cæsar, finished by the triumvirs, and used by the Senate after the burning of the* Curia Hostilia, Suet. Calig. 60.—**3.** Curia Pompeji or Pompeja, *the Senate-house built by Pompey, finally closed after the assassination of Julius Cæsar in it,* Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23; Suet. Caes. 80 sq. et saep. — Hence, trop., as emblem of law: stante urbe et curiâ, Cic. Planc. 29, 71: pro curia inversique mores, Hor. C. 3, 5, 7; of the senatorial rank: curia pauperibus clausa est, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 55.—**C.** Of *the places of assembly of high councils* out of Rome, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 50; Liv. 24, 24, 4; Ov. M. 13, 197; Juv. 9. 101.—**D.** *The assembly of the Senate, the Senate* (cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167): a curiâ nulla me res divellet, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 3: aliquem in curiam introducere, Liv. 22, 1, 14; 2, 23, 11 sq.; 2, 24, 3; Suet. Caes. 22; id. Aug. 38; Hor. C. 2, 1, 14 et saep.—**E.** Curia Calabra, so called from the proclamation of the dates which was there made; v. Calabra.—**F.** Curia Saliorum, *the official building of the Salii on the Palatine Hill, consecrated to Mars, in which the sacred lituus was kept,* Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30.

‡ **curiales** mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae curis appellata est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 11.

cūrĭālis, e, *adj.* [curia], *of* or *pertaining to a curia,* i. e. **I.** *Belonging to the same curia, district,* or *division of the people; subst.:* **cūrĭālis,** is, *m.*, *a member of the same curia,* = δημότης: neque quisquam curialium Venit, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 2: Cimonem etiam in suos curialis hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 13 Müll.: curiales ejusdem curiae ut tribules et municipes. —**II.** *Pertaining to the religious services of the curiæ:* curiales flamines curiarum sacerdotes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 64, 1 Müll.—**III.** In late Lat., *belonging to the imperial court,* = aulicus, Amm. 21, 12, 20; 22, 9, 12; 27, 7, 7; Symm. Ep. 9, 10; 10, 41.

Cŭrĭānus, a, um, v. Curius, II.

Cūrĭātĭi (**Cūrĭi,** Prop. 3, 3, 7, or 4, 2, 7 Müll.), ōrum, *m.*, *an Albanian gens, subsequently transplanted to Rome,* from which were descended the three Curiatii who fell in the contest with the Roman Horatii, Liv. 1, 24, 1 sq.; Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78 al.: cecini Curios fratres, Prop. l. l.

cūrĭātim, *adv.* [curia], *by curiæ* (very rare): populum consuluit, *Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31 (but in Gell. 15, 27, 2, the better read. is curiatum).

Curiatius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* Curiatius Maternus, v. Maternus.

cūrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [curia], *of* or *pertaining to the curiæ:* comitia, *in which the people voted according to curiæ* (orig. the only ruling assembly; later limited by the comitia centuriata to cases of arrogation (adoption), the choice of priests, the conferring of the chief command; cf. comitium, II.; Dict. of Antiq.), Lael. Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 2; Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26 sq.; Liv. 5, 52, 15 al.: lex, *passed in such comitia,* Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 26; 2, 11, 28 sq.; Liv. 9, 38, 15; 5, 46, 11; Gell. 5, 19, 6 et saep.

Curidius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44.

Cūrietae, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Curieta, an island on the coast of Illyria,* now *Veglia,* Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139.— Hence, **Cūrietĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Curieta:* litus, Flor. 4, 2, 31.

Cŭrĭi, ōrum, *m.*, v. Curiatii *init.*

1. cūrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [curia]. **I.** *The priest of a curia,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 83; 6, § 46 Müll.: maximus, *he who presided over all the curiæ,* Liv. 27, 8, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 126, 17 Müll.—**II.** Post-Aug., *a crier, herald,* = praeco, Mart. lib. 2 praef.; Treb. Gall. 12.

2. Cūrĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname in the gens Scribonia;* v. Scribonius; hence, **Cūrĭōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Curio,* Auct. B. Afr. 52 *fin.*

* **3. cūrĭo,** ōnis, *m. adj.* [cura] (a humorously-formed word, corresp. with curiosus), *wasted by sorrow, lean, emaciated:* agnus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 27 sq. (v. the passage in connection); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 3 Müll.

* **cūrĭōnātus,** ūs, *m.* [1. curio, I.], *the office of priest of a curia,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 9 Müll. (cf. curionius).

Cūrĭōnĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Curio.

‡ **cūrĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. curio, I.], *of* or *pertaining to the priest of a curia:* curionium aes dicebatur quod dabatur curioni ob sacerdotium curionatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 19 Müll.: curionia sacra, quae in curiis fiebant, id. ib. p. 62, 11.

cūrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. curiosus *fin.*

cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curiosus], *desire of knowledge, curiosity, inquisitiveness* (very rare), Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2; Macr. S. 1, 11, 45; Tert. adv. Haeret. 17; id. Apol. 25.

Cūrĭŏsŏlītes, um, *m.*, *a Gallic tribe in Armorica* (Gall. Lugdun.), *near the mod. Corseult, south of St. Malo*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; *acc.* Curiosolitas, id. ib. 2, 34; 3, 7; 3, 11 al. —The same called **Cărĭosvĕlītes**, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

* **cūrĭōsŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [curiosus], *somewhat curious, a little inquisitive;* transf.: ventus, App. M. 10, p. 254, 8.

cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [cura]. **I.** (Acc. to cura, I.) *Bestowing care* or *pains upon a thing, applying one's self assiduously, careful, diligent, thoughtful, devoted* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *in* or *ad:* in omni historiâ curiosus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: si me nihilo minus nosti curiosum in re publicâ quam te, id. Att. 5, 14, 3: ad investigandum curiosior, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.—(*β*) With *gen.* (post-Aug.): medicinae, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 7: memoriae, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20 *fin.:* curiosissimus famae suae, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 20.—(*γ*) With *circa:* circa uxoris pudicitiam minus curiosus fuit, Capitol. Pert. 13, 8. — (*δ*) *Absol.:* non quidem doctus, sed curiosus, Petr. 46, 6; so, pictor, id. 29, 4: felicitas Horatii, id. 118, 5: manus, id. 13, 1: consilia, Quint. 7, 5, 2: interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75 al. —* **2.** With the access. idea of excess, *too eager:* est etiam supervacua (ut sic dixerim) operositas, ut a diligenti curiosus et a religione superstitio distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55.—**B.** In partic., *inquiring eagerly* or *anxiously about a thing, inquiring into,* in a good or bad sense; *curious, inquisitive.* **1.** In gen.: ne curiosissimi quidem homines exquirendo audire tam multa possunt, quam, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5; Quint. 1, 8, 21; 11, 3, 143; * Hor. Epod. 17, 77 al.: curiosis oculis perspici non possit, Cic. Sest. 9, 22.—**2.** Implying censure (= πολυπράγμων), *meddlesome, officious, curious, prying, inquisitive:* primum patere me esse curiosum, Cic. Fl. 29, 70; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28 Madv.; 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 15, 26, 5; cf.: quare ut homini curioso ita perscribe ad me, id. ib. 4, 11, 2: curiosum aliquem extimescere, Petr. 127: Quae (basia) nec pernumerare curiosi Possint, Cat. 7, 11 Ellis ad loc. — **b.** Post-Aug., *subst.:* **cūrĭōsus**, i, *m.*, of one who is *prying, a spy, scout;* curiosum ac speculatorem ratus, Suet. Aug. 27. — Later, *a class of secret spies, secret police, an informer,* etc.; cf. Cod. Just. 12, tit. 23: De Curiosis et Stationariis al.—**II.** (Acc. to cura, II.) Lit., *that injures himself by care;* hence, transf., *emaciated, wasted, lean:* belua, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 26 (v. the passage in connection); cf.: nempe ille vivit carie curiosior, Afran. ap. Non. p. 21, 28 (Com. Rel. v. 250 Rib.).—*Adv.:* **cūrĭōsē. A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *With care, carefully:* involvendus vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17; cf. Petr. 63, 6; Col. 12, 55, 2: cavere, Suet. Aug. 40 al.—*Comp.*, Vitr. 7, 4.—*Sup.*, Col. 11, 2, 18.—* **2.** *Too nicely, carefully,* or *particularly:* curiose potius quam Latine loqui, Quint. 8, 1, 2.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *Inquisitively, curiously:* inquirerem, Suet. Vesp. 1.—*Comp.:* curiosius conquiram, Cic. Brut. 35, 133: facere aliquid, id. N. D. 1, 5, 10: animadvertunt ea, quae domi fiunt (pueri), id. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

cūris or **quĭris**, itis, *f.* [Sabine], *a spear*, Ov. F. 2, 477; cf. Macr. S. 1, 9, 16; Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 10 Müll.; v. Quirites.—Hence, **Cŭrītis** (**Quĭrītis**), is, *f.*, *a surname of Juno as protector of spearmen*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149; Inscr. Orell. 1303 sq.; 8659.

cūrĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [curo], *to take care of, to cherish*, App. M. 7, p. 194, 2.

* **1. cūrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [cura, II.], *full of sorrow, grievous:* infortunio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 44 dub. (Ritschl, curvo).

2. Cŭrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens;* thus M'. Curius Dentatus, *the conqueror of the Samnites, Sabines, Lucanians, and of Pyrrhus; celebrated for his moderation*, Cic. Sen. 16, 55 sq.; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 33; Hor. C. 1, 12, 41; Juv. 11, 78; Flor. 1, 15; 1, 18; Cic. Sull. 7, 23; Val. Max. 4, 3, 5 sq. et saep. — **B.** Appel. for *a bold and moderate man;* in *plur.:* (Nenia) et maribus Curiis et decantata Camillis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64; Juv. 2, 3.—Hence, **II. Cŭrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to a Curius*, *Curian:* villa, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: causa, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24: judicium, Quint. 7, 6, 9.

cūro (old orthog. COERO and COIRO, Inscr. Orell. 31; 560; 570: coeret, coerari, coerandi, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10), āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf. subj.* curassis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 93; id. Ps. 1, 3, 3; id. Poen. 3, 1, 50; *inf. pass.* curarier, id. Capt. 3, 5, 79), *v. a.* [cura], *to care for, take* or *have care of, to be solicitous for, to look* or *attend to, trouble one's self about*, etc. (very freq. in every period and species of composition); constr. with the *acc.*, the *acc.* with the *gerundive*, the *inf.* with *ut, ne*, the *simple subj.*, the *dat.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **1.** Of persons. (*a*) With *acc.:* curare omnia studiosissime ac diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7; cf.: diligenter praeceptum, Nep. Eum. 9, 5: magna di curant, parva neglegunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: negotia aliena, id. Top. 17, 66; Hor. S. 2, 3, 19: mandatum, Cic. Att. 5, 7 *init.:* cenam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 11; cf. opsonium, id. Merc. 3, 3, 22: domum, *to cleanse*, Petr. 71, 7: vestimenta curare et polire, Dig. 47, 2, 12 pr.: funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 81 Ruhnk.; cf. in this sense, cadaver, Suet. Ner. 49; and: Aegyptii jussi corpus Alexandri suo more curare, Curt. 10, 10, 13; in other connections, curare corpus means *to nourish, take care of one's self, to refresh, invigorate one's self*, Lucr. 2, 31; 5, 937: nunc corpora curare tempus est, Liv. 21, 54, 2; 3, 2, 10; 26, 48, 3; Curt. 3, 8, 22 al.; in the same sense, membra, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: cutem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15: pelliculam, id. S. 2, 5, 38: se, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1; Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. de Or. 3, 61, 230; cf.: se suamque aetatem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 34: virum, Tib. 1, 5, 33; and in *part. perf.:* curati cibo, Liv. 9, 37, 7: omnes vinoque et cibo curatos domos dimisit, id. 34, 16, 5: vineam, *to tend*, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 195; cf. apes, Col. 9, 14 et saep.: res rationesque eri, *to superintend*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32: pensa ac domos, of the women of the family, Mel. 1, 9, 6: sociorum injurias, Sall. J. 14, 19: sublimia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 5: preces (Diana), id. C. S. 71: prodigia, *to endeavor to avert, ward off*, Liv. 1, 20, 7 et saep.: munus te curaturum scio, Ut mittas mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79; cf.: aquam mulsam prope ut sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28: te multum amamus, quod ea (signa) abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, *provided*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2; cf. II. C. infra: ego illum cum curâ magnâ curabo tibi, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 7 and 9; so, aliquem, id. Stich. 1, 2, 39; 5, 3, 9; Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: curatur a multis, timetur a pluribus, *is courted* (cf. θεραπεύειν), Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 15 et saep.—With a negative: quos peperisti ne cures, *be unconcerned*, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 656; Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 50: alii, quasi corpus nullum sit hominis, ita praeter animum nihil curant, *care for nothing except the mind*, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: viri nihil perjuria curant (with nihil metuere), Cat. 64, 148: non ego istuc curo, qui sit, unde sit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 95: alia cura, a conversational expression (lit. trouble yourself about something else; hence), *do not trouble yourself, never mind*, id. Mil. 3, 3, 55 and 60; and in like sense, aliud cura, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 5.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *gerundive*, *to cause something to be done, to order, to urge on*, etc. (in good prose and very freq.; predominant in Cæsar): pontem in Arari faciundum, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: obsides inter eos dandos, id. ib. 1, 19; 3, 11; 4, 29 et saep.: buculam faciendam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: epistulam mihi referendam, id. Att. 8, 5, 1: fratrem interficiendum, Nep. Timol. 1, 4 al. — (*γ*) With *part. perf pass.:* inventum tibi curabo et mecum adductum Tuom Pamphilum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 1.—(*δ*) With *inf.* (most freq. with a negative): ea nolui scribere, quae nec indocti intellegere possent, nec docti legere curarent, *would take the trouble*, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 4; so negatively, id. de Or. 1, 20, 91; id. Fam. 1, 9, 16; cf.: nihil Romae geritur, quod te putem scire curare, id. ib. 9, 10, 1; 3, 8, 7; Suet. Caes. 86; Hor. C. 2, 13, 39; id. Ep. 1, 17, 58; id. A. P. 133; 297; Ov. M. 11, 370; 11, 682 et saep.—Affirmatively: si qui sunt, qui illud curent defendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: qui istas res scire curavit, id. Fl. 27, 64: mando tibi, uti cures lustrare, Cato, R. R. 141: aspice, si quid Et nos, quod cures proprium fecisse, loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 5; 1, 16, 17; id. A. P. 35; 460 sq.; Suet. Dom. 20; id. Gram. 24.—(*ε*) With *acc.* and *inf. pass.:* neque vero haec inter se congruere possent, ut natura et procreari vellet et diligi procreatos non curaret, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 62: symbolos proponi et saxis proscribi curat, Just. 2, 12, 2; 3, 5, 12.—(*ζ*) With *nom.* and *inf.:* ego capitis mei periculo patriam liberavi, vos liberi sine periculo esse non curatis, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66. —(*η*) With *ut, ne*, or a *simple subj.:* pater curabit ut, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 25 sq.: si fecisset, se curaturam, ut, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; Quint. 4, 2, 47; Suet. Aug. 92.—So in concluding letters: cura ut valeas, *take care of yourself, be careful of your health* (for which da operam ut valeas, fac valeas, et al. sim.), Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3; 7, 6, 2; 7, 15, 2; 7, 20, 3; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6; 3, 8, 6; id. Att. 1, 5, 8; 2, 2, 3 et saep.: omnibus rebus cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. ib. 11, 3, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 34; 2, 5, 24; Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.: ne illa quidem curo mihi scribas, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: jam curabo sentiat, quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6; Petr. 58, 2: curare uti Romae ne essent, Suet. Rhet. 1 *init.*—(*θ*) With *dat.* (ante- and post-class.): illis curandum censeo, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 92; so, omnibus, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: rebus publicis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 50: rebus alienis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: rebus meis, App. Mag. p. 297.—(*ι*) With *quod:* nam quod strabonus est, non curo, Petr. 68, 8.—(*κ*) With *de:* vides, quanto hoc diligentius curem quam aut de rumore aut de Pollione, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.—(*λ*) *Absol.:* curasti probe, Ter. And. 5, 2, 6; cf. Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 50: abi intro; ego hic curabo, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 49; id. Pers. 1, 3, 5: ubi quisque legatus aut tribunus curabat, *commanded*, Sall. J. 60, 1; cf.: in eâ parte, id. ib. 60, 5: in postremo loco cum equitibus, id. ib. 46, 7.—(*μ*) *Impers.:* curabitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 70; id. Men. 3, 3, 15; Ter. And. 2, 3, 29: curetur, id. Hec. 2, 2, 15. —**2.** Of things (poet.): quae causa suscipienda curarit sollemnia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1163: nec vera virtus Curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 30; with *ut*, Lucr. 5, 1015; 3, 127; 6, 231 Lachm.; with *ne:* quod ne miremur sopor atque oblivia curant, id. 4, 826 (822).—**II.** In partic., t. t. **A.** In state affairs, *to take the charge of, to manage the business of, to do a thing in behalf of the state, to administer, govern, preside over, command*, etc. (*a*) With *acc.:* bellum maritimum curare, Liv. 7, 26, 10; so, Asiam, Tac. A. 4, 36: Achaiam, id. ib. 5, 10; superioris Germaniae legiones, id. ib. 6, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 31; cf.: duabus his artibus . . . se remque publicam curabant, Sall. C. 9, 3. —(*β*) *Absol.:* Faesulanum in sinistrâ parte curare jubet, Sall. C. 59, 3; cf. id. J. 46, 7: duo additi qui Romae curarent, Tac. A. 11, 22.—**B.** In medic. lang., *to heal, cure.* (*a*) With *acc.:* an quod corpora curari possint, animorum medicina nulla sit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4; id. Clu. 14, 40: adulescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, id. Sen. 19, 67; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: aegrum, Liv. 5, 5, 12: quadrupedes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: aliquem frigidis, Suet. Aug. 81: aliquem radice vel herbâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 151 et saep.: morbos, Cels. prooem.; Quint. 2, 3, 6; Curt. 5, 9, 3; 7, 1, 22: vulnus, Liv. 2, 17, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 84 et saep.: apparentia vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10. —Rarely, *to operate:* qui ferrum medici prius quam curetur aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5. —(*β*) *Absol.:* medicinae pars, quae manu curat, Cels. 7 praef.; so Quint. 2, 17, 39 al. —Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **cūrans**, antis, *m.*, = medicus, *a physician:* plurimi sub alterutro curantis errore moriuntur, Cels. 3, 8, 5. — Also **cūrandus**, i, *m.*, *the patient:* nisi festinare curandi imbecillitas cogit, Col. 7, 2, 12.—**b.** Trop. (ironically): cum provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, mihi tradiderit enectam, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2: reduviam (corresp. with capiti mederi), id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**C.** In mercantile lang., *to take care of money matters, to adjust* or *settle, pay*, etc.: (nummos) pro signis, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; cf.: pecuniam pro eo frumento legatis, Liv. 44, 16, 2: dimidium pecuniae redemptori tuo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; id. Quint. 4, 15: me cui jussisset curaturum, *that I would make payment according to his direction*, id. Fam. 16, 9, 3.—Hence, **cūrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.). **1.** *Earnest, anxious* (post-Aug.): curatissimae preces, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.:* interim me

quidam . . . secreto curatoque sermone corripit, monet, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 10.— **2.** *Taken care of, managed, attended to:* boves curatiores, Cato, R. R. 103: sacra, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: nitida illa et curata vox, Quint. 11, 3, 26.—*Adv.:* **cūrātē,** *carefully, diligently;* only in *comp.:* curatius disserere, Tac. A. 2, 27; 14, 21; 16, 22; Plin. Ep. 1, 1, 1.

† **cūrŏtrŏphoe** = κουροτρόφοι, *nourishing children:* nymphae ab alimoniā infantum, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 62.

currax, ācis, *adj.* [curro], *running fast, quick, swift* (post-class. and rare): servus, Dig. 21, 1, 18.—P o e t.: laquei, *which are bound on the feet of running animals,* Grat. Cyn. 89.

currĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a running, course, race.* **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (mostly ante-class.): conicere se in curriculum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 91; cf.: pedes in curriculum conferre, Varr. ap. Non. p. 263, 6: facere unum curriculum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 11; cf.: ita celeri curriculo fui propere a portu, id. Stich. 2, 2, 13.—(β) *Abl.* curriculo adverb., *in a quick course, at full speed, swiftly, hastily,* Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 12; id. Most. 2, 1, 15; 3, 3, 26; id. Mil. 2, 6, 43; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11 al.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *a running on a wager, a race:* athletae se in curriculo exercentes, Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Leg. 2, 9, 22; id. Mur. 27, 57; Liv. 44, 9; Hor. C. 1, 1, 3; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 36 al.: equorum, Liv. 45, 33, 5.—**II.** M e t o n. **A.** *A race-ground, course, career.* * **1.** L i t.: solis et lunae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 198, 29.—Far more freq., **2.** T r o p.: exiguum nobis vitae curriculum natura circumscripsit, immensum gloriae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30; cf.: vivendi a naturā datum conficere, id. Univ. 12: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: me ex constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coēgisti, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6; so, consuetudinis, id. Lael. 12, 40: laudis, Quint. 12, 2, 31: hae sunt exercitationes ingenii, haec curricula mentis, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: petitionis, id. Mur. 22, 46: omne industriae nostrae, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7; cf.: nec in quadrigis eum secundum numeraverim . . . nec in oratoribus, qui tantum absit a primo, vix ut in eodem curriculo esse videatur, id. Brut. 47, 173.— **b.** *The time of the annual circuit of the sun, a year,* Prud. στεφ. 3 (al. 9), 11.—**B.** *A race-chariot* (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 14, 14; 15, 44 *fin.;* *Suet. Calig. 19.—**2.** For *a chariot,* in gen.: equi turbati in amnem praecipitavere curricula, Curt. 8, 14, 8: Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utrāque parte deligatum distraxit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 287, 22.

currīlis, e, *adj.* [currus], *of* or *for a chariot* (late Lat.): praesepia equorum currilium, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 26: certamina, *chariot-races,* Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 7, 12: currilis equus, σὺν ἅρματι ἀγωνιζόμενος ἵππος, Gloss. Labb.; cf. also curulis.

curro, cŭcurri (old form cĕcurri, acc. to Gell. 7, 9, 14: curri, Varr. Imp. ap. Front. Ep. 2 Mai; Tert. Fug. in Pers. 12; Arn. 4, 4), cursum, 3, *v. n.* [kindr. with celer, coruscus], *to run, to move quickly* (on foot, on a horse, ship, etc.), *to hasten, fly* (very freq. in every period and species of composition). **I.** L i t. **A.** Of living beings: si ingrederis curre, si curris advola, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; propere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 56: per vias, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 24: per totum conclave pavidi, Hor. S. 2, 6, 113: circum loculos, id. ib. 2, 3, 147: subsidio, Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 17 al.: in nostros toros, id. 3, 20 (4, 19), 10 et saep.: ad villam praecipitanter, Lucr. 3, 1063: per omne mare nautae, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30: trans mare, id. Ep. 1, 11, 27: extremos ad Indos mercator, id. ib. 1, 1, 45; cf.: injecto ter pulvere curras (nauta), id. C. 1, 28, 36 al.: sed neque currentem se nec cognoscit euntem, *his former strength,* Verg. A. 12, 903: ad vocem praeceps amensque cucurri, Ov. M. 7, 844.— With *acc.* of distance: uno die MCCCV. stadia, Plin. 7, 20, 20, § 84; cf. in a figure: eosdem cursus, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44; cf. β infra.— P o e t., of flight: medio ut limite curras, Icare, moneo, Ov. M. 8, 203.— With *inf.:* quis illam (dextram) osculari non curreret? Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 1.—*Impers.:* ad me curritur, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44: curritur ad praetorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92: quo curratur celeriter, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 30 al.—(β) Rarely with the homogeneous objects iter, stadium, campus, etc.: qui stadium currit, *who runs a race,* Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: currimus aequor, Verg. A. 3, 191; 5, 235 (cf. id. ib. 5, 862).—Hence *pass.:* unde et campus curritur et mare navigatur, Auct. ap. Quint. 1, 4, 28.— **b.** P r o v.: currentem incitare or instigare, etc., *to spur a willing horse,* i. e. *to urge one who needs no urging,* Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19; id. Fam. 15, 15, 3; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 45: facilius est currentem, ut aiunt, incitare quam commovere languentem, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 15; cf. ellipt.: quod me hortaris . . . currentem tu quidem, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2; so. currentem hortari, id. ib. 5, 9, 1; 6, 7, 1: currenti calcaria addere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 1: asellum currere doceas, i. e. *you labor to no purpose,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 91: per flammam, *to go through fire,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.—**B.** T r a n s f., of inanimate objects (mostly poet.): sol currens, Lucr. 5, 682; of liquids: amnes in aequora currunt, Verg. A. 12, 524; id. ib. 1, 607; Ov. M. 8, 597; Auct. B. Hisp. 29 al.: currente rotā, Hor. C. 3, 10, 10; id. A. P. 22; Ov. P. 4, 9, 10: quam (chlamydem) circum Purpura cucurrit, Verg. A. 5, 250; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 98: rubor per ora, Verg. A. 12, 66 et saep.: linea per medium, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331: limes per agrum, id. 18, 33, 76, § 326; 2, 108, 112, §§ 243 and 245: vox currit conchato parietum spatio, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: varius per ora cucurrit Ausonidum turbata fremor, Verg. A. 11, 296: carmina dulci modulatione currentia, Lact. 5, 1, 10; of the eyes: oculi currentes, huc illucque directi et furiose respicientes, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2, p. 281 Garet.—**II.** T r o p.: non quo multa parum communis littera currat, *not but that they have many letters in common,* Lucr. 2, 692: proclivi currit oratio, venit ad extremum, haeret in salebrā, *runs,* Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: historia currere debet ac ferri, Quint. 9, 4, 18: cum debeant sublimia ingredi, acria currere, id. 9, 4, 139: numeri, id. 9, 4, 31; cf. rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50: versus incomposito pede, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: sententia, id. ib. 1, 10, 9: currit ferox Aetas, *flies away, passes,* id. C. 2, 5, 13.—**B.** With *acc., to run, traverse* (cf. I. b. supra): eosdem cursus currere, *to adopt the same policy,* Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44; talia saecla, suis dixerunt, currite, fusis Concordes Parcae, Verg. E. 4, 46 (al. regard saecla as *voc.;* al. take currite as transitive, *produce such ages, cause them to be such, as ye run;* cf. Forbig ad loc.).

currūlis, e, *adj.* [currus], *of* or *belonging to a chariot,* or *a chariot-race:* rabies equorum (post-class. and rare), App. M. 9, p. 221: strepitus (opp. equester fremitus), Fronto Ep. 3 Mai; cf. curulis.

currus, ūs, *m.* [curro], *a chariot, car, wain.* **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n., Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; Lucr. 3, 642; Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144; Verg. A. 5, 819; id. G. 3, 359; Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 2 et saep.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *A triumphal car,* Cic. Cael. 14, 34; Suet. Caes. 49; Flor. 1, 5, 6; Hor. Epod. 9, 22; Ov. M. 13, 252 al. —**b.** M e t o n., *a triumph,* Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36; Flor. 4, 2, 89; Prop. 3 (4), 9, 53; Luc. 1, 316 et saep.; cf. Sil. 6, 345 Drak.—**2.** *A war-chariot* (= esseda), Caes. B. G. 4, 33, 2.—**II.** P o e t. transf. * **A.** *A ship, boat,* Cat. 64, 9.—**B.** *The horses drawing a chariot, a team, span,* Verg. G. 1, 514; id. A. 12, 287; Sil. 16, 367; Luc. 7, 570.— ***C.** *A pair of small wheels by which the beam of a plough was supported and guided:* currus a tergo torquere imos, Verg. G. 1, 174 Forbig ad loc.; v. Heyne Exc. ad h. l.

cursātio, ōnis, *f.* [curso], *a running,* Don. ad Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.

cursĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [curro], *a running about,* Fulg. Myth. 3, 3; cf. Auct. Class. 3, p. 81 Mai.

cursim, *adv.* [id.], *quickly, swiftly, hastily, speedily* (class.): currere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 124; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: hoc cito et cursim est agendum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 64: rapi ad carnuficem, id. ib. 1, 2, 156: agmine acto, Liv. 27, 16, 9: dicere aliena (opp. sensim dicere quod causae prodesset), Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: arripere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 89, 364: pergere ad aliquid, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13 et saep.

* **cursio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a running,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 11 Müll.

* **cursĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [cursito], *a running about hither and thither,* Sol. 42, 2.

cursĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [curso], *to run about, run hither and thither* (rare). **I.** I n g e n.: sursum deorsum, * Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf.: huc et illuc, Hor. C. 4, 11, 10; id. S. 2, 6, 107: modo ad Celsum modo ad Nepotem, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5; Suet. Tib. 38: excalciatos, id. Vesp. 10.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *To race, run races:* quomodo Ladas aut Boius cum Sicyoniis cursitarint, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4.—**B.** Of the motion of atoms: huc et illuc casu et temere, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 115.

curso, āre, *v. freq. n.* [curro], *to run hither and thither, to and fro* (rare but class.): ultro et citro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: huc illuc, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; Tac. A. 15, 50; id. H. 5, 20: ad aliquem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56 Bentl. *N. cr.:* per foros, Cic. Sen. 6, 17: per urbem, Tac. A. 2, 82: in omnes vias, Val. Fl. 4, 108.—*Impers.:* cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.—**II.** *Act.* (late Lat.), *to run over, traverse:* nunc jam compactis cursanda syllaba est formis, Mart. Cap. poët. 3, § 262. (In Tac. Agr. 1 *fin.,* instead of ni cursaturus, the right reading is incusaturus; Halm, Ritter, v. Orell. ad h. l.)

1. cursor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a runner,* and partic., **A.** *A runner in a race, racer,* Lucr. 2, 78; Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; id. Div. 2, 70, 144; also *a competitor in a chariot-race:* ut cupidi cursor frena retentat equi, Ov. P. 3, 9, 26.—**B.** *A courier, post* (mostly post-Aug.), Nep. Milt. 4, 3 (transl. of the Gr. ἡμεροδρόμος); Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181; Plin. Ep. 7, 12 *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 49; Mart. 3, 100, 1 al.— **C.** *A slave who ran before the chariot of a grandee, a forerunner* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 87, 9; 123, 7; Suet. Ner. 30; Mart. 3, 47, 14. —**II.** T r o p.: cursor iambus, Rufin. Rhet. p. 355 Capperon.

2. Cursor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a surname of L. Papirius,* Liv. 9, 16, 11; Ampel. 18; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 31; Eutr. 2, 8.

cursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to running* or *to a race-course* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* terminus, Front. Colon. p. 141 Goes.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. cursōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. navis), *a yacht, cutter,* Sid. Ep. 1, 5.—**B. cursōrĭum,** ii, *n.,* = cursus publicus, *a public post, mail,* Auct. Lim. p. 261 Goes.

cursŭālis, e, *adj.* [cursus], *of* or *pertaining to a course, running* (late Lat.): equi, *post-horses,* Cod. Just. 12, 51, 19: raeda, *a stage-coach,* Cod. Th. 12, 12, 9: sollicitudo, i. e. *speed in running,* ib. 6, 29, 7.— **II.** *Hasty, speedy:* ministerium, Cassiod. Var. 5, 5.

cursūra, ae, *f.* [curro], *a running* (ante-class.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34; id. Merc. 1, 2, 10; id. As. 2, 2, 61; id. Most. 4, 1, 5; id. Trin. 4, 2, 164; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15 al.

cursus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a running (on foot, on a horse, chariot, ship, etc.), a course, way, march, passage, voyage, journey,* etc. (very freq.). **I.** L i t. **1.** Of living beings: ingressus, cursus, accubitio, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: ibi cursu, luctando . . . sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 73, and Hor. A. P. 412: quique pedum cursu valet, etc., Verg. A. 5, 67: cursu superare canem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: milites cursu exanimati, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: huc magno cursu intenderunt, *at full speed,* id. ib. 3, 19: magno cursu concitatus, id. B. C. 1, 70: cursu incitatus, id. ib. 1, 79; 3, 46; Auct. B. Alex. 20; cf.: in cursu esse, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1; cf. II. *fin.* infra: strictis gladiis cursu in hostem feruntur, *advance at a run,* Liv. 9, 13, 2: effuso cursu, id. 2, 50, 6: eo cursu proripere, ut, etc., id. 24, 26, 12; 31, 21, 6: eo cursu, Auct. B. Alex 30: eodem cursu contendere, *right onward,* Caes. B. C. 2, 35; cf. id. B. G. 6, 67: citato cursu, Just. 11, 15, 2: cursus in Graeciam per tuam provinciam, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 10: quis umquam tam brevi tempore tot loca adire, tantos cursus conficere potuit? id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: (terrae) tuis non dicam cursibus, sed victoriis lustratae sunt, id. ib. 2, 5: agmen cursūs magis quam itineris modo ducit, Curt. 5, 13, 5; 6, 1, 12; Just. 15, 3, 11; 11, 8, 2: Miltiades cursum direxit, quo tendebat, Nep. Milt. 1, 6; Vell. 2, 19, 4; 1, 4, 1: Ulixi per mare, Hor. C. 1, 6, 7: iterare cursus relictos, id. ib. 1, 34, 4: Naxon, ait Liber, cursus advertite vestros, Ov. M. 3, 636 et saep.; cf. B.: cursum per

auras Derigere, Verg. A. 6, 194; so of *flying*, Ov. M. 2, 838; 4, 787 al.—**b.** Cursum tenere (in a march or on shipboard), *to hold one's course, to maintain a direct course:* equites cursum tenere atque insulam capere non potuerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.:* Dionysius cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; Caes. B. G. 5, 8; cf. 2. b. —**2.** Of inanimate objects: solis cursus lunaeque meatus Expediam, Lucr. 5, 77; cf. id. 5, 772 al.: lunae, id. 5, 629; cf. id. 5, 630: stellarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: neque clara suo percurrere fulmina cursu Perpetuo possint, Lucr. 1, 1003: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; so of *the course* or *flow of a stream*, Ov. M. 1, 282; 9, 18; Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85: longarum navium, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; cf. Cic. Mur. 15, 33; id. Off. 3, 12, 50 al.: Aquilonis et Austri, Lucr. 5, 688; cf. id. 6, 302: menstrui, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 230: quadripertiti venarum, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195 et saep.—**b.** Cursum tenere, as supra, 1. b.: tanta tempestas subito coorta est, ut nulla earum (navium) cursum tenere posset, Caes. B. G. 4, 28.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Cursum exspectare, *to wait for a fair wind* (lit. *for a passage*), Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1.—**2.** (Abstr. pro concr.) Cursus publici, in the time of the emperors, *posts* or *relays divided into stations, for the speedy transmission of information upon state affairs*, Cod. Just. 12, 51; Cod. Th. 8, 5; Inscr. Orell. 3181; 3329; cf.. equi publici, Amm. 14, 6, 16: vehicula publica, id. 21, 13, 7: cursus vehicularius, Capitol. Ant. P. 12, 3: vehicularis, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 4: cursus fiscalis, Spart. Had. 7; v. Suet. Aug. 49.—**II.** Trop. (freq. in Cic. and Quint.), *a course, progress, direction, way:* qui cursus rerum, qui exitus futurus sit, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 3; cf. Tac. H. 4, 34; id. Agr. 39: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: vitae brevis cursus, gloriae sempiternus, id. Sest. 21, 47: reliquus vitae cursus, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47: totius vitae cursum videre, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: omnem vitae suae cursum conficere, id. Cael. 17, 39: in omni vitae cursu optimum visum est, ut, etc., Macr. S. 1, 2, 3: temporum, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 2: tuorum honorum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2; cf. Tac. H. 1, 48: continuus proeliorum, id. Agr. 27 al.: cursus vocis per omnis sonos, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227: cursus verborum, id. ib. 1, 35, 161; so of *the motion* or *flow of discourse*, etc., id. Part. Or. 15, 52; Quint. 8, prooem. § 27; 9, 4, 70: cursus hic et sonus rotundae volubilisque sententiae, Gell. 11, 13, 4: quem enim cursum industria mea tenere potuisset sine forensibus causis, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 11; cf. id. Or. 1, 4: nos in eodem cursu fuimus a Sullâ dictatore ad eosdem fere consules, id. Brut. 96, 328; so, esse in cursu, *to go on, continue*, Ov. M. 13, 508; id. F. 6, 362.

Curtĭlĭus, ĭi, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; 14, 10, 2 al.

Curtĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*. **I.** C. Curtius Postumus, *a partisan of Cæsar*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 3; id. Fam. 2, 16, 7; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 3.—**II.** Q. Curtius Rufus, *the historiographer of Alexander the Great*, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 2; Tac. A. 11, 21.—**III.** Curtius Nicia, *of Cos, freedman of a Curtius, a friend of Pompey*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1 sq.; Suet. Gram. 14.—Hence, **IV.** *Adj.* **A.** Lacus Curtius, *a place in Rome named after a certain Curtius*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.; Liv. 7, 6, 5; Ov. F. 6, 403; also called Lacus Curtii, Suet. Aug. 57; id. Galb. 20; Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 8 Müll.—**B.** Curtius Fons, *a fountain*, forty Roman miles from Rome, whose waters were conducted thither by Caligula, a part of the Aqua Claudia (v. Claudius, II. B.), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; Front. Aquaed. 13 sq.; Suet. Claud. 20; called also CVRTIA AQVA, Inscr. Orell. 55.

curto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [curtus], *to shorten, diminish* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): aliquid, Cels. 7, 9: radices, Pall. Feb. 10, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to diminish:* rem, Pers. 6, 34; cf.: Quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.

curtus, a, um, *adj.* [root in Sanscr. kart, to cut; cf. Germ. kurz], *shortened, mutilated, broken, short* (class.; most freq. in the poets). **I.** Lit.: dolia, *pots* (chamber vessels), Lucr. 4, 1026; cf. vasa, Juv. 3, 271: pergula, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 70: testa, Mart. 3, 82, 3; cf. testu, Ov. F. 2, 645 al.. calix, Mart. 1, 92, 6: curtum temone jugum, Juv. 10, 135: latus, Mart. 12, 32, 13: Judaei, i. e. *circumcised*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70; cf. equus, *castrated*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 20; but curto mulo, *with shortened tail* (= curtatâ caudâ), Hor. S. 1, 6, 104.—**II.** Trop.: res, Hor. C. 3, 24, 64 (cf. curto, II.): centussis, *a clipped piece*, Pers. 5, 191: sententia quasi curta, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: fides ingratae patriae, Juv. 14, 166 al.—Of *defective, incomplete* discourse, Cic. Or. 50, 168; 51, 173; Lact. 6, 15.

cŭrūlis (**curr-**), e, *adj.* [currus], *of* or *pertaining to a chariot.* **I.** In gen.: equi, *the four horses provided at the public cost for the games of the circus*, Liv. 24, 18, 10; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 49, 14 Müll.; Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3; 15, 10, 1: ludi, Min. Fel. Oct. 37 *fin.:* triumphus, i. e. *upon a chariot* (in opp. to an ovatio, on horseback or on foot), Suet. Aug. 22: Juno curulis, in an ancient form of prayer in Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 17.—**II.** Esp.: sella curulis, *the curule chair, official chair*, adopted from the Etruscans, and inlaid with ivory; used by the consuls, praetors, and curule ediles, who hence received their name (v. aedilis, and cf. Gell. 3, 18, 4; Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 11; Dict. of Antiq.), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; Liv. 1, 8, 3; 9, 46, 9 al.; Quint. 6, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 26; Ov. P. 4, 9, 27; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81; Flor. 1, 13, 10; Cat. 52, 2 et saep.: sedes, Tac. A. 2, 83; 15, 29 al.; and *absol.:* **cŭrūlis**, is, *f.*, Tac. A. 1, 75; id. H. 2, 59; Plin. Pan. 59, 2; Suet. Ner. 13; Luc. 3, 107; Sil. 8, 488; Stat. S. 3, 3, 115; Mart. 11, 98, 18 al.—Poet.: major curulis, i. e. *consulship*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 82.—Hence, **B.** Meton., *pertaining to the honor of a* sella curulis, *curule:* aedilis, L. Pis. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 2; Liv. 7, 1, 6 and 8; Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131 al.; cf. aedilitas, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 27; Liv. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 19: ebur (= sella curulis), *consulship*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 53; cf. magistratus, Gab. Bass. ap. Gell. 3, 18.—*Subst.:* **cŭrūlis**, is, *m.*, = aedilis curulis, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 42; and curules, *the curule magistracies*, Stat. S. 4, 1, 5.

* **curvābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [curvo], *that may be bent, flexible:* ulmus et fraxinus, Pall. Nov. 15, 2.

curvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a bending, bend, vaulting* (not ante-Aug.; perh. first used by Ov.): patriae curvamina ripae, Ov. M. 9, 450; 2, 130; 3, 672: haec (villa) unum sinum molli curvamine amplectitur, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 4: caeli, *of the climate*, Gell. 14, 1, 10.

curvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bending* (very rare), Col. 4, 12, 2.

curvātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a bending, rounding, bend* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Abstr., Vitr. 2, 8, 11; Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72; 10, 19, 21, § 42 al.—**II.** Concr., *a vault:* camerae, *an arched ceiling*, Vitr. 7, 3: rotae, i. e. *the rim*, Ov. M. 2, 108.

curvesco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be crooked, curved, to make a curve* (late Lat.): mare curvescens, Amm. 22, 8, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 9, 9; id. de Isaac et An. 7, 60; id. in Psa. 118, 26.

* **curvĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [curvus], *crookedness*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 7.

curvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to crook, bend, bow, curve* (not ante-Aug.; v. Orell. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66). **I.** Lit.: curvari manus et aduncos crescere in ungues, Ov. M. 2, 479: bimâ cornua fronte (vitulus), Verg. G. 4, 299: trabes, Ov. M. 7, 441; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 38: flexile cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383; 11, 324; cf.: ingentem arcum manu, Stat. Achill. 1, 487: rotundas Curvat aper lances, i. e. *by its weight*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: Calabros sinus (Hadria), id. C. 1, 33, 16: portus curvatus in arcum, Verg. A. 3, 533; cf. Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18: luna curvata in cornua, id. 37, 10, 68, § 184; cf. poet.: fronte curvatos imitatus ignes, Hor. C. 4, 2, 57: imi (rami) in terram adeo curvantur, ut, etc., Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22: in diversum curvatur (arbor), id. 16, 42, 81, § 223: insectorum pedes... foris curvantur, id. 11, 29, 35, § 101: curvata in montis faciem unda, Verg. G. 4, 361; cf. Ov. M. 15, 509; and: tollimur in caelum curvato gurgite, Verg. A. 3, 564.—Of persons: nec nostrum seri curvarent Aeacon anni, Ov. M. 9, 435; so, curvata senio membra, Tac. A. 1, 34: pondera vix toto curvatus corpore juxta Deicit, Stat. Th. 6, 649.—* **II.** Trop., *to make to yield, to move:* neque te munera nec... vir curvat (= movet, ad misericordiam flectit), Hor. C. 3, 10, 16.

curvor, ōris, *m.* [curvus], *crookedness*, perh. only in Varr. L. L. 5, § 104, and 7, § 25 Müll.

curvus (**-vŏs**), a, um, *adj.* [root kar-, whence κορώνη; cf.: circus, varus], *crooked, curved, bent* (opp. rectus; mostly poet.). **I.** Prop.: aratrum, Lucr. 5, 933; 6, 1253; Verg. G. 1, 170: rastri, Cat. 64, 39: culter, Sen. Hippol. 53: falces, Verg. G. 1, 508: calamus, Cat. 63, 22: arbor, Ov. M. 5, 536: arcus, id. ib. 9, 114: dens, id. Am. 3, 10, 14: ungues, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; Hor. Epod. 5, 93: lyra, id. C. 1, 10, 6; 3, 28, 11: crinale, Ov. M. 5, 53: (equi) alvus, Verg. A. 2, 51: carinae, id. G. 1, 360: cavernae, id. A. 3, 674: rates, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 29: litora, Cat. 64, 74; Verg. A. 3, 223; Hor. C. 4, 5, 14; id. Epod. 10, 21; Ov. M. 11, 352; cf. spatium, Sall. H. 4, 20 Dietsch: flumen, *winding, crooked*, Verg. G. 2, 12; Ov. M. 3, 342: aquae, id. F. 3, 520: aequor, *rising on high, boisterous*, id. M. 11, 505 al.—Of persons: ita te adgerundâ curvom aquâ faciam, ut, etc., Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 36: arator, *bent, stooping*, Verg. E. 3, 42; and of one *bent by age:* anus, Prop. 2 (3), 18, 20: membra, Ov. M. 3, 276: senecta, id. A. A. 2, 670: caelator, Juv. 9, 145: vel gibberosi vel curvi, Dig. 21, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., *crooked, wrong, perverse:* mores, Pers. 3, 52.—*Subst.:* **curvum**, i, *n.*, *that which is crooked* or *wrong* (opp. rectum): scilicet ut possem curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44: rectum discernis, ubi inter Curva subit, Pers. 4, 12: invenimus qui curva corrigeret, *set every thing right*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8 (21), 6: hic nobis curva corriget? Sen. Apoc. 8 *fin.*

* **cuscŏlĭum** (**-cŭlĭum**), ii, *n.*, *the scarlet berry of the holm oak*, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32.

Cusinius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4; 12, 41, 3.

cūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [cudo], *a stamping of money*, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 18.

‡ **cūso**, āre, *v. freq.* [id.], acc. to Prisc. p. 890 P.

cūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a coiner of money*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

* **cuspĭdātim**, *adv.* [cuspido], *to a point, with a point:* decisus calamus, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102.

cuspĭdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cuspis], *to make pointed, to point* (only in the foll. pass.): hastilia, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126; cf. id. 18, 19, 49, § 179.

cuspis, ĭdis, *f.* [etym. dub.], *a point, the pointed end* of any thing (freq., esp. in the poets). **I.** Prop.: asserum, * Caes. B. C. 2, 2: vomeris, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172: acuta contorum, Verg. A. 5, 208: acuta teli, Ov. M. 1, 470: hastae, id. ib. 5, 9; 6, 78: jaculi, id. ib. 7, 673: medicata, Sil. 13, 197: aquilae, *the pointed end of the standard;* Gr. στύραξ, Suet. Caes. 62 et saep.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto). **A.** *A spear, javelin, lance*, Verg. A. 11, 41; 12, 386; Hor. C. 4, 6, 8; id. S. 2, 1, 14; Ov. M. 6, 673; Liv 4, 38, 3 and 4; 8, 7, 9 and 11; Plin. 34, 15, 45, § 152 al.—**B.** *A spit*, Mart. 14, 221, 2.—**C.** *The trident of Neptune*, Ov. M. 12, 580; cf. triplex, id. ib. 12, 594; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181.—**D.** *The sting of a bee*, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 78.—**E.** *A scorpion's sting*, Ov. M. 2, 199.—**F.** *A pointed tube*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

Cuspius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 1 al.

‡ **cussĭlīris**, is, e, *adj.* [root sku-, to cover, hide; cf.: obscurus, scutum], *cowardly* (an ancient word for ignavus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 50, 13 Müll.).

custōdēla, ae, *f.* [custos] (ante-class. form for custodia; in later Lat. preserved only in the vulgar lang.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 5 Müll.), *a watch, guard, care*, etc.: qui more antiquo in custodelam suom conmiserunt caput, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: in custodelam nos tuam ut recipias et tutere, id. ib. 3, 3, 34: (capram) in custodelam simiae concredere, id. Merc. 2, 1, 9: familiam pecuniamque tuam endo mandatelâ tutelâ custodelâque meâ (esse aio), an ancient judicial formula in Gai Inst. 2, § 104 Huschke: feralis, *of a corpse*, App. M. 2, p. 124, 17: publica, id. ib. 7, p. 193 *fin.:* salutaris carceris, id. ib. 9, p. 217, 15: acrior, id. ib. 10, p. 245, 15.

custōdĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a watching, watch, guard, care, protection* (freq. and

class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 59: agitare custodiam, *to keep guard*, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20: iis impedimentis custodiae ac praesidio VI. milia hominum unâ reliquerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: sub hospitum privatorum custodiâ esse, Liv. 42, 19, 5: tam fida canum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: pastoris, Col. 8, 4, 3: paedagogorum, Quint. 1, 2, 25: dura matrum, *care, oversight*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 22 et saep.: navium longarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ignis (Vestae), Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 17; 2, 36; Liv. 5, 10, 4; cf.: urbis, sui, Suet. Aug. 49: corporis, id. Galb. 12: illa (sc. pontis), Nep. Milt. 3, 2: portus, Auct. B. Alex. 17: cum in ejusdem anni custodiâ te atque L. Murenam fortuna posuisset, Cic. Mur. 31, 64: aliquid privatâ custodiâ continere, id. Sull. 15, 42: circum familias conventus Campaniae custodiae causâ distribuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*: in muro custodiae causâ conlocati, id. ib. 1, 28; Auct. B. Afr. 46: navis quae erat ad custodiam ab Acilio posita, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: tribunus adpositus custodiae (alicujus), Tac. A. 1, 6: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: a cujus audaciâ fratris liberos ne materni quidem corporis custodiae tegere potuissent, id. Clu. 11, 31: fida justitiae, id. Fin. 2, 34, 113: una fidelis memoriae rerum gestarum (litterae), Liv. 6, 1, 2: libertatis, id. 4, 24, 4: suae religionis, Quint. 6, 1, 20: decoris, id. 11, 1, 57 et saep.—**B.** Meton. **1.** Usu. in *plur.* and in milit. lang., *persons who serve as guards, a guard, watch, sentinel:* colonia meis praesidiis, custodiis, vigiliis munita, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 8; 2, 12, 26; id. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 60: neque clam transire propter custodias Menapiorum possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 4; 7, 19; 7, 27 et saep.—In *sing.* (collect.), Cat. 62, 33: abest custodia regi, Ov. M. 14, 371: unicus anser erat, minimae custodia villae, id. ib. 8, 684: corporis, *a body-guard*, Curt. 5, 1, 42.—**2.** *A place where guard is kept, a watch-* or *guard-house, watch-station:* haec (urbs) mea sedes est, haec vigilia, haec custodia, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24: privata, id. Sull. 15, 42: in hac custodiâ et tamquam speculâ, id. Phil. 7, 7, 19: ceteri in custodiam conditi, Tac. H. 4, 2.—In *plur.*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, *a watching, guarding, custody, restraint, confinement.* **A.** Lit.: nec cuiquam uni custodiam ejus (sc. Philopoemenis capti) satis credebant, Liv. 39, 50, 2: quive (servi) inve ludum custodiamve conjecti fuerint, Gai Inst. 1, 13: animal quod custodiam nostram evadit, id. ib. 2, 67: famulos vinclis atque custodiâ . tueri, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48. —*Plur.*: in praedonum hostiumque custodias tantum numerum civium Romanorum includere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: libera, *private custody, confinement in one's house*, Liv. 24, 45, 8; Vell. 1, 11 (cf.: libero conclavi, Liv. 39, 14, 9); and in *plur.*: in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf. trop.: domi teneamus eam (eloquentiam), saeptam liberali custodiâ, Cic. Brut. 96, 330.—Perh. in a play upon the words libera custodia: ut sis apud me ligneâ in custodiâ, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 28. —**B.** Meton. **1.** *A place of confinement, a prison, hold:* Lentulus comprehenditur et in custodiâ necatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 104 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, §§ 68 and 69; id. Cat. 1, 8, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14; id. Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 et saep. —Trop.: corporis custodiis se liberare, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15.—**2.** *Persons in confinement, captives, prisoners* (post-Aug.): in recognoscendis custodiis, Suet. Tib. 61; id. Dom. 14: unus ex custodiarum agmine, Sen. Ep. 77, 18.—Of a single person: eâdem catenâ et custodiam et militem copulat, Sen. Ep. 5, 7.

custōdĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [custos], *a watch-house* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 2; Inscr. Orell. 1391.

‡ **custōdĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a jailer*, Inscr. Orell. 1541.

custōdĭo, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4 (*fut. pass.* custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71), *v. a.* [id.], *to watch, protect, keep, defend, guard* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** With material objects: Q. Caepio Brutus pro consule provinciam Macedoniam, tueatur, defendat, custodiat incolumemque conservet, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: tuum corpus domumque, id. Mil. 25, 67: quod me receperit, juverit, custodierit, id. Planc. 10, 26; cf.: in meâ salute custodiendâ, id. ib. 1, 1: me non solum amicorum fidelitas, sed etiam universae civitatis oculi custodiunt, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22: ut haec insula ab eâ (Cerere) ... incoli custodirique videatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: urbes, Quint. 7, 10, 13: maritimam oram viginti navibus longis, Liv. 36, 2, 11 (cf. tueri, id. 36, 2, 7): officinam diligentiâ, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59: castra nocte, ne quis elabi posset, Liv. 9, 42, 6: amictum, Quint. 5, 14, 31: poma in melle, *to lay up, preserve*, Col. 12, 45, 3: paries, qui laevum marinae Veneris latus Custodit, Hor. C. 3, 26, 6: tua, id. S. 2, 3, 151: hic stilus ... me veluti custodiet ensis, id. ib. 2, 1, 40.—Esp.: se, *to be on the watch:* quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: fac ut diligentissime te ipsum custodias, id. Att. 14, 17, A, 8.—(β) With *ab:* Gortynii templum magnâ curâ custodiunt non tam a ceteris quam ab Hannibale, Nep. Hann. 9, 4: poma ab insomni dracone, Ov. M. 9, 190: cutem a vitiis, Plin. 28, 8, 25, § 89.—**B.** With immaterial objects (freq. in post-Aug. prose), *to keep, preserve, regard, take heed, observe, maintain:* id quod tradatur posse percipere animo et memoriâ custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: dicta litteris, id. ib. 2, 2, 7; cf.: ex his (arboribus) quas memoria hominum custodit, Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 234: illa quae scriptis reposuimus, velut custodire desinimus, Quint. 11, 2, 9; opp. mutare, id. 12, 8, 6: modum ubique, id. 4, 2, 35: regulam loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: praecepta, Col. 1, 8, 15: eam rationem, id. 4, 29, 11: ordinem, id. 12, 4, 1: quae custodienda in olearam curâ ... praecipiemus, Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 125: morem, id. 14, 12, 14, § 88: religiose quod juraveris, id. Pan. 65, 2 et saep.—(β) With *ab:* teneriores annos ab injuriâ sanctitas docentis custodiat, Quint. 2, 2, 3.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne:* in aliis quoque propinquitatibus custodiendum est, ut inviti judicemur dixisse, Quint. 11, 1, 66: quo in genere id est praecipue custodiendum, ne, etc., id. 8, 3, 73; 8, 5, 7; Col. 4, 24, 11: ut custoditum sit ne umquam veniret, etc., Suet. Tib. 7.—**II.** With the access. idea of hindering free motion, in a good or bad sense. **A.** In gen., *to hold something back, to preserve, keep:* multorum te oculi et aures non sentientem ... speculabuntur atque custodient, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 6: aliquem, ne quid auferat, *to watch, observe*, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; ejus (sc. epistulae) custodiendae et proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 1: librum, id. Fam. 6, 5, 1: codicillos, Suet. Tib. 51: prodit se quamlibet custodiatur simulatio, Quint. 12, 1, 29.—**B.** Esp., *to hold in custody, hold captive:* noctu nervo vinctus custodibitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 71; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: ducem praedonum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; obsides, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: Domitium, id. B. C. 1, 20: bovem, Verg. A. 8, 218 et saep.—Hence, * **custōdītē**, *adv.* (acc. to I.), *cautiously, carefully:* ut parce custoditeque ludebat! Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3.

custōdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [custodio]. **I.** In gen., *guardianship, care:* custoditio est opera ad custodiendum quid sumpta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61, 15.—**II.** Transf., *a keeping, observance:* legum, Vulg. Sap. 6, 19.

custos, ōdis, *comm.* [root sku-, to cover, hide, etc.; cf. scutum, κεύθω, Germ. Haut, Haus, Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 353], *a guard, watch, preserver, keeper, overseer, protector, defender, attendant*, etc., *protectress*, etc., in a friendly or hostile sense (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of living beings. **1.** In gen.: antiqua erilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Med. ap. Non. p. 39, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 289 Vahl.); cf. in *masc.*: corporis, *a body-guard*, Liv. 24, 7, 4; so *plur.*, Nep. Dat. 9, 3; Suet. Calig. 55 al.: Commium cum equitatu custodis loco relinquit, Caes. B. G. 6, 6 *fin.*: cum vigiliis custodibusque nostris colloqui, id. B. C. 1, 22 *init.*: portae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: fani, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94. custos defensorque provinciae, id. ib. 2, 5, 6, § 12: pontis, Nep. Milt. 3, 1: patrimonii, Quint. 4, 2, 73: hortorum, Suet. Calig. 59: gregis, Verg. E. 10, 36: pecuniae regiae, Curt. 5, 1, 20: ipse pecuniae quam regni melior custos, Liv 44, 26, 12: rei publicae custos senatus, Cic. Sest. 65, 137: templorum, id. Dom. 55, 141: custos ac vindex cupiditatum, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: salutis suae, Quint. 5, 11, 8; Curt. 3, 6, 1; Tac. A. 3, 14 et saep.: his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 76; so of *teachers of youth*, id. ib. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 4, 118; id. A. P. 161; 239: virtutis (ego) verae custos rigidusque satelles, id. Ep. 1, 1, 17.—Freq. of the gods, etc.: dei custodes et conservatores hujus urbis, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; cf.: custodi Jovi, Suet. Dom. 5: montium custos Diana, Hor. C. 3, 22, 1: rerum Caesar, id. ib. 4, 15, 17: multae tibi tum officient res, Custodes, etc., i. e. *attendants of women, eunuchs*, etc., id. S. 1, 2, 98 Heind.—Of dogs, Verg. G. 3, 406; Col. 7, 12; so of Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 424 al., and of the constellation Bootes, Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, Vitr. 9, 4, 1: armorum, *the officer in charge of the arms* in an army or fleet, Dig. 49, 16, 14, § 1; Inscr. Orell. 3630 al.—**2.** In civil affairs, t. t., *a man who took charge of the vessel into which voting tablets were put* (in order to prevent false suffrages), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22; id. Red. Sen. 7, 17.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects. **1.** Of abstract subjects: natura Ipsaque corporis est custos et causa salutis, Lucr. 3, 324: haec custos dignitatis (fortitudo), Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: sapientia custos et procuratrix totius hominis, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; id. Off. 2, 7, 23: leges diligentissimae pudoris custodes, Quint. 8, 5, 19 al.—**2.** Of *receptacles, safes*, e. g. of *a quiver:* eburnea Telorum custos, Ov. M. 8, 320; of *an incense-box:* turis, id. ib. 13, 703; and in husbandry, *the stump of an amputated vine-branch*, i. q. resex, pollex, praesidiarius or subsidiarius palmes, Col. 4, 21, 3.—**II.** In a hostile sense. **A.** In gen., *a watch, spy:* Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, quibuscum loquatur, scire possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: custodem, inquit, Tullio me apponite. Quid, mihi quam multis custodibus opus erit, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: num nam hic relictu's custos, Nequis, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55; cf. v. 59; Curt. 5, 11, 2; Suet. Tib. 12 al.—**B.** Esp., *a jailer, keeper:* carceris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57; Nep. Eum. 11, 1; id. Alcib. 4, 4: quem ex Mauritania rex proditionis insimulatum cum custodibus miserat, Sall. H. 2, 25 Dietsch: te sub custode tenebo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 77; Tac. A. 2, 68; 3, 28; 4, 60 al.

Cusus, i, *m.*, *a small river in* Germania, now prob. the *Waag*, Tac. A. 2, 63 *fin.*

cŭtīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cutis], *the skin*, Juv. 11, 203; Pers. 4, 18; on the long ī, v. Prisc. p. 612 P.

Cŭtĭlĭa, ae, *f.*, *an ancient city in the Sabine land, on a lake called* Lacus Cutiliae, now *Lago di Contigliano*, Varr. ap. Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Paul. ex Fest. 51, 8.—Also in *plur.*: **Cŭtĭlĭae**, ārum, Liv. 26, 11, 10; Suet. Vesp. 24; Cels. 5, 6; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 8 Müll.—Hence, **Cŭtĭlĭensis**, e, *adj.*: Lacus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 71 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 7, 28 sq.; and **Cŭtĭlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Cutilia:* Cutiliae aquae, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; 31, 2, 6, § 10; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 45.—Also called **Cŭtĭlĭae**, ārum, *f.*, Cels. 4, 5, 26.

Cutina, ae, *f.*, *a city of the* Vestini, Liv. 8, 29, 13.

cŭtio, ōnis, *m.*, *a small insect, milleped*, Mart. Emp. 8.

cŭtis, is (*acc.* cutem, App. Mag. p. 306, 14), *f.* [kindr. with κύτος; Sanscr. gudh; Germ. Haut], *the skin.* **I.** Prop., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183 sq.; Quint. 11, 3, 78; Hor. C. 1, 28, 13; id. A. P. 476; Sen. Ep. 95, 16; 123, 7 al.—In *plur.*, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 200; 11, 37, 45, § 128.—**b.** Prov.: curare cutem, *to take care of one's skin*, i. e. *to make much of one's self*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15 (for which pelliculam curare, id. S. 2, 5, 38): cogere aliquem intra suam cutem, Sen. Ep. 9, 13: cute perditus, *sick in one's body*, Pers. 1, 23: ego te intus et in cute novi, *I know you thoroughly*, id. 3, 30.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Hide, leather:* calceus est sartâ terque quaterque cute, Mart. 1, 103, 6.—**2.** *A soft coating, covering* of any thing; *the skin, rind, surface* (several times in the Nat. Hist. of Pliny): casiae, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 95: nucleorum, id. 15, 10, 9, § 36: uvarum, id. 15,

28, 34, § 112: lauri, id. 27, 10, 60, § 84: summa terrae, id. 20, 19, 79, § 207.—**II.** Trop., *the external appearance, surface, outside:* tenerâ quādam elocutionis cute, Quint. 5, 12, 18: imaginem virtutis effingere et solam ut sic dixerim cutem, id. 10, 2, 15; Gell. 18, 4, 2.

‡ **cuturnĭum** vas, quo in sacrificiis vinum fundebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 1 Müll.

cy̆ămĭas, ae, *f.* [cyamos], *the bean-stone, a precious stone,* Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **cy̆ămŏs** or **-us,** i, *m.,* = κύαμος, *a plant, called also* colocasia, *Egyptian bean,* Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87.

Cy̆ănē, ēs, *f.,* = Κυάνη, *a fountain near Syracuse,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Ov. F. 4, 469; id. P. 2, 10, 26.—In fable, *a nymph changed into this fountain for her grief at the loss of Proserpine,* Ov. M. 5, 409 sq.; Sil. 14, 515; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 245.

Cy̆ănĕae, ārum, *f.,* v. cyaneus, II.

Cy̆ănēē, ēs, *f.,* = Κυανέη, *a nymph, daughter of Mæander, mother of Caunus and of Byblis,* Ov. M. 9, 452.

† **cy̆ănĕus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κυάνεος. **I.** *Dark-blue, sea-blue:* cyaneo colore avis, Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 89: stagna, Prud. Psych. 858.—**II. Cy̆ănĕae,** ārum, *f.,* = Κυάνεαι, *the two small rocky islands at the entrance of the Pontus Euxinus, called also* Symplegades, q. v., Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34; Mel. 2, 7, 3: errantes, Val. Fl. 4, 561.—Hence, **B. Cy̆ănĕus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Cyaneæ:* cautes, Luc. 2, 716: montes, Val. Fl. 2, 381: rupes, id. 4, 637: ruinae, Mart. 7, 19, 3: insulae, Mel. 2, 7, 3; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 92 al.—**2.** Transf., *like the Cyaneæ:* nates, Mart. 11, 99, 6.

† **cy̆ănŏs** or **-us,** i, *m.,* = κύανος. **I.** *The blue corn-flower, blue-bottle:* Centaurea cyanus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 24, § 48; 21, 11, 39, § 68.—**II.** *A precious stone, a species of* lapis lazuli, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119.

† **cy̆ăthisso,** āre, *v. n.,* = κυαθίζω, *to fill a* cyathus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 29; Macr. de Diff. 41, 8; Auct. de Verb. 8, § 14 Jan.

† **cy̆ăthus,** i, *m.,* = κύαθος, *a small ladle for transferring the wine from the mixing-bowl* (crater) *to the drinking-cup* (cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 221). **I.** Prop., Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; id. Ps. 4, 2, 2; Hor. S. 1, 6, 117; Juv. 9, 47; Suet. Caes. 49 al.—**II.** As *a measure,* both dry and liquid (particularly for wine), *the twelfth part of a* sextarius, Hor. C. 3, 8, 13; 3, 19, 12; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; or *ten Greek drachmæ,* Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; cf. Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 80.

† **cy̆baeus,** a, um, *adj.* [κύπη, κυβή, cupa], *pertaining to a kind of merchant-ship:* navis maxima, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44.—*Absol.:* **cy̆baea,** ae, *f., a transport* or *merchant-ship,* Cic. Verr. 2. 4, 8, § 17.

Cy̆bĕlē or **Cy̆bēbē,** ēs, and **Cy̆bĕlă,** ae, *f.,* = Κυβέλη and Κυβήβη. **I.** *A goddess, originally Phrygian, later worshipped in Rome also as* Ops *or* Mater Magna, *whose priests were called* Galli. (α) Form Cybele, Cat. 63, 8; Verg. A. 11, 768; Mart. 1, 71, 10.—(β) Form Cybela, Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 10.—(γ) Form Cybebe, Verg. A. 10, 220; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 35; Phaedr. 3, 17, 3; Sil. 8, 365; 17, 3; Cat. 63, 9; Phaedr. 3, 17, 4; 4, 1, 4; Luc. 1, 600.—**B.** Hence, **1. Cy̆bĕlēius,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Cybele:* Attis, Ov. M. 10, 104; v. Attis: mater, i. q. *Cybele,* id. A. A. 1, 507; so also dea, id. F. 4, 191: frena, i. e. *of the lions in the chariot of Cybele,* id. M. 10, 704: limina, i. e. *of her temple,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 176.—**2. Cy̆bĕlista,** ae, *m.,* = Κυβελιστής, *a priest of Cybele,* Verg. Copa, 25 Sillig ex conj. (al. Calybita).—**II.** *A mountain in Phrygia.* (α) Form Cybele, Ov. F. 4, 249; 4, 363.—(β) Form Cybebe, Cat. 63, 9; 63, 84.—Also called **Cy̆bĕlus,** i, *m.,* Verg. A. 3, 111 Rib. (al. Cybelae).

(**cy̆bĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [cybium], *a dealer in salt fish,* Arn. 2, p. 70 dub.)

cy̆bĭcus, a, um, v. cubicus.

cy̆bindis (**cy̆min-**), ĭdis, *m.,* = κύβινδις, *the night hawk:* nocturnus accipiter cybindis vocatur, Plin. 10, 8, 10, § 24.

† **Cy̆bĭŏsactes,** ae, *m.,* = Κυβιοσάκτης, *a dealer in salt fish; nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy,* and later of *the emperor Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 19.

Cy̆bistra, ōrum, *n., a town of Cappadocia,* Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 2 and 4; id. Att. 5, 18, 1 al.

† **cy̆bĭum** or **-ĭon,** ii, *n.,* = κύβιον. **I.** *A tunny-fish,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Mart. 11, 27, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 15 Müll.—**II.** Meton., *a dish made of pieces of the tunny-fish salted and chopped,* Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48; 32, 11, 53, § 151; Mart. 5, 79, 3.

† **cy̆cĕōn,** ōnis, *m.,* = κυκεών, *a drink made of barley-grits, grated goats'-cheese, and wine,* Arn. 5, p. 174 sq.

† **cychrămus,** i, *m.,* = κύχραμος, *a bird migrating with quails,* perh. *the ortolan,* Plin. 10, 23, 33, §§ 66 and 68.

* **cyclădātus,** i, *m., adj.* [cyclas], *clothed with a* cyclas, Suet. Calig. 52.

Cy̆clădes, um, v. cyclas, II.

† **cyclămīnŏs,** i, *f.* (**-on,** i, *n.,* Plin. 21, 9, 27, § 51; 21, 11, 38, § 64), = κυκλάμῑνος and κυκλάμῑνον, *the plant sowbread:* Cyclamen Europaeum, Linn.; of several kinds, Plin. 25, 9, 67, § 114 sq.

† **cy̆clas,** ădis, *f.,* = κυκλάς (circular; hence as in Greek; cf. Liddell and Scott in h. v. I.), *a state-robe of women, with a border running round it,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 40; Juv. 6, 259; Vop. Sat. 9; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 649 al.—**II. Cy̆clădes,** um, *f.,* = Κυκλάδες, *the Cyclades, islands lying in a circle round Delos, in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of the Peloponnesus,* Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 65 sq.; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Nep. Milt. 2, 5; Liv. 34, 26, 11; Verg. A. 3, 127; Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8; id. M. 2, 264; Stat. Th. 5, 183.—*Sing.,* Vitr. 7, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 563; Sil. 4, 347; Sen. Herc. Oet. 804.

† **cy̆clĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κυκλικός, prop. circular; hence, **I.** Cyclicus scriptor, *a cyclic poet, one of the epic poets who treated in regular order the cycle of myths from the beginning of the world to the time of Telemachus,* Hor. A. P. 136: cyclica carmina, *cyclic poems,* Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 4; cf. Liddell and Scott, s. v. κυκλικός, II.—**II.** *Forming a complete cycle, encyclopædic:* disciplinae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 998.

† **cy̆clŏphŏrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = κυκλοφορητικός, *moved in a circle, circular:* cyma, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 275 (written as Greek by Kopp, § 814).

Cy̆clops, ōpis (*acc.* -ōpem or -ōpa), *m.,* = Κύκλωψ (a round eye), *a Cyclops;* in *plur.:* Cyclopes, um, *the Cyclopes, a fabulous race of giants on the coast of Sicily; said to have each but one eye, and that in the middle of the forehead; to them were ascribed the walls called Cyclopean; plur.,* Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43; Plin. 7, 56, 57, §§ 195–198; Verg. A. 6, 630; 8, 424; Hor. C. 1, 4, 7; Ov. M. 3, 305 et saep.; *sing.* κατ' ἐξοχήν, *the Cyclops Polyphemus,* Verg. A. 3, 617; Hor. A. P. 145; Ov. M. 13, 744 sq.; 14, 174 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146 et saep.: Cyclopa saltare, *to imitate Polyphemus by pantomime,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 63; so, moveri, id. Ep. 2, 2, 125 Orell.—Hence, **II.** *Adj.* **A. Cy̆clōpēus,** a, um, = Κυκλώπειος, *Cyclopean, of the Cyclopes;* only *plur.* as *subst.:* **Cy̆clōpēa,** ōrum, *n., the myth of the Cyclopes as represented in a pantomime:* ludere, Treb. Poll. Gall. 8, 3; Vop. Carin. 19, 3.—**B. Cy̆clōpĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the Cyclopes:* saxa, in Sicily, Verg. A. 1, 201: at Mycenae, Sen. Herc. Fur 997: regna, Sil. 14, 33.

† **cy̆clus,** i, *m.,* = κύκλος, *a circle.* **I.** Lit.: cycli axium, Isid. Orig. 3, 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Astron. t. t., *a cycle, recurring period:* paschalis, *the Easter cycle of ninety-five years,* Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 1: lunae, *the lunar cycle of nineteen years,* id. ib. 6, 17, 5.—**B.** Med. t. t., *a periodic change, a recurrence:* resumptionis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 21: metasyncriticus, id. ib. 1, 1, 24; cf.: cyclo curare, Veg. Art. Vet. 5, 5, 3; 3, 6, 1.—**III.** *An instrument for branding,* Veg. Vet. 2, 5, 3; 2, 6, 11.

cy̆cnārĭum, ii, *n.* [κύκνος], *a kind of eye-salve,* Inscr. Orell. 4234.

Cy̆cnēius (**Cy̆gn-**), a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to the Bœotian Cycnus, the son of Hyrie:* Tempe, *in Bœotia,* Ov. M. 7, 371.

† **cycnēus** (**cygn-**), a, um, *adj.,* = κύκνειος. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a swan, swan's-:* tamquam cycnea vox et oratio, i. e. *the last speech,* Cic. de Or. 3. 2, 6: plumae, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 1.—**II. Cy̆cnēa** (al. Cygnaea) Specula, *a hill near Brixia,* now still *Cigneo,* Cat. 67, 32.

† **1. cy̆cnus** (in MSS. and edd. freq. also **cy̆gnus;** ȳ, Hor. C. 4, 3, 20; Aus. Ep. 20, 8), i, *m.,* = κύκνος, *the swan;* celebrated for its singing, esp. for its dying song; consecrated to Apollo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Lucr. 4, 181; 4, 910; Verg. E. 7, 38; id. A. 1, 393; Ov. M. 5, 387; Hor. C. 4, 3, 20 et saep.; attached to the chariot of Venus, Ov. M. 10, 708; id. A. A. 3, 809.—**b.** Prov.: quid contendat hirundo cycnis? Lucr. 3, 7; so also: certent cycnis ululae, Verg. E. 8, 55.—**B.** Meton., for *a poet:* Dircaeus, i. e. *Pindar,* Hor. C. 4, 2, 25.

2. Cy̆cnus (**Cy̆g-**), i, *m.* **A.** *A king of the Ligurians, son of Sthenelus, related to Phæton, who was changed to a swan and placed among the stars,* Ov. M. 2, 367; Verg. A. 10, 189; cf. Hyg. Fab. 154; id. Astr. 3, 7.—**B.** *A son of Neptune and Calyce; he was father of Tenes, and was changed into a swan,* Ov. M. 12, 72 sq., cf. Hyg. Fab. 157.

‡ † **cy̆dărum,** i, *n.,* = κύδαρος, *a sort of ship,* acc. to Gell. 10, 25, 5.

Cy̆dippē, ēs, *f.,* = Κυδίππη. **I.** *The mistress of Acontius,* Ov. H. 20; 21; id. A. A. 1, 457.—**II.** *A Nereid,* Verg. G. 4, 339; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Cydnŏs or **Cydnus,** i, *m.,* = Κύδνος, *a river in Cilicia, famed for its cold and tonic waters,* now *Kara-Su* or *Tersus-tschai,* Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Vitr. 8, 3, 6; Curt. 3, 4, 7 sq.; 3, 5, 1 sqq.; Tib. 1, 7, 13 al.

Cy̆dōnĭa or **Cy̆dōnēa,** ae, *f.,* = Κυδωνία, *an ancient and celebrated town on the north coast of Crete,* now *Canea,* Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59 Sillig *N. cr.;* Flor. 3, 7, 4.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cy̆don,** ōnis, *m.* **1.** *A Cydonian,* Verg. A. 12, 858.—**2.** *A son of Phorcus,* Verg. A. 10, 325.—In *plur.,* Luc. 7, 229.—**B. Cy̆dōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Cydonian:* spicula, poet. for *Cretan,* Verg. E. 10, 59; cf. arcus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 17.—So esp. freq. Cydonia (and Latinized cotonia, cotonea) mala; also *absol.:* **cy̆dōnĭa** (**cōtōnĭa, cōtōnĕa**), ōrum, *n., a quince* or *quince-apple,* Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37; Col. 5, 10, 19; Macr. S. 7, 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Col. 12, 47, 1; Prop. 3 (4), 13, 27.—Cydonia arbor, or *absol.:* **cy̆dōnĭus,** ii, *f., a quince-tree,* Pall. Febr. 25, 21; 25, 20; id. Insit. 99 al.—**cy̆dōnēum,** i, *n., quince-juice, quince-wine,* Dig. 33, 6, 9.—**C. Cy̆dōnēus,** a, um, *adj., Cydonian:* juvencae, Ov. A. A. 1, 293: pharetrae, poet. for *Cretan,* id. M. 8, 22: sagittae, Stat. Th. 7, 339: harundo, Sil. 10, 261.—**D. Cy̆dōnītes,** ae, *adj., Cydonian:* vites, Col. 3, 2, 2.—*Subst.:* **Cy̆dōnītes,** ae, *m.* (sc. οἶνος), *quince-wine* (cf. B. *fin.*), Pall. Oct. 20.—**E. Cy̆dōnĭātae,** ārum, *m., the inhabitants of Cydonia,* Liv. 37, 60, 3; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 228.

Cy̆gnēius, cy̆gnēus, and **cy̆gnus,** v. Cycn-.

* **cy̆lindrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cylindrus], *in the form of a cylinder, cylindrical:* siliquae, Plin. 18, 12, 33, § 125.

† **cy̆lindrus,** dri, *m.,* = κύλινδρος, *a cylinder.* **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; id. Fat. 19, 41.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A cylindrical stone for levelling the ground, a roller,* etc., Cato, R. R. 129; Verg. G. 1, 178; Plin. 19, 8, 46, § 158; Vitr. 10, 6 al.—**B.** *A precious stone ground off in the form of a cylinder,* Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78; 37, 8, 34, § 113; Juv. 2, 61 al.

Cyllărŏs or **-us,** i, *m.,* = Κύλλαρος. **I.** *A Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 393 and 408.—**II.** *The horse of Pollux, given to him by Juno,* Verg. G. 3, 90; Stat. Th. 6, 327; Val. Fl. 1, 426; cf. Mart. 8, 21, 5; 8, 28, 8.

Cyllēnē, ēs and ae, *f.,* = Κυλλήνη. **I.** *A high mountain in the north-eastern part of Arcadia, on which,* acc. to the myth, *Mercury was born and brought up;* hence, *consecrated to him,* now *Zyria,* Plin. 10, 30, 45, § 87; Ov. F. 2, 276; 5, 87; Verg. A. 8, 139.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cyllēnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Cyllenian:* mons, Mel. 2, 3, 5: proles, i. e. *Mercury,* Verg. A. 4, 258; in this sense also *subst.:* **Cyllēnĭus,** ii, *m.,* Verg. A. 4, 252; 4, 276; Ov. M. 1, 713; 2, 720 et saep.—**2.** *Of* or *pertaining to Mercury:* proles, i. e. *Cephalus,* son of Mercury by Creüsa, Ov. A.

A. 3, 725: ignis, *the planet Mercury*, Verg. G. 1, 337.—**B. Cyllēnĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyllenian:* vertex, Ov. M. 11, 304: fides, i. e. lyra, Hor. Epod. 13, 9; as a constellation, Cic. Arat. 627.—**C. Cyllēnis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *Cyllenian*, or *of Mercury:* harpe, *possessed by Mercury*, Ov. M. 5, 176: planta, i. e. *the foot of Mercury*, Sil. 16, 500.—**D. Cyllēnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *one sprung from Cyllene*, or Mercury, Mart. Cap. 9, § 899.—**III.** *A town in Elis*, Liv. 27, 32, 2; Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—**IV.** *A nymph, nurse of Mercury*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 5; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 252.

Cȳlōnĭus or **-ēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Κυλώνειος, *pertaining to Cylon, the well-known Athenian:* scelus = ἄγος Κυλώνειον, *the crime committed by the murder of Cylon's partisans at the altar of Athene, where they had sought asylum*, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28.

† **cȳma (cūma),** ătis, *n.*, and ae, *f.*, = κῦμα, *a young sprout of a cabbage; neutr.*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 195, 5; Col. 10, 129; *fem.*, id. 11, 3, 24; 12, 54, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137 sq.; 20, 9, 35, § 90 al.—**II.** *A hollow sphere, spherical layer, stratum:* quarum (naturarum) circa . . . centron, aquae primum, aërisque sequens, tertium ignis cyma commemorant, Mart. Cap. 8, § 814 Kopp ad loc.; cf. the context.

Cȳmaeus, a, um, v. 1. Cyme, II.

cȳmătĭlis, e, *adj.*, v. cumatilis.

† **cȳmătĭum (cūm-)** or **-on,** ii, *n.*, = κυμάτιον (a small wave); in architecture, **I.** *The volute of an Ionic column*, Vitr. 3, 5, 7; 4, 1, 7.—**II.** *A channel, a waved moulding, an ogee*, Vitr. 3, 5, 10; 4, 3, 6; 4, 3, 8; 4, 6, 2; Tert. Idol. 8.

† **cymba (cumba),** ae, *f.*, = κύμβη, *a boat, skiff*, first used by the Phœnicians, Plin. 7, 55, 57, § 208; Afran. in Non. p. 535, 31; Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59; Ov. M. 1, 293; id. F. 6, 777 al.—In partic., *the boat of Charon which transported the dead*, Verg. A. 6, 303; Hor. C. 2, 3, 28; Prop. 3 (4), 18, 24; Stat. S. 2, 1, 186.—**II.** Trop.: non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, i. e. *meddle not with themes above your powers*, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 22; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 26; Quint. 12, 10, 37.

cymbălāris, is, *f.*, *a plant, also called* cotyledon, App. Herb. 43.

† **cymbălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = κυμβαλικός, *pertaining to a cymbal:* voces, Ven. Carm. 2, 10 *fin.*

† **cymbălisso,** āre, *v. n.*, = κυμβαλίζω, *to strike the cymbals*, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. p. 90, 25.

† **cymbălista,** ae, *m.*, = κυμβαλιστής, *a cymbal-player*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 18.

† **cymbălistrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = κυμβαλίστρια, *a female cymbal-player*, Petr. 22 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2449 sq.

cymbălītis, is, *f.*, = κυμβαλῖτις, sc. herba, = cymbalaris, Mart. Emp. 14.

† **cymbălum,** i, *n.* (*gen. plur.* cymbalum, Cat. 63, 21), = κύμβαλον, *a cymbal.* **I.** Prop., *an instrument consisting of two hollow plates of brass, which emit a ringing sound when struck together.* They were used in the festivals of Cybele and Bacchus, and on other festive occasions; also to hinder the flight of bees, etc. (usu. in *plur.*), Lucr. 2, 619; Cat. 63, 21; 63, 29; Ov. F. 4, 213; Verg. G. 4, 64; Liv. 39, 8; Cic. Pis. 9, 20 sq.; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7; Quint. 11, 3, 59; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13.—**B.** Transf., in hydraulics, *a sounding basin of similar form, a bell*, Vitr. 10, 8, 5.—**II.** Trop.: Apion Grammaticus, hic quem Tiberius Caesar cymbalum mundi vocabat, i. e. as making the world ring with his ostentatious disputations, Plin. H. N. praef. § 25; cf. Verg. Cat. 7, 5 Wagn.; App. Orth. § 8 p. 129 Mai.

† **cymbĭum,** ii, *n.*, = κυμβίον, *a small drinking-vessel, a cup, bowl*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 545, 28; Verg. A. 3, 66; 5, 267; Mart. 8, 6, 2; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 10 Müll.—**II.** *A lamp in the same form*, App. M. 11, p. 261. 40.

* **cymbŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [cymba], *a small boat*, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7.

1. Cȳmē, ēs, *f.*, = Κύμη, *a town of Æolis, near the mod. Sanderli* or *Sandarlio*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Nep. Alcib. 7, 1; Liv. 37, 11, 15; Vell. 1, 4, 4; Tac. A. 2, 47.—**II.** Hence, **Cȳmaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cyme:* Athenagoras, Cic. Fl. 7, 17: fundus, id. ib. 20, 46: Antigonus, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9.—In *plur.*: **Cȳmaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Cyme*, Liv. 38, 39, 8.

2. Cȳmē, v. Cumae.

cȳmĭnātus, a, um, v. cuminatus.

† **cȳmindis,** is, *m.*, v. cybindis.

Cȳmĭnē, ēs, *f.*, *a town in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 10.

cȳmĭnum, i, v. cuminum.

Cȳmŏdŏcē, ēs, or **Cȳmŏdŏcēa,** ae, *f.*, *a Nereid*, Verg. A. 5, 826; 10, 225; Hyg. Fab. praef.

* **cȳmōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [cyma], *full of shoots:* stirps, Col. 10, 138.

Cȳmŏthŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Κυμοθόη. **I.** *A Nereid*, Verg. A. 1, 144; Prop. 2 (3), 26, 16; Sil. 3, 58 al.—**II.** *A fountain in Achaia*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.

cȳmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [cyma], *a tender sprout:* coriandri, Plin. Val. 1, 44.

† **cyna,** ae, *f.*, *a tree in Arabia that produced cotton:* Bombax ceiba, Linn.; Plin. 12, 11, 22, § 39.

† **cȳnăcantha,** ae, *f.*, = κυνάκανθα, *dog-thorn, dog-rose;* perh. Rosa canina, Linn.; Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118.

† **Cȳnaegīrus,** i, *m.*, = Κυναίγειρος, *an Athenian, famous for his valor in the battle of Marathon*, Just. 2, 9, 16; Suet. Caes. 68.

† **Cȳnămolgi,** ōrum, *m.*, = Κυναμολγοί (dog-milkers), *a wild tribe of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195.

† **cȳnanchē,** ēs, *f.*, = κυνάγχη, *an inflammation of the throat, which caused the tongue to be thrust out*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 3.

Cȳnăpes, ae, *m.*, *a river which empties into the Euxine*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 49.

† **Cȳnēgĕtĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (= τὰ κυνηγετικά, from κυνηγετικός, venaticus, pertaining to the chase), *Cynegetics, the name given to poems on hunting by Gratius Faliscus and Nemesianus in Latin, and by Oppianus in Greek.*

Cȳnēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Κύνειος (of Dogs): mare, *the Hellespont*, Hyg. Fab. 111; 243.

1. Cȳnĭcē, *adv.*, v. Cynicus.

† **2. Cȳnĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = Κυνική, *the Cynic sect*, Aus. Epigr. 27.

† **Cȳnĭcus,** i, *m.*, = κυνικός (doglike). **I.** *Subst.*, *a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62; id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 18; Juv. 13, 121: nudi dolia, i. e. *of Diogenes*, id. 14, 309.—Hence, *adj.*: **Cȳnĭcus,** a, um, *Cynic:* institutio, Tac. A. 16, 34: cena, Petr. 14; and in * *adv.*: **Cȳnĭcē,** *after the manner of the Cynics*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22.—**II.** *Suffering by* σπασμὸς κυνικός, *spasmodic distortion*, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; cf. Cels. 4, 2, 2.

cȳnĭŏla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of lettuce*, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 4, 29.

† **cȳnismus,** i, *m.*, = κυνισμός, *Cynical philosophy* or *conduct*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2.

† **cȳnŏcardămon,** i, *n.*, = κυνοκάρδαμον, *a kind of* nasturtium, App. Herb. 20.

† **cȳnŏcauma,** ătis, *n.*, = κυνόκαυμα, *the heat of the dog-days*, Plin. Val. 3, 14.

† **cȳnŏcĕphălēa (-lĭa),** ae, *f.* (**cȳnŏcĕphălĭon,** ii, *n.*, App. Herb. 87), = κυνοκεφάλαιον, *dog's-head, a magical plant, called also* osiritis, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18.

† **cȳnŏcĕphălus,** i, *m.*, = κυνοκέφαλος. **I.** *An ape with a dog's head* (in Africa): Simia inuus, Linn.; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 8, 54, 80, § 216; 37, 9, 40, § 124; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25.—**II.** *The dog-headed Anubis*, Tert. Apol. 6.—**III.** *A kind of wild man*, Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 15; 12, 2, 32.

cȳnŏdon, ontis, *adj.*, *having pairs of projecting teeth*, Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 7 al.

† **cȳnŏglossŏs,** i, *f.*, = κυνόγλωσσον, *hound's-tongue, a plant.* **1.** Cynoglossum officinale, Linn.; Plin. 25, 8, 41, § 81.—**2.** *Another kind producing small burs*, Plin. 25, 8, 41, § 81 *fin.*

† **cȳnŏīdes,** is, *n.*, = κυνοειδές (doglike), *another name of the plant* psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

† **cȳnŏmāzon,** i, *n.*, *dog-bread, a plant*, App. Herb. 109.

† **cȳnŏmŏrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = κυνομόριον, *a plant, broom-rape, also called* orobanche, Plin. 22, 25, 80, § 162.

† **cȳnŏmyia,** ae, *f.*, = κυνόμυια, *the herb fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

cȳnŏphănes, um, *m.*, = κυνοφανεῖς = cynocephali, *men with dogs' heads*, Tert. Apol. 8.

† **cȳnops,** ŏpis, *f.*, = κύνωψ, *a plant, dog's-eye*, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **cȳnorrŏdon (-rhŏd-),** i, *n.*, and **-da,** ae, *f.*, = κυνόρροδον. **I.** *The dog-rose:* Rosa canina, Linn. Form -oda, Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 152; 24, 13, 74, § 121.—Form -odon, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94; 25, 2, 6, §§ 17 and 18 al.—**II.** *The blossom of the red lily:* cynorrodon, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.

Cȳnŏs (-nūs), i, *f.*, = Κῦνος, *a harbor of Locris, at the northern end of the Opuntian bay*, Liv. 28, 6, 12; Mel. 2, 3, 4.

Cȳnŏsarges, is, *n.*, *a gymnasium near Athens sacred to Hercules*, Liv. 31, 24, 18.

† **cȳnosbătŏs,** i, *f.*, = κυνόσβατος. **I.** *The dog-rose* or *wild-brier*, Plin. 16, 37, 71, § 179; Col. 11, 3, 4; App. Herb. 87.—**II.** Cynosbatos, also called cynapanxis or neurospastos, *the black currant:* Ribes nigrum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 14, 74, § 121; also called **cȳnospastos** (κυνόσπαστος), id. ib.—**III.** *The caper-bush:* Capparis spinosa, Linn.; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127.

Cȳnoscĕphălae, ārum, *f.*, = Κυνὸς κεφαλαί (dog's-heads), *name of two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly*, Liv. 33, 7, 3; 33, 16, 1; 36, 8, 3.

cȳnos dexia, ae, *f.*, = κυνὸς δεξιά, *a sea-polypus*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

† **cȳnŏsorchis,** is, *f.*, = κυνόσορχις, *hound's-cod, a plant*, Plin. 27, 8, 42, § 65.

cȳnospastos, v. cynosbatos, II. *fin.*

Cȳnossēma, ătis, *n.*, = κυνὸς σῆμα, *a promontory of the Thracian Chersonese where Hecuba was buried*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; Mel. 2, 2, 7; Sol. 10, 22; Mart. Cap. 6, § 658; cf. Ov. M. 13, 570.

1. Cȳnŏsūra, ae, *f.*, = Κυνόσουρα (hound's-tail). **I.** *The constellation at the north pole, the Cynosura*, or *Lesser Bear*, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; id. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 105 and 106; Caes. Germ. Arat. 187; Ov. F. 3, 107 al.—Hence, **B. Cȳnŏsūris,** idis, *f. adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Cynosura:* Ursa, *the Lesser Bear*, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 7: cauda, Caes. Germ. Arat. 189.—**II.** *A town in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 295.

† **2. cȳnŏsūra ōva** = κυνόσουρα ᾠά, *addle-eggs*, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167 (id. 10, 58, 79, § 160, called also hypenemia or zephyria ova, *wind-eggs*, in pure Lat. urina ova).

Cȳnŏsūrae, ārum, *f.*, = Κυνόσουρα, *a promontory in Attica, west of Marathon*, now *Schoinia*, or *Cap Cabala*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; Lact. 1, 10, 12.

Cȳnŏsūris, v. 1. Cynosura, I. B.

† **cȳnozŏlon,** i, *n.*, = κυνόζολον, *a plant, called also* chamaeleon *and* ulophonon, prob. Chamaeleon niger, Linn.; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47.

Cynthus, i, *m.*, = Κύνθος, *a mountain of Delos, celebrated as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana*, now *Montecintio*, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66; Ov. M. 2, 221; 6, 204 al.—Hence, **II. Cynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cynthus, Cynthian:* mons, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66 Sillig.—As *subst.*, **1. Cynthĭus,** ii, *m.*, *the Cynthian god*, i. e. *Apollo*, Prop. 2 (3), 34, 80; Hor. C. 1, 21, 2; Ov. F. 3, 346 al.—**2. Cynthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the Cynthian goddess*, i. e. *Diana*, Hor. C. 3, 28, 12; Ov. M. 2, 465; 7, 755; id. F. 2, 91 al.—**3.** Also for Luna, *the moon, as a goddess*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 641; Luc. 1, 218.—**4.** *The name of a maiden*, Prop. 2 (3), 29, 24 sq.; Ov. R. Am. 764 al.

Cȳnūs, i, v. Cynos.

Cȳpărissa (-ia), ae, *f.*, *a town in Messenia*, now *Arkadhia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Liv. 32, 21; called also **Cȳpărissae,** ārum, Mel. 2, 3, 9.—Hence, **II. Cȳpărissĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Cyparissa:* sinus, *Gulf of Arkadhia*, Plin. l. l.; Mel. l. l.

† **cȳpărissĭae,** ārum, *f.*, *a kind of fiery meteors*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 51, 13 Müll. (Cyparissae, id. ib. p. 64, 2).

† **cȳpărissĭas,** ae, *m.*, *a species of tithymalus*, Plin. 26, 8, 43, § 70.

* **cўpărissĭfer,** fĕri, *m. adj.* [cyparissus-fero], *cypress-bearing :* Lycaeus, Sid. Carm. 23, 417.

Cўpărissĭus, a, um, v. Cyparissa, II.

cўpărissŏs, i, *f.*, *a plant*, App. Herb. 3.

cўpărissus and **Cўpărissus,** i, v. cupressus.

Cўpassis, ĭdis, *f.*, *the mistress of the poet Ovid*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17 sq.

cўpēris, ĭdos, *f.*, = κυπειρίς, *the root of the plant* cyperos, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.

† **cўpērŏs,** i, *m.* (**cўpērum,** i, *n.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 13), = κύπειρος, *a kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 70, §§ 117 and 118.

† **cўphi,** is, *n.*, = κῦφι, *an Egyptian perfuming powder*, Scrib. Comp. 70; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 8.

† **cўpīrus,** i, *m.*, = κύπειρος, *a plant*, pure Lat. gladiolus, Plin. 21, 17, 67, § 107; 21, 18, 69, § 115.—A kindr. species is called **cўpīra,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.

cўprĕus, a, um, v. cupreus.

Cўprĭăcus, a, um, v. Cyprus, II. C.

Cyprĭānus, i, *m.*, *Cyprian, a celebrated Church father of the third century, bishop at Carthage*, Lact. 5, 1, 24; Hier. Ep. 58, n. 10; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3.

Cўprĭarches, ae, *m.*, *a prefect of Cyprus*, Vulg. Macc. 2, 12, 2.

Cўprĭcus, a, um, v. Cyprus, II. B.

† **cyprĭnum,** i, *n.*, = κύπρινον, *a fragrant oil, made from the blossoms of the* cyprus (κύπρος), *cyprus-oil, cyprus-ointment*, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 28; 13, 1, 2, § 5 sq.; 28, 8, 28, § 109; Cels. 2, 33; 4, 20 al.

† **cyprīnus,** i, *m.*, = κυπρῖνος, *a species of carp*, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 162; 9, 16, 25, § 58.

Cўpris, idis, v. Cyprus, II. D.

1. Cyprius Vīcus, *a street in Rome:* a cypro, quod ibi Sabini cives additi consederunt, qui a bono omine id appellarunt; nam cyprum Sabine bonum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll.; cf. Liv. 1, 48, 6.

2. Cўprĭus, a, um, v. Cyprus, II. A.

1. Cўprus (**-ŏs**), i, *f.*, = Κύπρος, *an island in the Mediterranean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, renowned for its fruitfulness, its rich mines, especially of copper, and for the worship of Venus*, Mel. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; id. Fam. 15, 4, 15; Hor. C. 1, 3, 1; 1, 19, 10; Ov. M. 10, 270 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cўprĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyprian:* merces, Hor. C. 3, 29, 60: trabs, id. ib. 1, 1, 13: tellus, i. e. *Cyprus*, Ov. M. 10, 645: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127 et saep.—But esp. freq. Cyprium aes, also *absol.:* **Cўprĭum,** ii, *n.* (late Lat. cuprum, Spart. Carac. 9, hence), Engl. *copper*, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Isid. Orig. 16, 20, 2.—Hence, (*β*) **Cўprĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of copper, copper-:* in mortariis, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: vas, id. 23, 3, 37, § 74 Jan. and Sillig (al. cypreo): in pyxide, id. 28, 8, 27, § 95; cf.: pyxide aeris Cyprii, Scrib. Comp. 37: pes Cyprios, in versification, ⏑ ⏑ – – ⏑ –, Diom. 3, p. 479.—**b.** Prov.: Cyprio bovi merendam Ennius sotadico versu cum dixit significavit id quod solet fieri in insulâ Cypro, in quâ boves humano stercore pascuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59, 4 Müll.—**c.** *Subst.* (*α*) **Cўprĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the Cyprian*, i. e. *Venus*, Tib. 3, 3, 34; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 52, 6 Müll.—(*β*) In *plur.:* **Cўprĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Cyprians*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; Curt. 4, 3, 11.—**B. Cўprĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyprian:* laurus, Cato, R. R. 8, 2.—**C. Cўprĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: expeditio, Val. Max. 4, 3, n. 2: tauri, Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*—**D. Cўpris,** idis, *f.*, *the Cyprian*, i. e. *Venus* (in post-class. poetry), Aus. Epigr. 57; 106 al.

2. cўprus or **cўprŏs,** i, *f.*, = κύπρος, *a tree growing in Cyprus and Egypt; the flower of which yielded the* cyprinum: Lawsonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 12, 24, 51, § 109; 23, 4, 46, § 90.

†† **3. cўprus,** a Sabine word, = bonus, v. 1. Cyprius.

Cypsĕla, ōrum, *n.*, = Κύψελα, *a town in Thrace, on the Hebrus, now Ipsala*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Liv. 31, 16; 38, 40.—Also **Cypsĕla,** ae, *f.*, Mel. 2, 2, 6.

† **1. cypsĕlus** (**-ellus**), i, *m.*, = κύψελος, *a kind of swallow*, Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 114.

2. Cypsĕlus, i, *m.*, = Κύψελος, *a tyrant at Corinth*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109.—Hence, **II. Cypsĕlĭdes,** ae, *m.*, = Κυψελίδης, *the descendant of Cypselus*, i. e. *Periander*, Verg. Cir. 463.

Cўra or **Cyrrha,** ae, *f.*, = Cyrenae, Ov. Ib. 537.

Cўras, ae, *m.*, *a mountain in Africa*, Just. 13, 7.

1. Cўrēnē, ēs, and **Cўrēnae,** ārum, *f.*, *the chief town of a province of the same name in Libya, now Kuren, celebrated for its trade, and as the birthplace of Callimachus, Eratosthenes, and Aristippus*, Mel. 1, 8, 2; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Sall. J. 19, 3; Plaut. Rud. prol. 41; Cic. Planc. 5, 13; Nep. Ages. 8, 6; Sil. 8, 57; Cat. 7, 4; Sol. 27, 44.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cўrēnăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyrenaic:* provincia, or *absol.:* **Cўrēnăĭca,** ae, *f.*, *the province Cyrenaica, in Libya*, Mel. 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31 sq.; also Cyrenaica Africa, id. ib. § 8: lacrima, i. e. laser, Scrib. Comp. 167; cf. Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38 sq.: philosophia, *the school of philosophy founded by Aristippus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.—*Subst.:* **Cўrēnăĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *its adherents*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 131; id. Tusc. 3, 13, 28; id. Off. 3, 33, 116 al.—**B. Cўrēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cyrene:* urbs, i. e. *Cyrene*, Sil. 8, 159: aquae, i. e. *drunk by Callimachus*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 4.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Cўrēnaei,** ōrum, *m.* **a.** *The inhabitants of Cyrene*, Nep. Hann. 8, 1.—**b.** *The adherents of the Cyrenaic philosophy* (cf. the preced.), Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76.—**C. Cўrēnensis,** e, *adj.*, the same: senatus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 8: populares, id. ib. 3, 2, 1: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 51: provincia, Dig. 19, 2, 61.—In *plur. subst.:* **Cўrēnenses,** ium, *m.*, *inhabitants of Cyrene*, Sall. J. 79, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 67, § 208; Tac. A. 3, 70.

2. Cўrēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Κυρήνη. **I.** *A nymph, mother of Aristæus*, Verg. G. 4, 376; 4, 354; Just. 13, 7.—**II.** *A nymph, mother of Idmon*, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**III.** *A fountain in Thessaly*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 354.

Cyretiae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 31, 41, 5; 36, 10, 5.

Cyrnŏs (**Cyrnus,** Sen. Epigr. 1, 2), i, *f.*, = Κύρνος, *the island Corsica*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.—Hence, **II. Cyrnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cyrneian* or *Corsican:* taxi, Verg. E. 9, 30: tellus, Sen. l. l.

Cўrŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Κυρόπολις, *a town in Sogdiana*, Curt. 7, 6, 16.

Cyrrhestica (**Cyrres-**), ae, or **-cē,** ēs, *f.*, *a province of Syria*, called after its town Cyrrhus, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1; 5, 21, 2.

Cyrrhus (**Cyrrus**), i, *f.*, = Κύρρος, *a town in Syria*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Tac. A. 2, 57.

Cyrsĭlus, i, *m.*, = Κυρσίλος, *an Athenian*, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48.

Cyrtaei or **Cyrtii,** ōrum, *m.*, = Κύρτιοι, *a Median tribe, celebrated as slingers*, Liv. 37, 40, 9; 42, 58, 13.

Cўrus, i, *m.*, = Κῦρος. **I.** *The founder of the Persian monarchy*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56; id. Brut. 29, 112; id. Div. 1, 23, 46; Hor. C. 2, 2, 17; 3, 29, 27; called Cyrus Major, Lact. 4, 5, 7.—**II.** Cyrus Minor, *a brother of Artaxerxes Mnemon, killed in the battle at Cunaxa*, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Sen. 17, 59; Nep. Alcib. 9, 5.—**III.** *An architect of the time of Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 2; id. Att. 2, 3, 2; id. Mil. 17, 46.—Hence, **B. Cўrēa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the structures raised by him*, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2.—**IV.** *The name of a youth*, Hor. C. 1, 33, 6; 1, 17, 25.—**V.** *A river of Albania*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26 sq.; Mel. 3, 5, 6.

Cyssūs, untis, *f.*, = Κυσσοῦς, *a town and harbor in Ionia*, Liv. 36, 43, 10 and 13.

† **cysthŏs,** i, *m.*, = κύσθος, *the female pudenda*, Aus. Epigr. 123, 5.

Cўtae, ārum, *f.*, = Κύταια, *a town in Colchis, the birthplace of Medea*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cўtaeaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cytæan;* poet. for *Medean*, i. e. *magical:* carmina, Prop. 1, 1, 24.—**B. Cўtaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Cytæan;* poet. for *Colchian:* terrae, i. e. *Colchis*, Val. Fl. 6, 693: proceres, *the Colchians*, id. 6, 595; and *absol.:* **Cўtaei,** ōrum, *m.*, the same, Val. Fl. 6, 428.—**C. Cўtaeis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the Cytæan woman*, i. e. *Medea:* nocturna, Prop. 2, 4, 7 (17).

Cўthēra, ōrum, *n.*, = Κύθηρα, *an island in the Ægean Sea, south-west of the promontory Malea, celebrated for the worship of Venus, now Cerigo*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56; Verg. A. 1, 680; Ov. F. 4, 286; id. Am. 2, 17, 4 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Cўthĕrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cythera, Cytherean:* Venus, Hor. C. 1, 4, 5; and far more freq. as *subst.*, **1. Cўthĕrēa,** ae, *f.*, *Venus*, Prop. 2 (3), 14, 25; Hor. C. 3, 12, 4; Ov. M. 10, 717; id. F. 4, 673; Verg. A. 1, 257.—**2.** Poet. collat. form: **Cўthĕrē,** ēs, *f.*, *Venus:* nec bis cincta Diana placet, nec nuda Cythere, Aus. Epigr. 39, 5; Mart. Cap. poët. 9, § 915.—**B. Cўthĕrēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: litora, Ov. M. 10, 529: mensis, i. e. *April*, consecrated to Venus, id. F. 4, 195: heros, i. e. *Æneas*, id. ib. 3, 611; id. M. 13, 625; 14, 584: ales, i. e. *a dove*, Sil. 3, 683: ignis, i. e. *the planet Venus*, id. 12, 247: proles, i. e. *Hermione*, Stat. Th. 4, 554.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Cўthĕrēĭa,** ae, *f.*, i. e. *Venus*, Ov. M. 4, 190; 10, 529 al.—**C. Cўthērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cythera:* aquae, Ov. H. 7, 60: nectar, Mart. 14, 207: myrtus consecrated to Venus, Ov. F. 4, 15; so, columbae, Nero poët. ap. Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 6.—**D. Cўthĕrēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the Cytherean*, for *Venus*, Ov. M. 4, 288.—**E. Cўthĕrēĭăs,** ădis, *f. adj.*, *Cytherean;* poet. for *belonging* or *consecrated to Venus:* columbae, Ov. M. 15, 386.

Cўthērē, ēs, *f.*, v. Cythera, II. A. 2.

Cўthēris, ĭdis, *f.*, *a mistress of Antonius* (Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2; id. Att. 10, 10, 5 al.), who is sarcastically called **Cўthērĭus,** Cic. Att. 15, 22 *fin.;* Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 55.

Cythnŏs or **-us,** i, *f.*, = Κύθνος, *one of the Cyclades, now Thermia*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66; Liv. 31, 15, 8; Ov. M. 5, 252; Tac. A. 3, 69; id. H. 2, 8.—Hence, **II. Cythnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cythnos, Cythnian:* Timanthes Cythnos, Quint. 2, 13, 13.

† **cўtĭnus,** i, *m.*, = κύτινος, *the calyx of the pomegranate blossom*, Plin. 23, 6, 59, § 110.

1. Cўtis, is, *f.*, *an island at the entrance of the Arabian Gulf, producing chrysolite; now Perim*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 170.

† **2. cўtis,** is, *f.*, = κύτις, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 154.

Cўtisōrus, i, *m.*, = Κυτίσσωρος, *son of Phrixus, and founder of Cytorus*, Mel. 1, 19, 8; Val. Fl. 5, 463.

† **cўtĭsus,** i, *comm.* (**cўtĭsum,** i, *n.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17; 2, 2, 19), = κύτισος, *a shrubby kind of clover much valued by the ancients*, perh. *the shrubby snail-clover:* Medicago arborea, Linn.; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17; Col. 5, 12; Plin. 13, 24, 47, § 130; Verg. E. 1, 79; 2, 64 al.

Cўtōrus (**-ŏs**), i, *m.*, = Κύτωρος, *a mountain abounding in boxwood, and a town upon it, in Paphlagonia, now Kidros*, Mel. 1, 19, 8; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5; Cat. 4, 13; Verg. G. 2, 437; Val. Fl. 5, 106 al.—Hence, **II. Cўtōrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cytorus, Cytorian:* de monte, Ov. M. 6, 132: pecten, i. e. *made of boxwood*, id. ib. 4, 311.—**III. Cўtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Cytorus:* in jugo, Cat. 4, 11: montes, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71.

1. Cўzĭcŏs or **Cўzĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a king of the Dolones, after whom the town of Cyzicum was named*, Val. Fl. 3, 9 sqq.; Mel. 1, 19, 2; Hyg. Fab. 16.

2. Cўzĭcos, i, *f.*, v. Cyzicum *init.*

Cўzĭcum, i, *n.* (access. form analog. to the Gr. **Cўzĭcus,** i, *f.*, Prop. 3 or 4, 22, 1; and **Cўzĭcŏs,** Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 29; Auct. Priap. 76, 13), = Κύζικος, *a town celebrated in ancient times, in Mysia, on an island or peninsula of the same name in the Propontis, now Chizico, Atraki*, or *Balkiz*, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142; Flor. 3, 5, 15; Sall. H. 3, 16 sqq.; and 4, 61, 14 Dietsch.—Hence, **II. Cўzĭcēnus,** a, um (cf. upon the formation of the word Varr. L. L. 8, § 81 Müll.), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* Cyzicum: triclinia, Vitr. 6, 10: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62: marmor, id. 5, 32, 44, § 151.—In *plur.:* **Cўzĭcēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Cyzicum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20; Tac. A. 4, 36 al.

D.

D, d (*n. indecl.*, sometimes *f.* sc. littera), the flat dental mute, corresponding in character and sound to the English *d* and the Greek Δ, was the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, and was called *de:* Ter. Maur. p. 2385 P., Auson. Idyll. 12, de Litt. Monos. 14. But at the end of a syllable, or after another consonant, its sound was sharpened, so that the grammarians often discuss the question whether *d* or *t* should be written, especially in conjunctions and prepositions. Illa quoque servata est a multis differentia, ut *ad* cum esset praepositio, d litteram, cum autem conjunctio, t acciperet (Quint. 1, 7, 5; cf. id. 1, 4, 16). Hence we may infer that some disputed this distinction, and that the sounds of *ad* and *at* must at least have been very similar (cf. also Terent. Scaur. p. 2250, Vel. Long. p. 2230 sq., Cassiod. p. 2287, 2291). Thus also *aput, it, quit, quot, aliut, set, haut* are found for *apud, id, quid, quod, aliud, sed, haud.* It would appear from the remarks of these authors that the last two words in particular, having a proclitic character, while they distinctly retained the *d* sound before an initial vowel in the following word, were pronounced before a consonant almost as *set, haut* (Mar. Vict. p. 2462 P., Vel. Long. l. l. v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 191 sq.). The use of *t* for *d* in the middle of a word, as *Alexenter* for *Alexander, atnato* for *adnato*, is very rare (cf. Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 486 sq.). On the other hand, the use of *d* for *t*, which sometimes appears in MSS. and inscrr., as *ed, capud, essed, inquid* (all of which occur in the Cod. palimps. of Cic. Rep.), *adque, quodannis, sicud*, etc., *fecid, reliquid*, etc. (all in inscriptions after the Augustan period), is to be ascribed to a later phonetic softening (cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 191 sq.).

II. As an *initial*, the letter *d*, in pure Latin words, suffers only a vowel after it; the single consonantal compound *dr* being found only in borrowed words, such as *drama, Drusus, Druidae*, etc., and in the two onomatopees *drenso* and *drindio.* Accordingly, the *d* of the initial *dv*, from *du*, was rejected, and the remaining *v* either retained unaltered (as in *v*iginti for *du*iginti; cf. triginta) or changed into *b* (as in *b*ellum, *b*is, *b*onus, for *du*ellum, *du*is, *du*onus; v. those words and the letter B). So too in and after the 4th century A.D., *di* before vowels was pronounced like *j* (cf. *J*ovis for *Dj*ovis, and *J*anus for *Di*anus); and hence, as the Greek δι (*di*) passed into *dz*, i. e. ζ (as in ζα for δια, and zeta for *dia*eta), we sometimes find the same name written in two or three ways, as *Diabolenus, Jabolenus, Zabolenus; Jadera, Diadora, Zara.* In many Greek words, however, which originally began with a *y* sound, *d* was prefixed by an instinctive effort to avoid a disagreeable utterance, just as in English the initial *j* has regularly assumed the sound of *dj:* thus Gr. ζυγόν, i. e. διυγον = L. jugum; and in such cases the *d* sound has been prefixed in Greek, not lost in Latin and other languages (v. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 608 sq.).

β. As a *medial*, *d* before most consonants undergoes assimilation; v. ad, *no.* II.; assum, *init.*, and cf. *iccirco, quippiam, quicquam*, for idcirco, quidpiam, quidquam; and in contractions like *cette* from cedite, *pelluviae* from pediluviae, *sella* from sedela. In contractions, however, the *d* is sometimes dropped and a compensation effected by lengthening the preceding vowel, as scāla for scand-la. *D* before endings which begin with *s* was suppressed, as *pes* from ped-s, *lapis* from lapid-s, *frons* from frond-s, *rasi* from rad-si, *risi* from rid-si, *lusi* from lud-si, *clausi* from claud-si; but in the second and third roots of cedo, and in the third roots of some other verbs, *d* is assimilated, as cessi, cessum, fossum, etc. *D* is also omitted before *s* in composition when another consonant follows the *s*, as *ascendo, aspicio, asto, astringo*, and so also before the nasal *gn* in *agnatus, agnitus*, and *agnosco*, from *gnatus*, etc.; but in other combinations it is assimilated, as *assentio, acclamo, accresco; affligo, affrico; agglomero, aggrego; applico, approbo*, etc. In *tentum*, from tendo, *d* is dropped to avoid the combination *ndt* or *ntt*, since euphony forbids a consonant to be doubled after another.

γ. Final d stood only in *ad, apud, sed*, and in the neuter pronouns *quid, quod, illud, istud*, and *aliud*, anciently *alid.* Otherwise, the ending *d* was considered barbarous, Prisc. p. 686 P.

III. The letter *d* represents regularly an original Indo-Germanic *d*, in Greek δ, but which in German becomes *z* (ȥ), in Gothic *t*, and in Anglo-Saxon *t:* cf. Gr. ἥδομαι, Sanscr. svad, Germ. süss, Angl.-Sax. svête (sweet), with Lat. suadeo; domare with Gr. δαμάω, Germ. zähmen, Eng. tame; domus with δέμω, timber, O. H. Germ. zimber; duo with δύω, zwei, two. But it is also interchanged with other sounds, and thus sometimes represents—**1.** An original *t: mendax* from *mentior; quadraginta, quadra*, etc., from *quatuor.*—**2.** An original *r: ar* and *ad; apur* or *apor* and *apud; meridies* and *medidies, audio* and *auris;* cf. *arbiter*, from *ad-beto; arcesso* for *ad-cesso.*—**3.** An original *l: adeps*, Gr. ἄλειφα; *dacrima* and *lacrima, dingua* and *lingua;* cf. on the contrary, *olere* for *odere, consilium* and *considere, Ulixes* from Ὀδυσσεύς (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 223).—**4.** An original *s: Claudius*, from the Sabine *Clausus, medius* and μέσος; and, on the contrary, *rosa* and ῥόδον.—**5.** A Greek θ: *fides*, πίστις; *gaudere*, γηθέω; *vad-i-monium* (from *va-d-s, vadis*), ἄεθλον.

IV. In the oldest period of the language *d* was the ending of the *ablat. sing.* and of the adverbs which were originally ablatives (cf. Ritschl, Neue Plaut. Excur. I.; Brix ad Plaut. Trin. Prol. 10): PUGNANDO, MARID, DICTATORED, IN ALTOD MARID, NAVALED PRAEDAD on the Col. Rostr.; DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD (thrice) IN OQVOLTOD, IN POPLICOD, IN PREIVATOD, IN COVENTIONID, and the adverbs SVPRAD SCRIPTVM EST (thrice), EXSTRAD QVAM SEI, and even EXSTRAD VRBEM, in S. C. de Bacch. So *intra-d, ultra-d, citra-d, contra-d, infra-d, supra-d; contro-d, intro-d*, etc.; and probably *interea-d, postea-d.* Here too belongs, no doubt, the adverb FACILVMED, found in the last-mentioned inscription. But this use of the *d* became antiquated during the 3d century B.C., and is not found at all in any inscription after 186 B.C. Plautus seems to have used or omitted it at will (Ritschl, Neue Plaut. Excurs. p. 18; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 197; 2, 1008).

2. *D* final was also anciently found—**a.** In the accus. sing. of the personal pronouns *med, ted, sed:* INTER SED CONIOVRASE and INTER SED DEDISE, for inter se conjuravisse and inter se dedisse, in the S. C. de Bacch. This usage was retained, at least as a license of verse, when the next word began with a vowel, even in the time of Plautus. But in the classic period this *d* no longer appears.—**b.** In the imperative mood; as estod, Fest. p. 230. The Oscan language retained this ending (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 206).—**c.** In the preposition *se-*, originally identical with the conjunction *sed* (it is retained in the compound *seditio*); also in *red-, prod-, antid-, postid-*, etc. (*redire, prodire*, etc.); and in these words, too, it is a remnant of the ancient characteristic of the ablative (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 200 sq.; Roby, Lat. Gr. 1, 49).

V. As an abbreviation, D usually stands for the praenomen Decimus; also for Deus, Divus, Dominus, Decurio, etc.; over epitaphs, D. M. = Diis Manibus; over temple inscriptions, D. O. M. = Deo Optimo Maxumo; in the titles of the later emperors, D. N. = Dominus Noster, and DD. NN. = Domini Nostri. Before dates of letters, D signified dabam, and also dies; hence, *a. d.* = ante diem; in offerings to the gods, D. D. = dono *or* donum dedit; D. D. D. = dat, dicat, dedicat, etc. Cf. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 457 sq.

☞ The Romans denoted the number 500 by D; but the character was then regarded, not as a letter, but as half of the original Tuscan numeral ↀ (or CIↃ) for 1000.

Dăae, v. Dahae.

Dabanegoris Rĕgio, *a part of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 150.

Dabar, ăris, *m.*, *a Numidian, a relative of Masinissa and an intimate friend of Bocchus*, Sall. J. 108 and 109.

†† **dabla**, ae, *f.* [Arab. word], *a kind of Arabian palm, which bears a delicious fruit*, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 34.

Dāci, ōrum, *m.*, Δακοί, *the Dacians*, a famous warlike people, akin to the Thracians. They occupied what is now Upper Hungary, Transylvania, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bessarabia. Subdued by Trajan, they received Roman civilization, and thence retain in part the name Rumanians, Plin. 4, 12, 25; Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Tac. G. 1; id. H. 1, 79; 3, 46; Suet. Caes. 44; id. Aug. 8; Flor. 4, 12, 3; Hor. S. 2, 6, 53 et saep. In *sing.*, **Dācus**, i, *m.*, *a Dacian* (usually *collect.*), Verg. G. 2, 497; cf. Voss. ad loc.; Hor. Od. 1, 35, 9; 2, 20, 18; Tac. H. 1, 2 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Dācia**, ae, *f.*, Δακία, the province *Dacia*, Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 3, 4, 6; Oros. 1, 2; Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 59, 52 al.: DACIA. APVLENSIS. (of the colony Apulum or Alba Julia, near Carlsburg), Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3888: (DECIO) RESTITVTORI DACIARVM, ib. *no.* 991. A part of it bordering on the Danube was *Dacia Aureliani*, Eutrop. 9, 15; and *Dacia Ripensis*, Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 59, 51.—* **B. Dācus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dacian:* proelia, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66 (written **Dacius**, Albin. Cons. ad Liv. 387).—**C. Dācĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dacian:* arma, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 335: rura, Sid. Carm. 1, 272. As *subst.*, **Dacicus**, i, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a piece of gold coined under Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians* (Suet. Dom. 6), Juv. 6, 205.—**D. Dāciscus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dacian*, imperium, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 27, 8.

‡ **dăcrĭma**, v. lacrima.

Dactўli, ōrum, *m.*, v. dactylus, *no.* VII.

† **dactўlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δακτυλικός, *dactylic:* numerus, Cic. Or. 57: pes, Prud. στεφ. 3, 209: metra, Serv. Centim. p. 1820 P.; versus, Diom. p. 494 P. al.

† **dactўlĭŏthēca**, ae, *f.*, = δακτυλιοθήκη. **1.** *A casket to keep rings in*, Mart. 11, 59, 4; 14, 123, *title.*—**2.** Transf., *a collection of seal-rings and jewels*, Plin. 37, 1, 5, § 11; Caesaris, Murat. Inscr. 907, 3.

dactўlis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a kind of grape;* cf. the following, *no.* II.

† **dactўlus**, i, *m.*, = δάκτυλος (*a finger*, hence meton.). **I.** *A sort of muscle:* "ab humanorum unguium similitudine appellati," Plin. 9, 61, 87, § 184.—**II.** *A kind of grape*, Col. 3, 2, 1; called also **dactylis**, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.—**III.** *A sort of grass*, Plin. 24, 19, 119, § 182.—**IV.** *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170.—**V.** *The date*, Pall. Oct. 12, 1; Apic. 1, 1 al.—**VI.** In metre, a *dactyl*, — ⏑ ⏑ (in allusion to the three joints of the finger), Cic. Or. 64, 217; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 9, 4, 81 et saep.—**VII. Dactўli Idaei**, Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι, *a mythic body of men originally placed on Mt. Ida, in Phrygia, afterwards in the island of Crete; priests of Cybele, and as such regarded as identical with the* Corybantes, *and with the Samothracian Cabiri*, Diom. p. 474 P.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197 (in pure Lat., Idaei Digiti, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42).

Dācus, a, um, v. Daci, *no.* II. B.

Dădastāna, ae, *f.*, *a city of Bithynia, near the borders of Galatia; here the Emperor Jovian died*, Amm. Marc. 25, 10; 26, 23.—*Plur.* form, **Dadastānae**, arum, Jornand. Regn. Succ. p. 53.

dādūchus, i, *m.*, Gr. δᾳδοῦχος, *the torch-bearer.*—*Plur.:* **dādūchi**, *the priests of Ceres* (Demeter) *at Eleusis, who guided the initiated with torches to the temple on the fifth day of the Mysteries*, Front. Ep. ad Verr. 1; Fabrett. Inscr. 676, *no.* 29.

Daedăla, ōrum, *n.*, Δαίδαλα. **I.** *A fortified place in Caria*, Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103; Liv. 37, 22, 3.—Hence, insulae Daedaleae, *two small islands off the coast of Caria*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.—**II.** *The name of a region in India*, Curt. 8, 10, 19; cf. Daedali montes, Justin. 12, 7.

daedăle, *adv.*, *artistically, skilfully*, v. 1, daedalus, *fin.*

Daedălĭōn, ōnis, *m.*, Δαιδαλίων, *a*

king of Trachis, son of Lucifer, and brother of Ceyx, who was changed into a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 295 sq.

1. † daedălus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαίδαλος, *artificial, skilful* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** *Act.*: Minerva, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 6 Müll. (Fr. Inc. Lib. xxi. Vahl.): daedalam a varietate rerum artificiorumque dictam esse apud Lucretium terram, apud Ennium Minervam, apud Vergilium Circen, facile est intellegere, cum Graece δαιδάλλειν significet variare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.: Circe ("*ingeniosa*," Serv.), Verg. A. 7, 282.—**B.** With *gen.*: verborum daedala lingua, *the fashioner of words*, Lucr. 4, 549; cf.: natura daedala rerum, id. 5, 234.—**II.** *Pass.*, *artificially contrived, variously adorned, ornamented*, etc., δαιδάλεος: tecta (apium), *skilfully constructed*: signa, Lucr. 5, 145: tellus, *variegated*, id. 1, 7; 228; Verg. G. 4, 179; cf.: carmina chordis, *artfully varied on strings*, id. 2, 505.—* *Adv.*: **daedăle**, *skilfully*, Jul. Val. Res gest. A. M. 3, 86.

2. Daedălus, i, *m.* (*acc. Gr.* Daedalon, Ov. M. 8, 261; Mart. 4, 49), Δαίδαλος. **I.** *The mythical Athenian architect of the times of Theseus and Minos, father of Icarus, and builder of the Cretan labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 159; 183; id. Tr. 3, 4, 21; Verg. A. 6, 14 Serv.; Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57; Hyg. Fab. 39; Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Hor. Od. 1, 3, 34; Mart. 4, 49, 5; Sil. 12, 89 sq., et saep.—**B.** Hence, **1. Daedălēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Daedalian, relating to Daedalus*: (α) Daedălēo Icaro, Hor. Od. 2, 20, 13: Ope Daedălēa, id. ib. 4, 2, 2.—(β) Daedalēum iter (i. e. *through the labyrinth*), Prop. 2, 14, 8 (3, 6, 8 M.).—* **2. Daedălĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *skilful*: manus, Venant. 10, 11, 17.—**II.** *A later sculptor of Sicyon, son and pupil of Patrocles*: et ipse inter fictores laudatus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76.

1. † daemon, ŏnis, *m.*, = δαίμων, *a spirit*, genius, lar (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: App. de Deo Socr. p. 49, 5: bonus = ἀγαθοδαίμων, in astrology, *the last but one of the twelve celestial signs*, Firm. Math. 2, 19: melior, Jul. Val. Res gest. A. M. 1, 27.—**II.** In eccl. writers: κατ' ἐξοχήν, *an evil spirit, demon*, Lact. 2, 14; Vulg. Levit. 17, 7; id. Jacob. 2, 19; Tert. Apol. 22 *init.*, et saep.

2. Daemon, ŏnis, *m.*, *the name of a Greek sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Daemŏnes, is, *m.*, *the name of an old man, a character in the Rudens*, Plaut. Rud. Prol. 33; ib. 4, 7, 20.

† daemŏnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαιμονιακός, *pertaining to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: ratio, Tert. Anim. 46: potentia, Lact. 4, 15.—**II.** *Subst.*: **daemoniacus**, i, *m.*, *a demoniac, one possessed by an evil spirit*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; Sulpic. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 18.

* **daemŏnĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [daemon-colo], *a worshipper of devils, a heathen*, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

† daemŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = δαιμονικός, *belonging to an evil spirit, demoniac, devilish* (eccl. Lat.): impetus, Tert. Res. Carn. 58: aras coli, Prud. στεφ. 36: fraudes, Lact. 4, 13, 16.

† daemŏnĭum, ii, *n.*, = δαιμόνιον. **I.** *A lesser divinity, a little spirit*, Manil. 2, 938; Tert. Apol. 32.—**II.** *An evil spirit, demon*, App. Mag. p. 315, 10; Vulg. Deut. p. 32, 17; Psa. 95, 5 et saep.; Tert. Apol. 21 al.

Daesĭtĭātae, ārum, *m.*, *a people in the south of Pannonia Superior*, Pl. 3, 22, 26, § 143; Vell. Pat. 2, 115.

‡ dagnades, um, *f.*, *a kind of birds in Egypt*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 15 Müll.

Dăhae (less correctly written **Daae**, v. Bramb. s. v.), ārum, *m.*, Δάαι, *a Scythian tribe beyond the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Liv. 35, 48; id. 37, 38; Tac. A. 2, 3; 11, 8; 10; Curt. 8, 3, 1; 16 al.; Verg. A. 8, 728; Luc. 2, 296; 7, 429; Sil. 13, 764; cf. Δάοι, Herod. 1, 125; Strab. p. 304; Ritter, Erdk. 7, 627 sq.; 668 sq.—In *sing.*: **Dăhă**, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 807.

Dăhippus, i, *m.*, Δάϊππος, *a sculptor, son and pupil of Lysippus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Daïphron, ŏnis, *m.*, Δαΐφρων, *a Grecian sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 87.

Dalion, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A physician*, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191.—**II.** *An historian*, id. 6, 30, 35, § 194.

‡ dalivus, a word of unknown signif.; acc. to some, = *supinus*; acc. to others, = *stultus* or *insanus*, Paul. ex Fest. 68, 1 Müll.

Dalmătae or **Delmătae** (so very often in the best MSS. and inscrr., and on coins; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233; Cassiod. p. 2287, and Orell. ad Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16), ārum, *m.*, Δαλμάται, *the Dalmatians, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 3; Tac. H. 3, 12; 50; Suet. Tib. 9; Flor. 4, 12, 3; 10; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 1833; 3037 al.—*Adj.*: montes Dalmatae, Stat. S. 4, 7, 14.—**II.** Hence, **A. Dalmătia** (**Delm-**), ae, *f.*, Δαλματία, *the country on the eastern coast of the Adriatic Sea, Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3; Tac. A. 2, 53; id. H. 1, 76 al.; Suet. Aug. 21; Flor. 3, 4, 1; Vell. Pat. 2, 39, 90; Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 78 et saep.—**B. Dalmătĭcus** (**Delm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Dalmatian*: frigus, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Alpes, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240: mare, Tac. A. 3, 9: miles, id. H., 2, 86; bellum, id. A. 6, 37: triumphus, Hor. Od. 2, 1, 16; cf. Suet. Aug. 22: metallo, i. e. *Dalmatian gold*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 153; cf. Flor. 4, 12, 12.—Hence, (α) **Dalmătĭca**, ae (sc. vestis), *a long undergarment of Dalmatian wool, worn by priests during the mass*, Edict. Diocl. 16, 4; 17, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 9.—(β) **Dalmătĭcātus** (**Delm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in such a garment*, Lampr. Commod. 8; id. Elag. 26.—**2.** *Subst.*: **Dalmătĭcus** (**Delm-**), i, *m.*, *surname of* L. Metellus (cons. A.U. 635), *on account of his victories over the Dalmatians*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.—* **C. Dalmătensis** (**Delm-**), e, *adj.*, *Dalmatian*: Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

1. dāma, ae, v. damma.

2. Dāma, ae, *m.*, *name of a slave*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 38; 2, 5, 18; 101; 2, 7, 54.

† dămălĭo, ōnis, *m.* [δάμαλος], *a calf*, Lampr. Alex. Sever. 22, 8.

Dămălis is (is or idis, acc. to Probus, p. 124 Lindem.), *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 13 sq.

Dămascus (-os, Luc 3, 215; cf. Prob. II. p. 1462 *fin.* P., p. 121 Lindem.), i, *f.*, Δαμασκός, Heb. *Dammesek* or *Darmesek*, *the very ancient capital of Coelesyria, on the Chrysorrhoas, celebrated for its terebinths, and, since the time of the Emperor Diocletian, for its fabrics in steel, now Dameshk*, Curt. 3, 12 sq.; Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; 13, 6, 12, § 54; Flor. 3, 5, 29; Stat. S. 1, 6, 14; Vulg. Gen. 14, 12.—Hence, **I. Damascus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Damascus* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 15, 2.—**II. Dămascēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Damascus, Damascene*: pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 43; Pall. Nov. 7, 16; Mart. 13, 29; cf. absol., id. 5, 18, 3 (Eng. *damson*); and pruna Damasci, Col. 10, 404.—**B.** *Subst.*: **1.** DAMASCENVS, i, *m.*, (α) *a surname of Juppiter*, Inscr. Grut. 20, 2.—(β) *Plur.*: *the people of Damascus*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 32.—**2. Dămascēna**, ae, *f.* (sc. regio), *the region about Damascus*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; in the Greek form **Damascene**, Mel. 1, 11, 1.

Dămăsichthōn, ŏnis, *m.*, Δαμασίχθων, *son of Amphion and Niobe, slain by Apollo*, Ov. M. 6, 254 al.

Dămăsippus, i, *m.*, Δαμάσιππος (tamer of horses), **I.** Prætor 672 A.U.C., *a follower of Marius, who acted with great cruelty towards the adherents of Sylla; afterwards put to death by order of Sylla*, Sall. C. 51, 32; Vell. 2, 26, 2; Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—**II.** *A surname in the* gens Licinia, Caes. B. C. 2, 44; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2 sq.; id. Att. 12, 29 *fin.*; 33, 1 al.—**III.** *Name of a bankrupt merchant and ridiculous Stoic philosopher*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 16 sqq.—**IV.** *Name of an actor*, Juv. 8, 147.

† damasōnĭon, ii, *n*, = δαμασώνιον, *a plant* = alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

‡ dāmium, ii, *n.*: sacrificium, quod fiebat in operto in honorem Bonae Deae. Dea quoque ipsa DAMIA et sacerdos ejus DAMIATRIX appellabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 8 Müll [δᾶμος = δῆμος]; cf. "damium, θυσία ὑπαίθριοι γινόμεναι," Gloss. Lab.

dāmĭurgus, v. demiurgus.

damma (**dama**), ae, *f.* (*m.*, Verg. Ec. 8, 28; Georg. 3, 539; A. 8, 641; Stat. Ach. 2, 408; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 6) [R. dam-, v. domo], a general name for beasts of the deer kind; *a fallow deer, buck, doe, antelope, chamois*, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; Verg. G. 1, 308; 3, 410; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 1, 442; 10, 539; 13, 832; id. F. 3, 646; Juv. 11, 121; Sen. Hippol. 62; Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—**II.** Transf., *venison*: nil damma sapit, Juv. 11, 121; Ov. M. 13, 832.

dammŭla, ae, *f. dim.*, v. damula.

damnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [damno], *worthy of condemnation, damnable* (late Lat. for damnandus, or dignus qui damnetur): invidia, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 17: res (with turpes), Salv. 6: ad mea ipsa verba, i. e. *by my own rule*, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *fin.* *Comp.*: facinus, Salv. 4.—*Adv.*: **damnābĭlĭter**, *culpably*, Aug. Ep. 23.

damnas, *indecl.* [do, v. damnum], *bound to make a gift* or *contribution*, hence an old legal t. t., *condemned, sentenced* to do any thing (esp. to pay a fine). (α) With *sing.*: TANTVM AES DARE DOMINO DAMNAS ESTO, Lex Aquilia in Dig. 9, 2, 2; so, damnas esto dare illi omnia, Auct. ap. Quint. 7, 9, 12; id. ib. 9; Inscr. Orell. *no.* 4425 and 4428; Tab. Heracl. ap. Harbold. Mon. Leg. p. 104; S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129 al.—(β) With *plur.*: decem dare damnas sunto, Dig. 30, 122; ib. 32, 34, 1.

damnātĭcĭus (or **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [damno], *condemned, sentenced*: "Κατάκριτον damnaticium," Gloss. Gr. Lat. (late Lat.): etsi nihil de damnaticiis participarent, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 34 *fin.*

damnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *condemnation* (good prose). **I.** *Prop.* **A.** In gen.: (video) omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos, omnes damnatione ignominiaque dignos illuc facere, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 2, 41: quid est illa damnatione judicatum, nisi, etc.? id. Clu. 20: si damnatio ingruit, Tac. A, 4, 35: certi damnationis, Suet. Tib. 61 al.—In eccl. Lat. esp. of *the displeasure of God*: quorum damnatio justa est, Vulg. Rom. 3, 8; 8, 1.—In *plur.*: reorum acerbissimae damnationes (*opp.* libidinosissimae liberationes), Cic. Pis. 36; Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*—With *gen.* of the offence: ambitus, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; of the punishment: tantae pecuniae, id. Verr. 2, 17, 42.—With *ad* and *accus.* of the punishment: ad furcam, Dig. 48, 19, 28: hominis ad carnificinam, dei ad poenam sempiternam, Lact. 5, 11, 8; animarum ad aeterna supplicia, id. 2, 12, 9.—**B.** Esp. with reference to the meaning of damnas (v. h. v.): *an heir's obligation to pay*, Paul. Sent. 3, 6.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate things: apiastrum in confessa damnatione est venenatum, Plin. 20, 11, 45, § 116.

damnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who condemns* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 3; id. adv. Marc. 1, 7: damnator Christi frater iniquus, Sedul. Hymn. 1, 10 al.

damnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [damnator], *damnatory, condemnatory* (rare, but good prose): judicium, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22: d. et absolutoria tabella, * Suet. Aug. 33: ferrum, Amm. 28, 1 *fin.*

damnātus, a, um, v. damno, *P. a.*

‡ damnaustra and **‡ dannaustra**, words of a charm to cure a dislocated joint, Cato R. R. 160.

damnĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to injure*: (eccl. Lat.) aliquem pecuniis, *to fine*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 29.

damnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [damnumfacio], *injurious, hurtful, pernicious*: bestia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 62: damnificum est aliquid facere, Pall. 3, 9 *fin.*

* **damnĭgĕrŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [damnum-gero], *injurious, pernicious*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

damno (in vulg. lang. and late Lat. sometimes dampno), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [damnum]. **I.** Gen., *to occasion loss or damage to, to harm, damage* = **damno**

afficere: pauperibus parcere, divites damnare atque domare, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 10.—**II.** E s p. [cf. damnum, II.] a judicial t. t., *to condemn, doom, sentence one to any punishment* = condemno, v. Cic. Or. 49, 166 (opp. to absolvere, liberare, dimittere; cf. also condemno, culpo, improbo; common and classical).—C o n s t r. with *acc.* of *person*, either alone or with *gen.*, *abl.*, *de*, *in*, *ad*, etc., of the crime and punishment: damnatur aliquis *crimine* vel *judicio*, sed *sceleris*, *parricidii*, etc., Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 273 sq.; cf. Munro, ad Lucr. 4, 1183: Zumpt, Gr. § 446 sq.; Roby, Gr. § 1199 sq. (α) With *acc. pers.* alone: ergo ille damnatus est: neque solum primis sententiis, quibus tantum statuebant judices, damnarent an absolverent, sed etiam illis, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, id. Rep. 4, 6 (fragm. ap. Non. 24, 9): ego accusavi, vos damnastis, Dom. Afer ap. Quint. 5, 10, 79 et saep. —T r a n s f., of things: causa judicata atque damnata, Cic. Rab. perd. 4; id. Clu. 3.—(β) With *acc. pers.* and *gen.* (*criminis* or *poenae*): ambitus damnati, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Cic. Brut. 48 *fin.*: furti, id. Flacc. 18, 43: injuriarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41 *fin.*: majestatis, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23: peculatus, id. Verr. 1, 13, 39: rei capitalis, id. de Sen. 12, 42; sceleris conjurationisque, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5 Zumpt *N. cr.*, et saep.: capitis, Caes. B. C. 3, 83, 4; 3, 110, 4: octupli, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28: absentem capitalis poenae, Liv. 42, 43, 9; cf.: crimine falso damnari mortis, Verg. A. 6, 430.—(γ) With *abl.*: ut is eo crimine damnaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so, capite, id. Tusc. 1, 22 al.: morte, Sen. Herc. Oet. 888: tertiā parte agri, Liv. 10, 1, 3: pecuniā, Just. 8, 1, 7; cf.: Milo Clodio interfecto eo nomine erat damnatus, *on that account*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4; morti (*abl.*) damnare, Liv. 4, 37, 6, v. Weissenb. ad loc.—(δ) With *de*: de majestate damnatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 39: de vi et de majestate, id. Phil. 1, 9: de vi publica, Tac. A. 4, 13 al.; cf. quibus de causis damnati, Val. Max. 8, 1 *init.*—(ε) With *in* or *ad*: nec in metallum damnabuntur, nec in opus publicum, vel ad bestias, Dig. 49, 18, 3: ad mortem, Tac. A. 16, 21; ad extremum supplicium, id. ib. 6, 38: Suet. Cal. 27; id. Ner. 31.—(ζ) With *ut*, Tac. A. 2, 67.—(η) With *quod*: Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt quod novam religionem introducere videbatur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7, ext. 7: Baebius est damnatus, quod milites praebuisset, etc., Liv. 45, 31, 2.—(ϑ) With *cur*: damnabantur cur jocati essent, Spart. Sev. 14, § 13.

B. T r a n s f. **1.** *To bind* or *oblige one's heir by last will and testament to the performance of any act.*—C o n s t r. with *ut*, *ne*, or the *inf.*: si damnaverit heredem suum, ut, etc., Dig. 12, 6, 26; with *ne*, ib. 8, 4, 16; with *inf.*: heredem dare, etc., ib. 30, 12: Hor. S. 2, 3, 86.

2. In a non-legal sense, *to condemn, censure, judge*: (with *acc. pers.* and *gen.* or *abl.*) aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic. Part. 38, 134: damnatus longi Sisyphus laboris, Hor. Od. 2, 14, 19: stultitiaeque ibi se damnet (amator), Lucr. 4, 1179: damnare aliquem voti (poet. and late Lat., voto, votis), *to condemn one to fulfil his vow*, i. e. *by granting his prayer* (not in Cic.): damnabis tu quoque votis, Verg. E. 5, 80, Serv. and Heyne: voto, Sisenn. ap. Non. 277, 11: voti, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*; 27, 45: voto damnatus, Hyg. Astr. 2, 24; Lact. Fab. 10, 8 (cf.: voti, Titin. and Turpil. ap. Non. 277, 6 and 10; Titin. Fr. 153; Turpil. Fr. 128 Ribb.): morti, Lucr. 6, 1231; cf.: Stygio caput damnaverat Orco, Verg. A. 4, 699: damnati turis acervi, *devoted to the gods below*, Stat. S. 2, 21 et saep.; cf. also: quem damnet (sc. leto) labor, Verg. A. 12, 727 Heyne: damnare eum Senecam et invisum quoque habere, *to condemn, censure, disapprove*, Quint. 10, 1, 125: videntur magnopere damnandi, qui, etc., id. 5, 1, 2: debitori suo creditor saepe damnatur, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 4.—Of inanimate objects, *to condemn, reject*: ne damnent quae non intelligunt, id. 10, 1, 26: cf. id. 10, 4, 2; 11, 3, 70 et saep.—*Part. fut. pass.* as *subst.*: quem non puduisset damnanda committere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 5.

II. Of the p l a i n t i f f, *to seek* or *effect a person's condemnation* (rare): quem ad recuperatores modo damnavit Plesidippus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: Verrem, quem M. Cicero damnaverat, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 6; Liv. 7, 16, 9; cf. condemno, *no.* II., and condemnator, *no.* II.—Hence,

d a m n ā t u s, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** P r o p., *condemned*: dicet damnatas ignea testa manus, Prop. 5, 7, 38.—**II.** M e t o n. (*effectus pro causa*), *reprobate, criminal*: quis te miserior? quis te damnatior? Cic. Pis. 40: damnati lingua vocem habet, vim non habet, Pub. Syr. 142 (Ribb.).—**B.** *Hateful, wretched*: damnatae noctes, Prop. 4, 12 (5, 11 M.), 15.

damnōse, *adv.*, v. next art. *fin.*

damnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [damnum], *full of injury*; and hence, **I.** *Act.*, *that causes injury, injurious, hurtful, destructive, pernicious* (very freq. since the Aug. period, not in Cicero or Caesar): quid tibi commerci est cum dis damnosissimis? Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 9; cf. Venus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: libido, id. ib. 2, 1, 107: canes, *the worst cast of the tali* (v. canis), Prop. 4, 8, 46; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 65 al.: et reipublicae et societatibus infidus damnosusque, Liv. 25, 1: bellum sumptuosum et damnosum ipsis Romanis, id. 45, 3; Ov. M. 10, 707 et saep.—* **II.** *Pass.*, *that suffers injury, injured, unfortunate*: senex, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 14.—**III.** *Mid.*, *that injures himself, wasteful, prodigal; a spendthrift*: dites mariti, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 24: id. Ps. 1, 5, 1; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: non in alia re damnosior quam in aedificando, Suet. Ner. 31.—* *Adv.*: **damnōse** (acc. to *no.* I.), in conversational language = immodice: nos nisi damnose bibimus, moriemur inulti, *to the injury of the host*, i. e. *deep, hard*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 34.

damnum (late Lat. sometimes dampnum), i, *n.* [for daminum, neut. of old Part. of dare, = τὸ διδόμενον, v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 709 sq. Less correctly regarded as akin to δαπάνη. Cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.; Dig. 39, 2, 3], *hurt, harm, damage, injury, loss*; opp. to lucrum (syn. jactura, detrimentum, incommodum, dispendium. Freq. and class.). **I.** I n g e n.: hauscit, hoc paullum lucri quantum ei damni adportet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 25; cf.: si in maximis lucris paullum aliquid damni contraxerit, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; id. Verr. 2, 1, 12 (with dedecus, as in Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 37; Sall. J. 31, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 52; 2, 2, 96 et saep.); Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13; id. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Hor. S. 2, 3, 300; id. Ep. 1, 7, 88 et saep.: propter damna aut detrimenta aliquos miseros esse, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51; so with detrimenta, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98; with jactura, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: duarum cohortium damno exercitum reducere, * Caes. B. G. 6, 44; cf. Tac. A. 1, 71; id. H. 2, 66; Curt. 8, 4; Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 31 *fin.*: damnum dare alicui, *to inflict upon one* (ante-classical), Cato R. R. 149 (twice); Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 108; id. Truc. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 116: facere, *to suffer, sustain*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 77 (opp. lucrum); Cic. Brut. 33; id. Fam. 7, 33; 10, 28, 3 al.; but also, *to inflict a penalty*, Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3; Ov. Fast. 5, 311: capere, Dig. 9, 2, 39; and in the alliterative passage: in palaestram, ubi damnis desudascitur, Ubi pro disco damnum capiam, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 34: accipere, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28; Dig. 39, 2, 25: pati, *to suffer harm*, Sen. Ira, 1, 2; Dig. 9, 2, 29 (but damnum pati, also, *to permit, put up with harm*, Liv. 22, 41, 4; Luc. 8, 750): ferre (a favorite expression of Ovid), Ov. H. 15, 64; id. F. 1, 60; 2, 522; id. Tr. 3, 8, 34 al.: contrahere (of disease), id. Pont. 1, 10, 29 et saep.: pervenit ad miseros damno graviore colonos Pestis, id. M. 7, 552; cf. id. ib. 3, 213; 8, 777: damna tamen celeres reparant caelestia lunae, i. e. *of the waning of the moon*, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 13: naturae damnum, *natural defect*, Liv. 7, 4 *fin.* —P r o v.: damnum appellandum est cum mala fama lucrum, Pub. Syr. 135 (Ribb.).—**B.** T r a n s f., of persons: hoc ad damnum (i. e. scortum) deferetur, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 24: cf. ib. 21 and 60; Ov. M. 11, 381; 12, 16; cf. id. ib. 11, 133.

II. Esp. in law. **A.** *A fine, mulct, penalty*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 182; Liv. 4, 53, 7; 7, 4, 2; Gell. 20, 1, 32: quis umquam tanto damno senatorem coegit? Cic. Phil. 1, 5 *fin.*: eos (leges) morte, exsilio, vinclis, damno coercent, id. Off. 3, 5, 23.—**B.** Freq. in the terms, **1.** damnum injuria (datum), i. e. *an injury done to another's beast or slave*, for which the lex Aquilia provided compensation, (Caesulenus senex) cum ab Sabellio multam lege Aquilia damni injuria petivisset, Cic. Brut. 34, 131; id. Tull. 4, 8; 5, 11; 17, 41.—**2.** Damnum infectum, *an injury not done but threatened*, and against which the person endangered might require security, Cic. Top. 4, 22; Dig. 39, 2, 3; Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6 (cf. infectus).

Dāmŏcles, is, *m.*, *a courtier of Dionysius the younger*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 6 (cf. Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17; Pers. 3, 40).

Dāmoetas, ae, *m.*, Δαμοίτας, *name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 3, 1.

Dāmon, ōnis, *m.* Δάμων. **I.** *A Pythagorean, celebrated on account of the friendship between him and Phintias*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; Val. Max. 4, 7.—**II.** *An Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33; Nep. Epam. 2.—**III.** *A goat-herd*, Verg. E. 3, 17; 8, 1 sq.

dampno, v. damno *init.*

dāmŭla (**damm-**), ae, *f. dim.* [damma], *a little fallow-deer*, App. M. 8, p. 202, 26; Vulg. Isa. 13, 14.

dane = dasne, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 22; v. do *init.*

Dănăē, ēs, *f.*, Δανάη, *daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Zeus*, who visited her in the form of a shower of gold, when she was shut up in a tower by her father, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 1 sq.; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 372; Hyg. Fab. 63; Lact. 1, 11, 18; Prop. 2, 20, 12 (3, 13, 12 M.); 2, 32, 59 (3, 30, 59 M.); Ov. Met. 4, 610; id. Tr. 2, 401; Verg. A. 7, 410 al.—Hence, **II.** **Dănăēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Δαναήιος, *pertaining to Danae, descended from Danae*: heros, i. e. *Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 1; called also volucer Danaeius, Stat. Th. 10, 892; Persis (so named after Perses, the *son* of Perseus, and ancestor of the Persians), Ov. A. A. 1, 225.

Dănăi, v. Danaus, II. A.

Dănaster, tri, *m.*, *a river forming the boundary between Dacia and Sarmatia, now the Dniester*, Mel. 2, 1; Amm. Marc. 31, 3, 3 (class. Tyras).

Dănăus, i, *m.*, Δαναός, *son of Belus, and twin-brother of Aegyptus*: he was the father of fifty daughters; he emigrated from Egypt into Greece, and there founded Argos; was slain by Lynceus, after a reign of fifty years, Hyg. Fab. 168; 170; Serv. Verg. A. 10, 497; Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 44; cf. under *no.* II. B.—Danai porticus, at Rome, dedicated by Augustus to the Palatine Apollo (726 A. U. C.), famed for its statues of Danaus and his daughters, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 4; cf. Prop. 2, 31, 4 (3, 29, 4 M.); Tibul. 1, 3, 79; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Dănăus,** a, um, *adj.* (*belonging to Danaus*; hence, in the poets, meton.), *Greek, Grecian*: classes, Ov. M. 13, 92; cf. rates, Prop. 3, 22, 34 (4, 22, 34 M.); Ov. M. 14, 467: flammae, Ov. M. 14, 467: ignis, id. Her. 8, 14: miles, id. ib. 24: manus, id. R. Am. 66: res, id. M. 13, 59. Esp. freq., **A.** *Subst. plur.*: **Dănăi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Danai*, for *the Greeks* (esp. freq. of the Greeks before Troy), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; id. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Prop. 3, 8, 31 (4, 7, 31 M.); Verg. A. 2, 5 et saep.—*Gen. plur.*: Danaum, Lucr. 1, 87; Prop. 2, 26, 38 (3, 22, 18 M.); 3, 9, 40 (4, 8, 40 M.); Verg. A. 1, 30 et saep.—**B.** **Dănăĭdes,** um, *f.*, Δαναΐδες, *the daughters of Danaus, the Danaides*, who, with the exception of Hypermnestra, murdered their husbands at their father's command, Hyg. Fab. 170; 255; Sen. Herc. Fur. 757. The classical poets substitute Danai proles, Tib. 1, 3, 79; cf. Prop. 2, 31, 4 (3, 29, 4 M.): Danai puellae, Hor. Od. 3, 11, 23: Danai genus infame, id. ib. 2, 14, 18.—**C.** **Dănăĭdae,** ārum, *m.*, Δαναΐδαι = Danai (v. *no.* II. A.), *the Greeks*, Sen. Troad. 611.

Dandări (**Tindări**), ōrum, *m.*, Δανδάριοι, *a Scythian tribe in Asiatic Sarmatia, S. E. of the* Palus Maeotis, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: also called **Dandăridae,** Tac. A. 12, 15; and *their country* **Dandărica,** id. ib. 16.

Dāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Danes, the people of Denmark*, Venant. Carm. 7, 7, 50; Jornand. de Reb. Getic. p. 83.—Hence, **A.** **Dānĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Denmark*, Aen. Silv. Hist. Fred. III. p. 131.—**B.** **Dānicus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Danish*, id. ib.

Dănĭēl, ēlis, *m.*, *the Hebrew prophet*, Vulg. Dan. *passim*, Ezek. 14, 14.

† **dănista**, ae, *m.*, = δανειστής, *a money-lender, usurer:* fenerator (only in Plautus), Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 51; 2, 2, 67; id. Most. 3, 1, 6; id. Ps. 1, 3, 53; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 14.—Hence, **dănisticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δανειστικός, *money-lending, usurious:* genus hominum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 129.

dăno, v. do, *ad init.*

Dānŭvĭus (the ending **-ubius** is a corruption of late Latin, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 126), ii, *m.*, Δανούβιος, *the Danube* (in the upper part of its course; in the lower called Ister, though the poets use both names promiscuously), Mel. 2, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Amm. 22, 9; * Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Acr. Hor. A. P. 18 (3, 9 Dietsch); Tac. G. 29; Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 80; id. Tr. 2, 192 al.; Hor. Od. 4, 15, 21; Tac. G. 1; id. A. 2, 53; Orell. Inscr. 648 al.—Hence, **II. Dānŭvīnus** (**Danub-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Danube, Danubian:* limes, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

dăpālis, e, *adj.* [daps], *belonging to a sacrificial feast* (ante and post-class.): cena, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 5 (v. 136 Ribbeck); Aus. Ep. 9, 13: Juppiter, to whom such a cena was offered, Cato, R. R. 132.

‡ **dăpātice** = magnifice, and **dăpātĭcus** = magnificus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 4 and 5 Müll. [daps].

Daphitas (**-das**), ae, *m.*, *a sophist of Telmessus, killed by falling from his horse*, Cic. de Fat. 3, 5.

† **dăphne** (Inscr. freq. DAPHINE, v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 483 sq.), ēs, *f.*, = δάφνη, *the laurel-tree, bay-tree:* baccis redimita daphne, Petr. 131, 8.—Hence, **II.** Proper name **Daphne**, es, *f.* **A.** *The daughter of the river-god Peneus; she was changed into a laurel-tree*, Ov. M. 1, 452; id. H. 15, 25; Hyg. Fab. 203; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 91: according to Serv. Verg. A. 2, 513, and id. Ecl. 3, 63, *daughter of the river-god Ladon.*—**B.** *A place in Syria, near Antioch*, Liv. 33, 49; Hieron. in Ezech. 47, 18; Amm. 19, 12; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 33.—Hence, **1. Daphnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *at Daphne*, Apollo, Amm. 22, 13, 1.—**2. Daphnensis**, e, *adj.*, *belonging to Daphne:* lucus, Cod. Just. 11, 77, 1: palatium, Cod. Theod. 15, 2, 2.

† **daphnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.

Daphnis, ĭdis, *m.*, Δάφνις. **I.** *A son of Mercury, a beautiful young shepherd in Sicily, the inventor of pastoral songs, and hence a favorite of Pan*, Ov. M. 4, 277.—*Acc.* usu. Daphnim, Verg. E. 2, 26; 5, 20; 7, 7 et saep: Daphnin, id. ib. 5, 52; Prop. 2, 34, 68 (3, 32, 68 M.).—**II.** *A grammarian*, sportively called, in allusion to the preceding, Πανὸς ἀγάπημα, Suet. Gramm. 3; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128.

† **dăphnŏīdes**, ae, *f.*, = δαφνοειδής (laurel-like). **I.** *A sort of* cassia, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.—**II.** *Spurge-laurel* or *mezereon*, Daphne Mezereum, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132.—**III.** *The plant called also* Clematis Aegyptia, Plin. 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **daphnōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = δαφνών, *a laurel-grove*, Petr. 126, 12; Mart. 10, 79, 5; 12, 51, 1.

dăpĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [daps-fero], *a servant who waited at table*, Inscr. Murat. 915, 3: cf. dapifer, σιτοφόρος, Gloss. Philox.

dăpĭfex, icis, *m.* [daps-facio], *a servant who prepared food*, Inscr. Murat. 1322, 9.

* **dăpino**, āre, *v. a.* [daps, cf. Gr. δεῖπνον], *to serve up*, as food: victum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 117.

daps or **dăpis**, dăpis (*nom.* daps obsol. Paul. Diac. p. 68, 3: dapis, Juvenc. ap. Auct. de gen. nom. p. 78.—The *gen. pl.* and *dat. sing.* do not occur, but are supplied by epulae, cena, convivium, q. v.), *f.* [stem, dap-, Gr. δαπάνη, *expense:* cf. δεῖπνον; R. da-, Gr. δαίω, to distribute; Sanscr. dapajami, to cause to divide], *a solemn feast for religious purposes, a sacrificial feast* (before beginning to till the ground; the Greek προηρόσια, made in honor of some divinity, in memory of departed friends, etc. Thus distinguished from epulae, *a meal* of any kind: convivium, *a meal or feast for company;* epulum, *a formal* or *public dinner*, v. h. v.). **I.** Prop.: dapem pro bubus piro florente facito . . . postea dape facta serito milium, panicum, alium, lentim, Cato R. R. 131 and 132; id. ib. 50 *fin.:* pro grege, *an offering for the protection of the flock*, Tib. 1, 5, 28; Liv. 1, 7 *ad fin.:* ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 17: nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 4: sollemnis dapes et tristia dona, Verg. A. 3, 301.

II. Transf. by the poets and post-Augustan prose-writers beyond the sphere of religion, and used of every (esp. rich, sumptuous) meal, *a feast, banquet*, in the sing. and plur. (in Verg. passim, in Tibul. in this signif. only plur.).—(α) *Sing.:* ne cum tyranno quisquam . . . eandem vescatur dapem, Att. ap. Non. 415, 25 (v. 217 Ribbeck): quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 752 P. (transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ ὅμιλος ὅδ' ἔπλετο); so Catull. 64, 305; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 12; id. Epod. 5, 33; id. Ep. 1, 17, 51: *of a simple, poor meal*, Ov. H. 9, 68; 16, 206. Opp. to wine: nunc dape, nunc posito mensae nituere Lyaeo, Ov. F. 5, 521; cf. so in plur., id. M. 8, 571; Verg. A. 1, 706.—(β) *Plur.:* Tib. 1, 5, 49; 1, 10, 8; Verg. E. 6, 79; id. G. 4, 133; id. A. 1, 210 et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13; id. Epod. 2, 48; Ov. M. 5, 113; 6, 664; Tac. A. 14, 22 et saep.: humanae, *human excrement*, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.

dapsĭle, *adv.*, *sumptuously, bountifully*, v. the foll. art., *Adv.*, *no.* β *fin.*

dapsĭlis, e (*abl. plur.* dapsilis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 3), *adj.* [δαψιλής, daps], *sumptuous, bountiful, richly provided with every thing, abundant* (mostly ante- and post-class.; in the class. period perhaps only in Colum. and Suet.): sumptus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 66: dotes, id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: corollae, id. Ps. 5, 1, 21: lectus, id. Truc. 1, 1, 34; lubentiae, id. Ps. 1, 4, 3: proventus (vitis), Col. 4, 27, 6: copia facundiae, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12.—(β) With *abl.:* spionia dapsilis musto, Col. 3, 2, 27.—*Adv.*, *sumptuously, bountifully.* **A.** Form **dapsĭlĭter:** d. suos amicos alit, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 178 P. (v. 39 Ribbeck).—**B.** Form **dapsĭle:** verrem sume dapsile ac dilucide, Pompon. ap. Non. 513, 27 (v. 161 Ribbeck): convivebatur, * Suet. Vesp. 19.—* **b.** *Comp.* invitavit se dapsilius, Lucil. ap. Non. 321, 29.

dardănārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a speculator in corn, forestaller* (law Lat.), Dig. 47, 11, 6; 48, 19, 37.

Dardăni, ōrum, *m.*, Δάρδανοι, *a people in Upper Moesia, the modern Servia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Cic. Sest. 43, 94; Liv. 43, 20; Eutrop. 5, 7; Just. 8, 6, 3 al.—Hence, **Dardănia**, ae, *f.*, *their country*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.

1. Dardănus, i, *m.*, Δάρδανος. **I.** *The son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, founder of the city Dardania, in Troas, and ancestor of the royal race of Troy*, Att. ap. Schol. Bern. ad Verg. G. 1, 502 (v. 653 Ribb.); Verg. A. 8, 134 Serv.; 6, 650; 3, 167 al.; cf. Heyne Verg. A. 3 Excurs. 6; Lact. 1, 23, 3: *acc.* Dardanon, Ov. F. 4, 31. —**B.** Hence, **1. Dardănus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, poet. for *Trojan:* praeda, Prop. 1, 19, 14: puppis, i. e. *of Aeneas*, id. 4, 1, 40 (5, 1, 40 M.): arma, Verg. A. 2, 618: pubes, id. ib. 5, 119: gens, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 10: Troja, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 4; also for *Roman*, as the Romans were descendants of Aeneas: ductor, i. e. *the Roman, Scipio Africanus*, Sil. 1, 14.—**2. Dardănĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, poet. for *Trojan:* gentes, Att. ap. Apul. de Deo Soc. 24 (v. 523 Ribbeck): gens, Verg. A. 1, 602: Aeneae, id. ib. 1, 494; 6, 169; cf. carinae, i. e. *of Aeneas*, id. ib. 4, 658; and pinus, the same, Ov. F. 1, 519: Anchisae, Verg. A. 1, 617; 9, 647: Iulus (son of Aeneas), Ov. M. 15, 767: Roma, id. ib. 15, 431: vates, i. e. *Helenus*, id. ib. 13, 335: advena, i. e. *Paris*, id. H. 8, 42: senex, i. e. *Priam*, id. Tr. 3, 5, 38: triumphus, Prop. 2, 14, 1 (3, 6, 1 M): minister, i. e. *Ganymedes*, Mart. 11, 104, et saep.—**b.** Subst.: **Dardănia**, ae, *f.*, (α) *the city Dardania, founded by Dardanus on the Hellespont, S. W. of Abydos* (whence its mod. name, *the Dardanelles*), Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 25. Oftener, esp. in Vergil, (β) poet. for *Troja*, Verg. A. 2, 281; 325; 3, 52; Ov. H. 16, 57.—**3. Dardănĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *son* or *descendant of Dardanus:* Ilus, Ov. F. 6, 419.—*Absol.* for *Aeneas*, Verg. A. 10, 545; 12, 775.—In *plur.* for *Trojan:* pastores, id. ib. 2, 59.—*Absol.* for *Trojans*, id. ib. 2, 72; 445 et saep.—**4. Dardănis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Dardanian*, poet. for *Trojan:* matres, Ov. M. 13, 412: nurus, id. H. 16, 194; 17, 212: Caieta (founded by Trojans), Mart. 10, 30.—*Absol.* for *Creüsa*, Verg. A. 2, 787.

II. *A magician of Phoenicia*, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 9; App. Mag. p. 331, 14.—Hence, **2. Dardănius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Dardanus:* poet. for *Magic*, artes, Col. 10, 358.

III. *A Stoic philosopher otherwise unknown*, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69.

2. Dardănus, a, um; v. the preceding art. *no.* I. B. 1.

Dăres, ētis and is, *m.*, Δάρης. **I.** *A boxer*, Verg. A. 5, 369; 375: *acc.* Dareta, id. ib. 5, 460; 463 al; Daren, id. ib. 5, 456.—**II.** Phrygius, *the assumed name of an impostor whose pretended contemporary account of the Trojan war was received as an authority in the 7th century A.D.* Cf. Teuffel, Roem. Lit. 464; F. Meister, über Dares von Phr., Breslau, 1871.

Dărēus (so the best editt. of Cicero and Curtius; cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 2) or **Dărīus** (Dărīī, Sid. Carm. 9, 51: Dărīos, Aus. Ep. 5, 23, v. *no.* II.), ii, *m.*, Δάρειος [a Persian word, from R. dar-, to hold; "the sustainer of the empire," Max. Müller, Science of Lang. 2, 220], *the name of several Persian kings*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30 *fin.;* Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; Curt. and Just. passim; Ov. Ib. 317; Claud. Epist. 1, 17.—* **II.** Meton. for *the gold coin stamped under Darius, a daric*, Aus. l. l.—Hence, **Darīus**, a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *of Darius*, opes, Mart. Cap. 6, § 578.

dăsēa (**dasīa**), ae, *f.*, Gr. δασεῖα, sc. προσῳδία, *the rough-breathing* or spiritus asper, Pomp. Com. Art. Don. p. 80 Lind.; Prisc. p. 1287 P.

Dassaresii, ōrum, or **Dassarenses**, ium, or **Dassarētae**, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Liv. 27, 32; 45, 26; Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145 al.

† **dăsypūs**, ŏdis, *com.*, = δασύπους (rough-foot), *a sort of rabbit*, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219; 10, 63, 83, § 179 al.

* **dătārius**, a, um, *adj.* [do], *to be given away* (a comic word): nulla est mihi salus dataria, *I have no salutation to give away*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 13.

dătātim, *adv.* [dato], *giving in turn* or *reciprocally*, "invicem dando," Non. 96, 15 (ante-class. and rare): isti qui ludunt datatim, i. e. (in playing ball) *by tossing from one to the other*, * Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 17. Obscenè, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 25, 2; Afran. and Pomp. ap. Non. 96, 19 (Afran. v. 222; Pomp. v. 1 Ribbeck); cf. Nov. ap. Non. ib. (v. 23 Ribbeck).

dathĭātum, i, *n.*, *a reddish sort of incense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 60.

dătio, ōnis, *f.* [do], *the act of giving, allotting, distributing; giving up, surrender* (good prose, but rare).—**I.** Prop.: in datione, Varr. R. R. 3, 9 *fin.:* legum (= latio), * Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60: signi dationem Palamedes invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: legati, opp. ademptio legati, Dig. 34, 4, 14: partis, ib. 45, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The right to give* or *convey away* property: *right of alienation*, * Liv. 39, 19.—**B.** *A gift* (eccl. Lat.): datio Dei permanet pistis, Vulg. Sirach. 11, 17.

Dātis, ĭdis, *m.* (Δᾶτις), *a general of the Medes*, Nep. Milt. 4, 1; 5, 4.

dătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [do], *of* or *belonging to giving, given, appointed.*—**I.** In jurid. Lat.: dativi tutores "*qui nominatim testamento dantur*," Gai. Inst. 1, § 149.—**II.** In gram.: dativus casus, or *absol.* **dativus**, i, *m.*, *the dative*, Quint. 1, 7, 18; 7, 9, 13; Gell. 4, 16, 3 et saep. (cf. casus dandi, Varr. L. L. 8, 18, 112; 10, 2, 165; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 4; Gell. 4, 16, 4 al.).

dăto, āvi, *v. a. frequent.* **I.** [id.], *to give away, administer* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug., and very rare): evectionem, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.*: argentum fenore, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 73: tributum annuum, Sid. Ep. 5, 13: binas non amplius drachmas (hellebori), Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 58. Obscenè, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 10; cf. datatim.

dător, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a giver* (except in Plaut. rare). **I.** In gen., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 33; 2, 7, 18; fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 616 P.: assit laetitiae Bacchus dator, Verg. A. 1, 734: hilarem enim datorem diligit Deus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 7.—**II.** Esp. in playing ball, *the slave who hands the ball to the player*, opp. factor, the player himself, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18.

dătus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a giving:* in *abl.*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 16.—**II.** = datum, *a gift* (late Lat.): datus insipientis non est utilis tibi, Vulg. Sirach, 20, 14; 18, 18.

Daucĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of Daucus:* proles, *twins whom their parents could not distinguish*, Verg. A. 10, 391.

† **daucum** (**-on**), i, *n.*, also **daucus**, i, *m.*, Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 177 = δαῦκον, *a plant of the parsnip or carrot kind*, much used in medicine, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89: probatissimus in Creta, id. 25, 9, 64, § 110 al.; Cels. 5, 23, 3 al. In App. Herb. 80, called daucion and daucites.

Daulis, ĭdis, *f.*, Δαυλίς, *a city of Phocis*, situated on an eminence, and celebrated as the scene of the fable of Tereus, Progne, and Philomela, Liv. 32, 18; Stat. Theb. 7, 344.—**II.** *A district in Phocis, on the frontier of Doris*, = Drymaea, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.—Hence, **A. Daulĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Daulian:* ales, i. e. *Progne*, Ov. H. 15, 154; and *absol.*, *Daulias*, Catull. 65, 14: Dauliades puellae, i. e. *Progne and Philomela*, Verg. Cir. 199.—**B. Daulis**, ĭdis, *adj.*, *Daulian:* parens sororque, Sen. Thyest. 275: Daulida rura, Ov. M. 5, 276 (where Daulia is a false reading).

Daunus, i, *m.*, Δαῦνος, *a fabulous king over a part of Apulia* (whence it obtained the appellation *Daunia*), *father* (or ancestor) *of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes*, Verg. A. 10, 616; 688; 12, 22 al.; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 11; 4, 14, 26; Ov. M. 14, 458; 510; id. F. 4, 76; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 1 Müll.—**II.** Hence, **A. Daunĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Daunian:* heros, i. e. *Turnus*, Verg. A. 12, 723: gens, i. e. *the Rutulians governed by Turnus*, id. ib. 8, 146: dea, i. e. *Juturna, sister of Turnus*, id. ib. 12, 785: caedes, i. e. *of the Romans* (*pars pro toto*), Hor. Od. 2, 1, 34; cf. Camena, i. e. *Roman*, id. ib. 4, 6, 27: bulbus (an excellent kind growing in Apulia), Ov. R. Am. 797; cf. Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Daunii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Apulia Daunia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; called also Dauni, Mel. 2, 4, 2.—**B. Daunĭăcus** a, um, *adj.*, *Daunian*, for *Apulian:* campi, Sil. 12, 429.—**C. Daunĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *the province Daunia*, poet. for *Apulia:* militaris, Hor. Od. 1, 22, 14.

‡ **dautia** = lautia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 10 Müll.

Dāvīd, *m. indecl.*, or vīdis (*gen.* David, Aus. Ephem. 3, 84: Davidis, Juvenc. 1, 151; *acc.* -vīda, Juvenc. 2, 577: David, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 16), *the second king of the Jews, and principal author of the Book of Psalms*, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 et 12; Vulg. Ruth 4, 17 et saep.—Hence, **Dāvīdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to David:* urbs, Sedul. Carm. 4, 42: lyra, Cassiod. Var. 2, 20.

Dāvus (**Davos**), i, *m.*, *a name given to Roman slaves*, freq. in the comedies of Plaut. and Ter.; cf. also Hor. S. 1, 10, 40; 2, 5, 91; id. A. P. 114; Pers. 5, 161; 168 al. —Prov.: Davus sum, non Oedipus, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 24.

1. dē, *adv.:* of place, *down*, only in the phrase susque deque, q. v.

2. dē, *prep.* [perh. for *ded;* cf. Oscan dat, old *abl.* of pronom. stem da; cf. also Lith. praep. da, *as far as;* and the suffixes, old case-forms, -dam, -dem, -dum, -do, with the locative -de; v. Ribbeck, Beitr. z. L. v. d. Lat. Part. p. 4 sq.] (with *abl.*, denotes *the going out, departure, removal*, or *separating* of an object from any fixed point. Accordingly, it occupies a middle place between *ab*, *away from*, which denotes *a mere external departure*, and *ex*, *out of*, which signifies *from the interior* of a thing. Hence verbs compounded with *de* are constr. not only with *de*, but quite as freq. with *ab* and *ex;* and, on the other hand, those compounded with *ab* and *ex* often have the terminus a quo indicated by *de*), *from, away from, down from, out of*, etc.

A. In space, lit. and trop. with verbs of motion: animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap. Non. p. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 216 Vahl.): aliquo quom jam sucus de corpore cessit, Lucr. 3, 224: (quod Ariovistus) de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, *to depart, withdraw from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10; cf.: civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent, id. ib. 1, 2: decedere de provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 49 (= ex provincia, id. ib. 2, 2, 65, § 147): de vita decedere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: exire de vita, id. Lael. 4, 15 (cf.: excedere e vita, id. ib. 3, 12): de triclinio, de cubiculo exire, id. de Or. 2, 65 *fin.:* hamum de cubiculo ut e navicula jacere, Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 4: de castris procedere, Sall. C. 61, 8 et saep.: brassica de capite et de oculis omnia (mala) deducet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: de digito anulum detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38; cf.: de matris complexu aliquem avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 17: nomen suum de tabula sustulit, id. Sest. 33, 72: ferrum de manibus extorsimus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: juris utilitas vel a peritis vel de libris depromi potest, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252 et saep.: . . . decido de lecto praeceps, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 50: de muro se deicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 3: de sella exsilire, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30 *fin.:* nec ex equo vel de muro, etc., hostem destinare, Tert. adv. Jud. 9, p. 192: de caelo aliquid demittere, Lucr. 2, 1155; cf. Cato R. R. 14, 3 et saep.—**b.** In gen., to indicate the person or place from which any thing is taken, etc., with verbs of taking away, depriving, demanding, requesting, inquiring, buying; as capere, sumere, emere, quaerere, discere, trahere, etc., and their compounds; cf.: emere de aliquo, Cato R. R. 1, 4: aliquid mercari de aliquo, Cic. Fl. 20 et saep.: de aliquo quaerere, quid, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2: saepe hoc audivi de patre, id. de Or. 3, 33, 133; cf.: de mausoleo exaudita vox est, Suet. Ner. 46: ut sibi liceret discere id de me, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; so with petere, of place (class.): de vicino terra petita solo, Ov. F. 4, 822; so of persons (late Lat.): peto de te, Dig. 36, 1, 57, § 2; Apul. M. 6, p. 179, 40.

2. To point out the place from which any thing is brought; and hence, trop., to indicate its origin, derivation, etc.: *of, from:* de circo astrologi, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58; so, caupo de via Latina, Cic. Clu. 59, 163: nescio qui de circo maximo, id. Mil. 24, 65: declamator aliqui de ludo aut rabula de foro, id. Or. 15, 47: homo de schola atque a magistro . . . eruditus, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: nautae de navi Alexandrina, Suet. Aug. 98: aliquis de ponte, i. e. *a beggar*, Juv. 14, 134: Libyca de rupe leones, Ov. F. 2, 209: nostro de rure corona, Tib. 1, 1, 15: Vaticano fragiles de monte patellas, Juv. 6, 344 al.: de summo loco Summoque genere eques, Plaut. Capt. prol. 30; cf. id. Aul. prol. 28; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta, Verg. A. 9, 284; cf. id. ib. 10, 350; Stat. S. 5, 3, 126: de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 5, 41: de libris, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: de Philocteta, id, ib. 3, 35, 141 (cf.: e Philocteta versus, Quint. 3, 1, 14).

3. Transf., to indicate the quarter from which motion proceeds (cf. ab), *from*, and because motion is so often and naturally downwards, *down from:* haec agebantur in conventu, palam, de sella ac de loco superiore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40; cf. ib. 2, 2, 38: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 2, 5, 7: qui nihil ex occulto, nihil de insidiis, agendum putant, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109; cf. de tergo plagas dare, *from behind*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 10; Just. 20, 5, 5: de paupere mensa dona, Tib. 1, 1, 37 et saep.—In jurid. Latin: de plano discutere, interloqui, cognoscere, etc., i. e. *on level ground*, not on the tribunal (cf. χαμόθεν, opp. πρὸ βήματος, Dig. 27, 1, 13, § 10), Dig. 1, 4, 1; 1, 16, 9; 14. 3, 11 et saep.; so, de plano, *off-hand, without formal consideration*, Lucr. 1, 411; v. planus.—And with pendeo, etc. (the motion in the eye transferred to the object): deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760: lucerna de camera pendebat, Petr. 30, 3; cf.: et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet, Ov. F. 1, 152: de qua pariens arbore nixa dea est, *leaning downwards against the tree*, id. H. 21, 100.

B. In time. **1.** Immediately following a given moment of time, *after, directly after* (very rare): de concursu, Lucr. 1, 384 (cf. Munro, ad loc.): velim scire hodiene statim de auctione aut quo die venias, Cic. Att. 12, 3: non bonus somnus est de prandio, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 8: de eorum verbis prosilui, etc., id. Trin. 1, 2, 178.—Hence, diem de die, *from day to day, day after day*, Liv. 5, 48: cum is diem de die differret, dum, etc., id. 25, 25; cf.: diem de die proferendo, Just. 2, 15, 6: de die in diem, *from day to day, daily* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 60, 8; 2 Pet. 2, 8; Cypr. Ep. 3, 11.

2. De nocte, de vigilia, etc., to designate an act which begins or takes its origin from the night-time, Engl. *during* or *in the course of the night, at night, by night*, etc.: *De.* Rus cras cum filio Cum primo lucu ibo hinc. *Mi.* Imo de nocte censeo, *to-night rather*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: in comitium Milo de nocte venit, *in the night* (cf. shortly before, Milo media nocte in campum venit), Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; cf. id. Mur. 33, 69: vigilas tu de nocte, id. ib. 9, 22; cf.: de nocte evigilabat, Suet. Vesp. 21: ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones, *at night*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; and Hannibal surgere de nocte solitus, Frontin Strat. 4, 3, 7 et saep.: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, *late in the night*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; so, multa de nocte, Cic. Sest. 35, 75; id. Att. 7, 4 *fin.* (for which multa nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9); cf. also: si de multa nocte (al. de nocte) vigilassent, id. Att. 2, 15, 2: Caesar mittit complures equitum turmas eo de media nocte, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; 7, 88; so, media de nocte, *at midnight*, Suet. Calig. 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91: Caesar de tertia vigilia e castris profectus, *in the third night-watch*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: de tertia vigilia, id. ib. 1, 21; Liv. 9, 44 Drak.; 40, 4 al.; cf.: de quarta vigilia, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, 3 al.; v. vigilia. —As in this manner *de nocte* became adverbially = *nocte*, so *de die* was sometimes used for *die* or *per diem:* de die potare, *by day, in the daytime*, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 16: epulari de die, Liv. 23, 8; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Catull. 47, 6; Suet. Calig. 37; id. Domit. 21; cf.: bibulus media de luce Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 34; and in a lusus verbb. with in diem, Cic. Phil. 2, 34 *fin.*—Less freq., de mense: navigare de mense Decembri, *in December*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*—And once de tempore for tempore: ipse de tempore coenavit, Auct. B. Hisp. 33, 5.

C. In other relations, implying separation, departure from, etc.

1. To designate the whole, from which a part is taken, or of which a part is separately regarded, etc., *from among, out of, from:* hominem certum misi de comitibus meis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: gladio percussus ab uno de illis, id. Mil. 24, 65: si quis de nostris hominibus, id. Flacc. 4: quemvis de iis qui essent idonei, id. Div. in Caecil. 4 *fin.:* de tribus et decem fundis tres nobilissimi fundi, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 99 et saep.: accusator de plebe, id. Brut. 34, 131: pulsare minimum de plebe Quiritem, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 29; cf. Liv. 7, 17: malus poëta de populo, Cic. Arch. 10, 25 et saep.: partem solido demere de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20: quantum de vita perdiderit, Petr. 26: praeteriine tuas de tot caelestibus aras, Ov. Her. 21, 179; Juv. 1, 138. —**b.** Sometimes *de* with *abl.* takes the place of the *gen. partit.* or *gen. obj.* In the best writers this occurs mainly (α) to avoid ambiguity where genitives would be multiplied: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: ut aliquem partem de istius impudentia reticere possim, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32; (β) for greater precision: si quae sunt de eodem genere, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: persona de mimo, id. Phil. 2, 27, 65; (γ) in the poets, metri gratiâ: aliquid de more vetusto, Ov. F. 6, 309; Grat. Cyneg. 17: laudes de Caesare, Ov. Pont. 4, 13, 23: cetera de genere hoc, Hor. Sat. 1, 1, 13; Lucr. 4, 746. This circumlocution was freq.

in comic writers and in vulgar lang., and became more common in the declining periods of the lang., so that in the Romance tongues *de*, *di*, etc., with a case represent the earlier genitive (so, conscius, conscientia, meminisse, mentionem facere, recordari, etc., de aliqua re for alicujus rei, v. h. vv.).

2. To indicate the property from which the costs of any thing are taken: obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37; so, de tuo, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 65: de suo, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 5; Suet. Caes. 19: de nostro, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11: de vestro, Liv. 6, 15, 10; cf.: de vestris, Ov. F. 3, 828: de alieno, Liv. 3, 1, 3; Just. 36, 3 *fin.*: de publico, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44; Liv. 1, 20; 2, 16; 4, 60. For de tuo, once de te: de te largitor puer, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17.—Also in a trop. sense: ad tua praecepta de meo nihil his novum apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 40; Cic. Fam. 4, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 8.—Poet., to denote that out of which, or by which, one pays a penalty or suffers punishment: has vestro de sanguine poenas datis, Luc. 4, 805; cf.: cum de visceribus tuis satisfacturus sis quibus debes, Cic. Q. Frat. 1, 3, 7.

3. To designate the material of which any thing is made, *of, out of, from*: niveo factum de marmore signum, Ov. M. 14, 313; cf. Verg. G. 3, 13: verno de flore corona, Tib. 2, 1, 59: sucus de quinquefolio, Plin. 26, 4, 11: cinis de fico, Pall. 1, 35, 3 et saep.: de templo carcerem fieri, Cic. Phil. 5, 7; cf. Flor. 2, 6, 32: captivum de rege facturi, Just. 7, 2, 11; cf.: inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616 et saep.: fies de rhetore consul, Juv. 7, 197.—Cf. trop. *by means of*: de eodem oleo et opera exaravi nescio quid ad te, Cic. Att. 13, 38.—Prov.: de nihilo nihilum, Pers. 3, 84; cf. Lucr. 1, 157 sq.

4. In mental operations, to indicate the subject-matter or theme on which any mental act (thinking, considering, advising, determining, etc.; discoursing, informing, exhorting, deciding, disputing, doubting, etc.) is founded; *of, about, concerning*, Gr. περί: cogitare de aliqua re, etc. (the most common signification): multa narrare de Laelio, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: dubitare de re, id. Fam. 3, 10, 15: de suo adventu docere, Suet. Caes. 9: de moribus admonere, Sall. Cat. 5, 9 et saep.—With this, too, is connected its use,

5. To indicate the producing cause or reason, *for, on account of, because of*: nam id nisi gravi de causa non fecisset, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 41, 186; Cael ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Cic. Att. 11, 3: de quo nomine ad arbitrum adiisti, de eo ad judicium venisti, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: flebat uterque non de suo supplicio, sed pater de filii morte, de patris filius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 76: de labore pectus tundit, *with pain*, Plaut. Casin. 2, 6, 63: incessit passu de vulnere tardo, Ov. M. 10, 49: humus fervet de corpore, id. ib. 7, 560: facilius de odio creditur, Tac. H. 1, 34: quod erat de me feliciter Ilia mater, *through me*, Ov. F. 3, 233 et saep.

6. To indicate the thing with reference to which any thing is done, *with respect to, concerning*: de istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121: nil peccat de savio, Caec. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 11 (v. 161 Ribbeck): credere de numero militum, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 2: de numero dierum fidem servare, Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Sall. C. 50, 3: de ceteris senatui curae fore, id. Jug. 26, 1: concessum ab nobilitate de consule plebeio, Liv. 6, 42: solem de virgine rapta consule, Ov. F. 4, 581 et saep.—Ellipt.: de argento somnium, *as for the money*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 50 (for which id. Heaut. 4, 2, 4: quod de argento sperem, nihil est): Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1: de Dionysio sum admiratus, Cic. Att. 9, 12; id. Off. 1, 15, 47: de me autem suscipe paullisper meas partes, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 36 et saep.: de Samnitibus triumphare, *concerning, over*, Cic. Sen. 16, 55; cf. Hor. 4, 2, 88: de Atheniensibus victoria, Curt. 8, 1, 33.

7. To indicate the thing in conformity with which any thing is done, *according to, after*: secundum: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD, S. C. de Bac.: fecisse dicas de mea sententia, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 115; cf.: de suorum propinquorum sententia atque auctoritate fecisse dicatur, Cic. Cael. 29: de consilii sententia Mamertinis se frumentum non imperare pronunciat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21 al.: de ejus consilio velle sese facere, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 17: vix de mea voluntate concessum est, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: de exemplo meo ipse aedificato, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 86: de more vetusto, Verg. A. 11, 142; Ov. M. 7, 606: de nomine, id. ib. 1, 447: patrioque vocat de nomine mensem, id. F. 3, 77.

8. With adjectives to form adverbial expressions. **a.** De integro, *anew* (= ab integro, ex integro; cf.: iterum, rursus, denuo), indidemque eadem aeque oriuntur de integro, atque eodem occidunt, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (v. 92 Ribb.): ratio de integro ineunda est mihi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 7; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56; id. Att. 13, 27; id. Fam. 12, 30, 2 et saep. (The combination de novo appears only in the contracted form denuo, v. h. v.).—**b.** De improviso, *unexpectedly*: ubi de improviso interventum est mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; id. And. 2, 2, 23; id. Ad. 3, 3, 53; Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5, 22; 5, 39 et saep.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151 et saep.—**c.** De transverso, *unexpectedly*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar ut veniam ad se rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.

☞ De is often put between an adj. or pron. and its substantive; cf. above multa de nocte, media de nocte, gravi de causa, etc.: qua de re, Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 13; esp. in the judic. formula: qua de re agitur; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6; Cic. Brut. 79 *fin.* Also freq. after a simple relative: quo de, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41; 54, 104; 2, 11, 37: qua de, id. ib. 2, 23, 70 et saep.

II. In composition the *e* becomes short before a vowel, as in dĕhisco, dĕhinc, dĕorsum, and coincides with it in the poets by synaeresis; cf.: dehinc, deinde, deinceps, deorsum; sometimes contraction takes place, as in debeo, debilis, dego, demo, from de-habeo, de-habilis, de-ago, de-emo.—**2.** Signif. **a.** *Separation, departure, removal, taking away; off, away, down, out*: decedo, demigro, demeto, depromo, descendo, devolvo, derivo, deflecto, etc.; and trop. dedico, denuntio; and in a downward direction, decido, decumbo, deprimo, demergo, delabor, defluo, demitto, desido, desideo, declivis, deculco, degredior, deicio, etc.—**b.** *Cessation, removal* of the fundamental idea (= un-, de-, dis-): dearmo, deartuo, decresco, dedisco, dedecoro, dedignor, dedoceo, denascor, denormo, desum, etc.; and hence direct *negation*, as in dedecet, deformis, demens, etc.—**c.** With reference to the terminus of the action: defero, defigo, demitto, etc.; hence also trop., *with reference to the extent* of the action, *to the uttermost, to exhaustion, through, out*: debacchor, debello, dedolo, delino, delibuo, etc.: defatigo, delaboro, delasso, etc.; hence freq. a mere *strengthening of the fundamental idea*, = valde, *thoroughly, much*: demiror, demitigo, etc.—**d.** Giving a bad sense to the verb: decipio, delinquo, deludo, derideo, detestor.—**e.** Rarely, *contraction from a broad into a narrow space, together*: deligo, devincio. See also Hand Turs. II. p. 183–229.

dĕa, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.*: diis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7; Ins. Orell. 2076: deabus, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.; Aug. C. D. 7, 24; 3, 3; Apul. M. 4, p. 156: dis deabusque, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5; id. fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P., IV. 2, p. 451 ed. Orell.; cf. DIVIS DIABVSQVE, Inscr. ap. Voss. Arist. 4, 4 *fin.*), *f.* [deus], *a goddess*: Juno sancta dearum, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Annal. v. 65 Vahl.): his diis (i. e. *the Muses*) Heliconа atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Varr. l. l.; cf. for the same, novem deae, Ov. H. 15, 108; id. A. A. 3, 348; and Thespiades deae, id. M. 5, 310; and only deae, Verg. A. 7, 641: dea, magna dea, Cybebe, dea domina Dindymi, Catull. 63, 91: mille dea est operum: certe dea carminis illa est (sc. *Minerva*), Ov. F. 3, 833: bellica, *the same*, id. M. 2, 752: venatrix, i. e. *Diana*, id. ib. 2, 454: silvarum, *the same*, id. ib. 3, 163: triplices, i. e. *the Fates*, ib. ib. 2, 654; cf. triplices poenarum Eumenides, id. ib. 8, 481: siderea, i. e. *Night*, Prop. 3, 20, 18 (4, 20, 8 M.) et saep. For the combination di deaeque, v. deus; Bona Dea, v. bonus, *no.* F. —The appellation DEA is freq. on the tombs of women, Inscr. ap. Fea, p. 173; Fabretti, Inscr. p. 266, 106 al.

* **dē-ăcĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [acinus], *cleared from the grapes*: dolia, Cato R. R. 26 Schneid.

‡ **dēactĭo** = peractio, *a finishing*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 11 Müll.

dēalbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dealbo], *a whitewashing*, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 14.

* **dēalbātor**, ōris, *m.* [dealbo], *who whitens over, a whitewasher, a pargeter, plasterer*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-albo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [albus], *to whiten over, to whitewash, to parget, plaster* (good prose, but rare): columnas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55 *fin.* (twice): parietes, Pall. 1, 24, 1; Suet. Gall. 9; Vitr. 7, 4.—Prov.: duo parietes de eadem fidelia, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29; v. fidelia.—In eccl. Lat., *to purify, cleanse*: in sanguine Agni, Vulg. Apoc. 7, 14.—*Pass.*, *to be white*, Vulg. Psa. 50, 8 al.—Hence, **dēalbātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *whitewashed, plastered*: sepulchra, Vulg. Matt. 23, 27; cf. August. Conf. 7, 6.

dēambŭlācrum, i, *n.* [deambulo], *a place to walk in, a promenade, walk*, Mamert. Grat. act. ad Julian. 9; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 2.

dēambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (id.), *a walking abroad, promenading*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 2; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 141; Vulg. Ezech. 12, 4.

* **dēambŭlātōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a gallery for walking*, Capitol. Gord. 3, 32.

dē-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to walk abroad, walk much, to take a walk, to promenade* (rare): aegrotus saliat decies et deambulet, Cato R. R. 127 *fin.*; 156, 4: eamus deambulatum, id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256; so in the *supine*, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26; deambulanti in litore, Suet. Aug. 96; 83; Vulg. Gen. 3, 8; id. Dan. 13, 7 (ambulatum is the true reading, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 14).

dē-ămo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to be desperately in love with, to love dearly* or *passionately* (ante-class.), "vehementius amare," Non. 97, 21 (cf. *depereo*). **I.** Prop.: illa, quam tuus gnatus annos multos deamat, deperit, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 35; id. Poen. 4, 2, 72; Afran. ap. Non. l. l. (v. 357 Ribbeck): Laber. ap. Charis. 1, p. 84 P. (v. 41 Ribbeck).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things, *to be quite in love with, delighted with*: deamavi . . . lepidissima munera, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 3; cf.: dona deamata acceptaque, id. Truc. 4, 1, 5: deamo te, Syre, *I am greatly obliged to you*, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 21.

‡ **Dēāna**, ae, *f.*, v. Diana.

dē-argento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [argentum]. * **I.** *To deprive of money* (ante-class.): depeculassere aliqua sperans me atque deargentassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 8. —**II.** *To silver over, to plate with silver* (late Lat.): idola deargentata et deaurata, Hier. in Ies. 9, 30, 24: arma, Oros. 3, 22: columba, Aug. Ep. 23, 5: pennae, Vulg. Psa. 67, 14.

dē-argūmentor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to decide finally* (late Lat.): super aliqua re, Claud. Mamert. de Statu An. 2, 7.

dē-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Aliquem, *to disarm* (except in particip., late Lat. for armis spoliare): dearmatus exercitus, Liv. 4, 10, 7.—**II.** Aliquid, *to deprive of power, blunt*: pharetram expilet, sagittas dearmet, App. M. 5, p. 172, 25.

dē-artŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [artus; cf. artuatus and artuatim]. Lit., *to dismember, to rend limb by limb*; hence, trop., *to ruin*: "quasi per artus concidere," Non. 95, 17 (only in the foll. passages): fallaciis opes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14: deartuatus sum hujus technis, id. ib. 3, 4, 108; cf. Non. l. l.

dē-ascĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. ascio], *to hew* or *cut with an axe, to smoothe.* **I.** Lit. (late Lat.): deasciato stipiti, *wrought, smoothed*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 381.—**B.** *To rub out, efface*: hunc titulum, Murat. Inscr. 1203, 9.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem, *to cheat, to chouse* (cf. abrado), Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11.

dēaurātor, ōris, *m.* [deauro], *a gilder*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1.

dē-auro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to gild, to gild over* (late Lat. for inaurare): cassidas et tegerent argento et deaurarent, Cod.

Theod. 10, 22, 1; Tert. Idol. 8: columnas, Vulg. Exod. 36, 36: vestitus, id. Psa. 44, 9: SIGNVM DEAVRATVM, Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3173 (of the year 162 post-Chr.).

dēbacchātio, ōnis, *f.* [debacchor], *passionate raving, fury:* libidinis, Salv. Gub. D. 7 *init.*

dē-bacchor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n., to rave like the Bacchantes, to rage without control, revel wildly* (rare): si satis jam debacchatus es, leno, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 30 sq.; Hier. in Ies. 11, 37, 26.—**II.** Poet., of inanimate things, *to rage:* qua parte debacchentur ignes, * Hor. Od. 3, 3, 55.

* **dē-bātŭo**, ĕre, *v. a., to beat* or *thrust severely* (obsc.), Petr. 69, 3.

dēbellātor, ōris, *m.* [debello], *a conqueror, subduer* (rare; mostly poet.): ferarum, * Verg. A. 7, 651; * Stat. Th. 9, 545: Vespasianus Judaeorum debellator, Tert. Apol. 5: durus, Vulg. Sap. 18, 15.

dēbellātrix, īcis, *f.* [debellator], *a conqueress, she that conquers* (late Lat.).—**I.** Prop.: Phrygiae Graecia, Tert. Apol. 25. —**II.** Trop.: pudoris et famae libido, Lact. 1, 9.

dē-bello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (not ante-Aug.; esp. freq. in Livy). **I.** *Neutr., to bring a war to an end, to finish a war.* So rare in the act. form: Aulius cum Ferentanis uno secundo proelio debellavit, Liv. 9, 16; cf. id. Epit. 33; id. 44, 39 *fin.*; 35, 35. But exceedingly common as an impersonal: debellari eo die cum Samnitibus potuisse, Liv. 8, 36; cf. id. 4, 58: ne absente se debellaretur, id. 41, 18: proelioque uno debellatum est, id. 2, 26; 31, 48 *fin.* Drak.; cf. id. 7, 28: debellatum est (erat, etc.), id. 2, 31; 3, 70; 9, 4 al.: debellatum foret, id. 23, 13; Tac. Agr. 26; id. H. 3, 19; Flor. 3, 5, 11 al.: debellatum iri, Liv. 29, 14; and in the *part. perf. absol.* debellato, *after the war is ended* (freq. in Livy): eum quasi debellato triumphare, Liv. 26, 21; so id. 29, 32; 30, 8 al.—**II.** *Act.* (poet. and post-Aug.). * **A.** With a homogeneous object, *to fight out:* rixa super mero debellata, Hor. Od. 1, 18, 8.—**B.** With heterog. object, *to conquer completely, to vanquish, subdue:* parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Verg. A. 6, 853; gentem, id. ib. 5, 731: hostem clamore, Tac. Agr. 34: Darium, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41: Gallias, Suet. Ner. 43: Illyricum, id. Tib. 17: Indiam, * Ov. M. 4, 605; Vulg. Isa. 7, 1; 63, 10.—**2.** Trop.: olim fugissemus ex Asia, si nos fabulae debellare potuissent, Curt. 9, 2, 15: debellat eos (fungos) et aceti natura, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99.

dēbĕo (**dehibeo**, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24 *infra*, cf. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 590), ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [de-habeo], (lit., *to have* or *keep from some one:* "qui pecuniam dissolvit, statim non *habet* id quod reddidit, qui autem *debet*, aes *retinet* alienum," Cic. Planc. 28, 68 Wund.; hence), *to owe* (Gr. ὀφείλω; opp. reddo, solvo, dissolvo, persolvo, freq. and class.).

I. Lit., of money and money's worth. **a.** *Act.*, (α) with *acc.:* quas (drachmas) de ratione dehibuisti, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 24; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 43: Mylasis et Alabandis pecuniam Cluvio debent, Cic. Fam. 13, 56; so, pecuniam alicui, id. ib. 13, 14 et saep.: qui dissolverem quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 51: appellatus es de pecunia, quam pro domo, pro hortis, pro sectione debebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71; so, grandem pecuniam, Sall. C. 49, 3: quadringenties HS. Cic. Phil. 2, 37: talenta CC, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: quadruplum, duplum, Quint. 7, 4, 44 et saep.—(β) Without *acc.:* illis quibus debeo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 30: ut illi quam plurimi deberent, Sall. J. 96, 2: nec ipsi debeo, Quint. 4, 4, 6: Cal. Jan. debuit; adhuc non solvit, Cic. Att. 14, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3 et saep.—*Part. pres.* as *subst.:* debentes, ium, *m., debtors*, Liv. 6, 27, 3; cf. Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 5.—**b.** *Pass.:* dum pecunia accipitur, quae mihi ex publica permutatione debetur, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 82; cf.: quam ad diem legioni frumentum deberi sciebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: a publicanis suae provinciae debitam biennii pecuniam exegerat, id. B. C. 3, 31; Quint. 5, 10, 117: quod si omnino non debetur? Quid? praetor solet judicare deberi? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf.: quaeretur an debeatur, Quint. 7, 1, 21 et saep.—Hence, (β) **Dēbĭtum**, i, *n., what is owing, a debt*, Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.:* ne de bonis deminui paterentur priusquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: tamquam debito fraudetur, id. Or. 53, 178: ex quibus unum haec epistula in debitum solvet, *will pay a debt with one*, Sen. Ep. 7, 10: reddere, *to repay*, Col. 10, pr. 1.

2. Prov.: animam debere, *to be over head and ears in debt*, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 56 ("Graecum proverbium, καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει," Don.).

II. Trop., *to owe* something, i. e. *to be under obligation*, both *to* and *for* something.

A. *To owe*, i. e. *to be bound* or *under obligation to render, pay*, etc., something (for syn. cf.: necesse est, oportet, cogo, decet, opus est, par est, meum, tuum . . . alicujus est). **1.** In gen. **a.** *Act.* (α) with *acc.:* ego hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, Ter. Andr. 4, 1, 51: quo etiam majorem ei res publica gratiam debet, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; so, gratiam, Sall. J. 110; cf. *no.* b: videris patriae hoc munus debere, Cic. Leg. 1, 25: si fidem debet tutor, Quint. 5, 10, 73 (acc. to Cic. Top. 10, 42, si tutor *fidem praestare* debet); cf. *no.* b: dies longa videtur opus debentibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: quos mundo debes oculos, Ov. M. 4, 197: debueram patriae poenas odiisque meorum, Verg. A. 10, 853; cf. Ov. M. 6, 538; id. F. 5, 648: juvenem nil jam caelestibus ullis debentem, Verg. A. 11, 51; cf. Sil. 15, 371: navis, quae tibi *creditum* Debes Vergilium finibus Atticis, Hor. Od. 1, 3, 6; Ov. M. 1, 481 sq.: Turnum debent haec jam mihi sacra, Verg. A. 12, 317 Wagn. *N. cr.*; cf. id. ib. 11, 179: isti tibi quid homines debent? i. e. *what business have you with those men?* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 51; cf. infra b *fin.*—(β) With *inf., to be bound, in duty bound* to do something; *I ought, must, should*, etc., do it (in class. prose always in the sense of moral necessity; in the poets sometimes for *necesse est*): debetis velle quae velimus, Plaut. Am. prol. 39: num ferre contra patriam arma illi cum Coriolano debuerunt? Cic. Lael. 11: multo illa gravius aestimare debere, Caes. B. G. 7, 14 *fin.:* Africam forte Tubero obtinere debebat, id. B. C. 1, 30: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30 et saep.: ut agri vastari, oppida expugnari non debuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: summae se iniquitatis condemnari debere, si, etc., id. ib. 7, 19 *fin.:* scriptor . . . inter perfectos veteresque referri debet, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 37 (for which ib. 41: inter quos *referendus erit?* cf. also ultima semper *Exspectanda* dies homini; dicique beatus Ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137): ut jam nunc dicat, jam nunc debentia dici, Hor. A. P. 43 et saep.—Poet. for necesse est, oportet, *it is necessary, it must needs* (so almost everywhere in Lucret.): omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando et fulcire cibus, etc., Lucr. 2, 1146; 3, 188; 4, 61; 1, 232 Munro.—**b.** *Pass., to be due* or *owing:* Veneri jam et Libero reliquum tempus deberi arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: quanta his (sc. dis) gratia debeatur, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 *fin.:* honores non ex merito, sed quasi debitos repetere, Sall. J. 85, 37 et saep.: persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 538: debita quam sulcis committas semina, id. G. 1, 223; Prop. 1, 6, 17; 2, 28, 60 (3, 26, 14 M.): debitae Nymphis opifex coronae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 30: calentem debita sparges lacrima favillam, id. ib. 2, 6, 23; Prop. 3, 7, 9 (4, 6, 9 M.): soli mihi Pallas debetur, Verg. A. 10, 443 et saep.: quid tibi istic debetur? *what business have you there?* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 18; id. Truc. 2, 2, 18; id. Rud. 1, 1, 34; cf. supra, a (α).—Hence, **Dēbĭtum**, i, *n., what is due, debt, duty, obligation* (post-Aug. and rare): velut omni vitae debito liberatus, Curt. 10, 5, 3: nepotum nutriendorum, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1: non secundum gratiam, sed secundum debitum, Vulg. Rom. 4, 4; 1 Cor. 7, 3: solvere debito, *to free from obligation*, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1.—**2.** Poet. (esp. in Verg.) and in post-Aug. prose like the Gr. ὀφείλω and ὀφλισκάνω. **a.** *To owe*, i. e. *to be bound* or *destined* by fate or by nature (v. Lidd. and Scott sub. ὀφείλω, *no.* 3). (α) *Act.*: urbem et jam cerno Phrygios debere nepotes, i. e. *are destined to found*, Ov. M. 15, 444: debet multas hic legibus aevi (i. e. fato) Ante suam mortes, Luc. 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 530.—More usually, (β) *pass., to be due* i. e. *to be destined:* cui regnum Italiae Romanaque tellus Debentur, Verg. A. 4, 276; cf. id. ib. 3, 184; 7, 120; 145: indigetem Aeneam scis Deberi caelo, id. ib. 12, 795: animae, quibus altera fato Corpora debentur, id. ib. 6, 714: sors ista senectae Debita erat nostrae, id. ib. 11, 166: fatis debitus Arruns, i. e. *devoted to death*, id. ib. 11, 759: dum bello Argolici vastabant Pergama reges Debita casurasque inimicis ignibus arces, id. ib. 8, 375 ("*fataliter ad exitium destinata*," Serv.); cf. so *absol.:* tempora Parcae debita complerant, id. ib. 9, 108: morbo naturae debitum reddiderunt, Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.:* DEBITVM NATVRAE PERSOLVIT, etc., Inscr. Orell. *no.* 3453; and simply DEBITVM PERSOLVIT, id. ib. *no.* 4482.—**b.** So, because what one is destined by the fates to suffer is regarded as his debt (ὀφλισκάνειν γέλωτά τινι): tu nisi ventis debes ludibrium, cave, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 16.

B. *To owe* something to some one, *to be indebted to* or *to have to thank one for* something. (α) With *acc.:* ut hoc summum beneficium Q. Maximo debuerim, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; so magna beneficia mihi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12; qui mihi laudem illam eo minus deberet, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3: me paene plus tibi quam ipsi Miloni debiturum, id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*; cf. id. Planc. 28; and quantum cuique deberet, Nep. Epam. 3 *fin.*; Plin. Pan. 30, 1 et saep.: o cui debere salutem Confiteor, Ov. M. 7, 164; so vitam, id. Pont. 4, 5, 31; and in a like sense: se, id. M. 7, 48; 2, 644; so, in a bad sense, hoc quoque Tarquinio debebimus, id. Fast. 2, 825. —(β) *Absol., to be indebted, obliged, under obligation* to one: verum fac me multis debere, et in iis Plancio, etc., Cic. Planc. 28; cf. with a clause: tibi nos debere fatemur, quod, etc., Ov. M. 4, 76.

C. *To continue to owe* something; i. e. *to withhold, keep back:* quod praesenti tibi non tribueram, id absenti debere non potui, Cic. Fam. 7, 19, *init.*—So *pass.:* sic enim diximus, et tibi hoc video non posse debere, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 67 *fin.*

* **dē-bĭbo**, ĕre, *v. a., to drink of:* flumen, Sol. 7, 27.

dēbĭlis (old shortened form *debil*, v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 331), e, *adj.* [de-habilis; cf. Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12: lit. *unmanageable, wanting in flexibility* or *activity*; hence], *lame, disabled, crippled, infirm, debilitated, feeble, frail, weak*, etc. For syn. cf.: imbecillus, infirmus, invalidus (freq. and class.).

I. Lit. **a.** Of personal subjects: debiles fieri, Cato R. R. 157, 10: si gladium imbecillo seni aut debili dederis, Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf. id. Phil. 8, 10, 31; Phaedr. 4, 2, 10: confectus senectute, mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; cf.: debilis manu, pede, coxa, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 101, 11; ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, * Juv. 10, 227: plurimis stipendiis debilis miles, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: integris debiles implicabantur, Curt. 4, 16, 11: amissis remis atque ordine debilis uno Sergestus, Verg. A. 5, 271: claudi ac debiles equi, Liv. 21, 40.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: membra mea, * Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 3; Sen. Contr. 5, 33; cf. debile fit corpus, Lucr. 4, 952; 5, 830: manus, Ov. M. 12, 106: crus, * Suet. Vesp. 7: ferrum, Verg. A. 12, 50: pennae, Ov. R. Am. 198: jugum, id. Pont. 3, 1, 68: umbra, id. Tr. 3, 4, 20.—Poet.: iter, i. e. *of a wounded man*, Stat. Th. 12, 144.

II. Trop., *disabled, weak*, in mind, character, authority, etc. **a.** Of personal subjects: eos qui restitissent infirmos sine illo (sc. Catilina) ac debiles fore putabam, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: qui hac parte animi (sc. memoria) tam debilis esset, ut, etc., id. Brut. 61, 219: ingenio debilior, Tac. H. 4, 62; cf.: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ap. Non. 426, 48 (v. 296 Ribbeck).—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: duo corpora esse reipublicae, unum debile, infirmo capite: alterum firmum sine capite, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: manca ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25; id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: manus, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, Quint. 11, 3, 85: inscitia, * Pers. 5, 99.—*Comp.* v. supra.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.—* *Adv.*, **dēbĭlĭter**, *infirmly, lamely, feebly:* lacrimis lingua debiliter stupet, Pac. ap. Non. 98, 18 (v. 355 Ribbeck).

dēbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [debilis], *lameness,*

debility, infirmity, weakness (good prose). **I.** Lit.: linguae, Cic. Pis. 1: membrorum, Liv. 33, 2: pedis, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2, 4: pedum, Tac. H. 1, 9: aliqua corporis, * Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.* et saep.—*Absol.:* bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; so id. Tusc. 3, 34; id. de Inv. 1, 25, 36; Liv. 2, 36; Cels. 5, 26, 28; Juv. 14, 156; Quint. 5, 12, 19; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 9 al.—In *plur.:* a se dolores, morbos, debilitates repellere, Cic. Fin. 4, 8 *fin.;* Gell. 7, 1, 7; Arnob. 1, 46 sq.—**II.** Trop.: animi, Cic. Fin. 1, 15: mollis debilitate Galliambus, Mart. 2, 86, 5.

dēbĭlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a laming, maiming; weakness* (rare). **I.** Lit.: praemium debilitationis consecutus, i. e. of mutilation of nose and ears, App. M. 2, p. 128, 15.—**II.** Trop.: animi, * Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

dēbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. debilis, *ad fin.*

dēbĭlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [debilis], *to lame, cripple, maim; to debilitate, unnerve, disable, weaken* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** Of personal objects: gladiatores, qui debilitati fuerint, Gai. Inst. 3, § 146: contusi ac debilitati inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: corpore debilitantur (saucii), Cic. Caecin. 15, 42: casu debilitatus, Tac. A. 4, 63: lapsu debilitatus, * Suet. Aug. 43 (cf. shortly after, qui et ipse *crus fregerat*): qui filium debilitavit, ut *inhabilis* militiae sit, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 12; Ov. M. 13, 112: natantium manus lacerabant, donec debilitati, etc., Curt. 4, 3, 5.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: membra, quae debilitavit lapidibus, fustibus, Cic. Fl. 30, 73: vim ferro ac viribus, id. Marc. 3: lingua Debilitata malis, * Lucr. 6, 1150: opes adversariorum debilitatae, Nep. Ages. 5, 2: cibum etiam saepe subtrahunt, ut fame debilitetur eculeorum nimis effrenata vis, Cic. Hortens. Frag. 78 Bait. (Non., p. 105, 7).—Poet.: (hiems) quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare Tyrrhenum, i. e. *breaks its waves* (= collidit), Hor. Od. 1, 11, 5.

II. Trop. **a.** Of personal objects: quo metu debilitaret nostros, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 30: simulac me fractum ac debilitatum metu viderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf.: hunc cum afflictum, debilitatum, maerentem, viderem, id. ib. 2, 47, 195: recitatis literis debilitatus atque abjectus, conscientia convictus, repente conticuit, *disheartened*, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14: quosdam continet metus, quosdam debilitat, Quint. 1, 3, 6 et saep.: debilitati a jure cognoscendo, i. e. *dispirited, discouraged* (= deterriti), Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142 (cf. shortly before, a discendo deterrent).—**b.** Of inanimate objects: membrum reip. fractum debilitatumque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: animos, id. Lael. 7; so Nep. Dat. 6: animum luctu, metu, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: nimis effrenatam vim fame, id. fragm. ap. Non. 105, 11; cf.: vires animi (senectus), * Verg. A. 9, 611: fortitudinem, magnitudinem animi, patientiam (dolor), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: veritatem multis incommodis, id. Quint. 1, 4: spem meam, id. Att. 5, 4 et saep.: versus, id. de Or. 3, 50: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Or. 39.

dēbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [debeo], *an owing, indebtedness* (extremely rare): pecuniae et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 28, 68; cf. Gell. 1, 4, 2 sq.: torquetur debitione dotis, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5.—Transf., *the debt*, Ambros. de Tobia, 7, 25.

dēbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a debtor;* cf.: nexus, obaeratus. **I.** Lit. (quite class.), Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78; id. Flacc. 20, 48; id. Pis. 35, 86; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 20; Quint. 3, 6, 84; * Juv. 16, 40 et saep.: aeris, * Hor. S. 1, 3, 86.—**II.** Trop. (mostly poet., and perh. not ante-Aug.). **A.** (after debeo, *no.* II. A.): voti, one whose wish has been granted, and *who is* hence *bound to perform his vow*, Mart. 9, 42, 8: mercede soluta Non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46; Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 11; cf. Vulg. Rom. 1, 14.—More freq., **B.** (after debeo, *no.* II. B.), *one who is indebted* or *under obligation to some one for something;* constr. with *gen. of the thing*, and *dat. of the person:* qui debitor est vitae tibi suae, Ov. Pont. 4, 1, 2: animae hujus, id. Tr. 1, 5, 10: animi amici, id. Pont. 4, 8, 6: habebis ipsum gratissimum debitorem, Plin. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*

dēbĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [debitor], *a female debtor* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: mulier, Dig. 16, 1, 24: fisci, ib. 49, 14, 47.—**II.** Trop.: omnium delictorum debitrix anima est, *the guilty cause*, Tert. Anim. 35.

dēbĭtum, i, *n.*, v. debeo.

dē-blătĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to prate of* a thing, *to babble, blab out* (ante and post-class.): versuum multa milia, Gell. 9, 15, 10; id. 1, 2, 6.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 96, 10.

dē-bŭcĭno (debuccino), āre, *v. a.*, *to trumpet forth* (eccl. Lat.), trop., Tert. virg. vel. 13.

dē-căchinno, āre, *v. a.*, *to deride, laugh to scorn* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 47.

dĕcăchordum, i, *n.*, = δεκάχορδον, *a musical instrument of ten strings* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 91, 4.

dĕcăchordus, a, um, *adj.*, = δεκάχορδος, *ten-stringed* (late Lat.): cithara, Fulg. Myth. 1, 14 al.

* **dĕcăcūmĭnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [decacumino], *a lopping, cutting off the top:* cupressi, piceae, cedri, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-căcūmĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to cut the top off, to top and lop* (t. t. of agriculture): pampinum, Col. 4, 7, 3: ulmum, id. 5, 6, 12.

* **dē-călantĭco**, āre, *v. a.* [calantica], *to deprive of one's hood, to plunder* one: decalanticare, eburno speculo depeculassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 9 dub.

‡ **dēcalco**, *to plaster with lime, to whitewash* = albo, κονιῶ, Gloss. Vet.

‡ **dēcălĕfăcĭo**, *to warm thoroughly*, ἐκθερμαίνω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **dēcălesco**, *to become warm*, ἐκθερμαίνομαι, Gloss. Cyrill.

‡ **dēcălĭcātor**, ōris, *m.* [de-calix], *a hard drinker*, καταπότης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **dēcălĭcātum**, calce litum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 13 Müll.

dĕcălŏgus, i, *m.*, = δεκάλογος, *the decalogue*, Tert. An. 37.

dēcalvātio, ōnis, *f.* [decalvo], *the making bald*, Hieron. Ep. 122, 1.

dē-calvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (calvus), *to make bald, to remove the hair* (late Lat.): locum corporis, Veg. A. V. 2, 48, 3: Sampson a muliere decalvatus, *shorn*, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 23: pueros David decalvavit, Vulg. 1 Par. 19, 4; 1 Cor. 11, 6.

dĕcānĭa, ōrum, *n.* [decanus], *divisions of the zodiac*, Manil. 4, 298.

dĕcānĭcum, i, *n.* [id.], *a building belonging to the church*, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 30.

dē-căno, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to celebrate by singing:* Cererem, Prob. Cath. 1492 P.

* **dēcantātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [decanto], *talkativeness*, as transl. of ἀδολεσχία, Hier. Ep. 106, *no.* 49.

dē-canto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (in the class. per. freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** *To sing* a thing *off, to repeat in a singing manner* (v. cano and canto). **A.** Usually with the secondary idea of something trite, worn out, absurd; *to repeat often, to say over and over again* (= semper repetere, in ore habere; cf. cantilena): nec mihi opus est Graeco aliquo doctore, qui mihi pervulgata praecepta decantet, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: causas, id. ib. 2, 32, 140; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. Att. 13, 34; Quint. 12, 8, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64 al.—**B.** Without this unfavorable idea: miserabiles elegos, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 3: "Αλωσιν Ilii in scenico habitu, *to recite, rehearse*, * Suet. Ner. 38: tribus, *to proclaim*, Luc. 5, 394.—**C.** Esp., *to repeat as a charm*, and hence *to bewitch, enchant, charm:* nullo decantatus carmine, App. M. 3, p. 138, 35: verbis et amplexibus aliquem, id. ib. 5, p. 165, 6; id. ib. 3, p. 137, 12; Vulg. Isa. 54, 1 al.—**II.** *Intr.* **A.** (*Acc.* to *de*, *no.* II. 2. b.) *To leave off singing:* jam decantaverant (= cantare, deplorare desierant), *had given over lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53.—**B.** *To play* (upon an instrument): decantandi jus tibicinibus ademit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illust. 34, 1.

dĕcānus, i, *m.* [decem]. **I.** *A chief of ten, one set over ten persons* (late Lat.). **A.** Over soldiers, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—**B.** Over monks, *a dean*, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.—**C.** *The chief of the corpse-bearers*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 4; 9.—**D.** As a judge, Vulg. Exod. 18, 21; Deut. 1, 15.—**II.** *A kind of officer at the imperial court*, Cod. 12, 27, 1.—**III.** In astrology, *the chief of ten parts of a zodiacal sign*, Firm. Math. 2, 4.

† **dĕcăprōti**, ōrum, *m.*, = δεκάπρωτοι, *the ten chief men*, magistrates in the municipia and colonies (pure Lat. decem primi), Dig. 50, 4, 3, § 10; ib. 18, § 26.

† **dĕcăprōtĭa**, ae, *f.*, = δεκαπρωτεία, *the office and dignity of the* decaproti, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

dĕcargȳrum, i, *n.*, *a large silver coin* (= majorina), Cod. Theod. 9, 23, 1.

dēcarmĭno, avi, 1, *v. a.* [de-carmen], *to make prose of* verse, *to disarrange the order of the words* in a verse: sed hic ordo nobis verborum faciendus est, ut versus hujus decarminata contextio ipsa se magis exponere videatur, Cassiod. in Psa. 130, 3, 4.

dē-carno, āre, *v. a.* [2, caro], *to take off the flesh* (late Lat.), Veg. A. V. 2, 27, 2; 2, 42, 1; 3, 6, 1; Apic. 7, 9.

† **dĕcas**, ădis, *f.*, = δεκάς, *a decade*, Tert. de Praescr. 49 al.; Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

‡ **dĕcastȳlos**, i, *m.*, *adj.*, = δεκάστυλος, *having ten columns, decastyle*, Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.*

* **dē-caulesco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [caulis], *to form a stem, run to stalk:* raphanus antequam decaulescat, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 122.

Dĕcĕbălus, i, = Δεκέβαλος, *a Dacian king, subdued by Trajan*, Tac. Agr. 41; Suet. Dom. 6.

dē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*inf. sync.* decesse, Ter. Heaut. prol. 32; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; Neue Formenl. 2, 536. The *part. perf.* decessus perh. only Rutil. Nam. 1, 313), *v. n.*, *to go away, depart, withdraw.* (For syn. cf.: linquo, relinquo, desero, destituo, deficio, discedo, excedo. Often opp. to accedo, maneo; freq. and class.)—Constr. *absol.* with *de*, *ex*, or merely the *abl.;* rarely with *ab.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: decedamus, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 74: de altera parte (agri) decedere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10: decedit ex Gallia Romam Naevius, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: e pastu, Verg. G. 1, 381; cf.: e pastu decedere campis, id. ib. 4, 186: ex aequore domum, id. ib. 2, 205; Italiā, Sall. J. 28, 2: Numidiā, id. ib. 38, 9: Africā, id. ib. 20, 1; 23, 1: pugnā, Liv. 34, 47: praesidio, id. 4, 29 (cf.: de praesidio, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73): quae naves paullulum suo cursu decesserint, i. e. *had gone out of their course*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 3; so, cum luminibus exstinctis decessisset viā, *had gone out of the way*, Suet. Caes. 31: pantherae constituisse dicuntur in Cariam ex nostra provincia decedere, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.

B. Esp. **1.** t. t. **a.** In milit. lang., *to retire, withdraw* from a former position: qui nisi decedat atque exercitum deducat ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so, *absol.*, id. ib. 1, 44 *fin.;* Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: de colle, Caes. B. C. 1, 71, 3: de vallo, id. B. G. 5, 43, 4: inde, id. B. C. 1, 71 *fin.:* loco superiore, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9; so with *abl.*, Auct. B. Alex. 34; 35 (twice); 70 al.—**b.** In official lang.: de provincia, ex provincia, provinciā, or *absol.* (cf. Cic. Planc. 26, 65), *to retire from the province* on the expiration of a term of office: de provincia decessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so, id. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Fam. 2, 15 (twice); Liv. 29, 19 Drak.: decedens ex Syria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61; so, e Cilicia, id. Brut. 1: ex Africa, Nep. Cato, 1, 4: ex Asia, id. Att. 4, 1: ex ea provincia, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1 Zumpt *N. cr.:* ut decedens Considius provinciā, Cic. Lig. 1, 2; Liv. 39, 3; 41, 10: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6; so *absol.*, id. Planc. 26, 65 al.: Albinus Romam decessit, Sall. J. 36 *fin.;* cf.: Romam ad triumphum, Liv. 8, 13; 9, 16.—Rarely with *a:* cui cum respondissem, me a provincia decedere: etiam mehercule, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26 *fin.*

2. Decedere *de viā;* also *viā, in viā alicui, alicui*, or *absol.*, *to get out of the way, to give place, make way* for one (as a mark of respect or of abhorrence): concedite atque abscedite omnes: de via decedite, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 1; cf.: decedam ego illi de via, de semita, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80 (Cic. Clu. 59.

163; cf. II. B infra); cf.: qui fecit servo currenti in viā decesse populum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 32: censorem L. Plancum via sibi decedere aedilis coegit, Suet. Ner. 4; cf. id. Tib. 31: sanctis divis, Catul. 62, 268: nocti, Verg. Ec. 8, 88: peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216 (cf.: cedere nocti, Liv. 3, 60, 7).—Also, *to get out of the way of, avoid:* decedere canibus de via, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67; cf.: hi numero impiorum habentur, his omnes decedunt, aditum defugiunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7.—By zeugma, in the *pass.:* salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, deduci, reduci, etc., Cic. de Sen. 18, 63.

3. Pregn., *to depart, disappear* (cf.: cedo, concedo). **a.** Of living beings, *to decease, to die:* si eos, qui jam de vita decesserunt, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11: vitā, Dig. 7, 1, 57, § 1; Vulg. 2 Mac. 6, 31; but commonly *absol.:* pater nobis decessit a. d. VIII. Kal. Dec., id. Att. 1, 6: cum paterfamiliae decessit, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Nep. Arist. 3, 2, and 3; id. Cim. 1; id. Ages. 8, 6; Liv. 1, 34; 9, 17; Quint. 3, 6, 96 et saep.: cruditate contracta, id. 7, 3, 33: morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.:* paralysi, id. Vit. 3: ex ingratorum hominum conspectu morte decedere, Nep. Timol. 1, 6.—**b.** Of inanimate things, *to depart, go off; to abate, subside, cease:* corpore febres, Lucr. 2, 34: febres, Nep. Att. 22, 3; Cels. 3, 3; cf.: quartana, Cic. Att. 7, 2 (opp. accedere): decessisse inde aquam, *run off, fallen,* Liv. 30, 38 *fin.;* cf.: decedere aestum, id. 26, 45; 9, 26 al.: de summa nihil decedet, *to be wanting, to fail,* Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30; Cic. Clu. 60, 167; cf.: quicquid libertati plebis caveretur, id suis decedere opibus credebant, Liv. 3, 55: decedet jam ira haec, etsi merito iratus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55 (for which ib. 5, 2, 15: cito ab eo haec ira *abscedet*): postquam invidia decesserat, Sall. J. 88, 1; Liv. 33, 31 *fin.;* Tac. A. 15, 16 al.: priusquam ea cura decederet patribus, Liv. 9, 29; so with *dat.,* id. 2, 31; 23, 26; Tac. A. 15, 20; 44.—Poet.: incipit et longo Scyros decedere ponto, i. e. *seems to flee before them,* Stat. Ach. 2, 308.—In the Aug. poets sometimes of the heavenly bodies, *to go down, set:* et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Verg. E. 2, 67; so id. G. 1, 222; Ov. M. 4, 91; hence also of the day, *to depart:* te veniente die, te decedente canebat, Verg. G. 4, 466; also of the moon, *to wane,* Gell. 20, 8, 7.

II. Trop. **A.** De possessione, jure, sententia, fide, etc. (and since the Aug. per. with *abl.* alone; the reading ex jure suo, Liv. 3, 33, 10, is very doubtful), *to depart from; to give up, resign, forego; to yield, to swerve from* one's possession, station, duty, right, opinion, faith, etc. (α) With *de:* cogere aliquem de suis bonis decedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17 *fin.;* cf.: de hypothecis, id. Fam. 13, 56, 2; and de possessione, id. Agr. 2, 26; de suo jure, id. Rosc. Am. 27; id. Att. 16, 2: qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit, id. Balb. 5: de officio ac dignitate, id. Verr. 1, 10: de foro decedere, *to retire from public life,* Nep. Att. 10, 2: de scena, *to retire from the stage,* Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; cf. *impers.:* de officio decessum, Liv. 8, 25 *fin.*—(β) With *abl.* alone (so usually in Liv.): jure suo, Liv. 3, 33 *fin.:* sententiā, Tac. A. 14, 49: instituto vestro, Liv. 37, 54: officio (opp. in fide atque officio pristino fore), id. 27, 10; 36, 22: fide, id. 31, 5 *fin.;* 34, 11; 45, 19 al.: poema . . . si paulum summo decessit, vergit ad imum, Hor. A. P. 378.—(γ) Very rarely with *ab:* cum (senatus) nihil a superioribus continuorum annorum decretis decesserit, Cic. Fl. 12.—(δ) *Absol.:* si quos equites decedentis nactus sum, supplicio adfeci, Asin. Pol. ap. C. Fam. 10, 32, 5.

B. De via, *to depart, deviate from the right way:* se nulla cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, Cic. Cael. 16, 38: moleste ferre se de via decessisse, id. Clu. 59, 163; so, viā dicendi, Quint. 4, 5, 3.

C. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2) *To give way, yield* to another (i. e. to his will or superior advantages—very rare): vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, *are not inferior,* id. Od. 2, 6, 15.

D. (poet.) *To avoid, shun, escape from* (cf. I. B. 2 supra): nec serae meminit decedere nocti, *to avoid the late night,* i. e. *the coldness of night,* Varius ap. Macr. S. 6, 2, 20; Verg. Ecl. 8, 88; id. G. 3, 467: calori, id. ib. 4, 23.

E. *To fall short of, degenerate from:* de generis nobilitate, Pall. 3, 25, 2: a rebus gestis ejus et gloriae splendore, Justin. 6, 3, 8.

* **III.** For the simple verb (v. cedo, *no.* I. 2), *to go off, turn out, result* in any manner: prospere decedentibus rebus, Suet. Caes. 24.

Dĕcĕlēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.*, Δεκέλεια, *a demos in Attica,* 120 *stadia from the Boeotian frontier,* Nep. Alcib. 4, 7; Frontin. Strat. 1, 3, 9.

* **dē-cello,** ĕre, *v. a.*, = declino, *to turn aside, deviate,* Lucr. 2, 219 Lachm. ex conj. (better depellere, with the MSS. v. Munro ad loc.).

dĕcem (DEKEM, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 1, 844 al.—The best MSS. and editt. vacillate often between the word and its sign X), *num.* [Sanscr. and Zend, daçan, Gr. δέκα, Old H. Germ. zëhan, Germ. zehn, Eng. ten], *ten.* **I.** Prop.: decem minae, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 57 and 58: hominum milia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; 7, 21: fundi decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; cf. id. ib. 35, 99: milia passuum decem novem, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Tac. H. 2, 58.—**B. Decem primi** (separated thus in the inscrr.), or in one word, **Dĕcemprīmi,** ōrum, *m., the heads or presidents of the ten decuriae which usually formed the senate in an Italian city or Roman colony* (afterwards called decaproti, v. h. v.): magistratus et decem primi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; Inscr. Orell. 642 and 1848. *Their dignity* was termed **dĕcemprīmātus,** ūs, *m.* (also decaprotia, v. h. v.), Dig. 50, 4, 1.—**II.** Meton., for an indefinite, round number: si decem habeas linguas, mutum esse addecet, Plaut. Bac. 1, 2, 20; id. Merc. 2, 3, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25: habebat saepe ducentos, Saepe decem servos, etc., id. S. 1, 3, 12; cf.: decies.

1. Dĕcember, bris, *m.* [decem and -ber, = fer, Sanscr. bhar, to carry, bear: cf. Septem-ber, etc.], *the tenth month of the Roman year,* reckoned from March, and consequently our twelfth, *December* (containing, as now, 31 days): "dehinc quintus (mensis) *Quintilis* et sic deinceps usque ad Decembrem a numero," Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 21 *fin.:* acceptus Geniis December (on account of the Saturnalia celebrated in this month), Ov. F. 3, 58; cf. Sen. Ep. 18: canus, Mart. 1, 50: gelidus, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3; cf.: fumosus, id. ib. 2, 491.—**b.** *Adj.:* ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. VIII. Kalendas Decembres, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: Nonae Decembres, Hor. Od. 3, 18, 10: Idibus Decembribus, Liv. 4, 37: libertate Decembri utere (i. e. *of the Saturnalia*), Hor. S. 2, 7, 4.—**II.** As closing the year, meton. for *the* (past) *year:* hic tertius December, ex quo, etc., Hor. Epod. 11, 5; cf.: me quater undenos implevisse Decembres, id. Ep. 1, 20, 27.—

2. Dĕcember, bris, *m., a Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 241; 676 al.; *name of a slave,* Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 15.

dĕcem-jŭgis, is, *m.* [jugum].—Lit., *adj., ten-yoked;* hence (with currus understood), *a ten-horse chariot* (very rare), Suet. Ner. 24; Inscr. ap. Buleng. de Circo, 55.

dĕcem-mestris, e, *adj.* [mensis; cf.: bimestris, trimestris], *of ten months:* annus, Censorin. 11; 20.

dĕcem-mŏdĭus, a, um, *adj., containing ten modii* (very rare): corbulae, Col. 12, 50, 8.—*Subst.:* **dĕcemmŏdĭae,** ārum, *f.* (al. decimodiae, sc. corbulae), *baskets holding each ten modii,* id. 12, 18, 2.

dĕcem-pĕda, ae, *f.* [pes], *a ten-foot measuring rod,* Cic. Mil. 27, 74; id. Phil. 14, 4, 10; id. Ac. 2, 41, 126; * Hor. Od. 2, 15, 14 al.

dĕcempĕdālis, e, *adj.* [decem-pes], *ten feet long:* spatium, Cod. 11, 42, 6.

* **dĕcempĕdātor,** ōris, *m.* [decempeda], *a land-measurer, land-surveyor,* Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37.

dĕcem-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [plico], *tenfold,* Varr. L. L. 10, § 43 Müll: numerus hostium, Nep. Milt. 5.

* **dĕcemplĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [decem-plex], *multiplied by ten, ten times over,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 38 Müll.

dĕcemprīmātus, dĕcemprīmi, v. decem, *no.* I. B.

* **dĕcem-rēmis,** e, *adj.* [remus; cf.: biremis, triremis], lit. *ten-oared,* i. e. *having ten banks of oars:* sc. navis, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

* **dĕcem-scalmus,** a, um, *adj.* [scalmus], lit. *ten-thowled,* i. e. *having ten oars:* actuariola, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6; Orell. *N. cr.*

dĕcemvir, v. decemviri.

dĕcemvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [decemviri], *decemviral, of* or *belonging to the decemviri:* leges, i. e. *of the Twelve Tables,* Liv. 3, 57 *fin.;* Gell. 20, 1, 3: potestas, Liv. 3, 55; Tac. A. 1, 1: annus, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: invidia, id. Brut. 14, 54; Liv. 3, 42: certaminibus, id. 3, 54: odio, id. 3, 42: ex collegio (sacerdotes), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: pecunia (referring to the decemviri agris dividundis), id. Agr. 1, 5; cf.: auctis, ib. 2, 22, 58.—* *Adv.,* **dĕcemvĭrālĭter:** loqui, i. e. *in the manner of the* decemviri stlitibus judicandis, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

dĕcemvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [decemviri], *the decemvirate, the rank* or *office of a decemvir;* with regard to the decemv. agr. divid., Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; with regard to the decemv. legib. scrib., Liv. 4, 15 al.

dĕcem-vĭri (in MSS. and old edd. often Xviri), um or ōrum (*gen.* -virum, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39; 2, 21, 56; id. Rep. 2, 36, 61; Varr. L. L. 9, § 85 Müll.; Liv. 27, 8; 40, 12: -virorum only in Liv., where it is very freq.), *m.* [vir], *a college* or *commission of ten men, the decemviri* or *decemvirs,* Roman magistrates of various kinds. **I.** The most famous were called decemviri legibus scribundis, *the composers of the Twelve Tables,* who ruled alone, and absolutely, in the years of Rome 303 to 305 (legally only 303 and 304; hence "neque decemviralis potestas ultra biennium," Tac. A. 1, 1), Cic. Rep. 2, 36 sq.; Liv. 3, 32 sq.; Gell. 20, 1, 3.—In *sing.,* Cic. Rep. 2, 36 *fin.;* Liv. 3, 33 *fin.;* 40; 46; 48 al. The fragments which remain of these laws form one of the most important monuments of the early Latin language; and have been critically edited by R. Schoell, Leips., 1866; cf. Momms. Rom. Hist. book 2, ch. 2; Lange, Röm. Alter. 1, 535 sqq.; Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 503 sq.—**II.** Decemviri stlitibus (litibus) judicandis, *a standing tribunal for deciding causes involving liberty or citizenship, and which represented the praetor,* Cic. Or. 46, 156; Suet. Aug. 36; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 29; Corp. Inscr. Lat. 8, 38 (A. U. C. 615); cf. Cic. Caec. 33, 97.—In the *sing.,* Inscr. Orell. *no.* 133 and 554.—**III.** Decemviri agris dividundis, *a commission for distributing the public land to the people,* Cic. Agr. 1, 6 sq.; 2, 7 sq.; Liv. 31, 4 and 42; cf.: X. VIR. A. D. A. (i. e. decemviri agris dandis assignandis), Inscr. Orell. 544.—**IV.** Decemviri sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who preserved the Sibylline books, had charge of the Apollinaria,* etc.; *its number in the time of the emperors was increased to sixty,* Liv. 10, 8; 25, 12 al.—In *sing.,* Inscr. Orell. 554.

dĕcennālis, e, *adj.* [decem-annus], *of ten years, decennial* (late Lat.; cf. decennis): bellum, i. e. Caesar's in Gaul, Amm. 15, 12, 6; of the Trojan war, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.—**II.** *Subst.:* DECENNALIA (ium, *n.*), *a festival celebrated every ten years after the time of Augustus,* Trebell. Gallien. 21, 5; Inscr. Grut. 116, 4; v. decennis *fin.*

dĕcennis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of ten years* (post-Aug.): bellum, of the Greeks before Troy, Quint. 8, 4, 22; also proelium, Petr. 89, 2, 8: obsidio (Veiorum), Flor. 1, 12, 8: equae, *ten years old,* Plin. 8, 44, 69; cf.: decenni major asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **decennia,** ium, *n.*, = decennalia, *a festival under the emperors, held every ten years,* Treb. Gall. 5 *fin.;* cf.: decennalis, *no.* II.

dĕcennĭum, ii, *n.* [decennis]. **I.** *A period of ten years* (post-class.), App. de Deo. Socr. p. 52, 7 al.—**II.** i. q. decennalia, Trebell. Gallien. 7 *fin.*

dĕcennŏvālis, e, *adj.* [decem novem], *of nineteen years:* cyclus, Cassiod., comp. pasch.

Dĕcennŏvĭum, ii, *n.* [decem-novem],

the Pomptine Marshes (19,000 feet in length), Cassiod. Var. 2, 32 sq.; Inscr. Grut. 152, 8.

dĕcens, entis, v. decet, *P. a.*

dĕcenter, v. decet, *P. a. fin.*

dĕcentĭa, ae, *f.* [decens], *comeliness, decency:* colorum et figurarum (with venustas), Cic. N. D. 2, 58; id. de Or. 3, 52, 200.

Dĕcentĭus, ĭi, *m., a general of Magnentius,* Amm. 15, 6, 4; 16, 12, 5; Eutr. 10, 7.—**Dĕcentĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Decentius.—Subst.:* **Dĕcentĭăci,** ōrum, *m., his adherents,* Amm. 18, 9, 3.

dĕceptio, ōnis, *f.* [decipio], *a deceiving, deception* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4 *fin.* al.; Cod. 11, 47, 6; Vulg. 1. Macc. 16, 17.—**II.** *Deceitfulness:* vitae, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21: divitiarum, id. Marc. 4, 19.

dĕceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deceiver* (late Lat. for fraudator), Sen. Thyest. 140; Lact. de Ira, 4, 8; August. Serm. 362, 18.

dĕceptōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *deceitful, deceptive* (late Lat.), Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23.

dĕceptrix, īcis, *f.* [deceptor], *she that deceives:* perniciosa adulatio, Lact. Epit. 6 *fin.*

1. dĕceptus, a, um, *Part.* of decipio.

2. dĕceptus, ūs, *m.* [decipio], *deception* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6: deceptui facilis, id. Anim. 18.

† **dĕcēris,** is, *f.*, = δεκήρης (sc. ναῦς), *a ten-oared ship,* i. e. *a ship having ten banks of oars:* Liburnicas, Suet. Calig. 37 (acc. to a conject. of Turneb. Adv. 22, 30; *lect. vulg.* de cedris).

dĕcermĭna, um, *n.* [decerpo], *leaves and boughs plucked off;* decermina dicuntur quae decerpuntur purgandi causa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 7 Müll.; hence Trop.: Fortunae, i. e. *beggars,* qs. *the refuse of Fortune,* App. M. 1, p. 104, 29.

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (the syncop. forms decreram, etc., decrerim, etc., decresse are freq. in Cicero and Liv., also Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 25; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73; 2, 1, 15, but not in Caes., where is only decreverat, B. G. 4, 17; 5, 5 *fin.*; 5, 53, 2), *v. a.* and *n.*

I. (acc. to cerno, *no.* II. 3.) *To decide, determine* any thing disputed or doubtful. For syn. cf.: scisco, jubeo, statuo, constituo, dico, sancio, consilium capio, destino, obstino, definio, determino.

A. Prop., of a judge, magistrate, etc., *to pronounce a decision* respecting something; *to decide, judge, determine, decree; to vote for* any thing (very freq. and class.).—Const. with *acc.*, with *acc. et inf.*, a *relat. clause,* with *de,* or *absol.:* alias (Verres praetor) revocabat eos, inter quos jam decreverat decretumque mutabat, alias, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: si quod est admissum facinus, si caedes facta, idem (Druides) decernunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 5: consules de consilii sententia decreverunt secundum Buthrotios, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, § 11: decernere vindicias secundum servitutem, *in favor of slavery,* i. e. *restore the slave to his master,* Liv. 3, 47, 5; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: cum senatus triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22; cf. of a single senator: non decrevi solum, sed etiam ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28; so supplicationem decernere, id. Fam. 15, 4, 11; so also: Crassus tres legatos decernit, id. ib. 1, 1, 3: D. Junius Silanus supplicium sumendum decreverat, Sall. C. 50, 4: quando id bellum senatus decrevisset, quando id bellum populus R. jussisset? Liv. 41, 7; 42, 36; id. 5, 36; id. 26, 2: id quod senatus me auctore decrevit, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 2: qui ordo decrevit invitus, *on compulsion,* Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: Ligures ambobus consulibus decernuntur, id. Liv. 42, 10; cf.: provinciam desponsam non decretam habere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15 (v. the whole passage in connection): provinciae privatis decernuntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 4 et saep.: ex annuo sumptu, qui mihi decretus esset, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 6 et saep.: mea virtute atque diligentia perditorum hominum patefactam esse conjurationem decrevistis, id. Cat. 4, 3: cum pontifices decressent ita; si, etc., id. Att. 4, 2, 3: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 67: in jure dicundo, ita decrevit, ut, etc., Suet. Galb. 7; cf. of individuals: Hortensii et mea et Luculli sententia . . . tibi decernit, ut regem reducas, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.—*Impers.:* in parricidas rei publicae decretum esse, Sall. Cat. 51, 25.—Esp. of the emperor, *to determine the law* by deciding a case: quodcumque imperator cognoscens decrevit, legem esse constat, Dig. 1, 4, 1, § 1; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6.

2. Transf., beyond the judicial sphere, *to decide, determine, judge:* qui nequeas nostrorum uter sit Amphitruo decernere, Plaut. fragm. ap. Non. 285, 26: rem dubiam decrevit vox opportune emissa, Liv. 5, 55; cf.: primus clamor atque impetus rem decrevit, id. 25, 41; Plin. 17, 27, 46, § 258: de his Catonis praecepta decernent, id. 17, 22, 35, § 190: duo talenta pro re nostra ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67; id. Hec. 4, 1, 27: quam decrerim me non posse diutius habere, id. ib. 1, 2, 73: in quo omnia mea posita esse decrevi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3; id. Att. 3, 15, 7: illum decrerunt dignum, suos cui liberos committerent, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15: in ejus controversiis quid decernas, non a te peto, Cic. Fam. 13, 59: aliquem decernere hostem, *to proclaim one an enemy* by a formal decree, id. Phil. 11, 7, 16.—*Absol.:* nequeo satis decernere, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 5.

B. Milit., *to decide by combat;* hence (like cernere and certare), in gen., *to fight, combat, contend:* castra castris conferamus, et Samnis Romanusne imperio Italiam regant, decernamus, Liv. 8, 23, 9; id. 1, 23, 9: in ipso illo gladiatorio vitae certamine, quod ferro decernitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: proelium, id. Fam. 10, 10: pugnam, Liv. 28, 14; cf. id. ib. 33: de bello decernere, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.* Oud. *N. cr.:* ne armis decernatur, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; cf.: ferro ancipiti decernunt, Verg. A. 7, 525: and armis, ferro, id. ib. 11, 218; 12, 282; 695 (cf. et *cernere* ferro, id. ib. 709): cursibus et crudo caestu, id. G. 3, 20: cornibus inter se, id. ib. 218: lapidibus et subselliorum fragminibus, Suet. Ner. 26 et saep.: contra magnam vim hostium, artificio magis quam viribus, Auct. B. Afr. 14: acie, Liv. 2, 14; Nep. Milt. 4, 4: proelio cum proditore, Just. 13, 8, 4: classe decreturi, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: integriore exercitu, id. Eum. 9 *fin.—Absol.:* decernendi potestatem Pompeio fecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 41; cf. Liv. 21, 41.

2. Transf., beyond the milit. sphere: decernite criminibus, mox ferro decreturi, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.*—So of a judicial contest: uno judicio de fortunis omnibus decernit, Cic. Quint. 2, 6; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; and qui judicio decernent, id. 12, 7, 5: de salute reipublicae, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 2: pro mea omni fama fortunisque, id. de Or. 2, 49: utinam meo solum capite decernerem, id. Att. 10, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 3.

II. With reference to one's own acts, *to decide, determine on* doing something; *to determine, resolve on* something (freq. in all periods and styles).—Constr., with *inf.* and with *acc.* and *inf.:* si tu fluctus e gurgite tollere decreris, Lucil. ap. Rufin. § 26 (p. 238 ed. Frotsch.): quicquid peperisset decreverunt tollere, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 14: Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 et saep.: eos me decretum est persequi mores patris, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 58; id. Stich. 1, 3, 65; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; cf.: certum atque decretum est non dare signum, Liv. 2, 45: reliquam aetatem a republica procul habendam decrevi, Sall. C. 4. With *ut* and *subjunct.:* hic decernit ut miser sit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65.—With *accus.:* quicquam decernere, id. ib.—Hence, **dēcrētum,** i, *n.* **A.** (Acc. to *no.* I. A.) *A decree, decision, ordinance* of any political or judicial body (for syn. cf.: scitum, edictum, consilium, jus): senatus Caelium ab rep. removendum censuit. Hoc decreto eum consul senatu prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: si qui eorum (sc. Druidum) decreto non stetit, sacrificiis interdicunt, id. B. G. 6, 13, 5; cf. id. ib. § 10: vestra responsa atque decreta evertuntur saepe dicendo, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 2, 48: decurionum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25 et saep.: Caesaris, Vulg. Act. 17, 7.—Esp. leg. t. t., *a decision* of the emperor as judge, *a precedent* (cf. rescriptum), Gai. 1, 5; Just. Inst. 2, 15, 4.—**B.** Transf., in philos. lang. as a translation of the Gr. δόγμα, *principle, doctrine, precept,* Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27; id. ib. § 29; cf. Sen. Ep. 94, 2 sq. and 95, 9 sq. (quis philosophorum) decretis suis paret? Lact. 3, 15, 3.

dē-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo], *to pluck off, to tear, pull,* or *break off, to crop, gather* (class.; most freq. in the poets.—Constr., usually aliquid ex aliqua re; less freq. aliquid de aliqua re). **I.** Lit.: acina de uvis decerpito, Cato R. R. 112, 3: novos flores, Lucr. 1, 927; 4, 3; cf.: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 7: arbore pomum, Ov. M. 5, 536; cf. id. Pont. 3, 5, 19; and auricomos fetus arbore, Verg. A. 6, 141: praetenuia fila ex abietibus, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; lilia tenero ungui, Prop. 1, 20, 39; cf.: pollice florem, Ov. F. 5, 255; and aurea poma manu mea, id. M. 10, 649; Val. Max. 2, 8, 5: herbas, Ov. M. 1, 645: ficum, Juv. 14, 253 et saep.—*Absol.:* floret (thymum) circa solstitia, cum et apes decerpunt, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56; Catull. 64, 316.—**II.** Trop.: quae (omnia) nisi cotidie decerpantur arescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 79: humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 23: ne quid jocus de gravitate decerperet, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 229: quarum (materiarum) nunc facillima decerpunt, Quint. 10, 5, 21.—Poet.: oscula mordenti semper decerpere rostro, Catull. 68, 127 (cf.: carpo, *no.* II. 1); for which, ora puellae, Verg. Cop. 33 Sillig.—Hence, **B.** Transf. **1.** (Acc. to carpo, *no.* II. 1.) *To enjoy:* ex re fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: primas noctes tecum epulis, Pers. 5, 43: murmura vocis, Stat. Th. 6, 165: decus primae pugnae, Sil. 4, 138; cf.: nihil sibi ex ista laude centurio decerpit, Cic. Marc. 2, 7: mulieres, Vulg. Baruch, 6, 27.—**2.** (Acc. to carpo, *no.* II. 1.) *To destroy:* quae (invidia) spes tantas decerpat, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10; cf.: illibatam virginitatem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*

dēcerptor, ōris, *m.* [decerpo], *one who plucks* or *excerpts.* Only Trop., *one who extracts* or *quotes:* auctori tribui quod decerptori debui, August. c. Sec. Jul. 1, 16.

dēcertātio, ōnis, *f.* [decerto], *the decision of a dispute, a decisive conflict* or *contest:* rerum omnium, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21; cf. Cod. Theod. 7, 20, 2, § 2.

dēcertātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who goes through a decisive contest, a champion:* veritatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 16 and 34.

dē-certo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to go through a decisive contest, to fight it out* (but certare, *to fight,* without reference to the result. But the difference was not strictly observed. Thus Caesar uses often —15 times—*decertare,* but never *certare;* Sallust only the latter; and Cicero the two indifferently; cf.: decerno, I. B. and *no.* II. inf.). **I.** In the milit. sphere. (*a*) With *abl.:* proelio decertare, Caes. B. C. 1, 50, 4; so id. ib. 7, 77, 8; id. B. C. 1, 81, 5; 3, 37; 44; cf.: proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: pugnâ, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7: cum civibus armis, id. B. C. 3, 19; so ferro in ultima, Ov. M. 14, 804: cornu cum mare (aries), id. F. 4, 101: manu, Cic. Off. 1, 23 *fin.*—(*β*) Without *abl.:* ut (Pompeium) pari condicione belli secum decertare cogeret, Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 3; so cum toto exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7, 6: iterum paratum esse decertare, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 9; so *absol.*, id. ib. 2, 10; id. B. C. 2, 6; Tac. H. 2, 33 al.; Vulg. Johan. 18, 36: de salute omnium, Auct. B. Alex. 16, 3.—*Pass. impers.:* cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Cic. Lael. 8 *fin.*; Auct. B. Alex. 16, 6; Auct. B. Afr. 19 *fin.*—**B.** Poet. like certo (v. h. v, *no.* I. *fin.*) as *v. a., to fill with strife* or *contention, to fight for, to achieve by fighting, contending:* regna profanis decertata odiis, Stat. Th. 1, 2: ventis decertata aequora, id. ib. 479: decertati labores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 21; cf.: Artemisia certamen laudibus ejus dicundis facit . . . ad eas laudes decertandas venisse dicuntur viri, Gell. 10, 18, 5.

II. Beyond the milit. sphere, *to contend:* erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum; armis fuit dimicandum, Cic. Planc. 36: decertare contentione dicendi, *to contend, to strive, to vie* with one, id. Phil. 2, 1, 2; cf.: tanta contentione cum consulibus, id. Fam. 5, 8: and, inter se, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: cum sint duo genera decertandi, unum per disceptationem, alterum per vim, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34; in the gymnasium, ludicra virginum inter se

decertantium, Mela, 1, 7, 4.—* **B.** Poet. of inanimate subjects: Africus Decertans Aquilonibus, * Hor. Od. 1, 3, 13.

* **dē-cervīcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [cervix], *decollated, beheaded:* cadavera, Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

dēcessio, ōnis, *f.* [decedo], *a going away, departure* (opp. accessio — good prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: is mecum saepe de tua mansione aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. **1.** *The withdrawal, retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed, Cic. Pis. 36, 89; id. Att. 6, 5 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** Pregn., *the decrease, diminution, abatement*, or entire *disappearance* of an object: neque enim ulla decessio fieri poterat neque accessio, Cic. Univ. 6: utrum accessionem decumae an decessionem de summa fecerit, id. Rab. Post. 11, 30 sq.; Dig. 29, 4, 28 *fin.*: decessio capitis aut accessio, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: accessio et decessio febris, Cels. 3, 3 *fin.*; so id. 2, 4 et saep.—**3.** *Decease:* Juliani, Spart. Did. Jul. 7 *fin.*—* **II.** Trop.: verborum, *the transition, transferring* of words from their primary to a derivative meaning, Gell. 13, 29, 1.

dēcessor, ōris, *m.* [decedo, *no.* I. B. 2], *one who retires from a province he has governed;* hence, with reference to his successor, *a retiring officer* (rare): successori decessor invidit, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. § 33, p. 187 ed. Beier; so Tac. Agr. 7; Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 4.—**II.** In gen., *a predecessor in office* (late Lat.), August. in Psal. 43, 16 al.

dēcessus, ūs, *m.* [decedo], *a going away, departure* (opp. accessus — good prose). **I.** In gen.: post Dionysii decessum, Nep. Tim. 2, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *The withdrawal, retirement* of a magistrate from the province he has governed (in Cic. oftener decessio): post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10 *fin.*—**B.** Pregn., *decrease, disappearance, departure:* aestūs, *the ebbing, subsidence*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Nili, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 168: febris, Cels. 3, 12: morbi, Gell. 4, 2, 13.—**2.** *Decease, death:* amicorum decessu plerique angi solent, Cic. Lael. 3, 10; cf.: EX DECESSV L. CAESARIS, Cenot. Pis. ap. Orell. Inscr. 643.

dĕcet, cuit, 2, *v. impers.* [Sanscr. dacas, fame; Gr. δοκέω, to seem, think; Lat. decus, dignus]. *It is seemly, comely, becoming,; it beseems, behooves, is fitting, suitable, proper* (for syn. v. debeo *init.*): decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, Cic. Or. 22, 74; cf. also nunc quid *aptum sit*, hoc est, quid *maxime deceat* in oratione videamus, id. de Or. 3, 55, 210 (very freq. and class.; not in Caes.).—Constr., with *nom.* or *inf.* of the thing, and with *acc.;* less freq. with *dat.* of the pers.; sometimes *absol.*

a. With *nom. rei* (α) and *acc. pers.:* *Ph.* Quin me aspice et contempla, ut haec (sc. vestis) me decet. Sc. Virtute formae id evenit, te ut deceat, quicquid habeas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16 sq.; cf.: quem decet muliebris ornatus, quem incessus psaltriae, Cic. Clod. fragm. 5, p. 105 ed. Beier: te toga picta decet, Prop. 4, 4, 53 al.; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 30; Quint. 8, 5, 28; and nec habitus triumphalis feminas deceat, id. 11, 1, 3; cf.: omnis Aristippum color decuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23: intonsus crinis deum, Tib. 1, 4, 38; cf.: neglecta decet multas coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 153; id. F. 2, 106 et saep.: id maxime quemque decet, quod est cujusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: quod omnes et semper et ubique decet, Quint. 11, 1, 14: non si quid Pholoen satis, Et te, Chlori, decet, Hor. Od. 3, 15, 8 et saep.: qui flexus deceat miserationem, Quint. 1, 11, 12: civitatem quis deceat status, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 25 et saep.—In *plur.:* quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: te non citharae decent, id. Od. 3, 15, 14: alba decent Cererem: vestes Cerealibus albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619; id. M. 1, 457 et saep.: nec velle experiri, quam se aliena deceant, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113; Quint. 6, 1, 25: illa quoque diversa bonum virum decent, id. 11, 1, 42 et saep.: duo verba uni apposita ne versum quidem decuerint, id. 8, 6, 43.—(β) Without *acc. pers.:* nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70; cf.: quid deceat et quid aptum sit personis, id. Off. 1, 34 *fin.:* casus singularis magis decuit, Quint. 8, 3, 20; id. 11, 3, 161 et saep.: idem fere in omni genere causarum et proderit et decebit, id. 11, 1, 14; cf. id. 9, 4, 21.—In *plur.:* ubi lepos, joci, risus, vinum, ebrietas decent, Plaut. Ps. prol. 20: cum magna pars est exhausta orationis, pene omnia decent, Quint. 11, 3, 147; 150; id. 11, 1, 48 et saep. —(γ) With *dat.:* istuc facinus nostro generi non decet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 188: certa est ratio quae deceat philosopho, Apul. Flor. 3, p. 355, 13; Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 34; cf. infra. —**b.** With *inf.* (α) and *acc. pers.:* non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24: hanc maculam nos decet effugere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Quint. 12, 6, 3; Ov. M. 3, 265; so freq. with *inf. pass.:* specimen naturae capi debet ex optima quaque natura, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Verg. A. 12, 797; Ter. And. prol. 16. —(β) Without *acc.:* injusta ab justis impetrare non decet, Plaut. Am. prol. 35: exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic. Div. 1, 20; Ov. M. 8, 27: nunc decet caput impedire myrto: nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 9 sq.; id. Ep. 1, 17, 2; Pers. 3, 27.—(γ) With *dat.:* decet tantae majestati eas servare leges, quibus, etc., Dig. 32, 1, 23: ita uti liberali esse ingenio decet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 89: prima certe pensari decet populo utrum, etc., Liv. 34, 58, 8.

c. *Absol.* (α) with *acc. pers.:* ita ut vos decet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40; cf.: facis, ut te decet, Ter. Andr. 2, 5, 10; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 10: ita uti fortes decet milites, id. Eun. 4, 7, 44; cf.: id. Andr. 2, 6, 14: illum decet, Quint. 9, 4, 15 et saep.—(β) Without case: eia haud sic decet, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf. id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: fecisti ut decuerat, id. ib. 4, 4, 66: minus severe quam decuit, Cic. Phil. 6, 1: velata parte oris, quia sic decebat, *it was becoming*, Tac. A. 13, 45: nihil aliter ac deceat, id. Att. 6, 3, 8: perge; decet, Verg. A. 12, 153 et saep.—(γ) With *dat.:* ita nobis decet, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 12: locum editiorem quam victoribus decebat, Sall. H. 1, 98 (Serv. Verg. A. 8, 127.)—Hence, **dĕcens**, entis, *P. a.* (freq. in Hor., Ov., and post-Aug. prose, esp. Quint.; not in Verg.; in Cic. once adverbially, and cf. *decentia*), *seemly, becoming, decent, proper, fit:* amictus, Ov. Pont. 2, 5, 52; cf.: decentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 156; and sinus (togae) decentissimus, id. 11, 3, 140: ornatus, id. 2, 15, 21: motus, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 26; cf.: corporis decens et accommodatus orationi motus, id. 11, 3, 29; and allevatio atque contractio humerorum, id. 11, 3, 83: decentissimum sponsalium genus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9 et saep.: quid verum atque decens, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11: decentius erit servare pudorem, Quint. 11, 1, 78; cf. 8, 6, 6.—**2.** Esp. of corporeal fitness and symmetry, *regularly, symmetrically, handsomely shaped; well-formed; noble:* forma, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 9; cf.: habitus decentior quam sublimior, Tac. Agr. 44: facies, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 33: malae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 53: Venus, id. ib. 1, 18, 6; cf.: Cynthia, Prop. 4, 8, 52 (5, 8, 52 M.): Gratiae, Hor. Od. 1, 4, 6: (Paullus) et nobilis et decens, id. ib. 4, 1, 13: pulcher et decens toto corpore, Suet. Dom. 18; cf. Juv. 6, 161: sumptis decentior armis Minerva, Ov. H. 5, 35; Quint. 8, 3, 10 et saep.—*Adv.:* **decenter** (acc. to *no.* 1), *becomingly, decently, properly, fitly:* fictis nominibus decenter uti, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5; cf.: fieri, Quint. 11, 1, 79: singula quaeque locum teneant sortita decenter, Hor. A. P. 92; cf.: maesta, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 44.—*Comp.:* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216; Quint. 9, 1, 21 al.—*Sup.*, a false reading for diligentissime, Cic. Caes. 26, 74.

Dĕcetia, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Aedui in* Gallia Celtica, now *Decize*, on the Loire, in the Départ. de la Nièvre, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 2.

dēcharmĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [de-Charmides], *to un-Charmidize*, i. e. to destroy one's identity as Charmides, also (with allusion to etym. of Charmides, "Son of joy," from χάρμα) to end his happiness: rursum te decharmida, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 135.

1. Dĕciānus, a, um, v. Decius, *no.* II.

2. Dĕciānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24; id. Fl. 32, 77; Tac. A. 14, 32.

Deciātes, um or ium, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Flor. 2, 3 *fin.:* oppidum Deciatum, Mela, 2, 5, 3.

Dĕcĭdius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, esp. L. Decidius Saxa, *a military officer who served under Caesar*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9 al.

1. dē-cĭdo, cidi, 3, *v. n.* [cado], *to fall off, fall down* (class.).

1. Lit. **A.** In gen.: decido de lecto praeceps, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 48; so, anguis decidit de tegulis, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 26: poma ex arboribus decidunt, Cic. de Sen. 19 *fin.;* cf.: e flore guttae, Ov. M. 9, 345: equo, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 6; for which ex equo (in terram), Nep. Eum. 4; and ab equo (in arva), Ov. Ib. 259: summo toro, id. F. 2, 350: arbore glandes, id. M. 1, 106: caelo, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164; so, caelo, id. 2, 52, 53, § 138: in terras imber, Lucr. 6, 497; so, imber, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 29: celsae turres graviore casu, id. Od. 2, 10, 11: comae, id. ib. 4, 10, 3 et saep.: montium decidentium moles, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 3: (volucris) decidit in terram, Ov. M. 12, 569; so in terras sidus, id. ib. 14, 847: in puteum foveamve auceps, Hor. A. P. 458: in lacum fulmen, Suet. Galb. 8: in dolia serpens, Juv. 6, 432: in casses praeda, Ov. A. A. 2, 2: in laqueos suos auceps, id. Rem. Am. 502: in turbam praedonum hic fugiens, Hor. S. 1, 2, 42: in praeceps, Ov. M. 12, 339: ad pedes tunica, Suet. Aug. 94. —**B.** Pregn. (like cado and concido), *to fall down dead, to sink down, to die* (in class. Lat. only poet.): morbo decidunt, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143: nos ubi decidimus, Quo pater Aeneas, Hor. Od. 4, 7, 14: scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 36: decidit exanimis vitamque reliquit in astris, Verg. A. 5, 517; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 125; and id. ib. 9, 755: (nupta) Decidit; in talum serpentis dente recepto, Ov. M. 10, 10.

II. Trop., *to fall, drop, fall away, fail, sink:* quanta de spe decidi! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9; for which quanta spe decidi! id. ib. 4, 8, 11; Suet. Oth. 5; and a spe societatis Prusiae, Liv. 37, 26: ex astris, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4 (cf.: astrum, *no.* II. B. *fin.*): ego ab archetypo labor et decido, Plin. Ep. 5, 10, 1: eo decidit ut exsul de senatore fieret, *has fallen so low*, id. ib. 4, 11, 1: oculis captus in hanc fraudem decidisti (cf. καταπίπτειν), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 101: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, ut, etc., Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.;* cf.: huc decidisse cuncta, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 59: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, *perish*, Cic. Off. 2, 12 *fin.:* non virtute hostium sed amicorum perfidia decidi, *am fallen, defeated*, Nep. Eum. 11 *fin.:* an toto pectore deciderim, *wholly banished from her affections*, Tib. 3, 1, 20 (cf. ἐκ θυμοῦ πεσέειν, Hom. Il. 23, 595): qui huc deciderunt, *into this illness*, Cels. 3, 21 *fin.:* in hydropa, id. ib. *med.:* in maximis necessitatibus, ad quas libidine deciderat, Schol. Juv. 5, 3.

2. dē-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut off.* **I.** Lit. (rare in ante-Aug. per.; more freq. abscīdo; not in Caes.): taleas oleaginas tripedaneas, Cato R. R. 45: collum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 37: aures, Tac. A. 12, 14: virgam arbori, id. G. 10: caput, Curt. 7, 2; prov.: pennas, *to clip the wings*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: malleolum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: filicem nascentem falce, Col. 2, 2, 13; Sil. 4, 389 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *to cudgel, beat soundly:* aliquem verberibus decidere, Dig. 47, 21, 2.

II. Trop., *to decide* a disputed, or, indeed, any matter (qs. to cut the knot; cf.: dirimo and secare lites, res, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42; id. Sat. 1, 10, 15); *to determine, settle, terminate, put an end to* (class., most freq. in judic. lang.; cf.: transigo, paciscor). (α) With *acc.:* damnum, XII. Tab. 12, 4; Gai. Inst. 4, 37; 4, 45: quibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45 *fin.;* cf.: decisa negotia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 59: res transactione decisa, Dig. 5, 2, 29; and jam decisa quaestio, ib. 18, 3, 4: decidis statuisque tu, quid iis ad denarium solveretur, Cic. Quint. 4, 17; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; Dig. 47, 2, 63; cf. ib. 9, 4, 22, § 4: hoc loco praeter nomen cetera propriis decisa sunt verbis, i. e. *decidedly, clearly expressed*, Quint. 8, 6, 47: ego pol istam jam aliquovorsum tragulam decidero, *I will now dispose of this dart one way or another*, i. e. I will now put an end to this attack, these tricks, Plaut. Casin. 2, 4, 18.—(β) With *praepp.:* cum aliquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, §

79; 2, 1, 48, § 125; id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114; Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130: non erit uncia tota, decidat tecum qua pater ipse deum, *for which Jupiter may compound with you*, Mart. 9, 4, 6; cf.: cum patrono pecuniâ, Dig. 12, 6, 26, § 12: de rebus, Cic. Quint. 5, 19; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35 sq.; id. Att. 1, 8; Just. 31, 7: decidere jactu coepit cum ventis, *to compound with the winds by throwing overboard* (the cargo), Juv. 12, 33.—(γ) *Absol.*: in jugera singula ternis medimnis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48; id. Rosc. Com. 36; Aur. Vict. de Vir. Ill. 56, 4.—**B.** *To cut down, reduce, diminish*: ad tertiam partem vectigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38.

dēcĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. decĭdo], *falling down* or *off, deciduous* (chiefly in Pliny: folia, Laber. ap. Non. 100, 10; Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 226; 16, 24, 38, § 92 (where Freund assumes decīdua, *cut off*, cf. Cato R. R. 5, 7, but without necessity): (ignes) decidui ad terras fulminum nomen habent, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82: sidera, *falling, shooting stars*, id. 2, 8, 6, § 28: cornua cervis, id. 11, 37, 45, § 127: testes pecori ad crura decidui, subus annexi, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263: dentes, id. 8, 3, 4, § 7.

dĕcĭēs or **dĕcĭens**, *num. adv.* [decem], *ten times*. **I.** Prop.: columbae decies anno pariunt, quaedam et undecies, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 147: decies seni, Ov. F. 3, 163: HS. decies centena milia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10 Zumpt. More commonly *absol.* decies: HS. decies et octingenta milia, i. e. 1,800,000 sesterces, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39: supra trecenta milia usque ad decies aeris, Liv. 24, 11: ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium retulit, id. 45, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 237; Dig. 35, 1, 77, § 3 et saep.—**II.** Meton., *an indefinite large number* or *sum*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 27; id. Stich. 3, 2, 45; Hor. A. P. 294; 365; Pers. 6, 79; Juv. 13, 136 et saep.: decies centena dedisses Huic parco, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 15; cf. Juv. 10, 335; Catul. 23, 20.

dĕcĭma, ae, *f.*, v. decimus, *no.* I. B. and II. B.

dĕcĭmānus or **dĕcŭmānus** (v. decimus), a, um, *adj.* [decimus], *of* or *belonging to the tenth part*. **I.** Prop. **A.** *Of tithes*, as a tax: ager, *that pays tithes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6; cf.: frumentum, i. e. *a tithe of the produce*, id. ib. 2, 3, 5 *fin.* and 81: oleum, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 19.—**2.** *Subst.*: **dĕcŭmānus**, i, *m.*, *a farmer of tithes, tithe-gatherer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13; 71; 2, 3, 8 et saep.: (perh. sarcastically) **dĕcŭmāna**, ae, *f.*, *the wife of a tithe-farmer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; for which decumana mulier, id. ib. 34.—**B.** *Of the tenth cohort*: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 2; and oftener *absol.* **dĕcŭmāni**, ōrum, *m.*, id. ib. § 1; Auct. B. Hisp. 30 *fin.*; Tac. H. 5, 20; Suet. Caes. 70.—Esp.: porta decumana, the main entrance of a Roman camp, placed the farthest from the enemy (because the tenth cohort of each legion was there encamped), opposite the *porta praetoria*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24; 3, 25 *fin.*; 6, 37; id. B. C. 3, 69; Liv. 3, 5; 10, 32 *fin.* al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 1, 23; Smith's Ant. p. 222, a.—**C.** Decumanus limes, in agriculture, *a boundary line drawn from east to west*, opp. *cardo* (v. h. v.), Col. 12, 43, 2; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169; 18, 34, 77, § 337; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 14; v. Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 446.—**II.** Meton., *considerable, large, immense* (cf.: decimus, decem, decies, etc.): accipensere, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: DECUMANA ova dicuntur et DECUMANI fluctus, quia sunt magna, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 5; cf. ib. 4, 7 Müll.

dĕcĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to tithes*: leges, Cod. 8, 58.—**II.** *Paying tithes, subject to tithes*, Ambros. in Psa. 128, Serm. 8, 4 al.

dĕcĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decimo], *the taking of a tenth*. **I.** *A tithing*: omnis, Vulg. Tobiae, 1, 7.—**II.** *A selecting by lot of every tenth man for punishment, decimation*, Capitol. Macr. 12.—**III.** *A tenth*: adhuc in ea decimatio, Vulg. Isa. 6, 13.

‡ **dĕcĭmātrus**, *a holiday of the Falisci, ten days after the Ides*, Fest. p. 257, 6 Müll.

dĕcĭmo or **dĕcŭmo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [decimus]. **I.** *To select by lot every tenth man for punishment, to decimate* (post-Aug., although the practice itself occurs as early as 283 A. U. C.; v. Liv. 2, 59 *fin.*), Suet. Galb. 12: cohortes, id. Aug. 24: cohortium militem, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 37 al.—*Absol.*, Suet. Calig. 48.—**II.** *To cause to pay tithes, to collect tithes from* a person. —*Pass.*: et Levi decimatus est, Vulg. Hebr. 7, 9.—**III.** *To select the tenth part as an offering, to pay tithes of* anything, Fest. p. 237, 25 Müll.; Vulg. Matth. 23, 23.—Hence, **dĕcŭmātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *selected, excellent, choice*: honestas, Symm. Ep. 3, 49 and 51.—*Sup.*: juvenis, id. ib. 8, 16.

dĕcĭmŏdĭa, v. decemmodius.

1. dĕcĭmus or **dĕcŭmus** (the latter form prevailed in the later law lang.; hence, decumanus), a, um, *adj.* [decem with superl. ending], *the tenth*. **I.** Prop.: mensis, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 19; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 29: legio, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; cf. ib. 41; 42 al.: decima hora, Cic. Phil. 2, 31; and without hora, Auct. Her. 4, 51: annus, Verg. A. 9, 155: septuma (dies) post decumam, i. e. *the seventeenth*, id. G. 1, 284 Voss.: cum decumo efficit ager, i. e. *tenfold*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112; so, extulisset, ib. § 113.—* **b.** **dĕcĭmum**, *adv.* (like tertium, quartum, etc.; cf. Gell. 10, 1), *for the tenth time*, Liv. 6, 40.—**B.** *Subst.*: **dĕcĭma** (**dĕcŭma**), ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the tenth part, tithe*. **1.** *As an offering*: testatur Terentius Varro . . . majores solitos decimam Herculi vovere, Macr. S. 3, 12; so Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Just. 18, 7, 7; cf. with pars; Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 874 P.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80: tibi (sc. Pythico Apollini) hinc decumam partem praedae voveo, Liv. 5, 21; cf.: cum vovissent Apollini decumas praedae, Just. 20, 3, 3; cf. id. 18, 7, 7; Vulg. Gen. 14, 20; so esp. of the tithes given by the Hebrews to support the priesthood, id. Num. 18, 21 et saep.—**2.** *A largess openly bestowed by public men on the people*: Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58; so Suet. Calig. 26; id. Galb. 15; Tac. H. 1, 20.—**3.** *A tithe, as a tax on landholders in the provinces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 25; more freq. in *plur.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 39, § 89 sq.—**4.** *A tithe, as conveyed by last will*: decimas uxoribus dari, Trach. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 19.

II. Meton. (like decem, decies, etc.), *considerable, large, immense* (poet.): vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530 (cf.: decimanus, *no.* II., and in Gr. τρικυμία); so of billows, Sil. 14, 122; Luc. 5, 672; Val. Fl. 2, 54 (decimus by circumlocut.: qui venit hic fluctus, fluctus supereminet omnes; posterior nono est undecimoque prior, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 50).

2. Dĕcĭmus, i, *m.*, **Dĕcĭma**, ae, *f.*, *proper names*. **I.** Decimus, *a Roman praenomen*, abbrev. D. In the gens Claudia it was given only to patricians; but among the Junii and Laelii to plebeians also; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.—Hence, **Dĕcĭmiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *named for Decimus*: pirus, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.—**II.** Decima, *the goddess that presides over accouchements*, a partus tempestivi tempore, Varr. and Caesel. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 10 sq.; cf. also Tert. Anim. 37; id. adv. Val. 32.

dēcĭnĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [de-cinis], *wholly turned to ashes* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 32.

dē-cĭnĕresco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be wholly reduced to ashes* (late Lat.): ut nullo igni decinerescat, Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

dē-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [capio], primarily signifies to catch away, catch up, seize an animal while running, fleeing, etc. (whence decipula, a snare, trap); but occurs only in the trop. sense (acc. to capio, *no.* II. B.), *to catch, ensnare, entrap, beguile, elude, deceive, cheat* (for syn. cf.: fraudo, emungo, circumscribo, circumvenio, frustror, verba do, impono, fallo): fiunt transennae ubi decipiuntur dolis, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 9 sq.: ita decipiemus fovea lenonem Lycum, id. Poen. 1, 1, 59; id. Amph. 1, 1, 268 et saep.: eo deceptum, quod neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14: T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos . . . induxit, decepit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; cf.: illa amphibolia, quae Croesum decepit, vel Chrysippum potuisset fallere, id. Div. 2, 56 *fin.*; Verg. A. 4, 17 al.: homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 3; so per aliquid, id. ib. 3, 82 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 9 al.: in nullo verbo eum memoria decepit, Sen. Contr. 1. Praef. 18: jam semel in prima spe deceptos, Liv. 36, 40; for which spe affinitatis deceptum, Suet. Tib. 65; cf.: deceptus nocte, Quint. 4, 2, 71: cupidine falso, Hor. S. 1, 1, 61: specie recti, id. A. P. 25 et saep.: amatorem amicae decipiunt vitia, id. S. 1, 3, 38.—Poet., in Gr. construction: Prometheus dulci laborum decipitur sono, *is beguiled of his sufferings* (i. e. forgets his sufferings, being beguiled with sweet melody), Hor. Od. 2, 13, 38.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: exspectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf.: quo opinio decipitur, Quint. 6, 3, 64: oculos, Ov. R. Am. 346; cf. id. M. 3, 431: nervos, Pers. 4, 45: volatile pecus facile custodiam pastoris decipit, Col. 8, 4, 3: judicium error, Ov. Pont. 3, 9, 11: specimen istud virtutis, Liv. 8, 7: sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114; cf. id. H. 19, 55 Loers.; Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 19; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 233: quomodo vinum potantem decipit, Vulg. Hab. 2, 5.—**2.** *Absol.*: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22: ab tergo et super caput decepere insidiae, Liv. 22, 4; Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204.

dēcĭpŭla, ae, *f.*, and **dēcĭpŭlum**, i, *n.* [decipio], *a snare, gin, trap*. **I.** Lit. (late Lat.): plena avibus, Vulg. Jerem. 5, 27; Job 18, 10.—**II.** Trop. (ante- and post-class.). (α) *Fem.*, Sid. Ep. 8, 10 *med.*; Mart. Cap. 4, § 423; Vulg. Job 18, 10.—(β) *Neutr.*, App. M. 8, p. 202, 38; 10, p. 250, 28; so id. Flor. 4, p. 360.—*Plur.*: nulla decipula, Laev. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 3.

dē-circĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to make of a circular form, to round off* (only in Manil.): arcum, Manil. 1, 296: orbem, id. 3, 352.

dēcīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. decīdo]. **I.** (Acc. to decīdo, *no.* II. B.) *A diminishing*: luminis, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 4.—Far more freq., and in good prose.—**II.** (Acc. to decīdo, *no.* II. A.) *A decision, settlement, agreement*: nostra de aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 36 *fin.*: dicat decisionem factam esse, quae facta non est, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 48; id. Flacc. 36, 89; id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: quaestionis, Dig. 5, 3, 25.

dēcīsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2, decīdo.

* **dēcītans**, antis, *P. a.* [de-cito], *causing to glide down*, App. M. 2, p. 116, 4.

Dĕcĭus, a. **I.** *An ancient Italian praenomen*: Decius Magius, Liv. 23, 7, 10; Vell. 2, 16, 2 al.—**II.** *The name of an eminent plebeian gens at Rome*. Its best-known members were the two Decii (P. Decius Mus, father and son), who, as consuls, voluntarily devoted themselves to death to save their country (the former, in the Latin war, at Veseris, B.C. 340, the latter, in the Samnite war, at Sentinum, B.C. 295), Liv. 8, 9; 10, 27 sq.; Val. Max. 1, 7, 3; 5, 6, 5 sq.; Flor. 1, 14, 3; 1, 17, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 4, 16; id. Div. 1, 24, 51; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. de Sen. 13, 43; Prop. 3, 11, 62 (4, 10, 62 M.). —*Genit.*: Deci, id. 4 (5), 1, 45. Cicero also mentions the grandson, who devoted himself at Asculum in the war against Pyrrhus, B.C. 279, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61 *fin.*—Hence, **1. Dĕcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Decius*, lex, *of P. Decius Mus*, Liv. 9, 30.—**2. Dĕcĭānus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to Decius*: exercitus (i. e. of the second Decius), Liv. 10, 31.—**III.** *An artist at Rome*, B.C. 56, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 44.

dēclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declamo]. **I.** *Exercise in oratorical delivery, exercise* or *practice in speaking, declamation* (class.; most freq. in Quint.): cum sit declamatio forensium actionum meditatio, etc., Quint. 4, 2, 29; cf. id. 2, 10, 4; 12 et saep.: in quotidiana declamatione utilis, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; 2, 11, 26.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a theme, subject for declamation*, called also *causa* (v. h. v.), Quint. 1, 2, 13; 10, 2, 12; 10, 5, 14; cf. Sen. Contr. 1 praef.—Poet. also of a person who serves as a theme, Juv. 10, 167.—**II.** In a bad sense, *loud, eager talking, bawling* (so several times in Cic.): desinamus aliquando vulgari et pervagata declamatione contendere, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: sequitur ut materiae abhorrenti a veritate, declamatio adhibeatur,

Tac. Dial. 35: non placet mihi inquisitio candidati, non declamatio potius quam persalutatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

dēclāmātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [declamatio], *a little exercise in speaking, a short declamation* (very rare), Gell. 6, 8, 4; Sid. Ep. 1, 4.

dēclāmātor, ōris, *m.* [declamo], *one who practises set speaking, a rhetorician, declaimer* (diff. from *orator*, a practical speaker, Quint. 10, 2, 21): non enim declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro, sed doctissimum et perfectissimum quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47; cf. id. Planc. 34, 83; Quint. 3, 8, 44; 51; 5, 13, 42; Juv. 16, 23 et saep.

dēclāmātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [declamator], *of* or *belonging to the exercise of speaking, declamatory, rhetorical* (good prose): opus, Cic. de Or. 1, 16 *fin.*: illo genere duci et delectari, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *fin.*; cf.: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 9: consuetudo, id. 5, 13, 46: licentia, id. 8, 3, 76: res, id. 4, 2, 128: studium, Tac. Or. 14.—Hence, *adv.*: **dēclāmātōrĭē**, *in a rhetorical manner* (late Lat.), Hieron. al.

dēclāmĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v.*, freq. *n.* and *a.* [declamo], *to practise rhetorical delivery* or *declamation, to declaim* (good prose; most frequent in Cic.). **I.** In a good sense. (*α*) *Absol.*: commentabar declamitans (sic enim nunc loquuntur), saepe cum M. Pisone et cum Q. Pompeio aut cum aliquo cotidie, Cic. Brut. 90, 310; so id. de Or. 1, 59, 251; id. Fam. 16, 21, 5; Quint. 12, 11, 15.—* (*β*) With *acc.*: causas, *to plead for the sake of practise*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7.—**II.** In a bad sense, *to talk violently, to bluster*: de aliquo, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 17.

dē-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*—Rhetor. t. t., *to exercise one's self in rhetorical delivery, to practise speaking, to declaim.* For syn. cf.: dictito, concionor, pronuntio, palam dico, praedico, recito, declamito. (Class., most freq. in Cic. and Quint.) **I.** In a good sense. (*α*) *Neutr.*: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 73: dum tu declamas Romae, * Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: declamare doces? Juv. 7, 150: haec est sedes orationis, hic laus omnis declamantium, Quint. 9, 4, 62 (al. declamat) et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: in eo, quomodo declametur, positum est etiam, quomodo agatur, Quint. 9, 2, 81.—(*β*) *Act.* (rare; not in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, declamito, *no.* I. *β*): suasorias, Quint. 3, 8, 61.—**B.** Poet., in gen., *to speak oratorically, to declaim*: quis nisi mentis inops tenerae declamet amicae? Ov. A. A. 1, 465.—**II.** In a bad sense, *to speak* as an orator *with violence, to declaim, to bluster, bawl*: ille insanus, qui pro isto vehementissime contra me declamasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66 *fin.*; so in quemvis, id. Fam. 3, 11, 2: aliquid ex alia oratione declamare, id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*

dēclārātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [declaro], *a making clear* or *evident, a disclosure, exposition, declaration* (very rare): animi tui, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 2: amoris tui? id. ib. 15, 21, 3: sub eadem declaratione, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 *fin.*; Vulg. Ps. 118, 130.

dēclārātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving for explanation, explanatory* (post-class.): pars, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 and 33; Mart. Cap. 4, § 341.—*Adv.*: **dēclārātīvē**, *by way of explanation*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 393.

dēclārātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who declares* or *makes known, an announcer*: ut honoribus nostris in campo declarator exsisteres, Plin. Pan. 92, 3.

dē-clāro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make clear, plain, evident* (by disclosing, uncovering); *to show, manifest, declare*, etc., ἀποφαίνω (class.; most freq. in the trop. sense). For syn. cf.: monstro, demonstro, probo, confirmo, ostendo, ostento, significo, indico, defero: exsisto, appareo, eluceo. —**I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, ut et apud Regillum.... Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: dentibus (cervorum) senecta declaratur, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: ducis nave declarata suis, Nep. Hann. 11, 2.—**B.** In pub. law lang., t. t., *to announce* any one in public session as elected to an office (esp. that of consul), *to declare* or *proclaim publicly*: ejusdem hominis voce et declaratus consul et defensus, Cic. Mur. 1, 2 (for which shortly before, L. Murenam consulem *renunciavi*); cf. id. ib. 2, 3; so consulem, id. Agr. 2, 2, 4; id. Rep. 1, 15; Sall. C. 24; id. J. 27, 4; Liv. 24, 9 et saep.: declaratus rex Numa de templo descendit, id. 1, 18 *fin.*; 1, 46: consulem, praetorem, id. 9, 40 *fin.*: tribunatum militarem, Sall. J, 63, 4: Suet. Caes. 80: victorem magnâ praeconis voce Cloanthum Declarat, Verg. A. 5, 245. —**II.** Trop., *to make clear to the mind, to manifest, demonstrate, prove, show, explain*: cum tot signis eadem natura declaret quid velit, tamen, etc., Cic. Lael. 24.—Constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, *a relat. clause*, or *absol.* (*α*) With *acc.*: volatibus avium et cantibus declarari res futuras putant, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 56; id. N. D. 2, 65, 163: ipsa consolatio litterarum tuarum declarat summam benevolentiam, id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: declarant gaudia vultu, * Catull. 64, 34 et saep.: propriam cujusque (generis juris civilis) vim definitione, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190: nullum (verbum) inveniri potest, quod magis idem declaret Latine, quod Graece ἡδονή, quam declarat *voluptas*, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; cf. in like manner of the meaning of words, id. ib. 3, 4, 14; id. Or. 22, 73; id. de Or. 3, 13, 49: verba ipsa per se declarant intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 83: quae (litera C.) inversa mulierem declarat, Quint. 1, 7, 28.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.*: hominem catum eum esse declaramus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 16; Lucr. 1, 366; 6, 468: quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic. Or. 62, 210; Quint. 8 prooem. § 15 et saep.—(*γ*) With a *relative clause*: quae cujusque ingenium ut sit declarat maxume, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 43: ut matres familiae eorum sortibus et vaticinationibus declararent, utrum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4: qui declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 10: cf. Sall. J. 24, 7 et saep.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: ut ratio declarat eorum, qui, etc., Lucr. 5, 693: declarant illae contiones, Cic. Mil. 5, 12 al.

dēclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [declino], *that can be* (grammatically) *inflected*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

dēclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bending from* a thing, *a bending aside; an oblique inclination* or *direction* (good prose). **I.** Lit.: lanceam exigua corporis declinatione vitare, Curt. 9, 7 *fin.*; cf.: quot ego tuas petitiones parva quadam declinatione effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15: declinare dixit (Epicurus) atomum perpaulum, et ipsa declinatio ad libidinem fingitur, etc., id. Fin. 1, 6, 19; so of the *oblique motion* of atoms, id. Fat. 10, 22; 22, 47.—**B.** Like the Gr. κλίμα, *the supposed slope of the earth towards the poles, a region of the earth* or *sky, a climate*: declinatio mundi, Col. 1 prooem. § 22; so, mundi, id. 3, 1, 3; cf.: positio caeli et declinatio, id. 1, 6, 18; so correspond. with regio caeli, Col. 4, 24, 2; cf. also caeli, *the altitude of the pole*, Vitr. 9, 7, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a turning away from* any thing; *an avoiding, avoidance*: ut bona natura appetimus, sic a malis natura declinamus; quae declinatio, si cum ratione fiet, cautio appelletur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. so opp. appetitio, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; and in *plur.* Gell. 14, 1, 23: laboris, periculi, Cic. Clu. 53 *fin.*—**B.** t. t. **1.** Of rhetor. lang., *a short digression*: declinatio brevis a proposito, non ut superior illa digressio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*; id. Part. 15; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32 and 34.—**2.** Of gramm. lang.: *variation, inflection.* (*α*) In the older grammarians, every change of form which a word undergoes; as *declension*, strictly so called, *conjugation, comparison, derivation*, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 2 sq.; 10, § 11 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 54; cf. also of declension in its stricter sense, Quint. 1, 4, 29; 1, 5, 63; of conjugation, id. 1, 4, 13; of derivation, id. 8, 3, 32; 2, 15, 4.—(*β*) Among the later grammarians, of *declension*, properly so called, as distinguished from conjugatio, comparatio, derivatio, etc. So, Donatus: in *declinatione* compositivorum nominum, p. 174 P. (p. 13 Lind.).

dēclīnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *variation, inflection* of words (cf. the prec. art. II. B. 2), Varr. L. L. 9, § 34; 51; 53. But in Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 17, the best reading is: declinatum dolorem, v. Madvig ad h. l.).

dēclīnis, e, *adj.* [id.], *turning aside* (perh. only in the two foll. places): declinia juga, Stat. Th. 5, 297 (quae declinarent et fugerent, Schol.). So of the retreating motion of the sea in ebb and flood: undae, *ebbing*, Luc. 4, 427 dub. (al. declivibus).

dē-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [CLINO = κλίνω], orig. *to bend from* the straight path; *to turn aside* or *away* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Act.*: ego modo declinavi paullum me extra viam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 11; cf.: sese rectâ regione viai, Lucr. 2, 250; and: se a terris omnia numina, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: lumina, Catull. 64, 91: agmen, Liv. 1, 28; 36, 23: nares in alteram partem, Cels. 8, 5.—Poet. of the eyes, *to bend down*, i. e. *to lower, close* them in sleep: nec dulci declinat lumina somno, * Verg. A. 4, 185.—**b.** *Neutr.*: paulum ad dexteram de via declinavi, ut ad Pericli sepulcrum accederem, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. Att. 14, 17, 2; Liv. 38, 20, 8.—So of the oblique motion of atoms (corresp. with oblique ferri): si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae umquam cohaerescent; sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 sq.; cf. id. Fat. 9, 18 (preceded by cur Epicurus atomos *de via deducat*): quae nova causa in natura est, qua declinet atomus? 20, 46 (the reading quae declinet atomum is wrong), id. N. D. 1, 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **a.** *Act.*, *to turn aside*: neque (mulierem) declinatam quicquam ab aliarum ingenio ullam reperias, *who has departed, deviated*, * Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 3; cf.: quaedam verborum figurae paulum figuris sententiarum declinantur, Quint. 9, 3, 88; id. 10, 3, 33: neque spe, neque metu declinatus animus, id. 12, 1, 16: Cato literas Graecas aetate jam declinata didicit, *in the decline of life*, id. 12, 11, 23. —**b.** *Neutr.*, *to turn aside, deviate, turn away*: de via, Cic. Lael. 17; cf.: de statu suo, id. Clu. 38, 106: a religione officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1: a malis (opp. appetere bona), id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: a parvis delictis diligentius, id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*: aliquantulum a proposito, id. Or. 40, 138: a recto itinere (oratio), Quint. 4, 3, 14 al.: gemma paulum declinans a topazio in aurum, *passing*, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113: ut eo revocetur unde huc declinavit oratio, *digressed*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38; cf. id. Leg. 1, 21 *fin.*: quantum in Italiam declinaverat belli, Liv. 28, 1: in asperam Pholoen, Hor. Od. 1, 33, 7: in pejus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: ad discendum jus, Quint. 12, 3, 9; cf. id. 7, 2, 30.—*Absol.*: declinasse me paulum et praesentes fluctus fugisse, Cic. Sest. 34: paulatim amor, *decreases*, Ov. M. 9, 460: dies coeperat declinare, Vulg. Luc. 9, 12. —**B.** In partic. grammat. t. t., *to vary, inflect* a part of speech. **1.** In the older grammarians, of every kind of inflection (declension, conjugation, comparison, derivation, etc.), Varr. L. L. 8, § 2 sq.; 10, § 11 sq.; cf. also Quint. 1, 4, 22; 1, 5, 63 al. —**2.** In the later grammarians, *to decline*, in the strict sense, Charis, p. 8 sq. et al. —**C.** Transf., with an object denoting that from which one turns aside; *to avoid, to shun* (classical, most freq. in Cic.): nec satis recte (oratio) declinat impetum, nisi etiam in cedendo quid deceat intellegit, Cic. Or. 68, 228; cf., corresp. with vitare, id. Att. 8, 11, D. *fin.*; and: ictum, Liv. 42, 63, 4: urbem, Cic. Planc. 41: laqueos judicii, id. Mil. 15, 40: appetuntur quae secundum naturam sunt, declinantur contraria, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: vitia, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: ea quae nocitura videantur, id. ib. 1, 4; cf. Tac. A. 13, 4: invidiam, id. H. 4, 41 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 4: impudicitiam uxoris, Tac. A. 6, 51: oppida ut busta, Amm. 16, 2, 12.

dē-clīvis, e (*nom. n.* declivum, Cassiod. in Psal. 16, 5; *neutr. plur.* once heterocl. decliva, Ov. M. 2, 206; also declivia, id. ib. 1, 39 et saep.; cf. acclivis and aplustre), *adj.* [clivus], *inclining downwards, sloping* (for syn. cf.: devexus, praeruptus, abruptus, abscisus, proclivis, acclivis, propensus, praeceps, pronus.—Class. and freq., esp. in histt. and poets; perh. not in Cic. and Verg.). **I.** Prop.: collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, *sloping regularly*, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: in declivi et praecipiti loco, id. ib. 4, 33, 3: ini-

quo loco et leviter declivi, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; cf.: locus tenui fastigio vergebat, id. B. C. 1, 45, 5: locus, also vallis, and opp. mons, id. ib. 1, 79, 2: latitudo, quem locum Catabathmon incolae appellant, Sall. J. 17, 4: Olympi, Ov. M. 6, 487: arvum Aesulae, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 7: ripa, Ov. F. 3, 13; id. M. 5, 591; 6, 399: flumina, id. ib. 1, 39; cf.: cursus (amnium), Luc. 4, 114: via, Ov. M. 4, 432; 7, 410 et saep.: sol in occasum, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203.—**B.** *Subst.*: **declive**, is, *n.*, *a declivity*: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 88: si per declive sese reciperent, id. B. C. 3, 51, 6; cf.: erat per declive receptus, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; Ov. M. 2, 206.—**II.** Trop.: labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, id. ib. 15, 227; cf.: mulier aetate declivis, *in the decline of life*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8; Arn. 2, p. 74: animae in vitia, *prone*, Arn. 2, 45.—*Comp.* perh. only: dies ad occasum declivior, Vulg. Judic. 19, 9.—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*: **dēclīvĭter**, *in a sloping manner*, only in *Comp.*: declivius: incumbens rupes, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 9.

dēclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [declivis], *a sloping place, declivity*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 4.

dēcocta, ae, *f.*, v. decoquo, II. 2.

dēcoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decoquo] (post-class.), *a boiling down*. **I.** Prop. **A.** Abstr.: lentisci hoc modo, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 165.—**B.** Concret., *a decoction*, App. Herb. 77; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3. 3, 17.—**II.** Trop., of an association, *a decoction, mixture*: unius decoctioni universi respondere cogentur, Cod. Just. 11, 9, 5; cf. Cod. Theod. 4, 9, 3.

dēcoctĭus, v. **dēcŏquo** *fin.*

dēcoctor, ōris, *m.* [decoquo, *no.* I. B.], *one who has squandered his own or another's property, a ruined spendthrift, bankrupt*, Cic. Phil. 2, 18; id. Cat. 2, 3; Catull. 41, 4: pecuniae publicae, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 117 al.: bonorum suorum, Spart. Hadr. 18, 9; Sen. Ep. 81, 2; id. Ben. 4, 26, 3.

dēcoctum, i, v. decoquo, *no.* II. A. b.

1. dēcoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from decoquo.

* **2. dēcoctus**, ūs, *m.* [decoquo], *a boiling down, seething*: gemmae mellis decoctu nitescunt, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.

dēcollātĭo, *a beheading*, Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3: τραχηλοκοπία, κεφαλῆς ἀποτομή, Vet. Gloss. (= capitis amputatio, Dig. 48, 19, 28), from

dē-collo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [collum]. * **I.** *To take off from the neck*: ex collo deponere, Non. 97, 25: in tuo collo est: decolles cave, Caecil. ib.—**B.** Trop., *to deprive, rob of* a thing: quibus fructibus me decollavi, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 361, P.—**II.** (lit., to strike off the head; and hence with personal object), *to decollate, decapitate, behead* (mostly post-class.): piratas, Fenest. ap. Diom. p. 361 P.: homines, Sen. Apocol. 6, 2; Petron. 51, 6; Schol. Juv. 13, 178; Sen. de Ira, 3, 18, 4; Vulg. Matth. 14, 10; Luc. 9, 9 al.; Aur. Vict. Epit. 19; Scrib. Comp. 194.—*Absol.*: miles decollandi artifex, * Suet. Calig. 32; Sen. Contr. 9, 25, 4.

dē-cōlo, āvi (*old fut. perf.* decolassit = decolaverit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 28), 1, *v. n.* [colum; lit., to trickle from or through; hence trop.], *to come to naught, to fail* (ante-class.): si spes decolabit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 37; cf. id. Casin. 2, 4, 28: quorum si alterutrum decolat, Varr. R. R. 1, 28.

dē-cŏlor, ōris (*acc. plur.* heterocl. decoloros, Prud. στεφ. 1, 113), *adj.*, *deprived of its natural color, discolored, defaced, faded*, etc. (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): decolorem sanguinem omnem exsorbuit, Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 8 (transl. from Sophoc. Trach. 1058: ἐκ δὲ χλωρὸν αἷμά μου πέπωκεν ἤδη): Indus, *swarthy*, Prop. 4, 3, 10; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 24; and India, id. M. 4, 21; so heres, (sc. Aethiope genitus), Juv. 6, 600: decolor fuligine, id. 7, 226: decolor sanguine, *stained*, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 42; cf. Stat. Th. 12, 410: ara, id. Pont. 3, 2, 54: seges, Luc. 7, 851: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 57, § 116: resina, id. 16, 12, 23, § 59.—**II.** Poet., of abstract subjects: deterior ac decolor aetas (i. e. the brazen and iron age, in comparison with the golden), *depraved, degenerate*, * Verg. A. 8, 326: fama, Ov. H. 9, 4.

dēcŏlōrāte, *adv.* [decoloro], *degenerately*, *Comp.*: quanto decoloratius vivat peccatrix anima, August. de Duab. Anim. 2, 2.

* **dēcŏlōrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [decoloro], *a discoloring*: quaedam ex aliqua contagione, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58.

dē-cŏlōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to deprive of its natural color, to discolor, stain, deface, soil*, etc. **I.** Prop.: "*decoloratur* id cujus color vitiatur, non mutatur," Sen. Q. N. 2, 41: quod mare Dauniae Non decoloravere caedes, * Hor. Od. 2, 1, 35: manibus collybo decoloratis, Cassius Parmensis ap. Suet. Aug. 4 *fin.*: cutem (suppurationes), Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: labra et nares (pallor), id. ib. 6: decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8; 2, 27 *fin.*: oliva ex albo decoloratur fitque luteola, Col. 12, 49, 9: decoloravit me sol, Vulg. Cant. 1, 5 al.—**II.** Trop., *to tarnish, corrupt, disgrace*: aliquem, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19; cf.: famam, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 19.

dēcompŏsĭtus, a, um [de-compono], *adj.*, *formed* or *derived from a compound word*, = παρασύνθετος, Prisc. 664 P. al.

* **dē-concĭlĭo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to deprive of, take away*: nihil deconciliares illi, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 217, 28.

* **dē-condo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to secrete* by burying: alios in ventrem immensae beluae, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.

dē-contor (cunctor), āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to hesitate, to be at a loss* (perhaps only in Appuleius): unde potissimum caperet exordium, decontatur, App. M. 10, p. 239; id. ib. 7, p. 198.

dē-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To boil away, boil down, diminish by boiling.* **A.** Lit.: usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26; so acetum ad quartas, ad tertias, Col. 12, 34; Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 140: in dimidiam partem, Col. 12, 24, 1: aquam, id. 12, 26: pars quarta (argenti) decocta erat, *had melted away, passed off into dross*, Liv. 32, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** With *acc.*, *to diminish, repress, consume, waste*: multum inde decoquent anni, Quint. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31: accensam sed qui bene decoquat iram, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 349.—Poet., with a personal object: hic campo indulget, hunc alea decoquit, Pers. 5, 57.—**2.** *Absol.* **a.** Of personal subjects, *to run through the property* of one's self or others; *to become a bankrupt*: tenesne memoria, praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Phil. 2, 18: qui primus hoc cognomen acceperit decoxit creditoribus suis, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 133.—**b.** *To waste away, become impaired, decline*: res ipsa jam domino decoxit, Col. 11, 1, 28: quibus (annis) inertiâ Caesarum (imperium) quasi decoxit, Flor. 1, Prooem. 8: templorum vectigalia cotidie decoquunt, Tert. adv. Gent. 42: spero non tibi decoquet ornithon, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16.

II. *To boil, cook.* **A.** Lit.: axungiam fictili novo, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 138: cyathum aceti in calice novo, id. 32, 7, 25, § 78: lentem in vino, id. 22, 25, 77, § 147: rapa aqua, id. 18, 13, 34, § 126: olus, * Hor. S. 2, 1, 74 et saep.—Hence, **2.** *Part. perf. subst.* **a. dēcocta**, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *an icy-cold decoction*, invented by Nero as a drink, Suet. Ner. 48; Juv. 5, 50; cf. Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39. With aqua, Mart. 14, 116.—**b. dēcoctum**, i, *n.*, *a medicinal drink, potion*, Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 49; 27, 12, 84, § 108 al.—**B.** Transf., *pass.* (acc. to coquo, *no.* I. b.), *to ripen, dry*, Plin. 17. 24, 37, § 226; Pall. 1, 34, 7.—**2.** *To concoct, fabricate, invent*: consilia nefarii facinoris, Decl. M. Posc. Latr.—**3.** Trop.: suavitatem habeat orator austeram et solidam, non dulcem et decoctam, *a severe and solid, not a luscious and mellow sweetness* (the fig. being taken from wine), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—Hence, **dēcoctĭus**, *adj. comp.* (cf. *no.* II. B. 2.), *riper*, of composition; *more carefully elaborated*: aspice et haec, si forte aliquid decoctius audis, Pers. 1, 125.

dĕcor, ōris, *m.* [deceo], *what is seemly, becoming; comeliness, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament* (poet. word; in prose perh. not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Quint.; v. decus). **I.** In gen.: Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor. A. P. 157; cf.: suus cuique decor est, Quint. 10, 2, 22; cf. also decor quoque a gestu atque a motu venit, id. 11, 3, 67; and est et in incessu pars non temnenda decoris, etc., Ov. A. A. 3, 299: divini signa decoris, Verg. A. 5, 647: ovibus sua lana decori est, Ov. M. 13, 849; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 11, 29.—In rhetor. lang.: non decorem compositionis quaerimus, sed facilitatem, Quint. 9, 4, 145; cf. id. 9, 4, 44: quantum fuerit illis viris decoris in rebus atque personis, id. 10, 2, 27 et saep.—In architecture: decor est emendatus operis aspectus probatis rebus compositi cum auctoritate, etc., Vitr. 1, 2.—In *plur.*: varii scenai, Lucr. 4, 984.—**II.** In partic., of personal comeliness, *charms, beauty* (cf.: decens, *no.* 2): fugit retro Levis Juventa et Decor, Hor. Od. 2, 11, 6; Tib. 4, 2, 8; Ov. M. 1, 488; Curt. 8, 4, 23; Tac. H. 2, 1 al.; cf. Vulg. Isa. 33, 17; id. Thren. 1, 6.

☞ **dĕcor**, *adj.*, v. decoris.

dĕcŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [decoro], *ornament, decoration* (in post-Aug. poetry): vittaque, majorum decoramen, Sil. 16, 269: fluvii decoramina villae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 320.

dĕcŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *ornament, decoration* (late Lat.): matronalia, Tert. Cult. femin. 12: canteriorum, Arn. adv. gent. 5.

dĕcōrē, *adv.*, *suitably, properly; elegantly, beautifully*, etc.; v. decorus *fin.*

dē-cŏrĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [corium], *to deprive of the skin* or *outer covering; to skin, to peel* (post-class., and very rare): Tert. Anim. 33: amygdala decoriata, Pall. Jan. 15, 12.

dĕcōris, e, or **dĕcŏr**, *adj.* [decus], *ornamented, adorned, elegant, beautiful* (only in the follg. passages; hence *nom.* dub.; cf.: *dedecor* and *indecoris*): magnam domum decoremque Ditem vexarant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.: equis et armis decoribus cultus, Sall. H. Fragm. ib. (Hist. 3, 14).—*Adv.*: **dĕcōrĭter**, *elegantly, beautifully*: impeditos crinium globos, App. M. 5, p. 168, 23; 11, p. 185, 19 al.

dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [decus], *to decorate, adorn, embellish, grace, beautify* (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit., with *abl.*: Larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 1: oppidum ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46; Verg. A. 6, 217: templa novo saxo, Hor. Od. 2, 15, 20: dissignatorem lictoribus atris, *surrounds*, id. Ep. 1, 7, 6, etc.: quae tuos digitos decorat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 58; cf. so without *abl.*, Tib. 2, 2, 6: nescias an te generum beati Phyllidis flavae decorent parentes, Hor. Od. 2, 4, 14; Liv. 1, 26 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to decorate, distinguish, honor*, with *abl.*: nemo me lacrumis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf.: egregias animas . . . decorate supremis Muneribus, Verg. A. 11, 25: quem populus R. singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic. Balb. 6 *fin.*; cf.: aliquem amplissimis honoribus et praemiis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232: O clementiam admirabilem atque omni laude decorandam! id. Lig. 2 *fin.*: delubra deorum pietate, domos suas gloriâ, Sall. C. 12, 4: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 266: inani vocis sono decoratum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 119 et saep.—Without *abl.*: quam (remp.) ipse decorarat atque auxerat, id. Pis. 12, 27; id. Brut. 75, 265: bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.—Hence, **dĕcŏrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *adorned, beautiful.*—In *sup.*: orationes, Boeth. Arist. Elench. Soph. 1, 12, p. 743.

* **dĕcŏrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [decus], *elegant, beautiful*, Ambros. de Tob. 7.

* **dēcortĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [decortico], *a barking, peeling*: angusta, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 236.

dē-cortĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cortex], *to deprive of the bark*: *to bark, to peel* (rare), Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: abietem, id. 16, 41, 80, § 221: ficum, Vulg. Joel 1, 7.

dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.* [decor], Gr. εὐπρεπής. **I.** *Becoming, fitting, seemly, proper, suitable, decorous* (class.). (*a*) With *dat.*: QVAE QVOIQVE DIVO DECORAE GRATAEQVE SINT HOSTIAE PROVIDENTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, id. ib. 2, 18, 45: quod virginitati decorum, Liv. 2, 13; Quint. 11, 3, 101; cf. ib. § 104, and 11,

1, 33 al.: decorum erat tum ipsis capessere pugnam ducibus, Liv. 2, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 12.—* (β) With *abl.* (after the analogy of dignus): (facinora puerilia) neque te decora neque tuis virtutibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 24 (cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 43).—* (γ) With *ad* (after the analogy of aptus, accommodatus, etc.): nos auri venas invenimus et ad usum aptas et ad ornatum decoras, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.—(δ) With *pro:* decorum pro causa ratus, Tac. H. 3, 7.—(ε) *Absol.:* decorus est senis sermo, quietus et remissus, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28; cf.: vox et actio, Quint. 10, 1, 17: silentium, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 35 et saep.: nihil nisi quod honestum decorumque sit admirari, Cic. Off. 1, 20: omnino si quicquam est decorum, nihil est profecto magis, quam aequabilitas universae vitae, id. ib. 1, 31, 111; Quint. 5, 10, 40 al.: actuariis minutis Patras accedere . . . non satis visum est decorum, Cic. Att. 5, 9; so with a *subject-clause*, id. ib. 4, 16, 3: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. Od. 3, 2, 13; Ov. M. 9, 6 (opp. turpe); cf. ib. 13, 309 al.—**B.** *Subst.:* **dĕcōrum**, i, *n.*, in Cic. for the Gr. πρέπον, *that which is seemly, suitable; seemliness, fitness, propriety, decorum* (for which Quint. uses decor; cf.: decus *init.*): ut in vita, sic in oratione nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre. Πρέπον appellant hoc Graeci: nos dicamus sane *decorum;* Cic. Or. 21, 70; cf.: id, quod Graece πρέπον dicitur, decorum dici Latine potest, etc., id. Off. 1, 27 sq.; cf. id. ib. 1, 35; Tac. H. 1, 71.—*Plur.:* vota pro reditu ejus et alia decora, id. ib. 3, 47: plura tribuere, id. ib. 3, 5. **II.** *Absol., decorated, ornamented, adorned; elegant, fine, beautiful, handsome* (not so in Cic.; but freq. in the poets and historians, esp. in Hor. and Tacit.): delubra deum, * Lucr. 2, 352; cf.: aedes, Hor. Od. 1, 30, 3; and: supplicationes et alia decora, Tac. A. 3, 47: galeae ensesque, Verg. A. 11, 194: insigne clipei, id. ib. 2, 392: arma, Sall. C. 7, 4 al.: membra juventae, Verg. A. 4, 559; cf.: oculi, id. ib. 11, 480: pectus, id. ib. 4, 589: os, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: facies, id. ib. 1, 2, 87; Sall. J. 6, 1: caput, Ov. M. 6, 167: juventa, Tac. H. 1, 53: genus, id. A. 6, 27 al.: palaestra, *noble, skilful*, Hor. Od. 1, 10, 3: verba, id. S. 2, 7, 41; id. Ep. 2, 1, 73: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1.—*Sup.:* Zeus decorissimus, Apul. Mag. 4, p. 276, 4.—(β) With *abl., adorned with* any thing; *shining, beautiful with* any thing: ductores ostro decori, Verg. A. 5, 133; cf. id. ib. 12, 126: Phoebus fulgente arcu, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: Bacchus aureo cornu, id. Od. 2, 19, 30: Medi pharetrā, id. ib. 2, 16, 2: dea formâque armisque, Ov. M. 2, 773: satis decorus etiam Graeca facundia, Tac. H. 2, 80.—With *ab:* voces decorae ab aspectu, Col. 6, 1.

Adv.: **dĕcōrē. 1.** (Acc. to *no.* I.) *Suitably, properly, decorously:* ut ea si non decore, at quam minime indecore facere possimus, Cic. Off. 1, 31 *fin.;* cf. id. de Or. 1, 32, 144; 3, 47, 182; Sall. J. 100 *fin.*—* **2.** (acc. to *no.* II.), *elegantly, charmingly, beautifully:* formata d. Jovis species, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20 (cf. above, decora delubra deum).

‡ **decotes,** togae detritae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 1 Müll.

dēcrēmentum, i, *n.* [decresco], *a diminution, decrease* (post-class. for deminutio): rerum atque hominum, Gell. 3, 10, 11: lunae, App. M. 11, p. 257.

dē-crĕmo, āre, *v. a., to burn up, consume by fire*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.

dē-crĕpĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [crepo] (lit., noiseless; applied to old people, who creep about like shadows), *very old, decrepit* (mostly ante-class.): vetulus, decrepitus senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43; so, senex, id. ib. 20; id. Asin. 5, 2, 13; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: senex, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 17: leo, Prud. Ham. 561: inter decrepitos me numera et extrema languentes, Sen. Ep. 26: aetas (bestiolae), * Cic. Tusc. 1, 39 *fin.*

* **dēcrescentĭa,** ae, *f.* [decresco], *a decreasing, waning:* quotidiana lunae, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.* (for which, just before, deminutio).

dē-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** Orig., *to grow less, grow shorter, decrease, wane* (as the moon, bodies of water, the length of the day, etc.): ostreae cum luna pariter crescunt pariterque decrescunt, * Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: crescunt loca decrescentibus undis, Ov. M. 1, 345; cf.: aequora, id. ib. 2, 292; and: decrescentia flumina, * Hor. Od. 4, 7, 3: die decrescente (coupled with quo rursus crescente), Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 151: ubi febris fuit atque decrevit, Cels. 3, 6; cf.: morbus, id. ib. 20 al.: nocte dieque decretum et auctum, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.; of the waters of the flood, Vulg. Gen. 8, 5.—Hence, **II.** In gen., *to decrease, become less, diminish:* uncus aratri Ferreus occulte decrescit in arvis, i. e. *wears away*, Lucr. 1, 315; id. 5, 536; Quint. 5, 12, 14; 9, 4, 23: admiratio decrescit, id. 1, 3, 5: metus matrum, Sil. 7, 82 et saep.: ut corpora quamlibet ardua et excelsa, procerioribus admota decrescant, i. e. *seem smaller*, Plin. Pan. 61, 2: decrescente reditu (agelli) etiam pretium minuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 1.—**b.** Poet., of the gradual disappearance of places as one removes farther from them, Stat. Ach. 2, 308; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 189.—* **B.** Pregn., *to pass away by diminution; to vanish, disappear:* cornua decrescunt, etc., Ov. M. 1, 740.

dēcrētālis, e, *adj.* [decerno], *belonging to* or *depending on a decree, decretal* (post-class.): successio bonorum, Dig. 38, 9, 1: pagina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

* **dēcrētio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], i. q. decretum, *a decision, decree*, Mart. Cap. poët. 1, p. 12.

dēcrētōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to a decision, decisive* (post-Aug.): non accedit ad decretorium stilum, i. e. *to a definitive sentence*, Sen. Clem. 1, 14: intrepidus horam illam decretoriam (viz., the hour of death) prospice, id. Ep. 102 *med.;* so, dies, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288; cf. id. 18, 28, 68, § 272: arma, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.;* so Quint. 10, 5, 20: pugna, id. 6, 4, 6.

dēcrētum, i, *n., a decree, ordinance, principle*, etc., v. decerno *fin.*

dēcrētus, a, um. **1.** *Part.*, from decerno.—**2.** *Part.*, from decresco.

dē-crusto, āvi, 1, *v. a., to peel off, split off, disintegrate:* cum saxa frigus decrustaret, et aquas in crustam verteret, Ven. Vit. Germ. 77.

* **dē-cŭbo,** āre, *v. n., to lie away from, out of*, e. g. one's bed: de eo lecto non decubat, Fab. Pictor ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14.

dē-culco, āre, *v. a., to tread down, trample upon* (post-Aug. and rare): bacas in qualo pedibus, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 61: aspros molares, Stat. Th. 1, 362; Tert. Apol. 46.

dē-culpātus, a, um, *adj.* [culpo], *faulty, censurable:* verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10.

‡ **dēcultārunt,** valde occultarunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 12 Müll.

dĕcŭma, ae, *f.*, v. decimus.

dĕcŭmānus, a, um, v. decimanus.

dĕcŭmātes, ium, *adj.* [decimus], *belonging to tithes, tithe-:* agri, *subject to tithes* or *tribute, tithe-land*, Tac. G. 29 *fin.*, v. Orell. ad h. l.

dē-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To lie down*, sc. in bed or on a couch, *to recline at table, to lie ill, be confined by sickness* (good prose), Cato R. R. 156, 4: super lectum, Suet. Ner. 48: in aureo lecto, id. Caes. 49: hospes me ad cenam vocat. Venio, decumbo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 98; so of reclining at table (cf. accumbo), id. Curc. 2, 3, 72; id. Stich. 5, 1, 6; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: familia decubuit, Sen. Ep. 96, 1; Gell. 18, 10, 2: febricitans, Vulg. Marc. 1, 30.—**II.** Of a vanquished gladiator, t. t., *to fall*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Phil. 3, 14, 35.

dĕcuncis, is, *m.* [decem-uncia], *a measure* or *weight of ten unciae*, Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 46.—Also **decunx,** Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1348 P.

dĕcunctor, āri, v. decontor.

dĕcŭplātus, a, um, *adj.* [decuplus], *tenfold*, Juvenc. 3, 437.

dĕcŭplus, a, um, *adj.* [decem-plus], *tenfold:* verbum, Vulg. Dan. 1, 20.

‡ **dĕcŭres,** v. 2. decurio.

dĕcŭrĭa, ae, *f.* [decem, after the analogy of centuria, from centum], *a division consisting of ten, a company of ten, a tithing: decuria, decade*, Gr. δεκάς (cf. Eng. dozen). Thus Romulus, acc. to Dion. Hal. 2, 7, p. 82 d, formed out of the thirty curiae 300 δεκάδας (gentes), v. 2. decurio *init.* So, too, in agriculture: classes etiam non majores quam denum hominum faciundae, quas decurias appellaverunt antiqui, Col. 1, 9, 7; cf. Gell. 18, 7; Sen. Ep. 47, 7; Vitr. 7, 1, 3. Of things: pellium tentoriarum, Valerian. ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.—**II.** In gen. (cf. centuria), *a division, company, class*, most freq. of the decuriae of the judges (three, till the time of Augustus, who added a fourth, and Caligula a fifth), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32 *fin.;* id. Phil. 1, 8; 13, 2, 3; id. Clu. 37, 103; Suet. Aug. 32; id. Calig. 16; Quint. 4, 2, 45; Inscr. Orell. 3877; 3155 sq. al.: equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: scribarum, id. Claud. 1; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79: VIATORIA, Inscr. Orell. 4076; 2204 al. Said jocosely of a *party* of boon companions, *association, club*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 62; Caecil. ap. Non. 139, 19 (Com. 15 Ribb.).

dĕcŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [decuria], *of* or *belonging to a decuria:* leges, Cod. Just. 11, 13, 2; hence *subst., a member of a decuria* (mostly post-class.): numerus, Tert. Anim. 37: DECVRIALIVM GERVLORVM DISPENSATOR, Inscr. Orell. 874; 976; 2252; 3216 al.; Fragm. Vat. § 142.

‡ **dĕcŭrĭātim,** *adv.* [id.; cf. centuriatim], *by decuriae*, v. Charis. p. 165 P.

* **dĕcŭrĭātio,** ōnis, *f.* [1. decurio], *a dividing into decuriae:* tribulium, descriptio populi, etc., Cic. Planc. 18, 45.

* **dĕcŭrĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a dividing into decuriae:* ubi (milites) ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, Liv. 22, 38.

1. dĕcŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [decuria], *to divide into decuriae.* **I.** Prop.: equites decuriati, centuriati pedites, Liv. 22, 38, v. preced. art.—Esp. *to divide the people into companies* or *clubs for purposes of bribery and corruption:* servorum delectus habebatur . . . cum vicatim homines conscriberentur, decuriarentur, Cic. Sest. 15: decuriasse Plancium, conscripsisse, etc., id. Planc. 18, 45; cf. ib. 19, 47; id. Phil. 7, 6, 18; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5, and v. decuriatio.—* **II.** Trop.: vertex incrementis lustralibus decuriatus, i. e. *of a man ten lustres old*, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 1.

2. dĕcŭrĭo, ōnis (also DECURES decuriones, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 22, and 75, 9 Müll.; and DECVRIONVS, the same, ib. 49, 16), *m.* [id.], *the head* or *chief of a decuria, a decurion.* The name was first given by Romulus to the head of the tenth part of a curia (cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 354). In the army, *the commander of a decuria of cavalry*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.; Veget. Mil. 2, 14; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; 1, 13; Tac. A. 13, 40; id. H. 2, 29. After the extension of the Roman dominion, *the members of the senate of the municipia and the colonies were called* decuriones, Dig. 50, 16, 239; 50, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 31; Cic. Sest. 4, 10; id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Clu. 14, 41; Vulg. Marc. 15, 43.—Sometimes i. q. praefectus, applied to the overseer of the persons employed in any duty about the court, e. g. *a head-chamberlain:* cubiculariorum, Suet. Dom. 17, PROCVLVS DECVRIO GERMANORVM (i. e. custodum corporis) TI. GERMANICI, Inscr. Orell. 2923.

‡ **dĕcŭrĭōnālis,** e, *adj.* [2. decurio], *belonging to a decurion*, βουλευτικός, Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Grut. 469, 4.

dĕcŭrĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office and dignity of a decurion;* of cavalry, Cato ap. Fest. p. 201, 28 M.; in the municipia, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114; Dig. 50, 2, 2 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 164 al.

dĕcŭrĭōnus, v. 2. decurio *init.*

dē-curro, cŭcurri *or* curri (cf.: decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; Tac. A. 2, 7; Suet. Ner. 11: decucurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7; Petr. 64, 3: decucurrerat, Liv. 1, 12: decucurrisse, id. 25, 17; also, decurrerunt, id. 26, 51; 38, 8: decurrēre, Verg. A. 4, 153; 11, 189: decurrisset, Liv. 33, 26), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and (with homogeneous objects, viam, spatium, trop. aetatem, etc.) *a., to run down* from a higher point; *to flow, move, sail, swim down; to run over, run through, traverse* (class. and very freq.).—**I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Neutr.:* de tribunali decurrit, Liv. 4, 50: Laocoon ar-

dens summa decurrit ab arce, Verg. A. 2, 41; cf.: ab agro Lanuvino, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 3; for which merely with the *abl.:* altâ decurrens arce, Verg. A. 11, 490; cf.: jugis, id. ib. 4, 153: Caesar ad cohortandos milites decucurrit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; Suet. Ner. 11: ad naves decurrunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 28, 3; cf.: ad mare, Liv. 41, 2: ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum (viz., on board ship), Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3; cf.: tuto mari, *to sail*, Ov. M. 9, 591: celeri cymbâ, id. F. 6, 77: pedibus siccis super summa aequora, id. M. 14, 50: piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74: monte decurrens velut amnis, id. Od. 4, 2, 5; Liv. 38, 13; Ov. M. 3, 569: uti naves decurrerent, *should sail*, Tac. A. 15, 43: in insulam quamdam decurrentes, *sailing to*, Vulg. Act. 27, 16: amnis Iomanes in Gangen per Palibothros decurrit, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 69: in mare, Liv. 21, 26. — *Pass. impers.:* nunc video calcem, ad quam cum sit decursum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: quo decursum prope jam siet, Lucr. 2, 962.—(β) *Act.:* septingenta milia passuum vis esse decursa biduo? *run through*, Cic. Quint. 21, 81: decurso spatio ad carceres, id. Sen. 23, 83; cf., with the accessory idea of completion: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio ad carceres a calce revocari, id. de Sen. 23, 83; and: decursa novissima meta, Ov. M. 10, 597: vada salsa puppi, Catull. 64, 6. — **2.** Transf., of the stars (poet.), *to accomplish their course:* stellaeque per vacuum solitae noctis decurrere tempus, Lucan. 1, 531; cf. lampas, id. 10, 501. —**B.** Esp., milit. t. t., *to go through military exercises* or *manœuvres*, *to advance rapidly, to charge, skirmish*, etc.: pedites decurrendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, *while performing evolutions*, Liv. 24, 48; cf. id. 23, 35; 26, 51; 40, 6 al.: ex montibus in vallem, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 4; cf.: ex omnibus partibus, id. ib. 3, 4: ex superiore loco, Liv. 6, 33: ex Capitolio in hostem, id. 9, 4: ab arce, id. 1, 12: inde (sc. a Janiculo), id. 2, 10 et saep.: incredibili celeritate ad flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7. —*Pass. impers.:* quinto (die) iterum in armis de cursum est, Liv. 26, 51.—**2.** Transf., *to walk* or *run in armor*, in celebrating some festival (usually in funeral games): (in funere Gracchi tradunt) armatum exercitum decucurrisse cum tripudiis Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17: ter circum rogos, cincti fulgentibus armis, decurrēre, Verg. A. 11, 189; Tac. A. 2, 7; Suet. Claud. 1 (v. decursio). —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Neutr.:* quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acreis, Lucr. 3, 312; 4, 706; 5, 1262: quibus generibus per totas quaestiones decurrimus, *go over* or *through*, Quint. 9, 2, 48; cf. id. 10, 3, 17; Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 72: omnium eo sententiae decurrerunt, ut, pax, etc., *come to*, Liv. 38, 8: ides se non illuc decurrere, quod, Tac. A. 4, 40: ad Philotam, Curt. 7, 1, 28: ad consulendum te, Plin. Ep. 10, 96. — *Pass. impers.:* decurritur ad leniorem sententiam, *they come to*, Liv. 6, 19; Quint. 6, 1, 2: sermo extra calcem decurrens, Amm. 21, 1, 14: postremo eo decursum est, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 18; so id. 22, 31: 31, 20; Tac. A. 3, 59. — (β) *Act.*, *to run* or *pass through:* decurso aetatis spatio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14; and so of one's course of life, id. Merc. 3, 2, 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6; Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33; cf.: lumen vitae, Lucr. 3, 1042: noctis iter, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, p. 6 Müll. (v. 347 Ribb.): vitam, Prop. 2, 15, 41; Phaedr. 4, 1, 2; aetatem (with agere), Cic. Quint. 31 *fin.:* tuque ades inceptumque unâ decurre laborem (the fig. is that of sailing in a vessel; cf. soon after: pelagoque volans da vela patenti), Verg. G. 2, 39 Heyne: ista, quae abs te breviter de arte decursa sunt, *treated, discussed*, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 148; cf.: equos pugnasque virum decurrere versu, *to sing*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 149: prius . . . quam mea tot laudes decurrere carmina possint, Auct. Paneg. in Pis. 198.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, *to betake one's self to, have recourse to:* ad haec extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 15; so, ad istam hortationem, id. Caecin. 33, 65: ad medicamenta, Cels. 6, 18, 3: ad oraculum, Just. 16, 3: ad miseras preces, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 59: Haemonias ad artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 99; cf.: assuetas ad artes (Circe), id. Rem. Am. 287. Rarely to persons: ad Alexandri exercitum, Just. 14, 2.—*Pass. impers.:* decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C. . . . DENT OPERAM CONSVLES, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3.—**2.** Of the heavenly bodies, *to set, move downwards:* qua sol decurrit meridies nuncupatur, Mel. 1, 1, 1; Manil. 1, 505.—With *acc.*, *to traverse*, Tibull. 4, 1, 160. — **3.** In the rhetor. lang. of Quint., said of speech, *to run on*, Quint. 9, 4, 55 sq.; 11, 1, 6; 12, 9, 2 al.—**4.** Proverb., *to run through*, i. e. *to leave off:* quadrigae meae decucurrerunt (sc. ex quo podagricus factus sum), i. e. *my former cheerfulness is at an end, is gone*, Petr. 64, 3.—So, haec (vitia) aetate sunt decursa, *laid aside*, Coel. in Cic. Fam. 8, 13.

dēcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurro], *a running* or *flowing down* (less freq. than decursus; not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: aquae, Arn. 2, p. 84.—**II.** In partic., milit. t. t., *a manœuvre, military exercise, evolution, a descent, hostile attack*, Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3; Auct. B. Alex. 42.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *a walking* or *running in complete armor* at a solemnity or for exercise, Suet. Calig. 18; id. Galb. 6.

dēcursōrĭus, a, um., *adj.*, *pertaining to the race-course:* termini, Innoc. rei agr. p. 223 Goes.

1. dēcursus, a, um, *Part.*, from decurro.

2. dēcursus, ūs, *m.* [decurro], *a running down, downward course, descent; declivity* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: montibus ex altis magnus decursus aquai, Lucr. 1, 284; 5, 264; 944; Ov. M. 15, 266: rapidus (amnium), Verg. A. 12, 523: navium, Frontin. Strat. 1, 5, 6: planitiei, *descent, inclination*, Auct. B. Hisp. 29; hence concr., *a descending aqueduct*, Vitr. 8, 7: secus decursus aquarum, Vulg. Psa. 1, 3. —**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *a manœuvring, evolution, hostile attack*, Liv. 1, 27; 42, 52; Tac. A. 2, 55; 12, 55; Frontin. Strat. 2, 2, 2 al.—**b.** Transf., *a running in armor*, περιδρομή, on the occasion of a festival, Liv. 40, 9; Pers. 6, 61; Gell. 7, 3, 52; cf. decurro and decursio.—**2.** *The completion, end of a course:* destitit ante decursum, neque eo secius coronatus est, Suet. Ner. 24. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a course:* facilior erit mihi quasi decursus mei temporis, *a course, career*, Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 2: si forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, i. e. *after administering every grade of office*, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** Rhetor. t. t., *the rhythmical movement of a verse*, Quint. 9, 4, 115; 11, 2, 25.

dēcurtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [decurto], *a mutilation:* caudae, Mar. Victor. 2511 P.

dē-curto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1 (only in the *part. praes.* and *perf.*), *v. a.*, *to cut off, curtail, mutilate.* **I.** Lit.: radices, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 53: amicum undique decurtatum, cum aures illi nasumque abscidisset, in cavea diu pavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 17: peniculamenta canteriorum, Arn. 5, p. 163. — **II.** Trop., of style: *mutila* sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic. Or. 53, 178.

dē-curvātus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent, curved back:* pars aratri, Non. 80, 20.

1. dĕcus, ŏris, *n.* [Sanscr. daças, fame; Gr. δόξα; cf. decet], any thing that ornaments, embellishes, adorns, honors, etc.; *ornament, grace, embellishment, splendor, glory, honor, dignity* (class. and freq.; a favorite word with Cicero, in oratorical lang.). **I.** In gen. (*a*) With *gen.:* hostium spolia, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; cf.: senator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, decus atque ornamentum judiciorum, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so, too, decus ornamentumque senectutis, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199; id. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: ut hominis decus ingenium, sic ingenii ipsius lumen est eloquentia, id. Brut. 15, 59; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4; cf. id. Brut. 97; cf. also id. Fin. 1, 10 *fin.*; id. Ac. 1, 9, 33: dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124 et saep.: O decus Phoebi et dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. Od. 1, 32, 13: lucidum caeli, id. Carm. Sec. 2: equitum Maecenas, id. Od. 3, 16, 20; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 2 and id. ib. 2, 17, 4: electos juvenes simul et decus innuptarum, *the ornaments*, i. e. *the most beautiful of the maidens*, Catull. 64, 78 al.: castique decus servare pudoris, Ov. M. 13, 480: oris, i. e. *beauty*, id. ib. 3, 422: decus Asteriae = Asteria decens or pulchra, Verg. Cul. 15.—(β) *Absol.:* haec omnia, quae habent speciem gloriae contemne . . .; verum decus in virtute positum est, Cic. Fam. 10, 12 *fin.:* divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt! Sall. C. 20, 14; cf. id. ib. 58, 8; id. J. 3 *fin.:* regium, id. ib. 72, 2; cf. regale, Ov. M. 9, 690: decus enitet ore, Verg. A. 4, 150: superimpositum capiti, Liv. 1, 34: (columnas) scenis decora alta futuris, Verg. A. 1, 429: muliebre, i. e. *chastity*, Liv. 1, 58: immemores decoris liventia pectora tundunt, i. e. *of their bodily charms*, Ov. M. 8, 536: imperatori nobilitas, quae antea decori, invidiae esse, Sall. J. 73, 4: vitis ut arboribus decori est, ut vitibus uvae, Verg. E. 5, 32: Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit, id. A. 12, 83.—**II.** Transf. (*a*) *A deed of honor:* tanti decoris testis, Tac. A. 15, 50.—Esp., *plur.*, decora, *honorable achievements, valiant deeds:* cum multa referret sua familiaeque decora, Liv. 3, 12, 2: militiae decora, id. 2, 23, 4: belli, id. 6, 20, 7 (cf.: dedecora militiae, id. 3, 51, 12): Lacedaemonii vetera, Macedones praesentia decora intuebantur, Curt. 6, 1, 8.—(β) *Renowned ancestors:* inter nobiles, et longa decora praeferentes, novitas mea enituit? Tac. A. 14, 53; id. Hist. 1, 15.—**III.** Esp., *moral dignity, virtue, honor:* cum quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, hic solum bonum dicat, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55 (for which, shortly before, solum bonum esse quod honestum esset): quos (sc. Epicureos) nisi redarguimus, omnis virtus, omne decus, omnis vera laus deserenda est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; so with honestas, id. Fin. 2, 17, 56; cf. ib. 2, 11, 35; id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.:* sed ei (sc. Semproniae) cariora semper omnia quam decus atque pudicitia fuit, Sall. C. 25, 3; 54, 5.

2. dĕcus, i, *m.*, v. decussis, *init.*

dĕcussātim, *adv.* [decusso], *in the form of a Roman ten* (X), *crosswise*, Vitr. 1, 6; Col. 12, 56, 1.

dĕcussātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an intersecting of two lines crosswise, decussation*, Vitr. 1, 6; 10, 11.

* **dēcussĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [decutio], *a shaking off, rejection*, trop.: amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. fem. 9.

dĕcussis, is (also **decus**, i, a mutilated form used by the Agrimensores, p. 231, 243, and 265, ed. Goes.), *m.* [decem-as]. **I.** *The number ten:* ex singularibus rebus, quae μονάδες apud Graecos dicuntur perficitur decussis, Vitr. 3, 1 (cf. the art. as, *no.* I.).—Hence, *decussis sexis, or in one word, **dĕcussissexis**, *the number sixteen*, Vitr. 3, 1, 8.—**B.** Because the Roman numeral sign for ten was X, decussis was used to denote *the intersection of two lines in the form of a cross:* regula figitur in primo decussis puncto, Vitr. 10, 11; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331. Cf. decusso and its derivatives.—**II.** (Acc. to *as*, *no.* II.) *Ten asses;* as a Roman coin, *a ten-as piece*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170; Lucil. ib. 9, § 81 Müll.; Stat. Silv. 4, 9, 9; Fest. p. 237, 20 Müll.

dĕcusso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [decussis, *no.* I.], *to divide crosswise*, in the form of an X, *to decussate*, * Cic. Univ. 7 *med.*; Col. 3, 13, 12; 4, 17, 6 al.

dēcussus, a, um, *Part.*, v. follg. art.

1. dē-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio], *to shake off, strike* or *beat off, cast off* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Caes. or Cic.). **I.** Lit.: decussa Cydonia ramo, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 27: lilia, Ov. F. 2, 707: summa papaverum capita baculo, Liv. 1, 54: olivas, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 11: mella foliis, Verg. G. 1, 131: honorem (poet. for frondem) silvis, id. ib. 2, 404: rorem, id. ib. 4, 12: uncum mento fixum, Prop. 4, 1, 141 (5, 1, 141 M.): Victoria fulmine icta decussaque, *struck down*, Liv. 26, 23; cf. id. 25, 7: pinnas muri, id. 40, 45; 44, 8; cf.: partem muri arietibus, id. 32, 17: muros ariete, id. 33, 17: nidos avium sagittis, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97: collem decusso Labieni praesidio celeriter occupaverunt, *dislodged*, Auct. B. Afr. 50 *fin.*; cf.: decussus Capitolio, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—In comic lang.: ex armario argenti tantum, quantum, etc., *to shake out*, Plaut. Epid. 2, 3, 4. — **II.** Trop.: cetera aetate

jam sunt decussa, *shaken off, thrown aside,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1 (al. decursa): ad id non accedes, ex quo tibi aliquid decuti doles, *wrested,* Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 8 *fin.*

2. dēcŭtĭo, ire, 4, *v. a.* [de-cutis], *to deprive of skin, to flay,* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 14.

* **dē-damno**, āvi, 1, *v. a.* (to release from condemnation, i. e.), *to absolve, acquit:* aliquem, sceleris manifestum, Tert. Pudic. 15.

dē-dĕceo, ēre, 2, v. dedecet, *no.* II.

dē-dĕcet, cuit, 2, *v. impers.* (very rarely pers., v. infra, II.), *it is unseemly, unsuitable, unbecoming:* decere quasi aptum esse consentaneumque tempori et personae, etc. . . . contraque item dedecere, Cic. Or. 22, 74.—**I.** Prop. (class.; usually connected with a negation), construed like decet (q. v.), with *nom.* or *inf. rei,* and with *acc. pers.* or *absol.* **a.** (α) Neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me sub arta vite bibentem, Hor. Od. 1, 38, 7: me usus precum, Ov. M. 6, 689: nihil se, id. Rem. Am. 410. In *plur.:* nec dominam motae dedecuere comae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 12; 3, 15, 4.—(β) Ut, si quid dedeceat, vitemus, Cic. Off. 1, 41: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 104.—**b.** (α) Oratorem irasci minime decet, simulare non dedecet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Ov. A. A. 2, 530: togam removeri, Quint. 11, 3, 124.—(β) (Togae) extremam oram rejecisse non dedecet, Quint. 11, 3, 140; Hor. Od. 2, 12, 17.—**c.** Ut iis, quae habent, modice et scienter utantur, et ut ne dedeceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132.—**II.** By poet. license *person.* as a *v. a., to dishonor, neglect* a thing: si non dedecui tua jussa, Stat. Th. 10, 340: Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac. A. 2, 43.

dē-dĕcor, ŏris, *adj., unseemly, unbecoming, shameful, vile* (rare): dedecorem amplexi vitam, Stat. Th. 11, 760: alga, Aus. Ep. 9, 5: dedecores inultique caedebantur, Sall. Hist. 3, 91 (ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.).

* **dēdĕcŏrāmentum**, i, *n.* [dedecoro], *disgrace, dishonor,* Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 4 (with inhonestamentum and flagitium).

dē-dĕcŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *disgrace, dishonor* (late Lat.), Tert. Cor. mil. 14; id. Anim. 34.

dēdĕcŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who dishonors; a reviler, blasphemer:* deorum, Tert. Apol. 14.

dē-dĕcŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to disgrace, dishonor, bring to shame* (class.): mores, quibus boni se dedecorant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 23: me flagitiis suis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 95; cf.: se flagitiis, Sall. J. 85, 42; * Suet. Ner. 36; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 13: et urbis auctoritatem et magistri, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 36; Hor. Od. 4, 4, 36 (where others read indecorant).

dē-dĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj., disgraceful, dishonorable* (post-Aug., and very rare): nex, Aur. Vict. Epit. 39 *fin.*—*Comp.,* Hier. in Jes. 16, 58, 10.—*Adv.:* **dēdĕcŏrōse,** *disgracefully:* vixi, turpius peream, Nero ap. Aur. Vict. Epit. 5 *fin.*

dē-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj., disgraceful, dishonorable, shameful* (very rare), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73: majoribus suis, Tac. A. 3, 32; id. ib. 12, 47.

dē-dĕcus, ŏris, *n., disgrace, dishonor, infamy, shame* (for syn. cf.: offensio, contumelia, infamia, ignominia, turpitudo, obscoenitas, injuria—freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: eos dolores atque carnificinas per dedecus atque maximam contumeliam te facere ausum esse? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; so with ignominia, Cic. Div. 2, 9; with infamia, id. Cluent. 22, 61; cf. id. Cat. 1, 6; with flagitium, id. Mur. 5, 12; with probrum, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: vitam per dedecus amittere, Sall. C. 20, 9: in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47; cf. with damnum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39: magnum fuit generi vestro, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: dedecori est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 93: dedecori esse (alicui), Cic. Off. 1, 33 *fin.;* id. Att. 8, 11 et saep.; cf. also: aliter ampla domus dedecori domino fit, id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**B.** Concr. (as sometimes our word *shame*), *that which causes shame; a disgrace, blot, blemish:* cum nec prodere visum dedecus auderet (viz., the ass's ears of Midas), Ov. M. 11, 184; cf.: naturae dedecus, *a monster,* said of the ass, Phaedr. 1, 21, 11; cf. Petr. 74, 9; Vulg. Sir. 3, 13.—**II.** (Acc. to decus, *no.* II.) Like τὸ κακόν, *moral dishonor, vice, turpitude; a vicious action, shameful deed,* etc. (very freq.): decus, quod antiqui summum bonum esse dixerant . . . itemque dedecus illi summum malum, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: dedecus admittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 5; id. B. C. 3, 64 *fin.;* Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51; id. Fam. 3, 10, 2 al.: ad avertendos tantorum dedecorum rumores, Suet. Calig. 48 et saep.; of *unchastity,* Ov. M. 2, 473; 9, 26; Suet. Aug. 68: dedecorum pretiosus emptor, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 32: abdicamus occulta dedecoris, Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 2.

dēdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedico], *dedication, consecration:* aedis, Liv. 2, 27: theatri, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Suet. Claud. 21: pontis, id. Calig. 32: domus Dei, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 6, 16: statuae, id. Dan. 3, 2 al.

dēdĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dedico] in the later philosoph. lang. = affirmativus, *affirmative* (opp. abdicativus): propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 23 al.—*Adv.:* **dēdĭcātīvē,** *affirmatively:* concludere, Mart. Cap. 4, § 409.

dēdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who dedicates; hence, a founder, author* (eccles. Lat.): damnationis nostrae, Tert. Apol. 5; id. Car. Christ. 17.

dē-dīco, āvi, ātum, 1 (in the *tmesis:* data deque dicata, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 28), *v. a., to give out tidings, a notice,* etc.; hence, *to affirm, declare, announce* any thing (cf. de in denuncio and depromo). **I.** In gen. (so only ante- and post-class.): legati quo missi sunt, veniunt, dedicant mandata, Cael. ap. Non. 280, 7; Att. ib. (v. 78 Ribbeck); Lucr. 1, 422; cf. id. 1, 367; 3, 208: aliae (propositiones) dedicativae sunt, quod dedicant aliquid de quopiam; ut: *Virtus bonum est:* dedicat enim virtuti inesse bonitatem, *affirms,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30 al.; cf. dedicativus.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Relig. t. t., *to dedicate, consecrate, set apart* a thing to a deity or deified person (for syn. cf.: 1. dico, consecro, inauguro, initio.—Class.): nonne ab A. Postumio aedem Castori ac Polluci in foro dedicatam vides? Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 13: aedem Saturno, Liv. 2, 21: aedem Mercurii, id. 2, 27 et saep.: delubrum Homeri, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.:* simulacrum Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28: loca sacris faciendis, Liv. 1, 21: aram Augusto, Suet. Claud. 2: domum Dei, Vulg. 2 Par. 7, 5; id. 3 Reg. 8, 63.—**b.** With the deity as object instead of the temple: ut Fides, ut Mens, quas in Capitolio dedicatas videmus (i. e. quarum aedes), Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 2, 31, 79 (cf. however, id. Leg. 2, 11, 28): Junonem, Liv. 5, 52, 10: Apollinem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 1; and even te quoque magnificâ, Concordia, dedicat aede, Livia, Ov. F. 6, 637.—**2.** Transf. (post-Aug.) **a.** *To dedicate, inscribe* a composition to any one (for which mittere ad aliquem, or mittere alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 7; 14, 21, 3; id. Div. 2, 1, 3; Varr. L. L. 5, 1): Honori et meritis dedicans illum librum tuis, Phaedr. 3 prol. 30; Plin. H. N. praef. § 12: perfecto operis tibi dedicati tertio libro, Quint. 4 prooem. § 1.—**b.** In gen., *to destine, dispose, prepare, set up* a thing for any purpose; *to dedicate, consecrate* it to any object: equi (sc. Bucephalae) memoriae ac nomini dedicans urbem, Curt. 9, 3 *fin.:* qui proprie libros huic operi dedicaverunt, Quint. 9, 3, 89; 12, 10, 50; Suet. Tib. 70: Parrhasii tabulam . . . in cubiculo dedicavit, id. ib. 44: testamentum, *to establish,* Vulg. Hebr. 9, 18.—**c.** *To dedicate, consecrate, devote* a thing to its future use: domum, Suet. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Aug. 43; cf. id. Vesp. 19: amphitheatrum, id. Tit. 7: thermas atque gymnasium, id. Ner. 12.—**B.** Law t. t., *to specify one's property in the census* (rare): tu in uno scorto majorem pecuniam absumsisti, quam quanti omne instrumentum fundi Sabini in censum dedicavisti, P. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; cf.: at haec praedia in censu (al. censum) dedicavisti? . . . Illud quaero sintne ista praedia censui censendo? Cic. Flac. 32, 79: omnes in censu villas inde dedicamus aedes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 160 Müll. (dub.).

dēdignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedignor], *a disdaining, refusal* (post-Aug., and rare): tacita, Quint. 1, 2, 31: parendi, Plin. Pan. 18, 1.

dē-digno, āvi, 1, *v. a.,* collat. form of dedignor: tumulos aut ossibus urnas dedignant animae, Dracont. Carm. 9, 28 (Duhn).

dē-dignor, ātus, 1, *v. a. dep., to reject as unworthy, to disdain, scorn, refuse* (most freq. in Ov.; perh. not ante-Aug.). (α) With two *accs.:* quos ego sim toties jam dedignata maritos, * Verg. A. 4, 536; so, aliquem maritum, Ov. H. 16, 195: virum, Pelasgum, id. ib. 12, 83: comitem amicum, id. Pont. 1, 7, 33: Philippum patrem (= abdicare), Curt. 6, 11: nec dedignanda carmina, Sil. 13, 538.—(β) With *inf.:* magni genibus procumbere non est Dedignata Jovis, Ov. M. 13, 586; id. F. 4, 36; id. Pont. 2, 2, 79; Curt. 10, 5, 33; Tac. A. 2, 34 *fin.*—(γ) *Absol.:* accendebat dedignantes, Tac. A. 2, 2.

dē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3, *v. a., to unlearn, to forget,* sc. what one has learned (rare, but class.). (α) With *acc.:* qui, quod didicit, id dediscit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 56; cf.: multa oportet discat atque dediscat, Cic. Quint. 17 *fin.;* so, haec verba, id. Brut. 46, 171; cf. id. de Or. 3, 24, 93: nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, * Caes. B. C. 3, 110: sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 5: cordaque languentem dedidicere metum, Claud. Praef. Rapt. Pros. 1, 10: dedidicit jam pace ducem, *has unlearned the general,* i. e. *lost his military character,* Luc. 1, 131: dedisce captam, Sen. Troad. 887.—Prov.: dediscit animus sero quod didicit diu, id. ib. 631.—(β) With *inf.:* (eloquentia) loqui dedisceret, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; so loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 46: amare, id. R. Am. 297 al.

dēdĭtīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [deditio], *belonging to a surrender* or *capitulation;* and *subst.* **dēdĭtīcĭus**, ii, *m., one who has surrendered* or *capitulated, a captive:* quicquid deinde patiemur, dediticii vestri passuri, Liv. 7, 31; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 14; Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 49; so Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; 2, 17; Sall. J. 31, 19; Liv. 7, 38 al.—According to a decree of the Lex Aelia Sentia (A. U. C. 757), slaves who had suffered an infamous punishment were to be by manumission only dediticiorum numero, Gai. Inst. 1, 13 and 15; Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3; Sanders ad loc.

‡ **dēdĭtim**, *adv., by surrender;* acc. to Diom. p. 402 P. [dedo].

dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dedo, *no.* I. B.], *a* (military) *giving up, a surrender, capitulation* (freq. in the historians).—With *subj. gen.:* deditio sui, Curt. 5, 1, 18.—*Plur.:* deditiones cohortium, Tac. H. 3, 70.—With *gen. obj.:* ipsius corporis, Dig. 9, 4, 1; Liv. 31, 18, 6; but usually *absol.:* Helvetii legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; cf.: de deditione agere, id. B. C. 3, 28; 3, 97: aliquem in deditionem petere, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23, 7: aliquem in deditionem accipere, id. B. G. 1, 28; 2, 13; Sall. J. 29, 5; Liv. 23, 30 et saep.: seque in deditionem ut recipiat, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.:* in deditionem redigere, Flor. 3, 10, 25: deditionis condicio, Caes. B. G. 2, 32: deditione facta, id. ib. 2, 33: subire deditionem, id. B. C. 1, 81, 5: in deditionem venire, *to surrender,* id. ib. 3, 99, 3; Liv. 9, 20; 40, 33: omissa deditione, Sall. J. 66, 1; cf. id. ib. 70, 1 Kritz.: deditio ad tam infestos, Liv. 28, 22; cf.: ad Romanos, id. 8, 25: cum locum tibi reliquum non modo ad pacem, sed ne ad deditionem quidem feceris, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 48 et saep. An unusual combination is *deditionem* suam ad aliquem absentem *mittere,* Flor. 3, 7, 5; v. Graev. ad loc.

dēdĭtus, a, um, v. dedo, *P. a.*

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum (*infin. pass. parag.:* dedier, Liv. 1, 32), 3, *v. a.,* lit., *to give away, give up* from one's self; hence, with respect to the term. ad quem, *to give up* any thing to one, *to surrender, deliver, consign, yield* (stronger than do, q. v.—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ancillas, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7; cf.: aliquem in pistrinum, id. Andr. 1, 2, 28: aliquem hostibus in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 3; so, ad supplicium, Liv. 1, 5: ad exitium, Tac. A. 1, 32; id. H. 2, 10: ad necem, Liv. 9, 4; for which neci, Verg. G. 4, 90; Ov. F. 4, 840: telis militum, Cic. Mil. 1, 2: aliquem istis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: mihi iratae infamem juvencum, Hor. Od. 3, 27,

46: Assyrios cineri odores, *impart, devote*, Tib. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** Esp., milit. t. t., *to deliver up, surrender* some one or something to the enemy; and with se, *to surrender one's self, capitulate:* INIVSTE IMPIEQVE ILLOS HOMINES ILLASQVE RES DEDIER, an old formula in Liv. 1, 32: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: eos, qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulisset, sibi dedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 3: so, auctores belli, Liv. 9, 1: eum hostibus, Suet. Caes. 24: Cirtam, Sall. J. 35, 1: Ambiani se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 2: se suaque omnia Caesari, id. ib. 3, 16, 4; id. B. C. 3, 11 *fin.:* se alicui, id. B. G. 2, 15 *fin.;* 2, 28, 2; id. B. C. 2, 44, 1; 3, 28, 4 et saep.: se in ditionem atque in arbitratum Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; Liv. 7, 31; 26, 33: incolumitatem deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 2; Tac. Agr. 16 al.: se, without *dat.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Liv. 42, 8 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to give up, yield, devote, dedicate;* and with se, *to give up, apply, devote, dedicate one's self* (esp. freq. in Cic.): Davo ego istuc dedam jam negoti, Ter. Andr. 5, 4, 50: membra molli somno, Lucr. 3, 113: aures suas poetis, Cic. Arch. 10 *fin.:* animum sacris, Liv. 1, 31 al.: aliquem cupiditati crudelitatique alicujus, Cic. Quint. 18 *fin.;* so, filiam (Verginiam) libidini App. Claudii, id. Fin. 2, 20 *fin.;* cf. Tac. A. 3, 23: collegam liberto, id. ib. 16, 10: tuus sum, tibi dedo operam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 60; cf.: ubi ei dediderit operas, id. ib. 11 al.: corpora paupertate dedita morti, Lucr. 6, 1255: se totum Catoni, Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf.: cui (sc. patriae) nos totos dedere . . . debemus, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5; cf.: se toto animo huic discendi delectationi, id. Tusc. 5, 39 *fin.:* se penitus musicis, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: se literis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: se ei studio, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: se doctrinae, id. Off. 1, 21, 71; Quint. 10, 2, 23; 11, 1, 35: se amicitiae eorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2 al.: ne me totum aegritudini dedam, Cic. Att. 9, 4; so, se totos libidinibus, id. Tusc. 1, 30; id. Or. 43, 148; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 et saep.: cum se ad audiendum, legendum scribendumque dediderit, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95: dede neci, Verg. G. 4, 90; Ov. H. 14, 125; id. F. 4, 840: se ad literas memoriasque veteres, Gell. 2, 21, 6: cum se doctrinae penitus dedidissent, Lact. 1, 1, 1.—*Absol.:* dediderim periculis omnibus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 45.—**b.** **dēdĭta ŏpĕra,** *adverb., purposely, designedly, intentionally,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2; Afran. ap. Non. 433, 30; Cic. Att. 10, 3; Liv. 2, 29; 2, 51; Col. 12, 4, 5; in the order opera dedita, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193; and in MSS. ellipt., dedita, id. Att. 15, 4, 4; cf. *dedita,* ἐπιτηδές, Gloss.—**B.** In Partic.: manus, for the usual *dare* manus, *to give up, to yield:* si tibi vera videntur, dede manus: aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043.—Hence, **dēdĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to *no.* II. A.), *given up to, addicted, devoted to* something; *eager, assiduous, diligent* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.). (α) With *dat.:* hoc magis sum Publio deditus, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4; cf.: nimis equestri ordini deditus, id. Brut. 62, 223: eorum voluntati et gratiae deditus fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24: his studiis, id. de Or. 1, 13, 57; id. Arch. 6, 12: studio literarum, id. Brut. 21, 79: literis, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.:* artibus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. Cael. 30, 72; Liv. 1, 57: nec studio citharae nec Musae deditus ulli, Hor. S. 2, 3, 105 al.: animus libidini deditus, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: vitiis flagitiisque omnibus, id. Rosc. Am. 13 *fin.:* ventri atque somno, Sall. C. 2, 8; cf.: somno ciboque, Tac. G. 15: corporis gaudiis, Sall. J. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 85, 41: quaestui atque sumptui, id. Cat. 13 *fin.;* Suet. Vit. 13: agriculturae, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 10: vino, id. 2 Tim. 3, 8.—*Comp.:* uxoribus deditior, Eutr. 10, 15.—*Sup.:* ab optimo certe animo ac deditissimo tibi, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1.—(β) In Lucret. and Catull. with *in:* in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: in rebus animus, id. 4, 816; Catull. 61, 102.—* (γ) With an *adv. of place:* ubi spectaculi tempus venit deditaeque eo (sc. ad spectacula) mentes cum oculis erant, Liv. 1, 9, 10.

dē-dŏcĕo, ēre, *v. a., to cause* one *to unlearn* something, *to unteach, teach the opposite of* (rare, but class.). (α) With double *acc.:* aliquem geometriam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: regnorum gaudia temet, Stat. Th. 2, 409.—* (β) With *acc. pers.* and *inf.:* (virtus) populum falsis Dedocet uti Vocibus, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 20.—(γ) *Pass.:* cum aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: cum a Zenone fortis esse didicisset, a dolore dedoctus est, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60. In the gerund *absol.:* onus dedocendi gravius quam docendi, Quint. 2, 3, 2: ut coercendi magis quam dedocendi esse videantur, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51.

‡ **dēdŏlentĭa,** ae, *f., the abandonment of grief, ceasing to lament,* ἀπαλγησία, Vet. Gloss.

dē-dŏlĕo, ui, 2, *v. n., to give over grieving, grieve no more* (rare), Ov. F. 3, 480; id. R. Am. 294.

dē-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to hew away, to hew smooth, to hew:* partes putres pedamentorum, Col. 4, 26, 1: ridicas, id. 11, 2, 12: arborem, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: vasculum crystallo dedolatum, *smoothed, inlaid,* App. M. 6, p. 178: ossa fracta fabrili manu, Mart. 11, 84.—Jocosely: senem Exossabo dein dedolabo assulatim viscera, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 106.—Hence, in familiar lang., *to cudgel soundly:* fustium quoque crebris ictibus dedolabar, App. M. 7, p. 195; and in an obscene sense, id. ib. 9, p. 220, 30.

dē-dŏmo, ātum, 1, *to tame:* equam, Commodian. 34, 3.

dē-dūco, xi, ctum (*imper.:* deduc, Cic. Rep. 1, 21, 34; old form, deduce, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32), 3, *v. a., to lead* or *bring away, to lead, fetch, bring* or *draw down* (for syn. cf.: duco, comitor, prosequor, persequor, stipo, sequor, consequor—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **a.** Not designating a limit: atomos de via, *to turn from a straight course,* Cic. Fat. 9, 18: eum concionari conantem de rostris, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 3: pedes de lecto, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 82: suos clam ex agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.;* so, aliquem ex ultimis gentibus, Cic. Phil. 13, 13: lunam e curru, Tib. 1, 8, 21; cf. the foll.: summā vestem deduxit ab orā, Ov. M. 3, 480: cantando rigidas deducere montibus ornos, Verg. E. 6, 71: lunam caelo id. ib. 8, 69; cf.: lunam cursu, Ov. H. 6, 85: hunc caelo, id. F. 3, 317: dominam Ditis thalamo, Verg. A. 6, 397: tota carbasa malo, i. e. *to spread, unfurl, by letting down,* Ov. M. 11, 477; cf. the foll.: febres corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: inde boves, Ov. M. 6, 322: transfuga duci se ad consules jubet deductusque traditurum urbem promittit, Liv. 9, 24: Ubiis imperat, ut pecora deducant suaque omnia ex agris in oppida conferant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 2; cf. Liv. 21, 37: rivos, i. e. *to clear out, cleanse* (= detergere, Macr. Sat. 3, 3; Col. 2, 22, 3), Verg. G. 1, 269 Heyne ad loc.; cf.: aqua Albana deducta ad utilitatem agri suburbani, *conducted off,* Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69, and v. the foll.: lunam, Prop. 1, 1, 19; cf. Jovem, *the sun,* Hor. Epod. 13, 2: crines pectine, *to comb,* Ov. M. 4, 311; cf.: caesariem barbae dextrā, id. ib. 15, 656: vela, id. ib. 3, 663: sive aliquis molli deducit candida gestu Brachia, *moves,* Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 5 (al. diducit); imitated by Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 66 (al. diducit) et saep.—**b.** Stating the limit: cito hunc deduc ad militem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 32: aliquem ad aliquem, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; Cic. Lael. 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 18, 3; Sall. J. 113 *fin.* et saep.: juvenem ad altos currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: suas vestes humero ad pectora, Ov. M. 6, 405; cf.: manum ad imum ventrem, Quint. 11, 3, 112 et saep.: impedimenta in proximum collem, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 2: aquam in vias, Cato R. R. 155; Ov. M. 1, 582: aliquem in conspectum (Caesaris), Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 2: aliquem in arcem, Liv. 1, 18; id. 1, 58: aliquem in carcerem, Sall. C. 55: in arenam, Suet. Calig. 35: levis deducet pondere fratres, *will bring down* (the scale), Grat. Cyn. 292.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to draw off, lead off, withdraw* troops from a place; *to lead, conduct, bring* to a place: praesidia de locis, Sisenna ap. Non. 289, 15; so with *de,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60; Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 2; Cic. Att. 7, 14 al.: exercitum ex his regionibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so with *ex,* id. ib. 7, 87, 4 *fin.;* 7, 81 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 12, 3 al.: legionem ab opere, id. ib. 3, 69; so with *ab,* id. ib. 2, 26, 3; Liv. 34, 35 al.: deducta Orico legione, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: exercitum finibus Attali, Liv. 32, 27: deducto exercitu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 3; 7, 20, 11; id. B. C. 3, 39 al.; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: milites ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 27, 9: tres in arcem cohortes praesidio, id. B. C. 3, 19, 5: a Flacco inter ceteros, quos virtutis causa secum ex provincia ad triumphum deducebat, deductus sum, Liv. 42, 34: copias ex locis superioribus in campum deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 40 *fin.:* legionibus in hiberna deductis, id. B. G. 2, 35, 3; so, in hiberna, Liv. 26, 20; 43, 9: in interiorem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 2; cf. in Menapios, id. ib. 4, 22, 5: in proxima municipia, id. B. C. 1, 32: in hiberna in Sequanos, id. B. G. 1, 54, 2: in aciem, Liv. 3, 62: praesidia eo, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 5: neque more militari vigiliae deducebantur, Sall. Jug. 44, 5; id. C. 59, 1.—**2.** Pub. law t. t., *to lead forth, conduct* a colony to a place: coloni, qui lege Julia Capuam deducti erant, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 81: colonos in aliquem locum, id. ib. 28: coloniam in aliquem locum, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; 2, 4; Liv. 10, 1; 10, 13; 34, 45 (repeatedly); Suet. Tib. 4 al.: Aquileia colonia Latina eo anno in agro Gallorum est deducta, Liv. 40, 34; cf.: in colonia Capua deducti, Suet. Caes. 81: ut emantur agri a privatis, quo plebs publice deducatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 26; 2, 34, 92: triumvir coloniis deducendis, Sall. J. 42; cf. Liv. 9, 46; 9, 28; Suet. Aug. 46 al.—*Absol.:* deductis olim et nobiscum per conubium sociatis, haec patria est, Tac. H. 4, 65.—**3.** Nautical t. t. **a.** *To draw out* a ship from the docks: ex navalibus eorum unam (navem) deducit, Caes. B. C. 2, 3, 2: deducunt socii naves, Verg. A. 3, 71.—Hence far more freq. meton., like the Gr. καθέλκειν, *to draw down* a ship from the stocks into the sea; *to launch,* Liv. 21, 17; 41, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 60: neque multum abesse (naves) ab eo, quin paucis diebus deduci possent, id. ib. 5, 2, 2: naves, id. ib. 5, 23, 2: classem, Liv. 36, 41 al.: naves litore, Verg. A. 4, 398: carinas, Ov. M. 6, 144; 8, 104 et saep.—**b.** Rarely for subducere and the Gr. κατάγειν, *to draw* a ship *into port:* onerarias naves in portum deducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 2: in portum, Petr. 101, 8.—**4.** Weavers' t. t., *to draw out, spin out* the thread, yarn: dextera tum leviter deducens fila, Catull. 64, 313: filum, Ov. M. 4, 36; id. Am. 1, 14, 7; id. H. 9, 77.—Hence, meton., *to prepare a web, to weave:* vetus in tela deducitur argumentum, *is interwoven, represented in weaving,* Ov. M. 6, 69.—**5.** t. t. of common life, *to lead out, conduct, escort, accompany* a person out of the house, as a mark of respect or for protection: haec ipsa sunt honorabilia . . . assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. de Sen. 18, 63: cum magna multitudo optimorum virorum et civium me de domo deduceret, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; Suet. Aug. 29: ne deducendi sui causa populum de foro abduceret, Liv. 23, 23 *fin.;* cf. Tac. A. 3, 14: a quibus (sc. equitibus Rom.) si domus nostra celebratur, si interdum ad forum deducimur, etc., Cic. Mur. 34.—**b.** Esp., *to conduct a young man to a public teacher:* dicam hunc a patre continuo ad me esse deductum, Cic. Cael. 4, 9; id. Lael. 1, 1; Tac. Dial. 34; Quint. 12, 11, 6; cf. ephebum in gymnasium, Petron. 85, 3.—**c.** Aliquam alicui, ad aliquem, *to lead, conduct a bride* (from her father's house) *to her husband* (cf. denubo): bona uxor si ea deducta est usquam cuiquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 90; cf. Catull. 68, 143: virginem juveni marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: uni nuptam, ad quem virgo deducta sit, Liv. 10, 23: nullo exemplo deductae in domum patrui fratris filiae, Tac. A. 12, 5; so, in domum, id. ib. 14, 63; so of the bridegroom himself, *to take home the bride:* domum in cubiculum, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 60: uxorem domum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60: quo primum virgo quaeque deducta est, Caes. B. G. 5, 14 *fin.*—*Absol.:* eas velut auspicibus nobilissimis populis deductas esse, Liv. 42, 12, 4; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 3, 13.—(β) In a dishonorable sense, *to bring one a concubine,* Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 36; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Caes. 50; id. Ner. 28; cf. also the foll., *no.* 7.—**d.** *To lead about in a public procession,* Suet. Tib. 17 *fin.:* invidens privata deduci superbo non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 31: tensas, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5.—**e.** Hence, *to drive out, expel* = expellere: Arsinoen ex regno, Auct. B.

Alex. 33: ex possessione, Liv. 34, 58, 6. —**6.** Jurid. t. t. **a.** Aliquem de fundo, *to lead away a person from a disputed possession* in the presence of witnesses (with or without force: the latter moribus, the former vi solida), in order to procure him the right of action (this was a symbolic procedure preparatory to an action): appellat Fabius, ut aut ipse Tullium deduceret aut ab eo deduceretur. Dicit deductu-rum se Tullius, etc., Cic. pro Tull. Fragm. § 20; id. Agr. 2, 26, 68; placuit Caecinae constituere, quo die in rem praesentem veniretur, et de fundo Caecina moribus deduceretur, etc., id. Caecin. 7, 20.—**b.** *To bring before a tribunal as a witness:* multi boni ad hoc judicium deducti non sunt, Cic. Flac. 4, 9.—**c.** *To bring to trial:* lis ad forum deducta est, Phaedr. 3, 13, 3. —**7.** With the accessory idea of diminution, *to withdraw, deduct, subtract, diminish:* cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23. And as a mercantile t. t.: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: ut centum nummi deducerentur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf. Cato R. R. 144 sq.: de capite deducite, quod usuris pernumeratum est, Liv. 6, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 42 et saep.—Hence in a double sense: Tertia deducta est (in allusion to the meaning, *no.* 5, c. *β*), Suet. Caes. 50; cf. the same account in Macr. S. 2, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring down, bring* or *lead away, withdraw, bring, lead:* quare, si placet, deduc orationem tuam de coelo ad haec citeriora, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 85, 20, and 289, 9: licet enim contrahere universitatem generis humani, eamque gradatim ad pauciores, postremo deducere in singulos, id. N. D. 2, 65 *fin.:* aliquem de animi lenitate, id. Cat. 2, 13; cf.: aliquem de animi pravitate, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10 *fin.:* aliquem de sententia, Cic. Brut. 25 *fin.:* aliquem de fide, id. Verr. 1, 9, 25 et saep.: perterritos a timore, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: aliquem a tristitia, ab acerbitate, id. de Or. 2, 83 *fin.:* aliquem ab humanitate, a pietate, a religione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6 (for which, shortly before, abducere): aliquem a vera accusatione, id. ib. 2, 1, 6 *fin.;* id. Fam. 1, 1, 2 et saep.: voluntates impellere quo velit, unde autem velit deducere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: mos unde deductus, *derived*, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 19; cf.: nomen ab Anco, Ov. F. 6, 803: quae tandem ea est disciplina, ad quam me deducas, Cic. Acad. 2, 36: aliquem ad fletum misericordiamque, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: aliquem ad eam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 5; 6, 10, 2: rem ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.;* cf.: rem ad otium, id. ib. 1, 5 *fin.:* plura argumenta ad unum effectum, Quint. 9, 2, 103 et saep.: quam in fortunam quamque in amplitudinem deduxisset (Aeduos), Caes. B. G. 7, 54, 3; so, aliquem in eum casum, id. ib. 2, 31, 6: aliquem in periculum, id. ib. 7, 50, 4: Quint. 4, 2, 12; cf.: rem in summum periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31; id. B. C. 1, 19, 3: rem in controversiam, id. B. G. 7, 63, 5: aliquem in causam, Liv. 36, 5: in societatem belli, id. 36, 7 et saep.: huc jam deduxerat rem, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 62; so, rem huc, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 86, 3: deduxisti totam hanc rem in duo genera solum causarum, caetera innumerabilia exercitationi reliquisti, *have brought, reduced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71; id. Cat. 2, 2, 4; cf.: rem in eum locum, ut, etc., id. Fam. 16, 12: quem in locum, id. ib. 4, 2, 3: ergo huc universa causa deducitur, utrum, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: rerum divisio in duos articulos deducitur, Gai. Inst. 2, 2: audi, quo rem deducam, *what I aim at, what I have in view, to what conclusion I will bring the matter*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 15: Aeolium carmen ad Italos modos, *transfer, transplant*, id. Od. 3, 30, 14; cf.: in patriam deducere musas, Verg. G. 3, 10. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To mislead, seduce, entice, induce, bring* one to an opinion (rare): adolescentibus et oratione magistratus et praemio deductis, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 6; id. B. C. 1, 7, 1: sibi esse facile, Seuthen regem Thracum deducere, ut, etc., Nep. Alcib. 8: aliquem vero, *from the truth*, Lucr. 1, 370.—**2.** *To spin out* a literary composition, like a thread, i. e. *to elaborate, prepare, compose* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): tenui deducta poëmata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225: mille die versus, id. Sat. 2, 1, 4; Ov. Pont. 1, 5, 13: carmina, id. Tr. 1, 1, 39; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 71: nihil expositum, Juv. 7, 54: commentarios, Quint. 3, 6, 59: oratio deducta atque circumlata, *finely spun out*, id. 4, 1, 60 al.: primaque ab origine mundi ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen, Ov. M. 1, 3; cf. id. Tr. 2, 560; Hor. A. P. 129: opus, Manil. 1, 3. —**3.** (Another figure borrowed from spinning.) *To make finer, thinner, weaker; to attenuate:* vocem deducas oportet, ut mulieris videantur verba, Pompon. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4: "Ὀδυσσεύς" ad "Ulixem" deductus est, Quint. 1, 4, 16; cf. *P. a.* B.—**4.** *To derive* (of the origin of words): nomen Christianorum a Christo deducitur, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; id. de Virg. vel. 5: diximus nomen religionis a vinculo pietatis esse deductum, Lact. 4, 28, 12; cf.: sed et Pharnacion (cognominatur) a Pharnace rege deductum, Plin. 25, 4, 14, § 33.—**5.** *To remove, cure*, of physical evils: brassica de capite omnia deducet et sanum faciet, Cato R. R. 157, 6: corpore febres, animo curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48; Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47.—**6.** *To bring down* (late Lat.): deducis ad inferos, i. e. *to death*, Vulg. Tobiae, 13, 2; id. Gen. 42, 38; id. 1 Reg. 2, 6.—**7.** Law t. t., *to withhold:* cum in mancipanda proprietate (usus fructus) deducatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 33.—Hence,

dēductus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Drawn inwards, bent inwards* (only post-Aug.), said of the nose: nasum et a summo eminentiorem et ab imo deductiorem, Suet. Aug. 79: nasus deductus, Lampr. Diadum. 3.—**B.** (Acc. to *no.* II. B. 3.) *Slender, weak* (ante-class., and once in Verg.): deducta tunc voce leo, *with a weak, subdued voice*, Lucil. ap. Non. 289, 16: deducta voce, Afran. and Cornificius ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4: carmen, *a humble strain*, opp. to canere reges et proelia, Verg. E. 6, 5 (*tenue translatio a lana, quae deducitur in tenuitatem*, Serv.); cf. also Macr. Sat. 6, 4, and Quint. 8, 2, 9.

☞ In Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 50, deductio, not deducta, is the true reading.

‡ **dēductim**, *adv.*, acc. to Diomed. p. 168 [deduco].

dēductio, ōnis, *f.* [deduco], *a leading away, leading on*, in accordance with the different acceptations of the primitive word. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rivorum a fonte, *a leading* or *conducting off*, Cic. Top. 8, 33; cf.: Albanae aquae, id. Div. 1, 44 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A leading forth, transplanting* of colonies, *a colonizing:* quae erit in istos agros deductio? Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16; ib. 2, 34: militum in oppida, id. Phil. 2, 25, 62: oppidorum, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139.—**2.** *A leading away of the bride:* sponsae in domum mariti, Dig. 23, 2, 5.—**3.** *An escorting, a conducting safely*, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 1, 4.—**4.** *A putting out of possession, ejection, expulsion:* ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, ut moribus deductio fieret, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27. —**5.** *A deduction, diminution*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; id. Verr. 2, 3, 78: HERES SINE DEDVCTIONE XX., i. e. vicesimarum, Inscr. Orell. 3041; cf. vicesimus. So, sine deductione, *without deduction*, Sen. Ben. 2, 4; id. Ep. 58.—**II.** Trop.: ex hac deductione rationis, *from this course of reasoning*, Cic. Inv. 1, 14.

dēductīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deduco], *derivative:* nomina, Pomp. Comm. art. Donat. 19, 4, p. 202 K.

dēductor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who brings; a guide, teacher* (late Lat.): alicujus, Tert. Apol. 21: veritatis, Tert. Cor. mil. 4.—**II.** (Acc. to deduco, *no.* 1. B. 5.) *One who accompanies* or *attends on* a candidate for office, *an attendant*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6.

dēductōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for drawing off* or *draining* (post-class.): medicamenta, *aperient, purgative*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19: cuniculus (in stabulis), Veg. Vet. 1, 56. Also *subst.:* **deductorium**, ii, *n.*, *a drain:* liquoris, Pall. Nov. 7, 21.

1. dēductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from deduco.

2. dēductus, ūs, *m.* [deduco], *a drawing* or *dragging down* (rare): ponderis, App. M. 1, p. 109, 28 (in Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14, the true reading is: ductus aquarum).

dēdux, ŭcis, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Derived, descended*, Symm. Ep. 8, 68.—**II.** = conditor, on a coin ap. Eckhel. IV. p. 347.

dē-ēbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *made drunk, inebriated*, Cassiod. Complex. 1; ad Thessal. 5 al.

dĕ-ĕo, īre, for abeo, very doubtful; defended by Gronov. ad Stat. Th. 2, 551; cf.: ullis ad signa deeuntibus, Sall. Fragm. in Mai. Auct. Class. 1, p. 418 (dub.: ex redeuntibus corruptum, Dietsch, Sall. Hist. 3, 67, 2).

dĕ-erro (in the poets dissyllabic, Lucr. 1, 711; Verg. E. 7, 7 al.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to wander away, stray, go astray, go the wrong way, lose one's way* (rare, but class.). **I.** Lit.: deerrare a patre, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 54 (for which *aberrare* a patre, id. ib. prol. 31): qui in itinere deerravissent, * Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24; for which itinere, Quint. 10, 3, 29: vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat, * Verg. E. 7, 7: equi deerantes via, Sen. Hippol. 1070.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects, Lucr. 3, 873: jaculantium ictus deerraturos negant, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: si potus cibusve in alienum deerravit tramitem, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176.—**II.** Trop., *to err, stray, deviate:* magnopere a vero, Lucr. 1, 712: ab eo quod coeperimus exponere, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: verbis, Quint. 12, 10, 64: significatione, id. 1, 5, 46: quia sors deerrabat ad parum idoneos, *fell upon improper persons*, Tac. A. 13, 29.—*Pass. impers.:* ubi semel recto deerratum est, Vell. 2, 3 *fin.*—*Absol.:* multos enim deerrasse memoria prodidit, Col. 1, 4, 5; Quint. 11, 2, 32.

* **dēfaecābĭlis** (**defec-**), e, *adj.* [defaeco], *that may be easily cleansed:* cisterna, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

* **dēfaecātio** (**defec-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleansing, purifying:* carnis, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-faeco (**dēfēco**, or **defīco**; cf. Ritschl ad Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [faex], *to cleanse from dregs; to refine, purify, defecate, clarify* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 12, 33; Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 232: vindemiam, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6.—**B.** In gen., *to cleanse, purify, wash:* se, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 2: membra, Prud. Cath. 7, 74: aërem, Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 3. —**II.** Trop., *to purify; to make clear, serene; to set at ease:* quicquid incerti mi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 70: animus purgatus defaecatusque, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: mens, id. ib. 2, 12: literae defaecandae, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: caro ab omni defaecata labe vitiorum, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 141 *fin.:* nunc defaecato demum animo egredior domo, *undisturbed, serene*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1.—*P. a.:* **dēfaecātus**, a, um. —*Comp.:* caelum defaecatius ab omni labe, Ambros. in Psa. 118; Serm. 8; vindemiae, *refined*, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6.

dē-fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama], *dishonored, infamous* (post-class.): homo turpitudine pristinae vitae defamatissimus, Gell. 18, 3, 3; cf. id. 14, 2, 10: vocabula, id. 9, 2 *fin.*

dēfāmis, e, *adj.* [de-fama], *shameful:* mors, App. M. 9, p. 224 *fin.*

dē-fānātus, a, um, *adj.* [fanum], *profaned, desecrated, unholy* (late Lat.): spatiola, Arn. 4, p. 153 (Inscr. Orell. 4352 dub.; Gervasio reads: DE EA NATIS).

* **dē-fărīnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [farina], *pulverized, reduced to flour:* semen, Tert. adv. Valent. 31.

dēfătīgātio or **defĕt-**, ōnis, *f.* [defatigo]. **I.** *Act.*, *a wearying, tiring out, fatiguing*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 4; Cic. Sen. 23, 86; id. de Or. 3, 44; id. N. D. 2, 23, 59.—**II.** *Pass.*, *weariness, fatigue, exhaustion*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 3; Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20; id. Sen. 11, 36 al.

dē-fătīgo or **dē-fĕtīgo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to weary out, tire* a person; *to fatigue; to exhaust.* (For syn. cf.: fatigo, fessus, lassus, langueo, languidus, defessus. —Freq. and class.) **I.** Lit. (*α*) *Act.:* cum crebro integri defessis succederent nostrosque assiduo labore defatigarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 41, 2; cf.: exercitum Pompeii quotidianis itineribus, id. B. C. 3, 85, 2; Suet. Caes. 65 et saep.: se, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3.—(*β*) *Pass.:* opus faciam ut defatiger usque, ingratiis ut dormiam, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14: defatigatus vulneribus, Cato

ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: defatigatus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; and opp. integer, id. ib. 5, 16 *fin.*; 7, 85, 7; id. B. C. 3, 40, 2: defatigatus est populus nimis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 31.—* **B.** Transf.: ubertate nimia prioris aevi defatigatum et effetum solum, *exhausted*, Col. 1, praef. § 1.—**II.** Trop. (α) *Act.*: deos suppliciis, votis, precibus, etc., Afran. ap. Non. 398, 23: ne te adolescens mulier defatiget, Ter. Ph. 5, 3, 11: censores, judices, Cic. Leg. 3, 12 *fin.*—(β) *Pass.*: te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic. Fam. 14, 1; id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 15: numquam conquiescam neque defatigabor ante, quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145; cf. id. Brut. 22, 86.—Once with *inf.*: nec defatigabor permanere in studio libertatis, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14 *fin.*

dēfătiscor, v. defetiscor.

dēfĕcābĭlis, dēfĕcātio, and **dēfĕco,** v. defaec.

dēfectio, ōnis, *f.* [deficio]. **I.** *Defection, desertion, rebellion, revolt.* **A.** Lit.: rebellio facta post deditionem, defectio datis obsidibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 10; 5, 26; 6, 3, 4; Liv. 7, 42; 23, 12: Ampsivariorum a tergo, *in the rear* (of Caesar), Tac. A. 2, 8; 4, 24 et saep.: subita defectio Pompeii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4 al.: imperii, *from the empire*, Just. 41, 2, 1.—* **B.** Trop.: intemperantia, quae est a tota mente et a recta ratione defectio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22.—**II.** (Acc. to deficio, *no.* III.) *A failing, failure, deficiency, want, disappearance.* **a.** Lit. (so most freq.): ista ipsa defectio virium adolescentiae vitiis efficitur saepius quam senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 29: aquarum, Frontin. Aquaed. 91: pecuniae, Macr. Sat. 2, 5: rerum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—**b.** Esp. of the obscuration of the heavenly bodies, *an eclipse*: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17; 1, 49 *fin.*; id. N. D. 2, 61; id. Rep. 1, 14 *fin.*; Sen. Q. N. 1, 12; Quint. 1, 10, 47; Tac. A. 1, 28 et saep.—**c.** Also (sc. virium), *exhaustion, faintness, swooning, fainting* (post-Aug. prose), Plin. 23, praef. § 4: animae, *a swoon*, Cels. 7, 33; Suet. Cal. 50: alvo usque ad defectionem soluta, id. Vesp. 24; cf. id. Tib. 73: recreandae defectioni cibum adferre, Tac. A. 6, 56 (50); cf.: defectione perire, *by exhaustion*, i. e. *by disease*, Sen. N. Q. 2, 59, 11: in cunctis renibus, Vulg. Nahum 2, 10.—**d.** In the later grammarians, *an ellipsis*: dicere aliquid per defectionem, *by ellipsis, elliptically*, Gell. 5, 8, 3; 12, 14, 3; Macr. Sat. 6, 8 al.—* **B.** Trop.: Quintus frater omnia mittit spei plena, metuens credo defectionem animi mei, *my want of courage, despondency*, Cic. Att. 3, 18.

dēfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deficio, *no.* III.], *imperfect, defective* (post-class.): et abortiva genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14: febris, *intermittent fever*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**II.** In gramm.: nomina, verba, some of whose forms are wanting, *defective*, Charis. 3.

dēfector, ōris, *m.* [deficio, *no.* I.], *one who revolts* from another; *a revolter, rebel* (post-Aug.): parata in defectores ultione, Tac. A. 1, 48; 12, 50 *fin.*; id. H. 3, 12; Suet. Ner. 43; Just. 16, 1, 13 al.: patris sui defectores, Tac. A. 11, 8.

* **dēfectrix**, īcis, *f.*, *adj.* [acc. to deficio, *no.* III.], *defective, imperfect*: virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

1. dēfectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from deficio.

2. dēfectus, ūs, *m.* [deficio]. **I.** (For defectio, *no.* I.) *Defection, revolt*: magno animo defectum eorum tulit, Curt. 7, 19, 39 Mützell.: legionum, Capitol. Macr. 8.—**II.** (= defectio, *no.* III.) *A failing, failure, lack, disappearance* (freq. in the elder Pliny; elsewhere rare): lactis (mammae), Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 256: stomachi, *weakness*, id. 19, 5, 29, § 92: animi, *a swoon*, id. 20, 2, 6, § 12: albicante purpurae defectu, *fading away into white*, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123: in tanto defectu rerum, *freedom from occupation*, Amm. 16, 5, 5. Of the *eclipsing* of the heavenly bodies: solis, Lucr. 5, 751; imitated by Verg. G. 2, 478: ejus (sc. lunae) species ac forma mutatur tum crescendo, tum defectibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *fin.*

dē-fendo, di, sum (*infin. pass. parag.*: defendier, Verg. A. 8, 493; Juv. 15, 157.—*Part. gen. plur. sync.*: defendentum, Verg. A. 11, 886), 3, *v. a.* [arch.: FENDO; cf. Sanscr. han (ghan), *to smite*; Gr. θείνω; hence, also offendo, infensus, infestus, mani-festus; cf. fustis], *to fend* or *ward off* any thing hostile or injurious; *to repel, avert, keep off*: propulsando arcere (for syn. cf.: tueor, tutor, servo, conservo, propugno, protego, vindico, caveo—freq. and class.); regularly constr. with *acc.* alone (so in Cic. and Caes.); very rarely *aliquid (aliquem) ab aliquo*, and in poets also *aliquid alicui*; cf. Zumpt. Gr. § 469. (α) *Aliquid (aliquem)*: ut tu morbos calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, Cato R. R. 141, 2: serva cives, defende hostes, cum potes defendere, Enn. ap. Non. 277, 21; cf. bellum (opp. inferre), Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 13; 2, 29 *fin.*: ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, id. B. C. 2, 9, 3; cf.: ignis jactus et lapides, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: frigus et solem, Cato R. R. 48, 2; cf.: nimios solis ardores, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; and frigus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; also: sitim fonte et purâ lymphâ, *to quench*, Sil. 7, 170: qui non defendit injuriam neque propulsat, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74; so, injuriam, id. Rosc. Am. 1: noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 7 *fin.*: vim suorum, id. ib. 3, 110, 4; cf.: vim illatam vi, Cic. Mil. 4: pericula, id. Mur. 3; Tac. A. 13, 56: hunc furorem, Verg. A. 10, 905: dedecus manu, Sil. 13, 99 et saep.: crimen, *to answer, defend against an accusation*, Liv. 42, 48, 2.—(β) With *ab*: (milites) a pinnis hostes defendebant facillime, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1; cf. ib. 8: hostem a fossa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ignem a tectis, Ov. R. Am. 625.—(γ) *Aliquid alicui* (cf. arceo, *no.* II. d.): injuriam foribus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 20: solstitium pecori, Verg. E. 7, 47; cf.: aestatem capellis, Hor. Od. 1, 17, 3; Prop. 1, 20, 11: tela misero, Sil. 17, 432: dedecus morti, id. 5, 490: senium famae, Stat. Th. 9, 318.—(δ) *Absol.*, *to put a stop* (to a fire), *to check the flames*: nec quisquam defendere audebat, crebris minis restinguere prohibentium, Tac. A. 15, 38; cf.: urbem incendere, feris in populum immissis, quo difficilius defenderentur, Suet. Ner. 43.—**II.** Transf., like prohibere, with *acc.* of that from which any thing is warded off or averted, *to defend, guard, protect, cover.* **A.** In gen. (so most freq. in all perr. and species of composition), constr. with *acc.* alone; with *acc.* and *ab aliquo* (contra aliquid), or merely *ab aliquo*; and *absol.* (α) With simple *acc.*: Aeduos ceterosque amicos populi Rom., Caes. B. G. 1, 35 *fin.*: eos, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; id. B. C. 1, 6, 2: se armis, id. B. G. 6, 34: se manu, id. ib. 5, 7, 8; 6, 40, 6 et saep.: castra, id. ib. 3, 3 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 67, 5; 3, 94, 6 (with tueri): oppidum, id. B. G. 3, 16, 3 et saep.: eum defendo, quem tu accusas, Cic. Sull. 17: aliquem apud praetores, id. Clu. 45, 126: aliquem de ambitu, id. Sull. 2, 6: cf. causam, id. Clu. 27, 74; id. Sull. 31, 86; id. Lael. 25, 96 et passim: d. ac tegere scelus, id. Sull. 31, 86; cf. with protegere, id. ib. 18, 50: justitiam, id. Lael. 7, 25: communem salutem, id. Rep. 1, 1; id. Mur. 2 *fin.* et saep.: locum, *to preserve, maintain*, id. Quint. 13, 43; cf.: vicem modo rhetoris atque poëtae, *to sustain*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 12: actorum partes, id. A. P. 194: aedes Vestae vix defensa est (sc. ab incendio), *preserved*, Liv. 26, 27.—(β) *Aliquid (aliquem) ab aliquo*: Aedui cum se suaque ab iis defendere non possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 2: se a finitimis, id. ib. 2, 31, 5; id. B. C. 1, 75, 3; Sall. C. 45, 4 et saep.: Galliam omnem ab Ariovisti injuria, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 *fin.*; so, aliquem ab injuria, id. ib. 5, 20, 3; Sall. C. 35 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 5: se regnumque suum ab Romanorum avaritia, Sall. J. 49, 2: provinciam non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: Italiam a vastatione, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15 *fin.*: vitam ab inimicorum audacia telisque, Cic. Mil. 2 *fin.*: libertatis causam ab regio praesidio, Liv. 39, 24 et saep.: teneras myrtos a frigore, Verg. E. 7, 6: frondes ab acutae vulnere falcis, a pecoris morsu, Ov. M. 9, 384 et saep.—(γ) With *ab aliquo*: quod et ab incendio lapis et ab ariete materia defendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 5; so id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*; 3, 63, 7.—(δ) Aliquem (aliquid) *contra*, or *adversus* aliquem: me scio a te contra iniquos meos solere defendi, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 7: sese adversus populum Romanum defendere, id. Phil. 1, 6, 13: me adversus Abrupolim, Liv. 42, 41, 10; Just. 2, 4, 32; Suet. Caes. 71; Liv. 5, 35, 4: auctoritatem contra invidiam, Cic. Phil. 8, 4; 13, 11; id. Fam. 5, 2, 6; id. Sest. 67, 141; 23, 51; 52, 111; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45.—(ε) *Absol.*: filii qui et sentire et defendere possent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64 *fin.*: cum jam defenderet nemo, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 6: defendentibus civibus Romanis, id. B. C. 3, 40, 6; cf. in the *abl. absol.*, id. B. G. 2, 12, 3; id. B. C. 3, 68 *fin.*; Cic. Lael. 25, 96 et saep.: quibus eae partes ad defendendum obvenerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 81 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, *to defend, support, maintain; to bring forward, allege in defence* (so repeatedly in Cic.; elsewhere rare). (α) With *acc.*: (Carneades) nullam umquam in illis suis disputationibus rem defendit, quam non probarit, Cic. de Or. 2, 38 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 4, 14: me id maxime defendisse, ut, etc., *have chiefly striven for*, id. Rosc. Am. 47; id. Verr. 2, 3, 37; 2, 5, 58.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: gravissimeque et verissime defenditur, numquam aequitatem ab utilitate posse sejungi, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71; id. Verr. 2, 3, 90 *fin.*; id. Tull. 13, 32: ille nihil ex his sponte susceptum sed principi paruisse defendebat, Tac. A. 13, 43: sed id solitum esse fieri defendebat, Gell. 10, 19; so with *verb pass.* and *inf.*, Cic. Inv. 2, 32 *init.*—(γ) With a *relative clause*: (quae turpitudines) cur non cadant in sapientem, non est facile defendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117.—**2.** In the later jurid. Lat., *to claim, vindicate*, or *prosecute at law*: quia libertatem et hereditatem ex testamento sibi defendebat, Dig. 5, 3, 7: si patris mortem defendere necesse habuerit, i. e. *legally to avenge his death*, ib. 38, 2, 14, § 7; 48, 2, 11.

dē-fēnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to involve in debt*, Ambros. de Tobia 9.—Hence, *P. a.*: **dēfēnĕrātus**, a, um, *overwhelmed by debt, exhausted by usury* (post-class.): plurimis creditoribus defeneratus, App. Mag. p. 322, 21; Ambros. Ep. 7, 1.

dēfensa, ae, *f.* [defendo], *defence*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 18, 1.

dēfensābĭlis, e, *adj.* [defenso], *defensible*, Ambros. Ep. 56, 5.

dēfensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a defender*, Hier. Galat. 1, 13.

dēfensātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who defends*, Prob. p. 1452 P. (in Cicero, defenstrix, q. v.), Ambros. Hexaem. 6, 9, 69.

dēfensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *easily defended*: murus, Cassiod. de Anim. 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **dēfensĭbĭlĭter**, *defensibly*, Cassiod. in Psa. 79, 12.

dēfensio, ōnis, *f.* [defendo, *no.* II.], *a defending, defence.* **I.** Prop.: Remis cum spe defensionis studium propugnandi accessit, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2.—With *gen. subj.*: urbium, id. ib. 7, 23, 5; id. B. C. 2, 7 *fin.*: ad istam omnem orationem brevis est defensio, Cic. Cael. 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 88; id. Mil. 6, 15: nostra propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, id. Fam. 1, 7, 2 et saep.—With *gen. obj.*: defensio criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: criminum, Liv. 38, 49, 6: sceleris, Just. 39, 2, 8.—**B.** Concr., *a written defence, speech*: defensionem Demosthenes legit, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.—**II.** As jurid. t. t. **a.** *The legal maintenance of a right*: libertatis, Cod. Just. 1, 7, 18.—**b.** (Acc. to defendo, *no.* II. B. 2.) *Legal prosecution, punishment* of a crime: mortis, Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 25.

dēfensĭto, āvi, 1, *v. a. freq.* [defenso], *to defend often, to practise defending* (perh. only in the foll. passages): haec non acrius accusavit in senectute, quam antea defensitaverat, Cic. Ac. 2, 22; cf. ib. 2, 45, 139: causas, id. Brut. 26, 100; id. Off. 1, 33 *fin.*

dēfenso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a. intens.* [defendo]. * **I.** *To fend off diligently, ward off*: metus, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105.—**II.** *To defend diligently, protect* (rare; mostly ante-class. and poet., not in Cic. or Caes.): moenia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 30; Sall. J. 26, 1; 60, 3: alios ab hostibus, id. ib. 97: humeros, Ov. M. 12, 376: se ipsa moenia, Liv. 26, 45 (al. defendebant): se injuria, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 39.—*Absol.*: dum defensamus (sc. armentum), Ov. M. 11, 374.

dēfensor, ōris, *m.*, rar. *f.* [id.]. **I.** *One who fends, wards, averts,* or *keeps off:* necis, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: periculi, id. Mur. 2.—**II.** *A defender, protector.* **1.** In gen. (for syn. cf.: tutor, praeses, vindex, cognitor, curator, patronus, advocatus, causidicus): paterni juris, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244; cf. id. Mil. 15: juris et libertatis, id. Rab. perd. 4, 12: octo tribuni plebis, illius adversarii, defensores mei, id. Mil. 15; cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 30; opp. petitor, Quint. 4, 2, 132: bonus, id. 5, 13, 3 et saep.; opp. accusator, id. 7, 2, 31; 5, 13, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82 et saep.; cf. patronus. Once *fem.:* mulier defensor alicujus, Dig. 16, 1, 2 *fin.:* canes defensores, Varr. R. R. 2, 9.—**2.** Esp. in *plur.*, defensores, *the garrison:* oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 12; id. ib. 3, 25 et saep.; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 21, 11; Verg. A. 2, 521; Ov. M. 13, 274 et saep.—**3.** Defensor civitatis, *or* plebis, *or* loci, in the later period of the empire (since 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor; he was likewise endowed with a subordinate civil jurisdiction, Cod Theod. 1, 11; Cod. Just. 1, 55; Just. Inst. 1, 20, 5.—* **B.** Of inanimate subjects, as the *guards* (sublicae) of a bridge, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.*

dēfensōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to defence* (late Lat.): judicia bonorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14 al.

dēfenstrix, īcis, *f.* [defensor], *she who defends*, Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 1120 P.

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.*, *to bear* or *bring away* a thing from a place; *to bear, carry, bring down.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Without stating the *terminus* (not very freq.): roseam Auroram per oras Aetheris, Lucr. 5, 656; 5, 273; 6, 639: Rhodanus amnis segnem deferens Ararim, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; 6, 27, 31, § 136; Ov. M. 9, 117; ex Helicone coronam, Lucr. 1, 119: ramalia arida tecto, Ov. M. 8, 646.—*Absol.:* flumina liquida ac deferentia, Plin. Pan. 82 *med.*—Far more freq., **2.** Indicating the *terminus* (by *ad, in, an adv. of place,* the *dat.*, etc.): literas ad Caesarem, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 3: epistolam ad Ciceronem, id. ib. 5, 48, 3 and 8; cf.: mandata ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 9; 3, 22: aurum ad gnatum suum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 115; cf. id. Truc. 2, 5, 64; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 18; natos ad flumina, Verg. A. 9, 604: Germani ad castra Romanorum delati, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.* et saep.: semen quod ex arbore per surculos defertur in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: aurum et omnia ornamenta sua in aerarium, Liv. 5, 25: aedes in planum et colli subicere, id. 2, 7: cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31: ferrum in pectus, Tac. A. 1, 35: castra in viam, Liv. 22, 15: aciem in campos, id. 9, 37: in praeceps deferri, id. 5, 47; cf. id. 44, 5; Quint. 1, 12, 10: praeceps in undas deferar, Verg. E. 8, 60; Ov. F. 6, 228: in vicum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 269 et saep.: hunc sub aequora, i. e. *submerge*, Ov. M. 14, 601: quasdam (virgines) ex plebe homines domos deferebant, Liv. 1, 9: si forte eo (sc. Demetriadem) deferret fuga regem, id. 36, 20: quo pennis delata sit ales, Lucr. 6, 822: cum pallam mihi Detulisti, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 42; so, epistolas alicui, id. Trin. 4, 2, 109 et saep.

B. In partic. **1.** Naut. t. t., *to drive away, drive down, drive* a ship, or those on board a ship, to any place: onerariae duae paullo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 30: una (navis) delata Oricum, id. ib. 3, 14, 2: (Labienus) longius delatus aestu, etc., id. B. G. 5, 8, 2: quem cum ex alto ignotas ad terras tempestas et in desertum litus detulisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.;* cf. id. Ac. 2, 3, 8.—**b.** Rarely in gen., *to bring, convey* to any place (as a ship, its passengers): e portu navis huc nos dormientes detulit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 69.—**2.** Mercant. t. t., *to bring to market, to sell* (post-Aug.): deferre manipulos, Col. 10, 315: pallium. Petr. 12, 2: videamus hoc, quod concupiscimus, quanti deferatur, Sen. Ep. 42.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring:* redde harmoniaī Nomen, ab organicis alto delatum Heliconi, *brought*, Lucr. 3, 133; 5, 65: (Alexander) eadem fortunae pignora in discrimen detulisset, Liv. 9, 18 *fin.;* cf.: fabulas in certamen, Quint. 10, 1, 66: hac re ad consilium delata, *having been taken into consideration*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23 *fin.;* so, rem ad consilium, id. ib. 5, 28, 2: qui ad agendum nihil cogitati detulerit, Quint. 4, 5, 2: (poëta) si foret hoc nostrum delatus in aevum, Detereret sibi multa, Hor. S. 1, 10, 68.—**B.** With particular accessory notions. **1.** *To bring, give* to one, *grant, confer upon, allot, to offer* to any one, *transfer, deliver* (for syn. v. do—very freq.). (α) *Aliquid ad aliquem:* ad hunc totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7: imperium ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 2; 7, 4, 6; Cic. Leg. 3, 2; id. Lig. 1, 3: omnem rem ad Pompeium, id. Fam. 1, 1; cf.: omnia ad unum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 67: causam ad Galbam, id. Brut. 22, 86: primas ad aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15 et saep.—(β) *Aliquid alicui:* sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2; Fasti ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87; cf.: regnum et diadema uni, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 22: fasces indigno, id. Ep. 1, 16, 34: praemium dignitatis alicui (opp. denegare), Cic. Fl. 1: ultro ei legationem (opp. denegare), id. Fam. 13, 55; cf. id. ib. 4, 13: palmam alicujus rei Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56; cf. Liv. 7, 13; Quint. 10, 1, 53: omnem ei auctoritatem, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: pacem hostibus, Liv. 23, 13: Octaviam neptem condicionem, Suet. Caes. 27 et saep.—(γ) With *acc.* alone, or *absol.:* jusjurandum, *to tender an oath*, Quint. 5, 6, 6; cf. ib. § 3 and § 4; si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23 et saep.—**2.** *To bring* or *give an account of, to report, announce, signify, state* (for syn. v. declaro *init.*—very freq.): qui nostra consilia ad adversarios deferat, Cic. Clu. 52; so, aliquid ad aliquem, id. Mil. 9 *fin.;* id. Cat. 3, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; 5, 25, 4 et saep.: ut (haec) per eos ad Caesarem deferrentur, id. ib. 7, 17 *fin.;* so with *per*, id. B. C. 3, 30, 6; 3, 63, 5 al.: qui ad Caesarem detulerint delaturive sint, me poenitere consilii mei, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 5; so with *acc.* and *inf.*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62; Verg. A. 4, 299 al.—**b.** Legal t. t.: nomen, and post-Aug., aliquem, *to indict, impeach, accuse* before the pretor, as plaintiff or informer (for syn. cf.: denuntio, indico): nomen alicujus de parricidio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen amici mei de ambitu, id. Cael. 31, 76; id. Rosc. Am. 23; nomen suo familiari (*dat.*) cadem de re, id. ib. 23: nomen tibi, id. Pis. 33, 82; cf.: illi nonnihil tamen in deferendo nomine secuti, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: ad deferendos reos praemio duci, Quint. 12, 7, 3: reos ad praetorem, Tac. A. 14, 41: reos ejusdem criminis detulerunt, Quint. 11, 1, 79; cf.: defertur majestatis, Tac. A. 14, 48 (v. Draeger ad loc.): adulterii, id. ib. 4, 42: impietatis in principem, id. ib. 6, 47: Drusus defertur moliri res novas, id. ib. 2, 27; cf.: defertur simulavisse partum, ib. 3, 22: ad deferenda de Perseo crimina, Liv. 42, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 98; cf. also: et cum occiderentur, detuli sententiam, *voted to condemn*, Vulg. Act. 26, 10.—*Absol.:* et minari et deferre etiam non orator potest, Quint. 4, 1, 22.—Of *denouncing:* quae apud vos de me deferunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 1.—**c.** Pub. law t. t. (α) Aliquid ad aerarium, and more freq. simply aliquid, *to give in at the Aerarium:* horum nomina ad aerarium detulisset, Cic. Phil. 5, 5 *fin.:* quamquam rationes deferre properarim (for which referre is repeatedly used just before), Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 3.—Hence of persons, *to recommend* them for future consideration and reward, for their services to the state: in beneficiis ad aerarium delatus est, Cic. Arch. 5 *fin.;* id. Fam. 5, 20, 7; id. Balb. 28; id. Att. 5, 7: senatus consultum factum ad aerarium deferre, *the public archives*, Liv. 39, 4, 8; Tac. A. 3, 51; 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94, 3.—(β) Deferre in censum, *to report* any thing *for assessment, to return* one's property *to the censors:* mille quingentum aeris in censum, Gell. 16, 10, 10; for which, deferre censum, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159; Tac. A. 6, 41.—*Pass. in mid. force:* deferri in censum, *to report one's self for assessment*, Eutr. 1, 7.—**3.** *To ascribe*, Amm. 14, 6, 8.

‡ **Dēfĕrunda,** ae, *f.*, perh. *a goddess that presided over the bringing of offerings*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Orell. I. p. 390.

dē-fervĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, *to seethe* or *cause to boil.*—**I.** Prop.: brassicam bene, Cato R. R. 157, 9: aquam in aëno, Vitr. 8, 5: radicem in vino, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 129.—* **II.** Transf.: aër defervefactus in pulmone, *heated*, Varr. ap. Lact. Opif. Dei 17.

dē-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to boil thoroughly;* of wine, *to ferment completely*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; of lime and water, *to effervesce*, Vitr. 7, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to subside:* indignatio, Vulg. Esth. 2, 1.

dē-fervesco, fervi and ferbui (defervi, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72; Cic. Clu. 39, 108; id. Or. 30, 107; Cato R. R. 96, 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 2 al.: deferbui, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; 31, 77; Col. 12, 20, 2 et saep.), 3, *v. n.* (post-Aug.), *to cease boiling, leave off raging.* **I.** Lit.: ubi lupinus deferverit, Cato R. R. 96: aestus, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: dum musteus fructus defervescat, Col. 9, 15 *fin.;* cf.: deferbuit mustum, id. 12, 38, 3; 12, 20, 2: ubi caelum enituit et deferbuit mare, Gell. 19, 1, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the fire of passion, *to cease raging, to cool down, to be allayed, assuaged* (a favorite expression of Cic.; elsewh. rare): ut ulciscendi vim differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira: defervescere autem certe significat ardorem animi invita ratione excitatum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36 *fin.:* sperabam jam defervisse adolescentiam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 72; cf.: cum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; id. Or. 30, 107: quasi deferverat oratio, id. Brut. 91 *fin.:* hominum studia defervisse, id. Clu. 39: dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2, 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4: regis indignatio deferbuerat, Vulg. Esth. 2, 1.—**B.** (Fig. from the fermenting of wine.) *To become clarified, clear:* novi versiculi ut primum videbuntur defervisse, Plin. Ep. 9, 16 *fin.*

dēfessus, a, um, *Part.* of defetiscor.

dēfĕtīgo, v. defatigo.

* **dēfĕtiscentĭa,** ae, *f.* [defetiscor], *weariness*, Tert. Anim. 43.

dē-fĕtiscor (in MSS. sometimes defatiscor), fessus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to become tired* or *wearied; to grow weary, faint; to be exhausted.* (For syn. v. defatigo. As a *verb. fin.* ante-class. and rare, but class. and freq. in the *part. perf.*): neque defetiscar experirier, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 23; so with *inf.:* ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quaerere, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 54 sq. (for which, sum defessus quaeritando, id. Am. 4, 1, 6); id. Ep. 2, 2, 13; id. Merc. 4, 5, 3; Lucr. 5, 1145: non si quid malae pugnae acciderit, defetiscendum, Front. B. Parth.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so, defessus with *abl. gerund.*, id. ib. 4, 6, 1; id. Eun. 5, 7, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 392, 20; Ov. M. 9, 198; cf.: aggerunda aqua defessi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 14.—With *abl. nominis:* diuturnitate pugnae defessi, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; cf. the foll.: defessus totius diei labore, id. ib. 7, 88, 7; cf. id. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.:* vulneribus, id. B. G. 1, 25, 5: cultu agrorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.:* forensibus negotiis atque urbano opere, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23; 2, 57 *fin.:* convicio (aures), id. Arch. 6, 12 et saep.: semperque ipsi recentes defessis succederent, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; so opp. recens *or* integer, id. ib. 7, 41, 2; id. B. C. 1, 45, 7; 3, 94, 2; Cic. de Or. 3, 36 *fin.:* defessi Aeneadae, Verg. A. 1, 157; cf. ib. 2, 285; 565: defessus omnibus medullis, Catul. 55, 30; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 54.—**II.** Transf., of things: arbores defatiscentes, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 10: ita defessa ac refrigerata accusatio, *weakened*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10 *fin.;* cf. oratio, id. ib. 1, 10, 31: orant defessis subeant rebus, i. e. *afflictis*, Sil. 1, 566.

dēfĭcientĭa, ae, *f.*, *the wanting, want* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. 23, 8.

dē-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3 (*perf. subj.:* defexit, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*, see below, *no.* III. *fin.* In the pass., besides the regular form deficior, ante- and post-class., once in Verg., Propert., and Livy, like fīo, eri: defit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 46; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 12; Lucr. 2, 1142; Verg. E. 2, 22; Prop. 1, 1, 34: defiunt, Gell. 20, 8, 5: defiat, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; id. Rud. 4, 4, 63: defiet, Liv. 9, 11: defieri, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2; cf. conficio *init.*), *v. a.* and *n.* [facio], orig., *to loosen, set free, remove from;* but it passed over at a very early period into the middle sense, *to loosen from one's self, to remove one's self, to break loose from;* and then gradually assumed the character of a new *verb. act.*, with the meaning *to leave, desert,*

depart from something, or *absol.*, *to depart, cease, fail.* (For syn. cf.: desum, absum, descisco, negligo.) **I.** Act. in the middle sense, *to remove one's self, separate one's self, to withdraw* (cf. the Greek ἀφιστάναι).—Hence, *to forsake, desert, abandon, revolt.* **A.** Lit.: ab amicitia P. R., Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 3; 7, 39, 3: ab Aeduis, id. ib. 2, 14, 3: ab rege, Sall. J. 56, 3; cf. ib. 66: (consules) a senatu, a republica, a bonis omnibus defecerant, Cic. Planc. 35; cf.: a republica, id. Cat. 11, 28; id. Fam. 12, 10; id. Sull. 12, 35: ab imperio ac nomine nostro, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31 et saep.: a patribus ad plebem, *to go over*, Liv. 6, 20: ad se, Sall. J. 61; cf.: ad Poenos, Liv. 22, 61.—*Absol.*: civitates quae defecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 2; 5, 25, 4; 7, 10 al.—**B.** Trop.: si a virtute defeceris, *forsake*, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: si utilitas ab amicitia defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: ut a me ipse deficerem, id. Fam. 2, 16.—Hence, **II.** As a *verb. act.*, *to leave* a person or thing, *to desert, to fail, forsake, be wanting to* (of things; very rarely of personal subjects): quem jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*; so, vires, id. B. C. 3, 99 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: me Leontina civitas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110; id. ib. 2, 5, 28 *fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 1, 13 et saep.: res eos jam pridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 21 (imitated word for word, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9); cf.: ne te de republica disserentem deficiat oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 23; and: tempus te citius quam oratio deficeret, id. Rosc. Am. 32: animus si te non deficit aequus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30: somnus sollicitas domus, Tib. 3, 4, 20: genitor Phaethontis orbem, i. e. *is eclipsed* (cf. III. B. infra), Ov. M. 2, 382.—Poet. with a *subject-clause*: nec me deficiet nautas rogitare citatos, i. e. *I will not cease*, etc. Prop. 1, 8, 23 Kuin.—**b.** Pass.: cum aquilifer jam viribus deficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 64, 3; cf.: mulier a menstruis defecta, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.*: mulier abundat audacia, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: sanguine defecti artus, Ov. M. 5, 96 et saep.: si qui dotem promisit defectus sit facultatibus, i. e. *unable to pay*, Dig. 23, 3, 33; cf.: te defecta nomina, ib. 22, 1, 11 *fin.*—**III.** Middle or neuter, *to run out, be wanting, fail, cease, disappear.* **A.** Middle (mostly ante-class. and poet.). (α) With *dat.*: mihi fortuna magis nunc defit, quam genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 2: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg. E. 2, 22.—(β) *Absol.*: neque opsonium defiat neque supersit, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 3; so opp. superesse, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 10: ut defiat dies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 63: id. Mil. 4, 6, 46: numquamne causa defiet, cur? etc., Liv. 9, 11.—Trop.: defectis (sc. animo) defensoribus, *disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 3: sed non usque eo defectum Germanicum, *weakened*, Tac. A. 2, 70; cf. in the foll. *no.* B. β.—**B.** Neuter. (α) With *dat.* (so rarely; mostly poet.): cum non solum vires, sed etiam tela nostris deficerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 1; so perh.: vires nostris, id. B. C. 2, 41, 7 (al. nostros); Sil. 8, 661 Oud. *N. cr.*; cf. id. 10, 10, 193; and Stat. Ach. 1, 445.—(β) *Absol.* (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37 *fin.*; cf.: fructus ex arboribus, id. ib. 3, 58 *fin.*: ejus generis copia, id. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: tempus anni ad bellum gerendum, id. ib. 4, 20, 2: vereor, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, ne oratio deesset, ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11: nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3: non deficiente crumena, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 11 et saep.; Juv. 11, 38: quod plena luna defecisset, *was eclipsed*, Cic. Rep. 1, 15; cf.: solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, id. ib. 1, 16 al.; also simply *to set*: qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 4, 4, 27: lunā deficiente, *waning* (opp. crescente), Gell. 20, 8, 5; of *fire* and *light, to go out, expire, become extinct*: ignis, Verg. G. 352: lumen, Petr. 111, 4: progenies Caesarum in Nerone deficit, *becomes extinct, dies out*, Suet. Galb. 1; cf. Plin. Pan. 39, 6; Just. 7, 2, 4; Sen. Suas. 2, 22; but deficit ignis, *does not extend*, Verg. A. 2, 505: in hac voce defecit, *he departed, expired*, Suet. Aug. 99; Quint. 6 prooem. § 11: deficit omne quod nascitur, *comes to an end*, Quint. 5, 10, 79; cf.: mundum deficere, id. ib.: deficit vita, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 19; quod multi Gallicis tot bellis defecerant, *had been lost*, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: ultima jam passi comites bello Deficiunt, *grow faint*, Ov. M. 14, 483: deficit Matho, *fails, becomes bankrupt*, Juv. 7, 129: debitores, Dig. 49, 14, 3, § 8: munimenta defecerant, *yielded, surrendered*, Curt. 4, 4, 19.—Trop.: ne negotio desisteret neu animo deficeret, *nor be disheartened*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112 *fin.*; so, animo, id. B. G. 7, 30; id. B. C. 1, 19; 2, 43; Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; for which, ne deficiant (apes) animum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34; and in a like sense *absol.*: ne una plaga accepta patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; so Caes. B. C. 2, 31 *fin.*; Sall. J. 51, 4: deficit ars, Ov. M. 11, 537: illis legibus populus Romanus prior non deficiet: si prior defexit publico consilio dolo malo, tu illo die, Juppiter, etc., *to depart from, violate the conditions of a treaty*, an old formula used in taking an oath, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*: pugnando deficere, i. e. *to be deficient, wanting*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 3; cf. poet. with foll. *inf.*: suppeditare Materies, Lucr. 1, 1039; Sil. 3, 112; Tib. 4, 1, 191.—Hence, **dēfectus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to *no.* III.), *weak, weakened, worn out, enfeebled* (not ante-Aug.): quod sibi defectis illa tulisset opem, Ov. F. 3, 674: defectus annis et desertus viribus, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3; cf.: defectissimus annis et viribus, Col. 1 prooem. § 12: senio (arbor), id. 5, 6, 37: laboribus, Val. Fl. 2, 285: vadit incerto pede, jam viribus defecta, Sen. Hippol. 374: defectae senectutis homine, Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 3: in tumidis et globosis (speculis) omnia defectiora (corresp. with paria and auctiora), *smaller*, App. Mag. p. 283.—*Plur. subst.*: **dēfecti**, ōrum, *m.*: sidera obscura attributa defectis, *the weak*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 28.

dē-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to fasten down* or *in*; and with especial reference to the terminus, *to drive, fix*, or *fasten into* (class.).—**I.** Lit.: in campo Martio crucem ad civium supplicium defigi et constitui jubes, Cic. Rab. perd. 4: so, tigna machinationibus immissa in flumen, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4: sudes sub aqua, id. ib. 5, 18, 3: asseres in terra defigebantur, id. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5: verutum in balteo, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 7: sicam in consulis corpore, *to thrust*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; cf.: cultrum in corde, Liv. 1, 58 *fin.*: tellure hastas, Verg. A. 12, 130; cf. id. ib. 6, 652: gladium superne jugulo, Liv. 1, 25; cf. Ov. M. 13, 436 al.: cruci defiguntur, Varr. ap. Non. 221, 13: arborem penitus terrae, Verg. G. 2, 290: te hodie, si prehendero, defigam in terram colaphis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 22 (for which, shortly after, cruci affigere): morsus in aurem, Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 34: clavum percussum malleo in cerebrum, Vulg. Judic. 4, 21; Eccles. 12, 11.—**B.** Meton. (Causa pro effectu.) *To fix, fasten, render immovable* (rare): defixa caelo sidera, Hor. Epod. 17, 5; cf. Ov. M. 11, 76: defixere aciem in his vestigiis, *have fixed them motionless*, Tac. Agr. 34; cf.: defixi et Neronem intuentes, id. A. 13, 16: sedeo defixus, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1: me defixum in ora, etc., Prop. 1, 8, 15.—**C.** Esp. in phrase, manus defigere, *to strike hands*, i. e., *to close a contract as surety, to pledge one's person*, Vulg. Prov. 6, 1; 22, 26.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fix, fasten; to turn intently* in any direction: virtus est una altissimis defixa radicibus, Cic. Phil. 4, 5: oculos in vultu regis, Curt. 7, 8: iratos oculos in te, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15: in alicujus possessiones oculos defigere, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10: oculos defigere in terram, Quint. 11, 3, 158; Curt. 9, 3.—*Absol.*: oculos, *to let fall, cast down*, Tac. A. 3, 1: Aeneas defixus lumina, Verg. A. 6, 156: animos in ea, quae perspicua sunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 15: disputare non vaganti oratione, sed defixa in una republica, id. Rep. 1, 11; cf.: in eo mentem orationemque defigit, id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: omnes suas curas in reip. salute, id. Phil. 14, 5, 13; id. Verr. 1, 3; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To strike motionless*, sc. with astonishment, etc.; *to stupefy, astound, astonish* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): utraque simul objecta res oculis animisque immobiles parumper eos defixit, Liv. 21, 33; so, aliquem, id. 3, 47; 6, 40 al.: silentium triste ita defixit omnium animos, ut, etc., Liv. 1, 29.—In the *part. perf.*: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. A. 1, 495; 6, 156; 7, 249; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14; Liv. 8, 7; Tac. A. 1, 68; 13, 5 et saep.—**2.** Religious t. t. ***a.** *To declare fixedly, firmly, unalterably*: QVAE AVGVR VITIOSA, DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*—**b.** (Because, in making imprecations, the waxen image of him for whom destruction was to be prepared, or his name written in wax, was stuck through with a needle; cf. Ov. H. 6, 91 sq., and Voss upon Verg. E. 8, 80.) *To bewitch, enchant; to curse* any thing: caput alicujus dira imprecatione, Sen. Ben. 6, 35: defigi imprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: nomina cerā, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; cf.: DEFIXA NOMINA, Inscr. Orell. 3726: regis animum Iolchiacis votis, Verg. Cir. 376.—**3.** *To censure, reprove* a thing: culpam, Pers. 5, 16.

dēfĭgūrātus, a, um, *adj.* In gramm., *declined, derived*: nomina, Prisc. p. 638 P.

dē-fingo, nxi, 3, *v. a.*, *to form, to put in shape, to fashion* (very rare; prob. belonging properly to the vulgar lang.; hence in Hor., by way of sarcasm): panem, Cato R. R. 74 and 121.—Sarcast. of coarse poetic description: dum Defingit Rheni luteum caput, * Hor. S. 1, 10, 37.

dēfīnienter, *adv.* [definio], *distinctly*: agnoscere, etc., August. in Joan. Tr. 14, 8.

dēfīnio, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To bound, to set bounds to; to limit, terminate, define* (for syn. v. decerno—freq. in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: ejus fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22; cf. id. Rep. 2, 6: orbes caeli aspectum nostrum definiunt, id. Div. 2, 44; cf. id. N. D. 2, 40: orbem terrarum (loca), id. Balb. 28, 64; imperium populi R., id. Sest. 31, 67 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To designate by limiting; to limit, define, determine; to explain* (cf. circumscribo, *no.* II. A.): genus universum brevi circumscribi et definiri potest, Cic. Sest. 45, 97; cf. id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: universam et propriam oratoris vim, id. ib. 1, 15: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 24; 2, 31 *fin.*: omitto innumerabiles viros, etc. . . . unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., *this only I declare*, etc., id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.*: probe definitur a Stoicis *fortitudo*, cum eam *virtutem esse* dicunt *propugnantem pro aequitate*, id. Off. 1, 19; 1, 27, 96; id. Fin. 2, 2 et saep.: nec uno modo definitur res eadem, Quint. 7, 3, 16; Tac. A. 6, 28 et saep.: aedes sibi optimas, hortos, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9; cf.: ut suus cuique locus erat definitus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4: tempus adeundi, id. ib. 7, 83, 5: cf.: ante quem diem iturus sit, id. B. C. 1, 11, 2: annos, Quint. 12, 6, 1: consulatum in annos, Caes. B. C. 3, 82, 4; cf.: potestatem in quinquennium, Cic. Agr. 2, 13: ut quam vitam ingrediar, definias, id. Ac. 2, 36; cf. id. Quint. 27: non remittam: definitum est, *it is determined, decided*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 43; Cic. Fat. 5, 9; Vulg. 1 Reg. 20, 33.—**2.** In opposition to breadth or laxity (cf. circumscribo, *no.* II. 2), *to limit within certain bounds, to restrict, confine*: non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis definietur viris, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 3: quae sententia definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; cf. id. de Or. 3, 28, 109: ex perduellium numero definitus, *included in the definition of*, Off. 3, 29, 107 (dub.).—**II.** *To terminate, finish* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. places): ut totam hujus generis orationem concludam atque definiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 Zumpt; id. Or. 19 *fin.*: definito juvene, *ended*, i. e. *slain*, Apul. M. 8, p. 203, 20.—Hence, **dēfīnītus**, a, um, *P. a.* (according to *no.* I. B. 1), *definite, limited, distinct, precise; plain, perspicuous* (rare, but good prose): quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam, etc., Cic. Top. 21; so opp. generales, Quint. 7, 2, 1: certum esse in caelo ac definitum locum, ubi, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 13; so with certus, id. Fam. 3, 8; Quint. 7, 10, 7: quaestiones, Cic. Top. 24 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **dēfīnītē**, *definitely, precisely, distinctly*,

etc., Cic. Balb. 14; de Or. 2, 27, 118; Plin. Pan. 88, 6; Gell. 1, 257 al.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur.

dēfīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [definio]. *I. *A bounding, a boundary:* AREA INTRA HANC DEFINITIONEM CIPPORVM CLAVSA VERVBVS, Inscr. Orell. 736.—**II.** *A limiting, prescribing, defining; a definition, explanation* (freq. only in Cicero; cf. definio): ut quodcumque accidisset praedictum videretur hominum et temporum definitione sublata, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 110: judiciorum aequorum, id. Clu. 2: *definitio* est earum rerum, quae sunt ejus rei propriae, quam definire volumus, brevis et circumscripta quaedam explicatio, id. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf. id. Or. 33, 116; id. Fin. 2, 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 2 *fin.* et saep.; Quint. 1, 6, 29: definitio pars sit translationis, id. 3, 6, 42 et saep.—**III.** Transf., *that which is decreed, decided:* perpetrata quippe est definitio, Vulg. Dan. 11, 36.

dēfīnītīvē, *adv.*, v. foll. art. *fin.*

dēfīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [definio]. **I.** *Definitive, explanatory.* So in the rhet. lang. of Cicero: constitutio, Inv. 2, 17; cf. ib. 1, 13: causa, id. Top. 24 *fin.* And in the later jurid. Lat.: sententia, *a decisive, definitive sentence*, Cod. Just. 7, 45, 3; 7, 64, 10 al.—**II.** In late Lat. = definitus, *definite, distinct, plain:* materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 38.—*Adv.:* **dēfīnītīvē**, *definitively, plainly, distinctly:* pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Christ. 18: loqui, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.

dēfīnītor, ōris, *m.* [definio, *no.* I. B. 1], *one who determines, settles, appoints*, (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

dēfīnītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of definio.

dēfĭo, ĕri, v. deficio.

* **dēfĭŏcŭlus**, i, *m.* [humorously compounded from defit and oculus], *who lacks an eye, one-eyed*, Mart. 12, 59, 9.

‡ **dēfixĭo**, ōnis, *f.*, *enchantment*, νεκρομαντίαι, κατάδεσμοι, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [defigo, *no.* II. B. 2, b.].

dēflăgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflagro], *a burning up, consuming by fire, conflagration* (perhaps only in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: futura aliquando caeli atque terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; cf.: terrarum omnium, id. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *destruction*, Cic. Planc. 40, 95.

dēflăgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To burn down, to be consumed by fire* (freq. only in Cic.; cf. conflagro). **A.** *Neutr.* **1.** Lit.: qua nocte natus esset Alexander, eadem Dianae Ephesiae templum deflagravisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 27 *fin.*; id. Div. 1, 17; id. Phil. 2, 36, 91; id. Par. 4, 2, 31; id. Ac. 2, 37 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 53 *fin.*; 10, 44; Suet. Tib. 48: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, Cic. Off. 3, 25.—**2.** Trop., *to perish, be destroyed:* communi incendio malint quam suo deflagrare, Cic. Sest. 46, 99: ruere ac deflagrare omnia passuri estis? Liv. 3, 52.—**B.** *Act.* (very rare): fana flammâ deflagrata, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19: quae (sol) proxime currendo deflagrat, Vitr. 6, 1.—* **2.** Trop., *to destroy utterly:* in cinere deflagrati imperii, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12 (cf. deflagratio *fin.*).—**II.** *To burn out, cease burning;* rare, and only trop. of the fire of passion, = defervesco, *to abate, be allayed:* deflagrare iras vestras posse, Liv. 40, 8: deflagrante paullatim seditione, Tac. H. 2, 29: iram senis deflagrare pati, Lact. Mort. Pers. 14, 5.—Transf. to persons: sic deflagrare minaces Incassum, Luc. 4, 280.

* **dē-flammo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to deprive of flame, to put out, extinguish:* taedam, Ap. M. 5, p. 172, 26.

dē-flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to bend downwards* or *aside, to turn aside* or *in another direction.* **A.** Lit.: ramum olivae, Col. 5, 11, 14; cf.: palmitem, id. 4, 26, 3; Catull. 62, 51; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 204: tela (Venus), Verg. A. 10, 331: amnis in alium cursum, Cic. Div. 1, 19 *fin.*: cursum ad Romanos, Liv. 10, 27: vultum ab aliqua re ad aliquid, Val. Max. 5, 10, 1: carinam quolibet, Luc. 5, 789; cf.: rapidum iter, id. 3, 337; novam viam, *to turn off, construct in another direction*, Liv. 39, 27 *fin.*—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: lumina, Ov. M. 7, 789; cf.: oculos a cura, Val. Fl. 8, 76: cum ipsos principes aliqua pravitas de via deflexit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: aliquem ab institutis studiis, Quint. 10, 1, 91: ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic. Or. 40: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, id. Caecin. 18, 51: quaedam in senectute deflexit (for which, shortly before, mutavit), Cels. praef.: in ipsos factum deflectitur, Quint. 7, 2, 23: adversarios in suam utilitatem deflectere, id. 4, 1, 71; cf.: dotes puellae in pejus, Ov. R. Am. 325: tragoediam in obscenos risus, id. Tr. 2, 409: perniciosa consilia fortuna deflexit in melius, Sen. Ben. 6, 8, 1: virtutes in vitia, Suet. Dom. 3: se de curriculo petitionis, *to withdraw*, id. Mur. 22 *fin.*—**2.** Esp. (late Lat.), gramm. t. t., *to inflect, to vary the form of* a word: non solet sic deflecti, August. in Psa. 140, 25.—**II.** *Neutr., to turn off, turn aside.* **A.** Lit.: vulgus militum deflectere viâ, Tac. H. 2, 70; cf. without via, Suet. Aug. 93 *fin.*: in Tuscos, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 3.—**B.** Trop. (freq., but almost exclusively in Cicero): deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Lael. 12; so, de via (consuetudo), id. Off. 2, 3, 9: de recta regione, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68: a veritate, id. Rosc. Com. 16: oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: a Domino, Vulg. Sirach 36, 28; 2, 7.

dē-flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To weep over* a person or thing; *to lament, deplore, bewail* (for syn. cf.: deploro, ejulo, ploro, lacrimo, lamentor, fleo —class.): te cinefactum deflevimus, Lucr. 3, 907: Numam, Ov. M. 15, 487: nuptam (Eurydicen), id. ib. 10, 12: inter nos impendentes casus deflevimus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329: illud initium civilis belli, Asinius Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31: eversionem civitatis, Quint. 3, 8, 12: aliena mala, id. 6, 1, 26 et saep.: Crassi mors a multis saepe defleta, Cic. de Or. 3, 3; cf. id. Phil. 13, 5; Verg. A. 6, 220 al.: in deflenda nece, Quint. 11, 3, 8 et saep. —*Absol.:* dum assident, dum deflent, Tac. A. 16, 13: in amici sinu, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 5.— (β) Poet. with *acc.* and *inf.:* et minui deflevit onus dorsumque levari, Manil. 4, 748.—* **B.** Oculos, *to dull with weeping*, App. M. 5, p. 161, 36.—**II.** *Neutr., to weep much* or *violently, weep to exhaustion* (very rare): gravibus cogor deflere querelis, Prop. 1, 16, 13; Justin. 18, 4, 13; App. M. 4 *fin.*

dēflētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defleo, *no.* II.], *a violent weeping* (late Lat.), Juvenc. 4, 122.

dēflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deflecto], *a turning* or *bending aside* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: certa meatus solis, Macr. Sat. 1, 17.—**II.** Trop.: cupiditatum, Naz. Pan. Const. 5.

1. dēflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from deflecto.

2. dēflexus, ūs, *m.* [deflecto], *a bending, turning aside* (post-class.), in the trop. sense: humani animi ab odio ad gratiam deflexus, Val. Max. 4, 2; cf. id. 7, 3: a virtute, Ambros. in Psa. 1, § 23.

dē-flo, āre, *v. a.* **1.** *To blow off* or *away*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64.—**2.** *To blow off, to cleanse by blowing*, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27. —**3.** *To blab*, Ambros. Ep. 47, 2.

* **dē-floccātus**, a, um, *adj.* [floccus], *shorn of locks, bald:* senes, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 10.

dēflōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defloro], *a plucking of flowers.*—Transf., Tert. adv. Valent. 12.—Trop., Cassiod. 12: virginitatis, *a deflouring*, Ambros. Ep. 64.

dēflōrĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shed its blossoms* (very rare): vitis pejus defloret, Col. 5, 6, 36.

dē-flōresco, rui, 3, *v. n.*, *to drop its blossoms; to fade, wither.* **I.** Lit.: omne frumentum . . . deflorescit, Col. 2, 11 *fin.*; so in *praes.*, id. 2, 10, 19; Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 286: cum (faba) defloruit, exiguas (aquas) desiderat, id. 18, 12, 30, § 120; so in the *perf.*, Catull. 62, 43.—**II.** Trop., *to fade, decay, decline:* cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv. 29, 4; cf.: cum senecta res quoque defloruere, id. 38, 53 *fin.*: non talis, qualem tu eum jam deflorescentem cognovisti, Cic. Brut. 92: deliciae mature et celeriter deflorescunt, id. Cael. 19.

dēflōro, āre, āvi [de-flos], *v. a.*, lit. *to deprive of flowers*, Dracont. 1, 588.—**II.** Transf.: fulgores solis, Amm. 20, 11, § 28: deflorato virginitatis pudore, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 7, 32.

dē-flŭo, xi, xum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To flow down.* **A.** Lit.: quod sanguen defluxerat, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; cf.: sanguis a renibus, Plin. 24, 18, 105, § 169: defluit lapidosus rivus, Ov. F. 3, 273: flamma ex Aetna monte, Liv. Fragm. 1, 116: flumen Lavida Tauro monte defluens, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 680 P.; cf.: saxis umor, Hor. Od. 1, 12, 29; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: Anaxum quo Varamus defluit, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126: potus defluit ad pulmonem, Gell. 17, 11, 1.—**2.** Transf., of things not liquid, *to move downwards softly* or *gradually; to glide* or *flow down, descend:* jam ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—Of clothing: pedes vestis defluxit ad imos, Verg. A. 1, 404: toga defluit male laxus, *hangs carelessly*, Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 31.—Of floating objects: aries mersus secundo defluit amni, *floats, swims down*, Verg. G. 3, 447; id. A. 7, 495; 8, 549: Ostiam Tiberi, *to sail down*, Suet. Ner. 27; Curt. 9, 8 *fin.* —Of riders: tota cohors imitata relictis Ad terram defluxit equis, *dismounted*, Verg. A. 11, 501; cf.: ex equo, Curt. 7, 7 *fin.*: in humum (ex equo), Furius poët. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: ad terram, Liv. 2, 20; and, a dextro armo in latus, Ov. M. 6, 229.—**B.** Trop., *to flow, come, pass:* hoc totum e sophistarum fontibus defluxit in forum, Cic. Or. 27 *fin.*: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: (adolescentes) tantum ab eo (sc. Seneca) defluebant, quantum, etc., *departed, deviated*, Quint. 10, 1, 126 Frotsch., Cic. Lael. 26, 100: a quibus duplex Octaviorum familia defluxit, *are derived, descended*, Suet. Aug. 2; cf. Vell. 1, 16, 4: ne quid in terram defluat, *be spilled on the ground, be lost*, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: multaque merces tibi defluat aequo ab Jove, *flow to thee in abundance*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 28 (cf. Theocr. 1, 5: Ἐς τε καταῤῥεῖ): a superis, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79; cf.: si quid redundarit, ad illum defluxisse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66. —**II.** *To flow* or *pass away* so as to disappear, *to cease flowing.* **A.** Lit.: rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 32; cf.: cum hiberni defluxere torrentes, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3.—**B.** Trop., *to cease, vanish, pass away, disappear, be lost:* ex novem tribunis unus defluxit, *has deserted, proved unfaithful*, Cic. Sest. 32: ubi salutatio defluxit, *has ceased, is over*, id. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*: ubi per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium defluxere, Sall. J. 1, 4: tenerae sucus Defluat praedae, Hor. Od. 3, 27, 55; id. Ep. 2, 1, 158.—So of the falling out of the hair, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154; 11, 39, 94, § 231: comae, Ov. M. 6, 141.—In eccl. Lat. = defloresco: folium, Vulg. Isa. 34, 4; 1, 30; id. Psa. 1, 3.

dēflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [defluo], *flowing down;* or transf., *moving downwards, going* or *falling down* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: gradus, Stat. Th. 9, 325: caesaries, *long and flowing*, Prud. στεφ. 13, 30: splendor ab alto, Stat. S. 1, 3, 53.—**II.** Esp.: vasculum (in which a liquid runs down), *a water-clock*, App. M. 3, p. 130, 21.

dēflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.] (perh. only in Plin.). **I.** *A flowing down, flowing off*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281: defluvia fontanea, Sol. 4, 4.—**II.** *A falling off* or *out:* capilli, = alopecia, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163; 29, 6, 34, § 108; cf. capitis, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230; 22, 13, 15, § 34.

dēfluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a flowing off, discharge* (lat. Lat.): seminis, Firm. Math. 3, 7; ventris, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.—*Absol.* = διάῤῥοια, *diarrhoea*, id. ib. 3, 22.

* **dēfluxus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flowing* or *running off:* in terras, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.

dē-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig downwards* or *deep; to dig up, to dig* (rare): scrobem in limine stabuli, Col. 7, 5, 17: specus, Verg. G. 3, 376: domos, id. Cul. 273: terram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: locum in altitudinem pedum quinque, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 46: defosso lacu, Suet. Caes. 39.—More freq., **II.** *To bury in the earth* (quite class.): homines defoderunt in terram dimidiatos, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 14, 19; Lucr. 5, 935; 1366; Liv. 8, 10 *fin.*: thesaurum defossum esse sub lecto, Cic. Div. 2, 65; cf. id. de Or. 2, 41: cotem et novaculam in comitio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: hospitem (necatum) in aedibus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 51; 71: lapidem in agro, Ov. F. 2, 641 al.: aliquem humo, Ov. M. 4, 239; id. F. 6, 458.—**B.** Transf., *to hide,*

conceal, cover: defodiet (aetas) condetque nitentia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 25: quae necessitas hominem defodit, ut erueret aurum, Sen. N. Q. 5, 15, 3; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9: se, Sen. ad Marc. 2 *fin.*

dē-foedo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to defile* (late Lat.): noli defoedare coronam meam, Fulg. Serm. 69.

‡ **dēfōmĭtātum** a fomitibus succisum, quibus confoveri erat solitum lignum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 10 Müll.

dēfŏre, v. desum.

dē-fŏrĭs, *adv.*, *from outside, outside:* inclusit eum Dominus deforis, Vulg. Gen. 7, 16: quod deforis est calicis, id. Matt. 23, 25; id. Luc. 11, 40.

‡ **dēforma exta,** = decocta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 11.

1. dēformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. deformo], *a representation, delineation,* Vitr. 1, 1; 3, praef. *fin.*

* **2. dēformātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. deformo], *a deforming, disfiguring, defacing:* tantae majestatis, Liv. 9, 5 *fin.*: manus, Cod. Theod. 7, 13, 4; 15, 1, 19.

dē-formis, e (*abl. plur.:* deformis dentibus, Apul. Met. 10, p. 249, 9), *adj.* [forma; cf. 2. deformo]. **I.** *Departing,* either physically or (more freq.) morally, *from the right shape, quality,* etc.; *misshapen, deformed, unsightly, ugly, odious, disgusting; disgraceful, base* (for syn. cf.: taeter, foedus, turpis—freq. and class.): longus an brevis, formosus an deformis, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: deformem esse natum, id. Cael. 3, 6; cf.: calvitio quoque deformis, Suet. Dom. 18; and, deformissima femina (opp. pulcherrima), Gell. 5, 11, 11: opus non deforme, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 5: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34; cf. patria, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: solum patriae belli malis, Liv. 5, 49; cf. Suet. Vesp. 8: agmen (sc. inerme), Liv. 9, 6: turba, id. 41, 3; cf. Suet. Aug. 35: spectaculum, Liv. 1, 26, 10; 31, 24; cf. aspectus (opp. species honesta), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: motus statusve, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35 et saep.: oratio non tam honorifica audientibus quam sibi deformis, Liv. 45, 44; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 15: blanditiae, id. 8, 3, 65: convicia, id. 6, 4, 10: libido, id. 8, 6, 40: haesitatio, id. 11, 2, 48: obsequium, *servile,* Tac. A. 4, 20: aegrimonia, Hor. Epod. 13, 18 et saep.: deforme et servile est caedi discentes, Quint. 1, 3, 14; so with a subject-clause, id. 9, 4, 72 (opp. foedissimum); id. 11, 3, 81 and 125; Tac. Or. 36 *fin.* al.; and in the *comp.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2; id. ib. 8, 24 *fin.*; Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.—*N. plur.* as *subst.:* deformia meditari, *shameful deeds,* Tac. A. 14, 15.—* Poet. with *gen.:* deformis leti, Sil. 1, 166.—*Adv.* (post-Aug.): **dēformĭter. a.** *Misshapenly:* formati, Apul. M. 8, p. 214, 4.—**b.** *Inelegantly; disgracefully:* sonat junctura, Quint. 8, 3, 45: dicet multa, id. 11, 1, 82: vivo, Suet. Ner. 49.—*Comp.:* deformius errasse, Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 1, 6, 6. —* **II.** *Shapeless:* animae, Ov. M. 2, 554.

dēformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deformis, *no.* I.], *deformity, ugliness* (good prose). **I.** Lit. (physically): quae si in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105; id. de Or. 2, 59, 239; cf. of *mutilation,* Amm. 14, 7, 16: in tanta deformitate, *hideousness,* Liv. 2, 23; Quint. 2, 13, 12 al.: aedificiorum, Suet. Ner. 38.—**II.** Trop. (morally), *baseness, vileness, deformity of character:* an corporis pravitates habebunt aliquid offensionis, animi deformitas non habebit? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51; id. Att. 9, 10, 2; id. de Or. 1, 34, 156; Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 2; Quint. 6, 1, 12; 8, 3, 48.—*Plur.:* verba meretricum vitia atque deformitates significantia, Gell. 3, 3, 6 et saep.—**B.** *An uncouth style:* rusticitas et rigor et deformitas adferunt frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37.

dēformĭter, *adv., inelegantly, disgracefully,* etc.; v. deformis, *no.* I. *fin.*

1. dē-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring into form* or *shape; to form, fashion; to design, delineate, describe* (class.). **I.** Lit.: areas, Cato R. R. 161; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: marmora prima manu, Quint. 5, 11, 30: non flosculos sed certos ac deformatos fructus ostenderat, *full-formed, perfect,* id. 6 prooem. § 9: tragicae (scenae) deformantur columnis et fastigiis et signis, *are delineated, represented,* Vitr. 5, 8; cf.: operis speciem exemplaribus pictis, *to represent in outline, to sketch,* id. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.: quae ita a fortuna deformata sunt, ut tamen a natura inchoata compareant, Cic. Sull. 26, 73; cf. Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 11: ille, quem supra deformavi, *have depicted, described,* Cic. Caecin. 5, 14; Sen. Ben. 7, 2: ministratio deformata litteris, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 7.

2. dē-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [forma; cf. deformis], *to bring out of shape; to deform, disfigure; to spoil, mar* (class.). **I.** Lit.: deformatus corpore, fractus animo, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3 sq.; cf.: aerumnis deformatus, Sall. J. 14, 7: vultum macies deformat, Verg. G. 4, 254: membra veneno, Sil. 2, 707: capillos tonsura, Ov. A. A. 1, 517; cf.: canitiem multo pulvere, Verg. A. 10, 844 (for which, id. ib. 12, 611, turpare; and Catull. 64, 224; and Ov. M. 8, 530, foedare): parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; cf. Liv. 37, 3: patriam turpissimis incendiis et ruinis, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 3; cf. Italiam, Auct. (Cicero?) ap. Quint. 9, 3, 31.—**II.** Trop., *to mar, disgrace, dishonor:* quae accusatores deformandi hujus causa dixerunt, Cic. Cael. 2; cf.: (rusticana illa parsimonia) deformata atque ornamentis omnibus spoliata, id. Quint. 30, 92: ordinem prava lectione (senatus), Liv. 9, 30: victoriam clade, id. 33, 36 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 71: multa bona uno vitio, id. 30, 14 *fin.*: orationem (with lacerare), Quint. 10, 7, 32: domum, Verg. A. 12, 805.

dēformus, a, um, v. deformis *init.*

1. dēfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from defodio.

* **2. dēfossus,** ūs, *m.* [defodio], *a digging deeply,* Plin. 19, 8, 48.

* **dēfraudātio,** ōnis, *f.* [defraudo].—Lit., *a defrauding.*—Trop., *deficiency,* Tert. Anim. 43.

* **dēfraudātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who defrauds, a defrauder,* Gai. Inst. 4, 65.

* **dēfraudātrix,** īcis, *f.* [defraudator], *she who defrauds,* Tert. Jejun. 16.

dē-fraudo or **defrūdo** (cf. frustra and the compounds of claudo), āvi, ātum (old *fut. perf.* defraudassis = defraudaveris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58), 1, *v. a.*, *to defraud, overreach, cheat* (ante-class. and late; in Cic. twice, in proverb. phrases only): tene ego defrudem? Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 81 sq.; cf. ib. 78 and 80; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 84; id. Trin. 2, 4, 11; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: ne defrudes drachumā, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 91; Apul. Met. 4, p. 154, 5; id. 9, p. 230, 13; id. de Mag. 82, p. 326, 13; Vulg. Sir. 7, 23.—Also with *acc. pers.* and *rei:* aes defraudasse cauponem, Varr. ap. Non. 25, 1; and proverb.: quem ne andabatam quidem defraudare poteramus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: ne brevitas defraudasse aures videatur, id. Or. 66, 221: genium, *to deny one's self an enjoyment* (opp. indulgere), Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 14; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 10 Ruhnk.; so, nihil sibi, Petr. 69, 2.—With *two accus.*, Vulg. Luc. 19, 8.

dē-frĕmo, ui, 3, *v. n.*, *to cease raging* or *roaring, to abate* (post-class.): cum primus ille impetus defremuisset, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4; Sid. Ep. 9, 9; 1, 5 *fin.*: sensim ira, id. ib. 4, 12.

* **dē-frēnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [freno], *unbridled, unrestrained:* cursu, Ov. M. 1, 282.

‡ **defrensa,** detrita atque detonsa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 17 Müll.

dēfrĭcātē, *adv.*, v. defrico *fin.*

dēfrĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [defrico], *a rubbing,* Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 *fin.*; 2, 18; 19 al.

dē-frĭco, cui, cātum and ctum (the former Catull. 37, 20; Col. 11, 2, 70; Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 188; the latter in Col. 6, 13, 1; 7, 5, 8; Sen. Ep. 87, 10), 1, *v. a.*, *to rub off, rub down; to rub hard, to rub* (rare; mostly technical; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Prop.: dentem, Catull. 37, 20; Ov. A. A. 3, 216: radicem, Col. 12, 56, 1: dolia, id. 11, 2, 70: lichenes pumice, Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21: papulam saliva, Cels. 5, 28, 18; cf. vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: corpora pecudum quotidie, id. 6, 30, 1: fauces ceteraque membra, Suet. Dom. 20 et saep.: vas aeneum defricabitur, *shall be scoured,* Vulg. Lev. 6, 28: defricari, *mid., to rub one's self,* as in a bath, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.—**II.** Trop.: urbem sale multo, *to lash well,* Hor. S. 1, 10, 4.—Hence, * **dēfrĭcātē,** *adv.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *with biting sarcasm:* facete et defricate, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.

dēfrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from defrico.

dē-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to cool off, grow cold* (very rare): coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 21, 1.

dē-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.*, *to break off; to break to pieces* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: amphoram defracto collo puram impleto, Cato R. R. 88: plantas, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; cf. Verg. G. 2, 300: ramum arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: surculum, id. de Or. 3, 28, 110: ferrum summā ab hasta, Verg. A. 11, 748: crura aut cervices sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 126; so, lumbos, id. Stich. 1, 3, 37: caput ei testatim, Juventius ap. Charis. p. 196 P.; cf.: caput ei hoc patibulo, Titin. ap. Non. 366, 18.—**II.** Trop.: id unum bonum est, quod numquam defringitur, *is never destroyed,* Sen. Ep. 92; Apul. Flor. 3, p. 355, 2.

dēfrūdo, v. defraudo.

dē-frūgo, āre, *v. a.* [fruges], *to rob of corn:* segetem ne defruges, *to sow too little grain,* Orac. Vet. ap. Plin. 18, 24, 55, § 200; cf. Cato R. R. 5, 4 (Schneid. *defrudet*).

* **dē-frŭor,** frui, *v. dep.*, *to use up, consume by enjoying:* auctumnitate, Symm. Ep. 3, 23; cf.: *defrui* dicebant antiqui ut *deamare, deperire,* significantes omnem fructum percipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 14 Müll.

dē-frusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to divide into pieces, to dismember* (post-class.): tunicam, Amm. 31, 2: Mesopotamiam, id. 20, 2 al.

dēfrŭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defrutum], *belonging to* or *for* defrutum (only in Col.): vasa, Col. 12, 19, 3; 6.—Also *absol.:* **dēfrutārium,** id. 12, 20, 2: cella, id. 1, 6, 9.

dēfrŭto, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to boil down into* defrutum: quicquid vini, Cato R. R. 24, 2: vinum, Col. 2, 22, 4.

dēfrŭtum, i, *n.* (perh. for defervitum, sc. mustum), *must boiled down* (acc. to Varr. and Col., to one third; acc. to Plin., only to one half), Varr. ap. Non. 551, 24; Col. 12, 20 sq.; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; Pall. Oct. 18; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51; Verg. G. 4, 269.

dēfŭga, ae, *m.* [defugio], *a runaway, deserter* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 12, 19, 3; Prud. στεφ. 1, 42.

dē-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** With *acc., to run away from; to flee, shun, avoid:* fugiendo devitare (class.): aditum alicujus sermonemque, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7: proelium, id. B. C. 1, 82, 2: patriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34 (dub.): munus, id. ib. 6, 15; id. Att. 8, 3, 4: injurias fortunae defugiendo relinquas, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: eam disputationem, id. de Or. 1, 23 *fin.*: contentiones, inimicitias, vitae dimicationes, id. Planc. 32: auctoritatem, *to withdraw from responsibility,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 19; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98; Cic. Sull. 11, 33 et saep. —**B.** With *quin* and *subj.:* nec tamen defugio quin dicam quae scio, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2.—**C.** *Absol., to shun, avoid, escape:* rempublicam suscipiant: sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 7.—**II.** *Intrans., to escape by flight, run away:* circa ripam Tiberis, quo sinistrum cornu defugit, Liv. 5, 38.

* **dē-fūgo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to drive away, remove:* capillos, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

* **dē-fulgŭro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to flash forth:* clipeus ignem, Aus. Per. Iliad. 5.

dēfunctio, ōnis, *f.* [defungor] (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Execution, performance:* cordis, Salvian. Gub. Dei, p. 28.—**II.** *Death,* Vulg. Sir. 1, 13.

dēfunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [defungor], *quickly despatched; slight, cursory* (post-Aug.; for class. negligens, levis): apodixis, Petr. 132, 10: ictus, id. 136, 5.—*Adv.:* **dēfunctōrĭē,** *slightly, cursorily:* agere causam, Sen. Contr. 5, 31 *fin.*: petere aliquid, Dig. 38, 17, 2.

1. dēfunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from defungor.

2. dēfunctus, ūs, *m.* [defungor], *death,* Tert. adv. Valent. 26.

dē-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour*

down, pour out (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** In gen.: aquam, Cato R. R. 156, 5: vinum (sc. ex dolio in amphoram), Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: late sanguinem, Sil. 5, 453 et saep.: ovi album in vas, Cels. 6, 6, 1; cf.: aliquid in fictilia labra, Col. 12, 50, 10 al.—Poet. transf.: fruges pleno cornu, *pours forth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 29: verba pectore, Petr. 5, 22; cf.: voces pectore, id. 121, 102.—**II.** Esp., a religious t. t., *to pour out*, as a libation: te prosequitur mero Defuso pateris, Hor. Od. 4, 5, 34; so, libamenta Mercurio, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dē-fungor, functus (*infin. pass. parag.* defungier, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 32), 3, *v. dep., to have done with, to acquit one's self of, to discharge* an affair or an obligation (esp. an unwelcome, unpleasant one), *to perform, finish* (class.). (*a*) With *abl.*: aliquo studio, Lucr. 4, 963: tam vili munere orationis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24: omni populari concitatione, Cic. Sest. 34, 74: periculis, id. Rosc. Am. 8; Verg. A. 6, 83: tribus decumis pro una, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16: hoc mendacio, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.*: imperio regis, Liv. 1, 4: proelio, id. 1, 25; cf. bello, id. 25, 35: consulis fato, id. 10, 29; cf.: fatalibus malis, Suet. Ner. 40: plurimorum morbis, perpaucis funeribus, Liv. 4, 52: poena, id. 2, 35; 29, 21: laboribus, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 15; Ov. F. 6, 541 et saep.; esp. of the finishing of this (troublesome) life (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vitā, *to die*, Verg. G. 4, 475; id. A. 6, 306; Curt. 5, 5, 13: suis temporibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22; but, sua morte, Suet. Caes. 89: honesta morte, Curt. 5, 25, 11; 8, 7, 5: terrā, Ov. M. 9, 254; cf. the foll. —Poet., with inanimate subjects: defunctum bello barbiton, *discharged from the warfare of love*, Hor. Od. 3, 26, 3.—(*β*) *Absol.*: nec adversus illos mercede defungor, *nor do I discharge my obligation by the payment*, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 1: defunctus jam sum, *now I am quit*, i. e. *safe, out of danger*, Ter. Eun. prol. 15 Ruhnk.; cf. id. Ad. 3, 4, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 32; Ov. M. 2, 9, 24.—*To depart, die* (not ante Aug.; cf. supra): dicitur prius esse defunctus, Quint. 5, 5, 2; Tac. A. 15, 22 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 99: honesta morte, Curt. 5. 8, 11; hence, defunctus, = mortuus, *deceased, defunct*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108; Tac. A. 1, 1; 1, 7; Quint. 4, 1, 28; 5, 14, 15; Suet. Caes. 6; id. Aug. 8; 61; Vulg. Matth. 9. 18.—*Plur.*: defuncti, *m.*, *the dead*, Sen. ad. Marc. 13, 2; id. Polyb. 9, 2; id. Ep. 63, 5; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 27; 2, 68, 68, § 175 al. et saep.

dēfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defundo], *the pouring out* into vessels, Col. 3, 2, 1.

* **dē-fŭtūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [futuo], *exhausted by sensuality*: puella, Catull. 41, 1.

dē-gĕner, is (*abl.* degeneri, Tac. A. 12, 19), *adj.* [genus], *that departs from its race* or *kind, degenerate, not genuine* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Plin. and Tac.; not in Quint. and Suet.). **I.** Lit.: Neoptolemum, Verg. A. 2, 549; cf. proles, Luc. 8, 693; Tac. A. 12, 62: dignitate formae haud degener, id. ib. 12, 51: hi (Galli) jam degeneres sunt, mixti, et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv. 38, 17, 9; 38, 49, 4: canum degeneres, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265: aquila, id. 10, 3, 3, § 8: herbae, id. 17, 5, 3, § 33: adamantes, id. 37, 4, 15, § 58.—(*β*) With *gen.*: patrii non degener oris, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 7; so, sanguinis, Stat. Th. 9, 619: patriae artis, Ov. M. 11, 314: altae virtutis patrum, Sil. 10, 68; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 44.—**II.** Transf., *mentally* or *morally degenerate, ignoble, base*: Muttinem sibi modum facere, degenerem Afrum! Liv. 25, 40, 12: Artabanum materna origine Arsacidem, cetera degenerem, Tac. A. 6, 42; cf.: vitā non degener, id. ib. 4, 61: non degener ad pericula, id. ib. 1, 40: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. A. 4, 13: animi, Luc. 6, 417: metus, id. 3, 149: questus, Val. Fl. 1, 164: preces, Tac. A. 12, 36 *fin.*: projectus, id. H. 3, 65 *fin.*: insidiae, id. A. 11, 19 et saep.—Of language: bilingues, paulatim a domestico externo sermone degeneres, Curt. 7, 5, 29.—Poet.: toga (for togati), Luc. 1, 365.—With *abl.* (= indignus): degener haud Gracchis consul, Sil. 4, 5, 17: tanto duce, Ambros. de Jacob. 2, 11, 45.

dēgĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [degener]. **I.** *Neutr., to depart from its race* or *kind, to degenerate* (class.). **A.** Lit.: qui a vobis nihil degenerat, Cic. Phil. 13, 15: Pandione nata, degeneras! Ov. M. 6, 635: pomaque degenerant succos oblita priores, Verg. G. 2, 59; cf. id. ib. 1, 198: frumenta, Col. 2, 9, 11: surculus, id. 3, 9, 7: hordeum in avenam, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 149; cf. id. 17, 15, 25, § 117: Macedones in Syros degenerarunt, Liv. 38, 17, 11; 9, 38, 3; Curt. 8, 5, 14. —**B.** Trop. (*a*) With *ab*: ab hac virtute majorum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25; cf. Suet. Ner. 1; so, a gravitate paterna, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: a parentibus nostris, Liv. 22, 14: a familia imperiosissima, id. 9, 34: a civili more, Suet. Aug. 17: a fama vitaque sua, Tac. H. 3, 28: non modo a libertate sed etiam a servitute, id. G. 45 *fin.*: a Stoicis degeneravit Panaetius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60.—(*β*) With *abl.* alone: famā, Stat. Th. 3, 148.—(*γ*) With *dat.* (poet.): degenerant nati patribus, Manil. 4, 78; so, Marti paterno, Stat. Th. 1, 464: patri, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 366.—(*δ*) With *ad* or *in* and *acc.*: ad theatrales artes, Tac. A. 14, 21: in feritatem, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 117.—(*ε*) *Absol.*: consuetudo eum et disciplina degenerare non sineret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68; id. Brut. 34, 130: nec Narisci Quadive degenerant, Tac. G. 42; id. A. 14, 21; 15, 68.

II. *Act.* **A.** *To cause to degenerate* or *deteriorate*: Venus carpit corpus et vires animosque degenerat, Col. 7, 12, 11: multum degenerat transcribentium fors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8: ni degeneratum in aliis huic quoque decori offecisset, i. e. *his degeneracy, his vicious character*, Liv. 1, 53; see Zumpt, Gram. § 638, N. 1.—**B.** With *acc.* of that from which any thing degenerates, *to dishonor, to stain*, by degeneracy (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): non degenerasse propinquos (sc. me), Prop. 4, 1, 81 (5, 1, 79 M): palmas, Ov. M. 7, 543: famam, Stat. Th. 4, 149; id. Silv. 3, 1, 160. —*Pass.*: conspectus degenerati patris, Val. Max. 8, 4; cf. Sol. 17, 11.

dē-gĕro, ĕre, *v. a., to carry away, carry off* (rare): de vinea sarmenta, Cato R. R. 37, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*: mea ornamenta ad meretrices, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53: aurum meum tuae amicae, id. ib. 5, 1, 41 (Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 131, the true reading is digeritur).

dē-glābro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to smooth off, make smooth*: arbores, Dig. 47, 7, 5: corpus, Lact. 1, 21.

dē-glūbo, no *perf.*, ptum, 3, *v. a., to peel off; to shell, to husk.* * **I.** Lit.: granum eo folliculo, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To take off the skin; to skin, flay* (rare): se vel vivum, Varr. ap. Non. 158, 22; cf. maenam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33: pecus, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 32 *fin.*: murem, Marc. Empir. 16 *med.*—* **B.** In an obscene sense, Aus. Epigr. 71, 5.

* **dē-glūtĭno,** āre, *v. a., to unglue, to separate by moistening*: palpebras, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 163.

dē-gluttĭo (deglūtĭo), īre, *v. a., to swallow down* (post-Aug. and rare): hunc cibum, Fronto Ep. ad amic. 1, 15: virum, Avit. 4, 364; Vulg. Jon. 2, 1; Psa. 124, 3. Said of the earth, Num. 16, 30.—**II.** Transf., *to overwhelm, abolish*: mortem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 23.

dēgo, dēgi, 3, *v. a.* [de-ago], *to spend, pass*, sc. time (for syn. cf.: ago, gero, facio—very freq. and class.). (*a*) With *acc.*: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 3; so, diem in laetitia, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: aetatem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 79; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 70; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150; id. Fin. 2, 35, 118 al.: omne tempus aetatis, id. de Sen. 1, 2: aevom, Lucr. 2, 1094; 5, 173; Cic. Fragm. ap. Augustin. Trin. 4, 2: vitam, Lucr. 3, 313; Cic. Sull. 27, 75; Verg. A. 4, 551 al.: quod reliquum est vitae, Cic. Fam. 11, 28 *fin.*: senectam turpem, Hor. Od. 1, 31, 20: otia pacato in thalamo, Catull. 68, 104 al.—*Pass.*: quantis periclis degitur hoc aevi, Lucr. 2, 16; so, aetas, id. 4, 1178; Cic. Lael. 23, 87; id. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. N. D. 1, 19, 50: vita, id. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5 al.—(*β*) *Absol., to live* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): laetus deget, Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42: gentes sic degunt, Plin. H. N. 12 prooem. § 1: certus procul urbe degere, Tac. A. 4, 57: sine nequitia, Sen. Ep. 74; cf. Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; 6, 25, 29, § 112: vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, *to continue, endure*, id. 31, 7, 41, § 88.—**II.** *To carry on, wage*: nautae contractum cum ventis degere bellum (cf.: agere, peragere bellum), Lucr. 4, 968.

☞ "DEGERE antiqui posuerunt pro *exspectare*," Paul. ex Fest. 73, 4 Müll.

* **dē-grandĭnat,** *v. impers., it hails violently, continues to hail*, or (as others interpret) *ceases to hail*, Ov. F. 4, 755.

dē-grassor, āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr., to rush down*: deorsum degrassantur aquae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 94. —**II.** *Act.*, poet. transf., *to attack fiercely, to revile*: primos duces, Stat. Ach. 1, 406 (cf. grassor with the *acc.*, id. Theb. 8, 5, 4).

dē-grăvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to weigh* or *press down, to overpower* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: unda caput, Prop. 3, 7, 58 (4, 6, 58 M.); so, caput, Ov. M. 5, 352: altam ulmum (vitis), id. Tr. 5, 3, 35: partis navigii, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10: circumventum cornu, Liv. 3, 62: litora ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 777 al.—*Absol.*: pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83.—**II.** Trop., *to drag down, burden, incommode*: peritos nandi lassitudo et vulnera et pavor degravant, Liv. 4, 33 *fin.*: haec gremium, laxos degravat illa sinus, Ov. F. 4, 436: aetas aliquem, Sen. Ep. 30, 1. Cf. *absol.*: vulnus degravabat, id. 7, 24.

dē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to go down, march down, descend* (never, to go away, depart, like digredior—freq. only after the Aug. period, esp. in Liv. and Tac.): de via in semitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 40 (dub.): degressus ex arce, Liv. 5, 52: templo, id. 8, 35: monte, Sall. J. 49, 4: colle, id. ib. 50, 1: jugis, Tac. H. 1, 61: Alpibus, id. ib. 2, 66 *fin.*: palatio, id. ib. 3, 67 al.—*Absol.*: degrediente eo magnā prosequentium multitudine, Tac. A. 13, 14; 13, 54; id. H. 2, 51; id. Agr. 37; Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58: in campum, Liv. 7, 24; 44, 5 *fin.*: in specum, Tac. A. 2, 54 *fin.*: in aequum, id. Agr. 18: ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, Liv. 3, 62 *fin.*; 29, 2. (In Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80, the true reading is digredi.)

dē-grŭmor, āri, *v. dep. a.* [gruma], *to level off, to straighten* (only in the foll. passages): viam, Lucil. ap. Non. 63, 9: ferrum, Enn. ib.

dēgrunnio, v. digrunnio.

dēgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [degulo], *a glutton*, App. Mag. p. 322, 32; Isid. 10, 80.

dē-gŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to devour, consume* (ante-class. and rare): omnia, Atta ap. Charis. p. 80 (v. 11 Rib.); so Afran. ib. and ap. Non. 97, 29 (v. 17 Rib.).

‡ **degunere,** degustare, *to taste*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 21 Müll.

dēgustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [degusto], *a tasting*, Dig. 18, 16, 1; 33, 5, 3.

dē-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to taste*, and thus diminish a thing (cf. delibo and ἀπογεύομαι—rare but class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Cato R. R. 148: pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: novas fruges aut vina, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8: vasa vel dolia, Dig. 18, 6, 1.—**B.** Poet. transf., of fire: ignes flammā degustant tigna trabesque, *lick*, Lucr. 2, 192. And of a weapon that *slightly touches, grazes*: (lancea) summum degustat volnere corpus, Verg. A. 12, 376; imitated by Sil. 5, 274.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To try, make trial of, make one's self acquainted with*: eandem vitam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21: literas primis labris, Quint. 12, 2, 4: aliquid speculae ex ejus sermone, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: aliquid de fabulis, Brut. in Cic. Att. 13, 40: genus hoc exercitationum, Cic. Par. prooem. *fin.*: summatim ingenia maximorum virorum, Sen. Ep. 33: imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20 *fin.*: istum convivam tuum, Cic. Att. 4, 8 *fin.*—**B.** (Acc. to *no.* I. B.) *To touch slightly upon, to treat briefly of*: plures materiae inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23: haec prooemio (opp. consumere), id. 4, 1, 14: genera (opp. excutere bibliothecas), id. 10, 1, 104.

dē-hăbĕo, ēre, *v. a., not to have, to lack* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 35.

dē-haurĭo (also written **dehōrio,** like clodo, codex, clostrum, plostrum, etc.), hausi, haustum, 4, *v. a.*—* **I.** *To skim off*: amurcam, Cato R. R. 66 *fin.*—**II.** *To swal*

low down, to swallow (late Lat.): margarita pretiosa, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.:* carnem, id. Resurr. carn. 11 *fin.*

dē-hĭbĕo, v. debeo *init.*

dē-hinc (in the poets freq. monosyllabic, e. g. Verg. A. 1, 131; 1, 256; Ov. F. 6, 788 al.; cf. App. Orth. 45. Dissyllabic in Verg. G. 3, 167; id. A. 3, 464; 5, 722; id. Hor. S. 1, 3, 104; id. A. P. 144; Sil. 8, 473 al.).—*Adv., from this place forth, from here, hence.* **I.** In space. **A.** Lit. (not ante-Aug. and rare): interiora Cedrosii, dehinc Persae habitant, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 38: dehinc ab Syria usque ad, etc., Tac. A. 4, 5. —**B.** Transf. **1.** In the order of succession (poet.): ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat ut speciosa dehinc miracula promat, Hor. A. P. 143; Sil. 8, 473. —**2.** Like our *hence*, to indicate a consequence (only in the foll. places): sequi decretum'st, dehinc conjicito ceterum, Plaut. Casin. 1, 6; Ter. And. 1, 2, 19.—**II.** In time, with or without respect to the terminus *a quo* (freq. in Plaut. and Ter. and since the Aug. period; not in Cic., Caes., or Quint.). **A.** With respect to the term. *a quo, from this time forth, henceforth, henceforwards* (in the future, opp. abhinc). (*α*) *Cum futuro:* si ante quidem mentitus est, nunc jam dehinc erit verax tibi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 161; cf.: at ut scias, nunc dehinc latine jam loquar, id. ib. 5, 2, 69; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33.—(*β*) *Cum praes.:* profecto nemo est, quem jam dehinc metuam, Plaut. Asin. 1, 1, 98; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5; so, ut quiescant, id. And. prol. 22: ne exspectetis, id. Ad. prol. 22: cf.: juro me L. Tarquinium Superbum ferro, igni, quacunque dehinc vi possim, exsecuturum, Liv. 1, 59.—(*γ*) With *imperat.:* at nunc dehinc scito, illum, etc., Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 8; cf. id. Poen. prol. 125. —**b.** Referring to a point of time in the past, *thenceforwards, since then:* cum ex instituto Tiberii omnes dehinc Caesares beneficia . . . aliter rata non haberent, Suet. Tit. 8: duplex dehinc fama est, id. Calig. 58. —**B.** Without respect to the term. *a quo*, pointing to a future time. **1.** *Hereupon, afterwards, next, then* (not ante-Aug.): Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur, Verg. A. 1, 131; 1, 256; 5, 722; 6, 678; Hor. S. 1, 3, 104: dehinc audito legionum tumultu raptim profectus, etc., Tac. A. 1, 34; 13, 35; 15, 36; Suet. Caes. 35: post-positum, Tac. A. 4, 14; 13, 23; 13, 38: quae postquam vates sic ore effatus amico est, Dona dehinc . . . imperat ad naves ferri, Verg. A. 3, 464: de qua dehinc dicam, Suet. Aug. 97; id. Ner. 19.—**2.** In enumerations (=deinde), *then* (rare, and, excepting once in Sall., not ante-Aug.): arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum quod . . . dehinc quia, etc., Sall. C. 3, 2; so after primum, Verg. G. 3, 167; after primo, Suet. Aug. 49 *fin.:* incipiet putrescere, dehinc laxata ire in humorem . . . tunc exsilient flumina, inde, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 29.—Cf. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 229–232.

dē-hisco, hīvi (in the *inf.* dehisse, v. the foll.), ĕre, *v. n., to part, divide, go apart; to split open; to gape, to yawn* (excepting once in Varr., not ante-Aug.): dehisse terram, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.; so of the yawning earth, Verg. G. 1, 479; 3, 432; id. A. 4, 24 al.: unda dehiscens, id. ib. 1, 106: neque enim ante dehiscent Attonitae magna ora domus, id. ib. 6, 52: ex intervallo os paulum dehiscit, Cels. 7, 29 *init.:* cymba rimis, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 27; cf.: navigium, *springs aleak*, Sen. Ep. 30: dehiscens intervallis acies, Liv. 29, 2: dehiscere ingentibus rimis, id. 91 Fragm. *init.:* rosa paullatim rubescens dehiscit ac sese pandit, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14; cf. ib. § 18 *fin.:* thynni pinguescunt in tantum ut dehiscant, *burst open*, id. 9, 15, 20, § 53.

dēhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [dehonesto], *that which disfigures* or *dishonors; a blemish, deformity, disgrace, dishonor* (excepting once in Sallust, only post-Aug. for dedecus, ignominia). (*α*) With *gen.:* corporis, Sall. Hist. Fragm. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2; cf. oris, Tac. H. 4, 13: originis, Just. 28, 2: amicitiarum (sc. scurrae, histriones, etc.), Tac. H. 2, 87: vitiorum, Arn. 2, 16.—(*β*) Without *gen.:* ignominiae et cetera dehonestamenta, Sen. Const. sap. 19 *fin.;* Tac. A. 14, 21; 12, 14.

dēhŏnestātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *disgrace, dishonor* (late Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 18.

dē-hŏnesto, āre, *v. a., to disgrace, disparage, dishonor* (once in Liv., otherwise post-Aug.; cf. dehonestamentum): famam maculari dehonestarique, Liv. 41, 6; Tac. A. 16, 24; Suet. Claud. 30; cf.: proavum infami opera, Tac. A. 3, 66; 3, 70 *fin.;* 4, 74 al.; Sen. Ben. 1, 6, 2; id. adv. Marc. 22, 2; Just 7, 3, 4; cf.: Romanum imperium, Treb. Gall. 16: amicum, Vulg. Prov. 25, 8.

dē-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj., unbecoming, improper:* verbum, Gell. 19, 10, 10.

dē-hŏnōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to dishonor* (late Lat.), Salv. 3, p. 106: dehonorata Babylon, Oros. 2, 2.

***dēhortātio,** ōnis, *f.* [dehortor], *a dissuading*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15 *fin.*

dēhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fit for dissuading, likely to dissuade*, Prisc. p. 1020 P.; Isid. 2, 21, 21.

dēhortātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dissuasive, dehortatory*, Tert. Apol. 22.

dē-hortor, ātus, 1 (*per tmesin* de me hortatur, Enn., v. the foll.), *v. dep. a., to advise to the contrary; to dissuade* (rare but class.): res ipsa me aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, *Cic Pis. 39, 94: multa me dehortantur a vobis, *dissuade me from espousing your cause*, Sall. J. 31: Hannibal audaci tum pectore de me hortatur, Ne bellum faciam, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 2, 9, and ap. Non. 195, 21; so, me ne darem, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 17. — With *inf.:* multa me dehortata sunt huc prodire, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 15: plura de Jugurtha scribere dehortatur me fortuna mea, Sall. J. 24, 4; Tac. A. 3, 16.

Dēïănīra, ae, *f.*, Δηιάνειρα, *daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, and mother of Hyllus.* She involuntarily caused the death of Hercules, by sending him the garment Nessus had given her, Ov. M. 9, 9 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 34 sq.; 162; Sen. Herc. Oet.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 8; id. N. D. 3, 28.

dĕĭcīda, ae, *m.* [Deus-caedo], *slayer of God:* Judaeos (invidia) fecit esse deicidas, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 172.

dē-ĭcio or **dejicio,** jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [jacio], *to throw* or *cast down; to hurl down, precipitate* (very freq., and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: araneas de foribus et de pariete, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 31: aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; cf.: aliquem e ponte, Suet. Caes. 80: aliquem de saxo (Tarpeio), Liv. 5, 47; 6, 20; Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; cf. aliquem saxo Tarpeio, Tac. A. 6, 19: aliquem equo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5; Liv. 4, 19: jugum servile a cervicibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: togam ab umeris, Suet. Aug. 52; cf.: togam de umero, id. Caes. 9 al.; esp. reflex. with *pron.:* se de muro, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 3; cf.: se de superiore parte aedium, Nep. Dion, 4 *fin.:* se per munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 5: se a praealtis montibus (venti), Liv. 28, 6: librum in mare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14; cf.: aliquem in locum inferiorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 12: aliquem e summo in Tartara, Lucr. 5, 1124: elatam securim in caput (regis), Liv. 1, 40; cf. id. 7, 10: equum e campo in cavam hanc viam, *force to leap down*, id. 23, 47: bustum aut monumentum, aut columnam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26; so, statuas veterum hominum (c. c. depellere simulacra deorum), id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: monumenta regis templaque Vestae, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 15: signa aenea in Capitolio (tempestas), Liv. 40, 2: omnes Hermas, Nep. Alcib. 3: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; cf. arces, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 13 et saep.: arbores, *to fell*, Liv. 21, 37, 2; Vitr. 2, 9, 4: caput uno ictu, *to cut off*, Verg. A. 9, 770; id. ib. 10, 546: libellos, *to tear down*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27; Sen. Ben. 4, 12 (but Caes. B. G. 3, 15, antemnis disjectis is the true reading): comam, Afran. ap. Non. 514, 2; cf.: crinibus dejectis, *loose, dishevelled*, Tac. A. 14, 30: sortes, *to cast into the urn*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 5: dejectam aerea sortem accepit galea, Verg. A. 5, 490 sq.: cum dejecta sors esset, Liv. 21, 42; cf.: pernam, glandium, *to throw into the pot*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 36: alvum, *to purge*, Cato R. R. 158; cf.: casei caprini, qui facillimi deiciantur, i. e. *are most easily digested*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; opp. alvum superiorem, i. e. *to vomit*, Cato R. R. 156, 2. — **B.** Esp. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to drive out, dislodge* an enemy from his position: hostes muro turribusque dejecti, Caes. B. G. 7, 28; cf.: nostri dejecti sunt loco, id. ib. 7, 51: praesidium ex saltu, id. B. C. 1, 37 *fin.;* cf.: agmen Gallorum ex rupe Tarpeia, Liv. 7, 10: ex tot castellis, id. 44, 35: praesidium Claternâ, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6; cf.: praesidium loco summe munito, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: praesidium (without *abl.*), Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7; id. B. C. 3, 23, 2; Liv. 4, 53 al.: castra hostium, *to destroy*, id. 25, 14: praetorium, id. 41, 2 et saep.—**2.** Jurid. t. t., *to drive out, turn out of possession, eject, dispossess* (cf. deduco): unde vi prohibitus sis . . . unde dejectus? Cic. Caecin. 13; cf. id. ib. 17, 50: nisi ex eo loco ubi vestigium impresserit, deici neminem posse, id. ib. 27, 76 *fin.:* aliquem de possessione imperii, Liv. 45, 22.—**3.** Naut. t. t., *pass.:* deici, *to be driven out of* one's *course:* naves ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes. B. G. 4, 28, 2: classis tempestate vexata ad Balearis insulas deicitur, Liv. 23, 34, 16; id. 23, 40, 6.—**4.** Pregn. (cf.: cado, concido, decido; caedo, concīdo, decīdo, etc.), *to fell with a mortal wound; to bring down dead to the ground; to kill, slay:* his dejectis et coacervatis cadaveribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 4; 4, 12; id. B. C. 1, 46; 3, 51; cf.: quem telo primum, quem postremum aspera virgo Deicis? Verg. A. 11, 665: avem ab alto caelo, id. ib. 5, 542; cf. id. ib. 11, 580: Glaucoque bovem Thetidique juvencam Deicit Ancaeus, i. e. *slaughters as a sacrifice*, Val. Fl. 1, 191: super juvencum stabat dejectum leo, Phaedr. 2, 1, 1: (Hercules) aves sagittis dejecit, Lact. 1, 9, 2: gruem, Verg. A. 11, 580.—**5.** *To lower, let down, hang down, depress*, of the head, etc. (cf. II. A. infra): dejecto capite (opp. supino capite), Quint. 11, 3, 69.—Of a nod (opp. relato capite), Apul. Met. 10.—Of a wild beast: id (caput) dejectum semper in terram, Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77: in pectora mentum, Ov. M. 12, 255: euntes dejecta cervice Getae, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: pueri Sisennae oculos de isto numquam deicere, *never took their eyes off him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 71: oculos a republica, id. Phil. 1, 1: dejecit vultum et demissa voce locuta est, *cast down her eyes*, Verg. A. 3, 320; cf.: oculos in terram, Quint. 1, 11, 9 al.; and in Gr. construction, dejectus oculos, *with downcast eyes*, Verg. A. 11, 480: dejectus vultum, Stat. Th. 3, 367: ecquid ergo intellegis quantum mali de humana condicione dejeceris? *thou hast removed, averted*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8; cf.: quantum de doloris terrore, id. ib. 2, 5, 14: vitia a se ratione, id. ib. 4, 37, 80; cf.: cruciatum a corpore (with depellere omnia verbera), id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: hunc metum Siciliae, id. ib. 2, 5, 49 *fin.:* quae replenda vel deicienda sunt, Quint. 10, 4, 1: eum de sententia dejecistis, *hast diverted from his opinion*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: fortis et constantis est, non tumultuantem de gradu deici, ut dicitur, id. Off. 1, 23, 80; cf. id. Att. 16, 15, 3.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.), *to cast one down from the prospect of* a thing; *to prevent from obtaining, to deprive, rob of:* de honore deici, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25: de possessione imperii, Liv. 45, 22, 7; for which, ad deiciendum honore eum, Liv. 39, 41; and, dejecti honore, id. 3, 35; so with simple *abl.:* aliquem aedilitate, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23: aedilitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 8, § 23: praeturâ, id. Mur. 36, 76: principatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 8: certo consulatu, Liv. 40, 46, 14: spe, id. 44, 28, 1: ea spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 4; cf.: opinione trium legionum (i. e. spe trium legionum colligendarum), id. ib. 5, 48: conjuge tanto, Verg. A. 3, 317. —Without *abl.:* M. Caelium mentio illa fatua . . . subito dejecit, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 3: cum inimicum eo quoque anno petentem dejecisset, Liv. 38, 35: uxorem (sc. conjugio), Tac. A. 11, 29 *fin.:* hoc dejecto, *after his fall*, Nep. Thras. 3, 1; cf. Tac. A. 2, 3; Luc. 8, 27: ex alto dejectus culmine regni, Sil. 17, 143.—**C.** *To humble:* deicimur, sed non perimus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 9: deiciendi hominis causa, Lact. 4, 27, 17.— Hence, **dejectus,** a, um, *P. a.* (very rare). **I.** *Sunk down, low:* equitatus noster etsi dejectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 3: dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 6 *fin.*—**II.** (Acc. to *no.* II. B., *deprived of hope;* hence) *Cast down, dejected, dispirited:* haud dejectus equum duci jubet, Verg. A. 10, 858; cf.:

haud sic dejecta, Stat. Th. 3, 315: in epilogis plerumque dejecti et infracti sumus, Quint. 9. 4, 138.—*Sup.* does not occur.—* *Adv.* **dējectē,** *low;* only *comp.*, dejectius, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27 *fin.*

deico, v. 2. dīco.

Dēĭdāmīa, ae, *f.*, Δηϊδάμεια. **I.** *Daughter of Lycomedes, king of Scyros, and mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles*, Hyg. Fab. 97; Prop. 2, 9, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 704; cf. ib. 682.—**II.** *Daughter of King Aeacides*, Just. 14, 6, 3.

dĕĭ-fĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *bearing a god in one's self*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 1 *fin.*

dĕĭ-fĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to make one a god, to deify*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2 *med.*; August. Civ. D. 19, 23, 4.

dĕĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [deus-facio], *who makes one a god, deifies:* Deus, Tert. Apol. 11.—**II.** *Consecrated, sacred*, lues (= Gr. ἡ ἱερὰ νόσος), *epilepsy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 30, 162.

dein, v. deinde.

dēin-ceps (dissyl., Hor. S. 2, 8, 80; but trisyl. Prud. Cath. 7, 136. Cf. dehinc and deinde), *adj.* and *adv.* [capio. Prop., taking place next or after, v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 591; cf.: particeps, princeps]. **I.** *Adj.* (*gen.* deincipis or deincipitis), *following thereafter, next following:* deinceps qui deinde cepit, ut princeps qui primum cepit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 2 Müll.; cf.: deincipem antiqui dicebant proxime quemque captum ut principem primum captum, ib. 75, 4. So only: deincipiti die, Ap. Flor. *no.* 16, p. 353, 33.—**II.** *Adv.*, *in a constant series, one after another, successively, in turn*, = ἑξῆς or ἐφεξῆς (for syn. cf.: deinde, exinde, inde, indidem, post, postea, porro—freq. and good prose). **A.** In space: arboribus deinceps constitutis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: his (saxis) collocatis et coagmentatis alius insuper ordo adicitur, etc. . . . sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 25, 8: ea quae ἀκροστιχίς dicitur, cum deinceps ex primis versuum litteris aliquid conectitur, Cic. Div. 2, 54, 111; cf. id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: prima . . . ac deinceps, Sall. J. 19, 3.—**B.** In time: duo deinceps reges civitatem auxerunt, Liv. 1, 21: ut deinceps qui accubarent canerent ad tibiam clarorum virorum laudes, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3: tris fratres, quos video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; cf. Liv. 6, 5: clamore significant, hunc alii deinceps excipiunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—Esp. freq. with *alii, reliqui, multi, omnes, totus:* stationes dispositas haberent atque alios alii deinceps exciperent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 37; 6, 21: receperunt Arverni eum deincepsque aliae gentes, Liv. 27, 39; 29, 3; 29, 14 et saep.: reliquis deinceps diebus Caesar silvas caedere instituit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; cf. id. ib. 5, 40, 4; 7, 23; id. B. C. 3, 56: possum deinceps totam rem explicare, deinde ad extremum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28; Col. 2, 4, 3.—**C.** In order. (*a*) With ordinals (rare): septimus sum deinceps praetorius in gente nostra, *the seventh in succession*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 15.—(*β*) In denoting the successive parts of a discourse: de justitia satis dictum est: deinceps, ut erat propositum, de beneficentia ac de liberalitate dicatur, i. e. ordine sic ferente, *successively, in order*, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 15, 52; 3, 2, 7.—(*γ*) To indicate an immediate sequence: si non ab eo, in quo proxime desitum, deinceps incipietur, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. id. Ac. 2, 14, 46: annales Ennii ut deinceps legi possint, *that they may be read on continuously*, id. N. D. 2, 37, 93; Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14. In this use deinceps is often very nearly = deinde, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 8; Liv. 44, 31, 1 al.—**2.** In particular combinations. **a.** Deinde deinceps, inde deinceps, postea deinceps, Gr. ἔπειτα ἑξῆς: deinde etiam deinceps posteris prodebatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 43; Liv. 2, 47; Auct. Her. 3, 18: deinceps inde multae, quas non minus diligenter elaboratas . . . afferebamus, Cic. Brut. 90, 312; so, deinceps inde, Liv. 5, 37: inde deinceps, id. 1, 44: aequitate sua postea trium regum bellis deinceps omnibus functum officiis, id. 45, 14.—**b.** Corresp. with primus: primum est officium, ut se conservet in naturae statu: deinceps, ut ea teneat, quae, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20; cf.: principes sint patria et parentes . . . proximi liberi totaque domus . . . deinceps bene convenientes propinqui, id. Off. 1, 17, 58, and Tac. H. 1, 48.—**c.** Hence, after enumerations, in phrases like Eng. *and so forth:* ut prima (officia) diis immortalibus, secunda patriae, tertia parentibus, deinceps gradatim reliqua reliquis debeantur, *and so on*, Cic. Off. 1, 45, 160; cf.: nam et in prooemio primum est aliquid et secundum ac deinceps, Quint. 7, 10, 5; Tac. A. 1, 81; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64: et deinceps, ac deinceps, *and so forth*, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6 al.—**d.** Perge deinceps, *go on*, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1: gallinae villaticae sunt, quas deinceps rure habent in villis, *continually*, id. ib. 3, 9, 2; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 232–238.

dĕindĕ, and abbrev. **dein** (cf. Prisc. p. 1008 P., and *exin, proin*—in both forms *ei* is monosyl. in the class. poets; as dissyl., Prud. Cath. 10, 100; id. Ditt. 1, 1), *adv.* [de-inde], *thereafter, thereupon* (for syn. cf.: dein, exinde, inde, deinceps, post, postea, porro).—**I.** In place (rare), *from there, from that place:* via interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. 22, 4.—**B.** Transf. in (local) succession, *thereafter, next* (cf. dehinc, *no.* I. B.): auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones, exin totidem aliae legiones, etc., *next*, Tac. A. 2, 16: juxta Hermanduros Narisci, ac deinde Marcomanni, id. G. 42: haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim: dein membratim, etc., Cic. Or. 63, 213; cf. id. N. D. 2, 42 *fin.*: Baliares locat ante signa . . . dein graviorem armis peditem, Liv. 21, 55, 2.—**II.** In time. **A.** *Thereafter, afterwards, then* (common in all periods and styles): hostes contra legiones suas instruunt. Deinde utrique imperatores in medium exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68: accepit conditionem, dein quaestum occipit, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 52: complures ex iis occiderunt: deinde se in castra receperunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 35 *fin.*: dein Tubero, Nescio (inquit) Africane, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: incipe, Damoeta; tu deinde sequêre, Menalca. Alternis dicetis, Verg. E. 3, 58; unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnabant armis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 101: in Aequis nihil deinde memorabile actum, Liv. 3, 3.—**b.** Freq. after *primum, principio, prius, inde, postea, postremo*, etc.: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 3, 20 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 74; 3, 108 et saep.: principio duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, deinde, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 20: plebs montem sacrum prius, deinde Aventinum occupavit, id. ib. 2, 33; cf. ib. 2, 37: hunc secutus est Cursor, deinde L. Maso aedilicius: inde multi Masones . . .: deinde Carbones et Turdi insequuntur, id. Fam. 9, 21 *med.*: jubent venire agros Attalensium . . .: deinde agros in Macedonia regios . . .: deinde agrum optimum et fructuosissimum Corinthium . . .: post autem agros in Hispania . . . tum vero ipsam veterem Carthaginem vendunt, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: quippe oppidana lascivia invicem incessente probra, deinde saxa, postremo ferrum sumpsere, Tac. A. 14, 17 et saep.; so, corresp. with in praesentia, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 26.—**c.** Connected with *tum, tunc, postea, porro, postremo*, etc.: primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.; so, deinde tum, Quint. 4, 2, 27: deinde tunc, Sen. Ep. 74, 23: tum deinde, Liv. 2, 8: tunc deinde, Val. Fl. 8, 109: servos Milonis sibi confessos esse de interficiendo Cn. Pompeio conjurasse; deinde postea se gladio percussum esse, etc., Cic. Mil. 24, 65; so, deinde postea, id. Inv. 1, 28, 43: id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: Liv. 41, 24; Cels. 3, 4; 5, 28 al.: postea deinde, id. 7, 8; Val. Max. 9, 1 *ext.* 5; cf. also deinde eam postea supprimat, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: post deinde, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 23: deinde post, Nep. Eum. 5, 5; Vell. 2, 23, 3: deinde porro, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 103; id. Epid. 5, 2, 61: mox deinde, Tib. 1, 5, 73: deinde postremo, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43; cf.: deinde ad extremum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28; id. Pis. 31 *fin.*: deinde deinceps, id. Div. 1, 30, 64 (dub.); id. Leg. 3, 2, 4; Liv. 2, 47.—**d.** Strengthened by *cum, postquam, posteaquam, ubi*, etc.: dein (deinde) cum, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: deinde cum, *as soon as*, Liv. 3, 47; cf.: dein cum, Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166: deinde (dein) postquam, Liv. 3, 66; 6, 13; 7, 37 et saep.: deinde posteaquam, Cels. 7 praef.: deinde (dein) ubi, Sall. J. 68, 69; id. C. 45 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 14.—**B.** Of future time, *hereafter, from this time forward* (rare): tu velim cures ut sciam, quibus nos dare oporteat eas, quas ad te deinde litteras mittemus, Cic. ad Q. Frat. 3, 8, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 280; experiamini quidquid deinde fors tulerit, Curt. 5, 25, 17.—**III.** In an enumeration or succession of facts or arguments, *afterwards, next in order, then:* ut a prima congressione maris et feminae, deinde a progenie et cognatione ordiar, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 48: te ad coenas itare desisse moleste fero . . . Deinde etiam vereor . . . ne, etc., id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; id. de Or. 2, 11, 45 sq. et saep.—**B.** Esp. freq. following *primum* (primus), followed by *postremo* al.: quod in homine multo est evidentius, primum ex ea caritate, quae, etc., deinde, etc., Cic. Lael. 8, 27; 18, 65; 20, 73; id. Rep. 1, 13; 1, 17 et passim; cf. deinde, several times repeated, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45; id. Inv. 1, 28, 43; id. Or. 54, 108 al.: primum with deinde eight times, and finally postremo, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: deinde . . . tum . . . post, etc., Cels. 2, 18; 3, 7 et saep.: deinde . . . deinde . . . postremo . . ., Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: excellente tum Crasso et Antonio, deinde (*next in the order of excellence*, not of time) Philippo, post Julio, id. Brut. 88, 301: deinde . . . tum . . . postremo, Quint. 3, 9, 6 sq.: prima nobilitas Cilicio . . . dein Lyciae Olympo, mox Centuripino, etc., Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31; so after optimus, Plin. 25, 11, 87, § 136; 37, 9, 38, § 119; after laudatissimus, id. 21, 18, 69, § 115; cf. id. 21, 21, 92, § 160: femur promovetur saepissime in interiorem: deinde in exteriorem: raro admodum in priorem aut posteriorem, Cels. 8, 20.—**C.** So, in a climax, emphasizing the last of a series: suis artibus, fraude, deinde insidiis est prope circumventus, *at length, in fine*, Liv. 21, 34; id. 21, 41; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 238–249.

* **dĕin-sŭper,** *adv.*, = desuper, *from above:* in murum attollitur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 530 *fin.*

* **dē-intĕgro,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to impair, destroy:* nomen virginis (i. e. virginitatem) deintegravit, Caecil. ap. Non. 101, 24.

dē-intus, *adv.*, *from within:* a parte interiore (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 3, 4, p. 353 Bip.; (opp. de foris), Vulg. Luc. 11, 40; ib. 11, 7.

Dēĭŏnĭdes, ae, *m.*, Δηιονίδης, *son of Deïone by Apollo*, i. e. *Miletus*, Ov. M. 9, 442.

Dēĭŏpēa, ae, *f.*, Δηϊόπεια, *one of Juno's nymphs*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; Verg. A. 1, 72; id. G. 4, 343.

Dēĭŏtărus, i, *m.* **I.** *Tetrarch of Galatia, afterwards king in Armenia Minor and a part of Pontus;* a contemporary of Pompey and Caesar, and of Cicero, who made on his behalf a well-known oration, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; id. Brut. 5, 21; Tac. Dial. 21, 6; Luc. 5, 55.—**II.** *Son of the preceding*, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 8; id. Phil. 11, 12, 31 sq.

dĕĭpăra, ae, *f.* [deus-pario], = θεοτόκος, *she who gives birth to God*, of the Virgin Mary, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

Dĕĭpassiānus, i, *m.* [deus-patior], *a believer in the capacity of the Divine nature for suffering*, Marcellin. Com. Chron. An. 512.

Dēĭphŏbē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter of Glaucus*, Verg. A. 6, 36; cf. Serv. in h. l.

Dēĭphŏbus, i, *m.*, Δηίφοβος, *son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Helen after the death of Paris*, Verg. A. 2, 310; 6, 495 sq.; Ov. M. 12, 547; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 29.

dĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [deus], *the divine nature, deity;* late Latin for divinitas, Gr. θεότης, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 1; Prud. Apoth. 144 al.

dējectē, *adv.*, *low*, v. deicio, *P. a. fin.*

dējectio, ōnis, *f.* [deicio], *a throwing* or *casting down* or *out* (rare). **I.** Lit. (acc. to deicio *no.* 1 A. and B.): imaginum, Nazar. Pan. Const. 12, 2.—**II.** Esp. **A.**

Medic. t. t.: alvi, *a purging*, Cels. 1, 3; 2, 7 al.: dejectio alone, Sen. Ep. 120, 16.—**B.** Esp., legal t. t., *ejection, a turning out of possession:* qui illam vim dejectionemque fecerit, *Cic. Caecin. 20, 57; Dig. 43, 16, 1, § 34.—**C.** (Acc. to dejectus, *P. a. no.* I.) Altitudines stellarum et dejectiones, *depressions*, Firmic. Math. 2, 3.—**III.** Trop.: gradûs dejectio, *degradation*, Dig. 49, 16, 3: populi nostri, Vulg. 1 Mac. 3, 43.—(Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 11, defectione is prob. the true reading.)

* **dējectĭuncŭla,** ae, *f.*, *dim.* [dejectio *no.* I.], *a slight purging*, Scribon. Comp. 52.

* **dējecto,** āre, *v. intens. a.* [deicio], *to hurl down:* vasa cuncta, Mattius ap. Gell. 20, 9 *fin.*

dējector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who throws* or *casts down*, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 4.

1. dējectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from deicio.

2. dējectus, ūs, *m.* [deicio], *a casting* or *throwing down* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: arborum, Liv. 9, 2: gravis (Penei), *fall*, Ov. M. 1, 571; cf. fluminum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18: aquae, id. Ep. 56; and *absol.*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75; cf. Vitr. 6, 3.—**B.** Concr., *that which is thrown over, a covering:* velatum geminae dejectu lyncis, Stat. Th. 4, 272.—**II.** Esp., of localities (acc. to dejectus, *P. a.*, I.), *a declivity, descent:* collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: in dejectu positus, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 179. In *plur.:* collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectūs habebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3.—**B.** Transf., *the lowering* of the voice, = Gr. θέσις (opp. elatio, = Gr. ἄρσις), Plin. Fulg. Myth. 3, 9, p. 129.

dējĕrātio, ōnis, *f.*, v. dejuratio.

dējĕro, āvi, ātum (the later form **dējūro,** found in many edd., is now retained only in Gell. 1, 3, 20; 11, 6, 1), 1, *v. n.* [dejuro, with shortened rad. vowel; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 203], *to take an oath, to swear* (ante- and post-class.): per omnes deos et deas dejeravit, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 37; id. Rud. 5, 2, 40; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; id. Hec. 5, 2, 5; Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: cum ille dejerasset, Gell. 4, 20, 9 al; Vulg. 1 Reg. 20, 17; id. Eccl. 9, 2. (In Prop. 4 (5), 3, 42, the true reading is pejerat.)

dē-jĭcĭo, v. de-icio.

* **dē-jŭgis,** e, *adj.* [jugum], *sloping,* = declivis: dejuge dorso, Aus. Mos. 164.

* **dē-jŭgo,** āre. *v. a.* (lit., to remove from the yoke; hence transf.), *to separate, sever:* nostram unanimitatem quam memoria dejugat, Pac. ap. Non. 101, 27, and 142, 32 (Trag. v. 110 Rib.); cf. abjugo and adjugo.

dē-jungo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to unyoke* cattle: IVNCTO DEIVNCTOVE IVMENTO, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1003, 2.—*Part. perf.*, dejunctum, dub. reading for dijunctum, Varr. L. L. 10, 3, § 45 Müll.

dējūrātĭo (dējĕr-), ōnis, *f.* [dejuro], *an oath* (post-class.): testari sub dejuratione (al. dejeratione), Tert. Poenit. 4: DEIERATIO ESTO APVD MAGISTRATOS, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 70.

* **dējūrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *an oath:* dejurio vincti, Gell. 7, 18, 8.

dē-jūro, v. dejero.

* **dē-jŭvo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to leave off helping, to withhold assistance:* deserere illum et dejuvare in rebus advorsis pudet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 63.

dē-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to fall, sink, slip down* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: signum, de caelo delapsum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: de manibus audacissimorum civium delapsa arma, id. Off. 1, 22, 77; Caes. B. C. 2, 11: sinus ab humero, Quint. 11, 3, 144: ex utraque parte (aqua), Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180: ex equo, Liv. 37, 34 *fin.:* ab aethere, *to glide down*, poet. for *to fly down*, sc. to the earth, Ov. M. 1, 608; cf.: aetheriis ab astris, Verg. A. 5, 838: caelo, id. ib. 5, 722: summo Olympo, Ov. M. 1, 212: per auras, id. ib. 3, 101; also *absol.:* aquila leniter delapsa, Suet. Aug. 94: curru delapsus eodem, Verg. A. 10, 596; cf. Ov. M. 15, 685: serta capiti delapsa, Verg. E. 6, 16: in terram delabi, Lucr. 6, 838: in scrobes, Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de caelo in provinciam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: in mare (flumen), Hor. Od. 3, 29, 35: sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg. A. 2, 377: te aequoream Lemnon, Val. Fl. 2, 127: voce delapsa a magnifica gloria, Vulg. 2 Petr. 1, 17.—**II.** Trop. (esp. freq. in Cic.), *to come down, sink, descend;* and with reference to the term. ad quem, *to slide* or *fall into:* jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic. Lael. 21; cf. id. Cael. 7, 15; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18; and: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus, aut a majoribus ad minora delabimur, id. Part. 4, 12: in idem genus morbi delapsa, Cic. Att. 7, 5; cf.: in hoc vitium scurrile, id. de Or. 2, 60, 246: in amorem libertae, Tac. A. 13, 12: in ambitionem, id. ib. 3, 63 et saep.: cujus in similitudinem proclivi cursu delabitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: in istum sermonem, id. de Or. 1, 21, 96: in eas difficultates, ut, etc., id. Fat. 17; cf.: eo, ut, etc., id. Ac. 2, 18, 59 al.: ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: ad impatientiam, Tac. A. 15, 63: ad inopiam, id. ib. 2, 38 *fin.*—Of sounds, *to descend, be derived:* atque etiam illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (vocum), Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216.—In epistolary style: eo magis delabor ad Clodiam, *I incline to Clodia* (i. e. to purchase her gardens), Cic. Att. 12, 47, 1.

* **dē-lābōro,** āre, *v. n.*, *to work hard, to overwork*, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 15.

dē-lăcĕro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* (lit., *to tear in pieces*), trop., *to frustrate, destroy:* me meamque rem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14 Brix. (Fleck., dilaceravisti, v. dilacero).

dēlăcrĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delacrimo], *a watery running* or *weeping of the eyes* (as a disease), Plin. 25, 13, 99, § 156; *plur.* 34, 11, 26, § 113.—**II.** *A cessation of weeping*, Scrib. 37.

* **dēlăcrĭmātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *for* or *belonging to weeping:* collyrium, Marc. Emp. 8.

* **dē-lăcrĭmo (lacrumo),** āre, *v. n.*, *to shed tears, to weep;* transf., of the vine, Col. 4, 9 *fin.*

dēlaevo, āre, v. dēlēvo.

* **dē-lambo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to lick off, to lick*, Stat. Th. 2, 681.

* **dē-lāmentor,** āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to lament, bewail:* natam ademptam, Ov. M. 11, 331.

‡ **dēlănĭāre** est descindere et quasi lanam trahere, unde *lacinia* et *lanius* dicitur, qui pecus discindit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 12 Müll.

dēlăpĭdo, āre, *v. a.* * **I.** *To clear from stones:* locum, Cato R. R. 46, 1.—* **II.** *To lay with stones, to pave:* DELAPIDATA lapide strata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 13 Müll.; cf.: DELAPIDATA, λιθόστρωτα, Gloss.

1. dēlapsus, a, um, *Part.* from delabor.

* **2. dēlapsus,** ūs, *m.* [delabor], *a falling off, descent:* aquae, *a flowing off, discharge*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

* **dēlassābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [delasso], *that can be wearied out:* pectus, Manil. 4, 242.

dē-lasso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to weary* or *tire out* (rare and poet. for defetigare): labore delassatus, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 22: loquacem Fabium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 14.—Poet., with a thing as obj.: delasset omnes fabulas poematum, Mart. 10, 5 *fin.*

dēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [defero, *no.* II. B. 2. b.], *an accusation, denunciation:* nominis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64; id. ib. 3, 7; id. Cluent. 8, 25.—*Absol.:* cuicumque vos delationem dedissetis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49; Tac. A. 4, 66; Curt. 6, 8, 13; in *plural*, Tac. H. 2, 10; 2, 84; Plin. Pan. 34, 5; 45, 2 et saep.

dēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accuser, informer, denouncer* (only post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Tacit. and Suet.): judices . . . delatores, Quint. 9, 2, 74; cf. 3, 10, 3: delatorum judicium, quasi latronum, Plin. Pan. 34, 1 sq.; 35, 1; Suet. Tib. 45; 61; Tac. A. 6, 40; id. H. 1, 2 et saep.: majestatis, i. e. *of high-treason*, Tac. A. 2, 50; cf.: Papiae legis, i. e. *one who denounces a violation of it*, Suet. Ner. 10.

dēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [delator], *of* or *belonging to an informer* (post-class.): curiositas, Dig. 22, 2, 6: libelli, *denunciatory writings*, Cod. Theod. 10, 10, 7.

dēlātūra, ae, *f.* [defero, *no.* II. B. 2. b.] (late Lat. for delatio), *an accusation, information*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18 *fin.;* Vulg Sirach, 38, 17.

dē-lăvo, no *perf.*, -lōtum, āre, *v. a.*, *to wash off, wash clean:* porcellum liquamine, Apic. 8, 7; Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

* **dēlēbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [deleo], *that may be blotted out* or *destroyed:* liber, Mart. 7, 84, 7.

dēlectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [delecto], *delectable, delightful, agreeable* (post-Aug. for jucundus, amoenus): cibus, Tac. A. 12, 67: apologi (with festivi), Gell. 2, 29; Vulg. Gen. 3, 6; Lact. 6, 4, 3; 7, 7, 13.—*Comp.:* tibia questu, App. Flor. *no.* 17.—*Adv.:* **delectabiliter,** *delightfully:* ac decore depicta, Gell. 13, 24, 17: et feliciter declamare, id. 15, 1.—*Comp.:* delectabilius, Aug. de Don. Persev. 53.

dēlectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a delight* (very rare): pro delectamento, *amusement, pastime*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 79: delectamenta puerorum, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 60: pacis, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 35: somni, Vulg. Sap. 7, 2.

dēlectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a delighting, delight, pleasure, amusement* (freq. and good prose): *delectatio* voluptas suavitate auditus animum deleniens, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 9: homo videndi et audiendi delectatione ducitur, id. Off. 1, 30; so, conviviorum, id. de Sen. 13, 45. More freq. without *gen.:* mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193; so, jucunditas delectatioque, id. ib. 3, 38, 155; with voluptas, id. Fam. 9, 24, 2: (doctrina et literae), quae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere, videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. ib. 6, 12 *fin.:* gratiam et delectationem afferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11; 9, 4, 9 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 34: in amicitia, Vulg. Sap. 8, 18.—In *plural*, Cic. Mur. 19, 39 al.—**II.** As medic. t. t., *a straining, effort, tenesmus* (late Lat.): frequens ventris egerendi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 88; 4, 3, 46.

dēlectātĭuncŭla, ae, *f.*, *dim.* [delectatio], *a trifling pleasure, petty delight*, Gell. praef. § 23.

* **dēlectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [deligo] (post-class. for delectus), *a choosing, choice:* imperatoris, Vopisc. Aurel. 40.

dēlecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. intens. a.* [delicio]. **I.** *To allure from the right path, to entice away, to seduce* (only ante-class.): me Apollo ipse delectat, ductat Delphicus, Enn. ap. Non. 97, 32 (Trag. v. 390 Vahl.: delectare, illicere, attrahere, Non.): hostem, Quadrig. ib. 98, 2: ubi sementem facturus eris, ibi oves delectato, *keep back*, Cato R. R. 30 (also copied in Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 55).—**II.** Meton. (effectus pro causa), *to delight*, sc. by attracting, alluring; *to please, charm, amuse* (freq. and class.; cf.: oblecto, juvo): mentem atque animum delectat suum, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12: Pamphilam arcesse, ut delectet hic nos, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11: non tam ista me sapientiae fama delectat, quam, etc., Cic. Lael. 4, 15; id. ib. 6 *fin.:* sive Falernum te magis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17 al.—With *abl.:* delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut honore, ut gloria, etc.: animo autem virtute praedito . . . non admodum delectari, Cic. Lael. 14: jumentis, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: imperio, id. B. C. 3, 82: criminibus inferendis, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: carminibus, Hor. Od. 4, 1, 23; cf. iambis (with gaudere carmine), id. Ep. 2, 2, 59 et passim: interea cum Musis nos delectabimus aequo animo, id. Att. 2, 4, 2; cf.: cum Musis delectari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 27.—With *ab* and *abl.:* ut me ab eo delectari facilius quam decipi putem posse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13 *fin.;* so, ab aliquo, id. Fin. 1, 5, 14; id. Or. 57, 195 et saep.—With *in* and *abl.:* in hoc admodum delector, quod, etc., id. Leg. 2, 7, 17 Goer.; cf. id. Fin. 1, 11, 39; id. Fam. 6, 4; cf.: ille me delectat in omni genere, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: in alio sua quemque natura delectat, Plin. Pan. 45, 1.—In ellipt. style, *impers.:* me magis de Dionysio delectat, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 *fin.*—With *inf.* as subject: quam delectabat eum defectiones solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic. Lael. 14, 49; id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; Quint. 1, 1, 29: aedificare casas . . . si quem delectet barbatum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249; cf.: me pedibus delectat claudere verba, id. ib. 2, 1, 28: delectat Veneris decerpere flores, Ov. R. Am. 103.—In *pass.:* vir bonus et

prudens dici delector, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32; Phaedr. 5, 3, 9: delectat, *impers.* (late Lat.), Boeth. Cons. Phil. 2, 3.

1. dēlector, āri, *v. dep.* [collat. form of preceding], *to delight, charm* (only in the foll. passages): cum dominam suam delectaretur, Petr. 45, 7; 64, 2.

* **2. dēlector**, ōris, *m.* [deligo], *one who draws out, levies, recruits*, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 3.

1. dēlectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. deligo.

2. dēlectus or **dīlectus** (so often in best MSS., and adopted by Halm in Quint. and Cic., Weissenb. in Liv., Dietsch in Sall., and by Brambach, etc.; but Bait. and Kay. in Cic., Dinter and Nipperdey in Caes., delectus), ūs, *m.* [1. deligo], *a choosing* or *picking out, a selecting; a selection, choice, distinction* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: utrimque tibi nunc dilectum para, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 157: mihi quidem etiam lautius videtur, quod eligitur, et ad quod delectus adhibetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: earum rerum hic tenetur a sapiente delectus, ut, etc. (shortly before: cum soluta nobis est *eligendi* optio), id. ib. 1, 10, 33: in hoc verborum genere propriorum delectus est quidam habendus, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150; so, verborum, Caes. ap. Cic. Brut. 72, 253; Quint. 12, 9, 6; cf.: rerum verborumque agendus, id. 10, 3, 5: verbis delectum adhibere, Tac. Or. 22: cujus (εὐφωνίας) in eo dilectus est, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 4: judicum, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13: omnium rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50; so with discrimen, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: magnus hominum et dignitatum, id. Rep. 1, 34: dignitatis, id. Clu. 46; id. Off. 1, 14, 45: acceptorum beneficiorum sunt delectus habendi, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: non delectu aliquo aut sapientia ducitur ad judicandum, id. Planc. 4: sine ullo delectu, sine populi Rom. notione, sine judicio senatus, id. Agr. 2, 21 *fin.*; cf. Ov. M. 10, 325; and on the contrary, cum delectu, *making a selection*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 18.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a levy, a recruiting:* per legatos delectum habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; so, delectum habere, a standing phrase for *recruiting*, id. ib. 7, 1; id. B. C. 1, 2; 1, 6; Cic. Phil. 5, 12; Sall. C. 36, 3; Liv. 2, 28; Tac. A. 13, 35 al.; cf. the post-Aug. agere, Quint. 12, 3, 5; Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 107; Tac. H. 2, 16; Suet. Calig. 43 al.: conficere, Liv. 25, 5: quas (legiones) ex novo delectu confecerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: exercitus superbissimo delectu collectus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2 *fin.*: provincialis, *made in the province, provincial*, id. Fam. 15, 1 *fin.*: in bella, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *the men levied, a levy:* e Britannico delectu octo milia sibi adjunxit, Tac. H. 2, 57.

dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delego, *no.* II.], *an assignment, substitution, delegation* of one person by another. **I.** Prop.: a mancipe, Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; of one thing for another: delegatione perfecta solutio, Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 2; cf. context.—**II.** Trop.: necesse est ipse laborem impendas: delegationem res ista non recipit, Sen. Ep. 27, 4.

* **dēlēgātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who makes an assignment* (sc. to another person), *an assignor*, Cassiod. Varr. 1, 18.

* **dēlēgātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to an assignment:* litterae, Cod. Theod. 7, 4, 22.

dē-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to send, assign, dispatch, delegate* a person to any place, person or business; *to assign, confide, commit, intrust* any thing to a person (for attention, care, protection, etc.); *to charge* a person with a business; *to lay* or *impose upon* a person any *charge, order, business, command*, etc., esp. of that which one prefers not to attend to in person (good prose; not in Caes.; perh. not in Cic.; v. the doubtful passage Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2, and Orell. ad loc.). **I.** In gen. **A.** With personal objects: si cui fautores delegatos viderint, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 67 and 83: aliquem in Tullianum, Liv. 29, 22 *fin.*: infantem ancillis ac nutricibus, Tac. G. 20; cf. id. Or. 29: Cassium Longinum occidendum delegaverat, Suet. Calig. 57: studiosos Catonis ad illud volumen delegamus, *refer to*, Nep. Cato 3 *fin.*: ad senatum, Liv. 5, 20 *fin.*—**B.** With a thing as object: hunc laborem alteri delegavi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1; so, curam nepotum alicui, Quint. 4 prooem. § 2: officium alicui, id. 6 prooem. § 1: ministerium triumviris, Tac. Agr. 2; cf.: jurisdictionem magistratibus, Suet. Claud. 23: ordinandas bibliothecas alicui, id. Caes. 56; cf. id. Gramm. 21: obsidione delegata in curam collegae, Liv. 9, 13: delegato sibi officio functi sunt, Lact. 1, 4, 6.—**II.** In partic., t. t. in the lang. of business, *to assign, transfer, make over*, either one who is to pay a debt or the debt itself: *delegare* est vice sua alium reum dare creditori, vel cui jusserit, Dig. 46, 2, 11: debitorem, ib. 12: debitores nobis deos, Sen. Ben. 4, 11; cf.: delegabo te ad Epicurum, ab illo fiet numeratio, id. Ep. 18, 14: nomen paterni debitoris, Dig. 37, 6, 1.—*Absol.:* Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 3: Balbi regia condicio est delegandi, id. ib. 12, 12: terram, *to assign*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 18.—**B.** Trop., *to attribute, impute, ascribe to:* si hoc crimen optimis nominibus delegare possumus, Cic. Font. 4, 8; so, causam peccati mortuis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22, 2: scelera ipsa aliis, Tac. A. 13, 43: omne rei bene aut secus gestae in Etruria decus dedecusque ad Volumnium, Liv. 10, 19; cf.: servati consulis decus ad servum, id. 21, 46 *fin.*

dēlēnĭfĭcus (**delin-**), a, um, *adj.* [delenio-facio], *soothing, caressing, captivating, flattering, enchanting* (ante- and post-class.): verba, Lucil. ap. Fulg. 567, 24: facta, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 39: ingenium mulierum, Turp. ap. Non. 278, 2: Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 al.

dēlēnīmentum (**delin-**), i, *n.* [delenio], *any thing that soothes, charms,* or *allures, a charm, blandishment, allurement, enticement* (ante-class., and repeatedly since the Aug. period, but not in Cic. or Caes.), Afran. ap. Non. 2, 4, and 8 (twice); Liv. 4, 51; 7, 38; Tac. A. 2, 33; id. Agr. 21; id. H. 1, 77 al.

dē-lēnĭo, and in many MSS. **dēlīnĭo**, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to soothe* or *soften down, to cajole, charm, win, captivate, entice* (very freq., and class.): delenitus sum profecto ita, ut me qui sim nesciam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 214: dotibus deleniti, Titin. ap. Non. 72, 1; so, mulierem non nuptialibus donis sed filiorum funeribus, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.*: milites blande appellando (with allicere oratione benigna), id. Off. 2, 14, 48: aliquem blanditiis voluptatum, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: genus hominum disertorum oratione, id. de Or. 1, 9, 36: Sirenum cantu, Quint. 5, 8, 1; cf.: Midan barbarico carmine, Ov. M. 11, 163 et saep.: animos hominum, Cic. Mur. 35, 74; cf. Liv. 7, 38; and, animos popularium praeda, id. 1, 57: animum adulescentis pellexit iis omnibus rebus, quibus illa aetas capi ac deleniri potest, Cic. Clu. 5, 13: dolentem nec Phrygius lapis delenit, etc. (= permulcet), Hor. Od. 3, 1, 43: tristemque delinivit blanditiis, Vulg. Gen. 34, 3; cf.: id. 2 Par. 24, 17.

* **dēlēnītor** (**delin-**), ōris, *m.* [delenio], *one who softens down, soothes, wins over:* judicis, Cic. Brut. 70, 246.

dēlēnītōrĭus (delin.), a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to* or *serving for softening, soothing:* aquae, Cassiod. Varr. 10, 29.

dēlĕo, lēvi, lētum, 2 (*perf. sync.* delerunt, Cic. Red. in Sen. 2, 4: delerit, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 19; id. Balb. 19, 43: delerat, id. Fam. 15, 5, 3: delerant, id. Sest. 19, 44; *plqpf. subj. sync.* delesset, Val. Max. 3, 7; Liv. 27, 40, 4; *part. perf.* dēlĭtus: litterae delitae, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 372: epistola delita, Calvus ib.; Cic. Ep. ap. Prisc. p. 873; cf. 1. aboleo), *v. a.* [Sanscr. R. lî, adhere; cf.: vi-lî, dissolve; Gr. λίμνη, λιμήν, λειμών, etc.; Lat. lino, *perf.* levi; polio, etc.; cf. also Gr. λιμός, Lat. lētum], *to abolish, destroy, annihilate* (freq. and class.; cf.: eluo, diluo, diruo, exstinguo, everto, demolior, destruo). **I.** Of objects not personal: si certo tempore luna Gignitur et certo deletur tempore rursus, Lucr. 5, 748 (for which, shortly before, nova luna *creari* . . . *aborisci*): si Juppiter saepe urbes delevit, fruges perdidit, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; so, urbem Numantiam, Carthaginem, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*; Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; Sall. J. 8, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 14; Ov. M. 13, 219 al.; cf.: magnam Graeciam, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: nomen Aequorum prope ad internecionem, Liv. 9, 45; and, Volscum nomen, id. 3, 8: sepulcrum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26: aedificia, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.* al.: epistulas, id. Fam. 7, 18, 2; so of the *blotting out, effacing, obliterating,* of writing, id. ib. 14, 3; id. Clu. 14, 41; id. Rosc. Com. 2 *fin.*; Quint. 10, 3, 31; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 69; id. A. P. 389; Ov. M. 9, 524; Vulg. Apoc. 3, 5: stigmata in facie, Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175: radices, Col. 11, 3, 56 al.—**B.** Trop., *to finish, stop, terminate, end:* praesentia, futura bella, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: omnes leges una rogatione, id. Sest. 26: omnia morte, id. Lael. 4, 13: omnem memoriam discordiarum oblivione sempiterna, id. Phil. 1, 1; cf. id. Deiot. 13, 37: nec si quid olim lusit Anacreon, Delevit aetas, Hor. Od. 4, 9, 10; trop.: deleo omnes dehinc ex animo mulieres (i. e. memoriam mulierum), Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: veritatem (simulatio), Cic. Lael. 25, 92: omnem molestiam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8: improbitatem (with exstinguere), id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; cf.: turpitudinem fugae virtute, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: priorem ignominiam, Liv. 39, 30.—**II.** Of personal objects: dispersis ac paene deletis hostibus, *destroyed, annihilated*, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; so milit., id. ib. 6, 37, 7; id. B. C. 3, 70; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; id. Mur. 35 *fin.*; id. Vat. 10, 24 *init.*; Tac. A. 4, 51; Verg. A. 11, 898 al.: homines morte deletos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: toto animante deleto, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; rarely of a single person: C. Curionem, id. Vat. 10, 24 *fin.*

* **dēlētīcĭus** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [deleo], *from which any thing has been blotted out, effaced:* charta, Dig. 37, 11, 4.

* **dēlētĭlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *that wipes* or *blots out:* spongia, Varr. ap. Non. 96, 14.

dēlētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an annihilating, destroying:* nostri exercitus, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 4.

* **dēlētrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that annihilates* or *destroys:* sica hujus imperii deletrix, Auct. Harusp. resp. 23, 49.

dēlētus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *annihilation* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

* **dē-lēvo** (or **dēlaevo**), āre, *v. a.*, *to smooth off, make smooth:* plagam acutissimo ferro, Col. Arb. 6, 4.

Dēlĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Delos *no.* II. A.

Dēlĭăcus, a, um, v. Delos *no.* II. C.

dēlībāmentum, i, *n.* [delibo], *wine poured out to the gods, a libation*, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

dēlībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a taking away from, diminishing* (post-class.): hereditatis, Dig. 30, 113; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.—**II.** *The first fruit, sample, representative portion:* quod si delibatio sancta est, et massa, Vulg. Rom. 11, 16.

dēlībĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [delibero], *weighing carefully, considering, reflecting, deliberating* (rare): consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, diu colloquuntur, Liv. 2, 45, 7; 1, 54, 6.

* **dēlībĕrāmentum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a deliberation*, Laber. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 6.

dēlībĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a deliberation, consultation, consideration* (a Ciceron. word; elsewhere very rare). **I.** In gen.: ad deliberationes eas, quas habebat domi de republica, principes civitatis adhibebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 12, 50: incidit omnis jam deliberatio, si intellegitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336: id quod in deliberationem cadit, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: habet res deliberationem, *needs consideration*, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: consilii capiendi, *respecting the resolution to be adopted*, id. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf. officii, id. Att. 8, 15, 2 et saep.: neque recte an perperam (factum) interpretor: fuerit ista ejus deliberatio, qui bellum suscepit, Liv. 1, 23; Quint. 3, 8, 10.—**II.** Esp. in rhetor. lang. i. q. causa deliberativa, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; Quint. 2, 21, 18.

dēlībĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to deliberation, deliberative* (only in rhetor. lang., esp. freq. in Quint.): genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; 2, 51, 155; Quint. 2, 4, 25; 8 prooem. § 6: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 12;

Quint. 8, 3, 11: materia, id. 2, 1, 2; 3, 4, 16: pars, id. 3, 3, 14; 3, 6, 56. —*Absol.:* deliberativa, ae, *f.*, Quint. 3, 8, 1.

* **dēlīběrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who deliberates*, Cic. Sest. 34 *fin.*

dēlīběrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from delibero.

dē-līběro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [de and libro, libra; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 1 Müll.: *deliberare* a *libella*, qua quid perpenditur dictum], *to weigh well* in one's mind, *to consider maturely, deliberate* respecting a thing; *to take counsel, consult, advise upon* (freq. and class.; for syn. cf. cogito, agito, volvo, reputo, perpendo, meditor, commentor, consulo). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: re deliberata, post diem tertium ad Caesarem reversuros, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; so, re deliberata, id. B. C. 1, 10: delibera hoc, dum ego redeo, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: de summa rerum deliberare, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: de geographia etiam atque etiam, Cic. Att. 2, 7: de necanda filia, Suet. Aug. 65: de singulis articulis temporum, id. Claud. 4 al.: deliberare Velitne an non, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 58: utrum . . . an (with concoquere), Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: an recipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 24; cf.: quando incipiendum sit, id. 12, 6, 3: ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 17; so *absol.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*; Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; Quint. 3, 8, 35 sq.; Vulg. 2 Reg. 21, 13 al.: cum aliquo de salute fortunisque alicujus, Cic. Att. 11, 3; Liv. 32, 34; cf.: cum judicibus quasi deliberamus, Quint. 9, 2, 21: cum cupiditate id est cum animi levissima parte deliberat, *takes counsel of*, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115: cum materia, Quint. 3, 7, 16: cum causis, id. 7, 10, 10: cum re praesenti, id. 9, 4, 117. —*Pass. impers.:* deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 3: ut utri potissimum consulendum sit deliberetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174 al. —*Prov.:* deliberando saepe perit occasio, Pub. Syr. 140 (Rib.): deliberandum est saepe, statuendum est semel, id. 132.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Like consulo, *no.* I. B. 1.) *To consult an oracle* (only in Nepos): ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt . . . his consulentibus, etc., Nep. Milt. 1, 2: so with consulere, id. Them. 2, 6.—**2.** *Pass. impers.:* deliberari, *to be maturely discussed*, hence *to be in doubt*, usually with potest, non potest, etc.: ex eo deliberari poterit, ducenda necne alvus sit, Cels. 3, 13, § 12: neque maneatis aut abeatis deliberari potest, i. e. *you must certainly go away*, Liv. 7, 35, 8: M. Aemilius, qui pejor an ignavior sit, deliberari non potest, Sall. Hist. Fr. 1, 48, 3. Cf.: nemo deliberat, *no one doubts*, etc., Min. Fel. 35, 4. —**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *to resolve, determine*, after deliberation (rare in the *verb. finit.*; usually in the *part. perf.*, with *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.*): quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: (Cleopatra) deliberata morte ferocior, *Hor. Od. 1, 37, 29: certum ac deliberatum est me illis obsequi, Turpil. ap. Non. 282, 11, and 429, 21; so with certum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: cum mihi deliberatum et constitutum sit ita gerere consulatum, etc., id. Agr. 1, 8, 25: sic habuisti statutum cum animo ac deliberatum, omnes judices reicere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41: deliberatum est non tacere amplius, Afran. ap. Interpr. Verg. A. 10, 564.—Hence, **dēlīběrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *resolved upon, determined, certain* (rare): neque illi quicquam deliberatius fuit quam me . . . evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: instructius deliberatiusque, Gell. 1, 13, 9.

dē-lībo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to take off, take away a little* from any thing; of food, *to taste* (class.). **I.** Lit.: parvam delibet ab aequore partem, Lucr. 6, 622: aliquid membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16: truncum, Col. 2, 2, 26: paululum carnis, Petr. 136, 1; cf. cenas (opp. edere), Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To take, enjoy, pluck, gather:* flos delibatus populi Suadaeque medulla, *the picked flower of the people*, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper et omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem, *cull*, Cic. Sest. 56: ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habere, id. de Sen. 21, 78: novum honorem, *to taste, enjoy*, Liv. 5, 12; cf.: honores parcissime, Plin. Pan. 54, 3: oscula, Verg. A. 12, 434; Phaedr. 4, 24, 8: artes, Ov. F. 1, 169: omnia narratione, *to touch upon*, Quint. 4, 2, 55; cf. Plin. Pan. 38; Suet. Aug. 94: delibor, *I am ripe for plucking*, i. e. *about to die*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 6. —**B.** *To take away, detract from, diminish:* neque ulla Res animi pacem delibat, Lucr. 3, 24: de laude jejuni hominis delibare quicquam, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: aliquid de honestate, id. Inv. 2, 58, 174: de gloria sua, id. ib. 2, 39, 115: de virginitatis integritate, Flor. 2, 6, 40; cf.: castitatem virginis, Val. Max. 9, 1, 2 *ext.*: pudicitiam, Suet. Aug. 68: nec vitam ducendo demimus hilum Tempore de mortis nec delibare valemus, Lucr. 3, 1088 al.—Poet., transf.: Delibata deum per te tibi numina sancta Saepe oberunt, *disparaged*, Lucr. 6, 70; cf.: ille (Gracchus) nulla voce delibans insitam virtutem concidit tacitus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68.

dē-lībro, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [3. liber], *to take off the rind* or *bark, to peel:* arborem, Col. 5, 11, 10: radicem, id. 5, 6, 9: corticem, id. 4, 24, 6; 5, 11, 1: ramum, Pall. Febr. 17, 7. In Lucr. 3, 1088, the true reading is delibare (q. v.).

dē-lĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum (dēlĭbūta comas, Prud. Psych. 312), 3, *v. a.* [LIBUO = λείβω, cf. ἀλείφω], *to besmear, anoint* with a liquid: delibuo καταβρέχω, ἐλαιῶ, βρέχω, Gloss. Cyrill. (in the *verb. finit.* only late Lat.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Verb. finit.:* eum unguentis delibuit, Sol. 12: unguentis delibuitur, Tert. Cor. mil. 12.—(β) *Part. perf.:* multis medicamentis propter dolorem artuum delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 129: delibutus unguentis, Cic. ap. Non. 309, 2; cf. Phaedr. 5, 1, 12; capillus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: (meretrices) Miserae, ceno delibutae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55: tetra sanie, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: atro cruore, Hor. Ep. 17, 31: cf. dona (Medeae), id. ib. 3, 13: labra pingui ceroto, Mart. 11, 98, 6: unguento, Vulg. Amos, 6, 6. —**II.** Trop. (only in the *part. perf.*): delibutus gaudio, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 16: senium luxu delibutum, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 90.

dēlĭcāte, *adv.*, v. the following, *fin.*

dēlĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [deliciae]. **I.** *That gives pleasure*, i. e. *alluring, charming, delightful; luxurious, voluptuous.* **A.** Prop. (class.): in illo delicatissimo litore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40: navigia, Suet. Vit. 10: delicatior cultus, id. Aug. 65: delicati hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26; and so often of places: muliebri et delicato ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: convivium, id. Att. 2, 14: voluptates (with molles and obscenae), id. N. D. 1, 40, 111 and 113; cf.: molliores et delicatiores in cantu flexiones, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: sermo, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: omnes hominis libidines delicatissimis versibus exprimere, id. Pis. 29, 70: versiculos scribens, Cat. 50, 3.—(β) As a flattering appellation: ubi tu es delicata? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 8.—**B.** Transf., *soft, tender, delicate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): capella, Cat. 20, 10; cf.: puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, id. 17, 15: oves, Plin. Ep. 2, 11 *fin.*: Anio delicatissimus amnium, id. ib. 8, 17, 3; cf.: ad aquam, Curt. 5, 2, 9: delicatior teneriorque cauliculus, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137; Vulg. 1 Par. 22, 5.—**II.** *Addicted to pleasure; luxurious, voluptuous;* and *subst.*, *a voluptuary, a wanton.* **A.** Prop.: adolescens, Cic. Brut. 53: pueri, id. N. D. 1, 36 *fin.*: juventus, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf.: odia libidinosae et delicatae juventutis, id. Att. 1, 19, 8 et saep.: quosdam e gratissimis delicatorum, i. e. *of the paramours*, παιδικῶν, Suet. Tit. 7; cf. in the *fem.*: Flavia Domitilla, Statilii Capellae delicata, id. Vesp. 3; et luxuriosus, Vulg. Deut. 28, 54; in inscriptions, delicatus and delicata simply mean *favorite slave* (cf. our terms *valet* and *chamber-maid*), Inscr. Orell. 2801–2805 and 4650.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Spoiled with indulgence, delicate, dainty, effeminate:* nimium ego te habui delicatam (*I have spoiled you*), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 10: equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 9, 4, 113; id. 11, 3, 132.—**2.** *Fastidious, scrupulous:* aures, Quint. 3, 1, 3; vah delicatus! Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 37.—Hence, *adv.:* **dēlĭcātē. 1.** *Delicately, luxuriously:* delicate ac molliter vivere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; cf. recubans (coupled with molliter), id. de Or. 3, 17, 63; and in the *comp.:* tractare iracundos (with mollius), Sen. de Ira, 3, 9: odiosa multa delicate jocoseque fecit, Nep. Alcib. 2 *fin.*; Vulg. Prov. 29, 21.—**2.** *At one's ease, tardily, slowly:* conficere iter (coupled with segniter), Suet. Calig. 43: spargit se vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.

1. dēlĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, v. deliciae, *init.*

2. dēlĭcĭa or **dēlĭquĭa,** ae, *f.* [deliquo, cf. colliciae, a flowing or running off; hence], *a gutter*, Vitr. 6, 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 2 Müll.

dēlĭcĭae, ārum, *f.* (*sing.* **dēlĭcĭa,** ae, *f.*; ante- and post-class., Plaut. Truc. 5, 29; id. Rud. 2, 4, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 152; Inscr. Grut. 1014, 5: **dēlĭcĭum,** ii, *n.*, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8; Verg. Copa, 26; Mart. 7, 50, 2; 13, 98, 1; Inscr. Orell. 680; 1724; 2679 sq.; 4394; 4958. And **dēlĭcĭus,** ii, *m.*, Inscr. Don. cl. 1, 132, and ap. Gorium Columb. Liv. p. 73, *no.* 4) [delicio; that which allures, flatters the senses], *delight, pleasure, charm, allurement; deliciousness, luxuriousness, voluptuousness, curiosities of art; sport, frolics*, etc. (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: voluptas, libido, delectatio, oblectatio, delectamentum, oblectamentum). **I.** Prop.: cogitatio amoenitatum ad delectationem, aut supellectilis ad delicias, aut epularum ad voluptates, Cic. Par. 1, 2; cf. Hor. Od. 4, 8, 10 et saep.: deliciarum causa et voluptatis cives Romanos cum mitella saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, id. Mur. 6: deliciis diffluentes, id. Lael. 15; id. Verr. 2, 4, 57; Sall. C. 31, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31 et saep.: Herodotus Thucydidesque longissime a talibus deliciis vel potius ineptiis afuerunt, Cic. Or. 12 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 1, 11, 6; 12, 8, 4: delicias facere, *to play tricks, to joke, to make sport of* one, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 30; id. Poen. 1, 2, 68; 83; on the contrary, *to sport* as lovers, Catull. 45, 24; 72, 2: amores et hae deliciae quae vocantur, Cic. Cael. 19: votorum, *a dallying with, fondly prolonging*, Juv. 10, 291: ecce aliae deliciae (*pretensions*) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: esse in deliciis alicui, *to be any one's favorite*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1 *fin.*; so id. Vatin. 8 *fin.*; Lucr. 4, 1152: aliquid in deliciis habere, Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: habere aliquem in deliciis, Suet. Vit. 12: in deliciis vivere, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 9. —**II.** Transf., of living beings: *delight, darling, sweetheart, beloved:* tu urbanus scurra, deliciae popli, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14: mea voluptas, meae deliciae, mea vita, mea amoenitas, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152: amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. id. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*; id. Phil. 6, 5; and the well-known appellation of Titus: amor ac deliciae generis humani, Suet. Tit. 1: C. Sempronium Rufum mel ac delicias tuas, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8: Corydon ardebat Alexim, Delicias domini, Verg. E. 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 9, 22, Cat. 6, 1: verba ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, *favorite slaves*, Quint. 1, 2, 7: aegrae solaque libidine fortes Deliciae, *a voluptuary, minion*, Juv. 4, 4; Petr. 67; Stat. Silv. 5, 5, 67; cf. Plutarch, Anton. 59: delicias hominis, *a precious fellow!* Juv. 6, 47.

‡ **dēlĭcĭāris,** e, *adj.* [2. delicia], *pertaining to a gutter:* tegulae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 2 Müll.

‡ **dēlĭcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. delicia], *with a gutter:* tectum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 2 Müll.

* **dē-lĭcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [lacio, the root of deliciae and delecto], *to allure* one from the right way, *to entice, delight:* aliquem, Titin. ap. Non. 277, 17.

* **dēlĭcĭŏlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [deliciae *no.* II.], *a darling:* nostrae. Tulliola, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.*—Also **dēlĭcĭŏlum,** i, *n.:* tuum, villici filius, Sen. Ep. 12, 3.

dēlĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [deliciae], *delicious, delicate* (late Lat.): lassitudines, August. Contr. 10, 34 *fin.*: militia, Cass. Var. 7, 9: mollities, Mart. Cap. 7, § 727; of persons, Ambros. de Poen. 1, 9, 24; Sedul. prol. 8.

dēlĭcĭum, ii, *n.*, v. deliciae *init.*

dēlĭco, āre, v. deliquo.

* **dēlictor,** ōris, *m.* [delinquo], *a delinquent, offender*, Cypr. Ep. 59 *fin.*

dēlictum, i, *n.* [delinquo], prop. a fall-

ing short of the standard of law (hence esp. *a transgression* against positive law; cf. peccatum, usu. against natural law; cf. also: malefactum, maleficium, facinus, flagitium, scelus, nefas, impietas, culpa), *a fault, offence, crime, transgression, wrong:* delictum suom Suamque ut culpam expetere in mortalem sinat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 32; so, delictum in se admittere, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: majore commisso delicto, * Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.:* quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3: fatetur aliquis se peccasse et ejus delicti veniam petit: nefarium est facinus ignoscere. At leve delictum est; omnia peccata sunt paria, id. Mur. 30, 62: ubi senatus delicti conscientia populum timet, Sall. J. 27, 3; 104, 5; 102, 12: defendere delictum, Hor. A. P. 442 al.: praeoccupatus in delicto, Vulg. Galat. 6, 1: hostia pro delicto, *a trespass-offering*, id. Levit. 7, 1 et saep.—In *plur.*, Cic. Rab. Post. 6; id. Off. 1, 40 *fin.;* Sall. C. 3, 2; id. J. 3, 2; Hor. Od. 3, 6, 1; id. A. P. 141; 347 et saep.

dēlĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [delinquo], *blemished, defective:* oves, Cato R. R. 2, 7: armenta, id. ib. (cf. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Specim. p. 614 sq.).

* **dēlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [delinquo], *put away* from the breast, *weaned:* porci, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16; cf. *delicum, ἀπογαλακτισθέν*, Gloss. Vet.

dēlĭcuus, v. deliquus.

1. dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* [1. lego], *to choose out, to select* (for syn. cf.: lego, coopto, designo, eligo, seligo). **I.** In gen. (freq. and class.): continuo Amphitruo delegit viros primores principes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49: ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 3: quodsi liber populus deliget, quibus se committat; deligetque optimum quemque, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: qui ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, id. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.;* so with *ex*, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23; id. Mil. 8, 21; id. Rep. 1, 44; Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 5, 11; Sall. J. 23, 2; Liv. 8, 33 et saep.; poet. with *ab:* delectos ordine ab omni centum oratores, Verg. A. 7, 152: Otho (Celsum) bello inter duces delegit, Tac. H. 1, 71: locum castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; 2, 17: hunc sibi locum domicilio, id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.* et saep.: re frumentaria comparata equitibusque delectis, id. ib. 4, 7; and so of soldiers, id. ib. 1, 48; Sall. J. 46, 7; 49, 1 al.: delecti Latio et Laurentibus agris, Verg. A. 11, 431: melimela ad lunam delecta, Hor. S. 2, 8, 32.—Poet.: altaque mortali deligere astra manu, Prop. 2, 32, 50 (3, 30, 50 M. dub.; al. deripere).—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of fruits, *to gather, pick off:* oleam, Cato R. R. 144, 1: uvam, ib. 112, 2: fructum, Col. 5, 10, 10.—**B.** With the accessory idea of removal to a distance, *to choose out and send* or *take away* (rare): amentem ex aedibus, Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 42: senes ac fessas aequore matres, Verg. A. 5, 717.

2. dē-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (de in the sense of reduction in breadth; cf. devincire), *to bind* or *tie together; to bind up, to bind fast* (good prose): homini rostrum deliges, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13: brachium superimposito penicillo, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.:* vulnus, Quint. 2, 17, 9; 2, 21, 17; cf.: deligatus et plurimis medicamentis delibutus, id. 11, 3, 129: veretra, Suet. Tib. 62 et saep.: hominem proripi atque in foro medio nudari ac deligari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 40: sarmentis circum cornua boum deligatis, Quint. 2, 17, 19: naviculam ad ripam, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 3; so, naves ad ancoras, id. ib. 4, 29; and, naves ad terram, id. B. C. 3, 39: epistolam ad amentum, id. B. G. 5, 48, 5: ad patibulos deligantur, cruci defiguntur, Licinius ap. Non. 221, 11; cf.: aliquem ad palum, Liv. 2, 5; 8, 7: viros ac feminas ad stipitem, Suet. Ner. 29 al.: alterius collo ascopera deligata, id. ib. 45.

‡ **dēlīmātor,** ōris, *m.* [de-limo], *a filer, διαῤῥινητής*, Gloss. Cyrill.

* **dē-līmātus,** a, um, *Part.* [limo], *filed off:* scobem, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111.

dēlīmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a marking out, limiting*, Auct. de limit. p. 142 Goes. From

dē-līmĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to mark out*, Frontin. de agr. qual. p. 38 Goes.

dēlīnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [delineo], *a sketch, delineation* (late Lat. for forma, descriptio), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

dē-līnĕo, also **dēlīnĭo,** āvi, 1, *v. a.* [linea], *to sketch out, to delineate:* imaginem in pariete carbone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89; Tert. adv. Val. 4; id. Res. Carn. 20 *init.*

dē-lingo, linxi, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to lick, lick off* or *up* (very rare): cochleare plenum, Cels. 3, 22 *fin.:* leo puerum delinxit, Lampr. Diad. 5, § 6.—Prov.: salem, i. e. *to have a meagre diet*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 6; id. Pers. 3, 3, 25.

dēlīnĭfĭcus, dēlīnīmentum, dēlīnĭo and dēlīnītor, v. delen.

dē-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to besmear* (very rare): delinendus homo est vel gypso vel argenti spuma, Cels. 3, 19; cf. faciem, App. M. 8, p. 214.

dēlinquentĭa, ae, *f.* [delinquo], *a fault, crime, delinquency;* only in Tert. Res. Carn. 46 and 47.

dē-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3 (*perf.* delinquerunt, Liv. 1, 32 codd.), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to fail, be wanting.* **I.** Lit., *to fail, be lacking*, for the usual deficere (cf. 1. deliquium, = defectus—very rare): delinquere frumentum, Cael. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 390: delinquat aut superet aliquid tibi, Tubero ib.—**II.** Trop. (class.), *to fail, be wanting* in one's duty; *to commit a fault, to do wrong, transgress, offend;* and, delinquere aliquid, *to commit, do* something wrong. (α) *Absol.:* QVOD POPVLVS HERMVNDVLVS HOMINESQVE POPVLI HERMVNDVLI ADVERSVS POPVLVM ROMANVM BELLVM FECERE DELIQVERVNTQVE, etc., an old formula used in declaring war, Gell. 16, 4; cf. id. ap. Liv. 1, 32: an quia non delinquunt viri? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 41: ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset? Cic. N. D. 3, 38: mercede delinquere (opp. gratis recte facere), Sall. Hist. Fragm. 3, 61, 5 Dietsch: in vita, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4 *fin.;* cf.: in bello miles, id. Clu. 46; and: hac quoque in re, id. Inv. 2, 10, 33: in ancilla, Ov. M. 2, 8, 9: deliquere homines adulescentuli per ambitionem, Sall. C. 52, 26: paulum deliquit amicus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 84: multo jam ut praestet laxitate delinquere, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 94.—Of errors in language, Quint. 1, 5, 49.—(β) With *acc. respect.:* dum caveatur praeter aequum ne quid delinquat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 14; so, quid, id. Men. 5, 2, 30; id. Ps. 4, 7, 129; Cic. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.;* Sall. C. 51, 12: quae, id. J. 28, 4: quid erga aliquem, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 9: quid ego tibi deliqui? id. Am. 2, 2, 185.—With *object. acc.:* flagitia, Tac. A. 12, 54 *fin.;* cf.: multo majora deliquit, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 23.—*Pass.:* adulterium quod pubertate delinquitur, Dig. 48, 5, 38; cf. delictum.—*Pass. impers.:* ut nihil a me adhuc delictum putem, Cic. Att. 9, 10 *fin.;* Gell. 5, 4, 2.

dēlĭquātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [deliquo], *a melting, dropping*, cerae, Cassiod. in Psa. 67, 3.

dē-lĭquesco, lĭcŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to melt away, dissolve, melt* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: utinam tua ista in sortiendo sors delicuerit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 47: ubi delicuit nondum prior (sc. nix), altera venit, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 15: Hyrie flendo delicuit, id. M. 7, 381; cf. id. ib. 4, 253.—**II.** Trop., *to melt away, pine away; to vanish, disappear:* qui nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec alacritate futtili gestiens deliquescat, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; Lact. 7, 12.

dēlĭquĭa or **dēlĭcĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a gutter*, v. 2. delicia.

dēlĭquio (**-linquio**), ōnis, *f.* [delinquo], *a failure, want*, Gell. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 390: nullam causam dico quin mihi et parentum et libertatis apud te deliquio siet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92 (Brix, Fleck.; al. deliquium).

1. dēlĭquĭum, ii, *n.* [delinquo, *no.* I.], *a want, defect* (rare): solis, i. e. *an eclipse* (for which freq. defectus), Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 390; Lact. Epit. 45, 10: solis lunaeque deliquia, Mart. Cap. 6, § 594.

* **2. dēlĭquĭum,** ii, *n.* [deliquo], *a flowing down, dropping down*, Prud. Hamart. 753.

dē-lĭquo and (in the trop. signif.) **dē-lĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [liquo], *to clear off* a turbid liquid, *to clarify, to strain:* turbida quae sunt deliquantur ut liquida fiant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 106 Müll.; Cels. 5, 20, 5: passum in alia vasa, Col. 12, 39, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to clear up* by speaking, *to explain:* explanare, indicare, aperire, Non. (ante-class.): quid istic sibi vult sermo, mater, delica, Titin. ap. Non. 98, 10, and 277, 25 (v. 92, 102 Rib.); so Att. ib.; Caecil. ib. 277, 29: ut tu ipse me dixisse delices (sc. apud erum), Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 31.

* **dēlĭquus** or **dēlĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [delinquo, *no.* I.], *wanting, lacking:* tibi nil domi delicuum 'st, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 33.

dēlīrāmentum (in the Fronto MS. written delēr.), i, *n.* [deliro], *nonsense, absurdity* (in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 64; id. Men. 5, 5, 21; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17; Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1; Vulg. Luc. 24, 14.

dēlīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], originally, a going out of the furrow, in ploughing; hence, trop., *giddiness, silliness, folly, dotage, madness* (very rare): quod vocant lirare, operiente semina, unde primum appellata deliratio est, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: o delirationem incredibilem! non enim omnis error stultitia est dicenda, id. Div. 2, 43: aliena, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4.

* **dēlīrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.], i. q. deliratio, Laber. ap. Non. 490, 21 (v. 139 Rib.).

dēlīrĭum, ii, *n.* [deliro, *no.* II.], in medical lang., *madness, delirium*, Cels. 2, 8; 3, 18 et saep.

dē-līro, āre, *v. n.* [de-lira, to go out of the furrow; hence], **I.** Lit., *to deviate from a straight line:* nil ut deliret amussis, Aus. Idyll. 16, 11; cf. Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180.—**II.** Trop. (cf. Vel. Long. p. 2233 P.), *to be crazy, deranged, out of one's wits; to be silly, to dote, rave* (class.): delirat linguaque mensque, Lucr. 3, 454: falli, errare, labi, decipi tam dedecet quam delirare et mente esse captum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; so with desipere and dementem esse, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *So.* Atra bili percita est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 95 sq.: senex delirans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43: morbo delirantes, Lucr. 5, 1158; cf. timore, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 8: in extis totam Etruriam delirare, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: Stertinium deliret acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.—With *acc. respect.:* quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, *whatever folly the kings commit*, id. ib. 1, 2, 14.

dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.* [deliro, *no.* II.], *silly, doting, crazy* (class.): dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 464: delira furiosaque, id. 2, 985; with amens, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: senex, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: anus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; id. Div. 2, 68, 141: mater, Hor. S. 2, 3, 293: scriptor, id. Ep. 2, 2, 126 et saep.

(**dē-lĭtĕo,** ēre, false read. in Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3 for dilatantia, v. dilato.)

dē-lĭtesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [latesco], *to hide away, conceal one's self; to lie hid, to lurk* (class.). **I.** Lit.: bestiae in cubilibus delitescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49 *fin.;* cf.: hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, * Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 4: caelum, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 71: in ulva, Verg. A. 2, 136: sub praesepibus vipera, Verg. G. 3, 417: silvā, Ov. M. 4, 340; cf.: privato loco, id. Tr. 3, 1, 80: sinu ancillae, id. Am. 3, 1, 56 al.: ut eo mitteret amicos, qui delitescerent, deinde repente prosilirent, Cic. Cael. 25 *fin.*—*Absol.:* delituit mala, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 9.—**B.** Transf., of things: stella cursum conficit, vespertinis temporibus delitescendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52.—Of a letter: ancillae sinu, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 56.—**II.** Trop., *to skulk behind, shelter one's self under:* in alicujus auctoritate delitesceret, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 15; so, in ista calumnia, id. Caecin. 21 *fin.;* cf. ib. 23 *fin.:* in dolo malo, id. Tull. § 33: umbrā magni nominis, Quint. 12, 10, 15; id. 10, 5, 10 Zumpt *N. cr.*

* **dē-lītigo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to scold, rail angrily:* iratusque Chremes tumido delitigat ore, Hor. A. P. 94.

* **dēlĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [deleo], *an obliterator:* scelerum fratris, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 873 P.

dēlĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, **1.** from deleo, **2.** from delino.

Dēlĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Δήλιον, *a small place in Boeotia, with a temple of Apollo*, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; Liv. 35, 50 sq.

Dēlĭus, a, um, v. Delos, *no.* II. A.

Dclmătae, ārum, and its derivatives, v. Dalmatae.

Delmĭnĭum, ĭi, *n.*, Δελμίνιον, *the ancient capital of Dalmatia*, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

* **dē-lŏcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [loco], *a dislocation:* articulorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

dē-longe, or in two words, de longe, *adv., from afar*, Vulg. Ex. 20, 21; id. Deut. 29, 22.

Dēlos, i, *f.*, Δῆλος, *a small island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana*, now *Dili*, Mela, 2, 7, 11; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 22, § 66; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; Macr. S. 1, 17; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 73; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32; Verg. G. 3, 6; Ov. M. 6, 191; 333 et saep.—*Acc.:* Delum, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 17 and 18 (repeatedly); Verg. A. 4, 144 al.: Delon, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 27; Ov. M. 3, 597; Stat. Th. 7, 182; Mela, 3, 5, 2 al. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Dēlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Delos, Delian:* tellus, i. e. *Delos*, Ov. Pont. 4, 14, 57: Apollo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18; Verg. A. 3, 162; Hor. Od. 3, 4, 64; the same also vates, Verg. A. 6, 12; and *absol.:* **Delius,** Ov. M. 1, 454; 5, 329; 6, 250; Tib. 3, 4, 79; 3, 6, 8 al.; cf. also, folia, i. e. *of the laurel*, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 6: antra, i. e. *the oracle*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 4: furta, i. e. *the secret loves of Apollo*, id. Th. 1, 573; Delia dea, i. e. *Diana*, Hor. Od. 4, 6, 33; also *absol.:* **Dēlĭa,** = Diana, Verg. E. 7, 29; Ov. H. 20, 95; id. F. 5, 537; Tib. 4, 3, 5 al.—**B. Dēlĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a damsel*, Tib. 1, 1, 57 sq.; Verg. E. 3, 67.—**C. Dēlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, Δηλιακός, *of Delos, Delian:* aes, celebrated like the Corinthian, Plin. 34, 2, 4, § 9; hence, vasa, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: supellex, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34 and 72; cf. id. Or. 70, 232. The Delians were famed for the rearing of hens and capons, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2; Cic. Ac. 2, 18; Col. 8, 2, 4; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; hence, gallinarius, Cic. Ac. 2, 26 *fin.;* and: Deliaci manu recisi, *castrated*, Petr. 23, 3.

dēlōtus, a, um, *Part.* from delavo, *washed*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 4.

Delphi, ōrum, *m.*, Δελφοί, *the famous city of the oracle of Apollo in Phocis*, now *Kastri:* Delphi sub monte Parnaso oppidum clarissimi in terris oraculi Apollinis, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7; cf. Mela, 2, 3, 4; Mann. Gr. p. 160 sq.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 65; Cic. Div. 2, 57; id. N. D. 3, 23; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 3; id. A. P. 219; Ov. M. 9, 332; 10, 168 et saep.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Delphi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Delphians, the inhabitants of Delphi*, Catull. 62, 392; Just. 24, 7 sq.; Dig. 50, 1, 1, § 2.—**B. Delphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Delphic, belonging to Delphi:* tellus, Ov. M. 1, 515: Apollo, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14; he is also called, *absol.:* **Delphicus,** Ov. M. 2, 543; id. F. 3, 856; Nep. Paus. 5 *fin.:* oracula, Cic. Div. 2, 57: templa, Ov. M. 11, 414: Pytho, Tib. 2, 3, 27: laurus Phoebi, Lucr. 6, 154; Hor. Od. 3, 30, 15; cf. Cato R. R. 8, 2: ales, i. e. *the raven*, Petr. 122, 177: mensae, *a toilet-table, made after the fashion of the Delphic tripod*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 Zumpt; cf. *absol.:* argentum atque aurum non simplex Delphica portat, Mart. 12, 66; so subst., Inscr. Orell. 2505 and 3094. And, in a like sense: cortina, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14.—Hence, * *adv.:* **Delphĭcē,** *in the manner of the Delphic oracle*, Varr. ap. Non. 141, 5.—* **C. Delphĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [Delphi-colo], *the inhabitant of Delphi*, an epithet of Apollo, Aus. Idyll. de histor. 5.—**D. Delphis,** idis, *f.*, = Δελφίς, *a priestess of the Delphic Apollo*, Mart. 9, 43, 4; Lact. 1, 6, 7; id. Epit. 5, 1.

† **delphīnus,** i, and in the pure Greek form (poet.) **delphīn,** īnis (once also *nom.*, delphis, = δελφίς, Avien. Arat. 699; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 162; Prisc. p. 689 P.), *m.*, = δελφίν, *a dolphin.* (α) Form *delphinus*, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 20 sq.; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 4 sq.; Gell. 7, 8; Cic. N. D. 2, 77; id. Div. 2, 70 *fin.;* Hor. A. P. 30; Juv. 6, 590; 10, 14.—(β) Form *delphin* (cf. Phoc. Ars, p. 1705 P.); *nom.* delphin, Poëta ap. Pers. 1, 94; *acc.* delphīna, Ov. M. 6, 120; id. F. 2, 114; 6, 471; *abl.* delphine, Ov. M. 11, 237; *plur. nom.* delphines, Verg. A. 8, 673; Ov. M. 1, 302; id. Tr. 3, 10, 43 al.; *gen.* delphinum, Prop. 3, 17, 25 (4, 16, 25 M.); Verg. A. 3, 428 al.; *acc.* delphinas, id. E. 8, 56.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The Dolphin*, a constellation. (α) *Nom.* Delphinus, Col. 11, 2, 45; *gen.* delphini, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13; Col. 11, 2, 57. —(β) *Nom.* delphin, Ov. F. 1, 457; 6, 720; *acc.* delphina, Ov. F. 2, 79; 6, 471.—**B.** *A water-organ shaped like a dolphin:* aerei, Vitr. 10, 13.—**C.** *Certain showy articles of furniture*, or *perhaps mere ornaments on furniture*, so called from their shape, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 147.

† **delta,** ae, *f.* or *indecl. n.*, = δέλτα, *the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, delta*, Δ: non formam at vocem deltae gero Romuleum D, Aus. Idyll. de lit. monos. 14; so (but with gender undetermined) Mel. 2, 7, 14.—**II.** Meton., **Delta,** *indecl. n.*, Δέλτα, *nom. prop.*, *the Delta in Lower Egypt*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 3, 16, 20, § 121; Auct. B. Alex. 27.

† **Deltōton,** i, *n.*, = Δελτωτόν, *the Triangle*, a constellation, Cic. Arat. 5; Caes. German. Arat. 239; Manil. 1, 352; Hyg. Astr. 3, 18; Aus. Ecl. de sign. coel. 4.

dēlūbrum, i, *n.* [de-luo, the place of expiation], *a temple, shrine, sanctuary* (class., esp. freq. in poets and in elevated prose; usually in the plur.; for syn. cf.: templum, aedes, fanum, cella, sacellum, sacrarium). (α) *Plur.:* CONSTRVCTA A PATRIBVS DELVBRA IN VRBIBVS HABENTO, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8: est mihi tecum pro aris et focis certamen et pro deorum templis atque delubris, id. N. D. 3, 40; cf. coupled with fana, id. Rab. perd. 10 *fin.:* ante deum delubra, Lucr. 2, 352; 5, 309; 1165; Verg. G. 3, 23; id. A. 2, 225; 248; Hor. Od. 3, 5, 19; id. S. 1, 6, 35 et saep.; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1 *fin.:* id. Verr. 1, 5, 14; id. Arch. 11, 27; id. Rep. 1, 26; Sall. C. 11, 6; Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.:* idolorum, Vulg. Isa. 65, 4 al.—(β) *Sing.:* noctu audita ex delubro vox est, etc., Liv. 29, 18: so coupled with templa, id. 30, 20: Smyrnaei delubrum ejus (sc. Homeri) in oppido dedicaverunt, Cic. Arch. 8 *fin.;* so Quirini, id. Rep. 2, 10 *fin.:* ex alto delubri culmine, Verg. A. 2, 410: Martis, Suet. Vit. 8.

* **dēluctātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [deluctor], *a wrestling, a struggle*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 139.

dē-lucto, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to wrestle, struggle* (ante-class.): quibus aerumnis deluctavi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 20; cf.: deluctavi pro deluctatus sum, Plautus in Trinummo, "cum hisce erumnis deluctavit," Non. 468, 29.

dē-luctor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to wrestle, to struggle, combat* (only in Plaut.): cum Antaeo deluctari malui quam cum Amore, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4.

dē-lūdĭfĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to mock, banter, make sport of:* me, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 59.

dē-lūdo, si, sum, 3 (*arch. inf. pass.* deludier, Ter. And. 1, 2, 32), *v. a.* **I.** *To play false, to mock, deceive, make sport of, delude.* **A.** Prop. (rare, but class.), Ter. l. l. in hac re me deludier: deludi vosmet ipsos diutius a tribuno plebis patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79: me dolis, Ter. Andr. 3, 4, 4: animum hoc uno responso (Apollo), Verg. A. 6, 344: corvum hiantem, * Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: amantem, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 33 al.—*Absol.:* nihil agere atque deludere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: terra deludet arantes, Prop. 2, 15, 31 (3, 7, 31 M.): quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg. A. 10, 642; cf. of one dreaming, Ov. M. 8, 827: quem spes delusit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7.—* **II.** *To play through, to leave off playing:* gladiatores cum deluserunt, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202.

dē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus], *lamed in the loins, lamed* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: coturnix, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103.—**II.** Trop., *weakened, enervated; weak, feeble:* summâ delumbe salivâ, Pers. 1, 104: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

dē-lumbo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to lame in the loins* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: quadrupede delumbata, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 36. —**B.** Transf., *to bend:* radices delumbatae, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 109: lacunaria curva ad circinum delumbata, *bent into an arch*, Vitr., 6, 5.—* **II.** Trop., *to weaken, enervate:* sententias (with concīdere), * Cic. Or. 69 *fin.;* cf. delumbis.

* **dē-lŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wash out* or *off*, *to cleanse:* alvum aquâ mulsâ, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.*—**II.** DELVIT, solvit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 16 Müll.

* **dēlūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [deludo], *a deceiving, deluding:* numinum, Arn. 4, p. 127.

dēlūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deceiver*, Cassiod. comp. ad Ep. Jud. 4.

* **dē-lustro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to free one from an evil charm* or *spell, to disenchant:* aliquem radice herbae asparagi, App. Herb. 84.

dē-lūsus, a um, *Part.* from deludo.

dē-lūto, āre, *v. a.* * **I.** *To daub* or *plaster with clay:* habitationem, Cato R. R. 128.—* **II.** *To cleanse from clay* or *dirt:* Dict. Cretens. 3, 24 Deder.

Dēmădes, is, *m.*, Δημάδης, *a famous Athenian orator who sided with Macedon, a contemporary of Demosthenes*, Cic. Brut. 9, 36; id. Or. 26, 90; Quint. 2, 17, 12 sq.; 12, 10, 49; Nep. Phoc. 2.

dē-mădesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become humid* or *moist:* Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 40; Scrib. Comp. 73.

* **dē-măgis,** valde magis, *very much*, Lucil. ap. Non. 98, 19 sq.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 9 Müll., and Gloss. Philox.: "*demagis*, σφοδρῶς."

dēmandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demando], *a delivering with commendation, a commending* (late Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 48.

dē-mando, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to give in charge, to intrust, commit, commend* (not ante-Aug.; cf., on the contrary, commendo; most freq. in Suet.; not found in Quint. or Tac.): simul plures pueri unius (sc. paedagogi) curae demandabantur, Liv. 5, 27: amicam alicui, Suet. Oth. 3: aliquem mergendum mari servis ipsius, id. Ner. 35: testamentum virgini Vestali, id. Caes. 83: curam sauciorum militum legatis tribunisque, Liv. 8, 36: funeris sui curam alicui, Suet. Tib. 51: bellum, id. Aug. 19: in proximam civitatem demandari, *to be sent there for safety*, id. Calig. 9; cf. conjuges liberosque abditis insulis, Just. 2, 12, 6.

dē-māno, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to flow down:* tenuis sub artus flamma demanat, Cat. 51, 9; Gell. 17, 11, 1; Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 10, 29; 36.—**II.** Transf., *to descend, be descended from:* de patriarcharum genere, Ambros. in Luc. 3, 41 *fin.*

Dēmărāta, ae, *f.*, *daughter of King Hiero*, Liv. 24, 22.

Dēmărātus, i, *m.*, Δημάρατος. **I.** *A Corinthian, the father of Tarquinius Priscus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 19; id. Tusc. 5, 37 *fin.;* Liv. 1, 34.—**II.** *A Spartan king, colleague of Cleomenes*, Just. 2, 10, 13; Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 2.—**III.** *Father of Pythagoras*, Just. 20, 43.

dē-marcesco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to fade away, wither:* herba ad vesperam demarcescit et decidit, Hier. in Psal. 89.

† **dēmarchia,** ae, *f.*, = δημαρχία, *the office and dignity of a demarch*, Inscr. Orell. 3800 sq.

† **dēmarchus,** i, *m.*, = δήμαρχος, lit. *a ruler of the people* at Athens, *the president of a* demos, *a demarch*, answering to the Roman *tribune of the people*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6; Spart. Hadr. 19; Inscr. Orell. 3720.

* **dē-mātrĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [matrix]: nisi dematricati fuerint, *bled from the* vena matricalis *in the neck*, Veg. Vet. 4, 7, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 10; 13.

Dēmĕa, ae, *m.*, = Δημέας, *a Greek proper name*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 19 et passim.

* **dēmĕācŭlum,** i, *n.* [demeo], *a passage under ground:* Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174, 11; cf. *demeaculum*, καταπορεία, Gloss. Vet.

‡ **de-meio** ἀφουρῶ, ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dē-mens, entis, *adj.*, *out of one's mind* or *senses; mad, raving; foolish* (cf. amens) (class. and very freq.; for syn. cf.: amens, excors, vecors, insanus, vesanus, delirus, alienatus mente): qua perturbatione animi quae, sanus cum esset, timebat ne eve-

nirent, ea demens eventura esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 55 *fin.*: summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (for which, delirare et mente esse captum, id. Off. 1, 27, 94): ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste aut Athamante dementiorem putem, id. Pis. 20, 47; cf. Orestes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 133 and 135; 1, 6, 97; 1, 10, 74; id. Od. 1, 37, 7; Juv. 15, 1: Pentheus, Verg. A. 4, 469: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: quem fugis, ah, demens? Verg. E. 2, 60: non tacui demens, id. A. 2, 94 et saep.—**II.** Poet. transf., of inanimate subjects: manus, Tib. 1, 10, 56: somnia, Prop. 3, 8, 15 (4, 7, 15 M.): furor, id. 1, 13, 20: discordia, Verg. A. 6, 280: falx, id. ib. 3, 7: strepitus, Hor. Od. 3, 19, 23: cura alieni pericli, Val. Fl. 6, 474: cf. ratio, Nep. Paus. 3, 1: otium, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85.—*Sup.*: causa dementissimi consilii, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 53; Auct. Harusp. resp. 26.—*Adv.*: **dēmenter,** *foolishly, madly* (rare): tanta res tam dementer credita, *Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22; Ov. M. 4, 259: dementissime testabitur, Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.*

* **dēmensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [demetior], *a measuring*: legum, Aus. Ep. 5, 11.

dēmensum, i, *n.*, v. demetior.

dēmensus, a, um, *Part.* demetior.

dēmenter, *adv.*, v. demens *fin.*

dēmentĭa, ae, *f* [demens], *the being out of one's mind; insanity, madness; folly* (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: amentia, furor, rabies, vecordia, insania, deliratio, vesania): animi affectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque dementiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40; Lucr. 1, 705; Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 22; Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 4, 13; Sall. C. 42, 2; Quint. 7, 3, 2; Tib. 1, 2, 11; Verg. E. 2, 69; id. A. 5, 465; 9, 601; Juv. 10, 233; Hor. Epod. 17, 45; Ov. M. 13, 225 al.—In *plur.*, *follies*, Cic. Att. 9, 9 *fin.*

dēmentĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.* [id.], *to be out of one's senses, to be mad, to rave* (ante- and post-class.): dementit deliraque fatur, *Lucr. 3, 464: sese mea magia in amorem inductam dementire, App. Mag. p. 324, 9: aliquis instinctu daemonis percitus dementit, effertur, insanit, Lact. 4, 27 *med.*

dēmento, āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to drive mad, to craze, deprive of mind*: dementatus, Cassiod. Amic. 21: ἐξιστάναι ἰδιωτικῶς, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; esp. *to bewitch, delude*: propter quod magiis suis dementasset eos, Vulg. Act. 8, 11.—**II.** *Neut.*, *to rave, be out of one's mind*: semper dementabat, Lact. Mort. Pers. 7, 9.

dē-mĕo, āre, *v. n.*, *to go down, descend* (post-class.): caelo, Ap. M. 10, p. 254, 12: ad Tartarum Manesque, id. ib. 6, p. 180, 7; Mart. Cap. 2, p. 38.

dē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** With *acc.* rei, *to merit, deserve a thing* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): aliquid mercedis domino, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 90: grandem pecuniam, Gell. 1, 8, 3: demeritae laetitiae, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14.—**II.** (Since the Aug. per.) With *acc. pers.*, *to deserve well of, to oblige*: avunculum magnopere, Suet. Aug. 8: nec tibi sit servos demeruisse pudor, Ov. A. A. 2, 252: crimine te potui demeruisse meo, id. Her. 2, 28: matrona amoenitate aliqua demerenda erit, Col. 1, 4, 8. In this signif. usually in the deponent form, **dē-mĕrĕor** (not ante-Aug.): ut pleniori obsequio demererer amantissimos meos, Quint. prooem. § 3; so, Pompeium et Caesarem, quorum nemo alterum offendere audebat, nisi ut alterum demereretur, simul provocavit, *lay under obligation*, Sen. Ep. 104, 33; id. Ben. 1, 2, 5: demerendi beneficio tam potentem civitatem occasio, Liv. 3, 18: in Regulo demerendo, Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 4; Suet. Vit. 2; id. Oth. 4; Quint. 9, 2, 29; Tac. A. 15, 21 al.

dē-mergo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sink, submerge, to plunge into, to dip* (class.). **I.** Lit.: candens ferrum in gelidum imbrem, Lucr. 6, 149: pars remorum demersa liquore, id. 4, 441; cf.: cornix demersit caput, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8 *fin.*; and demersis aequora rostris Ima petunt, Verg. A. 9, 119: Marium senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, Cic. Sest. 22, 50; cf. id. Div. 2, 68; id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: navem, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15: triremem hostium perforare et demergere, Auct. B. Alex. 25, 5; 31 *fin.*: pullos mari, Suet. Tib 2; and in *pass.* of a person: vehementi circio bis paene demersus est, id. Claud. 17: plebem in fossas cloacasque exhauriendas, i. e. *to busy, employ*, Liv. 1, 59; cf.: vultum in undas, Prop. 3, 18, 9 (4, 17, 9 M.): metalla, Plin. H. N. 33 prooem.: stirpem, *to sink* or *set in, to plant* (with deponere), Col. 3, 18, 2 sq.; cf. surculos, Pall. Febr. 17, 3: dapes in alvum, Ov. M. 15, 105; cf. id. ib. 6, 664: si quando nos demersimus, ut qui urinantur, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27.—Poet.: colla demersere humeris (i. e. abscondederunt), Stat. Th. 6, 850.—**B.** Esp. of the sun-god, etc., *to sink* in the sea, *cause to set* (poet.): sex ubi sustulerit totidem demerserit orbes purpureum rapido qui vehit axe diem, Ov. F. 3, 517 sq.: Titan igniferi tantum demerserat orbis, quantum, etc., Luc. 3, 41 sq.—**C.** Intrans., *to set* (late Lat.): demergit sol et nascitur, Min. Fel. 34, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to sink, depress, overwhelm*: animus depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic. de Sen. 21: demersae leges alicujus opibus, emergunt aliquando, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: patriam demersam extuli, id. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion, 6; and concidit domus, ob lucrum demersa exitio, Hor. Od. 3, 16, 13: plebs aere alieno demersa, Liv. 2, 29, 8; cf. id. 6, 27, 6: Rheam in perpetuam virginitatem demersit, Just. 43, 2.—*P. a.*, **dēmersus,** a, um, *depressed.*—*Comp.*: pulsus, Coel. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, 165: qui demersiora scrutantur, Rufin. Origen in Cant. 3, p. 10.

dēmersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demergo], *a being sunk down, a sinking* (late Lat. and rare). **I.** Prop.: urbium, Sol. 40, 5.—**II.** Trop.: temporalis (animae), Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*

1. dēmersus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from demergo.

* **2. dēmersus,** ūs, *m.* [demergo], *a sinking*: levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Mag. p. 287, 35.

dēmessus, a, um, *Part.*, from demeto.

dē-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. a.*, *to measure out, to measure*, as a whole (whereas dimetior is to measure the parts of a whole—very rare): ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic. Or. 12, 38; so Quint. 5, 10, 124 (al. dimensis): vos meministis quot calendis petere demensum cibum, i. e. *the stated allowance* of slaves, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3.—Hence, **dēmensum,** i, *n.*, *a measured allowance, ration* of slaves: quod ille unciatim de demenso suo comparsit, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 9; Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2849; cf. Donat. ad Ter. l. l.; Sen. Ep. 80; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40 Orelli.—In a comic transf.: nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, Non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol. 14.

1. dē-mĕto, messŭi, messum, 3, *v. a.*, *to mow, reap, cut off, gather, crop, harvest* (class.). Usually of fruits: tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70; cf. id. N. D. 2, 62 *fin.*: hordeum, Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.: demesso frumento, *Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 4; so, frumentum, Liv. 34, 26: segetes, Tac. A. 14, 24; cf.: Galli armati alienos agros demetunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15: demessa est terra, Vulg. Apoc. 14, 16.—Less freq. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose) of other objects: pollice florem, *to pluck off*, Verg. A. 11, 68: favos, i. e. *to cut out, take out*, Col. 9, 15, 12: testes caudamque adultero (ferrum), Hor. S. 1, 2, 46; cf.: huic ense caput, *to behead*, Ov. M. 5, 104; and *absol.*: acies ferro demetit, Sil. 16, 102.

2. dē-mēto, āre, v. dimeto.

Dēmētrĭas, ădis, *f.* **I.** Gr. Δημητριάς, *a city in Thessaly* (Pelasgiotis), *newly colonized by Demetrius Poliorcetes*, formerly called Pagasae, now *Volo*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 27, 23 *fin.*; 28, 5; 39, 23.—**B.** Hence, **Dēmētrĭăcus,** a, um, *of Demetrias*: sinus, Liv. 28, 5 *fin.* (al. Demetraicus).—**II.** *A sort of plant*, Ap. Herb. 3.

Dēmētrĭum, ii, *n.*, Δημήτριον, *a town in Phthiotis, with a temple to Demeter* (*Ceres*), Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 28, 6.—**II.** *A harbor of Samothrace*, Liv. 45, 6, 3.

Dēmētrĭus, ii, *m.*, Δημήτριος, the name of several Greeks, among whom the most celebrated are, **I.** Demetrius Poliorcetes, *son of Antigonus, and king of Macedonia*, Cic. Off. 2, 7 *fin.*; Just. 15, 1 sq.; 16, 1 sq.—**II.** Demetrius Phalereus, *a famous orator, a pupil of Theophrastus*, Cic. Brut. 9; id. de Or. 2, 23; id. Or. 27 et saep.—**III.** Demetrius Magnes, *a contemporary of Cicero, and author of a work*, περὶ ὁμονοίας, Cic. Att. 8, 11 *fin.*—**IV.** Demetrius Pharius, *king of Illyria*, Liv. 22, 33, 3.—**V.** Demetrius Soter, *son of Antiochus the Great*, Just. 34, 3, 8.—**VI.** *The name of a singer*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 79.—**VII.** *A noted cynic*, Tac. H. 1, 16; 4, 34; Sen. Ben. 7, 1.—**VIII.** *A comic actor*, Juv. 3, 99; Quint. 11, 3, 138.—Also, **IX.** *The title of a comedy by Turpilius*, Non. 322, 18; v. Rib. Com. Fr. p. 87 sq.

* **dēmīgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [demigro], *an emigration*, Nep. Milt. 1.

dē-mīgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to migrate from, to emigrate; to depart, remove* from or to a place (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: de oppidis, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: ex his aedificiis, id. ib. 4, 4: ex agris, Liv. 38, 18 *fin.*; cf.: ex agris in urbem, id. 2, 10: loco, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85; cf. Helicone (deae), Stat. S. 1, 2, 4: in illa loca, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 42: in hortos, Suet. Tib. 35: Pydnam, Liv. 44, 6: ad virum optimum, Cic. Cat. 1, 8 et saep.—*Absol.*: demigrandi causa, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 4; so Liv. 38, 23.—Transf., *to have recourse to*: ad deos et ad sidera, Treb. Pol. Claud. 12.—**B.** Pregn., *to depart this life* (perh. only in Cic.): vetat dominans ille in nobis deus, injussu hinc nos suo demigrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf.: ex hominum vita ad deorum religionem, id. Rab. perd. 10, 30; and: ab improbis, id. Par. 2, 18.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic.): multa mihi dant solatia, nec tamen ego de meo statu demigro, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: strumae ab ore improbo demigrarunt, id. Vatin. 16 *fin.*

‡ **dē-mingo,** ἐξουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēmĭnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deminoro], *degradation, injury*, Vulg. Sir. 22, 3.

dē-mĭnōro, āre, *v. a.*, *to lessen, diminish* in honor or rank (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 33.

dē-mĭnŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to lessen by taking from*, i. e. *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish* (cf. diminuo, to break up into small parts—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: de mina una quinque nummos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 10: istum laborem tibi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 43 (cf. Wagner ad loc.): ne de bonis quae Octavii fuissent deminui pateretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 189: deminuunt aequora venti, Lucr. 5, 268; 390: deminutae copiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 31, 3; 7, 73; id. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 2, 1; Tac. A. 12, 64 al.: militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52; Tac. A. 13, 58: fenore deminuto, Suet. Aug. 41: arborem, Tac. A. 13, 58 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to take away from, abate, lessen*, etc.: de hujus praesidiis deminuturum putavit, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: neque de tanta voluptate et gratulatione quicquam fortuna deminueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6: aliquid de jure aut de legibus, id. ib. 7, 33; Liv. 8, 34: de sua in Aeduos benevolentia, Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 4: de libertate mea, Cic. Planc. 38: ex regia potestate, Liv. 2, 1: alicui timor studia deminuit, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 4: partem aliquam juris, Cic. Caecin. 2, 5; cf. Liv. 4, 24: sententiam hujus interdicti (coupled with infirmata), Cic. Caecin, 13, 38: dignitatem nostri collegii, id. Brut. 1: potentiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: lenitatem imperitantis, Tac. A. 16, 28: curam, Prop. 2, 18, 21 (3, 10, 21 M.) al.: se capite deminuere, *to lose* or *forfeit civil rights, be deprived of citizenship*, Cic. Top. 4, 18; 6, 29; Liv. 22, 60, 15; cf. caput, *no.* III. 1. b.—**B.** Esp. in grammat. lang., *to form into a diminutive*: sacellum ex sacro deminutum est, Gell. 6, 12, 6: deminuuntur adverbia, ut *primum, primule; longe, longule*, etc., Don. p. 21 Lind. *N. cr.* Cf.: deminutus, deminutio, and deminutivus.—Hence, **dēmĭnūtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (very rare), *diminished, small, diminutive.* **A.** In gen.: deminutior qualitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.—**B.** In grammat. lang., *diminutive*, ὑποκοριστικός (for which, later, deminutivus): pro nomine integro positum sit deminutum (viz. in the expression *magnum peculiolum*), Quint. 1, 5, 46.

dēmĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deminuo], *a diminution, decrease, lessening, abatement*

(good prose). **I.** Lit.: accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: vectigalium, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: de bonis privatorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 73; cf.: tanta de imperio, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: multari imperatorem deminutione provinciae, i. e. *by shortening his term of command*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: alicujus libertatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 7: muliebre fastigium in deminutionem sui accipiens (sui, i. e. *his own dignity*), Tac. A. 1, 14: mentis, *a being out of one's senses* (shortly before, alienata mens), Suet. Aug. 99 *fin.*: honor aut deminutio, i. e. *dishonor*, Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137.—**B.** Esp. (legal t. t.), *the right of alienation* of one's estate: uti Feceniae Hispalae datio deminutio esset, Liv. 39, 19, 5 (Weissenb. ad loc.).—**C.** Public. t. t.: capitis deminutio, *the loss* or *forfeiture of civil rights*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 9; Gai. Inst. 1, 160 sq.; Dig. 28, 3, 6, § 6; 25, 3, 7, § 1; Ulp. Reg. 10, 3: cf. Dig. 38, 17, 1: Poste Gai. p. 108; Sandars, Just. Inst. Introd. 40 sq.; v. Caput, III. 1. b. —**D.** In grammat. lang., *a diminutive form*, Quint. 1, 6, 6; cf. ib. 4; Charis. p. 73 P.; 128 P. et saep.

dēminūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deminuo, *no.* II. B.], in the later gramm. lang., *diminutive*: vox, Tert. Apol. 32: nomen, *a diminutive*, Don. p. 1744 P. sq.; in this sense often *subst.* **dēminūtīvum**, i, *n.*, Diom. p. 312 P.; Prisc. p. 609 sq. et saep: verba (*sorbillo* from *sorbeo*, *garrulo* from *garrio*), id. p. 827 P.—*Adv.*: **dēminūtīvē**, *as a diminutive*: *cymbia* deminutive a *cymba* dicta, Macr. S. 5, 21 al.; al. diminutive.

Dēmipho, ōnis, *m.*, Gr. Δημοφῶν, *a character in the Phormio of Terence*, 2, 3, 5 et saep.

dē-mīror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to wonder at* a person or thing, *to wonder* (for the most part only in the 1st pers. pres., and peculiar to the lang. of conversation). **I.** Prop. (with *acc.* of *neut. pron.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*): haec ego vos concupiisse pro vestra stultitia non miror: sperasse me consule assequi posse demiror, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100; id. Att. 15, 1; id. Fam. 7, 27; with person or thing as object (ante- and post-class.): eum demiror non venire ut jusseram, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 7: responsum ejus demiratus, Gell. 2, 18, 10: so, audaciam eorum, id. 3, 7, 12: has ejus intemperies, id. 1, 17, 2: Ὀπτική facit multa demiranda id genus, id. 16, 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., demiror, like our *I wonder*, for *I am at a loss to imagine* (with a *relat. clause*): demiror qui sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 121: demiror quid sit, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 68; cf. id. Stich. 1, 3, 109; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 14; and: quid mihi dicent? demiror, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 5: demiror, ubi nunc ambulet Messenio, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 6.

dēmissē, *adv.*, *low, humbly*, v. demitto, *P. a. fin.*

* **dēmissīcĭus** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [demitto], *hanging down, flowing, long*; of a garment: tunicis demissiciis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24 (for which elsewh. *demissis* tunicis, v. demissus).

dēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a letting down, sinking, lowering* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: storiarum, *Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5: barbae, *a letting grow*, Macr. S. 1, 22, 4.—In *plur.*: clipei aenei demissiones, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. ***A.** (Acc. to demissus, *no.* II. A.): animi, *dejection*, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14. —***B.** In medic. lang., *an abatement, mitigation* (opp. accessio), Coel. Aur. Acut. 1, 4.

dēmissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, fr. demitto.

* **dē-mītĭgo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to make milder*; *pass.*, *to become milder, more lenient*: nosmet ipsi quotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3.

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.*, *to send down; to drop; to let, sink*, or *bring down; to cause to hang* or *fall down; to lower, put down, let fall* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: picis e caelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257; cf.: caelo imbrem, Verg. G. 1, 23: caelo ancilia, Liv. 5, 54 et saep.: barbam malis, Lucr. 5, 673: latum clavum pectore, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28; cf.: monilia pectoribus, Verg. A. 7, 278: laenam ex humeris, id. ib. 4, 263: Maia genitum demittit ab alto, Verg. A. 1, 297; cf.: ab aethere currum, Ov. M. 7, 219: e muro sporta, Sall. Hist. 2, 53: aliquem in sporta per murum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 33: taleam (sc. in terram), *to put into the ground, plant*, Cato R. R. 45, 2; arbores altius, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 81: puteum alte in solido, i. e. *to sink deep*, Verg. G. 2, 231: triginta pedes in terram turrium fundamenta, Curt. 5, 1, 31: arbusta certo demittunt tempore florem, Lucr. 5, 670: demisit nardini amphoram cellarius (i. e. deprompsit), Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 12: fasces, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf. id. ib. 1, 40: cibos (sc. in alvum), Quint. 10, 1, 19; cf. Ov. M. 8, 835.—Naut. t. t., *to lower*, demittere antennas, Sall. Hist. 4, 41 Dietsch.; Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2: cornua (i. e. antennas), Ov. M. 11, 482; cf.: effugit hibernas demissa antenna procellas, id. Tr. 3, 4, 9: arma, classem, socios Rheno, Tac. A. 1, 45 *fin.*; cf.: farinam doliis secundâ aquâ Volturni fluminis, Frontin. Strat. 3, 14, 2; and pecora secundâ aquâ, id. ib. 3, 14, 4: manum artifices demitti infra pectus vetant, Quint. 11, 3, 112; cf. brachia, id. 2, 13, 9: frontem (opp. attolli), id. 11, 3, 78: supercilia (opp. allevari), ib. § 79: aures, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 34; cf. auriculas, id. S. 1, 9, 20: caput, Ov. M. 10, 192: crinem, id. ib. 6, 289: demisso capite, Vulg. Job 32, 6 al.: aliquos per funem, Verg. A. 2, 262; Hor. A. P. 461: vestem, id. S. 1, 2, 95; cf. tunicam, id. ib. 25: stolam, id. ib. 99 et saep.; often in a violent manner, *to cast down, to cast, throw, thrust, plunge, drive*, etc.: equum in flumen, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; cf.: equos a campo in cavam viam, Liv. 23, 47: aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 *fin.*; cf. Sall. C. 55, 4: aliquem ad imos Manes, Verg. A. 12, 884: hostem in ovilia, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 10: gladium in jugulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28; cf.: ferrum in ilia, Ov. M. 4, 119: sublicas in terram, Caes. B. G. 3, 49, 4; cf.: huc stipites, id. ib. 7, 73, 3 and 6: huc caementa, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 35: nummum in loculos, *to put*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 175: calculum atrum in urnam, Ov. M. 15, 44: milia sex nummum in arcam nummariam, Nov. Com. v. 108 Rib.: caput ad fornicem Fabii, *to bow, stoop*, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: tunicam ad talos, Varr. ap. Non. 286, 19; cf. Cic. Clu. 40, 111; Quint. 5, 13, 39 et saep.: quove velim magis fessas demittere naves, Verg. A. 5, 29; cf.: navem secundo amni Scodam, Liv. 44, 31.—Poet. with *dat.*: corpora Stygiae nocti tormentis, Ov. M. 3, 695; cf.: aliquem neci, Verg. A. 2, 85: aliquem Orco, id. ib. 2, 398; Hor. Od. 1, 28, 11: aliquem umbris, Sil. 11, 142: ferrum jugulo, Ov. H. 14, 5: ferrum lacubus, id. M. 12, 278: offa demittitur faucibus boum, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101.—**b.** Se, or in the *pass.* form with middle signif., *to let one's self down, stoop, descend*: (venti vortex) ubi se in terras demisit, Lucr. 6, 446: se inguinibus tenus in aquam calidam, Cels. 1, 3: se ad aurem alicujus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30; cf.: cum se demittit ob assem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 64: concava vallis erat, qua se demittere rivi Assuerant, Ov. M. 8, 334 al.: nonullae (matres familias) de muris per manus demissae, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 6.—Prov.: demitti de caelo, or simply caelo, *to be sent down from heaven*, i. e. *to be of celestial origin*, Liv. 10, 8, 10; Quint. 1, 6, 16.—**B.** Esp., milit. t. t. **1.** *To send, bring*, or *lead down* soldiers into a lower place: in loca plana agmen demittunt, Liv. 9, 27; cf.: agmen in vallem infimam, id. 7, 34: equites Numidas in inferiorem campum, id. 27, 18: agmen in Thessaliam, id. 32, 13; 38, 2: exercitum in planitiem, Frontin. Strat. 1, 2, 7 al.; and without *in*: agmen, Liv. 9, 2: levem armaturam, id. 22, 28 al.: cum se major pars agminis in magnam convallem demisisset, *had descended*, Caes. B. G. 5, 32 *fin.*; so with se, id. ib. 6, 40, 6; 7, 28, 2; id. B. C. 1, 79, 4; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4 al.—**2.** Arma demittere, *in making a military salute*: armis demissis salutationem more militari faciunt, *with grounded arms*, Auct. B. Afr. 85, 6. —**II.** Trop., *to cast down, let sink*, etc.: demisere oculos omnes gemitumque dedere, Ov. M. 15, 612; cf.: vultu demisso, Vulg. Isa. 49, 23: demissis in terram oculis, Liv. 9, 38, 13; also in sleep: cadit inscia clavo Dextera, demittitque oculos, Val. Fl. 3, 41: vultum, Val. Max. 8, 14, 5; Curt. 6, 32, 1: vultum animumque metu, Ov. M. 7, 133; cf. vultus, id. ib. 10, 367; Liv. 2, 58: hoc in pectus tuum demitte, *impress this deeply on your mind*, Sall. J. 102 *fin.*; cf.: eas voces in pectora animosque, Liv. 34, 50; and: dolor hoc altius demissus, quo minus profiteri licet, Just. 8, 5, 11: cum in eum casum me fortuna demisisset, ut, etc., *had reduced*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2: dignitatem in discrimen, Liv. 3, 35: vim dicendi ad unum auditorem (opp. supra modum sermonis attolli), Quint. 1, 2, 31; *to engage in, enter upon, embark in, meddle with*: me penitus in causam, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; cf.: me in res turbulentissimas, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: cogita ne te eo demittas, unde, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16 *fin.*: se in comparationem, Suet. Rhet. 6: se in adulationem, *to descend to*, Tac. A. 15, 73: se usque ad servilem patientiam, id. ib. 14, 26: se ad minora illa, Quint. 1 prooem. § 5: re in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to let it sink*, i. e. *to be disheartened*, Lucil. ap. Non. 286, 7; cf.: si vicerint, efferunt se laetitia: victi debilitantur animosque demittunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so, animos (with contrahere), id. Tusc. 4, 6 *fin.*; and: animum (with contrahere), id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, § 4: mentes, Verg. A. 12, 609 (desperant, sicut e contra sperantes aliquid erigunt mentes, Serv.); and with *abl.*: ne se admodum animo demitterent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29.—In geom., t. t., *to let fall* a line, Vitr. 3, 5, 5.—Hence, **dēmissus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *brought down, lowered.* **A.** Lit. **1.** Of localities, *sunken, low-lying, low* (cf. dejectus, *P. a.*, *no.* I.): campestribus ac demissis locis, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 3; cf.: loca demissa ac palustria, id. B. C. 3, 49, 5.—**2.** Of other things, *drooping, falling, hanging down*: demissis umeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22 Ruhnk.: tremulus, labiis demissis, *with flabby lips*, id. ib. 2, 3, 44: demisso capite discedere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58; cf.: tristes, capite demisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: demisso vultu, *with downcast looks*, Sall. C. 31, 7.—Poet. in Gr. constr.: Dido vultum demissa, Verg. A. 1, 561.—Also *deep*: demissa vulnera, Sen. Ep. 67 *fin.*—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Downcast, dejected, dispirited, low* (freq.): erigebat animum jam demissum, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: esse fracto animo et demisso, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16: (homines) animo demisso atque humili, id. Font. 11; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 21: demisso animo fuit, Sall. J. 98 al.: demissa voce loqui, Verg. A. 3, 320.—In the *comp.*: nihilo demissiore animo causa ipse pro se dicta, Liv. 4, 44.—Transf. to the person: quis P. Sullam nisi moerentem, demissum afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26 *fin.*: videsne illum demissum? id. Mur. 21, 45; Quint. 1, 3, 10 al.—*Comp.*: orator in ornamentis et verborum et sententiarum demissior, Cic. Or. 24, 81.—**2.** *Lowly, humble, unassuming, shy, retiring* (opp. elatus, lofty, proud): ea omnia, quae proborum, demissorum, non acrium sunt, valde benevolentiam conciliant, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; cf.: multum demissus homo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 57: sit apud vos modestiae locus, sit demissis hominibus perfugium, sit auxilium pudori, Cic. Mur. 40, 87.—**3.** Rarely of external condition, *humble, poor*: qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent (opp. qui magno imperio praediti in excelso aetatem habent), Sall. C. 51, 12.—**4.** Poet., and in Tacitus, of genealogical descent, *descended, derived, sprung*: ab alto Demissum genus Aenea, Hor. S. 2, 5, 63; so Verg. G. 3, 35: id. A. 1, 288; Stat. Th. 2, 613; Tac. A. 12, 58.—*Sup.* does not occur. —*Adv.*: **dēmisse. 1.** Lit., *low*: hic alte, demissius ille volabat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 23.—**2.** Trop., *humbly, modestly, abjectly, meanly*: non est ausus elate et ample loqui, cum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: suppliciter demisseque respondere, id. Fl. 10, 21: se tueri, id. Att. 2, 18, 3.—*Sup.*: haec quam potest demississime atque subjectissime exponit, *Caes. B. C. 1, 84 *fin.*

† **dēmĭurgus**, or acc. to the Dor. form **dāmĭurgus**, i, *m.*, = δημιουργός, Dor. δαμιουργός. **I.** *The chief magistrate in some of the Grecian states*, Liv. 32, 22; 38, 30; *title of a comedy* of Turpilius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; Non. 226, 12 al.; cf. Rib. Com. p. 89 sq.—**II.** *The Maker of the world*, Tert. adv. Valent. 24.

dēmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, *v. a.* [contr. from de-emo; cf. adimo and abemito], *to take off, take away, to withdraw, subtract, remove* (class. and very freq.; for syn. cf.: adimo, eripio, furor, rapio, prehendo, capio, sumo, excipio). **I.** Lit.: addita demptaque quaedam, Lucr. 2, 770; cf.: cum aliquid additur aut demitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 16: si quid ad eas (leges) addi demi mutarive vellet, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.*: lubet scire quantum auri erus sibi dempsit, Plaut. Bac. 4, 4, 14 (for which, shortly after, sibi novem abstulit): aurum sibi, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 13: secures de fascibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; so, clipea de columnis, Liv. 40, 51: de capite (*from the sum total*) medimna DC, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33; cf. ib. 35 (twice): una dempta uncia *deunx, dextans* dempto sextante, *dodrans* dempto quadrante, *bes* dempto triente, Varr. L. L. 5, § 172 Müll.: de stipendio equitum aera, Liv. 7, 41: non hilum de tempore mortis, Lucr. 3, 1100; cf.: partem de die, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 20; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20 et saep.: quam minimum ex osse, Cels. 8, 4; cf.: aliquid ex cibo, id. 6, 6, 16: fetus ab arbore, Ov. H. 20, 9; cf.: sucum a vellere, id. A. A. 3, 214.—With *simple abl.*: fetus arbore, id. M. 14, 689: juga equis, id. ib. 7, 324; id. F. 2, 74; cf.: juga bobus, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 42: vincla pedibus, Ov. M. 3, 168; cf.: vincula nobis, id. F. 3, 320: nubem supercilio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94 et saep.: soleas (when about to recline at table), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; cf.: Ov. A. A. 2, 212: haec (epistola) casu ad turrim adhaesit . . . dempta ad Ciceronem defertur, *Caes. B. C. 5, 48, 8: odorem vino, Cato R. R. 110: barbam, *to shave*, Suet. Caes. 67.—**II.** Trop.: nulla dies nobis maerorem e pectore demet, Lucr. 3, 921; so, mihi et tibi et illis molestiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 33: nobis acerbam necessitudinem, Sall. J. 102, 5: plus dignitatis patribus (with detrahere, and opp. addere), Liv. 2, 60: silentia furto, i. e. *to disclose the theft*, Ov. M. 2, 700 et saep.—Without a *dat.*: metum omnem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 18: dolorem, Lucr. 2, 21: sollicitudinem, Cic. Att. 11, 15 *fin.*: curas his dictis, Verg. A. 2, 775; 3, 153 et saep.: ex dignitate populi (opp. adicere), Liv. 34, 54; cf.: de vi magistratus, id. 3, 33 *fin.*: lex ipsa per se dempto auctore, *even without its author*, Liv. 2, 42; cf.: dempto fine, *without end*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 2: addere aut demere ad haec (verba), Vulg. 1 Mac. 8, 30.

Dēmŏchăres, is, *m.*, *an Athenian orator and historian, nephew of Demosthenes*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Brut. 83, 286 al.; Sen. de Ira. 3, 23, 1.

Dēmŏcrĭtus, i, *m.*, Δημόκριτος. **I.** *A celebrated philosopher born at Abdera, an adherent of the Eleatic school, and the originator of the atomic theory*, Lucr. 3, 372; Cic. Tusc. 1, 11; id. Fin. 1, 6; id. Ac. 2, 17 sq.; id. Fat. 10 et saep.; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 12; id. A. P. 297; Juv. 10, 34 al.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Dēmŏcrĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Democritus*: philosophi, *his followers*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34 (in Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: Democritii, see the foll.).—**2. Dēmŏcrĭtēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, Δημοκρίτειος, the same: Anaxarchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 33; id. Tusc. 2, 22: Nausiphanes, id. N. D. 1, 26.—**Dēmŏcrĭtĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *his followers*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42.—Hence, **b.** *Subst.*: **Dēmŏcrĭtēa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the doctrines of Democritus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73; id. Div. 2, 13 *fin.*—**II.** *Of Sicyon, friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 78.

Dēmŏdŏcus, i, *m.*, *a companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 10, 413.

dēmogrammătĕus, ĕi, *m.*, Gr. δημογραμματεύς, *a public scribe*, Cod. Just. 10, 69, 4.

Dēmŏlĕōn, ontis, *m.*, Δημολέων, *a centaur slain by Perseus*, Ov. M. 12, 356; 368.

Dēmŏlĕos, i, *m.*, *a Grecian chieftain before Troy, slain by Aeneas*, Verg. A. 5, 260 sq.; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 24.

dēmŏlĭo, īre, v. the foll. art. *fin.* ☞.

dē-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to cast off, remove.* **I.** In gen. So only once in a trop. sense: culpam de me demolibor, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 16.—Far more freq., **II.** In partic., of buildings, *to throw down, pull* or *tear down, demolish* (for syn. cf.: deleo, eluo, diluo, diruo, everto, destruo). **A.** Lit.: monimenta virum, Lucr. 6, 242; (Lachm. lamenta): domum, Cic. Off. 1, 39: parietem, id. Top. 4, 22: statuas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 67: signum, id. ib. 2, 4, 39: columnas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 *fin.*: munitiones, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 95, 22; cf. Nep. Timol. 3, 3: deum immortalium templa, Liv. 42, 3.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: arcus et statuas, aras etiam templaque demolitur et obscurat oblivio, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.—**B.** Trop., *to demolish, destroy*: aevi prioris Robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: si quod cuiquam privatim officiet jus, id destruet ac demolietur, quid attinebit? etc., Liv. 34, 3: Bacchanalia, id. 39, 16: faciem, *to disfigure*, Hier. in Matt. 6, 16 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἀφανίζειν τὸ πρόσωπον): terram, *lay waste*, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 25; id. Jer. 51, 2.—*Absol.*: ubi tinea demolitur, id. Matt. 6, 19 sq.

☞ **a.** Act. form dēmōlĭo, īre, Naev. ap. Diom. p. 395 P. (Com. v. 48 Rib.); Varr. ib. Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; Lact. 4, 11, 6.—**b.** Demolior, īri, in pass. signif., Lex ap. Front. l. l.; Curio ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Dig. 7, 4, 10; 41, 3, 23; Inscr. Orell. 3015.

dēmōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demolior, *no.* II.], *a tearing down, demolishing* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: dum ea demolitio (statuarum) fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; Vitr. 10, 19.—* **B.** Trop.: veritatis, *an undermining*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 1.

* **dēmōlītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *that which breaks down, a demolisher*: corvus quem nonnulli gruem appellant (a sort of warlike engine), Vitr. 10, 19.

* **dēmonstrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [demonstro], *demonstrable*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37.

dēmonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a showing* or *pointing out*, as with the finger, *an indication, description, designation.* **I.** In gen. (good prose): gestus universam rem et sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59: conversam habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59: hujus generis demonstratio est, et doctrina ipsa vulgaris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 209: temporum horum, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In rhetor. **1.** *The demonstrative* or *laudatory kind of oratory*, i. q. demonstrativum genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; Quint. 3, 4, 13; 11, 3, 115.—**2.** *A vivid delineation, picturesque presentation*, Gr. διατύπωσις ἐνέργεια, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**B.** In jurisprud., *a clear and complete declaration of one's will*, Dig. 35, tit. 1: de condicionibus et demonstrationibus, Gai. ib. 17; ib. 30, 1, 74.—**b.** *The bounding* or *limiting of a place*, Dig. 8, 1, 13; 10, 1, 12.

dēmonstrātīvē, *adv.*, *demonstratively*, v. the foll. art. *fin.*

dēmonstrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [demonstro], *pointing out, designating.* **I.** In gen. (very rarely): digitus, *the index-finger, forefinger*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 21.—**II.** In rhetor., *demonstrative*, = ἐγκωμιαστικόν: genus (orationis), *a branch of rhetoric employed in praising* or *censuring*, i. e. *laudatory* or *vituperative* (usually the former), Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; Quint. 3, 4, 14; 2, 10, 11: causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: materia, Quint. 3, 8, 53; 11, 1, 48: pars orationis, id. 2, 21, 23; cf. 7, 4, 2.—**B.** *Subst.*: **dēmonstrātīva,** ae, *f.*, *demonstrative kind of oratory*, Quint. 3, 8, 63 sq.; 3, 8, 8.—* *Adv.*: **dēmonstrātīvē,** *demonstratively*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16.

dēmonstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who points out* or *indicates; an indicator, exhibiter* (very rare): uniuscujusque sepeliendi, *Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: hujus rationis, Col. 3, 10, 20: medicinarum Aesculapius, Tert. Apol. 23.

dēmonstrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [demonstrator], *pointing out, indicating*: digitus, *the index-finger*, Isid. 11, 1, 70.

dē-monstro, āvi, ātum, 1 (*arch. inf. pass.*: demonstrarier, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 76), *v. a.*, *to point out*, as with the finger; *to indicate, designate, show* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (cf.: indico, significo, ostendo): ubi habitet (mihi) demonstrarier (volo—with commonstrarier), Ter. l. l.; cf.: itinera ipsa ita putavi esse demonstranda, ut commonstrarem tantum viam, et ut fieri solet, digitum ad fontes intenderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.*: non ea figura, quae digito demonstrari potest, id. Rep. 6, 24; so, too, aliquid digito, Quint. 6, 3, 38: aliquem averso pollice, id. 11, 3, 104: aliquid nutu vel manu, id. 1, 5, 36: eum volo mihi demonstretis hominem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 16: thesaurum mi in hisce aedibus, id. Trin. 1, 2, 113: itinera cum cura, Liv. 23, 33: unum ex iis, Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.: ut ante demonstrabant, quid ubique esset . . . item nunc, quid undique oblatum sit, ostendunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59: demonstres ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Catull. 55, 2.—*Absol.*: histrio ita demonstraverat (*had gesticulated*), ut bibentem natantemque faceret, Suet. Ner. 39.—**2.** Poet. of a subject not personal: demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16, 15 (4, 15, 15 M.).—**B.** Esp., jurid. t. t.: fines, *to point out the boundaries*, i. e. *to deliver* a piece of land to the purchaser, Cic. pro Tull. § 17; Dig. 18, 1, 18; 21, 2, 45.—**C.** Pregn., *to guide by pointing out the way*: si equus ille decessit qui demonstrabat quadrigam, Dig. 31, 1, 65, § 1.—**II.** Trop., *to designate, indicate*, by speech or writing; *to show, prove, demonstrate; to represent, describe*; also simply *to mention* (in this signif. often in Caes. —for syn. cf.: monstro, commonstro, comprobo, probo, declaro). (*a*) With *acc.*: Spurinna quidem cum ei rem demonstrassem et vitam tuam superiorem exposuissem, magnum periculum summae reipublicae demonstrabat, nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 24; so with docere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50; with ostendere, id. Att. 1, 1, 4; Quint. 5, 12, 15 et saep.: istius cupiditatem minasque demonstrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39 *fin.*: si tibi nemo responsurus esset, tamen ipsam causam demonstrare non posses, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 43: modum formamque (sc. navium), Caes. B. G. 5, 1: re demonstrata, id. ib. 5, 38; cf.: quibus demonstratis, Quint. 5, 1, 3: aliquid scripto, id. 1, 5, 32 et saep.: ad ea castra, quae supra demonstravimus, contendit, Caes. B. G. 7, 83 *fin.*; 5, 49; so with the *pron. relat.*, id. B. C. 3, 84, 3; 3, 89, 3: hujus Hercyniae silvae, quae supra demonstrata est, latitudo, etc., id. B. G. 6, 25; cf. in *pass.* id. B. C. 1, 81, 2; 63 *fin.*—With *double acc.*: quam virtutem quartam elocutionis Cicero demonstrat, Quint. 11, 1, 1.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.*: mihi Fabius demonstravit, te id cogitasse facere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2; id. Inv. 1, 31: demonstrant sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 5; 2, 17, 2; 7, 41, 2 (with exponunt); 7, 43, 2 et saep.—*Pass.* with *nom.* and *inf.*: altera parte imbecillitas, inopia fuisse demonstrabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7: si eo ipse in genere, quo arguatur, integer ante fuisse demonstrabitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 36; Hyg. Astr. 2, 14; 2, 21.—(*γ*) With a *relative clause*: quanta praedae faciendae facultas daretur, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 34 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 169.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia in hibernis, ita uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra demonstravimus, id. ib. 5, 3; 5, 19 al.: ut ante demonstravimus, id. ib. 2, 22; ita ut antea demonstravimus, id. ib. 7, 46; and simply ut demonstravimus, id. ib. 6, 35; id. B. C. 3, 66, 2 al.—(*ε*) In attraction: cum essent in quibus demonstravi augustiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 6: circiter DC ejus generis, cujus supra demonstravimus naves, id. B. G. 5, 2, 2.—**b.** Of an inanimate subject: quae hoc demonstrare videantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: quod proximus demonstrabit liber, Quint. 1, 10, 49: littera causam, Tib. 3, 2, 27: laus ac vituperatio quale sit quidque demonstrat, id. 3, 4, 14 al.—**c.** *Pass. impers.*: naves XVIII., de quibus supra demonstratum est, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; id. B. C. 1, 56, 2: erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, id. ib. 1, 39; 2, 34; and without supra, id. ib. 3, 62: quem a Pompeio missum in Hispaniam demonstratum est, id. ib. 1, 38; so with an *acc.* and *inf.*, id. ib. 2, 28; 2, 42, 5: ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est, id. B. G. 2, 9, 3.

Dēmŏphĭlus, i, *m.*, Δημόφιλος, *a Greek comic poet*, Plaut. As. prol. 10.

Dēmŏphŏon, ontis, *m.*, Δημοφόων. **I.** *A son of Theseus and Phaedra, a lover of Phyllis, and one of those who fought before Troy*, Ov. H. 2; id. R. Am. 597; Verg. Cul. 130; Just. 2, 6, 15; Prop. 2, 24, 44 (3, 19, 28 M.); cf. Hyg. Fab. 59 and 243.—**II.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 11, 675.

dēmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demoror], *a lingering, abiding, remaining:* in vini demorationibus, Vulg. Prov. 12, 11.

dē-mordĕo, no *perf.*, morsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bite off* (very rare): aliquid, Plin. 28, 4, 11: ungues, Pers. 1, 106.

dē-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to die off, to die, depart, decease* (i. e. from an office, out of a circle of associates, etc., cf. Fabri ad Liv. 23, 21, 7. In the class. per. only in the *perf.* or *part. perf.;* not found in Caes. and the Aug. poets). **I.** Lit.: paene sum fame demortuus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 62: cum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124; cf.: tantum hominum demortuum esse, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 19; 26, 23; Curt. 8, 10: alii sunt alias, nostrique familiares fere demortui, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *fin.:* posse evenire, ut demoriantur mancipia, Dig. 4, 4, 11, § 5.—So in pub. law lang.: in demortui (magistratus) locum creatur, sufficitur, etc., Liv. 5, 31 Drak.; 23, 21 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9; Suet. Caes. 41 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To depart, be gone:* potationes plurimae demortuae, Quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 58: demortua vocabula, *obsolete*, Gell. 9, 2, 11.—**B.** With *acc. pers.*, *to be dying for love of* any one (cf. depereo): ea demoritur te, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 23; 4, 2, 49.

dēmŏror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to loiter, linger, tarry, delay* (very rare): me hic demoratam tam diu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 27: ille nihil demoratus exsurgit, Tac. A. 15, 69: quamdiu legationis causa ibi demorantur, Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 4: in errore, Vulg. Sirach, 17, 26; diebus septem, id. Act. 20, 6 al.—More freq. (and class.), **II.** *Act.*, *to retard, detain, delay* one: diu me estis demorati, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 40; cf.: ne diutius vos demorer, *Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235: detinere aliquem et demorari, Lentul. in Cic. Fam. 12, 15: nullo hoste prohibente aut iter demorante, Caes. B. G. 3, 6 *fin.;* so, repentinas eorum eruptiones, id. B. C. 1, 81, 5: novissimum agmen, id. ib. 3, 75, 3; Tac. A. 12, 68.—Poet.: Teucros quid demoror armis? *restrain from battle*, Verg. A. 11, 175 (ab armis, Serv.): fando surgentes demoror Austros, Verg. A. 3, 481 (i. e. vos demoror quominus ventis utamini, Serv.): inutilis annos demoror, *detain the years* (sc. that hasten to an end), i. e. *remain alive*, Verg. A. 2, 648 (quasi festinantes diu vivendo detineo, Serv.): mortalia demoror arma, i. e. *await*, Verg. A. 10, 30 (exspecto, sustineo, Serv.).

dē-morsĭto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. int. a.* [demordeo], *to bite off* (only in Apuleius): ora mortuorum, Ap. M. 2, p. 124: rosas, id. ib. 3, p. 140.

dēmorsus, a, um, *Part.* from demordeo.

dēmortuus, a, um, *Part.* from demorior.

† **dēmos,** i, *m.*, = δῆμος, orig. *a tract of land, demos* (pure Lat. pagus); hence, *the inhabitants of a demos*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 5 Müll.

Dēmosthĕnes, is (*gen.* i, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14), *m.*, Δημοσθένης, *the most celebrated of the Grecian orators*, Cic. de Or. 1, 13; 20; id. Brut. 9; Prop. 3 (4), 21, 27; Quint. 10, 1, 76; 12, 10, 23 sq.; Juv. 10, 114 et saep.—Hence, **II. Dēmosthĕnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Demosthenic:* Demosthenicum, quod ter primum ille vocavit (i. e. *action*), Aus. Prof. 1, 19.

dē-mŏvĕo (often confounded in MSS. and edd. with di-moveo, q. v.), mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to move* or *turn away; to put away, remove* (freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit.: demoveri et depelli de loco necesse est eum qui deiciatur . . . neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intelligatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: ex sua sede, id. Par. 1, 15; id. Leg. Agr. 2, 29, 81.—With *abl.* alone, id. Planc. 22, 53: hostes gradu, *to compel to give ground*, Liv. 6, 32; cf.: sacra statu suo, id. 9, 29 (al. dimovere); and without *abl.:* Pompeius vestri facti praejudicio demotus, *forced to yield*, *Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 2: flumen solito alveo, Tac. A. 1, 79: Silanum Syria, id. ib. 2, 43: Pallantem curâ rerum, id. ib. 13, 14: Burrum praefecturâ, id. ib. 13, 20 al.: non alteros demovisse, sed utrosque constituisse, Cic. Sull. 21 *fin.;* Tac. A. 4, 60; 15, 65: eâ (sc. matre) demotâ, *thrust aside, put out of the way*, id. ib. 14, 12: in insulas interdicto igni atque aqua demoti sunt, id. ib. 6, 30.—**II.** Trop.: oculos ab alicujus oculis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16: formidine animum perterritum loco et certo de statu demovere, Cic. Caecin. 15: aliquem de vera et certa sententia, *to divert*, id. Verr. 1, 17 *fin.:* aliquem a causa alicujus, id. Clu. 15, 44: odium a nobis ac nostris, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208.

demptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [demo], *a taking away* (very rare): demptio aut additio literarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: damnum a demptione, id. ib. 5, § 176.

demptus (demt-), a, um, *Part.* of demo.

* **dē-mūgītus,** a, um, *Part.* [mugio], *filled with bellowing, lowing:* paludes, Ov. M. 11, 376.

* **dē-mulcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [mulco], *beaten, cudgelled soundly:* aliquis asperis verberibus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 807.

dē-mulcĕo, lsi, mulctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to stroke down, to stroke caressingly* (rare). **I.** Prop.: caput tibi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 14: dorsum, Liv. 9, 16 *fin.:* aures, Lact. de Ira, 7, 9: crura, Gell. 5, 14, 12.—**II.** Trop., *to soften, allure:* aures omnium mentesque demulsit, Gell. 16, 19, 6; cf.: ita motus et demulctus et captus est, ut, etc., id. 3, 13 *fin.:* eum, id. 18, 2, 1.

dēmum (also demus, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, deorsus, Liv. Andr. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 8 Müll.; Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 51 Ritschl and Brix), *adv.* [a *sup.* form from *de*, downmost; cf.: sub, summus], used to give prominence to an idea in opposition to or restriction of another, *at length, at last, not till then; just, precisely; only*, etc. **I.** In Latin of every period and description of writing (for syn. cf.: tandem, denique, postremum, primo). **A.** Enclitically with pronouns, like *adeo* (but less freq.), *just, precisely, especially, exactly, indeed;* also translated by an emphasis of the pronoun: id demum lepidumst, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14; cf.: sic sentio, id demum aut potius id solum esse miserum, quod turpe sit, Cic. Att. 8, 8 *init.:* idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 4; cf. id. ib. 12 *fin.:* relinquere aculeum in audientium animis is demum potest, qui, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18: tamquam ad eam linguam demum natus esset, Quint. 6 prooem. § 11: me fortuna hac demum voluit consistere terra, Verg. A. 1, 629; cf. id. ib. 2, 743 al.: ille demum antiquis est adulescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 20: per quaedam parva sane, si ipsa demum aestimes, ducunt, Quint. 1, 10, 5: vos demum, ut video, legem antiquastis sine tabella. Sed ego, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (but Bait. vos quidem): quae demum causae secundam valetudinem praestent, Cels. praef.: jam vero exsilium, si rerum naturam, non ignominiam nominis quaerimus, quantum demum a perpetua peregrinatione differt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: sciscitando eo demum pervenit, ut haud procul esset, quin Remum agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5 *fin.*—(β) Strengthened by a preceding *verum enim vero*, or a following *profecto:* verum enim vero id demum juvat, si quem, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 2; Sall. C. 2, 9; cf. Liv. 4, 4: is demum profecto vitam aequa lance pensitabit, etc., Plin. 7, 7, 5.—(γ) Separated from the pronoun: hoc est demum quod percrucior, Plaut. Bac. 5, 1, 13: illa seges demum, Verg. G. 1, 47.—**B.** Enclitically with the adverbs *nunc, tum*, or *tunc, post, modo, jam, ibi, sic*, etc.; *just, precisely, not till;* also freq. expressed by more strongly accenting those particles.—**a.** Nunc demum, Gr. νῦν δή, *now, now at length, at last* (cf.: nunc adeo, under 2. adeo, *no.* B. 2. c.): nunc demum ego cum illa fabulabor libere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 40; so with scio, id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; id. Mil. 2, 6, 62; with intellego, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12; cf.: nunc demum rescribo iis litteris, quas, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 3; and: undevicesimo aetatis anno dicere in foro coepi et nunc demum, quid praestare debeat orator, adhuc tamen per caliginem video, *yet it is only now that I am at length beginning to see*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 8 et saep.—(β) In Plautus with following conjunctions, *cum, quoniam*, etc.: nunc demum a me insipienter factum esse arbitror, Cum rem cognosco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 80; cf. id. Rud. 4, 4, 78.—(γ) Separated by *pol, edepol*, or other words: nunc pol demum ego sum liber, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14: nunc edepol demum in memoriam regredior, cum cogito, etc., id. Capt. 5, 4; 25; id. Cas. 4, 4, 14; id. Aul. 1, 2, 1: heu, nunc misero mihi demum Exsilium infelix! Verg. A. 10, 849.—**b.** Tum demum, *then at length, then indeed* (so most freq., esp. in the historians; in Caes. only in this connection): tum demum Liscus oratione Caesaris adductus, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 1, 50, 2; 1, 51, 2; Liv. 2, 20; 3, 12; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6; Verg. A. 6, 330; 573; id. G. 3, 205; Ov. F. 4, 615 et saep.: utraque re satis experta tum demum consules, Liv. 2, 29.—(β) With foll. conjunct. *ubi, si, cum*, etc. (and in Plautus also separate; cf. above, *no.* 1. b. and c.): ubi expolivero, Magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; Sall. J. 46; Cels. 7, 27 *fin.:* si id facies, tum demum scibis, etc., Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 56; id. Men. 2, 2, 71; Cic. Rep. 1, 24; cf. with quodsi, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: ac tum demum, cum medium tenuere, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: tum tu igitur demum id adulescenti aurum dabis, Ubi, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 52.—Once in this connection demum alone: servata res est demum, si illam videro, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 68.—**c.** Tunc demum (cf. Drak. Liv. 41, 3, 5): tunc demum intelleges, etc., Sen. Ep. 121; Suet. Calig. 9; Vulg. Gen. 41, 9; and with cum, Col. praef. *fin.;* with ubi, Cels. 3, 6, and 10.—**d.** Post demum, *afterwards, not till after:* post eum demum huc cras adducam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65: post igitur demum, etc., id. Amph. 3, 1, 16.—With post as *praep.:* unas enim post idus Martias, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4: post biduum demum, Suet. Aug. 10 *fin.*—**e.** Modo demum, *only now, now for the first time:* modone id demum sensti, Ter. And. 5, 3, 11.—**f.** Jam demum, *now at last, now* (cf. δή . . . ἤδη, Eurip. Suppl. 980; Troad. 235), Ov. Tr. 2, 8.—**g.** Ibi demum, *just there:* illic ibi demum'st locus, ubi, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 3; Quint. 10, 3, 13: ibi demum morte quievit, Verg. A. 9, 445; cf. id. ib. 1, 629; Stat. Th. 2, 474; id. Silv. 2, 3, 14; cf. also ibi demum, of time, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53.—**h.** Sic demum: sic demum socios consumpta nocte reviso, Verg. A. 2, 795; 6, 154.—**k.** Ita demum, Vulg. 2 Mac. 6, 15.—**2.** With the *abl. temp.* or *absol.:* ego novus maritus anno demum quinto et sexagesimo fiam? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: decimo demum pugnavimus anno, Ov. M. 13, 209: quarta vix demum exponimur hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: hieme demum, Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2: pontificatum maximum, quem numquam vivo Lepido auferre sustinuerat, mortuo demum suscepit, Suet. Aug. 31; cf.: appellato demum collegio obtinuit, id. Caes. 23: his demum exactis, Verg. A. 6, 637: noctu demum rex recessit, Curt. 7, 11, 20.—And once with the nominative of the *part. perf.:* damnatus demum, vi coactus reddidit Mille et ducentos Philippos, i. e. *not until condemned*, Plaut. Bac. 2, 4, 38.—**C.** To add emphasis to the idea contained in a proposition, *in fact, in very truth, certainly, indeed* (rare): ea sunt enim demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 15: immemor est demum, nec frugum munere dignus, qui, etc., Ov. M. 15, 122; Quint. 10, 6, 5; so to strengthen a comparative (cf.: adeo, etiam): latius demum ire, *further yet*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 156: num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, Quint. 4, 2, 79.—**II.** In post-Aug. Latin. **A.** *Only, solely, exclusively* (= duntaxat, tantum, solum, tantummodo, modo): ne vulgarem viam ingressus, alienis demum vestigiis insisterem, Quint. prooem. § 3; id. 2, 15, 1: adeo suis demum oculis credidit, id. 11, 3, 68: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut *licet, piget*, id. 1, 4, 29:

qui (Cicero) non assecutus esset docendo judicem tantum et utiliter demum ac Latine perspicueque dicendo, ut, etc., id. 8, 3, 3 et saep.: nihil magis pro contione testatus est, quam id demum se habiturum, quod, etc., *but just that*, Suet. Oth. 6 et saep.: ut non is demum sit veneficus, qui vitam abstulit data potione, sed etiam qui mentem, Quint. 9, 2, 105; cf. with the following verum etiam, id. 7 prooem. § 1.—**b.** Ita demum, *only so; then* or *in that case only; not till then* (= tum demum); esp. freq. in conditional propositions: si plus humoris excernitur quam assumitur, ita demum secundae valetudinis spes est, Cels. 3, 21; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 2; Suet. Claud. 25 al.—**B.** To point out something as taking place only after previous delay, *at length, at last* = tandem: quod oppidum Hispaniae frustra diu oppugnatum illitis demum galbano facibus succenderit, Suet. Galb. 3; cf. corresp. with *tandem*, id. Calig. 6.—* **2.** For denique *no.* II. 2, *finally, in fine:* ex quibus alium Ciceroni, alium Caesari, singulis demum singulos opponeremus, Tac. Or. 26 *fin.* Cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 250–260; Zumpt ad Curt. 6, 39, 25; Mützell ad Curt. 3, 7, 8; 3, 22, 26.

dē-mūneror, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to fee, reward:* demunerarier ancillas, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 (dub. Umpf. and Fleck. munerarier).

* **dē-murmŭro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to mutter over:* carmen, Ov. M. 14, 58.

dēmus, *adv.*, v. demum *init.*

dē-mussātus, a, um, *Part.* [musso], *borne silently* (post-class. and rare): contumelia, Ap. M. 3, p. 140, 26: injuriis omnibus demussatis, Amm. 30, 1, 15.

dēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [demuto], *changeable* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 344; Tert. Anim. 2, 1.

dēmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a changing, change* (very rare, and critically certain only in late Lat.): demutatio morum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7 dub.: carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 55; id. adv. Marc. 4, 1; 5, 10 *fin.*

* **dēmūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a changer, transmuter:* ossium, Tert. Res. carn. 32.

* **dē-mŭtĭlo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to lop off:* cacumina virgarum, Col. Arb. 11, 2.

dē-mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to change, alter*, and sometimes *to alter for the worse, to make worse* (repeatedly in Plaut. and in post-Aug. prose; otherwise rare; not in the Ciceronian period): voces demutat, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.;* cf.: orationem meam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 8: imperium tuum, id. Men. 5, 2, 118: sententiam nostram in iis, Gell. 17, 1, 6: caro demutata, Tert. Res. carn. 55 al.: placitum instituto flaminum nihil demutari, Tac. A. 4, 16: si demutant mores ingenium tuum, *to make worse*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 36.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to change one's mind* or *purpose:* non demutabo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 142; id. ib. 153; cf.: prorsus nihilum de aliqua re, Jul. Val. rer. gest. Alex. 1, 13.—**2.** *To change, alter, become different* (with *atque* or *ab*—very rare): numquid videtur demutare atque ut quidem dixi esse, etc., Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 37; cf. id. Stich. 5, 4, 43; Ap. Mag. p. 284, 17.—**3.** *To deviate, depart:* (fama) demutans de veritate, Tert. Apol. 7.

dē-muttĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to speak very softly*, Isid. 10, 76.

dēnārismus, i, *m.* [denarius], *a sort of tax*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 107 and 123.

dēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [deni], *containing ten.* **I.** I n g e n.: numerus digitorum, Vitr. 3, 1: fistula, *ten inches in circumference*, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58; Vitr. 8, 7: DENARIAE caerimoniae dicebantur et TRICENARIAE, quibus sacra adituris decem continuis rebus vel triginta certis quibusdam rebus carendum erat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 10.—Freq., **II.** E s p. nummus, or *absol.*, **dēnarius,** ii, *m.* (*gen. plur.*, denarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55; id. Off. 3, 23 *fin.;* cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll.: denariorum, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.;* Suet. Tib. 48). **A.** *A Roman silver coin, which originally contained ten, and afterwards eighteen* asses, *in value equivalent to an Attic* drachma, *or about sixteen American cents*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44; Vitr. 3, 1, 8; Paul. ex Fest. p. 98, 1 Müll.: denarii nummi, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.:* denarii trecenti, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55; so *subst.*, id. ib. 2, 3, 82 sq.; * Caes. B. C. 1, 52; Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194; Mart. 1, 118 et saep.—**B.** As, *an apothecary's weight*, = drachma, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; Cels. 5, 17; Plin. 30, 7, 19, § 56 et saep.—**C.** *A gold coin of the value of* 25 *silver* denarii, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44 sq.; 34, 7, 17, § 37; cf. Petr. 33, 2.—**D.** In later times, *a copper coin*, Vop. Aurel. 9; Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*—**E.** M e t o n. for *money* in gen., Cic. Quint. 4 *fin.;* id. Att. 2, 6 *fin.*

dē-narro, āre, *v. a.*, *to tell, relate, recount, narrate* (very rare; in the class. per. only once in Hor.): haec adeo ego illi jam denarrabo, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 51: matri denarrat, ut, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 315: puer, quid ipse matri dixisset, rem sicuti fuerat denarrat, Gell. 1, 23, 12.

dē-nascor, nasci, *v. dep.*, *to perish, die* (ante-class. and rare), opp. nasci, Varr. L. L. 5, § 70 Müll.; 21; Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 101, 29 (= decrescere, Non.).

* **dē-nāso,** āre, *v. a.* [nasus], *to deprive of the nose:* os, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

* **dē-nāto,** āre, *v. n.*, *to swim down:* Tusco alveo, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 28.

† **dendrăchātes,** ae, *m.*, = δενδραχάτης (tree-agate), *a species of agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

† **dendrītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = δενδρῖτις, *an unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

† **dendrŏīdes,** ae, *m.*, = δενδροειδής, *a kind of* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

† **dendrŏphŏrus,** i, *m.*, = δενδροφόρος (tree-bearer). **I.** *An epithet of Sylvanus:* SILVANO DENDROPHORO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. 1602.—Hence, **II.** *A college of priests who carried about branches of trees in procession, in honor of a divinity*, Inscr. Orell. 1602; 2385; 3741; Cod. Th. 16, 10, 20, § 2.—**III.** *A carpenter*, Cod. Th. 14, 8, 1; Inscr. Grut. 45, 8.

dē-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To deny* a thing, *to say it is not so* (very rare): datum denegant, quod datum est, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 12: objecta, Tac. A. 15, 57.—Far more freq. and class. (cf., on the contrary, abnego).—**II.** *To reject, refuse, deny* a request, entreaty, etc. (for syn. cf.: nego, infitias eo, infitior, diffiteor, recuso, abnuo, renuo, detrecto). (α) With *acc.:* si tibi denegem, quod me oras, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 47: cum id quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; cf. id. B. C. 1, 32, 6: auxilia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 45: praemium dignitatis, quod populus Romanus, cum hujus majoribus semper detulisset, huic denegaret, Cic. Fl. 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; cf. id. Phil. 11, 8, 19: sperata gaudia Nymphae Denegat, Ov. M. 4, 369 et saep.; with ellipsis of object: duo rogavi te: ne deneges mihi, Vulg. Prov. 30, 7.—P o e t. of subjects not personal: undas amnis, afflatus ventus, Ov. Ib. 107 sq.: oratorium ingenium alicui, Tac. Or. 10.—(β) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* (poet.): denegavit, se dare granum tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52; Ter. And. 1, 5, 6; Prop. 2, 24, 28 (3, 19, 12 M.): dare denegaris, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 78; Hor. Od. 3, 16, 38.—(γ) *Absol.*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 131; 4, 1, 6; 9; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Att. 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 1 al.—(δ) With *se*, *to deny one's self*, i. e. subject his own will to another's (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Marc. 8, 34.

dēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.*, denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49 *fin.;* Col. 2, 10, 26 al.: denorum, Liv. 43, 5 *fin.*), *num. distrib.* [decem], *ten each, ten at a time, by tens.* **I.** P r o p.: uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: Ariovistus denos ut ad colloquium adducerent postulavit, id. ib. 1, 43, 3.—**II.** T r a n s f., for decem, *ten:* bis denis Phrygium conscendi navibus aequor, Verg. A. 1, 381; 11, 326: ter denis navibus ibant, id. ib. 10, 213: ut bis dena viginti non sint, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 27 al.—**B.** For decimus, *tenth:* dena Luna, Ov. Her. 11, 46.

dē-nĭcālis (in MSS. also written **de-nec-**), e, *adj.* [nex], *purifying from death;* feriae or dies, *a funeral solemnity among the Romans for the purification of the family of the deceased:* nec vero tam denicales, quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia resident mortui, quam ceterorum celestium quieti dies feriae nominarentur, nisi, etc, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; Col. 2, 22, 5; Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 9, and Fest. p. 242, 29 Müll. (v. Wordsworth Fragm. and Specim. p. 558).

* **dēnĭgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [denigro], *a blackening:* capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1.

dē-nīgro, āre, *v. a.*, *to blacken utterly, dye* or *color very black* (very rare; in the Ciceron. per. not at all). **I.** L i t.: terram (amurca), Varr. R. R. 1, 55 *fin.:* lanam, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 109: capillum, id. 23, 5, 53, § 99: faciem super carbones, Vulg. Thren. 4, 8.—* **II.** T r o p.: honorem famamque alicujus, *to blacken*, i. e. *to asperse, defame*, Firm. 5, 10 *fin.*

dēnĭquĕ, *adv.* [etym. dub.; perh. dēnī, locative of dē, and que]. **I.** Orig. denoting succession in time, *and thereupon, and then, in the sequel.* **A.** I n g e n. (rare—for syn. cf.: tum, demum, tandem, postremo): omnes negabant... denique hercle jam pudebat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 8: risu omnes qui aderant emoriri. Denique Metuebant omnes jam me, id. Eun. 3, 1, 42: ille imperat reliquis civitatibus obsides. Denique ei rei constituit diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 64: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4.—In the interrogatory formula: quid denique agitis? *and what did you do then?* Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 60: id. Truc. 2, 4, 47.—More freq., **B.** P r e g n., ending a period, *at last, at length; lastly, finally:* boat caelum fremitu virum... Denique, ut voluimus, nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 12; Ter. And. 1, 1, 120: nisi quia lubet experiri, quo evasuru 'st denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 71: Nil nostri miserere? mori me denique coges, Verg. E. 2, 7: quid jam misero mihi denique restat? id. A. 2, 70; 2, 295 al.—**b.** Strengthened by ad extremum, ad postremum, or tandem: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, et principiis rerum neglectis ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, Cic. Sest. 47: victus denique ad postremum est, Just. 12, 16 *fin.;* 37, 1 *fin.:* et tandem denique devorato pudore ad Milonem aio, Ap. M. 2, p. 121.—**c.** Sometimes of that which happens after a long delay = tandem: quae (sc. urbana) ego diu ignorans, ex tuis jucundissimis litteris a. d. V. Cal. Jan. denique cognovi, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8: aliquam mihi partem hodie operae des denique, jam tandem ades ilico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40.—**d.** With the particles tum, nunc, or an *abl.* of time (nearly = demum), *just, precisely:* tum denique homines nostra intellegimus bona, cum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 39: qui convenit polliceri operam suam reip. tum denique, si necessitate cogentur? etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6; so tum denique, id. Quint. 13, 43; id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. de Sen. 23, 82; id. Fin. 1, 19, 64 et saep.; and separated, id. Lael. 22, 84; id. Caecin. 34 *fin.:* tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id. Fam. 9, 14, 5; cf. id. Quint. 13: ne is, de cujus officio nemo umquam dubitavit, sexagesimo denique anno dedecore notetur, id. ib. 31, 99; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 4; id. B. C. 1, 5, 2; Sall. J. 105, 3.—(β) Like demum with pronouns, to give emphasis: si qua metu dempto casta est, ea denique casta est, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 3: is enim denique honos mihi videri solet, qui, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 10; cf.: eo denique, Cic. Quint. 11, 38.—(γ) With vix (like vix demum): posita vix denique mensa, Ov. Her. 16, 215.—**II.** T r a n s f., in enumerations. **A.** Like dein (deinde) followed by postremo, or ad postremum (rare): denique sequitur... postremo si est, etc., Varr. L. L. 7, 19, 113: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23 *fin.;* id. Cat. 2, 11, 25; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; cf. id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: primum illis cum Lucanis bellum fuit.. Denique Alexander rex Epiri.. cum omnibus copiis ab his deletus est.. ad postremum Agathocles, etc., Just. 23, 1, 15.—**B.** P r e g n., to introduce the last of a series, *finally, lastly, in fine* (the usual meaning of the word; cf.: postremo, novissime, ad extremum): consilium ceperunt... ut nomen hujus de parricidio deferent, ut ad eam rem aliquem accusatorem veterem compararent... denique ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 43; Ov. Tr. 2, 231: cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime de se meritos milites?

cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? Caes. B. C. 1, 72, 2: aut denique, Cic. Arch, 6, 12: qui denique, id. Rep. 1, 17: tum denique, Verg. G. 2, 369 et saep.: cum de moribus, de virtutibus, denique de republica disputet (Socrates), Cic. Rep. 1, 10: mathematici, poetae, musici, medici denique, etc., id. Fin. 5, 3, 7: denique etiam, id. Fl. 4, 9: primum omnium me ipsum vigilare, etc.: deinde magnos animos esse in bonis viris . . : deos denique immortales . auxilium esse laturos, id. Cat. 2, 9.—**2.** Freq. in ascending to a climax, or to a higher or more general expression, *in a word, in fine, in short, briefly, even, in fact, indeed:* quis hunc hominem rite dixerit, qui sibi cum suis civibus, qui denique cum omni hominum genere nullam esse juris communionem velit? Cic. Rep. 2, 26: nemo bonus, nemo denique civis est, qui, etc., id. Pis. 20, 45; id. Verr. 2, 2, 69; Liv. 4, 56; Tac. A. 2, 10 al.: pernegabo atque obdurabo, perjurabo denique, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 56; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 51; id. Hec. 4, 4, 95; Cic. Quint. 16, 51; id. Verr. 2, 2, 23 al.: numquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi domum revortor, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, aut arare, aut aliquid facere denique, Heaut. 1, 1, 15: quod malum majus, seu tantum denique? Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4; Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: ne nummi pereant, aut pyga aut denique fama, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133: haec denique ejus fuit postrema oratio, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 44; so Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317; id. Verr. 1, 27, 70; Nep. Pelop. 4, 3; Vell. 2, 113; Tac. A. 1, 26; Ov. M. 2, 95 al.—Hence, freq. emphatic with ipse: arma, tela, locos, tempora, denique naturam ipsam industria vicerat, Sall. J. 76: hoc denique ipso die, Cic. Mil. 36, 100.—With omnia, prius flamma, prius denique omnia, quam, etc., id. Phil. 13, 21, 49; Quint. 10, 1, 119; Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 13; cf.: quidquid denique, Cels. 2, 28, 1.—**3.** In post-Aug. prose (esp. in the jurists), to denote an inference, *in consequence, therefore, accordingly:* hujus victoriae callide dissimulata laetitia est: denique non solita sacra Philippus illa die fecit, etc., Just. 9, 4, 1: pulcherrima Campaniae plaga est: nihil mollius caelo: denique bis floribus vernat, Flor. 1, 16, 3; Dig. 1, 7, 13; 10, 4, 3, § 15 et saep. So in citing a decision for a position assumed: denique Scaevola ait, etc., Dig. 7, 3, 4; 4, 4, 3; 7, 8, 14: exstat quidem exemplum ejus, qui gessit (sc. magistratum) caecus: Appius denique Claudius caecus consiliis publicis interat, ib. 3, 1, 1, § 5 and 6; 48, 5, 8.—In class. usage denique includes the connective -que; once in Plaut. and often in late Lat. a copul. conj. precedes it: atque hoc denique, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 18: aurum, argentum, et denique aliae res, Gai. Inst. 2, 13; Dig. 1, 8, 1. See Hand Turs. II. p. 260–278.

dēnixē, *adv.*, = enixe, q. v., Plaut. Trin. 3, 11, 26 Brix.

dēnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denomino], rhetor. t. t., *the substitution of the name of an object for that of another to which it has some relation, as the name of the cause for that of the effect, of the property for that of the substance, etc.; a metonymy*, Auct. Her. 4, 32; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 23 sq., and immutatio.

dēnōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to derivation, formed by derivation, derived:* nomina, Prisc. p. 619 P.—*Adv.:* **dēnōmĭnātīvē,** *by derivation:* dicere aliquid, Mart. Cap. 4, § 381.

dē-nōmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to name, to designate specifically, to denominate* (not ante-Aug.; most freq. in Quint.): hinc (sc. ab Lamo) Lamiae denominati, * Hor. Od. 3, 17, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 32; Quint. 1, 5, 71: multa sunt et Graece et Latine non denominata, id. 8, 2, 4: etiam in iis, quae denominata sunt (opp. res plurimae carent appellationibus), id. 12, 10, 34: de re denominata (opp. de communi appellatione), id. 3, 6, 41; Gell. 2, 26, 6; 3, 19, 5.

dē-normo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [norma], *to disfigure, to make irregular* or *crooked* (very rare): angulus, qui nunc denormat agellum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 9: linea denormata, Auct. de Lim. p. 252 Goes.

dēnŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [denoto], *a marking* or *pointing out* (late Lat.): omnium denotatione damnatus, Quint. Decl. 19, 3; Tert. Cult. fem. 13; Vulg. Sir. 5, 17.

* **dēnŏtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a marking* or *pointing out;* only denotatui, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

dē-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to mark, set a mark on*, with chalk, color, etc.: pedes venalium creta, Plin. 35, 17, 58, § 199: lineam conspicuo colore, Col. 3, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To mark out, point out, specify, indicate, denote, designate* (rare but class.—cf. demonstro): qui uno nuntio atque una significatione litterarum civis Romanos necandos trucidandosque denotavit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: haud dubie Icilios denotante senatu, Liv. 4, 55.—**B.** *To take note of, mark* with the mind, *observe accurately*, denotantibus vobis ora ac metum singulorum, Tac. A. 3, 53: cum denotandis hominum palloribus sufficeret vultus, id. Agr. 45: quot et quales sint nati, id. 7, 9, 11: cum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57; cf. Vell. 2, 70, 2.—**III.** Trop., *to stigmatize, scandalize, brand with reproach* or *infamy:* mollem et effeminatum omni probro, Suet. Cal. 56 *fin.:* turpia legata, quae denotandi legatarii gratia scribuntur, Dig. 30, 54 *init.:* qui gaudet iniquitate denotabitur, Vulg. Sir. 19, 5 sq.—Hence, *P. a.*, **dēnŏtātus,** *marked out, conspicuous.*—*Comp.:* denotatior ad contumeliae morsum, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.

dens, dentis (*gen. plur.* usually dentium, but dentum is approved by Varr. L. L. 7, 38, 67), *m.* [root in Sanscr. dantas, Gr. ὀδούς, Goth. tunthus, Germ. Zahn, and Engl. *tooth;* cf. edo, Engl. eat], *a tooth.* **I.** Prop.: cui auro dentes juncti escunt, XII Tab. 10, 9; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160 sq.; Cels. 8, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 54; Isid. 11, 1, 52: primores, *the front teeth*, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68; also called adversi acuti, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: praecisores, Isid. 11, 1, 52; and in beasts: rapaces, Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1: canini, *the canine teeth, eye-teeth*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3; Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; in horses: columellares, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160: maxillares, *the jaw-teeth, grinders*, Cels. 8, 1; called also genuini, Cic. l. l.; and molares, Isid. l. l. et saep.: dentes scalpere, Plin. 30, 4, 9, § 27: fricare, id. ib.: scariphare, id. 28, 11, 49, § 179; cf. id. 30, 3, 8, § 21: mobiles confirmare, id. 28, 11, 49, § 178; cf.: mobiles stabilire, id. 32, 7, 26, § 80: eximere, *to extract*, Cels. 6, 9; so, evellere, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 25: extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26, § 79: excutere, Juv. 16, 10 et saep.: dens Indus, i. e. *the elephant's*, Ov. M. 8, 288; hence for *ivory*, id. ib. 11, 167; also called dens Libycus, Prop. 2, 31, 12 (3, 29, 12 M.): Numida, Ov. P. 4, 9, 28; and Erythraeus, Mart. 13, 100.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Albis dentibus deridere aliquem, i. e. *to laugh heartily at a person* (so as to show one's teeth), Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 48.—**b.** Venire sub dentem, *to fall into the jaws, under the clutches of*, Petr. 58, 6.—**c.** Dentem pro dente, *tooth for tooth*, Vulg. Matt. 5, 38.—**B.** Meton. of things resembling a tooth, *a tooth, point, spike, prong, tine, fluke*, etc.: aratri, Col. 2, 4, 6; Verg. G. 2, 423 al.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 135 Müll.: (irpicis) acc. to id. ib.: pectinis, id. ib.; Tib. 1, 9, 68: (clavi) id. 1, 2, 18: serrae, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227; Vitr. 1, 5; cf. Ov. M. 8, 246, and 6, 58; hence, in architecture, the walls indentated like the teeth of a saw, which connected the two main walls, Vitr. 6, 11: forcipis, id. 10, 2: (ancorae) Verg. A. 6, 3; for falx (vinitorum), *the pruning-hook*, id. G. 2, 406 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *the tooth of envy, envy, ill-will:* more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant: non illo inimico sed hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26: invidus, Hor. Od. 4, 3, 16: ater, id. Epod. 6, 15.—**B.** *Of a destroying power:* leti sub dentibus ipsis, Lucr. 1, 852; cf. of time: vitiataque dentibus aevi consumere omnia, Ov. M. 15, 235; and of water: aqua dentes habet, Petr. 42; of malice: malignitatis dentes vitare, Val. Max. 4, 7, extr. 2.

densābĭlis, e, *adj.* [denso], *binding, astringent* (late Lat.): cibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 7: vaporatio, ib. 3, 3.

* **densātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a thickening:* prima, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 82.

densātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *binding, astringent* (late Lat.): virtutis esse, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

densē, *adv.*, *thickly, frequently*, **etc.** v. densus *fin.*

Denselētae, ārum, *m.*, *a tribe of Northern Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; the same called Dentheleti, Liv. 39, 53; 40, 22.

denseo, ēre, v. denso.

densĭtas, ātis, *f.* [densus], *thickness, density* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: limus spissatur et in densitatem coit, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24, § 78: umoris, id. 11, 3, 2, § 6; Vulg. Isa. 9, 18 al.—**II.** Trop.: sententiarum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: figurarum, id. 9, 2, 72.

denso, āvi, ātum, 1, and (less freq.) **denseo,** no *perf.*, ētum, 2 (cf. Prisc. p. 837 P.; Charis. p. 233 ib. The MSS. often confound the two forms; densare appears to be critically certain in Liv. and Quint.; densere *act.* only denset, Verg. A. 11, 650; *imp.* densete, id. ib. 12, 264: densebant, Lucr. 5, 491: denserent, Tac. A. 2, 14; also *active forms*, Apul. Mund. p. 61, 13; Prud. Cath. 5, 53 al.; Sil. 4, 159; gerund, densendo, Lucr. 6, 482; *pass. inf. parag.* denserier, id. 1, 395; 647: densetur, Ov. M. 14, 369 al.: densentur, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19; Verg. A. 7, 794, and other forms in Verg.; cf. Wagner, Verg. G. 1, 248.—See also addenso and condenso), *v. a.*, *to make thick, to press together, thicken* (not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Lit.: Juppiter uvidus austris Densat, erant quae rara modo, et, quae densa, relaxat, Verg. G. 1, 419 (paraphrased: densatus et laxatus aer, Quint. 5, 9, 16); cf.: rarum pectine denset opus, Ov. F. 3, 820; Lucr. 1, 395: ignem, id. 1, 647; 656: omnia, id. 1, 662: agmina, Verg. A. 7, 794; cf. catervas, id. ib. 12, 264: ordines, Liv. 33, 8 *fin.:* scutis super capita densatis, Liv. 44, 9: funera, * Hor. Od. 1, 28, 19: glomerata corpus in unum densatur, Ov. M. 13, 605; cf.: (nubes) largos in imbres, Luc. 4, 76; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239: obtenta densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg. G. 1, 246; cf. Ov. M. 14, 369: hastilia, i. e. *hurls thickly*, Verg. A. 11, 650; cf. ictus, Tac. A. 2, 14: super acervum petrarum radices ejus densabuntur, Vulg. Job 8, 17.—*Absol.:* (aestus) quasi densendo subtexit caerula nimbis, Lucr. 6, 482.—**II.** Trop. of speech, *to condense:* instandum quibusdam in partibus et densanda oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 164: figuras, id. 9, 3, 101.

densus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with δασύς, δαυλός (i. e. δασυλός); cf. Lat. dumus, old form dusmus, and dumetum], *thick, dense*, i. e. consisting of parts crowded together, opp. to rarus (on the contrary, crassus, *thick*, is opp. to *thin, fluid;* and spissus, *close, compact*, with the predominant idea of impenetrability; cf. also: angustus, artus, solidus—class. and freq., esp. in poets and historians; in Cic. very rare). **I.** Lit. **1.** In space: ne dum variantia rerum Tanta queat densis rarisque ex ignibus esse, Lucr. 1, 654; cf. Verg. G. 1, 419 (for which densatus et laxatus aër, Quint. 5, 9, 16); and: (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras . . . Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Verg. G. 2, 227 sq.: densa et glutinosa terra, Col. praef. § 24: silva, poëta ap. Cic. Att. 12, 15; cf.: densiores silvae, Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 2: densissimae silvae, id. ib. 4, 38, 3: lucus densissimae opacitatis, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 10: denso corpore nubes, Lucr. 6, 361; cf.: denso agmine, id. 6, 100; so, agmen (sc. navium), Verg. A. 5, 834: densum umeris vulgus, Hor. Od. 2, 13, 32 et saep.: tunicae, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: zmaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 68: litus, *sandy*, Ov. M. 2, 576; cf. Verg. G. 2, 275: aequor, i. e. *frozen*, Luc. 2, 640: aër, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 14; cf. caelum, Cels. 1 praef.; 3, 22: nimbi, Ov. M. 1, 269: caligo, Verg. A. 12, 466; cf.: densissima nox, *pitch-dark night*, Ov. M. 15, 31: umbra, Catull. 65, 13; Hor. Od. 1, 7, 20 et saep.—Without distinction, corresp. with crassus, Lucr. 6, 246 al.—**b.** Poet. with *abl.*, *thickly set with, covered with, full of:* loca silvestribus sepibus densa, poëta ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 42 *fin.;* cf.: specus virgis ac vimine, Ov. M. 3, 29: vallis piceis et acuta cupressu, id. ib. 3, 155: Thybris verticibus, id. F. 6, 502: ficus pomis, id. ib. 2, 253: corpora setis, id. M. 13, 846; cf. id. Am. 3, 1, 32: femina crinibus emptis, id. A. A. 3, 165: funale lampadibus, id. M. 12, 247: trames

caligine opaca (coupled with obscurus), id. ib. 10, 54 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of the parts themselves which are crowded together, *thick, close, set close:* superiorem partem collis densissimis castris (sc. trinis) compleverant, *pitched very near together*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 3: sepes, id. ib. 2, 22: frutices, Ov. M. 1, 122: ilex, id. F. 2, 165 et saep.: hostes, Verg. A. 2, 511: ministri, id. M. 2, 717: densior suboles, Verg. G. 3, 308: dens (pectinis), Tib. 1, 9, 68: comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 42; cf. pilae, id. F. 2, 348 et saep.—Poet.: densorum turba malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 41.—**2.** In time, of things which take place in close succession, *thick, frequent, continuous* (mostly poet.): ictus, Verg. A. 5, 459; cf. plagae, Hor. Od. 3, 5, 31: Aquilo, *strong, powerful*, Verg. G. 3, 196: silentia, *deep, profound*, Val. Fl. 3, 604: amores, Verg. G. 4, 347: pericula, Ov. P. 4, 7, 15: usus, id. ib. 4, 3, 15: ictus, Amm. 15, 5, 31. —**II.** Trop. of speech, *condensed, concise:* vox atrox in ira, et aspera ac densa, *coarse*, Quint. 11, 3, 63: tanta vis in eo (sc. Demosthene) tam densa omnia, etc., id. 10, 1, 76; cf. transf. to the writer himself: densior ille (sc. Demosthenes), hic (sc. Cicero) copiosior, ib. § 106: densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides, ib. § 73: (Euripides) sententiis densus, ib. § 68.—*Adv.:* **densē** (very rare). **1.** In space, *thickly, closely, close together:* caesae alni, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173: calcatum quam densissime, Vitr. 5, 12 *med.:* milites densius se commovebant, Amm. 24, 6, 8.—**2.** (Acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.) In time, *frequently, rapidly, one after the other:* quod in perpetuitate dicendi eluceat aliquando, idem apud alios densius, apud alios fortasse rarius, Cic. Or. 2, 7: nulla tamen subeunt mihi tempora densius istis, Ov. P. 1, 9, 11: replicatis quaestionibus dense, Amm. 29, 3 *fin.*

dentāle, is, and **dentālia,** ium (only the *plural* class.; *sing.* post-class.), *n.* [dens, *no.* I. B.], *the share-beam*, to which the vomer or ploughshare was attached. **I.** Prop., *plur.*, Verg. G. 1, 172; Col. 2, 2, 24.—*Sing.:* genus vomerum toto porrectum dentali, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171.—* **II.** Meton.: sulco terens dentalia, *a ploughshare*, Pers. 1, 73.

dentānĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *threatening:* dentanea (fulgura) quae speciem periculi sine periculo adferunt, Sen. N. Q. 2, 49, 1 *fin.*

dentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dens], *pertaining to the teeth* (in the later medic. lang.): herba, i. e. *that cures the toothache*, Ap. Herb. 4, 8, 66.

† **dentarpăga,** ae, *f.* [vox hibr. from dens and ἅρπαξ], *an instrument for drawing teeth*, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 24.

dentātus, a, um, *adj.* [dens]. **I.** *Toothed, having teeth.* **A.** Lit.: quosdam et cum dentibus nasci, sicut M. Curium, qui ob id Dentatus cognominatus est, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68: male dentata (puella), Ov. R. Am. 339; Mart. 1, 73.—**2.** Pregn.: bestiae, *the wild beasts used in the public combats*, Amm. 31, 10, 19; 19, 6, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2533; and: facete, vir (i. e. mordax), Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 3.—**B.** Meton. (acc. to dens, *no.* I, B.), *toothed, dentated, spiked, pointed:* rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.; cf. crates, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173: serra, id. 36, 22, 48, § 167; Lucr. 2, 432.—* **II.** Charta, *polished with a tooth*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6; cf. Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81.

Denter, tris, *m.* [id.], *the surname of M. Livius* (consul 452 A.U.C.), Liv. 10, 1 and 9.

Denthēlēthi, ōrum, *m.* Δανθηλῆται, = Denseletae q. v., Liv. 39, 53, 12 al.

Dentheliāthēs, is, *adj.* [Δενθάλιοι, a city of the Peloponnesus], *Denthelian, belonging to Denthalii:* ager, Tac. A. 4, 43.

dentĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [denticulus], *furnished with small teeth, denticulated* (post-Aug.): falces, Col. 2, 20, 3: forfices, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97: conchae, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: olus, id. 26, 15, 93, § 164.

dentĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [dens], *a little tooth* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Pall. 1, 28, 6; Ap. Mag. p. 278, 9.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *An agricultural implement with teeth*, Pall. Jun. 2, 4.—**B.** In archit., *a modillion, dental*, a small ornament between the frieze and the larmier, Vitr. 1, 2; 4, 2.

* **dentĭdūcum,** i, *n.* (sc. instrumentum) [dens-duco], *an instrument for drawing teeth*, as transl. of the Gr. ὀδονταγωγόν, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4 *fin.* (in Varro, dentarpaga q. v.).

dentĭfrangĭbŭlus, i, *m.*, and **-um,** i, *n.* [dens-frango], *a tooth-breaker*, a comic word in Plautus. * **I.** *Masc.*, *one who knocks out teeth*, Plaut. Bac. 4, 2, 23.— * **II.** *N. pl.* (sc. instrumenta), *the fist*, id. ib. 14.

dentĭfrĭcium, ii, *n.* [dens-frico], *tooth-powder, dentifrice*, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 178 sq.; 29, 3, 11, § 46 al.; Scrib. Comp. 59 et saep.

* **dentĭlĕgus,** i, *m.* [dens-lego], *one who picks up his teeth*, sc. after they have been knocked out; *a tooth-gatherer*, a comic word: dentilegos omnis mortalis faciam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 18.

1. dentĭo, ire, *v. n.* [dens], *to get* or *cut teeth, to teeth.* **I.** Prop.: propria dentientium, Cels. 2, 1 *med.:* pueros tarde dentientis, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 22; cf. id. 21, 20, 83, § 140 al.: auribus perhauriunda haec sunt, ne dentes dentiant (the words of a parasite who fears to have nothing for his teeth to chew upon), *lest the teeth grow*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34 Lorenz ad loc.

* **2. dentĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. dentio], *a teething, dentition*, Plin. Val. 1, 4, 2.

dentiscalpium, ii, *n.* [dens-scalpo], *a tooth-pick*, Mart. 7, 53; 14, 22 *in lemm.*

dentĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. dentio], *a teething, dentition*, of children, etc., Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 257 sq.; 30, 15, 47, § 135 sq. al.; Veg. a. v. 3, 25, 1.

dentix (**dentrix,** Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 23), ĭcis, *m.* [dens], *a sort of sea-fish; plur.* Col. 8, 16, 8.

dē-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.*, *to marry off* (sc. from the paternal home; cf. deduco), *to marry* (rare; perhaps not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: nec Caenis in ullos Denupsit thalamos, Ov. M. 12, 196; Ap. M. 9, p. 231, 29; 5, p. 166, 6: Claro fratri denupta, id. Mag. p. 319, 6.—**B.** Esp., *To demean one's self by marriage, to marry beneath one's rank:* Julia denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac. A. 6, 27 (33).—**II.** Transf.: plantis, Col. poët. 10. 158.—**2.** Obscene, of a mock marriage, Tac. A. 15, 37; Suet. Ner. 29.

dē-nūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a laying bare, uncovering*, Vulg. Sir. 11. 29. From

dē-nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to lay bare, make naked, denude.* **I.** i. q., nudo, *to uncover* (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: denudatis ossibus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: ne Verres denudetur a pectore, ne cicatrices populus Romanus aspiciat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13: capita cum superciliis denudanda tonsori praebuimus, Petr. 103, 3: matresfamilias et adultas aetate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: (surculi) medullam, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: femur virginis, Vulg. Judith, 9, 2.—**B.** Trop., *to disclose, reveal, detect, betray, expose:* denudavit mihi suum consilium, Liv. 44, 38; cf. id. 42, 13: multa incidunt quae invitos denudent, Sen. Tranq. 15: arcana amici, Vulg. Sir. 27, 17.—**II.** i. q., spolio, *to strip, plunder.* * **A.** Lit.: civibus Romanis crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15.— * **B.** Trop.: ne dum novo et alieno ornatu velis ornare juris civilis scientiam, suo quoque eam concesso et tradito spolies atque denudes, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.

dēnuntĭātĭo (**-ciatio**), ōnis, *f.* [denuntio], *an indication, intimation, announcement, declaration.* (α) With *gen. obj.* = significatio: quae est enim ista a deis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum? Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54: belli, id. Phil. 6, 2, 4; cf. Liv. 21, 19: armorum, id. 45, 3 *fin.:* testimonii, *threatening to summon as a witness*, Cic. Fl. 6, 14; cf. denuntio, *no.* I.: denuntiatione periculi permovere aliquem, *by a menacing*, *Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ingentis terroris, Liv. 3, 36: accusatorum, i. e. *information, an informing*, = delatio, Suet. Aug. 66.—With *gen. subj.:* Catilinae, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: boni civis (i. e. professio, promissio), Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: quietis, *warning in a dream*, Vell. 2, 70, 1.—(β) *Absol.:* huic denuntiationi ille pareat? Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; Quint. 4, 55 al.

dēnuntĭātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *monitory, indicatory*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 67.

‡ **dēnuntĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [denuntio], under the emperors (since the second century of the Christian era), *a police officer, police inspector*, Inscr. Orell. 5; 2544 and 3216.

dē-nuntĭo (**-cĭo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* Orig. t. t. in the lang. of pub. law, relig., and jurispr., *to give an official intimation, to make an official announcement* or *declaration of one's intentions* (by means of a messenger, herald, etc.); *to announce, intimate, declare*, = nuntiando declarare; and with a foll. *ut* or merely the subjunctive, *to intimate, order, command* (for syn. cf.: edico, indico, narro, nuntio, refero, defero, renuntio, enuntio, dico). **I.** Prop. **A.** Polit. lang. (α) With *acc.:* ut omne bellum, quod denuntiatum indictumque non esset, id injustum esse atque impium judicaretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 17; so with indictum, id. ib. 2, 23 *fin.* (Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 1, 3); id. Off. 1, 11, 36; cf.: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, id. Fam. 12, 24: utrum paucorum ea denuntiata an universae civitatis essent, Liv. 24, 37 *fin.*—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.:* quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, se Aeduorum injurias non neglecturum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 6: cum se scire quae fierent denuntiaret, id. ib. 5, 54; Liv. 45, 1 *fin.* et saep. —And with *inf.* alone: denuntiat centurionibus exsequi caedem, Tac. A. 11, 37.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne:* Gaditanos denuntiavisse Gallonio, ut sua sponte excederet Gadibus; si id non fecisset, sibi consilium capturos, Caes. B. C. 2, 20, 3; cf. Liv. 7, 31: nationibus denuntiare, uti auxilia mittant, Caes. B. G. 6, 10; cf.: per vicos urbesque, ut commeatus expedirent, Liv. 44, 26: simul denuntiavit ut essent animi parati, Caes. B. C. 3, 86 *fin.:* cf.: dictator magistro equitum denuntiavit, ut sese loco teneret, neu, etc., Liv. 8, 30; and so with *ne*, id. 9, 36 *fin.;* Vulg. Act. 4, 18.—(δ) With simp. subj.: (legati) denuntient Gallicis populis, multitudinem suam domi contineant, Liv. 39, 54 *fin.;* cf. Suet. Calig. 55: (Alcibiades) denuntiavit his (militibus), qui in stationibus erant, observarent lumen, etc., Front. Strat. 3, 12, 1 al.—**B.** In relig. lang. (α) With *acc.:* quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella denuntiabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: caedem Caesari evidentibus prodigiis, Suet. Caes. 81 *init.;* cf. id. Aug. 94; 96; Verg. A. 3, 366 al.—(β) With *ut:* si quid tale acciderit, ut a deo denuntiatum videatur, ut exeamus e vita, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118.—**C.** In jurid. lang. (α) Alicui testimonium, *to summon a witness:* si accusator voluerit testimonium eis denuntiare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110 (cf.: denuntiatio testimonii, id. Fl. 6, 14); so, testibus: quoniam duo genera sunt testium, aut voluntariorum aut eorum, quibus in judiciis publicis lege denuntiatur, Quint. 5, 7, 9; cf. ib. § 15; Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 2.—*Absol.:* non denuntiavi, Cic. Fl. 15, 35.—(β) *To give notice of a suit* or *process*, Dig. 5, 3, 20, § 6 *fin.:* de isto fundo, Cic. Caecin., 32, 95: in foro denuntiat fundum illum suum esse, id. ib. 7, 19.—(γ) Litem denuntiare, *to summon for immediate trial* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 10, 52; Aur. Vict. Caes. 16, 11.—**II.** Transf. beyond the technical sphere, *to announce, intimate, declare; to denounce, menace, threaten;* with *ut*, or merely the subjunct., *to intimate, order, command.* —**A.** Of personal subjects. (α) With *acc.:* ille inimicitias mihi denuntiavit, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; cf.: populo Romano servitutem, id. ib. 5, 8, 21: proscriptionem, caedem, direptionem, id. Sest. 20, 46; cf. id. ib. 17 *fin.;* id. Mur. 24 *fin.* et saep.: oculis et aspectu vim tribuniciam, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Att. 13, 12, 3.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.:* Sex. Alfenus denuntiat, sese procuratorem esse, Cic. Quint. 6, 27; cf. id. Phil. 6, 3 (with testificor and ante praedico): cum se ad omnia, de quibus quisque audire vellet esse paratum denuntiaret, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Rep. 3, 11 *fin.* et saep.—(γ) With a *relative clause:* denuntiasti homo adulescens, quid de summa reipublicae sentires, Cic. Planc. 22.—(δ) With *ut:* mihi Lupus noster subito denuntiavit, ut ad te

scriberem, Cic. Fam. 11, 25. —(ε) With *simple subjunctive*, = moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 12 *fin.*—(ζ) With *de*: de isto fundo, Cic. Caecin. 32 *fin.*—(η) *Absol.*: monente et denuntiante te, Cic. Fam. 4, 3; id. Quint. 17. —**B.** Of subjects n o t p e r s o n a l, *to give notice, make known, signify, indicate*: terra continens adventus hostium multis indiciis ante denuntiat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: illa arma non periculum nobis sed praesidium denuntiant, id. Mil. 1, 3: si ante exortum nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, etc., Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344: caeruleus (color) pluviam denuntiat, igneus euros, Verg. G. 1, 453: hoc juncti boves, hoc paratus equus, hoc data arma denuntiant, Tac. G. 18 *fin.*: arbor statim pestem denuntians, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.

dēnŭō, *adv.* [contr. from dē nŏvo, which never occurs; v. Ruhnk. Ter. And. prol. 26; Oud. App. M. 3, p. 225.; cf.: Fr. *de nouveau*], *anew, afresh, again* (most freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; elsewh. rare; not in Caes. or the Aug. poets—for syn. cf.: iterum, rursus, ab integro). **I.** Of the restoration of a thing which has been destroyed, = de integro, *anew, afresh*, ἐκ καινῆς: aedificantur aedes totae denuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 36; cf.: urbes terrae motu subversas denuo condidit, Suet. Aug. 47: oportet vos nasci denuo, Vulg. Joan. 3, 7. —**II.** For iterum, *a second time, once more, again*: si parum intellexti, dicam denuo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59; cf. id. Mil. 3, 3, 3; id. Most. 1, 3, 66: jam ego tibi Persam adducam denuo, id. Pers. 5, 2, 47: in Etruria rebellante denuo, Liv. 10, 31: denuo in voluntarium exsilium proficiscitur, Just. 5, 5 *fin.* —**III.** For rursus, of any thing that is repeated (not precisely a second time), *once more, again*; hence often with verbs compounded with *re*: ecce Apollo denuo, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 115: *So.* Amphitruonis ego sum servus Sosia. *Me.* Etiam denuo? *what, again?* id. Amph. 1, 1, 238; 1, 1, 139; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60: Sicilia censa denuo est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56: recita denuo, id. ib. 2, 1, 14.—Pleonast. with redire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 51; cf. id. Truc. 2, 4, 42; with redauspicari, id. ib. 3, 5, 109; with respondere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24; with referre, id. Hec. prol. alt. 30. And sometimes with rursus (rursum), Plaut. Cas. prol. 33; id. Poen. prol. 79. —**IV.** Like our *again* (in, I am going back a g a i n), Gr. αὖ, where an action is reversed (mostly colloquial): aperi . . . continuo operito denuo, *and then cover it up again*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76; cf. id. Merc. 5, 2, 14; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 4: et nunc quid exspectat, Syre? an dum hinc denuo abeat, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 32: fiet tibi puniceum corium postea atrum denuo, *and then again back*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61: chlamydem sumam denuo, id. Merc. 5, 2, 79; Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26; cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 278–280.

* **dē-occo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to harrow in*, Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 137.

Dēōis, ĭdis, *f.*, Δηωΐς, *the daughter of Deo* (Δηώ, Ceres), i. e. *Proserpine*, Ov. M. 6, 114; Aus. Ep. 4, 50.

Dēōĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging* or *sacred to Deo* (Δηώ, Ceres): quercus, Ov. M. 8, 761.

dē-ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unload, disburden* (very rare). **I.** L i t.: machinae deoneratae, Amm. 24, 6, 4; Arn. 6, p. 202.—**II.** T r o p.: ex illius invidia deonerare aliquid et in te traicere, *Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: foeditate corpora deonerans, Arn. 7, p. 249; Ambros. Ep. 58, 1.

dē-ŏpĕrio, ui, rtum, 4, *v. a.*, *to uncover, disclose* (late Lat.), Ambros. de Excid. Fr. sui Sat. 2, 80.

dē-opto, āre, *v. a.*, *to choose out, select*: deoptandi potestas, Hyg. Fab. 191.

‡ **dĕorata** perorata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 10.

dĕorsum (dissyll. *per synaeresin*, Lucr. 1, 362; 2, 205 al.; cf., on the contrary, trisyll., id. 2, 202.—Also **deorsus**, like prorsus, quorsus, rursus, adversus, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 69; Ap. M. 8, p. 207, 18; id. ib. 9, p. 236, 40; id. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 35; id. Flor. *no.* 15), *adv.* [contr. from devorsum, turned down], *downwards*, κάτω, opp. to sursum (class.). **I.** T o i n d i c a t e m o t i o n: ego me deorsum duco de arbore, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 8: deorsum cuncta feruntur (opp. flammae expressae sursum), Lucr. 2, 202; 205; 6, 335; Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 69; id. Fin. 1, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, 31: reliqui (gestus) ante nos et dextra laevaque et sursum et deorsum aliquid ostendunt, Quint. 11, 3, 105: deorsum cadit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89; cf.: ut isto gladio deorsus ad meum Tlepolemum viam quaeram, i. e. in orcum, Ap. M. 8, p. 207, 18. —**b.** Pleonast. with versus (versum): ubi deorsum versus ibit, Cato R. R. 156, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1: ubi eo veneris, clivos deorsum vorsum est, *right down before you*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35.—**c.** With sursum, *up and down*, ἄνω κάτω: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; cf.: naturis sursum deorsum, ultro citro commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: si sanguis sursum deorsumve erupit, Cels. 2, 8: cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21.—**II.** To indicate p o s i t i o n, l o c a l i t y, *down, below*: qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant: qui sursum, magis hieme . . . nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 5; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34 sq.; Vulg. Deut. 4, 39 al.—Cf. on this art. Hand, Turs. II. p. 280–282.

dĕorsus, v. preced. *init.*

dē-oscŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to kiss warmly, affectionately* (very rare). **I.** P r o p.: vix reprimo labra, ob istam rem quin te deosculer, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 17 sq.: Casinam, id. ib. 31: tuos oculos, id. ib. 1, 1, 48: Scipionis dexteram, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2; Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 1; id. Cant. 8, 1.—* **II.** T r a n s f., *to praise, laud highly*: fidem atque ingenium pueri, Gell. 1, 23, 13.

☞ Deosculatus in *pass.* sense: rursum me deosculato, Ap. M. 2, p. 119; 121.

dē-păciscor, v. **dēpĕciscor.**

dēpactus, a, um. **1.** *Part.*, from depaciscor.—**2.** *Part.*, from depango.

dēpālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. depalo]. **I.** *A bounding with palings, a paling off*, Inscr. Orell. 3689. —**II.** Dierum, *a marking of hours by the shadows of small uprights on a dial*, Vitr. 9, 7, 1.

dēpālātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who marks out the bounds*; hence, trop., *a founder*: disciplinae divinae (coupled with architectus), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

* **dē-palmo,** āre, *v. a.* [palma], *to strike with the open hand, to box on the ear*, Labeo ap. Gell. 20, 1, 13.

1. dē-pālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to mark off* or *bound with palings* (late Lat.). **I.** P r o p.: jugera agri . . ita uti depalatum est, Inscr. Orell. 3688.—**II.** T r a n s f., *to found, establish*: quodammodo mundum, Tert. adv. Herm. 29: civitatem, id. Apol. 10; cf. depalator.

2. dē-pālo, āre, *v. a.* [palam], *to disclose, reveal*: adulterium Veneris (Sol), Fulg. Myth. 2, 10; 3, 6.

dē-pango, no *perf.*, pactum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive down, drive in, fix into the ground* (rare). **I.** L i t.: malleolum, Col. 3, 16, 1; cf. id. 3, 21, 11; Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110: quercus et olea in scrobe depactae, id. 24, 1, 1, § 1: in terram depacta, id. 2, 96, 98, § 211. —* **II.** T r o p.: vitae depactus terminus alte tam manet, etc., Lucr. 2, 1087.

* **dē-parcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *excessively sparing, niggardly*: sordidos ac deparcos esse (putabat), Suet. Ner. 30.

dē-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, *v. a.*, and **dē-pascor,** ci, 3, *v. depon.*, *to feed down, feed off*. **I.** L i t. **A.** Of the s h e p h e r d: si d. saepius voles, etc., Col. 2, 10, 31: glandem immisso pecore depasco, Dig. 10, 4, 9: saltus, Ov. F. 5, 283: luxuriem segetum, Verg. G. 1, 112. —**B.** Of the c a t t l e, *to feed upon, eat up, consume*. (α) F o r m *depasco*: si haedi roscidas herbas depaverint, Col. 7, 5, 21; Verg. G. 4, 539.—In the *part. perf.*: saepes Hyblaeis apibus florem depasta salicti, id. E. 1, 55; segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: altaria, poet. for *that which is upon it*, Verg. A. 5, 93.—(β) F o r m *depascor*: papilio ceras depascitur, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: miseros morsu depascitur artus (serpens), Verg. A. 2, 215; Vulg. Exod. 22, 5.—In the *part. perf.*, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 239; cf.: depastis juvencis, Auct. Laud. Herc. 77.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *Depon.* **1.** *To cull, select*: omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.—**2.** *To prune away, remove*: in summa ubertate (orationis) inest luxuries quaedam, quae stilo depascenda est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.—**3.** *To destroy, waste*: veterem possessionem Academiae, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55; so of disease: artus depascitur arida febris, Verg. G. 3, 458; imitated by Claud. in Rufin. 1, 302; id. Idyll. 3, 11.—**B.** Rarely in the *act.* form: et potuit Latium longo depascere bello? Sil. 16, 681: in inferno positi sunt; mors depascet eos, Vulg. Psa. 48, 14 (cf. carpo, *no.* II. B. 2: decerpo, *no.* II. B. 2 al.).—The *part. perf.* in a *pass.* signif.: ipsaque diris Frons depasta modis, Sil. 6, 51: depasti flammis scopuli, id. 12, 153.

dēpascor, āri, v. depasco.

* **dēpastĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [depasco], *a feeding*: animalium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

* **dē-păvītus,** a, um, *Part.* [pavio], *beaten down, trampled down*, trop., Sol. 2.

dēpĕciscor, -pectus, or **dēpăciscor,** pactus, 3, *v. dep. a.* [de-paciscor], *to bargain for, agree upon*; and *absol.*, *to make an agreement*. **I.** L i t. (repeatedly in Cic., elsewh. rare): ipse tria praedia sibi depectus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.*: cum illo partem suam depecisci, id. ib. 38, 110: aliquid cum aliquo, id. ib. 38, 110; cf.: depectus est cum eis, ut arma et impedimenta relinqueret, id. Inv. 2, 24, 72: ad condiciones alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24 *fin.*—**B.** With jurists, in a bad sense, acc. to Dig. 3, 6, 3: hoc edicto tenetur etiam is, qui depectus est. Depectus autem dicitur turpiter pactus.—* **II.** T r o p., with *abl. rei*: jam depecisci morte cupio, *to bargain for death*, i. e. *I am content to die*, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 14; cf.: cur non honestissimo (sc. periculo) depecisci velim? Cic. Att. 9, 7, 3, v. paciscor, *no.* II.

dēpectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depeciscor], *a bargain, contract, agreement* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 2, 10, 1.

dē-pecto, no *perf.*, xum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to comb off, comb down, to comb* (very rare): crines buxo, Ov. F. 6, 229; cf. jubas, id. A. A. 1, 630: Liber depexus crinibus, id. F. 3, 465: ars depectendi digerendique lini, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18: vellera foliis, Verg. G. 2, 121; cf. Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58; 6, 17, 20, § 54.—Jocosely, i. q. *to curry one's hide*, i. e. *give him a beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 78; cf.: fusti pectito, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 116.

dēpectus, a, um, v. **dē-paciscor.**

dēpĕcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [depeculor], *a plunderer, embezzler*: aerarii, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2; id. de Or. 3, 27, 106; id. Pis. 40, 96.

‡ **dēpĕcŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* (depeculor), *a plundering*: depeculatus a pecore dicitur. Qui enim populum fraudat, peculatus poena tenetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 11 Müll.: depeculatu (*dat.*) me meis esse habitum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 83 Jacob. (dub. al. depeculatum).

dē-pĕcŭlor, ātus (and old *Act. fut. infin.* depeculassere, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 9; cf. Neue, Form. 2, 421, and v. infra), 1, *v. dep. a.* [peculium], *to despoil, pillage, rifle, plunder, embezzle* (very rare). **I.** P r o p.: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17.—**II.** T r o p.: laudem honoremque alicujus, i. e. *to detract from, diminish*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36.

☞ In *pass.* signif.: ubi senatus intellexit populum depeculari (ἀποσυλοῦσθαι), Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: me impune irrisum esse habitum, depeculatum eis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 83 (dub. v. depeculatus).

dē-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive out, drive away, remove, expel; to drive, thrust,* or *cast down* (class. and very freq.). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; cf.: anseres de Falerno, id. Phil. 5, 11: eum de provincia, Nep. Cat. 2: aquam de agro, Cato R. R. 155: ab aris et focis ferrum flammamque, Cic. Sest. 42; cf.: tantam molem a cervicibus nostris, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: jugum a civibus, id. Rep. 2, 25: vincula a singulis vobis, Liv. 6, 18 *med.* al.: non equitem dorso, non frenum depulit ore, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 38: qui recta via depulsus est, Quint. 2, 17, 29; cf.: recto cursu, Hor. S. 2, 5, 78: aliquem urbe, *to banish*, Tac. A. 3, 24; cf.: aliquem Italia, id. ib. 14, 50; 16,

33: nubila caelo, Tib. 1, 2, 49: ignem classibus, Verg. A. 5, 727; cf. ib. 9, 78, and 109: tela, Cic. Quint. 2, 8; cf.: nobis aerata tela, Tib. 1, 10, 25; and ictus alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 652: stellas Aurora, Ov. M. 7, 100; cf.: noctem Aurorae lumina, id. ib. 7, 835: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf.: frigus duramque famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: morbum, Cic. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 6, 17; cf.: pestem augurio, Verg. A. 9, 328: mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130 et saep.: quo (sc. Mantuam) solemus ovium teneros depellere fetus, *to drive down*, Verg. E. 1, 22: cognoscere, corpora se spatio depellere paulum, *push* or *repel one another*, Lucr. 2, 219 Munro ad loc. (Lachm. ex conj. decellere).—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to drive away, expel, dislodge* an enemy from his position: defensores vallo munitionibusque, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; so, hostem loco, id. ib. 7, 49; id. B. C. 3, 52: terrâ, Nep. Alcib. 8, 3: totâ Siciliâ, id. Timol. 2: inde vi depelli, Sall. J. 58, 3; cf. Front. Strat. 2, 5, 17: praesidia ex his regionibus, Nep. Paus. 2: praesidium facile, Front. Strat. 1, 10, 3 et saep.—**b.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *to thrust out, remove* from a situation: afflicti jam et depulsi loco, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; cf.: iterum ab eodem (sc. Themistocle) gradu depulsus est, *driven from his position*, Nep. Them. 5.—**2.** Econom. t. t., a matre, a mamma, or *absol.*, *to remove from the breast, to wean*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17; 2, 4, 16; Col. 7, 6, 8; Verg. E. 3, 82; 7, 15; id. G. 3, 187.—Of human beings, Suet. Tib. 44.—**II.** Trop., *to deter, divert, dissuade from:* aliquem de suscepta causa propositaque sententia, Cic. Lig. 9; id. Fam. 1, 7, 7; for which, aliquem sententiâ, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16; Liv. 23, 8: aliquem de spe conatuque, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, § 14; for which, aliquem spe, Liv. 31, 25, 11; 41, 23, 13: te ex illa crudeli actione meo consilio esse depulsum, Cic. Rab. perd. 5, 17: Caesar ab superioribus consiliis depulsus, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; cf.: a qua re depulsus, Nep. Dat. 7, 3; and: judicem a veritate, Quint. 5 prooem. § 1 et saep.: nec tuis depellor dictis quin rumori serviam, *to be deterred*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; cf.: Vibidiam depellere nequivit, quin, etc., *to prevent, hinder*, Tac. A. 11, 34.—**2.** With things as objects, *to remove, turn away, divert:* servitutem depellere civitati, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 8, 19 *fin.;* cf.: alicui turpitudinem, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77: morte voluntaria turpitudinem, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 6: duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, id. Rep. 1, 47, 71: pericula amici, id. Cluent. 6, 17: multam praedibus ipsique T. Mario, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: mortem fratri, Ov. H. 14, 130: omnes molestias, id. ib. 2, 16: auditiones falsas, Tac. A. 4, 11: curas vino, Tib. 1, 5, 37: ostenta a semet in capita procerum, Suet. Ner. 36 et saep.: quae nequeat ratio depellere dictis, *to deny*, Lucr. 3, 322.—**3.** *Absol.:* dis depellentibus (i. e. averruncantibus) agnam Percute, Pers. 5, 167; cf. depulsor *fin.*

dē-pendĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to hang from* or *on, to hang down* (not freq. till the Aug. period; not in Cic. and Caes.—for syn. cf.: pendeo, impendeo). **I.** Lit.: (anellus) unus ex uno, Lucr. 6, 915; cf.: sordidus ex umeris nodo dependet amictus, Verg. A. 6, 301: dependente a cervicibus pugione, Suet. Galb. 11: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Verg. A. 1, 726: galea ramis, id. ib. 10, 836: parma laevo lacerto, id. ib. 11, 693: hasta umero, Quint. 11, 3, 130: serta tectis, Ov. M. 4, 760: cervina vellera lateri sinistro, id. ib. 6, 593: cui coma dependet, id. A. A. 1, 224: laqueo dependentem invenere, Liv. 42, 28 *fin.:* dependente brachio, Suet. Caes. 82; Ov. F. 3, 267: nec dependes nec propendes, i. e. *weighest neither less nor more*, Plaut. Asin. 2, 2, 39.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Only in Ovid.) *To be dependent on* or *wait for* a thing: promissa tarda videntur, dependetque fides a veniente die, Ov. F. 3, 356.—**B.** *To be dependent on, to be governed by:* ex horum (siderum) motibus fortunae populorum dependent, Sen. ad Marc. 18, 3.—**C.** *To depend on, be derived from:* ex hoc malo dependet illud teterrimum vitium, id. Tranq. An. 12, 7: haec (membra) ex illis (elementis) dependent, illa et horum causae sunt et omnia, id. Ep. 95, 12.—Hence of etymol. dependence, i. e. *to be derived:* hujus et augurium dependet origine verbi (sc. augustus) Et quodcumque sua Juppiter auget ope, Ov. F. 1, 611.

dē-pendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* (orig., to weigh out; hence), *to pay* (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: mi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8 *fin.;* Col. 5, 1, 8; Just. 22, 8, 8; Dig. 12, 6, 42 al.: dependendum tibi est, quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9: cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 25.—**B.** Trop.: reipublicae poenas aut praesenti morte aut turpi exsilio, Cic. Sest. 67, 140: poenas reip., id. Cat. 4, 5, 10.—**II.** Transf., *to spend, expend, lay out, bestow* upon a thing (post-Aug.): plus in operis servorum avocandis quam in pretio rerum hujusmodi dependitur, Col. 11, 1, 20; incassum impenditur opera, id. 4, 22, 7: tempora Niliaco amori, Luc. 10, 80; cf.: caput felicibus armis, *to give up, abandon*, id. 8, 101.

dēpendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [dependeo], *hanging down* (an Apuleian word): crines cervice, Ap. M. 2, p. 119: alii statuis, id. ib. 3, p. 130, 14.

* **dē-pennātus**, a, um, *adj.* [penna], *winged*, trop.: depennato orationis eloquio, Varr. ap. Fulg. 561, 12.

dēpensio, ōnis, *f.* [dependo], *the expenditure, outlay:* theatralis, Cod. Theod. 6, 4, 29; lustralis auri, ib. 13, 1, 11.

dē-perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To destroy, ruin* (so only in the *part. perf.*, and rare): sator inopia deperditus, i. e. *impoverished*, Phaedr. 1, 14, 1: ut est deperditus Io, i. e. *desperately in love*, Prop. 2, 30, 29 (3, 28, 29 M.); cf. amore, Suet. Dom. 3: deperditum intelligitur, quod in rerum natura esse desiit, Gai. Dig. 5, 3, 21.—More freq. and class., **II.** *To lose:* qui non solum bona sed etiam honestatem miseri deperdiderunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: nihil sui, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 8: vitalem sensum, Lucr. 3, 526: folia (arbores), Plin. 16, 22, 34, § 82: colorem, id. 37, 8, 33, § 112 al.: gratiam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 9: tantum ejus opinionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54 *fin.:* bonam famam, Hor. S. 1, 2, 61: usum linguae, Ov. M. 5, 562 al.: ne quid ex his deperdat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14; cf.: paucos ex suis (nostri), Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.:* ne quid apud vos de existimatione sua deperderet, Cic. Font. 9, 19; so, quid de libertate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: nihil de jure civitatis, id. Caecin. 35, 102: paululum admodum de celeritate (stilus), Quint. 10, 7, 24: ne quid Summa deperdat metuens, aut ampliet ut rem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: quod ex naufragio expulsum est . . . non est in derelicto, sed in deperdito, Dig. 41, 2, 21; cf. ib. 5, 3, 21 (for the *pass.* of deperdo, depereo is used).—Hence, ***dēperdĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *corrupt, abandoned*, Gell. 5, 1, 3.

dē-pĕrĕo, ii (*fut.* deperiet for -ibit, Vulg. Eccl. 31, 7), 4, *v. n.*, *to go to ruin, perish, die; to be lost, undone.* **I.** In gen. (class.): neque adaugescit quicquam neque deperit inde (sc. de materia), Lucr. 2, 296: tempestate naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: perexigua pars illius exercitus superest, magna pars deperiit, id. B. C. 3, 87; cf. id. B. G. 7, 31, 4: si servus deperisset, *had been lost* (by death or flight), Cic. Top. 3, 15: ut scida ne qua depereat, id. Att. 1, 20 *fin.:* qui deperiit minor uno mense vel anno, *has died*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40 et saep.: (auro) rerum uni nihil igne deperit, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 59: decor vultus ejus deperiit, *faded*, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 11.—**II.** In partic., *to be desperately in love with, dying with love for* a person (not in Cic., neither in Verg., Hor., nor Ovid, but freq. in Plaut.).—Constr.: aliquem (amore), more rarely alicujus amore, in aliquo; and *absol.:* ut hic te efflictim deperit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 19: aliquam (with deamare), id. Ep. 2, 2, 35: aliquam, id. Cas. 1, 1, 19; id. Bac. 3, 3, 66 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 14; Catull. 100, 2: amore aliquam deperire, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43; cf.: illum deperit impotente amore, Catull. 35, 12: amore mulierculae, Liv. 27, 15; cf.: amore sui, Suet. Vesp. 22: cum laceratum corpus, in quo deperibat, intueretur, Curt. 8, 6, 8.—*Absol.:* rogas? deperit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 62.

dē-pĕtigo, inis, *f.* [petigo], *a leprosy, scab*, spread over the whole body (v. de, *no.* II. 2. c.), Cato R. R. 157 *fin.;* cf.: scabies deque petigo, Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 18.

dēpexus, a, um, *Part.*, from depecto.

dēpictio, ōnis, *f.* [depingo], *a description, delineation*, Boeth. Geom. 1, p. 1210 al.—**II.** Rhet. t. t., *a characterization*, = characterismus, Auct. Carm. de Fig. 148, p. 68 Halm.

dēpictus, a, um, *Part.*, from depingo.

dē-pĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. pilus], *without hair* (very rare): genae, Ap. M. 7, p. 191: pueri (with glabri), Varr. ap. Non. 530, 25.

dē-pĭlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to pull out the hair, pluck out the feathers.* **I.** Prop. (ante-class. and post-Aug., and rare): depilari magis quam amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4: perdicem, Apic. 6, 3; Mart. 9, 28: struthiocamelum, Sen. Cons. Sap. 17: amygdalae, Apic. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., dēpĭlātus, *plucked*, i. e. *plundered, cheated*, Lucil. ap. Non. 36, 28.—**B.** *To rub off the skin, peel:* omnis umerus depilatus est, Vulg. Ezech. 29, 18.

dē-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3 (*perf. syncop.* depinxti, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154), *v. a.* **I.** *To depict, portray, paint, draw, represent by painting* (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: tabellas obscenas, Prop. 2, 6, 27: pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. Milt. 6, 3: imaginem in tabula, Quint. 6, 1, 32; cf. Gell. 19, 10, 2: depinge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79: idola in pariete, Vulg. Ezech 8, 10.—**2.** *To paint, color:* oculos stibio, Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 30.—**B.** Trop., by speech or in thought, *to portray, represent, sketch, describe, imagine, conceive:* formam verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 63: in illa (sc. republica), quam sibi Socrates Peripatetico illo in sermone depinxerit, Cic. Rep. 2, 29: vitam hujusce, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: minuta quaedam nimiumque depicta, *too elaborately defined*, id. Or. 12, 39: quidvis cogitatione, i. e. *to imagine*, id. N. D. 1, 15, 39; cf. id. Ac. 2, 15, 48.—**II.** *To embroider:* depictas gemmatasque indutus paenulas, Suet. Calig. 52: auro depicta chlamys, Val. Fl. 6, 226.

dē-pinnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *feathered, winged*, only trop.: orationis eloquium, Varr. Sat. Menip. 58, 1.

dē-plăco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to appease, propitiate:* aliquem sibi hostiis, Mythogr. Vatic. 1, 231, p. 71 ed. Bod.; Fulg. Myth. 3, 6 dub.

dē-plango, nxi, 3, *v. a.*, *to express grief by beating the breast; to bewail, lament* (poet. and very rare): Cadmeida palmis Deplanxere domum, Ov. M. 4, 546; 14, 580; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1852: antiqua peccata, Hier. Jes. 1, 1, 1.

dē-plāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to level off, to make level* or *even* (post-class.): montes, Lact. 4, 12, 18: vulnus, Veg. A. V. 3, 19.

dē-planto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To take off a twig* or *shoot.* **A.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4: virgulas de cytiso, id. ib. 1, 43.—**B.** Transf., *to break off:* ramum, Col. 2, 2, 26.—**II.** = demitto, *to set in the ground, to plant*, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 121; 17, 20, 33, § 146; cf. Voss. ad Verg. G. 2, 65.

dē-plĕo, ēvi, 2, *v. a.*, *to empty out, to draw off* (very rare): oleum, Cato R. R. 64 *fin.;* Col. 12, 50, 8, and 10: sanguinem, *to let blood, to bleed*, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148; for which, d. animal, Veg. A. V. 1, 13, 4.—Poet., *to exhaust*, haustu fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 8: vitam querelis, Manil. 4, 13.

dēplētūra, ae, *f.* [depleo], *a blood-letting*, Edict. Diocl. 7, 21.

* **dē-plexus**, a, um, *adj.* [plector], *clasping, grasping* any thing, Lucr. 5, 1321.

* **dēplōrābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [deploro], *weeping bitterly*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 38 (also ap. Non. 509, 7).

dē-plōrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a lamenting, bewailing*, id. Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 9; Ep. 74 *med.;* Tert. Apol. 1.

dē-plōro, āvi, ātum, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to weep bitterly, to moan, wail, lament, complain.* **A.** Prop. (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewh. not so used): afflictus et jacens et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13 *fin.:* de suis incommodis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27; so, de aliqua re, id. ib. 2, 3, 18, § 45 (with conqueri); id. Sest. 6, 14.—**B.** Transf., of the vine: *to weep, bleed greatly*, Pall. Febr. 30.—Far more freq. and

class., **II.** *Act.*, *to weep for bitterly, bewail, lament, deplore.* **A.** Prop.: si ad scopulos haec conqueri ac deplorare vellem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67: damnationem illam, id. Clu. 24, 65: nomen reipublicae, id. Cat. 4, 2 *fin.* (with lamentari); id. de Sen. 23, 84; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115: quae nostri aequales deplorare solebant, quod, etc., id. de Sen. 3, 7; Ov. M. 5, 63: ante omnes deplorati erant equites, Liv. 4, 40 *init.* et saep.: quae de altero deplorentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 211; cf.: multa de Gnaeo deplorabo, id. Att. 9, 18.—**B.** Since the Aug. per., meton. (effectus pro causa, to weep for as lost, i. e.), *to regard as lost, to give up:* suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40, 6: deploratur in perpetuum libertas, id. 3, 38, 2: agros, id. 41, 6: paene Romanum nomen, id. 9, 7: diem, Quint. 10, 3, 128: exitum, Flor. 2, 18, 15: deplorata spes est, Liv. 26, 12; cf. vota (coloni), Ov. M. 1, 272: Jason a medicis, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166 al.—**2.** Transf., of the disease, *hopeless, incurable:* aurium vitia, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 135.

dē-plūmis, e, *adj.* [pluma], *without feathers, featherless:* nudae atque deplumes (hirundines), Plin. 10, 24, 34, § 70.

dē-plŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to rain down* (poet. and very rare). multus in terras deplueretque lapis, Tib. 2, 5, 72; (in Prop. 2, 20, 8 (3, 13, 8 M.), the true reading is defluit; so Col. 10, 206 poet.): depluta terra, *drenched*, Boëth. Arist. analyt. post. 2, 13.

dē-pŏlĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to smooth off, polish off* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: aliquid cote, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188. —Comic.: dorsum meum virgis, *to cudgel*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 85.—**II.** Trop.: DEPOLITUM perfectum, quia omnes perfectiones antiqui politiones appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 20 Müll.; cf. the foll. art.

* **dēpŏlītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [depolio, *no.* II., a careful smoothing or finishing; hence, concr.], *a perfection, finished* or *perfect thing:* agri depolitiones, Varr. ap. Non. 66, 29; cf. the preced. art.

* **dēpompātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [depompo]. Lit., a depriving of ornament; hence, *a dishonoring:* Christianorum, Hier. adv. Rufin. 31.

* **dē-pompo**, āre, *v. a.* Lit., to deprive of ornament; hence, *to dishonor*, Hier. in Nahum. c. 3.

* **dē-pondĕro**, āre, *v. n.*, *to press down by its weight, to weigh down*, Petr. Fragm. 26, 3.

dēpōnens, entis, *P. a.*, v. the foll. art. *fin.*

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*perf.* deposivi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4: deposivit, id. Most. 2, 1, 35; Catull. 34, 8; *inf. perf.* deposisse, Verg. Cat. 8, 16; *part. sync.* depostus, Lucil. ap. Non. 279, 19, v. pono), *v. a.*, *to lay away, to put* or *place aside; to lay, put,* or *set down; to lay, place, set, deposit* (freq. in all periods and sorts of writing).—Constr. with *acc.* alone; or *acc.* and *locative* or *abl.* with or without a *prep.;* or *acc.* and *adv. of place where*, or *apud* and *personal name;* rare and doubtful with *in* and *acc.* (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 340 sq.). —**I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: caput deponit, condormiscit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81; cf.: caput terrae, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 20: corpora (pecudes), Lucr. 1, 259; cf.: corpora sub ramis arboris, Verg. A. 7, 108: fessum latus sub lauru, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 19: mentum in gremiis mimarum, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24 et saep.: onus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10; id. Sull. 23, 65; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3 al.; cf.: onera jumentis, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2: arma, id. B. G. 4, 32 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 10, 9; Liv. 5, 2 al.; cf.: depositis in contubernio armis, Caes. B. C. 3, 76, 2: arma umeris, Verg. A. 12, 707: anulos aureos et phaleras, Liv. 9, 46: coronam, and, shortly after, coronam Romae in aram Apollinis, id. 23, 11: ungues et capillos, i. e. *to cut off*, Petr. 104, 6; cf. comas (for which, shortly before, secuit capillos), Mart. 5, 48, 6: crinem, Tac. H. 4, 61 et saep.: argenti pondus defossā terrā, Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: semina vel scrobe vel sulco, *to deposit in the earth, to plant*, Col. 5, 4, 2; and: stirpem vitis aut oleae, id. 1, 1, 5: malleolum in terram, id. 3, 10, 19: plantas sulcis, Verg. G. 2, 24 et saep.: exercitum in terram (for exponere), *to land*, Just. 4, 5, 8: hydriam de umero, Vulg. Gen. 21, 46.—Poet. of *bearing, bringing forth* (as the putting off of a burden): (Latonia) quam mater prope Deliam Deposivit olivam, Catull. 34, 8; cf.: onus naturae, Phaedr. 1, 18, 5; 1, 19, 4; *to lay as a stake, wager:* *Dam.* Ego hanc vitulam . . . Depono. *Men.* De grege non ausim quicquam deponere tecum . . . verum pocula ponam Fagina, Verg. E. 3, 31 sq.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to lay up, lay aside, put by, deposit* anywhere; *to give in charge to, commit to the care of, intrust to* any one: non semper deposita reddenda: si gladium quis apud te sana mente deposuerit, repetat insaniens: reddere peccatum sit, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95; so, aliquid apud aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 72; Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 108 *fin.;* Quint. 5, 13, 49; 9, 2, 92; Tac. H. 1, 13; Liv. 38, 19, 2 et saep.; cf.: obsides apud eos, Caes. B. G. 7, 63 al.: praedam in silvis, id. ib. 6, 41; cf.: pecuniam in templo, Liv. 44, 25: pecunias in publica fide, id. 24, 18 *fin.;* also: liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 (dub.—al. in sylvis; id. B. C. 1, 23, 4 the true reading is in publico): impedimenta citra flumen Rhenum, id. B. G. 2, 29, 4: saucios, id. B. C. 3, 78, 1 and 5 et saep.: pretium in deposito habendum, *in charge*, Dig. 36, 3, 5 *fin.:* si pro deposito apud eum fuerit, ib. 33, 8, 8, § 5.—**2. a.** *To put* or *bring down, lay upon the ground:* scio quam rem agat: ut me deponat vino, etc., *to make drunk*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 39.—**b.** Hence (because it was the custom to take a person who had just died out of bed and lay him on the ground), meton.: depositus, *dead, just dead:* jam prope depositus, certe jam frigidus, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 47: depositum nec me qui fleat ullus erit, id. Tr. 3, 3, 40: DEPOSITVS IN PACE, Inscr. Orell. 5014; cf. ib. 4874.—As *subst.:* depositus meus, Petr. 133, 4.—**c.** Also, because the hopelessly sick were often laid on the earth, *dying, given up, despaired of:* jam tum depostu' bubulcus Expirans animam pulmonibus aeger agebat, Lucil. ap. Non. 279, 19: deponere est desperare, unde et depositi desperati dicuntur, Non. 279, 30: depositus modo sum anima, vita sepultus, Caecil. ap. Non. 279 (Com. v. 121 Rib.): ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg. A. 12, 395 Serv.: texere paludes Depositum, Fortuna, tuum, Lucan. 2, 72; and transf.: mihi videor magnam et maxime aegram et prope depositam reip. partem suscepisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5.—**3.** In post-Aug. lang. esp. freq. in the jurists, of buildings, etc., *to pull down, take down, demolish, overthrow:* aedificium vel arboris ramos, Dig. 8, 2, 17 (shortly after, qui *tollit* aedificium vel *deprimit*); so id. 8, 2, 31; 41, 3, 23 *fin.* et saep.: deposita arx, Stat. S. 1, 4, 91: statuas, *pull down*, Spart. Sev. 14: tabulas, *destroy*, Capit. Max. duob. 12: adversarios tuos, Vulg. Exod. 15, 7. —**II.** Trop. **A.** With a predominant notion of putting away, removing, etc., *to lay down, lay aside, give up, resign, get rid of:* studia de manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: ex memoria insidias, id. Sull. 6, 18: in sermone et suavitate alicujus omnes curas doloresque deponere, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13 *fin.;* so, contentionem, Liv. 4, 6; cf. certamina, id. ib.; and, bellum, Ov. M. 8, 47; Tac. H. 2, 37; opp. incipere, Sall. J. 83, 1; opp. coepisse, Liv. 31, 1; and with omittere, id. 31, 31 *fin.:* deponere amicitias, suscipere inimicitias, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: invidiam, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: simultates, id. Planc. 31, 76: maerorem et luctum, id. Phil. 14, 13: omnem spem contentionis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: consilium adeundae Syriae, id. B. C. 3, 103: imperium, id. B. G. 7, 33 *fin.;* id. B. C. 2, 32, 9; Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; Liv. 2, 28 al.; cf. provinciam, Cic. Pis. 2, 5; id. Fam. 5, 2, 3; dictaturam, Quint. 3, 8, 53; 5, 10, 71: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41; Ov. M. 15, 543: famem, id. F. 6, 530; cf.: sitim in unda vicini fontis, i. e. *to quench*, id. M. 4, 98: morbos, Plin. 7, 50, 51: animam, i. e. *to die*, Nep. Hann. 1.—**B.** *To depose* from an office (late Lat.): te de ministerio tuo, Vulg. Is. 22, 19.—**C.** (Acc. to *no.* I. B.) *To deposit, intrust, commit to,* for safe-keeping: populi Romani jus in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.:* aliquid rimosa in aure, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: aliquid tutis auribus, id. Od. 1, 27, 18: eo scortum, Tac. H. 1, 13.—Hence, **dēpōnens**, entis, *P. a.*, *subst.* (sc. verbum, lit., a verb that lays aside its proper pass. signif.), in the later grammar, a verb which, in a *pass.* form, has an *act.* meaning; *deponent*, Charis. p. 143 P.; Diom. p. 327 ib.; Prisc. p. 787 ib. sq. et saep.—**dēpŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, and esp. as *subst.* **dēpŏsĭtum**, i, *n.*, *any thing deposited* or *intrusted* for safe-keeping, etc., *a deposit, trust:* reddere depositum, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: si depositum non infitietur amicus, Juv. 13, 60; cf. Dig. 36, 3, 5 al.: contempto Domino negaverit proximo suo depositum, Vulg. Lev. 6, 2; 1 Tim. 6, 20 al.

‡ **dēpontāni** senes appellabantur, qui sexagenarii de ponte deiciebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 7 Müll.; v. sexagenarius.

dēponto, āre, 1, *v. a.* [de-pons], *to throw from a bridge*, Varr. Sat. Menip. 82, 17.

dēpŏpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depopulor], *a laying waste, marauding, pillaging* (several times in Cic.; elsewh. rare), Cic. Pis. 17, 40; id. Verr. 1, 4, 12; id. Rep. 2, 14; Liv. 43, 23: Thracum, Cic. Font. 22, 44: Tiberini fluminis igniumque, *ravages*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31; Vulg. Mic. 2, 4. In *plur.*, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.

dēpŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who lays waste, a marauder, spoiler, pillager:* fori, Cic. Dom. 5, 13; Caecil. ap. Non. 118, 33 (v. 191 Rib.); Vulg. Isa. 21, 2.

dēpŏpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [depopulator], *she who spoils, destroys:* generis humani (luxuries), Cassiod. Var. 11, 3 *med.*

dēpŏpŭlo, āre, v. the follg. *fin.*

dē-pŏpŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to lay waste, ravage, plunder, pillage* (class.). **I.** Prop.: ut Ambiorigis fines depopularentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 42 *fin.;* cf.: ad fines depopulandos, id. ib. 7, 64, 6; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 4; Liv. 10, 12 al.: agros, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36; Liv. 5, 4 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: extrema agri Romani, Liv. 4, 1: eam regionem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: vicinam humum late, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 56 et saep.: multas domos, plurimas urbes, omnia fana, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: quos fidos nobis rebatur, Tac. A. 13, 37.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to waste, lay waste, dissipate, destroy, sweep away:* quos impune depopulatur et dispoliatur dedecus, Afran. ap. Non. 480, 13: Cerealia dona, Ov. F. 1, 684: hereditates, Dig. 47, 4, 1: in qua (sc. urbe) omne mortalium genus vis pestilentiae depopulabatur, Tac. A. 16, 13: aras, Vulg. Osee, 10, 2.

☞ **a.** Active form **dēpopulo**, āre: agros audaces depopulant servi, Enn. ap. Non. 471, 19 (Trag. v. 3 Rib.): macellum, Caecil. ib. 18 (Com. v. 13 Rib.): agros provinciamque, Auct. B. Hisp. 42, 6: greges, Val. Fl. 6, 531.—**b. depopulor**, ari, in pass. signif.: communi latrocinio terra omnis depopulabitur, Lact. Ira D. 16 *fin.:* depopulata est regio, Vulg. Joel, 1, 10. In class. lang. only in the *Part. perf.:* depopulatis agris, *laid waste*, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 4: depopulata Gallia, id. ib. 7, 77, 14; late depopulato agro, Liv. 9, 36: omnis ora maritima depopulata ab Achaeis erat, 37, 4: regiones, id. 10, 15 et saep.; Justin. 42, 2; Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.

dēportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deporto] (rare), *a carrying* or *conveying away, a transportation.* **I.** In gen., Cato R. R. 144, 3.—**II.** In partic., *a perpetual banishment, transportation, deportation, exile*, Dig. 48, 13, 3; 48, 22, 6 al.; cf. deporto, *no.* II. B.

* **dēportātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to removal* or *transportation:* personale vel deportatorium onus, Cod. 12, 47, 1.

dē-porto, āvi, ātum, 1 (*arch. inf. pass.* deportarier, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85), *v. a.*, *to carry* or *convey down; to carry off, to convey away* (freq. and good prose). **I.** In gen.: de fundo tigna et oleam ne deportato, Cato R. R. 144, 3: arma Brundisium jumentis, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 A. *fin.:* frumentum in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 3: ossa ejus in Cappadociam ad matrem, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.:* corpus Augusti Romam, Suet. Claud. 6; cf. id. Aug. 100: aliquem per vicos, id. ib. 78 *fin.* et saep.:

ut te Leucadem deportaret, Cic. Fam. 16, 5: naves partem exercitus eo deportaverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; so of transporting by water, id. B. G. 3, 12, 3; Liv. 43, 6; Suet. Tib. 18: quos (serpentes) flumina deportant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 136: lucem, id. 2, 103, 106, § 234: arcam, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 25. —**II.** In partic. as a t. t. **A.** *To bring* or *fetch home* any thing from the provinces: victorem exercitum, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 21; so Liv. 26, 21; 30, 40 *fin.* al.: Tertia tua, quam tu tecum deportaras, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16: cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, id. Rep. 1, 14.—**2.** Transf., of abstract objects, *to carry away*, i. e. *to get, acquire*: tertium triumphum, Cic. Off. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf. lauream, Tac. A. 2, 26 *fin.*; and: gloriam ex illis gentibus, Curt. 9, 10: si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7: te (sc. Atticum) non cognomen solum Athenis deportasse, sed humanitatem et prudentiam intellego, id. de Sen. 1: nihil ex ista provincia potes, quod jucundius sit, deportare, id. Fam. 7, 15 *fin.*: ex Asia deportatum flagitium ac dedecus, id. Mur. 5, 12.—**B.** *To banish, transport*, for life (attended with loss of citizenship and testatorship, both of which the relegatus retained, v. Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 3; id. 28, 1, 8—mostly post-Aug.—for syn. also cf.: exsilio afficio or multo, in exsilium pello or eicio, expello, exigo): inter poenas est etiam insulae deportatio, quae poena adimit civitatem Romanam, etc., Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 2 sq.: Vibius Serenus in insulam Amorgum deportatur, Tac. A. 4, 13: ut liberti quoque Italia deportarentur, id. ib. 14, 45: in reis deportatis, Quint. 5, 2, 1.—**2.** Transf.: non hoc publicitus scelus hinc deportarier In solas terras? Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 85.

dē-posco, pŏposci, 3, *v. a.*, *to demand, require, request earnestly* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: unum ab omnibus sociis et civibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5; cf. id. 15, 44: id non modo non recusem, sed etiam appetam atque deposcam, id. Phil. 3, 13, 33; so opp. recusare, id. Fl. 38 *fin.*: sibi naves, Caes. B. C. 1, 56, 3: pugnam, Suet. Oth. 9; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 1; 2, 1, 3: pericula (opp. detrectare), Tac. Agr. 11 et saep. —*Absol.*: de proelio cogitandum, sicut semper depoposcimus, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: omnibus pollicitationibus deposcunt, qui belli initium faciant, id. B. G. 7, 1, 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To demand, request for one's self the performance of any duty* or *business*: sibi id muneris, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: tibi partis istas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 45: primas sibi partes, Suet. Calig. 56: illam sibi officiosam provinciam, Cic. Sull. 18 *fin.*; cf.: consulatum sibi, Suet. Aug. 26: sibi has urbanas insidias caedis atque incendiorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 6: coloniam tutandam, Suet. Vit. 1.—**B.** *To demand* a person, in order to bring him to punishment: aliquem ad mortem, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 5; cf.: aliquem ad supplicium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 38, 3: aliquem ad poenam, Suet. Tit. 6: aliquem morti, Tac. A. 1, 23: ad ducem ipsum in poenam foederis rupti deposcendum, Liv. 21, 6: auctorem culpae, id. 21, 10; cf. Hannibalem, Just. 32, 4, 8: ausum Talia deposcunt, Ov. M. 1, 200; Luc. 5, 296 et saep.: altera me deposcere putabatur, *to demand my death*, Cic. post red. in Sen. 13, 33.—**C.** (Transf. from the gladiator's t. t.) *To call out, challenge* one to fight, Liv. 2, 49, 2; cf. hostes, Val. Fl. 5, 635.

dēpŏsĭtārĭus, ii, *m.* [depono, *no.* I. B.; prop. pertaining to a deposit; hence], in jurid. Lat., **I.** *One who receives a deposit, a trustee, depositary*, Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36; 16, 3, 7, § 2 (twice).—**II.** *One who makes a deposit, a depositor*, Dig. 16, 3, 7 *fin.*

dēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depono] (post-Aug.; most freq. in jurid. Lat.). **I.** Lit., *a laying down, putting off.* **A.** *A depositing* for safe-keeping, Dig. 16, 3, 1; 5; 17.—**B.** *A pulling* or *tearing down*: aedificii, Dig. 4, 2, 9, § 2.—**C.** *A depositing in the earth, burying*, Inscr. Orell. 1121 (of 384 A.D.).—**D.** *A parting from, getting rid of*: carnis sordium, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 21; cf.: tabernaculi mei, i. e. *the body*, id. 2 Pet. 1, 14.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: testium, *a deposition, testimony*, Cod. 2, 43, 3: dignitatis, *a lowering, degradation*, Dig. 48, 19, 8 *init.*—**B.** In rhetor. (*α*) *The close* of a period: prout aut depositio aut inceptio aut transitus postulabit, Quint. 11, 3, 46 Spald.—(*β*) *The lowering* of voice, sound, or speed of utterance, = Gr. θέσις (opp. ἄρσις = elatio), Mart. Cap. 9, § 974.

* **dēpŏsĭtīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a deposit*: pecuniae, *given in deposit*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 8.

dēpŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** *One who deposits* a thing for safe-keeping, *a depositor*, Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 37.—**II.** *One who disowns* or *disclaims*: patris natique, Prud. Apoth. 179.

dēpŏsĭtum, v. depono, *P. a. fin.*

dēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from depono.

dēpostŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [depostulo], *one who demands* a person, sc. for punishment, torture, etc.: Christianorum, Tert. Apol. 35; cf. ib. 50 *fin.*

* **dē-postŭlo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to demand, require earnestly* (= the class. deposco): auxilia sibi, Auct. B. Hisp. 1 *fin.*

‡ **dē-pŏtĭtur** ἀπολαύει, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dēpraedātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depraedor], *a plundering* (late Lat.), Cod. 2, 6, 5; Lact. Epit. 11; Vulg. Judith, 10, 12.

dēpraedātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a plunderer* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 199.

dē-praedor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (*act.* collat. form depraedaverunt, Ambros. de Fide, 2, 3), *to plunder, pillage, ravage* (post-class.; for praedor, depopulor): agros, Just. 24, 6, 3; Ap. M. 8, p. 215; Vulg. Job, 24, 9; id. Isa. 33, 1.—In *pass.* signif.: agri, depraedati, Dict. Cretens. 2, 16 Deder. *N. cr.*

dēpraesentĭārum, *adv.* [formed after the analogy of impraesentiarum], *at present, now* (only in the foll. passages), Petr. 58, 3; 74, 17.

* **dē-prandis**, e, *adj.* [prandeo], *fasting*: leo, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 182, 24 Müll.

dēprāvāte, *adv.*, *perversely, wrongly*, v. depravo *fin.*

dēprāvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depravo], *a perverting, distorting, corrupting, vitiating* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** Lit.: distortio et depravatio quaedam (membrorum), Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf.: pedum, manuum, articulorum omnium depravationes, Sen. Ep. 24 *med.*: oris, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252.—**II.** Trop.: depravatio et foeditas animi (c. c. deformitas corporis), Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: verbi, id. Part. Or. 36, 127: consuetudinum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29.—*Absol.*: nostra (c. c. superstitio), *perversity*, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 136.

dē-prāvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pravus], *to pervert, distort, disfigure* (opp. dirigere, corrigere; good prose). **I.** Lit.: depravata corrigere crura, Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.; cf. opp. corrigere, Cic. Fin. 1, 6; id. Div. 2, 46: (oculi) uni animalium homini depravantur, unde cognomina Strabonum et Paetorum, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150.—**II.** Trop., *to pervert, seduce, corrupt, deprave* (for syn. cf.: corrumpo, vitio, adultero, perdo, pessum do, illicere, pellicere, adducere): nihil est quin male narrando possit depravarier, Ter. Ph. 4, 4, 17: jureconsultorum ingeniis pleraque corrupta ac depravata, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; cf. so with corrumpere, id. Arch. 4, 8: (Campanos) nimiae rerum omnium copiae depravabant, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*: puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, id. Att. 10, 4, 5: ferarum natura malâ disciplinâ, id. Fin. 2, 11; cf.: mores hac dulcedine corruptelaque depravati, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; and: consuetudo depravata (opp. recta), Varr. L. L. 9, § 18 Müll.: institutum hominis, Amm. Marc. 29, 1, 19: inania verba in hos modos, Quint. 9, 3, 100; cf. id. 6, 3, 6 et saep.: seductus ac depravatus ab aliquo, *Caes. B. C. 1, 7; cf.: magna pars gratiâ depravata, *Sall. J. 15, 2; and: plebem consiliis, Liv. 45, 23: corruptos depravatosque mores parens noster reformet atque corriget, Plin. Pan. 53, 1: depravatum est cor per mulieres, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 4.—*Absol.*: solent domestici depravare nonnumquam, Cic. Phil. 1, 13 *fin.*—Hence,

* **dēprāvāte**, *adv.*, *perversely, wrongly*: neque depravate judicare neque corrupte, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71.

dēprĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [deprecor], *that may be entreated, exorable* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 90, 13.

* **dēprĕcābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *earnestly entreating*: deprecabundus et genibus principis accidens, Tac. A. 15, 53.

* **dēprĕcānĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *exorable*: fulmina, quae speciem periculi sine periculo afferunt, Caecinna ap. Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 (dub.—al. dentanea).

dēprĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a warding off* or *averting by prayer*; *a deprecating, deprecation.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: periculi, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 26: venia deprecationis, Quint. prooem. § 2.—**b.** Esp., in relig. lang., *an imprecation*: defigi diris deprecationibus, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: deorum, *an invoking of the gods to send punishment on the perjurer*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; Petr. 18, 1.—More freq., **II.** Transf., *a prayer for pardon, deprecation*: ejus facti, Cic. Part. Or. 37 *fin.*; cf. inertiae, Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem. § 1; Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 7: assidua, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 16.—So in rhetoric, like the Gr. προπαραίτησις or συγγνώμη, Cic. Inv. 2, 34; id. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 1, 14; Quint. 9, 1, 32 al.

dēprĕcātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [deprecatio], *a little deprecation, a trifling plea for pardon*, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2.

dēprĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [deprecor], *deprecative*: qualitas, Mart. Cap. 5, § 457: venia, Fortun. Art. Rhet. 1, 16: sententiae, Isid. 2, 21, 18.

dēprĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who averts by praying*; *an interceder, intercessor*: hujus periculi, Cic. Balb. 18: miseriarum, id. Fl. 1: causae suae, Tac. H. 3, 31: non solum sui deprecator, sed etiam accusator mei, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 2; for which: ego apud consulem deprecator defensorque vobis adero, Liv. 36, 35: fortunarum alicujus, Cic. Planc. 42, 102; cf.: salutis meae, id. Sest. 12, 27: deprecatorem me pro illius periculo praebeo, id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: legatos deprecatoresque ad aliquem mittere, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12 *fin.*; so *absol.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9, 2; 6, 4, 5; Liv. 44, 14.

* **dēprĕcātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [deprecator], *deprecatory*: verba, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 24.

dēprĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [deprecator], *a female intercessor* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12.

dēprĕcĭātor and **dēprĕcĭo**, v. depretiator and depretio.

dē-prĕcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To avert, ward off* (from one's self or others) *by earnest prayer*; *to deprecate*; also *to pray, to intercede* for the averting of any evil, or to obtain pardon for any transgression (cf. Gell. 6, 16, 3). **A.** In gen. (for syn. cf.: averto, averrunco, avoco, revoco —freq. and class.), constr. with the *acc.* (*rei v. personae*), the *inf.*, the *acc.* and *inf.*, *ne, quominus, quin*, and *absol.* (*α*) With *acc. rei*: ullam ab sese calamitatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60 *fin.*; cf.: ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, id. Cat. 1, 11: quibus servitutem mea miseria deprecor? Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 9; cf.: ego meae cum vitae parcam, letum inimico deprecer? id. ib. § 10: qui nullum genus supplicii deprecatus est neque recusavit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: mortem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 6; cf.: non jam mortem neque aerumnas, tantummodo inimici imperium et cruciatus corporis deprecor, Sall. J. 24, 10: periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3 (with refugere), Liv. 3, 58: poenam, id. 40, 15: ignominiam, id. 27, 20 *fin.*: iram senatus, id. 39, 35: praecipiendi munus, Quint. 2, 12, 12 et saep.—Of abstract subjects: Claudii invidiam Gracchi caritas deprecabatur, *averted*, Cic. Rep. 6, 2 (ap. Gell. 6, 16, 11; and Non. 290, 17).—(*β*) With *acc. pers.*, usually in the sense of *praying*: quem deprecarentur, cum omnes essent sordidati? Cic. Sest. 12: in hoc te deprecor, ne, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: Patres, ne festinarent decernere, etc., Liv. 34, 59: senatum litteris deprecatus est, ne, etc., Suet. Caes. 29: dispensatorem deprecati sumus, ut, etc., Petr. 30, 9: deos mala (opp. bona rogare), Sen. Q. N. 2, 33; cf.: hoc superos, hoc te quoque deprecor, Val. Fl. 8, 53: numina versu, Petr. 133, 2: Dominum, Vulg.

Esth. 14, 3 et saep.—Less freq. in the sense of *averting:* lecto te solum, lecto te deprecor uno, Prop. 2, 34, 17 (3, 32, 7 M.).—(γ) With *inf.:* umbram accipere, Stat. Th. 8, 116; Luc. 9, 213.—* (δ) With *acc.* and *inf.*, *to plead in excuse:* postquam errasse regem et Jugurthae scelere lapsum deprecati sunt, Sall. J. 104, 4.—(ε) With *ne:* primum deprecor, ne me, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 1: unum petere ac deprecari . . . ne se armis despoliaret, Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 4: spem ne nostram fieri patiare caducam, deprecor, Ov. H. 15 (16), 170; cf. *no. β*; so, opp. to postulo ut, Liv. 40, 15, 8.—And with the *dat.* of the person for whom one entreats: deprecari alicui ne vapulet, Plaut. As. grex 5. —(ζ) With *quominus:* neque illum se deprecari, quominus pergat, Liv. 3, 9, 10 (but non precarere is the true reading in Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79 *fin.*).—So very rarely (η) with *quin:* quin gravedinem ipsi ferat frigus, Cat. 44, 18.—(θ) With *ut* (rarely): deprecatus esse dicitur, ut se tertium in amicitiam reciperent, Lact. 5, 17, 23; cf. supra, Petr. 30, 9.—(ι) *Absol.:* pro amico, pro republica deprecari, Cic. Sest. 12 *fin.;* cf. Suet. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 14: arma deponat, roget, deprecetur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 3; id. Or. 40, 138; Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 3; Quint. 5, 13, 2; *Verg. A. 12, 931 al.—**B.** In relig. lang., *to imprecate:* diras devotiones in eum deprecata, Ap. M. 9, p. 227. —**2.** Transf.: quasi non totidem mox deprecor illi Assidue, *execrate*, Cat. 92, 3 (dictum est quasi detestor vel exsecror vel depello vel abominor, Gell. 6, 16, 5).—**II.** *To pray for, intercede in behalf of* (that which is in danger): vitam alicujus ab aliquo, Cic. Sull. 26; cf. vitam sibi, Auct. B. Afr. 89, 3; paucos dies exsolvendo donativo deprecatum, Tac. H. 1, 41: quos senatus non ad pacem deprecandam, sed ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, Cic. Fam. 12, 24. Also with personal objects: a vobis deprecor custodem salutis meae, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, id. Agr. 2, 36 *fin.:* te assiduae lacrimae C. Marcelli deprecantur, id. Fam. 4, 7 *fin.* —Sometimes, by zeugma, deprecor is used in both senses, I. and II., with different objects: non mortem sed dilationem mortis deprecantur, Justin. 11, 9, 14; Gronov. ad loc.

☞ **dēprĕcātus,** in pass. signif.: deprecatum bellum, Just. 8, 5, 4: deprecato summo numine, Ap. M. 11, p. 270.

dē-prĕhendo or **dēprendo** (v. prehendo; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 59), di, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To take* or *snatch away*, esp. any thing which is in motion; *to seize upon, catch* (freq. and class. — For syn. cf.: invenio, reperio, nanciscor; offendo, aperio, patefacio, detego; incido, consequor, assequor, etc.). **A.** Lit.: deprehensus ex itinere Cn. Magius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24, 4: in ipso fluminis vado deprehensus, id. B. G. 5, 58, 6: in agris, id. ib. 6, 30: in ponte, Sall. C. 45: nuntiorum pars deprehensa, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf.: deprehensis internuntiis, id. B. C. 3, 112 *fin.:* tabellarios deprendere litterasque intercipere, Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12; and: litterae deprehensae, *intercepted*, Liv. 2, 4: onerarias naves, *to seize, take possession of*, Caes. B. C. 1, 36, 2; so id. B. G. 7, 58, 4; id. B. C. 1, 26 al.: volucres jaculis, Sil. 16, 566: cursu deprendere telum, Stat. Th. 6, 568: subito deprehensus locutus est, *taken by surprise*, Sen. Ep. 11, 1. —**B.** Transf. of inanimate subjects. So, esp. freq. of storms: deprensa navigia, *caught, overtaken by*, Lucr. 6, 429; cf. Catull. 25, 13; Verg. A. 5, 52; id. G. 4, 421; Ov. M. 11, 663; Curt. 7, 4 et saep. —**II.** In a wider sense, *to catch, overtake, surprise, apprehend, detect, find out, discover* any one, esp. in doing any thing wrong. **A.** Lit.: deprehendi in aliquo manifesto scelere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43; so, in maximo scelere, Sall. C. 46, 2; 50, 4: in facinore manifesto, Cic. Brut. 68 *fin.:* in alio maleficio, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in adulterio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Vulg. Johan. 8, 3 et saep.: dolis deprehensus, Plaut. Bac. 4, 9, 26: nocte ferro deprehensus, Quint. 7, 6, 8: sine duce et sine equitatu deprehensis hostibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2: (mulier) deprensa, *caught in the act*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 131; 134; 1, 4, 114: in mendacio, Quint. 5, 7, 30: aliquos flentes, id. ib. 7, 9, 11: agendi subita necessitate deprehensi, id. 1, 12, 4; 1, 8, 21: aliquem occisum, Suet. Caes. 35 et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate objects: venenum, Cic. Clu. 7, 20; cf. id. ib. 16, 47 sq.; Liv. 42, 17: res furtiva in domo deprehensa, Quint. 5, 13, 49; cf. sacrilegium, id. 8, 6, 26.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (α) *To comprehend, perceive, understand, detect, discover, discern, observe* (chiefly post-Aug. in prose, esp. in Quint.): cujus ego facinora oculis prius quam opinione, manibus ante quam suspicione deprehendi, Cic. Cael. 6 *fin.:* quid si me stultior ipso deprenderis? Hor. S. 2, 7, 43: hominum erga se mentes, Suet. Calig. 60: falsas gemmas, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 198: quam naturam ejus Pythagoras Samius primus deprehendit, id. 2, 8, 6, § 37; 2, 9, 6, § 43; 9, 28, 44, § 86; Cels. 3, 18; 7 praef.; Plin. Ep. 4, 20, 3: falsa facilius deprehendere et refellere, Quint. 12, 1, 34: quod vix a lectore deprehenditur, id. 4, 2, 59: in Livio Patavinitatem, id. 1, 5, 56; cf. id. 3, 8, 69; 5, 13, 23 et saep.—(β) With *acc. et inf.:* species diversas esse facile est deprehendere, Quint. 9, 2, 44: quosdam mitti, Suet. Aug. 44: deprehenditur vitiose loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 7.—**2.** *To overtake, equal, imitate:* juvenemque puer deprehende parentem, Stat. S. 4, 4, 74.—**3.** *To find, discover, come upon* (always implying mental action, post-Aug.): extra carmen non deprendas, Quint. 1, 5, 18: quod in epistolis Augusti deprehenditur, id. 1, 7, 22; 8, 6, 71: apud Ciceronem mira figurarum mixtura deprehenditur, id. 9, 3, 40.—**III.** With the predominant idea of restricting the free movement of an object, *to impede, to check, to bring into a strait.* **A.** Lit.: inter quas (latebras) deprehensus hostis, Curt. 7, 4, 4: in fovea, id. 5, 3, 19: flamina deprensa silvis, i. e. *impeded, confined*, Verg. A. 10, 98: viae deprensus in aggere serpens, id. ib. 5, 273; cf. id. ib. 8, 247; Quint. 12, 2, 14. —**B.** Trop., *to bring into a strait, to embarrass:* deprehensum me plane video atque sentio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12 *fin.:* deprensi pudorem explicant, Quint. 6, 3, 100: (testes) plus deprehensi nocent, quam firmi et interriti profuissent, id. 5, 7, 11 al.

dēprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprehendo, *no.* II.], *a catching, seizing, surprising; a discovery* (very rare): deprehensione fieri manifestum furem, Dig. 47, 2, 7; cf. ib. 23, 2, 43, § 12: manifesta veneni, *Cic. Clu. 18, 50.

dēprĕhensus (deprensus), a, um, *Part.* from deprehendo.

‡ **dēprensa,** ae, *f.* [deprehendo], *a species of military punishment, more severe than* castigatio, *but milder than* ignominia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 15 Müll.

dēpressē, *adv., deeply*, v. deprimo.

dēpressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deprimo], *a pressing* or *sinking down, a depression* (not ante-Aug., and very rare), Macr. S. 1, 20: fundamentorum ad solidum, Vitr. 1, 3, 2: Socratica nasi, i. e. *flat nose* (opp. curva erectio), Macr. S. 7, 3, § 11.

dēpressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from deprimo.

* **dēprĕtĭātor (deprec-),** ōris, *m.* [depretio], *one who depreciates, a depreciator:* operum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

dēprĕtĭo (deprec-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pretium], *to lower the price of, to undervalue, to depreciate* (post-class.). **I.** Prop.: vetera corpora depretiata sunt, Dig. 9, 2, 22; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, § 212: vilescit pretio depretiatus homo, Paul. Nol. carm. 22, 56. —**II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.), *to disregard, make light of:* Epicurus omnem dolorem depretiat, Tert. Apol. 45; Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *fin.*

dē-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press down, weigh down, sink down, to depress* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vis venti nubem deprimit, Lucr. 6, 432: qui (Critolaus) tantum propendere illam lancem putet, ut terram et maria deprimat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17 *fin.;* cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: deprimi in tenebras, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 19: ad mentum depresso supercilio, id. Pis. 6 *fin.:* animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, id. de Sen. 21: depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. G. 1, 45 et saep.—*Absol.:* haec quae porto deprimunt, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To sink deep*, as a plant, a well, etc.; *to plant deep, to dig deep:* vites in terram, Cato R. R. 32 *fin.;* cf. Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10: plantas, Col. 11, 3, 28 et saep.: qui tollit aedificium, vel deprimit, Dig. 8, 2, 17, § 2: saxum in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27; cf.: valle in altitudinem depressa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 2: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3: fossam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 3; Tac. A. 15, 42: deprimere vel allevare rivum, Dig. 8, 4, 11 et saep.—**2.** Naut. t. t., *to sink to the bottom, to sink*, sc. a ship: partem navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58 *fin.:* naves, id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.;* 2, 7; Nep. Con. 4, 4: lenunculos, Caes. B. C. 2, 43 *fin.:* carinam, Ov. M. 14, 185; Tac. H. 4, 79: classis superata atque depressa, Cic. de imp. Pomp. 8, 21 et saep. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *To press down, depress:* animus depressus, Lucr. 6, 53: vos, gemi nae voragines scopulique reipublicae, vos meam fortunam deprimitis? vestram extollitis? (a figure borrowed from the sinking of a ship, v. supra, *no.* I. B. 2), Cic. Pis. 18; cf.: improbitate depressa veritas emergit, id. Clu. 65, 183: ita se quisque extollit, ut deprimat alium, Liv. 3, 65 *fin.;* cf. id. 30, 36; Plin. Pan. 44, 6 et saep.: preces, *to suppress, silence*, Nep. Att. 22, 2: nunc quid elocutio attollat aut deprimat dicendum, Quint. 8, 3 *fin.:* depressus in ludum, i. e. *pressed, forced*, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—**B.** Esp., *to depreciate* in words, *disparage* (cf. depretio): adversariorum causam per contemptionem deprimere, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8; Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.—**C.** *To oppress* (late Lat.): populum, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 15.—Hence, **dēpressus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., pressed down, i. e. *deep, lying low, depressed* (perh. only post-Aug.): humilius et depressius iter, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2: aquaeductus depressior, Front. Aquaed. 65: depresso loco castra ponere, id. Strat. 1, 5, 24.—**B.** Transf., of the voice, *low, suppressed:* quam sedatissima et depressissima vox, Auct. Her. 3, 14.—*Adv.:* **dēpressē,** *deeply; pos.* not found.—*Comp.:* fodere, quo depressius aestivos specus foderint, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 2: pastinare, Col. 11, 3, 10.

dē-proelĭor, āri, 1, *v. n.*, only in *Part.*, *warring violently:* ventos aequore fervido Deproeliantes, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 11.

dē-prōmo, prompsi (-msi), promptum (-mtum), 3, *v. a.*, *to draw out, draw forth; to bring, to fetch* from anywhere, esp. out of any place (rare but class.).—Constr., usu. *abl.* w. *ex* or *de* of things, with *a* of persons; poet. and late Lat. with *abl.* alone, but domo depromere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155. **I.** Lit.: pecuniam ex arca, Cic. Off. 2, 15; cf.: pecuniam ex aerario, id. de imp. Pomp. 13, 37, and v. infra, *no.* II.: tela pharetris, Verg. A. 5, 501; cf. 11, 590: gramina loculis, Ov. F. 6, 749: Caecubum cellis, Hor. Od. 1, 37, 5: cibum servis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 104; cf. id. Curc. 2, 2, 1; id. Truc. 3, 1, 2: merum Sabinâ diotâ, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 7: condo et compono quae mox depromere possim, id. Ep. 1, 1, 12. —**B.** Transf., comic.: e promptuaria cella depromi ad flagrum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4.—**II.** Trop.: e quibus locis, quasi thesauris argumenta depromerentur, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.;* so with *ex*, id. de Or. 1, 46; id. Clu. 21, 58; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15 al.: juris utilitatem vel a peritis vel de libris, id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; cf.: de jure civili depromptum, id. ib. 1, 57, 244; c. *abl.* alone: sinu vires, Val. Fl. 7, 450.

dē-prŏpĕro, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make great haste, to hasten:* cito introite, et cito deproperate, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *to hasten* or *accelerate greatly, to prepare hastily* (very rare): coronas, *Hor. Od. 2, 7, 24: miserabile humandi munus, Sil. 2, 265.—With *inf.* as object: sacruficare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 108.

dē-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, = de-properans, *making great haste, hastening*, Cod. Th. 7, 1, 13 (cf. Cod. 12, 36, 12).

dē-prŏpĭtĭo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, = ἐξιλάσκομαι, *to propitiate, reconcile*, Vulg. Interp. ap. Aug. Quest. in Hept. 2, 133.

depso, sui, stum, 3, *v. a.*, = δεψέω, *to knead.* **I.** Prop.: id ubi excoxeris, depsito bene, Cato, R. R. 90; cf. id. ib. 76: lu

tum, id. ib. 40, 4: coria, *to dress, to curry*, id. ib. 136: tibi fortasse alius molit et depsit, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 14.—**II.** Transf., in an obscene sense, *to dishonor*, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

* **depsticius** (**-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [depso], *kneaded:* panis, Cato R. R. 74.

‡ **dēpūbes,** *not of full age:* porcus lactens qui prohibitus sit pubes fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 23 Müll.

dē-pŭdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become shameless* (post-class. and rare): infamiā, Ap. M. 10, p. 253.—With *gen.:* non depudesco infelicitatis meae, *am not ashamed*, Hier. ad Eustoch.

dēpŭdet, ŭit, 2, *v. impers.* ***I.** *To be greatly ashamed:* cum eum non depuderet mare infestare, Vell. 2, 73 *fin.*—**II.** *Not to be ashamed, to become shameless* (perh. not ante-Aug.; very rare): depuduit, Ov. H. 4, 155: assiduis conviciis depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.

* **dē-pŭdīco,** āre, *v. a.* [pudicus], *to violate, dishonor:* stupro, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.

* **dē-pūgis** (**depyg-**), is, *adj.* [pyga], *without buttocks*, or *thin-buttocked*, ἄπυγος, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93.

dēpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depugno], *a violent fighting, eager contest* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Prop., Cato ap. Non. 204, 32; Veg. Mil. 3, 30 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of debate: forensium certaminum depugnationes, Firm. Math. 4 praef.—**B.** *A defacing:* humani oris, Tert. Spect. 18.

dē-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To fight eagerly, fight out; to contend, combat violently.* **A.** Prop. (freq. and class.): collatis signis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; cf. Liv. 34, 46: acie instructā, *Caes. B. G. 7, 28: multi depugnant gemitusque edunt, Lucr. 4, 1015: haud procul moenibus, Liv. 10, 37; cf. id. 34, 46; 40, 34: adversus aliquem, Front. Strat. 2, 4, 6 et saep.: Torquatus cum Gallo apud Anienem depugnavit, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: ad depugnandum, Nep. Them. 4, 4; so of single combat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22; id. Fin. 2, 22, 73; Suet. Caes. 39; and as a t. t. of gladiatorial combats, id. ib. 2, 17 *fin.;* Asin. Pollio, ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Quint. 8, 5, 12 Spald.; in the latter sense also with an object: feram, Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; cf. bestias, ib. 48, 8, 11.—*Pass. impers.:* ante depugnabitur, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6: so, depugnarier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 36: depugnatum est, Liv. 7, 26; 9, 39.—**B.** Transf. out of the milit. sphere: cum animo suo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29: cum fame, id. Stich. 4, 2, 47: morti, Sil. 10, 475.—And in a figure borrowed from the lang. of gladiators: unum par, quod depugnet, reliquum est voluptas cum honestate, Cic. Ac. 2, 46; cf.: natura atque luxuria depugnant (flores), *rival one another*, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46: indocti stolidique et depugnare parati, *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184.—***II.** *To fight to the end, stop fighting:* depugnato proelio, "*the day after the fair*," Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 31.

‡ **dēpulpo,** *to grow lean.* ἀποσαρκῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [de-pulpa].

dēpulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depello]. **I.** *A driving off, driving away, repelling, warding off.* **A.** In gen.: depulsio mali, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: doloris, id. ib. 5, 7, 17: servitutis, id. Phil. 8, 4, 12.—**B.** Esp. in rhetor., *a defence* against a charge, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 79; 1, 10, 13; Cels. ap. Quint. 3, 6, 13; Quint. ib. § 17 al.—***II.** *A lowering, sinking down* of the eyes: luminum, Cic. Univ. 14, 42.

dēpulso, āre, *v. int. a.* [id.], *to thrust away, push aside:* cubitis depulsa de via, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 13.

dēpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who drives away, removes, repels* (rare): dominatus, *Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: malorum, Lact. 2, 14, 13: alius vel servator honorum vel malorum depulsor, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 4, 6.—In inscriptions, *an epithet of Jupiter, as the averter of evil* (cf. Averruncus), Inscr. Orell. 2232 al.

dēpulsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving to avert*, sc. evil: sacra, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11; Amm. 25, 2, 4.

dēpulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from depello.

* **dē-pungo,** ĕre, *v. a.* (to prick down, i. e.), *to mark off, to designate:* ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79.

dēpurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [depurgo], *a cleansing by purgatives:* ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4; id. ib. 3, 21.

dēpurgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *purifying, purgative*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16.

dē-purgo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to clean out, cleanse* (rare): prata, Cato R. R. 50, 1: acina, id. ib. 112, 2: terram ab herba, id. 151: caules lactucae, Col. 12, 9, 1: sordes, id. 9, 14, 13: pisces, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 35.—**II.** Esp. as med. t. t., *to cleanse, clear, purge:* eas partes ex quibus sputa feruntur, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 110; so *absol.:* aquae genus, quod potionibus depurgat, Vitr. 8, 3, 5.

dē-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In agriculture, *to cut off, prune:* vineam, Cato R. R. 49, 1; 50, 1: arbores, Col. 11, 2, 32: palmites falce, id. 4, 7, 1: malleolum, id. 3, 10, 19.—Poet.: umbras (i. e. ramos), Ov. de Nuce, 63.—**II.** Ante- and post-class., *to esteem, consider, count as;* and alicui or ad aliquid, in late Lat., *to destine, allot* to any one or any thing: operam alicujus parvi preti, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: cum iniquis deputari, *to be classed among*, Vulg. Luc. 22, 37; cf.: aliquid delicto, *to impute*, Tert. de Poenit. 3: omne id esse in lucro, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 16 and 21: si hoc in rem deputas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20: me omnes esse dignum deputant, id. Amph. 1, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 83; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: tun' virum me deputas esse? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: vaccas steriles aratro, Pall. Mart. 11, 6; id. Sept. 10, 1: deputata sibi a natura sedes, Macr. S. 7, 14 al.: servos ad gladium ludi, *to condemn*, Capit. Macr. 12.

* **dē-pŭvĭo,** īre, *v. a.* [from pavio; cf. contubernium, from taberna], *to strike, beat:* palmis misellam depuvit me, Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 3 Müll.

dē-pȳgis, v. depugis.

dēque, *downwards*, v. susque deque.

dē-questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror], *having deeply deplored, bitterly complained of* (in post-Aug. poetry): secum dequesta labores, Val. Fl. 5, 448: imbres, Stat. Th. 1, 404; cf. talia, id. 11, 627.

dē-rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to rub* or *scrape off, to smooth off, shave off* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): de virga lauri deradito, Cato R. R. 121: atramentum scalpro, Cels. 8, 4; 5, 26, 35; cf. ceram, Gell. 17, 9, 17; and: nomen urbis ex carmine, id. 7, 20: umorem specillis, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 75: corticem, id. 20, 2, 6, § 12: cunctis margo derasis, id. Ep. 8, 20, 5: capillum ex capite omni, *to cut off*, Gell. 17, 9, 22, for which also caput, id. ib. § 25: deraso capite, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 109.

Deraemestae, ārum, *m.*, *a people in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Derangae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

Derbē, es, *f.*, = Δέρβη, *a fortified city of Lycaonia, residence of Cicero's friend, the tyrant Antipater; a place of refuge for Christians under persecution*, now Divlé, Vulg. Act. 14, 6; 16, 1.—Hence, **1. Derbes,** ētis, or **Derbētes,** ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Derbe*, Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2.—**2. Derbēus,** ēi, *m.* (Δερβαῖος), of Derbe, Gaius, Vulg. Act. 20, 4.

Derbīces, um, *m.* (Δέρβικες), *a people of Asia, near the mouth of the Oxus, on the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Curt. 3, 2, 7; Plin. 6, 16. 18, § 48.

derbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *scabby* (= impetiginosus): oculi, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

dercēa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* herba Apollinaris, *a species of the* solanum, Ap. Herb. 22.

Dercētis, is, and **Dercēto,** ūs, *f.*, Δερκίτις and Δερκετώ, *a Syrian goddess, called also* Atargatis, *supposed to be the same with the Greek Aphrodite*, Ov. M. 4, 45; Hyg. Fab. 223; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.

† **Dercȳlides,** is, *m.*, = Δερκυλίδης, *a sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 36.

dērectus, v. dirigo, *P. a.*

dērĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derelinquo], *an abandoning; trop.*, *a disregarding, neglecting:* communis utilitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.

dērĕlictor, ōris, *m.* [derelinquo], *one who abandons* (late Lat.): legis, Hier. in Psa. 88.

1. dērĕlictus, a, um, *Part.*, from derelinquo.

* **2. dērĕlictus,** ūs, *m.* [derelinquo], *an abandoning;* trop., *a neglecting, neglect:* aliquid habere derelictui, Gell. 4, 12, 2.

dē-rĕlinquo, līqui, lictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** In the class. lang., *to forsake wholly, to abandon, desert* (good prose): cf.: Ti. Gracchum a Q. Tuberone derelictum videbamus, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: ut aratores agros latos ac fertiles desererent totasque arationes derelinquerent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: serere aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, id. Brut. 4, 16: naves ab aestu derelictae, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.:* castra, Liv. 39, 50, 5; cf. 37, 8, 5; 10, 17, 5: in arce praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4: perditi atque ab omni non modo fortuna, verum etiam spe derelicti, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25; cf.: ut me quasi pro derelicta sis habiturus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 14; Cic. Att. 8, 1: communem causam (with deserere), Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.:* desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: Dominum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 12, 10 et saep.—**2.** *To leave behind:* in qua (arce) praesidium dereliquit, Curt. 9, 4, 8: filium quem privatum dereliquerat, Sall. J. 5 *fin.;* Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 12.—**II.** In late Lat., *to leave behind, to bequeath:* libros de gente Romana conscriptos, Arn. 5, p. 161: derelictum magnum aes alienum, Hier. Ep. 108, 30.

dē-rĕpentĕ, *adv.* (qs. departing from the regular course of time), *suddenly, on a sudden* (mostly ante-class—for syn. cf.: desubito, subito, repente, statim, continuo, confestim, actutum, extemplo, etc.): derepente contulit sese in pedes, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 20; so id. ib. 6; Att. Afran. Turpil., Novius, Varro, Pompon. ib. 5–22; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 3 and 39; Poëta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; Suet. Tib. 23; id. Vesp. 23; Tac. H. 1, 63 (in Liv. 21, 41, 6, the true reading is repente).

dē-rēpo, psi, 3, *v. n.*, *to crawl down, sneak down* (very rare): derepit ad cubile setosae suis, Phaedr. 2, 4, 12: ad hominum fana, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 29; Ap. M. 4, p. 145.—* (*β*) With *acc.:* ursi arborem aversi derepunt, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131.

dēreptus, a, um, *Part.*, from deripio.

dē-rīdĕo, si, sum, 2, *v. a.*, *to laugh at, laugh to scorn; to scoff at, deride* (class.). (*a*) With *acc.:* omnes istos deridete atque contemnite, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54; so with contemnere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92 *fin.:* te, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53: derisus a suis consiliariis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39 *fin.:* aliquem, Plaut. Bac. 3, 4, 7; 5, 2, 8; id. Men. 4, 2, 65; id. Ps. 4, 5, 8 al.: aliquid, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 263; id. A. P. 452; Juv. 2, 23: sabbata, Vulg. Thren. 1, 7 et saep.—Prov.: albis dentibus aliquem deridere; v. albus.—(*β*) *Absol.:* *Ap.* Age dic. *Ep.* At deridebitis, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 77: derides, in conversation, *you mock me, are making game of me*, id. Amph. 3, 3, 8; id. Bac. 4, 9, 87; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 42: derisum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 21: deridet, cum sibi ipsum jubet satis dare Habonium, *he is mocking*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146: Patronus despiciat, derideat, Quint. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. 11, 1, 21: quibus derisus Philippus, Just. 9, 2, 10.—*P. a.:* **dērīsus,** a, um, *absurd, scorned;* only *sup.:* senex derisissimus, Varr. Sat. Men. 11, 20.

dērīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [derideo], *very laughable, ridiculous* (not in Cic. and Caes.): is deridiculu 'st omnibus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: pueri, Gell. 13, 30, 9: versus, id. 12, 2, 3: quod est deridiculum, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5; so Liv. 39, 26.—And *subst.:* **dērīdĭcŭlum,** i, *n.*, *ridicule* (subject.), or (object.) *a mockery, game, an object of derision:* quid tu me deridiculi gratia sic salutas? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 50; id. Ps. 4, 5, 7; cf. Tac. A. 6, 2: deridiculo esse, id. ib. 3, 57: deridiculo corporis despiciendus, *deformity, absurdity*, id. ib. 12, 49: deridiculo haberi, *a laughing-stock*, Ap. Flor. 1, *no.* 3, p. 341, 33.—In *plur.:* quod evenit usque ad deridicula quaedam, *in some cases to an absurd extent*, Quint. 1, 8, 21.

dē-rĭgeo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to remove hardness, to soften*, Commod. 73, 8.

dē-rĭgesco, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* (occurring only in the *perf.*), *to become stiff* or *rigid; to curdle* (a poet. word): formidine sanguis deriguit, Verg. A. 3, 260: deriguere oculi, *were fixed*, id. ib. 7, 447; so, oculi, Ov. M. 14, 754: hirsutae comae, id. F. 3, 332: manus, Luc. 3, 613: cervix, Ov. M. 5, 233: Niobe malis, id. ib. 6, 303 (al. diriguit).

dē-rĭpĭo (-rupio), rĭpŭi, reptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to tear off, tear away, snatch away, remove violently; to pull down* (class., esp. freq. in poets). **I.** Lit. constr., with *abl.* with or without a *prep.*, or rarely with *dat.*: aliquem de ara, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 2; so with *de*, id. ib. 3, 5, 5; id. Men. 5, 2, 117; Tib. 1, 2, 82 al.; with *ab*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 10: vestem a pectore, Ov. M. 9, 637: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35; with *ex*: velamina ex humeris, id. ib. 6, 567; cf.: aurum matronis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 18: pellem leoni, Ov. M. 3, 52: pignus lacertis, Hor. Od. 1, 9, 23; 4, 15, 7: amphoram horreo, id. ib. 3, 28, 7: qualos fumosis tectis, Verg. G. 2, 242: lunam caelo, Hor. Epod. 5, 46 et saep.: ensem vaginā, Ov. M. 10, 475: ramos arbore, id. ib. 11, 29: tunicam, id. Am. 1, 5, 13: derepta acus, id. ib. 1, 14, 18: arma templis, Sil. 10, 600: ore frena, id. 10, 319: plaustro derepta nurus, Val. Fl. 2, 160; Tac. A. 1, 20; 2, 45 et saep.—*Absol.*: facinus indignum, erum meum hic luci derupier in via, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 17.—Prov.: e caelo deripit ille deos, of outrageous impiety, Tib. 1, 10, 60.—**II.** Trop.: quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisset, Cic. Sull. 1, 2.

☞ In MSS. and edd. often confounded with diripio q. v.

dērīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derideo], *a laughing to scorn, mockery, derision* (late Lat. for irrisio, illusio), Arn. 7, p. 239; Lact. 4, 18.

dērīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a mocker, scoffer, satirical person* (rare; not in Cic.): ut tu semper eris derisor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 54; id. A. P. 433; Quint. 3, 8, 51: Anubis derisor populi, Juv. 6, 534; Vulg. Prov. 9, 7 al. Applied to a (jeering) parasite, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 11; to a stage mimic, Mart. 1, 5, 5; Orell. Inscr. 4926.

* **dērīsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [derisor], *serving for laughter, ridiculous*: condiciones, Dig. 28, 7, 14.

1. dērīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from derideo.

2. dērīsus, ūs, *m.* [derideo], *mockery, scorn, derision* (perh. not ante-Aug.): facile ad derisum stulta levitas ducitur, Phaedr. 5, 7, 3; Sen. Contr. 4 prooem.; Quint. 6, 3, 7; Tac. Agr. 39; esp.: in derisum facere, *to mock, put to scorn*, Vulg. Jer. 20, 7 sq.; id. Thren. 3, 14; cf.: in derisum habere, dare, id. Sap. 5, 3; 12, 25.

dērīvāmentum, i, *n.* [derivo], *a derivation*, Sen. Ep. ad Paul. 14.

dērīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derivo], *a leading off, turning off, turning away.* **I.** Lit.: derivationes fluminum, * Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: sollemnis (sc. lacus Albani), Liv. 5, 15 (cf. shortly before, priusquam ex lacu Albano aqua emissa foret).—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: dictum aliquod in aliquem usum tuum opportuna derivatione convertere, Macr. S. 6, 1.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In grammat. lang., *derivation, etymology* of words, Plin. ap. Serv. Aen. 9, 706; Dig. 50, 16, 57; Charis. p. 73 P. et saep.—**2.** In rhetor. (α) *An exchanging* of one word for another of like meaning, to soften the expression (as fortis for temerarius, liberalis for prodigus, etc.), Quint. 3, 7, 25.—(β) As rhet. fig. = παρηγμένον, *the development of a preceding statement* or *conception into a new thought*, Jul. Ruf. Schem. Lex. § 14.

dērīvātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in the later grammat. lang., *derivative*: nomina, Prisc. p. 593 P.: species verborum, id. p. 824 ib. et saep.

dē-rīvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rivus], *to lead, turn,* or *draw off* a liquid, from or to a place. **I.** Prop.: de fluvio aquam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12 sq.: aqua ex flumine derivata, * Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 3: flumen, Hirt. ib. 8, 40, 3; Liv. 5, 15, 12; 5, 16, 9: derivata in domos flumina, Sen. N. Q. 1 praef. 7; 4, 2, 8; cf.: umorem in conliquias, Col. 2, 8, 3.—**B.** *To disperse, distribute*: deriventur fontes tui foras, Vulg. Prov. 5, 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (repeatedly in Cic.): nihil in suam domum inde, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: alia ex his fontibus, Quint. 2, 17, 40; cf.: hoc fonte derivata clades, Hor. Od. 3, 6, 19: derivare animum curaque levare, *to divert*, * Lucr. 2, 365: derivandi criminis causa, Cic. Mil. 10 *fin.*: iram alicujus in se, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 9: culpam in aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 4, 3, 2: culpam derivare in rem, Quint. 7, 4, 14: partem aliquam curae et cogitationis in Asiam, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 22: exspectationem largitionis agrariae in agrum Campanum, id. Att. 2, 16: alio responsionem suam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53.—**B.** Esp., in gramm., *to derive*, sc. one word from another (post-Aug. for ducere), Quint. 1, 6, 38; 8, 3, 31; Diom. p. 310 P. et saep.

dē-rōdo, ĕre, v. derosus.

dērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [derogo], *a partial abrogation of a law, a derogation*: tertium est (genus) de legum derogationibus, etc., Cic. Cornel. I. Frag. 11; Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15.

dērŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a detractor, depreciator* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

dērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to a derogation* or *partial repeal, derogatory*: edictum, Dig. 25, 4, 2.

* **dē-rŏgĭto,** āre, *v. intens. a.*, *to ask urgently*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 60 (dub.).

dē-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, jurid. t. t., *to repeal a part* of a law, *to restrict* or *modify* it. **I.** Prop.: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22; cf.: de lege aliquid derogare aut legem abrogare, id. Inv. 2, 45, 134; id. Cornel. I. Frag. 11: derogatur legi, cum pars detrahitur, Dig. 16, 102.—**II.** Transf., beyond the legal sphere, *to take away, detract from, to diminish, to remove, withdraw.* (α) With *de*: de magnificentia aut de honestate quiddam, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 175; cf. id. ib. 2, 17, 53: de testium fide, id. Caecin. 1 *fin.*—(β) With *ex*: si quid ex hac ipsa (aequitate) accusator derogat, Cic. Inv. 2, 46, 136.—(γ) With *dat.* (so most freq.): non mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil arrogo, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Amm. 32: fidem alicui, id. Fl. 4, 9; id. Div. 2, 71, 146; Luc. 9, 351; Cels. praef.; Lact. Epit. 50, 2; cf. the foll. *no.* B.; and simply, fidem, Cic. Quint. 23, 75: gratiam nomini, Plin. 7, 28, 29, §104: nihil universorum juri, Tac. A. 13, 27 et saep.—**B.** With abstract subjects: quorum virtuti, generi, rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio cupiditatis suspicio derogavit, Cic. Font. 7; Quint. 9, 3, 102: ubi certam derogat vetustas fidem, Liv. 7, 6, 6.—**C.** *To disparage, dishonor*: et derogastis adversum me verba vostra (i. e. me verbis), Vulg. Ezech. 35, 13.

dē-rōsus, a, um, *Part.* [derodo, not in use], *gnawed away, nibbled*: clipeos a muribus, * Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99: vitis a cochleis, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 164: ficus a locustis, id. 17, 25, 38, § 241.

Dertōna, ae, *f.*, *a city in Liguria*, now *Tortona*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 5; Vell. 1, 15.

dē-runcĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [runcina], *to plane off*; hence, in the lang. of comedy, *to deceive, cheat; to shave* (only in the foll. passages): militem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 6: ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser, id. Capt. 3, 4, 108.

dē-rŭo, rŭi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (a very rare word). **I.** *Act.*, *to throw* or *cast down.* **A.** Lit.: hiems immensam vim aquarum ruptis nubibus deruat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.—**B.** Trop., *to take away, detract*: cumulum de laudibus alicujus, * Cic. Att. 16, 11, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to fall down*: Ap. M. 2, p. 128; 7, p. 196.

dē-rŭpĭo, v. deripio.

dē-ruptus, a, um, *Part.* [derumpo, not in use], *broken*; hence, like abruptus, of localities, *precipitous, steep* (not before Lucret.): dextra pars (maceriae) in aliquantum altitudinis, Liv. 42, 15; so, saxa, Lucr. 6, 539: ripae, Liv. 37, 39: angustiae (with praecipites), id. 21, 33: collis (with arduus), Tac. A. 2, 80: spatia terrae (with prona), Gell. 7, 2, 11.—*Comp.*: in deruptiorem tumulum, Liv. 38, 2.—*Sup.* and *adv.* appear not to occur.—**b.** In *plur. subst.*, **dērupta,** ōrum, *n.*, *precipices*: in derupta praecipitati, Liv. 38, 2 *fin.*: per derupta et avia, Tac. A. 4, 45; 6, 21.

dē-săcro (also written desecro; cf. consecro), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (post-Aug. and rare for the class. consecro), *to consecrate, dedicate.* **I.** Prop.: quercum Triviae, Stat. Th. 9, 586.—**B.** (Acc. to consecro, *no.* I. B.) Of persons, *to deify*, Capitol. Anton. philos. 18.—* **II.** Trop., *to devote, destine* to any use: chamaeleon per singula membra desecratus, i. e. *prescribed for particular diseases*, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 112.

dē-saevĭo, ĭi (the *pluperfect subj.* contr. desaevisset, Suet. Ner. 29), 4, *v. n.* **I.** *To rave furiously, to rage* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg. A. 10, 569: pelago hiems, id. ib. 4, 52: omnes in artus, Luc. 6, 540; cf. Suet. Ner. 29: tragica in arte, * Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14: belli Punici procella, Flor. 2, 6, 12: ira tua desaeviet, Vulg. Num. 16, 22.—* **II.** *To cease raving* or *raging*: nec dum desaeviat ira, Exspectat, Luc. 5, 304.

dē-salto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to dance through, to represent by dancing* (very rare): desaltato cantico abiit, Suet. Calig. 54 *fin.*: fabulosas antiquitatum libidines, Cypr. de Spectac. *med.*

dēscendens, v. descendo, II. B. 3.

dē-scendo, di, sum, 3 (*perf. redupl.*: descendidit, Valer. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 4 *fin.*; and, descendiderant, Laber. ib.; *perf.*: desciderunt, Inscr. Frat. Arv. 13 Henzen.), *v. n.*, *to come down*; and of inanimate subjects, *to fall, sink down, to descend*, opp. to ascendo (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ex equo, *to alight*, Cic. de Sen. 10, 34; Auct. B. Hisp. 15, 2; for which, equo, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 5, 13: sicut monte descenderat, id. J. 50, 2: e curru, Suet. Tib. 20: e tribunali, id. Claud. 15: de rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11: de templo, Liv. 44, 45: de caelo, id. 6, 18; for which, caelo, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 1: e caelo, Juv. 11, 27: caelo ab alto, Verg. A. 8, 423; cf.: vertice montis ab alto, id. ib. 7, 675; and: ab Histro (Dacus), id. G. 2, 497: ab Alpibus, Liv. 21, 32, 2; 27, 38, 6: monte, Verg. A. 4, 159: aggeribus Alpinis atque arce Monoeci, id. ib. 6, 831: antro Castalio, Ov. M. 3, 14: per clivum, id. F. 1, 263 et saep.—Indicating the terminus *ad quem*: in mare de caelo, Lucr. 6, 427: Juppiter in terras, id. 6, 402: in pontum, Sil. 1, 607; 15, 152; cf.: caelo in hibernas undas, Verg. G. 4, 235: caelo ad suos honores templaque, etc., Ov. F. 5, 551: in aestum, Lucr. 6, 402: in inferiorem ambulationem, Cic. Tusc. 4: in campos, Liv. 6, 737; cf. Curt. 9, 9: in Piraeum, Quint. 8, 6, 64 et saep.: ad naviculas, Cic. Ac. 2, 48 *fin.*: ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras, Verg. A. 6, 404: sinus vestis infra genua, Curt. 6, 5 et saep. Poet. also with *dat.*: nocti, i. e. ad inferos, Sil. 13, 708; cf. Erebo, id. 13, 759.—With *sup.*: per quod oraculo utentes sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27, 8.—*Absol.*: turbo descendit, Lucr. 6, 438; cf. Verg. E. 7, 60: asta ut descendam (sc. ex equo), *dismount, alight*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 120; Suet. Galb. 18: descendens (sc. e lecto), Tib. 1, 5, 41: descendo (sc. de arce), Verg. A. 2, 632: umbrae descendentes (sc. ad inferos), Stat. S. 5, 5, 41.—Poet.: trepidi quoties nos descendentis arenae vidimus in partes, i. e. *that seemed to sink* as the wild beasts rose from the vaults, Calp. Ecl. 7, 69.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go down, to go, to come*, sc. from the dwelling-houses (which in Rome were mostly situated on eminences) to the forum, the comitia, etc.: in forum descendens, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267; so, ad forum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 26; Q. Cic. Petit. cons. 14; Valer. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 7; 34, 1; cf.: fuge, quo descendere gestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 5; Orell. ad loc.: ad comitia, Suet. Caes. 13 al.: de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46.—*Absol.*: hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 38; Liv. 2, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 27 al.—**b.** Transf.: in causam, Cic. Phil. 8, 2; Liv. 36, 7; Tac. H. 3, 3: in partes, id. A. 15, 50.—**c.** Of land, etc., *to sink, fall, slope*: regio, Val. Fl. 1, 538.—**d.** Of forests whose wood is brought to the plain, Stat. Ach. 2, 115: Caucasus, Val. Fl. 7, 55.—**e.** Of water conveyed in pipes, *to fall*: subeat descendatque, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57; cf. of the sea: non magis descenderet aequor, Luc. 5, 338.—**2.** In milit. lang., *to march down*, sc. from an eminence

into the plain: ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes. B. C. 3, 98; cf. id. ib. 3, 65, 2: qua (sc. de monte), Sall. J. 50, 3: inde (sc. de arce), Liv. 32, 32; cf. id. 7, 29: in aequum locum, Caes. B. G. 7, 53, 2; for which, in aequum, Liv. 1, 12: in campum omnibus copiis, id. 23, 29: in plana, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 18: ad Alexandriam, Liv. 45, 12 et saep.—*Absol.*, Liv. 44, 5; Front. Strat. 3, 17, 9: ad laevam, Sall. J. 55 al.—With *supine:* praedatum in agros Romanos, Liv. 3, 10, 4; 10, 31, 2.—Hence, **b.** T r a n s f.: in aciem, *to go into battle, to engage*, Liv. 8, 8; 23, 29; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 11 al.: in proelium, id. ib. 2, 1, 10; Just. 21, 2, 5: in certamen, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: ad pugnam, ad tales pugnas, Val. Fl. 3, 518; Juv. 7, 173; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 11; 2, 5, 41; and even, in bellum, Just. 15, 4, 21; 38, 8, 1; cf.: in belli periculum, id. 15, 1, 2.—**3.** In medic. lang., of the excrements: *to pass off, pass through*, Cels. 2, 4 *fin.*: olera, id. 1, 6: alvus, id. 2, 7.—**4.** P r e g n., *to sink down, penetrate into* any thing (freq. only after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. and Caes.): ferrum in corpus, Liv. 1, 41; cf. Sil. 16, 544: toto descendit in ilia ferro, Ov. M. 3, 67: (harundo) in caput, Luc. 6, 216; cf.: in jugulos gladiis descendebant (hostes), Flor. 3, 10, 13: ense in jugulos, Claud. B. Get. 601: in terram (fulmen), Plin. 2, 55, 56, § 146: in rimam calamus, id. 17, 14, 24, § 102: subjacens soli duritia non patitur in altum descendere (radices), lapathi radix ad tria cubita, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98 et saep.: toto corpore pestis, Verg. A. 5, 683: galeas vetant descendere cristae, *to sink down*, Stat. Th. 9, 262. —**5.** In an obscene sense, Catull. 112, 2; Juv. 11, 163.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** I n g e n. (esp. freq. in Quint.), *to descend*, etc.: a vita pastorali ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3 sq.; cf.: ad aliquem, Just. 1, 4, 1: usus in nostram aetatem descendit, Quint. 1, 11, 18: (vox) attollitur concitatis affectibus, compositis descendit, id. 11, 3, 65; cf. id. 9, 4, 92: grammatici omnes in hanc descendent rerum tenuitatem, id. 1, 4, 7 et saep.: in omnia familiaritatis officia, Plin. Pan. 85, 5.—*Pass. impers.:* eo contemptionis descensum, ut, etc., Tac. A. 15, 1 et saep.: si quid tamen olim Scripseris, in Maeci descendat judicis aures, Hor. A. P. 387: si descendere ad ipsum Ordine perpetuo quaeris sunt hujus origo Ilus et Assaracus, etc., Ov. M. 11, 754.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** (Acc. to *no.* I. A. 4.) *To sink deep into, to penetrate deeply:* quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius, quam quisquam ratus erat, descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7; cf.: ut altius injuriae quam merita descendant, Sen. Ben. 1, 1 *med.*; id. Contr. 1 praef.; Spart. Ant. Get. 6: cura in animos Patrum, Liv. 3, 52; cf.: qui (metus deorum) cum descendere ad animos... non posset, id. 1, 19: nemo in sese tentat descendere, *to examine himself*, Pers. 4, 23.—**2.** *To lower one's self, descend to* an act or employment, etc.; *to yield, agree to* any act, esp. to one which is unpleasant or wrong (freq. in Cic. and Caes.; cf. Orell. ad Cic. Cael. 2, and Fabri ad Liv. 23, 14, 3).—C o n s t r. with *ad*, very rarely with *in* or *absol.:* senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; cf. id. de Or. 2, 6: ad calamitatum societates, id. Lael. 17, 64: sua voluntate sapientem descendere ad rationes civitatis non solere, id. Rep. 1, 6 al.: ad ejusmodi consilium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 5: ad innocentium supplicia, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.:* ad vim atque ad arma, id. ib. 7, 33: ad gravissimas verborum contumelias, id. B. C. 3, 83: ad accusandum, ad inimicitias, Cic. Mur. 27, 56; id. Sest. 41, 89; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 1: ad extrema, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: ad frontis urbanae praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: preces in omnes, Verg. A. 5, 782: videte, quo descendam, judices, Cic. Font. 1, 2; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 38; Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 5: ad intellectum audientis, Quint. 1, 2, 27: ad minutissima opera, id. 1, 12, 14; 4, 2, 15: placet mihi ista defensio; descendo, *I acquiesce*, id. ib. 2, 2, 72.—**3.** (Mostly ante-Aug.) *To descend* or *proceed from* any person or thing: ex gradu ascendentium vel descendentium uxorem ducere, Dig. 23, 2, 68 et saep.: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, ib. 43, 26, 1; cf. ib. 18, 1, 57 *fin.:* a Platone, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.—Hence, *subst.:* **dēscendens,** entis, *m.* and *f.*, *a descendant; plur.* descendentes, *posterity*, Dig. 23, 2, 68. —**4.** (In Quint.) *To depart, deviate, differ from:* tantum ab eo defluebat, quantum ille (sc. Seneca) ab antiquis descenderat, Quint. 10, 1, 126; id. 3, 5, 8.

☞ The *passive* is very rare, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 71; Prud. Apoth. 1075.

dēscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [descendo] (post-Aug.), *a going down, descending.* **I.** P r o p.: balinearum, *into the bath*, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 178: Tiberina, *the sail down the Tiber*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70: grando in descensione saltus, *upon the thickets*, Vulg. Isa. 32, 19.—Hence, * **II.** M e t o n., *the bath itself*, Gr. ἐμβάσεις, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 26.

dēscensōrius, a, um, *adj.* [descendo], *descending, coming downwards:* motus, Ambros. de Spir. Sanc. 1, 10, 118.

1. dēscensus, a, um, *Part.*, v. descendo *fin.* ☞.

2. dēscensus, ūs, *m.* [descendo], *a descent* (rare; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** I n g e n.: qua illi descensus erat, Sall. C. 57, 3.—**B.** C o n c r., *a descending way, a descent:* difficilis et praeruptus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 4 and 5; cf.: facilis descensus Averno, Verg. A. 6, 126: ipso descensu Jovis speluncae, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110: montis, Vulg. Luc. 19, 37.—* **II.** I n p a r t i c. (acc. to descendo, *no.* I. B. 5), obscene, *a lying down*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13.

dē-scindo, ĕre, 3. *v. a.*, *to divide:* Sacerdotes clusi succincti libellis acceptis carmen descindentes tripodaverunt, i. e. *marking, in singing, the pauses and measure*, Inscr. Frat. Arv. 41. (Henz.; cf.: carmina divides, Hor. Od. 1, 15, 15; acc. to others, *absol.*, *parting, dividing into two parties*, v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Specim. p. 391.)

dē-scisco, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3, *v. n.*, orig. a publicist's t. t. *to free one's self* from a connection with any one, *to withdraw, leave, revolt from*, = sciscendo deficere; and with an indication of the terminus, *to desert to, go over to* any one (class. prose). **I.** P r o p.: multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*; so, ab aliquo, id. ib. 2, 32, 2; Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21; Liv. 6, 36; Nep. Alc. 5, 1; id. Dat. 5, 5; Just. 5, 1 *fin.* et saep.: ad aliquem (opp. a nobis deficere), Liv. 31, 7; cf.: Praeneste ab Latinis ad Romanos descivit, id. 2, 19; and simply: ad aliquem, id. 26, 21; Front. Strat. 4, 3, 14 al.; cf. *pass. impers.:* quibus invitis descitum ad Samnites erat, Liv. 9, 16; and Flor. 3, 5, 6.—*Absol.:* cum Fidenae aperte descissent, Liv. 1, 27; 21, 19; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 68; Nep. Tim. 3, 1; id. Ham. 2, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 8, 6: Stat. Th. 2, 311 al.—**II.** T r a n s f. beyond the political sphere, *to depart, deviate, withdraw from* a person or thing; *to fall off from, be unfaithful to:* a nobis desciscere quaeres? Lucr. 1, 104: a se ipse, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2: si Cicero a Demosthene paulum in hac parte descivit, Quint. 9, 4, 146: cur Zeno ab hac antiqua institutione desciverit, Cic. Fin. 4, 8; so, a pristina causa, id. Fam. 1, 9, 17 Orell. *N. cr.:* a veritate, id. Ac. 2, 15: a natura, id. Tusc. 3, 2: a disciplina, Vell. 2, 81: a virtute, id. 2, 1: a consuetudine parentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 4 et saep.: a vita, *to separate, sever one's self*, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61 (opp. manere in vita).—*Pass. impers.:* praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1.—Stating the terminus, *to fall off to, decline to; to degenerate into:* ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; cf.: ad saevitiam, ad cupiditatem, Suet. Dom. 10: in regem (i. e. *to degenerate, be transformed*), Flor. 4, 3: in monstrum, id. 4, 11.—**B.** Of subjects n o t p e r s o n a l: quis ignorat et eloquentiam et ceteras artes descivisse ab ista vetere gloria, Tac. Or. 28: (vitis) gracili arvo non desciscit, *does not degenerate*, Col. 3, 2, 13: semina, id. 3, 10, 18.

dē-scŏbīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [scobina], *to file* or *scrape off* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): supercilia, Varr. ap. Non. 492, 11; id. ib. 99, 28; Arn. 6, p. 200.

dē-scrībo, psi, ptum (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with discribo, q. v.), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To copy off, transcribe* any thing from an original (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare): scripsit Balbus ad me, se a te (i. e. e tuo exemplo) quintum de Finibus librum descripsisse, Cic. Att. 13, 21; cf. id. Ac. 2, 4, 11: epistolam, id. Att. 8, 9; id. Fam. 12, 17, 2; 12, 7, 22: legem, Suet. Cal. 41; id. Dom. 20; so, *to write down, write out:* carmina in foliis, Verg. A. 3, 445; in carved letters: in viridi cortice carmina, id. E. 5, 14.—Class. and far more freq., **II.** *To sketch off, to describe in painting, writing*, etc.: delineare, definire. **A.** L i t.: non potuit pictor rectius describere ejus formam, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 22; so, geometricas formas in harena, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.:* formas in pulvere, Liv. 25, 31; cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 19; id. Clu. 32, 87; id. Sen. 14, 49: sphaeram, id. Rep. 1, 14; cf. caelum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7: caeli meatus radio, Verg. A. 6, 851; cf. id. E. 3, 41: vitam votivâ tabellâ, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33 et saep.—**B.** T r o p. **1.** *To represent, delineate, describe:* malos mores, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165; cf.: hominum sermones moresque, Cic. Or. 40, 138: definienda res erit verbis et breviter describenda, id. Inv. 1, 8 *fin:* qualem (mulierem) ego paulo ante descripsi, id. Cael. 20, 50; id. Phil. 2, 44; id. Sull. 29 *fin.:* me latronem ac sicarium, id. Mil. 18, 47: si quis erat dignus describi, quod malus ac fur, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: malo carmine, id. Ep. 2, 1, 154; Quint. 3, 4, 3: vulnera Parthi, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15: lucum, aram Dianae, flumen Rhenum, pluvium arcum, id. A. P. 18 et saep.: praecepta, id. S. 2, 3, 34: facta versibus, Nep. Att. 18, 6. —Rarely (β) with *acc.* and *inf.:* nec qui descripsit corrumpi semina matrum, Ov. Tr. 2, 415; Gell. 9, 1.—*Part. subst.:* **dēscripta,** ōrum, *n.:* recitari factorum dictorumque ejus descripta per dies jussit, *the diary*, Tac. A. 6, 24.—**2.** *To mark off, define, divide, distribute* into parts. (But whenever the notion of distribution or division is implied, the form discribo seems to have been used by class. writers; and is now restored where de-scr. is found in earlier edd., e. g. Cic. Rep. 2, 8; id. de Or. 2, 71, 288; id. Sest. 30. 66 et saep.) Cf.: libertinos in quatuor urbanas tribus, Liv. 45, 15: annum in duodecim menses, Liv. 1, 19; Flor. 1, 2, 2. —Without *in.:* commode omnes descripti, aetates, classes, equitatus, Cic. Rep. 4, 2; and: classes centuriasque et hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit, Liv. 1, 42: terram, Vulg. Jos. 18, 6 al. et saep.—**3.** Aliquid (alicui), *to ascribe, apportion, appoint, assign* to any one (cf. remark, *no.* 2 supra); cf.: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus, *Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 4; Liv. 1, 32 al.: officia, *to define*, Cic. Ac. 2, 36; id. Fam. 12, 1: vices (poetae), Hor. A. P. 86: munera pugnae, Sil. 9, 267 et saep.—Hence, **dēscriptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, qs. m a r k e d o u t, i. e. *precisely ordered, properly arranged* (ap. Cic.): materies orationis omnibus locis descripta, instructa ornataque, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 145; cf.: ordo verborum, id. Or. 59, 200: natura nihil est aptius, nihil descriptius, id. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* **dēscripta,** orum, *things recorded, writings*, Tac. A. 6, 24.—*Sup.* does not occur.—* *Adv.:* **dēscriptē,** *distinctly, precisely:* descripte et electe digerere, opp. confuse et permixte dispergere, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.

dēscriptĭo, ōnis (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with discriptio, v. infra), *f.* [describo] (freq. in Cic.), *a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript:* in concreto. **I.** L i t. (rare): eadem caeli descriptio, Cic. Rep. 6, 22; cf. id. ib. 1, 14: explicate descriptionem imaginemque tabularum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77 *fin.* In *plur.:* numeris aut descriptionibus aliquid explicare, id. Tusc. 1, 17: volutarum, *sketches, drawings*, Vitr. 3, 3: orbis terrarum, *maps*, id. 8, 2 et saep. —Far more freq., **II.** T r o p. **A.** *A representation, delineation, description:* nominis brevis et aperta descriptio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18: dilucida locorum, Quint. 9, 2, 44: regionum, id. 4, 3, 12: Siciliae, id. 11, 3, 164: convivii luxuriosi, id. 8, 3, 66 et saep.—In rhetor., *the delineating of character*, Cic. Top. 22, 83; id. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.—**B.** *A proper disposition, order, arrangement:* via descriptionis atque ordinis (in oratione), id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aedificandi, id. Off. 1, 39; legionum et auxiliorum, Suet. Tib. 30: descriptio centuriarum classiumque non erat, Liv. 4, 4, 2: populi, Vulg. 2 Reg. 24, 9.—In *plur.:* descriptiones temporum, id. Ac. 1, 3, 19 et saep. (Descriptio is often found in MSS. and edd. in the sense of *distribution, division;* but here the proper form is di-

scriptio, e. g. Cic. Rep. 2, 22; id. de Off. 1, 7, 21 saep.)

dēscriptĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [descriptio], *a short description, delineation:* celebres subtexere, Sen. Suas. 2, 10.

dēscriptīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *containing an exact description:* definitio, Boëth. defin. p. 65: loci communes, Fortun. Art. Rhet. 3, 20.

dēscriptor, ōris, *m.* [describo], *a describer, delineator:* morum, Lact. 5, 9, 19: descriptores gentium, *ethnographers*, Amm. 23, 6, 1.

dēscriptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from describo.

dē-scrŏbo, āre, *v. a.* [scrobs], *to set, enchase* (late Lat.): gemmas auro, Tert. Res. carn. 7.

dē-sculpo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to carve out, to copy by carving* or *graving* (late Lat.): simulacrum ligno, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

dēsĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a cutting off:* ramorum, Cassiod. in Psa. 130: unus ensis, sed duas desecationes habet, *edges*, id. ib. 149, 7. From

dē-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut off, cut away* (class.): vitem, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: partes ex toto, Cic. Univ. 7: uvas a vite, Col. 12, 43, 1: segetes et prata, id. 11, 1, 8: spicas fascibus, Liv. 42, 64: particulam undique, *Hor. Od. 1, 16, 15; and poet.: saxa metallis, *to carve out*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 85: hordeum, pabulum, herbas, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 5; cf. segetem, Liv. 2, 5: aures, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*; cf. cervicem, Liv. 31, 34: spicas fascibus, id. 31, 34: collum, *Verg. A. 8, 438.—**II.** Transf.: tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hos agglutinabis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*

dēsĕcro, āre, v. desacro.

dēsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [deseco], *a cutting off:* stramentorum, Col. 6, 3, 1.

* **dē-sĕnesco,** nŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to diminish by age, to die away:* ira belli desenuit, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P. (Hist. 1, 93 Dietsch).

dēseps, sipis, *adj.* [de-sapio], *out of one's mind, insane*, Schol. Juv. 10, 233.

1. dē-sĕro, no *perf.*, situm, 3, *v. a.*, *to sow, plant:* desitis seminibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6.

2. dē-sĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3, *v. a.* Lit., *to undo* or *sever* one's connection with another; hence, with esp. reference to the latter, *to leave, forsake, abandon, desert, give up* (cf. derelinquere; more restricted in signif. than relinquere, which denotes, in general, to depart from, to leave any one. Deserere, orig. in milit. lang., implies a cowardly running away; frequently used with prodere; also in the fig. phrase: deserere vitam; and later, *absol.* in the sense of *to desert*, etc.; cf. also: linquere, destituere, deficere, discedere—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ut jurent omnes, se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 32, 7: deseritur a suis Varus, id. ib. 1, 13, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 15, 3; id. B. G. 5, 3, 6 al.: pignus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75 et saep.: te amantem non deseram, id. Ps. 1, 1, 101; cf. id. Mil. 4, 8, 53 et saep.: cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: me deseruisti ac dereliquisti, id. Planc. 5, 13; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, and v. the foll.: Avaricum, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 2; cf.: cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis, id. ib. 2, 29: fratrem ne desere frater, Verg. A. 10, 600: thalamos ne desere pactos, id. ib. 10, 649: bellum, Just. 5, 2, 10: victoriam, id. 14, 3, 6: milites insepultos, Curt. 5, 13, 3: metu locum, Tac. A. 1, 65 et saep.—**B.** *Absol.*, in milit. lang., *to desert*, Nep. Eum. 5, 1; Sen. de Ira, 2, 10, 1; Tac. A. 13, 35; Quint. 9, 2, 85; Amm. Marc. 31, 7, 4; Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 7 sq. al.—**II.** Trop., *to leave, desert, abandon:* Petreius non deserit sese, armat familiam, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 2: suum jus, Cic. Caecin. 35 *fin.*; cf.: desertarum derelictarumque rerum patrocinium suscipere, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: preces, promissa, spem, obsecrationem et fideles litteras alicujus, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: causam, id. Sull. 20, 58; cf.: desertam ac proditam causam queri, Liv. 2, 54: ullam officii partem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. officium (with praetermittere defensionem), id. Off. 1, 9: susceptum officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: vitam, Cic. Sest. 22 *fin.*; cf. id. de Sen. 20, 72: deditionem, Sall. J. 70, 1: studia sapientiae, Quint. 12, 2, 8: viam virtutis, Hor. Od. 3, 24, 44: vestigia Graeca, id. A. P. 287: fastidiosam copiam, id. Od. 3, 29, 9.—**2.** Esp., leg. t. t.: vadimonia deserere, *to forfeit recognizance, fail to appear*, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5; id. Quint. 23, 75 et saep.—So *absol.*: deserui, tempestatibus impeditus, Quint. 3, 6, 78.—**B.** Of subjects not personal, *to fail, forsake*, etc.: genua hunc cursorem deserunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 13; cf.: aliquem corpus, vires, Tac. A. 6, 50: donec te deseret aetas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 10: me lucerna, Cic. Att. 7, 7 *fin.*: fama Curium Fabricium, id. Tusc. 1, 46, § 110; cf.: nec facundia deseret hunc nec lucidus ordo, Hor. A. P. 41 et saep.—Poet.: mensa deserit toros, *is removed from*, Ov. H. 12, 52.—*Pass.*: deseremur potius a re familiari, quam a republica, Cic. Att. 16, 3; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 34, 2; Cic. Att. 3, 15: a tribunitia voce, id. Clu. 40, 110; Vell. 2, 80; Just. 2, 4, 29 al.; and poet. with simple *abl.*: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; Prop. 2, 7, 17: desertus viribus leo, Phaedr. 1, 21, 3; Stat. Th. 4, 707; cf. suis, Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.*; Suet. Cal. 12.—With *gen.*: deserta natorum, Stat. Th. 5, 608.—Hence, **dēsertus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *deserted*; esp. of places, *desert, solitary, waste.* **A.** *Adj.* (cf.: vastus, inanis, solitarius): in locis desertis, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 4: urbes dirutae ac pene desertae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: deserta via et inculta, id. Cael. 18: frequens an desertus locus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: terra, Vulg. Lev. 26, 33 et saep.—Of objects in solitary places: stipes, Tib. 1, 1, 12 (21 M.): arbores, Prop. 1, 20, 36.—*Subst.*: **dēserta,** ae, *f.*, *the abandoned wife:* multi filii desertae, Vulg. Gal. 4, 27.—*Comp.*: reditus desertior, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: nihil turpius ac desertius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.—*Sup.*: orae desertissimae, id. Sest. 22, 50: solitudo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67 al.—**B.** Since the Aug. per. *subst.*: **dēserta,** ōrum, *n.*, *desert places, deserts, wastes*, Verg. E. 6, 81; id. G. 3, 342; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26 al.—With *gen.*: Libyae deserta, Verg. A. 1, 384; so id. G. 3, 291; Front. Strat. 1, 7, 7; Vulg. Isa. 52, 9 al.—In *sing.*: **dēsertum,** i, *n.* (eccl. Lat.): in deserto, Prud. Apoth. 774; Hier. Ep. 125, 2; Vulg. Num. 1, 1; Luc. 3, 2 et saep.

dē-serpo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to creep down* (post-Aug. and very rare): genis lanugo, Stat. Th. 6, 586; cf. Ap. Mag. p. 315.

dēsertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. desero], *a forsaking, deserting* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.).—Milit. t. t. (acc. to 2. desero, *no.* I. B.), *desertion:* peccatum desertionis, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6; 5, § 2 al.

dēsertor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who forsakes, abandons, deserts* any one.—**I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: amicorum (opp. conservator inimicorum), Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: communis utilitatis aut salutis, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64.—Esp. freq., **B.** Milit. t. t., *a runaway, deserter* (opp. transfuga, *one who joins the enemy*, Dig. 48, 16, 5, § 8), *Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 8 (with proditor, as in Tac. H. 1, 72); Liv. 3, 69, 7; 23, 18, 16; Tac. A. 1, 21; Vell. 2, 85; 119; Flor. 4, 2, 52; Suet. Caes. 68; Front. Strat. 4, 1, 29; Dig. 48, 16, 3 *init.* al. et saep.—**2.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *a deserter, one who abandons:* Amoris, Ov. H. 19, 157: Asiae, *Verg. A. 12, 15.—**II.** Trop.: usus corporis desertor animi, *a forsaker*, Stat. Th. 8, 739.

* **dēsertrix,** īcis, *f.* [desertor], *she that forsakes, neglects:* divinae legis, Tert. de hab. mulier. 1.

dēsertum, i, v. desero, *P. a.* B.

dēsertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from desero.

dē-servĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to serve zealously, be devoted to, subject to* (rare, but class.): valetudini tuae, dum mihi deservis, servisti non satis, Cic. Fam. 16, 18: cuivis, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: amicis, id. Sull. 9: grammatico soli deserviamus, deinde geometrae? Quint. 1, 12, 6: (Epicurei) sibi indulgentes et corpori deservientes, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: studiis, Plin. Ep. 7, 7, 3: honoribus, id. Pan. 77, 6: Deo meo, Vulg. Act. 24, 14.—**B.** Of subjects not personal: si officia, si operae, si vigiliae deserviunt amicis, praesto sunt omnibus, Cic. Sull. 9: nec unius oculis flumina, fontes, maria deserviunt, Plin. Pan. 50, 1; cf.: quoddam deserviens his (sc. oculis) ministerium, Quint. 11, 3, 77.

dēses, idis (*nom. sing.* appears not to occur), *adj.* [desideo], *inactive, indolent, idle* (syn.: iners, segnis, piger, ignavus, socors, tardus—rare, perh. not ante-Aug., nor in Aug. poets). **I.** Prop.: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68; so of persons, id. 1, 32; 3, 7; Col. 12, 1, 2: longa pace desides, Tac. H. 1, 88; 2, 21; Gell. 13, 8 *fin.* (with ignavus); with *ab:* desidem ab opere suo, Col. 7, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf. of inanimate things: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv. 21, 16: naturā deside torpet orbis, Luc. 9, 436: desidis otia vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 85: causae desidis anni, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: deside passu Ire, id. ib. 5, 2, 61: deside cura, id. Th. 6, 147; 10, 87.

dē-sicco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to dry up, to desiccate* (ante- and post-class.): vasa, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30; Ser. Samm. 48, 900.

dē-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2, *v. n.* [sedeo], *to remain* or *continue sitting, to sit long;* and with the accessory idea of inactivity, *to sit idle, to remain inactive* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: tam diu Ibi desidere neque redire filium, Plaut. Bac. 2, 3, 4; id. Ps. 4, 4, 7: frustra ibi totum desedi diem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 2: aquila ramis, Phaedr. 2, 4, 21; cf.: amoenioribus locis, Quint. 5, 8, 1: apud Nicomedem, Suet. Caes. 2: in aliquo spectaculo, Sen. Ep. 7: in discrimine sociorum, Suet. Caes. 4.—**II.** In partic., *to go to stool*, Cels. 2, 7; 2, 12 *fin.*; 4, 18.

dēsīdĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [desidero], *desirable* (rare): desiderabilia (anteponantur) iis, quibus facile carere possis, Cic. Top. 18, 69; id. Fin. 1, 16, 53: velut suis vitiis, Liv. 24, 5: princeps, Tac. H. 2, 76: terra, Vulg. Psa. 105, 24; and in the *Comp.* Suet. Tib. 21.—*Sup.* does not occur.—**Adv.*, **dēsīdĕrābĭlĭter,** *with ardent desire:* concupiscere, Aug. Ep. 143, 2.

dēsīdĕrans, antis, v. desidero, *P. a.* 1.

dēsīdĕranter, *adv.*, *eagerly*, v. desidero, *P. a.* 1 *fin.*

dēsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desidero], *a desiring, longing for* any thing; *a missing* (rare): voluptatum, *Cic. de Sen. 14, 47; *plur.* Vitr. 8 praef. *fin.*—**II.** *The question to be examined:* relinquetur desideratio, quid, etc., Vitr. 2, 6, 4.

dēsīdĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in the late gram. lang. *desiderative:* verba (e. g. esurio, coenaturio, etc.), Aug. p. 2006 P.

dēsīdĕrātus, a, um, v. desidero, *P. a.* 2.

dēsīdĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [desidero], *a longing, ardent desire* or *wish*, properly for something once possessed; *grief, regret* for the absence or loss of any thing (for syn. cf.: optio, optatio, cupido, cupiditas, studium, appetitio, voluntas—freq. and class.). **I.** Prop. (α) With *gen. object.*: te desiderium Athenarum cepisset, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 13; cf.: me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22; and, locorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 21: rerum earum, Lucr. 3, 901; cf. id. 3, 922; 918: esse in desiderio alicujus, Cic. Fam. 2, 12 *fin.*: desiderium conjunctissimi viri ferre, id. Lael. 27, 104: Scipionis desiderio moveri, id. ib. 3, 10: tam cari capitis, Hor. Od. 1, 24, 1: defuncti, Suet. Calig. 6 et saep.: desiderio id fieri tuo (for tui), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66; cf.: voluntas, in qua inest aliqua vis desiderii ad sanandum volnus injuriae, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 14.—(β) *Absol.*: pectora dura tenet desiderium, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41: alicui esse magno desiderio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 5: explere exspectationem diuturni desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: quo (desiderio) conficior, id. Or. 10: ex desiderio laborare, id. Fam. 6, 11: facere aliquid cum desiderio, id. Lael. 21, 81: demus hoc desiderio jam pene publico, Quint. 8, 4, 29 et saep. In *plur.*: desideria alicujus commovere, Cic. Rab. perd. 9, 24; Hor. Od. 4, 5, 15 et saep. **II.** Trop., of a person, as the object of longing: nunc desiderium, curaque non levis, Hor. Od. 1, 14, 18: desiderio meo nitenti, Catull. 2, 5; and as a term of endearment: mea lux, meum desiderium . . . valete, mea desideria, valete, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2 *fin.*; Catull. 2, 5.—**III.** Transf. **A.** *Want, need, necessity,*

in general (rare; not ante-Aug.): cibi potionisque desiderium naturale, Liv. 21, 4 et saep.: pro desiderio corporum, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264: desideria scabendi, id. 30, 14, 43, § 127 al.—**B.** In the time of the empire, *a request, petition* on the part of inferiors: desideria militum ad Caesarem ferenda, Tac. A. 1, 19; 1, 26; Suet. Aug. 17; Plin. Pan. 79, 6; Dig. 1, 16, 9; 25, 3, 5.—**C.** *Desires, pleasures* (late Lat.): servientibus desideriis et voluptatibus, Vulg. Tit. 3, 3: carnis, id. Ephes. 2, 3.

dē-sīdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. considero], *to long for, greatly wish for, to desire* something not possessed (freq. and class.—for syn. cf.: opto, requiro, expeto, appeto, affecto, cupio, concupisco, aveo, gestio, capto, volo). **I.** In gen., with *acc.:* Dies noctesque me ames, me desideres, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113: quam tu filium tuom, tam pater me meus desiderat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 66: natura quid velit, anquirat, desideret, Cic. Lael. 24: nec sitio honores, nec desidero gloriam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3: dum illa desideramus, ab aliis avertimur, Quint. 10, 6, 7: quid desideremus aut deprecemur, id. 4, 1, 52: nec nunc vires desidero adolescentis non plus quam adolescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, Cic. de Sen. 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 2: desiderantem quod satis est, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 25: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, id. Ep. 1, 7, 2 et saep.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.:* me gratiam aps te inire verbis nil desidero, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 10: mihi dari haud desidero, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: quo ullam rem ad se importari desiderent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2.—With *inf.* alone: mori, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 6.—(γ) With *ab* or *in:* ab Chrysippo nihil magnum desideravi, Cic. Rep. 3, 8; id. Att. 8, 14, 2; Quint. 3, 1, 2 al.: ab milite modestiam et continentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.:* in quo (Catone) summam eloquentiam, Cic. Brut. 31, 118; id. Fin. 5, 5, 13; id. Fam. 8, 5, 1; id. Lael. 22, 82; Quint. 7, 2, 55 al.—(δ) *Absol.:* misere amans desiderat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30; id. Mil. 4, 6, 29; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 16 al.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: desiderarunt te oculi mei, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: nullam virtus aliam mercedem laborum desiderat praeter, etc., id. Arch. 11, 28: ut desiderat laus probationem, sic, etc., Quint. 3, 7, 4 et saep.: desiderant rigari arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249.

II. With predominant idea of lacking, wanting, *to miss* any thing: ex me audies, quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: si non est, nolis esse neque desideres, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 73: quid a peritioribus rei militaris desiderari videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 61, 3 et saep.—Esp. with quominus: praeter quercum Dodonaeam nihil desideramus, quo minus Epirum ipsum possidere videamur, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 5.—**B.** Meton. (*effectus pro causa*), *to lose* something; and more freq. pass., *to be missing, to be lost:* in eo proelio non amplius CC milites desideravit, Caes. B. C. 3, 99; cf. id. ib. 3, 71: ut nulla navis desideraretur, id. B. G. 5, 23, 3; 7, 11, 8 et saep.: neque quicquam ex fano praeter unum signum desideratum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; Vell. 2, 52, 6: ex peditibus triginta, Curt. 3, 29, 27.—**C.** With the notion of inquiring, searching; *to investigate, examine, discuss* (rare): sequitur ut morbo laborantibus remedia desiderentur, Col. 9, 13, 1: examina, id. 9, 8, 1.—*Impers.:* antequam desideraretur, *before the question should be raised*, Vitr. 2, 6, 4.—Hence, **1. dēsīdĕrans,** antis, *P. a.*, in *Sup.* desiderantissimus, in the later writers for desideratissimus, as a term of endearment, *heart's desire, best beloved:* vale, domine dulcissime, desiderantissime, Fronto Ep. 5, 40; M. Aur. ib. 1, 5; L. Aur. Verus, ib. 2, 8; Inscr. Orell. 4644.—*Adv.:* **dēsīdĕranter,** acc. to *no.* I., *with desire, eagerly* (late Lat.): appetere, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4.—*Comp.:* quanto desiderantius desideras, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. Imp. 13.—**2. dēsīdĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *wished for, longed for, welcome* (very rare): et veniet desideratus cunctis gentibus, Vulg. Aggaei, 2, 8: blandissima et desideratissimi promissa, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2: fratres desideratissimi, Vulg. Philip. 4, 1; and in inscrr. applied to a beloved person: FILIO DESIDERATISSIMO, Inscr. Orell. 5068; id. Grut. 681, 2 al.

1. dēsĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [desideo], *a sitting long, remaining* in a place. **I.** Prop. (rare), Prop. 1, 15, 6.—**II.** *A sitting idle, idleness, inactivity, slothfulness* (class.; for syn. cf.: inertia, languor, otium, pax, feriae, justitium, dies fasti, etc., and v. deses): in portum confugere non inertiae neque desidiae, Cic. Brut. 2, 8; so with inertia, id. Sest. 10, 22; with languor, id. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; with socordia, Sall. C. 4, 1; with segnities, Suet. Galb. 9 et saep.; opp. industria, Cic. Sest. 48 *fin.*; opp. agentes, Ov. R. Am. 149 et saep.: corde expelle desidiam tuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: latrocinia desidiae minuendae causa fieri, *Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6: horridus alter (ductor apium) desidiā, Verg. G. 4, 94: vitanda est improba Siren, Desidia, Hor. S. 2, 3, 15 et saep.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 5, 48; cf.: vobis desidiae cordi, Verg. A. 9, 615.—**B.** Of an inanimate subject: ager post longam desidiam laetas segetes affert, *lying fallow*, Col. 2, 17, 3.

2. dēsīdĭa, ae, *f.* [desido], *a subsiding, retiring* (an Appuleian word): maris, Ap. de Mundo, p. 73, 28: sanguinis, id. Dogm. Plat. p. 17, 15.

* **dēsĭdĭābŭlum,** i, *n.* [1. desidia], *a lounging-place*, Plaut. Bac. 3, 1, 9.

dēsĭdĭes, ei, *f.* (= 1. desidia, *no.* II.), *idleness*, Lact. 5, 49.

dēsĭdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. the foll., *fin.*

dēsĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adv.* [desidia], qs. full of idleness, i. e. *slothful, indolent, lazy* (for syn. cf.: piger, segnis, iners, deses, ignavus, socors, lentus, tardus, otiosus). **I.** Prop. (rare): qui in oppido sederent quam qui rura colerent, desidiosiores, Varr. R. R. 2 *praef.*: si comparer illi, sum desidiosissimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19; Col. 12, 1, 1: desidiosior in professione grammatica habebatur, Suet. Gramm. 8: qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 46: apis, Luc. 9, 288.—**II.** Transf., *causing idleness, making lazy:* si quod facit, ab eo (nominetur) quod fit, ut cum *desidiosam* artem dicemus, quia *desidiosos* facit, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: delectatio, id. de Or. 3, 23, 88: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, id. Agr. 2, 33 *fin.*: desidiose puer (sc. Cupido), Ov. Am. 2, 92.—* *Adv.:* **dēsĭdĭōsē,** *idly:* agere aetatem, Lucr. 4, 1136.

dē-sīdo, sēdi (de-sīdi, Cic. l. l. infra, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 39, 7), 3, *v. n.*, v. consido.—Of inanimate things, esp. of places, *to sink, fall*, or *settle down.* **I.** Prop.: tantos terrae motus factos esse, ut multa oppida corruerint, multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, Cic. Div. 1, 35 *fin.*; 1, 43, 97; Liv. 32, 9; and poet. of the apparent sinking of mountains to one flying aloft: Gargara desidunt surgenti, Stat. Th. 1, 549: ovum inane natat, plenum desidit, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 11; Just. 4, 1, 10: ex urina quod desidit album est, *sediment*, Cels. 2, 7: tumor ex toto desidit, id. 7, 18.—* **II.** Trop., *to deteriorate, degenerate:* desidentes mores, Liv. prooem. 9.

* **dēsĭdŭō,** *adv.*, "dicitur diuturne," *a long time*, Varr. ap. Fulg. p. 565, 2.

dēsignātē, *adv.* [designo], *distinctly*, Gell. 2, 5 inscr.

dēsignātĭo or **dissignātio** (the latter form better in sense II. Brambach *s.v.* Lex Jul. Munic. ap. Corp. Inscr. Lat. p. 206), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A marking out, describing, designating:* cellarum, Vitr. 5, 5: undarum, id. 5, 3: quadrata, id. 3, 1, 3.—Transf., *a specification:* personarum et temporum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138; Lact. 4, 15, 5.—**II.** *A disposition, arrangement:* totius operis, Cic. N. D. 1, 8 *fin.*: librorum meorum, id. Att. 4, 46.—**B.** *The selection, designation* to a public office; *of consuls:* annua designatio, Tac. A. 2, 36 *fin.*: consulatus, Suet. Caes. 9.

dēsignātor or **dissignātor** (the latter form freq. in inscrr., and preferred by Brambach; so Keller, ad Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5; Corp. Inscr. Lat. pp. 597, 768), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who regulates* or *arranges; a regulator.*—As a t. t., **I.** *An officer whose duty it was to assign seats in the theatre*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 19.—**II.** *A master of ceremonies at funerals; an undertaker*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 5; Sen. Ben. 6, 38; Tert. Spectac. 10; Inscr. Orell. 934; cf. Don. Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7.—**III.** *An umpire at public spectacles*, i. q. Gr. βραβευτής, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 1; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2.

dē-signo or **dissigno** (the latter form preferred by Brambach in sense II. B. 2. infra; so Keller, ad Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16; cf. Roby, L. G. 2, p. 384), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to mark out, trace out* (freq. in the Aug. per.); *to describe, designate, define* (for syn. cf.: nomino, appello; voco, dico; facio, coöpto, evoco, prodo, declaro, renuntio, seligo). **I.** Lit.: Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755; cf.: moenia fossā, id. ib. 7, 157: moenia sulco, Ov. F. 4, 825; and: oppidum sulco, Tac. A. 12, 24.—With *dat.:* finis templo Jovis, Liv. 1, 10; cf.: locum circo, id. 1, 35:—vulnere frontem, *to mark*, Stat. Th. 6, 782; cf.: nubila ingenti gyro, id. ib. 1, 311.—* **B.** Transf., *to delineate, design, depict, represent*, sc. by embroidering, weaving, etc.: Europen, Ov. M. 6, 103.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to point out, mark, denote* by *speech; to designate, describe, represent:* haec ab hominibus callidis animadversa ac notata, verbis designata, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109; cf.: affectus velut primis lineis designare, Quint. 4, 2, 120; and: aliquem aliqua oratione, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2; cf.: aliquem digito, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 19; 3, 6, 77: decumam ex praeda, Liv. 5, 25: aliquem nota ignaviae, id. 24, 16: turpitudinem aliquam, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: quem (mundum) alio loco ipse designarit deum, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: multa, quae nimiam luxuriam et victoriae fiduciam designarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 96.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In a bad sense, *to contrive, devise, perpetrate* (syn.: exsequi, patrare, perpetrare—very rare): quae designata sint et facta nequitia, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 66; cf.: Illa, quae antehac facta sunt, Omitto; modo quid designavit! Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 7 Donat.—In a good sense: quid non ebrietas designat, *effect, do, accomplish*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16 Orell.—**2.** With access. idea of arrangement, *to dispose, regulate, arrange, appoint, ordain, nominate, elect, choose:* constituere et designare aliquid, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82: Anaxagoras primus omnium rerum descriptionem et modum mentis infinitae vi ac ratione designari et confici voluit, *to be designed and executed*, id. N. D. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 35.—Esp., *to appoint to a public office:* aliquem praetorem, Suet. Cal. 18: Mamertinum Consulem, Amm. 21, 12, 25: ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit: oblitus est, nullos ab plebe designari, Cic. Agr. 2, 10 *fin.*: Catilina in proximum annum consulatum petebat, sperans si designatus foret, etc., Sall. C. 26.—Hence, **b.** Polit. t. t.: **dēsignātus,** *elect;* applied to a person elected to an office, but who has not yet entered upon it: consul, Cic. Fam. 11, 6; Vell. 2, 58, and the superscriptions of letters in Cic. Fam. 11, 4-8: tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 2, 5, 11; id. Att. 3, 13; Sall. J. 27, 2: quaestor, Vell. 2, 111, 3 et saep.—Also, said of the office itself: Pompeio consulatus designatus est, Gell. 14, 7, 1.—(β) Transf., *expected;* of a child not yet born: designatus civis, Cic. Clu. 11, 32.

Dēsīlāus, i, *m.*, Δεσίλαος, *a Grecian painter*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 75 (dub. Jan. Ctesilaus).

dē-sĭlĭo, ĭlŭi (desului, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75: desilivi, Col. 6, 24, 3: desilii, id. 8, 5, 14; Curt. 4, 12, 3 al.), ultum, 4, *v. n.* [salio], *to leap down.* **I.** Prop. (class.). Constr. with *abl.* of the place whence, after *de, ex*, poet. and in later prose with *ab* or *without a prep.:* de navi in scapham, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75: de navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 2: de reda, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: de muro, Suet. Ner. 23: in terram e scapha, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 84: ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 5: ex essedis, id. ib. 4, 33: ex equis, *to dismount, alight*, id. ib. 4, 2, 3; for which ab equo, Verg. A. 11, 500; cf.: praeceps ab alto curru, Ov. M. 12, 129; with e curru, id. A. A. 1, 560: curru, Verg. A. 12, 355; so bijugis, id. ib. 10, 453: lecto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 130: altis turribus, id. Epod. 17, 70: saxo, Ov. M. 7, 378: equo, Curt. 5, 6, 14; 6, 5, 26; Tac. A. 15, 28; Just. 15, 3, 13; cf. Tac. A. 1, 25.—Merely designating the terminus ad quem, with *in* or *acc.:* in undas, Ov. M. 3, 681: in medias undas, id. F. 2, 111: in aquas, id. ib. 2, 588: in

latices, id. M. 4, 353: in mare, Suet. Caes. 64: in rogos medios, Ov. A. A. 3, 22: in mortem, Sen. Ep. 76, 22 et saep.: ad pedes, *to dismount*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 2: ad calciandas mulas, Suet. Vesp. 23.—*Absol.*: desilite commilitones, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3; Ov. M. 10, 722 al.—**B.** Transf. of inanimate subjects: levis crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 48; cf. id. Od. 3, 13, 16; Ov. F. 4, 428: fulminaque aetheria desiluisse domo, Prop. 2, 16, 50 (3, 8, 50 M.).—* **II.** Trop.: nec desilies imitator in artum, unde, etc., *throw thyself into difficulties*, Hor. A. P. 134.

dē-sĭno, sĭi (rarely īvi, Sol. 35, 4, v. Neue, Form. II. 404; also, *sync. perf.*: desit, Mart. 6, 26, 3: desisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Ner. 33; 46; Gell. 15, 16, 2: desissem, Catull. 36, 5 al.: DESI, dissyl., Inscr. Orell. 71), sĭtum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*—Prop., to put or set down; hence, *to leave off, give over, cease, desist* (opp. coepi, the construction of which it for the most part follows; cf. for syn.: cesso, cunctor, tergiversor, defugio, haesito, moror, tardor; desisto, omitto, intermitto, praetermitto, praetereo, etc.). **I.** *Act.* (α) With *inf. act.*: illud jam mirari desino, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: te uti teste, id. Rep. 1, 39: commemorare eos, id. ib. 1, 1: amare, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 67: lacessere, Ter. Eun. prol. 16: maledicere, id. And. prol. 22: de compositione loqui, *Caes. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.* et saep.—Less freq., (β) with *inf. pass.*: ubi ipsi Desierunt vorti, Lucr. 4, 403: moveri, Cic. Rep. 6, 25: fieri, id. Att. 1, 19, 9: cerni, Quint. 8, 5, 29: quaeri ab eo, id. 11, 3, 6: inquiri, Ov. M. 6, 616 al.—(γ) With *acc.* (mostly poet.): artem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4; Suet. Tib. 36; Gell. 15, 16, 2: seditionem, id. 2, 12, 3: versus, Verg. E. 8, 61; cf. plura, id. ib. 5, 19; 9, 66: Titania bella, Sil. 12, 725: lugubres voces, Ap. Mag. 5, p. 170 al.—**B.** *Pass.* (usually in the *tempp. perff.*): veteres orationes a plerisque legi sunt desitae, Cic. Brut. 32, 123; cf. id. Off. 2, 8, 27; and: Persei numquam desitum celebrari nomen, Liv. 42, 49: censores creari desitos, Suet. Aug. 37: sermone abhinc multis annis jam desito, Gell. 1, 10, 2: nectier postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34; cf. id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: coeptum per eos qui volebant, desitum est per hunc, qui decessit, id. Cornel. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 809 P.—In the *pres.*: tunc bene desinitur, Ov. A. A. 1, 411.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to cease, stop, end, close* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **A.** In gen.: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrume desinere, Sall. J. 83, 2: ferrea primum desinet gens, Verg. E. 4, 9: desierant imbres, Ov. M. 5, 285: desinat ira, id. H. 3, 89: cetera, fragilia et caduca occidunt desinuntque, *perish*, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 4 et saep.: cauda desinit in piscem, Ov. M. 4, 727; cf. Hor. A. P. 4; Verg. A. 10, 211; Sen. Ep. 92, 10; 24, 26; Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121: (gemma) ad vini colorem accedens, prius quam eum degustet, in viola desinit fulgor, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 121: Pyrenaeus desinens, i. e. *their extreme end*, Flor. 4, 12, 46.—**A.** With *abl.* and *in*: in quo desinimus, Ov. M. 8, 597; or *abl.* alone: desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80.—With *gen.*, poet. (like the Gr. παύειν and λήγειν): querelarum, Hor. Od. 2, 9, 17: irae, Sil. 10, 84.—*Absol.*: *Mi.* Ah! pergisne? *De.* Jam jam desino, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 67: ut incipiendi (sc. sermonem) ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37 *fin.*; so opp. incipere, Quint. 9, 2, 19; 11, 3, 35: quo ex genere coeperis translationes, hoc desinas, id. 8, 6, 50: cantasse eum publice *Oedipodem exsulem* atque in hoc desisse versu: Θανεῖν μ' ἀνώγε, etc., Suet. Ner. 46 *fin.*: a praeceptis incipio, desino in exemplis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 1.—In colloq. lang. desine sometimes like the Gr. παῦε (cf. Lidd. and Scott, under παύω, *no.* II.), *leave off! give over! stop! be still!* etc.: *Ba.* Heu, heu, heu! *Ps.* Desine, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 51; so Ter. And. 5, 6, 8; id. Eun. 2, 3, 56 al.—**B.** Esp., in rhetor., of the close of a period, *to end, close*: illa, quae similiter desinunt, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 54; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 79; 9, 4, 42 et saep.; cf. cado, *no.* II.

dēsĭŏcŭlus, i, *m.* [desino-oculus], *one who has lost an eye*, Mart. 12, 59, 9.

* **dēsĭpĭentĭa**, ae, *f.* [desipio], *want of understanding, foolishness*, Lucr. 3, 499.

dē-sĭpio, ĕre (*perf.* desipui, Lact. 2, 4, 4), *v. a.* and *n.* [sapio]. * **I.** *Act.*, *to render insipid* (late Lat. and rare), Tert. Pudic. 13.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be void of understanding, to be silly, foolish; to act foolishly* (class.): summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: licet me desipere dicatis, id. Planc. 37; id. Verr. 2, 5, 46; id. Div. 2, 23, 51; Hor. S. 2, 3, 47; id. Ep. 1, 20, 9 al.: dulce est desipere in loco, *to indulge in trifling*, Hor. Od. 4, 12, 28.—With *gen.*: desipiebam mentis, cum, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 35: quippe mortale aeterno jungere desipere est, Lucr. 3, 802; cf. id. 5, 165 and 1043.—Of a person in a fever, etc., *to be delirious, to rave*: intra verba, Cels. 3, 18 *init.*—Hence, **dēsĭpĭens**, entis, *P. a.*, *foolish, silly*: desipientis arrogantiae est, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16: estne quisquam ita desipiens, qui, etc. id. Div. 2, 23, 51.

dē-sisto, stiti, stĭtum, 3 (*perf.* destitĕrunt, Lucr. 4, 975), *v. a.* and *n.* (for syn. v. desino *init.*). **I.** *Act.*, *to set down*: in scopulo puellam, Ap. M. 4, p. 157 (Anthol. Lat. 3, 174, 1).—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To stand off* from a thing, *to stand apart*: quid tu tristis es? quid illa autem abs te irata destitit? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 59.—**B.** Hence, of an action, *to leave off, cease, give over, desist from* (freq. and class.).—Constr. with *de, ab*, or simple *abl.*, the *dat.*, the *inf.*, *quin*, and *absol.* (in class. prose most freq. with the simple *abl.*, or with the *inf.*): verbo de sententia destitisti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: de illa mente, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8: de petitione, Liv. 37, 58, 1: de diutina contentione, Nep. Timoth. 2: a defensione, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4; Liv. 38, 28, 9: ab oppugnatione, Sall. J. 25 *fin.*: ab operibus suis, Vulg. Sirach, 16, 27: hoc conatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*: conatu, id. B. C. 3, 26, 3: oppugnatione, id. B. G. 6, 39, 4; id. B. C. 2, 13: consilio, id. B. G. 7, 26 *fin.*: negotio, id. ib. 1, 45: itinere, id. ib. 5, 11: fuga, id. ib. 4, 12, 2 (with fugere, id. ib. 1, 53, v. the foll.): sententia, id. ib. 6, 4, 2; Cic. Off. 3, 3 *fin.*: causa, id. ib. 3, 31, 112: impio bello, Liv. 7, 40: incepto, id. 7, 5, 6; 25, 2, 7; Verg. A. 1, 37.—With *dat.*, poet.: pugnae, id. ib. 10, 441: labori, Stat. Th. 5, 273.—With *inf.*: regem flagitare, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: de isdem scribere, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6 *fin.*: locupletare cives, id. ib. 2, 9: causas agere, id. Brut. 91, 314: mortem timere, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: pecuniam polliceri, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: Inachia furere, Hor. Epod. 11, 5: persequi aliquem, Vulg. 1 Reg. 23, 28 et saep.—With *quin*: neque, eam quin inveniam, desistam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 9; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10.—*Absol.*: desiste; recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81; Lucr. 5, 825; Caes. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 3, 3 et saep.: ter in primo destitit ore sonus, *stuck in my throat*, Ov. H. 4, 8; cf. id. F. 2, 823: desistente auctumno, i. e. *coming to a close*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8.

1. dēsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from desino.

2. * **dē-sĭtus**, a, um, *Part.* [1. sero], *sown* or *planted deep*: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6.

3. * **dēsĭtus**, ūs, *m.* [desino], *a ceasing*: spiritus, Jul. Valer. rer. gest. Alex. M. 3, 87.

‡ **dēsīvare**, desinere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 13 Müll.

dēsōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desolo], *a desolating, desolation* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Abstr.: in sua desolatione, Vulg. Baruch, 4, 33; Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, p. 214: templi, Hilar. in Psa. 58, 7 al.—**II.** Concr., *a desert*, Vulg. Jer. 7, 34; id. 44, 22.

dēsōlātor, ōris, *m.* [desolo], *a waster, one who makes lonely* or *desolate*, Aug. Serm. 115, *no.* 5; Hieron. in Amos, III. ad 7, 4 sq.

dēsōlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that makes lonely* or *desolate* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 120, 4; Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 14.

dē-sōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert* (not ante-Aug., perh. first used by Verg.; most freq. in the *part. perf.*). (α) *Verb finit.*: desolavimus agros, Verg. A. 11, 367: agros profugiendo, Col. 1, 3, 11: urbes, Stat. Th. 6, 917: locum, Vulg. Psa. 78, 7.—(β) *Part. perf.*, *forsaken, deserted, left alone*: desolatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 349; cf.: tecta domorum, Stat. Th. 1, 653: manipli, Verg. A. 11, 870.—So of persons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 233; Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3; Tac. A. 1, 30; 16, 30 *fin.*; Just. 1, 7, 3 (dub.); cf. with *abl.*, *robbed, deprived of*: desolatus servilibus ministeriis, Tac. A. 12, 26; Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 34: agmen magistro, Stat. Th. 9, 672: aevo jam desolata senectus, i. e. *enfeebled by age*, Petr. 124; 286.—With *gen.*: virorum gentes, Sil. 8, 590.

dē-solvo, vi, lūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pay*, Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 9.

* **dē-somnis**, e, *adj.* [somnus], *sleepless*, Petr. 47, 5.

dē-sorbĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to swallow down*: vortex, Tert. Idol. 24 al.; Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

* **dēspectātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [despecto], *a looking down, a prospect*, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.* dub. (al. disparationes).

dēspectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who looks down*; trop., *a despiser*: divinarum sententiarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 8.

dēspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despicio], *a looking down upon*; trop., *a despising, contempt*: humanarum opinionum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 288, 24: effundit despectionem super principes, Vulg. Job, 12, 21 al.

dēspecto, āre, *v. intens. a.* [id.], *to look down upon* any thing from a height (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: ex alto terras, Ov. M. 4, 624; so, terras, Verg. A. 1, 396: humum, Ov. M. 2, 710: aquas, id. ib. 15, 699: flammas, Verg. A. 10, 409: procul palantes animos, Ov. M. 15, 151 al.—**B.** Of a high place, *to overlook* or *command*: et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. A. 7, 740; cf.: spectacula Tarpeium prope despectantia culmen, Calp. Ecl. 7, 24 (but in Liv. 36, 25, 3, the true reading is spectat).—**II.** Trop., *to look down upon, to despise* (used by Tac.): liberos infra, Tac. A. 2, 43: ne ut victi et ignavi despectarentur, id. H. 2, 30.

dēspector, ōris, *m.* [despicio, *no.* II.], *a despiser*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

dēspectrix, īcis, *f.* [despector], *she that despises, a despiser*: mundi (virtus), Tert. Anim. 23.

1. dēspectus, a, um, *Part.*, from despicio.

2. dēspectus, ūs, *m.* [despicio]. **I.** *A looking down upon*; hence, *a view* or *prospect* from an elevated place (repeatedly in Caes.; elsewh. rare; not in Cic.): erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 3: in mare, id. ib. 3, 14 *fin.*: sub terras, Lucr. 4, 417: qua longe pelago despectus aperto, Stat. Th. 5, 351.—In *plur.*, concr., *points of view, heights*: cum ex omnibus partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet (oppidum), Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3.—**II.** Transf. (only *dat.*), *a spectacle, an object of contempt*: despectui me habet, Vulg. Gen. 16, 5; id. 2 Esdr. 4, 4.—**B.** *A despising, contempt*: ludibrio et despectui esse oppositum, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

* **dēspērābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [despero], *incurable, desperate*: plaga mea, Vulg. Jer. 15, 18.

dēspēranter, *adv.*, *desperately, hopelessly*, v. despero *fin.*, *no.* 1.

dēspērātē, *adv.*, *hopelessly*, etc., v. despero, *P. a.*, *no.* 2. *fin.*

dēspērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despero], *hopelessness, despair*: desperatio est aegritudo sine ulla rerum exspectatione meliorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18. **I.** Prop. (good prose and very freq.). (α) With *gen.*: omnium rerum amissio et desperatio recuperandi, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: omnium rerum, id. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.* (opp. bona spes); Liv. 21, 1; Suet. Ner. 2 et saep.: victoriae, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: magna pacis, Caes. B. C. 1, 11, 3: omnium salutis, id. ib. 1, 5, 3; Liv. 3, 2 et saep.—(β) *Absol.*: magna desperatione affectus, Cic. Att. 14, 19: ad summam desperationem pervenire, Caes. B. C. 2, 42, 2: ad desperationem adducti, Nep. Eum. 12; cf.: ad desperationem redactus, Suet. Aug. 81: in desperatione esse, Front. Strat. 3, 17, 7: ad desperationem formidine properare, Tac. H. 2, 46 et saep.: a desperatione iram accendit, Liv. 31, 17; cf. Tac. H. 2, 44 *fin.*—In *plur.*: desperationes eorum, qui, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6.—**II.** Meton., *desperate boldness, foolhardiness*: desperatio truculentae feminae, Ap. M. 10, p. 251: periculosa, Vulg. 2 Reg. 2, 26; id. Sirach, 27, 24.

dēspērātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from despero.

* **dē-sperno,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to despise greatly, disdain:* opes, Col. poët. 10, 298.

dē-spēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to be hopeless; to have no hope of, to despair of, to give up* (freq. and class.).—Constr. most freq. with *de*, the *acc.*, or *acc.* and *inf.;* less freq. with the *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *de* (in Cic. rarely): de sua virtute aut de ipsius diligentia, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4: de pugna, id. ib. 1, 40, 8: de officio imperatoris, id. ib. 1, 40, 10,: de expugnatione, id. ib. 7, 36: de salute, id. ib. 7, 85, 3: de republica, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 6: de summa rerum, Liv. 26, 41: de se, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; 9, 15, 5; Lact. 6, 24, 1; Sen. Tranq. An. 5, 2.—(β) With *acc.* (in Caes. only in the *part. perf.*): honores, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: honorem, id. Mur. 21, 43: rempublicam, id. Fam. 12, 14, 3: pacem, id. Att. 8, 15, 3: voluntariam deditionem, Liv. 23, 14: membra invicti Glyconis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30; Sen. Ep. 29, 3; 104, 12.—In the *pass.:* sive restituimur, sive desperamur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 8: hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90; cf.: nil desperandum Teucro duce, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 27: desperatis nostris rebus, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 26, 5: desperata salute, id. ib. 3, 3, 3 et saep.: desperato improviso tumultu, Liv. 10, 14 et saep.—*Middle:* desperatis hominibus, *who gave themselves up*, i. e. *were desperately resolved, desperate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* ego non despero fore aliquem aliquando, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 95; id. Div. 2, 21, 48; Quint. 5, 12, 3; Hor. A. P. 150; Ov. M. 9, 724 et saep.—(δ) With *dat.:* saluti, Cic. Clu. 25, 68: oppido, id. Pis. 34 *fin.:* rebus tuis, id. ib. 36, 89: suis fortunis, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 3: sibi, id. ib. 7, 50, 4; Cic. Mur. 21 *fin.:* saluti suae, id. Clu. 25.—(ε) *Absol.:* sive habes aliquam spem de republica sive desperas, Cic. Fam. 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 21 *fin.;* Quint. 2, 4, 10; 12 prooem. § 2; Ov. M. 10, 371 et saep.: spem habere a tribuno plebis, a senatu desperasse, Cic. Pis. 6.—Hence, * **1. dēspēranter,** *adv.*, *hopelessly, despairingly:* loqui secum, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 3.—**2. dēspērātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *given up, despaired of, irremediable, desperate* (most freq. in Cic.): exercitum collectum ex senibus desperatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 3: remedium aegrotae ac prope desperatae reipublicae, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70; cf.: reipublicae morbi, id. Sull. 27 *fin.:* collegium, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: desperatas pecunias exigere, id. Mur. 20 *fin.* et saep.: desperatos vocant, quia corpori suo minime parcunt (of the Christians), Lact. 5, 9, 12.—Prov.: desperatis Hippocrates vetat adhibere medicinam, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5.—*Comp.:* haec nunc multo desperatiora, Cic. Fam. 7, 22.—*Sup.:* perfugium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41 *fin.:* spes, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, § 2.—* *Adv.*, **dēspērātē,** *desperately:* non desperate sollicitus, Aug. Ep. ad Celer. 237.

despĭca, v. **despĭcus.**

dēspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [despicor], *contemptible, despicable* (post-class.): homo, Amm. 26, 8, 5; Ambros. in Psa. 28, § 3 al.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

* **dēspĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *contempt.*—*Plur.:* despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, i. e. *sentiments of contempt*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67.

1. dēspĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from despicor.

2. dēspĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [despicor], *contempt* (very rare, only in *dat.*): aliquem habere despicatui, *to despise*, * Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: si quis despicatui ducitur, *is despised*, * Cic. Fl. 27, 65.

dēspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [despicio], *a despising, contempt* (very rare; perh. only in Cic.): in omnium rerum humanarum contemptione ac despicientia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: rerum externarum, id. Off. 1, 20: animi, id. ib. 2, 11: in contemnendis honoribus, id. Part. Or. 23, 81.

dē-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3 (*inf. perf.* despexe, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To look down upon* any thing (for syn. cf.: contemno, sperno, aspernor). **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.). (α) *Neutr.:* ad te per impluvium tuum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 72; 2, 3, 16: de vertice montis in valles, Ov. M. 11, 504: a summo caelo in aequora, id. A. A. 2, 87: medios in agros, id. M. 1, 601: in vias, Hor. Od. 3, 7, 30 al.—*Absol.:* vultus suspicientis et despicientis, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—*Pass. impers.:* colles, qua despici poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2; Liv. 44, 6; Amm. 19, 5.—(β) *Act.:* si quis Pacuviano invehens curru multas et varias gentis et urbis despicere et oculis conlustrare possit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: Juppiter aethere summo Despiciens mare velivolum terrasque jacentis, etc., Verg. A. 1, 224 (v. Conington ad loc.); cf. Ov. M. 2, 178; id. F. 4, 569: e tumulis subjectam urbem, Sil. 12, 488: culmine cuncta, Luc. 5, 251: cavâ montis convalle, Verg. G. 2, 187 (Forb. ad loc.): quos (populos) despicit Arctos, Luc. 1, 458.—(Acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 236, despicio with *acc.* always has the trop. force, *to despise;* and in all these passages should be read *dispicere;* and so Rib. in Verg., Munro ad Lucr. 4, 418; cf. dispicio.)—**B.** Trop. as *v. act.*, *to look down upon, to despise, disdain* (class. and very freq.—syn.: contemnere, spernere): ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46 *fin.;* cf. id. Fin. 3, 18 *fin.;* id. Rep. 1, 17: divitias (with contemnere honores), id. Lael. 23: suos, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3; ipsos, id. B. G. 1, 13, 5: legionem propter paucitatem, id. ib. 3, 2, 3; cf. copias, id. B. C. 3, 23; 87: paucitatem militum, id. ib. 3, 111; id. B. G. 6, 39 *fin.:* ullum laborem aut munus, *to disdain, decline, shun*, id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.* et saep.: dum despicis omnes, Verg. E. 8, 32; Ov. M. 9, 438 et saep.—In *part. perf.:* homines despecti et contempti, Cic. Sest. 40, 87; cf.: huic despecto saluti fuit, Nep. Thras. 2, 2 (corresp. with contemptus and contemnentibus).—Partic. with the *gen.:* despiciens sui, Cic. de Or. 2, 89 *extr.;* and poet.: despectus taedae, Sil. 8, 54.—* **II.** *To look away, not to regard, not to attend:* simul atque ille despexerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22.—Hence, *P. a.*, **dēspectus,** a, um, *contemptible, despicable:* natura ejus, Tac. A. 13, 47: Euphrates, ingens modo, inde tenuis rivus, despectus emoritur, Mela, 3, 8, 5.—*Comp.:* improbos despectiores facere, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 3, pros. 4, p. 47 Obbar.

dēspĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [despicio, no. I. B.), *to despise, disdain* (very rare): aliquem, Q. Pompeius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 23.—Hence, **dēspĭcātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* sense, *despised:* vir me habet despicatam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 15 and 19; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 92.—**B.** As *P. a.:* despicatissimus homo, Cic. Sest. 16; cf.: contemptissimi ac despicatissimi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 98 Zumpt *N. cr.*

dēspĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *despised, disdained*, Naev. ap. Non. 155, 26 (Rib. Fragm. Com. v. 25; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 307).

dē-splendesco, ĕre, *v. n. inch.*, *to cease to shine, to lose its brightness*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39 *fin.*

dēspŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despolio], *a robbing, despoiling*, Tert. Res. Carn. 7; of a *fine*, Cod. Theod. 9, 17, 6.

dēspŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber, plunderer*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18; Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 28.

dē-spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (also *dep.:* quos despoliatur, with depopulatur, Afran. ap. Non. 480, 13), *to rob, plunder, despoil* (rare, but good prose).—Constr., *aliquem (aliquid) aliqua re:* ne se armis despoliaret, * Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 4: me despoliat, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 53; cf. id. Cas. 4, 4, 4; Ter. And. 4, 5, 21; Cic. Att. 7, 9: Dianae templum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21 *fin.:* digitos suos, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 57: despoliari triumpho, Liv. 45, 36.

dē-spondĕo, spondi, sponsum, 2 (*perf.* despopondisse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 2; *plqpf.* despoponderas, id. Truc. 4, 3, 51; with despondi, id. Aul. 2, 3, 4: despondisse, id. Trin. 5, 2, 9 et saep.), *v. a.*, *to promise to give, to promise, pledge.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rarely): librum alicui, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: Syriam homini, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: domum, hortos, Baias sibi, id. ib. 11, 6, 6: imperium Orientis Romanis, Liv. 26, 37: consulatum, id. 4, 13: Tarpeias arces sibi (sc diripiendas, with promittere), Luc. 7, 758.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** In partic. t. t., *to promise in marriage, to betroth, engage:* qui spoponderat filiam, despondisse dicebatur, quod *de sponte* ejus, id est de voluntate exierat, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 Müll.: filiam alicui, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 28; id. Rud. 4, 8, 5; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 36; Cic. Att. 1, 3 *fin.;* id. de Or. 1, 56, 239; id. Clu. 64, 179; Liv. 1, 26; 1, 39; Ov. M. 9, 715: vos uni viro, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 2 et saep.—*Absol.:* placuit despondi (sc. eam), Ter. And. 1, 1, 75; cf.: sororem suam in tam fortem familiam, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9; and: filiam suam in divitias maxumas, id. Cist. 2, 3, 57.—Rarely with *sibi:* Orestillae filiam sibi, *to espouse*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7.—*Pass. impers.:* intus despondebitur, Ter. And. 5, 6, 16.—**2.** Transf., facete: bibliothecam tuam cave cuiquam despondeas, quamvis acrem amatorem inveneris, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To promise, give up, devote to:* spes reipublicae despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 2: perjuria meritis poenis, Val. Fl. 7, 509.—**B.** With predom. idea of removing, putting away from one's self, *to give up, yield, resign.* So esp. freq. in Plaut.: animum, *to lose courage, to despair, despond:* ne lamentetur neve animum despondeat, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 6; 4, 2, 63; id. Merc. 3, 4, 29; id. Men. prol. 35; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; in the same sense, animos, Liv. 3, 38; 26, 7; 31, 22; and simply, despondere, Col. 8, 10, 1: sapientiam, *to despair of acquiring wisdom*, Col. 11, 1, 11; cf.: nempe quas spopondi? *St.* Immo, quas despondi, inquito, *have got rid of by promising*, i. e. by being security for others, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 25 Ritschl (Fleck. dependi).

dēsponsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desponso], *a betrothing, betrothal*, Tert. Verg. vel. 11; Vulg. Cant. 3, 11.

dēsponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [despondeo], *a despairing, desponding*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 176: animi, id. ib. 2, 32, 167.

dē-sponso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to betroth* (post-Aug.), Suet. Caes. 1; id. Claud. 27; Aur. Vict. Orig. 13: viro justo, Ambros. in Luc. 10, 21; Vulg. Matt. 1, 18.

‡ **dēsponsor,** ōris, *m.* [despondeo], *one who betroths*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.

dēsponsus, a, um, *Part.*, from despondeo.

* **dēspūmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [despumo], *a skimming off*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 19.

dē-spūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To skim off, to skim.* **1.** Prop.: undam aeni foliis, Verg. G. 1, 296: carnem, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: mel Atticum, Col. 12, 38, 5: aquam salsam, Pall. Febr. 25, 10.—**2.** Transf., *to work off, digest* wine: Falernum, Pers. 3, 3; *to rub off, polish* a pavement: pavimenti fastigium cote, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; cf. Vitr. 7, 4; *to let blood, to bleed* a horse, Veg. A. V. 3, 34, 2 al.—**B.** *To deposit a frothy matter*, Luc. 6, 506; Claud. in Prob. et Olyb. 54: Phoebe supposita in herbas, Luc. 6, 506; cf.: despumantes suas confusiones, i. e. *expressing by foaming*, Vulg. Judae, 13.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to cease foaming, to slacken, abate:* ut nimius ille fervor despumet, Sen. Ira, 2, 20: cum aliquid lacrymarum affectus despumaverit, id. Ep. 99, 27: aetas, id. ib. 68 *fin.*

dē-spŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to spit out, to spit.* **I.** Prop., Liv. 5, 40; Naev. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 6; esp. as a religious observance for averting a disease, etc.; so, *act.* morbos, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: tenerum ignem, Claud. rapt. Pros. 2, 52; *neutr.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27; Tib. 1, 2, 54; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69.—Hence, **II.** Trop., *to reject, abhor* (syn.: deprecari, aspernari, spernere, etc.), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 26: preces alicujus, Catull. 50, 19: voluptates (with spernere opes), Sen. Ep. 104 *fin.*—With *in:* acre in mores, Pers. 4, 35, dub. (others: despuat, hi mores, etc.).

* **dēspūtāmentum,** i, *n.* [despuo], *spittle*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

dēspūtum, i, *n.* [id.], *spittle* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 195.

dē-squāmo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to scale off, to scale.* **I.** Prop.: pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To peel off, to rub, scour, clean off:* corticem,

Plin. 23, 7, 70, § 134: corpus (vitis), id. 17, 24, 37, § 227: terrenum, *to shake off, scrape off*, id. 25, 8, 54, § 97 et saep.: rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 15.—**B.** **Dēsquāmāta**, ōrum, *n.* In medic. lang., *parts of the body from which the skin has been rubbed off, excoriated parts*, Gr. ἀποσύρματα, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139; 24, 11, 55, § 93 al.

dē-sterno, strāvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to free from its covering* (stratum), *to unsaddle, ungird*: camelos, Vulg. Gen. 24, 32.

* **dē-sterto**, tŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to cease snoring*; poet., *to cease dreaming*, Pers. 6, 10.

* **dēstico**, āre, *v. n.*, *to squeak*, of the noise made by the shrew-mouse, Auct. Carm. Philom. 62.

dēstillātio, ōnis, *f.* [destillo], *a dripping down, distilling*; in medic. lang., *a rheum, catarrh, running*, Cels. 1, 2; 4, 2; Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 183; 22, 25, 68, § 139 et saep.: jecoris, *an abscess*, Amm. 14, 11, 24.

dē-stillo (or **di-stillo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to drip* or *trickle down, to distil* (not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: lentum destillat ab inguine virus, * Verg. G. 3, 281; cf.: ex athere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: de capite in nares humor (from a cold), Cels. 4, 2, 4: nubes distillaverunt aquis, Vulg. Judic. 5, 4 al.—**II.** Transf.: tempora nardo, *to drop, distil*, Tib. 2, 2, 7; cf.: destillante arboribus odore mirae suavitatis, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198.

dē-stĭmŭlo (**di-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to goad on, to stimulate* (late Lat.), trop.: exercendi stili amore, Symm. Ep. 4, 26; Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 23.

dēstĭna, ae, *f.* [destino], *a support, stay, prop* (late Lat.): caeli, Arn. 2, p. 92; probably also Vitr. 5, 12, 3.

dēstĭnātē, *adv.*, *resolutely, obstinately*, etc.; v. destino *fin.*

dēstĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [destino], *a setting fast, establishing; a resolution, determination, purpose, design* (perh. not ante-Aug.): depascitur segetes destinatione ante determinata in diem, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: porticum ex destinatione M. Agrippae a sorore ejus inchoatam peregit, id. 3, 2, 3, § 17; cf. Tac. H. 1, 77: nulli placere partium destinatio, Liv. 32, 35 *fin.*: consulum, i. e. *the election* (opp. renuntiatione), Plin. Pan. 77, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 79; Plin. Pan. 95, 2: mortis, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96: exspirandi, id. 7, 45, 46, § 149: quietis, Stat. S. 3 praef.: aeternitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114 et saep.; certus destinationis, ne, etc., *resolute*, Tac. A. 12, 32.—**II.** Esp. *obstinacy*, Amm. 15, 10, 10 al.

dēstĭnāto, v. destino, *P. a.*

dēstĭnātor, ōris, *m.*, *he who determines, designs*: praevius, Ennod. 2, 6.

dēstĭnātum, i, *n.*, and

dēstĭnātus, a, um, see the foll. art., *P. a.*

dē-stĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obs. stanare; a particip. stem from root STA, v. sto; and cf.: dono, digno, etc., Corss. 2, 416], *to make fast, make firm, bind* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense—for syn. cf.: decerno, scisco, statuo, jubeo, constituo, sancio, definio). **I.** Lit.: antemnas ad malos, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 6: rates ancoris, id. B. C. 1, 25, 7: falces (laqueis), id. B. G. 7, 22, 2: arcas, Vitr. 5, 12, 3; dub., v. destina.—**II.** Trop., *to establish, determine, resolve, consider; to design, intend, devote, destine; to appoint, choose, elect* (syn.: definire, describere, designare, etc.). **A.** In gen. (in Livy freq. connected with *animis*, v. the foll.). (α) With double *acc.*: aliquem consulem, Liv. 10, 22; cf. Tac. A. 1, 3: Papirium parem destinant animis Magno Alexandro ducem, si, etc., Liv. 9, 16 *fin.*; cf.: animis auctorem caedis, id. 33, 28: aliquem regem, Just. 42, 4, 14 et saep.—(β) With *inf.* or *a clause*: infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 84; id. Aug. 53 al.: potiorem populi Romani quam regis Persei amicitiam habere, Liv. 43, 7; 7, 33; Quint. 5, 1, 3; Phaedr. 4, 27, 1; Ov. M. 8, 157 al.—(γ) With *dat.*: sibi aliquid, i. e. *to intend purchasing*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 113; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: operi destinati possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 2: aliquem foro, Quint. 2, 8, 8: me arae, Verg. A. 2, 129: diem necis alicui, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: domos publicis usibus, Vell. 2, 81 *fin.*: quod signum cuique loco, Quint. 11, 2, 29: Anticyram omnem illis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 83: cados tibi, id. Od. 2, 7, 20 et saep.—(δ) With *ad*: tempore locoque ad certamen destinatis, Liv. 33, 37: aliquem ad mortem, id. 2, 54: consilia ad bellum, id. 42, 48: materiam ad scribendum, Quint. 5, 10, 9 al.: ad omne obsequium destinati, Curt. 5, 28, 5.—(ε) With *in*: saxo aurove in aliud destinato, Tac. H. 4, 53 *fin.*: legati in provinciam destinati, Dig. 5, 1, 2: noctem proximam in fugam, Amm. 29, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the lang. of archers, slingers, etc., *to fix upon as a mark, to aim at* (= designare scopum): locum oris, Liv. 38, 29, 7; so id. 21, 54, 6.—Transf.: sagittas, *to shoot at the mark*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.—**2.** In the lang. of trade: sibi aliquid, *to fix upon for one's self, to intend to buy*: minis triginta sibi puellam destinat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 45; id. Most. 3, 1, 113; id. Pers. 4, 3, 72; Lucil. ap. Non. 289, 31; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3 al.—Hence, **dēstĭnātus**, a, um, *destined, fixed* (syn.: fixus, certus). **A.** *Adj.*: certis quibusdam destinatisque sententiis quasi addicti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: ad horam mortis destinatam, id. ib. 5, 22, 63: si hoc bene fixum omnibus destinatumque in animo est, Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: persona (coupled with certus), Quint. 3, 6, 57; cf. Cic. Rep. 4, 3.—Destinatum est alicui, with *inf.* = certum est, *it is one's decision, will; he has determined*, Liv. 6, 6, 7; Suet. Tib. 13; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 5 al.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. dēstĭnāta**, ae, *f.*, = sponsa, *a betrothed female, bride*, Suet. Caes. 27; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 6.—**2. dēstĭnātum**, i, *n.* **a.** *A mark or aim*, Liv. 38, 26 *fin.*; Curt. 7, 5 *fin.*—**b.** *An intended, determined object, design, intention*: neque tuis neque Liviae destinatis adversabor, Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*; cf.: destinata retinens, id. ib. 6, 32; so id. H. 4, 18: antequam destinata componam, *the intended narration*, id. ib. 1, 4: ad destinatum persequor, *the goal of life*, Vulg. Philip. 3, 14: destinata dare, *the intentions, dispositions* of a will, Phaedr. 4, 5, 27; so, ex destinato, *adv.*, *designedly, intentionally*, Sen. Clem. 1, 6; id. Ben. 6, 10 *fin.*; Suet. Cal. 43; and in a like sense merely destinato, Suet. Caes. 60.—**dēstĭnātē**, *adv.* (perh. only in Ammianus), *resolutely, obstinately*: certare, Amm. 18, 2.—*Comp.*, id. 20, 4; 7; 23, 1; 27, 3.

dēstĭtor, ōris, *m.* [desisto], *he who desists, withdraws from a thing*, Julian. Epit. nov. c. 51, § 192.

dē-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo]. **I.** *To set down; to set, place* anywhere (ante-class. and freq. in Liv.; elsewh. rare): destituit omnes servos ad mensam ante se, Caecil. ap. Non. 280, 3: navem in alto ancoris, Naev. ib.: palum in foro, C. Gracchus ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3: aliquem in convivio (sc. ludendi causa), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26 *fin.*: armatos in medio, Liv. 7, 10: aliquem ante tribunal, id. 2, 12; cf. id. 23, 10: cohortes extra vallum, id. 10, 4: duo signa hic, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 43 et saep.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** (Lit., to put away from one's self; hence) *To leave alone, to forsake, abandon, desert* (derelinquo, desero, q. v.): T. Roscius novem homines honestissimos induxit, decepit, destituit, adversariis tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: destitutus ab aliquo, id. Clu. 30 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 10, 32; cf. id. Quint. 16: funditores inermes, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 5: aliquem in septemviratu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; cf.: defensores in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv. 6, 17 et saep.: inceptam fugam, *to desist from*, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 20: morando spem, Liv. 1, 51: spem vindemiae, Col. 4, 24, 12: consilium, Suet. Caes. 9: honorem, id. Claud. 45: conata ejus, Vell. 2, 42: partem verborum, *to pronounce indistinctly* (with devorare), Quint. 11, 3, 33 Spald. et saep.—Poet., with *acc.* and *abl.*: ex quo destituit deos Mercede pactā Laomedon, i. e. *defrauded of their stipulated reward*, * Hor. Od. 3, 3, 21.—(β) Of inanimate and abstract subjects: neque reperias, quos aut pronior fortuna comitata sit, aut, veluti fatigata, maturius destituerit, quam, etc., Vell. 2, 69 *fin.*: cum primas spes fortuna destituit, Curt. 4, 1, 5, § 29; cf. Suet. Aug. 65: ventus aliquem, Liv. 30, 24: aliquem vadum, id. 21, 28: aliquem poplites, Suet. Claud. 30; cf.: aliquem memoria, mens, Curt. 7, 1: alveum fluitantem aqua, Liv. 1, 4; cf.: freta destituent nudos in litore pisces, * Verg. E. 1, 61.—(γ) *Part. perf.* destitutus, constr. usu. ab aliquo, aliquā re, rarely ab aliquā re, freq. with *ab*, *abandoned, forsaken by; robbed of, destitute of*: in divite ac paupere: propinquis, amicis, clientibus abundante, et his omnibus destituto, Quint. 5, 10, 26: alicujus consiliis, promissis, praeceptis destitutus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8: scientiā juris, Quint. 12, 3, 10: lenociniis, id. 12, 1, 30 et saep.; but with spe, *a* is more freq.: destituti ab unica spe auxilii, Liv. 40, 47: a spe, id. 31, 24; 36, 33, 3; Curt. 4, 3 (with spe, Curt. 8, 6): a re familiari, Suet. Ner. 10.—(δ) *Absol.*: si is destituat, nihil satis tutum habebis, Liv. 37, 7: simul, si destituat spes, alia praesidia molitur, Liv. 1, 41; so, spes, id. Tib. 1, 1, 9; Luc. 2, 728: pietasque fidesque, id. 5, 298: ego, Vulg. Isai. 49, 21.

dēstĭtūtio, ōnis, *f.* [destituo], *a forsaking, deserting; deceiving, a failure, disappointment* (very rare), Cic. Clu. 26, 71; id. Quint. 5, 20; Suet. Dom. 14.—**II.** *A putting away, abandoning*: peccati, Vulg. Heb. 9, 26.

dēstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who forsakes, disappoints*, or *deceives*, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 18; Auct. Priap. 83, 14.

dēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from destituo.

dē-strangŭlo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to choke, strangle*; only trop., *to destroy*: rem publicam, Porc. Latro decl. in Cat. 24.

dēstrictārium, i, *n.* [destringo], *the place in the baths where the body was rubbed down*, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 1251.

dēstrictē, *adv.*, v. districte.

dēstrictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [destringo], *dissolving, loosening*, opp. constrictivus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29.

dēstrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from destringo.

dē-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To strip off.* **A.** Lit. (class.), of the leaves of plants: avenam, Cato R. R. 37, 5: oleam, Col. 11, 2, 83: bacam myrti, id. 12, 38, 7: frondem, Quint. 12, 6, 2: ramos, Luc. 4, 317 al.—Of *rubbing* the body in the bath, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 14; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; 62; Mart. 14, 51; hence also of *scouring out* the intestines: interanea, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 96. Esp. freq. of the sword; *to unsheathe, draw*: gladium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; id. B. C. 1, 46; Liv. 27, 13 al.: ensem, Hor. Od. 3, 1, 17; Ov. F. 2, 99; 207 et saep.; hence also securim, Liv. 8, 7.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): non laturi homines destringi aliquid et abradi bonis, *should be taken from*, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.—**II.** *To touch gently, to graze, skim, skirt* (perh. only in the poets). **A.** Lit.: aequora alis, Ov. M. 4, 562: pectus arundine, id. ib. 10, 526: pectora summa sagittā, id. H. 16, 275; for which, corpus harundo, id. M. 8, 382; cf.: Cygnum cuspis, id. ib. 12, 101; and even vulnus, *to cause a slight wound*, Grat. Cyn. 364.—**B.** Trop., *to criticise, censure, satirize*: quemquam mordaci carmine, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: alios gravi contumelia, Phaedr. 1, 29, 2.—Hence, **dēstrictus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *severe, rigid, censorious*: quam destrictam egerunt censuram, Val. Max. 2, 9, 6.—*Comp.*: ut quis destrictior accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*

dēstructĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [destruo], *destructible*: omnia, Lact. de Ira D. *fin.* (al. destructilia).

dēstructĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *destructible*: aedes, Prud. στεφ. 10, 357; Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, § 28.

dēstructio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a pulling down, destruction.* **I.** Prop.: murorum, Suet. Galb. 12: munitionum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 4.—**II.** Trop.: sententiarum (opp. confirmatio), *a refuting, refutation*, Quint. 10, 5, 12: appetentiae, *disturbance*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 203.

dēstructīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *destructive*: adjutorium, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 84.

dēstructor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who pulls down, a destroyer*: rerum, opp. aedificator, Tert. Apol. 46: Trojae, Cass. Var. 14, 15; Hier. Ep. 112, 10 *fin.*

dē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pull* or *tear down* any thing built (opp. construo—

for syn. cf.: demolior, diruo). **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): navem, aedificium idem destruit facillime, qui construxit, Cic. de Sen. 20, 72; so, templum prope funditus, Suet. Vesp. 9: moenia, Verg. A. 4, 326: aras, Vulg. Exod. 34, 13 et saep. — **B.** Poet. transf.: crinemque manumque, i. e., *to strip off crown and sceptre*, Stat. Th. 12, 93. — **II.** Trop., *to destroy, ruin, weaken* (perh. not ante-Aug.): destruere ac demoliri aliquid, Liv. 34, 3: tyrannidem, Quint. 1, 10, 48: orationem (opp. illustrare), id. 11, 1, 2; cf. finitionem (opp. confirmare), id. 7, 3, 19: singulos testes (opp. exornare), id. 5, 7, 25 sq.: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 63: senem, id. H. 1, 6: multa vetustas, Ov. F. 5, 132; cf. id. M. 15, 235: dicta vultu, id. A. A. 2, 312: legem, Vulg. Rom. 3, 31.

dē-sub, *praep. c. abl.*, *below, beneath* (late Lat.; cf. desuper): desub Alpibus, id est, desub ipsis Italiae faucibus, Flor. 2, 3, 2: desub oculo, Veg. Vet. 2, 19: desub rivo, Innocent. de Cas. liter. p. 226 ed. Goes.: desub se, id. ib. 223: lucernam desub modio ejecit, Fulg. Mythol. 3, 6.

dē-sŭbĭtō (by many written separately, de subito), *adv.*, *on a sudden, suddenly* (except once in Cic., only ante-class.), Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 46; id. Capt. prol. 62; id. Most. 2, 1, 63; id. Stich. 5, 4, 39; Lucil., Enn., Naev., al. ap. Non. 517, 13–518, 1; Lucr. 2, 265; 3, 643; Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 2 (ap. Non. p. 517).

* **dē-sūbŭlo,** āre, *v. a.* [subula], *to bore in deeply:* perforare, Non. 99, 30; trop.: viam, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 32.

* **dē-suctus,** a, um, *Part.*, from desugo.

Desudāba, ae, *f.*, *a town in Thrace*, Liv. 44, 26.

* **dē-sūdasco,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to sweat greatly.* — *Impers. pass.:* ubi damnis desudascitur, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 33.

dēsūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desudo], *a violent sweating* (late Lat.). **I.** Prop.: nimia corporis, Firm. Math. 3, 1. — **II.** Trop., *exertion, painstaking;* coupled with cura, Mart. Cap. 6, § 577.

dē-sūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sweat greatly.* **A.** Lit., Cels. 6, 6, 29; Stat. Th. 3, 277.—**B.** Trop., *to exert* or *fatigue one's self:* in his (sc. exercitationibus ingenii) desudans atque elaborans, *Cic. de Sen. 11, 38: alio Marte, Claud. B. Get. 280; cf. id. in Eutrop. 2, 602: laboribus, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 19.—**II.** *Act.*, *to sweat out, exude.* **A.** Lit.: balsama, Claud. Epithal. Pall. et Celer. 123: pestem in amnes, id. in Rufin. 1, 304.—**B.** Trop., *to perform with exertion* (qs. with sweating): excubias militiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

dēsŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [desueo], *to disuse, disaccustom, bring out of use* (very rare): catuli (a matre) minutatim desuefiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 12: multitudo desuefacta a contionibus, *Cic. Clu. 40, 110; cf. Tert. Pall. 4.

dē-sŭēfīo, v. desuefacio.

dē-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet., or in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. and Caes. not at all; cf., however, desuefacio). **I.** *Act.*, *to disuse, to lay aside a custom* or *habit, to disaccustom, to put out of use:* desuevi, ne quo ad cenam iret, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 1: arma diu desueta, Verg. A. 2, 509; cf.: rem desuetam usurpare, Liv. 3, 38: desueta sidera cerno (i. e. quae cernere desuevi), Ov. M. 5, 503; cf.: voces jam mihi desuetae, id. ib. 7, 646: desueta verba, id. Tr. 5, 7, 63: in desuescendis morari, Quint. 3, 8, 70.—With *inf.:* desueto Samnite clamorem Romani exercitus pati, Liv. 8, 38, 10. — **II.** *Neutr.*, *to become unaccustomed, to disaccustom one's self;* or in the *perf.*, *to be unaccustomed:* paullatim antiquo patrum honori, Sil. 3, 576: jam desueta triumphis (i. e. bellis) agmina, Verg. A. 6, 815; cf. id. ib. 7, 693: fera rabiem desueta, Stat. Th. 5, 231: desueta corda, Verg. A. 1, 722.

dēsŭētūdo, inis, *f.* [desuesco], *discontinuance of a practice* or *habit, disuse, desuetude:* armorum, Liv. 1, 19: bellandi, Fronto, princ. hist. p. 3, 7: desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436; so *absol.*, id. Tr. 5, 7, 57; Dig. 1, 3, 32 al.

dēsuētus, a, um, *Part.*, from desuesco.

dē-sūgo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to suck from* any thing, *to suck in* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 9, 4; 1, 37, 2.

dē-sulco, āre, *v. a.*, *to furrow through, to plough up*, Avien. Perieg. 1137.

* **dēsulto,** āre, *v. intens. n.* [desilio], *to leap down:* mari, *into the sea*, Tert. Anim. 32.

dēsultor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a leaper, vaulter*, the technical designation of a sort of riders, who, in the circus-games, leaped from one horse to another without stopping. **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Liv. 23, 29; 44, 9; Manil. 5, 85.—**II.** Trop., *a fickle, inconstant person:* amoris, *an inconstant lover*, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 15; cf. bellorum, Sen. Suas. 1, § 8.

dēsultōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [desultor]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a vaulter* (desultor): equi, Suet. Caes. 39: levitas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88.—*Subst.:* **desultorius,** ii, *m.*, Cic. Mur. 27, 57. — **II.** *Desultory, superficial*, Ap. M. 1, p. 102, 14.

dēsultrix, īcis, *f.*, *adj.* [id.], *inconstant* (late Lat.): virtus, Tert. adv. Val. 38.

* **dēsultūra,** ae, *f.* [desilio], *a leaping* or *jumping down* from a horse; comic, opp. insultura, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 9.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse (ee in deest, deesse, deerit, etc., in the poets *per synaeresin* as one syll., Lucr. 1, 44; Cat. 64, 151; Verg. G. 2, 233; id. A. 7, 262; 10, 378; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24; Ov. M. 15, 354 et saep.; *praes. subj.*, desiet, Cato R. R. 8; *perf.*, defuerunt, trisyl., Ov. M. 6, 585; *fut. inf.*, commonly defuturum esse, as Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2, etc.; also defore, id. Fam. 13, 63; Caes. B. G. 5, 56; Sil. 9, 248; *imperf. subj.*, deforent, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 13), *v. n.*, *to be away, be absent; to fail, be wanting* (for syn. cf.: absum, deficio, descisco, negligo; freq. in all periods). **I.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* non ratio, verum argentum deerat, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 69: frigore enim desunt ignes ventique calore Deficiunt, Lucr. 6, 360: cf. id. 3, 455; Cato R. R. 8: omnia deerant, quae, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.:* semper paullum ad summam felicitatem defuisse, id. ib. 6, 43, 5: ibi numquam causas seditionum et certaminis defore, Liv. 45, 18: quod non desit habentem, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52 et saep.: non desunt qui, for sunt qui, Quint. 4, 5, 11; 8, 3, 85; Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248.—(β) With *dat.* (so most freq.): metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit oratio, Plaut. Bac. 1, 1, 3 and 4: cui nihil desit, quod, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. Lael. 14, 51: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: quantum alteri sententiae deesset animi, tantum alteri superesse, Caes. B. C. 2, 31; so, opp. superesse, Cic. Fam. 13, 63; cf. opp. superare, Sall. C. 20, 11: neu desint epulis rosae, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 15; id. Ep. 1, 1, 58 et saep.: hoc unum ad pristinam fortunam Caesari defuit, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.;* cf. id. B. C. 3, 2, 2; 3, 96, 2. —(γ) With *in:* ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis, neque in Crasso redundaret, Cic. de Or. 3, 4 *fin.;* id. Rep. 2, 33: in C. Laenio commendando, id. Fam. 13, 63 al.—(δ) With *inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et mihi non desunt turpes pendere corollae, Prop. 1, 16, 7; Sil. 6, 10; Tac. H. 4, 1 al.—(ε) With *quominus:* duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret, defuisse, Cic. Rep. 3, 30 *fin.* (ap. Non. 262, 23); Tac. A. 14, 39.—(ζ) With *quin:* nihil contumeliarum defuit, quin subiret, Suet. Ner. 45.—(η) With *ut:* non defuit, ut, etc., Capitol. Gord. III. 31.—**II.** Pregn., *to fail, be wanting in one's duty*, as in rendering assistance, etc.; *not to assist* or *serve, to desert* one, *to neglect* a person or thing. (α) With *dat.:* tantum enitor, ut neque amicis neque etiam alienioribus opera, consilio, labore desim, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17; cf. id. Mur. 4 *fin.:* ne tibi desis, *that you be not wanting to yourself, neglect not your own advantage*, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; cf. Hor. S. 1, 9, 56; 2, 1, 17; 1, 4, 134: senatu reique publicae, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3 sq.: communi saluti nulla in re, id. B. G. 5, 33, 2: Timotheo de fama dimicanti, Nep. Timoth. 4, 3: huic rei, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 2: negotio, id. ib. 2, 41, 3: decori vestro, Cic. Rep. 6, 24: officio et dignitati meae, id. Att. 7, 17, 4; Liv. 3, 50: tempori, id. 21, 27; cf.: occasioni temporis, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 et saep.—(β) Without *dat.:* non deest reipublicae consilium ... nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1 *fin.;* id. Rep. 3, 21: qui non deerat in causis, id. Brut. 34, 130: nec deerat Ptolemaeus, Tac. H. 1, 22 *fin.*—**B.** *To fall short of, miss, fail to obtain:* ne quis desit gratiae Dei, Vulg. Heb. 12, 15.

dē-sūmo, mpsi (msi), 3, *v. a.* Lit., *to take for one's self* from a multitude or mass; hence, *to pick out, choose, select* (syn. deligere); *to take upon one's self, undertake* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.—syn. suscipere): sibi consules asservandos desumunt, Liv. 4, 55, 3: sibi hostes, id. 38, 45; cf.: sibi pugnas, Tac. Or. 37; and: cursum certamenque, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7: sibi vacuas Athenas, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 81.

* **dē-sŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to fasten:* cupam imbricibus ferreis, Cato R. R. 21, 3.

dē-sŭper, *adv.*, *from above, from overhead* (repeatedly in the historians and poets; not in Cic.): qui in phalangas insilirent et desuper vulnerarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 5 (a false reading in Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2; but v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 511; cf. Tac. A. 2, 16): aprum jaculis desuper petit, Suet. Tib. 72; Sen. Ep. 74: desuper atrum nemus imminet, Verg. A. 1, 165; 2, 47; 4, 122 al.: nunc desuper Alpis colles abripimur, Luc. 1, 688 (the construction as just before: feros Libyen; and Verg. E. 1, 65: sitientes ibimus Afros).—**II.** Without the idea of motion, *above* (poet. and late): desuper extentas imposuere togas, Ov. F. 3, 529; Sil. 1, 349; Flor. 3, 2, 6; Just. 21, 6, 6; Vulg. Matt. 21, 7 et saep.

dē-supernē, *adv.*, *from above*, Vitr. 10. 16, 10 (dub. v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 511).

dē-surgo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to rise from* any place; *to rise* (extremely rare). **I.** Prop.: certa desurgere parte, *Lucr. 5, 703: cenā, *Hor. S. 2, 2, 77.—**II.** Transf., *to go to stool*, Scrib. Comp. 140 and 142; Plin. 28, 14, 59, § 211.

dēsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [desurgo], *a going to stool*, Scrib. Comp. 37; 142.

dē-sursum, *adv.* (= desuper), *from above*, Tert. de Praescr. 46 al.: descendens, Vulg. Jacob, 3, 15 al.

dētectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detego], *an uncovering;* trop., *revealing:* creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *fin.*

dētector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an uncoverer;* trop., *revealer* (eccl. Lat.): creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 *med.:* conscientiae, id. adv. Val. 3.

dē-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to uncover, expose, lay bare* (freq. in the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: ventus detexit villam, *unroofed*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 3: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam, Liv. 42, 3: regiam Caci, Verg. A. 8, 241: juga montium detexerat nebula, Liv. 33, 7 et saep.: capite detecto, Suet. Caes. 57; cf. poet. transf. and in Gr. construction: caput puer detectus, Verg. A. 10, 133: faciem, Suet. Ner. 48: corpora, Tac. A. 13, 38: ossa, Suet. Caes. 81; Ov. M. 9, 169 et saep.: ensem strictum vagina, Sil. 13, 168; cf. ferrum, Luc. 3, 128: arma, Suet. Tib. 37: plagam (opp. celare), id. Oth. 11 et saep.: patefacta et detecta corpora, *Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 122.—**B.** In comic transf., *to take off, remove:* detegetur corium de tergo meo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 63: haec illa est tempestas mea, mihi quae modestiam omnem Detexit, tectus qua fui (the figure being taken from buildings), id. Most. 1, 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 60. — **II.** Trop., *to discover, disclose, reveal, betray, detect:* nimis detegendo cladem nudandoque, Liv. 23, 5: insidias, id. 27, 16: consilium, id. 27, 45: mentem, Quint. 8 prooem. § 20: animi secreta (with proferre mores), id. 11, 1, 30: latentem culpam, Ov. M. 2, 546 et saep.: mores se inter ludendum, Quint. 1, 3, 12: formidine detegi, Tac. H. 1, 81.

dē-tendo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to unstretch, relax* a thing strained (very rare): tabernacula, *to strike the tents*, * Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 3; Liv. 41, 3, 1.

dētensus, a, um, *Part.*, from detendo.

dētentātor, ōris, *m.* [detento], *one who holds* or *keeps back* something, *a detainer*, Cod. 7, 39, 7; 11, 59, 2.

dētentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detineo], *a keeping back, detaining*, Dig. 4, 6, 15; 25, 1, 5; Vulg. Sirach, 24, 16.

dētento, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. intens. a.* [id.], *to hold* or *keep back, to detain* (late Lat.), Ven. Carm. 11, 21: servos, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 16 al.

dētentor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who holds* or *keeps back, a detainer:* possessionis alienae, Cod. 8, 4, 10.

1. dētentus, a, um, *Part.*, from detineo.

* **2. dētentus,** ūs, *m.* [detineo], *a holding* or *keeping back*, Tert. adv. Val. 32.

* **dē-tĕpesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to cease to be lukewarm, to grow cool*, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

dē-tergĕo, si, sum, 2 (also post-class.: detergis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 191: detergunt, id. ap. Eutr. 2, 375: detergantur, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21; Ap. Mag. 59, p. 312, 26; Sen. Ep. 47, 4, v. tergeo), *v. a.* **I.** *To wipe off, wipe away* (class.). **A.** Lit.: sudorem frontis brachio, Suet. Ner. 23; cf.: lacrimas pollice, Ov. M. 13, 746; cf.: teneros fletus stamine, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 375: araneas, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.—Poet.: nubila, i. e. *to drive away, remove*, Hor. Od. 1, 7, 15; cf. sidera, *to drive* or *chase away*, Cic. Arat. 246.—**2.** Transf., *to cleanse by wiping, to wipe off, wipe clean, to clean out:* caput pallio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 20: labra spongiâ, Col. 6, 9, 2; cf.: se linguâ, id. 6, 6, 1: frontem unguento, Petr. 47, 1: falces fibrina pelle, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265: cloacas, Liv. 39, 44; cf. Suet. Aug. 18.—Comic: mensam, i. e. *to clear, to empty*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To take away, remove:* fastidia, Col. 8, 10, 5: somnum, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 27.—**2.** *To cleanse, purge:* animum helleboro, Petr. 88, 4; secula foedo victu, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 1, 191.—**3.** In colloq. lang., of money: primo anno LXXX. detersimus, *have swept off, got*, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 6.—**II.** *To strip off, break off; to break to pieces:* remos, Caes. B. C. 1, 58; Liv. 28, 30 *fin.:* pinnas asseribus falcatis, id. 38, 5: palmites, Col. 4, 27 *fin.*

‡ **dētĕrĭae** porcae id est macilentae, *lean*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 73, 5 Müll.

dētĕrĭor, ius, *adj. comp.* (*sup.* deterrimus, a um) [from an obs. *adj. deter*, from *de*, down; hence, lower, inferior, worse], *worse, poorer, meaner* (freq. and class.—for syn. cf.: malus, injustus, improbus; pravus, nequam, corruptus, perversus; and the *compp.* pejor, etc.). **I.** Of inanimate things: seges, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: ruina rem non fecit deteriorem, haud scio an jam fructuosiorem, Cic. Att. 14. 11 *fin.:* so, vectigalia, * Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4: muraena carne, Hor. S. 2, 8, 44: deterior ac decolor aetas, Verg. A. 8, 326: forma, Lucr. 4, 1275: mores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: via, id. Trin. 3, 2, 54 et saep.: video meliora proboque, Deteriora sequor, Ov. M. 7, 21: cuncta aucta in deterius, Tac. A. 2, 82; 3, 10; id. H. 3, 13 al.—*Sup.:* genus reipublicae ex bono in deterrimum conversum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26; so, genus, id. ib. 1, 42: finis, id. Lael. 16, 59: causa belli, Hor. S. 1, 3, 107: color, Verg. G. 3, 82: cogitare optima simul et deterrima, Quint. 12, 1, 4 et saep.—**II.** Of persons: quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 39; opp. melior, Cic. Phil. 13, 19; Quint. 2, 4, 21 al.; opp. optimus, Liv. 39, 27; opp. strenuior, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 10: vidi ego nequam homines, verum te neminem deteriorem, id. Bac. 5, 2, 61 et saep.: peditatu erat deterior, *weaker*, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.:* infideli deterior, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 8.—*Sup.:* homo deterrime et impudentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16; id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81.—**dētĕrius,** *adv.*, *worse, less:* de male Graecis Latine scripta deterius, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8: nequi deterius huic sit quam quoi pessumest, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 80: valeo, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14: olet herba, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: spe nostra si placeant, id. S. 1, 10, 90.

dētĕrĭōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [deterior], *to make worse, to deteriorate* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. de Statu an. 1, 3 al.

dētĕrĭus, *adv.*, *worse*, v. deterior *fin.*

dētermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [determino], *that has an end, finite:* materia, Tert. adv. Herm. 41.

dētermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a boundary, conclusion, end:* extrema ora et d. mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101: exitus et determinatio orationis, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98.

* **dētermĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who prescribes* or *determines:* disciplinae, Tert. Pudic. 11.

dē-termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to enclose within boundaries, to bound; to limit, prescribe, determine* (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: regiones, limites, confinia, Plaut. Poen. prol. 49: augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. 1, 18 *fin.;* cf. Asiam ab oriente Armenia minore, ab occidente Phrygia, etc., Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102: imaginem templi scipione in solo, id. 28, 2, 4, § 15.—**II.** Transf., *to fix, settle, determine:* teli ictus, Lucr. 6, 403: segetes in diem, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 77; cf.: diem jejuniis, Tert. adv. Psych. 2: senatoria et equestria officia biennio spatio, Suet. Galb. 15; Tac. Or. 16: id quod dicit spiritu, non arte determinat, *measures*, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175: judicium determinat causas, Vulg. Prov. 26, 10: mensuram (Ponti), Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 77.—Poet.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, Cic. Poet. Div. 1, 12.

dē-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to rub away, to wear away, to wear out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Prop.: strataque jam volgi pedibus detrita viarum saxea, Lucr. 1, 315: a catena collum detritum cani, Phaedr. 3, 7, 16; so, vestem usu, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191; cf.: detrita tegmina, Tac. A. 1, 18: aurum usu, Plin. 33, 3, 19: pedes (viâ longâ), Tib. 1, 9, 16: frumenta, *to thresh out*, Col. 1, 6, 23; cf. milium, id. 6, 12, 4: scillam, id. 6, 27, 10: telephion, Plin. 27, 13, 110, § 137: calces deteris, *you tread on my heels*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 111.—**II.** Trop., *to diminish in force, to lessen, weaken, impair:* laudes Caesaris culpâ ingeni, Hor. Od. 1, 6, 12: aliquid velut usu ipso, Quint. 2, 4, 7: fulgorem, id. 10, 5, 16: si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, deteritur, etc., Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.:* ab alio genere vitae detriti jam, Gell. 15, 30, 1: quantum detritum est famae, Sil. 7, 247: detrita bellis Suessa, id. 8, 399: detereret sibi multa Lucilius, *would polish his verses*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 69 (cf. just before, v. 65, limatior).—*Absol.:* nimia cura deterit magis quam emendat, Plin. Ep. 9, 35 *fin.*—Hence, * **dētrītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *worn out, trite, hackneyed* (for which in Cic. contritus): illa in agendis causis jam detrita, Quint. 8, 6, 51.

dē-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To frighten from* any thing; *to deter, discourage from, prevent, hinder* (class.).—Constr. (α) (*Aliquem*) *ab aliqua re:* homines adolescentes a dicendi studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117: sanos homines a scribendo, id. Brut. 75 *fin.;* cf. id. Or. 1 *fin.:* te a dimicatione (opp. ad certam laudem adhortor), id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: eum ab instituto consilio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4; cf.: a proposito, id. B. C. 3, 100, 3: animos a cupiditate, Liv. 22, 42: ferociores annos a licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 3 et saep.—Without *acc.:* a turpi meretricis amore, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112.—(β) (*Aliquem*) *de aliqua re:* de agro hunc senem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 159: Stoicos de sententia, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81: me de statu meo, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11 *fin.*—(γ) (*Aliquem*) *ne, quin, quominus:* (poetam) maledictis, ne scribat, Ter. Ph. prol. 3; Cic. Quint. 4, 16; Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 2; 1, 31, 16 al. (but different is Suet. Ner. 47: deterritum putant, ne discerperetur).—Without *acc.:* haud ferro deterrere potes, ne me amet, Plaut. Truc. 5, 37.—With *quin:* quin loquar haec ... numquam me potes deterrere, id. Am. 2, 1, 10; id. Mil. 2, 4, 16; Caes. B. G. 2, 3 *fin.*—*Pass.*, Tib. 1, 3, 13; cf.: me homo nemo deterruerit, quin ea sit in his aedibus, i. e. *shall make me believe but that*, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 61.—With *quominus:* neque te deterreo, quominus id disputes, Cic. Att. 11, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 38; Liv. 26, 48 al.—(δ) With *aliquem* and an *inf.* (very rarely): nefarias ejus libidines commemorare pudore deterreor, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14; id. ib. 1, 9, 24.—(ε) *Aliquem aliqua re* (very rarely): silvestres homines caedibus et victu foedo, Hor. A. P. 392; cf. Sall. J. 98, 5.—(ζ) With simple *acc.:* reliquos magnitudine poenae, Caes. B. C. 3, 8, 3: pavidam ense (with repellere), Ov. M. 14, 296: deterritis tribunis, Liv. 10, 9: Caesar coercendum atque deterrendum Dumnorigem statuebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: in deterrenda liberalitate, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63.—(η) *Absol.:* advorsor sedulo et deterreo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64; Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8; Suet. Caes. 70 al.—**II.** In Augustan authors, sometimes with an inanimate object, like defendere, prohibere, etc., *to avert, keep off:* vim a censoribus, Liv. 4, 24 *fin.:* d. nefas et inhibere bipennem, Ov. M. 8, 767.

dētersĭō, ōnis, *f.* [detergeo], *a cleansing:* mitissima, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 203.

dētersus, a, um, *Part.*, from detergeo.

dētestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [detestor], *execrable, abominable, detestable* (good prose): omen, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11; cf.: exsecratus populo Romano, detestabilis, etc., id. ib. 2, 26 *fin.:* nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, id. de Sen. 12, 41; cf. res (with tetra, misera), id. Tusc. 3, 11 *fin.:* scelus, id. Lael. 8, 27: exemplum, Liv. 26, 48: voce, Suet. Vit. 10 et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57; Vulg. Sap. 19, 13.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.—*Adv.*, **dētestābĭlĭter,** *abominably:* quod nefarie, quod detestabiliter fecit, Lact. 5, 10, 7.

1. dētestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In relig. lang. **A.** *Execration, cursing, detestation*, Liv. 10, 38; Hor. Epod. 5, 89; Sen. Ep. 117 *med.;* Gell. 2, 6, 3; Vulg. Dan. 9, 11.—**B.** *A keeping off, averting*, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135: scelerum, Cic. Dom. 55, 140.—**II.** In judicial lang., *a formal renunciation under oath:* detestatio est denuntiatio facta cum testatione, Dig. 50, 16, 40; cf. detestor, *no.* II.—So detestatio sacrorum, *the solemn renunciation of the family sacred rites, and thereby of the* gens *itself, which in* arrogatio *was made by the son*, Gell. 15, 27, 3; cf.: Liber (Servii Sulpicii) de sacris detestandis, id. 6, 12, 1.

* **2. dē-testātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [2. testis], *the removal of the testes, castration*, Ap. M. 7, p. 198, 7.

dētestātor, ōris, *m.* [detestor, *no.* I.], *one who execrates, a curser* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 al.

dētesto, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [*act. collat.* form of detestor], *to execrate* (very rare): detestabant, Amm. 26, 6, 17; v. also detestor *fin.*

dē-testor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* **I.** In relig. lang. **A.** *To curse while calling a deity to witness*, i. e. *to execrate, abominate* (for syn. cf.: abominari, adversari, abhorrere, horrere, devovere, execrari): cum (te) viderunt, tamquam auspicium malum detestantur, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, * Caes. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.;* cf.: caput euntis hostili prece, Ov. M. 15, 505: dira exsecratio ac furiale carmen detestandae familiae stirpique compositum, Liv. 10, 41: exitum belli civilis, Cic. Phil. 8, 2 *fin.* et saep.—**b.** *To call to witness*, = testor, obtestor: summum Jovem, deosque, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 60.—**B.** *To call down upon, denounce* while invoking a deity: minas periculaque in caput eorum, Liv. 39, 10, 2: deorum iram in caput infelicis pueri, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 6.—**C.** *To hate intensely, detest, abominate, abhor:* causam auctoremque cladis, Tac. H. 2, 35 *fin.:* civilia arma adeo detestari, *felt such abhorrence for*, Suet. Oth. 10: sortem populi Romani, id. Claud. 3: viam pravam Vulg. Prov. 3, 13.—**II.** Transf., *to avert from one's self by entreaty, to ward off, avert, remove*, sc. an evil from one's self or others, = deprecari, *to deprecate:* ut a me quandam prope justam patriae querimoniam detester ac deprecer, Cic. Cat. 1, 11: memoriam consulatus tui a republica, id. Pis. 40, 96: invidiam, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: o di immortales, avertite ac detestamini hoc omen, id. Phil. 4, 4, 10.—**III.** In judic. lang., *to renounce solemnly* or *under oath:* detestatum est testatione denuntiatum, Dig. 50, 16, 238; cf. ib. § 40, and detestatio, II.: Servius Sulpicius in libro de sacris detestandis, etc., Gell. 7, 12, 1.

☞ In a pass. sense, Ap. Mag. p. 307, 24; August. Ep. ad Macr. 255.—Esp., in the *part. perf.*, *detested, abominated:* detestata omnia ejusmodi repudianda sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28: bella matribus detestata, Hor. Od. 1, 1, 25.

dē-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to weave off, to finish* or *make by weaving, to weave, plait* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: inter decem

annos unam togam, Titin. ap. Non. 406, 19; cf.: ad detexundam telam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 7: vestimentum, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 11.— Comic.: pallium (qs. to take it from the loom), *to steal*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 138: aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Verg. E. 2, 72; cf.: fiscellam vimine junci, Tib. 2, 3, 15.— **II.** Trop., *to explain, describe, complete, finish:* (lacteus) non perpetuum detexens conficit orbem, Cic. Arat. 250: te ab summo jam detexam exordio, Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 27, 42; cf.: ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: at modo coeptum detexatur opus, Aus. Edyll. 10, 411.

dētextus, a, um, *Part.*, from detexo.

dē-tĭnĕo, tinŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* [teneo], *to hold off, keep back, detain.* **I.** Lit. (class.): nos de nostro negotio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 190: aliquem ab aliquo incepto studioque, Sall. C. 4, 2: aliquem apud villam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 13: so, aliquem, id. Men. 4, 2, 22; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 5. 5 (with demorari), Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 3 Oud. *N. cr.;* Liv. 4, 55 (opp. concire); Verg. A. 2, 788; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 5: me grata compede Myrtale, id. Od. 1, 33, 14; Ov. M. 13, 301 et saep.: novissimos proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 75, 4; cf.: Hannibalem quam acerrimo bello, Liv. 27, 12: se miserandis alimentis detinuerat, *had supported himself*, Tac. A. 6, 23: naves tempestatibus detinebantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.;* cf.: rates voce canora, Ov. A. A. 3, 311: iter iratae anguis (cantus), Tib. 1, 8, 20: illum ne discederet, Vulg. Luc. 4, 42.— **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (poet.), *to delay*, i. e. *lengthen:* euntem multa loquendo Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683; cf. tempus, id. Pont. 4, 10, 67.—**B.** Esp., *to occupy, engage* (also class.): in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf. Quint. 10, 5, 17: in contumelia, Tac. A. 13, 36 *fin.:* in admiratione sui, Suet. Ner. 52: manus in lyricis modis, Ov. F. 5, 386: mentes hominum circa alia, Plin. H. N. 14 prooem. § 4: animum studiis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 39: oculos (mea poëmata), id. ib. 2, 520; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 63: animos in timore, Hirt. B. Afr. 72, 3.—**C.** *To hold* in the mind, *know:* veritatem Dei in injustitia, Vulg. Rom. 1, 18.

dē-tondĕo, tŏtondi and tondi, tonsum, 2 (detotonderat, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.; opp. detondit, Enn. ib.: detonderis, Cato R. R. 96, 1; Col. 7, 4, 7), *v. a., to shear off, cut off, to clip, shear.* **I.** Prop.: oves, Cato R. R. 96, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28; cf. Plaut. Bac. 5, 2, 10: virgulta (for which, shortly before, deputare), Col. 4, 23 *fin.:* crines, Ov. F. 6, 229; cf.: detonsa juventus, Pers. 3, 54: detonsi manni, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 15.—**II.** Transf.: detonsae frigore frondes, i. e. *stripped off*, Ov. F. 3, 237: deque totondit agros laetos, i. e. *lays waste*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P. (An. v. 487 Vahl.): salices haedi, gramina vaccae, i. e. *crop, eat*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 6.

dē-tŏno, ŭi, 1, *v. n.* **I.** *To thunder down, to thunder.* **A.** Prop.: hic (sc. Juppiter) ubi detonuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 35.—**B.** Trop., *to thunder forth, express in thunder-tones, to storm* (freq. in Florus): captis superioribus jugis in subjectos detonuit, Flor. 1, 17, 5; of Hannibal's invasion of Italy, id. 2, 6, 10 al.: adversus epistolam meam turba patricia detonabit, Hier. Ep. 47: haec ubi detonuit, Sil. 17, 202; of lofty poetry, Stat. Silv. 2, 7, 65.—**II.** *To cease thundering;* so only trop., *to cease raging:* Aeneas nubem belli, dum detonet omnis, sustinet, * Verg. A. 10, 809 (bellantum impetum sustinet, donec deferveat, Serv.): ira, Val. Fl. 4, 294: dicendi vitiosa jactatio, Quint. 12, 9, 4.

dētonsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detondeo], *a shearing off:* capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3.

* **dētonso,** āre, *v. intens. a.* [detondeo], *to shear off:* capillum, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10. 15, 11.

dētonsus, a, um, *Part.*, from detondeo.

dē-torno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to turn off* with a lathe, *to turn* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: anulos, Plin. 13. 9, 18, § 62.— **II.** Trop.: sententiam, Gell. 9, 8, 4.

dē-torquĕo, si, tum (detorsum, v. infra *no.* I. A. 2.), 2, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to turn* or *bend aside, to turn off, turn away* (class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit.: ponticulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: cornua (antennarum), Verg. A. 5, 832: habenas, id. ib. 11, 765: lumen ab illâ, Ov. M. 6, 515 et saep.—Poet.: vulnus, Verg. A. 9, 746.—**b.** With *in* or *ad* and *acc., to turn* in any direction, *to direct towards:* (orbis partem) a latere in dextram partem, Cic. Univ. 7 *fin.;* so, caudam in dexterum, in laevum, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: proram ad undas, Verg. A. 5, 165: cursus ad regem, id. ib. 4, 196: cervicem ad oscula, Hor. Od. 2, 12, 25 et saep.—**2.** Trop.: voluptates animos a virtute, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: quae (sc. voluntas testium) nullo negotio flecti ac detorqueri potest, id. Cael. 9 *fin.;* id. de Or. 1, 17.—Of etymolog. derivation: Marrucini vocantur, de Marso detorsum nomen, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.; so, parce detorta, Hor. A. P. 53.—With indication of the term. ad quem: aliquem ad segnitiem luxumque, Plin. Pan. 82, 6: vividum animum in alia, Tac. A. 13, 3; cf.: te pravum alio (i. e. ad aliud vitium), Hor. S. 2, 2, 55.— **B.** In partic., *to turn* or *twist out of shape, to distort.* **1.** Lit.: partes corporis detortae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 17: Vatinius corpore detorto, Tac. A. 15, 34.—**2.** Trop., *to distort, misrepresent:* calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta efficere, Liv. 42, 42; cf.: recte facta (with carpere), Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 6: sincera rectaque ingenia, id. Pan. 70, 5; cf. Tac. Or. 28 *fin.:* verbum aliquod in pejus, Sen. Ep. 13 *med.;* cf.: verba, voltus in crimen, Tac. A. 1, 7: sermonem in obscenum intellectum, Quint. 8, 3, 44.— * **II.** *Neutr., to turn* or *go* in any direction: in laevam, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93.

dē-torrĕo, ēre, *v. a., to scorch, to burn* (late Lat.): me flamma, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

dētorsus and **dētortus,** a, um, *Part.*, from detorqueo.

dētractātĭo and **dētractātor,** v. detrect.

* **dē-tractātus,** ūs, *m., a treatise*, Tert. Spect. 3.

dētractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detraho], *a drawing off, taking away, withdrawal.* **I.** In gen. (good prose): alieni, opp. appetitio, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: doloris, id. ib. 3, 33, 118: loci, *departure from*, id. Att. 12, 35: sanguinis, Cels. 4, 4; Quint. 2, 10, 6; Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246: illa ipsa (sc. Praxitelia capita) efficiuntur detractione, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Medic. t. t., *a purging:* cibi, Cic. Univ. 6.—More freq. *absol.*, Cels. 2, 10; Scrib. Comp. 101 et saep.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 1, 6; Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244; 22, 25, 64, § 133.— **B.** Rhet. t. t., *a taking away, leaving out, ellipsis*, Quint. 1, 5, 38; 9, 2, 37 al.—**C.** *Detraction, slander, evil-speaking*, Vulg. Sap. 1, 11.—*Plur.*, id. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

dētracto, āre, v. detrecto.

dētractor, ōris, *m.* [detraho, *no.* II. B.], *a disparager, detractor:* sui, Tac. A. 11, 11 *fin.* (for which, detrectator laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*): abominatio hominum detractor, Vulg. Prov. 24, 9 al.

dētractōrius, a, um, *adj.* [detractor], *disparaging, slanderous.*—*Plur.* as *subst.:* inflammat linguae mobilitas . . . ad detractoria, (Pseud.) August. ad Frat. Erem. 3.

1. dētractus, a, um, *Part.*, from detraho.

* **2. dētractus,** ūs, *m.* [detraho], *a taking away, rejection:* syllabae (opp. adjectio), Sen. Suas. 7 *fin.*

dē-trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf. perf. sync.* detraxe, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15), *v. a., to draw* or *take off, draw away, draw* or *take down; to pull down; to take away, remove, withdraw* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) With *acc.* and *de* or *ex* with *abl.:* crumenam sibi de collo, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 7: anulum de digito, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 38: aliquem de curru, Cic. Cael. 14 *fin.* et saep.: aliquem ex cruce, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; so, stramenta e mulis, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 2: homines ex provinciis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1; cf.: inimicum ex Gallia, id. ib. 8, 19: Hannibalem ex Italia, Liv. 29, 20; aliquem pedibus e tribunali, Suet. Rhet. 6 et saep.— (β) With *acc.* and *dat.:* nudo vestimenta detrahere me jubes, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79: alicui anulum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31: vestem alicui, id. Eun. 4, 4, 40: amiculum alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: torquem alicui, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: loricam alicui, Verg. A. 5, 260 et saep.: tegumenta scutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5: frenos equis, Liv. 4, 33 et saep.: virum equo, Liv. 22, 47; cf.: aliquem in transvehendo, Suet. Aug. 38. (γ) With *acc.* alone: vestimenta, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: veste detracta, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: soccos detrahunt (servi), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 72: detractis insignibus imperatoris, Caes. B. C. 3, 96, 3: vestem, Cic. Brut. 75, 262; statuas, Just. 38, 8, 12.— (δ) With *ad, in*, or *trans:* castella trans Euphraten, Tac. A. 15, 17 et saep.: aliquem in judicium, Cic. Mil. 8, 38; cf.: aliquem ad accusationem, id. Clu. 68, 179: aliquem ad aequum certamen, Liv. 22, 13: tauros ad terram cornibus, Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: naves ad terram, Auct. B. Alex. 10 *fin.:* dominationem in carcerem et catenas, Flor. 1, 24, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In medic. lang., *to purge*, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.;* Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 48 et saep.—**2.** With the accessory idea of depriving or diminishing, *to remove, withdraw, take away* a thing from any one; *to draw off, remove, take away* from any thing. (α) With *acc.* and *de* or *ex* with *abl.:* multa de suis commodis, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: aliquid de summa, Lucr. 3, 513; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181: aliquid ex ea summa, id. Att. 10, 5; and: nihil de vivo, id. Fl. 37: ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Caes. B. C. 3, 89, 3; cf.: detractis cohortibus duabus, id. B. G. 3, 2, 3.—(β) With *acc.* and *dat.:* cum ei eidem detraxisset Armeniam, Cic. Div. 2, 37 *fin.:* scuto militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: coronam capiti, Liv. 38, 47; cf. Hor. S. 1, 10, 48: auxilia illi, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 5: fasces indigno (opp. deferre), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34 et saep.: pellem hostiae, *to flay*, Vulg. Levit. 1, 6.—(γ) With *acc.* and *ab* with *abl.:* aliquid ab homine, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30.— **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to pull down, to lower* (very rarely): regum majestatem ab summo fastigio ad medium, Liv. 37, 45, 18: superbiam, Vulg. Isa. 23, 9.—Far more freq., **B.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2.), *to withdraw, take away, take; to lower in estimation, disparage, detract from.* (α) With *de* or *ex:* detractis de homine sensibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30; cf.: quicquam de nostra benevolentia, id. Fam. 5, 2 *fin.:* tantum sibi de facultate, id. Brut. 70 *fin.;* cf.: studiose de absentibus detrahendi causa, severe dicitur, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: de ipso, qui scripsit, detrahi nihil volo, Cic. Pis. 29, 71: aliquid de aliquo, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7: de hoc senatu detrahere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20; so, de aliquo, id. Att. 11, 11 *fin.;* Nep. Chabr. 3, 3: de se, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 15; cf.: de rebus gestis alicujus, Nep. Timol. 5, 3: quantum detraxit ex studio, tantum amisit ex gloria, Cic. Brut. 67, 236; cf. id. Div. ap. Caecil. 15, 49; id. Fam. 1, 5, a.—(β) With *dat.:* nihil tibi detraxit senatus nisi, etc. (opp. dare), id. ib. 1, 5, b; cf. opp. concedere, id. de Or. 2, 71; Quint. 11, 1, 71: honorem debitum ordini, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11: illam opinionem maerenti, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76: auctoritatem Cottae, Quint. 6, 5, 10: fidem sibi, id. 2, 17, 15; 5, 7, 4 al.: errorem animis, Ov. M. 2, 39: multum alicui, Nep. Eum. 1, 2: regi, Vulg. Eccles. 10, 20.—(γ) *Absol.:* aliquid dicere detrahendae spoliandaeque dignitatis alicujus gratia, Cic. Cael. 2 et saep.: laudis simulatione detrahitur, Quint. 8, 6, 55; id. 12, 9, 7.—**C.** *To withhold:* ususfructus in mancipanda proprietate detrahi potest, Gai. Inst. 2, 33.

dētrectātĭo (**dētract-**), ōnis, *f.* [detrecto], *a declining, refusing* (very rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): militiae, Liv. 3, 69: heredis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: fidei, Tert. Pat. 3: sine detrectatione, Liv. 7, 28.

dētrectātor (**dētract-**), ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** *One who declines* or *refuses:* ministerii, Petr. 117, 11.—**II.** *A diminisher, disparager:* laudum suarum, Liv. 34, 15, 9: honorum, Aus. Idyll. 2, 51.

dē-trecto (in the best MSS. also **dētracto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Orig., *to decline, refuse, reject* any thing; and hence, *to decline, refuse* to do any thing (not in Cic.—for syn. cf.: nego, infitias eo, infitior, diffiteor, denego, recuso, abnuo, renuo, defugio). (α) With *acc.:* militiam, * Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 9; Liv. 2, 43; Front. Strat. 4, 1, 25; 43; Flor. 1, 22, 2; Ov. M. 13, 36 al.; cf. pugnam, Liv. 3, 60; 4, 18: proelium, Just. 13, 5, 8; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 1: certamen, Liv. 37, 39; Tac. H. 4, 67; Curt. 3, 8: officia sua, Quint. 2, 1, 5: judicandi munus, Suet. Aug. 32 et saep.: imperata, Suet. Caes. 54:

dominationem, id. ib. 80; cf. principem, id. Tib. 25: patris jussa, Tac. A. 3, 17: vincla pedum, Tib. 1, 6, 38; cf. juga, Verg. G. 3, 57: aratrum, Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 15.—(β) With *inf.* (late Lat.): tutelam administrare, Dig. 37, 14, 19: dicere, Arn. 6, p. 201.—(γ) *Absol.*, Liv. 2, 45 *fin.*; 3, 38, 12; Suet. Ner. 47.—**II.** To pull down with violence; hence, trop. (cf. detraho, *no.* II. B.), *to lower in estimation, to depreciate, detract from:* adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.*: poëtas, Tac. Or. 11: antiquos oratores, id. ib. 26: Pompeium, Flor. 4, 2, 9 al.: virtutes, Liv. 38, 49: Ciceronis, Vergilii gloriam, Tac. Or. 12: ingenium Homeri, Ov. R. Am. 365: laudes, id. M. 5, 246: maligne benefacta, id. ib. 13, 271.—With *dat.:* sibi primo, mox omnibus detrectaturus, Suet. Vit. Pers. *fin.*—With *de:* de vobis tamquam de malefactoribus, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 12.—*Absol.*, Ov. Tr. 2, 337.

* **dētrīmentōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [detrimentum], *hurtful, detrimental:* ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.

dētrīmentum, i, *n.* [detero], *a rubbing off.* * **I.** Lit.: limae tenuantis, Ap. M. 6, p. 175, 25.—**II.** Transf., *loss, damage, detriment.* **A.** In gen. (class.; cf. for syn.: damnum, jactura, incommodum, dispendium): emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.; so opp. emolumentum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 53: nostro incommodo detrimentoque doleamus, id. Brut. 1, 4: afferre, *to occasion, cause*, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 2; Nep. Att. 2, 3; cf.: magna inferre, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*: importare, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: accipere, *to suffer*, in gen., id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; id. Phil. 5, 12, 34; esp. *to suffer defeat in battle*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22, 3; 5, 53, 6; 6, 1, 3 et saep.: capere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; cf. the foll., and facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9; Nep. Cato 2 *fin.*; Sen. Tranq. 11 *med.*: acceptum sarcire, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 2; 3, 67, 2; cf. reconcinnare, id. ib. 2, 15 *fin.*: in bonum vertere, id. ib. 3, 73 *fin.*, et saep.: animae suae detrimentum pati, *loss, ruin*, Vulg. Matt. 16, 26: detrimentum sui facere, id. Luc. 9, 25.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In the well-known formula, by which unlimited power was intrusted to the consuls: videant consules (dent magistratus operam, provideant, etc.), ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat (accipiat), Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3; 1, 7, 4; Cic. Mil. 26, 70; id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Fam. 16, 11, 3; Liv. 3, 4 *fin.*—**2.** In the histt., *the loss of a battle, defeat, overthrow* (cf. calamitas and incommodum, *no.* II.), Caes. B. G. 5, 52; 6, 34, 7; 7, 19, 4 et saep.

1. dētrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from detero.

2. dētrītus, ūs, *m.* [detero], *a rubbing away:* detrimentum a detritu, Varr. L. L. 5, 36, § 176 Müll.

dē-trĭumpho, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to triumph over, to conquer* (late Lat.): daemones, Tert. Apol. 27 al.

dē-trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust, drive*, or *force away; to thrust down, push down* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: neminem statui detrusum, qui non adhibita vi manu demotus et actus praeceps intellegatur, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: qui advorsum eunt, aspellito, Detrude, deturba in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6: aliquos ad molas, id. Poen. 5, 3, 33; so, d. et compingere in pistrinum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: in laevam partem oculorum, id. Univ. 14: quosdam contis remisque in mare, Suet. Cal. 32: pedum digitos in terram, Ov. M. 11, 72: Stygias ad undas, Verg. A. 7, 773; Sil. 15, 43: sub inania Tartara, Ov. M. 12, 523: vi tempestatum Cythnum insulam detrusus, Tac. H. 2, 8: hucine nos ad senem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 8; cf.: istoc maleficos, id. Trin. 2, 4, 150: naves scopulo, Verg. A. 1, 145.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to thrust* or *drive away* an enemy from his position; *to dislodge, dispossess*, Liv. 2, 10; 33, 7: Albani prensare, detrudere, i. e. *from their horses*, Tac. A. 6, 35; cf.: aliquoties detrusus (sc. de rostris), Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 99; Verg. A. 7, 469; cf. Liv. 28, 3 al.—**b.** Transf.: ex qua (arce) me nives, frigora, imbres detruserunt, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.*—**2.** Jurid. t. t., *to drive out* a person from his possession, *to dispossess* (cf. deduco, *no.* I. B., and deicio, *no.* I. B.): quid ais? potestne detrudi quisquam, qui non attingitur? etc., Cic. Caecin. 17: Quintius contra jus de saltu, agroque communi a servis communibus vi detruditur, id. Quint. 6 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to drive* from or to any thing; *to bring, reduce* to any thing: aliquem de sua sententia, Cic. Fam. 14, 16: a primo ordine in secundum detrudi, Suet. Caes. 29: ut detrudendi Domitii causa consulatum peterent, *of defeating, keeping him out of office*, id. ib. 24; cf.: ex quanto regno ad quam fortunam, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: se ad mendicitatem, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21; cf.: ad ea quae nostri ingenii non erunt, Cic. Off. 1, 31 *fin.*: ad id, quod facere possit, id. de Or. 1, 28 *fin.*: ad necessitatem belli civilis, Tac. A. 13, 43: in tantum luctum et laborem detrusus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; cf.: aliquem in paupertatem, Tac. A. 14, 54: eloquentiam in paucissimos sensus et angustas sententias, id. Or. 32.—**B.** In partic. of time, *to put off, postpone:* comitia in mensem Martium, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; cf. id. Att. 4, 17, 2.

dētruncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detrunco], *a lopping off* (rare): ramorum, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 57; so *absol.*, id. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

dē-trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to lop* or *cut off* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: arbores, Liv. 21, 37: superiorem partem, Col. 5, 6, 13: alam regi apium, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54: caput, Ov. M. 8, 770 al.—**II.** Transf. to the body from which a member is cut off, *to mutilate, maim, behead:* gladio detruncata corpora bracchiis abscisis, Liv. 31, 34: aliquem, Val. Fl. 3, 145; cf.: Dalmatas incensa urbe quasi detruncaverat, Flor. 4, 12, 11.

dētrūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [detrudo], *a thrusting down* (late Lat.): in lacum, Hier. Isai. 8, 24, 22 al.

dētrūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from detrudo.

‡ **dētūdes**, detunsi, deminuti, Paul. ex Fest. 73, 11 Müll.

dē-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to cease swelling, to settle down, subside* (post-Aug. and very rare): stagna lacusque sonori detumuere, Stat. Th. 3, 259: animi maris, id. ib. 5, 468.—Trop.: odia, Petr. 109, 5: colla superbarum gentium, Amm. 15, 8, 7.

dē-tundo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to beat, bruise* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): guberna, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 32 (dub. Gerl. detondete): digitos pedum ad lapides, Ap. M. 2, p. 128, 39.

dē-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to drive, thrust*, or *cast down, to throw* or *beat down*, sc. in a violent, tumultuous manner (freq. and class.; orig. perh. peculiar to milit. lang.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem de pugnaculis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63: nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 2; cf.: aliquem ex vallo, id. B. C. 3, 67, 4: Macedones ex praesidiis stationibusque, Liv. 31, 39 *fin.*; and so in a milit. sense with the simple *acc.*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 41; 25, 13 al.; and *absol.*, Tac. A. 4, 51: de tecto tegulas, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 5: Trebonium de tribunali, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 2; cf.: aliquem certa re et possessione, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2: fucos a sedibus suis, Pall. Jun. 7 et saep.: statuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41 *fin.*; id. Pis. 38, 93; cf. aedificium, *to pull* or *tear down*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7 et saep.: Phaëthonta equis in terram, Lucr. 5, 402; cf.: praecipitem ab alta puppi in mare, Verg. A. 5, 175: aliquem in viam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 6; id. Mil. 2, 2, 6: caput orantis terrae, *to strike to the ground*, i. e. *to cut off*, Verg. A. 10, 555.—**II.** Trop. (repeatedly in Cic.; elsewhere rare): aliquem de sanitate ac mente, *to deprive of*, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: aliquem ex magna spe, id. Fam. 5, 7: de fortunis omnibus P. Quinctius deturbandus est, id. Quint. 14, 47: haec verecundiam mi et virtutis modum deturbavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.—With *abl.* alone: neque solum spe, sed certa re jam et possessione deturbatus est, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2; id. Rep. 3, 20, 30.

dē-turpo, āre, *v. a.*, *to disfigure* (post-Aug. and very rare): comatos occipitio raso, Suet. Calig. 35: poma rugis, Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59: caput suum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 4 sq.

Deucălĭon, ōnis, *m.*, Δευκαλίων, *son of Prometheus, king of Phthia, in Thessaly, and husband of Pyrrha.* He is famous on account of the deluge sent in his days by Jupiter, and as the progenitor of a new race of men, Ov. M. 1, 318 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 153; Just. 2, 6; Verg. G. 1, 62 al.: nimiae Deucalionis aquae, *Deucalion's deluge*, Ov. F. 4, 794; Prop. 2, 32, 53 (3, 30, 53 M.).—Hence, **Deucălĭōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Deucalion:* undae, Ov. M. 7, 356: imbres, Luc. 1, 653: cautes, Col. poet. 10, 67.

dē-unx, uncis, *m.* [uncia], *eleven twelfths*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 172 Müll.: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: heres ex deunce, Cic. Caecin. 6 *fin.*: avidi deunces, i. e. *eleven per cent.*, Pers. 5, 150: potare deunces, i. e. *eleven measures* (cyathos), Mart. 12, 28; cf. id. 6, 78.

dĕ-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.*, *to burn up, consume* (freq. in the historians; elsewh. rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: pluteos turrium, *Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vicum, Liv. 10, 4; cf.: agros vicosque (with depopulari), id. 39, 2: partem Circi, Tac. A. 6, 45: montem Caelium, id. ib. 4, 64: frumenta, id. 40, 41 et saep.—**II.** Transf., of cold, *to destroy* (cf.: aduro, amburo, and Gr. καίειν): hiems arbores deusserat, Liv. 40, 45; cf. Curt. 8, 9, 12. And of destruction by a serpent's breath, Sen. Clem. 1, 25, 4.

dĕus, i (*voc. sing.* deus, Vulg. Psa. 22, 3 al.; but, dee, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29; Prud. Hamart. 931; cf. Prob. Inst. Art. 532, p. 340. The *nom. plur.* is di and dei; dii is freq. in MSS., but prob. indicates only the length of the ī. Di alone is found in Verg. and Hor.; di and dei indifferently in post-Aug. poets.—*Gen.*: deōrum and deum.—Poet. also, divum or divom, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 65; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; Verg. A. 1, 46 et saep.; Hor. Od. 1, 2, 25 al.—*Dat.*: dis or diis, usually monosyl.; and, deis, mostly post-Aug.; also, DIBVS, Inscr. Orell. 1307; 1676; 3091; 3413; and DIIBVS, ib. 2118; 4608.—As monosyllable, deus, Plaut. Am. prol. 53: deorum, dissyl. id. ib. 45; but dīī, Luc. 4, 493: dĕī, id. 4, 519: dĕīs, Val. Fl. 7, 29), *m.* [root in Sanscr.: dî, div- (dyu-), to gleam: dyâus (Gr. ζεύς), heaven: dêvas, God; cf. Gr. διος, εὐδία; but not θεός, Curt. Gr. etym. 503 sqq.], *a god, a deity* (for syn. cf.: divus, numen). **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 1, 22 sq.; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65 sq.; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14: qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41 (Ann. v. 116 sq. ed Vahl.): ab Jove ceterisque dis deabusque immortalibus ... deorum immortalium numen, Cic. Rab. perd. 2, 5 et innum. al.—**B.** Special combinations. **1.** Forms of ejaculation: di, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 13: di boni, id. And. 2, 2, 1; id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; Cic. Att. 6, 6 *fin.* al.: di immortales, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 299; id. Ep. 5, 1, 21; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1; Cic. Fin. 2, 28 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: pro di immortales, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 190; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 1: di magni, Ov. F. 6, 187: di deaeque, Plin. H. N. prooem. § 24: di vostram fidem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 78; id. Trin. 2, 4, 190; Ter. And. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 5 al. (for which in full: di, obsecro vostram fidem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 78); cf.: pro deum atque hominum fidem, Ter. And. 1, 5, 2; id. Hec. 2, 1, 1 al.; and ellipt.: pro deum immortalium, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 4.—**2.** Forms of wishing (well or ill), greeting, asseveration, etc.: di bene vortant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 101; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10; and in the order: di vortant bene, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 98; id. Hec. 1, 2, 121: utinam di faxint ut, ne, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109; cf.: ita di deaeque faxint, id. Hec. 1, 2, 27: di faciant, ut, ne, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35; 2, 5, 13: di prohibeant, Ter. And. 3, 3, 36; cf.: di averruncent, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 2 A, 1; and: quod di omen avertant, *the gods forbid*, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 81; cf.: di melius duint, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 16: di meliora ferant, Tib. 3, 4, 1: di meliora velint, Ov. M. 7, 37; also ellipt.: di meliora, *God forbid!* Cic. Phil. 8, 3, 9; id. de Sen. 14, 47; Liv. 39, 10 et saep.; and di melius, Ov. H. 3, 125; Sen. Ep. 98 *med.*: dent tibi di multa bona, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 54; id. Trin. 5, 2, 28; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: di te servassint, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 64; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103 et saep.: di me servatum volunt, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 61; id. Trin. 4, 3, 69

et saep.: di te perduint (perdant), Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; id. Ps. 4, 7, 129; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10 al.; cf.: di te eradicent, Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 28; and: di tibi male faciant, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47; Cic. Fam. 11, 21 al.: di te ament (amabunt), as a form of greeting, *God bless you!* Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 27; 3, 2, 28; id. Men. 2, 2, 6 al.: ita me di ament (amabunt), *so help me the gods!* Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30; Ter. And. 5, 4, 44 et saep.; cf.: ita me di bene ament, id. Eun. 4, 1, 1; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: per deos immortales, *by the immortal gods!* Cic. Phil. 3, 14: per deos, id. Off. 2, 2 al.: cum dis volentibus, *by the gods' help*, Enn. in Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 207 ed. Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 41; id. Pers. 3, 1, 4; cf.: dis volentibus, *God willing*, Sall. J. 14, 19: si dis placet, *if it please the gods*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 94; for which: si di volent, id. Poen. 4, 2, 88; more freq.: si dis placet, ironically or contemptuously, *an't please the gods; if you please; forsooth*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Pis. 16 *fin.*; Liv. 6, 40; 34, 32; Quint. 8, 3, 44; Flor. 3, 4, 1 al.: di hominesque, i. e. *all the world, every body*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; Sall. C. 15, 4; Liv. 3, 17; 3, 19 al.: dis hominibusque invitis, *in spite of every body*, Cic. Vatin. 16, 38; id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1.—**C.** Esp. **1.** In poets sometimes *a goddess*; cf. Gr. θεός: ducente deo (sc. Venere), Verg. A. 2, 632: audentes deus ipse juvat (sc. Fortuna), Ov. M. 10, 586; Macr. Sat. 3, 8; cf. of Aurora, Cat. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 28 *fin.*; of Alecto, Verg. A. 7, 498 (but in all these passages, some regard deus as *absol.*, = τὸ θεῖον, *the divinity*, Heyne ad Verg. A. 2, 632).—**2.** Of Bacchus, Verg. A. 9, 337; 1, 636.—**D.** In eccl. Lat., esp. the God of the Hebrews and Christians, *God*: Deus summus, Lact. 1, 1: omnipotens, Vulg. Gen. 17, 1 et passim. Also of *the Son of God, God the Son, Christ*: Deus pater et Deus filius, Lact. 4, 29, 1; Vulg. Johan. 1, 1 al.

II. Transf., of highly distinguished or fortunate persons: te in dicendo semper putavi deum, Cic. Or. 1, 23, 106; cf. id. ib. 2, 42, 179: facio te apud illum deum, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 19: audiamus Platonem quasi quendam deum philosophorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 12; cf.: deus ille noster Plato, id. Att. 4, 16, 3: ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister, Eryx, Verg. A. 5, 392: deos quoniam propius contingis (i. e. Augustus and Maecenas), Hor. S. 2, 6, 52: deus sum, si hoc ita est, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 3; cf.: sum deus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 11; esp. of great patrons or protectors, *a guardian god*: Lentulus consul, parens deus, salus nostrae vitae, Cic. post Red. ad Quir. 5, 11: Lentulus, cujus pater deus ac parens nominis mei, id. Sest. 69, 144.—Hence freq. in inscriptions and on coins of the period of the empire, as *an epithet of the emperors*: DEO AUG., Inscr. Orell. 609 et saep.; cf. Nem. Venat. 71; Calp. Ecl. 7.

dĕustus, a, um, *Part.*, from deuro.

† **deutĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = δευτέριος, *secondary* (pure Lat. secundarius): vina (= lora), Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86.

† **deutĕrŏnŏmĭum,** ii, *n.*, = δευτερονόμιον. **I.** *A copy of the law*, Vulg. Deut. 17, 18; id. Josue, 8, 32.—**II.** *The fifth book of Moses, Deuteronomy*, Lact. 4, 17, 6 al.

* **dē-ūtor,** ūti, *v. dep.*, *to use wrongfully, abuse*; with *abl.*: victo, Nep. Eum. 11, 3.

dē-văgor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to wander, to stray from* (post-class.): a venditionibus, Cod. Th. 1, 10, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to deviate, digress*: a venditionibus ulterius, Justin. de Conc. Dig. 1.

dēvastātor, ōris, *m.*, *he who devastates*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 45.

dē-vasto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to lay waste, devastate* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): fines, Liv. 4, 59: Marsos, id. 22, 9: agmina ferro, Ov. M. 13, 255.—**II.** Trop.: fortitudinem, Vulg. Isa. 23, 14: ecclesiam, id. Act. 8, 3.

* **dē-vecto,** āre, *v. intens. a.*, *to carry away*: ligatum, Sedul. 5, 345.

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry down, to carry, convey, take away.* **I.** Prop. (class.; most freq. in the histt.): has (carinas) carris junctis devehit noctu milia passuum a castris XXII., Caes. B. C. 1, 54, 3: legionem equis, id. B. G. 1, 43, 2: maximos commeatus (Tiberis), Liv. 4, 52: id simulacrum Syracusis, Curt. 4, 3: devecta cremato Sarmenta, *Verg. G. 2, 408 et saep.—Designating the term. ad quem: aliquem in Anactorium, Plaut. Poen. prol. 87: quod (frumentum) eo tolerandae hiemis causa devexerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 47, 2; cf. Liv. 5, 54: tritici decies centum milia ad mare, id. 43, 6: frumentum in Graeciam, id. 36, 2: saucios in oppidum, id. 40, 33 et saep.—**B.** *Pass.* in middle sense, *to go away, to go down, descend*: Veliam devectus Brutum vidi, *Cic. Phil. 1, 4: Tiberi devectus, Tac. A. 3, 9; cf. Rheno, id. ib. 4, 73: Arare flumine, id. H. 2, 59: Misenum usque devectus, Suet. Tib. 72 et saep.—**II.** Trop.: nunc ad tua devehar astra, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 119.

dē-vello, velli, vulsum, (*perf.* devolsit, Cat. 63, 5), 3, *v. a.*, *to pluck down, to pull* or *tear off* (very rare; not in Cic. and Caes.): pennas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 50; cf.: plumam anseribus, Fronto Ep. ad Verr. 1 *fin.*: plantas de matrum radice, Pall. Mart. 10, 1: effigies (sc. in Tiberim; cf. Suet. Vit. 17, and Juv. 10, 58), Tac. A. 3, 14. In an obscene sense: concubinas (i. e. depilare), Suet. Dom. 22.

* **dē-vēlo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to unveil, uncover*: ora sorori, Ov. M. 6, 604.

dē-vĕnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to reverence, worship* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: deos prece, Ov. H. 2, 18.—**II.** Transf.: somnia ter sanctā deveneranda molā, i. e. *to avert by prayers*, Tib. 1, 5, 14.

dē-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.*; orig., *to come from* somewhere; hence, with predominant reference to the term. ad quem (cf. de, *no.* II. B.), *to go to, arrive at, reach* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quomodo ad hunc devenerim In servitutem ab eo, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 18; cf.: quam quisque in partem ab opere casu devenit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21 *fin.*: ad alias aedes, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 52: ad mare, id. Poen. 3, 3, 14: ad legionem decimam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in insidias, *to fall*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 92; cf.: in victoris manus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: in loca nobis adversa, Lucr. 6, 1132: in eum locum, Liv. 9, 31: in Scythiam, Ov. M. 8, 798: domum alicujus, Nep. Pelop. 2 *fin.*: quo, *Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27 et saep.—(β) Poet. with simple *acc.*: devenere locos ubi, etc., Verg. A. 1, 365; so, locos laetos, id. ib. 6, 638: speluncam eandem, id. ib. 4, 125; 166: silvas et amoena piorum, Val. Fl. 1, 84. Cf.: venio, pervenio, and 1. eo.—**B.** Transf., in vulg. lang., like our *to come*, instead of *to go to* a place: deveniam ad lenonem domum egomet solus, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 28: post ad furem ego devenio, id. Rud. 4, 3, 17; id. Ps. 1, 3, 53.—**II.** Trop., *to reach, arrive at, come to*: tantum devenisse ad eum mali, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 2: ad juris studium, Cic. Mur. 13, 29; cf. id. Quint. 17, 54: devenit aut potius incidit in istum, id. Pis. 29; cf.: in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen (coupled with incidere), id. de Or. 1, 1, 3: in alicujus tutelam, Suet. Vesp. 5: in quos fines saeculorum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 11.

dē-vĕnusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to disfigure, deform* (late Lat.): pulchritudinis insignia, Gell. 12, 1, 8 al.

dē-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to thrash* or *cudgel soundly* (very rare): homines deverberasse usque ad necem, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 13: servum, Lact. 2, 7, 20 (al. diverb.).

dēvergentĭa, ae, *f.* [devergo], *an inclining downwards, a sloping*: d. et convexiones mundi, Gell. 14, 1, 8.

* **dē-vergo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to incline downwards, to sink*, Ap. de Deo Socr. p. 46; Tert. Exhort. Cast. 2.

‡ **Dēverra,** ae, *f.* [deverro], *the goddess of sweeping, that presided over the threshold of a house where a woman lay in child-bed, to protect her against Sylvanus*, acc. to Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; cf. Voss. ad Verg. Ecl. 10, 24.

dē-verro (**dīv-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sweep away, sweep out* (very rare): devorare omnia ac deverrere, Lucil. ap. Non. 420, 7; Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; Col. 7, 4, 5.

dēversĭto, āre, *v. intens. n.* [deverto], *to put up* at an inn; trop.: ad verborum venustates, *to dwell upon*, Gell. 17, 20, 6.

dēversĭtor, ōris, *m.* [deversor], *one who puts up* at an inn, *a guest*, Petr. 79, 6, and 95, 1.

1. dē-versor (vorsor), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, *to be tarrying* as a guest, *to lodge anywhere as a guest* (rare but good prose): cum Athenis apud eum deversarer, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 22; so, apud aliquem, id. Att. 6, 1, 25; 13, 2, 2: in domo aliqua, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27; cf. id. Phil. 2, 27 *fin.*: domi suae deversatum esse, id. Verr. 2, 4, 31, § 70; Liv. 23, 8, 9; 44, 9 *fin.*: parum laute, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25.

* **2. dē-versor,** ōris, *m.* [deverto], *one who lodges* anywhere, *an inmate, guest*: caupo cum quibusdam deversoribus illum consequitur, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 15 (MSS. diversoribus, which Kayser restores).

dēversōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [deversorium], *a small lodging-place*, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; Att. 14, 8 (Suet. Caes. 72 dub.).

dēversōrĭus, a, um (**dīver-**, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64; Sen. Ep. 108, 6; Curt. 7, 2, 22), *adj.* [2. deversor], *belonging to an inn* or *lodging-place, fit to lodge in*: taberna, *a lodging-place, lodging, inn*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; id. Truc. 3, 2, 29; Suet. Ner. 27. In this sense also *subst.*, **dēversōrĭum** (old form **dēvors-**), ii, *n.* (for syn. cf.: caupona, hospitium, taberna, popina, ganea), Cic. de Sen. 23, 84; id. Fam. 6, 19; id. Att. 4, 12; Liv. 1, 51; 21, 63; Suet. Vit. 7 al.: studiorum, non libidinum, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: officina nequitiae et deversorium flagitiorum omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—Also in gen. for taberna: monumentorum bustorumque, Suet. Ner. 38; Vulg. Luc. 2, 7 al.

‡ **dēversus,** i. e. deorsum versus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 71, 1 Müll.

dēvertĭcŭlum (many MSS. and some edd. **dīvert-**, old form **dēvort-**), i, *n.* [deverto]. **I.** *A by-road, by-path, side-way.* **A.** Prop.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesivisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 7; Curt. 3, 13, 9; Suet. Ner. 48; Plin. 31, 3, 25, § 42; Front. Aquaed. 5: fluminis, *a branch*, Dig. 41, 3, 45; 44, 3, 7.—**B.** Trop., *a deviation, digression*: legentibus velut deverticula amoena quaerere, Liv. 9, 17; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 29; 9, 2, 79: aquarum calidarum, i. e. *a mode of cure* (deviating from the simple one) *by the use of warm water*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 23: significationis, *derivation*, Gell. 4, 9 *in lemm.*: a deverticulo repetatur fabula, *from the digression*, Juv. 15, 72: per varia sectarum deverticula, *byways of doctrine*, Arn. 2, 13.—**II.** *A place for travellers to put up; an inn, a lodging.* **A.** Prop.: cum gladii abditi ex omnibus locis deverticuli protraherentur, Liv. 1, 51 *fin.*; also, *a resort for low characters*: lupanaria et deverticula, Tac. A. 13, 27.—**B.** Trop., *a refuge, retreat, lurking-place*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 8; Cic. Part. 39, 136; id. Rosc. Com. 17, 51; Quint. 12, 3, 11; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140.

dē-verto or **dēvorto,** ti, sum (in MSS. often confounded with diverto), 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To turn away, turn aside* any thing: comites suo hortatu, Luc. 6, 317: acies, id. 2, 470: ventura fata suo cursu, id. 6, 591; cf. Aur. Vict. Caes. 38.—Far more freq., **B.** *Pass.* with mid. force, *to turn one's self aside*; and with esp. reference to the term. ad quem, *to turn* or *betake one's self to* any place; *to turn in, put up at* (in the latter sense esp. freq. in Plaut., whereas Cicero commonly uses the *act.* form; v. under *no.* II.). **1.** Prop.: si qui Cobiamacho (vico) deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5, 9: juvat ire jugis, qua nulla priorum Castaliam molli devertitur orbita clivo, Verg. G. 3, 293: deverti ad amicos suos, Cato ap. Fest. p. 234, 26 Müll.: devortitur apud suum paternum hospitem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 56: apud aliquem, id. ib. 2, 2, 85; so Liv. 42, 1, 10; cf. ib. § 7: ad me in hospitium maximum, id. Poen. 3, 3, 60; cf. in amici hospitium, id. Mil. 3, 1, 146; id. Ps. 4, 2, 6: huc in tabernam, id. ib. 2, 2, 63: intro domum, id. Stich. 4, 1, 29; cf. Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: in hortos in quibus devertebatur, pergunt, Tac. H. 3, 11.—**2.** Trop., *to resort to, have recourse to* (very rare): ad magicas artes, Ov. A. A. 2, 425: meas ad artes, id. M. 9, 62.—**II.** *Neutr.* (i. q. *no.* I. B.), *to turn* or *go aside* from any place or any direction; *to turn* or *go towards*; *to turn in, put up, lodge* anywhere. **1.** Prop.: viā devertit, Liv. 44, 43: viā, Plin.

Pan. 52 *fin.*: devertere ad cauponem, ad hospitem, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 9; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: ad aliquem, id. Fin. 5, 2; id. Att. 10, 16 *fin.*: ad villam Philemonis, id. Fam. 7, 18, 3; cf.: ad se in Albanum, id. Mil. 19, 51: ad villam suam, id. ib.: in villam suam, id. Off. 2, 18 *fin.*: domum regis hospitis, id. Deiot. 6, 17: Massiliam, id. Phil. 13, 6; cf. Interamnam, Tac. H. 2, 64: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 12 et saep.—With *apud* (late Lat.; cf. deversor): in pago apud familiares devertimus, Ap. M. 4 *init.*; cf. id. ib. 10, p. 238, 14.—*Absol.*: itineris causa ut deverterem, Cic. Att. 3, 7. — **2.** Trop. (very rare): sed redeamus illuc, unde devertimus, *have digressed*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4; so Liv. 35, 40: in haec devertisse non fuerit alienum, Plin. 2, 7, 5 *fin.* (Sillig, divertisse).

* **dē-vescor,** vesci, *v. dep. a.*, *to eat up, devour*, poet.: animas, Stat. Th. 1, 604.

dē-vestĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to undress* (a word used by Ap.): se, Ap. M. 3, p. 138, 24 al.

dēvestīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *undressed*: genitura, Tert. adv. Val. 14.

dēvexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [devexus], *a declivity, a sloping*: loci, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 3: litoris, id. 2, 65, 65, § 165.

dēvexus, a, um, *adj.* [deveho], of places, *inclining downwards, sloping, shelving, steep* (class.—for syn. v. declivis). **I.** Lit.: lucus Vestae, qui a Palatii radice in novam viam devexus est, Cic. Div. 1, 45; cf. Liv. 44, 35: mundus in Austros, Verg. G. 1, 241; and: devexus in planum, Plin. Pan. 7, 1, 1: ut de locis superioribus haec declivia et devexa cernebantur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 88: arva, Ov. M. 8, 330: margo (lacus), id. ib. 9, 334 (with acclivus): Orion, i. e. *towards his setting*, Hor. Od. 1, 28, 21; cf.: sol paulum a meridie, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; and dies devexior, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 57: globus devexior, Mart. Cap. 6, § 593.—Hence, *subst.*: **dēvexum,** i, *n.*, *an inclined surface, a slope*: aqua in devexo fluit, in plano continetur et stagnat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3.—**II.** Transf., *inclining, declining*: aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: aetas, Sen. Ep. 12: devexa et molliter desinens compositio, id. ib. 114, 15.—*Absol.*: per devexum ire, i. e. *easily*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25 *fin.*

dēvĭātor, ōris, *m.* [devio], *one who leaves the way, a forsaker*: puritatis (Pseud.), August. ad Frat. Erem. 29.

dēvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [devinco], *a conquering*: mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 108.

* **dē-vĭgesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to lose one's vigor*, Tert. Anim. 27.

dē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4 (*perf. sync.* devinxti, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 21), *v. a.*, *to bind fast, tie up* (class.; esp. freq. in trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: servum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 92; cf. leonem, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54: Dircam ad taurum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 65: aliquem fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf.: opercula plumbo, Liv. 40, 29.—In Greek constr.: devinctus tempora lauro, *encircled, crowned*, Tib. 2, 5, 5 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to bind together, to unite closely; to engage, to oblige, lay under obligation*: totam Italiam omnibus vinclis devinctam et constrictam teneretis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: illud vinculum, quod primum homines inter se rei publicae societate devinxit, id. Rep. 1, 26; cf.: eloquentia nos juris, legum, urbium societate devinxit, id. N. D. 2, 59, 148: nec acervatim multa frequentans una complexione devinciet, id. Or. 25, 85; cf. id. Brut. 37, 140; Quint. 7 prooem. § 1: istoc me facto tibi devinxti, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 21; so of laying under an obligation by kindness, beneficence, etc.: ambo nobis sint obnoxii, nostri devincti beneficio, id. ib. 2, 2, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31; id. Fam. 13, 7 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 29, 3 et saep.; cf.: suos praemiis, adversarios clementiae specie, Cic. Phil. 2, 45 *fin.*: homines benevolentia et caritate, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: virum sibi praestanti in eum liberalitate, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3: animos centurionum pignore, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.* et saep.: aliquem omni cautione, foedere, exsecratione, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: se cum aliquo affinitate, id. Brut. 26, 98; cf. Ter. And. 3, 3, 29: ubi animus semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 34; cf.: animum misericordia, id. Hec. 1, 2, 93: devinctus Domitiae nuptiis, Suet. Dom. 22: se vino, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85; cf.: animum ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 83 *med.*: membra sopore, Lucr. 4, 453; cf. ib. 1027. — Hence, **dē-vinctus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *devoted, greatly attached to* (very rare): quibus (studiis) uterque nostrum devinctus est, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: studiis a pueritia dediti ac devincti, id. ib. 15, 4, 16: uxori devinctus, Tac. A. 11, 28: devinctior alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 42.

dē-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a.*, *to conquer completely, overcome, subdue.* **I.** Prop. (class.; for syn. cf.: vinco, supero, fundo, fugo, profligo, subigo, subicio, domo): Galliam Germaniamque, Caes. B. C. 3, 87; id. B. G. 7, 34; Hirt. ib. 8, 46: devincere et capere Capuam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: Poenos classe, id. de Sen. 13, 44; cf.: Crotoniatas maximo proelio, id. N. D. 2, 2: Sabaeae reges, Hor. Od. 1, 29, 3: serpentem, Ov. H. 6, 37: flumina, Stat. S. 5, 5, 63 et saep.—With *ut* and *subj.*: Catonis sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv. Epit. 49. — Poet.: devicta bella, *victoriously concluded*, Verg. A. 10, 370.—**II.** Trop.: hominum consilia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 12: bonum publicum privatā gratiā devictum, *sacrificed to*, Sall. J. 25, 3.

* **dēvinctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [devincio], *a binding, ensnaring*: magicae, *enchantments*, Tert. Spect. 2.

dēvinctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from devincio.

dē-vĭo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to turn from the straight road, to go aside, to deviate* (late Lat.; for de via declinare or devertere). **I.** Prop., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 3, 36 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., Macr. S. 5, 15; Symm. Ep. 9, 121: a vero, Vulg. Exod. 23, 2.

* **dēvirgĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [devirgino], *a deflouring*, Scrib. Comp. 18.

‡ **dēvirgĭnātor,** διαπαρθενευτής, *a deflourer*, Gloss. Vet.

dē-virgĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to deprive of virginity, to deflour.* **I.** Prop., Petr. 25, 1; Dig. 1, 18, 21: juvenculam, Vulg. Sirach, 20, 2. — **II.** Transf. in the *pass.*, of young persons, *to quit the period of youth*, Varr. ap. Non. 458, 26.

* **dēvītātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [devito], *an avoiding*: legionum, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.

dē-vīto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to avoid, go out of the way of, shun* (rare but class.): illos fluctus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 79; cf.: procellam temporis, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: malum, Ter. And. 3, 5, 5: letum, Lucr. 3, 1092: dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26: exiguum censum turpemque repulsam, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 44: suspicionem, Suet. Tib. 11: δυσφημίαν nominis, id. Aug. 92: stultitiam, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 3.

dē-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [via], *lying off the high-road; out of the way, devious* (class.; for syn. cf.: avius, invius). **I.** Lit.: iter, *a by-way*, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; 14, 10, 1 (cf. avius); Suet. Galb. 20: oppidum, Cic. Pis. 36 *fin.*: saltus, Liv. 41, 19: calles, id. 22, 14: rura, Ov. M. 1, 676.—*Subst.*: **devia,** ōrum, *n.*, *lonely, unfrequented places*: per aspera ac devia, Suet. Tib. 60: in devia terrarum, Luc. 4, 161.—**B.** Transf., of living beings dwelling in out-of-the-way places, *retired, sequestered*: Anagnini, cum essent devii, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: gens, Liv. 34, 20: montani, id. 34, 16: civitas, Suet. Vesp. 4: mihi devio nemus Mirari libet, *wandering about in unfrequented places*: Hor. Od. 3, 25, 12: uxores (i. e. capellae), id. ib. 1, 17, 6: scortum, i. e. *retired, shy*, id. ib. 2, 11, 21: avis (i. e. *the great owl*, which dwells in lonely places), Ov. H. 2, 118: equus, *leaping aside*, Stat. Th. 9, 804.—**2.** Poet., *inaccessible*: limina, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 27. — **II.** Trop., *inconstant, erroneous, inconsistent, foolish*: quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 93: vita, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: via, Lact. 3, 11, 4; id. 4, 30, 3: nihil quasi devium loqui, i. e. *out of the way, impertinent*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 44: noster Plato nihil ab hac secta vel paululum devius, Ap. Flor. 2, p. 352, 23: homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps et devius, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 30. — Poet. with *gen.*: devius aequi, Sil. 1, 57; cf.: pectora recti, id. 8, 318: devius promissi es, Mart. Cap. poet. 3 *init.*—*Adv.* does not occur.

dē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call off, call away*; also *to call down.* — With *abl.* of the place *whence* after *de*, *ab*, *ex*, rarely without a *prep.*; and with reference to the term. ad quem (cf. de, *no.* II. B.), *to call, to fetch by calling* to any place, with *ad* or *in* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem de provincia . . . ad gloriam, ad triumphum, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: suos ab tumulo, Liv. 4, 39; cf.: ex praesidiis, id. 33, 18: refixa sidera caelo, Hor. Epod. 17, 5; cf.: Jovem caelo sacrificio, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 14; and: Jovem deosque alios ad auxilium, Liv. 6, 20, 9: aliquem in judicium, Val. Max. 6, 5, 5; cf.: aliquem in certamen, id. 3, 2, 21: aliquem (ad cenam), *to invite*, Nep. Cim. 4, 3. —**II.** Trop., *to call off, allure, call down*, etc.: non (illum) avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, non libido ad voluptatem, etc., Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 40; cf.: huc a simulacris deorum hominumque humanissimam artem, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89 Sill.: philosophiam e caelo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: suas fortunas in dubium, *to endanger*, * Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 6; cf.: aliquem in id, ut, etc., *to prevail on one to*, etc., Sen. Ben. 6, 27: mortales ad perniciem, *to bring*, Phaedr. 1, 20, 2: rem ad populum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8.

dē-vŏlo, āre, *v. n.*, *to fly down* or *away* (very rare). **I.** Lit. (α) *To fly down*: devolant angues jubati deorsum in impluvium, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: Iris per caelum, Verg. A. 4, 702: sibi de caelo devolaturam in sinum victoriam, Liv. 7, 12, 13.—(β) *To fly away*: turdus devolet illuc, ubi, etc., Hor. S. 2, 5, 11: phoenicem devolavisse in Aegyptum, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 5.—**II.** Transf., *to hasten down, to fly* or *hasten away*: de tribunali, Liv. 2, 29: in terram, Lucr. 6, 205: praecipites in forum, Liv. 3, 15; cf.: raptim ad puerum, Petr. 105, 8: ab afflicta amicitia transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, * Cic. Quint. 30, 93; cf. *absol.* Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.

dē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to roll* or *tumble down* (class.). **I.** Lit.: saxa in musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1, and 2; cf. saxa (amnis), Quint. 12, 10, 61: auratas trabes, Verg. A. 2, 449: tonitrua, i. e. *to imitate it* (by rolling down balls behind the scenes), Phaedr. 5, 7, 23: clipeos e muris, Curt. 4, 3 *fin.*: panem ex igne, Cat. 59, 4: corpora in humum, Ov. M. 7, 574: se toris, Val. Fl. 1, 235 et saep.—Poet.: fusis mollia pensa, i. e. *to spin off*, Verg. G. 4, 349. — **b.** *Pass.* in mid. force, *to roll itself down, to roll* or *tumble down, to fall headlong*: monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv. 28, 6; cf. Col. 1, 5, 2; Curt. 5, 3: jumenta cum oneribus devolvebantur, Liv. 21, 33: ex praecipiti, Curt. 7, 11.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem vitā suā, to remove from, i. e. *to deprive of*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 5: per audaces nova dithyrambos Verba devolvit (the figure being taken from a river), Hor. Od. 4, 2, 11.—**b.** Mid., *to sink down, fall into*: ad spem inanem pacis devoluti, * Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: retro ad stirpem, Liv. 1, 47: ad otium et inertiam, Col. 1 prooem. § 29: devolvuntur, *hasten down*, Amm. 15, 10, 4.

* **dē-vŏmo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to vomit forth*, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13.

dēvŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [devoro], *that can be devoured*: tegmen, Alcim. Ep. 77.

dēvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a devouring*: carnis, Tert. Res. carn. 54.—With *gen. subject.*: piscis, Vulg. Tobiae, 12, 3; id. Ezech. 34, 5.

dēvŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a devourer* (late Lat.), Tert. Res. carn. 32; Vulg. Sap. 12, 5; id. Luc. 7, 35.

dēvŏrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *devouring*: crimina devoratoria salutis, *destructive to*, Tert. Idol. 1.—As *subst.*: **dēvŏrātōrĭum,** i, *n.*, *the devouring maw*: mortis, Ambros. Ep. 4, 5 *fin.*

dēvŏrātrix, īcis, *f.* [devorator], *she that devours*: puerorum, Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10: hominum, Vulg. Ezech. 36, 13.

dē-vŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to swallow, swallow down, gulp down, devour* (class.; esp. freq. in transf. signif.—for syn. cf.: edo, comedo, vescor, pascor, mando). **I.** Lit., of the physical act: id quod devoratur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: ovum gallinaceum integrum, Cato R. R. 71: laseris paulu-

lum, Cels. 4, 4, 4: salivam suam, id. 2, 6, 98; lapides, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: succum, id. 20, 23, 98, § 260: fumum, id. 26, 6, 16, § 30 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of inanimate subjects, *to swallow up, ingulf, absorb:* devorer telluris hiatu, Ov. H. 3, 63: terra devoravit montem, Plin. 2, 91, 93, § 205: vel me Charybdis devoret, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 74: terras devorant aquae, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2: sol aquas devorans, id. 20 prooem. § 1: ne rotae devorarentur (viarum mollitudine), Vitr. 10, 6.—**B.** *To seize upon greedily* or *hastily, to swallow eagerly, to devour:* meretricem ego item esse reor, mare ut est; quod des, devorat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 16: spe et opinione praedam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51; cf.: spe devoratum lucrum, id. Fl. 24; and: regis hereditatem spe, id. Att. 1, 16, 10: aliquid oculis, Just. 21, 5, 6; cf.: spectat oculis devorantibus draucos, Mart. 1, 97; cf. infra III. B.—**C.** *To swallow down, repress, suppress, check:* verborum pars devorari solet, *to be swallowed*, i. e. *only half pronounced*, Quint. 11, 3, 33; so, verba, Sen. de Ira, 3, 14 *fin.*; cf. lacrimas, i. e. *to repress*, Ov. F. 4, 845; id. M. 13, 540: gemitus, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*—**D.** Of property, *to consume, to waste*, = exhaurire: omnem pecuniam publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76; id. Phil. 13, 2, 3; id. Pis. 21.—And with a pers. object: *Si.* Jamne illum comesurus es? *Ba.* Dum recens est, Dum datur, dum calet, devorari decet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 26; id. As. 2, 2, 71; cf.: ut *hominem devorari*, cujus patrimonium consumitur, Quint. 8, 6, 25.—**2.** Trop., *to consume, destroy:* devorent vos arma vestra, Just. 14, 4, 14; cf.: aquilarum pinnae reliquarum alitum pinnas devorant, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 15: vox devoratur, i. e. *is swallowed up, lost*, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: devoravi nomen imprudens, *swallowed*, i. e. *I have lost, utterly forgotten*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 63: devorato pudore, Ap. M. 9, p. 225.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *To swallow* any thing unpleasant, i. e *to bear patiently, to endure:* hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236; so, molestiam paucorum dierum, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: taedium illud, Quint. 11, 2, 41: bilem et dolorem, Tert. Res. carn. 54.—**B.** *To accept eagerly, enjoy:* quid tibi faciam qui illos libros devorasti, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2: os impiorum devorat iniquitatem, Vulg. Prov. 19, 28: auscultate et mea dicta devorate, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 59; cf.: orationem dulcem (aures), id. Poen. 5, 2, 9: verbum ipsum (voluptatis), id. Sest. 10, 23.—**C.** ejus oratio, nimia religione attenuata, a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, qs. *swallowed but not digested* (i. e. heard without being understood), Cic. Brut. 82, 283.

dēvorsor and **dēvorto,** v. dever.

dēvortĭum, ii, *n.* [deverto], *a by-way, by-road:* itinerum, Tac. Agr. 19, 5 Halm (Ritter, divortia).

dēvōtāmentum, i, *n.* [devoveo], *a cursing, anathema*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.

dēvōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making of vows, consecration*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 38; August. 4 Quaest. in Hept. 40.

dēvōtē, *adv.*, *devotedly, faithfully*, v. devoveo, *P. a. fin.*

dēvōtio, ōnis, *f.* [devoveo]. **I.** *A devoting, consecrating.* **A.** Prop.: Deciorum devotiones, *the devoting of themselves*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; cf. vitae, id. Rab. Post. 1 *fin.*; capitis, id. Dom. 57; *a vow*, Vulg. Act. 23, 1.—**B.** Transf., *fealty, allegiance, devotedness* (late Lat.): alicujus erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Gall. 14: Aquileiensium pro Romanis, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 11: quis fortes animat devotio mentes, Nemes. Cyneg. 83 al.—Hence, **2.** (Cf. devotus, *P. a. no.* B.) In Christian authors, *piety, devotion, zeal*, Lact. 2, 11 *med.*: inutilis est Deo qui devotione caret, id. 5, 19, 13; cf. coupled with religio, Lampr. Heliog. 3.—**II.** *A cursing, curse, imprecation, execration*, Nep. Alcib. 4, 5: pilae in quibus devotio fuerit scripta, id. ib. 6, 5: dissimulata nauseantis devotione, Petr. 103, 6; v. also Macr. Sat. 3, 9.—**III.** *Sorcery, enchantment;* and concr., *a magical formula, incantation, spell*, Suet. Calig. 3: carmina et devotiones, id. ib.; Tac. A. 2, 69: devotionibus et veneno peremisse, id. ib. 3, 13; 4, 52: conjugium (i. e. conjugem) principis devotionibus petere, id. ib. 12, 65 al.—**B.** Transf., *any form of prayer:* devotiones faustae, Ap. M. 11, p. 265, 5.

dē-vōto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. intens. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To dedicate, devote* (rare): et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. ap. Non. 98, 13 (but Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12, read devota vita); and, **II.** *To bewitch, enchant:* sortes, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 36: devotatus defixusque, Ap. Herb. 7.—**III.** *To invoke with vows:* numina, Ap. M. 9, p. 227, 4: asinos cum Iside, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 28, 5.—**IV.** *To curse:* se, August. 4 Quaest. in Hept. 40.

‡ **dēvōtor** et **dēvōtrix** dicitur qui imprecatur, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 607 [id.].

dēvōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from devoveo.

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To vow, devote* (usually to a deity). **A.** Prop. (class.): Marti ea, quae bello ceperint, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 3; so, Dianae pulcherrimum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: gnatam pro muta agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219 et saep.; esp. freq.: se diis, or simply se, *to devote one's self to death, to sacrifice one's self*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3 *fin.*; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: se pro aere alieno, in jesting allusion to the death of the Decii, id. Phil. 11, 6, 13: se pro patria Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41, 3; id. 8, 9; 9, 4; Verg. A. 12, 234: devota vita, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 12; cf.: devotis corporibus in hostem ruentes, Liv. 9, 17: ancipiti deum irae devotus, id. 10, 39: hinc Remus auspicio se devovet, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: devota morti pectora, Hor. Od. 4, 14, 18; cf. without morti: stabat devota juventus, Luc. 4, 533: caput pro salute alicujus, Val. Max. 6, 2, extr. 2 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *to devote, give up, attach* (rarely): vobis animam hanc devovi, Verg. A. 11, 442; cf.: suos annos soli tibi, Ov. M. 14, 683; esp.: se, *to give one's self up to, devote one's self to:* se amicitiae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2; cf.: se gloriae, Curt. 9, 6 *fin.*: se regibus, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 73.—**C.** *To promise solemnly, vow;* with *inf.* or *obj. clause* (late Lat.): qui se devoverunt, nec manducare nec bibere, Vulg. Act. 23, 21: totam vitam suam serviturum se esse devovit, August. Serm. 286, 4; Gregor. M. Homil. 1, 19, 7.—**D.** *To mark out, destine, appoint:* exspectatione omnium T. Annio devota et constituta ista hostia esse videtur, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 3, 6.—**II.** Qs. to devote to the infernal gods, i. e. *to curse, to execrate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose—for syn. cf. detestor): aliquem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 5: natum suum (Theseus), Ov. F. 6, 738: se ipse, Quint. 5, 6, 2: scelerata arma, Ov. M. 5, 102: suas artes, id. ib. 8, 234: devota arbos, Hor. Od. 3, 4, 27: devoti sanguinis aetas, id. Epod. 16, 9 et saep.; v. such a form of imprecation in Macr. S. 3, 9.—**III.** *To bewitch* by conjurations (poet.): aliquem carminibus, pollentibus herbis, Tib. 1, 8, 18: aliquem trajectis lanis, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 80; cf.: devota veneno corpora, id. ib. 3, 7, 27.—Hence, **dēvōtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to *no.* I. B.). **A.** *Devoted* to any one, i. e. *attached, faithful* (post-Aug.): ni tibi deditus essem Devotusque cliens, Juv. 9, 72; so with deditus, Sen. Ben. 3, 5: devotissimus alicui, Suet. Caes. 67 *fin.*; cf. Sen. Ben. 5, 17; and: DEVOTISSIMVS NVMINI MAIESTATIQVE EIVS, Inscr. Orell. 859; and so in *comp.*, Claud. B. Gild. 289: animus alicui devotus, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 67: equester ordo scenae harenaeque devotus, id. Calig. 30.—Poet.: devotae in externa proelia dextrae, *ready for*, Luc. 3, 311.—*Subst.*: cum DC devotis, quos illi Soldurios appellant, *with six hundred faithful followers*, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 1.—**B.** In Christian authors, *pious, devout:* Roma Deo, Prud. adv. Symm. 2 *fin.*: filia Christo, Hier. Ep. 108, 2: jejunia, Aus. Idyll. 1, 2; so, *obedient* to authority, Cassiod. Varr. 2, 16.—**C.** Like deditus, *given to, abandoned to* a habit or thing (rare): vino, Phaedr. 4, 5, 6.—*Adv.*: **dēvōtē,** *devotedly, faithfully:* devote ac strenue, Cod. Th. 6, 24, 10.—*Sup.*: Deo devotissime serviamus, Lact. 6, 9 *fin.*; Aug. Ep. 86 *fin.*

dēvulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from devello.

Dexămĕnus, i, *m.*, *the name of a centaur;* i. q. Eurytion, Ov. Ib. 406.

Dexippus, i, *m.* Δέξιππος, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 3.

Dexĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 4.

Dexo, ōnis, *f.*, Δεξων, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42 al.

dextans, antis, *m.* [contr. from de and sextans: as dempto sextante, Varr. L. L. 5, § 172 Müll.], *ten twelfths* of any thing (mostly post-Aug.; Cic. writes instead: pars dimidia et tertia, Fam. 13, 29, 4; cf.: remissis senio et trientibus, id. Sest. 25, 55), Varr. l. l.: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 12: horae, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 324: gradus neque crassiores dextante, neque tenuiores dodrante, Vitr. 3, 3: pro semisse dextans, Suet. Ner. 32.

* **dextella,** ae, *f. dim.* [dextra], *a little right hand:* Quintus filius illius, ut scribis, est dextella, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 5.

dexter, tĕra, tĕrum, and more freq. tra, trum (*dat. plur. fem.*: dextrabus manibus, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 493, 20.—*Comp.* dextĕrior; *sup.* dextimus), *adj.* [dex-ter, root dek-, Gr. δέκομαι, whence δάκτυλος, *digitus;* cf. Germ. Finger, from fangen; cf. also Sanscr. dakshinas, on the right hand, and Gr. δεξ-ιός], *to the right, on the right side, right* (opp. laevus, sinister). **I.** Prop.: ut ante oculos fuerit qui dexter hic idem nunc sit laevus, Lucr. 4, 302: manus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 49; 50; id. Capt. 2, 3, 82; Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: pars membrorum (opp. laeva), Lucr. 4, 293: umeri, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2: latus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6; Ov. M. 13, 730 et saep.: cornu, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 2; 2, 23, 4 et saep.: ala, Liv. 31, 21: acies, id. 27, 48 et saep.: *dextrarum tibiarum* genus est, quae dextra tenentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 5 Müll. et saep.: dextra ejus (fluminis) accolunt Deximontani, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99.—*Comp.* in signification = dexter, but spoken of two only: in dexteriore parte, opp. sinisteriore, Varr. L. L. 9, § 34 Müll.; so, pars, opp. laeva, Ov. M. 7, 241: rota, opp. sinisterior, id. ib. 2, 138: armus, id. ib. 12, 303: umerus, Suet. Claud. 7: latus, id. Galb. 21: cornu, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3 et saep.—*Sup.*: dextimus, a, um, an ancient and rare form, in signif. i. q. dexter: dextima via, Varr. ap. Non. 94, 30: apud dextimos, Sall. J. 100, 2.—**II.** Trop. (perh. not in ante-Aug. prose). **1.** *Handy, dexterous, skilful; opportune, proper, suitable, fitting:* rem ita dexter egit, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 36: et Marius scriptis dexter in omne genus, Ov. Pont. 4, 16, 24: quis rebus dexter modus, Verg. A. 4, 294: tempus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 18.—**2.** (Since the Greeks regarded an omen on the right as favorable) *favorable, propitious, fortunate: dextra* auspicia prospera, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 4 Müll.; cf. omen, Val. Fl. 1, 245: dexter adi, Verg. A. 8, 302; cf.: dexter ac volens assit (numen), Quint. 4 prooem. 5: Jove, Pers. 5, 114: sidere, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63 et saep.—Hence,

1. dextĕra or **dextra,** ae, *f.* (as in most langg.; cf. Gr. δεξιά, Germ. die Rechte, etc.; sc. manus), *the right hand* (freq. a sign of greeting, of fidelity; a symbol of strength, courage, etc.). **A.** Prop.: cedo sis dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 102; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 84: quod ego te per hanc dextram oro, id. And. 1, 5, 54; cf.: per dexteram te istam oro, quam, etc., Cic. Deiot. 3; cf. also Sall. J. 10, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94 al.; and: dexterae, quae fidei testes esse solebant, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: fidem more Persarum dextra dare, Nep. Dat. 10, 1: vos libertatem atque patriam in dextris vostris portare, Sall. C. 58, 8; cf. Verg. A. 2, 291; Hor. Epod. 7, 10; Ov. M. 13, 176; Sil. 1, 77 et saep.: miserat civitas Lingonum vetere instituto dona legionibus dextras, hospitii insigne, *a pair of hands clasped in each other*, made of gold, silver, etc., Tac. H. 1, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 8 (so in Gr. δεξιὰν πέμπειν and φέρειν).—Prov.: dextra tenet calamum; strictum tenet altera ferrum, Ov. H. 11, 3.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *The right side:* picus et cornix est ab laeva, corvus porro ab dextera, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: ab dextera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; id. Mil. 3, 1, 13; Ter. And. 4, 3, 19; Sall. C. 59, 2; Ov. M. 2, 5 al.: ilico equites jubet dextera inducere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88; so, dexterâ, id. ib. 177; Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 3; Sall. J. 101, 9; Liv. 21, 43 et saep.: specta ad dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1; so, ad dexteram, id. Rud. 1, 2, 67; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12; Att. ap. Cic.

Div. 1, 22 *fin.;* Cic. Univ. 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3 et saep.—**b.** Poet., *the hand*, in gen.: omne sacrum rapiente dextra, Hor. Od. 3, 3, 52; id. S. 2, 1, 54.—**B.** Trop., *pledge of friendship:* renovare dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58; cf.: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae suumque ei praesidium pollicetur, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: nec veriti dominorum fallere dextras, Verg. A. 6, 613; cf. id. ib. 3, 610; Nep. Dat. 10, 1; Just. 11, 15, 13: ne fas, fidem, dextras, deos testes fallat, Liv. 29, 24.

2. dextrā, *praep.* [orig. dextrâ, *abl.* of preceding], *on the right of* (post-Aug.); with *acc.:* dextra sinistraque januam, Gell. 16, 5, 3: dextra viam stratam, Liv. 8, 15, 8: dextra ac sinistra aquilonem, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; id. 6, 11, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 206, 18 al.

3. dextĕre and **dextrē,** *adv.*, *dexterously, skilfully:* dextre obeundo officia, Liv. 1, 34 *fin.*—*Comp.:* nemo dexterius fortunâ est usus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 45.

dextĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dexter, II.]. **I.** *Dexterity, aptness, readiness* in doing good offices (rare and not ante-Aug.): tanta inerat comitas Scipioni atque ad omnia naturalis ingenii dexteritas, Liv. 28, 18, 6; 37, 7, 15; Gell. 13, 16, 1 al.—* **II.** *Prosperity, felicity*, Arn. 7, p. 225.

dextĭmus, a, um, v. dexter, *no.* I.

dextrāle, is, *n.* [id.], *a bracelet* (late Lat.), Cypr. Habit. Verg. *med.;* Vulg. Exod. 35, 22 al.

dextrālĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dextrale], *a little bracelet*, Vulg. Judith, 10, 3.

dextrālis, is, *f.* [dextra], *a hatchet*, Isid. 19, 19, 11.

dextrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dexter], *a movement towards the right side* (a religious ceremonial), Sol. 45, 15.

dextrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *lying to the right* (late Lat.): ager, pars, Auct. de Limit. p. 298 Goes.

dextrē, *adv.*, v. dextere.

dextrŏchērĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hibrida, from dexter and χείρ], *a bracelet* (late Lat.), Capitol. Max. 6, 8; 27, 8: gemmatum, Schol. Juv. 9, 50.

dextrorsum or **dextrorsus,** or uncontracted **dextrovorsum** (or **-versum**), *adv.* [dexter-versus], *towards the right side, to the right*, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: ille sinistrorsum hic dextrorsum abit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 50: dextrorsus pergere, Liv. 6, 31, 5: dextrovorsum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 70; id. Rud. 1, 2, 87; 2, 3, 38: dextroversum separari, Lact. 6, 7 *fin.*

1. dī, v. deus.

2. dī, v. 3. dis.

Dīa, ae, *f.*, Δῖα. **I.** *The old name of the island of* Naxos, Ov. M. 3, 690; 8, 174.—**II.** *A city in the* Chersonesus Taurica, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.—**III.** *An island near Crete*, now *Standia*, id. 4, 12, 20, § 61.—**B.** *A woman's name.* **I.** *The mother of Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56.—**II.** *The wife of Ixion, and mother of Pirithous*, Hyg. F. 155.

dĭăartȳmătōn, i, *n.*, = διὰ ἀρτυμάτων, *a kind of salve*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 116.

* **dĭăbāthrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [diabathrum], *the maker of a sort of slipper, a shoemaker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39.

† **dĭăbāthrum,** i, *n.*, = διάβαθρον, *a sort of slipper*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 53 Müll. (v. 60 Rib.); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 9 Müll.

† **dĭăbētes,** ae, *m.*, = διαβήτης, *a siphon;* called also sipho, Col. 3, 10, 2.

† **Dĭăblintes,** um, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *near the present Mayenne, in the Department de la Sarthe*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 *fin.;* called also **Diablinti,** Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

† **dĭăbŏle,** ēs, *f.*, = διαβολή, a rhet. t. t., *false accusation, slander* (pure Lat. criminatio), Jul. Rufin. de Fig. p. 209 Ruhnk.

† **dĭăbŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διαβολικός, *devilish, diabolical*, Paul. Nol. 29, 11: viri, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 13.

† **dĭăbŏlus,** i, *m.*, = διάβολος, *a devil*, Tert. Anim. 35; Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 13.—Esp., *the devil*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; Vulg. 1 Johan. 3, 8 al. et saep. With long *a*, in Paul. Nol. 26, 528.

† **dĭăcătŏchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = διακατοχή, *possession*, Cod. Just. 11, 58, 7.

† **dĭăcătŏchus,** i, *m.*, = διακάτοχος, *a possessor*, Cod. Th. 10, 16, 1.

† **dĭăcĕcaumĕne,** es, *f.*, = διακεκαυμένη, sc. γῆ, *the torrid zone*, Sol. 32, 37; cf. Hygin. Astr. 1, 8.

† **dĭăchĕton,** i, *n.*, *a small plant in Rhodes;* called also crysisceptrum, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112 (Jan. diaxylon).

† **dĭăchȳlōn** = διὰ χυλῶν, *a sort of medicine*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18; 2, 29 al.

† **dĭăchȳton,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), = διαχυτόν, *a sort of sweet wine*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 84.

† **dĭăcissōn** = διακισσῶν, *an ointment*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **dĭăcōdĭōn,** i, *n.*, = διὰ κωδειῶν, *a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice*, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200; 20, 19, 79, § 207 sq.; Isid. Or. 4, 9, 9 al.

dĭācŏnātus, ūs, *m.* (and **dĭācŏnĭum,** i, *n.*, Sever. Sulp. vita Mart. 5 al.) [diaconus], *the office of deacon, deaconship*, Hier. Ep. 22, 12 al.

dĭācŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [diaconus], *belonging to a deaconship:* loca, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 30.—*Subst.:* **dĭācŏnĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a place for storing the vessels of the altar*, Cod. Theod. 16, 5, 10.

dĭācŏnĭum, v. diaconatus.

† **dĭācŏnus,** i (collat. form in *plur.:* diacones, Vulg. Tim. 3, 8; 12: diaconibus, id. Phil. 1, 1), *m.*, = διάκονος, in eccl. Lat., *a servant* or *minister of the church, a deacon*, Tert. Praescr. 3; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6 et saep. —**dĭācŏnissa,** ae, *f.*, *a deaconess*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 9; Orell. Inscr. 4872 al.

† **dĭăcŏpe,** es, *f.*, = διακοπή, gram. t. t., *a tmesis*, Charis. p. 246 P.

† **dĭăcŏpus,** i, *m.*, = διάκοπος, *an opening* or *sluice in a dam* for leading off the water, Dig. 47, 11, 10.

† **dĭădēma,** ătis, *n.* (diadēma, ae, *f.*, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P. [Com. v. 163 Rib.]; Ap. M. 10, p. 253, 10), = διάδημα, *a royal head-dress, a diadem* (for syn. cf.: infula, vitta, redimiculum), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; 3, 5, 12; Quint. 9, 3, 61; Suet. Caes. 79; Hor. C. 2, 2, 21; Juv. 8, 259; Vulg. Apoc. 12, 3 al.

dĭădēmālis, e, *adj.* [diadema], *pertaining to* or *wearing a diadem:* frons, Diacont. 2, 31.

dĭădēmātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *adorned with a diadem:* Apollo, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79. —Hence,

Dĭădēmātus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Post. Red. ad Quir. 3, 6.

† **dĭădŏchos,** i, *m.*, = διάδοχος, *a jewel resembling the beryl*, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.

† **dĭădŏta,** ae, *m.*, = διαδότης, *a distributor* (pure Lat.: divisor, diribitor), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28.

† **dĭădūmĕnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διαδούμενος, *wearing a diadem:* juvenis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55: statua, Sen. Ep. 65, 5.—**II.** Antoninus Diadumenus, *a Roman emperor, son and successor of Macrinus;* cf. Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4.

dĭaerĕsis, is, *f.*, = διαίρεσις. **I.** In gram., *the dividing of one syllable into two*, as aquaï for aquae, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 464.—**II.** In rhet., a figure, pure Lat. distributio, *distribution*, Jul. Rufin. 21, p. 242.

† **dĭaeta** (**zaeta** or **zēta,** Lampr. Heliog. 29 *fin.;* 30; and in many MSS. in the foll. passages; cf. the letter D), ae, *f.*, = δίαιτα. **I.** *A mode of living prescribed by a physician, diet:* sola diaeta curari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12, 146.—Trop.: sed ego diaeta curari incipio, chirurgiae taedet, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3.—**II.** *A dwelling-place, dwelling-room, summer-house*, etc. (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15; Suet. Claud. 10; Stat. S. 2, 2, 83; Dig. 7, 1, 13; 32, 55, § 3; Orell. Inscr. 4373 et saep.

‡ **dĭaetarchus,** i, *m.*, = διαίταρχος, *one who has the care of apartments, a valet-de-chambre*, Inscr. Orell. 2912.—Called also ‡ **dĭaetarcha,** ae, *m.*, ib. 2913. And v. the foll. art.

* **dĭaetārĭus,** ii, *m.* [diaeta, *no.* II.], *a valet-de-chambre*, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 42, ib. 4, 9, 1.

† **dĭaetēta,** ae, *m.*, = διαιτητής, *an umpire* (pure Lat. arbiter), Cod. 2, 13, 27 al.

† **dĭaetētĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = διαιτητική, *dietetics*, Scrib. Comp. 200 al.

† **dĭaetētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διαιτητικός, *belonging to diet:* libri, curatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12, 145.—*Subst.*, **diaetetici,** ōrum, *m.*, *physicians who cure by diet* (opp. chirurgi), Scrib. Comp. 200 (cf. Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3).

† **dĭaglaucĭum** or **-on,** ii, *n.*, *a salve made from the herb* glaucium, Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83; Scrib. Comp. 22.

dĭăgōnālis, e, *adj.* [from διαγώνιος and the Lat. ending alis), *diagonal:* linea, Vitr. 9, 1; 6, 5.—And *subst.*, **dĭăgōnĭum,** ii, *n.:* diagonii linea, id. 6, 4.

Dĭăgondas, ae, *m.*, = Διαγόνδας, *a Theban lawgiver*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37.

† **dĭăgōnĭŏs,** on, = διαγώνιος, *adj.*, *diagonal:* linea, Vitr. 6, 3, 3: structura, id. 6, 8, 7 al.

Dĭăgŏras, ae, *m.*, Διαγόρας. **I.** *An atheistic philosopher and poet of Melos, a contemporary of Pindar*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1; 1, 23; 42; 3, 37; Val. Max. 1, 2.—**II.** *One of the most famous athletes in the Olympic games, a native of Rhodes*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; Gell. 3, 15, 3.

† **dĭagramma,** ătis, *n.*, = διάγραμμα, in music, *the scale, gamut*, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **dĭagrydĭum,** ii, *n.*, = διαγρύδιον, *the juice of the plant* scammonea, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12 al.

dĭăĭtĕon = διὰ ἰτεῶν, *a salve made of the juice of the willow*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

dĭălectĭca, ae, *f.*, and orum, *n.*, and **dĭălectĭce,** ēs, v. dialecticus, *no.* II.

dĭălectĭcē, *adv.*, *dialectically*, v. the foll. *no.* I.

† **dĭălectĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διαλεκτικός, *belonging to disputation, dialectical.* **I.** *Adj.:* captiones, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: disputationes, Quint. 5, 14, 27: pars, id. 12, 2, 13 et saep.: sapientiae professor, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180.—*Adv.*, **dialecticē,** *dialectically:* disputare, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dicta multa, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: probare, Quint. 1, 10, 37.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. dĭălectĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a dialectician, logician*, Cic. Or. 32, 113; id. Fin. 2, 6, 15; Quint. 2, 4, 41; 7, 3, 41 al.—**B. dĭălectĭca,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *dialectics, logic*, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91; id. Fin. 2, 6, 15; Quint. 1, 10, 37; 3, 4, 10 al.—Also in the Gr. form **dĭălectĭce,** ēs, *f.*, Quint. 2, 20, 7; 2, 17, 14; 2, 21, 13 al.—**C. dĭălectĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *logical questions, dialectics*, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Brut. 31, 119 al.

† **dĭălectos** or **-us,** i, *f.*, = διάλεκτος, *a dialect*, Suet. Tib. 56.

† **dĭălĕpĭdos** = διὰ λεπίδος, *an unguent made with the scales that fly from metal in hammering*, Marc. Emp. 9; Inscr. Orell. 4233 al.

† **dĭăleucos,** on, *adj.*, = διάλευκος, *intermixed with white, whitish:* crocum, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33.

† **dĭălĭbănum,** i, *n.*, = διὰ λιβάνων or λιβάνου, *a salve made with frankincense*, Marc. Emp. 9.

† **dĭălion,** ii, *n.*, = διάλιον or διήλιον, *the plant* heliotropium, Ap. Herb. 49.

Dĭālis, e, *adj.* [from Dis, in Diespiter = Juppiter]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Jupiter:* flamen, *the priest of Jove* (instituted by Numa, and the most distinguished of the flamines), Varr. L. L. 5, § 84; 6, § 16 Müll.; Fabius Pictor and Massurius Sabinus ap. Gell. 10, 15; Liv. 5, 52 *fin.;* Tac. A. 3, 58; Vell. 2, 43; Suet. Caes. 1; Ov. F. 2, 282 et saep.; called also: Dialis sacerdos, Suet. Dom. 4.—*Subst.:* Dialis, Fab. Pict. l. l.; Tac. A. l. l.; Ov. F. 3, 397: conjux sancta Dialis, *his wife* (who sometimes had a part in the sacrificial ceremonies), Ov. F. 6, 226 (cf. also, flaminica): Diale flaminium, *his office*, Suet. Aug. 31: apex Dialis, *his priest's cap*, Liv. 6, 41 *fin.*—With a punning derivation from dies: Solent esse flamines diales, modo consules diales habemus, *consuls for*

a day, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 7, 3, p. 211 Bip.; cf. id. 2, 2, p. 335 Bip.—* **II.** *Ethereal, aerial:* viae, Ap. M. 6, p. 179, 18.

† **dĭălŏgismos,** i, *m.*, = διαλογισμός, rhet. t. t., *a consideration*, Jul. Rufin. de Fig. 20, p. 211 sq.

† **dĭălŏgista,** ae, *m.*, = διαλογιστής, *an able disputant*, Vulc. Gallic. Avid. Cass. 3.

† **dĭălŏgus,** i, *m.*, = διάλογος, *a* (philosophical) *conversation, a dialogue* (for syn. cf.: colloquium, contio, contentio, oratio), Cic. Or. 44 *fin.*; id. Brut. 60 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 14, 27; 6, 3, 44 al. (written as Greek, Cic. Att. 5, 5; 15, 13; Quint. 9, 2, 31; in the last passage transl. by sermocinatio).

† **dĭălutense** genus purpurae, *a sort of purple mussel found half in the mud* [lutum; acc. to others, = διάλυτος, dissolutus], Plin. 9, 37, 6, § 131 Sillig.

† **dĭălysis,** is, *f.*, = διάλυσις, rhet. t. t., *a separation*, Rutil. Lup. 1, 15, p. 52.

† **dĭălyton,** i, *n.*, = διάλυτον, rhet. t. t., i. q. dialysis, Jul. Rufin. de Fig. 18, p. 240.

† **dĭămastīgōsis,** is, *f.*, = διαμαστίγωσις, *a severe scourging*, Tert. ad Mart. 4.

† **dĭămĕlĭlōtōn** = διὰ μελιλώτων, *a salve made of meliloton*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3 al.

† **dĭămĕlĭtōn** = διὰ μελίτων, *a salve made of honey*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **dĭămĕtros,** i, *f.*, = διάμετρος, *a diameter*, Col. 5, 2, 7; Vitr. 10, 14; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 sq. al.—**II.** *Adj.*, *central:* radiatio, Firm. Math. 4, 1 *med.*

dĭămetrum, i, *n.* (that is wanting to the measure), *the wantage, loss*, Cod. Theod. 13, 5, 38.

† **dĭămĭsўos** = διὰ μίσυος, *a salve made of misy* (vitriolic earth), Marc. Emp. 9.

† **dĭămŏrōn,** i, *n.*, = διὰ μόρων, *a medicament composed of the juice of black mulberries and honey*, Pall. Sept. 16; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 18.

Dĭāna (in inscrr. also, DEANA, Orell. 1453; 1462; 1546. Also written **Jana,** Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 3; cf. Nigid. ap. Macr. S. 1, 9. The *i* measured long, Cinna ap. Suet. Gramm. 11; Verg. A. 1, 499; Hor. C. 1, 21, 1; cf. Diom. p. 436 P.; hence also, Deiana, Enn. ap. Ap. de Deo Socr.), ae, *f.* [for Divana, Gr. Διώνη for ΔιϜωνη; root DI-, DIV-; cf. Gr. Ζεύς, also Jovis (Diovis), Deus, dies, divus, etc.], orig. *an Italian divinity*, afterwards regarded as identical with the Gr. Ἄρτεμις, the daughter of Jupiter and Latona, the sister of Apollo, the virgin moon-goddess (Luna), the patroness of virginity, and the presider over child-birth (in this character she is called Lucina), the chase, and nocturnal incantations (on this account her statues were three-formed, and set up in the trivia), Cic. N. D. 2, 27; 3, 23; Catull. 34; Hor. Od. 3, 22; id. Carm. Sec. 1; 70; Tib. 4, 3, 19; Ov. F. 2, 155; Verg. A. 4, 511 et passim: quem urguet iracunda Diana, of an epileptic, Hor. A. P. 453.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The moon:* nocturnae forma, Ov. M. 15, 196 (cf.: reparabat cornua Phoebe, id. ib. 1, 11).—**2.** *The chase*, Mart. Spect. 12 (cf. Verg. A. 11, 582).—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Dĭānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Diana:* turba, i. e. *dogs*, Ov. F. 5, 141; cf. arma, i. e. *hunting equipments*, Grat. Cyneg. 253.—**b.** *Subst.*, **Dĭānium,** ii, *n.* (α) *A place* or *temple sacred to Diana*, Liv. 1, 48; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 12 Müll.—(β) *A promontory in Spain*, now *Denia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34 Zumpt *N. cr.*; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76.—**B.** **Dĭānārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Diana:* radix, i. q. artemisia, *the plant mug-wort* or *artemisia*, Veg. A. V. 3, 6, 7; 5, 32, 4.—**C.** **Dĭānātĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a devotee of Diana*, Maxim. Taur. ap. Murat. Anecd. Lat. 4, p. 100.

† **dĭānœa,** ae, *f.*, = διάνοια, rhet. t. t., *by which a fact is exhibited instead of a conception*, Jul. Rufin. de Fig. 18, p. 210.

† **dĭānŏme,** ēs, *f.*, = διανομή, *distribution of money* (in canvassing for office), Plin. Ep. 10, 117 *fin.*; ib. 118.

‡ **dĭăpantōn** = διὰ πάντων, *universally:* CORONATO, Inscr. Orell. 2627 sq.

† **dĭăpasma,** ătis, *n.*, = διάπασμα, *a scented powder for sprinkling on any thing*, Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19; 21, 19, 73, § 125; Mart. 1, 88, 5.

† **dĭăpāsōn** = διὰ πασῶν (sc. χορδῶν), in music, *the whole octave*, Vitr. 5, 4, 8; Plaut. 2, 22, 20; Mart. Cap. 9, § 944; so too, **dĭăpente** = διὰ πέντε, *a fifth*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 934 al.; **dĭătessărōn** = διατεσσάρων, *a fourth*, id. 2, § 107; Vitr. 5, 4, 8; **disdĭăpāsōn** = δὶς διὰ πασῶν, *a double octave*, Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84; Mart. Cap. 2, § 199 al. (All these words should perhaps be written here, as in Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, in Greek letters.)

dĭăpentē = διὰ πέντε, *n. indecl.* **I.** V. diapason.—**II.** *A medicine made of five ingredients*, Veg. 2, 36, 1.

dĭăphōnĭa, ae, *f.*, = διαφωνία, *disharmony, discord*, Isid. Or. 3, 19, 3.

† **dĭăphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = διαφορά, rhet. t. t., *distinction* (repetition of the same word in different meanings), Rutil. Lup. 12, p. 43.

† **dĭăphŏrēsis,** is, *f.*, = διαφόρησις, in the later medic. lang., **I.** *A sweat*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 14.—**II.** Meton., *an exhaustion*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15.

† **dĭăphŏrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διαφορητικός, *promoting perspiration, sudorific, diaphoretic:* solutio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17.

† **dĭăphragma,** ătis, *n.*, = διάφραγμα, *the diaphragm, midriff*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 (in Cels. 2, 7, written as Greek).

Dĭăpontĭus, ii, *m.*, = διαπόντιος, *beyond seas*, a feigned name in Plautus.

† **dĭăpŏrēsis,** is, *f.*, = διαπόρησις, rhet. t. t., *a doubting, perplexity*, Aquil. Rom. 10, p. 151: est addubitatio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 523.

† **dĭapsalma,** ătis, *n.*, = διάψαλμα, *a pause* in music, Hier. Ep. 28.

† **dĭapsōrĭcum,** i, *n.*, = διὰ ψωρικῶν, *an eye-salve*, Marc. Emp. 9.

dĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [dies]. **I.** *A daily allowance of food* or *pay* (so only in the *plur.*), Cic. Att. 8, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 40; Sen. Contr. 4, 27 *fin.*; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.—* **II.** *A diary, journal:* diarium, quam Graeci ἐφημερίδα vocant, Asel. ap. Gell. 5, 18, 8; cf. Isid. Or. 1, 43, 1.

† **dĭarrhoea,** ae, *f.*, = διάρροια, *diarrhœa*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19.

† **dĭăsostes,** ae, *m.*, = διασώστης, *a sort of policemen*, Julian. Epit. nov. 123, § 532 and 537.

† **dĭaspermatōn,** i, *n.*, = διὰ σπερμάτων, *a drug made from seeds*, Isid. Or. 4, 9, 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 116.

† **dĭastēma** (short ĕ, Sid. Carm. 15, 64), ătis, *n.*, = διάστημα, *space between, distance, interval* (late Lat.). **I.** In gen., Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*—**II.** Esp., in music, *an interval*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 948; Censor. 13.

† **dĭastēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διαστηματικός, *having pauses, intervals:* vox (opp. continua), Mart. Cap. 9, § 937.

† **dĭastŏle,** ēs, *f.*, = διαστολή, in gram., **I.** *The diastole*, Diom. p. 470 P. al.—**II.** *The comma*, Donat. p. 1742 P.

† **dĭastŏleus,** ei, *m.*, = διαστολεύς, *an auditor of accounts*, Cod. 4, 69, 4.

† **dĭastylos,** on, *adj.*, = διάστυλος, *having columns far apart, diastyle:* species aedium, Vitr. 3, 3, 1 sq.

† **dĭăsyrmos,** i, *m.*, = διασυρμός, *mockery, reviling*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

† **dĭăsyrtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διασυρτικός, *mocking, reviling:* Spart. Carac. 10: praedicatio, Hier. adv. Ruf. 1, *no.* 1.—*Adv.:* **dĭăsyrtĭcē,** *mockingly*, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 193.

dĭătessărōn = διὰ τεσσάρων, *n. indecl.* **I.** v. diapason.—**II.** *A medicine made of four ingredients*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 112; Plin. Val. 3, 22.

† **dĭăthўra,** ōrum, *n.*, = διάθυρα, *an enclosure* before the door of a Greek house (called, in Roman houses, prothyra), Vitr. 6, 10.

† **dĭătoichon,** i, *n.*, = διάτοιχον, *a sort of brick-work*, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172 ex conj., v. Sillig. ad h. l.

† **dĭătŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διατονικός, *diatonic*, in music: modulatio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 959; § 963.—**II.** *Neutr.* as *subst.:* **diatonicon,** i, *a kind of masonry filled in with rubble*, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.

† **dĭătŏnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διάτονος (extended). **I.** In architecture: lateres, *band-stones, which run through the thickness of a wall and bind it together*, Vitr. 2, 8, 7.—**II.** In music: **diatonum,** i, *the natural* or *diatonic series of notes* without breaks or intervals, *the diatonic scale*, Vitr. 5, 4, 3 sq.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4.

dĭătrētārĭus, ii, *m.* [diatretus], *one who does perforated* or *filigree work, a turner, carver*, Cod. Theod. 13, 4, 2 al.

† **dĭătrētus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διάτρητος, *pierced with holes, filigree, carved, embossed:* calix, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 29.—*Subst.:* **dĭătrēta,** ōrum, *n.*, *pierced work, filigree-work*, Mart. 12, 70, 9.

† **dĭătrība,** ae, *f.*, = διατριβή, *a learned discussion*.—Transf., *a school*, Gell. 1, 26; 17, 20, 4 al.

† **dĭătrītaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διατριταῖος, *of the space of three days:* tempus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 35; cf. the foll.

† **dĭătrītus,** i, *f.*, = διάτριτος, *the return of a fever on the third day*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 (twice); 1, 3, 57 al.

† **dĭătўpōsis,** is, *f.*, = διατύπωσις, rhet. t. t., *a description, representation*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524 al.

dĭaula, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, Ap. Herb. 93.

† **dĭaulos,** i, *m.*, = δίαυλος, *a double course* (in which the runner, after reaching the goal, ran the same distance back), Vitr. 5, 11; Hyg. Fab. 173.

dĭaxўlon, v. diacheton.

† **dĭăzeugmĕnon,** i, *n.*, = διαζευγμένον, in rhet., *a separation, disjunction*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 536.

† **dĭăzeuxis,** is, *f.*, = διάζευξις, rhet. t. t., = diaeresis, *a separation*, Prob. p. 1438 P.

† **dĭăzōma,** ătis, *n.*, = διάζωμα, *a space between the seats in a theatre*, Vitr. 5, 6, 7; cf. balteus, *no.* 2. d.

* **dī-bālo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to bleat abroad*, i. e. *to make common* or *contemptible by clamor; to injure*, Caecil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll. (Rib. Com. v. 249).

† **dĭbăphus,** a, um, or us, um, *adj.*, = δίβαφος, *double dyed* (once with scarlet and then with purple): purpura, Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; 21, 8, 22, § 45.—Because the Roman magistrates wore garments striped with purple, **II.** Trop.: dibaphus, i, *f.* (= ἡ δίβαφος, sc. ἐσθής), *the purple state-robe of a high magistrate:* Curtius noster dibaphum cogitat, sed eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.* (id. Att. 2, 9, 2, written as Greek).

† **dĭbrăchys** = δίβραχυς, *a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, a dibrach*, Diom. p. 471 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2486 ib. (pure Lat. bibrevis).

‡ **dī-būcĭno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to trumpet forth*, acc. to Vel. Long. p. 2227 P.; Cassiod. p. 2294 ib.

† **dĭca,** ae, *f.*, = δίκη, law t. t., *a lawsuit, judicial process, action.* Usually in the phrase dicam scribere (alicui) = δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action* against any one, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 30; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 77; 2, 2, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37; 2, 2, 17, § 42: subscribere, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5; and stronger, impingere, *to bring a heavy action* against one, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 92: e lege Rupilia sortiri dicas oportere, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17.

dĭcābŭla and **dĭcĭbŭla,** ōrum, *n.* [dicax], *chatter, idle talk* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 809; Tert. adv. Val. 20.

dĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *biting wit, raillery, banter* (for syn. cf.: sal, facetiae, cavillatio, lepos, urbanitas): dicacitas sine dubio a dicendo, quod est omni generi commune, ducta est; proprie tamen significat sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 218; 2, 60, 244; id. Or. 26; Quint. 6, 3, 29 al.

dĭcācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. * **I.** *Talkative, loquacious:* amatrix, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8.—**II.** *Facetious, witty* (perh. only in Appul.): puella (with lepida), Ap. M. 2, p. 118, 2: sermo, id. ib. 3, 135, 9.—*Adv.:* **dĭ-**

cācŭlē, *keenly, satirically, facetiously:* dixerat probrum, Ap. M. 1, p. 106, 20: tractabat lurconem, id. ib. 8, p. 213, 6.

Dĭcaearchīa, ae, *f.*, *the old name of* Puteoli, now *Puzzuolo*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 4 Müll.—Also called Dicarchis, idos, *f.*, Petr. 120, 68; and: Dicarchi moenia, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 96.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Dĭcaearchi,** *the inhabitants of that city.—Gen. plur.* in Greek form, Dicaearcheum, Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 122, 14 Müll. (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 193 and 281).—**B. Dĭcarchēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Dicaearchia* or *Puteoli:* sinus, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 110: urbs, Sil. 13, 385: proles, id. 8, 535.

Dĭcaearchus, i, *m.*, Δικαίαρχος. **I.** *The founder of Dicaearchia*, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 96.—**II.** *A pupil of Aristotle, a famous philosopher and geographer*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10; 31 *fin.;* id. Off. 2, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16 al.

† **dĭcaeŏlŏgia,** ae, *f.*, = δικαιολογία, a rhet. t. t., *a plea, defence*, Rutil. Lup. 3, p. 81.

Dĭcarchēus, a, um, v. Dicaearchia, *no.* II. B.

Dĭcarchis, idis, v. Dicaearchia.

dĭcassit, v. 1. dico *init.*

dĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. dico, *no.* II. B. 1.]. **I.** *A formal declaration of intention to become a citizen*, Cic. Balb. 11 (v. the passage in its connection).—**II.** = praedicatio, *a praising.* **A.** Prop., Cod. Theod. 9, 3, 2. —**B.** As a title: tua dicatio, *your Reverence*, Cod. Theod. 11, 30, 1; Lact. Mort. pers. 48 al.

dĭcātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. 1. dico.

dĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [1. dico], *talking sharply, satirical, sarcastic, acute, witty* (class.): Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus. Est autem illud acrioris ingenii, hoc majoris artis, Cic. Or. 26, 90; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 21; so with facetus, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221; id. Cael. 28, 67; with venustus and urbanus, *Catull. 22, 2; with lascivus, Caelius in Quint. 6, 3, 41; with cavillator, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 15 et saep.: Satyri, Hor. A. P. 225: dicax in aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 31 *fin.:* argutia, Gell. 12, 2 et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244; Liv. 32, 34, 3.—*Sup.*, Petr. 113, 12.—*Adv.* does not occur.

dīcē and **dīcēbo,** v. 2. dico *init.*

† **dĭchalcum,** i, *n.*, = δίχαλκον, *a small coin, the fourth* (acc. to others, *the fifth*) *part of an obolus*, Vitr. 3, 1; cf. Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185.

† **dĭchŏmēnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = διχομήνιον, *a plant*, App. Herb. 64.

† **dĭchōneutus,** a, um, *adj.*, = δισ-χώνευτος, *recast, adulterated:* aes, Cod. Theod. 11, 21, 1.

† **dĭchŏrēus,** i, *m.*, = διχορεῖος, *a double trochee*, Cic. Or. 63, 212 sq.

† **dĭchŏtŏmos,** on, *adj.*, = διχότομος, *cut in two, halved* (pure Lat. dimidiatus), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Firm. Math. 4 praef.

† **dĭchrŏnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = δίχρονος, *of two quantities, common* (pure Lat. anceps): vocales, Victor. p. 1966 P. al.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 982.

dĭcĭbŭla, ōrum, v. dicabula.

dīcĭmōnĭum, i, *n.* [2. dīco], *speaking, oratory*, an antiquated word acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 ex conj. Müll.

dĭcĭo, ōnis (less correctly, **ditio;** occurs only in the *gen.*, *dat.*, *acc.*, and *abl. sing.*, and in *plur.* once, Prud. Psych. 221; so Hemsterhuis, Orat. p. 7.—Georges rejects the *dat. sing.*, but v. infra; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 514 sq.), *f.* [root dic-; Sanscr. dicami, point out; Gr. δείκνυμι; Lat. dico; cf.: condicio, judex], a t. t., milit. and polit., *dominion, sovereignty, authority, rule, sway, power.* **I.** Prop.: Commagenem, dicionis regiae usque ad id tempus, etc., Suet. Vesp. 8: Poenum quod inter Alpes Apenninumque agri sit, suae dicionis fecisse, Liv. 21, 53; so, id. 21, 60; cf.: Tyros mare dicionis suae fecit, Curt. 4, 4 *fin.—Dat.:* regionem dicioni ejus adjecit, Curt. 4, 1. 26; cf.: subjecit dicioni suae hostes, Front. Strat. 1, 3, 10: dicioni alicujus se permittere, Curt. 6, 5, 9; Vell. 2, 37, 3; Lact. 2, 12, 7; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2; Curt. 9, 7, 13; 8, 13, 1 al.: gentem dicioni nostrae subicere, Tac. A. 13, 55; cf. under *no.* II.—*Acc.* (very freq.): dedunt se, urbem et liberos In dicionem atque in arbitrium Thebano poplo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103; so, Liv. 7, 31; id. 26, 33 *fin.* al.; cf.: omnia in dicionem tradere, Liv. 26, 43: omnes eas civitates in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani esse redactas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.;* so, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 *fin.;* id. Prov. Cons. 13, 2; Liv. 26, 21; id. 41, 19: Suet. Tib. 16 et saep.; cf.: urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani dicionemque subjunxit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, 55; and: Ilergetes in jus dicionemque recepit, Liv. 21, 61: sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2; cf.: voluntate concedere in dicionem, Liv. 30, 7: in dicionem venire, id. 32, 31; so, id. 40, 28; Pompon. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 32 et saep.: in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66 (cf. on the constr. esp. Kritz ad Sall. J. 112, 3).—*Abl.* (also very freq.): sub alicujus dicione atque imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Ov. M. 14, 609: nationes, quae in eorum regno ac dicione sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27 *init.;* and: in parte magis quam in dicione alicujus esse, Liv. 21, 5: in servitute atque in dicione alicujus teneri, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; cf.: terras omni dicione tenere, Verg. A. 1, 236; so, id. ib. 1, 622: dicione premere aliquos, id. ib. 7, 737; cf. id. ib. 10, 54.

II. Transf., beyond milit. and polit. life: auris meas dedo in dicionem tuam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 8: postquam res publica, in paucorum potentium jus atque dicionem concessit, Sall. C. 20, 7: omnis gentis, etc. . . . decemvirum dicioni, judicio potestatique permissa esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 39; cf.: sub dicione ejus magistratus (sc. censoris), Liv. 4, 8: respirare contra nutum dicionemque alicujus, Cic. Quint. 30 *fin.:* aliquem in sua potestate ac dicione tenere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 97: caput liberum fidei suae commissum alienae dicioni subicere, Gell. 5, 19, 10 (dub. al. condicioni).

dicis, *gen.* [v. 2. dico], in the phrase dicis causa or gratia, orig. a jurid. t. t., meaning *for the sake of judicial form;* hence, in gen., *for form's sake, for the sake of appearance*, λόγου χάριν: ut illis aliquid nummulorum dicis causa daret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24; id. Att. 1, 18, 5 Orell. *N. cr.;* Nep. Att. 8; Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 34: dicis gratia, ib. 13, 6, 4; Inst. 1, 103 sq.; 2, 252.—**II.** Transf.: si Pontifici accidat dicis causa epulanti, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27; Arn. 3, 16 Orell. *N. cr.:* dicis ergo = dicis causa, Charis. 73 P.

1. dĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (dixe for dixisse, Val. Ant. ap. Arn. 5, 1; DICASSIT dixerit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 15; rather = dicaverit), *v. a.* [orig. the same word with 2. dīco; cf. the meaning of abdĭco and abdīco, of indĭco and indīco, dedĭco, *no.* II. A. al., Corss. Ausspr. 1, 380]. **I.** *To proclaim, make known.* So perh. only in the foll. passage: pugnam, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 30.—Far more freq., **II.** Relig. t. t., *to dedicate, consecrate, devote* any thing to a deity or to a deified person (for syn. cf.: dedico, consecro, inauguro). **A.** Prop.: et me dicabo atque animam devotabo hostibus, Att. ap. Non. 98, 12: donum tibi (sc. Jovi) dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; cf.: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7 (for which aram condidit dedicavitque, id. 28, 46 *fin.*); so, aram, id. 1, 7; 1, 20: capitolium, templum Jovis O. M., id. 22, 38 *fin.:* templa, Ov. F. 1, 610: delubrum ex manubiis, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 97: lychnuchum Apollini, id. 34, 3, 8, § 14: statuas Olympiae, id. 34, 4, 9, § 16: vehiculum, Tac. G. 40: carmen Veneri, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178; cf. Suet. Ner. 10 *fin.* et saep.: cygni Apollini dicati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73.—**2.** With a personal object, *to consecrate, to deify* (cf. dedico, *no.* II. A. b.): Janus geminus a Numa dicatus, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34: inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 59.—**B.** Transf., beyond the relig. sphere. **1.** *To give up, set apart, appropriate* a thing to any one: recita; aurium operam tibi dico, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 72; so, operam, id. Ps. 1, 5, 147; Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 12: hunc totum diem tibi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 7: tuum studium meae laudi, id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: genus (orationis) epidicticum gymnasiis et palaestrae, id. Or. 13, 42: librum Maecenati, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177; cf.: librum laudibus ptisanae, id. 18, 7, 15, § 75 al.: (Deïopeam) conubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo, Verg. A. 1, 73; cf. the same verse, ib. 4, 126: se Crasso, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 11; cf.: se Remis in clientelam, *Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 7: se alii civitati, *to become a free denizen of it*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28; for which: se in aliam civitatem, id. ib. 12 *fin.*—***2.** (I. q. dedico, *no.* II. A.) *To consecrate* a thing by using it for the first time: nova signa novamque aquilam, Tac. H. 5, 16.—Hence, **dĭcātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to *no.* II.), *devoted, consecrated, dedicated:* loca Christo dedicatissima, August. Civ. Dei, 3, 31: CONSTANTINO AETERNO AVGVSTO ARRIVS DIOTIMVS . . . N. M. Q. (i. e. numini majestatique) EIVS DICATISSIMVS, Inscr. Orell. 1083.

2. dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*praes.* DEICO, Inscr. Orell. 4848; *imp.* usu. dic; cf. duc, fac, fer, from duco, etc., DEICVNTO, and *perf.* DEIXSERINT, P. C. de Therm. ib. 3673; *imp.* dice, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 298, 29 Müll.; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 109; id. Bac. 4, 4, 65; id. Merc. 1, 2, 47 al.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 21; *fut.* dicem = dicam, Cato ap. Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 6 Müll.—Another form of the future is dicebo, Novius ap. Non. 507 (Com. v. 8 Rib.). —*Perf. sync.:* dixti, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 14; id. Trin. 2, 4, 155; id. Mil. 2, 4, 12 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 1, 1; 3, 2, 38; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 100 et saep.; Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; id. Caecin. 29, 82; acc. to Quint. 9, 3, 22.—*Perf. subj.:* dixis, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 46; Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 17 *fin.:* dixem = dixissem, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 84; *inf.* dixe = dixisse, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 23; Varr. ib. 451, 16; Arn. *init.;* Aus. Sept. Sap. de Cleob. 8; *inf. praes. pass.* dicier, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 32; Vatin. in Cic. Fam. 5, 9 al.), *v. a.* [root DIC = ΔΕΙΚ in δείκνυμι; lit., to show; cf. δίκη, and Lat. dicis, ju-dex, dicio], *to say, tell, mention, relate, affirm, declare, state; to mean, intend* (for syn. cf.: for, loquor, verba facio, dicto, dictito, oro, inquam, aio, fabulor, concionor, pronuntio, praedico, recito, declamo, affirmo, assevero, contendo; also, nomino, voco, alloquor, designo, nuncupo; also, decerno, jubeo, statuo, etc.; cf. also, nego.—The person addressed is usually put in *dat.*, v. the foll.: dicere ad aliquem, in eccl. Lat., stands for the Gr. εἰπεῖν πρός τινα, Vulg. Luc. 2, 34 al.; cf. infra I. B. 2. γ).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: Amphitruonis socium nae me esse volui dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 228: advenisse familiarem dicito, id. ib. 1, 1, 197: haec uti sunt facta ero dicam, id. ib. 1, 1, 304; cf. ib. 2, 1, 23: signi dic quid est? id. ib. 1, 1, 265: si dixero mendacium, id. ib. 1, 1, 43; cf. opp. vera dico, id. ib. 1, 1, 238 al.: quo facto aut dicto adest opus, id. ib. 1, 1, 15; cf.: dictu opus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: nihil est dictu facilius, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70: turpe dictu, id. Ad. 2, 4, 11: indignis si male dicitur, bene dictum id esse dico, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ille, quem dixi, *whom I have mentioned, named*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45 et saep.: vel dicam = vel potius, *or rather:* stuporem hominis vel dicam pecudis attendite, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cf.: mihi placebat Pomponius maxime vel dicam minime displicebat, id. Brut. 57, 207; so id. ib. 70, 246; id. Fam. 4, 7, 3 al.—**b.** Dicitur, dicebatur, dictum est, *impers.* with *acc.* and *inf.*, *it is said, related, maintained*, etc.; or, *they say, affirm*, etc.: de hoc (sc. Diodoro) Verri dicitur, habere eum, etc., *it is reported to Verres that*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18: non sine causa dicitur, ad ea referri omnes nostras cogitationes, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60; so, dicitur, Nep. Paus. 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 33; 7, 2, 44; Ov. F. 4, 508: Titum multo apud patrem sermone orasse dicebatur, ne, etc., Tac. H. 4, 52; so, dicebatur, id. A. 1, 10: in hac habitasse platea dictum'st Chrysidem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 1: dictum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 5; Liv. 38, 56; Quint. 6, 1, 27: ut pulsis hostibus dici posset, eos, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 3. Cf. also: hoc, illud dicitur, with *acc.* and *inf.*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150; Quint. 4, 2, 91; 11, 3, 177 al. —Esp. in histt. in reference to what has been previously related: ut supra dictum est, Sall. J. 96, 1: sicut ante dictum est, Nep. Dion. 9, 5; cf. Curt. 3, 7, 7; 5, 1, 11; 8, 6, 2 et saep.—**c.** (See Zumpt, Gram. § 607.) Dicor, diceris, dicitur, with *nom.* and *inf.*, *it is said that I, thou, he*, etc.; or, *they say that I, thou*, etc.: ut nos dicamur duo omnium dignissimi esse, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 47: cf. Quint. 4, 4, 6: dicar Princeps Aeolium carmen ad Italos Deduxisse modos, Hor. Od. 3, 30, 10 al.: illi socius esse diceris, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72: aedes Demaenetus ubi

dicitur habitare, id. As. 2, 3, 2: qui (Pisistratus) primus Homeri libros confusos antea sic disposuisse dicitur, ut nunc habemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137 et saep.: quot annos nata dicitur? Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: is nunc dicitur venturus peregre, id. Truc. 1, 1, 66 et saep. In a double construction, with *nom.* and *inf.*, and *acc.* and *inf.* (acc. to *no.* b. and c.): petisse dicitur major Titius . . . idque ab eis facile (sc. eum) impetrasse, Auct. B. Afr. 28 *fin.*; so Suet. Oth. 7.—**d.** Dictum ac factum or dictum factum (Gr. ἅμα ἔπος ἅμα ἔργον), in colloq. lang., *no sooner said than done, without delay*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 7: dictum ac factum reddidi, *it was "said and done" with me*, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 12; 5, 1, 31; cf.: dicto citius, Verg. A. 1, 142; Hor. S. 2, 2, 80; and: dicto prope citius, Liv. 23, 47, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn. **a.** *To assert, affirm* a thing as certain (opp. nego): quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf.: dicebant, ego negabam, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; and: quibus creditum non sit negantibus, iisdem credatur dicentibus? id. Rab. Post. 12, 35.—**b.** For dico with a negative, nego is used, q. v.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 799; but: dicere nihil esse pulchrius, etc., Liv. 30, 12, 6; 21, 9, 3 Fabri; so, freq. in Liv. when the negation precedes, id. 30, 22, 5; 23, 10, 13 al.; cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 355.—**2.** dico is often inserted parenthetically, to give emphasis to an apposition: utinam C. Caesari, patri, dico adulescenti contigisset, etc., Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; id. Planc. 12, 30; Quint. 9, 2, 83; cf. Cic. Or. 58, 197; id. Tusc. 4, 16, 36; Sen. Ep. 14, 6; id. Vit. Beat. 15, 6; Quint. 1, 6, 24: ille mihi praesidium dederat, cum dico mihi, senatui dico populoque Romano, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 20; Sen. Ep. 83, 12; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 2; 3, 2, 2.—**3.** In rhetor. and jurid. lang., *to pronounce, deliver, rehearse, speak* any thing. (α) With *acc.*: oratio dicta de scripto, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.*; cf.: sententiam de scripto, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: controversias, Quint. 3, 8, 51; 9, 2, 77: prooemium ac narrationem et argumenta, id. 2, 20, 10: exordia, id. 11, 3, 161: theses et communes locos, id. 2, 1, 9: materias, id. 2, 4, 41: versus, Cic. Or. 56, 189; Quint. 6, 3, 86: causam, of the defendant or his attorney, *to make a defensive speech, to plead in defence*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5; id. Quint. 8; id. Sest. 8; Quint. 5, 11, 39; 7, 4, 3; 8, 2, 24 al.; cf. causas (said of the attorney), Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5; 2, 8, 32 al.: jus, *to pronounce judgment*, id. Fl. 3; id. Fam. 13, 14; hence the praetor's formula: DO, DICO, ADDICO; v. do, etc.—(β) With *ad* and *acc. pers.*, *to plead before* a person or tribunal: ad unum judicem, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 10: ad quos? ad me, si idoneus videor qui judicem, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 72; Liv. 3, 41.—(γ) With *ad* and *acc. of thing*, *to speak in reference to, in reply to*: non audeo ad ista dicere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 78; id. Rep. 1, 18, 30.—(δ) *Absol.*: nec idem loqui, quod dicere, Cic. Or. 32: est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2; so, de aliqua re pro aliquo, contra aliquem, etc., innumerable times in Cic. and Quint.: dixi, the t. t. at the end of a speech, *I have done*, Cic. Verr. 1 *fin.* Ascon. and Zumpt, a. h. l.; thus, dixerunt, the t. t. by which the praeco pronounced the speeches of the parties to be finished, Quint. 1, 5, 43; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 6, 4, 7.—Transf. beyond the judicial sphere: causam nullam or causam haud dico, *I have no objection*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 34; id. Capt. 3, 4, 92; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 42.—**4.** *To describe, relate, sing, celebrate* in writing (mostly poet.): tibi dicere laudes, Tib. 1, 3, 31; so, laudes Phoebi et Dianae, Hor. C. S. 76: Dianam, Cynthium, Latonam, id. C. 1, 21, 1: Alciden puerosque Ledae, id. ib. 1, 12, 25: caelestes, pugilemve equumve, id. ib. 4, 2, 19: Pelidae stomachum, id. ib. 1, 6, 5: bella, id. Ep. 1, 16, 26; Liv. 7, 29: carmen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 3; id. C. S. 8; Tib. 2, 1, 54: modos, Hor. C. 3, 11, 7: silvestrium naturas, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138 et saep.: temporibus Augusti dicendis non defuere decora ingenia, Tac. A. 1, 1; id. H. 1, 1: vir neque silendus neque dicendus sine cura, Vell. 2, 13.—**b.** Of prophecies, *to predict, foretell*: bellicosis fata Quiritibus Hac lege dico, ne, etc., Hor. C. 3, 3, 58: sortes per carmina, id. A. P. 403: quicquid, id. S. 2, 5, 59: hoc (Delphi), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43 et saep.—**5.** *To pronounce, articulate* a letter, syllable, word: Demosthenem scribit Phalereus, cum *Rho* dicere nequiret, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; Quint. 1, 4, 8; 1, 7, 21 al.—**6.** *To call, to name*: habitum quendam vitalem corporis esse, *harmoniam* Graii quam dicunt, Lucr. 3, 106; cf.: Latine dicimus *elocutionem*, quam Graeci φράσιν vocant, Quint. 8, 1, 1: Chaoniamque omnem Trojano a Chaone dixit, Verg. A. 3, 335: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. Od. 1, 2, 50: uxor quondam tua dicta, Verg. A. 2, 678 et saep.—Prov.: dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 135.—**7.** *To name, appoint* one to an office: ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2: so, dictatorem, Liv. 5, 9; 7, 26; 8, 29: consulem, id. 10, 15; 24, 9; 26, 22 (thrice): magistrum equitum, id. 6, 39: aedilem, id. 9, 46: arbitrum bibendi, Hor. Od. 2, 7, 26 et saep.—**8.** *To appoint, set apart, fix upon, settle*: nam mea bona meis cognatis dicam, inter eos partiam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 113; cf. Pompon. ap. Non. 280, 19: dotis paululum vicino suo, Afran. ib. 26: pecuniam omnem suam doti, Cic. Fl. 35: quoniam inter nos nuptiae sunt dictae, Afran. ap. Non. 280, 24; cf.: diem nuptiis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75: diem operi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57: diem juris, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 16: diem exercitui ad conveniendum Pharas, Liv. 36, 8; cf. id. 42, 28, and v. dies: locum consiliis, id. 25, 16: leges pacis, id. 33, 12; cf.: leges victis, id. 34, 57: legem tibi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18; Ov. M. 6, 137; cf.: legem sibi, *to give sentence upon one's self*, id. ib. 13, 72: pretium muneri, Hor. C. 4, 8, 12 et saep.—With *inf.*: prius data est, quam tibi dari dicta, Pac. ap. Non. 280, 28.—*Pass. impers.*: eodem Numida inermis, ut dictum erat, accedit, Sall. J. 113, 6.—**9.** *To utter, express*, esp. in phrases: non dici potest, dici vix potest, etc.: non dici potest quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1; 5, 17, 5: dici vix potest quanta sit vis, etc., id. Leg. 2, 15, 38; id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; id. Or. 17, 55; id. Red. ad Quir. 1, 4; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 8; 11, 3, 85.—**10.** (Mostly in colloq. lang.) Alicui, like our vulg. *to tell* one so and so, for *to admonish, warn, threaten* him: dicebam, pater, tibi, ne matri consuleres male, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 88; cf. Nep. Datam. 5; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 1.—Esp. freq.: tibi (ego) dico, *I tell you*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 76; id. Men. 2, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 2, 62 et saep.; Ter. And. 1, 2, 33 Ruhnk.; id. ib. 4, 4, 23; id. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 87; Phaedr. 4, 19, 18; cf.: tibi dicimus, Ov. H. 20, 153; id. M. 9, 122; so, dixi, *I have said it*, i. e. *you may depend upon it, it shall be done*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 90; 92.—**11.** Dicere sacramentum or sacramento, *to take an oath, to swear*; v. sacramentum.

II. Transf., i. q. intellego, Gr. φημί, *to mean* so and so; it may sometimes be rendered in English by *namely, to wit*: nec quemquam vidi, qui magis ea, quae timenda esse negaret, timeret, mortem dico et deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 86; id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: *M.* Sequar ut institui divinum illum virum, quem saepius fortasse laudo quam necesse est. *At.* Platonem videlicet dicis, id. Leg. 3, 1: uxoris dico, non tuam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 30 et saep.—Hence, **dictum**, i, *n.*, *something said*, i. e. *a saying, a word.* **A.** In gen.: haut doctis dictis certantes sed male dictis, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 274 Vahl.; acc. to Hertz.: nec maledictis); so, istaec dicta dicere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 40: docta, id. ib. 2, 2, 99; id. Men. 2, 1, 24; Lucr. 5, 113; cf. condocta, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 3: meum, id. As. 2, 4, 1: ridiculum, id. Capt. 3, 1, 22: minimum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: ferocibus dictis rem nobilitare, Liv. 23, 47, 4 al.: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1224; cf. facete, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73; id. Poen. 3, 3, 24; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 57; Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104 al.: lepide, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 103: absurde, id. Capt. 1, 1, 3: vere, Nep. Alc. 8, 4: ambigue, Hor. A. P. 449 et saep.—Pleon.: feci ego istaec dicta quae vos dicitis (sc. me fecisse), Plaut. Casin. 5, 4, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A saying, maxim, proverb*: aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12; cf. veridica, id. 6, 24: Catonis est dictum. *Pedibus compensari pecuniam*, Cic. Fl. 29 *fin.* Hence, the title of a work by Caesar: Dicta collectanea (his Ἀποφθέγματα, mentioned in Cic. Fam. 9, 16), Suet. Caes. 56.—Esp. freq., **2.** For facete dictum, *a witty saying, bon-mot*, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 54 *fin.* (cf. Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 1 *fin.*); Cic. Phil. 2, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 2; 16; 36; Liv. 7, 33, 3; Hor. A. P. 273 et saep.; cf. also, dicterium.—**3.** *Poetry, verse* (abstr. and concr.): dicti studiosus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 18, 71: rerum naturam expandere dictis, Lucr. 1, 126; 5, 56: Ennius hirsuta cingat sua dicta corona, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 61.—**4.** *A prediction, prophecy*, Lucr. 1, 103; Verg. A. 2, 115; Val. Fl. 2, 326 al.; cf. dictio.—**5.** *An order, command*: dicto paruit consul, Liv. 9, 41; cf. Verg. A. 3, 189; Ov. M. 8, 815: haec dicta dedit, Liv. 3, 61; cf. id. 7, 33; 8, 34; 22, 25 al.: dicto audientem esse and dicto audire alicui, v. audio.—**6.** *A promise, assurance*: illi dixerant sese dedituros . . . Cares, tamen, non dicto capti, etc., Nep. Milt. 2, 5; Fur. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 34.

† **dicrŏtum**, i, *n.* (sc. navigium), = δίκροτος (two-oared), *a galley with two banks of oars*, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 4; 16, 4 *fin.*—Also called **dicrŏta**, ae, *f.* (sc. navis), Auct. B. Alex. 47, 2.

dictābŏlārĭum, ii, *n.* [dicto], i. q. dicterium, *a satirical saying*, plur., Laber. ap. Fronto de Or. 1.

Dictaeus, a, um, v. Dicte, *no.* II. A.

dictāmen, inis, *n.* [dicto], late Lat. for dictum, praescriptum, praeceptum.

dictamnum, or **-us**, i, v. Dicte, *no.* II. B.

dictāta, ōrum, *n.*, *lessons, exercises*, etc., v. dicto *fin.*

dictātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dicto], *a dictating, dictation* (late Lat.), Dig. 29, 1, 4 al.

* **dictātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [dictatio], *a short dictation*, Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.

dictātor, ōris, *m.* [dicto, qs. a commander]. **I.** *A dictator*, the chief magistrate in several Italian states, elected by the Romans in seasons of emergency for six months, and armed with absolute authority; formerly called Magister populi, and also Praetor Maximus, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; id. Rep. 1, 40; Liv. 7, 3; Cic. Rep. 2, 32; Liv. 2, 18; Lydus de Magistr. 1, 36–38 et saep.; cf. Mommsen, Hist. Book I. ch. 2; 1, p. 330 N. Y. ed. Anthon's Smith's Antiq. p. 360; Kreuz. Excurs. XII. to Cic. Leg. p. 509.—*The chief magistrate of other cities of Italy*, Cic. Mil. 10; Liv. 1, 23; Spart. Hadr. 18; Inscr. Orell. 112; 2293; 3786 al.—**B.** Transf., of Hannibal, as chief of the Carthaginians, Column. Rostr.; cf. Cato ap. Gell. 10, 24, 7.—**II.** Qui dictat, *one who dictates*, Salv. Ep. 9 *med.*

dictātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dictator], *of or belonging to a dictator; dictatorial*: gladius, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: majestas, Liv. 4, 14; 8, 30: fulmen, id. 6, 39: invidia, id. 22. 26; cf. animadversio, Vell. 2, 68 *fin.*: juvenis, i. e. *the son of the dictator*, Liv. 7, 4.

* **dictātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a dictatress*, comic., Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18.

dictātūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *The office of a dictator, dictatorship*, Cic. Phil. 1, 1 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; * Caes. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 6, 39; 7, 3 *fin.*; Quint. 3, 8, 53; Suet. Caes. 76; id. Aug. 52 et saep.—* **II.** *The work of dictating to pupils*; only in a play upon the double meaning in the sentence: Sullam nescisse litteras, qui dictaturam deposuerit, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 77.

Dictē, ēs, *f.*, Δίκτη, *a mountain in the eastern part of Crete* (now *Sethia*), *in a cave of which Jupiter, acc. to fable, was concealed from Saturn*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Dictaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dictaean*, among poets for *Cretan*: arva, Verg. A. 3, 171: saltus, id. ib. 4, 73: rura, Ov. M. 3, 2: greges, id. F. 5, 118: antrum, Verg. G. 4, 152: Nymphae, id. E. 6, 57: rex, i. e. *Jupiter*, id. G. 2, 536; also, *Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 43: Telestes, id. 9, 717: Dictaeae astra coronae, i. e. *of Ariadne*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 208: arundo, i. e. *of the Cretans*, who were famous archers, Sil. 13, 184; so, pennae, id. 15, 634.—**B. dictamnus**, i, *f.*, or **dictamnum**, i, *n.*, *the plant dittany*, growing in great abundance on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida: Origanum dictamnus, Linn.; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; 25, 8, 53, § 93; 26, 14, 87, § 142; Verg. A. 12, 412; Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126.

† **dictērium**, ii, *n.*, = δεικτήριον, *a witty saying, a bon-mot* (pure Lat. dictum).—*Plur.*, Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 2, 1, 14;

Varr. ap. Non. 101, 3: dicteria dicere in omnes, Mart. 6, 44, 3.

dictĭcŏs, on, *adj.*, = δεικτικός. **I.** G e n., *pointing :* digitus quem Graeci dicticon vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 21.—**II.** E s p., rhet. t. t., *demonstrative :* enthymema, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 11.

dictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. dico], *a saying, speaking, uttering, delivery.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** (Good prose, for the most part only in jurid. and rhetor. lang.) Sententiae, Cic. Inv. 2, 4: testimonii, i. e. *the right of giving testimony*, *Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 63: causae, *a defending, pleading*, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; id. Sest. 17 *fin.;* *Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 7, 5 al.: multae ovium et boum, Cic. Rep. 2, 9 *fin.*—**B.** *Kinds of delivery, style, diction :* seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, etc., id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; so, oratoriae, id. ib. 2, 67, 270: subitae, id. ib. 1, 33, 152: et vero fuit in hoc (Crasso) popularis dictio excellens; Antonii genus dicendi multo aptius, etc., id. Brut. 44, 165: extemporales, Quint. 2, 4, 27: discipulorum, *declamation*, id. 2, 2, 6 al.: saeptuosa dictione, opp. aperte dicere, Pac. Com. Frag. v. 5 Rib.—Hence, **C.** *The use of a word* or *phrase, a mode of expression*, Quint. 9, 1, 17; 9, 1, 4; Gell. 7, 9, 13; 11, 3, 5.—**D.** *A word*, = verbum, vocabulum (late Lat.), Prisc. II. p. 51, 10 al.—**II.** E s p. **A.** (Cf. dictum, B. 4.) *An oracular response, prediction* (rare; not in Cic.): flexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 4 (Rib. Trag. v. 308); Att. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42; Liv. 8, 24, 2.—**B.** *The art of speaking, oratory :* dictioni operam dare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9.

‡ **dictĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [dictum], perhaps *facetious, satirical*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.

dictĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. intens. a.* [dicto], *to say often* or *emphatically; to declare, maintain, assert repeatedly* (good prose). **I.** I n g e n.: non, obsecro, es, quem semper te esse dictitasti, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 16; cf. Liv. 3, 20; 9, 18: qui ita dictitat, iis esse metuendum, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 4; 1, 3, 8; 1, 10, 28; 2, 1, 8: ut Lacedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarint, quos spiculo possent attingere, id. Rep. 3, 9: Caelius profectus, ut dictitabat, ad Caesarem pervenit, *as he alleged*, or *pretended*, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 32, 4 and 6; Sall. C. 22, 2 Kritz.; Nep. Lys. 1, 4; Liv. 1, 49; 5, 2; Tac. A. 1, 72 al.—*Pass. impers. :* male dictitatur tibi volgo in sermonibus, *there are bad rumors about you*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 62.—* **II.** I n p a r t i c., in jurid. lang.: causas, *to plead frequently*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.

dicto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [2. dico], *to say often; to pronounce, declare*, or *assert repeatedly.* **I.** I n g e n. (very rare): rogarem te, ut diceres pro me tu idem, qui illis orationem dictavisses, Cic. Fin. 4, 22 *fin.:* mercemur servum qui dictet nomina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 50; cf. Gell. 4, 1, 2.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *To dictate* to one for writing: quod non modo Tironi dictare, sed ne ipse quidem audere scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 9; 7, 13 b. *fin.;* 2, 23; Quint. 2, 4, 12; 10, 3, 18; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49 et saep. So of the dictating of teachers (common for want of books): memini quae mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 71; cf. id. Sat. 1, 10, 75.—**2.** Transf. As the practice of dictating came, in the course of time, to be very general (v. Gesner upon Quint. 10, 3, 18), dictare, since the Aug. per., acquired the signif. *to express in written language, make, compose :* elegidia, Pers. 1, 52; so, ducentos versus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10: carmina (for which, shortly before and after, *scribere*), id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: codicillos, *to draw up, make*, Suet. Tib. 22; cf. testamentum, id. Ner. 32; hence also, summas, i. e. *to dispose of by will*, Dig. 32, 95; and in the *pass. :* non unus tibi rivalis dictabitur heres, *appointed, designated*, Juv. 6, 218; so, actionem, *to draw up a declaration*, Suet. Rhet. 2; and among jurists in gen., *to bring an action, go to law*, Dig. 15, 1, 50; also, judicium, ib. 9, 4, 22; 49, 9, 3 al.—**B.** *To prescribe, recommend, order, dictate* (cf. 2. dico, *no.* I. B. 10; in this sense the primitive of dictator, although no ante-Aug. examples occur): sportulam, Quint. 11, 3, 131: dictataque jurant Sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448.—**2.** Transf., of abstract subjects: ita videtur ratio dictare, Quint. 3, 4, 11; cf. Dig. 1, 2, § 11: quibus sordet omne, quod natura dictavit, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26; so with *acc.*, id. 1, 3, 16; 2, 15, 6; Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20.—Hence,

dictāta, ōrum, *n.* (acc. to *no.* II. A.). **A.** *Things dictated* by the master to his scholars, i. e. *lessons, exercises, rules*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; id. N. D. 1, 26; id. Tusc. 2, 11, 96; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55; 1, 18, 13; Pers. 1, 29 al.—Also, i n g e n., **B.** *Precepts, rules*, e. g. for gladiators, Suet. Caes. 26; for mimes, Juv. 5, 122.

dictor, ōris, *m.* [2. dico], *one who says* something, *a speaker* (late Lat.), Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 19 al.

dictum, i, *n.*, v. 2. dico, II.

dictŭrio, īre, *v. desid. a.*, *to long to say* or *tell* (late Lat.): fortiter a se facta semper dicturiunt, Macr. S. 7, 2, 7; 2, 3, 16.

1. dictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. dico.

* **2. dictus**, ūs, *m.* [2. dico], *a saying, speech*, Aur. Vict. epit. 14.

Dictynna, ae, *f.*, Δίκτυννα. **I.** *The nymph Britomartis, so called because, when pursued by Minos*, she sprang into a net (δίκτυον; cf. Callim. Hymn. Dian. 189 sq.), Verg. Cir. 304.—**II.** *An appellation of Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 441; 5, 619; id. F. 6, 755; Tib. 1, 4, 25; Stat. Th. 9, 632.—Hence, **A.** **Dictynnaeum (-nēum)**, i, *n.*, *a place sacred to the goddess Dictynna, near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 38, 5.—**B.** **Dictynnaeus** mons (τὸ Δικτύνναιον), *a promontory on the N. W. coast of Crete, where a temple of Diana stood, now Cape Sparta*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60; Sol. 11, 6.—**III.** *A city near the temple of Diana in Crete*, Mel. 2, 7, 12.

Dictys, ўos, *m.*, Δίκτυς. **I.** *A mariner changed by Bacchus into a dolphin*, Ov. M. 3, 615.—**II.** *A centaur, slain at the wedding of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 334 sq.—**III.** *A fisherman on the island of Seriphos, who saved Perseus from drowning*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 95.—**IV.** Dictys Cretensis, *the traditional author of a mythical history of the Trojan war, in Greek; preserved to us in the Latin translation of L. Septimius*, v. Teuffel, Roem. Lit. § 416, 1-4.

† **dĭdascălĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = διδασκαλικός, *pertaining to instruction, didactic* (ante- and post-class.): opusculum, Aus. Ep. 17.—*Subst. :* **Dĭdascălica**, ōn or ōrum, *n.*, *the title of a work by Attius*, in Gell. 3, 11, 4 al.; cf. Madvig Opuscc. Acadd. prior. pp. 87-110.

dĭdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. dido.

Dīdĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman plebeian* gens; so T. Didius, *consul in the year* 656 a. u. c., Cic. Planc. 25, 61; Ov. F. 6, 568 al.; Didius Julianus, *emperor of Rome in the year* 193 A. D., whose life is written by Spartianus.—**II.** *Adj. :* Lex Didia sumptuaria, of the year 610 a. u. c., Macr. S. 2, 13, 6. Another law: Lex Caecilia Didia, of the year 656, Cic. Sest. 64, 135; id. Att. 2, 9, 1 al.

1. dī-do (also written **disdo;** v. the foll.), dĭdĭdi, dĭdĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to give out, spread abroad, disseminate, distribute* (ante-class. and poet.; esp. in Lucr.; once in Tac.). **I.** L i t.: numquam ego argentum . . . disdidi, Cato ap. Fronto Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2, p. 150: in venas cibum, Lucr. 2, 1136; 4, 956; 6, 947; cf. id. 3, 703; 4, 633: omne per caules palati, id. 4, 623; cf. id. 3, 246; 5, 269; 6, 1166.—*Absol. :* dide, disice, Caecil. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37 (Com. Frag. v. 239 Rib.).—**II.** T r o p.: dum munia didit (sc. servis), Hor. S. 2, 2, 67: per magnas didita gentes Solatia vitae, Lucr. 5, 20; cf.: rumor per agmina Trojana, Verg. A. 7, 144: tua terris didita fama, id. ib. 8, 132; cf.: fama in populos, Sil. 1, 186: fama per provincias, Tac. A. 11, 1.

2. Dīdō, ūs and ōnis, *f.*, Διδώ, *the celebrated foundress of Carthage, daughter of the Tyrian king Belus, wife of Sichaeus, and sister of Pygmalion;* called also *Elisa* or *Elissa.*—*Nom.* Dido, Verg. A. 1, 299; 340; 360 et saep.; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 25; id. F. 3, 545; 640.—*Gen.* Dīdōnis, Just. 11, 10, 13; Aug. Conf. 1, 13; Macr. Sat. 4, 3, 6 al.: Dīdūs, Cornutus ap. Charis. p. 102 P.—*Dat.* Dīdō, Macr. Sat. 5, 2, 14 (dub. al. Didoni): Dīdōni, Tert. Anim. 33.—*Acc.* Dīdō, Verg. A. 4, 383; Ov. H. 7, 7; 133 (in both passages several MSS. read Didon); Vell. 1, 6, 2: Didonem, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 27, 1; August. Conf. 1, 13: Dīdūn, Atteius ap. Charis. 1. 1.—*Abl.* Dīdōne, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 223 (cf. Neue Formenl. 1, 352).

† **dĭdrăchmon**, i, and **dĭdrăchma**, ătis, *n.*, = δίδραχμον, *a double drachma*, Tert. Praescr. 11; Vulg. Matt. 17, 23 al.

dī-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw apart; to part, split, separate, sever, sunder, divide* (class.). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: ventus eas (sc. nubes) leviter diducit, Lucr. 6, 215: cum compresserat digitos pugnumque fecerat . . cum autem diduxerat et manum dilataverat, etc., Cic. Or. 32, 113; of the graceful movements of the arms in dancing: molli diducit candida gestu brachia, Prop. 3, 15, 5 (Müll. al. deducit): candida seu molli diducit brachia motu, Stat. S. 3, 5, 66; cf. oculum, Cels. 7, 7, 4: supercilium volnere diductum, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157: pedem et crus in diversa, Cels. 8, 22: os, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 36: nares, Quint. 11, 3, 80: labra, ib. 81: fauces immani hiatu, *to stretch*, Sil. 3, 194: rictum risu, Hor. S. 1, 10, 7 et saep.: nodos manu, Ov. M. 2, 560; cf.: complexus vestros, Prop. 1, 13, 19: humum, Ov. M. 8, 588; cf.: arva et urbes, Verg. A. 3, 419: terram, id. G. 2, 354: scopulos (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153; cf. of natural cleavings of the earth, Tac. A. 2, 47; 12, 69: cibum, i. e. *to digest* = digerere, Cels. 3, 4 *fin.;* v. the foll.: mixti neque inter se diducti colores, Cels. 2, 8 et saep.—With *in :* crudam materiam in corpus omne diduci, Cels. praef.: maxima flumina in rivos diducuntur, Quint. 5, 13, 13; cf.: domum in multos diductam recessus, id. 11, 2, 18.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. milit. t. t., *to separate* the forces, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense; *to divide, distribute; to disperse, scatter :* diductis nostris paullatim navibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 2: instruunt aciem diductam in cornua, Liv. 5, 38, 1 Drak.; cf.: diducta propere in cornua levis armatura est, id. 21, 55, 5: diductis in latera viribus, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 8 Oud.: ordines, id. ib. 2, 3, 12; 2, 6, 4: copias, Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 2: cornua, Liv. 31, 21, 14: robur, Luc. 3, 584 Cort.; and poet.: choros, Verg. A. 5, 581: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7; 6, 34, 5; id. B. C. 3, 40, 2; Sall. J. 25, 9; Liv. 26, 41; Tac. A. 2, 11; 4, 2; Front. Strat. 4, 7, 31 et saep.—**II.** Trop. (mostly post-Aug.): cum diducaris ab eo, quicum libentissime vixeris, Cic. Inv. 1, 55 *fin.;* cf.: amicitias cohaerentes, Sen. de Ira, 2, 29: nuptias, id. Contr. 2, 13; cf. matrimonium, Suet. Oth. 3; and: si repudio diducta fuerit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10: diducta civitas ut civili bello, *divided into parties*, Tac. A. 4, 17; cf. below: in sterili jejunaque materia, eandem speciem laudis diducere ac spargere, Plin. Pan. 66, 1; cf. argumenta, Quint. 4, 2, 82; 5, 13, 12: nomina, id. 6, 3, 17 Spald.: litem domini et conductoris, i. e. *to settle, adjust*, Col. 3, 13, 12 et saep.—With *in:* assem in partes centum, Hor. A. P. 326: in tres partes medicina diducta est, Cels. praef.: haec omnia rursus in species, Quint. 2, 14, 5; cf. id. 5, 10, 61; 94 al.: divisionem in digitos, *to tell off on one's fingers*, id. 4, 5, 24 (coupled with partiri); cf. argumenta, id. 11, 1, 53: animum in tam multiplex officium, id. 20, 7, 9: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, Tac. H. 4, 6; 2, 68; cf.: seditio in diversa consilia diduxerat vulgum, Curt. 9, 1; of c l a s s i f i c a t i o n, *to divide :* in tres partes medicinam, Cels. praef.

dīductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diduco], *an expanding, separating* (very rare; perh. only in Seneca): ostendit intentionem spiritus velocitas ejus et diductio, Sen. Q. N. 2, 8, 2: in diductione rerum, *in dividing, separating the elements*, id. ib. 3, 13, 2.

dīductus, a, um, *Part.*, from diduco.

Dĭdўmae, ārum, *f.* **I.** *A group of islands on the coast of Troas*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 138.—**II.** *Islands on the coast of Lycia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131. (In Ov. M. 7, 469, the better reading is Didyme.)

Dĭdўmaeus, a, um, *adj.* of Didyma, *a city of Ionia :* oraculum Didymaei Apollinis, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; cf. ib. 6, 16, 18, § 49; Macr. Sat. 1, 17, 64, and v. Didyme, *no.* III.

Dĭdȳmāon, ŏnis, *m.*, *the name of a skilful artificer*, Verg. A. 5, 359.

Dĭdȳmē, ēs, *f.* **I.** *An island near Sicily*, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 94; Mel. 2, 7, 18; Ov. F. 4, 475.—**II.** *An island in the Aegaean Sea*, Ov. M. 7, 469.—**III.** *A city in Ionia* (also called **Dĭdȳma**, Δίδυμα), *in the Milesian territory, now Jeronda* or *Joran, with a temple and oracle of Apollo*, called **Dĭdȳmēon**, i, *n.*, Διδυμεῖον, Curt. 7, 5, 28; cf. Mütz. and Zumpt, ad h. l.—Hence also, **Dĭdȳmeus** (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Διδυμεύς, *the Didymean*, i. e. Apollo, Mel. 1, 17, 1.

† **diechidnon** δι' ἐχιδνῶν, *a medicine*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2 *sub fin.*

diēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [dies], *the short space of a day, one little day, a little while*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 88; Ter. And. 4, 2, 27; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; and repeatedly in Ap.; so Met. 1, p. 106; ib. 6, 179.

di-ērectus (in Plaut. always trisyllabic), a, um, *P. a.* [erigo], qs. stretched out and raised on high, i. e. *crucified* (only in Plautus and Varro; not in Terence), an abusive expression, like the English *Go and be hanged! gallowsbird*, etc. (cf. furcifer, and v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 457; Lorence ad Plaut. Most. 837): i hinc dierectus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 72: abin dierectus, id. ib. 4, 4, 16; id. Cas. 1, 15; id. Poen. 1, 1, 32: recede hinc dierecte, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: abi dierecte, id. Most. 1, 1, 8; id. Trin. 2, 4, 56: i dierecte in maxumam malam crucem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 134: i dierectum, cor meum, ac suspende te, id. Capt. 3, 4, 103: abi hinc dierecte. Abin hinc in malam crucem? id. Most. 3, 2, 163: quin tu i dierecta cum sucula et cum porculis, id. Rud. 4, 4, 126.—**II.** Transf.: ducit lembum jam dierectum navis praedatoria, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87: lien dierectu'st, *is gone to the crows, is destroyed*, id. Curc. 2, 1, 29: apage in dierectum a domo nostra istam insanitatem, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 26.

dĭēs (dīes, Liv. Andron. Fragm. Odys. 7), ēi (ĕī, Verg. A. 4, 156; Hor. S. 1, 8, 35 et saep.; dissyl.: di-ei, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 31; also *gen.* dies, die, and dii—dies, as in acies, facies, pernicies, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 9, 14; Ann. v. 401 Vahl.; Cic. Sest. 12, 28 ap. Gell. l. l.: die, Prisc. p. 780 P.; even in Verg. G. 1, 208, where Gellius reads dies, v. Wagner ad loc., nearly all MSS. have die; cf. Rib. and Forbig. ad loc.; so, die, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 59; id. Capt. 4, 2, 20; Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 5; id. B. C. 1, 14, 3; 3, 76, 2; Just. 2, 11, 17; cf. Oud. ad B. G. 2, 23, 1. Die appears to be certain in Sall. J. 52, 3; 97, 3. Also in Cic. Sest. 12, 28, Gellius reads dies, where our MSS., except the Cod. Lamb., have diei; perh. those words do not belong to Cicero himself. Form dii, Verg. A. 1, 636, Rib. and Forbig. after Serv. and Gell. l. l.—*Dat.*, diēī, saep. die, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 1, 208; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 48; id. Capt. 3, 1, 4; id. Trin. 4, 2, 1; once dii, id. Merc. 1, Prol. 13; cf. Roby, Gram. 1, 121 sq.); *m.* (in sing. sometimes *f.*, esp. in the signif. *no.* I. B. 1.) [root Sanscr. di, gleam: dinas, day; Gr. δῖος, heavenly; cf. Lat. Jovis (Diovis), Diana, deus, divus, etc. Old form, dius (for divus); cf.: nudius, diu, etc. The word also appears in composition in many particles, as pridem, hodie, diu, etc., v. Corss. Auspr. 2, 855 sq.], *a day* (cf.: tempus, tempestas, aetas, aevum, spatium, intervallum).

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., *the civil day* of twenty-four hours. (*α*) *Masc.*: dies primus est veris in Aquario ... dies tertius ... dies civiles nostros, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. Plin. 2, 77, 79, § 188; Macr. S. 1, 3; Gell. 3, 2: REBVS IVRE IVDICATIS TRIGINTA DIES IVSTI SVNTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; and 15, 13 *fin.*; for which: per dies continuos XXX., etc., Gai. Inst. 3, 78: multa dies in bello conficit unus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 297 ed. Vahl.); cf.: non uno absolvam die, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: hic dies, id. Aul. 4, 9, 11: hic ille est dies, id. Capt. 3, 3, 3: ante hunc diem, id. ib. 3, 4, 101: illo die impransus fui, id. Am. 1, 1, 98; cf.: eo die, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*; 2, 6; 2, 32 *fin.*; 4, 11, 4; 5, 15 *fin.* et saep.: postero die, id. ib. 1, 15, 1; 3, 6, 3 et saep.; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17; Sall. J. 29, 5; 38, 9 et saep.: in posterum diem, Caes. B. G. 7, 41 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.* et saep.: diem scito esse nullum, quo die non dicam pro reo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34: paucos dies ibi morati, Caes. B. G. 7, 5, 4: dies continuos XXX. sub bruma esse noctem, id. ib. 5, 13, 3: hosce aliquot dies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 4; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 71 et saep.: festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10; so, festus, id. Cas. 1, 49; id. Poen. 3, 5, 13; 4, 2, 26 et saep.—(*β*) *Fem.* (freq. in poetry metri gratiâ; rare in prose), postrema, Enn. ap. Gell. 9, 14: omnia ademit Una dies, Lucr. 3, 912; cf. id. 3, 921; 5, 96 and 998: homines, qui ex media nocte ad proximam mediam noctem in his horis XXIV. nati sunt, una die nati dicuntur, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 2, 2 (uno die, Macr. S. 1, 3): quibus effectis armatisque diebus XXX., a qua die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36 *fin.*: Varronem profiteri, se altera die ad colloquium venturum, id. ib. 3, 19, 4 (for which, shortly before: quo cum esset postero die ventum); cf.: postera die, Sall. J. 68, 2 (for which, in the same author, more freq.: postero die): pulchra, Hor. Od. 1, 36, 10: suprema, id. ib. 1, 13, 20: atra, Verg. A. 6, 429: tarda, Ov. M. 15, 868 et saep.—(But Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 1; 3, 37, 1, read altero, tertio.)—**b.** Connections: postridie ejus diei, a favorite expression of Caesar, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 1: 1, 47, 2; 1, 48, 2 et saep., v. postridie; and cf.: post diem tertium ejus diei, Cic. Att. 3, 7; Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Liv. 27, 35: diem ex die exspectabam, *from day to day*, id. ib. 7, 26 *fin.*; cf.: diem ex die ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; for which also: diem *de* die prospectans, Liv. 5, 48; and: diem *de* die differre, id. 25, 25: LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO, *for every day, day by day, daily*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf.: affatim est hominum, in dies qui singulas escas edunt, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 10; so, in dies, *every day*, Cic. Top. 16, 62; Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7; 5, 58, 1; 7, 30, 4; Vell. 2, 52, 2; Liv. 21, 11 Drak.; 34, 11 al.; less freq. in *sing.*: nihil usquam sui videt: in diem rapto vivit, Liv. 22, 39; cf.: mutabilibus in diem causis (opp. natura perpetua), id. 31, 29 (in another signif. v. the foll., *no.* II. A. 3); and: cui licet in diem (= singulis diebus, *daily*) dixisse Vixi, etc., Hor. Od. 3, 29, 42. And still more rarely: ad diem, Treb. Gallien. 17; Vop. Firm. 4: ante diem, v. ante.—Die = quotidie or in diem, *daily*, Verg. E. 2, 42; 3, 34: quos mille die victor sub Tartara misi, id. A. 11, 397: paucissimos die composuisse versus, Quint. 10, 3, 8: saepius die, Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22: die crastini, noni, pristini, quinti, for die crastino, nono, etc., v. h. vv. crastinus, nonus, etc.; and cf. Gell. 10, 24; Macr. S. 1, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A set day, appointed time, term* in the widest sense of the word (for appearing before court, in the army, making a payment, etc.). (*α*) *Masc.*: MORBVS SONTICVS ... STATVS DIES CVM HOSTE ... QVID HORVM FVIT VNVM IVDICI ARBITROVE REOVE DIES DIFFISVS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12; Fest. p. 273, 26 Müll.; for which: STATVS CONDICTVSVE DIES CVM HOSTE, acc. to Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4; and with comic reference to the words of this law, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5 (found also in Macr. S. 1, 16); and freq.: status dies, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 1; Suet. Claud. 1; Flor. 1, 13, 16 et saep.: hic nuptiis dictus est dies, Ter. And. 1, 1, 75; cf.: dies colloquio dictus est ex eo die quintus, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 4; so, dictus, id. ib. 5, 27, 5: is certum diem conveniendi dicit, id. ib. 5, 57, 2: die certo, Sall. J. 79, 4; cf. constituto, id. ib. 13 *fin.*: decretus colloquio, id. ib. 113, 3: praestitutus, Liv. 3, 22: praefinitus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109; Gell. 16, 4, 3: ascriptus, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8 et saep.: quoniam advesperascit, dabis diem nobis aliquem, ut contra ista dicamus, Cic. N. D. 3, 40; Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; id. B. C. 1, 11, 2; Sall. J. 109, 3; Liv. 35, 35 et saep.: dies ater, *an unlucky day*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.—(*β*) *Fem.* (so commonly in this sense in class. prose, but only in *sing.*, v. Mützell ad Curt. 3, 1, 8): ut quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 11; so, dicta, Cic. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.*; cf.: electa ad conveniendum, Liv. 41, 10 *fin.*: praestituta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140; 2, 2, 28; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 38; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14 *fin.*; id. Vatin. 15, 37; id. Tusc. 1, 39; Liv. 45, 11 et saep.; cf. constituta, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32; Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; 1, 8, 3: certa eius rei constituta, id. B. C. 3, 33, 1: pacta et constituta, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: statuta, Liv. 31, 29: stata, id. 27, 23 *fin.*: certa, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 4, 5, 1, 8; id. B. C. 1, 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 3 et saep.: annua, Cic. Fam. 7, 23; id. Att. 12, 3 *fin.*; cf. longa, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 18: die caecā emere, oculatā vendere, i. e. *to buy on credit and sell for cash*, id. Ps. 1, 3, 67, v. caecus, *no.* II. B.: haec dies summa hodie est, mea amica sitne libera, an, etc., id. Pers. 1, 1, 34: puto fore istam etiam a praecone diem, Cic. Att. 13, 3: ubi ea dies venit (preceded by tempore ejus rei constituto), Caes. B. G. 7, 3: praeterita die, qua suorum auxilia exspectaverant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 33, 4: esse in lege, quam ad diem proscriptiones fiant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128 et saep.—(*γ*) Both genders together: diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant: is dies erat a. d. V. Kal. Apr., etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 2, 11; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 34, 35 al.—**b.** Hence: dicere diem alicui, *to impeach, lay an accusation against*: diem mihi, credo, dixerat, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: Domitium Silano diem dixisse scimus, id. Div. in Caec. 20, 67.—**2.** *A natural day, a day*, as opp. to night: ut vel, quia est aliquid, aliud non sit, ut *Dies est, nox non est*; vel, quia est aliquid, et aliud sit: *Sol est super terram, dies est*, Quint. 5, 8, 7: pro di immortales, quis hic illuxit dies, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76: credibile non est, quantum scribam die, quin etiam noctibus, *in the daytime*, id. Att. 13, 26: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a single day and night*, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24; cf. in this signif.: die ac nocte, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113: nocte et die, Liv. 25, 39; and simply die, Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; Quint. 10, 3, 8; cf. also: currus rogat ille paternos, Inque diem alipedum jus et moderamen equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48; and, connected with *nox*: (Themistocles) diem noctemque procul ab insula in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59; Liv. 22, 1 *fin.*—But more freq.: diem noctemque, like our *day and night*, i. q. *without ceasing, uninterruptedly*; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 11; 7, 42 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 62; for which less freq.: diem et noctem, Hirt. B. Hisp. 38, 1; diem ac noctem, Liv. 27, 4 and 45: noctemque diemque, Verg. A. 8, 94; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 23: continuato nocte ac die itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 11, 1; 3, 36, 8; and in *plur.*: dies noctesque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 49; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 113; Cic. Att. 7, 9 *fin.*; Nep. Dat. 4, 4 et saep.; also, reversing the order: noctesque diesque, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 338 ed. Vahl.); Hor. S. 1, 1, 76: noctesque et dies, Ter. And. 4, 1, 52; id. Eun. 5, 8, 49: noctes atque dies, Lucr. 2, 12; 3, 62; Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51; Verg. A. 6, 127 al.: noctes diesque, id. ib. 9, 488: noctes ac dies, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: noctes et dies, id. Brut. 90, 308; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Tusc. 5, 25 and 39; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49; cf. also: neque noctem neque diem intermittit, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: Galli dies ... sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur, id. ib. 6, 18, 2 Herz ad loc. So, too, in gen.: qui nocte dieque frequentat Limina, Mart. 10, 58, 11: cum die, *at break of day*, Ov. M. 13, 677: orto die (= orta luce), Tac. A. 1, 20; 1, 68; id. H. 2, 21: ante diem (= ante lucem), Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 35: dies fit, late Lat. for lucescit, Vulg. Luc. 22, 66: de die, *in open day, broad day*; v. de.—**3.** Dies alicujus (like the Heb. יוֹם; v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v.). **a.** I. q. dies natalis, *a birthday*: diem meum scis esse III. Non. Jan. Aderis igitur, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 2; cf. in full: natali die tuo, id. ib. 9, 5 al. So the anniversary day of the foundation of a city is, dies natalis urbis, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98.—**b.** I. q. dies mortis, *dying-day*: quandocumque fatalis et meus dies veniet statuarque tumulo, Tac. Or. 13 *fin.* Called, also: supremus dies, Suet. Aug. 99; id. Tib. 67; cf.: supremus vitae dies, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78; Suet. Aug. 61. Hence: diem suum obire, *to die*, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; and in the same sense: obire diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7 *fin.*; id. Dion. 2 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 1: exigere diem supremum, Tac. A. 3, 16: explere supremum diem, id. ib. 1, 6; 3, 76; and simply: obire diem, Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Vesp. 1; id. Gr. 3; cf. also: fungi diem, Just. 19, 1, 1.—**c.** I. q. dies febris, *fever-day*: etsi Non. Mart.,

die tuo, ut opinor, exspectabam epistolam a te longiorem, Cic. Att. 9, 2 *init.*; 7, 8, 2 al.

II. Transf. **A.** In gen. (from *no.* I. A.). **1.** *A day*, for that which is done in it (cf. the Hebr. יוֹם מִדְיָן, the Gr. ἐλεύθερον ἦμαρ, etc.): is dies honestissimus nobis fuerat in senatu, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 3: non tam dirus ille dies Sullanus C. Mario, id. Att. 10, 8, 7: equites Romanos daturos illius diei poenas, id. Sest. 12, 28: hic dies et Romanis refecit animos et Persea perculit, Liv. 42, 67 Drak.; cf. id. 9, 39 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 35 Ruhnk.; 2, 86; Just. 9, 3 *fin.*; Flor. 2, 6, 58 Duker.: imponite quinquaginta annis magnum diem, Tac. Agr. 34: quid pulchrius hac consuetudine excutiendi totum diem? ... totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, etc., Sen. de Ira, 3, 36: dies Alliensis, i. q. pugna Alliensis, Liv. 6, 1; Suet. Vit. 11: Cannensis, Flor. 4, 12, 35 al. And so even of one's state of mind on any particular day: qualem diem Tiberius induisset, *what humor, temper*, Tac. A. 6, 20.—**2.** *A day's journey:* hanc regionem, dierum plus triginta in longitudinem, decem inter duo maria in latitudinem patentem, Liv. 38, 59; Just. 36, 2, 14 al.—**3.** In gen. (like יוֹם, ἡμέρα, and our *day*, for) *time, space of time, period:* diem tempusque forsitan ipsum leniturum iras, Liv. 2, 45; so with tempus, id. 22, 39; 42, 50: amorem intercapedine ipse lenivit dies, Turp. ap. Non. 522, 7; so in the masc. gender: longus, Stat. Th. 1, 638; Luc. 3, 139; but also longa, Plaut. Epid. 4, 1, 18; Plin. Ep. 8, 5 *fin.*; cf. perexigua, *a brief respite*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2 *fin.*: nulla, Ov. M. 4, 372 al.: ex ea die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12 *fin.*: ut infringatur hominum improbitas ipsa die, quae debilitat cogitationes, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6; cf. id. ib. 7, 28 *fin*; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53 al.: indutiae inde, non pax facta; quarum et dies exierat, et ante diem rebellaverant, i. e. *the term of the truce*, Liv. 4, 30 *fin.*; 30, 24; 42, 47 *fin.* (for which: quia *tempus* indutiarum cum Veienti populo exierat, id. 4, 58).—Prov.: dies adimit aegritudinem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 13: dies festus, *festival-time, festival:*—diem festum Dianae per triduum agi, Liv. 25, 23 et saep.: die lanam et agnos vendat, *at the right time*, Cato R. R. 150, 2: praesens quod fuerat malum, in diem abiit, *to a future time*, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 16; so in diem, opp. statim, Q. Cic. Pet. cons. 12, 48; and simply in diem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 48; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 19; Cic. Cael. 24.—Esp. freq. in diem vivere, *to live on from day to day, regardless of the future*, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 4 et saep; cf. the equivoque with de die, under de.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to *no.* I. B. 2—poet., and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** *Light of day, daylight:* contraque diem radiosque micantes Obliquantem oculos, Ov. M. 7, 411; 5, 444; 13, 602: multis mensibus non cernitur dies, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 70; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6; 9, 36, 2 al.; also of the *eyesight*, Stat. Th. 1, 237; and trop. of the conscience: saeva dies animi scelerumque in pectore Dirae, id. ib. 1, 52.—**2.** For caelum, *the sky, the heavens:* sub quocumque die, quocumque est sidere mundi, Luc. 7, 189; 1, 153: incendere diem nubes oriente remotae, id. 4, 68; 8, 217; Stat. Th. 1, 201.—Hence, like caelum, **b.** *The weather:* totumque per annum Durat aprica dies, Val. Fl. 1, 845: tranquillus, Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115: mitis, id. 11, 10, 10, § 22: pestilens, id. 22, 23, 49, § 104.—**3.** *The air:* nigrique volumina fumi Infecere diem, Ov. M. 13, 600: cupio flatu violare diem, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 63.

III. Dies personified. **A.** I. q. *Sol*, opp. Luna, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; coupled with Mensis and Annus, Ov. M. 2, 25.—**B.** As *fem.*, *the daughter of Chaos and mother of Heaven and Earth*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; *of the first Venus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.

† **dĭēsis**, is, *f.*, = δίεσις. In ancient music, **I.** *A quarter-tone*, Vitr. 5, 4; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *fin.*—**II.** *The first audible tone of an instrument*, Vitr. 5, 3.

Dĭespĭter, tris, *m.* [Dies, Sanscr. Divas, L. divus; cf. ho-dier-nus, and πατήρ, pater; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 233; 2, 458], another name for *Juppiter*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 and 9, § 75 and 77 Müll.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 1; id. Poen. 3, 4, 29; 4, 2, 47; Hor. Od. 1, 34, 5; 3, 2, 29; Gell. 5, 12, 5; Macr. S. 1, 15; Arn. 2, p. 93; of Pluto, Lact. 1, 14, 5.

dĭĕtēris, idis, *f.*, = διετηρίς, *a period of two years*, Censor. 18, 2.

† **diezeugmĕnon**, i, *n.*, = διεζευγμένον, rhet. t. t. (pure Lat. disjunctum), *a separation of equal circumstances*, Aquil. Rom. de Fig. 43, p. 187.—**II.** *Plur.*, musical t. t., = τετράχορδα διεζευγμένα, *two tetrachords forming a scale*, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

diffāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diffamo], *a publishing, promulgation* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31.

diffāmĭa, ae, *f.* [dis-fama], *defamation* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 3, 31 al.

dif-fāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fama], *to spread abroad by an ill report; to publish, divulge.* **I.** Prop. (rare and not ante-Aug.): vulgat adulterium diffamatumque parenti Indicat, Ov. M. 4, 236; cf. prava, Tac. A. 14, 22: nomen pessimum super virginem, Vulg. Deut. 22, 19.—**B.** *To decry, defame, malign:* viros feminasque procacibus scriptis, Tac. A. 1, 72; cf.: aliquem probroso carmine, id. ib. 15, 49: aliquem probris, Ap. M. 1, p. 107; Vulg. Matt. 9, 31.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: diffamat, incendio repentino domum suam possideri, Ap. M. 4, p. 147.—**II.** *To declare, make known, proclaim widely* (late Lat.): Deus diffamatur, Aug. de Morib. Eccl. 14: sermonem, Vulg. Marc. 1, 45.

diffarrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *an ancient form of Roman divorce* (cf.: remancipatio, divortium, repudium): genus sacrificii, quo inter virum et mulierem fiebat dissolutio. Dicta *diffarreatio*, quia fiebat farreo libo adhibito, Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 13 Müll. (opp. confarreatio); Inscr. Orell. 2648; v. confarreatio.

diffensus, a, um, *Part.* [dis-FENDO = ferio, trudo], *deferred, protracted:* dilatus, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 273, 26 Müll. (for which others read diffisus; cf. Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3, and v. diffindo, II. B.).

diffĕrens and **diffĕrenter**, v. differo, *P. a.*

diffĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [differo], *a difference, diversity* (cf.: discrepantia, distantia, discrimen, diversitas, variatio—good prose, esp. freq. in Quint.). (α) With *gen.*: honesti et decori, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: naturarum, id. ib. 1, 31, 112: morum, Petr. 84, 1: personarum, locorum temporumque, Quint. 12, 10, 70: nostri Graecique sermonis, id. 9, 4, 146 et saep.—In *plur.*: Graeci sermonis, Quint. 11, 2, 50.—(β) With *in*: quanta differentia est in principiis naturalibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 19; Quint. 3, 7, 25; 3, 8, 37; 7, 2, 48 et saep.—(γ) *Absol.*: ut facies infinitam habet differentiam, Quint. 11, 3, 18; so id. 9, 4, 45.—**II.** Esp. *a species:* genus est notio ad pluris differentias pertinens, Cic. Top. 7, 31; cf.: definitionem omnem ex genere et differentia consistere, Gell. 4, 1, 10.

diffĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.] (ante- and post-class.; v. the preceding art.), *a difference*, Lucr. 4, 636; Arn. 2, p. 54; 7, p. 233.

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, differre (*inf.* differrier, Lucr. 1, 1088. *In tmesi:* disque tulissent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14), *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to carry different ways; to spread abroad, scatter, disperse, separate* (cf.: reicere, proferre, procrastinare, producere, ampliare, prorogare—class.). **A.** Lit.: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675; cf.: favillam longe (ventus), id. 6, 692: nubila (vis venti), id. 1, 273; Verg. G. 3, 197: ignem (ventus), Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 2: casae venti magnitudine ignem distulerunt, id. B. G. 5, 43, 2: majorem partem classis (vis Africi), Vell. 2, 79, 2: rudentes fractosque remos (Eurus), Hor. Epod. 10, 6 et saep.; cf. Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14: nos cum scapha tempestas dextrovorsum Differt ab illis, id. Rud. 2, 3, 39; cf. Lucr. 1, 1088: cytisum, *to plant apart, in separate rows* = disserere, digerere, Varr. R. R. 1, 43; Col. 11, 3, 30 sq.; 38; 42 al.; cf.: ulmos in versum, Verg. G. 4, 144: ut formicae frustillatim (te) differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; cf.: insepulta membra (lupi), Hor. Epod. 5, 99; and: Mettum in diversa (quadrigae), Verg. A. 8, 643.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To distract, disquiet, disturb* a person (only ante-class.): vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: differor clamore, id. Ep. 1, 2, 15: cupidine ejus, id. Poen. 1, 1, 28; cf.: amore istius, id. Mil. 4, 4, 27: laetitia, id. Truc. 4, 1, 3: doloribus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 40.—Less freq. *act.*: aliquem dictis, *to confound*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 125; cf. Ter. And. 2, 4, 5 Ruhnk.—**2.** *To spread abroad, publish, divulge;* with a personal object, *to cry down, to defame* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic., Caes., or Sall.). (α) With *acc. rei:* cum de me ista foris sermonibus differs, Lucil. ap. Non. 284, 16; cf.: rumores famam differant licebit nosque carpant, Varr. ib. 18: commissam libertatem populo Rom. sermonibus, Liv. 34, 49: promissum jus anulorum fama distulit, Suet. Caes. 33.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: ne mi hanc famam differant, Me dedidisse, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63; Ter. Heaut. prol. 16; Nep. Dion. 10; Val. Fl. 1, 753.—With *quasi* and dependent clause: rumore ab obtrectatoribus dilato, quasi eundem mox et discruciatum necasset, Suet. Aug. 14 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: quo pertinuit differri etiam per externos, tamquam veneno interceptus esset, Tac. A. 3, 12; cf. id. ib. 4, 25.—(β) With *acc. pers.*: aliquem pipulo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32 (cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll., and see pipulum): aliquem maledicendo sermonibus, Lucil. ap. Non. 284, 24: dominos variis rumoribus, Tac. A. 1, 4: te circum omnes alias puellas, *to bring into disrepute with them*, Prop. 1, 4, 22.—In the *pass.*: differor sermone miser, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10: alterna differor invidia, Prop. 1, 16, 48.—**3.** With reference to time, *to defer, put off, protract, delay* any thing; with a personal object also *to put off, amuse with promises, get rid of* (class. and very freq.). (α) With *acc. rei:* cetera praesenti sermoni reserventur: hoc tamen non queo differre, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8: differre quotidie ac procrastinare rem, id. Rosc. Am. 9 *fin.*: saepe vadimonia, id. Quint. 5 *fin.*: iter in praesentia, Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 4: pleraque (with omittere in praesens tempus), Hor. A. P. 44: distulit ira sitim, Ov. M. 6, 366 et saep.: differri jam hora non potest, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 19: tempus, id. ib. 8, 8; id. Prov. Cons. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 46; Ov. M. 1, 724 al.: diem de die, Liv. 25, 25 et saep.—With *inf.*: quaerere distuli, Hor. Od. 4, 4, 21; so Liv. 42, 2 (but not Suet. Caes. 81, where agere belongs to proposuerat, cf. id. Aug. 72; id. Calig. 49).—With *quin:* nihil dilaturi, quin periculum summae rerum facerent, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.*; so Suet. Caes. 4; with *in* and *acc.*: reliqua in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.*: in posterum diem, id. Deiot. 7, 21; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*: in posterum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 32; Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 5: in aliud tempus, Cic. Brut. 87; Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 2: in adventum tuum, Cic. Fam. 2, 3 *fin.*: diem edicti in a. d. IV. Kal. Dec., id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: curandi tempus in annum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39 et saep.—Poet.: tropaea in pueros suos, *to reserve for*, Prop. 4, 6, 82.—Rarely with *ad:* aliquid ad crudelitatis tempus, Cic. Vat. 11 *fin.*; cf. the foll.—(β) With *acc. pers.*: sin autem differs me in tempus aliud, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 10; Liv. 26, 51; 41, 8: differri non posse adeo concitatos animos, id. 7, 14: dilatus per frustrationem, id. 25, 25; cf.: aliquem variis frustrationibus, Just. 9, 6 *fin.*: Campanos, Liv. 26, 33: aliquem petentem, Suet. Vesp. 23 Ern.: caros amicos (opp. properare), Mart. 13, 55 et saep.—Poet.: vivacem anum, *to preserve alive*, i. e. *to postpone her death*, Ov. M. 13, 519; cf.: decimum dilatus in annum (belli) Hector erat, id. ib. 12, 76: aliquem in spem impetrandi tandem honoris, Liv. 39, 32: aliquem in septimum diem, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Caes. 82 Oud.; id. Aug. 44 *fin.* et saep.—Rarely with *ad:* legati ad novos magistratus dilati, Liv. 41, 8: aliquem ad finem muneris, Suet. Vit. 12: quas (legationes) partim dato responso ex itinere dimisit, partim distulit Tarraconem, Liv. 26, 51.—Once with *post:* aliquid post bellum differre, Liv. 4, 6, 4.—(γ) *Absol.* Prov.: differ; habent parvae commoda magna morae, Ov. F. 3, 394.

II. *Neut.*, *to differ, be different* (esp. freq. since the Ciceron. period—cf.: discrepare, distare, interesse): qui re consentientes vocabulis differebant, Cic. Fin. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf.: naturis differunt, voluntate autem similes sunt, id. de Or. 2, 23: verbo

differre, re esse unum, id. Caecin. 21, 59: distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre, id. ib. 14: nihil aut non fere multum differre, id. Brut. 40 *fin.*: paulum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85 et saep.: nec quicquam differre, utrumne . . . an, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 251; cf.: quid enim differt, barathrone Dones quicquid habes, an? etc., id. ib. 166. — (β) With *ab*: ita ut pauxillum differat a cavillulis, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 18: quidnam esset illud, quo ipsi (poëtae) differrent ab oratoribus, Cic. Or. 19, 66; id. Off. 1, 27 *fin.*: quid hoc ab illo differt? id. Caecin. 14: non multum ab hostili expugnatione, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5 *fin.*: multum a Gallica consuetudine, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; cf. ib. 6, 21; 6, 28, 5: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod, etc., id. ib. 6, 18, 3 et saep.—(γ) With *inter* (esp. *impers.*): si nihil inter deum et deum differt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; id. Off. 1, 28, 99; id. Fin. 4, 25, 70: nequid inter privatum et magistratum differat, id. Rep. 1, 43: ut non multum differat inter summos et mediocres viros, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: multa sunt alia, quae inter locum et locum plurimum differunt (for which, shortly before, inter locorum naturas quantum *intersit*), id. Fat. 4: haec cogitatione inter se differunt, re quidem copulata sunt, id. Tusc. 4, 11: inter se aliqua re, id. Opt. gen. 2, 6; id. N. D. 1, 7, 16; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 2; 6, 11, 1; Quint. 12, 10, 22; 34; 67 et saep.: quae quidem inter se plurimum differunt, id. 5, 14, 27. —(δ) Rarely with *cum*: occasio cum tempore hoc differt, Cic. Inv. 1, 27: hoc genus causae cum superiore hoc differt, quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 30, 92 Orell. *N. cr.* —(ε) Likewise rarely, differre in aliqua re, Lucr. 3, 314; Nep. Ages. 7 *fin.* — (ζ) Rarely, and only poet. or in post-Aug. prose, with *dat.*: quod pede certo Differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: tragico differre colori, id. A. P. 236; Quint. 2, 21, 10; Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107; cf. id. 9, 8, 7, § 23.—Hence, **diffĕrens,** entis, *P. a.*, *different, superior*: differentius nomen, *a more excellent name*, Vulg. Heb. 1, 4; in Quintilian *subst. n.* (opp. proprium), *a difference*, Quint. 5, 10, 55; 58; 6, 3, 66; 7, 3, 3; 25 sq.—**Adv.*: **diffĕrenter,** *differently*, Sol. 1.

dif-fertus, a, um, *Part.* [farcio, kept asunder, stretched out by stuffing, i. e.], *stuffed full, filled, crowded* (cf.: plenus, refertus, confertus—rare but class.; not in Cicero): plena lictorum provincia, differta exactoribus, *Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: corpus odoribus, Tac. A. 16, 6: Forum Appi nautis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: differtum forum populumque = forum differtum populo, id. Ep. 1, 6, 59.

dif-fībŭlo, āre, *v. a.*, *to unclasp, unbuckle*: chlamydem, Stat. Th. 6, 570: vincula, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

diffĭcĭlē, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; v. foll. art. *fin.*, *no.* α.

dif-fĭcĭlis, e (old form difficul, like facul, famul, simul, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 111, 25), *adj.* [facilis; hence, far from easy to do, to accomplish, to bear, etc.; v. facilis], *hard, difficult, troublesome* (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quom invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf. Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20; and: sacrorum diligentiam difficilem, apparatum perfacilem esse voluit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 Mos.: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, *fin.*: quam graves, quam difficiles plerisque videntur calamitatum societates! Cic. Lael. 17 *fin.*: res arduae ac difficiles, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163; cf. id. Or. 10; id. Tusc. 3, 34 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28: contortae res et difficiles, Cic. de Or. 1, 58 *fin.*: quam scopuloso difficilique in loco verser, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35; cf.: in locos difficiles abire, Sall. J. 87 *fin.* Kritz.: iter angustum et difficile, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; id. B. C. 1, 65, 3: valles, id. ib. 1, 68, 2: difficili et arduo ascensu, id. ib. 3, 34; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: difficilis atque impedita palus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: transitus, id. ib. 6, 7, 5: aditus, id. ib. 7, 36; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: tempus anni difficillimum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: difficili rei publicae tempore, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 21: difficillimo reip. tempore, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36; cf. id. Caecin. 4, 11: difficilioribus usi tempestatibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 15, 4: partus, Plin. 24, 5, 13, § 22: urina, id. 23, 9, 83, § 165: venter, id. 22, 13, 15, § 33 et saep.: (Macer et Lucretius) alter humilis, alter difficilis, Quint. 10, 1, 87 Frotsch.: nimium difficile est reperiri amicum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 20; so with a subject-clause, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6; Lucr. 1, 138; Cic. Lael. 6, 22; 8, 26; 10, 33 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 2; 7, 58, 2; id. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: difficile ad fidem est in tam antiqua re, quot pugnaverint ceciderintve exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5, 12: difficile est longum subito deponere amorem, Cat. 77, 13. — Prov.: difficile est, crimen non prodere vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447: difficile est, tristi fingere mente jocum, Tib. 3, 7, 2: (rebus) difficilibus ad eloquendum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: ad percipiendum, Quint. 8 prooem. § 4.—With *supin.*: difficile factu est, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; so, factu, id. Off. 1, 21, 71; id. N. D. 3, 1; id. Univ. 11: dictu, id. Lael. 3, 12; 7, 23; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: aditu (locus), Sall. J. 91 *fin.* Kritz.—With *dat.*: fructus difficilis concoctioni, Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151. — With *gerund.*: in difficili esse, Liv. 3, 65, 11; cf.: in facili esse, id. 3, 8, 9; so, in difficili rem esse, Cels. 5, 26 *fin.*: ille casus in difficili est, si, etc., Dig. 28, 2, 29, § 15.

II. In partic., of character, *hard to manage* or *to please, obstinate, captious, morose, surly*: difficiles ac morosi, Cic. Or. 29 *fin.*; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 61; Att. ap. Non. 407, 25; Hor. S. 2, 5, 90; id. A. P. 173: senex, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 24; cf.: moderati nec difficiles nec inhumani senes, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. ib. 18, 65: avunculus difficillimâ naturâ, Nep. Att. 5; cf.: difficili bile tumet jecur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4: parens in liberos difficilis, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: Penelopen difficilem procis, Hor. C. 3, 10, 11: vocanti, id. ib. 3, 7, 32: Gradivo, Ov. A. A. 2, 566: precibus, id. P. 2, 2, 20. — Trop.: terrae, *intractable*, Verg. G. 2, 179. —Prov.: difficilem oportet aurem habere ad crimina, *deaf, inaccessible*, Pub. Syr. 133 (Rib.).—*Adv.*, in three forms (but the use of the *adv.* is mostly avoided by the best authors, difficile est taking its place, v. supra). (α) **diffĭcĭlē,** *with difficulty* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Vell. 2, 63, 3; Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62; 27, 12, 94, § 120; Suet. Gramm. 11; Just. 27, 3, 2; Pall. Jan. 7; Tert. Apol. 48.—(β) **diffĭculter,** *with difficulty* (the usual form), Caes. B. C. 1, 62; Sall. C. 14, 5; Liv. 1, 52, 4; 42, 54, 3; Tac. A. 12, 35; Suet. Claud. 41; Quint. 1, 3, 3 al.—(γ) **diffĭcĭlĭter,** *with difficulty* (rare), Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49 and 50; Col. 5, 3, 1; 5, 7, 1; Lact. Mort. Pers. 9, 7. — **b.** *Comp.*: difficilius, Caes. B. G. 7, 58; Quint. 1, 12, 8; 11, 2, 28; Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Ner. 43 al.— **c.** *Sup.*: difficillime, Cic. Lael. 17, 64; Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139; 19, 7, 35, § 117 al.

diffĭcĭlĭter, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; v. difficilis *fin.*, *no.* γ.

diffĭcul, v. difficilis *init.*

diffĭcultas, ātis (*gen. plur.* difficultatium, Liv. 9, 31, 14; Gell. 14, 2, 3), *f.* [difficilis], *difficulty, trouble, distress, poverty, want*. **I.** In gen. (freq. in good prose in *sing.* and *plur.* (α) With *gen.*: ineundi consilii, Cic. Rep. 1, 34: discendi (with labor), id. Div. 1, 47, 105: dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: navigandi, id. ib. 1, 18, 82; Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*: belli gerendi, id. ib. 3, 10: faciundi pontis, id. ib. 4, 17, 2 et saep.: viarum, id. ib. 7, 56, 2; id. B. C. 1, 70; cf. loci, Sall. J. 98, 5; Tac. Agr. 17 *fin.*: rerum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; Sall. C. 57, 2; Suet. Tib. 16; 21: morbi, Cels. 3, 1; cf. urinae, id. 2, 1 al.: vecturae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82: summa navium, id. ib. 2, 5, 20: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3: annonae, Suet. Aug. 41; cf. nummaria, *want, scarcity of money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28; Suet. Tib. 48: domestica, *distressed circumstances*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14 et saep.—(β) *Absol.*: ne qua ob eam suspicionem difficultas eveniat, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 105; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 45: perspicio quantum in agendo difficultatis et quantum laboris sit habitura (altera pars actionis), Cic. Clu. 1, 2; so with labor, Quint. 11, 1, 68; and: habere difficultatem, Cic. Brut. 7; id. Att. 13, 33: magnam res ad receptum difficultatem afferebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 6; so with *ad*: haec res Caesari difficultatem ad consilium capiendum afferebat, id. B. G. 7, 10, 1; and without it, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: delabi in difficultates, id. Fat. 17: erat in magnis difficultatibus res, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 35 et saep.—***II.** In partic. (acc. to difficilis, *no.* II.), *obstinacy, captiousness, moroseness*: arrogantiam pertulit, difficultatem exsorbuit, Cic. Mur. 9, 19.

diffĭculter, *adv.*, *with difficulty*; v. difficilis *fin.*, *no.* β.

diffīdens and **diffīdenter,** v. diffido, *P. a.*

diffīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [diffido], *want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, diffidence* (class.).—Without *gen.*: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; so Quint. 5, 7, 1; 8 prooem. § 27; 9, 2, 72; Ov. R. Am. 543 al.—With *gen.*: diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall. J. 60, 5: memoriae, Quint. 11, 3, 142: causae, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 7: praesentium, Tac. H. 1, 72: copiarum, Suet. Oth. 9 al. — With a *dependent clause* (cf. diffido, *no.* β): non tam diffidentiâ, futurum quae imperavisset, quam, etc., Sall. J. 100, 4. — **II.** *Want of faith, disobedience* (eccl. Lat.): ira Dei in filios diffidentiae, Vulg. Ephes. 5, 6.

dif-fīdo, fīsus (post-class. *perf.* diffidi), 3, *v. n.*, *to distrust; to be diffident* or *distrustful, to despair* (freq. and class.). (α) With *dat.* (so most freq.): eum potius (corrupisse), qui sibi aliqua ratione diffideret, quam eum, qui omni ratione confideret, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: sibi, Plaut. Rud. prol. 82; Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38: memoriae alicujus, id. Part. Or. 17, 59: sibi patriaeque, Sall. C. 31, 3: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5: veteri exercitui, Sall. J. 52, 6; 32, 5; 46, 1; 75, 1: suae atque omnium saluti, Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 2: summae rei, id. B. C. 3, 94 *fin.*: perpetuitati bonorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: ingenio meo, id. Mur. 30, 63: huic sententiae, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: prudentiae tuae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: illis (viris), Ov. H. 10, 97: caelestibus monitis, id. M. 1, 397 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: cur M. Valerio non diffideretur, Liv. 24, 8; so Tac. A. 15, 4. — (β) With a *dependent clause*: antiquissimi invenire se posse, quod cuperent, diffisi sint, Cic. Ac. 2, 3; id. Quint. 24, 77; id. Or. 1, 3; 28, 97; Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Quint. 10, 1, 126 al.; cf.: quos diffidas sanos facere, facies, Cato R. R. 157, 13: quem manu superare posse diffideret, Nep. Alcib. 10, 4. —*(γ) With *ne*: ne terras aeterna teneret, Lucr. 5, 980.—(δ) Rarely with *abl.* (after the analogy of fido and confido): diffisus occasione, Suet. Caes. 3 Burm. and Oud.; so, paucitate suorum, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 5 Oud.: paucitate cohortium (al. paucitati), Tac. H. 2, 23: potestate, Lact. 5, 20 (also Caes. B. C. 1, 12, 2, several good MSS. have voluntate; and id. ib. 3, 97, 2: eo loco, v. Oud. on the former pass.).— (ε) *Absol.*: (facis) ex confidente actutum diffidentem denuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 15: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, Cic. Mur. 21, 45: ita graviter aeger, ut omnes medici diffiderent, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: de Othone, diffido, id. Att. 12, 43, 2 al. — Hence, **diffīdens,** entis, *P. a.*, *without self-confidence, diffident, anxious*, Suet. Claud. 35; id. Tib. 65. —*Adv.*: **diffīdenter,** *without self-confidence, diffidently* (very rare): timide et diffidenter attingere aliquid, *Cic. Clu. 1, 1: agere, Liv. 32, 21, 8: incedere, Amm. 26, 7, 13.—*Comp.*: timidius ac diffidentius bella ingredi, Just. 38, 7, 4.

dif-fĭndo, fĭdi, fissum (also diffīsum), 3, *v. a.*, *to cleave asunder, to divide* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: vitem mediam per medullam, Cato R. R. 41, 2: malos, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 ed. Vahl., where the read. is, as in Non., defindunt): ramum, Varr. R. R. 1, 40 *fin.*: terram, Lucr. 6, 584: saxum, Cic. Div. 1, 13 *fin.*: semen compressu suo (terra), id. de Sen. 15, 51: natem, Hor. S. 1, 8, 47: tempora plumbo, Verg. A. 9, 589; Suet. Gram. 11 et saep.— Poet.: urbium portas muneribus, i. e. *to open*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 13.—**2.** Transf., with an abstr. object: conjunctionem duplicem in longitudinem, Cic. Univ. 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: equidem nihil hinc diffindere possum, *I cannot cut off aught of this*, i. e. *I can refute* or *deny no part of it*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79: cuneus rigentem servi tenacitatem violenter diffinderet, *to break by a bribe*, App. M. 9, p. 225. — Esp. freq., **B.** Diem, jurid. t. t., lit., *to break off* a matter, i. e. *to put off to the following day, to defer* (cf. differre), Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3: triste

omen diem diffidit, Liv. 9, 38, 15; Gell. 14, 2, 11.—* **2.** Transf.: diem somno, *to divide by taking a nap*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5.

dif-fingo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to form differently, to remodel, to make anew* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages). **I.** Prop.: ferrum incude, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39.—**II.** Trop.: neque diffinget infectumque reddet, Quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *to alter*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 47 (but in id. S. 2, 1, 79 read diffindere).

* **diffissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diffindo, *no.* II. B.], *the putting off* or *deferring of business to the following day*: in dierum diffissionibus comperendinationibusque, Gell. 14, 2, 1.

diffissus, a, um, *Part.*, from diffindo.

diffīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from diffido and diffindo.

dif-fĭtĕor, ēri, *v. dep. a.* [fateor], *to disavow, to deny* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages—for syn. v. denego *init.*): numquam diffitebor multa me simulasse invitum, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4; so with *acc.* and *inf.*, Quint. 2, 17, 5: obscenum opus, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 28; Aus. Caes. 14.

difflātus, ūs, *m.* [difflo], *a blowing in an opposite direction*: ventorum, Amm. 15, 11, 18.

dif-flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo], *wept out, drained with weeping* (post-class. and very rare): oculi, App. M. 1, p. 104; cf.: cognita clade uxor totos efflevit oculos, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 6, 4.

dif-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to blow apart, disperse by blowing*: flatu disturbare, Non. 97, 10 (ante- and post-class.): pars difflatur vento, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 12: legiones spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17: nubila (nimbi), Aus. Ephem. *fin.*: pulverem (ventus), Prud. Hamart. 388.—Fig., of political strife: difflantibus procellis rempublicam, Amm. 25, 9, 7.

dif-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to flow in different directions, to flow away* (class.; repeatedly in Lucr.—cf.: laxo, rescindo, solvo). **I.** Lit.: diffluere humorem cernis, Lucr. 3, 436; cf.: ut nos quasi extra ripas diffluentes coerceret, Cic. Brut. 91 *fin.*; cf.: in plures partes (Rhenus), *divides itself*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 4: ut ab summo tibi diffluat altus acervus, Lucr. 3, 198.—Poet., of that from which any thing flows: duo juvenes, Sudore multo diffluentes, *dripping with perspiration*, Phaedr. 4, 25, 23; so, sudore, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 75.—**2.** Transf., *to dissolve, melt away, disappear*: privata cibo natura animantum Diffluit amittens corpus, Lucr. 1, 1038: juga montium diffluunt, Sen. Ep. 91, p. 19 Bip.; so, *to be wasted*, Amm. 15, 8, 18.—**II.** Trop., *to be dissolved in, abandoned to*: luxuriā et lasciviā, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: luxuriā, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: luxu et inertia, Col. 12 prooem. § 9, for which, in luxum, Prud. Symm. 1, 125: deliciis, Cic. Lael. 15; cf.: otio diffluentes, id. de Or. 3, 32 *fin.*: luxu, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; cf. risu, App. M. 3, p. 132.—In rhet.: diffluens ac solutum, *loose, not periodic*, Cic. Or. 70, 233; cf.: verbis humidis et lapsantibus diffluere, Gell. 1, 15.

* **diffluus,** a, um, *adj.* [diffluo], *flowing asunder, overflowing*, Matius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16, 5.

* **dif-flŭvĭo,** āre, *v. a.* [fluvius; cf. quadrifluvium] (qs. to part into two streams, i. e.), *to divide, to split*: vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 5; cf. Schneid. ad Pall. 12, 15, 3, p. 207 sq.

* **diffluxĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diffluo], *a flowing off, discharge*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

diffors, -rtis, *adj.* [dis-fors]: oratio, *a kind of defence, by which the act charged is admitted, but justified*, Jul. Victor, Art. Rhet. 3, 3; 5.

diffractus, a, um, *Part.*, from diffringo.

dif-fringo (**dīfr-**), no *perf.*, fractum, 3, *v. a.*, *to break in pieces, to shatter* (very rare): crura, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 68: axem, Suet. Caes. 37: gubernaculum, id. Aug. 17: basin Colossici Apollinis, Vitr. 10, 6.

dif-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. n.*, *to fly asunder, flee in different directions, to disperse, scatter* (class.): diffugiebat enim varium genus omne ferarum, Lucr. 5, 1337 sq.; 3, 256; cf. id. 1, 762 sq.: vox una diffugit in multas aures, id. 4, 564: metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108; id. Fam. 15, 1, 5; id. Off. 3, 32, 114; Suet. Caes. 82; Hor. C. 1, 35, 26; Verg. A. 2, 212; 4, 123; Ov. F. 2, 211; id. M. 7, 257 et saep.: diffugiunt stellae, id. ib. 2, 114; cf.: diffugere nives, *to scatter, disappear*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 1: mordaces sollicitudines, id. ib. 1, 18, 4: tota exterrita silvis Diffugiunt armenta, Verg. G. 3, 150; cf. id. A. 10, 804.—Designating the limit: spiritus unguenti suavis diffugit in auras, Lucr. 3, 223: in vicos passim suos, Liv. 21, 28; cf.: ad sua praesidia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.*: ad naves, Verg. A. 2, 399: per agros, Val. Fl. 3, 255.

* **diffŭgĭum,** ii, *n.* [diffugio], *a fleeing in different directions, a dispersion*: proximorum diffugia, Tac. H. 1, 39 *fin.*

dif-fŭgo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to put to flight, scatter*: nebulis diffugatis, August. in Psa. 41, 10: episcopos, Marcel. Com. Chron. An. 484.

* **dif-fulgŭro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to scatter lightning around*, Sid. Carm. 11, 20.

* **dif-fulmĭno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to scatter* a multitude, qs. by lightning, Sil. 5, 276.

* **dif-fūmĭgo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to fumigate*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

diffundĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [diffundo], *to pour out, scatter, spread* (very rare; perh. only post-class.): pretium per domos, Amm. 18, 5, 6: aliquid ex sese, id. 21, 1, 11: ubique sese diffunditans, id. 16, 12: amoris vi diffunditari ac didier, *to be consumed, wasted*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 54.

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to spread by pouring, to pour out, pour forth* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: (glacies) liquefacta se diffunderet, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: (unda) diffunditur Hellesponto, Cat. 64, 359; cf.: tum freta diffundi jussit, *to pour themselves forth*, Ov. M. 1, 36: vinum de doliis, *to draw off, bottle off; to fill*, Col. 12, 28, 3; so of *racking off* wine, id. 3, 2, 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4 Krüg. ad loc.; Ov. F. 5, 517; Juv. 5, 30; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 94 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of objects not liquid, *to spread, scatter, diffuse*: nitet diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr. 1, 9; 3, 22; cf.: luce diffusa toto caelo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37 *fin.*; 2, 10, 26: ab ejus summo rami late diffunduntur, * Caes. B. G. 6, 26 *fin.*; cf. under *P. a.*: dederatque comam diffundere ventis, Verg. A. 1, 319; so, comam, Ov. F. 3, 538; cf. capillos, id. H. 10, 47: signa (i. e. astra) caelo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10: equitem latis campis, Verg. A. 11, 465.—Mid.: modo via coartatur, modo latissimis pratis diffunditur et patescit, *opens*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3 et saep.: cibus in totas usque ab radicibus imis, per truncos ac per ramos, diffunditur, Lucr. 1, 354; cf.: partem vocum per aures, id. 4, 571: vim mali Herculeos per artus, Ov. M. 9, 162: medicamentum se diffudit in venas, Curt. 3, 6, 16: aethera late in omnes partes, Lucr. 5, 470: flammam in omne latus, Ov. M. 9, 239; 10, 24 et saep.

II. Trop., *to spread, diffuse, scatter*: di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. in the *part. perf.*: error longe lateque diffusus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 115; so, late longeque, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: laus alicujus late longeque diffusa, id. Balb. 5, 13: late et varie diffusus, id. Sest. 45, 97: flendo diffundimus iram, *we moderate, temper*, Ov. H. 8, 61: dolorem suum flendo, *to give vent to*, id. M. 9, 143: tantam oblivionem sensibus, Hor. Epod. 14, 1 et saep.—Mid.: Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens Per Latium, *spreads itself out, branches out*, Verg. A. 7, 708: diffunditur mare iterumque contrahitur, Mart. Cap. 6, § 606: crede animam quoque diffundi multoque perire Ocius, et citius dissolvi in corpora, Lucr. 3, 437: affectus per totam actionem, Quint. 7, 10, 12: bella et paces longum in aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8: haec in ora virum, Verg. A. 4, 195: animam in arma cruore, id. ib. 10, 908: crimen paucarum in omnes, Ov. A. A. 3, 9: prope in immensum oratio mea, Plin. Pan. 56, 2 et saep.: inde doctrina se diffudit per ceteras Graeciae partes, August. Serm. 150, 2.—**B.** In partic. (like dissolvere, solvere, remittere, etc., and opp. contrahere, adducere, etc.), with the accessory idea of non-restraint, freedom, qs. to let the heart, countenance, etc., flow freely, without constraint, i. e. *to cheer up, gladden, exhilarate*: diffundet animos omnibus ista dies, Ov. A. A. 1, 218; so, animos, id. M. 4, 766: vultum, id. Pont. 4, 4, 9; id. M. 14, 272; Sen. Ep. 106.—**2.** Of the persons themselves: ut ex bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic. Lael. 13 *fin.*: Jovem memorant, diffusum nectare, curas Seposuisse graves, Ov. M. 3, 318, imitated by Stat. S. 4, 2, 54; cf.: diffusus in risum, Petr. 10, 3; id. 71, 1 al.—Hence, **diffūsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *spread abroad, spread out, extended, wide* (a favorite expression of the post-Aug. prosaists). **A.** Lit.: platanus patulis diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf.: diffusiora consepta, Col. 1, 4, 7; Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70; Mart. 3, 31: latior scena et corona diffusior, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 9: sus (opp. angusta), *stout, fat*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 25.—**B.** Trop.: jus civile, quod nunc diffusum et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, *diffuse, prolix*, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 142; cf. Col. 11, 1, 10: opus diffusum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 6; and transf. to the writers: Diophanes totum Dionysium, per multa diffusum volumina, sex epitomis circumscripsit, id. 1, 1, 10: amplius ac diffusius meritum, Plin. Pan. 53, 3.—*Adv.*: **diffūsē,** *in a scattered manner; copiously*: res disperse et diffuse dictae unum in locum coguntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98; cf.: haec latius aliquando dicenda sunt et diffusius, *more amply, more in full*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* do not occur.

* **diffūsĭlis,** e, *adj.* [diffundo], *diffusive*: aether, Lucr. 5, 467.

* **diffūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diffundo]. **I.** *The spreading out, extending*: maris, Mart. Cap. 6, § 661.—**II.** *Cheerfulness*: animi, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 1.

‡ **diffūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id. *no.* I. 1.], *a drawer-off* of liquids: OLEARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4077.

diffūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from diffundo.

* **dif-fŭtūtus,** a, um, *adj.* [futuo], *exhausted by indulgence*: mentula, Cat. 29, 14.

† **dĭgămĭa,** ae, *f.*, = διγαμία, *a marrying twice*, Tert. Monog. 6 al.

† **dĭgammon,** i, or **dĭgamma,** ătis, *n.*, also **dĭgammos,** i, *f.* (sc. littera), = δίγαμμον (sc. στοιχεῖον) or δίγαμμα, *the Aeolic double gamma* or *digamma* (Ϝ), represented in Latin sometimes by V, sometimes by F, which, written upside down, thus, Ⅎ, the Emperor Claudius wished to substitute for both F and V, Quint. 1, 7, 27; cf. Tac. A. 11, 14; Suet. Claud. 41 (v. the letters F and V). (α) Digammon, Quint. 1, 4, 7 Zumpt and Meyer *N. cr.*; Prob. Verg. G. 1, 70; Don. p. 1736 P. Lind. *N. cr.*; Cassiod. p. 2292 P.—(β) Digammos littera, Ter. Maur. p. 2387 P.; and simply digammos, Serv. Aen. 1, 292; 642; 6, 359; Pompei. ad Don. p. 21 Lind. *N. cr.*—(γ) Digamma, Prisc. p. 542 P.; 545 *fin.* ib.; 709 ib. al.—**II.** Used jestingly to denote *an income-book* (from the title Fundorum reditus, the first letter of which is a digamma), Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4.

† **dĭgămus,** a, *adj.*, = δίγαμος, *that has been married twice*, Tert. Exh. ad Cast. 7; Hier. Ep. 2 *fin.* al.

Dĭgentĭa, ae, *f.*, *a small, clear stream that flowed by Horace's villa, and fell into the Anio about nine miles above Tibur, near the village of Mandela*, now *Licenza*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 104.

dĭgĕrĭes, ēi, *f.* [digero], *an orderly distribution, a disposition, arrangement* (late Lat.), Macr. S. 1; praef. § 7; 1, 16, § 38. **II.** *Digestion*, Cod. Theod. 14, 4, 4, § 2; 14, 20, 21, § 2.

dī-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.*, *to force apart, separate, divide, distribute* (cf.: dispono, distribuo, divido, dispenso, ordino, compono). **I.** Lit. **A.** Ingen. (so mostly post-Aug.): (insulae) interdum discordantibus ventis digeruntur (opp. junctae copulataeque), Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 6; cf. nubes (opp. congregare), Sen. Q. N. 7, 22: nimbos, Plin. 31, 4, 30, § 53; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: digesti colores, Ov. F. 5, 213: stercoris pars in prata digerenda, Col. 11, 2, 18: radix digesta, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 161: inque canes totidem trunco digestus ab uno Cerberus, *divided, separated*, Ov. H. 9, 93; cf.: Nilus

septem in cornua, id. M. 9, 774 (for which, septem discretus in ostia Nilus, id. ib. 5, 324): Crete centum per urbes, id. H. 10, 67: populus Romanus in classes (coupled with distributus), Flor. 1, 6, 4 et saep.; cf. Ov. F. 6, 83.—Poet.: (augur Thestorides) novem volucres in belli digerit annos, i. e. *explains, interprets*, Ov. M. 12, 21 (cf. omina, Verg. A. 2, 182).—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Post-Aug.): cibum, *to cut up, divide:* (dentes) qui digerunt cibum, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; and still more freq., like the class. concoquere, *to digest*, Sen. Controv. 1 prooem.; Cels. 3, 4; 4, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 19 al.—**2.** In medic. lang., *to dissolve, dissipate* morbid matter, Cels. 5, 18 (twice); 1, 9 *fin.;* 2, 17 al.; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—Very freq. and class., **3.** With the accessory notion of arrangement, *to distribute, arrange, dispose, set in order:* quas (accepti tabulas) diligentissime legi et digessi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 11: crines, Col. poet. 10, 165; cf.: crines ordine, Mart. 3, 63: asparagum, *to plant in regular rows*, Cato R. R. 161, 3; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149; cf. Verg. G. 2, 54 and 267: bibliothecam, *to arrange*, Suet. Caes. 44: carmina in numerum, Verg. A. 3, 446 (ordinat, disponit, Serv.).

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to distribute* (rare and not ante-Aug.): quam meruit solus poenam digessit in omnes, Ov. M. 14, 469; cf.: mala per annos longos, id. Pont. 1, 4, 9: tempora, id. F. 1, 27; cf.: annum in totidem species, Tac. G. 26 et saep.—Freq. and class., **B.** In partic., *to arrange, set in order, distribute:* mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: quaestiones, Quint. 11, 2, 37; cf. id. 10, 4, 1 Spald. *N. cr.:* reliquos usus ejus suo loco, *to relate in order*, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37 et saep.: omina, *interprets*, Verg. A. 2, 182 (cf. above, *no.* I. A. *fin.*): post descripte et electe in genus quodque causae, quid cuique conveniat, ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf. id. de Or. 1, 41, 186: omne jus civile in genera, id. ib. 1, 42, 190: commentarios in libros, Quint. 10, 7, 30: res in ordinem, id. ib. 7 prooem. § 1: argumenta in digitos, id. 11, 3, 114: commentarium per genera usus sui, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 15 et saep.—With a *relat. clause:* nec quid quoque anno actum sit, in tanta vetustate non modo rerum sed etiam auctorum digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21, 4: senium, *digest*, i. e. *endure*, Val. Fl. 8, 92 (cf. γῆρας ἕψειν, Pind. Olym. 1, 133).—**C.** *To consider maturely* (late Lat.): consilium, Amm. 14, 6, 14; 15, 4, 1.—**D.** *To exercise* (for health): si satis valet, gestando aegrum, digerere; si parum, intra domum tamen dimovere, Cels. 4, 7, 4: ne imbecillum hominem nimis digerant, id. 2, 15 *med.* al.—Hence, **dīgestus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *That has a good digestion:* purissimus et digestissimus, Marc. Empir. c. 22 *med.*—**B.** (Acc. to *no.* II. B.) *Subst.:* **dīgesta,** ōrum, *n.*, *a name given to a collection of writings distributed under certain heads*, Gell. 6, 5 *init.;* esp. of Justinian's code of laws, *the Pandects, Digests;* cf. Just. Cod. 1, 17, 3, § 1.—Also to *the Bible*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 3.—*Sing.:* digestum Lucae, *the Gospel of Luke*, id. ib. 4, 5.

dīgestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [digero, I. B. 1.], *pertaining to digestion* (late Lat.): cibus, i. e. *digestible, easy of digestion*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 159: oxygarum, i. e. *promoting digestion*, Apic. 1, 34.

dīgestĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *promoting digestion* (late Lat.): meatus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 3.

* **dīgestim,** *adv.* [digero], *in order:* aliquid scribere, Prud. στεφ. 3, 129.

dīgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A dividing of food, dissolving, digestion* (post-Aug.): sive concoctio sit illa, sive tantum digestio, Cels. 1 praef. § 63; 2, 14, § 7: facilis ciborum, Quint. 11, 3, 19; Capitol. Ver. 4; Sol. 27, 13; in *plur.*, Macr. S. 7, 4.—**II.** *An orderly distribution, division, arrangement.* **A.** In gen.: annorum, Vell. 2, 53 *fin.:* (Italiae) in literas, i. e. *an orderly description* (shortly before, descriptio), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46.—**B.** Esp., as rhet. t. t., *enumeration* = μερισμός, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2; cf. id. 11, 33, 114.

dīgestīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id. I. B. 1.], *pertaining to digestion, digestive:* vis, Macer, Carm. 1, 18.

dīgestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *promoting digestion* (late Lat.): medicamentum, Plin. Val. 2, 8: embamma, Marc. Empir. 20.

1. dīgestus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from digero.

* **2. dīgestus,** ūs, *m.* [digero], *a distributing:* sanctarum opum, i. e. *management of the imperial treasury*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 86.

dĭgĭtābŭlum, i, *n.* [digitus], *a glove worn in gathering olives:* melior ea quae digitis nudis legitur quam illa quae cum digitabulis, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1 (al. digitalibus); cf. δακτυλήθρα, digitabulum, Gloss. Philox. p. 73, 17.

dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the finger:* gracilitas, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40: crassitudo, id. 22, 20, 23, § 48; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1 Schneid. and Gesn. (al. digitabulis).

* **dĭgĭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having fingers* or *toes:* aves, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 256.

dĭgĭtillum (-tellum), i, *n. dim.* [id.], *the plant house-leek*, Col. 12, 7, 1; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; 25, 13, 102, § 160; 26, 15, 92, § 163 al.

dĭgĭtŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little finger*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 24; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 53; Varr. ap. Non. 135, 24: aniculae collum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. § 10 al.—**II.** Transf., of the parrot's foot, *a toe*, App. Flor. 2, p. 349; of the *claw* of a crab, Varr. Sat. Men. 9, 1 Oehler (Riese, digitis).

1. dĭgĭtus, i, *m.* [Gr. δάκτυλος; cf. Germ. Zehe, Eng. toe; from root δεκ- (δέχομαι), to grasp, receive; cf. Germ. Finger, from fangen, Curt. Gr. Etym. 133. Corssen, however, still refers digitus to root dik-, dico, δείκνυμι, as the pointer, indicator, Ausspr. 1, 380; cf. dico], *a finger.* **I.** Prop.: tot (cyathos bibimus), quot digiti sunt tibi in manu, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 24; id. Most. 5, 1, 69; id. Mil. 2, 2, 47; 4, 2, 57 et saep.—The special designations: pollex, *the thumb;* index or salutaris, *the fore-finger;* medius, also infamis and impudicus, *the middle finger;* minimo proximus or medicinalis, *the ring-finger;* minimus, *the little finger*, v. under those words.—**B.** Special connections: attingere aliquem digito (uno), *to touch one lightly, gently*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2 Ruhnk.; Licinius ap. Gell. 19, 9, 13; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55; cf. with tangere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 30; id. Poen. 5, 5, 29: attingere aliquid extremis digitis (with primoribus labris gustare), *to touch lightly, to enjoy slightly*, Cic. Cael. 12: attingere caelum digito, *to be exceedingly happy*, id. Att. 2, 1, 7: colere summis digitis, *to adore* (to touch the offering or consecrated gift) *with the tips of the fingers*, Lact. 1, 20; 5, 19 *fin.;* cf. Ov. F. 2, 573: computare digitis, *to count on the fingers, to reckon up*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 51; Plin. 34, 8, 19, *no.* 29, § 88; cf.: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: in digitis suis singulas partis causae constituere, Cic. Div. in Caec. 14, 45.—Hence, venire ad digitos, *to be reckoned*, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87; and: si tuos digitos novi, *thy skill in reckoning*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; cf. also: digerere argumenta in digitos, *to count on the fingers*, Quint. 11, 3, 114: concrepare digitos or digitis, *to snap the fingers*, as a signal of command, Petr. 27, 5; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53; Cic. Off. 3, 19; v. concrepo; cf. also: digitus crepans, Mart. 3, 82, 15: digitorum crepitus, id. 14, 119: digitorum percussio, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78: intendere digitum ad aliquid, *to point the finger at any thing*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46 *fin.:* liceri digito, *to hold up the finger in bidding at an auction*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11; for which also: tollere digitum, id. ib. 2, 1, 54. The latter phrase also signifies, *to raise the finger in token of submission*, said of a combatant, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; cf. Mart. Spect. 29, 5; and Schol. Pers. 5, 119: loqui digitis nutuque, *to talk by signs*, Ov. Tr. 2, 453; different is: postquam fuerant digiti cum voce locuti, i. e. *playing as an accompaniment to singing*, Tib. 3, 4, 41; cf.: ad digiti sonum, id. 1, 2, 31; cf. also Lucr. 4, 587; 5, 1384: digito compesce labellum, *hold your tongue*, Juv. 1, 160.—For the various modes of employing the fingers in oratorical delivery, cf. Quint. 1, 10, 35; 11, 3, 92 sq.; 103; 120 al.: monstrari digito, i. e. *to be pointed out, to become distinguished, famous*, Hor. C. 4, 3, 22; Pers. 1, 28; for which: demonstrari digito, Tac. Or. 7 *fin.;* Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; id. Rep. 6, 24; Nep. Datam. 11, 5; Suet. Aug. 45.—Prov. phrases: nescit, quot digitos habeat in manu, of one who knows nothing at all, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 5: in digitis hodie percoquam quod ceperit, i. e. *he has caught nothing*, id. Rud. 4, 1, 11: ne digitum quidem porrigere, *not to stretch out a finger*, like the Gr. δάκτυλον μὴ προτεῖναι, ἐκτεῖναι, for *not to give one's self the least trouble*, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57; cf.: exserere digitum, Pers. 5, 119 Scal.; and in like manner: proferre digitum, *to move a finger, to make any exertion*, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71: scalpere caput digito, of effeminate men fearful of disarranging their hair, Juv. 9, 133; cf. Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.;* a habit of Pompey's, acc. to Calvus ap. Schol. Luc. 7, 726, and Sen. Contr. 3, 19; Amm. 17, 11. (Cf. Echtermeyer's Ueber Namen und symbolische Bedeutung der Finger bei den Griechen und Römern, Progr. d. Hall. Pädagogiums, v. 1835.)

II. Transf. **A.** *A toe* (cf. Heb. אֶצְבַּע, Gr. δάκτυλος, Fr. doigt), Lucr. 3, 527; Verg. A. 5, 426; Petr. 132, 14; Sen. Ep. 111; Quint. 2, 3, 8 et saep.; also of the *toes* of animals, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4; Col. 8, 2, 8; Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 119 al.—**B.** *A small bough, a twig*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 17, 24, 37, § 224.—**C.** As a measure of length, *an inch*, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot (pes), Front. Aquaed. 24 sq.; Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; id. B. C. 2, 10, 4; Juv. 12, 59 al.: digiti primores, *finger-ends*, as a measure, Cato R. R. 21, 2: digitus transversus, *a finger-breadth*, id. ib. 45 *fin.;* 48, 2.—Prov.: digitum transversum non discedere ab aliqua re, *not to swerve a finger's breadth*, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58; cf. without transversum: nusquam ab argento digitum discedere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15; and ellipt.: ab honestissima sententia digitum nusquam, id. Att. 7, 3, 11.

2. Dĭgĭtus, i, *m.*, *a proper name;* in *plur.:* Digiti Idaei = Δάκτυλοι Ἰδαῖοι, *the priests of Cybele*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. Arn. 3, 41 and 43, and v. Dactylus.

* **dīglădĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [digladior], *full of contention, fierce:* dissidium, Prud. Cath. 3, 147.

dī-glădĭor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [gladius], *to fight for life and death, to contend fiercely* (a Ciceron. word). **I.** Prop.: cives inter se sicis, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20.—**II.** Transf., *to contend warmly, dispute*, sc. with words: de quibus inter se digladiari solent (philosophi), Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: cum aliquo tot voluminibus, id. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 65, 14; cf. coupled with depugnare, id. ib. 15: digladientur illi, per me licet, id. Tusc. 4, 21.

† **dīglōssos,** i, *f.*, δίγλωσσος = bilinguis, *name of a plant:* sedum alum, App. Herb. 58.

† **dīgma,** ătis, *n.*, = δεῖγμα, *a specimen*, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 9.

dignābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dignor], *worthy*, Alcim. Ep. 10 al.

dignanter, *adv.*, *courteously*, etc., v. dignor *fin.*

dignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dignor], *a considering worthy* (mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Tac. and Suet.). **I.** Lit., *a deeming worthy, respect, esteem, regard* (very rarely): dignatione aliquem diligere, Suet. Calig. 24: diu in summa dignatione regis vixit, Just. 28, 4, 10.—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., with respect to the person who enjoys such esteem, *dignity, honor, reputation*, for dignitas: de dignatione laborat, Cic. Att. 10, 9, 2 (al. dignitate): reddere honorem sacerdotiis dignatione sua, Liv. 10, 7, 12; 2, 16, 5; Vell. 2, 59, 2; 2, 69, 3; Tac. A. 4, 52; 13, 20; 42 *fin.;* id. H. 1, 52 *fin.;* 3, 80; id. G. 13; 26; Suet. Caes. 4 (al. indignatione); id. Aug. 46 et saep.

dignē, *adv.*, *worthily, fitly, becomingly*, v. dignus *fin.*

dignĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* dignitatum, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 1; Plaut. Ep. 9, 5, 3; Vop. Florian. 6, 2: -tatium, Sen. Polyb. 17, 2), *f.* [dignus]. **I.** Lit., *a being worthy, worth, worthiness, merit, desert* (so, rarely, and perh. only in Cic.): Lamia petit praeturam: omnesque intelligunt nec dignitatem ei deesse nec gratiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 17; id. Agr.

2, 2, 3: dignitas consularis, *a being worthy of the office of consul*, id. Mur. 13: pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.

II. Meton. (the cause for the effect), *dignity, greatness, grandeur, authority, rank* (cf. honos, honestas, laus, existimatio, gloria, fama, nomen). **A.** In gen.: mihi gratulabere, quod audisses me pristinam meam dignitatem obtinere. Ego autem, si dignitas est bene de re publica sentire, obtineo dignitatem meam; sin autem in eo dignitas est, si, quod sentias, re efficere possis, ne vestigium quidem ullum est reliquum nobis dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 1; dignitas (est) alicujus honesta et cultu et honore et verecundia digna auctoritas, id. Inv. 2, 55, 156: cum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas; venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: formae, id. ib.; Suet. Claud. 30: corporis, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7; Nep. Dion. 1, 2; cf. also Cic. Inv. 2, 1; Vell. 2, 29; Plin. Pan. 4, 5: agere cum dignitate ac venustate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: personarum dignitas, id. ib. § 141: retinere in rebus asperis dignitatem, id. ib. 2, 85, 346: in senatu conservanda auctoritas, apud populum dignitas, Quint. 11, 3, 153 et saep.: celsissima sedes dignitatis atque honoris, Cic. Sull. 2, 5: ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, id. Lael. 3 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 27 (twice): est in ipsis (liberis populis) magnus delectus hominum et dignitatum, id. ib. 1, 34: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes. B. G. 7, 39, 1: aliquem dignitate exaequare, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 4: ut secundum locum dignitatis Remi obtinerent, id. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.*; 4, 17, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 8, 1; 7, 66, 5; 7, 77, 6; id. B. C. 1, 9, 2 et saep.—**B.** In partic. (α) *Official dignity, honorable employment, office*: gratulor laetorque tum praesenti tum etiam sperata tua dignitate, Cic. Fam. 2, 9; id. ap. Quint. 7, 3, 35; cf. in *plur.*, Plin. 21, 7, 21, § 44; id. Pan. 61, 2 al.—(β) *Men holding high office, men in honorable employment*: cum dignitates abessent, Liv. 22, 40, 4; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 67. — **C.** Transf., of inanimate things, *worth, value, excellence*: opsonii, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 23: praeclara et plena dignitatis domus, Cic. Off. 1, 39; cf. porticus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: portus, urbis, Nep. Them. 6: loci, Suet. Calig. 41 al.: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: verborum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; Quint. 11, 3, 46; cf. id. 8, 3, 24: debita rerum, id. 12, 1, 8; cf. id. 8, 3, 38: subsequendi, id. 12, 11, 28: cum dignitate actionis, id. 5, 10, 54 al.

* **dignĭtōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [dignitas], *dignified, respectable*, ἀξιωματικός, Gloss. Philox.: homo, Petr. 57, 10.

digno, āre, 1, *v. a.* [dignus], *to deem worthy*: quis caelestes dignet decorare hostiis, Pac. ap. Non. 98, 15; so with *inf.*, id. ib. 470, 20; ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 169; and in Diomed. p. 395 P.; Att. ap. Non. 470, 19: hunc tanto munere digna, Calvus ap. Serv. l. l.; so with *abl.*, Cic. Arat. 34.—**b.** Dignor, āri, *pass.*: egone Pelopis digner domo, Att. ap. Non. 281, 7; so with *abl.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; id. Inv. 2, 39, 114; id. Ac. 1, 10, 36; id. Oecon. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Verg. A. 3, 475; and with *inf.*, Att. ap. Non. 281, 5; Lucr. 5, 52; Sil. 13, 569.

dignor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [dignus], *to deem worthy* or *deserving* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) *Aliquem aliqua re*: haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Verg. A. 1, 335; so, aliquem honore, Ov. M. 1, 194; 3, 521; Suet. Vesp. 2 *fin.* al.: te alio funere, Verg. A. 11, 169: hunc mensa, cubili (dea), id. E. 4, 63: aliquem non sermone, non visu, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: libellum veniâ, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 51; id. Pont. 1, 8, 9 al.—(β) With *inf.* as object, like the Gr. ἀξιῶ and ἀξιοῦμαι, *to regard as fit, becoming, worthy of one's self, to deign*; and with a negative, *not to deign, to disdain*: jam nemo suspicere in caeli dignatur lucida templa, Lucr. 2, 1039; so with a neg., * Cat. 64, 407; Verg. A. 10, 732; 866; 12, 464; Ov. M. 10, 158; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40; Suet. Ner. 22; id. Vesp. 13 al.—Affirmatively: quos eximia specie donare natura dignata est, Curt. 6, 5, 29: cui se pulcra viro dignetur jungere Dido, Verg. A. 4, 192; id. E. 6, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 37; id. F. 4, 540; id. Tr. 4, 1, 52; Suet. Vesp. 7; Sen. Contr. 4, 28, 9: si digneris audire, Vulg. Judith, 5, 5.—(γ) With double *acc.*: o felix si quem dignabitur, inquit, ista virum, *will hold worthy to be her husband*, Ov. M. 8, 326; so, regem nostrum filium, Curt. 6, 10, 28.—(δ) Ellipt. with one *acc.* (the *inf.* to be supplied from the context): orant succedere muris Dignarique domos (sc. visere), Stat. Th. 12, 785: nullo Macedonum dignante Parthorum imperium, Just. 41, 4.—Hence, **dignanter**, *adv.*, *courteously, with complaisance* (post-class. and very rare): loquentem dignanter audite, Vop. Tac. 8: impertire, Symm. Ep. 5, 63.—*Sup.* Auct. Itin. Alex. 10.

‡ **dīgnōrant**, signa imponunt, ut fieri solet in pecoribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 16 Müll.

dīgnoscentĭa, ae, *f.* [dignosco], *the power of distinguishing, knowledge* (eccl. Lat.): mali et boni, August. de Gen. 2, 9 *fin.*

dī-gnosco, v. dinosco.

dignus, a, um, *adj.* [i. e. DIC-nus; root in Sanscr. daç-as, fame; Gr. δοκέω, δόξα; Lat.: decet, decus], *worthy, deserving* (in a good or ill sense), of things, *suitable, fitting, becoming, proper* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of writing).—Constr., in the most finished models of composition, with the *abl. pretii, a relative sentence*, or *absol.*; in the Aug. poets also freq. with the *inf.*; otherwise with *ut*, the *gen.*, or the *acc.* of a *neutr. pron.* or *adj.* (α) With *abl.* (so most freq.): dignus domino servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 227; cf.: vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25; id. Fam. 2, 18 *fin.*; juvenes patre digni, Hor. A. P. 24 et saep.: dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: amici novi digni amicitiâ, Cic. Lael. 19: summa laude digni, id. Rep. 3. 4; 3, 17 et saep.: omnibus probris, quae improbis viris Digna sunt, dignior nullus est homo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 9: assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, Cic. Lael. 24, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 40: dignius odio scelus, id. 7, 2, 36: o fons, dulci digne mero, Hor. C. 3, 13, 2: munera digna venustissima Venere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4; for which: diem dignum Veneri (*abl.* v. Venus), id. ib. 1, 2, 45: ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 4; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 122; id. Rud. 3, 2, 26 et saep.: dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 3, 13: aliquid memoria dignum consequi, id. ib. 1, 8; * Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 1; Phaedr. 4, 21, 3 al.: si quid antea admisissem piaculo dignum, Liv. 40, 13 et saep.: tribuere id cuique, quod sit quoque dignum, Cic. Rep. 3, 11: neque enim decorum est neque dis dignum, id. Div. 1, 52: quicquid dignum sapiente bonoque, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 5 et saep.: dicere Cinnâ digna, Verg. E. 9, 36. — Esp. freq. with *supine in u*: digna memoratu produntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97: nihil dignum dictu, Liv. 4, 30, 4; 9, 43, 6; 25, 1, 5; Suet. Aug. 43; Val. Max. 1, 5, 9; Sen. Ep. 94, 56; Tac. Agr. 1.—(β) With *rel. clause* (freq., though not in the Aug. poets): non videre dignus, qui liber sies, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 17; cf. id. Rud. 2, 6, 38; id. Mil. 4, 2, 52: qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2: homines dignos, quibuscum disseratur putant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18; Quint. 10, 1, 131 et saep.—So with *rel. adv.*: sive adeo digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, *if the thing is really worth your bending your energies to it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; cf. also: dignos esse, qui armis cepissent, eorum urbem agrumque Bolanum esse, i. e. ut eorum urbs esset, Liv. 4, 49, 11 Weissenb. (Madv. dignum, cf. δ infra). — (γ) *Absol.* (that of which some one or something is worthy, to be supplied from the context): *Mi.* Quem ament igitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet; Nam nostrorum nemo dignus est (sc. amari), Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 39; cf. id. Curc. 4, 2, 28: ut ne nimis cito diligere incipiant neve non dignos, etc., Cic. Lael. 21, 78 sq.: illud exemplum ab dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51, 27 Kritz.: dignis ait esse paratus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 22: omnes, ait, malle laudato a se, dignos indignosque, quam, etc., Liv. 24, 16 et saep.: quem dices digniorem esse hominem hodie Athenis alterum? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 24; cf. Suet. Aug. 54: dignus patronus, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 2: dignior heres, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25: digna causa, Liv. 21, 6: dignum operae pretium, Quint. 12, 6, 7: dignas grates persolvere, Verg. A. 1, 600; 2, 537: digna gloria ruris, id. G. 1, 168 et saep.: ad tuam formam illa digna est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 21; so, quod supplicium dignum libidini ejus invenias? (where the *dat.* depends on the verb), Cic. Verr. 2, 26, 16, § 40: id, cum ipse per se dignus putaretur, impetravit, id. Arch. 4, 6.—So as *subst.*: "nulla contumelia est, quam facit dignus;" primum quid est *dignus?* nam etiam malo multi digni, sicut ipse (Antonius), Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22; so, dignum est, *it is fit, proper, becoming*, = aequum est, decet, convenit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 129; id. Merc. 1, 2, 22; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 55; 129; Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14; Liv. 1, 14; Sen. de Ira, 1, 12; Verg. G. 3, 391 al.—So *comp.*, Liv. 8, 26, 6; Cic. Clu. 53, 146. — *Sup.*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8. — (δ) With *inf.* (freq. in the Aug. poets; not in Cic.): concedere, Cat. 68, 131: unâ perire, Ov. M. 1, 241: credere, id. ib. 3, 311: fuisse conjux, id. ib. 14, 833: decurrere spatium vitae, id. Tr. 3, 4, 34: ponere annos, id. ib. 4, 8, 14 al.; and more freq. in the *pass.*: cantari dignus, Verg. E. 5, 54: amari, id. ib. 89: rapi, Ov. M. 7, 697: describi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 3: notari, id. ib. 1, 3, 24: legi, id. ib. 1, 10, 72; Quint. 10, 1, 96 et saep.: auctoribus hoc dedi, quibus dignius credi est, Liv. 8, 26 *fin.*; cf.: uterque optimus erat, dignusque alter elegi, alter eligere, Plin. Pan. 7, 4.—(ε) With *ut*: non sum dignus prae te, ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4; Liv. 24, 16: eras dignus ut haberes integram manum; Quint. 8, 5, 12; 12, 11, 24.—(ζ) With *gen.* (acc. to the Gr. ἄξιός τινος—so freq. in Inscr. v. Wordsworth, Fragm. p. 494): dignus salutis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29; cogitatio dignissima tuae virtutis, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15 A.: quidquid putabit dignum esse memoriae, Phaedr. 4, 20, 3: probae, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 57.—(η) With *acc.* of a *neutr. pron.* or *adj.*: non me censes scire quid dignus siem? Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 16; Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 34: si exoptem, quantum dignus, tantum dent (di tibi), etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 26.—(θ) With *ad* (very rare): ad tuam formam illa una digna est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 21: amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30.—(ι) With *pro*: si digna poena pro factis eorum reperitur, Sall. C. 51, 8; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 24.—*Adv.*: **dignē**, *worthily, fitly, becomingly*: quam digne ornata incedit, haud meretricie! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 58; id. Cas. 4, 1, 14; Cic. de Sen. 1, 2; Cassius in Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Vell. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 66; Hor. C. 1, 6, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 164 al. — *Comp.*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 47. — *Sup.* seems not to occur.

dī-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [gradior], *to go apart* or *asunder, to separate, part; to go away, depart*, = discedere (class.). **I.** Lit.: luna tum congrediens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; cf.: digredimur paulum rursumque ad bella coimus, Ov. M. 9, 42: ita utrique digrediuntur, Sall. J. 22 *fin.*; cf.: digredimur flentes, Ov. H. 18, 117: ubi digressi, Verg. A. 4, 80.—With term. *a quo*: numquam est a me digressus, Cic. Sull. 12: ab aliquo, id. Fam. 4, 12; 12, 18; id. Att. 3, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 4; Sall. J. 18, 11; Liv. 22, 7 al.; cf.: a marito, *to abandon*, Suet. Caes. 43: a colloquio Caninii, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 4; Liv. 39, 35: a Corcyra, id. 42, 37: ex eo loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 72, 4; cf.: ex colloquio, Liv. 35, 38: domo, Sall. J. 79, 7: triclinio, Suet. Ner. 43; cf. id. Aug. 74: inde, id. Tib. 6 al. —*Absol.*: hos ego digrediens lacrimis affabar obortis, Verg. A. 3, 492; cf. id. 5, 650; Tac. A. 1, 27; id. H. 3, 69 al.: dein statim digrediens, *stepping aside*, Sall. J. 94, 2 Kritz. —With term. *ad quem*: ambo in sua castra digressi, Sall. J. 109, 3; Tac. A. 4, 74; 6, 1; cf.: in urbem ad capessendos magistratus, id. Agr. 6: ad sua tutanda, id. A. 4, 73; Front. Strat. 1, 4, 3: Seleuciam, Tac. A. 2, 69: domum, id. ib. 2, 30: digredientem eum cum Caesare circumsistunt, id. ib. 1, 27.

II. Trop., *to go aside, deviate, depart.* —With term. *a quo*: nos nostro officio nihil digressos esse, * Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 10.—**B.** Esp., in speaking or writing, *to digress* (but de-gredi, which is sometimes found in edd. in this sense is incorrect, v. h. v.): digredi ab eo, quod proposueris, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 311: parumper a causa, id. Brut. 93

fin.: de causa, id. Inv. 1, 51 *fin.*: ex eo et regredi in id, Quint. 10, 6, 5.—*Absol.*: saepe datur ad commovendos animos digrediendi locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312; so ib. 2, 19, 80; Quint. 3, 11, 26; 4, 3, 17: verum huc longius, quam voluntas fuit, ab epistola Timarchidi digressa est oratio mea, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.*: sed eo jam, unde huc digressi sumus, revertamur, id. N. D. 3, 23 *fin.*; cf. id. Brut. 87 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 15.

dīgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [digredior], *a parting, separating; a going away, departing, departure.* * **I.** Lit. (in this signif. more freq. digressus): congressio, tum vero digressio nostra, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4. — More freq., **II.** Trop., *a going aside, deviation;* esp. in lang., *digression:* qualis ad adjuvandum (sc. amicum) digressio (sc. a recto, referring to Cic. Lael. 17), Gell. 1, 3, 14: a proposita oratione, Cic. Brut. 85; so of speech, id. Inv. 1, 51; id. de Or. 2, 77, 312; 3, 53 *fin.*; Quint. 4, 2, 19; 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 56 al.

dīgressīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to digression, digressive:* relatio, Cassiod. Inst. Div. litt. 4.

1. dīgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from digredior.

2. dīgressus, ūs, *m.* [digredior], *a parting, separating; a going away, departure.* **I.** Lit. (good prose): congressus nostri lamentationem pertimui, digressum vero non tulissem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 4; opp. accessus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 50; c. c. discessus, id. de Sen. 23, 85; cf. also id. Pis. 26, 63; id. Att. 1, 5, 4; Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107 al. —**II.** Trop. only in Quint., *a deviating* in speech, *digression*, Quint. 10, 5, 17; 4, 3, 14; in *plur.*, id. 10, 1, 49.

* **dī-grunnĭo,** īre, *v. n.*, *to grunt hard*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 27 (unless we should rather read *degrunnit*).

dii. 1. *Nom. plur.*, from deus, q. v.— **2.** *Arch. gen.*, from dies, q. v.

† **dĭïambus,** i, *m.*, = διίαμβος, *a double iambus:* ⏑—⏑—, Don. p. 1739 P.; Diom. p. 477 ib. et saep. (in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., written as Greek).

Dĭjŏvis, is, v. Diovis.

* **dījūdĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dijudico], *a judging, deciding, determining*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56.

dījūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that judges* or *decides:* virtus omnium rerum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 23; p. 179 Bip.

dī-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **1.** With the idea of the verb predominating, *to judge by discerning* or *distinguishing; to decide, determine* (class.). **A.** Prop.: ego dicam, quod mihi in mentem venit: tu dijudica, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 33; so *absol.*, Quint. 12, 7, 8 al.: aliena melius quam sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 98: callide verbis controversias, non aequitate, Cic. Caecin. 17, 49; so, controversiam, id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: causam, Liv. 40, 16: litem, Hor. C. 3, 5, 54 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: quam (sc. uxorem) omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam dijudicat, *judges, accounts*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 45.—With *rel. clause:* neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.* al.—**B.** Transf., *to decide by arms:* dijudicatâ belli fortunâ, Caes. B. C. 2, 32. 6: discordiae civium ferro, Vell. 2, 3, 3.—**II.** With the idea of the particle predominating, *to discern by judging; to distinguish* (between two): vera et falsa, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107; cf.: recta ac prava, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: jus et injuriam, honesta ac turpia (shortly before: legem bonam a mala dividere), id. Leg. 1, 16, 44: amorem verum et fictum, id. Fam. 9, 16, 2: benevolum et simulatorem, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10; also: vera a falsis, veri similia ab incredibilibus (with distinguere), Cic. Part. 40, 139: inter has sententias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; for which simply: sententias subtilissime, Gell. 2, 7, 2.—With *rel. clause:* dijudicandum est, immodicum sit an grande, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 6.

* **dījŭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dijugo], *a separation*, Arn. 2, p. 53.

dī-jŭgo (**disj.**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to separate:* aliquem ab aliquo (with dijunxit), Arn. 5, p. 162.

dījunctim, dījunctio, dījunctus, and **dījungo,** v. disj.

* **dīlābĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [dilabor], *that soon goes to pieces:* vestes, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219.

dī-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to fall asunder, go to pieces, melt away, dissolve* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: glacies liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; cf. nix, Liv. 21, 36, 6: nebula, id. 41, 2, 4: calor, Verg. A. 4, 705: Vulcanus (i. e. ignis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: aestus, Tac. A. 14, 32 et saep.—Of a river, *to flow apart, flow away*, hoc quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus, et divisus aequaliter . . . rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: amnis presso in solum alveo dilabitur, Curt. 5, 4, 8; cf. Mütz. ad h. l.—Poet.: ungula in quinos dilapsa ungues, *divided*, Ov. M. 1, 742: (Proteus) in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, *melting*, Verg. G. 4, 410.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the historians, of persons, esp. of soldiers, *to move away in different directions, to flee, escape, scatter, disperse:* exercitus amisso duce brevi dilabitur, Sall. J. 18, 3; so, *absol.*, id. C. 57, 1; Nep. Eum. 3, 4; Liv. 9, 45; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 18 al.— With *ab:* ab signis, Liv. 23, 18; cf. id. 37, 20. — With *ex* or *e*, Liv. 6, 17; 24, 46, 4. — With *in:* in oppida, Liv. 8, 29; cf. id. 21, 32; 40, 33; Front. Strat. 3, 8, 3.—With *ad*, Suet. Calig. 48; Front. Strat. 3, 6, 3: domum, id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*: ab eo, *desert*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 8.—**2.** Pregn., *to tumble down*, i. e. *to fall to pieces, go to decay:* monumenta virum dilapsa, Lucr. 5, 312; so of buildings, Liv. 4, 20 Drak.; Tac. A. 4, 43; id. H. 1, 68; 86 *fin.* al.: navis putris vetustate, Liv. 35, 26: supellex, Col. 12, 3, 5: cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 557; cf.: corpora foeda, Ov. M. 7, 550: fax in cineres, Hor. C. 4. 13, 28 et saep.

II. Trop. (acc. to I. B. 2.), *to go to decay, go to ruin, perish, be lost:* male parta male dilabuntur, like our *light come, light go*, Poëta ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 27 (for which, disperire, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22): ne omnia dilabantur, si unum aliquod effugerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: praeclarissime constituta, respublica, id. Off. 2, 23, 80: res familiaris, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: divitiae, vis corporis, etc., Sall. J. 2, 2: res maxumae (opp. crescere), id. ib. 10, 6: omnis invidia, id. ib. 27, 2: tempus, i. e. *to slip away*, id. ib. 36, 4: vectigalia publica negligentiâ, i. e. *to fall into confusion*, Liv. 33, 46 *fin.*: curae inter nova gaudia, *to vanish*, Ov. P. 4, 4, 21 et saep.: sunt alii plures fortasse, sed meâ memoriâ dilabuntur, *vanish*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11.—**2.** Of time, *to glide away, pass:* dilapso tempore, Sall. J. 36, 4.

dīlăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilacero], *a tearing apart, tearing to pieces*, Arn. 2, p. 74; Vulg. Nahum, 3, 1.

dī-lăcĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tear to pieces, to tear apart* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: dilaceranda feris dabor, *Cat. 64, 152; cf. Ov. H. 12, 116: dominum (canes), id. M. 3, 250: natum, id. H. 11, 112: muliebre corpus tormentis, Tac. A. 15, 57: aliquid (spiculâ), *to lacerate, wound*, Cels. 7, 5, 2: leonem, Vulg. Judic. 14, 6.—**II.** Trop.: annum integrum ad dilacerandam rem publicam quaerere, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: res publica dilacerata, Sall. J. 41, 5 Kritz. (prob. an imitation of Thuc. 3, 82 *fin.*): malis consultis animus dilaceratur, Tac. A. 6, 6 *fin.*; cf. opes, Ov. H. 1, 90 Loers.: gentem, Vulg. Isa. 18, 2: (dilaceravisti, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 14 Fleck.; others, delac-).

* **dī-lāmĭno,** āre, *v. a.* [lamina], *to split in two:* nuces, Ov. Nux, 73.

dī-lancĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [lancino], *torn to pieces, torn apart* (late Lat.): membra, Prud. στεφ. 5, 155: vitalia, Amm. 22, 15, 19.

dī-lănĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tear to pieces, to dilacerate* (rare but class.): (Clodii cadaver) canibus dilaniandum reliquisti, Cic. Mil. 13; cf. id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; Ov. M. 6, 645; 10, 387; Tac. A. 11, 22; 36; Vulg. Luc. 2, 39 al.—Trop.: animam (c. c. dispergere), Lucr. 3, 538.—In a Gr. construction: dilaniata comas, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 52.

* **dīlăpĭdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dilapido], *a squandering, wasting:* bonorum, Cod. Th. 4, 20, 1.

dī-lăpĭdo, āre, *v. a.*, lit., to scatter like stones; hence, *to throw away, squander, to consume* (very rare): nostras triginta minas, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 4; cf. facultates, Firm. Math. 6, 10: grandine hominumque boumque labores, *to destroy*, Col. 10, 330.

* **dīlapsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dilabor], *decay, destruction*, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 12.

dīlapsus, a, um, *Part*, from dilabor.

dī-largĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to give away* or *bestow liberally; to lavish* (very rare): aliquid alicui, *Cic. Agr. 2, 29 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 20: pecuniam Magis, Tac. A. 16, 30: foedera sociis, Latium (i. e. jus Latii) externis, id. H. 3, 55.

☞ In pass. signif.: aerarium dilargitur populo Romano, C. Gracchus ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: dilargitis proscriptorum bonis, Sall. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 8 (Hist. 1, 31 Dietsch): dilargitis quae amant, Lact. 7, 1, 13.

dīlātātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilato], *an extending, enlarging* (late Lat.): laminae, Tert. Anim. 37 *fin.*: superiorum, id. Praescr. 47: cordis, Vulg. Prov. 21, 4.

dīlātātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who propagates, a propagator:* Latinae linguae, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 21.

dīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [differo, B. 3.], *a putting off, delaying, deferring* (good prose). (*α*) With *gen.*: temporis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: comitiorum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: belli, Liv. 9, 43; 45: foederis, id. 9, 5: exitii, Tac. A. 6, 4 *fin.* al. — (*β*) *Absol.*: alter (consul) nullam dilationem patiebatur, Liv. 21, 52; 7, 14; 40, 57; Sen. de Ira, 3, 12: solatium dilationis et morae, Suet. Ner. 15; Vulg. Act. 25, 17 al.; in *plur.*, Liv. 5, 5; Vell. 2, 79 al.—Esp. law t. t., *the adjournment* of a legal hearing or judgment: Cassius, interpellatis judicibus, dilationem petiit, Suet. Gram. 22. —**II.** *The interval:* spatiosa, Apul. M. 11, p. 262, 28.

dīlāto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [differo]. **I.** *Act.*, *to spread out, dilate; to enlarge, amplify, extend* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: (stomachi) partes eae, quae sunt infra, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: manum (opp. comprimere digitos), id. Or. 32, 113: globum farinae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.: fundum, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48: castra, Liv. 27, 46 (opp. coartatio plurium): aciem, id. 31, 21: cicatricem, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251: patulos rictus, Ov. M. 6, 378: se mare, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141 et saep.—**B.** Trop.: ut aut ex verbis dilatetur, aut in verbum contrahatur oratio, Cic. Part. 7, 23; so, orationem, id. Fl. 5, 12; cf. argumentum, id. Parad. prooem. § 2: haec, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, id. N. D. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 22; Quint. 8, 4, 14: eloquentia dilatata (opp. contracta et astricta), Cic. Brut. 90, 309: litteras, *to pronounce broadly*, id. ib. 74, 259: nomen in continentibus terris, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 274, 7: quantis in angustiis vestra se gloria dilatari velit, Cic. Rep. 6, 20; cf. se (c. c. attollere), Quint. 2, 3, 8: haec lex, dilatata in ordinem cunctum, coangustari etiam potest, Cic. Leg. 3, 14 *fin.* —**II.** *Neutr.*, *to extend one's self* (= expandor): spatia montis in cubiculo dilatantia, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3 Sill. *N. cr.*

dīlātor, ōris, *m.* [differo, B. 3.], *a delayer, a dilatory person*, Hor. A. P. 172; Isid. 10, 77.

dīlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *delaying, dilatory:* exceptiones (opp. peremptoriae), Dig. 44, 1, 3.

dīlātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a postponement, delay* (post-Aug.): si unius diei dilaturam fecissent, Sen. Apoc. 14, 3.

dīlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from differo.

dī-laudo, 1, *v. a.*, *to praise in all respects, to praise very much:* libros, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 9 (v. Orell. ad h. l.); id. ib. 6, 3, 3.

* **dī-laxo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to stretch apart:* cruribu' crura dilaxat, Lucil. ap. Porph. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 125.

dīlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diligo], *love* (late Lat.): dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27: mea, Vulg. Psa. 108, 4 et saep.

dīlector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a lover* (post-class.), App. Flor. *no.* 9, p. 347; Tert. adv. Marc. 4. 23.

1. dīlectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from diligo.

2. dīlectus, ūs, v. delectus.

dĭlemma, ătis, *n.* (δίλημμα), *a double proposition, a dilemma;* in logic, *an argu-*

ment in which an adversary is pinned between two difficulties, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 675, and 10, 449.

dīlĭgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, *diligent, careful*, etc., v. diligo *fin.*

dīlĭgenter, *adv.*, *attentively, carefully, diligently, earnestly*; v. diligo, *P. a. fin.*

dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [diligens], *carefulness, attentiveness, earnestness, diligence* (freq. and class.; cf.: labor, aerumna, opera, industria, assiduitas, sedulitas, studium, cura). **I.** In gen.: reliqua sunt in cura, attentione animi, cogitatione, vigilantia, assiduitate, labore; complectar uno verbo, quo saepe jam usi sumus, diligentia, qua una virtute omnes virtutes reliquae continentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150 (v. the whole chapter in connection). (*α*) With *praepp.*: pro mea summa in re publica diligentia, Cic. Mur. 40, 86: in controversia, id. Att. 2, 15, 4: in verbis, Quint. 4, 2, 117: diligentia tua in retractandis operibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 2: circa proprietatem, Quint. 8, 3, 87: circa istum lacum, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 62: erga pecuniam alienam, Tac. A. 4, 20: diligentiam adhibere ad rem, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3: in rem, id. ib. 16, 6, 1; 16, 9, 4; cf. id. ib. 16, 4, 4.—(*β*) *Absol.*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6; id. Rud. 3, 5, 40; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 21; Cic. Planc. 4, 9; id. Att. 2, 15 *fin.*; id. de Or. 1, 61, 260; id. Rep. 1, 22 *fin.*; id. Lael. 16, 60 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4; 3, 20, 1 et saep.: obscura, Ter. And. prol. 21; cf. inanis, Quint. 5, 11, 30: nimium sollicita, id. 3, 11, 22; 12, 1, 6: sinistra, Plin. Ep. 7, 28 *fin.* —(*γ*) Rarely with *gen.*: sacrorum, *the care of*, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 14; cf.: dignitatis commoditatisque, id. Off. 1, 39: mandatorum tuorum, id. Top. 1 *fin.*: tenuis illa divisionis, Quint. 4, 5, 6: nostri, i. e. *affection for us*, Symm. Ep. 1, 41: Ecclesiae Dei, Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 5.—**II.** In partic., *carefulness in household affairs*, i. e. *economy, frugality*, Cic. Off. 2, 24 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 22, 25; Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.*—*Plur.* (very rare): maritorum inefficaces diligentiae, *precautions*, App. M. 9, p. 224, 17.

dīlĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [diligo], *estimable, amiable*, Hier. Phil. 5, 1.

dī-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* [2. lego]. Prop., to distinguish one by selecting him from others; hence, in gen., *to value* or *esteem highly, to love* (v. amo *init.*, and cf. faveo, studeo, foveo, cupio; very freq. and class.). **I.** Prop.: nihil est enim virtute amabilius, nihil quod magis alliciat ad diligendum: quippe cum propter virtutem et probitatem etiam eos, quos numquam vidimus, quodam modo diligamus, Cic. Lael. 8, 28; cf. id. ib. 9, 29 sq.; 14, 50; id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.*; 1, 12 et saep. (cf. also the passages with diligo which are cited under amo, 1. and 1. colo, II. 2. b.); Caes. B. G. 6, 19 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 61, 3; Suet. Caes. 67; Verg. A. 9, 430; Hor. C. 2, 20, 7 et saep.: satin habes, si feminarum nulla'st, quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 18; Verg. A. 1, 344; Hor. C. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Caes. 50; 52; id. Aug. 62 al.: te in germani fratris dilexi loco, Ter. And. 1, 5, 57; cf. Verg. A. 4, 31; Suet. Calig. 24 al.: quem di diligunt, *whom the gods favor*, denoting a fortunate person, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 18; Ter. And. 5, 6, 9; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 14.—Prov.: diligitur nemo, nisi cui fortuna secunda est, Ov. P. 2, 3, 23.

II. Transf. **A.** Of inanimate objects: fidem est complexus, observantiamque dilexit, Cic. Balb. 28; cf.: Caesaris consilia in re publica, id. Prov. Cons. 10 *fin.*: benevolentiam, diligentiam, prudentiam mirifice, id. Att. 12, 34 *fin.*: aviae memoriam, Suet. Vesp. 2: auream mediocritatem, Hor. C. 2, 10, 6: Cypron, id. ib. 1, 30, 2 et saep. —**B.** Very rarely, of inanimate subjects, *to love, choose, affect*: montes amant cedrus, larix, etc. . . . montes et valles diligit abies, Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 73 sq.—* **C.** With *inf.* for amare, *to do willingly* or *habitually, to be fond of* doing: pira nasci tali solo maxime diligunt, Pall. Febr. 25, 1.—Hence, **1. dīlĭgens,** entis, *P. a.*, prop. esteeming, loving; hence, in respect to an inanimate object, *careful, assiduous, attentive, diligent, accurate* with regard to it, opp. negligens (very freq. and class.). **A.** In gen. (*α*) With *praepp.*: qui in re adventitia atque hereditaria tam diligens, tam attentus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48; so, in rebus omnibus, id. Lael. 17, 62: in exquirendis temporibus, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*: in ostentis animadvertendis, id. Div. 1, 42 *fin.*: in compositione, id. Quint. 10, 1, 79: in philosophia, id. ib. 129: in eloquendo, id. ib. 63: in symmetria, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58 al.: ad custodiendum aliquem diligentissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; so, ad reportandum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6: ad cetera, Quint. 1, 1, 7: diligentes circa hoc, Plin. 31, 5, 30, § 56: circa aerarium, Eutr. 8, 7.—(*β*) With *gen.*: omnis officii diligentissimus, Cic. Cael. 30, 73: veritatis, Nep. Epam. 3: imperii, id. Con. 1, 2: disciplinae, Vell. 1, 6; cf.: litterarum veterum, Gell. 4, 11, 4: compositionis, Quint. 9, 4, 77: aliarum rerum quae vitam instruunt, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 3: temperamenti, Plin. Pan. 79, 5: naturae, *attentively investigating it*, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; so, medicinae, id. 32, 3, 13, § 26 et saep.—* (*γ*) With *dat.*: Corinthios video publicis equis assignandis et alendis, orborum et viduarum tributis fuisse quondam diligentes, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 32. —(*δ*) *Absol.*: experientissimus ac diligentissimus orator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21: pro cauto ac diligente, Caes. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.; for which: ut a diligenti curiosus distat, Quint. 8, 3, 55; cf. id. 1, 4, 24; 2, 15, 10 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf.: diligentior notitia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: stilus, Tac. Or. 39: remedia, Sen. Ep. 95; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 45; Vell. 1, 4.—**C.** In partic., with reference to domestic affairs, *frugal, thrifty, economical* (cf. its opp. negligens = prodigus, and Ruhnk. Rutil. Lup. p. 95, a, ed. Frotsch.): homo frugi ac diligens, qui sua servare vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 1; cf. opp. negligens, ib. 4, 13, 8; and c. c. parcus and opp. luxuriosus, Auct. Her. 4, 34: cum te pro illiberali diligentem (appelles), Quint. 9, 3, 65: ex re familiari, cujus diligentissimus erat, Suet. Gramm. 23.—Hence, **dīlĭgenter,** *adv.* (acc. to II. A.), *carefully, attentively, diligently*: accurate agatur, docte et diligenter, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30; id. Men. 5, 6, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 1; 2, 3, 47 al.; Cic. Phil. 1, 15 *fin.*; id. Fam. 6, 5; id. Att. 16, 16 A. *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 22; id. Brut. 22, 86; Caes. B. G. 3, 16 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 8, 4; Vulg. Act. 22, 30 al.—*Sup.*, Cic. Lael. 2, 7; id. Rep. 2, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 28 *fin*; id. B. C. 3, 81 al.—**2. dīlectus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *loved, beloved, dear* (rare).—With *dat.*: pueri dilecti Superis, Ov. M. 10, 153; so id. ib. 5, 395; 8, 758.—In *sup.*, Stat. Th. 8, 99; Vulg. Heb. 6, 9.—*Absol.*: luce mihi carior dilectior fili, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *init.*; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 74 al.—*Subst.*: **dīlectus,** i, *m.*, = ὁ ἐρώμενος, *a favorite*, Suet. Aug. 98.

dīlŏgĭa, ae, *f.* (διλογία), *ambiguity*, as a rhetorical figure, Pseud. Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26.

† **dīlŏphos,** a, on, *adj.*, = δίλοφος, *with two crests, two-crested*: ales, Mart. Cap. 2, § 177.

dī-lōrīco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tear apart, tear open* one's dress (very rare): tunicam, *Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; so, vestem, App. M. 6, p. 177; 7, p. 191.

† **dīlōris,** e, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from δίς and lorum, double-thonged, i. e.], *double-striped*: vestis, Vop. Aur. 46, 6: interula, id. Bonos. 15, 8.

dī-lūcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, lit., to be light enough to distinguish objects apart; hence, trop., *to be clear, evident* (rare): dilucere brevi fraus coepit, Liv. 8, 27 *fin.*; cf. id. 3, 16; 25, 29 *fin.*: emolumentum ejus in animo tuo dilucebit, Gell. 16, 8, 16.—With a subject-clause: satis dilucet, hanc capionem posse dici, Gell. 7, 10, 3.

dīlūcesco, luxi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [diluceo], *to grow light, to begin to shine, to dawn*; in the *perf.*, *to shine* (rare but class.). **I.** Impers.: cum jam dilucesceret, Cic. Cat. 3, 3: jam dilucescebat, cum signum consul dedit, Liv. 36, 24; and so transf.: discussa est illa caligo . . . diluxit, patet, videmus omnia, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5.—**II.** Pers.: omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, etc., *Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 13; cf. Gell. 3, 2.—Trop.: donec diluxit rerum genetalis origo, Lucr. 5, 176: ista dilucescant allucente misericordiâ tuâ, August. Civ. D. 11, 22.

dīlūcĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dilucido], *an illustrating, explaining*; *clearness, distinctness* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Complex. 1 Cor. 6.

dīlūcĭdē, *adv.*, *clearly, brightly; plainly, evidently, distinctly*; v. dilucidus *fin.*

dīlūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [diluceo], *clear, bright* (syn.: clarus, illustris, perspicuus, conspicuus). **I.** Lit. (rare): zmaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 70.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *clear, plain, distinct, evident* (in Cic. and Quint.): oratio, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: verbis uti, id. Inv. 1, 20 *fin.*; cf. verba, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26: sermo, id. 5, 14, 33; 11, 1, 53: enuntiatio, id. 7, 3, 2 al.—*Comp.*: omnia dilucidiora non ampliora facientes, Cic. Or. 5 *fin.*—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*: **dīlūcĭdē. a.** (Acc. to *no.* I.) *Clearly, brightly*: dilucidius flagrant, Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 48.—**b.** (Acc. to *no.* II.) *Plainly, evidently, distinctly*: expedire, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 52; cf. explicare, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117: dilucide planeque dicere, id. Or. 23 *fin.*: rei dilucide magnificandi causa, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8; cf. dicere, Quint. 8, 6, 52: lex vetat, Cic. Vat. 15 *fin.*: docere, Liv. 39, 47 al.—*Comp.*, Cels. 2, 4.—*Sup.*, Aug. ad Hier. Ep. 29, 2.

dīlūcŭlat, ābat, 1, *v. impers.* [diluculum], *it grows light, it dawns*; perh. only Gell. 2, 29, 7; 7, 1, 6.

dīlūcŭlum, i, *n.* [diluceo], *daybreak, dawn* (cf. crepusculum), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 105; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; id. Att. 16, 13, a; cf. Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.*; Censor. 24; Vulg. Luc. 24, 1 et saep.—In *plur.*, Fronto, Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5.

* **dī-lūdĭum,** ii, *n.* [ludus], *a resting-time, intermission* between plays, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47.

dī-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash to pieces, wash away; to dissolve, dilute, cause to melt away; to wash, drench* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ne aqua lateres diluere posset, *Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 6: sata laeta boumque labores, Verg. G. 1, 326; cf.: sanguine diluitur tellus, *is soaked*, Furius Antias ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4: unguenta lacrimis, Ov. P. 1, 9, 53: alvum helleboro, Gell. 17, 15, 4: vulnus cruris aceto, Petr. 136, 7; cf.: ulcus ovi albore, Scrib. Comp. 24: colorem, i. e. *to wash out, weaken*, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; Ov. P. 4, 10, 62: amnes diluuntur, Plin. 31, 4, 29, § 52.—**B.** In partic., *to dissolve* any thing in a liquid, i. e. *to temper, dilute, mix*: absinthia, Lucr. 4, 224; 6, 930; cf. venenum, Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*: helleborum, Pers. 5, 100: vinum, i. e. *to dilute with water*, Mart. 1, 107; v. under *P. a.*: favos lacte et miti Baccho (i. e. vino), Verg. G. 1, 344; cf.: Hymettia mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16: insignem bacam aceto, id. ib. 2, 3, 241: medicamentum aceto, Cels. 5, 20; Scrib. Comp. 158; 261 al.: circaeam in vino, Plin. 27, 8, 38, § 60: rutam cum mero, Col. 6, 4, 2: medicamentum ex aqua, Scrib. Comp. 247 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** *To weaken, lessen, impair; to do away with, remove*: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut elevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42: res leves infirmare ac diluere (opp. confirmare), id. Rosc. Am. 15; Quint. 9, 2, 80: molestias omnes (c. c. extenuare), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16; cf.: curam multo mero, Ov. A. A. 238: seriorem horam mero, id. H. 19, 14: vitium ex animo (Bacchus), Prop. 3, 17, 6 (4, 16, 6 M.): crimen, Cic. Mil. 27; id. Brut. 80, 278; Liv. 4, 14; Quint. 7, 10, 12 (opp. obicere); 9, 2, 53 (c. c. negare) et saep.; cf. also Cic. Cael. 15; Liv. 45, 10; Quint. 4, 2, 26; Ov. R. Am. 695 et saep.: invidiam aliqua cavillatione, Suet. Vesp. 23: injurias aere pauco, *to atone for*, Gell. 20, 1, 31: omnes affectuum vires, Quint. 11, 1, 52: ejus auctoritatem, Sen. Ep. 29: memoriam tam praeclarae rei, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1.—* **B.** Analog. with its synon. dissolvere, *to solve* a difficulty, i. e. *to explain*: mi, quod rogavi, dilue, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 64.—Hence,

dīlūtus, a, um, *P. a.*, *diluted, thin, weak, soft* (perh. only post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: potio (opp. meraca), Cels. 1, 3; cf.: vinum dilutius pueris, senibus meracius, id.; and: potio quam dilutissima, id.: solum dilutius, Plaut. 17, 20, 33, § 144; hence also *subst.*, **dīlūtum,** i, *n.*, *a liquid in which something has been dissolved, a solution*, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 46: rubor, id. 22, 22, 46, § 92: amethystus dilutior, *paler*, id. 37, 9, 40, § 122: colos, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67: urina, Cels.

2, 6: odor, *slight, faint* (opp. acutus), Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 110 et saep.—**2.** Transf., of a wine-drinker, *drunk* (opp. abstemius), Aus. Ep. a. Id. 11. —**B.** Trop. (borrowed from colors), *clear, manifest:* dilutior erat defectus, Amm. 20, 3. —* *Adv.:* **dīlūtē,** *slightly, weakly:* Gallos post haec dilutius esse poturos, Cic. Font. Fragm. ap. Amm. 15, 12, 2; acc. to others an adj., sc. vinum.

* **dīlŭvĭālis,** e, *adj.* [diluvium], *of a deluge* or *flood:* irruptio, i. e. diluvium, Sol. 9, 8.

dīlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.*, also **dīlŭvĭum,** ii, *n.*, and **dīlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diluo], lit., a washing away of the earth; hence, **I.** Transf., *an inundation, flood, deluge* (in all three forms only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; yet in Seneca, Quaestt. Natt., diluvium stands for the general deluge; v. infra, *β*). (*α*) Diluvies, Lucr. 5, 255; 6, 292; Hor. C. 3, 29, 40; 4, 14, 28; Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8.—(*β*) Diluvium, Verg. A. 12, 205; Ov. M. 1, 434; Sen. Q. N. 3, 27; 29; Plin. Ep. 8, 17; Flor. 4, 2, 3; cf. Vulg. Matt. 24, 38 al.—(*γ*) Diluvio, Censor. 18 *med.*; Tert. Anim. 46.—**II.** Trop.: diluvio ex illo tot vasta per aequora vecti, *desolation, destruction,* Verg. A. 7, 228 (ex illa vastitate, Serv.), *a deluge of invasion,* Val. Fl. 6, 394.

1. dīlŭvĭo, āre, *v. a.* [diluvies], *to inundate, to deluge,* Lucr. 5, 387.

2. dīlŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. diluvies.

dīlŭvĭum, ii, *n.*, v. diluvies, *β*.

† **dĭmăchae,** ārum, *m.*, = διμάχαι, *soldiers who fought both on foot and on horseback,* Anglice *dragoons;* a sort of troops among the Macedonians, Curt. 5, 13, 8.

‡ **dĭmăchaerus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διμάχαιρος, *fighting with two swords:* gladiator, Inscr. Orell. 2584.

* **dī-mădesco,** dui, 3, *v. inch.*, *to melt away:* nives, Luc. 6, 479.

dī-māno (dem-), āre, *v. n.*, *to flow different ways, to spread abroad* (very rare): meus hic forensis labor dimanavit ad existimationem hominum paulo latius, Cic. Cael. 3, 6.

dīmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimetior], *a measuring.* **I.** Prop.: quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.—**II.** Transf., *the axis of the earth,* Hygin. Astr. 1, 3.—**2.** *Extent, dimensions,* in gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 36; 2, 2, 3 al.—So *plur.* Amm. 23, 6, 11.—**III.** Trop.: vocum, Quint. 9, 4, 45: versuum, id. 48; cf. id. 52 and 85.

dīmensus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimetior.

† **dĭmĕter (-trus),** a, um, *adj.*, = δίμετρος, *of two measures* or *metres* (late Lat.): versus, *a dimeter,* Diom. p. 506 P.; and simply dimetrus (sc. versus), Ter. Maur. p. 2437 ib.

dī-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to measure* any thing, *to measure out* (v. demetior *init.*—rare but class.): studium dimetiendi caeli atque terrae, Cic. de Sen. 14, 49: dimetiri et dinumerare syllabas, id. Or. 43, 147: campum ad certamen, Verg. A. 12, 117: mundum, Quint. 12, 11, 10; cf. id. 9, 4, 112.—Hence, *part.* as *subst.:* **dīmētĭens,** entis, *f.*, *the diameter* (διάμετρος), Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86 sq.

☞ In pass. signif.: columnae altitudo dimetiatur in partes duodecim, Vitr. 3, 3; 5, 9; Quint. 8 prooem. § 27: mirari se sollertiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; so in the *part.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5; 4, 17, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 27; Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155; Verg. G. 1, 231; 2, 284.—Cf. in *fut. pass. part.:* non cum vitae tempore esse dimetiendam commemorationem nominis nostri, Cic. Arch. 11, 29 Halm (Baiter, dimittendam).

dī-mēto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, and **dī-mētor,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to measure out, mark out, to fix the limits of* (rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): locum castris, Liv. 8, 38; cf.: dimetata signa, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110 (Baiter, demetata).—*Depon. form:* eorum enim cursus dimetati cognovimus, etc., id. ib. 2, 62, 155.

* **dīmētrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = διμετρία, *a poem consisting of iambic dimeters,* Aus. Ep. 16, 104.

dīmĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimico], *a fight, combat, furious encounter* (cf.: pugna, proelium, certamen, contentio, acies; freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit., Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; Liv. 25, 6 *fin.*; 31, 35 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 10; 17; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 11 et saep.—In *plur.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 86. 3; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 12.—(*β*) With *gen.:* proelii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, § 5: universae rei, *a pitched battle, general engagement,* Liv. 1, 38; for which, universa, id. 22, 32.—**II.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *a combating, struggling; a contest:* non modo contentione, sed etiam dimicatione elaborandum, Cic. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.*: talis in remp. nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, id. Balb. 2 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 3; 6, 4, 4 al.—(*β*) With *gen.:* vitae, i. e. *a perilous contest,* Cic. Planc. 32: capitis, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: capitis, famae, fortunarumque omnium, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: fortunae (c. c. discrimen), id. Sull. 28.

dī-mĭco, āvi (e. g. dimicavere, Vell. 2, 85, 1; dimicaverant, Caes. B. C. 2, 4, 3; dimicassent, Vell. 2, 85, 5 al.; dimicuisse, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 2; 2, 13, 28), ātum, 1, *v. n.*, lit., to brandish one's weapons against the enemy, i. e. *to fight, struggle, contend* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: manum conserere atque armis dimicare, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 4: armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1, 2: ferro pro patria, Liv. 1, 24: acie cum aliquo, id. 2, 49 *fin.*; for which: in acie, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 2: proelio, id. ib. 5, 16, 2; 6, 31, 1 al.: equitatu, Nep. Eum. 3 *fin.*: adversus aliquem, Nep. Milt. 4 *fin.*: pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19 et saep.: tuto dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 2; so *absol.*, id. ib. 2, 21, 5; 3, 17 *fin.* et saep.—*Pass. impers.:* ancipiti proelio dimicatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 3; so, proelio, id. ib. 1, 41, 3; 3, 72, 3 al.; and without proelio, id. B. G. 5, 16, 1; id. B. C. 3, 85, 3; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf.: in mortem dimicabatur, Vell. 2, 85, 4 al.—In partic. of gladiatorial combats, Suet. Caes. 26; 39; id. Calig. 27; 30; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18 al.—**b.** With an abstr. subject: leonum feritas inter se non dimicat, Plin. H. N. 7 prooem. § 5.

II. Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *to struggle, to strive, to contend:* omni ratione erit dimicandum, ut, etc., Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 22, 72: dimicantes competitores, Liv. 6, 41: de sua potentia periculo civitatis, Cic. Att. 7, 3; esp. with the accessory idea of risk, hazard: reos, de capite, de fama, de civitate, de fortunis, de liberis dimicantes (for which, shortly before: qui auderent se et salutem suam *in discrimen offerre*), Cic. Sest. 1: de honore et gloria (for which, shortly before: de vita, de gloria *in discrimen vocantur*), id. Off. 1, 24, 83: de vita gloriae causa, id. Arch. 10, 23; cf.: de vita, id. ib. 11 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 26: de omnibus fortunis reip., Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 D.: de fama, Nep. Timoth. 4, 3: de liberis, Liv. 3, 44 *fin.*; and: de repulsa, i. e. *at the risk of one,* id. 6, 40; cf. also without *de:* ut in singulas horas capite dimices tuo, Liv. 2, 12 (in Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56, the reading is dubious, v. Madv. ad h. l.).—**b.** In Tertullian, borrowed from the lang. of gladiators (v. supra, *no.* I.): ad hanc jam lineam dimicabit nostra congressio, Tert. Pudic. 6; id. adv. Marc. 1, 7.

* **dīmĭdĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dimidio], *a halving, dividing into halves:* salutis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

dīmĭdĭātus, *P.* and *P. a.*, from dimidio.

dīmĭdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.*, *a half,* Pompei. Gr. 4, n. 8, p. 63.

dīmĭdĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [dimidius], *to divide into two equal parts, to halve* (as a finite verb, very rare): quid dimidias Christum? Tert. de Carn. Chr. 5.—Trop.: viri dolosi non dimidiabunt dies suos, i. e. *shall not live half the life of men,* Vulg. Psa. 54, 23; cf. also, id. Job, 21, 21; but freq. and class. in the *perf. part.* **dīmĭdĭātus,** *halved, half* (acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 19, applied to a whole, which is divided into halves; whereas dimidius is applied to a half; or, as Gellius rightly explains it, *dimidiatum* nisi ipsum, quod divisum est, dici haud convenit; *dimidium* vero est, non quod ipsum dimidiatum est, sed quae ex dimidiato pars altera est; cf. however, dimidius, I.): homines dimidiati, Cato ap. Gell. l. l.; cf. id. R. R. 151, 3; and comic.: procellunt sese in mensam dimidiati (*with half the body*), dum appetunt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165; cf. also, transf.: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, id. Men. 1, 2, 45: luna, Cato ap. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 194; cf. mensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52; id. Tusc. 2, 16: vas vini, Enn. ap. Gell. l. l.: porcus, Lucil. ib.; cf. Suet. Tib. 34: solea, Lucil. ap. Gell. l. l.: librum, fabulam legi, Varr. ib.; cf.: exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66; so the comic verse respecting Terence: tu quoque, tu in summis, o dimidiate Menander, etc., Caes. ap. Suet. Vita Ter. *fin.*

dīmĭdĭum, ii, *n.*, *the half,* v. the foll. II.

dī-mĭdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medius], *half* (for the diff. between it and dimidiatus, v. dimidio). **I.** As an adj., until the Aug. per. only in connection with pars, e. g.: dimidiam partem nationum subegit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77; id. Aul. 4, 10, 37; id. Rud. 4, 4, 79; Lucr. 1, 618 sq.; 5, 720; Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103; id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; id. Fam. 13, 29, 4; Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 5; id. B. C. 1, 27; 3, 101 (twice); Sall. J. 64, 5; Suet. Caes. 42; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 21; Ov. F. 5, 122; id. Tr. 1, 2, 44 et saep.—**II.** Since the Aug. per., esp. in poets, also with other substantives, instead of dimidiatus (v. dimidio), *divided into two equal parts, halved:* mullus (opp. lupus totus), Mart. 2, 37, 4: crus, Juv. 13, 95: vultus, id. 15, 57: Memnone, id. 15, 5: forma circuli, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150: clepsydrae, id. Ep. 6, 2, 5: labro basia dare, i. e. *slightly,* Mart. 2, 10 and 22; so of busts: Priapus, Mart. 11, 18; cf. Cicero's pun on the half-length likeness of his brother Quintus: frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, in Macr. S. 2, 3 (the word dimidius, for dimidiatus, belongs prob. to Macr. himself).—**III.** Trop., so of persons of mixed descent: dimidius patrum, dimidius plebis, *half patrician and half plebeian,* Liv. 4, 2, 6.—Hence, *subst.* **A. dīmĭdĭum,** ii, *n.*, *the half* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of writing): horae, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 11; so with *gen.*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 73; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 67; 71 et saep.; *absol.*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 87; id. Ps. 4, 7, 68; 5, 2, 29; id. Pers. 1, 2, 17 et saep.; *abl.* dimidio, with comparatives: dimidio minus opinor, *less by half,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 35; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; id. Fl. 20, 46; id. Verr. 2, 3, 33; Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 318 et saep.—**2.** Like a *comp.* with *quam:* vix dimidium militum quam quod acceperat successori tradidit, Liv. 35, 1, 2; 45, 18, 7.—Prov.: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, *well begun is half done,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40; cf. Aus. Ep. 81.—**B.** Rarely **dīmĭdĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the half:* verbenaca decocta in aqua ad dimidias, Plin. 26, 12, 73, § 120.

dī-mĭnŭo (or **dimmĭnuo**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to break into small pieces, to dash to pieces, to break* (v. deminuo—rare; perh. only ante-class.): qui ego illi speculo dimminuam caput, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 109; cf.: caput homini, id. Men. 2, 2, 30: caput tuum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 33: cerebrum tibi, id. Ad. 4, 2, 32; Lucr. 1, 614.—**II.** *To violate, outrage, destroy by outrage:* veritates, Vulg. Psa. 11, 1: de verbis libri, id. Apoc. 22, 19 (perh. deminuerit is a better reading).

dīmĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.*, another reading for deminutio, Hyg. F. 30 in Maj. Auct. Class. v. 3, p. 13, and Vulg. Rom. 11, 12 al.

dīmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dimitto]. **I.** *A sending in different directions, a sending out, sending forth* (very rare): dimissiones libertorum ad faenerandas provincias, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: sanguinis, i. e. *blood-letting,* Gell. 10, 8 *in lemm.*—* **II.** *A dismissing, discharging:* propugnatorum atque remigum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86.—**III.** *The remission* (of pain, fever, etc.; opp. accessio), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 13; 2, 18, 108 al.

dīmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a forgiver, pardoner* (eccl. Lat.): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10 al.

dīmissōrĭae litterae dicuntur, quae vulgo *apostoli* dicuntur (*notice sent to a higher judge*): dimissoriae autem dictae, quod causa ad eum, qui appellatus est, dimittitur, Dig. 50, 16, 106; cf. ib. 49, 6, 1.

dīmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimitto.

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** With particular reference to the prep., *to send different ways, to send apart,* i. e., **A.**

To send out or *forth* in different directions, *to send about* (class.). (α) With *acc.*: Naevius pueros circum amicos dimittit, Cic. Quint. 6, 2: consules designatos circum provincias, Suet. Aug. 64: litteras circum municipia, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 1; cf.: litteras circa praefectos, Liv. 42, 51: litteras per omnes provincias, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 4; with which cf.: nuntios per agros, id. B. G. 6, 31, 2: librum per totam Italiam, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2: edicta per provincias, Suet. Galb. 10: certos per litora, Verg. A. 1, 577 et saep.: nuntios tota civitate Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 9: nuntios in omnes partes, id. ib. 4, 19, 2; 4, 34, 5; cf. ib. 5, 49, 8; and poet.: aciem (i. e. oculos) in omnes partes, Ov. M. 3, 381: praefectos in finitimas civitates, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 3; cf.: Manlium Faesulas, Sall. C. 27 et saep.: nuntios ad Centrones, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 1; so with *ad*, id. ib. 6, 34, 8; id. B. C. 1, 52 *fin.* al.: legatos quoquoversus, id. B. G. 3, 23, 2; 7, 4, 5; id. B. C. 1, 36, 2: dimissos equites pabulandi causa, id. ib. 1, 80, 3; cf. equitatum, id. B. G. 7, 71, 5: omnem ab se equitatum, id. ib. § 1.—Trop.: animum ignotas in artes, Ov. M. 8, 188, *directs, applies* (al. demittit).—(β) Without *object acc.*: dimisit circum omnes propinquas regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 6: per provincias, Liv. 29, 37: ad amicos, Cic. Tull. Fragm. § 22; cf.: in omnes partis, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 1.—**B.** *To separate* a multitude, *to break up, dissolve;* and subjectively, *to dismiss* (from one's self), *to discharge, disband:* senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65: concilium, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31; id. Vatin. 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 31; id. B. C. 1, 32, 4 et saep.; cf. conventum, Sall. C. 21 *fin.*: exercitum (a standing military t. t.; cf. Vell. 2, 52, 4), Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 6; 1, 9, 5 et saep.: plures manus (with diducere, and opp. continere manipulos ad signa), Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 5: delectum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 15: convivium, *to break up*, Liv. 36, 29; Tac. A. 15, 30 et saep.

II. With particular reference to the verb, *to send away* either an individual or a body; *to let go, discharge, dismiss, release.* **A.** Lit.: aliquem ab se et amandare in ultimas terras, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; so, aliquem ab se, id. Fam. 13, 63; Nep. Att. 4, 2: discedentem aliquem non sine magno dolore, id. ib. 12, 18 *fin.*: aliquos aequos placatosque, id. Or. 10, 34; so, aliquem incolumem, Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 4; 1, 23, 3: ex custodia, Liv. 23, 2, 14: e carcere, Just. 21, 1, 5: impunitum, Sall. C. 51, 5: saucium ac fugatum, Nep. Hann. 4: neminem nisi victum, id. ib. 3 et saep.; cf.: aliquem ludos pessumos, i. e. pessime ludificatum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 12: uxorem, i. e. *to put her away, repudiate her*, Suet. Aug. 63 al.: Cossutia dimissa, quae desponsata fuerat, etc., id. Caes. 1: sponsam intactam, id. Aug. 62: cf. also: aliquam e matrimonio, Suet. Tib. 49; v. also under *no.* B.: creditorem, i. e. *to pay him*, Dig. 31, 72: debitorem, i. e. *to forgive him the debt*, ib. 50, 9, 4: equos, in order to fight on foot, Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*; Verg. A. 10, 366; but also in order to flee, Caes. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*: hostem ex manibus, id. ib. 1, 64, 2; 3, 49, 2; cf. also: Demosthenem (i. e. his orations) e manibus, *to put out of one's hands, to lay down*, Cic. Or. 30; cf.: istos sine ulla contumelia dimittamus, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64: milites, in oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 2: a turpissima suspicione, *to free, relieve*, Petr. 13, 4.—*Absol.*: dimittam, ut te velle video, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 106; Cic. de Or. 1, 28; Quint. 11, 3, 86 al.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate objects: eum locum, quem ceperant, *to abandon, desert*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 4: Italiam, id. ib. 1, 25, 4: ripas, id. B. G. 5, 18 *fin.*: complura oppida, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5: provinciam, Liv. 40, 43: captam Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 226 et saep.: fortunas morte, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf. patrimonium, id. Caecin. 26 *fin.*: speratam praedam ex manibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 1: signa ex metu, id. B. C. 3, 69 *fin.*; cf. arma, Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.*; Luc. 3, 367 et saep.—Esp.: dimissis manibus, *with hands relaxed*, i. e. *in all haste:* ibi odos dimissis manibus in caelum volat, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 52; cf.: dimissis pedibus, id. ib. v. 54: dimissis manibus fugere domum, id. Ep. 3, 1, 16.—**B.** Trop., *to renounce, give up, abandon, forego, forsake:* ista philosophia, quae nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: rem saepius frustra tentatam, Caes. B. C. 1, 26 *fin.*: exploratam victoriam, id. B. G. 7, 52, 2: oppugnationem, id. ib. 7, 17, 4; id. B. C. 3, 73, 1: occasionem rei bene gerendae, id. B. G. 5, 57, 1; cf. id. B. C. 1, 72, 4; 3, 25, 4: rei gerendae facultatem, id. ib. 1, 28, 2; 3, 97, 1: omnem rei frumentariae spem, id. ib. 1, 73, 1: condiciones pacis, id. ib. 1, 26, 2: principatum, id. B. G. 6, 12, 6: tempus, id. ib. 2, 21 *fin.*; Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89: suum jus (opp. retinere), id. Balb. 13, 31: vim suam, id. Fam. 9, 12: libertatem, id. Planc. 34 *fin.*: amicitias, id. Lael. 21: commemorationem nominis nostri, id. Arch. 11 *fin.*: quaestionem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: curam, id. Att. 14, 11; Tac. Or. 3: praeterita, instantia, futura pari oblivione, id. H. 3, 36: matrimonia, Suet. Calig. 25: fugam, Verg. A. 11, 706: coeptum iter, Ov. M. 2, 598: cursus, id. ib. 11, 446 et saep.: tantam fortunam ex manibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 37 *fin.*: studium et iracundiam suam rei publicae dimittere, i. q. condonare, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, id. B. C. 3, 69, 3; cf.: tributa alicui, i. e. *to remit*, Tac. H. 3, 55: laudibus nomen alicujus in longum aevum, *to transmit*, Luc. 1, 448: dimissum quod nescitur, non amittitur, *is foregone, not lost*, Pub. Syr. 138 (Rib.).

dīmōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from dimoveo.

dī-mŏvĕo, ōvi, ōtum (DISMOTUM, v. infra), 2, *v. a.* (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with demoveo, q. v.; not freq. before the Aug. per.; not in Caes. and Quint.; perh. not in Cic., where demovere appears everywhere to be the better reading). **I.** *To move asunder, to part, put asunder, separate, divide:* terram aratro, Verg. G. 2, 513; cf.: glebas aratro, Ov. M. 5, 341: aera (c. c. dispellere umbras), Verg. A. 5, 839; cf. auras, id. ib. 9, 645: cinerem foco, Ov. M. 8, 642: undas, Lucr. 6, 891; Ov. M. 4, 708; cf. aquas, id. H. 18, 80; 19, 48: rubum, Hor. C. 1, 23, 7.—Poet.: ubi sol radiis terram dimovit abortus (preceded by: ubi roriferis terram nox obruit umbris), *cleaves the earth, lays it open*, Lucr. 6, 869.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of a multitude of persons or things, *to separate from each other, to scatter, disperse, drive away, dismiss:* humentem umbram polo, Verg. A. 3, 589; 4, 7; cf.: gelidam umbram caelo, id. ib. 11, 210: obstantes propinquos, Hor. C. 3, 5, 51: turbam, Tac. H. 3, 31; 80; Suet. Galb. 19; cf.: dimotis omnibus, Tac. H. 2, 49; cf.: VTEI EA BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT . . . DISMOTA SIENT, i. e. *be dissolved, abolished*, S. C. de Bacchan. *fin.*—**2.** *To separate* from something, *to remove.* **a.** Lit.: quos (equites) spes societatis a plebe dimoverat, Sall. J. 42, 1; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: dimovit perfregitque custodias Poena, Plin. Pan. 49: parietes (al. demotis), Tac. A. 6, 24: plagulas (lecticae), Suet. Tit. 10 al.—**b.** Trop.: gaudentem patrios findere sarculo Numquam dimoveas, ut, etc., *thou canst never entice away, in order to*, etc., Hor. C. 1, 1, 13 (al. demo-).—**II.** *To move to and fro, to put in motion* (cf. dimitto, *no.* I.—so perh. only in Celsus): superiores partes, Cels. 3, 27, 3: manus, id. 2, 14 *fin.*: se inambulatione levi, id. 4, 24 al.

Dinaea or **Dinea**, ae, *f.*, *a Roman female name*, Cic. Clu. 7, 21; 12, 33 al.

Dīnarchus, i, *m.*, = Δείναρχος, *an Attic orator, an imitator of Demosthenes*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94; id. Brut. 9, 36.

Dindȳmus (-os), i, *m.*, and **Dindȳmon**, i, *n.*, = Δίνδυμον, *a mountain in Mysia near Pessinus, sacred to Cybele*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 3; Cat. 63, 91; Ov. F. 4, 249.—Also, **Dindȳma**, ōrum, *n.*, = Δίνδυμα, τά, Verg. A. 9, 618; 10, 252; Ov. M. 2, 223; id. F. 4, 234.—**II.** Hence, **A. Dindȳmēnē**, ēs, *f.*, = Δινδυμηνή, *the goddess Cybele, who was worshipped there*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 5.—*Gen.*: Dindymenae, Cat. 63, 13.—**B. Dindȳmărĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a priest of Cybele*, Commod. 17, 6.

† **dīnē**, es, *f.*, = δίνη, *a whirlwind:* vertex ille est, vel uti dicitur *dine*, etc., Ap. de Mundo, 12, p. 62, 32 (dub. Hild. Helicias).

dingua, ae, *f.*, v. lingua.

Dīno or **Dīnōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = Δείνων, *a Greek historian of the time of Philip of Macedonia*, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; Nep. Con. 5; Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136.

Dīnŏcrătes, is, *m.*, = Δεινοκράτης, *a Grecian architect in the time of Alexander the Great*, Vitr. 2 praef. 1 sq.; Val. Max. 1, 4 *extr.* 1.

Dīnŏmăchē, ēs, *f.*, = Δεινομάχη, *the mother of Alcibiades;* hence, poet.: Dinomaches ego sum—as much as to say, *I am a person of quality*, Pers. 4, 20.

Dīnŏmăchus, i, *m.*, = Δεινόμαχος, *a Greek philosopher*, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; id. Off. 3, 33, 119.

dī-nosco (old form, **dīgnosco**—no *perf.* nor *sup.*), ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [dis, 2.; nosco], *to know apart, to distinguish, discern* one thing from another (perh. not ante-Aug.). (α) With *ab:* vix ut dinosci possit a mastiche verā, Plin. 12, 17, 36, § 72.—(β) With *abl.:* civem dinoscere hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 29: ut possem curvo dinoscere rectum, id. ib. 2, 2, 44: aera tinnitu, Quint. 11, 3, 31: vocem auribus, speciem oculis, id. ib. 18: aliquid sapore, Col. 2, 2, 20.—(γ) With *accus.:* suos et alienos, Col. 8, 5, 7: vera bona, Juv. 10, 2: veri speciem, Pers. 5, 105.—(δ) With *rel. clause:* dinoscere Quid solidum crepet, etc., Pers. 5, 24.—(ε) *Absol.:* inter se similes, vix ut dinoscere possis, Ov. M. 13, 835; Suet. Oth. 12.

dīnŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dinumero], *that may be numbered, calculable*, Cassiod. in Psa. 150 *fin.*

dīnŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a counting over, reckoning up, enumeration.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): noctium ac dierum, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 *fin.*; cf. (dierum), Paul. Sent. 5, 33: (personarum), Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16; Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 17.—**II.** Esp., as a figure of speech, i. q. Gr. ἀπαρίθμησις, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; quoted ap. Quint. 9, 1, 35 (who, however, does not regard it as a figure); 9, 3, 91 Spald.

dīnŭmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner, calculator:* syllabarum, Aug. in Psa. 55, 10.

dī-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to count over, reckon up, enumerate.* **I.** In gen. (class.): stellas, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: annos, id. Rep. 2, 15; cf. horas, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185: tempora, * Verg. A. 6, 691: noctes, Ov. M. 11, 574 al.: syllabas (c. c. dimetiri), Cic. Or. 43, 147: spoliata templa, Quint. 6, 1, 3: exercitum, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43: generis gradus, Ov. F. 2, 622.—*Absol.:* centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.*—**II.** In Plaut. and Ter. in partic., mercantile t. t., *to count out, pay out* money: argentum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 68; 3, 1, 17; 31: hibus stipendium, id. Mil. 1, 1, 74; cf.: viginti minas illi, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 17.

† **dī-nummĭum**, ii, *n.* [vox hibr., from δίς and nummus], *a tax of two* nummi, Cod. Theod. 14, 27, 2.

dīnuptĭla, ae, *f.*, *a plant* = bryonia, App. Herb. 66.

Dīo or **-ōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = Δίων. **I.** *A brother-in-law of the elder Dionysius, of Syracuse, the pupil and friend of Plato.* His life was written by Nepos and Plutarch; cf. also Cic. Tusc. 5, 35; id. de Or. 3, 34; Jornand. 2, 92.—**II.** *An Academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.—**III.** *A Stoic philosopher*, Cic. Leg. 3, 5 *fin.* dub. (al. Diogenes).—**IV.** Dio Halaesinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10 al.

† **dĭōbŏlāris**, e, *adj.* [vox hibr., διώβολον, with ending -aris], *that costs* or *is worth two* oboli: scorta, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64; Paul. ex Fest. p. 74, 6 Müll.: anus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64.—Hence, **dĭōbŏlārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the title of a comedy* otherwise unknown, Fulg. 566, 7.

Dĭŏchăres, is, *m.*, *a freedman of Caesar*, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 7.—Hence, **Dĭŏchărīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Diochares:* litterae, id. ib. 13, 45, 1.

Dĭoclētĭānus, i, *m.*, C. Aurelius Valerius, *a Roman emperor from* 284-305 A. D., Aurel. Vict. Caes. 38; id. Epit. 39; Eutrop. 9, 13 sq.; before his accession to the throne named Diocles, Aur. Vict. Ep. 39.

Dĭŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Διόδωρος. **I.** *A Peripatetic philosopher, a pupil of Critolaüs*, Cic. Fin. 5, 5; id. Ac. 2, 24; id. Tusc. 5,

30 sq.—**II.** *A famous dialectician*, Cic. Fat. 6; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180.—**III.** Siculus, *a well-known historian of the time of Augustus.* His work, entitled Βιβλιοθήκη, of which a portion is still extant, is mentioned by Plin. H. N. praef. § 25; Lact. 1, 13, 8.

Dĭŏdŏtus, i, *m.*, = Διόδοτος, *a Stoic, and teacher of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 90; id. Fam. 9, 4; id. Att. 2, 20; id. Ac. 2, 36; id. Tusc. 5, 39 et saep.; Tac. Or. 30.

† **diœcēsis**, is, *f.*, = διοίκησις. **I.** *A governor's jurisdiction, a district*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4 (ib. 13, 53 and 67, written as Greek); Cod. Theod. 7, 6, 3; Amm. 17, 7, 6.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*; sometimes also *a parish*, id. ib. 9, 16.

† **dĭœcētes**, ae, *m.*, = διοικητής, *an overseer of the revenue, royal treasurer*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22; 10, 28.

Dĭŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Διογένης. **I.** Apolloniates, *a celebrated Ionian philosopher, pupil of Anaximenes*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.—**II.** *The well-known Cynic philosopher of Sinope*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104; id. N. D. 3, 34; id. Mur. 36 et saep.—**III.** *A Stoic, teacher of Carneades and Laelius*, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Fin. 2, 8; id. Tusc. 4, 3; id. de Sen. 7 et saep.—**IV.** *A friend of M. Caelius Rufus*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2; id. Cael. ib. 8, 8, 10.

† **diōgmītae**, ārum, *m.*, = ΔΙΩΓΜΙΤΑΙ [from διωγμός, pursuit], *a sort of light-armed frontier troops kept for the pursuit of robbers*, Amm. 27, 9; Capitol. Anton. Philos. 21.

Dĭŏmēdes, is, *m.*, = Διομήδης. **I.** *A son of Tydeus, king of Aetolia, and Deipyle, the successor of Adrastus in Argos*; a famous hero at the siege of Troy, after which he went to Apulia, where he founded Argyripa (*Arpi*), Ov. M. 13, 100 sq.; 14, 457; Verg. A. 1, 752; 8, 9; Hor. S. 1, 5, 92; id. A. P. 146 et saep.—As grandson of Oeneus called Oenides, Ov. M. 14, 512: Diomedis Campus, *the region about* Cannae *in Apulia, on the Aufidus*, Liv. 25, 10; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 75 Müll.—Deriv., **Dĭŏmēdēus** (**-ĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of Diomedes*: enses, Ov. M. 15, 806: furtum, i. e. *the rape of the Trojan Palladium*, Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 179; called also, ausa, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 479: agri, i. e. *Aetolian*, Mart. 13, 93; on the contrary, arces, *the cities founded by Diomedes in Italy*, Stat. Silv. 3, 3, 163.—So too Diomedea (insula), *an island* or *group of islands in the Adriatic, on the coast of Apulia*, now *St. Domenico, St. Nicola*, and *Caprara*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151; cf.: Diomedis insula, id. 12, 1, 3, § 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 75 Müll.—Hence, the birds of that place (acc. to the fable of the metamorphosed companions of Diomedes) are called Diomedeae aves, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 271; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 28.—**II.** *A king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives to be eaten by his horses; overcome at last by Hercules*, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 300; 1, 752.—Hence, Diomedei equi, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2 praef. 12; Aus. Idyll. 19, 9; cf. Claud. in Rufin. 1, 254.

Dĭōn, ōnis, v. Dio.

Dĭōnē, ēs (**-a**, ae, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59), *f.*, = Διώνη. **I.** *The mother of Venus*, Cic. l. l.; Hyg. praef.; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 433.—Hence, **Dĭōnæus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Dione*: vestis, *the garment worked by Dione for her daughter*, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 102.—Far more freq. as in Greek, **II.** *Venus*, Ov. F. 2, 461; 5, 309; id. Am. 1, 14, 33 al.—Hence, **Dĭōnæus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Dione* (*Venus*): mater, *Venus* herself (with reference to Aeneas), Verg. A. 3, 19; hence, Dionæus Caesar, as the descendant of Iulus, Aeneas, and consequently of Venus, id. E. 9, 47: columba, *sacred to Venus*, Stat. Silv. 3, 5, 80: flores, Col. 10, 286: antrum, *Dione's grotto*, as the scene of love and love-songs, Hor. C. 2, 1, 39.

dĭōnȳmus, a, um, *adj.*, = διώνυμος, *with a double name*, Prisc. 580 P.

1. Dĭŏnȳsia, ae, *f.*, *a noted dancer*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8; Gell. 1, 5.

2. Dĭŏnȳsia, ōrum, v. Dionysus.

Dĭŏnȳsiăcus, a, um, v. Dionysus, II. C.

Dĭŏnȳsias, ădis, v. Dionysus, *no.* II. B.

Dĭŏnȳsius, ii, *m.*, = Διονύσιος, *the name of several celebrated Greeks*; esp., **I.** *The elder Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse*, Nep. Dio, 1; id. Reg. 2; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20 sq.; id. N. D. 3, 33 sq. al.—**II.** *His son, likewise tyrant of Syracuse*, Nep. Dio, 3 sq.; Just. 21, 1 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12; id. Fam. 9, 18; Val. Max. 6, 9, 6 *extr.*—**III.** Heracleotes, *a pupil of Zeno of Citium, at first a Stoic, afterwards a Cyrenaic*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31; id. Tusc. 2, 25; 3, 9; id. Ac. 2, 22 *fin.*—**IV.** *A Stoic, contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11.—**V.** *A musician of Thebes*, Nep. Epam. 2, 1.—**VI.** *Name of a slave*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 38.—**VII.** Dionysius Cato, *author of the* Disticha de moribus ad filium, v. Teuffel, Roem. Lit. § 34, 2.

dĭŏnȳsŏnymphas, ădis, *f.*, = διονυσονυμφάς, *a plant*, i. q. casignete, q. v., Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Dĭŏnȳsŏpŏlītae, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Dionysopolis, a city of Magna Phrygia*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; id. 4, 10, 17, § 44.

Dĭŏnȳsus or **-os**, i, *m.*, = Διόνυσος, *the Greek name of Bacchus* (not in the Aug. poets), Cic. N. D. 3, 21; 23; Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 13; Aus. Epigr. 30.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Dĭŏnȳsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Bacchus*; **Dĭŏnȳsia**, ōrum, *n.*, = Διονύσια, τά (sc. ἱερά), *the festival of Bacchus*, in Greece celebrated every three years (Lat. Bacchanalia), Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 45; id. Cist. 1, 1, 91; 1, 3, 8; id. Ps. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110 Don.; id. ib. 4, 4, 11.—**B. Dĭŏnȳsias**, ădis, *f.*, *a precious stone, of a black color*, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.—**C. Dĭŏnȳsiăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *relating to Bacchus*: ludi, i. q. Liberalia, Aus. Ecl. de Feriis Rom. 29.

† **dĭŏpĕtes**, is, *m.*, = διοπετής (falling from heaven): rana, *a sort of frog, rain-frog*, called also, calamites, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 70; 32, 10, 50, § 139.

Dĭŏphănes, is, *m.*, = Διοφάνης. **I.** *Of Mitylenae, teacher of Tib. Gracchus*, Cic. Brut. 27, 104.—**II.** *Of Nicaea, a Latin author on husbandry*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8 al.

† **dĭoptra**, ae, *f.*, = διόπτρα, *an optical instrument* to measure the height of places, Vitr. 8, 6; for measuring the sun's shadow, Plin. 2, 69, 69, § 176.

† **Dĭōryctos**, i, *m.*, = διωρυκτός [διῶρυξ], *a trench* or *canal, in Acarnania, between Leucadia and the continent*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

† **dĭōryx**, ȳgis, *f.*, = διῶρυξ, *a canal*: manu factus amnis, ex Nili alveo dioryge adductus, Mel. 3, 8 *fin.*

† **Dĭos bălănus**, i, *m.*, = Διὸς βάλανος, *a kind of chestnut*, perh. *the large sweet chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93.

† **Dĭos pneuma**, ătis, *n.*, = Διὸς πνεῦμα, *a species of rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **Dĭospȳros**, i, *m.*, = Διόσπυρος, *a plant*, otherwise called lithospermon, *stonecrop*, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **dĭōta**, ae, *f.*, = διώτη, *a two-handled vessel, a wine-jar*, Hor. C. 1, 9, 8.

Dĭŏvis or **Dijŏvis**, is, *m.* [collat. form of Jovis, old nom. for later Juppiter, q. v.; cf. Diespiter], *the old Italian name for Juppiter*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.; Gell. 5, 12, 1 and 6; Inscr. in Bullet. del Inst. 1846.

‡ **diox**, genus piscis frequens in Ponto, Paul. ex Fest. 75, 3 Müll.

Dīphĭlus, i, *m.*, = Δίφιλος. **I.** *A celebrated Greek comic writer of Sinope, imitated by Plautus*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 32; id. Rud. prol. 32; Ter. Ad. prol. 6; Vell. 1, 16, 3.—**II.** *An architect employed by Quintus Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.—**III.** *Secretary of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136.

† **diphrȳges**, is, *f.*, = διφρυγές, τό, *a kind of slag formed in furnaces when copper is melted*, Plin. 34, 13, 37, § 135; Cels. 5, 7, 22; Scrib. Comp. 227 and 247.

† **diphthongus**, i, *f.*, = δίφθογγος, *a diphthong*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 277; Prisc. p. 561 P. al.

† **dĭphȳes**, is, *f.*, = διφυής, *a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 157.

dĭplangĭum, ii, *n.*, = διπλαγγεῖον, *a double vessel* (pure Lat. duplex vas), Theod. Prisc. 1, 19 (cf. Scrib. Comp. 73).

† **dĭplăsius**, a, um, *adj.*, = διπλάσιος, *twofold, duplicate*: ex ratione diplasia, hoc est duplici, Mart. Cap. 9, § 934.

† **diplinthius**, a, um, *adj.*, = διπλίνθιος, *two bricks thick*: parietes, Vitr. 2, 8, 17.

† **dĭplŏis**, idis, *f.*, = διπλοΐς, *a double robe to be wrapped around the body, a cloak, mantle*, Sulpic. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 35, 7; Vulg. Psa. 108, 28; id. Baruch, 5, 2; Acro on Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25; Nov. ap. Non. 316, 5.

† **dĭplōma**, ătis (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* regul. diplomatibus, Tac. H. 2, 65; Plin. Ep. 10, 122; Suet. Aug. 50; Murat. Inscr. 885, 4), *n.*, = δίπλωμα, *a letter folded double*, viz., **I.** *A state letter of recommendation* given to persons travelling to the provinces, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3; id. Att. 10, 17, 4; id. Pis. 37; Tac. H. 2, 54; Plin. Ep. 10, 14 al.—**II.** In gen., *a document drawn up by a magistrate*, assuring to the holder some favor or privilege, *a diploma*, Suet. Aug. 50; id. Calig. 38; Sen. Clem. 1, 10 *fin.*; Dig. 48, 10, 27 al.

‡ **diplōmārius**, ii, *m.* [diploma], *one who carried out the imperial letters of recommendation*, Inscr. Orell. 2917.

dĭpondĭum = dupondium, q. v., Vulg. Luc. 12, 6.

† **dipsăcos**, i, *f.*, = δίψακος, *the plant teasel*, Dipsacus fullonum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71.

† **1. dipsas**, ădis, *f.*, = διψάς, *a kind of serpent whose bite causes violent thirst*, the Coluber Vipera, Linn.; Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 152; Mart. 3, 44, 7; Luc. 9, 610; 718; Sil. 3, 313; Vulg. Deut. 8, 15.

2. Dipsas, ădis, *f.*, *a name given to an old bawd*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 2.

† **diptĕros**, on, *adj.*, = δίπτερος, *with two wings*: aedes, Vitr. 3, 1, 7 praef.

† **diptōta**, ōrum, *n.*, = δίπτωτα. In the later gramm., *nouns that have only two cases, diptotes*, Diomed. p. 288 P. et saep.; cf.: diptotos forma, Ars Consent. p. 2033 *fin.* ib.

† **diptȳcha**, ōrum, *n.*, = δίπτυχα. **I.** *A writing-tablet of two leaves* (late Lat.), Cod. Theod. 15, 9, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 80 al.—**II.** *The double shell* of the oyster, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 8.

Dĭpȳlon, i, *n.*, = Δίπυλον, *a gate at Athens that closed the Ceramicus, and through which one passed in going to the Academy*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1; Liv. 31, 24, 8.

† **dĭpȳros**, on, *adj.*, = δίπυρος, *twice burned*, Phaëthon, Mart. 4, 47, 2.

* **dī-rādo**, rāsi, 3, *v. a.*, *to scratch slightly*: tergum piscis, Cassiod. Varr. 11, 40.

Dīrae, ārum, *f.*, *the Furies*, v. dirus, I. B. 2.

Dirca, ae, v. Dirce *init.*

Dircē, ēs (*acc.* Dircam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 65), *f.*, = Δίρκη. **I.** *A fountain N. W. of Thebes, in Boeotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Ov. M. 2, 239; Stat. Th. 1, 38.—**B.** Meton., poet., *the region lying around this fountain*, Stat. Th. 2, 322.—Hence, **Dircæus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Dircean*; hence (pars pro toto), *Boeotian*: Thebae, Prop. 3, 17, 33 (4, 16, 33 M.); cf. ager, Stat. Ach. 1, 12: arva, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 320: Amphion, Verg. E. 2, 24: cygnus, i. e. *Pindar*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 25: heros, i. e. *Polynices*, Stat. Th. 2, 142 et saep.—**II.** *The wife of the Theban prince Lycus*, who, on account of her cruelty to Antiope, was tied to a bull by Amphion and Zetheus, and dragged about till dead, and was afterwards thrown (changed, acc. to the fable) into the above-named fountain, Prop. 3, 15, 13 (4, 14, 11 M.); Hyg. Fab. 7 and 8; Plaut. l. l.

Dircenna, ae, *f.*, *a fountain in Spain, near Bilbilis*, Mart. 1, 50, 17.

dircion, ii, *n.*, *a plant also known as* Apollinaris herba, *a kind of solanum*, Ap. Herb. 23.

directā (sc. viā), *perpendicularly*, see dirigo, *P. a. fin.* c.

directārius, ii, *m.* [dirigo], *one who*

secretly enters a house in order to steal, a sneak-thief, burglar (very rare), Dig. 47, 11, 7; Paul. Sent. 5, 4.

dīrectē, *adv., directly, straight*, etc., v. dirigo, *P. a. fin.* a.

* **dīrectiangŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [directus-angulus], *right-angled, rectangular*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

* **dīrectĭlīnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [directus-linea], *rectilinear*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 711.

dīrectim, *adv., directly, straightway*, etc., v. dirigo, *P. a. fin.* d.

dīrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dirigo] (a very rare word). **I.** *A making straight* or *even, a levelling:* plana coagmentorum, Vitr. 7, 3, 5 sq.—**B.** Concr., *a straight line*, App. de Mundo, p. 57.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A directing, aiming*, towards any thing: quaedam rationis ad veritatem, Quint. 3, 6, 30.—**B.** *Righteousness, uprightness*, Vulg. Psa. 44, 6; 118, 7.

dīrectĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [directus], *rightness, correctness:* aeterna, Cassiod. in Psa. 101, 30.

dīrecto, *adv., directly, in a straight line*, v. dirigo, *P. a. fin.* b.

* **dīrectōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [dirigo], *that directs* or *sends in any direction, directory:* litterae, Cod. Theod. 14, 15, 3, § 1.

* **dīrectūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a making straight, even, a levelling*, Vitr. 7, 3, 5.

dīrectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from dirigo.

* **dĭremptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dirimo], *a separation:* aequitatis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1.

1. dĭremptus, a, um, *Part.*, from dirimo.

* **2. dĭremptus,** ūs, *m.* [dirimo], *a separation*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

dīreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diripio], *a plundering, pillaging* (rare, but good prose): urbs relicta direptioni et incendiis, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; cf. urbis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52; * Caes. B. C. 2, 12: oppidi (with expugnatio), Suet. Claud. 21: profanorum sacrorumque, Quint. 8, 3, 69: sociorum (with vexatio), Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; Liv. 44, 1 *fin.*—**B.** *The stealing, rape:* aurei velleris, Amm. 22, 8, 15.

dīreptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a plunderer* (very rare; cf.: fur, praedo, raptor), Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27; id. Cat. 2, 9 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 33.

1. dīreptus, a, um, *Part.*, from diripio.

* **2. dīreptus,** ūs, *m.* [diripio], *a plundering*, Spart. Sever. 19.

dĭrĭbĕo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [dis-habeo, like dirimo, from dis-emo, to keep apart, hence], pub. law t. t., *to lay apart, separate, divide, sort*, the tablets or ballots taken out of the ballot-box, in order to determine who has the majority: dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae diribeantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96 Halm: tabellas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1; id. Planc. 20, 49 Kayser, cf. Wund. ad loc.: suffragia, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: sententias, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7; also *absol.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18 (al. dirimere).—* **II.** Transf., *to distribute:* qui gentes, regna diribet, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 118.

dĭrĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [diribeo], *a separating* or *sorting of the tablets taken from the ballot-box*, Cic. Planc. 6, 14; Symm. Laud. in Patr. 3, p. 40 ed. Mai.

dĭrĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *the separater* or *sorter of the ballots used in voting*, Cic. Pis. 15, 36; id. post Red. in Sen. 11, 28; Aus. Grat. Act. 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a distributor*, App. M. 2, 32, p. 137 ed. Oud.; Amm. 18, 5, 6.

dĭrĭbĭtōrĭum, ii, *n.* (sc. aedificium; in Dio Cass. 55, 8: τὸ δειριβιτώριον) [id.], *the building in which the ballots were sorted* (v. diribeo), Suet. Claud. 18; Plin. 6, 40, 76, § 201; 36, 15, 24, § 102 Sillig. *N. cr.*

dī-rĭgo or **dērĭgo** (the latter form preferred by Roby, L. G. 2, p. 387; cf. Rib. Proleg. ad Verg. p. 401 sq.; so Liv. 21, 19, 1; 21, 47, 8; 22, 28 Weissenb.; id. 22, 47, 2 Drak.; Lach. ad Lucr. 4, 609; Tac. A. 6, 40 Ritter; acc. to Brambach, s. v., the two forms are different words, de-rigo meaning *to give a particular direction to;* di-rigo, *to arrange in distinct lines, set* or *move different ways;* cf. describo and discribo. But the distinction is not observed in the MSS. and edd. generally), rexi, rectum, 3 (*perf. sync.* direxti, Verg. A. 6, 57), *v. a.* [dis-rego], *to lay straight, set in a straight line, to arrange, draw up* (class.; cf.: guberno, collineo, teneo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: coronam si diviseris, arcus erit: si direxeris, virga, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10: haec directa materia injecta consternebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 8: crates, id. B. C. 3, 46, 5: naves ante portum, Liv. 37, 31; cf.: naves in pugnam, id. 22, 19: vicos, i. e. *to build regularly*, id. 5, 55; cf. castella, Flor. 4, 12, 26: molem recta fronte, Curt. 4, 3 et saep.: regiones lituo, i. e. *to lay out, bound*, Cic. Div. 1, 17; cf.: finem alicui veterem viam regiam, Liv. 39, 27.—Esp. freq.: aciem, *to draw up the troops in battle array*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 5; Liv. 21, 47 *fin.;* 34, 28; Front. Strat. 1, 12, 3; 2, 1, 4 et saep.; cf. frontem, Quint. 2, 13, 3; 5, 13, 11: membrana plumbo derecta, *ruled with a lead-pencil*, Cat. 22, 7.—* **b.** Perh. i. q., *to split, cleave in twain:* elephantum machaerā dirigit, Plaut. Curc. 3, 54 (dub.); cf.: dirigere apud Plautum invenitur pro discidere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 15 Müll.—**B.** In partic., with respect to the terminus, *to send in a straight line, to direct to* a place (so most freq.): ex vestigio vela ad castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 6: aciem ad te, Cat. 63, 56: cursum ad litora, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 4: iter ad Mutinam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 112 et saep.—Afterwards more freq. with *in:* equum in consulem, Liv. 2, 6: currum in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 78: tela manusque in corpus Aeacidae, Verg. A. 6, 57; Front. Strat. 3, 3, 4: hastam in te, Ov. M. 8, 66; cf.: dentes in inguina, id. ib. 8, 400: cursum in Africam, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.:* cursum per auras in lucos, Verg. A. 6, 195 et saep.: navem eo, Nep. Chabr. 4, 2: gressum huc, Verg. A. 5, 162; 11, 855 et saep.; and poet. with the *dat.:* Ilo hastam, Verg. A. 10, 401 et saep.—Without designating the limit: ab iisdem (Etesiis) maritimi cursus (i. e. navium) celeres et certi diriguntur, *to be directed, steered*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53: iter navis, Ov. F. 1, 4: cursum, Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; esp. freq. of weapons, *to aim, direct:* spicula, Verg. A. 7, 497; Ov. M. 12, 606: hastile, Verg. A. 12, 490: tela, Hor. C. 4, 9, 18: sagittas, Suet. Dom. 19 et saep.—Poet.: vulnera, Verg. A. 10, 140; Sil. 2, 92 Drak.; Tac. H. 2, 35; cf.: vulnera alicui, Sen. Herc. Oet. 160.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to set in order, arrange* (very rare): materias divisione dirigere, Quint. 2, 6, 1.—Far more freq. (esp. in Cic. and Quint.), **B.** In partic.: aliquid ad or in aliquid; also: aliqua re, *to direct, guide, arrange* a thing either *to* something (as its aim, scope) or *according to* something (as its rule or pattern). (*a*) With *ad:* meas cogitationes sic dirigo, non ad illam parvulam Cynosuram sed, etc., Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf.: orationem ad exempla, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.;* Quint. 10, 2, 1: judicium ad ea, id. 6, 5, 2: se ad id quod, etc., id. 12, 3, 8; cf.: se ad ea effingenda, id. 10, 1, 127: praecipua rerum ad famam, Tac. A. 4, 40 et saep.—In a different sense (viz., with ad equiv. to secundum, v. ad): in verbis et eligendis et collocandis nihil non ad rationem, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: vitam ad certam rationis normam, *to conform*, id. Mur. 2: leges hominum ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.;* id. Or. 2 *fin.* et saep.—(*β*) With *in* (not so in Cic.): tota mente (intentionem) in opus ipsum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: communes locos in vitia, id. 2, 1, 11; Front. Strat. 3, 2, 2 et saep.—(*γ*) With *abl.* (only in Cic.): quos (fines) utilitate aut voluptate dirigunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 20 *fin.:* omnia voluptate, id. ib. 2, 22, 71: utilitatem honestate, id. Off. 3, 21, 83: haec normā, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190.—(*δ*) Without an object: (divinatio) ad veritatem saepissime dirigit, Cic. Div. 1, 14 *fin.*—(*ε*) With *acc.* only: epistolam (sc. ad aliquem), *to write*, Capit. Clod. Alb. 2.—(*ζ*) With *adversus*, Quint. 5, 7, 6.—Hence,

dīrectus (dērectus), a, um, *P. a., made straight, straight, direct*, whether horizontally or perpendicularly; *straight, level; upright, steep.* **A.** Lit.: auditus flexuosum iter habet, ne quid intrare possit, si simplex et directum pateret, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; cf. aes (tubae), opp. flexum, Ov. M. 1, 98: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 2: latera, id. B. G. 7, 72, 1; cf. trabes, id. ib. 7, 23, 1: ordo (olearum), Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: arcus (opp. obliquus), Ov. M. 2, 129: paries, i. e. *that cuts another at right angles*, Cic. Top. 4: ut directiores ictus fiant, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 2: praeruptus locus utraque ex parte directus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 3: (Henna) ab omni aditu circumcisa atque directa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 Zumpt *N. cr.:* cornu, Caes. B. G. 6, 26.—*Subst.:* **dīrectum,** i, *n., a straight line:* in directo pedum VIII. esse, in anfracto XVI., *in a straight line*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 15 Müll.; so, altitudo (montis) per directum IV. M. pass., Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; cf. id. 3, 5, 9, § 66 al.: cadere in directum moderate (with exire per devexum), Sen. Q. N. 6, 20; Vulg. Ezech. 47, 20 al.—**B.** Trop., *straightforward, unceremonious, open, simple, direct:* o praeclaram beate vivendi et apertam et simplicem et directam viam, Cic. Fin. 1, 18; cf.: iter ad laudem, id. Cael. 17, 41: vera illa et directa ratio, id. ib. 18: tristis ac directus senex, id. ib. 16, 38; cf.: quid est in judicio? Directum, asperum, simplex, SI PARET HS IↃↃↃ DARI, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: percunctatio et denuntiatio belli, Liv. 21, 19; cf. contiones, Just. 38, 3 *fin.* (v. obliquus): verba, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 15: actio, Dig. 3, 5, 46; 9, 4, 26 et saep.; cf. institutio (opp. precaria), id. 29, 1, 19: libertates (opp. fideicommissariae), id. 29, 4, 12.—*Adv.* **a. dīrectē,** *directly, straight* (very rare): dicere, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 24: ire, Vulg. Sap. 5, 22.—Far more freq., **b. dīrectō,** *directly, straight:* deorsum ferri, Cic. N. D. 1, 25: transversas trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2: ad fidem spectare, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 46; so id. Div. 2, 61 *fin.* (opp. anfractus and circuitio); Liv. 1, 11 *fin.;* Sen. Ep. 66; Dig. 9, 4, 26 al.—* **c. dīrectā:** quo magis ursimus alte directā, *press deep down perpendicularly*, Lucr. 2, 198.—**d. dīrectim,** *straightway, directly* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34; Macr. S. 7, 12 *fin.*—*Comp.:* directius gubernare, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66.—*Sup.* seems not to occur either in the *adj.* or in the *adv.*

dĭrĭmo, ēmi, emptum (*perf.* dirempsi, cited as error, Charis. 220 P.), 3, *v. a.* [dis-ĕmo, like diribeo, from dis-habeo], *to take apart; to part, separate, divide* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense—cf.: findo, scindo, divello, separo, sejungo, segrego, secerno). **I.** Lit.: dirimi corpus distrahive, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; cf. Lucr. 6, 1075: Tiberis Veientem agrum a Crustumino dirimens, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; cf.: castris Ilerdam, Luc. 4, 33: sontes justis (Minos), Claud. ap. Rufin. 2, 477: oppida nostra unius diei itinere dirimuntur, *are separated from each other*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 2; cf.: urbs Vulturno flumine dirempta, Liv. 22, 15; and: dirempta mari gens, Plin. Pan. 32; and *absol.:* dirimente amne, Liv. 42, 39 et saep.—Poet., of *cutting through* the waves in a ship, Stat. Th. 5, 482.

II. Trop. **A.** *To break off, interrupt, to disturb, put off, delay* (the fig. is taken from combatants who are parted asunder; transferred, like the opp. committere, to things; cf.: dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv. 1, 13): proelium tandem diremit nox, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 99; so, proelium, Caes. B. C. 1, 40 *fin.;* Sall. J. 60 *fin.;* Liv. 37, 32; Verg. A. 5, 467 al.; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9: pugnam, Liv. 27, 13: bellum, id. 27, 30; 40, 52; Verg. A. 12, 79: certamina, Ov. M. 5, 314 et saep.: controversiam, i. e. *to adjust, compose*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: seditionem, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 6: litem, Ov. M. 1, 21: rem arbitrio, id. F. 6, 98 et saep.; also, *to separate, dissolve, break off* a connection: conjunctionem civium, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23: societatem, id. Sull. 2, 6; Liv. 8, 23: nuptias, Suet. Caes. 43: affinitatem, Tac. A. 12, 4: amicitias, id. ib. 6, 29; cf. Cic. Lael. 10, 34: caritatem quae est inter natos et parentes, id. ib. 8, 27: pacem, Liv. 9, 8; Quint. 2, 16, 7: conubium, Liv. 4, 6 et saep.—So too, *to interrupt, disturb, break up* a conversation, deliberation, etc.: colloquium, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4: sermonem, Cic. Rep. 1, 11: concilia populi, Liv. 1, 36 *fin.:* comitia, id. 40, 59 al.; cf. *absol.:* actum est eo die nihil: nox diremit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.—**B.** In gen., *to destroy, frustrate, bring to naught:* natura animaī morte dirempta, Lucr. 1, 114: auspicium, Liv. 8, 23 *fin.;* cf.: rem susceptam, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: dirimere

tempus et proferre diem, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: ea res consilium diremit, Sall. C. 18 *fin.*—*Absol.*, *to dissuade, to be unfavorable:* dirimentibus auspicibus, Amm. 14, 10, 9.

dī-rĭpĭo, ŭi, eptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to tear asunder, tear in pieces* (class.). **I.** In gen. (rarely): Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 1: Hippolytum (equi), Ov. A. A. 1, 338; id. F. 5, 310: nec opinantes (leae), Lucr. 5, 1319: membra manibus nefandis, Ov. M. 3, 731 et saep.: venti diripiunt fretum, Stat. Th. 5, 367.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Milit. t. t., *to lay waste, ravage, spoil, plunder* an enemy's territory or possessions (so most freq.): bona alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 1; 7, 42, 3; 7, 43, 2: magnum numerum frumenti commeatusque, id. ib. 7, 38, 9: impedimenta, id. ib. 2, 17, 3: naves more praedonum, id. B. C. 3, 112, 3: praedas bellicas, Sall. J. 41, 7 et saep.: oppidum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 2; 3, 80 *fin.*: urbes, Liv. 37, 32 *fin.*: tecta, id. 5, 41: templa hostiliter, id. 37, 21; cf.: castra hostiliter, id. 2, 14; and: oppida hostiliter, Suet. Caes. 54: civitates, Caes. B. C. 3, 31 *fin.*: provincias, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: patriam, id. Att. 8, 2, 3 et saep.—**b.** With personal objects: Eburones, Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 8; 6, 35, 4: Lusitanos, Nep. Cato, 3, 4: ab hostibus diripi, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 4; cf. id. B. C. 2, 12, 4 al.—**2.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *to destroy, to rob:* (Harpyiae) diripiunt dapes, Verg. A. 3, 227: supellectilem, Suet. Ner. 11.—**B.** *To struggle, strive, contend for* a thing (post-Aug.): talos jecit in medium, quos pueri diripere coeperant, Quint. 6, 1, 47: editum librum, *to buy up rapidly*, Suet. Vita Pers. *fin.*—Of persons: diripitur ille toto foro patronus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7; so, Timagenem, id. de Ira, 3, 23: Homerum (urbes), Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 131: matrem avidis complexibus ambo, id. Th. 5, 722: te potentiores per convivia, Mart. 7, 76.—**C.** *To tear away, snatch away:* direpto ex capite regni insigni et lacerata veste, Curt. 7, 5, 24: ferrum a latere, Tac. A. 1, 35; Hor. C. 3, 5, 21 Stallb. (al. derepta).—**III.** Trop., of the mind and feelings, *to distract, distress:* differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5.

dīrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dirus] (rare but class.), lit. fearfulness, viz., **I.** Of fate, *fatal mischief, misfortune:* si qua invecta diritas casu foret, Cic. Poët. Tusc. 3, 14: totius diei, Suet. Ner. 8; cf. ominis, Gell. 4, 9, 10.—**II.** Of character, *fierceness, cruelty:* omni diritate atque immanitate teterrimus, Cic. Vatin. 3 *fin.*: quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas! id. de Sen. 18 *fin.*: morum (Tiberii), Suet. Tib. 21.

dī-rumpo or **disr-,** rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to break* or *dash to pieces; to break, burst asunder* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: tabulâ caput, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37: ne medius disrumpar miser, id. Curc. 2, 1, 7: cum se in nubem induerint (venti) ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque disrumpere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: imagines, Tac. H. 1, 55: homo diruptus, i. e. *that has a rupture* (c. c. dirutus), Cic. Phil. 13, 12.—In an obscene sense, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 11 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To break off, sunder, sever:* amicitias exorsa aliqua offensione dirumpimus, Cic. Lael. 22 *fin.*; cf.: humani generis societatem, id. Off. 3, 5, 21: regnum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 11.—And in a figure borrowed from a play (in which two persons tugged at the ends of a rope until it broke, or one of them fell to the ground): cave dirumpatis, i. e. the rope or thread of your recollection, Plaut. Poen. prol. 117.—Esp. freq., **B.** Pass. in colloquial lang., *to burst* with envy, etc.: unum omnia posse dirumpuntur ii qui, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; cf.: infinito fratris tui plausu dirumpitur, id. Fam. 12, 2, 2: dirumpor dolore, id. Att. 7, 12, 3; cf. risu, App. M. 3, p. 130, 3.—Once *act.*: dirupi me paene, *I nearly burst myself* with earnest speaking, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4.

dī-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear asunder, overthrow, demolish, destroy* (class.—cf.: deleo, diluo, exstinguo, everto, demolior). **I.** Prop.: maceriam, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: urbem, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 73; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25; Suet. Caes. 54; Ov. M. 12, 551 et saep.: muros, Nep. Con. 4 *fin.*: templa, Suet. Calig. 60: arcum circi, id. Ner. 25: monumentum, id. Dom. 8; Hor. C. 3, 30, 4: fores ira, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 14: arbusta, Verg. A. 10, 363: regna Priami, Prop. 2, 28, 54 (3, 26, 8 M.); cf. id. 4 (5), 1, 113 et saep.—*Absol.*: diruit, aedificat, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; cf.: nova diruunt, alia aedificant, Sall. C. 20, 12.—Hyperbol.: caelum, Auct. B. Hisp. 42 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: agmina vasto impetu, *to drive asunder, scatter*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 30: omnia Bacchanalia, i. e. *to abolish*, Liv. 39, 18.—And in milit. lang.: aere dirutus, qs. ruined in pay, i. e. *deprived of pay;* said of a soldier whose pay was stopped as a punishment, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 4 sq.; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13 Zumpt; cf. also beyond the milit. sphere, and without aere, of a bankrupt: homo diruptus dirutusque, *both ruptured and bankrupt*, Cic. Phil. 13, 12.

* **dīruptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dirumpo], *a tearing asunder, tearing to pieces:* magnorum corporum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 15.

dīruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from dirumpo.

dīrus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. root di, to flee; Gr. δέος, δείδω, δεινός], *fearful, awful* (for syn. cf.: saevus, atrox, ferox, crudelis, trux, furens, furiosus, immitis). **I.** Orig. belonging to the lang. of augurs; of fate, *ill-omened, ominous, boding, portentous:* QVAE AVGVR INIVSTA, NEFASTA VITIOSA DIRA DEFIXERIT, IRRITA INFECTAQVE SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. id. Div. 1, 16: tristissima exta sine capite fuerunt, quibus nihil videtur esse dirius, id. ib. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf.: bubo, dirum mortalibus omen, Ov. M. 5, 550: omen, Tac. H. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 92; id. Tib. 1, 3, 17: aves, Tac. A. 12, 43; Suet. Claud. 22: alites, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 4: somnia, Val. Fl. 3, 59: tempus, Cic. Poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: exsecrationes, Liv. 40, 56; 28, 22; Suet. Claud. 12; cf. deprecationes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: detestatio, Hor. Epod. 5, 89: ritus sacrorum, Tac. A. 16, 8: religio loci, Verg. A. 8, 350 et saep.—Hence, as *subst.*: **1. dīrae,** ārum, *f.* (α) (sc. res), *ill-boding things, portents, unlucky signs:* dirarum obnuntiatio, id. ib.; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; 28, 2, 5, § 26; Tac. A. 6, 24 al.; Hor. Epod. 5, 89; Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 117.—(β) As a *nom. propr.*, **Dīrae,** *the Furies*, Verg. A. 12, 845 sq.; 4, 473; Val. Fl. 1, 804; Aur. Vict. Epit. 21 al.; called also Dirae deae, sorores, Verg. A. 7, 324 and 454.—**2. dīra,** ōrum, *n.*, *fearful things, ill-boding events:* in dira et in vitiosa incurrimus, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29; id. Leg. 2, 8, 21; cf.: me mihi dira precari cogis, *to curse, invoke curses on*, Tib. 2, 6, 17: dira passus, Vulg. Sirach, 38, 16.

II. Transf., of character, *dreadful, horrible, terrible, abominable, detestable* (so almost exclusively poet.; a very favorite expression with the Aug. poets; in the Ciceron. per. not at all; but cf. diritas, II.): senex dirissimus, Varr. Poët. ap. Non. 100, 30: Dea, i. e. *Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 278: Ulixes, Verg. A. 2, 261; 762: Hannibal, Hor. C. 2, 12, 2 al.: durum, id. ib. 3, 6, 36 (also ap. Quint. 8, 2, 9): Afer, Hor. C. 4, 4, 42: Amulius, Ov. F. 4, 53: noverca, id. H. 12, 188: pellex, id. ib. 5, 60 et saep.: hydra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 10: serpens, Ov. M. 2, 651: victima, id. A. A. 1, 334: parens, *fell, cruel*, id. ib. 2, 383: soror, Stat. S. 5, 3, 84: parentes, Manil. 5, 541.—**b.** Of inanimate and abstr. subjects: regio, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 5: facies, id. F. 1, 553: dapes, id. ib. 6, 663: venena, Hor. Epod. 5, 61; id. S. 1, 9, 31: Asphaltites lacus, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71: scopulus, id. 4, 11, 18, § 51: duarum Syrtium vadoso mari diri sinus, id. 5, 4, 4, § 26 et saep.: bellum, Verg. A. 11, 217: nefas, id. ib. 4, 563: sollicitudines, Hor. Epod. 13, 10: amores, Ov. M. 10, 426: superbia, id. ib. 3, 354: quies, Tac. A. 1, 65 et saep.—Poet., answering to the Gr. δεινός, with *inf.*: dira portas quassare trabs, Sil. 4, 284.—**B.** *Skilful:* in complicandis negotiis, Amm. 14, 5, 8.

‡ **dīrŭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [diruo], *a destruction*, Inscr. Grut. 3, 9.

dīrŭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from diruo.

1. dīs, dītis, *adj.*, *rich*, v. dives.

2. Dīs, ītis (*nom.* Dītis, Petr. Poët. 120, 76; Quint. 1, 6, 34; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 273; the *nom.* Dis very rare in the poets; Aus. Idyl. 12: de deis, 3), *m.* [cf.: dīus, divus, deus], orig. denoting *godhead, deity*, in general, and of *Jupiter* in partic.; cf.: Diespiter and Diovis = Juppiter; afterwards exclusively as the designation of *the god of the infernal regions*, the Greek *Pluto*, connected with pater, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.; identified by Caesar with the Celtic god of night, cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 1 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 26; Tac. H. 4, 84 *fin.*; Suet. Oth. 8; Inscr. Orell. 1465-1470 and 4967; without pater, Verg. G. 4, 519; id. A. 4, 702; 5, 731; 6, 127 al.: pallida Ditis aqua, Tib. 3, 1, 28: Ditis ignava aqua, id. 3, 3, 38; Ov. M. 4, 438; 511; id. F. 4, 449 al.: domina Ditis = Proserpina, Verg. A. 6, 397.

3. dĭs, an inseparable particle [Sanscr. dva, two: dvis, twice; Gr. δίς (δϝίς); cf.: bis, bini, dubius, duo; also Sanscr. vi- (for dvi-) = dis-], occurs before vowels only in dishiasco; it stands unchanged before *c*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *s*, and *di;* loses its *s* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, and *v;* and becomes *dif-* before *f*. So, discedo, dispar, disquiro, distraho, dissolvo; dibalo, dido, digero, dilabor, dimetior, dinumero, dirigo, divello, etc. Before *j* (*i*) we have sometimes *dī-*, as in dijudico, dijungo, and sometimes *dis-*, as in disjeci, disjungo. Iacio makes disicio or dissicio. In late Lat. disglutino and disgrego occur; while disrumpo occurs in Cic. Lael. 22, 85; cf. dirrumpo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 37: dirripio in Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 37, in some MSS.; and dimminuo in MSS. of Plautus, v. Neue Formenl. 2, 782 sq.—**II.** Meaning. **A.** Dis, in most cases, answers to our *asunder, in pieces, apart, in two, in different directions*, implying separation or division, as in: diffindo, diffugio, digero, discedo, discepto, discerno, discerpo, discindo, dido, diffindo, dimitto, dirumpo, divido, and a multitude of others.—**B.** Less freq. = Engl. un-, reversing or negativing the meaning of the primitive, as in discingo, disconduco, disconvenio, diffido, diffiteor, disjungo, displiceo, dissimulo, dissocio, dissuadeo, and a few others; so, dinumero, *to count as separate objects:* disputo, *to discuss* different views or things.—**C.** In a few words dis- acquires an intensive force, *exceedingly*, as, differtus, dilaudo, discupio, disperio (*utterly*), dispudet, dissuavior, distaedet. This is but a development of its original meaning: thus, differtus is properly *stuffed out;* dilaudo, *to scatter praise of*, etc. — **D.** *Between, among, through:* dinosco, dirigo (or derigo), dijudico, diligo, dilucesco, dispicio, dissereno.

dis-calcĕātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unshod, barefooted*, Suet. Ner. 51; Vulg. Deut. 25, 10 al.

* **dis-căpēdĭno,** āvi, 1, *v. a.* [capedo], manus, *to hold the hands apart*, App. Flor. 3, p. 141.

* **dis-căvĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to be on one's guard against, keep away from, beware of:* malo, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.

dis-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*perf. sync.* discesti, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 3), *v. n.* **I.** (With the notion of dis predominating.) **A.** *To part asunder, divide, separate* (rare but class.; cf.: linquo, relinquo, desero, desum, destituo, deficio). **1.** Lit.: cum terra discessisset magnis quibusdam imbribus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: caelum, *opens*, id. Div. 1, 43, 97; 1, 44, 99, i. e. *clears off*, Verg. A. 9, 20 (this last is quoted in Sen. Q. N. 7, 20): sulcus vomere, Luc. 6, 382: VT SODALITATES DECVRIATIQVE DISCEDERENT, SC. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; cf.: cum discedere populum jussissent tribuni, Liv. 3, 11: populus ex contione, Sall. J. 34 *fin.*: armati in latitudinem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 99, 7: in duas partes, Sall. J. 13, 1: in partes, Tac. A. 1, 49; cf.: in manipulos, id. ib. 1, 34: fumus in auras, Lucr. 3, 436: ad semina rerum, id. 2, 833: palus multos discessit in amnes, Luc. 6, 360: citius paterer caput hoc discedere collo, Prop. 2, 6, 7.—**2.** Trop.: divisio in tres partes, Quint. 12, 10, 58: haec in duo genera, id. 3, 6, 86.—**B.** *To part from* one's connection with one, i. e. *to leave, forsake, desert* (rare but class.).—With *a* or *ab:* uxor a Dolabella discessit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6: ab amicis in re publica peccantibus, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: ab amicis, id. ib. 20, 75: a nobis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 3: milites in itinere ab eo discedunt, id. ib. 1, 12, 2: a Perseo, Liv. 43, 6.

II. (With the notion of cedere predominating.) *To depart from* any place or person, *to go away from, to leave* (cf.: proficiscor, abeo; so most frequently in all periods and sorts of composition). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: constr. with *ab*, *ex*, or *absol.*, rarely with *de* —With *ab:* cum discesti ab

hero, atque abisti ad forum, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 3; so with abire, id. ib. 3, 3, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 2 *fin.*: quod legati eorum paulo ante a Caesare discesserant, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 1: ab suis, id. ib. 5, 3, 6: ab exercitu, id. ib. 7, 9, 1; id. B. C. 1, 9, 3 et saep.: a senis latere numquam, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: a vallo, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 3: ab loco, id. ib. 5, 34, 1: a litore, id. ib. 5, 8 *fin.* et saep. — With *ex*: non modo illum e Gallia non discessisse, sed ne a Mutina quidem recessisse, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: ex contione, Caes. B. C. 2, 33, 2: e medio, Suet. Caes. 1: e patria, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 85 et saep.—With *de*: de foro, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147; 2, 4, 22, § 49; id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: de colloquio, Liv. 32, 40. — With *abl.* without a *prep.*: templo, Ov. M. 1, 381: finibus Ausoniae, id. Tr. 1, 3, 5: lecto, id. H. 1, 81: Tarracone, Caes. B. C. 2, 21, 5: Capua, Cic. Att. 7, 21.—*Absol.*: ille discessit, ego somno solutus sum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*; so, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 3; id. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 9, 8 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: ne longius ab agmine discedi pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 3: ab concilio disceditur, id. ib. 7, 2 *fin.*: de colloquio discessum, Liv. 32, 40; Caes. B. C. 3, 87 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 44 *fin.*—**b.** Designating the term. ad quem, *to go away to* any place: in silvas, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 2: ex fuga in civitates, id. ib. 7, 88 *fin.*: in castra, id. B. C. 1, 83, 3: in proximos colles, Sall. J. 54 *fin.*: in loca occulta, id. ib. 56, 3: ad urbem, Verg. A. 12, 184 et saep.: Capreas, Tac. A. 6, 20: ex castris domum, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 5; cf. simply domum, id. B. C. 1, 13, 3; 3, 87, 3: domos suas, Nep. Them. 4, 2 al.: cubitum, Cic. Rep. 6, 10.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In milit. lang., *to march off, march away, decamp*: discessit a Brundisio obsessionemque nostrorum omisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*: ab Gergovia, id. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.*: a mari Dyrrhachioque, id. B. C. 3, 44, 1: ab Zama, Sall. J. 61 al.: ex ea parte vici, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 1: ex hibernis, id. ib. 5, 28, 3: ex eo loco, id. B. C. 3, 30, 7; cf.: ex iis locis cum classe, id. ib. 3, 101 *fin.*: Tarracone, id. ib. 2, 21, 5 et saep.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3; so *absol.*, id. ib. 5, 53 *fin.*; 6, 33, 4 et saep.; so milit.: discedere ab signis, *to quit the standard, leave the order of battle*, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 1; id. B. C. 1, 44, 4; Liv. 25, 20: qui discedere et abire cœptabant, i. e. *to break ranks and go away*, Suet. Oth. 11; cf.: ab ordinibus signisque, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: ab armis, *to lay down one's arms*, Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 8; id. B. C. 1, 9, 5; Sall. C. 34, 1; Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 33; Liv. 9, 14 al. — **b.** Also in milit. lang., *to get away, come away, come off* in any manner from the battle (victorious, conquered, wounded, etc.); and sometimes to be translated simply *to become, to be*, etc.: superiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 47, 1; so, superior, Sall. C. 39, 4: victor, Caes. B. C. 3, 47, 6; cf.: victor ab hoste, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 37: victus, *to be conquered*, Sall. C. 49, 2: graviter vulneratus, id. ib. 61, 7 et saep.: aequo proelio, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 7; cf.: aequa manu, Sall. C. 39, 4: aequo Marte cum Volscis, Liv. 2, 40: sine detrimento, Caes. B. C. 3, 46, 6 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: a proelio disceditur, Just. 6, 7, 12.—(β) Transf. beyond the milit. sphere (freq. into the judicial sphere, on account of its analogy to the former): ut spoliis Sexti Roscii hoc judicio ornati auctique discedant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.*: superiorem, id. Caecin. 1, 2; so, liberatus, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: omnium judicio probatus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: impunita (tanta injuria), id. Verr. 2, 4, 30 et saep.: discessisses non male, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 70; cf.: pulchre et probe et praeter spem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 58: aut cum summa gloria aut sine molestia, Cic. Att. 2, 21 *fin.*; cf.: a judicio capitis maximâ gloriâ, Nep. Epam. 8 *fin.*: ita tum discedo ab illo, ut qui se filiam Neget daturum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 121; cf.: si possum discedere, ne causa optima in senatu pereat, Cic. Fam. 2, 16 *fin.*

B. Trop. **1.** In gen., *to depart, deviate, swerve from; to leave, forsake, give up*: nihil a statu naturae, nihil a dignitate sapientis, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: a fide justitiaque, id. ib. 3, 20, 79: longe ab consuetudine mea et cautione ac diligentia, id. Font. 1, 2: a constantia atque a mente, atque a se ipse, id. Div. 2, 55, 114; cf.: a se, id. Brut. 79, 273; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33; 4, 5, 41; id. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: a recta conscientia, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 20: a sua sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 5: ab officio, id. B. G. 1, 40, 3: ab oppugnatione castrorum, id. B. C. 2, 31, 3 et saep.: a judiciisque causisque, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: a litteris, id. Fam. 9, 26: ab illa acerrima contentione, id. Or. 31: ab illa cavillatione, Quint. 12, 2, 14: a suscepta semel persuasione, id. 12, 2, 26 et saep.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn., *to pass away, to vanish, to cease* (very rarely): modo audivi, quartanam a te discessisse, *had left you*, Cic. Att. 8, 6: ex animo memoria alicujus, id. Rep. 6, 9: hostibus spes potiundi oppidi discessit (opp. studium propugnandi *accessit*), Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2: ubi hae sollicitudines discessere, Liv. 4, 52 *fin.* — **b.** In alicujus sententiam, in polit. lang., *to pass* or *go over to another's opinion*, Sall. C. 55, 1; Liv. 3, 41; 28, 45; cf. the opp., in alia omnia, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3 (v. alius). In like manner: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum SC., quo nisi paene in ipso urbis incendio . . . numquam ante discessum est, *which had never before been resorted to*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3; so perh.: ex oratione Caesaris . . . hanc in opinionem discessi, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 14 *fin.* — **c.** Ab aliquo, in Cicero's letters in the sense of *to leave out of consideration*, i. e. *to except*: cum a vobis meae salutis auctoribus discesserim, neminem esse, cujus officiis me tam esse devinctum confitear, *if I except you, you excepted*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 18: ut cum ab illo discesserint, me habeant proximum, id. ib. 6, 12, 2: amoris erga me, cum a fraterno amore domesticoque discessi, tibi primas defero, id. Att. 1, 17, 5.

☞ Once in the *part. perf.*: custodibus discessis, Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.

discentĭa, ae, *f.* [disco], *a learning* (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 23 and 24.

disceptātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discepto], *a dispute, disputation, debate, discussion, disquisition.* **I.** In gen. (good prose in sing. and plur.; cf. for syn.: controversia, concertatio, altercatio, contentio, jurgium, rixa, disputatio): cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio, Liv. 38, 32; so *absol.*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 34; id. Deiot. 2, 5: rationum et firmamentorum contentio adducit in angustum disceptationem, id. Part. Or. 30, 104; Liv. 27, 5; 32, 40; Quint. 3, 11, 11; 7, 5, 2 al.: lator ipse legis, cum esset controversia nulla facti, juris tamen disceptationem esse voluit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23; so, juris, Quint. 3, 6, 82: forenses judiciorum aut deliberationum, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22; cf. Quint. 2, 4, 24: judicationum, id. 3, 11, 19 et saep.: verborum (opp.: directa denuntiatio belli), Liv. 21, 19: cogitationum, Vulg. Rom. 14, 1. — **II.** Esp., *a decision, judicial award, judgment* (very rare): arbitrorum (coupled with publica judicia), Quint. 11, 1, 43: praetoris, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 24.

disceptātor, ōris, *m.* [discepto], *an umpire, arbitrator, judge*: disceptator id est rei sententiaeque moderator, Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10: IVRIS DISCEPTATOR, QVI PRIVATA IVDICET IVDICARIVE IVBEAT, PRAETOR ESTO, id. Leg. 3, 3, 8: nec vero quisquam privatus erat disceptator aut arbiter litis, id. Rep. 5, 2; cf. id. Cael. 15; Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; Cic. Fl. 38, 97; id. Agr. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Fam. 13, 26, 2; * Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 5; Liv. 1, 50; 8, 23; Asin. Pollio ap. Quint. 9, 4, 132 al.

disceptātrix, īcis, *f.* [disceptator], *a female umpire, arbitrator, judge* (very rare): dialectica veri et falsi quasi disceptatrix et judex, * Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91; Lampr. Commod. 5.

discepto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [dis and capio]. **I.** Jurid. t. t. (lit., to seize hold of and separate; hence, to stop the dispute), *to decide, determine, judge* a controversy, = dijudicare (cf.: dissero, disputo; good prose, but rare): res juste sapienterque, Cic. Mil. 9: hanc causam si in foro dicerem eodem audiente et disceptante te, id. Deiot. 2, 6; cf.: ipso exercitu disceptante, Liv. 5, 4: jus dicebat disceptabatque controversias, id. 41, 20; cf.: controversias inter se jure ac judicio, aut . . . bello, id. 38, 38 *fin.*: inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem in re praesenti, id. 34, 62 *fin.*: inter amicos, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2 al.: FETIALES BELLA DISCEPTANTO, i. e. *to decide between peace and war*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9.—* **B.** Beyond the judic. sphere: cum Academici eorum controversias disceptarent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6. — Far more freq.,.

II. Transf., of the parties themselves: *to debate, dispute, discuss, strive.* (α) With *de*: de controversiis jure apud se potius, quam inter se armis disceptare, Caes. B. G. 3, 107 *fin.*; cf.: de controversiis suis jure potius quam bello, Sall. J. 21 *fin.*; and see under β: non de aliquo crimine sed de publico jure, Cic. Balb. 28, 64; cf.: de foederum jure verbis, Liv. 21, 19: de jure vectigalium, id. 34, 62: de cunctis negotiis inter se, Sall. J. 11, 2 al.—Ellipt.: damni (i. e. de actione damni) disceptare, Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 12. — *Pass. impers.*: quanto periculo de jure publico disceptaretur armis, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2; 6, 1, 5: quorum de re, id. de Or. 2, 43, 183: de omnibus condicionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*: de agro cum regis legatis, Liv. 34, 62 al.—With *ob*: ob rem pecuniariam cum aliquo, Tac. A. 6, 5.—With *ad*: ad aliquem, Liv. 8, 23. — (β) *Absol.*: erat non jure, non legibus, non disceptando decertandum, Cic. Planc. 36; so, cum palaestritis aequo jure, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15; cf.: jure potius quam bellum gerere, Hirt. B. G. 85 *fin.*: armis, Tac. A. 2, 65. — *Pass. impers.*: ut coram imperatore, sicut inter Marcellum Siculosque disceptatum fuerat, disceptaretur, Liv. 26, 33; cf. id. 38, 35.— *Abl. absol.*: multum invicem disceptato, Tac. A. 15, 14. — * **B.** With inanimate subjects: in uno proelio omnis fortuna rei publicae disceptat, *depends upon, is at stake*, Cic. Fam. 10, 10.

discernenter, *adv.*, *with a distinction*, etc.; v. discerno, *P. a. fin.*

* **discernĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [discerno], *that may be distinguished, discernible*: similitudo, Aug. Enchir. 90.

discernĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [id.]. * **I.** *The bodkin in a woman's head-dress, which parted the hair, a hair-bodkin*, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 31; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 129. — * **II.** Trop., *a difference*: coloris, Gell. 17, 15, 4; Ambros. Apol. Dav. Alt. 4, 26.

dis-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. a.*, *to separate, set apart.* **I.** Lit., *to separate, part, divide* (freq. since the Aug. per.): equas, ne inter se pugnare possint, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10: ordines (preceded by senatus a populo *secretus*), Liv. 34, 54: lignum a carnibus, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 33: Lusitaniam a Baetica, id. 4, 21, 35, § 116: neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, i. e. *to mark out, determine*, Sall. J. 79, 3; cf. poet.: (saxum) telas auro, *to interweave with gold*, Verg. A. 4, 264; 11, 75: haec ipsa fortuna huc illucve discernit, *divides, distributes*, Cels. 7, 3.—In the *part. perf.*, *divided, separated*: duae urbes, magno inter se spatio discretae, Liv. 27, 39 *fin.*; cf.: Peraea a ceteris Judaeis Jordane amne, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70: Philippus mari tantum Ionio discretus, Liv. 23, 33; so, sol tanto intervallo, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50: uxor velo, id. Ep. 4, 19, 3: ager saxo, Stat. Th. 5, 559: decurias pluribus nominibus, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31 et saep.— Of the hair, *parted*: discretaque collo Caesaries, Grat. Cyn. 272: divisa discretaque tellus, *divided and separated*, Lucr. 5, 1441: tellus (opp. permixta), id. 691: ubi discretas insula rumpit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 194: sedes piorum, *set apart, retired*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 23: quae cum sint turpissima discreta ac separata, turpius junguntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*: septem discretus in ostia Nilus, Ov. M. 5, 324 (for which: septem *digestum* in cornua Nilum, id. ib. 9, 774); cf. Quint. 7, 1, 1.

II. Trop. **A.** *To separate* things according to their different qualities, *to distinguish between, discern* (freq. and class.): alba et atra, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: discernere et dispicere insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10: jus et injuriam, Tac. A. 2, 66: probanda atque improbanda, Quint. 2, 2, 11: fas atque nefas, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11 et saep.: id quod visum erit a falso, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 25: pantheras a pardis solo candore, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 63 et saep.: verba discerni articulatim, Lucr. 4, 555: suos, * Caes. B. G. 7, 75: piceam visu, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 40: temperantiam duobus modis, Cic. Part. Or. 22, 77 et saep.: animus discernit, quid sit ejusdem generis, quid alterius, id. Univ. 8: pecuniae an famae minus parceret haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3; so with *an*, Tac. A. 5, 6; id. H. 3, 28; Suet. Calig. 25; cf.: nec discernatur, jussu injussu imperatoris pug-

nent, Liv. 8, 34 *fin.*—**B.** *To determine, settle:* limes agro positus litem ut discerneret arvis, Verg. A. 12, 898: discerne causam meam, Vulg. Psa. 42, 1.—**C.** *To except, omit,* Amm. 14, 8, 7.—Hence, * **1. discernenter,** *adv., with a distinction,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 81. —**2. discrētim,** *adv., separately, distinctly,* App. M. 6, p. 173: singillatim ac discretim, id. Flor. 9, p. 347: adoriri, Amm. 29, 6: tradi, id. 28, 1; Hilar. in Psa. 138, 23.

dis-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo], *to pluck* or *tear in pieces, to rend, to mangle* (class.). **I.** Lit.: animus nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. N. D. 1, 11, 27: inter orgia Bacchi discerptum iuvenem sparsere per agros, Verg. G. 4, 522: aliquem, Liv. 1, 16; Suet. Caes. 17: semiustum cadaver (canes), id. Dom. 15: membra gruis, Hor. S. 2, 8, 86 et saep.: in parvas partîs aurum, Lucr. 2, 829; Vulg. Judic. 4, 6 al. —**B.** Transf., *to scatter, disperse, destroy:* quae cuncta aërii discerpunt irrita venti, Cat. 64, 142; cf. Verg. A. 9, 313.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: divulsa et quasi discerpta contrectare, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 24: rem quae proposita est, quasi in membra, id. Top. 5, 28. —**B.** In partic. (like carpo, II. B.; concerpo, II.), *to tear in pieces* with words, *to revile:* me infestis dictis, Cat. 66, 73; cf.: lacerare carmina, Ov. P. 4, 16, 1.

discerptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discerpo], *a tearing in pieces, rending:* discerptiones eorum, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 12, 32: juris humani, Liv. 41, 24, 10 Madvig. (al. dissertio).

discessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discedo]. **I.** (Very rarely), *a separation* of married persons, Ter. And. 3, 3, 36; of the people into parties (with seditio), Gell. 2, 12: stellarum et discessiones et coetus, *separations and conjunctions,* id. 14, 1, 8; cf.: plebei a patribus, et aliae dissensiones, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 9 Dietsch.—**II.** *A going away, departure, removal.* **A.** In gen. (very rarely; cf. discessus): Nonanus desolatus aliorum discessione, Tac. A. 1, 30 *fin.:* necessaria, Macr. S. 1, 5, 3.—Far more freq., **B.** In partic. **1.** Polit. t. t., *a going over* to any one in voting: senatusconsultum de supplicatione per discessionem fecit, Cic. Phil. 3, 9 *fin.;* Tac. A. 6, 12; Suet. Tib. 31; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7, 12.—Esp.: discessionem facere, *to make a division,* i. e. *to get the vote of the house by dividing it,* Cic. Phil. 14, 7 *fin.;* Hirt. B. G. 8, 52 *fin.;* 8, 53; Cic. Sest. 34, 74; Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.* al.—**2.** In the church, *a separation, schism* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Act. 21, 21; id. 2 Thes. 2, 3.

1. discessus, a, um, *Part.,* from discedo.

2. discessus, ūs, *m.* [discedo]. **I.** *A going asunder, separation, opening* (very rare): caeli, i. e. *lightning,* Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliqua tenebantur, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.—**II.** *A going away, departure, removal.* **A.** In gen. (class.): ut me levarat tuus adventus, sic discessus afflixit, Cic. Att. 12, 50: subitus (with praeceps profectio), Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: ab urbe, Cic. ib. 8, 3, 3: praeclarus e vita, id. Div. 1, 23, 47; cf. id. de Sen. 23: latronis, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30; cf. ceterorum, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: legatorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 5 *fin.:* discessu mugire boves, Verg. A. 8, 215 al.—In *plur.:* solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19. —**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a marching away, marching off, decamping,* Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 1; 4, 4, 6; 7, 20, 1 et saep.; Tac. A. 2, 44; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 9; 1, 5, 25 al. —**2.** In Cic. applied to his *banishment* from Rome: cum, discessu meo, religionum jura polluta sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 42 (cf. absum); so id. de domo 32, 85.

† **discĕus,** i, *m.,* = δίσκος (a quoit), *a sort of comet shaped like a quoit,* Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

discĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [discindo]. **I.** *A tearing asunder, dividing, parting* (freq. in Lucr., elsewh. rare): partibus ejus (sc. corporis) discidium parere et nexus exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 220; cf. id. 249; 452; 2, 120; 3, 839 al.: nubis, id. 6, 293: humi, Sol. 1 *med.:* terrarum, Amm. 27, 4 al. —**II.** *A separation of persons* or *things, a disagreement, discord;* also *divorce* (freq. and class.; see Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44, and the Excurs. ib. p. 812 sq.): neque per vinum umquam ex me exoritur discidium in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 60; Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; id. Balb. 13, 30: qui inter nos discidium volunt, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14; so of the separation of lovers (of man and wife), id. Hec. 3, 5, 26; 5, 2, 16; Cic. Att. 15, 29, 2; Tac. A. 2, 86; 11, 30; Suet. Dom. 3; Ov. M. 5, 530; 14, 79 et saep.; cf.: divortia atque affinitatum discidia, Cic. Clu. 67: desiderium alicujus discidii, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; cf. id. Att. 4, 1; Sen. de Const. Sap. 8 *fin.;* Cic. Sull. 21: amicorum discidia, id. Lael. 21, 78; cf. id. ib. 7, 23; 10, 35: ex cupiditatibus odia, discidia, discordiae, bella nascuntur, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Ac. 1, 12, 43; id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; Liv. 25, 18; Tac. A. 14, 60 al.

dis-cīdo, ĕre, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut in pieces* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): aliquod in multas partis ferro, Lucr. 3, 659; id. 669.

discinctus, a, um, *Part.,* from discingo.

dī-scindo, cĭdi, cissum, 3, *v. a., to tear* or *cleave asunder, to cut asunder, divide, rend, tear* (class.—for syn. cf.: findo, scindo, dirimo, divello, separo, secerno). **I.** Lit.: salicem Graecam discindito, Cato R. R. 40, 2: vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4 (quoted Cic. Cael. 16, 38); Suet. Caes. 84; id. Ner. 42 al.; cf. tunicam, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: purpureos amictus manu, Verg. A. 12, 602: labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20; cf.: maxillam ictu, Suet. Calig. 58: artus, Verg. G. 3, 514: nubem (vis venti), Lucr. 6, 436: cotem novaculâ, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; Liv. 1, 36; cf.: trabes aut saxa securibus cuneisque, Tac. H. 5, 6 *fin.:* cunctantem flagellis, Suet. Calig. 33 et saep.—*Absol.:* nulli penitus discindere ferro contigit, Luc. 1, 31.—**II.** Trop.: discissa cum corpore vis animai, Lucr. 3, 639: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae et dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: omnis oratio aut continua est aut inter respondentem et interrogantem discissa, *interrupted, divided,* Sen. Ep. 89, 16.—Rarely of persons: discissi studiis turbulentis, Amm. 25, 5; cf. id. 22, 5; 28, 4 *fin.*

dis-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a., to ungird, deprive of the girdle.* **I.** Lit.: discinctâ tunicâ fugiendum est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 132; Vell. 2, 41 *fin.;* cf.: tunicati et discincti, Suet. Aug. 100: jam discingitur armis, Sil. 8, 34. —As a milit. punishment: destrictis gladiis discinctos destituit, Liv. 27, 13; Suet. Aug. 24 and 100: cum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros, *had disarmed,* i. e. *conquered,* Juv. 8, 120; cf.: peltatam Amazona Scythico nodo, Mart. 9, 101, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In *verb finit.:* mihi crede, in sinu est (Caesar), neque ego discingor, i. e. *I do not neglect him, I endeavor to preserve his friendship,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13; cf. Sen. Ep. 92 *fin.:* discinxit ratione dolos fraudesque resolvit, i. e. *discovered, detected,* Sil. 7, 153; cf.: ut inter Methium et Paulum, quae veniunt in disceptationem, discingas, i. e. *that thou wilt decide,* Sid. Ep. 2, 7.—**B. discinctus,** a, um, *ungirt.* **1.** Lit.: ne glorietur accinctus aeque ac discinctus, i. e. *who has put off his armor,* Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 11. —**2.** Trop. (α) *Voluptuous, effeminate,* Afri, Verg. A. 8, 724.—Hence, (β) *Slovenly, careless, negligent; loose, dissolute, reckless:* discincti ludere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73: avarus ut Chremes, opp. discinctus ut nepos, id. Epod. 1, 34: Natta, Pers. 3, 31: verna, id. 4, 22: discincta in otia natus, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 41.

discĭplīna (also uncontr. DISCIPVLINA, Num. Hadr. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 503; the Cod. palimps. Cic. Rep. 2, 19, prima manu has likewise DISCIPVLINA: so, discipulina, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75 Lorenz; id. As. 1, 3, 49 Fleck.; cf. Ussing ad loc.), ae, *f.* [discipulus], *instruction, tuition, teaching* in the widest sense of the word (for syn. cf.: ars, litterae, doctrina, scientia, cognitio, humanitas—very freq. and good prose). **I.** Lit.: ad aliquem disciplinae causa concurrere (for which, shortly after: illo discendi causa proficisci), Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; cf. ib. 6, 14, 2 and 3: alicui in disciplinam tradi, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 45; id. Phil. 2, 2: eadem in litteris ratio est reliquisque rebus, quarum est disciplina, *are the objects of instruction,* id. Div. 2, 3, 10: puerilis, id. Rep. 4, 3; 4; cf.: pueritiae disciplinae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: praestantior, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.* et saep.

II. Meton. (causa pro effectu), all that is taught in the way of instruction, whether with reference to single circumstances of life, or to science, art, morals, politics, etc., *learning, knowledge, science, discipline.* **A.** Object.: caveto alienam disciplinam temere contemnas, Cato R. R. 1, 4: qui haec (sc. justitia, fides, aequitas, etc.) disciplinis informata, alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: totius familiae praecepta et instituta et disciplina, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68: a pueris nullo officio aut disciplina assuefacti nihil omnino contra voluntatem faciant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; id. B. C. 3, 10, 4 et saep.: cujus prima aetas dedita disciplinis fuit iisque artibus, quibus instruimur ad hunc usum forensem, Cic. Cael. 30, 72: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 18; cf. id. Mur. 10 *fin.:* dicendi, id. Brut. 44, 163: musices, *music,* Quint. 1, 10, 15: omnis honesti justique, id. 12, 2, 1: ruris, *agriculture,* Col. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. prooem. § 23 et saep.: militiae, *art of war, tactics,* Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. bellica, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: militaris, Nep. Iphicr. 1 and 2; esp. *military discipline,* Liv. 8, 7 *fin.;* 8, 32; 34; 35; Tac. G. 25; Suet. Caes. 24 et saep.; cf. also: docuit, quid populi Romani disciplina atque opes possent, Caes. B. G. 6, 1 *fin.;* and with usus, id. ib. 1, 40, 5: domestica, *domestic discipline,* Suet. Caes. 48; cf. domus, id. Aug. 65 et saep.: rei publicae, *science of government, statesmanship,* Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159; cf. id. Rep. 1, 33; 2, 38 *fin.;* 3, 3 al.: disciplina philosophiae, *philosophical doctrines, philosophical system,* Cic. Ac. 2, 3; cf. id. Fin. 1, 4 *fin.;* id. N. D. 1, 7; 5, 32, 90; id. Brut. 25; id. Off. 3, 4, 20 et saep.—**B.** Subject., *a custom, habit:* eadem erat haec disciplina tibi, quum tu adolescens eras? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 17: eâdem nos disciplinâ utimur, id. As. 1, 3, 49; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 Ruhnk.: imitatur malarum malam disciplinam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 28; cf.: imitari, Castor, potius avi mores disciplinamque debebas, Cic. Deiot. 10; cf. also, id. Verr 2, 3, 68; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 6; id. Truc. 1, 1, 30.

discĭplīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [disciplina], *to be learned* by *teaching,* Cassiod. Var. 4, 33; Isid. 2, 24, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **discĭplīnābĭlĭter,** *in an instructive manner,* Cassiod. in Psalt. praef. 4; id. in Psa. 150, 4.

discĭplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *instructed, disciplined* (late Lat.), Vulg. Jacob. 3, 13 al.; Alcim. Avit. 4, 46: disciplinatior, Tert. Fug. in persec. 1 *fin.*

discĭplīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *docile:* gladiator, Cato ap. Non. 463, 5; cf. Gell. 4, 9, 12.

discĭpŭla, ae, *f.;* v. discipulus.

discĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [discipulus], *the condition of a disciple, discipleship,* Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 22; Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

discĭpŭlīna, ae, v. disciplina *init.*

discĭpŭlus, i, *m.* [disco, and root of puer, pupilla; cf. Sanscr., putras, *son;* Gr. πῶλος; Engl., *foal*], *a learner, scholar, pupil, disciple.* **I.** In gen., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; 1, 23, 46; id. N. D. 3, 7 et saep.—Trop. Prov.: discipulus est prioris posterior dies, Pub. Syr. 120 (Rib).—In the *fem.:* **discĭpŭla,** ae, *a female scholar* or *disciple:* ego te dedam discipulam cruci, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 20; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 147; Hor. S. 1, 10, 91; Vulg. Act. 9, 36 al.—Cf. transf., of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 83.—Of Latin eloquence: Latina facundia similis Graecae ac prorsus ejus discipula videtur, Quint. 12, 10, 27.——**II.** *A learner* in an art or trade, *an apprentice,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 4; id. Ps. 3, 2, 76; 96; Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.—**III.** (Eccl. Lat.) *A disciple of Christ,* Vulg. Luc. 5, 30 et saep.

discissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discindo], *a separation, division* (late Lat., v. the class. discidium), Aug. Ep. 261 al.

discissūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rending asunder, a rent* (late Lat.): corporis, Ambros. Serm. 13.

discissus, a, um, *Part.,* from discindo.

dis-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo] (rare but classical; already obsolete in the

time of Macrobius, v. Macr. S. 6, 4). **I.** *To shut up separately, to keep separate;* orig. belonging to household lang.: dispares disclusos habere pisces, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.—**II.** With the notion of *dis* predominant, *to keep apart, to separate, divide:* pares cum paribus jungi res, et discludere mundum, Lucr. 5, 438; so of the act of creation, imitated by Vergil: discludere Nerea ponto, *to separate, cut off,* Verg. E. 6, 35: paludibus mons erat ab reliquis disclusus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 Müll.; cf.: mons Cevenna, qui Arvernos ab Helviis discludit, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 2: ossibus ac nervis disclusis, Lucr. 3, 171; cf.: turres (with disturbare domos), id. 6, 240: quibus (sc. tignis) disclusis atque in contrariam partem revinctis, *kept asunder, kept at the proper distance apart,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7: ut restis, ad ingluviem adstricta, spiritus officia discluderet, i. e. *might prevent, choke off,* App. M. 1, p. 109, 27.—**B.** Of abstr. objects: Plato iram et cupiditatem locis disclusit: iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: quae semotae a mente et disclusae, id. ib. 1, 33, 80: morsus roboris, *to part, to open,* Verg. A. 12, 782.

* **disclūsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [discludo], *a separation:* loci, App. de Deo Socr. *init.*

disclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from discludo.

disco, dĭdĭci, 3 (*part. fut.:* sic disciturum, etc., App. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.), *v. a.* [from the root da-, Gr. δεδαώς, δαῆναι; dak-, cf. doceo, doctus, Gr. διδάσκω], *to learn, to learn to know, to become acquainted with,* etc. (for syn. cf.: capio, percipio, concipio, comprehendo, intellego, cognosco, nosco, agnosco, animadverto, calleo, scio—very freq. in all periods and sorts of writing). (*a*) With *acc.:* litteras Graecas senex didici, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: so, litteras, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 22: jus civile, id. Mur. 9, 19; 10, 23: litteras apud aliquem, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2: dialectica ab aliquo, id. Ac. 2, 30, 98: artem ab aliquo, Quint. 3, 1, 10 et saep.: aliquid de aliquo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31: virtutem ex me, fortunam ex aliis, Verg. A. 12, 435; cf. Quint. 12, 8, 6 al.: fabularum similia, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: artes, id. ib. 2, 21: palaestram, Quint. 5, 10, 121: affectum, id. 1, 11, 2: inde vocabula prima, Lucr. 5, 1042: elementa prima, Hor. S. 1, 1, 26: dulces querelas, Lucr. 5, 1384; cf. preces, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 133 et saep.: me peritus Discet Iber, Hor. C. 2, 20, 20; cf.: quem (Augustum) didicere Vindelici, id. ib. 4, 14, 8: omnes crimine ab uno, Verg. A. 2, 66 et saep.—*Pass.:* dum est, unde jus civile discatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45; cf. jus, Quint. 12, 3, 9: Crassus, quod disci potuit de jure didicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143: tot artibus discendis, Quint. 12, 11, 9 et saep.—(*β*) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* pueri qui nare discunt, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9: rapere et clepere, Cic. Rep. 4, 5 (ap. Non. 20, 15): Latine loqui, Sall. J. 101, 6: nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45: assem in partes diducere, Hor. A. P. 326: bene ferre magnam fortunam, id. C. 3, 27, 75 et saep.: bene ubi quod consilium discimus accidisse, etc., Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 15: discit, Litavicum ad sollicitandos Haeduos profectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: animadverti et didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 3. 5; id. Ac. 2, 30 *fin.:* deos didici securum agere aevum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 101 et saep.—(*γ*) With *relat. clause:* plures discent, quemadmodum haec fiant, quam quemadmodum his resistatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: quantum in Etruria belli esset, Liv. 10, 25: patriae quid debeat, etc., Hor. A. P. 312 et saep.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* disces tu quidem a principe hujus aetatis philosophorum, et disces quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: didicit, i. e. *oratory,* id. Brut. 71, 249; Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4; Quint. 1, 12, 14 al.: discendi aut visendi causa maria transmittere, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; so, discendi causa, id. ib. 1, 10; id. Off. 2, 1, 4; Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.* al.: se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 6.—Ellipt.: discebant fidibus antiqui, sc. canere, Cic. de Sen. 8 *fin.* (cf.: docere fidibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: scire fidibus, Ter. Eun. 1, 5, 53).—**b.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 159: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Verg. E. 4, 42: arbores, Plin. H. N. 16 prooem.—**c.** *To teach* = docere (late Lat., cf. μανθάνειν, and Eng. learn): falsa discentes, Amm. 14, 1.

discŏbīno, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [dis-scobina], *to file away, to scratch, destroy by scratching:* simulacra, Arn. 6, 14.

† **discŏbŏlus,** i, *m.*, = δισκοβόλος, *the thrower of the discus* or *quoit,* a famous piece of sculpture by Myron, Quint. 2, 13, 10; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57; also by Naucydes, Plin. ib. § 80; and a painting by Tauriscus, id. 35, 11, 40, § 144.

discoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from discoquo.

† **discŏīdes,** is, *adj.*, = δισκοειδής, *quoit-shaped:* figura, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

† **discŏlĭus** pes = δισκόλιος, *a verse consisting of an iambus, pyrrhichius, and trochaeus,* Atil. Fortun. p. 2687 P.

dis-cŏlor, ōris (*abl.* -ori, Flor. 1, 16, 7; Curt. 3, 3, 26—post-class. form of the *fem.* discolora, in the signif. of II. A.: lana, Prud. στεφ. 10, 302: serta, Symm. Laud. in Val. 2, 1 ed. Mai.: venustas, Mart. Cap. 4 *init.*; and once discoloria vestis, Petr. 97, 3), *adj.*, *of another color, not of the same color* (opp. concolor). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *dat.:* neutra pars esse debet discolor lanae (shortly before: si palatum atque lingua concolor lanae est), Col. 7, 3, 2: (vestis) sumatur fatis discolor alba meis, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 8: aura auri, Verg. A. 6, 204.—(*β*) *Absol.*, *party-colored, of different colors:* habere arculas, ubi discolores sint cerae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4: signa, * Cic. Verr. 1, 13 *fin.:* miles (*black and white* in the game of draughts), Ov. Tr. 2, 477 Jahn; cf. agmen (in running a race), id. Am. 3, 2, 78.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Party-colored, variegated:* aves, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 3: vestis, Curt. 3, 4, 26: arma, Flor. 3, 2, 5 al.—**B.** In gen., *of various kinds, different, various:* matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor, * Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: amnis pelago, Stat. Th. 9, 338: rerum discolor usus, Pers. 5, 52.

discŏlōrĭus and **discŏlōrus,** a, um, v. the preced. art. *init.*

* **dis-concinnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unsuitable, ill-matched:* oculos (opp. concinnos), Fronto de Or. 2.

* **dis-condūco,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *not to be profitable* or *conducive, to be injurious, prejudicial:* nil disconducit huic rei, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 85.

dis-convĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [disconvenio], *want of agreement, inconsistency* (opp. convenientia), Tert. Test. An. 6.

dis-convĕnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to disagree; to be inharmonious, inconsistent* (very rare): aestuat et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99.—*Impers.:* eo disconvenit inter Meque et te, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: disconveniens deo, Lact. de Ira D. 3, 1.

dis-cŏŏpĕrĭo, pĕrui, pertum, 4, *v. a.*, *to uncover, disclose, lay bare, expose* (eccl. Lat.): caput, Vulg. Lev. 21, 10: turpitudinem, id. ib. 18, 7: verecundiora patris, id. Ezech. 22, 10.—**B.** Transf., *to put off, take off, remove* a covering: pallium, id. Ruth, 3, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to expose, disclose:* peccata, id. Thren. 4, 22.

† **discŏphŏrus,** i, *m.*, = δισκοφόρος, *one who carries a dish* (discus, II.), *a dish-bearer,* Hier. in Daniel, praef.

dis-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to boil to pieces, to boil thoroughly* (post-Aug.), Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 142; 32, 7, 26, § 81; 23, 6, 60, § 113; Vulg. Ezech. 24, 5 al.

* **discordābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [discordo], *disagreeing, discordant:* ingenio haud discordabili, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 42.

discordĭa, ae, *f.* [discors], *disunion, disagreement, dissension, variance, discord* (class.), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 66; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 71; Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; id. Lael. 7, 24; id. Off. 1, 25, 85; id. Mur. 39, 83; Sall. C. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 24 et saep.; Verg. E. 1, 72; id. A. 7, 545; Hor. Epod. 4, 2; id. S. 1, 4, 60 et saep.—In *plur.*, Cic. Lael. 7, 23; id. Off. 1, 25, 86; id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Mur. 23, 47; Suet. Calig. 26; id. Claud. 25; Vulg. Prov. 6, 19 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The subject of strife:* Idae et Phoebo discordia Eveni filia, Prop. 1, 2, 17.—**2.** Of inanimate things: principiorum, Lucr. 5, 440: rerum, id. 6, 366: ponti, Luc. 5, 646: incertae mentis, Ov. M. 9, 630 et saep.—**II.** Personified: **Discordia,** *the goddess of discord,* the Greek *Eris,* Verg. A. 6, 280; 8, 702 Serv.; Stat. Th. 5, 74; Petr. 124, 27 sq.; Hyg. Fab. praef.—Hence, Discordiae malum, *the famous apple of Eris* in the fable, *the apple of discord,* Just. 12, 15, 11.

(**discordĭālis,** false reading in Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142, instead of discordiam, v. Sillig, ad h. l.)

discordĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [discordia], *full of discord, prone to discord* (very rare; cf. discors and v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 369): volgus seditiosum atque discordiosum, * Sall. J. 66, 2: domus, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **discordĭōsē,** *in a spirit of discord,* Aug. Bapt. 3, 15, 20.

discordis, is, v. discors *init.*

* **discordĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [discors], *disunion, discord,* Pac. ap. Non. 97, 1.

discordĭum, i, *n.* [discors], *discord, dissension.—Plur.:* publica discordia, Calp. Ecl. 1, 57.

discordo, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be at variance, to differ, to quarrel* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: discordare inter se, Ter. And. 3, 3, 43: cupiditates in animis dissident atque discordant, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib. 1, 18, 58: cum Cheruscis, Tac. A. 12, 28: adversus ventrem (membra), Quint. 5, 11, 19.—**II.** Transf., *to be unlike, out of harmony with; to disagree, be inconsistent with, opposed to:* ab oratione (vox), id. 11, 3, 45; cf. id. 8, 3, 18: a se fortuna, Vell. 2, 53, 3: avaro parcus (with hilaris nepoti discrepet), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 194.—*Absol.:* neu discordarent, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7: eques, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185: patria, Tac. A. 1, 9.

discŏrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dis-corium], *a flaying, removal of the skin,* Soran. qu. Med. 245 (cf. discorio, ἀποδέρω, Gloss.).

dis-cors, cordis (*nom. f.* discordis, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 726 Com., v. 164 Rib.), *adj.* [cor], *discordant, disagreeing, inharmonious, at variance;* opp. concors (class.). **I.** Prop. **A.** Of persons: homines non contentione, non ambitione discordes, * Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: ad alia discordes, Liv. 4, 26: in civitate discordi, Tac. H. 2, 10: vexillarii discordium legionum, id. A. 1, 38.—Poet.: Tanais discors, Hor. C. 3, 29, 28 et saep.; of Minotaurus: fetus, Ov. M. 8, 133: civitas secum ipsa discors, Liv. 2, 23: filius (Tigranis) discors patri, Vell. 2, 37, 2; so with *dat.*, Tac. A. 3, 42; 11, 6; 14, 38.—**B.** Of inanimate things: inter se discordia membra, Lucr. 5, 894; Liv. 9, 3: semina rerum, Ov. M. 1, 9: venti, Verg. A. 10, 356; Ov. M. 4, 621: arma, Verg. G. 2, 459; Tib. 2, 3, 37; cf. bella, Ov. M. 9, 403: animi, Verg. A. 9, 688: vesania, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: concordia rerum, id. Ep. 1, 12, 19: symphonia, id. A. P. 374.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *unlike, discordant, different* (post-Aug): hostes moribus et linguis, Curt. 4, 13, 4: linguae tot populorum, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39: aestus marini tempore, i. e. *taking place at different times,* id. 2, 97, 99, § 218: mixtura generum in vino, non modo in musto discors, id. 17, 22, 35, § 187.—**B.** *Different, distinct, double:* a fonte discors manat hinc uno latex, *two distinct streams,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 711: se scindit unius sacri Discors favilla, id. Oed. 322: discordemque utero fetum tulit, Ov. M. 8, 133 (Merk. al. dissortem).—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

* **discrēbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [discerno], *that can be discerned, discernible:* vox, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 42 Mai.

dis-crēdo, didi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to be incredulous towards, not to believe* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58 Mai.; Commod. praef. 3 al.

discrĕpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [discrepo], *irreconcilable, discrepant,* Cassiod. in Psa. 100, 1.

discrĕpans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from discrepo.

discrĕpantĭa, ae, *f.* [discrepo], *discordance, dissimilarity, discrepancy* (a Ciceron. word): rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12 *fin.:* scripti et voluntatis, id. Top. 25 *fin.:* nulla, id. Off. 1, 31, 111.

discrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a discrepancy, dispute:* inter consules fuit, Liv. 10, 18, 7; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 21, 31, 8.

discrĕpĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to*

disagree wholly, to be altogether different (a Lucretian word): res longe, Lucr. 6, 1105; id. 2, 1018: inter se (with disjunctum), id. 3, 803.

dis-crĕpo, ŭi, 1, *v. n.*, *to differ in sound, to sound differently, discordantly, not to harmonize* (for syn. cf.: differo, disto, intersum). **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. only in Cic.): ut in fidibus aut tibiis, quamvis paulum discrepent, tamen id a sciente animadverti solet: sic videndum est in vita, ne forte quid discrepet, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; id. Rep. 2, 42, 69; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop., *to disagree, be different, to vary, differ*: peccata, quia discrepant, aeque discrepant, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: oratio verbis discrepans, sententiis congruens, id. Leg. 1, 10 *fin.*: tres duces discrepantes, prope ut, etc., Liv. 26, 41: nec multum discrepat aetas, * Verg. A. 10, 434 et saep.: eadem dicit; nulla in re discrepat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46: de ceteris rebus discrepantium philosophorum, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare, id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf. id. Inv. 2, 49, 144: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9; so with *ab*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145; id. de Or. 3, 30, 118; id. Planc. 17, 42 al.: facta ejus cum dictis discrepare, Cic. Fin. 2, 30; so with *cum*, id. ib. 4, 22; Varr. L. L. 9, § 102 Müll.: ipsi sibi singuli discrepantes, id. de Or. 3, 50, 196; id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; so with *dat.*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 6; id. S. 1, 6, 92; id. Ep. 2, 2, 194; id. A. P. 152; Pers. 6, 18 al.—**B.** Transf.: res discrepat, and more freq. *impers.* discrepat, *there is a difference of opinion* respecting something (esp. a fact), *it is a matter of dispute, it is undecided* (opp. convenit): incidi in rem multum discrepantem auctorum opinionibus, Vell. 1, 7, 2; cf.: causa latendi discrepat, Ov. F. 6, 572: cum de legibus conveniret, de latore tantum discreparet, Liv. 3, 31 *fin.*; cf.: veneno quidem occisum, convenit; ubi autem discrepat, Suet. Claud. 44; so with *rel. clause*, Liv. 29, 25, 1: id, quod haud discrepat, id. 9, 46; cf. Suet. Vit. 2: nec discrepat, quin dictator eo anno A. Cornelius fuerit, Liv. 8, 40; so with *quin*, id. 25, 28, 3; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 1, 3: inter scriptores rerum, id. 38, 56: inter auctores, id. 22, 61; 29, 25.

* **dis-cresco**, crēvi, 3, *v. n.*, *to grow broad, grow out*, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 33, 10.

discrētim, *adv.*, *separately*, v. discerno *fin.*

discrētĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discerno] (post-class.). **I.** *A separation*: cum vis aliqua utrumque (corpus et animam) discreverit, quae discretio mors vocetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 17; Lact. 7, 12, 4.—**II.** *A difference, distinction*: sine discretione, Pall. Jul. 4, 5; Amm. 17, 1 al.—**III.** *Discernment, discrimination, capacity for distinguishing* (late Lat.): ne, propter discretionem difficilem, jus incertum sit, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 10: boni ac mali, id. Hebr. 5, 14.

discrētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serving to distinguish*, Prisc. p. 1021; 1061 al. P.—*Adv.*: **discrētīvē**, *by way of distinction*, Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 43.

discrētor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who discerns* or *judges, a discerner*: cogitationum deus, Vulg. Hebr. 4, 12 al.

discrētus, a, um, *Part.*, from discerno.

discrētōrĭum, ii, *n.*, = διάφραγμα, *the diaphragm*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12, 143.

dī-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to distribute, divide* among several persons, *apportion, assign*: (class.) quodne (argentum) ego discripsi porro illis quibus debui? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 30: quorum ipsorum bona, quantacumque erant, statim suis comitibus compotoribusque discripsit, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: urbis partis ad incendia, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: duodena jugera in singulos homines, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: populum in tribus tres, curiasque triginta, etc., id. Rep. 2, 8: civitatibus jura, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: negotii publici curatio discripta, id. Sest. 30, 66 et saep.: judicantem vidimus Aeacum sedesque discriptas deorum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 22: militibus voluntariis in legiones discriptis, Liv. 31, 14, 2; cf. id. 31, 34, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; so id. 33, 42, 8; 34, 56, 6; 30, 26, 6 al. (v. describo, II. B. 2., and cf. Bücheler, in Rhein-Mus. 13, 598 sq.).

discrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from discerimen à discerno; cf. crimen from cerno], lit., *that which separates* or *divides* two things from each other (for syn. cf.: differentia, discrepantia, diversitas, distantia); hence, **I.** Lit., *an intervening space, interval, distance, division, separation*: cum (duo maria) pertenui discrimine separarentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: minimum quos inter et hostem Discrimen murus clausaque porta facit, Ov. Pont. 1, 8, 62: aequo discrimine, Lucr. 5, 690; Verg. A. 5, 154: parvum leti, Ov. M. 7, 426; Verg. A. 9, 143: dare discrimina costis, i. e. *to separate them*, id. ib. 10, 382: quae (sc. littera F) inter discrimina dentium efflanda est, Quint. 12, 10, 29: agminum, Curt. 4, 12 *fin.*: ungulae, Col. 6, 15 *fin.*: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 302; and in like manner poet.: telluris pectitae, i. e. *furrow*, Col. Poët. 10, 94; Claud. Nupt. Honor. 103: medium luci, Grat. Cyneg. 486.—Hence, med. t. t., the dividing membrane, *the midriff, diaphragm*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 127; 5, 10, 121 al.—**II.** Trop. (so most frequent). **A.** In gen., *a distinction, difference*: amabat omnes, nam discrimen non facit, Lucil. ap. Non. 282, 27: iste, qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset omniumque rerum delectum atque discrimen pecunia sustulisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; cf.: officia tollebantur delectu omni et discrimine remoto, id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: sit hoc discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, ut illi, etc., id. Balb. 21 *fin.*: sine ullo sexus discrimine, Suet. Calig. 8; cf.: rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique, id. Aug. 32: omisso sui alicuique discrimine, Liv. 5, 55: divinarum humanarumque rerum, id. 5, 40: recti pravique, Quint. 12, 3, 7: vocum, id. 1, 5, 25; cf. so of the different tones of the strings: septem discrimina vocum, Verg. A. 6, 646 et saep.—Poet.: tenues parvi discriminis umbrae, i. e. *of easy gradation*, Ov. M. 6, 62.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With respect to disputed matters, which are to be distinguished between, and thus decided upon, *the decisive point, turning-point, critical moment, determination, decision*: quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, utrum ille poenas rei publicae luat, an nos serviamus, *to this point*, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 29; cf.: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum ... an, etc., id. Quint. 30, 92; Liv. 29, 17: vicit disciplina militaris, vicit imperii majestas, quae in discrimine fuerunt, an ulla post hanc diem essent, id. 8, 35, 4: haec et his similia haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *shall not regard as of great moment*, id. praef. § 8: postquam adesse discrimen ultimum belli animadvertit, id. 44, 23: instant enim (adversarii) et saepe discrimen omne committunt, *abandon the most decisive points*, Quint. 6, 4, 17 et saep.—Poet.: experiar, deus hic, discrimine aperto, An sit mortalis, *the test*, Ov. M. 1, 222.—**2.** Transf., *a dangerous, decisive moment, crisis, dangerous condition; risk, danger, hazard*: in ipso discrimine periculi aliquem destituere, Liv. 6, 17; so, periculi, id. 8, 24: in summo rem esse discrimine, * Caes. B. G. 6, 38, 2; cf.: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum pene discrimen, Cic. Phil. 7, 1: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: in extremo discrimine ac dimicatione fortunae, id. Sull. 28: in veteris fortunae discrimen adducitur, id. Mur. 27, 55; cf.: aliquem in discrimen capitis adducere, id. Deiot. 1, 2; so, capitis, Quint. 11, 1, 49: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: rem publicam in discrimen committere, Liv. 8, 32; 33, 7; cf.: fuitque dies illa tenebrarum et discriminis, Vulg. Esth. 11, 8.

discrīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [discrimino], *that serves to divide* or *part* (late Lat.): acus, *a pin* or *bodkin that parts the hair, a hair-pin*, Hier. Ruf. 3, 42.—Also, *subst.*: **discrīmĭnāle**, is, *n.*, *a head-dress*, Vulg. Isa. 3, 20.

discrīmĭnātim, *adv.* [id.], *with a difference* or *distinction* (very rare), Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7.

discrīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], rhet. t. t., = παραδιαστολή, *the contrasting of opposite thoughts*, Rufin. Schem. lex. § 20.

discrīmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who distinguishes* or *discriminates* (late Lat.) = distinctor, Aug. ap. Joann. 20, 12.

discrīmĭnātrix, icis, *f.* [discriminator], *she who distinguishes* (late Lat.): fandi ac nefandi, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 7.

discrīmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [discrimen], *to divide, part, separate* (very rare; cf. divido, dispertio): aliquid, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4: Etruriam discriminat Cassia, * Cic. Phil. 12, 9: late agros, Verg. A. 11, 144: crinem, Vulg. Jud. 10, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to distinguish*: notae, quibus inter se similia discriminentur, Sen. Ep. 95 *fin.* et saep.: verba, Varr. L. L. 9, § 104 Müll.—**2.** *To divide, apportion*: vigiliarum somnique tempora, Liv. 21, 4, 6.

discrīmĭnōsĭus, *adv. comp.* [id.], *more decisively*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 24.

dīscriptio, ōnis, *f.* [discribo], *a division, distribution, apportionment*: civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 137: populi, id. Planc. 18, 45: privatarum possessionum, id. Off. 1, 7, 21; id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; 5, 24, 68; id. Rep. 1, 46, 70; id. N. D. 1, 33, 92 al. (In these passages, formerly descriptio, q. v.)

1. discrŭcĭātus, a, um, *Part.*, from discrucio.

2. discrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.*, *violent torture, torment*, Prud. Ham. 836. From

dis-crŭcĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to torture violently, to torment* (repeatedly in Plaut. and Cic.; elsewh. rare). **I.** Physically: aliquem discruciatum necare, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37; Amm. 27, 12, 3.—More freq., **II.** Mentally, with *se* or in the mid. form, *to torment one's self; to be troubled, vexed, chagrined*: quid te discrucias? Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 143, 3: ego discrucior miser amore, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 58; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 31; Cic. Att. 14, 6; Cat. 66, 76: quod enim ipse celeriter arripuit, id cum tarde percipi videt, discruciatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: discrucior animi, quia, etc., Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27; so, animi, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 1.

‡ **discŭbĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [discumbo], *a place for lying down, a couch*, Inscr. Orell. 2106.

discŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a reclining at table*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 9.—**II.** Transf., *a place at table*: amare primos discubitus, Vulg. Luc. 20, 46 al.

dis-culcĭo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [calceo], *to unshoe, remove the shoe from*, Diom. 374 P.

dis-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, *v. n.*, *to lie down*. **I.** More freq., *to recline at table* for the purpose of eating (cf. accumbo—so esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): discubuimus omnes praeter illam, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 4; Lucr. 3, 912; Quint. 11, 2, 13; Suet. Caes. 48; Tib. 2, 5, 95; Verg. A. 1, 708; Ov. M. 8, 566; Vulg. Johan. 12, 2 al.—Sometimes of a single person (yet always with the accessory idea of a number reclining at the same time): in convivio Germanici cum super eum Piso discumberet, Tac. A. 3, 14; 6, 50; Suet. Aug. 74; Curt. 8, 5, 6; Juv. 5, 12.—*Pass. impers.*: discumbitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Verg. A. 1, 700; Gell. 3, 19 al.—**II.** Rarely, *to lie down to sleep*: discubitum noctu ire, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14.

* **dis-cŭnĕātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *wedged apart, kept asunder as by a wedge*: conchae, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90.

dis-cŭpĭo, ĕre, *v. n.* (in famil. lang. for vehementer cupio), *to desire greatly, to long for*: discupio dicere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 87: te videre, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: se vendere, Cat. 106, 2.

dis-curro, curri and cucurri (*perf.* discucurri, Liv. 25, 25, 9; Sen. Contr. 4, 2; Suet. Calig. 32: discurrisse, Curt. 4, 15, 5; oftener curri, Liv. 34, 37; 3, 7, 32; Sen. Ep. 90, 36; Curt. 4, 15, 10 al.), cursum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To run different ways, to run to and fro, run about* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all): in muris armata civitas, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 3: deus in montibus altis, Ov. F. 2, 285: plebs pileata tota Urbe, Suet. Ner. 57: circa deum delubra, Liv. 26, 9; cf.: circa vias, id. 25, 9: per omnes silvas, Ov. M. 14, 419; cf.: per ambitum lacus, Suet. Claud. 21; and: per Baianum sinum equis, id. Calig. 19: more victorum cum palma discucurrit, id. ib. 32 et saep.—Des-

ignating the *term. ad quem:* ad portas, Liv. 25, 37; Verg. A. 12, 577: ad arma, Liv. 5, 36: ad praedam, Curt. 4, 15: ad officia, Petr. 114: ad rapiendas virgines, Liv. 1, 9 et saep.: in latera, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 10; cf.: a media in utramque partem, Quint. 2, 4, 15.—*Pass. impers.:* ilicet in muros tota discurritur urbe, Verg. A. 11, 468: in tribus ad suffragium ferendum, Liv. 25, 2: ab caede ad diripiendam urbem, id. 27, 16 al.—In the pass., with a homogeneous subject: discursis magnis itineribus, Amm. 29, 5.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects: discurrentes maculae in gemma, Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 5; 13, 21, 37, § 117: catenae circa latera, id. 33, 3, 12, § 40 al.: (Nilus) diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Verg. G. 4, 291; Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182: fama tota urbe discurrit, Curt. 4, 1: mens discurret utroque, Ov. R. Am. 443.—**II.** Transf., *to traverse, run through* or *over, hasten through* (post-class.): latius arva, Avien. Descr. Orb. 516: Gallias, Amm. 15, 5, 4: tramite aliquo discurso, id. 16, 2, 10: discursis itineribus magnis, id. 29, 5, 17.—**III.** Trop., like Gr. διελθεῖν, *to speak at length* of a thing, *to discourse of* (post-class.): super quo nunc pauca discurram, Amm. 17, 4 (cf. in this sense the Romance *discorrere, discourir*, and v. 2. discursus, II.).

discursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discurso], *a running hither and thither, a running about* (post-Aug. and rare): officiosa per urbem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3: magna, Front. Strat. 1, 5 *fin.:* animalium, Lact. Opif. D. 3.

discursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs hither and thither, one who runs about* (late Lat.): pedites et leves, Amm. 16, 12, 21; cf. hostis, id. 29, 5, 7; 14, 2, 6.

discursim, *adv.* [discurro], *by running* or *going about*, Macr. S. 7, 1, 1 (dub.); Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 51.

discursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a running different ways, scattering* (late Lat.): discursiones predatoriae, *scattered raids for plunder, foragings*, Amm. 15, 4, 11.—**II.** *A hasty passing through:* discursione rapidâ maturabant, Amm. 31, 9, 2.

discurso, āre, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr., to run about, hasten up and down* (post-Aug. and rare): multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, etc. . . . non agere dixit (Domitius Afer) sed satagere, Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf. id. 11, 3, 126; Flor. 3, 18, 10.—**II.** *Act., to traverse* (late Lat.): Gallias, Amm. 15, 5, 4.

discursor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs about*, (Pseud.) Augustin. ad Frat. Erem. Serm. 5.

1. discursus, a, um, *Part.*, from discurro.

2. discursus, ūs, *m.* [discurro]. **I.** *A running to and fro, a running about* (mostly post-class.): magno clamore discursuque passim fugae se mandant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 29, 2; Liv. 25, 25; Quint. 1, 12, 10; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7; Ov. F. 2, 223; Juv. 1, 86; Val. Fl. 5, 428 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A pace, gait:* acri discursu, Amm. 14, 7, 16.—**2.** Of inanimate things: radicum, Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144: venarum, id. 34, 12, 29, § 118: macularum, id. 16, 15, 26, § 66: telorum, Val. Max. 3, 1, 1.—**II.** In late Lat. (acc. to discurro, III.), *a conversation, discourse:* redempti, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 1 (cf. It. *discorso*, Fr. *discours*).

† **1. discus,** i, *m.*, = δίσκος. **I.** *A quoit*, an implement for exercise in ancient gymnastics, Stat. Th. 6, 646 sq.; Prop. 3, 14, 10 (4, 13, 10 M.); Hor. C. 1, 8, 11; id. S. 2, 2, 13; id. A. P. 380; Ov. M. 10, 177 al.—**b.** Prov.: qui discum audire quam philosophum malunt, i. e. *who prefer trifles to serious things*, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21.—**II.** *A dish*, so called because shaped like a quoit, App. M. 2, p. 125; Vulg. Matt. 14, 8.—**III.** *The disc of a dial, a sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9, 1.

2. Discus, i, *m.*, *the name of a freedman*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60.

discussē, *adv.*, *minutely, accurately*, etc., v. discutio *fin.*

discussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [discutio] (very rare). **I.** *A shaking*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 19, 2.—**II.** *An examination, discussion.* **A.** In gen. (late Lat. for disputatio, quaestio): sequitur illa discussio, quid sit, etc., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 16, 8; Tert. Pudic. 11.—**B.** In partic., in the later period of the empire, *a revision of the public accounts* in the provinces, Cod. Just. 10, 30, 1; Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

discussor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an examiner* (late Lat.). **I.** In gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21, 8.—**II.** In partic., in the later period of the empire, *one who revised the accounts of the public revenue* in the provinces, *an auditor*, Gr. λογοθέτης, Cod. Just. 10, tit. 30; Symm. Ep. 5, 76 al.

* **discussōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *discutient, dissolving:* vis, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 75.

1. discussus, a, um, *Part.*, from discutio.

2. discussus, ūs, *m.* [discutio], *a dashing, agitating:* (lupus) si haesit in hamo, tumultuoso discussu laxat volnera, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 13.

dis-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio], *to strike asunder, dash to pieces, shatter*, etc. **I.** In gen.: dentes, Lucil. ap. Non. 455, 18: deum delubra, Lucr. 6, 418; cf.: columna rostrata tota ad imum fulmine discussa est, Liv. 42, 20: ne saxa ex catapultis lateritium discuterent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3; cf.: aliquantum muri tribus arietibus, Liv. 21, 12: rostro (navis) discusso, *shattered*, Auct. B. Alex. 46, 2; cf.: tempora cava ictu, Ov. M. 2, 625: ora saxo, id. ib. 4, 519: percussam aquam, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118: nubes, Ov. M. 15, 70: discussae jubae capiti, Verg. A. 9, 810 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In medic. lang., *to scatter, disperse* (= digerere), Cels. 2, 17; 3, 15; Scrib. Comp. 43; Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135 et saep.—**B.** Pregn., *to break up, scatter, disperse, dissipate.* **1.** Lit. (rarely): illos coetus, Liv. 2, 28; cf.: Boeoticum concilium, id. 42, 44: sole orto est discussa (caligo), id. 29, 27: caligo, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5; cf. umbras (sol), Verg. G. 3, 357; id. A. 12, 669: discussa nox, Luc. 5, 700.—Rarely with pers. objects: Cato discutit Etruscos, Gabinius Marsos, etc., *routs, subdues*, Flor. 3, 18, 13; cf.: hostiles turmae discussae, Amm. 25, 1.—Far more freq. and class., **2.** Trop.: terrorem animi tenebrasque, *to disperse, dispel*, Lucr. 1, 148; 2, 61 al.; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 57: quod rem totam discusseram, *had frustrated, brought to naught*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12; so freq.: rem, Liv. 34, 56; 39, 10; Suet. Dom. 2 al.: discutere et comprimere periculum consilio, Cic. Mur. 39, 84; so, periculum, Liv. 2, 52; Front. Strat. 2, 11, 4: captiones (shortly before: dissolvere interrogationes), Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 46: omnem ejus cunctationem, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2: disceptationem, Liv. 38, 13: crimen alicujus, Quint. 4, 2, 18: famam, Tac. H. 2, 9: fidem, Luc. 1, 119: consilia hostium, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 31: seditionem, id. ib. 1, 9, 2; Vell. 2, 81: bellum (with sepelire), id. 2, 75: nefas, Flor. 3, 18, 9 et saep.—Hence, * **discussē,** *adv.*, only *comp.*, *minutely, accurately:* explorare discussius, Mart. Cap. 9, § 891.

☞ For the meaning to investigate, discuss (lit., to separate mentally, distinguish, as in disputare, discernere, etc.), which prevails in the post-class. derivatives: discussio, discussor, and discusse; as also in the Romance: discutere, discussare, discussione; discuter, discussion, etc., there appear to be no examples in the literary language.

† **disdĭāpāsōn,** *indecl.*, = δὶς διὰ πασῶν, *a double octave* in music, Mart. Cap. 9, § 950; Vitr. 5, 4, 9 al.; cf. diapason.

† **dĭsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = δίσημος, *dissyllabic*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978; § 981.

dĭsertē, *adv.*, *clearly*, etc., v. dissero, *P. a. fin.* (*a*).

disertim, *adv.*, *clearly, expressly*, etc., v. dissero, *P. a. fin.* (*β*).

‡ **dĭsertĭōnes** divisiones patrimoniorum inter consortes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 8; cf. Müll. ad h. l.

dĭsertĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [disertus], *eloquence* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 50, *no.* 5; Vulg. Isa. 33, 19.

dĭsertus, a, um, v. dissero, *P. a.*

dis-glūtĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to disjoin, disunite* (late Lat.): conjuncta (with dissuere), Hier. Ep. 66, *no.* 12.

dis-grĕgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to separate, divide* (opp. congrego; late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 3, § 289; 9, § 913.

* **disgrĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [disgrego], *different, unlike* (with dispar), Mart. Cap. 9, § 892.

* **dis-hĭasco,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to gape open, to chink, chap*, Cato R. R. 12.

dīs-ĭcĭo (or **dissĭcio,** Lucr. 3, 639; less correctly, **dis-jĭcio**), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [jacio], *to throw asunder; to drive asunder; to scatter, disperse* (freq. in poets and historians, esp. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic., Plaut., or Ter.). **I.** In gen.: partibus disjectis disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 651; cf. id. 1, 1020: materies, id. 2, 939: vis animaï (with dispertita and discissa), id. 3, 639: equi, id. 5, 400: in vasta urbe lateque omnibus disjectis moenibus, i. e. *distributed, stretching out in various directions*, Liv. 24, 2; cf. id. 24, 33 *fin.:* disjecta nube, Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 134: nubes, Ov. M. 10, 179: nubila, id. ib. 1, 328: membra, id. ib. 3, 724; cf.: corpora ponto (with age diversos), Verg. A. 1, 70: rates, id. ib. 1, 43; cf.: naves passim, Liv. 30, 24: naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23 et saep.: frontem mediam mentumque securi, Verg. A. 12, 308; cf.: scyphus in duas partes disjectus, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 3: crinem disjecta Venus, *with dishevelled hair*, Sil. 5, 203; of money, *to squander*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Milit. t. t., *to disperse, scatter, rout* the enemy: ea (phalange) disjecta, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; Liv. 44, 41; Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 B.: Sall. C. 61, 3; id. J. 50, 6; Nep. Milt. 2 al.: hostium disjecta frangere, *the scattered enemy*, Amm. 29, 4.—**B.** Pregn., *to dash to pieces, lay in ruins, destroy; to frustrate, thwart, bring to naught.* **1.** Lit.: arcem a fundamentis, Nep. Timol. 3, 3: moenia urbium, id. ib. § 2; Ov. M. 12, 109: statuas, Suet. Caes. 75: sepulchra, id. ib. 81 al.: globum consensionis, *to dissolve*, Nep. Att. 8, 4: pecuniam, i. e. *to squander*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 2; cf. *absol.:* dide, disice, per me licet, Caecil. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37.—**2.** Trop. (i. q. discutere, II. B. 2.): dissice compositam pacem, Verg. A. 7, 339; so, pacem, Sil. 2, 295: rem, Liv. 2, 35: consilia ducis, id. 25, 14: cogitationem regiam, Vell. 1, 10: exspectationem novarum tabularum, Suet. Caes. 42.

disjecto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [disicio], *to hurl hither and thither, to scatter, disperse:* disjectare solet magnum mare transtra, cavernas, etc., Lucr. 2, 553; id. ib. 562; 3, 501: conspiratas gentes, Amm. 16, 3; cf. id. 19, 7.

1. disjectus, a, um, *Part.*, from disicio.

* **2. disjectus,** ūs, *m.* [disicio], *a casting asunder, scattering*, Lucr. 3, 928.

dis-jĭcio, v. disicio.

disjŭgātĭo and **disjŭgo,** v. dijug.

disjunctē, *adv.*, *separately, distinctly*, etc., v. disjungo, *P. a. fin.* a.

disjunctim, *adv.*, *separately*, etc., v. disjungo, *P. a. fin.* b.

disjunctĭo or **dījunctĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [disjungo], *a separation* (a Ciceron. word). **I.** In gen.: in tanta disjunctione meorum, tanta acerbitate, Cic. Sest. 21, 47; cf. (amicorum), with alienatio, id. Lael. 21: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, i. e. *the diversity, difference*, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14; cf. sententiae, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In philos. lang., *an opposition of two propositions disjunctively connected* in a syllogism, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70; id. Top. 14, 56; id. Ac. 2, 30, 97; id. Fat. 16, 37; cf. disjunctus.—**B.** In rhet., a fig. of speech. **1.** Corresp. to the Gr. διεζευγμένον, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (quoted in Quint. 9, 1, 35); Auct. Her. 4, 27; Gell. 2, 7 *fin.*—**2.** Corresp. to the Gr. συνωνυμία, i. e. *the use of different words* or *phrases having the same import*, Quint. 9, 3, 45.

disjunctīvus or **dīj-,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *placed in opposition, opposed to each other* (post-class.). **I.** In philos. lang.: proloquium, i. q. disjunctio (II. A.), Gell. 5, 11, 9; cf. ib. § 8.—**II.** In gram. lang., *disjunctive, expressed with disjunctive particles* (aut, vel, sive, etc.), Charis. p. 199 P. et saep.; Dig. 35, 1, 78 al.

disjunctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from disjungo.

dis-jungo or **dījungo,** xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to disjoin, disunite, separate*, opp. to

conjungo (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Esp., *to unyoke* draught cattle: asinum, bovem ab opere, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 251: bovem opere, Col. 6, 15, 2; and simply bovem, id. 6, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Div. 2, 36 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28; Ov. M. 14, 648 al.—**B.** *To wean* sucklings: agnos a mamma, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20; 2, 7, 12 al. — **C.** In gen., *to divide, separate, part, remove.* (α) With *acc.* only, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18: intervallo locorum et temporum dijuncti sumus, Cic. Fam. 1, 7: quod (flumen) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5 et saep. —(β) With *ab*: nisi (fons) munitione ac mole lapidum disjunctus esset a mari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53: qua in parte Cappadocia ab Armenia disjungitur, Sall. H. Fragm. IV. 20 ed. Gerl. (ap. Non. 535, 17); Liv. 42, 59. —(γ) With simple *abl.*: Italis longe disjungimur oris, *Verg. A. 1, 252.—*(δ) With *inter se*, Lucr. 3, 803. — **II.** Trop., *to separate, part, divide* (esp. freq. in Cic.). (α) With *acc.* only (very rarely): sin eos (oratorem et philosophum) disjungent, hoc erunt inferiores, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 35 *fin.*; id. Rep. 2, 37.—(β) With *ab*: ea res disiunxit illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 86; cf.: eos a colonis, Cic. Sull. 21: populum a senatu, id. Lael. 12, 41: Pompeium a Caesaris amicitia, id. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: me ab orationibus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23 Orell. *N. cr.*: nos a corporibus (shortly before, sevocare, avocare, and secernere animum a corpore), id. Tusc. 1, 31: pastionem a cultura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22; cf. ib. 1, 3: honesta a commodis (opp. commiscere). Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: artem a scientia, Quint. 2, 15, 2: veterem amicitiam sibi ab Romanis, Liv. 42, 46, 6 et saep.—Hence, **disjunctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *separate, distinct; distant, remote.*—With *ab* or *absol.* **A.** Lit.: Aetolia procul a barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. Pis. 37, 91; cf.: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, id. de Imp. Pomp. 4.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *apart, different, remote.* (α) With *ab*: vita maxime disjuncta a cupiditate et cum officio conjuncta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: homines Graecos, longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjunctos, id. Sest. 67, 141: mores Caelii longissime a tanti sceleris atrocitate disjuncti, id. Cael. 22; cf. id. de Or. 1, 3 *fin.*; id. Pis. 1, 3; cf. in *comp.*: nihil est ab ea cogitatione dijunctius, id. Ac. 2, 20 *fin.* et saep.—(β) *Absol.*: neque disjuncti doctores, sed iidem erant vivendi praeceptores atque dicendi, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: ratio, quae similitudines transferat et disjuncta conjungat, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45.—**2.** Esp., of discourse, *disconnected, abrupt, disjointed*: conjunctio, quae neque asperos habet concursus, neque disjunctos atque hiantes, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 21; cf. of the orator himself: Brutum (oratorem) otiosum atque dijunctum, Tac. Or. 18.—**3.** In dialectics, *opposed*: disjuncta conjungere, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omne, quod ita disjunctum sit, quasi aut etiam, aut non, etc., i. e. *logically opposed, disjunctive* (i. q. disjunctio, II. A.), id. Ac. 2, 30, 97.—As *subst.*: **disjunctum**, i, *n.*, *that which is logically opposed*: quod Graeci διεζευγμένον ἀξίωμα, nos disjunctum dicimus, Gell. 16, 8, 12. —*Adv.* **a. disjunctē** (**dij-**), *separately, distinctly, disjunctively* (opp. conjuncte), Fest. s. v. SACRAM VIAM, p. 292, 5 Müll.—*Comp.*: non satis quae disjunctius dicuntur, intellegis, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32.—*Sup.*, Amm. 20, 3, 11. — **b. disjunctim** (**dij-**), opp. conjunctim, Gai. 2, 199; 205; Dig. 28, 7, 5; 35, 1, 49 al.

‡ **disjurgĭum**, ii, *n.* [dis-jurgium], *a difference, quarrel*, Inscr. Orell. 3023; 4777.

‡ **dismōtum**, v. dimoveo *init.*

‡ † **disōmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δίσωμος, *holding two bodies*: VAS, *a sarcophagus for two persons*, Inscr. Orell. 4548.

* **dispālesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [dispalor], *to spread about, be noised abroad*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 123.

dis-pālor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, *to wander about, to straggle, stray* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: dispalati ab signis, Sisenn. ap. Non. 101, 6; id. ib. 7; Nep. Lys. 1, 2; id. Hann. 5, 2; Amm. 15, 3; 31, 2.—* **II.** Trop.: multitudo in varias artes dispalata, *scattered, dispersed*, Pseudo-Sall. de Rep. Ord. 2, 5.

dis-pando or **dispendo**, no *perf.*, sum; also, in colloq. lang., **dispenno**, dispessus (in Plaut., v. the foll.), *v. a.*, *to stretch out, spread out, to extend, expand* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: dispennite hominem divorsum et distennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14: dispessis manibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 7 (also ap. Gell. 15, 15, 4); and: dispessis membris (Tityos), Lucr. 3, 988, v. Lachm. ad h. l. p. 201: dispansae vestes in sole, Lucr. 1, 306; so, arbor vastis dispansa ramis, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; Suet. Dom. 19: neu distracta (natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599.— * **II.** Trop., of speech, *to spread out, amplify*, L. Verus ap. Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 3.

dis-par, ăris, *adj.*, *unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal* (freq. and class.; cf.: impar, dissimilis, absimilis). (α) *Absol.*: dispares mores disparia studia sequentur, quorum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 10: ostendi, parem dignitatem, disparem fortunam in Murena atque in Sulpicio fuisse, id. Mur. 21; cf. id. Planc. 24 *fin.*; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 17; Caes. B. G. 7, 39; Sall. J. 52, 1 al.: tempora, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; cf. id. Off. 1, 34; 2, 18: proelium, Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 2; cf. certamen, *unequal, ill-matched*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 61: habitus animorum, Liv. 30, 28: via dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 67 et saep.: calami, i. e. *unequal, of different lengths*, Ov. M. 1, 711; cf. avenae, id. ib. 8, 192: fistula, id. ib. 2, 682; and cicutae, Verg. E. 2, 36.—(β) With *dat.*: color rebus (opp. par), Lucr. 2, 738: sunt his alii multum dispares, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: illa oratio huic, id. de Or. 2, 44: atque discolor matrona meretrici, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3 et saep.—(γ) With *gen.*: quicquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: sortis, Sil. 5, 19: animorum, id. 8, 570.

* **dispărasco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [dispar], *to be unlike*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 9 *med.* dub.

dispărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disparo], *a separation*: procreationis, i. e. *a delivery*, Vitr. 2, 9: brevis, Amm. 21, 12, 8.

dispargo, v. dispergo.

dis-părĭlis, e, *adj.*, *dissimilar, different* (very rare): pabulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: formae, id. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.: aspiratio terrarum, * Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: vites, Col. 3, 2, 17: ictus errantium siderum, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 216.—*Adv.*: **dispărĭlĭter**, *differently*, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*; id. L. L. 9, § 89 Müll.

dispărĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [disparilis], *dissimilarity, difference* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): vocis, Varr. L. L. 10, § 36 Müll.: rerum, Gell. praef. § 3: collationis, id. 7, 3, 47.

dispărĭlĭter, *adv.*, *differently, dissimilarly*, v. disparilis *fin.*

dis-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to part, separate, divide* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: Juppiter nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Plaut. Rud. prol. 10: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, eosque ita disparavit, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 22; * Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.*: ab Euphrate brevi spatio disparatur, Amm. 14, 3, 3; 14, 8, 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: tot sententias in eandem rem, Gell. 11, 11, 4: ab omni turpitudinis labe disparata atque abjuncta divinitas, Arn. 3, p. 105.—**B.** Esp., in rhet.: disparatum est id, quod ab aliqua re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: *sapere, non sapere*, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 31.

dispartĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dispartio], *divisible*; coupled with demutabilis (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Hermog. 39.

dis-partio and **dispartior**, v. dispertio.

dispatens, entis, *P. a.* [dis-pateo], *opening in different directions*: latibula sibi parant in plures exitus dispatentia, Lact. 3, 10, 3.

dispectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispicio], *a viewing, considering*: tituli, Tert. Res Carn. 19.

dispecto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to consider, contemplate, examine*: momenta, Arn. 1, p. 13.

dispector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who considers, examines, a searcher* (eccl. Lat.): cordis Deus, Tert. Anim. 15: alienarum sententiarum, id. ad Uxor. 2, 8.

1. dispectus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispicio.

2. dispectus, ūs, *m.* [dispicio], *regard, consideration, examination*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 2; id. Ep. 94 *med.*

dis-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive asunder, to scatter, disperse* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: dispulsa suo de coetu materiaï Copia, Lucr. 1, 1017: pecudes dispulsae, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7: ater quos aequore turbo Dispulerat, Verg. A. 1, 512; cf. ib. 538: umbras, id. ib. 5, 839: aequora prorâ, Stat. Th. 5, 335. — **II.** Trop., *to scatter, drive away, dispel*: (philosophia) ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem dispulit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; cf.: tenebras calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: somnos, Sen. Troad. 452: curas, Sil. 8, 164: inediae metum, Amm. 14, 7.

dispendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dispendium], *hurtful, prejudicial* (post-Aug. and very rare): cunctatio, Col. 2, 20, 1: occasiones, Cod. Theod. 11, 2, 4 al.

dispendĭum, ii, *n.* [dispendo] (opp. compendium, v. 3. dis, II.), *expense, cost, loss* (mostly ante- and post-class.; cf.: impensa, impendium, sumptus; also: noxa, damnum, detrimentum, jactura, incommodum). **I.** Lit.: dispendium ideo, quod in dispendendo solet minus fieri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.: sine damno et dispendio, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 35; cf. so with sumptus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 7: minore nusquam bene fui dispendio, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 20: ut gratiam ineat sine suo dispendio, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 29: neque dispendi facit hilum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 60 Müll.; cf. * Lucr. 2, 1127: alicui afferre dispendium, Col. 4, 24, 1: quod dispendium pauci intellegunt, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 53: dispendia (comae), Ov. Am. 1, 14, 43; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 25: viarum, i. e. *a roundabout way*, Mart. 9, 100: silvae, Luc. 8, 2.—**2.** Trop.: hic tibi ne qua morae fuerint dispendia tanti, *loss of time*, * Verg. A. 3, 453: famae, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 452: disciplinae, Aus. Grat. Act. 32.

1. dis-pendo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to weigh out* (ante- and post-class.): in dispendendo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.: panis dispensus, i. e. *dispensed, distributed*, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 584.

2. dis-pendo, *to stretch out*, v. dispando.

dispenno, ĕre, v. dispando.

dispensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispenso]. **I.** *Economical management, charge, direction, superintendence.* **A.** Lit.: aerarii, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36.—**B.** Transf.: annonae, Liv. 10, 11; cf. id. 4, 12 *fin.*: est autem in eximendis favis necessaria dispensatio, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 35; Front. Aquaed. 78 *fin.*—**II.** *The office of a* dispensator, *management, administratorship, stewardship*, διοίκησις, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28; id. Att. 15, 15, 3; Suet. Oth. 5; Inscr. Orell. 834; Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 17.

dispensātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to management* or *administratorship*: philosophia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 16. — *Adv.*: **dispensātīvē**, *in the manner of an administrator, in substitution*, Hier. Ep. 112, 14.

dispensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a household superintendent, a manager, steward*; as manager of the imperial treasury, *a cashier, treasurer*, διοικητής; usually the most trustworthy slaves, but under the emperors sometimes ingenui (v. Orell. on his Inscr. 4002): ab aere pendendo dispensator, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 9 Müll.: dispensator litteras scit, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5 (cf. Krebs, Antibar. p. 371); so id. Fragm. ap. Non. 193, 10; Juv. 1, 91; Suet. Aug. 67; Mart. 5, 42, 5; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129; Inscr. Orell. 790; 895; 2914 sq.; Vulg. Gen. 43, 16 al.

* **dispensātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating to management* or *control* (late Lat.), Hier. in Ies. 14, 53, 12.

dispensātrix, īcis, *f.* [dispensator], *she that dispenses, a female steward*, Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Paralip. 8; Inscr. Murat. 968, 9.

dis-penso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* **I.** Orig. of money, *to distribute by weight, to*

disburse, pay out (for syn. cf.: partior, impertio, distribuo, divido): ducentos nummos (sc. inter milites), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 47. — **B.** I n g e n., *to manage, regulate* household expenses: domesticas res, Cic. Att. 11, 1; cf. Juv. 7, 219: eligere aliquem ad dispensandam pecuniam, *to have charge of the military chest*, Nep. Con. 4.—*Absol.*: dispensat pueris vilicus, *distributes rations*, Mart. 12, 18, 22. — **II.** T r a n s f., of other things, *to dispense, distribute, arrange* (for syn. cf.: dispono, digero, ordino, compono). **A.** L i t.: (fons) certis horarum spatiis dispensatur inter incolas, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 188; Front. Aquaed. 9; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 89: vitis aequa portione sucum proli suae dispensat, Col. 4, 24, 9: oscula suprema natos per omnes, Ov. M. 6, 278 (cf.: dividit oscula, Hor. C. 1, 36, 6): filum candelae, Juv. 3, 287: quem (annum) intercalaribus mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit (Numa), ut, etc., Liv. 1, 19 *fin.*—**B.** T r o p., *to manage, regulate, control, distribute*: inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque judicio dispensare atque componere, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142: quasi dispensare rem publicam et in ea quodam modo vilicare, id. Rep. 5, 3, 5; Just. 7, 6, 4: laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, i. e. *to impart to them by degrees*, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: male dispensata libertas, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: quae dispensant mortalia fata sorores, Ov. H. 12, 3 et saep.: consilium dispensandae cohonestandaeque victoriae imperatoribus majores dederunt nostri (qs. *to arrange as the general's manager*; the fig. acc. to I. B., v. also dispensator), Liv. 38, 47.—*Absol.*: si modo recte dispensare velis, *to dispense, arrange* (= administrare), Hor. S. 1, 2, 75.

dispensus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. dispendo.

* **dis-percŭtĭo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to dash out*: cerebrum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 18.

disperdĭtĭo, v. dispertitio.

dis-perdo, didi, ditum, 3, *v. a.*, *to destroy, spoil, ruin* (rare but class.): bibe, es, disperde rem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 58: ut a majoribus nostris possessiones relictas disperdat et dissipet, *Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 2: imaginem, Gell. 15, 31, 4. —P o e t.: stridenti miserum stipula disperdere carmen, *to spoil*, *Verg. E. 3, 27.—Of personal objects: lenonem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 96: qui tot cives Romanos occidit, arripuit, disperdidit, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10: inimicos, Vulg. Psa. 142, 11 et saep.—(The *pass.* forms are not found, dispereo taking their place. In Lucr. 2, 831, dispergitur is the true reading.)

dis-pĕrĕo, ii, 4, *v. n.*, *to go completely to ruin, to be lost* or *undone, to perish* (rare; mostly ante-class.): quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 86: fructus dispereunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 1; cf. Col. 12, 46, 2: fundus, *Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: disperit cibus, Lucr. 3, 704: vestis multo sanguine, id. 5, 1422; id. 4, 376; 5, 288 al.: tui labores, Cat. 14, 11. — P r o v.: male partum male disperit, *light come, light go*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 22 (for which *dilabitur*, Poëta ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 27). —**II.** In colloq. lang.: disperii! *I am undone! it's all over with me!* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 28; id. Aul. 2, 2, 65; id. Cas. 5, 3, 2; id. Most. 2, 1, 28 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24; id. Ad. 3, 3, 1; Afran. ap. Non. 110, 13; for which once Dispereo! Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 12: Dispeream, si or nisi, *may I perish, if* or *if not*; a strong asseveration, Cat. 92, 2, 4; Prop. 2, 21, 9 (3, 14, 9 M.); Hor. S. 1, 9, 47; Suet. Tib. 59 al.

di-spergo, in late Lat. and sometimes in MSS. of the older authors written **dispargo** (cf. aspergo and conspergo), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scatter on all sides, to scatter about, disperse* (freq. and class., esp. in the *part. perf.*). **I.** L i t.: per agros passim dispergit corpus, Cic. Poet. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. *per hypallagen*: membrorum collectio dispersa (coupled with dissipare), id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22 (but in Lucr. 3, 988, the right reading is: dispessis membris, not dispersis, v. dispando): cur (deus) tam multa pestifera terra marique disperserit? id. Ac. 2, 38, 120: nubes dispergunt venti, Lucr. 5, 254: an tibi jam mavis cerebrum dispergam hic? Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7; for which: ut cerebro dispergat viam, *besprinkle*, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: caprae dispergunt se, contra oves se congregant et condensant in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 9; cf.: comites dispersi, Lucr. 4, 576; so the *mid.*: dispersi, of persons, Cic. Fl. 13, 30; id. Sest. 42, 91; and esp. freq. of soldiers, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; 3, 28, 3; id. B. C. 1, 44, 1; 2, 38, 5 et saep.; Sall. J. 98, 4 et saep.; cf.: dispersi a suis pars cedere, etc., id. ib. 51, 1; and in the *verb. fin. act.*: quae (duo milia evocatorum) tota acie disperserat, *had distributed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 88, 4: fimum, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 193: vitem traducibus dispergere atque disrarare, Col. 5, 6, 36: lactuca dispergitur, *set out*, i. e. *planted*, id. 11, 3, 25: color dispergitur omnis, Lucr. 2, 831 (not disperditur, v. Lachm. ad h. l.): ubi brachia et crura inaequaliter dispergit, i. e. *moves at random*, Cels. 2, 6: Mesopotamia vicatim dispersa, i. e. *divided*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117: magna pars Judaeae vicis dispergitur, Tac. H. 5, 8 et saep.—P o e t.: aries dispergit saxa (with effundere muros), Luc. 1, 384 Cort.: dispersa capillos, id. 10, 84: quo latior (res) est, in cunctas undique partis Plura modo dispargit et ab se corpora mittit, Lucr. 2, 1135; so with *in* and *acc.*, id. 1, 309; Caes. B. G. 6, 34, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220: tripartitum exercitum plures in manus, Tac. A. 3, 74 al.: aër dispargitur ad partis minutas corporis, Lucr. 4, 895.

II. T r o p.: in praesentia tantummodo numeros et modos et partes argumentandi confuse et permixte dispersimus: post descripte ... ex hac copia digeremus, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; 191; Quint. 9, 3, 39: bellum tam longe lateque dispersum, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: in re dispersa atque infinita, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1: plebis vis soluta atque dispersa in multitudine, Sall. J. 41, 6: rumorem, Tac. A. 4, 24: falsos rumores, id. H. 2, 96; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: volgus fingendi avidum disperserat accitum in adoptionem, *had given out*, id. ib. 2, 1: membratim oportebit partis rei gestae dispergere in causam, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: vitam in auras, Verg. A. 11, 617; cf.: partem voti in auras, id. ib. 795.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **1. dispersē**, *dispersedly, here and there* (very rare): disperse et diffuse dictae res, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98: multis in locis dicta, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 116. —**2. dispersim**, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 7; 3, 2, 13; Suet. Caes. 80.

* **di-sperno**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to despise*: jussa, Juvenc. 2, 257.

disperse and **dispersim**, *advv.*, v. dispergo *fin.*

dispersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispergo], *a scattering, dispersion*. **I.** I n g e n. (α) *Act.*: exercitus, Isid. 18, 2, 7: populi, gentis, Tert. adv. Jud. 13: gentium, Vulg. Johan. 7, 35. —(β) *Pass.*: pascentium equorum, Veg. Mil. 3, 8.—**II.** T r a n s f. **1.** *Destruction*: urbis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30 *fin.* Ed. Halm. (B. & K., dispertitio).—**2.** *They who are scattered*: dispersiones Israëlis congregabit, Vulg. Psa. 146, 2; id. 2 Macc. 1, 27.

dispersus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispergo.

dis-pertĭo (in many MSS. also **dispartio**, Liv. 3, 10, 9; Nep. Eum. 2), īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*arch. inf. pass.*: dispertirier, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 26), *v. a.* [partio], *to distribute, divide* (class.). **I.** L i t.: dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65: funditores inter manipulos, Sall. J. 49 *fin.*: auxiliarios equites tribunis legionum in utrumque latus, id. ib. 46, 7: (conjuratos) municipiis, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: exercitum per oppida, Liv. 29, 1 et saep.: opsonium hic bifariam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 3; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 5: secundam mensam servis, Nep. Ages. 8, 4: epulas trifariam, in jentacula et prandia, etc., Suet. Vit. 13: pecuniam judicibus, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: dispartiantur patris bona pariter, Afran. ap. Non. 374, 33: portas et proxuma loca tribunis, *to assign as posts to be guarded*, Sall. J. 59, 1 et saep.—*Pass.*, with mid. force: Etiam dispertimini? *won't you part yet?* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 33. — **II.** T r o p. (mostly in Cic.): ea quae ad mortales pertinent, quadrifariam dispertierim, in homines, in loca, in tempora, in res, Varr. ap. Non. 92, 16; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190; 3, 29, 114; id. Brut. 44, 162: Romani homines, qui tempora voluptatis laborisque dispertiunt, id. Mur. 35 *fin.*: cum aliquo dispertitum officium est in aliqua re, id. Fam. 5, 2: Ceres et Libera, a quibus initia vitae atque victus, hominibus et civitatibus data ac dispertita esse dicuntur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72: tot in curas dispertiti eorum animi erant, Liv. 22, 7, 10. — Also d e p o n e n t f o r m, **dis-pertior** (**-partior**), īri: jurisconsulti saepe quod positum est in una cognitione, id in infinita dispertiuntur, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 47: administrationem inter se, Liv. 3, 10, 9.

dispertĭor, īri, *v. dep.*, v. preced. *fin.*

dispertītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispertio], *a division, destruction*: urbis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30 *fin.* (where disperditio is a false reading, but v. dispersio); Tert. adv. Herm. 31.

dis-pesco (pescui, acc. to Prisc. p. 885 P.), pestum, 3, *v. a.* [commonly referred to pasco; lit., to take from the pasture (pecus a pastione deducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 11), but more probably from root pac-, πακ- of Gr. πήγνυμι, to fasten; Lat.: pango, paciscor, etc.; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. 268], like disjungere, i n g e n., *to separate, divide* (post-Aug. and very rare); Oceanus Africam Europam Asiamque dispescit, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173; cf.: Nilus Africam ab Aethiopia dispescens, id. 5, 9, 10, § 53: Samon a Mileto, App. Flor. 15, p. 350; id. de Deo Socr. p. 44.—* **II.** T r o p.: dispestae disturbataeque nuptiae, App. M. 4, p. 154, 33.

dispessus, a, um, v. dispando.

dispestus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispesco.

di-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to see through all parts* (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 236 and 237), *to see with an effort, to open wide the eyes* in order to see, *to look through, to see; to glance, to gaze*; and actively, *to descry, discern, perceive* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. Lachm. l. l. prefers dispicere in many passages where the best editions have despicere, e. g. Verg. A. 1, 224; id. G. 2, 187; Ov. M. 2, 178; 3, 44; 7, 223; id. F. 4, 569; Col. 1, 6, 23; cf. Conington ad Verg. A. 1, 224; Munro ad Lucr. 4, 418 *N. cr.*). **I.** L i t. (α) *Neutr.*: isti autem tantis effusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61; cf.: tanta oborta caligo est ut dispicere non posset, Suet. Ner. 19; Cic. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.*: catuli, qui jam dispecturi sunt, caeci aeque et hi, qui modo nati, id. Fin. 4, 23 *fin.*: ut primum dispexit, id. ib. 2, 30, 97: ad terram aspice et dispice, Oculis investigans astute augura, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 25.—(β) *Act.*: nubila, Lucr. 4, 418 Lachm.: longe cunctas in partis, id. 6, 648: dispecta est et Thule, Tac. Agr. 10: ut nequit ullam dispicere oculus rem, Lucr. 3, 564.—**B.** T r a n s f., *to investigate, make an examination*: dispicientibus consistorianis et militaribus, Amm. 15, 5, 12.—**II.** T r o p., *to perceive mentally, discern, discover* (commonly as *act.*): si imbecilli animi verum dispicere non possint, Cic. Div. 2, 39; cf. Liv. 44, 6 *fin.*: mentem principis, Tac. A. 3, 22: merita, id. ib. 13, 27: in ea re Pompeius quid velit, non dispicio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.*: sine jam aliquid dispiciam, *to find out*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 16; cf. Cic. Att. 2, 20.—**B.** M e t o n. (mostly in the *imperat.*), *to consider, think, reflect upon*: nunc velim dispicias res Romanas, Cic. Att. 6, 8: discerne et dispice insidiatorem et petitum insidiis, Liv. 40, 10; Just. Inst. 1, 8 pr.: dispice, an tu, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 5: dispice, ne sit, etc., id. ib. 2, 10, 5: prius dispiciamus de his, quae, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, § 143; cf. Dig. 14, 1, 1; and *absol.*: virtus est, ubi occasio admonet, dispicere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15.

Dispĭter, v. Dis and Diespiter.

* **dis-plāno**, āre, *v. a.*, *to level away, to level*: rutro caput, Varr. ap. Non. 18, 25.

* **dis-plĭcātus**, a, um, *Part.* [plico], *scattered, dispersed*: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

displĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [displiceo], *dissatisfaction, discontent*: sui (with taedium), Sen. Tranq. An. 2, 8.—**II.** Med. t. t., *indisposition*: corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 86; 5, 10, 96.

dis-plĭcĕo, ŭi (displicitus est, Gell. 1, 21, 4), ĭtum, 2, *v. n.* [placeo], *to displease* (opp. placeo and complaceo, v. 3. dis, II. —rare but class.): quodne vobis placeat,

displiceat mihi? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 19; so opp. placere, id. Men. 4, 2, 107; Cic. Brut. 57; Quint. 12, 9, 6: mortis mihi displicet auctor, Ov. M. 8, 493 et saep.: si displicebit vita, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 19; so without *dat.*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3 (opp. arridere); Quint. 12, 9, 6 (opp. placere); Suet. Calig. 20; Hor. C. 1, 38, 2; id. Ep. 1, 19, 47 al.: non mihi displicet adhibere etiam istam rationem, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157; so with a subject-clause, Quint. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Claud. 4.—**II.** Sibi, *to be displeased, dissatisfied with one's self*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20; Poëta ap. Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3; also, in gen., *to feel fretful*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12; cf.: aconitum potum protinus facit corpus grave et displicens, *uneasy*, Scrib. Comp. 188.

dis-plĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to scatter*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.

dis-plōdo, no *perf.*, ōsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to spread out, dilate, extend* (for the most part only ante- and post-class., and in the *part. perf.*; in class. prose not at all): pedibus magnis, et altis, qui ingredienti ei displodantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; id. ib. 2, 5, 8.—In the *part. perf.*, *burst asunder*: vesicula displosa repente, Lucr. 6, 131; cf. * Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: repente templa caeli, Lucr. 6, 285 (for which: divolsa repente, ib. 122): nares, *spread out, broad*, Arn. 3, p. 108; 6, p. 196.

displōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from displodo.

displŭvĭāta (cava aedium) sunt, in quibus deliquiae arcam sustinentes stillicidia reiciunt, i. e. *of which the rain-water runs off on both sides of the walls*, Vitr. 6, 3.

di-spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plunder, spoil utterly*: templum lunae Ephesiae, Treb. Poll. Gallien. 6, 2; also as var. lect. for despolio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 43, v. Zumpt ad h. l.

† **di-spondēus**, i, *m.*, = δισπόνδειος, *a double spondee* —— ——, Diomed. p. 476 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib. et saep.

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum (contr. dispostum, Lucr. 1, 52; 2, 644), 3, *v. a.*, *to place here and there, to set in different places, to distribute regularly, to dispose, arrange* (cf. dispenso, II.—freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to set in order, arrange, dispose*: libros confusos antea, Cic. Att. 4, 8, a; cf.: Homeri libros, id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: oculos (harundinum), Cato R. R. 47; cf. brassicam, Col. 11, 3, 27: arbores, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78: quidque suo loco, Col. 12, 2, 3; cf.: pennas in ordine, Ov. A. A. 2, 45; for which: disjecta membra in ordinem, Sen. Hippol. 1257: obliquos ordines in quincuncem, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 5: aciem, Tac. H. 2, 41; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: male capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 35; cf. comas, id. Pont. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 12, 83: tectos enses per herbam, Verg. A. 3, 237: ceras per atria, Ov. F. 1, 591; for which: expressi cera voltus singulis disponebantur armariis, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6: tabernas deversorias per litora et ripas, Suet. Ner. 27: cubicula plurifariam, id. Tib. 43 et saep.—Poet.: (Prometheus) corpora disponens, etc., qs. arranging the parts, limbs, i. e. *fashioning, forming*, Prop. 3, 5, 9 (4, 4, 9 M.): moenia versu, i. e. *to describe*, id. 4 (5), 1, 57; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 7, 64.—**B.** In partic., milit. t. t., *to set in order, arrange, to draw up, array* a body of men, a guard, military engines, etc.: praesidia disponit, castella communit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 2; so, praesidia, id. B. C. 3, 15, 2: stationes, id. B. G. 5, 15 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 73, 3: custodias, id. ib. 3, 8, 4: cohortes, id. B. G. 5, 33, 1: equites, id. ib. 7, 56, 4; id. B. C. 3, 101, 3: exploratores, id. B. G. 7, 35, 1: insidias, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 29; 2, 9, 7 al.: equos, *to station in relays*, Liv. 37, 7: ballistas machinasque, Suet. Calig. 46 et saep.: custodias in muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 27, 1; 7, 34, 1: expeditos, id. B. C. 1, 27 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: legiones in Apulia hibernorum causa, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: tormenta in muris, id. ib. 1, 17, 3: sudes in opere, id. B. G. 7, 81, 4 et saep.: milites iis operibus quae, etc., id. B. C. 1, 21, 3: exploratores omni fluminis parte, id. B. G. 7, 61, 1: classem omni ora maritima, id. B. C. 3, 5, 2: naves in litore pluribus locis separatim, id. ib. 3, 24, 1: cohortes castris praesidio, id. ib. 3, 88, 4 et saep.: praesidia custodiasque ad ripas Ligeris, id. B. G. 7, 55, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 65, 3; id. B. C. 1, 50: praesidia cis Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 4, 3; cf.: legiones Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa, id. B. C. 1, 37, 1: equites per oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 24, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 111, 1; Suet. Aug. 32; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 1 et saep. **II.** Trop.: verba ita disponunt ut pictores varietatem colorum, paria paribus referunt, Cic. Or. 19 *fin.*; so of the regular arrangement of the parts of a discourse, id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; 3, 25, 96 al.; Quint. 2, 12, 10; 3, 3, 10 et saep.; cf. also Tac. Or. 3: fac ut plane iis omnibus, quos devinctos tenes, descriptum ac dispositum suum cuique munus sit, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5 *fin.*; cf. ministeria principatus in equites Romanos, Tac. H. 1, 58: imperii curas, id. A. 16, 8: consilia in omnem fortunam ita disposita habebat (the fig. being borrowed from milit. lang.), Liv. 42, 29: in disponendo die, *in arranging the business of the day*, Suet. Tib. 11: diem, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 25 *fin.*; Tac. G. 30; Plin. Ep. 9, 36; cf. otium, id. ib. 4, 23: tempus otiosum, Mart. 5, 20: opus et requiem pariter, Pers. 5, 43 et saep.—**B.** In post-class. lang., with *acc.* and *inf.* or *rel. clause*, like the Gr. διατάσσω, *to settle, determine*: non alienum erit disponi, apud quem puer interim educetur, Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 4: Thebani apparere paucos disposuerunt, Front. Strat. 3, 2, 10, 2 (dub.): excursatores quingentos sensim praeire disposuit, Amm. 24, 1; 24, 6, 4.—With *ut*, Dig. 10, 3, 18.—Hence,

dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *P. a.*, *regularly distributed*; hence *properly ordered, arranged* (very rare): studia ad honorem disposita, Cic. Mur. 14: vita hominum, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2; also transf.: vir dispositus, *an orderly speaker*, id. ib. 2, 11, 17.—As *subst.*: lumina ex disposito relucentia, Sen. de Prov. 1, 2.—*Comp.*: dispositius, Sen. Q. N. praef. *fin.*; cf. Lact. Ira D. 10 *med.*—*Sup.* Boëth. Cons. Phil. 4, pros. 2.—*Adv.*: **dispŏsĭte**, *orderly, methodically*: accusare istum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 12: exponere, Vitr. 7 praef. § 18: mundus effectus est (with ordinate), Lact. 3, 17.—*Sup.*: aedificare, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

dispŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispono]. **I.** *A regular disposition, arrangement*, in oratory, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; id. de Or. 2, 42, 179; Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; 3, 10, 18; Quint. 3, 3, 1 sq. et saep.; in arch., Vitr. 1, 2; in painting, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80; in milit., Veg. A. M. 3, 26; Amm. 24, 6.—**II.** In post-class. lang., *management, ordering, direction*, Capitol. Maxim. 9; Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *fin.*: ultima, *testamentary disposition*, Cod. 6, 23, 28 prooem.

dispŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disposer, arranger*: mundi deus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, 4: rerum naturae (of the Λογος), Lact. 4, 9, 2.

dispŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a disposition, arrangement*, perh. only Lucr. 1, 1027; 5, 192.

1. dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from dispono.

* **2. dispŏsĭtus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a disposition, arrangement*: dispositu civilium rerum peritus, Tac. H. 2, 5.

dis-pŭdet, puduit, ēre, *v. impers.*, *to be greatly ashamed* (perh. only in foll. passages): alia memorare dispudet, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 77; id. Most. 5, 2, 44; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16.—With *genit.*: nou vos tot calumniarum tandem dispudet? App. Mag. 63, p. 315, 8.

dispulsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. dispello.

* **dis-pulvĕro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to reduce to powder, pulverize*: saxa, etc., Naev. ap. Non. 95, 28 (Com. Fragm. v. 57 Rib.).

dispunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dispungo], *a settling up, balancing* of accounts (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: concedenda creditoribus (with recognitio), Dig. 42, 5, 15.—**II.** Trop., *an investigation, examination, a testing*: boni et mali operis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12: utriusque meriti, id. Apol. 18: vitae, i. e. *death*, id. Test. Anim. 4; id. de Anim. 33 *fin.*

* **dispunctor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an examiner, investigator*: meritorum (with judex), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

dispunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from dispungo.

dis-pungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* In post-Aug. mercant. lang., *to check off* the debits and credits of an account; hence, *to examine, revise, settle, balance* an account: dispungere est conferre accepta et data, Dig. 50, 16, 56. **I.** Lit.: rationes expensorum et acceptorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.*: nostram et Julii Attici rationem, Col. 3, 3, 12: rationes (with excutere), Dig. 40. 7, 6, § 6.—**II.** Trop.: dispunge et recense vitae tuae dies, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7: neque quisquam elegantius intervalla negotiorum otio dispunxit, i. e. *devoted, gave up*, Vell. 1, 13, 3 Ruhnk. (for which: interpuncta intervalla, Cic. Or. 16, 53): elogia sententiis, i. e. *to examine, weigh*, Tert. Apol. 44; cf.: specialis medicinae dispuncta prophetia, i. e. *tried, approved*, id. adv. Marc. 4, 10: ordinem coeptum, i. e. *to bring to an end*, id. adv. Jud. 9 *fin.*

* **dispŭtābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [disputo], *that may be disputed, disputable*: omnis res in utramque partem, Sen. Ep. 88, 43.

dispŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *A computing, calculating, considering* (cf.: commentatio, dissertatio): venire in disputationem, Col. 5, 1 *fin.*—Far more freq., **II.** *An arguing, reasoning, disputing*; and concr., *an argument, debate, dispute* (cf.: controversia, concertatio, altercatio, contentio, jurgium, rixa), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23; id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Ac. 2, 36, 116; id. Lael. 1, 3; id. Rep. 1, 7 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; id. B. C. 1, 33, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 80; 7, 2, 14 et saep.

dispŭtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [disputatio], *a short discussion, trivial dispute*, Sen. Ep. 117 *med.*; Gell. 1, 3 *fin.*

dispŭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [disputo], *pertaining to a dispute*: intentiones, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 19.—*Adv.*: **dispŭtātīve**, *in the way of discussion* or *dispute*: dicere aliquid, ib. 5, 42.

dispŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disputer, disputant* (rare): subtilis, * Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: suae artis unumquemque et auctorem et disputatorem optimum esse, Val. Max. 8, 12 *init.*

* **dispŭtātōrĭe**, *adv.* [disputator], *in the manner of disputants*, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

dispŭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female disputant, one given to disputation*: etiam virtus erit, Quint. 2, 20, 7; as the Lat. equivalent of διαλεκτική (sc. τέχνη), *the art of disputing*, id. 12, 2, 13.

dis-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Orig. in mercant. lang., *to cast* or *reckon up, to calculate* a sum by going over its items; *to estimate, compute*: ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 55.—**II.** Transf. beyond the mercant. sphere, *to weigh, examine, investigate, treat of, discuss* a doubtful subject, either by meditating or (more commonly) by speaking upon it (good prose; very freq. in Cicero's philos. and rhet. writings; cf. for syn.: dissero, discepto); constr. usual. with *accus.* of *neutr. pron.* or with *de* and *abl.* (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 372): in meo corde eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 4: ea, quae disputavi, disserere malui quam judicare, Cic. N. D. 3, 40 *fin.*: neque haec in eam sententiam disputo, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: aliquid pro tribunali multis verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3: hoc, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 83 et saep.: (Druides) multa de sideribus atque eorum motu, etc.... disputant, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*: de moribus, de virtutibus, de re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: de omni re in contrarias partes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158: cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 3 *fin.*; id. Fam. 11, 27 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 86, 3: ab his, qui contra disputant, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 18: non inscite ad ea disputat, quae, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 7; id. Rep. 1, 16: quale sit de quo disputabitur, id. ib. 1, 24: disputatur in consilio a Petreio et Afranio, Caes. B. C. 1, 67 et saep.: nunc utriusque disceptator eccum adest, age disputa, i. e. *relate, tell*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 16; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 13: rem alicui, i. e. *to state, represent*, id. Men. prol. 50.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: isti in eo disputant, Contaminari non decere fabulas, i. e. *maintain*, Ter. And. prol. 15 Ruhnk.—**B.** In late Lat. **1.** *To discuss, preach*: in synagoga, Vulg. Act. 17, 17; 18, 4; 20, 9.—**2.** *To dispute, contend* in words: quis eorum major esset, Vulg. Marc. 9, 33: cum diabolo, id. Jud. 9.

dis-quīro, ĕre, *v. a.* [quaero], *to inquire diligently, to investigate,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 7; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 239; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 16, 2; Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 31.

disquīsītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disquiro], *a* (judicial) *inquiry, investigation:* in magnis disquisitionibus repentinisque periculis, *Cic. Sull. 28, 79; Liv. 8, 23; 26, 31; Tac. A. 3, 60; 5, 11; Suet. Caes. 15; id. Ner. 2.

dis-rāro or **dī-rāro,** āre, *v. a.* **I.** In econom. lang., *to thin out, to make thin* by cutting, Col. 4, 32, 4; 5, 6, 36.—**II.** Transf. (*a*) Of nutriment, *to thin, dilute,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 152.—(*β*) Of the body, *to cause to perspire excessively,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 133; 1, 11, 84.

disrumpo, v. dirumpo.

* **dissaepīmentum** (**-sēp-**), i, *n.* [dissaepio], *that which separates, a partition,* Fest. p. 166, 12 Müll.

dis-saepĭo (less correctly **dis-sēpio**), psi, ptum, 4, *v. a., to part off* by a boundary, *to separate, divide* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: aër dissaepit colles, atque aëra montes, Lucr. 1, 998; cf. parietibus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.: vix ea limitibus dissaepserat omnia certis, Ov. M. 1, 69; cf.: bene dissaepti foedera mundi, Sen. Med. 335.—**B.** Transf., *to tear apart, tear to pieces:* dissaepto aggere utitur, et truncas rupes in templa Praecipitat, Stat. Th. 10, 880.—**II.** Trop.: tenui sane muro dissaepiunt id quod excipiunt, *Cic. Rep. 4, 4.

dissaeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissaepio], *a partition,* Vitr. 2, 8, 20.—**II.** Transf.: velut dissaeptio juris humani, Liv. 41, 24, 10 Hertz (dub. Madv. discerptio; Weissenb. dissertio).

dissaeptum, i, *n.* [id.], *a barrier, partition:* saxea domorum, Lucr. 6, 951; so too of the diaphragm: quod ventrem et cetera intestina secernit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, § 77.

dissaeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from dissaepio.

dissāvior, v. dissuavior.

dis-sĕco (**dissĭc-**), ŭi, ctum, 1, *v. a., to cut asunder, cut in pieces, cut up, dissect* (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Pliny the elder—cf.: seco, meto, findo, scindo): unionem, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121: pectus, id. 11, 37, 70, § 185: caput viperae, id. 29, 4, 21, § 69: mures, id. 30, 9, 23, § 76: ranas, id. 32, 9, 36, § 111: multos medios serra, Suet. Calig. 27; App. M. 8, p. 214.—**II.** Trop.: dissecari cordibus suis, *to be cut to the heart,* Vulg. Act. 7, 54 al.

dissectus, a, um, *Part.*, from disseco.

dissēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissemino], *a scattering of seed, a sowing, disseminating* (post-class.): evangelii, Tert. Fuga in Persec. 6.—In *plur.:* malevolorum, App. M. 11 *fin.*

dissēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who spreads abroad:* incontinentiae, Ambros. in Psa. 36, 49.

dis-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*—Lit., to scatter seed, to sow; hence, trop., *to spread abroad, disseminate* (rare, but good prose); coupled with spargere, Cic. Arch. 12, 30; cf. id. Planc. 23, 56: malum latius opinione, id. Cat. 4, 3 *fin.:* causam morbi, Just. 12, 13 *fin.:* cupidines populis, App. M. 5 *fin.:* rumorem, Amm. 29, 6 al.: scientiam, Vulg. Prov. 15, 7.

dissensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissentio], *difference of opinion, disagreement, dissension, discord* (good prose): inter homines de jure, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238; cf. id. Leg. 2, 13, 32: animorum disjunctio dissensionem facit, id. Agr. 2, 6: inter aliquos sine acerbitate, id. Off. 1, 25, 87; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 22 et saep.: hoc dissidio ac dissensione facta, etc., Cic. Sull. 21; id. Agr. 3, 2; id. Lael. 21, 77 (twice); Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 1 (twice); id. B. C. 1, 20, 4 et saep.: Zenonis a superioribus, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 42: de bono oratore cum populo dissensio, id. Brut. 49, 185: civilis, Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 3; Sall. J. 41 *fin.:* Suet. Ner. 3; cf. ordinum, Tac. A. 3, 27 et saep.—In *plur.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102; id. Lael. 7, 23; Caes. B. G. 6, 22 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 1, 3; Tac. Agr. 32 al.—**II.** Of inanimate things, *disagreement, incompatibility:* utilium cum honestis, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 56: actionum, Sen. Ep. 20, 2.

1. dissensus, a, um, *Part.*, from dissentio.

2. dissensus, ūs, *m.* [dissentio], *dissension, disagreement, discord* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. A. 11, 455; Stat. Th. 10, 558; Dig. 17, 2, 65, § 3; 46, 3, 80.

dissentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *disagreeing, contrary, dissentaneous* (opp. consentaneus, Cic. Part. Or. 2, 7; cf. Nigid. ap. Non. 100, 7.

dis-sentĭo, si, sum, 4, *v. n.* (opp. consentio), *to differ in sentiment, to dissent, disagree* (freq. and class.).—Constr. usually *ab aliquo;* less freq. *inter se, cum aliquo,* the *dat.* or *absol.:* soles nonnumquam hac de re a me in disputationibus nostris dissentire, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 25, 80; id. Or. 63, 214; Quint. 7, 3, 8 et saep.; cf. also of actual enmity, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 4; id. B. G. 7, 29, 6: (Galli) tantum a ceterarum gentium more ac natura dissentiunt, *differ,* Cic. Font. 9 *fin.;* so, ab relicuorum malis moribus, Sall. C. 3 *fin.:* ab hoc publico more, Quint. 1, 2, 2: a computatione, id. 1, 10, 35: illi inter se dissentiunt, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 19: sibi ipsum dissentire, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: ilico dissentiamus cum Epicuro, ubi dicit, Sen. Ep. 18 *fin.;* Cic. Harusp. Resp. 25, 54; cf. also, secum, Quint. 3, 11, 18: dissentire condicionibus foedis, Hor. C. 3, 5, 14: qui ad voluptatem omnia referunt, longe dissentiunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 23; so *absol.*, id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.;* id. Fin. 5, 11, 33; Quint. 3, 3, 13; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 61; Ov. F. 5, 9 al.; so also of positive enmity, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; Caes. B. G. 5, 29 *fin.;* Auct. B. Hisp. 37: quia nescio quid in philosophia dissentiret, Cic. N. D. 1, 33 *fin.;* cf.: nisi quid tu dissentis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 79.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to be unlike* or *dissimilar, to differ:* affectio inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; so, quid ipsum a se, id. Fin. 5, 27: responsum ab interrogatione, Quint. 1, 5, 6: gestus ac vultus ab oratione, id. 11, 3, 67: verba ab animo, id. 12, 1, 29; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 90 et saep.: scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: orationi vita, *to be out of harmony with, inconsistent with,* Sen. Ep. 20, 2: nec fallebat Antipatrum dissentire ab animis gratulantium vultus, Curt. 6, 1, 17.—**2.** *Absol.:* observa numquid tua vestis domusque dissentiant, Sen. Ep. 20, 3; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 12.—* **B.** *To protest, object:* nec dissentit eum mortis potitum, quem mens vivom se cernere credit, Lucr. 4, 766; cf. Munro ad loc.

☞ Once in the *dep.* form: qui intellegunt, dissentiuntur, Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.

dissentior, iri, 4, *v. dep.*, v. dissentio *fin.*

dissēpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disseparo], *a parting, separation* (late Lat.), Auct. Decl. in Catil. 31.

dis-sēpăro, āre, 1, *v. a., to part, divide* (late Lat.), Nazar. Paneg. Const. 2: acus quae capillos a medio, fronte disseparat, Non. 282, 19.

dis-sēpio, etc., v. dissaepio, etc.

* **dissĕrēnasco,** āvi, 3, *v. inch. n. impers.* [dissereno], *to clear up, grow clear:* cum undique disserenâsset, Liv. 39, 46, 4.

dis-sĕrēno, āre, *v. impers.* and *a.* **I.** *Impers., to be clear,* as if by dispersing the clouds: si cacumina (montium) pura fient, disserenabit, Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356.—**II.** In late Lat., *act., to make clear.*—Only trop., *to clear away:* disserena oculis nostris nubilum, August. Conf. 13, 15; *to cheer:* mores procellosos, Cassiod. Var. 6, 6 *init.*

1. dis-sĕro, sēvi (serui, poet. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14, 12), situm, 3, *v. a., to scatter seed, to sow here and there, to sow* (rare): Caeciliana (lactuca) mense Januario recte disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 26: semina in areolas, id. 11, 2, 30; cf.: res in arcas (olitor), Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: dissita pars animae per totum corpus, Lucr. 3, 143; cf. id. ib. 377; 4, 888.—**II.** *To fix in the earth at intervals, to plant here and there:* taleae mediocribus intermissis spatiis disserebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*

2. dis-sĕro, rŭi, rtum (*part. perf.* disserta, first in Hier. in Isa. 4, 11; class. form dĭsertus, as a *P. a.*, is very freq.; v. under *P. a.*), 3, *v. a.*—Lit., to set forth in order, arrange distinctly; hence, *to examine, argue, discuss;* or (more freq.) *to speak, discourse, treat of* a thing (good prose and very freq., esp. in Cic. and Quint.—cf.: disputo, discepto). (*a*) With *acc.* (so in Cic., and usually only with pronouns, but in Tac. also freq. with nominal subjects): idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia ea ipsa dissereret, quae disputata ab eo meminisset Scaevola, Cic. Lael. 1, 4; cf. id. de Sen. 21, 78: nihil de ea re, Tac. A. 1, 6: seditiosa de aliqua re, id. ib. 3, 40: permulta de eloquentia cum Antonio, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; cf.: haec cum ipsis philosophis, id. ib. 1, 13, 57: quae inter me et Scipionem de amicitia disserebantur, id. Lael. 10, 33: qui haec nuper disserere coeperunt, cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. ib. 4, 13: haec subtilius, id. ib. 5, 18: aliquid pluribus verbis in senatu, id. Fam. 12, 7; cf. Sall. J. 30 *fin.:* ea, quae disputavi, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 95; cf. id. Fat. 5; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: ea lege, qua credo omnibus in rebus disserendis utendum esse, id. Rep. 1, 24: pauci bona libertatis incassum disserere, Tac. A. 1, 4; cf. id. ib. 6, 34; id. H. 3, 81: cujus negotii initium, ordinem, finem curatius disseram, id. A. 2, 27; cf. id. H. 2, 2 *fin.:* paucis instituta majorum domi militiaeque, quomodo rem publicam habuerint, etc., disserere, Sall. C. 5 *fin.* Kritz.; for the latter constr. with a *rel. clause,* cf. Quint. praef. § 22, and 1, 10, 22; and with *acc.* and *inf.:* malunt disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; id. Fin. 4, 1, 2 al.—(*β*) With *de:* Scipio triduum disseruit de re publica, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; so id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.* et saep.; cf. also: consuetudo de omnibus rebus in contrarias partes disserendi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: de Scripturis, Vulg. Act. 17, 2 et saep.—*Pass. impers.:* ut inter quos disseritur, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo disseratur, Cic. Fin. 2, 1 *fin.*—Less freq. for de, super aliqua re, Gell. 19, 1, 19.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* ut memini Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum et cum Scipione disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; so, cum aliquo, id. Rep. 1, 21: ita disseruit: duas esse vias, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 30: in disserendo rudes, id. Rep. 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 3, 16; Quint. 12, 1, 35; 12, 2, 25 al.: causa disserendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3 *fin.:* ratio disserendi, id. Fat. 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 7; id. Ac. 1, 8, 30; and: ars bene disserendi, id. de Or. 2, 38: adhibita disserendi elegantia, id. ib. 2, 2 *fin.;* cf.: disserendi subtilitas, id. de Or. 1, 15, 68 et saep.—Hence, **dĭsertus,** a, um (for dissertus. Cf.: difficultas laborque discendi disertam negligentiam reddidit. Malunt enim disserere, nihil esse in auspiciis, quam quid sit ediscere, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; and: disertus a disserendo dictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 15), *P. a., skilful in speaking on a subject; clear, methodical in speaking; well-spoken, fluent* (less than eloquens, *eloquent:* disertos cognosse me nonnullos, eloquentem adhuc neminem, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21; and id. Or. 5, 18; cf. also: facundus, loquax, dicax). **A.** Prop.: disertorum oratione delenitus . . . utilitates non a sapientibus et fortibus viris sed a disertis et ornate dicentibus esse constitutae, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 36; cf. id. Phil. 2, 39 *fin.;* id. Rep. 1, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 7 et saep.; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19; id. A. P. 370; Ov. M. 13, 228; id. Tr. 3, 11, 21; Mart. 9, 12, 16 et saep.—Cf. also, ora, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 20; and poet., Arpi, because within its limits Cicero was born, Mart. 4, 55: leporum disertus puer, Cat. 12, 9: callidus et disertus homo, i. e. *sagacious, shrewd,* Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 10.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129 (with eloquentior).—*Sup.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111; id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Brut. 91, 315; Cat. 49, 1.—**B.** Transf., of discourse: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf. historia, id. Brut. 26: epilogus, id. Att. 4, 15, 4: verba, Ov. Pont. 3, 5, 8 al.; Quint. 1, 8, 4; cf. id. 2, 11, 5; 8 prooem. § 24; 8, 2, 21.—*Comp.:* sententia, Sen. Ep. 21.—*Sup.:* litterae, Cic. Att. 7, 2 *fin.*—*Adv.*, *clearly, expressly, distinctly; eloquently.* (*a*) **dĭserte,** Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 31; Afran. ap. Non. 509, 23; Liv. 21, 19 Fabri ad loc.; id. 42, 25, 4 al.; Cic. de Or. 1, 10 *fin.;* id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24; id. Att. 4, 1, 6; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 10; Quint. 12, 1, 30;

Tac. Or. 9, 26.—(β) **dĭsertim,** Liv. Andr., Att. Trag. v. 350 Rib. (ap. Non. 509, 25 sq.); Titin. Com. v. 150 Rib. (ap. Non. ib.); Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 87.—**b.** *Comp.*, Mart. 3, 38.—**c.** *Sup.*, Liv. 39, 28; Quint. 6, 2, 26.

* **dis-serpo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to creep about, to spread imperceptibly:* late disserpunt tremores, Lucr. 6, 547.

dissertātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disserto], *a spoken dissertation, discourse, disquisition* (not a written treatise; cf. disputatio; late Lat.), Gell. 1, 2, 6; 10, 4, 1; 14, 3, 5 (in Plin. 10, 68, 87, § 190, the true reading is edissertatio) al.

* **dissertātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disputant,* Prud. Apoth. 850.

dissertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. dissero], *destruction, abolition:* cur execrabilis ista nobis solis velut dissertio juris humani est? Liv. 41, 24, 10 (dub., this not being the etym. sense of the word; al. dissaeptio, discerptio).—**II.** *The explanation, solution,* Hier. in Matt. 13, 13.

disserto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [dissero], *to discuss, argue, debate* a thing; or *to dispute, converse, treat* respecting a thing (ante-class. and post-Aug., esp. in Tac.): quid ego cum illo dissertem amplius? Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 60, 1 Müll.: dic mihi istuc, quod vos dissertatis, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 58; cf.: vim Romanam pacisque bona dissertans, Tac. H. 4, 69; so, haec atque talia, id. A. 12, 11.—*Absol.:* ostentandi gratia magno conventu hominum, Gell. 7, 14, 9: totis exercitibus coram dissertare, Tac. A. 13, 38.

dissertus, a, um, v. 2. dissero *init.*

dissĭcio, v. disicio.

* **dissĭdentĭa,** ae, *f.* [dissideo], *diversity, contrariety:* rerum, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 75.

dis-sĭdĕo, ēdi, essum, 2, *v. n.* [sedeo], *to sit apart, to be remote from, to be divided, separated.* **I.** Lit. (only poet. and very rare): quantum Hypanis dissidet Eridano, Prop. 1, 12, 4: sceptris nostris, *Verg. A. 7, 370: ab omni dissidet turba procul Laïus, Sen. Oed. 618; Sil. 7, 736.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Trop., *to be at variance, to disagree, to think differently.*—Constr. with *ab, cum, inter se*, or *absol.* (α) With *ab:* nullam esse gentem tam dissidentem a populo Romano odio quodam atque discidio, Cic. Balb. 13, 30; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 71; id. Lael. 1, 2: a senatu, id. Brut. 62, 223: a tribuno plebis (consules), id. Sest. 19, 44: a Pompeio in tantis rebus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2: a nobis (altera pars senatus), id. Rep. 1, 19 et saep.: non verbis Stoicos a Peripateticis, sed universa re et tota sententia dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 2, 3: animus a se ipse dissidens secumque discordans, id. ib. 1, 18, 58: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere dicebat, id. Rep. 1, 38; cf. id. Off. 2, 2, 8: ab ingenio matris, Ov. H. 7, 36 et saep.—(β) With *inter se:* leviter inter se dissident, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: cupiditates in animis inclusae inter se dissident atque discordant, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; cf. id. N. D. 1, 2 *fin.*—(γ) With *cum:* cum Cleanthe, doctore suo, quam multis rebus Chrysippus dissidet, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143; cf.: non cum homine, sed cum causa, id. Phil. 11, 6, 15.—* (δ) With *dat.:* virtus dissidens plebi, Hor. C. 2, 2, 18.—(ε) With *abl. manner:* ex quo facile intellectu est verbis eos, non re dissidere, Cic. Fat. 19, 44: capitali odio, id. Lael. 1, 2.—(ζ) *Absol.:* de qua (definitione summi boni) qui dissident, de omni vitae ratione dissident, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; id. Leg. 1, 20, 53 (opp. congruae): cum Julia primo concorditer et amore mutuo vixit, mox dissedit, *he fell out with her,* Suet. Tib. 7: Medus dissidet armis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 20; cf.: dissidet miles, Tac. A. 1, 46: dissident olores et aquilae, *live at enmity,* Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203 et saep.: spes incesserat dissidere hostem in Arminium ac Segestem, i. e. *were divided into two factions, that of Arminius and Segestes,* Tac. A. 1, 55.—*Pass. impers.:* histriones, propter quos dissidebatur, Suet. Tib. 37.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects in gen., *to be unlike, dissimilar, different, various; to differ, disagree.* (α) With *a:* nostra non multum a Peripateticis dissidentia, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; cf.: scriptum a sententia, id. de Or. 1, 31, 140: gestus a voce, Quint. 11, 3, 165 al.—(β) With *cum:* voluntas scriptoris cum scripto, Auct. Her. 2, 9, 1: verba cum sententia scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 1, 13 *init.*—(γ) *Absol.:* si inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: supercilia dissidentia (opp. constricta), id. 1, 11, 10; cf.: si toga dissidet impar, i. e. *sits uneven, one-sided,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96 (cf. the opp. aequaliter sedet, Quint. 11, 3, 141): si duo haec verba idem significant, neque ulla re aliqua dissident, Gell. 13, 24, 4.

(**dissidium,** a false reading for discidium, q. v., and cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. Exc. II. p. 812 sq.)

‡ **dissignātĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, another form for designatio, q. v., Tab. Heracl. p. 53 al.

dissignātor, v. designator.

dis-sĭlĭo, ŭi, 4, *v. n.* [salio], *to leap* or *burst asunder, to fly apart.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): duo de concursu corpora lata si cita dissiliant, Lucr. 1, 385; cf. id. 1, 391; 2, 87: dissiliunt ferventi saxa vapore, id. 1, 491; so, silex igni, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135; cf.: mucro ictu dissiluit, Verg. A. 12, 740: aera (sc. frigore), id. G. 3, 363: uva pressa pede, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 20: haec loca vi quondam et vasta convolsa ruina Dissiluisse ferunt, Verg. A. 3, 416; Sil. 5, 616: omne solum, Ov. M. 2, 260: lamina, id. ib. 5, 173; 12, 488 al.: boves degustatâ bupresti, *burst open,* = dirumpere, Plin. 22, 22, 36, § 78; id. 29, 4, 27, § 89: risu, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.:* (vox) ubi Dissiluit semel in multas, *has broken up into many,* Lucr. 4, 605 (preceded by: partis in cunctas dividitur vox).—**B.** *To leap:* in Jordanem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 48.—**II.** Trop.: gratia fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was dissolved,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42.

dis-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unlike, dissimilar, different* (as the opp. of similis and consimilis, v. 3. dis, II.; cf.: dispar, impar, absimilis; very freq. and class.).—Constr. with the *gen.*, *dat.*, with *atque, et, inter se*, or *absol.* (for this variety in the construction, cf. esp. Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.* to 83 *med.*). (α) With *gen.:* (P. Crassus) dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, et L. Crassi et multorum Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81 *fin.*.. alicujus dissimilis in tribunatu reliquaque omni vita, id. ib. 34, 129; so, Scetani, Hor. S. 1, 4, 112: artificium hoc ceterorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: offensio odii, id. ib. 2, 51 *fin.:* cives tui, id. Fam. 10, 6, 3; cf. sui, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Brut. 93, 320; Ov. M. 11, 273 al.; cf. also under (δ).—(β) With *dat.:* nihil tam dissimile quam Cotta Sulpicio, Cic. Brut. 56: quis homini, id. Fin. 5, 22, 62: illa contentio huic judicio, id. Sull. 17, 49: hoc superiori, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: proximo, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105: tam fortibus ausis, Verg. A. 9, 282: hoc illi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49.—(γ) With *atque* or *et*, Lucr. 1, 504; cf.: aut quiescendum, quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium aut Antium; aut, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 3, 3; and: haec consilia non sunt dissimilia, ac si quis aegro, etc., Liv. 5, 5 *fin.:* dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Planc. 28, 68; id. Brut. 82, 285.—(δ) With *inter se:* dissimiles longe inter se variosque colores, Lucr. 2, 783; 2, 720; Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 25 sq.; id. Brut. 82 *fin.* sq.; Quint. 9, 4, 17 al.; cf.: cum inter vos in dicendo dissimillimi sitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29; and in a twofold construction: qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, id. Brut. 83, 287.—(ε) *Absol.:* dissimillimi motus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: voces, id. ib. 2, 42: eos, qui nascuntur eodem tempore, posse in dissimiles incidere naturas propter caeli dissimilitudinem, id. Div. 2, 44 *fin.* et saep.: hac in re multum dissimiles, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3: quid sit in quoque dissimile, Quint. 5, 13, 23: pro dissimillimo, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9 al.—(ζ) With *in* and *acc.:* aetate et forma, haud dissimili in dominum erat, *to his master,* i. e. *so as to pass for his master,* Tac. A. 2, 39.—(η) With *ab:* dissimilis valde ab omnibus, Vulg. Dan. 7, 19.—Hence, **dissĭmĭlĭter,** *adv.*, *differently, in a different manner* (rarely): efficere voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10; Sall. J. 89, 6; Gell. 18, 12, 3 al.—With *dat.:* haud dissimiliter navibus sine gubernaculo vagis, Liv. 27, 48, 11.

dissĭmĭlĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [dissimilis], *unlikeness, difference, dissimilitude* (very freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*); *sing.*, Cic. Lael. 20, 74; id. de Or. 1, 59, 252; id. Fin. 5, 7, 19; id. Leg. 1, 10, 30; Quint. 5, 2, 3; 9, 3, 92 et saep.; *plur.*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107 *fin.;* id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Brut. 82, 285; id. Div. 2, 45, 94 al.

dissĭmŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [dissimulo], *a dissembling, pretence* (post-class.), App. Flor. *no.* 3, p. 341, 21; id. Mag. p. 329, 9.

dissĭmŭlanter, *adv.*, *dissemblingly, secretly*, etc., v. dissimulo *fin.*

* **dissĭmŭlantĭa,** ae, *f.* [dissimulo], *a dissembling:* coupled with ironia, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270.

dissĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dissembling, concealing, disguising, dissimulation* (good prose). **A.** In gen., Cic. Off. 3, 15; id. de Or. 2, 67; Quint. 6, 3, 85; Tac. A. 11, 26: veste servili in dissimulationem sui compositus, id. ib. 13, 25; id. H. 4, 18; id. A. 6, 18 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., *the Socratic* εἰρωνεία, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 15; Quint. 9, 1, 29; but too restricted for that idea, acc. to Quint. 9, 2, 44.—**II.** *A disregarding,* Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21.—**B.** In late Lat., *negligence, carelessness,* Veg. Vet. 6 prooem. § 1; so ib. § 3; id. Mil. 1, 18.

dissĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dissembler, concealer,* Sall. C. 5, 4; Quint. 2, 2, 5; Tac. H. 2, 56; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 9 al.

dissĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [dissimilis], *to feign that a thing is not that which it is; to dissemble, disguise; to hide, conceal, keep secret* (cf.: fingo, simulo, confingo, comminiscor—very freq. and class.). (α) With *acc.:* nihil fingam, nihil dissimulem, nihil obtegam, Cic. Att. 1, 18: aliquid (with tegere), Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 2; with obtegere, Suet. Ner. 29; with celare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 105; with occultare, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 6; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: nec, ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, id. Off. 3, 15; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: quaedam in actione dissimulata, Quint. 6, 4, 14: consonantium quaedam insequente vocali dissimulatur, *is obscured,* said of elision in poetry, id. 11, 3, 34: occultam febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23; cf. metum, id. C. 2, 20, 17: gaudia, Ov. M. 6, 653: nomen suum, id. Tr. 4, 9, 32: natum cultu, id. M. 13, 163: se, *to assume another form,* id. ib. 2, 731: deum, i. e. *concealing his divinity,* id. H. 4, 56; id. F. 5, 504; cf. also *pass.* with mid. force: dissimulata deam, id. ib. 6, 507; Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 14; and virum veste longa (Achilles), Ov. A. A. 1, 690.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.:* dissimulabam me harum sermoni operam dare, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 54; so id. Most. 5, 1, 23; Cic. Att. 8, 1 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 10; 73; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 5 al.—(γ) With a *rel. clause:* nec judices, a quo sint moti, dissimulant, Quint. 12, 9, 7; so id. 6 prooem. § 7; Verg. A. 4, 291 al.—* (δ) With *quasi:* dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2.—(ε) *Absol.:* plane ea est; sed quomodo dissimulabat! Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 53; id. Most. 4, 3, 23; id. Men. 4, 2, 44; 78; Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Mur. 19, 40 (opp. fateri); Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 66; Ov. H. 17, 151 et saep.: dissimulant, *they repress their feelings,* Verg. A. 1, 516.—(ζ) With *de:* primo fingere alia, dissimulare de conjuratione, etc., Sall. C. 47, 1: de condicione sua, Dig. 40, 13, 4.—* **II.** *To leave unnoticed, to neglect:* damnosam curationem, Veg. Vet. 1 prooem. § 5: quod dissimulatum, Amm. 21, 3.—Hence, **dissĭmŭlanter,** *adv.*, *dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly:* non aperte nec eodem modo semper, sed varie dissimulanterque conclusis, Cic. Brut. 79, 274; id. Fam. 1, 5, b. *fin.;* Liv. 40, 23; Suet. Tib. 21 (opp. palam); Ov. H. 20, 132 al.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur.

* **dissĭpābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [dissipo], *that may be scattered* or *dispersed:* ignis et aër, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31.

dissĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a scattering, dispersing* (a Ciceronian word). * **I.** In gen.: hic error ac dissipatio civium, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7.—**II.** Pregn., *destruction, annihilation:* interitus et dissipatio corporum, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 71: praedae, i. e. *plundering,* id. Phil. 13, 5, 10; Vulg. Isa. 24, 3 al.—As a rhet. figure, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (so ap. Quint. 9, 1, 35): ita contra illa

dispersa sunt, quae a Cicerone *dissupata* dici puto, Quint. 9, 3, 39.

* **dissĭpātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disperser, destroyer*, Prud. Psych. 34 praef.

dissĭpātrix, īcis, *f.* [dissipator], *she who scatters* or *destroys :* vitiorum, August. Serm. 30.

dis-sĭpo, or, acc. to many MSS., **dis-sŭpo,** āvi, ātum (*part. perf.* in the *tmesis :* disque supatis, Lucr. 1, 651), 1, *v. a.* [supo = jacio, v. the art. ‡ supat ; hence, i. q. disicio], *to spread abroad, scatter, disperse* (very freq. and class., esp. in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: claras scintillas dissupat ignis, Lucr. 6, 163; cf. id. 6, 181: ignis totis se passim dissipavit castris, Liv. 30, 5: (Medea dicitur) in fuga fratris sui membra in iis locis, qua se parens persequeretur, dissipavisse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22; cf.: ossa Quirini, Hor. Epod. 16, 14: qui dissipatos homines congregavit et ad societatem vitae convocavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf.: dispersi ac dissipati discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 3; 2, 24, 4; id. B. C. 1, 55, 1 et saep.: dissupat in corpus sese cibus omne animantum, Lucr. 1, 350; cf.: piceum venenum per ossa, Ov. M. 2, 801; Cic. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*—Mid.: hostes dispersi dissipantur in finitimas civitates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.* Herz.; cf. Liv. 2, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to disperse, rout, scatter, put to flight :* phalangem (for which, shortly after, disjecerunt), Liv. 44, 41: ordines pugnantium, id. 6, 12 *fin.;* Front. Strat. 2, 2, 11: aciem, id. ib. 2, 1, 14: hostes, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: classem, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14: in fugam, Liv. 8, 39, 8; cf. Flor. 4, 11, 6: omnes copias, id. 3, 5, 11: praesidia, id. 4, 9, 4 et saep.—Hence poet.: aper dissipat canes, Ov. F. 2, 231; id. M. 8, 343.—**b.** Transf., of abstract subjects: dissipata fuga, Liv. 28, 20; 38, 27; cf.: collectis ex dissipato cursu militibus, id. 2, 59; 9: respublica dispersa et dissipata, *dissolved*, id. 2, 28.—**2.** Medic. t. t., like discutere, *to disperse, dissipate, discuss* morbid matter: humorem, Cels. 5, 28, 7: suppurationem, Scrib. Comp. 263.—**3.** Pregn., *to demolish, overthrow, destroy; to squander, dissipate :* statuam deturbant, affligunt, comminuunt, dissipant, Cic. Pis. 38, 93; cf. turres, Vitr. 1, 5; Cic. Rep. 3, 33: ignis cuncta disturbat et dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: alii animum statim dissipari alii diu permanere censent, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 24: a majoribus possessiones relictas disperdere et dissipare, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2; cf.: rem familiarem, id. Fam. 4, 7, 5: patrimonium, Crassus in Cic. de Or. 2, 55: avitas opes per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 34: reliquias reip., Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: terram, Vulg. Ezech. 30, 12 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to disperse, spread abroad, circulate, disseminate, scatter :* omnia fere, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa et dissipata quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 42: facilius est enim apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, id. Or. 71, 235; so of discourse, *unconnected, ill-arranged*, id. ib. 65 *fin.;* 70, 233; and transf. to the speaker: (Curio) cum tardus in cogitando, tum in instruendo dissipatus fuit, id. Brut. 59 *fin.:* famam istam fascium dissipaverunt, *they have spread abroad, published*, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; cf. Suet. Galb. 19; and with *acc.* and *inf.:* cum homines lauti et urbani sermones hujusmodi dissipassent, me magna pecunia a vera accusatione esse deductum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6 *fin.;* id. Fl. 6, 14; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1 *fin.;* Suet. Vesp. 6: dissipatum passim bellum, Liv. 28, 3.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 3.): dissipat Evius curas edaces, *drives away*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 17: amplexus, *disturbs, interrupts*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57.

dissiptum, another form of dissaeptum, v. dissaepio.

1. dissĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. dissero.

2. dis-sĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *lying apart, remote* (an Appuleian word), opp. assitus, App. Flor. *init.* p. 340: femora, i. q. divaricata, id. M. 7, p. 198, 13.

dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissocio]. * **I.** *Act., separating, dividing :* Oceanus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 22.—**2.** *Pass.*, *that cannot be united, irreconcilable, incompatible :* olim res miscere, Tac. Agr. 3: corpus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 238.

* **dissŏcĭālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *irreconcilable, repugnant :* humanis animal dissociale cibis (of the Jews who separate themselves in respect to food), Rutil. Itin. 1, 384.

dissŏcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a separation* (post-Aug.), Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 2; 7, 13, 11, § 57; Tac. A. 16, 34.

dis-sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to separate from fellowship, to disjoin, disunite.* **I.** Lit. (almost exclusively poet.): artas partis, Lucr. 5, 355; cf.: dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: montes opaca valle, * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5: Bruttia ora profundo, Stat. S. 1, 3, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to separate in sentiment, to disunite, set at variance, estrange* (freq. in Cic.): morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: homines antea dissociatos jucundissimo inter se sermonis vinculo colligavit, id. Rep. 3, 2; so, barbarorum copias, Tac. A. 12, 55 *fin.:* populum armis civilibus, Front. Strat. 1, 10, 4: animos civium, Nep. Att. 2, 2: disertos a doctis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72 (cf. shortly before: doctrinarum divortia facta); cf.: legionem a legione, Tac. A. 1, 28 *fin.:* excidium (Tencteris) minitans ni causam suam dissociarent, *gave up, abandoned*, id. ib. 13, 56 (shortly before: illi Tencteros, ulteriores etiam nationes *socias* bello vocabant); id. H. 4, 37.

dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [dissolvo], *that may be dissolved, dissoluble :* mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: coagmentatio, id. ib. 1, 8, 20; Lact. 2, 8, 39; 4, 8, 10.—*Comp.:* mutabilius et dissolubilius, Aug. de Genes. 8.

dissŏlūte, *adv.*, *loosely, disconnectedly; laxly, negligently, carelessly;* v. dissolvo, *P. a. fin.*

dissŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissolvo], *a dissolving, destroying, breaking up, dissolution* (good prose). **I.** Lit.: navigii, Tac. A. 14, 5: naturae (mors), Cic. Leg. 1, 11; id. Fin. 5, 11, 31; cf. id. ib. 2, 31: stomachi, i. e. *looseness*, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 248.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an abolishing, a destruction :* legum omnium, Cic. Phil. 1, 9: imperii, Tac. A. 13, 50.—*Absol.*, *ruin*, Vulg. Isa. 8, 22. **B.** In partic. **1.** *A reply, refutation :* criminum, Cic. Clu. 1, 3; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to dissolutus, A.) As rhet. t. t., *want of connection, interruption :* constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, Cic. Part. 6, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 50; Auct. Her. 4, 30.—**3.** (Acc. to dissolutus, B.) Of character, *looseness*, i. e. *weakness, effeminacy, frivolity; dissoluteness :* si humanitas appellanda est in acerbissima injuria (sc. vindicanda) remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; so, judiciorum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59 *fin.;* Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 23: dissolutio et languor, Sen. Ep. 3 *fin.;* cf. animorum, id. Cons. Sap. 4.

dissŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a destroyer* (late Lat.): sepulcrorum, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8.

* **dissŏlūtrix,** īcis, *f.* [dissolutor], *she who destroys, a destroyer :* corporis (mors), Tert. Anim. 42.

dissŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from dissolvo.

dis-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to loosen asunder, to unloose, disunite, separate, dissolve, destroy* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata conectere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: opus ipsa suum eadem quae coagmentavit natura dissolvit, id. de Sen. 20, 72: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: contextum, id. 1, 243: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 2: ornatus comae, id. 1, 10, 62: capillum, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78: sparta navium, id. 24, 9, 40, § 65: pontem, Nep. Them. 5, 1 et saep.: nubila ventis, Lucr. 6, 514; cf. nubes (ventus, with diducit), id. 6, 216: glaciem (sol), *to melt*, id. 6, 964: aes (fulmen), id. 6, 352: corpora (vis), id. 1, 224: se (venti vortex), id. 6, 446: tenebras luce, Varr. L. L. 6, § 79 Müll.: dissolutum navigium vel potius dissipatum, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 3; so, navem, Phaedr. 4, 22, 10; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 18: stomachum, i. e. *to loosen, relax*, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 256: ilia sua visu, Petr. 24, 5: resinam omnem oleo, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123: collegia, Suet. Aug. 32: cohortem Germanorum, id. Galb. 12 et saep.: animam, i. e. *to die*, Lucr. 3, 601; cf. id. 456; Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In mercant. lang., *to pay, discharge* what one owes: dinumerando solvere: aes alienum praediis venditis, Cic. Sull. 20, 56; id. Off. 2, 2, 4; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: nomen, Cic. Planc. 28: omne quod debuit, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: quae debeo, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 50: pecuniam pro iis rebus, * Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 1: pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 75: poenam, *to pay a fine*, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; cf.: dissolvere et compensare damna, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13: vota, id. Att. 15, 11 *fin.;* Cat. 66, 38.—* **b.** Mid., transf. to the person: quarum (possessionum) amore adducti dissolvi nullo modo possunt, *free* or *release themselves* from debt, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.—**2.** In medic. lang., like digerere, discutere, *to discuss, dissipate* morbid matter, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 24, 6, 14, § 23; 24, 9, 38, § 60 al.

II. Trop., *to dissolve, abolish, abrogate, annul, destroy.* **A.** In gen.: utilitas si amicitias conglutinaret, eadem commutata dissolveret, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 188: amicitiam, id. Rosc. Am. 39: societatem, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 38: consortionem, id. Off. 3, 6: matrimonia, Cod. Just. 5, 17, 8 et saep.: perjurium, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; cf. religiones, Liv. 40, 29: acta Caesaris, Cic. Phil. 1, 7 *fin.;* cf.: leges Caesaris, ib. 1, 8 *init.:* judicia publica, id. Agr. 2, 13 *fin.:* hoc interdictum, id. Caecin. 14, 40 et saep.: argentariam, id. ib. 4, 11: regiam potestatem, Nep. Lys. 3 *fin.;* cf. rem publicam, Liv. 5, 6 *fin.:* severitatem, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: frigus, Hor. C. 1, 9, 5 et saep.: mortem cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere, Sall. C. 51, 20; cf. with pers. object: plerosque senectus dissolvit, id. J. 17, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In rhet. and philos. lang., *to refute, reply to, answer* an assertion: criminatio tota dissoluta est (with diluere), Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: seu proposita confirmamus, seu contra dicta dissolvimus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 6; Cic. de Or. 2, 38; id. Tusc. 3, 30; Quint. 5, 13, 2; Tac. A. 13, 21 al.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 1. b.) *To release, disengage* one: obsecro, dissolve jam me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54; id. Poen. 1, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 102.—Hence, **dissŏlūtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *unloosed, loose, disconnected.* **A.** Of discourse: alterum nimis est vinctum, ut de industria factum appareat; alterum nimis dissolutum, ut pervagatum ac vulgare videatur, Cic. Or. 57, 195; Quint. 2, 11, 7; 8, 6, 62 al.—Hence, *subst.:* **dissolūtum,** i, *n.*, a gram. fig., i. q. ἀσύνδετον, *asyndeton*, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41; Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207 (also ap. Quint. 9, 1, 34).—**B.** Of character, *lax, remiss, negligent, inattentive, careless; licentious, dissolute* (cf.: mollis, luxuriosus, effeminatus): negligere quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: cupio in tantis rei publicae periculis me non dissolutum videri, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf.: in praetermittendo (opp. crudelis in animadvertendo), id. Verr. 2, 5, 3 *fin.:* opp. vehemens, id. ib. 2, 5, 40: (Verres) omnium hominum dissolutissimus crudelissimusque, id. ib. 2, 3, 56; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 57; id. Tusc. 4, 25 *fin.;* Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.* al.: quis tam dissolutus in re familiari fuisset, quis tam negligens, etc.? Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf. id. ib. 12, 40 et saep.: animus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 32; cf. mens luxu, Tac. A. 15, 49 *fin.:* consuetudo Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 9; and, mores, Phaedr. 1, 2, 12: comitas, Quint. 2, 2, 5: libelli multo dissolutiores ipsis actionibus, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.: nihil asperum . . . nec tamen quicquam populare ac dissolutum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8; id. Off. 1, 35, 129.—*Adv.:* **dissŏlūte. a.** Acc. to A., *loosely, disconnectedly :* dicere demptis conjunctionibus, Cic. Or. 39, 135.—**b.** Acc. to B., *laxly, negligently, carelessly:* dissolute et turpiter scribere de restitutione alicujus, Cic. Att. 14, 13 *fin.:* vendere decumas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 39 *fin.:* jus suum relinquere, id. Caecin. 36: factum aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8; cf. id. Phil. 6, 1.

dissŏnanter, *adv.* [dissono], *inharmoniously, inconsistently*, August. Genes. ad Lit. 4, 33.

dissŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *dissonance, discrepancy* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 21.

dis-sŏno, āre, *v. n.*, *to disagree in*

sound, to be dissonant, opp. consono (very rare; not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: dissonantes loci, *that produce discordant sounds*, Vitr. 5, 8, 1. — **II.** Trop., *to disagree, to differ:* an universa hujus temporis culturae respondeant, an aliqua dissonent, Col. 1, 1, 3: a veritate, Amm. 22, 15, 6: praeceptis historiae, id. 26, 1, 1; Ambros. in Luc. 6, 44. (But in Quint. 8, 6, 36, the right reading is dissentio.)

dis-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, opp. consonus, *dissonant, discordant, confused* (not ante-Aug.; nor in Verg., Ov., or Hor.). **I.** Lit.: chorus canentium dissonum quiddam canere, Col. 12, 2, 4; so, clamores, Liv. 4, 28; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 4: voces (opp. congruens clamor), Liv. 30, 34: questus, Tac. A. 1, 34: vapor, i. e. *making a dissonant sound*, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 112.—**2.** In gen., *disagreeing, different:* gentes sermone moribusque, Liv. 1, 18; cf.: linguâ agmina, Sil. 16, 19: linguis castra, id. 3, 221; linguis turba, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 152: diversi postulantium habitus ac dissonae voces, Plin. Pan. 56, 6: ora vulgi, Luc. 3, 289: nationes, Amm. 23, 6 et saep.: venustas (opp. jucunde consonat), Quint. 9, 3, 72: cursus solis, Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73: carmina, i. e. *in elegiac measure*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 114: nationes, Mart. Cap. 2, § 203: elementa, id. 9, § 912 et saep.—With *ab:* nihil apud Latinos dissonum ab Romana re, Liv. 8, 8, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *discordant, jarring:* collidens dissona corda Seditio, Sil. 11, 45.

dis-sors, rtis, *adj.* (opp. consors), *of a different fate, separate, apart, not shared:* ab omni milite dissors Gloria, *undivided, unshared*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11: dissortemque utero fetum tulit, id. M. 8, 133 (Heins.; al. discordem, v. discors).

dis-suādĕo, si, sum, 2, *v. a.*—A pub. law t. t., *to advise against, dissuade, oppose by argument, resist* a proposition. **I.** Prop. (class.). (*α*) With *acc.:* quis enim umquam tam secunda contione legem agrariam suasit, quam ego dissuasi? Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101; so, legem, Vell. 2, 32: pacem, Liv. 30, 37: poenam suam, Tac. A. 13, 26 et saep.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.:* qui non modo non censuerit captivos remittendos, verum etiam dissuaserit, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101.—(*γ*) With *de:* cum praesertim (senatum) de captivis dissuasurus esset, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 110.—(*δ*) With *ne:* dissuasuri, ne hanc legem accipiatis, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 4; Gell. 7, 2, 10.—(*ε*) With *inf.:* societatem cum rege Pyrrho inire dissuasit, Suet. Tib. 2.—(*ζ*) *Absol.:* (C. Papirius) cum ferret legem de tribunis plebis reficiendis, dissuasimus nos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; *Caes. B. G. 7, 15 *fin.*; Vell. 2, 31 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 4, 33 al.—**II.** Transf. beyond the public sphere: quod dissuadetur placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44; cf. id. Cist. 2, 1, 10: certum studiorum facere delectum nemo dissuaserit, Quint. 2, 8, 7; so with *acc.* and *inf.*, id. 4, 2, 121; and *absol.*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 81; Suet. Aug. 8; Ov. M. 1, 619; 2, 53.

dissuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dissuadeo], *an advising to the contrary; a dissuasion* (very rare): rogationis ejus, *Cic. Clu. 51, 140; so opp. suasio, Auct. Her. 1, 2.—In *plur.*, Sen. Ep. 94, 39.

dissuāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who advises to the contrary, an opposer* (very rare), Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; Liv. 2, 41; Luc. 4, 248 al.

* **dis-suāvĭor** (**dis-sav-**), āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to kiss ardently:* tuos oculos, Q. Cic. in Cic. Fam. 16, 27 *fin.*

dis-suesco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to disuse, to become disused* or *unaccustomed to* (late Lat.), Alcim. Avit. 4, 46.

dis-suētūdo, dinis, *f.*, *a becoming unaccustomed, disusing*, Ambros. de Cain et Abel. 2, 6, 22.

‡ **dissulcus** porcus dicitur, cum in cervice setas dividit, Paul. ex Fest. 72, 14 Müll.

dissulto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [dissilio], *to leap apart, to fly in pieces, burst asunder* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): dissultant ripae, Verg. A. 8, 240: tanti crepitus, id. ib. 12, 923: ferrum utrimque, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57: Vulcanius ardor, Sil. 9, 607: aquae splendor, *darts here and there with tremulous motion*, cf. id. 7, 143.

dis-sŭo, no *perf.*, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*—Lit., *to unstitch, to rip open;* hence, in gen., *to open, to dissolve by degrees* (a rare word). **I.** Lit.: sinum, Ov. F. 1, 408: malas, *to open the mouth wide*, Pers. 3, 59: habebit vestimenta dissuta, caput nudum, Vulg. Levit. 13, 45.—**II.** Trop.: amicitiae dissuendae magis quam discindendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76; so, sensim amicitias (opp. repente praecidere), id. Off. 1, 33, 120.

dissŭpo, āre, v. dissipo.

dissūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from dissuo.

dis-tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to consume* or *melt away* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: distabescit sal, Cato R. R. 24; so, jecur in coquendo, Fest. s. v. MONSTRA, p. 157, 14 Müll.: suspirium in aqua, Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 13.—**II.** Trop.: in quantas iniquitates distabui! Aug. Conf. 3, 3.

dis-taedet, ‡ tisum (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 18), 2, *v. impers.*, *to be very tired of, disgusted with, to loathe* (very rare): haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: me cum hoc ipso distaedet loqui, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 22.

distantĭa, ae, *f.* [disto], *distance, remoteness.* **I.** Lit.: a longissimis distantiae suae (sc. Veneris) finibus, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 61—**B.** Transf., *a separation, opening:* oris hiscens, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 50. —**II.** Trop., *difference, diversity:* inter eos morum studiorumque, *Cic. Lael. 20, 74: caloris, Quint. 7, 10, 10: condicionis, id. 5, 10, 26: aetatis vel sexus, Amm. 31, 6: personarum, Vulg. Deut. 1, 17.—In *plur.:* coloris rufi, Gell. 2, 26, 6.

dis-tectus, a, um, *adj.* [dis and tego], *uncovered*, Alcim. Avit. 4, 408.

‡ **di-stĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [δίστεγος], *of two stories, having two apartments:* armarium, Inscr. Orell. 4549.—*Subst.:* **distĕgum,** i, *n.* (sc. armarium), Inscr. Grut. 292, 1 al.

dis-tendo (and vulg. **distenno**), di, tum (in late Lat. also distensus, Coripp. Joann. 7, 324; but in Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2, the right reading is dispersis), 3, *v. a.*, *to stretch asunder, stretch out, extend* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: dispennite hominem divorsum et distennite, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14; cf.: Tityos novem Jugeribus distentus erat, Ov. M. 4, 458: brachia, id. ib. 4, 491: corpus temonibus, Col. 6, 19 *fin.:* aciem, *Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2; cf.: copias hostium, Liv. 2, 23: hostes, id. 34, 29: sagum, Suet. Oth. 2: in currus distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28; so, utramque manum in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 114: pontem in agros, Luc. 4, 140.—*Pass.* in mid. force: haec per octoginta sex milia distenduntur, *extend*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 661.—**B.** Meton. **1.** (Effectus pro causa.) *To swell out, distend*, i. e. *to fill*, e. g. with food: ventres, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 19: ubera cytiso, Verg. E. 9, 31; cf.: ubera lacte, id. ib. 4, 21; and transf.: capellas lacte, id. ib. 7, 3: ducem (i. e. bovem) denso pingui, id. G. 3, 124: cellas nectare, id. A. 1, 433; cf.: horrea plena spicis, Tib. 2, 5, 84.—**2.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To torture* by distention: tormento aliquem, Suet. Tib. 62; cf. Vulg. Heb. 11, 35.—**II.** Trop.: velut in duo pariter bella curas hominum, *to divide*, Liv. 27, 40; cf.: curam vilicae, Col. 12, 46, 1: sedulitatem vilici, id. 1, 6, 8: animos, *to distract, perplex*, Liv. 9, 12 *fin.;* Vulg. Eccl. 3, 10.—Hence, **distentus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *distended*, i. e. *filled up, full:* ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46; cf.: distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110: distentus ac madens, *stuffed full*, Suet. Claud. 33; cf. Plin. Pan. 49, 6.

distenno, ĕre, v. distendo *init.*

distensus, a, um, v. distendo *init.*

distentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distendo], *a stretching out, distention* (very rare), Cels. 2, 4; 8, 4; Scrib. Comp. 89.—**II.** Trop., *fullness*, i. e. *occupation*, Vulg. Eccl. 8, 16.

1. distentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distendo.

2. distentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distineo.

* **3. distentus,** ūs, *m.* [distendo], *a swelling out, distention:* subflatae cutis distentu, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 138.

distermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a separation, division*, Simplic. p. 83 Goes.

* **distermĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [distermino], *a separator, divider:* axis disterminator mundi, App. de Mundo, p. 57.

dis-termino, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to separate by a boundary, to divide, limit, part* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): quas (stellas) intervallum binas disterminat unum, Cic. Arat. 94: Hispanias Galliasque Pyrenaei montes, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 30: communibus parietibus, Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 10 al.—With *ab:* Arabia Judaeam ab Aegypto disterminat, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 100: Vettones ab Asturia, id. 4, 20, 34, § 112: Gallica arva ab Ausoniis, Luc. 1, 216: Asiam ab Europa, id. 9, 957.—**II.** Trop., *to limit, regulate:* ea res ratio disterminat omnis, Lucr. 2, 719.

distermĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [dis-terminus], *separated, divided:* Tartessos latis distermina terris, Sil. 5, 399.—**II.** *Act.*, *separating, parting.*—As *subst.:* **distermĭna,** ae, *f.* (sc. linea), *the diameter, diagonal*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 714.

di-sterno, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to spread out:* lectum, i. e. *to make, prepare*, App. M. 10, p. 256, 7.—*Impers.:* extra limen pueris distratum fuerat, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 25.

dis-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bruise* or *grind to pieces.* * **I.** Lit.: caseum in mortario, Cato R. R. 75.—* **II.** Trop.: aliquem clunibus basiisque, Petr. 24, 4.

dis-texo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to unravel, ravel out*, Sid. C. 15, 161.

† **distĭchus,** a, um, *adj.*, = δίστιχος, *consisting of two rows.* **I.** *Adj.:* hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** ‡ **distĭchum,** i, *n.*, *a building with two stories* or *two rows of chambers*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 627, *no.* 234.—**B. distĭchon,** i, *n.*, *a poem of two verses, a distich* consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, Mart. 8, 29, 1; Suet. Caes. 51; id. Oth. 3 al.

distillo, āre, v. destillo.

* **di-stĭmŭlo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to goad through;* transf.: bona, i. e. *to run through, waste, consume*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30.

distincte, *adv.*, *distinctly, clearly; handsomely*, etc., v. distinguo, *P. a. fin.*

distinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distinguo]. **I.** (Acc. to distinguo, I. B.) **A.** In gen. **1.** Subject., *a distinguishing, discriminating, a distinction:* harum rerum facilis est et expedita distinctio, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33; so, facilis ingenui et illiberalis jocis, id. Off. 1, 29 *fin.:* justorum injustorumque (lex), id. Leg. 2, 5 *fin.:* veri a falso, id. Fin. 1, 19 *fin.:* quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6 et saep.—**2.** Object., *a difference, distinction:* causarum distinctio ac dissimilitudo, Cic. Fat. 19; so, volucrum, Plin. 10, 11, 13, § 29: quae distinctio sit inter ea, quae gignantur, et ea, quae sint semper eadem, Cic. Univ. 8: nulla in visis distinctio, id. Ac. 2, 15 *fin.;* Dig. 47, 2, 44.—Pregn.: lunae siderumque omnium distinctio, varietas, pulchritudo, ordo, i. e. *the differences in their appearance and motions*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 15.—**B.** In rhet. and gram. **1.** *A separation, division*, in discourse; and concr., *a mark of separation, sign of interpunction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186; Quint. 1, 5, 27; Diom. p. 432 P.—**2.** A figure of speech, *separation, distinction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 3, 65; esp. *the contrast of opposing ideas*, id. 9, 3, 82; *the parting of opposing voices* or *votes*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6. —**II.** (Acc. to distinguo, II.) *A setting off, garnishing; an ornament:* distinctio honosque civitatis, Plin. 28, 3, 3, § 13.

distinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who distinguishes* (late Lat.): justorum injustorumque (judices), Amm. 22, 3; 18, 1, 2; Aug. in Joann. 20, 12.

1. distinctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distinguo.

2. distinctus, ūs, *m.* [distinguo], *a distinguishing, distinction;* object., *a difference* (post-Aug. and very rare): distinctu pinnarum, *Tac. A. 6, 28; cf. Stat. S. 1, 5, 41.

dis-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* [teneo]. **I.** *To keep asunder, to separate, divide.* **A.** Lit.: tigna binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7; Vitr. 3, 3: mare, quod late terrarum distinet oras, Lucr. 5, 203; 5, 690: duo freta Isthmos, Ov. H. 8, 69 Heins.; cf. id. ib. 12, 104; Luc. 4, 675: quem Notus spatio longius annuo Dulci distinet a do-

mo, Hor. C. 4, 5, 12.—**B.** Trop., *to divide mentally; to distract, perplex:* distineor et divellor dolore, Cic. Planc. 33, 79: duae factiones senatum distinebant, Liv. 9, 16, 6; cf. id. 5, 20, 4; Tac. H. 1, 32: unanimos, Liv. 7, 21: ancipiti bello distinere regem, id. 44, 20. —Esp. freq., **II.** In gen., *to hold off, keep back, keep asunder, hinder, detain, prevent; to occupy, engage, employ, divert:* legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59, 5: manus hostium, id. ib. 2, 5, 2: manum, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; id. B. C. 3, 52, 1: copias Caesaris, id. ib. 3, 44, 2: Volscos, Liv. 4, 59: Parthos Hyrcano bello, Tac. A. 14, 25: Britannicum militem hoste et mari, id. H. 2, 32 et saep.: in multitudine judiciorum et novis legibus distineri, Cic. Fam. 7, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 12, 30, 2; id. Att. 2, 23: distineri litibus, Nep. Att. 9, 4: ad omnia tuenda multifariam distineri, Liv. 21, 8: quominus strueret crimina distineri, Tac. A. 11, 12.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate objects: pacem, *to hinder, prevent,* Cic. Phil. 12, 12, 28; Liv. 2, 15 *fin.*: victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 3: rem, Liv. 37, 12. — Hence, **distentus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *engaged, busied, occupied:* tot tantisque negotiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3; Plin. Ep. 6, 18, 1 al.: te distentissimum esse qua de Buthrotiis, qua de Bruto, Cic. Att. 15, 18: circa summa scelera, Tac. A. 16, 8 *fin.*—Of abstract subjects: mens divina, Cic. N. D. 3, 39 *fin.*: tempus distentum impeditumque maximis officiis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7.—*Comp.* and *adv.* seem not to occur.

di-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. tegami, to be sharp; Gr. στίζω, στίγμα; Lat. stimulus stilus, in-stigare, etc.]. —Prop., to separate by points; hence, in gen., **I.** *To separate, divide, part.* **A.** Lit. (very rare, and almost exclusively poet.): onus inclusum numero eodem, Ov. M. 1, 47: crinem docta manu, i. e. *to arrange,* Sen. Troad. 884; cf. meton.: caput acu, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 284.—Of countries: qui locus Bithyniam et Galatis, Amm. 25, 10.—Far more freq. and class. (not in Caes.), **B.** Trop., *to distinguish, discriminate,* = discernere. **1.** In gen.: ea (crimina) distinguere ac separare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41; cf. with dividere, id. Pis. 28, 69: servos numero, id. Caecin. 20; so, cadentes guttas intervallis, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: oratorum genera aetatibus, id. Brut. 19: status familiarum agnationibus, id. Leg. 1, 7 *fin.*: qua via ambigua distinguantur, ostendit, id. Fin. 1, 7; id. Brut. 41, 152; id. Or. 4, 16; cf. secernenda, id. Top. 7, 31: genera causarum, Quint. 4, 2, 68 et saep.: fortes ignavosque, Tac. H. 3, 27: veri similia ab incredibilibus dijudicare et distinguere, Cic. Part. 40; cf.: vera somnia a falsis, id. Div. 2, 61: Vargulam a Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 60, 244: artificem ab inscio, id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: voluntatem a facto, Liv. 45, 24: thesin a causa, Quint. 3, 5, 11 et saep.: vero falsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 29: simiarum genera caudis inter se, Plin. 8, 54, 80.—*Pass. impers.*: quid inter naturam et rationem intersit, non distinguitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 26; cf.: *malus* arborem significet an hominem non bonum, apice distinguitur, Quint. 1, 7, 2: nuntiatum Claudio perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, Tac. A. 11, 38.—**2.** In partic. (α) In rhet. and gram., *to mark the pauses in discourse, to punctuate:* puer ut sciat, quo loco versum distinguere debeat, Quint. 1, 8, 1; cf.: eam (orationem) distinguent atque concident, id. 11, 2, 27; and: incidit has (sc. voces) et distinxit in partes, Cic. Rep. 3, 2 Mos.: distinctio est silentii nota, etc., Diom. p. 432 P.—(β) *To end, terminate:* contationem, App. M. 2, p. 127 *fin.*

II. *To set off, decorate, adorn* (most freq. in the *P. a.*). **A.** Lit.: racemos purpureo colore, Hor. C. 2, 5, 11; so, poma vario colore, Ov. Nux, 31: aurum gemmarum nitor, Sen. Med. 573; cf. Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.—**B.** Trop.: orationem variare et distinguere quasi quibusdam verborum sententiarumque insignibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36; so of discourse, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49 (with illustrare); id. de Or. 2, 13; Liv. 9, 17: voluptatem (with variare), Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 38; cf.: coenam comoedis, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9.—Hence, **distinctus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) *Separated, separate, distinct:* urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26: Romana acies distinctior, ex pluribus partibus constans, Liv. 9, 19: Hesiodus circa CXX. annos distinctus ab Homeri aetate, Vell. 1, 7: concentus ex distinctis sonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 6, 18: distinctos dignitatis gradus non habebat (civitas), id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*—**2.** Of discourse, *properly divided:* oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 35. —**B.** (Acc. to II.) *Decorated, adorned:* pocula gemmis distincta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: distinctum et ornatum caelum astris, id. N. D. 2, 37 *fin.*: lyra gemmis et dentibus Indis, Ov. M. 11, 167: herbae innumeris floribus, id. ib. 5, 266: retia maculis, id. H. 5, 19.—**2.** Trop.: oratio et ornata et artificio quodam et expolitione distincta, id. de Or. 1, 12; so of discourse, Quint. 5, 14, 33; and transf., of the speaker himself: utroque genere creber et distinctus Cato, Cic. Brut. 17 *fin.*; cf. in *comp.*, Tac. Or. 18.—*Adv.*: **distincte.** **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Distinctly, clearly:* articulatim distincteque dicere, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Or. 28 *fin.*: scribere, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: designare, Plin. Pan. 88, 6.—In the *comp.*: enuntiare, id. Ep. 7, 13.—*Sup.*: distinctissime persuadere, Cassiod. Complex ad Ephes. 3.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Elegantly, handsomely:* qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter, qui illuminate et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53; cf. id. Off. 1, 1, 2: distinctius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 1.

‡ **distisum,** v. distaedet.

di-sto, āre (*perf.* distiti, only Boëth. in Porphyr. 4, p. 89), *v. n.*, *to stand apart, to be separate, distant* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (cf. absum), *absol.*: quantum summa labra (fossae) distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 17, 6; Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67; Liv. 33, 1; Ov. M. 2, 241 et saep.—With *inter se*: turres pedes LXXX. inter se distant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72 *fin.*: trabes inter se binos pedes, id. ib. 7, 23, 1; cf. id. B. C. 2, 10, 2: inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8, 5: multum sidera inter se, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: hastati inter se modicum spatium, Liv. 8, 8 et saep.—With *a* or *ab*: (imago) distare a speculo, Lucr. 4, 289; so, castra ab castris, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3: terra ab hujus terrae continuatione, Cic. N. D. 2, 66 al.—With simple *abl.*: cum tanto Phrygiā Gallica distet humus, Ov. F. 4, 362; cf. id. M. 3, 145; also: foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48: spatium, Ov. M. 11, 715. —**B.** Transf., of remoteness in time: non multum aetate distantes, Quint. 12, 10, 4: non multum inter se distantes tempore, ib. § 11: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. C. 3, 19, 1: haud multum distanti tempore, Tac. A. 3, 24.

II. Trop., of quality, *to differ, be different* = differre, discrepare (freq.): ut distare aliquid aut ex aliqua parte differre videatur, Cic. Caecin. 14; cf.: quia res differebant, nomina rerum distare voluerunt, id. Top. 8, 34: moribus et legibus distant (civitates), Quint. 5, 10, 40; cf. id. 6, 4, 21: in totum metaphora brevior est similitudo, eoque distat, quod, etc., id. 8, 6, 8: multum inter se distant istae facultates longeque sunt diversae atque sejunctae, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: multum inter se genera dicendi, id. Or. 16, 52; Quint. 7, 2, 3: hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so with *ab*, id. ib. 3, 17, 71; id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; id. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Quint. 5, 10, 114; Hor. S. 2, 2, 53; Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 11 al.; cf.: quid enim tam distans quam a severitate comitas? Cic. Or. 10, 34. —With *dat.*: infido scurrae distabit amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4; so, paulum sepultae inertiae celata virtus, id. C. 4, 9, 29: quid aera lupinis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 23: pulchra et exactis minimum distantia, id. ib. 2, 1, 72: enthymema syllogismo, Quint. 5, 10, 7 al.—*Impers.*: distat, *there is a difference:* distat, sumasne pudenter An rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44; 2, 2, 195; id. S. 2, 3, 210; Quint. 5, 10, 26.

dis-torqueo, rsi, rtum (*supine*, distorsum acc. to Prisc. 871 P.), 2, *v. a.*, *to turn different ways, to twist, distort* (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: os, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3; so, ora cachinno, Ov. A. A. 3, 287: oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: labra, Quint. 1, 11, 9.—**II.** Meton., *to torment, torture.* **A.** Lit., Sen. Ben. 7, 19; Suet. Dom. 10. —**B.** Trop.: quem repulsa distorqueat (with amore cruciari), Sen. Ep. 74: cogitationem, Petr. 52, 2.—Hence, **distortus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *distorted, misshapen, deformed, dwarfish.* **A.** Lit.: distortus ejecta lingua, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf. Suet. Aug. 83; Quint. 2, 5, 11: vultus, id. 6, 3, 29: crura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47: solos sapientes esse, si distortissimi sint, formosos, Cic. Mur. 29, 61; cf. Suet. Galb. 21.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: pumili atque distorti, id. Aug. 83.—**B.** Trop.: nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, *more perverse, unseemly,* Cic. Fat. 8 *fin.*—*Adv.* does not occur.

distorsio, ōnis, *f.* [distorqueo], *perversion, perverse conduct,* Aug. in Psa. 66, 7.

distortio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a distorting, writhing, contortion:* membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; cf. id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: oris, Cels. 4, 2, 2.

distortus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distorqueo.

distractio, ōnis, *f.* [distraho], *a pulling asunder, dividing, separating.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: distractio cruciatusque membrorum, Gell. 12, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf., *a parting, dividing:* humanorum animorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 27: animi corporisque, Sen. Ep. 30 *fin.*: harum mihi voluptatum omnium atque itidem tibi distractio, discidium, vastities venit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68.—**C.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *a selling in single portions, piecemeal,* or *by retail:* fundi, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: mercium, ib. 14, 3, 5, § 12.—**II.** Trop., *dissension, discord, disagreement:* nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; so, civium, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 15.

distractor, ōris, *m.* [id. I.]. **I.** *One who worries, a tormenter:* improbus (i. e. Achilles), Anthol. Lat. 1, 93, 1.—**II.** *A retailer,* Cod. Th. 11, 1, 4: argenti, i. e. *a money-changer,* id. Just. 8, 14, 27; 12, 35 al.

1. distractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distraho.

* **2. distractus,** ūs, *m.* [distraho], *dissolution of a contract,* opp. to contractus, Just. Inst. 3, 27, § 6.

dis-traho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To pull asunder, tear in pieces, to separate forcibly, divide* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: corpus quod dirimi distrahive non possit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5; Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas; nugas . . . prae quo pacto ego divorsus distrahor, id. Merc. 2, 4, 1 sq.; cf.: Mettum Fufetium equis ad curriculum ex utraque parte deligatum distraxit, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 22; so of the same: corpus passim, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.*; of Hippolytus: turbatis distractus equis, Verg. A. 7, 787: quae (materia) neque perrumpi neque distrahi potest, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*; cf. vallum (with diripere), Liv. 25, 36: ut aciem ejus distrahi paterentur, i. e. *to be separated, broken up,* Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 1: Taurus mons mediam distrahens Asiam, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97 et saep.—**2.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *to sell separately, in parcels, to retail* = divendere (mostly post-Aug.): dividant, differant, dissipent, distrahant, Lucil. ap. Non. 287, 9: coëmendo quaedam tantum ut pluris postea distraheret, Suet. Vesp. 16: agros, Tac. A. 6, 17; cf. fundum, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 15: merces, Just. 9, 1, 6: bona venum, Gell. 20, 1, 19 et saep.—(β) In gen., *to sell:* instrumentum, Suet. Cal. 39: levi pretio aetatulam, App. M. 7, p. 191 *fin.*—**3.** *To waste, squander:* apsenti hic tua res distrahitur tibi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 16. —**B.** Trop., *to draw in different directions; to divide, distract, perplex:* qui haec natura cohaerentia opinione distraxissent, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11; cf. Quint. 4, 3, 4: distrahitur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; cf., shortly before: in quo considerando saepe animi in contrarias sententias distrahuntur; cf.: distrahor, tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur, id. Ac. 2, 43 *fin.*: cum Tiberium anceps cura distraheret, vine militum ... an, etc., Tac. A. 2, 40; cf. id. ib. 6, 44: obsessos hinc fides, inde egestas inter decus ac flagitium distrahebant, id. H. 4, 60: oratoris industriam in plura studia distrahere nolim, Cic. de Or. 1, 59: sic distrahuntur in contrarias partes impotentium cupiditates, id. Tusc. 5, 20 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 4, 40: res publica

distracta laceratаque, Liv. 2, 57; cf. quae sententia omnem societatem distrahit civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 28: Caesarem et Pompeium perfidia hominum distractos in pristinam concordiam reducere, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15 A.: amorem, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 33: concilium Boeotorum, Liv. 42, 47: collegia, Suet. Caes. 42: matrimonium, Dig. 24, 2, 2 et saep.: rem, *to frustrate, prevent*, Caes. B. C. 1, 33, 3: controversias, i. e. dirimere, *to end, adjust*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; Suet. Caes. 85: voces, i. e. *to leave a hiatus* (opp. contrahere), Cic. Or. 45, 152: qua ipse fama distraheretur, i. q. differretur (cf. differo, B. 2.), *would be assailed*, Tac. A. 3, 10.

II. *To tear away, draw away, part, to separate, remove.* **A.** Lit.: membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *fin.*: illam a me distrahit necessitas, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 42; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 24; Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2.—**B.** Trop.: sapientiam, temperantiam, fortitudinem copulatas esse docui cum voluptate, ut ab ea nullo modo nec divelli nec distrahi possint, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50.—**2.** Of persons, *to separate in sentiment, to estrange, alienate*: aliquem ab aliquo (preceded by: a conjunctione avocare, and: a familiaritate disjungere), id. Phil. 2, 10, 23; so with divellere, id. Planc. 42, 102. — Hence, **distractus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Divided* (very rarely): (conjectus animaï) divisior inter se ac distractior, Lucr. 4, 961.—**B.** Trop., *distracted, perplexed*: distractissimus tantorum onerum mole, Vell. 2, 114, 1.—*Adv.* does not occur.

dis-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to divide, distribute* (class.; cf.: divido, impertio, dispenso, participo, communico). **I.** Lit.: argentum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 17: partiendum sibi ac latius distribuendum exercitum putavit, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.*: distribuisti partes Italiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 8: reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, Cic. Rep. 2, 22; cf. id. Leg. 3, 3, 7; Ov. F. 6, 84: copias in tres partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 3; id. B. C. 1, 55, 2: pueros in classes, Quint. 1, 2, 23: orbem in duodecim partes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28 et saep.: milites circum familias conventus Campani, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.*; cf.: gladiatorias familias Capuam et in cetera municipia, Sall. C. 30 *fin.*: Numidas in hiberna in proximis Thessalis urbibus, Liv. 42, 67: legiones et auxilia provinciatim, Suet. Aug. 49: milites in legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 2; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 1, 43: gladiatores binos singulis patribus familiarum, *distributed among them, apportioned to them*, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2: naves quaestori, legatis, praefectis, equitibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 3 and 5: equos Germanis, id. ib. 7, 65 *fin.*: pecunias exercitui, id. B. C. 1, 39, 3 al.; cf. also: pecuniam in judices, Cic. Clu. 27, 74: naves in legiones, Tac. A. 2, 8: pecus viritim, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 7: capita singula ex captivis toto exercitu praedae nomine, id. ib. 7, 89 *fin.*: Poenorum arma inter suos, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 12 et saep. Rarely of the distributing of a service among several: alterum (genus) emendi, quod praeterea civitatibus aequaliter esset distributum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70 Zumpt. —**II.** Of abstract objects: quae observata sunt in usu ac tractatione dicendi, haec partibus distributa sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 109; Quint. 9, 3, 93; cf. id. 9, 1, 34: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42: vitae opera hac (honesti) regulâ, Sen. Ben. 7, 2. — Hence, **distrĭbūte**, *adv.*, *orderly, methodically* (very rare): neque distincte neque distribute scribere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: distributius tractare, id. Inv. 2, 59, 177.

distrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distribuo], *a division, distribution.* **I.** In gen.: caeli, Cic. Div. 2, 20: invidiae et criminum, id. Clu. 1: utilis rerum ac partium in locos, Quint. 7, 1, 1. — In *plur.*, Cic. Part. 2, 7.— **II.** Esp. **A.** As a fig. of speech, the resolution of a statement or idea into several, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47.—**B.** In arch., Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*

distrĭbūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *apportioning, distributive*: nomina, Prisc. 1112 P.

distrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a distributer* (post-class.), App. Trism. p. 92, 26.

distrĭbūtrix, īcis, *f.* [distributor], *she who apportions* or *distributes*, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 23 *fin.*

distrĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from distribuo.

districte and **districtim**, *advv.*, v. distringo, *P. a. fin.*, α and β.

districtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [distringo]. **I.** Lit., *a stretching out*, as a punishment, Cassiod. Var. 3, 34; 47.—**II.** Trop., *a hindrance, difficulty*, Ambros. de Job, 3, 4, 12; Dig. 4, 8, 16 dub.

districtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. In medic., *pertaining to dissolving*: adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 20; 2, 29, 159.

districtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from distringo.

‡ **distrīgilla** me, περίξυσόν με, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

di-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw asunder, to stretch out* (very rarely): radiis rotarum districti pendent, *Verg. A. 6, 616.— Poet.: (canum) rabies districta, i. e. *showing the teeth*, Lucr. 5, 1064; cf.: acies dentium, Amm. 14, 7, 13.—Far more freq., esp. since the Aug. per. (not in Caesar, and in Cicero only as *P. a.*), **II.** (Like distineo, II.) *To detain* a person anywhere, *to hinder, to occupy, engage*: Romanum a tergo, Flor. 2, 13, 1: urbem (i. e. Romanos) incendiis, id. 4, 1, 2: distringit quem multarum rerum varietas, Phaedr. 4, 26, 3; cf. Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 239: distringor officio, id. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf. id. ib. 7, 15, 1; Quint. 12, 1, 5: (Jovem) votis, *to molest, importune*, Plin. Pan. 94, 2.—Esp. as milit. t. t., *to make a diversion against* an enemy, *to distract the attention of*: Hannibalem mittendum in Africam esse ad distringendos Romanos, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*: copias regias populatione maritimae orae, id. 44, 35; cf.: Scipionem oppugnatione plurium oppidorum, Front. Strat. 1, 3, 5.—**2.** *To puzzle, confound*: ut distrinxi hominem, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 65 (Spengel, destrinxi).—**B.** Transf., of abstract objects: ut discordiam moveret, qua consensus Romanorum distringeretur, *would be hindered, disturbed*, Front. Strat. 1, 8, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*—Hence, **districtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Qs. stretched tight, i. e.) *Strict, severe* (post-Aug.): districtior accusator, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.*: feneratrix (opp. amica obsequens), Val. Max. 8, 2, 2: censura, id. 2, 9, 6: districtissimi defensores, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 6. — **B.** *Divided in mind, at strife with one's self*; hence, *hesitating, vacillating*: districtus mihi videris esse, quod et bonus civis et bonus amicus es, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 3.— **C.** More freq. and class., *occupied, engaged, busy*: judicio districtus atque obligatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 9; cf. (vinculo mortali) alii alligati sunt, alii astricti, alii districti quoque, Sen. Vit. Beat. 16 *fin.*: ancipiti contentione, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 9: labore vita districta, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; *Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; Nep. Hann. 13, 2; cf.: imperium circa mala sua, Flor. 4, 12, 1; and in the *comp.*: numquam me a causis et judiciis districtiorem fuisse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16. — *Adv.* acc. to A., *strictly, severely.* (α) **districte** (**des-**): minatus, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 4: deneganda, Dig. 3, 3, 13. — (β) **districtim**: innocens, Sen. Contr. 7.—**b.** *Comp.*: districtius: repercutere, Tert. Idol. 5: vivere, Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 11.—*Sup.*, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18.

* **dis-trunco**, āre, *v. a.*, *to cut to pieces, cut up*: ego te hic agnum faciam, et medium distruncabo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 53.

disturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [disturbo], *destruction.* * **I.** Prop.: Corinthi, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46.—**II.** Trop., Mythogr. Vatic. in Mai. Auct. Class. 3, p. 85 b.

dis-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to drive asunder, to separate by violence, to throw into disorder, disturb.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rarely): vidistis contionem gladiis disturbari, Cic. Mil. 33 *fin.*: sortes, id. Div. 1, 34 *fin.*: freta (Auster), Sen. Hippol. 1012. —Far more freq. and class. (but not in the Aug. poets), **B.** Pregn., *to demolish, destroy* (esp. freq. of buildings): aedes, Lucr. 2, 1102; so, domos, id. 6, 241: domum meam, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: urbes, Lucr. 6, 587: porticum Catuli, Cic. Att. 4, 3 et saep.: ignis cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: opera, * Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1: si qua in vineis fossor disturbavit, Col. 11, 2, 38.— **II.** Trop., *to frustrate, thwart, ruin*: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: vitae societatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111; cf. concordiam, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 19 ed. Gerl. (Orat. L. Philippi); so, disturbare atque pervertere legem, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: judicium tollere ac disturbare, id. Sull. 5, 15; cf. ib. 25, 71: rem, *to hinder, prevent*, id. Fam. 11, 21 *fin.*; cf. nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 2, 11.

* **dis-ūnĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to disunite*: nexus matrimoniorum, Arn. 3, p. 116 (p. 145 ed. Oehler).

† **dĭsyllăbus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δισύλλαβος, *dissyllabic*, Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 7; Quint. 1, 5, 31; Ter. Maur. p. 2431 P.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **dĭsyllăbae**, ārum (sc. voces), *f.*, *dissyllabic words, dissyllables*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 269; also, **dĭsyllăba**, ōrum (sc. verba), *n.*, the same, id. 5, § 521 al.

* **dītātor**, ōris, *m.* [dito], *one that enriches* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 5, 5.

dītesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [dis = dives], *to grow rich* (a poet. word): praeda, Lucr. 5, 1249; Pers. 6, 14: qua ratione queas ditescere, Hor. S. 2, 5, 10 al. — **II.** Trop.: partu dulci, Lucr. 4, 1245; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 396 al.

† **dĭthălassus**, a, um, *adj.*, = διθάλασσος, Lat. bimaris, Vulg. Act. 27, 41.

† **dīthўrambĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = διθυραμβικός, *dithyrambic*: poema, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1.

† **dīthўrambus**, i, *m.*, = διθύραμβος, *a dithyramb, dithyrambic poem.* Orig. in honor of Bacchus, but afterwards also of other gods; cf. Lidd. and Scott, sub voce διθύραμβος, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 145; Hor. C. 4, 2, 10; Mart. Cap. 5, § 519.

dītĭae, arum, *f.* [dis = dives], *wealth*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 58; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 20.

dītĭfĭco, āre [dis = dives + facio], *to enrich*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 26.

dĭtĭo, less correct form for dicio, q. v.

dītius, *adv. comp.*; *sup.*, **dītissime**, v. dives *fin.*

dīto, āvi, 1 (an uncontr. form divitant, Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34, and ap. Non. 95, 9; Trag. v. 169 Rib.; Turp. ap. Non. l. l.; Com. v. 198 Rib.), *v. a.* [dis = dives], *to enrich* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (urbs) triumphis ditata certissimis, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: socios praemiis belli, Liv. 37, 54; cf.: castra militem ditavere, id. 21, 60 *fin.*; 9, 31; 41, 20; Suet. Ner. 6; id. Galb. 5; Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200; Arabas et Indos, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 6; id. Epod. 17, 60: me benignitas tua Ditavit, id. ib. 1, 32; Vulg. Gen. 14, 23 al.—Mid.: rex ipse ditari studebat, Liv. 1, 57.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate objects: iter largifica stipe, Lucr. 2, 628: cum lingua Catonis et Enni sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57.

† **dĭtrŏchaeus**, i, *m.*, = διτρόχαιος, *a ditrochee* or *double trochee*, — ⏑ — ⏑, Don. p. 1739 P.; Diom. p. 477 *fin.* ib. al.

dĭū (old form dius, Orell. Inscr. 8206), *adv.* [old *acc.* form of duration of time; root in dies; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 232 sqq.]. **1.** (Acc. to dies, I. B. 2.) *By day* (very rare), Manil. 4, 823; usually with noctu: noctuque et diu, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 5: noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 185 P. (Sall. H. 2, 54 Dietsch); Sall. J. 38, 3; 44, 5; 70, 1: nec noctu, nec diu, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 98, 27: diu noctuque iter properabunt, Tac. A. 15, 12 *fin.*: noctu diuque hostibus obniti, id. H. 2, 5. —**2.** (Acc. to dies, II. A. 3.; lit., a space of time, a while; hence, with intens. signif.) *A long time, long while, long* (freq. in all periods; cf.: pridem, dudum): nimis diu et longum loquor, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 21; cf. so with longum, id. Ep. 3, 2, 40: diu multumque scriptitare, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152; so, diu multumque, id. Or. 1; id. Phil. 13, 5; id. Sull. 26, 73; Sall. J. 94, 3; Flor. 2, 3, 5; also: multum diuque, Cic. de Sen. 3 *fin.*: multum et diu, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88; id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: multum ac diu, App. M. 2, p. 126, 6; cf. also: recordatus multum et diu cogitavi ... Eam rem volutavi et diu disputavi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1 and 4: saepe et diu, Cic. Quint. 31, 96; cf.: saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1; diu diuque, App. M. 5, p. 167, 16; 12, p. 266, 16: diu atque acriter pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 3, 21 et saep.: diu ego hunc cruciabo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 73: Stoici diu mansuros aiunt animos: semper, negant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.*:

diu princeps oratorum, aliquando aemulus Ciceronis, Quint. 11, 3, 8: tam diu restitisti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 100: tam diu, id. Mil. 3, 1, 34; id. ib. 4, 2, 89; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 27; id. Hec. 4, 4, 23; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 13: eo, quo jam diu Sum judicatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20; so, jam diu, id. Capt. 4, 2, 102; id. Most. 1, 3, 144; id. Poen. 5, 4, 29; cf.: diu est jam, id. Most. 1, 4, 25: ille vult diu vivere, hic diu vixit: quamquam, O di boni! quid est in hominis vita diu? Cic. de Sen. 19, 68 and 69; cf.: sat diu vixisse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 12: nimis diu maceror, id. Ep. 3, 1, 2; so, nimis diu, id. Merc. 1, 54; id. Pers. 4, 4, 105: non diu apud hunc servies, id. Pers. 4, 4, 65; cf.: haud diu, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67.—Followed by *dum, donec:* diu expectare, dum, etc., Suet. de Rhet. 1: diu jacere donec, etc., Tac. G. 45.—*Comp.:* **diūtius,** *longer* [the *t* inserted, as in *sectius* and *setius* from *secus*, being a remnant of adv. ending -ter or -tus]: nolo te jactari diutius, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59; id. Rud. 1, 2, 5; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 50; id. ib. 3, 1, 15; Cic. Lael. 27, 104; id. Rosc. Am. 7 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5; id. ib. 1, 26, 1 et saep.: cf.: minus diu quam, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1.—In the historians freq. = *a long while, very long*, no comparison being intended: ne diutius commeatu prohiberetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; 3, 9, 5; 3, 29, 2; 4, 35, 2; 7, 20, 5 et saep.: neque illis, qui victoriam adepti forent, diutius ea uti licuisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: legiones diutius sine consulari fuere, Tac. H. 1, 9.—*Sup.:* (Cato) qui senex diutissime fuisset, Cic. Lael. 1, 4; so id. Pis. 37; id. de Imp. Pomp. 5 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4; Suet. Vit. 14 al.: ut quam diutissime te jucunda opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; so with quam, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 3.—**B.** *Long since, a great while ago* (mostly ante-class.): quod arci, diu facti, celeriter corruissent, Varr. ap. Non. 77, 14; cf.: scelus, inquam, factum'st jam diu antiquom et vetus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 45; so, jam diu, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9; id. Men. 2, 3, 28; id. Ps. 1, 3, 4; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 1; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9 al.; for which: diu jam, Plin. 25, 1, 1, § 2; id. 19, 4, 15, § 40: is ex Anactorio . . . huc commigravit in Calydonem haud diu, *not long ago, a short time ago*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 15: nec loci gnara sum, nec diu hic fui, *it is not long since I was here*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 28: jam diu est factum, quom discesti ab hero, id. As. 2, 1, 3.—With foll. quom, id. Merc. 3, 1, 44.—With postquam, id. Pers. 5, 2, 41.—With quod, id. Am. 1, 1, 146; August. Retract. 1 Prol.—**C.** In Mela repeatedly of place, *a long way:* Italia . . . inter superum mare et inferum excurrit diu solida, Mel. 2, 4, 1; so id. 1, 2, 3; id. 1, 3, 5. Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 285–291.

† **dīūrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = διουρητικός, *that promotes urine, diuretic* (pure Lat. mictorius or mictualis): vina, Pall. Oct. 14, 3: potiones, Veg. 5, 71 *fin.* (3, 72 Bip.): medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, *no.* 117.

diurna, orum, v. diurnus.

‡ **dĭurnālis,** e, *adj.* [diurna], = ἡμερούσιος, *diurnal* (hence, It. *giornale;* Fr. *journal*), Gloss. Lat. Gr.

* **dĭurnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [diurna], *a diary-keeper, journalist*, Cod. Theod. 8, 4, 8.

dĭurne, *adv.*, v. diurnus *fin.*

* **dĭurno,** āre, *v. n.* [diurnus], *to last long, exist long*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 16; and ap. Non. 100, 20 (inusitate dixit pro diu vivere, Gell. l. l.).

dĭurnus, a, um, *adj.* [for dius-nus, from dies; cf.: interdius, quotidianus, etc.], *of* or *belonging to the day.* **I.** In a wider sense, *daily* (perh. not ante-Aug.): aetatis fata diurna, i. e. *of only one day*, Ov. H. 6, 37: instituit, ut tam Senatus quam populi diurna acta confierent et publicarentur, *daily transactions, records, journal*, Suet. Caes. 20; Tac. A. 13, 31; Suet. Claud. 41 Oud. *N. cr.;* in the same signif.: commentarii, id. Aug. 64; cf. also: diurna actorum scriptura, Tac. A. 3, 3. (Concerning these acta diurna, v. Lips. Exc. ad Tac. A. 5, 4; Ernest. Exc. ad Suet. Caes. 20; Rupert. ad Juv. 2, 136; Walch ad Tac. Agr. p. 114, and the art. acta): cibus, *daily allowance, rations*, Liv. 4, 12 *fin.:* victus, Suet. Ner. 36 *fin.:* mercede diurna conductus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17. —Hence, *subst.* **A. diurnum,** i, *n.*, *an account-book, day-book:* longum, Juv. 6, 482; *plur.* (sc. acta), *diaries, records, minutes:* diurna populi Romani, per provincias curatius leguntur, Tac. A. 16, 22.—Also *subst.* **B. diurnum,** i, *n.* (sc. frumentum), *a daily portion, allowance, rations* (cf. diarium), Sen. Ep. 80, 8; id. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.;* cf. Suet. Ner. 30.—**II.** In a stricter sense (acc. to dies, I. B. 2.), opp. nocturnus, *by day, of the day* (very freq. and class.): diurnum nocturnumve spatium, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: labores diurni nocturnique, id. de Sen. 23, 82; cf. so opp. nocturnus, Lucr. 6, 849; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 1, 38 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 13, 1; Quint. 7, 2, 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11; Ov. F. 3, 878 et saep.: lumen, Lucr. 4, 458; so Ov. F. 4, 449; cf. stella, i. e. *the morning-star*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 62: currus, i. e. *the chariot of the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 629: ignes, id. ib. 7, 192: nitor, id. H. 18, 78 al.: actus, *the day's business*, Suet. Aug. 78.—*Adv.:* **dĭurne,** *daily*, Dracont. Hex. 1, 68; 3, 602.

1. dīus, a, um, v. divus.

2. dīus, *adv.*, v. diu *init.*

* **dīuscŭle,** *adv.* [diu], *a little while*, Aug. Trinit. 11, 2.

dĭūtĭne, *adv.*, v. the foll. *fin.*

dĭūtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [diu], *of long duration, lasting, long* (rare but class.; cf.: longinquus, diuturnus): (supplicium) longum diutinumque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 28: mansiones Lemni, *Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 23: servitus, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 2: laetatio (opp. longior dolor), Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.:* labor, id. B. C. 2, 13, 2; 2, 14, 1: conclusio, id. ib. 2, 22, 1: militia, Liv. 5, 11: bellum, id. 25, 1: pax, id. 6, 33: otium, id. 25, 7: morbus, Suet. Calig. 1 et saep.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur.—*Adv.:* **dĭūtĭne,** *long, a long time:* uti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 15: sermocinans, App. M. 2, p. 121, 15.

dĭūtius, *adv. comp.*, and **dĭūtissime,** *adv. sup.*, v. diu.

dĭūtŭle, *adv.* [diu], *a little while, a short time* (post-class.), Gell. 5, 10, 7; 11, 16, 6; Macr. S. 7, 11; 13 al.

dĭūturne, *adv.*, v. diuturnus *fin.*

dĭūturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diuturnus], *length of time, long duration, durability* (good prose). (*a*) With *gen.:* temporis, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87 (opp. brevitas): imperii, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: pacis, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14; Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 7: otii, id. ib. 2, 36, 1: belli, id. B. G. 1, 40, 8; Sall. J. 64 *fin.:* pugnae, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3: oppugnationis, id. B. C. 3, 9, 6: memoriae, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.* et saep.—(*β*) *Absol.*, Cic. de Sen. 11 *fin.;* id. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 1, 12, 40 (with longinquitas); id. Off. 2, 7, 23 al.

dĭūturnus, a, um (diŭ-, Ov. F. 6, 352), *adj.* [diu], *of long duration, lasting, long* (class.; cf.: diutinus, longinquus): quid putet in rebus humanis diuturnum, qui cognoverit, quid sit aeternum? Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. gloria (opp. aeterna), id. ib. 6, 21; opp. extremum, id. de Sen. 19, 69: usus, id. Lael. 22 *fin.:* injuria, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: bellum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12 *fin.:* pax, id. Rep. 5, 2; id. Prov. Cons. 3: quies, Sall. C. 31: labor, Caes. B. C. 2, 45 *fin.:* obsidio, Ov. F. 6, 352: mala, id. Tr. 4, 6, 50 et saep.: status rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; cf. res publica, id. ib. 1, 26; 2, 3: rex, id. ib. 2, 12: non potes esse diuturnus, i. e. *your power*, id. Phil. 2, 44, 113: dux, *experienced, veteran*, Amm. 16, 2, 2.—*Comp.:* equae, *longer-lived*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11; cf. filia, Ov. F. 6, 219; id. M. 3, 472: molestiae, *of longer duration*, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 3: impunitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 5: multa, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 188.—*Sup.:* poenae diuturnissimae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 23 *init.*—*Adv.:* **dĭūturne,** Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5 Orell. (dub. al. diuturnam).—*Comp.:* diuturnius, *longer*, Sid. Ep. 2, 14; 9, 9.

dīva, ae, *f.*, *a goddess*, v. divus.

dī-văgor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to wander, wander about* (post-class.): animus huc atque illuc, Lact. 4, 3, 20; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 52, § 1 al.

dīvālis, e, *adj.* [divus]. **I.** *Divine* (very rare): nomen, Spart. Carac. 11, § 7; FERIAE DIVALES ANGERONIAE, kept on the 21st of December, Fast. Verrii Fl. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 410; called also DIVALIA, Calend. Maff. ib. p. 411.—**II.** *Imperial:* constitutiones, Cod. Just. praef. de emend. *no.* 4.

dī-vārĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to spread asunder, to stretch apart* (very rare): taleas super terram, Cato R. R. 45 *fin.:* tigna, Vitr. 10, 2: hominem in ea statua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40: divaricatis cruribus, Prud. στεφ. 5, 252; cf. pedibus, Amm. 22, 11.—* **II.** *Neutr., to be spread out:* ungulae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8.

dī-vello, velli (Ov. M. 11, 38; but divulsi, Sen. Hippol. 1173), vulsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To rend asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate violently, to tear* (class.; cf.: findo, scindo, dirimo, segrego, secerno). **A.** Lit.: res a natura copulatas audebit divellere, Cic. Off. 3, 18 *fin.:* corpus, et undis spargere, Verg. A. 4, 600; so, corpus, Ov. M. 4, 112: agnam, Hor. S. 1, 8, 27; cf.: suos artus lacero morsu, Ov. M. 8, 878: membra, id. Tr. 3, 9, 27; id. M. 13, 865 et saep.: magnos montes manibus, i. e. *to cleave*, Lucr. 1, 202; cf.: mediam partem quercus (with discidere), Gell. 15, 16, 3: nodos manibus, *to untie*, Verg. A. 2, 220: paenulam sentibus, Suet. Ner. 48: nubem, Lucr. 6, 203; cf.: moenia mundi, id. 6, 122.—**B.** Trop., *to tear violently apart, remove, destroy, sunder:* commoda civium, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: rem dissolutam divulsamque conglutinare, id. de Or. 1, 41, 188; cf. id. ib. 3, 6, 24: affinitas divelli nullo modo poterat, *to be dissolved, destroyed*, id. Quint. 6, 25; cf. amicitiam, Sen. Ep. 6; and: amorem querimoniis, Hor. C. 1, 13, 19: somnos (cura), id. Ep. 1, 10, 18: distineor et divellor dolore, *am distracted*, Cic. Planc. 33, 79.—**II.** (Like distraho, II.) *To tear away, separate, remove* from something (class.). **A.** Lit.: membra divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Sull. 20 *fin.:* aliquem ab aliquo, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; id. Mil. 36: liberos a parentum complexu, Sall. C. 51, 9; for which: aliquem dulci amplexu, Verg. A. 8, 568; cf.: Damalin adultero, Hor. C. 1, 36, 19: nec me umquam Gyas (sc. a te), id. ib. 2, 17, 15.—**B.** Trop.: sapientiam, temperantiam, a voluptate divellere ac distrahere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50. —So of persons, *to draw away* from one in feeling, *to estrange:* qui a me mei servatorem capitis divellat ac distrahat, Cic. Planc. 42, 102.

dī-vendo, no *perf.*, dītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sell piecemeal, in different parcels, to retail* (rare): bona, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Liv. 3, 13; Tac. A. 6, 17: praedam, Liv. 1, 53.

dī-ventĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to spread abroad.*—Transf.: diventilatis in vulgus opinionibus, Tert. Anim. 5.

dī-verbĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike asunder, to cut, cleave, divide.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and post-Aug. prose): res ictu, Lucr. 1, 223: aërias undas, id. 2, 151: volucres auras sagittā, Verg. A. 5, 503: umbras ferro, id. ib. 6, 294; 9, 411: fluctus, Curt. 4, 4: quod jubis pronos cervix diverberet armos, *flaps, strikes*, Nemes. Cyn. 265.—**II.** Transf., *to cudgel soundly:* servum, Lact. 2, 7 *fin.*

† **dī-verbĭum,** ii, *n.* [verbum], *the colloquial part of a comedy, the dialogue*, Liv. 7, 2; Petr. 64, 2; Diom. p. 489 P. al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a comedy.*—*Plur.*, Aus. Idyll. 4, 61.

dī-vergĭum, ii, *n.* [vergo], *a point of separation:* aquarum, *water-shed*, Sic. Fl. p. 24 ed. Goes. al.; cf. divortium.

dī-verro, ĕre, v. deverro.

dīverse (dīvorse), *adv.*, v. diverto, *P. a. fin.*

dīversĭclīnĭa, ōrum, *n.* [diversus + κλίνω], = ἑτερόκλιτα, *words irregularly inflected*, Prisc. 1065 P.

dīversĭ-cŏlor (dīvorsĭ-), ōris, *adj.* [diversus], *of various colors, party-colored* (late Lat.): unda, Mart. Cap. 1, § 14; § 67: metalla, id. 8, § 811.

dīversĭ-cŏlōrus, a, um, *adj.*, collat. form of diversicolor, *party-colored*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 74.

dīversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [diversus] (post-Aug.; cf.: differentia, discrepantia, discrimen, varietas, variatio). **I.** (Acc. to diversus, I. B.) *Contrariety, contradiction, disagreement:* mira diversitate naturae, Tac. G. 15; inter exercitum imperatoremque, id. H. 1,

62; cf. auctorum, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; Suet. Calig. 8: inter medicos, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42. —**II.** (Acc. to diversus, II.) *Diversity, difference:* tanta per omnes gentes nationesque linguae, Quint. 11, 3, 87: ciborum, id. 1, 12, 5: multiplex personarum, causarum, etc., id. 10, 15, 10: ingeniorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30 *fin.:* consiliorum, Tac. H. 4, 76 et saep.: inter unciam et digitum, Front. Aquaed. 24 et saep.—In *plur.*, Flor. 3, 10, 6.—**III.** Concr., *a variety:* lignorum, Vulg. Exod. 31, 5.

dīversōrium, v. deversorius.

dīversus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from diverto.

dīvertium, ii, *n.*, v. divortium.

dī-verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3, *v. n.*, *to turn* or *go different ways, to part, separate, turn aside* (in the *verb. finit.* rare; not in the class. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *To turn out of the way;* hence, of travellers, *to stop, lodge, sojourn:* qui divertebat in proximo, Amm. 14, 7, 15: in cenaculum, Vulg. 4 Reg. 4, 11: ad hominem peccatorem, *to visit*, id. Luc. 19, 7 al.—**B.** Of a married woman, *to leave her husband:* (uxor) sive diverterit, sive nupta est adhuc, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 30; cf. so of divorce: si uxor a legato diverterit, ib. 5, 1, 42: nullis matrimoniis divertentibus, Gell. 4, 3. V. also divortium.—**II.** Trop., *to deviate from each other, to differ:* divortunt mores virgini longe ac lupae, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 22.—Hence, **dīversus (-vorsus),** a, um, *P. a., turned different ways.* **I.** *Set over against each other, opposite, contrary* (freq. and class.; cf.: adversus, contrarius). **A.** Lit.: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: fenestrae, *opposite each other*, Prop. 1, 3, 31; cf. ripa, Sil. 1, 264 Drak.: iter a proposito diversum, Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 1; cf.: diverso ab ea regione itinere, id. ib. 3, 41, 4: diversis ab flumine regionibus, id. B. G. 6, 25, 3: diversam aciem constituit, id. B. C. 1, 40, 5: duo cinguli maxime inter se diversi, i. e. the two polar circles, Cic. Rep. 6, 20 (13): diversum ad mare dejectus, Tac. A. 2, 60; cf.: procurrentibus in diversa terris, id. Agr. 11: in diversum flectere, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248: binas per diversum coassationes substernere, *cross-wise*, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *different, diverse, opposite, contrary, conflicting* (cf.: varius, differens, discrepans, multiplex): monstrum ex contrariis diversisque inter se pugnantibus naturae studiis cupiditatibusque conflatum, Cic. Cael. 5 *fin.;* cf.: quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque expectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75, 2: pessuma ac divorsa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall. C. 5, 8; cf. Liv. 34, 4.—In the *sup.:* ne illi falsi sunt, qui diversissimas res pariter exspectant, ignaviae voluptatem et praemia virtutis, Sall. J. 85, 20: diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30, 1: est huic diversum vitio vitium prope majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 5; cf. Vell. 2, 80, 2: initio reges diversi pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant, *pursuing opposite courses*, Sall. C. 2, 1: diversi imperatoribus (sc. Scipioni et Mummio) mores, diversa fuerunt studia, Vell. 1, 13, 3: dividere bona diversis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 114; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 3; Vell. 2, 60 *fin.* et saep.—Of conflicting passions: Pentheum diripuisse aiunt Bacchas; nugas fuisse credo, prae quo pacto ego divorsus distrahor, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 2.—*Comp.:* divorsius, Lucr. 3, 803.—**2.** In partic. (like contrarius, II. 2.), *inimically opposed, of hostile* or *opposite opinions, unfriendly, hostile:* certa igitur cum illo, qui a te totus diversus est, Cic. Ac. 2, 32: regio ab se diversa, Liv. 32, 38: diversos iterum conjungere amantes, Prop. 1, 10, 15: acies, Tac. A. 13, 57; 14, 30: factio, Suet. Caes. 20; id. Tib. 3 *fin.;* cf. partes, id. Caes. 1: diversae partis advocatus, *opposite*, id. Gramm. 4: diversi ordiuntur, etc., Tac. A. 2, 10: subsellia, *of the opponents*, Quint. 11, 3, 133; cf. Tac. Or. 34: minuere invidiam aut in diversum eam transferre, Quint. 11, 1, 64: defectio Tarentinorum utrum priore anno an hoc facta sit, in diversum auctores trahunt, *are not agreed*, Liv. 25, 11 *fin.;* cf.: nullo in diversum auctore, Tac. A. 12, 69: consistentis ex diverso patroni, *on the opposite side*, Quint. 4, 1, 42: ex diverso, id. 5, 11, 43; Tac. A. 13, 40; id. H. 4, 16 et saep.; also: e diverso, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9; Just. 30, 4, 6; the latter in Sueton. and the elder Pliny, i. q. contra, *on the contrary:* sunt qui putent, etc.... Alii e diverso, etc., Suet. Caes. 86; cf. id. Aug. 27; id. Dom. 9; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; 5, 9, 10, § 56 al.; cf. Sillig. ad Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35; Gai. Inst. 2, 16.

II. *In different directions, apart, separate* (so most freq. in all periods and kinds of writing). **A.** Lit.: dispennite hominem divorsum et distennite, *spread out in opposite directions*, i. e. his limbs, Plaut. Mil. 5, 14: diversae state, id. Truc. 4, 3, 14; cf.: diversi pugnabant, *separately*, Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 4; so, jam antea diversi audistis, Sall. C. 20, 5; and: sive juncti unum premant, sive id diversi gerant bellum, Liv. 10, 25: diversi dissipatique in omnes partes fugere, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 4; cf.: ex diversa fuga in unum collecti, Liv. 42, 8: age diversos et disice corpora ponto, Verg. A. 1, 70: diversi consules discedunt, Liv. 10, 33, 10; 22, 56; Nep. Dat. 11, 3 al.; cf.: quo diversus abis? *away*, Verg. A. 5, 166; 11, 855: qui (portus) cum diversos inter se aditus habeant, in exitu conjunguntur et confluunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52 *fin.;* cf. id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; Liv. 40, 22: in locis disjunctissimis maximeque diversis, *very widely separated*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4; so, loca, id. ib. 16; Caes. B. G. 2, 22, 1 et saep.—Cf. in the *sup.:* diversissimis locis subeundo ad moenia, Liv. 4, 22: itinera, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 67, 2: proelium, *fought in different places*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19, 2 et saep.: sunt ea innumerabilia, quae a diversis emebantur, *by various people, individuals* (as an indefinite term for persons), Cic. Phil. 2, 37. —Poet., i. q. remotus, *remote, far-distant:* Aesar, i. e. *flowing in another, remote country*, Ov. M. 15, 23; cf. Verg. A. 3, 4; 11, 261; 12, 621; 708: diverso terrarum distineri, *distance apart, remoteness*, Tac. A. 3, 59.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Different, unlike, dissimilar:* varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10 *fin.;* cf.: variae et diversae et diffusae disputationes, id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; 1, 61 *fin.:* diversa ac dissimilis pars, id. Inv. 1, 23, 33; cf.: diversa studia in dissimili ratione, id. Cat. 2, 5: flumina diversa locis, Verg. G. 4, 367; so Ov. M. 1, 40: oris habitu simili aut diverso, Quint. 9, 3, 34 al.: ut par ingenio, ita morum diversus, Tac. A. 14, 19: a proposita ratione diversum, Cic. Brut. 90; cf.: ab his longe diversae litterae, Sall. C. 34 *fin.;* Quint. 4, 1, 9; cf. also id. 2, 10, 7: huic diversa sententia eorum fuit, id. 3, 6, 32. —Cf. so with *dat.*, Quint. 2, 3, 10; 3, 10, 3 et saep.—With *gen.:* diversa omnium, quae umquam accidere, civilium armorum facies, Tac. A. 1, 49: diversa in hac ac supradicta alite quaedam, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32: eruca diversae est, quam lactuca, naturae, id. 19, 8, 44, § 154.—**2.** *Divided, fluctuating, hesitating, inconsistent:* metu ac libidine divorsus agebatur, Sall. J. 25, 6: qui diversus animi modo numen pavescere, modo, etc., Tac. H. 4, 84: diversi fremat inconstantia vulgi, Tib. 4, 1, 45.—*Adv.:* **dīverse** or **dīvorse** (acc. to II.), *different ways, hither and thither; in different directions* (very rarely): corpora prostrata diverse jacebant, *scattered*, Auct. B. Afr. 40 *fin.;* so, pauci paulo divorsius conciderant, Sall. C. 61, 3: multifariam diverseque tendere, Suet. Galb. 19.—**B.** Trop. of the mind: curae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, *differently*, Cic. Inv. 1, 50: diversissime adfici, *very variously*, Suet. Tib. 66: uti verbo ab alicujus sententia diverse, *in a different meaning*, Gell. 6, 17, 9.

dīves, itis, and **dīs,** dīte (v. seq. *β*), *adj.* [perh. root div-, gleam; Gr. δῖος; Lat. divus, dies], *rich* (cf.: pecuniosus, beatus, locuples, opulens, opulentus). **I. dīves** (class. and freq.; the *nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* do not occur; cf. Neue Formenl. 2, 51, v. (*β*) infra; *abl. sing.* usually divite, e. g. Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 56; Hor. C. 4, 8, 5; id. Ep. 2, 2, 31; id. A. P. 409; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 53; id. M. 5, 49; Quint. 4, 2, 95; 7, 4, 23 et saep.: diviti, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; 7, 29, 30, § 108): ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 7; opp. pauper, id. ib. 2, 2, 19; 49; id. Cist. 2, 1, 56; id. Men. 4, 2, 9; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13 et saep.: quem intelligimus divitem? etc., Cic. Par. 6, 1: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi, divites, id. Mur. 29 *fin.;* so opp. mendici, id. Phil. 8, 3, 9 et saep.: Crassus, cum cognomine dives tum copiis, id. Off. 2, 16, 57; cf.: Fufidius Dives agris, dives positis in fenore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; id. A. P. 421; so with *abl.:* pecore et multa tellure, id. Epod. 15, 19: antiquo censu, id. S. 2, 3, 169: Lare, id. ib. 2, 5, 14: amico Hercule, id. ib. 2, 6, 12: auro, Curt. 8, 5, 3; Just. 44, 3, 5; 44, 1, 7; cf. Liv. Praef. § 11: bubus, Ov. M. 15, 12: dote, id. H. 11, 100 et saep.: dives pecoris nivei, Verg. E. 2, 20; so with *gen.:* opum, id. G. 2, 468; id. A. 1, 14; 2, 22; Ov. F. 3, 570: armenti, id. H. 9, 91: equum pictae vestis et auri, Verg. A. 9, 26: artium, Hor. C. 4, 8, 5 et saep.: dives ab omni armento, Val. Fl. 6, 204.—**B.** Transf., of things. **1.** *Rich, sumptuous, costly, splendid, precious:* animus hominis dives, non arca appellari solet, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 44: Capua, Verg. G. 2, 224: Anagnia, id. ib. 7, 684: Achaia, Ov. M. 8, 268: ager, Verg. A. 7, 262: ramus, id. ib. 6, 195: mensae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 87: lingua, id. Ep. 2, 2, 121: vena, id. A. P. 409 et saep.: templum donis dives, Liv. 45, 28: Africa triumphis, Verg. A. 4, 38: Mantua avis, id. id. 10, 201: terra amomo, Ov. M. 10, 307 et saep.: dives opis natura suae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 74.—**2.** *Abundant, plentiful* (poet.): dives copia flendi, Ov. Trist. 3, 1, 102; cf. stipendia, Liv. 21, 43, 9.

II. dīs, *neutr.* dite (mostly poet.; in prose very rare before the Aug. per.): dis quidem esses, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 8: dite solum, Val. Fl. 2, 296: hujus ditis aedes, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 42; so, ditis domus, Hor. Epod. 2, 65: diti placitura magistro, Tib. 2, 5, 35: ditem hostem, Liv. 9, 40: ditem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 48; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 48; Suet. Galb. 3: diti de pectore, Lucr. 1, 414: in diti domo, Liv. 42, 34, 3: patre diti, Nep. Att. 1, 2: quam estis maxume potentes, dites, fortunati, etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 57; so, dites, Tib. 1, 1, 78; 3, 6, 13; Hor. C. 1, 7, 9; Sil. 3, 673: Persarum campi, Curt. 3, 25, 10: terrae, Tac. A. 4, 55: delubra ditia donis, Ov. M. 2, 77; so, opulenta ac ditia stipendia, Liv. 21, 43: pectora ditum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 649; for which: regem ditium Mycenarum, Aus. Grat. Act. 59: ditibus indulgent epulis, Stat. Th. 5, 187: ditibus promissis, Sil. 3, 512.—**b.** *Comp.* (*α*) **dīvitior** (most freq. in prose and poetry, except Hor., v. seq. *β*), Plaut. Aul. 5, 2; id. Ps. 5, 2, 24; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 8; Lucr. 5, 1114; Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28; 1, 32; id. Lael. 16, 58; id. de Or. 3, 48, 185; id. Par. 6, 3, 49; Ov. H. 16, 34; id. M. 6, 452 al.—(*β*) **dītior,** Liv. Praef. § 11; Hor. S. 1, 1, 40; 1, 5, 91; 1, 9, 51; 2, 7, 52; Sil. 13, 684; Stat. Th. 3, 481; Gell. 4, 1, 1.—**c.** *Sup.* (*α*) **dīvitissimus** (good prose), Cic. Off. 2, 17; id. Div. 1, 36; id. Par. 6, 2, 48; Nep. Alcib. 2; id. Phoc. 1, 2; Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 24.—(*β*) **dītissimus** (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. G. 2, 136; id. A. 1, 343; 7, 537; 9, 360; 10, 563; Ov. M. 5, 129; Val. Fl. 5, 123; Sil. 3, 397; Aus. Epigr. 54 (twice); * Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 1; Nep. Alcib. 2, 1; Liv. 9, 31; 17, 14; 10, 46; Suet. Ner. 9. —*Adv.:* **dītius,** *more richly* or *splendidly* (post-Aug. and very rare): ditius habitare, Stat. S. 1, 5, 31.—*Sup.:* ditissime domos exornare, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 14.

dī-vexo, āre, *v. a.*, *to pull* or *rend asunder, to destroy* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: neu reliquias sic meas sieris ... foede divexarier, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. v. 201 Rib.): omnia divexare et diripere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: agros civium optimorum, id. ib. 13, 9 *fin.:* meam rem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to vex, trouble:* matrem, Suet. Ner. 34 (perhaps also clientelas, id. Calig. 3, v. Baumg.-Crus. in h. l.).

* **dīvexus,** a, um, *adj.* [veho], *spread out*, Aug. Conf. 10, 34.

Dīvĭco, ōnis, *m.*, *a distinguished Helvetian, a general in the war against Cassius, and ambassador to Caesar*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 2; 1, 14, 7.

dividia, ae, *f.* [dividus] (ante-class.; most freq. in Plaut.; not found in Ter.), *division;* hence trop., **I.** *Dissension, discord:* ne horum dividiae et discordiae dissipent divitias, Att. ap. Non. 101, 20 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 212); cf.: dissensiones, Non.); cf.: dividiam discordiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 15.—**II.** (Like the Gr. μέριμνα, from μερίς, μερίζω, to divide, qs.: affectus animum dividens diverseque trahens; cf. Ter.

And. 1, 5, 25; Verg. A. 4, 285.) *Care, trouble, disquiet, vexation:* dividia ab dividendo dicta, quod divisio distractio est doloris, Varr. L. L. 7, 60 M.: dividias mentis conficit omnis amor, Poëta ap. Fulg. 564, 28: nam quod tibi est Aegre, idem mihi est dividiae, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 1; id. Stich. 1, 1, 19 (with senio, Turp. ap. Non. 96, 23; Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 92); cf. Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 3: hujus me dividia cogit plus quam est par loqui, Att. ap. Non. 96, 21 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 155): dividia est taedium, Non. ib.

‡ **dīvĭdĭcŭla,** antiqui dicebant, quae nunc sunt castella, ex quibus a rivo communi aquam quisque in suum fundum ducit, *reservoirs, water-works,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 70, 12 Müll. [divido].

dī-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3 (*perf. sync.* divisse, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169), *v. a.* [root vidh-, to part, split; Sanscr. vidhyati, to penetrate, whence vidhava; Lat. vidua]. **I.** *To force asunder, part, separate, divide* (very freq. and class.; cf.: distribuo, dispertio; findo, scindo, dirimo, divello, separo, sejungo, segrego, secerno). **A.** Lit.: Europam Libyamque rapax ubi dividit unda, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 20; and id. N. D. 3, 10: discludere mundum membraque dividere, Lucr. 5, 440; cf.: si omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12: crassum aërem, id. Tusc. 1, 19 *fin.* (with perrumpere); cf. nubila, Hor. C. 1, 34, 6: muros, *to break through,* Verg. A. 2, 234: marmor cuneis, *to split,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14; cf.: hunc medium securi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: mediam frontem ferro, Verg. A. 9, 751; also simply, insulam, for *to divide into two parts,* Liv. 24, 6.—Poet.: vagam caelo volucrem, i. e. *to cleave, to shoot,* Sil. 2, 90: sol ... in partes non aequas dividit orbem, Lucr. 5, 683; so Galliam in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: vicum in duas partes flumine, id. ib. 3, 1, 6: civitatem Helvetiam in quatuor pagos, id. ib. 1, 12, 4: populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 5; id. B. C. 1, 35, 3: divisi in factiones, Suet. Ner. 20 et saep.—**2.** Transf. **a.** For distribuere, *to divide among several, to distribute, apportion:* praedam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 72: argentum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 3: pecudes et agros, Lucr. 5, 1109; cf. agros, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: agrum viritim, id. Brut. 14, 57; cf.: bona viritim, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: munera, vestem, aurum, etc., Suet. Aug. 7 et saep.: nummos in viros, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 30: Thracia in Rhoemetalcen inque liberos Cotyis dividitur, Tac. A. 2, 67; cf. id. ib. 3, 38. So of distributing troops in any place: equitatum in omnes partes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 4: exercitum omnem passim in civitates, Liv. 28, 2; cf. id. 6, 3 *fin.:* Romanos in custodiam civitatium, id. 43, 19; cf. id. 37, 45 *fin.;* cf. also: conjuratos municipatim, Suet. Caes. 14: agros viritim civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; so with *dat.* (most freq.): agrum sordidissimo cuique, Liv. 1, 47; cf. id. 34, 32; Suet. Caes. 20 et saep.: tabellas toti Italiae, Cic. Sull. 15: praedam militibus, Sall. J. 91, 6: loca praefectis, Liv. 25, 30: duo praedia natis duobus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: oscula nulli, id. C. 1, 36, 6 et saep.; cf. in double construction: divisit in singulos milites trecenos aeris, duplex centurionibus, triplex equiti, Liv. 40, 59: inter participes praedam, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1. 5; so, inter se, id. Poen. 3, 5, 30; Nep. Thras. 1 *fin.:* per populum fumantia (liba), Ov. F. 3, 672; so, agros per veteranos, Suet. Dom. 9: dimidiam partem cum aliquo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 37; so id. Am. 5, 1, 73; id. Stich. 5, 4, 15: praemia mecum, Ov. F. 4, 887.—*Absol.:* non divides (with dispertire), Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 4; so Liv. 44, 45; Ov. M. 13, 102 al.—**b.** In mercant. lang. like distrahere and divendere, *to sell piecemeal, in parcels, to retail,* Suet. Caes. 54; id. Ner. 26.—**c.** In mal. part., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 4 Wagner; 7; cf. Petr. 11 Büch.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: bona tripartito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13 *fin.:* annum ex aequo, Ov. M. 5, 565: horas (bucina), Luc. 2, 689: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9: dignitatem ordinum, id. A. 13, 27: et explanare ambigua, Cic. Or. 32 *fin.:* idem genus universum in species certas partietur et dividet, id. ib. 33, 117; cf. of logical or rhet. division, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; Quint. 3, 6, 37 et saep.: verba, *to divide at the end of the line,* Suet. Aug. 87: nos alio mentes, alio divisimus aures, Cat. 62. 15; cf.: animum nunc huc celerem, nunc dividit illuc, Verg. A. 4, 285.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Sententiam, polit. t. t., *to divide the question,* i. e. *to take the vote separately upon the several parts of a motion* or *proposition:* divisa sententia est postulante nescio quo, Cic. Mil. 6, 14; id. Fam. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 15; Sen. Ep. 21; id. Vit. Beat. 3. The expression used in requiring this was DIVIDE, Ascon. Cic. Mil. 6, 14.—**b.** (Acc. to A. 2. a.) *To distribute, apportion:* sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 3: haec temporibus, Ter. And. 3, 1, 18; Just. Praef. § 3: ea (negotia) divisa hoc modo dicebantur, etc., Sall. C. 43, 2.—**c.** Pregn., *to break up, dissolve, destroy* = dissolvere: nostrum concentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 31: ira fuit capitalis ut ultima divideret mors, id. S. 1, 7, 13: dividitur ferro regnum, Luc. 1, 109; cf.: dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis, Verg. A. 2, 234.—**d.** *To accompany,* i. e. *to share* upon an instrument a song sung by a voice: grata feminis Imbelli cithara carmina divides, Hor. C. 1, 15, 15.

II. *To divide, separate, part from; to remove from* (class.). **A.** Lit.: flumen Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit ... flumen Rhodanus provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3; 1, 8, 1; 5, 11, 9: Macedoniam a Thessalia, id. B. C. 3, 36, 3: Gallos ab Aquitanis, id. B. G. 1, 1, 2 al.: tota cervice desecta, divisa a corpore capita, Liv. 31, 34, 4: populum distribuit in quinque classes, senioresque a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: tam multa illa meo divisast milia lecto, Quantum, etc., Prop. 1, 12, 3; cf.: dextras miseris complexibus, Stat. Th. 3, 166: tuis toto dividor orbe rogis, Ov. Pont. 1, 9. 48: dividor (sc.: ab uxore) haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73; cf. Prop. 1, 12, 10: (Italiam) Longa procul longis via dividit invia terris, *separates, keeps distant,* Verg. A. 3, 383; cf. id. ib. 12, 45: discedite a contactu ac dividite turbidos, Tac. A. 1, 43 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *to separate, distinguish:* legem bonam a mala, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: defensionem (opp. se comitem exitii promittebat), Tac. A. 3, 15.—**2.** Transf., for distinguere (II.), *to distinguish, decorate, adorn* (very rare): qualis gemma micat, fulvum quae dividit aurum, Verg. A. 10, 134: scutulis dividere, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—Hence, **dīvīsus,** a, um, *P. a., divided, separated:* divisior, Lucr. 4, 962.—*Adv.* (α) **dīvīse,** *distinctly, separately,* Gell. 1, 22, 16; 7, 2 *fin.;* Tert. Carn. Chr. 13.—(β) **dīvīsim,** *separately,* Hier. Ep. 100. 14.

* **dīvĭdŭĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [dividuus], *division,* Dig. 35, 2, 80.

* **dīvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [divido], *separated:* nosque ut sevorsum dividos leto offeres, Att. ap. Non. 95, 25 (Trag. v. 118 Rib.: separatos, Non.).

dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Divisible:* omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic. N. D. 3. 12, 29; id. Univ. 7, 19; Col. 12, praef. 8.—**II.** *Divided, separated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dividuom talentum faciam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 53; cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33: munere, * Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: coma, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 10: aqua, id. F. 1, 292: equi amne, id. Am. 2, 488: luna, i. e. *a half-moon,* Plin. 2. 97, 99, § 215: arbores, *with a parted trunk,* id. 16, 30, 53, § 122: labor apium, Sen. Ep. 121 *fin.:* dividuum (me) tenent alter et alter amor, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 10.—**B.** In the later gramm.: dividuum nomen, quod a duobus vel amplioribus ad singulos habet relationem, vel ad plures in numeros pares distributos, ut *uterque, alteruter, quisque, singuli, bini, terni, centeni,* Prisc. p. 581 P.

‡ **dīvĭgĕna,** ae, *m.,* = θεογενής, *born of God,* Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dīvīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divino]. **I.** *The faculty of foreseeing, predicting, divination,* μαντική (cf.: augurium, auspicium, vaticinium, praesagium, praedictio), Cic. Div. 1, 1; 2, 5, 13; 2, 63, 130; id. N. D. 1, 22, 55; id. Leg. 2, 13, 32; id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; Nep. Att. 9, 1; 16 *fin.:* animi, Cic. Fam. 3, 13: mendax, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 7.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., *an examination,* as to which of several accusers presenting themselves was the most proper to conduct the accusation. So the title of Cicero's oration against Caecilius: Divinatio in Caecilium; cf. Ascon. Argum.; Quint. 3, 10, 3; 7, 4, 33; Gell. 2, 4; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3; Suet. Caes. 55.

* **dīvīnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a soothsayer, diviner,* Firm. Math. 5, 5 *fin.*

dīvīnātrix, icis, *f.* [divinator], *she who* or *that which divines; prophetic, divining.*—Adjectively: artes, Tert. Anim. 46: virga, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

dīvīne, *adv.,* v. divinus *fin.*

* **dīvīnĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [divinus], *mighty in divination* (with saga), App. M. 9, p. 230, 29.

* **dīvīni-scĭens,** entis, *adj.* [id.], *skilled in divination:* magia, App. Mag. p. 290. 34.

dīvīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *Godhead, divinity.* **I.** Prop., Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34; 14 *fin.;* id. Div. 2, 11 al.—Of the deified Romulus, Liv. 1, 15; and of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 97.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The power of divining, divination,* Cic. Div. 2, 58; 38; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**B.** *Divine quality, divine nature, excellence;* of the orator, Cic. de Or. 2. 20, 86 (opp. humanitas); 2, 74; 89; id. Or. 19, 62: (memoriae), Quint. 11, 2, 7; Vulg. Rom. 1, 20.—In *plur.:* divinitates splendoresque astrorum, Vitr. 9, 1 *med.*

dīvīnĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *from heaven, by divine providence* or *influence* (class.). **I.** Prop.: divinitus latae suppetiae, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 53; cf.: non partum per nos, sed divinitus ad nos delatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: Lucr. 2, 180; 5, 199: divinitus accidere, Cic. Part. 23 *fin.:* velut prodigio divinitus facto, Quint. 1, 10, 47: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus, Liv. 1, 4, 4: casu quodam an divinitus, Suet. Claud. 13 *fin.;* cf.: seu forte seu divinitus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2: quia sit divinitus illis Ingenium, Verg. G. 1, 415.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *By divine communication, by inspiration, prophetically:* solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; Lucr. 1, 736; 5, 52; Cic. Sull. 15, 43; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; and opp. conjectura, Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.* Ruhnk.: inspirata, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 16.—**B.** *Divinely, admirably, excellently* (mostly Ciceronian): quae philosophi divinitus ferunt esse dicta, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: dicta, id. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.;* 2, 2, 7; cf.: loquitur Pompeius, id. Att. 2. 21 *fin.:* scripta, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: ille locus inductus a me, id. Att. 1, 16, 9: meriti homines de me, id. de Sen. 12: corpus humare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148.

dīvīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [divinus, II. A.], *to foresee, divine;* also, *to foretell, predict, prophesy* (class. cf. vaticino, praedico): non equidem hoc divinavi, Cic. Att. 16, 8 *fin.:* ut nihil boni divinet animus, Liv. 3, 67; cf.: quod mens sua sponte divinat, id. 26, 41; and: animo non divinante futura, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 29: immortalitatem alicui, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 188: permulta collecta sunt ab Antipatro, quae mirabiliter a Socrate divinata sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; cf.: divinatae opes, Ov. Nux, 80.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* neque ego ea, quae facta sunt, divinabam futura, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5; so id. de Sen. 4 *fin.;* id. Rep. 2, 5; id. Quint. 19; Liv. 4, 2 et saep.—With *rel. clause:* divinare, quid in castris obvenisset, Liv. 8, 23; so id. 40, 36; 41, 24.—*Absol.:* Venus faciat eam, ut divinaret, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 42; so Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 74; Cic. Div. 1, 3; 5; 6 et saep.; Hor. S. 2, 5, 60; Ov. M. 11, 694; id. Tr. 1, 9, 52 al.: si de exitu divinaret, Nep. Ages. 6, 1: quaestum praestare divinando, Vulg. Act. 16, 16.

dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [divus], *of* or *belonging to a deity, divine* (class. and very freq.). **I.** Prop.: divinae Matris imago, Lucr. 2, 609: numen, id. 1, 154; 4, 1233; Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 22; id. Mil. 30 *fin.* al.: stirps, Verg. A. 5, 711; Ov. M. 2, 633; cf. semen, id. ib. 1, 78; and, origo, Liv. 1, 15: Pergamum divina moenitum manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2; cf.: non sine ope divina bellum gerere, Caes. B. G. 2, 31, 2; and: quasi divino consilio, Cic. Fam. 13, 4 *fin.:* stellae divinis animatae mentibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 15: divina studia colere, id. ib. 6, 18: animos hominum esse divinos, i. e., *of divine origin,* id. Lael. 4, 13; cf.: hoc divinum animal (homo, shortly before: quasi mortalem deum), id.

Fin. 2, 13, 40: aliquis instinctus inflatusque, id. Div. 1, 6 *fin.;* cf.: causa divinior, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33 et saep.: condimenta, *enjoyed by the gods, divine*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 37: odor (Veneris), Verg. A. 1, 403; cf. decoris, id. ib. 5, 647: ars Palladis, id. ib. 2, 15 et saep.: divinissima dona, i. e., *most worthy of a deity*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18: re divina facta, i. e., *religious exercise, divine worship, sacrifice*, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 13; in this sense res divina is very freq., id. Epid. 2, 3, 11; 3, 3, 34 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; id. Div. 2, 10; Nep. Hann. 2, 4; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 7; Suet. Tib. 44 et saep.; less freq. in the *plur.* divinae res, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 81; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8; id. Div. 2, 10; Liv. 23, 11.—In *plur.* also in gen. for *religious affairs*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; 6, 21, 1; Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.*—Also verba, *a form of prayer*, Cato R. R. 14, 3: religiones (opp. fides humana), Liv. 9, 9; cf. id. 34, 31.—**B.** Freq. connected with humanus as a stronger designation for *all things, things of every kind*, etc. (cf.: di hominesque under deus, I. B. *fin.*): dedunt se, divina humanaque omnia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 102; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 78; Liv. 9, 14; Suet. Caes. 84: res, Cic. Lael. 6: jura, id. Rosc. Am. 23 *fin.;* Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.:* scelera, Liv. 3, 19; cf. id. 29, 18 *fin.:* spes, id. 10, 40 et saep. But in the explanation of *philosophia* by scientia divinarum humanarumque rerum, the term divinae res denotes *nature, physics*, as distinguished from humanae res, i. e. *morals*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7; 4, 26, 57; id. Off. 1, 43, 153; 2, 2, 5; id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; Sen. Ep. 88; 90; Quint. 12, 2, 8; 20 al.; cf. Cic. Or. 34; Quint. 10, 1, 35.—So too in jurid. lang., divinae res signifies *natural laws*, in opp. to humanae res, *positive laws*, Cic. Sest. 42, 91; Just. Inst. 1, 1; Dig. 1, 1, 10.—**dīvīnum**, i, *n.*, **1.** *The deity*, τὸ θεῖον: divina si faverint, *God willing*, Pall. 1, 1, 2; Juv. 15, 144; Amm. 23, 6; id. 22, 16 *fin.*—**2.** *The divine, that which comes from God*, nihil est divino divinius, Sen. Ep. 66, 11.—**3.** *That which is under the sanction of a god;* hence: quicquam divini credere alicui; or simply: divini alicui credere, *to believe one upon oath* (ante-class.): numquam edepol tu mihi divini quicquam creduis, in, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 40: quid ei divini aut humani aequum est credere? id. Poen. 2, 1, 20: nam mihi divini numquam quisquam creduat, ni, etc., id. Bacch. 3, 3, 99; id. As. 5, 2, 4.

II. Transf. **A.** *Divinely inspired, prophetic:* aliquid praesagiens atque divinum, Cic. Div. 1, 38: animus appropinquante morte multo est divinior, etc., id. ib. 1, 30, 63; cf. id. ib. 1, 28 *fin.:* cum ille potius divinus fuerit, Nep. Att. 9, 1: divinarum sagacem flammarum, Sil. 3, 344: divini quicquam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 40; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 4, 5; also joined to humani, id. As. 5, 2, 4; id. Poen. 2, 20.—Poet. of poets: vates, Hor. A. P. 400; cf.: divini pectoris carmina, Lucr. 1, 731.—With *gen.:* divina futuri Sententia, Hor. A. P. 218: avis imbrium imminentium, id. C. 3, 27, 10.—*Subst.:* **dīvīnus**, i, *m.*, *a soothsayer, prophet* = vates, Cic. Div. 1, 58; 2, 3; id. Fat. 8; Liv. 1, 36; Hor. S. 1, 6, 114; Vulg. Deut. 18, 11 al.—In the *fem.:* **dīvīna**, ae, *a prophetess*, Petr. 7, 2.—**B.** Like caelestis (but far more freq. in prose), *godlike, superhuman, admirable, excellent:* ex maxime raro genere hominum et paene divino, Cic. Lael. 18: ingenio esse divino, id. Rep. 2, 2: magni cujusdam civis et divini viri, id. ib. 1, 29; cf.: caelestes divinaeque legiones, id. Phil. 5, 11: senatus in supplicatione deneganda, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: homo, Crispus ap. Quint. 8, 5, 17: orator, Quint. 4, 3, 13 et saep.: incredibilis quaedam et divina virtus, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: fides, id. Mil. 33 *fin.:* admurmuratio senatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16: memoria, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: eloquentia M. Tullii, Quint. 2, 16, 7: facultas eloquendi, id. 10, 1, 81: ille nitor loquendi, id. ib. 83: illa ironia, id. ib. 4, 1, 70: haec in te, Sulpici, divina sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 29 et saep.—In the *comp.:* ratione nihil est in homine divinius, Cic. Fin. 5, 13 *fin.;* id. Par. 1, 3, 14. Under the empire an epithet often bestowed on the emperors: domus, Phaedr. 5, 8, 38: princeps, Nazar. Pan. Const. Aug. 35, 3; cf. Inscr. Orell. 277; 339: indulgentia, Dig. 1, 4, 3 et saep.—*Adv.:* **dīvīne. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *In a godlike manner, through godlike power:* nunc tu divine fac huc assis Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 21.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) **a.** *By divine inspiration, prophetically:* plura divine praesensa et praedicta reperiri, Cic. Div. 1, 55; id. Att. 10, 4; and in the *comp.*, id. Rep. 2, 5 Mos.—**b.** *In a godlike, superhuman, admirable manner, divinely:* divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44; Quint. 1, 6, 18; 11, 1, 62.—*Sup.* does not occur.

dīvīse, *adv.*, v. divido, *P. a. fin.*

dīvīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [divido], *divisible:* anima (with dissolubilis), Tert. Anim. 14: non enim divisibilis et comprehensibilis est Deus, Hilar. in Matt. 9, 7.

dīvīsim, *adv.*, v. divido *fin.*

dīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a division, separation.* **I.** Lit. (very rare). **A.** In gen.: si divisio fieret, Just. 11, 13, 7: animae ac spiritus, Vulg. Hebr. 4, 12.—**B.** In partic. **1.** I. q. distributio, *partition, distribution:* agrorum, Tac. A. 1, 10.—**b.** Concr., *an allotment, portion* of food, etc., Dig. 30, 122; 33, 1, 23: POPVLO VIRITIM DIVISIONEM DEDIT, Inscr. Mommsen, 73; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3094; 4396.—**2.** In mal. part., *a violation, dishonoring*, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4, and Quint. 8, 3, 46.—**3.** *Differences, subjects of dispute:* diversa, quae divisiones multiplices ingerebant, Amm. 22, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop., *logical* or *rhetorical division* (freq. in Cic. and Quint.), Cic. N. D. 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 2, 9; id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; Quint. 7, 1, 1; 5, 10, 63; 2 cap. 6: De divisione, etc.

dīvīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. ***I.** *A divider:* divisor et disterminator mundi (axis), Ap. de Mundo, p. 57.—Esp., arithm. t. t., *a divisor*, Boëth. Geom. 1, p. 1529 al.—More freq., **II.** *A distributer.* **A.** In gen.: Italiae, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13; 5, 7, 20: regni inter filios, Eutr. 4, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *One who superintended the legal distributions to the tribes*, Ps. Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22, p. 136 Bait.—**2.** *A person hired by a candidate to bribe the electors, by distributing money among them* (persons regarded as infamous), Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 57; Cic. Planc. 19, 48; Cornel. Fragm. 1 (18, p. 450 ed. Orell.); id. Mur. 26 *fin.;* id. Verr. 1, 8, 22; 2, 4, 20, § 45; id. Har. Resp. 20, 42; id. de Or. 2, 63 *fin.;* Suet. Aug. 3; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 46, b.—**C.** *A judge* (late Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 12, 14.

dīvīsūra, ae, *f.* [id.].—Prop., *a division.*—Concr., *the fork* of a tree, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122.—In *plur.*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167; 25, 5, 21, § 48.—**II.** *A cut, incision*, e. g. in bleeding a person, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 27; id. Tard. 2, 12, 146 sq.: in trees: laterum, Pall. 11, 12, 7.

1. dīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from divido.

2. dīvīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a division, apportionment* (very rare, and only in the *dat.*): quanta Macedonia esset, quam divisui facilis, *how easily divided*, Liv. 45, 30, 2; id. 33, 46 *fin.;* 1, 54 *fin.;* Gell. 20, 1, 40 (but in Liv. 4, 56, 6, the right reading is divisa).

* **dīvĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [dives], *an enriching:* genus divitationis, Petr. 117.

Dīvĭtenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the town Divitia* (the mod. *Deutz*), opposite to Cologne, Amm. 26, 7; 27, 1; Inscr. Orell. 1085 and 1086.

dīvĭtĭa, ae, *f.*, v. divitiae *init.*

Dīvĭtĭăcus, i, *m.* **I.** *The brother of Dumnorix, chief of the Aedui at the period of the Gallic war, and in alliance with the Romans*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 18 sq.; 31 sq. al.—**II.** *Chief of the Suessiones*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4.

dīvĭtĭae, ārum (*sing. acc.* divitiam, Att. ap. Non. 475, 24), *f.* [dives], *riches, wealth* (cf.: opes, facultates, bona, fortunae, copiae, vis). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 99; id. Capt. 2, 2, 31; Cic. Lael. 6 (twice); id. Rep. 1, 34; 3, 14; Hor. C. 2, 3, 20; id. S. 2, 2, 101; id. Ep. 1, 4, 7 et saep.—Prov.: superare Crassum divitiis, *to be richer than Crassus*, i. e. *to be very rich, very fortunate*, Cic. Att. 1, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: templum inclutum divitiis, i. e. *for its rich and costly presents*, Liv. 26, 11; cf.: demite divitias, i. e. *rich, costly ornaments*, Ov. F. 4, 136: Palmyra urbs nobilis situ, divitiis soli, etc., *richness, fertility*, Plin. 5, 25, 21, § 88; cf. Ov. F. 1, 690.—**II.** Trop., *richness, copiousness, affluence* (very rarely): in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenii perspexi (perhaps alluding to the wealth of Crassus), Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quem tu per jocum divitias orationis habere dicis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1; cf. verborum (with ubertas), Quint. 10, 1, 13.

dīvīto, āre, v. dito *init.*

Dīvŏdūrum, i, *n.*, *a city of the* Mediomatrici *in Gallia Belgica*, the modern *Metz*, Tac. H. 1, 63; cf. Amm. 15, 11, 9; 17, 1, 2.

* **dī-volvo,** ĕre, *v. a.*—Lit., *to roll to and fro.*—Trop., *to ponder:* multa secum, Amm. 26, 4, 3.

Dīvŏna, ae, *f.*, *a city in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, with a clear spring*, now *Cahors*, Aus. Urb. 14, 32.

dīvortĭum (‡ divertium, Inscr. Orell. 4859), ii, *n.* [diverto], *a separation.* **I.** In gen.: ubi illud quod volo habebo ab illo, facile invenio, quomodo divortium et discordiam inter nos parem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 66 sq. (with a play on II. 1 infra): neutrubi habebo stabile stabulum, siquid divorti fuat, id. Aul. 2, 2, 56.—**II.** Esp. **1.** *A divorce, dissolution of marriage* (by consent; opp. repudium, compulsory divorce by either party; cf. Dig. 24, 2, 2, § 1); orig. used only of the wife: uxori sit reddunda dos divortio, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 48; Cic. de Or. 3, 40; id. Clu. 5, 14; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 31; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7; but afterwards in gen., Cic. Att. 12, 52, 2: et Lentulum cum Metella certe fecisse divortium, id. ib. 13, 7, 1; id. Phil. 2, 28, 69; id. de Or. 1, 40, 183; id. Top. 4, 19; id. Clu. 67; Quint. 7, 4, 11; Suet. Caes. 6 et saep.—**2.** Concr., *a point of separation, place where a road divides, a fork in a road*, Verg. A. 9, 379; cf. itinerum, Liv. 44, 2, 7: artissimo inter Europam Asiamque divortio Byzantium posuere Graeci, Tac. A. 12, 63.—So, aquarum, i. e. *a summit whence the streams run different ways, a water-shed*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 3; id. Fam. 2, 10, 2; Liv. 38, 45, 3.—**III.** Trop. **1.** Ex communi sapientium jugo sunt doctrinarum facta divortia, etc., *divisions, varieties*, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69.—**2.** Veris et hiemis, *the time at which winter ends and spring begins*, Col. 4, 27, 1.—**3.** Alta divortia riparum, *lofty opposite banks*, Amm. 15, 4, 3.—**4.** Tanto rerum divortio, *opposition, inconsistency*, Ap. de Mundo, p. 66, 9: anima nullum init cum sua unitate divortium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9.

dīvorto, dīvorsus, etc., v. diver-.

dīvulgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divulgo], *a publishing, spreading abroad* (late Lat.): litteraturae, Tert. Test. Anim. 5.

dīvulgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to spread among the people, to make common, publish, divulge* (rare but class.; cf.: publico, vulgo, pervulgo, pervagor): librum, Cic. Att. 12, 40; 13, 21, 4; id. Or. 31 *fin.;* cf. seria, id. Phil. 2, 4: consilium Domitii, * Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 1: chirographa omnium, Suet. Calig. 24: versiculos, id. ib. 8: omnem mimum, id. Oth. 3 *fin.* et saep.: rem sermonibus, Cic. Font. 5, 10; cf.: aliquid turpi fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: opinionem tam gloriosae expeditionis, Just. 42, 2, 11; cf.: hanc opinionem in Macedoniam, id. 12, 5, 5.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* non est divulgandum de te jam esse perfectum, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3; cf. Suet. Claud. 39 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *to make common:* cujus primum tempus aetatis palam fuisset ad omnium libidines divulgatum, *lowered* or *degraded to*, Cic. Post. Red. ap. Sen. 5, 11.—Hence, **dīvulgātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *widespread:* alicujus divulgata gloria, Lucr. 6, 8: divulgata veris ante habere, Tac. A. 4, 11: Afer divulgato ingenio, id. ib. 4, 52: magistratus levissimus et divulgatissimus (sc. praeturae), i. e. *most common*, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2.—*Comp.* and *adv.* do not occur.

dīvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [divello], *a tearing asunder, separating*, Hier. Ep. 117, *no.* 3; id. ib. 47: prima familiarum, Sen. Ep. 99, 15.

dīvulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from divello.

dīvum, i, *n.*, v. divus, B.

dīvus, and (without the digamma) **dīus,** a, um, *adj.* [δῖος], *of* or *belonging to a deity, divine.* **I.** Prop. (mostly archaic and poet.). As an *adj.* very rarely: res

divas edicit, Naev. ap. Non. 197, 15; so, diva caro, Prud. Psych. 76: DIUM fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 14 Müll. —Far more freq., **B.** *Subst.*: **dīvus** (dīus), i, *m.*, and **dīva** (dia), ae, *f.*, *a god, a goddess, a deity.* (*a*) Form **dīvus:** si divus, si diva, esset, etc., a precatory formula in Liv. 7, 26; cf. ib. 29, 27; 8, 9: is divus (sc. Apollo) exstinguet perduelles vestros, Carm. Marcii, ib. 25, 12; cf.: dive, quem proles Niobea, etc., Hor. C. 4, 6, 1: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? Verg. A. 12, 797: utinam me divi adaxint ad suspendium, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11: divi, Lucr. 6, 387; Verg. A. 3, 363; 12, 28; Hor. C. 4, 2, 38 al.: divos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133; Cic. Leg. 2, 8; Verg. E. 1, 42; id. A. 3, 222; Hor. C. 2, 8, 11; id. S. 2, 3, 176 et saep.: divumque hominumque pater, rex, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.; Verg. A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10, 2 et saep.: divom atque hominum clamat fidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 20; cf.: pro divum fidem, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; more rarely, divorum, Verg. A. 7, 211: (munera) digna diva venustissima Venere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4: Turni sic est affata sororem Diva deam, i. e. *Juno*, Verg. A. 12, 139; cf. id. ib. 1, 447; 482: Diva Bona for Bona Dea, Ov. F. 5, 148: divos scelerare parentes, *the family gods* = θεοὶ πατρῷοι, Cat. 64, 404.—(*β*) Form **dius:** Dii Indigetes Diique Manes, a precatory formula in Liv. 8, 9: Dia Dearum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 22, ed. Vahl.); cf.: DEA DIA, i. e. *Ceres*, Inscr. Orell. 961 and 1499: Venus pulcherrima dium, Enn. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Godlike, divine*, an epithet applied to any thing deified or of extraordinary excellence or distinction: urbi Romae divae, Liv. 43, 6; cf. sarcastically: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, etc., sic divo Julio M. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 2, 43: Romule die, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 115, ed. Vahl.): Ilia dia nepos, id. ap. Fest. p. 286, 16 Müll. (Ann. v. 56, ed. Vahl.): dia Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 657: dias in luminis oras, Lucr. 1, 22; so, Voluptas, id. 2, 172: otia, id. 5, 1389: profundum (cf. ἅλς δῖα), Ov. M. 4, 537: sententia Catonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 32: poëmata, Pers. 1, 31 et saep.—After the Aug. period divus became a frequent *epithet for the deceased Roman emperors* in the historians, and on coins and inscriptions, Suet. Dom. 23; Liv. Epit. 137.—**B. dīvum,** i, *n.*, *the sky*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.—Esp. freq., sub divo, like sub Jove, *under the open sky, in the open air*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19 Zumpt *N. cr.*; Varr. L. L. l. l.; Cels. 1, 2; Suet. Caes. 72; Verg. G. 3, 435; Hor. C. 2, 3, 23 et saep.: sub divum rapiam, id. ib. 1, 18, 13.

1. do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre (also in a longer form, dănunt = dant, Pac., Naev., and Caecil. ap. Non. 97, 14 sq.; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48; id. Ps. 3, 1, 1 et saep.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 12 Müll. — *Subj.*: duim = dem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81; id. Men. 2, 1, 42: duas = des, id. Merc. 2, 3, 67; id. Rud. 5, 3, 12; an old formula in Liv. 10, 19: duit, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 54; id. Aul. 1, 1, 23; an old formula in Liv. 22, 10 *init.*: duint, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 126; id. Ps. 4, 1, 25; id. Trin. 2, 4, 35; Ter. And. 4, 1, 43; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 34 al.—*Imper.*: DVITOR, XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5 *ex conject.* — *Inf.*: DASI = dari, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 68, 13 Müll.: dane = dasne, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22.—The *pres. pass.*, *first pers.*, dor, does not occur), *v. a.* [Sanscr. dâ, da-dâ-mi, give; Gr. δί-δω-μι, δωτήρ, δόσις; cf.: dos, donum, damnum], *to give;* and hence, with the greatest variety of application, passing over into the senses of its compounds, derivatives, and synonyms (edere, tradere, dedere; reddere, donare, largiri, concedere, exhibere, porrigere, praestare, impertire, suppeditare, ministrare, subministrare, praebere, tribuere, offerre, etc.), as, *to give away, grant, concede, allow, permit; give up, yield, resign; bestow, present, confer, furnish, afford; offer*, etc. (very freq.).

I. In gen.: eam carnem victoribus danunt, Naev. ap. Non. l. l.: ea dona, quae illic Amphitruoni sunt data, Plaut. Am. prol. 138; cf.: patera, quae dono mi illic data'st, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael. 8; cf.: ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, id. ib. 16, 58: ut obsides accipere non dare consuerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 4 *fin.*: obsides, id. ib. 1, 19, 1; 1, 31, 7 et saep.: patriam (sc. mundum) dii nobis communem secum dederunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: hominibus animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, id. ib. 6, 15; cf. ib. 6, 17: ea dant magistratus magis, quae etiamsi nolint, danda sint, id. ib. 1, 31; cf. imperia, id. ib. 1, 44: centuria, ad summum usum urbis fabris tignariis data, id. ib. 2, 22: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: ei filiam suam in matrimonium dat, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 5: litteras ad te numquam habui cui darem, quin dederim, Cic. Fam. 12, 19: litteras (ad aliquem), *to write to one*, saep.; cf. id. Att. 5, 11; and in the same signif.: aliquid ad aliquem, id. ib. 10, 8 *fin.*: litteras alicui, said of the writer, *to give one a letter to deliver*, id. ib. 5, 15 *fin.*; of the bearer, rarely, *to deliver a letter to one*, id. ib. 5, 4 *init.*: colloquium dare, *to join in a conference, converse* (poet.), Lucr. 4, 598 (Lachm.; al. videmus): colloquiumque sua fretus ab urbe dedit, *parley, challenge*, Prop. 5, 10, 32: dare poenas, *to give satisfaction, to suffer punishment*, Sall. C. 18: alicui poenas dare, *to make atonement to any one; to suffer for any thing*, Ov. M. 6, 544; Sall. C. 51, 31; v. poena: decus sibi datum esse justitia regis existimabant, Cic. Rep. 1, 41: quoniam me quodammodo invitas et tui spem das, id. ib. 1, 10: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas litteras, id. ib. 1, 9; cf.: ansas alicui ad reprehendendum, id. Lael. 16, 59: multas causas suspicionum offensionumque, id. ib. 24: facultatem per provinciam itineris faciundi, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 5; for which: iter alicui per provinciam, id. ib. 1, 8, 3; Liv. 8, 5; 21, 20 al.: modicam libertatem populo, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: consilium, id. Lael. 13: praecepta, id. ib. 4 *fin.*: tempus alicui, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3: inter se fidem et jusjurandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.*: operam, *to bestow labor and pains on any thing*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: operam virtuti, id. Lael. 22, 84; also: operam, ne, id. ib. 21, 78: veniam amicitiae, id. ib. 17: vela (ventis), *to set sail*, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187: dextra vela dare, *to steer towards the right*, Ov. 3, 640: me librum L. Cossinio ad te perferendum dedisse, Cic. Att. 2, 1: sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, id. Fam. 14, 14 et saep.: ita dat se res, *so it is circumstanced, so it is*, Poëta ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 26; cf.: prout tempus ac res se daret, Liv. 28, 5 et saep.—*Impers.*: sic datur, *so it goes, such is fate*, i. e. you have your reward, Plaut. Truc. 4, 8, 4; id. Ps. 1, 2, 22; id. Men. 4, 2, 40; 64; id. Stich. 5, 6, 5. — *Part. perf.* sometimes (mostly in poets) *subst.*: **dăta,** ōrum, *n.*, *gifts, presents*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 72; Prop. 3, 15, 6 (4, 14, 6 M.); Ov. M. 6, 363 (but not in Cic. Clu. 24, 66, where dona data belong together, as in the archaic formula in Liv. 22, 10 *init.*: DATVM DONVM DVIT, P. R. Q.).— Prov.: dantur opes nulli nunc nisi divitibus, Mart. 5, 81, 2; cf.: dat census honores, Ov. F. 1, 217.—(*β*) Poet. with *inf.*: da mihi frui perpetuâ virginitate, *allow me*, Ov. M. 1, 486; id. ib. 8, 350: di tibi dent captâ classem reducere Trojâ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 191; so id. ib. 1, 4, 39; id. Ep. 1, 16, 61; id. A. P. 323 et saep.—(*γ*) With *ne*: da, femina ne sim, Ov. M. 12, 202.

II. In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. **1.** Nomina, *to enroll one's self for military service, to enlist*, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13; Liv. 2, 24; 5, 10; cf. transf. beyond the military sphere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 38.—**2.** Manus (lit., as a prisoner of war, to stretch forth the hands to be fettered; cf. Cic. Lael. 26, 99; hence), *to yield, surrender*, Nep. Ham. 1, 4; and more freq. transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *to yield, acquiesce*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72; Cic. Lael. 26, 99; id. Att. 2, 22, 2; Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 3; Ov. H. 4, 14; id. F. 3, 688; Verg. A. 11, 568; Hor. Epod. 17, 1 al. —**3.** Terga, for the usual vertere terga; v. tergum. — **B.** *To grant, consent, permit.* **1.** Esp. in jurid. lang.: DO, DICO, ADDICO, the words employed by the praetor in the execution of his office; viz. DO in the granting of judges, actions, exceptions, etc.; DICO in pronouncing sentence of judgment; ADDICO in adjudging the property in dispute to one or the other party; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.; hence called tria verba, Ov. F. 1, 47. —**2.** Datur, *it is permitted, allowed, granted;* with *subj.* clause: quaesitis diu terris, ubi sistere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307: interim tamen recedere sensim datur, Quint. 11, 3, 127: ex quo intellegi datur, etc., Lact. 5, 20, 11.—**C.** In philos. lang., *to grant* a proposition: in geometria prima si dederis, danda sunt omnia: dato hoc, dandum erit illud (followed by concede, etc.), Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25; id. Inv. 1, 31 *fin.*—**D.** Designating the limit, *to put, place, carry* somewhere; and with se, *to betake one's self* somewhere: tum genu ad terram dabo, *to throw*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17; cf.: aliquem ad terram, Liv. 31, 37; Flor. 4, 2 *fin.*: me haec deambulatio ad languorem dedit! *has fatigued me*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: hanc mihi in manum dat, id. And. 1, 5, 62: praecipitem me in pistrinum dabit, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: hostes in fugam, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*: hostem in conspectum, *to bring to view*, Liv. 3, 69 *fin.*: aliquem in vincula, *to cast into prison*, Flor. 3, 10, 18; cf.: arma in profluentes, id. 4, 12, 9: aliquem usque Sicanium fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 28: aliquem leto, *to put to death, to kill*, Phaedr. 1, 22, 9: se in viam, *to set out on a journey*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: sese in fugam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43 *fin.*; cf.: se fugae, id. Att. 7, 23, 2: Socrates, quam se cumque in partem dedisset, omnium fuit facile princeps, id. de Or. 3, 16, 60 et saep.—**E.** Designating the effect, *to cause, make, bring about, inflict, impose*: qui dederit damnum aut malum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 116: nec consulto alteri damnum dari sine dolo malo potest, Cic. Tull. 14, 34; 16, 39; cf.: malum dare, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: hoc quî occultari facilius credas dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: inania duro vulnera dat ferro, Ov. M. 3, 84: morsus, Prop. 5, 5, 39; cf.: motus dare, *to impart motion*, Lucr. 1, 819 al. (but motus dare, to make motion, *to move, be moved*, id. 2, 311): stragem, id. 1, 288: equitum ruinas, *to overthrow*, id. 5, 1329.—With *part. fut. pass.*: pectora tristitiae dissolvenda dedit, *caused to be delivered from sadness*, Tib. 1, 7, 40.— Prov.: dant animos vina, Ov. M. 12, 242. —**F.** Aliquid alicui, *to do* any thing *for the sake of* another; *to please* or *humor* another; *to give up, sacrifice* any thing to another (for the more usual condonare): da hoc illi mortuae, da ceteris amicis ac familiaribus, da patriae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 *fin.*: aliquid auribus alicujus, Trebon. ib. 12, 16: Caere hospitio Vestalium cultisque diis, Liv. 7, 20: plus stomacho quam consilio, Quint. 10, 1, 117 et saep.: ut concessisti illum senatui, sic da hunc populo, i. e. *forgive him, for the sake of the people*, Cic. Lig. 12, 37: dabat et famae, ut, etc., Tac. A. 1, 7. — Hence, **b.** Se alicui, *to give one's self up wholly, to devote, dedicate one's self* to a person or thing, *to serve*: dedit se etiam regibus, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4; so Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 10; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 10; Poëta ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; Nep. Att. 9; Tac. A. 1, 31: mihi si large volantis ungula se det equi, Stat. Silv. 2, 2, 38; 1, 1, 42; 5, 3, 71 al.; Aus. Mosel. 5, 448; cf. Ov. H. 16, 161: se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis, Cic. Rep. 1, 111: se sermonibus vulgi, id. ib. 6, 23: se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34 al.: se populo ac coronae, *to present one's self, appear*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 19; cf.: se convivio, Suet. Caes. 31 et saep.: si se dant (judices) et sua sponte quo impellimus inclinant, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187.—**G.** Of discourse, *to announce, tell, relate, communicate* (like accipere, for to learn, to hear, v. accipio, II.; mostly ante-class. and poet.): erili filio hanc fabricam dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 132: quam ob rem has partes didicerim, paucis dabo, Ter. Heaut. prol. 10; cf. Verg. E. 1, 19: imo etiam dabo, quo magis credas, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 37: da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: Thessalici da bella ducis, Val. Fl. 5, 219: is datus erat locus colloquio, *appointed*, Liv. 33, 13: fixa canens... Saepe dedit sedem notas mutantibus urbes, i. e. *foretold, promised*, Luc. 5, 107.—In *pass.*, poet. i. q.: narratur, dicitur, fertur, etc., *is said*: seu pius Aeneas eripuisse datur, Ov. F. 6, 434; Stat. Th. 7, 315; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 337.—**H.** Fabulam, *to exhibit, produce a play* (said of the author; cf.: docere fabulam, agere fabulam), Cic. Brut. 18 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 1, 1 *fin.*; Ter. Eun. prol. 9; 23; id. Heaut. prol. 33; id. Hec. prol. 1 Don.; and transf., Cic. Clu. 31, 84; cf. also: dare foras librum = edere, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 3. — **I.** Verba (alicui), *to give*

empty words, i. e. *to deceive*, *cheat*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 25; id. Ps. 4, 5, 7; id. Rud. 2, 2, 19; Ter. And. 1, 3, 6 Ruhnk.; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 24; Cic. Phil. 13, 16 *fin.*; id. Att. 15, 16 A.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 22; Pers. 4, 45; Mart. 2, 76 et saep. — **K.** Alicui aliquid (laudi, crimini, vitio, etc.), *to impute*, *assign*, *ascribe*, *attribute* a thing to any one, as a merit, a crime, a fault, etc.: nunc quam rem vitio dent, quaeso animum attendite, Ter. And. prol. 8: hoc vitio datur, id. Ad. 3, 3, 64: inopiā criminum summam laudem Sex. Roscio vitio et culpae dedisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Off. 1, 21, 71; 2, 17, 58; id. Div. in Caecil. 10; id. Brut. 80, 277 et saep.—**L.** Alicui cenam, epulas, etc., *to give one a dinner*, *entertain at table* (freq.): qui cenam parasitis dabit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 2; 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 8; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 45; Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; id. Mur. 36, 75: prandium dare, id. ib. 32, 67; cf. Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; Tac. A. 2, 57 al.—**M.** *To grant*, *allow*, in gen. (rare, but freq. as *impers.*; v. B. 2. supra): dari sibi diem postulabat, *a respite*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 32.

2. -do, -dăre (*obsol.*, found only in the compounds, abdo, condo, abscondo, indo, etc.), 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root dhâ-, da-dhāmi, set, put, place; Gr. θε-, τίθημι; Ger. thun, thue, that; Eng. do, deed, etc.]. This root is distinct from 1. do, Sanscr. dâ, in most of the Arian langg.; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, 484; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 410; but in Italy the two seem to have been confounded, at least in compounds, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 254 sq.; cf. Max Müller, Science of Lang. Ser. 2, p. 220, N. Y. ed.; Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 100.

3. do, *acc.* of domus, v. domus *init.*

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, *v. a.* [root da; Zend. dâ, to know; strengthened, dak-; Gr. διδάσκω; Lat. disco], *to teach*, *instruct*, *inform*, *show*, *tell*, etc. (for syn. cf.: edoceo, perdoceo, erudio, praecipio, instituo). **I.** In gen., with double *acc.* of person and thing: pejor magister te istaec docuit ... illa, quae te docui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 55: hunc hominem cursuram, id. Trin. 4, 3, 9: aliquem artem, Cic. de Or. 2, 54: aliquem litteras, id. Pis. 30: aliquem ejusmodi rem, id. Quint. 25, 79: pueros elementa, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 17 et saep. —*Pass.*, with *acc. rei*: is reliqua frustra docetur, Quint. 4, 2, 90; 1, 5, 11; 3, 8, 70; 6, 2, 3; Hor. C. 3, 6, 21; id. S. 1, 6, 76 et saep.; cf.: doctus dogmam, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 *fin.* P.; and: doctus militiam, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 40, p. 224 ed. Gerl.—With *inf.*: docemur auctoritate domitas habere libidines, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 194; 1, 57, 244; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15: docemur disputare, non vivere (= discimus), Sen. Ep. 95, 13: equi variare gyros docentur, Tac. G. 6; Sall. J. 85, 33; Nep. Epam. 2, 1; Liv. 21, 3, 6.—With *acc. pers.* and *inf.*: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus, etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 2; so id. Phil. 2, 4, 8; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; id. Ep. 1, 14, 30 al.; cf. ellipt. with *abl.* of instrument: Socratem fidibus (sc. canere), Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: aliquem docendum curare equo, armisque, Liv. 29, 1, 8; Zumpt, § 391 *fin.*—With *acc. pers.* and *de*, *to instruct* or *inform one of*: de ejus injuriis judices docere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: aliquem de aliqua re, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26; 44, 127; id. de Or. 2, 24, 102; Sall. J. 13, 3 al. —With *acc. pers.* and *rel. clause*: doceant eum, qui vir Sex. Roscius fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Att. 8, 2, 2; id. Fam. 3, 6, 5; 5, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 20 al. —With *acc. pers.*: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; id. Div. 2, 2; id. de Sen. 9, 29; Quint. 2, 5, 13; Hor. S. 2, 2, 50; id. Ep. 1, 13, 1 et saep. — With *acc. rei*: coepit studiose omnia Docere, educare, ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; so, aliquid, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 *fin.*; Quint. 7, 10, 10; 9, 4, 137; Hor. A. P. 306 et saep.; cf. also: quod de lacu Albano docuisset, Liv. 5, 15; so with two *acc.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 3; Cic. Clu. 70, 198.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: docui per litteras, id nec opus esse nec fieri posse, Cic. Att. 16, 8; Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 7; 5, 28, 4; Quint. 1, 5, 43; Hor. S. 2, 3, 63 et saep. —*Absol.*: cum doceo et explano, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 82; id. Or. 42, 143; Quint. 3, 4, 15; 3, 5, 2 et saep.; cf. also: Tyrannio docet apud me, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 *fin.*

II. In partic.: fabulam, like the Gr. διδάσκειν, qs. to teach a play to the actors, *to rehearse*; hence, *to produce*, *exhibit on the stage*: minor fuit aliquanto is, qui primus fabulam dedit, quam ii, qui multas docuerant (Plautus et Naevius), Cic. Brut. 18, 73; id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63; Hor. A. P. 288; Gell. 17, 21, 42. — Hence, **doctus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *learned*, *skilled*, *versed*, *experienced* in any thing (cf.: litteratus, eruditus, peritus, gnarus, scitus).—*Absol.*: doctus vir et Graecis litteris eruditus, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; cf. id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 2, 74, 299: adolescentes humanissimi et doctissimi, id. Cael. 10, 24. —With *ex*: fuit enim doctus ex disciplina Stoicorum, Cic. Brut. 25. — With *abl.*: docti et Graecis litteris et Latinis, Cic. Brut. 46; 45 *fin.*; Sall. C. 25, 2; Mart. 10, 76. —With *adv.*: nec minus Graece quam Latine doctus, Suet. Gram. 7. — With *gen.*: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, Verg. A. 10, 225: legum atque morum populi Romani jurisque civilis, Gell. 13, 12, 1: sagittarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 11: artis lanificae, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 381. — With *acc.*: (Maecenas) docte sermones utriusque linguae, Hor. C. 3, 8, 5: dulces modos (with citharae sciens), id. ib. 3, 9, 10: omnia, Stat. Th. 2, 692: litteras, Gell. 19, 9, 7.—With *inf.*: doctus sagittas tendere Sericas, Hor. C. 1, 29, 9; 3, 6, 38; 4, 13, 7; id. Carm. Sec. 75 et saep.—With *ad* or *in*: ad delinquendum doctior, Ov. Tr. 2, 256: in parum fausto carmine docta fui, id. H. 21, 182: Sapphica puella Musa doctior, *more skilled in song*, Cat. 35, 17: docta puella, Prop. 1, 7, 11; 2, 11, 6 (3, 2, 6 M.); 2, 13, 11 (3, 4, 11 M.).—Esp. as epithet of Catullus by other poets, Tib. 3, 6, 41; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 62: Verona docti syllabas amat vatis, Mart. 1, 61, 1; Ov. A. A. 2, 181.—As *subst.*: doctus, *the man of skill*.—*Prov.*: doctus in se semper divitias habet, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1; but class. only in *plur.*: **docti,** ōrum, *m.*, *the learned*: doctorum est ista consuetudo, Cic. Lael. 5, 17 et saep. — **2.** Of things as subjects: frontes, Hor. C. 1, 1, 29: tibia, Prop. 2, 30, 16 (3, 28, 16 M.): carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20; cf. vox, Ov. P. 2, 5, 52: voces Pythagoreorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: sermo, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 3: prece, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: manus artificis, Tib. 1, 8, 12; cf. id. 2, 1, 70; Ov. F. 3, 832; 6, 792: falx, Prop. 2, 19, 12 (3, 12, 12 M.) et saep.—**B.** In Plaut. and Ter., *knowing*, *cunning*, *shrewd*, *subtle*: malum, callidum, doctum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 35; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 43; id. Most. 1, 3, 122; 5, 1, 24 et saep.; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 6; id. Eun. 4, 7, 21; cf. also, dolus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69; id. Ps. 1, 5, 70 al.—**docte,** *adv.* **1.** *Learnedly*, *skilfully* (very rare; not in Cic.).—*Comp.*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33; Mart. 7, 46.—*Sup.*, Sall. J. 95, 3. — **2.** *Cunningly*, *shrewdly*, *cleverly*: docte et sapienter dicis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 23: docte tibi illam perdoctam dabo, id. Mil. 2, 2, 103; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 43: docte sapere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 162; id. Most. 5, 1, 21 et saep.—*Comp.*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 99.

dochlĕa, ae, *f.*, *the plant* chamaepitys, App. Herb. 26, 66.

† **dochmius,** ii, *m.*, = δόχμιος (sc. πούς), *the dochmiac foot in poetry*, *whose fundamental scheme is* ⏑ – – ⏑ –, *of which*, *however*, *about thirty modifications are described*, Cic. Or. 64 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 4, 79 al.

dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo], *that learns easily*, *teachable*, *apt* (late Lat.), Tert. Mon. 12 al.; Ambros. in Psa. 47, 21 *fin.*; Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 24: docibiles Dei, *disciples of God*, *taught by God*, id. Johan. 6, 45.

‡ **dŏcĭbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.*, *aptness in learning*, *docility*, acc. to Isid. Sent. 5, 14.

dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [doceo], *easily taught*, *docile*. **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.).—*Absol.*: belua docilis et humanis moribus assueta, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; Liv. 23, 29; Quint. 2, 9, 3; Hor. C. 3, 11, 1; id. Carm. Sec. 45 et saep.; cf. in the *comp.*, Quint. 1, 12, 9; 4, 2, 24.—With *ad*: ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3; id. Tusc. 2, 6; Curt. 8, 31, 16; in the *comp.*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 56.—With *abl.*: habebant luscinias Graeco atque Latino sermone docilis, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 120: omnes imitandis turpibus, Juv. 14, 40.—Poet., with *gen.*: modorum, Hor. C. 4, 6, 43: pravi, id. S. 2, 2, 52: fallendi, *skilful*, Sil. 3, 233: freni (equus), id. 16, 360; and with *inf.*: cerva accedere mensis, id. 13, 120.—**II.** Transf. of things: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: os, id. ib. 3, 344: et bibula chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88: hasta relegi et relinqui, Val. Fl. 6, 237: ingenium, Nep. Dion. 1, 2: pavor pascere rumorem, Sil. 4, 8 et saep. —*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*: **dŏcĭlĭter,** *with docility*, *teachably*, acc. to Diom. p. 401 P.

dŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [docilis], *aptness for being taught*, *docility*. **I.** Prop., Cic. Sest. 42, 91; id. Fin. 5, 13, 36; Nep. Att. 1, 3; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3; 8, 42, 64, § 157: ad omnes fere artes, Suet. Tit. 3. — * **II.** Transf., in a moral sense, *gentleness*, Eutr. 10, 4.

dŏcĭmen, v. documen.

† **dŏcis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = δοκίς, *a fiery meteor*, App. de Mundo, p. 58, 23.

docte, *adv.*, v. doceo, *P. a. fin.*

doctĭcănus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus-cano], *singing skilfully*: sensus, Mart. Cap. 2, § 122.

doctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus-facio], *making learned*: Ardor (i. e. Pallas), Mart. Cap. 1 *init.*; id. 6, § 567.

doctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus-loquor], *speaking learnedly* (ante- and post-class.): oratores, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 41 Müll. (Ann. v. 568, ed. Vahl.): juvenis, Mart. Cap. 9, § 903.

doctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [doctus], *skilfully sounding*: artes, Sid. Carm. 15, 180.

* **doctĭuscŭle,** *adv.* [id.], *pedantically*, Gell. 6, 16, 2.

doctor, ōris, *m.* [doceo], *a teacher*, *instructor*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23; 3, 15, 57; id. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Or. 33, 117; Quint. 2, 2, 2; Hor. C. 4, 6, 25; id. S. 1, 1, 26; Vulg. Matt. 22, 35 et saep.

doctrīna, ae, *f.* [doctor], *teaching*, *instruction* (class.; cf.: litterae, artes, disciplina, praecepta, scientia, humanitas). **I.** Prop.: non aliqua mihi doctrina tradita, sed in rerum usu causisque tractata, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; 1, 3, 11; id. Off. 44, 155: puerilis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125; id. Mur. 30, 63; id. Sest. 56; Quint. 2, 8, 3; 6, 3, 12; 12, 2, 1 (in these passages of Quint. opp. natura; cf. also Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 100); id. 2, 12, 8; Hor. C. 4, 4, 33 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Object., the knowledge imparted by teaching, i. e. *science*, *erudition*, *learning*: est unum perfugium doctrina ac litterae, quibus semper usi sumus, Cic. Fam. 6, 12 *fin.*; so with litterae, id. Rep. 2, 10; Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. also: nonnulli litteris ac studiis doctrinae dediti, Cic. Balb. 1, 3; and with the latter cf. id. Rep. 1, 9 *fin.*; id. Or. 10, 34; id. Cael. 10, 24: malis studiis malisque doctrinis, id. Leg. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.*: Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus, id. Brut. 67, 236; cf. id. Arch. 7; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 36; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139: ad domesticum morem adventiciam doctrinam adhibere, id. Rep. 3, 3: me omnis ars et doctrina liberalis et maxime philosophia delectavit, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf. id. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. Ac. 2, 1: dicendi, i. e. *rhetoric*, id. Part. 1, 3: auctor doctrinae ejus (sc. Numae), Liv. 1, 18: doctrina deos spernens, id. 10, 40 et saep.—**B.** Subject., the habit produced by instruction, *principle*: mala studia malaeque doctrinae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15 *fin.*: neque id fecit naturâ solum, sed etiam doctrinâ, Nep. Att. 17, 3.

doctrīnālis, e, *adj.* [doctrina], *theoretical*: scientia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 14; Cassiod. Inst. Lib. Litt. praef.

doctrix, īcis, *f.* [doctor], *she who instructs*, *an instructress*, *teacher*: (sapientia) doctrix est disciplinae Dei, Vulg. Sap. 8, 4; August. de Mor. Eccl. Cath. 16; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 159; Prisc. 1122 P.

doctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from doceo.

dŏcŭmen (**dŏcĭmen**), ĭnis, *n.*, v. documentum *init.*

‡ **dŏcŭmentātĭo,** νουθεσία, *a reminding*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

dŏcŭmentum, i (dŏcŭmen, Lucr. 6, 392; and dŏcĭmen, Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.), *n.* [doceo: documenta quae exempla docendi causa dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 62 Müll.], *a lesson*, *example* (either for instruction or warning); *a pattern*, *warning*; *a proof*, *instance*, *specimen*, etc. (class.). (*a*) With *gen.*: P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27; cf. Suet. Aug. 51: humanorum casuum, Liv. 45, 40,

6: periculi, id. 1, 52, 4: fidei dare, id. 22, 39: eloquentiae dare, 45, 37: patientiae dare, Tac. Agr. 2; cf. id. H. 4, 60: judicii mei, id. ib. 1, 15: cavendae similis injuriae, Liv. 3, 50: sui dare, id. 32, 7; Curt. 7, 11, 5: multa egregii principis dare, Suet. Galb. 14; cf. Vell. 2, 42: quarum rerum maxuma documenta haec habeo quod, etc., Sall. C. 9, 4: omnis exempli, Liv. praef. § 10: esse documentum adversus aliquid, id. 9, 46, 8: satis ego documenti in omnes casus sum, id. 30, 30, 16: alicujus rei esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2. —(β) With a *rel.* or *interrog. clause:* dederas enim, quam contemneres populares insanias, jam inde ab adolescentia documenta maxima, Cic. Mil. 8 *fin.*: documentum capere, quid esset victis extimescendum, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: habeat me ipsum sibi documento, quae vitae via facillime viros bonos ad honorem perducat, id. Agr. 1, 9 *fin.*: quantum in bello fortuna posset, esse documento, Caes. B. C. 3, 10, 6; Liv. 45, 44: se documento futurum utrum . . . an, etc., id. 3, 56 *fin.*; cf. Tac. A. 13, 6 *fin.*: haud sane, cur ad majora tibi fidamus, documenti quicquam dedisti. Liv. 24, 8.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: ut (Cato) esset hominibus documento, ea quoque percipi posse, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 23.—(γ) With *ne* or *ut:* illis documentum dabo, ne, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 94; so, documentum esse, ne, Liv. 21, 19, 10; * Hor. S. 1, 4, 110: documento esse, ne, Liv. 7, 6, 11: ceteris, ut parcius instarent, fuere documentum, Curt. 8, 14, 14.—(δ) *Absol.:* singulis effossis oculis domum remittit, ut sint reliquis documento, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 51; 24, 8 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 3, 10; 11, 3, 4 al.: infidus socius . . . ad Fabiorum Pyrrhive proditorem tertium transfugis documentum esset, Liv. 24, 45, 3: aequitate deum erga bona malaque documenta, Tac. A. 16, 33.

dōdĕcăĕtēris, ĭdis, *f.*, = δωδεκαετηρίς, *a period of twelve years*, Censor. 18, 6.

† **dōdĕcătēmŏrĭon**, ii, *n.*, = δωδεκατημόριον, in astronomy, *the twelfth part of a constellation*, Manil. 2, 694; 699 al.

† **dōdĕcăthĕon**, i, *n.*, = δωδεκάθεον, *an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods;* perh. Primula vulg., Linn.; Plin. 25, 4, 9, § 28; cf. Marc. Emp. 27.

Dōdōna, ae (**-ē**, es, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 117), *f.*, = Δωδώνη, *a city in Epirus*, famed on account of its very ancient oracle of Jupiter, situated in an oak-grove, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95; Plin. l. l.; Prop. 2, 21, 3 (3, 14, 3 M.); Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 43; Luc. 6, 426 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *The sacred oak-grove of Dodona*, Verg. G. 1, 149 Serv.—**2.** *The Dodonean priests*, Nep. Lys. 3, 2.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Dōdōnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Dodona, Dodonean:* quercus, Cic. Att. 2, 4; cf. Ov. M. 7, 623: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 1 *fin.*: Juppiter, id. ib. 1, 34, 76; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 2: lebetas, Verg. A. 3, 466: agmina, Claud. Bell. Get. 136 al.—* **B. Dōdōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Dodona:* quercus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 31.—**C. Dōdōnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Dodonean:* terra, Ov. M. 13, 716: quercus, Val. Fl. 1, 32: Thyene, i. e. *one of the Hyades, as the nurses of Jupiter*, Ov. F. 6, 711; these latter are called Dodonides Nymphae, Hyg. Fab. 182.—**D. Dōdōnĭgĕna**, ae, *m. adj.:* populi, i. e. *nations living on acorns*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12 *med.*

dōdra, ae, *f.* [dodrans], *a drink composed of nine ingredients*, Aus. Epigr. 86 and 87; called also: * dodralis potio, id. ib. 86 *in lemm.*

dōdrālis, e, v. the preced.

dōdrans, antis, *m.*, *nine twelfths* or *three fourths* of any thing (v. as, I.). **I.** In gen.: alicujus aedificii reliquum dodrantem emere, Cic. Att. 1, 14 *fin.*; cf.: solvere dodrantem, Mart. 8, 9: heres ex dodrante, Nep. Att. 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 83: jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11; Liv. 8, 11: operae, Col. 2, 4, 8: dodrantes semuncias horarum, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58: pondo dodrans, Scrib. Comp. 45 et saep.—**II.** Esp. (α) As a measure of length, *nine inches*, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 71; Suet. Aug. 79; Front. Aquaed. 65.—(β) As a measure of time, *three quarters of an hour*, Plin. 18, 25, 58, § 219; 2, 14, 11, § 58.

dōdrantālis, e, *adj.* [dodrans], *of nine inches:* stirps, Col. 5, 6, 12: rami, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131: altitudo, Col. 11, 3, 44.

dōdrantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a* dodrans: tabulae, *the debt-books introduced in consequence of the* lex Valeria feneratoria, Cic. Font. Fragm. 2 Niebuhr.

† **dŏga**, ae, *f.*, = δοχή, *a sort of vessel* (perhaps a measure), Vop. Aur. 48; cf. doga βούττης, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **dogarius**, βουττοποιός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **dogma**, ătis, *n.* (also *fem.*: Pythagoream dogmam doctus, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 679 *fin.* P.), = δόγμα, *a philosophic tenet, doctrine, dogma*, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 133; id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; Mart. 1, 9; Juv. 13, 121; Vulg. Job, 13, 4 al. (in Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27, written as Greek).—**II.** *A decree, order* (eccl. Lat.): crudele regis, Vulg. Esth. 4, 3; cf. id. Act. 16, 4.

† **dogmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δογματικός, *pertaining to a philosophic doctrine, dogmatic:* lites, Aus. Idyll. 17, 16.

† **dogmătistes**, ae, *m.*, = δογματιστής, *one who maintains dogmata, a dogmatist*, Rufin. 2 Invect. in Hier. *no.* 25.

dogmătīzo, āre, *v. n.*, = δογματίζω, *to propound a dogma*, Aug. Ep. 57, 8 *fin.*

1. dŏlābella, ae, *f. dim.* [dolabra], *a small pick-axe, hatchet*, Col. 2, 24, 4 sq.

2. Dŏlābella, ae, *m. nom. pr.*, *the name of a Roman family in the* gens Cornelia, *of which the best-known individual is* P. Cornelius Dolabella, *Cicero's son-in-law*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5 al.—Hence, **Dŏlābellĭānus**, a, um, *adj.:* pira, *named after a Dolabella otherwise unknown*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

dŏlābra, ae, *f.* [dolo], *a mattock, pick-axe*, as a milit. implement, Liv. 9, 37; 21, 11; Tac. H. 3, 20; 27; Curt. 8, 4; 9, 5; Juv. 8, 248; an agricultural implement, Col. Arb. 10, 2; Pall. Jan. 3, 3; id. Febr. 21, 2; a butcher's implement, Dig. 33, 7, 18; cf. Fest. s. v. SCENA, p. 318, 18 Müll.

‡ **dŏlābrārĭus**, ii, *m.* [dolabra], *a pick-axe-maker*, Inscr. Orell. 4071; 4081.

dŏlābrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mattock-shaped:* securis, Pall. 1, 43, 3 (in Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2, read delibratis).

* **dŏlāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [dolo], *a hewing:* trunci, App. Flor. 1.

* **dŏlātĭlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *easily hewn:* lapides, Auct. de Lim. ap. Goes. p. 270.

* **dŏlātōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *an implement for hewing stones;* as a transl. of λαξευτήριον, Hier. Ep. 106 *fin.*

* **dŏlātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a hewing:* gemmae, Prud. Psych. 836.

dŏlens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from doleo.

dŏlenter, *adv.*, v. doleo, *P. a.*

dŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [doleo], *pain*, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 9.

dŏlentŭlus, a, um, *dim. adj.* [dolens]: maritus, Ren. Inscr. Afric. 3844.

dŏlĕo, ŭi, itum (doliturus, Liv. 39, 43 *fin.*; Prop. 1, 15, 27; Verg. A. 11, 732; Hor. Epod. 15, 11; id. S. 1, 2, 112; 1, 10, 89; Ov. M. 9, 257 al.; cf. also under ☞), 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [perh. root in Sansc. dar-, dal-, to tear apart; cf. Gr. δέρω, to flay; Ger. zehren, to consume; Eng. tear]. **I.** Corporeally, *to feel pain, suffer pain, be in pain, to ache:* nequeo caput Tollere, ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45: id. Aul. 3, 1, 5: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, id. Cist. 1, 1, 62: si cor dolet, et si jecur, aut pulmones, aut praecordia, Cato R. R. 157, 7; cf.: pes, oculi, caput, latera, pulmones, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: caput, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7; cf.: caput a sole, Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 15: renes, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: hirae omnes, id. ib. 23: oculi, id. Most. 4, 2, 10: pes aegri, Lucr. 3, 111: dens, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224: uterum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10 et saep.: misero nunc malae dolent, id. Am. 1, 1, 252; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 64: non metuo, ne quid mihi doleat, quod ferias, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 54.—Esp., of the pangs of childbirth: Lucina dolentibus Juno dicta puerperis, Cat. 34, 13.—With *acc.* of part affected (late Lat.): graviter oculos dolui, Front. ad Amic. 16: doluisse te inguina cognosco, Marc. Aur. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 19, 34.—*Impers.:* mihi dolet, quom ego vapulo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 44; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 22: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, id. Truc. 4, 2, 55.

II. Mentally. **A.** Of personal subjects, *to grieve for, deplore, lament, be sorry for, be afflicted at* or *on account of* any thing (so most freq. and class.). (α) With *acc.:* meum casum luctumque doluerunt, Cic. Sest. 69, 145; so, casum, id. Vatin. 13, 31; Sall. C. 40, 2: Dionis mortem, Cic. Cael. 10, 24: vicem alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44; id. Att. 6, 3, 4; 8, 2, 2; 8, 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 29 al.: injurias alicujus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12 *fin.*: aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32 *fin.*; id. Fl. 24; Verg. A. 1, 9; Hor. S. 1, 2, 112 et saep.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: inferiores non dolere (debent), se a suis superari, Cic. Lael. 20; id. Att. 6, 3, 4; Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 5; id. B. C. 1, 64, 2; Suet. Aug. 16 al.; Lucr. 3, 900; Verg. A. 4, 434; Ov. M. 2, 352 et saep.—With simple *inf.*: vinci, Hor. C. 4, 4, 62.—(γ) With *abl.:* laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: qua (epistola) lecta de Atticae febricula valde dolui, id. Att. 12, 1, 2: delicto (opp. gaudere correctione), id. Lael. 24 *fin.*: laude aliena, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: clade accepta, Liv. 5, 11: injuriis civitatis suae, id. 29, 21: dolore alicujus, Verg. A. 1, 669: mea virtute, Hor. Epod. 15, 11: laeso Metello, id. S. 2, 1, 67: quibus negatis, id. ib. 1, 1, 75: successu, Ov. M. 6, 130: Hercule deo, id. ib. 9, 257: rapto Ganymede, id. F. 6, 43 et saep.—(δ) With *de* or *ex:* de Hortensio te certo scio dolere, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Ov. M. 7, 831; id. Tr. 4, 10, 84 al.: quo gravius homines ex commutatione rerum doleant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 5; cf.: tum ex me doluisti, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3; and: EX QVO (sc. filio) NIHIL VNQVAM DOLVIT NISE CVM IS NON FVIT, Inscr. Orell. 4609.—(ε) With *quod, quia,* or *si:* doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 2; Ov. M. 5, 24; cf. Cic. Brut. 1, 5: doleo, quia doles et angere, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: doliturus, si placeant spe deterius nostra, Hor. S. 1, 10, 89; cf. Cic. Planc. 1.—(ζ) *Absol.:* ah! nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: et desperant et dolent et novissime oderunt, Quint. 2, 4, 10; 9, 1, 23; 9, 2, 26; Verg. A. 6, 733; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12 et saep.: pars dolere pro gloria imperi, Sall. J. 39, 1 Kritz.; cf. Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17.—So, dolentes, *the mourners*, Ov. M. 10, 142.—**B.** Of subjects not personal, *to pain* one (rare and mostly ante-class.). (α) With *dat.:* animus mihi dolet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 54; *Phr.* Caput mihi condoluit. *Str.* Quid mihi futurum'st, quoi duae ancillae dolent, i. e. *are a painful subject*, id. Truc. 2, 8, 3: dolet illud huic quod, etc., id. Capt. 1, 2, 49; id. Mil. 4, 8, 15; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 13; id. Ad. 2, 4, 8; Cic. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*; Sall. J. 84, 1.—*Impers., it pains me, I am grieved, I grieve.* (α) With *dat.:* CONDISCES (i. e. condiscens = condiscipulus) CVI DOLET PRO AFRICANO, Corp. Inscr. L. 1, 2258 *a:* mihi dolebit, non tibi, si quid ego stulte fecero, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 84; Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 10; Caecil. ap. Cic. Cael. 16, 37; cf. prov.: cui dolet meminit, Anglice, *the burnt child dreads the fire*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42.—(β) With *acc. personae:* frigida Eoo me dolet aura gelu, Prop. 1, 16, 24.—(γ) *Absol.:* dolet (sc. mihi) dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40: nec dolent prava, Sen. Tranq. An. 2.—☞ *Pass.* as *deponent:* DE QVA NIHIL ALIVD DOLITVS EST (vir) NISI MORTEM, Inscr. Grut. 793, 4, and 794, 2: DOLEATVR, ib. 676, 11.—Hence, **dŏlens**, entis, *P. a.*, *causing pain, painful:* nil dolentius, Ov. M. 4, 246.—More freq., *adv.:* **dŏlenter**, *painfully, with pain, with sorrow:* dolenter hoc dicam potius quam contumeliose, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 22; id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; id. Or. 38; id. Vatin. 4 *fin.*; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 24, 6; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 4 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Sest. 6, 14.—*Sup.* does not occur.

dōlĭāris, e, *adj.* [dolium], *of a cask:* vinum, *in cask*, i. e. *new, not yet drawn off*, Dig. 18, 6, 1, § 4: anus, *like a barrel*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 64.

dōlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of a cask* or *casks.* **I.** *Adj.:* DOLEARIA OFFICINA, Inscr. Orell. 4888.—**II.** *Subst.:* **dōlĭārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the place where wine-casks are kept;* corresp. to our *wine-cellar*, Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

Dŏlĭcha, ae, or **-e,** ēs, *f.*, *a city of Thessalia*, Liv. 42, 53, 6; 44, 2, 8.

‡ **Dŏlĭchēnus** and **Dŏlŏcēnus,** *an epithet of Jupiter*, v. Marini Att. de' Frat. Arv. p. 538 sq.

dŏlĭchŏdrŏmos, i, *m.*, = δολιχοδρόμος, *the long course* in racing, of twenty stadia, Hyg. Fab. 273.

1. Dŏlĭchos, i, *m.*, *The name of a gladiator*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 19.

2. dŏlĭchos, i, *m.*, = δόλιχος, *a plant*, perhaps *the kidney-bean*, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

dŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dolor], *painful* (late Lat.): motus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 11.

dŏlio, īre, v. 1. dolo *init.*

dōlĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [dolium], *a small cask.* **I.** Prop., Col. 12. 44, 3; Liv. 5, 40.—**B.** *Nom. propr.*: **Dōlĭŏla,** ōrum, *n.*, *a place in Rome*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 8 Müll.—**II.** Doliola florum, *the calyx*, Plin. 11, 13, 13, § 32; cf. Schneid. on Varr. R. R. p. 579.

* **dŏlĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [doleo], *to pain greatly, to ache*, Cato R. R. 157, 7.

dōlĭum, ii, (*plur.* written DOLEA, Calend. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381), *n.* [cf. Gr. δαίδαλος, δαιδάλεος, skilfully wrought; Lat. dolo], *a very large jar of globular form, with a wide mouth* (cf.: vas, arpa, seria, cadus, lagena, culeus, amphora, urna, congius, cyathus, urceus, testa, etc.): dolium aut seria, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 31; Cato R. R. 69, 1; Juv. 14, 308; Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 2; Col. 11, 2, 70; Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51; Hor. C. 3, 11, 27; id. Epod. 2, 47 et saep.: de dolio haurire, *wine from the jar*, i. e. *new, not yet drawn off*, Cic. Brut. 83, 288.—Prov.: in pertusum ingerimus dicta dolium, for *to talk in vain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135; cf. cribrum.—**B.** *A meteor having the form of a* dolium, Manil. 1, 847.

1. dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1 (access. form of the part. pass. dolītus, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 17, and 436, 15), *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. dar-, dal-, to tear apart; whence doleo; Lat. dolium], *to chip with an axe, to hew.* **I.** Lit.: materiem, Cato R. R. 31 *fin.*: taleas, Cat. 45: robur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: scyphum caelo, Varr. ap. Non. 99, 18: perticas in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: stipes falce dolatus, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 59: dolato confisus ligno, Juv. 12, 57; cf.: non est e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: de lapidibus dolatis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 7.—**B.** Transf.: fuste, i. e. *to cudgel soundly, belabor, drub*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23.—In mal. part.: uxorem, Pompon. ap. Non. 166, 1. Cf. dedolo.—**II.** Trop., *to shape, construct*: (historiam) sicut potuit, dolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54.—And in an alliteration: hodie hunc dolum dolamus, i. e. *to fashion, contrive, devise*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 64.

2. † **dŏlo** or **dŏlon,** ōnis, *m.*, = δόλων, *a staff with a short sharp iron point; a pike, sword-stick* (cf.: lancea, spiculum, gaesum, hastile, sarissa, sparus): ingens contus cum ferro brevissimo, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 664. So Verg. l. l.; Sil. 3, 250.—**2.** *A small sword-cane, hidden dagger*, Suet. Claud. 13; id. Dom. 17; Dig. 9, 2, 52; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 9, 4; Serv. Verg. l. l.—**II.** Transf., *of a fly's sting*, Phaedr. 3, 6, 3.—**2.** *The fore-topsail*, Liv. 36, 44; 45; 37, 30; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

3. Dŏlo, ōnis, *m. nom. propr.*, = Δόλων. **I.** *A spy of the Trojans in the Trojan war*, Ov. M. 13, 98, Verg. A. 12, 347 Serv., Macr. S. 5, 16 al.—**II.** *A son of Priam*, Hyg. Fab. 90.

Dŏlŏpes, um (*sing. acc.* Dolopem, Liv. 42, 58), *m.*, = Δόλοπες, *the Dolopes* or *Dolopians, a people in Thessaly, renowned in fable*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6 (who reckons them among the Aetolians); Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; Verg. A. 2, 7; Ov. M. 12, 364; Nep. Cim. 2, 5.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Dŏlŏpēius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Dolopes, Dolopian*: busta, Val. Fl. 2, 10.—**B. Dŏlŏpēis,** idis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Dolopian*: urbs, i. e. *Ctimene*, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**C. Dŏlŏpĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the part of Thessaly formerly inhabited by the Dolopes*, Liv. 32, 13 al.

dŏlor, ōris, *m.* [doleo], *pain, smart, ache* (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: aegrimonia, maeror, maestitia, luctus, plangor, tristitia, angor, anxietas, cura, sollicitudo). **I.** Corporeal: dolor est motus asper in corpore, alienus a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15: dolores atque carnificinas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: corporis, Lucr. 4, 1075: capitis, id. 6, 785: dentium, oculorum, id. 6, 660: pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: articulorum, id. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*: laterum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32 et saep.—Of the pangs of childbirth, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 33; id. Cist. 1, 2, 22: utero exorti dolores, id. Am. 5, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. 48; 3, 1, 19; id. Truc. 4, 3, 33 (with labor); Ter. And. 1, 5, 33 (with laborare); id. Ad. 3, 1, 2 al.—Comic., of the *gripings* in the stomach of a hungry person, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 11.—**II.** Mental, as a general designation of every painful, oppressive feeling, *pain, distress, grief, tribulation, affliction, sorrow, anguish, trouble, vexation, mortification, chagrin*, etc. (syn. luctus): dolor (est) aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: si cadit in sapientem animi dolor, id. Lael. 13, 48: quanta est cura in animo, quantum corde capio dolorem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 5; so with cura, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: in labore atque in dolore, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 20: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; cf. opp. laetatio, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: te dolorem, quem acceperis cum summi viri tum amicissimi morte, ferre moderate, Cic. Lael. 2, 8; cf. id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.*; and: magno esse Germanis dolori Ariovisti mortem, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 3; cf. also id. ib. 7, 38, 3: magnum et acerbum dolorem commovere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21 *fin.*: dolore angi, id. Fam. 4, 3; cf. id. Phil. 8, 6, 18.—**2.** Esp., *indignation, wrath, animosity, anger, resentment*: sed ego in hac sententia dicenda non parebo dolori meo, non iracundiae serviam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 18, 44: et rei publicae injuriam et suum dolorem condonare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 5: qui accipit injuriam, et meminit et prae se fert dolorem suum, Cic. Off. 2, 22 *fin.*: magno dolore affici, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 4 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 33, 1; cf. also: in eas (naves) indiligentiae suae ac doloris iracundia erupit, id. ib. 3, 8, 3: quis indomitas tantus dolor excitat iras? Verg. A. 2, 594; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 60; id. Epod. 15, 15: amator agit ubi secum, Accedam? an potius mediter finire dolores, *the torments of love*, id. S. 2, 3, 263; cf. Ov. A. A. 2, 519; Prop. 1, 13, 9; 3, 20, 27 (4, 20, 17 M.) et saep.: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 2; so, repulsae, Ov. M. 3, 395: injuriae, Liv. 1, 40: ignominiae, Suet. Vesp. 8: conjugis amissae, Ov. M. 7, 688 et saep.: justus mihi dolor etiam adversus deos esset, quod, etc., Tac. A. 2, 71.—Prov.: dolorem longa consumit dies, Sen. ad Marc. 8; cf.: dolor decrescit, ubi quo crescat non habet, Pub. Syr. 129 (Rib.).—**3.** *Terror*, Amm. 14, 2, 15.—**B.** Meton. **1.** *A grief*, i. e. *an object* or *cause of grief*: illa (potest) etiam duris mentibus esse dolor, Prop. 1, 14, 18; Ov. P. 3, 3, 73.—**2.** In rhet. lang. for the Gr. πάθος, *passionate, warm expression; pathos*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25; id. Brut. 24, 93; id. Or. 37, 130; id. de Or. 2, 17 *fin.*; Quint. 6, 2, 36.

dŏlōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolor], *painful, full of sorrow* (late Lat.): loci, Veg. Vet. 4, 22: exstantia, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 5.

dŏlōse, *adv.*, v. dolosus *fin.*

dŏlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dolosus], *deceit*, Vulg. Sir. 37, 3.

dŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [dolus], *crafty, cunning, deceitful* (rare, and mostly poet.; for syn. cf.: subdolus, fraudulentus, fallax; callidus, astutus, vafer, veterator, etc.): conservus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 43: fidicina, id. Epid. 3, 2, 36: mulier, Hor. S. 2, 5, 70: gens, Ov. M. 14, 92: vulpes, Phaedr. 1, 13, 11 et saep.: consilia, Poëta ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: artes, Ov. M. 15, 473; August. in Ev. Joan. Tract. 116, 5: statera, *false*, Vulg. Prov. 20, 23; cf. pondera, id. Mich. 6, 11.—With *inf.*: amici, Ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. C. 1, 35, 28.—Poet.: taurus, i. e. *Jupiter, changed into a bull*, Hor. C. 3, 27, 25: incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, i. e. *deceitful, treacherous*, id. ib. 2, 1, 8; cf. nummus, id. Pers. prol. 12.—*Adv.*: **dŏlōse,** *craftily, deceitfully* (class.), Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 4; id. Truc. 2, 5, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; Vulg. Psa. 5, 10 al.—No *Comp.* or *Sup.*

† **dŏlus,** i, *m.* [Sanscr. dal-bhas, deceit; Gr. δόλος, cunning, δέλεαρ, bait]. Orig., *a device, artifice*; hence, *evil intent, wrong-doing with a view to the consequences* (opp. culpa, *negligence*; cf. also: fallacia, fraus, astutia, calliditas).—In the older, and esp. the jurid. lang.: dolus malus, a standing expression for *guile, fraud, deceit*: doli vocabulum nunc tantum in malis utimur, apud antiquos etiam in bonis rebus utebatur. Unde adhuc dicimus *Sine dolo malo*, nimirum quia solebat dici et bonus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 10 Müll.: in quibus ipsis (formulis) cum ex eo (sc. Aquillio) quaereretur, quid esset *dolus malus?* respondebat; cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60; cf. id. Top. 9 *fin.*; and id. N. D. 3, 30: Labeo sic definit: *Dolum malum* esse omnem calliditatem, fallaciam, machinationem ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibitam, Dig. 4, 3, 1; so, dolus malus, acc. to Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; 3, 24; id. Fl. 30, 74; id. Att. 1, 1, 3: dolo malo instipulari, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 25; in a pub. law formula in Liv. 1, 24 *fin.*; and 38, 11; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 9 Don.; Dig. 4, 3 tit.: de dolo malo, and ib. 44, 4 tit.: de doli mali et metus exceptione, et saep.; opp. culpa, Cod. 5, 40, 9.—Far more freq. and class. (but rarely in Cic.), **II.** Without malus, *guile, deceit, deception*: haud dicam dolo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 53: non dolo dicam tibi, id. ib. 2, 4, 79; id. Men. 2, 1, 3; ita omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Praestigias praestrinxit commoditas patris, Poëta ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73; cf.: huic quia bonae artes desunt, dolis atque fallaciis contendit, Sall. C. 11, 2: aliquem ductare dolis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109: consuere, id. Am. 1, 1, 211: versare, Verg. A. 2, 62: nectere, Liv. 27, 28 *init.* et saep.: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30; so with astu, Suet. Tib. 65; Verg. A. 11, 704; cf. with astutia, Sall. C. 26, 2: per sycophantiam atque per doctos dolos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70; cf. ib. 113: per dolum atque insidias, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 1; and with this last cf.: magis virtute quam dolo contendere, aut insidiis niti, id. ib. 1, 13, 6.—Prov.: dolo pugnandum est, dum quis par non est armis, Nep. Hann. 10: tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerere, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1; so with fraus, Liv. 1, 53: consilio etiam additus dolus, id. 1, 11: per dolum ac proditionem, id. 2, 3: dolis instructus et arte Pelasgâ, Verg. A. 2, 152 et saep.: subterranei = cuniculi, Flor. 1, 12, 9: volpis, Lucr. 3, 742; cf. id. 5, 858 and 863; Vulg. Matt. 26, 4 et saep.—**III.** Transf., *the means* or *instrument of deceit*: dolos saltu deludit, i. e. the nets, Ov. Hal. 25: subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12, 9.—Dolus, as a deity, Val. Fl. 2, 205: superavit dolum Trojanum, *Dolon*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 142.—**B.** = culpa: dolo factum suo, *by his own fault*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 90.

† **dōma,** ătis, *n.*, = δῶμα, *a roof, house, dwelling* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 106, *no.* 63, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 8 al.

dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [domo], *that may be tamed, tamable* (a poet. word): Cantaber, Hor. C. 4, 14, 41; Ov. M. 9, 253.

dŏmātor, ōris, v. domitor *init.*

* **dŏmĕfactus,** a, um, *adj.* [domo-facio], *tamed, subdued.*—Transf.: tellus aratro, Petr. 99, 3.

* **dŏmestĭcātim,** *adv.* [domesticus], *in the house, at home*: apparare aliquid (opp. oblocare macellariis), Suet. Caes. 26.

dŏmestĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office and dignity of the* princeps domesticorum (also called primiceriatus), Cassiod. Var. 10, 11 and 12.

dŏmestĭce, *adv.*, v. the foll. art. *fin.*

dŏmestĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [domus], *of* or *belonging to the house.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): dico intra domesticos parietes, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: vestis, *a garment to wear in the house*, id. Fin. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 73 al.: domesticus otior, i. e. *at home*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Transf., *of* or *belonging to one's family; domestic, familiar, household.* **A.** In gen. **1.** *Adj.*: in luctu domestico, Cic. Vatin. 13; cf. Ov. M. 13, 578: maeror, Suet. Calig. 5: domesticis praeceptis eruditus, Cic. Rep. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf.: usus et consuetudo cum ali

quo, id. Rosc. Am. 6; so, usus, Quint. 4 prooem. § 1; cf. Ov. P. 4, 3, 15: homo prope domesticus, Cic. Fam. 7, 14; cf. praedones (with hospites and amici), id. Rosc. Am. 6: mala, id. Sest. 45, 97; cf. clades (with avunculus absumptus), Liv. 9, 17, 17: exempla, id. 37, 25; Quint. 9, 3, 73: religio, Suet. Claud. 12: convivium, id. ib. 44: ecclesia, *the church in the house*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 19. —**2.** *Subst.*: **dŏmestĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the members of a family, inmates of a household*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4; Liv. 1, 42; Suet. Aug. 89; 78; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 2 al. — Also, *family domestics, household slaves*, Suet. Oth. 10; and for the *escort, retinue* of a person, Cod. Th. 1, 12, 3; Cod. Just. 12, 7; cf. milites, i. e. *body-guard*, Vop. Numer. 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Opp. to what is foreign or public, *domestic, native; private, internal*: copiae rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4: si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, id. B. C. 2, 5 *fin.*; cf.: externa lubentius in tali re quam domestica recordor, Cic. Off. 2, 8: non esse transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditus, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.*; cf. mos (opp. adventicia doctrina), id. ib. 3, 3 Mos.: insolens domesticarum rerum fastidium, id. Fin. 1, 3 *fin.*: alienigenas domesticis anteferre, id. Font. 10 *fin.*: bellum, *intestine, civil war*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 4; cf. hostes, Cic. Vatin. 10, 25: insidiae (with intestinum scelus), id. Fam. 5, 2; cf.: et intestinum malum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15: ac vernaculum crimen (opp. Romam de provincia apportatum), id. ib. 2, 3, 61: facta celebrare, i. e. *of their own country*, Hor. A. P. 287 et saep.: res domesticas ac familiares (opp. rem publicam), Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf.: domestica et publica, id. Fam. 5, 13, 4; Liv. 1, 1 *fin.*: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24; cf. id. Or. 43 *fin.*: foris claros domestica destruebat infamia, Plin. Pan. 83, 4: in rebus privatis ac domesticis, Quint. 2, 21, 4 et saep.—**2.** (Like the Gr. οἰκεῖος) = proprius, *proper, personal, one's own* (opp. alienus): si ex ipsorum domestico incommodo nullus dolor insideret, etc., ex domestico judicio atque animi conscientia, Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 2; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 31; id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95; id. de Or. 2, 9, 38; id. Or. 38, 132; cf.: Furiae, i. e. in his own heart, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67. —*Adv.*: **dŏmestĭce**, *at home, privately* (late Lat.): et secrete, Tert. Pall. 4: confectus libellus, Symm. Ep. 10, 36 *fin.*

dŏmĭcēnĭum, ii, *n.* [domus-cena], *a meal at home, household fare*: triste, Mart. 5, 78, 1: trinoctiale, id. 12, 77, 5.

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [domus and cel-, root of celare, to conceal; cf.: cella, occulere], *a habitation, dwelling, domicile, abode* (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: aedes, domus, tectum, casa, tugurium, habitatio, mansio, sedes, etc.). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 41; Cic. Arch. 4, 9; id. N. D. 2, 60; id. Rep. 1, 13; id. Brut. 73 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; id. B. C. 1, 86, 3; Vulg. Marc. 5, 3 et saep. — **II.** Trop. (esp. freq. in Cic.): nulla alia in civitate, nisi in qua populi potestas summa est, ullum domicilium libertas habet, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: Capuae, in domicilio superbiae collocati, id. Agr. 2, 35 *fin.*: honestissimum senectutis (Lacedaemo), id. de Sen. 18, 63: imperii et gloriae (Roma), id. de Or. 1, 23; cf. gloriae, id. Balb. 5, 13: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 27, 76; cf. Vell. 2, 69, 4: improbissimorum sermonum in auribus alicujus collocare, Cic. Pis. 31, 76: cui verbo (sc. fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, id. Fam. 16, 17.

dŏmĭcoenĭum, v. domicenium.

dŏmĭcūrĭus, ii, *m.* [domus-cura], *a steward*, Ren. Insc. Afr. 260.

Dŏmĭdūcus, i, *m.*, and **Dŏmĭdūca**, ae, *f.* [domus-duco], *the god that conducts home*, epithet of Jupiter and Juno, as deities of marriage, who bring the bride to her husband's home, Aug. Civ. D. 6, 9; 7, 3; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

dŏmĭna, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* only dominis, Curt. 3, 12, 8; Inscr. Orell. 1629), *f.* [dominus]. **I.** Prop., *mistress, she who rules* or *commands*, esp. in a household, = hera, materfamilias, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 107; id. Stich. 2, 1, 24; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; Quint. 5, 11, 34 sq.; Ov. M. 4, 5; Juv. 6, 376; 377 al. —**II.** In gen., like the Gr. δέσποινα, *a mistress, lady*: sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2; cf.: haec una virtus omnium est domina et regina virtutum, id. Off. 3, 6, 28: voluptates blandissimae dominae, id. ib. 2, 10, 37: cupiditas honoris, imperii, provinciarum quam dura est domina! id. Par. 5, 2 *fin.*: juncti currum dominae subiere leones, i. e. of Cybele, Verg. A. 3, 113; 438; of Venus, Ov. A. A. 1, 148; Prop. 3, 3, 31 (4, 2, 31 M.); of Juno, id. 2, 5, 17; of Diana, Mart. 12, 18; of Isis, Inscr. Grut. 82, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1884; Vulg. Gen. 16, 4 al.—**b.** As *adj.*: domina Urbs, *the queen city*, Mart. 12, 21, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The appellation of a lady belonging to the imperial family*, Suet. Dom. 13; id. Claud. 39. —**2.** A term of endearment, **a.** *Wife*, Verg. A. 6, 397 Serv.; Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 9; 5, 5, 7; Inscr. Orell. 2663.—**b.** *Sweetheart*, Tib. 1, 1, 46; 3, 4, 74; Prop. 1, 4, 2 et saep.

dŏmĭnans, antis, v. dominor, *P. a.*

dŏmĭnanter, *adv.*, v. dominor, *P. a.*

dŏmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dominor], *rule, dominion*. **I.** Prop., among the republican Romans, mostly with an odious secondary meaning, *unrestricted power, absolute dominion, lordship, tyranny, despotism* (good prose; for syn. cf.: regnum, dicio, imperium, potestas, magistratus), Cic. Rep. 1, 32 (opp. libertas, id. ib. 1, 43; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 3; Sall. J. 31, 16; Liv. 3, 39; 4, 5; 6, 18; Tac. A. 6, 42 al.); Cic. Rep. 2, 9; 19; id. Phil. 3, 14, 34; id. Agr. 1, 6 *fin.*; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; Sall. C. 5, 6; Nep. Milt. 3, 4; Quint. 9, 2, 97; Tac. A. 1, 3 et saep.—In the *plur.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 26 *fin.* Mos.; Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 9, p. 214 ed. Gerl.; Tac. A. 3, 26; 12, 4; Vulg. Psa. 144, 13 al.—**II.** Transf., = dominantes, *rulers, lords, despots.*—*Sing. collect.*: totam eam dominationem in carcerem detraxit, Flor. 1, 24, 3.—*Plur.*, Tac. A. 13, 1.—**III.** Trop.: regnumque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; cf.: regia in judiciis, id. ib. 2, 5, 68: firma et moderata rationis in libididem, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *angels, spiritual powers*, Vulg. Colos. 1, 16.

dŏmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *ruler, lord*: rerum Deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; Lact. 2, 14, 2; Vulg. Exod. 34, 6 al.

dŏmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [dominator], *a female ruler, mistress* (very rare): caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, *Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: freti (Creta), Sen. Hippol. 85; Vulg. Jerem. 13, 18.

dŏmĭnātus, ūs (*dat.* dominatu, Caes. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 8), *m.* [dominor], *rule, command; esp. absolute rule, sovereignty, mastery, tyranny* (good prose; most frequent in Cicero; for syn. v. dominatio). **I.** Prop., Cic. Rep. 1, 27 (opp. libertas; cf. opp. servitus, id. Deiot. 11, 30); id. Tusc. 5, 20; id. Phil. 11, 14, 36; id. de Or. 2, 55, 225; id. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Off. 2, 1, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 4 *fin.* —In *plur.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 39; Prud. Ham. 517.—**II.** Transf.: animi, Cic. Rep. 1, 38; cf. consilii, id. ib.: cupiditatum, id. Par. 5, 3, 40: omnium rerum (with principatus and potestas), id. N. D. 2, 11; cf. id. Rep. 1, 17: omnis terrenorum commodorum est in homine, id. N. D. 2, 60 *fin.*

dŏmĭnĭcus (contr. DOMNICUS, Inscr. Orell. 3201), a, um, *adj.* [dominus], *of* or *belonging to a lord* or *master* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Prop.: gannire ad aurem numquam didici dominicam, Afran. ap. Isid. Differ. 86 (v. 282 Rib.): rationes pecuariae, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10: habitationes, Col. 9 praef. § 1: palatum, Sen. Ep. 47: vinum, Petr. 31, 2: jussus, id. 28, 7: GENIUS, Inscr. Orell. 1721: APOTHECA, ib. 2591 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Since the formation of the empire, *imperial*: res, Cod. Just. 7, 38: coloni, ib. 3, 26, 7: OPERA, Inscr. Orell. 1243 al.—*Subst.*: **Dŏmĭnĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a collection of poems by the Emperor Nero*, Suet. Vit. 11 *fin.*—**B.** In eccl. Lat., (*a*) Dominica dies, *the Lord's Day, Sunday*, Tert. Coron. 3; id. Jejun. 15; Vulg. Apoc. 1, 10.—(*β*) Dominica cena, *the Lord's Supper*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 20.

dŏmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** (Acc. to dominus, II. B. 1.) *A feast, banquet* (very rare): dominia convivia, Lucil. ap. Non. 281, 25 (with sodalitia); *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4 Zumpt *N. cr.*; S. C. ap. Gell. 2, 24, 2.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., *property, right of ownership* (absolute ownership, opp. possessio, cf. Sandars, Just. Inst. Introd. p. 47); esp. *paramount ownership, eminent domain*: in eo solo dominium Populi Romani est vel Caesaris: nos autem possessionem tantum habere videmur, Gai. Inst. 2, 7: dominium et jus eorum qui dederint esse, Liv. 45, 13, 15 (cf.: jus et imperium, Sall. J. 14, 1); Gai. Inst. 1, 54; 2, 40; Cod. Just. 2, 3, 20; Val. Max. 4, 4 *init.*; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 129 sq.—**B.** *Lordship, rule* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Tobiae, 8, 24; 1 Mac. 11, 8.—**C.** Concr., *lord, master.*—Trop.: incertissima dominia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5.

dŏmĭnor, ātus (ante-class. *inf* dominarier, Verg. A. 7, 70), 1, *v. dep. n.* [dominus], *to be lord and master, to have dominion, bear rule, domineer* (freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: regno, impero, jubeo, praesum). **I.** Prop., *absol.*: imperare quam plurimis, pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; so, *absol.*, id. 1, 33; id. Rab. Post. 14, 39; Sall. C. 2, 2; Liv. 33, 46; Tac. A. 4, 7; id. H. 1, 21; Verg. A. 2, 363 et saep.—With *in* and *abl.*: in capite fortunisque hominum, Cic. Quint. 30, 94; so, in aliqua re, id. ib. 31, 98; id. Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51 *fin.*; Liv. 8, 31; Verg. A. 2, 327; Ov. F. 3, 315 al. — With *inter* or *in*: inter aliquos, *Caes. B. G. 2, 31 *fin.*; so Ov. Am. 3, 6, 63: dominari in cetera (animalia), id. M. 1, 77: in adversarios, Liv. 3, 53.—With *abl.*: summâ dominarier arce, Verg. A. 7, 70. — With the *abl.* only, Verg. A. 6, 766; 1, 285; 3, 97.— With *dat.*: toti dominabere mundo, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 143.—With *gen.*: omnium rerum, Lact. Ira, 14, 3; Tert. Hab. Mul. 1 al. in late Lat.—**II.** Transf., *to rule, reign, govern*, etc., of inanimate and abstract subjects: Cleanthes solem dominari putat, Cic. Ac. 2, 41: mare, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.*: pestis in magnae dominatur moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 7, 553: inter nitentia culta Infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Verg. G. 1, 154: ubi libido dominatur, Crassus ap. Cic. Or. 65, 219; so, consilium, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: potestas (sc. censura) longinquitate, Liv. 9, 33: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 62: fortuna, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: usus dicendi in libera civitate, id. de Or. 2, 8, 33; id. Caecin. 25, 71: actio in dicendo, id. ap. Quint. 11, 3, 7: effectus maxime in ingressu ac fine (causae), Quint. 8 prooem. § 7 et saep.: senectus si usque ad ultimum spiritum dominatur in suos, Cic. de Sen. 9, 38.—Hence, **dŏmĭnans**, antis, *P. a.*, *ruling, bearing sway.*—Lit.: a gentibus dominantibus premi, Lact. 7, 15, 5. —Trop.: animus dominantior ad vitam, Lucr. 3, 397; id. 6, 238: dominantia nomina = vulgaria, communia, the Gr. κύρια, *proper, without metaphor*, Hor. A. P. 234. —As *subst.*: **dŏmĭnans**, antis, *m.*, *an absolute ruler*: cum dominante sermones, Tac. A. 14, 56; id. H. 4, 74.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Jer. 50, 21; id. Apoc. 19, 16.—*Adv.*: **dŏmĭnante**, *in the manner of a ruler*, Dracont. Hexaem. 1, 331.

☞ **dŏmĭnor**, āri, *pass.*, *to be ruled*: o domus antiqua, heu, quam dispari Dominare domino! Poëta ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; Nigid. ap. Prisc. p. 793; Lact. Mort. Pers. 16, 7.

* **dŏmĭnŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little lord, lordling*, Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 4.

dŏmĭnus (in inscrr. sometimes written by syncop. DOMNVS), i, *m.* [Sanscr. damanas, he who subdues, root dam-; Gr. δαμάω, δάμνημι, v. domo] Prop., one who has subdued or conquered; hence, *a master, possessor, ruler, lord, proprietor, owner* (cf. herus). **I.** Prop.: quam dispari Dominare domino! Poëta ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, etc., Cic. ib. 39, 139; cf. id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: (vilicus) consideret, quae dominus imperaverit, fiant, etc., Cato R. R. 5, 3 sq.; so opp. servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 227; id. Mil. 3, 1, 149; Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 6; id. Eun. 3, 2, 33; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17; id. ap. Non. 355, 19; Cic. Deiot. 11, 30; Sall. J. 31, 11 et saep.; opp. familia, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9; opp. ancilla, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 276; and (with herus) Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 3; cf. id. Ps. 4, 7, 90 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 63 et saep.—Also of the master's son, *the young master*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18: siet in iis agris, qui non saepe dominos mutant . . . de domino bono colono melius emetur, Cato R. R. 1, 4; cf. Cic. Att. 12, 19; id. de Sen. 16, 56; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 174; so, rerum suarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: auctionum, id.

Quint. 5, 19: insularum, Suet. Caes. 41: equi, id. ib. 61 et saep.—**II.** In gen., *a master, lord, ruler, commander, chief, proprietor, owner* (in republican Rome of public men, usually with the accessory notion, unlawful, despotic): hujus principis populi et omnium gentium domini atque victoris, Cic. Planc. 4 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf.: quippe qui (sc. populi) domini sint legum, judiciorum, belli, pacis, foederum, capitis, uniuscujusque, pecuniae, id. Rep. 1, 32: di domini omnium rerum ac moderatores, id. Leg. 2, 7; cf. id. Fin. 4, 5; id. Univ. 7: videsne, ut de rege (sc. Tarquinio) dominus exstiterit? hic est enim dominus populi, quem Graeci tyrannum vocant, etc., id. Rep. 2, 26; cf. id. 1, 45; Verg. A. 4, 214.—Trop.: liberatos se per eum dicunt gravissimis dominis, terrore sempiterno ac nocturno metu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 21; of the judge: qui rei dominus futurus est, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; poët. of *the possessor of an art*, Ov. M. 1, 524; 13, 138.—**b.** Poet., sometimes as an *adj.*: dominae manus, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 30: arae, Stat. Th. 5, 578: praebere caput domina venale sub hasta, *the auction spear*, Juv. 3, 33.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With or without convivii or epuli, *the master of a feast, the entertainer, host*, Cic. Vatin. 13; Lucil., Varr., and Sall. ap. Non. 281, 21 sq.; Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 5; Liv. 23, 8 al.—**2.** *The master of a play* or *of public games; the employer* of players or gladiators: quae mihi atque vobis res vortat bene Gregique huic et dominis atque conductoribus, Plaut. As. prol. 3; Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3.—**3.** In the period of the empire (Augustus and Tiberius declined it, Suet. Aug. 53; Tib. 27), *a title of the emperors*, Suet. Dom. 13; Mart. 5, 8; 10, 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 14; Inscr. Orell. 1109; 1146 al.—**4.** *A term of endearment in addressing a lover*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 11.—**5.** In respectful greeting, like our *Sir*, Sen. Ep. 3; Mart. 6, 88; Suet. Claud. 21.—**6.** *A master* or *assignee* of a forfeited estate, Cic. Quint. 15, 50.—**7.** Of Christ, *the Lord* (eccl. Lat.): Augusti Caesaris temporibus natus est Dominus Christus, Oros. 6, 17 *fin.*; Vulg. Johan. 13, 13 et saep.

* **dŏmĭporta,** ae, *f.* [domus-porto], *she that carries her house on her back*, a poet. epithet of the snail, Poëta ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

‡ **dŏmĭsĕda,** ae, *f.* [domus-sedeo], *she who stays at home, domestic* (cf. sedentarius), an epithet of a woman, Inscr. Orell. 4639.

Dŏmĭtĭānus, i, *m.*, T. Flavius, *a Roman emperor, son of Vespasian, and brother of Titus*, who reigned 81–96 A.D., Suet. Dom. *passim*; Tac. H. 3, 86.—Hence, **Dŏmĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*: via, *a road constructed by him*, a branch of the Via Appia, running from Sinuessa to Puteoli, Stat. S. 4 praef.; id. ib. 4, 3: mensis, i. e. *October*, in which the Emperor Domitian was born, Suet. Dom. 13.

1. dŏmĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.* [domus], *pertaining to the house*: deus, *who protects those married in the house*, August. Civ. D. 6, 9.

2. Dŏmĭtĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *the appellation of a Roman* gens. So Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *tribune* A.U.C. 695; *consul* 701, Cic. Sest. 53, 113; id. Vatin. 7, 16 al.—Cn. Domitius, *censor* 638 A. U. C., *who conquered the Allobroges*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55; id. Clu. 42, 119; id. Font. 12; Val. Max. 2, 9, 6; *and after whom, perhaps, was named the Domitia Via, in Gaul*, id. ib. 4.—Cn. Domitius Aënobarbus, *from whom is named the* Lex Domitia de sacerdotiis, 649 A.U.C., Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18; Gell. 15, 11, 2; Tac. Dial. 35, 1.—L. Domitius Aënobarbus, *consul* 699 A.U.C., *and general of Pompey in the civil war*, Cic. Att. 1, 1; 8, 1; id. Mil. 8; Caes. B. G. 5, 1; id. B. C. 1, 6; 2, 18 sq.—Hence, **Dŏmĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*: milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; 22 sq.—Cn. Domitius Calvinus, *consul* 700 A.U.C., Cic. Deiot. 5; id. Cael. 13 et saep.—Cn. Domitius Aënobarbus, *husband of Agrippina, and father of Nero*, Suet. Ner. 5; Quint. 6, 1, 50.—Domitia, *sister of the last-named, wife of Crispus*, Quint. 6, 1, 50; 10, 1, 24; Tac. A. 13, 19.—Domitia Lepida, *Messalina's mother*, Tac. A. 11, 37 sq.—But Cn. Domitius Corbulo, *brother of Caesonia, Caligula's wife*, famous for his size and strength, Juv. 3, 251; Tac. A. 11, 18 sq.; 13, 8, was not of this gens.

dŏmĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [domo], *to tame, break in* (very rare; perh. first used by Verg.): boves, Verg. G. 1, 285: quadrupedum omne genus, Manil. 4, 234: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 25.—Poet.: currus (i. e. *a team*), Verg. A. 7, 163.

dŏmĭtor (also post-class. **dŏmātor,** Amm. 21, 5; but Tib. 4, 1, 116, the true reading is domante), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a tamer, breaker* (rare but class.). **I.** Prop.: equorum, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; Verg. A. 7, 189: 651 al.; Inscr. Orell. 4179.—**II.** Transf., *a subduer, vanquisher, conqueror*: vexator furoris, domitor armorum, Cic. Mil. 13 *fin.*; cf.: belli externi, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.*: Persarum (with victor), Cic. Rep. 1, 3; cf.: Hispaniae Galliaeque, Liv. 21, 43: Trojae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 19: maris (Neptunus), Verg. A. 5, 799; cf.: freti Tiphys, Sen. Med. 2: domitor ac frenator infinitae potestatis (animus), Plin. Pan. 55, 9; cf.: curarum (somnus), Sen. Agam. 75.

dŏmĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [domitor], *she who tames* or *subdues* (very rare). **I.** Prop.: equorum Epidaurus, Verg. G. 3, 44; cf.: FERARVM DOMITRICEM DIANAM, Inscr. Orell. 1447; and poet.: ferarum clava (Herculis), Ov. H. 9, 117.—**II.** Transf.: rerum omnium (ferrum), Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127.

dŏmĭtūra, ae, *f.* [domo], *a taming, breaking* (very rare): boum, Col. 6, 2, 1; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

1. dŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from domo.

* **2. dŏmĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [domo], *a taming*: quadrupedum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

‡ **domnaedĭus,** ii, *m.* [dominus-aedes], *a landlord*, Inscr. Orell. 4787; cf.: Marini Atti, 2, p. 644.

‡ **domnĭcus,** v. dominicus.

‡ **domnĭfunda,** ae, *f.* [domina-fundus], *a landlady*, Inscr. Orell. 4584.

‡ **domnipraedĭa,** ae, *f.* [domina-praedium], *a landlady*, Inscr. Orell. 104.

‡ **domnus,** v. dominus *init.*

dŏmo, ui, ĭtum (also dŏmāvi, Poëta ap. Charis. p. 252 P.; cf. Flor. 3, 22, 6: domata, Petr. 74, 14), 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root dam-, dām-yāmi, to be tame; Gr. *δαμνημι, δάμαρ, δαμάλης, δμώς*; Germ. zähmen; Eng. tame], *to tame, to break* (class.; for syn. cf.: vinco, supero, devinco, fundo, fugo, profligo, subigo, subicio). **I.** Lit.: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 7; 13; cf. poet.: vim taurorum, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 252 P. (Trag. v. 315 ed. Vahl.): et condocefacere feras beluas, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161; cf. id. Rep. 2, 40; id. Off. 2, 4, 14; Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 64: pecus, Sall. J. 75, 4: vitulos, Verg. G. 3, 164: elephantos, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 25 et saep.: asinum ad aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; cf.: boves aratro, Col. 6, 22, 1; so, trop., linguam, Vulg. Jac. 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., *to subdue, vanquish, overcome, conquer*: quas nationes nemo umquam fuit, quin frangi domarique cuperet, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 *fin.*; so id. ib. § 32; id. Font. 1, 2; Liv. 7, 32; Tac. Agr. 13; Hor. C. 1, 12, 54; 2, 12, 6 et saep.; cf. poet.: hostis vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. 291 ed. Vahl.): quae te cumque domat Venus, Hor. C. 1, 27, 14: acrior illum Cura domat, Verg. G. 3, 539: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: terram rastris, Verg. A. 9, 608: ferrum igne, Plin. 36, 27, 68, § 200; cf.: plurima sulphure, id. 35, 15, 50, § 174: vim fluminis, Liv. 21, 30; cf.: impetus fluminum, Plin. 36, 1, 1, § 1.—Poet.: uvam prelo, i. e. *to press*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 9: partem tergoris ferventibus undis, i. e. *to boil soft*, Ov. M. 8, 651: impexos crines certo ordine, Stat. Achill. 1, 328: domitos habere oculos et manus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 81; cf.: domitas habere libidines, coercere omnes cupiditates, Cic. de Or. 1, 43 *fin.*: virtus omnia domuerat, Sall. C. 7, 5; cf.: horrida verba, Tib. 1, 5, 6: avidum spiritum, Hor. C. 2, 2, 9: invidiam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 12: iracundias, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144 et saep.

dŏmŭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [domus], *a little house, a porch*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 8.

dŏmŭĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [for domum itio; cf.: reditum ac domum itionem dari, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68], *a returning home* (ante- and post-class.), Pac. and Lucil. ap. Non. 96, 2 sq.; Att. ib. 357, 9; Poëta (Enn.) ap. Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34 (cf. Enn. Trag. v. 270 ed. Vahl.); App. M. 2 *fin.*

dŏmuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [domus], *a small house* (not ante-Aug.), Vitr. 6, 10; App. M. 4, p. 146, 31; Val. Max. 4, 4, 8; Dig. 47, 12, 3 *fin.* (perh. also App. M. 4, p. 154, inst. of domuscula).

dŏmus, ūs and i, 2d and 4th decl., *f.* [Sanscr. damas, house; Gr. root *δέμ-ω*, to build, whence *δόμος, δεσ-πότης* for *δεμ-σπότης*; cf. Germ. Zimmer; Eng. timber, etc.], *a house, home* (for syn. cf. aedes, casa, domicilium, habitatio; mansio, sedes, tectum, tugurium; aedificium, moles).—Forms of the cases. **a.** *Sing.* (*α*) *Nom.*: domus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 206; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 6 al.; Ter. And. 5, 3, 20; id. Eun. 5, 9, 8 al.; Cic. Lael. 27, 103; id. Rep. 1, 43; 3, 9 et saep.—(*β*) *Gen.*, in the comic poets only the ante-class. form domi: haud quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5: commeminit domi, id. Trin. 4, 3, 20; cf.: domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45: domi cupio (i. q. cupidus sum), Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 22; acc. to Don. Ter. l. l.: decora domi, Caecil. ap. Don. l. l.: conviva domi, Afran. ap. Non. 337, 23. But since Varro (except as infra, 2.): domūs, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll. (twice); Cat. 64, 246; Verg. G. 4, 209; id. A. 1, 356; 4, 318; 645; 6, 27; 53; 81; Hor. C. 4, 12, 6; id. S. 2, 5, 108; Ov. M. 2, 737; Stat. S. 5, 2, 77; Suet. Caes. 81 et saep. The uncontr. form domuis, Varr. ap. Non. 491, 22; and Nigidius, acc. to Gell. 4, 16, 1; the form domos, used by Augustus exclusively, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87 (or domuos, acc. to Ritschl; v. Neue Formenl. 1, 362; cf. SENATVOS from senatus in the S. C. de Bacan.).—(*γ*) *Dat.*: domo, Cato R. R. 134, 2; 139; 141, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13 (ex conj. Lachm.; also Lucr. 5, 1267); much more freq. domui, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 8; Quint. 1, 10, 32; 7, 1, 53 Spald. and Zumpt *N. cr.*; Tac. H. 4, 68; Ov. M. 4, 66; id. Tr. 1, 2, 101; 3, 12, 50; id. Pont. 1, 2, 108; 3, 1, 75.—(*δ*) *Acc.*: domum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 3; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 54; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90; Cic. Rep. 1, 39; 2, 5; 6, 19; 23; 26 et saep.—Apoc. form do = *δῶ* (for *δῶμα*): endo suam do, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 436 P.; and ap. Aus. Idyll. 12, 18 (Ann. v. 563 ed. Vahl.).—(*ε*) *Voc.*: domus, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139; id. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; 3, 58, 217; Nov. ap. Non. 510; Verg. A. 2, 241.—(*ζ*) *Abl.*, usually domo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 27; id. Curc. 1, 3, 53 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18; Cic. Rep. 2, 4; id. Off. 1, 39, 139 (four times) et saep.: domu, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 48; Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128; Inscr. Grut. 599, 8; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 5.—**b.** *Plur.* (*α*) *Nom.*, only domus, Verg. G. 4, 481; Liv. 3, 32, 2; 42, 1, 10; Suet. Ner. 38.—(*β*) *Gen.*: domorum (poet.), Lucr. 1, 354; 489 saep.; Verg. G. 4, 159; id. A. 2, 445; usually domuum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88; 8, 57, 82, § 221; Tac. A. 3, 24; 6, 45; Juv. 3, 72; Sen. Ep. 122, 9; Dig. 33, 2, 32, § 2 et saep.—(*γ*) *Dat.* and *abl.*, only domibus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 160 Müll.; Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 2; id. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Tac. A. 3, 6; id. H. 1, 4; id. G. 46; Verg. G. 2, 443; Hor. C. 1, 22, 22; id. S. 2, 6, 71 et saep.—(*δ*) *Acc.* usually domos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 19; Lucr. 1, 18; 6, 241; Cic. Rep. 1, 13 (twice); Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; id. B. C. 3, 82, 4; Sall. C. 12, 3 and 4; Verg. G. 1, 182 et saep. The MSS. often vary between domos and domus; cf. Beier Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Drak. Liv. 3, 29, 5; Oud. Suet. Claud. 25; so Verg. A. 1, 140; id. G. 4, 446 al. The form domus is certain. Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34; Quadrig. ib. 17, 2, 5; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7; Liv. 45, 1, 10.—**2.** Adverbial forms. **a.** Domi (also domui in good MSS. of Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; id. Mil. 7, 16; id. Att. 12, 25, 1; id. Off. 3, 26, 99; and Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41; 4, 54, 67; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 540), *at home, in the house*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 12 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 34 et saep.; Cic. Lael. 1, 2; id. Rep. 1, 13; id. Fin. 5, 15, 42 et saep.; Verg. E. 3, 33; Hor. S. 1, 1, 67; id. Ep. 1, 5, 3 et saep.; cf. opp. foris, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33; id. Merc. 3, 4, 2 (twice); Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Sall. C. 52, 21 et saep.: meae domi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 18; id. Most. 1, 3, 34; id. Mil. 2, 2, 3; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 15; and in the order domi meae, Cato ap. Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 26;

Cic. Fam. 10, 25 *fin.:* tuae domi, id. ib. 4, 7, 4: suae domi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 43; and in the order domi suae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50; Cic. Mil. 7; id. Caecin. 4, 10; Quint. 1, 1, 22 al.: nostrae domi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9; id. Poen. 4, 2, 16; Cic. Tusc. 5, 39; and in the order domi nostrae, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2: alienae domi, id. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; id. Fam. 4, 7, 4; id. Dom. 40, 105: domi Caesaris, id. Att. 1, 12, 3; 2, 7, 3 Orell. *N. cr.:* istius domi (educatus), id. Quint. 5, 21; cf.: domi illius (fuisti), id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 58; id. Cluent. 60, 165: cujus domi fueras, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42: id. Phil. 2, 14, 35; 2, 19, 48; id. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Domum, *home, homewards, to the house,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 40 et saep.; Ter. And. 1, 5, 20 et saep.; Cic. Lael. 3, 12; id. Verr. 1, 9, 25; id. Ac. 1, 3 et saep.; Verg. E. 1, 36; 10, 77 et saep.: domum meam, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; id. Fam. 9, 19: domum suam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 31; Cic. Rep. 1, 14; 2, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 18 *fin.;* Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4 al.: domum regiam (comportant), Sall. J. 76 *fin.:* Pomponii domum (venisse), Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: domum Roscii, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 26: cujusdam hominis nobilis domum, id. Or. in Toga Cand. p. 521 ed. Orell.: domum reditio, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: domum concursus, id. B. C. 1, 53.—When more persons than one are spoken of, the *plur.* is freq. used: domos, Liv. 3, 5; 27, 51; 28, 2; Curt. 9, 8, 1 al.: domos nostras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 19: domos suas, Sall. J. 66, 3; and: suas domos, Liv 2, 7; but the *sing.* also: Suebi domum reverti coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 54.—Sometimes also with *in* and *acc.:* rex in domum se recepit, Liv. 44, 45: in domos atque in tecta refugere, id. 26, 10: cur non introeo in nostram domum? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 253; id. Capt. 4, 4, 3: venisse in M. Laecae domum, Cic. Cat. 1, 4; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 2; and Suet. Vesp. 5.—**c.** Domo. (*α*) *From home, out of the house,* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 4; id. Stich. 1, 1, 29; id. Trin. 4, 3, 3; id. Mil. 4, 2, 7 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 19; id. Phorm. 4, 1, 20; Cic. Rep. 1, 12; id. Fl. 6, 14; id. Or. 26, 89 et saep.—(*β*) For domi, *at home, in the house* (rare): domo sibi quaerere remedium, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: haec ubi domo nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2: domo se tenere, Nep. Epam. 10, 3: domo abditus, Suet. Caes 20 tabulae domo asservantur, App. Apol. p. 541.—With *in:* in domo furtum factum ab eo, qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: rem quam e villa mea surripuit, in domo mea ponat, Sen. Const. Sap. 7 *med.:* in domo sua facere mysteria, Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.:* quid illuc clamoris obsecro in nostra domo est? Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 29; id. Ps. 1, 1, 82; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 26: educatus in domo Pericli, Nep. Alcib. 2; so, in domo ejus, id. Lys. 3, 5; Tac. A. 4, 21.—**3.** In colloq. lang.: domi habere aliquid, *to have a thing at home,* i. e. *to have it about one, to have in abundance, to be provided with it, to have* or *know it one's self:* domi habet animum falsiloquum . . . Domi dolos, domi delenifica facta, domi fallacias, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36 sq.: domi habuit unde disceret, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59 Ruhnk. In a like sense: id quidem domi est, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2; cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 4: sed quid ego nunc haec ad te, cujus domi nascuntur? γλαῦκ' εἰς Ἀθήνας, Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Poet. transf., *any sort of building* or *abode.* So of the labyrinth, Verg. A. 6, 27; of a sacred grotto, id. ib. 6, 81; of the abode of the gods, id. ib. 10, 1; 101; Ov. M. 4, 736; 6, 269 al.; of the winds, Verg. G. 1, 371; Ov. M. 1, 279; of animals, Verg. G. 2, 209; id. A. 5, 214; Stat. Th. 1, 367; of birds, Verg. A. 8, 235; of Danaë's prison, Prop. 2, 20, 12 (3, 13, 12 M.); of the tomb: marmorea, Tib. 3, 2, 22; the same, DOMVS AETERNA, Inscr. Orell. 1174; 4525 sq.: AETERNALIS, ib. 4518 (cf. in Heb. בֵּית הָעוֹלָם for the grave, Eccl. 12, 5); and: CERTA, ib. 4850; of the body, as the dwelling of the soul, Ov. M. 15, 159; 458 et saep.

II. Meton. **A.** In a wider sense, *one's native place, country, home. M. Su.* Siculus sum Syracusanus. *M. So.* Ea domus et patria est mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 10; so (with patria), id. Merc. 3, 4, 68; Verg. A. 7, 122; also with patria as an *adj.,* Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 2; Ov. M. 11, 269; cf. also Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 41; Verg. A. 5, 638; Ov. M. 13, 227 al.: domi aetatem agere, opp. patriâ procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6; cf. Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 75; id. Capt. 2, 1, 3; id. Poen. 5, 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6; 1, 20, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 14 *fin.;* Sall. C. 17, 4; id. J. 8, 1 et saep.: legiones reveniunt domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; so id. ib. 52; Cic. Fam. 7, 5; Caes. B. C. 1, 34, 3; Liv. 23, 20 al.: ut (Galli) domo emigrent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 14: qui genus? unde domo? Verg. A. 8, 114; 10, 183.—Hence, the phrases belli domique, and domi militiaeque, *in war and peace,* v. bellum and militia; and cf.: noster populus in pace et domi imperat . . . in bello sic paret, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 40.—**B.** *A household, family, race* (cf. the Gr. οἶκος, and the Heb. בַּיִת, v. Gesen. Lex. s. h. v. 7): domus te nostra tota salutat, Cic. Att. 4, 12; id. Fam. 13, 46; Liv. 3, 32; Quint. 7, 1, 53 (twice); Tac. A. 3, 55; id. Agr. 19; Suet. Aug. 25; Verg. A. 1, 284; 3, 97: tota domus duo sunt, Ov. M. 8, 636; id. F. 4, 544; Hor. C. 1, 6, 8; 3, 6, 26; Vulg. Matt. 10, 6 et saep.—Hence, **b.** In philos. lang., *a philosophical school, sect,* Cic. Ac. 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 29 *fin.;* id. Ben. 5, 15.

dŏmuscŭla, ae, *f.,* v. domuncula.

dōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dono]. **I.** *That deserves to be presented with.*—Trop., infortunio hominem praedicas donabilem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 40.—**II.** *That deserves to be presented,* Ambros. Serm. 59.

dōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [donum], *the place in a temple where the votive offerings were kept, a temple treasure-chamber* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Luc. 9, 516; App. M. 1, p. 221.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *A temple, sanctuary, altar,* Verg. G. 3, 533 Serv.; Ov. F. 3, 335; id. Am. 2, 13, 13.—**B.** *A votive offering,* Liv. 42, 28; Gell. 2, 10, 3; Aur. Vict. Caes. 35; Vulg. Exod. 36, 3 al.

* **dōnātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [dono], *given as a present, presented:* hastae, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. OPTIONATUS, p. 201, 28 Müll.: DONATICAE coronae dictae, quod his victores in ludis donabantur, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 69, 5 sq. Müll.

dōnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a presenting, a donation;* in abstr. and concr. (for syn. cf.: donum, largitio, munus, donativum), Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 3, 80; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 9; Just. Inst. 2, 7, de donationibus; the same title appears in Dig. 39, 5, and 6; Cod. Just. 5, 3; Vulg. Rom. 5, 17 al.; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 202 sq., and 340.

dōnātīvum, i, *n.* [id.], *a largess, donative* given by the emperor to each soldier of the army, at his accession or majority, or other extraordinary occasion (v. congiarium, II.), Suet. Calig. 46; id. Galb. 16; Tac. H. 1, 18; 37 *fin.* al.; opp. congiarium, Plin. Pan. 25, 2; Tac. A. 12, 41; Suet. Ner. 7 al.—*Adj.,* Inscr. Grut. 421, 1.

dōnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a giver, donor* (post-Aug.; in the jurists very freq.), Dig. 42, 1, 49; Just. Inst. 2, 7, § 2; Cod. Just. 8, 54, 1 et saep.; Sen. Hippol. 1217.

dōnātrix, īcis, *f.* [donator], *she who gives, a female donor,* Cod. Just. 8, 54, 20; Prud. στεφ. 11, 191.

Dōnātus, i, *m.* **I.** Aelius D., *a celebrated Roman grammarian of the fourth century of our era, teacher of Jerome,* and *commentator on Terence;* cf. Baehr's Lit. Gesch. p. 533 sq., and 68.—**II.** Tiberius Claudius D., *a commentator on Vergil,* who lived about A. D. 400; cf. Baehr's Lit. Gesch. p. 91; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 423.

† **dōnax,** ăcis, *m.,* = δόναξ. **I.** *A sort of reed* or *cane, Cyprus-reed,* Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165; 24, 11, 50, § 86; 32, 10, 52, § 141.—**II.** *A sea-fish* = solen, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.—**III.** *The male scallop* or *pecten,* Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103.—**IV.** **Dŏnax,** *a Greek proper name,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2, and 4.

dōnĕc, *conj.* [shortened from ante- and post-class. form **dōnĭcum,** from old dative doni (dioni; for root, etc., v. dies) and conj. cum; prop. *at the time of day when;* form donicum, Liv. And., Cato and Plaut. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.; Cato, R. R. 146, 2; 149, 2; 161, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Capt. 2, 2, 89; id. Most. 1, 2, 34; id. Ps. 4, 7, 72; id. Truc. 1, 1, 18; Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 692 P.; Nep. Ham. 1, 4.—In the Inscr. of Orell. 4370 DONIQVIES is i. q. DONIQUE IS, and donique = donicum; so, donique, Lucr. 2, 1116; 5, 708 Lachm.].—Donec denotes the relation of two actions in time, **I.** As contemporaneous, *as long as, while, during the time in which;* or, **II.** As in immediate succession, *until, up to the time at which* (synonymous with dum, I. B. and II.—in the ante-class. and post-Aug. periods freq.; four times in Cic. only in signif. II. with indic.; not in Caes.). **I.** *As long as, while* (so perh. not till the Aug. period). (*α*) With *indic.:* neque dulces amores Sperne, puer, Donec virenti canities abest, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17: donec gratus eram tibi, etc. . . . Persarum vigui rege beatior . . . Donec non alia magis Arsisti, etc. . . . Romanâ vigui clarior Iliâ, id. ib. 3, 9, 1, and 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 53; Liv. 2, 49; 6, 13; Tac. A. 14, 50; id. H. 4, 12; id. Or. 8; 40 al.: donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5.—(*β*) With *subj.:* (elephanti) nihil sane trepidabant, donec continenti velut ponte agerentur, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.;* Tac. A. 1, 51: edixit ne quis militis, donec in castris esset, bona possideret, etc., Liv. 2, 24; 4, 2; 60; 21, 10; 25, 11; Tac. H. 4, 35; id. A. 15, 64 al.

II. *Until, till at length* (so in all periods). (*α*) With *indic.* (cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 575): ne quoquam exurgatis, donec a me erit signum datum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 106: haud desinam, donec perfecero hoc, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 73; cf. ib. 4, 1, 24: neque tamen finis . . . fiebat, donec populus senatum coëgit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87; id. Tull. 6, 14: hic regnabitur . . . donec regina sacerdos geminam partu dabit Ilia prolem, Verg. A. 1, 273; id. G. 4, 413 et saep.: neque credebam Donec Sosia fecit sibi uti crederem, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 51.—So with *perf.,* Lucr. 2, 1130; Liv. praef. 3, 48; 23, 31; Prop. 1, 9, 29; Verg. E. 6, 85; id. A. 2, 630; Hor. S. 1, 3, 103; id. Ep. 1, 10, 35 et saep.: me attrectare nefas, donec me flumine vivo abluero, Verg. A. 2, 720: socii consurgere tonsis . . . Donec rostra tenent siccum, etc., id. ib. 10, 301; cf. id. ib. 268; Val. Fl. 8, 290; Liv. 1, 54 *fin.*—(*β*) With *subj.:* Actia pugna refertur, donec alterutrum velox Victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63.—So in the *praes.,* Quint. 1, 1, 33; Tac. A. 2, 6; id. H. 5, 6; id. G. 1; 20 al.—In the *imperf.,* Verg. A. 11, 860; Sen. Ep. 70; Quint. 11, 3, 6; Tac. H. 1, 13; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 6: trepidationis aliquantum edebant, donec quietem ipse timor fecisset, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.*—So with *pluperf.,* Liv. 45, 7 *fin.*—(*γ*) Ellipt. without a verb: neque quisquam hominem conspicatu'st donec in navi super, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 82; cf. in foll. b. (*γ*).—**b.** With *usque, usque adeo, usque eo, eo usque, in tantum.* (*α*) With *indic.:* ibo odorans usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 114; id. Rud. 3, 4, 11; Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: id. aliquoties in die facito usque adeo donec sal desiverit tabescere biduum, Cato R. R. 88, 1; so id. ib. § 2; Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 40; Ter. And. 4, 1, 38: usque eo timui, ne, etc. . . . donec ad reiciendos judices venimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6 *fin.:* eo usque me vivere vultis, donec haud ambiguum regem mea morte faciam, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.:* (humum) in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9.—(*β*) With *subj.:* usque Sessuri, donec cantor "Vos plaudite" dicat, Hor. A. P. 155: ni istunc invitassitis Usque adeo, donec qua domum abeat nesciat, Peristis ambo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 32: nec eo usque trahatur spiritus donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53.—(*γ*) Ellipt. without a verb: usque illud visumst Pamphilo ne utiquam grave, Donec jam in ipsis nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 51; cf. above, a. (*γ*).—**B.** With negatives, donec often limits the time within which something is done or to be done, without implying that it is done or to be done after the limit; Engl., *till, before, within* a certain time: moveri vetuisse puerum, donec experrectus sit, Liv. 1, 39, 2; Hor. C. 3, 5, 45: si respexis, donicum ego te jussero, te dedam, etc., Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Most. 1, 2, 35; Tac. A. 2, 82. Cf. Hand, Turs. II. 291-299.

dōnĭcum, *conj.,* v. dōnec *init.*

* **dōnĭfĭco,** āre, *v. n.* [donum-facio], *to make presents,* Hyg. Fab. 112.

‡ **dōnique,** v. donec *init.*

dōno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [donum]. **I.** *To give* one something *as a present; to pre-*

sent, bestow; to grant, vouchsafe, confer (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop.: donavi ei, quae voluit, quae postulavit: te quoque ei dono dedi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 5; cf. id. Poen. 2, 23: non pauca suis adjutoribus large effuseque donabat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: munera ista civibus tuis, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: praedam militibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: catenam ex voto Laribus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 65 et saep.: alicui non unius diei gratulationem, sed aeternitatem immortalitatemque, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: studiis temporum velut subseciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13: alicui gaudia, Hor. C. 3, 6, 27: (cadus) Spes donare novas largus, id. ib. 4, 12, 19: uxorem cum dote fidemque, etc., regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: (aurae) Omnia (mandata) discerpunt et nubibus irrita donant, Verg. A. 9, 313 et saep.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): huic loricam Donat habere viro, Verg. A. 5, 262 (acc. to the Gr. δῶκεν ἵππον ἄγειν, Hom. Il. 23, 612); so id. ib. 10, 701: frui paratis, Hor. C. 1, 31, 18: divinare magnus mihi donat Apollo, id. S. 2, 5, 60.—(γ) With *ut* and *subj.* (poet.): Calliope, nostro donate labori, nota parum ut facta tradantur, etc., Sil. 12, 390. —**2.** Trop., *to give up, sacrifice* (cf. condono): amicitias rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2; so, iram patriae, Sil. 15, 603.—**B.** In partic., *to remit, forgive* a debt, obligation, or penalty. **1.** Lit.: mercedes habitationum annuas conductoribus donavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1: causam illi, Just. 32, 2, 4: legem, i. e. actionem lege datam, *to give up, resign*, Petr. poët. 18, 6; for which, negotium (with componere), Suet. Calig. 40. —**2.** Trop. for the more usual condonare, *to forgive, pardon* an offence or him that committed it, for another's sake (so perhaps not ante-Aug.): culpa gravis precibus donatur saepe suorum, Ov. Pont. 2, 7, 51: noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, donatur tribuniciae potestati, Liv. 8, 35; cf. id. 2, 35, 5 Drak.: patrem filio, Just. 32, 2, 5: victum memoriae patris, id. 38, 6; Flor. 3, 5, 10 Duker.

II. Aliquem (aliquā re), *to present* one with any thing (class. and very freq.): donis plurimis donatus, Plaut. Am. prol. 137; cf. id. Stich. 5, 2, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.*: aliquem paterā, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 131; 134; 139: aliquem anulo aureo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80: aliquem civitate, id. Arch. 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 47, 4: aliquem laureā Apollinari, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9 et saep.: meritos in proeliis more militiae donat, Sall. J. 54, 1; cf.: donatus atque laudatus magnifice pro contione, id. ib 8, 2 et saep.—*Absol.*: gaudent, currunt, celebrant, donant, tenent, Att. ap. Non. 317, 15 (Trag. Fragm. p. 193, ed. Rib.). —(β) Ante-class.: aliquem aliquid; egon te pro hoc nuntio quid donem? Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 9. —(But in Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6 the right reading seems to be: fata docet fari, not fari donavit, v. Vahl. Enn. p. 7).

dōnum, i, *n.* [do], *a gift, present.* **I.** In gen., Plaut. Am. prol. 138 sq.; id. Most. 1, 3, 27 sq.; id. Mil. 4, 2, 26; Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; id. Lael. 15, 55 et saep.: dona mittunt et munera, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 121; so with munus (usu. dona muneraque, = *bribery*), id. Cist. 1, 1, 95; Cic. Clu. 24, 66; id. Arch. 8, 18; id. de Or. 2, 71; id. de Sen. 12, 40; Dig. 38, 1, 7 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A present brought to a deity, a votive offering, sacrifice*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 23; Lucr. 4, 1237; 6, 752; Cic. Rep. 2, 24 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 23; 5, 25; Verg. A. 3, 439 et saep.; cf. turea, *offerings of incense*, Verg. A. 6, 225.—**B.** Ultima or suprema dona, *the last honors, funeral rites, obsequies*, Ov. H. 7, 192; Val. Fl. 2, 471; Sen. Hippol. 1273.

Dŏnūsa, ae, *f.*, *a small island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos*, now *Denusa*, *a place of banishment under the emperors*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Verg. A. 3, 125; Tac. A. 4, 30.

dorcădĭon, ii, *n.*, *name of a plant*, App. Herb. 14 and 62.

† **dorcas,** ădis (also **dorx** = δόρξ; *acc. pl.* dorcas, *m.*, Grat. Cyn. 200, and **dorcus,** i, *m.*, = δόρκος, Edict. Diocl. 4, *no.* 45), *f.*, = δορκάς, *a gazelle, antelope*: Antilope dorcas, Linn.; Lucr. 4, 1161; Mart. 10, 65, 13; 13, 98, 1.

Dorceus, ei, *m.*, Δορκεύς (qs. gazelle-catcher), *the name of one of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 210; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Dorcĭum, i, *f.* (Gr. Δόρκιον), *the name of a female slave*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 102.

Dōres, um, *m.* (Gr. *gen. pl.* Dorieon, Vitr. 4, 1, 5), Δωριεῖς, *the Dorians*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; id. Fl. 27, 64; *their progenitor*, Dōrus, i, *m.*, *son of Hellen*, Vitr. 4, 1; or *of Neptune*, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 2, 27 —**II.** Derivv. **A. Dōrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Doric*: gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7: genus (architecturae), Vitr. 4, 6: aedes, id. ib.: symmetria, id. ib.: castra, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 34: dicta, i. e. *in the Doric dialect*, Quint. 8, 3, 59 (al. *adv.* **Dōrĭce** dicta; so Suet. Tib. 56: Dorice Rhodii loquuntur); hence, also: Dorici, ōrum, *m.*, *those who speak Doric*, Gell. 2, 26, 10. —**2.** Meton. for *Grecian, Greek*: castra, Verg. A. 2, 27; 6, 88; Prop. 2, 8, 32 (2, 8, b. 16, M.): nox, Val. Fl. 2, 573: ignes, Sen. Agm. 611: Ancon, Juv. 4, 40.—**B. Dōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Doric*: carmen, Hor. Epod. 9, 6; cf. moduli, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: phthongus, id. 2, 23, 20, § 84; and *subst.*, **Dōrium,** ii, *n.*: tibicen Dorium canebat bellicosum, App. M. 10, p. 254, 23. —**C. Dōrĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the Dorians*, Just. 2, 6, 16. —**D. Dōris,** ĭdis, *adj. fem.*, *Doric*: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56: Malea, Luc. 9, 36: tellus, i. e. *Sicily*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 81.—**b.** *Subst.* (α) *A country in Hellas*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 13, § 28; *in Asia Minor*, id. 5, 27, 29, § 103 sq.—(β) *A daughter of Oceanus, wife of Nereus, and mother of fifty sea-nymphs*, Ov. M. 2, 11; 269; Prop. 1, 17, 25; Hyg. Fab. praef.—Also, *wife of Dionysius I., Tyrant of Syracuse*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; Val. Max. 9, 13, ext. 1.—Also, *the name of a Greek girl*, Juv. 3, 94; Prop. 4, 7, 72. —Meton., *the sea*, Verg. E. 10, 5; Ov. F. 4, 678; Stat. Silv. 3, 2, 89.—(γ) *A plant, called also* pseudoanchusa *and* echis, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

Dōrĭas, ae, *m.* (Gr. Δωριάς), *a character in the Eunuchus of Terence*, Ter. Eun. 3, 6, 32 al.

Dōrĭce, *adv.*, *in the Doric manner*, v. Dores, II. A.

Dōrĭō, ōnis, *m.* (Gr. Δωρίων), *Dorio, a character in the Phormio of Terence*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 1.

Dōrippa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 17.

dormĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*futur.* dormibo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 100: dormibit, Cato R. R. 5, 5), *v. n.* [Sanscr. R. drā-, drayami, I sleep; Gr. δαρθάνω], *to sleep* (cf.: dormito, sopio, sterto). **I.** Lit., *sup.*: Quin tu is dormitum? *Ph.* Dormio, ne occlamites, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 27; cf.: ire dormitum, id. Most. 3, 2, 4; 16; id. Ps. 2, 2, 70; Hor. S. 1, 5, 48; 1, 6, 119 et saep.; cf. also: dormitum dimittitur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 73.—*Pass. impers.*: minimum dormitur in illo (lecto), Juv. 6, 269. —Prov.: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1; cf.: proverbium videtur natum a Cipio quodam, qui Pararhenchon dictus est, quod simularet dormientem, quo impunitius uxor ejus moecharetur; ejus meminit Lucilius, Fest. p. 173, 5 sq. Müll.: in utramvis aurem dormire, v. auris, I.—**2.** Poet., in the *pass.*, of time, *to be slept through, spent in sleep*: nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 6: tota mihi dormitur hiems, Mart. 13, 59. —**B.** Pregn., of the sleep of death: quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157; cf. ib. 142, and the preceding passage from Cat. 5, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4760; 4808; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 6, 18 al.—**3.** *Praegn.*: dormire cum aliquo, of sexual intercourse, Juv. 6, 34; 376; Ov. H. 19, 57; Vulg. Gen. 19, 32 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To rest, be at ease, inactive*: hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli pessumi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 67; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 59; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70; Prop. 3, 6, 34 (4, 5, 34 M.); Juv. 2, 37; Mart. 10, 62.—**B.** *To be careless, unconcerned*: uxorem duxit . . . et inde filiam Suscepit jam unam, dum tu dormis, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 18; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17, and in eccl. Lat., *to be careless* in spiritual things, *unawakened*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 30 al.

dormisco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch.* [dormio], *to fall asleep*, Prisc. 824 P.

dormītātio, ōnis, *f.* [dormito], *sleep* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 131, 4; id. Prov. 23, 21; Hil. in Psa. 118, 4, 7; Hier. in Naum, 3, 18 sq.

dormītātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sleeper, sluggard*, commonly understood of a thief, who sleeps by day and steals by night; but better, in gen., as *a dreamer, stupid fellow*, only Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20, and 142 Brix ad loc.

dormītio, ōnis, *f.* [dormio], *a sleeping* (only ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 100, 1 and 2; Vulg. Johan. 11, 13.—In eccl. Lat., *death*, Tert. Patient. 9; Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 45 al.; cf. also Inscr. Orell. 4461.

dormīto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to be sleepy, drowsy, to begin to sleep, fall asleep.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 175; id. Trin. 1, 2, 133; Cic. Att. 2, 16; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; Hor. A. P. 105.—**B.** Poet. transf.: jam dormitante lucerna, i. e. *going out*, Ov. H. 19, 195.—**II.** Trop., *to be dreaming, sluggish, stupid, slow, to linger*: ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin tu abs te socordiam omnem reice, etc., Plaut. As. 2, 1, 5; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 6; id. Trin. 4, 2, 139 Brix; Hor. A. P. 359; Quint. 10, 1, 24 Spald.; 12, 1, 22: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: perditio eorum non dormitat, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 3.

* **dormītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sleeper*, Mart. 10, 4.

dormītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for sleeping* (post-Aug.): cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21: so, membrum, id. ib. 2, 17, 9; and *subst.*, **dormitorium,** ii, *n.*, *a sleeping-room, dormitory*, Plin. 30, 6, 17, § 51.

† **dōron,** i, *n.*, = δῶρον, *a gift*, Lat. munus, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171.

Dorso, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Liv. 5, 46; 7, 28 al.

dorsŭālis, e, *adj.* [dorsum], *of* or *on the back, dorsal* (post-class): notae equi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 32; cf.: crustae ferarum, Amm. 22, 15; and, pinnae, Sol. 12.—*Subst.*: **dorsualia,** ium, *n.*, *a cover for the back* of beasts, Trebell. Gallien. 8.

dorsum, i, *n.* (*masc.* **dorsus,** Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44; quoted ap. Non. 203, 6) [cf. Gr. δειρή, δέρη, neck], *the back* (in class. prose, only of beasts of burden; poet. and later also of men; cf.: tergum, tergus). **I.** Prop., Plaut. l. l.; id. Ep. 1, 1, 85; id. Trin. 3, 2, 93; Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214; Verg. G. 3, 116; Hor. S. 1, 9, 21.—Prov.: dorsus prurit, i. e. *I begin to take*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 44. —**II.** Transf., of things analogous in form or position: jugi, i. e. *the ridge, summit of a hill*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 44; Liv. 44, 4: montis, id. 1, 3; 41, 18; Tac. A. 4, 47: Apennini, Suet. Caes. 44: praerupti nemoris, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91; cf. nemoris, Verg. G. 3, 436: speluncae, i. e. *the rock*, id. A. 8, 234; cf. of a *cliff*, id. ib. 1, 110; 10, 303 Serv.; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17; 9, 7, 4: viae, *the raised part of it*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 44: duplex dentalium, *the projecting irons*, Verg. G. 1, 172.

Dōrus, i, *m.* (Gr. Δῶρος). **I.** *The legendary ancestor of the Dorians*, v. Dores *init.* —**II.** *The name of a philosopher*, Sen. Ben. 7, 6.—**III.** *A character in the Eunuchus of Terence*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19.

Dŏrȳclus, i, *m.*, *from Mount Tmarus in Epirus, husband of Beroë*, Verg. A. 5, 620, and 647.

dŏrycnion, ii, *n.*, = δορύκνιον, *a poisonous plant*, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179; 28, 7, 21, § 74 al.; Scrib. Comp. 191.

Dŏrȳlaeum, i, *n.*, *a city of Phrygia*, Cic. Fl. 17, 39; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Dŏrȳlenses,** ium, *m.*, id. ib.; and **Dŏrȳlaei,** ōrum, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

Dŏrȳlas, ae, *m.* (Δορύλας), *a Greek proper name*, Ov. M. 5, 129; 132; 12, 380.

† **Dŏrȳphŏrus (-os),** i, *m.*, = δορυφόρος, *the Lance-bearer*, a statue by Polycletus, famous in ancient times, Cic. Brut. 86, 296; id. Or. 2; Quint. 5, 12, 21 Spald.; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

dorsennus and **dorsēnus,** v. 1. dossenus.

dōs, ōtis (*gen. plur.* dotium, Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 1 al.; dotum, Val. Max. 4, 4, 11; Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9), *f.* [1. do, like the Sicilian δωτίνη, from διδόναι, Varr. L. L. 5, § 175 Müll.], *a marriage portion, dowry* (for syn. cf.: donum, largitio, munus, donatio, etc.). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 209; id. Ep. 2, 1, 11

et saep.; Ter. And. 5, 4, 47; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 64 sq. al.; Cic. Caecin. 25 *fin.;* id. Fl. 35; id. Att. 14, 13, 5; Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 131; id. Ep. 1, 6, 36 et saep.—Cf. on the legal regulations respecting the dos and the t. t. used in them (dotis datio, dictio, promissio, etc.), Cod. Just. 5, 12; Dig. 23, 3 tit.: De jure dotium, Just. Inst. 2, 7, 3; Cod. Just. 5, 15: De dote cauta, non numerata; id. 5, 11: De dotis promissione et nuda pollicitatione; Dig. 33, 4 tit.: De dote praelegata; ib. 37, 7: De dotis collatione; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 194 sq. —**II.** Transf., *a gift, endowment, talent, property, quality* (freq. since the Aug. per.; cf.: indoles, ingenium, facultates, virtutes): (juris civilis) artem verborum dote locupletasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55: vinearum (pedamenta, vimina), Col. 4, 30, 1; cf. praediorum, Dig. 33, 7, 2; ib. 20, § 3: magnae uvarum, Col. 3, 2, 17; cf.: omnis unionum, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 112: mulsi, id. 22, 24, 50, § 108: aquatilium, id. 32, 11, 53, § 142: formae, Ov. M. 9, 717; cf. oris, id. ib. 5, 562: corporis, id. ib. 583: ingenii (opp. bona corporis), id. A. A. 2, 112; so Curt. 3, 6, 20: corporis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3: corporis animique dotes, Suet. Tit. 3; cf.: naturae fortunaeque, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4: omnes belli et togae, Vell. 1, 12, 3 et saep.: silvarum dotes, *the delights*, i. e. the chase, Grat. Cyn. 252: est quoque carminibus meritas celebrare puellas Dos mea, *my gift*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: infelix perii dotibus ipse meis, id. Pont. 2, 7, 48: dos erat ille (sc. Phaon) loci, *the ornament*, id. H. 15, 146: teneritas in dote (est), *is highly prized*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

1. dossennus or **dossēnus** (also **dors-**), i, *m.* [dorsum, prop., *hunchback*, hence], the standing character of a deceitful *soothsayer* in the Atellanic comedies (like maccus, bucco, pappus), Pompon. ap. Non. 513, 9; 514, 23; 516, 22; Sen. Ep. 89, 6; Fest. s. v. TEMETVM, p. 364 Müll.; cf. Munk, De Fabulis Atellanis, p. 35 sq. and p. 121; Ritschl, Parerga praef. p. 13.—**II.** Transf., = scurra, *a fool, clown, jester*, ironically said of Plautus, as representing the characters of the parasites, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173.

2. Dossennus or **Dossēnus** (also **Dors-**), *a Roman proper name*, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92; id. ap. Indic. libr. 14 and 15.

dossŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dorsum], *that carries on its back, that bears burdens* (very rare): aselli, Varr. R. R. 2, 6 *fin.:* jumenta, *beasts of burden*, id. ib. 2, 10, 5.

dōtālis, e, *adj.* [dos], *of* or *belonging to a dowry* or *portion* (of the wife, and sometimes of the husband), *dotal:* aedes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 30; 4, 6, 63; cf. praedia, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: regia, Verg. A. 9, 737; 11, 369; cf. regnum, Ov. M. 4, 705; id. F. 6, 593: patria, id. M. 8, 67: tellus, id. H. 4, 163: agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: arma, Sil. 17, 75 et saep.: servus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 72; cf. Dig. 24, 1, 28; Sen. Contr. 3, 21: Tyrii, Verg. A. 4, 104.

1. dōto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to endow, to portion* (esp. richly); in the *verb. finit.* rare (and perh. not ante-Aug.): filiam splendidissime maritavit, dotavitque, Suet. Vesp. 14: sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg. A. 7, 318; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 290; cf. id. IV. Cons. Hon. 648.—And transf.: in Arabia et olea dotatur lacrima, *is furnished with an exudation*, Plin. 12, 17, 38, § 77; Pall. poet. Insit. 63; Vulg. Gen. 30, 20.—Far more freq. and class.: **dōtātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *well* or *richly endowed, gifted, provided.* **A.** Prop.: uxor, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 49; id. Most. 3, 2, 14; id. Mil. 3, 1, 86; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 47; Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5; Prop. 1, 8, 35 (1, 8, b. 9 M.); Hor. C. 3, 24, 19 al.—**B.** Transf.: ulmus vite, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 266: Chione dotatissima formâ, Ov. M. 11, 301.—*Comp.* and *adv.* do not occur.

2. Dōto, ūs, *f.*, = Δωτώ, *a sea-nymph*, Verg. A. 9, 102; Val. Fl. 1, 134 al.

‡† **drăcaena,** ae, *f.*, = δράκαινα, *a she-dragon*, acc. to Don. p. 1747 P.; Prisc. p. 643 and 684 ib.; Cledon. p. 1896 ib.

† **drachma** (old form, **drachŭma,** like Alcumena, Aesculapius, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40), ae (*gen plur.* drachmûm, Varr. L. L. 9, § 85 Müll.; usually drachmarum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40; Cic. Fl. 19, 43), *f.*, = δραχμή. **I.** *A small Greek coin, a drachma* or *dracm, of about the same value as the Roman* denarius, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 52; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 84 sq.; Ter. And. 2, 6, 20; Cic. Fam. 2, 17; id. Fl. 15, 34; Hor. S. 2, 7, 43 et saep.—**II.** As *a weight, the eighth part of an* uncia, *the half of a* sicilicus, about the same as our *drachm*, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; Rhem. Fann. de Pond. 17 sq.

1. † **drăco,** ōnis (*gen.* dracontis, Att. ap. Non. 426, 2; *acc.* dracontem, id. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.), *m.*, = δράκων, *a sort of serpent, a dragon* (cf.: serpens, anguis, coluber, hydrus, vipera, aspis). **I.** Prop. (those of the tame sort, esp. the Epidaurian, being kept as pets by luxurious Romans), Cic. Div. 2, 30; 66; Plin. 8, 17, 22, § 61; 29, 4, 20, § 67; Suet. Aug. 94; Sen. de Ira, 2, 31 al. —As the guardian of treasures, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12: Phaedr. 4, 20; Fest. s. h. v. p. 67, 12 sq. Müll.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Name of a constellation*, Cic. poëta N. D. 2, 42, 106 sq.—**B.** *A cohort's standard*, Veg. Mil. 2, 13; Amm. 16, 10, 7: in templa referre dracones, Val. Fl. 2, 276; Treb. Poll. Gallien. 8; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 3, 3.—**C.** Marinus, *a sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82; 32, 11, 53, § 148; Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 42.—**D.** *A water-vessel shaped like a serpent*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24.—**E.** *An old vine-branch*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206; 17, 22, 35, § 182; 14, 1, 3, § 12.—**F.** *A sea-fish*, Trachinus Draco of Linn., Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.—**G.** In eccl. Lat., *the Serpent, the Devil*, Vulg. Apoc. 12, 7 al.

2. Drăco, ōnis, *m.*, *a proper name.* **I.** *The Athenian lawgiver*, Cic. Rep. 2, 1; id. de Or. 1, 44, 197; Gell. 11, 18.—**II.** *One of Actaeon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

drăcōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [draco, II. B.], *a standard-bearer*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; 13; Amm. 20, 4.

drăcōnĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [draco-gigno], *dragon-born* (poet.): urbs, i. e. *Thebes*, Ov. F. 3, 865: hostis, i. e. *Alexander the Great* (whom Olympias was said to have conceived by a serpent, acc. to Just. 11, 11, 3; 12, 16, 2), Sid. Carm. 2, 80.

drăcontārĭum, ii, *n.* [draco], *a garland* or *wreath twisted like a serpent*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15; Inscr. Don. cl. 1, *no.* 91.

dracontēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of a serpent, serpent's:* pedes, Mythogr. Lat. 1, 128; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 113.

† **drăcontia,** ae, *f.*, **drăcontĭas,** ae, *m.*, = δρακοντίας, or **drăcōnītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 108; Sol. 43.

† **drăcontĭon,** ii, *n.*, = δρακόντιον, *a kind of wheat*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 64 al.

drăcontios vītis, *an excellent kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 28.

† **drăcontĭum,** ii, *n.*, = δρακόντιον, *dragon-wort*, Arum dracunculus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 91, § 142; called also dracontia radix, Veg. 5, 66, 1.

drăcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [draco]. **I.** *A small serpent, dragonet*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 5.—**II.** *A thread twisted like a serpent*, Inscr. Orell. 1572.—**III.** *A sort of fish, dragonet*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148.—**IV.** *The plant tarragon*, Artemisia dracunculus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 91, § 142.

drăgantum, i, *n.*, v. tragacantha.

† **drāma,** ătis, *n.*, = δρᾶμα, *a drama, play*, Aus. Ep. 18, 15.—Hence, **drāmătĭcum** poëma, *dramatic*, Diom. p. 480 P.

Drancae or **Drangae,** ārum, *m.*, *a Persian* or *Bactrian tribe*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94; Curt. 6, 6, 18; 8, 3, 9.—Hence, **Drancaeus** or **Drangaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Drancae*, Val. Fl. 6, 106; 507.

† **drāpĕta,** ae, *m.*, = δραπέτης, *a fugitive slave, runaway*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 11.

draucus, i, *m.*, *a sodomite*, Mart. 9, 27, 10; id. 1, 96, 12; cf.: draucus, καταπύγων, Gloss. Philox.

Draus or **Dravus,** i, *m.*, *the river Drave in Hungary*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Flor. 4, 12, 8.

drenso, āre, *v. n.*, expresses the note of the swan, Auct. Philom. 23.

Drĕpăna, ōrum, *n.*, = Δρέπανα, *a town on the western coast of Sicily*, now *Trapani*, Cato acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 707, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Liv. 28, 41; Flor. 2, 2, 12.—Called also **Drĕpănum,** Verg. A. 3, 707, and **Drĕpăne** (es), *f.*, Sil. 14, 269. *The promontory in its neighborhood* is called Promontorium Drepanum, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88.—**Drĕpănĭtānus,** a, um, *of Drepanum:* pupilus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57, § 140.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **Drĕpănĭtāni,** *the inhabitants of the promontory of Drepanum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **drĕpănis,** is, *f.*, = δρεπανίς, *the martin*, Hirundo apus, Linn.; Plin. 11, 47, 101, § 257.

† **drīmўphăgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = δριμυφαγία, *the eating of acrid food*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 26; 2, 6, 93.

drindĭo, īre, *v. n.*, expresses the cry of the weasel, Auct. Philom. 61.

† **drŏmas,** ădis, *m.*, = δρομάς. **I.** *A dromedary*, Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 5, 2, 5; Vop. Aur. 28.—Called also **drŏmĕdārĭus,** ii, *m.*, Hier. Vit. Malchi, 10; Vulg. Isa. 60, 6.—**II. Drŏmas,** ădis, *m.*, *the name of one of Actaeon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 217.

1. drŏmo, ōnis, *m.*, = δρόμων (the runner). **I.** *A sort of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148.—**II.** *A kind of vessel rapidly propelled by many oars, a cutter*, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 14.

2. Drŏmō, ōnis, *m.*, Gr. Δρόμων, *the name of a slave*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22; cf. id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34.

† **drŏmos,** i, *m.*, = δρόμος. **I.** A place for running; *a race-course*, Grut. Inscr. 339, 2.—**II.** Esp., as *nom. prop.*, **Drŏmŏs,** i, *m.*, *the plain near Sparta*, on which the Lacedaemonian youth exercised, Liv. 34, 27, 5.—**2.** Dromos Achilleos, *a peninsula west of the Crimea, on which Achilles was said to have run a race*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83.

‡ **drōpăcātor,** ōris, and **drōpăcista,** ae, *m.*, *one who depilates*, Gloss.

† **drōpăcismus,** i, *m.*, = δρωπακισμός, *the removal of hair by plasters of pitch*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6, 93.

drōpăco, āre, *v. a.*, *to depilate*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **drōpax,** ăcis, *m.*, = δρῶπαξ, *a pitch-ointment, depilatory*, Mart. 3, 74; 10, 65, 8; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 36 sq.

drŏsŏlĭthus, i, *m.*, δροσόλιθος, *dewstone, a precious stone now unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

Drŭentia, ae, *f.*, *a tributary river of the Rhodanus*, now *Durance*, Liv. 21, 31, 9; Sil. 3, 468; Aus. Mos. 479.

Drŭĭdes, um (**Drŭĭdae,** ārum, Cic. Div. 1, 41; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. H. 4, 54; Suet. Claud. 25; Luc. 1, 451.—Dub. form *acc.* Druidas, Mel. 3, 2, 3; Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13), *m.*, *the Druids, the priests and wise men of the Gauls*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 sq.; Luc. l. l.; Plin. 16, 44, 95, § 249.—Hence, **II. Drŭias,** ădis, *f.*, *a Gallic priestess and prophetess, a Druidess*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 60.—Called also **Drŭis,** ĭdis, Inscr. Orell. 2200; Vop. Aur. 44; Numer. 15.

†† **drungus,** i, *m.*, *a body of soldiers, a troop* (late Lat.), Veg. Mil. 3, 16; Vop. Prob. 19.

† **druppa** or **drūpa** (sc.) oliva = δρύππα (v. Lidd. and Scott under δρυπεπής), *an over-ripe, wrinkled olive*, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 6; and *absol.* drupa, ae, *f.*, id. 15, 7, 7, § 26; 17, 24, 37, § 230; 19, 5, 26, § 78.

Drūsus, i, *m.*, *a well-known Roman surname in the Livian family, first assumed by the Livius who slew the Gallic general* Drausus, Suet. Tib. 3.—Esp. **1.** *M. Livius Drusus, uncle of Cato Uticensis, murdered by Q. Varius*, Cic. Arch. 3, 6; Vell. 2, 13.—**2.** *Claudius Drusus Nero, son of Tib. Claudius Nero and Livia Drusilla, father of Germanicus*, the theme of Hor. C. 4, 4; Suet. Claud. 1; Tac. A. 1, 33.—Hence, **Drūsiānus,** a, um, *adj.:* fossa, Tac. A. 2, 8, or **Drūsīnus,** a, um, *adj.:* fossae, *a canal on the Lower Rhine, constructed by Drusus, the son of Livia*, Suet. Claud. 1.—**Drūsilla,** ae, *f.*, *the name of*

several females of the Livian family.— Esp. **1.** Livia Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus*, v. Livius. — **2.** Drusilla, *daughter of* Drusus Germanicus, Tac. A. 6, 15; Suet. Calig. 7; 24 al.

Drўădes, um (*dat. Graec.* dryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 12; dub. al. adryasin; cf. ib. 32 and 34), *f.*, = Δρυάδες, *wood-nymphs, dryads*, Prop. 1, 20, 45; Verg. E. 5, 59; id. G. 1, 11; Ov. M. 3, 507; 6, 453 al.—In the *sing.*, Dryas, Mart. 9, 62.

1. Drўas, antis, *m.*, = Δρύας. **I.** *The father of Lycurgus king of Thrace*, Hyg. Fab. 132; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 14.— Hence, **Drўantĭdes**, ae, *m.*, i. e. *Lycurgus*, Ov. Ib. 347; cf. Hyg. and Serv. l. l.—**II.** *One of the Lapithae*, Ov. M. 12, 290 sq.—**III.** *A sharer in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 307.

2. Drўas, ădis, v. Dryades *fin.*

† **drўītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = δρυῖτις, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

Drўmo, ūs, *f.*, = Δρυμώ, *a sea-nymph*, Verg. G. 4, 336; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Drўŏpe, ēs, *f.*, = Δρυόπη. **I.** *The mother of Amphissus by Apollo*, Ov. M. 9, 331; 364 sq.—**II.** *The mother of Tarquitus by Faunus*, Verg. A. 10, 551.

† **drўŏphŏnon**, i, *n.*, = δρυόφονον, *a sort of fern*, Plin. 27, 9, 49, § 73.

Drўops, ŏpis, *m.* **1.** *One of the Dryopes, a people of Epirus*, Ov. Ib. 490; usu. *plur.*: **Drўŏpes**, um, *the Dryopians*, Plin. 4 praef.; Verg. A. 4, 146.—**2.** *The name of a warrior*, Verg. A. 10, 346.

† **drўoptĕris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = δρυοπτερίς, *a plant similar to the preceding*, Plin. 27, 9, 48, § 72.

Drўsĭdae, ārum, *m.*, *the Druids*, Amm. 15, 9, 4; 8.

dua, v. duo.

dŭālis, e, *adj.* [duo], *that contains two*: numerus (nasi), i. e. *the dual number, duality*, Lact. Opif. D. 10, 9.—In gram. lang.: numerus, *the dual*, Quint. 1, 5, 42 al.

dŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *the number two*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 2.

‡ **dubenus** apud antiquos dicebatur qui nunc dominus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 7 Müll.

dŭbĭe, *adv.*, *doubtfully*, v. dubius *fin.*

dŭbĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [dubius], *doubt, uncertainty* (post-class.), Amm. 20, 4; Eutr. 6, 19.

dŭbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *doubtful, dubious* (post-class.): fabulae, Gell. 3, 3, 3: hoc (with inexplicabile), id. 5, 10, 15.

Dūbis, is, *m.*, = Δοῦβις, *a river in* Gallia Belgica, *now Doubs*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4.

dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [dubito], *doubtful* (very rare). **I.** *Pass.*, *to be doubted*: verum, Ov. M. 1, 223: virtus, id. ib. 13, 21. —**II.** *Act.*, *feeling doubt*: pectus, Prud. Apoth. 649.

dŭbĭtanter, *adv.*, *doubtingly*, v. dubito *fin.* A.

dŭbĭtātim, *adv.*, *hesitatingly*, v. dubito *fin.* B.

dŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [dubito]. **I.** *A wavering in opinion* or *judgment*; *a being uncertain, a doubting*; *uncertainty, doubt.* **A.** Prop. **1.** In gen. (freq. and good prose). (α) *Absol.*: nec tibi sollicitudinem ex dubitatione mea, nec spem ex affirmatione, afferre volui, Cic. Fam. 9, 17 *fin.*: cum res non conjecturā, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, neque in causa ulla dubitatio posset esse, id. Cluent. 7, 20: in ea obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, id. ib. 27: quod quamquam dubitationem non habet, tamen rationes afferendas puto, etc., id. Fin. 5, 10; cf. id. Agr. 1, 4, 11; Quint. 4, 3, 6: dubitationem afferre, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 18: eo sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 1: ad tollendam dubitationem sola non sufficiunt, Quint. 5, 9, 8; cf. id. 5, 13, 51; Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.* al. So in Cicero a few times: sine ulla dubitatione, *without any doubt*, i. e. per litoten, *most certainly* (an emphatic sine dubio, v. dubius, I. B. 2. b. ε), Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; id. Balb. 13, 31; id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; id. Cat. 4, 3, 5; so too, sine dubitatione, Col. 3, 6, 2 (but far more freq. in signif. II., v. infra).—(β) With *gen.*: omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expellere, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*; cf. juris (i. e. dubitatio, penes quem esset jus), Cic. Caecin. 4, 9: generum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 134: hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28.—(γ) With *de*: illa Socratica, de omnibus rebus, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; Auct. B. Afr. 26.—(δ) With *rel.* or *interrog. clause*: si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18; id. Cluent. 28, 76; id. Fam. 15, 21: alterum potest habere dubitationem, adhibendumne fuerit hoc genus ... an, etc., id. Off. 3, 2, 9; id. Fam. 3, 5, 3; Quint. 11, 2, 44.—(ε) With *quin*: cum hic locus nihil habeat dubitationis, quin, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—(ζ) With a *subject acc.* and *inf.*: hoc a rustico factum extra dubitationem est, Quint. 7, 1, 48.—**2.** Esp., as a fig. of speech, i. q. Gr. διαπόρησις, i. e. *hesitation, embarrassment* of the speaker, because unable to do justice to the greatness of his theme (e. g. Cic. Rosc. Am. 11; id. de Or. 3, 56, § 214), Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40; cf. Ernest. Lex. Technol. Lat. p. 136.—**B.** Meton. (dubito, I. B.), *a doubt, question, considering*: indigna dubitatio homine! Cic. Lael. 19, 67; so, ad rem publicam adeundi, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12.—**II.** *A wavering, hesitating in coming to a conclusion*; *hesitancy, irresolution, delay*: aestuabat dubitatione, versabat se in utramque partem non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30; cf.: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! id. de Or. 2, 50: inter dubitationem et moras senati, Sall. J. 30, 3; cf. id. ib. 62, 9: aluit dubitatione bellum, Tac. A. 3, 41 *fin.* et saep.: (Caesar) nulla interposita dubitatione legiones ex castris educit, *without any hesitation, promptly*, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 1; in this signif. very freq. in Cicero: sine ulla dubitatione, Cic. Cluent. 28, 75; id. Verr. 2, 3, 12; id. Pis. 3; 21 *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; id. Fam. 1, 5, b. 2. et saep.; cf.: absque ulla dubitatione, Vulg. Ruth, 3, 13; less freq. merely sine dubitatione, *without hesitation, unhesitatingly*, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 23; id. N. D. 3, 34, 84; id. Ac. 2, 29, 94; id. Top. 15 *fin.*; id. Att. 11, 16, 3; so Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21; Auct. B. Alex. 63, 2; Vulg. Act. 10, 29.

dŭbĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [dubito], *doubtful* (late Lat.): sensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25 *fin.* — *Adv.*: **dŭbĭtātīve**, *doubtfully*: pronuntiare, Tert. Car. Chr. 23 *fin.*

dŭbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a doubter* (late Lat.); with *gen.*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 33.

dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [for duhibitare, *freq.* from duhibeo, i. e. duohabeo (cf. habitare from habeo), to have or hold, as two, v. dubius; cf. also Gr. δοιάζω from δοιοί; Germ. zweifeln from zwei], *to vibrate from one side to the other, to and fro*, in one's opinions or in coming to a conclusion (freq. in all periods and sorts of composition; in class. prose usually with negations or in a negative interrogation, as: non dubito, haud dubito, quis dubitat? etc. **I.** *To waver in opinion* or *judgment, to be uncertain, to be in doubt, to doubt, question.* (α) *Absol.* (rare but class.): ne vinolenti quidem quae faciunt eadem approbatione faciunt qua sobrii; dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 72: et interrogamus et dubitamus et affirmamus, Quint. 6, 3, 70; cf. id. 10, 1, 19; 10, 3, 19: Livius frequentissime dubitat, id. 2, 4, 19; 9, 2, 20: vivo equidem, ne dubita; nam vera vides, Verg. A. 3, 316: ut jam liceat una comprehensione omnia complecti non dubitantemque (= sine ulla dubitatione) dicere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; id. Fam. 5, 16, 4 Madv.; so id. Div. 1, 55, 125.—(β) With *de* (class.): de indicando dubitat, Cic. Sull. 18, 52; id. Fam. 12, 17; Quint. 1, 10, 29; 4, 5, 13.—With a negation: nec vero de hoc quisquam dubitare posset, nisi, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: de aliqua re, id. N. D. 1, 8: de divina ratione, id. ib. 2, 39, 99: de tua erga me voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 45 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 12, 26: de ejus fide, Caes. B. G. 7, 21, 1: cf. id. ib. 7, 77, 10; 1, 40 *fin.*: de carminibus, Quint. 10, 5, 4: de ultima illa (parte), id. 12, 2, 10: de se, Pompei ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 A et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: de armis dubitatum est, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38: de judicio Panaetii dubitari non potest, id. Off. 3, 3; so, de auctore, Quint. 7, 2, 8: de hac (virtute) nihil dubitabitur, id. 2, 20, 7.—(γ) With *acc.* (in class. prose only with a *neutr. pron.*): haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; Quint. 2, 17, 2; Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 2; Ov. H. 17, 37; id. M. 6, 194; id. Tr. 2, 331.—In the *pass.*: causa prorsus, quod dubitari posset, nihil habebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22; cf. id. ib. 28; Liv. 5, 3: dubitati tecta parentis, Ov. M. 2, 20: sidera, Stat. S. 1, 4, 2: ne auctor dubitaretur, Tac. A. 14, 7; cf. infra, ε: dicta haud dubitanda, Verg. A. 3, 170. — (δ) With an *interrog. pron.* (good prose, but rare): ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 29: non dubito, quid nobis agendum putes, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2; id. Fam. 11, 17, 2; 15, 9; Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 10: cur dubitas, quid de re publica sentias? Cic. Rep. 1, 38 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 3, 17 *fin.*; id. de Imp. Pomp. 16 *fin.*—(ε) With *interrog. particles* (very freq. and class.): si me non improbissime tractasset, dubitassem fortasse utrum, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 15, 1: desinite dubitare, utrum sit utilius, etc. ... an, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89; cf. *impers.*, id. Att. 4, 15, 7; Liv. 5, 3: honestumne factu sit an turpe dubitant, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: dubitavi, hos homines emerem, an non emerem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 95; cf. Sall. J. 74, 2; Hor. C. 1, 12, 35: recte necne, etc., id. Ep. 2, 1, 80: licet et dubitare num quid nos fugerit, Quint. 6, 1, 3: dubito, num, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 1; Tac. H. 2, 37; de L. Bruto fortasse dubitarim, an, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50 et saep.—Cf. respecting the expression dubito an, the art. an, II., and Zumpt, Gramm. § 354.—Poet. in *pass.* (cf. supra, γ): an dea sim, dubitor, Ov. M. 6, 208.—(ζ) Non dubito, *quin* (very freq. and class.): non hercle dubito, quin tibi ingenio nemo praestiterit, Cic. Rep. 1, 23; id. Div. 1, 57, 129; id. de Sen. 10, 31; id. Att. 6, 2, 3; id. Fam. 13, 73 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 1, 40: numquid tu dubitas quin ego nunc perpetuo perierim? *Have you a doubt?* etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 4; 1, 31, 15; Quint. 12, 1, 42; Suet. Tib. 17; Ov. H. 17, 11; 245; id. Tr. 5, 7, 59 et saep.; cf. *pass. impers.*: dubitari (non) potest, quin, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 23 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 2, 9; Quint. 10, 2, 1: dubitari potest quin usque eo eicienda sit, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 1: illud cave dubites, quin, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6; quid dubitas, quin sit, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 42; so in an interrog., id. Poen. 1, 1, 55; 4, 2, 59; Quint. 7, 6, 10; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8.—(η) With *acc.* and *inf.* (freq. only since the Aug. period, and in gen. only negatively; not found in Plaut., Ter., or Cic.; but usual in Nepos): neque humorem dubitavi aurasque perire, Lucr. 5, 249: gratos tibi esse qui de me rumores afferuntur, non dubito, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2 (cf., on the contrary, § 7: noli dubitare, quin te sublevaturus sim): ignorabant aut dubitabant animas hominum immortales esse, Lact. 6, 3, 5: non dubito, fore plerosque qui, etc., Nep. praef. § 1; id. Milt. 3, 6; id. Lys. 3, 5; id. Alcib. 9, 5; id. Ages. 3, 1; id. Eum. 2, 3; id. Hann. 11, 2; Liv. 2, 64; 22, 55 Drak. et saep.; Quint. 3, 7, 5; 5, 10, 76; 9, 4, 114; Suet. Claud. 35 et saep.; cf. in an interrog.: an est quisquam qui dubitet, tribunos offensos esse? Liv. 5, 3; so, quis dubitat, Quint. 9, 4, 18; 130; 10, 1, 81. —*Pass. impers.*: an dubitabitur, ibi partes oratoris esse praecipuas? id. prooem. § 12. —Affirm.: *piraticam* ut musicam, fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34.—**2.** Transf., of inan. and abstr. subjects, *to be uncertain, doubtful*: si tardior manus dubitet, Quint. 5, 10, 124: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, id. 10, 7, 22: aut vincere aut, si fortuna dubitabit (= adversabit), etc., Liv. 21, 44 *fin.*: nec mox fama dubitavit, cum. etc., Flor. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** Meton., *to reflect upon, to ponder, consider, deliberate*: in utramque partem cogitare, deliberare, etc. (very rare): haec dum dubitas, menses abierunt decem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 57: restat, judices, ut hoc dubitemus, uter, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: percipe porro, quid dubitem, Verg. A. 9, 191: dubitaverat Augustus Germanicum rei Romanae imponere, *had considered whether he should*, Tac. A. 4, 57.

II. *To waver* in coming to a conclusion, *to be irresolute; to hesitate, delay.* (α) With *inf.* (so most commonly): non dubi-

taverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; so with a negation, id. ib. 1, 15; id. Lael. 1; id. de Or. 1, 40 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 2: flumen transire, 6, 8, 1; id. B. C. 1, 71, 2; 2, 33, 2 and *fin.;* Verg. A. 7, 311; 8, 614 et saep.: quid dubitamus pultare atque huc evocare ambos foras? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; so in an interrog., id. Mil. 4, 2, 17; id. Ps. 2, 2, 30; id. Poen. 3, 5, 44; Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 4; Quint. 12, 5, 3; 12, 10, 63; Verg. A. 6, 807 al.—Very seldom affirmatively: quod ea illi nubere dubitabat, Sall. C. 15, 2: accusat fratrem, quod dubitet omnia quae ad beatam vitam pertineant ventre metiri, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: dubitat agnoscere matrem, Stat. Achill. 1, 250: si forte dubitaret quod afferretur accipere, Curt. 4, 5: isdem mandatum ut occiderent, si venire dubitaret, id. 10, 8.—Ellipt.: quod dubitas, ne feceris, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 5.—(β) Non dubito *quin* (rare in Cic. and Caes.): nemo dubitabat, quin, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13; id. Mil. 23, 63; id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: tum dubitandum non existimavit, quin proficisceretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 2, 5; id. B. C. 3, 71, 1; cf.: nolite dubitare, quin huic uni credatis omnia, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 68; and in an interrog.: dubitabitis, judices, quin? etc., id. Fl. 17, 40; id. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 49.—(γ) *Absol.* (rare): te neque umquam dubitasse, neque timuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 3: sed mora damnosa est, nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 377: quid igitur ego dubito? Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 283; so in an interrog., id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 3; Verg. A. 9, 12: magnitudine supplicii dubitantes cogit, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 9; id. ib. 7, 63, 3; Sall. C. 28, 1 al.: dubitantia lumina, *failing,* Sil. 10, 154. — Hence, **A. dŭbĭtanter,** *adv.* * **1.** *Doubtingly:* sine ulla affirmatione, dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.—**2.** *Hesitatingly, with hesitancy* (very rare): illum verecunde et dubitanter recepisse, Cic. Brut. 22, 87; cf. Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2.—**B. dŭbĭtātim,** *adv.* (i. q. dubitanter, 2.), *hesitatingly, with hesitation* (only in the foll. passages), Sisenn. ap. Non. 98, 33; so Cael. Ann. ib.

dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.* [for duhibius, duohabeo, held as two or double, i. e. doubtful; cf. dubito, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 1027]. **I.** *Moving in two directions alternately, vibrating to and fro, fluctuating* (cf. ambiguus, anceps, incertus, perplexus, duplex). **A.** Lit. (very rare): ut vas non quit constare, nisi humor Destitit in dubio fluctu jactarier intus, Lucr. 6, 556; cf.: fluctibus dubiis volvi coeptum est mare, Liv. 37, 16, 4.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** Trop., *vacillating in mind, uncertain.* **1.** *Act.* **a.** *Wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, dubious, uncertain,* = ambigens, haesitans, etc.: sin est is homo, anni multi me dubiam dant, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 17: quae res est, quae cujusquam animum in hac causa dubium facere possit? Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10.—With an *interrog. clause,* A. and S. Gr. § 213 R. 4 (1.): temptat dubiam mentem rationis egestas, ecquae nam fuerit mundi genitalis origo, Lucr. 5, 1211; cf.: equites procul visi ab dubiis, quinam essent, Liv. 4, 40: dubius sum, quid faciam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 40: dubius, unde rumperet silentium, id. Epod. 5, 85: spemque metumque inter dubii, seu vivere credant, Sive extrema pati, Verg. A. 1, 218; cf. Liv. 1, 42: Philippus non dubius, quin, etc., id. 31, 42: haud dubius quin, id. 42, 14; Curt. 5, 12.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* dictator minime dubius, bellum cum his populis Patres jussuros, Liv. 6, 14; so, haud dubius, id. 31, 24; Curt. 9, 7: nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, *well aware how hard it is,* Verg. G. 3, 289; so, dubius with the genitives animi, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 2: mentis, Ov. F. 6, 572: consilii, Just. 2, 13: sententiae, Liv. 33, 25 Drak.: salutis, Ov. M. 15, 438: vitae, id. Tr. 3, 3, 25: fati, Luc. 7, 611 al.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 437; A. and S. Gr. § 213 R. 1 (*a.*).—**b.** *Wavering in resolution, irresolute, undecided* (very rare): dubio atque haesitante Jugurtha incolumes transeunt, Sall. J. 107, 6; cf. hostes (opp. firmi), id. ib. 51 *fin.:* nutantes ac dubiae civitates, Suet. Caes. 4 *fin.:* quid faciat dubius, Ov. M. 8, 441.—Poet. transf.: cuspis, Sil. 4, 188. — **2.** *Pass., that is doubted of, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, undetermined* (so most freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): videsne igitur, quae dubia sint, ea sumi pro certis atque concessis? Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106; cf. id. ib. 2, 50 *fin.;* id. Fin. 4, 24, 67; id. de Or. 1, 20, 92; id. Mur. 32, 68; Quint. 3, 4, 8; 7, 8, 6: nihil aegrius est quam res secernere apertas Ab dubiis, Lucr. 4, 468 (cf. verba, *vague language,* opp. aperta, Quint. 7, 2, 48): jus, opp. certum, id. 12, 3, 6; opp. confessum, id. 7, 7, 7: in regno, ubi ne obscura quidem est aut dubia servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 31: dubium vel anceps genus causarum, Quint. 4, 1, 40; cf. id. 9. 2, 69: dubii variique casus, Auct. ap. Cic. Clu. 21, 58: et incerta societas, Suet. Aug. 17 et saep.: quia sciebam dubiam esse fortunam scenicam, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: salus (opp. aperta pernicies), Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: spes pacis, id. Att. 8, 13: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 6; cf.: victoria, praeda, laus, Sall. J. 85, 48: Marte, Vell. 2, 55, 3: spes armorum, id. 2, 71: discrimen pugnae, *indecisive,* Sil. 5, 519: proelia, Tac. G. 6: auctor, *unknown,* Ov. M. 12, 61 et saep.: an auspicia repetenda, ne quid dubiis diis agerem? i. e. *unassured of their favor,* Liv. 8, 32: dubii socii suspensaeque ex fortuna fidei (opp. fideles socii and certi hostes), id. 44, 18; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 5: Hispaniae, Tac. A. 3, 44; cf.: gens dubiae ad id voluntatis, Liv. 9, 15: lux, i. e. *morning twilight, dawn,* Ov. M. 11, 596: sidera, Juv. 5, 22; cf. nox, *evening twilight,* Ov. M. 4, 401: caelum, i. e. *over cast,* Verg. G. 1, 252: fulgor solis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 670; cf.: et quasi languidus dies, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 6: dubiâque tegens lanugine malas, i. e. *between down and a beard,* Ov. M. 9, 398; 13, 754; cf.: dubia lanuginis umbra, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cel. 42: vina, *not sure to ripen,* Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319: consilia, *wavering,* Tac. Agr. 18 et saep.: hunc annum sequitur annus haud dubiis consulibus (shortly thereafter the contrary: Papirius Semproniusque, quorum de consulatu dubitabatur), Liv. 4, 8; so, haud dubius praetor, id. 39, 39 *fin.:* haud dubii hostes, *open enemies,* id. 37, 49: haud dubii Galli (opp. degeneres, mixti, Gallograeci vere), id. 38, 17: cena dubia, see below, II.—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.* (α) (Non, haud) dubium est, *it is* (*not, not at all*) *doubtful, uncertain, undecided.* (αα) *Absol.:* si quid erit dubium, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 40: haud dubium id quidem est, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27; Ter. And. 2, 3, 25; cf. in the interrog.: o! dubiumne id est? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 49; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 46; id. Phorm. 5, 2, 9; and with the *dat.:* an dubium id tibi est? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 38; Cic. Fam. 4, 15.—(ββ) With *de:* de Pompeii exitu mihi dubium numquam fuit, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 5; so, de eorum jure, id. de Or. 1, 57: de re, Quint. 7, 3, 4; cf. id. 7, 6, 3.—(γγ) With an *interrog. clause:* illud dubium (est), ad id, quod summum bonum dicitis, ecquaenam fieri possit accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 12: hoc ergo, credo, dubium est, uter nostrum sit verecundior, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126: hoc enim dubium est, utrum . . . an, Quint. 6, 3, 83: Ambiorix copias suas judicione non conduxerit . . . an tempore exclusus, dubium est, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 1: an dubium vobis fuit inesse vis aliqua videretur necne? Cic. Caecin. 11, 31 et saep.—Since the Aug. per. freq. **dubium,** *absol.* and *adv.:* codicilli, dubium ad quem scripti, Quint. 7, 2, 52: quo postquam dubium pius an sceleratus, Orestes venerat, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 69; Suet. Caes. 58; id. Aug. 28; id. Tib. 10; Flor. 1, 1, 12; 2, 14, 3: Erechtheus, Justitiâ dubium validisne potentior armis, Ov. M. 6, 678; cf. id. Pont. 3, 1, 17: neque multo post exstincto Maximo, dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5; Flor. 1, 1, 8; 4, 2, 91 al.—(δδ) Non dubium est *quin* uxorem nolit filius, Ter. And. 1, 2, 1; id. Eun. 5, 6, 27; Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32; id. Att. 13, 45; Quint. 11, 2, 10 et saep.: haud dubium est, quin, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; 3, 2, 50; id. Ad. 5, 9, 19; and interrog., Quint. 3, 2, 1; 10, 1, 5.—(εε) With *acc.* and *inf.:* periisso me una haud dubium est, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 46; so Liv. 38, 6; Suet. Caes. 52 *fin.;* cf. interrog.: an dubium tibi est, eam esse hanc? Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 9.—Ellipt.: si exploratum tibi sit posse te, etc., non esse cunctandum: si dubium sit, non esse conandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5.—(β) Dubium habere, *to regard as uncertain, to doubt:* an tu dubium habebis, etiam sancte quom jurem tibi? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112: an dubium habetis, num obficere quid vobis possit? etc., Sall. H. Fragm. III. 61, 8 Dietsch; cf.: haec habere dubia, neque, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 9 *fin.*—(γ) In dubium: in dubium vocare, *to call in question,* Cic. de Or. 2, 34; cf.: illud me dixisse nemo vocabit in dubium, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 5. Vid. also under 3. b.: venire in dubium, Cic. Quint. 2; id. ib. 21, 67; Liv. 3, 13; cf.: alii non veniunt in dubium de voluntate, i. e. *there is no doubt what their wish is,* Cic. Att. 11, 15, 2. Vid. also under 3. b.—(δ) In dubio, *in doubt, in question, undetermined:* dum in dubio est animus, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; cf. Luc. 7, 247: in dubioque fuere utrorum ad regna cadendum esset, etc., Lucr. 3, 836; cf. id. 1085; Quint. 7, 9, 9: aestate potius quam hieme dandum, non est in dubio, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 59 et saep.: ut in dubio poneret, utrum . . . an, etc., Liv. 34, 5. Vid. also 3. b.—(ε) Sine dubio, *without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly* (very freq.; in Cic. more than twenty times; not in Caes. and Sall.): *Th.* Numquid dubitas quin? etc. *Gn.* Sine dubio, opinor, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2; 47; id. Cat. 2, 1; id. Balb. 24, 55; id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18; id. Off. 1, 29, 102; id. N. D. 1, 9, 23; id. Att. 1, 19, 2 et saep. Vid. the passages in Stuerenb. Cic. Off. p. 134 sq. Sometimes, esp. in Quint., with adversative particles: sed, verum, at, etc., *no doubt, doubtless . . . but, yet,* etc.: cum te togatis omnibus sine dubio anteferret . . . sed, etc.. Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 58; so with sed, id. de Or, 3, 57; Quint. 1, 6, 38; 5, 10, 53; 6, 3, 64; with sed tamen, id. 12, 6, 7; with tamen, id. 3, 8, 21; 5, 7, 28; 6, 4, 12; with verum, id. 8 prooem. § 33; with at, id. 8, 3, 67; with autem, id. 1, 6, 12 Spald.—(ζ) Procul dubio, *beyond question, undoubtedly* (very rare), Lucr. 3, 638; Liv. 39, 40 *fin.;* Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 187; and: dubio procul, Lucr. 1, 812; 2, 261.—**3.** Meton., like anceps (4), *doubtful, dubious,* i. e. *precarious, dangerous, critical, difficult* (freq. but mostly poet.): res dubias, egenas, inopiosas consili, *critical condition,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2; so, res, id. Capt. 2, 3, 46; id. Most. 5, 1, 1; Sall. C. 10, 2; 39, 3; id. J. 14, 5; Liv. 2, 50 *fin.;* Tac. A. 2, 62; Verg. A. 6, 196; 11, 445 al.; cf. pericla (with advorsae res), Lucr. 3, 55; 1076: tempora (opp. secunda), Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: mons erat ascensu dubius, Prop. 4, 4, 83; cf.: quae (loca) dubia nisu videbantur, Sall. J. 94, 2.—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.* (i. q. discrimen, II. B. 2, and periculum): mea quidem hercle certe in dubio vita est, *is in danger,* Ter. And. 2, 2, 10 Ruhnk.; Sall. C. 52, 6; cf. Ov. Am. 2, 13, 2: sese suas exercitusque fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 6; cf. Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: tua fama et gnatae vita in dubium veniet, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 35; Ov. H. 16, 138 Loers.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* hinc Italae gentes in dubiis responsa petunt, Verg. A. 7, 86: mens dubiis percussa pavet, Luc. 6, 596.

II. For the syn. varius, *manifold, various* (only in the foll. passages): o multimodis variûm et dubiûm et prosperûm copem diem, Pac. ap. Non. 84, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 115, ed. Rib.). And so prob. is to be explained dubia cena, *a multifarious, richly provided supper,* Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 28 (for the subjoined explanation of Terence: ubi tu dubites, quid sumas potissimum, is only outwardly adapted to the meaning of dubius); so, dubia cena, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77; and: fercula dubiae cenae, Aus. Mos. 102; Hier. Ep. 22, *no.* 16.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. (α) **dŭbĭe** (acc. to I. B. 1.), *doubtfully, dubiously* (not in Plaut., Ter., or Caes.): potest accidere, ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic. Div. 1, 55.—Esp. freq. (particularly since the Aug. per.) with negatives: haud (rarely non) dubie, *undoubtedly, indisputably, positively, certainly:* etsi non dubie mihi nuntiabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 1 (nowhere else as an *adv.* in Cic.): non dubie, Quint. 7, 2, 6; 9, 4, 67; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16; and with sed (cf. dubius, I. B. 2. b. ε), Quint. 11, 2, 1; so, too, nec dubie, Liv. 2, 23 *fin.;* Quint. 2, 14, 2; and with verum, id. 3, 4, 1; with sed, Tac. A. 4, 19 *fin.:* haud dubie jam vic-

tor, Sall. J. 102, 1 (cf. on the contrary in Cic.: *sine ulla dubitatione* hostis, Phil. 14, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 3, 38; Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5); so, haud dubie, Liv. 1, 9; 13; 3, 24; 38; 53; 4, 2; 23; 5, 10 *fin.*; 33 *fin.*; 49 *fin.* et saep. (about 70 times; see the passages in Stuerenb. Cic. Off. p. 138); Quint. 10, 1, 85; Tac. A. 2, 43; 88; id. H. 1, 7; 46; 72; 3, 86; 4, 27 *fin.*; 80; id. G. 28; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Calig. 9; id. Galb. 2; Vulg. Lev. 13, 43.—(β) **dubio** = dubie, App. M. 9, 2.

dŭcālis, e, *adj.* [dux], *of* or *belonging to a leader* or *commander* (post-class.): tunicae, Valer. Imp. ap. Vop. Aurel. 13.—*Adv.*: **dŭcālĭter,** *like a leader* or *general*: antecedere, Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

dŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a general, prince, chief* (post-class.): civitatis, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

* **dŭcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [ducator], *a female leader*: vitiorum iracundia, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14.

dŭcātus, ūs, *m.* [dux], *military leadership, command* = ἡγεμονία (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 19; Flor. 3, 21, 2; Just. 2, 15, 14; Vulg. Sirach, 7, 4: calculis omnibus ducatum latrones ei deferunt, App. M. 7, p. 191 *med.*—**II.** In gen., *guidance* (eccl. Lat.): caecus autem si caeco ducatum praestet, Vulg. Matt. 15, 14.—**III.** Transf., *authority*: quaerere a domino ducatum, Vulg. Sir. 7, 4 al.

dŭcēna, ae, *f.* [duceni], *the office of a* ducenarius, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 5.

dŭcēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing two hundred, of* or *relating to two hundred* (post-Aug.): pondera, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: procuratores, i. e. *who received a salary of* 200 sestertia, Suet. Claud. 24 (cf. Dio Cass. 53, 15): praefectus, Inscr. Orell. 3444; cf. ib. 946; 2648.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: ducenarii, Cod. Just. 10, 19, 1: judices, *petty judges* (chosen from persons possessed of 200 sestertia), Suet. Aug. 32.—*Subst.*: **dŭcēnārius,** ii, *m.*, in milit. lang., *the commander of* 200 *men*, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—**dŭcēnārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the office of a* ducenarius, i. q. ducena, Cod. Th. 1, 9, 1; App. M. 7, p. 190, 13.

dŭcēni, ae, a (*gen.* ducenûm, Sen. N. Q. 3, 7, 3; Liv. 7, 25; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4), *num. distr.*, *two hundred each, two hundred*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 40; Hirt. B. G. 8, 4; Liv. 9, 19; 40, 18; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28 et saep.

dŭcentēsĭma, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) [ducenti], *the two hundredth part*, as a tax; *one half per cent.*, Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Calig. 16.

dŭcenti, ae, a (*sing.* ducentum, Lucil. ap. Non. 493 *fin.*; Col. 5, 3, 7; *gen.* ducentûm, Liv. 32, 37 al.; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15: ducentarum, Nep. Them. 2, 5: -torum, Front. Aq. 7), *num.* [duo-centum], *two hundred.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 58; 4, 8, 27 et saep.—**II.** Transf., for *a large number* (indefinite), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10; Cat. 37, 7 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; 1, 10, 60; 1, 4, 9; 1, 6, 42 al.

dŭcentĭes or **-ĭens,** *adv. num.* [ducenti], *two hundred times.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 40; Cels. 2, 14 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., for *many times* indefinitely, Cat. 29, 15.

dŭcentum, v. ducenti.

dŭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [dux], *of* or *belonging to a leader* or *commander* (late Lat.): officium, Cod. Th. 15, 11, 2: apparitores, ib. 11, 25, 1: judicium, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 38.—*Subst.*: **ducianus,** i, *m.*, *a commander's servant*, Cod. Th. 7, 16, 3; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 8.

dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imp.* duc; but duce, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 18; id. Most. 1, 4, 11; id. Poen. 5, 4, 59; id. Rud. 2, 3, 55; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26.—*Perf. sync.*: duxti, Varr. ap. Non. 283, 32; Cat. 91, 9; Prop. 1, 3, 27), *v. a.* [cf. Goth. tiuh-an; O. H. Germ. zieh-an, to draw; Germ. -zog, in Herzog, commander, duke], *to lead, conduct, draw, bring forward*, in all senses; very freq. passing over into the signif. of the compounds abducere, deducere, adducere, producere, etc., and of the synonyms agere, trahere, movere, etc. (very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quo sequar? quo ducis nunc me? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 2: duc hos intro, id. Am. 2, 2, 224; id. Aul. 2, 6, 13: duc ac demonstra mihi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 36: suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi, Cic. Cat. 2, 10 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 5 *fin.* et saep.: (difficile iter) vix qua singuli carri ducerentur, id. ib. 1, 6, 1; cf. plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 34: aquam ducere, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.; so, aquam per fundum ejus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: spiritum naribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5: so, spiritum per siccas fauces, Sen. Ben. 3, 8; cf.: aërem spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 6 *fin.*: animam spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; and in gen.: spiritum, for *to live*, id. Fam. 10, 1; cf.: vitam et spiritum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: tura naribus, *to inhale*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 22: sucos nectaris, *to drink in full draughts, to quaff*, id. ib. 3, 3, 34; cf. pocula, id. ib. 1, 17, 22; and: Liberum, id. ib. 4, 12, 14.—Poet.: jucunda oblivia vitae (referring to the waters of Lethe), Hor. S. 2, 6, 62 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 714 sq.) et saep.: mucronem, *to draw from the scabbard*, Verg. A. 12, 378; cf.: ferrum vaginâ, Ov. F. 4, 929: ensem vagina, Sil. 8, 342; but: ensem duxerat faber, *had beaten out, forged*, Tib. 1, 3, 48: sortem, Cic. Div. 2, 33; Verg. A. 6, 22; hence, also transf. of that which is drawn by lot, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; id. Rep. 1, 34; Suet. Caes. 12; Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 28 al.: pondus aratri, *to draw*, Ov. M. 7, 119: remos, *to row*, id. ib. 1, 294; cf. id. ib. 4, 353: numerosa brachia, *in dancing*, id. Am. 2, 4, 29: lanas, *to spin*, id. ib. 4, 34; cf. stamina, id. ib. 4, 221: ubera, *to milk*, id. ib. 9, 358: frena manu, *to guide, govern*, id. ib. 15, 518: vela, *to haul* (= navigare), Prop. 1, 6, 2: manus, of swimming, id. 3, 20, 2: ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: os, *to draw awry, to make wry faces*, Cic. Or. 25 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 3, 101; cf. vultum, Ov. M. 2, 774; id. P. 4, 8, 13; Mart. 1, 41 et saep.: non equus impiger Curru ducet Achaico Victorem, *to draw along*, Hor. C. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 93.—*Absol.*: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, *to take to one's self, appropriate*, Sall. J. 41, 5.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To lead, conduct*, as a way or road: via ducit (te), in urbem? Verg. E. 9, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 5; Verg. A. 1, 401; Ov. F. 2, 679: Brundisium Minuci melius via ducat an Appi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 20: via ad undas, Ov. M. 3, 602: via ad infernas sedes, id. ib. 4, 433; cf.: iter ad urbem, id. ib. 437; Curt. 3, 28, 19; Sen. Prov. 6, 7; id. Vit. Beat. 1; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 111; Quint. 5, 9, 14; Liv. 5, 40, 8 al.—**2.** Se, in colloq. lang., *to betake one's self, go*: jam me ad regem recta ducam, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 8; id. Aul. 4, 8, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 11; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 7: Balbus duxit se a Gadibus, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1.—**3.** A legal t. t., *to take, lead away, drag, carry off* a person before court, to prison, to punishment, etc.: POST. DEINDE. MANVS. INIECTIO. ESTO. IN. IVS. DVCITO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; so, in jus, Liv. 2, 27: illos duci in carcerem jubent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30: aliquem in carcerem, Suet. Caes. 20: in vincula, id. ib. 79: ad mortem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; Nep. Phoc. 4, 3; and *absol.*: ducite, ubi capiat, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65; Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 14; Suet. Calig. 27; Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3 al.: NI. IVDICATVM. FACIT. AVT. QVIS. ENDO. EM. IVRE. VINDICIT. SECVM. DVCITO. VINCITO, etc., XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45: decreta ejus modi: SI PETIT DUCAS. C. Fufícium duci jussit petitorem, *to be imprisoned*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; so of a debtor (addictus) who is led off as a slave, Novat. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 87; Cic. Fl. 20 *fin.*; Liv. 6, 14 sq.; cf. id. 2, 23 *med.*; cf. prov.: stultitiast venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83.—**4.** Uxorem, *to lead a wife home*, i. e. *to marry*: bona uxor si ea deducta est, etc. . . . Verum egon eam ducam domum, Quae, etc.? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91: uxorem domum, id. Aul. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 68: filiam Orgetorigis in matrimonium, Caes. B. G. 1, 9, 3; cf. Liv. 4, 4: eum uxorem ducturum esse aliam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 105: uxorem (or aliquam, filiam alicujus, etc.), id. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Cas. prol. 69 et saep.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 128; 2, 1, 21 et saep.; Cic. Sest. 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4; id. B. C. 3, 110, 2; Verg. E. 8, 29; Vulg. Marc. 10, 11 et saep.—*Absol.*: si tu negaris ducere, Ter. And. 2, 3, 5; 2, 3, 9; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 76; Liv. 4, 4 al.: jugum ducere cum infidelibus, i. e. *to be yoked* in marriage, Vulg. 2 Cor. 6, 14.—Rarely for nubere: si ignorans statum Erotis ut liberum duxisti, isque postea servus est judicatus, etc., Imp. Antonin. ap. Cod. Just. 5, 18, 3.—In the comic poets, of taking home prostitutes, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 35; 4, 2, 44; id. Men. 1, 2, 15; id. Stich. 5, 4, 48; id. Truc. 3, 2, 10 et saep.—**5.** In milit. lang. **a.** Said of a commander, *to lead, to cause to move, to march* his army in any direction: locis apertis exercitum ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*; 1, 68, 1: exercitum ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos, id. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: exercitum in fines Suessionum, id. ib. 2, 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 3; 5, 18, 1: exercitum (legiones, etc.) in Bellovacos, id. ib. 2, 13, 1; 5, 24, 2 et saep.; cf. Tac. A. 2, 57: cohortes ad eam partem munitionum, quae, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 62, 2: exercitum Uticam, id. ib. 2, 26, 1: reliquas copias contra Labienum, id. B. G. 7, 61 *fin.* et saep.—In *pass.*, of the soldiers, *to march, move*: quam in partem aut quo consilio ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 2.—And in *act.*, *absol.*, of the general himself, *to march, move* (a favorite expression of Liv.; not in Caes. or Sall.): (Mettus) ducit, quam proxime ad hostem potest, Liv. 1, 23; 1, 27; 9, 35; 22, 18 et saep.—Hence, **b.** In gen., *to lead, command* an army or (more freq.) a division: qua in legatione duxit exercitum, Cic. Mur. 9, 20; so, exercitum, Nep. Eum. 13, 1; id. Epam. 7, 3: qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 6; 6, 38, 1; id. B. C. 3, 91, 1: ordinem, id. ib. 1, 13, 4; 3, 104, 3; Suet. Vesp. 1: partem exercitûs, Sall. J. 55, 4 et saep.—Rarely, *to lead* a division *in front, in advance*: consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat: post eas . . . inde, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 2; hence also, *to march in front, take the lead*, said of the division that forms the van: pars equitum et auxiliariae cohortes ducebant, mox prima legio, etc., Tac. A. 1, 51; cf. id. ib. 1, 64 *fin.*—(β) Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *to lead, to be leader, head, chief, first* in any thing: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 *fin.* Manut.; so, familiam, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30; id. Fin. 4, 16, 45: ordines, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: classem (discipulorum), Quint. 1, 2, 24 Spald.: funus, Hor. Epod. 8, 12: toros, Ov. F. 6, 668 et saep.—**c.** *To conduct* as prisoners in a triumph: per triumphum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67: in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139, v. triumphus.—**6.** With the accessory idea of creation, formation, *to produce, form, construct, make, fashion, shape, dispose* (cf.: struo, pono, condo, fundo): parietem per vestibulum alicujus, *to erect*, Cic. Mil. 27 *fin.*; cf. muros, Hor. C. 4, 6, 23: vallum ex castris ad aquam, Caes. B. C. 1, 73, 2: fossam, id. B. G. 7, 72, 1; 7, 73, 2: arcum, Ov. M. 3, 160: lateres de terra, Vitr. 2, 3: vivos vultus de marmore (with excudere spirantia aera), Verg. A. 6, 849; cf. id. ib. 7, 634; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240; Varr. ap. Non. 283, 32; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Quint. 10, 3, 18 Spald.; Juv. 7, 237; hence, poet. also: epos, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44: carmen, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 18; 3, 14, 32: versus, id. ib. 5, 12, 63 et saep.: liniam ex colore, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 81; Quint. 2, 6, 2; cf. orbem, id. 11, 3, 118: alvum, *to bring forth by clysters*, Cels. 2, 12; 4, 4 et saep.: alapam alicui, qs. *to fetch one a box on the ear*, Phaedr. 5, 3, 2; cf. colaphum, Quint. 6, 3, 83 Spald.: pugnum, Dig. 47, 10, 4 et saep.; so esp. of processions, dances, etc.: funus, Cic. Quint. 15 *fin.*; Ov. M. 14, 746; Verg. G. 4, 256; cf. exsequias, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: pompam, Ov. H. 12, 152; id. F. 6, 405; id. M. 13, 699: choros, Tib. 2, 1, 56; Hor. C. 1, 4, 5; 4, 7, 6 et saep.; cf. choreas, Ov. M. 8, 582; 14, 520.—**7.** *To receive, admit, take* any thing (not ante-Aug.): cicatricem, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 66; Liv. 29, 32, 12: rimam, Ov. M. 4, 65: situm, *to grow rusty*, Quint. 1, 2, 18: formam, Ov. M. 1, 402: colorem, id. ib. 3, 485; cf. pallorem, *to grow pale*, id. ib. 8, 760: nomina, Hor. C. 3, 27, 76: notam, id. ib. 4, 2, 59 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead, guide, draw, conduct*: progredimur quo ducit quemque voluntas, Lucr. 2, 258; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 27; 1, 6, 57: ad strepitum citharae cessatum ducere curam, id. ib. 1, 2, 31: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, id. C. 4, 8, 34; cf. Quint. 12, 1, 26: per quaedam parva sane ducant (futurum oratorem), id. 1, 10, 5; cf. id. 1, 1, 27; 1, 5, 58.—Prov.: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Sen. Ep. 107.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To draw, deduce,*

derive its origin or beginning from any thing: ab aliqua re totius vitae ducere exordium, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18; cf.: exordium a nostra persona, Quint. 3, 8, 8; 4, 1, 7: principium disputationis a principe investigandae veritatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 21 *fin.*: belli initium a fame, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 21: initia causasque omnium ex quatuor temporum mutationibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: originem ab Isocrate, Quint. 2, 15, 4; 1, 6, 38; Hor. C. 3, 17, 5 al.: ingressionem non ex oratoriis disputationibus, sed, etc., Cic. Or. 3, 11: honestum ab iis rebus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60; id. Or. 39, 135: nomen ex quo, id. Ac. 11, 41; cf.: nomen a Graeco, Quint. 1, 6, 3; 3, 7, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 66 et saep.; cf. also: utrumque (sc. amor et amicitia) ductum (al. dictum) est ab amando, Cic. Lael. 27; id. Fin. 2, 24, 78.—**2.** *To lead* a person, as regards his will or opinions, in any direction; *to move*, *incite*, *induce*, *allure*, in a good or bad sense (most freq. in the *pass.*): ita me ad credendum tua ducit oratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18: nos ducit scholarum consuetudo, Quint. 4, 2, 28; 5, 11, 19; cf. id. 9, 1, 21: ducit te species, Hor. S. 2, 2, 35 et saep.: declamatores quosdam perversa ducit ambitio, ut, etc., Quint. 10, 7, 21.—In the *pass.*: si quis statuarum honore aut gloria ducitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58 *fin.*: eloquentiae laude, id. Or. 32, 115: quaestu et lucro, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: hoc errore ut, etc., id. Off. 1, 41; cf.: litteris eorum et urbanitate, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6 et saep.—**b.** In a bad sense, *to cheat*, *deceive*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; id. Capt. 4, 2, 7; Ter. And. 4, 1, 20; id. Ph. 3, 2, 15; Prop. 2, 17, 1 (3, 8, 1 M.); Ov. H. 19, 13; id. M. 3, 587 (with decipere).—**3.** With regard to time, *to draw out*, *extend*, *protract*, *prolong*: bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4; id. B. C. 2, 18, 6; 2, 37, 5 sq.; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 22, 25 et saep.; cf.: bellum longius, Caes. B. C. 1, 64, 2; 3, 42, 3: bellum in hiemem, id. ib. 1, 61, 3: eam rem longius, id. B. G. 7, 11, 4; cf.: rem prope in noctem, id. B. C. 3, 51, 7: rem leniter, Liv. 3, 41 et saep. Also t r a n s f., of time itself: tempus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; Nep. Them. 7: diem ex die, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 4; and of persons who are *put off*, *delayed*: ubi se diutius duci intellexit, id. ib. 1, 16, 5.—Less freq. (mostly poet.), **b.** I n g e n., of time, *to pass*, *spend*, *enjoy*: aetatem in litteris, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 50; so, aetatem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 202: vitam, id. Epod. 17, 63; Sen. Ep. 45, 10; cf. Verg. A. 2, 641 (where, shortly before, vitam *producere*): noctes, Prop. 1, 11, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13: somnos, Verg. A. 4, 560.—**4.** In mercant. lang., *to calculate*, *compute*, *reckon*: age nunc summam sumptus duc, Lucil. ap. Non. 283, 30: minimum ut sequamur, quoniam XC. medimnûm milia duximus, accedant eo, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49; id. Att. 6, 1, 5 and 16; 6, 2, 7; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11; Gell. 1, 20, 5.—**b.** Transf. beyond the mercant. sphere. (*a*) Rationem alicujus, *to consider*, *calculate*, *care for one's advantage* or *interest* (a favorite expression of Cicero): duxi meam rationem, quam tibi facile me probaturum arbitrabar, Cic. Att. 8, 11 D, § 7; so, suam quoque rationem, *to have respect to one's own advantage*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48; and: non minorem aratorum quam populi rationem, Suet. Aug. 42 *fin.*: salutis meae rationem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: rationem officii, non commodi, id. Sest. 10, 23; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: unius cujusque temporis ducta ratio est, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 16: rationem officii atque existimationis, id. Quint. 16, 53.—(*β*) I n g e n., *to reckon*, *consider*, *hold*, *account*, *esteem as* any thing (cf. aestimo and existimo; very freq. in prose and poetry): parvi id ducebat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: pro nihilo aliquid, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 85; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 16 *fin.*; id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: ea pro falsis ducit, Sall. C. 3, 2; cf.: innocentiam pro malevolentia, id. ib. 12, 1: vos eritis judices, Laudin' an vitio duci id factum oportuit, Ter. Ad. prol. 5; so, aliquid honori, Sall. J. 11, 3: aliquid laudi, Nep. praef. § 4: aliquem despicatui, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nihil praeter virtutem in bonis ducere (for which, shortly after, in bonis *habere* = numerare), Cic. Fin. 3, 3; aliquem in numero hostium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 1; cf. ib. 6, 23, 8; without *in*, ib. 6, 21, 2; cf.: aliquem loco affinium, Sall. J. 14, 1 Kritz. *N. cr.*: aliquid testimonii loco, Quint. 5, 9, 10: tutelae nostrae duximus, cum Africo bello urgerentur, Liv. 21, 41; cf.: officii duxit exorare filiae patrem, etc., Suet. Tib. 11: faceret, quod e republica fideque sua duceret, id. ib. 25, 7 et saep.: malum cum amici tuum ducis malum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 48; cf.: Archytas iracundiam seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38: eorum, quos idoneos ducebat, consilium habet, Sall. J. 62, 4: nil rectum nisi quod placuit sibi ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: sic equidem ducebam animo rebarque futurum, Verg. A. 6, 690: ut omnia tua in te posita esse ducas humanosque casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Lael. 2, 7, 19 *fin.*; id. Rep. 1, 2; 1, 17; 1, 38; 3, 9 (three times); Sall. J. 93, 5; Liv. 22, 14, 6; 22, 59, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 2; 4, 30, 2; 6, 18 et saep.—Here too probably belongs the much disputed passage: ludos et inania honoris medio rationis atque abundantiae duxit (= *ludos* publicos cum aliis rebus quae ad inania honoris pertinent, duxit, i. e. existimavit habendos et ponendos in *medio rationis* atque abundantiae, ut inter rationem, quae plane spernit inania, et abundantiam, quae eadem ostentat, media via incederet), *he thought right to manage them in a middle course between reason and profusion*, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*, v. Dübner and Orell. ad h. l.

* **ductābĭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [ducto], *aptness to be duped*, Att. ap. Non. 150, 13.

ductārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for drawing*: funis, perh. only Vitr. 10, 2; 3 and 5.

ductĭlis, e, *adj.* [duco], *that may be led*, *guided*, or *conducted* (post-Aug. and rare): scena, *movable*, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 24: flumen aquae riguae, i. e. *a canal*, Mart. 12, 31, 2: aes, i. e. *that may be hammered out thin*, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94 sq.; cf. aurum, Vulg. Num. 8, 4.

ductim, *adv.* [id.], *by drawing* (very rare): major pars operis in vinea ductim, potius quam caesim facienda est (for which, shortly after: ductu falcis, non ictu), Col. 4, 25, 2: invergere in me liquores, *in good draughts*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 13 (cf.: pocula *duces* Lesbii, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21).

ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a leading*, *a leading off* or *away* (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): aquarum, Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 19: alvi, Cels. 2, 12; 4, 24 *fin.*: ut ducere quis posset eos in quos habet jus ductionis, Dig. 43, 30, 3, § 1.

ductĭto, āvi, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to lead*, *to lead with one* (a Plautin. word). **I.** P r o p. **A.** I n g e n., Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 26.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *to lead home* a wife, *to marry*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 60.—**II.** T r o p., *to deceive*: ego follitim ductitabo, Plaut. Epid. 3, 2, 15.

ducto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to lead* or *draw*, *conduct* (very freq. in Plaut.; elsewh. perh. only in Ter., Sall., and once in Tac.; not in Cic., Caes., or the Aug. authors). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: aliquem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 158: restim ductans, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk.: exercitum per saltuosa loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; so, exercitum, id. C. 11, 5; 17, 7; id. J. 70, 2; * Tac. H. 2, 100; cf.: equites in exercitu, Sall. C. 19, 3; Amm. 14, 10, 11 (acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 44, this phraseology was regarded by many as indelicate, prob. on account of the foll. signif. of the word ducto).—**B.** I n p a r t i c.: aliquam, *to take home*, *take to one's self* a concubine, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 12 sq.; id. Men. 4, 3, 20; id. Poen. 4, 2, 46; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 15.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To deceive*, *delude*, *cheat*: nil moror ductarier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159: qui me ductavit dolis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 109.—**B.** *To charm*, *allure*: set me Apollo ipsus delectat ductat Delficus, Enn. ap. Non. 97, 32 (Trag. v. 390 Vahl.): meretrices eum labiis ductant, id. Mil. 2, 1, 15.—(But in Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 85, the correct reading is duco, not ducto, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

ductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a leader*, *commander*, *chief*, *general* (class.; a favorite word of Vergil, used by him more than 20 times; cf.: dux, imperator, princeps, praetor, praefectus, etc.): exercitus, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 37; Liv. 1, 28: itineris, *a guide*, id. 7, 41; 10, 21 *fin.*; Verg. A. 2, 14; 8, 6; 129 et saep.; cf. apum (in their battles), id. G. 4, 88; of the leaders in warlike games, id. A. 5, 133; 249; Suet. Tib. 6: classis, *a pilot*, Verg. A. 6, 334; Ov. M. 12, 574: aquarum Tibris, *the king of rivers*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 112.—**II.** *One who extends*, *draws out*: ferreus, poet. for *iron-worker*, Auct. Priap. 32, 13; cf. Vulg. Num. 10, 31.

ductrix, īcis, *f.* [ductor], *a female chief*, *a general*: Penthesilea, Dar. Phryg. 36.

1. ductus, a, um, *Part.*, from duco.

2. ductus, ūs, *m.* [duco], *a leading*, *conducting* (class.). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: aquarum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; id. Leg. 2, 1, 2; cf. the work of Frontinus: De aquaeductibus; in this sense also simply ductus, id. ib. 5 sq.: aequali ductu porticus, *a line*, *row*, Lucr. 4, 426: muri, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: litterarum, *form*, *shape*, Quint. 1, 1, 25; 10, 2, 2; Plin. 8, 3, 3, § 6: oris (with vultus), *lineaments*, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47: liniarum, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *military lead*, *conduct*, *generalship*, *command*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 21; id. Fam. 3, 11, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 2; id. B. C. 1, 7, 6; Vell. 2, 78; 115; Tac. Agr. 5; Suet. Vesp. 4 al.; freq. connected with auspicium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 41; Liv. 5, 46; 8, 31; 28, 38; Inscr. Orell. 563 al.; sometimes also opp. to auspicium, as the supreme command, Tac. A. 2, 41; Curt. 6, 3; Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnk.—**II.** T r o p., of discourse. **A.** *Connection*, *structure* of a play, Quint. 4, 2, 53.—**B.** *A period*, Quint. 9, 4, 30 Spald.

dūdum, *adv. temp.* [diu-dum, it is some time since; cf. Don. Ter. And. 3, 4, 3; Prisc. p. 1018 P. Hence]. **I.** *A short time ago*, *a little while ago* (in Plaut. and Ter. freq., and repeatedly in Cicero's philos. writings and letters, and in Vergil; elsewh., except in the compound jamdudum, very rare; not in Caes.; cf. also diu, pridem): quid ille revortitur, qui dudum properare se aibat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 29; 1, 1, 231; 2, 1, 73; 3, 2, 35; id. Trin. 2, 4, 29 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 4, 12; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 34 et saep.; Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76; id. de Or. 2, 65, 262; id. Att. 11, 24; Verg. A. 5, 650; Stat. Th. 1, 670.—**B.** *Before*, *formerly*. **a.** Opp. nunc: nunc assentatrix scelesta est, dudum adversatrix erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; id. Men. 5, 5, 33; 5, 1, 29: etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguom hoc mihi, nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26 al.; id. And. 4, 1, 29; 5, 1, 5; id. Eun. 4, 4, 16; Cic. Brut. 36, 138; Verg. A. 2, 726; 12, 632.—**b.** Opp. nunc demum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 78; cf. id. Epid. 3, 4, 22; id. Mil. 2, 4, 52.—**c.** Without such oppos. particles, Plaut. Epid. 5, 1, 54; id. Truc. 4, 3, 29; Ter. Ph. 2, 4, 19; Cic. Brut. 72, 252; Verg. A. 10, 599: quid tu me sic salutas, quasi dudum non videris, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 52 (dub. Ussing ad loc.).—**C.** In Plaut. connected with *ut* or *cum*, to denote immediately past or present time, *just as*: nam ut dudum hinc abii, accessi ad adolescentes in foro, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 18; cf. id. Aul. 4, 8, 5; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 33: scilicet qui dudum tecum venit, cum pallam mihi Detulisti, *just now*, id. Men. 2, 3, 41; cf. ib. 5, 1, 1.—Less freq. without these conjunctions: is se ad portum dixerat Ire dudum, *just now*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 135, ed. Ritschl.—**II.** To designate a remoter past, only in two combinations. **1.** Haud dudum, *not long ago*, i. e. *just now*, = modo: *To.* E Persia ad me allatae modo sunt istae, a meo domino. *Do.* Quando? *To.* Haud dudum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 29.—**2.** Quam dudum, *how long*: vide quam dudum hic asto et pulto! id. Stich. 2, 1, 38; Ter. And. 5, 2, 9; id. Eun. 4, 4, 30: *Al.* Qui non abiisti, ita ut dudum dixeras? *Am.* Dudum? Quam dudum istuc factum'st? *Al.* Temptas; jam dudum, modo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 59.

dŭella, ae, *f.* [duo], *a Roman weight* = two sextulae, or *the third part of an* uncia, Rhemn. Fann. de Pond. 23; Isid. Or. 16, 25.

dŭellātor, dŭellĭcus, v. bell.

* **dŭellis**, is, *m.* [duellum = bellum], *a warrior*, Arn. 1, p. 10.

Dŭellĭus (in MSS. and inscrr. also written **Dŭilius** and **Duillius**), a, um [duellum = bellum; cf. Cic. Or. 45, 153; Quint. 1, 4, 15], *a Roman gens*; esp., **1.** C., *the famous conqueror of the Carthaginians, in honor of whom the* Columna rostrata *was erected*, 493 A.U.C., Cic. Rep. 1, 1; id. de Sen. 13, 44; id. N. D. 2, 66; id. Planc. 25;

Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192; Sil. 6, 665; cf. Inscr. Orell. 549.—**2.** M., *a tribune of the people*, A. U. C. 283, Liv. 2, 55 al.

Dŭellōna, v. Bellona.

dŭellum, v. bellum.

‡ **dŭĭcensus** dicebatur cum altero, id est, cum filio census, Paul. ex. Fest. p. 66, 14 Müll. [duis = bis and censeo].

‡ **duidens,** v. bidens, II. b.

Dŭīlĭus or **Dŭillĭus,** v. Duellius.

dŭim, v. do *init.*

dŭis, 1. *verb.*, v. do *init.*—**2.** *Num.*, v. bis *init.*

dŭītae, ārum, *m.* [duo], *heretics who believed in two gods*, Prud. Hamart. praef. 37.

dŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the state of being two, duality*, Dig. 50, 16, 242, § 3; δυάς, duitas, Gloss.

duĭtor, v. do *init.*

dulcăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-acidus], *of a sourish-sweet flavor* (late Lat.): liquor, Seren. Sammon. 11, 151; 32, 607.

* **dulcātor,** ōris, *m.* [dulco], *a sweetener:* fontis amari, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 237.

dulce, *adv.*, *sweetly, pleasantly*, v. dulcis, *fin.* (β).

dulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis], *sweetness.* **I.** Lit., *a sweet taste* (rare): radix amara cum quadam dulcedine, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66; Vulg. Exod. 15, 25.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Trop., *pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness, charm:* nimia aquarum, Lucr. 6, 1266; cf.: frugum et vini, Liv. 5, 33: vini, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 137: aut aliquem fructum capiant dulcedinis almae (shortly before opp. dolor), Lucr. 2, 971; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 13; 2, 34, 114; id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.;* Verg. G. 1, 412; 4, 55: honoris et pecuniae, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: avium (*genit. obj.*), Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 70: agrariae legis, Liv. 2, 42: potestatis ejus, id. 5, 6 *fin.:* vitae, Cels. 6, 6: orationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf. vocis, Ov. M. 1, 709: gloriae, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: iracundiae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.;* cf. irae, Liv. 9, 14 *fin.:* otii, Tac. A. 1, 2: amoris, Verg. A. 11, 538 et saep.: plebeios creandi, Liv. 5, 13; cf. praedandi, id. 6, 41 *fin.:* scabendi, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 90: furandi, id. 8, 57, 82, § 222 al.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 7 praef.

dulcesco, dulcui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become sweet*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; 31, 7, 41, § 70; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 23.

dulcia, ōrum, v. dulcis, I. B.

dulcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcia], *of confections, making sweetmeats:* vascula, *to hold* confections, Inscr. Orell. 114.—**II.** Esp. of persons: pistor, *a confectioner, pastry-cook*, Mart. 14, 222 *in lemm.;* App. M. 10, p. 244, 30.—Hence, *subst.*, **dulciarius,** ii, *m.*, *a pastry-cook*, Lampr. Heliog. 27; Treb. Claud. 14; Veg. Mil. 1, 7.

dulcĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [dulcis], *sweetish* (very rare): potio, * Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46; caseus, as a term of endearment, * Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 179.

dulcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [dulcis-fero], *containing sweetness, sweet* (very rare): ficus, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (v. 71 Vahl.): cantharus, * Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 17.

dulcĭfĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [dulcis-facio], *to sweeten:* oratio jejunium dulcificat, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. Dub. 6.

dulcĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-loquor], *sweetly speaking* (late Lat. and rare): calami, Aus. Idyll. 20, 4: ars Orphei, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

dulcĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis], *sweetly modulated* (late Lat.): psalmi, Prud. Psych. 664.

dulcinervis, e, *adj.* [dulcis-nervus], *sweetly-stringed* (late Lat.): arcus, Mart. Capt. 9, § 917.

* **dulcĭŏla,** ōrum, *n. dim.* [dulcis], *little sugar-cakes:* mellita, App. M. 4, p. 115, 12.

* **dulcĭŏrĕlŏcus,** a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-os-loquor], *speaking with a sweet mouth*, an epithet of Nestor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.

dulcis, e, *adj.* [from gulcis, by dissimilation; cf. ten-ebrae from root *tam-;* root in Sanscr. gul-jam, sweetness; Gr. γλυκύς, γλυκερός, sweet], *sweet* (very freq.; cf.: suavis, venustus, jucundus, gratus, acceptus, amoenus, etc.). **I.** Lit., opp. amarus: (animal) sentit et dulcia et amara, Cic. N. D. 3, 13; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72: mel, id. Asin. 3, 3, 24; id. Truc. 2, 4, 20; cf.: liquor mellis, Lucr. 1, 938; 4, 13: aqua, id. 6, 890: poma, id. 5, 1377; Hor. S. 2, 5, 12: vinum, id. C. 3, 12, 1; cf. merum, id. ib. 3, 13, 2: dolium, id. Epod. 2, 47: olivum, id. S. 2, 4, 64: sapor, id. C. 3, 1, 19 et saep.—*Comp.:* uva, Ov. M. 13, 795.—*Sup.:* panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 92 et saep.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.* and heterocl., **dulcia,** ōrum, *n.*, *sweet cakes, honey-cakes, sugar-cakes* (late Lat.), Vop. Tac. 6; Lampr. Heliog. 26; 31; Prud. Psych. 429.—**II.** Trop., *agreeable, delightful, pleasant, charming, soft, flattering.* **A.** In gen.: dulcia atque amara apud te sum elocutus omnia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 61; id. Truc. 1, 2, 78: vita, Lucr. 2, 997; cf. lumina vitae, id. 5, 989: solacia, vitae, id. 5, 21: orator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; cf. of orators or writers, Quint. 10, 1, 77; 73; 12, 10, 44; cf. also: non quo ea (oratione) Laelii quicquam sit dulcius, Cic. Brut. 21, 83: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: carmen, id. 12, 10, 33: poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99 et saep.: nomen libertatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63; cf. id. Att. 15, 13, 3: auditu nomen, Liv. 24, 21, 3: amores, Hor. C. 1, 9, 15: otium, id. Epod. 1, 8: fortuna, id. C. 1, 37, 11: dulce et decorum est pro patria mori, Hor. C. 3, 2, 13.—With *dat.:* mensae dulcis herili canis, Val. Fl. 7, 130.—Prov.: dulce etiam fugias, fieri quod amarum potest, Pub. Syr. 144 Rib.—*Sup.:* epistola, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 4: quod in amicissimo quoque dulcissimum est, id. Lael. 23 *fin.* al.—**B.** In partic. of friends, lovers, etc., *friendly, pleasant, agreeable, charming, kind, dear:* amici (opp. acerbi inimici), Cic. Lael. 24 *fin.;* cf.: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. ib. 18 *fin.:* liberi, Hor. Epod. 2, 40; cf. nata, id. S. 2, 3, 199: alumnus, id. C. 3, 23, 7; id. Ep. 1, 4, 8.—Hence, in addressing a person: optime et dulcissime frater, Cic. Leg. 3, 11; cf.: dulcissime Attice, id. Att. 6, 2, 9: mi dulcissime Tiro, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: dulcis amice, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: dulce decus meum, id. C. 1, 1, 2.—*Absol.:* quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to II.), *agreeably, delightfully.* (α) **dulcĭter,** Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Quint. 1, 10, 24; 4, 2, 62; 9, 4, 14; 12, 10, 71.—(β) **dulce,** Cat. 51, 5; Hor. C. 1, 22, 23; 24; id. Ep. 1, 7, 27; Stat. S. 3, 4, 8; id. Th. 4, 274.—**b.** *Comp.:* dulcius spirare, Quint. 12, 10, 27; Prop. 1, 2, 14.—**c.** *Sup.:* dulcissime scripta, Cic. Brut. 19, 77.

dulcĭsŏnōrus, a, am, *adj.* [dulcis-sonorus], *sweetly sounding:* res, Serv. Centim. p. 24 Santen. (p. 467, 17 Keil).

dulcĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [dulcis-sonus], *sweetly sounding:* murmur, Sid. Carm. 6, 5; Cassiod. in Psalt. praef.

dulcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [dulcis], *sweetness, pleasantness* (ante- and post-classical). **I.** Lit.: fici, App. de Mundo, 74, 34.—**II.** Trop.: conspirantis animae, Att. ap. Non. 96, 27 (Trag. v. 640 Rib.): tanta, Caecil. ap. Non. ib. (Com. v. 218 Rib.).

dulcĭter, *adv.*, v. dulcis, *fin.* (α).

dulcĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [dulcis], *sweetness* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: gustatus, qui dulcitudine praeter ceteros sensus commovetur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99.—**II.** Trop., *pleasantness, agreeableness, charm:* usurarum, Dig. 42, 8, 10, § 10: CVM QVA VIXIT ANNIS XIII. CVM MAGNA DVLCITVDINE, *in great tenderness* (acc. to dulcis, II. B.), Inscr. Grut. 752, 3; so Inscr. Fabr. 250, 4.

dulco, ātus, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to sweeten* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 4; id. Carm. 2, 105.

dulcor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *sweetness* (cf. the opp. amaror; late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1. 6; 3, 5; Vulg. Sirach, 11, 3 al.

dulcōro, āre, 1, *v. a.* [dulcor], *to sweeten* (late Lat.): amaritudinem, Hier. Ep. 22, 9; id. ib. 69, 9: animam, Vulg. Prov. 27, 9: mare mortuum et amaras aquas, Hier. ap. Psa. 76.—Hence, *P. a.:* **dulcōrātus,** a, um, *sweetened*, Plin. Val. 1, 2 al.

Dulgĭbīni, ōrum, *m.* (Δουλγούμνιοι), Ptol., *a Germanic tribe on the banks of the Weser*, in the present Lippe-Detmold, Paderborn, and Pyrmont, Tac. G. 34.

† **dūlĭce,** *adv.*, = δουλικῶς, *in the manner of a slave, servilely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58.

Dūlĭchĭum, ii, *n.* (Δουλίχιον Hom., Δολίχαι Strab.), *an island of the Ionian Sea, southeast of Ithaca, belonging to the kingdom of Ulysses*, perhaps one of the Echinades, but its situation is uncertain, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Verg. A. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67; called also **Dūlĭchĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. insula), Prop. 2, 14, 4 (3, 6, 4 M.).—Hence, **II. Dūlĭchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Dulichium*, or poet., *of Ulysses.*—So, dux, i. e. *Ulysses*, Ov. M. 14, 226; id. R. Am. 272; cf. juvenis, Prop. 2, 21, 13 (3, 14, 13 M.): vertex, *the head of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 107: portus, id. ib. 13, 711: rates, Verg. E. 6, 76: Irus, Prop. 3, 5, 17 (4, 4, 17 M.): manus, Ov. M. 13, 425: palatum, i. e. *of the companions of Ulysses*, id. Tr. 4, 1, 31: proci, i. e. *of Penelope*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 58; cf. Ov. H. 1, 87.

Dūlŏrestes, is (**Dolorestes**), *m.*, *the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius*, Prisc. 668 P. v. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 91 sq. and 364.

dum, *conj.* [for dium, acc. from dius; cf. diu, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 856], denotes the temporal relation of two actions to each other, **I.** As contemporaneous, or, **II.** As in immediate succession, so that with the commencement of one action the other ceases. **I.** As contemporaneous. **A.** Without respect to the limits of the two actions, *while, whilst, during the time in which.* **1.** In gen., construed with the indicative, except in *oratio obliqua*, where the subjunctive was sometimes used. In Aug. poets and late prose the subjunctive often stands in *oratio directa*, v. the following). (α) *Indic. praes.:* dum cum hac usuraria Uxore mihi nunc morigero, haec curata sint Fac sis, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 25; so id. Aul. 4, 2, 14; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11; Cic. Clu. 32 *fin.;* Verg. E. 3, 75; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 190 et saep.—In the *praes. histor.:* dum haec loquimur, interea loci ad macellum ubi advenimus, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15; id. Div. in Caec. 17, 56: dum haec geruntur, Caesari nuntiatum est, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 1; cf. these forms of transition, id. ib. 3, 17, 1; 4, 32, 1; 4, 34, 3; 5, 22, 1; 6, 7, 1; 7, 57, 1; id. B. C. 1, 56, 1; 2, 1, 1 et saep. dum ea conquiruntur et conferuntur, nocte intermissa circiter hominum milia VI ad Rhenum contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 37, 1; id. ib. 1, 36, 1; Liv. 21, 7, 1; Verg. G. 4, 559.—In the *imperf.:* dum haec in Appulia gerebantur, Samnites . . . urbem non tenuerunt, Liv. 10, 36 *fin.;* 21, 53; 41, 14; Nep. Hann. 2, 4; Tac. Agr. 41; cf.: dum is in aliis rebus erat occupatus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91.—In the *fut.:* nunc animum advortite Dum argumentum hujus eloquar comoediae, Plaut. Am. prol. 96.—In the *perf.:* dum Cyri et Alexandri similis esse voluit, Crassorum inventus est dissimillimus, Cic. Brut. 81, 292; so id. Mur. 27, 55; id. Fin. 2, 13; id. Phil. 14, 12, 33; id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Nep. Reg. 2, 2 al.—In the *pluperf.:* dum in unam partem oculos animosque hostium certamen averterat, pluribus locis scalis capitur murus, Liv. 32, 24.—In the *fut. perf.:* bellum ingens geret Italia . . . Tertia dum Latio regnantem viderit aestas, Verg. A. 1, 265.—Prov.: dum loqueris, i. e. *this instant*, Petr. 99.—In the *oratio obliqua:* dic, hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Dum sanctis patriae legibus obsequimur, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; Liv. 2, 57; 26, 16; Tac. A. 15, 59; id. H. 1, 33; Ov. M. 4, 776 et saep.—(β) *Subj.* In *oratio obliqua:* dixisti, dum Planci in me meritum verbis extollerem, me arcem facere e cloaca, Cic. Planc. 40; so id. de Or. 1, 41 *fin.;* id. Mur. 24; id. Att. 5, 17, 3; Sall. C. 7, 6; Tac. H. 4, 17 *fin.* al.—In *oratio recta:* o quotiens ausae, caneret dum valle sub alta, Rumpere mugitu carmina docta boves, Tib. 2, 3, 19: dum intentus in eum se rex totus averteret, etc., Liv. 1, 40, 7: dum ea in Samnio gererentur, id. 10, 18, 1; Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 2; Verg. G. 4, 457; Mart. 1, 22, 1; Hirt. B. Hisp. 23; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 35; id. Caes. 39; Hyg. Fab. 12 al.—**b.** When the principal action is an immediate and sudden sequence of that described in

the clause with dum, subito or repente is often used in the principal clause: dum tempus teritur, repente milites, etc., Liv. 29, 9, 5: dum advenientes filia interrogat, repente in osculis, etc. Suet. Aug. 99: dum Appium orno, subito sum factus accusatoris ejus socer, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; Hirt. B. Afr. 61.—**c.** When the actions are simply presented as contemporaneous, interea, jam or interea jam is often used in the principal clause: dum haec mecum reputo, accersitur lavatum interea virgo, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 44; Cic. Quint. 6, 28: dum ea Romani parant, jam Saguntum oppugnabatur, Liv. 21, 7, 1; cf. also: dum . . . interim, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 8; id. Men. 1, 3, 31; Liv. 21, 47, 7 al.—**2.** Esp., of duration in the present, *now, yet.* **a.** In combination with etiam primum, and esp. freq. with the negations non, nec, ne, haud, nihil, nullus, nemo, v. h vv.—**b.** Colloq., as an enclitic with imperatives and interjections (by some separately written ades dum, abi dum, etc., but v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. p. 567 sq.), orig. acc. of time, *a moment, a second, a little*: Sosia adesdum, paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2: abidum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 8: circumspicedum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109: dicdum, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 5: facitodum, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 39: iteradum, Poëta ap. Cic. Att. 14, 14: jubedum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 7: manedum, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: memoradum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 103: tacedum, id. Men. 2, 2, 73: tangedum, id. Rud. 3, 5, 5 al.: agedum (most freq.), id. Am. 2, 2, 151; 5, 1, 29; id. As. 4, 1, 1; 5, 1, 1 et saep. (for which, agidum, id. Trin. 2, 2, 89 Ritschl ad loc.); Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 69; id. Hec. 3, 1, 35; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 1; Cic. Sull. 26; Liv. 7, 9; 9, 16 al.; Cat. 63, 78; Stat. Th. 7, 126 al.: agitedum, Liv. 3, 62 Drak.; 5, 52; 7, 34 *fin.*: cedodum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15: ehodum, id. And. 1, 2, 13; 2, 1, 24; 3, 5, 10; id. Eun. 2, 3, 68; also in Plaut. in enumerations: primumdum (= Gr. πρῶτον μέν), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 26; id. Most. 2, 1, 53; id. Trin. 1, 2, 61 al.—**B.** With respect to the temporal limit of both actions, i. q. tamdiu quam or usque eo, *as long as, while.* **1.** Lit. (with *indic.* when the duration of the action in the principal clause is alone implied, except in the oratio obliqua).—In *praes.*: bene factum a vobis, dum vivitis, non abscedet, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*; so Cic. Lael. 4, 14; id. de Sen. 23, 86; id. Fin. 3, 2, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.* al.—In *fut.*: quid illos opinamini animi habuisse atque habituros, dum vivent? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 13, 17; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 103; Cic. Rosc. Am. 32 *fin.*; id. Leg. 1, 1, 2; Verg. A. 1, 607 sq. et saep.—(β) *Subj.*, often, when the clause with *dum* expresses a desired end, or refers to an indefinite future: non tibi venit in mentem, Si, dum vivas, tibi bene facias, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 76: pars, dum vires suppeterent, eruptionem censebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 2: ut sua sponte, dum sine periculo liceret, excederet Gadibus, id. B. C. 2, 20, 3: hoc unum esse tempus de pace agendi, dum sibi uterque confideret ut pares ambo viderentur, id. ib. 3, 10, 7: de quo (sc. animo) dum disputarem, tuam mihi dari vellem, Cotta, eloquentiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147 Bait. (v. Roby, Gram. 2, 284 sq.).—**b.** With tamdiu, tantum, tantummodo, tantisper, usque; or opp. postea, postquam, deinde, ubi, nunc, etc.—With *tamdiu*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3; id. Cat. 3, 7; id. de Sen. 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 33 *fin.*; id. Att. 9, 6, 5 al.—With *tantum*, Liv. 27, 42.—With *tantummodo*, Sall. J. 53, 3.—With *tantisper*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 11; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 54.—With *usque*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: dum . . . *postea*, id. Mur. 12, 26—dum . . . *postea quam*, Caes. B. G. 7, 82, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 43 *fin.*—dum . . . *postquam*, Sall. J. 53, 3; Liv. 21, 13; cf. Ter. And. 1, 1, 27—dum . . . *deinde*, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5; Liv. 27, 42, 13—dum . . . *sed ubi*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37; Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 5—dum . . . *nunc*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 11.—For tamdiu . . . dum, less freq. dum . . . dum, *as long as . . . so long*: sic virgo dum intacta manet, dum cara suis, Cat. 62, 45 and 56; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 16: dum habeat, dum amet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 23 (al. tum).—**c.** In Plautus repeatedly with an emphatic quidem, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 57; 5, 2, 20; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 48; id. Merc. 2, 3, 53; id. Ps. 1, 5, 92.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In conditional relations as a restrictive particle, like quatenus and duntaxat, *so long as, if so be that, provided that, if only* (so regularly connected with the subjunctive; freq. in prose and poetry): dum pereas, nihil interduo aiant vivere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36: *Ly.* Concede, inspiciam quid sit scriptum. *Cu.* Maxime, Tuo arbitratu, dum auferam abs te id quod peto, id. Curc. 3, 58; cf.: dum res maneant, verba fingant arbitratu suo, Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.*: oderint, dum metuant, Att. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, Cic. Rep. 1, 40 et saep.; in the *imperf.*: qui sese in cruciatum dari cuperet, dum de patris morte quaereretur, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119; Sall. C. 40, 4; id. J. 68, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 33: *An.* Non pudet vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41; so without a verb, Cic. Fam. 7, 9; id. Ac. 2, 32, 104; Quint. 4, 1, 70; 9, 4, 58; 10, 3, 5; cf.: dum eatenus, id. 1, 11, 1.—(β) With an emphatic modo, and often in one word, dummodo: aeque istuc facio dummodo Eam des, quae sit quaestuosa, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189; id. Aul. 2, 2, 62; id. Mil. 2, 2, 98; Cic. Rep. 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 21; id. Cat. 1, 5; 9; Prop. 3, 17, 17 (4, 16, 17 M.); Ov. F. 5, 242 al.; cf.: sin autem jejunitatem . . . dummodo sit polita, dum urbana, dum elegans, in Attico genere ponit, etc., Cic. Brut. 82, 285: dummodo sit dives, barbarus ille placet, Ov. A. A. 2, 276.—Separated by other words: mea nil refert, dum patiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: certumst pati, dum illum modo habeam mecum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 265.—(γ) With tamen, and, in Plautus (cf. above, l. c.), with quidem.—With *tamen*, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314; Cels. 3, 4; Quint. 1, 1, 11; 2, 12, 7; 8 prooem. § 32; Dig. 39, 22, 4.—With *quidem*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 20; id. Aul. 2, 2, 34; cf. the foll. number.—(δ) In negative conditional clauses, with ne, *so long as not, provided that not, if only not*: VTEI. SENATVS. NOSTER. DECERNERET. DVM. NE. MINVS. SENATORIBVS. C. ADESENT., S. C. de Bac. (thrice): id faciat saepe, dum ne lassus fiat, Cato, R. R. 5, 4; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 137; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 8, 26; id. Curc. 1, 1, 36; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; 8, 11, B *fin.*; Liv. 3, 21 Drak.; 28, 40; Ov. H. 3, 81.—So too, dummodo ne, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185; id. Fam. 10, 25, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7; id. Att. 12, 45 al.: dum quidem ne, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 89.—**b.** With a causal accessory notion, *until, long enough for*, etc. (very rare, only with subjunctive): obsidio deinde per paucos dies magis quam oppugnatio fuit, dum vulnus ducis curaretur, Liv. 21, 8; cf. id. 24, 40; Suet. Aug. 78 *fin.*: nam se quoque moveri finget, dum aditum sibi ad aures faciat, Quint. 4, 1, 46.

II. In immediate succession, *until, until that* (with the subjunctive or the indicative, as the idea of aim or simply of time predominates; cf. e.g.: quid dicam, quantus amor bestiarum sit in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere? Cic. N. D. 2, 51 *fin.*: ea mansit in condicione atque pacto usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 32; id. Eun. 1, 2, 126; Liv. 4, 21 *fin.*; 27, 42. Cicero generally, Caesar always employs the subjunctive). (α) *Subj.*: is dum veniat, sedens ibi opperibere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 14; cf.: paulisper mane, dum edormiscat unum somnum, id. Am. 2, 2, 64; cf. also Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; so with exspectare, id. Lael. 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*; 4, 13, 2; Liv. 3, 11 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 19 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42; Luc. 5, 303 et saep.; with morari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28; Liv. 4, 21 *fin.*; 22, 38 al.; cf. infra, β: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, dum justa muri altitudo expleatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4; id. B. C. 1, 58, 4; cf.: multa quoque et bello passus, dum conderet urbem Inferretque deos Latio, Verg. A. 1, 5: ut spatium intercedere posset, dum milites convenirent, legatis respondit, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*: Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum pollicetur, *from that time until*, etc., id. B. C. 1, 87, 1: differant in tempus aliud, dum defervescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78 (cf. ib.: dum se ipsi colligant): quippe qui moram temporis quaererent, dum Hannibal in Africam traiceret, Liv. 30, 16 *fin.* et saep.—(β) *Indic.*: tu hic nos, dum eximus, interea opperibere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 5; so with opperiri, Cic. Att. 10, 3; with manere aliquem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 28; with exspectare, id. Eun. 1, 2, 126; with morari, Liv. 27, 42; cf.: causas innecte morandi, Dum pelago desaevit hiems, Verg. A. 4, 52: retine, dum ego huc servos evoco, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 89; cf.: Tityre, dum redeo, pasce capellas, Verg. E. 9, 23: struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat, usque adeo verberari jussit, dum animam efflavit, Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5; cf. in the *perf.*, Prop. 1, 3, 45; in the *fut.*, id. 1, 14, 14. See Hand, Turs. II. pp. 303–330.

* **dūmālis**, e, *adj.* [dumus], *bushy, bristly*: coma, Mart. Cap. 4, § 329.

‡ **dūmecta**, v. dumetum *init.*

‡ **dūmesco**, ĕre [dumus], *to be overgrown with bushes*, acc. to Diom. p. 335 P.

dūmētum or **dummetum** (another form: DUMECTA antiqui quasi DUMICETA appellabant, quae nos *dumeta*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 10 Müll.), i, *n.* [id.], *thorn-bushes, thorn-hedge, thicket.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23; Verg. G. 1, 15; Hor. C. 3, 4, 63; 3, 29, 23 al.—**II.** Trop.: cur orationem tantas in angustias et Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? Cic. Ac. 2, 35: quod cum efficere voltis (i. e. deum significare) in dumeta conrepitis, id. N. D. 1, 24 *fin.*

* **dūmĭcŏla**, ae, m. [dumus-colo], *that dwells in thickets*, Avien. Perieg. 895.

dummŏdo, v. dum, I. B. 2. a. (β).

Dumnŏrix, ĭgis, *m.*, *an Aeduan, brother of Divitiacus*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 al.

dūmōsus (also **dummosus**; old form **dusmōsus**, like Casmena, Casmili, etc., Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 67, 5 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [dumus], *full of thorn-bushes, bushy* (rare): rupes, Verg. E. 1, 77; cf. saxa, Ov. M. 10, 535: montes, Col. 4, 33, 5; colles, id. Poët. 10, 150: arva, Verg. G. 2, 180.

dumtaxat (less correctly, **duntaxat**; in ante-Aug. monuments perh. always written separately; often in inscriptions separated by some words: dum . . . taxat; cf. also Lex ap. Fest. p. 246, 12 Müll.), *adv.* [dum-taxo; hence, lit., as far as it holds good, extends]. **I.** *To this extent, so far, in so far, as far as this matter is concerned*: sin autem jejunitatem et siccitatem . . . dummodo sit polito . . . in Attico genere ponit, hoc recte dumtaxat, Cic. Brut. 82, 285: nos animo dumtaxat vigemus, id. Att. 4, 3 *fin.*: sint ista pulchriora dumtaxat adspectu, id. N. D. 2, 18, 47; id. Div. 2, 43, 90; id. Deiot. 1, 1; Hirt. B. Afr. 90; Dig. 4, 3, 17, § 1: dumtaxat de peculio, *as far as relates to the* peculium, Edict. Praet. ap. Dig. 15, 2, 1; Dig. 14, 4, 7, § 5.—**II.** Hence, defining a limit, either as maximum or as minimum, *exactly, of the proper measure*, which may be *not more*, or *not less.* **A.** (*Not more*, i. e.) *Only, simply, merely* = tantummodo. **1.** Esp. in specifying numbers and amounts: MITTANTVR MVLIERES LIBERAE DVMTAXAT QVINQVE, Edict. Praet. ap. Dig. 25, 4, 1, § 10 *med.*: secum duxerit dum taxat homines IIL. (= duodequinquaginta), Lex. Acil. Repet. 32; Cato, R. R. 49 (quoted in Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198): ut consules potestatem haberent tempore dumtaxat annuam, genere ipso ac jure regiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 32; in tmesis: eum quis volet magistratus multare, dum minore parti familiae taxat, liceto, Lex Silia A.U.C. 510, Huschke, Jurisp. Antejust. p. 10.—**2.** In gen., in other restrictive applications: dumtaxat, ut hoc promittere possis, etc., Lucr. 3, 378: peditatu dumtaxat procul ad speciem utitur, equites in aciem mittit, * Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 2: Cato enim dumtaxat de magnitudine animi, etc., *simply*, Cic. Par. ad prooem. 3; id. N. D. 1, 38, 107; 1, 44, 123; id. Ep. ad Brut. 3; id. de Or. 2, 27, 119; Liv. 10, 25; Tac. G. 25; Suet. Caes. 55; 75; Hor. S. 2, 6, 42 et saep.; Curt. 4, 42; 9, 36 al.—**3.** So, non dumtaxat = non modo: non rebus dumtaxat, sed etiam moribus, etc., Dig. 26, 7, 12, § 3: non eos dumtaxat, sed omnes, etc., ib. 50, 16, 235; cf.: nec dumtaxat animum vobis fidelem praestitit, sed omnibus interfuit bellis, etc., Liv. 37, 53, 9.—**B.** (*Not less*, i. e.) *At least* = saltem. **1.** Like A. 1., esp. in numerical specifications: obsonari dumtaxat ad minam, * Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 91: cum in testamento scriptum esset,

ut heres in funere aut in monumento DVMTAXAT AVREOS CENTVM consumeret, non licet minus consumere, si amplius vellet, licet, Dig. 50, 16, 202: statim Arpinum irem, ni te in Formiano commodissime exspectari viderem, dumtaxat ad prid. Non. Mai., Cic. Att. 2, 14; cf.: IBI EPVLENTVR DVMTAXAT IN V. ID. IVL., Inscr. Orell. 707.—**2.** In gen., in other restrictive applications: valde me Athenae delectarunt: urbs dumtaxat et urbis ornamentum, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 2; id. Fam. 12, 1; id. Mil. 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 58, 249; id. Lael. 15, 53 al.: Cels. 5, 26; Sen. Ben. 5, 2; id. Ep. 58; Quint. 1, 4, 20; 2, 10, 2; Hor. A. P. 23: non tantum virtutes cujusque digne prosecutus, sed vitia quoque et delicta, dumtaxat modica, perpessus, *at least*, Suet. Aug. 66.—**3.** In a very few passages dumtaxat approaches so nearly in meaning to dummodo that it may be rendered by a conjunction in Eng., *provided that:* qui, cum luxuriose viverent, non reprehenderentur eo nomine dumtaxat cetera caverent, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21; cf. Suet. Aug. 66 supra; v. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 330–339.

dūmus (old form **dusmus,** v. dumosus), i, *m.* [dusmus for densimus, from densus], *a thorn-bush, bramble*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Verg. G. 3, 315; 338; 4, 130; id. A. 4, 526 et saep.

duntaxat, v. dumtaxat.

dŭŏ, ae, ŏ (*acc. masc.* duo as freq. as duos; cf. ambo. Passages with duo, Att. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4; 3, 2, 37; id. Most. 3, 2, 89; 147; 148; id. Ps. 1, 3, 99; 4, 2, 43; Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 5; 3, 1, 9; Cic. Rep. 1, 10; 1, 13; 2, 14; 2, 19; id. Verr. 2, 2, 9; id. Tull. § 19 Beier *N. cr.;* id. Fam. 3, 4, 2; 7, 25, 2; id. Att. 9, 11, A, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 2; Liv. 6, 42 *fin.;* 35, 21; Suet. Calig. 41; id. Oth. 1, 5; Verg. A. 11, 285; Hor. S. 1, 7, 15 al.—*Gen.* duûm, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 102 P.; Att. ap. Cic. Or. 46 *fin.;* Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Sall. J. 106, 5; Liv. 3, 25; Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 89; 15, 17, 18, § 63 et saep.—*Neutr.* dua, Att. ap. Cic. Or. 46 *fin.;* and connected with pondo, also duapondo, Vitr. 10, 17; Scrib. Comp. 45; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.—The metre dūō occurs only in Aus. Ep. 19, 13), *card. num.* [Sanscr. dva; Gr. δύο, δύω; Goth. tvai; Germ. zwei; Engl. two; cf.: bis (for dvis), dubius, duplex, etc.]. **I.** *Two:* hi ambo et servus et hera frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19: angues duo maxumi, id. ib. 5, 1, 56: duo talenta argenti, id. As. 1, 3, 41 et saep.—**II.** = Gr. οἱ δύο, *the two, both:* subito edicunt duo consules, Cic. Sest. 14, 32: duo sapientia praestantes, pater et socer, Nep. Tim. 3, 2: nocuit sua culpa duobus, Ov. M. 15, 115; cf.: vos inter duos, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 2: qui duo populi, Liv. 8, 17, 9.

dŭŏdĕcăjŭgum, i, *n.* [vox hybr., δυόδεκα + jugum], *a team of twelve animals*, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 4.

† **dŭŏdĕcas,** ădis, *f.,* = δυωδεκάς, *the number twelve*, Tert. Praescr. 49.

dŭŏdĕcennis, e, *adj.* [duodecim-annus], *twelve years old*, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 10; 3, 2.

dŭŏdĕcennĭum, ii, *n.* [duodecennis], *a period of twelve years*, Cod. Th. 2, 27, 1, § 6.

dŭŏdĕcĭes (or **-ĭens,** quadrisyl., Auct. Carm. de Phoenice, 28), *adv. num.* [duodecim], *twelve times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75; Liv. 38, 28.

dŭŏdĕcim, *card. num.* [duo-decem], *twelve*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 10; Cic. Rep. 2, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 2 et saep.—So, duodecim (and more freq. XII.) Tabulae, *the laws of the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Off. 1, 12; Quint. 5, 14, 18; Varr. L. L. 5, § 22 Müll. et saep.; called also *absol.:* duodecim (or XII.), Cic. Leg. 2, 23 (repeatedly); id. Off. 3, 16 al. (v. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. pp. 253–265).

dŭŏ-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *ord. num.*, *the twelfth* (a common word in Caes.): legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23, 4; 2, 25, 1; 3, 1, 1; 7, 62, 4; id. B. C. 3, 34, 3.—*Adv.:* **duŏdĕcĭmo,** *for the twelfth time:* consul, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 1, § 8.

‡ **dŭŏdĕcim-vir,** vĭri, *m.*, *one of the twelve* commissioners, Inscr. Orell. 3969.

* **dŭŏdēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [duodeni], *containing twelve:* numerus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll.

dŭŏ-dēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, *twelve each; twelve:* uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; Liv. 5, 33; cf.: fossa duplex duodenûm pedum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7: milia, id. ib. 7, 75, 3: astra, Verg. G. 1, 232; cf. signa, Ov. M. 13, 618: nec inveniuntur qui velint debere rei publicae, praesertim duodenis assibus, *at twelve per cent.*, Plin. et Traj. Epist. 54, 1.

dŭŏdennĭum, ii, *n.*, *the space of twelve years*, Mythogr. Vat. 3, p. 163 *med.* (al. duodecennium).

dŭŏ-dē-nōnāginta (written LXXXVIII.), *card. num.*, *eighty-eight*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

dŭŏ-dē-octōginta, *card. num.*, *seventy-eight*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.

dŭŏ-dē-quădrāgēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, *thirty-eight each:* pedum columnae, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; and 36, 15, 24, § 114.

dŭŏ-dē-quădrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the thirty-eighth:* anno, Liv. 1, 40.

dŭŏ-dē-quădrāginta, *card. num.*, *thirty-eight*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20; Liv. 35, 40.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, *forty-eight each; forty-eight:* diebus, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the forty-eighth:* anno, Cic. Brut. 44: die, Col. 9, 14, 4.

dŭŏ-dē-quinquāginta, *card. num.*, *forty-eight*, Col. 9, 14, 1; 12, 5, 1 (written IIL., Lex. Acil. Repet. 32 al.).

dŭŏ-dē-sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the fifty-eighth:* annus, Vell. 2, 53, 13.

dŭŏ-dē-sexāginta, *card. num.*, *fifty-eight*, Plin. 11, 9, 9, § 19.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the twenty-eighth:* dies, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 6.

dŭŏ-dē-trīcĭens, *adv. num.*, *twenty-eight times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70 Zumpt *N. cr.*

dŭŏ-dē-trīginta, *card. num.*, *twenty-eight*, Liv. 33, 36 *fin.;* Suet. Tib. 1 al.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēni, ae, a, *distr. num.*, *eighteen each:* denarii, Liv. 21, 41.

dŭŏ-dē-vīcēsĭmus (or **viges-**), a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the eighteenth*, Cato and Varr. ap. Non. 100, 11 sq.: pars tauri, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 5; and, per tmesin: duo enim devicesima Olympiade, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 55.

dŭŏ-dē-vīginti, *card. num.*, *eighteen*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 74 sq.; Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 128; id. Rep. 2, 22; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 71 al.; cf. also: annis mille centum et duobus de viginti fere, etc., Eutr. 10, 9.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [duo-et-vicesimus], *soldiers of the twenty-second legion*, Tac. H. 4, 37; 5, 1.

dŭŏ-et-vīcēsĭmus, a, um, *ordin. num.*, *the twenty-second:* anno, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 5, 4: legio, Tac. H. 1, 18; 1, 55; 4, 24; 4, 37; cf. the preced. art.

duonus, v. bonus *init.*

dŭŏvir, vĭri, and usu. *plur.* **dŭŏvĭri** (less correctly **dŭumvĭri,** Zumpt, Gram. § 124; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 391; in MSS. and Inscr. usu. II. vir, II. viri; but, DVOVIRES, Inscr. Orell. 3808: DVOVIRI, ib. 3886, v. infra), ōrum, *m.* [duo+vir], *a Roman board* or *court consisting of two persons.* **I.** Perduellionis, *an extraordinary criminal court, the duumviri*, anciently selected by the kings or the people for each case as it arose; so in the trial of Horatius, Liv. 1, 26; of M. Manlius, id. 6, 20; of C. Rabirius, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 204.—**II.** Sacrorum, *the keepers of the Sibylline books*, Liv. 3, 10, 7; 5, 13, 6; cf. Dion. Hal. 4, 62 (afterwards decemviri and quindecimviri were elected for this purpose; cf. Liv. 22, 10, 9; Lact. 1, 6, 13); v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 240.—**III.** Navales, *an extraordinary board created for the purpose of equipping fleets*, Liv. 9, 30, 4; id. 40, 18, 8; id. 41, 1, 2 sq.; v. Mommsen, Hist. 1, 531; 4, 136.—**IV.** Ad aedem faciendam (dedicandam, locandam), *the* duumviri *for building* or *dedicating a temple*, Liv. 7, 28, 5; id. 22, 33, 8.—In the *sing.:* duumvir, Liv. 2, 42, 5; id. 35, 41, 8; 40, 34, 5 sq.—**V.** *The highest board of magistrates in the* municipia and colonies, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; id. ib. 1, 30; Inscr. Orell. 2540: QVINQVENNALES, ib. 3882 sq.: IVRI DICVNDO, ib. 3805 sq.—In the *sing.:* DVOVIR, ib. 3813 sq.; 4982; also ib. 3886 (Momms. 1956).—**VI.** VIIS EXTRA VRBEM PVRGANDIS, *officers who had the charge of the streets of the suburbs of Rome*, Tab. Heracl. 1, 50 ed. Göttling.

dŭplāris, e, *adj.* [duplus], *containing double* (late Lat.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; 2, 1: miles, *one who receives double pay as a reward*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; also in the form DVPLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 2003; 3476 al., v. duplicarius.

‡ **dŭplārĭus,** v. praeced.

dŭplātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [duplo], *a doubling*, Dig. 9, 4, 31.

dŭplex, ĭcis (*abl.* commonly duplici; duplice, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122), *adj.* [duo-plico], *twofold, double.* **I.** Lit.: et duplices hominum facies et corpora bina, Lucr. 4, 452; cf. aër (with geminus), id. 4, 274: cursus (with duae viae), Cic. Tusc. 1, 30: pars (opp. simplex), Quint. 8, 5, 4; cf. id. 4, 4, 5: modus (opp. par and sesquiplex), Cic. Or. 57, 193 et saep.: duplici de semine, Lucr. 4, 1229: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 3: fossa duodenûm pedum, id. ib. 7, 36 *fin.:* vallum, id. B. C. 3, 63, 3: rates, id. ib. 1, 25, 6: tabellae, *consisting of two leaves*, Suet. Aug. 27: dorsum, *consisting of two boards*, Verg. G. 1, 172: acies, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 1; id. B. C. 1, 83, 1; 3, 67, 3 al.; cf. proelium, Suet. Aug. 13: seditio, id. Tib. 25: triumphus, id. Dom. 6: cura, id. Tib. 8 et saep.—Prov.: duplex fit bonitas, simul accessit celeritas, *who gives promptly gives twice*, Pub. Syr. 141 (Rib.).—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things made double by being divided into two, *cloven, bipartite, double:* ne duplices habeatis linguas, ne ego bilingues vos necem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 7; cf. id. As. 3, 3, 105: ficus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 122; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52; Veg. Vet. 2, 10, 6 (1, 38, p. 265 Bip; cf. id. 1, 56, p. 281 Bip.): folia palmae, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90: lex, Quint. 7, 7, 10.—**2.** Poet., like the Gr. διπλοῦς, of things in pairs, for ambo or uterque, *both:* oculi, Lucr. 6, 1145: palmae, Verg. A. 1, 93; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 327.—**3.** Opp. to single, like the Gr. διπλοῦς and our double, for *thick, strong, stout:* clavi, Cato R. R. 20: amiculum, Nep. Dat. 3; cf. pannus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25: fenus, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 22 (for which: magnum fenus, Tib. 2, 6, 22).—**4.** With *quam* in post-Aug. prose, for alterum tantum, *twice as much as*, Col. 1, 8, 8: duplex quam ceteris pretium, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9; Quint. 2, 3, 3.

II. Trop. **1.** Of words, *of a double sense, ambiguous:* verba dubia et quasi duplicia, Quint. 9, 2, 69.—**2.** In poets, like the Gr. διπλοῦς, of character, qs. *double-tongued, double-faced*, i. e. *false, deceitful:* Ulixes, Hor. C. 1, 6, 7: Amathusia, Cat. 68, 51; so, animo, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 8; 4, 8.—*Adv.:* **dŭplĭcĭter,** *doubly, on two accounts*, Lucr. 6, 510; Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 9, 20: res conscriptae, *ambiguously*, Arn. 5, p. 182; Vulg. Sirach, 23, 13.

dŭplĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [duplex], *a soldier who receives double pay as a reward*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.; Liv. 2, 59 *fin.;* Inscr. Orell. 3533; 4994 (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.;* Liv. 7, 37; and 24, 47); also written DVPLICIARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 3534; see also duplaris.

dŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [duplico], *a doubling* (post-Aug.): radiorum, i. e. *reflection*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 8; Dig. 9, 4, 31: temporis, ib. 48, 19, 8.—**II.** Esp., (α) As arithm. t. t., *a doubling, multiplication by two*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 750.—(β) As jurid. t. t., *the answering of one objection by another, turning an objection upon an adversary*, Gai. 4, 127.—(γ) As rhet. fig., = ἀναδίπλωσις, *the repetition* of a word in beginning a clause, Ruf. Schem. Lex. § 8.

dŭplĭcāto, *adv.*, *twice as much*, v. duplico *fin.*

dŭplĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [duplico], *a doubler, magnifier*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

‡ **duplĭcĭārĭus,** v. duplicarius.

dŭplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duplex], *a being double, doubleness* (late Lat.): aurium, Lact. Opif. Dei 8: narium, id. ib. 10.

dŭplĭcĭter, *adv., doubly, on two accounts,* v. duplex *fin.*

dŭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (u long, Verg. E. 2, 67), *v. a.* [duplex], *to double* (class.) **I.** Lit.: numerum dierum, Cic. N. D. 1, 22; so, numerum, id. Rep. 2, 20 (twice); Caes. B. G. 4, 36, 2; Tac. H. 2, 30: modum hastae, Nep. Iphicr. 1 *fin.*: exercitum, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf. copias, Liv. 7, 7: fructum, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1; cf.: reditum pretio, Col. 12, 52, 2: rem, Pers. 6, 78: stipendium legionibus in perpetuum, Suet. Caes. 26: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: verba, i. e. *to repeat,* Cic. Or. 39, 135 (with iterare); id. Part. 6, 20 sq.; also, *to form a bipartite word, to compound* (e. g. androgynus): faciliore ad duplicanda verba Graeco sermone, Liv. 27, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Acc. to duplex, I. B. 3.), *to double,* i. e. *to enlarge, augment, increase:* mobilitas duplicatur, Lucr. 6, 337: duplicato ejus diei itinere, Caes. B. C. 3, 76 *fin.*; cf. cursu, id. ib. 3, 92, 2: et sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras, Verg. E. 2, 67; cf. Ov. M. 11, 550: duplicata nimbo flumina, id. Am. 1, 9, 11: ut in dies magis magisque haec nascens de me duplicetur opinio, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: curam, Sall. Or. Cottae, p. 245 ed. Gerl.; cf. sollicitudines, Lucei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: bellum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 2, 67.—**B.** In poets and in post-Aug. prose meton. (effectu pro causa), *to double up, to bow, bend* a person or thing: nos duplicat timos, Naev. ap. Non. p. 487 (Trag. v. 45 Rib.): duplicato poplite, Verg. A. 12, 927: corpus frigore, Val. Max. 5, 1, 1 *ext.*: virum dolore, Verg. A. 11, 645; Ov. M. 6, 293; Stat. Th. 3, 89; 6, 859.—**C.** *To double by dividing, to split in two, tear apart, tear* (late Lat.): capillum, Cels. 7, 7, 8: vesicam, id. 7, 26, 2 *fin.* al.—Hence, * **dŭplĭcāto,** *adv., twice as much:* degredi, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 76.

dŭplĭo, ōnis, *m.* [duplus], *the double* of any thing (very rare), XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. VINDICIAE, p. 376, 30 Müll.; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 66, 13 Müll.—**II.** Esp., *the double of the perfect number, six,* i. e. *twelve,* = διπλασίων; cf. Vitr. 3, 1, 6.

1. dŭplo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to double* (only in jurid. Lat., for the class. duplico), Dig. 40, 12, 20; Gai. ib. 38, 10, 3; cf.: *duplabis* duplicabis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 2 Müll.

2. dŭplo, *adv., doubly,* v. duplus *fin.*

dŭplus, a, um, *adj.* [duplex], *double, twice as large, twice as much.* **I.** *Adj.*: dupla et tripla intervalla, Cic. Univ. 7: pars, id. ib.: scrobes, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 751 P.: pecunia, Liv. 29, 19: donativum, Suet. Dom. 2.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. dŭplum,** i, *n., the double* of any thing: a terra ad lunam centum viginti sex milia stadiorum esse, ab ea usque ad solem duplum, Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 83; Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 56: furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato R. R. praef.; Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65: decrevit, ut, si judicatum negaret, in duplum iret, id. Fl. 21: in duplum, Dig. 40, 12, 20 al.: duplo major, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—**B. dŭpla,** ae, *f.* (sc. pecunia), *a double price,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Dig. 21, 1, 31, § 20; cf. ib. 21, 2, 6 tit.: de evictionibus et duplae stipulatione.—Hence, *adv.*: **dŭplo,** *doubly, twofold,* Vulg. Matt. 23, 15.

dŭpondĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dupondius], *containing two* asses. **I.** Prop.: orbiculus, Col. 4, 30, 4.—*Subst.*: **dŭpondĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* (sc. nummus), *a two-as piece,* Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 4.—**II.** Transf., like diobolaris, *worth two coppers,* i. e. *worthless, bad:* dominus, Petr. 58, 5: homo, id. 74, 15.

dŭpondĭus, ii, *m.,* or **dŭpondĭum,** ii (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 49, § 81; also, **dĭpondĭum,** Gromat. Vet. p. 28, 14; p. 167, 11), *n.* [duo-pondus], *the sum of two* asses. **I.** As a coin, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169; 9, § 81 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42; Cic. Quint. 16, 53; Petr. 14, 3 al.—**B.** Transf., *need, want,* Petr. 58, 13.—**II.** As a measure, *two feet,* Col. 3, 13, 5; 3, 15, 2 et saep.

dūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [duro], *lasting, durable* (rare; not ante-Aug.): quod caret alterna requie durabile non est, Ov. H. 4, 89; Col. 12, 38, 7; 12, 55, 1: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23 al.—*Comp.*: durabilior materies, App. Mag. p. 314, 13.—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*: **dūrābĭlĭter,** *in a lasting manner,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 9.

dūrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [durabilis], *lastingness, durability* (late Lat.): frumentorum, Pall. 1, 36, 2.

dūrācĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [durus-acinus], orig. of the grape, *hard-berried, hard* (only fit for eating): uva, Cato R. R. 7, 2; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; Suet. Aug. 76; Mart. 13, 22; cf. vites, Col. 3, 2, 1.—Transf., of other fruits: persica, Plin. 15, 12, 11, § 39; id. 15, 28, 34, § 113; Pall. Febr. 25, 32: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

dūrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [duro], *hardness,* concr. (very rare): aquarum, i. e. *ice,* Lucr. 6, 530.—Of *a hardened* or *ligneous vine-branch,* see the foll., I.

dūrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a hardening* in concreto. **I.** Lit., *a hardened,* i. e. *ligneous vine-branch,* Col. 4, 21, 1; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208; Pall. Febr. 12, 1.—Called also duramen, Col. 4, 22, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a means of hardening, stimulus:* humanae imbecillitatis efficacissimum duramentum est necessitas, Val. Max. 2, 7, 10.—**III.** Trop., *firmness* (with robur), Sen. Tranq. An. 1.

Dūrănĭus, ii, *m., a river in Gallia,* now *Dordogne,* Auson. Idyll. 9, 464; Sidon. Carm. 22, 103.

† **dūrătĕus,** a, um, *adj.,* = δουράτεος, *wooden,* only of the Trojan horse: equus, Lucr. 1, 477 (the Homeric ἵππος δουράτεος, Od. 8, 493; 512); cf. durius.

* **dūrātor,** ōris, *m.* [duro], *one who hardens, a hardener,* Pac. Pan. Theod. 33.

dūrātrix, īcis, *adj. f.* [durator], *that renders durable,* Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 17.

dūre, *adv., hardly,* v. durus *fin.*

‡ **dūrĕo,** ēre, 2, *v. n.* [durus], *to be hard,* Serv. Verg. E. 1, 91; Prisc. 800 P.

dūresco, rui, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow hard, to harden.* **I.** Prop.: durescit humor, *Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; so in the *praes.*: limus, Verg. E. 8, 80: campus, id. G. 1, 72: corpus, Ov. M. 8, 607: curalium, id. ib. 15, 417: oraque duruerant, id. ib. 2, 831: durescente materia, Tac. G. 45.—**II.** Trop.: in alicujus lectione, qs. *to become ossified,* Quint. 2, 5, 21; 10, 5, 16.

†† **dūrēta,** ae, *f.* [a Span. word], *a wooden bathing-tub,* Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.*

dūrĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [durus-cor], *hard-heartedness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; 13.

* **dūrĭcŏrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [durus-corium], *hard-skinned:* ficus, Cloatius ap. Macr. S. 2, 16.

Dūris, is, *m., a Greek author, of Samos,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 30 al.

* **dūrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [durus], *hardness, harshness:* orationis (with severitas), Cic. Or. 16 *fin.*

dūrĭter, *adv., hardly,* etc., v. durus *fin.*

dūrĭtĭa, ae (also rarely **dūrĭtĭes,** Cels. 3, 24; 6, 18, 6 al.; *acc.*: duritiem, *Lucr. 4, 268; Cat. 66, 50; Ov. M. 1, 401; 4, 751; id. H. 4, 85 Jahn. *N. cr.*; *abl.*: duritie, Plin. Pan. 82, 6; Suet. Ner. 34), *f.* [durus], *hardness.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: saxi, Lucr. 4, 269; cf. Ov. M. 1, 401; and 4, 751: ferri, Cat. 66, 50: adamantina, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189: lactis coacti, id. 23, 7, 64, § 126: pellis, Ov. M. 3, 64 sq. et saep.—**B.** Esp., in medic. lang., *induration:* praecordiorum, Cels. 3, 24: alvi, Suet. Ner. 34: vulvarum, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 250 al.—In the *plur.*, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 82 sq.; 25, 15, 60, § 212; 25, 5, 22, § 55; 28, 17, 70, § 234 al.—**2.** Of wine, *hardness, harsh flavor,* opp. suavitas, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to durus, II. A.) *A severe mode of life, rigor, austerity:* in parsimonia atque in duritia atque industria omnem adolescentiam meam abstinui, agro colendo, etc., Cato ap. Fest. s. v. REPASTINARI, p. 281, 23 Müll.; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 75; id. Truc. 2, 2, 56; *Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 3; Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74; id. Part. 23, 81; Sall. J. 100, 5; Tac. A. 6, 34; Plin. Pan. 82, 6 al.; cf. transf.: qui patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamârat, Cic. de Or. 3, 17.—**2.** *Absence of feeling, insensibility:* eam animi duritiam, sicut corporis, quod cum uritur non sentit, etc., Cic. Dom. 36, 97; cf. id. ib. 38, 101: duritiā ferrum ut superes adamantaque, Ov. H. 2, 137; so in eccl. Lat. freq. cordis, Vulg. Matt. 19, 8; and duritia alone: populi, id. Deut. 9, 27.—**B.** (Acc. to durus, II.) *Harshness, strictness, rigor:* tua duritia antiqua, *Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; Prop. 3, 12, 20 (4, 11, 20 M.).—Poet.: duritiae mihi non agerere reus, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 46; cf.: oris, qui depudere didicerat, Sen. Const. Sap. 17.—**C.** (Acc. to durus, II. B.) *Hardness, oppressiveness, severity:* duritia lenitasve multarum (legum), Suet. Claud. 14; so, imperii, Tac. H. 1, 23: operum, id. A. 1, 35; cf.: caeli militiaeque, id. ib. 13, 35.

dūrĭtĭes, v. duritia *init.*

* **dūrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [durus, II. B.], *harshness, cruelty,* Cato ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20; id. ap. Non. 100, 23.

1. dūrĭus or **dūrēus,** a, um, *adj.,* = δούριος or δούρειος, equus, *the Trojan horse,* Aur. Vict. Orig. 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 12.—Poet. transf.: duria nox, i. e. *the night in which the Greeks descended from the interior of the horse,* Val. Fl. 2, 573; cf. durateus.

2. Dūrĭus, ii, *m.* (**Dūrĭa,** ae, *m.,* Claud. in Laud. Ser. Reg. 72), *one of the principal rivers of Spain,* now *the Douro,* Mel. 3, 1, 7 sq.; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112 sq.; Sil. 1, 234 al.

dūrĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [durus, II. A.], *somewhat hard, rough,* or *harsh* (perh. only in the foll. passages).—Of expression: Catullus, Plin. H. N. praef. § 2; cf. versus, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 5.

dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [durus], *to make hard, to harden* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Act.*: quae nobis durata ac spissa videntur, Haec, etc., Lucr. 2, 444; so in the *part. perf.*: coria (with condurare ferrum), id. 6, 970; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 4, 577: caementa calce (opp. interlita luto), Liv. 21, 11: ova in aqua, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45: pontus frigore, Ov. P. 4, 9, 85: nives solo, Hor. C. 3, 24, 39: aqua salibus, i. e. *strongly saturated,* Col. 7, 4 *fin.*, v. durus, I.: ungulas (mularum), id. 6, 37, 11: ferrum ictibus, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149: guttas in grana, id. 12, 19, 42, § 94: uvam fumo, i. e. *to dry, preserve,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 72.—In medic. lang.: corpus, i. e. *to bind, make costive,* opp. mollire, Cels. 2, 14; cf. id. 2, 33 *fin.*—In fullers' lang., *to harden, stiffen* or *full* cloth: *Art.* Non quo durare. *Par.* Si non didicisti fulloniam, non mirandumst, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 57 (with a punning reference to the meaning II. A. 2.).—(β) *Neutr.*: tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto Coeperit, i. q. durescere, Verg. E. 6, 35; so, vino minime durante, uva maxime, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to durus, II. A. 2.). **1.** *Act., to harden with use* or *labor,* etc.; *to make hardy* or *callous, to inure* (class.): opere in duro membra manusque, Lucr. 5, 1359; cf.: membra animumque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 119: umeros ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 257: hoc se labore durant homines adolescentes, *Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 3; cf.: exercitum crebris expeditionibus, patientiaque periculorum, Vell. 2, 78, 2: cor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 6; cf. mentem, Tac. A. 3, 15 al.: ab duratis usu armorum pulsi, Liv. 7, 29; so in the *part.*, id. 23, 18; 30, 28: durati bellis, id. 42, 52: vitia durantur, *grow inveterate,* Quint. 1, 1, 37.—**2.** *Neutr.* (so most freq.), *to be hardened, inured to troubles,* i. e. *to be patient, to wait, persevere; to endure, hold out:* durare nequeo in aedibus, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 1; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 31; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 15; Liv. 5, 2, 7; 38, 7 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 23; Verg. A. 9, 604; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82 al.; cf. *impers.*, Liv. 10, 46: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Verg. A. 1, 207; cf. Suet. Calig. 45; Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 91; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 27 al.: nequeo durare, quin, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 22: durare nequeo quin intro eam, id. Mil. 4, 6, 34; Suet. Claud. 26.—(β) With *acc., to bear, endure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): patior quemvis durare laborem, Verg. A. 8, 577: quascumque vias, Stat. S. 5, 2, 153; and of inanimate subjects: sine funibus Vix durare carinae Possunt imperiosius Aequor, Hor. C. 1, 14, 7; cf.: (vitis genus) quod siccitatem durat et ventos, Pall. Febr. 9, 1.—(γ) With *inf.*: non quis parumper durare opperier, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 5.—**b.** In gen., *to hold out, to continue in existence, to last, remain* (very freq.): *Ar.* Ubi illaec (talenta) quae dedi ante? *Cl.* Abusa. Num si ea durarent mihi,

etc., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 44: uti quam diutissime durent oleae, Cato R. R. 58; 104; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3: omnem durare per aevom, Lucr. 3, 605; cf. id. 3, 812; Verg. G. 2, 100; Suet. Calig. 6 al.: neque post mortem durare videtur (corpus), Lucr. 3, 339; cf. ib. 561: ad posteros virtus durabit, Quint. 3, 1, 21; cf. id. 1, 11, 18; 3, 1, 9; 5, 11, 41: maneat quaeso duretque gentibus, si non amor nostri, at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33: durante originis vi, id. Agr. 11; cf. Petr. 96, 3: durante bello, Tac. A. 14, 39; so with *adhuc*, Suet. Gramm. 24; cf.: munera, quibus donatus est, durant, ostenduntur que adhuc Bais, *are still in existence*, id. Tib. 6 et saep.—With *inf.:* ut vivere durent, Luc. 4, 519; so Sil. 10, 653; 11, 75; Petr. 41, 2.—In Tacitus sometimes of persons, for vivere, *to live:* narratum ab iis, qui nostram ad juventam duraverunt, Tac. A. 3, 16; id. Or. 17; id. Agr. 44. And once in the same author (acc. to the better reading) of extension in space: durant colles (= continuantur, ultra porriguntur; French, *s'y prolongent*), *extend continuously to the frontier*, Germ. 30.—**B.** (Acc. to durus, II. B.) **1.** *Act., to render hard, callous, insensible; to dull, to blunt* (rare and perh. not ante-Aug.): aerea dehinc ferro (Juppiter) duravit saecula, Hor. Epod. 16, 65: ad plagas durari, Quint. 1, 3, 14 (cf. § 12: quae in pravam induruerunt): ad omne facinus durato, Tac. H. 4, 59.—Of the affections, Vulg. Job, 39, 16.—*Pass.:* linguae vitia, inemendabili in posterum pravitate durantur, *to become confirmed, incurable*, Quint. 1, 1, 37.—**2.** *Neutr., to be hard, stern, callous, insensible* (rare and not ante-Aug.): ut non durat (pater) ultra poenam abdicationis, Quint. 9, 2, 88: in nullius umquam suorum necem duravit, Tac. A. 1, 6; Petr. 105 *fin.;* cf.: usque ad caedem ejus duratura filii odia, Tac. A. 14, 1 *fin.*

Dūrŏcortŏrum, i, *n.*, Δουρικόρτορα, *the capital of the* Remi *in Gallia Belgica*, now *Rheims*, Caes. B. G. 6, 44, 1.

Duronius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 274 al.

dūrus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. root dhar, to fix, confirm], *hard.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Orig. as affecting the sense of feeling: et validi silices ac duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449; so, silex, Verg. A. 6, 471: ferrum, Hor. C. 3, 11, 31: cautes, Verg. A. 4, 366; Ov. M. 4, 672: bipennes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57: ligones, id. Epod. 5, 30: aratrum, id. S. 1, 1, 28: compes, id. Epod. 4, 4: pellis, Lucr. 6, 1195; Verg. G. 3, 502: arva, id. ib. 2, 341; cf. cutis, Ov. M. 8, 805: alvus, Cels. 6, 18, 9; Hor. S. 2, 4, 27: aqua, *hard*, i. e. *containing much earthy matter*, Cels. 2, 30 *fin.;* cf. muria, *saturated with salt*, Col. 6, 30 *fin.;* 12, 6, 1 et saep., v. muria: dumeta, i. e. *rough*, Ov. M. 1, 105 et saep.: gallina, *tough, not yet boiled tender*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18; cf.: fungi, qui in coquendo duriores fient, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99 et saep.—*Sup.:* ladanum durissimum tactu, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 48; cf.: durissimus tophus vel carbunculus, Col. 3, 11, 7 et saep.—As *subst.:* **dūrum**, i, *n.* (α) E duro (sc. ligno), *of the hardened wood of the vine*, Col. 3, 6, 2; 3, 10, 15; 21 et saep.; cf. duramentum.—(β) Durum cacare, Mart. 3, 89, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** As affecting the sense of taste: vinum, opp. suavis, *hard, harsh*, Pall. Oct. 14, 5; cf.: sapor Bacchi, Verg. G. 4, 102: acetum, Ser. Samm. 40 and 351.—**2.** As affecting the ear: vocis genera permulta: ... grave acutum, flexibile durum, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 15 and 32.—Hence, in rhet., *hard, rough* (cf. asper, II.): aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: consonantes, id. 11, 3, 35: syllabae, id. 12, 10, 30: verba, id. 8, 3, 32 sq.; cf. id. 1, 5, 72: compositio, id. 9, 4, 142.

II. Trop. **A.** Opp. to cultivated, *rough, rude, uncultivated:* Q. Aelius Tubero ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31; cf.: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores, et oratione et moribus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78; id. Mur. 29: Attilius poëta durissimus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3: C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, id. Arch. 9, 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93; 8 prooem. § 26; Hor. S. 1, 4, 8 al.: pictor durus in coloribus, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 7: Fauni, gens duro robore nata, Verg. A. 8, 315; cf.: terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, id. G. 2, 341; cf. also Stat. Th. 4, 276 sq.; Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 8.—**2.** But sometimes as a praiseworthy quality, opp. to soft, weakly, *hardy, vigorous* (esp. freq. in poets): fortes et duri Spartiatae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43; cf.: Ligures, durum in armis genus, Liv. 27, 48: durum genus experiensque laborum, *hardy*, Ov. M. 1, 414: unde homines nati, durum genus, Verg. G. 1, 63 (cf. λᾶας and λαός, Pind. Ol. 9, 71): gens dura atque aspera cultu, *a hardy race*, id. A. 5, 730: genus humanum durius, tellus quod dura creâsset, Lucr. 5, 926: Dardanidae, Verg. A. 3, 94: Hannibal, Hor. C. 2, 12, 2: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 14, 50: vindemiator, id. S. 1, 7, 29; cf.: ilia messorum, id. Epod. 3, 4: juvenci, Ov. M. 3, 584 et saep. —**B.** Opp. to morally mild, gentle, *harsh, rough, stern, unyielding, unfeeling, insensible, obstinate:* quis se tam durum agrestemque praeberet, qui, etc., Cic. Or. 43, 148; cf.: quis nostrum animo tam agresti et duro fuit, ut? etc., id. Arch. 8: neque sunt audiendi, qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt, id. Lael. 13 *fin.;* ingenio esse duro atque inexorabili, Ter. Ph. 3, 2, 12: satis pater durus fui, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 30; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 39; Cic. Cael. 16; Hor. S. 1, 2, 17: Varius qui est habitus judex durior, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62: cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 4: mala vel duri lacrimas motura Catonis, Luc. 9, 50: duriorem se praebere alicujus miserae et afflictae fortunae, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13 A (cf. opp. at the end of the letter: se *placabiliorem* praebere): duri hominis vel potius vix hominis videtur, periculum capitis inferre multis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 50; Hor. C. 4, 1, 7: quid nos dura refugimus aetas? id. ib. 1, 35, 34: ōs durum, *shameless, impudent*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36 Ruhnk.; Cic. Quint. 24 *fin.;* Ov. M. 5, 451: cor, Vulg. Sirach, 3, 27 et saep. Of the austerity of the Stoic mode of living, v. above, A.—**C.** Of things, *hard, severe, toilsome; troublesome, burdensome, disagreeable; adverse, unfortunate:* opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12; so, servitus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; 2, 25; cf. lex, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 1: condicio, Cic. Rab. Post. 6 *fin.:* provincia, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 23; cf. partes, id. Eun. 2, 3, 62; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8 A: dolor, Lucr. 3, 460: labor, id. 5, 1272: subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; venatus, Ov. M. 4, 307: dura cultu et aspera plaga, Liv. 45, 30 *fin.:* durissimo tempore anni, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 2; cf. id. B. C. 3, 25, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5 *fin.:* morbum acrem ac durum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; cf. valetudo, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: dolores, Verg. A. 5, 5: frigus, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10: fames, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: pauperies, id. C. 4, 9, 49: causa, Lucr. 3, 485; Quint. 4, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 10, 26: nomen (opp. molle), Cic. Off. 1, 12: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274: propositio, Quint. 4, 5, 5 et saep.: *De.* Etiamne id lex coëgit? *Ph.* Illud durum, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 8; so in the *neutr. sing.*, Quint. 11, 1, 85; 12, 1, 36; Hor. S. 1, 9, 42 et saep.; cf. ellipt.: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini ... Durum: sed levius fit patientia, etc., Hor. C. 1, 24, 19. In *plur. subst.:* **dura**, ōrum, *n.*, *hardships, difficulties:* siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, Hor. C. 1, 18, 3; id. Ep. 2, 1, 141; Sen. Oedip. 208; Verg. A. 8, 522: ego dura tuli, Ov. M. 9, 544 al. (In *fem. plur.* ellipt., sc. partes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22 very dub.).—*Comp.:* hi, si quid erat durius, concurrebant, *if any unusual difficulty occurred*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 6; 5, 29, 6; id. B. C. 3, 94, 6.—*Adv. posit.* in two forms: **dūrĭter** and **dūre.** **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Hardly:* juga premunt duriter colla (boum), Vitr. 10, 8.—*Comp.:* durius, Vitr. 10, 15 *fin.*—**B.** (Acc. to II. A.–C.) **1.** *Hardly, stiffly, awkwardly:* membra moventes Duriter, Lucr. 5, 1401: duriter, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; Gell. 17, 10, 15: dure, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66; Quint. 9, 4, 58; 10, 2, 19; Gell. 18, 11, 2.—*Comp.*, Ov. R. Am. 337; Hor. S. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 8, 6, 24; 9, 4, 15; 117.—**b.** *Hardily, rigorously, austerely:* vitam parce ac duriter agebat, Ter. And. 1, 1, 47; id. Ad. 1, 1, 20; Novius ap. Non. 512.—**2.** *Harshly, roughly, sternly:* quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. Trag. v. 348 Vahl.: duriter, Afran. Com. v. 251 Rib.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28.—*Comp.*, Cic. Lig. 6; id. Att. 1, 1, 4; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 22 *fin.;* Tac. Agr. 16; id. A. 3, 52; Sen. Ep. 8; Vulg. Gen. 42, 7.—*Sup.*, Hadrian. in Dig. 47, 14, 1.—**3.** *Hardly, unfavorably, unfortunately:* durius cadentibus rebus, Suet. Tib. 14 *fin.*

Dūsaritis myrrha, *a kind of myrrh*, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

dusmōsus, a, um, v. dumosus.

dŭumvir, v. dū -vir.

dŭumvĭra, ae, *f.* [duumvir], *the wife of a duumvir*, Renier, Inscr. Afr. 3914.

‡ **dŭumvĭrālicius**, ii, *m.* [duumviralis], *one who has been a duumvir*, Inscr. Orell. 3721 (Momms. 635; 189).

dŭumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [duumviri], *of or belonging to a duumvir, duumviral.* **I.** *Adj.:* POTESTATE, Inscr. Fabr. p. 29, 129.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **duumviralis**, is, *m.*, *one who has been a duumvir*, Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3727; 3816.

dŭumvĭrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [duumviralis], *the office and dignity of a duumvir, duumvirate*, Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1.

dŭumvĭrātus (also DVOMVIR., Inscr. Momms. 2378), ūs, *m.* [duumviri], *the office of a duumvir, duumvirate*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 1; Dig. 50, 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3817 (Momms. 2096; 4059).

dŭumvĭri, v. duovir.

dŭumvĭri, v. duumvir.

dux, dŭcis, *com.* [duco], *a leader, conductor, guide* (for syn. cf.: imperator, ductor, tyrannus, rex, princeps, praetor, auctor). **I.** In gen.: illis non ducem locorum, non exploratorem fuisse, Liv. 9, 5, 7; cf. itineris, Curt. 5, 4: itinerum, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: regendae civitatis (with auctor publici consilii), Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: dux isti quondam et magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21: nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, Hor. C. 1, 7, 27: tu dux et comes es, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119; id. P. 4, 12, 23 et saep. —In the *fem.*, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Lael. 5, 19; id. Div. 2, 40; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; Verg. A. 1, 364; Ov. M. 3, 12; 14, 121 et saep.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *a leader, commander, general-in-chief.* **A.** Prop., Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 2; 2, 23, 4 (with qui summam *imperii* tenebat); 3, 18, 7; 3, 23, 3 et saep.—Prov.: ducis in consilio posita est virtus militum, Pub. Syr. 136 (Rib.). Also *a lieutenant-general, general of division* (cf. duco, I. B. 5. b., and imperator), as opp. to the imperator, Caes. B. G. 3, 21, 1; Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; id. Fl. 12, 27; Tac. H. 3, 37 al.—**B.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere, *a leader, chief, head:* dux regit examen, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 23; cf. gregis, i. e. aries, Ov. M. 5, 327; 7, 311; so, pecoris, Tib. 2, 1, 58; but dux gregis = pastor, id. 1, 10, 10: armenti, i. e. taurus, Ov. M. 8, 884; of the head of a sect of philosophers, Lucr. 1, 638; cf. Quint. 5, 13, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 13.

† **dȳas**, ădis, *f.*, = δυάς, *the number two*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 18; 1, 12, 5; Aug. Conf. 4, 15.

Dȳmas, antis, *m.*, = Δύμας, *the father of Hecuba*, Ov. M. 11, 761; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 320; Hyg. Fab. 91; 111.—Hence, **Dȳmantis**, ĭdis, *adj.*, *of Dymas:* proles, i. e. *Hecuba;* and, as *subst.:* **Dȳmantis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Dymas*, i. e. *Hecuba*, Ov. M. 13, 620.

Dȳme, ēs, *f.*, = Δύμη, *an old sea-coast town in Achaia, west of Olenos*, now perhaps *Kaminitza*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—Also called **Dȳmae**, ārum, *f.*, Liv. 27, 31; 32, 21; 38, 29.—Hence, **II. Dȳmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Dymae, Dymaean:* ager, Liv. 27, 31 *fin.*—In *plur. subst.:* **Dȳmaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Dymaeans*, Cic. Att. 16, 1.

† **dȳnămĭcē**, es, *f.*, = δυναμική, *the science of forces, dynamics*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

† **dȳnămis**, is, *f.*, = δύναμις. * **I.** *A store, plenty* (cf. the Lat. vis), Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 77.—**II.** *A square number* (cf. potestas, Mart. Cap. 2, § 106), Arn. 2, p. 60.

† **dȳnastes**, ae, *m.*, = δυνάστης, *a ruler, prince* (partic. of a small country), Cic. Phil. 11, 12 *fin.;* Caes. B. C. 3, 3, 2; Nep. Dat. 2; id. Ages. 7.—**II.** Of the triumvirs at Rome: si erit nebulo iste cum his dynastis in gratia, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

† **dȳōdĕcas**, ădis, *f.*, = δυωδεκάς, *a twelve, a dozen*, Tert. Praescr. 49.

† **dȳŏnȳmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δυώνυμος, *having two names*, Prisc. p. 580.

Dȳraspes, is, *m.*, *a river in Scythia*, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 53.

Dyrrăchium (**Dyrrh-**), ii, *n.*, = Δυρράχιον, *a famous sea-coast town of Grecian Illyria, the landing-place of those coming from Italy*, formerly called Epidamnus, now *Durazzo*, Mel. 2, 3, 12; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Cic. Pis. 38; id. Att. 3, 22 *fin.;* id. Fam. 14, 1, 6 sq.; Liv. 29, 12 et saep.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Dyrrăchīni**, ōrum, *m.*, = Δυρραχηνοί, Cic. Att. 3, 22 *fin.;* id. Prov. Cons. 3.—Also **Dyrrăchēni**, Dig. 50, 15, 8.

dyscŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, = δύσκολος, *of a bad temper, peevish, irritable*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 18.

† **dȳsentĕrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = δυσεντερία, *a flux, dysentery*, Plin. 26, 8, 28, § 45; 28, 9, 33, § 128; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 84 sq.; Vulg. Act. 28, 8 (in Cels. 4, 15; and Cic. Fam. 7, 26, written as Greek).

† **dȳsentĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δυσεντερικός, *pertaining to dysentery, dysenteric:* passio, Pall. Febr. 31 *fin.* (= δυσεντερικὰ πάθη Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1).—*Subst.:* **dysentericus**, i, *m.*, *one who has the dysentery*, Plin. 22, 24, 55, § 116 sqq.; 26, 8, 28, § 44 sq.; Scrib. Comp. 85; Firm. Math. 8.

† **dȳsĕrōs**, ōtis, *adj.*, = δύσερως, *loving unfortunately*, Aus. Epigr. 92, 1.

† **dyspepsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = δυσπεψία, *indigestion, dyspepsia*, Cato R. R. 127, 1.

† **dysphŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = δυσφορικός, *unfortunate*, Firm. Math. 8, 12.

† **dyspnoea**, ae, *f.*, = δύσπνοια, *a difficulty of breathing*, Plin. 23, 4, 47, § 92; 26, 7, 19, § 33 (in Cels. 4, 4, written as Greek).—Hence,

† **dyspnŏĭcus**, i, *m.*, = δυσπνοϊκός, *one who labors under difficulty of breathing.*—*Plur.*, Plin. 24, 6, 14, § 23; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 147.

dysprŏphŏron, i, *n.*, = δυσπρόφορον, *a mispronunciation*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.

† **dȳsūrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = δυσουρία, *retention of urine, dysury*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 64 (in Cic. Att. 10, 10, 3, written as Greek).—Hence,

† **dȳsūrĭăcus**, i, *m.*, = δυσουριακός, *one who suffers from suppression of urine*, Firm. Math. 8.

E.

1. E, e, *indecl. n.* or (sc. littera) *fem.*, a vowel corresponding to both the ε and the η of the Greeks, Ter. Maur. p. 2386 P.; Aus. Idyll. de Litter. Monos. 3 and 4; Mart. Cap. 3, § 235. Its sound varied; short *e* being sounded sometimes like Engl. *e* in *men* (so in pater, inter, etc.), sometimes more nearly like short *i*, as in Engl. pin (so in famelia, mereto, Menerva, etc.); whence, in the literary language, it passed, in a large class of words, into ĭ (familia, merito, etc.), though retained in the popular speech, and oft. in inscriptions. Long *e* also varied in sound, often resembling the diphthong *ae*, with which it is constantly confounded in MSS. and inscrr. (cf. raeda and reda; saeculum and seculum; ceteri and caeteri, etc.), and often approaching the sound of ī (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 324 sqq.). The short *e* in Latin is the least emphatic of all the vowels; hence, it not only took the place of other vowels in changes of words where the sounds became weakened, and in the vulgar language where the vowel sounds were less sharply distinguished, but frequently took the place of a final syllable ending in a consonant, and was sometimes, especially at the end of words, rejected.

b. The transition of *ă* into *ĕ* (which took place especially before two consonants, whereas usually *ă* passed into *ĭ* in open syllables, v. art. A.) is seen in the compounds refello, commendo, ineptus, confercio, incestus, perpetior, etc. In some words the orthography is unsettled, as in the compounds of spargo, which are written sometimes aspergo, conspergo, dispergo, etc., and sometimes aspargo, conspargo, dispargo, etc.; as along with dispando the vulgar form dispenno also occurs. So in all the verbal reduplications, as cĕcidi, cĕcini, pĕperi, pĕpigi, tĕtigi; pĕperci, fĕfelli; dĕdi and stĕti (from cado, cano, pario, pango, tango, parco, fallo, DA and STA), whereas the vowels *i*, *o*, *u* remain unchanged in reduplication (bĭbi; mŏmordi; tŭtudi; for the anomalous forms in Gell. 7, 9, are certainly Graecized). As along with pĕpigi there also arose by syncope (in the Lat. lang. a predominating element in the formation of words) the perfect pēgi; so we may explain the perfect forms cēpi, fēci, jēci, frēgi, and ēgi, as syncopated from cĕcipi, fĕfici, jĕjici, frĕfigi, and ĕigi (this last analogously with dēgo, from dēigo).

c. For *ĭ* stands *ĕ* (α) in the neuter forms of the adjectives in *is* (acre, agreste, facile, etc.).—(β) In the nominative forms: aedes, apes, canes, etc. (for aedis, apis, canis, etc. v. h. vv.).—(γ) In the dative forms: morte, jure dicundo, Dijove, Victore, etc. (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 192 sq.; and Quint. 1, 4, 17).—(δ) In the nominatives in *es*, whose genitive has itis.—(ε) In the nominatives from stems ending in *c, b, p, t, n*, etc., as. pollex, caelebs, princeps, comes, flumen, from pollic-, caelib-, princip-, comit-, flumin-; and (ζ) In the old and partly vulgar manner of writing and pronouncing: CEPET, EXEMET, NAVEBOS (Colum. Rostr.). FVET, DEDET, TEMPESTATEBVS. TIBE (Epit. of the Scipios), COMPROMESISE (S. C. de Bacch.), MENERVA, MAGESTER, HERE, VEA, VELLA, etc. (Quint. 1, 4, 8, and 17; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46). In the earliest period (before Plautus) *ĕ* was found in many words in which *ĭ* afterwards took its place; as: semul, fuet, mereto, tempestatebus, etc.—(η) It is prob. too that the abl. *ĕ* of the third declension proceeded from *ī* (or *id*); cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 239 sqq.; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 241 sq.

d. It less freq. happens that *o* and *u* pass over into *ĕ*, as vello, ocellus, verto, vertex, vester, compared with vulsi, oculus, vorto, vortex, voster: generis from genus, societas from socius, etc.; and even for long *u* we have *ē* in dejĕro and pejĕro, from jūro.

e. The stem-vowel *-o* is weakened to *ĕ* in the vocative of nouns in *us* of the second declension; *ĕ* also represents *o* in the perf. and in pass. forms, such as scripsere, conabare. conabere, from scripserunt, conabaris, conaberis; in the future forms attinge, dice, facie, recipie, from attingam, dicam, faciam, recipiam (see under dico *init.*); in the forms mage, pote, from magis, potis, etc.; it is inserted for euphony in the nom. of many nouns and adjj whose stems end in *r* preceded by a mute, as ager, aper, liber, aeger, ruber, sacer, etc.

f. The vowel *e* is suppressed in the imperatives dic, duc, fac, fer, in the ante-class. infinitive biber (from bibere); in the vocative of the second declension of nouns in *ius*, as Gai, geni, fili, canteri, columbari, mantuari, volturi, mi (cf. Freund in Jahn's Neue Jahrbüch, 1835, vol. 13. p 148 sq.), in enclitic particles often, as: hic, haec, hoc, for hice, etc.; so, illaec, sic, nunc, nec, ac, etc.: viden, potin: quin, for quine, etc., and as an initial in the present forms of the verb esse (sum, sumus, sunt; sim, etc., for esum, esumus, esunt; esim, etc.). But the forms facul, simul, Bacchanal, etc., are not apocopated. Even a radical *ĕ* sometimes drops out when a prefix or suffix is taken; so, gigno, for gigeno: malignus, for maligenus: gnatus, for genatus.

g. The long *e* interchanges most freq. with the diphthongs *ae* and *oe* (q. v.); yet it sometimes also took the place of *ā*, as in anhēlo, from hālo, and in the rustic bēlo, for bālo; and likewise of ī, as LEBER, SPECA, AMECVS, for līber, spīca, amīcus (Quint. Inst. 1. 1.; Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 15, 6 Müll.); and in words borrowed from the Greek, as chorēa, Darēus, along with Academīa, Alexandrīa; see the letter I.

h. As an abbreviation, E (mostly in connection with other abbreviations) signifies egregius, equus, eques, erexit, evocatus, etc.; e. g. E. M. V. = egregiae memoriae vir; E. Q. R. = eques Romanus; EE. QQ. RR. = equites Romani; E. P. = equo publico; E. M. D. S. P. E. = e monitu de sua pecunia erexit, etc.

2. e. *praep.*, *out of, from*, v. ex.

eā, v. is.

eādem, *adv.* [*abl. f.*, from idem, sc. viā, operā, or parte]. **I.** *By the same way* (rare): ut ventum est in trivium, eadem qua ceteri fugere noluit, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: eadem revertens, Liv. 5, 46, 3: eadem et Romanos sequentes impetus rapit, id. 4, 33, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Sc. operā, sometimes expressed, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 26; prop., *by the same piece of work*, i. e.) *At the same time, likewise* (ante-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 180 (cf. Brix. ad loc.) eādem ego ex hoc quae volo exquaesivero, id Capt. 2, 2, 43. atque eādem mulieres apparebunt, id. Poen. 3, 3, 3.—**B.** Repeated: eadem .. eadem, *now .. now, at one time .. at another:* eadem biberis, eadem dedero tibi ubi biberis savium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 49 (15).

ĕālē, ēs, *f.*, *a large animal found in Ethiopia;* acc. to Cuvier, *the two-horned rhinoceros*, Plin 8, 21, 30, § 73.

ĕā-propter (= propter ea), *adv.*, *on that account, therefore*, Ter. And. 5, 5, 3 Fleck. Pomp. Bon. Com. p. 238 Rib.

ĕapse, v. ipse *init.*

1. † **ĕārĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐαρινός, of the color of spring, i. e. *green:* oves purpureas et earinas, Tert. Hab. mul. 8.

2. Eărĭnus (**-nos**), i, = Ἐαρινός, *the name of a slave*, cited as an example of poet. license, and scanned Eăr-, Mart. 9, 2, 13.

ĕā-tĕnus, *adv.* [is], designates the limit to which an action or condition extends, *so far* (rare; perh. not before Cic., for in Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 50, the right reading is protenus); followed by *quatenus*, Cels. 2, 10; Dig. 47, 2, 92: caules lactucae ab imo depurgatos eatenus, qua tenera folia videbuntur, etc., Col. 12, 9, 1; followed by *qua*, id. 4, 7, 2; id. Arb. 8, 2; Quint. 1, 11, 1.—With *quoad:* hoc civile, quod vocant, eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3; id. Univ. 11.—With *ut*, *to such a degree, to that extent:* verba persequens eatenus, ut ea non abhorreant a more nostro, Cic. Opt. Gen. 7 *fin.;* Cels. 5, 26; Col. 5, 1, 3.—Cf. with *ne*, Cels. 6, 6; Suet. Tib. 33; Just. 5, 10.—**II.** Of time, *so long, hitherto* (late Lat.), Capitol. Gordian. 22; Oros. 6, 1.

ĕbĕnĕus (**hĕb-**), a, um, *adj.* [hebenus, q. v.], *of ebony, ebon* (ante-class.), Mart. Capt. 1, § 80.

† **ĕbĕnĭnus**, v. hebeninus.

† **ĕbĕnus**, v. hebenus.

ē-bĭbo, bi, bitum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drink up, drain* (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: quid comedent? quid ebibent? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 14; so with comedere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 20; id. Ps. 5, 2, 11; hirneam vini, id. Am. 1, 1, 276: poculum, id. Curc. 2, 3, 80: ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342 et saep.: elephantos dracones, i. e. *to suck their blood*, Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 34; cf. sanguinem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 65: cum vino simitu imperium, *to drink up, forget through drinking*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 84 (cf. in the *simplex:* bibere mandata, id. Pers. 2, 1, 3, v. bibo).—Poet.: invenies illic, qui Nestoris ebibat annos, *to drink the age of Nestor* (i. e. *to drink as many glasses as equal the years of Nestor*), Ov. F. 3, 533.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things, *to suck in, draw in, absorb:* (fretum) peregrinos amnes, Ov. M. 8, 837; cf. Plin. 5. 15, 15. § 71: saniem (lana), id. 9, 38, 62.—**II.** In gen., *to waste in drink, squander*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 122.—**III.** Trop., *to exhaust, remove, take away:* spiritum meum, Vulg. Job, 6, 4.

ĕbiscum, i, *n.*, = hibiscum, q. v. Scribon. 80 and 82.

(**ēbīto**, ĕre, false reading in Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 28, for bitat, v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

ē-blandĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to obtain by flattery* or *coaxing* (rare but class.): enitere, elabora vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 16 C, § 12; cf. Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 28; Liv. 27, 31: unum consulatus diem, Tac. H. 3, 37: solitudinem ruris, Col. 8, 11, 1.—**II.** Of inanimate subjects, *to foster, mature by mildness:* caelo fecunditatem omnem eblandito, Plin. 16, 27, 51, § 118; cf. Vitr. 7, 5, 5; and somewhat differently: ut eblandiatur lac igneam saevi-

tiam, i. e. *mitigate and drive it out*, Col. 7, 5, 16.

☞ *Part.*, eblandītus, a, um, *pass.*, *obtained* or *caught by flattery*: eblandita suffragia, Cic. Planc. 4, 10; cf. preces, Plin. Pan. 70 *fin.*: aures nostrae, Gell. 11, 13, 5.

Ebŏra, ae, *f.* **I.** *A castle in Spain*, perh. the present *Ixar*, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Cic. Att. 16, 4, 2: ex conjec. Turneb. (Bait. Baream).—**II.** *A municipium in Lusitania*, also called Libertas Julia, now *Ebora*, Mel. 3, 1, 4; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.

Eborācum, i, *n.*, *the capital of the Brigantes in Britain*, now *York*, Eutr. 8, 19; Inscr. Orell. 190 al.

ĕbŏrārius (**ebŭr-**), ii, *m.* [ebur], *a worker in ivory*, Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4180; 4302.

ĕbŏrĕus, a, am, *adj.* [id.], *made of ivory, ivory:* Juppiter, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 40: mensae, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 43: oppida, Quint. 6, 3, 61 Spald.

* **ēbrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* [ebrius; cf. meracus, from merus], *drunken:* homo, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 7 (Rib. Com. v. 10) dub.

* **ēbrĭāmen,** inis, *n.* [ebrio], *intoxicating liquor, strong drink*, Tert. de Jejun. 9.

ēbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [ebrius], *drunkenness, ebriety* (cf.: ebriositas, crapula), * Cic. Tusc. 4, 12; Sen. Ep. 83, 16 sq.; Quint. 1, 11, 2: Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: in proelia trudit inermem, * Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16; Ov. A. A. 1, 597: tumultuosa, Vulg. Prov. 20, 1 al. — *Plur.*, *carouses*, Sen. Ep. 24, 16; Col. 1 praef. § 16. —**II.** Transf., of things: nimio liquore abundat rumpitque se pomi ipsius ebrietas, i. e. *excess of juice*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

ēbrio, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make drunk, to intoxicate* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: mulieres, Macr. S. 7, 6, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: animas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 10.

* **ēbrĭŏlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [ebriolus], *a little intoxicated, rather tipsy*, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 6.

ēbrĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ebrius], *a little intoxicated, rather tipsy*, perh. only in Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 15; 1, 3, 36.

* **ēbrĭōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [ebriosus], *addiction to drink, sottishness*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

ēbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ebrius], *given to drinking, addicted to drunkenness.* **I.** Prop.: hunc scribunt ebriosum esse, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: plurimum interesse inter ebrium et ebriosum, Sen. Ep. 83, 11.—As *subst.*: **ēbrĭōsus,** i, *m.*, *a drunkard, sot:* exempla ebriosorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Plin. 30, 15, 51, § 145 al. — *Comp.*, Cat. 27, 4. — **II.** Transf.: acina, i. e. *full of juice, juicy*, Cat. 27, 4.

ēbrius, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. root φρήν; cf. sobrius], *who has drunk enough, had his fill*, corresp. with satur. **I.** Prop. (very rare): cum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk.; cf. saturitate, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35. — Far more freq. and class., **B.** *full of drink, drunk, intoxicated* (cf. also: potus, ebriosus, temulentus, vinolentus): homo hic ebrius est . . . Tu istic, ubi bibisti? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 25; 1, 1, 116; id. Aul. 4, 10, 19, sq. al.; Cic. Mil. 24, 65; id. Phil. 2, 41, 105; id. Div. 2, 58, 120; Sen. Ep. 83, 18 (thrice); Quint. 11, 3, 57; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 46; Hor. S. 1, 4, 51; Ov. M. 4, 26; id. F. 2, 582.—As *subst.*: **ebrius,** ii, *m.*, *a drunkard*, Vulg. Psa. 106, 27; id. Job, 12, 25 al. et saep.—**b.** Poet., of inanimate things: vestigia, Prop. 1, 3, 9; cf. signa, id. 3, 3, 48 (4, 2, 48 M.): verba, Tib. 3, 6, 36: nox, Mart. 10, 47; cf. bruma, id. 13, 1 et saep. — **II.** Trop., *intoxicated, drunk, sated, filled:* ebrius jam sanguine civium et tanto magis eum sitiens, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: regina fortuna dulci ebria, *intoxicated with good fortune*, Hor. C. 1, 37, 12: dulcis pueri ebrios ocellos, i. e. *intoxicated with love*, Cat. 45, 11: ebria de sanguine sanctorum, Vulg. Apoc. 17, 6. — **III.** In gen., *abundantly filled, full* (poet.): cena, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 18: lana de sanguine conchae, Mart. 14, 154; cf. id. 13, 82: lucerna, id. 10, 38.

Ebromagus, i, *f.*, *a city in the province of Gaul*, now *Bram*, Cic. Font. 5, 9 Halm (Kayser, Cobiamachus, § 19).

ĕbŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ebulum], *of elder-wood*, Plin. Val. 1, 64.

ē-bullio, īre, 4 (and post-class. **ēbullo,** āre, 1), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to boil up, bubble up* (post-class.). **A.** Lit.: fontium venae ebullant, Tert. de Pall. 2.—**B.** Trop., *to come forth bubbling, to appear boisterously:* dum risus ebullit App. M. 2, p. 128.—Poet.: o si Ebullit patrui praeclarum funus! i. e. utinam patruus moriatur, Pers. 2, 10 Dübner: priusquam hujus monstri idoli artifices ebullissent, Tert. Idol 3: de Perside, *to hurry confusedly away*, Vulg. 2 Mac. 1, 12.—**II.** *Act.* (class., but rare). **A.** Lit.: animam, i. e. *to breathe out, give up the ghost*, Sen. Apoc. 4, 2; Petr. 42, 3; 62, 10.—**B.** *To produce in abundance:* et ebulliet fluvius ranas, Vulg. Exod. 8, 3; cf.: os fatuorum ebullit stultitiam, id. Prov. 15, 2.—Trop.: virtutes, i. e. *to boast of*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42 Kühn; cf. id. Fin. 5, 27, 80 (and the Gr. παφλάζειν).

ēbullītio, ōnis, *f.* [ebullio], *a bubbling up* or *out:* scintillantis olei, Mythogr. Lat. 1, 231 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 110.

ĕbŭlum, i, *n.*, and **ĕbŭlus,** i, *m.*, *Dane-wort, dwarf-elder:* Sambucus ebulus, Linn.; Cato R. R. 37, 2; Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119 sq.; Verg. E. 10, 27; Col. poët. 10, 10 al.

ĕbur, ŏris (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 22 sq.), *n.* [Copt. ebu; cf. Sanscr. ibhas, elephant; whence Gr. ἐλέφας, Semit. article el being prefixed], *ivory.* **I.** Prop., Cic. Leg. 2, 18; id. Brut. 73 *fin.*; id. Par. 1, 3; Quint. 2, 21, 9; Verg. G. 1, 57; id. A. 10, 137; 12, 68; Hor. C. 1, 31, 6; id. Ep. 2, 1, 96 et saep.—Prov.: ebur atramento candefacere, v. atramentum.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Things made of ivory.* So of statues, Verg. G. 1, 480; Ov. M. 15, 792; of the tibia, Verg. G. 2, 193; of a scabbard, Ov. M. 4, 148; of the sella curulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54; Ov. F. 5, 51; id. Pont. 4, 5, 18.—* **B.** *An elephant*, Juv. 12, 112.

ĕbŭrārius, v. eborarius.

ĕbŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ebur], *adorned* or *inlaid with ivory:* lecti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: vehicula, id. Aul. 2, 1, 46: sella, Lampr. Heliog. 4 *fin.*

Eburīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lucania*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.—Hence, **Eburīnus,** a, um, *adj.*: juga, Sall. H. 3, 67 Dietsch; p. 222 ed. Gerl. min.

* **ĕburnĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [eburneus], *of ivory:* fistula, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 (for which, in Gell. 1, 11, 16, eburnea).

ĕburnĕus, and (mostly poet.) **ĕburnus,** a, um, *adj.* [ebur], *of ivory.* (*a*) **eburneus:** signum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1; Ov. M. 4, 354: lectus, Suet. Caes. 84: praesepe, id. Calig. 55: quadrigae, id. Ner. 22: tabulae, id. ib. 31 al.; so, tulit eburneos dentes mille, etc., *ivory tusks*, i. e. elephants' tusks, Liv. 37, 59, 3.—(*β*) **eburnus:** humerus, Verg. G. 3, 7: pecten, id. A. 6, 647: vagina, id. ib. 9, 305: porta, id. ib. 6, 699; Hor. C. 3, 27, 41: lyra, id. ib. 2, 11, 22: lecti, id. S. 2, 6, 103: currus, Ov. H. 15, 91: valvae, id. M. 4, 185: sceptrum, id. ib. 1, 178; 7, 103 al.: ensis, i. e. *with an ivory hilt*, Verg. A. 11, 11. — **B.** Poet. transf., *white as ivory.* (*a*) **eburneus:** eburnea brachia, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 7; cf. so, cervix, id. H. 20, 59: colla, id. M. 3, 422; 4, 335: terga, id. ib. 10, 592. — (*β*) **eburnus:** digiti, Prop. 2, 1, 9.

Ebŭrŏbrittium (**-britium**), i, *n.*, *a town of Lusitania*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.

Eburōnes, um, *m.*, *a nation of* Gallia Belgica, *extending from Liege to Aix-la-Chapelle*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 6; 5, 24 sq.; 6, 31 sq.; Oros. 6, 7.

Ebŭrŏvīces, v. Aulerci.

Ebŭsus or **Ebŭsos,** i, *f.*, *an island of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Spain*, now *Iviza* or *Yvica*, Liv. 22, 20, 7; Sil. 3, 363; Mela, 2, 7, 21; Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 28; 15, 19, 21, § 82; Manil. 4, 368. — Scanned Ebūsus, Avien. Perieg. 621.— Also called **Ebōsia,** ae, *f.*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 15.— Hence, **Ebusitānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Ebusus*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76: humus, Mela, 2, 7, 22.

ēcastor, v. 2. Castor.

ēcaudis, e, *adj.* [e-cauda], *without a tail*, only trop.: versus = μείουροι or σκάζοντες, Diom. p. 499 P.

† **ecbăsis,** is, *f.*, = ἔκβασις, pure Lat. digressio, *a digression*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 209

Ecbătăna, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Ἐκβάτανα (**-na,** ae, *f.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 533, 30; **-nae,** ārum, *f.*, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 18), *the principal city of Media*, now *Hamadan*, Curt. 4, 5, 8; 5, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42; Tac. A. 15, 31 al.

† **ecbŏlas,** ădis, *f.*, = ἐκβολάς, *a sort of Egyptian grape* (so called from its promoting abortion), Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118.

ecca, eccam, v. ecce, II. D.

ecce, *adv. demonstr.* [perh. from locat. form of pronom. stem i, with demonstr. ending -ce; hence, in comedy often scanned ĕce, Corss. Aussp. 2, 636, 1026 sq. —Ribbeck explains ecce as indef. form ec, as in ecquis, ecquando, etc., strengthened by demonstr. ce, Lat. Part. p. 42 sq.; and Curt. refers it to root oc- of oculus; cf. eccere, Gr. Etym. p. 457], points out an object with emphasis, *lo! see! behold!* (constr. class. with *nom.* or *clause*, and ante-class. also with *acc.*). **I.** In gen.: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *behold! there comes he I was wishing for*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 16: ecce autem video rure redeuntem senem, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 45: ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum, Verg. E. 9, 47: ecce trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus, id. A. 2, 403; cf. id. ib. 6, 337; Ov. M. 2, 441 al.; sometimes in the middle of a clause: audiat haec tantum — vel qui venit ecce Palaemon, Verg. E. 3, 50; Ov. M. 2, 93: apparet adhuc vetus cicatrix, id. ib. 12, 444; Calp. Ec. 1, 4 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** To denote that something is present (cf. Fr. voici), *here* (in this sense mostly ellipt.): circus noster ecce adest, Plaut Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; so with adest, Ov. M. 2, 496; 3, 101: quid me quaeris? . . . ecce me, *here I am*, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 15; so, ecce me, id. Curc. 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 3, 1, 69; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 38: ecce nos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 17: ecce odium meum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 139: ecce Gripi scelera, id. Rud. 4, 4, 134: ecce tuae litterae de Varrone, Cic. Att. 13, 16: ecce hominem te, Stasime, nihili, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 6; and simply ecce, *here I am*, id. As. 1, 1, 96.—**B.** In enumerations, or after other objects mentioned, to introduce a new one with emphasis (Ciceronian): consecuti sunt hos Critias, Theramenes, Lysias, etc. . . . ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic de Or. 2, 22 *fin.*; id. Or. 16 *fin.*; id. de Or. 3, 3, 31; so ellipt., id. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Ac. 2, 43, 134; id. Pis. 21.—**C.** To introduce something unexpected or strange; hence, sometimes connected with *subito*, *repente*, *de improviso*, etc.: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, etc., Plaut. Men. 5. 2, 87; Cic. Sest. 41, 89; id. de Or. 2, 22, 94: et ecce de improviso ad nos accedit cana veritas, Varr. ap. Non. 243, 1; cf. Sall. J. 14, 11: discubitum noctu ut imus, ecce ad me advenit mulier, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 99; so with a preceding *cum*, Cic. Caecin. 7, 20; with *dum:* haec dum agit, ecce, etc., Hor. S. 1, 9, 60; with *ubi*, Verg. A. 3, 219.—Ellipt.: ecce postridie Cassio litterae Capua a Lucretio, Cic. Att. 7, 24; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; id. Ac. 2, 38; with *subito*, id. Att. 8, 8; 10, 3; cf.: ecce autem repente, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; and with a preceding *cum*, id. Att. 2, 8; Liv. 2, 36 *fin.*— For the expression ecce autem, v. autem. —**D.** In conversat. lang., combined with the pronouns is, ille, and iste, into one word standing for either the simple ecce, or the pronoun itself, but with demonstrative force, in the foll. forms: *nom.*, ecca, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 66; id. Rud. 4, 4, 130; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: eccilla, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 30: eccillud, id. Rud. 2, 7, 18: *acc. sing.*, eccum, Plaut. Am. prol. 120; 1, 2, 35; 3, 4, 22 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 52; 3, 3, 48 et saep.; Titin. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.: eccam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 146; id. As. 1, 2, 25; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12; id. Hec. 4, 1, 8: eccillum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 2, 2, 65; id. Trin. 3, 1, 21; and syncopated ellum, Ter. And. 5, 2, 14; id. Ad. 2, 3, 7; Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28: eccillam, and sync. ellam, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 35; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 51; id. Mil. 3, 1, 194; eccistam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 17: *plur.*, eccos, id. Bacch. 3, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 154; id. Mil. 4, 7, 27; 5, 35; id. Rud. 2, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 15; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 95 P.: eccas, id. Rud. 3, 2, 49: ecca, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 110

—On the construction of eccum, etc., cf. Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 1002, p. 72; and on ecce see Hand,Turs. II. pp. 343–351.

† **eccentros**, i, *adj.*, = ἔκκεντρος, *out of the centre, eccentric:* terra, Mart. Cap. 8, § 849 al.

eccĕre or **ĕcĕre**, *interj.* [ecce and abl. of res, *see there in fact! lo in truth!* Corss. Aussp. 2, 858. 1028; cf. Ribbeck, Partik., p. 43 sq.; not from Ceres, but cf. Ussing ad Plaut. Am. 550], an exclamation of surprise, like Engl. *there!* (emphatic, only in the foll. passages): Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 4; id. Casin. 2, 6, 34; id. Men. 2, 3, 50; id. Trin. 2, 2, 105; id. Pers. 2, 4, 29; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 5 (but in Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52: ecce autem, Fleck. Lorenz).

† **eccheuma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἔκχευμα, *a pouring out*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 88.

eccillam, eccillum, eccistam, v. ecce, II. D.

† **ecclēsĭa** (**ēcclĕsĭa**, Sedul. 5, 358; Venant. Carm. 3, 6, 24; and **ĕclēsĭa**, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 117; 28, 32), ae, *f.*, = ἐκκλησία, *an assembly of the* (Greek) *people*. **I.** Prop.: et ecclesia consentiente, *senate and people*, in the free cities of Greece: bule et ecclesia, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 111, 1. —**II.** Transf. **A.** In eccl. Lat. **1.** *A religious assembly of Christians, a Christian congregation, a church* (eccl. Lat.; very freq.): die ecclesiae, etc., Vulg. Matt. 18, 17; id. Philem. 2; Aug. Ep. 190, 5, 19.—**2.** *The Church, the whole body of believers:* Christus dilexit ecclesiam, Vulg. Eph. 5, 25: Dei, id. Phil. 3, 6; Aug. Serm. 137, 6; so, in coelo, Vulg. Heb. 12, 23.—**3.** *A Christian place of assembly, a church:* ut nomine ecclesiae, id est populi qui continetur, significamus locum qui continet, Aug. Ep. 190, 5, 19; cf. also Amm. 21, 2 *fin.*; id. 28, 6 *fin.* —**B.** *An assembly, a meeting* in gen., Aus. Ep. 24, 93.

† **Ecclēsĭastes**, ae, *m.*, = ἐκκλησιαστής, *the Preacher*. **I.** Lit.: filius David, i. e. *Solomon*, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 1.—**II.** Transf.: *Ecclesiastes*, a book of the Old Testament, Tert. Monog. 3; Isid. Orig. 6, 2, 19.

† **ecclēsĭastĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐκκλησιαστικός, *of* or *belonging to the Church, ecclesiastical*. **I.** *Adj.:* pax, Tert. Pudic. 22. —**II.** *Subst.:* **ecclesiasticus**, i, *m.* **A.** *A church officer*, Cod. Th. 1, 3, 22.—**B.** *The name of the Book of Sirach*, Isid. Orig. 6, 2, 31.

† **ecclēsĭecdĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ἐκκλησιέκδικος, *a church proctor*, Cod. Th. 1, 5, 34, 5.

ecclēsĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [ecclesia], *a small church*, Alcim. Ep. 39, 71 al.

eccum, eccos, v. ecce, II. D.

† **ecdĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ἔκδικος, i. q. cognitor or defensor civitatis, *a syndic, solicitor of a community* (esp. in Asia Minor), Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 1 and 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 111, 1.

ĕcĕre, v. eccere.

Ecĕtra, ae, *f.*, = Ἐχέτρα, *a city of the Volsci*, Liv. 4, 61, 4; 6, 31. *Its inhabitants* are **Ecĕtrāni**, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἐχέτρανοι, Liv. 2, 25; 3, 4, 2 sq.

ecfātus, ecfĕro, etc., v. eff-.

† **ēchēa**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἠχεῖα, *vessels to increase the sound of the actors' voices in a theatre, sounding-vessels*, Vitr. 5, 5, 2 (1, 1, 9 written as Greek).

Echecrătes, ae, *m.*, = Ἐχεκράτης, *a Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87.

† **ĕchĕnēis**, idis, *f.*, = ἐχενηΐς, *the sucking-fish, remora*, Echeneis remora, Linn.; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 79; 35, 1, 1, § 2 sq.; Luc. 6, 675; Ov. Hal. 99; Isid. 12, 6, 34.

† **ĕchidna**, ae, *f.*, = ἔχιδνα, *an adder, viper*. The Furies were said to have them twined in their hair; hence: stipite te Stygio tumidisque adflavit Echidnis E tribus una soror, Ov. M. 10, 313.—**II.** *Nom. prop.* **A.** Lernaea, *the Lernaean hydra, killed by Hercules*, Ov. M. 9, 69; 158; id. F. 5, 405.—**B.** *A monster, half woman and half serpent, the mother of Cerberus*, Ov. M. 4, 501.—Hence, **Echidnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Echidna:* canis, i. e. *Cerberus*, Ov. M. 7, 408.

Ĕchĭnădes, um, *f.*, = Ἐχινάδες, *a small group of islands in the Ionian Sea, at the mouth of the Achelous*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 4, 12, 19, § 53; Ov. M. 8, 589.

ĕchīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [echinus, a hedge-hog], *set with prickles, prickly:* calyx, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 92: capitula echinata spinis, id. 27, 9, 47, § 71: folia, id. 22, 9, 11, § 24.

† **ĕchīnŏmētrae**, ārum, *m.*, = ἐχινομῆτραι, *a sort of sea-urchin*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100.

† **ĕchīnŏphŏra**, ae, *f.*, = ἐχινοφόρα, *a sort of* concha, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 (Sillig, actinophoroe).

† **ĕchīnŏpūs**, ŏdis, *m.*, = ἐχινόπους, *a kind of thorn, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18.

† **1. ĕchīnus**, i, *m.*, = ἐχῖνος, *a hedge-hog, urchin*. **I.** Prop., usually the (edible) *sea-urchin*, Echinus esculentus, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Afran. ap. Non. 216, 11; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100 sq.; Hor. Epod. 5, 28; id. S. 2, 4, 33; 2, 8, 52; id. Ep. 1, 15, 23; Petr. 69, 7.—*The land-urchin* (otherwise called erinaceus), Claud. Idyll. 2, 17; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 57.—**II.** Transf., of things having a similar shape. **A.** *A copper vessel for the table*, perh. to wash out the cups in, *a rinsing-bowl*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117, v. Heindorf, ad h. l.; id. ib. 2, 8, 52.—**B.** *The prickly husk of a chestnut*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 83; Pall. Insit. 155.—**C.** In archit., *an ornament under the chapiter of a Doric or Ionic column, an echinus*, Vitr. 4, 3, 4; 4, 7, 3; cf. Müller, Archaeol. § 277.

2. Echīnus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Ἐχῖνος. **I.** *A city of Phthiotis, in Thessaly*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28; Liv. 32, 33 al.—**II.** *A city of Acarnania*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

1. ĕchĭon, i, *n.*, = ἔχιον, *a medicament prepared from the ashes of adders*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119.

2. Ĕchīon, ŏnis, *m.* **I.** *One of the heroes who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; the husband of Agave and father of Pentheus*, Ov. M. 3, 126; 10, 686; Stat. Th. 4, 569; Hyg. Fab. 178.—Hence: Echione natus, for *Pentheus*, Ov. M. 3, 526.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Echīŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *the son of Echion*, i. e. *Pentheus*, Ov. M. 3, 513 and 701.—**2. Echīōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, meton. for *Cadmean* or *Theban:* hydrus, i. e. *killed by Cadmus*, Val. Fl. 8, 343: dens, id. 7, 554: aula, id. 7, 301; cf. arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 53: nomen, Verg. A. 12, 515; cf. plebs, Stat. Th. 1, 169: Bacchus, Pall. Insit. 45.—**II.** *A son of Mercury, an Argonaut, and a sharer in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 311; Hyg. Fab. 14.—Hence, **B. Echīŏnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Echion:* lacerto, Ov. M. 8, 345.—**III.** *A celebrated Greek painter*, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37; id. Brut. 18, 70.

† **ĕchios**, i, *f.*, = ἔχιος, *viper's bugloss, a plant which was taken as a remedy for the viper's bite*, Plin. 25, 9, 58, § 104.

† **ĕchis**, is, *m.*, *a plant*, called also pseudoanchusa, and doris, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

† **echīte**, ēs, *f.*, = ἐχίτη, *a plant, a kind of* clematis, Plin. 24, 15, 89, § 139.

† **ĕchītis**, is, *m.*, = ἐχίτης, *adder-stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **ēcho**, ūs, *f.*, = ἠχώ, *repercussion of sound, echo* (pure Lat. imago), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 100; Pers. 1, 102; Aus. Mos. 297; id. Ep. 10, 23; 25, 68; Vulg. Sap. 17, 18.—Personified as a nymph, Ov. M. 3, 358 sq.; Aus. Epigr. 11, 7; 99, 1.

† **ēchōĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἠχωϊκός, *echoing:* elegi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: metrum, *in which one or more final syllables echo* or *rhyme to a preceding part of the verse*, Serv. Centim. p. 1826 P. (cf. Burm. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 558).

† **eclīgma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἔκλειγμα, *a medicine to be taken by letting it melt in the mouth, an electuary*, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 154; 24, 7, 23, § 38; 26, 8, 35, § 110.—Hence, **eclīgmătium**, ii, *dim. n.*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.

† **eclīpsis**, is, *f.*, = ἔκλειψις (a forsaking, being absent): solis, *an eclipse of the sun*, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36: lunae, Hyg. Astr. 4, 14; and without *gen.*, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 53 (pure Lat. defectio and defectus).

† **eclīptĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐκλειπτικός, *belonging to an eclipse:* signa, Manil. 4, 816; 846 (cf. Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68): linea, *the ecliptic*, Serv. Verg. A. 10, 216.

† **eclŏga**, ae, *f.*, = ἐκλογή, *a selection, consisting of the finest passages, from a written composition*. **I.** In gen.: eclogas ex Annali descriptas, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 97 P.—**II.** In partic., *a short poem of any kind*, like the poems in the Sylvae of Statius; cf. Stat. S. 3 praef.; 4 praef.; the Idyls of Ausonius; cf. Aus. Idyll. 10 praef.; the Odes of Horace, id. ib. 11 praef., and in many MSS. of Horace; and in the grammarians the Bucolica of Vergil are also called Eclogae, *Eclogues;* cf. Heyne de Carm. Bucol. in Verg. Opp. ed. Wagn. I. p. 18.

eclŏgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ecloga], *of* or *belonging to a selection;* only as *subst.* **I.** **eclŏgārĭum**, i, *n.*, *a collection of selected poems*, the title of a book of Ausonius, Weber, Corp. Poet. Lat. pp. 1254 sqq.—**II.** **eclŏgārii**, ōrum, *m.*, sc. libri, = eclogae, *select passages from a work*, Cic. Att. 16, 2 *fin.* Orell. *N. cr.*

† **ecnĕphĭas**, ae, *m.*, = ἐκνεφίας, *a hurricane supposed to be produced by blasts from two opposite clouds*, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 131 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 12, written as Greek).

ēcontra = contra, q. v. I. E. 4.

† **ecphŏra**, ae, *f.*, = ἐκφορά, *a projection in buildings* (pure Lat. projectura), Vitr. 3, 3, 16; 6, 2, 2.

† **ecpȳrōsis**, eos, *f.*, = ἐκπύρωσις, *a burning utterly*, Nigid. ap. Serv. Verg. Ecl. 4, 10; cf. ib. 6, 41; Censor. 18, 11.

ecquando, *adv. interrog.* [ec, cf. ecce, and quando], *ever, at any time;* in a passionate (esp. indignant) interrogation (rare but class.): ecquando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? ecquando his de rebus tales viros auditaros existimasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17; 2, 5, 26; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Liv. 3, 67; Sen. de Ira, 3, 28; Val. Fl. 2, 395.—With *nisi* (= num unquam ... nisi), Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63; id. Agr. 2, 7, 17.—(β) With interrog particle *ne* suffixed (pleonastic): ecquandone tibi liber sum visus? Prop. 2, 8, 15; Vell. 2, 14, 2 Ruhnk.; App. Mag. p. 290.—With *nisi*, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63 Madv. *N. cr.*

1. ecqui, ecquae, or **ecqua** (cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25, and v. aliqui), **ecquod** (*gen.* is not in use), *pron. interr. adj.* [ec, cf. ecce, and qui], *Is there any one who? Any?* in impassioned interrogation, i. q. num qui, quae (qua) quod. **I.** Prop. (with a *subst.*; class.): ecqui pudor est? ecquae religio, Verres? ecqui metus? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8; cf. id. Sest. 52.—In the *fem.:* ecquae, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 1; id. Stich. 2, 2, 42; Cic. Ac. 2, 26 *fin.*; id. Att. 8, 12, 4; Ov. H. 16, 341; but: ecqua, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 83; id. Men. 1, 2, 86; id. Mil. 3, 1, 199; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24 *fin.*; id. Att. 7, 8, 4; id. Inv. 2, 12 *fin.* (thrice); Verg. A. 3, 341 al.: rus Sunii ecquod haberem, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 13; so, ecquod, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57; id. Inv. 2, 12 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 9; Ov. P. 3, 1, 3 al.: ecquem trapezitam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 62; so, ecquem, id. Poen. 5, 2, 84; id. Rud. 1, 2, 37; 2, 2, 7 al.; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 6; cf. ecquam, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 5; id. Mil. 3, 1, 187; id. Merc. 2, 3, 56 al.: ecquas, id. Ps. 1, 5, 69: ecqui silices, Ov. P. 4, 10, 3.—With suffixed *nam:* Ecquaenam origo, Lucr. 5, 1211: accessio, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: ecquodnam curriculum, id. Brut. 6, 22: ecquonam modo, ecquonam loco, id. Part. 14.—***II.** Without a *subst.:* quis cenā poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? *Does any one bid a breakfast?* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 69.

2. ecqui, *adv.;* see the foll. art. II. B.

ecquis, ecquid (*abl.* ecqui, v. infra, II. B.), *pron. interrog. subst.*, *Is there any one who? Any, any one, any body, any thing?* in impassioned interrogation, i. q. num quis, quid (class.). **I.** Prop.: aperite hoc: heus, ecquis hic est? ecquis hoc aperit ostium? Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 12; so, ecquis, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 9 sq.; id. Most. 4, 2, 19 sq.; id. Capt. 2, 3, 99 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 16 sq.; Liv. 3, 68; Verg. A. 9, 51; Hor. S. 2, 7, 34 al.: ecquid, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 58; id. Curc. 1, 2, 39; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 34; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62; id. Att. 12, 7; id. Fam. 7, 11; Liv. 40, 40 al.:

ecqui, Cic. Mur. 33: ecquem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 42; Cael. in Cic. Fam. 8, 15 et saep.—With suffix *nam*, Cic. Vatin. 16; id. Fin. 4, 24; id. Top. 21; Auct. Her. 2, 17: quid huc tantum hominum incedunt? ecquidnam afferunt? Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 5.—**B.** *Adj.* for ecqui: ecquis alius Sosia intu'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 226; id. Most. 2, 1, 7; id. Men. 4, 2, 110; Liv. 23, 12 *fin.*; Verg. E. 10, 28; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 15 al.—**II.** Hence, derivv. the adverbs, **A. ecquid,** i. q. numquid, num, *whether, perchance*, in direct and indirect interrogation: ecquid audis? *Do you hear?* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 29; id. Aul. 2, 3, 3; id. Curc. 2, 8, 19; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53 al.; Ter. And. 5, 2, 30; id. Eun. 2, 2, 48; Cic. Clu. 26, 71; id. Ac. 2, 39, 122; id. Rep. 3, 11; id. Tusc. 1, 8; id. Att. 2, 2, 3; Liv. 3, 11 *fin.*; 4, 3; 5, 52; Verg. A. 3, 342; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82 et saep.; cf. with tandem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: *Tr.* Ecquid placent (aedes)? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10; id. Mil. 3, 1, 114; 4, 2, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3; Liv. 27, 10; 44, 27.—Rarely (like quid) for cur, Liv. 42, 26.—***B. ecqui,** i. q. num aliqui, *whether?* in indirect interrog.: coepi observare, ecqui majorem filius mi honorem haberet, etc., *whether*, etc., Plaut. Aul. prol. 16 (but the true reading, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15, and Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 2, is ecquid, v. Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. p. 318).—**C. ecquo,** i. q. num aliquo, *anywhere?* ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? ecquo industria? Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24; cf. on these adverbs Hand, Turs. II. pp. 351-355.

ecquisnam, v. ecquis, I. *fin.*

ecquo, *adv.*, v. ecquis, II. C.

ecrāgīno, āre, 1, *v. n.*, = ἐκραγῖναι, *to break forth*, Petr. 61, 9.

† **ecstăsis,** is, *f.*, = ἔκστασις, *a being beside one's self, ecstasy, trance, rapture* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 45 al.

ectăsis, is (acc. -in), *f.*, = ἔκτασις, *the lengthening of a vowel short by nature*: si brevis est per naturam, sed hoc loco ectasin fecit, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 343.

† **ecthlipsis,** is, *f.*, = ἔκθλιψις, gram. t. t., *ecthlipsis, the elision of a final m with its vowel before an initial vowel*, Diom. 2, p. 436; Charis. 4, p. 249.

† **ectŏmon,** i, *n.*, = ἔκτομον, *black hellebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

† **ectrōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἔκτρωμα, *an abortion*, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

† **ectrŏpa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐκτροπή, i. q. deversorium, *an inn*, Varr. ap. Non. 393, 1.

† **ectȳpus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἔκτυπος, *engraved in relief, embossed*, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152; 37, 10, 63, § 173; cf.: imago eminente gemma, Sen. Ben. 3, 26.

ĕcŭleus, i, *m.*, v. equuleus.

ĕdācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [edax], *voracity, gluttony*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 7; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9; id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Ambros. Luc. 7, § 142.

ĕdax, ācis, *adj.* [1. edo; cf. Sanscr. adakas], *voracious, gluttonous.* **I.** Prop., Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. prol. 38; id. Heaut. prol. 38; Cic. Fl. 17, 41; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2 (*abl.* edaci, as in Ov. M. 15, 354; Val. Fl. 6, 420 et saep.); Hor. S. 2, 2, 92; id. Ep. 2, 1, 173; Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 11: vultur, *rapacious*, id. Am. 2, 6, 33 et saep.—*Sup.*: edacissima animalia, Sen. Ep. 60, 2.—**II.** Poet. transf., of inanimate and abstr. things, *devouring, destroying*: ignis, Verg. A. 2, 758; Ov. M. 9, 202; id. F. 4, 785: imber, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3: natura, Ov. M. 15, 354: tempus, id. P. 4, 10, 7; cf. with *gen.*: tempus rerum, id. M. 15, 234: vetustas, id. ib. 15, 872: curae, *gnawing*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 18 et saep.

‡† **edeatroe,** qui praesunt regiis epulis, dicti ἀπὸ τῶν ἐδεσμάτων, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 20 Müll. [ἐδέατροι, seneschals of the table, carvers, v. Lidd. and Scott s. v.].

ē-dĕcĭmo (**-decumo**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (to select the tithes; hence, in gen.), *to pick out, select* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 5, 81; 9, 21; Macr. S. 1, 5; 2, 1; cf.: *edecimata* (ex-) electa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 6 Müll.

ē-dento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [dens], *to render toothless, knock out the teeth* (perh. only in the foll. passages): malas alicui, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 48: edentatae beluae morsus, Macr. S. 7, 3.

ē-dentŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *toothless.* **I.** Prop. (ante- and post-class.): vetulae, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; cf. id. Cas. 3, 2, 20; id. Men. 5, 2, 111; Prud. στεφ. 10, 305: bestia muraena, Tert. Pall. 5.—***II.** Transf., of wine *ripened by age*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 87.

ēdĕpol, v. Pollux.

ĕdĕra, ae, and its derivatives, v. hed-.

Ĕdessa, ae, *f.*, = Ἔδεσσα. **I.** *A city of Macedonia, the burial-place of the kings*, Liv. 45, 29; Just. 7, 1, 7.—Hence, **Edessaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Edessa*: Antiphilus (dux), Liv. 42, 51.—**II.** *A city of Mesopotamia, in the province of* Osrhoëne, now *Rhoa* or *Orfa*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; Tac. A. 12, 12; Amm. 20, 11, 4; 21, 7, 7; and where Caracalla died, Aur. Vict. Epit. 21; Eutr. 8, 11.—Hence, **Edessēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Edessa*: sepulcra, Amm. 18, 7.

ĕdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. edo], *eatable, that may be taken as food*: potio, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

ē-dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (old form, *subj.*: EXDEICATIS; *gerund.*: EXDEICENDUM, S. C. de Bacchan.; *imperat.*: edice, Verg. A. 11, 463; Stat. Th. 12, 598), *v. a.* **I.** A t. t. of magistrates, *to declare, publish, make known* a decree, ordinance, etc.; hence, *to establish, decree, ordain* by proclamation (cf.: praecipio, mando, jubeo). **A.** In gen., with *ut* or *ne*: consulem edicere, ut senatus senatusconsulto ne obtemperet . . . edicere est ausus, ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8; so id. Vatin. 14; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9 al.; cf. in the *abl. part. perf.*: edicto, ut and ne, Liv. 10, 36; 5, 19; Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2; and with a *simple subj.*: cum tribuni plebis edixissent, senatus adesset, etc., id. Fam. 11, 6; so Verg. A. 10, 258; 3, 235.—With *acc.*: non proscriptā neque edictā die, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; so, dies edicta, Liv. 33, 14 *fin.*: diem comitiis, id. 26, 18; 31, 49 *fin.*: diem exercitui ad conveniendum, id. 31, 11; cf. id. 22, 12; 29, 1: justitium, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: comitia a. d. XI. Kal. Febr., id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 2: senatum in diem posterum, Liv. 3, 38 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Caes. 80: conventum sociis Tarraconem, Liv. 26, 51: novemdiale sacrum, id. 21, 62; cf.: supplicationem populo in diem unum, id. 32, 1 *fin.*: delectum, id. 2, 55: praedam omnem militibus, id. 8, 36 et saep.—With an *obj. acc.* and *inf.*: edixit, sese judicium injuriarum non daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27; so Liv. 21, 11; 26, 27.—*Absol.*: quod Vitellius de caerimoniis publicis edixisset, Tac. H. 2, 91; cf.: de natali suo, Suet. Calig. 26: de iisdem, id. Rhet. 1.—**B.** In partic., of the praetor, *to make known*, on entering upon his office, the principles on which he intends to administer it: est tibi edicendum quae sis observaturus in jure dicendo, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 74; v. edictum.

II. Transf. in gen., *to make known, declare, appoint, establish, order, ordain* any thing (freq. and class.): ut tu scire possis, edico tibi: Si falsa dices, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 4; id. Capt. 4, 2, 23.—With *ut* or *ne*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 125; 1, 5, 91; 3, 2, 66; id. Pers. 2, 2, 58; id. Truc. 4, 3, 6; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30; id. Hec. 4, 1, 50; Hor. S. 2, 3, 227 al.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: dico, edico vobis, nostrum esse illum erilem filium, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 20: nullus fere ab eo (sc. Demosthene) locus sine quadam conformatione sententiae edicitur, Cic. Or. 39 *fin.*—With *rel. clause*: jussus a consule, quae sciret edicere, *to discover, communicate, give notice*, Sall. C. 48, 4 Kritz.: si prius, quid maxime reprehendere Scipio solitus sit, edixero, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: hoc simul edixi, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10; id. S. 2, 2, 51: incipiens stabulis edico in mollibus herbam Carpere oves, Verg. G. 3, 295; cf. id. A. 11, 463; Sil. 7, 313; 528: legem remittere edixit (rex), Curt. 6, 11, 20.—**B.** *To explain, interpret* (late Lat.): sensum hujus sermonis, Vulg. Dan. 5, 15; 4, 15.

ēdictālis, e, *adj.* [edictum], *by edict, according to edict* (late Lat.): possessio bonorum, Dig. 38, 6, 1, § 4: programma, i. e. *the imperial edict*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 31; 2, 24.

ēdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [edico], *an order, edict*, for the usual edictum; only Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 31; 43; id. Ps. 1, 2, 10; 39.

ēdicto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to speak out, proclaim, publish* (only in Plaut.): tute edictas facta tua, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 184: aliquid alicui, id. Ep. 1, 2, 2; id. Men. 4, 2, 79.

ēdictum, i, *n.* [id.]. **A.** *A proclamation, ordinance, edict, manifesto* of the Roman magistrates (cf.: senatus consultum, scitum, jussum; decretum, epistola, rescriptum), e. g. of the ediles, Cic. Phil. 9, 7 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 17, 71; Gell. 4, 2; Dig. 21, 1; of a tribune of the people, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19 *fin.*; of a dictator, Liv. 8, 34; of the consuls, id. 8, 7; 24, 8; of the proconsuls, id. 26, 12; of Caesar in the civil war, Caes. B. C. 2, 19; of the emperor, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6; Vulg. Luc. 2, 1 (cf. decretum, epistola, rescriptum) et saep.—**2.** Esp. freq. the public announcement of the praetor, in which he states, on entering upon his office, the rules by which he will be guided in administering justice (out of such legal regulations renewed and made more complete every year—edictum perpetuum, in contradistinction to edicta prout res incidit; cf. Eutr. 8, 17—there was gradually formed an important part of the body of Roman law), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105; 2, 3, 7; 14 sq.; id. Quint. 19; id. Fl. 28, 67 et saep.; cf. Sanders, Just. Inst. introd. p. xviii. sq.; xxiv. sq.; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 7; Rein's Privatr. p. 70 sq.; 80; 83, and the sources cited.—**B.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *An order, command*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 10.—**2.** *A play-bill, order of games*: edictum et ludorum ordinem perlegere, Sen. Ep. 117: his mane edictum, Pers. 1, 134 Gildersleeve ad loc.

ē-disco, dĭdĭci, 3, *v. a.*, *to learn by heart, commit to memory* (class.). **I.** Prop.: ut non legantur modo (poetae) sed etiam ediscantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27; cf.: haec discenda, imo ediscenda sunt, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.*: Demosthenem in primis legendum vel ediscendum potius putem, Quint. 10, 1, 105: ad verbum ediscendus libellus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135; id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: ad verbum, Quint. 11, 2, 44: Lepta ediscat Hesiodum et habeat in ore Τῆς δ' ἀρετῆς ἱδρῶτα, Cic. Fam. 6, 18 *fin.*: magnum numerum versuum, * Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 3: dicta clarorum virorum, Quint. 1, 1, 36; 1, 11, 14 et saep.; cf.: De ediscendo, Quint. 2, cap. 7.—Poet.: vultus alicujus, Val. Fl. 1, 368.—**II.** In gen., *to learn, study* (so mostly poet., esp. a favorite expression of Ovid): qui istam artem (juris) non ediscant (shortly after: si quis aliam artem didicerit), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: linguam, Val. Max. 8, 7 ext. 6: leges, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5: linguas duas, id. A. A. 2, 122: ritus pios populi, id. F. 2, 546: usum (herbarum), id. M. 7, 99: artes paternas, id. ib. 2, 639: numeros modosque vitae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144 et saep.: cum edidicisset quemadmodum tractandum bellum foret, Liv. 23, 28: edisco tristia posse pati, Ov. H. 7, 180: edidici, quid perfida Troia pararet, i. e. *have experienced*, id. M. 13, 246.—Hence, **B.** Poet. in the *perf.*: edidici, *I know*, Tib. 2, 2, 12; Ov. Pont. 3, 7, 4.

ē-dissĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to analyze in words, to set forth, unfold, explain, relate, tell* (rare but class.): jam animum advorte ac mihi quae dicam edissere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 14; cf.: neque necesse est edisseri a nobis quae finis funestae familiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 22; and: cum agi, non quemadmodum agantur, edisseri oportet, Liv. 44, 41: Laelius eadem edisseruit (for which, shortly before, exposuit), id. 27, 7: res gestas, id. 34, 52: cunctandi utilitates, Tac. H. 3, 52: viam gerendi belli, Just. 31, 5, 2: haec vera roganti, * Verg. A. 2, 149: tantum hoc, * Hor. S. 2, 3, 306: somnium, *to interpret*, Vulg. Gen. 41, 15: parabolam, id. Matt. 13, 36.—*Absol.*: quis (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? Cic. Brut. 17.—With *rel. clause*, Vop. Aur. 36.

* **ēdissertātor,** ōris, *m.* [edisserto], *an explainer*: harum rerum, Aus. Sapient. prol. *fin.*

* **ēdissertĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [edissero], *an analysis, exposition*: Scripturarum, Hier. in Matt. 21.

ē-disserto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to analyze, set forth, explain, relate* (rare, and mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Caes.): ordine omne uti quidque actum'st, Edissertavit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 63; id. Cas. 5, 2, 36; id. Stich. 2, 1, 30; Arn. 1,

p. 34; Tert. Res Carn. 33: neque aggrediar narrare, quae edissertando minora vero fecero, * Liv. 22, 54, 8.

ēdĭtīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. edo, II. C. 2.], *set forth, announced, proposed;* only in the connection, judices, *the judges in the* causa sodaliciorum *chosen by the plaintiff,* Cic. Planc. 15, 36; 17, 41; id. Mur. 23, 47.

ēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. edo, II.]. **I.** Prop. **A.** *A bringing forth, a birth* (late Lat.), Dig. 50, 2, 2, § 6; Tert. adv. Jud. 1.—**B.** *A putting forth, publishing* of a work (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 4, 28; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 2; prooem. § 7; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5; 2, 10, 6; 3, 15, 1 et saep.—**2.** Concr., like our *edition* = ἔκδοσις, qui versus in omni editione invenitur, Quint. 5, 11, 40; 12, 10, 55.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A statement, representation.* **1.** In gen.: in tam discrepante editione, Liv. 4, 23.—**2.** Jurid. t. t., *a declaration, designation* of the form of action, Dig. 2, 13, 1 sq.: tribuum, Cic. Planc. 16, 39 and 41, v. 2. edo, II. C. 2., and editicius.—**B.** *An exhibition:* operarum, Dig. 38, 1, 50: muneris gladiatorii, Inscr. Orell. 3811; 5020; Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

ēdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** *That which brings forth* or *produces:* nocturnae aurae (Volturnus), Luc. 2, 423.—**II.** (Acc. to 2. edo, II. D.), *an exhibitor* (late Lat.): ludorum, Vop. Carin. 21; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 23; Inscr. Orell. 3762.

ēdĭtum, i, *n.*, v. 2. edo *fin.*

1. ēdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. edo.

* **2. ēdĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [2. edo], *a voiding, excrement:* boum, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 6.

1. ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3 (*sup.:* esum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 13; id. Men. 3, 1, 11; id. Stich. 1, 3, 28: esu, id. Ps. 3, 2, 35.—The contr. forms es, est, estis, etc., are very freq. in prose and poetry: est, Verg. A. 4, 66; 5, 683; Hor. S. 2, 2, 57: esset, id. ib. 2, 6, 89; Verg. G. 1, 151: esse, Quint. 11, 3, 136; Juv. 15, 102: esto, Cato R. R. 156, 1.—Hence, also in the *pass.:* estur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78; id. Poen. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 27, 3; Ov. Pont. 1, 1, 69; and: essetur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.—Archaic forms of the *subj. praes.:* edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73; 74; Caecil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 507, 7: edis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 45; id. Trin. 2, 4, 72: edit, Cato R. R. 1, 56, 6; 1, 57, 9 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 1; 3; id. Aul. 4, 6, 6; id. Poen. prol. 9; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; id. S. 2, 8, 90: edimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 34: editis, Nov. ap. Non. l. l.: edint, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22), *v. a.* [Sanscr. ad-mi, eat; Gr. ἔδ-ω, ἐσθίω; Lat. edax, esca, esurio, etc.; cf. also Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντ- Aeol. *plur.* ἔδοντες, dens], *to eat* (for syn. cf.: comedo, vescor, pascor, devoro, haurio, mando, ceno, epulor). **I.** Lit.: ille ipse astat, quando edit, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 893; cf. so uncontr., Cic. Att. 13, 52: miserrimus est, qui cum esse cupit, quod edit non habet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 3: ut de symbolis essemus, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 2: mergi eos (sc. pullos) in aquam jussit, ut biberent, quoniam esse nollent, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7 et saep.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Multos modios salis simul edisse, *to have eaten bushels of salt with another,* i. e. to be old friends, Cic. Lael. 19.—**b.** De patella, i. e. *to show contempt for religion* (v. patella), Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.*—**c.** Pugnos, *to taste one's fists,* i. e. *to get a good drubbing,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Bona, *to squander, dissipate,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 29.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects, qs. *to eat up,* i. e. *to consume, destroy* (poet.): ut mala culmos Esset robigo, Verg. G. 1, 151: carinas lentus vapor (i. e. flamma), id. A. 5, 683: corpora virus, Ov. Ib. 608 al.—**II.** Trop., *to corrode, consume, devour* (almost exclusively poet.): si quid est animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39; cf.: nimium libenter edi sermonem tuum, *have devoured,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 1: nec te tantus edat tacitam dolor, Verg. A. 12, 801: nec edunt oblivia laudem, Sil. 13, 665 et saep.

2. ē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a., to give out, put forth, bring forth* (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: foras per os est editus aër, Lucr. 3, 122; cf.: sputa per fauces tussi, id. 6, 1189: urinam, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38; cf. stercus, Col. 2, 14: animam, *to breathe out,* i. e. *to die, expire,* Cic. Sest. 38, 83; Ov. H. 9, 62; cf.: extremum vitae spiritum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9: vitam, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; id. Planc. 37, 90: clamorem, *to send forth, utter,* id. Div. 2, 23; cf.: miros risus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: fremitum patulis sub naribus (equus), Lucr. 5, 1076: voces, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8: dulces modos, Ov. F. 1, 444: questus, id. M. 4, 588: hinnitus, id. ib. 2, 669: latratus, id. ib. 4, 451 et saep.: Maeander in sinum maris editur, *discharges itself,* Liv. 38, 13; 39, 53 *fin.:* clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, *have slipped out,* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9.

II. In partic., *to bring forth* any thing new, *to produce, beget, form,* etc. **A.** Of what is born, begotten (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): progeniem in oras luminis, Lucr. 2, 617: crocodilos dicunt, cum in terra partum ediderint, obruere ova, deinde discedere, Cic. N. D. 2, 52; so, partum, Liv. 1, 39; cf.: aliquem partu, Verg. A. 7, 660; Ov. M. 4, 210; 13, 487: aliquem maturis nisibus, id. F. 5, 172: geminos Latona, id. M. 6, 336: nepotem Atlantis (Pleïas), id. F. 5, 664 al.: (draconem) Qui luci ediderat genitor Saturnius, idem Abdidit, Cic. Poëta Div. 2, 30, 64; cf.: Electram maximus Atlas Edidit, Verg. A. 8, 137.—In the *pass.:* hebetes eduntur, Quint. 1, 1, 2.—More freq. in the *part.:* in lucem editus, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of the Euripid. τὸν φύντα); cf. Ov. M. 15, 221: editus partu, id. ib. 5, 517; 9, 678; id. F. 5, 26: Venus aquis, id. H. 7, 60; cf.: Limnate flumine Gange, id. M. 5, 48; for which: de flumine, id. H. 5, 10 (cf. Zumpt, Gramm. § 451): ille hac, Ov. M. 10, 298; cf.: Maecenas atavis regibus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 1: infans ex nepte Julia, Suet. Aug. 65 et saep.—**2.** Transf.: (tellus) Edidit innumeras species, Ov. M. 1, 436; cf. Liv. 21, 41: frondem ulmus, *puts forth,* Col. 5, 6, 2: ea (sc. academia) praestantissimos in eloquentia viros edidit, Quint. 12, 2, 25.—**B.** Of literary productions, *to put forth, to publish* (class.): de republica libros, Cic. Brut. 5, 19; so, librum contra suum doctorem, id. Ac. 2, 4, 12: annales suos, id. Att. 2, 16, 4: orationem scriptam, Sall. C. 31, 6: aliquid, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 120; 3, 1, 18; 2, 1, 11; Hor. A. P. 390 et saep.—**C.** Transf., *to set forth, publish, relate, tell, utter, announce, declare* = exponere; esp. of the responses of priests and oracles, the decrees of authorities, etc.: apud eosdem (sc. censores) qui magistratu abierint edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47; cf. Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: ede illa, quae coeperas, et Bruto et mihi, Cic. Brut. 5, 20: nomen parentum, Ov. M. 3, 580; 9, 531; Hor. S. 2, 4, 10: veros ortus, Ov. M. 2, 43; cf.: auctor necis editus, id. ib. 8, 449: mea fata tibi, id. 11, 668 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* Apollo Pythius oraculum edidit, Spartam nulla re alia esse perituram, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; cf. Liv. 40, 45; 22, 10; 42, 2.—With *dupl. acc.:* auctorem doctrinae ejus falso Pythagoran edunt, id. 1, 18; cf. id. 1, 46; 27, 27 *fin.:* haec mihi, quae canerem Titio, deus edidit ore, Tib. 1, 4, 73: iis editis imperiis, id. 29, 25; cf.: edito alio tempore ac loco (with constitutum tempus et locus), Quint. 4, 2, 98: opinio in vulgus edita, *spread abroad,* Caes. B. C. 3, 29, 3; cf. Nep. Dat. 6, 4: consilia hostium, i. e. *to divulge, betray,* Liv. 10, 27 et saep.—Poet.: arma violentaque bella, i. e. *to sing, celebrate in song,* Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1.—Hence, **2.** Jurid. and polit. t. t., *to give out, promulgate, proclaim, ordain:* qua quisque actione agere volet, eam prius edere debet. Nam aequissimum videtur, eum, qui acturus est, edere actionem, etc., Dig. 2, 13 (tit. De edendo), 1 sq.: verba, Cic. Quint. 20, 63; cf. judicium, id. ib. 21: tribus, said of the plaintiff in a causa sodaliciorum, *to name the tribus* (since he had the right, in order to choose the judges, to propose to the defendant four tribus, from which the latter could reject only one, and then to choose the judges according to his own pleasure out of the remaining three, Cic. Planc. 15, 36 sqq.: judices editi (= editicii), id. ib. 17, 41; cf. Wund. Cic. Planc. p. LXXVI. sq., and see editicius: socium tibi in hujus bonis edidisti Quintium, *hast mentioned,* Cic. Quint. 24 *fin.:* quantum Apronius edidisset deberi, tantum ex edicto dandum erat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 29; 2, 2, 42: mandata edita, Liv. 31, 19; cf. id. 34, 35: ederet (consul) quid fieri velit, *to command,* id. 40, 40; cf. id. 45, 34.—(β) Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere: postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 12.—**D.** Of other objects, *to produce, perform, bring about, cause* (freq. and class.): oves nullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum et curatione possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: vitales motus, Lucr. 3, 560: proelia pugnasque, id. 2, 119; 4, 1010; Liv. 8, 9; 21, 43 al.; cf. caedem, id. 5, 13; 10, 45 al.: strages, Verg. A. 9, 785 and 527: aliquantum trepidationis, Liv. 21, 28; cf. tumultum, id. 36, 19: ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13 *fin.:* scelus, facinus, *to perpetrate,* id. Phil. 13, 9 *fin.:* annuam operam, i. e. *to perform,* Liv. 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 63; Suet. Tib. 35: munus gladiatorium (with parare), *to exhibit,* Liv. 28, 21; Suet. Calig. 18; cf. ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15; 3, 64; Suet. Caes. 10 al.: spectaculum, Tac. A. 14, 17; id. H. 2, 67; Suet. Caes. 44 et saep.: gladiatores, Suet. Aug. 45 et saep.: exemplum severitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5; so more freq.: exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Liv. 29, 9 *fin.* and 27; cf.: scelus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 27.

III. *To raise up, lift, elevate:* corpus celerem super equum, Tib. 4, 1, 114.—Hence, **1. ēdĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (set forth, heightened; hence, like excelsus). **A.** Prop., of places, *elevated, high, lofty* (cf.: altus, celsus, excelsus, sublimis, procerus, arduus, praeceps, profundus), opp. to flat, level (cf.: collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3; id. B. C. 1, 43, 2; Sall. J. 92, 5; Tac. A. 15, 27—very freq. and class.): Henna est loco perexcelso atque edito, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1 (with acclivis); 7, 18, 3; id. B. C. 3, 37, 4; Sall. J. 92, 5; 98, 3; Liv. 2, 50 et saep.—*Comp.,* Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 5; 1, 43, 2; Sen. N. Q. 7, 5.—*Sup.,* Auct. B. Alex. 28; 31; 72; Just. 2, 1, 17 al.—* **B.** Trop.: viribus editior, *stronger,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 110.—*Adv.* does not occur.—**2. ēdĭtum,** i, *n.* **A.** *A height:* in edito, Suet. Aug. 72: ex edito, Plin. 31, 3, 27.—*Plur.:* edita montium, Tac. A. 4, 46; 12, 56: in editis, Treb. Trig. Tyr. 26.—**B.** Transf., *a command, order,* Ov. M. 11, 647; cf. Liv. 25, 12, 4.

* **3. ĕdo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. edo], *a glutton,* Varr. ap. Non. 48, 19.

ēdŏcenter, *adv.*, v. edoceo *fin.*

ē-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, *v. a., to teach thoroughly; to instruct, inform, apprise* one of any thing (class.; for syn. cf.: doceo, perdoceo, erudio, praecipio, instituo).—With *acc. pers.* and *rei:* eadem haec intus edocebo, quae ego scio, Stratippoclem, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 56; so id. Trin. 2, 2, 91; Sall. C. 16, 1; Liv. 1, 20; Plin. Pan. 26 al.; cf. in the *pass.:* Cicero per legatos cuncta edoctus, Sall. C. 45, 1; Liv. 25, 40; Tac. A. 13, 47; Luc. 1, 587; and with *acc. pers.* and *inf.:* Etruscam Edocuit gentem casus aperire futuros, Ov. M. 15, 559; cf. in the *pass.:* edoctus tandem deos esse, Liv. 29, 18.—With *acc. pers.* and *rel. clause:* quos ille edocuerat, quae dici vellet, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 4; so id. B. C. 3, 108, 2; cf. in the *pass.:* ante edocti, quae interrogati pronuntiarent, id. B. G. 7, 20, 10; Liv. 32, 26: eadem fere quae Volturcius de paratis incendiis senatum edocet (Kritz. docet), Sall. C. 48, 4: ab Evandro edocti, Liv. 32, 26; cf.: tot cladibus edocti, id. 30, 37; and: in qua (disciplina) edoctus esset, id. 24, 4: aliquid, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 3: omnia ordine, Liv. 24, 24.—With *interrog. clause:* quid fieri velit, edocet, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 2; 7, 19, 4; Liv. 37, 25; cf. Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 7; and with *obj. acc.* and *inf.*, Verg. A. 8, 13: ut edoceas, ut res se habet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 20.—With *acc. pers.* and *subj. clause:* Phanium edocebo, Ne quid vereatur Phormionem, Ter. Ph. 5, 2, 17.—**II.** Transf., of abstract subjects: fama Punici belli satis edocuerat, viam tantum Alpes esse, Liv. 27, 39: edocuit tamen ratio ... ut videremus, etc., * Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.—Hence, * **ēdŏcenter,** *adv., instructively:* scriptum est, Gell. 16, 8, 3.

ē-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cut* or *hew out, to prepare by hewing.* * **I.** Lit.: lingulas, Col. 8, 11, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to work out, prepare, finish* (rare): libellum, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 17: quod jusseras edolavi,

Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1 (cf. Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 237): puerum, Varr. ap. Non. 392, 30.

Edom, *indecl. m.* **I.** *Esau, elder son of the patriarch Isaac:* Esau, ipse est Edom, Vulg. Gen. 36, 1 al.; Isid. Orig. 7, 6, 33.—**II.** *A nation descended from Esau,* Vulg. Num. 20, 14; id. 4 Reg. 3, 26 et saep.—**III.** Transf., *the country of the Edomites,* Vulg. Num. 21, 4 et saep.

ē-dŏmĭno, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to control absolutely; pass.*, Arn. 5, *no.* 11 *init.*

* **ē-dŏmĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to tame completely, thoroughly,* Ven. Carm. 9, 1, 143.

ē-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tame completely, conquer, overcome, vanquish, subdue* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: (Roma) edomito sustulit orbe caput, Ov. F. 4, 256; cf. id. A. A. 3, 114.—**II.** Transf.: pastinaca edomita, opp. agrestis, Col. 9, 4, 5: aes igni, *to melt,* Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65: ramum oleae curvando, id. 17, 19, 30, § 137: vitiosam naturam ab eo sic edomitam et compressam esse doctrina, ut, etc., * Cic. Fat. 5, 10 (al. domitam): feritatem, Col. 11, 3, 37; Lact. 4, 25, 8: nefas, * Hor. C. 4, 5, 22: labores, Sil. 3, 531: lumina, *to lull to sleep,* id. 10, 343.

Ēdōni, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἠδωνοί, *a people of Thrace, east of the Strymon,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; celebrated as worshippers of Bacchus, Hor. C. 2, 7, 27, v. Bacchus.—Derivv., **A. Ēdōnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Edonic.* **1.** Edoni populi = Edoni, Sol. 9, § 1.—**2.** Esp., poet. for *Thracian:* Boreae, Verg. A. 12, 365; cf. venti, Val. Fl. 6, 340: hiemes, Stat. Th. 5, 78: juga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42: currus, Stat. Th. 12, 733: Bacchus, Ov. R. Am. 593.—**3.** As *subst.:* **Ēdōnus,** i, *m.*, = Ἠδωνός, *a spur of the Pangaeus range, in southeastern Thrace,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 50; also called **Edon,** Serv. Verg. A. 12, 365.—**B. Ēdōnis** (Edŏnis, Sil. 4, 778 Drak.; Luc. 1, 675), idis, *f.*, *Edonic, Thracian:* matres, Ov. M. 11, 69.—*Subst.*, *a Bacchante,* Prop. 1, 3, 5; Sil. l. l.; Luc. l. l.

‡ **edor** = ador, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll., v. ador.

ē-dormĭo, īvi or ii, 4, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sleep out, sleep away; to sleep off* (rare, but class.; usually of persons who are intoxicated). **I.** *Neutr. absol.:* cumque (vinolenti) edormiverunt, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52.—**II.** *Act.*, with *acc.:* edormi crapulam et exhala, Cic. Phil. 2, 12 *fin.:* nocturnum vinum, Gell. 6, 10 *fin.*—Poet.: Fufius ebrius olim Cum Ilionam edormit, i. e. *sleeps through the part of the sleeping Iliona,* * Hor. S. 2, 3, 61: dimidium ex hoc (tempore) edormitur, *is slept away,* Sen. Ep. 99.

ēdormisco, ĕre, *v. inch. a.* [edormio], *to sleep out, to sleep off* a debauch (perh. only in the foll. passages): crapulam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28: hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11: unum somnum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65.

ēdŭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. edŭco], *a breeding, rearing, training, bringing up, education* (good prose). **I.** Of men, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124; id. Leg. 3, 13; Quint. 1, 1, 21; 1, 2, 6; Tac. A. 3, 52; id. G. 20 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals, Cic. Fin. 3, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.;* Col. 7, 12, 11; 8, 11, 1.—**B.** Of plants, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94; Macr. S. 1, 7.

ēdŭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a rearer, bringer-up* (rare, but good prose). **I.** Prop., of a *foster-father,* Cic. Planc. 33, 81; Quint. 7, 1, 14; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 34.—**II.** Transf., of *tutors, pedagogues,* Tac. A. 11, 1; 12, 41; 14, 3; Dig. 40, 2, 13 et saep.

ēdŭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [educator]. **I.** *She who brings up, a nurse,* Col. 8, 11, 14; Inscr. Don. 14, *no.* 39.—**II.** Transf.: earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62.

* **ēdŭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [2. edŭco], *bringing up,* Tert. Res Carn. 60.

1. ē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imper.*, educe, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 11; id. Stich. 5, 6, 1: educ, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10; Alcim. 5, 248 al.—*Inf. pass. parag.*, educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16), *v. a.*, *to lead forth, draw out, bring away* (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: novam nuptam foras, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 1; so with personal objects, fidicinam, id. Ep. 3, 4, 36 (opp. introducere): eram, id. Mil. 4, 6, 53: virginem, id. Pers. 4, 1, 11; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3 *fin.* al.; cf. also: populum e comitio, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9: mulierem ab domo secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 4: rete foras, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 18; cf.: pisces everriculo in litus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: radicem e terra, id. ib. 3, 10, 5: gladium, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf.: gladium e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: gladium, Vulg. Marc. 14, 47 al.: sortem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51 *fin.;* cf.: aliquos ex urna, id. ib. 2, 2, 17: tribus, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: telum corpore, Verg. A. 10, 744; cf. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83 et saep.: lacum (with emittere), Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; cf. fistulam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: aquam in fossas, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; Dig. 8, 3, 29: se foras, *to go out,* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4 Ruhnk. ad loc.; cf.: se multitudini, *to withdraw one's self from the multitude,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 2 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** In all periods. **1.** Pub. law t. t. **a.** *To bring, summon* before court (cf. duco, I. B. 1.): cum in jus ipsum eduxi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47; cf.: ex domo in jus, Quint. 7, 8, 6: SI. QVIS. EORVM. AD. ME. EDVCTVS. FVERIT., Edict. Praet. ap. Gell. 11, 17, 2: aliquem ad consules, Cic. Planc. 23; and simply aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26 Zumpt *N. cr.;* 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 65.—Once also, *to bring up* or *lead away* for punishment (for which more commonly duco; v. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26): ad tintinnaculos educi viros, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8.—**b.** Of persons in office, *to take out with one* to one's province: quos educere invitos in provinciam non potuit, eos retinere qui potuit? Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 76; so, medicum secum, id. Pis. 34.—**2.** Milit. t. t., *to lead forth, march out* troops (very freq. in Caes.): Teleboae ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: praesidium ex oppido (opp. introducere), Caes. B. C. 1, 13, 2: cohortes ex urbe, id. ib. 1, 12, 2: exercitum ab urbe, Liv. 3, 21: copias e castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 1; 2, 8 *fin.;* 7, 13, 1; 7, 80, 1; id. B. C. 1, 43, 3 et saep.; Liv. 31, 37 al.; for which also: copias castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 4, 13 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 68, 1; Verg. A. 11, 20; legiones ex hibernis, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3; 5, 27, 9; 7, 10, 1; Liv. 40, 39: ex finibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 4 et saep.; cf. also: impedimenta ex castris, id. ib. 7, 68, 1.—Without designating the term. a quo: cohortes, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 2; id. B. C. 1, 41, 2; 1, 64, 6; Sall. J. 68, 2; Liv. 39, 15; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 22 et saep.; cf.: exercitum foras, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5: exercitum in expeditionem, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: copias adversus Afranium, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 9; 2, 2, 5 et saep.—And *absol.* of the general himself, *to move out, march out* (so mostly in Liv.; cf. duco): ex hibernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1: ex oppido, id. ib. 7, 81, 3; cf.: tribus simul portis, Liv. 41, 26: ad legionem Pompeii duplici acie eduxit, Caes. B. G. 3, 67, 3: in aciem, Liv. 1, 23; 8, 9; 21, 39; Front. Strat. 2, 1, 5, al.—**3.** Naut. t. t., *to bring out* a ship from the harbor, *to put to sea:* naves ex portu, Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 2; 2, 22, 5; 3, 26, 2; also: classem portu, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55.—Hence, **b.** Transf., of goods, *to export:* equos ex Italia, Liv. 43, 5, 9 (cf.: extra provinciam ducere, Dig. 49, 16, 12, § 1).—**4.** In midwifery, t. t., *to assist at birth:* attractus infantem educit, Cels. 7, 29 *med.:* per ipsas manus (infans) commode educitur, id. ib.—So of birds, to bring out of the egg, *to hatch:* pullos suos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 143; so, fetum, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152 (with excludere); 9, 10, 12, § 37.—Hence, **b.** Transf. (*a*) *To bring up, rear,* a child (usually with reference to bodily nurture and support; while 2. educo refers usually to the mind; but the distinction is not strictly observed; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 395), *to educate:* non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16: bene ego istam eduxi meae domi et pudice, id. Curc. 4, 2, 32; id. Most. 1, 3. 29; id. Rud. 1. 3, 38; Ter. And. 5, 4, 8; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14 al.; Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Liv. 1, 39 *fin.;* 21, 43 Drak.; Tac. A. 1, 4; 41; Prop. 3, 9, 51 (4, 8, 51 M.); Verg. A. 7, 763; 8, 413; Col. 3, 10, 16; Curt. 3, 12, 16 al.—Trop.: senex plane eductus in nutricatu Venerio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55.—(*β*) In gen., *to bear, to produce* = edere, Verg. A. 6, 765; 779: aura educit colores, * Cat. 64, 90.—**5.** In vulg. lang., *to drink off, toss off,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 18; 5, 6, 1.—With a punning allusion to the signif. 4. b. *a,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 274.—**B.** Since the Aug. period. **1.** Of motion in an upward direction (cf. effero and erigo), *to draw up, to raise:* (Ortygia me) superas eduxit sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; 3, 113; cf. trop.: (Pindarus) vires animumque moresque aureos educit in astra, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23 (cf.: sustulit in astra, Cic. Att. 2, 25).—**b.** With the accessory idea of making, *to rear, erect, build up:* turrim summis sub astra Eductam tectis, Verg. A. 2, 461; cf.: aram sepulcri caelo, id. ib. 6, 178; imitated by Sil. 15, 388: molem caelo, Verg. A. 2, 186: turres altius, Tac. A. 12, 16; id. H. 4, 30: pyramides instar montium, id. A. 2, 61: moenia caminis Cyclopum, Verg. A. 6, 630; cf.: moles quam eductam in Rhenum retulimus, Tac. H. 5, 18.—**2.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (cf. duco, II. B. 3. b.): pios annos, Prop. 2, 9, 47: insomnem noctem ludo, Stat. Th. 2, 74: somnos sub hiberno caelo, Sil. 11, 405: nimbos luxu, Val. Fl. 2, 371.

2. ēdŭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. educo, II. A. 4. b.], *to bring up* a child physically or mentally, *to rear, to educate* (very freq. and class.): educit obstetrix, educat nutrix, instituit paedagogus, docet magister, Varr. ap. Non. 447, 33 (but this distinction is not strictly observed; see the foll. and 1. educo, II. A. 4. b.). **I.** Prop.: hera educavit (puellam) magna industria, Plaut. Cas. prol. 44 sq.: Athenis natus altusque educatusque Atticis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 36: bene pudiceque educatu'st usque ad adolescentiam, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16 et saep.; cf. id. Men. 5, 5, 7; id. Trin. 2, 4, 111 al.; Att. ap. Non. 422, 14; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37; id. Ad. 3, 4, 49; Cic. Lael. 20, 75; id. Rep. 2, 21; id. de Or. 1, 31; Ov. F. 6, 487; id. M. 3, 314; Vulg. Psa. 22, 2.—**II.** Transf., *to bring up, rear, foster, train, educate:* neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 4; id. Or. 13 *fin.;* cf.: ars dicendi ea, quae sunt orta jam in nobis et procreata, educat atque confirmat, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: in his (scholis) educatur orator, Quint. 9, 2, 81: oratorem, id. prooem. § 5: illos in disciplina, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 4.—**B.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, of plants or animals, *to nourish, support, produce:* quod pontus, quod terra, quod educat aër Poscit, Ov. M. 8, 832; cf. id. Pont. 1, 10, 9: vitis mitem uvam, Cat. 62, 50: pomum, non uvas (ager), Ov. Pont. 1, 3, 51: herbas (humus), id. M. 15, 97: Caecuba, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173: florem (imber), Cat. 62, 41 al.: lepores, apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22.—**C.** *To possess, hold* (cf. nutrire = τρέφειν), Verg. Cul. 13.

ēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. educo], *a moving out, removal, emigration* (ante- and post-class.): e castris, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. PROPERAM, p. 253, 33 Müll.: in qua eductione, Lact. 4, 10, 6.—**II.** *A stretching forth, formation:* si unius uberis eductione pendebunt (sc. apum agmina), Pall. 7, 7, 6.

* **ēductor,** ōris, *m.* [1. educo, II. A. 4. b.], *a bringer-up, tutor* (for the usual educator), Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 15.

* **ē-dulco,** āre, *v. a.*, *to sweeten:* vitam, Matius ap. Gell. 15, 25, 2, and ap. Non. 106, 25.

Ēdūlĭa and **Ēdūlĭca,** ae, v. Edusa.

ĕdūlis, e, *adj.* [1. edo], *eatable* (rare). **I.** *Adj.:* capreae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43.—**II.** *Subst.*, in the *plur.*, **edulia,** ium, *n.*, *eatables, food* (for syn. cf.: alimenta, cibus, cibaria, esca, penus, victus, opsonium, pulmentum, etc.), Afran. ap. Non. 28, 30; Varr. ap. Non. 108, 22; Suet. Calig. 40 Oud. *N. cr.;* Dig. 1, 16, 6 *fin.;* Gell. 7, 16, 4; 17, 11 *fin.;* cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.—In the post-class. per., heterocl., *gen.* eduliorum, App. M. 5, p. 160; *dat.* eduliis, Gell. 19, 9, 3; *nom. sing.* **edulium,** Fulg. 565, 9; and perh. also Varr. L. L. 7, § 61 Müll. *N. cr.;* whence *abl.* edulio, Vulg. Gen. 25, 34; id. Lev. 7, 18.

ĕdūlĭum, ii, *n.*, v. the preced. *fin.*

* **ē-dūresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow hard,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 182.

ē-dūro, āre, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **1.** *Neut.*, *to last out, continue, endure* (post-Aug. and very rare): solis fulgor in ortus edurat, Tac. G. 45: ulla effigies litterarum, Gell. 14, 1, 18.—**2.** *Act.*, *to harden,* Col. 11, 1, 7.

ē-dūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *exceedingly hard, very hard* (very rare): pirus, Verg. G. 4, 145.—Trop., *harsh, cruel:* eduro ore negare, Ov. A. A. 3, 476.

Ēdūsa, ae, *f.* [1. edo], *the goddess that presides over children's food*, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 22; August. Civ. D. 4, 34; called also **Ēdūlia,** ae, *f.*, Don. Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 15; **Ēdūlĭca,** ae, *f.*, August. Civ. D. 4, 11; and **Ēdūla,** ae, *f.*, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

Ēĕtĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἠετίων, *the father of Andromache, and king of Thebe, in Cilicia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 44; id. F. 4, 280.—Hence, **Ēĕtĭōnēus,** a, um, *pertaining to Eëtion :* Thebae, Ov. M. 12, 110.

effābĭlis, e, *adj.* [effor], *that may be uttered, utterable* (post-class.): nemini effabilis, App. Mag. p. 315, 41.

* **ef-faecātus,** a, um, *adj.* [ex-faex], *purified from the dregs, refined ;* trop.: voluptas animi (with purgata), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 22, 37.

‡ **effafilatum,** exertum, quod scilicet omnes exerto brachio sint exfilati, id est extra vestimentum filo contextum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 6, v. Müll. ad h. l.

effāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [effor], *an enunciation, proposition*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 327.

ef-farcĭo and **-fercio** (**ec-f-**), no *perf.*, fertus, 4, *v. a.*, *to stuff, cram, fill out* (very rare): intervalla grandibus saxis, * Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2: bibite, este, ecfercite vos, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62.—Hence, **effertus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *filled out, full, ample :* fame effertus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6: hereditas effertissima, id. ib. 4, 1, 8; cf. id. As. 2, 2, 16.

effascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effascino], *a bewitching, charming ;* in the *plur.*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50; 37, 10, 54, § 145.

ef-fascĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to bewitch, charm, fascinate*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16; Gell. 9, 4, 7.

‡ **effātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effor], *a speaking*, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 463.

effātum, i, *n.*, v. effor *fin.*

effātus, ūs, *m.* [effor], *a speaking* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 6.

effecte, *adv.*, *in fact, really ; effectually*, v. efficio, *P. a.*, 2. *fin.*

effectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [efficio] (only in the philos. lang. of Cicero). **I.** *A doing, performing, effecting, practising :* artis, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: recta (a transl. of κατόρθωσις), id. ib. 3, 14, 45.— * **II.** I. q. causa efficiens, *the producing* or *efficient cause*, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6.

effectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *effective, productive :* causa, velut pater filii, Boëth. in Porphyr. 2, p. 58 al.—Esp. as *subst.*: **effectīva,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *practical art, productive art :* sed effectivae quoque aliquid simile scriptis orationibus consequetur, Quint. 2, 18, 5.

effector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an effecter, producer, author* (a Ciceronian word), Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.*; id. Div. 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150 (quoted in Quint. 10, 3, 1; for which, *perfector*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60 *fin.*).

effectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [effector], *effectual, resistless :* vis, August. Immort. Anim. 14; 15; id. Gen. ad Lit. Op. Imp. 4, 16.

effectrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who effects, produces, causes ;* perh. only Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Univ. 10, 32.

1. effectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from efficio.

2. effectus, ūs, *m.* [efficio], *a doing, effecting.* **I.** In gen., *execution, accomplishment, performance :* ad effectum consiliorum pervenire, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: operis, Liv. 21, 7: ad effectum aliquid adducere, id. 33, 33, 8; cf. spei, id. 21, 57; Prop. 3, 9, 27 (4, 8, 27 M.): ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, etc., quae sunt in effectu: sic timere, etc., peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: effectum consilii morata tempestas est, Curt. 8, 13, 22; cf.: cum opera (sc. oppugnationis) in effectu erant, i. e. near completion, Liv. 31, 46, 14: haec verba, QVOD STATVERIT, cum effectu accipimus, non verbotenus, *in effect, in fact*, Dig. 2, 2, 1: cum effectu, Paul. ib. 40, 7, 1.—**II.** In partic., with reference to the result of an action, *an operation, effect, tendency, purpose :* quarum (herbarum) vim et effectum videres, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 47: Q, cujus similis effectu specieque Koppa, Quint. 1, 4, 9; cf. Plin. 27, 13, 119, § 144: effectus eloquentiae est audientium approbatio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 17, 25; 2, 18, 2: ne sine ullo effectu aestas extraheretur, Liv. 32, 9 *fin.*; cf. id. 34, 26; 40, 22 *fin.*: cum plura argumenta ad unum effectum deducuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 103; 1, 4, 9: ut res haberet effectum, Vulg. Judic. 18, 5.—In the *plur.*, Quint. 1, 10, 6.

* **ef-fēcundo** (**effoec-**), āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to make fruitful, to fertilize*, Vop. Prob. 21.

effēmĭnāte, *adv.*, v. effemino, *P. a. fin.*

effēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effemino], *effeminacy* (late Lat.): corporis, Firm. Math. 7, 16: animi, Hier. in Isa. 14, 52, 2.

effēmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effemino.

ef-fēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [femina], *to make feminine.* * **I.** Lit.: effeminarunt eum (sc. aërem) Junonique tribuerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66.—**II.** Trop., *to make womanish, effeminate, to enervate :* fortitudinis praecepta sunt, quae effeminari virum vetant in dolore, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: corpus animumque virilem, * Sall. C. 11, 3: animos, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3: homines (with remollescere), id. ib. 4, 2 *fin.*; cf.: cogitationibus mollissimis effeminamur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40: vultus, id. Or. in Clod. Fragm. 5, p. 153 ed. Orell.: illa elocutio res ipsas effeminat, Quint. 8 prooëm. § 20.—**B.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *to dishonor, disgrace*, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 10.—Hence, **effēmĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Womanish, effeminate* (cf.: mollis, luxuriosus, dissolutus): ne quid effeminatum aut molle sit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 30: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5; so *absol.*, Col. praef. § 15; cf. histrio, Tert. Spect. 25: furialis illa vox, religiosis altaribus effeminata, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: effeminata ac levis opinio, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: effeminata et enervis compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. 1, 8, 2; 2, 5, 10 al.—*Comp.*: multitudo Cypriorum, Val. Max. 9, 3 *fin.*—*Sup.*: animi languor, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27.—**B.** In mal. part., *that submits to unnatural lust :* pathicus, Suet. Aug. 68; Auct. Priap. 58, 2; Vulg. 3 Reg. 14, 24 al.—*Adv.*: **effēmĭnāte,** *effeminately* (acc. to A.), Cic. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*; Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36; Val. Max. 2, 7, 9.

* **effĕrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. effero], *to become savage, fierce*, Amm. 18, 7, 5.

effĕrāte, *adv.*, v. 2. effero, *P. a. fin.*

effĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effero], *a making savage*, Hier. Ep. 107, 2.

effĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. effero.

effercĭo, v. effarcio.

effĕrĭtas (**ecf-**), ātis, *f.* [efferus], *an excessively wild state, wildness, degeneracy* (opp. mansuetudo), Cic. Sest. 42, 91: quas (terras) peragrans undique omnem ecferitatem expuli, id. Tusc. Poet. 2, 8, 20 *fin.* (al. feritatem); Lact. Mort. Pers. 9, 2.

1. ef-fĕro or **ecfĕro** (cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 766), extŭli, ēlatum, efferre or ecferre, *v. a.*, *to bring* or *carry out, to bring forth* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ex navi, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 82; cf. tela, etc., ex aedibus Cethegi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 *fin.*: argentum jubeo jam intus efferri foras, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 62; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 127; id. Most. 2, 1, 58; id. Mil. 4, 8, 4: argentum ad aliquem, id. Epid. 5, 1, 27; id. Truc. 3, 1, 16: machaeram huc, id. Mil. 2, 5, 53; cf. id. Stich. 2, 2, 28: puerum extra aedes usquam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: cistellam domo, id. Eun. 4, 6, 15; cf.: cibaria sibi quemque domo, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3: frumentum ab Ilerda, id. B. C. 1, 78, 1: piscem de custodia, Col. 8, 17 *fin.*: litteras, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 4: mucronem, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2; cf.: vexilla, signa, arma (e castris, extra fines, etc.), Liv. 10, 19; 27, 2; 29, 21; Tac. H. 3, 31 al.: ferrum a latere deripuit, elatumque deferebat in pectus, id. A. 1, 35 *fin.*: Colchis pedem, Enn. ap. Non. 297, 20; so, pedem, Verg. A. 2, 657; cf. pedem aedibus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 19: pedem portā, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5; 7, 2, 6; Suet. Tib. 38: pedem quoquam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97: se hinc (ignis), Lucr. 6, 89 and 385: se vallo (equus), Tac. A. 15, 7: Furium longius extulit cursus, Liv. 3, 5; cf.: Messium impetus per hostes extulit, id. 4, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Like the Gr. ἐκφέρω, *to carry out* (of the house) *for burial, to bear to the grave, to bury* (cf.: cremo, humo, sepelio, prosequor): optumum'st Loces illum efferendum; nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 32; id. Most. 4, 3, 8 sqq.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 90 Don. and Ruhnk.; 1, 1, 101; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80; Nep. Att. 17; Liv. 2, 33; 3, 18 *fin.*; Quint. 8, 5, 21; Suet. Aug. 99; Hor. S. 2, 5, 85; Vulg. Luc. 7, 12.—**b.** Transf.: meo unius funere elata populi Romani esset res publica, *carried to burial*, i. e. *overthrown, destroyed*, Liv. 28, 28; 24, 22; 31, 29.—**2.** Of a fruit-bearing soil, *to bring forth, bear, produce :* id, quod agri efferant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4 *fin.*; id. Brut. 4, 16; cf. also id. Verr. 2, 3, 47 *fin.*; 86 al.—**b.** Transf.: ea, quae efferant aliquid ex sese, perfectiores habere naturas quam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 109; poet.: (Italia) genus acre virum, Verg. G. 2, 169.—**3.** Of motion in an upward direction (cf.: erigo and educo, II. B. 1.), *to lift up, elevate, raise, exalt*, Lucil. ap. Non. 297, 25: aliquem in murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 47 *fin.*: pars operis in altitudinem turris elata, id. B. C. 2, 8 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 103; and Suet. Calig. 32: corvus e conspectu elatus, Liv. 7, 26: pulvis elatus, id. 4, 33: elata super capita scuta, Tac. H. 3, 27: jubar (luna), Petron. Poët. 89, 2, 54; poet.: caput Auctumnus agris extulit, Hor. Epod. 2, 18.

II. Trop. **A.** *To set forth, spread abroad, utter, publish, proclaim :* clamorem, *to raise*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73: quod neque in vulgum disciplinam efferri velint, neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 2, 12, 9: vocem ejus in vulgus, Tac. A. 12, 21: tuum peccatum foras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65 Ruhnk.: hoc foras, Cic. Phil. 10, 3; so, clandestina consilia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 6: rem, id. ib. 7, 2, 2: has meas ineptias, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: divinitus dicta, id. ib. 3, 1 *fin.* et saep.—With a *rel. clause* : posteaquam in volgus militum elatum est, qua arrogantia in colloquio Ariovistus usus, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4.—**2.** In partic., of speech, *to utter, pronounce, express, declare :* verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: ut verba inter se ra tione conjuncta sententiam efferant, Varr. L. L. 8, § 1 Müll.: si graves sententiae inconditis verbis efferuntur, Cic. Or. 44, 150; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 13: quae incisim aut membratim efferuntur, ea, etc., Cic. Or. 67; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 33; 8, 3, 40; 10, 2, 17: pleraque utroque modo efferuntur, *luxuriatur, luxuriat*, etc., id. 9, 3, 7; cf. id. 1, 5, 16; 64; 2, 14, 2.—**B.** In the *pass.*, qs. to be carried out of one's self by passions, feelings, etc.; *to be carried away, transported, hurried away :* usque adeo studio atque odio illius efferor ira, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21 *fin.*; so, studio, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*; Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 2; cf. cupiditate, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: vi naturae atque ingenii, id. Mur. 31, 65: laetitia, id. Deiot. 9, 26 (cf. *act.*: comitia ista praeclara, quae me laetitia extulerunt, id. Fam. 2, 10): incredibili gaudio, id. Fam. 10, 12, 2; cf. id. Rep. 3, 30; Suet. Caes. 22: voluptate canendi ac saltandi, id. Calig. 54: popularitate, id. Ner. 53.—**C.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To raise, elevate, exalt :* pretia alicujus rei, Varr. R. R. 3, 6 *fin.*: quorum animi altius se extulerunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3: aliquem ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28; cf.: aliquem supra leges, Tac. A. 2, 34; and: aliquem geminatis consulatibus, id. ib. 1, 3; cf. also id. ib. 4, 40: aliquem pecunia aut honore, Sall. J. 49, 4: patriam demersam extuli, Cic. Sull. 31, 87; cf. Nep. Dion. 6; Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: aliquem maximis laudibus, id. Off. 2, 10, 36; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 87: aliquem summis laudibus ad caelum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14; cf. Nep. Dion. 7 *fin.*: aliquid maximis laudibus, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: aliquem laudibus, Tac. A. 3, 72: aliquem verbis, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: aliquid versibus, id. Rep. 1, 14; and simply aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 4, 56; Tac. A. 2, 63: aliquem in summum odium, id. H. 4, 42; cf.: rem in summam invidiam, Quint. 8, 4, 19.—**2.** In partic., with *se*, *to raise, elevate one's self ; to rise, advance* (cf.: appareo, eluceo, exsisto): cum (virtus) se extulit et ostendit suum lumen, Cic. Lael. 27; cf. so with a figure borrowed from the heavenly bodies: qua in urbe (Athenis) primum se orator extulit, id. Brut. 7, 26: volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, id. de Or. 2, 21.—**b.** In a bad sense, with *se*, or in the

pass., *to lift up one's self, to carry one's self high; to be puffed up, haughty, proud* on account of any thing (the figure being borrowed from a prancing horse; cf. Liv. 30, 20; and Quint. 10, 3, 10): nec cohibendo efferentem se fortunam, quanto altius elatus erat, eo foedius corruit (Atilius), Liv. 30, 30: quod aut cupias ardenter aut adeptus ecferas te insolenter, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: qui enim victoria se ecferunt, quasi victos nos intuentur, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2; cf.: se altius et incivilius, Flor. 1, 26, 8: sese audacia, scelere atque superbia, Sall. J. 14, 11: hic me magnifice effero, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 31: (fortunati) efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: se efferre in potestate, *to be insolent in office*, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342.—Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*: stulta ac barbara arrogantia elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3: recenti victoria, id. B. G. 5, 47, 4: spe celeris victoriae, id. ib. 7, 47, 3: gloria, id. B. C. 3, 79, 6: elatus et inflatus his rebus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: secunda fortuna magnisque opibus, Nep. Alcib. 7, 3; id. Milt. 7, 2: elatus ad vanam fiduciam, Curt. 3, 19, 10; but also: ad justam fiduciam, Liv. 27, 8, 7 et saep.—In the *act.* (rare, and with a fig. perh. borrowed from the wind): is demum vir erit, cujus animum nec prospera (fortuna) flatu suo efferet (*elates, inflates*), nec adversa infringet, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.*—**D.** Ante-class. and very rare, *to carry out to the end, to support, endure*: laborem, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 48; cf.: malum patiendo, *to get rid of, do away with*, Cic. Poët. Tusc. 4, 29, 63 (but not in Lucr. 1, 141, where the better reading is sufferre).—Hence, **ēlātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 3. and II. C. 2.), *exalted, lofty, high* (rare; cf.: superbus, insolens, arrogans, etc.). **A.** Lit.: modo in elatiora modo in depressiora clivi, Col. 2, 4, 10: elatissimae lucernae, Tert. Apol. 53.—**B.** Trop.: animus magnus elatusque, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: verba, *high-sounding*, id. Or. 36, 124; hoc casu elatior Julianus, Amm. 21, 4, 7; Vulg. Rom. 1, 30: insula opibus, Nep. Milt. 7, 2.—*Adv.*: **ēlāte,** *loftily, proudly*: elate et ample loqui, opp. humiliter demisseque sentire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9: dicere (opp. summisse), id. Opt. Gen. 4, 10.—*Comp.*: se gerere, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: elatius et arrogantius praefatur, Gell. 9, 15, 4.

2. ef-fĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ex-ferus], *to make wild, savage, fierce* (class.; most freq. since the Aug. per.). **I.** Physically: terram immanitate beluarum efferari, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: speciem oris, Liv. 2, 23; cf. vultum, Suet. Calig. 50: efferantia sese ulcera, *becoming aggravated, malignant*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 146.—Poet.: Mars efferat aurum, i. e. *works up into weapons*, Stat. Achill. 1, 425; cf.: homo qui magnae artis subtilitate tantum efferavit argentum, i. e. *wrought into the figures of beasts*, App. M. 5, p. 159, 14.—**II.** Mentally: gentes sic immanitate efferatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: militem dux ipse efferavit, Liv. 23, 5; cf. id. 2, 29: animos, id. 1, 19; 25, 26: ingenia, Curt. 8, 2; 9, 19: efferavit ea caedes Thebanos omnes ad exsecrabile odium Romanorum, *exasperated*, Liv. 33, 29; cf. Vulg. Dan. 8, 7.—Hence, **effĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *wild, savage, fierce*: sunt enim multa ecferata et immania, quaedam autem humanitatis quoque habent primam speciem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: vultus, Petr. 82, 1: animi, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 11.—*Comp.*: mores ritusque, Liv. 34, 24.—*Sup.*: effectus, Sen. Ep. 121, 4: canes in homines, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 18.—*Adv.*: **effĕrāte,** *fiercely*: saevire, Lact. 5, 20, 10.

effertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effarcio.

ef-fĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very wild, fierce, savage* (poet. and post-class.; freq. in Verg.): proles, Lucr. 2, 604; cf. juventus, Verg. A. 8, 6: Dido, id. ib. 4, 642: Chimaera, id. ib. 7, 787: mens Caci, id. ib. 8, 205; cf.: vis animi, id. ib. 10, 898: corda, Val. Fl. 1, 798: ira, id. 5, 517: virtus Bebrycis, id. 2, 648: facta tyranni, Verg. A. 8, 484: facinus, Sen. Phoen. 264; Flor. 4, 12, 12; 4, 12, 48; Sen. Element. 1, 13, 4.

effervens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from efferveo.

ef-fervesco, ferbui (so Cic. Cael. 31, 77 al.; ante- and post-class. fervi, Cato R. R. 115, 1; Tac. A. 1, 74), 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To boil up* or *over, to foam up, to effervesce, ferment, to grow violent, rage* (class.). **A.** Lit.: dictum fretum a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque effervescat, Varr. L. L. 7, § 22 Müll.; cf.: aquae, quae effervescunt subditis ignibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: ubi satis efferverit (vinum mustum), Cato R. R. 115, 1; cf. Col. 12, 25, 4: efferbuit coctio ejus, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 5.—**B.** Trop. (a favorite expression of Cic.): illae undae comitiorum, ut mare profundum et immensum, sic effervescunt quodam quasi aestu, Cic. Planc 6, 15; cf.: Pontum armatum, effervescentem in Asiam atque erumpentem, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 6: luxuriae effervescentis aestus, Gell. 2, 24 *fin.*: verbis effervescentibus et paulo nimium redundantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 21: si cui nimium efferbuisse videtur hujus vis, id. Cael. 31 *fin.*; cf. Lucr. 5, 1335; and Tac. Or. 10: iracundaque mens facile effervescit in ira, Lucr. 3, 295; cf. Cic. Brut. 70, 246; so of an ebullition of anger, Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.*; Gell. 1, 26, 8; cf.: interiora mea efferbuerunt, Vulg. Job, 30, 27.—**II.** Transf.: sidera coeperunt toto effervescere caelo, *to light up, shine out*, Ov. M. 1, 71.—**III.** *To boil out*, i. e. *to subside, abate*: quoad iracundia effervesceret, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 4.

ef-fervo, ĕre (*praes.* effervent, Vitr. 2, 6, 5), *v. n.*, *to boil up* or *over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): in agros Aetna, Verg. G. 1, 471: quatenus in pullos animales vortier ova Cernimus alituum vermesque effervere, qs. *to come boiling forth*, i. e. *to swarm forth*, Lucr. 2, 928; cf. Verg. G. 4, 556; id. Dir. 15; Stat. Th. 4, 664.—Hence, **effervens,** entis, *P. a.*, *boiling with passion*, i. e. *fervent, ardent*: siquidem laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27, 3.

effēto (effecto), āre, *to put out of use, to abolish*, Cassiod. Var. 9, 15 *ante med.*

ef-fētus (not effoetus), a, um, *adj.*, *that has brought forth young, that has laid eggs* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. (mostly in Col.): cum effetae loca genitalia tumebunt, Col. 7, 7, 4; 7, 12, 11; 9, 1, 7.—Poet.: simul effetas linquunt examina ceras, Luc. 9, 285.—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu). **A.** *Exhausted, worn out by bearing*: aliquae (gallinae) in tantum, ut effetae moriantur, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146; cf. Sall. C. 53, 5.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *exhausted, worn out*: tellus, *Lucr. 2, 1150; cf.: effetum et defatigatum solum, Col. praef. § 1: natura (with lassa), Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 1: tauri senio effeti, Col. 6, 24, 1: corpus, *Cic. de Sen. 9, 29; cf. vires (corporis), Verg. A. 5, 396: spes, i. e. *vain, delusive*, Val. Fl. 4, 380.—Poet.: verique effeta senectus, *incapacitated for truth*, Verg. A. 7, 440 (cf.: Vana veri, id. ib. 10, 630).—*Comp.*: oratio effetior, App. Flor. p. 366.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

effĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [efficax], *efficacy, efficiency, virtue* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12; Amm. 14, 8, 5; 16, 12, 25; Vulg. Sirach, 9, 4; Lact. de Ira D. 10, 37.

effĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *efficacy, efficiency, power*; perh. only Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 3, 10.

effĭcācĭter, *adv.*, *efficaciously, effectually*, v. efficax *fin.*

effĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [efficio], *efficacious, effectual, powerful, efficient* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes; but cf. efficacitas): nosti Marcellum, quam tardus et parum efficax sit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3; cf.: ultor contemptae religionis, Val. Max. 1, 1, 19: Hercules, Hor. Epod. 3, 17: scientia (magica), id. ib. 17, 1: preces, Liv. 9, 20: studium promerendi amoris, Suet. Calig. 3 *init.*: breve et efficax iter est per exempla, Sen. Ep. 6, 5: admonitiones, id. ib. 8, 2 al.: herba in dolore stomachi, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 136: preces ad muliebre ingenium, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*; so with *ad*, Sen. Ben. 2, 7 *fin.*; cf. in the *comp.*, Quint. 6, 1, 41; Plin. Pan. 84: elatine oculorum fluxionibus efficax, Plin. 27, 9, 50, § 74; so with *dat.*, id. 28, 14, 58, § 204; in the *sup.*: continuatio in peragendis rebus, Liv. 41, 15: frutex efficacissimus contra sagittarum ictus, Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115; cf.: herba adversus serpentium venena, id. 24, 15, 80, § 130: ad excitandam virtutem, etc., Vell. 1, 8, 1.—Poet., with *inf.*: (cadus) amara Curarum eluere efficax, Hor. C. 4, 12, 20; Val. Max. 2, 7, 10: cum sit efficacissimum de integro locum exarare, Col. 2, 17, 3: efficacissimum est hic quoque salem superponere, Cels. 4, 4, 16; 4, 22, 11.—Hence, *adv.*: **effĭcācĭter,** *effectually, powerfully*, Quint. 5, 13, 25; Sen. Brev. Vit. 6 et saep.—*Comp.*, Quint. 8, 4, 8; Tac. G. 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 8; Plin. 24, 6, 14, § 23.—*Sup.*, Plin. 26, 12, 79, § 128; 24, 6, 14, § 23; id. Ep. 2, 13 *fin.*

effĭcĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from efficio.

effĭcĭenter, *adv.*, *efficiently*, v. efficio, *P. a.* 1.

effĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [efficio], *efficient power, efficiency, influence* (rare; mostly in philos. lang.), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; id. Fat. 9, 19: spiritalis, Hil. in Psa. 131, 24: inenarrabilis, id. Trin. 3, 18; Lact. Opif. D. 19, 7.

ef-fĭcĭo (ecfacio), fēci, fectum, 3 (*perf. subj.* effexis, Plaut. As. 3, 5, 63; id. Poen. 1, 3, 19; *inf. pass.* ecfĭeri, id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; Lucr. 6, 761), *v. a.*, *to make out, work out*; hence, *to bring to pass, to effect, execute, complete, accomplish, make, form* (very freq. in all periods and sorts of writing). **I.** In gen. (*a*) With *acc.*: male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id ecficere perpetrat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 sq.; cf. id. Pers. 5, 1, 9; Caes. B. C. 1, 36 *fin.*; 1, 61, 2: magna facinora, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 16; so, facinora, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109; cf. opus, id. ib. 4, 1, 6; Plaut. Truc. 5, 17; Caes. B. G. 4, 18, 1; 7, 35, 4 et saep.: pontem, id. ib. 6, 6, 1; id. B. C. 1, 40, 1; 1, 62 *fin.*: ligneas turres, tormenta, id. ib. 3, 9, 3; 3, 39 *fin.*: castella, id. ib. 3, 44, 3: panes ex hoc (genere radicis), id. ib. 3, 48, 3: sphaeram (Archimedes), Cic. Rep. 1, 17: columnam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56 et saep.: Mosa insulam efficit Batavorum, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 2; id. ib. § 4; id. B. C. 3, 40, 4; cf.: portum (insula), id. ib. 3, 112, 2; Verg. A. 1, 160: magnum numerum cratium, scalarum, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 1: aliquid dignum dono deorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 3; cf. id. de Or. 1, 26, 120: civitatem, id. Rep. 2, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 32: varios concentus, septem sonos, id. ib. 6, 18: magnas rerum commutationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 68, 1: tantos progressus, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3 et saep.: XIII. cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 5; cf.: delectu habito duas legiones, id. ib. 1, 31, 2: unam ex duabus (legionibus), id. ib. 3, 89, 1: ad duo milia ferme boum, Liv. 22, 16 et saep.: lepide meum officium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 1 sq.; cf.: nostra munia, id. Stich. 5, 4, 13: munus, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*; id. Leg. 1, 5, 16: nuptias alicui, Ter. And. 3, 4, 16: aurum alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Poen. 1, 1, 57; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 23: hanc mulierem tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 110 et saep.: quod a Curione effeceram, *had procured, obtained*, Cic. Att. 10, 10: amor mores hominum moros et morosos ecficit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43.—With two *accs.*: fortuna eos efficit caecos, quos complexa est, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; id. Off. 1, 1, 2; id. Rep. 2, 42; Caes. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: hunc (montem) murus circumdatus arcem efficit, id. ib. 1, 38, 6: aliquem consulem, Cic. Lael. 20, 73: aliquem dictatorem, id. Att. 15, 21; cf. also: quae res immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; and: id (genus radicis) ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48, 1.—(*β*) With *ut*: eniti et efficere, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 59; id. Rep. 1, 20; 3, 31; Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 5; 2, 17, 4 et saep.; cf.: hoc si efficiam plane, ut, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 62: si id efficere non posset, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 50, 3: neque polliceor me effecturum, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 24 *fin.*—*Ellips. of ut*: effice, di coëamus in unum, Ov. F. 3, 683.—(*γ*) With *ne* (rare): efficio ne cui molesti sint publicani, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16: qui efficiant, ne quid inter privatum et magistratum differat, id. Rep. 1, 43, 67; id. Fin. 4, 4, 10; Liv. 8, 7, 6: efficiam, posthac ne quemquam voce lacessas, Verg. E. 3, 51; Dig. 3, 3, 78; cf.: aliquem or aliquid, ne, etc., id. ib. 19, 2, 35; Quint. 3, 6, 102; 8, 3, 20.—(*δ*) With *quominus* (very seldom), Lucr. 1, 977; Quint. 11, 1, 48; Dig. 49, 14,

29; so with *quo magis:* saevitia collegae quo is magis ingenio suo gauderet effecit, Liv. 2, 60, 1. — (ε) With *obj. acc.* and *inf.* (very rare, and not ante-Aug.): vehementer efficit ea coire, etc., Vitr. 2, 6; Dig. 38, 2, 14, § 8; 47, 11, 10.—(ζ) *Absol.* (freq. and class.): si effecero, Dabin' mihi argentum? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 121; cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 39 sq.; 4, 8, 5; id. Pers. 1, 3, 87; Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 2 et saep.: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, Cic. Rep. 5, 3.

II. In partic. **A.** In econom. lang., *to produce, bear, yield:* (ager Leontinus) plurimum efficit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63 *fin.;* cf.: ager efficit cum octavo, cum decumo, id. ib. 2, 3, 47: si (vineae) centenos sestertios in singula jugera efficiant, Col. 3, 3, 3: cum matres binae ternos haedos efficiunt, id. 7, 6, 7.—Transf. to persons: liciti sunt usque eo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrabantur, i. e. *to make a profit,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33 *fin.*—**B.** Of numbers, *to make out, yield, amount to* a certain sum: ea (tributa) vix, in fenus Pompeii quod satis sit, efficiunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3 (cf. shortly before: nec id satis efficit [al. efficitur] in usuram menstruam), Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 206; cf. ib. § 209; Col. 5, 2, 6; 8 sq. — **C.** In philos. lang., *to make out, show, prove* (with *acc.* and *inf., ut, ne,* or *absol.*): quod proposuit efficit, Cic. Par. prooem. § 2: in quibus (libris) vult efficere animos esse mortales, id. Tusc. 1, 31 *fin.*— In the *pass. impers.:* efficitur, *it follows* (from something): ita efficitur, ut omne corpus mortale sit, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30: ex quo efficitur, hominem naturae obedientem homini nocere non posse, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 25; cf.: ex quo illud efficitur, ne justos quidem esse natura, id. Rep. 3, 11: quid igitur efficitur? *what follows from that?* id. ib. 3, 12.—Hence, **1. efficiens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Adj., effecting, effective, efficient.* — In philos. lang.: proximus est locus rerum efficientium, quae causae appellantur: deinde rerum effectarum ab efficientibus causis, Cic. Top. 14 *fin.;* cf. id. Ac. 1, 6, 24; id. Fin. 3, 16, 55; id. Div. 1, 55, 125; id. Fat. 14, 33; Quint. 5, 10, 86. — **B.** *Subst.,* with *gen.:* virtus efficiens utilitatis, *the producer* = effectrix, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 12; so, voluptatis (virtus), id. ib. 3, 33; cf.: ea, quae sunt luxuriosis efficientia voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21; and: (causae) efficientes pulcherrimarum rerum, id. Univ. 14 *fin.*—* *Adv.:* **efficienter,** *efficiently* (for which in the post-Aug. per., efficaciter): ut id ei causa sit, quod cuique efficienter antecedat, Cic. Fat. 15, 34. — **2. effectus,** a, um, *P. a., worked out,* i. e. **A.** *Effected, completed:* una (materia) diligenter effecta plus proderit quam plures inchoatae et quasi degustatae, Quint. 10, 5, 23; cf. id. 5, 13, 34; 8, 3, 88.—In the *comp.:* aliquid nitidius atque effectius, Quint. 12, 10, 45.—**B.** *Effected,* in philos. lang. (opp. causa efficiens), Cic. Top. 18; cf. res, id. ib. 4; 14 *fin.;* and *subst.:* **effectum,** i, *n., an effect,* id. ib. 3; Quint. 6, 3, 66; 5, 10, 94. —*Adv.:* **effecte. a.** *Effectively, in fact,* Mart. 2, 27, 3; Amm. 16, 5, 7.—**b.** *Effectually, efficaciously:* effectius, App. Flor. 16, p. 357.—*Sup.* does not occur.

* **effictio,** ōnis, *f.* [effingo], rhet. t. t., *a representing, portraying* of corporeal peculiarities, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63.

effictus, a, um, *Part.,* from effingo.

effĭgĭa, ae, *f.,* v. effigies *init.*

* **effĭgĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [effigio], *a representing, portraying,* App. Flor. 15, p. 350, 36.

effigientia, ae, *f.* [effingo], *the creating, fashioning.*—Transf. = *the Creator,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 922.

effĭgies, ēi (ante-class. form *nom.:* effigia, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 493, 2; Inscr. Orell. 7416 λ.—*Nom. plur.:* effigiae, Lucr. 4, 105.—*Acc. plur.:* effigias, id. 4, 42 and 85), *f.* [effingo, I.], *an* (artistic) *copy, imitation* of an object (in concreto—for syn. cf.: imago, pictura, simulacrum, signum, statua, tabula). **I.** (Class.) With the accessory idea of resemblance obtained by imitation, *a likeness, portrait, image, effigy.* **A.** Lit.: formarum, Lucr. 4, 105; cf. id. ib. 42 and 85: Veneris, * Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 7; cf.: deus effigies hominis et imago, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: quandam effigiem spirantis mortui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1; cf. also: simulacrum deae (Veneris) non effigie humana, Tac. H. 2, 3 *fin.;* and: quam satus Iapeto . . . Finxit in effigiem moderantum cuncta deorum, Ov. M. 1, 83: vix convenire videretur, quem ipsum hominem cuperent evertere, ejus effigiem simulacrumque servare, *his mere effigy,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65 *fin.:* effigiem Xanthi Trojamque videtis, Verg. A. 3, 497; of *shades, ghosts:* effigiem nullo cum corpore falsi finxit apri, Ov. M. 14, 358; Sil. 13, 778; cf.: effigies, immo umbrae hominum, Liv. 21, 40, 9; of the shade of a deceased person in a dream, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 4; or in the lower world, Sil. 13, 779. — **2.** *Adv.:* in *or* ad effigiem *or* effigie, *after the likeness of, in the form of, like,* Sil. 5, 5; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62; 21, 5, 11, § 23. — **B.** Trop. (a favorite expression of Cic.): perfectae eloquentiae speciem animo videmus, effigiem auribus quaerimus, *its imitation,* Cic. Or. 3 (v. the passage in connection); cf.: consiliorum ac virtutum effigiem relinquere, id. Arch. 12, 30: Sex. Peducaeus reliquit effigiem et humanitatis et probitatis suae filium, *the image,* id. Fin. 2, 18, 58; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 2; id. de Or. 1, 43, 193; Liv. 26, 41; 1, 56: ad effigiem justi imperii scriptus, *the ideal,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret, id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.;* cf. effingo, I. B.: ostensus est in alia effigie, *appeared in another form,* Vulg. Marc. 16, 12.—**II.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, in gen., the plastic (less freq. the pictorial) representation of an object, *an image, statue, portrait:* saxea ut effigies bacchantis, * Cat. 64, 61; Verg. A. 2, 167; 184; 3, 148; 7, 177; Hor. S. 1, 8, 30; Ov. H. 20, 239; Tac. A. 1, 74; 6, 2; id. H. 5, 9 al.; Quint. 6, 1, 32; cf. id. 12, 10, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 7; Vulg. Sap. 15, 4.

effĭgĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [effigies], *to form, fashion, portray* (late Lat.): hominem (Deus), Prud. Cath. 10, 4: aliquem imaginibus, Sid. Ep. 6, 12; Amm. 14, 6, 9.

effĭgūrātio, ōnis, *f.,* rhet. t. t., = προσωποποιΐα, *a representation,* Rufin. de Schem. p. 275.

* **ef-findo,** ĕre, *v. a., to divide, cleave:* fluctus rectos, Manil. 4, 283.

ef-fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, *v. a.,* orig., to work out by pressing = fingendo exprimere, ἐκμάσσειν (v. fingo).—Hence, **I.** *To form, fashion* (artistically—class.; most freq. in the trop. sense; cf.: formo, informo, conformo, fingo, reddo, instituo, etc.). **A.** Lit.: oris lineamenta in tabula: Veneris Coae pulchritudinem aspersione fortuita, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: sui dissimilia, id. N. D. 3, 9, 23: deum imagines in species hominum, Tac. H. 5, 5 et saep.—Poet.: (Daedalus) casus alicujus in auro, Verg. A. 6, 32; cf. id. ib. 10, 640; Luc. 5, 713: horrentes effingens crine galeros, Sil. 1, 404.—**B.** Trop., *to express, represent, portray:* (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in ea penitus reconditos mores effingeret, Cic. Leg. 1, 9; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. de Or. 2, 43 *fin.;* Tac. A. 11, 14; Quint. 6, 2, 17: oratorem effingere (connected with corpora fingendo efficere), id. 5, 12, 21: effinge aliquid et excude (sc. scribendo), quod sit perpetuo tuum, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4: imaginem virtutis, *to represent by imitation,* Quint. 10, 2, 15; cf. id. 10, 1, 108; 11, 3, 89 sq.; Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2. — Of the conception of external objects: visum impressum effictumque ex eo, unde esset, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 25, 61; id. de Or. 2, 86 *fin.*—**II.** *To wipe clean, wipe out* (only in the foll. passages): fiscinas spongia effingat, Cato R. R. 67, 2 (for which: fiscinas spongiis *tergendas,* Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22): spongiis sanguinem, Cic. Sest. 35 *fin.,* v. Halm ad h. l.—**III.** *To rub gently, stroke:* manus, Albin. Cons. ad Liv. 138; Ov. H. 20, 134 (for which: manus *fingere,* id. F. 5, 409).

effio, ĕri, v. efficio *init.*

* **ef-firmo,** āre, *v. a., to strengthen, encourage,* Att. ap. Non. 256, 18.

efflāgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [efflagito], *an urgent demand, pressing request* (very rare), * Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2; Plancus, ib. 10, 24, 6.

* **efflāgĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *an earnest* or *urgent request:* coactu atque efflagitatu meo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29.

ef-flāgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to demand* or *ask urgently, to request earnestly* (class.; for syn. cf.: posco, flagito, exigo, obsecro, etc.): epistolam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11: libros, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3: judiciorum desiderio tribunicia potestas efflagitata est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: collationes, Suet. Ner. 38: notum ensem, Verg. A. 12, 759; Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.:* signum pugnae, Liv. 3, 60: misericordiam alicujus (with requirere), Cic. Mil. 34 et saep.—With *ut:* cum iste a Cn. Dolabella efflagitasset, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24; Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 1; cf.: aliquem, ut, Auct. B. Hisp. 29, 7; and with *simple subj.,* Suet. Tit. 5.—*Absol.:* a multis efflagitatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, 92 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Quint. 4, 5, 10; Suet. Dom. 3.

* **ef-flammans,** antis, *adj.* [flammo], *emitting flames, flaming, blazing:* stellae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 207.

ef-flĕo, ēvi, 2, *v. a., to weep out, exhaust by weeping:* oculos, Quint. decl. 6, 4.

efflicte and **efflictim,** *advv.,* v. effligo.

* **efflicto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [effligo], *to strike dead,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 26.

ef-fligo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to strike dead, to kill, destroy* (very rare): qui filium misit ad effligendum Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 2: nisi pedatu tertio omnis efflixero (with obtruncavero and occidero), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50; cf.: rabidos canes (with caedere), Sen. Ira, 1, 15: viperas et natrices, id. ib. 2, 31 *fin.;* Plaut. As. 4, 2, 9.—Hence, **1. efflictim,** *adv., to death, desperately.* —With amare, deperire, etc., i. e. amare usque donicum effligatur, Prob. ap. Charis. p. 178 (ante-class.); Naev. ap. Charis. l. l.; Plaut. Am. 1, 3. 19 (twice); id. Cas. prol. 49; id. Poen. prol. 96; 5, 2, 15; Laber. and Pompon. ap. Non. 104, 24 sq.—**2. efflicte,** in like sense (post-class.): cupere aliquid, App. M. 5, p. 171, 36: diligere, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

ef-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n., to blow* or *breathe out* (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Act.* **A.** In gen.: (Sol) suos efflavit ignes, Lucr. 5, 652; cf.: ignes Aetnaeos faucibus, Verg. A. 7, 786: ignes ore et naribus, Ov. M. 2, 85: lucem elatis naribus (equi solis), Verg. A. 12, 115: mare patulis naribus, Ov. M. 3, 686; cf.: nimbos in sublime (balaenae), Plin. 9, 6, 6, § 16: pulverem, id. 29, 6, 39, § 138: vina somno, Stat. Th. 5, 209: omnem colorem, i. e. *to lose,* Lucr. 2, 833 et saep.: bestiolae si efflantur (vento), Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2.—**B.** Esp. freq.: animam, *to breathe out one's life, to expire,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 9 *fin.;* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 86: a milite omnis spes, id. Truc. 4, 4, 23; Cic. Mil. 18 *fin.;* Nep. Paus. 5, 4; Suet. Dom. 2; id. Aug. 99; for which also: extremum halitum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vitam in nubila, Sil. 17, 557; and *absol.:* (anguem) Abicit efflantem, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106.—**2.** Transf. * (α) Of wounds: efflantes plagae, *deadly, which let out life,* Stat. Th. 8, 168.—(β) With an *obj. acc.* and *inf., to say with one's last breath:* quam verum est, quod moriens (Brutus) efflavit, non in re, sed in verbo tantum esse virtutem, Flor. 4, 7, 11.—**II.** *Neutr.* (very seldom): flamma, Lucr. 6, 681; 699; Stat. Th. 10, 109; Ven. Fort. 4, 26, 128.

ef-flōrĕo, ēre, *v. n., to bloom* or *blossom forth,* Tert. Jud. Dom. 209; Vulg. Psa. 102, 14 al.

ef-flōresco, rui, 3, *v. inch. n., to bloom* or *blossom.* **I.** Lit. (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sirach, 51, 19; id. Isa. 18, 5.—**II.** Trop. (repeatedly in Cic.), *to bloom, spring up, flourish* (in youth, beauty, etc.): ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20; cf.: utilitas ex amicitia, id. Lael. 27; so id. Rep. 1, 29: amor, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: si quidem efflorescit ingenii laudibus, Cic. Cael. 31, 76.

efflŭesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch.* [effluo], *to revel, riot:* sumptuosis conviviis, Ambros. de Off. M. 2, 21, 109.

ef-flŭo, xi, 3, *v. n.* (and very rarely *a.*), *to flow* or *run out, to flow forth* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: facit effluere imbres, Lucr. 6, 512: una cum sanguine vita, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24 *fin.:* umor e cavis populi nigrae, Plin. 24, 8, 32, § 47: sucina petris, id. 37, 2, 11, § 35: amnis in oceanum, id. ib.: ne qua levis effluat aura, *escape,* Ov. M. 6, 233.—Poet.: ambrosiae et nectari' linctus, Lucr. 6, 971, v. Lachm. ad h. l.—**B.** *Act.:* ne (amphorae) effluant vinum, Petr. 71, 11; cf. Claud. Prob. et Olyb.

52.—**C.** Transf., of non-fluid bodies, *to go out, issue forth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Epicuri figurae, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.; cf. Gell. 5, 16, 3: effluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, *Tib. 1, 6, 40 (dub.—Müll. et fluit); cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 208: manibus opus effluit, *slips from, drops from*, Lucr. 6, 795; cf. Ov. M. 3, 39; Curt. 8, 14.—**2.** *To vanish, disappear*: de pectore caedis notae, Ov. M. 6, 670; cf. *Suet. Aug. 97; Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138.—**II.** Trop.: utrumque hoc falsum est: effluet, i. e. *it will go abroad, become known* = emanabit, *Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 41; cf. Auct. Or. pro Domo, 46, 121: impropria interim effluunt, *slip out*, Quint. 10, 3, 20: tanta est intimorum multitudo, ut ex iis aliquis potius effluat, quam novo sit aditus, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: ne effluant haec ab oculis tuis, Vulg. Prov. 3, 21.—**2.** *To pass away, disappear, vanish* (cf. I. B. 2.): praeterita aetas quamvis longa cum effluxisset, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 19, 69; id. Att. 12, 43 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 2, 44: viso mens aegra effluxit hiatu, Sil. 6, 245; cf.: effluet in lacrimas, *to melt, dissolve*, Luc. 9, 106.—So esp. *to escape* from the memory: ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, *am forgotten*, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1; cf. id. Fin. 1, 12, 41; id. Brut. 61, 219; id. Verr. 2, 4, 26; Ov. R. Am. 646.

efflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [effluo], *flowing out* (late Lat.): ignis, Avien. Progn. Arat. 1717: amnis in pontum cadit, id. Perieg. 1162.

efflŭvium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a flowing out, an outlet* (post-Aug. and very rare): umoris e corpore, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: lacus, Tac. A. 12, 57: cerebri effluvio exspirare, Vell. 2, 120 *fin.*, v. Kritz. ad h. l.

* **ef-fōco,** āre, *v. a.* [faux], *to suffocate, smother*.—Trop.: bonis suis effocantur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 3 dub. (al. offoco).

ef-fŏdio, also **exf-** and **ecf-** (cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 767, 769), fōdi, fossum, 3 (*inf. pass.*: ecfodiri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 44; 2, 4, 21), *v. a.*, *to dig out, dig up* (class.): nec ferrum, aes, argentum, aurum effoderetur, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.*: carbones e sepulcris, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 41: lapides puteis, id. 36, 22, 45, § 161: aulam auri plenam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 9; cf. thensaurum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 8: opes, Ov. M. 1, 140; and facetiously: ex hoc sepulcro vetere (i. e. ex sene avaro) viginti minas Ecfodiam ego hodie, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 20: signum, Liv. 22, 3 *fin.*: saxum medio de limite, Juv. 16, 38 et saep.: spoliatis effossisque eorum domibus, *ransacked*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.*; cf.: terram altius, Quint. 10, 3, 2: humum rastello, Suet. Ner. 19: montem, id. Claud. 25: tellurem, Petr. poët. 128, 6, 2: lacum, Suet. Dom. 4; cf. cavernas, i. e. *to make by digging*, id. Ner. 48: sepulcra, Verg. G. 1, 497 et saep.—In the *voc. part. pass.*: ex sterquilinio effosse, *thou dug from a dung-hill!* Plaut. Cas. 1, 26.—Esp. freq.: ecfodere oculos or oculum (alicui), *to scratch out, tear out*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 14; id. Curc. 3, 26; id. Men. 1, 2, 46; id. Mil. 2, 3, 44; id. Trin. 2, 4, 62; *Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.*; Cic. Rep. 3, 17; Suet. Dom. 17; Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 7 et saep.; cf. lumen, Verg. A. 3, 663; and transf.: hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: effossum alterum Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52, 3.—So, too, vesicam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 22; and poet.: viscera, i. e. *to cause abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 27.

effoecundo, v. effecundo.

effoemino, v. effemino.

effoetus and **effœto,** v. effet-.

ef-for, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (*defect.* In use only: effor, Cav. ap. Diom. p. 375 P.: effaris, App. M. 7, 25, p. 199, 6: effatur, Verg. A. 10, 523 al.: effamini, Arn. 7, 41: effantur, App. Mund. prooem. p. 56, 22: effabor, Lucr. 5, 104: effabere, Luc. 8, 346: effabimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97: effantes, App. Mund. p. 65, 5; *imp.*: effare, Verg. A. 6, 560; *inf.*: effari, id. ib. 4, 76; as *pass.*, poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; *part.*: effatus, Verg. A. 3, 463 al.; as *pass.* v. infra: effando, Liv. 5, 15, 10: effatu, Pl. 3, 21, 25, § 139 al.), *to speak* or *say out, to utter*. **I.** In gen. (an old relig. and poet. word; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; esp. freq. in Verg.): sed tamen effabor, * Lucr. 5, 104: haec effatu' pater, repente recessit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 48 ed. Vahlen); cf. Verg. G. 4, 450; id. A. 3, 463; 4, 30; 76; 456 et saep.; Hor. Epod. 17, 37; Luc. 8, 347 et saep.: et tacendo forsitan, quae dii immortales vulgari velint, haud minus, quam celanda effando, nefas contrahi, Liv. 5, 15 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 49: effatu digna nomina, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139 et saep.—*Absol.*, Vulg. Psa. 93, 2; id. Prov. 18, 23.—**II.** In partic. **1.** As t. t. in the language of augurs, *to fix, define, determine* a place for a religious purpose: templum, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 3; cf. *pass.*: templa effari ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 53.—**2.** In dialectics, *to state a proposition*: quod ita effabimur, *Aut vivet cras Hermarchus, aut non vivet*, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97; cf. in the foll.: effatum.

☞ **effātus,** a, um, in passive signif., *pronounced, established, determined, designated*: *effata* dicuntur, quod augures finem auspiciorum caelestum extra urbem agris sunt effati ubi esset; hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll.; cf. Libri Augur. ap. Gell. 13, 14; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 197; Fest. s. v. MINORA TEMPLA, p. 157, 28 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 37 *fin.*: FATIDICORVM ET VATVM EFFATA INCOGNITA, *announcements, predictions*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 24.—**B.** In partic.: **effātum,** i, *n.*, *a dialectical proposition, an axiom*, Cic. Ac. 2, 29 *fin.* (a transl. of the Gr. ἀξίωμα), Sen. Ep. 117.

* **ef-fŏro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to bore through, perforate*: truncum, Col. 9, 1, 3.

* **effossĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effodio], *a digging out*; in the *plur.*: laboriosae, Cod. Just. 11, 6, 3.

* **ef-fŏvĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to refresh*: carnem, Veg. 4, 28, 2 dub.

* **effractārĭus,** ii, *m.* [effractor], *a house-breaker, burglar*, Sen. Ep. 68, 4.

effractor, ōris, *m.* [effringo], *a house-breaker, burglar* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 1, 15, 3; 47, 17, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

effractūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *house-breaking, burglary* (jurid. Lat.): effracturae fiunt plerumque in insulis in horreisque, Dig. 1, 15, 3, § 2; 38, 2, 48.

effrēnāte, *adv.*, *unrestrainedly, violently*, v. effreno, *P. a. fin.*

* **effrēnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [effreno], *unbridled impetuosity*: impotentis animi, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22.

effrēnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effreno.

effrēnis, e, *adj.*, v. effrenus *init.*

ef-frēno or **ecfr-,** no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unbridle, let loose* (very rare).—Poet. transf.: Vulturnum Effrenat, Sil. 9, 496.—Far more freq., **effrēnātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Unbridled, without a rein*: equi, Liv. 40, 40, 5: equi velut effrenati passim incerto cursu feruntur, id. 37, 41, 10.—**II.** Transf., *ungoverned, unrestrained, unruly* (a favorite word of Cicero): homines secundis rebus effrenatos tamquam in gyrum rationis duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: populi soluti effrenatique, id. Rep. 1, 34; cf.: libido effrenata et indomita, id. Clu. 6; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, id. Cat. 1, 10; and: mens effrenata atque praeceps, id. Cael. 15, 35; so, libertas, Liv. 34, 49 et saep.: insolentiā multitudo, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.*; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: ferocia, id. ib. 5, 8: violentia, id. Phil. 12, 11: petulantia, Plin. Ep. 4, 25 *fin.*: mente, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 9 et saep.—*Comp.*: vox (with libera), Cic. de Or. 3, 53 *fin.*: libido (Appii), Liv. 3, 50: iracundia, Quint. 9, 2, 3.—*Sup.*: affectus, Sen. Ep. 88.—*Adv.*: **effrēnāte,** *unrestrainedly, violently*, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39.—*Comp.*, id. Phil. 14, 9, 26.—*Sup.* appears not to occur.

ef-frēnus, a, um (also effrenis mula, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Sen. de Ira, 3, 15, 2), *adj.* [ex-frenum], *free from the bridle, unbridled* (not ante Aug., and mostly poet. for effrenatus; cf. also: infrenus, infrenatus). **I.** Lit.: equus, Liv. 4, 33, 7.—**II.** Trop., *unbridled, unrestrained*: gens, Verg. G. 3, 382: amor, Ov. M. 6, 465: juventa, Stat. Achill. 1, 277: profatu, id. Silv. 5, 3, 103.

ef-frĭco, xi (Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12), ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to rub off* or *out* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: sordium enormem illuviem operose, App. M. 1, p. 105, 9: calices, id. ib. 4, p. 145, 31: spicas decerptas, Tert. l. l.—**II.** Trop.: rubigo animorum effricanda est, Sen. Ep. 95, 37.

ef-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to break off, to break open*: effringere quam aperire putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1 (class.): cardines foribus, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. As. 2, 3, 8; more freq.: fores, id. Stich. 2, 2, 3; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 4; id. Mil. 4, 6, 35; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8; 23; 40; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23; cf. valvas, id. ib. 43: januam, id. Mur. 15, 33: tabernas, Suet. Ner. 26: carcerem, Tac. A. 1, 21: cistam, *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; poet.: urbem, *to storm*, Stat. Th. 9, 556; cf. Vulg. Judith, 2, 3: jugum, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: cerebrum, Verg. A. 5, 480: corpus, Sen. Phoen. 159; cf. poet.: animam, id. Herc. Oet. 1451.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to break out, break forth*: (spumeus fluctus) vestras effringet in urbes, Sil. 1, 647.

* **ef-frondesco,** dui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to put forth leaves, be covered with foliage*, Vop. Prob. 19, 3.

* **ef-frons,** ntis, *adj.* (putting forth the forehead, i. e. trop.), *barefaced, shameless*: consilium, Vop. Num. 13.

ef-frūtĭco, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* (late Lat.). * **I.** *Act.*, *to put forth, produce*, transf., Tert. Anim. 27 *fin.*—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to shoot* or *grow forth*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 5.

effŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effugo], *a putting to flight*: dolorum, [Hilar.] Anon. in Job, 3, p. 238.

‡ **effŭgĭa** vocari veteri more solet hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi (*inf. pass.* effugiri, Pseud. Syr. Sent. 815 Rib.), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (class. and freq., esp. in the active sense). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to flee away*; or, with reference to the result, *to escape*: effugias ex urbe inanis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75; so, ex urbe, id. ib. 2, 4, 196: e proelio, Cic. Phil. 2, 29: e manibus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9 al.; cf. transf.: ex sitella (sors), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 44: a vita marituma, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 108: a quibus, Cic. Sest. 54 *fin.*: patriā, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 75: foras, id. Most. 1, 4, 3; cf. id. Curc. 5, 1, 8; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 3: ad regem, Curt. 4, 15.—*Absol.*: pisces ne effugiant, cavet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16; Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 4; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2; Verg. E. 3, 49 et saep.; cf.: via Nolam ferente, Liv. 8, 26.—With *ne*: parum effugerat ne dignus crederetur (= aegre impediebat, quin, etc.; Greek παρ' ὀλίγον ἐξέφυγεν, etc.), Tac. H. 3, 39 *fin.*: propinque clade urbis ipsi, ne quid simile paterentur, effugerunt, Liv. 36, 25, 8.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Of personal subjects: aliquid, *to flee from, escape, avoid, shun* (cf.: vito, caveo, fugio): ita vix poteris effugere infortunium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 295: pauca (with subterfugere), id. Capt. 5, 2, 18: malam rem, id. As. 2, 4, 9: impias propinquorum manus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: dolores, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: mortem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: periculum celeritate, id. ib. 4, 35, 1; cf. id. B. C. 2, 41, 6: equitatum Caesaris, id. ib. 1, 65, 4: haec vincula, Hor. S. 2, 3, 71 et saep.; cf.: haec morte effugiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36: ea aetas tua, quae cupiditates adolescentiae jam effugerit, i. e. *has passed beyond them*, Tac. H. 1, 15: effugere cupiditatem regnum est vincere, Pub. Syr. 154 (Rib.).—Rarely with a *rel. clause*: numquam hodie effugies, quin mea moriaris manu, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Trag. Rel. ed. Rib. p. 8).—Of inanimate subjects: res (me) effugit, *it escapes me, I do not observe it*: ubi eum locum omnem cogitatione sepseris, nihil te effugiet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34 *fin.*: nullius rei cura Romanos, Liv. 22, 33: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102: somniculosum plurima effugiunt, Col. 11, 1, 13 et saep.: petitiones corpore effugi, i. e. *narrowly, barely*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15.—Rarely with a *subject-clause*: custodis curam non effugiat observare desilientem matricem, Col. 8, 11, 12.

effŭgium, ii, *n.* [effugio], *a fleeing away, flight* (rarely, but class.; cf.: perfugium, refugium, asylum): effugiumque fugae prolatet copia semper, Lucr. 1, 983: effugium praecludere eunti, id. 3, 523; cf. id. 1, 974: dare effugium alicui, Liv. 23, 1, 8; Tac. H. 1, 43: patere in publicum, Liv. 24,

26: nullam ne ad effugium quidem navem habentibus, id. 21, 43 et saep.: mortis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64 *fin.*—In the *piur.:* ob nostra effugia, Verg. A. 2, 140; Tac. A. 12, 56; 15, 63.—**II.** Concr., *a means* or *way of escape:* alias (bestias) habere effugia pennarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Tac. A. 2, 47; 3, 42; 12, 31; 16, 15; Vulg. 2 Reg. 15, 14.

effŭgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [effugio], *escaping:* hostia, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

ef-fŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to put to flight* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 18, *no.* 19; Vulg. Sirach, 30, 20; id. 1 Macc. 1, 56.

ĕf-fulgĕo, si, 2 (*inf.* effulgĕre, Verg. A. 8, 677; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 546), *v. n.*, *to shine* or *gleam forth, to glitter* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nova lux oculis effulsit, Verg. A. 9, 731; cf. Liv. 22, 1; 28, 15; 41, 21: auro Ductores longe effulgent, Verg. A. 5, 133; cf.: auro (fluctus), id. ib. 8, 677: nimbo (Pallas), id. ib. 2, 616 (Forbig. ad loc.; Rib. and Lad. limbo): veste nivea (sacerdos), Sil. 3, 695: ornatu, Tac. A. 13, 13: sol, Vulg. Sirach, 50, 7.—**II.** Trop.: omnis Graeciae fabulositas ex hoc primum sinu effulsit, Plin. H. N. 4 *init.;* Liv. 45, 7: audacia aut insignibus effulgens, Tac. H. 4, 29: sensus aliquis argutâ et brevi sententiâ, id. Or. 20; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 5.

ef-fultus, a, um, *Part.* [fulcio], *propped up, supported* (poet. and in post-class. prose): effultus stratis velleribus, Verg. A. 7, 94; cf. id. ib. 8, 368; Stat. S. 3, 1, 5; App. M. 2, p. 123.

* **ef-fūmĭgātus,** a, um, *Part.* [fumigo], *smoked out, driven out by smoke:* coluber, Tert. ad Mart. 1.

* **ef-fūmo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to emit smoke, to smoke:* moles, Auct. Aetn. 497.

ef-fundo (or **ecf-**), fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour out, pour forth, shed, spread abroad* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: vinum in barathrum (i. e. ventrem), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28; cf. Cic. Pis. 10: aquam oblatam in galea, Front. Strat. 1, 7, 7: humorem, Cels. 7, 15: lacrimas, Lucr. 1, 126; Cic. Planc. 42, 101: imbrem (procella), Curt. 8, 13: se in oceanum (Ganges), Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 243: Sangarius flumen in Propontidem se effundit, Liv. 38, 18, 18; cf. *pass.* in mid. force: mare neque redundat umquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; v. also under *P. a.*—**B.** Transf., of non-liquid bodies. **1.** In gen., *to pour out, pour forth, drive out, cast out, send out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; a favorite word of Vergil): saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149: frumentum in flumen, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 19: ei oculus effunditur, *is knocked out, put out*, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 4: tela, i. e. *to shoot in great numbers*, Verg. A. 9, 509; Liv. 27, 18: auxilium castris apertis, *to send forth*, Verg. A. 7, 522: equus consulem lapsum super caput effudit, *threw*, Liv. 22, 3, 11; so id. 10, 11; 27, 32; Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 160; Curt. 8, 14, 34; Verg. A. 10, 574; 893; cf. Val. Fl. 8, 358: (quae via) Excutiat Teucros vallo atque effundat in aequum, Verg. A. 9, 68: sub altis portis, id. ib. 11, 485; cf.: aliquem solo, id. ib. 12, 532: caput in gremium, Cels. 7, 7, 4. —Poet.: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per leve severos Effundat junctura ungues, i. e. *lets it slip over smoothly*, Pers. 1, 65.—**2.** In partic. **a.** With *se*, or mid. of persons, *to pour out* in a multitude, *to rush out, spread abroad* (a favorite expression with the historians): omnis sese multitudo ad cognoscendum effudit (sc. ex urbe), Caes. B. C. 2, 7, 3; so, se, id. ib. 2, 7, 3; Liv. 26, 19; 34, 8; 33, 12, 10; 35, 39, 5; Val. Max. 7, 6, 6; Vell. 2, 112, 4; Suet. Calig. 4 *fin.;* id. Caes. 44 et saep. (but not in Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2, where the better reading is: se ejecerat, v. Schneider ad h. l.): omnibus portis effunduntur, Liv. 38, 6; so mid., Tac. A. 1, 23; Liv. 40, 40, 10; and esp. freq. in the *part.* effusus, Sall. J. 55, 4; 69, 2; Liv. 1, 14; 9, 31; Tac. A. 4, 25 *fin.;* 12, 31; 15, 23; Verg. A. 6, 305 et saep.—*Ellips. of se:* ubi se arctat (mare) Hellespontus vocatur; Propontis, ubi expandit; ubi iterum pressit, Thracius Bosporus; ubi iterum effundit, Pontus Euxinus, *spreads out, widens*, Mel. 1, 1, 5.—**b.** With the accessory notion of producing, *to bring forth, produce abundantly:* non solum fruges verum herbas etiam effundunt, Cic. Or. 15, 48; cf.: fruges (auctumnus), Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: copiam, Cic. Brut. 9, 36.—**c.** Of property, *to pour out*, i. e. *to lavish, squander, waste, run through:* patrimonium per luxuriam effundere atque consumere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; so, patrimonium, id. Phil. 3, 2: aerarium, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15; id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: sumptus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opes, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: omnes fortunas, Tac. A. 14, 31: reditus publicos non in classem exercitusque, sed in dies festos, Just. 6, 9, 3; and *absol.:* effundite, emite, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: effudi vobis omnia, quae sentiebam, i. e. *have freely imparted*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34 *fin.;* cf. id. Att. 16, 7, 5; id. Fl. 17, 41; Quint. 2, 2, 10; 10, 3, 17; Val. Fl. 7, 434: procellam eloquentiae, Quint. 11, 3, 158: totos affectus, id. 4, 1, 28: tales voces, Verg. A. 5, 723: questus, id. ib. 5, 780: carmina, Ov. H. 12, 139 al.: vox in coronam turbamque effunditur, Cic. Fl. 28 *fin.;* cf.: questus in aëra, Ov. M. 9, 370: omnem suum vinulentum furorem in me, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4: iram in aliquem, Liv. 39, 34: omne odium in auxilii praesentis spem, id. 31, 44, 2: indignationem, Vulg. Ezech. 20, 8 et saep.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 2. a. and c.). **1.** With *se*, or mid., *to give one's self up to, to give loose to, yield to, indulge in:* qui se in aliqua libidine effuderit, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: se in omnes libidines, Tac. A. 14, 13: (Pompeius) in nos suavissime hercule effusus, *has treated me with the most flattering confidence*, Cic. Att. 4, 9; more freq., mid.: in tantam licentiam socordiamque, Liv. 25, 20, 6: in venerem, id. 29, 23, 4: in amorem, Tac. A. 1, 54; Curt. 8, 4, 25: in laetitiam, Just. 12, 3, 7; Curt. 5, 1, 37: in jocos, Suet. Aug. 98: in cachinnos, id. Calig. 32: in questus, lacrimas, vota, Tac. A. 1, 11: in lacrimas, id. ib. 3, 23; 4, 8; id. H. 2, 45; for which, lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 651; cf.: ad preces lacrimasque, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.:* ad luxuriam, id. 34, 6: terra effunditur in herbas, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 48; cf.: quorum stomachus in vomitiones effunditur, id. 23, 1, 23, § 43.—**2.** *To cast away, give up, let go, dismiss, resign:* collectam gratiam florentissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: odium, id. ib. 1, 9, 20: vires, Liv. 10, 28; Ov. M. 12, 107: curam sui, Sen. Ira, 2, 35: verecundiam, id. Ep. 11: animam, Verg. A. 1, 98; cf. vitam, Ov. H. 7, 181; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, 9; cf. id. ib. 1, 11, 25: spiritum, Tac. A. 2, 70.—**3.** *To relax, loosen, slacken, let go:* manibus omnis effundit habenas, Verg. A. 5, 818: sive gradum seu frena effunderet, Stat. Th. 9, 182: irarum effundit habenas, Verg. A. 12, 499.—Hence, **effūsus,** a, um, *P. a.* **I.** (Effundo, I. B. 1.) *Poured out, cast out;* hence, *plur.* as *subst.:* **effusa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the urine:* reliquias et effusa intueri, Sen. Const. Sap. 13, 1.—**II.** (Effundo, I. B. 2.) *Spread out, extensive, vast, broad, wide* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.).—Lit. **1.** In gen.: effusumque corpus, Lucr. 3, 113; cf.: late mare, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: loca, Tac. G. 30: effusissimus Hadriatici maris sinus, Vell. 2, 43: incendium, Liv. 30, 5; cf. caedes, id. 42, 65: cursus, id. 2, 50; Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102: membra, i. e. *full, plump*, Stat. Th. 6, 841.—**2.** Esp., *relaxed, slackened, loosened, dishevelled:* habenis, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 31; cf.: quam posset effusissimis habenis, Liv. 37, 20: comae, Ov. H. 7, 70; id. Am. 1, 9, 38 et saep.; cf. also transf.: (nymphae) caesariem effusae nitidam per candida colla, Verg. G. 4, 337.—**3.** Of soldiers or a throng of people, etc., *straggling, disorderly, scattered, dispersed:* effusum agmen ducit, Liv. 21, 25, 8: aciem, Luc. 4, 743: huc omnis turba effusa ruebat, Verg. A. 6, 305: sine armis effusi in armatos incidere hostis, Liv. 30, 5, 8.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *Profuse, prodigal, lavish:* quis in largitione effusior? Cic. Cael. 6, 13: munificentiae effusissimus, Vell. 2, 41.—**2.** *Extravagant, immoderate:* licentia, Liv. 44, 1; cf. laetitia, id. 35, 43 *fin.:* cursus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11 et saep.—*Comp.:* cultus in verbis, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—*Sup.:* laudationes, Petr. 48, 7: studium, Suet. Ner. 40.—*Adv.:* **effūse. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Far spread, far and wide, widely.* **a.** In gen.: ire, Sall. J. 105, 3; cf. fugere, Liv. 3, 22; 40, 48: persequi, id. 43, 23; Curt. 9, 8: vastare, Liv. 1, 10; 44, 30; cf.: effusius praedari, id. 34, 16 et saep.: spatium annale effuse interpretari, *in a wide sense*, Cod. Just. 7, 40, 1.—**b.** Esp., *profusely, lavishly:* large effuseque donare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.;* cf. vivere, id. Cael. 16 *fin.:* liberalem esse, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: affluant opes, Liv. 3, 26. —In the *comp.*, Tac. A. 4, 62.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Extravagantly, immoderately:* cum inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: amare, Plin. Ep. 6, 26, 2.—*Comp.:* dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20: fovere, id. ib. 7, 24, 4: excipere, Suet. Ner. 22: favere, Tac. H. 1, 19.—*Sup.:* diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 1; id. Pan. 84, 4.

effūse, *adv.*, v. preced. *fin.*

effūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [effundo], *a pouring out, pouring forth, shedding* (a Ciceron. word). **I.** Lit.: atramenti, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 127: aquae liquor et effusio, i. e. its property of pouring forth, *fluidity*, id. ib. 2, 10, 26: sanguinis, Vulg. Judic. 9, 24; cf. alvi, Capitol. Gord. Tert. 28, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A pouring* or *rushing out* of people: effusiones hominum ex oppidis, Cic. Pis. 22, 51.—**2.** *Profusion, prodigality*, Cic. Part. 23, 81; id. Att. 7, 3, 3; Liv. 44, 9; Vop. Flor. 1.—In the *plur.:* pecuniarum effusiones, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134.—**II.** Trop., *extravagance, excess:* animi in laetitia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66.

* **effūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a prodigal, waster*, Aug. Serm. de Divers. 27 *fin.*

* **effūsōrĭe,** *adv.* [effusus, effundo], i. q. effuse, 1., *far and wide, dispersedly*, Amm. 31, 16 *fin.*

effūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effundo.

* **effūtĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [effutio], *prattling, unmeaning, inarticulate:* *euax* verbum nihil significat, sed effuticium naturaliter est, *a mere natural utterance* or *sound*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 92 Müll.

ef-fūtĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [FVTIO, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P.], *to blab out, babble forth, to prate, chatter, utter* (class.): multa ore, Lucr. 5, 910; so, aliquid, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84; * Hor. A. P. 231; Gell. 5, 1; cf.: effutita temere (vaticinia), Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: de mundo, id. N. D. 2, 37, 94.—**II.** *Absol.* (*α*) *To blab, tell secrets:* eo perperam olim dixi, ne vos foris effutiretis; and *absol.*, Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 19.—(*β*) *To talk idly:* ex tempore, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 88.

ef-fŭtŭo (**ec-f-**), ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to waste in debauchery:* ecfututa latera, Cat. 6, 13: aurum, Poëta ap. Suet. Caes. 51 *fin.*

* **ē-gĕlĭdo,** āre, *v. a.* [gelidus], *to thaw away*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

ē-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** (*Ex* priv. as in effrenare.) *Not cold; lukewarm, tepid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): potio et frigidae propior, Cels. 4, 18 *fin.;* cf. aqua (opp. frigida), id. 6, 18; cf. Suet. Aug. 82: tepores, Cat. 46, 1; cf. ver (with mollissimus annus), Col. poët. 10, 282: hiemes, Aus. Ep. 24, 97: Notus (opp. gelidus Boreas), Ov. Am. 2, 11, 10: Mosella, Aus. Ep. 2, 4.—* **II.** (*Ex* intensive, as in edurus, efferus, etc.) *Chilly, chill, cold:* flumen, Verg. A. 8, 610; Forbig. ad loc. (Rib. egelido): Hister, Aus. Caes. 21, 1: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6, § 10: exhalatio, App. de Mundo, 8.

ē-gĕlo, no *perf.*, ātus, 1, *v. a.*, *to take off the chill, make lukewarm:* leviter egelatum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 58; id. Tard. 4, 3.

ĕgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from egeo.

* **ĕgēnŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [egenus], *needy*, Paul. Nol. 29, 12.

ĕgēnus, a, um, *adj.* [egeo], *in want of, in need of, destitute* or *void of* any thing (rare, and mostly poet. for egens). (*α*) With *gen.:* (nos) omnium, Verg. A. 1, 599; Liv. 9, 6: omnis spei, Tac. A. 1, 53: aquarum (regio), id. ib. 15, 3 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 4, 30: decoris, Sil. 6, 304.—(*β*) With *abl.:* commeatu, Tac. A. 12, 46; 15, 12.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* res, i. e. *indigent, needy, necessitous*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 46; id. Poen. 1, 1, 2; Verg. A. 6, 91; 8, 365; 10, 367: frater, Vulg. Deut. 15, 11.—**II.** *Poor, worthless, beggarly:* ad infirma et egena elementa, Vulg. Gal. 4, 9. —*Subst.* **A. ĕgēnus,** i, *m.*, *a poor man:* et pauper, Vulg. Psa. 34, 10; id. Sir. 4, 4 al. —**B. ĕgēnum,** i, *n.*, *a poor soil:* in egeno, Col. 3, 10, 4; 4, 31, 1.

ĕgĕo, ŭi, 2 (*part. fut.* egitura, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24), *v. n.* [cf. Gr. ἀχήν, poor; root αχ-, αγχ-, in ἄχος, ἄγχω, etc.; Lat. angus-

tus, angina], *to be needy* (for syn. cf.: indigeo, careo, vaco). **I.** Prop. **a.** *Absol.* (so usually in Plaut. and Ter.), *to be needy, to be in want, to be poor:* me in divitiis esse agrumque habere, egere illam autem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 57; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 73; id. Truc. 2, 1, 12; 4, 2, 32; id. Trin. 2, 2, 49; id. Capt. 3, 4, 49; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 11; Cic. Rosc. Com. 8 (opp. locupletem esse); Hor. S. 2, 2, 103 (opp. dives); id. Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 1, 228 et saep.—*Pass. impers.:* amatur atque egetur acriter, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 39.—**b.** *To need, want, lack, to be in need of,* with the thing needed. (*α*) In the *abl.:* earum rerum, quibus egeremus, invectio, Cic. Off. 2, 3 *fin.;* cf. id. Rep. 2, 5; id. Fam. 10, 16, 2: omnibus necessariis rebus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: copiis, Cic. Off. 1, 16 *fin.:* oculis ad cernendum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: bibliothecis Graecis, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6; cf. id. Div. 2, 2, 5: medicinâ, id. Lael. 3: nullo, id. ib. 9, 30: consilio, opera nostra, id. ib. 14 *fin.:* auxilio, id. Fam. 2, 17, 16: sapiens eget nulla re: egere enim necessitatis est, Sen. Ep. 9 *med.* (cf. I. a. supra).—Of inanimate subjects: opus eget exercitatione non parva, Cic. Lael. 5, 17; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 38; 1, 8, 4; 1, 10, 7 et saep.—(*β*) In the *gen.* (in Cic. dub., v. the foll.): si pudoris egeas, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 187: tui, admonitricis, id. Truc. 2, 6, 20; cf. id. Mil. 4, 2, 42; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: auxilii, Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 4: medicinae (al. medicina; cf. the preced.), Cic. Fam. 9, 3 *fin.:* medici, curatoris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 102; cf. custodis, id. S. 1, 4, 118: aeris (opp. locuples mancipiis), id. Ep. 1, 6, 39: nullius, id. ib. 1, 17, 22: nutricis, Ov. Tr. 6, 135: alienae facundiae, Tac. A. 13, 3 al.—Of inanimate subjects: nec prosum quicquam nostrae rationis egere, Lucr. 3, 44; Quint. 5, 14, 5; 2, 16, 13; 3, 8, 63 al.—(*γ*) In the *acc.:* nec quicquam eges, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 12; cf. the foll.—(*δ*) Supplied by *inf. pass.:* clariores quam ut indicari egeant, Athenae, Mel. 2, 3, 4; cf. id. 2, 4, 1.

II. Sometimes transf. **A.** (For the usual careo.) *To be without, to be destitute of, not to have:* C. Macer auctoritate semper eguit, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: donis tuis, somne, Stat. S. 5, 4, 2.—Of inanimate subjects: res proprio nomine, Lucr. 3, 134. —* **B.** *To do without, to bear the want of:* si quid est, quod utar, utor; si non est, egeo, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1.—**C.** Like the Gr. δέομαι (cf. also the Engl. *to want*), *to desire, wish for:* tui amans abeuntis egeo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 1: plausoris, Hor. A. P. 154: tantuli, id. S. 1, 1, 59: cf. in the *abl.:* pane, id. Ep. 1, 10, 11.—Hence, **ĕgens**, entis, *P. a.*, *needy, necessitous, in want, very poor* (class.; cf.: egenus, indigens, indigus, inops, pauper, mendicus): quocirca (amici) et absentes assunt egentes abundant, Cic. Lael. 7; Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 1; 2, 3, 4; id. Stich. 2, 2, 7; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 30; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 10; Cic. Clu. 59, 163; id. Fl. 15, 35 et saep.; cf. opp. locuples, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 2; Dig. 22, 5, 3; opp. abundans, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 43: delectus egentium ac perditorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 2; cf. Sall. C. 31, 1; 18, 4.—*Comp.:* nihil rege egentius, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.—*Sup.:* egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; id. Sest. 52, 111; id. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.;* opp. locuples, Liv. 1, 47.—*Adv.* does not occur.

Ēgĕria (**Aeg-**), ae, *f.*, = Ἠγερία, *a nymph* or *Camoena celebrated in Roman mythology, the wife and instructress of Numa,* with two sacred groves and fountains, the one near Rome, opposite the Porta Capena, the other in the neighborhood of Aricia, Liv. 1, 19; 21; Val. Max. 1, 2, 1; Ov. F. 3, 154; 261 sq.; 4, 669; id. M. 15, 482 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 763; 775; Juv. 3, 12 sq.

ēgĕrĭes, em, e, *f.* [egero], *excrement, dung* (late Lat.), Sol. 40, 11; Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 281.

ē-germĭno, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to put forth, shoot, sprout,* Col. 4, 17, 4; 27, 4; 32, 5.

ē-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry, bear* or *bring out, to lead* or *draw out, to discharge* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praedam ex hostium tectis, Liv. 6, 3 Drak.; cf. id. 9, 31; 25, 25: pecuniam ex aerario, id. 30, 39 *fin.:* fluctus (e navi), Ov. M. 11, 488: stercus e columbariis, Col. 2, 14, 1: humanas opes a Veiis, Liv. 5, 22: humum scrobibus, Col. 2, 2, 19; Ov. M. 7, 243: tantum nivis, Liv. 21, 37: silices umeris, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 71: aquam vomitu, *to discharge, void, vomit,* Curt. 7, 5; cf. dapes, Ov. M. 6, 664: urinam, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102: sanguinem, id. 31, 6, 33, § 62; Ov. M. 10, 136: multum vitalis spiritus, Tac. A. 15, 64: viscera sua, Vulg. 2 Par. 21, 19.—Of inanimate subjects: gravitas caeli egerit populos, *drives out, drives forth,* Sen. Ep. 91.—**B.** Poet. for efferre (I. B. 1.), *to carry to the grave:* (Phoebus) egessit avidis Dorica castra (i. e. Graecos) rogis (*dat.*), *sent the Greeks to the funeral piles;* acc. to others, *exhausted, made empty the Grecian camp,* Prop. 4 (5), 6, 34; Stat. Th. 1, 37.—**II.** Trop.: tales pietas paritura querelas Egerit, *pours forth,* prodit, Luc. 2, 64; cf.: iras ululatibus, Sil. 4, 280: sermones, i. q. edere, Sen. Ep. 66, 4: expletur lacrimis egeriturque dolor, *is expelled,* Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: tota querelis Egeritur fletuque dies, i. e. *is passed, spent,* Val. Fl. 8, 455: noctem metu, id. 5, 299: animam, Luc. 3, 718.

† **ĕgersĭmon**, i, *n.*, = ἐγέρσιμον, *a means of excitement,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 911.

Egesta, ae, *f.*, *the Greek name of Segesta* (sc. Ἔγεστα), Fest. p. 340, 5 Müll.

ĕgestas, ātis, *f.* [egeo], *indigence, extreme poverty, necessity, want* (very freq. and class.; for syn. cf.: indigentia, inopia, penuria, paupertas, mendicitas): ista paupertas, vel potius egestas ac mendicitas, Cic. Parad. 6, 1, 45; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 2; id. Trin. 2, 2, 57; 77; 4, 2, 5 al.; Cic. Rosc. Am. 49 *fin.;* id. Cat. 2, 11 *fin.;* id. Inv. 1, 47, 88; *Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 4; Verg. G. 1, 146; 3, 319; id. A. 6, 276 et saep.; cf. in *plur.:* egestates tot egentissimorum hominum, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5.—Of inanimate things: patrii sermonis, Lucr. 1, 832; 3, 260; cf. linguae, id. 1, 139; and: animi, Cic. Pis. 11. —With an *object-genitive, want of* something: pabuli, Sall. J. 44, 4; cf. cibi, Tac. A. 6, 23: rei familiaris, Suet. Vit. 7: rationis, *want of knowledge,* i. e. *ignorance,* Lucr. 5, 1211.

ēgestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egero], *a carrying out* or *off, an emptying, voiding* (post-Aug. and rare): cadaverum et ruderum, Suet. Ner. 38: ventris et urinae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10; for which simply egestio, Suet. Claud. 44 *fin.;* Veg. Vet. 5, 14, 6: publicarum opum, *a wasting, squandering,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 7.

* **ēgestīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.].—In medic. lang., *purgative:* vis, Macer de Anetho, 14.

ĕgestōsus, a, um, *adj.* [egestas], *very poor, indigent,* Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 al.

1. ēgestus, a, um, *Part.*, from egero.

2. ēgestus, ūs, *m.* [egero], *a carrying out, emptying, voiding* (post-Aug. and very rare): alto egestu penitus cavare terras, Stat. S. 4, 3, 42: ventris, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4.

* **ē-gigno**, ĕre, *to procreate, produce, bring forth:* et altos interdum ramos egigni corpore vivo, Lucr. 2, 703 Lachm. *N. cr.*

†† **eglecopala**, ae, *f.*, a Gallic name for *blue marl,* Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46.

Egnātĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A city and harbor on the coast of Appulia, now Torre d'Agnazzo* or *Monopoli,* Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240; the same called Gnatia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97 sq.; Mel. 2, 4, 7; Inscr. in Avellino Bull. Arch. Ottobre, 1845.—**II.** *The name of a female,* v. Egnatius *fin.*

Egnātĭus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **1.** L. Egn. Rufus, *friend of Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 13, 43 sq.; id. Att. 7, 18, 4 al.—**2.** M. Egn. Rufus, *the name of an edile,* 733 A.U.C., *who set on foot a conspiracy against Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 19; Vell. 2, 91 sq.; Sen. Clem. 1, 9; id. Brev. Vit. 5; Tac. A. 1, 10.—Hence, **Egnātĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Egnatius:* scelus, Vell. 2, 93. —**3. Egnatia** Maximilla, Tac. A. 15, 71.

Egnātŭlēĭus, i, *m.*, L., *a quaestor who deserted with the* legio Martia *from Antony to Octavius,* Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 7.

ĕgŏ (ŏ always in poets of the best age, as Cat., Verg., Hor., etc.; ō ante-class. and post-Aug., as Juv. 17, 357; Aus. Epigr. 54, 6, v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 483; *gen.* mei; *dat.* mihi; *acc.* and *abl.* me; *plur.*, *nom.*, and *acc.* nos; *gen.*, mostly poet., nostrum; *gen. obj.* nostri, rarely nostrum; for the *gen. possess.* the *adj.* noster was used, q. v.; cf. Roby, Gram. 1, § 388; *dat.* and *abl.* nobis; mi in *dat.* for mihi, *part.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5; Lucr. 3, 106; Verg. A. 6, 104; in prose, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2; id. Att. 1, 8, 3 et saep.; old form also MIHEI, C. I. L. 1, 1016 al.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 180; old form of the *acc.* MEHE, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 21 *med.;* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 45; id. Am. 1, 1, 244; Inscr. Orell. 2497; *gen. plur.* nostrorum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 110; id. Poen. 3, 1, 37; 4, 2, 39; id. Am. Fragm. ap. Non. 285, 26; *dat.* and *abl.* NIS = nobis, acc. to Fest. s. v. CALLIM, p. 47, 3 Müll.; *acc.* ENOS, Carm. Arval., Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 160.—But as to me = mihi, cited in Fest. p. 181, 6 sq. Müll., me is there not *dat.*, but *acc.*, v. Vahl. ad Enn. p. 21), *pron. pers.* [Gr. ἐγώ; Sanscr. aham; Goth. ik; Germ. ich; Engl. I, etc.; *plur.* nos; Gr. νῶι, νῶιν, from same stem with *acc. sing.* me, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 533], *I.* **I.** Prop.: meruimus et ego et pater de vobis, Plaut. Am. prol. 40: tum te audes Sosiam esse dicere, Qui ego sum? id. ib. 1, 1, 218; cf.: ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus, id. Stich. 5, 4, 49; the combination alter ego v. under alter.—**II.** Emphasized. **A.** By the suffixes *met* and *pte:* *Am.* Quis te verberavit? *So.* Egomet memet, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: credebam primo mihimet Sosiae, id. ib. 2, 1, 50: quasi per nebulam nosmet scimus, id. Ps. 1, 5, 48: med erga, id. Capt. 2, 3, 56: cariorem esse patriam nobis quam nosmetipsos, Cic. Fin. 3, 19 *fin.* et saep.: mihipte, Cato ap. Fest. p. 103: mepte fieri servom, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10.—**B.** By repetition: meme ad graviora reservat, Sil. 9, 651 (but Verg. A. 9, 427, is written me, me); cf.: met and pte.—**III.** Esp. to be noted are, **1.** Mihi and nobis as *dativi ethici* (Zumpt Gr. § 408; A. and S. Gr. § 228 N.): quid enim mihi L. Pauli nepos quaerit, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; cf. id. Par. 5, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 15; and in the *plur.:* quid ait tandem nobis Sannio? Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12: sit mihi (orator) tinctus litteris, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf. Liv. praef. § 9; 2, 29 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 11, 14; 2, 4, 9; 12, 2, 31; Verg. G. 1, 45; Sil. 1, 46 Drak.; and in the *plur.:* nobis jam paulatim accrescere puer incipiat, Quint. 1, 2, 1: hic mihi Q. Fufius pacis commoda memorat, Cic. Phil. 8, 4; cf. Sall. C. 52, 11 Kritz; Cat. 24, 4: tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, etc., Verg. E. 8, 6 et saep.—**2.** Mecum, nobiscum (v. cum, II. *fin.*).—**3.** Ad me veni, i. e. ad meam domum, Cic. Att. 16, 10, v. ad, A. 2. a. (*β*). —**4.** Nos, etc., for ego, etc., in grave or official lang., etc.: nobis consulibus, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4; cf. Verg. E. 1, 4; so with *sing. constr.:* nec merito nobis inimica merenti, Tib. 3, 6, 55; cf. Cat. 107, 5: absente nobis, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 204.

ĕgŏmet, v. the preced. art. and met.

* **ē-grānātus**, a, um, *adj.* [granum], *shelled, emptied:* carinae, Plin. Val. 3, 14.

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3 (*inf.* egredier, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 32), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go* or *come out, come forth* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., with *e* or *ex:* foras e fano, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 4; cf.: e fano huc, id. ib. 3, 2, 49: e cubiculo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 2, 13, 2; 7, 11, 7: ex suis finibus, id. ib. 6, 31, 4: ex castris, id. ib. 6, 36, 2: e curia, Liv. 2, 48; 7, 31 et saep.—With *a* or *ab:* ab sese, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 78; id. Epid. 3, 2, 44; Ter. And. 1, 3, 21; id. Ph. 5, 1, 5; Suet. Claud. 23; cf.: a nobis foras, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50. —With simple *abl.:* domo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 1: portâ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 3; Liv. 9, 16: Româ, Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 40: tabernaculo, id. Aug. 91: triclinio, id. Calig. 36 et saep.; cf.: domo foras, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 5.—With *adv.:* hinc, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 74: intus, id. Pers. 2, 4, 30: unde, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 4 et saep.—*Absol.:* placide egredere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 1; so id. Cas. 3, 2, 6; id. Mil. 2, 6, 59; id. Poen. 3, 2, 36 sq. et saep.: foras, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27; id. Curc. 4, 1, 5; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15; id. Mil. 4, 1, 40; 4, 5, 16 et saep.: obviam, Liv. 9, 16: per medias hostium stationes, id. 5, 46; cf. poet.: per Veneris res, Lucr. 2, 437: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 9; 6, 36, 1; id. B. C. 3, 65, 4: extra fines, terminos, cancellos, Cic. Quint. 10, 35 sq.: extra portam, Liv. 3, 68; cf.: ad portam, i. e. *out to the gate,* id.

33, 47 *fin.*: in vadum, id. 8, 24 et saep.—**b.** In an upward direction, *to go up, climb, mount, ascend*: scalis egressi, Sall. J. 60, 6 Kritz.; cf.: ad summum montis, id. ib. 93, 2: in tumulum, Liv. 26, 44: in altitudinem, id. 40, 22: in vallum, Tac. H. 3, 29: in tectum, id. ib. 3, 71: in moenia, id. ib. 4, 29: in sublime (liquor), Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111: altius, Ov. M. 2, 136.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Milit. t. t. (*a*) *To step out, leave*: ne quispiam ordine egrederetur, Sall. J. 45, 2.—(*β*) *To move out, march out*: e castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 7; 7, 58, 2 al.: castris, id. ib. 2, 11, 1; Sall. J. 91, 3.—*Absol.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 77, 1; Sall. J. 91, 2; 106, 4; cf. also: in pacata, Liv. 10, 32: ad proelium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35, 5: ad oppugnandum, Sall. J. 59, 1.—**b.** Naut. t. t. (*a*) (Ex) navi or *absol.*, *to disembark* from a vessel, *to land*: ex navi, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12; Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 2; id. B. C. 3, 106, 4: navi, id. B. G. 4, 21, 9; Liv. 45, 13; cf. ratibus, Ov. M. 8, 153; and *absol.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 4; Liv. 1, 1; Ov. H. 21, 91; cf.: in terram, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 44: in litus, id. ib. 1, 5, 7.—(*β*) E portu, or *absol.*, *to set sail*, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4; Quint. 10, 7, 23; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6.—**B.** Trop. in speaking, *to digress, depart, deviate, wander* (rarely): a proposito ornandi causa, Cic. Brut. 21, 82; cf.: ex quibus, Quint. 3, 9, 4.—*Absol.*, Quint. 4, 3, 15: extra praescriptum, id. 1, 1, 27.

II. *Act.*, *to go beyond, to pass out of, to leave* (freq. in the historians, partic. since the Aug. per.; not ante-class., nor in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: fines, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 7: munitiones nostras, id. B. C. 3, 52 *fin.*: flumen Mulucham, Sall. J. 110 *fin.*: urbem, Liv. 1, 29 *fin.*; 3, 57 *fin.*; 22, 55 *fin.* al.: tecta, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 8: tentoria, Tac. A. 1, 30; Luc. 5, 510 et saep.: navem, Front. Strat. 1, 12, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*: portum (navis), Quint. 4, 1, 61.—**B.** Trop., *to overstep, surpass, exceed*: per omnia fortunam hominis egressus, Vell. 2, 40, 2; so, vetus familia neque tamen praeturam egressa, *yet had attained no higher honor than*, Tac. A. 3, 30: quintum annum, Quint. 6 prooem. § 6: modum, id. 8, 6, 16; 9, 4, 146; Tac. A. 13, 2: sexum, id. ib. 16, 10 *fin.*: clementiam majorum suasque leges, id. ib. 3, 24: relationem, id. ib. 2, 38: medios metus, Val. Fl. 2, 277 et saep.: tecta altitudinem moenium egressa, Tac. H. 3, 30 *fin.*

ēgrĕgĭātus, ūs, *m.* [egregius, II.], *the rank and title of an* Egregius *in the later per. of the empire*, similar to *Your Excellency*, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 3; 10, 7, 1 al.

ēgrĕgĭē, *adv.*, v. egregius *fin.*

ē-grĕgĭus, a, um (*sup.*: mulier egregiissimâ formâ, Pac. ap. Prisc. 3, p. 600 *fin.* P.; Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 105: egregiissime grammatice, Gell. 14, 5, 3.—*Vocat.*: egregi or egregie, Gell. 14, 5, 1 sq.), *adj.* [ex-grex, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 504; hence, chosen from the herd, i. e.], *distinguished, surpassing, excellent, eminent* (for syn. cf.: praeclarus, eximius, divinus, magnificus). **I.** In gen. (class.): in procuratione civitatis, egregius, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215; cf.: in bellica laude, id. Brut. 21, 84: in aliis artibus, Sall. J. 82, 2: vir, Cic. Lael. 19, 69: civis, id. Brut. 25, 95: poëta, id. de Or. 1, 3, 11: senatus, Liv. 2, 49: par consulum, id. 27, 34: Caesar, Hor. C. 1, 6, 11; 3, 25, 4 et saep.: et praeclara indoles ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 29; cf. id. Phil. 1, 1, 2; Tac. Or. 9: forma, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45; cf. facies, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 50: colores, odores, Lucr. 5, 739; Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 64: corpus, i. e. *exceedingly beautiful*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67; Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14: os, id. H. 4, 78 et saep.: virtus, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 5: fides, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: voluntas in se, id. ib. 5, 4, 3: victoria, Liv. 2, 47 et saep.: vir bello egregius, Liv. 5, 47; cf. id. 7, 6; Tac. Agr. 14; Ov. M. 5, 49.—With *gen.*: animi, Verg. A. 11, 417; so, fati mentisque Stat. Th. 3, 99: linguae, Sil. 5, 77: egregii juvenum, Stat. Th. 2, 152.—In the *neutr. subst.*: ut alia magna et egregia tua omittam, Sall. J. 10, 2: postquam cuncta scelerum suorum pro egregiis accipi videt, *for distinguished acts*, Tac. A. 14, 60; cf. the foll.—**II.** Post-Aug., esp. of rank and consequence, *distinguished, illustrious, honorable*: si te privatus adoptarem, et mihi egregium erat Gnaei Pompeii subolem in penates meos asciscere, et, etc., Tac. H. 1, 15; cf.: idque et sibi et cunctis egregium, id. A. 3, 6.—*Subst.*: **ēgrĕgĭum**, ii, *n.*: egregium publicum, *the public honor*, Tac. A. 3, 70 *fin.*—Hence, **Egrĕgĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a title of public officers in high station*, similar to *His Excellency*, Cod. Th. 6, 22, 1; and: Vir Egregius, Inscr. Grut. 89, 4; 345, 3 et saep.; cf. Lact. 5, 14 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*: **ēgrĕgĭē**, *excellently, eminently; surpassingly, exceedingly, singularly; uncommonly well* (cf.: eximie, unice, praesertim; praecipue, maxime, potissimum, etc.). (*a*) With *verbs*: studere (opp. mediocriter), Ter. And. 1, 1, 31: pingere, fingere, Cic. Brut. 73 *fin.*: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6 *fin.*: vincere, *brilliantly*, Liv. 21, 40; cf. absolvi, id. 9, 26 et saep.—Far more freq., (*β*) With *adjectives*: egregie cordatus homo, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18 (Ann. v. 335 ed. Vahl.): fortis et bonus imperator, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: subtilis scriptor, id. Brut. 9: munitum oppidum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29, 2; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 4; 5, 11, 7 et saep.—(*γ*) *Absol.*, as an expression of assent, applause, etc.: egregie, Caesar, quod lacrimas parentum vectigales esse non pateris, Plin. Pan. 38, 3; cf. Suet. Vit. 10.—*Comp.*: egregius cenat, Juv. 11, 12.

ēgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [egredior], *a going out* or *forth* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nocturna (ex castello), App. M. 8, p. 208, 7; Hier. Ep. 78, 1: eorum ex Aegypto, Vulg. Num. 1, 1; and so in gen. of *the Exodus*: filiorum Israel, id. ib. 33, 38; 1 Reg. 18, 30.—**II.** Trop., in rhet. lang., *a digression* in speaking, like παρέκβασις, Quint. 4, 3, 12; 15; 3, 9, 4; cf. ib. 4, 3: de egressione.—In *plur.*, id. 11, 3, 164; 12, 10, 60.

1. ēgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from egredior.

2. ēgressus, ūs, *m.* [egredior], *a going out* or *away* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *egress, departure.* **1.** *In abstr.*: frequentia sua vestrum egressum (sc. in provinciam) ornando, * Cic. Pis. 13 *fin.*: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53.—In *plur.*, Sall. J. 35, 5 Kritz; Tac. A. 3, 33; 11, 12; id. Or. 6; Ov. F. 1, 138.—Of birds, *a flying out, flight*, Ov. M. 11, 748; Col. 8, 8, 1.—**2.** *In concreto*: per tenebrosum et sordidum egressum extraho Gitona, Petr. 91, 3.—In *plur.*, Tac. A. 16, 10; and poet. of *the mouths* of the Ister, Ov. Tr. 2, 189.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to egredior, I. A. 2. b.), *a disembarking, going ashore, landing*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 3; id. B. C. 3, 23, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 3 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., in rhet. lang. = egressio, II., *a digression* in speaking, Quint. 4, 3, 12; cf.: libero egressu memorare, *to narrate with freedom in digression*, Tac. A. 4, 32.

ēgŭla, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with ἀχλύς], *a kind of sulphur*, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175.

* **ē-gurgĭto**, āre, *v. a.* [gurges], *to pour out, cast out* (with the access. notion of extravagance), *to lavish*: argentum domo, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 12.

ĕhem, *interj.*, an exclamation of joyful surprise, *ha! what!* ehem, optume! quam dudum tu advenisti? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 43; id. Most. 3, 2, 38; id. Mil. 4, 9, 5; id. Rud. 3, 5, 25; Ter. And. 2, 5, 6: ehem, pater me, tu hic eras? id. Eun. 1, 2, 6; 3, 2, 9; id. Ad. 1, 2, 1; App. M. 2, p. 124, 29.

ĕheu, *interj.*, an interjection of pain or grief, *ah! alas!* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 49; 5, 3, 18; id. Trin. 2, 4, 102; id. Mil. 4, 8, 32 al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 31; id. Hec. 1, 1, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 10.—Often followed by *quam*: eheu, quam ego nunc totus displiceo mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20; Hor. S. 1, 3, 66. (The epic and lyric poets have everywhere ēheu; and hence many moderns, partly in accordance with better MSS., read everywhere heu heu; cf. Burmann, Voss, Wagner, and Ribbeck, Verg. E. 2, 58; also Forbig. ad loc.; Hand Turs. 2, 358 sq.; Sillig Cat. p. 283; Huschk. Tib. II. p. 711; Fea and Keller, Hor. C. 1, 15, 9; but in ib. 1, 35, 33, and 2, 14, 1 al. the best editions have ĕheu.)

ĕhŏ, *interj.*; in the comic poets, used in asking, commanding, or scolding, *ha? ho! holla! soho!* **A.** In vehement questions, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 69; 5, 2, 22; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 5: eho tu, id. Merc. 1, 2, 77; Ter. And. 5, 4, 5; id. Eun. 4, 4, 24; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 35.—**B.** In impetuous commands, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 157; id. Men. 2, 3, 78; id. Ps. 1, 3, 114; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 13: eho puer, id. Hec. 4, 4, 97.—**C.** In angry remonstrance or invective, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 40; id. Mil. 3, 2, 12; id. Pers. 3, 3, 2; Ter. And. 4, 2, 27; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 3.—**II.** With affixed *dum*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 13; 3, 5, 10; 2, 1, 24; id. Eun. 2, 3, 69.

1. ĕī, *dat.* of is, q. v.

2. ei, *interj.*, *oh!* etc., Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7; Ter. And. 1, 1, 46, v. hei.

ēiă (in MSS. also **hēiă**), *interj.* [εἶα]. **I.** An expression of joy or of pleased surprise. **A.** In admiring an object, *ah! ah ha! indeed!* Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8; id. Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19; 3, 2, 10.—**B.** In gentle remonstrance or persuasion, *ah! come!* heia, mea Juno, non decet te, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 14; id. Truc. 4, 2, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 16; 3, 3, 4; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 35: heia quam ferocula est! Turp. ap. Non. p. 75, 30 (Rib. Fragm. Com. p. 98).—**C.** In strong affirmation, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 40; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 43; and so ironically: eia credo, id. Capt. 5, 2, 9.—**D.** With *vero*, ironically, expressing amused doubt of what has been said, *pshaw!* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 77; id. Mil. 4, 4, 5; id. Rud. 2, 3, 9; Cic. Rep. 3, 5.—**II.** Of impatient exhortation, *ho! quick! come on!* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 71; Plin. Ep. 4, 29; Verg. A. 9, 38; Hor. S. 1, 1, 18; 2, 6, 23; in the combination: eia age, *come then! up then!* Verg. A. 4, 569; Stat. Ach. 2, 198; id. Silv. 1, 2, 266.

ē-ĭcĭo (or **ejicio**), jēci, jectum, 3 (eicit, dissyl., Lucr. 3, 877; 4, 1272), *v. a.* [jacio], *to cast, thrust*, or *drive out; to eject, expel* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aliquem e senatu, Cic. de Sen. 12 *fin.*; Liv. 43, 15; cf.: ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 3: de senatu, Liv. 40, 51; 41, 26: de collegio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5: a suis diis penatibus, id. Quint. 26, 83: finibus, Sall. J. 14, 8: domo, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 9; Caes. B. G. 4, 7, 3; cf.: aedibus foras, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1: omnes amasios foras, id. Truc. 3, 1, 14: aliquem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42; id. Mil. 38 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 4; id. B. C. 2, 19 *fin.*: aliquem in exsilium, Cic. Cat. 2, 7; cf.: o fortunatum rem publicam, si hanc sentinam hujus urbis ejecerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 7; so, eicere alone, Nep. Lys. 1, 5 et saep.; cf. of a rider, *to throw*, Verg. A. 10, 894: vitem ex se, *to shoot forth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: sanguinem, *to throw up, to vomit*, Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 15; cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 7; Cels. 1, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 27.—*Absol.* (sc. fetum), *to miscarry*, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 22; cf. Lucr. 4, 1272: linguam, *to thrust out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: cervicem, *to dislocate* (luxare), Veg. Vet. 3, 41, 1; cf. armum, id. ib. 2, 45, 7; Verg. A. 10, 984: oculum, Vulg. Marc. 9, 46: coxas, Hyg. Fab. 57: voces pectore ab imo, *to utter*, Lucr. 3, 58: fauces, e quibus eici vocem et fundi videmus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 (al. elicere, v. elicio).—**2.** Se (ex aliquo loco), *to rush out, sally forth*, Caes. B. G. 4, 15, 1; 5, 15, 3; 5, 21, 5; id. B. C. 3, 16, 3; Cic. Cat. 1, 12 *fin.* et saep.; cf.: sese in terram e navi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35: se in agros, Liv. 6, 3 (also in Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2, inst. of the vulg. reading effunderet): se foras, id. 1, 40 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., as a naut. t. t., *to drive* a ship *to land.* **1.** *To bring to land*: naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 4; cf.: navem in terram, id. ib. 3, 28, 5: naves ad Chium, Liv. 44, 28.—Far more freq., **2.** *To run aground, cast ashore; to strand, wreck.* (*a*) Of vessels, etc.: scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 80 sq. (v. the passage in connection): naves in litore, Caes. B. G. 5, 10, 2; cf.: naves in litora, Liv. 29, 18: classem ad Baleares insulas, id. 23, 34 *fin.*: naves apud insulas, Tac. A. 2, 24 et saep.—(*β*) Of persons, esp. in *perf. part. pass.*, *wrecked*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 4; 2, 3, 78; 1, 5, 14; Ter. And. 1, 3, 18; 5, 4, 20; Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; Verg. A. 4, 373; Ov. M. 13, 536; id. H. 7, 89 et saep.—Hence, **b.** Meton. (causa pro effectu): ejectus homo, *a broken, ruined man*, Cic. Quint. 19 *fin.* (Acc. to others, *an outcast*, acc. to II. B.)

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to expel*: curam ex animo, Plaut. Cas. prol. 23; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53; Liv. 28, 28; 30, 13: mollitiem animi, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 16: superstitionis stirpes, Cic. Div. 2, 72.—Poet.: ejectus die, i. e. *deprived of light*, Stat. Th. 4, 617.—**b.** With *se*: voluptates subito se non-

numquam profundunt atque eiciunt universae, etc., *rush forth, break forth* or *out*, Cic. Cael. 31, 75.—**B.** In partic., like ἐκβάλλειν, *to reject* disapprovingly: Cynicorum ratio tota est eicienda, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148; cf. id. Clu. 31, 86; id. Fin. 5, 8, 23 (in both passages with explodere), id. de Or. 1, 32, 146; id. Att. 2, 24, 2.—Esp. of players, public speakers, etc., *to hiss* or *hoot off*, Cic. de Or. 3, 50 *fin.*; Auct. Her. 4, 47 (with deridere); cf.: cantorum ipsorum vocibus eiciebatur, Cic. Sest. 55, 118.

ĕīdem, *dat.* of idem, q. v.

eii and **eiius,** v. is *init.*

ējăcŭlo, āre, v. the foll. *init.*

ē-jăcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (and in the *act.* form: se in salum ejaculaverat, Gell. 16, 19, 21), *to shoot out, to hurl* or *throw out* (rare, and not ante-Aug.): aquas, Ov. M. 4, 124; id. F. 1, 270: se in altum (sanguis), id. M. 6, 259: umbram in forum, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

☞ **ejaculari,** *pass.*, Scrib. Comp. 84.

ējectāmentum, i, *n.* [ejecto], *that which is cast out, refuse* (very rare): cetera maris, Tac. G. 45; App. Mag. 35, p. 297.

* **ējectīcius** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [eicio], *that casts out, ejects:* vulva, i. e. *that has miscarried*, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 210.

ējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a casting* or *throwing out* (very rare): sanguinis, *a spitting of blood*, Vitr. 1, 6, 3: mortem et ejectionem timemus, i. e. *banishment, exile*, * Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1; Vulg. Thren. 2, 14: articuli, i. e. *dislocation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

ējecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to cast out, to throw up* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.): arenas, Ov. M. 5, 353: favillam, id. ib. 2, 231: undas in campos, Sil. 10, 320: quicquid ab auriferis fossis, Stat. S. 3, 3, 89: cruentas dapes ore, i. e. *to vomit*, Ov. M. 14, 211; cf.: saniem per ora, Luc. 3, 658.

1. ējectus, a, um, *Part.*, from eicio.

* **2. ējectus,** ūs, *m.* [eicio], *a casting out, emission:* largior animai foras, i. e. *a breathing out*, Lucr. 4, 961.

ējĕrātĭo and **ējĕro,** v. ejur.

ējicio, v. eicio.

ējŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ejulo], *wailing loudly:* plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143, 31.

ējŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abandoned to wailing*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 16.

ējŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ejulo], *a wailing, lamenting*, * Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 7; * Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*

ējŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a wailing, lamenting*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; Auct. Or. de Har. Resp. 18, 39; Gell. 1, 26, 7; Vulg. Gen. 27, 38.

* **ējŭlĭto,** āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to lament greatly*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll., and ap. Non. 21, 20.

ējŭlo, āre (also *dep.* **hejulor,** āri, Prisc. 797), *v. n.* and *a.* [from the exclamation hei, heu; cf. Doëd. Syn. 3, p. 156]. **I.** *Neutr., to wail, lament*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 39; 4, 9, 17; 4, 10, 66; id. Merc. 4, 1, 16; * Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Gell. 12, 5, 9; Vulg. Job, 35, 9 al.—**II.** *Act., to bewail, lament over* a person or thing (post-class.): fortunas meas, App. M. 3, p. 129: sese altius, id. ib. 4, p. 153, 24.

* **ē-juncesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [juncus], *to grow* or *shoot up like a rush:* vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

ē-juncĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *grown* or *shot up like a rush, lean, meagre, slender:* ejuncidum ἐκλεπτωθέν, Gloss. Philox.: sarmentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: mulieres, id. ib. 2, 10, 8: vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173.

‡ **Ējūno,** *interj., by Juno;* v. Juno.

ējūrātĭo (ējĕrātio, Tert. Spect. 4; cf. ejuro), ōnis, *f.* [ejuro, II.], *an abjuring*, i. e. *a resigning, abdication, laying down* of an office (post-Aug.). **I.** Prop.: ignominiosa consulum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a resigning:* bonae spei, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 5.

ē-jūro (mostly post-Aug., Cic. Fam., v. infra, and **ējĕro,** like pejero, class., Scip. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285 twice; Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 18; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 137; Tert. Spect. 24; id. Idol. 18), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to refuse* or *reject by oath, to abjure*, a t. t. of jurid., polit., and mercant. lang. **I.** In jurid. lang.: forum or judicem iniquum sibi, *to reject, refuse on oath* a court or a judge, as unjust, Scip. l. l.; Cic. Verr. l. l.; id. Phil. 12, 7, 18 Manut. and Wernsd.—**II.** In polit. law lang.: magistratum, imperium, etc., *to lay down, resign, abdicate* an office, at the same time swearing to have administered it according to law: *jurando abdicare*, Tac. H. 3, 37; 68; 4, 39; id. A. 12, 4; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 3; and *absol.*, Tac. A. 13, 14.—**2.** Transf. beyond the polit. sphere (like abdicare), *to abandon, forswear, disown* any thing: militiam, *to swear one's self unfit for service*, cf. III. infra; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 17 Müll.: patriam, Tac. H. 4, 28; cf.: patriae nomen, Just. 12, 4, 1; Asin. Pollio ap. Sen. Suas. 7: liberos, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 19; cf. patrem (with aversari), id. Ben. 6, 4.—Poet.: fidem domitoremque inimicum (leo), Stat. Achill. 2, 188.—**III.** In mercant. lang.: bonam copiam (as the opp. of *jurare* bonam copiam), *to declare on oath that one has not wherewithal to pay his debts, to swear that one is insolvent*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 Manut.

ējus, *gen.* of is, ea, id, q. v.

ējusdemmŏdi [idem-modus], *of the same kind, such* (usually written as two words), Varr. L. L. 9, § 84 and § 110 Müll.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14; al. Gell. 16, 8, 10.

ējusmŏdi [is-modus], usually written ejus modi (sometimes trisyl.), *of that kind, of such a kind, such:* qui cum ingeniis conflictatur ejusmodi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 66 al.: genus belli est ejus modi, Cic. de Imp. 2, 6 al.—**II.** *So, in such a manner*, = ita: quam viam tensarum atque pompae ejus modi exegisti, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.——**ējuscemŏdi,** i. q. ejusmodi, Gell. 16, 8 *med.* al.

ē-lābor, elapsus (elabsus), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to slip* or *glide away, to fall out, get off, escape* (class.). **A.** Lit.: anguilla est, elabitur, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 57; so of a snake, Liv. 1, 56; 26, 19; Verg. G. 1, 244; Ov. M. 9, 63: cum se convolvens sol elaberetur et abiret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: (animal) ex utero elapsum, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128; cf. id. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.*: elapsae manibus tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 571; cf.: gladius ei e manu, Just. 33, 2, 3: jumentum e manibus curantium elapsum, Liv. 44, 40: animi corporibus elapsi, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 *fin.*; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 45 *fin.*: quicquid incidit, fastigio musculi elabitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1: Manlii cuspis super galeam hostis elapsa est, *slipped along*, Liv. 8, 7: foras elapsa corpora, Lucr. 5, 489.—**b.** In an upward direction of fire: frondes elapsus in altas, *having crept, glided, upwards*, Verg. G. 2, 305.—**2.** In partic. (α) Of persons, *to slip off, get clear, escape:* ex proelio elapsi, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.*: e soceri manibus ac ferro, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: de caede Pyrrhi, Verg. A. 2, 526: telis Achivum, id. ib. 2, 318; cf. custodiae, Tac. A. 5, 10: inter tumultum, Liv. 28, 33: mediis Achivis, Verg. A. 1, 242 et saep.—(β) Of limbs or joints, *to be dislocated:* articuli, Cels. 8, 11, 13: id quod in latus elapsum est, digitis restitui, id. 8, 19: illi elapsos in pravum artus, etc., Tac. H. 4, 81.—**B.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to slip away, escape:* causa e manibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 50; cf.: rei publicae statum illum elapsum scito esse de manibus, id. Att. 1, 16, 6; and with this cf. id. Mur. 39, 85: animus devinctus paulatim elapsus est Bacchidi, i. e. *became estranged*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: libros adolescenti elapsos esse, *had slipped from him*, i. e. *had been published prematurely*, Quint. 3, 1, 20: in servitutem elapsi, *who had insensibly fallen into*, Liv. 3, 37.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To get off, get clear, escape* from condemnation, punishment: ex tot tantisque criminibus elapsus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58; 2, 1, 39 *fin.*; id. de Sen. 12 *fin.*; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Quint. 2, 11, 2; 3, 6, 83; Suet. Tib. 33 al. Less freq. of things: ne quod maleficium impunitate elaberetur, Suet. Aug. 32.—**2.** Pregn., *to pass away, disappear, escape:* imperfecta tibi elapsa est vita, Lucr. 3, 958; so, ea spes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 101: assensio omnis illa, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: aliquid memoriā, id. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 33; Luc. 9, 80.—**II.** *Act.* like effugere, *to escape from* any evil or danger (post-Aug. and very rare): pugnam aut vincula, Tac. A. 1, 61: custodias, id. H. 3, 59; Flor. 1, 10, 7 Duker. *N. cr.*: vim ignium (statua), Tac. A. 4, 64.

* **ēlăbōrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [elaboro], *persevering labor, careful diligence*, Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32.

* **ēlăbōrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *persevering labor*, only in *abl.*, App. Flor. p. 346.

ē-lăbōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to labor, endeavor, exert one's self, take pains* either successfully or perseveringly = eniti (class.; most freq. in Cic.).—Constr. with *ut, in aliqua re, in aliquid*, with *acc.* and *inf.* as object, or *absol.* (α) With *ut:* enitere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 16 C, § 12; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14 *fin.*; id. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18 (twice); and *pass. impers.*: aperte elaboratur, ut verba verbis respondeant, Cic. Or. 12, 38.—(β) *In aliqua re* (so in Cic. most freq.): elaborant (senes) in iis, quae, etc., Cic. de Sen. 7, 24 Gernh.; 8, 26; 11, 38; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 3; 1, 5, 18; id. Or. 16 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 1, 3; id. Agr. 2, 25 *fin.*; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; id. Fam. 2, 6 *fin.* al.; Quint. 5, 10, 119; and *pass. impers.*, Tac. Or. 29.—Also in eo (iis), ut, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 45.—(γ) *In aliquid* (very seldom): ei non in unam partem aliquam, sed in omnia elaborandum est, Quint. 2, 8, 8; cf.: totis mentibus huc tendamus, in hoc elaboremus, id. 12, 1, 31, v. Spald. *N. cr.*—* (δ) With *acc.* and *inf.* as object: (declamatores) breviores commentarios facere elaborarunt, Quint. 3, 8, 58.—(ε) *Absol.* (very rare), Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 6, 24; so Dom. Afer. in Quint. 6, 3, 68: arte, Vulg. Sap. 14, 19.—**II.** *Act., to labor on, take pains with, to work out, elaborate* (so for the most part only in the *pass.*, and esp. freq. since the Aug. period): quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit ad istorum benevolentiam conciliandam, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: in ingenio quoque, sicut in agro, quamquam diu serantur atque elaborentur, Tac. Or. 6 *fin.*: a Graecis elaborata dicendi vis atque copia, Cic. Brut. 7, 26: causae diligenter elaboratae et tamquam elucubratae, *carefully elaborated*, id. ib. 90 *fin.*; cf. in the *part. perf.*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; id. Cael. 19, 45; Quint. 4, 1, 54; 8, 3, 12; Hor. Epod. 14, 12 al.: elaboratum a parentibus imperium, *acquired by the labors of*, Just. 1, 2, 11.—In the *act.*: candelabrorum superficiem, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11: non Siculae dapes Dulcem elaborabunt saporem, Hor. C. 3, 1, 19.—**B.** In rhet.: **ēlăbōrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, sometimes with the accessory notion of overdoing, *elaborate:* elaborata concinnitas, Cic. Or. 25, 84: nihil arcessiti et elaborati, Quint. 12, 10, 40.

† **ēlăcătēnes,** um, *m.*, = ἠλακατῆνες, *a large sea-fish, a tunny*, so called from its resemblance in shape to a spindle, ἠλακάτη, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149 (dub.; Jan. and Sillig ictinus, iulis).—Also called **ēlăcătae,** Col. 8, 17, 12. Here belongs elacatena genus salsamenti, quod appellatur vulgo melandrea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 15 Müll.

Ĕlaea, ae, *f.*, = Ἐλαία, *a city of Aeolis*, Mel. 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Liv. 36, 43 al.

† **ĕlaeempŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐλαιεμπορία, *traffic in oil, the oil-trade*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19.

ĕlaeŏgărum, i, *n.*, *a fish-sauce with oil*, Apic. 7, 3.

† **ĕlaeŏmĕli,** *n. indecl.*, = ἐλαιόμελι, *a sort of manna which exudes from the branches of the olive-tree*, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 32; 23, 4, 50, § 96.

† **ĕlaeŏn,** ōnis, *m.*, = ἐλαιών, *a plantation of olives*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

† **ĕlaeŏthĕsĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐλαιοθέσιον, *the anointing-room in a bath*, Vitr. 5, 11, 2.

Ĕlaeūs, ūntis, *f.*, = Ἐλαιοῦς, *a city on the Hellespont in the Thracian Chersonesus*, Liv. 31, 16, 5 Drak. *N. cr.*; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49.—**Elēūs,** Mel. 2, 2, 7.

Elagabalus, v. Heliogabalus.

ē-lambo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to lick away, re*

move by licking: mox ut elambente matris lingua detersa sint (animalia), Mar. Vict. Art. Metr. 4, 2, 5.

* **ē-lāmentābĭlis,** e, *adj., very lamentable:* gemitus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57 Mos. *N. cr.*

ē-languesco, gui, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow faint, feeble, to slacken, relax* (not ante-Aug.): ut elanguescendum aliena ignavia esset, Liv. 1, 46, 7; so in the *praes.*, id. 35, 45; Vell. 2, 111 *fin.;* Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; Sil. 4, 140 al.—In the *perf.:* elanguimus, patres conscripti, nec jam ille senatus sumus qui, etc., Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.;* Suet. Galb. 1: differendo deinde elanguit res, Liv. 5, 26, 3; cf.: neque tamen elanguit cura hominum eā morā, id. 23, 23, 8; so Gell. 16, 3, 2; Val. Fl. 4, 572.

ēlanguĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ex+languidus], *utterly weary,* Fortun. Vit. Martin. 1, 296.

† **ĕlăphŏboscon,** i, *n.,* = ἐλαφοβόσκον (deer-food), *wild parsnips,* Plin. 22, 22, 37, § 79.

ē-lăpĭdātus, a, um, *Part.* [lapido], *cleared from stones:* solum, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30; 17, 10, 14, § 69; 18, 16, 43, § 145.

ēlapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from elabor.

ē-lăquĕo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to extricate from snares* or *fetters; to disentangle, unfetter* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Amm. 30, 1, 11.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem a vinculo angoris, Sid. Ep. 8, 9: constantiam animi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 147.

ē-largĭor, īri, *v. dep. a., to give out, distribute, bestow:* patriae carisque propinquis quantum elargiri deceat, Pers. 3, 71; Jul. Firm. Math. 3, 10.

* **ē-lassesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become exhausted, faint, weary.*—Trop.: nimia germinatio, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98.

1. ēlāte, *adv., loftily, proudly;* v. 1. effero, *P. a. fin.*

† **2. ĕlāte,** ēs, *f.,* = ἐλάτη, *a sort of fir-tree,* Lat. abies, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134; 23, 5, 53, § 99.—**II.** *The envelope* or *leaf of the palm-bud,* Vulg. Cant. 5, 11.

Ĕlătēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.,* = Ἐλάτεια. **I.** *A city of Phocis,* Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 28, 7; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 9 al.—**II.** *A city of Thessaly,* Liv. 42, 54.

Ĕlătēĭus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Elatus, a prince of the Lapithae:* Caeneus, i. e. *his son,* Ov. M. 12, 497: proles, the same, id. ib. 12, 189; v. Caeneus.

† **ĕlătērĭum,** ii, *n.,* = ἐλατήριον, *a medicine prepared from the juice of the wild cucumber,* Cels. 5, 12; 6, 5; Scribon. Comp. 70, 224; Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 5 al.

† **ĕlătīne,** ēs, *f.,* = ἐλατίνη, *a plant of the genus* Antirrhinum, Plin. 27, 9, 50, § 74.

ēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. effero], *a carrying out.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): FERRI, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. 43 and 402.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A carrying to the grave, a burial:* mortui, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 3.—**2.** *A lifting* or *raising up:* onerum, Vitr. 8, 10: maris, i. e. *high waves,* Vulg. Psa. 92, 6. —**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** *A being carried away* or *hurried along; transport, passion:* laetitia quasi gestientis animi elatio voluptaria, Cic. Fin. 3, 10 *fin.* (cf.: efferri laetitiā, under effero, II. B.).—**B.** *Exaltation, elevation:* elatio et magnitudo animi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64; cf.: elatio atque altitudo orationis, id. Brut. 17, 66: parium autem comparatio nec elationem habet nec submissionem, id. Top. 18, 71.—**C.** *Self-exaltation, pride, elation* (cf.: superbia, insolentia, arrogantia, vanitas, fastus, fastidium), Ambros. Psa. 4, 8; Serm. 17, 36 *fin.;* Arn. 2, 63; Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 21.

† **ĕlătītes,** ae, *m.,* = ἐλατίτης, *a kind of blood-stone,* Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147 (dub. Jan. miltiten).

ē-lātro, āre, *v. a., to bark out, cry aloud:* aliquid acriter, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 18.

ēlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from effero, *exalted, elevated, lofty, high.*

‡ **ēlaudāre** plus quam nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 4 Müll.

ēlautus, a, um, *Part.*, from elavo.

Ĕlăver, ĕris, *n., a river in Gaul emptying into the Liger,* now *Allier,* Caes. B. G. 7, 34; 35; 53 *fin.*

ē-lăvo, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, 1, *v. a., to wash out* or *away, to wash clean* (very rare; not in the Cic. per.). **I.** Lit.: elota cerussa, Cels. 6, 6, *no.* 3: elota oliva, Col. 12, 52, 21.—**II.** Transf.: elautae ambae sumus opera Neptunia, *washed in the sea, wrecked,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 37; so, in mari elavare, *to wash* or *bathe in the sea,* i. e. *to be shipwrecked, ruined,* id. ib. 2, 7, 21; 5, 2, 20.—Hence, trop.: nos mare acerrumum: nam in mari repperi, hic elavi bonis, *have lost, been stripped of* property, id. As. 1, 2, 9 (but Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7, the true reading is elutum, Ritschl, Brix).

Ĕlĕa, ae, *f.,* = Ἐλέα, *a city of Lucania, the birth-place of Parmenides and Zeno, the founders of the Eleatic philosophy,* in Lat. also called Velia, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.—Hence, Zeno **Ĕlĕātes,** *of Elea,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; and: **Ĕlĕătĭci** philosophi, *Eleatic,* id. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

ēlĕcĕbra (also **exlec-**), ae, *f.* [elicio], *a female allurer, wheedler, sponger* (a Plautin. word), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 26; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 20; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 5 Müll.

ēlectārĭum (also **ēlectuārĭum**), ii, *n.* [ecligma], *a medicament that melts in the mouth, an electuary,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13; 169, 176 al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 9, 10.

ēlecte, *adv., choicely,* v. eligo, *P. a.*

ēlectĭlis, e, *adj.* [eligo], *choice, dainty* (with probus): piscatus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 41: partes, App. M. 10, p. 245, 35.

ēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a choice, selection,* * Cic. Or. 20, 68; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Prooem. § 2; 3, 4, 8; Vell. 2, 72 *fin.;* Tac. A. 6, 22; id. Or. 23 al.: vitiatarum electiones, i. e. *the option given to a violated maiden, whether her ravisher shall be put to death or shall marry her,* Tac. Or. 35.—Esp. of *the election* of believers to the divine favor (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Rom. 9, 11; id. 1 Thess. 1, 4.

1. ēlecto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [elicio], *to get out artfully, worm out* a secret (a Plautin. word), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29; id. Merc. 1, 2, 111; cf.: electabo, eliciam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 6.

* **2. ēlecto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [eligo], *to choose, select:* legionem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 27.

* **1. ēlector,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chooser, selecter,* Auct. Her. 4, 4, 7.

† **2. ēlector,** ŏris, *m.,* = ἠλέκτωρ, *the shining sun,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 31; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 1.

Ēlectra, ae (*nom.* with long *a*, Prop. 2, 14, 5 (3, 6, 5 M.); Ov. F. 4, 177; Cic. Arat. 36; *acc.:* Electrān, Ov. Tr. 2, 395; id. F. 4, 32; 174), *f.,* = Ἠλέκτρα. **I.** *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the seven Pleiades, and mother of Dardanus by Jupiter,* Ov. F. 4, 31 sq.; 174; Verg. A. 8, 135; Serv. ib. 7, 207; 10, 272; Hyg. Fab. 155 and 192. —Hence, **Ēlectrĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* tellus, i. e. *Samothrace,* Val. Fl. 2, 431. —**II.** *Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes,* Prop. 2, 14, 5 (3, 6, 5 M.); Hor. S. 2, 3, 140; Vell. 1, 1, 3; Juv. 8, 218; Hyg. Fab. 117; 122; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 471.—Also *the name of a tragedy,* Ov. Tr. 2, 395; Suet. Caes. 84. —**III.** *A Danaïd,* Hyg. Fab. 170.—**IV.** *An Oceanid, wife of Thaumas, and mother of the Harpies,* Serv. Verg. A. 3, 212; 241.

* **ēlectrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [electrum], *made of amber:* nummi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25.

* **ēlectrĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [electrumfero], *producing amber, abounding in amber:* alni, Claud. Fescenn. 12, 14.

ēlectrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum], *of amber, made of amber* (post-class.): patera, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 13: vasa, Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 5: anuli, Marc. Empir. 8.

Ēlectrĭus, a, um, v. Electra, I.

ēlectrix, īcis, *f.* [elector], *she that selects* or *chooses,* Vulg. Sap. 8, 4.

† **ēlectrum,** i, *n.,* = ἤλεκτρον. **I.** *Amber* (pure Lat. succinum), Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 31; Ov. M. 15, 316.—*Plur.*, Verg. E. 8, 54. —**B.** Meton., *an amber ball,* carried by Roman ladies in their hands to keep them cool.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 2, 365; cf. Böttig. Sabina, II. p. 210.—**II.** *A mixed metal* (natural or artificial) *resembling amber in color,* Plin. 33, 4, 23, § 81 al.; Isid. Orig. 16, 24, 2; Verg. A. 8, 402; 624; Sil. 1, 229.—**B.** Meton., *an article made of amber,* Mart. 8, 51; Juv. 14, 307.

1. ēlectrus, a, um, *adj.* [electrum], *of amber:* nummi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25, 9.

2. Ēlectrus, i, *m., son of Perseus and father of Alcmena,* Plaut. Am. prol. 99; called also **Electryon,** Hyg. Fab. 244.

ēlectŭārĭum, v. electarium.

1. ēlectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a., choice, excellent;* v. eligo.

* **2. ēlectus,** ūs, *m.* [eligo], *a choice:* necis, Ov. H. 2, 144 Loers. *N. cr.*

† **ĕlĕēmŏsўna,** ae, *f.,* = ἐλεημοσύνη, *alms* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Patient. 7; Aug. Civ. D. 21, 27; Vulg. Matt. 6, 2 al.

ēlĕgans (in some MSS. eligans; cf. Beier Cic. Orr. Fragmm. p. 105), antis, *adj.* [prob. collat. form of eligens, from eligo, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72]. **I.** In the ante-class. period in a bad sense, *luxurious, effeminate, fastidious, nice:* elegans homo non dicebatur cum laude; sed id fere verbum ad aetatem M. Catonis vitii, non laudis fuit . . . ex quibus verbis (Catonis) apparet, elegantem dictum antiquitus non ab ingenii elegantia, sed qui nimis lecto amoenoque cultu victuque esset, etc., Gell. 11, 2, 1; cf. Non. 465, 11 sq.: heia, ut elegans est! *how choice! how nice!* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 19 Ruhnk.; cf. id. Eun. 3, 1, 18; 3, 5, 18 (but not in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**II.** Class. in a good sense, *choice, nice, fine, neat, tasteful, elegant.* **A.** Of persons: tu festivus, tu elegans, tu solus urbanus, quem decet muliebris ornatus, etc., Cic. Clod. et Cur. 5, p. 105, ed. Beier; cf. (with mundus) id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; (with splendidus) Nep. Att. 13, 5; and opp. parcus, Cic. Brut. 40, 148; id. Or. 25, 83: auctor, Vell. 1, 13: mulier (Phryne—with formosa), Val. Max. 4, 3, 3 *ext.:* intelligo te hominem in omni judicio elegantissimum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 et saep.: scriptor, id. Brut. 9; 16, 63; 68, 239; Quint. 10, 1, 78 al.; cf. in the *comp.:* quis verbis aut ornatior aut elegantior (sc. Caesare)? Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 55; in the *sup.:* poëta, Nep. Att. 12, 4: elegans et concinnus (pictor), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 111.—As *subst.:* **ēlĕgantes,** ium, *m., fine gentlemen, city people* (opp. agrestes), Col. 7, 2, 1.—**B.** Of things: nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 13; cf. (with decorum) Cic. Div. 1, 30: a necessariis artificiis ad elegantiora defluximus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; cf. Liv. 44, 9: artes elegantes et ingenuae, Cic. Fin. 3, 2: temperamentum, Tac. A. 11, 4: color, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 34 et saep.: perspicitis, hoc genus (jocandi) quam sit facetum, quam elegans, quam oratorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241; cf. id. Off. 1, 29, 104; id. Brut. 85; Quint. 6, 3, 39; 10, 1, 65 al.—*Comp.:* ego autem a te elegantiora desidero, Cic. Fin. 4, 10; and *sup.:* epistola, id. Att. 16, 13 a.; cf.: scripta Terentii, Quint. 10, 1, 99: utrum sit elegantius, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 18: solum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 50. —Hence, *adv.:* **ēlĕganter,** *with correct choice, tastefully, neatly, finely, gracefully, elegantly:* lautiores eleganter accepti, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 2: quiete et pure atque eleganter acta aetas, id. de Sen. 5; cf.: acta vita, Liv. 35, 31: herba foliis rotundis eleganter vestita, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 43 et saep.—*Comp.:* psallere et saltare, Sall. C. 24, 2: quid enim facere potuit elegantius ad hominum existimationem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17: elegantius aut justius fieri, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: facturos si, etc., Liv. 37, 1: neminem elegantius loca cepisse, *more fitly, judiciously,* Liv. 35, 14: causam accurate eleganterque dicere, Cic. Brut. 22, 86; so of speech, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; id. Tusc. 2, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 102; 8, 2, 21 al.; cf. in the *sup.*, Cic. Brut. 72, 252; Quint. 11, 1, 74.

ēlĕganter, *adv.,* v. preced. *fin.*

ēlĕgantia, ae, *f.* [elegans]. * **I.** *A being nice* or *particular; exquisiteness, fastidiousness* (ante-class. and very rare): ejus elegantia meam extemplo speciem spernat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20.—Far more freq., **II.** *Taste, propriety, refinement, grace, elegance* (cf.: gustus, sapor, judicium). (*a*) With *gen.:* tu eloquentiam ab elegantia doctrinae segregandam putes, Cic. de Or.

1, 2, 5: vitae, Tac. A. 14, 19: morum, id. ib. 5, 8: capilli (with venustas oris), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67: ac subtilitas operum, id. 16, 15, 26, § 66 et saep.: verborum Latinorum, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; cf. scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4; so, Latini sermonis, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: mira sermonis, Quint. 10, 1, 114: figurarum, id. 12, 9, 6; and transf.: Socraticorum, id. 10, 1, 83; cf. Secundi, id. 12, 10, 11. —In *plur.*: vocum verborumque, Gell. 2, 9 *fin.*—(β) *Absol.*: qua munditia homines! qua elegantia! Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; cf. id. Sull. 28, 79; id. Leg. 3, 1: quae (agricultura) abhorret ab omni politiore elegantia, id. Fin. 3, 2; cf. Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; 14, 6, 8, § 71; Suet. Aug. 73: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, Cic. Or. 23 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 20; 10, 2, 19 al. —In *plur.*: laudatus propter elegantias dominus, Petr. 34, 5; Gell. 1, 4; cf. id. 19, 4.

* **ĕlĕgātus,** i, *m.*, *an unknown kind of fish*, Aus. Epigr. 4, 59.

† **ĕlĕgi,** ōrum, *m.*, = ἔλεγοι, *elegiac verses, an elegy*, Tib. 2, 4, 13; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 135; Hor. C. 1, 33, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 91; id. A. P. 77; Ov. F. 2, 3; Juv. 1, 4; Tac. Or. 10 al.

† **ĕlĕgīa** (**ĕlĕgēa,** in Ov. **ĕlĕgēĭă**), ae, *f.*, = ἐλεγεία. **I.** *An elegy*: form elegia, Quint. 10, 1, 58; 93; Stat. S. 1, 2, 7; Mart. 5, 30, 4; Aus. Parent. 7, 1; form elegea, Quint. 1, 8, 6; form elegeia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 7; 3, 9, 3; id. R. Am. 379.—**II.** *A kind of reed*: est et obliqua harundo, non in excelsitatem nascens, sed juxta terram fruticis modo se spargens, suavissima in teneritate animalibus: vocatur a quibusdam elegia, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 167.

† **ĕlĕgīăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐλεγιακός, *elegiac*: carmen, Diom. p. 507 P.; Serv. p. 1824 ib.; Mart. Cap. 5, 168.

* **ĕlĕgīdārĭon,** ii, *n.* [elegidion], *a short elegy*, Petr. 109, 8.

† **ĕlĕgīdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ἐλεγείδιον, *a short elegy*, Pers. 1, 51.

† **ĕlĕgīon** (also **ĕlĕgēon**), ii, *n.*, = ἐλεγεῖον, *an elegiac poem, an elegy*, Aus. Epigr. 94, 2.—In *plur.*, id. Parent. 29, 2.

ē-lēgo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to convey away* (from the family) *by bequest, to bequeath away*, Petr. 43, 5; Gai. Inst. 2, 215.

† **1. ĕlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἔλεγος, *elegiac*: metrum, Diom. p. 502 P.

2. ĕlĕgus, i, *m.*, v. elegi.

Ēlēïs, idis, *f.*, *adj.*, v. Elis, II. C.

† **Ĕlĕleus,** ei, *m.*, = Ἐλελεύς [from ἐλελεῦ, the cry of the Bacchantes], *a surname of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 15.—Hence, **Ĕlĕlēïdes** = Bacchae, Ov. H. 4, 47.

† **ĕlĕlisphăcos,** i, *m.*, = ἐλελίσφακος, *a kind of sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 146; 25, 10, 73, § 120; 26, 15, 89, § 150.

ĕlĕmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [elementum, II.], *belonging to the elements* or *rudiments, elementary* (post-Aug. and very rare): senex, *an old schoolmaster*, Sen. Ep. 36: litterae, *elementary knowledge*, Capitol. Pert. 1.

* **ĕlĕmentĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *elementary, elemental*: substantiae, Tert. de Anima, 32.

ĕlĕmentum, i, *n.* [root al-, *to nourish*; Gr. ἄν-αλ-τος, ἄλσος; Lat. alo, alimentum, etc.; cf. Sanscr. al-akâ, *a girl*], *a first principle, element* (cf.: initium, principium, exordium, primordium); Gr. στοιχεῖον. **I.** Lit., *in plur.*: nec de elementis video dubitari quatuor esse ea, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10; Lucr. 1, 827; 913; 2, 393 et saep.; Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 12 sq.; Quint. 2, 17, 38; 3, 8, 31; Ov. M. 15, 237; 1, 29; Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 10.—In *sing.*, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191; 11, 36, 42, § 119; 31, 1, 1, § 1; Juv. 15, 86; Amm. 17, 13: quia ignis inviolabile sit elementum, Lact. 1, 12 *med.*; 7, 9 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The alphabet*, Suet. Caes. 56 (cf. Prisc. 538 P.).—More freq., **B.** Transf., *the first principles, rudiments*, in the arts and sciences (cf. doctrina, praecepta). **1.** In gen.: puerorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163; cf. Quint. prooem. § 21; 1, 1, 35; Hor. S. 1, 1, 26; id. Ep. 1, 20, 17 et saep.: loquendi, Cic. Ac. 2, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 2, 11, 45; Quint. 2, 3, 13; Ov. M. 9, 719 et saep.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *The ten categories* of Aristotle, Quint. 3, 6, 23 sq. Spald.—* **b.** Meton., *elementary scholars, beginners*: vix se prima elementa ad spem effingendae eloquentiae audebunt, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—**C.** *The beginnings* of other things: prima Romae, Ov. F. 3, 179: prima Caesaris, id. ib. 709: cupidinis pravi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 52; cf. irarum, Sil. 3, 77: vitiorum, Juv. 14, 123 al.

† **ĕlenchus,** i, *m.*, = ἔλεγχος. **I.** *A costly trinket, ear-pendant*, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113; Juv. 6, 459; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 8; cf. Boettig. Sabina II. p. 56.—**II.** *Plur.*, *part of the title of a work of* M. Pompilius Andronicus: adeo inops ut coactus est praecipuum illud opusculum suum, annalium Ennii elenchorum XVI. milibus nummum vendere, etc., prob. *a review, refutation*, Suet. Gram. 8.

ē-lentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lenteo], *to become clammy* or *soft*: panis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

ĕlĕphans, antis, v. elephas.

ĕlĕphantĭa and **ĕlĕphantĭăcus,** v. elephantiasis.

† **ĕlĕphantĭăsis** (**-tĭōsis,** Veg. A. V. 4, 3, 4; August. de Gen. ad Lit. 9, 10), is, *f.*, = ἐλεφαντίασις, *a very virulent kind of leprosy, elephantiasis*, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7 sq.; 20, 10, 42, § 109; 20, 14, 52, § 144; Veg. A. V. 1, 9; 1, 16; 4, 3, 4 (in Cels. 3, 25, written as Greek). Also called **ĕlĕphas,** q. v., and **ĕlĕphantĭa,** ae, Scrib. Comp. 250; and **ĕlĕphantĭcus** morbus, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 12. *One who labors under it* is called **ĕlĕphantĭăcus,** Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*; Hier. in Ezech. 6, 18, 6; and **ĕlĕphantĭcus,** id. ib. 8, 28; and **ĕlĕphantĭōsus,** August. de Gen. ad Lit. 9, 10; App. Herb. 84, 3.

elephanticus, i, v. preced. art. *fin.*

Ĕlĕphantīne, ēs, *f.*, = Ἐλεφαντίνη, *a small but very fertile island of the Nile, in the Thebaid, with a city of the same name*, now *Jezyret-Assuan*, Mel. 1, 9, 2; 9; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Tac. A. 2, 61; Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163.—Also called **Ĕlĕphantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Vitr. 8, 2, 6.

† **ĕlĕphantīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [elephas]. **I.** *Belonging to the elephant*: tergum, Mel. 1, 5, 2.—**II.** = ἐλεφάντινος, pure Lat. eburnĕus, *of ivory*: liber, *consisting of ivory tablets*, Vop. Tacit. 8: atramentum, *ivory-black*, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 42: compositio (emplastri), Cels. 5, 19, 24 Daremb.

ĕlĕphantĭōsis, v. elephantiasis *init.*

Ĕlĕphantis, ĭdis (Gr. *gen.* ĭdos, Mart. 12, 43, 4), *f.*, = Ἐλεφαντίς. **I.** *An island of the Nile*, v. Elephantine.—**II.** *The name of a licentious Greek poetess*, Suet. Tib. 43; Mart. 12, 43, 4; Plin. 28, 7, 24, § 81.

ĕlĕphantus, i, and **ĕlĕphās,** antis (rarely **ĕlĕphans,** antis, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 196; of the second form the *nom. sing.*, and of the first the oblique cases are most freq.), *m.* (*fem.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 14), = ἐλέφας, *an elephant.*—Form *elephantus*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 25; 30; id. Stich. 1, 3, 14; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23; Cic. N. D. 1, 35; 2, 47 *fin.*; id. de Sen. 9, 27; Liv. 44, 41; Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66 et saep. Its tough hide suggests the expression: elephanti corio circumtentus, i. e. *thick-headed, stupid*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 80.—Form *elephas*, Mart. Spect. 17, 1; Luc. 6, 208; 9, 732; *acc.* elephantem, Sen. Ep. 85, 41; Gr. *acc.* elephanta, Manil. 5, 706; Mart. Spect. 19, 4; *acc. plur.* elephantas, Manil. 4, 667; 740.—**II.** Transf., like the Gr. ἐλέφας. **A.** Form *elephantus*, *ivory*, Verg. G. 3, 26; id. A. 3, 464; 6, 896.—**B.** Form *elephas*, *the elephantiasis*, Lucr. 6, 1114; Seren. Samm. 10.—**C.** Form *elephantus*, *a sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10; 32, 11, 53, § 144; 148.

1. Ēlēus, a, um, v. Elis, II. A.

2. Ĕlĕūs, untis, *f.*, v. Elaeus.

Ĕleusin, īnis (*acc.* Eleusin, Front. Strat. 4, 7, 44; Lat. form **Eleusina,** ae, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1, p. 178; Cl. Mam. Grat. Act. Jul. 9, 3; Oros. 1, 7; and acc. to MSS. Eleusinam in Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Liv. 31, 25, 2; cf. Salaminam from Salamis, q. v.), *f.*, = Ἐλευσίν, *a very ancient city of Attica, famous for its mysteries of Ceres*, now *Lepsina*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Cic. Att. 6, 6, 2; id. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Liv. 31, 26; Tac. H. 4, 83; Ov. F. 4, 507; id. M. 7, 439; Stat. Th. 2, 382 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Ĕleusīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Eleusinian*: mater, i. e. *Ceres*, Verg. G. 1, 163; cf.: Eleusina Ceres et Proserpina, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*; Lact. 1, 21, 24; Arn. 6, *no.* 6; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 99.—**B. Ĕleusīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἐλευσίνιος, *Eleusinian*: sacra, Suet. Claud. 25; Gell. 11, 6, 5; cf.: Eleusinium certamen, id. 15, 20, 3.—*Subst.*: **Ĕleusīnĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Ceres at Eleusin*, Tert. Apol. 7; id. adv. Val. 1.

Eleusĭum, ii, *f.*, *a female name*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 7.

Eleutheri Cadurci, v. Cadurci.

† **ĕleuthĕrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐλευθερία, *liberty*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 21.

† **Ĕleuthĕrĭus,** i, *m.*, = Ἐλευθέριος (Liberator), *the surname of a god*: Liber, Arn. 6, p. 207.—Hence, **Ĕleuthĕrĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Jupiter Eleutherius, feast of liberty*, celebrated in honor of the victory at Plataea, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 29.

Ĕleuthĕrŏcĭlĭces, um, *m.* (free Cilicians), *a people* (probably *the aborigines*) *in the mountains of Cilicia*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

ēlĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elevo]. **I.** *A lifting up, raising* (late Lat.): manuum, Vulg. Psa. 140, 2 al.—**II.** Trop. **1.** Gram. t. t., *the elevation*: vocis (= ἄρσις, opp. depositio), Mart. Cap. 9, § 974; Isid. 1, 16, 21.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., *a lessening, disparaging*; a species of irony, Quint. 9, 2, 50; Mart. Cap. 5, § 525.

ēlĕvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who raises up, a deliverer* (eccl. Lat.): meus (deus), Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 3.

ē-lĕvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to lift up, raise* (very rare): contabulationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 5 and 7: lumbos in altum, App. M. 4, p. 143: arcam, Vulg. Gen. 7, 17.—Poet.: elevat hunc pluma, i. e. *turns into a bird*, Claud. Eutr. 1, 295: aura preces, i. e. *carry away, disperse*, = auferat, dissipet, Prop. 1, 8, 12: fructum, *to gather in*, Col. 3, 21, 5: statura elevata, i. e. *tall*, Capit. Ant. Phil. 13.—More freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** *To lighten, alleviate*: aegritudinem (with obtundere), Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34; cf. sollicitudines (opp. duplicare), Luccei. in Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2.—Esp. freq., **B.** (In allusion to the rising of the lighter scale.) *To make light of, to lessen, diminish, impair, weaken; to disparage, detract from*: causas suspicionum offensionumque tum evitare, tum elevare, tum ferre, Cic. Lael. 24; so, objectum ab adversario, id. de Or. 2, 56 *fin.*; cf. id. Inv. 1, 42; Quint. 6, 3, 75 sq.; 11, 3, 176: perspicuitatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 4: auctoritatem, Liv. 3, 21; 37, 57 *fin.*: res gestas (opp. verbis extollere), id. 28, 43; cf. ib. 44 *fin.*: noxam multitudinis, id. 45, 10: non si quid turbida Roma Elevet, Pers. 1, 6 et saep.—With personal objects: est plane oratoris movere risum, quod frangit adversarium, quod impedit, quod elevat, quod deterret, quod refutat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf.: elevabatur index indiciumque, Liv. 26, 27: Samnitium bella extollit, elevat Etruscos, id. 9, 37: assiduos viros (copia), Prop. 2, 33, 44 (3, 31, 44 M.); cf. id. 2, 34, 58 (3, 32, 58 M.).—**C.** Of the voice, *to lift up, raise* (late Lat.): vocem, Vulg. Judic. 2, 4 al.

1. Ēlĭas, ădis, v. Elis, II. D.

2. Ēlīās (**Helias**), ae, and **Elia,** ae, *m.*, *Elijah, a prophet of the Jews*: form *Elias*, Lact. 4, 11, 6; form *Elia*, Prud. Cath. 7, 27.

ēlĭces, um, *m.* [e-liquor; cf. colliciae], *a trench for drawing off water, a drain*, Col. 2, 8, 3; 11, 2, 82; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 2 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 109; v. also elix.

ē-lĭcĭo, lĭcŭi and lexi (elicuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 100, 2: elexisse, Arn. 5, p. 154), lĭcĭtum (*part.* elicitus, Stat. Th. 4, 414; Luc. 9, 932; Vell. 2, 104, 4), 3, *v. a.* [lacio], *to draw out, entice out, to lure forth, to bring out, to elicit* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aliquem hinc foras, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 17; cf. id. Men. 5, 6, 3: hostem ex paludibus silvisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 2: omnes citra flumen, id. ib. 6, 8, 2: hostes in suum locum, id. ib. 5, 50, 3: aliquem ad pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 38.

I; 3, 85, 2; Liv. 2, 62; cf.: aliquem in proelium, Tac. A. 15, 13: aliquem praemiis ex civitatibus sociorum ad subeunda pericula, Cic. Balb. 9: vatem ad colloquium, Liv. 5, 15: aliquem, ut, etc., id. 6, 34 *fin.;* cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 7 *fin.:* premere ubera ad eliciendum lac, Vulg. Prov. 30, 33. — **B.** In partic., in relig. lang.: Jovem, Manes, etc., *to call forth, call down* a god by religious rites; *to raise, conjure up* a departed spirit by magic arts, Ov. F. 3, 327; Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 104; Arn. 5, p. 154; Cic. Vatin. 6; Tib. 1, 2, 46; Hor. S. 1, 8, 29; Stat. Th. 4, 414; Luc. 6, 733; Tac. A. 2, 28 al.—In a like sense: fulmina, *to call down,* Liv. 1, 20 *fin.;* Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 13.—**II.** Trop.: terra elicit herbescentem ex eo (sc. semine) viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: vocem, *to utter, speak,* Cic. Deiot. 1 *fin.* (but in Lucr. 3, 58, and Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57, the better reading is eicere voces): voces et querelas, id. Brut. 80, 278: sermonem, Liv. 9, 6: verbum ex eo de via ac ratione dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97: sonos, id. N. D. 2, 60: sententiam alicujus, id. Att. 7, 1, 5; cf.: arcana ejus, Liv. 40, 23; and, veritatem, Tac. A. 4, 45: causas praesensionum, *to elicit, ascertain,* Cic. Div. 1, 8: misericordiam, Liv. 8, 28; Tac. H. 3, 58; cf. cupidinem, id. A. 16, 14: iram, Curt. 8, 5 *fin.:* studia civium, Tac. A. 15, 33 et saep.: ferrum e terrae cavernis, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: ignem lapidum conflictu, id. ib. 2, 9 *fin.:* sanguinem, id. poët. Tusc. 1, 48 *fin.* Kühn.; Tac. A. 12, 47: sudorem, Plin. 25, 11, 89, § 189: alvum, *to relax,* id. 19, 5, 26, § 80: lacrimas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13; Vell. 2, 104, 4: litteras, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; 9, 2: cadum, Hor. C. 4, 12, 17 et saep.

ēlĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* v. elicio.

Ēlĭcĭus, ii, *m.* [elicio, I. B.], *a surname of Jupiter, because from him celestial signs* or *omens were obtained* (or, acc. to others, because *he was called down* by incantations), Liv. 1, 20 *fin.;* Ov. F. 3, 328; Varr. L. L. 6, § 94 Müll.; Liv. 1, 31, 8; Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.

Ēlĭdensis, v. Elis, II. E.

ē-līdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo]. **I.** *To knock, strike,* or *dash out, to tear out, to force out, squeeze out.* **A.** Lit.: aurigam e curru, Cic. Rep. 2, 41: oculos, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 45; Verg. A. 8, 261: ignem velut e silice, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214; cf.: flammas ex sese, id. 18, 35, 84, § 358: ignes nubibus, Ov. M. 6, 696: aërem lituis, Luc. 7, 476: partum, i. e. *to produce abortion,* Cels. 1, 7; Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 25: litteras, *to strike out by syncope, to elide,* Gell. 5, 12, 5: vina praelis, i. e. *to press out,* Prop. 4 (5), 6, 73; cf. herbam, Ov. F. 4, 371: corpora equorum eodem elisa, i. e. ad litus ejecta, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**B.** Trop.: animam alicui, Lucil. ap. Non. 291, 32: (imago) recta retrorsum Sic eliditur, ut, etc., *is thrown back, reflected,* Lucr. 4, 296: colores repercussu parietum, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 137: sibilum, *to force out,* Cels. 4, 4, 2; cf. sonum, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269; 14, 22, 28, § 146: vocem, Quint. 11, 3, 51: morbum, *to drive out, expel,* Cels. 4, 4, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 6: magnas sententias, *to send forth, utter* (the fig. being that of a cloud discharging itself), Quint. 2, 11, 7 Spald.—**II.** *To break* or *dash to pieces, to shatter, to crush to death.* **A.** Lit.: talos alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 12: tuum caput, id. Poen. 2, 46; Liv. 21, 45: fauces, *to strangle,* Ov. M. 12, 142: naves, *Caes. B. C. 3, 27, 2: aliquem stipite, Curt. 9, 7 *fin.:* draconem pondere, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: geminos angues (Herculus), i. e. *to strangle,* Verg. A. 8, 289; cf. infantes, Flor. 3, 3, 17 al.—**B.** Trop., *to break down, destroy:* (poetae) nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11 *fin.;* cf.: aegritudine elidi, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: prius pactum per posterius, i. e. *to abrogate,* Dig. 2, 14, 27.

ēlĭgans, ēlĭgantia, ēlĭganter, v. eleg-.

ē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* [lĕgo], *to pick out, choose, elect* (class.; esp. in the trop. sense; cf.: coöpto, designo, deligo, seligo): pedes e capite et e collo pullorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 14: uvam ad edendum (with legere), id. ib. 1, 54, 2: herbas, *to pluck up, to weed out,* id. ib. 1, 47; Col. 4, 5; cf. trop., Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83 and 84: ex malis minima, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3: ut de tribus Antoniis eligas quem velis, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5: a multis commodissimum quodque, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, id. Rep. 1, 35 *fin.* et saep.—*Absol.,* *to choose correctly, make a proper selection:* haud semper errat fama; aliquando et elegit, Tac. Agr. 9 *fin.*—Hence, **ēlectus,** a, um, *P. a.* **I.** In gen., *picked, selected; select, choice, excellent:* par columbarum, Petr. 85, 6: viri electissimi civitatis, Cic. Quint. 2: pugiles, Suet. Calig. 18: quisque, id. ib. 49: electissima verba, Cic. Fin. 3, 7 *fin.* Madv. *N. cr.;* Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36; cf.: electius verbum, id. ib.; scripta, Cat. 36, 6: res, Petr. 36, 4 et saep.—In the *neutr. subst.:* **ēlecta,** ōrum, *selections,* Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17.—*Adv.:* **ēlecte** *choicely,* Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49.—*Comp.,* Gell. 18, 7, 2.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *chosen of God, elected* to be saved, Vulg. Col. 3, 12 et saep.

ēlīmātio, ōnis, *f.* [elimo]. **I.** Prop., *a filing away:* ligni, Marc. Emp. 4, 12.—**II.** Transf., *an elucidation, explanation,* Justin. praef. 3 de Emend. Cod. § 3.—**III.** *A reducing, lessening:* carnis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, 138.

ēlīmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a cleanser, purifier* (eccl. Lat.); of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

Ēlīmēa or **-īa,** ae, *f.,* = Ἐλίμεια, *a district to the southwest of Macedonia,* Liv. 31, 40; 42, 53 al.; also called **Elimiōtis,** idis, *f.,* Liv. 45, 30, 6.

‡ **ēlīmes** [ex-limes], ἄποικος, παρόριος, Gloss. Philox.

ē-līmĭno, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [limen], *to turn out of doors* (a poet. word, mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Pac., Att., and Pompon. ap. Non. 38, 31 sq.; cf.: aliquem soli patrii finibus, *to banish,* Sid. Ep. 4, 10: se, *to go out,* Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4; Varr. ib. 292, 23: gradus, *to move out,* an old poet ap. Quint. 8, 3, 31.—***II.** Trop.: dicta foras, *to blab,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25.

ē-līmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to file up,* viz., **I.** Prop.: elimata scobis, *filings,* Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170.—**II.** Transf., *to polish.* **A.** Lit., Ov. M. 4, 176; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12 *fin.:* dentes, *to clean,* Tert. Poen. 11.—**B.** *To elaborate, cultivate; to finish, perfect:* σχόλιον aliquod, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 7, 5: animum, Aug. contra Acad. 2, 7: elimati, i. q. eruditi, Gell. praef. § 19: Aeneida, id. 17, 10, 7.—**III.** *To lessen, diminish:* vires, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 217.—Hence, **ēlīmātus,** a, um, *P. a., elaborate;* only *sup.:* disputatio elimatissima, Aug. Cont. Jul. 5, 17.—*Adv.;* only *comp.:* **ēlīmātius,** *more elaborately, more exactly,* Ambros. Hexaëm. 6, 8.

ē-limpĭdo (elym-), āvi, 1, *v. a., to cleanse out, make quite clean* (late Lat.): vulnera, Veg. Vet. 2, 27, 4; 4, 28, 2; 1, 26, 2.

‡ **ēlinguātio** = γλωσσοτομία, Gloss. Philox.

ē-linguis, e, *adj.* [lingua]. **I.** Lit., *deprived of a tongue,* Aus. Ep. 23, 14; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 15. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *speechless,* Cic. Fl. 10, 22; Liv. 10, 19 (with mutus); id. post Red. 3, 7 (with mutus and tacitus); Gell. 5, 1, 9. — **B.** Pregn., *without eloquence,* Cic. Brut. 26, 100; Cels. praef. *med.;* Tac. Or. 36 *fin.* (opp. disertus).

ē-linguo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to deprive of the tongue,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 72; cf.: ELINGVATVS linguam amisit, Fronto de Diff. Voc. p. 2200 *fin.* P.

* **ē-līno,** lēvi, 3, *v. a., to bedaub, defile:* vestimenta luto, Lucil. ap. Non. 103, 30 (maculavit, Non.; but perh. more correctly, *to cleanse completely*).

(**ēlĭquāmen,** false read. in Col. 8, 14, 3, for liquamina.)

* **ēlĭquātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [eliquo], *a liquefying, dissolving:* materiae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, 166.

ēlĭquātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *clear.*—*Comp.:* sensa doctrinae, Mar. Mercat. in Verb. Jul. 9, 4.

* **ē-lĭquesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [liquo], *to become liquid* by being pressed out: olea, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 4.

ēlĭquĭum, ii, *n.* [eliquo] (post-class.). **I.** *An outlet;* in *plur.,* Sol. 18, 1.—**II.** *A decrease, diminution;* in *plur.:* lunae (opp. adauctus), Sol. 23, § 22.

ē-lĭquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To clarify, strain* (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: vinum a faecibus, Col. 12, 27; cf. id. 12, 19, 4; Sen. Q. N. 3, 26.—**B.** Trop.: aliquid plorabile, *to recite slowly* or *without energy,* *Pers. 1, 35: canticum ore tereti semihiantibus labellis, App. Flor. 2, 15, p. 351, 11.—**II.** (With the notion of the *simplex* predominating.) **A.** *To cause to flow clearly, to pour forth:* fluviales aquas (mons), App. M. 10, p. 253.—Fig.: in unum necesse est summitas magnitudinis aliquetur, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 4.—**B.** *To sift, examine thoroughly:* scatebras fluviorum omnes et operta metalla, Prud. Hamart. 260.

Ēlis, idis (*acc.* Elin, Ov. M. 2, 679; 5, 608; 12, 550; Stat. S. 2, 6, 47; Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181; 7, 20, 20, § 84: Elidem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; *abl.* usually Elide; but Eli, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; id. Fam. 13, 26, 2), *f.,* = Ἦλις; also **Ālis,** Alidis = Dor. Ἆλις (Plaut. Capt. prol. 9, 26, 31; cf. Aleus, id. ib. 27), *the most westerly district of the Peloponnesus, with a capital of the same name, in the vicinity of which Olympia was situated,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22; Cic. Div. 1, 41; Verg. A. 3, 694; 6, 588; Ov. M. 9, 187; Val. Fl. 1, 389 et saep.—Of the capital, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Ov. M. 12, 550.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ēlēus,** a, um, *adj., Elean;* and in the poets also for *Olympian:* flumen, i. e. *the Alphēus,* Ov. M. 5, 576; called also Eleus amnis, Poëta ap. Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: campus, i. e. *Olympia,* Verg. G. 3, 202; cf.: carcer, Tib. 1, 4, 33; Ov. H. 18, 166: quadriga, Prop. 3, 9, 17 (4, 8, 17 M.): palma, Hor. C. 4, 2, 17: Juppiter, Prop. 3, 2, 20 (4, 1, 60 M.); called also Eleus parens, Val. Fl. 4, 227: lustra, Stat. S. 2, 6, 72.—In *plur. subst.:* **Ēlēi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Elis,* Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 175. — **B. Ēlīi,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Elis, the Eleans,* Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14.—**C.** * **Ēlēis,** idis, *f., adj., Elean:* humus, Verg. Cat. 11, 32 Heyne. — **D.** * **Ēlĭas,** ădis, *f., adj., Elean,* poet. for *Olympian:* equae, Verg. G. 1, 59.—**E.** * **Ēlĭdensis,** e, *adj.,* of Elis: Phaedo, Gell. 2, 18, 1.

ēlīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [elido]. **I.** *A striking out, forcing out:* lacrimae, *pressing out,* Sen. Ep. 99, 18.—**II.** In the later grammarians, *the striking out of a letter, elision.*

Ēlissa or **Ēlīsa,** ae, *f.,* = Ἔλισσα, another name (occurring only in poetry) for *Dido,* Verg. A. 4, 335; 610; 5, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 31; id. F. 3, 553 al.—Hence, **II. Ēlissaeus** (Elisaeus), a, um, *adj.,* poet. for *Carthaginian:* patres, Sil. 6, 346: tyrannus, i. e. *Hannibal,* id. 2, 239: lacerti, id. 15, 524.

ēlīsus, a, um, *Part.,* from elido.

Elius, i, v. Elis, II. B.

ēlix, icis, *m.* [elicio], *a channel for diverting a stream:* elix, ἀναπνοὴ ὀχετοῦ, Gloss.; usually in *plur.,* v. elices.

ēlixātūra, ae, *f.* [elixo], *a thorough boiling;* concr., *any thing boiled,* Apic. 9, 1 al.

ēlixo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [elixus], *to boil thoroughly, seethe* (late Lat.), Apic. 2, 1; 3, 6 al.

ē-lixus, a, um, *adj.,* [lix], *thoroughly boiled, boiled, seethed.* **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Non. 62, 14; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; Hor. S. 2, 2, 74; Juv. 3, 294; 13, 85; cf. the punning use of the word, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 67; id. Most. 5, 1, 66.—**II.** Transf., qs. sodden, i. e., *soaked, wet through:* calcei, Varr. ap. Non. 48, 27: balneator, Mart. 3, 7: nates, i. e. *quite flabby* after the bath, Pers. 4, 40.

† **ellĕbŏrīne (hell-),** es, *f.,* = ἑλλεβορίνη, *a kind of hellebore,* Plin. 13, 20, 35, § 114; id. 27, 9, 52, § 76.

† **ellĕbŏrismus,** i, *m.,* = ἑλλεβορισμός, *a purgative made from hellebore:* destillandus etiam elleborismus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 108.

† **ellebŏrītes (hell-),** ae, *m.,* = ἑλλεβορίτης, *hellebore wine,* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

ellĕbŏro (hell-) (no *perf.* nor *sup.*),

are, *v. a.* [elleborus], *to purify with hellebore,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 77.

ellĕbŏrōsus (hell-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *in need of hellebore* (i. e.), *out of his senses:* *Gr.* Quaeso, sanun es? *Tr.* Sum elleborosus. *Gr.* Ut ego cerritus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 67.

† **ellĕbŏrus (hell-),** i, *m.*, and **ellĕbŏrum (hell-),** i, *n.*, *hellebore,* in pure Lat. veratrum, a plant much used by the ancients as a remedy for mental diseases, epilepsy, etc.; the best grew on the island of Anticyra, in the Aegean Sea, Pl. 25, 5, 21; id. 25, 13, 94; Gell. 17, 15; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 89; Verg. G. 3, 451; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137; Cels. 2, 13; Sen. Ep. 83, 25.

ellipsis (en-l-), is, *f.*, = ἔλλειψις, in rhet. lang., *an ellipsis* (pure Lat. detractio), Quint. 8, 6, 21; cf. id. 1, 5, 40; Schol. Juv. 1, 89.

ellops, ŏpis, *m.*, v. helops.

ellum, ellam, v. ecce.

† **ellychnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐλλύχνιον, *a lamp-wick,* Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 84; 28, 11, 47, § 168; Vitr. 8, 1; Stat. S. 4, 9, 29.

ē-lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to let* or *hire out, to let out to farm:* fundum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; cf. bovem, Col. 1, 7, 6: funus, Plin. 21, 3, 7, § 10; cf.: sese curandum, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.—Transf.: gentem Judaeorum, i. q. ejus vectigalia, Cic. Fl. 28 *fin.*

* **ēlŏcūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [eloquor], *oratorical:* facundia, App. M. 11, p. 258, 12.

ēlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *a speaking out, utterance, expression:* pluralis, Dig. 22, 5, 12.—**II.** Transf., in rhet. lang., *oratorical delivery, elocution;* the Gr. φράσις (cf.: locutio, dictio, stilus, etc.), Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; Quint. prooem. § 22; 8 prooem. § 13; 8, 1, 1 et saep.

ēlŏcūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to oratorical expression:* **elocutoria,** ae, and **elocutrix,** īcis, *f.*, as a translation of ῥητορική, *rhetoric,* Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ēlŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from eloquor.

ēlŏgĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [elogium], *to describe briefly, to state* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 16; 5, 4, 66.

ē-lŏgĭum, ii, *n.* [logus; cf. Rost. Opusc. Plaut. 1. p. 93 sq.], *an utterance, short saying, sentence.*—In partic. **I.** *A short maxim, saying:* Solonis, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73.—**II.** *An inscription* on a tombstone (so most freq.), Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Cic. de Sen. 17, 61; id. Fin. 2, 35; id. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; id. Pis. 29 *fin.*; Suet. Claud. 1 al. (Vide old examples of such Elogia in Orell. Inscr. 534 sq.) Also on doors, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 74; on the images of ancestors, Suet. Galb. 3; on votive tablets, id. Calig. 24.—**III.** *A clause* in a will (especially which disinherits one), Cic. Clu. 48, 135; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 20; Dig. 28, 2, 14 *fin.*; 37, 10, 1, § 9; Suet. Vita Hor. *sub init.*; hence, in the Cod. Just., ultima elogia, for *last will* or *testament* in gen., Cod. 3, 28, 37, § 1 al.—**IV.** *A judicial statement, record, abstract* in criminal cases (respecting the criminal's offence, punishment, etc.), Suet. Calig. 27; Spart. Sever. 2; Lampr. Alex. Sever. 33; Amm. 7, 2; 19, 12: vertices sub uno elogio jussit occidi, *a single warrant,* id. 14, 7, 1; so the jurid. expression: mittere aliquem cum elogio, *to send a criminal before the proper magistrates, with a specification of his offence,* Dig. 48, 3, 11; 49, 16, 3 al.

ē-longinquo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [e-longinquus], *to remove,* Ambros. Enarr. in Psa. 43, § 45.

ēlongo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [e-longe]. **I.** *Act., to remove, keep aloof* (late Lat.): auxilium tuum a me, Vulg. Psa. 21, 20: judicium a nobis, id. Isa. 59, 9 al.—**B.** *To prolong, protract:* diem ejus, Vulg. Isa. 14, 1; cf. elongo, μακρύνω, ἀφίστημι, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** *Neutr., to withdraw, depart:* ecce elongavi fugiens, Vulg. Psa. 54, 7; id. Sir. 35, 22; id. Jer. 2, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 32.

elops, ŏpis, *m.*, v. helops.

ēlŏquens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from eloquor.

ēlŏquenter, *adv.*, *eloquently,* v. eloquor, *P. a. fin.*

ēlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [eloquor], *a being eloquent, eloquence,* Cic. Part. 23, 79; id. de Or. 1, 5, 19; 1, 32, 146; Quint. 9, 17, 2; 2, 16, 7; Tac. Or. 8, 30 et saep.

ēlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** In Aug. poets, and their imitators among prose writers, for eloquentia, *eloquence,* * Hor. A. P. 217; * Verg. A. 11, 383; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 46; id. M. 13, 63; 322 al.; Vell. 2, 68, 1; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55.—**II.** In late Lat., *declaration, communication* in gen., Diom. p. 413 P.; Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 9: eloquia pulchritudinis, *fine words,* Vulg. Gen. 49, 21; id. Prov. 4, 20 al.

ē-lŏquor, ēlŏcūtus (or ēloquūtus), 3, *v. dep. a.*, *to speak out, speak plainly, to utter; to pronounce, declare, state, express:* eloqui hoc est, omnia quae mente conceperis promere atque ad audientes perferre, Quint. 8 prooem. § 15 (class.). **I.** In gen. (so most freq. in Plautus). (α) With *acc.:* id quod sentit eloqui non posse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; so, praeclare cogitata mentis, id. Brut. 72 *fin.*: audita, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: nomen meum, id. ib. prol. 18: argumentum hujus tragoediae, id. ib. 51; 96: rem, ut facta est, id. ib. 4, 5, 8 et saep.: ille unum elocutus, ut memoria tenerent milites, etc., * Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5: Gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis "Ilion, Ilion," etc., Hor. C. 3, 3, 17 et saep.—(β) *Absol.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48; id. Curc. 2, 3, 29: perge eloqui, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 36: eloquar an sileam? Verg. A. 3, 39 et saep.—**II.** In partic., *to speak* in an oratorical or eloquent manner (only *absol.*): et Graece ab eloquendo ῥήτωρ et Latine eloquens dictus est, etc., Cic. Or. 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 3: eloqui copiose melius est, quam vel acutissime sine eloquentia cogitare, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156; cf.: composite, ornate, copiose eloqui, id. de Or. 1, 11, 48: eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69 et saep.—Hence,

ēlŏquens, entis, *P. a.* **I.** *Speaking, endowed with the faculty of speech:* cum res muta fit eloquens, Auct. Her. 4, 53.—**II.** *Eloquent* (for syn. cf.: facundus, disertus, etc.): Is est eloquens, qui et humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate potest dicere, etc., Cic. Or. 29, 100 sq.; cf. id. ib. 36, 19: M. Antonius disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem, id. ib. 5, 18 sq.; id. de Or. 1, 21; Quint. 8 prooem. § 13; 12, 1, 21; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 5: rhetor, Cic. N. D. 2, 1: senator (Cato), Quint. 11, 1, 36: vir, Vulg. Act. 18, 24 et saep.—*Comp.*, Quint. 12, 6, 6; App. Mag. p. 8 Bip.—*Sup.*, Quint. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 58; 5, 13, 3; 8 prooem. § 13; Cic. Brut. 39, 145; Tac. Agr. 10 al.—*Adv.:* **ēlŏquenter,** *eloquently:* eloquenter, λογίως, Gloss. —*Comp.:* eloquentius quam prius scribitur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6.—*Sup.:* eloquentissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 17; 6, 21, 4.

☞ **ēlŏcūtus,** a, um, in pass. signif.: an quaedam extrinsecus sint elocuta, Dig. 3, 2, 13, § 6.

Ēlōrus, v. Helorus.

ēlōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from elavo.

Elpēnor, ŏris, *m.*, = Ἐλπήνωρ, *one of the companions of Ulysses, whom Circe changed into swine,* Juv. 15, 22; being afterwards disenchanted, he fell from a roof while drunk, and broke his neck, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 19; id. M. 14, 252; id. Ib. 483.

Elpīnīce, ēs, *f.*, *sister of Cimon,* Nep. Cim. 1, 2.

ēlŭācrus, a, um, *adj.* [eluo], *for washing out* or *rinsing:* labrum, *a wash-tub,* Cato R. R. 10, 4, and 11, 3 dub. (al. vinarium).

ē-lūcĕo, xi, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine out, shine forth* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: inter flammas circulus elucens, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—Poet., of the golden *glittering* of bees, Verg. G. 4, 98: illa flamma, quae ex L. Marcii capite eluxit, Val. Max. 1, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to shine out, show itself; to be apparent, manifest* (cf.: appareo, exsisto, effero): scintilla ingenii jam tum elucebat in puero, Cic. Rep. 2, 21; cf. id. Cael. 19, 45; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; 1, 28, 98; id. de Or. 2, 13, 55; id. Or. 40 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 1, 2; 8, 6, 4 al.: ex quo elucebit omnis constantia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. id. Part. 12: Haec (benevolentia) magis elucet inter aequales, id. Lael. 27, 101; id. Fam. 4, 3, 2; id. Lael. 14; id. Rosc. Am. 31: argumentum prius est enarrandum, quo ratio eluceat, Lact. 7, 14, 6; Nep. Paus. 1, 6, 2; Lucr. 2, 1051 al.

ēlūcesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [eluceo], *to shine forth, begin to shine* (late Lat.), August. Retr. 1, 13: elucesco, παρεκφαίνειν, Gloss.—Esp., *to dawn:* donec dies elucescat, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—*Impers.:* cum jam elucesceret, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 26.

ē-lūcĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [lucidus], *to light, enlighten* (late Lat.): aliquem, Vulg. Sir. 24, 31.

ē-lūcĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [lucificus], *to deprive of light, to blind,* Laber. ap. Non. 106, 21; id. ap. Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*, al. lucificare.

* **ēluctābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [eluctor], *from which one may extricate one's self:* aquae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 8, 4.

* **ēluctātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a struggling, struggle.*—Trop.: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11.

ē-luctor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr., to struggle out, force one's way out:* aqua omnis, Verg. G. 2, 244; so of streams, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Luc. 2, 219.—Trop.: ipse, compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, promptius eloquebatur, i. e. *hesitating in speech, unready,* Tac. A. 4, 31.—**II.** *Act., to struggle out of* any thing; also, *to surmount* a difficulty, *to obtain by striving:* tot ac tam validas manus, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.*: nives, Tac. H. 3, 59; cf.: locorum difficultates, id. Agr. 17 *fin.*: furorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 525 et saep.: viam ponti, Val. Fl. 8, 184.

ē-lūcubro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (**elucubror,** deponent: epistolam, quam eram elucubratus, Cic. Att. 7, 19), *to compose by lamplight,* i. e. *at night, with great labor,* Cic. Brut. 90 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 9; Col. 10 praef. *fin.*

ē-lūcus, i, *m.* [lux].—Prop., one who has been awake all night; hence, *a drowsy* or *dreaming person,* Gell. 4, 19, 1; cf. id. 16, 12, 3; Tert. Cor. Mil. 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 75, 17 Müll.

ē-lūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr., to finish play,* i. e. *cease to sport* or *roll:* ipsum autem mare sic terram appetens litoribus eludit, ut, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100 (Bait. cludit): solebat Aquilius litus ita definire, qua fluctus eluderet, id. Top. 7, 31 (al. alluderet); cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34: eludere proprie gladiatorum est cum vicerint, et eludere est finem ludo imponere, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To win from* one at play (very rare).—Constr. *aliquem* or *aliquem aliquid:* anulus, Quem parasitus hic te elusit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31; cf.: elusi militem in alea, id. ib. 11.—Poet., with *dat.:* tibi victrices ... Eludet palmas una puella tuas, *will snatch away from you,* Prop. 4 (5), 1, 140.—Far more freq. and class. (esp. in the transf. sense), **B.** A gladiator's t. t., *to elude* or *parry* an enemy's blow: callidus emissas eludere simius hastas, Mart. 14, 202: caestus cito motu, Manil. 5, 163; cf. *absol.:* quasi rudibus ejus eludit oratio, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 17. —Poet.: vulnera, *to make in vain,* Ov. M. 12, 104.—**2.** Transf., *to delude, deceive, cheat, frustrate.* **a.** In gen.: aliquem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 109; Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 45; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14; id. Sest. 43 *fin.*; * Caes. B. C. 1, 58, 1; Liv. 22, 18; 36, 45; 44, 36; Verg. A. 11, 695; Hor. S. 1, 10, 41; id. Ep. 1, 17, 18; Tib. 2, 1, 19 et saep.; cf. *absol.*, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: manus scrutantium, Petr. 97, 4: bellum quiete, quietem bello, Liv. 2, 48; cf. pugnam, id. 27, 18: bellum metu, Tac. A. 2, 52: fidem miraculis, Liv. 26, 19: ultionem praevaricando, Tac. A. 14, 41: indicia seditionis, i. e. *to invalidate,* id. H. 1, 26 et saep.—**b.** In partic., with the accessory notion of mockery, *to mock, jeer, banter, make sport of:* et vos ab illo irridemini et ipsi illum vicissim eluditis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: aliquem, id. Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*; 14; Liv. 7, 13; Tac. A. 6, 46; 16, 28 et saep.; cf. *absol.:* eludet, ubi te victum senserit, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 10; Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1; Liv. 1, 48; 2, 45; Tac. A. 2, 79 et saep.: gloriam alicujus (opp. extollere suam), Liv. 28, 44 *fin.*: aliquid, id. 1, 36; 6, 41; 9, 2 et saep.

ē-lūgĕo, xi, 2, *v. a.*, *to mourn for* any

one, *to be in mourning for* (rare): virum (mulier), Dig. 3, 2, 10; ib. 11: patriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 20 *fin.*—With *cognate acc.:* luctum, Gell. 7, 5, 4.—*Absol.:* quid, cum eluxerunt, sumunt? *have completed their time of mourning,* Liv. 34, 7, 10.

ē-lumbis, e, *adj.* [lumbus], *hip-shot, having the hip dislocated.* **I.** Lit.: evulso lumbo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 13 Müll. (dub.).—**II.** Trop., of style: Ciceronem male audisse a Bruto, ut ipsius verbis utar, tamquam fractum atque elumbem, i. e. *enervated,* Tac. Or. 18.—* **III.** Transf.: virus, i. e. *that weakens, enervates,* Prud. στεφ. 2, 216.

‡ **ēlūmĭnātĭo,** *an enlightening,* φωτισμός, Gloss. Philox.

ē-lūmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [lumen], *deprived of light, blinded,* Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*

ē-lŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to wash out, rinse out; to wash off, wash clean* (class.). **I.** Lit.: vascula, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: patinas, id. Capt. 4, 2, 66: argentum (the silver vessels, the plate), id. Ps. 1, 2, 29: bacas immundas, Col. 12, 52, 21; 6, 3, 4: os, Cels. 3, 4: maculas vestium, Plin. 20, 8, 28, § 72; cf. Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 71; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46; id. Sest. 29, 63: purpureum colorem omnibus undis, Lucr. 6, 1077; so, colorem, Quint. 1, 1, 5; cf. atramentum, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43: aliquid ex aqua, Cels. 7, 21 *fin.:* corpus, Ov. M. 11, 141: se asinino lacte, Cels. 4, 24 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To purify:* vasa eluto auro, *of pure gold* (al. elato), Capitol. Pertin. 8.—**2.** *To clear, to lay bare:* Ponticum Phasim et stagna Maeotidis (sc. avibus), Col. 8, 8, 10.—**b.** In Plautus (like elavo, II.), *to strip one's self of, to get rid of, squander* one's property, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 21 sq.; id. Stich. 5, 2, 21; of money lavished on expensive baths: elutum in balineis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to dispose of, remove, clear,* or *wash away,* etc.: ut centurionum profusus sanguis eluatur: num elui praedicatio crudelitatis potest? Cic. Phil. 12, 6; cf.: infectum scelus sub gurgite vasto, Verg. A. 6, 742: crimen, Ov. M. 11, 141: vitia, Quint. 2, 3, 2 et saep.: tales amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, i. e. *to get rid of,* Cic. Lael. 21; cf.: amara curarum (cadus), Hor. C. 4, 12, 20.—**B.** *To cleanse, purify, make pure* or *clear:* mentes maculatas crimine, Sil. 11, 200; cf. Sen. Ep. 59: mentem, Lact. 5, 19, 34.—Hence, **ēlūtus,** a, um, *P. a., washed out,* i. e. *watery, insipid;* in the *comp.:* irriguo nihil est elutius horto (= magis fatuum), Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: (spodi) elutior vis est, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129.

Ĕlūsa, ae, *f., a city in Gallia Aquitania,* now *Eauze,* Claud. in Rufin. 1, 137; Amm. 15, 11, 14.—Hence,

Elusātes, ium, *m., a Gallic tribe in Aquitania,* Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

ē-lusco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [luscus], *to make one-eyed, to deprive of an eye* (late Lat.), Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3; 10, 4, 17; 13, 3, 3 al.

ēlūsus, a, um, *Part.,* from eludo.

* **ēlūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [eluo], *a washing:* panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 12.

ēlūtrĭo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to wash out.* **I.** Lit.: lintea, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5: vellus, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133.—* **II.** Transf., *to decant, rack off,* Plin. 14, 17, 21, § 114.

ēlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from eluo and elavo.

ēlŭvĭes, em, e, *f.* [eluo], *a washing away* of impurities, *a flowing off, discharge.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 197; Pall. 1, 40, 4; Juv. 3, 32: ventris, Lucil. ap. Non. 103, 33; Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *fin.*—**II.** In gen., *an overflowing, an inundation* of a river, etc.: eluvie mons est deductus in aequor, Ov. M. 15, 267; Tac. A. 13, 57.—**B.** Meton., *a chasm, abyss, ravine* produced by the violent rushing of water, Curt. 5, 4 *fin.* (shortly before: vorago concursu cavata torrentium); 6, 4 *fin.*—In *plur.* (with voragines), id. 8, 11.—**III.** Trop., of a ruinous law: ad illam labem atque eluviem civitatis pervenire, Cic. Dom. 20, 53 *fin.*

ēlŭvĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], older form of eluvies, *a washing away, overflowing, inundation:* aquarum eluviones, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: eluviones et exustiones terrarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 21, 23; id. Off. 2, 5, 16.

* **ē-luxŭrĭor,** āri, *v. dep. n., to put forth luxuriantly:* vites pampinis, Col. Arb. 3, 2.

Elvīna, ae, v. Helvina.

Ĕlymāis, ĭdis, *f.,* = Ἐλυμαΐς, *a district of Persia, in the west of the modern province of Iran,* Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111 al.—Hence, **Ĕlymaeus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Ἐλυμαῖος, *Elymaean,* Liv. 37, 40.—*Plur. subst.:* **Ĕlymaei,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Elymaïs,* Liv. 35, 48 al.

Ēlysii, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people of Eastern Germany, between the Oder and the Vistula,* Tac. G. 43.—**II.** *The Elysian Fields,* v. the foll. II.

Ēlȳsium, ii, *n.,* = Ἠλύσιον, the abode of the blest, *Elysium,* Verg. A. 5, 735 Serv.; 6, 542; 744 al.; cf. Heyne Verg. A. 6, 675 sq.; and ejusd. libri Exc. VIII. p. 1019 Wagn.—Hence, **II. Ēlȳsius,** a, um, *adj., Elysian:* campi, Verg. G. 1, 38; Tib. 1, 3, 58; Ov. Ib. 175; cf. ager, Mart. 10, 101: plagae, id. 6, 58: domus, Ov. M. 14, 111; cf. sedes, Luc. 3, 12: Chaos, Stat. Th. 4, 520: rosae, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 60: puella, i. e. *Proserpine,* Mart. 10, 24.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Elysii,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. campi), *the Elysian Fields,* Mart. 9, 52; Luc. 6, 699.

1. em, i. q. eum, v. is *init.*

2. em, *interj.,* = hem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5; 1, 56.

3. em, *interj.,* = en (freq. in Plaut. and Ter. in best MSS.), Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 42; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 29; id. Trin. prol. 3 (v. Brix ad loc.); id. ib. 1, 2, 148; id. Most. 5, 2, 58; id. Men. 2, 1, 26; id. Am. 2, 2, 146 Ussing ad loc.; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6 al., v. en.

* **ē-măcĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [macero], *emaciated,* Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10 *fin.*

ē-măcesco, cŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become emaciated* (very rare), Cels. 2, 2.

ē-măcĭo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to waste away, make lean, emaciate* (belonging to econom. lang.), Col. 2, 10, 25; 2, 10, 1; 4, 6, 3; Plin. 18, 10, 25, § 101 Sillig *N. cr.*

ēmācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [emax], *a propensity to buy, a desire to be always buying,* Col. 4, 3, 1; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.

ē-macresco, crŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow lean, to become emaciated* (very rare), Cels. 2, 4 and 5.

ē-măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to clear from spots, to purify* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 129; Gell. 6, 5, 9; App. Mag. p. 278; Macr. S. 7, 13.—**II.** Transf.: domum odoribus Arabicis, Amm. 29, 1.

ēmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emano], *an emanation* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 7, 25; Hilar. Synod. 20.

ēmancĭpātĭo (emancup-), ōnis, *f.* [emancipo].—Jurid. t. t. **I.** In the strict sense of the term, *the releasing of a son* (by means of a thrice-repeated mancipatio and manumissio) *from the* patria potestas, *so as to render him independent, emancipation* (v. emancipo), Gai. Inst. 1, 132; Ulp. Fragm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; Quint. 11, 1, 65.—**II.** Transf. in gen. **1.** *The formal surrender* of any thing, the *delivery of authority over* a thing: fundorum, *conveyance,* Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 3.—**2.** Familiae, *a fictitious alienation of property in making a will* per aes et libram, Gell. 15, 27, 3.

ēmancĭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an emancipator* (post-class.), Prud. Cath. 7, 184.

ē-mancĭpo (ēmancŭpo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*—Jurid. t. t. **I.** In the strict sense, *to put out of the hand* and *power of* the paterfamilias; *to declare free and independent, to emancipate* a son from the patria potestas by the thrice-repeated act of mancipatio and manumissio, Dig. 1, 132 sq.; Ulp. Fragm. 10, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; Liv. 7, 16; Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 2 et saep.; cf. Sandars, Just. Inst. introd. p. 37 sq.—**II.** In a wider sense, *to give from under one's own power* or *authority into that of another.* **A.** Prop.: filium in adoptionem, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; cf. Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 6 Müll.: agrum, Suet. Oth. 4; cf.: praedia paterna, Quint. 6, 3, 44.—**B.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere, *to give up, surrender, sell:* mulier, tibi me emancupo: tuus sum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 59; cf. Hor. Epod. 9, 12: (senectus) si jus suum retinet, si nemini emancipata est, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38; cf.: venditus atque emancipatus tribunatus, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51.

ē-manco, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [mancus], *to maim,* Labien. ap. Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*

ē-mănĕo, nsi, 2, *v. n.* * **I.** *To stay without, remain beyond,* Stat. Th. 7, 650.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *to stay away beyond one's leave of absence, to exceed one's furlough,* Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 4.

ē-māno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to flow out* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif. and in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 583; Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30; Col. 6, 32, 1; Gell. 19, 5, 6 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To spring out of, to arise, proceed, emanate from:* alii quoque alio ex fonte praeceptores dicendi emanaverunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Cael. 8, 19: ex quo (loco) vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, id. Inv. 1, 37, 67; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 189: hinc haec recentior Academia emanavit, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.:* istinc mala, id. Att. 7, 21: singularem eloquii suavitatem ore ejus emanaturam, Val. Max. 1, 6, 3 *ext.*—**B.** *To spread itself, be diffused:* emanabat latius malum, Flor. 4, 9, 5.—Esp. freq., **2.** In partic., of things that are made public, *to spread abroad, become known:* oratio in vulgus emanare poterit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; cf. id. Att. 3, 12, 2; id. Brut. 65; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1; id. Leg. 1, 14 *fin.;* Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 17; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 8, 3; 42, 16; 44, 35 et saep.; cf. with a *subject acc.* and *inf.:* multis emanabat indiciis fratrem Volscii ne assurrexisse quidem ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24, 4; Suet. Ner. 6.

* **ēmansĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [emaneo, II.], *a remaining absent beyond one's furlough,* Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 15.

ēmansor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who exceeds his furlough,* Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 2; ib. § 5 al.

ē-marcesco, -marcui, 3, *v. inch. n., to wither away* (very rare).—Trop., *to dwindle away, disappear:* auctoritas, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121: refugium, Hier. Ies. 5, 17, 4: cor meum, *fainted,* Vulg. Isa. 21, 4 al.

†† **emarcus,** i [a Gallic word], *a kind of vine, producing a wine of middling quality,* Col. 3, 2, 25 (called also marcus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32).

* **ē-margĭno,** āre, *v. a., to deprive of its edge:* ulcera, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147.

* **ēmascŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [emasculo], *a pederast,* App. Mag. p. 321, 40.

ē-mascŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [masculus], *to castrate, emasculate* (post-class.): asinum, App. M. 7, p. 198: sacerdotes herbis quibusdam, i. e. *to render impotent,* Serv. Verg. A. 6, 661.

Ēmăthĭa, ae, *f.,* = Ἠμαθία, *a district of Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 44, 44, 5; Justin. 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In poet. meton. **1.** *Macedonia,* Verg. G. 4, 390.—**2.** *Thessaly,* and esp. for *Pharsalia,* Verg. G. 1, 492 Serv. and Heyne; v. the foll.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ēmăthĭus,** a, um, *adj., Emathian,* i. e. in poet. meton., **1.** *Macedonian:* Perses, Corn. Sever. ap. Sen. Suas. 7: campi, Ov. M. 5, 313: dux, i. e. *Alexander,* id. Tr. 3, 5, 39; of the same: manes, Stat. S. 3, 2, 117; cf. tecta, i. e. *of Alexandria,* Luc. 10, 58.—**2.** *Thessalian:* vertex, i. e. *Pelion,* Verg. Cir. 34: acies, i. e. *in Pharsalia,* Luc. 8, 531; of the same: clades, id. 9, 950: ruina, id. 9, 33; cf. also: ferrum, id. 9, 245; and: campi, id. 1, 1.—**3.** *Thracian:* ventus, Lucil. ap. Jul. Rufin. de Fig. § 26 Ruhnk.—**B. Ēmăthis,** ĭdis, *f. adj., Emathian,* i. e. **1.** *Macedonian;* as a *subst.:* **Ēmăthĭdes,** *the daughters of the Macedonian king Pierus,* the *Pierides,* Ov. M. 5, 669.—**2.** *Thessalian:* tellus, Luc. 6, 580; cf. as a *subst.,* **Emathis,** i. q. Emathia, id. 6, 350.

ē-mātūresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow quite ripe, to come to maturity* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: semen, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 36: segetes, Gell. 2, 29, 7.—* **II.** Trop., *to grow softer, be mitigated:* ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 2, 124.

* **ē-mātūro,** āre, *v. a., to ripen com-*

pletely, to bring to maturity: fruges (calor), Eumen. Grat. Act. ad Const. 10.

ĕmax, ācis, *adj.* [emo; cf.: edax, bibax, etc.], *eager to buy, fond of buying,* Cato R. R. 2 *fin.;* * Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51; Nep. Att. 13, 1: domina, Ov. A. A. 1, 421. — Poet.: non tu prece poscis emaci, i. e. *that vows a price for its fulfilment,* Pers. 2, 3.

† **embaenĕtĭca,** ae, *f.,* = ἐμβαινετική, *an artificial appetite,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4 Bait. (al. emetica, q. v.).

† **embamma,** ătis, *n.,* = ἔμβαμμα, *a sauce,* Col. 12, 57 *fin.;* Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 147; 22, 22, 44, § 88 al.

† **embăsĭcoetas,** ae, *m.,* = ἐμβασικοίτας, i. q. cinaedus, and likewise *the name of an obscenely shaped drinking-vessel;* hence, in a double sense, Petr. 24, 1 and 2.

† **embăsis,** is, *f.,* = ἔμβασις, *a bathing in any thing,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 18; 3, 17, 151 al.

† **embătes,** is, *m.,* = ἐμβάτης, archit. t. t., *a model,* Lat. modulus, Vitr. 1, 2, 4.

† **emblēma,** ătis (*abl. plur.* emblematis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22; * Quint. 2, 4, 27), *n.,* = ἔμβλημα, *inlaid work.* **I.** *Raised ornaments* on vessels, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17; 22 sq.; Dig. 34, 2, 32 et saep.—**II.** *Tessellated work, mosaic,* Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44; id. de Or. 3, 43, 171; id. Brut. 79, 274; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4.

† **embŏla,** ae, *f.,* = ἐμβολή, *a putting on board, shipment* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 1, 2, 10; Novell. 163, 2.

embŏlĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [embolium], *an actress who performed in the interludes,* Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Murat. 660, 4.

† **embŏlĭmaeus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἐμβολιμαῖος, *inserted, intercalary* (pure Lat. intercalaris): dies, Aus. Eclog. de Rat. Dier. 13. Called also **embŏlĭmus** = ἐμβόλιμος, Sol. 1.

embŏlīnē, es, *f., a plant,* now unknown, Plin. 13, 20, 35, § 114.

embŏlismus, a, um, *adj.,* = ἐμβολισμός, *intercalary:* dies, Sol. 1, § 42: annus, *leap-year,* Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 21 sq.— As *subst.:* **embolismus,** i, *m., the interposition, intercalation,* Isid. 6, 17, 23.

† **embŏlĭum,** ii, *n.,* = ἐμβόλιον, *something thrown in;* in scenic lang., *an interlude, ballet,* Cic. Sest. 54, 116 (embolia pertinent ad gestus saltatorios, Schol.).

† **embŏlum,** i, *n.,* = ἔμβολον, *the beak of a ship:* aëneum, Petr. 30, 1.

† **embŏlus,** i, *m.,* = ἔμβολος, in mechanics, *the piston of a pump,* Vitr. 10, 12.

† **embrŏcha,** ae, *f.,* = ἐμβροχή, *a wet poultice,* Theod. Prisc. 1, 33.

* **ē-mĕdĭtātus,** a, um, *Part.* [meditor], *studied out, studied, artfully devised:* fletus, App. M. 2, p. 126.

ē-mĕdullātus, a, um, *Part.* [medullo], *deprived of the marrow.* * **I.** Lit.: radix, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87.—* **II.** Trop.: virtutes, *enervated, feeble,* Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.* [emendo], *that may be amended, capable of correction:* error, Liv. 44, 10, 3: aetas, Sen. Clem. 2, 7.

ēmendātē, *adv., faultlessly, perfectly, purely,* v. emendo, *P. a. fin.*

ēmendātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emendo], *a correction, amendment, emendation,* Cic. Fin. 4, 9 (with correctio); Quint. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 10; 13; Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210; Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 2 et saep.

ēmendātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a corrector, amender,* Cic. Balb. 8, 20; id. Phil. 2, 17 *fin.;* id. Brut. 74, 259; Plin. Pan. 6, 2; id. Ep. 6, 5, 4; Vulg. Sap. 7, 15.

ēmendātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *corrective* (late Lat.): ignis, i. e. *purifying,* Aug. in Psa. 27 *init.*

ēmendātrix, īcis, *f.* [emendator], *she who corrects* or *amends:* vitiorum emendatricem legem esse oportet, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58; id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69.

ēmendātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from emendo.

ē-mendīco, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to obtain by begging* (post-Aug.): stipem a populo, Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.:* pecunias, id. Caes. 54; Cod. Th. 9, 2, 14 al.

ē-mendo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [mendum], *to free from faults, to correct, improve, amend* (cf. corrigo—class.; not in Caes.): tota civitas emendari et corrigi solet continentia principum, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 7; 2, 4, 14; 9, 3, 89: leviter tuum consilium (with conformare), Cic. Mur. 29: consuetudinem vitiosam, id. Brut. 75: vitia adolescentiae multis virtutibus, Nep. Them. 1: facta priora novis, Ov. F. 4, 596: res Italas legibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 3: legem severius, Suet. Aug. 34: sucos acerbos in pomis, Ov. Med. Fac. 5; cf. terram terrā, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: bovem cubitorem fame et siti, Col. 6, 2, 11: angorem animi (sui), Amm. 14, 10, 2.— Esp. freq. of *correcting, emending* language (oral or written), Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.;* id. Or. 46; Quint. 2, 2, 7; 8, 2, 4 et saep.—In medic. lang., like corrigere, for *to cure:* alopecias, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 129: tussim, id. 20, 16, 62, § 170: albugines oculorum, id. 32, 7, 24, § 70: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 156 et saep. —**II.** In post-class. lang. in partic., *to correct by punishment, to chastise:* libertum non obsequentem aut verbis aut fustium castigatione, Dig. 1, 16, 9, § 3; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51; Lact. Mort. Pers. 22 al.— Hence, **ēmendātus,** a, um, *P. a., faultless, perfect, pure:* mores, Cic. Lael. 17, 61; cf. vir, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 30; Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5: e. et Latina locutio, Cic. Brut. 74; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 1; 33; 2, 4, 15 al.: opus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92: aquae, id. 36, 15, 24, § 121.—*Comp.:* mulier, Petr. 126, 13: vita, Dig. 4, 3, 11.—*Sup.:* homo (with optimus), Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 2: libri, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. § 3; cf.: correcta et emendata maxime, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 13.—*Adv.:* **ēmendāte,** *faultlessly, perfectly, purely:* loqui, scribere, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 2; Quint. 8, 1, 2; 8, 3, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8 prooem. § 6; Vitr. 10, 11.—*Comp.:* facere capillum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58; Quint. 1, 6, 19 Zumpt.

ēmensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emetior], *the completion of a course:* lunaris, Isid. 6, 17, 29.

ēmensus, a, um, *Part.,* from emetior.

ē-mentĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a., to put forth* or *utter falsely, to feign, fabricate, pretend* (class.): quae dixisti modo, Omnia ementitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255: aliquid, Cic. Balb. 2, 5; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 21; Sall. C. 49, 4; Liv. 9, 18; 21, 63, 5 al.—And with *acc.* and *inf.* as object, Cic. Planc. 30, 73; Liv. 1, 8; Suet. Calig. 51; Tac. A. 2, 66; 13, 47; id. H. 2, 42 al.; also: aliquem, *to feign being any one,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 143; Petr. 82, 3.—*Absol.:* ego haec omnia Chrysogonum fecisse dico, ut ementiretur, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 44; id. Div. 1, 9; Suet. Caes. 66; cf.: alii ementiti sunt in eos, quos oderant, Cic. Part. 14, 50: concessum est rhetoribus ementiri in historiis, *to depart from truth,* id. Brut. 11, 42.

☞ **ēmentītus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif., *forged, fabricated, pretended,* C. Memmius ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; Cic. Phil. 2, 35; id. N. D. 2, 21, 56; id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58; Apul. M. 4, 5, p. 245; Dict. Cret. 1, 20.

* **ē-mĕo,** no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to pass through, traverse:* emeato mari, Amm. 29, 5, 5.

ē-mercor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a., to buy up, purchase, bribe* (post-Aug.): adulterium ingentibus donis, Tac. A. 13, 44: aditum principis, id. ib. 16, 1: avaritiam praefecti, id. ib. 12, 45; cf. id. ib. 12, 14.

☞ **emercor,** *part. perf.* in *pass.* signif., Amm. 21, 6, 8; 26, 2, 4.

‡ **emere** antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4, 18, and 76, 1 Müll.; cf. adimo and demo.

ē-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.,* and (perh. not ante-Aug.) **ē-mĕrĕor,** ĭtus, 2, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To obtain by service, to gain, earn, merit, deserve.* **A.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): quid ego emerui mali? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5: honores, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 61: mihi altior sollicitudo, quale judicium hominum, emererer, accessit, Quint. 4, prooem. § 1; cf.: emerendi favoris gratia canunt, id. 4, 1, 2: pecuniam ex eo quaestu uberem, Gell. 6, 7, 5.—Poet., with *inf. clause* as object: Ennius emeruit Contiguus poni, Scipio magne, tibi, Ov. A. A. 3, 410; cf. id. F. 4, 58.—*Pass.,* in the *part. perf.:* emerito caput insere caelo, Sil. 7, 19; so id. 11, 464; Sid. Carm. 2, 209.—**B.** In Tib. and Ov. emerere aliquem, like demereri aliquem, *to gain the favor of* any one, *to deserve well of, to lay under obligation:* viros, Tib. 1, 9, 60; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 52; id. Am. 2, 8, 24; id. Her. 6, 138.—Far more frequent, **II.** *To serve out, complete* one's term of service. **A.** Prop., in milit. lang.: spes emerendi stipendia, Liv. 25, 6; in *part. perf.:* emerita stipendia, Sall. J. 84, 2 Kritz.; Cic. de Sen. 14, 49; Liv. 3, 57; 21, 43 al.: militia, Suet. Calig. 44: arma, Plin. Pan. 15, 3: anni, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 21; cf. id. F. 3, 43.—As a *v. dep.:* stipendia emeritus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.—Hence, *subst.* **ēmerĭtus,** i, *m., a soldier who has served out his time, a veteran, an exempt,* Tac. A. 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 24; Luc. 1, 344 al.—**B.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere: annuum tempus (sc. magistratus) emeritum habere, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3; cf.: annuae operae emerentur, id. ib. 6, 2, 6: spatium juventae (homo) transit, et emeritis medii quoque temporis annis, etc., Ov. M. 15, 226.—In *part. perf.:* **emeritus,** a, um (since the Aug. per. in the mid. signif.), *that has become unfit for service, worn out:* equi, Ov. F. 4, 688; cf.: apes fessae et jam emeritae, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27; so, palmes, id. 17, 23, 35, § 206: aratrum, Ov. F. 1, 665: latus (with invalidum), id. Am. 3, 11, 14: acus, Juv. 6, 498: rogus, i. e. *burned out, extinguished,* Prop. 4 (5), 11, 72.

ē-mergo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to bring forth, bring to light, raise up* (very rare; mostly with se, or pass. in mid. sense), *to come forth, come out, to rise up, emerge* (not in Plaut., Caes., Verg., or Hor.). **A.** Lit.: emersere e gurgite vultus Nereides, Cat. 64, 14: ex undis Cancri pars sese emergit in astra, Manil. 5, 198; se torrens imo hiatu, Auct. Aetn. 118: se lux pelago, Avien. Perieg. 126: tibi (somnianti) subito sum visus emersus e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 68; so, emersus e palude, Liv. 1, 13: emersus paludibus, Tac. A. 1, 65.—Poet.: cernis et emersas in lucem tendere noctes, Ov. M. 15, 186; nox emersa, id. F. 3, 399.—**B.** Trop., *to extricate* or *free one's self, to raise one's self up, to rise:* sese ex malis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 30 Ruhnk.; so Nep. Att. 11, 1: homo emersus subito ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9; cf.: tu emersus e caeno, id. Vatin. 7, 17: velut emerso ab admiratione animo, Liv. 8, 7 *fin.*—Once perh. *act.:* ut possim rerum tantas emergere moles, Manil. 1, 116.—Far more freq. and class.,

II. *Neutr.* (i. q. the preceding emergere se), *to come forth, come up, arise, emerge.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: equus emersit e flumine, Cic. Div. 2, 31 *fin.:* e vadis, id. Cael. 21: ex alto, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: de paludibus, Liv. 22, 3: ab infima ara (anguis), Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: sub exsistentibus glebis (pisces), Liv. 42, 2: extra aquam Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 109; 2, 88, 89, § 203: foras (with exsilire), Lucr. 2, 200: ad ortus, id. 5, 697: in suam lucem (luna), Liv. 44, 37 et saep.: ex Antiati in Appiam ad Tres Tabernas, *to get away, escape,* Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2; cf.: e patrio regno (with Cappadociae latebris se occultare), id. de Imp. Pomp. 8: aegre in apertos campos (Manlius), Liv. 21, 25 al.—*Absol.:* aves, quae se in mari mergerent: quae cum emersissent, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 49; cf. id. Fin. 3, 14 *fin.:* sol, id. Arat. 76 (also, id. N. D. 2, 44, 113); Tac. G. 45; cf. stellae, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58 al. —*Impers.* tot res repente circumvallant, unde emergi non potest, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 4.—**2.** In partic., *to come forth, come up, break forth,* as a plant or animal, when it springs up or is born: viriditas e vaginis emergit, etc., Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf.: flos ex caule, Plin. 21, 17, 66, § 106: totus infans utero, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270: ova, id. 10, 52, 74, § 145: ventus, id. 2, 82, 84, § 198.—**B.** Trop., *to extricate one's self from, to raise one's self up, to emerge, get clear:* ex sermone emersit, Cic. Cael. 31, 75: ex miserrimis naturae tuae sordibus, id. Pis. 12, 27: ex peculatus judicio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: ex paternis probris ac vitiis, id. ib. 2, 3, 69: ex mendicitate, id. Vatin. 9 *fin.:* vixdum e naufragiis prioris culpae cladisque, Liv. 5, 52, 1: ex obnoxia pace, id. 9, 10: ex omni saevitia fortunae (virtus), id. 25, 38; Dig. 47, 10, 5 *fin.:* cum tam multa ex illo mari (sc. Ponto) bella emerserint, *have arisen,*

broken out, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58: equidem multos vidi emersisse aliquando, et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse, *have raised themselves up, have risen*, Cic. Cael. 12: hac autem re incredibile est quantum civitates emerserint, *have raised themselves up, elevated themselves*, id. Att. 6, 2, 4; cf.: ad summas opes, Lucr. 2, 13; 3, 63: in quod fastigium, Vell. 2, 65; Juv. 3, 164: quamvis enim demersae sint leges, emergunt tamen haec aliquando, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; cf. id. Clu. 65, 183: nunc emergit amor, id. Att. 9, 10, 2; cf. dolor, id. ib. 9, 6, 5: ex quo magis emergit, quale sit decorum illud, etc., *appears, is evident*, id. Off. 1, 31; cf.: tanti sceleris indicium per Fulviam emersit, Flor. 4, 1, 6.

Ēmĕrĭta, ae, *f.*, *a city of Lusitania*, now *Merida*, Mela. 2, 6, 4; Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 141.—Hence, **Ēmĕrĭtānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Emerita*, Murat. Inscr. 1550, 1.—**Ēmĕrĭtensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Emerita*: conventus, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.—**Emeritenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Emerita*, Tac. H. 1, 78.

ēmĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *subst.*, from emereo, q. v.

1. ēmersus, a, um, *Part.*, from emergo.

2. ēmersus, ūs, *m.* [emergo], *a coming out, coming forth, an appearing, emerging* (not ante-Aug.): serpentium, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95: fluminis, id. 9, 22, 38, § 75: stellae, id. 18, 26, 58, § 218; Col. 7, 3, 24: hostium, Vitr. 10, 22.

ēmĕtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμετικός, *emetic, turning the stomach*: bolbus, App. Herb. 55.—Hence, *subst.*: † **ēmĕtica**, ae, *f.*, = ἐμετική, *an incitement to vomit, an emetic* (employed by the Roman gourmands as the means of renewed gluttony), Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4 (cf. bibit et vomit, Juv. 6, 432; dub.; Bait. embaeneticam; al. pineticam, or peneticam).

ē-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to measure out* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: spatium oculis, Verg. A. 10, 772: longitudines et altitudines vocis, Gell. 16, 18, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To pass through, pass over, traverse* a certain space: cum freta, cum terras omnis, tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae ferimur, Verg. A. 5, 628; 11, 244; Tib. 3, 4, 17; Liv. 27, 43; 31, 24; 38, 17 *fin.*; Plin. 7, 20, 20, § 84; Tac. A. 11, 32; 15, 16 al.; cf. poet.: pelagi terraeque laborem, Sil. 4, 53; and in Tacitus, of time: Galba quinque principes prosperā fortunā emensus, i. e. *having survived*, Tac. H. 1, 49.—**B.** *To impart, bestow*: non aliquid patriae tanto emetiris acervo? * Hor. S. 2, 2, 105: ego voluntatem tibi profecto emetior, sed rem ipsam nondum posse videor, * Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

☞ **ēmensus**, a, um, *Part.* in *pass.* signif. (acc. to II. A. and B.). **1.** *Passed through, traversed*: multo major pars itineris, Liv. 21, 30, 5; so id. 43, 21 *fin.*; Verg. G. 1, 450; Val. Fl. 5, 182; 4, 351.—**2.** *Imparted, distributed*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4.

* **ē-mĕto**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to mow away, mow down*: plus frumenti agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 21: fruges, Manil. 5, 245.

* **ēmĭcātim**, *adv.* [emico], *springing forth*: prosiliens, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *fin.*

* **ēmĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a springing forth*: emicationes silvarum, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 29.

ē-mĭco, cŭi (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17), cātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to spring out, spring forth, to break forth, appear quickly* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all). **A.** Lit.: emicat ex oculis, spirat quoque pectore flamma, Ov. M. 8, 356: flamma ex monte, Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 203: multi calami ex una radice, id. 27, 8, 40, § 62: dracones de extis, id. 11, 37, 77, § 197: fulgura ab omni parte caeli, Curt. 8, 4: corpore sanguis (so Lachm.; Munro, e corpore), Lucr. 2, 195: uterque pronus carcere, Ov. M. 10, 652: scaturigines, Liv. 44, 33: cruor alte, Ov. M. 4, 121: sanguis per foramen, id. ib. 9, 130: scintillae inter fumum, Quint. 8, 5, 29: sol super terras, Val. Fl. 4, 96; cf. dies, id. 1, 655: telum nervo, Ov. M. 5, 67; cf.: saxa tormento, Liv. 44, 10: hostem rati, emicant, sine discrimine insultant, *rush forth*, Flor. 1, 18, 4 et saep.: (sanguis) in illam partem, Lucr. 4, 1050: juvenum manus emicat ardens in litus, Verg. A. 6, 5; cf.: in currum, id. ib. 12, 327: Nisus ante omnia corpora, id. ib. 5, 319: sanguis in altum, Ov. M. 6, 260: rami in excelsum, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23 al.; cf. comically: cor coepit in pectus emicare, *to leap*, * Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 4.—**2.** Transf., *to stretch forth, project*: scopulus alto gurgite, Ov. M. 9, 225.—**B.** Trop., *to be prominent* or *conspicuous, to become apparent*: inter quae verbum emicuit si forte decorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 73: Agrippinae is pavor, ea consternatio mentis emicuit, ut, etc., Tac. A. 13, 16.—Esp. of good qualities, etc.: quos et magnitudine animi et claritate rerum longe emicuisse, *to have shone forth*, Curt. 7, 6, 20: egregia virtus Scaevae centurionis emicuit, Flor. 4, 2, 40; cf.: inter ceteros Themistoclis gloria emicuit, Just. 2, 9, 15.

* **ēmĭgrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [emigro], *a removal from a place, emigration* (late Lat. for migratio): inquilinorum, Dig. 39, 2, 28.

ē-mĭgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to remove, depart* from a place, *to emigrate* (rare but classical): *Se.* Quid tu ais? num hinc emigrasti? *Me.* Quem in locum? etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 70 sq.; cf. id. Most. 2, 2, 72; Dig. 19, 2, 27: ex illa domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12: domo, id. ib. 2, 2, 36; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 14.—Trop.: e vita, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48.—*Absol.*: in hasce aedis pedem nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40; Just. 5, 10, 9: qui post hunc casum emigraverunt, Sen. N. Q. 6, 1, 10.—**II.** *Act.* (only ante- and post-class.). **A.** *To remove*: senia et jurgia sesemet aedibus emigrarunt, Titin. ap. Non. 2, 18 (Com. v. 148 Rib.): emigrabit te tabernaculo suo, Vulg. Psa. 51, 5.—* **B.** Scripturas, *to transgress*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.

(**eminatio**, false read. in Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19: conminatio, Brix: minatio, Fleck., Ritschl.)

ēmĭnens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from emineo.

ēmĭnenter, *adv.*, *highly, eminently*, v. emineo, *P. a. fin.*

ēmĭnentia, ae, *f.* [eminens], *a standing out, projecting*; concr., *a prominence, protuberance.* **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 1, 38, § 174 (with soliditas); App. Flor. *no.* 18, p. 359; and in *plur.*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.—Hence, in painting, *the prominent*, i. e. *light parts*, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20 (opp. umbrae).—**II.** Trop., *excellence*: quaedam formarum, Gell. 5, 11, 9: senectutis suae, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 19.—Hence, per eminentiam, i. q. κατ' ἐξοχήν, *preëminently, par excellence*, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 3: reperiet, eminentiam cujusque operis artiss.mis temporum claustris circumdatam, *the highest ability* in an art, Vell. 1, 17, 4.

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to stand out, project* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (syn.: exstare, excedere): cum ex terra nihil emineret, quod contemplationi caeli officere posset, Cic. Div. 1, 42: globus terrae e mari, id. Tusc. 1, 28: stipites ex terra, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; cf.: stipites ab ramis, id. ib. § 3: belua ponto, Ov. M. 4, 690: rupes aequore, Luc. 2, 667: moles aquā, Curt. 4, 2, 21: oculi extra terram, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 154: balaena dorso multum super aquas, id. 9, 6, 5, § 14: super corpus quasi verrucula, Cels. 5, 28, 14: ferrum per costas, Liv. 8, 7 et saep.—*Absol.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 41, 4; 2, 9, 1; Sall. J. 94, 2; Lucr. 1, 780 et saep.; cf. alte, Ov. M. 15, 697: hasta in partes ambas, id. ib. 5, 139: jugum in mare, Caes. B. C. 2, 24, 3; cf.: lingua in altum (i. e. mare), Liv. 44, 11.—**B.** In partic., in painting, *to stand out in relief, be prominent*, as the lights in a picture, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; Quint. 2, 17, 21; 8, 5, 26; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 131 al.; cf. eminentia, I.—**II.** Trop., *to be prominent, stand out, become conspicuous* (syn.: eluceo, praecello, excello, appareo, praesto, antecedo). **A.** In gen.: animus, cum erit inclusus in corpore, eminebit foras, *will extend beyond*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26 Mos.: ii quorum eminet audacia atque projecta est, id. Clu. 65, 183: quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, *comes out, becomes visible*, id. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 62 Zumpt *N. cr.*; id. Tusc. 2, 26 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 12, 7; 11, 1, 56; 11, 3, 73 Spald.; Liv. 2, 5 *fin.*; 2, 10 al.; Curt. 4, 1, 24; 8, 1, 50; Ov. F. 3, 250: vix ex gratulando miser jam eminebam, *was but now emerging from the flood of congratulations*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 5: vox eminet una, *makes itself distinctly audible*, Ov. M. 15, 607.—**B.** In partic., *to be prominent, conspicuous* through one's (good) qualities, *to distinguish one's self, be eminent*: Demosthenes unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 29 *fin.*; so with *inter*, Quint. 8, 5, 9; 12, 5, 5; cf. with *super*, Flor. 4, 2, 10: in aliqua re, Quint. 1, 12, 15; 2, 3, 6; 8, 3, 64 al.: aliqua re, Vell. 2, 127, 2; 2, 130, 1; Quint. 2, 8, 4; 3, 8, 65.—*Absol.*: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 28; so with excellit, Tac. Or. 32: quae (sententiarum ornamenta) eminent pauciora, Cic. Or. 24, 81; so Liv. 5, 36; Vell. 2, 49 al.: altius, Nep. Chabr. 3, 3.—Hence, **ēmĭnens**, entis, *P. a.*, *standing out, projecting, prominent, high, lofty.* **A.** Lit. (syn. editus): promontoria, Caes. B. C. 2, 23, 2: trabes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: saxa, Sall. J. 93, 4: oculi, Cic. Vatin. 2: genae leviter, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: statura, Suet. Calig. 50: capita papaverum, Front. Strat. 1, 1, 4; Flor. 1, 7, 7: aedes, *standing on high ground* (opp. plana), id. 1, 9, 4: nihil (in globo), Cic. N. D. 2, 18; cf. ib. 1, 27; cf. also the art. eminentia: patibulo eminens affigebatur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 366, 14 (4, 40 Dietsch).—*Comp.*: trabes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3: nasus a summo, Suet. Aug. 79; of perspective in painting: alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, Quint. 11, 3, 46.—*Sup.*: aliquod in montibus (i. e. vertex), Quint. 8, 2, 7; cf. mons, Flor. 4, 12, 49.—**B.** Trop., *lofty, distinguished, eminent* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per., and mostly in the *sup.*; syn.: praeclarus, praestans, excellens, etc.): species deorum quae nihil solidi habeat, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: ingenium, Quint. 6 prooem. § 1: res dictu, Vell. 2, 114, 1.—Prov.: eminentis fortunae comes invidia, Vell. Pat. 1, 9, 6.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **ēmĭnentes**, ium, *m.*, *distinguished men*, Tac. Agr. 5.—**ēmĭnentĭa**, ium, *n.* (*a*) *Admirable passages* in an oration, Quint. 10, 1, 86.—(*β*) *Greatness, distinction*: nunquam eminentia invidia carent, Vell. 2, 40, 6.—*Comp.*: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 25.—*Sup.*: auctores, Quint. 1, 2, 2; 1, 10, 10; 2, 3, 1; 9, 4, 79 et saep.; cf. Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 83 *fin.*—In the later empire, Eminentissimus was *a title of the* Praefectus praetorio, *and of the* Magister militum, Cod. Just. 12, 47, 1; 9, 41, 11 et saep.—*Adv.*: **ēmĭnenter**, *highly, eminently*, August. in Psa. 95, 1.—*Comp.*: projectae cautes eminentius, Amm. 24, 2, 12: non eminentius quam municipaliter natus, i. e. *of higher, nobler birth*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

‡ **ē-mĭniscor**, mentus, 3, *v. dep. a.* [v. comminiscor], *to devise, contrive*: EMINISCITVR, COMMINISCITVR, REMINISCITVR, SVBMINISCITVR, Not. Tir.: EMENTVM, excogitatio, Gloss. Isid.: ingeniosior ad eminiscendum, Auct. Her. 2, 7, 10; 2, 8, 12. Acc. to conjecture, also in Nep. Alcib. 2, 1 Heusing *N. cr.* (others read: comminisci and reminisci); and Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll. *N. cr.* (al. reminisci).

(**eminor**, āri, false read. in Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11: minor, Fleck.)

ēmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [emineo], *projecting a little* (perh. only in Varro): genua (boum), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: dentes, id. ib. 2, 9, 3: spina, id. ib. § 4.

ē-mĭnus, *adv.* [manus; cf. the opp. comminus; lit., hands apart, i. e. not hand to hand], *aloof, at fighting distance* with missiles, *a spear's-throw off* (cf.: longe, procul). **I.** Prop., a milit. t. t., used of fighting with missiles, spears, etc. (class.), mostly opp. comminus: eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1; cf. Sall. J. 50, 4; 101, 4; Nep. Alcib. 10, 6; Tac. H. 3, 27; Verg. A. 10, 346; 645; 776; Liv. 38, 21, 13 saep.; of throwing fire, etc.: alii faces de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *at a distance, from a distance* (mostly post-Aug.): oppugnationem eminus incipere, Tac. A. 13, 41: fer opem eminus unam, Ov.

P. 1, 6, 17; id. Her. 16, 40; Lucr. 6, 904; 7, 650.

ē-mīror, ārī, *v. dep. a.* (qs. ex intimo animo demiror), *to wonder greatly at* (very rare): aequora, Hor. C. 1, 5, 8 Orell. *N. cr.*; so App. M. 4, p. 274 Oud. *N. cr.* (al. miratus); Placid. p. 251 Munck.

* **ē-miscĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to mingle by pouring out, to mix*: vina, Manil. 5, 244.

ēmissārium, ii, *n.* [emitto], *an outlet*: lacûs, *a drain*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75; Suet. Claud. 20, 32: vomicae, Scrib. Comp. 229; cf. collectionis, id. ib. 206.

ēmissārius, ii, *m.* [id.; sent out, put forth; hence], **I.** *An emissary, scout, spy*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8 Ascon.; 2, 3, 40; id. Fam. 7, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 18 *fin.*; Suet. Galb. 15; id. Dom. 11.—**B.** Transf., in eccl. Lat. **1.** *An attendant, one of the guard*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 17.—**2.** Caper emissarius, *the scapegoat*, sent to bear the sins of the people to the wilderness, Vulg. Levit. 16, 8 al.—**II.** In botany, *a young branch, a shoot*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208.

ēmissīcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sent out, put forth*; transf.: oculi, i. e. *prying about, spying*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 2: ocelli, Tert. Pall. 3.

ēmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sending out, darting forth* (rare). **I.** Prop., *a letting go*: radiorum ex oculis, *a darting forth*, Gell. 5, 16, 2: mortui sunt in emissione, *in exile*, Vulg. Baruch. 2, 25.—***II.** Meton., *power of projecting* or *hurling*; in *plur.*: graviores telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57; *a letting go, releasing*: anguis, id. Div. 2, 29, 62 (thrice).

ēmissŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who sends out, throws out*: Liber et Libera seminum commotores et emissores, August. Civ. D. 7, 3.

1. ēmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from emitto.

* **2. ēmissus,** ūs, *m.* [emitto], *a sending forth, emission*, Lucr. 4, 205.

* **ē-mītesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become mild* or *mellow*: mel, Col. 9, 14, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.*, *to send out, send forth, to let out, let go* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quibuscum tamquam e carceribus emissus sis, Cic. Lael. 27, 101; cf.: aperiam carceres et equos emittere incipiam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 1: ex porta ludis cum emissu'st lepus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31: aliquem e carcere, Cic. Planc. 12 *fin.*: aliquem ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 48; Cic. Tusc. 1, 31: aliquem e custodia, id. ib. 1, 49, 118 (cf. Nep. Cim. 1).—As milit. t. t., *to send out* against the enemy: essedarios ex silvis, Caes. B. G. 5, 19, 2; cf.: equitibus emissis, id. ib. 5, 26, 3: Caesar omnibus portis eruptione facta equitatuque emisso hostes in fugam dat, id. ib. 5, 51, 5; 5, 58, 4 et saep.: aliquem de carcere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9; cf.: Licinium fugere conantem de manibus, id. Cael. 28; Liv. 21, 48; for which: Hannibalem e manibus, id. 22, 3; and merely manibus, id. 44, 36: aliquem noctu per vallum, Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4: aliquem pabulatum, id. ib. 1, 81, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 76, 1: aliquem sub jugum, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.* et saep.: ut abs te non emissus ex urbe, sed immissus in urbem esse videatur, *sent out, turned out*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11; cf. id. Rep. 4, 5 *fin.*: scutum manu, *to throw away, throw aside*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 4: pila, *to throw, hurl, cast, discharge*, id. ib. 2. 23, 1; Liv. 9, 13; 32, 17 et saep.; cf.: hastam in fines eorum, Liv. 1, 32: aquam ex lacu Albano, *to let off*, id. 5, 15; cf.: aquam impetu, Suet. Claud. 32: lacus Velinus, a Curio emissus, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 44: flumen per prona montis, Curt. 7, 11: sanguinem de aure, *to let*, Col. 6, 14, 3; cf.: sanguinem venis, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 56: ova, *to lay*, id. 11, 24, 29, § 85: folia, *to put forth, produce*, id. 18, 20, 49, § 182; cf. transf.: ulmi emittuntur in ramos, id. 17, 12, 18, § 90: librum de arte aleam ludendi, *to put forth, publish*, Suet. Claud. 33; cf.: aliquid dignum nostro nomine emittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 33: fulmina, id. Div. 2, 19 *fin.*: sonitum ex alto, Lucr. 4, 694; cf.: vocem caelo, Liv. 5, 51: sonitum linguae, Lucr. 5, 1044: vocem, *to utter*, id. 4, 548; 5, 1088; Liv. 1, 54 et saep.: flatum crepitumque ventris, Suet. Claud. 32 *fin.*: animam, *to expire*, Nep. Epam. 9, 3: spiritum, Vulg. Matt. 27, 50: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, *has broken forth, burst forth*, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**B.** In partic.: manu emittere aliquem for the usu. manu mittere aliquem, *to release a person from one's* potestas, *to set free, emancipate* (ante-class. and since the Aug. per.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 55; id. Men. 5, 8, 52; id. Rud. 4, 6, 14 et saep.; Ter. Ph. 5, 5, 2; Liv. 24, 18, 12; Suet. Vit. 6; Tac. A. 15, 19; Macr. S. 1, 11; so without manu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 19; cf. of a debtor: libra et aere liberatum emittit, Liv. 6, 14, 5.

II. Trop., *to let forth, let go, send out*: manibus manifesta suis emittere quoquam, *to let slip from our hands that which is evident*, Lucr. 4, 504; cf.: emissa de manibus res est, Liv. 37, 12: cum illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat (a fig. borrowed from missive weapons), Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219; cf.: et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: argumenta, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 214; and: maledictum, id. Planc. 23 *fin.*

† **emmănes,** is, *m.*, = ἐμμανής, *the plant* hyoscyamus, App. Herb. 4.

† **emmŏton,** i, *n.*, = ἔμμοτον, *a salve spread on lint*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

ĕmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 (*perf. subj.* emissim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39), *v. a.* [the same word with EMERE = accipere, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 4, 18, and 76, 1 Müll.; cf. adimo and demo; prop., to take; root yam; Sanscr. yamati, hold fast, Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 158 sq.; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 598 note], *to buy, purchase* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition). **I.** Lit.: is postquam hunc emit, dedit eum, etc., Plaut. Capt. prol. 19: qui puellam ab eo emerat, id. Rud. prol. 59: emit hosce de praeda, id. Capt. prol. 34; 1, 2, 2; id. Epid. 1, 1, 62: aliquid de aliquo, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64; Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3; 13, 31, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.—With *gen.* or *abl.* pretii (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 444): *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili. *Ep.* Quot minis? *Th.* Quadraginta minis, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 49 sq.; so, quanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41: tanti, quanti, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: minoris aut pluris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7; id. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Att. 10, 5, 3 al.: duodeviginti minis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 74: duobus milibus nummum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: magno, parvo, id. Att. 13, 29 *fin.*: immenso quaedam, Suet. Calig. 39 al.: bene, i. e. *cheap*, Cic. Att. 1, 13 *fin.*; 12, 23, 3: male, i. e. *dear*, id. ib. 2, 4, 1; cf. care, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: quatuor tabernas in publicum, *for the public*, Liv. 39, 44; 44, 16 *fin.*: piper in libras, *by the pound*, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 28: fundum in diem, *on time, on credit*, Nep. Att. 9, 5: per assem et libram, i. e. *to adopt*, Suet. Aug. 64 al.—*Perf. part. pass.* as *subst.* (*a*) **empta,** ae, *f.*, *she who is bought, the slave*, Prop. 1, 9, 4.—(*β*) **emptum,** i, *n.*, *the purchase, contract of purchase*: quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, *through buying and selling*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; so in jurid. lang.: ex empto, Dig. 17, 1, 14; cf. the title: De actionibus empti et venditi, Dig. 19, 1; Cod. Just. 4, 49.—Prov.: emere oportet, quem oboedire velis tibi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to buy, buy up, to purchase, gain, acquire, procure, obtain*: aliquando desinat ea se putare posse emere, quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62; cf.: sententias (judicum), id. Clu. 36 *fin.*; and: animos centurionum, Tac. H. 4, 57: ex his (tribunis plebis) emitur ab inimicis meis is, quem, etc., Cic. Sest. 33, 72: militem, Tac. H. 1, 5 *fin.*; Suet. Galb. 15: exercitum, Flor. 3, 1, 9: percussorem in aliquem, Curt. 4, 1 et saep.: aliquem beneficiis, *to gain over*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 57; cf. Verg. G. 1, 31: aliquem dote, Ov. M. 8, 54: spem pretio, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 11: immortalitatem morte, Quint. 9, 3, 71; cf.: aeternum nomen sanguine, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 32: pulmenta laboribus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: voluptatem dolore, id. ib. 1, 2, 55 et saep.—With *a clause* as object, Sil. 7, 620: furtis in manibus emptum est Oedipodae sedisse loco, Stat. Th. 1, 163: quantine emptum velit Hannibal, ut nos Vertentes terga aspiciat? Sil. 10, 287; Just. 23, 2, 8.

* **ē-mŏdĕror,** āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to moderate*: dolorem verbis, i. e. *to vent*, Ov. R. Am. 130.

ē-mŏdŭlor, āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to sing, celebrate*: Musam, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30.

ēmŏlimentum, i, v. emolumentum.

ē-mōlĭor, ītus (*inf. pass. parag.* emolirier, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2), 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to move out, bring out by effort* (very rare): fretum (venti), *to stir up, agitate*, Sen. Agam. 476: nauseam pituitae per nares, Col. 8, 5, 21; cf. Cels. 4, 6: negotium, *to effect, accomplish*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2.

ē-mollĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to make soft, to soften* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: humor arcus fundasque et jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41; Cels. 8, 4: ova macerata, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167; 18, 7, 17, § 77; 20, 2, 6, § 11 al.—**B.** Transf.: colores, *to soften, make more delicate*, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 198.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In a good sense, *to make mild* or *gentle, to mollify*: mores, Ov. P. 2, 9, 48: severa praecepta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48.—**B.** In a bad sense, *to enervate, render effeminate*: exercitum (Capua), Liv. 27, 3; cf. id. 38, 49; Tac. H. 3, 2; id. Agr. 11: emollit gentes clementia caeli, Luc. 8, 565: auctoritatem principis, *to weaken*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.

ē-mŏlo, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to grind up*. **I.** Lit.: hordeum, Veg. Vet. 5, 23, 7; Ambros. Ep. 64, 3; id. de Tob. 21, 83.—**II.** Transf., *to grind out, consume by grinding*: granaria, Pers. 6, 26.

ēmŏlŭmentĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [emolumentum], *relating to gain*, terror, *dread of losing profits*, Cassiod. Var. 9, 6.

ēmŏlŭmentum or **ēmŏlimentum** (cf. monumentum), i, *n.* [emolior; lit., a working out; hence], **I.** A striving for success, i. e. *effort, exertion, labor* (cf. elaboro; rarely): neque enim magnum emolumentum esse potest, *can present no great difficulty*, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 1 (but in Caes. B. G. 1, 34, the true reading is molimento).—***B.** Concr., *a work, a building*, etc.: vetera, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 19.—Far more freq., **II.** The attainment of success, i. e. *gain, profit, advantage, benefit* (syn.: lucrum, quaestus, compendium, commodum, fructus, reditus). (*a*) *Absol.*: et emolumenta et detrimenta (quae ὠφελήματα et βλάμματα appellant) communia esse voluerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21; so opp. detrimentum, id. 1, 16, 53; cf. opp. damnum, Suet. Aug. 25: nullum emolumentum esse, nullum injustitia partum praemium tantum, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 16 *fin.*; so with praemium, id. de Or. 2, 85, 346; cf. with utilitas, id. ib. 1, 8 *fin.*: boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem, id. Mil. 12, 32; cf. id. Font. 8, 17; id. Fin. 2, 18, 59; id. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*; Liv. 5, 4; 6, 39; 21, 43; Quint. 3, 8, 7; * Lucr. 5, 166 et saep.; of *persons*: ut quam maximum emolumentum novis sociis esset, Liv. 22, 22, 7.—(*β*) With *gen.*: emolumenta rerum fallacibus judiciis vident . . . poenam non vident, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: victoriae, Vell. 2, 105 *fin.*: belli, id. 2, 114, 4; Just. 9, 1, 2: pacis, Tac. A. 11, 7: ergastulorum, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: laborum, Juv. 3, 22: sacramentorum (with praemia), id. 16, 35 et saep.: honoris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 68.

* **ē-mŏnĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to admonish*: te ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9 Bait. (dub.; al. moneo).

ē-mŏrĭor, mortuus, 3 (old form of the *inf.* emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42; but Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 124, moriri, Ritschl), *v. dep. n.*, *to die off, to die, depart, decease*, v. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 183 sq. (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: emori me malim, Plaut. Asin. 4, 2, 1; so id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 63; Cic. Pis. 7, 15; id. Off. 3, 32, 114; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; id. Par. 3, 2, 24; Sall. C. 20, 9; id. J. 14 *fin.*; Ov. M. 3, 391; Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 26 sq.; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 49; Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; id. de Sen. 19, 74; 22, 80; Cat. 52, 1, 4.—Prov.: verba facit emortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i. e. in vain, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18.—**B.** Transf., of things, *to become dead, to die*: membrum, Cels. 5, 26, 34 *fin.*: arbor, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: carbo, i. e. *to go out*, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: sterilis et emoriens terra, *desert*, Curt. 4, 7, 10; cf. vulva, Vulg. Rom. 4, 19.—**II.** Trop., *to perish, pass away, cease*: quorum laus emori non potest, Cic. Par. 2, 18: vis, Cels. 2, 10: dicta (with evanescere), Quint. 12, 10, 75: spes

(opp. elucere), id. 1, 1, 2: amor, Ov. R. Am. 654: auxilium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

* **ēmortŭālis**, e, *adj.* [emorior], *of* or *belonging to death:* dies (opp. natalis), *the day of one's death*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 139.

ēmortuus, a, um, *Part.*, *dead*, from emorior.

ēmōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from emoveo.

ē-mŏvĕo (**exmov-**, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59), mōvi, mōtum, 2 (*perf. sync.* emostis, Liv. 37, 53 *fin.*), *v. a.*, *to move out, move away, remove* (mostly post-Aug.; esp. in Livy; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Lit.: multitudinem e foro, Liv. 25, 1: plebem de medio, id. 6, 38: legatos curiā, id. 30, 23; cf.: milites aedificiis, 27, 3: aliquos senatu, id. 45, 15; and: postes cardine, Verg. A. 2, 493: Antiochum ultra juga Tauri, Liv. 37, 53 *fin.*; 38, 12; 42, 42; 50; cf.: aliquos cis Vulturnum, id. 26, 34: labias primores sensim, *to protrude*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: terram, *to dig out*, Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. solum, id. 3, 18, 1: muros fundamentaque, i. e. *to shake*, Verg. A. 2, 610; cf. pontum, i. e. *to stir up, agitate*, Sil. 17, 284.—**II.** Trop.: SI MORBUS PESTILENTIAQUE EX AGRO ROMANO EMOTA ESSET, an old formula in Liv. 41, 21; cf.: suum nomen omne ex pectore, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 59: curas dictis, *to drive away, expel* (with pellere dolorem), Verg. A. 6, 382: mens emota, *disturbed*, Sen. ad Polyb. 37, 5.

‡ **Empanda** paganorum dea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 11 Müll.

Empĕdŏcles, is (*gen.* -cli, Gell. 4, 11, 9; *acc.* -clem, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44; -clen, id. ib. 2, 5, 14 al.), *m.*, = Ἐμπεδοκλῆς, *a famous natural philosopher of Agrigentum*, about 460 B. C., Lucr. 1, 716 sq.; Cic. N. D. 1, 12; id. de Or. 1, 50, 217; id. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 3, 1, 8; Plin. 29, 1, 4, § 5; Gell. 17, 21, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20; id. A. P. 465.—Hence, **II. Empĕdoclēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Empedoclean:* sanguis (acc. to his doctrine, *the soul*), Cic. Tusc. 1, 17 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Empĕdoclēa**, ōrum, *n.*, *Empedoclean doctrines*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11 *fin.*

† **empĕtros**, i, *m.*, = ἔμπετρος, *a plant called in pure Lat.* calcifraga, Plin. 27, 9, 51, § 75.

† **emphănistĭcum**, i, *n.*, = ἐμφανιστικόν, *a duty paid by a priest for the ordination*, Julian. Ep. Nov. c. 50, § 191.

† **emphăsis**, is, *f.*, = ἔμφασις, a figure of rhet., *emphasis, rhetorical stress* (cf.: pondus, significatio), Quint. 9, 2, 64; 8, 2, 11; 8, 3, 86 al.

† **emphragma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἔμφραγμα, *a stoppage, obstruction*, Veg. Vet. 2, 12 and 19 (1, 40; 47 Bip.).

† **emphȳteusis**, ĕos, *f.*, = ἐμφύτευσις (lit., an implanting), in jurid. lang., *a permanent tenure of land upon condition of cultivating it properly, and paying a stipulated rent, a sort of fee-farm* or *copyhold*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1; Just. Inst. 3, 25, 3; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 168 sq.; Dict. of Antiquities, s. v. emphyteusis.

† **emphȳteuta**, ae, *m.*, = ἐμφυτευτής, *the lessee in the tenure of emphyteusis*, Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 sq.; called also **emphȳteutĭcārĭus**, ib. 11, 62, 1; the latter also *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to emphyteusis:* praedium, contractus, ib. 4, 66, 2 sq.

† **emphȳteutĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμφυτευτικός, *of* or *pertaining to emphyteusis:* jus, contractus, etc., Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1 sq.; cf. the preced. art.

† **empīrĭce**, ēs (**-ca**, ae, Marc. de Med. 6), *f.*, = ἐμπειρική, *empiricism* in medicine, i. e. *a system founded wholly on practice*, Plin. 29, 1, 4, § 5.—Hence, **empīrĭcus**, i, *m.*, *an empiric, a physician whose knowledge of medicine is derived from experience only*, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122 (in Cels. praef. and 5 *init.*, written as Greek); *their writings* were called **empīrĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 120.

emplastrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emplastro], in horticult. lang., *the insertion of a small piece of the bark in inoculating a tree*, etc., *scutcheon-grafting, budding*, Col. 5, 11, 1; id. Arb. 26, 1; 11, 2, 59; Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118 sq.; Pall. Jun. 5, 2.

emplastro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, in horticult. lang., *to inoculate by inserting a bit of the bark with the eye, to scutcheon-graft, to bud*, Col. 5, 11, 10; 11, 2, 37; Pall. Mai. 6; id. Nov. 7, 7.

† **emplastrum**, i, *n.* (or **emplastra**, ae, *f.*, Gell. 16, 7 *fin.*), = ἔμπλαστρον. **I.** In medic. lang., *a plaster.* **A.** Prop., Cels. 5, 17; 19; Cato, R. R. 39, 2; Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 15; 34, 10, 22, § 103 et saep.—* **B.** Trop.: quid est jusjurandum? Emplastrum aeris alieni, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7 *fin.*—**II.** In horticult. lang., *the band of bark which surrounds the eye in ingrafting, the scutcheon*, Col. 5, 11, 10; id. Arb. 26, 9 sq.; Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 121; Pall. Febr. 17, 1 al.

† **emplecton**, i, *n.*, = ἔμπλεκτον (lit., interwoven), *rubble-work, a sort of masonry in which the space between two walls is filled with broken stones and mortar*, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171 (Vitr. 2, 8, 7, as Greek).

empŏnēma, ătis, *n.*, = ἐμπόνημα, *the value added to land by culture:* melioratio, vel ea quae emponemata dicuntur, Cod. 4, 66, 2; Julian. Epit. Nov. 7, 34.

† **empŏrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμπορητικός, *of* or *pertaining to trade:* charta, i. e. *packing-paper*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76, 78; Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 5.

Empŏrĭa, ōrum, *n.*, = Ἐμπόρια, *a district on the shore of the Lesser Syrtis*, Liv. 29, 25 sq.

Empŏrĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἐμποριαί, *a city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near the Pyrenees*, Mel. 2, 6, 5; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Liv. 21, 60; Sil. 3, 369.—*Its inhabitants* were called **Empŏrĭtāni**, Liv. 34, 16, 4.

† **empŏrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐμπόριον, *a place of trade, a market-town, market, emporium, mart*, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2; Liv. 21, 57; 35, 10 *fin.*; 41, 1; 27; Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 72 al.

† **empŏrus**, i, *m.*, = ἔμπορος, *a trader, merchant*, Aus. Epist. 22, 28.—Emporos, *title of a play of Philemon* (the Mercator of Plautus), Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 5.

† **emprosthŏtŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἐμπροσθοτονία, *a disease in which the limbs are drawn forward and stiffen*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 61.—The same called **emprosthŏtŏnos** (= ἐμπροσθότονος) morbus, id. ib. 3, 6, 65.—Hence, **emprosthŏtŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμπροσθοτονικός, *suffering from this disease*, id. ib. § 69.

emptīcius (**emt-**) or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [emo], *bought, purchased:* glans, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12: salsamenta, id. ib. 3, 17, 7.—Of slaves, Sen. Contr. 7, 21, 24: Spendon et Hermes empticii, Inscr. Orell. 2812: empticius an domi natus? Petr. 47, 12; Vulg. Exod. 12, 44 al.

emptĭo (**emt-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a buying, purchase* (cf.: sectio, mercatura, etc.). **I.** Prop., Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 5; Cic. Caecin. 6, 17; id. Att. 12, 3; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; Tac. H. 3, 34 et saep.; cf., on its legal relations, Gai. Inst. 3, 139; the title: De emptione et venditione, Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1; and Rein's Privatr. p. 329 sq.: equina, i. e. *of horses* (with boum and asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A purchase*, i. e. *an article purchased:* ex illis emptionibus nullam desidero, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 15, 1.—**2.** *A purchase-deed, bill of sale*, Dig. 32, 1, 102 al.

emptĭto (**emt-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to be in the habit of purchasing, to purchase often* (very rare; perh. not ante-Aug.), Col. 8, 10, 6; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 15; Tac. A. 14, 41.

‡ **emptivom militem**, mercenarium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 5 Müll. [id.].

emptor (**emt-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a buyer, purchaser* (cf.: negotiator, mercator, caupo, institor), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128 sq.; id. Pers. 4, 4, 31; Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Phil. 2, 38; id. Caecin. 7, 19; Hor. S. 1, 2, 88; id. Ep. 2, 2, 167 et saep.; cf., on the laws affecting him, the authorities cited under emptio: pretiosus dedecorum, i. e. *who buys them dearly* (= magno pretio emens), Hor. C. 3, 6, 32: familiae, *the imaginary purchaser of an inheritance* per aes et libram, Suet. Ner. 4 Bremi; cf. Rein's Privatr. p. 375.

emptrix (**emtr-**), īcis, *f.* [emptor], *she who buys*, Dig. 21, 2, 63; Cod. Just. 4, 54, 1.

* **emptŭrĭens** (**emt-**), entis, *adj.* [emo], *desiring to buy*, Varr. R. R. 2 prooem. § 6.

emptus (**emt-**), a, um, *Part.*, from emo.

† **empȳĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ἐμπυϊκός, *suffering from abscesses* or *expectoration of blood*, Marc. Emp. 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

Empylus, i, *m.*, = Ἔμπυλος, *a rhetorician of Rhodes*, Cic. ap. Quint. 10, 6, 4.

empȳrĭus (**-rēus**), a, um, *adj.*, = ἐμπύριος, *fiery:* mundi sublimitates, August. Civ. D. 10, 27.

ē-mūgĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to bellow out, cry aloud* (very rare), Quint. 2, 12, 9; Auct. Aetn. 294.

ē-mulgĕo, no *perf.*, lsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to milk out.* **I.** Prop.: exiguum lactis, Col. 7, 3, 17.—**II.** Poet., in gen., *to drain out, exhaust:* paludem, Cat. 68, 110: serum, id. 80, 8.

ēmulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from emulgeo.

* **ēmunctĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [emungo], *a wiping* or *blowing of the nose*, Quint. 11, 3, 80.

ēmunctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a pair of snuffers*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 38; 37, 23.

ēmunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from emungo.

ēmundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [emundo], *a cleansing* (late Lat.), Tert. Marc. 4, 9; id. Bapt. 5; Vulg. Levit. 15, 13 al.

ē-mundo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to clean out, make quite clean* (a favorite word of Columella; not in Juv. 14, 67, where the right reading is emendat): bubilia, Col. 2, 15, 7; cf. id. 9, 14, 7; 11, 2, 71: humum, id. 6, 30, 2: pennas gallinae, id. 8, 4, 4: vinum, *to purify*, id. 12, 23, 2; cf. segetes, id. 11, 2, 7 al.—**II.** Trop., *to cleanse, purify* from sin (eccl. Lat.): conscientiam nostram, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 14 et saep.

ē-mungo, nxi, nctum, 3 (*perf. sync.* emunxti, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 60, followed by emunxisti), *v. a.*, *to wipe* or *blow the nose.* **I.** Lit.: se, Auct. Her. 4, 54; Auct. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.—Also *mid.*: ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur, Varr. ap. Non. 481, 18: emungeris, Juv. 6, 147.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen.: tu ut oculos emungare ex capite per nasum tuos, i. e. *that your eyes may be knocked out*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 39: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *clean-nosed*, i. e. *of nice discernment, keen, acute*, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14; so, emunctae naris (Lucilius), Hor. S. 1, 4, 8; cf.: limati quidam (Attici) et emuncti, i. e. *fine, delicate*, Quint. 12, 10, 17.—**B.** In partic., in the comic writers like the Gr. ἀπομύσσειν (v. Lidd. and Scott sub h. v.), *to cheat* one out of his money: auro emunctus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15; cf.: emunxi argento senes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 36, 19; and simply, aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 50; id. Ep. 3, 4, 58; id. Most. 5, 1, 60 sq.; Poëta ap. Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Hor. A. P. 238.

ē-mūnĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to fortify, secure, provide with a wall* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: locum arcis in modum, Liv. 24, 21 *fin.*: non opus est arduos colles emunire, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 6.—**II.** Transf. (*a*) *To strengthen, make secure:* obice postes, Verg. A. 8, 227: murum opere, Liv. 26, 46, 2: caveam retibus, Col. 8, 8, 4: sola et latera horreorum, id. 1, 6, 16.—(*β*) *To protect, defend:* vites caveis ab injuria pecoris, Col. 5, 6, 21.—(*γ*) *To build up, elevate* for defence: murus, ut in suspecto loco, supra ceterae modum altitudinis, emunitus erat, Liv. 21, 7, 7: locus in modum arcis emunitus, id. 24, 21, 12.—(*δ*) *To pile up, heap up:* toros ostro auroque, Stat. Th. 1, 518.—(*ε*) *To clear, to make passable:* silvas ac paludes, Tac. Agr. 31.—**III.** Trop.: emunivit animum, Sen. Contr. 3, 17, 10, p. 226 Bip.

* **ē-musco**, āre, *v. a.* [muscus], *to clear from moss:* oleas, Col. 11, 2, 41.

emussitata, v. amussito.

* **ēmūtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [emuto], *a change, alteration* (with novitas), Quint. 8, 6, 51.

ē-mūto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to change, alter* (perh. only in the foll. pas-

sages; cf.: muto, immuto, commuto), Manil. 5, 149: emutatis in perversum dicendi figuras, Quint. 8, 2, 19.

† **ĕmys**, ydis, *f.*, = ἐμύς, *a kind of fresh-water tortoise*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 32.

ēn, *interj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. ἥν, ἠνί; acc. to Rib. Lat. Part. p. 34 sq. compounded of obsolete interjection e and enclitic ne, as in quin, etc.], *lo! behold! see! see there!* (class.; most freq. in Verg.; in Plaut. and Ter. often *em*, q. v.). **I.** In presenting in a lively (or indignant) manner something important or unexpected (en habet vim indignationis, Donat. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 1). — With *nom.* (so usually, v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 407): ubi rorarii estis? en sunt. Ubi sunt accensi? Ecce, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; cf. Verg. E. 5, 65: en foederum interpretes, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21: en crimen, en causa, cur, etc., id. Deiot. 6, 17: en Varus et legiones, Tac. A. 1, 65: en Priamus, Verg. A. 1, 461 et saep.—With *acc.* (class.): en memoriam mortui sodalis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 93: en causam cur, etc., id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: en habitum, Juv. 2, 72: en animam et mentem, id. 6, 531. — With *pronouns:* en ego vester Ascanius, Verg. A. 5 672; so, en ego, Hor. 1, 1, 15; Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12: en hic, Cic. Fam. 13, 15; id. Clu. 65, 184; Ov. M. 11, 7; cf.: consul en, inquit, hic est, Liv. 22, 6: em illaec sunt aedes, Plaut. Trin. prol. 3: en cui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: en quod, id. ib. 2, 5, 47.—With whole *sentences:* en mehercule in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 7; Liv. 28, 27; Verg. A. 7, 545; 9, 7; Val. Fl. 1, 226; Luc. 6, 51; Curt. 10, 2 et saep.: en ecce, Sen. Oedip. 1004; App. M. 8, p. 213, 24; id. ib. 10, p. 243, 6.—Even en en occurs, Sen. Herc. Fur. 523.—**II.** In interrogations. **A.** To excite the attention of the hearer: en ibi tu quicquam nasci putas posse, aut coli natum? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: en quid agis? Pers. 3, 5; Val. Max. 7, 6, 3 *ext.*—More freq., **B.** Manifesting the speaker's wonder, anger, or excitement. **1.** With *quid, cur,* etc.: en quid ago? Verg. A. 4, 534; cf.: en haec promissa fides est, id. ib. 6, 346; Prud. Apoth. 470: en quid agam? *why, what shall I do?* Pers. 5, 134: en quo discordia cives Produxit miseros? Verg. E. 1, 72: en cur magister ejus possideat campi Leontini duo milia jugerum immunia? Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22.—**2.** With *umquam* (or in one word, enumquam): en umquam aspiciam te? *ever indeed?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 189; so very freq.: en umquam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 88; id. Men. 1, 2, 34; 5, 5, 26; id. Rud. 4, 3, 48; 4, 4, 73; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 4, 3; 8, 30; 9, 10; Verg. E. 1, 68: en erit umquam ille dies, etc., id. ib. 8, 7; Sil. 16, 91 et saep.; cf.: enumquam ecquando, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 7 Müll.; and, enumquam, εἴ ποτε, καί ποτε, Gloss. Philox.: en usquam, οὐδαμόθεν, εἴπου, ib.—**III.** With imperatives, to incite to action; Engl. *Come!* en me dato, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 31: hos tibi dant calamos, en accipe, Musae, Verg. E. 6, 69: en age segnes Rumpe moras, id. G. 3, 42; so, en age dum, Prop. 1, 1, 21; Sil. 3, 179; Val. Fl. 4, 70; Pers. 5, 134.—Cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 367–373.

* **ĕnallăge**, es, *f.*, = ἐναλλαγή, *a change of words* (as, vos, O Calliope, precor, Verg. A. 9, 525), Gramm.

† **ĕnargīa**, ae, *f.*, = ἐνάργεια, rhet. t. t., *a vivid description*, Rufin. de Schem. p. 275; Isid. Orig. 2, 20, 4; 2, 21, 33.

* **ēnāris**, e, *adj.* [e-naris], *without a nose*, = ἄρριν, Serv. Verg. A. 9, 716.

ĕnarmŏnius (**ĕnhar-**, also **-mŏnĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*, = ἐναρμόνιος, *enharmonic;* as *subst.* (sc. melodiae genus), = ἐναρμόνιον μέλος, *the technical name in Greek music of a kind of melody,* in which quarter-tones predominated, Mart. Cap. 9, § 930: modulatio, id. 9, § 942 al.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, 13.

ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enarro], *that may be related, represented,* or *explained* (very rare; not ante-Aug.): textus clipei, Verg. A. 8, 625: motus, Quint. 6, 3, 6: foeditas, id. 12, 10, 76: aliquid, Sen. Ep. 121 *med.*

ēnarrāte, *adv.*, v. enarro *fin.*

ēnarrātio, ōnis, *f.* [enarro], *a detailed exposition, interpretation:* ineffabilis sanctusque sermo, cujus enarratio modum hominis excedat, Lact. 4, 9, 3; Quint. 1, 4, 2 sq.; 1, 8, 18 al.—**II.** Esp., *the reckoning* in metre, *scanning:* syllabarum, Sen. Ep. 88, 3.—**B.** *Conversation,* Vulg. Sirach, 9, 23; 38, 26.

ēnarrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a detailed exposition:* genus poëmatis, Diom. p. 479 P.

ēnarrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an explainer, expounder, interpreter* (post-class.), Gell. 13, 30, 1: Sallustii, id. 18, 4, 2; 18, 6, 8.

ē-narro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to explain in detail, to expound, interpret* (rare but class.): omnem rem modo seni, Quo pacto haberet, enarramus ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 32; Cic. Inv. 1, 20; id. Div. 1, 26; Liv. 27, 50; Quint. 10, 1, 101 Spald.: poëmata, id. 1, 2, 14 Spald.; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87; Gell. 13, 10, 2; 18, 9, 4.—Hence, **ēnarrātĭus**, *adv. comp.*, *more explicitly:* scribere, Gell. 10, 1, 7 (opp. breviter et subobscure); 13, 12, 5.

ē-nascor, -nātus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to issue forth, to sprout* or *spring up, to arise, to be born* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Plaut., Ter., and Cic. not at all): quod enasci colicoli vix queunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 4; so of plants, Col. 5, 4, 2; 11, 3, 48; Liv. 32, 1 *fin.;* 43, 13; Quint. 6, 3, 77; Suet. Aug. 94 al.; rami enati, *shot out,* * Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; v. G. Long ad h. l.: dentes ex mento, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3; cf.: cornua (cervorum) cutibus, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128: aliquid, * Lucr. 1, 171: capillus, Liv. 32, 1: gibba pone cervicem, Suet. Dom. 23: insula medio alveo, Curt. 2, 8 *fin.;* cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17; Dig. 41, 1, 56; 41, 2, 1.—Transf.: inde quasi enata subito classis erupit, Flor. 2, 15, 14: molestias in facie enascentes tollere, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109.

ēnātĕr, ĕris, *m.*, = εἰνάτηρ, *the husband of a deceased man's sister*, Inscr. Orell. 4943.

ē-năto, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to swim out* or *away, to escape by swimming* (very rare). **I.** Lit., Vitr. 6 praef.; Hor. A. P. 20; Phaedr. 4, 21, 14; App. M. p. 121, 3 al.—**II.** Trop., *to extricate one's self, to get off:* reliqui habere se angustius videntur; enatant tamen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 87; Petr. 57, 10.

ēnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from enascor.

ēnāvātae, false reading for navatae, Tac. H. 3, 74.

ē-nāvĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sail out, sail away.* **A.** Lit.: de ea civitate, Dig. 45, 1, 122: Rhodum, Suet. Tib. 11.—*Absol.*, Curt. 9, 9, 13.—* **B.** Trop.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, *has escaped from,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33. — **II.** *Act.*, *to traverse by sailing, to sail over:* undam, Hor. C. 2, 14, 11: sinum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 6: (Indum), id. 6, 17, 21, § 60.

† **encaenĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἐγκαίνια, τά, *a consecration* or *dedication festival,* Aug. in Joann. 84 (cf. Spald. ad Quint. 7, 2, 33); Petr. S. 35, 7.—Hence,

encaenĭo, āre, *to consecrate:* novam tunicam, Aug. in Joann. 84.

encanthis, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐγκανθίς, *a swelling of the eyelid,* Cels. 7, 7, 5.

† **encardĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἐγκαρδία, *an unknown precious stone, with the figure of a heart on it,* Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

† **encarpa**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἔγκαρπα, an architect. ornament, *festoons of fruit,* Vitr. 4, 1, 7.

encăthisma, ătis, *n.*, = ἐγκάθισμα, *a sitting bath,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; id. Tard. 5, 4, 69; Sext. Plac. 9, 17.—**II.** *A fomentation,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 23.

† **encausticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐγκαυστικός, *encaustic, done in the encaustic manner.* **I.** *Adj.:* picturae, Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122.—**II.** *Subst.:* **encaustica**, ae, *f.* (sc. ars), = ἐγκαυστική, *encaustic painting, encaustic,* Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122.

† **encaustus** (**encaut-**), a, um, *adj.*, = ἔγκαυστος, *burned in, encaustic.* **I.** *Adj.:* genus pingendi, *the encaustic mode of painting,* Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149; cf., respecting it, O. Müller, Archäol. § 320: Phaëthon, Mart. 4, 47, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **encaustum** (**encaut-**), i, *n.*, = ἔγκαυστον, *the purple red ink of the later Roman emperors,* Cod. Th. 7, 20, 1; August. contra Faust. 3, 18; Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6 al.

encautārium, ii, *n.*, *the public archives,* Cod. Th. 15, 10, 8.

Encĕlădus, i, *m.*, = Ἐγκέλαδος, *one of the giants upon whom Jupiter hurled Ætna,* Verg. A. 3, 578; 4, 179; Prop. 2, 1, 39; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 27; id. Pont. 2, 2, 11; Stat. Th. 3, 595; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Encheliae (**Encheleae**), ārum, *m.*, *a people of Illyria,* Mela, 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139; Luc. 3, 189.

† **enchīrĭdĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ἐγχειρίδιον, *a manual,* Dig. 1, 2, 2.

† **enchōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐγχώριος, *in* or *of the country, native,* Philorg. ad Verg. G. 4, 298: aves, Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 1: avium genera, Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 14.

enchrȳsa, ae, *another name of the plant* anchusa, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51.

† **enclīma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἔγκλιμα, *the inclination of the equator to the horizon, the elevation of the pole,* Vitr. 9, 9.

† **enclĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐγκλιτικός; in gram., which leans upon or throws back its accent, *enclitic,* Prisc. p. 977 P. al.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 272.

† **encolpiae**, ārum, *m.*, = ἐγκολπίαι ἄνεμοι, *winds that arise in a bay,* App. de Mundo, p. 61, 40 (in Sen. Q. N. 5, 8 written as Greek).

† **encombōma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἐγκόμβωμα, *a white garment worn by girls,* Varr. ap. Non. 543, 1.

† **encōmĭŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = ἐγκωμιόγραφος, *the composer of a eulogy, a eulogist, panegyrist,* M. Aur. in Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 9.

encōmĭum, i, *n.*, = ἐγκώμιον, *praise, eulogy,* Quint. 7, 2, 33 (ex conject. Gesn. Halm, encenia).

encomma, ătis, *n.*, v. incomma.

† **Encrătītae**, ārum, *m.*, = Ἐγκρατῖται ("the Continent"), *a sect of Gnostics,* Cod. Th. 16, 19, 1; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13.

† **Encrīnŏmĕnos**, i, *m.*, = Ἐγκρινόμενος ("the Admitted" among the Athletae), *a statue by Alcamenes,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

† **encȳclĭos**, on, *adj.*, = ἐγκύκλιος, *of* or *belonging to a circle:* disciplina = ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, *the circle of arts and sciences, the course of study which every Grecian youth went through before entering upon professional studies,* Vitr. 1, 1; 6 praef.; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 1.

† **encȳmŏs**, on, *adj.*, = ἔγκυμος, *juicy,* Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51 Jan.

† **encȳtus** (**enchȳt-**), i, *m.*, = ἔγχυτος, *a kind of pastry, a cake,* Cato R. R. 80.

endo, *praep.*, v. in *init.;* also the words compounded with endo (indu), as, endogredior, endoperator, etc., v. under in- (im-), ingredior, imperator, etc.

endrŏmĭdātus, a, um, *adj.*, *wearing an endromis,* Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

† **endrŏmis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐνδρομίς, *a coarse woollen cloak in which the heated athletae wrapped themselves after their exercises,* Mart. 4, 19; 14, 126; Juv. 3, 102. But afterwards *a fine sort worn as an article of luxury:* Tyriae, id. 6, 246 Rup.

Endȳmĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἐνδυμίων, *a beautiful youth of Mount Latmos, in Caria, who, on account of his love for Juno, was condemned by Jupiter to perpetual sleep. While in this state Luna fell violently in love with him,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: Endymionis somnus, i. e. *perpetual sleep,* id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; Prop. 2, 15, 15 (3, 7, 15 M.); Ov. A. A. 3, 83 al.—**B.** Transf., *a beautiful, beloved youth* in gen., Juv. 10, 318; App. M. 1, p. 107. — **II.** Hence, **Endȳmĭōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Endymion:* sopores, Aus. Idyll. 6, 41.

* **ēnĕcātrix**, īcis, *f.* [eneco], *a murderess,* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29 *fin.*

ē-nĕco or **ēnīco**, cŭi (enicavit, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 71), ctum (less freq. enecatum; in the *part.* enecatus, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; 30, 12, 34, § 108; and, enectus, id. 7, 9, 7, § 47; 26, 15, 90, § 159), 1 (old form of the *fut. perf.* enicasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 55 and 66), *v. a.*, *to kill off, kill completely, to kill,*

stay (freq. and class., esp. in the transf. signif.; syn.: neco, interficio, interimo, conficio, caedo, occido, concido, trucido, jugulo, obtrunco, etc.). **I.** Lit.: puer ambo anguis enicat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 67; id. Most. 1, 3, 62; id. Aul. 5, 22; id. Rud. 2, 5, 19; Varr. ap. Non. 81, 12; Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 63 et saep.: cicer, ervum, i. e. *to stifle in growth, to destroy*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155; cf. Bacchum (i. e. vinum), Luc. 9, 434 (with exurere messes).—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to exhaust utterly, to wear out, destroy:* enectus Tantalus siti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10 Fischer *N. cr.;* cf. fame, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17; Cic. Div. 2, 35; Liv. 21, 40 al.: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87.—**2.** In colloq. lang., *to torment, torture, plague to death:* aliquem amando, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 41: aliquem jurgio, id. ib. 3, 2, 14: aliquem odio, id. As. 5, 2, 71; id. Pers. 1, 1, 49; id. Rud. 4, 3, 7: aliquem rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6; and simply aliquem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; id. Am. 5, 1, 4.—Esp. freq.: enicas or enicas me, *you kill me*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 45; 2, 4, 25; id. Poen. 5, 4, 98; id. Truc. 1, 2, 21; Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 37; 5, 6, 16.—**B.** Trop.: ea pars animi, quae voluptate alitur, nec inopia enecta nec satietate affluenti, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 2.

ēnectus, a, um, *Part.*, from eneco.

† **ĕnĕma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἔνεμα, *a clyster, enema*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **ĕnergēma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐνέργημα, *effect, efficacy* (late Lat.), Tert. Praesc. 30; Carn. Christ. 34. In Prudentius written and scanned ĕnergĭma, Apoth. 468.

† **ĕnergīa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐνέργεια, *energy, efficiency*, Hier. Ep. 50.

† **ĕnergūmĕnos,** i, *m.*, = ἐνεργούμενος, *possessed of the devil* (pure Lat.: a daemone correptus), Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 20, 9; 3, 6, 2.

* **ēnervātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [enervo], *a state of weakness, enervation:* voluptatis, Arn. 3, p. 105.

ē-nervis, e, *adj.* [nervus], *nerveless, enervated, weak, effeminate* (rare and post-Aug., for enervatus; cf. enervo): corpus, Petr. poët. 119, 25: homo, Sen. Thyest. 176: compositio (with effeminata), Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. orator (with solutus), Tac. Or. 18 *fin.:* et fluxum spectaculum, Plin. Pan. 33, 1; Val. Max. 6, 4, 2; 8, 8 *init.* al.—*Adv.:* **enerviter,** *weakly:* blandus, August. cont. Faust. 22, 50.

ē-nervo, āvi, ātum, 1 (scanned ĕnervans and ĕnervātum in Prud. Cath. 8, 64; contra Symm. 2, 143), *v. a.* [enervis], *to take out the nerves* or *sinews.* **I.** Prop. (rare and post-class.): poplites securi, App. M. 8, p. 215: cerebella, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 7: enervatus Melampus, i. e. *unmanned*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 315.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to enervate, weaken, render effeminate* (class.; esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*): non plane me enervavit senectus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: corpora animosque, Liv. 23, 18: artus undis, Ov. M. 4, 286: vires, Hor. Epod. 8, 2: animos (citharae), Ov. R. Am. 753: orationem compositione verborum, Cic. Or. 68 *fin.;* cf.: corpus orationis, Petr. S. 2, 2: incendium belli (with contundere), Cic. Rep. 1, 1.—Hence, **ēnervātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *unnerved, weakened, effeminate, weakly, unmanly:* enervati atque exsangues, Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf. id. Att. 2, 14; id. Pis. 33 *fin.;* 35, 12: philosophus (with mollis and languidus), id. de Or. 1, 52 *fin.*—Transf. of inanimate subjects: ratio et oratio (with mollis), id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; cf.: muliebrisque sententia, id. ib. 2, 6: vita (with ignava), Gell. 19, 12 *fin.:* felicitas, Sen. Prov. 4 *med.*

ēnervus, a, um, *adj.*, = enervis, *enervated, weak:* enerva et exossa saltatio, App. M. 2, p. 104, 3.

† **engībăta,** um, *n.*, *a glass manikin made to move up and down in a vessel of water, the Cartesian imp*, Vitr. 10, 12.

† **Engŏnăsi** or **Engŏnăsin** = Ἐν γόνασι(ν) (upon the knees), *the Kneeler, the constellation Hercules;* in pure Lat. Nixus and Ingeniculus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 108; Manil. 5, 646; Hyg. Astr. 2, 6; 3, 5.—Collat. form, **engonasis,** Mart. Cap. 8, § 827.

† **engŏnăton,** i, *n.*, *a sort of sun-dial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

Engŭīon (also written **Engyon**), i, *n.*, = Ἐγγύιον, *a city in the interior of Sicily*, now *Gangi Vetere*, Sil. 14, 249.—**II.** Deriv.: **Engŭīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Enguion:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 193; and **Enguīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44; 2, 5, 72; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **ĕnhaemon,** i, *n.*, = ἔναιμον (sc. φάρμακον), *a styptic medicine*, Plin. 12, 17, 38, § 77.

† **ĕnharmŏnĭcus** or **ĕnharmŏnĭus,** v. enarmonius.

† **ĕnhȳdris,** idis, *f.*, = ἐνυδρίς, *a water-snake*, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 21; 32, 7, 26, § 82.

† **ĕnhȳdros** (us), i, *m.*, = ἔνυδρος, *an unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; Sol. 37; 67; Isid. 16, 13, 9.

ēnīco, āre, v. eneco.

ĕnim, *conj.* [comp. of ĕ for pronom. stem i, and nam], a demonstrative corroborative particle. (Its position is regularly after the first word, or the first two or more closely connected words in the sentence; only in the comic writers sometimes at the beginning. Put after est in the fourth place: in eo est enim illud, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67: ab omnibus est enim, etc., id. Deiot. 13, 37; al., see below. Put after quoque: id quoque enim traditur, Liv. 2, 18; 3, 50; 23, 12; 27, 22; 30, 1; 33, 30; 36, 27; but not in Cicero, v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108, p. 325.—Sometimes it divides an apparent compound: quotus enim quisque, Tac. Or. 26 *fin.*) **I.** To corroborate a preceding assertion, like equidem, certe, vero; hence freq. connected with these particles, esp. with vero (v. under B.), *truly, certainly, to be sure, indeed, in fact:* *Ch.* Te uxor aiebat tua Me vocare. *St.* Ego enim vocari jussi, *certainly, I did order you to be called*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 2: ornanda est enim dignitas domo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: in his est enim aliqua obscuritas, *in fact, indeed*, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: ille (Dumnorix) enim revocatus resistere ac se manu defendere coepit, *in fact, indeed*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 8: tum M. Metilius, id enim ferendum esse negat, *it was really not to be endured*, Liv. 22, 25: enim istaec captio est, *this is clearly a trick*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 36: enim me nominat, *positively he mentions my name*, id. Trin. 5, 2, 10: enim non ibis nunc vicissim, nisi scio, *you shall positively not go*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 54; id. Capt. 3, 4, 60; cf. id. Most. 5, 2, 12: *Th.* Quid tute tecum? *Tr.* Nihil enim, *nothing truly*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 24; so, nihil enim, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 22; id. Hec. 5, 4, 10; cf.: enim nihil, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 51: *Pa.* Quid metuis? *Se.* Enim ne nosmet perdiderimus uspiam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 19: tua pol refert enim, id. Stich. 4, 2, 36: certe enim hic nescio quis loquitur, id. Am. 1, 1, 175: certe enim, id. ib. 2, 2, 26; id. As. 3, 3, 24; Ter. And. 3, 2, 23.—So too in ironical or indignant discourse: tu enim repertu's Philocratem qui superes veriverbio! *you indeed!* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36: ex his duo sibi putant concedi: neque enim quisquam repugnat, Cic. Ac. 2, 13, 41 Goer.; cf. id. Mil. 3, 8; id. Deiot. 12, 33 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 13; id. Phil. 7, 8; Liv. 7, 32; 34, 7; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44 al.: non assequimur. Isti enim videlicet Attici nostri quod volunt, assequuntur, Cic. Brut. 84, 288; so (with videlicet), id. Font. 9, 19; id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: *Ca.* Faxo haut tantillum dederis verborum mihi. *Me.* Nempe enim tu, credo, me imprudentem obrepseris, *yes, indeed, I believe you are trying to take me in*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23.—**B.** Strengthened by vero, and combined with it into one word, **ĕnimvēro** (unlike enim, usually beginning the sentence), *yes indeed, yes truly, of a truth, to be sure, certainly, indeed:* enimvero Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: enimvero, inquit Crassus, mirari satis non queo, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 36; Liv. 5, 25; 1, 51 *fin.:* postridie mane ab eo postulo, ut, etc.: ille enimvero negat, *and of a truth, he denies it*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; so, ille enimvero, id. ib. 2, 5, 39; Liv. 3, 35 *fin.:* hic enimvero, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60: enimvero iste, id. ib. 2, 3, 25.—In corroborating replies (cf. certe, I. A. 2.): *Me.* Ain vero? *So.* Aio enimvero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 188; cf. id. Pers. 2, 2, 2: *Sy.* Eho, quaeso, an tu is es? *Ch.* Is enim vero sum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 145: *Al.* Tun' te abisse hodie hinc negas? *Am.* Nego enimvero, id. Am. 2, 2, 127; id. As. 3, 3, 98; id. Am. 1, 1, 254: *Pa.* Incommode hercle. *Ch.* Immo enimvero infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37.—And in ironical or indignant discourse: *Da.* Ubi voles, arcesse. *Si.* Bene sane: id enimvero hic nunc abest, *that, to be sure, is wanting here as yet*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 7; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 1: enimvero ferendum hoc quidem non est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Liv. 43, 1; cf. id. 6, 14; 25, 41; 27, 30; 33, 46; 34, 58.

II. Transf. **A.** To prove or show the grounds of a preceding assertion, *for:* haec sunt non nugae; non enim mortualia, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 63: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum: numquam enim sunt illi occupati, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, id. ib. 1, 17 et saep.—In parenthetical sentences: quocirca (dicendum est enim saepius), cum judicaveris, diligere oportet, Cic. Lael. 22, 85; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; id. Ac. 2, 7, 22: rumpor et invideo (quid enim non omnia narrem?), etc., Ov. H. 16, 221: di maris et caeli (quid enim nisi vota supersunt?), etc., id. Tr. 1, 2, 1 et saep.—**2.** Sometimes the assertion, the reason for which is given, is to be mentally supplied, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; id. Leg. 2, 7, 17: *Am.* Qui istuc potis est fieri, quaeso, ut dicis, jam dudum, modo? *Al.* Quid enim censes? te ut deludam contra? etc., *what then do you think?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 62; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10; Hor. S. 2, 3, 124; Curt. 5, 8; 10, 2 al.—So the expression: quid enim dicam? commonly ellipt.: quid enim? qs. *for what can be objected to the assertion just made?* quid enim de T. Tatio Sabino dicam, Liv. 4, 3, 12: quid enim? fortemne possumus dicere eundem illum Torquatum? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72; 2, 28, 93; id. Fam. 5, 15, 2; Lucc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2; Hor. S. 1, 1, 7; 2, 3, 132 et saep.—**B.** To explain a preceding assertion, *for instance, namely:* *Sy.* Si futurum est, do tibi operam hanc. *Mi.* Quomodo? Ut enim, ubi mihi vapulandumst, tu corium sufferas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33: *Sc.* Metuo maxime. *Pa.* Quid metuis? *Sc.* Enim ne nos nosmet perdiderimus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 19: *Lu.* Di me perdant, si bibi, Si bibere potui. *Pa.* Qui jam? *Lu.* Quia enim obsorbui, *why because*, id. ib. 3, 2, 21; id. Am 2, 2, 34; id. Capt. 4, 2, 104; id. Cas. 2, 6, 33; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14: quod enim, App. M. 9, p. 228, 16: non igitur videtur nec frumentarius ille Rhodios nec hic aedium venditor celare emptores debuisse. Neque enim id est celare, quicquid reticeas; sed cum, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 13 *fin.:* antiquissimam sententiam, tum omnium populorum et gentium consensu comprobatam sequor. Duo sunt enim divinandi genera, etc., id. Div. 1, 6, 11; cf. id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 6. See Hand, Turs. II. p. 374-409.

ĕnimvēro, v. enim, I. B.

Enīpeus (trisyl.), i, *m.*, = Ἐνιπεύς. **I.** *A river in Thessaly that flows into the Peneus*, Verg. G. 4, 368; Luc. 7, 116; *as a river-god, the lover of Tyro, daughter of Salmoneus, and by her the father of Pelias and Neleus*, Prop. 1, 13, 21; 3, 19, 13 (4, 18, 13 M.); Ov. M. 6, 116; Hyg. Fab. 157: *voc.* Enīpeu, Ov. M. 7, 229.—**II.** *A river in Pieria*, Liv. 44, 8, 2; 44, 20, 3.—**III.** *A Roman youth*, Hor. C. 3, 7, 23.

Enispē, ae, *f.*, *a city of Arcadia*, Sen. Troad. 844; Stat. Th. 4, 286.

ēnīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from enitor.

ē-nĭtĕo, tŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine forth, shine out, gleam, brighten* (class.). **I.** Lit.: fruges enitent, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5; cf.: myrtus floridis ramulis, Cat. 61, 21: campus, Verg. G. 2, 211: caelum, i. e. *to become fine again, clear up*, Gell. 19, 1, 7: tantum egregio decus enitet ore, Verg. A. 4, 150.—**II.** Trop., *to shine forth, to be eminent, distinguished* (a favorite expression of Cicero): quod in eis orationibus, quae Philippicae nominantur, enituerat Demosthenes, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Inv. 2, 2, 5; id. de Or. 2, 28 *fin.;* id. Fl. 7, 17: virtus in

bello, id. Mur. 14 *fin.;* cf. Liv. 1, 42; 4, 3: oratio Crassi, Cic. Brut. 59, 215; Liv. 22, 27.

ē-nĭtesco, -nitŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to shine forth, shine out, become bright* (freq. in the post-Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: ut (oculi) in hilaritate enitescant, Quint. 11, 3, 75.—Poet.: enitescis pulchrior multo (Barine), Hor. C. 2, 8, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to shine forth, become distinguished:* sibi novum bellum exoptabat, ubi virtus enitescere posset, Sall. C. 54, 4: gloria, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57; cf. Gell. 17, 21, 33: facundia, Quint. 10, 5, 14; cf. Tac. Or. 20: utque studiis honestis et eloquentiae gloria enitesceret, id. A. 12, 58: plebs togā (i. e. pacis artibus), id. ib. 11, 7.

ē-nītor, -nīsus or -nixus (enixus, of bodily exertion, esp. of childbirth: enisus, of labor for an end, esp. of mental effort, etc., v. infra), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *act.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To force* or *work one's way out;* or (more freq.) *to force one's way up, to mount up, climb, ascend.* **1.** Lit.: per angustias aditus et ingruentem multitudinem, Tac. A. 16, 5; cf. Liv. 30, 24; 21, 36: dum cohortes in aequum eniterentur, Tac. A. 2, 80 *fin.:* adeo erat impedita vallis, ut in ascensu, nisi sublevati a suis, primi non facile eniterentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 34, 5; cf. Liv. 2, 65; Ov. M. 2, 64; Hor. C. 3, 3, 10: sol per ardua enisus, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 264: in editiora, Tac. A. 1, 70: in verticem montis, Curt. 7, 11: enisae legiones in aperta, Tac. A. 1, 65: Vitellius in editiora enisus, id. ib. 1, 70.—Poet.: viribus eniti quarum assuescant (vites), *by whose strength they may mount up,* Verg. G. 2, 360: opibus fratris enisus, Tac. A. 14, 28.—**2.** Trop.: nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non posset eniti, Curt. 7, 11, 10.—**B.** In gen., *to exert one's self, to make an effort, to struggle, strive,* sc. to accomplish something.—With *ut:* enitare, contendas, efficias, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 5; so id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Off. 3, 10, 42; id. Rep. 2, 30; id. Att. 9, 15, 4: tantum celeritate navis enisus est, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 4: ab adulescentia ita se enisum ut ab optimo quoque probaretur, Sall. J. 22, 2; Liv. 42, 46 et saep.—With *ne:* illud pugna et enitere, ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3; so Sall. J. 10 *fin.*—*Pass. impers.:* ab eisdem summa ope enisum, ne tale decretum fieret, Sall. J. 25, 2.—Less commonly with *inf.:* corrigere mihi gnatum porro enitere, Ter. And. 3, 4, 17 Ruhnk.; so Sall. J. 14, 1; Hor. C. 3, 27, 47; id. A. P. 236.—*Absol.:* ego, quod potero, enitar sedulo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 15; Cic. Rep. 6, 24 (twice); Quint. 7, 10, 14 al.; cf.: pro aliquo, Ter. Ph. 3, 1, 11: in aliqua re, Cic. de Or. 2, 72 *fin.:* ad dicendum, id. ib. 1, 4, 14: quod (acc. *respect,* v. A. and S. Gr. § 232, 3): quidem certe enitar, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 13, 25 *fin.,* Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** *Act.* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **A.** *To bring forth, bear* children or young: plures enisa partus decessit, Liv. 40, 4: enixa, with *acc.,* Quint. 6 prooem. § 4; Tac. A. 2, 84; 14, 12; Suet. Tib. 4; Verg. A. 3, 391; 8, 44; Ov. M. 1, 670; 3, 344 et saep.—*Absol.,* Quint. 5, 13, 9; Tac. A. 5, 1; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Ner. 23 al.—**B.** *To climb up, ascend* a place: Pyrenaeum et Alpes et immensa viarum spatia aegre, Tac. H. 1, 23 *fin.:* aggerem, id. A. 2, 20: totum spatium, Col. 2, 2, 27.—Hence, **ēnixus (ēnīsus),** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Strenuous, earnest, zealous:* faciebat enixo studio, ne, etc., Liv. 42, 3; cf. opera (with prompta), Frontin. Strat. 2, 5, 30: virtus, Liv. 6, 24 *fin.:* voluntas, Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 23: enixo studio petere, Val. Max. 8, 15, ext. 1.—*Comp.:* opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 17; Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 32.—* **B.** Enixa, *that has ceased to bear,* Col. 6, 22, 1 Schneid.—*Adv.* **a. ēnixe,** *strenuously, earnestly, zealously:* expeto, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 26: causam suscipere, Cic. Sest. 16, 38; Caes. B. C. 3, 35 *fin.;* Liv. 4, 26 *fin.;* 41; 6, 40; 26, 47: petere, Sen. Ep. 95, 2 et saep.—*Comp.,* Liv. 29, 1; Suet. Tib. 50; id. Galb. 3: enixius orare, Greg. M. Dial. 4, 38 al.: animum imperatoris enixius deprecari, Amm. 15, 7; App. M. 2, p. 117, 20.—*Sup.,* Suet. Caes. 5.—* **b. ēnixim,** the same, Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 19.

☞ ēnixus or ēnīsus, a, um, in pass. signif. **1.** *Born:* quod in luco Martis enixi sunt, Just. 43, 2, 7.—**2.** *Impers.:* ab eisdem illis regis fautoribus summa ope enisum, ne tale decretum fieret, *striven to their utmost to prevent,* etc., Sall. J. 25, 2.

ēnixē and **ēnixim,** *advv.,* v. preced. *fin.*

1. ēnixus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from enitor.

2. ēnixus, ūs, *m.* [enitor], *a bringing forth, birth,* Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42; 10, 63, 83, § 180; 10, 64, 84, § 183.

Enna, Ennaeus, and **Ennensis** v. Henn-.

Ennăĕtēris, ĭdis, *f.,* = ἐνναετηρίς, *a period of nine years,* Censor. 18, 4.

‡ **ennam,** etiamne, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 2.

Ennĕacrūnos, v. Callirrhoe.

ennĕădĕcăĕtēris, rĭdis, *f.,* = ἐννεακαιδεκαετηρίς, *the space of nineteen years,* Censor. 18, 3; Ambros. Ep. 10, 84.

† **ennĕădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἐννεαδικός, *of the number nine* (pure Lat. nonarius): anni, Firm. Math. 5, 3.

† **ennĕaphthongos,** on, *adj.,* = ἐννεάφθογγος, *nine-toned, producing nine tones* or *sounds:* chelys, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.

† **ennĕăphyllon,** i, *n.,* = ἐννεάφυλλον, *a caustic plant with nine leaves;* acc. to Sprengel, Dentaria enneaphylla, Linn.; Plin. 27, 9, 54, § 77.

† **ennĕas,** ădis, *f.,* = ἐννεάς, *the number nine,* Censor. 14, 14; Mart. Cap. 7, § 741.

Ennĭus, i, *m.* **I.** Q. Ennius, *the most celebrated Roman poet of the ante-class. period, the father of Roman epic poetry, born at Rudiae, in Calabria,* 515, *died* 585 A.U.C.; Ter. And. prol. 18; Cic. Brut. 18, 73 sq.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 50.—Cf. respecting him, Teuffel's Gesch. der Röm. Lit. p. 157 sq., Bernhardy's Grundriss der Röm. Lit. pp. 188 sq., 360 sq., and the authorities cited by both.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Enniānus,** a, um, *adj., Ennian:* versus, Sen. Ep. 108; cf. Gell. 12, 2, 7: distichon, Mart. Cap. 1, § 42: Neoptolemus, id. 5, 15 *fin.:* populus, *the admirers of Ennius's poetry,* Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 10.—**2. Enniānista,** ae, *m., an imitator of Ennius,* Auct. ap. Gell. 8, 5, 3.—**II.** L. Ennius, *a Roman knight,* Tac. A. 3, 70.

† **ennoea,** ae, *f.,* = ἔννοια, *an idea, notion,* one of the aeons of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 7.

ennŏēmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.,* = ἐννοηματικός, *intellectual, notional;* hence, gram. t. t., *indirect:* definitio, Cassiod. in Ps. 5, 6.

Ennŏsĭgaeus, i, *m.,* = Ἐννοσίγαιος, *the earth-shaker,* a surname of Neptune, Juv. 10, 182; Amm. 17, 7 *fin.*

ē-no, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to swim out, swim away, escape by swimming.* **A.** Prop. (rare but class.): facile, * Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 81: e concha, * Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: in Erythraeam, Liv. 44, 28; cf.: in terram, id. 33, 41.—**B.** Poet. transf., of flying, * Lucr. 3, 591; * Verg. A. 6, 16; Sil. 12, 95.—**II.** *Act., to traverse by swimming,* i. e. *to sail through* a place (in post-Aug. poets): orbem fretis, Val. Fl. 5, 316: has valles, Sil. 3, 662.

Ēnōch, *m. indecl., a Hebrew patriarch, son of Seth,* Aus. Ephem. 4, 42; Isid. Orig. 7, 6, 11; Alcim. Avit. 4, 180.

ēnōdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [enodo], *explicable,* Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 147.

ēnōdāte, *adv.,* v. enodo *fin.*

ēnōdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enodo], *a denouement, development, explanation,* Cic. Top. 7, 31; id. N. D. 3, 24, 62.

ēnōdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an explainer:* vocis, Tert. Pall. 6.

ēnōdis, e, *adj.* [nodus], *free from knots, without knots* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: trunci, Verg. G. 2, 78; cf. cedri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 360: nitor arborum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 14: harundo, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.—**B.** Transf., *smooth, supple:* artus (*al.* arcus) laterum, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 361.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *clear, plain, intelligible:* elegi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2; Ambros. Ep. 1, 12; id. in Luc. 7, § 136 *init.*

ē-nōdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to free from knots.* **I.** Lit.: vitem, Cato, R. R. 33, 1; 44; Col. 5, 6, 14.—**B.** Transf.: arcum, i. e. *to deprive of the string, to unstring,* App. M. 5, p. 172.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *to free from obscurity,* i. e. *to make plain, to explain, elucidate, unfold, declare* (mostly ante-class.; syn.: expedio, extrico, enucleo, expono, interpretor, explano, explico): quod quaero abs te enoda, et qui sis explica, Att. ap. Non. 15, 7; cf. Enn. Pac., Turp., and Varr. ib. 11 sq.: nomina, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: praecepta, id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; id. Leg. 1, 9, 26; Auct. Her. 2, 10 *fin.:* plerosque juris laqueos, Gell. 13, 10, 1.—Hence, **ēnōdātē,** *adv.* (acc. to II.), *clearly, plainly:* narrare, Cic. Inv. 1, 21 *fin.*—*Comp.:* explicare, id. Fin. 5, 9 *fin.*—*Sup.:* expedire, Aug. Conf. 5, 6.

† **ĕnorchis,** is, *f.,* = ἔνορχις, *an unknown precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

ē-normis, e, *adj.* [norma], *out of rule* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Irregular, unusual:* toga, Quint. 11, 3, 139: vici (with huc et illuc flexi), Tac. A. 15, 38.—Far more freq., **II.** *Immoderate, immense, enormous* (cf.: immensus, immodicus, summus, maximus, effusus): enormes sunt (umbrae) cerasis, Plin. 17, 12, 17, § 88: spatium (with immensum), Tac. Agr. 10; cf. hastae (with immensa scuta), id. A. 2, 14: gladii (opp. parva scuta), id. Agr. 36: Colossi, Stat. S. 1, 3, 51; cf. corpus, Suet. Calig. 50: proceritas, id. Vitell. 17: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115 et saep.: senecta, i. e. *very great,* App. 9, p. 232; Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 10: loquacitas, Petr. 2, 7; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 6.—*Comp.:* prologus enormior quam fabula, *longer,* Spart. Ael. Ver. 1 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **ēnormiter** (acc. to I.), *irregularly,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 7; Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 17; 37, 6, 23, § 89; Veg. Vet. 2, 8, 2; 2, 28, 10; 1, 36; 56 Bip.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *comp.* and *sup.* of the *adv.* appear not to occur.

ēnormĭtas, ātis, *f.* [enormis] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Irregularity,* Quint. 9, 4, 27.—**II.** *Hugeness, vastness, enormous size,* Sen. Const. Sap. 18: onerum, Veg. Vet. 2, 54; 59 Bip.; Spart. Carac. 2; Capitol. Gord. 29 al.

ēnormĭter, *adv.,* v. enormis *fin.*

ē-nōtesco, ēnōtŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become known abroad, to become known* (post-Aug. and rare): ut eloquentia per gentes enotesceret, Sen. Ben. 3, 32.—In the *perf.,* Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 3; Tac. H. 3, 34 *fin.;* Suet. Oth. 3 (with divulgare).

ē-nōto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to mark out, note down* (not ante-Aug. and rare): meditabar aliquid enotabamque, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1: figuras, id. ib. 6, 16, 10: verbum cui tribus litteris, Quint. 1, 7, 27: signa nostra, App. M. 9, p. 237.—Poet.: pictis anas enotata pennis, Petr. poët. Sat. 93, 2, 4.

enrythmos, on, *adj.,* = ἔνρυθμος, *rhythmical, in harmony:* tempora, Mart. Cap. 9, § 972; cf. § 970.

* **ens,** entis, *n.* [sum], *a thing;* formed, like essentia, after the Gr. οὐσία, by Flavius (or Fabianus), acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33 Spald. *N. cr.,* but first used by Caesar, acc. to Prisc. 18, 8, 75: entia (= τὰ ὄντα), Quint. 2, 14, 2.

ensĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (also **ensĭcŭla,** ae, *f.,* acc. to Probus ap. Prisc. p. 618 *fin.*), *dim.* [ensis], *a little sword, rapier,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112 sq.

ensĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ensis-fero], *sword-bearing:* Orion (like the Gr. ξιφήρης), Luc. 1, 665: Celeneus, Val. Fl. 3, 406: catervae, Stat. Th. 4, 321.

ensĭger, gera, gerum, *adj.* [ensis-gero], *sword-bearing:* Orion, Ov. A. A. 2, 56; id. F. 4, 388.

ensĭ-pŏtens, entis, *adj., mighty in using the sword;* cf. Narsus, Coripp. 4, 366.

ensis, is, *m.* [Sanscr. root as-, asyati, hurl; asi, sword], *a sword, brand.* **I.** Prop. (almost exclusively in the poets; synon. with gladius, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11; cf. also spatha, acinaces, sica, mucro, pugio), Lucr. 5, 1293; Cic. poët. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3; and id. N. D. 2, 63 *fin.;* Tib. 1, 3, 47; 1, 10, 1: ensem haesurum jugulo puto, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 484; Verg. A. 2, 393; 553 et saep.; Liv. 7, 10, 9.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *War,* Sil. 7, 167; Stat. S. 4, 7, 45; cf.: lateque vagatur ensis, i. e. slaughter, Luc. 2, 102.—**B.** For defensor: MARCELLO ROMANORVM ENSI, Inscr. Momms. 1984.—**C.** *Royal sway,* Luc. 5, 61.—**D.** Ensis, *the constellation* Orion, Val. Fl. 2, 68; cf. ensifer.

† **entătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐντατικός, *stretching, stimulating.* **I.** *Adj.*: emplastron, Fulg. Myth. 3, 7.—**II.** *Subst.*: **entatĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a plant* = satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

† **entĕlĕchīa**, ae, *f.*, = ἐντελέχεια, in the lang. of the Aristotelian philosophy, *actuality*, Tert. Anim. 32; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22 (v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. ἐντελέχεια).

Entella, ae, *f.*, = Ἔντελλα, *a city* in the interior *of Sicily*, now *Rocca d' Entella*, Sil. 14, 204.—Hence, **Entellīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Entella*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—In *sing.*, Entellinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87.—And *adj.*: Entellinus senatus, id. ib.

Entellus, i, *m.*, *a Sicilian hero, famous as a pugilist*, Verg. A. 5, 387 sq.

† **entĕrŏcēle**, ēs, *f.*, = ἐντεροκήλη, *a rupture, hernia*, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 134; Mart. 10, 56; 11, 84.—Hence, **entĕrŏcēlĭcus**, i, *m.*, *one suffering from hernia*, Plin. 26, 8, 49, § 79 al.; Mart. 12, 70.

* **enthĕātus**, a, um, *adj.* [enthĕus], *divinely inspired*, Mart. 12, 57.

† **enthēca**, ae, *f.*, = ἐνθήκη. **I.** *A store*, Cod. Th. 14, 3, 7; Dig. 32, 67, § 2 al.—**II.** *A magazine*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 12.—**III.** *A hoard*, August. Serm. 355, 4.

† **enthĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἔνθεος. **I.** *Pass.*, *divinely inspired* (a poet. word of the post-Aug. per.), Mart. 11, 84; Stat. S. 1, 2, 227; 3, 5, 97; Sen. Med. 382 al.—* **II.** *Act.*, *inspiring*: mater, i. e. *Cybele*, Mart. 5, 41, 3.

† **enthūsĭastae**, ārum, *m.*, *a sect of heretics*, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 65, § 5.

† **enthȳmēma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἐνθύμημα, rhetor. and dialect. t. t. **I.** *A reflection, meditation, an argument* (pure Lat. commentatio), Quint. 5, 10, 1; 5, 14, 1; 24; 8, 5, 4 et saep.; Cic. Top. 14; Juv. 6, 450.—**II.** *A conclusion drawn from the contrary*, Cic. Top. 13, 55; Quint. 8, 5, 9.

† **enthȳmēsis**, is, *f.*, = ἐνθύμησις, *animation* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 9 *fin.* al.

ē-nūbĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to free from clouds, to make clear* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit., Tert. Apol. 35.—**II.** Trop.: veritatem, Paul. Carm. 21, 667 al.

ē-nūbo, psi, 3, *v. n.* (a Livian word). **I.** *To marry out of one's rank*: e patribus, Liv. 4, 4, 7; 10, 23, 4.—**II.** In gen., *to marry* and leave the paternal house, Liv. 26, 34, 3, v. Weissenb. ad Liv. 39, 19, 5.

‡ **enubro** inhibenti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 76, 16 Müll.

ēnūclĕāte, *adv.*, *plainly, without ornament*, v. enucleo, *P. a. fin.*

ēnūclĕātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from enucleo.

ē-nūclĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to take out the kernels, to clear from the husk.* **I.** Lit.: bacas, Scribon. Comp. 233; Marc. Emp. 20; Apic. 4, 5: uva passa enucleata, id. 10, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to lay open, make clear, explain* (cf.: enodo, extrico, expedio, etc.): haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; id. Part. 17; Gell. 19, 8, 14; Cod. Just. 1, 17 *in lemm.*—Hence, **ēnūclĕātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Clear, pure, unadulterated*: suffragia (opp. eblandita), i. e. *given from pure conviction, free from impure motives*, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: reprehensiones voluntatum, *pure, simple*, Gell. 7, 3, 47 (cf. shortly afterwards, voluntates nudas).—*Plur.* as *subst.* **ēnūclĕāta**, ōrum, *n.*, *the essence, the condensed meaning*: ex diversis auctoribus enucleata collegi, Veg. 4 praef. 2.—**B.** Of speech, *plain, unadorned*: genus dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 22; id. Or. 26 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **ēnūclĕāte** (acc. to B.), *plainly, without ornament of speech*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3; id. Or. 9, 28; id. Brut. 30, 115; 9, 35; id. Fin. 4, 3, 6; 5, 29, 88; id. Tusc. 4, 14, 33.—*Comp.*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 15; August. Civ. D. 15, 1.—*Sup.*, Aug. Enchir. 83.

ēnūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enudo], *a laying bare*: animae, mentis, Ambros. Noë. 29, 112.

ē-nūdo, āre, *v. a.*, *to lay bare, to deprive of*, trop. (late Lat.): Romam suis civibus, Cassiod. Var. 10, 13 al.—(In Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26, false reading for enodo).

ē-nŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enumero], *a counting up, enumerating.* **I.** In gen.: malorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: bonorum et malorum, id. Part. Or. 17, 58: singulorum argumentorum, id. Clu. 24: oratorum, id. Brut. 36 *fin.*—**II.** In rhetor. lang., *a recapitulation* (Gr. ἀνακεφαλαίωσις), Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 45; 1, 52; Quint. 5, 14, 11; 6, 1, 1 al.

ē-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to reckon up, count over, count out* (class.). **I.** In gen.: jamne enumerasti id, quod ad te rediturum putes? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 28: dies, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 2: peculium, i. e. *to rate, estimate*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 91: pretium, *to count out, to pay*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133.—**II.** In partic., *to enumerate in speaking, to recount, relate* (so most freq.): enumerare possum, quae sit in figuris animantium descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. Sall. C. 51, 9: stipendia, Liv. 3, 58: proelia, Nep. Hann. 5, 4: triumphos et domitas gentes, Ov. F. 3, 719: vulnera, oves, Prop. 2, 1, 44 (with narrare): plurima fando, Verg. A. 4, 334: prolem meorum, id. ib. 6, 717: femineos coetus alicui, Ov. A. A. 1, 254: Juniam familiam a stirpe ad hanc aetatem ordine, Nep. Att. 18, 3: ne de eodem plura enumerando defatigemus lectores, id. Lys. 2, 1.

ēnunciātĭo, enunciativus, etc., v. enunt-.

ē-nundĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to buy, purchase* (eccl. Lat.); trop.: Spiritum Sanctum, Tert. Idol. 9.

ēnuntĭātĭo (**enunciat-**), ōnis, *f.* [enuntio], in rhetor. and dialect. lang., *a declaration, enunciation, proposition*, Cic. Fat. 1; 10; 12; Quint. 7, 3, 2; 9, 1, 23.

ēnuntĭātīvus (**enunciat-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *declarative, enunciative*, Sen. Ep. 117, 12 sq.—As gram. t. t. = ἀπαγγελτικός, *demonstrative, picturesque*: genus poëmatis, Diom. 479 P.

ēnuntĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a revealer, declarer*: verborum Dei, August. Qu. in Heptat. 2, 17.

ēnuntĭātrix (**enunciat-**), īcis, *f* [id.], *she who enounces or declares*: ars (rhetorice), Quint. 2, 15, 21: sensuum (lingua), Prud. στεφ. 10, 771.

ēnuntĭātum (**enunciat-**), i, *n.*, *a proposition*; v. enuntio, II.

ē-nuntĭo (**enuncio**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to say out* (esp. something that should be kept secret), *to divulge, disclose, to report, tell.* **I.** Prop. (good prose): ut, quod meae concreditumst taciturnitati clam, ne enuntiarem, quoiquam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 106: sociorum consilia adversariis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 5: rem Helvetiis per indicium, id. ib. 1, 4, 1; cf.: dolum Ciceroni per Fulviam, Sall. C. 28, 2: mysteria, Cic. Mur. 11, 25; id. de Or. 1, 47, 206; cf. Liv. 10, 38; 23, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 2; 5, 58, 1 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66.—*Absol.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 30 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to speak out, say, express, declare* (for the most part only in Cic. and Quint. in the rhetor., dialect., and gram. signif.): cum inflexo commentatoque verbo res eadem enuntiatur ornatius, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: sententias breviter, id. Fin. 2, 7, 20: obscena nudis nominibus, Quint. 8, 3, 38: voluntatem aliquam, id. 3, 3, 1; cf. id. 9, 1, 16; 8, 3, 62: fundamentum dialecticae est, quicquid enuntietur (id autem appellant ἀξίωμα, quod est quasi effatum) aut verum esse, aut falsum, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 29 *fin.*—Cf. in the *part. subst.*: **ēnuntĭātum**, i, *n.*, *a proposition*, = enuntiatio, Cic. Fat. 9, 19, and 12, 28.—**B.** *To pronounce, utter*: (litterae) quae scribuntur aliter quam enuntiantur, Quint. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. 1, 5, 18; 1, 11, 4; 2, 11, 4 al.: masculino genere cor, ut multa alia, enuntiavit Ennius, Caesell. ap. Gell. 7, 2, 4.

* **ēnuptĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [enubo], *a marrying out of one family into another*: gentis, Liv. 39, 19, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.

ē-nūtrĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to bring up, to nourish, feed, support* (rare and not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: puerum sub antris, Ov. M. 4, 289: purpurae lutense genus, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131: platanum, id. 12, 1, 4, § 8.—**II.** Trop., *to promote, nourish*: unde origines aedificiorum sint institutae, et quibus rationibus enutritae et progressae sint gradatim ad hanc finitionem, Vitr. 2, 1 *fin.*: ingenia, Quint. 8 prooem. 2: verbis fidei, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 6.

ēnūtrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [enutrio], *nourishment*, i. e. *instruction*: magistrorum, Hier. in Matt. 4 ad 24, 19.

Enȳō, ūs, *f.*, = Ἐνυώ, *the goddess of war*, pure Lat. Bellona (only in post-Aug. poets). **I.** Prop., Sil. 10, 203; Stat. Th. 8, 657.—**II.** Meton., *war, battle*: navalis, Mart. Spect. 24, 3.

1. ĕo, īvi or ii (īt, Verg. A. 9, 418 al.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 206 sq.: isse, issem, etc., for ivisse, etc., Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 25; Cic. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. Phil. 14, 1, 1; Ov. M. 7, 350 et saep.: isti, Turp. ap. Non. 4, 242: istis, Luc. 7, 834, etc., v. Neue Formenl. 2, 515), īre (*inf. pass.* irier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16), itum, *v. n.* [root i-, Sanscr. émi, go; Gr. εἶμι; causat. ἵημι = jacio, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 403], *to go* (of every kind of motion of animate or inanimate things), *to walk, ride, sail, fly, move, pass*, etc. (very freq. in all periods and sorts of writing). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: eo ad forum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 95: i domum, id. ib. 5, 2, 71 sq.: nos priores ibimus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 34: i in crucem, *go and be hanged!* id. As. 5, 2, 91; cf.: i in malam crucem, id. Cas. 3, 5, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 57; 4, 7, 86: i in malam rem hinc, Ter. Ph. 5, 7, 37: iens in Pompeianum, Cic. Att. 4, 9 *fin.*: subsidio suis ierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 8: quom it dormitum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23; id Most. 3, 2, 4; 16; Hor. S. 1, 6, 119 et saep, cf.: dormitum, lusum, id. ib. 1, 5, 48: cubitum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 27; 5, 4, 8; id. Ps. 3, 2, 57; Cic. Rosc. Am. 23; id. Div. 2, 59, 122 et saep.—Poet. with the *acc.* of the terminus: ibis Cecropios portus, Ov. H. 10, 125 Loers.: Sardoos recessus, Sil. 12, 368; cf.: hinc Afros, Verg. E. 1, 65.—With a cognate *acc.*: ire vias, Prop. 1, 1, 17: exsequias, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37: pompam funeris, Ov. F. 6, 663 et saep.: non explorantur eundae vitandaeque viae, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 419: animae ad lumen iturae, Verg. A. 6, 680: ego ire in Piraeum volo, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 63; cf.: visere ad aliquam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 52: videre, Prop. 1, 1, 12: ire pedibus, *on foot*, Liv. 28, 17: equis, id. 1, 15: curru, id. 28, 9; Ov. H. 1, 46; cf.: in equis, id. A. A. 1, 214: in raeda, Mart. 3, 47: super equos, Just. 41, 3; and with equis to be supplied, Verg. A. 5, 554: puppibus, Ov. H. 19, 180; cf.: cum classe Pisas, Liv. 41, 17 et saep.: concedere quo poterunt undae, cum pisces ire nequibunt? Lucr. 1, 380.—**b.** Of things: alvus non it, Cato R. R. 157, 7; so, sanguis naribus, Lucr. 6, 1203: Euphrates jam mollior undis, Verg. A. 8, 726: sudor per artus, id. ib. 2, 174: fucus in artus, Lucr. 2, 683: telum (with volare), id. 1, 971: trabes, i. e. *to give way, sink*, id. 6, 564 et saep.: in semen ire (asparagum), *to go to seed*, Cato, R. R. 161, 3; so Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; cf.: in corpus (juvenes), Quint. 2, 10, 5: sanguis it in sucos, *turns into*, Ov. M. 10, 493.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go* or *proceed against* with hostile intent, *to march against*: quos fugere credebant, infestis signis ad se ire viderunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 6: ad hostem, Liv. 42, 49: contra hostem, Caes. B. G. 7, 67, 2; cf. id. B. C. 3, 31 *fin.*: adversus hostem, Liv. 42, 49: in hostem, id. 2, 6; Verg. A. 9, 424 et saep.; cf.: in Capitolium, *to go against, to attack*, Liv. 3, 17.—**2.** Pregn., *to pass away, disappear* (very rare): saepe hominem paulatim cernimus ire, Lucr. 3, 526; cf. ib. 530; 594.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to go, pass, proceed, move, advance*: ire in opus alienum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 6: in dubiam imperii servitiique aleam, Liv. 1, 23 *fin.*: in alteram causam praeceps ierat, id. 2, 27: in rixam, Quint. 6, 4, 13: in lacrimas, Verg. A. 4, 413; Stat. Th. 11, 193: in poenas, Ov. M. 5, 668 et saep.: ire per singula, Quint. 6, 1, 12; cf. id. 4, 2, 32; 7, 1, 64; 10, 5, 21: ad quem (modum) non per gradus itur, id. 8, 4, 7 et saep.: dicite qua sit eundum, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 19: ire infitias, v. infitiae: Latina debent cito pariter ire, Quint. 1, 1, 14: aliae contradictiones eunt interim longius, id. 5, 13, 54: in eosdem semper pedes ire (com-

positio), id. 9, 4, 142: cum per omnes et personas et affectus eat (comoedia), id. 1, 8, 7; cf. id. 1, 2, 13; Juv. 1, 142: Phrygiae per oppida facti Rumor it, Ov. M. 6, 146: it clamor caelo, Verg. A. 5, 451: factoque in secula ituro, Laetantur tribuisse locum, *to go down to posterity*, Sil. 12, 312; cf. with a subject-sentence: ibit in saecula, fuisse principem, cui, etc., Plin. Pan. 55.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pub. law t. t. **a.** Pedibus ire, or simply ire in aliquam sententiam, in voting, *to go over* or *accede to any opinion* (opp. discedere, v. h. v. II. B. 2. b.): cum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8, 13: pars major eorum qui aderant in eandem sententiam ibat, id. 1, 32 *fin.*; 34, 43; 42, 3 *fin.*—*Pass. impers.*: in quam sententiam cum pedibus iretur, Liv. 5, 9, 2: ibatur in eam sententiam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1 *fin.*: itum in sententiam, Tac. A. 3, 23; 12, 48.—And opp. to the above, **b.** Ire in alia omnia, *to vote against a bill*, v. alius, II.—**2.** Mercant. t. t. for vēneo, *to go for*, *be sold at* a certain price, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194: tot Pontus eat, tot Lydia nummis, Claud. Eutr. 1, 203.—**3.** Pregn., of time, *to pass by*, *pass away*: it dies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; Hor. C. 2, 14, 5; 4, 5, 7: anni, id. Ep. 2, 2, 55; cf.: anni more fluentis aquae, Ov. A. A. 3, 62.—**4.** With the accessory notion of result, *to go*, *proceed*, *turn out*, *happen*: incipit res melius ire quam putaram, Cic. Att. 14, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 68: prorsus ibat res, Cic. Att. 14, 20 *fin.*; Curt. 8, 5: postquam omnia fatis Caesaris ire videt, Luc. 4, 144.—Hence the wish: sic eat, *so may he fare*: sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, Liv. 1, 26; Luc. 5, 297 Cort.; 2, 304; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 155.—**5.** Constr. with a supine, like the Gr. μέλλειν, *to go* or *set about*, *to prepare*, *to wish*, *to be about* to do any thing: si opulentus it petitum pauperioris gratiam, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 69; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 36: quod uti prohibitum irem, quod in me esset, meo labori non parsi, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. PARSI, p. 242 Müll.; so, perditum gentem universam, Liv. 32, 22: ultum injurias, scelera, id. 2, 6; Quint. 11, 1, 42: servitum Grais matribus, Verg. A. 2, 786 et saep.: bonorum praemia ereptum eunt, Sall. J. 85, 42.—Hence the construction of the *inf. pass.* iri with the supine, in place of an *inf. fut. pass.*: mihi omne argentum redditum iri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 5: mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16 et saep.—Poet. also with *inf.*: seu pontum carpere remis Ibis, Prop. 1, 6, 34: attollere facta regum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 11: fateri, id. Th. 3, 61 al.—**6.** *Imp.* i, eas, eat, etc., since the Aug. period more freq. a mocking or indignant expression, *go then*, *go now*: i nunc et cupidi nomen amantis habe, Ov. H. 3, 26; so, i nunc, id. ib. 4, 127; 9, 105; 17, 57; id. Am. 1, 7, 35; Prop. 2, 29, 22 (3, 27, 22 M.); Verg. A. 7, 425; Juv. 6, 306 al.: i, sequere Italiam ventis, Verg. A. 4, 381; so, i, id. ib. 9, 634: fremunt omnibus locis: Irent, crearent consules ex plebe, Liv. 7, 6 *fin.*

2. ĕō, *adv.* [old *dat.* and *abl.* form of *pron.* stem i; cf. is]. **I.** In *locat.* and *abl.* uses, **A.** Of place = in eo loco, *there*, *in that place* (rare): quid (facturus est) cum tu eo quinque legiones haberes? Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 2, 1: quo loco . . . ibi . . . eoque, Cels. 8, 9, 1: eo loci, Tac. A. 15, 74; Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 136; so trop.: eo loci, *in that condition*: res erat eo jam loci, ut, etc., Cic. Sest. 13, 68; Tac. A. 14, 61; Dig. 5, 1, 52, § 3.—**B.** Of cause = eā re. **1.** Referring to a cause or reason before given, *therefore*, *on that account*, *for that reason*: is nunc dicitur venturus peregre: eo nunc commenta est dolum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 66; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 41: dederam litteras ad te: eo nunc ero brevior, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1; Sall. C. 21, 3; Liv. 8, 8, 8; Tac. H. 2, 65; Nep. Pelop. 1, 3; id. Milt. 2, 3 et saep.—So with *conjunctions*, eoque, et eo, eo quoque, in adding any thing as a consequence of what precedes, *and for that reason*: absolute pares, et eo quoque innumerabiles, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55: impeditius eoque hostibus incautum, Tac. A. 1, 50: per gentes integras et eo feroces, Vell. 2, 115, 2; Quint. 4, 1, 42 al.—**2.** Referring to a foll. clause, giving (α) a cause or reason, with quia, quoniam, quod, etc.; so with *quia*: eo fit, quia mihi plurimum credo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 124; id. Capt. 1, 1, 2: nunc eo videtur foedus, quia, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17; 3, 1, 25: quia scripseras, eo te censebam, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 17, 4; Sall. C. 20, 3; Tac. Agr. 22.—With *quoniam*: haec eo notavi, quoniam, etc., Gell. 7, 13.—With *quod*: quod . . . non potueritis, eo vobis potestas erepta sit, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22; Nep. Eum. 11, 5; Liv. 9, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 23; so, neque eo . . . quod, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43; Varr. R. R. 1, 5.—(β) A purpose, motive or reason, with quo, ut, ne; and after negatives, with quo, quin, and *subj.*—So with *quo*: eo scripsi, quo plus auctoritatis haberem, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 1; Sall. C. 22, 2; so, non eo . . . quo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: neque eo . . . quo, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51.—With *ut*: haec eo scripsi, ut intellegeres, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 2; id. de Or. 3, 49, 187; Lact. 4, 5, 9.—With *ne*: Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 63; Ter. Ph. 5, 1, 17: quod ego non eo vereor, ne mihi noceat, Cic. Att. 9, 2; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 9.—With *quin*: non eo haec dico, quin quae tu vis ego velim, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 60; id. As. 5, 1, 16.—**C.** Of measure or degree—with words of comparison, *so much*, *by so much*—followed by *quo* (= tanto . . . quanto): quae eo fructuosiores fiunt, quo calidior terra aratur, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 1: eo gravior est dolor, quo culpa major, Cic. Att. 11, 11, 2; id. Fam. 2, 19, 1; so with *quantum*: quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tendebant, etc., Liv. 3, 15, 2; id. 44, 7, 6: quanto longius abscederent, eo, etc., id. 30, 30, 23.—Esp. freq. the formulae, eo magis, eo minus, *so much the worse* (*the less*), followed by quo, quod, quoniam, si, ut, ne: eo magis, quo tanta penuria est in omni honoris gradu, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 7: eo minus veritus navibus, quod in littore molli, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 9; Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88; id. Att. 15, 9 *fin.*: eo magis, quoniam, etc., Cels. praef. p. 14, 12 Müll.: nihil admirabilius fieri potest, eoque magis, si ea sunt in adulescente, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: eo diligentius ut ne parvula quidem titubatione impediremur, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12; Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: ego illa extuli et eo quidem magis, ne quid ille superiorum meminisse me putaret, id. Att. 9, 13, 3.—In this combination eo often expresses also the idea of cause (cf. B. 1. supra): hoc probis pretiumst. Eo mihi magis lubet cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 37: solliciti tamen et anxii sunt; eoque magis, quod se ipsi continent et coercent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70; and some passages may be classed under either head: dederam triduo ante litteras ad te. Eo nunc ero brevior, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1; id. Inv. 1, 4, 5; id. Off. 2, 13, 45; id. Fam. 9, 16, 9; Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 8.

II. In *dat.* uses. **A.** With the idea of motion, *to that place*, *thither* (= in eum locum): eo se recipere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5: uti eo cum introeas, circumspicias, uti inde exire possit, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: eo tela conicere, Auct. B. Afr. 72: eo respicere, Sall. J. 35, 10; so, followed by quo, ubi, unde: non potuit melius pervenirier eo, quo nos volumus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 35: venio nunc eo, quo me fides ducit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ibit eo quo vis, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40: (venit) eo, ubi non modo res erat, etc., Cic. Quint. 11; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 21; Vell. 2, 108, 2: eo, unde discedere non oportuit, revertamur, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3; Liv. 6, 35, 2; Sall. C. 60, 2; so (late Lat.) with loci: perducendum eo loci, ubi actum sit, Dig. 10, 4, 11, § 1; ib. 47, 2, 3, § 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** With the idea of addition, *thereto*, *in addition to that*, *besides*: accessit eo, ut milites ejus, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 4: accedit eo, quod, etc., id. Att. 1, 13, 1.—**2.** With the idea of tendency, *to that end*, *with that purpose*, *to this result*: hoc autem eo spectabat, ut eam a Philippo corruptam diceret, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: haec eo pertinet oratio, ut ipsa virtus se sustentare posse videretur, id. Fam. 6, 1, 12: hoc eo valebat, ut, etc., Nep. Them. 4, 4.—**3.** With the idea of degree or extent, *to that degree* or *extent*, *so far*, *to such a point*: eo scientiae progredi, Quint. 2, 1, 6: postquam res publica eo magnificentiae venerit, gliscere singulos, Tac. A. 2, 33; id. H. 1, 16; id. Agr. 28: eo magnitudinis procedere, Sall. J. 1, 5; 5, 2; 14, 3: ubi jam eo consuetudinis adducta res est, ut, etc., Liv. 25, 8, 11; 28, 27, 12; 32, 18, 8 al.; Just. 3, 5: eo insolentiae processit, Plin. Pan. 16: eo rerum ventum erat, ut, etc., Curt. 5, 12, 3; 7, 1, 35.—With *gen.*, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1 al.; Flor. 1, 24, 2; 2, 18, 12; Suet. Caes. 77; Plin. Pan. 16, 5; Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. § 9: eo rem jam adducam, ut nihil divinationis opus sit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: res eo est deducta, ut, etc., id. Att. 2, 18, 2; Hor. C. 2, 1, 226; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18.—**C.** Of time, *up to the time*, *until*, *so long*, usually with usque, and followed by dum, donec: usque eo premere capita, dum illae captum amitterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124; Liv. 23, 19, 14; Tac. A. 4, 18: eo usque flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, id. ib. 1, 32; Quint. 11, 3, 53: eo usque vivere, donec, etc., Liv. 40, 8; cf. Col. 4, 24, 20; 4, 30, 4.—Rarely by quamdiu: eo usque, quamdiu ad fines barbaricos veniretur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45.

* **ĕōăd**, *adv.* [inverted from adeo; cf. quoad], *until*: nuptias eludit, eoad dum puerorum avus fato concessit, App. Mag. 68, p. 318, 13 (cf. adeo, I. A. 2.).

ĕōdem, *adv.* [old *dat.* and *abl.* of idem], of place. **I.** Of the place in which, with *gen.* loci, *in the same place* (rare): res eodem est loci quo reliquisti, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5: additi eodem (i. e. in Aventino) novi cives, Liv. 1, 33, 2: arduum et eodem loci potentiam et concordiam esse, Tac. A. 4, 4; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Calig. 53.—**II.** Of the place to which. **A.** *To the same place*, *to the same point*: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2; 4, 28; 5, 11: ego pol te redigam eodem unde ortus es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: eodem accedit servitus, sudor, sitis, id. Merc. 4, 1, 8; Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 26; Suet. Caes. 64; Curt. 4, 15, 2; Lact. Opif. D. 8, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To the same thing*, *to the same point* or *purpose*: quid si accedit eodem, ut tenuis antea fueris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: accedit eodem volgi voluntas, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: eodem pertinet quod, id. Att. 8, 9, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 4.—**2.** *To the same person* or *persons*: eodemque honores poenasque congeri, i. e. in eundem civem, Liv. 27, 34, 13: eodemque adjungas quos natura putes asperos, Cic. Planc. 16, 40.

† **eon**, ōnis, *f.*, *an unknown tree*, Plin. 13, 22, 39, § 119.

ĕōpse, v. ipse *init.*

Ēōs (only in *nom.*), *f.*, = Ἠώς, *the dawn* (pure Lat. Aurora), Ov. F. 3, 877; 4, 389; Sen. Herc. Oet. 615.—**B.** Meton., *the East*, *the Orient*, Luc. 9, 544.—**II.** Derivv. **Ēōus**, a, um. **A.** *Adj.* **1.** *Belonging to the morning*, *morning-*: Atlantides absconduntur, i. e. *disappear*, *set in the morning*, Verg. G. 1, 221.—More freq., **2.** *Belonging to the east*, *eastern*, *orient* (a favorite word of the Aug. poets): domus Aurorae, Prop. 2, 14, 10 (3, 10, 8 M.): equus, id. 4 (5), 3, 10: Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24; cf.: domus Arabum, Verg. G. 2, 115: acies, id. A. 1, 489: caelum, Ov. M. 4, 197: ripa, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 21: mare, Tib. 2, 2, 16; cf. fluctus, Hor. Epod. 2, 51: partes, id. C. 1, 35, 31; Ov. F. 1, 140; cf. orbis, id. ib. 3, 466; 5, 557 et saep.—**B.** *Subst.*: **Ĕōus**, i, *m.* **1.** Like ἑῷος (sc. ἀστήρ), *the morning-star*, Verg. G. 1, 288; id. A. 3, 588; 11, 4.—**2.** *An inhabitant of the East*, *an Oriental*, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 22 Jahn; id. Am. 1, 15, 29; Prop. 2, 3, 43 sq.—**3.** *The name of one of the horses of the sun*, Ov. M. 2, 153.

† **ĕpactae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἐπακταί (sc. ἡμέραι), *intercalary days*, Isid. Or. 6, 17, 29 and 31.

† **ĕpăgōge**, ēs, *f.*, = ἐπαγωγή, rhet. t. t. = inductio, *induction*, Rufin. de Fig. O. 26, p. 215 Ruhnk.

‡ **epalimma** genus vilissimi unguenti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 15 Müll.

Ĕpămīnōndas, ae, *m.*, = Ἐπαμεινώνδας, *the famous general of the Thebans*, *victor at Leuctra and Mantinea*, Nep. Epam.; Just. 6, 7 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; 1, 15, 33 al.

† **ĕpănădiplōsis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπαναδίπλωσις, rhet. t. t., *a repetition of the same word*, Rufin. de Schem. § 9, p. 233 Ruhnk.

† **ĕpănăphŏra**, ae, *f.*, = ἐπαναφορά, rhet. t. t., *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several successive clauses*, Rufin. de Schem. Lex. 6, p. 231 al.

† **ĕpănŏdus**, i, *f.*, = ἐπάνοδος, rhet. t. t., *a return to the same word*, Rufin. de Schem. Lex. 19, p. 241 al.

† **ĕpănorthōsis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπανόρθωσις, rhet. t. t., *a correction of one's self in speaking*, Rufin. de Schem. 15, p. 238 al.

† **ĕpăphaerĕsis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπαφαίρεσις, *a repeated removal:* barbae, Mart. 8, 52; Veg. Vet. 5, 24, 5.

Ĕpaphrŏdītus, i, *m.*, *a freedman of the Emperor Nero*, Suet. Ner. 49; Tac. A. 15, 55.—Hence, **Ĕpaphrŏdītiānus**, a um, *adj.*, *of Epaphroditus:* horti, Front. Aquaed. 68.—**2.** *An eminent Christian of Philippi*, Vulg. Phil. 2, 25; 4, 18.

Ĕpăphus, i, *m.*, = Ἔπαφος, *the son of Jupiter Ammon and Io, and builder of Memphis in Egypt*, Ov. M. 1, 748; Hyg. Fab. 140.

ēpar, v. hepar.

* **ē-pastus**, a, um, *Part.* [pasco], *eaten up:* escae, Ov. Hal. 119.

† **ĕpendȳtes**, ae, *m.*, = ἐπενδύτης, *an outer garment*, Hier. Vit. Hil. 4.

† **ĕpenthĕsis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπένθεσις, *the insertion of a letter*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 164.

Ĕpēus (**Ĕpīus**, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 13), i, *m.*, = Ἐπειός, *son of Panopeus, the contriver of the Trojan horse*, Verg. A. 2, 264; Ov. F. 3, 825; Hyg. Fab. 108; Plaut. l. l. and Fragm. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 38 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 12 Müll.

† **ĕphalmātor**, ōris, *m.* [vox hibr., ἐφάλλομαι and Lat. ending ator], *a tumbler, dancer*, Firm. Math. 8, 15.

† **ĕphēbēum** or **-īum**, i, *n.*, = ἐφηβεῖον, *a hall set apart for the youth in the palaestra*, Vitr. 5, 11, 2.

† **ĕphēbīa**, ae, *f.*, = ἐφηβεία or ἐφηβία. **I.** *Puberty*, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 24.—**B.** Transf., *the evidences of puberty*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 40. — **II.** = ephebeum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 9.

† **ĕphēbĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐφηβικός, *of* or *belonging to a youth:* chlamyda, App. M. 10, p. 253, 32.

* **ĕphēbĭtus**, i, *m.* [ephebus], *one who has reached the age of adolescence*, Varr. ap. Non. 140, 18 dub.

† **ĕphēbus**, i (*gen. plur. contr.* ephebûm, Stat. Th. 4, 232), *m.*, = ἔφηβος, *a male Greek youth* from 18 to 20 years of age (cf.: puer, adolescens, juvenis, adultus, pubes), Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8; Cic. Fl. 21, 51; id. N. D. 1, 28, 79; Suet. Aug. 98; id. Ner. 12; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 171; Ov. A. A. 1, 147 al.: is postquam excessit ex ephebis (after the Gr. ἐξελθεῖν ἐξ ἐφήβων), i. e. *after he had come to the age of manhood*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 24 Ruhnk. (also cited in Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327).

† **ĕphĕdra**, ae, *f.*, = ἐφέδρα, *the plant horse-tail*, Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36.—Called, also, **ĕphĕdros**, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 133.

† **ĕphēlis**, īdis, *f.*, = ἐφηλίς, *freckles*, Cels. 6, 5.

† **ĕphēmĕris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐφημερίς, *a day-book, diary, ephemeris* (cf.: commentarius, tabulae, scriptio, acta, etc.), Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Nep. Att. 13, 6; Sen. Ep. 123; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9; Prop. 3 (4), 23, 20; Ov. Am. 1, 12, 25 al.: ephemeridas ejus vitae composuit, Treb. Poll. Gallien. 18, 6.

† **ĕphēmĕron**, i, *n.*, = ἐφήμερον, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 25, 13, 107, § 170.

Ĕphĕsius, a, um, *adj.*, see the foll. art.

Ĕphĕsus, i, *f.*, = Ἔφεσος, *an old and celebrated commercial city of Ionia, with a temple to Diana*, now ruins near the village of *Ayasaluk*, Mel. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 131 sqq.; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 2; 2, 3, 75; 102; 4, 9, 124 et saep.—Derivv., **II. Ĕphĕsius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ephesian:* Diana, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 73; id. Mil. 2, 5, 1; Cic. Div. 1, 23 *fin.:* mater, *born at Ephesus*, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: pecunia, *deposited in the temple there*, Caes. B. C. 3, 33 *fin.;* 3, 105, 1. —*Subst.:* **Ephesii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Ephesians*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58 al.

ephi, *n. indecl.*, *a Hebrew measure, used for grain, oil*, etc.; *an ephah*, Vulg. Exod. 16, 36 et saep.

Ĕphĭaltes (Ephĭalta, ae, Sid. praef. Carm. 7, 25), ae, *m.*, = Ἐφιάλτης. **I.** *The son of Aloeus and brother of Otus, one of the stormers of heaven, killed by Apollo*, Hyg. Fab. 28; Claud. B. Get. 75; Verg. Cul. 234.—**II.** *The betrayer of the Spartans at Thermopylae*, Front. Strat. 2, 2, 13.

* **ĕphippĭātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *furnished with an* ephippium: equites, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 5.

† **ĕphippĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐφίππιον, *a horse-cloth, caparison, housing* (cf. clitellae): tegimen equi ad mollem vecturam paratum, Non. p. 108, 30 (pure Lat. stragulum); Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. ap. Non. l. l.; Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15; Gell. 5, 5, 3 al.—Prov.: optat ephippia bos piger, optat arare caballus, i. e. *each envies the other's condition*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 43.

ephod, *n. indecl.*, *part of the clothing of the Hebrew priest*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 7 al.

1. ĕphŏrus, i (*nom. plur.* ephoroe = ἔφοροι, Val. Max. 1, 41, ext. 8), *m.*, = ἔφορος, *a member of a well-known body of Spartan magistrates, the Ephori*, Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 16; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; id. Off. 2, 23; Nep. Them. 7, 2; id. Ages. 4.

2. Ĕphŏrus, i, *m.*, = Ἔφορος, *a celebrated Greek historian of Cumae, a disciple of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13 *fin.;* 23; id. Brut. 56, 204; id. Or. 51, 172; Quint. 9, 4, 87 al.

Ĕphȳra, ae, and (poet.) **Ĕphȳre**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἐφύρα, Ion. Ἐφύρη, *another name for Corinth*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Ov. M. 2, 240; 7, 391; Stat. S. 2, 2, 34; so named, according to the myth, after a sea-nymph, Ephyre, Verg. G. 4. 343; Hyg. Fab. 275.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĕphȳrēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ephyrean, Corinthian:* aera, Verg. G. 2, 464; cf. Corinthus, II. A. 6.—**B. Ĕphȳraeus** or **Ĕphȳrēus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: litus, Stat. Th. 6, 253: moenia, i. e. *of Syracuse* (a colony of Corinth), Sil. 14, 180; cf. ib. 52; also Dyrrachium (founded by the Corinthian Corcyraeans), Luc. 6, 17.—**C. Ĕphȳrēïădes**, ae, *m.*, *an Ephyrean, Corinthian*, Stat. Th. 6, 652.—**D. Ĕphȳrēïas**, ădis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Ephyrean, Corinthian:* puellae, Claud. Bell. Get. 629.

† **ĕpĭbăta**, ae, *m.*, = ἐπιβάτης (*one who mounts*). **I.** *A rider of a camel*, Hyg. Grom. p. 10 b.—**II.** *A soldier on board a ship* (pure Lat. classiarius miles), Auct. B. Alex. 11, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 20, 1; 62, 1; 63, 4; Vitr. 2, 8.

† **ĕpĭbŏle**, ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιβολή, rhet. t. t., *an addition, accumulation of similar words*, Rutil. Lup. de Fig. 7, p. 24.

† **epicactis**, v. epipactis.

† **ĕpĭcēdīon** or **-ĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐπικήδειον, *a funeral song, dirge*, Stat. S. 2 praef.; 5, 3 and 5 *in lemm.*

† **ĕpĭcertŏmēsis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπικερτόμησις, rhet. t. t., *a sneer, sarcasm*, Rufin. de Fig. 1, p. 196.

Ĕpĭcharmus, i, *m.*, = Ἐπίχαρμος. **I.** *A famous Pythagorean philosopher and comic poet of Cos, who resided, after his early youth, in Syracuse* (whence his surname of Siculus), Cic. Tusc. 1, 8; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 58; Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 89 al.—Hence, **B. Epicharmīum** illud, a saying of Epicharmus, Gell. 1, 15, 15.—**II.** *The name of a poem by Ennius*, Cic. Ac. 2, 16 *fin.* al.; v. Vahlen, Ennianae Poesis Reliquiae, p. 167 sq.

† **ĕpĭchīrēma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἐπιχείρημα, rhet. t. t., *a kind of argument* or *syllogism*, Quint. 5, 10, 2 sq.; 5, 14, 5 al.

† **ĕpĭchȳsis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπίχυσις, *a vessel for pouring out*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.

† **ĕpĭcĭthărisma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἐπικιθάρισμα, *the music after the play, the finale*, Tert. adv. Val. 33.

† **Ĕpiclērus**, i, *f.*, = Ἐπίκληρος, *An Only Daughter and Heiress*, title of a comedy of Menander, Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Quint. 10, 1, 70.

† **ĕpiclintae**, ārum, *m.*, = ἐπικλίνται, *earthquakes that move with a horizontal motion*, App. de Mundo, 65, 23.

† **ĕpĭcœnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπίκοινος, in gram., *of both genders, epicene* (pure Lat. promiscuus): genus, Don. p. 1746 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 1, 4, 24.

† **ĕpĭcōpus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπίκωπος, *furnished with oars:* phaselus, Cic. Att. 14, 16 *init.*

Ĕpĭcrătes, ae, *m.*, = Ἐπικρατής. **I.** *The victorious, supreme;* so Cicero names Pompey, Att. 2, 3.—**II.** *A philosopher* or *rhetorician of Athens*, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21. —**III.** *A native of Agyrium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 9.

† **ĕpĭcrŏcum**, i, *n.*, = ἐπίκροκον (v. Lid. and Scott sub h. v.), *a fine, transparent garment worn by women*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 53 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 318, 25; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 13 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *adj.*, *transparent, fine, thin*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 16.

Ĕpictētus, i, *m.*, = Ἐπίκτητος, *a famous Stoic philosopher of Hierapolis in Phrygia*, Gell. 1, 2, 6 sq.

Ĕpĭcūrus, i, *m.*, = Ἐπίκουρος, *the famous Greek philosopher of Gargettus, in Attica, the author of the Epicurean philosophy, so called after him, which assumed pleasure to be the highest good*, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 29; 2, 2 sq.; id. Ac. 2, 42; id. Tusc. 1, 34; 2, 3, 8 et saep.—Deriv., **II. Ĕpĭcūrēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Epicurus, Epicurean:* medicamenta doloris, i. e. *pleasure*, Cic. Fin. 2, 7 *fin.:* secta, Suet. Gram. 8.—More freq. *subst.:* **Ĕpĭcūrēi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the adherents of the Epicurean philosophy, Epicureans*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25; 2, 25, 81; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 77; Vulg. Act. 17, 18 et saep.—In *sing.*, Quint. 6, 3, 78; Suet. Gram. 6.

† **ĕpĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπικός, *epic:* poëta (Ennius), Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2: poëma, id. ib. 1, 1; cf. carmen, Quint. 10, 1, 62; Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **Ĕpĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the epic poets*, Quint. 10, 1, 51.

† **ĕpĭcȳclus**, i, *m.*, = ἐπίκυκλος, *a small circle having its centre on the circumference of a greater circle, an epicycle*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 879.

Ĕpĭdamnus (**-os**), i, *f.*, = Ἐπίδαμνος, *an older name of Dyrrachium*, Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 38; id. ib. prol. 33, 49; 51; 72 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĕpĭdamnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Epidamnian:* natio, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 33.—**B. Ĕpĭdamnĭensis**, e, the same: cives, id. ib. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. ib. prol. 32; 57.

Ĕpĭdaphna, ae, *f.* (*nom.* **Ĕpĭdaphnes**, Plin. 5, 21, 18, § 79), = Ἐπιδάφνη or Ἐπὶ Δάφνης (i. e. near the village of Daphne), *another name for Antioch on the Orontes*, Tac. A. 2, 83.

Ĕpidaurum, i, *n.*, *a colonial city of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143; cf. Auct. B. Alex. 44 *fin.*

Ĕpĭdaurus, i, *f.*, = Ἐπίδαυρος. **I.** *A city in Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf, with a famous temple of Aesculapius*, now *Pidhavro*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Liv. 45, 28; Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; Verg. G. 3, 44 al.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Ĕpĭdaurĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Epidaurus, Epidaurian:* litora, Ov. M. 15, 643: tellus, id. ib. 7, 436; cf. rura, Stat. Th. 4, 123: serpens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 27: nutrix Semeles, Beroe, Ov. M. 2, 278: deus, Prop. 2, 1, 61; called also simply Epidaurius, Ov. M. 15, 723; id. P. 1, 3, 21. —*Subst.:* **Epidaurii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Epidaurus*, Mel. 2, 3, 8.—**2. Ĕpĭdaurēus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: sedes, Avien. Arat. 207.—**3. Ĕpĭdaurĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10.—**II. Epidaurus Līmēra**, = Ἐπίδαυρος ἡ Λιμηρά, *a fortified sea-port on the eastern coast of Laconia*, now *Palea Monemvasia*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17.

† **ĕpĭdēmētĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἐπιδημητικά, *a payment in commutation for the liability to the quartering of troops*, Cod. Th. 12, 41.

† **ĕpĭdēmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπίδημος, *epidemic:* species luis, Amm. 19, 4, 7.

† **ĕpĭdermis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐπιδερμίς, *the surface-skin, cuticle*, Veg. Vet. 2, 61, 1.

Ĕpĭdĭcăzŏmĕnos, i, *m.* (or **Epidi-**

cazomene, ēs, *f.*), *the title of a Greek comedy of Apollodorus, imitated by Terence in his Phormio*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 26.

† **ĕpĭdictĭcālis,** e, *adj.*, = ἐπιδεικτικός, *pertaining to a norm, normal:* terminus, Auct. de Limit. p. 250 sq. Goes.

† **ĕpĭdictĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπιδεικτικός, *for display, declamatory:* in illo epidictico genere, quod diximus proprium sophistarum, Cic. Or. 13, 42 (written as Greek, id. ib. 11, 37; 61, 207).

Ĕpĭdĭcus, i, *m.*, *the name of a comedy of Plautus, taken from that of a slave, who is one of the characters.*

† **ĕpĭdīpnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐπιδειπνίς, *a dessert*, Petr. 69, 6; Mart. 11, 31.

Ĕpĭdĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A Roman rhetorician, teacher of M. Antony and Augustus*, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243; Suet. Rhet. 4.—**II.** Marullus, *a tribune of the people in the time of Caesar*, Suet. Caes. 79 sq.

† ‡ **ĕpĭdixis,** is, *f.*, = ἐπίδειξις, *a specimen of acting*, Inscr. Orell. 2620.

† **ĕpĭdrŏmus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπίδρομος. **I.** *A cord running up and down for opening and closing a net*, Cato, R. R. 13, 1 Schneid.; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11.—**II.** *The sail in the after-part of a ship*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 3, 3.

Ĕpĭgĕnes, is, *m.*, *a Greek author*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3 al.

Ĕpignŏmus, i, *m.*, *the name of a character in* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 47.

Ĕpĭgŏni, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἐπίγονοι, *the After-born.* **I.** *The sons of the seven heroes who went together against Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 71; as the name of a tragedy of Aeschylus, translated into Latin by Attius, Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 18; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60; id. Off. 1, 31, 114.—**II.** *The children of the soldiers of Alexander the Great by Asiatic women*, Just. 12, 4 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭgramma,** ătis, *n.* (*dat. plur.* epigrammatis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 15.—*Gen. plur.:* epigrammatōn, Mart. 1 praef.; 1, 2; -matum, Suet. Aug. 85), = ἐπίγραμμα. **I.** *An inscription;* on the base of a statue, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57; on an offering, Nep. Paus. 1, 3; on tombstones, Petr. 115 *fin.;* as a brand, id. ib. 103, 4.—**II.** *An epigram*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; id. Arch. 10, 25; Quint. 1, 5, 20; Suet. Caes. 73 et saep.; so the Epigrammata of the poet Martial.

ĕpĭgrammătārĭus, ii, *m.* [epigramma], *an epigrammatist* (late Lat.), Vop. Florian. 3; id. Saturn. 7.

† **ĕpĭgrammătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπιγραμματικός, *epigrammatic:* poëta Martialis, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **ĕpĭgrammătĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιγραμμάτιον, *a short epigram*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll. (written by Müller as Greek).

† **ĕpĭgrammătista,** ae, *m.*, = ἐπιγραμματιστής, *an epigrammatist*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

† **ĕpĭgri,** ōrum, *m.*, *wooden pins, pegs*, Sen. Ben. 2, 12 *fin.;* Isid. Orig. 19, 69, 7.

† **ĕpĭlēpsia,** ae, *f.*, = ἐπιληψία, *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, Lat. morbus comitialis, Lampr. Heliog. 20: boum, Veg. Vet. 5, 32; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 60 sq.

† **ĕpĭlēptĭcus,** i, *m.*, *adj.*, = ἐπιληπτικός, *epileptic*, Auct. Fragm. Jur. Antejust. p. 38 ed. Mai.: passio = morbus comitialis, *epilepsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 30, 162.

† **ĕpĭlēus,** i, *m.*, *a sort of hawk*, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21.

ĕpĭlimma, v. epalimma.

† **ĕpĭlŏgus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπίλογος, *a winding up* of a speech, *peroration, epilogue* (= peroratio or conclusio), Cic. Brut. 33 *fin.;* Quint. 6, 1, 55; 4, 1, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 69; id. Tusc. 1, 47; id. Planc. 34; id. Att. 4, 15, 4; Quint. 6, 1, 37; 50 et saep.

† **ĕpĭmēdĭon,** ii, *n.* **I.** *An unknown plant*, Plin. 27, 9, 53, § 76.—**II.** *A stair-rail, balustrade*, Inscr. Orell. 3301.

† **ĕpĭmĕlās,** antis, *m.*, = ἐπιμέλας, *a gem superficially black*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

† **ĕpĭmēnĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἐπιμήνια, *provisions for a month, a month's rations* (Lat. menstrua), Juv. 7, 120.

Ĕpĭmĕnĭdes, is, *m.*, = Ἐπιμενίδης, *a famous Greek poet and prophet of Crete*, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 18; Varr. L. L. 7, § 3 Müll.; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; 7, 52, 53, § 175.—Perh. named after him: genus (bulborum) Epimenidu (i. e. Ἐπιμενίδου), Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93 Sillig *N. cr.*

† **ĕpĭmĕrismos,** i, *m.*, = ἐπιμερισμός, rhet. t. t., *the summing up of the heads of an argument*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 564.

Ĕpĭmētheus, ei, *m.*, = Ἐπιμηθεύς, in the Greek mythology, *a son of Iapetus and Clymene, the husband of Pandora*, Hyg. Fab. praef. 142.—Whence *his daughter Pyrrha* is called **Ĕpĭmēthis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = Ἐπιμηθίς, Ov. M. 1, 390.

† **ĕpĭmētrum,** i, *n.*, = ἐπίμετρον, *what is given over the measure, over-measure*, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 15.

† **ĕpĭnīcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπινίκιον, *a song of victory:* canere, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 21.—*Plur.:* cantare, Suet. Ner. 43 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in *plur.*, *a festival for victory:* agere Hierosolymis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 33.

† **ĕpĭnyctis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐπινυκτίς. **I.** *Night-blains, pustules that arise in the night*, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).—**II.** *A kind of sore in the eyelid;* also called syce, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44.

† **ĕpĭōnĭcus** versus = versus Ionicus a majore, Prisc. de Metr. Ter. p. 1319 P.

† **ĕpĭpactis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἐπιπακτίς, *an herb;* also called helleborine, Plin. 13, 20, 35, § 114; 27, 9, 52, § 76 (dub.; Jan. epicactis).

† **ĕpĭpĕdos,** on, *adj.* [ἐπι+πέδον], *plain, level*, Censor. Fr. 6, 2.

† **ĕpĭpĕtron,** i, *n.*, = ἐπίπετρον, *a plant that grows on rocks*, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Ĕpĭphănes, is, *m.*, = Ἐπιφανής, *the son of Antiochus, king of Commagene*, Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.*

1. Ĕpĭphănĭa or **-ēa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἐπιφάνεια, *a city of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 7 sq.

† **2. Ĕpĭphănĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = Ἐπιφάνια, *the festival of the Epiphany*, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5.

† **ĕpĭphōnēma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐπιφώνημα.—In rhet., *an exclamation*, Quint. 8, 5, 11; 11, 1, 52; Sen. Contr. 1, praef. 23.

† **ĕpĭphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = ἐπιφορά. **I.** *An afflux;* as a disease, *a defluxion of humors*, Col. 6, 17, 8; Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 103; 29, 6, 38, § 118 al. (in Cic. Fam. 16, 23, written as Greek).—**II.** As a rhet. fig., *a repetition*, Rufin. de Fig. 1, 8, p. 30.

† **ĕpĭplexis,** is, *f.*, = ἐπίπληξις, rhet. t. t., *a reproof*, Rufin. de Fig. 21, p. 212.

† **ĕpĭplŏcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιπλοκή, rhet. t. t., *a connection*, Rufin. de Fig. 13, p. 44.

† **ĕpĭrēdĭum,** ii, *n.* [ἐπί-reda; perh. derived immediately from the Greeks, who adopted the Gallic *reda* into their language], *a thong by which a horse was attached to a cart*, Juv. 8, 66; Quint. 1, 5, 68.

Ĕpīrensis, e, v. Epirus, II. C.

Ĕpīrus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Ἤπειρος, *the province of Epirus, in the north of Greece, now part of Albania*, Mel. 2, 3, 4 sq.; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 1 sqq.; Cic. Att. 2, 4, 5; id. Pis. 40, 96; Varr. R. R. 2, praef. 7; Verg. G. 1, 59; id. A. 3, 292; Ov. M. 8, 283; Stat. Achil. 1, 428 et saep.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĕpīrōtēs,** ae, *m.*, = Ἠπειρώτης, *an inhabitant of Epirus, an Epirote*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 33; scanned Ēpīrōtēs, Aus. Profess. 15, 13.—*Adj.*, *of Epirus:* Epirotae equi, Veg. Vet. 6, 6, 3.—**B. Ĕpīrōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἠπειρωτικός, *of* or *from Epirus, Epirotic:* familia, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 5: boves, id. ib. 2, 5, 10: canes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: res, Cic. Fam. 13, 18 *fin.:* litterae, id. Att. 5, 20, 9; 12, 53 et saep.—**C. Ĕpīrensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Epirus:* Alexander, Liv. 8, 17, 9.

† **ĕpiscēnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπισκήνιον, a portion of a theatre, *the story over the stage*, Vitr. 7, 5, 5; called, also, **ĕpiscēnos** = ἐπίσκηνος, id. 5, 7, 3; cf. Müller's Archäol. d. K. § 289.

ĕpiscŏpālis, e, *adj.* [episcopus], *episcopal:* solium, Prud. στεφ. 33.—*Adv.:* **ĕpiscŏpālĭter,** *episcopally*, Aug. Conf. 5, 13.

ĕpiscŏpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office and dignity of a bishop, episcopate*, Tert. Bapt. 17; Amm. 27, 3, 12; Vulg. Psa. 108, 7 al.

† **ĕpiscŏpus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπίσκοπος, *an overseer, superintendent.* **I.** In gen., Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 7; Inscr. Orell. 4024 (in Cic. Att. 7, 11 *fin.*, written as Greek).—**II.** In partic., *a bishop* (eccl. Lat.), Amm. 15, 7, 7; Vulg. Phil. 1, 1 al.

† **ĕpiscȳnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπισκύνιον, *the eyebrows.*—Trop., *sternness, severity*, Tert. Pall. 4.

† **ĕpistalma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐπίσταλμα, *a commission of the emperor*, Cod. Just. 7, 37, 3.

† **ĕpistătes,** ae, *m.*, = ἐπιστάτης, *an overseer, superintendent*, Cato, R. R. 56; Tert. Mart. 3.

† **ĕpistŏla,** ae, v. epistula.

† **ĕpistŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπιστολικός, *pertaining to* or *consisting of letters, epistolic:* Epistolicae Quaestiones, the title of a work of Cato, Gell. praef. § 9; 7, 10, 2; and of Varro, id. 14, 7, 4; 14, 8, 2.

ĕpistŏlĭum, ii, *n.*, = ἐπιστόλιον, *a short letter, note*, Cat. 68, 2.

† **ĕpistŏmĭum,** v. epitonium.

‡ **ĕpistrătēgīa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐπιστρατηγεία, *the office of the second in command*, Inscr. Orell. 516.

‡ **ĕpistrătēgus,** i, *m.*, = ἐπιστράτηγος, *the second in command, second prefect*, Inscr. Orell. 3881.

† **ĕpistrŏphē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιστροφή, rhet. t. t., *a returning* (pure Lat. reversio), Rufin. de Schem. 16, p. 238.

† **ĕpistŭla** (also in Cic. and ante- and post-class., **ĕpistŏla,** Corss. Ausspr. 2, 141; but cf. Brambach, Hülfsb. p. 35 sq. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 493 note), ae, *f.*, = ἐπιστολή. **I.** In gen., *a written communication, a letter, epistle* (cf.: litterae, codicilli): venio nunc ad tuas litteras, quas pluribus epistolis accepi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 8; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 32; 4, 9, 83; id. Mil. 4, 6, 10 et saep.; Cic. Phil. 2, 31; id. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.;* id. Fam. 2, 4 et saep.; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22; Ov. H. 15, 219; 17, 1; 18, 217 et saep.: epistolam obsignare, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1: Narcissus ab epistolis, *the secretary*, Suet. Claud. 28; cf. ab.—In the *plur.:* epistulae (cf. litterae), of a single letter (post-class.), Just. 1, 6, 1; 11, 12, 9; Plin. Ep. 10, 5, 1 al.; Tac. A. 1, 30; cf.: unis aut binis epistolis, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. 9, 2.—**II.** In partic., *an imperial letter* or *reply, stating the emperor's will as law* (cf.: rescriptum, decretum, edictum), Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6; Front. Aq. 105 et saep.

ĕpistŭlāris (**epistol-,** v. epistula *init.*), e, *adj.* [epistula], *of* or *belonging to a letter, epistolary.* **I.** *Adj.:* chartae, *letter-paper*, Mart. 14, 11 *in lemm.;* Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 10: colloquium, *epistolary*, Aug. Ep. ad Marcell. 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **epistŭlāris,** is, *f.*, *a messenger* of the Eagle of Jupiter: epistularis tua, Mart. Cap. 9, § 896.—*Plur.:* **epistulāres,** ium, *m.*, *state secretaries*, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 7.

ĕpistŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = epistularis, *of* or *belonging to a letter.* **I.** *Adj.:* scriptio, Ennod. 1, ep. 22.—**II.** *Subst.:* **epistŭlārii,** ōrum, *m.*, *state secretaries*, Salv. Gub. D. 5, 7.

† **ĕpistȳlĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιστύλιον, in arch., *the cross-beam that rests on the columns, the architrave*, Vitr. 3, 1 sq.; 4, 3; 5, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 11 Müll.; Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 24; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 6 al.

† **ĕpisȳnăloephē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐπισυναλοιφή, gram. t. t., *a coalescing of two syllables into one*, Diom. p. 437 P. al.

† **ĕpĭtăphista,** ae, *m.*, = ἐπιταφιστής, *a composer of funeral orations*, Sid. Ep. 11, 9 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭtăphĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐπιτάφιον, or **epitaphius,** *m.*, = ἐπιτάφιος λόγος, *a funeral oration, eulogy.* **I.** In gen., Inscr.

Orell. 1022; 4518.—**II.** Esp., of the famous oration of Pericles over the fallen Athenians, in Plato's Menexenus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36.

† **ĕpĭthălămĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐπιθαλάμιον, *a nuptial song, epithalamium*, Treb. Poll. Gallien. 11. Quintilian calls the well-known Carmen nuptiale of Catullus (62) Epithalamium, Quint. 9, 3, 16.

† **ĕpĭthēca**, ae, *f.*, = ἐπιθήκη, *an addition, increase*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 18.

† **ĕpĭthēma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἐπίθεμα, in medic. lang., *a poultice* or *lotion, epithem*, Scrib. Comp. 160; Marc. Empir. 20; Mart. Cap. 3, § 225.

† **ĕpĭthēmătĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἐπιθεμάτιον, in medic. lang., *a small epithem*, Marc. Empir. 20, 27.

† **ĕpĭthĕrăpeusis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπιθεράπευσις *(a second remedy)*, rhet. t. t., Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 27.

† **ĕpĭthĕton**, i, *n.*, = ἐπίθετον, in gram., *an epithet, adjective*, Quint. 8, 2, 10; 8, 3, 20; Macr. S. 6, 5 al.

† **ĕpĭthymon**, i, *n.*, = ἐπίθυμον, *the flower of thyme*, Plin. 26, 8, 35, § 55; id. 11, 66, § 106; 12, 81, § 130.

† **ĕpĭtīmēsis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπιτίμησις, rhet. t. t., *a reproof*, Rufin. de Fig. 21, p. 212.

† **ĕpĭtŏgium**, ii, *n.* [vox hibr. from ἐπί and toga], *a garment drawn over the toga, an upper garment*, acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 68.

† **ĕpĭtŏmē** (*nom.* **ĕpĭtŏma**, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3), ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιτομή, *an abridgment, epitome*, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3; 13, 8.—In *plur.*, Col. 1, 1, 10: librum in epitomen cogere, Aus. Ep. 19 al.

ĕpĭtŏmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [epitome], *to abridge, epitomize* (post-class.; cf.: excerpo, abbrevio): historiam, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 30 *fin.*: aliquid, Veg. M. 1, 8 *fin.*

† **ĕpĭtŏnium**, ii, *n.*, = ἐπιτόνιον (also written **ĕpistŏmion** = ἐπιστόμιον), *a bung, stopple, the cock in a water-pipe*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; Vitr. 9, 8, 11 al.; Sen. Ep. 86, 6; Dig. 19, 1, 17, § 8.

† **ĕpĭtoxis**, idis, *f.*, = ἐπιτοξῖτις, *the notch in a catapult, in which the cord lay*, Vitr. 10, 15.

† **Ĕpĭtrăpēzios**, i, *m.*, = ἐπιτραπέζιος, *at table*: Hercules, i. e. the statue of Hercules at the dessert-table, Stat. S. 4, 6 *in lemm.*; cf. Mart. 9, 44.

† **Ĕpĭtrĕpontēs**, um, *m.*, = Ἐπιτρέποντες, *title of a play of Menander*, Quint. 10, 1, 70; Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

† **ĕpĭtrĭtos**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐπίτριτος, *containing four thirds*. **I.** In gen. (pure Lat. sesquitertius), *in the relation of four to three*, Gell. 18, 14, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, § 15 al.; cf. as *fin.*—**II.** Pes, *a metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables and one short* (a spondee with an iambus or trochee): ⏑ — — —, — ⏑ — —, — — ⏑ —, — — — ⏑, Diom. p. 477 P. et saep.

† **ĕpĭtrŏchasmos**, i, *m.*, = ἐπιτροχασμός, rhet. t. t., *a hurried accumulation of several points*, Aquila Rom. de Fig. 6, p. 148.

† **ĕpĭtrŏpē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἐπιτροπή, rhet. t. t., *a surrendering*, Rutil. 2, 17, p. 130 al.

† **ĕpĭtrŏpus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, = ἐπίτροπος, *a factor, steward*, Aus. Ep. 22, 2.

† **ĕpĭtўrum**, i, *n.*, = ἐπίτυρον, *a dish made of preserved olives*, Cato R. R. 119; Col. 12, 49, 9; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 86 Müll.

† **ĕpĭūrus**, i, *m.*, = ἐπίουρος, *a wooden pin, a peg*, Pall. Nov. 7, 14.

† **ĕpizeuxis**, is, *f.*, = ἐπίζευξις, gram. t. t., *an energetic repetition of a word*, Charis. p. 250 P. al.

† **ĕpĭzўgis**, idis, *f.*, = ἐπιζυγίς, *a pin at the hole of the balista, to keep the cord, when drawn through, in its place*, Vitr. 10, 17.

† **ĕpŏdĕs**, um, *m.*, *a kind of sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 126; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

† **ĕpōdos**, i, *m.*, = ἐπῳδός (singing to), *a form of lyric metre invented by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one*, not including the elegiac distich. So in Roman literature, the Epodi of Horace, Ter. Maur. p. 2422 P.; Diom. p. 482 ib.; Quint. 10, 1, 96; Aus. Ep. 10, 37; 16, 2.

† **ĕpogdŏŏs, -ŏus**, *acc.* ŏŏn or ŏum, *adj.*, = ἐπόγδοος, *containing a whole and an eighth*: numerus, *the proportion of nine to eight*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, 14; Mart. Cap. 2, § 109; Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.

‡ **epolonus**, v. epulo *init.*

† **ĕpomphălĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ἐπομφάλιον, *a plaster for the uterus*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 5 *fin.*

† **Ĕpŏna**, ae, *f.* [from equus; cf. Gr. ἵππος; but referred to root ap- of apo by Fick, Wörterb. p. 425], *the protecting goddess of horses, asses*, etc., Tert. ad Nat. 1, 11; id. Apol. 16; Juv. 8, 157; Prud. Apoth. 197; App. M. 3, p. 141; Inscr. Orell. 402; 1792 sq.

† **ĕpops**, ŏpis, *m.*, = ἔποψ, *the hoopoe*, Ov. M. 6, 674; Verg. Cul. 251; cf. upupa.

† **ĕpoptae**, ārum, *m.*, = ἐπόπται, *beholders; persons fully initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries, who attained the third and highest grade, that of intuition*, Tert. adv. Val. 1.

Ĕpŏrēdĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἐπορεδία, *a Roman colony in Gallia Cisalpina, in the district of the* Salassi, *on the Duria*, now *Ivrea*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20 *fin.*; Vell. 1, 15, 5; Tac. H. 1, 70.

‡ **eporedias** Galli bonos equorum domitores vocant, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; cf. Epona *init.*

Ĕpŏrēdŏrix, īgis, *m.*, = Ἐπορέδοριξ, Paraphr. **I.** *A noble Aeduan, who served in Caesar's army*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 sq.; 7, 54 sq.; 7, 76.—**II.** *Another Aeduan of the same name*, Caes. B. G. 7, 67 *fin.*

† **ĕpos** (occurring only in the *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.*, = ἔπος, *a heroic poem, an epic; nom.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 43; *acc.*, Mart. 12, 95; Aus. Prof. 5, 10.

ē-pōto (ex-poto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5, v. infra), āvi, pōtum (in late Lat. potatum, v. *fin.*), 1, *v. a.*, *to drink out, off*, or *up, to drain, quaff, swallow* (in the *verb. finit.* rare, and only post-Aug.; in the *part. perf.* class.): epotum venenum, Cic. Clu. 62, 173: medicamentum, Liv. 8, 18: potionem, Quint. 7, 2, 17; 25; Ov. M. 5, 453 al.: epoto poculo, Cic. Clu. 60, 168: poculum, Liv. 40, 24: amphoram, Suet. Tib. 42; Phaedr. 3, 1, 1; Vulg. Ezech. 23, 34: remedia, Amm. 16, 5, 8: argentum expotum, *wasted in drinking*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5.—Poet., *to suck up, swallow up*, etc.: omnibus epotis umoribus, Lucr. 5, 384: ter licet epotum ter vomat illa fretum (Charybdis), Ov. P. 4, 10, 28: epoto Sarmata pastus equo (i. e. sanguine equino), Mart. Spect. 3: ubi terreno Lycus est epotus hiatu, Ov. M. 15, 273: Tyron (i. e. purpuram Tyriam) epotavere lacernae, Mart. 2, 29, 3: naumachias videbar epotaturus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

ēpōtus, a, um, *Part.*, v. epoto *init.*

ĕpŭlae, ārum, *f.*, v. epulum.

ĕpŭlāris, e, *adj.* [epulum], *of* or *belonging to a banquet*. **I.** *Adj.*: epularis accubitio amicorum, *at a banquet*, Cic. de Sen. 13 *fin.*: sacrificium ludorum, id. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*; cf. 1. epulo, II.: sermo, App. M. 2, p. 123.—**II.** *Subst.*: EPULARES appellabantur, qui in quibusdam ludis nocte epulabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 10 Müll.

ĕpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [epulor], *feasting, eating* (very rare), Lucil. ap. Non. 204, 18; Col. 12, 3, 2; Petr. 141, 10; Suet. Calig. 18; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4 *extr.*; Vulg. Sap. 19, 11.

ĕpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a feaster, carouser*, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 5, 5 *init.* al.

ĕpŭlātōrium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a feast, banquet, carouse*, Ambros. Fragm. Saec. 8, 45.

1. ĕpŭlo, ōnis (also EPOLONUS, i, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 11 Müll.), *m.* [epulum], *a guest at a feast* or *banquet, a feaster, carouser*. **I.** In gen. (mostly post-class.), Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3; App. M. 2, p. 123; 9, p. 235; Firm. Math. 5, 4 *fin.*—Far more freq., **II.** In partic.: Tresviri or Septemviri Epulones (in inscrr. also SEPTEMVIR and SEPTEMVIRI [VII. VIR.] EPVLONVM), a t. t. of relig. lang., *a college of priests, composed at first of three and afterwards of seven persons, who superintended the sacrificial banquets to the gods*. Cic. de Or. 3, 19 *fin.*; Gell. 1, 12, 6; cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12; Luc. 1, 602; Inscr. Orell. 590; 773; 2259 sq.; Calend. Praenest. Jan. (Orell. Inscr. 2, p. 382).—In *sing.*: Epulo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll. *N. cr.*: Triumvir Epulo, Liv. 40, 42: tres viri epulones, id. 33, 42, 1: VII. VIRO. EPVLONI, Inscr. Orell. 2365.

2. Ĕpŭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a proper name*, Verg. A. 12, 459.

ĕpŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [epulum], *to hold an entertainment, to feast, banquet*. **I.** *Neutr.* (class.): ut in voluptate sit, qui epuletur, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; id. de Sen. 13, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; id. Att. 5, 9; Liv. 42, 56; 44, 31; Tac. H. 3, 38.—With *abl.*, *to feast upon*, Verg. A. 3, 224; id. G. 2, 537; Vulg. Deut. 12, 12 al.—**II.** *Act.*, *to eat, feast upon* (not ante-Aug.): aliquem epulandum ponere mensis, Verg. A. 4, 602; cf. Ov. M. 15, 111; Sen. Troad. 1108; so, pullos, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 170.

ĕpŭlum, i, *n.*, and in the *plur.* heterocl. **ĕpŭlae**, ārum (EPULAM antiqui etiam singulariter posuere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 14 Müll.), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. contr. from edipulum, from edo], *sumptuous food* or *dishes* (cf.: daps, commissatio, convivium, cena, etc.). **I.** Prop. (only in the *plur.*): si illi congestae sint epulae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 70: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76 *fin.*; so opp. vinum, Liv. 8, 16; 9, 18 Drak.; 23, 18; Nep. Dion. 4, 4 al.; cf. opp. merum, Ov. M. 8, 572; opp. pocula, Verg. G. 4, 378; id. A. 1, 723: postquam exempta fames epulis, id. ib. 1, 216; Ov. M. 8, 829; 15, 82; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 27 al.—Poet.: vestis, blattarum ac tinearum epulae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; cf. Verg. A. 6, 599.—**B.** Trop.: oculis epulas dare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 2: pars animi saturata bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf. discendi, id. Top. 4 *fin.*—**II.** In gen., *a sumptuous meal, a banquet, feast* (in the *sing.* usually of banquets held on religious festivals or other public occasions, or which were given to a number of persons; cf. 1. epulo, II.). **A.** *Sing.*: Jovis epulum fuit ludorum causa, Liv. 25, 2 *fin.*; cf. id. 27, 36; 31, 4 *fin.*; 33, 42 *fin.*; Val. Max. 2, 1, 2; Gell. 12, 8, 2: funebre, Cic. Vat. 12 sq.; cf. Liv. 39, 46: epulum dare, Cic. Mur. 36; Vell. 2, 56; Tac. H. 1, 76; Hor. S. 2, 3, 86 et saep.; (with visceratio), Suet. Caes. 38; cf. the foll. Of a *feast* in general, Suet. Aug. 98; Juv. 3, 229.—**B.** *Plur.* **1.** In gen.: quae (carmina) in epulis esse cantitata, Cic. Brut. 19, 75; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3 sq.; Quint. 1, 10, 20: in quibusdam neque pecuniae modus est neque honoris, nec epularum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51: regis, id. Rep. 2, 21; Hor. S. 2, 2, 45; cf. *Caes. B. G. 6, 28 *fin.*: divum, Verg. A. 1, 79: prodigae, Tac. H. 1, 62: familiares, Suet. Ner. 22 et saep.—**2.** Esp., less freq. of banquets on religious or public festivals (cf. A.), Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; id. Fl. 38, 95; Hor. C. 3, 8, 6; cf. (with viscerationes), Cic. Off. 2, 16; Vulg. Esth. 8, 17 al.

Ĕpȳtus, i, *m.*, *a distinguished Trojan*, Verg. A. 2, 340.—Hence, **Ĕpȳtĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *son of Epytus, and attendant of Iulus*, id. ib. 5, 547.

ĕqua, ae, *f.* [equus], *a mare*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10; Verg. G. 1, 59; 3, 266; Hor. C. 2, 16, 35 et saep.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.* equis, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 37, 8; Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 237; 8, 42, 64, § 156; Dig. 50, 13, 2; also, equabus, Pall. Mart. 13, 1 and 5; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 268; Cod. Just. 11, 75, 1.

ĕquārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to horses* (very rare). **I.** *Adj.*: medicus, *a farrier*, Val. Max. 9, 15, 2.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **ĕquārius**, ii, *m.*, *a stable-boy, groom*, Sol. 45, § 8.—**B.** **ĕquāria**, ae, *f.* (sc. res), *a stud of horses*: grandes, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 6.

ĕquĕs, itis, *m.* [id.], *a horseman, rider*. **I.** In gen.: it eques et plausu cava concutit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 419 ed. Vahlen); Liv. 26, 2; 28, 9; Dig. 9, 2, 57; Ov. F. 5, 700 (of Castor; cf. Hor. C. 1, 12, 26; id. S. 2, 1, 26); Hor. C. 4, 11, 27 (of Bellerophon; cf. id. ib. 3, 12, 8); id. Ep. 1, 2, 65; 1, 10, 38 al.—Poet. transf.,

of *horse and rider:* quadrupes, Enn. ap. Non. 106, 31; Gell. 18, 5; and Macr. S. 6, 9 (who, like the other ancient grammarians, consider eques = equus); cf. Enn. ed. Vahl. p. 37; imitated by Verg. G. 3, 116 Heyne.—Far more frequently, **II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., *a horse-soldier, trooper;* opp. pedes, a foot-soldier, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3 (twice); 1, 18 *fin.;* 1, 23, 2 et saep.; opp. pedites, id. ib. 1, 48, 5; 2, 24, 1; 4, 33, 3 et saep.; opp. viri or homines, for pedites, Liv. 21, 27; 9, 19: equites singulares Augusti, v. singularis.—**2.** Meton. or collect., *horse-soldiers, cavalry:* plurimum in Aetolis equitibus praesidii fuit: is longe tum optimus eques in Graecia erat, Liv. 33, 7 *fin.;* 2, 20; 8, 38; Suet. Galb. 12; Flor. 2, 6, 13; Tac. A. 3, 46; 12, 29; id. H. 2, 89.—**B.** Equites, *the order of knights, the Equites,* who, among the Romans, held a middle rank between the Senate and the Plebs, consisting, under Romulus, of the 300 *Celeres,* but whose number, as early as the reign of Tullus Hostilius, had increased to 18 centuries. In the last centuries of the republic this order enjoyed great consideration and influence in the conduct of public affairs, in consequence of the wealth they acquired as farmers of the public taxes, as also by reason of the right to the administration of justice held by them after the year 632 A. U. C. (acc. to the lex Sempronia judiciaria), Liv. 1, 15; 30, 43; Cic. Rep. 2, 20; 22; id. Font. 8; id. Verr. 1, 13, 38; id. de Or. 2, 48 *fin.;* Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29 sq.; Cic. Clu. 55, 152; id. Rosc. Com. 14 *fin.;* id. Fl. 2, 4; id. Phil. 7, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 2; Sall. J. 65, 2; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 8; id. F. 4, 293; Hor. C. 1, 20, 5; 3, 16, 20; id. S. 1, 10, 76 et saep.; cf. Dict. of Antiq., art. Equites.—**2.** In the *sing.* collect., *the equestrian order:* senatores, eques, miles, Tac. A. 15, 48; 1, 7; 4, 74; Suet. Aug. 34; id. Calig. 26; id. Vesp. 9; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 185; Mart. 8, 15 al.

ĕquester, tris, tre (*m.* equestris, Liv. 27, 1, 11; Verg. A. 5, 667 al.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 100, A. 1.; like acris, celebris, celeris, etc.), *adj.* [eques], *belonging to a horseman, equestrian.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): equestres statuae inauratae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61; id. Phil. 6, 5; 9, 6; Suet. Tit. 2: equi, *riding-horses,* Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 26. — Far more freq., **II.** In partic. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to cavalry:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *fin.;* 1, 48, 4; 2, 8, 2 et saep. (cf.: equestris pugna, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55): tumultus, Liv. 27, 1, 11: terror, id. 27, 42: procella, id. 10, 5: copiae (opp. pedestres), Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: arma, Liv. 35, 23; cf. scuta, id. 43, 6: militia, Suet. Claud. 25 et saep. So as an epithet of Fortuna, Liv. 40, 40.—**B.** *Belonging to the order of knights, equestrian:* ordo, Cic. Planc. 35, 87; Suet. Aug. 100 et saep.; cf.: equestri loco natus, ortus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6; id. Agr. 1, 9 *fin.:* equestri genere natus, Vell. 2, 88: census, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; Liv. 5, 7; Suet. Caes. 33; Hor. A. P. 383: anulus (i. e. aureus, a privilege of the equestrian order), Hor. S. 2, 7, 53; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 8, § 32: statuae, id. 34, 5, 10, § 19 sq.: dignitas, Nep. Att. 1; Suet. Claud. 24: familia, id. Caes. 1 et saep. —**2.** *Subst.* **a. equester** = eques, Tac. A. 12, 60; 13, 10 *fin.*—*Plur.:* apud equestres, id. ib. 12, 60. —**b. equestria,** ium, *n.* (sc. loca), *the seats of the knights in the theatre,* Petr. 126, 10; Sen. Ben. 7, 12; Suet. Calig. 26.

ĕquĭdem, *adv.* [comp. of the *interj.* ĕ and quidem enclit.; cf. edepol], a demonstrative corroborative particle, *verily, truly, indeed, at all events,* = certe, revera, etc. (freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Without other particles. **1.** With 1. *pers.* in affirming a fact concerning one's self, or confirming a previous remark; equidem sum Sosia Amphitruonis sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 255; 2, 1, 26; 32: i in malam rem. *Mi.* Ibi sum equidem, id. Poen. 1, 2, 82: nihil inquit, equidem novi, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 11: equidem et ante hoc tempus te dilexi, id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: equidem etiam illud mihi animum advertisse videor, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf. Caes. ap. Gell. 13, 3, 5 al.: id equidem ego certo scio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 33; so with ego, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19; Cic. Mil. 2, 5, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 1, 576; Sall. C. 51, 15; id. J. 10, 6 Kritz.; id. ib. 85, 26.—**2.** With the 1. *pers. plur.:* equidem, ere, nos jam dudum hic te absentem incusamus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 7; so Sall. C. 52, 11 (but not in Cicero, Horace, Vergil, or Quintilian; v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 37; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9).—**3.** With the 2. and 3. *perss. sing.* (perh. not in Plaut.; v. Ritschl, prol. ad Trin. p. 76 sq.; corrected, quidem, Stich. 2, 2, 5; 4, 1, 48; Mil. 3, 1, 55 Fleck.; Men. 2, 2, 35 Brix, etc. But quando equidem nec tibi bene esse pote pati, etc., Trin. 2, 2, 71 Ritschl[2]: atque equidem ipsus ultro venit, ib. 3, 1, 10 Ritschl[2]; cf. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 41): scitis equidem milites, etc., Sall. C. 58, 4; cf. Tac. Or. 27; Varr. R. R. 1, 5, 1: vanum equidem hoc consilium est, Sall. C. 52, 16.—**4.** With 3. *pers. plur.:* equidem innumerabiles mihi videntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 5: per me equidem sint omnia alba, Pers. 1, 110: equidem si nobis religiones nullae essent, Liv. 5, 51, 4: adulescentem equidem dicebant emisse, etc., Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 33.—**B.** Sometimes made more emphatic by certe, edepol, ecastor, hercle, etc. (most freq. in Plaut.): certe equidem noster sum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 23; so id. Pers. 2, 2, 27; Verg. E. 9, 7; cf.: equidem certo idem sum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 291: credo edepol equidem dormire solem, id. ib. 1, 1, 126: equidem pol, id. Most. 1, 3, 22; 29; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: certe equidem edepol, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38; cf. with 3. *pers.:* equidem edepol liberali'st, id. Pers. 4, 3, 76: equidem ecastor vigilo, id. Am. 2, 2, 66; id. Men. 4, 2, 95: equidem hercle, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; id. Ep. 3, 4, 48; id. Mil. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. 3, 2, 39; id. Merc. 2, 1, 40; Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Certainly, by all means, of course, to be sure,* in a concessive sense. *Pi.* Sine. *Ba.* Sino equidem, si lubet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 66; id. Men. 2, 3, 18. *Q.* Sed perge cetera. *M.* Pergam equidem, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 69.—So with *sed, verum, tamen,* etc.: dixi equidem, sed, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: sic ego nolim equidem apud rusticos, sed multo minus apud vos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6 *fin.;* cf. Liv. 3, 68: quibus epistolis sum equidem abs te lacessitus ad scribendum, sed, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 13 al.; cf. with foll. verum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 40 (with ego); Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34; Cic. Fam. 16, 16; with verumtamen, id. ib. 12, 30, 3; with tamen, Liv. 4, 3; Plin. Pan. 31; with sed tamen, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32; id. Fam. 9, 13, 4; 11, 14, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 79 al.; with ceterum, Curt. 4, 12, 20.—**B.** Sometimes with pregn. reference to the speaker, *for my part, as far as I am concerned:* equidem me Caesaris militem dici volui; vos me, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.:* equidem doleo non me tuis litteris certiorem fieri, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4: quod equidem sciam, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; cf. id. 2, 98, 101, § 220.—Cf. Hand Turs. II. pp. 422-437.

ĕquĭ-fĕrus, i, *m.* [equus], *a wild horse,* Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 159; 28, 13, 55, § 197.

ĕquīle, is, *n.* [id.; cf.: bubile, caprile, ovile, etc.], *a stable for horses,* Cato, R. R. 14, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; Suet. Calig. 55.

* **ĕquīmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a fee for covering,* Varr. ap. Non. 69, 27.

* **ĕqui-mulga,** ae, *m.* [equus-mulgeo], *a mare-milker,* Sid. Ep. 4, 1, 43 (al. equimulgos).

ĕquīnus, a, um, *adj.* [equus], *of* or *belonging to horses:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 7; cf. genus, Col. 6, 27, 1: lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: stercus, id. ib. 1, 38, 3 al.: cervix, Hor. A. P. 1: cauda, id. Ep. 2, 1, 45: ubera, id. Epod. 8, 8: pedes, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95: seta, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: emptio (i. e. equorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: pullus, Vulg. Sir. 23, 30.

ĕquĭo, īre, *v. n.* [id.], of mares, *to be in heat,* Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181; perh. also Col. 6, 38, 1.

ĕquĭrĭa, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *the annual horse-races, held on the 27th of February and the 14th of March in the* Campus Martius, *in honor of Mars,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 859; 3, 519; Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 12, and 131, 13 Müll., s. v. MARTIALIS CAMPVS, p. 96.

‡ **equirine,** jusjurandum per Quirinum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 13 Müll.; cf.: ecastor, ejuno.

ĕquĭsaetum, i, *n.* [equus-seta], *the plant horse-tail,* equisetum arvense, Linn., Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132; also called **ĕquisaectis,** is, *f.,* id. 18, 28, 67, § 259; and **ĕquisēta,** ae, *f.,* App. Herb. 40, *no.* 1 al.

ĕquīso, ōnis, *m.* [equus], *a groom, stable-boy* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 105, 14; 32 sq.; Val. Max. 7, 3 *ext.* 2; App. M. 7, p. 194: equisones nautici, *who draw vessels along by ropes,* Varr. ap. Non. 106, 1; id. 451, 4.

ĕquĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [equito], *that may be ridden over, smooth:* planities, Curt. 4, 9, 10: campi, Amm. 22, 15.

* **ĕquĭtātio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a riding,* Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.

1. ĕquĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. ***I.** In abstr., = equitatio, *a riding:* atteri equitatu, Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 218.—**II.** In concr. **A.** *Cavalry* (very freq.), Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 1; 2; 1, 18, 5; 1, 24, 1 et saep.: ferreus, *harnessed cavalry,* Amm. 19, 1.—*Dat.* equitatu, Caes. B. G. 1, 18 *fin.;* 1, 39, 5; 1, 52 *fin.;* also, equitatui, id. ib. 1, 42, 5; 7, 4, 9; id. B. C. 3, 89, 3.—In *plur.,* Caes. B. C. 1, 61, 3; 3, 8, 1; Cic. Font. 2; Sall. J. 46, 7; Flor. 3, 11, 8.—**B.** *The equestrian order* (very rare), Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 35; cf. ib. § 36; Aus. Idyll. 11, 78.

* **2. ĕquĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [equio], *a being in heat,* of mares (with hinnitus), Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.

* **ĕquĭtĭārius,** ii, *m.* [equitium], *the inspector of a stud,* Firm. Math. 8, 13.

ĕquĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [equus], *a stud of horses,* Col. 6, 27, 1; Dig. 6, 1, 1; 7, 8, 12, § 4 al.; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

ĕquĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [eques], *to ride.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** In gen. (class.): cum in illo nostro exercitu equitaret, Cic. Deiot. 10; Sall. J. 6, 1; Suet. Caes. 57; Hor. C. 2, 9, 24 al.: in equo, Dig. 9, 2, 57; cf.: in equuleis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; v. equuleus, II. A.; and: in arundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to eques, II. A.): EQVITARE antiqui dicebant equum publicum merere, Paul. ex Fest. 81, 15 Müll.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To skirmish, manœuvre:* illa (certatio) qua tu contra Alfenum equitabas, Cic. Quint. 22, 73.—**2.** Of the horse, *to go,* Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 5, 10, and ap. Non. 107, 1.—**3.** Of the wind, like ἱππεύειν, *to blow violently:* Eurus per undas, Hor. C. 4, 4, 44: per caelum, Poët. ap. Censor. Fr. 14, § 9.—**4.** In mal. part., Juv. 6, 311.—**II.** *Act., to ride through* (post-Aug.).—In *pass.:* flumen equitatur, Flor. 3, 4, 5: equitataque Culmina Taÿgeti, Claud. Bell. Get. 192: fluxis equitata Bactra Parthis, Sid. Carm. 23, 249.

ĕquŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [equa]. **I.** *A little mare, a filly,* Varr. ap. Non. 106, 12.—**II.** Transf., of a voluptuous woman, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

ĕquŭlĕus or **ĕcŭlĕus,** i, *m. dim.* [equus], *a young horse, a colt, foal.* **I.** Lit., Varr., Pompon., and Cic. ap. Non. 105, 11 sq.; Liv. 31, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Eculeos argenteos nobilis aufert, *horses wrought in silver,* works of art, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42; cf. the sarcastic pun: jactabit se et in his equitabit equuleis, *Emi. pecuniam solvi, on these hobbies,* id. ib. § 43.—**B.** As an instrument of torture, *a wooden rack* in the shape of a horse, Cic. Mil. 21 *fin.;* id. Poët. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; Curt. 6, 10, 10; Sen. Ep. 67; Amm. 14, 5; Prud. στεφ. 10, 109 al.

ĕquŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small young horse, a foal,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13; 2, 8 *fin.;* *Cic. N. D. 2, 14, 38.

1. ĕquus, i (*gen. plur.* equûm, Verg. G. 2, 542; Stat. Th. 4, 409 al.), *m.* [Sanscr. acvas; Gr. ἵππος (ἴκκος); cf. Epōna; root, ak-, to be sharp or swift; cf. Gr. ἄκρος, ὠκύς; Lat. acus, ocior], *a horse, steed, charger.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen. (cf.: caballus, canterius, mannus), Varr. R. R. 2, 7; Col. 6, 27 sq.; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154 sq.; Pall. Mart. 13; Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 441 ed. Vahlen); Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39; id. Men. 5, 2, 109; Cic. Rep. 1, 43; 1, 7, 9 et saep.: equus = equa, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11.—Offered as a sacrifice to Mars, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 16, and p. 178, 24 sq. Müll.; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 1, 20; and v. October: EQVO PVBLICO ORNATVS, EXORNATVS, HONORATVS, etc.; or, ellipt., EQVO PVBLICO, very often

in inscriptions; v. Inscr. Momms. 73; 459; 445; 1952; 2456; 2865 al.—In another sense: equi publici, *post-horses*, Amm. 14, 6.—Equo vehi, advehi, ire, desilire, equum conscendere, flectere, in equum ascendere, equo citato, concitato, etc., see under these verbs.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of cavalry, in the phrase, equis virisque (viri = pedites; cf. eques and vir), adverb., *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main*, *with tooth and nail*, Liv. 5, 37; Flor. 2, 7, 8; also: equis, viris, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21; id. Fam. 9, 7; cf. Nep. Hamilc. 4; and in the order, viris equisque, Cic. Off. 3, 33.—**2.** Transf., of race-horses: ego cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis, tum vero, quoniam scribis poëma ab eo nostrum probari, quadrigis poeticis, i. e. *in prose and poetry*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a (see the passage in connection).—**C.** Transf. **1.** In *plur.* (like ἵπποι in Homer), *a chariot*, Verg. A. 9, 777.—**2.** The wind, Cat. 66, 54; Val. Fl. 1, 611.—**3.** In mal. part., Hor. S. 2, 7, 50; Petr. 24, 4; App. M. 2, p. 122; Mart. 11, 104, 14.—**D.** Prov.: equi donati dentes non inspiciuntur, *we don't look a gift horse in the mouth*, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Equus bipes, *a sea-horse*, Verg. G. 4, 389; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 10: fluviatilis, *a river-horse*, *hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 73.—**B.** Equus ligneus, like the Homeric ἁλὸς ἵπποι, *a ship*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 10.—**C.** *The Trojan horse*, Verg. A. 2, 112 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 108; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 12; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 25; Hor. C. 4, 6, 13 al.—*__2.__ Trop., of *a secret conspiracy*, Cic. Mur. 37, 78.—**D.** *A battering-ram*, because shaped like a horse; afterwards called aries, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.—**E.** *The constellation Pegasus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111 sq.; Col. 11, 2, 31; Hyg. Astr. 2, 18; 3, 17.—**F.** Equus Trojanus, *the title of a play of Livius Andronicus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2 al.

2. Equus Tūtĭcus, i, *m.*, *a town in Samnium*, now *S. Eleuterio*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; cf. the interpreters of Hor. S. 1, 5, 87; and Mommsen in Bullett. d. Inst. 1847, p. 170, and 1848, p. 7 sq.

1. ēr, ēris, *m.* [χήρ], *a hedgehog*, Nemes. Cyneg. 57.

2. Er (Her), Eris, *m.*, *a Pamphylian, who, according to legend* (cited in Plato Polit. 10, 12, p. 626), *rose from the dead*, Cic. Rep. 6, 3; 6 sq.

ĕra (less correctly, **hera**; v. erus), ae (archaic *gen. sing.* ĕrāī, Aus. Idyll. 7, 5), *f.* [erus]. **I.** Prop., *the mistress of a house*, with respect to the servants; *the mistress*, *lady*: nunquam era errans (i. e. Medea), etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 287 Vahl.): servus Dat (puellam) erae suae, Plaut. Cas. prol. 44 sq.; so id. ib. 2, 5, 3; 2, 8, 70; id. Am. 1, 1, 105; Ter. And. 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 4, 3, 12; 5, 3, 8. So, era major and era minor, *the old and young mistress*, *the lady of the house and her daughter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 22 and 23.—**II.** Meton., *a mistress*, *female ruler* or *governor*. **A.** Of goddesses: domina, era (Minerva), Enn. ap. Ach. Stat. ad Cat. 1, 9 (Vahl. Enn. p. 177, *no.* 22): Fortuna, era, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12 dub.; cf.: vosne velit an me regnare era quidve ferat Fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 Vahl.—for which, sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3): rapidi Tritonis era, i. e. *Minerva*, Cat. 64, 396: hilarate erae (i. e. Cybeles) citatis erroribus animum, id. 63, 18; so ib. 92: tergeminam tunc placat eram (Hecaten), Val. Fl. 1, 780: noctis eram Ditemque ciens, i. e. *Proserpine*, id. 7, 313.—**B.** Of sweethearts, Cat. 68, 136; so Ov. H. 9, 78.

ērādīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eradico], *a rooting out*, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 *fin.*; Vulg. Isa. 37, 26; cf.: eradicationem posuisti me, i. e. *an example of utter destruction*, id. Thren. 3, 45.

ē-rādīcĭtus, *adv.*, v. exradicitus.

ē-rādīco (exr-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf.* eradicarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21), *v. a.*, *to pluck up by the roots*, *to root out*, *eradicate* (an ante-class. word). **I.** Lit.: ex terra enata, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: plantationem, Vulg. Matt. 15, 13; 13, 29 al.—**B.** Transf.: aliquem, *to root out*, *utterly destroy*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38; id. Truc. 3, 1, 15; id. Merc. 4, 4, 35; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 28; Vulg. Jer. 18, 7.—* **II.** Trop.: pugnis memorandis suis hominum aures, i. e. *to wear out*, *pester* with talking, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 53.

ē-rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scratch out*, *scrape off* (ante-class. and since the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: eradere atque eruere terram, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.: muscum, Col. 4, 24, 6: medullam, id. Arb. 9 *fin.*; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162: aliquem (albo), *to strike out*, *erase*, Plin. Pan. 25, 3; Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.*; cf.: inscriptos titulos monumento, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 8; Amm. 15, 6, 2: corticem, Vulg. Sap. 13, 11.—Poet. transf.: genas, i. e. *to shave off the beard* (for which, shortly before, vellere), Prop. 4 (5), 8, 26.—**II.** Trop., *to abolish*, *extirpate*, *eradicate*, *remove*: curam habendi penitus corde, Phaedr. 3, prol. 21; so, elementa cupidinis pravi, * Hor. C. 3, 24, 51: vitia, Sen. Ep. 11: vestigia quoque nobilium civitatum (tempus), i. e. *to obliterate*, *cause to be forgotten*, id. 91; cf.: tempora vitae, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 5: eum de terra, Vulg. Jer. 11, 19; id. 1 Reg. 28, 9.

Ĕrāna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Cilicia*, *near Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8.

† **ēranthĕmis**, idis, *f.*, = ἠρανθεμίς, *another name for the plant* anthemis, *the chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

† **ĕrănus**, i, *m.*, = ἔρανος, *a fund contributed for mutual protection against want*: concessum est eranum habere ... si tali conlatione non ad turbas et ad inlicitos coetus, sed ad sustinendam tenuiorum inopiam utuntur, Plin. Ep. 10, 93; cf. ib. 92; Tert. Apol. 39.

1. Ĕrăsīnus, i, *m.*, = Ἐρασῖνος, *a river of Argolis*, now *Kephalari*, Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225; Ov. M. 15, 276; cf. Sen. N. Q. 3, 26, 3.

2. † **Ĕrăsīnus**, i, *m.*, = Ἐρασῖνος, *a favorite boy*, Aus. Idyll. 7 praef.

Ĕrăsistrătus, i, *m.*, = Ἐρασίστρατος, *a famous physician of Alexandria in the time of Ptolemy Lagus*, *the founder of a medical school*, Plin. 29, 1, 3, § 5; Val. Max. 5, 7 ext. 1; Cels. praef. 3, 4; 4, 4 et saep.

† **ĕrastes**, ae, *m.*, = ἐραστής, *a lover*, M. Aurel. ap. Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 10.

ērāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from erado.

† **Ĕrătīnē**, es, *f.*, = Ἐρατεινή, *a nymph*, *a daughter of Venus*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 905.

Ĕrătō (occurring only in the *nom.*), *f.*, = Ἐρατώ. **I.** *The muse of lyric and amorous poetry*, Ov. F. 4, 195; 349; id. A. A. 2, 16; 425; Aus. Idyll. 20, 6.—**B.** Meton., *a Muse* in gen., Verg. A. 7, 37 Serv.; Claud. Mall. Theod. 282.—**II.** *A queen of Armenia*, Tac. A. 2, 4.

Ĕrătosthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Ἐρατοσθένης, *a celebrated geographer*, *poet*, *and philosopher of Alexandria*, *under Ptolemy Euergetes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 2; Plin. Elench. 2; 5; 2, 108, 112; Quint. 1, 1, 16; 11, 2, 14 al.

ercisco and **erctum**, v. hercisco.

Ĕrĕbus, i, *m.*, = Ἔρεβος. **A.** *The god of darkness*, *son of Chaos*, *and brother of Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*; Hyg. Myth. praef.; Verg. A. 4, 510; Ov. M. 14, 404.—**B.** *The Lower World*, Verg. G. 4, 471 Serv.; id. A. 6, 247; 7, 140; Ov. M. 5, 543; 10, 76, al.—Hence, **II. Ĕrĕbēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Lower World*: colubrae, Ov. Ib. 229.

Ĕrechtheus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Ἐρεχθεύς, *a fabled king of Athens*, *father of Procris*, *Orithyia*, *Chthonia*, *and Creüsa*, *who devoted themselves to death for their country*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62; id. N. D. 3, 19; id. Sest. 21, 48; Ov. M. 6, 667 sq.; 7, 697; Just. 2, 6, 12.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĕrechthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Erechthean*, and poet. for *Athenian*: domus, Ov. F. 5, 204: arces, id. M. 8, 548; cf. litus, Val. Max. 6, 1, 1 *ext.*—**B. Ĕrechthīdae**, ārum, *m.*, poet., *the Athenians*, Ov. M. 7, 430.—**C. Ĕrechthis**, idis, *f.*, *a daughter of Erechtheus*, *Orithyia*, Ov. H. 16; *Procris*, id. M. 7, 726.

ērecte, *adv.*, *boldly*, v. erigo, *P. a. fin.*

ērectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erigo], *a setting up*, *erecting*: tignorum, Vitr. 10, 5 *fin.*; 8 praef.; Vulg. Num. 10, 21.—**II.** Trop., *pride*, *insolence*, Vulg. Job, 22, 20.

ērectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from erigo.

Ĕrembi, ōrum or um, *m.*, = Ἐρεμβοί, *the Troglodytes in Africa*, Avien. Descr. Orb. 271; Prisc. Perieg. 170 al.

ē-rēmĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to row* or *sail through* or *over*, *to navigate* (post-Aug. and very rare): undas, Sil. 14, 190: septentrionem, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168.

† **ĕrēmīta**, ae., *m.*, = ἐρημίτης, *an eremite*, *hermit*, Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 17.

† **ĕrēmītis**, idis, *adj. f.*, = ἐρημιτίς, *solitary*, *recluse*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

† **ĕrēmŏdĭcium**, ii, *n.*, = ἐρημοδικίον, *a default of appearance before a court at the appointed time*, Dig. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*; 46, 7, 13; Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13, § 3; Tert. adv. Matyr. 3.

† **ĕrēmus (ĕrĕmus**, Prud. Cathem. 5, 89; id. Psych. 371), a, um, *adj.*, = ἔρημος, *waste*, *desert* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: loca, Cod. Just. 11, 57, 4.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ĕrēmus**, i, *m.* (sc. locus), or *f.* (sc. regio), *a wilderness*, *desert*, Tert. Idol. 5; Sulpic. Sever. Dial. 1, 15; Vulg. Deut. 1, 19 al.

ē-rēpo, psi, 3 (*pluperf. subj. sync.* erepsemus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79), *v. n.* and *a.* (ante-class. and since the Aug. period.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to creep out*, *crawl forth*. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Sil. 15, 617; Stat. Th. 11, 581.—**B.** Esp., in an upward direction, *to creep* or *clamber up*, Suet. Tib. 60.—Poet. transf. of a building, *to rise*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 30.—**C.** Trop.: pecunia quoque circa paupertatem plurimum morae habet, dum ex illa erepat, Sen. Ep. 101, 2.—**II.** *Act.* * **A.** *To creep through*: totum agrum genibus, Juv. 6, 526.—* **B.** *To climb*: montes, * Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

ērepticius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [eripio], *that is taken away from one for punishment*, Ulp. Fragm. 19, 17.

ēreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a forcible taking away*, *seizure* of a possession, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5: animae, Tert. Spect. 2.

ēreptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber*, *plunderer*: bonorum, Cic. Quint. 8: libertatis, id. Sest. 51.—*Plur.*: terrarum, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.*

ēreptus, a, um, *Part.*, from eripio.

ēres, v. heres.

Ĕrĕtrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ἐρετρία. **I.** *The principal city on the island of Euboea*, *the birthplace of the philosopher Menedemus*, now *Palaeo Castro*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 59; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64; Cic. Ac. 2, 42; Liv. 32, 16; 35, 38 al.—**B.** Derivv., **1. Ĕrĕtrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Eretrian*: creta, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 163; so, terra, Cels. 5, 15; 6, 3.—*Subst.*: **Eretria**, ae, *f.*, Plin. 35, 6, 21, § 38; Vitr. 7, 14.—**2. Ĕrĕtrĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Eretria*: Gongylus, Nep. Paus. 2.—*Subst.*, **Ĕrĕtrienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Eretria*, Liv. 35, 38.—**3. Ĕrĕtrĭăci**, ōrum, *m.*, *philosophers of the school of Menedemus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 109.—Also called, **4. Ĕrĕtrĭci**, ōrum., *m.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17; Sen. Ep. 88 *fin.*—In *sing.*: **Ĕrĕtrĭcus**, *an Eretrian philosopher*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39.—**II.** *A city of Thessaly*, *in Phthiotis*, now *Tzangli*, Liv. 32, 13; 33, 6.

Ērētum, i, *n.*, = Ἤρητον, *an ancient city of the Sabines*, now *Grotta Marozza* (acc. to G. Long, *Rimane*), Verg. A. 7, 711; Liv. 3, 26; 29 al.—Hence, **Ērētīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Eretum*, Tib. 4, 8, 4.

ergā, *praep.* [syncop. for e-regā, from ex and root rag-, to reach upward, be upright; cf. ergo, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 448 sqq.], *over against*, *opposite to* (cf.: adversus, versus, contra, e regione, e contrario). **I.** Lit., of locality (ante- and post-classical and rare): quae med erga aedes habet, i. e. *opposite me*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 55 (al. modo erga): erga regiam, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 21.—**II.** Trop.: aliquem, more rarely aliquid, of feelings and conduct *towards* a person. **A.** Of friendly feelings, etc. (so mostly in class. lang.): erga et in hoc differunt: fere enim erga ad affectum refertur, quasi erga illum benignus: in ad simultatem, quasi in illum sum saevus, Charis. p. 208 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 989: ut eodem modo erga amicum affecti simus,

quo erga nosmet ipsos ... ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter respondeat, Cic. Lael. 16; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 68; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 47; id. Trin. 3, 1, 18: erga aliquem benevolus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 100; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 15; id. Rud. 5, 3, 33; Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; 2, 49, 201; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 49; id. Cist. 1, 1, 111; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9: divina bonitas erga homines, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: perpetua erga populum Romanum fides, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 4; cf. id. B. C. 1, 84, 3; 2, 17, 2 et saep.: te oro per mei te erga bonitatem patris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 48; so, te erga, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 24: med erga, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 56: se erga, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: amicum erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 4; cf. the following.—Relating to things: cum in universam rem publicam, tum etiam erga meam salutem fide ac benevolentia singulari, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 1; cf. id. Att. 8, 3, 2; Plin. Pan. 50, 4; Tac. A. 4, 20 al.—**B.** Of unfriendly feelings, for the usual contra or adversus, *against:* ne malus item erga me sit, ut illum erga fuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 4; id. Aul. 4, 10, 62; id. Cas. 3, 4, 27; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 36; Nep. Alcib. 4, 4: odium, quod erga regem susceperant, id. Dat. 10 *fin.;* id. Ham. 4 *fin.;* id. Hann. 1 *fin.;* Tac. H. 2, 99; 4, 49; id. A. 2, 2; cf. transp.: med erga, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 5; id. Capt. 2, 3, 56; id. Ep. 3, 3, 9.—Relating to things: res secundae valent commutare naturam, et raro quisquam erga bona sua satis cautus est, *against his own advantage,* Curt. 10, 1, 40.—**III.** In post-Aug. authors (esp. in Tacitus) in gen. of every kind of mental relation to a person or thing, *to, towards, in respect to:* anxii erga Sejanum, cujus durior congressus, Tac. A. 4, 74: erga Germanicos exercitus laudes gratesque, id. H. 2, 55 *fin.;* id. A. 11, 25 *fin.:* prisco erga duces honore, id. ib. 3, 74 *fin.;* cf. Plin. Pan. 55, 3: suprema erga memoriam filii sui munera, Tac. A. 3, 2; id. H. 1, 20: atrociore semper fama erga dominantium exitus, id. A. 4, 11; Amm. 16, 10; v. Hand Turs. II. pp. 437-440.

† **ergastērium,** ii, *n.,* = ἐργαστήριον, *a workshop,* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2; 12, 41, 2.

† **ergasticus,** a, um, *adj.,* = ἐργαστικός, *to be done:* schemata; as geom. t. t., *problems* (opp. apodictica, *theorems*), Mart. Cap. 6, § 715.

ergastŭlāris, e, *adj.,* v. the foll.

ergastŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [ergastulum], *of* or *belonging to a workhouse* or *house of correction* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* servus, Amm. 14, 11 *fin.*—Also: in tenebris ergastularibus, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ergastularii,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. servi), *overseers of a penitentiary,* Col. 1, 8, 17.

ergastŭlum, i, *n.* [ἐργάζομαι], *a workhouse* for offenders (slaves, debtors, etc.), *a house of correction, penitentiary.* **I.** Prop., Col. 1, 6, 3; 1, 8, 16; Cic. Clu. 7, 21; id. Rab. Perd. 7, 20; Liv. 2, 23; 7, 4; Suet. Aug. 32; id. Tib. 8 al.; Vulg. Exod. 6, 6 al.—**II.** Transf., in *plur.,* **ergastula,** ōrum, *n.* (like stabula, servitia, mancipia, etc.), *the inmates of a workhouse, penitentiary convicts,* * Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 2; Brutus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36; Flor. 4, 8, 1; Juv. 14, 24 al.—In the *masc. sing.* **ergastŭlus**=ergastularius, *a foreman in a workhouse,* Lucil. ap. Non. 447, 7 sq.

† **ergăta,** ae, *m.,* = ἐργάτης, *a sort of capstan* or *windlass,* Vitr. 1, 1; 10, 4.

Ergētum, i, *n., a city of Sicily,* now *La Citadella,* Sil. 14, 250.—**Ergētini,** ōrum, *m., its inhabitants,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

ergō (rarely with short *o* in Ov. and the post-Aug. poets, Ov. H. 5, 59 Lennep.; id. Tr. 1, 1, 87; Luc. 9, 256; Val. Fl. 2, 407; Claud. Ep. 4, 17), *adv.* [for e-regō, from ex and root rag-, to extend upward; cf. Gr. ὀρέγω, L. rego, Germ. ragen; v. erga, and Corss. Ausspr. 1, 448 sqq.], *proceeding from* or *out of.* **I.** With *gen.* (placed after it, like causa and gratia), *in consequence of, on account of, because of* (ante-class, but not in Plaut. or Ter.): quojus rei ergo, Cato R. R. 141, 2: hujus rei ergo, id. ib. § 3; 4; ib. 139; Tab. Publica ap. Liv. 40, 52 *fin.;* 41, 28 *fin.:* dono militari virtutis ergo donari, S. C. ap. Liv. 25, 7; so, virtutis ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19; Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 16: ejus victoriae ergo, Inscr. ap. Nep. Paus. 1, 3: funeris ergo, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.;* 25 *fin.:* ejus legis ergo, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 8: formidinis ergo, Lucr. 5, 1246: illius ergo, Verg. A. 6, 670.

II. *Absol.* (for cujus rei ergo), *consequently, accordingly, therefore, then* (class.): unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem: ergo postque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 4; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 74: Polemoni et jam ante Aristoteli ea prima visa sunt, quae paulo ante dixi. Ergo nata est sententia veterum Academicorum, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, nec manere ergo, nec transire aperte ausus, etc., Liv. 1, 27; Verg. E. 5, 58 et saep.—The reason or cause sometimes follows with quia, quod: ergo istoc magis, quia vaniloquus, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 222; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 18.—Ante- and post-class. pleonast.: ergo igitur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 27; and: igitur ergo, App. M. 1, p. 104 al.—So in Ter. and Liv.: itaque ergo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25; Liv. 1, 25, 2 Drak.; 3, 31, 5 Gron.; 9, 31 *fin.;* 39, 25.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In a logical conclusion, *consequently, therefore:* negat haec filiam me suam esse: non ergo haec mater mea est, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 20; Varr. L. L. 8, § 47; 48; 49; 59 sq. al.: nullum dicere causae esse genus amentia est, etc.... Relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 9 *fin.:* quis est enim, in quo sit cupiditas, quin recte cupidus dici possit? Ergo et avarus erit, sed finite, id. Fin. 2, 9, 27; 5, 9, 24: quis tam esset ferreus qui eam vitam ferre posset, etc.? Verum ergo illud est, quod a Tarentino Archyta dici solitum, id. Lael. 23, 88 et saep.; corresponding to igitur, id. ib. 14 *fin.* and 15 *init.;* so consecutively, igitur ... ergo ... ergo ... igitur ... id. N. D. 2, 21, 56 sq.—So with si, cum, quia, etc.: ergo ego nisi peperissem, Roma non oppugnaretur, Liv. 2, 40, 8; Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 34; id. Capt. 2, 3, 63; id. Aul. 4, 10, 25.—So esp. in Cicero, like *an* (v. an I. D.), in interrogative argumentation, a minore ad majus, or ex aequo, *so, so then:* ergo haec veteranus miles facere poterit, doctus vir sapiensque non poterit? Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39; so with the *future,* id. ib. § 41; 1, 14, 31; 3, 15, 31; id. Off. 1, 31, 114; id. Fin. 2, 33 *fin.:* ergo illi intelligunt, quid Epicurus dicat, ego non intelligo? id. ib. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. Arch. 9: ergo Ennio licuit vetera contemnenti dicere, etc.... mihi de antiquis eodem modo non licebit? id. Or. 51, 171; cf. id. Arch. 8, 9 *fin.*—**2.** In interrogations. **a.** When an explanation is asked, *do you say? do you mean? then: S.* Quo agis? *P.* Quo tu?... *S.* Quo ergo, scelus? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 23: Ipsus es? *Ch.* Ipsus Charmides sum. *S.* Ergo ipsusne es? id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; id. Ep. 1, 1, 19; Hor. S. 2, 3, 156.—**b.** When a consequence is inquired for, Engl. *then: Ps.* Istuc ego jam satis scio. *Si.* Cur ergo, quod scis, me rogas? Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 10: ergo in iis adolescentibus bonam spem esse dicemus, quos? etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: dedemus ergo Hannibalem? dicet aliquis, Liv. 21, 10 *fin.* et saep.: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus, si? etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74; so, num ergo, Quint. 10, 1, 5; cf. id. 6, 3, 79: quid stamus? quin ergo imus? *why not then?* Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 21; so, quin ergo, id. As. 1, 1, 15; 2, 2, 113; id. Merc. 5, 2, 88; id. Mil. 4, 2, 93.—Esp. freq., quid ergo? like the Gr. τί οὖν, *why then? but why?* quid ergo hanc dubitas colloqui? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 17; cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 14; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 55; Tib. 3, 6, 51: quid ergo? hujusne vitae propositio Thyesten levare poterit? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18; id. Off. 3, 20, 81; 3, 15, 61; 3, 18, 73; id. Rosc. Am. 1, 2; id. Caecin. 20; id. Mur. 23, 47 et saep.; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 10 et saep.—**3.** With imperatives and words used imperatively, *then, now, accordingly:* dato ergo istum symbolum illi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 57: vide ergo, hanc conclusionem probaturusne sis, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: desinite ergo, Caes. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.:* sequere ergo, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 83; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; id. Stich. 5, 2, 20; cf.: amplectere ergo, id. Curc. 1, 3, 16: tace ergo, id. Aul. 3, 2, 14; id. Ep. 2, 2, 57: dic ergo, id. Pers. 2, 2, 57: ausculta ergo, id. ib. 4, 6, 19; id. Cas. 2, 4, 18 et saep.: quin tu ergo i modo, *come now, begone!* id. Merc. 5, 2, 114; cf.: quin tu ergo omitte genua, id. Rud. 3, 2, 14: agedum ergo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15.—So with the *subj.:* age eamus ergo, intro ergo abeant, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 17; id. Mil. 1, 1, 78: abeamus ergo intro, id. ib. 3, 3, 69: ergo des minam, id. ib. 5, 27; Cic. Fin. 5, 8 *fin.;* id. Brut. 43.—And with the *future:* ergo, si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 66.—**4.** Like igitur, in resuming an interrupted train of thought, *as I was saying; I say, then; well then:* tres viae sunt ad Mutinam, quo festinat animus, ut, etc.... Tres ergo ut dixi viae, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. id. Part. 13, 46; id. de Or. 1, 57; id. Top. 19, 73; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.—So (like igitur and inquam) after parenthetical sentences, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; id. Fin. 2, 34, 113; id. Fam. 15, 10, 1.—Less freq. for inquam in a mere repetition: mihi tuus pater, Pater hujus ergo, hospes Antidamas fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 91; or in beginning a subject with reference to the expectation of the auditors (cf. Gr. ἄρα), *then, now:* accipite ergo animis, Verg. A. 10, 109; id. Cir. 29. See Hand Turs. II. pp. 440-467.

† **ergŏlābus,** i, *m.,* = ἐργολάβος, *a contractor* for work (pure Lat. redemptor), Cod. Just. 4, 59, 1.

† **ĕrīce,** ēs, *f.,* = ἐρείκη, *heath, broom, ling,* Plin. 24, 9, 39, § 64; 11, 16, 15, § 41 sq.—Hence, **ĕrīcaeus,** a, um, *adj., of the heath-flower,* i. e. collected from it: mel (= mel sylvestre), Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 41.

Ērichthō, ūs, *f.,* = Ἐριχθώ, *a Thessalian witch consulted by Pompey,* Luc. 6, 508; hence transf., of another witch, Ov. H. 15, 139.

Ērichthŏnĭus, ii, *m.,* = Ἐριχθόνιος. **I.** *A son of Vulcan, king of Athens, and the first who yoked four horses together to a chariot,* Verg. G. 3, 113 Serv.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202; Ov. M. 2, 553; 9, 424; Hyg. Fab. 166.—Hence, **B. Ērichthŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.:* populus, i. e. *Athenian,* Prop. 2, 6, 4: arces, Verg. Cul. 30 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** *A son of Dardanus, the father of Tros and king of Troy,* Ov. F. 4, 33; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 130.—Hence, **B. Ērichthŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Trojan:* arces, Verg. Cul. 333 Forbig.; 342.

Ericinium, ii, *n., a city of Thessaly, in Perrhaebia,* Liv. 36, 13; 39, 25 *fin.*

ērĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ericius], *of the hedgehog:* caro, August. cont. Faust. 30, 1; cf. Plin. Val. 5, 33.

ērĭcĭus, ii, *m.* [er], *a hedgehog, urchin.* **I.** Prop., Varr. ap. Non. 49, 10, and 106, 18; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 3, 7; Vulg. Isa. 14, 23; 34, 11 (as translation of Heb. *kipōd,* which was probably a bird—perh. *the bittern.* But the LXX. and Gesenius, Thes. Heb. s. v., sustain the Vulgate).—**II.** Transf., in milit. lang., *a beam armed with sharp spikes to keep off assailants,* Caes. B. C. 3, 67, 5 and 6; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 555, 2.

Ēridănus, i, *m.,* = Ἠριδανός. **I.** *The mythical and poetical name of the river Po,* Plin. 3, 16, 20, §§ 117, 120; Verg. G. 4, 372; id. A. 6, 659; Prop. 1, 12, 4; 4 (5), 10, 39; Ov. M. 2, 324; 372; Mart. Cap. 6, § 640.—**II.** *The constellation* Eridanus, Cic. Arat. 389; Hyg. Astr. 2, 32; Mart. Cap. 8, § 838 al.

ĕrĭ-fŭga (less correctly, **heri-**), ae, *m.* (erus-fugio), *a runaway, a slave who absconds from his master:* erifugae Famuli, Cat. 63, 51.

† **ērĭgĕron,** ontis, *m.,* = ἠριγέρων, *the plant groundsel,* Senecio vulg., Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167 sq.; 22, 25, 64, § 133.

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3, *v. a.* [rego], *to raise* or *set up, to erect* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rubrum jubar, Lucr. 4, 404: caput, id. 5, 1208: arborem (with extollere), Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: hominem, *to form erect,* id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: os, id. ib. 3, 85; jacentem, Curt. 7, 3, 17: hastas, Liv. 1, 27, 8; 33, 10: digitum, Quint. 11, 3, 120: manus ad tectum, id. 11, 3, 118; cf.: scalas ad moenia, Liv. 32, 14: agmen in adversum clivum, *to lead up,* id. 9, 31 *fin.:* cf. id. 3, 18; 9, 43; 10, 26; Tac. Agr. 36: aciem in collem, id. H. 4, 71: oculos, i. e. *to raise,* Cic. Sest. 31, 68.—**b.** With se

or (more freq., esp. since the Aug. per.) m i d., *to set one's self up, to rise:* conituntur (pueri), ut sese erigant, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42; so, sese aut sublevare (Alces), Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 2: statura breves in digitos eriguntur, i. e. *raise themselves on tiptoe*, Quint. 2, 3, 8; cf.: in ungues, id. 11, 3, 120: in armos (equus), Stat. Th. 6, 502: in auras, Ov. M. 3, 43; 15, 512: sub auras, Verg. A. 8, 25: ad sidera (fumus), id. ib. 9, 214 et saep.—Said of *rising* ground, Verg. A. 8, 417; Tac. G. 46; cf. under *P. a.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To build, construct, erect* (rarely): turres, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 1: saxeas turres, Flor. 3, 2 *fin.*: quis totidem erexit villas, Juv. 1, 94. —**2.** Milit. t. t., *to cause to halt, stop*, because of the erect posture assumed: Albanus erigit totam aciem, Liv. 1, 27, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to arouse, excite:* erigite mentes auresque vestras et me attendite, Cic. Sull. 11, 33; cf. aures (with animum attendere), id. Verr. 2, 1, 10: animos ad audiendum, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: cum res relata exspectatione certaminis senatum erexisset, *had aroused, excited*, Liv. 37, 1; cf. under *P. a.* B. 2.: aculeos severitatis in rem, etc., Cic. Cael. 12, 29: libertas malis oppressa civilibus extollere jam caput et aliquando se erigere debebat, id. Planc. 13 *fin.*: paulum se erexit et addidit historiae majorem sonum vocis, id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., *to raise up, cheer up, encourage:* erigebat animum jam demissum et oppressum Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 21, 58; cf. id. ib. 70, 200; id. Att. 1, 16, 9: spem, Tac. H. 4, 71: illam tu provinciam afflictam et perditam erexisti atque recreasti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91; cf.: rempublicam, Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C *fin.*: rempublicam ex tam gravi casu, Liv. 6, 2, 1: multos populos ad cupidinem novae fortunae, id. 21, 19: Germanos ad spem belli, Caesarem ad coercendum, Tac. A. 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 71; Flor. 3, 18, 3: Lusitanos, id. 2, 17, 15: fiduciam Pori, Curt. 8, 13, 16: animos ad spem, id. 4, 7, 1 et saep.: non dubito quin tuis litteris se magis etiam erexerit ab omnique sollicitudine abstraxerit, Cic. Deiot. 14; so, se, id. Brut. 3, 12; id. Agr. 2, 32, 87; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 5; cf.: se in spem, Liv. 3, 1, 2: se ad spem libertatis, Just. 11, 1, 2: se ad imitationem, Quint. 2, 3, 10.—M i d., Just. 6, 4, 4; 23, 1, 14; Tac. H. 2, 74 *fin.*; id. A. 2, 71.—Hence, **ērectus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *set up; upright; elevated, lofty.* **A.** Prop.: primum eos (homines) humo excitatos celsos et erectos constituit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56; cf.: erectus et celsus status, ib. Or. 18, 59: incessus, Tac. H. 1, 53: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 86; and in the *comp.*: coxae, Cels. 7, 16: viriditas culmo geniculato, Cic. de Sen. 15: prorae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 2; cf.: petra in metae modum, Curt. 8, 11; and in the *comp.*, Claud. Idyll. 6, 11.—*Sup.*, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 31.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Elevated, lofty, noble:* celsus et erectus et ea quae homini accidere possunt omnia parva ducens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42; cf. animus (with magnus), id. Deiot. 13, 36; in the *comp.*: erectior homo, id. Off. 1, 30: habet mens nostra natura sublime quiddam et erectum et impatiens superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16; cf. Tac. Agr. 4.—**b.** In a bad sense, *haughty, lofty*, Cic. de Or. 1, 40 *fin.*; cf. id. Font. 11.—**2.** *Intent, attentive, on the stretch:* judices, Cic. Brut. 54, 200; cf.: suspensique (Horatii), Liv. 1, 25: plebs, civitas exspectatione, id. 2, 54; 3, 47: vos ad libertatem recuperandam (with ardentes), Cic. Phil. 4, 5: mens circa studia, Quint. 1, 3, 10: studium in legendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: multitudo, Tac. H. 4, 81; cf.: erecta in Othonem studia, *lively sympathies*, id. ib. 2, 11.—*Comp.*: ad agendum erectiores, Quint. 9, 4, 12.—**3.** *Animated, encouraged, resolute:* legiones nostrae in eum saepe locum profectae alacri animo et erecto, unde, etc., Cic. de Sen. 20, 75: nunc vero multo sum erectior, id. Phil. 4, 1, 2: erectis animis, Tac. A. 3, 7.—*Adv.*: **ērectē** (acc. to B. 3.), *boldly, courageously* (late Lat.); in the *comp.*: judicare, Gell. 7, 3 *fin.*: loqui, Amm. 15, 5.

Ĕrĭgŏne, ēs, *f.*, = Ἠριγόνη. **I.** *The daughter of Icarius, who hung herself through grief for her father's death, and was rewarded for it by being translated to the sky as the constellation* Virgo, Hyg. Fab. 130; 254; Verg. G. 1, 33 Serv.; Ov. M. 6, 125.—Hence, **Ērĭgŏnēïus,** a, um, *adj.*: Canis, i. e. *Maera, the hound of Icarius, who was placed along with her in the sky*, Ov. F. 5, 723; for which: Canis Erigones, Col. 10, 400.—**II.** *Daughter of Aegisthus and Clytemnestra*, Hyg. Fab. 122; Dict. Cret. 6, 2, 4.—**III.** Astraea, Mart. Cap. 2, § 174.

Ērĭgōnus, i, *m.*, = Ἐριγών or Ἐρίγων, *a river of Macedonia*, now *Tzerna*, Liv. 31, 39, 6; 39, 53 *fin.*

ĕrīlis (less correctly **hĕrīlis,** v. erus), e, *adj.* [erus], *of the master* or *mistress of a family, the master's, the mistress's* (poet.; esp. in Plaut.): erum fefelli, in nuptias conjeci erilem filium, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23; cf. id. Ad. 3, 2, 3; so, filius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 117; id. Most. 1, 1, 20; 79; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 58; id. ib. 5, 5, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 1, 5: filia, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 35; id. ib. 2, 3, 8; id. Cist. 2, 3, 8: amica, id. Mil. 2, 1, 37; 44; id. ib. 2, 3, 3; cf. concubina, id. ib. 2, 3, 66; id. ib. 2, 5, 60; id. ib. 2, 6, 28; 68: erilis patria, salve, id. Bacch. 2, 1, 1: gressumque canes comitantur erilem, Verg. A. 8, 462: mensaeque assuetus erili, id. ib. 7, 490: res, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1; so, imperium, id. Aul. 4, 1, 13; cf. nutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 6: antiqua erilis fida custos corporis (i. e. Medeae), Enn. ap. Non. 39, 3 (Trag. v. 289 Vahl.): nisi erile mavis Carpere pensum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 63: erilis praevortit metus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17: nomen erile tenet, Ov. M. 10, 502: turpi clausus in arca, Quo te demisit peccati conscia (ancilla) erilis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 60.

Ērillus (**Hērillus**), i, *m.*, *a Stoic philosopher of Carthage, who flourished about* B.C. 260, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43; id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85; Lact. 3, 7, 8.—Hence, **Ērillii** (**Her-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the disciples of Erillus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.

ērĭnācĕus (**herin-**), i, *m.* [er; cf. ericius], *a hedgehog*, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133; 10, 63, 83, § 174 al. (Sillig; dub.—Jan. irenaceus).

Erindes, is, *m.*, *a river between Media and Hyrcanea*, Tac. A. 11, 10.

† **ĕrīnĕos,** i, *f.*, = ἐρινεός, *a plant*, perh. the Campanula Rapunculus, Linn., Plin. 23, 7, 65, § 131.

Ērinna, ae, *f.*, = Ἤριννα, *a famous Lesbian poetess, contemporary with Sappho*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.—*Gen.* Erinnēs, Prop. 2, 3, 22.

Ērinys (or, less correctly, **Erinnys;** cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. 2, 337), yos, *f.*, = Ἐριννύς (Ἐρινύς), *one of the Furies*, Verg. A. 7, 447; 570; Ov. M. 1, 241; 4, 490; 11, 14 et saep.—*Acc.* Erinyn, Ov. M. 1, 725.—In *plur.*: Erinyes, *the Furies*, Prop. 2, 20, 29 (3, 13, 29 M.); Ov. H. 11, 103.—*Acc.* Erinyas, Stat. Th. 11, 345.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of Helen: Trojae patriae communis Erinys, *the scourge, curse*, Verg. A. 2, 573.—**B.** Appellatively, *fury, frenzy, madness* = furor, Verg. A. 2, 337: civilis, i. e. *civil war*, Luc. 4, 187.

† **ĕrĭŏphŏros,** i, *m.*, = ἐριοφόρος (wool-bearer), *a kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 19, 2, 10, § 32.

† **ĕrĭoxȳlon,** i, *n.*, = ἐριόξυλον, *cotton*, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 9.

† **ĕrĭphia,** ae, *f.*, = ἐριφεία, *a plant*, Plin. 24, 18, 103, § 168.

Ĕrĭphȳla, ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ἐριφύλη, *daughter of Talaüs, and wife of Amphiaraüs, whom she betrayed to Polynices for a golden necklace, for which she was slain by her son Alcmaeon.*—Form -a, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; id. Inv. 1, 50, 94; Prop. 2, 16, 29 (3, 8, 29 M.); 3, 13, 57 (4, 12, 57 M.).—Form -e, Ov. A. A. 3, 13; Verg. A. 6, 445.—*Plur.*: multae Eriphylae, Juv. 6, 655, v. Amphiaraus.—Hence, **II. Ĕrĭphȳlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Eriphyla:* penates, Stat. Th. 4, 211.

ē-rĭpĭo, ĭpŭi, eptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio], *to snatch, tear*, or *pull out; to snatch away, take away* (freq. and class.; cf.: capio, prehendo, sumo, demo, adimo, rapio, furor). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tibias ex ore, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 35; cf.: bolum e faucibus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 6: hirundines ex nido, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 67; 3, 1, 8: ex manibus alicujus, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: torrem ab igne, Ov. M. 8, 457: ensem vaginâ, Verg. A. 4, 579 et saep.: aliena bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 11; so, vela, armamenta, copias, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 7; 6, 30, 2; 7, 54, 3: nubem, Verg. A. 2, 606: purgamenta hortorum, *to carry away*, Tac. A. 11, 32 *fin.* et saep.: aliquem, etc., *to deliver, set free*, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 3; 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 4; Liv. 2, 54 al.; cf.: aliquem e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6; Liv. 5, 51; 41, 14: Abydenos ex obsidione, id. 31, 16: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5; cf.: istum fortuna ex illo periculo eripuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71: aliquem ex vinculis, Curt. 4, 14, 22: aliquem ex miseriis, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 52: aliquem ex media morte, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6; cf.: filium a morte, id. Div. 2, 10: praedam de manibus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: istum de vestra severitate, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67; but: ex severitate alicujus, id. ib. 2, 3, 36, § 83: aliquem malis, Verg. A. 6, 365 al.: erepto ex equo C. Flaminio, Liv. 23, 45: oculum alicui, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 22; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 20: gladium isti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 7: classem Caesari, Caes. B. C. 3, 111, 4 al.: concubinam militi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 2: aliquem (aliquam) alicui, id. Merc. 5, 4, 12; id. Rud. 3, 4, 7; Ter. Ad. prol. 8; 2, 2, 30; Cic. Lael. 27, 102 al.—Less freq.: aliquem ab aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30; id. Eun. 4, 6, 1; 14; so, ereptis ab eo duabus legionibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 3: a Trisensibus plus lucri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86; 2, 1, 10, § 27.—**b.** With se, *to take one's self off, to flee, escape:* per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2: se latebris, id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.*; cf.: se ex manibus militum, id. ib. 7, 46 *fin.*: se ab illa miseria, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1: se ex pugna, id. Mur. 16, 34; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140; id. Sest. 24, 53: se sequentibus, Liv. 29, 32: se hosti fugâ, Curt. 5, 13: se flammâ, Cic. Brut. 23, 90: se leto, Verg. A. 2, 134: se flammis, id. ib. 2, 289: se morae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 5: se servituti, Sen. Ep. 80, 4: rebus humanis se, id. de Prov. 8, 12 et saep.—With *adv.*: eas inde, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 8.—**c.** Prov.: Lupo agnum eripere, for something difficult or impossible, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31.—**B.** Pregn.: eripi, *to be snatched away by death, to die suddenly* (not before the Aug. per.): fatis erepta, Ov. M. 1, 358: primis conjux ereptus in annis, Val. Fl. 3, 316; cf.: in flore aetatis ereptus rebus humanis, Curt. 10, 5, 10.—Rarely *act.*: lux ereptura eum vitâ, Amm. 30, 5, 18; cf. 30, 5, 10.

II. Trop., *to take away, snatch away:* responsiones omnes hoc verbo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 63; cf.: orationem alicui ex ore, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64: primam vocem ab ore loquentis, Verg. A. 7, 119: alicui jus suum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 6: libertatem (hostis), id. Capt. 2, 2, 61; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 17: potestatem hominis omnino aspiciendi (opp. suppeditare omnium rerum abundantiam), id. Lael. 23, 87; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 5: omnem usum navium, id. B. G. 3, 14, 7: semestre imperium, id. B. C. 1, 9, 2; cf.: tetrarchiam alicui, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79: mihi dolorem, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: alicui errorem, id. ib. 10, 4, 6; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 31; id. Off. 2, 3, 10; Just. 6, 3, 12: alicui timorem, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*; id. Att. 1, 16, 8: lucem, id. Ac. 2, 10; 32 *fin.*; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6 et saep.: alicui pudicitiam, Quint. 5, 11, 15; but: virginis pudorem, Amm. 15, 7, 5; cf.: caelumque diemque Teucrorum ex oculis, Verg. A. 1, 88; and: prospectum oculis, id. ib. 8, 254: tempora certa modosque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 57: jocos, venerem, etc. (anni), id. Ep. 2, 2, 56: vatibus omnem fidem, Ov. M. 15, 283: fugam, poet. for se fuga, or for the simple rapere fugam, *to flee*, Verg. A. 2, 619.—Poet.: eripiunt flammae noctem, i. e. *light up the night*, Sil. 11, 281: eripuere oculos aurae, id. 9, 501: se fluvius retro eripit, *turns back*, id. 9, 238.—Poet., with an *object clause:* posse loqui eripitur, Ov. M. 2, 483: illis eriperes verbis mihi, sidera caeli Lucere, i. e. *to persuade me that not*, Tib. 1, 9, 35.—With *quin:* vix tamen eripiam, velis quin, etc., *I shall scarcely hinder you from*, etc., Hor. S. 2, 2, 23.

Ĕris, ĭdos, *f.*, = Ἔρις, *the goddess of strife*, Hyg. F. 92.

Ĕrisichthon, v. Erysichthon.

† **ĕrisma,** ae, *f.*, and **ĕrisma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἔρεισμα, *a buttress*, Front. Aquaed. 18; Vitr. 6, 11, 6 (*heterocl. gen. plur.*: eris matorum, id. 10, 1, 2).

† **ĕristălis**, is, *f.*, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160 (dub.—Jan. erythallis).

† **ĕrīthăce**, ēs, *f.*, = ἐριθάκη, *bee-bread, sandarach*, called also sandaraca and cerinthus, Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17 (in Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8 and 23, written as Greek).

† **ĕrīthăcus**, i, *m.*, = ἐρίθακος, *an unknown bird*, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86.

† **ĕrīthăles**, is, *n.*, = ἐριθαλές, *little houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

‡ **eritūdo** (**her-**): servitudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 1 Müll.; cf.: eritudo dominatio, Placid. Gloss. p. 460; and: eritudo δεσποτεία, Gloss. Labb. [erus = herus].

* **ē-rīvo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to draw out, draw off*: pluvias aquas, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249.

Ēriza, ae, *f.*, = Ἔριζα, *a town of Magna Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 14, 1. — Hence, **II. Ērizēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Eriza*: regio, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 124.

ernĕum, i, *n.*, *a cake baked in an earthen pot*, Cato R. R. 81.

† **ēro**, v. 2. aero.

ē-rōdo, *no perf.*, rōsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw off* or *away, to consume*. **I.** Prop.: vites (animalia), Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146; cf. frondes, Col. poet. 10, 323. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to eat away, corrode*: aes, ferrum (aqua), Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: arbores sale, id. 12, 9, 20, § 37.—**B.** Esp. in medic. lang., of *erosive* remedies, Cels. 5, 28; Plin. 24, 11, 52, § 89; 34, 15, 46, § 176.

ērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erogo]. **I.** *A giving out, paying out, a division, distribution*: pecuniae, * Cic. Att. 15, 2 *fin.*; so Dig. 25, 1, 3; 50, 4, 14; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16 al.: aquarum, Front. Aquaed. 77; so in the *plur.*, id. ib. 3; cf. Plin. Ep. 10, 35; id. Pan. 41, 1; Tac. A. 13, 50 al.—* **II.** *A reveal, abrogation*: legis, Tert. Idol. 5.

ērŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who pays out* or *gives away* (late Lat.): alicujus praestationis, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 16: virginis, i. e. *who gives her away in marriage*, Tert. Pud. 16.

ērŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for distributing* (water): modulus, Front. Aquaed. 34.

ē-rŏgĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to find out by asking, to inquire*: ex aliquo, quid, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32; Sil. 10, 476: qui neque cujatis esset, unquam potuimus multa erogitantes sciscere, Att. Tr. 625 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 217).

ē-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Orig., a pub. law t. t., *to expend, pay out* money from the public treasury, after asking the consent of the people: pecunias ex aerario, Cic. Vat. 12; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 71; 2, 5, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14; Liv. 22, 23; 33, 47 al.; cf.: pecuniam in classem, Cic. Fl. 13: in aes alienum, id. Att. 6, 1, 21: unde in eos sumptus, pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20; Vulg. Marc. 5, 26. — **B.** Transf. beyond the pub. law sphere, *to pay, pay out, disburse, expend* (cf.: pendo, expendo, perpendo, pondero, solvo, luo): Tironem Curio commendes, ut ei, si quid opus erit, in sumptum eroget, Cic. Att. 8, 5 *fin.*: aliquid in pretium servi, Dig. 25, 2, 36 *fin.*: bona sua in fraudem futurae actionis, *to squander*, ib. 17, 2, 68: grandem pecuniam in Tigellinum, *to bequeath*, Tac. A. 16, 17; cf.: in Tiridatem erogavit, Suet. Ner. 30: odores, unguenta ad funus, Dig. 15, 3, 7: nihil de bonis, ib. 24, 1, 5 *fin.*; cf.: aliquid ex bonis, ib. 26, 7, 12: aliquid pro introitu, ib. 32, 1, 102 *fin.* et saep.—**C.** Trop., in Tertullian: aliquem, *to expose to death, to destroy, kill*: tot innocentes, Tert. Apol. 44; id. Spect. 12; id. Praescript. 2.—**II.** *To entreat, prevail on by entreaties*: precibus erogatus, App. M. 5, p. 165.

Ĕros, ōtis, *m.*, = Ἔρως. **I.** *Love* as a person; Lat. Amor, Cupido. Nemes. Ecl. 4 *fin.*—**II.** In gen., *a common name of Roman slaves* or *freedmen*, Cic. Fam. 12, 26; id. Att. 10, 15; 15, 15; 20; Dig. 6, 1, 5 *fin.* et saep.—**III.** *The name of an actor in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11.

ērōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erodo], *an eating away, erosion*, in *plur.*: genarum, Plin. 23, 3, 34, § 70.

ērōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from erodo.

† **ĕrōtēma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἐρώτημα, *an inquiry, a question*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

Ērōtŏpaegnĭon, i, *n.*, = ἐρωτοπαίγνιον, *a love song*, Aus. Edyll. 13 *fin.*—Esp. *plur.*: **Ērōtopaegnia**, ōn, *the title of a book of poems* by Laevius, Gell. 2, 24, 9.

* **ē-rŏtundātus**, a, um, *Part.* [rotundo], *rounded off, polished*.—Trop.: structura verborum (with levis), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

ĕrōtylus, i, *m.*, = ἐρωτύλος, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

errābundus, a, um, *adj.* [erro], *wandering to and fro, wandering about* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): odor, *floating about*, Lucr. 4, 692: nunc errabundi domos suos pervagarentur, Liv. 1, 29; cf. Suet. Caes. 31: naves (with dispersae), Auct. B. Afr. 2, 4: naves vagabantur, ib. 21, 3: trieris, ib. 44, 2: agmen, Curt. 8, 4, 6.—Poet. transf.: vestigia bovis, Verg. E. 6, 58.

* **errantia**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a wandering*: animi, Att. ap. Non. 204, 13 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 196).

errātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wandering to and fro, wandering about, roving, erratic* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: stellae, *planets*, Auct. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2; 14, 1, 11; 18; Sen. Q. N. 7, 23: Delos, Ov. M. 6, 333: homo, Gell. 9, 2, 6: sanguis, i. e. *herpetic*, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136; cf. transf.: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, * Cic. de Sen. 15, 52.—**II.** Esp. in botany, of plants that spring up here and there wild, i. q. silvestris, *wild*: brassica, Cato R. R. 157, 12; Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92: cucumis, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9: intubum, id. 19, 8, 39, § 129: salix, Vitr. 8, 1.

errātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *wandering*: ferae, Cassiod. Var. 1, 21.

errātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wandering, roving about*. **I.** Lit.: hac multo propius ibis et minor est erratio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 41; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 90; Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56; id. Univ. 6.—**II.** Trop.: in factis dictisque, Lact. 5, 17, 29; Hyg. Astr. 2, 2.

‡ **errātīvus** (al. ERRATICIVS) animus est, qui solet errare et desinit, Fronto de Differ. Voc. p. 2200 P.

errātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wanderer*, Fest. p. 344, 34. — Transf., of the river Maeander: terris totiens errator in isdem, Ov. H. 9, 55.

errātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. erro, I. B. 2. b.

errātus, ūs, *m.* [erro], *a wandering, roving about* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): longis erratibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 567.

1. erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [root er-, to go; desiderative forms, ἔρχομαι (ἐρσκ-); and Lat. (ers-o) erro, to seek to reach; hence, to wander; cf. Germ. irren; Engl. err, etc., v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 546 sq.]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** In gen. **1.** Prop., *to wander, to wander* or *stray about, to wander up and down, to rove* (freq. and class.; cf. vagor, palor): propter te errans patria careo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 16; cf.: cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: ignari hominumque locorumque Erramus vento huc et vastis fluctibus acti, Verg. A. 1, 333; cf. id. ib. 1, 32; 3, 200; Ov. M. 3, 175; id. F. 2, 335 et saep.: circum villulas nostras, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: pios per lucos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 7: inter audaces lupus errat agnos, id. ib. 3, 18, 13; cf. of beasts, id. S. 1, 8, 35; id. Epod. 2, 12; Verg. E. 1, 9; 2, 21; 6, 40; id. G. 4, 11 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: male tum Libyae solis erratur in agris, Verg. G. 3, 249.—Prov.: in media luce errare, Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 3.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things: (stellae) quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14; so of the planets, id. N. D. 2, 20; 3, 20; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 12; Vulg. Jud. 13; cf. of the motion of the stars in gen., Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: Cocytus errans flumine languido, id. C. 2, 14, 18; cf. Verg. G. 3, 14: errantesque per altum Cyaneae, Val. Fl. 4, 561: hic lintres errare videres, Ov. F. 2, 391: vidi ad frontem sparsos errare capillos, i. e. *flying about*, Prop. 2, 1, 7; cf. id. 2, 22, 9: errantia lumina, i. e. *moving fitfully about*, Prop. 3, 14, 27 (4, 13, 27 M.); cf. Stat. Th. 10, 150: pulmonibus errat Ignis edax, i. e. *spreads, runs about*, Ov. M. 9, 201 et saep.—**2.** Trop., *to wander, stray at random*: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 209; cf.: errans et vaga sententia (opp. stabilis certaque), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: errans opinio (opp. stabilis conscientia), id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: ne tuus erret honos, *be in doubt, uncertain*, id. F. 1, 468; cf. id. ib. 3, 543.—Poet., with a *rel.-clause*: erro, quam insistas viam, *I am uncertain, in doubt*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197; cf.: inter recens et vetus sacramentum, i. e. *to hesitate, vacillate*, Tac. H. 4, 58.—**B.** In partic., *to miss the right way, to lose one's self, go astray* (in the literal sense rarely, but in the trop. freq. and class.). **1.** Lit.: homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51: errare viâ, Verg. A. 2, 739: maledictus qui errare facit caecum in itinere, Vulg. Deut. 27, 18. — **2.** Trop., *to wander from the truth, to err, mistake*: avius errat Saepe animus, Lucr. 3, 463; cf. id. 2, 740: totâ erras viâ, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14; cf.: in eo non tu quidem totâ re, sed temporibus errasti, Cic. Phil. 2, 9 *fin.*: longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; cf. procul, Sall. J. 85, 38 Kritz. *N. cr.*: errant probe, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20: vehementer, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: valde, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83 et saep.: errare malo cum Platone quam cum istis vera sentire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39; cf. id. Balb. 28, 64: erras, si id credis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 53; so with *si*, id. Hec. 4, 4, 60; Caes. B. G. 5, 41, 5; 7, 29, 2 et saep.: de nostris verbis errat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: in aliqua re, Quint. 6, 3, 112; 10, 2, 21; 11, 1, 81 al.: in alteram partem, id. 10, 1, 26; cf.: in alienos fetus, Liv. 31, 12, 8. — Less freq. with *acc.* of a neutr. pronoun: mone, quaeso, si quid erro, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30; so with *quid*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 18; Quint. 2, 5, 16; 2, 3, 11; 2, 6, 6: hoc, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 21. — Poet. also with the *acc.* of a noun: errabant tempora, i. e. *in chronology*, Ov. F. 3, 155.—*Pass. impers.*: si fuit errandum, Ov. H. 7, 109: si nihil esset erratum, Quint. 6, 5, 7: si erratur in nomine, Cic. Fin. 4, 20 *fin.*; cf.: tutius circa priores erratur, Quint. 2, 5, 26: uno verbo esse erratum, id. 7, 3, 17. — Sometimes, in a palliative manner, of moral error, *to err through mistake*: pariter te errantem et illum sceleratissimum persequi, Sall. J. 102, 5; cf. id. ib. 104, 4. — Hence, **b. errātum**, i, *n.*, *an error, mistake, fault*: illud de Flavio et fastis, si secus est, commune erratum est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; cf. id. ib. 13, 44 *fin.*: cujus errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5; id. Fam. 5, 20, 8: nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, id. Clu. 48; cf. id. Lig. 1; id. Sull. 23; and in *plur.*, id. Fam. 16, 21, 2; Sall. J. 102, 10; Ov. Pont. 2, 3, 66.—**II.** *Act.* in Aug. poets (only in *part. perf.*), *to wander over* or *through*: immensum est erratas dicere terras, Ov. F. 4, 573: ager, id. ib. 3, 655: orbis, Val. Fl. 4, 447: litora, Verg. A. 3, 690.

2. erro, ōnis, *m.* [1. erro], *a wanderer, vagabond, vagrant*, Tib. 2, 6, 6; Ov. H. 15, 53.—Used esp. of slaves: ut errones aliquem cujus dicantur invenient, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 5; Edict. Aedil. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 1; Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 14; 49, 16, 4 *fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 7, 113.—Of the queen-bee: dux, Col. 9, 10 *fin.* —Of the planets, Nigid. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 2; 14, 1, 11.—*Of vagabond soldiers*: nec nostros servire sinant erroribus agros, Verg. Dir. 70 Rib.

errōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wandering about, straying*: vagus atque erroneus, Sen. Ben. 6, 11, 2: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5: erroneus, ἀλήτης, πλάνος, Gloss. Labb.

error, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wandering*. **I.** In gen., *a wandering, straying* or *strolling about* (rare and mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: ad quos Ceres in illo errore venisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108: error ac dissipatio civium (sc. mercatorum), id. Rep. 2, 4, 7 Mos. (cf. erratio, I.): navium pars ex errore eodem conferebatur, Auct. B. Afr. 11; cf. Ov. H. 16, 29; id. M. 14, 484; id. Tr. 4, 10, 100; Verg. A. 1, 755; 6, 532 et saep.—Transf., of the *motion* of atoms, Lucr. 2, 132; of the *meanderings* of rivers, Ov. M. 1, 582; of the *mazes* of the labyrinth, id. ib. 8, 161; 167. — **B.** Trop., *a wavering, uncertainty*: fluctuat incertis erroribus ardor amantum, Lucr. 4, 1077.

nec, quid corde nunc consili capere possim, Scio, tantus cum cura meo est error animo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 13; cf. Liv. 9, 15; 45; 27, 47; Ov. F. 5, 362 al.; so, too, with *obj. gen.:* viarum, *uncertainty, ignorance,* Liv. 24, 17; cf. veri, Tac. H. 2, 72.—**II.** In partic., *a wandering from the right way, a going astray.* **A.** Lit. (very seldom): reduxit me usque ex errore in viam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 2; Curt. 5, 13 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *a departing from the truth, an error, mistake, delusion* (class.; cf.: erratum, vitium, peccatum): erroris ego illos et dementiae complebo, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem nec vera cernimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43; cf.: inducere imperitos in errorem, id. Brut. 85, 293; Nep. Hann. 9, 3: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: si errorem velis tollere, id. ib. 1, 24: errorem tollere, id. ib. 2, 10; id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: deponere, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: eripere alicui, id. Att. 10, 4, 6: demere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 140 et saep.: mentis, i. e. *distraction, insanity,* Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2; cf. Hor. A. P. 454; Verg. G. 3, 513; so poet. of other kinds of mental perturbation, as fear, Ov. F. 3, 555; love, Verg. E. 8, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9; cf. ib. 1, 2, 35; id. M. 10, 342: aut aliquis latet error; equo ne credite, Teucri, *some deception,* Verg. A. 2, 48; cf. Liv. 22, 1: par forma aut aetas errorem agnoscentibus fecerat, Tac. A. 4, 63: jaculum detulit error in Idam, Ov. M. 5, 90.—(β) Esp., *an error in language, a solecism,* Quint. 1, 5, 47.—(γ) Rarely a moral *error, fault* (cf. erro, I. B. 2.), Ov. Pont. 4, 8, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 57; 2, 3, 92.—(δ) Error, *personif.,* = Ἄτη, *the inspirer of folly* or *judicial blindness,* Ov. M. 12, 59.

ērŭbescentĭa, ae, *f.* [erubesco], *a blushing for shame, shamefacedness* (post-class.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 16; id. Poen. 10.

ērŭbescĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of which one should be ashamed,* Cassiod. Amic. 21. 5.

ē-rŭbesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to grow red, to redden.* **A.** In gen.: vidi te totis erubuisse genis, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 16; id. M. 4, 330; id. Pont. 2, 1, 36.—**B.** In partic., *to redden* or *blush with shame, to feel ashamed.* (α) *Absol.,* with *praepp.* or *abl.:* erubui mecastor misera propter clamorem tuum, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 36; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: quas (voluptates) non erubescens persequitur nominatim, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111 *fin.;* id. Rosc. Com. 3, 3; id. Vatin. 16, 39; id. Fin. 2, 9, 28; id. Fam. 5, 12 al.: in aliqua re, id. Leg. 1, 14 *fin.:* aliquā re, Liv. 40, 14; Quint. 6, 4, 8; Ov. M. 5, 584; id. F. 2, 168; cf. viro, id. Tr. 4, 3, 64 al.: de sorore multum, Spart. Sever. 15; Vulg. Gen. 2, 25 et saep.—(β) With *inf.* (post-Aug. and freq.; in Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 50, pudet enim loqui is the true reading): noli erubescere collegam habere, Liv. 10, 8; 45, 35, 5; Quint. 1, 10, 13; 6, 1, 14; Verg. E. 6, 2; Curt. 6, 5, 5; Plin. Ep. 9, 27, 2; Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 3.—**II.** *Act.,* with *acc.:* jura fidemque Supplicis erubuit, *he respected,* Verg. A. 2, 542: fratres, *to blush on account of,* Prop. 3, 14, 20 (4, 13, 20 M.): soloecismum, Sen. Ep. 95, 9 (dub. al. soloecismo).—In the *part. fut. pass.* erubescendus, a, um, *of which one should be ashamed:* ignes (amoris), Hor. C. 1, 27, 15: id urbi Romanae fore erubescendum, Liv. 38, 59, 11; Vell. 2, 130, 4; Curt. 4, 21, 4: sentina, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1: causa belli, Flor. 2, 14, 3: anni domesticis cladibus, id. 3, 12, 3.

ērūca, ae, *f.* **I.** *A caterpillar, canker-worm,* Col. 11, 3, 63, p. 464 Bip.; Pall. 1, 35 saep.; Col. 10, 333; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 229, but here Sillig reads uruca, q. v.—**II.** *A sort of cole-wort,* Brassica eruca, Linn.; Col. 11, 3, 29; 10, 109; 372; Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 154; Hor. S. 2, 8, 51; Mart. 3, 75; Vulg. Amos, 4, 9.

Erucius, ii, *m., a Roman proper name,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 13 al.

ēructātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eructo], *a casting* or *throwing upward* (post-class. and rare): altera (exhalatio) arida est atque animae similis, quae terrenis eructationibus surgit, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 40.—**II.** Transf., *an utterance:* judiciorum Dei per voces prophetarum, Hilar. in Psa. 41, 12.

ē-ructo, āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To belch* or *vomit forth, to throw up* (rare but class.). **A.** Prop.: unde tu nos turpissime eructando ejecisti, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: saniem eructans, Verg. A. 3, 632; cf. Col. 8, 8, 10.—**B.** Trop.: caedem sermonibus suis, i. e. *to talk of murder when drunk,* Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10.—**II.** In gen., *to cast forth, emit, exhale:* Tartarus horriferos eructans faucibus aestus, Lucr. 3, 1012: aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2: odorem, id. ib. 1, 4, 4: noxium virus, Col. 1, 5, 6: harenam, Verg. A. 6, 297: flammas, vaporem, fumum, Just. 4, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp., *to utter* (eccl. Lat.): absconditа, Vulg. Matt. 13, 35; id. Psa. 44, 2; August. Civ. D. 18, 32; cf. Lact. 4, 8, 14.

ēructus, a, um, *P. a.,* v. ‡ 2. erugo.

ē-rūdĕro, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a., to clear from rubbish* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7.—**II.** Trop.: volumen de supervacuis sententiis, Sid. Ep. 5, 15; 5, 7; Ambros. Ep. 22, 2.

ē-rŭdĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.,* qs. to free from roughness, i. e. *to polish, educate, instruct, teach* (freq. and class.; cf.: doceo, edoceo, praecipio, instituo). **I.** Prop.: studiosos discendi erudiunt atque docent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 156: aliquem, id. Div. 2, 2 (with docere); id. de Or. 3, 9, 35 (with instituere); id. ib. 2, 1, 12; Quint. prooem. § 1; 6 et saep.: filios ad majorum instituta (with instituere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 26: aliquem artibus, id. Fam. 1, 7 *fin.;* cf. id. Rep. 2, 19, 34: eum ad exquisitissimam consuetudinem Graecorum erudiit, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: aliquem in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 59 *fin.;* cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.—With *two acc.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliquem leges praeceptaque belli, Stat. Th. 10, 507; cf. Val. Fl. 2, 50; v. also under *P. a.:* aliquem, with an *object-clause,* Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 149; cf. without aliquem, Ov. F. 3, 820; Sil. 11, 352.—With a *rel.-clause* as object: qua possint arte capi, Ov. F. 3, 294: tirones neque in ludo, neque per lanistas, i. e. *to cause to be instructed,* Suet. Caes. 26: gladiatores sub eodem magistro eruditi, Quint. 2, 17, 33: Athenas erudiendi gratia missus, Just. 17, 3, 11; once: aliquem de aliqua re, Cic.: obviae mihi velim sint tuae litterae, quae me erudiant de omni re publica, *instruct me, keep me informed of,* Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1.—**II.** Transf., of objects not personal: artes, Ov. M. 8, 215: ut flerent, oculos erudiere suos, id. R. Am. 690; id. Am. 1, 14, 30: Polycletus consummasse hanc scientiam judicatur et toreuticen sic erudisse, ut Phidias aperuisse, *to have cultivated, brought to perfection,* Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.—Hence, **ērŭdītus,** a, um, *P. a., learned, accomplished, well-informed, skilled, experienced* (cf.: litteratus, doctus, peritus, gnarus, scitus). **A.** Prop.: est non satis politus iis artibus, quas qui tenent eruditi appellantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7 *fin.:* Graeculus otiosus et loquax, et fortasse doctus atque eruditus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17 *fin.;* id. Tusc. 1, 3: nec sicut vulgus sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6; cf. opp. rusticus, Quint. 11, 1, 45; 8, 6, 75 et saep.: non transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditi, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15 *fin.:* homines non litteris ad rei militaris scientiam, sed rebus gestis ac victoriis eruditos, id. Font. 15, 33; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 *fin.;* cf. id. Brut. 67, 236; id. Arch. 7; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23 al.: eruditi Socraticis disputationibus, id. de Or. 3, 34, 139: a pueris eruditi artibus militiae, Liv. 42, 52 et saep.; cf. in the *comp.:* litteris eruditior quam Curio, Cic. Brut. 82; and in the *sup.:* Scaevola, homo omnium et disciplina juris civilis eruditissimus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180.—With *acc.:* Graecas res eruditi, Gell. 2, 21, 3; cf. id. 19, 12, 9.—With *inf.:* eruditus utilia honestis miscere, Tac. Agr. 8.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate and abstract subjects: quod ceteri minus eruditis hominum seculis fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: tempora (with docti homines), id. ib.: aures, id. ib. 2, 42; id. Or. 34, 119; Quint. 10, 1, 32: animus, Cic. Fam. 5, 14: oratio (opp. popularis), id. Par. prooem. § 4; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 17; 8, 6, 24 al.: Graecorum copia, *fulness of Greek learning,* Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: palata, i. e. *practised, fine* (with docta), Col. 8, 16, 4; cf. gustus, Tac. A. 16, 18.—In *neutr.* with a *subject-clause:* ex historia ducere urbanitatem, eruditum est, Quint. 6, 3, 98; cf.: eruditissimum longe, si, etc., id. 9, 2, 97.—*Adv.:* **ērŭdītē,** *learnedly, eruditely.*—*Comp.,* Cic. de Sen. 1 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 5, 36.—*Sup.,* Cic. Or. 52; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 8.

ērŭdītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [erudio], *an instructing, instruction* (cf.: doctrina, disciplina, scientia, intellegentia, cognitio). **I.** Prop.: de ejus eruditione quod labores, nihil est, quoniam ingenium ejus nosti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 2, 3, 10; Gell. 11, 7, 3.—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., *learning, knowledge, erudition,* obtained by instruction: qui praeclara eruditione atque doctrina aut utraque re ornati, Cic. Off. 1, 33; id. de Or. 2, 1; id. Fin. 1, 21, 71; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 63 *fin.;* Quint. 1, 4, 6; 6, 3, 17 et saep.—In *plur.,* Vitr. 1, 1, 11; Gell. praef. § 3.

ērŭdītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an instructor, teacher* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4; Hier. Vit. Hil.; Vulg. Rom. 2, 20 al.

* **ērŭdītrix,** īcis, *f.* [eruditor], *an instructress,* Flor. 2, 6, 38.

* **ērŭdītŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. eruditus], *somewhat skilled* or *experienced* (in love), said jocosely, Cat. 57, 7.

1. ērŭdītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from erudio.

* **2. ērŭdītus,** ūs, *m.* [erudio], *instruction;* in *abl. sing.,* Tert. adv. Val. 29.

* **ērūgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. erugo], *a clearing from wrinkles:* cutis, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 184.

1. ē-rūgo, āre, *v. a., to clear from wrinkles, to smooth,* Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82; 21, 19, 74, § 127; 28, 12, 50, § 183.

‡ **2. ē-rūgo,** ĕre, semel factum significat, quod eructare saepius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83, 1 Müll.—Hence, ***ēructus,** a, um, *P. a., belched out;* transf., *impure, bad:* vinum (with fetidum), Gell. 11, 7, 3.

Erŭlus, i, *m.,* v. Herulus.

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to cause to break* or *burst forth; to burst, sunder* (rare; mostly ante-class.). **A.** Lit.: (brassica) tumida concoquit, eadem erumpit, Cato, R. R. 157, 3: ignes, Lucr. 1, 725; cf. id. 6, 583; Cic. Arat. 111: Achates et Aeneas erumpere nubem ardebant, Verg. A. 1, 580: cum sanguis eruptus est, Scrib. Comp. 84: se erumpere, in the neuter signif., *to break* or *burst forth,* Lucr. 4, 1111; cf.: portis se foras erumpunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1: et caput, unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, Verg. G. 4, 368.—**B.** Trop.: gaudium, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 2: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 8, 3; cf.: iram in hostes, Liv. 36, 7, 13: sic illi invidiosa conjunctio ad bellum se erupit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2; Tib. 4, 1, 88.—Far more frequent and class., **II.** *Neutr., to break out, to burst* or *sally forth.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: ex castris, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.;* cf.: ignes ex Aetnae vertice, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; and: ex stagno amnes, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86: tempestates, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 2: ne quo loco erumperent Pompeiani, Caes. B. C. 3, 44, 4; cf. portis, Sall. J. 99, 1: a porta, Liv. 34, 26: sive noctu, sive interdiu erumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 2; so *absol.,* Liv. 9, 37; 29, 33 al.; cf.: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: per hostes, *to break through,* Liv. 22, 50, 8; cf.: inter tela hostium, Sall. J. 101, 9: ad Catilinam, id. Cat. 43, 2; Curt. 6, 3, 5 et saep.—**2.** In partic., *to burst forth* in growing, *to shoot up, sprout out:* folium e latere, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52: lentor cortice, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: hordeum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 51: dentes, id. 11, 37, 64, § 170.—**B.** Trop., *to break out, to burst forth:* cum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? *are disclosed,* Cic. Cat. 1, 3: qui ex media (oratione) erumpit, *breaks away, digresses,* Quint. 4, 3, 17: risus quo pacto ita repente erumpat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 235; cf.: aliquando vera vox, id. Phil. 10, 9, 19: affectus, Quint. 9, 3, 54; cf. lacrimae, id. 11, 3, 75: verba vi quadam veritatis, id. 9, 2, 76 et saep.: furor, Cic. Sull. 24; cf.: curae privatae in certaminibus publicis erumpebant, Liv. 7, 21: seditio, id. 28, 24, 12; Tac. H. 1, 26: lumen dicendi per obstantia, Quint. 12, 9, 5: ut odia occulta civium in fortunas optimi cujusque erumperent, Cic. Mur. 23, 47; cf. id. ib. 38, 81; id. Cat. 1, 13, 31; so, vitia in amicos, id. Lael

21: iracundia in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8, 3: conspirationes in rempublicam, Quint. 12, 7, 2 et saep.: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat, i. e. *may end in bringing you to the stocks*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnk.; cf.: aliquid in omnium perniciem, Liv. 34, 61: omnia, quae per hoc triennium agitata sunt, in hos dies, in hos menses, in hoc tempus erumpunt, Cic. Mur. 38: elisa (vox) in illum sonum erumpit, Quint. 11, 3, 51: in aliquem voluptatis affectum, id. 8, 3, 4; 11, 3, 51; Tac. A. 11, 35; cf.: in omne genus crudelitatis, Suet. Tib. 61; id. Cal. 6: rem ad ultimum seditionis erupturam, Liv. 2, 45; cf.: ad majora vitia, Suet. Ner. 27: quorsus (dominatio) eruptura sit horremus, Cic. Att. 2, 21; cf.: huc ejus affectus, ut, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 64.

ē-runco, āre, *v. a.*, *to weed out:* herbas, Col. 2, 10, 28: areas, id. 11, 3, 14.

ē-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cast forth, throw out; to dig, tear*, or *pluck out* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui sciet, ubi quidque positum sit, quaque eo veniat, is, etiam si quid obrutum erit, poterit eruere, Cic. Fin. 4, 4 *fin.*; so, aurum terrâ, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53; cf.: caprificos sepulcris, Hor. Epod. 5, 17: gemmam vadis, Mart. 8, 28; Tac. A. 2, 69: segetem ab radicibus imis, Verg. G. 1, 320; cf.: pinum radicibus, id. A. 5, 449 Heyne *N. cr.*; and: herbam radicitus, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62: mortuum, Cic. Div. 1, 27 *fin.*: oculum, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 89; 28, 8, 29, § 114: dentes de sinistra parte, id. 28, 8, 27, § 95: aquam remis, *to stir up, plough up*, Ov. H. 5, 54; cf.: sepulcra (hyaena), Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106.—Poet. in Greek construction: eruitur oculos, *his eyes are torn out*, Ov. M. 12, 269 (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 458).—**B.** Since the Aug. per., sometimes, in partic., *to root out, to destroy from the foundation:* urbem totam a sedibus, Verg. A. 2, 612; Sil. 3, 2, 13; cf. under II. B. 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to draw out, bring out, elicit:* inde tamen aliquando (servum fugitivum) eruam, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9 *fin.*; cf. Curt. 4, 14: scrutari locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 13: si quid est, quod indagaris, inveneris, ex tenebris erueris, id. Agr. 1, 3: ex annalium vetustate eruenda est memoria nobilitatis tuae, id. Mur. 7, 16: memoriam, id. de Or. 2, 68, 360: veritatem, Quint. 12, 9, 3: causam rerum et rationem, Plin. 18, 4, 5, § 24: sacra recognosces annalibus eruta priscis, Ov. F. 1, 17: mi sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2 et saep.: fanum erui volo; neque hoc mihi erui potest, *I cannot be talked out of it*, id. ib. 12, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To rescue, release:* propter difficultatem pecuniariam, qua erui nusquam nisi ex privatorum bonis posset, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 1.—**2.** *To overthrow, destroy:* Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danai, Verg. A. 2, 5; cf. civitatem, Tac. H. 4, 72: Thracas (with frangere gentem), Stat. Th. 5, 76.

ēruptio, ōnis, *f.* [erumpo, II.], *a breaking out, bursting forth.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (elephanti) universi eruptionem tentavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; 16, 10, 19, § 45; 18, 17, 44, § 150 al.—In *plur.*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a sally:* ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2; 3, 3, 3; 3, 5, 2; 3, 6, 1 et saep.—**2.** In medic. lang., concr., *a breaking out, eruption* of morbid matter, Plin. 23 prooem. 5, § 8; 24, 9, 38, § 63; 20, 7, 26, § 67; 20, 8, 27, § 71; 26, 11, 73, § 120; 28, 6, 18, § 66.—**3.** Of a volcano, *an eruption:* Aetnaeorum ignium, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96.—**4.** Of plants, *the putting forth, sprouting:* semen prima eruptione agnoscitur, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 150.—**II.** Trop.: vitiorum, Sen. Clem. 1, 2, 2.

ēruptor, ōris, *m.* [erumpo], *one who makes a sally*, Amm. 24, 5, 9.

ēruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from erumpo.

ĕrus (less correctly, **hĕrus**, v. infra), i, *m.* [Sanscr. root, har-; har-âmi, I seize; har-anam, hand; Gr. χείρ, χ-ρης; Lat. heres, hirudo; but the form erus is that of the best MSS.; cf. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 409; Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 24]. **I.** Lit., *the master of a house* or *family*, in respect to servants: erum atque servom saluere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 34: iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coercent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut eris in famulos, si aliter teneri non possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; cf.: non eros nec dominos appellabant eos, quibus juste paruerunt, id. Rep. 1, 41; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87; me meus erus Fecit ut vigilarem, id. ib. 141: nonne erae meae nunciare, quod erus meus jussit, licet? id. ib. 296: quis erus est igitur tibi? id. ib. 206; 225: nec victoris eri tetigit captiva cubile, Verg. A. 3, 324; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 20; cf.: O ere, quae res Nec modum habet, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 265: *Le.* Ubinam est erus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st minor hic est intus, *our old . . . our young master*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 63; cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 49 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of men, *a master, lord, owner, proprietor* (poet.): agellulum hunc erique villulam hortulumque pauperis Tuor, Cat. 20, 4; cf.: propriae telluris erus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 129; and: ne percontoris, fundus meus Arvo pascat erum, an, etc., id. Ep. 1, 16, 2: destinata Aula divitem manet erum, id. C. 2, 18, 32: O cubile . . . quae tuo veniunt ero Quanta gaudia, Cat. 61, 116.—**B.** Of the gods: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia caelestes pacificasset eros, Cat. 68, 76.—Of the gods, *absol.:* quod temere invitis suscipiatur eris, Cat. 68, 78.

ērŭtor, ōris, *m.* [eruo], *a rescuer:* erutor meus es tu, Domine, Vers. Lat. Psa. 69, 6, ap. August. in Psa. 69 (cf.: implicatus sum, erue, August. ib.).

ērŭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from eruo.

ervĭlia, ae, *f.* [ervum], *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2; Col. 2, 13, 1; Ser. Samon. 585; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 21 Müll.

† **ervum** (**her-**), i, *n.* [Gr. ἐρέβινθος, ὄροβος; root, ar- for al-; cf. alo]. *a kind of pulse, the bitter vetch*, ervum ervilia, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 100 Voss.; Col. 2, 10, 34; 11, 2, 10; Pall. Jan. 8; Ov. Med. fac. 55; Hor. S. 2, 6, 117.

Ĕrȳcīnus, a, um, v. Eryx, II.

Ĕrȳcus, i, *m.*, v. Eryx.

Ĕrȳmanthus, i, *m.*, = Ἐρύμανθος. **I.** *A chain of mountains in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis, where Hercules slew the boar named after the place*, Ov. H. 9, 87; id. M. 5, 608; Mart. 11, 69.—**B.** Derivv. **1.** **Ĕrȳmanthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Erymanthian:* belua, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: aper, id. ib. 4, 22, 55; and sarcastically, with Verres immanissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43 *fin.*: mater, i. e. *Atalanta, from Tegea, in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 12, 805.—**2.** **Ĕrȳmanthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Erymanthian:* monstrum, Val. Fl. 1, 374.—**3.** **Ĕrȳmanthias**, ădis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Erymanthian:* Nymphae, Stat. Th. 4, 329.—**4.** **Ĕrȳmanthis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Erymanthian:* silvae, Ov. M. 2, 499: ursa, i. e. *Callisto of Arcadia, who was changed into a bear, and placed by Jupiter as a constellation in the sky*, id. Tr. 1, 4, 1; 3, 4, 47.—**II.** *The river Erymanthus, which rises in these mountains*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Ov. M. 2, 244.—**III.** *A river in Persia*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 92.

† **ērynge**, ēs, *f.*, and **ēryngĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ἠρύγγη and ἠρύγγιον, *a sort of thistle;* acc. to some, *the eringo*, Eryngium campestre, Linn.; acc. to others, the *spotted yellow thistle*, Scolymus maculatus, Linn.; Plin. 22, 7, 8, § 18 sq.; Col. 6, 5, 2; Scrib. Comp. 153; 165; Veg. Vet. 1, 17, 14; 4, 3, 7.

Ĕrȳsichthōn (**Eris-**), ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἐρυσίχθων, *son of the Thessalian king Triopas;* he cut down the grove of Ceres, for which he was punished with a raging hunger, that caused him to devour his own flesh, Ov. M. 8, 471 sq.; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 14.

† **ĕrȳsimum**, i, *n.*, = ἐρύσιμον, *a sort of grain*, called also irio, Plin. 18, 10, 22, § 96.

† **ĕrȳsĭpĕlas**, ătis, *n.*, = ἐρυσίπελας, a reddish eruption on the skin, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*, Cels. 5, 28, 11 (id. 5, 26, 31 and 33, written as Gr.).

† **ĕrȳsiscēptrum**, i, *n.*, = ἐρυσίσκηπτρον, *a low thorny shrub, also called* adipsatheon, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112 al.; App. Herb. 109.

† **ĕrȳsĭthăles**, is, *n.*, = ἐρυσίθαλες, *a plant with a yellow flower*, Plin. 26, 13, 85, § 137; cf. id. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

ĕrythallis, is, *f.*, *a gem now unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

Ĕrȳthēa or **-īa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἐρύθεια, *a small island in the Bay of Cadiz, where the giant Geryon dwelt*, Mel. 3, 6, 2; Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120; Prop. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Ĕrȳthīus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Erythean:* ad litora Gades, Sil. 16, 195.—**B.** **Ĕrȳthēis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *Erythean:* boves, Ov. F. 1, 543: praeda, id. ib. 5, 649.

† **ĕrȳthīnus**, i, *m.*, = ἐρυθῖνος, *a red kind of sea-mullet*, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 166; Ov. Hal. 104.

Ĕrȳthrae, ārum, *f.*, = Ἐρυθραί. **I.** *A city of Boeotia, near Mount Cithaeron*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 265.—By it was founded, **II.** *One of the twelve chief cities of Ionia*, Plin. 31, 2, 10, § 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; Liv. 44, 28.—Hence, **B.** **Ĕrȳthraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Erythraean:* Sibylla, Cic. Div. 1, 18; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 36: terra, Liv. 36, 45: triremes, id. 37, 11.—*Subst.:* **Erythraea**, ae, *f.*, *the district of Erythrae*, Liv. 37, 12; 44, 28.—**Erythraei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Erythrae*, id. 38, 39; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 15.—**III.** *The port of the city of Eupalium, in Locris, on the Gulf of Corinth*, Liv. 28, 8.

† **ĕrythraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐρυθραῖος, *reddish:* aries, Col. 7, 2 *fin.*; 7, 3, 2; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191.—**II.** As an *adj. prop.*, v. Erythrae, II. B., and Erythras, II.

† **ĕrythrăĭcon**, i, *n.*, = ἐρυθραϊκόν, *a species of the plant* satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 97.

† **ĕrȳthrănos**, on, = ἐρυθρανός, *red:* cissus erythranos similis hederae, Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 82.—Hence, † **ĕrythrănon**, i, *n.*, = ἐρυθρανόν, *a kind of ivy with reddish berries*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147.

Ĕrȳthras, ae, *m.*, = Ἐρύθρας, *a fabulous king of southern Asia* (Arabia or Persia), *after whom the Red Sea, or the Arabian and Persian Gulfs, were named*, Mel. 3, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 28, § 107; Curt. 8, 9.—Deriv., **II.** **Ĕrȳthraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Erythraean:* mare, *the Red Sea* (pure Lat. Mare rubrum), Mel., Plin., and Curt. l. l.: alga, i. e. *in the Persian Gulf*, Mart. 10, 16: lapilli, *pearls, fished up in the Persian Gulf*, id. 5, 37; cf. Stat. S. 4, 6, 18.—Poet., in a wider sense, *Indian:* orae, Stat. Th. 7, 566: dens, i. e. *ivory*, Mart. 13, 100: triumphi, i. e. *of Bacchus in India*, id. 8, 26.

† **ĕrythrŏcŏmos**, on, *adj.*, = ἐρυθρόκομος, *red-haired:* genus, *a kind of pomegranate-tree*, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 113.

† **ĕrythrŏdănus**, i, *m.*, = ἐρυθρόδανον, *madder*, Rubia tinctorum, Linn. (pure Lat. rubia); Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 94.

† **ĕrythros**, on, *adj.*, = ἐρυθρός, *red:* rhus, Plin. 24, 11, 55, § 93: venenum, id. 21, 31, 105, § 179.

Ĕryx, ȳcis, *m.*, = Ἔρυξ, *the name of a high mountain in the northwestern angle of Sicily, and of a city near it famous for its temple of Venus.* According to fable, it was named from the Sicilian king Eryx, son of Butes and Venus, and brother of Aeneas; the mountain is now called *S. Giuliano*, Mel. 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Ov. A. A. 2, 420; id. F. 4, 874; id. M. 2, 221; Verg. A. 1, 570; 5, 24; 419; 630; 772; Hyg. Fab. 260. *The mountain* is also called **Ĕrȳcus**, i (mons), *m.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8; 2, 2, 47; Tac. A. 4, 43 (and perh. in Flor. 2, 2, 12).—Deriv., **II.** **Ĕrȳcīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Erycinian:* vertex, Verg. A. 5, 757 Heyne: Venus, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 17; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; 2, 2, 8; cf. Liv. 23, 30 and 31; 40, 34; Ov. F. 4, 871 sq.: templa, Stat. S. 1, 2, 160: concha, *sacred to Venus*, Prop. 3, 13, 6 (4, 12, 6 M.): litora, i. e. *Sicilian*, Verg. A. 10, 36; cf. thapsos, Luc. 9, 919.—*Subst.:* **Erycīna**, ae, *f.*, i. e. *Venus*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 33; Ov. M. 5, 363.—**Erycīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city Eryx*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Ēsăĭās, ae, *m.* [Heb.], *the Jewish prophet Isaiah*, Lact. 4, 11, 10; Prud. στεφ. 5, 524.—Hence, **Ēsăĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Isaiah*, Sulp. Sev. Ep. 2, 10.

esca, ae (*gen. sing.* escas, Liv. Andron

ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [for edca, v. esco, and edo; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.], *food*, both of men and beasts (class.; cf.: victus, cibus, cibaria, alimenta, edulia, opsonium, pulmentum; epulae, daps, etc.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: dii nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 28; id. Div. 1, 51; id. Fin. 2, 28; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 12; id. Most. 3, 2, 2; id. Mil. 2, 6, 98; Verg. G. 4, 17; Hor. S. 2, 2, 72 et saep.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 56; id. Men. 3, 1, 10; id. Ps. 3, 2, 41; id. Truc. 2, 7, 48; Verg. A. 12, 475; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.—**B.** Trop.: tun' vetule, auriculis alienis colligis escas? Pers. 1, 22. —**II.** In partic., *bait* for catching animals. **1.** Lit., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 68; Mart. 4, 56; Petr. 3 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

escālis, e, *adj.* [esca]. **I.** *Pertaining to food:* argentum (with potorium), *eating-vessels*, Dig. 33, 10, 8.—* **II.** *Belonging to bait:* vulnus, Poët. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 453 Burm.

escārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Pertaining to food, eating:* mensa, Varr. L. L. 5, § 120 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 11 Müll.: vasa, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 198; cf. argentum, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; 34, 2, 32, § 2; and *absol.:* **escāria,** ōrum, *n.*, Juv. 12, 46: uvae, *fit for eating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42. —* **II.** *Of* or *belonging to bait:* vincla, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18.

escātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *edible* (post-class.), Tert. Poen. 5; id. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

ē-scendo (exs-), di, sum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [scando]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to climb up, mount up, ascend* from a place (cf. ascendo *init.;* also: scando, peto, incedo, ingredior; rare but class.). **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit.: ex alto puteo ad summum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: in currum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 90: in caelum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 100; Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in rotam, id. ib. 5, 9, 24 Klotz *N. cr.:* in rostra, id. Off. 3, 20, 80; cf.: in contionem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 8, 33: in malum (navis), id. 30, 25 *fin.:* in equum, id. 23, 14, 2; 30, 18, 5: in navem, Nep. Them. 8, 6 Nipperd. (for the more usual conscendo).—**2.** Trop.: ut ad nos contemptus Samnitium pervenit, supra non escendit, Liv. 7, 30.—**B.** In partic., = ἀναβαίνειν, *to go up* from *the sea-coast:* Pergamum, Liv. 35, 13, 6: legati Delphos cum escendissent, etc., id. 29, 11, 5.—**II.** *Act.*, *to mount, ascend* a thing: pars equos escendere, Sall. J. 97, 5: vehiculum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23: suggestum, Tac. A. 13, 5; cf. rostra, id. ib. 15, 59.

ēscensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [escendo], *an ascension, a mounting, climbing, going up:* adversus regem escensionem a Paesto facientem pugnare, Liv. 8, 17, 9: in agrum Uticensem, id. 27, 5, 8: ad urbem, id. 27, 29, 7; 28, 8, 8; 37, 17, 3.—*Plur.:* in agros, Liv. 29, 28, 5.—**II.** Esp., *a disembarkation, landing:* ab navibus in terram, Liv. 22, 20, 4: classis escensionem ad populandum fecit, id. 44, 10, 11.

* **ēscensus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a mounting, ascending*, only in *abl. sing.*, Tac. A. 13, 39 Nipperd. (al. ascensu).

† **eschăra,** ae, *f.*, = ἐσχάρα. **I.** *The base* or *pedestal of a military engine*, Vitr. 10, 17, 20.—**II.** In medic. lang., *a scar, scab*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1 *fin.*

† **eschărōsis,** ĕos, *f.*, = ἐσχάρωσις, *the formation of a scab*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 118.

eschărōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [eschara], = ἐσχαρωτικός, *producing a scar, escharotic*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *fin.*

* **escĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [esca-fero], *food-bringing:* volucres, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 223.

escit, for erit, v. sum *init.*

* **esco,** āre, *v. a.* [for edsco, from edo, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 257], *to eat:* escandi gratia, Sol. 40 *fin.*

escŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fit for eating, good to eat, eatable, edible, esculent;* cf. poculentus: frusta, Cic. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.;* cf. id. N. D. 2, 49; 56 *fin.;* Scaev. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3: animalia (with innocua), Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219: merces, Col. 11, 3, 50: ōs, i. e. *filled with food*, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 90.—*Comp.:* a vino et esculentioribus cibis abstinere, i. e. *more delicate*, Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

escŭlētum, escŭlĕus, escŭlīnus, and **escŭlus,** v. aesc-.

escunt, for erunt, v. sum *init.*

ēsĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. edo], *to be wont to eat, to eat* (ante- and post-class.): brassicam, Cato R. R. 157, 10 (cited in Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83; Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; id. Ps. 3, 2, 41; Gell. 4, 11, 1 and 9.

* **ēsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an eater:* prandiorum optimorum, Front. de Fer. Alsiens. 3.

† **ēsox,** ŏcis, *m.*, = ἴσοξ, *a fish of the Rhine, a kind of pike*, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 (dub. Jan. isox).

Esquĭlĭae (less correctly, **Exquiliae, Aesquiliae**), ārum, *f.* [perh. from aesculus, a kind of oak], *the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights* (whence the plur. form); *added to the city by Servius Tullius; now the heights of Santa Maria Maggiore*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll.; Liv. 1, 44; Ov. F. 3, 246; 6, 601; Prop. 3 (4), 23, 24; Hor. S. 1, 8, 14; Tac. A. 15, 40; Suet. Tib. 15; Juv. 11, 51 et saep. In earlier times low people were buried there; hence: atrae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 33.—**II.** Derivv., **A. Esquĭlĭus (Exq-),** a, um, *adj.*, *Esquiline:* mons, i. q. Esquiliae, Ov. F. 2, 435.—**B. Esquĭlīnus (Exq-),** a, um, *adj.*, the same: tribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45 Müll.; Liv. 45, 15; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13 al.: porta, Tac. A. 2, 32 *fin.;* also simply, **Esquilina,** ae, *f.*, Cic. Pis. 23 *fin.:* campus, Suet. Claud. 25: alites, i. e. *birds of prey* (which devoured the bodies of criminals executed on the Esquiline), Hor. Epod. 5, 100; cf. veneficium (for which human bones, etc., were brought from the Esquiline), id. ib. 17, 58.—* **C. Esquĭlĭārĭus (Exq-),** a, um, *adj.*, *Esquiline:* collis, Liv. 1, 48, 6.

essĕda, ae, *f.*, v. essedum.

essĕdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [essedum], *of* or *belonging to a war-chariot:* mulier, Petr. 45, 7.—Hence, as *subst.:* **essedarius,** i, *m.* **I.** *A fighter in a* (Gallic or British) *war-chariot*, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 1; 5, 15, 1; 5, 19, 1; Cic. Fam. 7, 6 *fin.*—**II.** In the Roman circus, *a gladiator*, Petr. 36, 6; Suet. Calig. 35; id. Claud. 21; Inscr. Orell. 2566; v. essedum.

Essĕdŏnes, um, *m.*, = Ἐσσηδόνες, *a Scythian people on the river Tanais*, Mel. 2, 1, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88 al.

† † **essĕdum,** i, *n.* (in the poets, on account of the metre, as *plur.* only: **esseda,** ōrum, v. the foll.—**essĕda,** ae, *f.:* essedas transcurrentes, Sen. Ep. 56; cf.: bigae, quadrigae) [a Celtic word], *a two-wheeled war-chariot* of the Gauls and Britons (cf.: raeda, cisium, currus, vehiculum), Caes. B. G. 4, 32 sq.; 5, 9, 3; 5, 16, 2; 5, 19, 1; Verg. G. 3, 204; afterwards also among the Romans for pomp and show, and in sham fights, Cic. Phil. 2, 24; id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.;* Suet. Aug. 76; id. Calig. 51; Prop. 2, 1, 76; 2, 32, 5 (3, 30, 5 M.); Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192 al.

essentĭa, ae, *f.* [sum], *the being* or *essence* of a thing; transl. of the Gr. οὐσία: haec interpretatio (rhetorices) non minus dura est, quam illa Flavii essentia atque entia, Quint. 2, 14, 2; 3, 6, 23; 8, 3, 33: cupio, propitiis auribus tuis, essentiam dicere. Ciceronem auctorem hujus verbi habeo, Sen. Ep. 58, 6.

essentĭālĭter, *adv.* [essentia], *essentially* (late Lat.), Aug. de Trin. 7, 2.

Essŭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a Gallic tribe, perhaps identical with the* Esubii and Sesuvii, *west of the* Sequana, acc. to G. Long, in the modern *diocese of Séez*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 2.

* **estrix,** īcis, *f.* [esor], *a female glutton* or *gormandizer*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 20.

ēstur, for editur, v. 1. ĕdo *init.*

Esubĭi, ōrum, *m. a Gallic tribe west of the* Sequana, Caes. B. G. 3, 7 *fin.;* prob. the same as Essui, q. v.

* **ēsŭrĭālis,** e, *adj.* [esuries], *of* or *belonging to hunger*, comic.: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *are keeping hunger-holidays*, i. e. *have nothing to eat*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8; quoted, Front. de Fer. Aliens. 3.

ēsŭrĭenter, *adv.*, *hungrily*, v. 1. esurio *fin.*

ēsŭrĭes, ēi, *f.* [1. esurio], *hunger* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Hier. Ep. 125, 33; Alcim. 2, 18; Vulg. Deut. 28, 20.—**II.** Trop.: avida ignorantiae, Sid. Ep. 6, 6.

* **ēsŭrīgo,** inis, *f.* [id.], *hunger*, Var. ap. Non. 106, 15.

1. ēsŭrĭo (ess-), no *perf.*, ītum, īre (*fut.* esuribo, Pompon. and Nov. ap. Non. 479 sq.; Pompon. v. 64; Nov. v. 22 Rib.), *v. desid. n.* and *a.* [1. edo], *to desire to eat, to suffer hunger, be hungry, to hunger.* **I.** Lit. (class.), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 86; 4, 4, 4; id. Cas. 3, 6, 6 et saep.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 34; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17 *fin.;* Hor. S. 1, 2, 115; 1, 3, 93 et saep.: esuriendi semper inexplebilis aviditas, *canine hunger*, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283.—In the *part. fut. act.:* (spes est) nos esurituros satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 28.—Poet. in the *pass.:* nil ibi, quod nobis esuriatur, erit, *which I should long for*, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 10.—**B.** Transf., Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: vellera esuriunt, i. e. *imbibe the color*, id. 9, 39, 64, § 138. —**II.** Trop. (post-Aug.): quid tibi divitiis opus est, quae esurire cogunt? Curt. 7, 8, 20.—*Act.:* aurum, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 134 (dub. Jan. usurpasset).—*Adv.:* **ēsŭrĭenter,** *hungrily*, App. M. 10, p. 246.

2. ēsŭrĭo (ess-), ōnis, *m.* [1. esurio], *a hungry person*, Petr. 44, 2.—In a punning jest, with saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

ēsŭrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hungering, hunger* (rare; not in Cic.), Cat. 23, 14; Gell. 16, 3, 3 sq.; Mart. 1, 100.—In *plur*, Cat. 21, 1.

* **ēsŭrītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a hungry person*, Mart. 3, 14, 1.

1. ēsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 1. edo.

2. ēsus, ūs, *m.* [1. edo], *an eating* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): esui condi, Varr. R. R. 1, 60; cf.: esui dare alicui, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 178: agni, Vulg. Exod. 12, 4: esui esse, Gell. 4, 1, 20: esum et potum eximere, Tert. Anim. 43.—**II.** Concr., *food*, Alcim. 5, 258.

3. Ēsus (Hēsus), i, *m.*, *a Gallic deity, to whom human blood was offered*, Inscr. Orell. 1993; Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21, 3.

ĕt, *conj.* [Sanscr. ati, beyond; Gr. ἔτι, besides, yet; Lat. et-iam, at-avus], serves to connect, in the most general manner, single words or entire sentences, *and.* **I.** In gen.: qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20: te sale nata precor, Venus et genetrix patris nostri, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 16 (Ann. v. 53 ed. Vahlen): blande et docte percontat, Naev. ap. Non. 474, 7: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere numquam discederem, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: de quo praeclare et multa praecipiuntur, id. Or. 21, 70: qui filium consularem clarum virum et magnis rebus gestis amisit, id. Fam. 4, 6; cf.: major (frater) et qui prius imperitarat, Liv. 21, 31: haec pueris et mulierculis et servis et servorum simillimis liberis esse grata, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57 et saep.: salicta locis aquosis, humectis, umbrosis, propter amnes ibi seri oportet. Et id videto, uti, etc., Cato, R. R. 9: optime vero, frater: et fieri sic decet, Cic. Leg. 2, 3 *fin.:* qua de re est igitur inter summos viros major dissensio? Et omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, id. Ac. 2, 42 et saep.

II. In partic. **A.** To subjoin a word or phrase which more accurately defines or more briefly comprehends what goes before, *and indeed, and moreover, and that too:* te enim jam appello, et ea voce, ut me exaudire possis, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: at laudat, et saepe, virtutem, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; cf.: id, et facile, effici posse, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: errabas, Verres, et vehementer errabas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; so with a repetition of the same word: hostis et hostis, id. ib. 2, 2, 21, § 51: tenetur, judices, et manifeste tenetur, id. ib. 2, 3, 65, § 152; id. Cat. 3, 10; id. Deiot. 3; id. Mil. 23, 61 al.; Liv. 26, 13; Sen. de Clem. 15 et saep.: haec nostra ut exigua et minima contemnimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 32: nulla enim nobis societas cum tyrannis, et potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32; cf.: cur eo non estis contenti? et cur id potius contenditis, quod?

etc., id. Ac. 2, 17, 74: si te ipse et tuas cogitationes et studia perspexeris, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: omitto illa, quae relicta jam videntur, et Herillum, qui in cognitione et scientia summum bonum ponit, id. Ac. 2, 42: Romani, quibus Poeni et Hannibal in cervicibus erat, Just. 29, 3, 7: studiose ab his siderum magnitudines, intervalla, cursus anquirebantur et cuncta caelestia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: valde a Xenocrate et Aristotele et ab illa Platonis familia discreparet, id. Leg. 1, 21, 55 et saep.: et appetendi et refugiendi et omnino rerum gerendarum initia proficiscuntur aut a voluptate aut a dolore, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 42. — **B.** To connect things similar or dissimilar after the words aeque, par, idem, similis, alius, etc. (more commonly atque, v. atque, I. 2.), *as, than, and:* nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67, v. aeque: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et in Coriolano, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf.: nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: Clodius eadem hora Interamnae fuerat et Romae, Cic. Mil. 17 *fin.;* cf. Sall. C. 58, 11: haec eodem tempore Caesari referebantur, et legati veniebant, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 37, 1: similem sibi videri vitam hominum et mercatum eum, qui, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9; cf.: neu simili forma et quom, etc., Lucr. 2, 416 and 420: nec ratione alia et cum, id. 1, 280: non enim alia causa est aequitatis in uno servo et in pluribus, *than,* Cic. Caecin. 20, 57; id. Off. 2, 18; id. de Or. 3, 18, 66; id. Cael. 28 *fin.;* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 3: aliter doctos (loqui) et indoctos? Cic. Fin. 5, 29 *fin.* — **C.** To connect two immediately successive points of time (only in poets and historians, esp. since the Aug. per.; cf. atque, II. C.), often to be rendered in English by *when, and then:* advenit, et navibu' complevit litora, Poeta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31 *fin.:* dixit, et extemplo ... sensit medios delapsus in hostes, Verg. A. 2, 376: dixit (dixerat), et, id. ib. 1, 402; 2, 705; 3, 258; Val. Fl. 1, 569; Stat. Th. 2, 120 al.; cf.: nec plura effatus et, Verg. A. 8, 443: sic fatus et, Stat. Th. 12, 773: nec longum tempus et ingens exiit arbos, Verg. G. 2, 80; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 300; Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8; Tac. H. 2, 95: vix prima inceperat aestas, Et pater Anchises dare fatis vela jubebat, Verg. A. 3, 9; so, vix ... et, id. ib. 5, 858; 6, 498; Stat. Th. 2, 293; cf.: vixdum ... et, Liv. 43, 4, 10; cf. also: simul haec effatur, et, etc., Luc. 6, 246.—**D.** After an imperative, to subjoin the consequence of an action (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *and then:* dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo, Verg. E. 3, 104; Ov. Am. 2, 14, 44; Phaedr. 3, 5, 7; Luc. 4, 487; 2, 515; Sen. de Clem. 1, 16; Plin. Pan. 43, 3; 45, 6: sit mihi, quod nunc est, etiam minus; et mihi vivam Quod superest aevi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 107.—**E.** To subjoin the minor proposition (assumptio or propositio minor) in a syllogism, *now, but* (cf. atque, II.): eorum, qui videntur, alia vera sunt, alia falsa: et quod falsum, id percipi non potest: nullum igitur est, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 13, 40; id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9; 5, 17; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33 al.—**F.** With an accessory affirmative notion, *and in fact, and indeed, and truly, and so:* multa me sollicitant ... et sexcenta sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19: et sunt illa sapientis, id. Tusc. 3, 8 *fin.;* id. Leg. 2, 3, 7: et erat, ut retuli, clementior, Tac. A. 2, 57: jam pridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat; Et faciet, quoniam sordent tibi munera nostra, Verg. E. 2, 44 et saep.: estne ille noster Parmeno? et certe ipsus est, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 4; with certe, id. Ad. 1, 1, 53; with hercle, Cic. Brut. 72; id. Fin. 2, 8; id. Fam. 2, 18, 2.—**G.** To subjoin an emphatic question or exclamation: et sunt qui de via Appia querantur, taceant de curia? Cic. Mil. 33, 91; id. Sest. 39, 80; id. Clu. 40, 111; id. Phil. 1, 8 et saep.; Verg. G. 2, 433; id. A. 1, 48; Ov. M. 13, 338 al.: et his tot criminibus testimoniisque convictus in eorum tabella spem sibi aliquam proponit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16 *fin.;* id. Mil. 12 *fin.;* Plin. Pan. 28, 6; Flor. 4, 2, 89.—Esp. with *quisquam:* et quisquam dubitabit quin, etc., Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 42 Matthiae; Ov. Am. 3, 8, 1 al.— **H.** To connect an idea as either homogeneous or complementary to that which precedes, *and so too, and also, and moreover, and at the same time; too, also, likewise* (hence, often in Liv., Curt., and late Lat., rarely in Cic., = etiam; cf. Anton. Stud. pp. 26–69; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 420): Terentia te maxime diligit salutemque tibi plurimam ascribit, et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.: Ge.* Salvus sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 44; id. Trin. 1, 2, 11; id. Mil. 4, 8, 42; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 122; for which: salve et tu, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 42; v. the foll.: haec ipsa mihi sunt voluptati: et erant illa Torquatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: ubi tunc eras? Romae. Verum quid ad rem? et alii multi, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92; cf. ib. § 94: et illud videndum quanto magis homines mala fugiant, id. Part. 26: et mihi sunt vires, et mihi facta tuba'st! Tib. 2, 6, 10; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 83: nihil verius. Probe et ille, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; so, et ille, id. ib. 3, 13 *fin.:* et ipse, id. Caecin. 20 *fin.;* so id. de Or. 1, 46, 202; Liv. 1, 12; 6, 3; 41, 24 et saep.; cf.: simul et ille, Cic. Clu. 4, 10; 17, 48; 57, 155; id. Verr. 2, 5, 1: simul et iste, id. ib. 2, 1, 41; Sall. J. 20, 1 et saep.: et nunc ego amore pereo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 14; so, et nunc, id. Curc. 4, 2, 7; Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40; id. Fam. 13, 54, 2; Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.;* for which: nunc et, Hor. C. 1, 4, 11; cf.: nonnumquam et, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 3: sunt et, Cic. Top. 6; Verg. A. 9, 136: meruit et, Suet. Caes. 3 et saep.: quoniam formam cepi hujus in me et statum, Decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similes item, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111: nam et qui parat pecus, necesse est constituat numerum, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: so, nam et, Cic. Leg. 1, 11; 2, 25, 63; id. de Or. 1, 25; id. Off. 1, 40, 142; Liv. 6, 19 al.; cf.: at et, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3: sed et, id. Att. 5, 10 *fin.;* Quint. 10, 1, 107; and with a preceding non modo or non solum (post-Aug.), Tac. G. 15, 35; id. A. 14, 39; Suet. Aug. 89 et saep.; cf.: et ... non = ne ... quidem, ego vero et in ipsa suffocatione non desii, etc., Sen. Ep. 54, 3: ergo et, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 27; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; id. Div. 1, 50, 114: itaque et, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 et saep.—**I.** When repeated, et ... et, it serves, like the Gr. καί ... καί or τε καί, to connect two ideas partitively, *both ... and, as well ... as, not only ... but also:* hoc etiam ad malum accersebatur malum, Et discipulus et magister perhibebantur improbi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 23; 4, 8, 45: et audax et malus, id. ib. 4, 9, 25: eloquere utrumque nobis, et quid tibi est, et quid velis nostram operam, id. Cist. 1, 1, 59: ut et severitas adhibeatur et contumelia repellatur, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: dimitto (puerum), et ut a magistris ne abducam et quod mater discedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.:* non et legatum argentum est et non est legata numerata pecunia, id. Top. 13 et saep. More than twice: quo facilius et hujus hominis innocentissimi miserias et illorum audaciam cognoscere possitis et rei publicae calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5 *fin.;* so three times, id. Att. 12, 4, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *fin.* et saep.; six times, Cic. Fam. 13, 25; ten times, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90.—With a subordinate *que* or *atque:* nam et semper me coluit diligentissimeque observavit et a studiis nostris non abhorret, Cic. Fam. 13, 22; with atque, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95.—Et ... que are sometimes used for et ... et (rarely in Cic.; freq. in Liv. and post-Aug. writers): quis est quin intellegat et eos inmemores fuisse, nosque honestate duci? Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; id. Brut. 88, 302: id et singulis universisque semper honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2; 5, 46 *fin.;* 24, 2 *fin.;* 32, 32 *fin.;* Tac. Agr. 2 *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 33 al.—Sometimes the second et subjoins a more weighty assertion; in which case et ... et = cum ... tum, *not only ... but also:* homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3; id. Fat. 1, 2; id. de Or. 1, 9, 38; id. Off. 2, 11, 38.—**2.** Et ... neque or neque ... et, when one clause is a negative (but et ... et non, et non ... et, when only one word is negatived): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4 *fin.:* ego si et Silius is fuerit, quem tu putas nec Drusus facilem se praebuerit, Damasippum velim aggrediare, id. Att. 12, 33: cui quidem ita sunt Stoici assensi, ut et, quicquid honestum esset, id utile esse censerent, nec utile quicquam, quod non honestum, id. Off. 3, 3, 11: pueris nobis Cn. Aufidius praetorius et in senatu sententiam dicebat nec amicis deliberantibus deerat et Graecam scribebat historiam et videbat in litteris, id. Tusc. 5, 38 *fin.:* quia et consul aberat ... nec, etc., Liv. 22, 8 et saep.: nec miror et gaudeo, Cic. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.:* nam nec in eo jus cognationis servavit, cui ademit regnum, et eum, cui dedit, etc., Just. 8, 6 *fin.:* id et nobis erit perjucundum et tibi non sane devium, Cic. Att. 2, 4 *fin.:* locus is melior, quem et non coquit sol et tangit ros, Varr. R. R. 3, 14.—Rarely neque ... et = non quidem ... sed: amicitias neque facile admisit et constantissime retinuit, Suet. Aug. 66.—**K.** Less freq., tum ... et, et ... tum, in the same sense: omnis ejus oratio tum in virtute laudanda et in hominibus ad virtutis studium cohortandis consumebatur, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 16: et in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime in celeritate et continuatione verborum adhaerescens, etc., id. Brut. 93, 320. See Hand Turs. II. pp. 467–540.

ēta, *n.*, indecl., *the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet,* Ter. Maur. Litt. 43; Aus. Idyll. 12, 12, 3.

ĕt-ĕnim, *conj.*, subjoins a corroborative clause, or one which contains the reason of a preceding statement, *for, truly, and indeed, because that, since* (not freq. till class. times, esp. in Cic.): verum profecto hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit ... Etenim ille, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 26; Ter. And. 2, 6, 9; id. Eun. 5, 9, 44: praeclare quidem dicis; etenim video jam, quo pergat oratio, Cic. Rep. 3, 32; id. de Sen. 5 *fin.* et saep.: quippe etenim, Lucr. 1, 104; 2, 547; 3, 800; 5, 1062 al.: tutus bos etenim rura perambulat, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17.—**II.** Esp., introducing parenthetical clauses (cf. enim, II. A.): ejus autem legationis princeps est Hejus (etenim est primus civitatis), ne forte, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7; id. Att. 10, 17 *fin.;* id. Lael. 17, 62; id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; Liv. 3, 24 *fin.* (etenim always begins the clause, Krebs, Antibarb. p. 423; Madvig, Opusc. Acad. 1, 390). See Hand, Turs. II. pp. 540–545.

Ētĕŏclēs, is and ĕos, *m.*, = Ἐτεοκλῆς, *son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Polynices;* he was the cause of the Theban war, described by the Roman poet Statius in the Thebais, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 82; Hyg. Fab. 76; *gen.* Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214: Eteocleos, id. ib. 12, 421; *acc.* Eteoclea, id. ib. 7, 688.—Hence, **II. Ētĕŏclēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Eteocles:* contentiones, App. M. 10, p. 245, 30.

Etereīus, i, *m.*, *a freedman of the Roman knight Corellius,* Plin. 17, 17, 26, § 122. — Hence, **Etereiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Etereius:* nux, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94; 17, 17, 26, § 122.

† **ĕtēsiăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐτησιακός, *of the trade-winds:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

† **ĕtēsiae,** ārum, *m.*, = ἐτησίαι (sc. ἄνεμοι), *the winds that blow annually during the dog-days for forty days, Etesian winds, trade-winds,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 10 sq.; Col. 11, 2, 56; 58; Lucr. 6, 716; Cic. N. D. 2, 53; id. Fam. 2, 15 *fin.;* id. poët. Or. 45; Caes. B. C. 3, 107; Liv. 37, 23 et saep.—In *sing.:* **etesias,** ae, *m.*, = ὁ ἐτησίας, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 335.

ĕtēsius, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐτήσιος, *yearly.* **I.** Prop.: flabra aquilonum = etesiae, Lucr. 5, 742; 6, 730 Munro ad loc.; cf. id. 6, 715 sqq.—**II.** Transf.: lapis, *a kind of stone,* Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.

ethĕcae, ārum, *f.*, = ἐκθέται, *a gallery* or *portico,* Vulg. Ezech. 41, 15.

† **ēthĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἠθική, *moral philosophy, ethics,* Quint. 2, 21, 3; 12, 2, 15; also **ēthĭca,** ae, *f.*, Lact. 3, 13.

† **ēthĭcus,** a, um (scanned ĕthĭcīs, Prud. Hamart. 583), *adj.*, = ἠθικός, *moral, ethic* (post-class.): res, *ethics,* Gell. 1, 2, 4: dictio, *which shows the character,* Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—Hence *adv.:* **ēthĭcōs** = ἠθικῶς, *morally:* dicere, Sen. Contr. 2, 12, 8.

ethnĭcālis, e, *adj.*, *heathenish, pagan:* litterae, Tert. Spect. 5.

ethnĭcē, *adv.*, v. the foll. *fin.*

† **ethnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐθνικός, *heathenish, pagan;* and *subst.:* **ethnicus,** i, *m.*, *a heathen,* Tert. Pud. 9; Vulg. Matt. 5, 47; 18, 17. — *Adv.:* **ethnĭce,** *heathenishly:* vivere, Tert. Pud. 9.

† **ēthŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἠθολογία, *the art of depicting* or *imitating character*, Quint. 1, 9, 3; Sen. Ep. 95, 66; Suet. Gramm. 4.

† **ēthŏlŏgus,** i, *m.*, = ἠθολόγος, *one who jestingly imitates the manners, actions, gestures*, etc., *of others, a mimic:* mimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; 2, 60, 244.

† **ēthŏpoeia,** ae, *f.*, = ἠθοποιΐα, rhet. t. t., *an expression of character*, Rutil. Lup. de Fig. 1, 21, p. 66 al.; cf. the foll. art., II.

† **ēthos,** ĕos, *n.*, = ἦθος. * **I.** *Manners, morals*, Sid. Carm. 15, 101.—* **II.** *A depicting of character.*—In *acc. plur.:* ethē, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98; in *abl. plur.:* in ethesin Terentius poscit palmam, Varr. ap. Non. 374, 9.

ĕtĭam, *conj.* [cf. Gr. ἔτι; with ending -am, as in quoniam, nunciam, etc.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. prol. 3], annexes a fact or thought to that which has already been said, *and also, and furthermore, also, likewise, besides* (syn. quoque). **I.** In gen.: hoc etiam ad malum accersebatur malum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 22; cf. Ter. And. 1, 3, 10; Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: tute istic (dixisti) etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 115: sed etiam est, paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 17; Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 38: atque alias etiam dicendi quasi virtutes sequetur, id. Or. 40 *fin.:* unum etiam vos oro, ut, etc., *one thing more*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 54; cf. id. Heaut. 5, 1, 22; id. Phorm. 5, 5, 3; Verg. A. 11, 352; Suet. Caes. 24 al.: etiamne hoc negabis? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 128; cf. id. Bacch. 2, 3, 40: mihi quidem etiam Appii Caeci carmen ... Pythagoreorum videtur. Multa etiam sunt in nostris institutis ducta ab illis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4; cf. id. N. D. 2, 58: hei mihi! Etiam de sorte nunc venio in dubium miser? ... Etiam insuper defrudet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38; cf. Suet. Caes. 10 *fin.:* caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis: caret ergo etiam vinolentia et cruditate et insomniis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; so, etiam quoque, id. As. 2, 4, 95; id. Ps. 1, 1, 120; 1, 3, 118; Lucr. 3, 292; 5, 517 al.; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 3; Gell. 18, 12, 9; cf.: quoque etiam, Plaut. Am. prol. 30; 2, 2, 85; 121; id. Ep. 4, 2, 19; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 28; 5, 1, 7; Cic. Fam. 4, 8; id. Verr. 2, 3, 88 *fin.;* v. quoque.—Esp. freq. in the connection: non modo (or solum) ... sed (or verum) etiam: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: inveteratas non solum familiaritates exstingui solere, sed odia etiam gigni sempiterna, id. Lael. 10 *fin.:* neque solum ut quieto, sed etiam ut magno animo simus hortantur, neque auxilium modo defensioni meae, verum etiam silentium pollicentur, id. Mil. 1 *fin.* Conversely: tantum ... non etiam: si vultum tantum, non etiam animum accommodavimus, Quint. 6, 2, 26: periculum tantum, non etiam offensa vitatur, id. 9, 2, 67; 7, 4, 35 al.; cf.: quasi vero oratio rhetorum solum, non etiam philosophorum sit, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17.

II. In partic. **A.** To annex a more important idea, *and even, nay, even:* quae omnes docti atque sapientes summa, quidam etiam sola bona esse dixerunt, Cic. Deiot. 13, 37: nos enim defendimus, etiam insipientem multa comprehendere, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144: si infantes pueri, mutae etiam bestiae paene loquuntur, id. Fin. 1, 21: quis mortalium tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20, 11: illiteratum, iners ac paene etiam turpe est non putare, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 8 et saep.—Freq. after negative sentences, for immo, potius, *nay, rather, even:* Mamertina civitas improba antea non erat; etiam erat inimica improborum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10; id. Deiot. 11, 31: hoc idem nostri saepius non tulissent, quod Graeci laudare etiam solent, id. Or. 45, 153: quid, si ne dives quidem? quid, si pauper etiam? id. Par. 6, 1, 42 et saep.: tantum abesse dicebat, ut id consentaneum esset, ut maxime etiam repugnaret, id. Ac. 2, 9, 28; cf. Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Cic. Fin. 2, 17; 5, 20 *fin.:* immo etiam, hoc qui occultari facilius credas, dabo, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 29: quin etiam insuper vestem omnem miserae discidit, id. Eun. 4, 3, 4; v. immo and quin.—Freq. with comparatives for the sake of intensity, *yet, still* (in later Lat. replaced by adhuc): *He.* Mane, nondum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum. *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 22: ut enim in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt: sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: sunt autem etiam clariora vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20: dic, dic etiam clarius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 75 *fin.:* plusculum etiam quam concedet veritas, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 36: Athos mons est adeo elatus, ut credatur altius etiam quam unde imbres cadunt surgere, Mel. 2, 2, 10.—Rarely with a *comp.* in contrast with its own *posit.:* qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: ad Alesiam magna inopia, multo etiam major ad Avaricum, Caes. B. C. 3, 47, 5.—**B.** With the demonstrative notion of the *jam* predominating, used as an affirmative, *certainly, granted, by all means, yes indeed, yes:* ut sequens probabilitatem, ubicumque haec aut occurrat aut deficiat, aut etiam, aut non respondere possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104; cf. id. ib. 2, 30, 97; id. N. D. 1, 25, 70; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: *Jupp.* Numquid vis? *Al.* Etiam; ut actutum advenias, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 46: *Th.* Numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? *Si.* Etiam. *Th.* Quid tandem? id. Most. 4, 3, 8; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 13: misericordia commotus ne sis. Etiam, Cic. Mur. 31, 65; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9: Zeno in una virtute positam beatam vitam putat. Quid Antiochus? Etiam, inquit, beatam, sed non beatissimam, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134; id. Planc. 26 *fin.:* quid? etiam, id. Att. 4, 5; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 6; 2, 6 *fin.;* id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24: *An.* Num quid patri subolet? *Ge.* Nihil etiam, *nothing at all*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 10: nihil etiam audio, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 13.—**C.** With the idea of time predominating, *yet, as yet, even yet, still, even now:* etsi admodum In ambiguo est etiam, nunc quid de hac re fuat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 8: olim fano consumebatur omne quod profanum erat, ut etiam fit, Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.: cum iste etiam cubaret, in cubiculum introductus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23: invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi, Verg. G. 3, 189; cf. id. A. 6, 485; Sall. C. 61, 4: sed tu etiamne astas? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 89; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55; id. Hec. 3, 4, 16; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 20: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu etiam furor iste tuus nos eludet? *how much longer?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1.—With negatives: quia tibi minas viginti pro amica etiam non dedit, *not yet, never yet*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 46: non satis pernosti me etiam, qualis sim, Ter. And. 3, 2, 23: non dico fortasse etiam quod sentio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: nec plane etiam abisse ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 6, 43, 4: improbum facinus, sed fortasse adhuc in nullo etiam vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84: nihil suspicans etiam mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 89: hunc ego numquam videram etiam, id. Eun. 5, 8, 6; 5, 9, 62: quid egerint inter se, nondum etiam scio, id. Hec. 1, 2, 117; 5, 1, 18; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 35; id. And. 1, 2, 30: haec ego omnia, vixdum etiam coetu vestro dimisso, comperi, Cic. Cat. 1, 4 *fin.*—**D.** In familiar lang., in interrogations, esp. when made indignantly, like our *what? pray?* etc.: etiam caves, ne videat forte hinc te a patre aliquis exiens? *are you on your guard, pray?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6: etiam tu, here, istinc amoves abs te? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124: etiam clamas, carnufex? *what? do you bawl?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 220; cf. id. ib. 225; 2, 1, 21; id. Most. 2, 1, 30; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 16; Petr. 21 *fin.* al.: is mihi etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? *what? and will he boast to me?* etc., Cic. Pis. 1, 2; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 59; 2, 2, 42 *fin.*—**E.** In familiar lang., with imperatives, *again, once more:* *Tr.* Circumspice dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. *Th.* Tutum probe est. *Tr.* Circumspice etiam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 43; 4, 2, 3: etiam tu, homo nihili, quod di dant boni, cave culpa tua amissis, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 70; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 8; id. Hec. 5, 4, 1.—In impatient questions: scelerate, etiam respicis? *are you going to look round?* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4: etiam vigilas? *at once, immediately*, id. Most. 2, 1, 35: etiam aperis? id. ib. 4, 2, 28: etiam tu taces? id. Trin. 2, 4, 113; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11: etiam tu hinc abis? id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9; cf.: etiamne abis? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 22: etiamne ambulas? id. As. 1, 1, 95.—**F.** Etiam atque etiam denotes that an action is done uninterruptedly, incessantly; whence it also conveys the idea of intensity, *constantly, perpetually; repeatedly, again and again, over and over; pressingly, urgently:* temo superat cogens sublime etiam atque etiam noctis iter, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 Müll. (Trag. v. 246 ed. Vahlen): etiam atque etiam argumenta cum argumentis comparare, Cic. Div. 1, 4; cf. id. Fam. 16, 15: optimus quisque confitetur, multa se ignorare et multa sibi etiam atque etiam esse discenda, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69: dicere, id. Fam. 13, 28: commonefacere, id. ib. 13, 72: affirmare promissa, Liv. 22, 13: curare, ut, etc., id. 41, 19: consulere, id. 38, 9: se avertere, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 2: queri, Cat. 63, 61 et saep.: te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 48: cogitare, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 11: considerare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19 *fin.;* Liv. 3, 45 *fin.* Drak.: reputare, Sall. J. 85, 28: videre, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12; id. Ac. 2, 19, 62; Liv. 36, 28: aspicere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 76 et saep.: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 5 *fin.;* 13, 28 *fin.;* cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 72: haec quamquam nihilo meliora sunt, nunc etiam atque etiam multo desperatiora, *constantly more desperate from day to day*, id. Fam. 6, 22 (B. and K. read nunc atque): quare etiam atque etiam sunt venti corpora caeca, i. e. *most positively*, Lucr. 1, 295. Vid. Hand Turs. II. pp. 545–578.

ĕtĭamdum (also written separately), *hitherto, even till now, still, yet* (rare; usually after a negative; cf.: etiamtum, etiamnum): dissimulabo, hos quasi non videam neque esse hic etiamdum sciam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 2: nihil etiamdum harpagavit, id. Ps. 4, 2, 2; id. Truc. 1, 2, 72; id. Rud. 5, 3, 25: neque etiamdum scit pater, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 17: cum poteris igitur (veni), quoniam etiamdum abes, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 1 (cf. Hand Turs. II. p. 322 sq.; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 425 sq.).

ĕtĭam-num and (more freq., always in Cic. and Caes.) **ĕtĭam-nunc** (also written separately, etiam num ... nunc), *conj., yet, till now, still, even now, even to this time, even at this time.* **I.** In gen. (in all periods): *Ev.* Etiamnunc mulier intu'st? *Sy.* Etiam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 14; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 16; Varr. ap. Non. 11, 15; Sen. Contr. 4, 26: de materia loquor orationis etiamnunc, non ipso de genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 34, 119: ut mihi permirum videatur quemquam exstare, qui etiamnunc credat, etc., id. Div. 2, 47 *fin.:* vos cunctamini etiamnunc, quid intra moenia deprehensis hostibus faciatis? Sall. C. 52, 25; cf. id. J. 31, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38; id. Rosc. Am. 28, 78; Val. Fl. 7, 454 et saep.—With negations: neque quicquam cum ea facit etiamnum stupri, *not as yet*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 99; cf. Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.:* nec Telamoniades etiam nunc hiscere quicquam Audet, Ov. M. 13, 231: quo de homine nihil etiamnunc dicere nobis est necesse, *nothing further*, Cic. Clu. 59, 163.—**B.** In respect to past time, i. q. etiam tum, *till that time, till then, still:* Athenis in Lyceo cum etiamnum platanus novella esset, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5; Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 1: dixisti, paulullum tibi esse etiamnunc morae, quod ego viverem, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: nullo etiamnunc usu rei militaris percepto, Caes. B. G. 6, 40, 6; cf. id. ib. 7, 62, 6: cum Balbus etiamnunc in provincia esset, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32 *fin.;* cf.: cum tristis hiems etiamnum frigore saxa Rumperet, etc., Verg. G. 4, 135; Ov. F. 3, 155; Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 16 et saep.—**II.** Sometimes for etiam (post-Aug.), *also, besides, moreover:* his addemus etiamnum unam Graecae inventionis sententiam, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 211; cf. id. 32, 5, 18, § 49: alia etiamnum generibus ipsis in sexu differentia, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47; cf. id. 22, 25, 64, § 133; Cels. 5, 26, 20; 7, 29 *fin.:* duas etiamnunc formulas praepositis adiciam, Col. 5, 3, 1: in quibus etiamnunc hodie, etc., Plin. 25, 8, 47, § 85; Sen. Ep. 113 et saep.: si plus est, quod tolli opus est, adhibenda sunt etiamnum vehementiora, Cels. 5, 26, 30; so with comparatives (cf. etiam, II. A.), Cels. 5, 28,

17; 8, 20; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177; Sen. Ep. 87; 102 al. Vid. Hand Turs. II. pp. 580–587.

ĕtĭam-si (also written separately), a concessive conditional particle, = καὶ εἰ, more emphatic than etsi, *even if, although, albeit.* (*a*) With *indic.*: etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81: etiamsi dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi: Nunc non est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 26: ista veritas etiamsi jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, Cic. Att. 3, 24 *fin.*; so opp. tamen, id. Brut. 84, 290; Quint. 5, 10, 13; opp. certe, Cic. de Or. 1, 17 *fin.*; id. Opt. Gen. 2, 6; Liv. 40, 15, 15: eundem igitur esse creditote, etiamsi nullum videbitis, id. de Sen. 22, 79 et saep.—(*β*) With *subj.*: etiamsi vetet, Edim, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 73: quae etiamsi essent, quae nulla sunt, pellere se ipsa fortasse possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110; id. Cat. 1, 7, 18; 2, 10, 23; id. Off. 1, 43, 154: quod, etiamsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum est, quodque vere dicimus, etiamsi a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, id. Off. 1, 4 *fin.*; id. Mil. 8, 21; cf. id. Lael. 27, 100 et saep.; opp. certe, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1, 1; Treb. ad Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 11; opp. nihilominus, Liv. 26, 48, 11; Dig. 23, 3, 19; 47, 2, 63.—(*γ*) Without a verb: hunc librum etiamsi minus nostra commendatione, tuo tamen nomine divulgari necesse sit, Cic. Or. 31 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 5; opp. at, Cic. Cael. 3, 8; cf.: quae mihi omnia etiamsi non prius, attamen clarius fulsisse in Scipione Aemiliano videntur, Plin. 7, 27, 28, § 100 et saep. Vid. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 588–596.

ĕtĭam-tum and (more rarely) **ĕtĭam-tunc,** *conj.*, *even then, till that time, till then, still.* **I.** With *imperf. tense* (so usually): omnes etiamtum retinebant illum Pericli sucum; sed erant paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22 *fin.*: etiamtum vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1; id. J. 63, 6: manebant etiamtum vestigia monentis libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 74: nam etiamtum Agricola Britanniam obtinebat, id. Agr. 39; Suet. Tib. 42; so with cum, *while ... still*: cum isti etiamtum de Sthenio in integro tota res esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39 *fin.*; cum etiamtum, id. ib. 2, 5, 34; Sall. J. 51, 2.—**B.** The *imperf.* is sometimes represented by, **1.** A *part.* or *adj.*: trepida etiamtum civitate, Sall. J. 40, 4; cf. id. ib. 21, 2; Tac. A. 1, 49: quam defunctam praetextatus etiamtunc pro rostris laudavit, Suet. Calig. 10: cum viderem, ne vobis quidem omnibus re etiamtum probata, si, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 2, 4.—**2.** By the *praes. histor.*: narrat, ut virgo ab se integra etiamtum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70.—**3.** By the *pluperf.*: neque is deductus etiamtum ad eam (erat), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22.—**II.** With other tenses (very rare): illi qui etiamtum, cum misereri mei debent, non desinunt invidere, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; cf. App. M. 3, p. 134, 1. Vid. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 596–600.

Ĕtrūrĭa (**Het-**), ae, *f.*, *a country of central Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; id. Cat. 2, 3 *fin.*; Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.; Liv. 1, 35, 9; Verg. A. 8, 494; 12, 232 et saep.—Deriv., **II.** **Ĕtruscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Etruria, Etruscan*: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Hor. C. 1, 2, 14; id. C. Sec. 38; id. Epod. 16, 40: mare, id. C. 3, 29, 35: juga, Verg. A. 8, 480: duces, id. ib. 11, 598: manus Porsenae, Hor. Epod. 16, 4: disciplina, *the Etruscan religion*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 3; Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199; 10, 15, 17, § 37; cf. haruspices, Gell. 4, 5, 5: litterae, Liv. 9, 36: coronae, *made of gold and precious stones, and worn by those who triumphed*, Plin. 21, 3, 4, § 6.—*Sing.*, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 11; Tert. de Coron. 13: aurum, *a golden amulet worn by Roman boys of noble birth*, Juv. 5, 164 et saep.—*Subst.*: **Etrusci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Etruscans*, Cic. Div. 1, 42; Liv. 1, 34; 2, 7 et saepiss.

et-si, *conj.* [et, II. H.], like etiamsi, a concessive conditional particle, *though, although, albeit.* **I.** Prop. (*a*) With *indic.*: gaudeo, etsi nihil scio, quod gaudeam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 62: etsi scio ego, Philumena, meum jus esse ... ego tamen, etc., Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 1: etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen personare aures ejus, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 3: ergo, etsi conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, Obiciunt portas tamen, Verg. A. 9, 44 et saep.: vapulo hercle ego invitus tamen. Etsi malum merui, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 16; cf. id. Rud. 5, 2, 63; so often followed by certe, saltem, verumtamen, etc.: etsi aliqua culpa tenemur, a scelere certe liberati sumus, Cic. Marcell. 5, 13; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 60 al.—(*β*) With *subj.*: etsi taceas, palam id quidem est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Truc. 4, 3, 41: etsi cupidissime expetitum a me sit, tamen, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 3: etsi nihil aliud Sullae nisi consulatum abstulissetis, tamen eo vos contentos esse oportebat, id. Sull. 32, 90; Liv. 3, 8 *fin.* et saep.—(*γ*) Ellipt., without a verb: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, ut meritam gratiam referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: superbiae crudelitatique etsi seras, non leves tamen venire poenas, Liv. 3, 56; cf. id. 38, 41 (twice): etsi non iniquum certe triste senatus consultum factum est, id. 26, 6, 2; cf. Suet. Calig. 12; Tac. Or. 19.—**II.** Transf., sometimes like quamquam, to restrict or correct a preceding proposition, *although, and yet, but*, καίπερ, καίτοι: vale atque salve: etsi aliter ut dicam meres, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86: utram (conditionem) malis vide: etsi hoc consilium rectum esse scio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 85: habet enim res deliberationem: etsi ex parte magna tibi assentior, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 3; ib. 13, 41: do, do poenas temeritatis meae. Etsi quae fuit illa temeritas? id. ib. 9, 10, 2; cf. id. ib. 16, 7, 3: lectis tuis litteris admiratus equidem sum, te, etc.: etsi, quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, id. ib. § 2; cf.: quamquam, etsi, Liv. 21, 19, 4. Vid. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 600–609.

† **ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἐτυμολογία, *etymology*, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32; Quint. 1, 6, 1; 28; 7, 3, 25 et saep. (Cic. Top. 8, 35, written as Greek, and transl. by veriloquium).

† **ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭce,** ēs, *f.*, = ἐτυμολογική, *etymology*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 4 Müll. (ib. 7, § 109, written as Greek).

ĕtȳmŏlŏgĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἐτυμολογικός, *etymological*: ratio, Gell. 1, 18, 1.

† **ĕtȳmŏlŏgos,** i, *m.*, = ἐτυμολόγος, *an etymologist*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 39 Müll.

† **ĕtȳmon,** i, *n.*, = ἔτυμον, *the origin of a word*: etymon habere, *to be derived*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2: etyma (with origines), Gell. 18, 4, 11 al.

† **eu,** *interj.*, = εὖ, *well! well done! bravo!* an exclamation of joy or approbation, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 26; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 14; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 10; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74; Hor. A. P. 328.—Esp.: Eu Hercle! Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 31; id. Rud. 3, 5, 41; id. Most. 3, 1, 58 al. Cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 609 sq.; and see euge.

Euadne (**Euhadne, Evadne**), ēs, *f.*, = Εὐάδνη, *wife of Capaneus, one of the "Seven before Thebes;" when her husband's body was burned, she threw herself on the pile*, Prop. 3, 13, 24 (4, 12, 24 M.); 1, 15, 21; Verg. A. 6, 447; Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 64; Mart. 4, 75; Hyg. Fab. 243.—**II.** *A nymph, daughter of Asopus*, Ov. Am. 2, 21, 52.

Euan, v. Euhan.

Euander (Gr. *nom.* **-drus,** Verg. A. 8, 100, 185 al.; *voc.* -dre, id. ib. 11, 55. Less correctly, **Evander**), dri, *m.*, = Εὔανδρος. **I.** *Son of Carmenta* (v. Carmentis), *born at Pallantium, in Arcadia; he emigrated to Italy sixty years before the Trojan war, and there founded the city Pallanteum*, Liv. 1, 5; Ov. F. 1, 471; 497, 583; 2, 279; 4, 65; 5, 91; Verg. A. 8, 52; 119; 9, 9; 10, 515; Hor. S. 1, 3, 91.—Hence, **Euandrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Evandrian*: ensis, i. e. *of Pallas, the son of Evander*, Verg. A. 10, 394: regna, i. e. *Roman*, Sil. 7, 18: collis, i. e. *the Palatine*, Stat. S. 4, 1, 7; also, mons, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 11.—**II.** *A Greek artist in metals, brought from Alexandria to Rome by M. Antony*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 91 Schol.; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.—**III.** *An Academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16.

euax, *interj.* [only Plautine], expressive of delight at some tidings or event, *hail! joy! good!* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 13; 4, 4, 72; Cassiod. 4, 4, 13.

Euboea, ae, *f.*, = Εὔβοια, *an island in the Aegean Sea, separated from Boeotia by Euripus*, now *Negroponte*, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63; Ov. M. 13, 660 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Euboĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Euboean*: litus, Prop. 2, 26, 38 (3, 22, 18 M.); cf. cautes, i. e. *the promontory Caphareus*, Verg. A. 11, 260: sinus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 114: undae, Ov. M. 9, 218: Anthedon, *in Boeotia, opposite Euboea*, id. 7, 232; 13, 905; cf.: cultor aquarum, i. e. *Glaucus, from Anthedon*, id. ib. 14, 4: urbs, i. e. *Cumae, as a colony of Euboean Chalcidians*, id. ib. 14, 155; cf.: orae Cumarum, Verg. A. 6, 2; hence, Sibylla, *the Cumaean Sibyl*, Mart. 9, 30: carmen, *of the Cumaean Sibyl*, Ov. F. 4, 257: pulveris anni, *the great age of the Sibyl*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 126; cf. Ov. M. 14, 136: talentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 14 Müll.—**B. Euboeŭs,** a, um, *adj.*, *Euboean*: plebes, Stat. S. 5, 3, 137.—**C. Euboïs,** ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, the same: ora, Stat. Ach. 1, 414: tellus, i. e. *the region about Cumae*, id. S. 1, 2, 263.

eubōlion, ii, *n.*, i. q. dictamnus, *the plant dittany*, App. Herb. 62.

† **Eubūleus,** ei, *m.*, *one of the Anaces* or *Dioscuri*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53.

† **Eubūlidas,** ae, *m.*, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23 al.

† **Euchadia,** ae, *f.*, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89.

† **euchăris,** is, *adj.*, = εὔχαρις, *agreeable, grateful*, Vulg. Sir. 6, 5.

† **euchăristĭa,** ae, *f.*, = εὐχαριστία. **I.** *A thanksgiving*, Tert. adv. Haer. 47.—**II.** *The Lord's supper* in the Christian Church, *the eucharist*, Cypr. Ep. 10.

† **euchăristĭcon,** i, *n.*, = εὐχαριστικόν, *thanksgiving*, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 47; the name of a poem of thanks addressed by Statius to the Emperor Domitian, Stat. S. 4, 2.

Euclīdes, is, *m.*, = Εὐκλείδης, *a Greek proper name, Euclid.* **I.** *A philosopher of Megara, a disciple of Socrates and founder of the Megaric sect*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129; Gell. 6, 10, 10; Sid. Carm. 2, 176.—**II.** *A mathematician in Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132.

eucnēmos, on, = εὔκνημος, *with beautiful legs*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82.

† **Eudaemon,** ŏnis, *com.*, = Εὐδαίμων (fortunate), *the Greek appellation of the southern part of Arabia* (*Arabia Felix*), Mel. 3, 8, 6; Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 138; Sol. 33, 4; *and of its inhabitants*, Vop. Aurel. 33; Capitol. Macr. 12.

Eudēmus, i, *m.*, = Εὔδημος, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53.—Also *a Greek physician*, Tac. A. 4, 3 al.

‡ **eudiaeon** lineum filum, quod medici extremo in clysterio relinquunt, per quod κλυσμός emittitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 78, 13 Müll.

Eudoses, um, *a tribe of Germany*, mentioned only by Tac. G. 40.

Eudoxus, i, *m.*, = Εὔδοξος, *a Greek astrologer, a disciple of Plato*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87; id. Rep. 1, 14 al.

Euēnus (**-nos,** also **Evēnus**), i, *m.*, = Εὔηνος, *a king of Etolia, father of Marpessa; in despair at the loss of whom he threw himself into the river Lycormas*, Hyg. Fab. 242; Prop. 1, 2, 18.—**II.** *The river formerly called Lycormas, now the Fidari*, Ov. H. 9, 141; id. M. 9, 104; Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11.—Deriv., **Euēnīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the river Evenus*, Ov. M. 8, 528.

† **euergănĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [εὐεργός], *well-wrought, well-joined*: trabes, Vitr. 5, 1, 9.

euēthes, is, *adj.*, = εὐήθης (good-natured, hence), *simple, silly* (pure Lat. stultus), Amm. 22, 8, 33.

eugălacton, i, *n.*, = εὐγάλακτον, *another name of the plant glaux*, Plin. 27, 9, 58, § 82.

Eugănĕi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of northern Italy*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130 sq.; Liv. 1, 1.—Hence, **II. Eugănĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the* Euganei, *Euganean*: gentes, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133: lacus, Mart. 4, 25, 4: agna, Juv. 8, 15.

† **eugĕ** (**eugē** or **eugae,** Ter. And. 2, 2, 8), *interj.*, = εὖγε, an exclamation of joy, applause, admiration, etc., *well done! good! bravo!* (cf. eu; freq. in Plaut. and Ter., and

in the Vulg.). **I.** In gen.: euge, euge, perbene, Ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 75; id. Aul. 4, 6, 11; id. Ep. 3, 2, 21; id. Stich. 5, 6, 5; id. Mil. 4, 1, 20 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 2, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 2, 10; Pers. 5, 167; 1, 75; as an indecl. *subst.*, *n.*: euge tuum, id. 1, 50; Mart. 2, 27, 3: euge, *well done*, Vulg. Psa. 34, 21; id. Matt. 25, 21.—So, **eugepae** (contracted from euge papae), Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41; id. Capt. 2, 2, 24; id. Ep. 1, 1, 7; id. Ps. 2, 4, 53; id. Rud. 1, 2, 81; 2, 4, 24.—**II.** Esp., with an ironical signif. superadded, *excellent! admirable!* euge, optime, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 170; id. Pers. 1, 3, 10; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 13. V. Hand, Turs. II. p. 610 sq.

† **eugĕnēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.*, = εὐγενής, *well-born*, i. e. *noble, generous;* applied to wine of good quality: (vinum), Cato R. R. 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 25: (uvae), Col. 3, 2, 16.

eugĕpae, v. euge, I.

Euhan (cf. Lach. ad Lucr. 5, 743; also, **Euan,** Prisc. 1, 29; not **Evan,** as in many edd.), *m.*, = Εὐάν, *a surname of Bacchus*, Lucr. 5, 742; Ov. M. 4, 15; Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—Hence, **euhans,** antis (cf. Gr. εὐάζων), *adj.*, *crying Euhan!* an epithet of the Bacchantes, Cat. 64, 391; Sil. 1, 101; Prop. 2, 3, 18.—Poet. with *acc.*: euhantes orgia, *celebrating the rites of Bacchus with the cry Euhan!* Verg. A. 6, 517.

Euhēmĕrus, i, *m.*, = Εὐήμερος, *a Greek poet and philosopher*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 119; Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Lact. 1, 11, 33 al.

Euhius (cf. Lach. ad Lucr. 5, 743; also, **Euius;** less correctly, as in some edd., **Evius**), ii, *m.*, *a surname of Bacchus*, Lucr. 5, 742; Cic. Fl. 25, 60; Hor. C. 1, 18, 9; 2, 11, 17; Col. poët. 10, 424.—*Acc.* Euhion, Pers. 1, 102; Ov. A. A. 1, 563; *voc.* Euhie, Stat. Th. 2, 72; Col. poët. 10, 224.—Hence, **A. Euhius** (**Evius**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Bacchus, Bacchic:* terga, i. e. tympana, Stat. Ach. 2, 15.—**B. Euhias,** ădis, *f.*, *a Bacchante*, Hor. C. 3, 25, 9.

euhoe (dissyl.; also, **euoe;** less correctly, **ēvoe;** cf. Lach. ad Lucr. 5, 743), *interj.*, = εὐοῖ, *a shout of joy at the festivals of Bacchus:* euhoe Bacche, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82; Ov. A. A. 1, 563; Cat. 64, 255; Verg. A. 7, 389; Hor. C. 2, 19, 5 and 7; cf.: euhan euhoe euhoe euhius, Enn. Tr. 150.

Euhȳdrium, ii, *n.*, *a city of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 9.

Euias, ădis, v. Euhius.

Eumaeus, i, *m.*, = Εὔμαιος, *the swineherd of Ulysses in Homer*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Hyg. Fab. 126.

† **eumēces,** is, *n.*, = εὐμήκες (very long). **I.** *A kind of balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 114.—**II.** *An unknown gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

Eumēdes, is, *m.*, = Εὐμήδης, *a Trojan herald, father of Dolon*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 27; Verg. A. 12, 346.

Eumēlus, i, *m.*, = Εὔμηλος. **I.** *A king of Patrae*, Ov. M. 7, 390.—**II.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 5, 665.

Eumĕnes, is, *m.*, = Εὐμένης, *a famous general under Alexander the Great, and after his death governor of Cappadocia*, Nep. Eum.; Just. 13, 4 sq.; Curt. 10, 4, 3.

Eumĕnĭdes, um, *f.*, = Εὐμενίδες (the benevolent, the gracious ones), a euphemistic name for *the Furies*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Hor. C. 2, 13, 36; Verg. G. 1, 278; 4, 483; id. A. 4, 469 al.—In the *sing.*: **Eumenis,** *a Fury*, Sil. 2, 559; Stat. Th. 12, 423.

† **eumĕtrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = εὐμετρία, *symmetry*, Veg. Vet. 4, 2, 21.

† **eumitres,** ae, *m.*, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

Eumolpus, i, *m.*, = Εὔμολπος, *a fabulous Thracian singer and priest of Ceres, who brought the Eleusinian mysteries and the culture of the vine to Attica*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199.—*His descendant of the same name, the son of Musaeus*, Ov. M. 11, 93.—*A sacerdotal family in Athens* also bore, after him, the name **Eumolpĭdae,** ārum, *m.*, Εὐμολπίδαι, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 35; Nep. Alc. 4 al.

(**eunĕos,** false reading for eureos, q. v.).

eunūchinus, a, um, *adj.* [eunuchus], *of* or *belonging to a eunuch:* facies, Hier. Ep. 22, 27.

† **eunūchĭon,** ii, *n.*, = εὐνούχιον, *a kind of lettuce that subdues amatory desires*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

† **eunūchismus,** i, *m.*, = εὐνουχισμός, *an unmanning*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 118.

† **eunūchīzātus,** a, um, *Part.* [εὐνουχίζω], *made a eunuch, mutilated*, Hier. contr. Jov. 1, 7.

* **eunūcho,** āre, *v. a.* [eunuchus], *to make a eunuch of, to unman:* se, Varr. ap. Non. 106, 8.

† **eunūchus,** i, *m.*, = εὐνοῦχος, *a eunuch.* **I.** Prop., Cic. Or. 70, 232; Mart. 3, 82; Juv. 6, 366; 378; 12, 35; Vulg. Gen. 37, 36 et saep.—**II.** (Sc. fabula.) *Fem.*, *the name of one of Terence's comedies.*

euoe or **euhoe,** *interj.*, v. euhoe.

† **euōnȳmos,** i, *f.*, = εὐώνυμος (of good, prosperous name), *name of a tree* (*spindle-tree*) *in Lesbos*, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.

Eupălium, ii, *n.*, = Εὐπάλιον, *a city of western Locris*, Liv. 28, 8.—The same called **Eupalia,** Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.

Eupător, ŏris, *m.*, = Εὐπάτωρ, *a surname of Mithridates, king of Pontus*, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 151.

† **eupătŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = εὐπατορία, *a plant, called also* agrimonia, *agrimony*, Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 56.

† **eupĕlĭos,** i, *f.*, = εὐπέλιος, *a plant, called also* daphnoides, App. Herb. 58; see the foll. art.

† **eupĕtălos,** i, *f.*, = εὐπέταλος, *an unknown precious stone*, perh. *the opal*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 161.

† **euphōnia,** ae, *f.*, = εὐφωνία, *euphony*, Donat. p. 1751 P.

euphorbēa, ae, *f.*, *an African plant*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 25, 7, 38, § 77; and **-ēum,** i, *n.*, id. 25, 12, 91, § 143; 26, 11, 72, § 118.

Euphorbus, i, *m.*, = Εὔφορβος. **I.** *Son of Panthus, a brave Trojan, whose soul Pythagoras asserted had descended to himself, through the process of transmigration*, Ov. M. 15, 161; Gell. 4, 11 *fin.*—**II.** *A celebrated Greek physician, after whom was named the plant* euphorbea; cf. Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16.

Euphŏrĭo and **-on,** ōnis, *m.*, = Εὐφορίων, *a grammarian and poet, born at Chalcis, in Euboea, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Euergetes*, Varr. R. R. 41, 9; Cic. Div. 2, 64, 132; id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45; Quint. 10, 1, 56; Suet. Tib. 70 al.

Euphrānor, ŏris, *m.*, = Εὐφράνωρ. **I.** *A celebrated painter and sculptor, a contemporary of Praxiteles*, Quint. 12, 10, 6; 12; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50; 35, 11, 40, § 128; Juv. 3, 217.—**II.** *An architect*, Vitr. 7, 14.

Euphrātes (in Inscr. also EVFRATES), is, *m.*, = Εὐφράτης, פְּרָת. **I.** *A well-known river in Syria, which rises in Armenia, and, after its junction with the Tigris, empties into the Persian Gulf*, now *Frat*, Mel. 1, 11, 2; 3, 8, 5; Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 83 sqq.; Prud. Ham. 562; Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Plin. Pan. 14; *abl.* Euphratē, Luc. 8, 358.—**2.** Meton., *the dwellers on its banks*, Verg. G. 1, 509.—Hence, **A. Euphrātaeus,** a, um, = Εὐφραταῖος, *of the Euphrates*, i. e. *Armenian:* diademata, Stat. S. 2, 2, 122.—**B. Euphrātis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, *of the Euphrates:* ripa, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.—**II.** *A philosopher in the time of the younger Pliny*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10.—‡ **III.** *A rare Roman surname:* M. IVNIVS EVFRATES, Inscr. in Bull. dell. Inst. 1844, p. 90.

† **euphrŏne,** es, *f.*, = εὐφρόνη (the propitious), euphemism for *night:* ut euchen Graeci dicimus stultum, et noctem euphronen, et furias Eumenidas, Amm. 22, 8, 33; cf. Lidd. and Scott, s. v. εὐφρόνη.

Euphrŏsȳne, es, *f.*, = Εὐφροσύνη, *one of the graces*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 6.

† **euphrŏsȳnum** or **-on,** i, *n.*, = εὐφρόσυνον, *a plant, called also* buglossos, Plin. 25, 8, 40, § 81.

† **euplia,** ae, *f.*, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 25, 10, 81, § 130.

† **euplŏcămus,** i, *m.*, = εὐπλόκαμος, *having beautiful locks*, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 31.

Eupŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, = Εὐπόλεμος, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22.

Eupŏlis, ĭdis, *m.*, = Εὔπολις, *a celebrated comic poet in Athens, contemporary with Aristophanes*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 1; Vell. 1, 16; Quint. 1, 10, 18; 10, 1, 66; 12, 10, 65 al.; *acc.* Eupolin, Hor. S. 2, 3, 12: Eupolidem, Pers. 1, 124; Cic. Brut. 9, 15.

† **euptĕron,** i, *n.*, = εὔπτερον, *a plant, called also* polytrichon, App. Herb. 51.

eurĕos, i, *m.*, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

eurīnus, i, *m.*, = εὔρινος: ventus, *an east wind*, Col. 11, 2, 14.

† **eurīpĭce,** ēs, *f.*, = εὐριπική, *a kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119.

Eurīpĭdes, is, *m.*, = Εὐριπίδης, *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet*, Quint. 10, 1, 67 sq.; Gell. 15, 20; *dat.* Euripidae, id. 7, 3 *med.*; Cic. Tusc. 1, 26 *fin.*; 1, 48; 3, 14 et saep.—Hence, **II. Eurīpĭdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Euripides:* carmen, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25.

eurīpus (**-os**), i, *m.*, = εὔριπος, *a narrow channel, strait.* **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., Cic. Mur. 17; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 2, 97, 100, § 219.—**B.** In partic.: **Eurīpus,** i, *m.*, = Εὔριπος, *the channel between Boeotia and Euboea*, now *Egripo*, Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63; Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; Liv. 28, 6; 31, 24; Luc. 5, 235 al.—**II.** Transf., *a canal, conduit, aqueduct.* **A.** In gen.: ductus aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2; Vitr. 7, 5; Front. Aquaed. 84; Sen. Ep. 83; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 63; 36, 15, 24, § 123; Plin. Ep. 1, 3 al.—**B.** In partic., *the trench that ran round the Roman circus*, Suet. Caes. 39; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; Lampr. Heliog. 23; cf. Smith's Antiq. p. 53 a.

eurŏ-ăquĭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *the northeast wind*, Vulg. Act. Apost. 27, 14; cf. the foll. two articles.

‡ **eurŏ-auster** dictus, quod ex una parte habeat Eurum, ab altera Austrum, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 6.

† **eurŏ-nŏtus,** i, *m.*, = εὐρόνοτος, *the south-southeast wind, that which is between eurus and notus*, Col. 11, 2, 42; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; Vitr. 1, 6.

Eurōpa, ae, and **Eurōpe,** ēs, *f.*, = Εὐρώπη. **I.** *Daughter of the Phoenician king Agenor, sister of Cadmus, and mother of Sarpedon and Minos by Jupiter, who, under the form of a bull, carried her off to Crete*, Ov. M. 2, 836 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 155; 178; *nom.* Europe, Hor. C. 3, 27, 25; 57; Prop. 2, 28, 52; *gen.* Europae, Mel. 2, 7, 12; *acc.* Europen, Ov. A. A. 1, 323; Juv. 8, 34: Europam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5; Ov. H. 4, 55.—**2.** Poet. transf., *the portico in the Field of Mars, which was adorned with a painting representing the rape of Europa*, Mart. 2, 14; 3, 20; cf. id. 11, 1.—**B.** Hence, **Eurōpaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Europa:* dux, i. e. *Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 23.—**II.** *The continent of Europe, named after her;* usual form Europa, Mel. 1, 3, 1 et saep.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 662; Plin. 3 prooem. § 3; 3, 1, 1, § 5; 4, 23, 37, § 121 et saepiss.: Europe, Mel. 1, 2, 1; 2, 1, 1; *acc.* Europen, id. 1, 1, 6; 2, 6, 9; Hor. C. 3, 3, 47.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Eurōpaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Europe, European:* adversarii, Nep. Eum. 3: Scythi, Curt. 7, 7, 2.—**2. Eurōpensis,** e, *adj.*, the same: exercitus, Vop. Prob. 13: res, id. Aurel. 31.

Eurōtas, ae, *m.*, = Εὐρώτας, *the principal river of Laconia, on the banks of which Sparta stood*, now *Basilipotamo*, Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 96; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; Ov. M. 2, 247; id. Am. 2, 17, 32 et saep.; *nom.* Eurōta, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 15 *fin.*; *acc.* Eurotan, Ov. M. 10, 169.

† **eurōtias,** ae, *m.*, = εὐρωτίας, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

eurōus, a, um, *adj.* [eurus; cf.: arctous, Lesbous], *eastern, orient:* fluctus, Verg. A. 3, 533.

† **eurus,** i, *m.*, = εὖρος, *the southeast wind* (pure Lat. Vulturnus), Col. 11, 2, 65; 5, 5, 15; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Gell. 2, 22, 7 sq.; Vitr. 1, 6; Hor. C

1, 28, 25; 2, 16, 24 al.—In *plur.*, Verg. G. 2, 339; 441; Ov. H. 11, 9 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The east wind*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 27 (opp. Zephyrus); id. M. 1, 61; Manil. 4, 589.—Hence, **2.** Poet., *the east*, Val. Fl. 1, 539; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417.—**B.** *Wind*, in gen., Verg. G. 3, 382.

1. Eurȳālus, i, *m.*, = Εὐρύηλος, *a hill near Syracuse*, Liv. 25, 25.

2. Eurȳălus, i, *m.*, = Εὐρύαλος. **I.** *A friend of Nisus*, Verg. A. 5, 294; 9, 179 sq.; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 23.—**II.** *A king of Thessaly*, Ov. Ib. 289.

Eurȳdămas, antis, *m.*, = εὐρυδάμας (the wide-ruling), *a surname of Hector*, Ov. H. 329.

Eurȳdĭca, ae, *f.*, = Εὐρυδίκη, *the name of a slave of Rhea Sylvia*; Euridica, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20.

Eurȳdĭce, ēs, *f.*, = Εὐρυδίκη. **I.** *The wife of Orpheus, who died of the bite of a serpent. Orpheus obtained from Pluto permission to bring her back from the Lower World, under promise that he would not look back at her on the way. But, as he did not keep this promise, she returned to the Lower World*, Ov. M. 10, 31 sq.; Verg. G. 4, 486 sqq.; Hyg. Fab. 164.—**II.** *Daughter of Danaüs*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Eurȳlŏchus, i, *m.*, = Εὐρύλοχος, *the only one of the companions of Ulysses who withstood Circe's magic cup*, Ov. M. 14, 252; 287.

Eurȳmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, = Εὐρυμέδων. **I.** *A river of Pamphylia*, Liv. 33, 41; 37, 23; Mel. 1, 14, 1; Avien. Descr. Orb. 1015.—**II.** *An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war*, Just. 4, 4, 11; 4, 5, 7.—**III.** *A son of Faunus*, Stat. Th. 11, 32.

Eurȳmĕnae, ārum, *f.*, = Εὐρυμεναί, *a city of Thessaly*, Liv. 39, 25 al.; Val. Fl. 2, 14.

Eurȳmus, i, *m.*, = Εὔρυμος, *a seer, father of the seer Telemus*, Hyg. Fab. 125 and 128.—Whence, **Eurȳmĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *the surname of Telemus*, Ov. M. 13, 771.

Eurȳnŏme, ēs, *f.*, = Εὐρυνόμη, *daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, mother of Leucothoë*, Ov. M. 4, 210 sq.

Eurȳpȳlus, i, *m.*, = Εὐρύπυλος. **I.** *Son of Hercules and king of the island of Cos*, Ov. M. 7, 363.—Hence, **B. Eurȳpȳlis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, *Eurypylan*, poet. i. q. *Coan*: textura, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23.—**II.** *Son of Euaemon of Thessaly, and leader of a body of troops before Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 357; Verg. A. 2, 114; Hyg. Fab. 97; Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38.

Eurysthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Εὐρυσθένης, *son of Aristodemus, king of Sparta, brother of Procles*, Nep. Ages. 1, 2; Cic. Div. 2, 43, 191.

Eurystheus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Εὐρυσθεύς, *son of Sthenelus and grandson of Perseus, a king of Mycenae, who, at the command of Juno, imposed upon Hercules his famous twelve labors*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; Ov. H. 9, 7; 45; id. M. 9, 203; 274; Hyg. Fab. 30; *acc.* Eurysthea, Verg. G. 3, 4.—Hence, **Eurysthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Eurysthean*, Stat. Th. 4, 304.

† **eurythmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = εὐρυθμία, in architect., *beautiful arrangement, proportion, harmony* of the parts, Vitr. 1, 2; 6, 2.

Eurȳtus, i, *m.*, = Εὔρυτος. **I.** *King of Oechalia and father of Iole*, Ov. M. 9, 356.—Whence *Iole* is called **Eurȳtis**, idis, *f.*, Ov. M. 9, 395; id. H. 9, 133.—**II.** *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 220.—Also called **Eurȳtĭon**, ōnis, *m.*, Ov. A. A. 1, 593 (cf. Hom. Od. 21, 285).—**III.** *An Argonaut*, Val. Fl. 1, 439 al.

† **euschēmē**, *adv.*, = εὐσχήμως, *becomingly, gracefully, handsomely*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 58; id. Trin. 3, 1, 24.

† **1. eusĕbes**, is, *n.*, = εὐσεβές, *an unknown precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 161.

2. Eusĕbes, is, *m.*, = Εὐσεβής, *a surname of Ariobarzanes*, Cic. Fam. 15, 2.

Eusĕbĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Latin rhetorician*, Rufin. p. 191 Bait.

† **eustŏmăchus**, a, um, *adj.*, = εὐστόμαχος, *good for digesting*, Gargil. 1, 3; Theod. Prisc. 7.

† **eustȳlos**, on, *adj.*, = εὔστυλος, *with pillars evenly arranged*, Vitr. 3, 2.

Euterpe, ēs, *f.*, = Εὐτέρπη, *the muse of music*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 33; Aus. Idyll. 20, 4.

euthalos, i, *f.*, *a kind of laurel*, also called daphnoides, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132 (al. eupetalos).

† **euthĕriston**, i, *n.*, = εὐθέριστον, *a balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 114.

† **euthĭa**, ae, *f.*, = εὐθεῖα, *a straight line*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 958.

† **euthygrammum**, i, *n.*, = εὐθύγραμμον, *an architect's rule*, Vitr. 1, 1.

Eutrăpĕlus, i, *m.*, = Εὐτράπελος (witty), *a surname given to P. Volumnius, a friend of Marc Antony*, Cic. Att. 15, 8, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 31 al.

Eutrŏpĭus, ii, *m.*, Flavius, *a Roman historian in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era, contemporary with the Emperor Julian, and author of a* Breviarium Historiae Romanae, Amm. 29, 1, 36; Greg. Naz. Ep. 137 sq.; Symm. Ep. 3, 46 sq.; cf. Teuffel, Roem. Liter. 936.

Euxīnus, a, um, *adj.*, = Εὔξεινος (hospitable), *an epithet of the Black Sea*. Usually connected with Pontus. In Ovid also freq.: Euxinum mare, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 42; 4, 10, 97; 5, 10, 2; id. Pont. 4, 6, 46; cf. aequor, id. Tr. 5, 2, 63: aquae, id. Pont. 2, 6, 2: fretum, id. ib. 2, 2, 2: undae, id. ib. 4, 8, 1: vada, id. ib. 4, 9, 2: litus, id. Tr. 5, 10, 13; id. Pont. 4, 3, 51.—And *absol.*: **Euxinus**, i, *m.* (sc. Pontus), Ov. Tr. 2, 197; 4, 1, 60.

† **euzōmon**, i, *n.*, = εὔζωμον, *a sort of cabbage* (pure Lat. eruca), Plin. 20, 13, 49, § 126.

Ēva (**Hēva**, Vulg. Gen. 4, 1; id. 2 Cor. 11, 3 al.), ae, *f.*, *Eve, the first woman*, Tert. Virg. vel. 5; Prud. Hamort. 741.

* **ēvăcŭātio**, ōnis, *f.* [evacuo], *an evacuating*; trop., *a weakening*: fidei, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ē-văcŭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to empty out, evacuate* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: alvum, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52; 32, 9, 33, § 104.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To rid one's self of, lay aside*: quae pueruli erant, Vulg. 1 Cor. 13, 11.—**2.** *To make void, cancel*: obligationem, Cod. Just. 8, 43, 4; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 17.

Ēvadne, v. Euadne.

ē-vādo, si, sum, 3 (*perf. sync.* evasti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 68; Sil. 15, 796; *perf.* evadi, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 5, 6), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go* or *come out, go forth* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: ex aqua, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 86: ex balineis, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: oppido, Sall. J. 56, 5: undis, Verg. A. 9, 99: puteo, Phaedr. 4, 9, 11: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: per praeruptum saxum in Capitolium, Liv. 5, 46: in terram, *to disembark, to land*, id. 29, 27 *fin.*—**b.** In an upward direction: ex abditis sedibus evadere atque exire, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, *mount up, ascend*, Verg. A. 2, 458: ad parietem, Suet. Ner. 48: in murum, muros, moenia, Liv. 2, 17; 4, 34; 10, 17: in jugum, id. 33, 8: in cacumen, Curt. 7, 11: super capita hostium, id. 5, 3 et saep.—**2.** In partic., *to get away, escape*: aut e morbo evasurum aegrotum, aut e periculo navem, aut ex insidiis exercitum, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: ex fuga, * Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 4: e manibus hostium, Liv. 22, 49: ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: e tanto periculo, Liv. 42, 18: periculo, id. 21, 33: adverso colle, sicuti praeceptum fuerat, evadunt, Sall. J. 52, 3; cf. id. ib. 50 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; 10, 1 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to go* or *come out, pass out, escape*: accedit, ut eo facilius animus evadat ex hoc aere eumque perrumpat, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; cf.: ex corpore (animus), id. de Sen. 22, 80; and: cum ab iis ... evaseris, id Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ad conjecturam, *to arrive at*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 20: ne in infinitum quaestio evadat, Quint. 2, 17, 16.—**b.** In an upward direction: nitamur semper ad optima: quod facientes aut evademus in summum, aut certe multos infra nos videbimus, Quint. 12, 11, 30.—**2.** In partic., *to turn out, fall out, end* in some manner, *to have an issue* of some kind, *to result, to turn to* or *become* something: ex communibus proprii, ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 35; cf. Cic. Or. 27, 95; id. Fin. 4, 25, 69: quos judicabat non posse oratores evadere, id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: fuit autem Athenis adulescens, perfectus Epicureus evaserat, id. Brut. 35, 131; 87, 299; id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: ita molles mentes evadunt civium, id. Rep. 1, 43, 67; cf.: juvenis evasit vere indolis regiae, Liv. 1, 39: quod tu ejusmodi evasisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69: nimis saepe secus videmus evadere, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43.—Of abstract subjects: ut ita fastidiosae mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.*: si quando aliquod somnium verum evaserit, id. Div. 2, 53: vereor ne haec quoque laetitia vana evadat, Liv. 23, 12: quoniam primum vanum inceptum evasisset, id. 35, 47 et saep.: intellego hercle: sed quo evadas nescio, *what you are driving at*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 44: quam timeo, quorsum evadas, *where you are coming out* in your story, Ter. And. 1, 1, 100; 1, 2, 5: nimia illaec licentia Profecto evadet in aliquod magnum malum, id. Ad. 3, 4, 64: demiror quid sit, et quo evadat, sum in metu, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 68; cf. Cic. Att. 14, 19 *fin.*: videamus, hoc quorsum evadat, id. ib. 9, 18, 4; Nep. Dion. 8, 1: huccine (beneficia), *to end in this*, Sall. J. 14, 9: in morbos longos, Liv. 27, 33, 6.—**b.** Pregn., *to come to pass, be fulfilled*: aliquando id, quod somniarimus, evadere, Cic. Div. 2, 59; for which: si somnium verum evasit aliquod, id. ib. 2, 71, 146.

II. *Act.* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.), *to pass over* or *pass* a thing, *to get over, pass beyond, leave behind*. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: omnem videbar evasisse viam, Verg. A. 2, 730: tot urbes, id. ib. 3, 282: vada, arva, Ov. M. 3, 19: amnem, Tac. A. 12, 35: limen harae, Col. 7, 9, 13: vestibulum (apes), id. 9, 12, 1 et saep.—**b.** In an upward direction: sic fata gradus evaserat altos, *had mounted the steps*, Verg. A. 4, 685: ardua, *to climb, ascend*, Liv. 2, 65.—**2.** In partic., *to get away, flee, escape from*, = effugere: alicujus manus, Verg. A. 9, 560: loca mortis, Ov. M. 14, 126: flammam, Verg. A. 5, 689: angustias, Liv. 21, 32; 38, 2: nocturnas insidias, Suet. Caes. 74: aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: vitam, *to depart from*, i. e. *to die*, App. M. 4, p. 140.—**b.** In an upward direction: si haec quoque jam lenius supina perseverantibus studiis evaseris, *hast climbed, ascended*, Quint. 12, 10, 79.—**2.** In partic., *to escape, get rid of*: aegritudinem, Lucil. ap. Non. 294, 7: necem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 4: gravem casum, Tac. A. 14, 6: sermones malignorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 3 et saep.

* **ēvăgātio**, ōnis, *f.* [evagor], *a wandering, straying*: stellarum, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72; Sen. Ep. 65, 17.

* **ē-vāgīnātio**, ōnis, *f.* [evagino], *a spreading out, extending*, Arn. 1, 50 Orell.

ē-vāgīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vagina], *to draw out of the scabbard, to unsheath* (post-class.): gladio sua sponte evaginato, Just. 1, 9, 8; Hyg. Fab. 164; Vulg. Exod. 15, 10: pugionem, id. Judith, 13, 9.

ē-văgo, 1, *v. n.* [collat. form of *depon.* evagor, q. v.]: Famae nam nobilitas late ex stirpe praeclara evagat, Att. ap. Non. 467, 28 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. p. 219).

ē-văgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to wander forth, to roam about; to scatter* or *spread about, to extend* (class.). **A.** Lit.: ne longius evagatae (incubantes gallinae) refrigerent ova, Col. 8, 5, 14: cappari evagatur per agros, Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 163: Nilus, id. 10, 33, 49, § 94: ignis ulterius, Dig. 9, 2, 30, § 3.—**B.** In milit. lang., *to march to and fro, make evolutions, manœuvre*: nullo ad evagandum relicto spatio, Liv. 22, 47, 3; 23, 47, 5.—**C.** Trop., *to spread, extend, digress*: qui appetitus longius evagantur, * Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: late evagata est vis morbi, Liv. 3, 7 *fin.*: latissime evagandi sibi viam facere (exempla), Vell. 2, 3, 4: ne Demostheni permittant evagari, Quint. 3, 6, 3; so of *wandering, digressing* in speaking, id. 2, 4, 32; 3, 11, 25; of overstepping the limits of duty: procuratores, Spart. Hadr 3 § 9.—* **II.** *Act.*, *to stray be-*

yond, to overstep any thing: ordinem, Hor. C. 4, 15, 10.

ē-vălesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become strong, increase in strength, to increase, grow* (cf.: vix illa, quae παραγόμενα vocant, nobis permittimus, sed hoc feliciter, evaluit, Quint. 8, 6, 32; not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cum evaluissent flagella pedes binos, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116; cf. rami, id. 16, 30, 54, § 125.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: adjuta cura natura magis evalescit, Quint. 2, 8, 5; Tac. A. 14, 58 *fin.*: affectatio quietis in tumultum evaluit, *strengthened into*, etc., id. H. 1, 80: indoles naturalis, adjuta praeceptis, evalescit, Sen. Ep. 94, 31. — **2.** Transf. **a.** In the *temp. perf.*, *to have power* or *ability* for any thing, *to be able*: ut ne ipsa quidem natura in hoc ita evaluerit, ut non, etc., Quint. 10, 2, 10: sed non Dardaniae medicari cuspidis ictum Evaluit, * Verg. A. 7, 757; so with a *subject-clause*, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201; Stat. S. 5, 2, 79; Claud. Cons. Honor. 303; Rapt. Pros. 3, 92. —**b.** *To be worth* in price, Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., of a word or expression, *to prevail, get into vogue*: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac. G. 2 *fin.*; so Quint. 9, 3, 13.

1. ē-vallo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [vallum], *to cast out* (only in the foll. passages): nos foras, Varr. ap. Non. 102, 6: aliquem, Titin. ib. 5 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 144).

2. ē-vallo, ĕre, *v. a.* [2. vallus], *to winnow out, to cleanse from the husks, to husk, to hull*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, §§ 97 and 99.

Ēvan, v. Euhan.

Ēvander, dri, *m.*, v. Euander.

ē-vānesco, nŭi, 3 (*part. fut.* evaniturus, Lact. 5, 4 *fin.*), *v. inch. n., to vanish* or *pass away, to die away, to disappear* (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: Bacchi cum flos evanuit (with diffugere in auras), Lucr. 3, 222: evanescere paulatim et decrescere pondus, id. 5, 536: evanescere stinguique colorem, id. 2, 828: pruna, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: aquae, *to evaporate*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24; cf.: vinum et salsamentum vetustate, i. e. *to lose its strength, become vapid*, Cic. Div. 2, 57: cornuaque extremae velut evanescere lunae, Ov. M. 2, 117 et saep.: et procul in tenuem ex oculis evanuit auram, Verg. A. 9, 658; Ov. M. 14, 432; id. F. 2, 509.—**2.** Of persons who flee or hide themselves through fear, Flor. 3, 3, 18; Amm. 16, 6, 3. —**II.** Trop.: ne cum poëta scriptura evanesceret, *to die away, sink into oblivion*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5; cf.: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95: orationes, id. Brut. 27 *fin.*: Hortensius, id. ib. 94: sententiae Aristonis, Pyrrhonis (opp. stabilitatem habere), id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85 et saep.: postea quam extenuari spem nostram et evanescere vidi, id. Att. 3, 13: rumor, Liv. 28, 25; 44, 31: fama, id. 33, 8: ingenium, id. 2, 48: omnis vis herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 356: bella per taedia et moras (opp. valida impetu), Tac. H. 2, 32: donatio, i. e. *to lose its effect* (opp. valere), Dig. 24, 1, 11, § 7; cf.: actio dotis, ib. 24, 3, 21: evanescunt haec atque emoriuntur comparatione meliorum, Quint. 12, 10, 75.

† **ēvangĕlĭcus** (**eua-**), a, um, *adj.*, = εὐαγγελικός, *evangelical*: scriptura, Tert. adv. Marc. 39: vox, Prud. Apoth. 495 et saep.

† **ēvangĕlista** (**eua-**), ae, *m.*, = εὐαγγελιστής, *an evangelist*, Prud. Cathem. 6, 77 et saep.; Vulg. Act. 21, 8.

† **ēvangĕlĭum** (**eua-**), ii, *n.*, = εὐαγγέλιον. **I.** *Good news*, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 1, written as Greek, εὐαγγέλια. — **II.** *The Gospel* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 4, 23 et saep.

ēvangĕlīzātor (**eua-**), ōris, *m.* [evangelium], *a preacher of the Gospel*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 9; id. Praescr. 4.

ēvangĕlīzo (**eua-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, = εὐαγγελίζω (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Act.*, *to preach, declare, proclaim*, always with the accessory notion of *bringing good tidings, proclaiming the Gospel*: vobis gaudium magnum, Vulg. Luc. 2, 10: Christum Iesum, id. Act. 5, 42.—*Pass.*, Vulg Luc. 16, 16; id. Gal. 1, 11.—**B.** *To evangelize, to win to the Gospel by preaching, to preach to*: Sion, Vulg. Isa. 40, 9.— *Pass.*: pauperes evangelizantur, Vulg. Matt. 11, 5 al.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to preach, proclaim the Gospel*, Vulg. Psa. 67, 12; id. Rom. 1, 15 et saep.

ēvānĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [evanesco], *vanishing, passing away* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: pectora, Ov. M. 5, 435: oleae, i. e. *frail, without strength*, Col. Arb. 17, 3; cf. arbores, Vitr. 2, 10: materia vetustate, id. 2, 8: evanida et siticulosa calx, id. 7, 2; and, viriditas, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 70.—**II.** Trop.: amor, Ov. R. Am. 653: gaudium (with leve), Sen. Ep. 35.

ē-vanno, ĕre, *v. a.* [vannus], *to cast out the chaff of grain from the fan, to winnow.* * **I.** Lit.: acus, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.*—* **II.** Transf., *to cast out*: aliquem, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 23 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 239).

ēvans, antis, v. euhan.

ēvăpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evaporo], *an evaporating, evaporation*: terrae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 6; 6, 13, 1: nivis, Gell. 19, 5, 6.

ēvăpōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *evaporating, apt to evaporate*: virtus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 83.

ē-văpōro, āre, *v. a.*, *to disperse in vapor, to evaporate* (post-class.), Gell. 19, 5, 7 and 8; Tert. Pall. 6 *fin.*

ēvāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evado], *a going out*, Vulg. Judith, 12, 20.

ē-vasto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to lay utterly waste, to devastate* (a favorite word of Livy; elsewh. very rare): omnia, Liv. 10, 15; 5, 5; 8, 37; 28, 44; 32, 33, 14 Drak. et saep.; Vop. Aurel. 15; Sil. 15, 185.

ēvax, *interj.*, v. euax.

ēvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eveho]. * **I.** *A going upwards, flying up, flight*: sublimis, App. M. 5, p. 169.—**II.** In jurid. lang., *a permit to travel by the public post, a post-warrant*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 3 sq.; Symm. Ep. 4, 6; Aug. Ep. 55.

1. ēvectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. eveho.

2. ēvectus, ūs, *m.* [eveho], *a carrying out, exporting* of goods from a place, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Plin. 13, 5, 6, § 28.

ē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry out* or *forth, to convey out, lead forth* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: omnia (signa) ex fanis, ex locis publicis palam plaustris evecta exportataque esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20: aquas ex planis locis, Liv. 1, 38 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224: stercus (with exportare), Cato R. R. 5, 8: merces (opp. inveho), Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 6; Dig. 10, 4, 5 et saep.: incaute se evehentes Masinissa excipiebat, *throwing themselves out, rushing out*, Liv. 29, 34: naves in altum, id. 25, 27.—In an upward direction: palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos, *raises aloft, elevates*, * Hor. C. 1, 1, 6; cf.: aliquem ad aethera, Verg. A. 6, 130: ad auras, Ov. M. 14, 127: in caelum, Juv. 1, 38.—**b.** Reflex., *to ride out* or *forth, to move out, move forth, proceed, advance, go, spread*: evectus effreno equo, *springing forwards*, Liv. 4, 33: cf. longius, Tac. A. 12, 14: de nocte, Suet. Aug. 97 *fin.*: evecti Aegeo mari Delum trajecerunt, Liv. 44, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. 28, 30: ad portum, id. 37, 15 *fin.*: in altum, id. 21, 50: ratibus ad regem, Just. 2, 6 et saep.: in ancoras evehi, *to run foul of the anchors*, Liv. 22, 19.— With the *acc.* of the place: evectus os amnis, Curt. 9, 9 *fin.*—**B.** *To carry up, to convey upwards*: ut in collem Esquiliarium eveheretur, Liv. 1, 48.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To carry forth, take out, spread abroad*: ut semel e Piraeeo eloquentia evecta est, omnes peragravit insulas, *went forth*, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; cf.: fama ejus evecta insulas, Tac. A. 12, 36: spe vana evectus, *carried forwards*, Liv. 42, 62; cf. inconsultius, id. 35, 31; and, longius, Quint. 9, 3, 87: magicae vanitates in tantum evectae, ut, etc., Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18: evectus sum longius, *I have made too long a digression*, Amm. 15, 12, 6.—**B.** In an upward direction, *to raise* or *lift up, to elevate*: quem usque in tertium consulatum amicitia Principis evexerat, Vell. 2, 90; cf.: aliquos ad consulatus, Tac. Or. 13; and: imperium ad summum fastigium, Curt. 4, 14, 20; cf.: ad magnum culmen, Amm. 16, 6.—In the *part. perf.*, *advanced, promoted*: consiliarii in summum evecti fastigium, Vell. 2, 56, 3; cf. id. 2, 53, 3: privatum supra modum evectae opes, *increased*, Tac. A. 14, 52.— With *dat.*: aliquem evehere summis honoribus, Spart. Hadr. 15.

‡ **ēvēlātum** eventilatum, unde velabra, quibus frumenta ventilantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 15 Müll.

ē-vello, velli (Cic. Sest. 28; id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.*), post-class., vulsi (Flor. 4, 12, 38; Sen. ad Marc. Consol. 16, 7 al.), vulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear, pull*, or *pluck out* (class.). **I.** Lit.: linguam se evellisse M. Catoni, Cic. Sest. 28: ferrum, * Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3: arborem, Liv. 33, 5: dentes, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 25 et saep.: spinas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 5; cf.: ebulum, cicutam e segete, Plin. 17, 9, 6 § 55: clavos sepulcris, id. 34, 15, 44, § 151: statuam de monumento, Dig. 47, 12, 2.— Poet.: odorem e turis glebis (with divellere), Lucr. 3, 327: castra obsessa (sc. ex obsidione), i. e. *to relieve*, Sil. 7, 335.—**B.** *To drag away, tear away*: ab altari eum, Vulg. Exod. 21, 14; cf.: lucos tuos de medio tui, id. Micah, 5, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to tear out, root out, eradicate, erase* (a favorite word of Cicero): radicitus mala, Lucr. 3, 310: consules non modo ex memoria sed etiam ex fastis evellendi, Cic. Sest. 14 *fin.*: scrupulum ex animo, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6; cf.: aculeum severitatis, id. Clu. 55, 152: omnem eorum importunitatem ex intimis mentibus, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230; cf. id. Clu. 1 *fin.*: iras (e pectore), Sil. 14, 183.

Evēnīnus, a, um, v. Euēnus.

ē-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (*praes. subj.* evenat, Enn. ap. Non. 507, 20; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3; id. Mil. 4, 1, 19: evenant, id. Ep. 3, 1, 2), *v. n.*, *to come out, come forth.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): merses profundo: pulchrior evenit, Hor. C. 4, 4, 65: tota arundo serius praedicto tempore evenit, *comes up, grows up*, Col. 4, 32, 2: sine modo rus eveniat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 1: Capuam, id. Rud. 3, 2, 17; cf.: evenit sermo Samuelis Israeli, Vulg. 1 Reg. 3, 21.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fall out, come to pass, happen*; and with alicui, *to befall, happen to, betide* one (v. 2. accido, II., and 1. contingo, II. B. 3. b.): in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 57 sq.; cf.: maxime id in rebus publicis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 44: timebam, ne evenirent ea, quae acciderunt, id. Fam. 6, 21; cf. id. Planc. 6, 15; Sall. C. 51, 26: quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? quod tantum evenire dedecus? Cic. Quint. 15, 49: quem (sc. tyrannum) si optimates oppresserunt, quod ferme evenit, habet, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42; cf.: quod evenit saepius, id. ib.: quod plerumque evenit, id. ib.; 2, 28 *fin.*: hoc in hac conformatione rei publicae non sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, id. ib. 1, 45 *fin.*: ut alia Tusculi, alia Romae eveniat saepe tempestas, id. Div. 2, 45: quota enim quaeque res evenit praedicta ab istis? aut si evenit quippiam: quid afferri potest, cur non casu id evenerit? id. ib. 2, 24, 52: ubi pax evenerat, *had been concluded*, Sall. C. 9, 3 et saep.: vereor, ne idem eveniat in meas litteras, *that the same thing will happen to my letter*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.—*Impers.*, *it happens* (cf.: accidit, incidit, contigit, obtingit, fit), with *ut*: evenit, senibus ambobus simul Iter ut esset, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 15; so Cic. Inv. 1, 35; Brutus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Quint. 1, 5, 28; 2, 12, 5 et saep.; with *quod*, Enn. ap. Non. 507, 20 (cf. 2. accido): ob id, quod furtum fecit servus, evenit, quo minus eum habere domino liceat, Dig. 30, 1, 45.—With *dat.*: illi divitiae evenerunt maxumae, Plaut. Men. prol. 67; cf.: damna evenerunt maxuma misero mihi, id. Stich. 1, 3, 56: merito sibi ea evenerunt a me, id. Capt. 2, 3, 55: cum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: quibus (improbis) utinam ipsis evenissent ea, quae tum homines precabantur! id. Sest. 33; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 53 et saep.: L. Genucio consuli ea provincia sorte evenit, *fell to*, Liv. 7, 6; in the same sense without sorte, Sall. J. 35, 3; Liv. 2, 40 *fin.*; 9. 41 et saep.: si quid sibi eveniret, *if any thing should happen to himself*, euphemist. for *if he should die*, Suet. Caes. 86 Ruhnk.; Vop. Prob. 6 *fin.*; cf.: si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall. H. Fragm. 5, 8, p. 244 ed. Gerl. (v. 2. accido, II.).—**B.** In partic., *to proceed, follow, result* (as a consequence) from any thing; *to turn out, issue, end* in any way (cf. evado, I. B. 2.; evado is used both of

persons and things, but evenio only of things): eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, in quo quaeri solet, quid ex quaque re evenerit, eveniat, eventurum sit, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: ut nobis haec habitatio bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quae (auspicia) sibi secunda evenerint, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27 (al. secunde); cf. Suet. Vit. 9: cuncta prospera eventura, Sall. J. 63, 1; cf. Liv. 21, 21; 37, 47: quoniam quae occulte tentaverat, aspera foedaque evenerant (opp. prospere cessere), Sall. C. 26 *fin.* Kritz.; cf.: si adversa pugna evenisset, Liv. 8, 31: ut ea res mihi magistratuique bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1; so, bene ac feliciter, Liv. 31, 5; cf. feliciter, * Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3: prospere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2 (with cadere); so, prospere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 66 *fin.*; Liv. 9, 19: bene, Sall. J. 92, 3; cf.: male istis eveniat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 39: vides omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, Cic. Div. 2, 24 *fin.*; cf.: quod si fors aliter quam voles evenerit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 37: si quid praeter spem evenit, Ter. And. 2, 6, 5; id. Ad. 5, 3, 29; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 16; 21: quoniam haec evenerunt nostra ex sententia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; cf. Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17; id. Hec. 5, 4, 32: istaec blanda dicta quo eveniant, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48; so, quo, id. ib. 1, 2, 52; id. Bacch. 1, 2, 36; cf. quorsum, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 118.—Hence, **ēventum**, i, *n.* (acc. to evenio, II.). **A.** *An occurrence, chance, event.* **1.** In gen. (rare): semper me causae eventorum magis movent quam ipsa eventa, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2: plurimorum seculorum et eventorum memoria, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14: si cujusque facti et eventi causa ponetur, id. Part. Or. 9, 32.—**2.** In Lucr. opp. conjunctum, of the external conditions, or *accidents*, of persons and things (as poverty, riches, freedom, etc.), Lucr. 1, 450; 458; 467; 470 al.—**3.** Alicujus, *that which befalls one, experience, fortune:* ei qui sciunt quid aliis acciderit, facile ex aliorum eventis suis rationibus possunt providere, Auct. Her. 4, 9, 13: ut te ex nostris eventis communibus admonendum putarem, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: fabula rerum eventorumque nostrorum, id. ib. 5, 12, 6: cui omnia pendere ex alterius eventis coguntur, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: plures aliorum eventis docentur, Tac. A. 4, 33.—**B.** *The issue, consequence, result, effect* of an action (cf.: exitus, eventus, successus, obitus, occasus), freq. in Cic., usually *plur.:* consilia eventis ponderare, Cic. Rab. Post. 1; so opp. facta, id. Pis. 41; Fragm. ap. Non. 204, 6; opp. causae, id. Div. 1, 6 *fin.*; id. Top. 18: quorum praedicta quotidie videat re et eventis refelli, id. Div. 2, 47 *fin.*—In *sing.*, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 4.

ē-ventĭlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to set in motion* (the air), *to fan* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: (aërem graviorem) emendant assiduo linteorum jactatu eventilando, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf. Just. 44, 1 *fin.*: frumenta, *to winnow*, i. e. *to purify by winnowing*, Col. 1, 6, 23.—* **II.** Trop.: opes eventilatae, i. e. *scattered, dissipated*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

ēventum, i, *n.*, v. evenio *fin.*

ēventus, ūs, *m.* [evenio, II.]. **I.** *An occurrence, accident, event; fortune, fate, lot* (rare but class.): mihi a peritis in Asia praedictum est, fore eos eventus rerum qui acciderunt, Cic. Div. 1, 28: in incerto reliqui temporis eventu, id. Quint. 26, 83; Tac. Agr. 22; id. A. 2, 26: maerere hoc ejus (sc. Scipionis) eventu, vereor ne invidi magis quam amici sit, Cic. Lael. 4, 14: militum, Liv. 7, 26; cf. id. 7, 8; 8, 7 al.: navium suarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: patriae, Liv. 33, 48 et saep.: quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 5 *fin.*—Far more freq., **II.** *The (lucky* or *unlucky) issue, consequence, result* of an action (for syn. cf.: eventum, exitus, successus), in *sing.* and *plur.:* eventus est alicujus exitus negotii, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: in rebus magnis memoriaque dignis consilia primum, deinde acta, postea eventus exspectantur, id. de Or. 2, 15, 63: etiam amplissimorum virorum consilia ex eventu, non ex voluntate a plerisque probari solent, Balbus et Oppius ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7 A: sceleris est poena tristis, et praeter eos eventus, qui sequuntur, per se ipsa maxima est, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43 et saep.: semper ad eventum festinat (poëta), *to the end, issue, event*, Hor. A. P. 148: interim rei eventum experiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.*; so with *gen.:* belli, id. ib. 6, 42, 1; id. B. C. 1, 53 *fin.*; 2, 32, 10: pugnae, id. B. G. 7, 49 *fin.*: ejus diei, id. B. C. 3, 96, 1: orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 120: dicendi, id. ib. 1, 27, 123 et saep.—Prov.: eventus docet . . . stultorum iste magister est, Liv. 22, 39.—**B.** Esp., *good fortune, success:* egi ego pro Vareno non sine eventu, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 2: atque illi modo cauti prompti post eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac. Agr. 27: cf.: satis jam eventuum, satis casuum, id. A. 2, 26.—**C.** Personified: Bonus Eventus, *Good Success, a guardian deity of the Roman husbandmen*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 77; Inscr. Orell. 1780 sq.; in the *dat.* also: BONO EVENTO, ib. 1783; cf.: DEO SANCTO EVENTO, ib. 1785.

Ēvēnus, v. Euenus.

ē-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike violently, to beat* (rare and not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: os oculosque hostis, Quint. 2, 4, 18; cf. pectus suis armis, Val. Fl. 6, 737: clipeum alis, Verg. A. 12, 866; cf.: cineres alis, Ov. M. 14, 578: mare, fluctus remis, Curt. 4, 3, 18; 9, 4, 13: spiritum cursu parum libero, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop.: cum haec taliaque sollicitas ejus aures everberarent, *kept striking, besieged*, Amm. 14, 11, 4: animum alicujus ad inquirendum, i. e. *to stimulate, excite*, Gell. 1, 23, 7 (also ap. Macr. S. 1, 6, § 20).

* **ē-vergo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to send out, send forth:* montes nullos apertos evergunt rivos, *send forth, pour forth*, Liv. 44, 33, 2.

‡ **ēverrĭātor** vocatur, qui jure accepta hereditate justa facere defuncto debet, quae si non fecerit, seu quid in ea re turbaverit, suo capite luat. Id nomen ductum a verrendo. Nam exverrae sunt purgatio quaedam domus, ex qua mortuus ad sepulturam ferendus est, quae fit per everriatorem certo genere scoparum adhibito, ab extra verrendo dictarum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77, 18 sq. Müll.

ēverrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [everro], *a sweepnet, drag-net.* **I.** Prop., for taking a large number of fishes, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7; App. Mag. p. 294; cf. Non. p. 34; and: everriculum, quod Graece σαγήνη dicitur, Dig. 47, 10, 13, § 7.—**II.** Trop.: everriculum malitiarum omnium, *the drag-net*, i. e. *the sweeper-away of all basenesses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: quod umquam hujuscemodi everriculum ulla in provincia fuit? i. e. *a plunderer*, sarcastically applied to Verres, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, 53; cf. everro, II.

ē-verro, verri, versum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sweep out* (class.). **I.** Lit.: stercus ex aede Vestae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 32 Müll.; cf.: purgamenta salsamentorum officinis, Col. 8, 17, 12: aedes, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 11: solum stabuli, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7: everrere et purgare stabula, Col. 7, 4, 5: domum, Vulg. Luc. 15, 8.—Poet.: aequor retibus, Manil. 4, 285, v. verro.—**B.** Transf., of *cleansing* a wound: egestis vel eversis omnibus, quae tumorem moverant, Veg. Vet. 3, 30 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to clean out, plunder completely*, Plaut. Truc. prol. 21; so in a sarcastic pun applied to Verres: o Verria praeclara! . . . quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21 *fin.*; cf. everriculum, II.

ēversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [everto, I. B.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *An overthrowing.* **1.** In gen.: columnae, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5.—In *plur.:* eversiones vehiculorum, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43.—**2.** Esp., *a destructive overthrow, subversion, destruction:* templorum, Quint. 5, 10, 97: urbis, Flor. 1, 12, 7; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 69.—In *plur.:* eversiones urbium, Flor. 2, 16, 1.—**B.** *A turning out, expulsion* from one's possession: possidentium, Flor. 3, 13, 9.—**C.** *A turning out, expulsion:* matricis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. A. 2.), *subversion, destruction:* hinc rerum publicarum eversiones, Cic. de Sen. 12: rei familiaris, Tac. A. 6, 17: omnis vitae, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99; id. Fin. 5, 10, 28.

ēversor, ōris, *m.* [everto], *a subverter, destroyer.* **I.** Prop.: Carthaginis et Numantiae, Quint. 8, 6, 30; cf.: regnorum Priami (Achilles), Verg. A. 12, 545: regnorum cometes, i. e. *presaging their destruction*, Sil. 8, 639.—**II.** Trop.: civitatis, Cic. Part. 30 *fin.*: hujus imperii, id. Sest. 7, 17: juris humani, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 6: pecuniae (with interceptor), i. e. *who squanders it*, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 1.

ēversus, a, um. **1.** *Swept out*, v. everro.—**2.** *Overthrown*, v. everto.

ē-verto or **-vorto**, ti, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to overturn, turn upside down* (syn. demolior, destruo, extinguo, diruo, deleo, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aequora ventis, *to upturn, agitate*, Verg. A. 1, 43; cf. aquas, Ov. H. 7, 42: mare, Sen. Ep. 4: campum, i. e. *to plough*, Val. Fl. 7, 75: cervices, *to twist*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131 Ruhnk.—More freq. and class. (not in Caes.), **B.** In partic. **1.** *To overturn* any thing from its position, *to overthrow, upset, throw down:* naviculam, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174; id. Par. 3, 1, 20; id. Fin. 4, 27 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 34: pinum, Verg. G. 1, 256; Plin. 16, 31, 56 § 130; cf. poët.: Ismara, i. e. *the trees of Ismarus*, Stat. Th. 6, 107: currum, Curt. 4, 15; cf. equum, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 8.—Transf., of persons: eversus, *thrown down*, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132; 26, 13, 85, § 137.—Designating the *term. ad quem:* si quis Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede sua, totos in apertum everteret aequor, Ov. M. 11, 555; cf.: tecta in dominum, id. ib. 1, 231.—**b.** Transf., *to overthrow, subvert, destroy:* urbes (with diripere), Cic. Off. 1, 24: Carthaginem, id. Rep. 6, 11: Trojam, Ov. M. 13, 169: castellum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 34: funditus arces, Sil. 17, 376.—**2.** *To turn out, drive out, expel* a man from his possession: ut agro evortat Lesbonicum, quando evortit aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 15; so, adolescentem bonis, id. ib. 1, 2, 177: pupillum fortunis patriis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51: eos fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21; id. Fl. 5: hunc funditus bonis, id. Rosc. Am. 39 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. (Acc. to I. B.) **A.** *To overturn, overthrow:* ab imo summa, Lucr. 5, 163: aliquem non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione evertere, *to ruin*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8: aliquem fortunis omnibus, id. Div. in Caec. 6, 21.—**B.** *To overthrow completely, to subvert, ruin, destroy:* funditus aratores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18 *fin.*: funditus civitates, id. Pis. 35, 86: eversa per te et perdita civitas, id. ib. 24, 57; id. Lael. 7, 23; cf. Quint. 2, 16, 4; Verg. G. 1, 500: funditus amicitiam, Cic. Fin. 2, 25; cf.: penitus virtutem, id. ib. 3, 3: totum genus hoc regiae civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29: leges, testamenta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19; cf. id. Cat. 1, 7 *fin.*: constitutam philosophiam, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15; cf. definitionem, id. 2, 6 *fin.*: finitionem, Quint. 7, 3, 23: opus, id. 2, 17, 34: majestatem dictatoriam et disciplinam militarem, Liv. 8, 30 *fin.*: patrimonium, *to waste, squander*, Dig. 47, 6, 1: pietatem, Lucr. 3, 84: spem, Ov. M. 13, 623: Crassos, Pompeios, *to ruin*, Juv. 10, 108: titulum, *to erase*, Capit. Gord. Tert. 34.

ē-vestīgātus, a, um, *Part.* [vestigo], *traced out, found out, discovered, investigated* (very rare), Ov. M. 15, 146; Sen. Contr. 9.

* **ēvexus**, a, um, *adj.* [veho], *rounded off at the top, rounding upwards:* mundus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 816.

Ēvias, ădis, v. Evius, II.

ē-vibro, āre, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to swing forwards, to hurl, throw:* scorpiones rotundos lapides, Amm. 24, 4, 16.—**II.** Trop., *to set in motion, to move, excite:* animos, Gell. 1, 11, 1: eum ad rabiem, Amm. 14, 1, 10.

ēvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evinco, II. A. 2.], jurid. t. t., *a recovering of one's property by a judicial decision, a recovery, eviction*, Dig. 21, tit. 2; Cod. Just. 8, 45, De evictionibus.

ēvictus, a, um, *Part.*, from evinco.

ē-vĭdens, entis, *adj.* [video], of things (like perspicuus), *apparent, visible, evident, manifest, plain, clear* (good prose; most freq. since the Aug. per.; syn. perspicuus, manifestus, apertus, dilucidus): flos (lappae) non evidens, sed intus occultus, Plin. 21, 17, 64, § 104: si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 4; cf. id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: perspicuae et evidentes res, id. ib. 2, 15; cf. res (opp. dubia), Liv. 39, 34: causae (opp. obscurae), Cels. praef. *fin.*: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 64: probatio, id. 5, 10, 7: argumentum, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138: signum, Suet. Ner. 6: prodigia, id. Caes. 81; cf. portenta, id. Ner. 46: signum, Vulg. 2

Macc. 15, 35 et saep.—*Comp.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Lael. 8, 27; Liv. 44, 41; Quint. 9, 2, 52 al.—*Sup.*, Liv. 8, 9; Quint. 4, 2, 65; Suet. Caes. 54; id. Aug. 97: sapor, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43 al.; cf. of persons: auctores, i. e. *the most trustworthy, most credible*, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 41.—*Adv.*: **ēvĭdenter,** *evidently, manifestly*, etc., Liv. 6, 26; 34, 54; 42, 29 *fin.*; Quint. 8, 3, 86 al.—*Comp.*, Dig. 18, 5, 5.—*Sup.*, Suet. Tib. 45; Dig. 23, 3, 57 et saep.

ēvĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [evidens], *clearness, distinctness.*—In rhet. lang., *clearness, perspicuity*; used by Cicero along with perspicuitas, as a transl. of ἐνάργεια. Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 2, 32; 4, 2, 63; 9, 2, 40.—**II.** *A proof*: magna suae ostensionis, *of his own manifestation*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 24.

ē-vĭdĕor, ēri, 2, *v. pass.* [ex+video], *to appear completely* or *plainly*, with *nom.* and *inf.*, Arn. 2, 54.

* **ē-vĭgesco,** ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to lose liveliness* or *vigor*, Tert. Anim. 38.

* **ēvĭgĭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [evigilo], *a waking up, awakening*, Aug. Solil. 1, 1; id. Civ. D. 17, 18, 1.

ē-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To wake up, awake*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; 9, 36, 1; Quint. 9, 4, 12; Suet. Aug. 78; Stat. S. 5, 3, 128; Vulg. Gen. 28, 16.—**B.** *To be wakeful, vigilant.*—Trop.: in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, si? etc., Cic. Par. 2, 17; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 34.—**II.** *Act.*, *to watch through, pass without sleeping*: nox evigilanda, Tib. 1, 8, 64.—**B.** Transf., *to elaborate carefully, to compose, prepare* (cf. elucubro). **1.** Lit.: libros, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 108; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 4.—***2.** Trop.: consilia evigilata cogitationibus, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1.—*Pass. impers.*: etsi nobis, qui id aetatis sumus, evigilatum ferest, tamen, etc., *we have nearly done with watching* or *caring for ourselves*, Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41.

ē-vĭgŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [vigoro], *deprived of vigor* or *liveliness* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4; id. Apol. 17.

ē-vīlesco, lui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become vile, worthless, despicable* (post-Aug. and very rare): nullis sordibus pretium carae pietatis evilescit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7: pericula, Tac. H. 3, 53: propter quae usque eo eviluit, ut passim ac propalam contemptui esset, Suet. Claud. 15.

ē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4, *v. a.*, *to bind up, to bind* or *wind round with something* (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet.): simul diademate caput Tiridatis evinxit, Tac. A. 15, 2; cf. id. ib. 6, 43.—More freq. in the *part. perf.*: viridi Mnestheus evinctus oliva, Verg. A. 5, 494; cf. palmae, i. e. *wound round with the cestus*, id. ib. 5, 364: comae (sc. vittâ), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56: evincta pudicâ Fronde manus, *crowned with laurel*, Stat. Th. 1, 554.—With *acc. respectiv.*: puniceo stabis suras evincta cothurno, Verg. E. 7, 32; id. A. 5, 269; 774; 8, 286; Ov. M. 15, 676.—**II.** *To bind*: evincta lacerandum traditi dextra, Sil. 2, 48 (dub.; al. victa).

ē-vinco, vici, victum, 3, *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *To overcome completely, to conquer, vanquish*: evicit omnia assuetus praedae miles, Liv. 10, 17 *fin.*: imbelles, Aeduos, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**B.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere (freq.): lacrimis evicta, *overcome*, Verg. A. 4, 548: dolore, *to induce*, id. ib. 4, 474: precibus, Ov. F. 3, 688; Tac. A. 4, 57 *fin.*: blandimentis vitae, id. ib. 15, 64: donis, i. e. *to bribe*, id. ib. 12, 49 et saep.: in gaudium evicta domus, *moved*, Tac. H. 2, 64 *fin.*; cf.: ad miserationem, id. A. 11, 37: oppositas moles gurgite (amnis), Verg. A. 2, 497.—Of dangerous places, *to pass by in safety*: Charybdin remis (rates), Ov. M. 14, 76: fretum, id. ib. 15, 706: aequora, id. H. 18, 155: litora (Ponti), id. Tr. 1, 10, 33: os Ponti, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 98: nubes (solis imago), Ov. M. 14, 769: somnos, id. ib. 1, 685: morbos, Col. 6, 5, 2: dolorem (with perferre), Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36: superbiam (miseratio), Liv. 9, 6: luridaque evictos effugit umbra rogos, *vanquished*, i. e. *from which it has struggled free*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 2: platanus caelebs Evincet ulmos, i. e. *will supplant them*, Hor. C. 2, 15, 5; cf.: evincit herbas lupinum, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 185.—Less freq., **II.** *To carry one's point, to prevail, succeed* in a thing. **A.** In gen., with *ut*: evincunt instando, ut, etc., Liv. 2, 4, 3; 38, 9, 7; so, id. 3, 41; 5, 26; Suet. Tib. 37.—With *rel.-clause*, Val. Fl. 1, 248.—**2.** In partic., jurid. t. t., *to recover one's property by judicial decision*: sive tota res evincatur sive pars, etc., Dig. 21, 2; 1 sq.; cf. Cod. Just. 8, 45, and v. evictio.—* **B.** Transf., for convinco (2. β), *to succeed in proving, to demonstrate, evince*: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, *will evince*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.

ēvinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from evincio.

ē-vĭŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to violate*, Prop. 1, 7, 16 (dub.; v. evolvo, B. 2.).

* **ēvĭrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [eviro], *a depriving of manhood*: pilorum, i. e. *a removing*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26.

ēvĭrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from eviro.

* **ē-vĭresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to fade, become pale*, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 32.

ē-vĭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vir], *to deprive of virility, to emasculate, unman*, (rare): omnes pueros, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 12: corpus, Cat. 63, 57; Arn. 5, p. 187.—**II.** Transf., *to weaken, make faint, deprive of strength*: corpore evirato animae substantia turbatur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 178: emissus (sanguis) rationabiliter relevat, enormiter ablatus evirat vel turbat, Veg. 1, 36, 2; 1, 38, 12.—Hence, **ēvĭrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *unmanly, effeminate*: eviratior spadone, Mart. 5, 41, 1 (with mollior).

ē-viscĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **1.** *To deprive of the entrails, to disembowel.* **A.** Lit., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 413 ed. Vahl.); Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64 *fin.*—Hence, **2.** In gen., *to tear to pieces, lacerate*: columbam (accipiter), Verg. A. 11, 723.—**B.** Trop.: opes, i. e. *to dissipate, squander, exhaust*, Cod. Just. 3, 29, 7: fidem, Ambros. Luc. 4, § 26; cf.: cum ceteri amnes abluant terras et eviscerent, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 10.—* **II.** *To take out of the bowels* or *interior part.*—Transf.: unio e concha evisceratus, Sol. 53 *fin.*

ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. evito], *avoidable.* **I.** Prop.: telum, Ov. M. 6, 234.—**II.** Trop.: mala (opp. inevitabilia), Sen. Q. N. 2, 50, 2.

ēvītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an avoiding* (post-Aug.): malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: periculi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39: fastidii, Vop. Aur. 22.

1. ē-vīto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to shun, avoid* (class.; most freq. since the Aug. per.): tela amictu, Cat. 116, 7: metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 5: fraxinum, Ov. M. 12, 123: bidental, Pers. 2, 27 et saep.—Of abstract objects: causas suspicionum offensionumque, Cic. Lael. 24: dolorem, id. Fin. 5, 7 *fin.*: continuatos pedes, id. Or. 57, 194; cf. asperitatem, Quint. 1, 5, 42: ejusmodi verba, id. 9, 4, 145: expositionem, id. 4, 2, 75; 4, 1, 71 et saep.

2. ē-vīto, āre, āvi, *v. a.* [vita], *to deprive of life, to kill* (ante- and post-class.): vidi, Priamo vi vitam evitari, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 129 ed. Vahl.): evitat vitam regi, Att. ap. Non. 449, 32 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 181): tres juvenes, App. M. 3, p. 133 (al. enecasse); cf. Ἐναρίζω, evito, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Ēvĭus, v. Euhius.

ēvŏcāti, ōrum, *m.*, v. evoco, B. 2. *fin.*

ēvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evoco], *a calling out, calling forth* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: inferorum, *an evoking*, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 6: deorum ex urbibus obsessis, Macr. S. 3, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A summoning* of a debtor, Hirt. B. Alex. 56 *fin.*—**B.** *A calling out, summoning* of soldiers on an occasion of sudden danger, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: militiae, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 7; cf. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 614.

‡ **ēvŏcātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to summoning*: stipendia, Inscr. Orell. 3460; 4968.

* **ēvŏcātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who calls to arms*: servorum et civium perditorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27.

ēvŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *citing, summoning* (late Lat.): epistola, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

ē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call out, call forth*; *to bring out, draw forth* (class.—syn. invito, cito, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (Tullia) evocavit virum e curia, Liv. 1, 48: gubernatorem a navi huc, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 12: aliquem huc foras, id. Cas. 2, 3, 54; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; id. Poen. 1, 2, 46: hinc foras, id. Rud. 2, 5, 22: intus foras, id. Men. 1, 3, 35; id. Ps. 2, 2, 10: aliquem ante ostium, id. Men. 4, 2, 111: mercatores undique ad se, *to call together, summon*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 4; cf.: aliquem litteris, Cic. Att. 2, 24: nostros ad pugnam, *to call out, challenge*, Caes. B. G. 5, 58, 2.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things (mostly post-Aug.): sucum quasi per siphonem, Col. 9, 14, 15; cf.: materiam ad extremas partes fricatione, Cels. 4, 14: abortum, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 251: ut in longitudinem potius quam in latitudinem evocetur (salix), Col. 4, 31, 2; cf.: vitis evocata ad fructum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Relig. t. t.: deum, *to call a deity out of a* besieged city, Liv. 1, 55, 4; 5, 21, 5; cf. Macr. S. 3, 9, 2; Dig. 1. 8, 9.—**2.** In civil and milit. lang., *to call out, summon to appear*, sc. soldiers to military service: (Metellus) evocat ad se Centuripinorum magistratus et decemprimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 28: senatum omnem ad se Decetiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: principes cujusque civitatis ad se, id. ib. 5, 54, 1; cf. id. B. C. 1, 35, 1: omnes (senatores), id. ib. 1, 3, 1: centuriones, id. ib. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: nominatim nobilissimum et fortissimum quemque ex omnibus civitatibus, id. ib. 1, 39, 2; cf. id. B. G. 3, 20, 2; 5, 4, 2; 7, 39, 1: reliquas legiones ex hibernis, id. B. C. 1, 8, 1: equites ex municipiis, id. ib. 1, 23, 2: hanc (legionem) initio tumultus, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: magnam partem oppidanorum ad bellum, id. B. G. 7, 58, 4; cf. id. ib. 7, 44 *fin.*: multos undique spe praemiorum, id. B. C. 1, 3, 2; cf. id. B. G. 6, 34, 8; Liv. 4, 9 al.—**II.** Trop.: probitas non praemiorum mercedibus evocata, *called forth, elicited*, Cic. Fin. 2, 31; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 20: misericordia nullius oratione evocata, *called forth, produced*, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40; cf. indicium, Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 47: iram, Sen. de Ira, 3, 8: risum lugentibus, id. Ep. 29: ad aliquem honorem evocatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 57, 3: eas (tacitas cogitationes) evocat in medium, Liv. 9, 17: aliquem in saevitiam ac violentiam, Sen. de Ira, 3, 5; cf.: aliquem in laetitiam, id. ib. 2, 21, 4; cf. Gron. Sen. Ep. 47, 17.—Hence, *Part.*: **ēvŏcātus,** a, um; as *subst.* (cf. evoco, B. 2.): **ēvŏcāti,** ōrum, *m.*, *soldiers who, having served out their time, were called upon to do military duty as volunteers, veterans*, Caes. B. G. 7, 65 *fin.*; Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 5; Sall. C. 59, 3; Suet. Aug. 56 al.

ēvoe, v. euhoe.

ēvŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evolo], *an escaping, rising out of*: mortis, Hier. in Psa. 54.

* **ē-vŏlĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.*, *to fly out frequently*, Col. 8, 8, 1.

ē-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to fly out* or *forth, to fly away, to fly up* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ex quercu (aquila), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: extra septa, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 15.—*Absol.*: evolandi potestas, Col. 8, 15, 1: longius, Dig. 41, 1, 5, § 6: aut saepe ex humili sede sublima evolat, Att. ap. Non. 489, 5 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 211): evolare ubi nec Pelopidarum facta neque famam audiam, Poet. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 11, 3; id. Fam. 7, 30, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 28; id. Att. 14, 12, 2; and Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 252: evolaverunt nebulae sicut aves, Vulg. Sir. 43, 15: longius (of geese), Dig. 41, 1, 5, § 6.—**2.** Transf., *to come forth quickly, to rush* or *spring forth*: ex corporum vinculis, tamquam e carcere, Cic. Rep. 6, 14; cf. id. Lael. 4, 14: (hostes) subito ex omnibus partibus silvae evolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28, 3; 7, 27 *fin.*; cf.: exanimatus evolat e senatu, Cic. Sest. 12, 28: rus ex urbe, tamquam e vinculis, id. de Or. 2, 6: e conspectu, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34: per medias vias, Ov. A. A. 3, 710: ut, lapidem ferro cum caedimus, evolat ignis, Lucr. 6. 314.—**II.** Trop.: (almost exclusively in Cic.): ii, quorum animi, spretis corporibus, evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114: quaestiones omnium perrumpat, evolet ex vestra severitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5; cf. id. Mur. 38, 82: ex poena,

id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quem illi esse in principibus facile sunt passi, evolare altius certe noluerunt, *to ascend*, id. Fam. 1, 7, 8: illos dolent evolasse, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: sic evolavit oratio, ut, etc., *rose*, id. ib. 1, 35, 161: tantos processus (Piso) efficiebat, ut evolare, non excurrere videretur, id. Brut. 78, 272.

* **ēvŏlūtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [evolvo, I. B. 1.], *an unrolling* or *opening* of a book; hence, *a reading:* quid poëtarum evolutio voluptatis affert? Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25.

ēvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from evolvo.

ē-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 (*per diaeresin* ēvŏlŭam, Cat. 66, 74: ēvŏlŭisse, Ov. H. 12, 4), *v. a.*, *to roll out, roll forth; to unroll, unfold* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (vis venti) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141; cf. silvas, Ov. M. 12, 519: cadavera turribus, Luc. 6, 171: montes corpore, Ov. M. 5, 355: saxa nudis lacertis, Luc. 3, 481: intestina, Cels. 7, 16 et saep.: vestes, *to open, unfold*, Ov. M. 6, 581: volumen epistolarum, *to open*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4: panicum furfure, i. e. *to cleanse, purge*, Col. 2, 9 *fin.:* quae postquam evolvit, *unfolds, evolves*, Ov. M. 1, 24 et saep.: amnis prorutam in mare evolvendo terram praealtas voragines facit, Liv. 44, 8; cf. aquas (Araxes), Curt. 5, 4, 7.—**b.** Evolvere se, or mid. evolvi, *to roll out, roll forth, glide away:* evolvere posset in mare se Xanthus, *discharge itself*, Verg. A. 5, 807; cf.: Danubius in Pontum vastis sex fluminibus evolvitur, *empties*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79: species (anguis) evoluta repente, Liv. 26, 19, 7: per humum evolvuntur, *roll themselves along*, Tac. G. 39.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To unroll and read* a book: evolve diligenter ejus eum librum qui est de animo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: fastos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112; Ov. F. 1, 657: versus, id. Tr. 2, 307: jocos, id. ib. 2, 238; cf. transf.: poëtas, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72; cf. auctores, Suet. Aug. 89: auctores penitus, Quint. 12, 2, 8: antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 29 *fin.*—**2.** *To draw out* a thread, i. e. *to spin*, said of the Fates: quae seriem fatorum pollice ducunt Longaque ferratis evolvunt saecula pensis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 53; and pregn., *to spin out*, i. e. *to spin to an end*, said of the Fates: tunc, quae dispensant mortalia fata, sorores Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos, Ov. H. 12, 4.—**3.** *To obtain, raise:* in hoc triduo Aut terra aut mari alicunde aliqua evolvam argentum tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 83.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: si qui voluerit animi sui complicatam notionem evolvere, *to unroll*, i. e. *to clear up* (the figure being taken from a book), Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76; cf.: exitum criminis, id. Cael. 23: promissa evolvit somni, i. e. *turns over, revolves*, Sil. 3, 216; cf.: secum femineos dolos, Sen. Agam. 116: evolutus integumentis dissimulationis (with nudatus), *unwrapped, stripped*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 350: evolutus bonis, *robbed*, Sen. Ep. 74; cf.: sede patria rebusque summis, Tac. A. 13, 15: ex praeda clandestina, *driven away*, Liv. 6, 15: nullo possum remedio me evolvere ex his turbis, Ter. Ph. 5, 4, 5: se omni turba, id. Eun. 4, 4, 56.—**B.** In partic., *to unfold, disclose, narrate:* naturam rerum omnium, Cic. Ac. 2, 36: oras belli, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 178 ed. Vahl.): totam deliberationem accuratius, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 7: rem propositam, Quint. 1, 1, 20: condita pectoris, Cat. 66, 74: seriem fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: haec, Verg. G. 4, 509 et saep.; cf. with a *rel.-clause*, Lucr. 1, 954.—**C.** *To roll away*, of time, i. e. *to pass, elapse:* evolutis multis diebus, Vulg. Gen. 38, 12: cum evolutus esset annus, id. 2 Par. 24, 23: evoluto tempore, id. Esth. 2, 15.

ē-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to spew out, vomit forth* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (haec avis scribitur) conchas cum concoxerit, evomere, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; Suet. Claud. 44; id. Ner. 2; Tac. A. 12, 67; Vulg. Jonah, 2, 11 al.—**B.** Transf.: quod (urbs) tantam pestem evomuerit forasque ejecerit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1 *fin.:* herbas, *to put forth*, Col. 8, 15, 3: ignes (Vesbius), Sil. 17, 594: pecuniam devoratam, *to disgorge, give up*, Cic. Pis. 37: Nilus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, *discharges itself, empties*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54.—**II.** Trop.: virus acerbitatis suae apud aliquem, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: in aliquem orationem ex ore impurissimo, id. Phil. 5, 7, 20: iram in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 65; id. Hec. 3, 5, 65.

evonymos, i, *f.*, v. euonymos.

ē-vulgo (**evolgo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring out among the people, to publish, divulge* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): civile jus repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit, Liv. 9, 46: arcanum, Tac. H. 1, 4: injurias, id. A. 13, 19: pudorem, id. ib. 14, 14.—With an *object-sentence* in direct discourse: sic evulgari jussit, Tac. A. 13, 9.

ēvulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [evello], *a pulling out:* dentis, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.—**II.** *Eradication, utter destruction*, Vulg. Jerem. 12, 17.

ēvulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from evello.

ex or **ē** (ex always before vowels, and elsewh. more freq. than e; e. g. in Cic. Rep. *e* occurs 19 times, but *ex* 61 times, before consonants—but no rule can be given for the usage; cf., e. g., *ex* and *e* together: qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14. But certain expressions have almost constantly the same form, as ex parte, ex sententia, ex senatus consulto, ex lege, ex tempore, etc.; but e regione, e re nata, e vestigio, e medio, and e republica used adverbially; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 756 sq.), *praep.* with *abl.* [kindr. with Gr. ἐκ, ἐξ], denotes *out from the interior* of a thing, in opposition to *in* (cf. *ab* and *de init.*), *out of, from.* **I.** In space. **A.** Prop.: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, Ubi portu eximus, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 54: quam (sphaeram) M. Marcelli avus captis Syracusis ex urbe locupletissima atque ornatissima sustulisset, cum aliud nihil ex tanta praeda domum suam deportavisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, id. ib. 2, 19: visam, ecquae advenerit In portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 5; 3, 6, 32 al.: magno de flumine malim quam ex hoc fonticulo tantundem sumere, Hor. S. 1, 1, 56; cf.: nec vos de paupere mensa Dona nec e puris spernite fictilibus, Tib. 1, 1, 38: clanculum ex aedibus me edidi foras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 9; so freq. with verbs compounded with *ex;* also with verbs compounded with *ab* and *de*, v. abeo, abscedo, amoveo, aveho, etc.; decedo, deduco, defero, deicio, etc.—**2.** In a downward direction, *from, down from, from off:* ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidisse, Cic. Fat. 3, 6; cf. Liv. 35, 21: picis e caelo demissum flumen, Lucr. 6, 257: equestribus proeliis saepe ex equis desiliunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 3; cf.: cecidisse ex equo dicitur, Cic. Clu. 62 *fin.:* e curru trahitur, id. Rep. 2, 41: e curru desilit, Ov. A. A. 1, 559 et saep., v. cado, decido, decurro, deduco, delabor, elabor, etc.—**3.** In an upward direction, *from, above:* collis paululum ex planitie editus, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: globum terrae eminentem e mari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28; and trop.: consilia erigendae ex tam gravi casu rei publicae, Liv. 6, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To indicate the country, and, in gen., the place *from* or *out of* which any person or thing comes, *from:* ex Aethiopia est usque haec, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 18: quod erat ex eodem municipio, Cic. Clu. 17, 49; cf. id. ib. 5, 11.—Freq. without a verb: Philocrates ex Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 10: ex Aethiopia ancillula, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 85 Ruhnk.: negotiator ex Africa, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5: Epicurei e Graecia, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: Q. Junius ex Hispania quidam, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: ex India elephanti, Liv. 35, 32: civis Romanus e conventu Panhormitano, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54 Zumpt; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 59 *fin.:* meretrix e proxumo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 38; cf. id. Aul. 2, 4, 11: puer ex aula (sc. regis barbari), Hor. C. 1, 29, 7: ex spelunca saxum, Cic. Fat. 3, 6: saxum ex capitolio, Liv. 35, 21, 6: ex equo cadere, Cic. Clu. 32, 175; cf. id. Fat. 3, 6; Auct. B. Hisp. 15 et saep.—**2.** To indicate the place *from* which any thing is done or takes place, *from, down from:* ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 6 (for which: a summo caelo despicere, Ov. A. A. 2, 87; and: de vertice montis despicere, id. M. 11, 503); cf.: T. Labienus . . . ex loco superiore conspicatus, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 4: ex qua (villa) jam audieram fremitum clientium meorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3: ex hoc ipso loco permulta contra legem eam verba fecisti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 17, 52; so id. ib. 8 *fin.;* cf.: judices aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali admonebat, Suet. Tib. 33: ex equo, ex prora, ex puppi pugnare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202 and 209; cf. Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 3: ex vinculis causam dicere, id. ib. 1, 4, 1; Liv. 29, 19.—Hence the adverbial expressions, ex adverso, ex diverso, ex contrario, e regione, ex parte, e vestigio, etc.; v. the words adversus, diversus, etc.—Also, ex itinere, *during* or *on a journey, on the march, without halting*, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; Sall. C. 34, 2; Liv. 35, 24; Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 1; 3, 21, 2; id. B. C. 1, 24, 4; Sall. J. 56, 3 al.; cf. also: ex fuga, *during the flight*, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6; id. B. C. 3, 95; 96 *fin.;* Sall. J. 54, 4 Kritz.; Liv. 6, 29; 28, 23 al.

II. In time. **A.** From a certain point of time, i. e. *immediately after, directly after, after* (in this sense more freq. than *ab*): Cotta ex consulatu est profectus in Galliam, Cic. Brut. 92, 318; so, ex consulatu, Liv. 4, 31 Drak.; 40, 1 *fin.;* 22, 49; 27, 34; Vell. 2, 33, 1 al.: ex praetura, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53; id. Mur. 7, 15; Caes. B. C. 1, 22, 4; 1, 31, 2: ex dictatura, Liv. 10, 5 *fin.:* ex eo magistratu, Vell. 2, 31 et saep.; cf.: Agrippa ex Asia (pro consule eam provinciam annuo imperio tenuerat) Moesiae praepositus est, Tac. H. 3, 46 *fin.:* statim e somno lavantur, id. G. 22: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex summa inopia et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; cf. Liv. 21, 39: ex aliquo graviore actu personam deponere, Quint. 6, 2, 35: mulier ex partu si, etc., Cels. 2, 8: ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70, 3; cf.: ex maximo bello tantum otium totae insulae conciliavit, ut, etc., Nep. Timol. 3, 2; and: ex magna desperatione tandem saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10, 1 et saep.: ex quo obses Romae fuit, *since he was a hostage in Rome*, Liv. 40, 5 *fin.*—So the phrase, aliud ex alio, *one thing after another:* me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit, Cic. Fam. 9, 19 *fin.;* Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14 (cf. also, alius, D.): aliam rem ex alia cogitare, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 3: alia ex aliis iniquiora postulando, Liv. 4, 2.—So, too, diem ex die exspectabam, *one day after another, from day to day*, Cic. Att. 7, 26 *fin.;* cf.: diem ex die ducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5 (v. dies, I. A. b.).—**2.** With names of office or calling, to denote one who has completed his term of office, or has relinquished his vocation. So in class. Lat. very dub.; for the passage, Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 4, belongs more correctly under III. B. It is, however, very common in post-class. Lat., esp. in inscriptions—ex consule, ex comite, ex duce, ex equite, ex praefecto, etc.—*an ex-consul*, etc. (for which, without good MS. authority, the nominatives exconsul, excomes, exdux, etc., are sometimes assumed, in analogy with proconsul, and subvillicus; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, p. 562, note, and the authors there cited): vir excelsus ex quaestore et ex consule Tribonianus, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 9; cf.: Pupienus et Balbinus, ambo ex consulibus, Capitol. Gord. 22: duo ante ipsam aram a Gallicano ex consulibus et Maecenate ex ducibus interempti sunt, id. ib.: mandabat Domitiano, ex comite largitionum, praefecto, ut, etc., Amm. 14, 7, 9: Serenianus ex duce, id. 14, 7, 7: INLVSTRIS EX PRAEFECTO PRAETORIO ET EX PRAEFECTO VRBIS, Inscr. Orell. 2355 al., v. Inscr. Orell. in Indice, p. 525.—And of a period of life: quem si Constans Imperator olim ex adulto jamque maturum audiret, etc., i. e. *who had outgrown the period of youth, and was now a man*, Amm. 16, 7.—**B.** From and after a given time, *from . . . onward, from, since* (cf. ab, II. A. 2.): bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 10: itaque ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5 *fin.:* nec vero usquam discedebam, nec a republica deiciebam oculos, ex eo die, quo, etc., id. Phil. 1, 1: ex aeterno tempore, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17: ex hoc die, id. Rep. 1, 16: motum ex Metello consule civicum tractas, *from the consulship of Metellus*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 1: C. Pompeius Diogenes ex Kalendis Juliis cenaculum locat, Petr. 38, 10; so usually in forms of hiring; cf. Garaton. Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: ex ea die ad hanc diem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12 *fin.:* memoria tenent, me ex Kalendis Januariis ad hanc horam invigilasse rei publicae, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20.—Esp.: ex quo (sc. tempore), *since:*

octavus annus est, ex quo, etc., Tac. Agr. 33; id. A. 14, 53: sextus decimus dies agitur, ex quo, id. H. 1, 29: sextus mensis est, ex quo, Curt. 10, 6, 9; Hor. Ep. 11, 5; so, ex eo, Tac. A. 12, 7; Suet. Caes. 22: ex illo, Ov. F. 5, 670; Stat. Silv. 1, 2, 81.—**C.** Less freq. in specifying a future date (after which something is to be done), *from, after:* Romae vereor ne ex Kal. Jan. magni tumultus sint, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3: hunc judicem ex Kal. Jan. non habemus . . . ex Kal. Jan. non judicabunt, id. Verr. 1, 10: ex Idibus Mart. . . . ex Idibus Mai., id. Att. 5, 21, 9.

III. In other relations, and in gen. where a going out or forth, a coming or springing out of any thing is conceivable. **A.** With verbs of taking out, or, in gen., of taking, receiving, deriving (both physically and mentally; so of perceiving, comprehending, inquiring, learning, hoping, etc.), *away from, from, out of, of:* solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vita tollunt, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: ex omni populo deligendi potestas, id. Agr. 2, 9, 23: agro ex hoste capto, Liv. 41, 14, 3: cui cum liceret majores ex otio fructus capere, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: ex populo Romano bona accipere, Sall. J. 102: majorem laetitiam ex desiderio bonorum percepimus, quam ex laetitia improborum dolorem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: quaesierat ex me Scipio, id. ib. 1, 13: ex te requirunt, id. ib. 2, 38: de quo studeo ex te audire, quid sentias, id. ib. 1, 11 *fin.;* 1, 30; 1, 46; 2, 38; cf.: intellexi ex tuis litteris te ex Turannio audisse, etc., id. Att. 6, 9, 3: ex eo cum ab ineunte ejus aetate bene speravissem, id. Fam. 13, 16 et saep.; cf.: ex aliqua re aliquid nominare, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51: vocare, Tac. G. 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 4, 55; Sall. J. 5, 4.—**B.** In specifying a multitude from which something is taken, or of which it forms a part, *out of, of:* qui ex civitate in senatum, ex senatu in hoc consilium delecti estis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3 *fin.:* e vectoribus sorte ductus, id. Rep. 1, 34: ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui? etc., id. Rab. Post. 17: homo ex numero disertorum postulabat, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: Q. Fulgentius, ex primo hastato (sc. ordine) legionis XIV., i. e. *a soldier of the first division of* hastati *of the* 14*th legion,* Caes. B. C. 1, 46; v. hastatus: e barbaris ipsis nulli erant maritimi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: unus ex illis decemviris, id. ib. 2, 37: ex omnibus seculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. Lael. 4, 15: aliquis ex vobis, id. Cael. 3, 7; id. Fam. 13, 1 *fin.:* id enim ei ex ovo videbatur aurum declarasse; reliquum, argentum, *this of the egg,* id. Div. 2, 65: quo e collegio (sc. decemvirorum), id. Rep. 2, 36: virgines ex sacerdotio Vestae, Flor. 1, 13, 12: alia ex hoc quaestu, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 29 Ruhnk.; cf.: fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, Cic. Mur. 36; Ov. Am. 2, 5, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 9; id. Ep. 52, 3: qui sibi detulerat ex latronibus suis principatum, Cic. Phil. 2, 3: est tibi ex his, qui assunt, bella copia, id. Rep. 2, 40: Batavi non multum ex ripa, sed insulam Rheni amnis colunt, Tac. G. 29: acerrimum autem ex omnibus nostris sensibus esse sensum videndi, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, id. Rep. 1, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 35 et saep.—**2.** Sometimes a circumlocution for the *subject. gen., of* (cf. de): has (turres) altitudo puppium ex barbaris navibus superabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 4: album ex ovo cum rosa mixtum, Cels. 4, 20: ex fraxino frondes, ex leguminibus paleae, Col. 7, 3, 21 sq.—**C.** To indicate the material of which any thing is made or consists, *of:* fenestrae e viminibus factae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6; cf.: statua ex aere facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21; and: ex eo auro buculam curasse faciendam, id. Div. 1, 24: substramen e palea, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: pocula ex auro, vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27: monilia e gemmis, Suet. Calig. 56: farina ex faba, Cels. 5, 28: potiones ex absinthio, id. ib. et saep.: Ennius (i. e. statua ejus) constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9 *fin.;* cf. id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: (homo) qui ex animo constet et corpore caduco et infirmo, id. N. D. 1, 35, 98: natura concreta ex pluribus naturis, id. ib. 3, 14; id. Rep. 1, 45; id. Ac. 1, 2, 6: cum Epicuro autem hoc est plus negotii, quod e duplici genere voluptatis conjunctus est, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44 et saep.—**D.** To denote technically the material, *out of,* i. e. *with* which any thing to eat or drink, etc., is mixed or prepared (esp. freq. of medical preparations): resinam ex melle Aegyptiam, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 28: quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: bibat jejunus ex aqua castoreum, Cels. 3, 23: aqua ex lauro decocta, id. 4, 2; cf.: farina tritici ex aceto cocta, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 120: pullum hirundinis servatum ex sale, Cels. 4, 4: nuclei pinei ex melle, panis vel elota alica ex aqua mulsa (danda est), id. 4, 7 et saep.—So of the mixing of colors or flavors: bacae e viridi rubentes, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127: frutex ramosus, bacis e nigro rufis, id. ib. § 132: id solum e rubro lacteum traditur, id. 12, 14, 30, § 52: e viridi pallens, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110: apes ex aureolo variae, Col. 9, 3, 2: sucus ex austero dulcis, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; 21, 8, 26, § 50: ex dulci acre, id. 11, 15, 15, § 39; cf. trop.: erat totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26.—**E.** To indicate the cause or reason of any thing, *from, through, by, by reason of, on account of:* cum esset ex aere alieno commota civitas, Cic. Rep. 2, 33: ex doctrina nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: ex vulnere aeger, id. Rep. 2, 21; cf.: ex renibus laborare, id. Tusc. 2, 25: ex gravitate loci vulgari morbos, Liv. 25, 26: ex vino vacillantes, hesterna ex potatione oscitantes, Quint. 8, 33, 66: gravida e Pamphilo est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11: credon' tibi hoc, nunc peperisse hanc e Pamphilo? id. ib. 3, 2, 17: ex se nati, Cic. Rep. 1, 35: ex quodam conceptus, id. ib. 2, 21: ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, id. ib. 1, 44: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur, id. ib. et saep.: ex te duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; cf.: quoniam tum ex me doluisti, nunc ut duplicetur tuum ex me gaudium, praestabo, id. Fam. 16, 21, 3: in spem victoriae adductus ex opportunitate loci, Sall. J. 48, 2: veritus ex anni tempore et inopia aquae, ne siti conficeretur exercitus, id. ib. 50, 1 et saep.: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumphare, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 18; id. Off. 2, 8, 28; cf. id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: gens Fabia saepe ex opulentissima Etrusca civitate victoriam tulit, Liv. 2, 50: ex tam propinquis stativis parum tuta frumentatio erat, i. e. *on account of the proximity of the two camps,* Liv. 31, 36: qua ex causa cum bellum Romanis Sabini intulissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: hic mihi (credo equidem ex hoc, quod eramus locuti) Africanus se ostendit, id. ib. 6, 10: quod ex eo sciri potest, quia, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 18 *fin.;* cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 43: causa . . . fuit ex eo, quod, etc., id. Phil. 6, 1: ex eo fieri, ut, etc., id. Lael. 13, 46: ex quo fit, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 43: e quo efficitur, non ut, etc., id. Fin. 2, 5, 15 et saep.—Sometimes between two substantives without a verb: non minor ex aqua postea quam ab hostibus clades, Flor. 4, 10, 8: ex nausea vomitus, Cels. 4, 5: ex hac clade atrox ira, Liv. 2, 51, 6: metus ex imperatore, contemptio ex barbaris, Tac. A. 11, 20: ex legato timor, id. Agr. 16 et saep.—**2.** In p a r t i c., to indicate that *from* which any thing derives its name, *from, after, on account of:* cui postea Africano cognomen ex virtute fuit, Sall. J. 5, 4; cf. Flor. 2, 6, 11: cui (sc. Tarquinio) cognomen Superbo ex moribus datum, id. 1, 7, 1: nomen ex vitio positum, Ov. F. 2, 601: quarum ex disparibus motionibus magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; id. Leg. 1, 8; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 12; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123: holosteon sine duritia est, herba ex adverso appellata a Graecis, id. 27, 10, 65, § 91: quam urbem e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, Cic. Rep. 2, 7: e nomine (nominibus), id. ib. 2, 20; Tac. A. 4, 55; id. G. 2; Just. 15, 4, 8; 20, 5, 9 et saep.—**F.** To indicate a t r a n s i t i o n, i. e. a change, alteration, *from* one state or condition to another, *from, out of:* si possum tranquillum facere ex irato mihi, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21: fierent juvenes subito ex infantibus parvis, Lucr. 1, 186: dii ex hominibus facti, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib. 1, 45: nihil est tam miserabile quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17; cf.: ex exsule consul, id. Manil. 4, 46: ex perpetuo annuum placuit, ex singulari duplex, Flor. 1, 9, 2: tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10: ex alto sapore excitati, Curt. 7, 11, 18.—**G.** Ex (e) re, ex usu or ex injuria, *to* or *for the advantage* or *injury of* any one: ex tua re non est, ut ego emoriar, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 102; 104; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 76: Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit aniles Ex re fabellas, i. e. *fitting, suitable, pertinent* (= pro commodo, quae cum re proposita conveniant), Hor. S. 2, 6, 78: aliquid facere bene et e re publica, *for the good, the safety of the state,* Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 25: e (not ex) re publica, id. ib. 3, 12, 30; 8, 4, 13; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124; id. Fam. 13, 8, 2; Liv. 23, 24; Suet. Caes. 19 et saep.: exque re publica, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 38; 5, 13, 36: non ex usu nostro est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 2; 1, 50 *fin.;* 5, 6 *fin.* al.; cf.: ex utilitate, Plin. Pan. 67, 4; Tac. A. 15, 43: ex nullius injuria, Liv. 45, 44, 11.—**H.** To designate the measure or rule, *according to, after, in conformity with* which any thing is done: (majores) primum jurare EX SVI ANIMI SENTENTIA quemque voluerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 47 *fin.* (cf. Beier. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108, and the references): ex omnium sententia constitutum est, etc., id. Clu. 63, 177; cf.: ex senatus sententia, id. Fam. 12, 4: ex collegii sententia, Liv. 4, 53: ex amicorum sententia, id. 40, 29: ex consilii sententia, id. 45, 29 et saep.; cf. also: ex sententia, i. q. ex voluntate, *according to one's wish,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 96: Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 32; Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2; id. Att. 5, 21 al.; and, in a like sense: ex mea sententia, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 1; id. Merc. 2, 3, 36: ex senatus consulto, Cic. Rep. 3, 18; Sall. C. 42 *fin.:* ex edicto, ex decreto, Cic. Fam. 13, 56 *fin.;* id. Quint. 8, 30: ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19; id. Clu. 37, 103; id. Inv. 1, 38, 68: ex jure, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 4 (Ann. v. 276 ed. Vahl.); Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.; Cic. Mur. 12, 26; id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: ex foedere, Liv. 1, 23 et saep.: hunccine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 29; so, ex more, Sall. J. 61, 3; Verg. A. 5, 244; 8, 186; Ov. M. 14, 156; 15, 593; Plin. Ep. 3, 18; Flor. 4, 2, 79 al.; cf.: ex consuetudine, Cic. Clu. 13, 38; Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 4; 4, 32, 1; Sall. J. 71, 4; Quint. 2, 7, 1 al.: quod esse volunt e virtute, id est honeste vivere, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34: ex sua libidine moderantur, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4; cf. Sall. C. 8, 1: ut magis ex animo rogare nihil possim, Cic. Fam. 13, 8, 3: eorum ex ingenio ingenium horum probant, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 42; cf. Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 118; Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A.: leges ex utilitate communi, non ex scriptione, quae in litteris est, interpretari, Cic. Inv. 1, 38; cf. id. Lael. 6, 21: nemo enim illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28; cf. Sall. C. 10, 5; Caes. B. G. 3, 20, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2 al.: ex tuis verbis meum futurum corium pulcrum praedicas, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 19; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 17; id. Att. 1, 3: nunc quae scribo, scribo ex opinione hominum atque fama, id. Fam. 12, 4 *fin.:* scripsit Tiberio, non ut profugus aut supplex, sed ex memoria prioris fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 63: quamquam haec quidem res non solum ex domestica est ratione; attingit etiam bellicam, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. id. Quint. 11; 15 et saep.—E re rata, v. ratus.—**I.** To form adverbial expressions, such as: ex aequo, ex commodo, ex contrario, ex composito, ex confesso, ex destinato, ex diverso, ex facili, etc., ex affluenti, ex continenti; ex improviso, ex inopinato, etc., v. the words aequus, commodus, etc.

☞ Ex placed after its noun: variis ex, Lucr. 2, 791: terris ex, id. 6, 788: quibus e sumus uniter apti, id. 3, 839; 5, 949.—E joined with que: eque sacra quercu, Verg. E. 7, 13.

IV. In c o m p o s i t i o n, ex (cf. dis) before vowels and *h,* and before *c, p, q, t* (exagito, exeo, exigo, exoro, exuro, exhaurio; excedo, expello, exquiro, extraho); ef (sometimes ec) before *f* (effero, effluo, effringo; also in good MSS. ecfero, ecfari, ecfodio), elsewhere e (eblandior, educo, egredior, eicio, eligo, emitto, enitor, evado, eveho). A few exceptions are found, viz., in *ex:* epoto and epotus as well as expotus, and escendo as well as exscensio; in *e:* exbibo as well as ebibo; exballisto, exbola; exdorsuo; exfututa as well as effutuo; exfibulo; exlex, etc. After ex in compounds *s* is

often elided in MSS. and edd. Both forms are correct, but the best usage and analogy favor the retaining of the *s;* so, exsaevio, exsanguis, exscensio, exscindo, exscribo, exsculpo, exseco, exsecror, exsequiae, exsequor, exsero, exsicco, exsilio, exsilium, exsisto, exsolvo, exsomnis, exsorbeo, exsors, exspecto, exspes, exspiro, exspolio, exspuo, exsterno, exstimulo, exstinguo, exstirpo, exsto, exstruo, exsudo, exsugo, exsul, exsulto, exsupero, exsurgo, exsuscito, and some others, with their derivv.; cf. Ribbeck, Prol. Verg. p. 445 sq. Only in escendere and escensio is the elision of *x* before *s* sustained by preponderant usage; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 766.—**B.** Signification. **1.** Primarily and most freq. of place, *out* or *forth:* exeo, elabor, educo, evado, etc.; and in an upward direction: emineo, effervesco, effero, erigo, exsurgo, exsulto, extollo, everto, etc.—Hence also, trop., *out of* (*a former nature*), as in effeminare, qs. to change out of his own nature into that of a woman: effero, are, to render wild; thus ex comes to denote privation or negation, Engl. *un-:* exanimare, excusare, enodare, exonerare, effrenare, egelidus, I., elinguis, elumbis, etc.—**2.** *Throughout, to the end:* effervesco, effero, elugeo; so in the neuter verbs which in composition (esp. since the Aug. per.) become active: egredior, enavigo, eno, enitor, excedo, etc.—Hence, *thoroughly, utterly, completely:* elaudare, emori, enecare, evastare, evincere (but eminari and eminatio are false readings for minari and minatio; q.v.); and hence a simple enhancing of the principal idea: edurus, efferus, elamentabilis, egelidus, exacerbo, exaugeo, excolo, edisco, elaboro, etc. In many compounds, however, of post-Aug. and especially of post-class. Latinity this force of ex is no longer distinct; so in appellations of color: exalbidus, exaluminatus, etc.; so in exabusus, exambire, exancillatus, etc. Vid. Hand Turs. II. pp. 613–662.

ex-ăbundo, āre, *to abound exceedingly* (late Lat.): immensarum divitiarum copiis, Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 6.

* **ex-ăbūsus,** a, um, *Part.* [abutor], *abusing greatly,* Amm. 25, 7, 8.

exăcerbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exacerbo], *an exasperation,* Rufin. de Schem. 11, p. 274: peccatorum, i. e. *because of,* Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 7.—**II.** Esp., of the stirring of divine anger by the Jews in the wilderness, *the provocation,* Vulg. Hebr. 3, 8; 15.

exăcerbātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who exasperates,* Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 9.

* **ex-ăcerbesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become exasperated, irritated, angry:* quis est tam mitis quin exacerbescat, App. Mag. p. 327, 28.

ex-ăcerbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *To exasperate, irritate, provoke, make angry; to grieve, afflict:* ut recenti aliqua ira exacerbarentur animi, Liv. 2, 35 *fin.;* 46; 6, 18; 8, 33; Suet. Tib. 62; 75; Plin. Ep. 8, 5, 2; Vulg. Psa. 9, 24 al.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *to aggravate, increase* a punishment: supplicia, Dig. 48, 19, 16 *fin.;* cf.: crimen verbis impiis, Paul. Sent. 5, 29, 1; *pass. impers.:* crimine majestatis facto maxime exacerbatur in milites, ib. 48, 4, 7, § 4.

* **ex-ăcervans,** antis, *Part.* [acervo], *heaping up exceedingly:* tela, Amm. 23, 5, 3.

ex-ăcesco, ăcŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become sour* (rare): ficus, Col. 12, 17, 1.

†† **exăcon** (**-cum**), i, *n., the Gallic name of the herb* centaureum (*centaury*), Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

exacte, *adv., exactly, precisely, accurately,* v. exigo, *P. a. fin.*

exactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exigo]. * **I.** *A driving out, expelling:* (regum), Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37 (perh. only on account of the preceding exactis regibus).—**II.** *A demanding, exacting, requisition.* **A.** In gen.: in exhibendis operariis, Lact. Mort. Pers. 7, 8: quotidiana, operis, Col. 11, 1, 26.—Hence, *the supervision, conduct* of a public work; cf. exactor, II. A.: operum publicorum, Cic. Dom. 20, 51.—Far more freq., **B.** In partic., *a calling in, collecting* of debts. Cic. Att. 5, 1; id. Leg. 2, 20, 51; Liv. 38, 38; Dig. 42, 8, 24: vectigalium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 28 et saep.—**2.** Transf., *a tax, tribute, impost:* acerbissima capitum atque ostiorum, *poll and hearth tax,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: publicae, Asin. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32; cf. illicitae, Tac. A. 13, 51; and: exactionum coactor (pater Horatii), Suet. Vita Hor.—**III.** *A finishing, completion,* Vitr. 3, 1; 6, 11; Aus. Idyll. 11, 5.

exactor, ōris, *m.* [id.; cf. also exactio]. * **I.** *A driver-out, expeller:* regum (Junii Valeriique), Liv. 9, 17, 11.—**II.** *A demander, exactor* (cf.: redemptor, manceps, magister; also: publicanus, portitor). **A.** In gen.: operis, i. e. *an overseer, superintendent, enforcer* of any kind of labor, Col. 3, 13, 10; cf. Liv. 45, 37; so, assiduus studiorum, Quint. 1, 3, 14; cf.: asper recte loquendi, id. 1, 7, 34: molestissimus sermonis Latini, Suet. Gramm. 22: supplicii, *an executioner,* Liv. 2, 5; cf. Tac. A. 11, 37, and 3, 14 *fin.;* cf. Vulg. Luc. 12, 58.—**B.** In partic., *a collector of taxes, a tax gatherer,* * Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4; Liv. 28, 25, 9; Firm. 4, 3 al.; Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 8; or of other debts due the state, ib. 22, 1, 33. (Not in Cic.; but cf. exactio.)

* **exactrix,** īcis, *f.* [exactor], *she who demands:* rescriptorum, Aug. Ep. 135.

1. exactus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from exigo.

* **2. exactus,** ūs, *m.* [exigo], *a sending off* or *away:* mercis, i. e. *disposal, sale,* Quint. Decl. 12, 19.

ex-ăcŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to make very sharp, to sharpen, make pointed* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ferramenta cote, Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 47; 34, 14, 41, § 146: ridicas, Col. 11, 2, 12: vallos furcasque bicornes, Verg. G. 1, 264: spicula, id. ib. 4, 74: dentes, id. ib. 3, 255: metas in angustissimas vertices, Col. 2, 18, 2: cornua in leve fastigium, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *of taste:* aceto exacuendo, *for making pungent,* Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93; of the sight: aciem oculorum, id. 24, 11, 59, § 99; cf. visum, id. 29, 6, 38, § 132.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: nisi mucronem aliquem tribunitium exacuisset in nos, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21: (cum animus) exacuerit illam ut oculorum sic ingenii aciem ad bona diligenda, id. ib. 1, 23, 60; cf. animum, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 127: morbos, i. e. *to aggravate,* Col. poët. 10, 392.—**B.** In partic., *to sharpen* or *quicken mentally, to incite, encourage, stimulate, inflame:* velim cohortere et exacuas Cluatium, Cic. Att. 12, 36 *fin.:* aliquem (opp. deterrere), id. de Or. 1, 29: aliquem irā, Nep. Phoc. 4: se ad amorem immortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7 *fin.:* animos in bella, Hor. A. P. 403: mentem varia ad conamina, Sil. 7, 142.—Poet.: palatum (sapor), Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 13.

* **exăcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exacuo], *a sharpening, pointing:* calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106.

ex-adversum (**-vors-**) and **ex-adversus** (**-vors-**), *adv.* and *praep.* Lit. from opposite; hence, *over against, opposite, vis-à-vis.* **I.** *Adv.:* apud ipsum lacum est pistrilla, et exadversum fabrica, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44: video exadvorsum Pistoclerum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 37: ea sita erat exadvorsum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 47: inque earum locum bina castra exadversum constituta erant, Suet. Caes. 40 Roth; App. Flor. p. 353; Amm. 23, 6, 72.—With *dat.:* exadvorsum ei loco Tonstrina erat quaedam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 38: Samos est exadversum Mileto, App. Flor. p. 350, 23; id. Mag. p. 284, 2.—**II.** *Praep.* with *acc.:* ara Aio Loquenti exadversus eum locum consecrata est, * Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: exadversum Athenas classem suam constituerunt, Nep. Them. 3 *fin.;* id. Thras. 2 *fin.;* Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48. Cf. Hand, Turs. II. pp. 662–664.

* **ex-advŏcātus,** i, *m., one who has been an advocate, an ex-advocate,* Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8.

* **ex-aedĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [exaedifico], *a building, erecting, completion of an edifice;* trop. of an oration: ipsa autem exaedificatio posita est in rebus et verbis, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 63; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 4, § 15.

ex-aedĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To finish building, to build up, erect, construct* (rare but class.). **A.** Lit.: oppidum, * Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 2: cf. Liv. 30, 1 *fin.:* Capitolium (with efficere), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19: domos et villas, Sall. C. 12, 3: templa deum, Liv. 1, 56: hibernacula, id. ib. 30, 3: navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: hunc mundum, id. Ac. 2, 40 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *to finish, complete:* ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; cf.: suam incohatam ignaviam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 95.—* **II.** *To turn out of doors:* me ex his aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 3.

exaequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaequo], *an equalling.* * **I.** Lit., *a levelling:* agrorum, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 95; concr., *a level, a plane,* Vitr. 5, 12, 4.—**II.** Trop., *a levelling, an equality:* hanc ipsam exaequationem non fero (cf., shortly before: aequato omnium cultu), Liv. 34, 4, 14.

ex-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To make even* or *level with* any thing. **A.** Lit. (very rarely): inferior pars (ex transtillis) sub aqua exaequanda, etc., Vitr. 5, 12, 3: tumulos tumulis exaequabant, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.*—**2.** Transf.: aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exaequabitur, *shall be balanced, compensated,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.—Freq. and class., **B.** Trop., *to place on a level, regard as equal, to equal:* ii, qui sunt in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine superiores, exaequare se cum inferioribus debent, Cic. Lael. 20, 71; cf.: neminem secum dignitate, * Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 4; Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; cf.: vetus miles tironi liber voloni sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 23, 35, 7; so, aliquem alicui, id. 34, 3; 45, 38: nos caelo (victoria), Lucr. 1, 79: facta dictis, i. e. *to relate the events with historic accuracy just as they occurred,* Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz.: uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, id. J. 100, 4: ad hanc regulam omnem vitam tuam exaequa, *conform,* Sen. Ep. 20: qui omnia jura pretio exaequasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50; cf.: certamina belli ferro, Lucr. 5, 1296: libertatem, Liv. 3, 39 *fin.:* periculum, Sall. C. 59, 1.—**II.** *To equal, be equal to* any one; with *acc.* (cf. aequo): ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum (syllabarum) multitudinem alterius assequatur et exaequet, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: tetricas Sabinas, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 61.

exaerĕsĭmus, a, um, *adj.,* = ἐξαιρέσιμος, *that may be omitted, taken out:* quod suos dies mensisque congruere volunt . . . non numquam eximant unum aliquem diem ex mense: quos illi exairesimos dies nominant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129.

exaestŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaestuo], *a boiling up, a fermentation* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Sol. 5, 17.—**II.** Trop.: animi, Non. 464, 10.

ex-aestŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to boil up, foam up, ferment* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. and Caes. not at all). **I.** *Neut.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: exaestuat mare, Liv. 26, 42 *fin.;* Curt. 6, 4: fretum, id. 4, 2: unda ima verticibus, Verg. G. 3, 240: Aetna fundo imo, id. A. 3, 577: bitumen e terra, Just. 1, 2, 7: Nilus in fossas, Suet. Aug. 18.—**2.** In partic., *to effervesce, to glow* with heat: Aegyptus torrenti calore solis exaestuat, Just. 2, 1, 16.—*Absol.:* ut exaestuarat, *had overheated himself,* Suet. Tib. 72 *med.*—**B.** Trop.: mens exaestuat irā, Verg. A. 9, 798; so, irā, Ov. M. 6, 623; 13, 559; Stat. Th. 11, 297: dolor exaestuat intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63; cf. ignis (amoris), id. M. 13, 867; poet.: vates magno igni, Luc. 5, 173.—**II.** *Act., to boil up with, to give forth, exhale* (very rarely): hos igitur tellus omnes exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 6, 816; so, aestus, id. 2, 1137.

exaggĕranter, *adv., copiously,* v. exaggero *fin.* *1.

exaggĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaggero], *a heaping* or *raising up.* * **I.** Lit. concr., in *plur.,* Just. 2, 1 *fin.* (al. aggerationes).—**II.** Trop., *elevation, exaltation* (very seldom); amplitudinem et quasi quandam exaggerationem quam altissimam animi, * Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: aliqua speciosa orationis, *cumulation, exaggeration,* Gell. 13, 24, 9; cf. ib. § 16.

* **exaggĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who increases, an enlarger:* famae, Hier. Ep. 22, 8; id. ad Eustoch. 28.

ex-aggĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to raise a mound, dam,* or *dike; to heap up* (class.; cf.: acervo, coacervo, cumulo, aggero). **I.**

Lit.: aggesta humo planitiem, Curt. 6, 5: terram, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 139: clivum super capita columnarum, id. 36, 14, 21, § 96: locum operibus, *to surround with ramparts*, Vitr. 10, 22: pluribus stramentis exaggerandum est aviarium, *to be abundantly filled, supplied*, Col. 8, 11, 9.—**B.** Transf., *to enlarge, increase by heaping up*: rem familiarem, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92; so, magnas opes, Phaedr. 3, prol. 25.—**II.** Trop.: hic alteri alteris mortem morti exaggerabant, *they mutually heaped up death upon death*, Auct. B. Hisp. 5 *fin.*—Far more freq., **B.** Transf., *to exalt, amplify, heighten, magnify, exaggerate*: nihil est ad exaggerandam et amplificandam orationem accommodatius, quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 27; cf.: oratio nimis alta et exaggerata (opp. humilis et abjecta), id. Or. 59, 192: quasi exaggerata altius oratio (with elatio et altitudo orationis), id. Brut. 17, 66: artem oratione, id. de Or. 1, 55; cf. beneficium verbis, id. Planc. 29, 71: immanitatem parricidii vi orationis, Quint. 9, 2, 53: injuriam nostram, id. 6, 2, 23: animus excelsus et altus et virtutibus exaggeratus, Cic. Par. 5 *fin.*: Xenocrates exaggerans tanto opere virtutem, extenuans cetera et abiciens, id. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: auctae exaggerataeque fortunae, id. Cat. 4, 9 *fin.*: juventam alicujus honoribus, Vell. 2, 129, 2. Hence, * **1. exaggĕranter,** *adv.*, *with many words*, Tert. de Carn. Chr. 19.—**2. exaggĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *cumulated, heightened, elevated* (very seldom): exaggerata verborum volubilitate, Petr. 124, 3. — *Comp.*, Gell. 13, 24, 25; cf. ib. § 9.

exăgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exagito], *a disturbance* (late Lat.): mentis, Acr. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 208.

* **exăgĭtātor,** ōris, *m.* [exagito, II. B. 1.], *one who severely blames, a censurer*: omnium rhetorum, Cic. Or. 13, 42.

ex-ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.*, *to drive out of its position* or *place; to stir up, rouse up, disturb*. **I.** Lit. (very seldom): ut quicquid faecis subsederit exagitet, et in summum reducat, Col. 12, 19, 4: vis (venti) exagitata foras erumpitur, Lucr. 6, 583.—Poet.: lustra ferarum Venatu, *to disturb*, Sil. 16, 553: lepus hic aliis exagitandus erit, *to rouse, start*, Ov. A. A. 3, 662; cf. Petr. 131, 7.—**II.** Trop., *to rouse up* (qs. like a wild beast), *to disquiet, harass, persecute, disturb, torment*. **A.** In gen.: in sectandis exagitandisque nummariis judicibus, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; cf. Prop. 2, 8, 19: permulti sedes suas patrias, istius injuriis exagitati, reliquerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18: ab Suevis complures annos exagitati bello premebantur et agricultura prohibebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 29 *fin.*: at omnes di exagitent me, si, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 54; cf. Ov. F. 5, 141: exagitari verberibus Furiarum, Suet. Ner. 34: quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exagitabat, Sall. C. 14, 3: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, id. ib. 29, 1: rem publicam seditionibus, id. ib. 51, 32.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To scold, rail at, to attack violently, to censure, criticise, satirize, rally* (cf.: objurgo, imprebo, increpo, vitupero, calumnior, reprehendo; peto, incuso, etc.): hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 4: cum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8 *fin.*; cf. Suet. Aug. 86: inventi sunt, qui hanc dicendi exercitationem exagitarent atque contemnerent, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: in rebus palam a consularibus exagitatis et in summam invidiam adductis, id. Fam. 1. 1 *fin.*; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, Cic. Clu. 36, 101; cf. id. Sull. 21: quod apud Lucilium scite exagitat in Albucio Scaevola, quam lepide lexeis compostae, etc., id. Or. 44, 149.—**2.** *To stir up, irritate, excite*: coepere (tribuni) senatum criminando plebem exagitare, Sall. C. 38, 1; cf. vulgum, id. J. 73, 5.—In a good sense: hujus disputationibus et exagitatus maxime orator est et adjutus, *incited, urged onwards*, Cic. Or. 3, 12.—Of abstract objects: in tali tempore tanta vis hominis leniunda quam exagitanda videbatur, Sall. C. 48, 5; Tac. A. 4, 12.—**b.** Transf., *to stir up, excite* the passions themselves: ne et meum maerorem exagitem et te in eundem luctum vocem, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2; tristes curas, Luc. 8, 44: furores immiti corde, Cat. 64, 94.

exăgĭum, ii, *n.* [ex-ago; cf. examen, II.], *a weighing, weight; a balance* (late Lat.), Theod. et Val. Nov. 25; Inscr. Orell. 3166; cf. Ἐξάγιον pensatio; ἐξαγιάζω examino, Gloss. Philox.

† **exăgōgă,** ae, *f.*, = ἐξαγωγή (pure Lat. evectio), *an exportation* of goods, *export*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 17; id. Truc. 4, 2, 6: bonorum exagogae, id. ib. 2, 7, 2; cf.: Exagogen evectionem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 15 Müll.

ex-ălăpo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to box on the ears*: exalapandus et flagellandus, August. in Psa. 49, 6.

ex-albesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become white*. **I.** Lit. (very rarely), Gell. 12, 1, 12.—More freq., **II.** Trop., *to grow white, turn pale* from fright, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; and in Fin. 5, 11, 31; Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48; id. de Or. 1, 26, 121.

ex-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *whitish, white* (repeatedly in Pliny): rami (arboris), Plin. 12, 17, 39, § 78: folia urticae, id. 24, 19, 112, § 172: vina, id. 23, 1, 22, § 40.

ex-albo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [albus], *to make white*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10; 4, 8.

ex-alburnātus, a, um, *adj.* [alburnum], *deprived of the alburnum*: robur, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204.

exaltātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exalto]. **I.** *Exaltation, elevation* (eccl. Lat.): ab exaltatione tua dispersae sunt gentes, Vulg. Isa. 33, 3. —**II.** Trop., *pride, haughtiness*: non congruit professoribus humilitatis, Tert. Cult. Fem. 3; cf. oculorum, Vulg. Prov. 21, 4: stultorum, id. ib. 3, 35.

exaltātive, *adv.* [id.], *in an exalted state, under inspiration*: propheta se convertit, Cassiod. in Psa. 9, 33.

ex-alto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [altus] (post-Aug.; mostly eccl. Lat.). **I.** *To raise, elevate, exalt*: deus alia exaltat, alia submittit, Sen. Q. N. 3 prooem.: TERMINOS VETVSTATE COLLAPSOS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 748, *no.* 555: solium, Vulg. Isa. 14, 13.—**B.** Trop.: exaltare, Deus, *be praised*, Vulg. Psa. 56, 5: vocem, id. Isa. 13, 2 et saep.—**II.** *To deepen*: fodiunt (sulcos) et exaltant in tres pedes, Col. 3, 13, 4: sulcum, id. 3, 13, 9: orbem ablaqueationis, id. 4, 4, 2.

* **ex-ălūmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [alumen], *of the color of alum*: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113.

ex-ămārĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to imbitter exceedingly*: doloribus [Hilar.] Anon. in Job, 2, p. 137.

ex-ambĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* (late Lat.). **I.** *Neut.*, *to go round asking, soliciting*: ad Martyras, Cypr. Ep. 20.—**II.** *Act.*, *to ask, solicit* a person: viros, mulierculas, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 19: suffragium tui favoris, Symm. Ep. 7, 49: exambita regia, Amm. 26, 7.

ex-āmen, inis, *n.* [for ex-agmen, from ex and ago; cf. contamino and contagies, flamen and flagrare]. **I.** *A multitude issuing forth* or *flying out, a swarm.* Primarily and class. of a *swarm* of bees: res rusticae laetae sunt tum pecudum pastu, apium examinibus, florum omnium varietate, Cic. de Sen. 15 *fin.*; so, apium, id. Off. 1, 44, 157; id. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 33 et saep.; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29; Col. 9, 3 *fin.*; 9, 4 *fin.* et saep.; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23; Verg. G. 2, 452; 4, 21; 103 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *a multitude, crowd, shoal, swarm* (freq. only after the Aug. per.): locustarum, Liv. 42, 10: piscium, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2: pullorum (arboris), Lucr. 5, 1364: juvenum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 31: infantium, Plin. Pan. 26, 1; cf. Just. 25, 2 *fin.*: vernarum, Hor. Epod. 2, 65; cf. servorum, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 12, 25: Graium vatum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 284: stuprorum (i. e. feminarum stupratarum), Prop. 2, 32, 41 (3, 30, 41 M.) et saep.—In late Lat. even of abstract things: malorum, Arn. 2, p. 46: maerorum, id. *fin.*: aetatum, Amm. 21, 5: dilationum, id. 30, 4 et saep. — **II.** A means of examining; hence, *the tongue of a balance* (very rare): examen est ligula vel lignum, quod medium hastam ad pondera adaequanda tenet, Schol. Pers. 1, 6; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 14: Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances Sustinet, Verg. A. 12, 725; Cod. Theod. 12, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop., *a weighing, consideration, examination*: examenve improbum in illa Castiges trutina, Pers. 1, 6: legum, Ov. M. 9, 552; cf. vitae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 203.

exāmĭnātē, *adv.*, *carefully, considerately*, v. examino, *P. a. fin.*

exāmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [examino]. **I.** Lit., i. q. libratio, *an equipoise, equilibrium*, Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Trop., *a weighing, examination* (post-class.), Dig. 3, 5, 8; 47, 14, 1 *fin.*

exāmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** Lit., *a weigher*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 18 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *an examiner* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 9; Aug. contr. Cresc. 3, 73.

* **exāmĭnātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to an examination*: martyria fidei, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

exāmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that tests* or *tries*: tentatio, August. Sanct. Virg. 46.

exāmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from examino.

exāmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [examen]. * **I.** (acc. to examen, I.).—*Neut.*, *to form swarms, to swarm*: examinant alvi, Col. 9, 14, 5.—**II.** (acc. to examen, II.). **A.** Lit. **1.** *Act.*, *to weigh* (class.): (aër) tamquam paribus examinatus ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; cf.: ad certum pondus, * Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 4.—* **2.** *Neut.*: alicui, *to be in equilibrium with* a thing, *to counterbalance, counterpoise*, Vitr. 10, 8.—**B.** Trop., *act.*, *to weigh, ponder, consider, examine, try, test* (class.): non aurificis statera, sed quadam populari trutina examinari, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; cf.: omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus, id. Rep. 3, 8; so, aliquid suis ponderibus, id. Planc. 32 *fin.*: diligenter verborum omnium pondera, id. Or. 8, 26; Quint. 10, 3, 5: emendate loquendi regulam, id. 1, 5, 1; juncturam syllabarum longarum et brevium aurium mensura, Gell. 16, 18, 3: (Parrhasius) examinasse subtilius lineas traditur (shortly after: circumscripsit omnia), Quint. 12, 10, 4 Spald.: male verum examinat omnis Corruptus judex, * Hor. S. 2, 2, 8; cf. of judicial examination, Quint. 12, 3, 6; Dig. 30, 58; 33, 7, 12, § 43. —Hence, **exāmĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *tried*, i. e. *careful, thoughtful* (late Lat.): examinatissima diligentia, Aug. Conf. 7, 6. —*Adv.*: **exāmĭnātē,** *carefully, considerately*: credere, Tert. Praescr. 33.—*Comp.*: examinatius deliberare, Amm. 25, 7.

* **ex-amplexor,** āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to clasp, embrace*, Auct. Her. 4, 52 *fin.*

* **ex-ămurco,** āre, *v. a.* [amurca].—Prop., *to cleanse from dregs.*—Transf. *to deprive of moisture, to dry*, App. M. 4, p. 149, 14.

ex-ămussim, *adv.* [amussis, by the rule, i. e.], *exactly, precisely, perfectly* (=ad amussim, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26; Gell. 1, 4, 1; 20, 1, 34); cf. Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 178; Non. 9, 6 sq.; p. 80, 19 Müll. (ante- and post-class.): aedes Factae probe, examussim, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 19: rem examussim disputare, id. Men. prol. 50; App. M. 2, p. 128, 13: nae ista edepol... examussim est optuma, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213; App. M. 4, p. 150, 33; id. ib. 11, p. 271; cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 664.

* **ex-ancillātus,** a, um, *Part.* [ancillor], *serving like a slave*: anima falsis dis, Tert. Apol. 17 *fin.*

ex-anclo (less accurately -antlo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (an archaic word; mostly ante-class.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40), *to draw* or *bring out as a servant*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: clavum, Pac. ap. Non. 29, 2, 7.—**B.** In partic., *to draw out* a liquid = exhaurio: vinum poculo pauxillulo saepe, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.—Poet.: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerer, i. e. *spilling, shedding* = effundendo, Enn. ap. Non. 292, 16 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 32). exanclare, effundere, Non. ib.—**II.** Trop., *to go through, suffer, endure* something (esp. a misfortune, grievance): clades impatibiles, Att. ap. Non. 292, 12 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 147): aerumnas, labores, Lucil. ib. 14: quantis cum aerumnis illum exanclavi diem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 292, 9 (Rib.

Trag. Fragm. p. 26); cf.: tot belli annos, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64 (as a translation of Hom. Il. 2, 328): o multa dictu gravia, perpessu aspera, quae corpore exanclata atque animo pertuli! id. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (translation of Soph. Trach. 1048).—In prose in Cicero (perh. only as a poet. reminiscence): Herculi quendam laborem exanclatum a Carneade, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 34.—Hence, **B.** *To endure to the end, exhaust:* cum exanclavisset omnes labores, tum, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: fere exanclavimus Tyranni saevom ingenium, Att. ap. Non. 292, 10 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 171 sq.).

exanguis, v. exsanguis.

* **ex-ănĭmābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [exanimo], *half dead* with fear or horror, Nov. ap. Non. 376, 12.

ex-ănĭmālis, e, *adj. pass.* (perh. only in Plaut.), *lifeless, dead:* ni illum exanimalem faxo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 7.—*Act., deadly:* curae exanimales, id. Rud. 1, 4, 2.

exănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exanimo]. **I.** *A depriving of breath, suffocating:* volvarum, i. e. *hysterical passion,* Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 28 (for which suffocatio, id. 20, 5, 15, § 30, and strangulatus, id. 26, 15, 90, § 153).—**II.** Trop., *terror, fright:* exanimatio metus subsequens et quasi comes pavoris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 13: si cavebimus, ne in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidamus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.

ex-ănĭmis, e, and **ex-ănĭmus,** a, um (cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. 4, 8; the latter form common in the *plur.*, of which the former has only exanimes, *nom.* and *acc.*), *adj.* [anima], *lifeless, dead* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes.; cf.: inanimis, exanimatus, mortuus). **I.** Lit. (*a*) Form *exanimis:* (columba) Decidit exanimis, Verg. A. 5, 517; cf. id. ib. 5, 481: ut exanimem labentem ex equo Scipionem vidit, Liv. 25, 34 *fin.*: aliquamdiu jacuit, Suet. Caes. 82 et saep.: corpus, Ov. M. 14, 728; 10, 721; 13, 438; Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 2; Curt. 8, 11, 16; 9, 5, 8; Plin. 9, 21, 38, § 74: caro, id. 11, 33, 39, § 114; Quint. 4, 2, 13; cf. artus, Ov. M. 2, 336.—Poet.: gelidae exanimesque favillae, i. e. *dead, extinguished,* Stat. Th. 12, 418: hiems, i. e. *calm, without wind,* id. ib. 7, 88.—(*β*) Form *exanimus:* pueri, Lucr. 6, 1256: nos juvenem exanimum ... vano maesti comitamur honore, Verg. A. 11, 51: pacem me exanimis et Martis sorte peremptis Oratis? id. ib. 11, 110: partim exanimos ante vallum aut in amnem Rhenum proiciunt, Tac. A. 1, 32: corpus exanimum, Lucr. 6, 705; so, corpus (corpora), id. 6, 1273; Col. 12, 45, 4; Curt. 10, 10, 12; Verg. A. 1, 484; 6, 149; 9, 444; Liv. 25, 26; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.—As *subst.*: **exănĭma,** ōrum, *n.*, *lifeless things,* Lact. 2, 2, 17; id. Epit. 25, 15.—**II.** Transf., *half dead with fear, terrified, dismayed* (very rare; only in form exanimis): audiit exanimis, Verg. A. 4, 672; cf. Hor. S. 1, 1, 76; 2, 6, 114; Liv. 1, 25, 6.

ex-ănĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To deprive of air* or *wind.* **A.** Lit.: folles, i. e. *to press together, so as to force out the air,* Auct. Aetnae, 560.—**B.** Transf. (in *pass.*), *to be out of breath, weakened, exhausted:* simul fore ut duplicato cursu Caesaris milites exanimarentur et lassitudine conficerentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2: milites cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23, 1; 3, 19, 1; Plaut. As. 2, 1, 17; id. Cas. 3, 5, 8; 3, 3, 10.—**b.** Of impers. or abstr. things, *to be weakened:* (vini faex) celerrime exanimatur loco non incluso condita, *loses its strength,* Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *with feeble breath,* i. e. *lifeless, tame,* Cic. de Or 3, 11, 41.—**II.** *To deprive of life, to kill* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: telum saepe nocentes Praeterit exanimatque indignos, Lucr. 2, 1104: aliquem, id. 6, 243; Suet. Aug. 29; Curt. 7, 3; Hor. C. 2, 17, 1; cf.: se taxo, Caes. B. G. 6, 31 *fin.*—**b.** In *pass.*, *to be deprived of life, be killed, to die:* (Epaminondas) cum gravi vulnere exanimari se videret, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; cf. Nep. Epam. 9 *fin.*; so Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 4; Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.* al.; cf. in the *part. perf.*: exanimatus, *killed, dead,* Lucr. 6, 1256 (with exanimis); Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 6; 7, 25, 2 and 3; Liv. 9, 1; 25, 7; 22, 7 *fin.* al. —**B.** Trop., *to deprive of life* or *spirit, to alarm* or *terrify greatly, to put out of one's senses* with fright, horror, etc.; *to agitate, trouble:* vorsor in amoris rota miser, Exanimor, feror, differor, distrahor, diripior, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: oratio haec me miseram exanimavit metu, Ter. And. 1, 5, 16; cf.: te metus exanimant judiciorum atque legum, Cic. Par. 2, 18: Decius torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36: adolescentulus sic initio accusationis exanimatus sum, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: me exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 93: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, id. Att. 11, 6, 4: cur me querelis exanimas (= conturbas, summo maerore afficis) tuis? Hor. C. 2, 17, 1; cf. id. S. 1, 4, 127; id. Ep. 2, 1, 178 et saep.—In the *part. perf.*: exanimata metu, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32; cf. Cic. Mil. 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77; id. Cat. 4, 2: non me fefellit, sensi; eo exanimatus fui, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 64; id. Ps. 1, 1, 7; Ter. And. 1, 1, 104; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5; Verg. A. 5, 805; Stat. Th. 4, 760 al.

exănĭmus, a, um, v. exanimis.

† **exanthēma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἐξάνθημα, *an eruption on the skin, exanthema.* Marc. Emp. 19 (in Cels. 5, 28, 15, written as Greek).

exantlo, v. exanclo.

ex-ăpĕrĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to open wide, throw open* (very rare): exapertae repente delubri fores, et audita major humana vox, Tac. H. 5, 13: implicatissimam nodositatem, *to undo, unloose,* Aug. Conf. 10.

ex-ăpŏrior, āri, *v. dep.*, *to be in utter perplexity:* nec aporiati exaporiantur, Ruf. Aquil. Orig. in Cant. p. 305.

* **ex-apto,** āre, *v. a.*, *to fit, adjust:* Deo coronas, App. M. 11, p. 271, 19.

ex-aptus, a, um, *adj.*, *fastened* (very rare): exaptum pendere onus ingens, Lucil. ap. Non. 235, 7; cf.: ex quo orbe pendeant exapta catenis tintinabula, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; so Fronto Fer. Als. p. 213 Mai.

* **ex-ăquesco,** escĕre, *v. n.*, *to turn to water:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. 18, 11.

exărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaro] (late Lat.). * **I.** *A ploughing up,* Mart. Cap. 6, § 637.—* **II.** Transf., *a writing, composition,* Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

† **exarchus,** i, *m.*, = ἔξαρχος, *a superintendent, overseer:* monasteriorum, Just. Nov. 133, 4.

ex-ardĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Prop., *to burn:* ignis, Vulg. Sir. 16, 7; cf. ib. 28, 14; 27.—**II.** Trop., of the feelings, *to be inflamed, blaze out:* in brevi ira, Vulg. Psa. 2, 13: in desideriis suis, id. Rom. 1, 27.

ex-ardesco, arsi, arsum, 3, *v. inch. n.*, qs. to blaze out, i. e. *to kindle, take fire* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.; cf.: ardeo, ferveo, caleo, flagro, candeo, uro, etc., incendor, inflammor, etc.). **I.** Lit.: nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*: sulphur exardescens, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 175.—**B.** Transf., of the sun's heat: exarsit dies, Mart. 3, 67, 6.—And of a fiery color: fulgor carbunculi exardescens, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.—**II.** Trop., *to be kindled, inflamed, to break out* (in a good and bad sense). **A.** Of personal subjects: exarsit iracundia ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; cf. id. de Or. 3, 1, 4: (Induciomarus) multo gravius hoc dolore exarsit, * Caes. B. G. 5, 4, 5: infestius Papirium exarsurum, Liv. 8, 33; cf. graviter, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: haud secus exarsit quam Circo taurus aperto, Ov. M. 12, 102: adeo exarserant animis, Liv. 3, 30; so, animis, Tac. A. 1, 51 *fin.*: libidinibus indomitis, id. ib. 6, 1: in omni genere amplificationis, Cic. Or. 29, 102: hodierno die ad spem libertatis exarsimus, id. Phil. 4, 6 *fin.*: ad cupiditatem libertatis recuperandae, id. ib. 11, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: ad bellum, Liv. 41, 27, 3; Tac. A. 12, 38: plebes ad id maxime indignatione exarsit, Liv. 4, 6; cf.: ad quod exarsit adeo, ut, etc., Tac. A. 1, 74: milites in perniciosam seditionem exarsuri, Liv. 40, 35, 7; cf.: in iras, Verg. A. 7, 445; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 32: in proelium, Tac. H. 1, 64.—Of the passion of love: in C. Silium ita exarserat (Messalina). Tac. A. 11, 12.—**2.** Of impersonal and abstract subjects: immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 53 (p. 229 ed. Gerl.): ex quo exardescit sive amor, sive amicitia, Cic. Lael. 27, 100; cf.: novum atque atrox proelium, Liv. 27, 2: admirabilis quaedam benevolentiae magnitudo, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: ira, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; cf.: iracundia exercitus in eum, Tac. H. 1, 58: ambitio, Liv. 3, 35; 35, 10: violentia Turni, Verg. A. 11, 376: dolor Alcidae, id. ib. 8, 220 et saep.: injuria, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: bellum, id. Lig. 1, 3; Liv. 40, 58; 41, 25; cf.: certamina inter patres plebemque, Tac. H. 2, 38: seditio, id. ib. 2, 27: tanta ista importunitas inauditi sceleris, Cic. Sull. 27, 75: fames auri, Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 48 et saep.: tum propter multorum delicta etiam ad innocentium periculum tempus illud exarserat, Cic. Sull. 6: altercatio ex iracundia muliebri in contentionem animorum exarsit, Liv. 10, 23; cf.: studia in proelium, Tac. H. 1, 64: Corinthiorum vasorum pretia in immensum exarsisse, i. e. *had risen,* Suet. Tib. 34; cf.: quibus initiis in tantum admiratio haec exarserit, Plin. 37 prooem. § 2: ira, Vulg. Psa. 88, 45 al. (See also excandefacio and incendo.)

☞ * *Part. perf.*: exarsus, a, um, *burned up:* res vestras incendio exarsas esse, Cod. Just. 9, 1, 11.

* **ex-ārĕfīo,** ĕri, *v. pass.* [arefacio], *to dry up, become completely dry:* fucus marinus, Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

ex-areno, v. exhareno.

ex-āresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to dry up, become completely dry* (rare, but class.). **I.** Lit.: vestimenta uvida, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 20: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 32: silva omnis radicitus, Suet. Galb. 1: amnes, Cic. Pis. 33, 82; id. Div. 1, 19 *fin.*; cf. fontes, * Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: lacus et stagna, Dig. 41, 1, 12: lacrimae, *to dry up,* Cic. Att. 10, 14.—**II.** Trop.: neque dum exarui ex amoenis rebus et voluptariis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 46: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque flos siti veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: cum vetustate exaruit opinio, *dried up, extinguished,* id. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; cf.: vetus urbanitas, id. Fam. 7, 31: facultas orationis, id. ib. 9, 18, 3.

* **ex-ārĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *dried up, quite dry.*—Trop.: status Judaeorum (with emortuus), Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

ex-armātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exarmo], *a weakening, lessening:* fluxurarum, Cypr. Sing. Cler. 39.

ex-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to deprive of arms, to disarm* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.*: dextras, Luc. 5, 356: Medos, id. 8, 387; Col. 7, 3, 5; cf. Lampr. Hel. 21.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Navem, i. e. *to unrig, dismantle,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17, 6; id. Contr. 3, 15, 9.—*Absol.*, *to lose the rigging* of a ship: et si exarmavit, tamen reliquias navigii aptat ad cursum, Sen. Ep. 30, 3; cf. Dig. 14, 2, 2.—**2.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To deprive of strength, to weaken:* serpentem diro veneno, i. e. *to render harmless,* Sil. 1, 411; so, taurum, Val. Fl. 7, 597: tigres, Manil. 4, 235: aequor (terrae cingentes), Claud. Epigr. 35, 4: Romani exarmati, *weakened,* Vell. 2, 17 Ruhnk.—**II.** Trop., *to disarm:* filium mater Veturia lacrimis suis exarmavit, Flor. 1, 22, 3 Duker.; cf.: nautas mirabili forma, Petr. 105, 7: accusationem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29.

ex-āro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plough* or *dig up* (class.). **I.** Lit.: radices, Cato R. R. 61; id. ap. Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 127; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 46: sepulcra, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: terminos (with deicere), Dig. 10, 1, 4, § 4: deum, puerum, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 51; 2, 38, 80. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To raise, produce by tillage:* tantum frumenti, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38; cf. Zumpt, ib. 2, 3, 47.—**B.** In gen., *to plough, till, cultivate,* Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9: locum de integro, Col. 2, 18, 3: agrum, Pall. Aug. 1: viam publicam, Dig. 43, 10, 4; with effodere mala, i. e. *to dig up the earth about them,* Pall. Febr. 25, 14.—Poet.: cum rugis vetus frontem senectus exaret, *furrows, wrinkles,* * Hor. Epod. 8, 4 (cf. aro).—**C.** *To write, note, set down* something on tablets (used by Cic. only in his letters): undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, hoc literula-

rum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 38; id. Fam. 12, 20 *fin.*: novum prooemium, id. Att. 16, 6 *fin.*: ad te harum exemplum in codicillis, id. Fam. 9, 26; cf.: binos codicillos, Suet. Oth. 10: id ipsum his versibus exaravi, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 5; cf.: librum tertium Aesopi stilo, Phaedr. 3, prol. 29: versus, Suet. Ner. 52; Vulg. Job, 19, 23.— **D.** Latera, *to flog severely*, Amm. 15, 7, 5.

* **ex-artĭcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *inarticulate, irregular*: sonus tinnitusque, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

* **ex-ascĭātus**, a, um, *Part.* [ascio], *hewn out*; hence, in gen., *properly prepared*: opus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 93.

exaspĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaspero], *a roughness*, Scrib. Comp. 222; Veg. Vet. 5, 61, 1. — **II.** *Bitterness, exasperation*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16; Macr. S. 7, 12, 38.

* **exaspĕrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who irritates* or *exasperates*, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 8.

ex-aspĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make rough, to roughen* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: fauces, Cels. 1, 3; cf.: summam cutem, id. 3, 27: arterias, Plin. 22, 23, 48, § 100: corpus, id. 31, 6, 34, § 67: tussim, id. 23, 4, 51, § 97: faucium vitio exasperatur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: undas, *to roughen, stir up*, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 27: mare fluctibus, Liv. 37, 12 *fin.* (cf. aspero).—Poet.: aegida innumeris signis, i. e. *to adorn with raised sculptures*, Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 193: ensem saxo, *to sharpen, whet*, Sil. 4, 19.—**II.** Trop., *to irritate, provoke, exasperate*: durati (Gallograeci) tot malis exasperatique, *made savage*, Liv. 38, 17, 17: exasperavit animos ferocia nimia Harpali, id. 42, 14; so, animos, id. 28, 25; 33, 39; Cels. 3, 5 *fin.*; cf.: animum hoc criminum genere, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*: Ligures exasperati, id. 42, 26: majorem civitatis partem, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: canes, i. e. *to incite, set on*, App. M. 4, p. 143; cf. apes, Col. 9, 15, 4 et saep.: rem verbis exasperavit, *exasperated, made worse*, Quint. 4, 2, 75.

* **exauctōrĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [exauctoro], *a discharge from military service*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 35.

ex-auctōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* Milit. t. t., *to discharge from service* (after sixteen years of service, before the end of the usual term of twenty years, i. e. before the regular missio; see missio. This discharge was either an honorable one or a punishment. The honorably discharged soldiers remained four years in the army as a separate corps under a vexillum, with peculiar privileges; cf. mitto, dimitto). **I.** Prop. **A.** Of an honorable discharge (not ante-Aug.): omnes milites exauctorati domum dimitterentur, Liv. 32, 1; 25, 20; 29, 1; 36, 40 *fin.*; 41, 5 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 30; Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.*: milites licentia sola se, ubi velint, exauctorent, Liv. 8, 34, 9.—**B.** In a bad sense, *to dismiss, cashier* on account of a crime = dimittere ignominiae causa, Dig. 3, 2, 2, § 2; Suet. Aug. 24; id. Vitell. 10; id. Vesp. 8; Tac. H. 1, 20; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 638 a. —* **II.** Trop.: verba exauctorata a sequenti aetate repudiataque, *discarded, obsolete*, Macr. S. 1, 5.

exaudībĭlis, e, *adj.* [exaudio], *that may be heard* or *listened to*, Aug. Sol. 1, 1.— **II.** *Giving ear to requests, listening*, Schol. Juv. 13, 248.

ex-audĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To hear* or *perceive clearly* (class.): Nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Quae loquerentur, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 55; cf. id. Merc. 4, 3, 8; id. Men. 3, 2, 13; id. Trin. 3, 3, 25: cum aliquantulum progressus esset, subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33 *fin.*; cf. id. Att. 13, 48; Caes. B. G. 6, 39, 1; 7, 61, 3; id. B. C. 1, 66, 1; 3, 105, 3; Liv. 1, 29; 2, 27; 5, 52; 8, 33 et saep.: maxima voce, ut omnes exaudire possint, dico semperque dicam, Cic. Sull. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 12, 34; id. Leg. 3; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1; id. B. C. 3, 94, 6; Liv. 1, 27.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 4. —**II.** Less freq. in the signif. of audio. **A.** *To hear, perceive by hearing*: quam multa, quae nos fugiunt in cantu, exaudiunt in eo genere exercitati, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: exaudi, vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: tum denique saxa non exauditi rubuerunt sanguine vatis, id. ib. 11, 19: Haec vix proximis exaudientibus dixerat, Curt. 7, 7: fingere cinctutis non exaudita Cethegis, Hor. A. P. 50.—Poet.: licet has exaudiat herbas (i. e. hos cantus), Luc. 6, 715.— **B.** *To hearken, listen to; to regard, grant*: tantum miserere precesque Supplicis exaudi, Ov. M. 13, 856; so, preces, Luc. 6, 706; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 13: dirae exauditae ab omnibus diis, Liv. 40, 5, 1: vota precesque, Verg. A. 11, 157; Stat. Th. 11, 616: vota populi, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 10: quae optamus, Plin. Pan. 94, 2.—*Absol.*, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 51; Lact. 7, 16, 12; 7, 17, 11; Vulg. Psa. 142, 1 et saep.—**C.** *To give heed to, to obey*: ridebit monitor non exauditus, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 14: exaudi, Ov. M. 9, 122.—**D.** *To understand, comprehend* = intellegere: nomina, Dig. 33, 10, 7; cf. verba, ib. 45, 1, 99.

exaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exaudio, II. B.], *a hearkening to, granting*: oratio exauditione dei dignior, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 24; Vulg. 2 Chron. 33, 19.

exaudītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who hearkens to, grants*, Vulg. Sirach, 35, 19.

ex-augĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to increase exceedingly* (rare): amplius, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Ann. v. 270 ed. Vahlen): benefacta majorum tuorum exauge, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 9; ib. 32: opinionem, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 3.

* **exaugŭrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [exauguro], *a desecrating, profaning*: omnium sacellorum exaugurationes, Liv. 1, 55, 3.

ex-augŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to apply to profane uses a thing which has been consecrated, to desecrate, profane* (very rare): fana, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. NEQVITVM, p. 162, 32 Müll.; cf. Liv. 1, 55: vestalem, Gell. 6, 7, 14: sacerdotes, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.

* **ex-auspĭco**, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to take an augury from* any thing: ex vinculis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108.

* **ex-ballisto**, āre, *v. a.* [ballista], a comically formed word, *to put an end to, to finish* or *conquer with the* ballista: Ballionem exballistabo lepide, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 10.

* **exbĭbo**, ĕre, = ebibo, *to drink out, drink up*: neque illic calidum exbibit in prandium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 19 (Ritschl, bibit).

† **exbŏla**, ae, *f.*, = ἐκβολή, *a kind of missile, weapon*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 108 (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

‡ **exbures** exinteratas, sive *exburae*, quae exbiberunt, quasi *epotae*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 11 Müll.

* **excaecātor**, ōris, *m.* [excaeco], *one who blinds*, Aug. Serm. 43 ex Homil. 50.

ex-caeco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to blind, make blind* (rare). **I.** Lit.: num ergo is excaecat nos aut orbat sensibus? etc., *Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74; Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200; Flor. 2, 20, 5. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To deprive a plant of the eyes* or *buds*, Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175. — **2.** *To stop up* a river, a channel, etc., Ov. M. 15, 272; id. Pont. 4, 2, 17; Cels. 7, 7 *fin.*—* **3.** *To darken* or *dull* a bright color: fulgor (argenti) excaecatus, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131. — **II.** Trop.: oculos animosque (fama), Petr. 141, 5: formam, i. e. *to render uncomely, to disfigure*, id. 128, 3: nec accipies munera quae excaecant prudentes, Vulg. Exod. 23, 8.

ex-calcĕo (-**calcĭo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (the deponent form, v. below), *to take off the shoes*. **I.** In gen.: petiit, ut sibi pedes praeberet excalciandos, Suet. Vit. 2.—More freq. with a personal object and in the *part. perf.*: excalciatus cursitare, *unshod, barefoot*, Suet. Vesp. 8; Mart. 12, 88; cf. mid. in the *verb. finit.*: neque umquam aut nocte aut die excalcearetur aut discingeretur, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*; and as a *verb. dep.*: ut nemo se excalceatur, Varr. ap. Non. 478, 16.—**II.** In partic., of tragedians, *to relieve of the* cothurni, Sen. Ep. 76, 23. — Hence, **excalceāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *pantomimists* (opp. to the tragic actors, who wore cothurni, and the comic, who wore socci), Sen. Ep. 8, 7.

excaldātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excaldo], *a washing* or *bathing in warm water* (late Lat.), Capitol. Albin. 5 al.

ex-caldo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [caldus], *to wash* or *bathe in warm water* (late Lat.), Marc. Empir. 26; Apic. 4, 2 al.

ex-călesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become warm*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

ex-calfăcĭo, no *perf.*, factum, 3, *v. a.*, *to warm, to heat* (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Pliny the Elder): excalfacit, Plin. 21, 20, 82, § 139; 21, 21, 89, § 155: excalfieri, id. 24, 7, 28, § 42; Scrib. Comp. 158: lacus sole excalfactus, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; 37, 10, 54, § 148: ad excalfaciendos nervos, id. 21, 22, 93, § 163.

* **excalfactĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [excalfacio], *a warming, heating*, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 105.

excalfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *warming, heating* (a Plinian word), Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120; 24, 11, 64, § 105; 25, 13, 95, § 152.

excalfīo, *pass.* of excalfacio, q. v.

ex-candĕfăcĭo, fēci, 3, *v. a.*, *to heat, inflame* (perh. only in the foll. passages), trop.: excande me fecerunt cupiditate (*tmesis*), Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 1: annonam macelli, i. e. *to enhance, raise*, id. ib. 3, 2, 16; cf. exardesco and incendo.

ex-candĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to make bright, whiten*: cutem, Schol. Juv. 2, 107. — **II.** *Neut.*, *to gleam, glisten, be bright*: lapides, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 22.

excandescentĭa, ae, *f.* [excandesco], *nascent anger, passionateness, irascibility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 1 *fin.*

excandesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow hot, to take fire, kindle, to glow* (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum bitumen et sulphur additum est, excandescet, Cato R. R. 95; Col. 7, 5, 16. —**II.** Trop., *to glow, to burn*, esp. with anger: haec nullam habent vim, nisi irâ excanduit fortitudo, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: id postquam resciit, excanduit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; cf. Petr. 53, 8; 57, 1; Suet. Claud. 40; id. Ner. 40: in aliquem, id. Vesp. 14; cf.: in exteros, Col. 7, 12, 5: in ultionem, Flor. 2, 18, 8: excandescet in illos aqua maris, Vulg. Sap. 5, 23.

excantātor, ōris, *m.* [excanto], *a charmer, one who removes by enchantment*: venatorum morsuum, Hier. in Joel Prol.

ex-canto, āvi, ātum (excantassit = excantaverit, Tab. XII. ap. Sen. Q. N. 4, 7, 2), 1, *v. a.*, *to charm out* or *forth, to bring out by enchantment* (not in Cic. or Caes.), Varr. ap. Non. 102, 11; Lucil. and Plaut. ib.; *Prop. 3, 3, 49 (4, 2, 49 M.); *Hor. Epod. 5, 45; Luc. 6, 686; 9, 931: QVI FRVGES EXCANTASSIT, i. e. *had removed them by enchantment into another field*, Tab. XII. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 7, 2; Serv. Verg. E. 8, 99; Aug. C. D. 8, 19.

ex-carnĭfĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut* or *tear any one to pieces* (a rare word). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Cic. N. D. 3, 33 *fin.*; Suet. Vit. 17; Sen. Ep. 24. — **II.** Trop., *to torment, torture*: aliquem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: excarnificatus animus, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4: comitem, Amm. 14, 5, 1; 14, 9, 6.

ex-castrātus, a, um, *Part.* [castro], *emasculated*. **I.** Lit., Gell. 9, 9, 10. — **II.** Transf., *shelled, husked*: sinapi, Scrib. Comp. 9.

ex-caudĭco (-**cōdico**), āre, *v. a.* [caudex], *to weed out, root up* = exstirpare. **I.** Prop., Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129. — **B.** Transf., *to dig round*, i. q. ablaqueare: ablaqueandae sunt vites, quod Itali excodicare appellant, Pall. Jan. 1. — **II.** Trop., *to extirpate, root out*: silvam libidinum eradicare et excaudicare, Tert. Pudic. 16.

* **excăvātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [excavo], *a hollowing out*: lapidis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 3.

ex-căvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to hollow out*. **I.** Lit.: trullam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27 *fin.*: cavernam sibi rostro, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: ripas, id. 10, 33, 49, § 95: terram, id. 33 prooem.: lapides excavant aquae, Vulg. Job, 14, 19. — **II.** Transf., in mal. part., Auct. Priap. 51, 4.

ex-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3 (*subj. perf. sync.* excessis, Ter. And. 4, 4, 21), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neut.*, *to go out, go forth* or *away, to depart, retire, withdraw* (freq. and class.; cf.: discedo, deficio, destituo, desero, linquo, relinquo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., with *ex* and *abl.*, with *abl.* alone, or *absol.*: ex istoc loco, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18: e medio, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14: ex civitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 8: ex Italia, Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 14: e templo, Liv. 29, 19; for which, templo, id. 39, 5: ex finibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 2; for which, finibus, id. ib. 4, 18 *fin.*; 7, 77, 14; Liv. 30, 42; 41, 19 al.: ex illa cir-

cumscriptione, Cic. Phil. 8, 8: ex itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 79 *fin.*; cf.: ex via, id. B. G. 5, 19, 1; for which, viâ, Liv. 24, 20: ex pugna, ex proelio, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; 4, 33, 2; for which, more freq., pugnâ, id. B. G. 5, 36, 3; id. B. C. 2, 7, 1; Liv. 44, 42; Verg. A. 9, 789 al.; and, proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; 3, 4, 3; 4, 12 *fin.*; 7, 80, 3; cf. acie, id. B. C. 2, 41, 7; 3, 94, 5; Liv. 31, 17: loco, Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 2; 3, 45, 4; Liv. 36, 10, 15; so, locis, id. 38, 27, 9; 27, 1, 5; and bello, Sall. C. 9, 4: domo, Caes. B. G. 4, 14 *fin.*: oppido, id. ib. 7, 78, 1; cf. urbe, Liv. 26, 24; 30, 7; 31, 17 et saep.: Arimino, Caes. B. C. 1, 10, 3; 1, 11, 1: Galliâ, id. B. G. 7, 66, 4: provinciis, id. B. C. 1, 85 *fin.*: patriâ, Verg. A. 1, 357: sceleratâ terrâ, id. ib. 3, 60 et saep.—With *de* (very rare): de utero matris, i. e. *to be born*, Dig. 1, 5, 15.—*Absol.*: abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: excedere deos, simul ingens motus excedentium, Tac. H. 5, 13: primi omnium Macedones metu excesserant, Liv. 42, 67 *fin.*—Designating the terminus: cave quoquam ex istoc excessis loco, Ter. And. 4, 4, 21: agro hostium in Boeotiam, Liv. 31, 26 *fin.*: ex his tenebris in lucem illam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 *fin.*; cf.: ad deos, Vell. 1. 2: invictum fore donec excederet ad deos, Curt. 4, 7, § 27: in exsilium, Dig. 48, 19, 4; in which sense also simply excedere, ib. 48, 22, 7, § 17.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To go beyond, overstep, rise above, overtop* a certain boundary.—Of personal subjects very rarely: alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum excessit, Just. 1, 1, 6.—More freq. of inanimate subjects: ut nulla (pars) excederet extra, Cic. Univ. 5; Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*; cf. with eminere, id. 8, 25 *fin.*: montes et excedentia in nubes juga, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 3.—**b.** *To depart* from life, *to decease, to die* (cf. decedo): sic ille cum undequadraginta annos regnavisset, excessit e vita, Cic. Rep. 2, 14 *fin.*; so, e vita, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60; id. Brut. 20 *fin.*; id. Lael. 3 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 43, 153: vitâ, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29; id. Brut. 75, 262; id. N. D. 3, 16, 41; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8; 5, 5, 3; Curt. 3, 1, 21; 9, 6, 6; Tac. H. 4, 75: e medio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 74 Ruhnk.; and simply excedere (post-Aug.; but v. decedo excessus, I.), Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58; Tac. A. 1, 5 *fin.*; 1, 33; Suet. Aug. 5; id. Claud. 45; id. Vesp. 2; id. Tit. 11; Val. Fl. 1, 826; Curt. 10, 5, 2; Sen. Ep. 77, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen. (very rarely): cum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; 1, 32, 78; id. Lael. 4, 13 al.: corpore excedere, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: ex pristina bellandi consuetudine, Auct. B. Afr. 73: palmâ, *to recede from victory, to yield the victory* (= decedere alicui de victoria), Verg. A. 5, 380.—Far more freq., **2.** In partic. **a.** (Acc. to A. 2. a.) *To go beyond* a certain boundary or a certain measure, *to advance, proceed, to transgress, digress* (= procedere, progredi): mihi aetas ex magisterio tuo: Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 40: is postquam excessit ex ephebis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 24 (quoted in Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327); cf.: ut primum ex pueris excessit Archias, Cic. Arch. 3: ad patres etiam et ad publicam querimoniam excessit res, Liv. 25, 1; cf. Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: haec eo anno in Africa gesta. Insequentia excedunt in eum annum, quo, etc., Liv. 30, 26; cf. id. 21, 15: paulutum ad enarrandum, etc., *to digress*, Liv. 29, 29, 5; cf.: in fabellam, Sen. Ep. 77: in aliquid, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 44 *fin.*: res parva dictu, sed quae studiis in magnum certamen excesserit, Liv. 34, 1; cf. id. 33, 35 *fin.*; 8, 33; cf. id. 3, 41: eo laudis excedere, quo, etc., *to attain that height of fame*, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.*: tantum illa clades novitate et magnitudine excessit, i. e. *exceeded, went beyond* = eminuit, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**b.** (Acc. to A. 2. b.) *To depart, disappear*: cura ex corde excessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: cum cupiditatum dominatus excessit, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: jam e memoria excessit, quo tempore? etc., Liv. 26, 13; for which, memoriâ, id. 7, 32 *fin.*: ubi reverentia excessit animis, Curt. 8, 8.—Poet.: Cannaene tibi graviorque palude Maeonius Stygia lacus excessere Padusque? i. e. *have they slipped from your memory?* Sil. 15, 35.

II. *Act.* (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit., *to depart from, to leave* a place: urbem, Liv. 2, 37, 8; 1. 29, 6; 3, 57, 10; 23, 1: curiam, id. 45, 20; cf. *pass. impers.*: Crotonem excessum est, id. 24, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *to go beyond, surpass, exceed* a certain limit, *to overtop, tower above* (cf. above, I. A. 2. a., and B. 2. a.): nubes excedit Olympus, Luc. 2, 271: statura, quae justam excederet, Suet. Tib. 68: summam octoginta milium, Liv. 39, 5; so of numbers, very freq., Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22; 13, 3, 4, § 20; Quint. 9, 4, 79; Tac. A. 1, 14; Suet. Aug. 77 al.; cf. also of age, Col. 6, 21: triennium vitae, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: annum aetatis centesimum, id. 25, 2, 5, § 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 4; 3, 7, 9; Suet. Gramm. 7; of measure: laborum periculorumque modum, Vell. 2, 122 *fin.*; so, modum, Liv. 26, 19; 28, 25; Quint. 3, 6, 62; 8, 3, 48 al.: eloquentia aut aequavit praestantissimorum gloriam aut excessit, Suet. Caes. 55; cf.: praeturae gradum, id. Oth. 1: principum fastigium, id. Calig. 22: fastigium equestre, Tac. A. 4, 40: excedente humanam fidem temeritate, Vell. 2, 51, 3; so, fidem, Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; Ov. M. 7, 166: excessisse Priscum immanitate et saevitia crimina, quibus, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2: nemine tantum ceteros excedente, ut ei aliquis se summitteret, Just. 13, 2.—With *simple acc.*: decretum, ne vasa auro solida ministrandis cibis fierent, etc. ... Excessit Fronto ac postulavit modum argento, *went beyond the proposal*, Tac. A. 2, 33 (cf.: egredi relationem, id. ib. 2, 38).—*Pass.*: duo enim multitudo, unione jam excessâ, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

excellens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excello.

excellenter, *adv.*, *excellently*; v. excello, *P. a.* 1. *fin.*

excellentia, ae, *f.* [excello, *P. a.* 1.], *superiority, excellence, perfection* (*abstr.* and *rel.*): magna cum excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquarum, Cic. Off. 1, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*: animi excellentia magnitudoque, id. ib. 1 5, 17; so, picturae, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 173: crurum, id. 34, 8, 19, § 82; Prud. στεφ. 10, 52: propter excellentiam, *pre-eminence*, Gr. κατ' ἐξοχήν, ut Homerus propter excellentiam commune poëtarum nomen efficit apud Graecos suum, Cic. Top. 13, 55; cf.: per excellentiam, Sen. Ep. 58, 17.—*Plur.*: saepe excellentiae quaedam sunt, qualis erat Scipionis in nostro grege, Cic. Lael. 19, 69.

ex-cello, cellŭi, celsum, 3 (also acc. to the 2d conj., *praes. indic.* excellet, Aem. Mac. ap. Diom. p. 371 P., and *subj.* excelleat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 838 and 896 P.), *v. a.* and *n.* [cello]. **I.** *Act.*, *to raise up, elevate*; only: recellere reclinare, et excellere in altum extollere, Fest. p. 274, 31; and Paul. ib. 275, 11 Müll.; cf. the *P. a.* excelsus, below.—**II.** *Neut.*, *to rise, elevate itself* (cf.: antecello, praesto, antecedo, emineo, floreo, vigeo). **A.** Lit., only in the *P. a.* excellens, q. v. A.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to exult, be elated*: animus excellit rebus secundis, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14; 13, 24, 14.—Far more freq. (but not in Plaut. and Ter.; and in the *verb. finit.* not in Aug. poets), **2.** In partic., *to be eminent, to distinguish one's self* for any quality above others; *to surpass, excel*, in a good or (less freq.) in a bad sense: ut is, qui dignitate principibus excellit facilitate infimis par esse videatur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: ut inter quos posset excellere, cum iis, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 2 *fin.*: inter omnes, id. Or. 2, 6: super ceteros, Liv. 28, 43: ante ceteros, App. Flor. 16.—With *dat.*: qui longe ceteris excellere pictoribus existimabatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: quae una ceteris excellebat, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43; id. Fin. 3, 2, 8; id. de Or. 2, 54, 216; id. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39 al.: ceteris, Quint. 2, 20, 9.—With *abl.*: bonâ famâ, Lucr. 6, 13: ingenio scientiâque, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: animi magnitudine, id. Off. 1, 18 *fin.*: actione, id. Brut. 59, 215: hoc genere virtutis, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: dignitate, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 9: altitudine, Plin. 16, 6, 18, § 24: candore, id. 37, 6, 23, § 88 et saep.—With *in* and *abl.*: in arte, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: in aliqua arte et facultate. id. de Or. 1, 50, 217: in alia parte orationis, id. Brut. 59, 215: maxime in amicitiis expetendis colendisque, id. Lael. 9, 30; id. de Or. 2, 54, 217 et saep.—*Absol.*: excellit atque eminet vis, potestas nomenque regium, Cic. Rep. 2, 28; 2, 23; 1, 22; id. Div. 1, 19, 38; 1, 41, 91; id. Fam. 4, 3 *fin.*; Tac. Or. 32 (with eminere) et saep.—In a bad sense: vitiis, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: cum haec (flagitia), quae excellunt, me nosse videas, id. Pis. 38 *fin.*—Hence, **1. excellens,** entis, *P. a.*, *rising, overtopping.* **A.** Lit., *high, lofty* (very rare; not in Cic.): oppida excellentibus locis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 8, 4: corpore excellens, Vell. 2, 107.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** Trop., *distinguishing himself, distinguished, superior, surpassing, excellent*: deos rerum omnium praestantia excellentes, Cic. Div. 2, 63: Brutus noster excellens omni genere laudis, id. Ac. 1, 3 *fin.*; for which also: in omni genere, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. de Or. 2, 54, 220: cujus excellens in re militari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17: Galba fuit inter tot aequales unus excellens, id. Brut. 97, 333: natura excellens atque praestans, id. N. D. 1, 20 *fin.*: scientia excellens atque singularis, id. Fam. 4, 3 *fin.*: vir excellenti providentia, id. Rep. 2, 3; for which: excellente ingenii magnitudine, id. Off. 1, 33 (al. excellenti and excellentis, v. Orell. ad h. l.): studium, Caes. B. C. 3, 34 *fin.*: pulchritudo muliebris formae, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: cygnus, *Verg. A. 12, 250 et saep.—*Subst.*: **excellentia,** ōrum, *n.*, *exceptional instances*: nec excellentia, sed quotidiana tractabo, Aus. Grat. Act. § 62.—*Comp.*: ova excellentiora, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 50: nihil illo (sc. Alcibiade) fuisse excellentius, vel in vitiis, vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1.—*Sup.*: excellentissima virtus, Caes. B. C. 3, 99, 2; Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: cultus, Suet. Ner. 20: triumphus, id. Caes. 37: aurum, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56 et saep.—*Adv.*: **excellenter,** *excellently*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Att. 1, 3.—*Comp.*, Cic. Sest. 45.—*Sup.*: excellentissime, Aug. Civ. D. 17, 8.—**2. excelsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *elevated, lofty, high* (freq. and class.; cf.: celsus, editus, altus, sublimis, procerus, arduus). **A.** Lit.: mons, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2; cf.: vertex montis, *Verg. A. 5, 35: locus, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: porticus, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: basis (statuae), id. Verr. 2, 4, 34; cf. signum, id. ib.: statura, Suet. Caes. 45: aves (Ibes), Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: altitudo vineae, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184 et saep.—*Comp.*: in excelsiore loco, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: cornu (bovis), Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1; cf.: crura chamaeleonis, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 120.—*Sup.*: mons, Caes. B. C. 1. 70, 4; cf. locus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33 *fin.*: rupes, Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19: aegilops, id. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 11, 37, 49, § 135.—**b.** *Subst.* **1. excelsum,** i, *n.*, *a height*: simulacrum Jovis in excelso collocare, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; id. Att. 6, 1, 17: Phoebus ab excelso, quantum patet, aspicit aequor, Ov. H. 15, 165; so, ab excelso, id. F. 2, 369: prohibebit in excelsum emicare (vitem), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184.—**2. Excelsus,** i, *m.*, *the Highest, the Most High*, i. e. *God* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 72, 11 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *high, lofty, distinguished, excellent, noble*: te natura excelsum quendam videlicet et altum et humana despicientem genuit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11; cf.: magnus homo et excelsus, id. Mur. 29: animus excelsus magnificusque, id. Off. 1, 23; cf. id. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: excelso et illustri loco sita est laus tua, id. Fam. 2, 5; cf.: te in excelsissimo humani generis fastigio positum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 11: species magnae excelsaeque gloriae, Tac. Agr. 4 *fin.* et saep.—*Comp.*: (orator) grandior et quodammodo excelsior, Cic. Or. 34; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 23; Plin. Pan. 94, 3: quo tua in me humanitas fuerit excelsior quam in te mea, Cic. Att. 3, 20 *fin.*—*Sup.*: excelsissimae victoriae, Vell. 2, 96 *fin.*: duces, id. 2, 114 *fin.*—*Subst.* (α), *m. plur.*: **excelsi,** ōrum, *the lofty*; prov.: excelsis multo facilius casus nocet, Pub. Syr. 162 (Rib.).—(β) *Neut.*: **excelsum,** i, *an elevated station* or *position*: in excelso aetatem agere, i. e. *in a high station*, Sall. C. 51, 12.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.): in excelsis, *in the highest*, in ascriptions of praise, Vulg. Psa. 148, 1 al.—**2.** Esp., in the later period of the empire, *a title of high official dignitaries*, e. g. of the praefectus praetorio, etc.—*Adv.*: **excelsē,** *highly, on high, loftily.* **1.** Lit.: si vitis scandit excelsius, Col. 4, 1, 5.—**2.** Trop., *in an elevated manner, highly*: ornat excelse, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3: excelsius magnificentiusque et dicet et sentiet, Cic. Or. 34, 119: excelsissime floruit (Sparta), *exceedingly*, Vell. 1, 6, 3.

excelsē, *adv.*, v. excello, *P. a.* 2. *fin.*

excelsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [excelsus], *loftiness*,

height. **I.** Lit.: montium, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160: harundinis, id. 16, 36, 66, § 167: lilii, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23.—**II.** Trop.: excelsitas animi et magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 24.

excelsus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. excello *fin.* 2.

excensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [escendo], *a climbing, ascent*, Curt. 9, 4, 4; Liv. 44, 10, 11 (Madvig al. escensio).

* **exceptācŭlum,** i, *n.* [excepto], *a receptacle:* maliloquii, Tert. Spect. 2 *med.*

* **exceptīcĭus** or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [excipio], *caught up, intercepted:* alica, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

exceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an exception, restriction, limitation* (good prose and very freq., esp. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: consiliorum, voluntatum sine ulla exceptione communitas, Cic. Lael. 17; so, sine (ulla) or cum exceptione, id. Fam. 6, 5, 1; id. Caecin. 8 *fin.;* id. Verr. 2, 5, 31; id. Att. 8, 4, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; id. Inv. 2, 57, 172; Quint. 7, 1, 50; Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5 et saep.; cf. in *plur.:* unus imperitat nullis jam exceptionibus, Tac. G. 44: quod si exceptio facit, ne liceat, ibi necesse est licere, ubi non est exceptum, etc., Cic. Balb. 14: sunt in tota lege exceptiones duae, id. Agr. 1, 4 et saep.—**II.** Esp., in jurid. Lat., *the exception* of the defendant to the plaintiff's statements, inserted in the praetor's edict, Gai. Inst. 4, 116 sq.; Just. Inst. 4, 13; Dig. 44. 1; Cod. Just. 8, 36; Cic. Inv. 2, 19; id. de Or. 1, 37; cf. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 448 sq.

* **exceptĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [exceptio], *a small limitation* or *exception*, Sen. Ep. 20, 5.

excepto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [excipio], *to take out, to take up, catch* (very rare): barbatulos mullos exceptans de piscina, * Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; so, aliquem, * Caes. B. G. 7, 47 *fin.:* (equae) exceptant leves auras, *catch up.*, i. e. *snuff up*, * Verg. G. 3, 274; cf. poet.: per pectora saevas Exceptat mortes, * Sil. 9, 369.

exceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who catches up* any thing said, i. e. who writes it down, *an amanuensis, short-hand writer, scribe* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., Dig. 19, 2, 19 *fin.;* Firm. 3, 6 *med.* and 12.—**II.** Esp., in the later period of the empire, an officer in the court of chancery, Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5; 12; Inscr. Orell. 995; 2831 al.

exceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *serviceable for receiving* (post-Aug.): quali, Dig. 33, 7, 8; cf. *subst.:* exceptorium excipulum, conceptaculum, ἐκδοχεῖον, Gloss.—*Subst.:* **exceptōrium,** i, *n.*, *a receptacle, reservoir; plur.*, Vulg. Sir. 39, 22.

exceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from excipio.

ex-cĕrĕbro, āre [cerebrum], *to deprive of brains*, i. q. *to make senseless:* canem, Vulg. Isa. 66, 3.—*Part.:* **ex-cĕrĕbrātus,** a, um, *deprived of brains*, i. q. *rendered senseless, stupefied:* excerebratus es novo vino, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

ex-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sift out, to separate* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: furfures a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1: frumenta, i. e. *to cleanse*, id. 2, 20, 5; cf.: caementa cribris, Vitr. 7, 6: ex captorum numero excretos Saguntinos in patriam remisit, Liv. 28, 39, 10; cf.: excernere parvos, Grat. Cyneg. 289: omnem forensem turbam excretam in quatuor tribus conjecit, Liv. 9, 46 *fin.*—*Part. perf. subst.:* excreta tritici, *what is sifted out, the chaff*, Col. 8, 4, 1; 8, 8, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To keep apart, keep away:* multi jam excretos prohibent a matribus haedos, Verg. G. 3, 398 Heyne and Forbig. ad loc.—**B.** *To carry off, discharge* (from the body): venter excernit mollia, Cels. 2, 8: quae excreturi sumus, id. 4, 1 al.

ex-cerpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo], *to pick* or *take out.* ***I.** Lit.: semina pomis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** *To pick out, choose, select, gather:* non solum ex malis eligere minima oportere, sed etiam excerpere ex ipsis, si quid inesset boni, Cic. de Off. 3, 1, 3: quod quisque (scriptorum) commodissime praecipere videbatur, excerpsimus, *made extracts, selections*, id. Inv. 2, 2, 4; so, verba ex Originibus Catonis, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: nihil umquam legit, quod non excerperet, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 6, 20, 5; Sen. Ep. 33, 2; Quint. 9, 1, 24; 10, 2, 13: ex libris qui chronici appellantur . . . easque excerptiones digerere, Gell. 17, 21, 1 et saep.: paucos enim, qui sunt eminentissimi, excerpere in animo est, *to single out, make prominent*, Quint. 10, 1, 45; 7, 1, 29.—Hence, *subst.:* **excerptum,** i, *n.*, *an extract, selection, excerpt* from a book or writing: ex Gorgiā Platonis, Quint. 2, 15, 24: Coelianum, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9.—*Plur.*, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5; Sen. Ep. 33, 3.—**B.** *To take out, strike* or *leave out, except, omit:* non enim, si est facilius, eo de numero quoque est excerpendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 47; cf.: me illorum excerpam numero, Hor. S. 1, 4, 40: tu id, quod boni est, excerpis: dicis, quod mali est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 18.—**C.** *To withdraw one's self:* se consuetudini hominum, Sen. Ep. 5: se vulgo, id. Brev. Vit. 18; and simply se, id. Ep. 18.

* **excerptĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [excerpo, II. A.], *an extract* selected from a composition, *an excerpt*, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

excerptus, a, um, *Part.*, from excerpo.

* **ex-cervīcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [cervicatus], *obstinacy, stubbornness*, Hier. in Naum, 3; cf. cervicositas.

excessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excedo], *departure, death:* ante excessionis diem, Hier. Orig. in Jerem. Hom. 13 *fin.;* Lutat. Schol. ad Stat. Th. 4, 599.

excessus, ūs, *m.* [excedo, I. A. 2. and B. 2.]. **I.** *A departure.* **A.** In gen.: excessus ejus, Vell. 1. 15, 1.—Esp., a *departure* from life: in his esse et excessum e vita et in vita mansionem, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 60; Val. Max. 9, 13 prooem.; Sen. Ep. 26, 4; for which also, vitae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: post obitum, vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30; cf. so of Romulus, id. ib. 2, 12; once in Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; and freq. in post-Aug. prose excessus alone, *death*, Tac. A. 1, 7; 14; Suet. Tib. 22; 70; id. Calig. 1; 9; 48; id. Ner. 5; id. Vesp. 3 al.—**B.** Trop., *a leaving* of the mental powers, *loss* of self-possession, = ἔκστασις: in excessu mentis, Vulg. Act. 11, 5; id. Psa. 30, 22.—Without mentis: ego dixi in excessu meo, Vulg. Psa. 115, 2.—**II.** *A standing out, projecting* beyond a certain limit. ***A.** Lit.: os calcis quadam parte sinuatur, quadam excessus habet, *projections*, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.:* montani excessus, Sol. 9, 2; Amm. 18, 6, 15: flexuosi excessus, id. 24, 4, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A departing from the subject, digression* (post-Aug.): egressio vel (quod usitatius esse coepit) excessus, sive est extra causam, etc., Quint. 3, 9, 4; cf. ib. § 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 9; and in *plur.*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 12.—**2.** *A deviation, aberration* from any thing: minuti a pudore excessus, Val. Max. 8, 2, 4: moderaminis, Prud. in Symm. 2, 990.

excĕtra, ae, *f.* [perh. corrupted from ἔχιδνα], *a snake, serpent* (very rare). **I.** Prop., Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 sq.; * Cic. poet. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—**II.** Transf., a reproachful epithet for a bad, intriguing woman, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 19; id. Ps. 1, 2, 82; Liv. 39, 11.

excĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exscindo, v. 1. excidium], *a destroying, destruction:* oppidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 2; cf.: *excidionem* urbis a caedendo dictam manifestum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 9 Müll.

1. excĭdĭum (sometimes written **exscidium,** as if from exscindo), ii, *n.* [usually referred to ex-cīdo], *overthrow, demolition, subversion, ruin* (especially of cities, buildings, etc.), *destruction* (not freq. till the Aug. per.; not in Caes. and Cic.): urbis, Liv. 27, 39 *fin.;* Tac. H. 1, 80; 3, 76; Verg. A. 5, 626.—In *plur.:* petit urbem excidiis, Verg. G. 2, 505; id. A. 2, 643; 10, 46; Liv. 9, 45; 29, 1 al.: castellorum, Tac. H. 4, 15: arcium, Verg. A. 12, 655: Libyae, id. ib. 1, 22: gentium, Vell. 2, 98, 2; Tac. H. 5, 25; cf. Cretensium, Sall. H. Fragm. p. 290 ed. Gerl.: legionum, Tac. H. 4, 61: meorum, Verg. A. 8, 386 et saep.

2. excĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [excĭdo], *a going down, setting:* solis, Prud. Apoth. 694.

1. ex-cĭdo, cĭdi, 3, *v. n.* [cado], *to fall out* or *down, to fall from* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quod (animal) cum ex utero elapsum excidit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: gladii de manibus exciderunt, id. Pis. 9 *fin.;* cf. id. Phil. 12, 3, 8; id. Cat. 1, 6 *fin.;* for which also: inter manus (urna), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 22; and: a digitis (ansa), Ov. H. 16, 252: Palinurus exciderat puppi, Verg. A. 6, 339; cf. arce, Ov. F. 5, 34: equis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1164: num qui nummi exciderunt, here, tibi, quod sic terram Obtuere? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 17; cf. id. Cist. 4, 2, 8; id. Merc. 3, 1, 44; id. Poen. 1, 2, 48: volvae excidunt, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 151.—Poet.: ita vinclis Excidet aut in aquas tenues dilapsus abibit, *will slip out of the fetters*, Verg. G. 4, 410: in flumen (elephanti, sc. e rate), Liv. 21, 28 *fin.:* cum Herculis pertractanti arma sagitta excidisset in pedem, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66: ante pedes (lingua resecta), Ov. Ib. 536.—**B.** In partic., of a lot, *to fall* or *come out* (very rare): ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42, 3; and hence, transf.: nominibus in urnam conjectis, citari quod primum sorte nomen excidit, id. 23, 3, 7.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fall out involuntarily, fall from, slip out, escape:* verbum ex ore alicujus, Cic. Sull. 26; cf.: vox excidit ore: Venisti tandem, etc., Verg. A. 6, 686: tantumque nefas patrio excidit ore? id. ib. 2, 658; cf.: scelus ore tuo, Ov. M. 7, 172: quod verbum tibi non excidit, ut saepe fit, fortuito, Cic. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.;* cf. Quint. 6, 3, 23; 7, 2, 52; 9, 4, 41 al.: libellus me imprudente et invito excidit, *escaped me without my knowledge or desire*, Cic. de Or. 1, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 5: vox horrenda per auras excidit, Verg. A. 9, 113: et pariter vultusque deo plectrumque colorque Excidit, Ov. M. 2, 602; cf. id. ib. 4, 176: ut quodammodo victoria e manibus excideret, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2: (versus) qui in breves excidunt, i. e. *which close, terminate*, Quint. 9, 4, 106.—Poet.: in vitium libertas excidit, qs. *falls away, sinks*, = delabitur, Hor. A. P. 282.—**B.** In partic. ***1.** *To dissent, differ from* any one's opinion: ego ab Archilocho excido, Lucil. ap. Non. 301, 18.—**2.** *To pass away, be lost, perish, disappear:* neque enim verendum est, ne quid excidat aut ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: primo miser excidit aevo, Prop. 3, 7, 7 (4, 6, 7 M.): nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, etc., Hor. C. 3, 5, 30: at non ingenio quaesitum nomen ab aevo Excidet, Prop. 3, 2, 24 (4, 1, 64 M.): excidit omnis luctus, Ov. M. 8, 448: ne Tarentinae quidem arcis excidit memoria, Liv. 27, 3 *fin.;* cf. the foll.—Esp. **b.** *To fail, faint, swoon, lose one's self:* excidit illa metu, rupitque novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 5, 39; cf.: ut scias quemadmodum numquam excidam mihi, *lose control of myself* (through drink), Sen. de Ira, 3, 14, 1: quis me dolori reddit? quam bene excideram mihi! Sen. Hippol. 589 sq.—**c.** *To slip out, escape from the memory:* excidere de memoria, Liv. 29, 19 *fin.:* exciderat pacis mentio ex omnium animis, id. 34, 37; cf. animo, Verg. A. 1, 26; Ov. H. 20, 188; and pectore, id. Pont. 2, 4, 24: o miram memoriam, Pomponi, tuam! at mihi ista exciderant, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 46; so with *dat.:* quae cogitatio, cum mihi non omnino excidisset, etc., id. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Att. 6, 1, 7; Quint. 4, 5, 4; 10, 1, 75; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 20; 4 (5), 7, 15 et saep.; cf. with a *subject-clause:* non excidit mihi, scripsisse me, etc., Quint. 2, 3, 10.—*Absol.:* quid? non haec varietas mira est, excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere? hesternorum immemores acta pueritiae recordari, id. 11, 2, 6; 1, 12, 6; 4, 2, 91; 4, 5, 2; cf. with *inf. clause:* si calore dicendi vitare id excidisset, id. 11, 3, 130; and with *ut:* excidit, ut peterem, etc., i. e. *I forgot to beg*, Ov. M. 14, 139.—Rarely transf. to the person: excidens, *who forgets, forgetful*, Quint. 11, 2, 19: palam moneri excidentis est, id. 11, 3, 132.—**3.** (Ex) aliquā re, of persons, *to be deprived of, to lose, miss, forfeit* (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Cic. not at all): ex familia, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 104: uxore, *to be disappointed of*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: regno, Curt. 10, 5: quem si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis, *failed in a great attempt*, Ov. M. 2, 328; cf.: fine medicinae, Quint. 2, 17, 25: genere, id. 1, 5, 16: qui apud privatos judices plus petendo formula excidissent, i. e. *who lost their suits* (for the usual cadere formulā or

causâ; v. cado, II.), Suet. Claud. 14; Sen. Clem. 2, 3.

2. ex-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3. *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut out* or *off, to hew out, to cut* or *hew down* (class.). **I.** Lit.: lapides e terra, Cic. Off. 2. 3 *fin.*: omnes arbores longe lateque, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 1; cf.: excisa enim est arbor, non evulsa, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: exciditur ilex (with percellunt magnas quercus), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. 194 ed. Vahl.): arborem e stirpe, Dig. 43, 27, 1: ericium, Caes. B. C. 3, 67 *fin.*: radicem, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 82: columnas rupibus, Verg. A. 1, 428; cf.: rubos arvis, Quint. 9, 4, 5: linguam alicui, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 1 *fin.*: partum mulieri, Dig. 11, 8, 2: os, Cels. 8, 3: virilitatem, i. e. *to castrate, geld,* Quint. 5, 12, 17; for which also, se, Ov. F. 4, 361; cf. Dig. 48, 8, 4 *fin.*: vias per montes, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125: latus rupis in antrum, Verg. A. 6, 42; cf.: vasa anaglypta in asperitatem, i. e. *wrought with raised figures,* Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139: exciderat cum (sc. obeliscum) rex, majusque opus in devehendo statuendove multo quam in excidendo, i. e. *cut out* in the quarry, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 67; *absol.*, id. ib. § 65.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to raze, demolish, lay waste, destroy:* qui domos inimicorum suorum oppugnavit, excidit, incendit, Cic. Sest. 44: Numantiam, id. Off. 1, 22, 76; cf. Trojam, Verg. A. 2, 637: urbem, id. ib. 12, 762: oppida, Lact. 1, 18, 8: Germaniam, Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*: agrum, id. 2, 115: exercitum, i. e. *to cut to pieces, annihilate,* id. 2, 120, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to extirpate, remove, banish:* aliquid ex animo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf.: iram animis, Sen. de Ira, 3, 1: aliquem numero civium, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 6.

ex-cĭĕo, ēre, v. excio *init.*

ex-cĭo, īvi or ii, itum (long and short equally freq.; cf. excĭtus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40; Lucr. 4, 1207; Cat. 61, 11; 63, 42; 64, 56; Verg. A. 4, 301; 7, 376; 12, 445; Ov. M. 2, 779 al.: excītus, Lucr. 4, 1215; Verg. A. 3, 675; 7, 642; 10, 38; Ov. M. 8, 338; 11, 384; Sil. 7, 635; Luc. 1, 239 al.; also acc. to cieo, ēre: excies, Att. Trag. 300 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 175): exciet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 1; *inf.* exciere, Liv. 7, 11, 11; *imperf.* excibat, id. 32, 13: excibant, Sil. 9, 182), 4, *v. a.*, *to call out* or *forth, to bring out:* exciet, excutiet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 4 Müll. (freq. in the ante-class. and post-Aug. periods; perhaps not in Cic., for in Phil. 12, 7, 16, the better reading is excussimus; v. excutio; and for excita, Cic. Mur. 17 *fin.* ap. Quint. 8, 3, 80, both the MSS. and editions of Cic. have excitata). **I.** Lit.: auxilia e Germania Britanniaque excivit segniter, Tac. H. 2, 97: consulem ab urbe, Liv. 3, 2: homines sedibus, id. 32, 13: sellularii exciti (ad militiam) dicuntur, id. 8, 20 *init.*: animas imis sepulcris, Verg. E. 8, 98: suem latebris, Ov. M. 10, 711: Urgulaniam domo principis, Tac. A. 4, 21: quid est quod me excivisti ante aedes? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 1; so, aliquem foras, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52: hostem ad dimicandum acie, Liv. 2, 30: Volscos ad expugnandam secum Ardeam, id. 4, 9, 11: auxilia, id. 45, 4, 3: juventutem Celtiberorum, id. 28, 24, 4; cf.: in pugnam, Luc. 6, 12: in arma, Stat. Th. 4, 145: in proelia, Luc. 7, 361: principibus coloniae Romam excitis, Liv. 3, 4, 5.—*Absol.*: exciente buccina Tritone, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. objects, *to bring out* or *forth; to call forth, produce:* semina per artus, Lucr. 4, 1215: lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 114; Tac. A. 11, 2: crepitum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: sonitum pedibus, Lucr. 2, 327: molem (i. e. tempestatem) in undis, Verg. A. 5, 790: vim morbi, Lucr. 4, 665 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To rouse, excite; to frighten, terrify* any one: sopore, Lucr. 4, 37; cf.: excita anus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 ed. Vahl.); cf. also: clamor subito ortus dictatorem quoque ex somno excivit, Liv. 4, 27, 6: somno excitus, Sall. J. 72 *fin.*: Mauri atque Gaetuli, ignoto et horribili sonitu repente exciti, id. ib. 99, 2: inter cetera, quae ad exciendum in Graeciam Antiochum dicere est solitus, Liv. 36, 7: excivit ea caedes Bructeros, etc., Tac. A. 1, 51: qualis commotis excita sacris Thyias, Verg. A. 4, 301; esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*; see the passages quoted *init.*; cf. also: (juventus) privatis atque publicis largitionibus excita, Sall. C. 37, 7: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, id. ib. 15, 4: Evander concursu pastorum, excitus, Liv. 1, 7, 9: Britanni omnium civitatium vires exciverant, Tac. Agr. 29.—Poet.: pulsuque pedum tremit excita tellus, *frightened, quaking,* Verg. A. 7, 722; 12, 445.—**B.** *To stir up, excite* any passion (very rare): terrorem, Liv. 10, 4; cf. tumultum, id. 3, 39; 7, 11 *fin.*

ex-cĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [capio]. **I.** (With the notion of the *ex* predominating.) *To take* or *draw out.* **A.** Lit. (rarely): aliquem e mari, *to draw out, fish out,* Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 293, 26 (Rep. 4, 8, 8 Baiter): vidulum (e mari), Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 140 sq.: dens manu, forcipe, Cels. 7, 12, 1: telum (e vulnere), id. 7, 5, 1: clipeum cristasque rubentes Excipiam sorti, *to withdraw, exempt,* Verg. A. 9, 271.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: servitute exceptus, *withdrawn,* i. e. *rescued from slavery,* Liv. 33, 23, 2: nihil jam cupiditati, nihil libidini exceptum, *exempt,* Tac. Agr. 15.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To except, make an exception of* (freq. and class.): hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: Haec loquor de universis. Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur, id. Ac. 2, 23, 73; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 28: Lacedaemonii ipsi, cum omnia concedunt in amore juvenum praeter stuprum, tenui sane muro dissaepiunt id, quod excipiunt, id. Rep. 4, 4: senex talos elidi jussit conservis meis: sed me excepit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 13.—With *ne*: Licinia lex. quae non modo eum, qui, etc. . . . sed etiam collegas ejus, cognatos, affines excipit, ne eis ea potestas curatiove mandetur, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21; so in legal limitations, id. ib. 2, 9, 24; id. Balb. 14, 32; see also exceptio.—With *ut*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, 26: excepi de antiquis praeter Xenophanem neminem, id. Div. 1, 39, 87: ut in summis tuis laudibus excipiant unam iracundiam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, 37: dolia, in horreis defossa, si non sint nominatim in venditione excepta, etc., Dig. 18, 1, 76; so ib. 77.—In the *abl. absol.*: omnium mihi videor, exceptis, Crasse, vobis duobus, eloquentissimos audisse Ti. et C. Sempronios, *you two excepted,* Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38; cf.: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut eâ exceptâ nihil amicitia praestabilius esse putetis, id. Lael. 27 *fin.*: exceptâ sapientiâ, id. ib. 6, 20. —*Neutr. absol.*: excepto, quod non simul esses, cetera laetus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 50: excepto, si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38; Pers. 5, 90; Aug. Serm. 17, 3; 46, 2.—Hence, (β) Jurid. t. t., said of the defendant, *to except, to make a legal exception* to the plaintiff's statement: verum est, quod qui excipit, probare debeat, quod excipitur, Dig. 22, 3, 9; so ib. 18: adversus aliquem, ib. 16, 1, 17 et saep.; cf. exceptio and the authorities there cited.—**b.** In an oration, a law, etc., *to express by name, to make particular mention of, to state expressly* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): cum Graecos Italia pellerent, excepisse medicos, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 16: vites in tantum sublimes, ut vindemitor auctoratus rogum ac tumulum excipiat, *expressly stipulates for* (in case he should fall and break his neck), id. 14, 1, 3, § 10.

II. (With the notion of the verb predominating.) *To take* a thing to one's self (in a good or bad sense), *to catch, capture, take, receive.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: sanguinem paterâ, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. Col. 9, 15, 9: e longinquo sucum, Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78: labentem excepit, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: se in pedes, *to take to one's feet,* i. e. *spring to the ground,* Liv. 4, 19, 4: filiorum extremum spiritum ore, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; cf.: tunicis fluentibus auras, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: omnium tela, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177; so, tela, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 3: vulnera, Cic. Sest. 10, 23; cf.: vulnus ore, Quint. 6, 3, 75; and: plagae genus in se, Lucr. 2, 810: o terram illam beatam, quae hunc virum exceperit! Cic. Mil. 38, 105; cf.: hunc (Mithridatem) in timore et fuga Tigranes excepit, id de. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: aliquem benigno vultu, Liv. 30, 14, 3; cf. also: hic te polenta excipiet, Sen. Ep. 21 *med.*: aliquem epulis, Tac. G. 21: multos ex fuga dispersos excipiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6. alios vagos per hiberna milites excipiebant, Liv. 33, 29, 2: speculator, exceptus a juvenibus mulcatur, id. 40, 7, 4: cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: servos in pabulatione, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 9: incautum, Verg. A. 3, 332: (uri) mansuefieri ne parvuli quidem excepti possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 4: aprum latitantem, Hor. C. 3, 12, 10: caprum insidiis, Verg. E. 3, 18: fugientes feras, Phaedr. 1, 11, 6: aprum, feram venabulo, Quint. 4, 2, 17; Sen. Prov. 2 et saep.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: postero die patenti itinere Priaticus campus eos excepit, *received them,* Liv. 38, 41, 8: silva tum excepit ferum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 9; Quint. 2, 12, 2. —**2.** In partic. **a.** *To come next to, to follow after, succeed* a thing: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: quinque milia passuum proxima intercedere itineris campestris; inde excipere loca aspera et montuosa, Caes. B. C. 1, 66 *fin.*: alios alii deinceps, id. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*—Poet.: porticus excipiebat Arcton, i. e. *was turned to the north, looked towards the north,* Hor. C. 2, 15, 16.—**b.** In medic. lang.: aliquid aliqua re, *to take* something *in* something, i. e. *mixed with* something: quae (medicamenta) excipiuntur cerato ex rosa facto, Cels. 5, 18, 20; 5, 25, 5; 6; 12 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to take* or *catch up, to intercept:* genus divinationis naturale, quod animus arripit aut excipit extrinsecus ex divinitate, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf.: posteaquam vidit, illum excepisse laudem ex eo, quod, i. e. *obtained,* id. Att. 1, 14, 3: subire coëgit et excipere pericula, *to take upon one's self, to receive, support, sustain* (the figure being taken from the reception of an enemy's blows or shots), Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: Germani celeriter phalange facta impetus gladiorum exceperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 4; so, impetus, id. B. C. 1, 58, 1: vim frigorum hiememque, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: labores magnos, id. Brut. 69, 243 et saep.: excipimus nova illa cum favore et sollicitudine, *receive,* Quint. 10, 1, 15: verba risu, id. 1, 2, 7: praecepta ad excipiendas hominum voluntates, *for taking captive,* Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 32: invidiam, *to draw upon one's self,* Nep. Dat. 5, 2.—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: quae (sublicae) cum omni opere conjunctae vim fluminis exciperent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 9; 3, 13, 1: quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent, i. e. *would befall, overtake them,* Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.*; Verg. A. 3, 318; Liv. 1, 53, 4.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To catch with the ear,* esp. eagerly or secretly, *to catch up, listen to, overhear:* maledicto nihil facilius emittitur, nihil citius excipitur, Cic. Planc. 23, 57; id. Sest. 48, 102: assensu populi excepta vox consulis, Liv. 8, 6, 7: ad has excipiendas voces speculator missus, id. 40, 7, 4; 2, 4, 5; 4, 30, 3: laudem avidissimis auribus excipit, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3: notis quoque excipere velocissime solitum, i. e. *to write down in shorthand,* Suet. Tit. 3: rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; cf. voces, Liv. 40, 7, 4: sermonem eorum, id. 2, 4, 5: furtivas notas, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 18.—**b.** *To follow after, to succeed* a thing in time or the order of succession (cf. above, A. 2. a.): tristem hiemem pestilens aestas excepit, Liv. 5, 13, 4: Herculis vitam et virtutem immortalitas excepisse dicitur, Cic. Sest. 68, 143: violis succedit rosa: rosam cyanus excipit, cyanum amarantus, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68: excipit Pompilium Numam Tullus Hostilius, Flor. 1, 3, 1: hunc (locutum) Labienus excepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 1.—*Absol.*: turbulentior inde annus excepit, *succeeded, followed,* Liv. 2, 61, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 88, 2: re cognita tantus luctus excepit, ut, etc., id. B. C. 2, 7, 3.—Hence, (β) Transf.: aliquid, *to continue, prolong* a thing: memoriam illius viri excipient omnes anni consequentes, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19; Liv. 38, 22, 3: vices alicujus, Just. 11, 5.—Poet. with *inf.*, Sil. 13, 687.

excĭpŭla, ōrum (sc. vasa), *n.* [excipio], *vessels for receiving liquids, receivers, receptacles,* Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78: in excipulis ejus fluminis, i. e. *cavities, basins,* id. 9, 22, 38, § 75.

‡ **excĭpŭum** quod excipitur, ut praecipuum quod ante capitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 3 Müll.

* **excīsātus,** a, um, *adj.* [excisus, from excīdo], *cut out* or *off:* excisatis auribus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 108, 17.

excīsio, ōnis, *f.* [excido], *a cutting out,*

excision. **I.** Prop.: plagae, Pall. 3, 30.—*Plur. concr.*, *the parts cut out*, Vitr. 10, 12, 1.—**II.** *A destroying*, Cic. Dom. 58; id. Harusp. Resp. 2, 3.

excīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [excido], *that serves for cutting out:* scalper, Cels. 8, 3, § 15.

excīsūra, ae, *f.* [ex-cīdo], *the cutting out*, Edic. Diocl. 7, *no.* 42.

excīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from excīdo.

* **excĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [excito], *inciting, animating:* modulatio (with jucunda), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5 *fin.*

excĭtātē, *adv.*, v. excito, *P. a. fin.*

excĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excito], *a rousing up, wakening* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 237.

excĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who rouses* or *animates* (post-class.): mentium, Prud. Cath. 1, 3.

excĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excito.

excĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [excio], *to call out* or *forth, to bring* or *send out, to wake* or *rouse up* (freq. and class.; cf.: provoco, evoco; irrito, lacesso, invito). **I.** Lit.: unde (Acherunte) animae excitantur obscura umbra, Poëta ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aliquem a portu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 10: aliquem huc foras, id. Rud. 1, 5, 2: si excitatus fuerit de spectaculis, *turned out, expelled*, Quint. 3, 6, 19: dormientes spectatores e somno, *to wake up*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 48; cf.: quaeso, ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12: velut dormitantes eos excitari, Quint. 4, 1, 73: patre excitato (opp. dormiente), id. 4, 2, 72: scuto offenso excitatus vigil, Liv. 7, 36, 2: aliquem ab inferis, *to summon up*, Cic. Font. 12, 26; id. Cat. 2, 10, 20; id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, 129: aliquem a mortuis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: non dubitavit excitare reum consularem, *to call upon to stand up, to call up*, id. ib. 2, 28, 124: reos, id. ib. 2, 47, 195; Quint. 11, 3, 174; cf. Liv. 9, 8, 3: testes, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 47: judicem, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 104 et saep.: feras, *to rouse* or *scare up*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: cervum nemorosis latibulis, Phaedr. 2, 8, 1.—Prov.: aliis leporem, Petr. 1, 31, 7.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things, *to raise, erect:* vapores, qui a sole ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: caput altius, Cels. 8, 4 *med.*—**2.** In partic., with the accessory notion of making, forming, *to raise, erect, build, construct:* exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius, quam, etc.... nec e lapide excitari amplius, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: turres, Caes. B. G. 5, 40, 2; id. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.:* tumulum alicui, Suet. Claud. 1: aedificium, Sen. Ep. 52: urbem, Flor. 1, 1: nova sarmenta cultura excitantur, *are produced*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: pascua in novalibus, Pall. Nov. 13, 3: ignem, *to kindle up, excite*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4; Lucr. 6, 308: incendium, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 3: invalidas flammas admoto fomite, Luc. 8, 776.—Poet. transf.: aras, Verg. G. 4, 549: foculum bucca, Juv. 3, 262: siser stomachum, Plin. 20, 5, 17, § 34: uvae os, stomachum, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to raise up, comfort; to arouse, awaken, excite, incite, stimulate, enliven:* qui ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscerem, *erected, established*, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1; cf.: amici jacentem animum excitare, id. Lael. 16, 59; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 16, 8; and: animos excitare atque inflammare ad persequendi studium, id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: animos omnium ad laetitiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 3: aliquem ad laborem et ad laudem, Cic. Planc. 24, 59; cf. id. Top. 2, 5: languentem labentemque populum ad decus, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: aliquem ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 3: aliquem ad virtutem, id. ib. 6, 14, 5: aliquem ad audiendum, Quint. 4, 1, 34: gallos alacritate ad canendum, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 et saep.: alicujus memoriam alicui excitans, *reviving, renewing*, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hominum studia ad utilitates nostras allicere atque excitare, id. Off. 2, 6, 20: hominum studia, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1: salsum excitat et a taedio defendit orationem, *enlivens*, Quint. 6, 3, 19: fictiones personarum mire orationem excitant, id. 9, 2, 29; cf. id. 6, 1, 2: hi soni cum augenda intentione excitandi (opp. temperandi), *to sharpen, pronounce strongly*, id. 11, 3, 42: syllabam acutam, id. 12, 10, 33.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To appeal to, call upon, cite:* ut nos ex annalium monimentis testis excitamus eos, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67: multos testis liberalitatis tuae, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47.—**2.** With the accessory idea of producing (acc. to I. B. 2.), *to found, cause, occasion, excite, kindle:* priusquam docuero, quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sint, Cic. Sest. 2, 5; cf. id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: risus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 21: plausum, id. Sest. 58, 124: fletum etiam inimicis, id. ib. 57, 121: amores, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: iras, Verg. A. 2, 594: suspicionem alicui, Cic. Sest. 18, 41: varios sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: quantas tragoedias, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: vim ac dolorem bonorum omnium, id. Planc. 18, 45 et saep.—Hence, **excĭtātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (lit. excited, kindled; hence), *animated, lively, vigorous, vehement, strong, loud* (rare but class.): acutus et excitatus sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18.—*Comp.:* clamor, Liv. 4, 37, 9: haec lumina, Quint. 12, 10, 49: schema, id. 9, 3, 10.—*Sup.:* odor, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182.—*Adv.:* **excĭtāte,** *vigorously, briskly, brightly, vehemently.*—In the *comp.:* fulgent gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106: clamitantes, Amm. 18, 8.

1. excītus, a, um, *Part.*, from excio.

(**2. excītus,** ūs, false reading in App. M. 6, p. 184 *fin.*, for exitu.)

exclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exclamo], *a loud calling* or *crying out* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: acutas vocis exclamationes vitare debemus, id. ib.; Quint. 11, 3, 179; Vulg. Sirach. 35, 13.—**II.** In partic., as a figure of rhetoric, *an exclamation*, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; id. Or. 39, 135; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 2, 27; 9, 3, 97; Tac. Dial. 26; 31.

ex-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neut.*, *to call* or *cry aloud, to call* or *cry out, to exclaim:* cum exclamasset Laelius, Cic. Rep. 6, 12 *fin.:* in stadio cursores exclamant quam maxime possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; cf. Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57: majus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: contiones saepe exclamare vidi, cum apte verba cecidissent, i. e. *to applaud loudly*, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 45.—*Pass. impers.:* quoties exclamandum erit, lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8; 3, 8, 59.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (post-Aug.): apud hunc (oratorem) patria ipsa exclamabit, Quint. 12, 10, 61: ignis exclamat, i. e. *crackles aloud, makes a noise*, Stat. Th. 6, 202: dominae femur exclamare coëgit, Juv. 6, 423: quae (verba) aut maxime exclamant, aut sono sunt jucundissima, Quint. 8, 3, 17: minus exclamantes syllabae, id. 9, 4, 137.—**2.** Of a sound made with musical instruments: sacris tubis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 16, 8; cf. 3, 54; 4, 40.—**II.** *Act.*, *to call out, say aloud, exclaim.* **A.** With inanim. objects. (*α*) With an *object-clause*, in oratio recta: ibi nescio quis maxima Voce exclamat: Alcumena, adest auxilium, ne time, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 12: cf.: non possum quin exclamem: Euge, euge, etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 79 (quoted Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39): mihi libet exclamare, Pro deum, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Ad. 4, 4, 10; Quint. 6, 3, 81; Hor. S. 1, 7, 33; Ov. M. 5, 13 al.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* hic exclamat, eum sibi esse sodalem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 11; Ter. Eun. prol. 23.—(*β*) With *ut:* quas (geometricas formas) ut vidisset, exclamavisse, ut bono essent animo, videre enim se hominum vestigia, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17: ut equites desilirent, Liv. 4, 38, 2.—(*γ*) With *acc.:* quaedam, *to utter*, Quint. 6, 2, 26: multa memoria digna, id. 2, 11, 2.—**B.** With personal objects, *to call upon:* voce clara exclamat uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 68: M. Brutus cruentum pugionem tenens Ciceronem exclamavit, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: aliquem suo nomine, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

* **ex-clāro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to light up, illumine* (opp. obscurare), Vitr. 1, 2, 7.

ex-clūdo, si, sum, 3 (*perf. sync.* exclusti for exclusisti, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18) [cludo, claudo], *to shut out, exclude; to cut off, remove, separate* from any thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: aliquem a portu et perfugio, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 3: aliquem ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 9: aliquem ab acie, id. B. C. 2, 41, 5: Gaditani Poenos moenibus excluserunt, Cic. Balb. 17, 39: nulla exclusura dolentes Janua, Tib. 2, 3, 73.—With inanimate objects: spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus (solis), Hor. C. 2, 15, 10: aquam quae exundante palude in agrum refluere solet, Dig. 39, 3, 1: exclusere diem telis, *shut out, obscured*, Stat. Th. 8, 412: Euphrates Armeniae regiones a Cappadocia excludens, *separating*, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 83.—**2.** Esp., *to shut out, refuse to receive* a visitor: quo pacto excludi, quaeso, potis est planius, quam exclusus nunc sum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 5: ego excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79; id. ib. 1, 1, 4: aliquem foras, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 30; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 18: quae me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108; cf.: ut ab illa excludar, huc concludar, Ter. And. 2, 3, 12; Hor. S. 2, 3, 260; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 78; cf.: priusquam Caesar me abs te excludere posset, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 B, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To drive out, to put, press, thrust,* or *take out:* excludito mihi hercle oculum, si dedero, i. e. *to knock out*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 95: vel oculum exclude, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 96: gemmam, Dig. 10, 4, 6: liquorem, Scrib. Comp. 84: pallio caput, Petr. 32, 2.—**b.** In partic. of birds, *to hatch* their young: volucres Ova relinquebant, exclusae tempore verno, Lucr. 5, 802; cf.: gallinae avesque reliquae, cum ex ovis pullos excluserint, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: pullos, id. ib. 2, 48, 124; Col. 8, 5, 7; 8, 14, 11; Suet. Tib. 14 al.—And transf., by way of pun, to the pupils of the rhetorician Corax (raven): Coracem istum patiamur pullos suos excludere in nido, qui evolent, clamatores odiosi ac molesti, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.—**2.** *To make prominent* (eccl. Lat.), = eminere, Aug. in Psa. 67, § 39; Vulg. Psa. 67, 31; cf. Aug. Spir. et Litt. § 17.—* **3.** *To close, complete:* volumen, Stat. S. 2 praef. *fin.*

II. Trop., *to exclude, except, remove, hinder, prevent:* Crassus tres legatos decernit, nec excludit Pompeium, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: excludi ab omni doctrina, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46; cf.: exclusit illum a re publica, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29: ab hereditate fraterna excludi, id. Clu. 11, 31; cf. also: ne anni tempore a navigatione excluderetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 5: ut reditu in Asiam excluderetur, Nep. Them. 5, 1: exceptione excludi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: multas actiones praetoriis exceptionibus, id. Inv. 1, 19, 57: angustiis temporis excluduntur omnes, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148: tempore exclusus, *hindered, prevented*, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 1: diei tempore exclusus, id. ib. 7, 11, 5: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, excludito te eorum cupiditatem, Cic. Cael. 9, 22: servitutem, Lucil. ap. Non. 301, 14: consuetudinem libere dicendi, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19.—Hence, * **exclūsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *shut out, locked out:* nunc ego sum exclusissimus, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 24.

exclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excludo], *a shutting out, exclusion* (very rare; not in Cic.): de exclusione verbum nullum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 8: ventorum, Vitr. 1, 6: exceptio est quasi quaedam exclusio, etc., Dig. 44, 1, 2.

exclūsor, ōris, *m.* [excludo, I. B.], *one who shuts* or *drives out:* daemoniorum, Aug. Serm. 37, 2; id. de Verb. Dom. 2.—**II.** Esp., *a maker of silver vessels:* qui de confusione massae noverunt formam vasis exprimere, Aug. in Psa. 67, § 39; id. Spir. et Litt. § 17.

exclūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [excludo], *exclusory* (post-class.): exceptio, replicatio, Dig. 44, 1, 2, § 2.

exclūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excludo.

excoctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excoquo], *a boiling* or *baking thoroughly* (post-class.): calcis, *a burning*, Cod. Just. 12, 16, 3: panis, *a baking*, ib. 12, 39, 1.

excoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from excoquo.

excōdĭco, āre, v. excaudico.

excōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excogito], *a thinking out, a contriving, devising, inventing* (syn. inventio): quid? illa vis quae tandem est, quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: excogitationem non habent difficilem, *may be thought out without diffi-*

culty, id. de Or 2, 27, 120: hominum malae artis, Vulg. Sap. 15, 4.

excōgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a contriver, inventor* (post-class.): verborum et nominum, Arn. 3, 119.

1. excōgĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excogito.

(**2. excogitatus**, ūs, false reading in Gell. 5, 10 *fin.*, instead of excogitatae.)

ex-cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to find out by thinking, to contrive, devise, invent* (freq. and class.; cf.: comminiscor, simulo, confingo, fingo, etc.): quid enim mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod non ille conceperit? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: ad haec igitur cogita, mi Attice, vel potius excogita, id. Att. 9, 6, 7: quid igitur causae excogitari potest, cur? etc., id. Deiot. 7, 20: novam interregni ineundi rationem, id. Rep. 2, 12: aliquid dignum dono deorum aut efficere aut excogitare, id. ib. 3, 3, 4: multa praeterea generatim ad avaritiam excogitabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: aliquid ad ornatum portarum, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 2: o callidos homines! o rem excogitatam! Cic. Or. 67, 225: quicquid omnino excogitari contra potest, Quint. 12, 8, 10: res ab illis dicta, non a nobis excogitata, id. 5, 13, 49: in rebus excogitandis (opp. gerendis), Nep. Them. 1 *fin.*—*Impers.* with *ut:* excogitatum est a quibusdam ut, etc., Nep. Att. 8, 3; cf. with a *subject-sentence:* cum recenti fico salis vice caseo vesci nuper excogitatum est, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 82.—**II.** Transf., *to name:* Alpes Poeninas, Amm. 15, 10, 9.—Hence, ***excōgĭtātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *sought out, choice:* excogitatissimae hostiae, Suet. Calig. 22.

1. ex-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *v. a.*, *to work carefully, to tend, cultivate.* **I.** Lit. (very rare, and mostly post-Aug.): vineas, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48; cf. rura, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 196: victum hominum (boves), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: lanas rudes, i. e. *to spin fine*, Ov. A. A. 2, 220.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to improve, polish, adorn, perfect:* marmora, quibus solum, quibus parietes excolantur, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 118; cf.: praetoria xystis et nemoribus, Suet. Aug. 72: urbem adeo, ut jure sit gloriatus marmoream se relinquere, id. ib. 28: aedificium, Dig. 7, 1, 44: fructuarius excolere quod invenit potest, qualitate aedium non immutata, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 7: vagos resecare capillos Doctus et hirsutas excoluisse genas, Mart. 6, 52, 4: triumphum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135: tumulum in tropaei modum, Flor. 4, 12: legionarii injecere flammae arma sua, quibus exculti funus celebrabant, Suet. Caes. 84.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To improve, ennoble, refine, perfect* (the class. signif. of the word): nihil tam horridum, tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione et tamquam excolatur, Cic. Parad. prooem. § 3: C. Tuditanus omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95; cf.: mansuefactus et excultus, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, id. Leg. 2, 14, 36: excultus doctrinā, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 4, 38, 84; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 15: animos doctrina, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: ingenia disciplinā exculta, id. Or. 15, 48: aetas exculta, id. Rep. 2, 10: quibus rebus exculta hominum vita tantum distat a victu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes, Verg. A. 6, 663: an victus hominum Atheniensium beneficio excoli potuit, oratio non potuit? Cic. Or. 9, 31; so, mores aut studia, Quint. 4 praef. § 3: mores studiis, id. 12, 2, 1; 12, 3, 1; Gell. 13, 5, 2: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 86; Tac. Or. 22: excultae cujusdam elegantiae, Quint. 6, 3, 20.—**B.** Of persons, *to honor* (poet., and very rare, for the class. colere): deos, Phaedr. 4, 11, 10: aliquem, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 59.

2. ex-cōlo, āre, *v. a.*, *to strain out* (post-class.): acetum, Pall. Jun. 8, 1: culicem, Vulg. Matt. 23, 24.

* **ex-cŏmĕdo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to eat up, consume*, App. Herb. 8.

excommūnĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excommunico], *ban of the Church, excommunication*, Aug. de Fide, 3 et saep.

ex-commūnĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (lit., to put out of the community; hence, in eccl. Lat.), *to lay under the ban of the Church, to excommunicate*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 2, 18: aliquem excommunicatum habere, Hilar. Op. Hist. Fragm. 11, 4.

ex-condo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to form, exhibit* (post-class.): aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ex-congrŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *not agreeing, not harmonious:* laus, Symm. Or. pro Syn. 5 ed. Mai.

‡ **ex-consŭlāris**, is, *m.*, *one who has been a consul, an ex-consul*, Inscr. Grut. 151, 6.

ex-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to boil out, melt out, dry up.* **I.** Lit.: usque coquito, dum dimidium excoquas, i. e. *you boil away*, Cato, R. R. 107, 2: mustum ad dimidium, Col. 12, 19, 1: testudinem vino, *to boil thoroughly*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 38: glebas melle, id. 37, 12, 74, § 194: ferrum (ignis), i. e. *to harden*, Ov. M. 14, 712: harenas admixto nitro in vitrum, Tac. H. 5, 7: lapide cremato in caminis donec excoquatur in rubricam, Plin. 34, 13, 37, § 135: ignis vitium metallis excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 786: omne per ignes vitium, Verg. G. 1, 88; hence, excoctum argentum, i. e. *purified*, Gell. 6, 5, 9; cf.: excoxi te, non quasi argentum, Vulg. Isa. 48, 10: imagines excoctae flammis, *melted down*, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: excoctum parum habet suci, Varr. L. L. 5, § 109 Müll.: terram sol excoquit et facit are, *dries up*, Lucr. 6, 962; cf.: tam excoctam (ancillam) reddam atque atram quam carbo est, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63.—With an abstr. object: cruditatem Laconicis, qs. *to boil out*, i. e. *to drive out by steam-baths*, Col. 1 praef. § 16: excocta maturitas hordei, i. e. *overripe*, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 80.—**II.** Trop.: malum alicui, *to devise*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 53 (cf. coquo): mentem, *to plague, vex*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 105 (cf. coquo).

ex-cŏrĭo, āre, *v. a.* [corium], *to strip of its skin* or *covering, to skin, strip*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 30; Vulg. Micah, 3, 3.—**II.** In mal. part., App. M. 10, p. 717 Oud. dub.; cf. Hildebr. ed. min. p. 137, note 3.

* **ex-cornis**, e, *adj.* [cornu], *without horns:* bestia, Tert. Pall. 5.

ex-cors, cordis, *adj.* [cor, the heart, as the seat of intelligence; v. cor], *without intelligence, without understanding, senseless, silly, stupid* (class.; cf.: amens, demens, vecors, insanus, vesanus, delirus): aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vecordes, concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf.: an quod aspexit (taurus) vestitu purpureo excordem Caesarem, ipse corde privatus est? id. Div. 2, 16, 36: excors, caecus, incogitabilis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63: quae anus tam excors inveniri potest, quae illa extimescat? Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; cf.: hoc qui non videt, excors est, id. Phil. 5, 2, 5; and: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi qui admodum est excors, id. Lael. 26, 99: turpis et excors, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: tunc insanus eris, si acceperis? an magis excors Rejecta praeda? id. S. 2, 3, 67.

1. excrēmentum, i, *n.* [excerno]. **I.** *What is sifted out, the refuse*, Col. 8, 5, 25; Pall. Febr. 26, 3; id. Nov. 20, 4.—More freq., **II.** *What passes from the body, excrement, ordure*, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94; 9, 45, 68, § 147: oris, *spittle*, Tac. H. 4, 81: narium, *mucus of the nose*, id. A. 16, 4.

2. excrēmentum, i, *n.* [excresco], *an elevation, prominence:* humilior inter excrementa costarum spina, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., of numbers which increase regularly in series: sic decem milia ceteraque excrementa, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

ex-crĕmo, āre, *v. a.*, *to burn* (post-class.), Tert. Cult. Fem. 6.

ex-creo, āre, v. exscreo.

excrescentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. excresco, B. 2.

ex-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow out* or *forth, to grow up, rise up* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quae si satis excreverint (palmae), Col. 4, 21, 3: abies, larix, palma in longitudinem, Plin. 16, 30, 54, § 125: lactucae ad semipedem, id. 19, 8, 39, § 131: in omni domo nudi ac sordidi in hos artus, in haec corpora quae miramur excrescunt, Tac. G. 20; Aug. Serm. 216, 7: colles sensim excreverant rudere, Front. Aquaed. 18: solum tumulo in altum, Luc. 4, 11: si quando flumen imbribus ad tempus excrevit, *is swollen*, Dig. 43, 11, 1.—**B.** In partic., of morbid excrescences on the body: excreverat in dexteriore latere ejus caro, Suet. Galb. 21: carnis excrescentes, Plin. 23, 6, 59, § 111: arsenicum tollit quicquid excrescit, id. 34, 18, 56, § 178.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **excrescentia**, ium, *n.*, in medic. lang., *morbid excrescences* on the body, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 93; 22, 21, 29, § 61; 24, 4, 5, § 9; 24, 5, 11, § 19; 34, 18, 50, § 169 al.—**II.** Trop., *to grow immoderately, to increase, enlarge:* nec minus evitanda est immodica ejus prooemii longitudo, ne in caput excrevisse videatur, Quint. 4, 1, 62: fructus in tantum excrevit, ut, etc., Dig. 36, 1, 27, § 16 *fin.:* litium series, Suet. Vesp. 10.—Hence, **excrētus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *grown up, full-grown:* animalia, Lact. 2, 11 *med.* al. (so, haedi, Verg. G. 3, 398, acc. to Serv., but v. excerno, II. A.).

1. excrētus, a, um, *separated; Part.*, from excerno.

2. excrētus, a, um, *grown up; P. a.*, from excresco.

excrŭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [excrucio]. ***I.** *Pass.*, *deserving of torture:* anus, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 1.—***II.** *Act.*, *tormenting, torturing:* exitium, Prud. στεφ. 3, 114.

excrŭcĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *torment, torture*, = cruciatus (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

excrŭcĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a tormentor:* cordis, corporis, August. cont. Gaudent. 1, 21.

excrŭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *torment, torture*, = cruciatus (post-class.): duri corporis, Prud. στεφ. 14, 19.

ex-crŭcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. praes.* excruciarier, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 4), *v. a.*, *to torment greatly, to torture, rack, plague* (class.). **I.** Physically: perii! excruciabit me herus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 45: servos fame vinculisque, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 9; cf.: (uxores) igni atque omnibus tormentis excruciatae, id. ib. 6, 19, 3: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp 5, 11; cf. also: hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: excruciatus inopiā, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 24: ipsos crudeliter excruciatos interficit, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 9: frigus nudos excruciabat, Lucr. 5, 1426 et saep.—Comic.: *Ep.* Hunc tibi dedo diem. *St.* Meam culpam habeto, nisi probe excruciavero, qs. *thoroughly torture it*, i. e. *use it up, make the most of it*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32.—**B.** Transf., *to force out by torturing, to extort:* re excruciatā, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5 *fin.*—**II.** Mentally, *to afflict, distress, harass, vex, torment:* conficior maerore, mea Terentia; nec meae me miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 1; cf.: non loquor plura, ne te quoque excruciem, id. Att. 10, 18, 3: haec sunt, quae me excruciant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9.—In imprecations: di deaeque te excrucient, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 50: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: se, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 14: quid illam miseram animi excrucias? id. Mil. 4, 2, 76; cf.: se animi, id. Rud. 2, 3, 68: tum Antipho me excruciat animi, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10; v. also in the foll. — In the *pass.:* excrucior, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 61; id. Trin. 1, 2, 66: id ego excrucior, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8; cf.: hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia, etc., id. Rud. 2, 3, 57.

excŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [excubo], *a watching, keeping watch.* ***I.** Lit.: ab excubatione desistere, Dig. 49, 16, 3, § 6.—***II.** Trop.: perpetua pro dignitate et salute amicorum, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7.

excŭbĭae, ārum, *f.* [id.], *a lying out of the house.* **I.** In gen., Plaut. Cas. prol. 54.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** In partic., *a lying out on guard, a watching, keeping watch* (cf.: custodia, vigiliae, insomnia): si haec arma, si Capitolinae cohortes, si excubiae, si vigiliae, etc., Cic. Mil. 25, 67; id. Phil. 7, 9, 24; id. Planc. 42, 101; Tac. A. 13, 18; id. H. 4, 11; Suet. Aug. 23; 30; Verg. A. 9, 159 et saep.: tristes (i. e. severae) vigilum canum, Hor. C. 3, 16, 3: grues excubias habent nocturnis temporibus, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 59.—Poet.: centum

aras posuit vigilemque sacraverat ignem, Excubias divum aeternas, Verg. A. 4, 200. —**B.** Transf., concr., *persons keeping watch, a watch, guard:* num excubias transiret, Tac. A. 14, 44: inter excubias militum pernoctavit, Suet. Claud. 10.

ex-cŭbĭcŭlārius, ii, *m.*, *an ex-chamberlain* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 10, 47, 12.

excŭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [excubo], *one who keeps guard, a watchman, guard, sentinel:* haec eadem (castella) noctu excubitoribus ac firmis praesidiis tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 69 *fin.*: tribunus excubitor, *the captain of the guard*, Suet. Claud. 42; id. Ner. 8.—Of a dog: quis excubitor inveniri potest vigilantior? Col. 7, 12, 1.—Of a cock: excubitor ales, Verg. M. 2.

excŭbĭtōrium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a post where guards were stationed*, P. Victor. de Reg. Urb. Rom. *sub fin.*

* **excŭbĭtus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a watching, keeping watch:* in excubitu, Auct. B. Hisp. 6, 4.

ex-cŭbo, bŭi, bĭtum, 1, *v. n.*, *to lie* or *sleep out of doors.* **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): moniti Lacedaemonii, ut urbem et tecta linquerent armatique in agro excubarent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19.—**B.** Trop.: Graeciam alienis sedibus, Just. 8, 4, 7, v. Fittbogen ad h. l.—Far more freq., **II.** In partic., *to lie out on guard, to keep watch, to watch.* **A.** Lit.: duae semper legiones pro castris excubabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 5: legiones in armis, id. ib. 7, 11, 6: legiones ad mare, id. B. C. 3, 63, 6: cohortes ad munitionem, id. ib. 3, 50, 1: legio per muros, Verg. A. 9, 175: excubitum in porta cohortes mittere, Sall. J. 100, 4: Cerberus excubat ante fores, Tib. 1, 3, 72: quae (naves) ad portum excubabant, *kept watch*, Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 3 et saep.—Poet.: (Cupido Chiae) Pulchris excubat in genis, *sits on the watch, lurks*, Hor. C. 4, 13, 8.—Of things as subjects: alni contra erumpentium amnium impetus riparum muro in tutela ruris excubant, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173: laurus ante limina excubat, id. 15, 30, 39, § 127.—**B.** Trop., *to watch, be watchful* or *vigilant, to be on the alert:* cum Caesar ad opus consuetudine excubaret, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 2: in navibus, id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: sapiens semper animo sic excubat, ut nihil ei improvisum accidere possit, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: curam rei publicae summae defendundae jam pridem apud vos excubare, *is watchful, active*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: omnis eorum ars urbibus excubabat, i. e. *was concerned, labored for the cities*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 118.—*Pass. impers.*: rerum, non animi pretiis excubatur, *care is exercised*, Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50.

ex-cūdo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike, beat* or *hammer out.* **I.** Lit.: silici scintillam, Verg. A. 1, 174: ignem, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208.—**II.** Transf., *to hatch out:* pullos ex ovis, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 2; 10; 13: anseres aliena ova non excudunt, i. e. *do not hatch them*, id. ib. 3, 10, 3; § 4; 3, 9, 2; Col. 8, 14, 7.—**B.** *To forge, mould:* excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Verg. A. 6, 848.—**C.** In gen., *to prepare, make* any thing: ceras, Verg. G. 4, 57.—**D.** Trop., of a writing, *to compose:* excudam aliquid Ἡρακλείδειον, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4; Tac. de Or. 9.

exculcātor, ōris, *m.* [exculco], milit. t. t., *a skirmisher, scout*, Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

exculcātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from exculco.

ex-culco, āvi, ātum, 1 [calco], *to tread* or *beat out* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ex dominis meis pugnis furfures, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.—***II.** Transf., *to tread down, to stamp firm* or *close:* singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, *rammed down*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7 Oud.—Hence, * **exculcātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (trodden out, worn out by treading; trop.), *worn out:* verba nimis obsoleta exculcataque, Gell. 11, 7, 1.

excultor, ōris, *m.* [1. excolo], *a cultivator, rearer* (post-class.): florum, Tert. Monog. 16: tyrannicae crudelitatis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 22.

excultus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. excolo.

* **ex-cŭnĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [cuneus], *crowded out of the seats in the theatre; that can not get a seat*, App. Flor. p. 353, 37.

ex-cūrātus, a, um, *Part.* [curo], *carefully attended to, taken good care of:* lepide excuratus incessisti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6: victus, *carefully provided, exquisite, choice*, id. Ps. 5, 1, 8.

ex-cūrio, āre, *v. a.* [curia], *to eject from the curia* or *from the senate* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 36, 30; 465, 27 ex conject.

ex-curro, cŭcurri (Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 12; Liv. 1, 15 et saep.; less freq. curri, Liv. 25, 30), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neut.*, *to run out* or *forth, to hasten forwards.* **A.** Lit.: cum se excucurrisse illuc frustra sciverit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 125: excurrat aliquis, qui hoc tantum mali filio suo nuntiet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: mandavi utrique eorum, ut ante ad me excurrerent, ut tibi obviam prodire possem, id. Fam. 3, 7, 4: excurristi a Neapoli, Caes. ap. Prisc. p. 901 P.: dum panes et cetera in navem parantur, excurro in Pompeianum, *make an excursion*, Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4; so of a long journey: in Graeciam, id. ib. 14, 16, 3; of eagerness in applauding a speaker: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam non exsurgunt modo, verum etiam excurrunt, Quint. 2, 2, 12: in crucem, *to go to destruction, go to the devil*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 12: ad hominem Dei, Vulg. 4 Reg. 4, 22.—**b.** In partic., milit. t. t., *to sally forth, to make an excursion* or *irruption:* sine signis omnibus portis, Liv. 29, 34, 11: in fines Romanos excucurrerunt populandi magis quam justi more belli, id. 1, 15, 1 Drak. *N. cr.*: Carthago excurrere ex Africa videbatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: excursurus cum valida manu fuerat, Just. 13, 5.—**2.** Transf., of inanim. or abstr. things. **a.** In gen., *to go forth, issue forth:* fons ex summo montis cacumine excurrens, Curt. 3, 1, 3; Pall. Nov. 15, 1: nec recisis qui a lateribus excurrant pampinis, *shoot forth*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: quorum animi spretis corporibus evolant atque excurrunt foras, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114.—**b.** In partic. (α) Of localities, *to run out, project, extend:* ab intimo sinu paeninsula excurrit, Liv. 26, 42, 8: Sicania tribus excurrit in aequora linguis, Ov. M. 13, 724: promontorium in altum, Liv. 32, 23, 10 Drak.: dorsum montis in Persidem, Curt. 5, 3: promontorium per Creticum mare, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 32.—(β) In specifications of measure, *to be over and above, to exceed* (late Lat.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 435): decem (auri pondo) et quod excurrit, *and something over*, Dig. 16, 3, 26: viginti et quod excurrit annorum pax, *of twenty years and upwards*, Veg. Mil. 1, 28.—**B.** Trop., *to run* or *spread out, to extend, display itself:* campus, in quo excurrere virtus posset, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: quid est, cur insistere orationem malint quam cum sententia pariter excurrere? qs. *to keep pace with*, id. Or. 51, 170: ne oratio excurrat longius, *to run out to too great length, be prolix*, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: extra ordinem excurrens tractatio, Quint. 4, 3, 14: paeone dochmioque, quorum prior in quatuor, secundus in quinque (syllabas) excurrit, id. 9, 4, 79: praecoces germinationes, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16: in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, qs. *makes excursions*, Quint. 10, 5, 16: in pericula, Sen. Ben. 2, 34 *fin.*: quia in hoc tempus excurrit donationis eventus, quo, *extends*, Dig. 24, 1, 10: quaedam (in periodo) quasi decurtata ... productiora alia et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, *running out, stretched out* (the figure being taken from places which run out or project, v. above), Cic. Or. 53, 178.—(β) *To run out, end, terminate*, of verses: in quatuor syllabas, Quint. 9, 4, 79.—**II.** *Act.* (very rare). **A.** *To run through* a place; trop.: prope jam excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 210.—**B.** *To pass over, omit* something in speaking: a quo multa improbe sed venuste dicta, ne modum excedam, excurro, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 *med.*, p. 374 Bip.

ex-cursātio, ōnis, *f.* [curso], *a sally, onset:* crebrae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.

ex-cursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. In milit. lang., *a skirmisher, scout*, Amm. 24, 1, 1.

excursio, ōnis, *f.* [excurro], *a running out* or *forth.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: status (oratoris) erectus et celsus: excursio moderata eaque rara, *a stepping forwards*, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so, nec vultu nec manu nec excursionibus nimius, Quint. 1, 11, 3: an intentione rei familiaris obeundae crebris excursionibus avocaris? *excursions*, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2: longinquae aut breves, Dig. 33, 1, 13 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., milit. t. t., *a sally, onset, attack; an excursion, inroad, invasion:* crebras ex oppido excursiones faciebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 30, 1: copiae, quibus fines suos ab excursionibus hostium et latrociniis tueretur, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: equitatus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; cf.: oram maris infestam regiae naves excursionibus crebris faciebant, Liv. 37, 14, 3; 30, 11, 6; 30, 8, 4; 37, 38, 9 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: relinquendae erunt vacuae tabellae, in quibus libere adiciendo sit excursio, *free room* or *play for insertions*, Quint. 10, 3, 32: ne qua ex ea narratione fiat excursio, *digression*, id. 4, 2, 103.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.), *outset, commencement* of a speech: sed haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26: prooemium, proxima huic narratio: propositio post hanc, vel ut quibusdam placuit, excursio, Quint. 2, 13, 1.

excurso, āre, 1, *v. n.* [*freq.* of excurro], *to break forth repeatedly, to make frequent sallies* or *incursions:* ubi plures innumeris videt excursare latebris, Stat. Th. 2, 550.

excursor, ōris, *m.* [excurro, I. A. b.]. **I.** *A skirmisher, scout, spy:* paratissimus pro nobis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 7: istius excursor et emissarius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22.—**B.** Transf.: excursores venti habentur, qui directo spiritu proflant, App. de Mundo, p. 62, 20 (p. 259 Bip.).—**II.** In gen., i. q. cursor, Inscr. ap. Don. 315, 7.

1. excursus, a, um, *Part.*, from excurro.

2. excursus, ūs, *m.* [excurro], *a running out* or *forth* (rare; not in Cic.; cf. excursio). **I.** Lit.: excursusque breves tentant (apes), *excursions*, Verg. G. 4, 194: avium, Sol. 20, 3; cf. the outflow of water, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 8.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang. (like excursio, I. B.), *a sally, charge, onset, attack; an inroad, invasion:* excursus militum, *Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2: rari, Tac. G. 30: subiti, id. Agr. 20: navigiorum, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 2.—**B.** Transf., of localities, *a projecting, projection:* promontorium vasto excursu, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6: ad Pyrenaei montis excursum, id. 4, 17, 31, § 105.—**II.** Trop., *a digression* in speaking: hae (egressiones) per totam causam varios habent excursus, ut laus hominum locorumque, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 12; opp. opus ipsum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 43.

excūsābĭlis (excuss-), e, *adj.* [excuso], *that may be excused, excusable* (very rare; not in Cic.): delicti pars, Ov. P. 1, 7, 41.—*Comp.*: error, Val. Max. 8, 11, 4.—*Adv.*: **excūsābĭlĭter,** *excusably*, Alcim. Avit. Homil. Fragm. 2.—*Comp.*: excusabilius peccat, Aug. Trin. 17, 15 *fin.*

* **excūsābundus (excuss-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *excusing himself*, App. Mag. p. 324, 14.

* **excūsāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *an excuse:* admissi, Mart. Cap. 8, § 807.

excūsātē (excuss-), *adv.*, *without blame;* v. excuso, *P. a. fin.*

excūsātio (excuss-), ōnis, *f.* [excuso], *an excusing, excuse* (freq. and class.); constr. with *obj.* or *subj. gen.*, *absol.*, with *cur, quominus*, etc. (α) With *gen. obj.*: peccati, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: intermissionis litterarum, id. Fam. 16, 25: valent apud me excusationes injuriae tuae, id. Sull. 16, 47.—(β) With *gen. subj.*: pauci ejusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompeii conjuncta (shortly before: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum), Caes. B. C. 1, 8, 4.—With both constructions: excusatio Ser. Sulpicii legationis obeundae, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8.—(γ) With a *causal gen.* (freq.): hic dies summa'st apud me inopiae excusatio, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 31: excusatio vel pietatis, vel necessitatis, vel aetatis, Cic. Cael. 1, 2; cf. adolescentiae, id. ib. 18, 43: me neque honoris neque aetatis excusatio vindicat a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 9: valetudinis, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: oculorum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275

familiaris funeris, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: amicitiae, id. Lael. 12, 43: necessitatis, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: summae stultitiae, id. Caecin. 11, 30 et saep.—(δ) *Absol.:* turpis enim excusatio est si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: illa perfugia, quae sumunt sibi ad excusationem, id. Rep. 1, 5: (Sappho) dat tibi justam excusationem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126: libenter Caesar petentibus Aeduis dat veniam excusationemque accipit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4, 3: triduum disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur, id. B. C. 1, 33, 3 et saep.—(ε) With *cur* and *quominus:* accipio excusationem tuam, qua usus es, cur, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1: nemini civi ullam, quominus adesset, satis justam excusationem esse visam, id. Pis. 15, 36.—(ζ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* habent excusationem legitimam, exsilii causa solum vertisse nec esse postea restitutos, id. Phil. 5, 5, 14.—(η) With *kindr. accus.:* ad excusandas excusationes in peccatis, Vulg. Psa. 140, 4.—**II.** Transf., *a being excused, a release, discharge* from any thing (post-class.): tria onera tutelarum dant excusationem, Dig. 27, 1 (De excusationibus), 3; cf.: omnibus excusatio a tutela competit, ib. 5 et saep. (vid. the whole title).

excūsātiuncŭla, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of excusatio], *a trifling excuse*, Salv. adv. Avar. 5, 2.

excūsātor (excuss-), ōris, *m.* [excuso], *one who excuses* (late Lat.): deorum, Aug. Civ. D. 3, 20: tuus, id. Serm. 3, 3 al.

excūsātus (excuss-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excuso.

ex-cūso (excuss-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [causa; cf. accuso, from ad-causa; qs. to release from a charge, to free from blame; hence], *to excuse* a person or thing. **I.** Lit. (*a*) With a personal object, aliquem alicui: Atticae meae velim me ita excuses, ut omnem culpam in te transferas, Cic. Att. 15, 28; cf.: aliquem alicui per litteras, id. Fam. 11, 15, 1; and: his omnibus me vehementer excusatum volo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 40, § 103.—With *quod:* Titium excusavit Vespa Terentius, quod eum brachium fregisse diceret, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253: Libo excusat Bibulum, quod is, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 16, 3: primum me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te accuso, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: se de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1: de me excusando apud Apuleium, dederam ad te litteras, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1: se alicui, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 4; Quint. 4, 1, 75 et saep.—In *pass.:* cura, ut excuser morbi causa in dies singulos, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2: si citatus judex non responderit excuseturque Areopagites esse, etc., *excuses himself as being*, etc., id. Phil. 5, 5, 14: dixi, cur excusatus abirem, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 7: apud Appuleium in dies ut excuser videbis, Cic. Att. 12, 15, 1: me excusatum esse apud Appuleium a Laterense, id. ib. 12, 17, 1.—(β) With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to excuse, apologize for:* Varroni memineris excusare tarditatem litterarum mearum, Cic. Att. 15, 26 *fin.:* habitum permutatum, Quint. 3, 7, 6: palliolum, fascias, etc. (sola valetudo), id. 11, 3, 144: commentarios, id. 10, 7, 31: missos ignes, Ov. M. 2, 397; dolorem, id. ib. 4, 256: toros, Stat. Th. 2, 256: reditum Agrippinae ob imminentem partum et hiemem, *her not returning*, Tac. A. 1, 44.

II. Transf. **A.** Aliquid (alicui), i. q. se propter aliquid, *to allege in excuse, to plead as an excuse, to excuse one's self with.* (α) With *acc.:* propinquitatem excusavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 1: morbum, id. ib. 9, 4, 8: inopiam (with calamitatem queri), Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3: valetudinem, Liv. 6, 22 *fin.:* imbecillitatem, Suet. Tib. 6: vires, Ov. M. 14, 462: diversa, Tac. A. 3, 11 et saep.: ille Philippo Excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, Quod non mane domum venisset, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67: dictatorem se apud patres excusare solitum, Liv. 6, 39, 4: aliquid apud aliquem, Curt. 5, 10, 8; Suet. Tib. 68.—*Pass.:* quae apud Vitellium excusanda erant, Tac. H. 2, 85: excusata necessitas praesentium, id. ib. 1, 78: excusata rei familiaris mediocritate, Suet. Aug. 101: excusatus languor faucium, propter quem non adesset, id. Ner. 41 et saep.—(β) With an *object-clause:* si prehensi sumus, excusemus, ebrios Nos fecisse, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 19 (but in id. Merc. 2, 3, 126, the correct reading is incusato, v. Ritschl ad h. l.): excusanti, minus datum ad occultandam facinoris invidiam, Suet. Ner. 33; id. Aug. 69.—**B.** Aliquem ab aliqua re, aliqua re, or alicui rei, *to excuse, absolve* one from any thing; *to discharge, dispense with* one (post-Aug.): a coepta (tutela) excusari, Dig. 27, 1, 11: collegarum filiorum tutela excusari, ib. 9; cf. Ambros. in Psa. 1, § 46: cui excusari mallet, Tac. A. 1, 12; Vulg. Luc. 14, 19. But (class.): se de aliqua re: legati venerunt, qui se de superioris temporis consilio excusarent, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1.—**C.** Se ab aliqua re, *to shelter, protect* one's self from any thing (post-class.): ut invicem se a calore excusent (plantae), Pall. Nov. 7, 2.—Hence, **D.** Aliquid aliqua re, *to compensate, atone for* any thing (post-Aug. and rare): nefas armis, Claud. de Bell. Get. 562; Stat. Th. 6, 44; Plin. Pan. 32, 4. — Hence, **excūsātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *excused* (post-Aug. and rare): hoc et ego excusatior, si forte sum lapsus, et tu dignior laude, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 11; 4, 5, 4: excusatissimus essem, etiamsi, etc., Sen. Const. Sap. 29. — *Adv.:* **excūsātē**, *without blame, excusably:* fieri id videtur excusate, Quint. 2, 1, 13.—*Comp.:* quod exoratus excusatius facies, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3; Tac. A. 3, 68; Just. 32, 2.

* **excūsor**, ōris, *m.* [excudo], *a coppersmith, a smith*, the Gr. χαλκευτής, Quint. 2, 21, 10.

excussābĭlis, etc., v. excusabilis, etc.

* **excusse**, *adv.*, v. excutio, *P. a. fin.*

excussio, ōnis, *f.* [excutio], *a shaking down:* oleae, Vulg. Isa. 17, 6.

excussōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for shaking out:* cribra e lino, *bolting-sieves*, Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 108.

1. excussus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from excutio.

* **2. excussus**, ūs, *m.* [excutio], *a beating out, beating*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 226.

excūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from excudo.

ex-cŭtio, cussi, cussum, 3 (archaic *perf. subj.* excussit, for excusserit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16), *v. a.* [quatio], *to shake out* or *off, to cast out, drive out, to send forth* (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: posse ex his (litteris) in terram excussis annales Ennii, ut deinceps legi possint, effici, *shaken out*, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 94: equus excussit equitem, *threw off*, Liv. 8, 7, 10: excussus equo, Verg. A. 11, 640: excussus curru, id. ib. 10, 590; Suet. Caes. 37; Curt. 3, 11; cf.: lectis excussit utrumque, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: gubernatorem in mare e puppi, Curt. 4, 4 *med.;* cf. also: ancora ictu ipso excussa e nave sua, Liv. 37, 30, 9: lapide clavum, *to knock off*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 10: pulvis digitis excutiendus erit, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: poculum e manibus, Pers. 3, 101: ignem de crinibus, *to shake off*, Ov. M. 12, 281: rem de manu alicujus, *to strike out*, Dig. 47, 2, 53, § 13: Pelion subjectā Ossā (Juppiter), Ov. M. 1, 155: poma venti, *to cast down, shake down*, id. ib. 14, 764 et saep.: ne nucifrangibula (i. e. dentes) excussit ex malis meis, *to knock out*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16; cf.: cerebrum alicui, id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; id. Aul. 2, 1, 29: oculum alicui cyatho, verberibus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 16; Suet. Tib. 53; cf.: oculo excusso, id. Caes. 68: ipso cum domino calce omnes excutiamus, *to drive out* or *forth*, Lucil. ap. Non. 298, 33: Teucros vallo, Verg. A. 9, 68: hostem oppidīs et regionibus, Flor. 2, 6, 42: ab obsidione Nolae urbis (with pellere a Campania), id. ib. 29: feras cubilibus, *to scare, rouse up*, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: si flava excutitur Chloë, *be shaken off, cast off*, Hor. C. 3, 9, 19: (viros) excussos patriā infesta sequi, Verg. A. 7, 299: ut me excutiam atque egrediar domo, *take myself off, decamp*, Ter. Ph. 4, 1, 20: quartanas, *to drive away*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 56 et saep.: (leo) gaudet comantes Excutiens cervice toros, *shaking about, shaking*, Verg. A. 12, 7; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 71: caesariem, Ov. M. 4, 492: pennas, id. ib. 6, 703: habenas, id. ib. 5, 404; cf.: nares inflare et movere . . . et pulso subito spiritu excutere, etc., *to blow up, dilate*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: se (gallinae edito ovo), Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116: tela, *to hurl, discharge*, Tac. A. 2, 20; cf. Curt. 8, 13: fulmen in Thebas, Stat. Th. 10, 69: excussaque brachia jacto, *tossed*, Ov. M. 5, 596; id. H. 18, 189: (aër) Excussit calidum flammis velocibus ignem, *sends out, produces*, Lucr. 6, 688; cf. id. 6, 161: largum imbrem (procellae), Curt. 4, 7: lacrimas alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 59; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: vomitum alicui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15: sudorem, Nep. Eum. 5 et saep.—Transf.: excutior somno, *I am roused from sleep*, Verg. A. 2, 302; Ov. H. 13, 111; Hor. S. 2, 6, 112. — **B.** In partic., *to shake out, shake.* **1.** Esp. a garment, to free it from dust: vexatam solo vestem, Petr. 128, 4; Vulg. Act. 18, 6; cf.: excutere de pulvere, *shake yourself*, Vulg. Isa. 52, 2; and: pulverem de pedibus, id. Matt. 10, 14.—**2.** *To stir, move* any thing to see under it; and hence, *to search, examine* a person: *St.* Di me perdant, si ego tui quicquam abstuli. *Eu.* Agedum, excutedum pallium, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 19; so, culcitisque et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, Suet. Claud. 35.—With personal objects: excutiuntur tabellarii, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4; cf.: verum (porcellum) ut subesse pallio contenderent Et excuti juberent, Phaedr. 5, 5, 19: non excutio te, si quid forte ferri habuisti: non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to shake out* or *off, force away*, etc.: omnes istorum delicias, omnes ineptias, *to shake off, discard*, Cic. Cael. 28, 67: noli aculeos orationis meae, qui reconditi sunt, excussos arbitrari, *plucked out, removed*, id. Sull. 16, 47: omnia ista nobis studia de manibus excutiuntur, *are torn, wrested from our hands*, id. Mur. 14, 30; cf.: hanc excutere opinionem mihimet volui radicitus, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: severitatem veterem, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; cf. also: excutient tibi istam verborum jactationem, id. Sull. 8, 24: excute corde metum, *remove, banish*, Ov. M. 3, 689: diros amores, id. ib. 10, 426: orbem paci excutere, *to banish peace from the world*, Luc. 1, 69: omnis quae erat conceptae mentis intentio mora et interdum iracundia excutitur, Quint. 10, 3, 20: quem (Senecam) non equidem omnino conabar excutere, id. 10, 1, 126: aliena negotia curo, excussus propriis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20: dummodo risum excutiat sibi, *can raise, produce*, id. ib. 1, 4, 35.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.), *to search, examine, inspect, investigate:* explicando excutiendoque verbo, Cic. Part. Or. 36, 134; cf.: pervulgata atque in manibus jactata et excussa, qs. *shaken out*, i. e. *examined*, id. Mur. 12, 26: illud excutiendum est, ut sciatur quid sit carcer, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: quae fere omnia Cicero in crimine veneficii excutit, Quint. 5, 7, 37; 12, 8, 13: totum locum, id. 5, 7, 6: aut conjecturā excutiuntur, an vera sint, etc., id. 5, 13, 19 et saep.—Hence, **excussus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *stretched out, extended, stiff* (post-Aug. and rare): interest, utrum tela excusso lacerto torqueantur, an remissa manu effluant, Sen. Ben. 2, 6; so, lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43: palma excussissima, Petr. 95.—*Adv.:* **excussē**, *strongly, violently:* mittere pilam (with rigide, opp. languidius), Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 4.

‡ **exdĕcĭmāta**, v. edecimo.

Exdemeticus, i, *m.*, *the title of a satire by Varro*, Gell. 19, 8, 17.

‡ **exdīco**, ĕre, v. edico *init.*

ex-dorsŭo or **-dorso**, āre, *v. a.* [dorsum; lit., to deprive of the back; hence, in partic.], of fishes, *to take out the backbone, to bone* (ante- and post-class.): congrum, muraenam exdorsua, quantum potes, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2: pisces (with desquamare), App. Mag. p. 301, 3; cf.: exdorsuare, dorso nudare, Non. 17, 29: exdorsua dorsum confringe; alii, exime, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 12 Müll.

‡ **exdūtae** exuviae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 2 Müll.

ex-dŭumvĭr, iri, *m.*, *one who has been a duumvir*, August. Ep. 88.

exĕbĕnus, i, *f.*, = ἐξέβενος, *a precious stone of a shining white*, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 159.

exĕco, exĕcror, exĕcūtio, exĕquor, etc., v. exsec., exsequ., etc.

ex-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum (exessum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 5), 3 (archaic *praes. subj.* exedint, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32. Post-class. form of the *praes. ind.* exedit, for exest, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 10; Seren. Sammon. 7), *v. a.*, *to eat up, devour, consume* (class.). **I.** Lit.: intestina, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 32: frumentum quod curculiones exesse incipiunt, Varr. R. R. 1,

63, 1; Col. 1, 6, 16: serpens, qui jecur ejus excsset, Hyg. Fab. 55.—P r o v e r b.: tute hoc intristi; tibi omne est exedendum, *as you have cooked, so you must eat*, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4; cf.: tibi quod intristi, exedendum est, Aus. Idyll. Prooem. 5.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to eat up, consume, destroy*: deus id eripiet, vis aliqua conficiet aut exedet, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: exesa scabra rubigine pila, Verg. G. 1, 495: flammeus ardor Silvas exederat, Lucr. 5, 1253: molem (undae), Curt. 4, 2: apparebat epigramma exesis posterioribus partibus versiculorum, dimidiatis fere, *effaced by time*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: multa monumenta vetustas exederat, Curt. 3, 4: exesae arboris antrum, *rotten, hollow*, Verg. G. 4, 44: dens exesus, Cels. 7, 12: exesa vis luminis, *consumed*, Tac. H. 4, 81: urbem nefandis odiis, *to destroy*, Verg. A. 5, 785: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 27: quid te futurum censes, quem assidue exedent, i. e. *devour, consume thy property*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 53. —**II.** T r o p., *to consume, prey upon, corrode*: aegritudo exest animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; cf.: accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59; 1, 16, 51: illi beati, quos nullae aegritudines exedunt, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: maestas exedit cura medullas, Cat. 66, 23 et saep.: exspectando exedor miser atque exenteror, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 1.

† **exĕdra**, ae, *f.*, = ἐξέδρα, *a hall furnished with seats, a hall for conversing* or *disputing in*. **I.** P r o p.: exedrae spatiosae, habentes sedes, in quibus philosophi, rhetores, reliquique . . . sedentes disputare possint, Vitr. 5, 11, 2; 7, 9; Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; id. Fin. 5, 2. 4; Quint. 10, 1, 89; Dig. 9, 3, 5; Vulg. Jer. 35, 2 al. (v. Becker's Gallus, London ed. p. 262).—**II.** T r a n s f., *an aviary*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8.

† **exĕdrium**, ii, *n.*, = ἐξέδριον, *a sitting-room, parlor*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

exĕdum, i, *n.*, *a plant otherwise unknown*, Plin. 24, 19, 115, § 175.

* **ex-ēdūrātus**, a, um, *Part.* [edurus], *deprived of hardness*: exuviae (with mollitae and evigoratae), Tert. Pall. 4.

exēgētice, es, *f.*, = ἐξηγητική, *the art of interpretation, exegesis*, Diom. 2, p. 421 P.

exemplar, āris, (exemplare, is, Lucr. 2, 124, v. Lachm. ad h. l.), *n.* [exemplum]. **I.** *A transcript, copy.* **A.** P r o p.: tibi earum (litterarum) exemplar misi, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 6; Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1: liber in exemplaria transcriptus mille, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2; Gell. 7, 20, 6: testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75, 4: tabulae exemplar, quod apographon vocant, *a copy*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125: epistolae, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 11 al.—**B.** Trop., *an image, likeness, impression*: verum amicum qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar aliquod intuetur sui, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: sunt et alia ingenii ejus exemplaria, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74.—**II.** *A pattern, model, exemplar, original, an example* (class.): eam speciem, quae semper est eadem, intuebitur, atque id sibi proponet exemplar . . . videndum, utrum sit imitatus exemplar, etc. (corresp. to exemplum), Cic. Univ. 2; cf.: ad imitandum mihi propositum exemplar illud est (corresp. to exemplum), id. Mur. 31, 66: utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixen, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18: reliqui disseruerunt, sine ullo certo exemplari formaque rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 2, 11: M. Catoni, quo omnes, qui iisdem rebus studemus, quasi exemplari ad industriam virtutemque ducimur, id. ib. 1, 1: Falcula exemplar antiquae religionis, id. Caecin. 10, 28; so, vitae prioris, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 7; cf.: Cornuto quid in omni genere ad exemplar antiquitatis expressius? id. ib. 5, 15, 3: dumtaxat, rerum magnarum parva potest res Exemplare dare, Lucr. 2, 124: respicere exemplar vitae morumque, Hor. A. P. 317: decipit exemplar vitiis imitabile, etc., id. Ep. 1, 19, 17: Plautus ad exemplar Siculi properare Epicharmi, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: si ad exemplar primi libri bellum Siculum perscripsisset, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Tac. A. 15, 23: adulatorii dedecoris apud posteros, id. ib. 6, 32: quas (epulas) a Tigellino paratas ut exemplar referam, ne, etc., *example*, id. ib. 15, 37: fac secundum exemplar, Vulg. Exod. 25, 40: juxta exemplar, id. ib. 26, 30. —In *plur.*: vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, *models*, Hor. A. P. 268.

exemplāre, is, v. exemplar *init.*

exemplāris, e, *adj.* [exemplum]. **I.** *That serves as a pattern* or *example, exemplary* (late Lat.): virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8, 5.—**II.** *Subst.*: **exemplāres**, ium, *m.* (i. e. libri), *copies* (for the usual exemplaria), Tac. H. 4, 25; Fronto Ep. ad Anton. 2, 5.

exemplārĭum, ii, *n.* [exemplar], post-class for exemplar (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 82). **I.** *A copy*: binae tabulae testamenti eodem tempore exemplarii causa scriptae, Dig. 31, 47; Hier. adv. Helv. 8.—**II.** *A model, pattern, original*, Arn. 6, 198; Schol. Lucan. 9, 563.

* **exemplātus**, a, um, *adj.* [exemplum], *copied, transcribed*: libellus, Sid. Ep. 4, 16.

exemplo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to adduce as an example*, August. Ep. 149.

exemplum, i, *n.* [eximo], orig., what is taken out as a sample (cf. eximius, from eximo), *a sample*. **I.** P r o p. (cf. exemplar, specimen): purpurae, tritici, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.—Hence, **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *An imitation, image, portrait* taken from something; *a draught, transcript, copy.* **1.** Hic quoque exemplum reliquit, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 56; cf.: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui? hinc exemplum ut pingeretis: Nam alios pictores nihil moror hujusmodi tractare exempla, id. Poen. 5, 4, 102 sq.; and in a pun with the follg. signif. under B.: *Th.* Exempla edepol faciam ego in te. *Tr.* Quia placeo, exemplum expetis, id. Most. 5, 1, 67: aedes probant: sibi quisque Inde exemplum expetunt, *a sketch, draught*, id. ib. 1, 2, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 75 sq.: Pompeii litterarum ad consulem exemplum attulit: Litterae mihi a L. Domitio allatae sunt: earum exemplum infra scripsi . . . Deinde supposuit exemplum epistolae Domitii, quod ego ad te pridie miseram, *a transcript, copy*, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1 sq.; 8, 11, 6; 7, 23, 3; id. Fam. 9, 26, 3; Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 23 al. —**2.** *An equal, parallel*: clarissimum Homeri inluxit ingenium, sine exemplo maximum, Vell. 1, 5, 1. —**B.** A sample for imitation, instruction, proof, *a pattern, model, original, example, precedent, case* (the predominant meaning of the word). **1.** I n g e n.: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, *from a living model, original*, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2; cf.: feruntur enim ex optimis naturae et veritatis exemplis, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: propones illi exempla ad imitandum, id. Phil. 10, 2, 5; cf.: habere exemplum ad imitandum (corresp. to exemplar), id. Mur. 31, 66; and: nostris exemplo fuit ad imitandum, Suet. Gramm. 2: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, Cic. Rep. 1, 46 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 31 *fin.*: loquimur de iis amicis, qui ante oculos sunt . . . Ex hoc numero nobis exempla sumenda sunt, id. Lael. 11, 38: aliquem ex barbatis illis exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, id. Sest. 8, 19: a sapiente petitur exemplum, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: exemplum a me petere, Liv. 7, 32, 12: ab eodem Pompeio omnium rerum egregiarum exempla sumantur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: ab se ipso exemplum capi posse, Liv. 1, 49, 2; cf.: cum et ipse sis quasi unicum exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: quod in juventute habemus illustrius exemplum veteris sanctitatis? id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: innocentiae, id. de Or. 1, 53, 229: qua in muliere etiam nunc quasi exempli causa vestigia antiqui officii remanent, *as a pattern, example*, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27 (cf. infra, 2.): eum virum, unde pudoris pudicitiaeque exempla peterentur, id. Deiot. 10, 28: firmare animum constantibus exemplis (for constantiae), Tac. A. 16, 35; cf.: exemplum modestum, id. H. 2, 64: vitiosi principes plus exemplo quam peccato nocent, *by their example*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: (Tullus Hostilius) de imperio suo, exemplo Pompilii, populum consuluit curiatim, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod autem exemplo nostrae civitatis usus sum, etc., id. ib. 2, 39: atrox videbatur Appi sententia; rursus Vergini Larciique exemplo haud salubres, i. e. *judged by the precedent*, Liv. 2, 30 *init.*: divinare morientes etiam illo exemplo confirmat Posidonius, quo affert, etc., *by that example, that case*, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64; id. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf.: hinc illa et apud Graecos exempla . . . levitatis Atheniensium crudelitatisque in amplissimos cives exempla, id. Rep. 1, 3: datum in omnes provincias exemplum, Tac. A. 1, 78; so, dare exemplum, *to set the example*, id. ib. 4, 50: tertia legio exemplum ceteris praebuit, id. H. 2, 85; 4, 52; Val. Max. 3, 6, 5.—**2.** E s p. in phrase: exempli causâ or gratiâ, *for instance, for an example* (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 437): exempli causa paucos nominavi, *for example's sake*, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 2; cf.: quia in alicujus libris exempli causa id nomen invenerant, putarunt, etc., id. Mur. 12, 27; id. Inv. 1, 37, 66: haec exempli gratia sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56; cf.: pauca exempli gratia ponam, id. 6, 5, 6; 5, 10, 110; cf.: ex quibus in exemplum pauca subjeci, Suet. Tib. 21 et saep.: venit in exemplum furor, *teaches*, Ov. F. 4, 243; cf. Just. 23, 3.—**3.** I n p a r t i c., *a warning example, an example, warning, punishment* (rare): exemplum statuite in me, ut adolescentuli vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51; cf.: quibus liberi sunt, statuite exemplum, quantae poenae in civitate sint hominibus istiusmodi comparatae, Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: simile in superiore parte provinciae edere exemplum severitatis tuae, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5; cf. Tac. A. 3, 36 *fin.*; so, edere exempla in aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 12; Liv. 29, 27, 4: ut ne viderem, quae futura exempla dicunt in eum indigna, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 24: habet aliquid ex iniquo omne magnum exemplum, Tac. A. 14, 44: meritum quidem novissima exempla Mithridatem, i. e. *the punishment of death*, id. ib. 12, 20: esse in exemplo, *to serve as a warning*, Ov. M. 9, 454; cf. Vulg. Judae, 7 al.: exemplo supplicii reliquos deterrere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44, 1.—**4.** Law t. t., *a precedent*: ad exemplum trahere, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6: alicui sine exemplo subvenire, id. ib.—**C.** *A way, manner, kind, nature*: multi more isto atque exemplo vivunt, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 11; cf.: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 3: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132: istoc exemplo, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: quot me exemplis ludificatust, id. Ep. 5, 2, 6: eodem exemplo, quo, Liv. 31, 12, 3: ad hoc exemplum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 6: quod ad exemplum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 76 et saep.—Hence often of *methods* or *examples* of punishment (cf. 3. supra): quando ego te exemplis pessumis cruciavero, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 33: omnibus exemplis crucior, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 35; 55; 5, 1, 67.—Freq. of the *tenor, purport, contents* of a letter, etc.: litterae uno exemplo, i. e. *of the same tenor*, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1; 10, 5, 1: scribere bis eodem exemplo, id. ib. 9, 16, 1: testamentum duplex . . . sed eodem exemplo, Suet. Tib. 76: Capua litterae sunt allatae hoc exemplo: Pompeius mare transiit, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: (litterarum) exemplum componere, id. Agr. 2, 20, 53; Suet. Calig. 55.

exemptilis, e, *adj.* [eximo], *that may be taken out, removable* (post-Aug. and very rare): perticae, Col. 8, 11, 4: margarita, lapides, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 11.

exemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** I n g e n., *a taking out, removing* (not in Cic. or Caes.): alvi (apiarii), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34; cf. favorum, Col. 3, 18, 5: cretae, Dig. 19, 5, 16.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *a detention* of a person summoned before court, Dig. 2, 7, 5; cf. ib. 4.

* **exemptor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who takes out* any thing, esp. *stone, a quarryman*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125.

1. exemptus, a, um, *Part.*, from eximo.

* **2. exemptus**, ūs, *m.* [eximo], *a taking out* or *away*: cuneorum (opp. adjectus), Vitr. 9, 8, 6.

exĕnia, ōrum, *n.* [collat. form of xenia, with *e* prosth.; cf. xenium; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 286 *fin.*]: munera non solum pecunia est, . . . non solum exenia sunt, August. in Psa. 25; Enarr. 2, 13; P. Diac. Vit. Greg. 24.

† **exentĕro**, v. exintero.

ex-ĕo, ĭi (rarely īvi, Gell. 12, 12, 3; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50; *perf.* exit, for exiit, id. Ps. 2, 4, 40; Verg. A. 2, 497), itum, īre (*fut.*

exibo, but exies, exiet, Sen. Ep. 113, 20; id. Apocol. 3, 1 al.; exiet for exibit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Matt. 2. 6; 5. 26 al.; perh. also in Hor. C. 4, 4, 65; acc. to some MSS. al. evenit; v. Orell. ad h. l.), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to go out* or *forth, to go away, depart.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: dum intro eo atque exeo, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 43: jam ad te exeo, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; 4, 9, 129: foras, id. Cas. 5, 2, 51; cf. id. Rud. 2, 2, 2: ex urbe, id. Am. 1, 3, 35: ex urbe, oppido, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 1: e patria, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: e finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 1: clam ex castris, id. ib. 7, 20, 10: ab aliquo, *from one's house*, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7 (v. ab, I. a.): ab urbe, *away from*, Liv. 10, 37, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; 21, 13, 7; 23, 18, 14; al. a villa sua, Quint. 6, 3, 49: de triclinio, de cubiculo, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263: de balneis, id. de Or. 2, 55, 223. de navi, id. Att. 2, 7, 4: (cornix) a cauda de ovo, *tail first*, Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38: portâ, Plaut. Mil. 5, 39: domo, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; cf.: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, i. e. *withdraw from, leave their country*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 1; so, domo, id. ib. 1, 12, 5; 1, 29, 1: castris, id. B. C. 1, 69, 3: in solitudinem, *to withdraw*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: in alias domos tamquam in colonias, id. ib. 1, 17, 54: in provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 4: in terram, i. e. *to land*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 433: in luminis oras, i. e. *to be born*, Lucr. 1, 170: ad aliquem, i. e. *to go from home to visit a person*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 6 et saep.—Prov.: exeat aulâ, qui vult esse pius, Luc. 8, 493.—Poet., with *inf.*: exierant dare veris opes, Stat. Ach. 1, 288.—Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 3; so, sors, Hor. C. 2, 3, 27; cf.: cujus nomen exisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: nummi, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, id. ib. 2, 2, 25, § 61: per septem portus in maris exit aquas (Nilus), *flows out, empties*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 10: septem aquis (Ister), Val. Fl. 8, 187: populo albae folia vetustiora in angulos exeunt, *terminate*, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86: color in florem heliotropii, id. 37, 6, 22, § 83; cf.: masculina nomina in A atque S litteras, *to end, terminate*, Quint. 1, 5, 61.—*Pass. impers.*: uti inde exiri possit, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: crepuit ostium: exitur foras, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 15: in Velabro, qua in Novam viam exitur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24 Müll.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In milit. lang., *to move out, march out*: milites, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, Caes. B. C. 1, 64 *fin.*: ut paludati (praetores) exeant, *depart for the battle-field*, id. ib. 1, 6, 6: ad pugnam, Liv. 44, 39, 2; Verg. G. 4, 67: ex Italia ad bellum civile, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: non posse clam exiri, Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 2: postquam exitum est maximâ copiâ, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 64.—**b.** In jurid. Lat.: potestate, de or a potestate alicujus, *to get out of any one's power* (potestas), *to be emancipated, become free*, Dig. 37, 4, 1, § 6; 62; 28, 6, 3 et saep. (cf. B. 1. infra).—**c.** De vita, *to depart from life, decease, die* (for the usual excedere or decedere de vita): quem (me) fuerat aequius ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Cael. 4, 15; so, de vita, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 5; cf.: e vita tamquam e theatro, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: vitâ exire, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 1.—**d.** *To go out* or *forth* in any manner, *to issue, escape* (very rare): cujus (Isocratis) e ludo tamquam ex equo Trojano meri principes exierunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: hanc tamen Antonius fugam suam, quia vivus exierat, victoriam vocabat, Vell. 2, 82, 3.—Of inanimate subjects: currente rota cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22: libri quidem ita exierunt, ut, etc., *turned out* (the figure being borrowed from works of art which are cast and turned out of the mould), Cic. Att. 13, 13, 1.—**e.** Of plants, *to come up, spring forth, sprout out*: plerumque e terra exit hordeum diebus VII., Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 1: ne semina in frugem exeant e terra, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: folia a radice, id. 25, 4, 9, § 28: lupinus agro limoso, Col. 2, 10, 3: fabae in folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 57; and *absol.*: ut vix ulla herba exeat, Col. 2, 11, 3; so, lens sata (with grandescere), Pall. Febr. 4; and, messis, Val. Fl. 7, 549.—**f.** *To mount upwards, ascend, rise* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): in auras (ignis), Lucr. 6, 886: ad caelum (arbor), Verg. G. 2, 81: in altitudinem (comae palmarum), Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 37.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine aut iracundia, etc.... Qui igitur exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; cf.: itaque iratos proprie dicimus exisse de potestate, id est de consilio, de ratione, de mente, id. ib. 4, 36, 77; for which: a se, Petr. 90: ex hac aerumna, Lucil. ap. Non. 296, 16; cf.: exire aere alieno, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13 (dub. al. se exserere): quam nihil non consideratum exibat ex ore! id. Brut. 76, 265; id. de Or. 2, 22 *fin.*: nequaquam similiter oratio mea exire atque in vulgus emanare poterit, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 3; Plin. Pan. 75, 3: ea res prodita est et in vulgus exivit, Gell. 12, 12, 3; cf. with *object-clause*: exiit opinio, descensurum eum ad Olympia inter athletas, Suet. Ner. 53; for which also with a *subject-clause*: quod ante paucos dies exierat in vulgus, laudanti cuidam formam suam, respondisse eum, etc., id. Galb. 20: ob hoc exivit proverbium, etc., *became current*, Vulg. Gen. 10, 9.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of time, *to run out, end, expire*: quinto anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: indutiarum dies exierat, Liv. 4, 30, 14; 30, 25, 1; 42, 47, 10: dies censurae, stipendii, id. 9, 34, 22; 22, 33, 5: nullus mihi per otium dies exit, Sen. Ep. 8; Plin. Pan. 68, 2 et saep.—**b.** *To extend* beyond a certain measure or limit (mostly post-Aug.): extra aliquid, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25: vestra vita, licet supra mille annos exeat, *run out, extend*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: probationes in tertium diem exierunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18: digressus in laudes Castoris ac Pollucis exierat, Quint. 11, 2, 11; cf.: continuus (translationis usus) in allegorias et aenigmata exit, id. 8, 6, 14: in longum exierit ordo rerum, id. 4, 2, 51.—**c.** *To pass away, perish*: opus laudabile, numquam a memoria hominum exiturum, Sen. Ben. 3, 38; so with a *subject-clause*: an jam memoriâ exisse, neminem ex plebe tribunum militum creatum esse? Liv. 6, 37, 5.—**II.** *Act.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *to go* or *pass beyond* a thing. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: limen, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18: Avernas valles, Ov. M. 10, 52: flumen, Val. Fl. 4, 698: quantum diurni itineris miliariorum numero in reda possit exiri, Vitr. 10, 9, 3: donec minor filius lubricum juventae exiret, Tac. A. 6, 49 (55) *fin.* —**2.** Pregn., *to avoid, evade, ward off*: corpore tela atque oculis vigilantibus exit, *avoids the blows*, Verg. A. 5, 438; cf.: feros exibant dentis adactus (jumenta), Lucr. 5, 1330; Stat. Th. 6, 802: procul absiliebat, ut acrem exiret odorem, Lucr. 6, 1217: profluvium sanguinis, id. 6, 1206: vim viribus, Verg. A. 11, 750 et saep.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To exceed*: modum, Ov. M. 9, 632.—**2.** Of time: ad exitam aetatem = ad ultimam aetatem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28, 5 Müll.

exĕquiae, exĕquor, etc., v. exseq-.

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [arceo], *to drive on, keep busy, keep at work; to oversee, superintend*; with an inanimate object, *to work, work at, employ one's self about* a thing. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, Si sumas in illis (servis) exercendis, plus agas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 22; cf.: homines qui agrum colunt, et qui eos exercent praepositive sunt his, quorum in numero sunt vilici et monitores, *who oversee them*, Dig. 33, 7, 8: exercete, viri, tauros, Verg. G. 1, 210: i sane, ego te exercebo hodie, ut dignus es, *keep agoing, exercise*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: corpora assiduo varioque exercita motu, etc., *driven, impelled*, Lucr. 2, 97; cf. id. 4, 862; 2, 120; and: exercita cursu Flumina (with fontes liquidi), Verg. G. 3, 529 Wagn.: (Maeandros) Incertas exercet aquas, Ov. M. 8, 165: exercere feras, *to drive, hunt*, Dig. 7, 1, 62: *Mi.* Gestiunt pugni mihi. *So.* Si in me exercituru's, quaeso in parietem ut primum domes, *to let loose, set them at me*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 168: litus arant Rutulosque exercent vomere colles, *work, till*, Verg. A. 7, 798: solum presso sub vomere, id. G. 2, 356: rura bubus, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: humum in messem, Verg. G. 1, 219: vineas, arbusta, campos (with curare), Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 16: agrum multis arationibus, Pall. Jan. 13, 2: pinguia culta, Verg. A. 10, 142: ferrum vasto in antro (Cyclopes), id. ib. 8, 424: telas (aranea), Ov. M. 6, 145 al.; cf.: neque arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur, Tac. Agr. 31.—Poet.: ut possint (aratores), sole reducto, Exercere diem, i. e. *employ the day in labor, perform their day's work*, Verg. A. 10, 808.

II. Trop. (freq. and class.). **A.** *To engage busily, to occupy, employ, exercise* a person or thing in some action. (α) *Aliquem* or *aliquid* (*in aliqua re, ad aliquid, aliqua re*, etc.): me adolescentem multos annos in studio ejusdem laudis (Hortensius) exercuit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230: quod genus belli esse potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna rei publicae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: a Diodoto studiosissime in dialectica exercebar, id. Brut. 90, 309; cf. id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: hanc (animi vim) tu exerce in optimis rebus, id. Rep. 6, 26: haec aetas (juvenum) exercenda in labore patientiaque et animi et corporis, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: animos in armis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 41: in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Verg. A. 6, 642: vocem et vires in hoc, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149 et saep.: Aristoteles adolescentes ... ad copiam rhetorum in utramque partem exercuit, id. Or. 14, 46: ad hanc te amentiam natura peperit, voluntas exercuit, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: facultatem dicendi his exercuerunt, Quint. 2, 4, 41: ingenium multiplici variaque materia, id. 2, 4, 20: linguas litibus, Ov. M. 6, 375 et saep.—With simple *acc.*: quid te exercuit Pammenes? Cic. Brut. 97, 332: Induciomarus copias cogere, exercere coepit, *to exercise, drill*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3: juventutis exercendae causa, id. ib. 6, 23, 6: ingenium nostrum, Auct. Her. 3, 21, 34: corpus, Cic. de Off. 1, 23, 79: exercendae memoriae gratia, id. de Sen. 11, 38: exercendi stili, Quint. 10, 5, 15: exercendus est spiritus, id. 11, 3, 54 et saep.—(β) With *se*, or *pass.* in mid. force; and in *part. praes.* and *gerund.*, *to exercise* or *train one's self, to practise*: si ad hoc unum est natus aut in hoc solo se exercuit, etc., Cic. Or. 28, 99: se vehementissime in his subitis dictionibus, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152: se in consultationibus, id. Att. 9, 4, 3: sese ad cursuram, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 5: se ad velitationem, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41: sese quotidianis commentationibus, Cic. Brut. 71, 249: se genere pugnae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 4: se genere venationis, id. ib. 6, 28, 3: se saliendo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 25: cur non in utrumque protinus locum se exerceant? Quint. 4, 2, 29 Zumpt *N. cr.*: Jovem Olympium, eum ipsum, cui se exercebit, implorabit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: cum athletas se exercentes in curriculo videret, id. de Sen. 9, 27; so, ad virtutem, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 7.—Mid.: ut exerceamur in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: ut in utrumque locum simul exerceamur, Quint. 5, 13, 50: faciunt idem, cum exercentur, athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, discunt, exercentur, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: ne aliter exerceri velint, Quint. 3, 8, 70: in mandatis tuis exercebor, Vulg. Psa. 118, 15.—*Act. part.* in mid. force: cum, ceteris in campo exercentibus, in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287; so, ipsique dictata exercentibus darent, Suet. Caes. 26: spectavit assidue et exercentes ephebos, id. Aug. 98; cf.: si ludicra exercendi aut venandi consuetudine adamare solemus, *of exercising ourselves*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 69, v. Madv. ad h. l.—**B.** *To practise, follow, exercise* any employment; *to employ one's self about, to make use of* any thing: medicinae exercendae causa, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: hoc civile quod vocant eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: rhetoricen, Quint. 2, 1, 3; 2, 15, 27: eloquentiam, id. 1, 4, 6: artem, id. 3, 6, 18; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: exercere atque exigere vectigalia, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: cauponam vel stabulum, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5: navem, ib. 14, 1, 1: auri, argenti, sulphuris, etc. ... fodinas, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 5: negotiationem per libertos, ib. 26, 7, 58: commercium turis, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54: arma, Verg. A. 4, 87: arma contra patriam, Tac. A. 11, 16: gymnasia et otia et turpes amores, id. ib. 6, 1: acies pueriles, *battles in sport*, Juv. 15, 60: pharetram et arcum, Val. Fl. 3, 161: vocem (with clamare), Plaut. Poen. prol. 13.—**2.** *To follow up, follow out, prosecute, carry into effect, practise, administer*: judicium, Cic. Arch. 12, 32: latam legem, Liv. 4, 51, 4: Tiberius exercendas leges esse respondit, Tac. A. 1, 72:

legem praecipue sumptuariam, Suet. Caes. 43; id. Tib. 58: quaestionem inter sicarios, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: regnum, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47; cf. imperia, Verg. G. 2, 370: crudelitatem non solum in vivo sed etiam in mortuo, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 8: inimicitias, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 13; cf.: graves inimicitias cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49, 2: gratiam aut inimicitias in tanta re, id. ib. 51, 16: jurgia, discordia, simultates cum hostibus, id. ib. 9, 2: cui exercita cum Pisone amicitia, Tac. A. 1, 14: licentiam, id. ib. 13, 47: amicitiam, id. ib. 15, 60: odium, id. ib. 13, 37: odium in aliquo, Ov. M. 9, 275 et saep.: facilitatem et lenitudinem animi, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: juris aequabilitatem, id. ib.; cf. justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10: scelus, libidinem, avaritiam in socios, Liv. 29, 17, 13; cf.: avaritiam (juvenes) exercere jubentur, Juv. 14, 108: foede victoriam in captis, Liv. 6, 22, 4: acerrume victoriam nobilitatis in plebem, Sall. J. 16, 2: foede et crudeliter victoriam, id. C. 38: amores ad aliquem, Cat. 68, 69: pacem et hymenaeos, *to celebrate, solemnize*, Verg. A. 4, 99: nomen patris, *to bear his name*, Plin. Pan. 21, 4 et saep.—**C.** Pregn., *to disturb, disquiet, vex, plague* (the figure being taken from the baiting of wild beasts): meos casus, in quibus me fortuna vehementer exercuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: nunc me reliquiae vestrae exercent, id. Fam. 12, 4, 1: non te nullius exercent numinis irae, Verg. G. 4, 453: aliquem odiis, id. A. 4, 622 et saep.: te de praedio Oviae exerceri, moleste fero, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 4: ergo exercentur poenis, Verg. A. 6, 739: hominum vitam curis, Lucr. 5, 1424: ambitio animos hominum exercet, Sall. C. 11, 1: simultates nimio plures et exercuerunt eum et ipse exercuit eas, Liv. 39, 40, 9. — In the *part. perf.*: nate, Iliacis exercite fatis, Verg. A. 3, 182: Venus exercita curis, id. ib. 5, 779; cf.: curis exercita corpora, Ov. M. 7, 634: adversis probitas exercita rebus, id. Tr. 5, 5, 49: habere aliquem exercitum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 6, 4.—Hence, **exercĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. C.). **A.** *Vexed, harassed*: scito nihil tam exercitum esse nunc Romae quam candidatos omnibus iniquitatibus, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2: Tiberius tantis rebus, Tac. A. 4, 11. — Hence, **B.** *Vexatious, severe*: quid magis sollicitum, magis exercitum dici potest? Cic. Mil. 2, 5: finem tam exercitae militiae orabant, Tac. A. 1, 35: dura hiems, exercita aestas, id. ib. 1, 17: aestas (with inquieta), Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2: infantiam pueritiamque habuit laboriosam et exercitam, Suet. Tib. 6 *init.*—**C.** *Disciplined*: (miles) exercitatus et vetus ob eam rem fortior (opp. rudis et inexercitatus), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: mirum in modum juventus, Flor. 1, 3, 2: proprio in metu, qui exercitam quoque eloquentiam debilitat, Tac. A. 3, 67: militia, id. ib. 3, 20: ad omne flagitium, id. ib. 14, 2: ingenium adulatione, id. H. 4, 4: Graeca doctrina ore tenus, id. A. 15, 45.—*Comp.* and *sup.*: exercitiorem, exercitissimum (dicebant antiqui), Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 8 Müll. — *Adv.*: **exercĭtē,** *in a practised manner*; in *comp.*: cogitare, App. M. 11, p. 272, 6.

exercĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [exerceo], *practicable*: regula, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 3, 8, 151.

* **exercio (ex-ser-),** īre, 4, *v. a.* [exsarcio]; only trop., *to make up for, earn*: sumptum suom, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91.

* **exercĭtāmentum,** i, *n.* [exercito], *exercise*: corporum, App. Flor. p. 351, 39.

exercĭtātē, *adv.*, v. exercito, *P. a. fin.*

exercĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exercito]. **I.** *A moving, agitating, setting in motion*: per aëris exercitationem (aqua) percolata tempestatibus liquescendo pervenit ad terram, Vitr. 8, 2, 1.—**II.** *Exercise, practice*: corpora nostra motu atque exercitatione recalescunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: ut exercitatione ludoque campestri tunicati uteremur, id. Cael. 5, 11; cf.: juventutis in gymnasiis, id. Rep. 4, 4: esse incredibili virtute atque exercitatione in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf.: superiorum pugnarum, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 15, 47; cf.: juris civilis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: ususque dicendi, id. Cael. 22, 54: dicendi, id. Brut. 97, 331; id. Off. 1, 1, 1; Quint. 2, 12, 11; 2, 17, 12: linguae, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 94; cf.: vir egregia exercitatione in dialecticis, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41; and, rhetoricae, id. N. D. 2, 67, 168: magnum opus est, egetque exercitatione non parva, id. Lael. 5, 17: hic exercitationem virtutis perdidit, id. Mil. 13, 35; Crotoniensibus nulla virtutis exercitatio fuit, Just. 20, 4, 1: artes exercitationesque virtutum, Cic. de Sen. 3, 9: ingenii, id. ib. 11, 38: corporalis, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 8 et saep.

exercĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an exerciser, trainer* (post-Aug.), Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121: agilitatis, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: EQVITVM, Inscr. Orell. 3498 sq.; cf. ib. 3413.

exercĭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exercitator], *diligent, active*: labores, August. Epist. 26, 2.

* **exercĭtātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], that which exercises the body, *gymnastics*: duas partes civilitatis corpori assignet (Plato), medicinam et quam interpretantur exercitatricem, Quint. 2, 15, 25.

exercĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exercito.

exercĭte, *adv.*, v. exerceo, *P. a. fin.*

exercĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exerceo], *practice, exercise, management, administration* (ante- and post-class., for the class. exercitatio): inertia plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: navium, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 20: publici judicii exercitio, ib. 1, 21, 1 (al. exercitatio): publica, ib. 50, 16, 200 (al. exsecutio).

exercĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *exercise* (post-Aug.; not in Cic. and Caes.): frequentibus exercitiis praeparare milites ad proelia, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9 *fin.*: equitum, Tac. A. 2, 55; cf. Vell. 2, 109: aliarum quoque rerum vel studio vel exercitio eum teneri, Gell. 3, 1, 12: in exercitiis disci, i. e. *plays*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 14.

exercĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [exerceo, II.], *to exercise diligently* or *frequently, practise* (in the *verb. finit.* rare, but very freq. and class. as *P. a.*): Achilles ibi se ac suos cursu exercitavisse memoratur, Mel. 2, 1, 5: corpus atque ingenium patriae, Sall. Or. de Rep. Ordin. 18: quamlibet per alia in scholis exercitati sumus, Quint. 2, 10, 9.—**II.** Pregn., *to vex, agitate, disturb, disquiet.*—*Pass.* in mid. force: exercitabar, Vulg. Psa. 76, 6; cf. v. 3.—Hence, **exercĭtātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Well exercised, practised, versed, trained*: in aliqua re versatus exercitatusque, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 110; cf.: homo et in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: homo in arithmeticis satis exercitatus, id. Att. 14, 12 *fin.*: homines in armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: in re militari, Cic. Font. 14, 31: in illo genere, id. Rep. 1, 6: in propagandis, in regendis finibus, id. Mur. 9, 22: in uxoribus necandis, id. Clu. 19, 52: curis agitatus et exercitatus animus, id. Rep. 6, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati, Caes. B. G. 2, 20, 3: glaebis subigendis exercitati, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: animi studio exercitata velocitas, Quint. 5, 10, 123.—*Comp.*: paratiores erunt et tamquam exercitatiores ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: (an sum) rudis in re publica? quis exercitatior? id. Phil. 6, 6, 17.—*Sup.*: in maritimis rebus exercitatissimi paratissimique, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 36 *fin.*: ad aliquam rem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: Etrusci ostentorum exercitatissimi interpretes, id. Div. 1, 42, 93: scripturarum, Tert. adv. Haer. 17.—**B.** (Acc. to exerceo, II. C.) *Greatly vexed, tossed, agitated* (very rare): Syrtes exercitatae Noto, Hor. Epod. 9, 31: senex exercitati vultus, *disquieted, troubled*, Petr. 83; cf. Vulg. Psa. 76, 3.—*Comp.*: non sane alias exercitatior magisque in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5.—*Adv.*: **exercĭtāte** (acc. to A.), *with practice, in a practised manner*: exercitatius, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: exercitatissime, Arn. 3, 113.

exercĭtor, ōris, *m.* [exerceo, II.], *an exerciser, trainer* (ante- and post class.). **I.** Prop.: huic Gurgulio'st exercitor, is hunc hominem cursuram docet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9; 2, 1, 4, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *one who exercises* or *practises* any profession, business, calling: cauponae aut stabuli, *an innkeeper*, Dig. 44, 7, 4 *fin.*: navis, ratium, *a ship-master, captain*, ib. 14, 1, 1; 4, 9, 1; Inscr. Grut. 492, 5.

exercĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exercitor] (post-class.). **I.** *Of* or *belonging to exercise*: jacula, Tert. Poenit. 12.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to trade* or *business*: actio, Dig. 14 tit. 1; ib. 1, 7.

exercĭtŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. exercitus], *belonging to an army* (late Lat.): vir, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1: libri, i. e. *books of military divination*, Amm. 23, 5, 10.

1. exercĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exerceo.

2. exercĭtus, ūs (*gen. sing.* exerciti, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 103 P.; Att. Trag. Fragm. 150, 311 (Rib. p. 155, 177); Varr. ap. Non. 485, 16 sq. EXERCITVIS, acc. to Non. ib. 11, without example. EXERCITVVS, Inscr. Orell. 4922.—*Dat.*: exercitu, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; Liv. 9, 5; 9, 41; 22, 1 al.), *m.* [exerceo]. * **I.** Lit., *exercise*: pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7.—**B.** Transf., concr., in milit. lang., *an exercised, disciplined body of men, an army* (syn.: agmen, acies, phalanx, caterva, manus, legiones): exercitum non unam cohortem neque unam alam dicimus, sed numeros multos militum. Nam exercitui praeesse dicimus eum, qui legionem vel legiones administrat, Dig. 3, 2, 2: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 385, ed. Vahl.); Enn. Ann. 14, 13: exercitum comparare, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: abire in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 102; 125: venire ab exercitu, id. ib. 140: adesse ad exercitum, id. ib. 1, 3, 6: e castris educere exercitum, id. ib. 1, 1, 61 (cf.: ex oppido legiones educere, id. ib. v. 63); cf.: exercitum conscribere, comparare, id. ib. 5, 13, 36: parare, Sall. C. 29, 3: scribere, Liv. 2, 43, 5: conficere, Cic. Phil. 5, 16, 43; id. de Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: facere, id. Phil. 5, 8, 23: conflare, id. ib. 4, 6, 15: contrahere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34, 3: cogere, id. ib. 3, 17, 2; Sall. J. 10, 4: ducere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: ductare, Sall. C. 11, 5; 17, 7: transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 1 et saep.—As a *land army*, in opposition to a naval army or fleet: eodem tempore et exercitus ostendebatur et classis intrabat portum, Liv. 26, 42, 2. As *infantry*, in opposition to cavalry: (Caesar) exercitum equitatumque castris continuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 2; 7, 61, 2; 1, 48, 4; Liv. 30, 36, 8; 40, 52, 6; cf. Drak. id. 28, 1, 5.—**2.** Transf. (α) *The assembly of the people in the* Centuria Comitiata, as being a military organization, Varr. L. L. 6, 9, § 88; cf. Gell. 15, 27 *fin.*; Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 50; 52.—(β) Poet., in gen., *a multitude, host, swarm, flock*: corvorum, Verg. G. 1, 382; id. A. 5, 824; Sil. 11, 413.—(γ) *A troop, body* of attendants, etc.: huic illut dolet, quia remissus est edundi exercitus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 50: remissum imperare exercitum, id. ib. v. 52.—* **II.** (Acc. to exerceo, II. C.) *Trouble, affliction*: Noli, obsecro, lacrimis tuis mihi exercitum imperare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 60.

exĕro, ĕre, v. exsero.

ex-erro, āre, *v. n.*, *to wander away* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: dexterque exerrat Arion (equus), Stat. Th. 6, 444; Anthol. Lat. 5, 172, 1; 6, 17, 22.—**II.** Trop., *to deviate, err*: a via veritatis, Cypr. Ep. 1, 12; Vulg. Sap. 12, 12: mentibus, id. 2 Macc. 2, 2.

exertus, a, um, v. exsertus under exsero.

* **exēsor,** ōris, *m.* [exedo], *that which eats away* any thing: murorum (aestus), i. e. *an underminer*, Lucr. 4, 220; 6, 926.

‡ **exesto,** extra esto. Sic enim lictor in quibusdam sacris clamitabat: HOSTIS, VINCTVS, MVLIER, VIRGO EXESTO; scilicet interesse prohibebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 8 Müll.

exēsus, a, um, *Part.*, from exedo.

* **ex-fībŭlo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to unclasp, loosen*: ilia, Prud. Psych. 633.

exfīlo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [ex-filum], *to deprive of threads, unravel*: sericum, Cassiod. in Psa. 38, 13; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 83.

‡ **exfir,** purgamentum, unde adhuc manet suffitio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 13 Müll. *N. cr.*

* **ex-fŏlĭo,** āre, *v. a.* [folium], *to strip of leaves*: rosas, Apic. 4, 2, § 129.

ex-fornĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [-fornicor], *having committed fornication*, Vulg. Ep. Jud. 7.

* **ex-fundātus**, a, um, *Part.* [fundus], *razed to the ground:* oppidum, Cael. Antipater ap. Non. 108, 10.

‡ **exfuti**, effusi, ut MERTAT pro mersat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 10 Müll. *N. cr.*

ex-fŭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* [futuo], *worn out by debauchery*, Cat. 6, 13; cf. effutuo.

ex-gurgĭto, v. egurgito.

exhaeresimus, v. exaeresimus.

exhālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhalo], *an exhalation, vapor* (class.): exhalationes terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; Sen. Q. N. 2, 10; Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 44; Pall. 1, 7, 4.

ex-hālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to breathe out, exhale, evaporate* (class.): exhalantque lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 463: nebulam, fumos, Verg. G. 2, 217; Ov. M. 11, 597: caliginem, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111: mortiferum spiritum, id. 2, 93, 95, § 208; cf.: pruina jam exhalata, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: edormi crapulam et exhala, *let the fumes pass off*, i. e. *get sober*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: crapulam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; cf. id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; Lucil. ap. Non. 164, 33; cf. Amm. 14, 9, 1: odores (ara), Lucr. 2, 417: flammam (Aetna), Ov. M. 15, 343: animam (i. e. vitam), *to die*, id. ib. 5, 62; 6, 247; 7, 861; 11, 43: omni bellorum pompa animam exhalare opimam, Juv. 10, 281; so, vitam, Verg. A. 2, 562: supremam lucem, Sil. 10, 154: animas, Vulg. Thren. 2, 12.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To breathe out*, i. e. *expire:* hic illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, Ov. M. 7, 581: invenitur aliquis qui velit perire membratim quam semel exhalare? Sen. Ep. 101, 14.—**B.** Transf., *to steam* (poet. and very rarely): vapore altaria, Lucr. 3, 432: exhalant vestes, Stat. Th. 10, 108.

ex-hărēno, 1, *v. a.* [harena], *to cleanse from sand:* aes, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4, *v. a.* (*fut. part. act.* exhausurus, Sen. Ep. 51, 6), *to draw out, to empty by drawing, to exhaust* (class., esp. in the transf. and trop. senses). **I.** Lit., of liquids: cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, *pump out*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; cf. id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vinum, i. e. *to drink up*, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: exhausto jam flumine, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 63; cf.: exhaustum poculum, *emptied*, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: exhaustus repente perennis exaruit fons, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 5; cf.: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, Stat. Th. 3, 259.—**B.** Transf., of things not liquid, *to take out, empty out, to make empty, to exhaust:* terram manibus sagulisque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3: humum ligonibus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98; cf. aerarium, i. e. *to empty, exhaust*, id. Vat. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 164: praedam ex agris urbibusque sociorum, id. Pis. 21, 48; cf.: oppidum diripiendum militi dedit: exhaustis deinde tectis ignem injecit, *completely pillaged*, Liv. 10, 44, 2 Drak.: reliquum spiritum, Cic. Sest. 37, 80; cf. id. ib. 21, 48 infra, and Halm ad loc.: exhauriri, *drained of money impoverished*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2 *fin.:* provinciam sumptibus et jacturis, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: plebem impensis (aedificandi), Liv. 6, 5, 5: socios commeatibus, id. 37, 19, 4: heredem legatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9: facultates patriae, Nep. Hann. 6; cf. vires, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6: genas, i. e. *to make bloodless, pale*, Stat. Th. 10, 168: velut exhausta pullulet arca nummus, Juv. 6, 363.

II. Trop. (according as the notion of taking away or of leaving empty predominates). **A.** *To take away, remove:* libentius omnes meas laudes ad te transfuderim, quam aliquam partem exhauserim ex tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: alicui dolorem, id. ib. 5, 16, 4: sibi manu vitam, id. Sest. 21, 48; cf. id. ib. 37, 80: exhausta vis ingens aeris alieni est. *cleared off*, Liv. 7, 21, 8: Scurra exhausto rubore (i. e. pudore), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: ad multorum exhaurienda peccata, Vulg. Hebr. 9, 28.—**B.** *To exhaust, bring to an end:* tantus fuit amor, ut exhauriri nulla posset injuria, *be exhausted*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4; cf.: amicorum benignitas exhausta est in ea re, id. ib. 4, 2, 7: unius ambulationis sermone exhaurire (quae sollicitant angunt que), *to exhaust in speaking*, i. e. *to discuss thoroughly*, id. ib. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. de Or. 3, 26, 102: exhaustus est sermo hominum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: deinde exhauriri mea mandata, *to be accomplished, fulfilled*, id. Att. 5, 13, 3; cf.: mandavi omnia, quae quidem tu, ut polliceris, exhauries, id. ib. 5, 6, 2: labores, *to endure, undergo*, Liv. 21, 21, 8: laborem, periculum, id. 21, 30, 9 Drak.; 25, 31, 7; 26, 31, 7; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 236 al.: bella, Verg. A. 4, 14: vastae pericula terrae, id. ib. 10, 57; cf.: dura et aspera belli, Liv. 33, 11, 6: poenarum exhaustum satis est, *executed, inflicted*, Verg. A. 9, 356: exhausta nocte, *spent*, Tac. H. 4, 29: exhaustus cliens, *worn out*, Juv. 9, 59.

exhaustus, a, um, *Part.*, from exhaurio.

ex-herbo, āre, *v. a.* [herba], *to free from grass* or *woods:* locum, Col. 11, 3, 11: salicem, id. 4, 31, 2.

exhērēdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exheredo], *a disinheriting*, Quint. 7, 1, 53; Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 3.

exhērēdātor, ōris, *m.* [exheredo], *a disinheriter*, Cassiod. de Amic. 9, § 5.

exhērēdĭto, āre (for the class. exheredo), *to disinherit* (late Lat.), Salv. Contra Avar. 3, p. 113.

exhērēdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [exheres], *to disinherit.* **I.** Prop.: fratrem exheredans te faciebat heredem, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: aliquem, id. Clu. 48, 135; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 5, 13, 32; 7, 4, 20: liberos bonis, Q. Met. ap. Gell. 1, 6, 8 et saep.—* **II.** Transf., *to deprive the heir of* any thing: ut mensam ejus exheredaret, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 20.

ex-hēres, ēdis, *adj.*, *disinherited.*—*Subst., a disinherited person:* paternorum bonorum exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 77; Quint. 5, 10, 107; 7, 1, 42 sq. al.—Comically: nive exheredem fecero vitae suae, i. e. *deprive him of life*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 8.

ex-hĭbĕo (**ex-ibeo**, v. Brix. ad Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 37), ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo; lit., to hold out, reach out; hence], **I.** *To hold forth, tender, present; to deliver, give up, produce* (class.; syn.: praebeo, porrigo, praesto, tribuo, ministro, do, dono, dedo, etc.). **A.** Lit.: ait Praetor: QVEM HOMINEM DOLO MALO RETINES, EXHIBEAS.... Exhibere est in publicum producere, et videndi tangendique hominis facultatem praebere; proprie autem exhibere est extra secretum habere, Dig. 43, 29, 1 and 3, § 8: jam periculum est ne cogantur ad exhibendum formulam accipere, i. e. *to acknowledge legal notice*, etc. Sen. Ep. 50, 1: alicui omnia integra, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63: exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, id. Mil. 12, 33: pallium, Petr. 15: tabulas testamenti, Suet. Vit. 14: rationes, Dig. 40, 5, 41 *fin.:* fratres exhibe, Cic. Fl. 15, 35; so, fugitivos apud magistratus, Dig. 11, 4, 1: aliquem apud acta, ib. 2, 4, 17: debitorem in judicium, ib. 12, 2, 28 quadringentos senatores ad ferrum, Suet. Ner. 12 et saep.: vias tutas, i. e. *to make safe*, Ov. Pont. 4, 5, 34: toros, i. e. *to furnish, allow*, id. H. 17, 194: exhibuit querulos ore gemente sonos, *uttered*, id. Tr. 3, 11, 54.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To show, to display, to exhibit:* exhibuit gemino praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: notam linguae, id. ib. 14, 526: exhibuit linguam paternam, *displayed*, i. e. *used the language of her father*, id. ib. 6, 213: faciem sucumque, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41: malui me tribunum omnibus exhibere quam paucis advocatum, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 4: se ministratorem alicui, Suet. Vit. 17: se adorandum adeuntibus, id. Calig. 22 (but not in Cic. Sest. 50, 107, where the right reading is praebuit, v. Halm. ad h. l.).—In the latter (reflexive) sense sometimes without se: quid me putas populo nostro exhibiturum? *how I shall exhibit, show myself*, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18; cf.: qui vere civilem virum exhibeat, *shows, proves himself*, Quint. 12, 2, 7 Spald.; Ov. M. 6, 44: pro fratre hostem exhibuit, Just. 27, 2.—(β) *To show, confer* (late Lat.): alicui honorem, Aug. Serm. 46, 7.—**2.** *To maintain, support, sustain* (post-class.; esp. freq. in jurid. Lat.): si quis a liberis ali desideret, vel liberi, ut a parente exhibeantur, Dig. 25, 3, 5; so, aliquem, ib. 1, 12, 1; 3, 5, 33 al.; cf.: Scythas alimentis, Just. 9, 2: vitam, id. 11, 10; 22, 1.

II. *To show, exhibit, employ; to procure, occasion, cause:* rem salvam exhibebo, *I will set it all right*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 51: quorum virtus exhibet solidum decus, Phaedr. 4, 23, 24: vocis fidem, id. 3, 19 Epil. 9: munificentiam, Suet. Tib. 48: liberalitatem, clementiam, comitatem, id. Ner. 10; cf.: liberalitatem et justitiam, Plin. Pan. 33, 2: vicem spodii, i. e. *to supply the place of*, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125; cf.: vicem testamenti, Dig. 29, 6, 16: humanitatem, *to exercise, exhibit*, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 2: diligentiam, Dig. 18, 6, 2: imperium, *to exercise*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 57: alicui molestiam, *to cause*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 3; id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: negotium hominibus, *to produce, occasion*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 30; cf.: qui deum nihil habere ipsum negotii (dicunt), nihil exhibere alteri, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102; id. ib. 3, 31, 112: negotium alicui, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 14; id. Most. 3, 1, 38; id. Men. 5, 9, 13; id. Pers. 2, 5, 14; and once reflexively: jam se exhibebit hic mihi negotium, *will present itself*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 72: argutias mihi, id. Most. 1, 1, 2: difficilem laborem alicui, Col. 5, 5, 17: curam alicui, Tib. 2, 1, 61 et saep.

exhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhibeo] (post-class.). **I.** *A handing out, giving up, producing, delivering:* tabularum testamenti, Dig. 29, 3, 2 *fin.:* chirographi, Gell. 14, 2, 7.—**II.** (Acc. to exhibeo, I. B. 2.) *Sustenance, maintenance*, Dig. 26, 2, 26 *fin.*; 27, 2, 3; Tert. Idol. 6, al.

exhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who presents* or *gives, a giver* (post-class.): ludorum, Arn. 7, 297: convivii, Non. 281, 20.

exhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhibitor], *relating to handing over* or *giving up* (jurid. Lat.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 5, 3; cf. ib. 43, 29, 3.

exhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exhibeo.

exhĭlărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhilaro], *a gladdening, rejoicing* (late Lat.): voluntatis, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 8, 8.

ex-hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to gladden, cheer, to make merry* or *joyous, to rejoice, delight, exhilarate.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): miraris tam exhilaratam esse servitutem nostram? Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; Mart. 8, 50, 6; Col. 6, 24, 2.—**II.** Transf., of things: neque ilex, picea, larix, pinus ullo flore exhilarantur, *are refreshed, enlivened*, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: colorem hominis frequentiores in cibo lupini exhilarant, *freshen, brighten*, id. 22, 25, 74, § 154; cf.: species mulieris exhilarat faciem viri sui, Vulg. Sirach, 36, 24.

ex-hinc, *adv.*, *hereupon, after this, then* (post-class. and very rare, for exinde, exin), App. M. 11, p. 269, 19.

exhŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhonoro], *a dishonoring*, Aug. Civ. D. 5, 18, 2.

ex-hŏnōro, āre, *v. a.*, *to dishonor* (late Lat.): Aug. Tract. in Joann. 36, 4; id. Ep. 118, 3; Vulg. Sirach, 10, 16: pauperem, *despise*, id. Job, 2, 6.

ex-horrĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to tremble* or *shudder exceedingly at* any thing, *to be terrified at, to dread* (very rare): aestus, Col. poët. 10, 154: mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut, etc., Juv. 8, 196.

exhorresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [exhorreo]. **I.** *Neutr., to tremble* or *shudder exceedingly, to be terrified* (class.): non possum non exhorrescere, si quid intra cutem subest vulneris, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: in quo igitur homines exhorrescunt? Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: metu, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: oraque buxo Pallidiora gerens exhorruit aequoris instar, Ov. M. 4, 135: omnis spiris exhorruit arbor, Val. Fl. 7, 527.—**II.** *Act., to tremble* or *shudder at* any thing, *to be terrified at, to dread* (poet.): vultus amicos, Verg. A. 7, 265: furores, Sil. 3, 146: verbere candentes armos, Val. Fl. 4, 380; Vulg. Job, 19, 17.

exhortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exhortor], *an exhorting, exhortation, encouraging* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): quae tua exhortatione excepi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1; Quint. 12, 2, 6: strepere cuncta clamoribus et tumultu et exhortatione mutua, Tac. H. 1, 36; Vulg. Act. 13, 15 al. et saep.—In *plur.*, Quint. 10, 1, 47; Col. 11, 1, 17; Just. 38, 3 *fin.*—With *obj. gen.:* studiorum, Quint. 12, 11, 25.

exhortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to exhortation* or *encouragement, exhortative:* status (a transl. of the Gr. προτρεπτικὴ παρορμητικὴ στάσις), Quint.

3, 6, 47; Macr. de Diff. 16, 4; Isid. 2, 21, 20; 25.

exhortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an exhorter, encourager* (post-class.): omnium tolerantiarum, Tert. de Fuga in Persec. *fin.*

exhortātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [exhortator], *belonging to* or *containing exhortation, hortatory* (late Lat.): epistula, Hier. Ep. 2, 1; Aug. Ep. 209.

ex-hortor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (*act.:* exhortavit, Petr. 76, 10: *pass.:* exhortantur, August. Ep. 228: exhortatus est, App. de Deo Soc. 1, 7), *to exhort, encourage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Prop.: trepidosque obitumque timentes, Ov. M. 15, 152; cf.: trepidos cives in hostem, id. ib. 13, 234: tauros in illum, id. ib. 7, 35: se in ambos, id. ib. 10, 685: sese in arma, Verg. A. 7, 472; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 19: Graeco sermone ad spem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 8: milites ad ultionem, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 241.—With *ut*, Quint. 12, 8, 7; Petr. 140; Tac. Or. 14; cf. with simple *subj.:* juvenes nostros exhortatus es, consulatum circumirent, Plin. Pan. 69, 2.—With *inf.:* semetipsos hortantur vel aliquas partes earum addiscere, Col. 11, 1, 11.—*Absol.:* in alloquendo exhortandoque, Suet. Caes. 33.—**II.** Transf., with abstr. objects, *to stimulate, excite* any thing: virtutes exhortabor, Sen. Ep. 121, 4: parsimoniam, Gell. 13, 23, 2; cf.: haec exhortare, Vulg. Tit. 2, 15.

* **ex-hūmōro,** āre, *v. a.* [humor], *to free from* (injurious) *humors,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 12.

† **exhydrĭae,** ārum, *m.* (venti) = ἐξυδρίαι ἄνεμοι, *winds accompanied by rain,* App. de Mundo, p. 62, 3.

exībĭlo, exicco, v. exsib-, exsicc-.

* **ex-ignesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become ignited, turn to fire:* mundus tum exignescere, tum exaquescere videtur, Censor. de Die Nat. 18.

ex-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ago], *to drive out* or *forth, to thrust out, to take* or *turn out.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: reges ex civitate, *to expel,* Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199: hostem e campo, Liv. 3, 61, 8: exigor patria, Naev. ap. Non. 291, 4: aliquem domo, Liv. 39, 11, 2: aliquem campo, id. 37, 41, 12: omnes foras, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7: adcolas ultra famam, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 175: exacti reges, *driven away,* Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37; cf.: Tarquinio exacto, id. Rep. 1, 40: anno post Tarquinios exactos, Tac. A. 11, 22: Orestes exactus furiis, *driven, tormented,* Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 70: virum a se, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 62: uxorem, *to put away, divorce,* Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45; Suet. Caes. 50; id. Claud. 26; cf.: illam suam (uxorem) suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis; claves ademit; exegit, *turned her out of the house,* Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: aliquem vitā, i. e. *to kill,* Sen. de Ira, 1, 6: corpus e stratis, *to raise up* or *out,* Sil. 16, 234: maculam, *to take out,* Suet. Aug. 94: et sacer admissas exigit Hebrus aquas, *pours out into the sea,* Ov. H. 2, 114; of weapons, *to thrust* from one, *thrust, drive:* non circumspectis exactum viribus ensem Fregit, *thrust, impelled,* Ov. M. 5, 171; so, ensem, Luc. 8, 656; cf.: ensem per medium juvenem, *plunges through the middle,* Verg. A. 10, 815: gladium per viscera, Flor. 4, 2, 68: tela in aliquem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16; hence: aliquem hastā, i. e. *to thrust through, transfix,* Val. Fl. 6, 572.—Mid.: quae (hasta) cervice exacta est,—*passed out, passed through,* Ov. M. 5, 138: prope sub conatu adversarii manus exigenda, *to be put forth, raised* (for a blow), Quint. 6, 4, 8 Spald.: (capellas) a grege in campos, hircos in caprilia, *to drive out,* Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: sues pastum, id. ib. 2, 4, 6: radices altius, *to send out,* Cels. 5, 28, 14; cf.: vitis uvas, Col. 3, 2, 10; 3, 6, 2; Cels. 8, 1 *med.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** A scenic t. t., *to drive off,* i. e. *hiss off* a piece or a player from the stage (rare): spectandae (fabulae) an exigendae sint vobis prius, Ter. And. prol. 27 Ruhnk.; so, fabulas, id. Hec. prol. alt. 4; id. ib. 7.—**2.** *To demand, require, enforce, exact* payment of a debt, taxes, etc., or the performance of any other duty (very freq.; syn.: posco, postulo, flagito, contendo, etc.): ad eas pecunias exigendas legatos misimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1: pecunias a civitatibus, id. Div. ap. Caecil. 10, 33: acerbissime pecunias imperatas, Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf. id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.;* Cic. Pis. 16, 38; id. N. D. 3, 34, 84: quaternos denarios, id. Font. 5, 9: tributa, id. Fam. 3, 7, 3: pensionem, id. ib. 6, 18, 5: nomina sua, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28: mercedem, id. Lael. 21, 80 et saep.: equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 4: obsides ab Apolloniatibus, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: viam, *to demand the construction of a road,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; Liv. 42, 3, 7: a quoquam ne pejeret, Juv. 13, 36.—Esp.: rationem, *to exact an account:* ut Athenienses rationibus exigendis non vacarent, Val. Max. 3, 1, ext. 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 81, 1: libertorum nomina a quibus ratio exigi posset, Suet. Aug. 101 *fin.*—(*β*) In *pass.:* exigor aliquid, *to be solicited, dunned* for money, etc. (post-class.): exigor portorium, id est, exigitur de me portorium, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 14, 5; id. ap. Non. 106, 24: (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 51): sese pecunias maximas exactos esse, Q. Metell. Numid. ap. Gell. 15, 14, 2; Dig. 23, 4, 32.—**3.** *To examine, inquire into* (post-Aug.): nec illae (conjuges) numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, Tac. G. 7 *fin.* (so Ritter, Halm, with all MSS., cf. Holzmann ad loc.; al. exugere, said to have been the read. of a lost codex, the Arundelianus; cf. exsugo); cf.: exactum et a Titidio Labeone, cur omisisset, etc., id. A. 2, 85.—**4.** Of places, *to go* or *pass beyond, to pass by, leave behind* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cum primus equis exegit anhelis Phoebus Athon, Val. Fl. 2, 75; cf. Prop. 3, 20, 11 (4, 20, 3 M.): Troglodytae hibernum mare exigunt circa brumam, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 87.—**5.** In mercant. lang., *to dispose of, sell:* agrorum exigere fructus, Liv. 34, 9, 9 Drak.: mercibus exactis, Col. poët. 10, 317.—**6.** Mathemat. t. t., to apply to a standard or measure, i. e. *to examine, try, measure, weigh* by any thing: ad perpendiculum columnas, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133: materiam ad regulam et libellam, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188: pondus margaritarum sua manu, Suet. Caes. 47; cf.: aliquid mensura, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to drive out, expel* (very rare): locus, Ubi labore lassitudo exigunda ex corpore, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 4: frigus atque horrorem vestimentis, Lucil. ap. Non. 291, 8.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To require, demand, claim* any thing due: ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris, neque exigam, nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4, 17: aliquid exigere magis quam rogare, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1: longiores litteras exspectabo vel potius exigam, id. ib. 15, 16, 1: omnibus ex rebus voluptatem quasi mercedem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: ab hoc acerbius exegit natura quod dederat, *demanded back, reclaimed,* id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93 Klotz.: non ut a poëta, sed ut a teste veritatem exigunt, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: has toties optata exegit gloria poenas, *has cost,* Juv. 10, 187: poenas, *to take vengeance,* id. 10, 84: de vulnere poenas, Ov. M. 14, 478: poenam (alicui), Sen. de Ira, 2, 22 *fin.;* Ov. F. 4, 230: gravia piacula ab aliquo, Liv. 29, 18, 18 et saep.—With *ut:* exigerem ex te cogeremque, ut responderes, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119; 4, 28, 80; cf.: Calypso exigit fata ducis, *questions, inquires into,* Ov. A. A. 2, 130: exactum a marito, cur, etc., Tac. A. 2, 85: exigite ut mores seu pollice ducat, Juv. 7, 237 sq.—With an *object-clause:* exigimus potuisse eum eo tempore testamentum facere, Dig. 29, 7, 8; 24, 3, 2.—*Absol.:* in exigendo non acerbum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: cum res exiget, Quint. 5, 11, 5; 10, 3, 3; cf.: ut res exiget, id. 12, 10, 69: si communis utilitas exegerit, id. 12, 1, 37.—Esp.: rationem, *to require an account:* rerum gestarum, Just. 19, 2, 6: numquid rationem exiges, cum tibi aliquis hos dixerit versus? *an explanation,* Sen. Ep. 94, 28; Plin. Ep. 19, 9.—**2.** Of time, life, etc., *to lead, spend, pass, complete, finish:* non novisse quicum aetatem exegerim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 111; id. Capt. 3, 5, 62: tecum aetatem, id. Mil. 4, 2, 48; 4, 6, 60; id. Cas. 2, 5, 12: ut te dignam mala malam aetatem exigas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 4: vitam taetre, Cat. Or. inc. 15; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 39: cum maerore graviorem vitam, Sall. J. 14, 15; 85, 49; Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 139; Vitr. 2, 1, 4; Val. Max. 3, 5, 4 al.: vitae tempus, Sen. Ep. 2, 2; Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 6: jam ad pariendum temporibus exactis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48: qui exacta aetate moriuntur, *at the close of the vigorous period of life,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 21; Sall. J. 6, 2; Liv. 2, 40, 11 al.: mediam dies exegerat horam, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 1: aevum, Lucr. 4, 1235; Verg. A. 7, 777; Ov. M. 12, 209: tristissimam noctem, Petr. 115: diem supremum noctemque, Tac. A. 3, 16: ullum tempus jucundius, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 1: jam aestatem exactam esse, Sall. J. 61, 1: per exactos annos, *at the end of every year,* Hor. C. 3, 22, 6: exacto per scelera die, Tac. H. 1, 47; id. A. 3, 16; so, exacto quadriennio, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130; Verg. G. 3, 190; Stat. S. 2, 2, 47.—**3.** *To conduct, urge forward, superintend, drive:* opus, Ov. M. 14, 218; Col. 3, 13, 11.—**4.** *To bring to an end, to conclude, finish, complete* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. C. 3, 30, 1: opus, Ov. R. Am. 811; id. M. 15, 871: exactus tenui pumice versus eat, Prop. 3, 1, 8; Verg. A. 6, 637: commentarii ita sunt exacti, ut, etc., Quint. 10, 7, 30: eandem gracilitatem stilo exigere condiscant, *to reach, attain to,* id. 1, 9, 2.—**5.** *To determine, ascertain, find out:* sociisque exacta referre, *his discoveries,* Verg. A. 1, 309: non prius exacta tenui ratione saporum, *before he has ascertained,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 36.—*Pass. impers.:* non tamen exactum, quid agat, Ov. F. 3, 637; cf. id. Am. 3, 7, 16.—**6.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To weigh, try, prove, measure, examine, adjust, estimate, consider,* = examinare, ponderare (class. but perh. not in Cic.): si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf.: nolite ad vestras leges atque instituta exigere ea, quae Lacedaemone fiunt, *to estimate by the standard of,* etc., Liv. 34, 31, 17; so, opus ad vires suas, Ov. A. A. 2, 502: si omnia argumenta ad obrussam coeperimus exigere, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5, 1; cf.: principatus tuus ad obrussam exigitur, id. de Clem. 1, 1, 6: se ad aliquem, id. Ep. 11 *fin.:* regulam emendate loquendi, Quint. 1, 5, 2: illa non nisi aure exiguntur, quae fiunt per sonos, *are judged of,* id. 1, 5, 19; cf. id. 1, 4, 7.—**7.** *To treat, consult, deliberate* respecting something, = considerare, deliberare (class. but not in Cic.): de his rebus ut exigeret cum eo, Furnio mandavi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 7: cum aliquo, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 3; cf.: secum aliquid, Verg. A. 4, 476; Ov. M. 10, 587; Sen. Ep. 27: de aliqua re coram, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 13: haec exigentes hostes oppressere, Liv. 22, 49, 12: quid dicendum, quid tacendum, quid differendum sit exigere consilii est, Quint. 6, 5, 5.—**8.** *To endure, undergo:* aerumnam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 12.—Hence, **exactus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 5., measured; hence), *precise, accurate, exact* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): difficile est, quot ceciderint, exacto affirmare numero, Liv. 3, 5, 12: acies falcis, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251: fides, Ov. Pont. 4, 9, 46.—*Comp.:* cura, Suet. Tib. 18; Mart. 4, 87, 4.—*Sup.:* diligentia, Front. Aquaed. 89: vir, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—With *gen.:* Mamurius, morum fabraene exactior artis, Difficile est dicere, Ov. F. 3, 383.—*Adv.:* **exacte,** *exactly, precisely, accurately:* ut exacte perorantibus mos est, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—*Comp.:* dicere, disserere, Mel. Prooem. § 2; Gell. 1, 3, 21.—*Sup.:* pascere, Sid. Ep. 5, 11.

exĭgŭē, *adv., briefly, sparingly,* v. exiguus *fin.*

exĭgŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exiguus], *scantiness* in measure or number, *smallness, littleness, shortness, scarcity* (class.). (*α*) With *gen.:* cum paucitatem militum ex castrorum exiguitate cognoscerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 30, 1: pellium, id. ib. 4, 1 *fin.:* itaque in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem obscuratio consequitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: copiarum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf. in the follg.: congiariorum, Quint. 6, 3, 52: cibi, Col. 7, 5, 5: fisci, Suet. Claud. 28: fructuum, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 5: temporis tanta fuit exiguitas, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5; 2, 33, 2; Liv. 24, 17, 4 al.—(*β*) *Absol.:* ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7.

exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [exigo, II. B. 5.; cf. contiguus, from contingo; lit., weighed, exact; hence opp. to abundant, beyond measure; cf.: parvus, pusillus, minutus], *scanty* in measure or number, *small, little, petty, short, poor, mean.* **I.** *Adj* (freq.

and class.): exile et exiguum et vietum cor et dissimile cordis fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf.: me corporis exigui, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24; and, mus, Verg. G. 1, 181: oratorem ex immenso campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 70; cf.: quoniam exiguis quibusdam finibus totum oratoris munus circumdedisti, id. ib. 1, 62, 264: finis, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10: alteram partem nimis exiguam atque angustam esse voluisti, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: litterae tuae exiguam significationem tuae erga me voluntatis habebant, id. Fam. 5, 7, 2; exigua et infirma civitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 2; cf.: pars terrae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: campi, Hor. C. 2, 9, 24: castra, Caes. B. G. 5, 49, 7: aedificia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: locus eloquentiae, Quint. 2, 17, 28: toga, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; cf.: torques, id. C. 3, 6, 12: elegi, id. A. P. 77 et saep.: numerus oratorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 16; cf.: copiae amicorum, id. Quint. 1, 2: malorum particula, Juv. 13, 13: copiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 3: fructus, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: cibus, Juv. 14, 301: animus, id. 13, 190: facultates, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2: census, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: pulvis, id. C. 1, 28, 3: tempus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; cf.: pars unius anni, id. Rep. 6, 23: pars aestatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 1: laus, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: grandis aut exigua (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15; so, vox, Suet. Ner. 20.—With *gen.*: abundans corporis exiguusque animi, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 381.—*Comp.*: aqua exiguior facta, Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 15; ib. 29, 5, 1, § 27; Front. Aquaed. 32: cytisum aridum si dabis, exiguius dato, Col. Arb. 28; Dig. 30, 1, 14 *fin.*—*Sup.*: pars exiguissima, Ov. H. 14, 115: legata, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7.

II. *Subst.* **A. exĭgŭum**, i, *n.*, *a little, a trifle* (post-Aug.).—With *gen.*: exiguum campi ante castra erat, Liv. 27, 27, 13: exiguum spatii, id. 22, 24, 8: aquae, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20: mellis, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139: temporis, id. Ep. 7, 27, 13: salutis, Sil. 4, 248: exiguum de naturae patriaeque veneno, Juv. 3, 123: exiguo (sc. tempore) post obitum ipsius, *a short time after*, etc., Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 7; cf.: perquam exiguum sapere, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1.—*Plur.*: res hodie minor est here quam fuit, atque eadem cras Deteret exiguis aliquid, Juv. 3, 23 sq.—**B. exĭgŭus**, i, *m.*, *a poor man*: exiguo conceditur misericordia, Vulg. Sap. 6, 7.—*Adv.*, *shortly, briefly; slightly, scantily, sparingly.* (α) Form **exĭgŭe** (class.): hoc quidem est nimis exigue et exiliter ad calculos revocare amicitiam, *too narrowly*, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: exigue sumptum praebent (parentes), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 33; cf.: ratione inita frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, *hardly*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: celeriter exigueque dicere, *slightly, briefly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 144; cf.: epistola exigue scripta, id. Att. 11, 16, 1: exigue atque frigide laudari, Gell. 19, 3, 1: Vergilius hunc Homeri versum exigue secutus est, *to a slight degree*, i. e. *not closely*, id. 9, 9, 16.—(β) Form **exĭgŭum** (post-Aug.): dormire, Plin. 10, 77, 97, § 209: sapere, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1: tument vela, Luc. 5, 431.—* (γ) Form **exĭgŭo**: tangere aliquid, Scrib. Comp. 240.

‡ **exīlica** causa, quae adversus exsulem agitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 5 Müll.

exĭlĭo, īre, v. exsilio.

exīlis, e, *adj.* [ex and ile, ilia; hence, without entrails, i. e. thin, lank, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 1003], *small, thin, slender, lank, meagre, poor, feeble* (class.; syn.: tenuis, gracilis, macer): exile et exiguum et vietum cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37; cf.: jecur horridum et exile, id. ib. 2, 13, 30: femur (opp. tumentes surae), Hor. Epod. 8, 10: artus, Ov. Pont. 1, 10, 27: folia, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29: quod solum tam exile et macrum est, quod, etc., *thin, poor*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: ager, Col. 1, 4, 3; cf.: Arisbe glebis, Luc. 3, 204: exilis domus est, ubi non et multa supersunt, etc., *poor, wretched*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 45: domus Plutonia, i. e. *cheerless*, id. C. 1, 4, 17 (cf.: domus plena, id. ib. 2, 12, 24): hereditas (with parva), Plin. Pan. 40, 1: via, *short*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 86.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *meagre, dry, inadequate*, etc.: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, *meagre, dry*, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so of speech, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7; id. de Or. 2, 77, 315; 1, 18, 83; Quint. 8, 3, 56 (opp. tumida); cf. of speech: pro pressis exiles, id. 10, 2, 16: vox (opp. plena), id. 11, 3, 15; ib. 13: argumentis admodum exilibus niti, Gell. 14, 2, 4.—**B.** *Void, free.*—With *gen.*: exilis atque inanis aegritudinum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 21.—*Comp.*: caro prunorum, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 43: vox feminis quam maribus (opp. gravior), id. 11, 51, 112, § 269: vox in senecta, ib. § 270.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *adv.*: **exīlĭter**, *thinly, meagrely, feebly, dryly*: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, *feebly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: annales sane exiliter scripti, id. Brut. 27, 106: disputare (with jejune), id. de Or. 1, 11, 50.—*Comp.*: exilius dicere de aliqua re, *more sparingly, briefly*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 2 Müll.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

exīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [exilis], *thinness, meagreness, weakness, poorness* (class.): aculei apum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3: foliorum, id. 24, 19, 118, § 178: soli, Col. 18, 16, 6: femineae vocis, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. id. 11, 3, 19: quarundam litterarum (opp. pinguitudo), id. 1, 11, 4.—**II.** Transf., of speech, etc.: in dicendo (opp. ubertatem et copiam), Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50; cf. id. Brut. 82, 284.

exīlĭter, *adv.*, v. exilis *fin.*

exĭlĭum, ii, *n.*, v. exsilium.

exim, v. exinde *init.*

exĭmĭē, *adv.*, v. eximius *fin.*

exĭmĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [eximius], *excellence, eminence* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 3, 3; Aug. Ep. 32, 231; 237.

exĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.* [eximo]. **I.** Taken out from the mass, i. e. *excepted, exempt* (rare but class. = exemptus, exceptus): eximium neminem habere, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 9: neque esset veri simile, cum omnibus Siculis faceret injurias, te illi unum eximium, cui consuleret, fuisse, *you should be the only excepted one*, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 16, 52: tu unus eximius es, in quo hoc praecipuum valeat, Liv. 9, 34, 11.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** *Select, choice, distinguished, extraordinary, uncommon, excellent* (syn.: egregius, praeclarus, divinus, lautus, magnificus): ea quae eximia plerisque et praeclara videntur, parva ducere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 67; cf.: haec ipsa semper in te eximia et praestantia fuere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 126: Pompei singularis eximiaque virtus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 3: mulier facie eximia, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 82; cf.: pulchritudine eximia femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52: eximii forma pueri, Plin. 7, 12, 10: eximii praestanti corpore tauri, Verg. G. 4, 538 et saep.: ingenium, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 3: gloria belli, id. Rep. 1, 12; cf.: gloria virtutis, id. ib. 2, 10: opinio virtutis, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 1; cf. also: virtus, id. B. C. 1, 46, 4: quo e collegio laus est illa eximia C. Julii, qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 36: herba eximii usus ad vulnera, Plin. 24, 16, 95, § 152: ignes Aetnae, Lucr. 2, 594 et saep.—Poet. with *partitive gen.*: eximii regum, Stat. Th. 6, 15.—And with *inf.*: eximius animam servare sub undis, *exceedingly, skilful, expert*, Luc. 3, 697.—Hence *adv.*: **exĭmĭē** (acc. to II.), *exceedingly, very much, uncommonly, excellently* (syn.: egregie, unice): C. Marius L. Plocium eximie dilexit, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 3, 4: e. atque verissime opinari, id. 13, 8, 1: cenare, Juv. 11, 1: polliceri omnia, Liv. 42, 29, 6: prodesse, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126: mederi, id. ib.; cf.: curari, id. 27, 12, 104, § 127: ornatum templum, Liv. 25, 40, 2: utilis, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241: optimum stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 1.

ex-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *v. a.* [emo; cf. adimo and demo], *to take out, take away, remove* (class.; syn.: demo, adimo, eripio, furor, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (with *de, ex*, or simple *abl.*; rare with *dat.*): eximito (acina) de dolio, Cato R. R. 112, 3: oleas, ulmos bene cum radicibus, id. ib. 28, 1: medullam e caule, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 116: dentem alicui, Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 181; cf.: lienem cani viventi, id. 30, 6, 17, § 51; and: lapillos ventre crocodili, id. 28, 8, 28, § 107: telum, Quint. 9, 2, 75: gladium, Vulg. Matt. 26, 51; cf.: quid te exempta juvat spinis de pluribus una? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212: eximi jubet non diem ex mense, sed ex anno unum mensem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 139: ne tu ex reis eximerere, id. ib. 2, 2, 40, § 99; for which: aliquem de reis, id. ib. 2, 4, 19, § 41: cf.: ut auctores alios omnino exemerint numero, Quint. 1, 4, 3; with which cf.: Phraaten numero beatorum Eximit virtus, Hor. C. 2, 2, 19: qui turbae quamvis bonorum auctorum eximatur, Quint. 10, 1, 74.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to free, release, deliver*: eum tamquam e vinculis eximamus, Cic. Or. 23, 77: aliquos ex obsidione, id. Fam. 5, 6, 2; for which: aliquos (urbem) obsidione, Liv. 38, 15, 5: ibi circumsessus adventu fratris obsidione eximitur, id. 24, 41, 6; 36, 13, 1; 37, 22, 3.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to take away, remove, banish*: quod si exemeris ex rerum natura benevolentiae conjunctionem, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: alicui lassitudinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 17; cf.: illud, quod me angebat, non eximis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 29: hic dies vere mihi festus atras Eximet curas, Hor. C. 3, 14, 14: onus sollicitis animis, id. Ep. 1, 5, 18: eam religionem (augures), Liv. 4, 31, 4: dubitationem hujus utilitatis, Quint. 1, 10, 28: quamquam res adversae consilium eximerent, Tac. A. 11, 32; 1, 32; 13, 15: aliquid memoriae, Suet. Claud. 11 et saep.: exemptā fine patere, i. e. *without end*, Lucr. 1, 976; 1, 1007.—*Pass. impers.*: plurimis mortalium non eximitur, quin primo cujusque ortu ventura destinentur, *the idea is not taken from them*, i. e. *they cannot be convinced but that*, etc., Tac. A. 6, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To free, release, deliver* from any thing; constr. with *ex*, the *abl.*, since the Aug. per. freq. with *dat.*, rarely with *de*: aliquem metu, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13: ita me exemisti Philocratem fallaciis, id. Capt. 3, 5, 16; cf.: iis (rationibus) accusator ad alios ex culpa eximendos abutetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: ex miseriis plurimis me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 3: se ex catenis, id. Men. 1, 1, 8: ex servitute, Liv. 37, 56, 7; Sen. Ep. 104, 16: aliquem crimine, Liv. 6, 24, 8: cf.: qui servitute exempti fuerant, id. 34, 52 *fin.*: cives servitio, id. 28, 39, 18; 27, 22, 3; 33, 23, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 3: non noxae (al. noxa) eximitur C. Fabius, qui, etc., Liv. 8, 35, 5 Drak. *N. cr.*; cf.: supplicio magis quam crimini exemptus est, Curt. 7, 1, 6: servitio, id. 6, 3, 3: aliquem sceleri, Val. Fl. 2, 256: morti, Tac. A. 14, 48: infamiae, id. ib. 1, 48: legiones adversae pugnae, id. ib. 1, 64: Pisonem ignominiae, id. ib. 3, 18: ut morte honesta contumeliis captivitatis eximeretur, id. ib. 12, 51: querelae, Sen. Ben. 6, 9, 1: notae jam destinatae, Gell. 4, 20, 9: poenae, Dig. 48, 10, 22, § 4: opinionibus vulgi, Quint. 12, 2, 28 et saep.: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; 6, 8, 7: Romanis dubitationem, Liv. 34, 37, 6: de proscriptorum numero, Nep. Att. 10, 4: agrum de vectigalibus, *to exempt*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101.—*Absol.*: nec sorte (opus fuisse) nisi quod se quisque eximi voluerit, Quint. 4, 2, 74.—**2.** Of time, *to consume, waste*: Clodius rogatus diem dicendo eximere coepit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; cf.: Metellus calumnia dicendi tempus exemit, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: diem, Liv. 1, 50, 8; so, tempus, Suet. Oth. 6: diem, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 2: male aetatem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1: anno exempto, Pall. 3, 17 *fin.*: horam eximere ullam in tali cive liberando sine scelere non possumus, *lose, waste*, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7 B. and K.—**3.** *To except, leave out* of consideration: leges, si majestatis quaestio eximeretur, bono in usu, Tac. A. 4, 6.—**4.** Law t. t., *to detain, prevent from appearing in court*: eum qui in jus vocatur, Gai Inst. 4, 46.

exin, *adv.*, v. exinde.

ex-ĭnānĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to empty, make empty* (rare but class.): Siciliam provinciam C. Verres per triennium depopulatus esse, Siculorum civitates vastasse, domos exinanisse, fana spoliasse dicitur, *to make desolate*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: agros (with vastare), id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: navem, id. ib. 2, 5, 25, § 64; ib. 40, § 104: castra, Sisenn. ap. Non. 107, 22; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: regibus atque omnibus gentibus exinanitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 72; cf. also: ama rem tuam: hunc (amatorem) exinani, *clean out*, i. e. *strip, fleece*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 2: patrimonium suum donationibus, i. e. *to consume, waste*, Dig. 31, 1, 89 *fin.*: apes relinquunt exinanitas alvos, *emptied, empty*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28: onusta vehicula, *to unload*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 82: alvum, bilem, pituitam, *to void, discharge*, id. 26, 8, 36, § 57: lienem, *to consume*, id. 25, 5, 20, § 45:

hydropicos, *to tap*, id. 24, 8, 35, § 52: multiplici partu exinanitur ubertas, *is exhausted, weakened*, id. 18, 22, 51, § 189: faex non est exinanita, *drained out*, Vulg. Psa. 74, 9.—Trop.: exinanita est fides, *made powerless*, Vulg. Rom. 4, 14: semet ipsum exinanivit, i. e. *laid aside his glory*, id. Philip. 2, 7.—*Absol.*: exinanite, *destroy*, Vulg. Psa. 136, 10.

exīnānītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exinanio], *an emptying, evacuation* (post-Aug.): alvi, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118: florescendi, i. e. *an exhausting, enfeebling*, id. 17, 2, 2, § 12.

ex-indē, and apocopated **exin** (like dein, proin, from deinde, proinde; cf. also: dein etiam saepe et exin pro deinde et exinde dicimus, Cic. Or. 45, 154; also **exim**, like him, illim, istim; acc. to the best MSS. in Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356, 4; Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 9; Lucr. 3, 160; Verg. A. 7, 341; 8, 306; 12, 92; Tac. A. 14, 48 al.; M. Aurel. ad Fronto. p. 54; cf. exsim, εὐθέως, Gloss. Philox.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 148; Wagn. ad Verg. A. 7, 341, and tom. 5, p. 437; v. Ritschl. Rhein. Mus. 7, 472 sqq.; Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 218), *adv.*, *from there, from that place, thence* (freq., but not in Ter., Caes., or Quint.). **I.** In space (very rare; not in Cic.): utcumque in alto ventus est, Epidice, exin velum vortitur, *from there, thence*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 47; id. Poen. 3, 6, 9: si servus cujusquam in ecclesiam altariave armatus . . . irruerit, exinde protinus abstrahatur, Cod. Just. 1, 12, 4: regionem Commagenam, exim Cappadociam, inde Armenios petivit, Tac. A. 15, 12.—**B.** Transf., in (local) succession, *after that, next in order, next*: at vero quanta maris est pulchritudo! . . . exin mari finitimus aër, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: hinc Equus summum contingit caput alvo . . . exin contortis Aries cum cornibus haeret, id. poët. ib. 2, 43, 111: auxiliares Galli Germanique in fronte, post quos pedites sagittarii, dein quatuor legiones . . . exin totidem aliae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 16.

II. In time, *after that, thereafter, then*: exin compellare pater me voce videtur, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 45, ed. Vahl.): POPULI PARTES IN TRIBUS DISTRIBUUNTO; EXIN PECUNIAS, AEVITATES, ORDINES PARTIUNTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: exin cuidam rustico Romano dormienti visus est venire qui diceret, etc. . . . exin filium ejus esse mortuum, etc., id. Div. 1, 26, 55: quisque suos patimur Manes; exinde per amplum Mittimur Elysium, Verg. A. 6, 743: ad Mundam exinde castra Punica mota, Liv. 24, 42, 1.—**b.** After *ubi* or *postquam* (cf. deinde, II. d.): ostium ubi conspexi, exinde me ilico protinam dedi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84: postquam alium repperit . . . me exinde amovit loco, id. Truc. 1, 1, 63.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In an enumeration or succession of events, *after that, then, next, furthermore* (cf. deinde, II. A. b.): pone petunt, exim referunt ad pectora tonsas, Enn. s. v. tonsam, p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 236, ed. Vahl.): inceditque animum famae venientis amore; Exin bella viro memorat, quae, etc., Verg. A. 6, 891: exin se cuncti divinis rebus ad urbem Perfectis referunt, id. ib. 8, 306; Liv. 31, 4, 4; 31, 6, 2; 37, 47, 8; 40, 35, 2; 42, 9, 8: Suillio corruptionem militum . . . exin adulterium Poppaeae, ac postremum mollitiam corporis objectante, Tac. A. 11, 2; cf. id. ib. 15, 41.—**2.** In late Lat., i. q. ex illo tempore, *from that time, since then*: quem morem vestis exinde gens universa tenet, Just. 1, 2: cum post motam et omissam quaestionem res ad nova dominia bona fide transierint, et exinde novi viginti anni intercesserint, etc., Cod. Just. 7, 33; Dig. 10, 1, 4; 41, 6, 4; 49, 15, 12.—With *ut, cum, ex quo*: exinde, ut curiam participare coepi, App. Mag. p. 289; so, exinde ut, id. M. 2, p. 120: exinde cum ex astu a magistro digressi sumus, id. ib. 1, p. 113: videri legatum habere jurisdictionem non exinde, ex quo mandata est, sed, etc., Dig. 1, 16, 4, § 6; 5, 1, 67; Cod. Just. 2, 22; 4, 32.—**III.** In other relations, in which a going out or forth takes place. **A.** (Acc. to ex, III. E.) To indicate the origin or occasion of an event (post-class.), *thence*: nec quicquam idonei lucri exinde cepimus, sed vulnera, App. M. 6, p. 184; Cod. Just. 1, 3, 35: quodcumque exinde incommodum ecclesiae contigerit, ib. 1, 2, 14.—**B.** (Acc. to ex, III. H.) To indicate a rule, measure, or standard, *hence, accordingly* (ante-class.): proinde ut quisque fortuna utitur, ita praecellet; atque exinde sapere eum omnes dicimus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14; cf.: ut fama 'st homini, exin solet pecuniam invenire, id. Most. 1, 3, 71; id. Truc. 1, 1, 64; id. Poen. 3, 5, 9; id. Ep. 1, 1, 47: ad molas alii asellis, alii vaccis ac mulis utuntur, exinde ut pabuli facultas est, *according as*, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

‡ **exinfulabat** = exserebat: infulas enim sacerdotum filamenta vocabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 18 Müll.

† **exintĕro** (**exen-**, **exten-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ἐξεντερίζω]. **I.** Prop., *to disembowel, draw* (ante- and post-class.), Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 42; 30, 10, 27, § 88; 32, 8, 29, § 92: porcum, Petr. 54, 3: hydram, Hyg. Fab. 30: exinteratus lepus, Just. 1, 5 *fin.* (exentera hunc piscem, Vulg. Tob. 6, 5): aves per guttur, Apic. 6, § 236.—**II.** Fig., *to torture, torment* a person: exspectando exedor miser atque exinteror, Plaut. Epid. 3, 1, 1.—**III.** Com. meton., *to empty, exhaust* a thing: marsupium alicujus, Plaut. Epid. 2, 2, 3; so, id. ib. 3, 4, 74: opes argentarias mihi, id. ib. 5, 2, 7; id. Truc. prol. 21.

existĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [existimo], *supposable, probable, likely* (late Latin), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 5; 35; 3, 17 *fin.*

existĭmātĭo (**existum-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a judging, judgment, opinion, supposition* (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.* equally common). **I.** Prop.: re et existimatione jam, lege et pronuntiatione nondum condemnato, Cic. Clu. 20, 56. non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed, etc., id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: quod de pietate dixistis, est quidem ista vestra existimatio, sed judicium certe parentis, i. e. *that is your opinion, but the father is the proper judge*, id. Cael. 2, 4: ne respexeris clandestinas existimationes, Plin. Pan. 62 *fin.*: in hoc genere facilior est existimatio quam reprehensio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 190: tacitorum existimatione reprehendi, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 40; cf.: militis de imperatore, Liv. 4, 41, 2 Drak.: communis omnibus, id. 4, 20, 8 Drak.: nec illum ante tibi satis facere, quam tu omnium existimationi satis fecisses, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133; cf.: vir optimus omnium existimatione, id. Rep. 3, 17.—**II.** Transf., objectively (cf. rumor, B.), *reputation, good name, honor, character, credit*: existimatio est dignitatis illaesae status, legibus ac moribus comprobatus, qui ex delicto nostro auctoritate legum aut minuitur aut consumitur, etc., Dig. 50, 13, 5: nihil eum fecisse scientem, quod esset contra aut rem aut existimationem tuam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1: homo egens, sordidus, sine honore, sine existimatione, sine censu, id. Flacc. 22, 52; cf.: homo fortunā egens, vitā turpis, existimatione damnatus, id. ib. 15, 35: judicia summae existimationis et paene dicam capitis, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 4: nisi quid existimas in ea re violari existimationem tuam, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: existimationem offendere, id. Planc. 2, 6; id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: oppugnare, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: lacerare, Suet. Caes. 75: perdere, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: existimationi alicujus consulere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: ad debitorum tuendam existimationem, i. e. *credit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 3.

existĭmātor (**existŭm-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a judge* of any thing, *a critic* (rare but class.): ut existimatores videamur loqui, non magistri, Cic. Or. 31, 112: doctus et intellegens, id. Brut. 93, 320; cf.: intellegens dicendi, id. ib. 54, 200: stultus alieni artificii, id. de Or. 3, 22, 83: non levis, Gell. 20, 1, 10: existimator metuendus (opp. admirandus orator), Cic. Brut. 39, 146.

ex-istĭmo or **existŭmo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [aestimo]. **I.** = aestimo, *to value, estimate, reckon, esteem*, with *gen.* of value (rare): satin abiit neque quod dixi flocci existumat? Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 73: dum ne ob malefacta peream, parvi existumo, id. Capt. 3, 5, 24: omnia minoris, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 2: magni operam, Nep. Cat. 1, 2: minoris aliquid, id. ib. 1, 4; Suet. Aug. 40.—With *interrog. clause*: nunc si dico ut res est, quem ad modum existumet me? Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 18 Ritschl.—**II.** In gen., *to judge, consider, suppose, think, esteem*.—Constr. with the *acc.*, an *object-clause*, a *rel.-clause*, with *de*, or *absol.* (*α*) With *acc.*: si improbum Cresphontem existimaveras, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 156, ed. Vahl., where the reading is existimas); cf.: quod eum, qui hoc facit, avarum possumus existimare Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 190; Quint. 5, 12, 21: quod ego nullo modo existimo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: cottidianae vitae consuetudinem, *pass judgment upon*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 41.—In *pass.*: M. Fulcinius domi suae honestus existimatus est, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10; cf.: P. Cornelius, homo, ut existimabatur, avarus et furax, id. de Or. 2, 66, 268: qua (fama) diu princeps oratorum . . . existimandus est, Quint. 11, 3, 8: popularitas signum affectati regni est existimatum, id. 5, 9, 13: assimulata sunt schemata existimanda, id. 9, 1, 27: utcunque (haec) animadversa aut existimata erunt, Liv. praef. § 8.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.* as *object* (so most freq.): tu me amas, ego te amo; merito id fieri uterque existimat, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 147: ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat. Quem adeat, etc., id. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 19: si majores nostri existimavissent, quemquam Rulli similem futurum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: non possum existimare, plus quemquam a se ipso quam me a te amari, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: ego sic existimo, hos oratores fuisse maximos, id. Brut. 36, 138 et saep.—In *pass.* with an *inf. clause* as *subject*: fuit hoc in utroque eorum, ut Crassus non tam existimari vellet non didicisse, quam illa despicere, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 4: disciplina in Britannia reperta, atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13 *fin.*: Themistocles suasisse existimatur Atheniensibus, ut, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 92 et saep.—*Pass. impers.*: huic (insulae) milia DCCC. in longitudinem esse existimatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81.—(*γ*) With a *rel.* or *interrog.-clause*: haud existimans, quanto labore partum, Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 11: nunc vos existimate, facta an dicta pluris sint, *judge*, Sall. J. 85, 14 Cort.; cf.: utrum avertendae suspicionis causa, etc., an, etc., existimari non poterat, *be judged, decided*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 3: qui (Pyrrhus) utrum avarior an crudelior sit, vix existimari potest, Liv. 22, 59, 14: existimari a medicis jubet, an talis caecitas ac debilitas superabiles forent, Tac. H. 4, 81.—(*δ*) With *de*: de scriptoribus, qui nondum ediderunt, existimare non possumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7: ex eventu homines de tuo consilio existimaturos videmus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: male de aliquo, *to have a bad opinion of any one*, id. Off. 2, 10, 36; cf.: tu ipse quem ad modum existimes vide, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37; id. Att. 6, 2, 3.—*Pass. impers.*: exstant orationes, ex quibus existimari de ingeniis eorum potest, Cic. Brut. 21, 82.—(*ε*) With *in* and *abl.*: in hostium numero existimari, *to be regarded as an enemy*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13.—(*ζ*) *Absol.*: ut Cicero existimat, Quint. 9, 1, 29: sicut multi existimarunt, id. 8, 6, 67.—*Pass. impers.*: ita intellegimus vulgo existimari, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28.—As *subst.*: **existimantes**, ium, *m.*, *critics, critical judges*: si in existimantium arbitrium sua scripta non venerint, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

existo, ĕre, v. exsisto.

exĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exitium], *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare but class.): exitiabilem illi faciam diem, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 36: bellum suis civibus, * Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3; so, bellum, Eutr. 9, 7: tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17, 19: clades, Suet. Aug. 23: discordiae, id. Claud. 25: reipublicae, Tac. H. 2, 69: morbus, id. A. 16, 5: fames, Vell. 2, 112, 3: telum, Ov. M. 6, 257: animus in suos, Tac. A. 6, 24: superstitio, id. ib. 15, 44.—*Adv.*: **exĭtĭābĭlĭter**, *perniciously, fatally*, August. Civ. D. 1, 17.

exĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *destructive, fatal, deadly* (rare but class.): exitus exitiales habere, * Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 12: donum, Verg. A. 2, 31: scelus, id. ib. 6, 511: animalia venenata magis exitialia, si, etc., Plin. 10, 72, 93, § 198: criminosum et exitiale habebatur, Suet. Calig. 50.—*Adv.* **exĭtĭālĭter**, *perniciously*: amare, Aug. Conf. 6, 7.

exĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exeo], *a going* or *coming out* (ante-class. and late Lat.): ex utero,

Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30: a Deo, Hilar. Trin. 6, 31.

exĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. exitiosus *fin.*

exĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [exitium], *destructive, pernicious, deadly* (rare but class.): conjuratio, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: quibus a servis caedem fieri senatus et bonorum rei publicae exitiosum fuisset, id. Planc. 36, 87; cf.: quod exitiosum fore, si evenisset, videbam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 5.—Of persons (post-Aug.): rex, Tac. A. 6, 36; id. H. 1, 68.—*Comp.:* Otho luxu, saevitia, audacia reipublicae exitiosior ducebatur, Tac. H. 2, 31.—*Sup.*, Tert. Anim. 34.—*Adv.:* **exĭtĭōsē,** *perniciously.*—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 8, 3.

exĭtĭum, ii (*gen. plur.* exitium, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67, and Or. 46, 155), *n.* [exeo]. **I.** Lit., *a going out, egress* (ante-class.): exitium antiqui ponebant pro exitu; nunc exitium pessimum exitum dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81, 6 Müll.: quid illi ex utero exitiost, priusquam poterat ire in proelium? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 30 (but for exitium exitio est, id. Capt. 3, 3, 4, the true reading is auxilium mist, etc., Fleck. Lorenz).—**II.** In partic., *destruction, ruin, hurt, mischief* (freq. and class., *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: pernicies, interitus, ruina, infortunium, casus, clades, calamitas, malum). (*a*) *Sing.:* satius est mihi Quovis exitio interire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11: pultando foribus exitium adferre, id. Capt. 4, 2, 52; cf.: qui de meo nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis atque adeo orbis terrarum exitio cogitent, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; Suet. Aug. 94; cf. also: (Lentulus) dignum moribus factisque suis exitium vitae invenit, *end*, Sall. C. 55 *fin.:* nullius patitur natura, Lucr. 1, 224; cf.: caeli terraeque, id. 5, 98; 344: cum de pernicie populi Romani, exitio hujus urbis tam acerbe tamque crudeliter cogitarit, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: me miserum! ego omnibus meis exitio fuero, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: exitio esse (alicui), Suet. Caes. 1; Hor. C. 1, 28, 18; cf. Suet. Calig. 11: usque adeo flagitatus est, donec ad exitium dederetur, Tac. A. 1, 32: concidit auguris Argivi domus ob lucrum Demersa exitio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 13 et saep.—(*β*) *Plur.:* omnibus exitiis interii, *ways* or *methods* of destruction, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 7; cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 10: civitatum afflictarum perditis jam rebus extremi exitiorum exitus, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 809: exitiûm examen rapit, Enn. ap. Cic. (Trag. v. 88, ed. Vahl.): quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2, 8: metu crudelissimorum exitiorum carere non possumus, id. ib. 2, 5: id querebatur caput esse exitiorum omnium, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34: haec res suprema manebat Exitiis positura modum, Verg. A. 7, 129.

1. exĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exeo, II.

2. exĭtus, ūs, *m.* [exeo], *a going out* or *forth, egress, departure* (class., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: reditum mihi gloriosum injuria tua dedit, non exitum calamitosum, Cic. Par. 4, 29: omni exitu et pabulatione interclusi, Caes. B. G. 7, 44 *fin.:* exitum sibi parere, id. B. C. 3, 69, 3.—In *plur.:* singulorum hominum occultos exitus asservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 4; 1, 25, 4.—Of things: introitusque elementis redditus exstat, Lucr. 6, 494: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, *a setting sail, departure*, id. 1, 100: amnis, *a flowing out, discharge*, id. 6, 727: animaï (i. e. venti), *a bursting* or *rushing out*, id. 6, 586; cf. Quint. 1, 11, 7.—**B.** Transf., concr., *way of egress, outlet, passage:* exitum non habent, ac pervium non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 Müll.: cum angusto portarum exitu se ipsi premerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 3: in exitu paludis, *mouth*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226: cibi, *vent*, id. 11, 34, 40, § 116 et saep.: si de multis nullus placet exitus, Juv. 6, 33.—In *plur.:* insula undique exitus maritimos habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: septem exitus e domo fecerat, Liv. 39, 51, 5; Col. 6, 30, 8: alvorum, Plin. 21, 14, 48, § 82 et saep.

II. Trop. **A.** *A way out, an end, close, conclusion, termination* (syn.: eventus, eventum). **1.** In gen.: hujus orationis difficilius est exitum quam principium invenire, *end, close*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 3; cf.: quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2: exitus fuit orationis, Caes. B. G. 4, 8, 1: ut tragici poëtae, cum explicare argumenti exitum non potestis, confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: adducta ad exitum quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15; cf.: ad exitum pervenire, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2; id. Or. 33, 116: ita magnarum initia rerum celerem et facilem exitum habuerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.:* verba quae casus habent in exitu similes, *at the end*, Cic. Or. 49, 164; cf. in the foll.: fugam quaerebamus omnes, quae ipsa exitum non habebat, *end, aim*, id. Phil. 5, 16, 42: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 6 et saep.: in exitu est meus consulatus, Cic. Mur. 37, 80; cf.: in exitu jam annus erat Liv. 35, 10, 1: superioris anni, id. 30, 26, 2: veris, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170: oppugnationis, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, 8: mimi, fabulae, *the catastrophe, conclusion*, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: vitae, *end of life, latter end*, Nep. Eum. 13; cf.: vitae mortisque, Vell. 2, 7, 1.—In *plur.:* tristes exitus habuit consulatus, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: eae causae sunt plenissimae, quae plurimos exitus dant ad ejusmodi degressionem, *outlets*, i. e. *opportunities*, id. de Or. 2, 77, 312: habent exitus aut in *a* aut in *e*, etc., Varr. L. L. 10, § 62 Müll.—**2.** In partic., *end of life, end, death:* natura ad humanum exitum (Romulum) abripuit, Cic. Rep. 1, 16 *fin.:* duravere usque ad Sejani exitum, Plin. 8, 58, 74, § 197; Amm. 14, 11: exitus in dubio est, Ov. M. 12, 522: Thrasymachi, Juv. 7, 204: saevus et illum exitus eripuit, id. 10, 127; 271.—In *plur.:* nonnumquam bonos exitus habent boni, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: non igitur fatales exitus habuerunt, id. Div. 2, 9, 24.—**3.** *A means, method, way, device, solution* of a difficulty: cum autem exitus ab utroque datur conturbato errantique regi, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 63: non solum viam quaestus invenerunt, verum etiam exitum ac rationem defensionis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 190: jam nullum fortunis communibus exitum reperietis, id. Dom. 47, 123.—**B.** *Issue, result, event*, i. q. eventus: si mihi alterutrum de eventu atque exitu rerum promittendum est, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: in unum exitum spectare, id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: videtur ad exitum venisse quaestio, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 18; id. Fin. 2, 1, 3: neque exitum legis esse in meretrice publicanda, i. e. *the law would be without proper effect*, id. Inv. 2, 40, 118, v. the context: de exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52 *fin.:* incerto etiam nunc exitu victoriae, id. ib. 7, 62, 6: de exitu fortunarum suarum consultabant, id. ib. 7, 77, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 3; and: prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosa nocte premit deus, *events*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 29: ut quae rei publicae polliceremur, exitu praestaremus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3: exitum rei imponere, Liv. 37, 19, 1: quaestiones ad exitum perductae, id. 40, 19, 10: ad exitum spei pervenire, *accomplishment*, id. 5, 12, 4; so, serae exitum spei exspectare, id. 5, 6, 2: sine exitu esse, *without result*, id. 32, 40, 3.—In *plur.:* fortasse haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6: quae (responsa haruspicum) aut nullos habuerint exitus aut contrarios, id. Div. 2, 24, 52: Liber vota bonos ducit ad exitus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 34; cf.: (fortuna) Belli secundos reddidit exitus, id. ib. 4, 14, 38.—Prov.: exitus acta probat, *the event justifies the deed*, Ov. H. 2, 85.

* **ex-jūro,** āvi, 1, *v. a., to swear solemnly*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 22. (The line, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 18, found in some edd. is spurious.)

exlĕcĕbra, ae, v. elecebra.

ex-lex, ēgis, *adj., beyond the law, bound by no law, lawless* (only *nom.* and *acc.*; rare but class.): postremo quaero, parebis legibus an non? anne exlex solus vives? Varr. ap. Non. 10, 19; cf. Lucil. ib. 22; Liv 9, 34, 8 Drak. *N. cr.:* non quod illi exlegem esse Sullam putarent, * Cic. Clu. 34, 94: spectator potus et exlex, Hor. A. P. 224.

exmŏvĕo, ēre, v. emoveo *init.*

† **ex-mucco,** āre, in mal. part., Inscr. Pompeii in Bullet. Napol. I. p. 68, b.

* **ex-obrŭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [obruo], *scraped out, cleared out:* dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219, 34, p. 194 Bip.

* **ex-obsĕcro,** āre, *v. n., to entreat earnestly:* supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 3, 93.

ex-occŭpo, āvi, 1, *v. a., to discharge of employment, free from occupation:* sensus, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 65 *init.*

† **exŏchădium,** ii, *n.*, = ἐξοχάδιον, *external piles*, Marc. Emp. 31.—Called also **exŏchas,** ădis, *f.*, = ἐξοχάς, Aug. Ep. 149.

† **exŏcoetus,** i, *m.*, = ἐξώκοιτος, *a fish that sleeps on the shore*, Plin. 9, 19, 34, § 76.

ex-ŏcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [oculus], *to deprive of the eyes* or *sight* (ante- and post-class.): ni ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: caecam et prorsus exoculatam esse fortunam, *eyeless, sightless*, App. M. 7, p. 188, 24; id. ib. 207, § 8.

exŏdĭārius, ii, *m.* [exodium], *a player in the* exodium, Inscr. Orell. 2591 (of the year A.D. 167); Amm. 28, 4, 33; cf. Schol. Juv. 3, 175.

† **exŏdĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἐξόδιον. **I.** Prop., *a piece of a comic description* (*a kind of dramatized satura*), *for the most part attached to the* Atellanae, *but given, under the emperors, as a separate performance after tragedies*, Liv. 7, 2, 11; Juv. 3, 175 Schol.; 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Dom. 10; cf. Bernhardy Röm. Lit. 2 ed. p. 341.—**II.** Transf. beyond the scenic lang., *a conclusion, end* (ante- and post-class.): exodium est finis . . . in exodio vitae . . . ad exodium adducere *or* ducere, Varr. ap. Non. 27, 14 sq.; cf.: exodium exitum, Fest. p. 80 Müll. *N. cr.;* Hier. Ep. 128, 1.

exŏdōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex-odor], *deprived of its smell*, Tert. Pall. 4.

† **Exŏdus,** i, *f.*, = Ἔξοδος (a going out), *the name of the second book of Moses* (so called from its narrative of the departure from Egypt), Tert. adv. Jud. 11 et saep.

ex-ŏlesco, olēvi, ētum, 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To grow out, to attain its full size, grow up.* **A.** In gen., so only in the *part. perf.* **exŏletus,** a, um, *grown up, full grown, mature:* exoletus qui excessit olescendi id est crescendi modum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5, 7 Müll.; cf.: exoletus qui adolescere (olescere?) id est crescere desiit, id. p. 80, 12 Müll.: exoleta virgo, Plaut. Fragm. in Prisc. p. 872 P.—**B.** In partic., to denote an abandoned youth of ripe age: scortum exoletum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17; cf.: Clodius, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas duceret, etc., Cic. Mil. 21, 55; so Mart. 3, 82, 8; Suet. Caes. 49; 76; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 24; id. Galb. 22; id. Tit. 7: remiges, Tac. A. 15, 37.—**II.** *To grow to an end, to stop growing* (mostly ante-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.). **A.** Prop.: multa sunt quae neglegentiā exolescunt et fiunt sterilia, Col. 2, 18, 3; App. M. 9, p. 232, 17.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to grow out of use, out of date, to become obsolete, to pass away, cease:* exolescentes litterae, *disappearing*, i. e. *rubbed off*, Suet. Aug. 7: ne vetustissima Italiae disciplina per desidiam exolesceret, Tac. A. 11, 15: rumor validus adeo ut nondum exolescat, id. ib. 4, 10: antiquitus instituta, id. H. 4, 8: gratia pascui usu cont nuo, Col. 7, 3, 20: cum patris favor haud dum exolevisset, Liv. 2, 52, 4; cf.: nondum is dolor exoleverat, Tac. A. 6, 25: prima positio vetustate, Quint. 1, 6, 11: exolevit fundendi aeris ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5: Calchedonii in totum, id. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—In the *part. perf.:* scorta, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 12: exoletum jam vetustate odium, Liv. 2, 35, 8; cf. id. 27, 8, 9: mos civitatis (with vetus), Suet. Galb. 4: et reconditae voces, id. Aug. 86: auctores, Quint. 8, 2, 12: histrio, Vell. 2, 28, 3.—*Absol.:* exoleta revocavit, aut etiam nova instituit, Suet. Claud. 22.

exŏlētus, a, um, *Part.*, v. exolesco.

exolvo, ĕre, v. exsolvo.

‡ **exōmĭdes** sunt comici vestitus exsertis humeris, Fest. p. 81 Müll.; cf. Gell. 7, 12, 3 (= ἐξωμίς).

† **exŏmŏlŏgēsis,** is, *f.*, = ἐξομολόγησις, *a confession* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Poen. 9; id. de Orat. 7 al.

exŏnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [exonero], *an unloading, lightening, discharge* (post-class.): mercedis, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 7.

‡ **exŏnĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an unloader, discharger*, Inscr. Grut. 1117, 5.

ex-ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to free from a burden, to disburden, unload, dis-*

charge (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; in Cic. and Caes. not at all). **I.** Lit.: navem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 26; Auct. Afr. 8, 1; cf.: navigia jactu, Sen. Contr. 4, 4: alvum, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126; cf. ventrem, Suet. Vesp. 2; Mart. 10, 48, 7: stomachum nausea gravem, Petr. 103: vesicam, id. 27: morbidum corpus (profluvio sanguinis), Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96: velut exoneratus sentinā (nautilus), id. 9, 29, 47, § 88: nec amnes tantum sed lacus quoque in Padum sese exonerantes, id. 3, 16, 20, § 118: plenas exonerare colos, *to empty, spin off*, Ov. F. 3, 818: ut eam ex hoc exoneres agro, i. e. *to send off*, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 34; cf.: exonerata plebe coloniis deductis, Liv. 10, 6, 3: multitudo proximas in terras exonerata, Tac. H. 5, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to relieve, free:* exonera civitatem vano forsitan metu, Liv. 2, 2, 7; cf.: parte curae senatum, id. 10, 21, 5: animum sollicitudine, Curt. 4, 13: exonerata fide mea, quid ultra facere possum, quam uti? etc., *exonerated*, Liv. 42, 13 *fin.:* conscientiam suam, Curt. 6, 8: se, id. 6, 9: aliquid in quaslibet aures, *to confide*, Sen. Ep. 3; cf.: exonerari laborum meorum partem fateor, *is discharged, removed*, Tac. A. 3, 54: dolorem convicio, *to vent*, Petr. 123: aes alienum, *to clear off, pay off*, Dig. 23, 3, 5, § 10.

exŏnychŏn, i, *n.*, = ἐξόνυχον, *a plant, the lithospermon*, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

ex-ŏpīnisso, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to think:* viderint alii quid de hoc exopinissent, Petr. 62 *fin.*

exoptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exopto], *desirable, desired* (rare): nuntius, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: tempus, Sil. 11, 387: amico, Lucil. Sat. 26, 5.

exoptātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exopto.

ex-opto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to wish* or *desire greatly, to long for* a thing (class.). (α) With *acc.:* quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: Samnitium adventum, Liv. 9, 25, 5: illum exoptavit potius? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 3: aliquid, id. As. 3, 3, 133: omnes te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, *wish you*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96.—(β) With *inf.-clause* as *object:* multis de causis te exopto quam primum videre, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 3: aemulari neglegentiam alicuius, Ter. And. prol. 20 (but not in Enn. Ann., where the better read. is laudarier optans, v. Vahl. p. 80).—(γ) With *ut:* omnium hominum exopto ut fiam miserorum miserrimus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 65: ut sempiternae laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1.—(δ) *Absol.:* neque nobis cupientibus atque exoptantibus fructus otii datus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2.—Hence, **exoptātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *greatly wished* or *desired, longed for:* edepol me uxori exoptatum credo adventurum domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 22; id. Truc. 2, 6, 33; id. Capt. 5, 4, 9; id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: Antiphila, maxume animo exoptata meo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 28: ut exoptatum inimico nuntium primus adferret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: erit et tibi exoptatum optinget, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 20; id. As. 3, 3, 136.—*Comp.:* nihil exoptatius adventu meo, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1.—*Sup.:* o mi ere exoptatissume, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 65: gratulatio, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 2.—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exoro]. **I.** *Pass.*, *easily entreated* or *moved, exorable* (class.), Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 26: si implacabiles iracundiae sunt, summa est acerbitas: sin autem exorabiles, summa levitas, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13 *fin.:* in aliquem, id. Att. 1, 3 *fin.:* (Orcus) non exorabilis auro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 179; cf.: nulli exorabilis, Sil. 5, 131: initium vitii, Sen. Ep. 116: et exorabile numen fortasse experiar, Juv. 13, 102.—*Comp.:* in suis quam in alienis exorabilior injuriis, Sen. Clem. 1, 20.—* **II.** *Act.*, *easily moving, persuasive:* carmen, Val. Fl. 1, 782.

exōrābŭla, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *means of entreating* or *convincing, enticements, arguments* (ante- and post-class.): quotque exoretur exorabulis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 6: judicantium, App. Flor. p. 360.

exōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a moving by entreaty, effectual entreaty*, Vulg. Sir. 16, 12: manium paternorum, *an appeasing*, Quint. Decl. 8.

exōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prayerful:* dicere nescio quid exorativum, Cassiod. in Psa. 17, 32.

* **exōrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who obtains by entreaty, a successful suppliant*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2.

* **exōrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [exorator], *she who obtains by entreaty*, Salvian. Gub. D. p. 93 Rittersh.

ex-orbātus, a, um, *adj.* [ex-orbo], *utterly orphaned, bereaved*, Rénier, Inscr. Afr. 3981.

exorbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorbito], *a deviation, transgression* (post-class.): disciplinae, Tert. Idol. 14.

exorbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deviator from* any thing, *a transgressor* (post-class.): exorbitator et destructor Judaïsmi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6 *fin.*

ex-orbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [orbita] (post-class.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go out of the track, to deviate.* **A.** Lit.: exorbitantes boves, qui vehiculum trahebant, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8 *med.:* stellis exorbitare a praestitutis itineribus non licet, Lact. 2, 5, 12.—**B.** Trop.: a regula, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2: a catholicae fidei regulis, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to turn out of the track, turn aside;* trop.: animum a tramite, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

† **exorcismus**, i, *m.*, = ἐξορκισμός, *an exorcism* (post-class.): exorcismis fugare daemones, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

† **exorcista**, ae, *m.*, = ἐξορκιστής, *an exorcist* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6; Firm. Math. 3, 5; 9 *fin.;* Vulg. Act. 19, 13 al.

† **exorcĭzo**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, = ἐξορκίζω, *to drive away evil spirits by adjuration, to exorcise* (post-class.), Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 3; Aug. Civ. D. 10, 22.

ex-ordĭor, orsus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to begin a web, to lay the warp, to weave* (class.). **I.** Lit.: funem iongum pedes LXXII., Cato R. R. 135, 4; cf. trop.: neque exordiri primum, unde occipias, habes, Neque detexundam ad telam certos terminos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 7; and: pertexe modo, Antoni, quod exorsus es, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to begin, commence*, esp. a speech; constr. with the *acc.*, an *inf.*, with *ab* or *absol.* (α) With *acc.* (so perh. not in Cic.): consilia, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 102: argutias adversus aliquem, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 19: facinus, id. ib. 4, 4, 71: hanc rem facete et callide, id. Pers. 4, 1, 7: bellum ab causa tam nefanda, Liv. 4, 17, 6: classicum ingenti spiritu, Suet. Caes. 32: tragoediam magno impetu, id. Aug. 85: causam, Quint. 4, 1, 2: preces, Ov. M. 10, 483: parricidia et caedes a Claudio, Suet. Ner. 33 et saep.—(β) With *inf.* (Ciceronian): imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36: tunc dicere exorsus est, id. Fin. 1, 8 *fin.;* cf. id. Div. 2, 49, 101; and Nep. Pelop. 1 *fin.*—(γ) With *ab* (class.): aut ab adversarii dicto exordiemur, aut, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: ab ipsa re, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320: a veritate, a dignitate, id. ib. 2, 8, 31.—(δ) *Absol.* (class.): ancilla hoc pacto exordiri coepit, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31: jubent exordiri ita, ut eum, qui audiat, benevolum nobis faciamus, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so, ita, quasi, etc., Quint. prooem. § 4: in hunc modum, Tac. A. 3, 50: his verbis, id. ib. 6, 6: clamore, Cic. Cael. 15, 38.

☞ **exorsus**, a, um, in *pass. signif.*, *begun, commenced:* exorsa tela, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 116; Visell. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; cf.: reperiunt ea, quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158.—In the *plur. subst.:* **exorsa**, ōrum, *n.*, *a beginning, commencement:* per ambages et longa exorsa aliquem tenere, *a long preamble*, Verg. G. 2, 45: sua cuique exorsa laborem Fortunamque ferent, *beginning, undertaking*, id. A. 10, 111 (opp. exitus), Amm. 14, 11, 26.

exordĭum, ii, *n.* [exordior, I.]. **I.** Prop., *the beginning, the warp of a web* (rare): non possum togam praetextam sperare, cum exordium pullum videam, Quint. 5, 10, 71.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a beginning, commencement* (the usual meaning; syn.: initium, principium, primordium): neve inde navis incboandae exordium Coepisset, quae, etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 282 ed. Vahl.): hujus quoque exordium mali, quoniam principium boni diximus, explicemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 3; cf.: institutae rei publicae clarum ac tam omnibus notum, id. Rep. 2, 2: a qua totius vitae ducat exordium, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18; cf.: a quibus temporibus scribendi capiat exordium, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: paene ab exordio Urbis, Suet. Vesp. 8; id. Tib. 42: tertius (annus) a prima vigilia sumens exordium, Amm. 26, 1, 9.—In *plur.:* rerum, Lucr. 2, 333; 3, 31; 4, 114; cf. Verg. E. 6, 33: priva animaï, Lucr. 3, 380: solis lunaeque, id. 5, 471: rationis, id. 1, 149: primae pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 40 et saep.—**B.** In partic., of speech: saepe animadverti, summos oratores in dicendi exordio permoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 122: ergo ita nascetur exordium, id. Tusc. 1, 4 *fin.*—As part of a speech or writing, *the introduction, exordium, proëm, preface* (syn.: prooemium, praefatio, prologus): exordium est principium orationis, per quod animus auditoris aut judicis constituitur vel apparatur ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 4; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 1 sq.: tum denique id, quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. de Or. 2, 77 *fin.:* proximus liber a prima parte, id est exordio incipiet, Quint. 3, 11, 28; 1, 12, 19: in exordio pro Milone, id. 9, 4, 133; 9, 4, 74 et saep.—In *plur.*, Quint. 11, 3, 161: quae prima exordia sumat? Verg. A. 4, 284.—**2.** Transf., *a writing, treatise*, in gen., Col. 5, 11, 13; 7, 5, 1; 7, 12, 1 al.

exŏrĭens, entis, *m.*, v. exorior, I. A. b.

ex-ŏrĭor, ortus, 3 and 4 (*part. fut. act.* exorturus, Aug. Civ. D. 17, 14 *fin.* — The *praes. indic.* and *imperf. subj.* acc. to the third *conj.:* exoritur, Lucr. 1, 23; Verg. A. 2, 313; Ov. F. 4, 904 al.: exoreretur, Lucr. 2, 507; cf. id. 1, 108; Liv. 27, 27, 3. —*Imper.:* exorere, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 16—v. orior), *v. dep. n.*, *to come out* or *forth, to spring up* (esp. suddenly, unexpectedly), *to rise* (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: post solstitium Canicula exoritur, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93: exoriens sol, Verg. G. 1, 438; cf.: jubare exorto, id. A. 4, 130: tu sola exorere, quae, etc., *spring up, start up*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 16; cf. Lucr. 1, 124; and Cic. Deiot. 1, 3. — **b.** *Part. praes. subst.*, exoriens (sc. sol), *the rising sun, the morning* (very rare): qua venit exoriens, qua deficit, Prop. 3, 5, 27 (4, 4, 27 M.). — To designate a cardinal point, *the orient, east:* plantaria facito ab exoriente, Col. Arb. 3, 3.—**B.** Trop.: exoritur Antipatri ratio ex altera parte, *springs, arises*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 52: lex Julia de vi adversus eos exoritur, qui vim commiserint, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 8: ego nunc paulum exorior, et maxime quidem iis litteris, etc., *recover myself*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1. — **II.** In partic., *to arise, proceed, originate, begin, appear, become.* **A.** Lit.: (Nilus) exoriens penitus media ab regione diei, *arising, proceeding*, Lucr. 6, 723: e terraque exorta repente arbusta salirent, id. 1, 187; cf. ib. 180: ipse novas assignationes instituit et repentinus Sulla nobis exoritur, *arises, appears*, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 10; cf.: sic repente anuli beneficio rex exortus est Lydiae (Gyges), *became*, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Verg. A. 4, 625.—**B.** Trop.: honestum, quod ex virtutibus exoritur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 64; cf.: horum (decemvirum) ex injustitia subito exorta est maxima perturbatio, id. Rep. 2, 37: tot bella repente aliis ex locis exorta sunt, *started up, arose*, Liv. 31, 40, 7 Drak.: a Myrrhina haec sunt exorta omnia, *proceeded from, are owing to*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 10: exorti utero dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40: subito exorta est nefaria Catonis promulgatio, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4: id cum contingit, amor exoriatur necesse est, Cic. Lael 14, 48: amicitias exorta aliqua offensione dirumpimus, id. ib. 22, 85: exoritur trepidos inter discordia cives, Verg. A. 12, 583; cf. id. ib. 2, 313; 3, 128: de Praenestinorum defectione fama, Liv. 6, 21, 9 al.

† **exormiston**, i, *n.*, = ἐξορμιστόν, *a fish*, perh. a kind of muraena, Cassiod. Var. 12, 14.

exornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exorno], *an adorning, decorating, embellishing.* **I.** Lit.: quae ad lavationem, quae ad exornationem pertinent, *to the toilet*, Col. (Cic. Oecon.?) 12, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *embellishment.* **A.** In gen.: ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ulla exornatione (corresp. to expolitio), Cic. Inv. 2, 3 *fin.:* verborum et sententiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 18.—**B.** In partic., as a figure of speech., Auct. Her.

4, 8, 11; ib. 16, 24; ib. 22, 32 sq.; Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10 al.

* **exornātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an adorner, embellisher.*—Trop., of speech: ceteri non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo narratores fuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54.

exornātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exorno.

ex-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fit out, equip, furnish, supply with* any thing. **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): nullae magis res duae plus negoti habent (sc. quam navis et mulier) forte si occeperis exornare, *to give them an outfit*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 3 sq.: dum vicinitatem armis exornat, Sall. C. 36, 1; so, classem, Just. 5, 6: aliquem veste, nummis, familia, Phaedr. 4, 22, 23; cf.: is homo exornetur graphice in peregrinum modum, *be fitted out, dressed*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 38: rebus paratis atque exornatis nuptiis, *set out, arranged*, id. Aul. 4, 10, 54: convivium omni opulentiā, Sall. J. 85, 39: aciem, id. ib. 52, 5.—*Absol.*: consul omnibus exploratis, credo dis fretus . . . tamen pro rei copia satis providenter exornat, *provides*, Sall. J. 90, 1 Kritz.—Transf.: hominem exornavit, mulierem qui abduceret, *has employed, fitted out*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 110 Ritschl *N. cr.*; cf.: utrum aliquem exornari oportuit, qui istaec prohiberet, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22 *fin.*—**II.** Pregn., *to deck out, adorn, embellish* (the class. signif. of the word). **A.** Lit.: ea signa emere soleo, quae ad similitudinem gymnasiorum exornent mihi in palaestra locum, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; cf.: domum ejus exornatam atque instructam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: triclinium ample magnificeque, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, § 62: aliquem veste regia, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.*: tibi me exorno ut placeam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 135; cf. id. Stich. 5, 4, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 15.—Transf., comically: adeo exornatum dabo, adeo depexum, ut dum vivat, meminerit mei, *I'll give him such a dressing*, i. e. *beating*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 77.—**B.** Trop.: quin tu te exornas moribus lepidis? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 12: Pythagoras exornavit eam Graeciam, quae magna dicta est, praestantissimis artibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; cf.: philosophiam falsa gloria, id. ib. 2, 5, 12; and: L. Fulvius eodem honore (i. e. consulatu) exornatus, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: ad illustrandam atque exornandam orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 152; cf.: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, exornem, exaggerem, etc., id. ib. 2, 72, 292: quid exornamus philosophiam? aut quid ejus nomine gloriosi sumus? *set off with praises, extol*, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33.—**III.** *To despoil of ornament*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9.—Hence, **exornātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *decked out, adorned* (rare): candide vestitus, laute exornatusque, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10: cithara exornatissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: ornatu nullo potest exornatior esse, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 1, 692 Burm.

ex-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* exorarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167), *v. a.*, *to move, prevail upon, persuade by entreaty; to gain* or *obtain by entreaty* (class.): quem ego, ut mentiatur, inducere possum; ut pejeret, exorare facile potero, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; cf.: nunc te exoremus necesse est, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: Brutus et Cassius utinam . . . per te exorentur, ne, etc., Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: ego patrem exoravi . . . tibi ne noceat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 39: restat Chremes, qui mihi exorandus est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 140: *Ba.* Sine te exorem. *Ni.* Exores tu me? *So.* Ego quidem ab hoc certe exorabo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 57; Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 6; cf.: sine te exorarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 167: exorant magnos carmina saepe deos, *i. e. soften, appease*, Ov. Tr. 2, 22: divos (tura), id. ib. 3, 13, 23: Lares farre, Juv. 9, 138: populum toties, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 6; cf.: filiae patrem frequentibus litteris, *to reconcile the father to the daughter*, Suet. Tib. 11: aliquem a filii caede precibus, *to dissuade*, Just. 9, 7, 4: gnatam ut det, oro, vixque id exoro, *I obtain it, prevail*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 13; cf.: res quaedam'st, quam volo Ego me abs te exorare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 44: quae vicinos concidere loris exorata solet, i. e. *although implored, in spite of entreaties*, Juv. 6, 415: pacem divum, Verg. A. 3, 370: amorem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 43: exoratae arae, id. M. 7, 591.—With *quin*: numquam edepol quisquam me exorabit, quin eloquar, etc., Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 51.—With double *acc.*: hanc veniam illis sine te exorem, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 82; cf.: unum exorare vos sinite nos, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17: unum diem deos, Stat. S. 2, 5, 122; cf. in the *pass.*: opem exorata fero, Ov. M. 9, 700.—*Absol.*: exorando, haud advorsando sumendam operam censeo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 22; Tac. H. 1, 66.

exors, ortis, v. exsors.

1. exorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from exordior.

* **2. exorsus,** ūs, *m.* [exordior], *a beginning, commencement*: orationis, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 11.

exortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. exortus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the rising* of the heavenly bodies, *ascendant* (post-Aug.): mensura, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160.—**II.** Transf., *towards the sunrise, eastern*: pars, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: Oceanus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 39.—In the *neutr. plur. subst.*: Narbonensis Galliae exortiva, *the eastern part*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 215.

1. exortus, a, um, *Part.*, from exorior.

2. exortus, ūs, *m.* [exorior], *a coming forth, rising*: solis, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 36; Suet. Aug. 5; Plin. 12, 11, 23, § 40: cum ab occasu solis ad exortus intenderent iter, Liv. 21, 30, 4: stellarum, id. 2, 15, 12: aequinoctiales, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 1: Aquilonis, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 10: aquae, id. 31, 6, 31, § 57: lucis, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 1.

ex-ŏs, ossis, *adj.*, *without bones, boneless*, Lucr. 3, 721.

exoscŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [exosculor], *a fond* or *mutual kissing*: columbarum, *billing*, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104; 10, 12, 15, § 33.

ex-oscŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to kiss eagerly, kiss fondly* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 4: aliquem, Suet. Vit. 7 *fin.*: collum uxoris, id. Calig. 33: manus cum fletu, id. Oth. 12; Tac. H. 2, 49; 1, 45; id. A. 1, 34.—**II.** Trop., *to praise greatly, to approve, admire* a thing: scientiam rerum, Gell. 2, 26, 20; cf. Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 17 B.

☞ **exoscŭlātus,** a, um, in *pass. signif.*, *kissed*: vestigia deae, App. M. 11, p. 265, 24: manus ejus, id. ib. 4, p. 154, 8: homo, Amm. 22, 7.

exossis, e, and **exossus,** a, um, *adj.* [ex-ŏs], *without bones, boneless* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cum sit (lepus marinus) cetera exossis, App. Mag. p. 300, 13.—**II.** Transf. (*a*) *Pliant, limber, supple, yielding*: exossis plane et enervis, App. Mag. p. 322, 1: enervam et exossam saltationem explicat, id. Met. 1, p. 104, 3.—(*β*) *Loose, negligent*: dictio, Sid. Ep. 6, 18.

exosso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to deprive of the bones, to bone*: mirum ni hic me quasi muraenam exossare cogitat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 163: congrum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 24; cf.: congrum, muraenam exdorsua . . . exossata fac sient, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 3; id. Am. 1, 1, 162.—Hence, trop., *to break the power of, to make helpless*, Vulg. Jer. 50, 17.—Poet.: exossato pectore, *boneless*, i. e. *flexible* (cf. exos), Lucr. 4, 1271: exossatus ager, i. e. *without stones, cleared*, Pers. 6, 51.

† **exōstra,** ae, *f.*, = ἐξώστρα. **I.** *A machine in the theatre, by which the back part of the stage was turned towards the spectators*; transf. of any thing *public*: quibuscum jam in exostra helluatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14.—**II.** *A hanging bridge, applied by besiegers to the walls of a besieged city*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

ex-ōsus, a, um, *Part.* [odi]. **I.** *Act.*, *hating exceedingly, detesting* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687: pugnas, id. ib. 12, 818: bella, id. ib. 12, 517: terras, Ov. M. 7, 524: arma, Flor. 4, 11, 1: patrios mores exosus es, Curt. 8, 7, 12: fortunam, Sen. ad Marc. 2, 5.—With *gen.* (late Lat.): vitae hujus exosa, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 2, 4.—**II.** *Pass.*, *hated exceedingly, hateful, odious* (post-class.): diis exosos esse, Macr. Sat. 1, 11, 45: eo digna omnium ordinum detestatione exoso, Amm. 14, 11, 3; 18, 3, 6; 27, 9, 2: ob scelera universis exosus, Eutr. 7, 23: exosum habere, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15 al.

† **exōtĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐξωτερικός, *external, exoteric*: libri (opp. acroatici), Gell. 20, 5, 2 (in Cic. Fin. 5, 5, written as Greek).

† **exōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἐξωτικός, *foreign, exotic* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: unguenta, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41: vinum, Gell. 13, 5, 5: jus (piscium), App. M. 10, p. 246, 28: pulvis, id. Mag. p. 278, 4: sermo, id. Met. 1 *init.*—Comically: Graecia, i. q. magna, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11.—* **II.** *Subst.*: **exōtĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a foreign garment*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48.

ex-pallesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow* or *turn very pale* (perh. occurring only in the *perf.*): viden' ut expalluit! Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; Ov. M. 6, 602; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13; Luc. 1, 539 al.: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse . . . signa conscientiae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8.—Poet., *act.*, with *acc.*: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, *who feared not to drink*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10; Sil. 12, 146.

* **ex-pallĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [pallium], *robbed of his cloak*: Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 6.

ex-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *exceedingly pale* or *wan* (post-Aug. and very rare): colore, Suet. Calig. 50 (al. pallido): corpus frigidum et expallidum, Tert. Res. Carn. 57.

ex-palmo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to slap, box, strike*, ῥαπίζω, ex-palmo, Gloss.: manibus, August. in Psa. 56, 13.

expalpo, āre, *v. a.*, and **expalpor,** āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to obtain by coaxing* or *flattery* (ante-class.): exora, blandire, expalpa, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 144: si quid expalpare possim ab illo, Pompon. ap. Non. 104, 12: nunc servus argentum a patre expalpabitur, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. ib., and 476, 24.

expalpŏnides, ae, *m.*, v. nummosexpalponides.

expalpor, āri, v. expalpo.

ex-pando, pandi, pansum or passum (the former, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228; 9, 33, 52, § 103; 31, 6, 37, § 70; the latter, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 15, 2; but in Tac. H. 5, 13, very dub., the more prob. reading being exapertae, v. Orell. ad h. l.), 3, *v. a.*, *to spread out, spread apart, to expand* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: haec nuntiasse et flammeum expassum domi, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 15, 2: vestes supra fontem frigidum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: vellera circa navim, id. 31, 6, 37, § 70: alas (grues), id. 10, 38, 54, § 111: ficus in sole, Col. 12, 15, 3: herbas sub umbra, id. 12, 13, 2 et saep.—Mid.: vagus ille, cum expanditur, amnis (Nilus), Plin. Pan. 30, 4.—* **II.** Trop.: rerum naturam dictis, *to lay open, unfold, explain*, Lucr. 1, 126.

expansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expando], *a spreading out, expansion* (late Lat.): corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 139.

expansus, a, um, *Part.*, from expando.

* **ex-păpillātus,** a, um, *adj.* [papilla], *bared to the breast*: expapillato brachio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 44 (quasi usque ad papillam renudato, Non. 103, 4); v. Ritschl ad h. l.

* **ex-partus,** a, um, *adj.* [pario], of female animals, *past bearing*: pecudes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7, p. 181 Bip.

expassus, a, um, *Part.*, from expando.

‡ **expatare** in locum patentem se dare, sive in spatium se conferre, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 5 Müll. *N. cr.*

expătior, ti, v. exspatior.

ex-pătrĭcĭus, ii, *m.*, *one who has ceased to be a patrician, an ex-patrician*, Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3.

* **ex-pătro,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to finish, bring to an end, to squander in voluptuousness*, Cat. 29, 17.

* **ex-pausātus,** a, um, *Part.* [pausa], *rested, refreshed* (late Lat.): jumentum, Veg. Vet. 5, 38.

ex-păvĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, *to terrify, frighten, make afraid* (post-Aug. and very rare): mugitu tauri equi expavefacti, Hyg. Fab. 47 (in Sen. Ep. 85, 41, read expavescentia).

ex-păvĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to be sorely afraid of* any thing: hanc audaciam stili nostri, Stat. S. 3 praef.; Mart. Cap. 1, § 84.

ex-păvesco, pāvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.*, *to be* or *become greatly terrified, to be very*

much afraid; to be greatly frightened at or *afraid of, to fear greatly* (perh. not ante-Aug.). (*a*) *Absol.*: expavescentibus repente, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.—With *ad*: ad tumultum aliquem, Plin. 10, 75, 97, § 209; cf.: cum ad id expavisset, Liv. 6, 34, 6.—With *ab*: anseres a primo conspectu ejus expavescunt, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62; Vulg. Gen. 27, 33 al.—(*β*) With *acc.*: tonitrua praeter modum, Suet. Aug. 90; id. Tib. 69: muliebriter ensem, Hor. C. 1, 37, 23: speciem adulantis, Tac. H. 2, 76: insidias, Suet. Claud. 36: mortem, id. Ner. 2: frigusque famemque, Juv. 6, 361: acres moles (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 464: id, ut crimen ingens, expavescendum est, Quint. 9, 3, 35.

* **ex-păvĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *terrified greatly*: pecuniae magnitudine ictus expavidusque, Gell. 1, 8, 6.

expectātio, expecto, etc., v. exspect-.

ex-pectŏro, āre, 1, *v. a.* [pectus], *to drive from the breast; to expel, banish from the mind* (ante-class.): tum pavor sapientiam omnem mi exanimato expectorat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19 (Trag. Fragm. ed. Rib. p. 17): pavorem hunc meum expectora, Att. ap. Non. 16, 6; 16, 8 (Trag. Fragm. ed. Rib. p. 175 and 213).

* **ex-pĕcūlĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [peculium], *stripped of property*: servi, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 21.

ex-pĕdĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (archaic *fut.* expedibo, Enn., Pac., Att., and Pompon. ap. Non. 505, 15 sq.; 477, 2; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 36), *v. a.* [pes], orig., *to free the feet*, i. e. from a snare; hence, in gen., *to extricate, disengage, let loose, set free, liberate* any thing entangled, involved (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; syn.: extrico, enodo, enucleo, explico, expono, interpretor, etc.).

I. Lit.: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expediet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102; cf. id. ib. 43, § 106: mortis laqueis caput, Hor. C. 3, 24, 8; cf. also: vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, id. ib. 1, 27, 24: flammam inter et hostes Expedior, *make my way through*, Verg. A. 2, 633: errantem nemori, Ov. F. 4, 669 et saep.—With inanim. and abstr. objects: aditus expediunt, *open a passage*, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.*: sibi locum, id. B. C. 2, 9, 6: iter fugae per invias rupes, Liv. 38, 2, 14: agrum saxosum lectione lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: capillus pectine quotidie expediendus est, *disentangled*, Fronto de Eloqu. *init.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *to fetch out, bring forward, procure, make ready, prepare* any thing folded up, put away, etc.: funes expediunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 297, 1: vela, Ov. H. 17, 200: hominem nudari et virgas expediri jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: cererem canistris, Verg. A. 1, 702: convivia mediis tectis (famulae), Val. Fl. 2, 341; cf.: cibaria pastoribus, *to provide*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: merces suas (institor), Ov. A. A. 1, 422: pecuniam, *to procure*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 298, 22; Suet. Caes. 4: arma, *to hold in readiness*, Caes. B. G. 7, 18 *fin.*; Tac. A. 2, 79; Verg. A. 4, 592: tela equosque, Liv. 38, 25, 14: ferrum, id. 24, 26, 10: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*: vineas in occulto, id. B. G. 7, 27, 2: copias, Tac. A. 13, 7: se celeriter (Galli equites), Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 4: se, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; Liv. 38, 21, 2; cf. mid.: exercitum expediri ad bellum jubet, Tac. H. 2, 99.—**2.** *To send away, despatch* (poet.): me ex suis locis pulcre ornatum expedivit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 3: saepe disco, Saepe trans finem jaculo nobilis expedito, *despatched*, i. e. *hurled*, Hor. C. 1, 8, 12.—**3.** *Absol.*, for expedire se, *to arm one's self for battle* (only in Tac.), Tac. H. 1, 10: multos secum expedire jubet, id. ib. 1, 88; 2, 99.

II. Trop., *to bring out, extricate, release, free* from any evil, obstacle, etc.: impeditum animum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; cf.: sapientis est, cum stultitiā suā impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit, se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: haererem, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: ex servitute filium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 94; cf.: se ex turba, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 5: se ab omni occupatione, Cic. Att. 3, 20, 2: aliquem omni molestiā, id. ib. 2, 25, 2; so, se aerumnis, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: se crimine, id. ib. 5, 1, 28: se cura, id. Phorm. 5, 4, 4: civitatem malis obsidionalibus, Amm. 16, 4, 3: amor Lycisci me tenet, Unde expedire non queant amicorum consilia, Hor. Epod. 11, 25: curae sagaces Expediunt (Claudiae manus) per acuta belli, *bring* or *help through*, id. C. 4, 4, 76; cf.: per quot discrimina rerum Expedior? *escape*, Val. Fl. 1, 217: me multa impediverunt quae ne nunc quidem expedita sunt, Cic. Fam. 14, 19: si vita nostra in aliquas insidias incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendae salutis, *of obtaining safety*, id. Mil. 4, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To put in order, arrange, set right*: cum Antonio loquare velim, et rem, ut poteris, expedias, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2: expedire et conficere res, id. Brut. 42, 154: rem frumentariam, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 1; id. B. C. 1, 54 *fin.*: negotia (with explicare), Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 1: nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve, *settle, pay*, id. Att. 16, 6, 3: nomen, id. ib. 13, 29, 3: Faberianum, id. ib. 12, 29, 2; cf. in a pun respecting a scholar unable to pay his debts: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Unum difficile expedire nomen, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11: quemadmodum expediam exitum hujus institutae orationis, non reperio, *settle, arrange*, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2; cf.: expediri quae restant vix poterunt, si hoc relinqueris, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: consilia sua, Tac. H. 3, 73: docte hanc fallaciam, *put into operation*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 40.—**2.** Of speech, *to disclose, unfold, explain, relate, narrate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic., Cæs., or Quint.): qui tu misera's? mi expedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 50 (639 Ritschl): id ego aequum ac jus fecisse expedibo atque eloquar, *will show*, Enn. ap. Non. 505, 19; Pac., Att., Pompon. ib. 15 sq.: agedum, hoc mihi expedi, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27: altius omnem Expediam prima repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 286: pauca tibi e multis . . . expediam dictis, id. A. 3, 379: priusquam hujuscemodi rei initium expedio, Sall. J. 5, 2: nunc originem, mores, et quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit, expediam, Tac. A. 4, 1: me non tantum praevisa, sed subita expedire docuisti, id. ib. 14, 55: ea de caede quam verissime expediam, id. H. 4, 48: promptius expediam quot, etc., i. e. *it will take me a shorter time to recount*, Juv. 10, 220.—**3.** *Reflex.* of events, *to develop, run their course, proceed*: amoris arteis eloquar quem ad modum se expediant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 10; cf.: ut res vostrorum omnium bene expedire voltis, *to make favorable progress*, id. Am. prol. 5 (Lorenz ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 36; but Ussing reads me expedire, *benefit me*).—**4.** *Absol.*, res expedit, or *impers.*, expedit (alicui—lit., it helps out, furthers, promotes; hence), *it is serviceable, profitable, advantageous, useful, expedient* (class.): nequiter paene expedivit prima parasitatio, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 23: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat, nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76; cf.: quid intersit sua, quid expediat, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66: ex utilitatis varietatibus, cum aliis aliud expediat, nasci discordias, id. Rep. 1, 32; cf.: ut non idem expediret, incidere saepe, id. Lael. 10, 33: quidquam Caesari ad diuturnitatem victoriae et dominationis, id. Att. 7, 22, 1: non idem ipsis expedire et multitudini, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 al.—With an *inf. clause* as subject: expedit bonas esse vobis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8; cf.: omnibus bonis expedit salvam esse rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 16: cui (reo) damnari expediret, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3 *fin.*: cum eam (pecuniam) in praediis collocari maxime expediret, id. Caecin. 6, 16: ubi vinci necesse est, expedit cedere, Quint. 6, 4, 16; Hor. C. 2, 8, 9 et saep.—With *subj. clause* as subject after *ut* or *ne* (post-class.): expedire omnibus dicunt, ut singulae civitates suas leges habeant, Just. 34, 1, 7 Benecke ad loc.: expedit rei publicae, ne sua re quis male utatur, Just. Inst. 1, 8, 2: neque expedire ut ambitione aliena trahatur, Tac. A. 3, 69.—*Absol.*: tu si ita expedit, velim quamprimum conscendas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: sic magis expedit, Quint. 4, 2, 67: ut expediat causae, id. 7, 3, 18.—Hence, **expĕdītus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *unimpeded, unincumbered, disengaged, free, easy, ready, at hand.* **A.** Of persons: cum ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, ut expeditus in Galliam proficisci posset, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, i. e. *without baggage*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 8; cf.: eo circiter hominum numero XVI. milia expedita cum omni equitatu Ariovistus misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 49, 3: legiones expeditae, id. B. C. 1, 42, 1; so of soldiers without baggage, id. ib. 2, 19, 2; 6, 25, 1; 1, 27 *fin.* et saep.—As *subst.*: **expĕdītus**, i, *m.*, *a soldier lightly burdened, a swiftly marching soldier*: latitudo (silvae) novem dierum iter expedito patet, Caes. B. G. 6, 25, 1: obviam fit ei Clodius expeditus in equo, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; cf. Sagana, *tucked up*, Hor. Epod. 5, 25: expedito nobis homine et parato opus est, *ready, at hand, prompt*, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 26; cf.: expeditus ad caedem, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: ad pronuntiandum, id. de Or. 2, 30, 131; cf.: facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 48 *fin.*—**B.** Of inanim. or abstr. things, *convenient, at hand*: iis expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit, *commodious*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; cf.: via expeditior ad honores, Cic. Fl. 41, 104: reditum in caelum patere optimo et justissimo cuique expeditissimum, id. Lael. 4, 13: pecunia expeditissima quae erat, tibi decreta est, *the readiest, the nearest at hand*, id. Fam. 11, 24, 2; cf. rationes, id. ib. 10, 25, 2: cena (with parca), Plin. Ep. 3, 12, 1: expeditissimum unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8: probabili expedito, soluto, libero, nullā re implicato, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: expedita erat et perfacile currens oratio, id. Brut. 63, 227; cf.: expedita ac profluens dicendi celeritas, id. ib. 61, 220: inops ad ornandum, sed ad inveniendum expedita Hermagorae disciplina, id. ib. 76, 263: prope jam expeditam Caesaris victoriam interpellaverunt, *achieved*, Caes. B. C. 3, 70 *fin.*—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.*: in expedito esse, habere, etc., *to be* or *have in readiness* or *at hand*: quaedam sunt quidem in animo, sed parum prompta: quae incipiunt in expedito esse, quum dicta sunt, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*; cf.: promptum hoc et in expedito positum, Quint. 10, 7, 24: in expedito haberent integras copias ad opem ferendam, *ready for action*, Liv. 36, 16, 10.—Hence, *adv.*: **expĕdīte**, *without impediment, without difficulty, readily, promptly, quickly*: in iis rebus celeriter expediteque percipiendis, quae, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 12 *fin.*: expedite explicans quod proposuerat, id. Brut. 67, 237: fabulatu's, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 63: loqui, Suet. Aug. 89.—*Comp.*: non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv 2, 23, 69: navigare, id. Att. 6, 8, 4: fit putatio, Col. Arb. 11, 1.—*Sup.*: ex quo te, quocumque opus erit, facillime et expeditissime conferas, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2.

expĕdītē, *adv.*, v. expedio, *P. a. fin.*

expĕdītio, ōnis, *f.* [expedio]. **I.** Milit. t. t., *an enterprise against the enemy, an expedition, campaign*: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, *Caes. B. G. 5, 10, 1; cf.: in expeditionem exercitum educere, *Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Hirt. B. G. 8, 34, 3; Suet. Caes. 46; id. Aug. 8; 25 et saep.; Curt. 7, 9; Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24 al.—***B.** Transf., of bees: apes noctu deprehensae in expeditione, excubant supinae, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19.—**II.** In rhetoric. ***A.** *An unfolding, developing, settling, determining*: habet paucis comprehensa brevitas multarum rerum expeditionem, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68.—***B.** A figure of speech, *a despatching, removing*, Auct. Her. 4, 29, 40.—**III.** In architect., *an arranging, preparing* of buildings, Vitr. 6, 5, 3; 8, 6, 5 Schneid.

expĕdītiōnālis, e, *adj.* [expeditio, I.], *of* or *belonging to a military expedition* (post-class.): usus, Spart. Nigr. 10: res, Amm. 31, 16, 5: portus, Cod. Th. 8, 10, 11.

expĕdītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expedio.

expējūro, āvi, *v. n.*, *to swear falsely, perjure one's self*: expejurabant, execrabant se ac suos, Afran. ap. Non. 473, 24 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 188).

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive out* or *away, thrust out* or *away, to eject, expel* (class.). **I.** Lit.: haec tanta virtus ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, proicietur? Cic. Mil. 37, 101: me ex re publica, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: expulsus atque ejectus e praedio Quinctius, id. Quint. 7, 28; cf.: exturbari et expelli plebem ex agris, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: a patria, id. Sest.

13, 30: naves ab litore in altum, Liv. 41, 3, 2: me domo mea expulistis, Pompeium domum suam compulistis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: aliquos agris, Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 2: humiliores possessionibus, id. ib. 6, 22, 3: hostes finibus, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*; cf.: finibus expulsus patriis, Verg. A. 1, 620: me civitate, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 1: aliquem regno, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 5; cf.: potestate expulsi, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 et saep.: nostri majores et Collatinum expulerunt, et reliquos Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 31; cf.: expulso Tarquinio (shortly after, pulso Tarquinio), id. ib. 2, 30: me in pace patriā meā expulit, Liv. 35, 19, 4; so, aliquam patriā, Nep. Thras. 1, 5; id. Epam. 6, 3; cf. also: in exsilium expulsus, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: Hannibalem in exsilium (Carthago), Liv. 38, 50, 7: expulsa atque exturbata filia, *rejected, repudiated* (as a wife), Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so, uxorem, Just. 9, 5: edicit suis, postero die porta Esquilina expellerent pecus, *drive out*, Liv. 2, 11, 5: sagittam arcu, *to let fly, shoot*, Ov. M. 3, 381; cf.: expulsuri tela nervos retro tendimus, Quint. 10, 3, 6: se in auras (pondus), *forced itself out* i. e. *came forth*, Ov. M. 9, 705: ad componendum Orientis statum expulsus, *forced to hurry away*, Suet. Calig. 1: naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.

II. Trop., *to force out, drive out* or *away, expel, remove*: aliquem vita, Cic. Mur. 16, 34; cf. aevo, Lucr. 3, 358: me periculo, *delivered myself*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 41: haec (superbiam, luxum, desidias, etc.) ex animo dictis, Lucr. 5, 50: laetitias ex omni pectore, Cat. 76, 22: corde desidiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 24: curas pectore, Luc. 3, 53: per vulnera mille Sontem animam, Ov. M. 6, 617: vitam, Tac. A. 16, 19: morbum bilemque helleboro meraco, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137: somnos (haec dicta), Ov. H. 14, 72; cf. quietem, id. M. 8, 830: quae res omnem dubitationem adventus legionum expulit, *removed*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *fin.*: beneficiorum memoriam, id. B. C. 1, 34, 3; Quint. 6, 8, 16: spem metus expulerat, Ov. F. 6, 245: sententia expulsa, *rejected*, Plin. Ep. 8, 14 *fin.*: dedititios per constitutionem, *to abolish* as a class, i. e. *to remove the legal disabilities of*, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3.

ex-pendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to weigh out, weigh*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliquem, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 34: ut jam expendantur, non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97: bacam, nucem, Cels. 5, 19, 12.—With *abl.* of that *against* which any thing is weighed: hunc hominem decet auro expendi, i. e. *is worth his weight in gold*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 1.—Poet.: ibat et expenso planta morata gradu, *measured*, Prop. 2, 4, 6 (16).—**B.** In partic., *to weigh out* money in payment, *to pay out, pay; to lay out, expend* (class.; syn.: pendo, impendo, pondero, solvo, luo): ante pedes praetoris in foro expensum est auri pondo centum, Cic. Fl. 28, 68: nummos nominibus certis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: usuras gravissimas, Dig. 19, 1, 47: viginti milia talenta in hos sumptus, Just. 12, 11.—With *abl.*: aurum auro expendetur, argentum argento exaequabitur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 43.—**2.** In the *part. perf.* as a *neutr. subst.*: **expensum**, i, *money paid, a payment*: bene igitur ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, *of debt and credit*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 146; id. Truc. 1, 1, 54: in codicem expensum et receptum referre, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: probari debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis, expensi latione, mensae rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, etc., Gell. 14, 2, 7.—Esp. freq.: ferre alicui expensum or pecuniam expensam, *to set down, enter, charge, reckon, account* a sum *as paid* (opp. accipio): quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum retulit quam Verres illi expensum tulerit . . . quid proderat tibi te expensum illis non tulisse? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, §§ 100 and 102: haec pecunia necesse est aut data aut expensa lata aut stipulata sit, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: pecunias ferre (opp. acceptas referre), Auct. B. Alex. 56, 3: homines prope quadringentos produxisse dicitur, quibus sine fenore pecunias expensas tulisset, *had set down*, i. e. *lent*, Liv. 5, 20, 6.—Rarely transf., of other things: legio, quam expensam tulit C. Caesari Pompeius, i. e. *transferred*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4; for which also: expenso ferre vestem supellectilis nomine, Dig. 33, 10, 19.

II. Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *To weigh mentally, to ponder, estimate, consider, judge, decide* (class.): equidem cum colligo argumenta causarum, non tam ea numerare soleo quam expendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 76 *fin.*; cf.: in dissensione civili . . . expendendos cives non numerandos puto, id. Rep. 6, 1: omnia expendet ac seliget, id. Or. 15, 47: vos in privatis minimarum rerum judiciis testem diligenter expenditis, id. Fl. 5, 12: singula animo suo, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 34: haec arte aliqua, Cic. Brut. 50, 186; cf.: verba arte, Tac. A. 13, 3: omnes casus, Verg. A. 12, 21: belli consilia, Tac. H. 1, 87: causam meritis, *to decide*, Ov. M. 13, 150 et saep.: quae contemplantes expendere oportebit, quid quisque habeat sui, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: Hannibalem, Juv. 10, 147: quid conveniat nobis, id. 10, 347.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To pay* a penalty, *suffer* a punishment (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): poenas Jovi expendisse (shortly after, in prose, poenas pendens), Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf.: infanda per orbem Supplicia et scelerum poenas expendimus omnes, Verg. A. 11, 258: dignas poenas pro talibus ausis, Sil. 13, 698: poenas capite, Tac. A. 12, 19: dura supplicia, Sil. 6, 588.—Hence, *to pay for, expiate*: scelus, Verg. A. 2, 229: dignum pretium Poeno, Sil. 7, 713.—**C.** (Cf. I. B. 2.) Ipsam facilitati suae expensum ferre debere, i. e. *have to ascribe to*, Dig. 36, 4, 3: creditores suae negligentiae expensum ferre debeant, ib. 42, 8, 24.—* **expense**, *adv.*, *largely, very much* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 13.

expensa, ae, *f.* (sc. pecunia) [expendo], *a disbursement, expense* (post class.): neque tempus neque finem expensarum habet, Dig. 27, 10, 1: non indecores aeraria lassant expensae, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 145.

expensē, *adv.*, v. expendo *fin.*

expensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expendo], *an expense, expenditure* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 4, 24; Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

expenso, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To pay out, pay* (ante- and post-class.): argentum accepto, expenso, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31: nummos, Dig. 40, 5, 41, § 10.—* **II.** *To equalize, distribute equally*: dies intercalares intercalationibus quatuor, Macr. S. 1, 13.

expensum, i, *n.*, v. expendo, I. B. 2.

expensus, a, um, *Part.*, from expendo.

expergē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [expergo], *to awaken, rouse*. **I.** Lit.: expergefactus e somno, Suet. Calig. 6; 38; id. Aug. 94: repente, id. Claud. 8; Vulg. Gen. 41, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to arouse, stir up, excite*: si forte expergefacere te posses, * Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38: Italiam terrore subito, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: Musaea mele per chordas digitis expergefacta, *awoke*, i. e. *produced*, Lucr. 2, 413: flagitium, i. e. *to commit*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 42.

* **expergēfactĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [expergefacio], *an awakening, rousing*: a somno, Aug. de Vera Relig. 50.

expergēfīo, factus, v. expergefacio.

* **expergĭfĭco**, āre, *v. a.* [expergificus], *to awaken, arouse, excite*: ingenium, Gell. 17, 12, 1.

* **expergĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [expergo-facio], *that awakens* or *excites*: carmen, App. Flor. p. 349, 21.

expergisco, ĕre, v. expergiscor *init.*

expergiscor, perrectus, 3 (archaic *inf. praes.* expergiscier, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 1), *v. dep.* (act. form in the *imperf. subj.* expergisceret, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 6), *n.* [expergo], *to be awakened, to awake* (class.). **I.** Lit.: si dormis, expergiscere, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3: itaque simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; id. Att. 13, 38, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33.—**II.** Transf., *to awake, to rouse* or *bestir one's self*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 21; Plaut. As. 2, 1, 1: experrecta nobilitas armis atque ferro rem publicam recuperavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: quin igitur expergiscimini? Sall. C. 20, 14; Vulg. Joel, 1, 5.—Hence, * **experrectus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *awakened, aroused, vigilant*: ut sint apes experrectiores, Col. 9, 7, 5; id. 1 praef. 12.

expergĭtē, *adv.*, v. expergo, *P. a. fin.*

expergĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from expergo.

expergo, gi, gĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to awaken, rouse up* (cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 80 Müll.; ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: omnes vocis expergit sono, Santra ap. Non. 104, 16 (Com. 4 Rib. p. 228): expergite pectora tarda sopore, Att. ib.: nec quisquam expergitus exstat, *awakens* (from death), Lucr. 3, 929; Arn. 5, 1.—**II.** Transf.: istā re juvenum animos expergebat, Gell. 6, 10, 1: animus expergitus, App. Mag. p. 302.—Hence, **expergĭtē**, *adv.*, *vigilantly, watchfully, actively*: auscultare, App. M. 8 *fin.*: obire munus, id. ib. 2, p. 125, 6.

expĕrĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from experior.

expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [experior], *a trial, proof, experiment* (class.). **I.** Prop.: experientiā tentare quaedam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: patrimonii amplificandi, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: belli, Vell. 2, 78, 2: veri, Ov. M. 1, 225: fide (i. e. fidei), id. ib. 7, 737.—**B.** *Effort, endeavor*: quis id approbare possit, aegritudinem suscipere pro experientia, si quid habere velis? i. e. *instead of trying to acquire it*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: experientia patrimonii amplificandi labi, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43.—**II.** Transf., *the knowledge gained by repeated trials, experimental knowledge, practice, experience* (post-Aug.): ad curandi rationem nihil plus confert quam experientia, Cels. praef. *med.*: Agrippa non aetate neque rerum experientia tantae moli par, Tac. A. 1, 4: vir longā experientiā, id. ib. 1, 46; 13, 6; 14, 36; id. H. 2, 76; Col. 10, 338: qui cultus habendo Sit pecori; apibus quanta experientia parcis, Verg. G. 1, 4; cf.: nova hominum, id. ib. 4, 316.

expĕrīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a proof, test, trial, experiment* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: documentum periculum): nimirum hoc maximum est experimentum, cum constet aegritudinem vetustate tolli, etc., * Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 74: Metello experimentis cognitum erat, genus Numidarum infidum esse, Sall. J. 46, 3; cf. Tac. A. 13, 24: lenitatis, id. ib. 15, 24: virtutis, Vell. 2, 116, 1; Just. 15, 3, 1: in omnibus fere minus valent praecepta quam experimenta, Quint. 2, 5, 15: medici experimenta per mortis agunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18; 13, 2, 3, § 19: experimento probare, Vulg. Esth. 3, 5.—**II.** *Experience* (post-Aug.; cf. experientia): experimento meo ac natura ipsa duce, Quint. 6, 2, 25: longo experimento testata gloria, Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *fin.*: Africa contenta qualicumque principe post experimentum domini minoris, Tac. H. 1, 11: sed experimentum contra fuit, *the event, result*, id. A. 2, 97 *fin.*—*Plur.*: haec autem cognosci experimentis, Cels. 1 prooem. pp. 9, 10 Milligan: Trebellius segnior et nullis castrorum experimentis provinciam tenuit, Tac. Agr. 16.

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus (*act.* experiero, Varr. L. L. 8, 9, 24 dub.), 4, *v. dep. a.* [ex- and root per-; Sanscr. par-, pi-parmi, conduct; Gr. περάω, pass through; πόρος, passage; πεῖρα, experience; Lat. porta, portus, peritus, periculum; Germ. fahren, erfahren; Eng. fare, ferry], *to try* a thing; viz., either by way of testing or of attempting it. **I.** *To try, prove, put to the test.* **A.** In *tempp. praes.* constr. with the *acc.*, a *rel. clause*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.*: habuisse aiunt domi (venenum), vimque ejus esse expertum in servo quodam ad eam rem ipsam parato, Cic. Cael. 24, 58: taciturnitatem nostram, id. Brut. 65, 231: amorem alicujus, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 1: his persuaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 16, 3: judicium discipulorum, Quint. 2, 5, 12: in quo totas vires suas eloquentia experiretur, id. 10, 1, 109: imperium, Liv. 2, 59, 4: cervi cornua ad arbores subinde experientes, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117 et saep.—With a personal object: vin' me experiri? *make trial of me*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 29: hanc experiamur, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 12 Ruhnk.: tum se denique errasse sentiunt, cum eos (amicos) gravis aliquis casus experiri cogit, Cic. Lael. 22, 84: in periclitandis experiendisque pueris, id. Div. 2, 46, 97.—So with se *reflex.*, *to make trial of one's powers* in any thing: se heroo (versu), Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 3

variis se studiorum generibus, id. ib. 9, 29, 1: se in foro, Quint. 12, 11, 16.—(β) With a *rel.-clause, ut*, etc.: vosne velit an me regnare era quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204, ed. Vahl.): lubet experiri, quo evasuru'st denique, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 93: experiri libet, quantum audeatis, Liv. 25, 38, 11; cf. Nep. Alcib. 1, 1: in me ipso experior, ut exalbescam, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; cf. with *si*: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562.—(γ) *Absol.*: experiendo magis quam discendo cognovi, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: judicare difficile est sane nisi expertum: experiendum autem est in ipsa amicitia: ita praecurrit amicitia judicium tollitque experiendi potestatem, id. Lael. 17, 62.—**B.** In the *tempp. perf.*, *to have tried, tested, experienced*, i. e. *to find* or *know by experience*: benignitatem tuam me experto praedicas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18: omnia quae dico de Plancio, dico expertus in nobis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: experti scire debemus, etc., id. Mil. 26, 69: illud tibi expertus promitto, id. Fam. 13, 9, 3: dicam tibi, Catule, non tam doctus, quam, id quod est majus, expertus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: puellae jam virum expertae, Hor. C. 3, 14, 11; 4, 4, 3; cf. Quint. 6, 5, 7: mala captivitatis, Sulp. Sev. 2, 22, 5: id opera expertus sum esse ita, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 3: expertus sum prodesse, Quint. 2, 4, 13: expertus, juvenem praelongos habuisse sermones, id. 10, 3, 32: ut frequenter experti sumus, id. 1, 12, 11.—Rarely in other tenses: et exorabile numen Fortasse experiar, *may find*, Juv. 13, 103.—**C.** To make trial of, in a hostile sense, *to measure strength with, to contend with*: ut interire quam Romanos non experiri mallet, Nep. Ham. 4, 3: maritimis moribus mecum experitur, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11: ipsi duces cominus invicem experti, Flor. 3, 21, 7; 4, 10, 1; cf.: hos cum Suevi, multis saepe bellis experti, finibus expellere non potuissent, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 4: Turnum in armis, Verg. A. 7, 434.

II. *To undertake, to attempt, to make trial of, undergo, experience* a thing. **A.** In gen.: qui desperatione debilitati experiri id nolent, quod se assequi posse diffidant. Sed par est omnes omnia experiri, qui, etc., Cic. Or. 1, 4; cf.: istuc primum experiar, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 47: omnia experiri certum est, priusquam pereo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 11: omnia prius quam, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 78, 1: extrema omnia, Sall. C. 26, 5; cf. also: sese omnia de pace expertum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57, 2: libertatem, i. e. *to make use of, enjoy*, Sall. J. 31, 5: late fusum opus est et multiplex, etc. . . . dicere experiar, Quint. 2, 13, 17: quod quoniam me saepius rogas, aggrediar, non tam perficiundi spe quam experiundi voluntate, Cic. Or. 1, 2.—With *ut* and *subj.*: nunc si vel periculose experiundum erit, experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: experiri, ut sine armis propinquum ad officium reduceret, Nep. Dat. 2, 3.—**B.** In partic., jurid. t. t., *to try* or *test by law, to go to law*: aut intra parietes aut summo jure experietur, Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf.: in jus vocare est juris experiundi causa vocare, Dig. 2, 4, 1; 47, 8, 4: a me diem petivit: ego experiri non potui: latitavit, Cic. Quint. 23, 75; Liv. 40, 29, 11: sua propria bona malaque, cum causae dicendae data facultas sit, tum se experturum, Liv. 3, 56, 10: postulare ut judicium populi Romani experiri (liceat), id. ib.—Hence, **1.** **expĕrĭens**, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *experienced, enterprising, active, industrious* (class.): homo gnavus et industrius, experientissimus ac diligentissimus arator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: promptus homo et experiens, id. ib. 2, 4, 17, § 37: vir fortis et experiens, id. Clu. 8, 23: vir acer et experiens, Liv. 6, 34, 4: comes experientis Ulixei, Ov. M. 14, 159: ingenium, id. Am. 1, 9, 32.—With *gen.*: genus experiens laborum, *inured to, patient of*, Ov. M. 1, 414: rei militaris experientissimi duces, Arn. 2, 38 *init.*; cf. Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 9.—*Comp.* appears not to occur.—**2. expertus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), in *pass. signif.*, *tried, proved, known by experience* (freq. after the Aug. per.): vir acer et pro causa plebis expertae virtutis, Liv. 3, 44, 3: per omnia expertus, id. 1, 34, 12: indignitates homines expertos, id. 24, 22, 2: dulcedo libertatis, id. 1, 17, 3: industria, Suet. Vesp. 4: artes, Tac. A. 3, 17: saevitia, Prop. 1, 3, 18: confidens ostento sibi expertissimo, Suet. Tib. 19.—With *gen.*: expertos belli juvenes, Verg. A. 10, 173; cf. Tac. H. 4, 76.—*Comp.* and *adv.* appear not to occur.

‡ **expĕrītos** imperitos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 15 Müll.; cf.: experitus non peritus, id est extra peritiam positus, Placid. p. 461.

experrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from expergiscor.

ex-pers, tis, *adj.* [pars], *having no part in, not sharing in, not privy to.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.).—Constr. with *gen.*: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: communis juris et consilii (opp. particeps libertatis), Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: sunt expertes imperii, consilii publici, judicii delectorum judicum, id. ib. 1, 31, 47 Mos.: tanti tam inusitati consilii, id. Att. 8, 8, 1; cf.: animum advorte nunc jam, Quapropter te expertem amoris nati habuerim, i. e. *left ignorant of his amour*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 83.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *destitute* or *devoid of, free from, without* (freq. and class.).—Constr. in class. lang. with *gen.*; ante-class. and in Sall. also with *abl.* (α) With *gen.*: omnium vitiûm expers, Titin. ap. Non. 495, 13: laboris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 16: omnis eruditionis expers atque ignarus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 1: veritatis, id. ib. 2, 19, 81: negotii publici, id. Rep. 1, 2: humanitatis, id. Div. 2, 38, 81: nuptiarum, Hor. C. 3, 11, 11: viri, Ov. M. 1, 479: ferae rationis et orationis expertes, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50: Chium (vinum) maris expers, *without sea-water*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15: sui, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf.: ut nulla ejus vitae pars summae turpitudinis esset expers, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: vis consili expers, Hor. C. 3, 4, 65 et saep.: expers matris imperii, *free from*, i. e. *neglectful of, disobedient to*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 2.—(β) With *abl.*: ea res me domo expertem facit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40: eo more, id. Am. 2, 2, 81: metu, id. As. 1, 1, 31: malitiis, Turp. ap. Non. 501, 7: omnes famâ atque fortunis expertes sumus, Sall. C. 33, 1.

* **expertĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [experior], *a trial, proof*; in *plur.*, Vitr. 8, 5.

expertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from experior.

expĕtens, -entis, *P. a.* [expeto], *desirous, eager*: expetenti et lubidinoso in voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 41, 68.

expĕtesso (-isso), ĕre, *v. intens. a.* [id.], *to desire, long for* (a Plautinian word): quae te amat tuamque expetessit pulcram pulcritudinem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 13: cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 14: artem, id. Trin. 2, 1, 6; id. Rud. 1, 5, 1: ultro amas, ultro expetessis, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 23.

expĕtībĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *desirable*: expetendum est, inquiunt, quod bonum est: expetibile, quod nobis contingit, cum bonum consecuti sumus, Sen. Ep. 117, 4: potentia, Boëth. Consol. 2, 6.

expĕtisso, ĕre, v. expetesso.

expĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [expeto], *one who desires* or *longs for* (late Lat.): vestri, Symm. Ep. 8, 45.

expĕtītus, a, um, *Part.*, from expeto.

ex-pĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To long for, seek after, aspire to, desire, covet, wish* a thing (freq. and class.; syn.: appeto, affecto, cupio, concupisco, aveo, gestio, volo, opto, desidero, requiro). (α) With *acc.*: assunt, me expetunt, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 49, ed. Vahl.): nihil hominem, nisi quod honestum sit, aut admirari aut optare aut expetere debere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: unum ab omnibus ad id bellum imperatorem deposci atque expeti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: Italia ab hoc auxilium absente expetivit, id. ib. 11, 30; cf.: Apollo unde sibi populi et reges consilium expetunt, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 186, ed. Vahl.): nunc a Flacco Lentuli poenae per vos expetuntur, *are demanded*, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: poenas ab aliquo, id. Pis. 7, 16; Liv. 1, 23, 4; cf.: jus ab invitis, id. 3, 40, 4: facinora ab aliquo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 25: Plautinas fabulas, id. Cas. prol. 12: pecunia tantopere expetitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 172; cf.: expetuntur divitiae ad usus vitae necessarios, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: mortem pro vita civium, id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: ea vita expetitur, quae sit animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: in qua (societate) omnia insunt, quae putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, etc., id. Lael. 22, 84: non ficto crimine insectari, non expetere vitam, non capitis arcessere, *to attempt one's life*, id. Deiot. 11, 30: stulta sibi consilia, *to seek out, contrive*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 4.—Of an inanimate subject: mare medium terrae locum expetens, *striving* or *tending towards*, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116.—(β) With an *object-clause* (mostly poet.): quem quisque odit, periisse expetit, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23 (Trag. v. 403, ed. Vahl.); cf.: audire expetis? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 25: aliquid facere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 48: periisse expetunt, Liv. 40, 10, 5: dum nostram gloriam tua virtute augeri expeto, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: di me etsi perdunt, tamen esse adjutam expetunt, Pac. ap. Non. 104, 7: videre expeto te, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; cf.: hoc prius scire expeto, quid perdideris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 17; id. Hec. 5, 1, 1; Hor. Epod. 11, 3; Ov. M. 7, 476; 9, 550 al.: quod et scire expeto et quaerere pudet, Curt. 4, 10, 32; 9, 3, 8; Plin. praef. 14.—(γ) With *ut* and *subj.*: fatebor et fuisse me et Sejano amicum et ut essem expetisse, Tac. A. 6, 8.—(δ) *Absol.*: ne legaretur A. Gabinius Cn. Pompeio expetenti ac postulanti, *requesting*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57.—* **B.** *To reach, attain to* any thing; with respect to time, *to outlast*: malo si quid bene facias, id beneficium interit: Bono si quid male facias, aetatem expetit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 23.—Hence, **expĕtendus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *desirable, excellent*: forma expetenda mulier, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 60.

II. *Intr.* (perh. only ante-class.; cf. Liv. 1, 22, 7 Weisenb. ad loc.). **A.** *To light upon, fall upon, befall* a person. **1.** With *in aliquem*: delictum suum suamque culpam expetere in mortalem, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 33: illius ira et maledicta in hanc, id. ib. 3, 2, 15: omnes clades hujus belli in eum, Tullus ap. Liv. 1, 22, 7: quojus ego hodie in tergum faxo ista expetant mendacia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 42.—**2.** With *alicui*: mea sit culpa, si id Alcumenae innocenti expetat, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 12.—**B.** *Absol.*, *to fall out, happen, occur, result*: nequiter paene expetivit prima parasitatio, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 22 Lamb. (al. expedivit): in servitute expetunt multa iniqua, *befall*, id. ib. 1, 1, 20; so, eadem in vigilanti expetunt, id. Mil. 2, 4, 40 (not vigilantes, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

expĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expio], *satisfaction, atonement, expiation* (rare but class.): at vero scelerum in homines atque impietatum nulla expiatio est, * Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: foederis rupti, Liv. 9, 1, 4; Vulg. Exod. 29, 36 al.

expĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an atoner, expiator* (post-class.): impuritatis, Tert. Pudic. 15 *fin.*

expĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [expiator], *atoning, expiatory* (late Lat.): poenae, Aug. Civ. D. 21, 13.

expĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [expiator], *an atoning* or *expiating priestess*: piatrix dicebatur sacerdos, quae expiare erat solita, quam quidam . . . sagam, alii expiatricem vocant, Fest. s. v. piatrix, p. 213 Müll.

expĭātus, ūs, *m.* [expio], *atonement, expiation* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Val. 13.

expictus, a, um, *Part.*, from expingo.

expīlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expilo], *a pillaging, plundering* (rare but class.): expilatio direptioque sociorum, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; cf.: expilationes direptionesque sociorum et civium, id. ib. 3, 8, 36.

expīlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pillager, plunderer*: quem domus hospitem, non expilatorem recepisse videatur, * Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, 9: expilatores, qui sunt atrociores fures, hoc est λωποδύται, in opus publicum dari solent, etc., Dig. 47, 18 (De effractoribus et expilatoribus), 1, § 1.

ex-pīlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to pillage, rob, plunder* (class.; syn.: privo, orbo, compilo, spolio, diripio, populor, vasto, praedor). **I.** Lit.: si socios spolias, aerarium expilas, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: fana, id. Off. 3, 23: armarium, id. Clu. 64, 181: thesauros, Liv. 31, 12, 3: rem heredi-

tariam, Dig. 29, 2, 21; cf.: expilatae hereditatis, Dig. 47, tit. 19.—* **II.** Trop.: sumenda sunt nobis ab iis ipsis, a quibus expilati sumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123.

ex-pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to paint, depict; to paint, paint over.* **I.** Lit.: quoniam et pericula expingimus, ne quis miretur et rogos pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49: genas, *to paint, rouge,* Mart. 7, 83, 2: outem, id. 8, 52, 8: se (Thamar), Tert. Cult. Fem. 12. —**II.** Trop., of speech, *to picture, depict, describe to the life:* qui motus hominum, qui ferarum non ita expictus est, ut quae ipse non viderit, nos ut videremus, effecerit? * Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 (see the passage in connection).

* **ex-pinso,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to bruise to pieces, grind:* far, Cato, R. R. 2, 4.

ex-pĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make satisfaction, amends, atonement for* a crime or a criminal; *to purify* any thing defiled with crime; *to atone for, to expiate, purge by sacrifice* (freq. and class.; syn.: pio, lustro, placo, paco). **I.** Relig. t. t. **A.** Lit.: SACRVM COMMISSVM QVOD NEQVE EXPIARI POTERIT, IMPIE COMMISSVM ESTO: QVOD EXPIARI POTERIT, PVBLICI SACERDOTES EXPIANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: scelus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 29; cf.: tua scelera di immortales in nostros milites expiaverunt, i. e. *have avenged,* Cic. Pis. 35, 85: in iis sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf.: imperatum patri, ut filium expiaret pecunia publica, Liv. 1, 26, 12: aliquem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 34: puerum lustralibus salivis, Pers. 2, 33: quae violata sunt, expiabuntur, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; cf.: expiandum forum Romanum a nefarii sceleris vestigiis, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11; id. Phil. 1, 12, 30.—**B.** *To avert* an omen or sign, i. e. to prevent the evil indicated by it: quae di significent, quemadmodum ea procurentur atque expientur, Cic. Div. 2, 63, 139: prodigia quae neque hostiis neque votis piare fas habet gens superstitioni obnoxia, Tac. H. 5, 13 *init.*: arma nondum expiatis uncta cruoribus, Hor. C. 2, 1, 5: dira detestatio nulla expiatur victima, id. Epod. 5, 90 et saep.—**II.** Transf., beyond the relig. sphere. **A.** *To atone for, make amends for, repair, make good:* haec superioris aetatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus docet, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 5: malam potentiam servili supplicio, Tac. H. 4, 11: legatorum injurias regisque caedem, Liv. 1, 14, 3: errorem, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1 et saep.: incommodum virtute, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*: cladem victoriis, Flor. 1, 12.—**B.** *To appease* (very rare): a me etiam poenas expetistis, quibus conjuratorum manes mortuorum expiaretis, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: tutelam navis, Petr. 105: iram, Sen. Oet. 857.

expiro, āre, v. exspiro.

ex-piscor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (lit., to fish out; hence, trop.), *to search out, find out* (perh. only vulg.; syn.: rimor, perscrutor, scrutor, indago, investigo, quaero): proinde expiscare, quasi non nosses, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35: nescis me ab illo omnia expiscatum? Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: simul atque audivit, a philosopho voluptatem tantopere laudari, nihil expiscatus est, *he asked, inquired no further,* id. Pis. 28, 69.

* **explānābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [explano], *clear, intelligible:* vox, Sen. de Ira, 1, 3, 5.

explānātē, *adv.*, v. explano *fin.*

explānātio, ōnis, *f.* [explano]. **I.** *An explanation, interpretation* (class.): somniis, vaticinationibus, oraculis quod erant multa obscura, explanationes adhibitae sunt interpretum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; cf. aequitatis, id. Rep. 5, 2: unius cujusque propositionis, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: illustris sententiae suae (with propositio), Quint. 9, 2, 2: res arduae explanationis, Plin. 10, 68, 87, § 190.—**B.** In partic., as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 27.—**II.** *A distinct articulation, pronunciation:* dentes, cum defuere, explanationem omnem adimentes, Plin. 7, 16, 18, § 70: emendata cum suavitate vocum explanatio, Quint. 1, 5, 33: verborum (shortly before: dilucida pronunciatio), id. 11, 3, 33.

explānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an explainer, interpreter:* sunt enim explanatores, ut grammatici poëtarum, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116: explanator aut interpres ejus legis, Lact. (C.c. ap. Lact. ?) 6, 8.

explānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explano], *explanatory* (late Lat.): liber, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 5.

explānātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from explano.

ex-plāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* * **I.** Lit., *to flatten* or *spread out:* suberi cortex in denos pedes undique explanatus, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *to make plain* or *clear, to explain* (class; syn.: explico, expono, interpretor): qualis differentia sit honesti et decori, facilius intelligi quam explanari potest, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 4: rem latentem explicare definiendo, obscuram explanare interpretando, etc., Cic. Brut. 42, 152: explanare apertiusque dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: docere et explanare, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: aliquid conjecturā, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280: rem, id. Or. 24, 80: quem amicum tuum ais fuisse istum, explana mihi, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 33: de cujus hominis moribus pauca prius explananda sunt, quam initium narrandi faciam, Sall. C. 4, 5.—*Pass. impers.*: juxta quod flumen, aut ubi fuerit, non satis explanatur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.—**2.** *To utter distinctly:* et ille juravit, expressit, explanavitque verba, quibus, etc., Plin. Pan. 64, 3.—Hence, **explānātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *plain, distinct* (rare): claritas in voce, in lingua etiam explanata vocum impressio, i. e. *an articulate pronunciation,* Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: parum explanatis vocibus sermo praeruptus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 1, 4.—*Adv.* **explānāte,** *plainly, clearly, distinctly:* scriptum, Gell. 16, 8, 3.—*Comp.*: ut definire rem cum explanatius, tum etiam uberius (opp. presse et anguste), Cic. Or. 33, 117.

ex-planto, āre, *v. a.*, *to pull up, root out* a plant (post-Aug.): pampinos, Col. 4, 14, 1; cf. id. 4, 29, 11; 11, 2, 38 al.

explaudo, ĕre, v. explodo.

explēmentum, i, *n.* [expleo], *that which fills up.* **I.** Lit., of food, *a filling, stuffing:* inanimentis explementum quaerito, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19: cacumina arborum explementum esse ventris, Sen. Ep. 110, 12.—* **II.** Trop., of speech, *a complement, supplement:* quod sequitur... explementum esse, Sen. Suas. 2, 20.

explendesco, ĕre, v. exsplendesco.

ex-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2 (archaic form explenunt, for explent, acc. to Fest. p. 80; cf.: solinunt, nequinunt, danunt, for solent, nequeunt, dant; v. do, redeo and soleo *init.*; *inf. praes.* explerier, Lucr. 6, 21.—Contracted form expleris, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205; Verg. A. 7, 766. explessent, Liv. 23, 22, 1; 37, 47, 7; *inf.* explesse, Verg. A. 2, 586 al.), *v. a.* [PLEO, whence plenus, compleo, suppleo]. **I.** *To fill up, fill full, fill* (class.). **A.** Lit.: fossam aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 79 *fin.*: fossas, id. ib. 82, 3; Dig. 39, 3, 24; cf.: paludem cratibus atque aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 1: neque inferciens verba, quasi rimas expleat, Cic. Or. 69, 231: vulnera, Plin. 35, 6, 21, § 38: cicatrices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 156: alopecias, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177: bovem strictis frondibus, i. e. *to give him his fill,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: se, *to fill, cram one's self,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 16; Cels. 1, 2 *fin.*; cf.: edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 74: ut milites contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant, Caes. B. C. 1, 21, 3: locum (cohortes), i. e. *to occupy completely,* id. ib. 1, 45, 4: explevi totas ceras quattuor, *have filled, written full,* Plaut. Curc. 3, 40: deum bonis omnibus explere mundum, Cic. Univ. 3: expleti (voce) oris janua raditur, *filled up,* Lucr. 4, 532, v. Lachm. ad h. l.: aliquem numerum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*: numerum, Liv. 5, 10, 10; 24, 11, 4; Verg. A. 6, 545: centurias, *to have the full number of votes,* Liv. 37, 47, 7: tribus, id. 3, 64, 8: justam muri altitudinem, Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 4: His rebus celeriter id, quod Avarici deperierat, expletur, *is filled up, made good,* id. ib. 7, 31, 4; Liv. 23, 22, 1: sic explevit, quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to fill up, complete, finish:* id autem ejusmodi est, ut additum ad virtutem auctoritatem videatur habiturum et expleturum cumulate vitam beatam, *make quite complete,* Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42; cf. damnationem, id. Caecin. 10, 29: partem relictam, id. Off. 3, 7, 34: damna, Liv. 3, 68, 3; cf. id. 30, 5, 5: explet concluditque sententias, Cic. Or. 69, 230; cf.: sententias mollioribus numeris, id. ib. 13, 40: animum gaudio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To satisfy, sate, glut, appease* a longing, or one who longs (the fig. being that of filling or stuffing with food): quas (litteras Graecas) sic avide arripui quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: famem, Phaedr. 4, 18, 5; cf.: jejunam cupidinem, Lucr. 4, 876: libidines (with satiare), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 424, 30 (Rep. 6, 1); cf.: explere cupiditates, satiare odium, id. Part. Or. 27, 96: libidinem, id. Cael. 20, 49: odium factis dictisque, Liv. 4, 32, 12; Tac. A. 15, 52: desiderium, Liv. 1, 9, 15: iram, id. 7, 30, 15; cf.: omnem exspectationem diuturni desiderii nostri, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: avaritiam pecuniā, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150; Tac. H. 2, 13: spem omnium, Just. 22, 8; Liv. 35, 44, 4; Suet. Aug. 75 *fin.* et saep.: me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67; cf.: non enim vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1: se caede diu optata, Liv. 31, 24, 11: tantum regem (divitiis), Just. 9, 2: aliquem muneribus, Sall. J. 13, 6; 20, 1; Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 50: omnis suos divitiis, Sall. C. 51, 34: animum suum (amore), Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: animum gaudio, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; cf. id. Hec. 5, 1, 28; 5, 2, 19: corda tuendo, Verg. A. 8, 265; cf.: expleri mentem nequit ardescitque tuendo Phoenissa, id. ib. 1, 713: expletur lacrimis dolor, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 38: alicujus crudelitatem sanguine, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225.—And *reflex.*: ut eorum agris expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42 *fin.*—Poet.: aliquem alicujus rei (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 463, and v. impleo): animumque explesse juvabit ultricis flammae, *to have sated the mind with the fire of revenge,* Verg. A. 2, 586.—**b.** *To fulfil, discharge, execute, perform* a duty: amicitiae munus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: susceptum rei publicae munus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: excusatione officium scribendi, id. Fam. 16, 25: mandatum, Dig. 17, 1, 27.—**c.** Of time, *to complete, finish, bring to a close:* tum signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22 *fin.*: fatales annos, Tib 1, 3, 53: quosdam in Aetolia ducentos annos explere, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154: explebat annum trigesimum, Tac. H. 1, 48.

* **II.** (*Ex* in privative signif.; v. ex, III. A.). *To unload:* navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, i. e. *disembarked,* exonerabant se, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 545 (Ann. v. 310 ed. Vahl.).—Hence, **explētus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *full, complete, perfect:* quod undique perfectum expletumque sit omnibus suis numeris ac partibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 37: undique expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48: ea, quae natura desiderat, expleta cumulataque habere, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: expletum omnibus suis partibus, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: vita animi corporisque expleta virtutibus, id. ib. 5, 13, 37: expleta rerum comprehensio, id. Ac. 2, 7, 21.—*Absol.*: parum expleta desiderant, Quint. 9, 4, 116.

* **explētio,** ōnis, *f.* [expleo, I. B. 2 a.], *a satisfying:* in ea expletione naturae summi boni finem consistere, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40.

explētīvus, a, um, *adj.* [expleo], *serving to fill out, expletive;* in the later grammarians, conjunctiones, such as *quidem, equidem, autem, quoque,* Don. p. 1763 P.; Charis. p. 199 ib. al.

explētŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who fills, completes, finishes,* Hier. in Pelag. 1, 32 *init.*

explētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expleo.

explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [explico], *that may be explained, explicable* (very rare): mensura, Plin. 4, 13, 28, § 98.—*Adv.*: **explĭcābĭlĭter,** *in an explicable manner,* acc. to Diom. p. 401 P.; Mar. Plot. de Metr. p. 2623.

explĭcanter, *adv.* [id.], *intelligibly, plainly,* Pomp. Gram. Comm. Art. Don. p. 343, 2 Lindem.

explĭcātē, *adv.*, v. explico, *P. a. fin.*

explĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [explico], *an unfolding, uncoiling* (for the most part only in Cic.). * **I.** Lit.: est quasi rudentis explicatio, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.—**II.** Trop.

of speech, *an unfolding, expounding, an explication, exposition, explanation:* multum ad ea, quae quaerimus, explicatio tua ista profecerit, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 14: naturae, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: explicatio fabularum et enodatio nominum, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: illustris perpolitaque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120: mira in disserendo, id. Brut. 38, 143: difficilior, Quint. 1, 10, 49: inflata, Sen. Ep. 114.

explĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an expounder, explainer* (Ciceron.): rerum explicator prudens, severus, gravis, Cic. Or. 9, 31; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6.

* **explĭcātrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that expounds* or *explains:* orationis perpetuae ad persuadendum accommodatae, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 32.

1. explĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from explico.

2. explĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [explico], *an unfolding, stretching apart.* * **I.** Lit.: alterno crurum explicatu, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166.— * **II.** Trop., of speech, *an explication, exposition:* (natura deorum) quam difficiles explicatus haberet, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93.

explĭcit, v. explico *fin.* ☞.

explĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from explico.

ex-plĭco, āvi and ŭi (the latter first in Verg. G. 2, 280; afterwards freq.; Hor. C. 3, 29, 16; 4, 9, 44; id. S. 2, 2, 125; Liv. 7, 23, 6 et saep.; cf. Gell. 1, 7, 20), ātum or ĭtum (Cic. uses mostly atum, Caes. atum and itum; cf. explicaturos, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 4; with explicitis, id. ib. 3, 75, 2; and, explicitius, id. ib. 1, 78, 2; upon these forms v. Neue, Formenl. 2, pp. 479 sq., 550 sq.), 1, *v. a.*, *to unfold, uncoil, unroll, unfurl, spread out, loosen, undo* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn.: expedio, extrico, enodo, enucleo; explano, expono, interpretor). **I.** Lit.: velum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 7: non explicata veste neque proposito argento, etc., *spread out*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: volumen, *to open*, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: suas pennas (ales), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: plenas plagas, Mart. 1, 56, 8: perturbatum et confusum agmen, *to put in order*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 2: capillum pectine, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.: fusos, *to unwind*, Mart. 4, 54, 10: frontem sollicitam, *to free from wrinkles, to smooth*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16; for which: explicare seria contractae frontis, id. S. 2, 2, 125; cf. mare, i. e. *to calm*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 455: si ex his te laqueis exueris ac te aliqua via ac ratione explicaris, *hast extricated, freed thyself*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 151: se (ex funibus ancorarum), Dig. 9, 2, 29: inimicae et oves, difficile se (apibus) e lanis earum explicantibus, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62: se explicat angustum, Juv. 12, 55.— **B.** Transf., *to spread out, stretch out, extend, deploy, display:* aciem, Liv. 7, 23, 6; 40, 4, 4; 40, 5, 26 al.; cf. ordinem, id. 2, 46, 3: agmen, id. 10, 20, 3: cohortes (longa legio), Verg. G. 2, 280: se turmatim (equites), Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 3; cf. mid.: priusquam plane legiones explicari et consistere possent, id. ib. 2, 26, 4; and: ut ordo omnium navium explicari posset, Liv. 37, 23, 10: per obstantis catervas Explicuit sua victor arma, Hor. C. 4, 9, 44: atria, congestos satis explicatura clientes, Stat. Th. 1, 146: ut forum laxaremus et usque ad atrium Libertatis explicaremus, *extend*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; cf.: unde pons in oppidum pertinens explicatur, Sall. H. 3, 20: orbes (serpens), Ov. M. 15, 720: frondes omnes (pampinus), Verg. G. 2, 335: se (montes), Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118: arida ligna in flammas (ignis), Lucr. 2, 882: convivium, i. e. *to set out richly, to furnish*, Mart. 1, 100, 13: explicavi meam rem post illa lucro, i. e. *amplified, enlarged*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 5.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen. (very seldom): explica atque excute intelligentiam tuam, ut videas quae sit, etc., *display*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: Siciliam multis undique cinctam periculis explicavit, *has set at large, set free* (qs. released from toils, snares), id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; cf.: quemadmodum se explicent dicendo, id. Fl. 4, 10: da operam, ut te explices, huc quam primum venias, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, D. 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To disentangle, set in order, arrange, regulate, settle, adjust* any thing complicated or difficult: pulcre ego hanc explicatam tibi rem dabo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 20: peto a te, ut ejus negotia explices et expedias, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2: negotia, id. Att. 5, 12, 3; cf. id. ib. 16, 3, 5: belli rationem, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; cf.: rationem salutis, id. Fam. 6, 1, 2: rem frumentariam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 4 *fin.*: si Faberius nobis nomen illud explicat, noli quaerere, quanti, *settles*, i. e. *pays that item*, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2: Faberianum, id. ib. § 3; cf.: si qui debitores, quia non possint explicare pecuniam, differant solutionem, Dig. 42, 1, 31: consilium, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 4; cf.: his explicitis rebus, id. ib. 3, 75, 2: subvenire tempestati quavis ratione sapientis est; eoque magis, si plus adipiscare re explicatâ boni, quam addubitatâ mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ea, quae per defunctum inchoata sunt, per heredem explicari debent, Dig. 27, 7, 1: transii ad elegos: hos quoque feliciter explicui, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7 (cf. under ☞): iter commode explicui, excepto quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 1: fugam, Phaedr. 4, 7, 15: nihilo plus explicet ac si Insanire paret, etc., *will make no more out of it*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 270.—**2.** Of speech, *to develop, unfold, set forth, exhibit, treat, state:* vitam alterius totam explicare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: perfice, ut Crassus haec, quae coartavit et peranguste refersit in oratione sua, dilatet nobis atque explicet, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: explicando excutiendoque verbo, id. Part. Or. 36, 124: aliquid expedite, id. Brut. 67, 237: aliquid apertissime planissimeque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 156: aliquid definitione, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33: funera fando, Verg. A. 2, 362: philosophiam, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 6; cf.: philosophiam diligentissime Graecis litteris, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: summorum oratorum Graecas orationes, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum (corresp. to expedire), id. Div. 2, 59, 122: non de aegritudine solum, sed de omni animi perturbatione explicabo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: de scorpionibus et catapultis, Vitr. 10, 22: ut explicemus, quae sint materiae, etc., Quint. 10, 5, 1.—*Pass. impers.:* quae vero auxilia sunt capitis, eo loco explicitum est, Cels. 4, 2. — Hence, **1. explĭcātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *spread out:* Capua planissimo in loco explicata, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: vallis, Pall. Aug. 11, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Well ordered, regular:* in causa facili atque explicata, Cic. Planc. 2, 5.—**2.** *Plain, clear:* nisi explicata solutione non sum discessurus, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4.—*Comp.:* litterae tuae, quibus nihil potest esse explicatius, nihil perfectius, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 2.—*Sup.:* explicatissima responsa, Aug. Ep. 34 *fin.*—**3.** *Assured, certain:* nec habet explicatam aut exploratam rationem salutis suae, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 2. — * *Adv.:* **explĭcāte,** *plainly, clearly:* qui distincte, qui explicate, qui abundanter et rebus et verbis dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.—*Comp.:* explicatius, August. Civ. D. 19, 4.—**2. explĭcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 1.), lit., *disentangled*, i. e. *free from obstacles, easy:* in his erat angustiis res: sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur, Ilerdam reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2.

☞ **explĭcit,** in late Lat., at the end of a book, is prob. an abbreviation of explicitus (est liber), *the book is ended* (acc. to signif. II. B. 1.); cf.: explicitum nobis usque ad sua cornua librum refers, Mart. 11, 107, 1: solemus completis opusculis ad distinctionem rei alterius sequentis medium interponere *Explicit* aut *Feliciter* aut aliquid istius modi, Hier. Ep. 28, 4.

ex-plōdo (**ex-plaudo**), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, Gr. πτερνοκοπεῖν, *to drive out* or *off by clapping;* orig. a scenic word said of a player, *to hiss* or *hoot off, explode* him. **I.** Prop.: histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Par. 3, 26; cf.: Aesopum explodi video, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: aliquem e scena non modo sibilis sed etiam convicio, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: nam satis est equitem mihi plaudere, ut audax Contemptis aliis explosa Arbuscula (mima) dixit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 77; cf.: pars plaudite ergo, pars offensi explaudite, Aus. Sept. Sap. de Thal. *fin.*— **II.** Transf. beyond the scenic sphere. **A.** *To drive out* or *away* (rare; not in Cic.): aliquem in Arpinos, Afran. ap. Non. 186, 16: (alios) in arenam aut litus, *to cast out*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10.—Poet.: noctem explaudentibus alis, *to scare away*, Lucr. 4, 710.—**B.** *To reject, disapprove* (Ciceron.): te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc retulisse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86; cf.: explosae ejectaeque sententiae, id. Fin. 5, 8, 31; and id. Off. 1, 2, 6: hoc genus divinationis vita explosit, id. Div. 2, 41, 86: multa dixi in ignobilem regem, quibus totus est explosus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3: fictione pristina explosa, *abolished*, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6.

explōrātē, *adv.*, *with certainty*, etc., v. exploro, *P. a. fin.*

explōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exploro], *an examination, exploration* (post-Aug.): surculi, Col. 3, 9, 5: exploratione occulta fallere aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 54.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *a spying*, Dig. 49, 16, 3.

explōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a searcher out, examiner, explorer; a prying person, a spy* (not in Cic.) **I.** In gen.: rerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 366, 31: suppositicius, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.—**b.** *Adj.*, *searching:* ignes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. praef. 11: foci, Mart. 8, 51, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. (α) *A spy, scout*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 2; 2, 5, 4; 2, 11, 3; 2, 17, 1 et saep.—(β) *Plur.*, *skirmishers*, Tac. H. 2, 17; cf. Inscr. Orell. 5877 sqq.—**B.** Explorator viae, *one who ran before the emperor to clear the way*, Suet. Tib. 60.

explōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [explorator, II.], *of* or *belonging to searching out, exploratory* (post-Aug.): coronae, *a reward for scouts or those who sought out and pursued the enemy*, Suet. Calig. 45: scaphae, *spy-boats*, Veg. Mil. 5, 7.

explōrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exploro.

ex-plōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to search out, seek to discover, to examine, investigate, explore* (class.; in Cic. esp. freq. in the *part. perf.* and *P. a.;* syn.: speculor, scitor, sciscitor, percontor, quaero, interrogo). **I.** In gen. (α) With *acc.:* explora rem totam, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 5: fugam domini, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44: ambitum Africae, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 8: altera (manus) motu caecum iter explorat, Ov. M. 10, 456: vehiculorum onera, Suet. Tib. 18: glebas gustu, Col. 2, 2, 20: panis potionisque bonitatem gustu, Tac. A. 12, 66 et saep.: ad explorandum idoneum locum castris, *for choosing out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81, 1: insidias, *to seek out*, Verg. G. 3, 537.—(β) With *rel. clause:* explorare, qui homines inhabitarent, Petr. 116: apud se explorare, an expediat sibi consilium, Dig. 17, 1, 2 *fin.:* exploratum est, ubi controversia incipiat, Quint. 7, 1, 8.—**b.** In the *part. perf.*, *examined, ascertained, known:* exploratum et provisum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 110: jam explorata nobis sunt ea, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13: perspecta et explorata perscribere, id. Att. 3, 15, 8; cf.: res non incertis jactatae rumoribus, sed compertae et exploratae, Liv. 42, 13, 1: de numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 4; id. B. C. 2, 31, 5.—In *abl. neutr. absol.:* explorato, *it being ascertained*, i. e. *when he knew:* explorato, jam profectos amicos, Tac. H. 2, 49.

II. In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., *to spy out, reconnoitre:* speculatoribus in omnes partes dimissis, explorat, quo commodissime itinere vallum transire possit, Caes. B. G. 5, 49 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 5, 50, 3: itinera egressusque ejus, postremo loca atque tempora cuncta explorat, Sall. J. 35, 5: Siciliam adiit, Africam exploravit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: occulte explorare loca, Caes. B. C. 1, 66, 2: explorato hostium consilio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 2.—In the *neutr. absol.:* ante explorato et subsidiis positis, Liv. 23, 42, 9; so id. 23, 43, 7; 27, 2 *fin.*—**B.** *To try, test, put to the proof* (perh. not ante-Aug.): et suspensa focis explorat robora fumus, Verg. G. 1, 175: taurus in adversis explorat cornua truncis, Luc. 2, 603; cf.: hoc jugulo dextram explora, Sil. 11, 358: animos, Ov. A. A. 1, 456; Liv. 37, 7, 10: explorans quid hostes agerent, id. 37, 28, 6: haec exploranda per impigros juvenes esse, id. 22, 55: secundae res animos, Tac. H. 1, 15: tyranni fidem, Luc. 8, 582.—Hence, **explōrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* Lit., *ascertained;* hence, *established, confirmed, certain, sure:* ut ei jam exploratus et domi conditus consulatus videretur, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: magna et prope ex-

plorata spes, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20; id. Off. 3, 33, 117; id. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: victoria, Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2: ratio, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 64: litterae exploratae a timore, i. e. *affording certainty, confidence*, id. Att. 3, 17, 1 et saep.: de quo mihi exploratum est, ita esse, ut scribis, *I am certain, convinced*, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; cf. id. Ac. 2, 17, 54: quis est tam stultus, cui sit exploratum, se ad vesperum esse victurum? id. de Sen. 19, 67: in qua (amicitia) nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habeas, id. Lael. 26, 97: exploratam habere pacem, id. Phil. 7, 6, 16: (Deus) habet exploratum, fore, etc., id. N. D. 1, 19, 51: pro explorato habebat, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 3.—*Comp.*: facilior et exploratior devitatio legionum fore videtur, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4.—*Sup.*: exploratissima victoria, Vell. 84, 1.—*Adv.*: **explōrātē**, *with certainty, for a certainty, securely, surely* (for the most part only in Cic.): haec ita sentio, judico, ad te explorate scribo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b. 3; cf. judicare, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6: satis explorate perceptum et cognitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigare, id. Fam. 16, 8, 1.—*Comp.*: exploratius promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

* **explōsĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [explodo], *a driving off by clapping, an exploding*: ludorum explosiones et funerum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4.

explōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from explodo.

expŏlĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4. *v. a.*, *to smooth off, make smooth, polish.* **I.** Lit.: hac (i. e. herinacei) cute expoliuntur vestes, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 135: libellus arida pumice expolitus, Cat. 1, 2: aedes expolitae, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 18: expolitus paries, Vitr. 7, 9; cf. under *P. a.*: signum, Quint. 2, 19, 3: scabritias unguium, Plin. 24, 4, 6, § 12.—*Pass.* in mid. force: numquam concessavimus poliri, expoliri, pingi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to polish, finish, accomplish, embellish, improve, refine, elaborate*: parentes (liberos) expoliunt, docent litteras, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 45; cf.: Dionem Plato doctrinis omnibus expolivit, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139: vir omni vita atque victu excultus atque expolitus, id. Brut. 25, 95: illi te expoliendum limandumque permittas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10: Graeca doctrina expolitus, Gell. 15, 11, 3: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: nihil omnibus ex partibus perfectum natura expolivit, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: inventum, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: eandem rem eodem modo dicere ... id obtundere auditorem est, non rem expolire, id. 4, 42, 54: partiones, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 76: orationem, Quint. 8, 3, 42: consilium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 60: opus, id. Mil. 4, 4, 38.—**B.** Com., *to polish off*, i. e. *to ruin*: qui amat, nequit quin nihili sit atque improbis artibus se expoliat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.—Hence, **expŏlītus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *polished, smooth, neat, clean*: dens expolitior, Cat. 39, 20: frumenta expolitiora, Col. 2, 20, 6: villae expolitissimae, Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 2, 20, 6.

expŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expolio], *a smoothing off, rubbing up, polishing, finishing.* **I.** Lit.: parietum, pavimentorum, *a plastering*, Vitr. 6 *fin.*; 7 praef. *fin.*: urbana, i. e. *of a house in the city*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 6: miniacea, Vitr. 7, 9.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *an adorning, embellishing.* **A.** In gen.: in verbis inest quasi materia quaedam: in numero autem expolitio, Cic. Or. 55, 185; id. de Or. 1, 12, 50; id. Inv. 1, 40, 74.—**B.** In partic., as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54 sq.

expŏlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a polisher*, August. in Psa. 85, 12.

expŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expolio.

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (ante-class. *perf.* exposivit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 27; sync. expostus, Verg. A. 10, 694; Stat. Th. 7, 197), *v. a.*, *to put* or *set out, to set forth, expose* (class.; most freq. in the trop. signif.; cf.: expedio, explano, explico). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos et exposuit vasa Samia, *set out*, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: vasa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: apparatum in porticibus, Suet. Caes. 10; cf.: aliquid in publico, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 52; cf. id. 15, 5, 6, § 21: herbam in sole, Col. 12, 28, 1: aliquem ictu, *to put out, turn out*, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 14: cubito, id. Cas. 4, 4, 27.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of children, *to expose*: puellam ad necem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 18; id. Cas. prol. 41; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; Cic. Rep. 2, 2; Liv. 1, 4, 5; cf. id. 1, 6, 3: ad januam matris, Suet. Claud. 27 al.—**2.** Naut. t. t. **a.** *To set on shore, to land, disembark*: milites ex navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 37, 1; for which: socios de puppibus, Verg. A. 10, 288: milites in terram, Caes. B. C. 3, 23, 2: expositis omnibus copiis, id. ib. 3, 29, 2; 1, 31 *fin.*; Liv. 24, 40, 9: ibi in terram, id. 34, 8, 7; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 44; cf.: in litora, Liv. 37, 28, 8: aegra mancipia in insulam, Suet. Claud. 25; but also with *abl.*: in Africa, Liv. 28, 44, 10 Drak. *N. cr.*: in terra, Vell. 2, 79, 4: in litore, Suet. Caes. 4; Just. 22, 5; Liv. 2, 22, 3; 26, 17, 2; Sen. Ep. 53, 2: in portu, Just. 18, 1, 3: ibi Themistoclem, Nep. Them. 8, 7: ad eum locum milites, Caes. B. C. 3, 6, 3: quibus regionibus exercitum exposuisset, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.*: expositum peregrinis arenis os, Ov. M. 11, 56: quartâ vix demum exponimur horâ, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: advexi frumentum; exposui, vendo meum, etc., *have unloaded, unpacked, opened*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: merces, Dig. 14, 2, 10.—**b.** *To throw on the ground, throw down*: paene exposivit cubito, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 34.—**c.** *To throw overboard*: si propter necessitatem adversae tempestatis expositum onus fuerit, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 8.—**3.** Mercant. t. t.: pecuniam, *to offer* a sum to one, *place at one's disposal, to be ready to pay*: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ei DCCC. exposuisti, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 3 (for which, aperuisti, id. ib. 5, 1, 2).—**4.** Pregn., *to leave exposed* or *unprotected, to expose, lay open* (not ante-Aug.): ad ictus, Liv. 9, 35, 6; Curt. 8, 14, 31: ille ad omnes ictus expositus, id. 9, 5, 9: ne inermes provinciae barbaris nationibus exponerentur, Tac. H. 3, 5: exercitum hosti, Flor. 3, 11; Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: ceteris animalibus imbecillitatem hominum, Lact. 3, 23, 10; id. Epit. 9, 1; Val. Max. 7, 1, ext. 2: piscibus beluisque, Petr. 115: exposito solibus loco, Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 21.—*Pass. absol.*: (iracundi) simplices videntur, quia expositi sunt, Sen. de Ira, 2, 16, 3.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen.: totam causam, judices, explicemus atque ante oculos expositam consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34; cf.: vitam alterius in oculis conspectuque omnium exponere, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, id. Rep. 4, 3: orationem, *to publish*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; cf.: capita exposita nec explicata, id. Brut. 44, 164: erant huic studio maxima exposita praemia, id. de Or. 1, 4, 15: praemium, *to set forth, propose*, id. Quint. 23, 74: vitam suam exponere ad imitandum juventuti, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 104, 3: factum expositum ad imitandum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: exposita ad exemplum nostra re publica, id. Rep. 1, 46: opprobrio ad omnium convicia exposito, Suet. Caes. 49: expositum ad invidiam nomen, Tac. H. 2, 53: nomen Dei, *to prostitute, dishonor*, Lact. 1, 7.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *to set forth, exhibit, relate, explain, expound*; constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, or a *rel. clause* as object, or with *de*: coepit rationem hujus operis scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: talis coetus, qualem exposui, id. ib. 1, 26: quae adhuc exposui, id. ib. 2, 23: obscura dilucide, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1: rem pluribus verbis, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: rem breviter, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: mandata in senatu, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: narrationem, id. Or. 62, 210: sententias ejus disputationis hoc libro, id. Lael. 1, 3: artes rhetoricas, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: disputationem alicui, id. Rep. 1, 8: sermonem de amicitia alicui, id. Lael. 1, 3: eadem multitudini, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 4: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, tum docebis, etc., *explain*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: apud eosdem (censores), qui magistratu abierint, edant et exponant, quid in magistratu gesserint, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: ex memoria alicui quid senatus censuerit, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13: ab initio, res quemadmodum gesta sit, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 14; id. Rep. 1, 26; cf.: hoc de quo modo exposuit Antonius, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: expone nunc de reprehendendo, id. Part. Or. 12, 44.—In *abl. neutr. absol.*: Caesar contione advocata ... exposito, quid iniquitas loci posset, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 52, 2 Oud.; so, exposito quod nuntiatum erat, Curt. 4, 13: quasi gesta bello expositurus, Tac. A. 15, 72: summum bonum exposuit vacuitatem doloris, i. q. definivit, *be defined*, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 14 Madv.; cf. ib. 5, 8, 22; and, expositio, ib. § 21.—Hence, **expŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, qs. publicly set out; hence, *open, free, accessible.* **A.** Lit.: limen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 24: census, *open to all*, id. ib. 2, 2, 152: numen (with nulli negatum), Luc. 5, 103; cf.: (homo) obvius et expositus, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2.—As *subst.*: **expŏsĭta**, ōrum, *n.*, *the open parts, those exposed to view*: frontem ejus tantum novi et exposita, quae ostendit etiam transeuntibus, Sen. Ep. 55, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Accessible, affable*: mores, Stat. S. 5, 3, 246.—**2.** Of authors, *intelligible, lucid*: optimos quidem, sed tamen eorum candidissimum quemque et maxime expositum velim, Quint. 2, 5, 19.—**3.** In a bad sense, *common, vulgar*: qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, etc., Juv. 7, 54.—*Adv.*: **expŏsĭtē**, *plainly, clearly*: non exposite et aperte ostendere, sed reconditâ significatione, Gell. 3, 2, 14.

exporrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from exporrigo.

ex-porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (contr. *imper.* exporge, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53), *v. a.*, *to stretch out, spread out, extend* (ante class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: equites in longitudinem, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 4: munitiones, id. 42 *fin.*: crura exporrigentia se, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 216: se (polypi), id. 9, 30, 48, § 91: hinc orti montes longo se jugo exporrigunt, Mel. 1, 19, 13: sesamam in sole, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 98: illic purpureo latus exporrecta cubili, *stretched out*, Prud. Hamart. 856: exporrecto labello, i. e. *protruded*, Pers. 3, 82: exporge frontem, i. e. *unwrinkle, smooth, clear up*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53.—* **II.** Trop.: menses et annos et longam seriem, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9: secundum vires tuas exporrigens da pauperi, Vulg. Sirach, 14, 13.

exportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exporto]. * **I.** *A carrying out, exportation*: rerum, quibus abundaremus, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13.—* **II.** *Banishment, deportation*, Sen. Tranq. 11, 7.

ex-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear* or *carry out, to bring out, convey away, export* (class.): per mare e Phoenice Europam (Juppiter), Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: aurum quotannis ex Italia Hierosolymam, Cic. Fl. 28, 67: aurum argentumque inde, id. Vatin. 5, 12: frumentum in fame, id. Fl. 7, 17: magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis, etc., Syracusis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 4, 10, § 23: corpora luce carentum tectis, Verg. G. 4, 256; Suet. Dom. 17: ne qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, gravidas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: Sigambri finibus suis excesserant suaque omnia exportaverant, * Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.*: o portentum in ultimas terras exportandum! *to be sent away*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40.

ex-posco, pŏposci, 3, *v. a.*, *to ask earnestly, to beg, request, to entreat, implore* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: quam (misericordiam) ipse non implorat, ego autem repugnante hoc et imploro et exposco, * Cic. Mil. 34, 92: signum proelii, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 4; for which, *absol.*: exposcentibus militibus, id. B. C. 3, 90 *fin.*: pacem precibus, Liv. 1, 16, 3; 3, 5, 14; so, pacem deorum exposcentes, Just. 18, 6: ut acrius exposcerent quae sciebant negaturum, Tac. H. 4, 19: victoriam ab diis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5, 3; for which: quod deos immortales inter nuncupanda vota expoposci, Liv. 7, 40, 5.—With *inf.*: Iliacos iterum audire labores Exposcit, Verg. A. 4, 79.—**II.** In partic., for the usual deposcere, *to demand to be delivered up* for punishment, as a prisoner, etc.: ad exposcendos eos legati extemplo Lacedaemonem missi sunt, Liv. 38, 31, 3 (cf. of the same, ib. 33, 2, deposcendos): aliquem, Nep. Them. 8, 5; id. Hannib. 7, 6; cf.: Messene exposcentibus Achaeis noxios dedidit, Liv. 39, 50, 9.

expŏsĭtē, *adv.*, *plainly, clearly*; v. expono, *P. a. fin.*

* **expŏsĭtīcĭus** or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [expono, I. B. 1.], *exposed, foundling*: puella, Plaut. Cas. prol. 79.

expŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expono]. **I.** *An exposing* of an infant (post-class.), Justin. 1, 4, 9; 1, 5, 4.—**II.** Of speech. **A.** *A setting*

forth, exposition, an exhibiting, showing; a narration: cursum contentiones magis requirunt; expositiones rerum tarditatem, Cic. Or. 63, 212; Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17; 1, 3, 4; 2, 2, 3; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 4, 1, 35; 4, 2, 2 et saep.—**B.** *A definition, explanation:* duplices summi boni, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21 (cf. exponere, id. ib. § 22 Madv.; and 5, 5, 14, p. 635).

expŏsĭtiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [expositio, II.], *a brief exposition* (late Lat.), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 37.

expŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [expono], *an expounder, interpreter:* somniorum, Firm. Math. 13, 5: juris, Cassiod. Var. 9, 21.

expŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expono.

expostŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expostulo], *an expostulation, complaint* (rare but class.): cum esset expostulatio facta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161: singulorum, Tac. A. 1, 13.—In *plur.:* fuerunt nonnulli aculei in C. Caesarem, contumeliae in Gellium, expostulationes cum absente Pompeio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: dum suas quisque nunc querelas nunc expostulationes inserit, Liv. 35, 17, 2.

expostŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a complaint* (late Lat. for expostulatio), Symm. Ep. 9, 13.

ex-postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To demand vehemently* or *urgently, to demand, require* (mostly post-Aug. for class. exposco; not in Cic., since in Rosc. Com. 17, 50, the true read. is: et postulare; cf. also: peto, exigo, flagito, postulo): aures meae auxilium expostulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 25: quae ne civilium quidem bellorum victores expostulaverint, Tac. A. 1, 19: primas sibi partes, id. ib. 15, 53: cum quid expostulabit usus, Col. 12, 2, 3: tarda sunt quae in commune expostulantur, Tac. A. 1, 28: Armeniam praesidiis vacuam fieri, expostulabat, id. ib. 15, 17: expostulat, ut, etc., id. ib. 12, 46: quibus clamoribus expostulatum est, ne, etc., Plin. Pan. 75, 4.—*Absol.:* expostulante consensu populi, pax inita, Vell. 2, 77, 1.—**B.** In partic. (cf. exposco, II.), *to require to be delivered up, to demand* one for punishment: Marium Celsum ad supplicium expostulabant, Tac. H. 1, 45; cf. id. ib. 1, 73: auctores caedis ad poenam, Suet. Dom. 23.—**II.** *Cum aliquo* (*de aliqua re* or *aliquid*) or *absol.*, *to find fault, dispute, expostulate* with one respecting something; *to complain* of one (class.; syn.: calumnior, reprehendo, vitupero, increpo, improbo, etc.).—With *acc. rei*, and *cum* with *abl. pers.:* lenis a te et facilis existimari debeo, qui nihil tecum de his ipsis rebus expostulem, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 6: cum illo injuriam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 15: ne illum quidem Juventium tecum expostulavi, Cic. Planc. 24, 58.—With *acc.* alone: qui putant sibi fieri injuriam ultro, si quam fecere ipsi, expostules, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 4.—With *acc.* and *inf.* as object: tum obstetrix expostulavit mecum, parum missum sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 103: sed locus esse videtur tecum expostulandi, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6.—With *de* and *abl. rei:* regna omnia de nostris cupiditatibus et injuriis expostulant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207.—With *quia* or *cur:* expostulare, quia, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 88: mittebat oratores, qui suo nomine expostularent, cur, etc., Tac. A. 13, 37: cur non mecum questus es? aut . . . iracundius ac vehementius expostulasti? Cic. Sull. 15, 44; cf.: ne expostulent et querantur, se, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 5, 14: verecunde, Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 8.

expōtus, a, um, v. epotus, under epoto.

expressē, *adv.*, *with pressure;* trop., *expressly*, etc.; v. exprimo, *P. a. fin.*

expressim, *adv.* [expressus, from exprimo], *expressly, clearly, distinctly* (post-class.), Dig. 46, 3, 98; 49, 1, 19.

expressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exprimo] (post-Aug.), *a pressing* or *squeezing out.* **I.** In gen.: mellis, Pall. Jun. 7, 3: spiritus, Vitr. 9, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In mechanics, *a forcing apparatus* to raise water, Vitr. 1, 1; 8, 7; cf. 2. expressus.—**B.** In architect., *a projection*, i. e. *a fillet, listel*, Vitr. 4, 4 *fin.*—**C.** Of lang., *vividness:* summa expressione describere, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 2, 9.

expressor, ōris, *m.* [exprimo], *one who presses out* or *brings forth* (post-class.); trop.: veritatis (with integrator), Tert. Apol. 46.

1. expressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exprimo.

* **2. expressus,** ūs, *m.* [exprimo], *a forcing apparatus* for raising water, Vitr. 8, 7; cf. expressio, II. A.

* **exprētus,** a, um [perh. for exspretus, from ex-sperno; acc. to Salmas. for expretus = expressus], *spurned* or *pressed out*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 42 dub., v. Ritschl.

ex-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press* or *squeeze out, to force out* (class.). **I.** Lit.: oleum ex malobathro, Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129: sucum expresso semini, id. 20, 1, 2, § 3: sucum flore, id. 21, 19, 74, § 127: sucum radici, id. 27, 13, 109, § 136; cf.: vinum palmis, oleum sesamae (*dat.*), id. 6, 28, 32, § 161: oleum amygdalis, id. 13, 1, 2, § 8: sudorem de corpore, Lucr. 5, 487: lacrimulam oculos terendo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: si nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: liquorem per densa foramina (cribri), Ov. M. 12, 438; cf.: aquam in altum, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39: aquam in altitudinem, Vitr. 8, 7: quantum has (turres) quotidianus agger expresserat, *had carried up, raised*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 4 Oud.: pecuniam alicui, Suet. Oth. 5; id. Vesp. 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** With an object denoting that out of which something is pressed or squeezed, *to press, squeeze, wring:* spongiam ex oleo vel aceto, Cels. 5, 24 *med.:* lanam ex vino vel aceto, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31; cf.: Venus madidas exprimit imbre comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 224: spongiae expressae inter duas tabulas, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 128: oleam, id. 12, 27, 60, § 130: folia rosae, id. 21, 18, 73, § 122: tuberculum, id. 11, 11, 12, § 29.—**2.** *To form by pressure, to represent, form, model, portray, express* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; freq. in the elder Pliny): (faber) et ungues exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33; cf.: alicujus furorem . . . verecundiae ruborem, Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 140: expressa in cera ex anulo imago, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54: imaginem hominis gypso e facie ipsa, Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153; cf.: effigiem de signis, id. ib.: optime Herculem Delphis et Alexandrum, etc., id. 34, 8, 19, § 66 et saep.: vestis stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *exhibiting, showing*, Tac. G. 17: pulcher aspectu sit athleta, cujus lacertos exercitatio expressit, *has well developed, made muscular*, Quint. 8, 3, 10.

II. Trop. **A.** *To squeeze* or *wring out, to extort, wrest, elicit:* lex, quam ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, qs. *pressed out*, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: utilitas expressit nomina rerum, *has imposed*, Lucr. 5, 1029: cf.: cum ab iis saepius quaereret, neque ullam omnino vocem exprimere posset, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 3: expressa est Romanis necessitas obsides dandi, Liv. 2, 13, 4: confessionem concessi maris hosti, id. 37, 31, 5: confessionem cruciatu, Suet. Galb. 10: deditionem ultimā necessitate, Liv. 8, 2, 6: pecunia vi expressa et coacta, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 165: tu si tuis blanditiis a Sicyoniis nummulorum aliquid expresseris, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9: risum magis quam gemitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 7 et saep.—With *ut:* expressi, ut conficere se tabulas negaret, *have constrained*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: expressit, ut polliceretur, Curt. 6, 7.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B. 2.), *to imitate, copy, represent, to portray, describe, express*, esp. in words (cf. reddo): cum magnitudine animi tum liberalitate vitam patris et consuetudinem expresserit, i. e. *imitated*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: lex expressa ad naturam, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: vitia imitatione ex aliquo expressa, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: rem ante oculos ponit, cum exprimit omnia perspicue, ut res prope dicam manu tentari possit, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 62; cf. id. ib. § 63: hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento et noster expressit Archias versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: mores alicujus oratione, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: multas nobis imagines fortissimorum virorum expressas scriptores Graeci et Latini reliquerunt, id. Arch. 6, 14; cf. id. ib. 12, 30: in Platonis libris omnibus fere Socrates exprimitur, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15: Mithridaticum bellum magnum atque difficile totum ab hoc expressum est, *depicted to the life*, id. Arch. 9, 21; cf.: ut Euryalum exprimat infans, *may resemble*, Juv. 6, 81.—With *rel.-clause* as object: diligenter, quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, id. Fin. 2, 2, 6: exprimere non possum, quanto sim gaudio affectus. *tell, express*, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 2; Vell. 2, 124, 1: verbis exprimere quid quis sentiat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 7: quod exprimere dicendo sensa possumus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: mores in scriptis exprimere, Suet. Vit. Ter. 4.—Of translating into another language, *to render, translate:* si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, Cic. Rep. 1, 43; cf. id. ib. 1, 44: κατάληψιν, verbum e verbo exprimentes comprehensionem dicemus, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31: nec tamen exprimi verbum e verbo necesse erit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15; cf.: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1.—Of words, *to pronounce, utter:* nolo exprimi litteras putidius nolo obscurari neglegentius, *with affected distinctness*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: verba, Quint. 1, 2, 6; 9, 4, 10; 40 al.—Rarely of a personal object: oratorem imitando effingere atque exprimere, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 90: moderatorem rei publicae nostris libris diligenter expressimus, id. Att. 8, 11, 1.—Hence, **expressus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *clearly exhibited, prominent, distinct, visible, manifest, clear, plain, express* (syn. solidus, opp. adumbratus). **A.** Lit.: species deorum, quae nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, nihil eminentis, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75; cf.: litterae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189: corpora lacertis expressa, *powerful, muscular*, Quint. 8 praef. § 19: protinus omnibus membris, expressus infans, *fully formed*, id. 2, 4, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: habuit Catilina permulta maximarum non expressa signa, sed adumbrata virtutum, Cic. Cael. 5, 12; cf.: est gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 (v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 62, p. 723 sq.): indicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12; cf.: veri juris germanaeque justitiae solida et expressa effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: expressa sceleris vestigia, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: expressiora et illustriora, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 3; and: quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 3.—**2.** Expressa carmina Battiadae, *translated*, Cat. 65, 16.—Of *distinct* pronunciation: vitia oris emendet, ut expressa sint verba, ut suis quaeque litterae sonis enuntientur, Quint. 1, 11, 4: expressior sermo, id. 1, 1, 37: expressior loquacitas generi picarum est, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118.—In a bad sense, of a too emphatic, affected pronunciation: sonus erat dulcis: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, Cic Off. 1, 37, 133.—Hence, *adv.:* **expressē.** * **1.** Lit., *with pressure, strongly:* artus expressius fricare, Scrib. Comp. 198.—**2.** Trop., *expressly, distinctly, clearly:* conscripta exempla, Auct. Her. 4, 7, 10: quod ipsum expressius Hesiodus hoc versu significavit, Col. 11, 1, 29.—Of pronunciation, *distinctly:* ut ea (R littera) a nullo expressius efferretur, Val. Max. 8, 7, 1 *ext.*

exprŏbrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [exprobro], *worthy of reproach*, Vulg. Prov. 18, 1; 25, 16 al.

exprŏbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a reproaching, upbraiding, reproach* (syn. opprobrium; not in Cic.; cf.: probrum, opprobrium, crimen; vituperatio, reprehensio, maledictum): cuiquam veteris fortunae, Liv. 23, 35, 7: istaec commemoratio quasi exprobratio est immemoris beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: crudelitatis, Just. 1, 8: levitatis puerilis, id. 38, 9: in exprobratione esse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 57.

exprŏbrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who reproaches, a reproacher, upbraider* (post-Aug.), Sen. Contr. 3, 21 *fin.;* id. Ben. 1, 1, 4.

* **exprŏbrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [exprobrator], *she that reproaches* or *upbraids:* memoria, Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2.

ex-prŏbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [probrum], *to make a matter of reproach, to cast in the teeth, to accuse of* any thing;

also *to charge, upbraid, reproach* a person with something (syn. obicere); constr. *aliquid in aliqua re* or *alicui* (class.): mos numquam fuit patri, ut exprobraret quod bonis faceret boni, Plaut. Am. prol. 47: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, etc., Cic. Lael. 20, 71: virtutem suam in Philippi bello, Liv. 37, 49, 2: suam quisque militiam, id. 2, 23, 11: vera, Tac. A. 1, 44: num casus bellicos tibi exprobrare aut obicere videor? *to charge you with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 132: vitia adversariis (al. in adversariis), id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: fugam trepido amico, Ov. M. 13, 69: alicui de muliere, Nep. Epam. 5.—With an *object-clause:* pergin' servum me exprobrare esse? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 59; so Liv. 2, 29, 6: quid exprobras bene quod fecisti, *why make a fuss about*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 37. —*Absol.:* quor exprobras? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 143 sq.: eadem verba mutata pronuntiatione indicant, affirmant, exprobrant, Quint. 11, 3, 176: est gratus jocus, qui minus exprobrat, quam potest, id. 6, 3, 94; 11, 3, 92; cf. id. 11, 3, 94.

exprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [expromitto], *one who promises to pay* either for himself or for another (in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 18, 1, 53; 42, 1, 4 et saep.

ex-prōmitto, mīsi, 3, *v. a.*, in mercant. lang., *to promise* or *agree to pay* for one's self or for another (not in Cic.): nummos, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5: pecuniam alicui, Dig. 23, 3, 36; 16, 1, 22.

ex-prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, *v. a.*, *to take out* or *forth*, *to draw out, fetch out, bring forth* (syn. proferre). **I.** Lit. (rare): heminas octo in urceum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18: mox inde sensim ad mandendum manibus expromit, Plin. 10, 72, 93, § 199: maestas voces, Verg. A. 2, 280.—**II.** Trop., *to show forth, discover, exert, practise, exhibit, display* (class.; syn. proferre). **A.** In gen.: exprome benignum ex tete ingenium, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64; cf.: quidquid est incoctum non expromet, bene coctum dabit, id. ib. 2, 2, 53: supplicia in civis Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: in meo inimico crudelitatem exprompsisti tuam, id. Mil. 13, 33: vim eloquentiae in ea causa, id. Or. 36, 125: omnem industriam vitae et vigilandi laborem in antelucanis cenis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: suum odium, id. Att. 2, 12, 2: sed quid ego vestram crudelitatem expromo, id. Dom. 23, 60: vel hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem expromam tibi, *I'll show myself to you*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72. (In Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 9, promat, v. Ritschl ad h. l.)—**B.** In partic., of speech, *to utter, disclose, declare, state* (syn.: exponere, narrare, etc.): occulta apud amicum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 14: sed jam exprome, si placet, istas leges de religione, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: sententiam, Tac. A. 12, 9: multas mente querelas, Cat. 64, 223: causas, Ov. F. 3, 725 et saep.—With *acc.* and *inf.* or *rel.-clause* as object: expromit, repertum in agro suo specum altitudine immensa, Tac. A. 16, 1: quid in quamque sententiam dici possit, expromere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: exprомerent, quid sentirent, Liv. 29, 1, 7: indignationem expromens, Vell. 2, 19.—Hence, **expromptus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *ready, at hand:* nunc opus est tua mihi exprompta malitia atque astutia, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8.

‡ **exprŏpĕrātus**, a, um, *Part.* [‡ ex + propero], *hastened, hurried:* AQVILA FATIS, i. e. *quickly overtaken, early cut off*, Inscr. Grut. 669, 10.

* **ex-pŭdōrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pudor], *shameless:* frons, Petr. 39, 5.

ex-pugnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [expugno], *that may be taken, carried*, or *reduced by assault; expugnable* (very rare): urbs terra marique expugnabilis est, Liv. 33, 17, 8: ne magnis quidem exercitibus, Tac. H. 3, 78: situ non expugnabile robur, Stat. Th. 6, 103: fluvius, i. e. *exhaustible*, id. ib. 4, 836.

expugnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from expugno.

expugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expugno], *the taking of a place by assault, carrying by storm, storming:* urbis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 1: oppidi, Suet. Claud. 21: Mytilenarum, id. Caes. 2; cf.: ut ipsorum adventus in urbes sociorum non multum ab hostili expugnatione differant, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 41, 1.—In *plur.:* nocturnae aedium, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3: nunc acie, nunc expugnationibus, Vell. 2, 98, 1.

expugnātor, ōris, *m.* [expugno], *the taker, stormer, conqueror* of a place. **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): urbis, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: urbium, Vulg. Prov. 16, 32: rex Demetrius Expugnator cognominatus (transl. of Πολιορκητής), Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126.—***B.** Transf.: pecoris opimi lupus, Stat. Th. 4, 363.—**II.** Trop.: pudicitiae, *a violator*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9.

expugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *conquering, overpowering* (post-class.): dominatio, Tert. Anim. 57.

expugnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *victorious, controlling, effectual:* sive expugnacior herba est, Ov. M. 14, 21.

ex-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. fut.* expugnassere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55), *v. a.*, *to take by assault, to storm, capture, reduce, subdue* (freq. and class.; syn.: obsideo, oppugno, capio). **I.** Lit., of places: id (oppidum Noviodunum) ex itinere oppugnare conatus, expugnare non potuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 2: oppidum, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; 3, 14, 1 al.: nonnullas urbes per vim, id. B. C. 3, 55, 3: urbem, Liv. 2, 12, 1: Cirtam armis, Sall. J. 23, 1: castellum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 4; 3, 1, 4: loca multa, Nep. Ages. 3: moenia mundi, Lucr. 2, 1144 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of other objects (things or persons), *to subdue, overcome, break down* or *through, sweep away:* naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 2 and 5: aedes, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3; cf. villas, Sall. J. 44, 5: carcerem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 76: Philippum et Nabin expugnatos, *conquered*, Liv. 37, 25, 6; cf.: inclusos moenibus expugnat, Curt. 9, 4: aliquos, id. 6, 6; Tac. Agr. 41; Flor. 2, 2, 16; Just. 3, 5: expugnavi amanti herili filio aurum ab suo patre, *obtained by force*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 5.—Of inanimate subjects: flumina id oppidum expugnavere, *swept away*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 138: Euphrates Taurum expugnat, i. e. *breaks through*, id. 5, 24, 20, § 85: lacte equino venena et toxica expugnantur, *are counteracted*, id. 28, 10, 45, § 159.—**II.** Trop., *to conquer, subdue, overcome:* sapientis animus magnitudine consilii, tolerantia, virtutibus, etc. . . . vincetur et expugnabitur, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: nihil tam munitum, quod non expugnari pecuniâ possit, id. Verr. 1, 2, 4: fortunas patrias, id. Clu. 13, 36: pudicitiam, *to violate*, id. Cael. 20, 50: aut enim expugnatur intentio aut adsumptio aut conclusio, nonnumquam omnia, i. e. *is refuted, confuted*, Quint. 5, 14, 20 sq.: pertinaciam legatorum, Liv. 37, 56, 9: paupertatem, Petr. 126: expugnatus precibus uxoris, Suet. Tib. 21; so simply expugnatus, id. Caes. 1; id. Vesp. 22: coepta, *to fight through, to accomplish*, Ov. M. 9, 619; cf.: sibi legationem expugnavit, *extorted, wrung out, obtained* (= extorsit), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 44.—With *ut:* aliqua ratione expugnasset iste, ut dies tollerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: aegre expugnavit, ut, etc., Petr. 108.—Hence, * **expugnans**, antis, *P. a.*, *efficient, efficacious:* expugnantior herba, Ov. M. 14, 21 (so Jahn and Bach., Merkel, expugnacior).

expulsim, *adv.* [expulsus, from expello], *by driving out* or *away from one's self:* pilâ expulsim ludere, Varr. ap. Non. 104, 29.

expulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expello], *a driving out, expulsion:* expulsiones vicinorum, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: Laenatis, id. Rep. 1, 3.

expulso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to drive out, to expel* (post-Aug. and very rare): si me (i. e. pilam) nobilibus scis expulsare sinistris, Sum tua, *to drive from one's self, drive back*, Mart. 14, 46, 1; cf.: expulsim: Seleucia per duces expulsata, qs. *driven out of its seat*, i. e. *overcome, subdued*, Amm. 23, 6, 24.

expulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a driver out, expeller* (very rare but class.): iste bonorum possessor, expulsor, ereptor, * Cic. Quint. 8, 30: tyranni, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.

expulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from expello.

* **expultrix**, īcis, *f.* [expello], *she that drives out* or *expels:* philosophia, expultrix vitiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.

* **ex-pūmĭco**, āre, *v. a.*, *to rub off with pumice-stone;* trop., *to cleanse*, Tert. adv. Val. 16.

expūmo, āre, v. exspumo.

expunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expungo, II. B. 2.], *an execution, performance* (post-class.): operae meae, Tert. Idol. 16.

expunctor, ōris, *m.* [expungo], *a blotter-out, obliterator* (post-class.), Tert. Or. 1.

expunctrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who blots out:* meritorum, Jul. ap. August. cont. Sec. Resp. Jul. 1, 37.

expunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from expungo.

ex-pungo, unxi, unctum, 3, *v. a.* ***I.** Lit., *to prick out:* nates jam diu sunt saepe expunctae, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 67.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** *To strike out, cross out, blot out, erase* from a list *by points* (set above or below). **1.** Lit., *to expunge* a debt, *to discharge* a soldier (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 41: miles pulchre centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, *discharged, disbanded*, id. Curc. 4, 4, 29: decurias judicum, Suet. Claud. 15: ex causa desertionis notatus temporis, quo in desertione fuit, stipendiis expungitur, *is struck off from the roll, deprived of his pay*, Dig. 49, 16, 15.—**2.** In gen. (α) *To get out of the way, remove:* pupillum, Pers. 2, 12.—(β) Esp., *to blot out* a score, *remove* an obligation (by returning the favor): munus munere, Sen. Ben. 4, 40, 4.—**B.** *To settle* or *adjust* an account, *to reckon up* any thing: rei publicae rationes subscriptae et expunctae, Dig. 44, 3, 4: ausus est annumerare posteris stellas ac sidera ad nomen expungere, *to reckon up, enumerate*, Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95: expungebantur milites laureati, *were checked off*, sc. as destined to be rewarded, Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to execute, accomplish, perform, fulfil:* effectum, Tert. Apol. 35: adventum, id. ib. 21: vota et gaudia Caesarum, id. ib. 35.

expŭo, ĕre, v. exspuo.

expurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [expurgo, II.], *a justification, vindication, excuse* (a Plautin. word): habui expurgationem, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 10; id. Merc. 5, 3, 4 (Ritschl, expurigationem).

ex-purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to purge, cleanse, purify* (class.). **I.** Lit.: dolabella quicquid emortuum est (trunci aut vitis), Col. 4, 24, 5: capisterio quicquid exteretur, id. 2, 9, 1: lepras, psoras, lichenas, lentigines, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126.—Poet.: quae poterunt umquam satis expurgare (me) cicutae? i. e. *to cure of poetic ecstasy*, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 53: vetus fermentum, *remove by cleansing*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7.—**B.** Trop.: expurgandus est sermo, * Cic. Brut. 74, 258.—**II.** In partic., *to clear from censure, to exculpate, vindicate, justify, excuse:* me expurgare tibi volo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 87; id. Mil. 2, 6, 17: sine me expurgem, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29; id. Hec. 5, 1, 16: non facile est expurgatu, id. ib. 2, 3, 4: sese parum expurgat, *fails to vindicate*, Sall. J. 69, 4: requirens objecta et expurgaturum asseverans, Tac. A. 16, 24: fidem consiliumque publicum, Gell. 7, 3, 5.—Hence, *P. a.:* **expurgātus**, a, um, *pure, clear; comp.:* mens, Rufin. Orig. de Princ. 1, 1, 7.

* **ex-pūtesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to rot, putrefy:* intestina tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 26.

ex-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To lop off, to prune, to crop:* veteranam vitem, Col. 3, 15, 3; 5, 6, 31: palos, id. 11, 2, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To consider well, to examine:* utramque rem simul, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8: id exputando evolvere, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42.—***B.** *To fathom, comprehend:* quae mens eum aut quorum consilia a tanta gloria avocarint, exputare non possum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 6.

exquaero, ĕre, v. exquiro *init.*

Exquĭlĭae, ārum, and its derivatives, v. Esquiliae.

ex-quīro (in Plautus also exquaero, Bacch. 4, 4, 70 al.), sīvi, sītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to search out diligently, to seek for; to make inquiry, to inquire, to ask* (syn.: requiro, inquiro, investigo, perscrutor; freq. and class.): cum ex te causas divinationis exquirerem, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: a te nihildum certi exquiro, id. Att. 7, 12, 4; cf.: sed haec non nimis exquiro a Graecis, *to ask*

of, expect from, id. ib. 7, 18, 3: ancillas dedo, quolibet cruciatu exquire, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 7: exquisiturum se vel fidiculis de Caesonia sua, cur, etc., *that he would search out even by the rack*, Suet. Calig. 33: idem ego dicam, si me exquiret miles, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91: secum et cum aliis, quid in eo peccatum sit, exquirunt, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: omissis auctoritatibus ipsa re ac ratione exquirere veritatem, id. de Imp. Pomp. 17, 51: sententias, Caes. B. G. 3, 3, 1: locum, Verg. G. 2, 266: sceleratum frigus, *to find out*, id. ib. 2, 256: verum, *to search into, investigate*, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28; id. Off. 1, 36, 132: facta alicujus ad antiquae religionis rationem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10; cf.: verba exquisita ad sonum, id. Or. 49, 163: rationes agitare et exquirere, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: itinere exquisito per Divitiacum, *having ascertained the route*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4 et saep.: exquire de Blesamio, numquid ad regem contra dignitatem tuam scripserit, *inquire respecting Blesamius*, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42; cf.: de Varrone tam diligenter, id. Att. 13, 22, 1: eis senatus arbitratur singularis exquirendos honores, *to devise, invent*, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5.—*Pass. impers.*: istuc mihi exquisitum est, fuisse hunc, etc., *I am accurately informed*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105: mi istuc primum exquisito est opus, *I must first inquire respecting this*, id. Am. 2, 2, 159; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 81; A. and S. Gr. § 243, R. 1: consilia exquirentes, Cic. Fat. 1.—Hence, **exquīsītus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *carefully sought out, ripely considered, choice, excellent, exquisite*: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, consulta ad nos et exquisita deferunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, id. Brut. 79, 274: exquisitum judicium litterarum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: exquisitis rationibus confirmare, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: summis ingeniis exquisitaque doctrina philosophi, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 2, 41, 175: supplicia, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: magistri, id. Brut. 27, 104: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, *too exquisite*, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, id. Pis. 27, 67: epulae, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119.—*Comp.*: accuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: verba, Quint. 11, 1, 33.—*Sup.*: laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 6: ad exquisitissimam consuetudinem Graecorum aliquem erudire, id. Rep. 2, 21: scientia exquisitissimae subtilitatis, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 211.—**B.** *Sought out, ascertained, made certain*: satin istuc mihi exquisitumst? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 105.—Hence, *adv.*: **exquīsīte**, *carefully, accurately, particularly, excellently, exquisitely*: cum de eo crimine accurate et exquisite disputavisset, Cic. Brut. 80, 277: eleganter atque exquisite dicere aliquid, Quint. 8, 2, 21.—*Comp.*, Cic. Brut. 93, 322; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Quint. 12, 10, 75.—*Sup.*, Tiro Tull. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 7; Gell. 13, 7, 6.

* **exquīsītim**, *adv.* [exquisitus, from exquiro], i. q. exquisite, *carefully, accurately, precisely*, Varr. ap. Non. 513, 29.

exquīsītio, ōnis, *f.* [exquiro], *research, inquiry, investigation* (in jurid. Lat.), Cod. Just. 5, 9, 9 *fin.*; 7, 17, 1.—**II.** *A seeking for, devising*: idolorum, Vulg. Sap. 14, 12.

exquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an investigator*, Vulg. Baruch, 3, 23; cf. Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

exquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exquiro.

exrādīcitus (**ērād-**), *adv.*, *from the very roots*, climax after radicitus, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 63: subvertendam censeo radicitus, immo vero Plautino irati verbo exradicitus, Front. p. 239, ed. II. Mai.

exrādīco, āre, v. eradico.

‡ **exrŏgāre** est ex lege vetere aliquid eximere per novam legem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82, 2 Müll. (usually abrogo).

* **ex-săcrĭfĭco** (**exacr-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to sacrifice*: exsacrificabat hostiis balantibus, Poëta (Enn.) ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Enn. Fragm. p. 98 Vahl.).

* **ex-saevĭo** (**exaev-**), īre, *v. n.*, *to rage itself out, to cease raging*: stetit ibi, dum reliquum tempestatis exsaeviret, Liv. 30, 39, 2.

exsanguesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch.* [exsanguis], *to become pale, grow faint* or *feeble*: (mens) ad omnia exsanguescens dubia, Jul. ap. August. cont. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 14.

* **exsanguĭnātus** (**exang-**), a, um, *adj.* [exsanguis], *deprived of blood, bloodless*: exsan. et exsucta animalia, Vitr. 8 praef.

ex-sanguis (**exang-**), e, *adj.*, *deprived of blood, without blood, bloodless* (class.). **I.** Lit.: unde animantum copia tanta Exos et exsanguis, Lucr. 3, 721: jacens et concisus plurimis vulneribus, extremo spiritu exsanguis et confectus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79; cf.: exsanguis et mortuus concidisti, id. Pis. 36, 88: hostes enervati atque exsangues, id. Sest. 10, 24: exsanguia corpora mortuorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 130: umbrae, Verg. A. 6, 401.—**B.** Transf., *pale, wan*: genae, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: exsanguis metu, Ov. M. 9, 224; cf.: diffugimus visu exsangues, Verg. A. 2, 212: herbae, Ov. M. 4, 267.—*Act.*: cuminum, *making pale*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 18 (cf.: cuminum omne pallorem bibentibus gignit, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 159): horror, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 130.—**II.** Trop., *powerless, feeble, weak*: aridum et exsangue orationis genus, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; cf.: exsanguis et attritus, Tac. Or. 18: vox nimis exilis et exsanguis, Gell. 13, 20, 5: exsangues crudescunt luctibus anni (senectutis), Stat. Th. 11, 323: imperium, id. ib. 5, 325.

ex-sānĭo (**exan-**), āre, *v. a.* [sanies], *to free from matter* or *corruption, to cause to suppurate, to cleanse, dress* a wound, etc. (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vulnus (sal aridus), Cels. 5, 27.—Transf.: pressam bacam, *to press out the juice*, Col. 12, 47, 10: sinapi, id. 12, 57, 2: salsuram carnis, id. 12, 55, 2: veterani, quamvis confossi, patienter et sine gemitu velut aliena corpora exsaniari patiuntur, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 3, 1.—**II.** Trop.: amaritudinem et pallorem, i. e. *to extract, remove*, Col. 12, 55.

ex-sarcio (also **exarcio, exsercio**, or **exercio**), no *perf.*, sartum, 4, *v. a.*—Lit., *to patch up, mend*; hence, transf., *to amend, repair, restore* (very rare): exercirent sarcirent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 81 Müll. N. cr.: aliis te id rebus exsarturum esse persuadeas, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 45: eos servos qui opere rustico Faciundo facile sumptum exercirent suum, *who could repay their cost by their labor*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91 Umpfenbach (Bentl. Fleck. al. exercerent).

ex-sātio (**exat-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to satisfy, to satiate, glut, sate* (not ante-Aug.; cf. exsaturo). **I.** Lit.: exsatiati cibo vinoque, Liv. 40, 28, 2.—**II.** Trop.: enses multo cruore, Sil. 7, 535: tela, Stat. Th. 9, 14: clade exsatiata domus, Ov. M. 8, 542; cf.: Populum Romanum ne morte quidem P. Scipionis exsatiari, Liv. 38, 54, 10: patruum sanguine domus, Tac. A. 3, 17.

* **exsātŭrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [exsaturo], *that may be satiated*: pectus, Verg. A. 5, 781.

ex-sātŭro (**exat-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to satisfy completely, to satiate, sate* (syn. explere; rare but class.): belua exsaturanda visceribus meis, Ov. M. 5, 19: quae exsaturata lubido hausit, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101: cum ejus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare vellent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: odiis exsaturata quievi, Verg. A. 7, 298; Stat. Th. 6, 176; Amm. 14, 7, 16.

ex-scalpo, āre, *v. a.*, *to cut out, shape.*—Trop., *to frame, prepare*, of a passage in verse: hunc locum nostra poetica scabies coepit exscalpare, Auson. Idyl. 11 praef.

exscendo, ĕre, v. escendo.

exscensĭo (**excens-**), ōnis, *f.* [escendo, II.; cf. ex, IV. B. 2.], *a debarkation, landing*; usu. with facere (repeatedly in Liv.; elsewh. rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): quinqueremibus septem profectus ad Erythras exscensionem fecit, Liv. 28, 8, 8; 8, 17, 9 Drak.; 21, 51, 5; 22, 20, 4 et saep.—In *plur.*: priusquam in continentem excensiones faceret, Liv. 22, 31, 2; 29, 28, 5.

ex-scindo (**exc-**), idi, issum, 3, *v. a.* (lit., to tear out; hence, in gen.), *to extirpate, destroy* (syn.: delere, evertere, vastare). **I.** Lit. (class.): templum sanctitatis, etc. . . . inflammari, exscindi, funestari, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; cf. id. Planc. 41, 97; id. Phil. 4, 5, 13; id. Rep. 6, 11; Sall. H. 4, 61, 17; Liv. 28, 44, 2; 44, 27, 5: Pergama Argolicis telis, Verg. A. 2, 177: domos, id. ib. 12, 643: ferro sceleratam gentem, id. ib. 9, 137: hostem, Tac. A. 2, 25.—**II.** Trop., *to tear away*: fortine animam hanc exscindere dextra indignum est visum? Sil. 4, 674. (In Plin. Pan. 34, 2, read excidisti).

exscrĕābĭlis (**excr-**), e, *adj.* [exscreo], *that may be hawked up* or *coughed out*: vitia pulmonum, Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 157.

exscrĕātĭo (**excr-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hawking* or *coughing up*: sanguinis, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; 28, 12, 53, § 195.

exscrĕātus (**excr-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *a hawking* or *coughing up*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 128; 5, 10, 119.

ex-scrĕo (**excr-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to hawk* or *cough up, to spit out by coughing*: per tussim exscreatur, si tolerabilis morbus est, pituita; si gravis, sanguis, Cels. 4, 6: pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 145.—*Absol.*: age, age, usque excrea, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 27: numquam exscreare ausus, Suet. Ner. 24; Ov. H. 21, 24.

ex-scrībo (**excr-**), psi, ptum (btum), 3, *v. a.*, *to write out, write off, copy.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): tabulas in foro summa hominum frequentia exscribo; adhibentur in exscribendo ex conventu viri primarii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189: complura exscripta de Magonis libris, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: ex Plauti comoedia duos versus exscripsimus, Gell. 3, 3, 8.—**B.** Transf. ***1.** Of paintings, *to copy*: imagines exscribere et pingere, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 1.—**2.** In gen., *to write* or *note down*: nomina exscripta, Plaut. Rud. prol. 15: bonos in aliis tabulis exscriptos habet, id. ib. 21.—***II.** Trop., *to copy* or *take after, to resemble*: filia totum patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9.

exscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from exscribo.

ex-sculpo (**exculp-**), psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig out, cut out, chisel out, carve.* **A.** Lit.: terram unde exsculpserant, fossam vocabant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: foramina arborum exsculpta digitos sex, Cato, R. R. 18, 2: nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, quod videretur simile simulacri, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 2: signum ex molari lapide, Quint. 2, 19, 3; cf. id. 2, 4, 7.—**2.** Transf., prov.: leoni esurienti ex ore exsculpere praedam, said of any thing exceedingly difficult or daring, Lucil. ap. Non. 102, 22.—**B.** Trop., *to get out, elicit, extort*: ex aliquo verum, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45: in quaestione vix exsculpsi, ut diceret, *obtained*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 6.—***II.** *To scratch out, erase*: hos versus Lacedaemonii exsculpserunt, Nep. Paus. 1, 4.

exsculptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exsculpo], *a chiselling out, finishing* (late Lat.), August. in Joan. Tr. 1, 9.

exsĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exseco], another form of exsectio, *a cutting out, excision* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 12, 28.

ex-sĕco (also **exĕco** and **exīco**, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 34), cŭi, ctum, 1 (*perf. subj.* exsecaveris, Cato, R. R. 42), *v. a.*, *to cut out* or *away.* **I.** Lit. (class.). **A.** In gen.: vitiosas partes, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7: pestem aliquam tamquam strumam civitatis, id. Sest. 65, 135: linguam, id. Clu. 66: cornu (frontis), Hor. S. 1, 5, 59: varices, Sen. Ep. 78 *med.*: fetum ventri, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: ventrem, Dig. 28, 2, 12: filium alicui mortuae, ib. 50, 16, 132: nervos, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: fundum armarii, id. Clu. 64, 179.—**B.** In partic., *to cut, castrate, geld*: vetus haec opinio Graeciam opplevit exsectum Caelum a filio Saturno, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63; Suet. Ner. 28; Mart. 6, 2, 2; and in a Greek construction: infelix ferro mollita juventus Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.—**II.** Trop.: exsectus et exemptus honoribus senatoriis, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 3.—Poet., of interest: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat (=extorquet, extundit), *cuts out, deducts*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

exsĕcrābĭlis (**execr-**), e, *adj.* [exsecror]. **I.** *Pass.*, *execrable, accursed, detestable*: exsecr. ac dirum solum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nihil exsecrabilius, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; Vulg. Levit. 11, 23 al.—**II.** *Act.*, *execrating*: praeeuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, *the song of cursing, of execration*, Liv. 31, 17, 9: odium, i. e. *raging, fearful*, id. 9, 26, 4.—*Adv.*: **exsĕcrābĭlĭter**, *execrably* (only in *comp.*): tanto exsecrabilius me oderam, Aug. Conf. 8, 7.

exsĕcrābĭlĭtas (**execr-**), ātis, *f.* [id.], *execrableness, abominableness* (post

class.): vitia pariunt exsecrabilitatem, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 21.

exsĕcrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. exsecrabilis *fin.*

exsĕcrāmentum (execr-), i, *n.* [exsecror], *execration.* Tert. Apol. 22; id. adv. Jud. 5 dub.; Vulg. Sir. 15, 13.

exsĕcrātĭo (execr-), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *Execration, malediction, curse:* Thyestea ista exsecratio est: ut tu naufragio expulsus, etc., Cic. Pis. 19, 43: exierunt malis omnibus atque exsecrationibus, id. Sest. 33, 71; Vell. 2, 22; Tac. H. 3, 25; Plin. H. N. 19 praef. § 6; Suet. Claud. 12; Vulg. Psa. 58, 13 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A solemn oath with an imprecation* (if broken): aliquem exsecratione devincire, Cic. Sest. 7, 15: ubi fides? ubi exsecrationes? ubi dextrae complexusque? id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; id. Off. 3, 13, 55; Sall. C. 22, 2; Liv. 26, 25, 12; Tac. H. 4, 15; Vulg. 2 Par. 15, 15 al.—**B.** *An abomination, a thing to be execrated,* Vulg. Levit. 18. 27.

exsĕcrātor (execr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an execrator, detester* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 15; Aug. Ep. 166 *fin.*

exsĕcrātus (execr-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsecror.

ex-sĕcror (execr-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [sacer], *to curse, execrate.* **I.** Prop. (class.; syn.: abominor, detestor, abhorreo, horreo, aversor, devoveo): te oderunt, tibi pestem exoptant, te exsecrantur, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; (with male precari), id. ib. 14, 33: aliquem, id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; id. Off. 3, 3, 11: consilia Catilinae, Sall. C. 48, 1: severitatem nimiam et assidua belli pericula, Just. 13, 1: superbiam regis, id. 39, 1: litem, Dig. 4, 7, 4 et saep.: in se ac suum ipsius caput, Liv. 30, 20, 7: exsecratus deinde in caput regnumque Prusiae, id. 39, 51 *fin.*: exsecratur Thyestes, ut naufragio pereat Atreus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: verba exsecrantia, Ov. M. 6, 105 et saep.—* **II.** Transf., *to take a solemn oath with imprecations* (against its infringement): eamus omnis execrata civitas (= his votis cum exsecratione conceptis), Hor. Epod. 16, 36; cf. v. 18.

☞ * **1.** Also, *act.*: **exsecro**, āre: exsecrabant se ac suos, Afran. ap. Non. 473, 24; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**2. exsĕcrātus,** a, um, in *pass. signif.* and as *P. a.*, *accursed, execrable, detestable:* non te exsecratum populo Romano, non detestabilem, etc. . . . scias, Cic. Phil. 2, 26 *fin.*: exsules duo, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: columna, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; Vulg. Apoc. 21, 8.—*Sup.*: exsecratissima auguria, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27.—**3. exsĕcrandus,** a, um, as *P. a.*, *detestable* (late Lat.); Vulg. Levit. 11, 10: libido, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6. 4, 2 Huschke.—*Sup.*: exsecrandissimum nefas, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 19.

exsectĭo (exect-), ōnis, *f.* [exseco], *a cutting out, excision:* illa conscelerata linguae, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: fundi in armario, id. ib. 64, 180.—In *plur.*: mammarum, Arn. 5, 165.

exsector (exect-), ōris, *m.* [id. I. B.], *one who mutilates,* App. M. 8, p. 208, 2.

exsectus (exect-), a, um, *Part.*, from exseco.

exsĕcūtĭo (exec-), ōnis, *f.* [exsequor], *an accomplishing, performance, execution* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: instituti operis, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: legis, Front. Aquaed. *fin.*—**II.** Esp. **A.** In jurid. lang., *a judicial prosecution, indictment:* delictorum quorundam, Dig. 47, 1, 1: criminis, delicti, ib. 50, 16, 131 *fin.*; cf. ib. 178, § 2.—**B.** *Jurisdiction, official authority:* exsecutionem ejus negotii libens suscepit (Corbulo), Tac. A. 3, 31: Syriae, i. e. *administration, government,* id. ib. 15, 25.—**C.** Of speech, *a discussion, complete treatment:* differam hoc in praesenti: desiderat enim propriam et longam exsecutionem, etc., Sen. Ep. 52 *fin.*; id. Contr. 3 praef.; Quint. 5, 13, 27; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 6.—*Plur.*: executiones rerum vitare, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 32.

exsĕcūtor (exec-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accomplisher, performer, executor* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: acerrimus malorum propositorum, Vell. 2, 45: sententiae, App. M. 7, p. 197; Dig. 49, 1, 4.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **A.** *A prosecutor, revenger:* offensarum inimicitiarumque, Suet. Vesp. 14.—**B.** *A collector,* Cod. Just. 8, 17, 7.

exsĕcūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [exsecutor], *executive:* vel judiciaria vel exsecutoria potestate facere, August. Cont. Petil. 3, 25, 29.

exsĕcūtus (exec-), a, um, *Part.*, from exsequor.

* **ex-sensus (exens-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *void of feeling, senseless:* mens, Naev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3.

exsĕquens (exequ-), entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsequor.

exsĕquĭae (exequ-), ārum, *f.* [exsequor, I. B.]. **I.** *A funeral procession, funeral obsequies* (freq. and class.; syn.: funus, pompa, justa, inferiae, feralia): funus, quo amici convenerant ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: exsequias funeris prosequi, id. Clu. 71, 201; and: funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122: Clodii cadaver spoliatum imaginibus, exsequiis, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: justis exsequiarum, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: fertur in exsequiis matrona, Ov. F. 2, 847: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5 et saep.: exsequias ire, *to go to the funeral,* Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 37; Ov. Am. 2. 6, 2; Sil. 15, 395; Vulg. Gen. 50, 10 al.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., for reliquiae, *the earthly remains, relics:* humiliter sepultae Neronis, Eutr. 7, 18; id. 9, 2; Sext. Ruf. Brev. 22.

exsĕquĭālis (exequ-), e, *adj.* [exsequiae], *of* or *belonging to a funeral, funereal:* carmina, *dirges,* Ov. M. 14, 430.—*Subst.*: **exsĕquĭālĭa,** ium, *n. plur.*, *funeral rites,* Stat. Th. 11, 610.

exsĕquĭor (exequ-), ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to perform the funeral rites, to bury* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 107, 6: funus, id. ib. 48, 8.

ex-sĕquor or **exĕquor,** cūtus, 3, *v. dep. a.*, *to follow to the end, to pursue, follow.* **I.** In partic., *to follow* or *accompany to the grave* (cf. the deriv. exsequiae): funus, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 16, 25: aliquem omni laude et laetitia, Cic. poëta in Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (a transl. of ἐκπέμπειν, in Eurip.).

II. Trop. (class.; most freq. in the special significations). **A.** In gen., *to follow, follow after, accompany; to go after, to pursue:* quae exanimata exsequitur aspectum tuum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 3: quid petam praesidi aut exsequar? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 112 ed. Vahl.): non igitur dubium, quin aeternitatem maluerit exsequi, etc., *to follow after, take pattern after,* Cic. Univ. 2 *fin.*: cur non omnes fatum illius (Pompei) una exsecuti sumus? *followed, pursued, subjected ourselves to,* id. Att. 9, 12, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: sectam meam exsecutae comites, *joined,* Cat. 63, 15: suam quisque spem, sua consilia, communibus deploratis, exsequentes, Liv. 5, 40, 5: aerumnam, qs. *to pursue,* i. e. *to undergo, suffer, endure,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 1: egestatem, id. Trin. 3, 2, 60: mortem, id. Ps. 4, 2, 38: probrum, id. Truc. 2, 5, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To follow up, prosecute, carry out; to perform, execute, accomplish, fulfil* (syn.: conficio, perficio, perago, consummo, patro, perpetro, absolvo): nullam rem oportet dolose aggrediri, nisi Astute accurateque exsequare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 10; cf.: est difficile id non exsequi usque ad extremum, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 5: inceptum hoc itiner perficere exsequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72 and 88: incepta, Liv. 30, 4, 10: imperium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: mandata vestra, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: omnia regis officia et munera, id. de Sen. 10, 34; cf.: munus officii (with tueri), id. ib. 20, 72: munus (with fungi), id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: negotia, id. Off. 1, 23, 79: obsidiones, Tac. A. 15, 4: scelus, Curt. 8, 6: sermonem cum aliquo, *to converse,* Plaut. Trin. 2. 2. 5: cum civitas armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, *to assert, maintain,* * Caes. B. G. 1. 4. 3: comptam et mitem orationem, Cic. de Sen. 9, 28.—With a *rel.-clause:* quem locum ipse capturus esset, cogitando aut quaerendo exsequebatur, Liv. 35, 28, 4: summa omnia cum cura inquirendo exequebatur, id. 22. 3, 2.—With *ut:* mihi Exsequi certa res est, ut abeam Potius hinc ad forum, quam domi cubem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2. 17.—**2.** *To go through with in speaking, to relate, describe, say, tell* (freq. since the Aug. period): quae vix verbis exsequi possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: quidam exsecuti sunt verbosius, Quint. 5, 12, 15: si omnia exsequi velim, Liv. 27, 27, 12: haec omnia copiosius, Quint. 9, 3, 89: quae diligentius, id. 10, 4, 6: quae divine in Oratore (Tullius), id. 1, 6, 18: caelestia dona aërii mellis, Verg. G. 4, 2; cf.: laudes brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 78: numerum subtiliter, Liv. 3, 5, 13: sententias, Tac. A. 3, 65: vetera facunde, id. ib. 12, 58: vera, id. ib. 11, 21: imagines et elogia universi generis, Suet. Galb. 3 et saep.—**3.** *To pursue with punishment, to punish, avenge* (perh. not ante-Aug.): omnia scire, non omnia exsequi, Tac. Agr. 19: deorum hominumque violata jura, Liv. 3, 25, 8: injurias accusationibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 5: delicta, Suet. Caes. 67: doloris exsequendi jus, Liv. 5, 11, 5: justum dolorem, Dig. 29, 5, 33.—*Absol.*: pater caedetur? defendam: caesus est? exsequar, Sen. de Ira, 1, 12; Dig. 34, 9, 22.—Once with a *pers. object:* me L. Tarquinium Superbum cum scelerata conjuge, etc., ferro, igni exsecuturum, *to pursue,* Liv. 1, 59, 1 (MSS.; Weissenb. et al. exacturum).—Hence, **exsĕquens (exeq-)**, entis, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *searching after, studious of:* memoriarum veterum exsequentissimus, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

☞ **exsequi** as *pass.*: quaerebatur an prioris judicis sententia exsequi possit, *could be carried out* (cf. II. B. supra), Dig. 2, 1, 19.—Hence, **exsĕcūtus (exec-)**, a, um, in *pass. signif.*: exsecuto regis imperio, *executed,* Just. 7, 3, 2.

ex-sercĭo, v. exercio.

ex-sero or **exĕro,** rŭi, rtum, 3, *v. a.*; *to stretch out* or *forth, to thrust out, put forth, to take out* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Gallus linguam ab irrisu exserens, Liv. 7, 10, 5: linguam per os, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: manum subter togam ad mentum, Liv. 8, 9, 5: brachia aquis, Ov. M. 2, 271: caput ponto, id. ib. 13, 838; for which: caput ab Oceano, Luc. 5, 598; cf.: herba Exserit e tepida molle cacumen humo, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 12: enses, id. F. 3, 814: creverat infans Quaerebatque viam, qua se exsereret, *might come forth,* id. M. 10, 505: se domicilio (cochleae), Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101: radicem ejus exserito, *take out, tear up,* Col. 12, 58, 1: vincula, i. e. *to throw off,* id. 8, 8, 12.—**B.** In partic., of parts of the body, exsertus, a, um, *protruding from the dress, bare, uncovered:* dextris humeris exsertis, *bared,* * Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2; cf. Verg. A. 1, 492; Stat. Ach. 1, 346; cf. transf. of the person: exsertus humero, Sil. 8, 587; and in Greek construction: exserti ingentes humeros, Stat. Th. 4, 235: unum exserta latus Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 649: truces exserta manus, Val. Fl. 2, 207; also *absol.*: exsertique manus vesana Cethegi, *tucked up, prepared for the fight,* Luc. 2, 543: Latona, Stat. Th. 9, 681.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: exseram in librum tuum jus, quod dedisti, *will avail myself of, make use of,* Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2: secreta mentis ore exserit, *discloses,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 255.—**B.** In partic., *to reveal, show,* with an *object-clause,* Phaedr. 1, 12, 2: paulatim principem exseruit, i. e. *showed himself as,* Suet. Tib. 33.—Hence, **exsertus (exert-)**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Thrust forth, projecting:* dentes apro, elephanto, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160.—**B.** *Open, evident, conspicuous:* exserto bello, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: cachinnus, i. e. *unrestrained, loud,* App. M. 1, p. 103, 15: exsertior opera, Pacat. Paneg. ad Theod. 35.—*Adv.*: **exserte** (acc. to B.), *openly, clearly, loudly:* clamitans, App. M. 1, p. 109: jubet, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 1.—*Comp.*: consurgere, Amm. 16, 12.—*Sup.*: egit tribunatum (with severissime), *very strictly, rigorously,* Spart. Sev. 3.

exsertē (exert-), *adv.*, v. exsero, *P. a. fin.*

exserto (exert-), āre, *v. freq. a.* [exsero]. **I.** *To stretch out, thrust forth:* Scyllam Ora exsertantem, Verg. A. 3, 425: linguam, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13: lacertos, Amm. 14, 2, 7: aurem per aulaeum, i. e. *listening eagerly,* id. 14, 9, 3.—* **II.** (Acc. to exsero, I. B.) *To uncover, to bare:* humeros, Stat. Th. 1, 412.

exsertus (exert-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsero.

ex-sībĭlo (exib-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to hiss out* or *forth.* **I.** In gen. (only post-Aug.): dirum quiddam, Sen. de Ira, 3. 4: nescio quid tetrum, Petr. 64: confestim praesentiam nostram cellari exsibilarique

jusserit, *to be carried out by the wind*, App. M. 5, p. 163, 20.—**B.** In partic., *to hiss off an actor* from the stage (class.): histrio exsibilatur et exploditur, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26; Suet. Aug. 45 *fin.*

exsiccātio, ōnis, *f.* [exsicco], *a drying up* (late Lat.), Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 6, 34.

exsiccātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsicco.

* **ex-siccesco** (**exicc-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to dry up, become quite dry*, Vitr. 2, 9, 3.

ex-sicco (**exicc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to dry up, make quite dry* (class.). **I.** In gen.: arbores, Cic. Div. 2. 14, 33: sulcos, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 242.—Transf., of an abstr. subject: ebrietas, donec exsiccetur, *is exhaled, passes off*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 *fin.*—Trop.: spiritus tristis exsiccat ossa, Vulg. Prov. 17, 22.—**II.** In partic., *to drain dry, to empty* a bottle (= epotare, cum aliqua aviditatis significatione): lagenae furtim exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; for which poet.: vina culullis, Hor. C. 1, 31, 11; cf. of the sea: mare, Vulg. Nahum, 1, 4 al.—Hence, * **exsiccātus** (**exicc-**), a, um, *P. a., dried up, dry, jejune:* orationis genus, Cic. Brut. 84, 291.

exsico (**exic-**), āre, v. exseco.

ex-signo (**exign-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to write out, note down, record* (very rare): omnia istaec quae tu dixti, scio, vel exsignavero, *I could write it down exactly*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 29: pontifici sacra omnia exscripta exsignataque attribuit, Liv. 1, 20, 5.

ex-sĭlio or **exĭlio**, ilŭi (exilivit, Poet. ap. Fest. p. 206 M.; v. Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 118; Sen. N. Q. 2, 49, 3: exsilii, id. Const. Sap. 4, 1; id. N. Q. 1, 14, 4; Stat. Th. 9, 353), 4, *v. n.* [salio], *to spring out, spring* or *bound forth, to spring* or *leap up, to start up* (freq. and class.): puer citus e cunis exilit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63: properans de sella exsiluit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 75: domo levis exsilit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 98: stratis, Ov. M. 5, 35: gremio, id. ib. 10, 410: ut continuo exiliatis, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 17: impetu perturbatus exsiluisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165; cf.: exsilui gaudio, *I leaped for joy*, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 1: protinus exsilui, Ov. H. 6, 27 et saep.: foras, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 8: ad te exsilui, *I sprang to you*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: (anguis) exsilit in siccum, Verg. G. 3, 433: in obvia arma, Stat. Th. 9, 111: exiluit partus de vulnere matris, Mart. Spect. 12, 3.—**II.** Of inanimate subjects: Cicero noster, a quo Romana eloquentia exsiluit, *took its rise*, Sen. Ep. 40, 11: et magno imperatori cor exsiluit, *with eager expectation*, id. de Ira, 2, 3, 3: tum quoque lumen Exsilit, Lucr. 6, 163; cf. Ov. M. 6, 696: plus ut parte foras emergant exsiliantque (aquae), Lucr. 2, 200: crinis, Stat. Ach. 1, 522: exsiluere oculi, *started out*, Ov. M. 12, 252: exsiluere loco silvae, id. ib. 12, 406 et saep.

exsĭlĭum or **exĭlĭum**, ii, *n.* [exsul], *banishment, exile.* **I.** Prop.: exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii ... cum homines vincula, neces, ignominiasque vitant, quae sunt legibus constitutae, confugiunt quasi ad aram in exsilium, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: exsilium triplex est; aut certorum locorum interdictio, aut lata fuga, ut omnium locorum interdicatur praeter certum locum, aut insulae vinculum, id est relegatio in insulam, Dig. 48, 22, 5: exsilio et relegatione civium ulciscentes tribunos, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*; so with relegatio, id. 4, 4, 6: exsilium iis (terribile est), quibus quasi circumscriptus est habitandi locus, etc., Cic. Par. 2, 18: exacti in exsilium innocentes, id. Rep. 1, 40: expulsus in exsilium, id. Lael. 12, 42: pulsus in exsilium, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56: eicere aliquem in exsilium, id. Cat. 2, 6, 14: ire, proficisci in exsilium, id. ib. 1, 8, 20; id. Mur. 41, 89: mittere in exsilium, Liv. 7, 13, 9; Val. Max. 3, 7, 6; 5, 3, 2; Sen. Tranq. An. 11, 12; id. Ep. 24, 3: esse in exsilio, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80: de exsilio reducere, id. Att. 9, 14, 2: revocare de exilio, Liv. 27, 34, 14: ab exsilio reducere, Quint. 5, 11, 9: ab exsilio revocare, Tac. H. 1, 90; id. ib. 1, 77; 2. 92; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 10: jam redii de exsilio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106 et saep.—Prov.: exilium patitur patriae qui se denegat, Pub. Syr. 158 (Rib.).—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **A.** *A place of exile, a retreat:* quodvis exsilium his est optatius quam patria, Cic. Lig. 11, 33: Octavium et Antistium egressos exsilium, in easdem insulas redegit, Tac. H. 4, 44: tutum orabant, id. A. 13, 55: diversa quaerere, Verg. A. 3, 4: multa patere fugienti, Curt. 6, 4: exsilium patria sede mutare, id. 3, 7.—* **B.** (Abstr. pro concreto.) In *plur.*: exsilia, *those who are banished, exiles:* plenum exsiliis mare, Tac. H. 1, 2.

(**exsinceratus**, ex conject. Camerarii in Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 11, v. Ritsch. ad h. l.)

ex-sĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unfold, spread out, extend* (post-class.): amictus, Aus. Idyll. 14, 21: velum in contos suos, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 3: seriem laterum, Prud. στεφ. 11, 221.

ex-sisto or **existo**, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, *v. n.* (*act.* August. Civ. D. 14, 13), *to step out* or *forth, to come forth, emerge, appear* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: e latebris, Liv. 25, 21, 3: ab inferis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94; Liv. 39, 37, 3: anguem ab ara exstitisse, Cic. Div. 2, 80 *fin.*; cf.: vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse (shortly before: voces ex occulto missae; and: exaudita vox est a luco Vestae), id. ib. 1, 45, 101: est bos cervi figura, cujus a media fronte inter aures unum cornu exsistit excelsius, Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1: submersus equus voraginibus non exstitit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: nympha gurgite medio, Ov. M. 5, 413: hoc vero occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum, non modo non exsistit, verum, etc., *does not come to light*, Cic. Verr. 2. 1, 15, § 39.—**B.** In partic., with the accessory notion of originating, *to spring, proceed, arise, become:* vermes de stercore, Lucr. 2, 871: quae a bruma sata sunt, quadragesimo die vix exsistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 34, 1: ut si qui dentes et pubertatem natura dicat exsistere, ipsum autem hominem, cui ea exsistant, non constare natura, non intelligat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33 *fin.*: ex hac nimia licentia ait ille, ut ex stirpe quadam, exsistere et quasi nasci tyrannum, id. Rep. 1, 44; id. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf.: ex luxuria exsistat avaritia necesse est, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45: ut plerumque in calamitate ex amicis inimici exsistunt. Caes. B. C. 3. 104, 1; for which: videtisne igitur, ut de rege dominus exstiterit? etc., Cic. Rep. 2. 26: ex quo exsistit id civitatis genus, id. ib. 3, 14: hujus ex uberrimis sermonibus exstiterunt doctissimi viri, id. Brut. 8, 31; cf. id. Or. 3, 12: ex qua (disserendi ratione) summa utilitas exsistit, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: sermo admirantium, unde hoc philosophandi nobis subito studium exstitisset, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: exsistit hoc loco quaestio subdifficilis, id. Lael. 19, 67: magna inter eos exsistit controversia, Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 2: poëtam bonum neminem sine inflammatione animorum exsistere posse, Cic. de Or. 2, 46 *fin.*: exsistit illud, ut, etc., *it ensues, follows, that*, etc., id. Fin. 5, 23, 67; cf.: ex quo exsistet, ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, id. Fat. 9, 18.

II. Transf., *to be visible* or *manifest* in any manner, *to exist, to be:* ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: idque in maximis ingeniis exstitit maxime et apparet facillime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 33: si exstitisset in rege fides, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: cujus magnae exstiterunt res bellicae, id. Rep. 2, 17: illa pars animi, in qua irarum exsistit ardor, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: si quando aliquod officium exstitit amici in periculis adeundis, id. Lael. 7, 24 et saep.: neque ullum ingenium tantum exstitisse dicebat, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 1; cf.: talem vero exsistere eloquentiam, qualis fuit in Crasso, etc., id. de Or. 2, 2, 6: nisi Ilias illa exstitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24: cujus ego dignitatis ab adolescentia fautor, in praetura autem et in consulatu adjutor etiam exstitissem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf.: his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: timeo, ne in eum exsistam crudelior, id. Att. 10, 11, 3: sic insulsi exstiterunt, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 54, 217.

ex-sŏlesco (**exol-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become disused to* (post-class.): a disciplina, Tert. Verg. Vel. 17.

exsŏlūtio, ōnis, *f.* [exsolvo]. * **I.** *A release, discharge*, Capito ap. Fest. p. 238, 19 Müll.—**II.** In partic., *a payment* (post-class.): vectigalis, Dig. 20, 1, 31: totius debiti, ib. 32, 1, 33.

exsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exsolvo.

ex-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3 (*per diaeresin* exsoluătur, Lucr. 1. 811: exsoluïsse, Ov. F. 4, 534; cf. solvo, *init.*), *v. a.*, *to loose, unloose, to unbind, untie, undo* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nexus, Lucr. 1, 220: *Am.* Agedum, eam solve cistulam. *So.* Quid ego istam exsolvam? *undo, unseal*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 152: properans exsolvi restim, id. Rud. 2, 3, 37: catenas Caecinae, Tac. H. 3, 31: vincula, id. A. 3, 33; id. H. 3, 12: pugionem a latere, *to ungird*, id. H. 3, 68: venas praebere exsolvendas, *to be opened*, id. A. 4, 22; 11, 3; 16, 17: brachia ferro eodem ictu, id. ib. 15, 63: amictus, *to pull off*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 53: venenum exsoluta alvo transmisit, i. e. *in a flux, diarrhœa*, Tac. A. 13, 15.—Of an inanimate subject: (ignis) exsolvit glaciem, *dissolves, melts*, Lucr. 6, 878.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To set loose, release, deliver, free* (mostly poet.): aliquem vinclis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 10; so, exsolutus vinculis, Suet. Ner. 49: jube sis me exsolvi cito, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 16 sq.: sese e nervis (animae), Lucr. 3, 696; cf. id. 1, 811: se paulatim corpore (said of one dying), Verg. A. 11, 829: quo (sanguine), Tac. H. 5, 6.—**2.** In mercant. lang. (qs. to free from obligation, v. solvo, *to discharge, pay* a debt): nomina mea, per deos, expedi, exsolve (for which, shortly after: hoc quod debeo plane expedias et *solutum* relinquas), Cic. Att. 16, 6, 3: aes alienum, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: pretium, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: multiplicem sortem, Liv. 6, 14, 7: dotem uxori, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 56: legata, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.* et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to throw off, lay aside, rid one's self of* a thing: legis nexus, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*: metus, i. e. *to lay aside*, Luc. 5, 259: pudorem, Stat. Ach. 1, 565: robur peditum ad exsolvendum obsidium ducit, i. e. *to raise*, Tac. A. 3, 39.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To release, free* from any thing: animum artis nodis religionum, Lucr. 1, 932; 4, 7: animos religione, Liv. 8, 9, 13: populum religione, id. 3, 20, 4: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: aliquem errore, suspicione, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: aliquem aere alieno, Liv. 6, 14, 11: curis, Verg. A. 4, 652: sollicitudine, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11: contumeliâ, Tac. A. 13, 36: poenâ, id. ib. 14, 12: custode, id. ib. 12, 46 et saep.—**2.** *To discharge, pay* a debt or an obligation: de tertio genere se scripsit dicturum, nec exsolvit quod promiserat, *but did not keep his promise*, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 7: vota (deo), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 67; Liv. 21, 21, 9 (opp. se obligare): jus jurandum, id. 24, 18, 5: fidem, *to fulfil one's promise*, id. 26, 31, 10: praemia, poenas alicui, *to award*, id. 26, 40, 15: gratiam recte factis, alicujus, id. 28, 25, 6; cf. grates, *to render, give*, Tac. A. 14, 13: beneficia, *to repay, requite*, id. ib. 11, 18; cf.: vicem beneficio, id. H. 4, 3: poenas morte, *to suffer*, id. A. 1, 10; cf. Vell. 2, 88 *fin.*—**3.** *To solve, explain* any thing enigmatical or obscure: perfacile est parili ratione exsolvere nobis, quare, etc., Lucr. 2, 381.

ex-somnis (**exomn-**), e, *adj.* [somnus], *sleepless, wakeful, watchful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: insomnis, vigil, vigilans): vir, Vell. 2, 88, 2: (Tisiphone) Vestibulum exsomnis servat noctesque diesque, Verg. A. 6, 556; Sil. 9, 5: animo exsomnis, Vell. 2, 127 *fin.*

ex-sŏno, ŭi, 1, *v. n.*, *to resound* (post-Aug. and very rare): ceteri convivae ingenti clamore exsonabant, Petr. 73: navigium exsonat cantibus, id. 109: omnia risu, id. 19.

ex-sorbĕo or **exorbĕo**, ŭi (*perf.:* exsorpsi, Sen. ad Helv. 10, 9), 2, *v. a.*, *to suck out, suck* or *sup up, suck in, drain* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ova, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19: sucum, App. Mag. p. 276, 10; Ov. F. 6, 145: gustaras civilem sanguinem, vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2. 29, 71; cf. id. de Or. 1, 52, 225; id. poët. Tusc. 2. 8, 20.—In mal. part.: viros, *to exhaust*, Juv. 10, 223.—**II.** Trop.: animam amborum, *to swallow up, to destroy*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 28: praedas, Cic. de Harusp. 27, 59: tristitiam alicui, *to remove*, Turp. ap. Non. 102, 32: multorum stultitiam perpessus est,

arrogantiam pertulit, difficultates exsorbuit, qs. *drained to the dregs*, Cic. Mur. 9, 19: tot congiaria principum et ingens Capitolii vectigal, Sen. Helv. Cons. 10, 3.

* **ex-sordesco** (**exord-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become defiled, polluted;* trop.: nomen philosophiae illustrissimum in hominibus deterrimis, Gell. 9, 2, 11.

ex-sors (**exors**), sortis, *adj.*, *without lot*, i. e. *who has not cast a lot, who obtains a thing out of course;* also, *that for which a lot has not been cast, chosen, choice.* **I.** Prop. (poet.): te voluit rex magnus Olympi Talibus auspiciis exsortem ducere honorem, Verg. A. 5, 534: ducunt exsortem (equum) Aeneae, id. ib. 8, 552; Val. Fl. 4, 340.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *having no share in, free from, deprived of.* (α) With *gen.:* dulcis vitae, Verg. A. 6, 428: amicitiae et foederis, Liv. 23, 10, 3: culpae, id. 22, 44, 7: periculi, Tac. A. 6, 10: matrimoniorum, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: cos exsors secandi, *incapable of cutting*, Hor. A. P. 305.—*(β) With *dat.:* hospes conflictui huic, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.*

exspargo, v. exspergo.

ex-spătĭor (**exp-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, *to wander from the course, go out of the way; to spread out, extend; to digress, expatiate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: exspatiantur equi, Ov. M. 2, 202; cf. id. ib. 15, 454: exspatiata ruunt per apertos flumina campos, id. ib. 1, 285: ignes in auras, Sil. 17, 95: arbores latissima umbra exspatiantes, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 124: tecta, id. 3, 5, 9: brachium in latus, Quint. 11, 3, 84.—**II.** Trop.: finis non erit, si exspatiari parte in hac et indulgere voluptati velim, *enlarge on this head*, Quint. 2, 17, 1: (juvenes) ut exspatientur, id. 2, 10, 5: hoc exspatiandi genus, id. 4, 3, 4.

exspectābĭlis (**expect-**), e, *adj.* [exspecto], *to be expected, expected* (very rare): juvenalium ludicro parum exspectabilem operam praebuerat, Tac. A. 16, 21; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

exspectātĭo (**expect-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an awaiting, expecting, expectation* (very freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*). (α) With *gen. obj.:* si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: harum rerum, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: acerbior reliquorum, id. Brut. 76, 266; cf. poenarum, Quint. 12, 1, 7: tanta vel animi vel ingenii tui, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2; cf.: sustines non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: majorem exspectationem mei faciam quam, etc., id. Ac. 2, 4, 10; cf.: Varronis sermo facit exspectationem Caesaris, id. Att. 3, 15, 3: quotidiana rerum novarum, id. ib. 3, 14, 2: maximi belli, id. Fam. 15, 4, 5: rerum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21 *fin.:* ejus rei, id. ib. 3, 19, 4: desiderii, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: nostri consilii, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 1: audiendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18 et saep.—In *plur.:* crebras exspectationes nobis tui commoves, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1.—(β) With *de:* quantam tu mihi moves exspectationem de sermone Bibuli! Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, id. ib. 3, 14, 1.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause:* eo me major exspectatio tenet, quibusnam rationibus ea tanta vis comparetur, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 74.—In *plur.:* nunc has exspectationes habemus duas: unam, etc., alteram, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 16, 2.—(δ) *Absol.:* ne sis in exspectatione, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 64: pendeo animi exspectatione Corfiniensi, in qua de salute rei publicae decernitur, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 2: nolo plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf.: omnia spe et exspectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: aliquem in summam exspectationem adducere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39: permagnam exspectationem imponere orationi, id. Rep. 1, 23 *fin.:* M'. Curii causa nuper qua exspectatione defensa est? id. de Or. 1, 39, 180: praeter exspectationem, *unexpectedly*, id. de Or. 2, 70, 284: supra exspectationem, Quint. 3, 7, 16: exspectatione minor, id. 4, 1, 39: contra exspectationem omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 1.—In *plur.:* exspectationibus decipiendis, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289.—**II.** *The object of expectation* or *longing:* gentium, Vulg. Gen. 49, 10: Israel, id. Jer. 17, 13: pistorum laetitia, id. Prov. 10, 28.

exspectātor (**expect-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a spectator* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 6, 3; 31, 5 *fin.* al.

exspectātrix (**expect-**), īcis, *f.* [exspectator], *she that expects* or *awaits* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16.

exspectātus (**expect-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exspecto.

ex-specto (**expect-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to look out for a thing* (syn.: prospecto, opperior, maneo, moror, praestolor). **I.** Objectively, *to await, expect* something that is to come or to take place, *to be waiting for*, etc. (very freq. and class.).—Constr. with the *acc.*, with *rel.-clauses*, with *dum, si, ut, quin*, or *absol.;* very rarely with *object-clause.* **A.** In gen. **1.** With *acc.:* caritatem, Cato, R. R. 3, 2: alicujus mortem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 28: cum ea Scipio dixisset silentioque omnium reliqua ejus exspectaretur oratio, Cic. Rep. 2, 38: injurias, id. ib. 1, 5: transitum tempestatis, id. Att. 2, 21, 2: adventum alicujus, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 2; 2, 16, 2: eventum pugnae, id. ib. 7, 49 *fin.:* scilicet ultima semper Exspectanda dies homini est, Ov. M. 3, 136: cenantes haud animo aequo Exspectans comites, i. e. *waiting till they have done eating*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 9 et saep.; cf.: exspectandus erit annus, *I must wait a year*, Juv. 16, 42.—**2.** With *relative* and esp. *interrogative clauses:* exspectabat populus atque ora tenebat rebus, utri magni victoria sit data regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 90, ed. Vahl.): exspecto, quo pacto, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 1: exspecto, quid ad ista, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46; id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92: quid hostes consilii caperent, exspectabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 24, 1: exspectante Antonio, quidnam esset actura, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121: ne utile quidem, quam mox judicium fiat, exspectare, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 85; so, quid exspectas quam mox ego dicam, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: et, quam mox signis collatis dimicandum sit, in dies exspectet, id. 34, 11, 4; 3, 37, 5: exspectans, quando, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 159.—**3.** With *dum, si, ut*, etc.: ne exspectetis meas pugnas dum praedicem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 1: ne exspectemus quidem, dum rogemur, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: exspectas fortasse, dum dicat, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: exspectare, dum hostium copiae augerentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 2: nec dum repetatur, exspectat, Quint. 4, 2, 45: Caesar non exspectandum sibi statuit, dum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.;* cf.: nec vero hoc loco exspectandum est, dum, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: rusticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 42: jam dudum exspecto, si tuum officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12: exspecto si quid dicas, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9, 1; id. B. C. 2, 34, 1: nisi exspectare vis ut eam sine dote frater conlocet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 7: mea lenitas hoc exspectavit, ut id quod latebat, erumperet, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: nisi forte exspectatis ut illa diluam, quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: neque exspectant, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, Caes. ib. 1, 6, 6: quare nemo exspectet, ut, etc., Quint. 7, 10, 14; Liv. 23, 31, 7; 26, 18, 5; 35, 8, 5 al.—*Pass. impers.:* nec ultra exspectato, quam dum Claudius Ostiam proficisceretur, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.:* cum omnium voces audirentur, exspectari diutius non oportere, quin ad castra iretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 24 *fin.*—**4.** *Absol.:* comites ad portam exspectare dicunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 1: diem ex die exspectabam, ut statuerem, quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26, 3: exspectent paullum et agi ordine sinant, Quint. 4, 5, 19.—**5.** With *object-clause:* cum expectaret effusos omnibus portis Aetolos in fidem suam venturos, Liv. 43, 22, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: venturum istum, Aug. Conf. 5, 6.—***B.** Transf., of an abstract subject, like maneo, *to await:* seu me tranquilla senectus Exspectat seu, etc., Hor. S. 2, 1, 58.

II. To look for with hope, fear, desire, expectation, *to hope for, long for, expect, desire; to fear, dread, anticipate, apprehend.* **1.** With *acc.:* reliquum est, ut tuam profectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe exspectem, Cic. Fam. 15, 21 *fin.;* cf.: quod magna cum spe exspectamus, id. Att. 16, 16 E. *fin.:* ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. ib. 3, 22 *fin.:* magnum inceptas, si id exspectas, quod nusquam'st, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 56: quam (rem) avidissime civitas exspectat, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1: longiores (epistolas) exspectabo vel potius exigam, id. Fam. 15, 16, 1: finem laborum omnium, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 4: illum ut vivat, optant, meam autem mortem exspectant scilicet, *to wish*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 20: fama mortis meae non accepta solum sed etiam exspectata est, Liv. 28, 27, 9; cf. in the pun with I.: cum Proculeius quereretur de filio, quod is mortem suam exspectaret, et ille dixisset, se vero non exspectare: Immo, inquit, rogo exspectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68 Spald.: nescio quod magnum hoc nuntio exspecto malum, *dread*, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 16: mortem, id. Hec. 3, 4, 8: multis de causis Caesar majorem Galliae motum exspectans, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 1: 7, 43 *fin.*—With a personal object: pater exspectat aut me aut aliquem nuntium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 22: ite intro, filii vos exspectant intus, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 86: hic ego mendacem usque puellam Ad mediam noctem exspecto, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83; cf. Ov. M. 14, 418: video jam, illum, quem exspectabam, virum, cui praeficias officio et muneri, Cic. Rep. 2, 42.—**2.** *Aliquid ab* (rarely ex) *aliquo* (a favorite expression of Cicero): a te hoc civitas vel omnes potius gentes non exspectant solum, sed etiam postulant, Cic. Fam. 11, 5, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 1: dixi Servilio, ut omnia a me majora exspectaret, id. ib. 3, 12, 4: alimenta a nobis, id. Rep. 1, 4: ab aliquo gloriam, id. ib. 6, 19 *fin.:* tristem censuram ab laeso, Liv. 39, 41, 2: ut ex iis (proletariis) quasi proles civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40.—**3.** *Aliquid ab* or *ex aliqua re* (rare): aliquid ab liberalitate alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 28, 3: dedecus a philosopho, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: omnia ex sua amicitia, id. ib. 3, 60, 1.—**4.** *Aliquid aliquem* (very rare): ne quid exspectes amicos, quod tute agere possies, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29; Sat. v. 38 Vahl.—**5.** With *object-clause:* quid mihi hic adfers, quam ob rem exspectem aut sperem porro non fore? Ter. Phorm. 5. 9, 36: exspecto cupioque te ita illud defendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 151.—With *inf.* alone (cf. cupio), Front. ad Ver. Imp. p. 137, ed. Rom.—**6.** *Absol.* (very rare): cum mihi nihil improviso, nec gravius quam exspectavissem pro tantis meis factis evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4: aliquando ad verum, ubi minime exspectavimus, pervenimus, Quint. 12, 8, 11.—**B.** Poet. transf., of an abstr. subject, *to have need of, require:* silvarumque aliae pressos propaginis arcus Exspectant, Verg. G. 2, 27: neque illae (oleae) procurvam exspectant falcem rastrosque tenaces, id. ib. 2, 421; cf.: lenta remedia et segnes medicos non exspectant tempora mea, Curt. 3, 5, 13.—Hence, **exspectātus** (**expect-**), a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *anxiously expected, longed for, desired, welcome* (class.): carus omnibus exspectatusque venies, Cic. Fam. 16, 7; cf.: venies exspectatus omnibus, id. ib. 4, 10, 1; Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 11: quibus Hector ab oris exspectate venis? Verg. A. 2, 282: sensi ego in exspectatis ad amplissimam dignitatem fratribus tuis, *who were expected to arrive at the highest dignities of the state*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68: ubi te exspectatum ejecisset foras, i. e. *whose death is waited, longed for*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 29 Ruhnk.—*Comp.:* nimis ille potuit exspectatior venire, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 12.—*Sup.:* adventus suavissimus exspectatissimusque, Cic. Att. 4, 4 a: litterae, id. Fam. 10, 5, 1: triumphus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.*—**b.** In the *neutr. absol.:* quis non diversa praesentibus contrariaque exspectatis aut speret aut timeat? Vell. 2, 75, 2: hosti Ante exspectatum positis stat in agmine castris, *before it was expected*, Verg. G. 3, 348; so, ante exspectatum, Ov. M. 4, 790; 8, 5; Sen. Ep. 114: ille ad patrem patriae exspectato revolavit maturius, *than was expected*, Vell. 2, 123, 1.

ex-spergo or **ex-spargo** (**expergo-**), no *perf.*, spersus, 3, *v. a.* [spargo], *to sprinkle, scatter abroad, disperse* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: exspargi quo possint moenia mundi, *to be dispersed, diffused*, Lucr. 5, 371.—**II.** Transf.: sanieque exspersa natarent Limina, i. e. *besprinkled*, Verg. A. 3, 625 (Rib. aspersa).

exspersus (**expers-**), a, um, *Part.*, from exspergo.

ex-spes (**expes**), *adj.* (only in the *nom. sing.*), *without hope, hopeless* (poet. and in Tac.). (*a*) With *gen.*: exspes liberûm, Att. ap. Non. 12, 7: vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24.—(*β*) *Absol.*: solus, inops, exspes, Ov. M. 14, 217: si fractis enatat exspes Navibus, Hor. A. P. 20.

exspīrātĭo (**expīr-**), ōnis, *f.* [exspiro], *a breathing out, exhalation*: terrae, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

ex-spīro (**expīro**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** *Act.*, *to breathe out, to emit, to blow out, to exhale, give out*: animam pulmonibus, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 27: animam medios in ignes, Ov. M. 5, 106: auras, id. ib. 3, 121: flumen sanguinis de pectore, Lucr. 2, 354; cf.: flammas pectore, Verg. A. 1, 44: odorem de corpore, Lucr. 4, 124: sonos per saxa (unda), Sil. 9, 285: colorem (uniones), Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115.—**B.** Poet. transf.: cadavera vermes, i. e. *send forth, produce*, Lucr. 3, 720: silva comas tollit fructumque exspirat in umbras, i. e. *spreads out into foliage*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 70.—**C.** Exspirare animam, *to expire, die*, Gell. 3, 15 *init.*—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To rush forth, come forth, be exhaled.* **1.** Lit.: per fauces montis ut Aetnae Exspirent ignes, Lucr. 6, 640: ignis foras (with exire in auras), id. 6, 886: vis fera ventorum, Ov. M. 15, 300: halitus Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 493: unguenta, *evaporate*, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 20: vis, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 30.—* **2.** Trop.: irae pectoris exspirantes, Cat. 64, 194.—**B.** *To breathe one's last, to expire.* **I.** Lit.: ut per singulos artus exspiraret, Sall. H. 1, 30 Dietsch.: atram tundit humum exspirans, Verg. A. 10, 731: ubi perire jussus exspiravero, Hor. Epod. 5, 91: inter primam curationem exspiravit, Liv. 2, 20, 9: inter verbera et vincula, id. 28, 19, 12: extremus exspirantis hiatus, Quint. 6, 2, 31; 9, 2, 73; Sen. Ep. 99, 27; Curt. 3, 5, 4; Suet. Tib. 21; id. Claud. 23; Val. Max. 4, 5, 6; Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122.—*Pass. impers.*: quoniam membranâ cerebri incisâ statim exspiretur, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 178: exspiravit aper dentibus apri, Juv. 15, 162.—**2.** Trop., *to expire, perish, come to an end, cease*: si ego morerer, mecum exspiratura res publica erat, Liv. 28, 28, 11: libertate jam exspirante, Plin. Pan. 57, 4: ne res publica exspiraret, Val. Max. 3, 2, 18: criminis causa exspirat, *becomes extinct, ceases*, Dig. 48, 17, 1 *fin.*; 24, 3, 19: prior obligatio, ib. 45, 1, 58.

ex-splendesco (**expl-**), dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to shine forth, glitter* (rarely before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: Sirius, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**II.** Trop., *to shine forth, be eminent, distinguished*: clarius exsplendescebat, quam condiscipuli animo aequo ferre possent, Nep. Att. 1, 3: corporis animique dotes exsplenduerunt, Suet. Tit. 3.

exspŏlĭātĭo (**expol-**), ōnis, *f.* [exspolio], *a spoiling, plundering* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 20, 8 *fin.*: hostis, Isid. 18, 2, 1.

exspŏlĭātor (**expol-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pillager, plunderer*: domorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7, p. 288 Rittersh.

ex-spŏlĭo (**expŏl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (dep. form exspoliantur, Poët. ap. Don. 1769 P.: exspoliabantur, Quadrig. ap. Non. 480, 16), *to spoil, pillage, plunder* (class.). **I.** Lit.: agrum Campanum, Quadrig. l. l.: ad expoliandum corpus, qui vulneraverat alacer gaudio accurrit, Curt. 9, 5, 10.—**II.** Trop.: exercitu et provincia Pompeium, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3; cf.: hos vestro auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 9: virtutem rerum selectione, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43: omnem honorem et dignitatem Caesaris, *to deprive*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50, 4 dub. (al. spoliare): improbis sese artibus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.

ex-sprētus, v. expretus.

* **exspŭĭtĭo** (**exp-**), ōnis, *f.* [exspuo], *a spitting out*: sanguinis, Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 20 (dub.; Jan. exspiationem).

* **ex-spūmo** (**expūm-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to froth* or *foam out*: donec inde humor exspumet, Cels. 6, 7, 8.

ex-spŭo (**expuo**), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to spit out, to spit* (not in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*: cum ille gustasset et exspuisset, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: in mare, id. 30, 2, 6, § 17.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Lit.: vina, Juv. 13, 214: sanguinem, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191; Scrib. Comp. 194: linguam in tyranni os, Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87.—**2.** Transf., *to cast out, eject, expel, emit*: quod mare (te) conceptum spumantibus exspuit undis? Cat. 64, 155: argentum vivum optime purgat aurum, ceteras ejus sordes exspuens crebro jactatu, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99: rorem, id. 9, 36, 60, § 126: carbonem, id. 16, 10, 19, § 45: in litus purgamenta, id. 2, 98, 101, § 220: lacrumam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 74.—**B.** Trop., *to expel, banish, remove*: miseriam ex animo, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 16: rationem ex animo, Lucr. 2, 1041.

exstantĭa (**ext-**), ae, *f.* [exsto], *a standing out, prominence, projection* (post-Aug.), Col. 5, 5, 12: ventris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

exstăsis (**ext-**), *acc.* in; *abl.* i, *f.*, = ἔκστασις, *terror, amazement*, Vulg. Act. 3, 10 (= stupor, id. Luc. 5, 26); cf. id. Psa. 30, tit.

ex-sterno (**ext-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sterno, ĕre; formed acc. to the analogy of consterno, āre], *to drive beside one's self, to terrify greatly, affright* (poet. and very rare): aliquem assiduis luctibus, Cat. 64, 71: exsternata malo, id. 64, 165; Ov. M. 1, 641 (corresp. to exterrita); 11, 77; id. Ib. 432: animos nostros perinde laetitia et dolor exsternat, Pacat. Paneg. 19. (Acc. to conject. of Jacobs, also in Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11; and acc. to Lachm. also in Lucr. 4, 1022, v. ib. p. 266.)

ex-stillo (**ext-**), āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to drop* or *trickle out* (very rare; not in Cic.): amurca exstillat, Col. 12, 50, 2: sinapis, oculi ut exstillent, facit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 29: lacrumis, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 82.

exstĭmŭlātor (**ext-**), ōris, *m.* [exstimulo], *an inciter, instigator*: acerrimus rebellionis, Tac. A. 3, 40: Verginii, id. H. 2, 71.

ex-stĭmŭlo (**ext-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to prick up, to goad* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). * **I.** Lit.: aculeo, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132.—**II.** Trop., *to goad on, excite, instigate, stimulate*: aliquem dictis, Ov. F. 6, 588: corda furore bellandi, Sil. 1, 38; cf.: armentum libidinis furiis, Col. 6, 27, 3: tigrim fame, Ov. M. 5, 165: animum, Tac. A. 15, 50: libidinem, Col. 8, 11, 8: fata cessantia, i. e. *to hasten death*, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 29.—*Pass.*: exstimulatur a libertis, ut ostenderet, Tac. A. 4, 59.

exstinctĭo (**ext-**), ōnis, *f.* [exstinguo].—Prop., *a putting out*; trop., *extinction, annihilation* (very rare): supremus ille dies non exstinctionem sed commutationem affert loci, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: vitae, Cic. ap. Aug. de Trin. 14 *fin.* (Cic. Hortens. Fragm. 90).

ex-stinctor (**ext-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an extinguisher* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: non exstinctor sed auctor incendii, Cic. Pis. 11, 26.—**B.** Transf., *an annihilator, destroyer*: ne exstinctor patriae, ne proditor, ne hostis appelletur, Cic. Sull. 31, 88: regiae domus (Cassander), Just. 16, 1.—**II.** Trop.: conjurationis, *suppressor* (opp. auctor et dux), Auct. Or. pro Domo, 38, 101: belli, Auct. Or. de Harusp. Resp. 23, 94.

1. exstinctus (**ext-**), a, um, *Part.*, from exstinguo.

* **2. exstinctus** (**ext-**), ūs, *m.* [exstinguo], *an extinguishing*: lucernarum exstinctu, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 43.

exstinguĭbĭlis (**ext-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *extinguishable*; trop., *destructible* (post-class.): animae, Lact. 7, 20, 9; id. Epit. 36, 6.

ex-stinguo (**ext-**), nxi, nctum, 3 (archaic *perf. subj.* exstinxit, for exstinxerit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 43.—Contracted forms exstinxsti, Verg. A. 4, 682; Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193; and exstinxem, Verg. A. 4, 606), *v. a.*, *to put out* what is burning, *to quench, extinguish* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. and in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: recens exstinctum lumen, Lucr. 6, 791: exstincta lumina, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2: faces, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf.: senes mori sic videntur ut sua sponte nulla adhibita vi consumptus ignis exstinguitur, *goes out*, Cic. de Sen. 19, 71: ignem, Ov. F. 2, 712: incendium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: sol exstinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 22: exstincto calore ipsi exstinguimur, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calx exstincta, i. e. *slaked*, Vitr. 2, 5.—**B.** Transf., *to deprive of life* or *strength, to kill, destroy*: animam alicui, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: nolite, hunc jam natura ipsa occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; cf. id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: juvenem fortuna morbo exstinxit, Liv. 8, 3, 7: vir egregius exstinctus, *cut off*, Cic. Brut. 1, 1; id. Rep. 6, 14; Verg. E. 5, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 14; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25; Tac. A. 3, 7 et saep.: rapitur miser exstinguendus Messalinae oculis, Juv. 10, 332: vel modico tepore sucus exstinguitur, i. e. *is dried up*, Curt. 6, 4, 11: mammas, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67: odorem alii, *to destroy*, id. 19, 6, 34, § 113: venena, *to render powerless*, id. 20, 17, 69, § 179: aquam Albanam dissipatam rivis, *to consume, get rid of*, an old prophecy in Liv. 5, 16, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to abolish, destroy, annihilate, annul* (syn.: tollo, deleo, opprimo, diruo, everto, demolior, destruo; opp. inflammo): tyrannis institutis leges omnes exstinguuntur atque tolluntur, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5: ea, quae antea scripserat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: improbitas exstinguenda atque delenda est, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26: potentiam exstinguere atque opprimere, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 36; but also distinguished from opprimere: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, *extinct*, id. Lael. 21, 78: ad sensus animorum atque motus vel inflammandos vel etiam exstinguendos, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: sermo omnis ille oblivione posteritatis extinguitur, id. Rep. 6, 23 *fin.*; cf.: exstinctis rumoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*: ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, Cic. Mil. 2, 5: nomen populi Romani, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: superiorem gloriam rei militaris, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4: memoriam publicam, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: gratiam, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: familiaritates, id. Lael. 10, 35: invidiam, id. Balb. 6, 16: infamiam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: causam nascentem dissensionis, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: consuetudinem, Cic. Cael. 25, 61: reliquias belli, id. Fam. 10, 25, 1: bellum civile, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: jus pignoris, Dig. 20, 1, 9; cf. fideicommissum, ib. 32, 1, 11: actionem, ib. 47, 2, 42 al.

exstirpātĭo (**ext-**), ōnis, *f.* [exstirpo], *a rooting out, extirpation* (post-Aug.): filicis, Col. 2, 2, 13.

exstirpātor (**ext-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an uprooter*: silvae, August. in Joann. Epist. ad Parth. Fr. 2, 8; id. in Psa. 95, 6.—**II.** Trop., *a destroyer, waster*: substantiae monasterii, Regul. Benedict. 31.

exstirpātrix (**ext-**), īcis, *f.* [exstirpator], *she who destroys* or *wastes*: substantiae, Caesar. Regul. ad Virg. Recapit. 20.

ex-stirpo (**ext-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to pluck up by the stem* or *root, to root out, extirpate.* **I.** Lit. (only post-Aug.): arbores, Curt. 7, 8, 7; cf. lucos, id. 7, 5, 17; and: silva exstirpata procellis, Prud. Hamart. 241: pilos de corpore toto, Mart. 6, 56, 3.—Transf.: silvestris ager decrescente luna utilissime exstirpatur, *is cleared from stubble*, Col. 11, 2, 52: agros arboribus atque virgultis, Pall. Jul. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to root out, eradicate, extirpate* (class.): vitia et funditus tollere, Cic. Fat 5, 11: ex animo humanitatem, id. Lael. 13, 48: perturbationes, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: nomina inimica libertati, Sen. de Ira. 1, 16 *med.*: virtutem Israël, Vulg. 1 Macc. 3, 35.

ex-sto (**ext-**), āre, *v. n.* (*part. fut.* exstaturus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 7; Pand. 47, 2, 78 al.), *to stand out* or *forth, to project, to stand above.* **I.** Prop.: (milites) cum capite solo ex aqua exstarent, Caes. B. G. 5, 18, 5; for which: super aequora celso collo, Ov. M. 11, 358: aquis (navis), id. Tr. 5, 11, 14; cf. *absol.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2: ferrum de pectore, Ov. M. 9 128: de arbore (surculus), Col. 5, 11, 5: ossa sub incurvis lumbis, Ov. M. 8, 807: aedificia modice ab humo exstantia, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 89: paulum supra terram, Gell. 19, 13, 3.—Poet. with *acc.*: aliquem, *to overtop*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 116.—**B.** Trop. (syn.: emineo, eniteo), *to be prominent, stand forth, be conspicuous*: quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, exstare atque eminere videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: haec enitere et exstare aliquatenus, Quint. 8, 5, 29: arma tubaeque sonent, vox et tua noctibus exstet, *predominate, be heard above*, Val. Fl. 5, 252.—**II.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *to be visible, show itself, ap-*

pear; to be extant, to exist, to be (most freq., esp. of inanim. and abstr. subjects): hominum nemo exstat, qui, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 142: auctor doctrinae ejus non exstat, Liv. 1, 18, 2. pecunia, cujus auctor non exstat, Quint. 7, 2, 57: Sarmenti domina exstat, *still lives*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: exstant hujus fortitudinis impressa vestigia, Cic. Balb. 5, 13: exstant epistolae Philippi ad Alexandrum, id. Off. 2, 14, 48: litterae, id. Inv. 1, 39, 70: leges, id. Rep. 5, 2 *fin.*: orationes, Quint. 10, 7, 30: clarorum virorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66: sine oculis non potest exstare officium et munus oculorum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71; 2, 52, 107: video hoc in numero neminem, cujus non exstet in me suum meritum, id. Planc. 1, 2: studium nostrum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7.—(β) *Impers.*, with a *subject* or *rel.-clause* (very rare): quem vero exstet et de quo sit memoriae proditum eloquentem fuisse, etc., Cic. Brut. 15, 57: apparet atque exstat, utrum simus earum (artium) rudes an didicerimus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72.—Hence, **ex-stans**, ntis, *P. a.*, *projecting, prominent; comp.*: partes exstantiores, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 3.

exstructĭo (extr-), ōnis, *f.* [exstruo], *a building up, erecting, structure.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): tectorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: contecti eā exstructione, quae sit ad memoriam aeternitatis, id. Phil. 14, 13, 34.—With *gen.*: vallorum, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 17.—In *plur.*: fastigiorum, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*—* **II.** Transf., *an adorning*, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 8.

exstructor (extr-), ōris, *m.* [exstruo], *he who builds up, erects*, Hier. Isa. 18, 6, 1.

exstructōrĭus (extr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that builds up* (post-class.); trop.: verbum dei, Tert. Carn. Chr. 17.

exstructus (extr-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exstruo.

ex-strŭo (extr-), xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pile* or *heap up* (class.; syn.: struo, aedifico, condo, fundo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: magnum acervum (librorum), Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2; cf.: stramenta in acervum exstrui debent, *to be heaped up*, Col. 6, 3, 1: mensae conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur, *heaped, bountifully furnished*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: mensas, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 25: caret exstructis mensis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44; id. Pis. 27, 67; Ov. M. 11, 120; cf. canistros, *to heap full*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: focum lignis, id. Epod. 2, 43: exstructis in altum divitiis, id. C. 2, 3, 19: divitias, Petr. 84.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to struo, I. B. 1.), *to build up, raise, rear, erect, construct*: exstrui vetat (Plato) sepulcrum altius quam quod, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: aedificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27, 74: monumentum, molem opere magnifico, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: theatrum, Tac. A. 3, 72: tumulos, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 4: aggerem in altitudinem pedum octoginta, id. B. C. 2, 1 *fin.*; id. B. G. 2, 30, 3; 7, 24, 1: turres, id. B. C. 3, 54, 1; 3, 112, 1; Sall. J. 23, 1: rogum, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76; Ov. F. 3, 546: quas (divitias) profundant in exstruendo mari et montibus coaequandis, *to build up, fill with buildings*, Sall. C. 20, 11: aream sibi sumpsit, in qua civitatem exstrueret arbitratu suo, Cic. Rep. 2, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: verba sint ad poëticum quendam numerum exstructa, *put together, constructed*, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: poëma, Petr. 118: crimen unum vocibus multis, *to exaggerate, magnify*, Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.): exstrue animo altitudinem excellentiamque virtutum, *build up*, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; cf.: non modo fundata sed etiam exstructa disciplina, id. ib. 4, 1, 1.—Hence, * **exstructus (extr-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *high-built, lofty*: exstructissimae species aedificiorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 20.

ex-sūcidus (exūcid-, exsuccid-), *without juice, sapless* (post-class.): arida et exsucida, Tert. Anim. 32.

ex-sūco (exūco, exsucco), āre, *v. a.* [sucus], *to deprive of juice, extract the juice of*: marrubium, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 106; 2, 29, 255: decoctus exsucatusque, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 1.

exsuctus (exuct-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsugo.

ex-sūcus (exūcus, exsuccus), a, um, *adj.*, *without juice, sapless* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: corporis substantia exsucior, Tert. Anim. 51: juvenis membris exsucior, Auct. Itin. Alex. 6.—**II.** Trop.: (oratores) aridi et exsuci et exsangues, Quint. 12, 10, 15.

ex-sūdo (exūdo, ēsūdo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr.*, *to come out by sweating, to sweat out, exude*: exsudat inutilis umor, Verg. G. 1, 88.—**II.** *Act.*, *to discharge by sweating, to sweat out, exude.* **A.** Lit.: cum oliva, quicquid habuit amurcae, exsudavit, Col. 12, 50, 3: acidum liquorem (caseus), id. 7, 8, 4: sucum (arbor), Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 57: esudatus liquor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 97.—**B.** Trop., *to perform with sweating* or *toil, to toil through, undergo* (= agere, acquirere multo sudore): causas, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28; cf.: ingens certamen, Liv. 4, 13, 4: labores, Sil. 3, 531; Amm. 15, 5.

exsufflātor (exuf-), ōris, *m.* [exsufflo], *one who blows at*; trop., *a despiser, mocker*: Christi, August. in Joann. Tract. 11, 13.

ex-sufflo (exuf-), āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To blow away*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 57; Vulg. Agg. 1, 9.—**II.** *To blow at* or *upon* a person or thing (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Idol. 11 *fin.*: radios igneos, Vulg. Sir. 43, 4: infantes (as a charm against the devil), Aug. Ep. 105 *fin.*; so, quem (daemonem) eminus exsufflans, se exsufflari existimans, etc., Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 8.

exsūgeo (exūg-), ēre, v. exsugo *init.*

ex-sūgo (exūg-), xi, ctum, 3 (ante-class. forms of second conj., *imper.* exsugeto, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; *fut.* exsugebo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 5), *v. a.*, *to suck out*: umorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: liquorem de materia, Vitr. 2, 8, 2: sanguinem alicui (alicujus), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 37; id. Ep. 2, 2, 5: vulnus, Cels. 5, 27, 3; cf. venena, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 57.—Hence, **exsuctus (exuct-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, *sucked out, dried up*: segetes exsuctiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: infirmum corpus et exsuctum, Sen. Ep. 30, 1.

ex-sul or **exul**, ŭlis, *comm.* [usual. referred to solum; one who is banished from his native soil; but prob. from root sal-, Sanscr. sar, to go; Lat. salire, saltare; cf.: praesul, consul, subsul, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 71], *a banished person, wanderer, exile.* **I.** Prop.: omnes scelerati atque impii, quos leges exsilio affici volunt, exsules sunt, etiamsi solum non mutarint, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31: civitas exsulem regem (Tarquinium) esse jussit, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.*: exsules damnatique, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3; cf.: capitis damnati exsulesque, id. B. C 3, 110, 4: cum Hannibal Carthagine expulsus Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: cum vagus et exsul erraret atque undique exclusus, id. Clu. 62, 175: exsules restituti, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Claud. 12: reducere, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: dives, inops, Romae, seu fors ita jusserit, exsul, Hor. S. 2, 1, 59.—With *gen.* (mostly poet.): patriae quis exsul se quoque fugit? Hor. C. 2, 16, 19.—With *abl.*: nunc vero exsul patriā, domo, Sall. J. 14. 17.—Prov.: exsuli ubest nusquam domus est, sine sepulchro mortuus, Publ. Syr. 155 (Speng.).—**b.** As *fem.*: exsul Hypermnestra, Ov. H. 14, 129; Tac. A. 14, 63: (Latona) exsul erat mundi, Ov. M. 6, 189.—Poet.: exul adhuc jacet umbra ducit, Luc. 8, 837.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): exsul mentisque domusque, *deprived of reason*, Ov. M. 9, 409: erret per urbem pontis exsul et clivi, Mart. 10, 5, 3: ciconia avis exsul hiemis, i. e. *that leaves us in winter*, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 55 (Com. Fragm. p. 304 Rib.).

exsŭlāris (exul-), e, *adj.* [exsul], *of* or *belonging to exile* or *to exiles* (late Lat.): poena, Amm. 15, 3: maeror, id. 14, 4.

* **exsŭlātio (exul-)**, ōnis, *f.* [exsulo], *banishment, exile*: exsulatione multare, Flor. 1, 22, 3.

exsŭlātor (exul-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a banisher, expeller*: primi hominis, Petr. Chrysol. p. 123.

* **exsŭlātus (exul-)**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *banishment, exile*, M. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 29.

exsŭlo or **exŭlo**, also arch. **exsōlo**, **exōlo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [exsul]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be an exile* or *banished person, to live in exile* (class.): qui Romam in exsilium venisset, cui Romae exsulare jus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: ut exsulares, id. Par. 4, 2, 32 sq.: aptissimus ad exulandum locus, id. Fam. 4, 8, 2: in Volscos exsulatum abiit, Liv. 2, 35, 6: exsulans atque egens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: apud Prusiam exsulans, id. Div. 2, 24, 52; Mart. Spect. 4, 5 et saep.: alii exolatum abierant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 134; id. Ps. 4, 3, 18.—**B.** Transf.: perii, nam domo exulo nunc: metuo fratrem, Ne intus sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 62: cum omnes meo discessu exsulasse rem publicam putent, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 30: peculatus ex urbe et avaritia si exulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7: etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen exsulant, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: quousque in regno exsulabo, *be a stranger in my own country*, Curt. 5, 8, 11.—**II.** *Act.*, *to banish, exile* a person (late Lat.): tunc iterum exulatur, Hyg. Fab. 26; Dict. Cretens. 4, 4 *fin.*

exsŭlor (exul-), āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, = exsulo, Lact. 5, 21, 5; Hyg. Fab. 26 al.

exsultābundus (exult-), a, um, *adj.* [exsulto], *leaping for joy, exulting* (post-class.): maesta ac lugentia castra velut exsultabundus intrare, Just. 18, 7, 10; so Sol. 5, 20.

exsultans (exult-), antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsulto.

exsultanter (exult-), *adv.*, v. exsulto, *P. a. fin.*

exsultantĭa (exult-), ae, *f.* [exsulto], *a springing up, an attack* (post-class.): hostilis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 564; trop.: morbi dolorisque, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

exsultātĭo (exult-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a springing up, leaping, frisking* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: puerilis nimia exsultatio, Col. 7, 3, 18; Quint. 2, 12, 12; Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215.—**II.** Trop., *excessive rejoicing, exultation*: gaudium enim exsultatio, exsultationem tumor et nimia aestimatio sui sequitur, Sen. de Ira, 2, 21; cf.: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior, Gell. 2, 27, 31; Sen. Tranq. 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 1, 72 al.

exsultātīvus (exult-), a, um, *adj.*, *triumphant*: conclusio, Cassiod. in Psa. 37.

* **exsultim (exult-)**, *adv.* [exsilio], *leaping about, friskingly*: ludit exsultim, Hor. C. 3, 11, 10.

exsulto (exult-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to spring vigorously, to leap* or *jump up* (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: equi ferocitate exsultantes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: equi, Nep. Eum. 5: exsultantes loligines, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: pisciculi, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 66, 1: pecora exsultantia, Plin. 18, 35, 88, § 364: taurus in herba, Ov. M. 2, 864; cf. id. ib. 11, 79: (Curetes) in numerum exsultant, i. e. *dance*, Lucr. 2, 631.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects: sanguis emicat exsultans alte, Lucr. 2, 195: pila exsultat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10 *fin.*: exsultant aestu latices, Verg. A. 7, 464; cf. Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114: exsultant vada atque aestu miscentur harenae, Verg. A. 3, 557: glaebae, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179: densiores circa pampini exsultant, *spring up*, i. e. *come up, grow up*, id. 17, 22, 35, § 180: breves (syllabae) si continuantur, exsultant, *to skip, hop*, Quint. 9, 4, 91.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to gambol about, move freely, expatiate*: hic (in pectore) exsultat pavor ac metus, *riot, gambol*, Lucr. 3, 141: cum sit campus, in quo exsultare possit oratio, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; cf.: in reliquis (orationibus) exsultavit audacius (Demosthenes), id. Or. 8, 26: assurgendi exsultandique in laudando licentia, Quint. 2, 2, 9: solidos novus exsultabis in actus, *will undertake with alacrity*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 38.—**B.** In partic., *to exult, rejoice exceedingly; to run riot, to revel; to vaunt, boast*: exsultantem te et praefidentem tibi repriment legum habenae, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; cf.: rex ille (Tarquinius) victoriis divitiisque subnixus, exsultabat insolentiā, id. Rep. 2, 25; and: exsultasse populum insolentiā libertatis, id. ib. 1, 40: exsultare eam (partem animi) in somno immoderateque jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: exsultare voluptate, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 301, 7 (Rep. 3, 36 ed. Mos.): laetitiā, id. Clu. 5, 14; id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16 (with temere gestiens); id. Att. 15, 21, 1; Liv. 27, 2, 2: gaudio, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: victoriā, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; cf. successu, Verg. A. 2, 386: gestis, Tac. Agr. 8: vana spe, Quint. 6, 4, 17 et saep.: in ruinis alicu-

jus, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: in omni crudelitate, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 300, 26 (Rep. 2, 41 ed. Mos.): Graeci exsultant, quod, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 15: dum histrio in cubiculum principis exsultaverit (= ἐξορχήσαιτο, Gronov.), Tac. A. 11, 28 (al. insultaverit).—*Absol.*: illa theatra (i. e. spectatores) exsultant, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39 Mos. *N. cr.*: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95; cf.: exsultantem laetitiam comprimere, id. Top. 22, 86: laus in qua maxime ceterorum exsultat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 16, 54.—Hence, **exsultans** (**exult-**), antis, *P. a.* * **A.** (Acc. to I. B. *fin.*) Of short syllables, *skipping, hopping*: paululum morae damus inter ultimum ac proximum verbum . . . alioqui sit exsultantissimum et trimetri finis, Quint. 9, 4, 108.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B.) **1.** *Boastful, vain-glorious*: turbati aut exsultantis animi motus, Tac. H. 1, 17.—**2.** Of an orator or an oration, *diffuse, prolix*: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi . . . laetis corrupti, compositis exsultantes, Quint. 10, 2, 16; cf. id. 12, 10, 12; 8, 3, 56; 9, 4, 69 (with remissae); 10, 4, 1: Cicero supra modum exsultans et superfluens, Tac. Dial. 18.—Hence, * *Adv.*: **exsultanter**, *diffusely, at large*; only *comp.*: quae hilarius et quasi exsultantius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10.

exsŭpĕrābĭlis (**exup-**), e, *adj.* [exsupero]. **I.** *Pass., that may be overcome, surmountable, superable* (poet.): non exsuperabile saxum (Sisyphi), Verg. G. 3, 39: ingenium mortale, Stat. Th. 1, 214.—* **II.** *Act., that overcomes, overpowering, irresistible*: opera, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 14.

exsŭpĕrans (**exup-**), antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from exsupero.

exsŭpĕrantĭa (**exup-**), ae, *f.* [exsupero], *pre-eminence, superiority* (rare but class.): an hoc non ita fit omni in populo? nonne omnem exsuperantiam virtutis oderunt? * Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: ingens Scipionis (with fiducia). Gell. 4, 18, 2: splendoris vel altitudinis, id. 14, 1, 12.

exsŭpĕrātĭo (**exup-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *exaggeration* as a fig. of speech, the Gr. ὑπερβολή, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; 1, 6, 10.

‡ **exsŭpĕrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a conqueror*, Num. Constant. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 8, p. 83.

exsŭpĕrātōrĭus (**exup-**), a, um, *adj.* [exsuperator], *conquering, victorious*: mensis, *the month of November, called after the conqueror* (*Commodus*), Lampr. Commod. 11; so, Calendae, id. ib. 12.

ex-sŭpĕro (**exup-**), āvi, ātum (*gen. plur. part. sync.* exsuperantum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 18 Müll.), 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Neutr., to mount up, appear above* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: exsuperant flammae; furit aestus ad auras, Verg. A. 2, 759.—**B.** Trop., *to get the upper hand, to overcome, prevail, excel*: sol et vapor omnis, Lucr. 5, 385: arma capessant, Et si non poterunt exsuperare, cadant, Ov. F. 6, 372: praesens dolor, Lucr. 6, 1277: quantum ipse feroci Virtute exsuperas, Verg. A. 12, 20: Hannibal exsuperans astu, Sil. 1, 57.—**II.** *Act., to project* or *tower above* any thing, *to surmount, rise above, exceed.* **A.** Lit.: vites exsuperant ulmos, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12: exsuperat jugum, *passes over*, Verg. A. 11, 905: clivum, Sen. Ep. 31: amnem, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 62: Nilus exsuperavit sedecim cubita, id. 18, 18, 47, § 168; cf.: binas libras ponderis, id. 9, 17, 30, § 64.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To surpass, exceed*: quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentiâ? Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: omnes Tarquinios superbiâ, Liv. 3, 11, 13: genus morum nobilitate, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 2: aliquid latitudine, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50: laudes alicujus, Liv. 28, 43, 7: cuncta exsuperans patrimonia census, Juv. 10, 13: tu vero, pater, vive et me quoque exsupera, *survive, outlive*, Val. Max. 5, 9 *fin.*: aestatem, *to outlast*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 33.—**2.** *To be too much for, to overpower, overcome*: id summum exsuperat Jovem, Poët. in Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25: materia vires exsuperante meas, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 56: caecum consilium, Verg. A. 7, 591: multitudo Gallorum, sensum omnem talis damni exsuperans, Liv. 7, 24, 2.—Hence, **exsŭpĕrans** (**exup-**), antis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *surpassing, excellent, supreme* (post-class.): mulier exsuperanti forma, Gell. 6, 8, 3.—*Comp.*: uter esset exsuperantior, certabatur, Gell. 14, 3, 11.—*Sup.*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8.

ex-surdo (**exurdo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [surdus], *to render deaf, to deafen* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: paniculae flos si aures intraverit, exsurdat, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *to stun, overcome with din*: aures curiae, Val. Max. 2, 2, 3: turbida nec calamos exsurdant classica nostros, Calp. Ecl. 4, 131.—**2.** Esp., of the taste, *to dull, blunt*: vina palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38.

ex-surgo (**exurgo**), surrexi, 3, *v. n.* (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* exsurgier, Plaut. Ps. prol. *fin.*), *to rise up, rise, to get up, stand up* (class.). **I.** Lit.: a genibus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 22: ex insidiis, Liv. 27, 41, 7: in plantas, Sen. Ep. 111, 3: de nocte multa, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10: ubi erit accubitum semel, Ne quoquam exsurgatis, donec, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 4, 105: foras, id. Mil. 2, 1, 3: cum exsurgeret, simul arridens, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, id. Clu. 60, 168; cf.: exsurge quaeso, id. Planc. 42, 102: acies ita instructa, ut pars in colles exsurgeret, Tac. H. 2, 14: altior (to strike the more forcibly), Verg. A. 11, 697 et saep.—**B.** Transf., of things as subjects: ubi Taurus ab Indico mari exsurgit, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97; cf. Sil. 7, 275: inde alii ramuli exsurgunt, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173: cum jam vertigine tectum ambulat, et geminis exsurgat mensa lucernis, i. e. in the dizzy brain, Juv. 6, 305.—**II.** Trop., *to rise up, rise, recover strength*: ne quando recreata exsurgere atque erigere se possent, funditus sustulerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: (causa) numquam exsurgeret, id. Phil. 13, 18, 38: auctoritate vestra res publica exsurget, id. Fam. 12, 10 *fin.*: grandis oratio naturali pulchritudine exsurgit, Petr. 2, 6: dolor, Sen. Med. 49.

exsurrectio, ōnis, *f.* [exsurgo], *an arising*, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 16, 71.

exsuscĭtātĭo (**exusc-**), ōnis, *f.* [exsuscito], *an awakening, arousing*, as a fig. of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 55; 4, 43, 56.

ex-suscĭto (**exusc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to rouse from sleep, to awaken* (class.). **I.** Lit.: exsuscitate vostram huc custodem mihi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 91: te gallorum cantus exsuscitat, Cic. Mur. 9, 22.—**B.** Transf., of fire, *to kindle*: flammas exsuscitat aurâ, Ov. F. 5, 507: ne parvus ignis ingens incendium exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to stir up, rouse up, excite*: quae cura exsuscitat animos et majores ad rem gerendam facit, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12; so, animum omnibus dictis, id. Inv. 2, 15, 49; and: animum clamore, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22: naturalem memoriam hac notatione, id. ib. 3, 21, 34; cf. ib. 3, 22, 36.

exta, ōrum (*gen. plur.* extûm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155.—Also EXTAE, ārum, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. Tab. 41, 19; Tab. 42, 12; Tab. 43, 22), *n.* [*sup.* form for ecista (exista); cf.: exterus, extra; prop., *the most prominent* of the internal organs, hence], *the nobler internal organs of the body, the inwards*, as the heart, lungs, liver, *the organs from the appearance of which in the victim the haruspices drew their prognostications* (but *viscera, the entrails*, in gen. includes also the stomach, intestines, etc.): alios enim alio more videmus exta interpretari, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 28 (v. the whole passage): exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197; 28, 5, 14, § 56: EXTA PORRICIUNTO, dies danto in altaria aramve focumve eove, quo exta dari debebunt, Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 29 *fin.*: dare, Liv. 26, 23, 8; cf.: dare Jovi, Mart. 11, 57, 4; for which: reddere Marti, Verg. G. 2, 194: per exta inventa praesensio, Cic. Top. 20, 77 al.: exta consuluit, Vulg. Ezech. 21, 21: abducunt me ad exta, *to the sacrificial meal*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 117.

ex-tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to pass away completely, to vanish, disappear.* **I.** Lit.: refugere oculi: corpus macie extabuit, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: is fame extabuit, Suet. Galb. 7; Vulg. Thren. 4, 9.—* **II.** Trop.: videmus ceteras opiniones fictas atque vanas diuturnitate extabuisse, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5.

ex-taedĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [extaedio], *worn out, utterly wearied*, [Hilar.] Anon. in Job, 3, p. 232.

extālis, is, *m.* [exta], *the straight gut, rectum* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 5, 5; 5, 10; Vulg. 1 Reg. 5, 9 al.

extantia, ae, *f.*, v. exstantia.

extāris, e, *adj.* [exta], *of* or *belonging to the entrails* (very rare): aula (i. e. olla), *for cooking entrails*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 47.

extasis, v. exstasis.

extemplō (original uncontracted form **extempŭlo**, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 15; id. Cist. 1, 1, 98; 2, 3, 30; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 44; id. Mil. 2, 5, 51; id. Poen. 1, 1, 55), *adv.* [from ex and tempulum, *dim.* of templum, in a moment, an instant; hence, like ex tempore], *immediately, straightway, forthwith, quickly, without delay* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; in Plaut. more than sixty times; only once in Cic.; not in Caes. or Quint.; syn.: repente, subito, statim, continuo). **I.** In gen.: verrunt extemplo placidum mare, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 377 ed. Vahl.): extemplo me necato et filiam, id. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 13 Müll.; Trag. v. 234 ed. Vahl.): quin occidisti extemplo? Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 3: erubescit: quid respondeat nescit: quid fingat extemplo non habet, * Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: alii gerendum (bellum) extemplo, antequam, etc., Liv. 41, 1, 1: haec extemplo in invidiam, mox etiam in perniciem verterunt, id. 39, 48, 1; so with mox and postremo, id. 40, 48, 6: dixit et extemplo sensit, etc., Verg. A. 2, 376 et saep.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Corresp. to the temporal and conditional particles ubi, ut, cum, quando, postquam, si.—With *ubi*: eaque extemplo, ubi, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 80; so id. Capt. 3, 4, 27; Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13.—With *ut*: utque impulit (Turnus) arma: Extemplo turbati animi, etc., Verg. A. 8, 3; so Plin. Pan. 55, 9.—With *cum*: cum . . . extemplo, Curt. 4, 16, 8.—With *quando*, etc.: adambulabo ad ostium, ut, quando exeat, Extemplo, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 9: postquam introii, extemplo ejus morbum cognovi miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 13.—With *si*: si umquam . . . extemplo, etc., Naev. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 6; so Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52; id. Rud. 2, 3, 74; id. Truc. 1, 1, 24 al.—**B.** In Plaut. repeatedly: quom (or quoniam) extemplo = ἐπεὶ τάχιστα, *as soon as*: aedes quom extemplo sunt paratae . . . laudant fabrum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. Merc. 2, 2, 24; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 70; id. Ps. 3, 2, 15: quom extemplo ad forum advenero, omnes loquentur, etc., id. Capt. 4, 2, 6; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 99.—**II.** *At once*, i. e. *at first* = primum (very rare), Liv. 22, 12, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; Stat. Ach. 2, 88.—See Hand, Turs. II. pp. 669–674.

extempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [ex tempore, v. tempus, C.], *on the spur of the moment, without preparation, extempore, extemporary, extemporaneous* (post-Aug.; in Cic.: subitus, fortuitus): oratio, Quint. 4, 1, 54; 11, 2, 3: dictiones, id. 2, 4, 27: actio, id. 10, 7, 16: garrulitas, id. 2, 4, 15: facilitas, id. 10, 7, 18: temeritas, id. 10, 6, 6: audacia, Tac. Or. 6: facultas, Suet. Aug. 84: color, Quint. 10, 6, 5: figurae, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 10: fortuna, Quint. 10, 6, 1: successus, id. 10, 7, 13: rhetor, Mart. 5, 54: contenti extemporali cibo, i. e. *that easily provided*, Lact. 1, 4, 6.—*Adv.*: **extempŏrālĭter**, *extemporaneously, on the moment*: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

* **extempŏrālĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [extemporalis], *the faculty of extemporaneous speaking* or *versifying*, Suet. Tit. 3 (for which: extemporalis facultas, id. Aug. 84: facultas ex tempore dicendi, Quint. 10, 7, 1).

extempŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. extemporalis *fin.*

extempŭlō, *adv.*, v. extemplo.

ex-tendo, di, tum (also extensum, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145; Ov. A. A. 3, 302; Stat. Th. 6, 902 al.; cf. the forms extensio, extensor, etc.), 3, *v. a.*, *to stretch out, spread out, extend* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (vincla escaria) quam magis extendas, tanto astringunt artius, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19: idem Crassus, *Per tuas statuas* cum dixit et extento bracchio paululum etiam de gestu addidit, vehementius risimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; for which: (Zeno) cum extensis digitis adversam manum ostenderet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 145: manum, Quint. 11, 3, 119; cf. Cels. 7, 23 *fin.*: cervicem, Vell. 2, 70, 2: crura ad

longitudinem, Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183: cutem, *to stretch out, smooth out*, id. 32, 6, 21, § 65: chartam malleo, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: lineam, id. 9, 59, 85, § 182: capita tignorum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 1: cornua aciei, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*; cf.: agmen ad mare, id. 3, 9 *fin.*: majores pennas nido, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21: extendit pectitque comas, Juv. 6, 496: labellum, *to stretch* as in pouting, id. 14, 325: gladios, *to forge*, id. 15, 168. — M i d.: jussit et extendi campos, subsidere valles, *to extend themselves, spread out*, Ov. M. 1, 43: ignis extenditur per campos, *spreads*, Verg. A. 10, 407; and: cum ad summum palum vitis extenta est, Col. 4, 20, 3: fusus humi totoque ingens extenditur antro, *stretches himself out*, Verg. A. 6, 423.—P r o v.: ire per extentum funem, *to walk on a tight rope*, i. e. *to perform a very difficult feat*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 210 (Gr. ἐπὶ σχοινίου περιπατεῖν).

II. T r o p., *to extend, increase, enlarge, lengthen, spread.* **A.** I n g e n.: epistolam, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 20: agros (populus Rom. victor), *to extend*, Hor. A. P. 208: verba (opp. corripere), Quint. 10, 1, 29: perculit et multa moribundum extendit arenâ, *stretched out, extended*, Verg. A. 5, 374; 9, 589: tam immodice epistulam extendi, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 16; 3, 5, 20; 5, 15, 7: famam factis, Verg. A. 10, 468; cf.: nomen in ultimas oras, Hor. C. 3, 3, 45: cupiditatem gloriae, Liv. 28, 43, 5: spem in Africam quoque, id. 24, 48, 1: artem suam per hanc successionem, Petr. 140: pretia usque eo extendens, ut, etc., Suet. Calig. 38: extentis itineribus, *by forced marches*, Liv. 30, 19, 1: cursus, *to proceed*, Verg. A. 12, 909: partitionem ultra tres propositiones, Quint. 4, 5, 3: voluntatem suam ad ulteriores, Dig. 32, 1, 33: officium suum ad lapidum venditionem, ib. 20, 4, 21: cum se magnis itineribus extenderet, i. e. *was exerting himself*, Caes. B. C. 3, 77 *fin.*: se supra vires, Liv. 34, 4, 15: magis ille extenditur, *is excited*, Juv. 11, 169.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., of time, *to extend, prolong, continue; to spend, pass*: ab hora tertia cum ad noctem pugnam extendissent, Liv. 27, 2, 6: comissationes ad mediam noctem, Suet. Tit. 7: labores in horam quintam, Mart. 4, 8, 3: luctus suos, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: curas venientem in annum, *extends his thoughts to the coming year*, Verg. G. 2, 405: tempus epularum, Plin. Pan. 49, 5: consulatum, id. ib. 61, 6: extento aevo vivere, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5; Sil. 3, 95: suam aetatem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26: se ad centesimum annum, i. e. vitam, Val. Max. 5, 2 ext. 4.—Hence, **1. extentus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *extended, extensive, wide*: mare, fontes extentaque longe flumina, Lucr. 1, 230 Lachm. *N. cr.* (al. externa): stagna latius Lucrino lacu, Hor. C. 2, 15, 3: oculi, *wide open*, Quint. 11, 3, 76: sonus (lusciniae), *drawn out, prolonged*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82.—*Sup.*: castra inter confragosa omnia praeruptaque quam extentissima potest valle locat, Liv. 21, 32, 9 Drak. *N. cr.*: spatia, Sol. 52.—*Adv.*: **extente,** *widely*; only *comp.*: quadratus eminet stilus extentius, Amm. 23, 4, 2 (dub.): porrecto extentius brachio, id. 18, 6, 13.—**2. extense,** *adv.*, *at length, extensively* (post-class.): dominus extensius ista disponit, Tert. Idol. 2.

extensē, *adv.*, v. extendo *fin.* 2.

extensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo]. **I.** *A stretching out, extension.* **A.** L i t.: chordarum, Isid. 3, 15, 1.—E s p. of the body or limbs: corporum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 63; id. Tard. 2, 1, 2; 3; 14; 16: crurum, id. ib. 2, 1, 44; so, alarum, *a spreading*, Vulg. Isa. 8, 8: membranae (in a water-fowl's foot), Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 22, 74: follis nostri corporei, Arn. in Psa. 149.—**B.** T r a n s f. (*α*) *A swelling, tumor*: extensiones et tubercula in dorso, Veg. 3, 15, 2.—(*β*) *An extension, extended space*: caelorum, Hier. in Isa. 12, 44, § 24.—**II.** T r o p., *a strain, stretching*: mentis = ἔκστασις, i. e. *fury*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 150.

* **extensĭpes,** pĕdis, *another name for* molossus, Diom. p. 475 P.

extensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [extensus, from extendo], *extensive* or *what may be extended* (post-class.): cum verba extensiva sint, poenitentia ejus usque ad annum admittenda est, Dig. 38, 17, 6.

extensor, ōris, *m.* [extendo], *he who stretches* (i. e. upon the rack), *a torturer*, Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 10, 44.

extensus, a, um, *Part.*, from extendo.

extentē, *adv.*, *widely*; v. extendo, *P. a. fin.* 1.

extentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extendo], *a stretching out, extension*: capitis, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1, 3; Vitr. 7, praef. § 11.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 9, 1, 13 al.

extento, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to stretch out, extend* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** L i t.: nervos, Lucr. 3, 490: humeros angustos, Amm. 22, 14.—**II.** T r o p.: vires alieno ostio, i. e. *to exert, try*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 3: quid tu venisti huc te extentatum? id. Most. 3, 1, 66, v. Ritschl ad h. l.

1. extentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from extendo.

* **2. extentus,** ūs, *m.* [extendo], *a stretching out, extending, extent*: laterum, Sil. 4, 619.

extĕnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extenuo], *a thinning, rarefaction.* **I.** L i t.: vitium, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246; Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 3.—**II.** T r o p., *a lessening, diminution, extenuation*, as a figure of speech, the Gr. μείωσις or ἐλάττωσις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; Quint. 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 3.

extĕnŭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *attenuating* (late Lat.): virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

extĕnŭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from extenuo.

ex-tĕnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make thin, fine*, or *small, to thin, reduce, diminish* (class.; syn.: attenuo, minuo; opp. augeo, amplifico). **I.** L i t.: lignum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6: aër extenuatus sublime fertur, *rarefied*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: dentibus extenuatur et molitur cibus, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: in pulverem extenuari, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148: in aquas, Ov. M. 5, 429: mediam aciem, Liv. 5, 38, 2; 31, 21, 14: in Piceno lapidibus pluisse et Caere sortes extenuatas, *diminished*, id. 21, 62, 5 Drak. (for which, shortly after: attenuatae sortes; cf. also id. 22, 1, 11).—**B.** I n p a r t i c., in medic. lang., *to diminish, reduce, weaken, alleviate* a disease: pituitam, Cels. 6, 6, 8: destillationes, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: albugines, id. 29, 6, 38, § 127: raucitatem, id. 20, 6, 23, § 50: scabiem, id. 32, 10, 51, § 140 et saep.—**II.** T r o p., *to diminish, lessen, weaken*: neque verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, *had made too small*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: spes nostra extenuatur et evanescit, id. Att. 3, 13, 1: quae cogitatio molestias extenuat et diluit, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: crimen, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 108: famam belli, Liv. 5, 37, 3: extenua forti mala corde ferendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 57: curas mora longa, id. P. 1, 3, 26: vires, Hor. S. 1, 10, 14 et saep.—Hence, **extĕnŭātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *thinned, weakened, weak.* **A.** L i t.: (copiolae meae) sunt extenuatissimae, *very much thinned, reduced*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.—**B.** T r o p.: ratio, Auct. Her. 2, 24, 37.

exter or **extĕrus** (both forms only post-class. and very rare), tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.* [*comp.* form, from ex], *on the outside, outward, of another country, family*, etc., *foreign, strange* (syn.: extraneus; alienus, peregrinus, adventicius). **I.** *Pos.* (in Cic. and Caes. used in the *plur.*): quod exter heres praestare cogeretur, *strange*, Dig. 31, 1, 69: emancipatus vero aut exterus non aliter possunt hereditatem quaerere quam si, etc., ib. 29, 2, 84; cf. ib. 31, 1, 67, § 4: tactus corporis est sensus, vel cum res extera sese insinuat, vel, etc., Lucr. 2, 435: vis, id. 2, 277: haec lex socialis est, hoc jus nationum exterarum est, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: exterarum gentium multitudo, Suet. Caes. 84: non modo vestris civibus, verum etiam exteris nationibus, Cic. Font. 11, 25; cf.: apud exteras civitates, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100: apud exteras nationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.*; ad nationes exteras, Quint. 11, 1, 89: apud exteros, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22 et saep.: ab extero hoste atque longinquo, Cic. Cat. 2, 13.—In *neutr. plur.* with *gen.*: ad extera Europae noscenda missus Himilco, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 169: ad extera corporum, id. 22, 23, 49, § 103.—**II.** *Comp.*: **extĕrĭor,** us (in signif. scarcely differing from its *pos.*), *outward, outer, exterior*; opp. interior (rare but class.): cum alterum fecisset exteriorem, interiorem alterum amplexus orbem, Cic. Univ. 7; cf.: simul ex navibus milites in exteriorem vallum tela jaciebant . . . et legionarii, interioris munitionis defensores, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 6: colle exteriore occupato, id. B. G. 7, 79, 1: circumire exteriores mutiones jubet, id. ib. 7, 87, 4: pares munitiones contra exteriorem hostem perfecit, id. ib. 7, 74: comes exterior, i. e. *on the left side*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 17.—**III.** *Sup.* in two forms, extrēmus and extĭmus or extŭmus [*sup.* of ex; cf. Gr. ἔσχατος, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 387]. **A. extrēmus,** a, um (which in post-class. lang. is itself compared; *comp.*: extremior, App. M. 1, p. 105; 7, p. 188; *sup.*: extremissimus, Tert. Apol. 19), *the outermost, utmost, extreme* (so most freq.; cf.: ultimus, postremus, novissimus, supremus, imus). **1.** L i t.: extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 3: flumen Axona, quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, *on the farthest borders*, id. ib. 2, 5, 4: fines, Liv. 39, 28, 2; 45, 29, 14; cf.: ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae venerunt, id. 40, 16, 5: impiger extremos currit mercator ad Indos, *the remotest*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Tanaïs, id. C. 3, 10, 1: in extrema fere parte epistolae, *near the end*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 20; cf.: in codicis extrema cera, id. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92: but to denote *the last part* of a thing it is used more freq. in immediate connection with the substantive denoting the whole: quibus (litteris) in extremis, *at its end*, id. Att. 14, 8, 1; cf.: in qua (epistola) extrema, id. ib. 13, 45, 1: in extremo libro tertio, *at the end of the third book*, id. Off. 3, 2, 9: in extrema oratione, id. de Or. 1, 10, 41: in extremo ponte turrim constituit, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3; cf.: ad extremas fossas castella constituit, id. ib. 2, 8, 3: ab extremo agmine, id. ib. 2, 11, 4: in extrema Cappadocia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4: extremis digitis aliquid attingere, id. Cael. 12, 28 et saep. —In the *neutr. absol.* and as *subst.*: **extrēmum,** i, *n.*, *an end, the end*: divitias alii praeponunt, alii honores, multi etiam voluptates; beluarum hoc quidem extremum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20: quod finitum est, habet extremum, id. Div. 2, 50, 103: missile telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, *at the end*, Liv. 21, 8, 10: in "Equo Trojano" scis esse in extremo "sero sapiunt," Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; cf.: quod erat in extremo, id. Att. 6, 9, 1.—With *gen.*: aliquid ad extremum causae reservatum, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35 (cf. infra, 2. a. *fin.*): caelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultumum mundi est, id. Div. 2, 43, 91: ab Ocelo, quod est citerioris provinciae extremum, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 5: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179: in extremo montis, Sall. J. 37, 4.—In *plur.*: extrema agminis, Liv. 6, 32, 11: extrema Africae, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: extrema Galliae, Flor. 3, 3, 1; 3, 20, 12; Tac. H. 5, 18; id. A. 4, 67; 4, 74.—**2.** T r o p. **a.** In respect to time or the order of succession, *the latest, last*: inter prioris mensis senescentis extremum diem et novam lunam, Varr. L. L. 6, § 10 Müll.: mensis anni Februarius, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54: tempore diei, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: eam amicitiam ad extremum finem vitae perduxit, Liv. 37, 53, 8: matres ab extremo conspectu liberorum exclusae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: manus extrema non accessit operibus ejus, *the finishing hand, the last touches*, id. Brut. 33, 126: extremum illud est, ut te orem et obsecrem, *it remains only*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; id. Att. 11, 16, 5.—To denote the *last part* of a thing (cf. above, 1.): quod eo die potest videri extrema et prima luna, i. e. *the end and the beginning*, Varr. L. L. l. l.: usque ad extremam aetatem ab adolescentia, Nep. Cato, 2, 4; id. Att. 10, 3; cf.: ita tantum bellum Cn. Pompeius extrema hieme apparavit, ineunte vere suscepit, media aestate confecit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64, 1: extremo tempore, *in the last time, at last*, Nep. Dat. 10; id. Epam. 9; id. Eum. 5, 3 al.: extrema pueritia, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: extremo Peloponnesio bello, Nep. Con. 1, 2: extremus dies, *the close of day, the evening*, Sil. 7, 172; 14, 8.—*Subst.*: illum Praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 116; cf.: extremi primorum, extremis

usque priores, id. Ep. 2, 2, 204: extremus dominorum, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*: die extremum erat, Sall. J. 21, 2: extremum aestatis, id. ib. 90, 1: extremo anni, Liv. 35, 11, 1: sub extremum noctis, Sil. 4, 88 al.—Prov.: extrema semper de ante factis judicant (cf. our *wise after the event*), Pub. Syr. 163 Rib.—*Adv.*: **extremum. a.** *For the last time*: alloquor extremum maestos abituros amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 15: cum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt. — **b.** *At last, finally*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: extremum tenues liquefacta medullas Tabuit, Ov. M. 14, 431.—Adverb. phrase: ad extremum, id. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Caes. B. G. 4, 4, 2 et saep.; cf., strengthened by *tum*: invenire quod dicas . . . deinde . . . post . . . tum ad extremum agere ac pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 79; and strengthened by *denique*: ad extremum ipsa denique necessitate excitantur, id. Sest. 47, 100: decimo loco testis exspectatus et ad extremum reservatus dixit, etc., *till the end, to the last*, id. Caecin. 10, 28: ad extremum, Ov. P. 1, 9, 28; 3, 7, 20; for which: in extremum (durare), id. H. 7, 111: qui extremo mortuus est, *at last*, Dig. 32, 1, 81: extremo, Nep. Ham. 2, 3.—**b.** *Extreme* in quality or degree; used, like ultimus, to denote both the highest and the lowest grade. (*a*) *The utmost, highest, greatest*: cum extremum hoc sit (sentis enim, credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere) cum igitur hoc sit extremum, congruenter naturae vivere, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: extremam famem sustentare, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 3: ad extrema et inimicissima jura tam cupide decurrebas, Cic. Quint. 15, 48; cf.: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum S. C., Dent operam consules, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3: extremam rationem belli sequens, id. ib. 3, 44, 1: neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, extremae dementiae est, *is the height of madness*, Sall. J. 3, 3: in extremis suis rebus, *in the utmost, greatest danger*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.*: res, Suet. Ner. 6 *fin.*; cf.: res jam ad extremum perducta casum, Caes. B. G. 3, 5, 1: necessitate extrema ad mortem agi, Tac. A. 13, 1.—*Subst.*: si nihil in Lepido spei sit, descensurum ad extrema, *to desperate measures*, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: ad extrema perventum est, Curt. 4, 14, 14: ad extrema ventum foret, ni, etc., Liv. 2, 47, 8: compellere ad extrema deditionis, *to surrender at discretion*, Flor. 4, 5; cf.: famem, ferrum et extrema pati, Tac. H. 4, 59: plura de extremis loqui, id. ib. 2, 47 al.: res publica in extremo sita, Sall. C. 52, 11; Sen. de Ira, 1, 11, 5.—Adverb.: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, *utterly*, Liv. 23, 2, 4.—(*β*) *The lowest, vilest, meanest* (perh. not ante-Aug.): mancipia, Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.*: latrones, App. M. 3, p. 131: quidam sortis extremae juvenis, Just. 15, 1: alimenta vitae, Tac. A. 6, 24: extremi ingenii est, Liv. 22, 29, 8.—**B.** **extimus** or **extumus**, a, um, *the outermost, farthest, most remote* (rare but class.): novem orbes, quorum unus est caelestis, extimus, qui reliquos omnes complectitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: circum caesura membrorum, Lucr. 3, 219; 4, 647: promontorium Oceani, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 1: gentes, id. 2, 78, 80, § 190: factus sum extimus a vobis, i. e. *discarded, estranged*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 609 P.—*Subst.*: Apuliae extima, *the borders*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 217.

ex-tĕrĕbro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to extract by boring, to bore out* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: ex eo auro, quod exterebratum esset, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48.—**II.** Trop., *to extort, obtain by force*: numquam hercle istuc exterebrabis tu, ut, etc., Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 55.

ex-tergeo, si, sum, 2; also **ex-tergo**, 3 (*inf.* extergere, Vulg. Johan. 13, 5; *praes.* extergimus, id. Luc. 10, 11: extergunt, id. Baruch, 6, 12; *praes. subj. pass.* extergantur, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22), *v. a.*, *to wipe out* or *off, to wipe dry, wipe* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: extergeto spongia bene, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: columnas, pavimenta, podia spongiis, Dig. 1. 1.: coronas, Vitr. 7, 3: baxeas, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 40; cf. id. Rud. 5, 2, 12; 14; 17: manus, id. Most. 1, 3, 110: aera extersa rubiginem celerius trahunt, Plin. 34, 9, 21, § 99.—* **II.** Transf., *to strip clean, to plunder*: o Verria praeclara! . . . quod fanum non eversum atque extersum reliqueris? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21 *fin.*

extĕrior, us, v. exter, II.

extĕrius. I. *Adj. n.*, v. exter, II.—**II.** *Adv.*, v. extra, I. A. *fin.*

‡ **extermentārium** = linteum quod teritur corpore, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.

extermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [extermino], *that may be destroyed*; hence, *temporal, perishable*: quaestiones, Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 9, 15.

extermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a destruction*, Vulg. Sap. 18, 7.

extermĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an ejector, expeller, destroyer* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 108, 10 *fin.*; Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 10.

extermĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a driving away, expulsion* (eccl. Lat.): civitatis Jerusalem, *destruction*, Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Vulg. Judith, 4, 10 al.

ex-termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [terminus; qs. to drive beyond the boundaries; hence], *to drive out* or *away, to expel, exile, banish* (rare, save in Cic. and eccl. Lat.; syn.: expello, eicio, proicio, al.). **I.** Lit.: C. Marcellum exterminandum ex illa urbe curavit, Cic. Sest. 4, 9; cf.: haec tanta virtus (i. e. Milo) ex hac urbe expelletur, exterminabitur, proicietur? id. Mil. 37, 101: aliquem ex hominum communitate, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: aliquem de civitate, id. Balb. 22, 51: aliquem a suis diis penatibus (with expellere a patria), id. Sest. 13, 30: aliquem urbe atque agro, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63: peregrinos, id. Off. 3, 11, 47: aliquem, id. Rep. 3, 17: fucos in totum, Col. 9, 15, 2: herbam sulcis, id. poët. 10, 149. — *Pass.* in mid. force: cubiculo protinus exterminatur, App. M. 2, p. 125 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to put away, put aside, remove*: auctoritatem vestram e civitate, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3: quaestiones physicorum, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127: sic exterminatus animi atque attonitus, *deprived of senses, senseless*, App. M. 3, p. 138, 37 Hildebr.—**III.** *To abolish, extirpate, destroy* (late Lat.; syn.: exstirpo, deleo, etc.), Vulg. Sap. 16, 27; id. Apoc. 11, 18 et saep.

* **ex-termĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *taking one's self off*: atque hinc exterminus ito, Tert. Carm. de Sodom. 3.

1. externātus, a, um, *P. a.*, *terrified*; v. externo.

(**2. externātus**, a, um, false reading in App. M. 3, p. 138, 37, instead of exterminatus).

externo, v. exsterno.

externus, a, um, *adj.* [exter], *outward, external* (class.). **I.** In gen.: nec enim ille externus et adventicius habendus est tepor, sed ex intimis maris partibus agitatione excitatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: externa et adventicia visio, id. Div. 2, 58, 120: corpus, id. N. D. 1, 11, 26: pulsus, id. Rep. 6, 26: domina rerum externarum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: commoda vel incommoda, id. Top. 23, 89: bona, Ov. P. 2, 3, 35: vir rebus externis magis laudandus quam institutis domesticis, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—*Subst.*: externi ne quid, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87: nos autem illa externa cum multis: haec interiora cum paucis ex ipso saepe cognovimus, *outward goods*, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4.—**II.** In partic., with respect to one's family or country, *of* or *belonging to another country, foreign, strange* (syn.: alienus, peregrinus; opp. noster, domesticus, oppidanus, etc.): auxilia (opp. domesticae opes), Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.*: qui (dii) jam non procul ab externo hoste atque propinquo, sed hic praesentes sua templa defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29: hostis (opp. oppidani), Hirt. B. G. 8, 37, 2; cf. bella (opp. civilia), Quint. 8, 3, 78: neque haec externa vobis est religio neque aliena, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114: superstitiones, Tac. A. 11, 15: quam minime peregrina et externa verba, Quint. 8, 1, 2: verba (opp. nostra), id. 1, 5, 58: apud externos populos, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: gens, Verg. A. 7, 367: in externis locis, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*: gratiae, Tac. A. 12, 15: mores, id. ib. 11, 16; cf.: mutatio morum, Curt. 8, 5: amor, i. e. *for a foreigner*, Ov. H. 5, 102: orbis, i. e. *Asia and Africa*, Plin. 22, 24, 56, § 118 et saep.—As *subst.* in *masc.* and *neutr.*: canum tam amans dominorum adulatio tantumque odium in externos, *towards strangers*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: externa libentius quam domestica recordor, id. Off. 2, 8, 26: externa armis falsis velare, *hostile feelings* or *designs*, Tac. H. 4, 32: moliri, id. ib. 3, 5.

ex-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, *to rub out, bring out by rubbing; to remove by rubbing, to rub off* or *away* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: extritus viribus ignis, Lucr. 5, 1098: jumentorum ungulis e spica exteruntur grana, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: messem, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298; Col. 2, 9, 11: littera extrita, *elided*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 96 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 7: gemma politur ex marmore, ut inutilia exterantur, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172: opus poliat lima, non exterat, Quint. 10, 4, 4: rubiginem ferro, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66: congestas exteret ille nives, *will tread down, crush*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 12; cf.: anima hominis magno pondere extriti, *crushed*, Sen. Ep. 57 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *to wear out by use, to use up*: tabes mercium aut fraus Seplasiae sic exteritur, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108 Sillig (Jan. taxetur).

‡ **exterrānĕus**, ex alia terra. Exterraneus quoque dicitur, qui ante tempus natus vel potius ejectus est. Dictus autem exterraneus, quod eum mater exterrita alvo ejecit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 79, 1 sq. Müll.; cf.: exterraneus ἀλλόφυλος, Gloss. Labb.

‡ **exterrēnus**, ἀπόδημος, Gloss. Labb.

ex-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to strike with terror, to frighten, affright* (class.; in Cic. and Caes. only in the *pass.*): talia commemorat lacrimans, exterrita somno, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 ed. Vahl.); cf.: quo aspectu exterrita clamorem sustulit, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; and: improvisa simul species exterret utrumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 11 (K. and H.; but acc. to Jacobs, externat, i. e. exsternat; see exsterno): repentino periculo exterriti, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 3: repentino hostium incursu, id. ib. 1, 41, 4: vehementius exterreri, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: praeter modum exterreri, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37: legiones exterruit vultu, Tac. A. 1, 42: vi ac minis alares exterruit, id. ib. 15, 11: novitate, Lucr. 2, 1040: timuitque exterrita pennis Ales, Verg. A. 5, 505.—Poet.: (anguis) exterritus aestu, *roused up, made wild*, Verg. G. 3, 434; cf.: exterritus Aruns laetitia mixtoque metu, id. ib. 11, 806.

1. extersus, a, um, *Part.*, from extergeo.

2. extersus, ūs, *m.* [extergeo], *a rubbing dry, a rubbing down*: linteum extersui, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20.

extĕrus, a, um, v. exter.

* **ex-texo**, ĕre, *v. a.*—Lit., *to unweave*; hence trop., *to plunder, cheat of one's money*: extexam ego illum pulcre jam, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 5.

extillo, v. exstillo.

ex-tĭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.*, *to be greatly afraid of, to fear greatly; to await with fear, to dread* (class.). **I.** *Neutr.*: equi ipsi gladiatorum repentinis sibilis extimescebant, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: extimui illico, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 26: de fortunis communibus, Cic. Deiot. 1, 3: ne id jure evenerit, id. Ac. 2, 38, 121; so with *ne*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174.—*Pass. impers.*: si filius Arminii in regnum venisset, posse extimesci, Tac. A. 11, 16.—**II.** *Act.*: patrem, Ter. Ph. 1, 3, 2: nihil est quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4: cerulas tuas miniatulas, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: nullam rem aliam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: magistrum, Hor. A. P. 415: nec ob eam causam fatum aut necessitas extimescenda est, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: periculum ab aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 1, 2.

extĭmŭlo, āre, v. exstimulo.

extĭmus, a, um, v. exter, III. B.

extinctus, extinguo, etc., v. exstinctus, exstinguo, etc.

extirpo, v. exstirpo.

extispex, icis (also post-class. ‡ extispicus, i, Inscr. Orell. 2302), *m.* [exta-specio], *one who prophesies by inspecting the entrails of animals, a diviner, soothsayer* (syn.: augur, auspex, haruspex, hariolus, vates), Cic. Div. 2, 11, 26; 2, 18, 42; Varr. ap. Non. 16, 14.—*Gen. plur.*: extispicum, Att. ap. Non. 16, 11 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 190): extispicum, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29 (Trag. Rel. p. 247).

extispĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [extispex], *an in-*

spection of the entrails for the purpose of prophesying, Suet. Ner. 56; v. l. in Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203 (Jan. auspicia).

‡**extispĭcus**, i, v. extispex *init.*

exto, are, v. exsto.

extollentĭa, ae, *f.* [extollo], *pride* (late Lat.): oculorum, Vulg. Sirach, 23, 5.

ex-tollo, ĕre (*pluperf.* exsustulissent, Sen. Contr. 1, 6, 4), *v. a.*, *to lift out* or *up*, *to raise up*, *elevate* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (venti) fluctus extollere certant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ed. Vahl.): me in abietem, Att. ap. Non. 467, 19 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 188): onera in jumenta, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3: alte cruentum pugionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Plaut. Ep. grex 2: neve tu umquam in gremium extollas liberorum ex te genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155 (Trag. v. 347 ed. Vahl.).—*Absol.*: quae sit scientia atque ars agricolarum quae circumcidat, amputet, erigat, extollat, adminiculetur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39.—**2.** In partic., *to erect* a building (ante- and post-class.); without *acc.*, *to build*, Dig. 8, 5, 5.—So trop.: parentes fabri liberûm sunt, ei fundamentum supstruont liberorum, extollunt, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 41.—**II.** Trop., *to raise*, *elevate*, *exalt*: ubi illa antiqua libertas, quae extollere jam caput debebat? Cic. Planc. 13, 33: fortunam (opp. deprimere), id. Pis. 18, 41 (v. deprimo): inferiores (opp. summittere se), id. Lael. 20, 72: aliquem ad caelum, *to extol*, id. Fam. 12, 25, 7: aliquem supra ceteros, Tac. A. 6, 8: summam famam sibi, Enn. ap. Isid. Differ. 218 (Trag. v. 28 ed. Vahl.): adolescentium animos praematuris honoribus ad superbiam, Tac. A. 4, 17: ne paterna nobilitas nepoti animos extolleret, Just. 1, 4, 4; Sen. de Ira, 1, 7: meritum alicujus verbis, Cic. Planc. 40, 95: nostram causam laudando, Auct. Her. 1, 5 *fin.*: aliquid in majus, Liv. 28, 31; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 1: an mavis virtuperarier falso quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21: Hannibalis fortunam, *to praise*, Liv. 23, 43, 10: hostem verbis, id. 22, 25, 12: orationem amplificationibus, Quint. 12, 10, 62; cf.: humilia (stilo), id. 10, 4, 1: animos, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 81; Luc. 8, 345: animus remissione sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 54: se supra modum, Quint. 11, 1, 16: vocem, *to begin to speak*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 27.—**B.** *To adorn, deck, beautify*: (hortos) a Lucullo coeptos insigni magnificentia extollebat, Tac. A. 11, 1: Baiarum suarum piscinas, id. ib. 13, 21.—**C.** *To put off, defer* (only ante-class.): res serias ex hoc die in alium diem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 52: hoc malum in diem, id. Mil. 3, 2, 47: nuptias hodie, Caecil. ap. Non. 297, 28.

* **ex-torpesco**, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow numb* or *torpid*, Venat. Vit. Mart. 1, 240.

ex-torquĕo, si, tum, 2, *v. a.*, *to twist out*, *wrench out*, *wrest away* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ferrum e manibus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2; id. Planc. 41, 98: arma e manibus, id. Brut. 2, 7; Curt. 8, 2, 4; for which: tibi sica de manibus extorta est, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16: pedem mensulae, Petr. 136: ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Hannibalem, *tear away*, *force away*, Flor. 2, 6, 57.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of limbs, *to wrench out*, *put out of joint*, *dislocate* (syn. luxo): articulum, Sen. Ep. 104: omnibus membris extortus et fractus, *crippled*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 9; cf. Sen. Ep. 66 *med.*; and: prava extortaque puella, Juv. 8, 33: in servilem modum lacerati atque extorti, i. e. *dislocated by torture*, *tortured*, Liv. 32, 38, 8; cf. *absol.*: extorque, nisi ita factum'st, *put me to the torture*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 37.—**2.** *To obtain by force*, *to extort* (syn.: eripio, exprimo): ut pecunia omnis Stajeno extorta atque erepta sit, Cic. Clu. 28 *fin.*: nihil exprimere ab egentibus, nihil ulla vi a miseris extorquere potuit, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: vi et metu extortum, id. Pis. 35, 86: a Caesare per Herodem talenta Attica quinquaginta extorsistis, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: obsidibus summa cum contumelia extortis, Caes. B. G. 7, 54 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to wrest out* or *away*, *obtain* or *take away by force*, *to tear away*, *to extort* (syn.: eripio, demo, aufero, etc.): hoc est vim afferre, Torquate, sensibus: extorquere ex animis cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf.: sententias de manibus judicum vi quadam orationis, id. de Or. 2, 18, 74: suffragium populi per vim, Liv. 25, 4, 4: extorquebat enim vitam vis morbida membris, Lucr. 6, 1225 Lachm.: opinionem veritas extorquebit, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: suam citius abiciet humanitatem quam extorquebit tuam, id. Lig. 5, 16: patientiam saepe tranquillissimis pectoribus, Sen. Clem. 1, 1; cf.: mihi hunc errorem, Cic. de Sen. 23, 85: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139; cf. ib. 57: cum extorta mihi veritas esset, Cic. Or. 48, 160.—With *ut*: quoniam extorsisti, ut faterer, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14.

ex-torrĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to parch up*, *to scorch* (very rare): si ardens febris extorret, Cels. 3, 7, 2.

extorris, e, *adj.* [ex and terra], *driven out of the country*, *exiled*, *banished* (class.; syn.: exsul, profugus, fugitivus, transfuga, desertor): hinc extorres profugerunt, *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120; cf.: agere aliquem extorrem ab solo patrio ac diis Penatibus in hostium urbem, Liv. 5, 30, 6: extorris agro Romano, id. 27, 37, 6: extorris patria, domo, Sall. J. 14, 11: agmen sedibus suis, Liv. 32, 13, 14: extorrem egentem perire, id. 2, 6, 2: Nursini oppido, Suet. Aug. 12: agris et focis, Flor. 3, 13, 2 et saep.: brevi extorre hinc omne Punicum nomen, Liv. 26, 41, 19: aliquem extorrem facere, Turp. ap. Non. 14, 31: is exsul extorrisque esto, Gell. 2, 12, 1.

extorsio, ōnis, *f.* [extorqueo], *an extortion*, Hier. Matt. 8, 30; 31.

extortor, ōris, *m.* [id. I. B. 2.], *an extorter*: bonorum, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 27; Cypr. Ep. 14, 1.

extortus, a, um, *Part.*, from extorqueo.

extrā (old form EXTRAD repeatedly in the S. C. de Bacchan.; v. below, and cf. the letter D.), *adv.* and *praep.* [contr. from exterā, sc. parte, from exter]. **I.** *Adv.* (*comp.* exterius, see below), *on the outside*, *without* (syn.: extrinsecus, foris; opp. intra, intus, in). **A.** Lit.: vitiles (alvos apium) fimo bubulo oblinunt intus et extra, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16; cf.: cum extra et intus hostem haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 69, 4; Cels. 6, 18, 7; 9: maceries levigatur extra intraque, Col. 8, 15, 2; for which without a copula: extra intra, Plin. 6, 32, 38, § 205; cf.: nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce duri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31: et in corpore et extra esse quaedam bona, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; cf.: aut in animis aut in corporibus aut extra esse possunt, id. Part. Or. 11, 37: ea, quae extra sunt, id. Rep. 6, 26; cf. id. N. D. 2, 59, 147; and: illa, quae sunt extra, *outward goods* (τὰ ἔξω), id. Fin. 5, 23 *fin.*: sint extra licet usus belli, *remain aloof*, Quint. 1, 10, 48 Spald.—With verbs of motion: ut nulla pars hujusce generis excederet extra, Cic. Univ. 5: ubi jam nihil tale extra fertur, Cels. 7, 27: cum extra fulgorem spargunt, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 117: ad causam extra arcessitum, Quint. 5, 12, 4; cf.: extra petita, id. 5, 11, 44.—*Comp.* in nearly the sense of the positive: Exteriusque sitae (urbes) bimari spectantur ab Isthmo, *situated without*, Ov. M. 6, 420: vasa intrinsecus et exterius crasse picari (jubebat), *on the outside*, *externally*, Col. 12, 44, 5.—**B.** Transf., to indicate that which, being beyond or outside of a thing, forms an exception or addition to it, *except*, *besides*. **1.** So freq. in the expression *extra quam*, in conditional sentences usually *extra quam si*, like praeterquam, *except that*, *unless that*, *except in case* (orig. in the civil law lang.; elsewh. rare): VTEI. EA. BACANALIA. SEI. QVA. SVNT. EXTRAD. QVAM. SEI. QVID. IBEI. SACRI. EST, etc., S. C. de Bacch. *fin.*; cf. respecting this senatusconsultum in Livy: ut omnia Bacchanalia diruerent: extra quam si qua ibi vetusta ara aut signum consecratum esset, Liv. 39, 18, 7: si addat exceptionem hanc: extra quam si quis, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 56; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 15; Liv. 38, 38, 9; Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 16: extra quam qui, etc., Liv. 26, 34, 6: postulat is, quicum agitur, a praetore exceptionem: extra quam in reum capitis praejudicium fiat, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59.—**b.** Beyond the technical lang.: negant, sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, extra quam si eum tempus et necessitas coëgerit? *unless*, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: extra quam si nolint fame perire, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172.—* **2.** Additional, for the more usual praeterea, *besides*, *extra*, *additional*: quaedam, inquit, pluris sunt quam venierunt, et ob hoc aliquid mihi extra pro illis, quamvis empta sint, debes, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 2.

II. *Praep.* with *acc.* (rarely following its case: urbem extra, Tac. A. 13, 47; in late Lat. sometimes also with *abl.*, as extra fano, extra sanctuario, Hyg. de Lim.; cf. Salmas. ad Capitol. Ver. 9, p. 431), *outside of*, *without*, *beyond*. **A.** Lit.: aut intra muros aut extra, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P. (Ann. v. 391 ed. Vahl.); imitated by Horace: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16: quid sic te extra aedes exanimata eliminas? Enn. ap. Non. 39, 4 (Trag. v. 290 ed. Vahl.): NEVE EXTRAD VRBEM SACRA QVISQVAM FECISE VELET, S. C. de Bacchan.: extra portam Collinam, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: extra Peloponnesum, id. Rep. 2, 4: extra provinciam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*: extra ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; so, extra limen Apuliae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 10 et saep.—With abstract substantives: esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57: extra noxiam, id. Hec. 2, 3, 3: extra noxam, extra famam noxae, Liv. 34, 61, 9; cf.: ut extra ruinam sint eam, quae impendet, *beyond*, *apart from*, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2: extra causam esse, id. Caecin. 32, 94; so, extra hanc contentionem certamenque nostrum, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: extra ordinem, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; id. Clu. 31, 85; id. Fam. 6, 5, 6: extra quotidianam consuetudinem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85, 3: extra numerum, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 1; Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59: extra modum, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41: extra jocum, *joking apart*, *seriously*, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2 et saep.: ne quo ad cenam exiret extra consilium meum, *without my advice*, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 2; cf.: ipsi medium ingenium, magis extra vitia quam cum virtutibus, Tac. H. 1, 49: extra honorem, Suet. Claud. 14; Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150.—With verbs of motion: imperatores in medium exeunt extra turbam ordinum, *beyond*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68: extra portam deducere, id. Capt. 3, 5, 78; cf.: extra portam perire, id. Mil. 2, 4, 7: fines terminique, extra quos egredi non possim, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; cf.: extra cancellos egredi, id. ib. § 36: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 140: ut extra tabulam non emineat, Cels. 6, 7, 9 et saep.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), in indicating an exception or addition (= praeter). **1.** *Excepting*, *except*: optumam progeniem Priamo peperisti extra me (= me exceptâ), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 83 ed. Vahl.): extra unum te, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 203; cf.: extra unum Palaestrionem, id. Mil. 2, 2, 6: extra unam aniculam, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 48: extra ducem paucosque praeterea reliqui primum in ipso bello rapaces, deinde, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: vacationem militiae esse extra tumultum Gallicum, id. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde: extra ea cave vocem mittas, Liv. 8, 32, 8.—* **2.** *Besides*, *in addition to*: quod Cato si voluit, extra familiam debuit dicere vilicum et vilicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3.

extrā-clūdo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to exclude*, as syn. of excludo, Beda, 2334 P.—Hence, **extra-clūsus**, a, um, *P. a.* [cludo, claudo], *shut out*, *excluded* (late Lat.): agger, locus, Front. ap. Goes. p. 39; Aggen. ib. p. 60: regio, Hyg. ib. p. 189.

extractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extraho], *drawing out*, *extractive* (very rare): vis arundinis, Plin. 24, 11, 50, § 87.

extractus, a, um, *Part.*, from extraho.

ex-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw out* or *forth*, *to drag out* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rete ex aqua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 124: telum e corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: gladium e vulnere, Quint. 4, 2, 13; for which: telum de vulnere, Ov. M. 12, 119: vivum puerum alvo, Hor. A. P. 340; cf.: filium exsecto ventre, Dig. 5, 2, 6: spinas, venena corpori, Plin. 28, 18, 76, § 245; 7, 2, 2, § 13; cf.: anulum sibi deficienti, Suet. Tit. 73: ut sine labore hanc (aquam) extraxi! Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4: vires humerorum (natae) ad aratra extrahenda, *to draw forward*, *draw*, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.—With personal objects: aliquem e latebra, Suet. Vit. 17; cf.: extrahitur domo latitans Oppi-

anicus a Manilio, Cic. Clu. 13, 39: rure in urbem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 11: senatores vi in publicum, Liv. 26, 13, 1: hostes invitos in aciem, id. 8, 29, 11: aliquem turba oppositis humeris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 94.—**B.** Esp., med. t. t. **1.** Dentis extrahere, i. e. by medicinal means, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 79 (cf.: dentem evellere, i. e. by force).—**2.** Of cupping-glasses: sanguinem extrahere, Cels. 2, 11 *init.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to withdraw, extricate, release; to draw out, extract, eradicate:* urbem ex periculis maximis, Cic. Sest. 4, 11; cf.: me inde, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 3: nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi et ex quanta aerumna extraxeris, id. Hec. 5, 4, 36: imbecilliores adjuvabit malisque opinionibus extrahet, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: se rebus humanis, *to take one's own life*, Dig. 21, 1, 23, § 3: (scelera) ex occultis tenebris in lucem, Liv. 39, 16, 11: secreta mentis (verberum vis), Sen. Hippol. 884: Epicurus ex animis hominum extraxit radicitus religionem, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121; id. Ac. 2, 34, 108: cf.: hunc errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, stirpitus philosophia se extracturam pollicetur, id. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.—**B.** In partic., of time, *to draw out, protract, prolong:* res variis calumniis, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: se tergiversando in adventum ejus rem extracturum, Liv. 34, 46, 5: certamen usque ad noctem, id. 4, 41, 5: pugnam in posterum, Tac. A. 4, 73: bellum in tertium annum, Liv. 3, 2, 2: somnum plerumque in diem, Tac. G. 22: has materias in infinitum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: dicendi morâ dies, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 3: triduum disputationibus, id. ib. 1, 33, 3: diem de die, Sen. Ben. 2, 5 *fin.*: primum tempus noctis, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 5: aestatem, id. B. G. 5, 22, 4; Liv. 32, 9, 10 et saep.: eludi atque extrahi se multitudo putare, Liv. 2, 23, 13; cf.: populumque ducesque incertis, Stat. Th. 3, 575: mentem, id. ib. 1, 323.

extrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj.*, *beyond the world, extramundane* (late Lat.): intelligentia, Mart. Cap. 1, § 38: latitudines, id. 2, § 202.

extrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus], *without the walls* (post-class.): meretrices, Lampr. Heliog. 27: basilica, Ambros. Ep. 20, 1.

extrā-nātūrālis, e, *adj.*, *beyond nature, not natural* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 43.

* **extrānĕo**, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [extraneus], *to treat as a stranger, disown* a child: extraneasse eam (filiam), App. Mag. p. 335.

extrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [extra], *that is without, external, extraneous, strange, foreign* (mostly post-Aug.; syn.: peregrinus, alienus, adventicius, externus). **I.** In gen.: causa, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: cognomen, id. ib. 4, 31, 42.—**II.** In partic., with respect to one's family, *strange, not related, foreign.*—Esp. **A.** Leg. t. t.: heredes extranei, *not of one's blood or household:* ceteri, qui testatoris juri subjecti non sunt, extranei heredes appellantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 161; Dig. 45, 3, 11 et saep.—**B.** *Subst.*: **extrānĕus**, i, *m.*, *a stranger:* ut non tam in extraneum translatum quam in familiam reversum videretur, Just. 1, 10: filiam extraneorum coetu prohibere, Suet. Aug. 69; id. Claud. 4 *fin.*: finis vitae ejus nobis luctuosus, amicis tristis, extraneis etiam ignotisque non sine cura fuit, Tac. Agr. 43; id. A. 4, 11; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39; Vulg. Psa. 68, 9 al.—Hence, *adv.*: **extrānĕe**, *strangely, impertinently:* definire, Boëth. Arist. Top. 1, 14.

extrā-ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *out of the common order, extraordinary* (class.): fructuum species, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae, quas nullo duce investigamus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100: id. ib. 2, 2, 70, § 170: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: reus, *one to be tried out of the usual order*, id. Fam. 8, 8, 1: equites sinistrae alae, Liv. 40, 31, 3: cohortes, id. 40, 27, 3; 34, 47, 4: porta, id. 40, 27, 3: cura, id. 26, 18, 3: honor, * Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 2: petitio consulatus, Cic. Brut. 63, 226: imperium, praesidium, id. Phil. 11, 8, 20: munus, id. Att. 5, 9, 1: cupiditates, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35: crimina, *respecting which the law contains no enactments*, Dig. 47, tit. 11: cognitiones, ib. 50, 13: coërcitio, ib. 47, 20, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **extrăordĭnārĭē**, *with excessive frequency* (late Lat.): ut eum quem diligebat, extraordinarie nominaret, Hier. in Eph. I. ad 2, 13.

extrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [extra], *outward, external, extrinsic* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: lux, Lucr. 4, 277: utilitas aut in corpore posita est aut in extrariis rebus, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: res, id. ib. 2, 59, 177; cf.: aut in extrariam aut in ipsius qui periit voluntatem, Quint. 7, 2, 9: defensio, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19.—**II.** In partic., as respects one's family, *strange, unrelated;* and *subst.*, *a stranger* (cf. extraneus): hanc condicionem si cui tulero extrario, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 13: extrarii (opp. mei), App. Flor. p. 359: sub extrario accusatore et legibus agente (opp. in domesticis disceptationibus), Quint. 7, 4, 9: extrarios reliquit heredes, Dig. 38, 2, 36 et saep.—Connected with *ab*: ut me esse in hac re ducat abs te extrarium? Afran. ap. Non. 103, 11.

extrēmĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* extremitatium, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 32; cf. infra), *f.* [extremus], *the extremity, end* of a thing (class.): infinitas regiones, quarum nulla est ora, nulla extremitas, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: mundus globosus est fabricatus, quod σφαιροειδὲς Graeci vocant: cujus omnis extremitas paribus in medio radiis attingitur, *outer circumference*, id. Univ. 6: circuli, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 73; cf.: extremitatem et quasi libramentum (esse), in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit (opp. punctum and lineamentum), *superficies*, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: picturae, *the outer edge, outline*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.—In *plur.*: Aethiopiae, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188: lacuum, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: corporis, id. 28, 6, 17, § 61; cf. *absol.*: febrium accessiones cum frigore extremitatum, *the extremities*, id. 23, 1, 24, § 48.—As rhet. t. t.: extremitates, *extremes, extreme opposites*, Quint. 11, 3, 15.—As gram. t. t., *the termination*, Prisc. ad Julian. Ep. §§ 5, 6.

extrēmo, extrēmum, v. exter, III. A. 2. a.

extrēmus, a, um, v. exter, III. A.

ex-trīco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* form extricor, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 49; v. infra *fin.*) [tricae], *to disentangle, extricate, to clear, free* (rare; not in Cic.; syn.: explico, enodo, expedio, enucleo, explano). **I.** Lit.: extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor. C. 3, 5, 31: margaritae extricatae, *unstrung, loose*, Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*—**B.** Transf.: silvestris ager facile extricatur, *is cleared, made arable*, Col. 3, 11, 3: mercedem aut nummos unde unde extricat, *procures with difficulty, hunts up*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 88.—**II.** Trop.: putas eos non citius tricas Atellanas quam id extricaturos, *to unravel, clear up*, Varr. ap. Non. 8, 29: de aliquo nihil, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1: nihil, Phaedr. 4, 22, 4: omne genus daemoniorum, *removes, drives out*, Vulg. Tobiae, 6, 8.—In *dep.* form: extricabor aliqua ope, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 49.

extrīcor, āri, v. extrico *init.*

* **extrilidus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unterrified, dauntless:* hominem conspicimus impavidum et extrilidum, Gell. 19, 1, 6 Hertz. (al. extimidum).

1. extrin-sĕcus, *adv.* [‡ extrim as an adverbial form of exter], *from without, from abroad.* **I.** Prop. (class.; syn.: extra, foris): si qui tremerent vel ipsi per se motu mentis aliquo vel objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48; cf.: in dicendo aliquid extrinsecus alicunde quaerere (opp. ex ipsis visceribus causae sumere), id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: assumptis extrinsecus auxiliis, Quint. 7, 4, 7; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163: spiritum adducere, id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: humor allapsus, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: excipere genus divinandi extrinsecus ex divinitate, id. ib. 2, 11, 26: quod habet extremum, id cernitur ex alio extrinsecus, id. ib. 2, 50, 103: imminens bellum, Liv. 2, 32, 6: cum quid extrinsecus laesit, ut in vulneribus (opp. intra se ipsum corruptum), Cels. 6, 26 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Without, on the outside* (cf. foris): deinde eum (animum) circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, Cic. Univ. 6; cf. Varr. R. R. 7, 1, 79; Suet. Vesp. 12: extrinsecus inaurata (columna), Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: jecur intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1; so opp. introrsus, Sen. Tranq. 10; opp. intus, Col. 2, 9, 13: extrinsecus custodes erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69: quod eam tuetur, est id extrinsecus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: plerique extrinsecus nesciunt, *the uninitiated*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.—* **B.** *Irrelevantly:* haec etsi extrinsecus, non tamen intempestive videor hoc loco retulisse, Col. 1, 6, 17.—**C.** *Moreover* = praeterea (late Lat.), Eutr. 9, 25.

2. extrinsĕcus, a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *outer:* habitus pallii, Tert. Pall. 1; Gregor. Mag. Ep. 8, 40.

extrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from extero.

* **extro**, āre, *v. a.* [extra, analog. to intro, āre], *to go out from, to quit:* simul limen intrabo, illi extrabunt ilico, Afran. ap. Non. 104, 21 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 165).

extrorsŭs, *adv.* [extra + versus], *in an outward direction*, Diom. p. 168 P.

ex-trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust out* or *forth, to drive out, drive away* (class.; syn. eicio). **I.** Lit.: me ex aedibus, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 5; for which: me aedibus, id. ib. 31: me foras, id. Truc. 1, 1, 68; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: a latebris suis extrusi hostes, Tac. Agr. 33: te in viam, simulac perpaululum gustaris, extrudam et eiciam, *will drive out*, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 234; cf. id. Fam. 14, 6; id. Att. 16, 2, 4: is tamquam extruderetur a senatu in Macedoniam, id. Phil. 10, 5, 10. —*Absol.*: illam extrudet cum hanc ducet domum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 63.—**B.** Transf., with inanimate objects: (ventus) extrudit saxa, Lucr. 6, 692: extruso mari aggere ac molibus, *kept out*, * Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 3: Euboea ad meridiem promontorium Geraeston et Capharea extrudit, *sends out, shoots out*, Mel. 2, 7, 9: merces, *to put off, to sell*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 11.—* **II.** Trop., *to crowd out:* rerum novitate extrusa vetustas, Lucr. 3, 964.

extrŭo, ĕre, v. exstruo.

extrūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from extrudo.

extūbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [extubero], *a tumor, swelling* (post-Aug.), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104.

ex-tūbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [tuber] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to swell out* or *up, to rise as a swelling:* radice foliosa, ex qua media veluti malum extuberat, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 96: gemma, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to swell up, to raise:* defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 1: extuberatus venter, *swollen*, Amm. 12, 15, 23; 25, 10, 13; cf. Sol. 27 *med.*

* **ex-tūmĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to swell up:* uterum illi numquam extumere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 97.

* **ex-tūmĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *raised:* area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.

extŭmus, v. extimus.

ex-tundo, tūdi, tūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to beat out, strike out, force out* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: calcibus frontem extudit, Phaedr. 1, 21, 9; cf. Sen. Contr. 5, 33, 2: frequens tussis sanguinem quoque extundit, Cels. 4, 4, 5.—**II.** Trop.: priusquam id extudi, cum illi subblandiebar, *squeezed out, extorted*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 64; cf.: ea demum extudit magis convicio quam precibus vel auctoritate, Suet. Vesp. 2: quis nobis extudit hanc artem? *struck out, found out, devised*, Verg. G. 4, 315: eloquentiam, Gell. 17, 20, 4: vitae mortalis honorem, Verg. G. 4, 328: perseveranti postulatione extuderunt, ut, etc., Val. Max. 5, 2, 10; so with *ut*, id. 1, 4, 4: alios (discentes) continuatio extundit, in aliis plus impetus facit, *hammers out, forms* (the figure being taken from a sculptor), Quint. 1, 3, 6: hic exsultantis Salios . . . et lapsa ancilia caelo extuderat, *embossed, fashioned in relief*, Verg. A. 8, 665: cum labor extuderit fastidia, *has driven off* (= cum vi excusserit, removerit), Hor. S. 2, 2, 14: unum librum extudit et elucubravit, *elaborated*, Tac. Or. 9.

ex-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to drive* or *thrust out, to drive away, thrust away* (class.; syn.: expello, eicio, deicio, everto, etc.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem ex aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 100: nos ex nostris aedibus, id. ib. 2, 4, 200: homines e possessionibus, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: hominem e civitate, id. Mur. 22, 45: plebem ex agris (with expellere), id. Agr. 2, 31, 84; cf. id. Clu. 5, 14: cunctos

aedibus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 76: aliquem focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23; cf.: Antiochus praeceps provincia exturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 67: extorris regno, exturbatus mari, Att. ap. Non. 14, 27: fortunis omnibus, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: aliquem foras, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 77: Marium urbe, Vell. 2, 19, 1: omnibus mala sterilitatis, Plin. Pan. 32.—**B.** Transf., of things as objects: alicui oculos atque dentes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 169: pinus radicibus exturbata, Cat. 64, 108: radix ex vino pota calculos quoque exturbat, Plin. 20, 10, 42, § 109: nervo exturbante sagittas, Sil. 16, 482.—**C.** Esp., *to put away* a wife: exturbat Octaviam, sterilem dictitans, Tac. A. 14, 60 *init.*; cf.: in Silium ita exarserat, ut Silanam matrimonio ejus exturbaret, i. e. *compelled him to divorce Silana*, id. ib. 11, 12.—**II.** Trop.: aegritudinem ex animo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 9: facti memoriam ex animo, Just. 15, 3, 11: *Si.* Numquid Tranio Turbavit? *Th.* Immo exturbavit omnia, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 38: spem pacis, Liv. 6, 21, 8: mentem, *to disturb* (= vexare), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4: odiis tranquilla silentia noctis, Stat. Th. 1, 441.

ex-tussĭo (**ētussĭo**, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 103), no *perf.*, itum, 4, *v. a.*, *to cough up*: vomicam excitat sic ut extussiatur, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: aliquid, Plin. 23, 3, 35, § 72; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16.

exūbĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [exubero], *superabundance, exuberance* (post-class.): ruboris, Gell. 2, 26, 9: memoriae, id. 8, 7 *in lemm.*

* **exūbĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *superabundance, excess*; in *plur.*, opp. defectiones, Vitr. 1, 4, 8.

ex-ūbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to come forth in abundance, to grow luxuriantly; to be abundant, to abound in.* **A.** Prop.: cujus corpus in tam immodicum modum luxuriasset exuberassetque, Gell. 7, 22, 4: alte spumis exuberat amnis, Verg. A. 7, 465: (frus) mox increscens ad medium noctis exuberat, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228: pomis exuberat annus, Verg. G. 2, 516 al. —**B.** Trop.: ex multa eruditione, ex pluribus artibus exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: lucrum, Suet. Calig. 40.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make full* or *abundant*: quae favorum ceras exuberant, Col. 9, 4, 5: materia melior vindemiis exuberandis, id. 2, 15, 5.—Trop.: Scythae exuberant Persas, i. e. *overwhelm by numbers of immigrants*, Tert. Pall. 2.— *P. a.*: **exuberans,** ntis. **a.** *Superfluous*: hoc exuberantis quasi operis, ut, etc., Quint. 10, 5, 1. — **b.** *Extraordinary*: pernicitas, Amm. 19, 8, 11. —Hence, *adv.*: **exuberante,** *superfluously*, Cassiod. de Amic. 25, 3.

exuccus, exuctus, v. exsuc-.

exūdo, āre, v. exsudo.

exūgo, ĕre, v. exsugo.

exul, v. exsul.

exulcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exulcero], *a soreness, festering, exulceration* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: si nulla exulceratio est, Cels. 4, 22.—In *plur.*: vesicarum, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17.—* **II.** Trop.: verebar, ne haec non consolatio sed exulceratio esset, i. e. *exasperation, aggravation* of pain, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1, 4.

exulcĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to festering* or *ulceration* (post-Aug.): medicamentum, *against ulceration*, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 126.

exulcĕrātrix (also **exhulc-**), īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who causes soreness* or *exulceration*: vis septica et exulc., Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105.

ex-ulcĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make sore, to cause to suppurate* or *ulcerate* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pulices solent ea (sc. aures al.) exulcerare, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 14: cutem, Cels. 4, 16: ventrem, id. 3, 21 *med.*: vulvas, Col. 7, 9, 5: stomachum, Plin. 28, 13, 54, § 196: cicatrices, id. 27, 12, 90, § 112: panos nondum exulceratos, id. 23, 2, 32, § 66.—*Absol.*: omnis agitatio exulcerat, Cels. 4, 15.—**II.** Trop., *to make worse, to exasperate, aggravate* (syn.: corrumpo, perturbo): ea, quae sanare nequeunt, exulcerant, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 303: gratiam (opp. conciliare), id. Brut. 42, 156: in rebus ab ipso rege clam exulceratis, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: dolorem, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1: ut in exulcerato animo facile fictum crimen insideret, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: ira exulcerati animi, Liv. 9, 14, 9.

exŭlo, āre, v. exsulo.

exulto, āre, v. exsulto.

ex-ŭlŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (poet.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to howl* or *cry out, to howl violently*: nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, Ov. M. 1, 233; Val. Fl. 8, 171: solutis Crinibus exululant matres, Sil. 12, 599. —In *dep.* form: dum stupet (Bacchis) Edonis exululata jugis, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 42.—* **II.** *Act.*, *to call* or *invoke with howlings*: Cybeleia mater Concinitur Phrygiis exululata modis, Ov. A. A. 1, 507.

exunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from exungo.

exundantĭa, ae, *f.* [exundo], *an overflow* (late Lat.), Ambros. Hexaem. 2, 1, 1.

exundātĭo, onis, *f.* [id.], *an overflowing* of a river (post-Aug.): fluminum, Plin. 19, 3, 13, § 37.

ex-undo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to flow out* or *over, to overflow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: fons, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: per quos (rivos) exundat piscina, Col. 8, 17, 6: trunco cruor exundat, Sen. Agam. 903.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To be washed up, thrown out* by the waves: tura balsamaque vi tempestatum in adversa litora exundant, Tac. G. 45.—**2.** *To pour forth abundantly, to rush forth; to overflow with* any thing: flammarum exundat torrens, Sil. 14, 62; cf.: exundant diviso vertice flammae, Stat. Th. 12, 431: spiritus (morientis) exundans perflavit campum, Sil. 5, 455: inde Medusaeis terram exundasse chelydris, id. 3, 316: exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: exundat et exuberat eloquentia, Tac. Or. 30: temperare iram; eoque detracto quod exundat, ad salutarem modum cogere, *which superabounds, is in excess*, Sen. de Ira, 1, 7.—* **II.** *Act.*, *to pour forth abundantly*: fumum, Sil. 2, 631.

ex-ungo, no *perf.*, unctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to anoint* (a Plautinian word): eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interduim, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 22: exunctum, elutum in balineis, *spent on ointments*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 5.

ex-unguis, e, *adj.*, *without claws* (post-class.): exunguis et excornis bestia (muraena), Tert. Pall. 5.

* **ex-ungŭlo,** āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to lose the hoof*, Veg. Vet. 2, 57 *fin.*

ex-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [ex and root av-, to go to, put on; Zend. avaiti, go into, ao-thra, shoe; Slav. and Lith. forms, v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 17; cf. ind-uo], *to draw out* or *off, to pull* or *strip off, put off, divest* (class.; esp. freq. since the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: serpens exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 61: manticam umero, App. M. 1, p. 110; cf.: pharetram umero, Ov. M. 2, 419: telum magno e vulnere, Stat. Th. 9, 287: ensem vaginâ, id. ib. 9, 76: clipeum reduci, Ov. H. 13, 147; cf.: vincula sibi, id. M. 7, 773: jugum, *to shake off*, Liv. 35, 17, 8: alas, *to lay aside*, Verg. A. 1, 690: Trojanos cestus, id. ib. 5, 420: setosa duris exuere pellibus membra, Hor. Epod. 17, 15; cf.: magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, *strips, bares*, Verg. A. 5, 423: aliquem veste, Suet. Ner. 32: palmas vinclis, Verg. A. 2, 153: digitos, i. e. *to strip of rings*, Mart. 14, 109: mensas, *to uncover*, id. 9, 60, 7: si ex his te laqueis exueris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 151: se jugo, Liv. 34, 13, 9. —In a Greek construction: unum exuta pedem vinclis, Verg. A. 4, 518: cornua exuitur, Ov. M. 9, 52.—*Absol.*: si non saltas, exue igitur (sc. pallam), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 16. —**B.** Transf., in gen., *to strip, despoil, deprive* of any thing: hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, i. e. *to be forced to throw off their arms and to flee*, Caes. B. G. 3, 6, 3: hostem armis, id. ib. 5, 51 *fin.*; Sall. J. 88, 3; Liv. 22, 21, 4: exuti prope omnes armis diffugere, id. 21, 61, 9; 34, 28, 11; Verg. A. 11, 395: impedimentis, Caes. B. G. 7, 14, 8; 7, 42, 5: castris, Liv. 31, 42, 7; 41, 3, 10; 41, 12, 5; Vell. 1, 9, 4: sedibus, Tac. A. 13, 39: aliquem avitis bonis, id. ib. 14, 31; cf.: aliquem patrimonio, Suet. Gramm. 11: montes, *to strip, lay bare*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 50: se agro paterno avitoque, Liv. 2, 23, 6: exuto Lepido, interfecto Antonio, *stripped bare*, i. e. *without legions, without arms*, etc., Tac. A. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to lay aside, cast off, divest one's self of* any thing: humanitatem, Cic. Lig. 5, 14; cf. id. Att. 13, 2, 1: sapientia vanitatem exuit mentibus, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: mentitum colorem, Quint. 12, 10, 76: silvestrem animum, Verg. G. 2, 51: vultus severos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 43: feritatem, id. F. 3, 281: mores antiquos, Liv. 27, 8, 6: virtutes, Tac. A. 1, 75: fidem, id. ib. 12, 14: amicitiam, id. ib. 1, 8: tristitiam et arrogantiam et avaritiam, id. Agr. 9: jus fasque, id. H. 3, 5: promissa, *to break one's word*, id. A. 13, 44: pacta, id. ib. 6, 43: patriam, id. H. 5, 5 et saep.: hominem exuens ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: magistrum, Tac. A. 14, 52 *fin.* — * (β) With a *subject-clause*: mihi quidem ex animo exui non potest, esse deos, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7. — **B.** Transf., *to make void of, to free from*: se omnibus vitiis, Sen. Ep. 11.

exŭpĕro, āre, v. exsupero.

ex-urgĕo, ēre (-guo, ĕre, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80, 16), *v. a.*, *to squeeze out*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 69 sq.

exurgo, ĕre, v. exsurgo.

ex-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.*, *to burn out, burn up, consume* (class.; syn.: incendo, accendo, inflammo, cremo). **I.** Lit.: illic oculos exuram lampadibus ardentibus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86; 88: fores, id. Pers. 4, 4, 20: domi suae vivus exustus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 70: vicos complures, id. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: classem Argivum, Verg. A. 1, 39. — **B.** Transf., *to dry up*: loca exusta solis ardoribus, Sall. J. 19, 6: paludem, Verg. G. 3, 432: lacus, Phaedr. 1, 6, 7: agrum, Verg. G. 1, 107: res exustae torrentibus auris, Lucr. 5, 410: caseum (sol), Col. 7, 8, 5: segetem, Plin. 17, 9, 7, § 56: aliquem (sitis), Lucr. 3, 917; Curt. 4, 16, 7: Pyrrhus Italiam bellis saevissimis exurens, *laying waste, devastating*, Amm. 21, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To set on fire, kindle, inflame*: (Venus) volt exurere divos, Tib. 4, 2, 5; cf. Sen. Agam. 665 sq. — **B.** *To consume, destroy*: aliis scelus exuritur igni, Verg. A. 6, 742; exustus flos veteris ubertatis, *dried up*, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.

exuscĭto, āre, v. exsuscito.

exustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exuro]. **I.** *A burning up, a conflagration*: eluviones exustionesque terrarum, Cic. Rep. 6, 21, 23: ignis, Vulg. Isa. 64, 2: quorum finis exustio est, Hier. in Isa. 3, 7, 4.—Trop., Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 5.—**II.** *A burning, scorching*: solis, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.

exustus, a, um, *Part.*, from exuro.

exūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [exuo], *an exclusion*; transf.: a venia exutio, *they who are excluded from divine forgiveness, the utterly reprobate*, Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 64.

exūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from exuo.

exŭvĭae, ārum, *f.* [exuo], *that which is stripped, drawn* or *taken off* from the body, *clothing, equipments, arms*, etc. (mostly poet.). **I.** In gen.: induviae tuae atque uxoris exuviae, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9; so ib. 13: pyram Erige et arma viri . . . exuviasque omnes . . . super imponant, Verg. A. 4, 496; cf. id. E. 8, 91: cum fulmine et sceptro exuviisque Jovis, Suet. Aug. 94; cf. Fest. s. v. TENSA, p. 365, 1 Müll.: EXVVIAS FECIT, i. q. funus fecit, Inscr. in Bull. dell' Inst. 1844, p. 90.—*The skin* of an animal: (coluber) positis novus exuviis, *his slough*, Verg. A. 2, 473; of the lion's *hide*, id. ib. 9, 307; the tiger's *hide*, id. ib. 11, 577; the golden *fleece*, Val. Fl. 6, 19; 8, 65.—Comic.: bubulae, *thongs of ox-hide*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 26.—*Hair*: devotae flavi verticis exuviae, Cat. 66, 62; Sen. Hippol. 1181.—**II.** In partic., *spoils* stripped from an enemy, as arms, booty, etc. (syn.: praeda, spolia, manubiae): locus (i. e. Rostra) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis ornatus, *Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: (Hector) exuvias indutus Achilli, Verg. A. 2, 275: haec arma exuviasque viri tua quercus habebit, id. ib. 10, 423: hostiles, Tib. 1, 1, 54; cf. bellorum, Juv. 10, 133.—* **B.** Trop.: tu ornatus exuviis hujus, venis ad eum lacerandum, Cic. Sull. 18, 50.

exvăpōro, āre, v. evaporo

exvĕho, ĕre, v. eveho.

exvībrisso, āre, v. vibrisso.

F.

F, f, *indecl. n.* or (sc. littera) *f.* The sign F is the Aeolic digamma, adopted by the Latins instead of 8, the form used by the Etruscans, Oscans, and Umbrians for this letter; in inscriptions, before A.U.C. 500, it is sometimes written I'. The ancient grammarians, misled by the shape, ascribed to F the power of the digamma; thus: F Aeolicum digamma, quod apud antiquissimos Latinorum eandem vim quam apud Aeolis habuit, eum autem prope sonum quem nunc habet, significabat p cum aspiratione; sicut etiam apud veteres Graecos pro φ, p, et h. Prisc. 1, 4, p. 12. But it is certain that Lat. F never represents the sound of digamma, and etymologically corresponds to it in but a single root (frango; Gr. ῥήγνυμι, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 531; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 397 sq. Fick, however, denies any connection between these words, Vergl. Wört. p. 182; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 511; ῥῖγος, Lat. frigus, was never digammated). The sound of F was nearly that of the Gr. φ, but rougher, Quint. 1, 4, 14; 12, 10, 29; cf. Prisc. 1, 4, p. 14; Mar. Vict. p. 2455 P. Initial F in Latin corresponds to an original Indo-European *bh*, *dh*, and *gh*: 1. To *bh*, as in fari, fama, Sanscr. root bha-; Gr. φα-, φημι: ferre, Sanscr. bhar-; Gr. φέρω: fuga, Sanscr. bhug-, to bend; Gr. φυγή; 2. To *dh*, as in firmus, Sanscr. dhar-, to support: ferus, Sanscr. dhvar-, to destroy; Gr. θήρ (φήρ): fumus, Sanscr. dhumas, smoke; Gr. θύειν; 3. To *gh*, as in far, farina, Sanscr. gharsh-, to rub: formus, Sanscr. ghar-, to burn; Gr. θερμός, etc. In situations not initial these original sounds commonly gave place in Latin to *b*, or were weakened to *h* (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 140 sqq.). In writing Greek words, φ was represented by p or b, the Latins having no means of expressing the aspiration (*p-h*, not like Engl. *ph* or *f*) until the post-Aug. period; but in the later writings and inscr. φ is generally represented by *f* (Corss. Ausspr. 1, 173; Roby, Lat. Gram. 1, p. 33). Respecting the use of the reversed F (Ⅎ) for V, see under that letter. As an abbreviation, F stands for fili, functus, faciundum. F. C., faciundum curavit. FF., fecerunt. F. I., fieri jussit. FL. P., flamen perpetuus. F. P. C., filius ponendum curavit. F. M., fecit monumentum. F. A., filio amantissimo. F. C. H., fieri curavit heres. FR. or FRU., frumentum, frumentarius.

făba, ae, *f.* [for fag-va, Sanscr. root bhaj-, to divide, share; bhak-tam, food; Gr. φαγ-εῖν, to eat; cf. fāgus], *a bean*, Vicia faba, Linn.; Gr. κύαμος, more correctly, perh., our *horse-bean*. **I.** Prop., Cato, R. R. 35, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1; Col. 2, 10, 5; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117; 19, 8, 40, § 133; 27, 5, 23, § 40: perque fabam repunt (grues) et mollia crura reponunt, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 ed. Vahl.); not eaten by the Pythagoreans, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62; 2, 58, 119; Hor. S. 2, 6, 63; Gell. 4, 11, 4; and neither to be touched nor named by the Flamen Dialis, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 12; Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 13 Müll.—**B.** Prov. **1.** *St.* Repperi. *Ly.* Quid repperisti? *St.* Non quod pueri clamitant, In faba se repperisse, Plaut. Aul. 5, 11.—**2.** Istaec in me cudetur faba, i. e. *I shall have to smart for it*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 89 Don.—**3.** Tam perit quam extrema faba, in proverbio est, quod ea plerumque aut proteritur aut decerpitur a praetereuntibus, Fest. s. v. TAM, p. 363, 17 Müll.—**II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape: of *grains of wheat*, Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95: faba caprini fimi, *goat's dung*, id. 19, 12, 60, § 185.—As a measure, Veg. Vet. 3, 12, 3.

făbācĕus (also **făbācĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [faba], *of* or *consisting of beans*, = fabalis (post-Aug.): messis, Pall. Nov. 1: puls, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.* — As *subst.* (sc. puls): **făbācĭa,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118; Apic. 5, 6.

făbācĭa, ae, v. fabaceus.

* **făbāgĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [faba], *of beans*, *bean-*: acus, Cato, R. R. 54, 2.

făbālis (făbŭl-), e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to beans*, *bean-*: seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4: stipulae, Ov. F. 4, 725.—**II.** *Subst.*: **făbālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *bean-stalks*, Cato, R. R. 37, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Col. 2, 10, 9; Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 141; 18, 12, 30, § 120.

Făbăris, is, *m.*, *a small tributary of the Tiber in the country of the Sabines*, now *Farfa*, Verg. A. 7, 715; the same called Farfărus, Ov. M. 14, 330.

făbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [faba]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to beans*, *bean-*: pilum, Cato, R. R. 10, 5: Calendae, i. e. *of June* (because then an offering was made of the first beans), acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12: ‡ negociatio, Inscr. Orell. 2515.—**II.** **Făbārĭa,** *an island of the German Ocean*, now *Borkum*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; 18, 12, 30, § 121.—**III.** **făbārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a female dealer in beans*, Inscr. Donat. 465, 9.

* **făbātārĭum,** ii, *n.* [fabatus], *a vessel* (perh. filled with bean-soup), Lampr. Heliog. 20.

făbātus, a, um, *adj.* [faba]. **I.** *Made of beans*: puls, Fest. s. v. refriva, p. 277, 24 Müll.—**II.** Fabatus, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

fābella, ae, *f. dim.* [fabula], *a brief narrative, a short history, story* (class.). **I.** In gen.: nihil debet esse in philosophia commentariis fabellis loci, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: vera, Phaedr. 2, 5, 6: in fabellam excedere, Sen. Ep. 77 *med.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A short fable, a tale*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: Haec (anus) tibi tota fabellas referat, etc., Tib. 1, 3, 85: aniles, Hor. S. 2, 6, 78.—Prov.: narrare fabellam asello, *to preach to a stone*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200.—**B.** *A short play*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: haec tota fabella, quam est sine argumento! id. Cael. 27, 64.

1. făber, bri (*gen. plur.* most freq. fabrum; cf.: jam ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur, fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrorum et procorum, Cic. Or. 46, 156: fabrum, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, C, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 24, 4; Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1 al.: fabrorum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147; Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182 al.), *m.* [Sanscr. root bha-, gleam, shine; Gr. φημί, say, φαίνω, show; cf. for], *a worker in wood, stone, metal*, etc., *a forger, smith, artificer, carpenter, joiner* (syn.: artifex, opifex, operarius), τέκτων. **I.** Prop. **A.** With *adj.* of material, etc., specifying the trade: tamen ego me Phidiam esse mallem, quam vel optimum fabrum tignarium, *carpenter*, Cic. Brut. 73, 257; so, tignarius, id. Rep. 2, 22; Inscr. Orell. 4087; cf.: fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant, Dig. 50, 16, 235: ut fortunati sunt fabri ferrarii, Qui apud carbones assident! *blacksmiths*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: fabrum aerariorum conlegium, *copper-smiths, braziers*, Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1; cf.: marmoris aut eboris fabros aut aeris amavit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 96: ‡ eburarius, Inscr. ap. Spon. Misc. p. 222: ‡ intestinarius, *one who does the fine carved work in wood for the interior of a building, a joiner*, Inscr. Orell. 4182: ‡ a Corinthiis, ib. 4181: ‡ ocularius, *one who made silver eyes for statues*, ib. 4185.—**B.** In gen.: ut arcessatur faber, ut istas compedis tibi adimam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 29: cogito, utrum me dicam medicum ducere an fabrum, id. Men. 5, 3, 11: hominem pro fabro aut pro tectore emere, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: fabri ad aedificandam rem publicam, *work-people, workmen, laborers*, id. Fam. 9, 2, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48: ex legionibus fabros delegit, *the workmen belonging to the army*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 3; whose overseer was called praefectus fabrûm, id. B. C. 1, 24, 4: His fabris crescunt patrimonia, i. e. *these smiths know how to add to their patrimonies*, Juv. 14, 116: faber volans, i. e. Icarus, id. 1, 54.—Prov.: faber est quisque fortunae suae, *every man is the maker of his own fortune*, Appius ap. Sall. de Republ. Ordin. 1.

2. făber, bra, brum, *adj.* [1. faber], *workmanlike, skilful, ingenious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ars, Ov. M. 8, 159; id. F. 3, 383: levitas speculi, App. Mag. p. 282.—*Sup.*: signaculum faberrimum anuli aurei, App. Flor. p. 346.—*Adv.*: **fabre,** *in a workmanlike manner, skilfully, ingeniously*: hoc factum est fabre, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 23; cf. id. Stich. 4, 1, 64: teres trabs, Sil. 14, 320; Vulg. Exod. 35, 33: sigillatum vitrum, App. M. 2, p. 123 (cf. fabrefacio).—*Sup.*: facta navis, App. M. 11, p. 262 al.: aptare, Amm. 20, 11.

3. făber, bri, *m.*, *the dory, a sunfish* (Zaeus faber, Linn.), Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 86; 32, 11, 53, § 148; Col. 8, 16, 9; Ov. Hal. 110.

Făbĕrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1; 15, 13, 3.—Hence, **II.** **Făbĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Faberius* (a debtor of Cicero): negotium, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 1; cf. id. ib. 13, 29, 3; 12, 31, 2.

Făbĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, concerning which see Liv. 2, 48-50; among its distinguished members were, **1.** Fabius Pictor, *a historian*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12.—**2.** Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, *the famous dictator in the second Punic war*, Prop. 3, 3, 9; Liv. 22 *passim*.—**3.** M. Fabius Quintilianus, *author of the rhetorical work* Institutiones Oratoriae, Aus. Prof. 1, 7; Mart. 2, 90.—**4.** Paulus Fabius Persicus, *consul under Tiberius*, A.U.C. 786, Sen. Ben. 2, 21, 4; Juv. 8, 14.—**II.** Hence, **A.** **Făbĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Fabius*, *Fabian*: lex, de ambitu and de plagiariis, Cic. Mur. 34, 71; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; Dig. 48, tit. 15; ib. 17, 2, 51: fornix, *a triumphal arch, built by Q. Fabius Maximus Allobrogicus on the* Sacra Via, *in the neighborhood of the* Regia, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; called also Fornix Fabii, id. de Or. 2, 66, 267; and Fornix Fabianus, v. under B.: lupercus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 26; cf. under B.: tribus, *one of the rural tribes*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52.—**B.** **Făbĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: fornix, i. q. Fabius fornix (v. above), Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19; also called arcus, Sen. Const. Sap. 1: Fabianae artes, i. e. *delay*, Liv. 22, 34: ‡ Fabiani et ‡ Quintilian appellabantur luperci, a Fabio et Quintilio praepositis suis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 Müll.—*Subst.*: **Făbĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *persons of the Fabian tribe*, Suet. Aug. 40; also *the soldiers of Fabius*, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 4.

Făbrātĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a small town in Latium, situated on the Via Latina*, now *S. Giovanni in Carico*, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1; Vell. 1, 15, 4; Juv. 3, 224.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Fabrāterni,** ōrum, *m.*, Cic. Clu. 68, 192; Liv. 8, 19, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. 101 sq.

fābrē, *adv.*, *skilfully, ingeniously*; v. 2. faber *fin.*

fābrē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, *to make, frame, fashion*, or *do skilfully* (very rare; perh. to be written separately fabre facio). **I.** Lit.: classem fabrefecit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 38, 1 (dub., al. fabricavit): fabrefieri ex auro, Vulg. Exod. 31, 4: levioribus et ad id fabrefactis navigiis, Liv. 37, 27, 5: argenti aerisque fabrefacti vis, id. 26, 21, 8; cf. id. 34, 52, 5; Amm. 29, 1.—***II.** Trop.: fallaciam, *to forge*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 8; cf.: fecit fabre, id. Stich. 4, 1, 64.

fābrēfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from fabrefacio.

fābrēfīo, factus sum, fĭĕri [*pass.* of fabrefacio], *to be made* or *fashioned skilfully*, Vulg. Exod. 31, 4.

fābrĭca, ae, *f.* [1. faber], *the workshop of an artisan* who works in hard materials (syn.: taberna, officina). **I.** Prop., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45; 4, 6, 4: Vulcanus, qui Lemni fabricae traditur praefuisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: armorum, *armory*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11 (for which: armorum officinae, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.*).—**II.** Transf., *the art, trade*, or *profession of such an artisan*, Vitr. 1, 1: pictura et fabrica ceteraeque artes habent quendam absoluti operis effectum, *architecture*, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35; cf. id. Div. 1, 51, 161; and: natura effectum esse mundum: nihil opus fuisse fabrica, id. ib. 1, 20, 53: omnis fabrica aeris et ferri, id. N. D. 2, 60, 150: aeraria, ferrea, materiaria, *the art of working in brass*, etc., Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197 sq.; cf.: aerariae artis, Just. 36, 4, 4; and: ejus fabricae, quam Graeci χαλκευτικὴν vocant, Quint. 2, 21, 10.—In apposition with ars: abies Graeco fabricae artis genere spectabilis, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225: servus arte fabrica peritus, Dig. 33, 7, 19 *fin.*: fanum solerti fabrica structum, *with artistic skill*, App. M. 6, p. 174, 25.—**2.** In gen., *any skilful production, a fabric, building*, etc.: admirabilis membrorum animantium

Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; cf. id. Off. 1, 35, 127; Pall. 1, 7, 4; 1, 9, 2 al.—Of man as the creature of God, Prud. Hymn. de Rad. Dom. 45.—**b.** In the comic writers, *a crafty device, trick, stratagem:* ei nos facetis fabricis et doctis dolis Glaucumam ob oculos obiciemus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 69; id. Cist. 2, 2, 5: nescio quam fabricam facit, id. Ep. 5, 2, 25; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 132: ad senem fingere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34 al.

făbrĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fabricor], *that may be wrought* or *formed:* materia, August. Gen. ad Lit. Op. Impf. 4, 15; cf. fabricabilis, ἐργάσιμος, Gloss. Philox.

făbrĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making, framing, structure, manner of construction* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: si erit tota hominis fabricatio perspecta, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 133: auri, *working*, Vulg. Sirach, 32, 8.—In *plur.:* aedificiorum, Vitr. 2, 1: artificis, id. 9, 2: non sentiunt has injurias et contumelias fabricationis suae dei vestri, Tert. Apol. 12.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *structure, skilful construction*, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.

făbrĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an artificer, framer, forger, contriver, fabricator* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ille fabricator tanti operis (mundi), Cic. Univ. 2; so, mundi, Quint. 2, 16, 12; Ov. M. 1, 57: minutorum opusculorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: ipse doli (i. e. equi lignei) fabricator Epeos, Verg. A. 2, 264: deorum, i. e. *of statues of the gods*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 9.—**II.** Trop.: dolor ac morbus leti fabricator uterque est, *causer, producer*, Lucr. 3, 472.

făbrĭcātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *creative:* potentia, August. Civ. D. 12, 25; id. Gen. ad Lit. Op. Impf. 4, 16.

făbrĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [fabricator], *she that contrives, devises,* or *produces* (post-class.).—Trop.: mortis fabricatrix voluptas, Lact. 6, 22, 3; 7, 12; id. Epit. 68, 7.

* **făbrĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [fabricor], *a skilful production, contrivance;* trop., *device:* fabricatu, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

făbrĭcensis, is, *m.* [fabrica], *an armorer* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 37; Cod. Just. 1, 9, 3 sq.; Amm. 31, 6, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4079; 4186.

Făbrĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [faber], *name of a Roman gens. The most celebrated is* C. Fabricius Luscinus, *leader of the Romans against Pyrrhus, and famous for his frugality, and for his noble conduct towards Pyrrhus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268; id. Off. 3, 22, 86; id. Planc. 25, 60; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Gell. 1, 14; Juv. 9, 142; Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 153 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Făbrĭcius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Fabricius, Fabrician:* pons, *leading over the Tiber to the island of Aesculapius, built by one* L. Fabricius, now *Ponte di quattro capi*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36.—**B. Făbrĭciānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: venenum, *prepared by* C. Fabricius, *a friend of* Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 66, 189 (cf. ib. 16, 47).

făbrĭco, āre, v. fabricor.

făbrĭcor, ātus, 1 (archaic *inf.* fabricarier, Poëta ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159), *v. dep. a.*, and (poet. and in post-Aug. prose) **făbrĭco,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fabrica], *to make out of wood, stone, metal, etc., to frame, forge, construct, build.* **I.** Lit. (α) Form *fabricor:* heu Mulciber, arma ignavo es invictā fabricatus manu, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 208): ii, qui signa fabricantur, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: Capitolii fastigium, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: gladium, id. Rab. Post, 3, 7: Jovi fulmen, id. Div. 2, 19, 43: naves, Tac. A. 14, 29: pontes et scalas fabricati, id. ib. 4, 51: (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, Cic. Univ. 6 Orell. *N. cr.* et saep.—(β) Form *fabrico:* hunc (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon, Ov. M. 13, 683; cf.: pugnabant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 102: ratem, Phaedr. 4, 6, 9: fabricavit deceris Liburnicas, Suet. Calig. 37: vasa fabricabis, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3; id. Num. 32, 16 al.—In *pass.:* fabricata fago pocula, *carved, made*, Ov. M. 8, 670; cf.: simulacra ex auro vel argento fabricata, *cast, molten*, Suet. Ner. 32: in amphitheatro ligneo intra anni spatium fabricato, *built*, id. ib. 12: tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum, *forged*, Ov. M. 1, 259; cf. Quint. 2, 16, 6; 3, 2, 2; Vell. 2, 79, 2: in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Verg. A. 2, 46: di qui hominis manu fabricati sunt, Vulg. Deut. 4, 28 et saep.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to prepare, form, fashion.* (α) Form *fabricor:* hoc affirmare potes, Luculle, esse aliquam vim cum prudentia et consilio scilicet, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem? Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 87; cf.: quanto quasi artificio natura fabricata esset primum animal omne, deinde hominem maxime, id. ib. 2, 10, 30: opus est fabricanda ad fulmina nubi, Lucr. 6, 365 Lachm. *N. cr.;* imitated: fabricantes fulmina nubes, Manil. 1, 853: ut ea ipsa dii immortales ad usum hominum fabricati paene videantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: prandium opipare, App. M. 7, p. 192, 31: quod nihil esset clarius ἐνάργεια, ut Graeci: (perspicuitatem aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus fabricemurque, si opus erit, verba), etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17: fabricare quidvis, quidvis comminiscere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 89; cf.: compara, fabricare, finge quod lubet, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 42.—*Absol.:* age modo, fabricamini, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 52.—(β) Form *fabrico:* philosophia animum format et fabricat, Sen. Ep. 16, 3: qui fabricaverat illum (Platonem), Manil. 1, 772: ne fabricate moras, Sil. 16, 671.—In *pass.:* dum illa verba fabricentur et memoriae insidant, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

făbrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fabrica], *a small workshop*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 28.

* **fabrĭfĭcātio,** ōnis, *f.* [faber-facio], *a making, contriving, producing*, Tert. Apol. 12.

făbrīlis, e, *adj.* [faber], *of* or *belonging to an artificer* (class.): scalprum, Liv. 27, 49, 1: opera ad fabrilia surgere, Verg. A. 8, 415: dextra, Ov. M. 4, 175: vincula, id. Am. 1, 9, 39: gluten, Cels. 8, 7; cf. glutinum, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 182: fumus gratiam affert vinis, id. 14, 1, 3, § 16; hence, uva, i. e. *smoke-dried*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3: opera, Sen. Ben. 6, 38: erratum, *of the sculptor* or *artist*, * Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—In the *neutr. subst.:* **fabrīlia,** ium, *mechanical tools* or *implements:* tractant fabrilia fabri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 116.—* *Adv.:* **fabrīlĭter,** *skilfully, in a workmanlike manner:* opifex fabriliter aptans Composuit, Prud. Apoth. 583.

făbrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. fabrilis *fin.*

* **făbrĭo,** īvi, 4, *v. a.* [faber], *to make, prepare* = fabricor, Ven. Carm. 2, 12, 23.

1. fābŭla, ae, *f.* [fari], *a narration, narrative, account, story; the subject of common talk.* **I.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: narratio, fasti, annales, res gestae, historia): additur fabulae, quo vulgo Sabini aureas armillas brachio laevo habuerint, pepigisse eam, etc., Liv. 1, 11, 8: poëticae (opp. incorrupta rerum gestarum monumenta), id. praef. § 6: Ummidius, qui tam (non longa est fabula) dives, ut, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 95; id. Ep. 1, 2, 6: mutato nomine de te fabula narratur, id. S. 1, 1, 70: asinaeque paternum Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias, *the common talk, town's talk*, id. Ep. 1, 13, 9; cf.: heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! id. Epod. 11, 8: fabula (nec sentis) tota jactaris in urbe, *you are talked of all over the city*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 21; cf. Suet. Aug. 70; id. Dom. 15; Mart. 3, 14: habes omnes fabulas urbis, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11: nova fabula, *the news*, Juv. 1, 145: semper formosis fabula poena fuit, Prop. 2, 32, 26 (3, 30, 26 M.): a diverticulo repetatur fabula, *let us return to our story*, Juv. 15, 72.—**B.** Transf., *conversation* (post-Aug.): ut fabulas quoque eorum et disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis penitus exciperem, *conversations*, Tac. Or. 2: praeceptores cum auditoribus suis fabulas habent, id. ib. 29; cf.: cum inter fabulas privatas sermo esset ortus, quanti, etc., *in private conversation*, Lampr. Heliog. 25.—With a *dependent clause:* ne id accidat, quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu, fabula est, *is related*, Gell. 19, 12, 6.—**2.** In vulg. lang. (like the Germ. Geschichte), *affair, concern, matter:* sed quid ego aspicio? quae haec fabula'st? *what sort of an affair is this?* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 11; Ter. And. 4, 4, 8.

II. In partic. (freq. and class.), *a fictitious narrative, a tale, story* (syn.: apologus, narratio): narrationum tris accepimus species, fabulam, quae versatur in tragoediis atque carminibus non a veritate modo, sed etiam a forma veritatis remota, argumentum . . . historiam, etc., Quint. 2, 4, 2: haec res agetur nobis, vobis fabula, Plaut. Capt. prol. 52: peregrino narrare fabulas, id. Men. 5, 1, 24: num igitur me cogis etiam fabulis credere? quae delectationis habeant quantum voles . . . auctoritatem quidem nullam debemus nec fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113; cf.: fictis fabulis, id. Mil. 3, 8: antiquitas recepit fabulas, fictas etiam nonnumquam incondite, id. Rep. 2, 10; cf.: fabulis ad facta venire, id. ib. 2, 2 *fin.:* minor fabulis habetur fides, id. ib. 2, 10: saepe fabulis fidem firmare (consuerant), Suet. Rhet. 1 *med.;* Liv. praef. § 6: non fabula rumor Ille fuit, Ov. M. 10, 561: fabulam inceptat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 22: quid tamen ista velit sibi fabula, ede, Hor. S. 2, 5, 61: fabulae! *mere stories! stuff! nonsense!* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 95; id. And. 1, 3, 19: ne convivialium fabularum simplicitas in crimen duceretur, Tac. A. 6, 11 *fin.:* sufficiunt duae fabulae, an tertiam poscis? Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 9.—In apposition: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes (= fabulosi, inanes), Hor. C. 1, 4, 16: civis et manes et fabula fies, Pers. 5, 152: nos jam fabula sumus, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 14.—So of *idle tales:* ineptas et aniles fabulas devita, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 7 al.—**B.** Of particular kinds of poetry. **1.** Most freq., *a dramatic poem, drama, play* (syn.: ludus, cantus, actio, etc.): in full, fabula scaenica, Amm. 28, 1, 4; or, theatralis, id. 14, 6, 20: fabula ad actum scenarum composita, Quint. 5, 10, 9; cf. id. 11, 3, 73 sq.: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae, quae iterum legantur. Atque hic Livius primus fabulam, C. Clodio Caeci filio et M. Tuditano Cos. docuit, *produced*, Cic. Brut. 18, 72; v. doceo, II. *init.;* cf.: fabulam dare, under do, II. H.; so, facere, Varr. L. L. 5, 8: neque histrioni ut placeat, peragenda fabula est, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: neve minor neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, id. A. P. 190: M. Pacuvii nova fabula, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: Terentii, Hor. S. 1, 2, 21: Attae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 80 et saep.: in fabulis stultissima persona, Cic. Lael. 26, 100 et saep.—Transf.: non solum unum actum, sed totam fabulam confecissem, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34.—**2.** *A fable* (cf. apologus): fabularum cur sit inventum genus Brevi docebo, etc., Phaedr. 3, prol. 33: quae (res) vel apologum, vel fabulam vel aliquam contineat irrisionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: nota illa de membris humanis adversus ventrem discordantibus fabula, Quint. 5, 11, 19 (shortly before, fabella) et saep.—Prov.: Lupus in fabula (like the Engl., *talk of the devil, and he will appear*), of a person who comes just as we are talking about him, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21; Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4; so, lupus in sermone, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 71.

2. fābŭla, v. fabulus.

fābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [1. fabula, II.], *fabulous* = fabulosus: historia fabularis, *fabulous history, legendary tale*, Suet. Tib. 70; Censor. de Die Nat. 4.

fābŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [fabulor], *narration discourse:* forensis, Mart. Cap. 6, 189; Vulg. Psa. 118, 85.

fābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a narrator, a story-teller* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: elegantissimus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.:* lectoribus aut fabulatoribus arcessitis, Suet. Aug. 78; Gell. 3, 10, 11; Vulg. Baruch, 3, 23.—**II.** *A fabulist:* Aesopus ille e Phrygia fabulator, Gell. 2, 29, 1.

Fābŭlīnus, i, *m.*, *a deity that helped children learning to talk:* cum primo fari incipiebant, sacrificabant divo Fabulino, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 27.

fābŭlis, e, v. fabalis.

Fabullus, i, *m.*, *a friend of Catullus*, Plin. N. H. praef. § 1.

fābŭlo, āre, v. fabulor.

fābŭlor, ātus (archaic *inf. praes.* fabularier, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 46; id. Most. 3, 1, 77; id. Ps. 1, 1, 60; id. Trin. 2, 4, 60; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 36; also *act.* form fabulaverit, Afran. ap. Non. 232, 26 dub.: fabulabere, Rib. v. 147: fabulem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 33 Fleck.), 1, *v. dep. a.* [fabula], *to speak, converse, talk, chat* (mostly ante- and post-class.; esp.

freq. in Plaut.; not in Cic.; syn.: aio, inquam, dico, loquor, etc.). **A.** In gen.: ut pro viribus tacere ac fabulari tute noveris, Enn. ap. Non. 475, 3 (Trag. v. 182 ed. Vahl.): clare advorsum fabulabor, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 144: reliqua alia, id. Poen. 3, 4, 8: ut aperte tibi nunc fabuler, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 49: quod omnes homines fabulantur per vias, Mihi esse filiam inventam, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1: aliquid, *to say, utter*, Liv. 45, 39 *fin.*: (ars medendi) ictum fulmine Aesculapium fabulata, Plin. 29, 1, 1, § 3: inter sese, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 53: cum aliquo, Suet. Calig. 22; id. Dom. 4: stabant Fronto et Festus fabulantes, Gell. 19, 13, 1: inter fabulandum, id. 15, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp., *to speak* a language: qui Obsce et Volsce fabulantur, Titin. Com. v. 104 Rib.

fābŭlōsē, *adv.*, *fabulously*, v. fabulosus *fin.*

fābŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fabulosus], *fabulous invention*; Gr. μυθοποιία (post-Aug.). Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 174; 36, 13, 19, § 91; Diom. p. 474 P.

fābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fabula, II.], *fabulous, celebrated in fable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, Hor. C. 1, 22, 7: palumbes, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: fab. aut commenticia res, Suet. Caes. 81: carmina Graecorum, *rich in fables*, Curt. 3, 1, 2: fabulosum arbitror de strigibus, etc., Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232; cf.: mihi totum de Tyndaridis fabulosum videtur, Quint. 11, 2, 16: fabulosa et externis miraculis adsimulata, Tac. A. 11, 11.—*Comp.*: anulus, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 8.—*Sup.*: mons Atlas, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 5.—Transf., *incredible, great, fabulous*: cum fabulosa multitudine, Amm. 23, 6, 7.—*Adv.*: **fābŭlōse**, *fabulously*: insulae fabulose narratae, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 143: fabulose multa de hominum aevo referens ... et reliqua fabulosius, id. 7, 48, 49, § 153.—*Comp*: fabulosius canere, Amm. 23, 6.—*Sup.*: narrata colonia, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2.

fābŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [faba, perh. *masc.* in analogy with κύαμος], *a small bean*, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4; Gell. 4, 11, 1 and 10: fabulis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8 (where a nom. fabula is sometimes unnecessarily assumed).

făcēlāre, is, v. faselaria.

Făcēlīnus (Phac-), a, um, or **Făcēlītis (Phac-)**, or **Fascēlis (Phasc-)**, idis, *f.* [φάκελος, a bundle of fagots], *of* or *belonging to the Taurian Diana*: sedes Dianae, Sil. 14, 260 dub.; v. Gerlach ad Lucil. p. 11; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 116; Hyg. Fab. 261.

făcesso, cessi, ītum, 3, *v. intens. a.* and *n.* [facio, like capesso from capio]. **I.** *Act.*, *to do eagerly* or *earnestly, to despatch, perform, execute, accomplish*. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet.): latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. ap. Non. 306, 23 (Ann. v. 60 ed. Vahl.): dicta, Afran. ap. Non. 306, 26; cf.: jussa facessunt, Verg. A. 4, 295: matris praecepta facessit, id. G. 4, 548: mille facesse jocos, Ov. A. A. 3, 367: dictum facessas doctum, *bring to an end, be done with*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 24.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, *to bring on, cause, occasion, create* (Ciceron.): de temeritate eorum, qui tibi negotium facesserent, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1: cf. in the *pass.*: si cui forte hac lege negotium facesseretur, id. Clu. 57, 158; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142: innocenti periculum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45; Tac. H. 4, 43: rem facesso, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 17.—**II.** *Neutr.*, sc. se, *to go away, retire, depart* (class.): vos facessite, Enn. ap. Non. 306, 29 (Trag. v. 191 ed. Vahl.): ab omni societate rei publicae paulisper facessant, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: propere ex urbe, ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17, 8: aedibus, Titin. ap. Non. 306, 31: cf.: propere urbe finibusque, Liv. 4, 58, 7: hinc, id. 4, 58, 33; Afran. ib. 307, 3; cf.: hinc Tarquinios, Liv. 1, 47, 5: operae facessant, servitia sileant, Cic. Fl. 38 *fin.*: facessere interim privatam amicitiam jubet, cum mandata patriae intercedant, *to be at an end*, Just. 34, 4.—In a play upon the two meanings (cf. I. A.): *Tr.* Ego opinor rem facesso. *Gr.* Si quidem sis pudicus, hinc facessas, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 19 sq.

făcētē, *adv.*, v. facetus *fin.*

făcētĭa, ae, *f.* [facetus; cf.: argutiae, deliciae], *a jest, witticism; drollery, piece of humor*. **I.** *Sing.* (ante- and post-class.): haec facetiast, amare inter se rivalis duos, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 47: jocularis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 21: facetia sermonis Plauto congruentis, Gell. 3, 3, 3: facetiae habere, res divinas deridere, App. Mag. 56, p. 310, 27.—**II.** *Plur.*: **făcētĭae**, ārum. **A.** *A witty* or *clever thing* in action or behavior (Plautin.): mulier, quoi facetiarum cor corpusque sit plenum et doli, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 186: fecisti, here, facetias, quom, etc., id. Stich. 5, 2, 7.—**B.** *Wit, witty sayings, witticisms, pleasantry, drollery, humor, facetiousness* (class.; syn.: sal, dicacitas, cavillatio, lepos, urbanitas, comitas): (sales), quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87: cum duo genera sint facetiarum ... illa a veteribus superior cavillatio, haec altera dicacitas nominata est, id. de Or. 2, 54, 218: facetiis autem maxime homines delectari, si quando risus conjuncte, re verboque moveatur, id. ib. 2, 61, 248: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, id. Brut. 34, 128: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius et superioribus et aequalibus suis omnibus praestitit, id. ib. 48, 177: sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: accedat oportet lepos quidam facetiaeque, id. ib. 1, 5, 17; cf.: dulces Latini leporis facetiae, Vell. 1, 17, 1: facetiarum quidam lepos, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, id. Att 1, 13, 2: ego mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus (corresp. to sales), id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: asperis facetiis illusus, *sarcasms*, Tac. A. 15, 68; cf. acerbae, id. ib. 5, 2: per facetias incusare aliquem, id. ib. 14, 1.

făcētĭor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [facetus], *to talk wittily, be facetious*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

făcētus, a, um, *adj.* [root fa- of fari; Sanscr. bhâ-, shine, appear; Gr. φα- in φημί, φαίνω; strengthened făc, as in fax, facies], *well-made, choice, elegant, fine*. **I.** Lit. (very rare): nae illi sunt pedes faceti ac deliciis ingredienti molles. Brutus ap. Quint. 6, 3, 20: facetis victibus vivere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 43.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of behavior, *fine, courteous, polite, gentle* (very rare): vir facetus atque magnificus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 84: mulier commoda et faceta, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 11: ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 55: est qui (ambulet tunicis) subductis usque facetus, i. e. *who thinks to be very fine*, id. S. 1, 2, 26.—**B.** Of speech. * **1.** *Elegant, fine*: molle atque facetum Vergilio annuerunt gaudentes rure Camenae, Hor. S. 1, 10, 44; cf.: decoris hanc et excultae cujusdam elegantiae appellationem (*faceti*) puto, Quint. 6, 3, 20.—**2.** *Merry, witty, jocose, humorous, facetious* (the predominant signif. of the word). **a.** Of persons: dulcem et facetum festivique sermonis atque in omni sermone simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: elegantes, faceti, id. Brut. 16, 63: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: in altercando cum aliquo aculeo et maledicto facetus, id. Brut. 47, 173: imitatores et narratores faceti, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: etiam quodam loco facetus esse voluisti, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20: conviva joco mordente facetus, Juv. 9, 10 et saep.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: duplex omnino est jocandi genus: unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum, alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: ironia faceta et elegans, id. Brut. 85, 292: faceta et urbana innumerabilia, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: sermo, id. ib. 1, 8, 32: dictum, id. ib. 2, 54, 219: joci, Just. 39, 2.—*Comp.*: Quo facetior videare, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. REDARGUISSE, p. 273, 10 Müll.—*Sup.*: Aristophanes facetissimus poëta veteris comoediae, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117.—Hence, *adv.*: **făcēte, 1.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Finely, properly, elegantly* (ante-class.): hanc ego rem exorsus sum facete et callide, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 7; id. Mil. 1, 1, 39; id. Stich. 1, 3, 114: facete dictum, *well said! good!* id. Capt. 1, 2, 73; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 57; 3, 1, 37.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Wittily, pleasantly, humorously, facetiously* (class.): numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: facete et urbane Stoicos ridere, id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: multa colligere ridicule ac facete, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: praeclare et apposite et facete scripsit, Gell. 2, 23, 11: (Cicero) plura quam quisquam dixit facete, Quint. 6, 3, 4.—*Comp.*: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: disputare, id. de Or. 2, 54, 217.—*Sup.*: noster hic facetissime tres de jure civili libellos tribus legendos dedit, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*: ludere, id. ib. 9, 22, 2.

făcies, ēi (old form facies, rarely facii, Gell. 8, 14, 1: facie, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 36; *dat.* facie, facii, Gell. l. l.; *plur.* very rare; *nom.* and *acc.* facies, Vulg. Thren. 5, 12; id. Jer. 42, 12; *dat.* faciebus, Hier. Eph. 3, 5), *f.* [root fa- of fari, strengthened fac-; cf. fax, facetus]. **I.** Orig., *make, form, configuration, figure, shape*. **A.** In gen. (= universa corporis forma; cf.: figura, species): Quidam faciem esse hominis putant os tantum et oculos et genas, quod Graeci πρόσωπον dicunt: quando *facies* sit forma omnis et modus et factura quaedam corporis totius, etc., Gell. 13, 29: Sardinia in Africo mari facie vestigii humani, Sall. H. ap. Gell. l. l.; Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 151 sq.; cf. Non. 52, 27 sq.: non est formosa, cujus crus laudatur aut brachium, sed illa, cujus universa facies admirationem singulis partibus abstulit, Sen. Ep. 33; cf. Lucr. 5, 1169 sq.; Hor. S. 1, 2, 87.—**2.** Of things: *Dae.* Dicito, quid insit, et qua facie, memorato omnia ... *Pa.* Sunt crepundia. *Dae.* Qua facie sunt? Plaut. Rud 4, 4, 105 and 111: curvata in montis faciem circumstetit unda, Verg. G. 4, 361: haec facies Trojae, cum caperetur, erat, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 26; cf. urbium, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*: antequam Vesuvius faciem loci verteret, Tac. A. 4, 67: arboris, Plin. 12, 14, 31, § 55: vehiculi, Gell. 15, 30, 3: alia illi caeli, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 58: ossa contusa in faciem pulveris, Gell. 10, 18, 3: longa quibus facies ovis erit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 12 et saep.—**3.** Prov.: verte omnes tete in facies, i. e. *resort to every expedient* (an expression borrowed from, and alluding to, the changes of Proteus), Verg. A. 12, 891.—**B.** In partic., *face, visage, countenance* (most freq. in class. Lat.; syn.: os, vultus, frons, lineamenta): facies homini tantum: ceteris os aut rostra, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: in facie vultuque nostro cum sint decem aut paulo plura membra, etc., id. 7, 1, 1, § 8: non equerentur ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, vultus, sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5: qua facie, qua statura, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: uretur facies; urentur sole capilli, Tib. 1, 9, 15: cf. id. 1, 5, 43: sumit utrumque Inde habitum facies, Juv. 9, 20: peregrina, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9; cf.: affers faciem novam, Cic. Fl. 29, 70: liberali (homo), Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 20: egregiâ (virgo), *of rare beauty*, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 50: hispida, Hor. C. 4, 10, 5: cicatricosa, Quint. 4, 1, 61: adversa, id. 2, 13, 9: curvo nec faciem litore demovet, Hor. C. 4, 5, 14: de facie quidem nosti, Cic. Pis. 32, 81: recta facie loqui, i. e. *boldly*, Juv. 6, 401 et saep.—Poet.: cura dabit faciem, facies neglecta peribit, *a beautiful face, beauty*, Ov. A. A. 3, 105.—Prov.: perfricare faciem, *to lay aside shame*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 4; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 160.

II. Trop., *external form, look, condition, appearance* (class.): set qua faciest tuus sodalis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 113; id. Rud. 2, 7, 7: fateantur, in Maeandrii persona esse expressam faciem civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22, 13; cf.: (C. Popilius) senatus faciem secum attulerat auctoritatemque Populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8, 23: una senum facies, cum voce trementia membra, etc., Juv. 10, 198: quibus rebus immutata facies urbis erat, Sall. C. 31, 1: loci, Tac. A. 4, 67: formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14; Quint. 3, 6, 88; 4, 1, 42 Spald.: quarum (causarum) varia ac nova semper est facies, id. 2, 4, 28: plures eloquentiae facies, id. 12, 10, 69: (inventiunculae) facie ingenii blandiuntur, id. 8, 5, 22: nec ulla facies mali erat, Curt. 3, 11, 22: ad istam faciem est morbus qui me macerat, *has that form, is of such a nature*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73.—**2.** In partic., in Tac. for the class. species, *external appearance*, as opposed to reality, *a pretence, pretext*; publici consilii facie (= specie), Tac. H. 2, 54; id. A. 13, 28; Amm. 20, 5.—**B.** Transf., poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for the class. aspectus, *look, sight, aspect*: quae scelerum

facies? Verg. A. 6, 560: subita, Sil. 7, 367: decora, Plin. Pan. 56, 5: memoranda, id. ib. 35, 1: foeda, id. ib. 82, 8: vineae unam faciem contexunt, id. Ep. 5, 6, 9: exceptio, quae prima facie justa videatur, *at first sight*, Gai. Inst. 4, 1: prima facie, Dig. 16, 1, 13; Sen. Ep. 87, 1; id. Contr. 5, 10, 15.

făcĭlĕ, *adv.*, *easily*, *unquestionably*, *readily*, etc., v. facilis *fin.*

făcĭlis, e (archaic forms *nom. sing.* facil, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 53; *adv.* facul, like difficul, simul; v. under *adv.* 2, and cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 Müll.), *adj.* [facio, properly, that may be done or made; hence, pregn.], *easy to do*, *easy*, *without difficulty*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Prop., constr. *absol.*, with *ad* (and the *gerund*). the *supine*, *inf.*, *ut*, and the *dat.* (α) *Absol.:* nulla est tam facilis res, quin difficilis siet, quam invitus facias, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 1; cf.: facilis et plana via (opp. difficilis), Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 20: quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*; cf. also: mihi in causa facili atque explicata perdifficilis et lubrica defensionis ratio proponitur, Cic. Planc. 2, 5: justa res et facilis, Plaut. Am. prol. 33: facilis et prompta defensio. Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; cf.: facilis et expedita distinctio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: facilia, proclivia, jucunda, id. Part. Or. 27, 95; cf.: proclivi cursu et facili delabi, id. Rep. 1, 28: ascensus, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: aditus, id. ib. 3, 25 *fin.*; descensus Averno, Verg. A. 6, 126; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41; cf.: celerem et facilem exitum habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 22 *fin.*: lutum, *easy to work*, Tib. 1, 1, 40: fagus, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 229: humus, *easy to cultivate*, *mellow*, Curt. 4, 6, 5: arcus, Val. Fl. 1, 109: jugum, *easy to climb*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 4: somnus, *easy to obtain*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 8; 3, 21, 4: irae, *easily excited*, Luc. 1, 173: saevitia, *easily overcome*, Hor. C. 2, 12, 26 et saep.: aurae, *gentle*, Ov. H. 16, 123: jactura, *easily borne*, Verg. A. 2, 646: cera, *easily shaped*, Ov. M. 15, 169: victus, *copious*, Verg. G. 2, 460.—*Comp.:* iter multo facilius atque expeditius, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2: cui censemus cursum ad deos faciliorem fuisse quam Scipioni? Cic. Lael. 4, 14: faciliore et commodiore judicio, id. Caecin. 3, 8.—*Sup.:* quod est facillimum, facis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 4; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 3: concordia, id. ib. 1, 32: hujus summae virtutis facillima est via, Quint. 8, 3, 71: in quibus (ceris) facillima est ratio delendi, id. 10, 3, 31 et saep.—(β) With *ad* and the *gerund:* nulla materies tam facilis ad exardescendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: ad subigendum, id. Rep. 2, 41: ad credendum, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: palmae ad scandendum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29.—*Comp.:* faciliora ad intelligendum, Quint. 2, 3, 8.—*Sup.:* haec ad judicandum sunt facillima, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30; id. Fin. 2, 20.—(γ) With *ad* and *subst.:* faciles ad receptum angustiae, Liv. 32, 12, 3: mens ad pejora, Quint. 1, 2, 4: credulitas feminarum ad gaudia, Tac. A. 14, 4.—*Comp.:* mediocritas praeceptoris ad intellectum atque imitationem facilior, Quint. 2, 3, 1.—(δ) With *supine:* facile inventust, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 53: res factu facilis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: cuivis facile scitu est, id. Hec. 3, 1, 15: facilis victu gens, *abounding in resources*, Verg. A. 1, 445 Wagn.: (Cyclops) nec visu facilis nec dictu affabilis ulli, id. ib. 3, 621; cf.: sapiens facilis victu fuit, Sen. Ep. 90, 11.—*Comp.:* nihil est dictu facilius, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 70.—*Sup.:* factu facillimum, Sall. C. 14, 1.—(ε) With *inf.:* materia facilis est, in te et in tuos dicta dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: facilis vincere ac vinci vultu eodem, Liv. 7, 33, 2: facilis corrumpi, Tac. H. 4, 39: Roma capi facilis, Luc. 2, 656.—So esp. freq. in the *neuter*, facile est, with a *subject-clause:* id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: quod illis prohibere erat facile, Caes. B. C. 1, 50, 2: neque erat facile nostris, uno tempore propugnare et munire, id. ib. 3, 45, 4; Quint. 6, 4, 20: nec origines persequi facile est, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46: quis facile est aedem conducere, Juv. 3, 31; 4, 103.—*Comp.:* plerumque facilius est plus facere quam idem, Quint. 10, 2, 10; 12, 6, 7.—*Sup.:* stulta reprehendere facillimum est, Quint. 6, 3, 71; 11, 1, 81.—(ζ) With *ut:* facilius est, ut esse aliquis successor tuus possit, quam ut velit, Plin. Pan. 44, 3; 87, 5; cf. with *quod:* facile est quod habeant conservam in villa, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6.—(η) With *dat.:* terra facilis pecori, i.e. *suitable*, *proper*, Verg. G. 2, 223; cf.: campus operi, Liv. 33, 17, 8: facilis divisui (Macedonia), id. 45, 30, 2: neque Thraces commercio faciles erant, Liv. 40, 58, 1: homines bello faciles, Tac. Agr. 21: juvenis inanibus, *easily susceptible*, *open to*, id. A. 2, 27; cf.: facilis capessendis inimicitiis, id. ib. 5, 11.—(θ) With *gen.* (poet.): Hispania frugum facilis, *fertile in*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 54.—**b.** Adverbially, in facili, ex (e) facili, and rarely, de facili, *easily:* cum exitus haud in facili essent, *not easy*, Liv. 3, 8, 9 Drak.: in facili, Sen. Clem. 1, 7: Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 274; Dig. 26, 3, 8: ita adducendum, ut ex facili subsequatur, *easily*, Cels. 7, 9 *med.:* ex facili tolerantibus, Tac. Agr. 15 *init.:* ex facili, Col. 6, 1, 1; Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60; for which: e facili, Ov. A. A. 1, 356: de facili ab iis superabuntur, Firm. Math. 5, 6.—**B.** Transf. **a.** Of persons that do any thing with facility, *ready*, *quick.*—Constr. with *ad*, *in*, and simple *abl.:* facilis et expeditus ad dicendum, Cic. Brut. 48, 180: sermone Graeco promptus et facilis, Suet. Tib. 71; cf.: promptus et facilis ad extemporalitatem usque, id. Tit. 3: faciles in excogitando et ad discendum prompti, Quint. 1, 1, 1: exiguo faciles, *content*, Sil. 1, 615.—**b.** Of things, *easily moving:* oculi, Verg. A. 8, 310: manus, Ov. F. 3, 536: cervix, Mart. Spect. 23: canes, i. e. agiles, Nemes. Cyneg. 50.

II. In partic. **A.** Of character, *easy*, *good-natured*, *compliant*, *willing*, *yielding*, *courteous*, *affable:* facilis benevolusque, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, Cic. Balb. 16, 36: facilis et liberalis pater, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: lenis et facilis, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: facilis et clemens, Suet. Aug. 67: facilem populum habere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 4: facilem stillare in aurem, Juv. 3, 122: di, id. 10, 8.—With *in* and *abl.:* facilem se in rebus cognoscendis praebere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32; cf.: facilis in causis recipiendis, id. Brut. 57, 207: faciles in suum cuique tribuendo, id. ib. 21, 85: faciles ad concedendum, id. Div. 2, 52, 107.—With *in* and *acc.:* sic habeas faciles in tua vota deos, Ov. H. 16, 282.—With *inf.:* faciles aurem praebere, Prop. 2, 21, 15 (3, 14, 5 M.): O faciles dare summa deos, Luc. 1, 505.—With *gen.:* facilis impetrandae veniae, Liv. 26, 15, 1: alloquii facilis (al. alloquiis), Val. Fl. 5, 407.—*Absol.:* comi facilique naturâ, Suet. Gramm. 7: facili ac prodigo animo, id. Vit. 7.—*Comp.:* facilior aut indulgentior, Suet. Vesp. 21; Quint. 7, 1, 27; Flor. 4, 11, 2.—*Sup.:* quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11.—**B.** Of fortune, *favorable*, *prosperous:* res et fortunae tuae ... quotidie faciliores mihi et meliores videntur, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1; Liv. 23, 11, 2.—*Adv.* in four forms: *facile*, *facul*, *faculter*, and *faciliter.* **1. făcĭlĕ** (the class. form). (α) *easily*, *without trouble* or *difficulty:* facile cum valemus recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: quis haec non vel facile vel certe aliquo modo posset ediscere? Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: vitia in contraria convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 45.—*Comp.:* cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.:* quo facilius otio perfruantur, id. ib. 1, 5: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3.—*Sup.:* ut optimi cujusque animus in morte facillime evolet tamquam e custodia, Cic. Lael. 4, 14: facillime fingi, id. Cael. 9, 22: facillime decidit, id. Rep. 2, 23: mederi inopiae frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 6 et saep.—(β) To add intensity to an expression which already signifies a high degree, *certainly*, *unquestionably*, *without contradiction*, *beyond dispute*, *by far*, *far* (often in Cic.; elsewh. rare): virum unum totius Graeciae facile doctissimum, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 23: facile deterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: genere et nobilitate et pecunia facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; cf.: virtute, existimatione, nobilitate facile princeps, id. Clu. 5, 11: facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42, 87; id. Fam. 6, 10, 2; id. Univ. 1; Flor. 3, 14, 1: facile praecipuus, Quint. 10, 1, 68: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5: *Pe.* Sed tu novistin' fidicinam? *Fi.* Tam facile quam me, *as well as I do myself*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 68.—With verbs that denote superiority (vincere, superare, etc.): post illum (Herodotum) Thucydides omnes dicendi artificio, mea sententia, facile vicit, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56; cf. id. Off. 2, 19, 59; id. Rep. 1, 23; cf. also: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.;* id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: Sisenna omnes adhuc nostros scriptores facile superavit, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: facile palmam habes! Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 80.—In naming a large amount, *quite*, *fully:* huic hereditas facile ad HS. tricies venit testamento propinqui sui, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 35.—(γ) With a negative, non facile or haud facile, to add intensity, *not easily*, i.e. *hardly:* mira accuratio, ut non facile in ullo diligentiorem majoremque cognoverim, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: sed haud facile dixerim, cur, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.;* cf.: de iis haud facile compertum narraverim, Sall. J. 17, 2: animus imbutus malis artibus haud facile libidinibus carebat, id. C. 13, 5.—**b.** *Readily*, *willingly*, *without hesitation:* facile omnes perferre ac pati, Ter. And. 1, 1, 35; cf.: te de aeternitate dicentem aberrare a proposito facile patiebar, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: disertus homo et facile laborans, id. Off. 2, 19, 66: ego unguibus facile illi in oculos involem, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 6.—*Comp.:* locum habeo nullum, ubi facilius esse possim quam Asturae, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 2.—**c.** (Acc. to facilis, II. B.) *Pleasantly*, *agreeably*, *well:* propter eas (nugas) vivo facilius, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: cum animo cogites, Quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxume Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 56: facillime agitare, Suet. Vit. Ter. 1: ubi Crassus animadvertit, suas copias propter exiguitatem non facile diduci, *not safely*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 7.—**2. făcul** (ante-class.), *easily:* nobilitate facul propellere iniquos, Lucil. ap. Non. 111, 19; Pac. ib. 21: haud facul, ut ait Pacuvius, femina una invenietur bona, Afran. ib. 22: advorsam ferre fortunam facul, Att. ib. 24.—**3.** ‡ **făculter,** acc. to the statement of Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 1 Müll.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.—**4. făcĭlĭter** (post-Aug.; predominating in Vitruvius; censured by Quint. 1, 6, 17), *easily:* ferrum percalefactum faciliter fabricatur, Vitr. 1, 4, 3 et saep.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.

făcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facilis], *easiness*, *ease*, *facility* in doing any thing. **I.** In gen. (mostly post-Aug.): haec in bonis rebus, quod alii ad alia bona sunt aptiores, facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, *inclination*, *disposition*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; cf.: aetatis illius (i. e. puerilis) facilitas, *capability*, Quint. 1, 12, 11: audendi facilitas, id. 12, 6, 7: pariendi, Plin. 21, 24, 95, § 167: oris, i. e. *easy enunciation*, Quint. 10, 7, 26: corporis, *a tendency to blush*, Sen. Ep. 11: soli, *facility in working*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178: picea tonsili facilitate, id. 16, 10, 18, § 40: (smaragdi) ad crassitudinem sui facilitate translucida, i. e. *facility in transmitting the rays of light*, id. 37, 5, 16, § 63.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of speech, *facility* or *fluency of expression* (post-Aug.): Fabianus disputabat expedite magis quam concitate, ut possis dicere, facilitatem esse illam, non celeritatem, Sen. Ep. 40: quae in oratore maxima sunt, ingenium, inventio, vis, facilitas, Quint. 10, 2, 12; 10, 5, 1; 10, 7, 20; 11, 1, 42; Suet. Gramm. 23 al.; cf. Quint. 10, cap. 7.—**B.** (Acc. to facilis, II. A.) Of character. **1.** In a good sense, *willingness*, *readiness*, *good-nature*, *courteousness*, *affability* (freq. in Cic.; syn.: lenitas, humanitas): male docet te mea facilitas multa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 35: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31, 66; cf. id. Lael. 18, 66: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2: facilitas in audiendo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21; cf.: facilitas et lenitudo animi, id. Off. 1, 25, 88 Orell. *N. cr.:* facilitas indulgentiaque, Suet. Caes. 72: facilitate par infimis esse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: sermonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 2: magis id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: actio facilitatem significans, id. ib. 2, 43, 184.—**2.** In a bad sense, *levity*, *heedlessness*, Suet. Claud. 29; cf.: fornicationis, Vulg. Jerem. 3, 9.

făcĭlĭter, *adv.*, *easily*, v. facilis *fin.* 4.

făcĭnŏrōsus (făcĭnĕrōsus), a, um, *adj.* [facinus], *criminal*, *villainous*, *atro-*

cious, vicious (rare but class.): quintum genus est parricidarum, sicariorum, denique omnium facinorosorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; id. Cael. 6, 13; id. de Or. 2, 58, 237; id. Rep. 3, 17: injuriosa facinorosaque vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: impius et facinorosus animus, Just. 24, 2, 1.—*Comp.:* facinorosior, id. 16, 4.—*Sup.:* facinorosissimi sicarii, Cic. Sest. 38, 81; Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 34.—*Adv.:* **făcĭnŏrōse,** *viciously, scandalously*, August. Inn. 76, 1; id. cont. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 64.

făcĭnus, ŏris, *n.* [facio], *a deed, act, action* (class., most freq. in the special signif.). **I.** In gen. (syn.: factum, res gestae): Atridae duo fratres cluent fecisse facinus maximum, Cum Priami patriam Pergamum . . . subegerunt, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; 4, 4, 2; id. Trin. 1, 1, 2: tuum nefarium facinus pejore facinore operire, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12: nefario facinore admisso, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8: magnum et memorabile, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 73: praeclarissimum, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: hic pulcherrimum facinus adivi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 30: pulcherrimum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 19: rectissimum, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17 *fin.:* quantum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: rarum, Tac. A. 3, 21: suasit amor facinus, Ov. M. 8, 90 al.—In *plur.:* inaudita et singularia facinora sceleris, audaciae, perfidiae, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 189: mirabilia facinora, id. Phil. 2, 42, 109: ingenii egregia facinora, Sall. J. 2, 2. —**B.** Transf. in Plautus for *thing:* nimis mirum est facinus, quomodo haec hinc potuerit transire! Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 24: quod facinus video? etc., id. Rud. 1, 2, 73.—**II.** In partic., *a bad deed, misdeed, outrage, villainy, crime* (syn.: culpa, peccatum, delictum, flagitium, scelus, crimen, etc.): facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare: quid dicam in crucem tollere? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170; cf.: scelus et facinus, id. Mil. 16, 43: ad vim, facinus caedemque delecti, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: nec in facinore, nec in libidine, id. Mil. 27, 73: nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, 10: ne facinus facere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: jacere humi ad facinus obeundum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: committere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 4: in se admittere, id. B. G. 3, 9, 3; cf. id. ib. 6, 13, 5: patrare, Sall. C. 18, 8: ad omne facinus impellere aliquem, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 424, 31 (Rep. 6, 1 ed. Mos.): crimen facinusque libidinis, Juv. 6, 294: transi gymnasia atque audi facinus majoris abollae, i. e. *of a teacher*, id. 3, 115 al.—Esp. in exclamations: O facinus indignum, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 15; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19: O indignum facinus, id. Eun. 1, 1, 25; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 12; Cic. Att. 2, 13 *init.*—In *plur.:* furiae vindices facinorum et sceleris, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 66: homo flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, Sall. C. 23, 1: talia facinora impune suscepisse, id. J. 31, 9.—**B.** Transf., concr. (poet.), *an instrument of villainy*, said of the poisoned cup: facinusque excussit ab ore, Ov. M. 7, 423.

făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.;* in *pass.:* fīo, factus, fĭĕri (*imper.* usually fac, but the arch form face is freq., esp. in Plaut. and Ter., as Plaut. As. prol. 4; 1, 1, 77; id. Aul. 2, 1, 30; id. Cist. 2, 1, 28; id. Ep. 1, 1, 37; 2, 2, 117; id. Most. 3, 2, 167 et saep.; Ter. And. 4, 1, 57; 4, 2, 29; 5, 1, 2; 14; id. Eun. 1, 2, 10 al.; Cato, R. R. 23, 1; 26; 32 al.; Cat. 63, 78; 79; 82; Ov. Med. fac. 60; Val. Fl. 7, 179 al.; *futur.* facie for faciam, Cato ap. Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. dico, *init.*, and the letter e: faxo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 199; 2, 1, 42; 3, 3, 17; 3, 4, 14; 5, 1, 55 et saep.; Ter. And. 5, 2, 13; id. Eun. 2, 2, 54; 4, 3, 21 al.; Verg. A. 9, 154; 12, 316; Ov. M. 3, 271; 12, 594: faxim, Enn. ap. Non. 507, 23; Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 13; id. Aul. 3, 2, 6; 3, 5, 20 al.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 13: faxis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 38; Sil. 15, 362: faxit, Lex Numae in Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ALIVTA, p. 6 Müll.; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 90; 3, 5, 54; id. Cas. 3, 5, 6 al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: faximus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 40: faxitis, an old form in Liv. 23, 11, 2; 25, 12, 10; 29, 27, 3: faxint, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85; id. Aul. 2, 1, 27; 2, 2, 79 al.; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 109; id. Hec. 1, 2, 27; 3, 2, 19; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35, § 81; id. Fam. 14, 3, 3.—In *pass. imper.:* fi, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 87; Hor. S. 2, 5, 38; Pers. 1, 1, 39: fite, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 89 al.—*Indic.:* facitur, Nigid. ap. Non. 507, 15: fitur, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 789: fiebantur, id. ib.: fitum est, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 475, 16.—*Subj.:* faciatur, Titin. ib. — *Inf.:* fiere, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; Ann. v. 15, ed. Vahl.; Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10.—On the long i of fit, v. Ritschl, prol. p. 184, and cf. Plaut. Capt. prol. 25: ut fit in bello) [prob. root bha-; Sanscr. bhasas, light; Gr. φα-, in φαινω, φημι; cf. fax, facetiae, facilis, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 423.—But Curt. refers facio to root θε- (strengthened THEK), Griech. Etym. p. 64], *to make* in all senses, *to do, perform, accomplish, prepare, produce, bring to pass, cause, effect, create, commit, perpetrate, form, fashion*, etc. (cf. in gen.: ago, factito, reddo, operor, tracto): verbum facere omnem omnino faciendi causam complectitur, donandi, solvendi, judicandi, ambulandi, numerandi, Dig. 50, 16, 218.

I. *Act.* **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *acc.:* ut faber, cum quid aedificaturus est, non ipse facit materiam, sed ea utitur, quae sit parata, etc. . . . Quod si non est a deo materia facta, ne terra quidem et aqua et aër et ignis a deo factus est, Cic. N. D. Fragm. ap. Lact. 2, 8 (Cic. ed. Bait. 7, p. 121): sphaera ab Archimede facta, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: fecitque idem et sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. ib. 2, 17: aedem, id. ib. 2, 20: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 1: castra, id. ib. 1, 48, 2; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 4: faber vasculum fecit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: classem, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 4: cenas et facere et obire, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: ignem lignis viridibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: poëma, *to compose*, id. Pis. 29, 70: carmina, Juv. 7, 28: versus, id. 7, 38: sermonem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf. litteram, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: ludos, *to celebrate, exhibit* = edere, id. Rep. 2, 20; id. Att. 15, 10; also i. q. ludificari, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 47: sementes, i. e. *to sow*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1: messem, Col. 2, 10, 28: pecuniam, *to make, acquire*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: manum (with parare copias), *to collect, prepare*, id. Caecin. 12, 33; so. cohortes, Caes. B. C. 3, 87, 4: exercitum, Vell. 2, 109, 2; and: auxilia mercede, Tac. A. 6, 33: iter, Cic. Att. 3, 1; id. Planc. 26, 65; id. Div. 1, 33, 73 et saep.; cf. also the phrases: aditum sibi ad aures, Quint. 4, 1, 46: admirationem alicujus rei alicui, *to excite*, Liv. 25, 11, 18; Sen. Ep. 115: aes alienum, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 4; Liv. 2, 23, 5; Sen. Ep. 119, 1: alienationem disjunctionemque, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: animum alicui, Liv. 25, 11, 10: arbitrium de aliquo, *to decide*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21; opp. arbitrium alicui in aliqua re, i. e. *to leave the decision to one*, Liv. 43, 15, 5: audaciam hosti, id. 29, 34, 10: audientiam orationi, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: auspicium alicui, Liv. 1, 34, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86: auctoritatem, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 43: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 2: multa bona alicui, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 46: castra, *to pitch*, Tac. H. 5, 1: caulem, *to form*, Col. Arb. 54: clamores, *to make, raise*, Cic. Brut. 95, 326: cognomen alicui, *to give*, Liv. 1, 3, 9: commercium sermonis, id. 5, 15, 5: concitationes, Caes. B. C. 3, 106 *fin.:* conjurationes, *to form*, id. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.:* consuetudinem alicui cum altero, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1: consilia alicui, Liv. 35, 42, 8: contentionem cum aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: controversiam, *to occasion*, id. Or. 34, 121: convicium magnum alicui, id. Fam. 10, 16, 1: copiam pugnandi militibus, Liv. 7, 13, 10: corpus, *to grow fat, corpulent*, Cels. 7, 3 *fin.;* Phaedr. 3, 7, 5: curam, Tac. A. 3, 52: damnum, *to suffer*, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: detrimentum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: desiderium alicujus, rei alicui, Liv. 3, 34, 7; 7, 24, 10: dicta, Ov. F. 2, 375; 3, 515: difficultatem, Quint. 10, 3, 10 and 16: discordiam, *to cause*, Tac. H. 3, 48: discrimen, Quint. 7, 2, 14; 11, 1, 43: disjunctionem (with alienationem), Cic. Lael. 21, 76: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 8, 2: dulcedinem, Sen. Ep. 111: eloquentiam alicui (ira), Quint. 6, 2, 26: epigramma, *to write*, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: errorem, Sen. Ep. 67: eruptiones ex oppido, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 5: exemplum, Quint. 5, 2, 2: exempla = edere *or* statuere, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66. exercitum, *to raise, muster*, Tac. A. 6, 33: exspectationem, Quint. 9, 2, 23: facinus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95; Tac. A. 12, 31: facultatem recte judicandi alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 179: fallaciam, Ter. And. 1, 8, 7: famam ingenii, Quint. 11, 2, 46: fastidium, Liv. 3, 1, 7: favorem alicui, id. 42, 14, 10; Quint. 4, 1, 33: fidem alicui, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4; id. Att. 7, 8, 1; Quint. 6, 2, 18: finem, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 16; id. Rep. 2, 44: formidinem, *to excite*, Tac. H. 3, 10: fortunam magnam (with parare), Liv. 24, 22, 9: fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; Cic. Att. 4, 12: fugam fecerunt, stronger than fugerunt, Liv. 8, 9, 12 Weissenb.; Sall. J. 53, 3; but: cum fugam in regia fecisset (sc. ceterorum), Liv. 1, 56, 4; so, fugam facere = fugare, id. 21, 5, 16; 21, 52, 10: fugam hostium facere, id. 22, 24, 8; 26, 4, 8 al.: gestum vultu, Quint. 11, 3, 71: gradum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249; id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 3; Quint. 3, 6, 8: gratiam alicujus rei, Liv. 3, 56, 4; 8, 34, 3: gratulationem alicui, Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Sen. Ep. 6: gratum alicui, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 56; Cic. Rep. 1, 21; cf.: gratissimum alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21 *fin.:* histrioniam, Plaut. Am. prol. 152: homicidium, *to commit*, Quint. 5, 9, 9: hospitium cum aliquo, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: imperata, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 3: impetum in hostem, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; Liv. 25, 11, 2: incursionem, Liv. 3, 38, 3: indicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 150: inducias, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20: initium, *to begin*, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79; cf.: initia ab aliquo, id. Rep. 1, 19: injuriam, id. ib. 3, 14 (opp. accipere); Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 10, 1, 115: insidias alicui, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: iram, Quint. 6, 1, 14: jacturam, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 7: judicium, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2: judicatum, *to execute*, id. Fl. 20, 48: jus alicui, Liv. 32, 13, 6: jussa, Ov. F. 1, 379: laetitiam, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 25: largitiones, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 48: locum poetarum mendacio, Curt. 3, 1, 4: locum alicui rei, Cels. 2, 14 *fin.;* 7, 4, 3; Curt. 4, 11, 8; Sen. Ep. 91, 13 et saep.: longius, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22 al.: valde magnum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: medicinam alicui, *to administer*, id. Fam. 14, 7: memoriam, Quint. 11, 2, 4: mentionem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2: metum, *to excite*, Tac. A. 6, 36: turbida lux metum insidiarum faciebat, *suggested*, Liv. 10, 33, 5: metum alicui, id. 9, 41, 11: missum aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: modum irae, Liv. 4, 50, 4: moram, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 72: morem alicujus rei sibi, Liv. 35, 35, 13: motus, id. 28, 46, 8: multam alicui, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 1, 6: munditias, id. R. R. 2, 4: mutationem, Cic. Sest. 12, 27; id. Off. 1, 33, 120: multa alicui, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 16: naufragium, *to suffer*, id. Fam. 16, 9, 1: negotium alicui, *to give to do, make trouble for*, Quint. 5, 12, 13; Just. 21, 4, 4: nomen alicui, Liv. 8, 15, 8; cf. nomina, *to incur debts*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59: odium vitae, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 199: officium suum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 12: omnia amici causa, Cic. Lael. 10, 35; id. Fam. 5, 11, 2: opinionem alicui, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: orationem, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63; id. Brut. 8, 30; id. Or. 51, 172: otia alicui, *to grant*, Verg. E. 1, 6: pacem, *to conclude*, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: pecuniam ex aliqua re, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: periculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 23; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 9; Tac. A. 13, 33; 16, 19; Sall. C. 33, 1: perniciem alicui, *to cause*, = parare, Tac. H. 2, 70: planum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: potestatem, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11; id. Rep. 2, 28: praedam, Caes. B. G. 4, 34, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 156; Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 8: praedas ab aliquo, Nep. Chabr. 2, 2: proelium, *to join*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; Cic. Deiot. 5, 13; Liv. 25, 1, 5; Tac. H. 4, 79; id. A. 12, 40: promissum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: pudorem, Liv. 3, 31, 3: ratum, id. 28, 39, 16: rem, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: reum, *to accuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38: risum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1; Quint. 6, 1, 40; 48: scelus, *to commit*, Tac. H. 1, 40: securitatem alicui, Liv. 36, 41, 1: sermonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: significationem ignibus, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 3: silentium, Liv. 24, 7, 12: somnum, *to induce*, Juv. 3, 282: spem, Cic. Att. 3, 16; Liv. 30, 3, 7: spiritus, id. 30, 11, 3: stercus, Col. 2, 15: stipendia, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27, 1; 5, 7, 5: stomachum alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 2; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: suavium alicui, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 53: suspicionem, Cic. Fl. 33, 83: taedium alicujus rei, Liv. 4, 57, 11: terrorem iis, *to inflict*, id. 10, 25, 8: timorem, *to excite*, id. 6, 28, 8: mihi timorem, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: totum, Dig. 28, 5, 35: transitum alicui, Liv. 26, 25, 3: turbam, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 2: urinam, Col. 6, 19: usum, Quint. 10, 3, 28: vadimonium, Cic. Quint. 18, 57: verbum, verba, *to speak, talk*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: verbum, *to invent*, id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: versus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: vestigium, id. Rab. Post. 17, 47: viam

sibi, Liv. 3, 5, 6: vim alicui or in aliquem, id. 38, 24, 4; 3, 5, 5: vires, *to get, acquire*, Quint. 10, 3, 3: vitium, Cic. Top. 3, 15 al.—(β) With *ut, ne, quin*, or the simple *subj.*: faciam, ut ejus diei locique meique semper meminerit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 20: facere ut remigret domum, id. Pers. 4, 6, 3; id. Capt. 3, 4, 78; 4, 2, 77: ea, quantum potui, feci, ut essent nota nostris, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8: facito, ut sciam, id. Att. 2, 4, 4: non potuisti ullo modo facere, ut mihi illam epistolam non mitteres, id. ib. 11, 21, 1: si facis ut patriae sit idoneus, Juv. 14, 71: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum facere non possum, Cic. Ac. 8, 14, 1; for which, with *quin*: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending*, id. ib. 12, 27, 2: fecisti, ut ne cui maeror tuus calamitatem afferret, id. Clu. 60, 168: fac, ne quid aliud cures, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: domi assitis, facite, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 53: fac fidele sis fidelis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: fac cupidus mei videndi sis, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 5: fac cogites, id. ib. 11, 3, 4.—In *pass.*: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: potest fieri, ut iratus dixerit, etc., Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: nec fieri possit, ut non statim alienatio facienda sit, id. Lael. 21, 76; so with *ut non*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190 (Zumpt, Gram. § 539).—(γ) With *inf.* = efficere, curare, *to cause* (rare): nulla res magis talis oratores videri facit, Cic. Brut. 38, 142; Pall. 6, 12: aspectus arborum macrescere facit volucres inclusas, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3; Sall. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: qui nati coram me cernere letum Fecisti, Verg. A. 2, 539; Ov. H. 17, 174: mel ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5 (perh. also in Ov. H. 6, 100, instead of favet, v. Loers. ad h. l.; cf. infra, B. 4.).—(δ) *Absol.*: ego plus, quam feci, facere non possum, Cic. Fam. 11, 14, 3: faciam, ut potero, Laeli, id. de Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. Rep. 1, 24: noli putare, pigritia me facere, quod non mea manu scribam, id. Att. 16, 15, 1; so, facere = hoc or id facere, Lucr. 4, 1112 (cf. Munro ad loc.); 1153: vereor ne a te rursus dissentiam. *M.* Non facies, Quinte, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33; so after scribam, id. Att. 16, 16, 15: nominaverunt, id. Rep. 2, 28, 50; after disserere: tu mihi videris utrumque facturus, id. ib. 2, 11, 22; after fingere: ut facit apud Platonem Socrates, id. ib.: necesse erit uti epilogis, ut in Verrem Cicero fecit, Quint. 6, 1, 54: qui dicere ac facere doceat, id. 2, 3, 11: faciant equites, Juv. 7, 14; Liv. 42, 37, 6: petis ut libellos meos recognoscendos curem. Faciam, Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1; 5, 1, 4 et saep. (cf. the use of facio, as *neutr.*, to resume or recall the meaning of another verb, v. II. E. infra; between that use and this no line can be drawn).

B. In partic. **1.** With a double object, *to make* a thing into something, *to render* it something: senatum bene firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: te disertum, id. ib. 2, 39 *fin.*: iratum adversario judicem, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: heredem filiam, *to appoint, constitute*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111: aliquem regem, Just. 9, 6: aliquem ludos, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 75: aliquem absentem rei capitalis reum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93: animum dubium, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 27: injurias irritas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63: vectigalia sibi deteriora, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 4: hi consules facti sunt, Cic. de Sen. 5, 14: disciplina doctior facta civitas, id. Rep. 2, 19: di ex hominibus facti, id. ib. 2, 10; cf.: tua virtute nobis Romanos ex amicis amicissimos fecisti, Sall. J. 10, 2.—In *pass.*: quo tibi sumere depositum clavum fierique tribuno? *to become a tribune*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 25.—**2.** *To value, esteem, regard* a person or thing in any manner (like the Engl. *make*, in the phrase *to make much of*).—Esp. with *gen. pretii*: in quo perspicere posses, quanti te, quanti Pompeium, quem unum ex omnibus facio, ut debeo, plurimi, quanti Brutum facerem, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 2: te quotidie pluris feci, id. ib. 3, 4, 2: voluptatem virtus minimi facit, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: dolorem nihili facere, *to care nothing for, to despise*, id. ib. 27, 88: nihili facio scire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 42: negat se magni facere, utrum, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 38: parum id facio, Sall. J. 85, 31: si illi aliter nos faciant quam aequum sit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 43.—**3.** With *gen.*, *to make* a thing *the property of* a person, *subject* it to him: omnia, quae mulieris fuerunt, viri fiunt, Cic. Top. 4, 23.—Esp.: facere aliquid dicionis alicujus, *to reduce to subjection under* a person or power: omnem oram Romanae dicionis fecit, Liv. 21, 60, 3: dicionis alienae facti, id. 1, 25, 13; 5, 27, 14; cf.: ut munus imperii beneficii sui faceret, *to make it (seem) his own bounty*, Just. 13, 4, 9: ne delecto imperatore alio sui muneris rempublicam faceret, Tac. A. 15, 52.—**4.** *To represent* a thing in any manner, *to feign, assert, say.*—Constr. with *acc.* and *adj.* or *part.*, or with *acc.* and *inf.* (α) *Acc.* and *part.*: in eo libro, ubi se exeuntem e senatu et cum Pansa colloquentem facit, id. Brut. 60, 218: Xenophon facit ... Socratem disputantem, id. N. D. 1, 12, 31; cf.: ejus (Socratis) oratio, qua facit eum Plato usum apud judices, id. Tusc. 1, 40 *fin.* al.—(β) *Acc.* and *inf.*: qui nuper fecit servo currenti in via decesse populum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 31: fecerat et fetam procubuisse lupam, Verg. A. 8, 630; cf. Ov. M. 6, 109, v. Bach ad h. l.: poëtae impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalo faciunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: quem (Herculem) Homerus apud inferos conveniri facit ab Ulixe, id. N. D. 3, 16, 41: Plato construi a deo mundum facit, id. ib. 1, 8, 19: Plato Isocratem laudari fecit a Socrate, id. Opt. Gen. 6, 17; id. Brut. 38, 142: M. Cicero dicere facit C. Laelium, Gell. 17, 5, 1: caput esse faciunt ea, quae perspicua dicunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 8, v. Madv. ad h. l.—(γ) *In double construction*: Polyphemum Homerus cum ariete colloquentem facit ejusque laudare fortunas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39 *fin.*—**5.** *To make believe, to pretend*: facio me alias res agere, Cic. Fam. 15, 18: cum verbis se locupletem faceret, id. Fl. 20: me unum ex iis feci, qui, etc., id. Planc. 27, 65.—**6.** Hypothetically in the *imper.* fac, *suppose, assume*: fac, quaeso, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1; cf.: fac potuisse, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: fac animos non remanere post mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; 1, 29, 70: fac velit, Stat. Ach. 2, 241: fac velle, Verg. A. 4, 540.—**7.** In mercant. lang., *to practise, exercise, follow* any trade or profession: cum mercaturas facerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72: naviculariam, id. ib. 2, 5, 18, § 46: argentariam, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 155; id. Caecin. 4, 10: topiariam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: haruspicinam, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: praeconium, id. ib.; so, piraticam, id. Post. Red. in Sen. 5, 11: medicinam, Phaedr. 1, 14, 2.—**8.** In relig. lang., like the Gr. ῥέζειν, *to perform* or *celebrate* a religious rite; *to offer sacrifice, make an offering, to sacrifice*: res illum divinas apud eos deos in suo sacrario quotidie facere vidisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 18: sacra pro civibus, id. Balb. 24, 55: sacrificium publicum, id. Brut. 14, 56.—*Absol.*: a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae, cui omnes consules facere necesse est, consulem avellere, Cic. Mur. 41, 90.—With *abl.*: cum faciam vitulā pro frugibus, Verg. E. 3, 77: catulo, Col. 2, 22, 4.—*Pass. impers.*: cum pro populo fieret, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3: quibus diis decemviri ex libris ut fieret, ediderunt, Liv. 37, 3, 5.—**9.** In gram., *to make, form* in inflecting: cur aper apri et pater patris faciat? Quint. 1, 6, 13; so id. 14; 15; 27; cf.: sic genitivus Achilli et Ulixi fecit, id. 1, 5, 63; 1, 6, 26: eadem (littera) fecit ex duello bellum, id. 1, 4, 15.—**10.** In late Lat., (se) facere aliquo, *to betake one's self* to any place: intra limen sese facit, App. 5, p. 159, 25; without se: homo meus coepit ad stelas facere, Petr. 62: ad illum ex Libya Hammon facit, Tert. Pall. 3.—**11.** Peculiar phrases. **a.** Quid faciam (facias, fiet, etc.), with *abl.*, *dat.*, or (rare) with *de*, *what is to be done with* a person or thing? quid hoc homine facias? Cic. Sest. 13, 29; id. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 40: nescit quid faciat auro, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 100: quid tu huic homini facias? Cic. Caecin. 11, 30; cf.: quid enim tibi faciam, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: quid faceret huic conclusioni, i. e. *how should he refute*, etc., id. Ac. 2, 30, 96: quid facias illi? Hor. S. 1, 1, 63: miserunt Delphos consultum quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2: quid fecisti scipione? *what have you done with the stick?* or, *what has become of it?* Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 6; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 9.—In *pass.*: quid Tulliolā meā fiet? Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3: quid illo fiet? quid me? id. Att. 6, 1, 14: quid fiet artibus? id. Ac. 2, 33, 107: quid mihi fiet? Ov. A. A. 1, 536: quid de illa fiet fidicina igitur? Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 48: de fratre quid fiet? Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 39.—*Absol.*: quid faciat Philomela? fugam custodia claudit? Ov. M. 6, 572: quid facerem? neque servitio me exire licebat, etc., Verg. E. 1, 41 al.—**b.** Fit, factum est aliquo *or* aliqua re, *it happens to, becomes of* a person or thing: volo Ergitare, meo minore quid sit factum filio, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 32: nec quid deinde iis (elephantis) factum sit, auctores explicant, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: quid eo est argento factum? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 106.—Hence, (β) Esp., si quid factum sit aliquo, *if any thing should happen to one* (i. q. si quid acciderit humanitus), euphemistically for *if one should die*: si quid eo factum esset, in quo spem essetis habituri? Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 20, 59; cf.: cum fecisse aiunt, sibi quod faciendum fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 23.—**c.** Ut fit, *as it usually happens, as is commonly the case*: praesertim cum, ut fit, fortuito saepe aliquid concluse apteque dicerent, Cic. Or. 53, 177: queri, ut fit, incipiunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, id. Mil. 10, 28: fecit statim, ut fit, fastidium copia, Liv. 3, 1, 7.—**d.** Fiat, an expression of assent, *so be it! very good!* fiat, geratur mos tibi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 146; id. As. 1, 1, 27; id. Am. 2, 2, 138; id. Most. 4, 3, 44 al.—**e.** Dictum ac factum, *no sooner said than done, without delay, at once*; v. dictum under dico, A. d.—**12.** In certain phrases the ellipsis of facere is common, e. g. finem facere: Quae cum dixisset, Cotta finem, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94; id. Fin. 4, 1 *init.*—With nihil aliud quam, quid alium quam, nihil praeterquam, which often = an emphatic Engl. *only* (but not in Cic.): Tissaphernes nihil aliud quam bellum comparavit, Nep. Ages. 2: per biduum nihil aliud quam steterunt parati, Liv. 34, 46; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Aug. 83; Liv. 2, 63; 4, 3; 3, 26.—So with nihil amplius quam, nihil prius quam, nihil minus quam, Liv. 26, 20; 35, 11; Suet. Dom. 3.

II. *Neutr.* **A.** With adverbs, *to do, deal*, or *act* in any manner: recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc Fecisti umquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7; v. recte under rego: bene fecit Silius, qui transegerit, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1: seu recte seu perperam, *to do right or wrong*, id. Quint. 8, 31: Dalmatis di male faciant, id. Fam. 5, 11 *fin.*: facis amice, *in a friendly manner*, id. Lael. 2, 9; cf.: per malitiam, *maliciously*, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: humaniter, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: imperite, id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: tutius, Quint. 5, 10, 68: voluit facere contra huic aegre, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 10: bene facere, *to profit, benefit* (opp. male facere, *to hurt, injure*), Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 25; 5, 7, 19; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 22; id. Capt. 5, 2, 23; v. also under benefacio and benefactum.—**B.** Facere cum or ab aliquo, *to take part with* one, *to side with* one; and opp. contra (or adversus) aliquem, *to take part against* one: si respondisset, idem sentire et secum facere Sullam, Cic. Sull. 13, 36; cf.: cum illo consulem facere, id. Att. 6, 8, 2; and: secum consules facere, id. Planc. 35, 86: auctoritatem sapientissimorum hominum facere nobiscum, id. Caecin. 36, 104; cf.: rem et sententiam interdicti mecum facere fatebatur, id. ib. 28, 79: cum veritas cum hoc faciat, *is on his side*, id. Quint. 30, 91: commune est, quod nihilo magis ab adversariis quam a nobis facit, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia affectos illac (a or cum Caesare) facere, id. Att. 7, 3, 5: quae res in civitate duae plurimum possunt, eae contra nos ambae faciunt in hoc tempore, id. Quint. 1, 1: neque minus eos cum quibus steterint quam adversus quos fecerint, Nep. Eum. 8, 2: cum aliquo non male facere, *to be on good terms with*, Ov. Am. 3, 762.—**C.** In late Lat. facere cum aliqua = vivere cum aliqua, *to live in matrimony, to be married*, Inscr. Orell. 4646.—**D.** Ad aliquid, alicui, or *absol.*, *to be good* or *of use for* any thing; *to be useful, of service*: chamaeleon facit ad difficultatem urinae, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 46; Scrib. Comp. 122: ad talem formam non facit iste locus, Ov. H. 16, 190; cf. id. ib. 6, 128; id. Am. 1, 2, 16 al.: radix coronopi coeliacis praeclare facit, Plin. 22, 19, 22, § 48; so with *dat.*, Plin. Val. 2, 1; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 20: facit autem commode ea compositio, quam, etc., Col. 7, 5, 7; 8, 17, 13: nec caelum, nec aquae faciunt, nec terra, nec aurae, *do not benefit me*, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 23: mire facit in peroratione confessio, Quint. 11, 3, 173; 171; cf. with a *subject-clause*: plurimum facit, totas diligen-

ter nosse causas, id. 6, 4, 8: ad aliquid or alicui signifies also *to suit*, *fit*: non faciet capiti dura corona meo, Prop. 3, 1, 19; cf. Ov. H. 16. 189.—**E.** Like the Gr. ποιεῖν or δρᾶν, and the Engl. *to do*, instead of another verb (also for esse and pati): factum cupio (sc. id esse), Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 24: factum volo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 91; id. Most. 3, 2, 104: an Scythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi facere non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: nihil his in locis nisi saxa et montes cogitabam: idque ut facerem, orationibus inducebar tuis, id. Leg. 2, 1, 2; cf.: Demosthenem, si illa pronuntiare voluisset, ornate splendideque facere potuisse, id. Off. 1, 1 *fin.*; and: cur Cassandra furens futura prospiciat, Priamus sapiens hoc idem facere nequeat? id. Div. 1, 39, 85; so id. Ac. 2, 33, 107; id. Att. 1, 16, 13; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2; Nep. Chabr. 3, 4; 4, 3 al.: vadem te ad mortem tyranno dabis pro amico, ut Pythagoreus ille Siculo fecit tyranno (here also with the case of the preceding verb), Cic. Fin. 2, 24 *fin.* (v. Madv. ad h. l. p. 278): jubeas (eum) miserum esse, libenter quatenus id facit (i. e. miser est), *what he is doing*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 64: in hominibus solum existunt: nam bestiae simile quiddam faciunt (i. q. patiuntur or habent), Cic. Tusc. 4, 14; so, ne facias quod Ummidius quidam (= ne idem experiaris, ne idem tibi eveniat), Hor. S. 1, 1, 94. —**F.** Facere omitted, especially in short sentences expressing a judgment upon conduct, etc.: at stulte, qui non modo non censuerit, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 27, 101.—Hence,

1. factus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** As adjective ante-class. and very rare: factius nihilo facit, sc. id, i. e. nihilo magis effectum reddit, *is no nearer bringing it about*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 6; cf. Lorenz ad loc.—Far more freq., **B.** In the *neutr.* as *subst.*: **factum,** i (*gen. plur.* factûm, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 Trag. 81), *that which is done, a deed, act, exploit, achievement* (syn.: res gestae, facinus). **1.** In gen.: depingere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 5, 38: facere factum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 5; id. Mil. 3, 1, 139: dicta et facta, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 19; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 12: opus facto est, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 4: ecquod hujus factum aut commissum non dicam audacius, sed, etc., Cic. Sull. 26, 72: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A. 1; 14, 9, 2: quod umquam eorum in re publica forte factum exstitit? id. ib. 8, 14, 2: praeclarum atque divinum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: egregium, id. Fam. 10, 16, 2; id. Cael. 10, 23: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7; 6, 1, 22: illustre, Nep. Arist. 2, 2; cf.: illustria et gloriosa, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: forte, id. Att. 8, 14, 2: dira, Ov. M. 6, 533: nefanda, id. H. 14, 16 al.; but also with the *adv.*: recte ac turpiter factum, Caes. B. G. 7, 80, 5; cf.: multa huius (Timothei) sunt praeclare facta sed haec maxime illustria, Nep. Timoth. 1, 2; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 722, 2: dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 40: quo facto aut dicto adest opus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 15 et saep.: famam extendere factis, Verg. A. 10, 468: non hominum video, non ego facta boum, *doings*, i. e. *works*, Ov. H. 10, 60.—**2.** In partic., bonum factum, like the Gr. ἀγαθὴ τύχη, *a good deed*, i. e. *well done, fortunate* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): bonum factum'st, edicta ut servetis mea, Plaut. Poen. prol. 16; cf. id. ib. 44; cf.: hoc factum est optimum, ut, etc., id. Ps. 1, 2, 52: majorum bona facta, Tac. A. 3, 40; cf. id. ib. 3, 65. — At the commencement of edicts, Suet. Caesar, 80; id. Vit. 14; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49, 17; Tert. Pudic. 1.—(But in the class. per. factum in this sense is a participle, and is construed with an *adv.*: bene facta, Sall. C. 8, 5; id. J. 85, 5; Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: recte, male facta, id. Off. 2, 18, 62: male facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Leg. Agr. 2, 2, 5; id. Brut. 43, 322; Quint. 3, 7, 13; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 460).—* **2. facteon,** a word jestingly formed by Cicero, after the analogy of the Greek, for faciendum: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 13 Orell. *N. cr.* (for facteon, Ernesti has ἐατέον).

făcĭtergĭum, i, *n.* [facies-tergeo], *a cloth* or *towel* for wiping the face, Isid. 19, 26, 7.

facteon, v. facio *fin.* *2.

‡ **factĭcĭōsus** = πολυμήχανος, Gloss. Philox.

factĭcĭus (-tĭus), a, um, *adj.* [facio], *made by art, artificial, factitious* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81: colores, id. 31, 7, 42, § 91; 35, 6, 24, § 40: ladanum (opp. terrenum), id. 12, 17, 37, § 75. —**II.** In the later grammarians: nomen, *formed to imitate the natural sound, onomato-poetic*, like tintinnabulum, turtur, Prisc. p. 581 P.

factĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A making, doing, preparing* (very rare): tabulae, quas is instituisset, cui testamenti factio nulla est, *the right of making a will*, Cic. Top. 11, 50; cf.: factionem testamenti habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: quae haec factio est? *conduct, dealing, proceeding*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 2. — **II.** (Acc. to facio, II. B.; lit., a taking part or siding with any one; hence concr.) *A company of persons associated* or *acting together, a class, order, sect, faction, party* (syn.: pars, partes, causa, rebellio, perduellio, seditio). **A.** In gen. (rare): cum vostris nostra non est aequa factio; Affinitatem vobis aliam quaerite, i. e. *family, rank*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 51; cf.: neque nos factione tanta, quanta tu, sumus, id. Cist. 2, 1, 17; id. Trin. 2, 4, 66; 90; 96; id. Aul. 2, 1, 45: utrimque factiones tibi pares, Cato ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: alia (medicorum) factio coepit in Sicilia, i. e. *class* or *school*, Plin. 29, 1, 4, § 5: est et alia magices factio, a Mose pendens, id. 30, 1, 2, § 11: lascivientium, Vulg. Amos, 6, 7.—**B.** In partic., *a company of political adherents* or *partisans, a party, side, faction* (class.; among the republican Romans usually with the odious accessory notion of oligarchical): in Gallia non solum in omnibus civitatibus atque in omnibus pagis partibusque, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus factiones sunt, earumque factionum principes sunt, qui, etc., *divisions, factions*, Caes. B. G. 6, 11, 2 sq.: paucorum factione oppressus, id. B. C. 1, 22, 5; cf.: in qua (Scaevolae oratione) invidia incitatur in judicum et in accusatorum factionem, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: haec inter bonos amicitia, inter malos factio est, Sall. J. 31, 15: conspiratis factionum partibus, Phaedr. 1, 2, 4: per vim et factionem, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: triginta illorum consensus et factio, i. e. *oligarchy*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28; cf.: cum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio: sed vocantur illi optimates, id. ib. 3, 14; 1, 44; cf. also: ut exsistat ex rege dominus, ex optimatibus factio, ex populo turba et confusio, id. ib. 1, 45: in factionis potestate, id. ib. 3, 32: principem factionis ad Philippum trahentium res, Liv. 32, 19, 2; Tac. H. 1, 13; Suet. Claud. 13.—**2.** Scenic t. t., *a division, company*, or *party of charioteers* at the Roman races (of which there were four, named after their colors: albata, prasina, russata, veneta), Suet. Calig. 55; id. Vit. 7; 14; id. Dom. 7; Inscr. Orell. 2593; cf. Fest. p. 86 Müll.; and Anthon's Dict. of Antiq. p. 256. — Also *of pantomimes*, Suet. Ner. 16; and: domini factionum = factionarii, id. ib. 5; 22; Lampr. Com. 16.

factĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [factio, II. B. 2.], *the head of a company of charioteers*, Cod. Th. 15, 10, 1; Inscr. Grut. 338.

factĭōsē, *adv.*, v. factiosus *fin.*

factĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [factio, II.], *that has* or *seeks to form a party, powerful* or *eager for power, factious, seditious* (class.; syn.: perduellis, seditiosus, tumultuosus, turbulentus, potens, praepotens): homo dives, factiosus, *a demagogue*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 50: potens et factiosus, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 40: homo (with potens), Nep. Ages. 1: exsistunt in re publica plerumque largitores et factiosi, ut opes quam maximas consequantur, et sint vi potius superiores quam justitia pares, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: non divitiis cum divite, neque factione cum factioso, certabat, Sall. C. 54, 5; id. J. 31, 15 Dietsch: vel optimatium vel factiosa tyrannis illa vel regia, etc., i. e. *oligarchical*, Cic. Rep. 1, 29, 45: linguâ factiosi, *busy with the tongue*, i. e. *promising a great deal*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13.—*Comp.*: mulier, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21.—*Sup.*: quisque, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 5. —* *Adv.*: **factiōse,** *mightily, powerfully*, Sid. Ep. 4, 24.

factĭtāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [factito], *things made, works* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*

factĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making, creating* (eccl. Lat.): corporum, Tert. adv. Herm. 31; 32.

factĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a maker* (eccl. Lat.): idolorum, Tert. adv. Prax. 18 al.

factĭtĭus, a, um, v. facticius.

factĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [facto], *to make* or *do frequently, to be wont to make* or *do, to practise* (class.; syn.: tracto, facio, reddo). **I.** In gen.: stultitia'st, me illi vitio vortere. Egomet quod factitavi in adolescentia, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 50: verba compone et quasi coagmenta, quod ne Graeci quidem veteres factitaverunt, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; Quint. 12, 3, 4: haec apud majores nostros factitata, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 85: alterum factitatum est, alterum novum, id. Or. 42, 143: accusationem, id. Brut. 34, 130: neque eorum quicquam omittere quae artifices factitarent, Suet. Ner. 20: simulacra ex ea arbore, Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 61; cf.: capulos inde (ex gemma), id. 37, 6, 23, § 87: inducias cum aliquo, Gell. 19, 5, 10.—**II.** In partic. **A.** With *double acc.*, *to make* or *declare* a person something: quem palam heredem semper factitarat, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41.—**B.** *To practise* a trade or profession: artem, Poëta ap. Cic. Or. 43, 147: medicinam, Quint. 7, 2, 26: coactiones argentarias, Suet. Vesp. 1: vecturas onerum corpore suo, Gell. 5, 3: delationes, Tac. H. 2, 10.—**C.** Esp. with access. notion of vain effort or failure: nec satis apparet cur versus factitet, Hor. A. P. 470: carmina in principem, Tac. A. 6, 45 (39); 14, 48.

(**facto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [facio], *to make, do, perform*: operis quicquam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 23; false reading for facio; cf. Plaut. Merc. prol. 95 Ritschl.)

factor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a maker, doer, performer, perpetrator* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: cuparum doliorumque, Pall. 1, 6: qui praepositum suum non praetexit, cum posset, in pari causa factori habendus est, *the doer*, Dig. 49, 16, 6, § 8: sceleris, ib. 29, 5, 1, § 21; 48, 3, 7: suus, *his creator*, Vulg. Deut. 32, 15; id. Isa. 29, 16 al.: legis, *doer*, id. Rom. 2, 13; id. Jacob, 1, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In econom. lang., *an oil-presser*, Cato, R. R. 13; 64; 66; 67.—* **B.** In ball-playing, *he who strikes the ball, the batsman*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18; cf. dator.

* **factōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.; cf. factor, II. A.], *an oil-press*, Pall. 11, 10, 1.

factum, i, *n.*, v. facio *fin.*

factūra, ae, *f.* [facio], *a making, manufacture, formation*, = ποίησις (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Prop.: in nostro orbe aliubi vena bonitatem hanc praestat, aliubi factura, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145: corporis totius, Gell. 13, 29, 2; Vulg. Num. 8, 4. — **II.** Transf., *pass.*, *a thing produced* or *created, a creature, work*: anima factura dei est, Prud. Apoth. 792; so id. 856; Vulg. Eph. 2, 10.

1. factus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from facio.

2. factus, ūs, *m.* (also **factum,** i, *n.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3; Col. 12, 50, 19 and 22) [facio]. * **I.** *A making, building, style of architecture*: quo ornatior villa esse posset fructu quam factu, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10: iste mulus me ad factum dabit (= me ad opus rusticum feret), Inscr. Momms. 5078.—**II.** (Cf. factor, II. A., and factorium), *the quantity of oil pressed out at one time, a pressing*, Cato, R. R. 67, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3; Col. 12, 52, 19; 22; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23.

făcul, *adv.*, v. facilis *init.*

făcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fax], *a little torch, a splinter used as a torch*, Cato, R. R. 37, 3; Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.; Prop. 2, 29, 5 (3, 27, 5 M.); Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2.—* **II.** Trop.: nequidquam tibi Fortuna faculam adlucere volt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46; Vulg. Apoc. 8, 10.

făcultas, ātis (*gen. plur.*: facultatum, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 29 al.: facultatium, Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 1; Col. 1, 4, 8), *f.* [facul, facilis; cf.: difficultas, simultas], *capability, possibility, power, means, opportunity*; *skill, ability* to do any thing easily (class.; syn.: dotes, virtutes,

ingenium, indoles). **I.** Lit.: facultates sunt, aut quibus facilius fit, aut sine quibus aliquid confici non potest, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41.—Constr. with *gen.*, *ad*, *ut*, *inf.*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.* of *gerund.*: facultas pariendi, Ter. And. 1, 4, 5: summa copia facultasque dicendi, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: sibi facultatem dicendi parare, Quint. 11, 2, 49: Miloni manendi nulla facultas, Cic. Mil. 17, 45: suscipiendi maleficii, id. Rosc. Am. 33, 92: laedendi, id. Fl. 8, 19: redimendi, id. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: facultatem judicandi facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 179 et saep.—So with ellipsis of dicendi: extemporalis facultas, *of extemporaneous speaking*, Suet. Aug. 84; cf.: facultas summa, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18; id. ib. 6, 29, 5.—With a *gen. subst.*: talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: quod reliquis fugae facultas daretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 32 *fin.*: Demostheni facultatem defuisse hujus rei, Quint. 6, 3, 2: si facultas tui praesentis esset, *if I could but meet you face to face*, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 4: facultates medicamentorum, *virtue, efficacy*, Cels. 5 praef. *init.*; id. ib. 17.—(β) With *ad*: ne irato facultas ad dicendum data esse videatur, Cic. Font. 10, 22 (6, 12); cf.: ad explicandas tuas litteras, id. Rep. 1, 9; and: ad ducendum bellum, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 4.—In *plur.*: ingenii facultates, Cic. Att. 3, 10: multae mihi ad satis faciendum reliquo tempore facultates dabuntur, Cic. Clu. 4, 10.—Rarely with *dat.*: si facultas sit alendis sarmentis, Col. 4, 29, 1.—(γ) With *in*: modica in dicendo facultas, Suet. Galb. 3.—(δ) With *ut*: nonnumquam improbo facultas dari, ut, etc., Cic. Caecin. 25, 71; id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: L. Quintius oblatam sibi facultatem putavit, ut, etc., id. Clu. 28, 77; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: erit haec facultas in eo, quem volumus esse eloquentem, ut, etc., id. Or. 33, 117.—(ε) With *inf.* (post-Aug. and very rare): nobis saevire facultas, Stat. Th. 4, 513; 12, 36; Val. Fl. 3, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 78.—(ζ) *Absol.*: cave quicquam, quod ad meum commodum attineat, nisi maximo tuo commodo et maxima tua facultate cogitaris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: poëtica quaedam, id. Rep. 1, 14: facultas ex ceteris rebus comparata, id. de Or. 2, 12, 50: si facultas erit, id. de Inv. 1, 46 *fin.*; cf.: hinc abite, dum est facultas, *while you can*, Caes. B. G. 7, 50 *fin.*: quoad facultas feret, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10.

II. Transf., concr., for copia, opes, *a sufficient* or *great number, abundance, plenty, supply, stock, store*; plur., *goods, riches, property* (syn.: opes, bona, silva, divitiae, fortunae, copia, vis). (α) *Sing.*: nummorum facultas, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: cujus generis (virorum) erat in senatu facultas maxima, id. Sull. 14, 42: facultas vacui ac liberi temporis, id. de Or. 3, 15, 57: omnium rerum, quae ad bellum usui erant, summa erat in eo oppido facultas, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 3: navium, id. ib. 3, 9, 6: si facultas ejus succi sit copiosior, Col. 12, 38, 8 al.: pro facultate quisque, *in proportion to his ability* or *wealth*, Suet. Aug. 29.—(β) *Plur.*: anquirunt ad facultates rerum atque copias, ad potentiam, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: mutandis facultatibus et commodis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: facultates commodorum praetermittere, id. Att. 1, 17, 5: me tuae facultates sustinent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: videndum ne major benignitas sit quam facultates, id. Off. 1, 14, 42: facultates ad largiendum magnas comparasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 4: facultates patrimonii nostri aliis relinquemus, Quint. 6 praef. § 16: Gaius attritis facultatibus urbe cessit, Suet. Galb. 3: modicus facultatibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2 et saep.: Tantas videri Italiae facultates, ut, etc., *supplies, resources*, Caes. B. G. 6, 1, 3; with copia, id. B. C. 1, 49, 2: ministrare alicui de facultatibus suis, Vulg. Luc. 8, 3: qui facultates suas suspectas habet, i. e. *doubts his own solvency*, Gai. Inst. 2, 154.

făcultātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [facultas, II.], *small* or *scanty means* (late Lat.): pro facultatula sua, Hier. Ep. 108, *no.* 10; Aug. Ep. 45 *med.*

făculter, *adv.*, v. facilis *fin.* 3.

fācundē, *adv.*, *eloquently*, v. facundus *fin.*

fācundĭa, ae, *f.* [facundus], *eloquence, fluency* (like facundus, not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic., Caes., or Liv.): hic actor tantum poterit a facundia, Ter. Heaut. prol. 13: facundia Graecos, gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3; so, Graeca, id. J. 63, 3: Graeca Latinaque, Suet. Calig. 20; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 27; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117: alere facundiam, Quint. prooem. § 23; Hor. C. 4, 7, 21; Quint. 2, 16, 10; 8, 1, 3; 10, 1, 80 et saep.; Tac. A. 11, 6; Gell. 11, 13, 10; 18, 5, 1; 19, 9, 7 al.—In *plur.*, Gell. 3, 17, 1.—Transf., of a person, Ov. P. 1, 2, 69.

* **fācundĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [facundia], *full of eloquence, eloquent*, Sempr. Asellio ap. Gell. 4, 9, 12.

fācundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [facundus], *eloquence*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 13.

fācundus, a, um, *adj.* [fari], *that speaks with ease* or *fluency, eloquent* (syn.: disertus, eloquens; loquax, dicax): qui facile fantur, facundi dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll. (not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic. or Caes.; cf. facundia). **I.** Prop.: satis facundu's: sed jam fieri dictis compendium volo, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 12: suavis homo, facundus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 250 ed. Vahl.); Sall. J. 95, 3: loquax magis quam facundus, id. ap. Quint. 5, 2, 2; and ap. Gell. 1, 15, 13: Mercuri, facunde nepos Atlantis, Hor. C. 1, 10, 1: Ulixes, Ov. M. 13, 92: facundum faciebat amor, id. ib. 6, 469: Rufus, vir facundus, Tac. H. 1, 8: facundus et promptus, Suet. Calig. 53 et saep.—*Comp.*: in omnibus gentibus alius alio facundior habetur, Quint. 12, 10, 44.—*Sup.*: facundissimus quisque, Quint. 12, 2, 27.—**II.** Transf., of things: ut ingenia humana sunt ad suam cuique levandam culpam nimio plus facunda, Liv. 28, 25 *fin.* (al. fecunda): lingua, Hor. C. 4, 1, 35: ōs, Ov. F. 5, 698: vox, id. ib. 4, 245: Juv. 10, 274: Gallia, id. 15, 111: facunda et composita oratio, Sall. J. 85, 26: dictum, Ov. M. 13, 127: versus, Mart. 12, 43, 1: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, Quint. 10, 1, 65.—Hence, *adv.*: **fācunde,** *with eloquence, eloquently*: nimis facete nimisque facunde mala es, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 5: quamvis facunde loqui, id. Trin. 2, 2, 99: alloqui, Liv. 28, 18, 6: exsequi aliquid, Tac. A. 12, 58: miseratur, id. ib. 1, 39.—*Sup.*: describere locum, Sen. Suas. 2 *med.*: accusare vitia, Gell. 13, 8, 5.

Fadĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1; id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55 al.

* **faecārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [faex], *of* or *for the dregs* or *lees*: sportae, Cato, R. R. 11, 4.

* **faecātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made from the dregs* or *lees*: vinum, *pressed from the dregs*, Cato, R. R. 153; cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86.

* **faecĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *impure, feculent*; only fig.: nil ego istos moror faeceos mores, turbidos, quibus boni dedecorant sese, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 19.

faecĭnĭus or **faecĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that makes* or *leaves dregs, abounding in dregs*: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 14; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: vinum, Col. 12, 47, 6.

faecōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of dregs*: garum, Mart. 13, 102, 2 dub. (al. fastosum).

faecŭla (also **fēcŭla,** and contracted **faecla,** Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *burnt tartar* or *salt of tartar*, deposited in the form of a crust by wine (used as a condiment or as a drug), Lucr. 2, 430; Hor. S. 2, 8, 9; Scrib. Comp. 226 al.

faecŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [faeculentus], *lees, dregs; filth* (post-class.). **I.** Prop., Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop.: morum, Fulg. Const. Verg. p. 156 Munk.

faecŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [faex], *abounding in dregs* or *sediment, thick, impure, feculent* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 2, 2, 20: pus, Cels. 5, 26, 19: sardonyches, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.—*Comp.*: superficies, Sol. 33.—*Sup.*: quorum aliud faeculentissimum redditur terrae, i. e. *excrement*, Aug. de Vera Relig. 40.—* **II.** Trop.: hilaritas, Arn. 3, 119.

faenārĭus (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), a, um, *adj.* [faenum], *of* or *for hay, hay-*: falces, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38.—As *subst.*: **faenārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a seller of hay, a hay salesman*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 175, 9.

faenĕbris (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), e, *adj.* [faenus; cf. Paul. ex Fest. pp. 86 and 94], *of* or *relating to interest* or *usury*: leges, Liv. 35, 7: res, *the matter of interest and debts, the relations between debtor and creditor*, id. 7, 21: pecunia, *lent on interest*, Suet. Calig. 41: malum, Tac. 6, 16.

1. faenĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], for the usual faenerator, *one who lends money on interest, a usurer*, Firm. 3, 8 *fin.*

2. ‡ **faenĕrārĭus** (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), ii, *m.* [faenum], = faenarius, *a seller of hay, a hay salesman*: macellarios, vinarios, faenerarios, et cellaritas sic servari desideramus, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28 *init.*

faenĕrātīcĭus (less correctly **fēn-, foen-, -tius**), a, um, *adj.* [faeneror], *of* or *relating to interest* (law Lat.): cautio, instrumentum, Cod. Just. 4, 30, 14.

faenĕrātĭo (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a lending on interest, usury* (class.): haec pecunia tota ab honoribus translata est in quaestum et faenerationem, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: nec enim, si tuam ob causam cuiquam commodes, beneficium illud habendum est, sed faeneratio, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117; id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168; Col. 1 praef. § 8.

faenĕrāto (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), *adv.* [faeneratus], *with interest* (Plautinian): nae illam mecastor faenerato abstulisti, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 40: nae ille ecastor faenerato funditat, id. As. 5, 2, 52.

faenĕrātor (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), ōris, *m.* [faeneror], *one who lends on interest, a money-lender, capitalist*; with an odious secondary idea, *a usurer* (class.): improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, ut portitorum, ut faeneratorum, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Cato, R. R. praef. § 1; Sall. C. 33, 1; Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 67; Suet. Tib. 48: acerbissimi, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6.

faenĕrātōrĭus (**fēn-, foen-**), a, um, *adj.* [faenerator], *pertaining to a usurer, usurious* (post-class.), Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.

faenĕrātrix (**fēn-, foen-**), īcis, *f.* [faeneror], *a female money-lender* or *usurer* (post-class.), Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.

faenĕrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from faeneror.

faenero (**fēn-, foen-**), āre, v. faeneror.

faenĕror (less correctly **fēn-, foen-**), ātus sum, 1, *v. dep.*, or (mostly post-Aug.), **faenero,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [faenus]. **I.** Prop., *to lend on interest.* **A.** Form faeneror. **1.** With *abl.*: pecunias istius extraordinarias grandes suo nomine faenerabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170: primum cum posita esset pecunia apud eas societates, binis centesimis faeneratus est, *took two per cent.* (per month, and consequently, according to our reckoning, twenty-four per cent. per annum), id. ib. 2, 3, 70, § 165.—**2.** *Absol.*: a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere... Et cum ille, qui quaesierat, dixisset: Quid faenerari? tum Cato: Quid hominem occidere? Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89; cf. Cato, R. R. praef. § 1.—**B.** Form faenero. **1.** With *sub* and *abl.*: pecuniam publicam sub usuris solitis, Dig. 22, 1, 11.—**2.** In *simple constr.*: pecuniam pupillarem, Dig. 26, 7, 46, § 2.—**3.** *Without object*: nil debet: faenerat immo magis, Mart. 1, 86, 4.—**C.** *Part. perf.*: pecunia faenerata a tutoribus, Dig. 46, 3, 100; Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7 *fin.*—**II.** Meton. **A.** *To drain by usury*: dimissiones libertorum ad faenerandas diripiendasque provincias, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46.—**B.** *To borrow on interest*: si quis pecuniam dominicam a servo faeneratus esset, Dig. 46, 3, 35.—**C.** *To lend, impart, furnish* (post-Aug. and very rare): sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus faenerat, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: nummos habet arca Minervae: haec sapit, haec omnes faenerat una deos, Mart. 1, 77, 5.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Neque enim beneficium faeneramur, *practise usury with benefits*, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: faeneratum istuc beneficium tibi pulchre dices, i. e. *richly repaid, rewarded*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Ad. 2, 2, 11 Ruhnk.—**B.** Juba et Petreius mutuis

vulneribus concurrerunt et mortes faeneraverunt, *exchanged with usury*, i. e. *inflicted on each other*, Sen. Suas. 7.

faenĕus (fēn-, foen-), a, um, *adj.* [faenum, I.], *of hay* (very rare): homines faeneos in medium ad tentandum periculum projectos, *men of hay, hay effigies*, Cic. Fragm. Or. Cornel. 1, 1; cf.: simulacra effigie hominum ex faeno fieri solebant, quibus objectis ad spectaculum praebendum tauri irritarentur, Ascon. p. 62 ed. Orell.—**II.** Fig.: faeneus ille Platonicus Antiochus, August. c. Acad. 3, 18.

faenĭcŭlum (fēn-, foen-), i, *n.* [faenum, II.], *fennel*, Plin. 20, 23, 95, § 254; Pall. Febr. 24, 9.

faenīlĭa (fēn-, foen-), ium, *n.* [faenum, I.], *a hay-loft:* nec totā claudes faenilia brumā, Verg. G. 3, 321; cf. Col. 1, 6, 9; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258; Ov. M. 6, 457.

‡ **faenilis**, e, *adj.*, = fenebris, Not. Tir. p. 68.

faenĭsĕca (fēn-, foen-), ae, v. faenisex.

faenĭ-secta (fēn-, foen-), ōrum, *n.* [faenum, I.; seco], *mown hay*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf. faenisicia.

faenĭ-sector (fēn-, foen-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a grass-cutter, mower*, Col. 11, 1, 12; cf. faenisex.

faenĭ-sex (fēn-, foen-), ĕcis (**faenĭsĕca**, ae, Pers. 6, 40), *m.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *a mower*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 17, 4: igitur cornu propter oleum ad crus ligato faenisex incedebat, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 261.—**II.** Meton., poet. for *countryman, rustic*, Pers. 6, 40.

faenĭ-sĭcĭa (fēn-, foen-), ae, *f.*, and ōrum, *n.* [id.], *mown hay:* addere faenisiciae cumulum, Varr. R. R. 1. 49, 1; 1, 47 and 56: vindemias ac faenisicia administrare, id. ib. 1, 17, 2; 2, 11, 7; 3, 2, 6; Col. 2, 17, 6.

faenum (less correctly **fēn-**, not **foen-**), i, *n.* [fe-, feo; whence felix, femina, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 86]. **I.** *Hay*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9 sq.; Col. 2, 18; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258 sq.; Ov. M. 14, 645: Judaei, quorum cophinus faenumque supellex, Juv. 3, 18; cf. id. 6, 542.—*Plur.*, App. M. 3 *fin.*—Prov.: faenum alios aiebat esse oportere, i. e. *seemed as stupid as oxen*, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233: faenum habet in cornu, i. e. *he is a dangerous fellow* (the figure being taken from an ox apt to gore, whose horns were bound about with hay), Hor. S. 1, 4, 34.—**II.** Faenum (fen-) Graecum, also as one word, faenumgraecum, *fenugreek*, Cato, R. R. 27, 1; Col. 2, 10, 33; Plin. 18. 16, 39, § 140.

faenus (less correctly **fēn-**, not **foen-**; cf. in the foll.), ŏris, *n.* [fe-, feo; cf.: faenum, femina, etc.; therefore, lit., what is produced; hence]. **I.** Prop., *the proceeds of capital lent out, interest* (cf.: usura, versura): faenerator, sicuti M. Varro in libro tertio de Sermone Latino scripsit, a faenore est nominatus. Faenus autem dictum a fetu, et quasi a fetura quadam pecuniae parientis atque increscentis, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 12, 7 sq., and ap. Non. 54, 5 sq.; cf.: faenus et faeneratores et lex de credita pecunia fenebris a fetu dicta, quod crediti nummi alios pariant, ut apud Graecos eadem res τόκος dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll.: cf.: faenum (so it should read, instead of faenus) appellatur naturalis terrae fetus; ob quam causam et nummorum fetus faenus est vocatum et de ea re leges fenebres, id. p. 94: idem pecunias his faenori dabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 170: pecuniam faenore accipere, id. ib. 2, 3, 72, § 169: Scaptius centesimis, renovato in singulos annos faenore, contentus non fuit, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: faenus ex triente Idib. Quint. factum erat bessibus, id. ib. 4, 15, 7: iniquissimo faenore versuram facere, id. ib. 16, 15, 5: Graeci solvent tolerabili faenore, id. ib. 6, 1, 16: pecuniam occupare grandi faenore, id. Fl. 21, 51: dives positis in faenore nummis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 13; id. A. P. 421: faenore omni solutus, id. Epod. 2, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Capital lent on interest* (very rare): argenti faenus creditum, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 101: faenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.—**2.** Meton., *that lent to the soil*, i. e. *the seed:* quam bona fide terra creditum faenus reddit! Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—**B.** *Gain, profit, advantage:* terra, quae nunquam recusat imperium, nec unquam sine usura reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum faenore, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51; cf.: semina, quae magno faenore reddat ager, Tib. 2, 6, 22; and: cum quinquagesimo faenore messes reddit eximia fertilitas soli, Plin. 18, 17, 47, § 162: saepe venit magno faenore tardus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 26; cf.: at mihi, quod vivo detraxerit invida turba, Post obitum duplici faenore reddet Honos, id. 3 (4), 1, 22.

* **faenuscŭlum (fēn-, foen-)**, i, *n. dim.* [faenus], *a little interest*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 53.

Faesŭlae (also **Fēs-**), ārum, *f.*, *a city of Etruria*, now *Fiesole*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 22, 3; Sall. C. 24, 2.—Also **Faesŭla**, ae, Sil. 8, 479.—**II.** Deriv., **Faesŭlānus (Fēs-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Faesulae, Faesulan:* ager, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: coloni, id. Mur. 24, 49.—*Subst.:* **Faesŭlānus**, i, *m.*, *a Faesulan*, Sall. C. 60, 6.

faex, faecis (*gen. plur.:* faecum, acc. to Charis. p. 114 P.), *f.* [etym. dub.], *grounds, sediment, lees, dregs* of liquids (cf. sentina). **I.** Lit.: omnis mundi quasi limus subsedit funditus ut faex, Lucr. 5, 498: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 27: perunct faecibus ora, id. A. P. 277: aceti, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 219: sapae, id. 23, 2, 33, § 68; Vulg. Ezech. 23, 34.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Burnt tartar* or *salt of tartar* (cf. faecula), Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 and 73.—**2.** *The brine of pickles*, Ov. M. 8, 666.—**3.** *Sediment, dregs, impurities* of other things: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92: aeris, id. 34, 13, 37, § 135: plumbosissima stibii, id. 33, 6, 34, § 103.—**4.** *Paint* or *wash for the face, rouge*, Ov. A. A. 3, 211.—**5.** Jestingly, *the last remains* of one's money: si quid adhuc superest de nostri faece locelli, Mart. 14, 13, 1.—**II.** Trop.: res itaque ad summam faecem turbasque residit, *to the lowest dregs of the people*, Lucr. 5, 1140: quota portio faecis Achaei, Juv. 3, 61; cf.: apud illam perditissimam atque infimam faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 5: apud sordem urbis et faecem, id. Att. 1, 16, 11; cf. also: in Romuli faece, id. ib. 2, 1, 8: legationis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 99: de faece hauris, i. e. *from bad orators*, id. Brut. 69, 244: faeces Israël, Vulg. Isa. 49, 6: dies sine faece, i. e. *unclouded, clear*, Mart. 8, 14, 4.

fāgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fagus], *of beech, beechen:* glans, Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 16; 16, 6, 8, § 25: lucus, id. 16, 10, 15, § 37: nemus, id. 16, 44, 91, § 242.

fāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of beech, beechen:* materia, *beech-wood*, Cato, R. R. 21, 4: alveus, Ov. M. 8, 654.

fāgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of beech, beechen.* **I.** *Adj.:* frons, Ov. F. 4, 656: pocula, Verg. E. 3, 37: axis, id. G. 3, 172: arculae, Col. 12, 45, 5.—* **II.** *Subst.:* **fāgĭnus**, for fagus, *a beech-tree*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 59.

† **fāgus**, i (*nom. plur.:* fagūs, Verg. Cul. 139), *f.* [prob. root φαγ-, to eat; cf. faba and Gr. φηγός, φηγών; Germ. Buche; Engl. beech, originally a tree with edible fruit], = φηγός, *a beech-tree:* Fagus silvatica, Linn.; Verg. E. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 16 sq.; 24, 5, 9, § 14; Ov. M. 10, 92: felices arbores . . . quercus, fagus, etc., Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 20, 2 al.

Fāgūtālis (also **Fācūt-**), e, *adj.* [fagus], lit., *of the beech-tree:* lucus, *a grove sacred to Jupiter, on the Esquiline hill*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll. sq.; hence, Juppiter, *as worshipped there*, Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.—And *subst.:* **Fāgūtal**, ālis, *n.*, *the shrine of Jupiter situated there*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87; id. p. 340, a; 348, b Müll.

fāla (phal-), ae, *f.* [falae dictae ab altitudine, a falando, quod apud Etruscos significat caelum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 12 Müll.], *a scaffolding* of boards or planks, *a scaffold.* **I.** *A structure used in sieges, from which missiles were thrown into a city:* malos diffindunt, fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 ed. Vahl.).—Prov.: subire sub falas, i. e. *to run a great risk for a slight gain*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10.—**II.** *One of the seven wooden pillars in the* spina *of the Circus*, Juv. 6, 590; cf. Anthon's Dict. of Antiq. p. 254, a.

Fălăcĕr, cris, *m.* **I.** *The name of an Italian mythical hero*, Varr. L. L. 5, 15, § 84 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 45.—**II.** = flamen: flamen a divo patre Falacre, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.; Inscr. Murat. 100, 6.

Falanĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman knight*, Tac. A. 1, 73.

fălārĭca (phal-), ae, *f.* [fala], *a sort of missile wrapped with tow and pitch, set on fire, and thrown by the catapult* (cf. for syn.: tragula, sagitta, sparus, spicula, telum, missile, etc.). Liv. 21, 8, 10 sq.; Sil. 1, 351; 9, 239; Luc. 6, 198; Veg. Mil. 4, 18.—**II.** Transf., *a similar missile thrown by hand*, Verg. A. 9, 705; Enn. ap. Non. 555, 15 (Ann. v. 534 ed. Vahl.); Liv. 34, 14, 11; Grat. Cyneg. 342.

falcārĭus, ii, *m.* [falx], *a sickle-* or *scythe-maker:* dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios, *to scythe-makers' street*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8; id. Sull. 18, 52.

‡ **falcastrum**, i, *n.* [id.], *an agricultural instrument, a bush-hook:* a similitudine falcis vocatum. Est autem ferramentum curvum cum manubrio longo ad densitatem veprium succidendam, Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 5.

falcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *armed with scythes.* **I.** Lit.: currus, quadrigae, etc., Liv. 37, 41, 5; Curt. 4, 9, 4; Auct. B. Alex. 75; Val. Fl. 6, 105; 387.—**II.** Transf., *sickle-shaped, hooked, curved, falcated:* ensis, *a falchion*, Ov. M. 1, 717; 4, 727: cauda, id. ib. 3, 681; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: sinus arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229.

falcĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small sickle*, Pall. 1, 43; Arn. 6, 209.

Falcĭdĭus, a, *a Roman gentile name.* So the tribunes of the people, C. and P. Falcidius, *the former a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 58; *the latter in the time of the second triumvirate, after whom is named the* Lex Falcidia, Dig. 35, tit. 2.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Falcĭdĭus**, a, um, *of Falcidius:* lex, *the law of Falcidius respecting bequests, which provided that no Roman citizen should by testament divert more than three fourths of his estate from his legal heirs*, etc., Dig. 35, 2, 1 sqq.—Hence, as *subst.:* **Falcidia**, ae, *the portion secured to an heir by the Falcidian law*, Dig. 35, 2, 5; ib. § 14.—**B. Falcĭdĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Falcidius, Falcidian:* crimen, Cic. Fl. 36, 90.

falcĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx + fero], *sickle-bearing, holding a scythe* or *sickle.* **I.** In gen.: covinus, Sil. 17, 418: manus, Ov. M. 13, 930.—**II.** In partic., *an epithet of Saturn:* senex, Ov. Ib. 218: Tonans, Mart. 5, 16, 5.

* **falcĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [falx + gero], *sickle-bearing:* Caeligena, Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 36.

falcĭpĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [falx + pes], *bandy-legged*, Petr. 75 dub. (al. fulcipedius).

† **falco**, ōnis, *m.* [v. flecto], = φάλκων, *a falcon.* **I.** Lit., Serv. Verg. A. 10, 146; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 57 al.—**II.** Transf.: falcones dicuntur, quorum digiti pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 8 Müll.; cf. falcula, II. A.

1. falcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [falx], *a small sickle, bill-hook, pruning-hook.* **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Col. 12, 18, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a talon, claw*, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41.

2. Falcula, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Caecin. 10, 28; id. Clu. 37, 103.

fălēre, is, *n.* [fala], *a pile* or *pedestal*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14 and 16.

Fălĕrii, ōrum, *m.*, *the capital of the* Falisci, *a Tuscan people*, now *Civita Castellana*, Liv. 5, 27, 4; v. Falisci.

Fălernus ăger, *the Falernian territory, famed for its wines, in Campania, at the foot of Mount Massicus*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.—*Subst.:* in Falerno, *in Falernus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** Derivv.: **Fălernus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from the Falernian territory, Falernian:* vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6; cf. vitis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 43; 1, 20, 10: uvae, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: mustum, id. S. 2, 4, 19: praela, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 73: cellae, Verg. G. 2, 96: faex, Hor. S. 2, 4, 55 et saep.: mons, i. e. Massicus, Flor. 1,

1?; cf. saltus, id. 2, 6: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53: tribus, *a* tribus rustica *in Campania*, Liv. 9, 20, 6 (al. Falerina). —**2.** *Subst.*: **Fălernum,** i, *n.* **a.** (Sc. vinum.) *Falernian wine, Falernian*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 10; 2, 11, 19: id. S. 2, 3, 115; id. Ep. 1, 14, 34 al.; also as *masc.* (sc. cadi): fumosi Falerni, Tib. 2, 1, 27.—**b.** (Sc. praedium.) *The name of a country seat of Pompey*, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; id. Clu. 62, 175.

fălisca, ae, v. the foll. art. *fin.*

Fălisci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Etruria, on account of their relationship to the Aequi called also* Aequi Falisci, Liv. 5, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 13, 35; Sil. 4, 223; Verg. A. 7, 695.—*Their capital* was called **Fălisca,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; or **Fălisci,** ōrum, *m.*, Eutr. 1, 18; or, as altered by the Romans, Falerii, v. h. v.—**II.** Derivv.: **Făliscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Falerii*: ager, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Liv. 10, 12: herba, Ov. F. 1, 84; id. Pont. 4, 4, 32: venter, *a sort of haggess, a large sausage*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; Stat. S. 4, 5, 35; Mart. 4, 46, 8. —**B.** *Subst.*: **fălisca,** ae, *f.*, *a rack in a manger*, Cato, R. R. 4, 1; 14, 1.

* **falla,** ae, *f.* [fallo], = fallacia, *an artifice, trick*, Nov. ap. Non. 109, 20.

fallācia, ae (*abl.* also fallacie, App. M. 5, p. 171), *f.* [fallax], *deceit, trick, artifice, stratagem, craft, intrigue* (class.; in Cic. only plur.; syn.: fraus, dolus, astus, astutia, calliditas). **I.** Prop. (*α*) *Plur.*: nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: doli, machinae, fallaciae, praestigiae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73: fraudes atque fallaciae, id. Clu. 36, 101: simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191: sine fuco ac fallaciis, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: quot admoenivi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5.—So in *plur.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13; 16; 20; id. Mil. 2, 2, 37 et saep.—(*β*) *Sing.*: per malitiam et per dolum et fallaciam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 15; id. Capt. prol. 40; 46; 2, 1, 25; id. As. 1, 1, 54; 2, 1, 2; 4 al.; Phaedr. 1, 31, 5; 3, 16, 10: ausculta quod superest fallaciae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 23; Suet. Tib. 62; Flor. 1, 16, 7 al.—Of magical art, Prop. 1, 1, 19 al.—Prov.: fallacia alia aliam trudit, *one lie begets another*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 39.—**II.** Of things: haec ipsa res habet aliquam fallaciam, *deception*, Col. 11, 2, 68: peccati, Vulg. Hebr. 3, 13; cf. id. Matt. 13, 22.

fallācies, ēi, v. fallacia *init.*

* **fallācĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [fallax-loquor], *speaking deceitfully* or *falsely*: fallaciloquae malitiae, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 68.

fallācĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fallacia], *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious* (post-class.): argumenta (with vafra), Gell. 7, 3, 34: ambages, id. 14, 1, 34: promissio, App. M. 8, p. 205, 9.

fallācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fallax], *deceit, artifice*, = fallacia, Cassiod. Amic. 46, 2.

fallācĭter, *adv.*, v. fallax *fin.*

fallax, ācis (*gen. plur.* fallacium, Cic. Lael. 25, 91 al.; but fallacum, Cat. 30, 4), *adj.* [fallo], *deceitful, deceptive, fallacious* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; syn.: captiosus, fraudulentus, subdolus, dolosus, vafer, astutus, callidus): age, barbari (astrologi) vani atque fallaces: num etiam Graiorum historia mentita est? Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: levium hominum atque fallacium, id. Lael. 25, 91; for which: facta impia fallacum hominum, Cat. 30, 4: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: posita fallacis imagine tauri, Ov. M. 3, 1 et saep.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: ut tamquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: (with fucosae) merces, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: arva, Ov. A. A. 1, 401: siliquae, Verg. G. 1, 195: austri, id. A. 5, 850: herba veneni, id. E. 4, 24: vada, Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128: genus tutius sed magis fallax (sc. venandi), *more uncertain*, id. 8, 8, 8, § 26 et saep.: spe falsa atque fallaci, Cic. Phil. 12, 2 *fin.*; so, spes, id. Mil. 34, 94: et captiosae interrogationes, id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. ib. 2, 46, 140: malitia est versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75.—Prov.: fallaces sunt rerum species, Sen. Ben. 4, 34, 1.—*Comp.*: fallacior undis, Ov. M. 13, 799: quid enim fallacius illis (vocibus)? id. R. Am. 687.—*Sup.*: oculorum fallacissimo sensu judicare, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.—(*β*) With *gen.*: homines amicitiae fallaces, Tac. A. 16, 32.—(*γ*) With *dat.*: Planasia navigiis fallax, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.—Hence, *adv.*: **fallācĭter,** *deceitfully, fallaciously* (cf.: falso, perperam): ratio hoc postulat, ne quid insidiose, ne quid simulate, ne quid fallaciter, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; id. Div. 1, 18, 35; id. Part. Or. 25, 90.—*Sup.*: fallacissime, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 71.

fallo, fĕfelli, falsum, 3 (archaic *inf. praes. pass.* fallier, Pers. 3, 50; *perf. pass.* fefellitus sum, Petr. Fragm. 61, MSS.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. sphal, sphul, to waver; Gr. σφάλλω, ἀ-σφαλής], *to deceive, trick, dupe, cheat, disappoint* (freq. and class.; syn.: decipio, impono, frustror, circumvenio, emungo, fraudo). **I.** In gen. (*α*) Of living objects: T. Roscius non unum rei pecuniariae socium fefellit, verum novem homines honestissimos ejusdem muneris, etc. . . . induxit, decepit, destituit, omni fraude et perfidia fefellit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116 sq.; so, aliquem dolis, Ter. And. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 1, 61: senem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 43: referam gratiam, atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 93: tu illum fructu fallas, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: id ipsum sui fallendi causa milites ab hostibus factum existimabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 2: tum laqueis captare feras et fallere visco Inventum, Verg. G. 1, 139; cf. Ov. M. 15, 474: is enim sum, nisi me forte fallo, qui, etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 21: num me fefellit, Catilina, non modo res tanta, verum dies? id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: nisi me fallit animus, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; cf.: neque eum prima opinio fefellit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67, 3: ne spes eum fallat, Cic. Fam. 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4: si in hominibus eligendis spes amicitiae nos fefellerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 28: in quo cum eum opinio fefellisset, Nep. Ages. 3, 5: nisi forte me animus fallit, Sall. C. 20, 17: nisi memoria me fallit, *fails me*, Gell. 20, p. 285 Bip.: nisi me omnia fallunt, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1; cf.: omnia me fallunt, nisi, etc., Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: nisi quid me fallit, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6; cf.: si quid nunc me fallit in scribendo, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: dominum sterilis saepe fefellit ager, Ov. A. A. 1, 450: certe hercle hic se ipsus fallit, non ego, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: tam libenter se fallunt, quam si una fata decipiunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 1: cum alios falleret, se ipsum tamen non fefellit, Lact. 1, 22, 5.—*Pass.* in mid. force, *to deceive one's self, be deceived, to err, be mistaken*: errore quodam fallimur in disputando, Cic. Rep. 3, 35: qua (spe) possumus falli: deus falli qui potuit? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: memoriâ falli, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: jamque dies, nisi fallor, adest, Verg. A. 5, 49; Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1; 16, 6, 2: ni fallor, Ov. F. 4, 623; Lact. 2, 19, 1; cf.: ordinis haec virtus erit et venus, aut ego fallor, Hor. A. P. 42.—With *object-clause*: dicere non fallar, quo, etc., Luc. 7, 288: quamquam haut falsa sum, nos odiosas haberi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 4; cf.: id quam facile sit mihi, haud sum falsus, id. Men. 5, 2, 3; Ter. And. 4, 1, 23; Sall. J. 85, 20: neque ea res falsum me habuit, *did not deceive me*, id. ib. 10, 1: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43.—(*β*) Of inanim. or abstr. objects: promissum, *not to fulfil*, Curt. 7, 10, 9: fidem hosti datam fallere, *to violate, break, betray, deceive*, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39: quodsi meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23; cf. id. de Or. 1, 1, 2: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6 *fin.*; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 86 *fin.*: imperium, *to fail to execute*, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125: cum lubrica saxa vestigium fallerent, *betrayed*, Curt. 4, 9.—Poet.: tu faciem illius Falle dolo, *imitate deceptively, assume*, Verg. A. 1, 684: sua terga nocturno lupo, i. e. *to hide, conceal*, Prop. 4, 5, 14: casses, retia, *to shun, avoid*, Ov. H. 20, 45; 190. —(*γ*) *Absol.*: neque quo pacto fallam . . . Scio quicquam, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29 *fin.*: cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: ea (divinatio) fallit fortasse nonnumquam, id. Div. 1, 14, 25: non in sortitione fallere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: in ea re, Nep. Them. 7, 2; Cels. 7, 26, 2: ne falleret bis relata cadem res, Liv. 29, 35, 2: ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 5: germinat et numquam fallentis termes olivae, Hor. Epod. 16, 45: plerumque sufflati atque tumidi (oratores) fallunt pro uberibus, Gell. 7, 14, 5.—**B.** *Impers.*: fallit (me) *I deceive myself, I mistake, am mistaken*: sed nos, nisi me fallit, jacebimus, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf.: nisi me propter benevolentiam forte fallebat, id. Cael. 19, 45; id. Sest. 50, 106: nec eum fefellit, id. Off. 2, 7, 25: vide, ne te fallat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 25. And cf. under II. B. 2.

II. In partic. **A.** *To deceive in swearing, to swear falsely*: is jurare cum coepisset, vox eum defecit in illo loco: SI SCIENS FALLO, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2; cf.: lapidem silicem tenebant juraturi per Jovem haec verba dicentes: SI SCIENS FALLO, TVM ME DISPITER, etc., Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.: si sciens fefellisset, Plin. Pan. 64, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 45, 8; Prop. 4, 7, 53: expedit matris cineres opertos Fallere, i. e. *to swear falsely by the ashes of your mother*, Hor. C. 2, 8, 10.—**B.** With respect to one's knowledge or sight, for the more usual latēre: *to lie concealed from, to escape the notice, elude the observation of* a person (so in Cic., Sall., and Caes. for the most part only impers., v. 2. infra). (*α*) With *acc.*: neque enim hoc te, Crasse, fallit, quam multa sint et quam varia genera dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: tanto silentio in summum evasere, ut non custodes solum fallerent, sed, etc., Liv. 5, 47, 3: nec fefellit veniens ducem, id. 2, 19, 7; Curt. 7, 6, 4; cf.: quin et Atridas duce te (Mercurio) . . . Priamus . . . Thessalosque ignes et iniqua Trojae Castra fefellit, Hor. C. 1, 10, 16: quos fallere et effugere est triumphus, id. ib. 4, 4, 52: Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem Fallere testa, id. ib. 3, 14, 20; Suet. Caes. 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21; id. Ep. 1, 6, 45: nec quicquam eos, quae terra marique agerentur, fallebat, Liv. 41, 2, 1 Drak.: ut plebem tribunosque falleret judicii rescindendi consilium initum, id. 4, 11, 4: tanta celeritate, ut visum fallant, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157: oculos littera fallit, *cannot be distinctly read*, Ov. A. A. 3, 627.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: neutros fefellit hostes appropinquare, Liv. 31, 33, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.—Mid. with *gen.*: nec satis exaudiebam, nec sermonis fallebar tamen, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 55.—(*β*) *Absol.*, *to escape notice, be unseen, remain undiscovered*: speculator Carthaginiensium, qui per biennium fefellerat, Romae deprehensus, Liv. 22, 33, 1; 25, 9, 2: spes fallendi, resistendive, si non falleret, *of remaining unnoticed*, id. 21, 57, 5: non fefellere ad Tifernum hostes instructi, id. 10, 14, 6.—So with *part. perf.*, Liv. 42, 64, 3; 23, 19, 11.—With *part. pres.*: ne alio itinere hostis falleret ad urbem incedens, i. e. *arrive secretly*, λανθάνοι προσιών, Liv. 8, 20, 5; cf. id. 5, 47, 9; Verg. A. 7, 350: nec vixit male, qui natus moriensque fefellit, i. e. *has remained unnoticed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 10: fallere pro aliquo, *to pass for*, Gell. 7, 14: bonus longe fallente sagitta, Verg. A. 9, 572.—**2.** *Impers.*: fallit (me), *it is concealed from me, unknown to me, I do not know, am ignorant of* (for the most part only with negatives or in negative interrogations), constr. with *subject-clause*: non me fefellit: sensi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 64: num me fefellit, hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3; cf.: in lege nulla esse ejusmodi capita, te non fallit, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4: nec me animi fallit, etc., Lucr. 1, 136; 5, 97: quem fallit? *who does not know?* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233: neque vero Caesarem fefellit, quin, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 94, 3.—**C.** *To cause any thing* (space, time, etc.) *not to be observed* or *felt, to lighten any thing difficult*, or *to appease, silence any thing disagreeable, to beguile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): medias fallunt sermonibus horas Sentirique moram prohibent, Ov. M. 8, 652: jam somno fallere curam, Hor. S. 2, 7, 114: Fallebat curas aegraque corda labor, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 16; cf. dolores, id. ib. 5, 7, 39: luctum, Val. Fl. 3, 319: molliter austerum studio fallente laborem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 12; Ov. M. 6, 60; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49.—Prov.: fallere credentem non est operosa puellam Gloria, Ov. H. 2, 63.—Hence, **falsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *deceptive, pretended, feigned, deceitful, spurious, false* (syn.: adulterinus, subditus, subditicius, spurius). **A.**

Adj.: testes aut casu veri aut malitia falsi fictique esse possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; cf.: falsum est id totum, neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: ementita et falsa plenaque erroris, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: pro re certa spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110; cf.: spe falsa atque fallaci. id. Phil. 12, 2, 7; so, spes, id. Sull. 82, 91: falsa et mendacia visa, id. Div. 2, 62, 127; cf.: falsa et inania visa, id. ib.: falsum et imitatione simulatum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; cf. id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: argumentum, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis Petunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 12: ambitio multos mortales falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10, 5 Kritz.: pater (opp. verus), *a supposed father*, Ov. M. 9, 24; cf. id. ib. 1, 754: falsi ac festinantes, Tac. A. 1, 7: suspectio, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 5: nuntius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175: rumores, Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 2: poena falsarum et corruptarum litterarum, Cic. Fl. 17, 39; cf.: falsas esse litteras et a scriba vitiatas, Liv. 40, 55, 1: falsarum tabularum rei, Suet. Aug. 19: fama, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: appellatio, Quint. 7, 3, 5: sententiae, id. 8, 5, 7: crimina, Hor. C. 3, 7, 14; terrores, id. Ep. 2, 1, 212: opprobria, i. e. *undeserved*, id. ib. 1, 16, 38; cf. honor, id. ib. 39: falsi Simoëntis ad undam, i. e. *fictitious* (simulati), Verg. A. 3, 302; cf.: falsi sequimur vestigia tauri (i. e. Jovis), Val. Fl. 8, 265: vultu simulans Haliagmona, Stat. Th. 7, 739: ita ceteros terruere, ut adesse omnem exercitum trepidi ac falsi nuntiarent, Tac. H. 2, 17: ne illi falsi sunt qui diversissumas res pariter expectant, *deceived*, *mistaken*, Sall. J. 85, 20; cf.: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10, 10; so, vates, id. 4, 46, 5.—*Comp.* (rare): quanto est abjectior et falsior ista (theologia), Aug. Civ. D. 7, 5 *fin.:* nihil est hominum inepta persuasione falsius, Petr. 132; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 11 Müll.—*Sup.:* id autem falsissimum est, Col. 1, 6, 17.—(β) With *gen.:* Felix appellatur Arabia, falsi et ingrati cognominis, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 82.—**2.** *False, counterfeit, spurious,* = adulterinus (late Lat.): moneta, Cod. Th. 9, 21, 9.—**B.** As *subst.* **1. falsus,** i, *m.*, *a liar, deceiver:* Spurinnam ut falsum arguens, *a false prophet*, Suet. Caes. 81 *fin.;* id. Tib. 14.—**2. falsum,** i, *n.*, *falsehood, fraud:* ex falsis verum effici non potest, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106; cf.: veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: vero distinguere falsum, id. Ep. 1, 10, 29: falsum scripseram, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2; Quint. 7, 2, 53: ex illa causa falsi, i. e. *of fraud*, Dig. 48, 10 (De lege Cornelia de falsis), 1; v. the whole title: acclinis falsis animus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6: nec obstitit falsis Tiberius, Tac. A. 2, 82: simulationum falsa, id. ib. 6, 46 et saep.—Adverb.: telisque non in falsum jactis, i. e. *not at random*, *with effect*, Tac. A. 4, 50 *fin.:* jurare falsum, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 11.—*Adv.*, *untruly*, *erroneously*, *unfaithfully*, *wrongly*, *falsely;* in two forms, **falso** and **false. 1. falso:** ebo mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21 sq.; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 173; so opp. vero, Curt. 5, 2, 2: ei rei dant operam, ut mihi falso maledicatur, Cato ap. Charis. p. 179 P.: falso criminare, Enn. ap. Non. 470, 16: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, id. Am. 3, 2, 7; 21; cf.: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: falso memoriae proditum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: cum Tarquinius ... vivere falso diceretur, id. Rep. 2, 21; cf.: adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 1: cum utrumque falso fingerent, Liv. 42, 2: falso in me conferri, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 2: aliquem falso occidere, i. e. *by mistake*, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 179 P.; cf.: ut miseri parentes quos falso lugent, vivere sciant, Liv. 34, 32, 13; and: falso lamentari eas Darium vivum, Curt. 3, 12: falso queritur de natura sua genus humanum, Sall. J. 1: falso plurima volgus amat, Tib. 3, 3, 20 (so perh. also in Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141, non assentiar saepe falso, instead of false).—Ellipt.: *Da.* Si quid narrare occepi, continuo dari tibi verba censes. *Si.* Falso, Ter. And. 3, 2, 24; cf.: atqui in talibus rebus aliud utile interdum, aliud honestum videri solet. Falso: nam, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74; so Quint. 2, 17, 12; Nep. Alc. 9: quia inter inpotentes et validos falso quiescas, = quia falluntur qui putant quiesci posse, Tac. Germ. 36.—**2. false** (very rare): judicium false factum, Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 179; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 78 Fleck. (Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141 dub., B. and K., al. falso).—*Sup.:* quae adversus haec falsissime disputantur, Aug. Conf. 10, 13.

falsārĭus, ii, *m.* [falsus, from fallo], *a forger* of written documents, wills, etc. (post-Aug.), Suet. Ner. 17; id. Tit. 3; Dig. 4, 9, 1 al.

falsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [falsatus], *a falsifying* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5.

falsātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. falso.

false, *adv.*, v. fallo, *P. a. fin.* 2.

falsĭdĭcentia, ae, *f.* [falsidicus], *habitual falsehood* (opp. veridicentia), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 1.

falsĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus-dico], *speaking falsely*, *lying* (ante- and post-class.): fallaciae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 13; id. Trin. 3, 3, 40; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 709; Aus. Epigr. 118, 17.

* **falsĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [falsificus], *falsified*, Prud. Hamart. 551.

falsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus + facio], *that acts falsely:* glossema, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭjūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [falsus + jus], *that swears falsely:* glossema, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36.

falsĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [falsiloquus], *false speaking*, *falsehood*, *lying* (late Lat.), Aug. Retract. praef. *fin.*

falsĭlŏquus (-locus), a, um, *adj.* [falsus + loquor], *that speaks falsehoods:* quarum rerum te falsilocum mihi esse nolo. Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 14; Prud. Apoth. 107; also Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 36, glossema.—*Subst.:* **falsĭlŏquus,** i, *m.*, *a false accuser*, Vulg. Job, 16, 9.

* **falsĭmōnĭa,** ae, *f.* [falsus, from fallo], *a trick*, *imposition:* quos cum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12.

* **falsĭ-părens,** entis, *adj.* [falsus], *that has a pretended father:* Amphitryoniades, i. e. Hercules, as only the reputed son of Amphitryo, Cat. 68, 112.

falsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *falsehood*, *falsity* (post-class.), Lact. 5, 3, 23 (opp. verum); Amm. 15, 5, 12; Arn. 1, 33; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 65; Isid. 1, 20, 3.—*Plur.*, Arn. 1, 56; 7, 49.

1. falso, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to falsify* (late Lat.): pondera aut mensuras, Dig. 48, 10, 32 *fin.:* scripturas divinas, Ambros. de Fide, 2, 15, 135: liber falsatus ab haereticis, Hier. in Ruf. 2, 5 al.—Hence, **falsātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *falsified*, Sulp. Sev. de Virt. Monach. 1, 6.

2. falso, *adv.*, v. fallo, *P. a. fin.* 1.

falsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fallo.

falx, falcis, *f.* [perh. akin to flecto], *a sickle*, *reaping-hook*, *a pruning-hook*, *scythe*. **I.** Prop., Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5; Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; id. Mil. 33, 91; Verg. G. 1, 348: Ov. F. 4, 914; Hor. C. 1, 31, 9 et saep.—**II.** Transf., *a military implement shaped like a sickle, used in sieges to pull down walls or the enemies stationed on the walls; a hook:* falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis: non absimili formâ muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5; 5, 42 *fin.;* 7, 22; Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 22; Curt. 4, 3, 8; Tac. H. 3, 27; Stat. Ach. 2, 419.—Of the *scythes with which chariots were armed*, Curt. 4, 15, 2.

fāma, ae, *f.* [for, fa-ri], = φήμη, *the talk of the multitude*, like rumor, either as relating or as judging (v. rumor; cf. also: nomen, gloria, laudatio; clamor, plausus; honos, dignitas, honestas, laus, etc.). **I.** *That which people say* or *tell*, *the common talk*, *a report*, *rumor*, *saying*, *tradition* (freq. and class.; *plur.* very rare); *absol.*, or with a statement of the subject-matter annexed with *de*, or as an *object-clause;* rarely with *gen.* **a.** *Absol.:* hascine propter res maledicas famas ferunt? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 149: a Brundisio nulla adhuc fama venerat, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 2: cum tristis a Mutina fama manaret, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: at fuit fama. Quotusquisque est, qui istam effugere potest in tam maledica civitate? id. Cael. 16, 38: magna illico fama surrexit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2: aliquod fama ac nuntiis afferre, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: hac fama ad Treviros perlata, id. ib. 5, 53, 2: reliquos (deos) ne famâ quidem acceperunt, id. ib. 6, 21, 2; cf.: quam Eratosthenì et quibusdam Graecis famâ notam esse video, id. ib. 6, 24, 2: concedamus famae hominum, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: Daedalus, ut fama est, fugiens, etc., Verg. A. 6, 14; cf.: pulsis (vetus est ut fama) Sabellis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 36: ita fama ferebat, Ov. M. 12, 197: duplex inde fama est, *a twofold tradition*, Liv. 1, 1, 6.—In *plur.:* inhonestas famas adjungere diis, Arn. 7, 219: per omnem provinciam magnae atrocesque famae ibant, Sall. H. 1, 67 Dietsch, ex conj.—**b.** Stating the subject-matter or contents. (α) With *de:* si quis quid de republica a finitimis rumore aut fama acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20, 1: si quid ipsi audistis communi fama atque sermone de vi, de manu, de armis, etc., Cic. Fl. 6, 13: de interitu P. Clodii, id. Mil. 35, 98: de Afranio fama est, id. Att. 7, 26, 1: de Titurii morte, Caes. B. G. 5, 39, 1; cf.: de victoria Caesaris, id. ib. 5, 53, 1; 5, 51, 1: de proelio Dyrrhachino, id. B. C. 3, 80.—*Plur.:* ingentes esse famas de Regulo, Arrunt. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 19 *fin.*—(β) With an *appos. clause:* ne mihi hanc famam differant, Me ... dedisse, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63; v. differo, B. 2.: accipere fama et auditione, esse quoddam numen et vim deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: quod tibi esse antiquissimum constante famâ atque omnium sermone celebratum est, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24; so, constans fama, Liv. 6, 25, 4: cum esse praestantem Numam Pompilium fama ferret, Cic. Rep. 2, 13: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 43 *fin.:* fama nuntiabat, te esse in Syria, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: fama incerta duos equites venisse, *a vague rumor*, Liv. 27, 50, 6: capsis quem (Cassium) fama est esse librisque Ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 63 al.—(γ) With *gen.:* vix ad aures meas istius suspicionis fama pervenit, Cic. Sull. 4, 12: propter incertam famam aeris alieni, *an unsupported rumor*, Liv. 6, 27, 3.—**B.** Personified: Fama, *a goddess*, *daughter of* Terra, *swift-footed*, *all-seeing*, *growing as she runs:* Fama, malum qua non aliud velocius ullum, Verg. A. 4, 173 sq.; Ov. M. 12, 43 sq.; Val. Fl. 2, 116 sq.; Stat. Th. 3, 426 sq.; Ov. M. 8, 267; 9, 137; 14, 726; 15, 4; 853 al.

II. *The voice* or *judgment of the many*, *public opinion;* more freq. objectively, *the fame*, *character*, *reputation* which a man has, either in general or in particular, as a *good* or *bad reputation*, etc. (very freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3; cf.: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, Liv. 22, 39, 18: contra opinionem militum famamque omnium videri proelium defugisse, magnum detrimentum afferebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 56 *fin.:* fama popularis, *popular fame* or *favor*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4; 5, 16, 46: forensis, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 17: de bona fama (quam enim appellant εὐδοξίαν, aptius est hoc loco bonam famam appellare quam gloriam), Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: bona de Domitio, praeclara de Afranio fama est, id. Att. 7, 26, 1; cf.: qui bonam famam bonorum, quae sola vere gloria nominari potest, expetunt, id. Sest. 66, 139; Sall. C. 7, 6: si bonam famam mihi servasso, sat ero dives, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 70 sq.: bona, Cat. 61, 62: bene loquendi fama, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: eloquentiae, Quint. 7, 1, 41: sapientiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: pudica, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 21: alium mala fama et timor impediebat, Sall. J. 35, 4: inconstantiae, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11: vappae ac nebulonis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—In *plur.:* inter arma civilia aequi boni famas petit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 19 (Hist. inc. lib. 76 Dietsch).—**B.** In partic. **1.** In a good sense, *fair fame*, *reputation*, *renown*, = existumatio, fama bona: ut vos mihi domi eritis, proinde ego ero famâ foris, Tert. Hec. 2, 1, 21: fundamentum

est perpetuae commendationis et famae justitia, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: fama et existimatio, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: ut ante collectam famam conservet (for which, shortly after: habet existimationem multo sudore collectam), id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: sic ejus (Archiae) adventus celebrabantur, ut famam ingenii exspectatio hominis superaret ... hac tanta celebritate famae cum esset jam absentibus notus, etc. (shortly before: celeriter antecellere omnibus ingenii gloriâ contigit), id. Arch. 3, 5; so corresp. to gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: fama ingenii abicienda, id. Fam. 9, 16, 3; with the latter cf.: anxius de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50; 74: de alicujus fama detrahere, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: famam in tuto collocare, Quint. 12, 11, 7: ejus scripta tantum intra famam sunt, id. 11, 3, 8: ad famam populi Romani pertinere, eos consules esse, etc., Liv. 10, 24, 17: (ut amicorum) aut caput agatur aut fama, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: loco, fortuna, fama superiores, id. ib. 25, 94: virtus, fama, decus divitiis parent, Hor. S. 2, 3, 95: cui gratia, fama, valetudo, contingat abunde, id. Ep. 1, 4, 10: famam dicendi fortius quaerunt, Quint. 2, 12, 9: Evadne ... Occidit Argivae fama pudicitiae, *the glory* or *pride of Argive chastity*, i. e. *of the chaste women of Argos*, Prop. 1, 15, 22.—Esp.: magna fama, *great reputation, fame, glory:* magnam famam attulisse Fabio Tarentum rebatur, Liv. 27, 25, 11: magnam famam sui relinquere, Nep. Lys. 1, 1: habere, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 149.—**2.** In a bad sense, *ill-fame, infamy, scandal*, = infamia, fama mala (rare): opplere (aliquem) famâ ac flagitiis, Turp. ap. Non. 306, 2; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 10: neque specie famâve movetur, Nec jam furtivum Dido meditatur amorem, Verg. A. 4, 172; Sall. C. 3, 5; Tac. A. 12, 49; Plin. Pan. 28, 1; cf.: laeta apud plerosque, apud quosdam sinistra fama, Tac. A. 11, 19.

fāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [fama, II. B. 2.], *in bad odor, notorious, disreputable:* quibus criminibus haec causa famata est, Cic. Scaur. 13 dub. (al., ex conject., diffamata): tonsor Licinus, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. A. P. 301.

‡ **famel,** v. famulus *init.*

‡ **fămēlĭcē,** *adv.*, v. famelicus *fin.*

fămēlĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [famelicus], *to make hungry, cause to famish:* non famelicas sed reficis, Pseud. August. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 10.

‡ **fămēlĭcōsus,** βουλιμιώδης, Gloss. Philox. [famelicus].

fămēlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fames], *suffering from hunger, famished, starved* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): lassus et famelicus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 42: famelica hominum natio, id. Rud. 2, 2, 6; ales, with rapacissima, Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28: armenta, Juv. 14, 146.—As *subst.:* **fămēlĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a hungry* or *famished person, one suffering from hunger*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 69: ubi ille miser famelicus videt, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 29; Vulg. Job, 5, 5; *plur.*, id. 1 Reg. 2, 5.—Transf.: convivium, *meagre*, App. M. 1, p. 114.—*Adv.:* ‡ **fămēlĭcē,** λιμοξηρός, *hungrily*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **fāmella,** *dim.* a fama, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 17 Müll.

fămes, is (ante- and post-class. *nom. sing.:* famis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; Prud. Psych. 479; *gen.:* fami, Cato and Lucil. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 10; *abl.*, scanned fămē, Lucr. 3, 732; Verg. A. 6, 421; Ov. M. 5, 165; 8, 846; 11, 370 al.) *f.* [root gha-; Sanscr. gahami, to leave, abandon; Gr. χάτις, χῆτος, want; χῆρος, deprived of], *hunger* (syn.: inedia, jejunium, esuries, esuritio). **I.** Lit.: interficere aliquem siti fameque atque algu, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36; id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: cibi condimentum esse famem, potionis sitim, id. ib. 2, 28, 90: bestiae fame monitae, id. Clu. 25, 67: fame atque inopia rerum omnium confecti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134; (avis) fame enecta, *starved to death*, id. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf.: plebem fame necare, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: patientia famis, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: famem explere, *to satiate*, id. pro Dom. 23: tolerare, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 3: extremam famem sustentare, id. ib. 7, 17, 3: duram propellere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6; cf.: pellere querna glande, Tib. 2, 1, 38: propulsare, Col. 2, 10, 1; Tac. A. 14, 24: deponere, Ov. F. 6, 530: levare, *to assuage*, id. H. 14, 96: vincere sacris extis, Val. Fl. 2, 347 et saep.: in principio fame utendum, *the patient must fast*, Cels. 8, 10, 7; cf.: primis diebus fames, deinde liberalius alimentum, id. ib.—Prov.: ambitiosa non est fames, *is not nice*, Sen. Ep. 119, 14: malum panem tibi tenerum et siligineum fames reddet, id. ib. 123, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Famine, dearth* (rare in class. Lat.): fames, quae tum erat in hac mea Asia: messis enim nulla fuerat, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 8: fames esse coepit, Curt. 10, 8: in fame frumentum exportare, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Vulg. Ruth, 1, 1; id. Matt. 24, 7 et saep.—* **2.** In gen., *poverty, indigence:* aliquem ad famem reicere, Ter. Phorm. prol. 19.

II. Trop. **A.** Like sitis, *a violent longing* for any thing, *greediness, greed, avidity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid non mortalia pectora cogis, Auri sacra fames! Verg. A. 3, 57; so, auri fames, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 72; cf.: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 6; cf.: auri fames durissima est, id. 33, 4, 21, § 72: ex longa fame satiaret se auro, Curt. 5, 1, 4: crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam Majorumque fames, Hor. C. 3, 16, 17: honorum Marii fames, Flor. 3, 21, 6.—* **B.** Of speech, *poverty of expression:* jejunitatem et famem malle quam ubertatem et copiam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3.—**C.** Personified: Fames, as *a goddess*, Verg. A. 6, 276; Ov. M. 8, 784; 785 et saep.

* **fămescens,** entis, *Part.* [fames], *suffering hunger, hungering:* ora famescentum ferarum, Alcim Avit. ad Sor. 738.

famex, icis, *m.*, *a bruise, contusion*, Col. 6, 12, 2 Schneid. *N cr.;* Veg. Vet. 4, 19; cf. famex, θλάσμα, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **famicosam** terram palustrem vocabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 4 Müll. [famex]

‡ **fāmĭger,** ἀγγελιαφόρος, *spreading reports*, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero].

fāmĭgĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fama-gero], *famous, celebrated* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, § 55 Müll.: spectaculum, App. M. 1, p. 105, 16: provincia, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 5.

fāmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [famigeratus].—Prop., *tale-bearing.*—Hence, concr., *a report, rumor:* haec famigeratio Te honestet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 66.

fāmĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a tale-bearer*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178 and 182.

fāmĭgĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [famigero], *famed, celebrated* (post-Aug. and very rare): Crete multis famigerata fabulis, Mel. 2, 7, 12: famigeratum antiquitus fanum, App. Flor. p. 350, 32.—Cf. the foll. art.

‡ **fāmĭgĕro,** διαφημίζω, Gloss. Philox. [fama-gero; cf. also the preced. art.].

fămĭlĭa, ae (with pater, mater, filius, and filia, the class. *gen. sing.* is usually in the archaic form familias; familiae also occurs, v. infra; *gen.:* familiai, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 203; with the *plur.* of these words both the *sing.* and *plur.* of familia are used: patres familias, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120 al.: patres familiarum, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 2; Sall. C. 43, 2; 51, 9, v. infra II. A. b.—On the form patribus familiis for familiae, patrum familiarum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48, v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 7), *f.* [famulus], *the slaves in a household, a household establishment, family servants, domestics* (not = *family*, i. e. *wife and children*, domus, or mei, tui, sui, etc., but v. II. A. 3 infra): nescio quid male factum a nostra hic familia est ... ita senex talos elidi jussit conservis meis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 11; 17; id. Trin. 2, 1, 28; id. Am. 4, 3, 10: neque enim dubium est, quin, si ad rem judicandum verbo ducimur, non re, familiam intelligamus, quae constet ex servis pluribus, quin unus homo familia non sit: verbum certe hoc non modo postulat, sed etiam cogit, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 40, § 3; App. Mag. p. 304: vilicus familiam exerceat, Cato, R. R. 5, 2: familiae male ne sit, id. ib.: te familiae interdicere, ut uni dicto audiens esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 39: qui emeret eam familiam a Catone, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: cum insimularetur familia societatis ejus, id. Brut. 22, 85: conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum causa, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: Petreius armat familiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 75, 2: alienae se familiae venali immiscuisse, Quint. 7, 2, 26: Aesopus domino solus cum esset familia, *formed the entire establishment*, Phaedr. 3, 19, 1.—Of the *serfs* belonging to a temple: illi Larini in Martis familia numerantur, Cic. Clu. 15, 43; cf. of the *serfs, vassals* of Orgetorix: die constituta causae dictionis Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum milia decem undique coëgit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4, 2.

II. Transf. **A.** With the idea of house predominating. **1.** In gen., *a house and all belonging to it, a family estate, family property, fortune:* familiae appellatio varie accepta est: nam et in res et in personas deducitur; in res, ut puta in lege XII. tab. his verbis: AGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO, Dig. 50, 16, 195; so, SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Roman. tit. 16, § 4 (cf. agnatus): idcirco qui, quibus verbis erctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem erciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237; so, arbitrum familiae erciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; cf.: familiae erciscundae, Dig. 10, tit. 2: decem dierum vix mihi est familia, *means of support*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 36 Ruhnk.—**b.** Paterfamilias, materfamilias, etc., or paterfamiliae, materfamiliae, filiusfamilias, etc. (also written separately: pater familiae, mater familiae, etc.), *the master of a house* in respect to ownership, *the proprietor of an estate, head of a family; the mistress of a house, matron; a son or daughter under the father's power, a minor:* paterfamilias appellatur, qui in domo dominium habet, recteque hoc nomine appellatur, quamvis filium non habeat; non enim solam personam ejus, sed et jus demonstramus. Denique et pupillum patremfamilias appellamus, Dig. 50, 16, 195; cf. Sandars ad Just. Inst. 1, 8 prooem.—(α) Form *familias:* paterfamilias ubi ad villam venit, Cato, R. R. 2, 1; paterfamilias, Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 19 (Rep. 5, 3 ed. Mos.); Sen. Ben. 4, 27 *fin.;* Nep. Att. 4; 13 al.; cf., in gen., *of a plain, ordinary citizen:* sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132; 1, 34, 159.—In *plur.:* patresfamilias, qui liberos habent, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; 16, 48; id. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183 al.: (Demaratus) cum de matrefamilias Tarquiniensi duo filios procreavisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: materfamilias, id. Cael. 13, 32: id. Top. 3, 14: Dig. 50, 16, 46 al.—In *plur.:* uxoris duae formae: una matrumfamilias, etc., Cic. Top. 3, 14; id. Fam. 5, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62 al.—In an inverted order: familias matres, Arn. 4, 152: illum filium familias patre parco ac tenaci habere tuis copiis devinctum non potes, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: filiusfamilias, Dig. 14, 6, 1 sq. al.: tu filiafamilias locupletibus filiis ultro contulisti, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 14.—(β) Form *familiae:* ex Amerina disciplina patrisfamiliae rusticani, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120; so, pater familiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Liv. 1, 45, 4; Sen. Ep. 47 *med.;* Tac. Or. 22 al.: familiae mater, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll.—In *plur.:* pauci milites patresque familiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 44, 1; Gracch. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.: Liv. 5, 30 *fin.:* matrem familiae tuam purpuream amiculum habere non sines? Liv. 34, 7, 3: mater familiae, id. 39, 53, 3; Tert. Verg. Vel. 11.—In *plur.:* matresfamiliae, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.; Caes. B. G. 1, 50, 4; 7, 26, 3; 7, 47, 5; id. B. C. 2, 4, 3.—(γ) In *gen. plur.:* civium Romanorum quidam sunt patres familiarum, alii filiifamiliarum, quaedam matresfamiliarum, quaedam filiaefamiliarum. Patresfamiliarum sunt, qui sunt suae potestatis, sive puberes sive impuberes: simili modo matresfamiliarum, filii vero et filiaefamiliarum, qui sunt in aliena potestate, Dig. 1, 6, 4: patresfamiliarum, Sisenn. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, § 73 Müll.; Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.:* matresfamiliarum, Sall. C. 51, 9: filiifamiliarum, id. ib. 43, 2; Tac. A. 3, 8; 11, 13: filiaefamiliarum, Dig. 14, 6, 9, § 2: patrumfamiliarum, ib. 50, 16, 195.—**2.** In respect to relationship, *a family*, as part of a gens: addere nostrae lepidam famam familiae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 98: sororem despondere in fortem familiam, id. ib. 5, 2, 9: item appellatur familia plurium personarum, quae ab ejusdem ultimi genitoris sanguine proficiscuntur, sicuti dicimus familiam Juliam. Mulier autem fa

miliae suae et caput et finis est, Dig. 50, 16, 195 *fin.:* qua in familia laus aliqua forte floruerit, hanc fere, qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, cupidissime persequuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: EX EA FAMILIA . . . IN EAM FAMILIAM, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Dig. 50, 16, 195: commune dedecus familiae, cognationis, nominis, Cic. Clu. 6, 16: Laeliorum et Muciorum familiae, id. Brut. 72, 252; id. Off. 2, 12 *fin.:* nobilissima in familia natus, id. Rep. 1, 19: ex familia vetere et illustri, id. Mur. 8, 17: primus in eam familiam attulit consulatum, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: hospes familiae vestrae, id. Lael. 11, 37: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignavia, Sall. J. 95, 3 et saep.—**b.** Transf.: libros, qui falso viderentur inscripti, tamquam subditicios, summovere familiā, permiserunt sibi, Quint. 1, 4, 3.—**3.** In gen., *a family, the members of a household,* = domus (rare): salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides et familiae omni, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 32: si haec non nubat, fame familia pereat, id. Cist. 1, 1, 46: ne pateretur Philippi domus et familiae inimicissimos stirpem interimere, Nep. Eum. 6, 3.—**B.** *A company, sect, school, troop* (rare but class.): cum universi in te impetum fecissent, tum singulae familiae litem tibi intenderent, Cic. de Or. 1, 10 42: familia tota Peripateticorum, id. Div. 2, 1, 3; cf.: Aristoteles, Xenocrates, tota illa familia, id. Fin. 4, 18, 49: familiae dissentientes inter se, id. de Or. 3, 16, 21: familia gladiatorum . . . familia Fausti, id. Sull. 19, 54: lanistarum, Suet. Aug. 42: tironum, *a company of young soldiers,* Cod. Th. 10, 1; Amm. 20, 4 *med.*—*A troop* or *company of players,* Plaut. Men. prol. 74.—**2.** Ducere familiam, in gen., *to lead a company,* i. e. *to be at the head, be the first:* Lucius quidem, frater ejus, familiam ducit, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30; cf.: accedit etiam, quod familiam ducit in jure civili, singularis memoria summa scientia, id. Fam. 7, 5, 3: gravissima illa vestra sententia, quae familiam ducit, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45.

* **fămĭlĭāresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [familiaris], *to grow familiar* or *intimate,* Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

fămĭlĭārĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the house-servants* or *domestics:* cellae, *rooms for the servants,* Vitr. 6, 10: familiarica vestimenta sunt, quae ad familiam vestiendam parata sunt, sicuti saga, tunicae, paenulae, etc., Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.*—**II.** *Of the house* or *family:* sellae, i. e. *privies,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4.

fămĭlĭāris, e (*abl. sing.* regularly familiari; familiare, Varr. and P. Rutil. ap. Charis. p. 105 P.), *adj.* [familia]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to servants* (rare; only as *subst.*): **fămĭlĭāris,** is, *m., a servant:* majores nostri servos (quod etiam in mimis adhuc durat) familiares appellaverunt, Sen. Ep. 47 *med.:* hujus familiae familiarem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 203; id. Ep. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a house, household,* or *family; household, domestic, family, private* (freq. and class.): fundus, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; cf. focus, Col. 11, 1, 19: filius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 23: negotiis familiaribus impediti, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1; cf.: res domesticae ac familiares, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; so, res, *the household, family affairs, property,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 88; Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 4; Quint. 12, 1, 6; 12, 7, 9: ab domo ab re familiari, diutius abesse, Liv. 5, 4, 6 al.; cf. copiae, Liv. 2, 16, 7: pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 15: rationes, id. ib. 6, 16: curae, id. ib. 11, 7: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, Suet. Aug. 61: vita, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 46: quis umquam in luctu domestico, quis in funere familiari cenavit cum toga pulla? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: parricidium, i. e. *committed on a member of the same family,* Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: maeror, *a family grief,* Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 60: Lar, Cic. Quint. 27, 85; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27; id. Rep. 5, 5 Mos. *N. cr.,* v. Lar; cf.: numen Minerva, Quint. 10, 1, 91.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Familiar, intimate, friendly,* and (more freq.) *subst., a familiar acquaintance, friend* (syn.: amicus, familiaris, intimus, necessarius). (α) With *substt.:* videmus Papum Aemilium C. Luscino familiarem fuisse, etc., Cic. Lael. 11, 39: biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. Fam. 3, 1, 2; id. Phil. 2, 32, 78; id. Rep. 2, 20; cf. id. Fam. 7, 8, 1: amici, Plin. Ep. 9, 34, 1; 9, 37, 1: sermones, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39; id. Fam. 15, 15, 1; id. Att. 1, 9, 1; cf. epistolae, Quint. 1, 1, 29: minus familiari vultu respexisse, *friendly,* Suet. Caes. 78: voltus ille, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: colloquium, Liv. 25, 18, 5: jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura assuetus, *the rights of intimacy,* id. 24, 5, 9: voluntas, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 1; cf.: vox auribus meis familiaris, Petr. 100: familiaribus magis ei aetati exemplis, Quint. 5, 10, 96: exempla, id. 7, 2, 17; 9, 4, 44: verba regionibus quibusdam magis familiaria, id. 8, 2, 13: litterae, Suet. Tib. 62.—*Comp.:* qui familiarior nobis propter scriptorum multitudinem est, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: aditus in domum, Liv. 24, 5, 7: frater ei (with carior), Nep. Att. 16, 2: quo boves familiariores bubulco fiant, Col. 6, 2, 6: color argenti militaribus signis, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 58.—*Sup.:* homo amantissimus familiarissimus, conjunctissimus officiis, Cic. Sull. 20, 57; cf. id. Att. 16, 16, F. 17: luna terris familiarissimum sidus, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; 16, 18, 30, § 75; 16, 31, 57, § 131.—(β) *Absol.:* est ex meis domesticis atque intimis familiaribus, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 3: familiaris meus, id. Lael. 24, 89: per C. Valerium Procillum familiarem suum cum eo colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 3: Caelii, Cic. Cael. 25, 61: pauci familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2.—*Sup.:* quod M. Aemilius unus est ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis maxime necessarius, Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 2; cf.: intimus, proximus, familiarissimus quisque, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 1: familiarissimus meus, id. Fam. 13, 13, 1: familiarissimi ejus, id. Rep. 1, 9.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to one's self, to one's own people* or *country* (cf. domesticus); only in the lang. of the haruspices, of *those parts of the animal which related to the party that sacrificed* (opp. hostilis): (haruspices) fissum familiare et vitale tractant, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 32; cf.: Decio caput jecinoris a familiari parte caesum haruspex dicitur ostendisse, Liv. 8, 9, 1; cf.: mater procurans familiare ostentum, Liv. 26, 6, 14.—**3.** *Familiar, customary, habitual:* mihi familiare est omnes cogitationes meas tecum communicare, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 7; 2, 5, 10: familiare est hominibus omnia sibi ignoscere, Vell. 2, 30, 3: fuisse statuariam artem familiarem Italiae quoque indicant, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33; 35, 7, 31, § 49.—**4.** *Fitting, appropriate, adapted:* quae peregrina . . . transferuntur, minus sunt familiaria nostro solo quam vernacula, Col. 3, 4, 1: familiarissimum hoc platanis, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131: hipposelinum sabulosis familiarissimum, id. 19, 8, 48, § 163.—Hence, **fămĭlĭārĭter,** *adv.* ***1.** *By families:* agros in montibus Romani acceperunt familiariter, Front. de Colon. p. 119 Goes.—**2.** *Familiarly, intimately, on friendly terms* (freq. and class.): hominem ignotum compellare familiariter, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 23; cf.: nimium familiariter Me attrectas, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6; id. Ep. 1, 1, 2: nihil turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quicum familiariter vixeris, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: familiariter amicus, Quint. 1, 2, 15: amatum a me, id. 10, 3, 12: dilectus, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 5 et saep.: loqui, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 37: scribere, id. Att. 9, 4, 1: nosse causas, i. e. *to be familiarly* or *intimately, accurately acquainted with,* Quint. 6, 4, 8; 5, 7, 7: quod ex longinquo petitur, parum familiariter nostro solo venit, i. e. *suitable, adapted,* Col. Arb. 1, 3.—*Comp.:* licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: factum, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; Quint. 2, 7, 3.—*Sup.:* cum Verre familiarissime et amicissime vivere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29; Nep. Ages. 1, 1.

fămĭlĭārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [familiaris, II. B. 1.], *familiarity, intimacy, familiar intercourse, friendship, intimate acquaintance.* **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.;* syn.: amicitia, necessitudo, notitia): familiaritas tanta nullo cum hospite . . . ut nihil sit familiaritate nostra conjunctius, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 1; cf.: cum Antipatro Derbete mihi . . . summa familiaritas intercedit, id. ib. 13, 73, 2: cum P. Terentio Hispone mihi summa familiaritas consuetudoque est, id. ib. 13, 65, 1: viri boni . . . familiaritate conjuncti, id. Off. 1, 17, 55: memorabilis C. Laelii et P. Scipionis, id. Lael. 1, 4: digna mihi res nostrā familiaritate visa est, id. ib.: Verginii familiaritate delector, id. ib. 27, 101: familiaritatem consuetudo affert, id. Deiot. 14, 39: in alicujus familiaritatem venire, id. Fam. 7, 15, 2: in familiaritatem intrare penitus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: se insinuare, id. Caecin. 5, 13: sese dare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: recipere aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: ad alicujus familiaritatem se applicare, id. Clu. 16, 46: versatus in intima familiaritate hominis potentissimi, id. Balb. 26, 58: aliquem familiaritate devincire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4 et saep.—In *plur.:* consuetudines et familiaritates, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: inveteratas familiaritates exstinguere (opp.: odia sempiterna), id. Lael. 10, 35: jam a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, id. ib. 21, 76.—**II.** Transf., in *plur.* concr. for familiares, *intimate acquaintances, friends:* omnes amicitias et familiaritates intra breve tempus afflixit, Suet. Tib. 51 *fin.*—In *sing.:* praecipua familiaritate Neronis, Tac. A. 15, 50.

fămĭlĭārĭter, *adv.,* v. familiaris *fin.*

fămĭlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [familia], *a little family* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 108, 2.

‡ **famino,** dicito, Paul. ex Fest. 87, 10 Müll.

fămis, is, *f.,* v. fames *init.*

fāmōsē, *adv.,* v. famosus *fin.*

fāmōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famosus], *ill fame, infamy, ignominy* (post-class. and rare), Tert. Spect. 23.

fāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fama], *much talked of* (well or ill), i. e. *famed, celebrated.* **I.** In a good sense, *famous, renowned* (not ante-Aug.): famosae mortis amor, Hor. A. P. 469: mors Junii Blaesi, Tac. H. 3, 38: vir secundis adversisque juxta famosus, id. ib. 1, 10: urbs (Hierosolyma), id. ib. 5, 2 *init.:* equi, Suet. Calig. 19: victoria, Flor. 3, 7, 6 Duk.; App. M. 11, p. 267: causa (with pulchra), Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 1; 2, 11, 1; 9, 13, 11.—*Sup.:* templum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 23.—**II.** In a bad sense. **A.** *Infamous, notorious* (class.): qui etiam me miserum famosum facit flagitiis suis, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 305, 28: me ad famosas vetuit mater accedere, i. e. meretrices, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277; cf. Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 306, 5 (Rep. 4, 6 ed. Mos.): famosam veneficiis Martinam, Tac. A. 3, 7; Cato ap. Gell. 9, 12, 7; cf.: et formosus homo fuit et famosus, Lucil. ap. Non. 305, 31: famosa impudensque largitio regis, Sall. J. 15, 5: Hymen, Ov. H. 9, 134 al.—Esp. law t. t., *without reputation,* Cod. 5, 40, 9; cf. infamia.—**B.** Transf., actively, *defamatory, slanderous, scandalous* (perh. not ante-Aug.): cognitionem de famosis libellis tractavit, *libels,* Tac. A. 1, 72: probris, id. ib. 11, 25: delationibus, id. ib. 4, 41; so, libelli, Suet. Aug. 55; cf.: de injuriis et libellis famosis, Dig. 46, tit. 10; Cod. Th. 9, 34, 7; Cod. Just. 9, 36, 1: carmen, *a lampoon, pasquinade,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 31: epigrammata, Suet. Caes. 73.—*Sup.,* App. Mag. p. 324; Spart. Hadr. 15.—*Adv.:* **fāmōse** (acc. to I.), *with fame* or *glory* (post-class. and very rare), Aur. Vict. Caes. 20 *med.*—*Comp.:* morbum famosius curare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

fămŭl, v. 1. famulus *init.*

fămŭla, ae, *f.,* v. 1. famulus, II.

fămŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [famulor], *that serves zealously, serviceable,* Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7.

fămŭlanter, *adv., servilely, slavishly,* etc., v. famulor *fin.*

fămŭlāris, e, *adj.* [famulus], *of* or *belonging to servants* or *slaves* (rare but class.): vestis, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: turba, Stat. Ach. 2, 67: jugum, Sen. Troad. 747: jura, i. e. *of subjugation,* Ov. M. 15, 597: hederae, *the Bacchantes,* Val. Fl. 2, 268.—In the *neutr.* adverb., *servilely:* nec famulare timens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 40.

fămŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [famulor], *a body of domestics, household* (post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 115, 10; 6, p. 176, 20.

fămŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *servile, slavish* (post-class.): mendicitas, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14; id. de Anim. 33; Ambros. de Fid. 5, 5, 58.—Hence, *adv.:* **fămŭlātōrĭe,** *slavishly,* Cassiod. Amic. 5, 5.

fămŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *that serves; subst., a female servant, handmaid* (post-

class.): penna, Sid. Carm. 2, 128: coquina medicinae famulatrix est, Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 3.

fămŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [famulor], *servitude, slavery* (rare but class.): in famulatu esse, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: quam miser virtutis famulatus servientis voluptati! id. Off. 3, 33, 117: gravis, Sen. Hippol. 991: in famulatum subeunte natura, Arn. 1, 26: omnis, Vulg. Exod. 1, 14.

fămŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [famulus], *a serving, servitude* (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 109, 28; Pac. ib. 29.

fămŭlĭtium, ii, *n.* [id.] (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Abstr., *servitude, slavery:* famulitium (al. famulctium) dicebatur, quod nunc servitium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 3 Müll.—**II.** Concr., *the servants* or *slaves of a household:* unus e famulitio, Macr. S. 1, 7: Veneris, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804; Spart. Sever. 6; App. M. 8, p. 179, 36; id. Mag. p. 285, 1.

fămŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to use as a servant, to make serviceable* (post-class.): elementa ipsa (Christus), Tert. Apol. 21.

fămŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to be a servant, to serve, attend, wait upon.* **I.** Prop. (rare but class.): cum autem hi famulantur (with alterius esse and opp. sui esse), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 109, 6 (Rep. 3, 25 ed. Mai. et Mos.): alicui jucundo labore, Cat. 64, 161: famulati Deo, Tert. Res. Carn. 47: famulantis fistula Phoebi, Stat. S. 3, 3, 58: Fortuna famulante, Claud. B. G. 513.—Transf., of inanim. objects: terra omnibus cruciatur horis, multoque plus, ut deliciis, quam ut alimentis nostris famuletur, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 157.—Hence, **fămŭlanter,** *adv., servilely, submissively,* Att. ap. Non. 111, 28 (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 218).

1. fămŭlus, i (an archaic form famul, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 9; Lucr. 3, 1035 (al. 1048); for which cf. in the Oscan ‡ famel: famuli origo ab Oscis dependet, apud quos servus famel nominabatur, unde et familia vocata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 5 Müll.), *m.*, and **fămŭla,** ae (*gen. plur.:* famulum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 57; Val. Fl. 1, 752; 3, 20; 282) *f.* [Sanscr. root dhâ, to lay, found; Gr. τί-θη-μι; Osc. faama, house, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 254; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 183], *a servant, attendant; a maid-servant, handmaid* (class.). **I.** *Masc.:* iis, qui vi oppressos imperio coërcent, sit sane adhibenda saevitia, ut heris in famulos, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll. (Ann. v. 157 ed. Vahl.); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 32; id. Mil. 2, 3, 80; id. Stich. 2, 2, 71; Cic. Lael. 15, 55; id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; id. Rep. 2, 21; Verg. A. 1, 701; Hor. C. 3, 17, 16; Ov. H. 20, 79 et saep.: Idaeae matris famuli, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: sacrorum, Ov. M. 3, 574: dei alumni (Silenus), Hor. A. P. 239: sus erat infestae famulus vindexque Dianae, Ov. M. 8, 272; cf. Verg. A. 5, 95; of Actaeon's hounds, Ov. M. 3, 229; Vulg. Gen. 41, 12.—**II.** *Fem.:* quam famulae longe fugitant furtimque cachinnant, Lucr. 4, 1176; Verg. A. 1, 703; 4, 391; Juv. 14, 81 al.: si virtus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: res familiaris, quae est ministra et famula corporis, id. ib. 1, 31, 75; Vulg. Gen. 12, 16.

2. fămŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. famulus], *serving, serviceable, servile* (poet.; perh. not ante-Aug.): aquae, Ov. F. 1, 286: turbae, Sil. 13, 360: dextrae, Luc. 4, 207: manus, Sil. 10, 647: artus, Val. Fl. 1, 749: vertex, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 80: catenae, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 386: ripae, id. III. Cons. Hon. 203.

fānātĭcē, *adv., enthusiastically, franticly,* v. fanaticus *fin.*

fānātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fanum]. **I.** *Pertaining to a temple:* PECVNIA, Inscr. Veron. ap. Bull. Dell' Inst. 1836, p. 141; cf. Borghesi, ib.—**II.** *Inspired* by a divinity, *enthusiastic.* **A.** Lit.: ut fanaticus, oestro Percussus, Bellona, tuo, Juv. 4, 123; so cf the priests of Bellona, Inscr. Orell. 2316 sq.: jam subeuntibus armatis muros fanatici Galli . . . occurrunt, Liv. 37, 9, 9; of the priests of Cybele, Juv. 2, 112; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1061, cf. also: Galli vaticinantes fanatico carmine, Liv. 38, 18, 9: si servus inter fanaticos non semper caput jactaret, etc. (shortly after: circa fana bacchatus), Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 9: fanatica dicitur arbor fulmine icta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 19 Müll.—**B.** Transf., *frantic, furious, mad:* isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 118: cursus, Liv. 4, 33, 2: jactatio corporis, id. 39, 13, 12: error, Hor. A. P. 454: furor, Flor. 3, 19, 4 et saep.: jactare id (caput) et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71.—* *Adv.:* **fānātĭcē,** *franticly, madly:* absonis ululatibus constrepentes fanatice pervolant, App. M. 8, p. 214, 14.

fandus, *gerund.;* v. for.

Fanester, tris, e; v. 2. fanum.

‡ **fānĭtālis,** e, *adj.* [1. fanum], *pertaining to a temple,* Inscr. Guarin. Comment. XII. p. 28.

Fannĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens:* 1. C. Fannius Strabo, *son-in-law of Laelius, introduced as a speaker by Cicero* in de Rep. and Lael.; 2. *His son of the same name, who was consul* A.U.C. 632, Cic. Brut. 26, 99 sq.; id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; 3. C. Fannius, *an historian, contemporary with Pliny the younger,* Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 1 sq.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Fannĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Fannius, Fannian:* lex, *a sumptuary law introduced by the consul* C. Fannius, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.—**B. Fannĭānus,** a, um, *adj.,* the same: conturbat me epitome Bruti Fanniana, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3 Orell. *N. cr.:* charta, *manufactured in the establishment of* Q. Rhemnius Fannius, Plin. 13, 12, 24, §§ 75, 78.

* **fāno,** āre, *v. a.* [fanum], *to dedicate, consecrate:* quod sacrificio quodam fanatur, id est ut fani lege sit, Varr. L. L. 6, § 54.

‡ **fānŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small temple,* acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 103, 7 Müll.

1. fānum, i, *n.* [fari; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 1, and 93, 17 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 90], *a place dedicated to some deity by forms of consecration, a sanctuary, temple* (syn.: templum, aedes, delubrum, cella, sacellum, sacrarium): in ea pugna Jovis Statoris aedem votam, ut Romulus ante voverat: sed fanum tantum, id est locus templo effatus, sacratus fuerat, Liv. 10, 37 *fin.;* Sen. Ben. 7, 7: eamque unam ob causam Xerxes inflammari Atheniensium fana jussisse dicitur, quod deos inclusos parietibus contineri nefas esse duceret, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: pro patriis fanis atque delubris propugnandum, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: de aris ac focis, de fanis ac templis, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24: fana templaque expilavit, Suet. Caes. 54: propter fani religionem, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: fanum antiquissimum et sanctissimum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54: Dianae Ephesi, Caes. B. C. 3, 33, 1: Junonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52: Herculis, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 1: Hammonis, Lucr. 6, 848: Eumenidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Vulg. Judic. 9, 4 al.

2. Fanum, i, *n., a city in Umbria, on the Adriatic Sea, with a celebrated temple of Fortuna,* now *Fano,* Caes. B. C. 1, 11 *fin.;* called also Fanum Fortunae, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Tac. H. 3, 50; Inscr. Orell. 83 and 84; and Colonia Fanestris, Vitr. 2, 9, 16; 5, 1, 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1535; 3143; 3969.

far, farris, *n.* [akin with frico, q. v.], *a sort of grain, spelt,* Gr. ζέα, Triticum spelta, Linn. **I.** Prop., *the earliest food of the Romans, both roasted and ground into meal,* Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 63; 1, 2, 6; Col. 2, 6, 3; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81 sqq.; 18, 30, 72, § 298; Liv. 4, 15, 6; Ov. M. 5, 131 al.: adoreum, i. q. far, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4.—In *plur.,* freq. for *corn* in general, *grain:* flava farra, Verg. G. 1, 73 (opp. legumen); id. ib. 101; 219; Ov. F. 1, 693; 2, 519 al.—**II.** Transf., *coarse meal, grits,* Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; Cato, R. R. 143 *fin.;* Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5; Col. 8, 11, 14; Pall. 1, 28; Hor. S. 1, 5, 69; 2, 8, 87 al.: pium, i. e. mola salsa, id. C. 3, 23, 20; Tib. 3, 4, 10; cf.: salsa farra, Ov. F. 3, 284; used in nuptials, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 31; Arn. 4, 140: far caninum, *coarse bread for dogs,* Juv. 5, 11.

farcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [farcio], *a sausage* (ante- and post-class.): a fartura farcimina in extis appellata, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2; Gell. 16, 7, 11; Arn. 7, 229.

farcīmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [farciminum], *of* or *belonging to a disease called farciminum:* morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 14; cf. id. 1, 7.

farcīmĭnum, i, *n.* [farcio], *a disease in horses and other animals,* perh. *costiveness,* Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

farcīno, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to stuff;* trop. (late Lat.): fandis tacenda farcinat, i. e. *mixes,* Mart. Cap. 9, § 998.

farcio, farsi, fartum, sometimes farctum (post-class. form farsum, Petr. 69; Apic. 4, 2; 8, 8; and farcītum, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 22), 4, *v. a.* [Gr. φρακ-, φράσσω, *to shut in;* cf. Lat. frequens; Germ. Berg, Burg], *to stuff, cram, fill full* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pulvinus perlucidus Melitensi rosa fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: medios parietes farcire fractis caementis, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: intestinum, Apic. 2, 3: mustelae ventriculus coriandro fartus, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 60: Jovis satelles jecore opimo farta et satiata, etc., Cic. Poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24; cf.: edaces et se ultra quam capiunt farcientes, Sen. Ep. 108.—**B.** In partic., *to fatten* an animal, = saginare: gallinas et anseres sic farcito, Cato, R. R. 89; Varr. R. R. 3, 9 *fin.;* Col. 8, 7, 4.—**II.** Transf. (rare; not in Cic.). **A.** In gen., *to fill, cram* with any thing: fartum totum theatrum, *filled,* App. Flor. p. 353, 37: infinitis vectigalibus (rex) erat fartus, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.;* Cat. 28, 12.—**B.** *To stuff* or *cram into:* in os farciri pannos imperavit, Sen. Ira, 3, 19: totum lignum in gulam, id. Ep. 70 *med.:* ischaemon in nares, Plin. 25, 8, 45, § 83: hinc farta premitur angulo Ceres omni, i. e. *copious, abundant,* Mart. 3, 58, 6.—Hence, **fartum** (**farctum**), i, *n., stuffing, filling, inside:* intestina et fartum eorum, cum id animal nullo cibo vivat, etc., Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 117; Col. 5, 10, 11; id. Arb. 21, 2 (for which: pulpa fici, Pall. 4, 10): viaticum, *a filling for the journey,* Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45, acc. to Ritschl.—Comically: fartum vestis, i. q. corpus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 13 (but in Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 8, read stragem, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

farctus, a, um, *Part.;* v. farcio.

farēdo, ĭnis, *f., a kind of abscess,* Plin. Val. 3, 22.

1. farfărus, i, *m., the plant colt's-foot,* called also farfugium and chamaeleuce: tussilago, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135.—Also in the form **farfĕrus,** Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 32; Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 13 Müll. *N. cr.*

2. Farfărus, i, v. Fabaris.

farfĕrus, i, *m.*, v. 1. farfarus.

farfugium, ii, *n.*, v. 1. farfarus.

fărīna, ae, *f.* [far], *ground corn, meal, flour.* **I.** Prop., Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 139; 22, 25, 67, § 137.—Prov.: facis farinam, i. e. *waste, scatter,* Mart. 8, 16, 5; Vulg. Matt. 13, 33.—**B.** Transf., of the *dust* or *powder* of other substances resembling meal: folia myrti siccantur in farinam, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 162; cf.: gypsum resolvitur in farinam, id. 36, 24, 59, § 183: minium tunditur in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119; so, cornus cervini, id. 28, 11, 49, § 178: tofi, id. 17, 20, 34, § 147: marmoris, id. 32, 7, 26, § 79: caminorum, id. 28, 7, 23, § 84.—**II.** Trop., to designate the *material* of which a thing is composed, i. e. *its nature, quality* (post-Aug.): cum fueris nostrae farinae, Pers. 5, 115: Cassius quidam Parmensis quadam epistola ut pistoris nepotem sic taxat Augustum: Materna tibi farina ex crudissimo Ariciae pistrino, etc., Suet. Aug. 4.

‡ **fărīnācĕus,** ἀλευρώδης, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **fărīnārĭum,** ἀλευρών, Gloss. Philox.

fărīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [farina], *of* or *belonging to meal, meal-:* cribrum, Cato, R. R. 76, 3; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115.

* **fărīnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of meal, mealy:* congeries, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

fărīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little meal* (late Lat.), Vulg. Reg. 1, 17, 13.

* **fărīnŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mealy:* cinis, App. M. 9, p. 222, 33.

fărĭo, ōnis, *m., a salmon-trout,* Aus. Mos. 130; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6.

‡ **fārĭor,** āri, *v. dep. a.* [for], *to speak:* NI TESTIMONIVM FARIATVR, Fragm. XII. Tab ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*

fāris, fātur, etc., v. for.

farnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [farnus], *of the ash-tree:* fungi, Apic. 7, 13 (al. faginei).

farnus, i, *f.* [perh. for franus, contr. from fraxinus], *an ash, ash-tree,* Vitr. 7, 1 dub. (al. fraxinus); cf. Pall. 1, 9, 3.

farrācĕus or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [far], *of spelt:* seges, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5: pollen, Plin. 24, 7, 22, § 39.

farrāgo, inis, *f.* [id.], *mixed fodder for cattle, mash.* **I.** Prop.: farrago appellatur id, quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 14 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142; Verg. G. 3, 205; Nemes. Cyneg. 283.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *A medley, hodge-podge:* nostri libelli, Juv. 1, 86.—**B.** *A trifle:* tenuis, Pers. 5, 77.

farrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to spelt,* and in gen. *to corn* or *grain.* **I.** *Adj.:* fistula, *a sort of hand-mill for corn,* Cato, R. R. 10, 3; cf. Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.—**II.** In *plur. subst.:* **farrārĭa,** ōrum, *n., a granary, hay-loft,* Vitr. 6, 9 *fin.*

farrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Filled with corn:* olla, Pers. 4, 31.—**II.** *Made of corn:* omnia, *preparations of meal,* Juv. 11, 109.

* **farrĕārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to grain:* pilum, Cato, R. R. 10, 5.

farrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the use of spelt-bread in marrying* (for the more usu. confarreatio, q. v.), Serv. Verg. A. 4, 374.

farrĕātus, a, um, adj. [id.], *made with the use of spelt-bread:* nuptiae (i. e. confarreatio), Serv. Verg. A. 4, 104.

farrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of spelt,* or in gen. *of corn* or *grain:* far. vel triticeus panis, Col. 7, 12, 10: spicum, *an ear of corn,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 280, 9 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **farrĕum,** i, *n.* (sc. libum), *a spelt-cake,* Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 10.

farrĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [farreum], *a small spelt-cake,* Pall. Oct. 21 *init.*

farsĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio], *crammed, fattened:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. fartilis.

farsūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a fattening,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1 (al. assura); Tert. adv. Val. 27; cf. fartura.

farsus, a, um, *Part.,* from farcio.

* **fartĭcŭla,** ōrum, *n. dim.* [fartum], *a little stuffing,* Titin. ap. Non. 331, 27.

fartĭlis, e, *adj.* [farcio], *stuffed, crammed.* **I.** Lit.: anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52: asinus, App. M. 3, p. 187, 6.—**II.** Trop., in *neutr. plur. absol.:* fartilia, *stuffing, mixture,* Tert. adv. Val. 27.

fartim, *adv.* [id.], *by stuffing* or *cramming;* hence, *closely, densely* (post-class.): tectum omne fartim stipaverant, App. M. 3, p. 130, 12: isicium fartim concisum, i. e. *cut up fine as if for stuffing,* id. ib. 2, p. 117, 30.

fartor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A stuffer, fattener of fowls, poulterer:* pinguem quoque facere gallinam quamquam fartoris non rustici sit officium, Col. 8, 7, 1; Inscr. Grut. 580, 15; Inscr. Rein. cl. 9, *no.* 12: cuppedinarii omnes, cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; cf.: minimeque artes eae probandae quae ministrae sunt voluptatum, cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, ut ait Terentius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: cum scurris fartor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 229 (v. Dillenb. ad loc.).—**B.** *A sausage-maker* (only once in the doubtful passage): de nostro saepe edunt, quod fartores faciunt, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 12 (dub.; Spengel, qui custodem oblectant).—**II.** Transf.: fartores nomenclatores, qui clam velut infercirent nomina salutatorum in aurem candidati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 15 Müll.; cf.: fartori nomenclatori, Placid. p. 464.

fartum, i, *n.,* v. farcio *fin.*

fartūra (also **farctūra**), ae, *f.* [farcio]. **I.** *A cramming, fattening* of fowls, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 3; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 7 *fin.*—**II.** *The filling up, rubble,* of a wall, Vitr. 2, 8 *med.*

1. fartus, a, um, *Part.,* from farcio.

* **2. fartus** (**farctus**), ūs, *m.* [farcio], *stuffing,* for the usual fartum (v. farcio *fin.*), Arn. 7, 231.

fas, *indecl. n.* [root fa-, cf. for; Gr. φημί, φά-ναι] **I.** Orig. belonging to the relig. lang., *the dictates of religion, divine law;* opp. to jus, or human law (rare; cf. also: aequitas, justitia): jus ac fas omne delere, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6; cf.: festis quaedam exercere diebus Fas et jura sinunt, Verg. G. 1, 269: contra fas, contra auspicia, contra omnes divinas atque humanas religiones, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34.—Personified: audi Juppiter, audite Fines, audiat Fas, Liv. 1, 32, 6: prima deum Fas quae Themis est Graiis, Aus. Technop. Idyll. 12: Fas omne mundi, i. e. *the gods,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 658.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A court-day,* i. q. fastus (ante-class.): dies qui vocatur sic: QVANDO REX COMITIAVIT, FAS, Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 31, 32.—**B.** In gen. (*justice, equity,* but usu. to be translated as an adjective), *right, proper, allowable, lawful, fit, permitted;* hence, *possible* (the predominant meaning of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the phrase fas est, with a subject-clause): fas, justum, pium, aequum subjici possunt honestati, Quint. 3, 8, 26: cum fas atque nefas exiguo fine libidinum Discernunt avidi, Hor. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585; cf.: quippe ubi fas versum atque nefas, Verg. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87: jusque fasque est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 22: si jus, si fas est, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 27: sicut fas jusque est, Liv. 7, 31, 3: ut eum nihil delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43; cf.: quoad fas esset, quoad liceret, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19; and: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, id. Rep. 3, 22: si me fas est orare etiam abs te, pater, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 102: quid non adeptus est, quod homini fas esset optare? Cic. Lael. 3, 11: si eos hoc nomine appellari fas est, id. Mur. 37, 80: non esse fas, Germanos superare, si, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50 *fin.:* neque fas esse existimant, ea litteris mandare, id. ib. 6, 14, 3: ad quos (libellos) interim respicere fas sit, Quint. 10, 7, 31: velut si aliter facere fas non sit, id. 2, 13, 1; 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 9; 12, 7, 1: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: fas omne est, Cytherea, meis te fidere regnis, *there is every reason,* Verg. A. 5, 800: si hoc fas est dictu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: neque id me facere fas existimo, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 11: fas habere, id. Trin. 2, 2, 11; Quint. 3, 8, 13; Tac. A. 14, 30; id. G. 9: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 6; 6, 23 *fin.:* fas prohibet, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 205: contra quam fas erat, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: fas omne abrumpit, *every right, obligation,* Verg. A. 3, 55: exuere, Tac. H. 3, 5: et foedera respicere, id. ib. 4, 67; cf.: hostium quoque jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium rupistis, *the law of nations,* id. A. 1, 42; so in Tac. freq. = jus: patriae, *the right, claim of one's native land,* id. ib. 2, 10: armorum, id. H. 4, 58: disciplinae, id. A. 1, 19 al.

fascĕātim, fascĕŏla, v. fasci-.

Fascĕlis, v. Facelīnus.

fascĭa (**fascea**), ae, *f.* [kindred with fascis], *a band, bandage, swathe, girth, fillet.* **I.** Prop. (to bind up diseased parts of the body; to wrap round the feet to prevent the boots from rubbing them; to bind under the breasts of women; a head-band set with pearls, etc.; syn.: redimiculum, vitta, infula, diadema): devinctus erat fasciis, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; Suet. Dom. 17; id. Galb. 21; Gell. 16, 3, 4; cf.: fasciis crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: cum vincirentur pedes fasciis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 537, 5; id. Att. 2, 3, 1 (cf. with Val. Max. 6, 2, 7); Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221; Dig. 34, 2, 25 (with pedules); Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40 al.: carnem praependentem fascia substringere, Suet. Galb. 21: brachio lanis fasciisque obvoluto, id. Dom. 17: inflatum circa fascia pectus eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 274; Mart. 14, 134: vides illum Scythiae regem, insigni capitis decorum? si vis illum aestimare, fasciam solve: multum mali sub illa latet, Sen. Ep. 80 *fin.;* so of *a diadem,* Suet. Caes. 79: puero fasciis opus est, cunis, incunabulis, i. e. *swaddling-cloths,* Plaut. Truc. 5, 13: somniasse se, ovum pendere ex fascia lecti sui cubicularis, *a bed-girth,* Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; Mart. 5, 62, 5; 14, 159: uvas sole siccatas junci fasciis involvit, *bands of rushes, mats,* Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 66: nitor, qualem Bruttia praestabat calidi tibi fascia visci, *plaster,* Juv. 9, 14.—Prov.: non es nostrae fasciae, i. e. *of our rank* or *condition,* Petr. 46.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *The casing of a door,* Varr. ap. Non. 451, 20; and 86, 10.—***B.** In archit., *a wreath round a pillar, a listel,* Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*—***C.** *A streak of cloud in the sky:* nil color hic caeli, nil fascia nigra minatur, Juv. 14, 294.—***D.** *A zone* of the earth: orbi terrae in quinque zonas, sive melius fascias dico, discernitur, Mart. Cap. 6, §§ 602, 607.

‡ **fascĭātim** (**-ĕātim**), *adv.* [fascis], *in bundles,* acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 20, one of a class of adverbs which some grammarians improperly regard as a distinct part of speech.

* **fascĭcŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [fasciculus], *things carried in bundles* (as wood, hay, etc.), Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*

fascĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fascis], *a small bundle, packet* (class.): epistolarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4; so of packets of letters, id. Att. 2, 13, 1; 5, 11, 7; 12, 53: librorum, Hor. Ep. 1. 13, 12: fasciculum ad nares admovebis? *a bunch of flowers, nosegay,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: linum in fasciculos manuales colligatum siccatur in sole, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 16; Vulg. Matt. 13, 30.

* **fascĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fascis-gero], *bearing the fasces:* honor, i. e. *the consulship,* Paul. Nol. 321.

* **fascīna,** ae, *f.* [fascis], *a bundle of sticks, fagot,* Cato, R. R. 37, 5.

fascĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fascino], *an enchanting, bewitching, witchcraft,* Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35; 28, 8, 27, § 101; Vulg. Sap. 4, 12.

‡ **fascĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enchanter,* Primas. in Ep. ad Galat. c. 3: fascinator, βάσκανος, Gloss. Vet.

* **fascĭnātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to enchantment* or *witchcraft:* lingua, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 28.

fascĭno, āre, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. βάσκανος, βασκαίνω, v. fascinum], *to enchant, bewitch, charm, fascinate* by the eyes or the tongue: nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos, Verg. E. 3, 103: malâ linguâ, Cat. 7, 12: contra fascinantes, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40: animal fascinatum, Veg. Vet. 7, 73: vos non obedire veritati, Vulg. Galat. 3, 1.

* **fascĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [fascinum], *with a large* fascinum: poëta fascinosior, Auct. Priap. 79 *fin.*

fascĭnum, i, *n.* (**-ĭnus,** i, *m.*) [quasi bascanum, βάσκανον, Cloat. Ver. ap. Gell. 16, 12, 4; but cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 16]. **I.** *A bewitching, witchcraft,* Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 96; Symm. Ep. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** I. q. membrum virile (because an image of it was hung round the necks of children as a preventive against witchcraft; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll.), Hor. Epod. 8, 18; Petr. 138; Arn. 5, 176.—Also in the form fascinus, i. *m.,* Verg. Cat. 5, 20; and personified, **Fascĭnus,** i, as a deity, *the Phallus,* Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39.—**B.** *A kind of sea-shell,* App. Mag. p. 297, 11.

fascĭo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fascia], *to envelop with bands, to swathe* (post-Aug. and very rare): fasciato trunco, Mart. 12, 57, 12; Capitol. Anton. 13.—*Pass.,* Vulg. Ezech. 30, 21.

fascĭŏla (**fascĕ-**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small bandage for the legs,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 130; Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Vop. Aur. 4; Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44.

fascis, is, *m.* [cf. φάκελος, fascia, but v. fido], *a bundle* of wood, twigs, straw, reeds, etc. **I.** *A fagot, fascine; a packet, parcel.* **A.** In gen. (rare): fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 6: lignorum, Tac. A. 13, 35: magno comites in fasce libelli, Juv. 7, 107: tot crimina, tot reos uno velut fasce complecti, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9.—Trop., of a crowd of people, Vulg. Isa. 24, 22.—**B.** *A burden, load:* Romanus in armis Injusto sub fasce viam cum carpit, *i. e. soldiers' baggage,* Verg. G. 3, 347; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 26 Spald.: (apes) saepe ultro animam sub fasce dedēre, *under the burden,* Verg. G. 4, 204: ego hoc te fasce levabo, id. E. 9, 65: venales humero fasces portare, id. M. 80.—**II.** In partic., in *plur.* fasces, *a bundle carried before the highest magistrates, and consisting of rods and an axe, with which*

criminals were scourged and beheaded. **A.** Prop.: lictores duo, duo viminei fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26: ut sibi (Tullo Hostilio) duodecim lictores cum fascibus anteire liceret, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 17: anteibant lictores cum fascibus duobus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: fasces praetoribus praeferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31: tum demissi populo fasces, *lowered* (as a mark of respect) *before the people*, id. ib. 1, 40, 62; cf.: P. Valerius fasces primus demitti jussit, id. ib. 2, 31; for which: (P. Valerius) summissis fascibus in contionem escendit, Liv. 2, 7, 7; cf. under B.: paulo ante dimissi fasces, *surrendered*, Plin. Pan. 61, 7: praecedebant incompta signa, versi fasces, at the funeral of Germanicus, Tac. A. 3, 2 *init.*: neque in litteris, neque in fascibus insignia laureae praetulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 71, 3; cf.: visus C. Marius cum fascibus laureatis, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; so, laureati, id. Att. 8, 3, 5: imperatorii, Tac. A. 13, 9.—**2.** Meton., *a high office*, esp. *the consulship* (poet.): qui petere a populo fasces saevasque secures Imbibit, Lucr. 3, 1009: illum non populi fasces, non purpura regum Flexit, Verg. G. 2, 495: ut si Detulerit fasces indigno, detrahet idem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 34; id. S. 1, 6, 97: et titulis et fascibus olim Major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 110; Sil. 11, 152.—Of royalty: diadema Quirini Et fasces meruit, Juv. 8, 260.—***B.** Trop., *to give place, to acknowledge one's inferiority:* cum tibi aetas nostra jam cederet fascesque summitteret, Cic. Brut. 6, 22.

făsēlārĭa, ium, v. phaselaria.

făsēlus, faseolus, v. phas-.

fasĭānus, i, *m.*, v. phas-.

fassus, a, um, *Part.*, from fateor.

fasti, ōrum, *m.*, v. 1. fastus.

fastīdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fastidio]; *act.*, *nauseous, loathsome, disagreeable* (post-class. and very rare): judicia, Tert. Anim. 33 *fin.*

fastīdienter, *adv.*, *disdainfully, scornfully;* v. fastidio *fin.*

***fastīdīlĭter,** *adv.* [fastidio], *with disgust:* Varr. ap. Non. 112, 11.

fastīdio, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [fastidium], *to feel disgust, loathing,* or *nausea, to shrink* or *flinch* from any thing unpleasant to the taste, smell, hearing, etc.; *to loathe, dislike, despise* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: taedet, reprobo, reicio, respuo, repudio). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* bibendum hercle hoc est, ne nega: quid hic fastidis? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 33; cf.: fastidientis stomachi est multa degustare, Sen. Ep. 2: majus infundam tibi Fastidienti poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 78: ut fastidis! Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 58.—**B.** *Act.* (perh. not till the Aug. per.): num esuriens fastidis omnia praeter Pavonem rhombumque? Hor. S. 1, 2, 115: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 15: pulmentarium, Phaedr. 3, 7, 23: cactos in cibis, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97: fluvialem lupum, Col. 8, 16, 4: vinum, Poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59: euphorbiae sucus fastidiendum odorem habet, *disgusting*, Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 79: aures... redundantia ac nimia fastidiunt, Quint. 9, 4, 116.—**II.** Trop., of mental aversion, *to be disdainful, scornful, haughty; to disdain, despise, scorn.* **A.** *Neutr.:* ut fastidit gloriosus! Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 34: vide ut fastidit simia! id. Most. 4, 2, 4: in recte factis saepe fastidiunt, Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—(β) With *gen.* (like taedet): fastidit mei, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 67; so, mei, Titin. ap. Non. 496, 15: bonorum, Lucil. ib. 18.—**B.** *Act.* (perh. not before the Aug. per.). (α) With *acc.:* (populus) nisi quae terris semota suisque Temporibus defuncta videt, fastidit et odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 22: vilice silvarum et agelli, Quem tu fastidis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 2: lacus et rivos apertos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: vitium amici, id. S. 1, 3, 44: preces alicujus, Liv. 34, 5, 13: hoc lucrum, Quint. 1, 1, 18: grammatices elementa tamquam parva, id. 1, 4, 6: minores, Mart. 3, 31, 5: omnes duces post Alexandrum, Just. 14, 2: dominationibus aliis fastiditus (i. e. a prioribus principibus despectus), Tac. A. 13, 1: ut quae dicendo refutare non possumus, quasi fastidiendo calcemus, Quint. 5, 13, 22: oluscula, Juv. 11, 80.—Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: te cum fastidierit popina dives, etc., Mart. 5, 44, 10: somnus agrestium Lenis virorum non humiles domos Fastidit umbrosamve ripam, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23.—In the *part. perf.:* laudatus abunde, Non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 31; cf.: aliquem non fastiditis annumerare viris, id. ib. 2, 120: vetulus bos, ab ingrato jam fastiditus aratro, Juv. 10, 270.—In the *neutr. absol.:* res ardua vetustis novitatem dare... fastiditis gratiam, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 15.—In the *part. fut. pass.* with supine: quia (verba) dictu fastidienda sunt, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—(β) With an *object-clause:* a me fastidit amari, Ov. R. Am. 305: jocorum legere fastidis genus, Phaedr. 4, 7, 2; Petr. 127: fastidit praestare hanc inferioribus curam, Quint. 2, 3, 4: fastidit balsamum alibi nasci, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 135: an creditis, aequo animo iis servire, quorum reges esse fastidiant? Curt. 4, 14, 16 et saep.: ne fastidieris nos in sacerdotum numerum accipere, Liv. 10, 8, 7: plebs coepit fastidire, munus vulgatum a civibus isse in socios, id. 2, 41, 4; Quint. 5, 11, 39.—Hence, **1.** *Adv.:* **fastīdienter,** *disdainfully, scornfully:* parentibus fastidienter appellatis, App. M. 5, p. 166, 11.—**2.** *Part.:* **fastīdītus,** a, um, in act. signif., *disdaining, despising* (post-Aug.): ne me putes studia fastiditum, Petr. 48.

fastīdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. fastidiosus *fin.*

fastīdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fastidium], *full of disgust* or *aversion.* **I.** *Pass., that feels disgust, squeamish, disdainful, scornful, fastidious* (class.). **A.** Lit.: vaccae fastidiosae fiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15: aurium sensus fastidiosissimus, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: quod ille fastidiosus est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6. 18.—**B.** Trop.: quamvis fastidiosus aedilis est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42: in superiores contumax, in aequos et pares fastidiosus, in inferiores crudelis, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: ex hac infinita licentia haec summa cogitur, ut ita fastidiosae, mollesque mentes evadant civium, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.:* Antonius facilis in causis recipiendis erat, fastidiosior Crassus, Cic. Brut. 57, 207.—With *gen.:* C. Memmius perfectus litteris, sed Graecis: fastidiosus sane Latinarum, id. ib. 70, 247: dominus terrae Fastidiosus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 37: aestimator, i. e. *that rates altogether too high*, Sen. Ben. 1, 11: fastidiosissimum mancipium, i. e. *excessively haughty, proud*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: est res difficilis, ardua, fastidiosa, id. ib. 6, 17, 5.—**II.** *Act., that creates disgust, disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable* (very rare; not in Cic.): fastidiosam desere copiam, Hor. C. 3, 29, 9: fastidiosā tristis aegrimoniā, id. Epod. 17, 73.—Hence, **fastīdĭōsē,** *adv., squeamishly, scornfully, disdainfully, fastidiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. very rare): huic ego jam stomachans fastidiose, Immo ex Sicilia, inquam, Cic. Planc. 27, 65: spectare, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf.: diligenter et prope fastidiose judicare, id. ib. 1, 26, 118: lente ac fastidiose probare, id. Att. 2, 1, 1: recipior in coetum, Phaedr. 3 prol. 23: venditare aliquid, Petr. 13.—*Comp.:* fastidiosius ad hoc genus sermonis accedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

fastīdĭtas, ātis, *f.*, i. q. fastidium, *a loathing, aversion*, Cassiod. Var. 7, 1 *fin.*

fastīdītus, a, um, *Part.*, from fastidio.

fastīdĭum, ii, *n.* [cf. 2. fastus], *a loathing, aversion* for any thing, esp. for any sort of enjoyment (very freq. and class.; cf. taedium, nausea, etc.). **I.** Lit., *nausea, squeamishness, loathing, distaste* for food: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: mel fastidium creat, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: fastidium abigere, id. 23, 9, 81, § 161: auferre, id. 19, 8, 38, § 127: discutere, id. 23, 1, 27, § 54: detrahere, id. 22, 25, 74, § 155.—In *plur.:* magna movet stomacho fastidia, etc., Hor. S. 2, 4, 78; 2, 2, 14; 2, 6, 86; Juv. 14, 184; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—**2.** Esp. of a spoiled, pampered taste, *niceness, daintiness, delicacy*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18: tantum in illis esse fastidium, ut nollent attingere nisi eodem die captum piscem, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18; cf. Vulg. Ezech. 16, 31.—**B.** Transf. to sight: oculorum in hominum insolentium indignitate fastidium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2.—**II.** Trop., *dislike, aversion, disgust, fastidiousness.* **A.** In gen.: ab aliqua re celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienari, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98; cf.: si (eloquentia) et ex copia satietatem et ex amplitudine fastidium tulerit, Quint. 5, 14, 30: nescis quantum interdum afferat hominibus fastidii, quantum satietatis, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: satiari fastidio similitudinis, id. de Or. 3, 50, 193: nulla voluptas est, quae non assiduitate fastidium pariat, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81: vitato assiduitatis fastidio, Suet. Tib. 10: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis, aut inertissimae segnitiae est, aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: quae habent ad res certas vitiosam offensionem atque fastidium, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: audiendi, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: insolens domesticarum rerum, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: omnis stultitia laborat fastidio sui, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.:* nec id fit fastidio meo, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20: ne sit fastidio Graecos sequi, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8: ipsum lignum in fastidio est, *is despised*, id. 12, 19, 42, § 91; cf.: aliquid fastidio damnare, id. 11, 2, 1, § 4: non omnia (i. e. arbores) in omnibus locis nasci docuimus, nec translata vivere: hoc alias fastidio evenit, *fastidious* or *delicate nature*, id. 16, 32, 58, § 134.—In *plur.:* non tam ea, quae recta essent, probari, quam quae prava sunt, fastidiis adhaerescere, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 258; cf.: spectatoris fastidia ferre superbi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 215: opem ferre poëtis antiquis contra fastidia nostra, id. S. 1, 10, 7: matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses, Verg. E. 4, 61.—**B.** In partic. (with the notion of fastus predominating), *scornful contempt, haughtiness, pride* (syn.: elatio, vanitas, arrogantia, superbia, fastus): ex eorum (divitiorum) fastidio et superbia (regna) nata esse commemorant, Cic. Rep. 1, 32 Mos. *N. cr.;* cf.: superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. Agr. 1, 7, 20; cf.: superbia et fastidio amplissimos honores repudiare, Plin. Pan. 55, 4: si essent arrogantes, non possem ferre fastidium, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: efferri fastidio et contumaciā, Cic. Lael. 15, 54.—In *plur.:* superba pati fastidia? Verg. E. 2, 15: oderunt fastidia divi, Tib. 1, 8, 69: qui tulerit Meroes fastidia longa superbae, Calp. E. 11, 50: veteris fastidia quercus, Juv. 14, 184.

fastīgātē, *adv.*, v. fastigo *fin.*

fastīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [fastigo], *a sharpening to a point, pointing* (post-Aug. and very rare): ut fastigatio laevi descendat cuneo, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106; recta, App. Flor. 2, 364.

fastīgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *Pa.*, from fastigo.

fastīgĭum, ii, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. bhrshtis, corner, rim; Gr. ἄ-φλαστον, aplustria, the ornamented stern of a ship; O. H. Germ. brort, the prow], *the top of a gable, a gable end, pediment* (syn.: cacumen, culmen, vertex, apex). **I.** Prop.: Capitolii fastigium illud et ceterarum aedium non venustas, sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est... utilitatem templi fastigii dignitas consecuta est, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 180; cf.: fastigia aliquot templorum a culminibus abrupta, Liv. 40, 2, 3: evado ad summi fastigia culminis, Verg. A. 2, 458; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14.—Hence, meton., *the roof of a house*, Verg. A. 8, 491; 9, 568; Val. Fl. 2, 235: habere pulvinar, simulacrum, fastigium, flaminem, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110; cf. of the same: omnes unum in principem congesti honores: circa templa imagines... suggestus in curia, fastigium in domo, mensis in caelo, Flor. 4, 2 *fin.:* Romae signa eorum sunt in Palatina aede Apollinis in fastigio, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13; cf. id. 35, 12, 43, § 152; Vitr. 3, 2.—Transf.: operi tamquam fastigium imponere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The extreme part, extremity* of a thing, whether above or below. **a.** *Top, height, summit:* colles... pari altitudinis fastigio oppidum cingebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 4: opus nondum aquae fastigium aequabat, Curt. 4, 2, 19: summi operis, id. 4, 2, 8: jamque agger aequaverat summae fastigia terrae, id. 8, 10, 31: aquatilium ova rotunda, reliqua fere fastigio acuminata, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145: gracilitas (arundinis) nodis distincta leni fastigio tenuatur in cacumina, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158; cf.: cornua in leve fastigium exacuta, id. 11, 37, 45, § 124; 16, 33, 60, § 141; Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 24.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 4, 827: muri, Val. Fl. 2, 553: fontis fastigium, i. e. *the height on which the fountain sprang up*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41, 5.—**b.** *The lower part, depth:* forsitan et scrobibus quae sint fastigia, quaeres,

what should be the depth of the trenches, Verg. G. 2, 288.—**2.** (From the sloping form of the gable.) *A slope*, *declivity*, *descent:* ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 5: jugum paulo leniore fastigio, id. ib. 2, 24, 3: iniquum loci ad declivitatem fastigium, id. B. G. 7, 85, 4: rupes leniore submissa fastigio, Curt. 6, 6, 11: capreoli molli fastigio, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3; 2, 24, 3: musculi, id. ib. 2, 11, 1: scrobes paulatim angustiore ad infimum fastigio, i. e. *gradually narrowing from top to bottom*, id. B. G. 7, 73, 5; cf.: si (fossa) fastigium habet, ut (aqua) exeat e fundo, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2.—**3.** In the later grammarians, *an accent* placed over a word, Mart. Cap. 3, § 264; § 268 al.; Diom. p. 428 P.

II. Trop. **A.** *The highest part*, *summit*, *the highest degree*, *most exalted rank* or *dignity* (perh. only since the Aug. per.): quicquid numinum hanc Romani imperii molem in amplissimum terrarum orbis fastigium extulit, Vell. 2, 131, 1; cf.: sic fit, ut dei summum inter homines fastigium servent, Plin. Pan. 52, 2: et quoad usque ad memoriam nostram tribuniciis consularibusque certatum viribus est, dictaturae semper altius fastigium fuit, Liv. 6, 38 *fin.;* cf.: in consulare fastigium vehi, Vell. 2, 69, 1: ad regium fastigium evehere aliquem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 1: alii cives ejusdem fastigii, Liv. 3, 35, 9: stare in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20: rhetoricen in tam sublime fastigium sine arte venisse, id. 2, 17, 3: et poësis ab Homero et Vergilio tantum fastigium accepit, et eloquentia a Demosthene, id. 12, 11, 26; cf.: magice in tantum fastigii adolevit, ut, etc., *grew into such esteem*, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2.—**2.** In gen., *dignity*, *rank*, *condition:* (M. Laetorio) curatio altior fastigio suo data est, Liv. 2, 27, 6; cf.: ampliora etiam humano fastigio decerni sibi passus est, Suet. Caes. 76: tamquam mortale fastigium egressus, Tac. A. 15, 74: animus super humanum fastigium elatus, Curt. 9, 10 *med.:* quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum extollit Fortuna, Juv. 3, 39.—**B.** *A leading* or *chief point*, *head* in a discourse; *a principal sort* or *kind* (rare): summa sequar fastigia rerum, Verg. A. 1, 342: e quibus tribus fastigiis (agrorum) simplicibus, *sorts*, *kinds*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: propter haec tria fastigia formae discrimina quaedam fiunt sationum, id. ib. 1, 5: haec atque hujuscemodi tria fastigia agri, etc., id. ib. 1, 6, 5; cf. also: quo fastigio sit fundus, id. ib. 1, 20 *fin.* (and v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 223): laudem relego fastigia summa, Prisc. Laud. Anast. 148.

fastīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [v. fastigium], *to make pointed*, *to sharpen to a point*, *to raise* or *bring to a point* (in the *verb. finit.* only post-Aug., not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: frumenta verno tempore fastigantur in stipulam, *grow up into a straw with a sharpened point*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 52: folia in exilitatem fastigantur, id. 24, 19, 118, § 178: (terra) spatiosa modice paulatim se ipsa fastigat, Mel. 2, 1, 5: se molliter (Africa), id. 1, 4, 1; 3, 10, 5.—In the *part. perf.:* scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis summissioribus . . . fastigatam, sicut tecta aedificiorum sunt, testudinem faciebant, Liv. 44, 9, 6: collis in modum metae in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, id. 37, 27, 7: fastigatus in mucronem, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89: fastigatā longitudine (margaritarum), id. 9, 35, 56, § 113.—**B.** Transf. **1.** (Cf. fastigium, I. B. 2.) Fastigatus, *sloping up to a point*, *sloped; sloping down*, *steep*, *descending:* collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: tigna . . . prona ac fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, id. ib. 4, 17, 4.—**2.** (Cf. I. B. 3.) In the later grammarians, *to mark with an accent*, *to accent:* ut fastigetur, longa brevisve fuat, Mart. Cap. 3, § 262.—**II.** Trop., *to elevate*, *exalt* (late Lat.): qui statum celsitudinis tuae titulorum parilitate fastigat, Sid. Ep. 3, 6: quamquam diademate crinem Fastigatus eas, id. Carm. 2, 5.—Hence, **fastīgātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *high*, *exalted* (late Lat.): ad arcem fastigatissimae felicitatis evectus, Sid. Ep. 2, 4: duo fastigatissimi consulares, id. ib. 1, 9.—*Adv.:* **fastīgāte**, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; id. B. C. 2, 10, 5.

fastōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. fastus], *full of pride*, *proud*, *haughty* (post-Aug. and rare): moecha, Mart. 10, 13, 7: quid est, fastose? Petr. 131.—Transf., of things: domus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 107: garum, Mart. 13, 102, 2.

fastŭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, collat. form of fastosus, q. v., Mart. Cap. 6, § 578.

1. fastus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. root ΦΑ, φάσκω, φημί, fari: lit., in which it is allowed to speak], fasti dies; and more commonly *absol.:* **fasti**, ōrum, *m.* (acc. to the 4th decl. *acc.* fastus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 711 P.; Col. 9, 14, 12; Sil. 2, 10; Sen. Tranq. An. 14, 2; Hor. C. 4, 14, 4 Bentley (dub.); *abl.* fastibus, Luc. 10, 187), a publicists' t. t., *a day on which judgment could be pronounced*, *on which courts could be held*, *a court-day* (opp. nefasti, v. nefastus; cf. also: feriae, justitium, otium). **I.** Prop.: ille (dies) nefastus erit, per quem tria verba (DO, DICO, ADDICO) silentur: Fastus erit, per quem lege licebit agi, Ov. F. 1, 48; Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 29 sq. Müll. The register of these legal court-days, which for a long time existed only in the archives of the pontifices, was kept from the knowledge of the people, until Cn. Flavius, scribe to the Pontifex Maximus Appius Caecus, posted up a copy in the Forum: posset agi lege necne, pauci quondam sciebant, fastos enim volgo non habebant, Cic. Mur. 11, 25; cf.: (Cn. Flavius) fastos circa forum in albo proposuit, ut, quando lege agi posset, sciretur, Liv. 9, 46, 5; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17; Val. Max. 2, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *an enumeration of all the days of the year*, *with their festivals*, *magistrates*, *events*, etc., *a calendar*, *almanac* (syn.: annales, historia, res gestae, narratio, fabula): fastorum libri appellantur, in quibus totius anni fit descriptio: fasti enim dies festi sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 19 Müll. *N. cr.:* ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet quasi enumeratione fastorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: cum diem festum ludorum de fastis suis sustulissent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 67, § 151: fastos correxit (Caesar), Suet. Caes. 40: ut omne tempus . . . ita in fastos referretur, id. Aug. 100; cf. id. Tib. 5.—**B.** Esp. **1.** The Fasti consulares, or *registers of the higher magistrates*, according to their years of service (v. Orelli, Onomast. Tullian. P. III.): quae (tempora) semel Notis condita fastis Inclusit volucris dies (i. e. fastis consularibus), Hor. C. 4, 13, 15: per titulos memoresque fastos, id. ib. 4, 14, 4; so, memores, id. ib. 3, 17, 4: tempora si fastosque velis evolvere mundi, id. S. 1, 3, 112: qui redit in fastos et virtutem aestimat annis, etc., id. Ep. 2, 1, 48: in codicillorum fastis, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3: paginas in annalibus magistratuum fastisque percurrere, Liv. 9, 18, 12: ex fastis evellere, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: hos consules fasti ulli ferre possunt, id. Pis. 13, 30.—**2.** Fasti Praenestini a Verrio Flacco ordinati et marmoreo parieti incisi, Suet. Gram. 17; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 379 sq., and the authors there cited; v. also Anthon's Dict. of Antiq. p. 432 sq.—**3.** Fasti, *the title of a poem of Ovid*, *on the Roman festivals*, *the festival-calendar;* which, however, he completed for but six months of the year.

2. fastus, ūs (*gen.* fasti, Coripp. 4, 137), *m.* [Sanscr. dharshati, to be bold; Gr. θρασύς, θάρσος; full form farstus], *scornful contempt* or *disdain* of others, *haughtiness*, *arrogance*, *pride* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: fastidium, elatio, superbia, arrogantia, insolentia). (α) *Sing.:* tu cave nostra tuo contemnas carmina fastu, Prop. 1, 7, 25; cf.: fastus inest pulchris sequiturque superbia formam, Ov. F. 1, 419: superbo simul ac procaci fastu, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119: aspice primum, Quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum Spectemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: tanto te in fastu negas, amice, i. e. *thou withdrawest thyself with so much pride from my society*, Cat. 55, 14: fastus erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2 *fin.*—(β) *Plur.:* fastus superbi, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 15; Tib. 1, 8, 75; Ov. M. 14, 762.

3. fastus, uum, *m.*, *calendar;* v. 1. fastus *init.*

fātālis, e, *adj.* [fatum], *of* or *belonging to fate*, *ordained by fate* or *destiny*, *decreed*, *destined*, *fated*, *fatal* (class.). **I.** In gen.: illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: fatalis et immutabilis continuatio ordinis sempiterni, id. Ac. 1, 7, 29: summam fatalem conficere, id. Rep. 6, 12: divina atque fatalia, id. Part. 21, 73: casus, id. Phil. 6, 7, 19: consulatus ad salutem rei publicae prope fatalis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2; cf.: hic annus fatalis ad interitum hujus urbis, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: anni, Tib. 1, 3, 53; Inscr. Orell. 4851: stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 1; Ov. M. 8, 452; cf. deae, i. e. *the Fates*, id. P. 1, 8, 64: libri, i. e. *the Sibylline*, Liv. 5, 14, 4; 5, 5, 11; Suet. Caes. 79 al.: verba, Ov. F. 4, 257: lex, i. e. fatum, id. M. 3, 316; 10, 203: labor, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11: ora fluminis, *destined*, Ov. M. 15, 54: mala, Suet. Ner. 40: mors, *a natural death*, Vell. 2, 4, 6; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1; cf.: mors fato propera, Tac. A. 1, 3.—In *neutr.* fatale est, with a *subject-clause:* tam fatale est, medicum adhibere, quam convalescere, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: quasi fatale esset, non posse Gallias debellari nisi a se consule, Suet. Ner. 43. —**II.** In partic., in a bad sense, *dangerous*, *destructive*, *deadly* (perh. only poet., and in post-Aug. prose): vincla, Lucr. 5, 876: telum, Verg. A. 12, 919: manus (Etruscorum), id. ib. 12, 232: jaculum, Ov. M. 5, 182: hasta, Sil. 2, 400: lignum, Ov. M. 8, 479: crinis, id. ib. 8, 85: aurum, id. ib. 9, 411: signum, id. ib. 13, 381: monstrum, Hor. C. 1, 37, 21: judex, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: hora, Suet. Ner. 49: DIES, *dying-day*, Inscr. Orell. 3023; 4758; cf.: si quid mihi fatale contigerit, Spart. Hadr. 4.—Hence, **fātālĭter**, *adv.*, *according to fate*, *fatally:* omnia, quae fiunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dicis esse fataliter, *Cic. Div. 2, 7, 19; Suet. Caes. 59; Tac. H. 1, 71; Ov. M. 12, 67: mori, *to die a natural death*, Eutr. 1, 11.

fātālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fatalis], *fatal necessity*, *fatality* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 4, 66, 1.

fātālĭter, *adv.*, v. fatalis *fin.*

‡ **fatantur**, v. fator.

fătĕor, fassus, 2 (archaic *inf. praes.* faterier, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148), *v. dep. a.* [from the root ΦΑ, φάω, fari], *to confess*, *own*, *grant*, *acknowledge*. **I.** Prop. (freq. and class.: syn.: confiteor, profiteor); construed for the most part with *acc.* and *inf.* as *object;* rarely with the *acc.*, *de*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.:* si verum mihi eritis fassae, vinclis exsolvemini, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 10: so, verum fateri, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 2; Curt. 6, 3: ut verius fatear, Eum. Grat. Act. 1: quid fatebor? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 3; 2, 2, 67: multi in tormentis mori maluerunt falsum fatendo quam infitiando dolere, Cic. Part. 14, 50: peccatum, culpam, Ov. Tr. 1, 315; Hor. S. 2, 4, 4: delicta, Ov. M. 4, 685: mores suos, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sensus suos, Ov. H. 21, 204: paupertatem, id. M. 8, 634 et saep.—Prov.: fatetur facinus, si quis judicium fugit, Pub. Syr. 174 Rib.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.* as *object:* fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, te, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 17: me despexe ad te per impluvium tuum, Fateor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 73: fateor eam esse importunam, id. As. 1, 1, 47: si quis contra rem publicam se amici causa fecisse fateatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: qui se debere fateantur, *Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3: cum se Cicero ab illis plurimum fateatur adjutum, Quint. 10, 1, 40: fateor me duci ventre, Hor. S. 2, 7, 37: jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, id. ib. 1, 3, 111; id. Ep. 2, 1, 85: hominum igitur causa eas rerum copias comparatas fatendum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—With *ellips.* of *acc.:* fateor peccavisse, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 18: non didici sane nescire fateri, Hor. A. P. 418.—With *two acc.:* cum se servum fateatur tuum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 24: eum (i. e. Jovem) ipsi lapides hominem fatebuntur, Lact. 1, 11, 28: fassus hujus se spectaculi debitorem, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 11.—(γ) With *de:* cum de facto turpi aliquo aut inutili aut utroque fateatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 77.—(δ) *Absol.:* ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: *Me.* Est tibi nomen Menaechmo? *M.* Fateor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 48: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: non potest sine malo fateri, id. Eun. 4, 4, 47: qui a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic. Brut. 19, 76; cf. Quint. 5, 12, 13: nulline faterier audes? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 148: in fatendo lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: ad fatendum impulsus, id. 5, 13, 46: da veniam fasso, Ov. P. 4, 2, 23; parenthet-

ically: fateor, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 16: fatebor enim, Verg. E. 1, 31; id. A. 4, 20; Ov. M. 9, 362 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to discover, show, indicate, manifest* (rare; not in Cic.): Laterensis nostri et fidem et animum singularem in rem publicam semper fatebor, *bear witness to*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4; Quint. 1, 6, 23: innocentem fuisse patrem fatetur, id. 7, 1, 56; 1, 10, 37: utque sedet vultu fassus Telamonius iram, Ov. Tr. 2, 525: patinarum calore pisces vitalem motum fateri, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 177: mors sola fatetur, Quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172; 15, 132: properabo fateri, quae, etc., id. 3, 59: Belus amnis non nisi refuso mari harenas fatetur, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190.—**B.** In gram. lang.: fatendi modus, *the indicative*, Quint. 1, 6, 7; Varr. L. L. 8, 5, 8.

☞ **1.** In *pass. signif.*: hunc (agrum) excipere nominatim, qui publicus esse fateatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57 (dub.).—**2.** *Impers.*: vulgo fatebatur, utique minorem eum legasse, Dig. 30, 1, 39, § 6.

* **fātĭcănus**, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-cano], *announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic*: os, Ov. M. 9, 418; cf. the foll. art.

* **fātĭcĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *announcing fate, prophesying, prophetic*: sortes, Ov. M. 15, 436; cf. the preced. art.

fātĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-dico], *that predicts future events, prophesying, prophetic* (class.): qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.: vates, Verg. A. 8, 340; Ov. M. 3, 348: Themis, id. ib. 1, 321: anus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: deus, i. e. *Apollo*, Ov. F. 2, 262: puella, Suet. Galb. 9: augurium, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 120: fulmina, id. 2, 43, 43, § 113: specus, id. 2, 93, 95, § 208: libri, i. e. *the Sibylline*, Suet. Aug. 31; cf. silvae, Val. Fl. 1, 304.—*Subst.*: **fātĭdĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a prophet*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20.

fātĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fatum-fero], *that brings death, death-dealing, deadly, destructive* (poet.): sonat unā fatifer arcus, Verg. A. 9, 631: ensis, id. ib. 8, 621; Ov. M. 12, 492: ferrum, id. ib. 6, 251: Mavors, id. Am. 3, 3, 27.

fătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fatigo], *that may be wearied* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 32.

fătīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *weariness, fatigue* (stronger than lassitudo; v. the foll.; perh. not ante-Aug.; but defatigatio in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Prop.: exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: equorum atque hominum, Liv. 22, 15, 7: deficiens dolore et fatigatione, Quint. 11, 3, 173: sudor et fatigatio, id. 11, 3, 147; so with sudor, id. 1, 2, 31; 1, 12, 11: requiescit labor ille, cujus sibi ipsa fatigatio obstabat, id. 11, 2, 43; cf. id. 10, 3, 27; Tac. H. 2, 60.—**II.** Trop., *jeer, banter* (post-class.): qui cum in auditorio vel levi fatigatione taxaverunt, Eutr. 9, 19; Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 4 *med.*—In *plur.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 8.—**III.** Concr.: fatigationi consulitur, *the wearied, fatigued*, Amm. 24, 4.

fătīgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fatigo, II.], *jeering, bantering*, = facetus (post-class.): verba erant dulcia, jocosa, fatigatoria, Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

fătīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Gr. χάτις, want, χατίζω; cf.: adfatim, fatiscere, fessus], *to weary, tire, fatigue; to vex, harass* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; but defatigare is freq. in Cic. and Caes.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Act.*: membra, Lucr. 3, 491; cf. defessos. (nervos), id. 6, 1162: dentem in dente, Ov. M. 8, 827: ille (anser) celer pennā tardos aetate fatigat Eluditque diu, id. ib. 8, 687: saepe etiam cursu quatiunt (armenta) et sole fatigant, Verg. G. 3, 132: per triennium Romanos exercitus fatigaverat, Vell. 2, 34, 1; cf.: quos nulla fatigant Proelia, Verg. A. 11, 306: aliquamdiu pugna atroci cum semet ipsi fatigassent, Liv. 8, 10, 3: dextram osculis, *to load with kisses*, Tac. A. 15, 71: sonitu vicina, Ov. M. 1, 573; cf.: venatu invigilant pueri silvasque fatigant, Verg. A. 9, 605: lolium tribulique fatigant Triticeas messes, *disturb, mar, hinder*, Ov. M. 5, 485.—(β) *Pass.*: verberibus, tormentis, igni fatigati, Cic. Top. 20, 74; cf.: (sicarii) sunt vinclis et carcere fatigandi, id. Off. 3, 18, 73; and: (milites) magno aestu fatigati, *Caes. B. C. 3, 95, 1: Romani multo ante labore proeliisque fatigati, Sall. J. 76, 5; cf.: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, id. C. 27, 2: quae cum ex magna parte legisset, fatigatus Tiberio tradidit, Suet. Aug. 85: juga demeret Bobus fatigatis, Hor. C. 3, 6, 43: ludo fatigatumque somno Puerum, id. ib. 3, 4, 11; so, Daedalus, Ov. M. 8, 260.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to weary, fatigue, importune; to plague, torment, vex.* (α) *Act.*: punire aliquem aut verbis fatigare, *to reprove*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: prece qua fatigent Virgines sanctae Vestam? Hor. C. 1, 2, 26; cf.: cum per aliquot dies fatigassent singulos precibus, Liv. 9, 20, 3: aliquem precibus, id. 27, 45, 10 Drak.; cf.: Galba fatigabat deos (sc. precibus), Tac. H. 1, 29: corripit e somno corpus sociosque fatigat, Verg. A. 4, 572: socios voce, Sil. 12, 192: discentem per ambages fatigabit, Quint. 3, 11, 23: animam curis, Lucr. 3, 826; cf.: die noctuque fatigare animum, Sall. J. 70, 1: secundae res sapientium animos fatigant, id. C. 11, 8; cf. also: quid aeternis minorem Consiliis animum fatigas? Hor. C. 2, 11, 11: pectora, id. ib. 4, 14, 18: vitam bello, Lucr. 5, 1424: aspera Juno, Quae mare nunc terrasque metu caelumque fatigat, Verg. A. 1, 280: fama terras fatigat, Val. Fl. 2, 120: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, *wear out, pass*, Verg. A. 8, 94: diem noctemque Marte, Val. Fl. 5, 602; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 11, 81: curasque ita corde fatigat, *keeps revolving*, Sil. 12, 496; cf. id. 1, 675: frustra niti neque aliud se fatigando nisi odium quaerere, Sall. J. 3, 3 Kritz. *N. cr.*: (Metellus) Marium fatigantem de profectione domum dimittit, Sall. J. 73, 2; cf.: quid mea de fraude deos fatigas? Prop. 2, 20, 3 (3, 13, 3 M.): quos ego audio maxima ope niti, ambire, fatigare vos singulos, ne quid, etc., Sall. J. 14, 20.—(β) *Pass.*: dolis fatigari, Sall. J. 56, 1: Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, id. 66, 2; cf.: denique saepius fatigatus lenitur, id. ib. 111, 3; and: uti aetati concederet, fatigatus a fratre, etc., id. ib. 11, 4 Kritz.: Hersilia precibus raptarum fatigata orat, etc., Liv. 1, 11, 2; 23, 36, 7: lacrimis fatigatur auditor, Quint. 6, 1, 28: ipsa cogitatione suscepti muneris fatigor, id. 4 praef. § 7: si dicendum apud fatigatos est, id. 4, 1, 48; 1, 12, 1; 10, 5, 14.—**B.** In partic., in late Lat. **1.** *To vex with raillery, to jeer, banter*, Juv. 9, 11; Sulp. Sever. Dial. 1, 5; 1, 4; Sid. Ep. 6, 2.—**2.** *To exhaust, intoxicate*: fatigati a vino, Vulg. Judith, 13, 2.

* **fātĭlĕgus**, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-lego], *gathering* or *collecting death*: toxica fati legi carpunt matura Sabaei, Luc. 9, 821.

* **fātĭlŏquĭum**, ii, *n.* [fatiloquus], *prophecy*: Sibyllae fatiloquia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 5.

fātĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [fatum-loquor], *declaring fate, prophesying, prophetic*; hence, as *subst.*, *a prophet, a prophetess* (very rare): Carmenta mater, Liv. 1, 7, 8: Cretensis Epimenides, App. Flor. p. 352.

‡ **fātim**, *adv.*, *sufficiently*; acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 1, 123, from ‡ fatis, whence affatim and fatigo.

fătisco, ĕre, *v. n.* (ante-class. in the *dep.* form **fătiscor**, ci; v. the foll.) [cf. Gr. χάτις, χατίζω; Lat. fatigo, fessus, adfatim; for the f = χ, cf. Gr. χυ, χέω, χεύσω; Lat. fundo, fons], *to open in chinks* or *clefts, to gape* or *crack open, to fall apart, tumble to pieces* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: (naves) laxis laterum compagibus omnes Accipiunt inimicum imbrem rimisque fatiscunt, Verg. A. 1, 123: saxis solida aera fatiscunt, id. ib. 9, 809: area neu pulvere victa fatiscat, id. G. 1, 180: (pinguis tellus) haud umquam manibus jactata fatiscit, id. ib. 2, 249: viscera flammis (with torreri), Ov. M. 7, 554: heu canimus frustra, nec verbis victa fatiscit Janua, Tib. 1, 5, 67 (Müll. patescit): camelo ungues in longiore itinere sine calceatu fatiscunt, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254.—(β) In the *dep.* form: non delubra deum simulacraque fessa fatisci? Lucr. 5, 308.—**II.** Trop., *to grow weak, become exhausted, to droop, faint, decrease* (ante-class. in the *dep.* form): solum segetibus fatiscit, Col. 2, 13, 3: scrofa celerrime fatiscit, quae plures educat, id. 7, 9 *fin.*: ipse exercitusque per inopiam et labores fatiscebant, Tac. A. 14, 24: scriptores dum copia fatiscunt, id. ib. 6, 7: viri in segnitiem, Val. Fl. 3, 395: manibusque nesciis fatiscere, Tac. A. 16, 5: donec fatisceret seditio, id. H. 3, 10.—Poet., with *inf.*: exsatiata fatiscet Mater Achilleis hiemes affringere bustis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 35.—(β) In the *dep.* form: aevo, Lucr. 3, 458: altera irā, altera vulneribus fatiscuntur, Varr. ap. Non. 479, 13; Pac. ib. 307, 12; Att. ib. 10 and 479, 10 and 14; Fronto, Princ. Hist. p. 318 ed. Mai.

‡ **fātor**, āri, *v. a. freq.* [for] only: fatantur, multa fantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 11 Müll.: fatatus, εἱμαρμένος, Gloss. Philox.; cf. ib.: fator, πολυλογέω, v. ‡ fatantur.

fătua, ae, *f.*, v. 1. and 2. fatuus.

fătuē, *adv.*, v. 1. fatuus *fin.*

Fatuellus, i, *m.*, v. 2. Fatuus.

fătŭīna rŏsa, *another name for the* paeonia, App. Herb. 64.

fătŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. fatuus], *foolishness, folly, silliness, fatuity* (very rare), Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99; id. Att. 11, 25, 2; Firm. Math. 8, 19; Vulg. Prov. 16, 22; August. Ep. 65.

fātum, i (*masc.* fatus malus meus, Petr. 42, 77), *n.* [for II. A.], *that which is said, an utterance.*—Hence, **I.** Prop., *a prophetic declaration, oracle, prediction* (rare but class.): neque me Apollo fatis fandis dementem invitam ciet, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 80 Vahl.): Lentulum sibi confirmasse ex fatis Sibyllinis haruspicumque responsis se, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: eo fatis quae Veientes scripta haberent, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: fatis, ominibus oraculisque portendere, Liv. 29, 10 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*: Siculisne resideret arvis Oblitus factorum, Verg. A. 5, 703.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *that which is ordained, destiny, fate*; the εἱμαρμένη or μοῖρα of the Greeks (syn.: fortuna, fors, sors, casus): nec ii, qui dicunt immutabilia esse, quae futura sint nec posse verum futurum convertere in falsum, fati necessitatem confirmant, sed verborum vim interpretantur. At qui introducunt causarum seriem sempiternam, ii mentem hominis voluntate libera spoliatam necessitate fati devinciunt, Cic. Fat. 9, 20 sq.; hence the philosophic use of the word to denote *the eternal, immutable law of nature*: fieri omnia fato, ratio cogit fateri. Fatum autem id appello, quod Graeci εἱμαρμένην, id est ordinem seriemque causarum, cum causa causae nexa rem ex se gignat, id. Div. 1, 55, 125 sq.; cf.: cum vos fato fieri dicatis omnia, quod autem semper ex omni aeternitate verum fuerit, id esse fatum, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; and: cum duae sententiae fuissent veterum philosophorum, una eorum, qui censerent omnia ita fato fieri, ut id fatum vim necessitatis afferret; in qua sententia Democritus, Heraclitus, Empedocles, Aristoteles fuit: altera eorum, quibus viderentur sine ullo fato esse animorum motus voluntarii, id. Fat. 17, 39; cf. also: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, id. Top. 15, 59; and: anile sane et plenum superstitionis fati nomen ipsum, id. Div. 2, 7, 19: si Daphitae fatum fuit ex equo cadere, id. Fat. 3, 5; cf. id. ib. 12, 28; cf.: neque si fatum fuerat, effugisset, id. Div. 2, 8, 20: ut praedici posset, quid cuique eventurum et quo quisque fato natus esset, id. ib. 1, 1, 2; quonam meo fato fieri dicam, ut, etc., id. Phil. 2, 1, 1: qua quidem in re singulari sum fato, *I experience a remarkable fate*, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1: si quid mihi humanitus accidisset multa autem impendere videntur praeter naturam etiam praeterque fatum, i. e. *beyond the natural and appointed course of events*, id. Phil. 1, 4, 10: quasi debita sibi fato dominatione, Suet. Aug. 19: persuasio, cuncta fato agi, id. Tib. 69: nisi dii immortales omni ratione placati suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: orte Saturno, tibi cura magni Caesaris fatis data, Hor. C. 1, 12, 51: quo (Caesare) nihil majus meliusve terris Fata donavere bonique divi, id. ib. 4, 2, 38; id. Carm. Sec. 28: ut caneret fera Nereus Fata, id. C. 1, 15, 5; so, acerba, id. Epod. 7, 17: triste, id. S. 1, 9, 29: caeca, id. C. 2, 13, 16: plebeium in circo positum est fatum, *the fate of the vulgar*, Juv. 6, 588: fata regunt homines, id. 9, 32; 12, 63.—With *ut*: qui hoc fato natus est, ut, etc., Cic. Mil. 11, 30: fuit hoc sive meum sive rei publicae fatum, ut, etc., id. Balb. 26, 58.—With *ne*: eo

fato se in iis terris collocatam esse arbitratur, ne, etc., Cic. Font. 16, 35.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of *the will* or *determination of the gods:* heu stirpem invisam et fatis contraria nostris Fata Phrygum, Verg. A. 7, 293; 7, 50; cf. Non. 455, 25.—And also of *that which determines the fate* of a person or thing: Ilio tria fuisse audivi fata, quae illi forent exitio: signum ex arce si perisset; alterum, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 29; so, Herculis sagittae, quae fatum Trojae fuere, Just. 20, 1 *fin.*—Prov.: fata viam invenient, Verg. A. 3, 395; 10, 113.—**Fāta,** ōrum, *n.*, personified as deities, *the Fates*, Prop. 4, 7, 51; Stat. Th. 8, 26; id. S. 5, 1, 259; Inscr. Orell. 1771 sq.—**2. a.** *Bad fortune, ill fate, calamity, mishap:* dictum facete et contumeliose in Metellos antiquum Naevii est: Fato Metelli Romae fiunt consules. Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29 (p. 140 ed. Orell.); and, alluding to this verse: hoc Verrem dicere aiebant, te (sc. Metellum) non fato, ut ceteros ex vestra familia, sed opera sua consulem factum, id. ib. 10, 29: quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod et poenas jamdiu improbitati, nequitiae ... debitas instare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: exitii ac fati dies, id. ib. 3, 7, 17: abditi in tabernaculis aut suum fatum querebantur aut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 1: quod si jam (quod dii omen avertant) fatum extremum rei publicae venit, Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 35: in illo paene fato rei publicae, id. Dom. 57, 145.—So, **b.** Esp. freq. of *death:* sic Hortensii vox exstincta fato suo est, nostra publico, id. Brut. 96, 328; cf.: nolite hunc maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, id. Cael. 32, 79; cf.: omen fati, id. Phil. 9, 4, 6; and: quia nec fato merita nec morte peribat, Verg. A. 4, 696: ferro, non fato moerus Argivum (i. e. Achilles) occidit, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 10 Spald.: perfunctos jam fato = mortuos, Liv. 9, 1, 6; qui fato sunt functi, Quint. 3, 7, 10: fato cedere, Liv. 26. 13: fato concessit, Pl. Pan. 11, 3; for which: concedere in fatum, Modestin. Dig. 34, 3, 20: fato obiit, *died a natural death*, Tac. A. 6, 10: fato fungi, id. ib. 14, 12 *fin.*: ille (uxorem) functam fato respondet, id. ib. 11, 3: si me praeceperit fatum, Curt. 9, 6; Quint. 6, 2, 33.—In this sense sometimes in the *plur.:* jamdudum peccas, si mea fata petis, Ov. H. 19, 118; Minotauri, Mel. 2, 7: mea fata, *my ashes*, Prop. 1, 17, 11: sentiet vivus eam, quae post fata praestari magis solet, venerationem, Quint. 12, 17, 7: si me fata intercepissent, id. 6 praef. 1; cf.: (mater) acerbissimis rapta fatis, id. § 4; cf. the *shades* or *spirits of the dead:* cum fato jacentis, Mel. 2, 2.—**3.** Concr., *one who brings calamity, a plague:* duo illa rei publicae paene fata, Gabinium et Pisonem, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.

* **1. fătŭor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [1. fatuus], *to talk foolishly:* desine fatuari, Sen. Apocol. 7, 1.

* **2. fătŭor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [2. fatuus], *to be inspired:* Fauno fuit uxor nomine Fatua, quae assidue divino spiritu impleta velut per furorem futura praemonebat: unde adhuc qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1, 15; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 443.

1. fātus, a, um, *Part.*, from for.

2. fātus, ūs, *m.* [for]. **I.** *A word, saying*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 802.—**B.** Esp., *an oracle, a prophecy:* Deliaco fatu, Mart. Cap. 1, § 24: ficta fatu, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.—*Plur.:* Apollinis fatus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 23.—**II.** *Fate:* incerto fatu fortunae aliorsum prorupit eventus, Amm. 23, 5, 8; Petr. 42, 77 al.; v. fatum, II. A.

1. fătŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root fa, cf. for; properly, garrulous], *foolish, silly, simple* (class.; syn.: stultus, stolidus, insipiens, desipiens, stupidus, hebes, ineptus, insulsus, absurdus). **I.** *Adj.:* ego me ipsum stultum existimo, fatuum esse non opinor, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 246: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: fatuus est, insulsus, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 49; non modo nequam et improbus, sed etiam fatuus et amens es, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: monitor, id. de Or. 2, 24, 99: homo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: puer, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3: nisi plane fatui sint, id. Fin. 2, 22, 70; mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18.—**B.** Poet. transf. **1.** *Insipid, tasteless*, of food: ut sapiant fatuae, fabrorum prandia, betae, Mart. 13, 13.—**2.** *Awkward, clumsy, unwieldy:* illa bipennem Insulsam et fatuam dextra tenebat, Juv. 6, 658.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fătŭus,** i, *m.*, and **fătŭa,** ae, *f.*, *a fool, simpleton, a jester, buffoon.* **A.** In gen., *one who acts foolishly:* paene ecfregisti, fatue, foribus cardines, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 6; Cat. 83, 2; Juv. 9, 8.—**B.** Esp., kept by Romans of rank for their amusement: Harpasten, uxoris meae fatuam, scis hereditarium onus in domo mea remansisse ... si quando fatuo delectari volo, me rideo, Sen. Ep. 50, 2; Lampr. Comm. 4, 3.—Hence, **fătŭe,** *adv.*, *foolishly, absurdly:* plerumque studio loquendi fatue modo accedendum, Quint. 6, 4, 8 dub. (Spald. and Zumpt, fatui); Tert. adv. Herm. 10; id. de Pat. 6.—Hence,

2. Fătŭus, i, *m.*, *another name for the prophesying* Faunus; also called **Fătŭellus;** while *his sister*, Fauna, *who prophesied to females*, was also called **Fătŭa** and **Fătŭella,** Lact. 1, 22, 9; Arn. 5, 18; Macr. S. 1, 12; Mart. Cap. 2, § 167; Just. 43, 1; Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 117 (dub.; Jan. fatuos).

fauces, ium (*sing. nom.* faux only in Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 127, =arteria aspera; cf. Varr. L. L. 10, § 78 Müll.; Charis. p. 72 P.—The *abl. sing.* fauce sometimes in poets: Ov. H. 9, 98; id. M. 14, 738; Hor. Epod. 14, 4; Phaedr. 1, 1, 3; 1, 8, 4; Mart. 7, 37, 6 al.), *f.* [cf. Sanscr. bhūka, hole, opening], *the upper part of the throat, from the root of the tongue to the entrance of the gullet, the pharynx, throat, gullet* (syn.: gula, guttur, jugulum). **I.** Lit.: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus; quibus fauces non sunt, ne stomachus quidem est, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179: exigua in arteria sub ipsis faucibus lingula est, quae, cum spiramus, attollitur, Cels. 4, 1: (galli) favent faucibus russis cantu, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. v. 250 ed. Vahl.): sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 34: sitis fauces urit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 214: lippiunt fauces fame, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 39; 1, 2, 36: fauces tussientes, Cels. 5, 25, 11: nuces videntur fauces exasperare, Plin. 23, 8, 74, § 142: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 20: infirmatis faucibus, praeconis voce concionatus est, Suet. Aug. 84 *fin.*: propino tibi salutem plenis faucibus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 16: merum ingurgitare faucibus plenis, id. Curc. 1, 2, 39: exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, *from the bottom of your throat*, id. As. 1, 1, 28: alicui fauces prehendere, id. Most. 1, 3, 62; cf.: qui sacerdoti scelestus fauces interpresserit, id. Rud. 3, 2, 41: laqueo innectere fauces, *to strangle*, Ov. M. 10, 378; cf. also: ad necem secandasque novacula fauces, Suet. Calig. 23: fauces manu sua oppressit, id. ib. 12: retinens singulos et contortis faucibus convertens, id. Caes. 62.—Trop.: faucibus teneor, *I am caught by the throat, I feel the knife at my throat*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 4; cf.: cum faucibus premeretur, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: Timarchides premit fauces defensionis tuae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 176: eripite nos ex faucibus eorum, quorum crudelitas, etc., *from the jaws*, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 225; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: urbem totius belli ore ac faucibus ereptam esse, id. Arch. 9, 21: e mediis Orci faucibus ad hunc evasi modum, App. M. 7, p. 191: cum inexplebiles populi fauces exaruerunt libertatis siti, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: lupus fauce improba incitatus, i. e. *voracity*, Phaedr. 1, 2, 3.—**II.** Transf., of places: **A.** *A narrow way, narrow inlet* or *outlet, an entrance, defile, pass* (cf. angustiae): Corinthus posita in angustiis atque in faucibus Graeciae, *in the mouth* or *entrance*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: in Ciliciae angustissimis faucibus, Curt. 7, 4; cf.: qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, Caes. B. C. 1, 25, 5: portus, id. ib. 3, 24, 1; 3, 39, 2: Masinissam persecutus in valle arta, faucibus utrimque obsessis, inclusit, Liv. 29, 32, 4: Aemilius sedens in faucibus macelli, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62, § 145; so, macelli, id. Quint. 6, 25: per fauces montis ut Aetnae Exspirent ignes, *the crater*, Lucr. 6, 630: cava flumina siccis faucibus, etc., Verg. G. 4, 428: altae montis, Lucr. 6, 697: Nilus multis faucibus in Aegyptium mare se evomit, *through many mouths*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: Bospori, *the Dardanelles*, id. 6, 1, 1, § 4; Sil. 12, 127: cum fornacem facies, fauces praecipites deorsum facito, Cato, R. R. 38, 3: pictis e faucibus currus emittere, *from the barriers*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 89 ed. Vahl.).—**B.** *The jaws* of the earth, *gulf, abyss:* patefactis terrae faucibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95.

Faucius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1.—Hence, **II.** Curia Faucia, a part of the Roman Curia, Liv. 9, 38 *fin.*

Fauna, ae, *f.*, *the prophesying sister of Faunus, called also* Bona Dea, Macr. S. 1, 12; Lact. 1, 22, 9; Arn. 5, p. 168.

Faunālĭa, ium, v. Faunus, II. B.

Faunĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [Faunus+gigno], *descended from Faunus*, Sil. 5, 7.—*Subst.:* **Faunĭgĕnae,** ārum, *m.*, *descendants of Faunus*, Sil. 8, 358.

Faunĭus, see the follg. art. II. A.

Faunus, i, *m.* [faveo], *a mythic son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinus, king of Latium; he instituted tillage and grazing, and after death was the protecting deity of agriculture and of shepherds, and also a giver of oracles; after the introduction of the worship of Pan into Italy, he was identified with Pan, and accordingly represented, like the latter, with horns and goats' feet*, Lact. 1, 24; Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Verg. A. 7, 48; 81; Ov. F. 2, 193; 3, 312 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 34; id. H. 5, 138; Hor. C. 1, 4, 11; 1, 17, 2; 3, 18, 1 et saep. On account of the assimilation of Faunus to Pan, the appellation Fauni was also used for Panes, *sylvan deities*, Lucr. 4, 581; Ov. M. 6, 392; 1, 193; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; id. A. P. 244; Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 ed. Vahl.); Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; id. Div. 1, 45, 101.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Faunĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to* Faunus: versus, Victorinn. p. 2586 P.—**B.** ‡ **Faunālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the festival celebrated on the nones of December, in honor of Faunus*, acc. to Porphyr. and Acro, Hor. C. 3, 18, 1 and 10.

Fausta, ae, v. 2. Faustus.

faustē, *adv.*, *luckily, favorably*, v. 1. faustus *fin.*

Faustĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Faustus.

Faustīna, ae, *f.* **I.** *The wife of the emperor Antoninus Pius*, Capit. Anton. Pius, 1.—**II.** *The wife of the emperor Antoninus Philosophus*, Capit. Anton. Phil. 6.—Hence, **Faustīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to* Faustina: puellae, Capit. Anton. Phil. 26: SCHOLA, *for the use of the* puellae Faustinianae, Inscr. Or. 1895.

Faustĭtas, ātis, *f.* [faustus], *happy condition, favorable circumstances, happiness;* as a goddess, the personified *Fertility* of the soil: nutrit rura Ceres almaque Faustitas, Hor. C. 4, 5, 18.

Faustŭlus, i, *m.*, *the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Ov. F. 3, 56; 4, 854 al.—Facete, *an epithet of Atticus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 1.

1. faustus, a, um, *adj.* [for favostus, from faveo; lit., favorable; hence], *of favorable* or *fortunate omen, fortunate, favorable, auspicious, prosperous, lucky* (rare but class.; cf.: felix, fortunatus, beatus, prosperus, dexter, secundus): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: so, ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: utile sit faustumque precor, quod imagine somni Vidimus, Ov. F. 3, 27: omen, Liv. 7, 25, 11; Ov. M. 6, 448; 9, 785 al.; cf.: exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: i pede fausto, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 37: indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, id. C. 4, 4, 26: o faustum et felicem hunc diem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 53; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: o nox illa fausta huic urbi! id. Flacc. 41, 103: annus, Ov. F. 1, 63: nisi tempestas indulget tempore fausto, *favorable, suitable*, Lucr. 1, 805.—Hence, * **fauste,** *adv.*, *favorably, fortunately:* ut eis quoque hominibus ea res fauste, feliciter prospereque eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.

2. Faustus. I. *A surname of* L. Cornelius Sulla, *the son of the dictator*, also call

ed Faustus Sulla, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Sull. 19, 54; id. Vatin. 13, 32; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 9, 1, 4; 9, 11, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 6.—**B.** Deriv.: **Faustĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Faustus Sulla, Faustian:* ager, that produced excellent wine, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62: vina, Front. Fer. Als. 3.—**II.** *Fem.:* **Fausta,** ae, *daughter of* Sulla, *wife of* Milo, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2.—**III.** *A poor tragedian*, Juv. 7, 12.

fautor (uncontr. **făvĭtor,** Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 23; Plaut. Am. prol. 78 and 79; Cic. Planc. 1, 1, acc. to Cod. Erf.), ōris, *m.* [faveo], *a favorer, furtherer, promoter, maintainer, patron* (class.). (*a*) With *gen.:* cujus ego dignitatis ab adulescentia fautor (with adjutor), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 10, 12 *fin.;* 12, 25, 3: multi fautores laudis tuae, id. Planc. 23, 55; cf.: studiosi et fautores illius victoriae, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: nobilitatis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16; clamor ab utriusque fautoribus oritur, *from the partisans*, Liv. 1, 48: competitorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 *fin.:* regis, Sall. J. 27, 2: et cultor bonorum (populus), Liv. 9, 46, 13: inepte (i. q. inepte favens) Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 2; cf. veterum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 23: omnes illi fautores illius flagitii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: nequitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33.—(*β*) With *dat.:* favitorem tibi me, amicum, amatorem putes, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 23: aetati facieque tuae se Fautorem ostendat, id. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 23: cum tam multos et bonos viros ejus (Plancii) honori viderem esse favitores, etc., Cic. Planc. 1, 1.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* virtute ambire oportet, non favitoribus: Sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, i. e. *applauders, claqueurs*, Plaut. Am. prol. 78 sq.; so Suet. Ner. 43; id. Tit. 8; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66.

fautrix, īcis, *f.* [fautor], *a patroness, protectress* (class.). (*a*) With *gen.:* amicitiae non modo fautrices fidelissimae, sed etiam effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: regio fautrix suorum, id. Planc. 9, 22; Ov. M. 3, 101.—(*β*) With *dat.:* ut vestra auctoritas meae auctoritati fautrix adjutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: Thais nostrae omni et fautrix familiae, id. Eun. 5, 9, 22.—With *in* and *abl.*, Nep. Ages. 8, 1.

‡ **faux,** v. fauces.

* **făvĕa,** ae, *f.* [faveo], *a favorite female slave* (= παιδίσκη, Gloss.), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 200.

1. făventĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a being favorable*, i. e. *keeping silence* at religious ceremonies: faventiam bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis *favere* jubebant, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 88, 6 Müll.: augustam adhibebant faventiam, Att. ap. Non. 206, 2; (ore obsceno dicta segregent, Non.), Cypr. Ep. 2, 4.

2. Făventĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of* Gallia Cisalpina, *which produced excellent linen cloth*, now *Faënza*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Liv. Epit. 88; Vell. 2, 28, 1; Sil. 8, 598.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Făventīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Faventia, Faventine:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; Col. 3, 3, 2: lina, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9.—**B. Făventīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Faventia*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

făvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2, *v. n.* [perh. root φαϜ-, φάος, φῶς, light, safety; cf. also foveo], *to be favorable, to be well disposed* or *inclined towards, to favor, promote, befriend, countenance, protect* (class.; syn.: studeo, foveo, diligo, amo). **I.** In gen. (*a*) With *dat.:* favere et cupere Helvetiis propter eam affinitatem (opp. odisse), Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 8: qui diligebant hunc, illi favebant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; cf. favor, II.: ille (chorus) bonis faveatque et consilietur amice (= semper cum personis probis stet), Hor. A. P. 196: Romanis Juno coepit placata favere, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 281 (Ann. v. 289 ed. Vahl.): tibi favemus, te tuā frui virtute cupimus, etc., Cic. Brut. 97, 331: rescripsi ... me ei fauturum, id. Att. 12, 49, 1: non multo plus patriae faveo quam tuae gloriae, id. Fam. 10, 19, 2: rei publicae, dignitati ac gloriae tuae, id. ib. 12, 7, 1: nostrae laudi dignitatique, id. ib. 1, 7, 8: huic meae voluntati, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; cf.: honori et dignitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 1: sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: rebus Gallicis, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 7: rebus Caesaris, id. B. C. 2, 18, 6: favere et plaudere ingeniis sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: operi, Ov. M. 15, 367 et saep.: honoribus, Cic. Planc. 8, 20: huc coëamus ait ... Coëamus retulit Echo, et verbis favet ipsa suis, i. e. *delights in*, Ov. M. 3, 388: qui (galli) silentio noctis, ut ait Ennius, favent faucibus russis cantu, i. e. *give rest to, indulge*, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57.—*Pass. impers.:* non modo non invidetur illi aetati, verum etiam favetur, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45; so, favetur, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207; Quint. 5, 7, 31: huic Romae ita fautum est, ut, etc., Spartian. Pescenn. 2.—(*β*) *Absol.* (very rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): maxime favet judex qui, etc., Quint. 3. 7, 25; cf.: judices, ut faveant, rogamus, id. 4, 1, 73: si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722: assis, o Tegeaee, favens (= propitius), Verg. G. 1, 18: Phoebe, fave, Tib. 2, 5, 1: faveas, Cypria, id. 3, 3, 34; cf.: quisquis es, o faveas, Ov. M. 3, 613: vos, o, coetum, Tyrii, celebrate faventes, Verg. A. 1, 735: favente Marte, Tib. 1, 10, 30; cf.: faventibus diis, Suet. Galb. 10: et bonos et aequos et faventes vos habui dominos, id. Tib. 29.—(*γ*) With *inf.* (= cupere): matronae moeros complent spectare faventes, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 18 (Ann. v. 376 ed. Vahl., but not in Ov. H. 6, 100, v. Loers. ad h. l.).—**B.** Of inanim. subjects: (terra) altera frumentis favet, altera Baccho, densa magis Cereri, etc., *is favorable, promotes*, Verg. G. 2, 228: dum favet nox, Hor. C. 3, 4, 50: venti faventes (i. q. secundi, prosperi), *favorable*, Ov. M. 15, 49.

II. In partic. **A.** In relig. lang., linguis, rarely linguā, ore, etc., *to speak good words* or *to abstain from evil words* (the Greek εὐφημεῖν); hence, *to keep still, be silent:* idcirco rebus divinis, quae publice fierent, ut FAVERENT LINGVIS imperabatur; inque feriis imperandis, ut LITIBVS ET IVRGIIS SE ABSTINERENT, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; cf.: faventia bonam ominationem significat. Nam praecones clamantes populum sacrificiis FAVERE jubebant. Favere enim est bona fari: at veteres poëtae pro silere usi sunt favere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. faventia. p. 88, 6 Müll.: vidimus certis precationibus custodem praeponi, qui faveri linguis jubeat, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83: prospera lux oritur: linguis animisque favete; Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. 1, 71; cf.: dicamus bona verba, venit natalis, ad aras. Quisquis ades, linguā vir mulierque fave, Tib. 2, 2, 2: en deus est, deus est! linguis animisque favete, quisquis ades! dixit ... Quisquis adest, jussum veneratur numen, et omnes Verba sacerdotis referunt geminata, Ov. M. 15, 677 sq.: contecti gladiis sub scutis ore faventes (= tacentes), Enn. ap. Phil. Verg. G. 4, 230 (Ann. v. 415 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ore favete omnes et cingite tempora ramis, Verg. A. 5, 71: odi profanum vulgus et arceo. Favete linguis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 2: quoties mentio sacra litterarum intervenerit, favete linguis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26 *fin.:* sacra facit vates? sint ora faventia sacris, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 1; cf.: concipiamque bonas ore favente preces, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 18: linguā favens assit (diei natali), longorum oblita malorum, id. ib. 5, 5, 5; Juv. 12, 83; cf.: mente favete pari, etc., Sil. 15, 295.—*Absol.:* favete (= tacete), adeste aequo animo et rem cognoscite, Ter. And. prol. 24.—**B.** *To applaud:* quo clamor vocat et turba faventium, etc., Hor. C. 3, 24, 46; cf.: tum clamore, qualis ex insperato faventium solet, Romani adjuvant militem suum (Horatium), Liv. 1, 25, 9: infensus turbae faventi adversus studium suum, Suet. Calig. 30; Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2: tu Veneri dominae plaude favente manu, Ov. A. A. 1, 148.

Făvĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Istria*, Liv. 41, 11, 7.

făvilla, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root bhâ-, to shine; Gr. φα-, φῶς, etc., cf. Lat. fax], *hot cinders* or *ashes, glowing ashes, embers* (cf. cinis). **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ibi favillae plena coquendo sit faxo (psaltria), Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60: scintillas agere ac late differre favillam, Lucr. 2, 675; cf. Ov. M. 7, 80; and: cum contectus ignis ex se favillam discutit scintillamque emittit, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 358: candens, Verg. A. 3, 573: cana, Ov. M. 8, 525: e carbone restincto favilla digito sublata, Plin. 26, 11, 72, § 118: cinis e favilla et carbonibus ad calefaciendum triclinium illatus, Suet. Tib. 74: nihil invenit praeter tepidam in ara favillam, id. Galb. 18: vi pulveris ac favillae oppressus est (Plinius), Suet. Fragm. Hist., ed. Roth, p. 301.—**2.** In partic., *the ashes of the dead* still glowing: corporis favillam ab reliquo separant cinere, Plin. 19, 11, 4, § 19: ibi tu calentem Debita sparges lacrima favillam Vatis amici, Hor. C. 2, 6, 23; Tib. 3, 2, 10; Prop. 1, 19, 19; Verg. A. 6, 227; Ov. F. 3, 561.—**B.** Transf.: salis, *powder of salt*, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 90.—* **II.** Trop., *a glimmering spark*, i. e. *beginning, origin:* haec est venturi prima favilla mali, Prop. 1, 9, 18.

făvillācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [favilla], *of* or *like ashes* (late Lat.): fuligo, Sol. 35; cf. the follg. art.

făvillātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like ashes* (late Lat.): humus, Sol. 27 *med.;* cf. the preced. art.

făvillesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to be reduced to ashes* (late Lat.): Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 152.

favīsae or **favissae,** ārum, *f.*, *underground reservoirs* or *cellars near the temples, for water* or *for sacred utensils no longer in use*, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 10; Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v., p. 88, 4 Müll.; cf.: favissae, θησαυροί, Gloss. Philox.

făvĭtor, ōris, *m.*, v. fautor *init.*

‡ **făvōnĭālis,** e, v. Favonius, I. B.

Făvōnĭus, ii, *m.* [faveo]. **I.** *The west wind*, also called Zephyrus, *which blew at the commencement of spring, and promoted vegetation*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; 16, 25, 39, § 93; 18, 34, 77, § 337; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Ac. 2, 33, 105; Hor. C. 1, 4, 1 al.—**B.** Deriv.: ‡ **făvōnĭālis,** Ζεφύριος, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** *A Roman proper name.* So esp. M. Favonius, *a contemporary of Cicero and an imitator of M. Cato, whence he received the derisive sobriquet of* simius Catonis, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; 2, 1, 9; 2, 4, 7; Val. Max. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 13.—**B.** Deriv.: **Făvōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Favonius, Favonian:* pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

făvor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *favor, good-will, inclination, partiality*, esp. of a party (rare in Cic.; not in Caes.; freq. since the Aug. per. in prose and poetry; syn.: studium, benevolentia, gratia, pietas, caritas, amor). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of human beings: favorem et urbanum Cicero nova credit. Nam in epistola ad Brutum, Eum, inquit, amorem et eum (ut hoc verbo utar) favorem in consilium advocabo, Quint. 8, 3, 34; so with amor, Suet. Claud. 12; with studium, id. Vit. 15: qui favore populi tenetur et ducitur, Cic. Sest. 54, 115; cf. under II.: quae sunt varie et ad tempus descripta populis, favore magis quam re, legum nomen tenent, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: amplecti aliquem favore, Liv. 2, 56: adferre alicui, Just. 27, 1: ex maxima invidia in gratiam et favorem nobilitatis Jugurtha venit, Sall. J. 13, 7; cf. opp. invidia, id. ib. 73, 4: plebis, Liv. 7, 25, 1; cf. id. 2, 56, 1: partium Pompeii, Vell. 2, 54, 2: conciliato populi favore, Suet. Caes. 11: militum, id. Tit. 5; Hor. C. 4, 8, 26; id. Ep. 2, 1, 9: favor in aliquem, Tac. H. 1, 53 *fin.:* pro laborantibus, Quint. 4, 1, 9.—**B.** Rarely of Fortune: fortunae favor, Sen. Ep. 42, 4; 72, 4.—**C.** Favor personified as *a deity*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 48 al.—**D.** Esp., legal t. t.: favoris causa, said where the law inclines to or encourages a particular right or practice: hoc favoris causa constitutum est, ut pro plenis (honoribus) incoätos accipiamus, Dig. 50, 4, 8; 23, 3, 74; Gai Inst. 4, 14; cf.: favor libertatis, Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 2; 2, 24, 2 sq.—**II.** In partic., *acclamation, applause*, at theatrical and other exhibitions (syn. plausus), *approbation:* quod studium et quem favorem secum in scenam attulit Panurgus? Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; Phaedr. 5, 5, 25: audientium, Quint. 3, 8, 7: facere favorem, id. 7, 1, 33: promere favorem, id. 9, 1, 21: emerendi favoris gratia, id. 7, 1, 2: magno omnium favore, Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: plauditur et magna palma favore datur, Ov. Tr. 2, 506: tutatur favor Euryalum, Verg. A. 5, 343.

făvōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [favor]. **I.** *Favored, in favor, popular, beloved* (not ante-Aug.; perh. first in Vell.; v. the follg.): Luculli et Metelli triumphum invidia Pompeii apud optimum quemque fecit favora-

bilem, Vell. 2, 34, 2; cf. reditus, id. 2, 40, 2: oratio, Tac. A. 2, 37; cf. eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74: quid invidiosum, favorabile, etc. . . . sit, id. 6, 1, 11; cf. id. 11, 1, 42: facilis ac favorabilis causa, id. 12, 6, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 113; 4, 3, 9: in civitate minime favorabili natus, Tac. Or. 7: facere aliquem favorabilem, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *fin.*: aliquis, Sen. Clem. 10; Suet. Calig. 4; Flor. 4, 4, 4.—**II.** *Winning favor, pleasing, agreeable* (rare): est enim jucunda auribus ac favorabilis eloquentia, Quint. 12, 10, 74: oratio, Tac. A. 12, 6; 2, 36.—*Comp.*: favorabilius et tutius, Plin. Ep. 5, 13, 3: favorabiliores fieri, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74.—Hence, **făvōrābĭlĭter,** *adv.*, *with applause* or *approbation*, *favorably*: in aliquem laetum ac plausibilem locum quam maxime possint favorabiliter excurrere, Quint. 4, 3, 1; Suet. Ner. 7.—*Comp.*: favorabilius, Dig. 18, 7, 9; 40, 4, 10.

făvōrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. preced. *fin.*

făvōrātus, a, um, *Part.* [unused favoro], *favored*: a sancto episcopo, Pseud.-August. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 5 al.

Făvōrīnus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated Roman philosopher in the time of Trajan and Hadrian*, Gell. 1, 3, 27; 2, 12, 5 al.

făvus, i, *m.*, *a honey-comb*. **I.** Prop.: favus est, quem fingunt (apes) multicavatum e cera, cum singula cava sena latera habeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24; Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; Col. 11, 2, 57; Verg. G. 1, 344; 4, 161; Ov. M. 8, 678; id. F. 4, 152: mellis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 27 et saep.—Prov.: Crescere tamquam favum, i. e. *imperceptibly*, Petr. 43 and 76.—**II.** Transf., *a hexagonal stone in a pavement*, Vitr. 7, 1.

fax, făcis (also in the *nom. sing.* ‡ faces, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 9 Müll.; *gen. plur.*: facum, acc. to Charis. p. 113 P., but without example), *f.* [root bhā, to shine; cf. favilla], *a torch*, *firebrand*, *flambeau*, *link*, orig. of pine or other resinous wood. **I.** Lit. (syn.: taeda, funale, cerĕus, candela, lucerna, laterna): alii faces atque aridam materiem de muro in aggerem eminus jaciebant, * Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4; Liv. 22, 16, 7: ambulare cum facibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 52: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf.: ego faces jam accensas ad hujus urbis incendium exstinxi, id. Pis. 2, 5: servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; cf.: faces incendere, id. Phil. 2, 36, 91: si te in Capitolium faces ferre vellet, id. Lael. 11, 37: ardentem facem praeferre, id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: castris inicere, Tac. H. 4, 60; subdere urbi, Curt. 5, 7, 4: faces ferro inspicare, Verg. G. 1, 292; cf.: facis incidere, Plin. 18, 26, 63, § 233: dilapsam in cineres facem, Hor. C. 4, 13, 28.—At weddings, *the torch carried before the bride on the way to her home*, usually made of white-thorn (Spina alba) or pine, *the nuptial torch*: spina, nuptiarum facibus auspicatissima, Masur. ap. Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 75; Fest. s. v. patrimi, p. 245; s. v. rapi, p. 289 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 112, 27; id. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 8, 29; Plaut. Cas. 1, 30; Cat. 61, 98 sq.; Verg. E. 8, 29; Ov. M. 10, 6; Stat. Th. 2, 259 al.; hence, nuptiales, Cic. Clu. 6, 15; Liv. 30, 13, 12: maritae, Ov. H. 11, 101: legitimae, Luc. 2, 356.—Cf. Anthon's Dict. of Antiq. p. 434, and v. infra. Torches were also carried in funeral processions, Verg. A. 11, 142; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 17; Ov. F. 2, 561; id. H. 21, 172; Sen. Tranq. 11; id. Vit. Beat. *fin.*; id. Ep. 222; and in the Eleusinian mysteries, Juv. 15, 140.—An attribute of Cupid, Tib. 2, 1, 82; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 16; Ov. M. 1, 461; 10, 312 al.; of the Furies, Verg. A. 7, 337; Ov. M. 4, 482; 508; 6, 430; Quint. 9, 3, 47 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** On account of the use of torches at weddings (poet.), *a wedding*, *marriage*: face nuptiali digna, Hor. C. 3, 11, 33; cf.: te face sollemni junget sibi, Ov. M. 7, 49.—And referring at the same time to the funeral torch: viximus insignes inter utramque facem, i. e. *between marriage and death*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 46.—**2.** *The light* of the heavenly bodies (poet.): dum roseā face sol inferret lumina caelo, Lucr. 5, 976; cf.: Phoebi fax, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: canentes Rite crescentem face Noctilucam, Hor. C. 4, 6, 38: aeterna fax, i. e. *the sun*, Sen. Thyest. 835.—**3.** *A fiery meteor*, *fire-ball*, *shooting-star*, *comet*: noctivagaeque faces caeli flammaeque volantes, Lucr. 5, 1191; cf.: nocturnasque faces caeli, sublime volantes, id. 2, 206: emicant et faces non nisi cum decidunt visae, etc., Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96: tum facibus visis caelestibus, tum stellis iis, quas Graeci cometas, nostri cincinnatas vocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; id. Cat. 3, 8, 18; Liv. 41, 21, 13; 29, 14, 3; Verg. A. 2, 694; Ov. M. 15, 787; Luc. 1, 528; Petr. 122; Sen. Oet. 232.—**b.** Of *lightning*: facem flammantem dirigere, Val. Fl. 1, 569; id. 4, 671.—**4.** Of the eyes: oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14: has ego credo faces, haec virginis ora Dianae, Val. Fl. 5, 380; cf.: tranquillaeque faces oculis et plurima vultu mater inest, Stat. Ach. 1, 164.—**5.** Prima fax (noctis), *early torchlight*, immediately after dark (post-class.); cf.: luminibus accensis, Auct. B. Afr. 89: tempus diei occiduum, mox suprema tempestas, hoc est diei novissimum tempus: deinde vespera: ab hoc tempore prima fax dicitur, deinde concubia, etc., Macr. S. 1, 3 *fin.*; Gell. 3, 2, 11; 18, 1 *fin.*; App. M. 2, p. 119, 20.

II. Trop. **A.** *That which illuminates*, *makes conspicuous* (poet.): incipit parentum nobilitas facem praeferre pudendis, Juv. 8, 139; cf. Sall. J. 80.—**B.** *That which inflames* or *incites*, *incitement*, *stimulus*, *cause of ruin*, *destruction* (freq. and class.): cum corporis facibus inflammari soleamus ad omnes fere cupiditates eoque magis incendi, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: me torret face mutua Calais, *flame of love*, Hor. C. 3, 9, 13; cf.: iraï fax, Lucr. 3, 303: dicendi faces, *flames*, *fires of eloquence*, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 205; cf.: alicui quasi quasdam verborum faces admovere, id. ib. 3, 1, 4: alicui acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdere, Quint. 1, 2, 25 Spald.: hortator studii causaque faxque mei, *guide*, *leader*, Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 28; and: incitator et fax omnium, Prud. στεφ. 10, 67: subicere faces invidiae alicujus, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; cf.: flagrantibus jam militum animis velut faces addere, Tac. H. 1, 24: acerrimam bello facem praetulit, id. ib. 2, 86: (rogationes promulgavit) duas faces novantibus res ad plebem in optimates accendendam, Liv. 32, 38, 9: inde faces ardent, a dote, Juv. 6, 139: adolescentulo ad libidinem facem praeferre, i. e. *to be a leader* or *guide*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: Antonius omnium Clodi incendiorum fax, *instigator*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; cf.: fax accusationis et origo, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 3: fax hujus belli (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 10, 11; Vell. 2, 25, 3: dolorum cum admoventur faces, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: (dolor) ardentes faces intentat, id. ib. 5, 27, 76: quae (Agrippinae) Gaium et Domitium Neronem principes genuere totidem facis generis humani, *destroyers*, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 45.—*Absol.*: cum his furiis et facibus, cum his exitiosis prodigiis (i. e. Gabinio et Pisone), Cic. Har. Resp. 2, 4.

faxim, faxo, v. facio *init.*

Febrārĭus, v. Februarius.

febresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [febris], *to catch a fever* (late Lat.), Sol. 19 *med.*

febrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that easily produces fever* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

fĕbrĭcĭto, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [id.], *to be ill of a fever*, *to have a fever* (post-Aug.): scire oportet, non febricitare eum, cujus venae naturaliter ordinatae sunt, Cels. 3, 6; Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Col. 6, 9, 1; Mart. 11, 98, 20; Vulg. Matt. 8, 14.

febrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has a fever* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 1, 38.

febrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a slight fever* (rare but class.): febriculam habere, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: in febriculam incidere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*—In *plur.*: lentis febriculis diu detineri, Cels. 2, 17.

febrĭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has a fever* (late Lat.), Marc. Empir. 22.

febrĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Feverish*, *sick of a fever* (rare): scortum, Cat. 6, 4: morbus, Gell. 20, 1, 27.—* **II.** *Act.*, *producing fever*, *febrific*, Front. de Or. 1 ed. Mai.

febrĭfŭgĭa, ae, *f.* [febris + fugo], *a plant*, called also centaurea, *the centaury*, App. Herb. 35.

febrĭo, īre, *v. n.* [febris], *to be ill of a fever*, *to have a fever* (post-Aug.): si non febrit, venter solvendus est, Cels. 4, 4, 2; Col. 6, 38, 1; Macr. S. 7, 4.

fĕbris (the ĕ predominating in poets), is (acc. *sing.*: febrem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20; Sen. Ep. 14, 6; Quint. 2, 17, 9: febrim, Hor. S. 2, 3, 294; Plaut. Pseud. 2, 2, 48; Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 37 Jan. et saep.—*Abl.*: febri, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; id. Att. 6, 9; or: febre, id. Att. 7, 1, 1; Suet. Vit. 14; Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 4: Juv. 10, 218 al.), *f.* [for fer-bris, root bhar-, to be hot, v. ferveo], *a fever*. **I.** Prop.: appellamus a calendo calorem, e fervore febrim, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 22: quotidiana, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 22: si cui venae sic moventur, hic habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15; cf.: febrim habere, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; Suet. Oth. 6: aestu febrique jactari, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: te Romam venisse cum febri, id. Att. 6, 9, 1; cf.: cum febri domum rediit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 6: febri carere, id. Fam. 16, 15, 1; for which, in an altered construction: caruitne febris te heri? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 17: cum sine febri laborassem, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1: in febri, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: in febrim subito incidere, id. Fam. 14, 8, 1: febre liberari, Cels. 2, 17: febri liberari, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 116: febre corripi, id. 7, 51, 52, § 172: febre calere, Juv. 10, 218: quem torret olim domestica febris, i. e. *at home in him*, id. 9, 17: vigili cum febre, id. 13, 229: reliquit eum febris, Vulg. Johan. 4, 52.—In *plur.*: vide, ne tertianas quoque febres et quartanas divinas esse dicendum sit, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: febres aliae ab horrore incipiunt, aliae a frigore, aliae a calore, Cels. 3, 3 sq.: calidae febres, Lucr. 2, 34: opella forensis Adducit febres, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9.—**B.** **Febris,** personified as *a deity*, *with three temples in Rome*, *the principal of which was on the* Palatium, *in the neighborhood of the* Velabrum, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 63; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 16; Val. Max. 2, 5, 6; cf.: Febri divae, Febri sanctae, Febri magnae, Camilla pro filio amato, Inscr. Grut. p. 97, 1.—* **II.** Trop., *a source of uneasiness*, *torment*: certo scio, nunc febrim tibi esse, quia, etc., Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 48 Ritschl *N. cr.*

Fēbrŭa, ōrum, *n.*, v. februum.

Febrŭālis, e, v. Februum.

* **febrŭāmentum,** i, *n.* [februo], *a religious purification*, *expiation*, Censor. de Die Nat. 22.

Fĕbrŭārĭus (in Inscr. sometimes written FEBRARIVS), ii, *m.*, or **Fĕbrŭārius mensis** [februum], *the month of expiation* (because on the 15th of this month the great feast of expiation and purification, Februa, was held), *February*, until the time of the decemvirs the last month of the Roman year, since then the second: ab diis inferis Februarius appellatus, quod tum his parentetur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 31 sq.; Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 54; Sall. C. 18, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll., v. februum.—*Adj.*: Nonis Februariis, *of February*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.: ab Idibus Februariis, Plin. 17, 18, 30, 136.

Februāta, ae, v. februum.

febrŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [februo], *a religious purification*, *expiation*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.

Februatus, a, um, v. februum and februo.

Februlis, e, v. februum.

febrŭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [februum], *to purify*, *expiate* (ante-class.): in eorum sacris liba cum sint facta, inicere solent farris semina ac dicere, se ea februare, id est pura facere, Varr. ap. Non. 114, 22; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll., and Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 13 sq. Müll.; v. also februum.

fēbrŭum, i, *n.* Orig., in the Sabine lang., *a purgation*, *means of purification*.—Hence, **februa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the Roman festival of purification and expiation*, *celebrated on the 15th of the month hence called February* (v. Februarius); whence, **Februālis,** **Febrūlis,** and **Februāta,** *surnames of Juno*, *who was worshipped at this festival*; **Februātus,** *the festival itself*; and **Februus,** *a surname of Lupercus*, *who presided over this festival*: Lupercalia dicta, quod in Lupercali luperci sacra faciunt. Rex cum ferias menstruas Nonis Februariis edicit, hunc diem Februatum appellat. Februum Sabini purgamentum, et id in sacris nostris verbum; nam et Lupercalia februatio, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 343: Ego arbitror Februarium a

die Februato, quod tum februatur populus, id est lupercis nudis lustratur antiquum oppidum Palatinum gregibus humanis cinctum, id. ib. 6, § 34; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 13 sq. Müll.: Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19; 4, 726; 5, 423: Juno pulchra . . . nam Fluoniam, Februalemque ac Februam mihi poscere non necesse est, cum nihil contagionis corporeae sexu intemerata pertulerim, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149: Februlis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 16 Müll.; Arnob. 3, p. 118 (dub. al. Februtis).

Fēcĭālis, v. Fetialis.

fēcŭla, v. faecula.

fēcundātor, ōris, *m.* [fecundo], *he who fertilizes* or *makes fruitful:* mulierum, Jul. ap. August. Contr. Jul. 6, 8, 23.

fēcunde, *adv.*, v. fecundus *fin.*

fēcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fecundus], *fruitfulness, fertility, fecundity* (vegetable or animal). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): natura parem legem fecunditatis dixit viventibus atque hominibus ceterisque animalibus, Col. 3, 8, 1: aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: terrarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 13: agrorum, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: mulieris, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: fecunditatem importare, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 116: adferre, id. 28, 19, 77, § 248: dare, id. 16, 44, 95, § 251: addere, id. 37, 10, 66, § 178: corrumpere, id. 10, 59, 79, § 161; 29, 4, 27, § 85.—**B. Fēcundĭtas,** personified as *a deity*, Tac. A. 15, 23.—**II.** Transf., *plenty, abundance* (post-Aug.): Gallorum tantae fecunditatis juventus fuit, ut, etc., Just. 25, 2: voluminum (Varronis), Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 11.—**III.** Trop. (rare but class.): volo se efferat in adolescente fecunditas, *luxuriance of style*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: magna animi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 5.

‡**fēcundĭto,** āre, = fecundo, *to fertilize*, Inscr. Fabr. 169.

fēcundo, āre, *v. a.* [fecundus], *to make fruitful, to fertilize* (poet. and in post-class. prose): (Nilus) viridem Aegyptum nigrâ fecundat arenâ, Verg. G. 4, 293; Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 239; Pall. 3, 9 al.

fēcundus (sometimes erroneously foecund- and faecund-, but v. Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 12 *fin.*, and ap. Non. 54, 8), a, um, *adj.* [from ‡feo, whence also fetus, femina, fenus, etc., cf. felix], *fruitful, fertile* (of plants and animals).—Constr. with *abl., gen.*, or *absol.* (with *gen.* only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. (class.): fossiones agri repastinationesque, quibus fit multo terra fecundior, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53; cf. Verg. G. 1, 67; Quint. 10, 3, 2: glebae, Lucr. 1, 211: solum, Quint. 2, 19, 2: cf. Just. 2, 1: salices viminibus, frondibus ulmi, Verg. G. 2, 446.—With *gen.:* regio fecunda fruticis exigui, Col. 9, 4, 2: tellus metallorum, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; for which: Amathus metallis, Ov. M. 10, 220 Bach. *N. cr.:* mons silvae frequens fecundusque, Tac. A. 4, 65: segetes fecundae et uberes, id. Or. 15, 48: nihil ocimo fecundius, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: uxores, Lucr. 4, 1254: conjux, Hor. S. 2, 5, 31: lepus, id. ib. 2, 4, 44; cf.: sue . . . nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Rich, abundant, abounding in* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fecundi calices quem non fecere disertum? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 19; cf. fons, i. e. *copious*, Ov. M. 14, 791: legere fecundis collibus herbas, *plentifully furnished, thickly studded*, id. ib. 14, 347: fecundissima gens, *rich in agricultural products*, Plin. Pan. 31, 6: (specus) Uberibus fecundus aquis, Ov. M. 3, 31; cf.: fecunda melle Calymne, id. ib. 8, 222: viscera (Tityi) poenis, i. e. *constantly renewed*, Verg. A. 6, 598: Echidna, fecunda poenis viscera trahens, Ambros. in Tob. 12, 41: nigris Meroe fecunda colonis, Luc. 10, 303: cingula monstris, Val. Fl. 6, 470.—With *gen.:* Aemilium genus fecundum bonorum civium, Tac. A. 6, 27 *fin.*—**2.** *Making fruitful, fertilizing* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): imber, Verg. G. 2, 325; cf. Nilus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: excipe fecundae patienter verbera dextrae, i. e. the blows with a thong of skin given to women by the luperci, and which were supposed to promote fruitfulness, Ov. F. 2, 427; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 343; and: quam (Danaën) implevit fecundo Juppiter auro, Ov. M. 4, 698.—**II.** Trop., *fruitful, fertile, prolific, abundant* (class.): pectus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22; Verg. A. 7, 338: artifex, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71: a quo (Anaxagora) eum (Periclem), cum alia praeclara quaedam et magnifica didicisse, uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: duo genera verborum: unum fecundum, quod declinando multas ex se parit dispariles formas, ut est lego, legis, legam, sic alia: alterum genus sterile, quod ex se parit nihil, ut est etiam, vix, cras, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 9 Müll.: amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 70: fecunda culpae saecula, Hor. C. 3, 6, 17: veri sacerdos, Sil. 13, 490: fecundum in fraudes hominum genus, id. 2, 498: vester porro labor fecundior, historiarum scriptores? Juv. 7, 98.—Hence, **fēcundē,** *adv.*, *fruitfully, abundantly:* fecundius poëmata ferrent fructum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 2 Müll.: arundo recisa fecundius resurgit, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163: cantharides nascuntur fecundissime in fraxino, id. 29, 4, 30, § 94.

fēdus, v. haedus.

fel, fellis, *n.* [Gr. χόλος, gall; cf. Germ. Galle; Engl. gall], *the gall-bladder, gall, bile* (cf. bilis): jecur a dextra parte sub praecordiis: ex inferiore parte ei fel inhaeret, Cels. 4, 1; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 74, § 191; 31, 10, 46, § 119; Ov. M. 2, 777: gallinaceum, Cic. Div. 2, 12, 29: nigrum, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 193: piscis, Vulg. Tobiae, 6, 5.—In *plur.:* fella, Ser. Samm. 19, 333; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19; id. Tard. 1, 4 *fin.* al.—Poet.: hic vero Alcidae furiis exarserat atro Felle dolor, because the bile was regarded as the seat of rage, Verg. A. 8, 220.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Poisonous liquid, poison* (poet.): vipereum, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 16; id. P. 1, 2, 18: sagitta armata felle veneni, Verg. A. 12, 857.—**2.** Fel terrae, *a plant, the lesser centaury, the fumitory* (Fumaria officinalis, Linn.), Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.—**II.** Trop. (only in poets, whereas bilis is used in the trop. signif. also in good prose), *bitterness, acrimony, animosity* (syn.: bilis, stomachus, invidia, livor; odium): amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 70; cf.: corda felle sunt lita, id. Truc. 1, 2, 77: omnia jam tristi tempora felle madent, Tib. 2, 4, 11; Mart. 7, 25.

fēles, is (in Varr. and Cic. faelis in best MSS.; *nom.* felis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43; Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178), *f.* [root fe-, v. felix; prop., she that bears young], *a cat:* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam aut faelem aut canem aut crocodilum violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Leg. 1, 11, 32; Phaedr. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202; 11, 37, 65, § 172; Ov. M. 5, 330 al.—**B.** Transf., *a marten, ferret, polecat*, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 14, 9.—**II.** Trop., *one who inveigles, a mouser, seducer* (very rare): feles virginalis, *girl-thief*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43: feles virginaria, id. Pers. 4, 9, 14: pullaria, Aus. Epigr. 70.

fĕlīcātus, a, um, v. filicatus.

1. fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. felix]. **I.** (Acc. to felix, I.) *Fruitfulness, fertility* (post-Aug. and rare): felicitas major Babyloniae Seleuciae, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 170: terrae, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6.—**II.** (Acc. to felix, II.) *Happiness, felicity* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: fortuna, fors, sors, fatum): neque enim quicquam aliud est felicitas, nisi honestarum rerum prosperitas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Amm. 21, 16: fuit felix, si potest ulla in scelere esse felicitas, id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Brut. 96, 329: alii fortuna felicitatem dedit, huic industria virtutem comparavit, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 27: reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus, *good-fortune, luckiness*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47; cf.: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, id. ib. 10, 28: felicitas in re, id. Font. 15, 32; cf.: felicitatem Helvetiorum bello esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 13: ut paulum ad summam felicitatem defuisse videretur, id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.:* quo simul atque intus est itum, incredibili felicitate Auster in Africum se vertit, id. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.:* haec (mala) omnia subterfugere, non modo sapientiae, sed etiam felicitatis esse, Cic. Lael. 10, 35: quasi non et felicitas rerum gestarum exercitus benevolentiam imperatoribus, et res adversae odia concilient, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 3.—In *plur.:* bonae felicitates, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 32: ea vis ipsa, quae saepe incredibiles huic urbi felicitates atque opes attulit, Cic. Mil. 31, 84.—**II.** **Fēlīcĭtas,** personified as *a deity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 18, 23; Suet. Tib. 5.

2. Fēlīcĭtas Julia, i. q. Olisipo, now *Lisbon*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 117.

fēlīcĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. felix *fin.*

fēlīcĭto, āre [felix], *to make very happy*, Donat. Vit. Verg. 4.

fĕlīcŭla, ae, *f.*, v. filicula *init.*

fēlīnĕus, a, um, *adj.*, v. the follg. art.

fēlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [feles], *of* or *belonging to a cat:* stercus, Cels. 5, 18, 15 dub. (Targa: suillum).—Another form, **fēlīnĕus,** a, um: oculi, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 82.

***fēlio,** īre, *v. n.*, expresses the cry of the male panther, Auct. Carm. Philom. 50.

fēlis, is, v. feles *init.*

1. fēlix, īcis (*abl.* felici, except Cic. Or. 48, 159; and as nom. prop., v. II. B. 2. infra). *adj.* [from root feo, fevo, to bear, produce, Gr. φύω; cf.: fio, femina; whence fetus, fecundus, femina, fenus], *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile, productive.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): felices arbores Cato dixit, quae fructum ferunt, infelices quae non ferunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 10 Müll.; cf. Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6 ed. Mai.; so, arbor, Liv. 5, 24, 2: arbusta, Lucr. 5, 1378: rami, Verg. G. 2, 81; so, rami feliciores, Hor. Epod. 2, 14: silvae, i. e. *of fruitful trees*, Verg. G. 4, 329: Massica Baccho, *fruitful in vines*, id. A. 7, 725; cf. Campania, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: felicior regio, Ov. P. 2, 10, 51; cf.: felix oleae tractus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 179: venti, Val. Fl. 6, 711.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the old relig. lang.: felices arbores, *all the nobler sorts of trees, whose fruits were offered to the superior deities*, in contradistinction to the infelices, which were dedicated to the inferior deities, Macr. S. 2, 16, 2.—**2. Felix,** as an *adj. propr.* in Arabia Felix, *the fertile portion of Arabia*, opp. Arabia Deserta and Petraea; v. Arabia.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Act., that brings good luck, of good omen, auspicious, favorable, propitious, fortunate, prosperous, felicitous* (orig. belonging to the relig. lang.; in the class. per. almost confined to poets; syn.: faustus, fortunatus, beatus, secundus): quae (omina) majores nostri quia valere censebant, idcirco omnibus rebus agendis: QVOD BONVM FAVSTVM FELIX FORTVNATVMQVE ESSET praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102; so, QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM, etc., an old formula in Varr. L. L. 6, § 86; cf. also: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3: quod tibi mihique sit felix, sub imperium tuum redeo, Liv. 22, 30, 4: auspicia, Verg. A. 11, 32; cf. omen, Ov. P. 2, 1, 35: o dea . . . Sis felix, nostrum leves, quaecumque, laborem, Verg. A. 1, 330; cf.: sis bonus o felixque tuis! id. E. 5, 65: terque novas circum felix eat hostia fruges, id. G. 1, 345: Zephyri, id. A. 3, 120: sententia, Ov. M. 13, 319: industria (corresp. to fertilis cura), Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 3.—**B.** *Lucky, happy, fortunate* (the predom. signif. in prose and poetry): exitus ut classi felix faustusque daretur, Lucr. 1, 100: Polycratem Samium felicem appellabant, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: Caesar Alexandriam se recepit, felix, ut sibi quidem videbatur, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 24, 59: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15, 33: ille Graecus ab omni laude felicior, id. Brut. 16, 63: Sulla felicissimus omnium ante civilem victoriam, Sall. J. 95, 4: in te retinendo fuit Asia felicior quam nos in deducendo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 30; cf.: quin etiam si minus felices in diligendo fuissemus, id. Lael. 16, 60: vade, o felix nati pietate, Verg. A. 3, 480; cf. id. ib. 6, 785: Praxiteles quoque marmore felicior, i. e. *succeeded better as a sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69: felices ter et amplius, Quos irrupta tenet copula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: omnes composui. Felices! nunc ego resto, id. S. 1, 9, 28: Latium felix, id. C. S. 66: tempora, Juv. 2, 38: saecula, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 103; Juv. 3, 312; Quint. 8, 6, 24: cf.: nulla sorte nascendi aetas felicior, id. 12, 11, 22: felicissima facilitas, id. 10, 1, 111: felicissimus sermo, id. 9, 4, 27: ita sim felix, a form of asseveration, Prop. 1, 7, 3: malum, i. q. salubre, *salubrious, wholesome*, Verg. G. 2, 127 Serv.—Prov.: felicem scivi, non qui quod

vellet haberet, sed qui per fatum non data non cuperet, Aus. Idyll. 319, 23 sq.—(β) With *gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Vergilius beatus felixque gratiae, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7: o te, Bolane, cerebri Felicem! Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: felices studiique locique, Ov. M. 5, 267: felix uteri, Sil. 4, 359: leti, id. 4, 398: famae, id. 4, 731: felices operum dies, Verg. G. 1, 277.—(γ) With *inf.* (poet.): quo non felicior alter Unguere tela manu ferrumque armare veneno, *happier, more successful in*, Verg. A. 9, 772; id. G. 1, 284; Sil. 13, 126. —(δ) With *gerund. dat.* (rare): tam felix vobis corrumpendis fuit, *successful in*, Liv. 3, 17, 2.—*Adv.:* **fēlīcĭter.** *** 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Fruitfully, abundantly:* hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg. G. 1, 54.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) **a.** *Auspiciously, fortunately, favorably:* quod mihi vobisque Quirites, Se fortunatim, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn. ap. Non. 112, 3 (Ann. v. 112 ed. Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58: ut ea res mihi magistratuique meo, populo plebique Romanae bene atque feliciter eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 3.—In expressing a wish or in calling to a person, *Good luck!* faciam quod volunt. Feliciter velim, inquam, teque laudo, Cic. Att. 13, 42, 1: feliciter, succlamant, Phaedr. 5, 1, 4; Suet. Claud. 7; id. Dom. 13; Flor. 3, 3 *fin.;* Juv. 2, 119; Vulg. Gen. 30, 11 al.—**b.** *Luckily, happily, successfully* (most freq.): omnes sapientes semper feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; res publica et bene et feliciter gesta sit, id. Phil. 5, 15, 40; id. Fam. 7, 28 *fin.:* navigare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 95; cf.: qui te feliciter attulit Eurus, Ov. M. 7, 659: feliciter audet, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166: ob ea feliciter acta, Sall. J. 55, 2.—P r o v.: feliciter sapit, qui alieno periculo sapit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 40.—*Comp.,* Ov. Ib. 305.—*Sup.:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: re gesta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 37, 1: gerere rem publicam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 6: cessit imitatio, Quint. 10, 2, 16: Horatius . . . verbis felicissime audax, 10, 1, 96.

2. Fēlix (with *abl.* Felice, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 67), *a Roman surname of frequent occurrence, first applied to* L. Sulla, Plin. 7, 44, 44, § 186.—**b.** Claudius Felix, Suet. Claud. 28.—**c.** Antonius Felix, *procurator of Judea and Galilee under Claudius*, Vulg. Act. 23, 26; 25, 14.—**d.** Julia Felix, i. q. Berytus, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

3. fēlix, icis, v. filix *init.*

fellātor, ōris, *m.* [fello], *a sucker*, in mal. part., Mart. 14, 74; 11, 30.

*** fellebris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *sucking*, Sol. 2 *med.* dub.

fellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fel], *of gall, full of gall, like gall:* sudores, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 124: urina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6.

fellĭco (**fellĭto**), āre, *v. a.* [fello, like vellico from vello], *to suck, draw by sucking* (late Lat.): mammas, Arn. 2, 70: ubera, Sol. 45 *fin.*

fellĭdūcus, a, um, *adj.* [fel-duco], *that carries off the gall* (late Lat.): medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 63.

fellĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [fel-fluo], *flowing with gall* (late Lat.): passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 19, 188.

fellĭto, āre, v. fellico.

fellītus, a, um, *adj.* [fel], *imbued with gall, steeped in gall* (late Lat.). **I.** L i t.: sapor, Fest. Avien. Epigr. in Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 495: oculi, Pelag. Vet. 1.—**II.** T r o p.: sensus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 13.

fello, āvi, 1, *v. a., to suck* (ante-class. and poet.). **I.** L i t.: lac humanum, Varr. ap. Non. 113, 14: lupam, id. ib. 242, 33.—**II.** T r a n s f. obsc., Mart. 2, 50, 1 al.; Aus. Epigr. 71, 7.

fellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fel], *full of gall* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 91.

Felsĭna, ae, *f.*, i. q. Bononia, I.

*** fēmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [femina], *a young female, a girl*, Cat. 55, 7.

femellārĭus, ii, *m.* [femella], *a follower of girls*, i. q. mulierarius, Isid. Or. 10.

‡ **fĕmen,** inis, *n.*, v. femur *init.*

fēmĭna, ae, *f.* [from fe-, fev-, = Gr. φύ-ω, to produce; whence: fetus, fecundus, faenus, felix; cf. Sanscr. bhuas, bhavas, to become; Lat. fi-o, fu-turus], *a female.* **I.** L i t. **A.** Of human beings, *a female, woman* (cf.: uxor, mulier, matrona; conjux, marita): ut a prima congressione maris et feminae . . . ordiar, Cic. Rep. 1, 24: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, Ov. M. 4, 280; cf. Lucr. 4, 819: in claris viris et feminis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: pulchritudine eximiā femina, id. Div. 1, 25, 52: feminae notitiam habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.:* naturam feminarum omnem castitatem pati, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; cf. id. Rep. 3, 10 *fin.:* bona, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16; cf.: praestantissima omnium feminarum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: sanctissima atque optima, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: probatissima, id. Caecin. 4, 10: primaria, id. Fam. 5, 11, 2: decreta super jugandis feminis, Hor. C. S. 19: varium et mutabile semper femina, Verg. A. 4, 570: tunc femina simplex, *the female character undisguised*, Juv. 6, 327.—*Adj.:* inter quas Danai femina turba senis, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 4.—Applied as a term of reproach to effeminate men, Ov. M. 12, 470; Sil. 2, 361; Suet. Caes. 22; Just. 1, 3; Curt. 3, 10 *fin.* al.—**B.** Of beasts, *a female, she:* (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: lupus femina feta repente, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 355, and ap. Non. 378, 18 (Ann. v. 70 and 73 ed. Vahl.); cf.: habendas triduum ferias et porco femina piaculum pati (shortly before, porca), Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: sus, Col. 7, 9, 3: anas, Plin. 29, 5, 33, § 104: anguis, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 36; 2, 29, 62: piscis, Ov. A. A. 2, 482; Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157; Ov. M. 2, 701.—**II.** T r a n s f., in the lang. of nat. hist., of plants and minerals: mas in palmite floret, femina citra florem germinat tantum spicae modo, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; ib. § 34; so of other plants, id. 16, 33, 60, § 139; 16, 34, 62, § 145: 21, 10, 32, § 58 et saep.: in omni genere (carbunculorum) masculi appellantur acriores, et feminae languidius refulgentes, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92; of the loadstone, id. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—In mechanics, cardo femina, different from cardo masculus (v. cardo, 2), Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*—**III.** In gram., *the feminine gender*, Quint. 1, 6, 12; 1, 4, 24.

fēmĭnal, ālis, *n.* [femina], i. q. pudendum muliebre (an Appuleian word), App. M. 2, p. 122, 11; id. Mag., p. 296, 13.

fĕmĭnālĭa (**foem-**), ium, *n.* [femur], *bandages for the upper part of the thighs, thigh-bandages*, Suet. Aug. 82; cf.: hoc genus vestimenti Graece περισκελῆ, a nostris feminalia vel bracae usque ad genua pertinentes, Hier. Ep. 64, 10; Vulg. Ex. 28, 42 al.

*** fēmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.* [femina], *made womanish, effeminate:* sic feminata virtus afflicta occidit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21, MSS. (Klotz and B. and K., ex conj., ecfeminata).

fēmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a woman, womanly, feminine* (rare but class. and mostly poet.) = muliebris. **I.** P r o p.: feminae vir feminea interemor manu, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 (in version of Soph. Trachin.): femineae vocis exilitas, Quint. 1, 11, 1: quatuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae sortis, i. e. *of the female sex*, Ov. M. 6, 680: sors, id. ib. 13, 651; cf. sexus, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: artus, Ov. M. 10, 729: catervae, Val. Fl. 4, 603: labor, Tib. 2, 1, 63; Ov. Am. 1, 13, 23: dolor, id. M. 9, 151: clamor, id. ib. 12, 226; cf. vox, id. ib. 3, 536; 4, 29: plangores, Verg. A. 2, 488: Marte cadendum, i. e. *by the hand of a woman*, Ov. M. 12, 610: amor, i. e. *love for a woman*, id. Am. 3, 2, 40: cupido, id. M. 9, 734: venus, id. ib. 10, 80: poena, i. e. *executed on a woman*, Verg. A. 2, 584: Calendae, i. e. *the first of March* (on which the Matronalia were celebrated), Juv. 9, 53: ceroma, *for women's use*, id. 6, 246.—**II.** T r a n s f., with an accessory notion of contempt, *womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* vox, Quint. 1, 11, 1; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 286: pectus, Ov. M. 13, 693: amor praedae, Verg. A. 11, 782: lunae femineum et molle sidus, Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223.

fēmĭnīne, *adv.*, v. femininus *fin.*

fēmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [femina], in gram., *of the feminine gender, feminine:* nomen, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Quint. 1, 5, 54; 1, 6, 14 et saep.; cf.: quae feminina positione mares significant, id. 1, 4, 24: funis masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 4, 24: sexus, Dig. 2, 8, 2, § 3; Gai. Inst. 1, 130: persona, id. ib. 1, 150; 3, 24.—*Adv.:* **fēmĭnīnē,** *femininely, of the feminine gender* (post-class.), Arn. 1, 36; Charis. p. 55 P.; Fest. s. v. Petronia, p. 250, 15 Müll.

fēmĭno, āre, 1, *v. n.* [femina], *to pollute one's self*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9, 133.

fĕmŏrāle, is, *n.*, *a covering for the thigh* (late Lat. and very rare; cf. feminalia), Vulg. Sirach, 45, 10.

fĕmur, ŏris or ĭnis (acc. to a *nom.* ‡ femen, mentioned only by Prisc. p. 701 P. and Serv. Verg. A. 10, 344; 778; *nom.* femus, Ap. M. 8, p. 216, 15; cf.: μῆρος, femus, Gloss. Lab.; *dat.* femori; femini only Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 217; *abl.* usually femore, but femine, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 48; Verg. A. 10, 788; *plur.* femora or femina; *dat.* feminibus, rarely femoribus), *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. root feo of femina, etc.], *the upper part of the thigh, the thigh.* **I.** L i t.: ima spina in coxarum osse desinit, etc. . . . inde femina oriuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.:* frons non percussa, non femur, Cic. Brut. 80, 278: ferit femur dextrum dextra, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 50: femur caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: ferire, id. 11, 3, 123; cf.: feminis plangore et capitis ictu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: transfixus femore et umero, Suet. Caes. 68; id. Aug. 80: nocet femori conseruisse femur, Tib. 1, 8, 26: et corpus quaerens femorum crurumque pedumque, Ov. M. 14, 64: teretes stipites feminis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6: ocius ensem eripit a femine, Verg. A. 10, 788: galli feminibus pilosis, cruribus brevibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** In architecture, *the space between the grooves of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**B.** Femur bubulum, *a plant otherwise unknown*, Plin. 27, 9, 56, § 81.—**C.** E s p., like lumbi, *the loins*, of ancestry (Eccl. Lat.): de femore Jacob, Vulg. Ex. 1, 5; id. Gen. 46, 26.

fēnārĭus, v. faenarius.

*** fendĭcae,** ārum, *f.* [findo], *entrails used as food:* hirae, Arn. 7, 230.

‡ **fendo,** ĕre [v. defendo, fustis], the primitive word of the compounds defendo, offendo, infensus, and infestus; cf. Prisc. p. 923 P.

fēnĕbris, fēnĕrārĭus, fēnĕror, etc., v. faenebris, faeneror, etc.

Fenectāni campi, *a region in* Latium, Liv. 8, 12, 5 Weissenb.

fĕnestella, ae, *f. dim.* [fenestra], *a small opening in the wall, a little window.* **I.** P r o p., Col. 1, 6, 10; 8, 3, 3; 9, 5, 3.—**II.** **Fenestella,** ae, *nom. propr.* **A.** *Fem.:* Porta, *a gate in Rome*, Ov. F. 6, 578; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 175.—**B.** *Masc.*, L., *a Roman historian under Augustus and Tiberius*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; Gell. 15, 28, 4 al.

fĕnestra, ae (also contr. festra, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; Petr. Fragm. p. 872 Burm.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 6 Müll.), *f.* [root ΦΑΝ, in φαίνω, φανερός], *an opening in the wall to admit the light, a window* (orig. closed by two wooden shutters or by curtains, and not till the empire by sheets of mica, lapis specularis; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 520 sq.): neque fenestra, nisi clatrata, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 26: fenestras indere, id. Rud. 1, 1, 6: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: bifores, Ov. P. 3, 3, 5: juncta, *closed.* * Hor. C. 1, 25, 1; cf. patulae, Ov. M. 14, 752: reticulatae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: se plena per insertas fundebat luna fenestras, Verg. A. 3, 152: diversas percurrens luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31 Burm. ad loc.: fenestram in arca facies, Vulg. Gen. 6, 16 et saep.—**II.** T r a n s f. **1.** *A loop-hole* for arrows, etc.: (in turri) fenestras ad tormenta mittenda, in struendo reliquerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9 *fin.*—**2.** *The recess of a window:* concludere in fenestram firmiter, Plaut. Cas. 1, 44.—**3.** *A breach* made by besiegers in a wall: excisa trabe firma cavavit Robora et ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Verg. A. 2, 482.—**4.** Of the senses, *windows* for intelligence: ut facile intelligi possit, animum et videre et audire, non eas partes, quae quasi fenestrae sint animi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46—**B.** P o e t., transf., of *holes* through the tips of the ears: natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestrae Arguerint, Juv. 1, 104.—**II.** T r o p., *an entrance, admission, opportunity, inlet, occa-*

sion (very seldom): hui quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: si hanc fenestram aperueritis, nihil aliud agi sinetis, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 28.

fĕnestro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fenestra], *to furnish with openings* or *windows* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: media oculorum cornua fenestravit pupilla, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148. —In *part. perf.*: valvata ac fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.: singulae partes turris, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: oportuit hominum pectora fenestrata et aperta esse, Vitr. 3 praef.

* **fĕnestrŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little window*, App. M. 9.

fēnĕus, v. faeneus.

Fēnĭcŭlārius (Faen-) campus, *Fennelfield, a place in* Hispania Tarraconensis (so called because abounding in fennel); as a descriptive designation for *Spain*, Cic. Att. 12, 8.

fēnĭcŭlum, v. faeniculum.

fēnĭsex, v. faenisex.

fēnĭsĭcĭa, v. faenisicia.

Fenni, ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe in the north and northeastern parts of Europe*, not of the Germani, called Φίννοι by Ptolemy, probably *the Finns*, Tac. G. 46; v. Orell. ad h. l.

fēnum, v. faenum.

fēnus, v. faenus.

fĕra, ae, *f.*, v. ferus.

fĕrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferax], *fruitfulness* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 3, 2 *fin.*

fĕrācĭter, *adv.*, *fruitfully*; v. ferax *fin.*

fērālis, e, *adj.* [fero, from the carrying of the dead in funeral procession; cf. ferculum; cf. also Fest., Varr., Ov. ll. c. infra and v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 467], *of* or *belonging to the dead* or *to corpses, funereal* (as an *adj.* only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tu tamen exstincto feralia munera ferto, *offerings to the dead*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 81: sacra, Luc. 1, 616: cupressus, Verg. A. 6, 216; Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 21; cf.: ferale decus, i. e. *the cypress*, Sil. 10, 535: vittae, Ov. Ib. 103: reliquiae, i. e. *the ashes of the dead*, Tac. A. 2, 75: ferali carmine bubo Visa queri, Verg. A. 4, 462: Enyo, Petr. 120.—**B.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the festival of the dead* (celebrated annually in the month of February): tunc, cum ferales praeteriere dies, *the days of the festival of the dead*, Ov. F. 2, 34: tempus, id. ib. 5, 486: mensis, i. e. *February*, Col. poët. 10, 191. —**2.** *Subst.*: **Fērālia,** ium, *n.*, *the general festival of the dead kept on the 17th* or *21st of February, the feast of All Souls* (cf.: inferiae, justa, pompa, exsequiae, funus): hanc, quia justa ferunt, dixere Feralia lucem: Ultima placandis Manibus illa dies, Ov. F. 2, 569: feralia ab inferis et ferendo, quod ferunt tum epulas ad sepulcrum, quibus jus ibi parentare, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; cf.: feralium diem ait Varro a ferendis in sepulcra epulis dici, Macr. S. 1, 4: feralia diis Manibus sacrata festa, a ferendis epulis, vel a feriendis pecudibus appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.: eodem die video Caesarem a Corfinio profectum esse, id est, Feralibus, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1: diem finiri placuit Feralia, quae proxime fuissent, Liv. 35, 7, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *deadly, fatal, dangerous* = funestus: tune, Licha, dixit, feralia dona tulisti? Ov. M. 9, 214: arma, Luc. 2, 260; 374: bellum, Tac. H. 5, 25: papilio, Ov. M. 15, 374; cf.: papilio pestifer, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: Idus Mart. ferales Caesari, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237: annus, Tac. A. 4, 64: tenebrae, id. ib. 2, 31: aula, a term applied to the abode of the great African serpent, Sil. 6, 216.—*Comp.*: feralior, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 46, 4.—*Sup.*: nefas feralissimum, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, p. 23.—In *neutr. adv.*: ferale gemiscere, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.—Hence, *adv.*: **fērālĭter,** *fatally* (late Lat.): ut leo feraliter invadit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*

‡ **feratrina,** a word in Non. 63, 26, compared as to its form with moletrina, but without an explanation of its meaning.

fĕrax, ācis, *adj.* [fero], *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit. —*Absol.*: terrae, * Lucr. 2. 1098: agri, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104; cf.: feracissimosque agros possidere, * Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 6: Sardinia, Hor. C. 1, 31, 4: Algidus, id. ib. 4, 4, 58: Aegyptus, Suet. Aug. 18: plantae, Verg. G. 2, 79.—(β) With *gen.*, *abounding in, productive of* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Iberia, venenorum ferax, Hor. Epod. 5, 22: Peparethos nitidae olivae, Ov. M. 7, 470: terra Cereris, id. Am. 2, 16, 7: terra arborum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: acini musti, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100.—(γ) With *dat.*: terra ferax Cereris multoque feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: illa (terra) ferax oleo est, Verg. G. 2, 222.—**B.** *Act.*, *making fruitful*: venti, Pall. Nov. 5.—**II.** Trop., *rich, fertile, fruitful*: nullus feracior in philosophia locus est, nec uberior, quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: nihil est feracius ingeniis, id. Or. 15, 48: prolisque novae feraci Lege marita, Hor. Carm. Sec. 19: ferax saeculum bonis artibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8: sitne feracius et uberius non ad laudem modo, sed ad pecuniam principi, si, etc., id. Pan. 43, 3.—Hence, * *adv.*: **fĕrācĭter,** *fruitfully*: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renata urbs, Liv. 6, 1, 3.

ferbui, v. ferveo *init.*

ferctum, i, *n.*, v. fertum.

fercŭlum (or uncontr. **fĕrĭcŭlum,** Sen. Ep. 90, 15; 122, 3 al.), i, *n.* [fero], *that on which any thing is carried* or *borne.* **I.** *A frame, a barrow, litter, bier* for carrying the spoils, the images of the gods, etc., in public processions: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit, Liv. 1, 10, 5; Suet. Caes. 37; id. Calig. 15: (Caesar) tensam et ferculum Circensi pompa, etc. (recepit), id. Caes. 76: ut pomparum ferculis similes esse videamur, * Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**II.** *A dish* on which food is served; and hence *a dish* or *mess of food, a course* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: epulum, daps, commissatio; merenda, prandium, etc.): ubi multa de magna superessent fercula cena, Hor. S. 2, 6, 104: cenae fercula nostrae Malim convivis quam placuisse cocis, Mart. 9, 82; so Petr. 35; 36; Suet. Aug. 74; Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136; Juv. 1, 94; 7, 184; 11, 64.

fĕrē and **fermē** (**fĕrĕ**, Aus. Epigr. 10, 5, 5), *adv.* [Sanscr. dhar-, dhar-ami, to bear, support; Gr. root, θρα-, in θρῆνυς, stool, θρόνος, seat; Lat. firmus; cf.: forma, forum. Ferme is perh. a sup. form for ferime, v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 6 sq. Erroneously, Varr.: ferme dicitur quod nunc fere: utrumque dictum a ferendo, quod id quod fertur est in motu atque adventat, L. L. 7, § 92 Müll.], *approximately, closely*, in two senses. **I.** With the idea of *approach* predominant, *nearly, almost, well-nigh, within a little, for the most part, about* (esp. with words of number, quantity, multitude; cf.: plerumque, vulgo). **a.** Form fere: fere sexennis, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 80: abhinc menses decem fere, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 24; cf.: fere abhinc annos quindecim, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 28: fere in diebus paucis, quibus haec acta sunt, Chrysis vicina haec moritur, *soon, only a few days after*, id. And. 1, 1, 77: quinta fere hora, *about the fifth hour*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hora fere tertia, id. Att. 14, 20, 1: tertia fere vigilia, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 1: sexcentos fere annos, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: sexto decimo fere anno, id. ib. 2, 33: anno fere ante, quam consul est declaratus, id. ib. 1, 5: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo post mortem Numae, id. ib. 2, 15; cf.: anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, id. ib. 1, 16: decem fere annis post primos consules, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. also: decessit fere post annum quartum quam, etc., Nep. Arist. 3 *fin.*: meus fere aequalis, Cic. Brut. 48, 179; cf. id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8; cf.: totius fere Galliae legati ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 1: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, id. ib. 2, 23, 4: rerum omnium fere modus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf.: quam fere omnium constans et moderata ratio vitae, id. Clu. 16, 46: ex omnibus fere partibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: in reliquis fere rebus, id. ib. 6, 13, 3: omnes fere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1; 4, 20, 1; Nep. Arist. 2, 3; id. Chabr. 3, 4; Liv. 21, 60, 9; Suet. Caes. 87; and in the order fere omnes, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 1; 5, 23, 4: cujus disputationis fuit extremum fere de immortalitate animorum, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; cf.: Phalereus ille Demetrius ultimus est fere ex Atticis, Quint. 10, 1, 80: cum fere e regione castris castra poneret, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1; id. ib. 3, 12, 1: plus fere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45: semper fere, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: satis fere diximus, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: tantum fere, *almost only*, id. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: Lycurgus eadem vidit fere, id. ib. 2, 23: haec fere, id. ib. 1, 34 *fin.*; cf.: hoc fere ab reliquis differunt, quod, *in this chiefly*, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 3: haec fere dicere habui, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 93: haec erant fere, quae, etc., id. Fam. 12, 5 *fin.*; 12, 30 *fin.*; id. Att. 2, 16, 1; id. Or. 54, 182; id. Ac. 2, 32, 102: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed, etc., id. N. D. 1, 16, 42; cf.: sic fere componendum, quomodo pronuntiandum erit, Quint. 9, 4, 138: fere eodem pacto, quo, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10: et fere apparet, quid in invidiam, etc. ... dicendum sit, Quint. 5, 12, 16.—**b.** Form ferme: hoc factum est ferme abhinc biennium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 4; so, abhinc annos ferme L., Vell. 2, 90 *fin.*: nam ferme ante annos DCCCCL. floruit, id. 1, 5, 3: intra XII. ferme annos, id. 2, 11 *fin.*: duodequadragesimo ferme anno, ex quo regnare coeperat Tarquinius, Liv. 1, 40: mille ferme delecti propugnatores onerariis imponuntur, id. 30, 10; cf.: pars ferme dimidia, id. 42, 51: a quo (flumine) aberat mons ferme milia viginti, Sall. J. 48, 3; cf.: in tumulo quatuor ferme milia distante ab castris regiis consedit, Liv. 30, 8: abest ab Carthagine quindecim milia ferme passuum locus, id. 30, 9: ferme eadem omnia, quae, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 21: cum ferme cunctos proceres cum honore nominavisset, Tac. A. 3, 76: mihi quidem aetas acta est ferme, *for the most part, about*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38.

II. With the idea of nearness or closeness predominant, *quite, entirely, just.* **a.** Form fere: domum revortor maestus atque animo fere conturbato, *quite distracted*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 69: quod statuas quoque videmus ornatu fere militari, *quite military*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: paria esse fere peccata, *quite equal*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 96: etsi nobis, qui id aetatis sumus, evigilatum fere est, tamen, etc., *entirely, sufficiently*, Cic. Rep. 3, 29: cum circa hanc fere consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, *just on this debated point*, Liv. 36, 7, 1: jamque fere, *just now*, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11; and ap. Charis. p. 114 P. (Ann. v. 286 and 580 ed. Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 135; 5, 327; 835; cf.: jam fere, Enn. ap. Non. 355, 17 (Trag. v. 201 ed. Vahl.); and: jam ... fere, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 46 Müll. (Ann. v. 447 ed. Vahl.): sermo qui tum fere multis erat in ore, *just then*, Cic. Lael. 1, 2.—**b.** Form ferme: circumvenire video ferme injuria, *altogether wrong*, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 92 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Fragm. p. 12); cf.: ferme aderant ratibus, *just*, Enn. ib. § 23 Müll. (Ann. v. 602 ed. Vahl.); so, quod ferme dirum in tempus cecidere Latinae, Cic. Poët. Div. 1, 11, 18; and: sed eum constabat virum esse ferme bonum, Gell. 14, 2, 5: ferme ut quisque rem accurat suam, Sic ei procedunt post principia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4; so, ferme ut pueri, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 32: jam ferme moriens me vocat, *just dying*, id. And. 1, 5, 49.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With negatives, *scarcely, hardly.* **a.** (= vix, non facile.) Form fere: nihil aut non fere multum differre, Cic. Brut. 40, 150: nemo fere saltat sobrius, id. Mur. 6; id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: nihil fere intelligit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: non fere labitur, id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: quod non fere ante auctumnum Elaver vado transiri solet, Caes. B. G. 7, 35, 1: duo spondei non fere jungi patiuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 101: in se dicere non est fere nisi scurrarum, id. 6, 3, 82: denique ex bellica victoria non fere quemquam est invidia civium consecuta, *hardly any one*, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: rationem sententiae suae non fere reddere, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: nec adhuc fere inveni, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 6, 1; cf.: quod non fere contingit, nisi, etc., id. Lael. 20, 72: nec rei fere sane amplius quicquam fuit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 3: in qua (disputatione) nihil fere, quod magno opere ad rationes omnium rerum pertineret, praetermissum puto, Cic. Rep. 1, 8 *fin.*: tum est Cato locutus; quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, nemo prudentior, id. Lael. 1, 5: dixit, hunc ne in convivio quidem ullo fere interfuisse, id. Rosc. Am. 14: neque ullum fere totius hiemis tempus sine sollicitudine Caesaris intercessit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53, 5: neque enim

fere iam est ullus dies occupatus, ut nihil, etc., Quint. 10, 7, 27.—With a neg. interrog.: nam quid fere undique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15.—**b.** Form ferme: hoc non ferme sine magnis principum vitiis evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.;* id. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: quod non ferme decernitur, nisi, etc., Liv. 22, 9, 8; 24, 25, 9: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34 *fin.;* so, nec ferme res antiqua alia est nobilior, Liv. 1, 24: facio, quod manifesto moechi haud ferme solent, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 40; so Ter. And. 3, 1, 2: haud ferme, Liv. 21, 7, 9; 27, 28, 14: ut eo nihil ferme quisquam addere posset, Cic. Brut. 43, 161: quia nemo ferme huc sine damno devortitur, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 39: non ferme facilius aliquid tenere, Cic. Rep. 2, 5 *fin.;* 1, 45, 69.—**2.** Of time (in the usual course of things; opp. to sometimes, now and then), *in general, generally, usually, commonly.* **a.** Form fere: Fit fere, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 10; cf.: jam hoc fere sic fieri solere accepimus, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: quod fere solet fieri, id. Inv. 1, 29, 46; cf. also: ut fere fit, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: nam fere maxima pars morem hunc homines habent, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 36: quod fere libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: aedificio circumdato silva (ut sunt fere domicilia Gallorum, etc.), id. ib. 6, 30, 3: ruri fere se continebat, Ter. Ph. 2, 3, 16: nam fere non difficile est invenire, quid, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: in eum fere est voluntas nostra propensior, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: sic omnia nimia in contraria fere convertuntur, id. Rep. 1, 44: quod in illis singuli fuissent fere, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 1: nominatim fere referri, quid, etc., id. de Or. 2, 33, 142: nigra fere terra, *commonly black,* Verg. G. 2, 203: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem quo cupiens pacto, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 9.—Strengthened by *plerumque* or *plerique:* hic solebamus fere Plerumque eam operiri, Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 39; cf. corresp. to plerumque: fortuna eos plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est: itaque efferuntur fere fastidio et contumacia, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: adducto fere vultu, plerumque tacitus, Suet. Tib. 68: non sunt vitiosiores, quam fere plerique, qui avari avaros . . . reprehendunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73.—Opp. *raro, interdum, saepe:* fere praedicta aetas laeto solo truncoque tres materias, raro quatuor desiderat, Col. 4, 17, 5; cf.: fereque id in capillo fit, rarius in barba, Cels. 6, 2: ipse Circenses ex amicorum fere libertinorumque cenaculis spectabat, interdum e pulvinari, Suet. Aug. 15: in consulatu pedibus fere, extra consulatum saepe adaperta sella per publicum incessit, id. ib. 53.—**b.** Form ferme: quod ferme evenit, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: nam ferme apud Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74 *fin.:* inculta ferme vestiuntur virgultis vepribusque, Liv. 21, 54: intacta invidia media sunt: ad summa ferme tendit, id. 45, 35; cf.: mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 236: ceterum parva quoque (ut ferme principia omnia), Liv. 7, 2: ut ferme ad nova imperia, Tac. A. 2, 2: quae antea dictatorum et consulum ferme fuerant beneficia, Liv. 9, 30, 3: nocte ferme proficiscebantur, id. 34, 13, 3.

fĕrentārĭus, ii, *m.* [Sanscr. dhvar-, laedere, destruere, Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 178], *a sort of light troops who fought with missile weapons* (syn. rorarii). **I.** Prop.: ferentarii equites hi dicti, qui ea habebant arma, quae ferrentur, ut jaculum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 57 Müll.; cf. id. ap. Non. 520, 11 sq.: erant inter pedites, qui dicebantur funditores et ferentarii, qui praecipue in cornibus locabantur et a quibus pugnandi sumebatur exordium: sed hi et velocissimi et exercitatissimi legebantur, Veg. Mil. 1, 20; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 7; 93, 14; and 369, 5 Müll.: postquam eo ventum est, unde a ferentariis proelium committi posset, Sall. C. 60, 2.—*Sing. collect.:* ferentarius gravisque miles, illi telis adsultantes, hi conserto gradu, Tac. A. 12, 35.—* **II.** Transf., *one who is active* or *ready:* illum tibi Ferentarium esse amicum inventum intellego, *a friend ready to assist,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 55.

Fĕrentīna Aqua, *a small river in the neighborhood of* Alba Longa, *near the modern Marino, at the source of which there was a grove sacred to the deity* Ferentina (perh. the same as Diana); here the Latini used to hold their general assemblies: ad caput aquae Ferentinae, Liv. 1, 51, 9; for which: ad caput Ferentinae, Cinc. ap. Fest. p. 241, 12 Müll. *N. cr.;* and: ad caput Ferentinum, Liv. 2, 38; cf.: ut ad lucum Ferentinae conveniant, id. 1, 50; so id. 1, 52, 5; 7, 25, 5. (This place is different from Ferentinum, the city of the Hernici; see the foll. art.).

Fĕrentīnum, i, *n.* **I.** *A small solitary town of the Hernici, in Latium, on the Via Latina, between Anagnia and Frusino,* now *Ferentino,* Liv. 4, 51, 7; 7, 9, 1; 32, 2.—Used to signify a little solitary country-town, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 8.—**B.** Derivv. **1.** **Fĕrentīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Ferentinum;* only *subst.:* **Fĕrentīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines,* Sil. 8, 395.—**2.** **Fĕrentīnas,** ātis, *m., Ferentine:* ager, Liv. 26, 9, 11: populus, id. 9, 43, 23; also: Ferentinatis populus, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.—In *plur. subst.:* **Fĕrentīnātes,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Ferentinum, Ferentines,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Liv. 34, 42, 5; Inscr. Orell 1011.—**II.** **Fĕrentīnum** or **Fĕrentium,** ii, *n., a small town in Etruria, the birthplace of the Emperor Otho,* now *Ferento,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Suet. Oth. 1; Tac. A. 15, 53; called municipium Ferentium, id. H. 2, 50 Orell. *N. cr.;* and: municipium Ferenti, Vitr. 2, 7, 4.—**B.** Deriv.: **Fĕrentīnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Ferentinum, Ferentine:* Colonia, Front. de Colon. p. 131 Goes.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3507.—In the form FERENTIENSIS, Inscr. in Ann. dell' Inscr. Archeol. 1, p. 176.

Ferentum, i, v. Forentum.

* **fereŏla vītis,** *a sort of vine,* Col. 3, 2, 28.

Fĕrĕtrĭus, ii, *m.* [ferio; cf. in the foll., Prop. 4 (5), 10, 45; acc. to Liv. 1, 10, 6, from fero], *a surname of Jupiter, the subduer of enemies, and to whom the* spolia opima *were consequently offered.* **I.** Prop.: nunc spolia in templo tria condita causa Feretri, Omine quod certo dux ferit ense ducem, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 45; cf. id. ib. 1 sq.; Liv. 1, 10, 6; 1, 33 *fin.;* 4, 20 sq.; Nep. Att. 20, 3; Flor. 1, 1, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 1 Müll. al.—* **II.** Transf., *of Amor:* opima apposui senex Amori arma Feretrio, Poët. ap. Ter. Maur. p. 2442 P.

† **fĕrĕtrum,** i, *n.,* = φέρετρον, *a litter, bier,* etc., for carrying trophies in a triumphal procession, the bodies of the dead, their effigies, etc.; pure Lat. ferculum (mostly poet.): quis opima volenti Dona Jovi portet ferĕtro suspensa cruento, Sil. 5, 168; 17, 630: jamque rogum quassasque faces ferĕtrumque parabant, *bier,* Ov. M. 3, 508; so id. ib. 14, 747 (ferĕtro); Verg. A. 6, 222 (ferĕtro); 11, 64 (ferĕtrum); Val. Fl. 5, 11; Sil. 10, 567; Grat. Cyneg. 488; Inscr. Orell. 4370 al.; cf.: ubi lectus mortui fertur, dicebant feretrum nostri, Graeci φέρετρον, Varr. L. L. 5, § 166 Müll.

fērĭae, ārum (in the *sing.:* FERIA a feriendis victimis vocata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85, 12 Müll.), *f.* [for fes-iae, same root with festus], *days of rest, holidays, festivals* (syn. justitium), a great number of which, both private and public, were kept by the Romans; the latter being either stativae, *fixed,* regularly recurring on certain days; or conceptivae, *movable,* settled every year anew; or imperativae, *temporary,* ordained by the consuls on account of some particular occurrence; or, lastly, the Nundinae, Macr. S. 1, 16; Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; 2, 22, 57; Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 3 et saep.: feriae Domini, Vulg. Levit. 23, 2: feriae denicales, Latinae, novendiales, privatae, etc., v. sub h. vv.—**II.** Transf., *rest, peace, leisure:* induticae sunt belli feriae, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 25, 2: praestare Hesperiae longas ferias, i. e. *peace,* Hor. C. 4, 5, 37.—Comically: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias, *keep hunger-holidays,* i. e. *fast,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8: tuas possidebit mulier faxo ferias, *shall fill, amuse your leisure,* id. Ep. 3, 4, 37.—Prov.: sine ullis feriis, i. e. *without rest, incessantly,* Arn. 1, 9; cf.: feriis caret necessitas, *necessity has no law,* Pall. 1, 6, 7.—*Sing.* (eccl. Lat.): feria, *a week-day,* Tert. Jejun. 2.

fērĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [ferior], *free from labor, holiday-:* dies, *a holiday,* Dig. 2, 12, 2.

fērĭātus, a, um, *P. a.,* from ferior.

* **fĕrĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferus], *somewhat wild:* ille, Petr. 39, 4 dub.

fĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to wild animals* (mostly poet.; not in Cic., for Inv. 1, 2, 2, is to be read victu fero): vultus, Ov. M. 2, 523: vox, id. Tr. 5, 12, 55: caedes, id. M. 7, 675: caro, *venison, game,* Sall. J. 18, 1; 89, 7; Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 161: lac, Verg. A. 11, 571: vestis, *of the skins of wild beasts,* Lucr. 5, 1418: voluptates, *brutal sensuality,* Gell. 19, 2 *init.*—Transf.: vita, *low,* Amm. 26, 6; 15, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fĕrīna,** ae, *f., the flesh of wild animals, game,* Verg. A. 1, 215; Val. Fl. 3, 569: pomum a ceteris distans sapore quodam ferinae, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43.

fĕrĭo, īre (archaic FERINVNT for feriunt; acc. to Fest. s. v. nequinunt, p. 162, 24 Müll.; *part. fut.* feriturus, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 498. The *perf.* forms are supplied by percutio, v. Varr. L. L. 9, 55, § 98 Müll.), 4, *v. a.* [perh. Sanscr. dhûr-, injure, destroy; Lat. ferus, ferox; Gr. θήρ; Aeol. φήρ; cf. Gr. θούριος, impetuous, θορεῖν, to leap; and Lat. furere, furia, etc.], *to strike, smite, beat, knock, cut, thrust, hit* (class.; syn.: icio, percutio, verbero, vapulo, pulso, tundo, pavio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fores, *to knock,* Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 63; cf. parietem, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: murum arietibus, *to batter, shake,* Sall. J. 76, 6: pugiles adversarium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23 *fin.:* jacere telum, voluntatis est; ferire quem nolueris, fortunae, *to strike,* id. Top. 17, 64: partem corporis sibi, Lucr. 2, 441: frontem, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: femur, Quint. 11, 3, 123: pectora solito plangore, Ov. M. 4, 554; cf.: calce feritur aselli, id. F. 3, 755: uvas pede (rusticus), *to stamp* or *tread,* Tib. 2, 5, 85: feriri a serpente, *to be stung,* Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 71; cf. Ov. Ib. 481: cetera (venenata animalia) singulos feriunt, id. ib. 23: tabulam malleo, Cels. 6, 7 *fin.:* stricto ferit retinacula ferro, *cuts to pieces* (shortly before: incidere funes), Verg. A. 4, 580: certatim socii feriunt mare et aequora verrunt, *strike, lash* (in rowing), id. ib. 3, 290: ut frontem ferias, *that you may beat your brow,* i. e. *be provoked,* Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1.—Poet.: sublimi feriam sidera vertice, *hit, touch,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 36; cf. in the foll. 2.—*Absol.:* pugno ferire vel calce, Quint. 2, 8, 13; cf. Hor. S. 2, 7, 99: occursare capro, cornu ferit ille, caveto, *pushes, butts,* Verg. E. 9, 25.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: principio omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque lacessant, *strike, touch,* Lucr. 6, 923: oculos (corpora, simulacra), id. 4, 217; 257: oculorum acies (res), id. 4, 691: speciem colore (res), id. 4, 243; cf.: his spectris etiam si oculi possent feriri, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2: feriuntque summos fulmina montes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11: nec semper feriet, quodcumque minabitur, arcus, id. A. P. 350; cf.: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, id. C. 3, 3, 8: nec levius tabulae laterum feriuntur ab undis, Quam, etc., Ov. Tr. 2, 47.—Poet.: ferientia terram corpora, *smiting* (in falling), Luc. 4, 786: sole fere radiis feriente cacumina primis, *hitting, touching,* Ov. M. 7, 804: palla imos ferit alba pedes, *touches, reaches to,* Val. Fl. 1, 385: ferit aethera clamor, Verg. A. 5, 140: feriat dum maesta remotas Fama procul terras, *extends to,* Luc. 5, 774.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To kill by striking, to give a death-blow, to slay, kill:* hostem, Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51 (Ann. v. 284 ed. Vahl.); Sall. C. 7, 6; 60, 4; id. J. 85, 33; cf.: aliquem securi feriri, *to be beheaded,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75: aliquem telo trabali, Verg. A. 12, 295: retiarium (mirmillo), Quint. 6, 3, 61: te (maritum), Hor. C. 3, 11, 43: leonem atque alias feras primus aut in primis ferire, Sall. J. 6, 1: aprum, Ov. M. 3, 715.—**b.** Of the animals for sacrifice, *to kill, slaughter;* and hence, *to offer, sacrifice:* nos humilem feriemus agnam, Hor. C. 2, 17, 32: vaccam Proserpinae, Verg. A. 6, 251; cf. the form of oath in making a compact (when a swine was sacrificed): SI PRIOR DEFEXIT

(populus Romanus) PVBLICO CONSILIO DOLO MALO, TV ILLO DIE IVPPITER, POPVLVM ROMANVM SIC FERITO, VT EGO HVNC PORCVM HIC HODIE FERIAM: TANTOQVE MAGIS FERITO, QVANTO MAGIS POTES POLLESQVE, Liv. 1, 24, 8: Quid aut sponsoribus in foedere opus esset aut obsidibus, ubi precatione res transigitur? per quem populum fiat, quo minus legibus dictis stetur, ut eum ita Juppiter feriat, quemadmodum a Fetialibus porcus feriatur, id. 9, 5, 3. (Cf. also: Jovis ante aram Stabant et caesâ jungebant foedera porcâ, Verg. A. 8, 641). — Hence, **2.** T r a n s f., foedus ferire, *to make a compact, covenant*, or *treaty* (in Hebrew in precisely the same manner, כָּרַת בְּרִית): accipe daque fidem, foedusque feri bene firmum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.): is, quicum foedus feriri in Capitolio viderat, Cic. Rab. Post. 3, 6: videret ut satis honestum foedus feriretur, id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, *to form illicit connections*, id. Cael. 14, 34: Tarchon jungit opes foedusque ferit, Verg. A. 10, 154 al. — **3.** Of money, *to strike, stamp, coin:* asses sextantario pondere, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44. Thus the designation of a triumvir monetalis is III. VIR. A. A. A. F. F., i. e. Triumvir auro argento aeri flando feriundo, Inscr. Orell. 569.

II. T r o p. **A.** I n g e n.: quae faciliora sunt philosophis, quo minus multa patent in eorum vita, quae fortuna feriat, *reaches, affects*, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: accidit, ut ictu simili (i. e. morte propinqui) ferirer, *was struck with a similar blow*, Quint. 6 praef. § 3: verba palato, *to bring out, utter, speak*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274; cf.: sonat vox, ut feritur, Quint. 11, 3, 61: feriunt animum (sententiae), id. 12, 10, 48: ut omnis sensus in fine sermonis feriat aurem, id. 8, 5, 13; cf. id. 9, 3, 4.—*Absol.:* binis aut ternis ferire verbis, Cic. Or. 67, 226: videtur Chrysippus medium ferire voluisse, i. e. *to avoid extremes*, id. Fat. 17, 39.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *to cozen, cheat, gull, trick* (mostly in vulg. lang.; not in Cic.): ubi illa pendentem ferit, jam amplius orat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 19; Ter. Ph. 1, 1, 13: cum ferit astutos comica moecha Getas, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 44: austeros arte ferire viros, id. 3, 3 (4, 2), 50.—**C.** *To punish, inflict punishment:* aliquem condemnatione centum librarum auri, Cod. 11, 11, 1.

fērior, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [feriae], *to rest from work, to keep holiday* (in the *verb. finit.* ante- and post-class. and very rare for ferias habere, agere; but class. in the *P. a.*): Achilles ab armis feriabatur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: non fuerunt feriati, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.: male feriatos Troas, *keeping festival at an unseasonable time*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 14: animus feriaturus, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.:* sabatho etiam a bonis operibus, Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 39.—Hence, **fērĭātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *keeping holiday, unoccupied, disengaged, at leisure, idle.* **A.** P r o p.: familia, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4: Deum sic feriatum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: feriatus ne sis, *be not idle*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 62: voluntate sua feriati a negotiis publicis, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: feriatus ab iis studiis, in quae, etc., Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: meditatio argutiarum, in qua id genus homines consenescunt male feriati quos philosophos vulgus esse putat, *with leisure ill employed*, Gell. 10, 22, 24: toga feriata, *long disused*, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 5, 6, 45.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (very rare): machaera feriata, *unemployed, idle*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 7; so, toga, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 2: freta, *quiet, still*, Prud. στεφ. 6, 156: dies feriatus, *a holiday*, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 6; 10, 24, 3; Dig. 2, 12, 2; 6; 9.

* **fĕrĭtans,** antis, *Part.* [‡ferito, fero], *bearing:* palmeta caryotas feritantia, Sol. 56 dub. (al. ferentia).

fĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ferus], *wildness, fierceness, savageness, roughness.* **I.** L i t., of beasts or men (rare but class. in prose and poetry): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: tauri, Ov. F. 4, 103: leonis, id. ib. 4, 217: magnitudo animi, remota a communitate conjunctioneque humana feritas est quaedam et immanitas, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157; cf. id. Div. 1, 29, 60: qui primi dissipatos unum in locum congregarunt eosque ex feritate illa ad justitiam atque mansuetudinem transduxerunt, *from the savage state*, id. Sest. 42, 91; cf. Ov. F. 3, 281: quorum civitas . . . cultu et feritate non multum a Germanis differebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25 *fin.;* Sen. Clem. 2, 4: neque ipse manus feritate dedisset, *Verg. A. 11, 568 al. — **II.** T r a n s f., of things (perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Scythici loci, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 112; cf.: inamoena viae, Stat. S. 2, 2, 33: mitigata arboris, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61: mentae, Col. 11, 3, 37: nimia musti, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

fermē, *adv.*, fuller form of **fĕrē,** q. v.

fermentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fermentum], *pertaining to fermentation:* panis, i. e. *leavened*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15 (al. fermentacius, for the more usual fermentatus panis, v. fermento).

fermentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perh. for ferrumentatio; cf. ferruminatio], *a union, uniting:* naturarum, Liberat. Breviar. Caus. Nestor. 8.

fermentātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fermento.

fermentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fermentum] (lit., to ferment, to rise in fermenting; transf., of the earth), *to swell, rise, become loose* (Plinian): tellus quoque illo modo (i. e. ab nive diutius sedente) fermentescit, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 15; 28, 8, 28, § 109.

fermento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cause to rise* or *ferment;* in *pass.*, *to rise, ferment.* **I.** L i t.: panis hordeaceus ervi aut cicerculae farina fermentabatur, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 103; cf.: fermentato pane ali, *with fermented, leavened*, or *light bread*, id. ib.: fermentatus panis, Cels. 2, 25 and 29: ficus sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1; Vulg. Matt. 13, 33.—**B.** T r a n s f., *to cause to swell* or *rise up, to break up, loosen:* terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1; Col. 2, 14, 1; 11, 3, 13.—* **II.** T r o p., *to sour, spoil*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 263.—Hence, **fermentātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** L i t. (acc. to I. B.), *loose, soft:* si deprimatur scobis in regesto, quod est fermentatum plus dipondio semisse, Col. 4, 1, 3: (optimi canes) debent esse pedibus magnis . . . solo fermentato ac molli, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4. — * **B.** T r o p. (acc. to II.), *corrupted, spoiled:* mores, Prud. Apoth. 354.

fermentum, i, *n.* [contr. for fervimentum, from fervo, ferveo], *that which causes fermentation, leaven, yeast, ferment.* **I.** L i t., Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 102; 18, 7, 12, § 68: panis sine fermento, *unleavened bread*, Cels. 2, 24; 30; Vulg. Levit. 2, 4.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *That which loosens the soil*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; cf. Col. 4, 1, 7.—**2.** *A drink made of fermented barley, malt liquor, beer*, Verg. G. 3, 380.—**II.** T r o p., *anger, passion* (poet. and very rare): (uxor) nunc in fermento tota est, ita turget mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17; id. Merc. 5, 3, 3.—P o e t. transf., of the *cause of anger* or *vexation:* accipe et istud Fermentum tibi habe, Juv. 3, 188.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre (ante-class. redupl. form in the *tempp. perff.:* tetuli, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84; 168; id. Men. 4, 2, 25; 66; id. Rud. prol. 68: tetulisti, Att. and Caecil. ap. Non. 178, 17 sq.: tetulit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40; id. Men. 2, 3, 30; Ter. And. 5, 1, 13: tetulerunt, Lucr. 6, § 672: tetulissem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: tetulisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 2: tetulero, id. Cist. 3, 19: tetulerit, id. Poen. 3, 1, 58; id. Rud. 4, 3, 101), *v. a.* and *n.* [a wide-spread root; Sanscr. bhar-, carry, bharas, burden; Gr. φέρω; Goth. bar, bairo, bear, produce, whence barn, child; Anglo-Saxon beran, whence Engl. bear, birth; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 300; Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 135. The *perf.* forms, tuli, etc., from the root tul-, tol-; Sanscr. tol-jami, lift, weigh; Gr. τλῆναι, endure, cf. τάλας, τάλαντον; Lat. tollo, tolerare, (t)latus, etc. Cf. Goth. thulan, Germ. dulden, Geduld; Anglo-Sax. tholian, suffer. *Supine* lātum, i. e. tlatum; cf. supra; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 220; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 73], *to bear, carry, bring.* (For syn. cf.: gero, porto, bajulo, veho; effero, infero; tolero, patior, sino, permitto, etc.) **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: ferri proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235: oneris quidvis feret, Ter. Ph. 3, 3, 29: quin te in fundo conspicer fodere aut arare aut aliquid ferre, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 17: numerus eorum, qui arma ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 29, 1: arma et vallum, Hor. Epod. 9, 13: sacra Junonis, id. S. 1, 3, 11: cadaver nudis humeris (heres), id. ib. 2, 5, 86: argentum ad aliquem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 142; cf.: symbolum filio, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 30: olera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in cenam seni, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32; cf.: vina et unguenta et flores, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14: discerpta ferentes Memora gruis, id. S. 2, 8, 86; cf.: talos, nucesque sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 172: in Capitolium faces, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: iste opertâ lecticâ latus per oppidum est ut mortuus, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: lecticâ in Capitolium latus est, Suet. Claud. 2: circa judices latus (puer), Quint. 6, 1, 47: prae se ferens (in essedo) Darium puerum, Suet. Calig. 19.—P o e t. with *inf.:* natum ad Stygios iterum fero mergere fontes, Stat. Ach. 1, 134.—P r o v.: ferre aliquem in oculis, or simply oculis, i. e. *to hold dear, love exceedingly*, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 2.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** With the idea of motion predominating, *to set in motion*, esp. *to move onward quickly* or *rapidly, to bear, lead, conduct*, or *drive away;* with se or mid. (so esp. freq.), *to move* or *go swiftly, to haste, speed, betake one's self;* and of things, *to flow, mount, run down.* (*a*) *Act.:* ubi in rapidas amnis dispeximus undas: Stantis equi corpus transvorsum ferre videtur Vis, et in adversum flumen contrudere raptim: Et, quocumque oculos trajecimus, omnia ferri Et fluere assimili nobis ratione videntur, Lucr. 4, 422 sq.: ubi cernimus alta Exhalare vapore altaria, ferreque fumum, *to send up*, id. 3, 432; cf.: vis ut vomat ignes, Ad caelumque ferat flammaï fulgura rursum, id. 1, 725; and: caelo supinas si tuleris manus, *raisest*, Hor. C. 3, 23, 1: te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit aestuosis, id. ib. 2, 7, 16; cf.: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, id. Epod. 16, 21; and: me per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. C. 3, 29, 64: signa ferre, *to put the standards in motion, to break up*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.;* 1, 40, 12; Liv. 10, 5, 1 al.: pol, si id scissem, numquam huc tetulissem pedem, *have stirred foot, have come*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 13: pedem, Verg. A. 2, 756; Val. Fl. 7, 112: gressum, *to walk*, Lucr. 4, 681; cf.: agiles gressus, Sil. 3, 180: vagos gradus, Ov. M. 7, 185: vestigia, Sil. 9, 101: vagos cursus, id. 9, 243. — *Absol.:* quo ventus ferebat, *bore, drove*, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 3: interim, si feret flatus, danda sunt vela, Quint. 10, 3, 7: itinera duo, quae extra murum ad portum ferebant, *led*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 4: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7, 6. — P r o v.: in silvam ligna ferre, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.—(*β*) With *se* or m i d., *to move* or *go swiftly, to hasten, rush:* cum ipsa paene insula mihi sese obviam ferre vellet, *to meet*, Cic. Planc. 40, 96; cf.: non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, id. Rep. 1, 4: hinc ferro accingor rursus . . . meque extra tecta ferebam, Verg. A. 2, 672; 11, 779: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant, Suet. Aug. 32.—Of things as subjects: ubi forte ita se tetulerunt semina aquarum, i. e. *have collected themselves*, Lucr. 6, 672.—M i d.: ad eum omni celeritate et studio incitatus ferebatur, *proceeded*, Caes. B. C. 3, 78, 2: alii aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur, *betook themselves, fled*, id. B. G. 2, 24, 3: (fera) supra venabula fertur, *rushes, springs*, Verg. A. 9, 553: huc juvenis nota fertur regione viarum, *proceeds*, id. ib. 11, 530: densos fertur moribundus in hostes, *rushes*, id. ib. 2, 511: quocumque feremur, danda vela sunt, Cic. Or. 23, 75; cf.: non alto semper feremur, Quint. 12, 10, 37: ego, utrum Nave ferar magna an parva, ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200: non tenui ferar Penna biformis per liquidum aethera Vates, *fly*, id. C. 2, 20, 1.—Of inanimate subjects: (corpuscula rerum) ubi tam volucri levitate ferantur, *move*, Lucr. 4, 195; cf.: quae cum mobiliter summa levitate feruntur, id. 4, 745; cf.: tellus neque movetur et infima est, et in eam feruntur omnia nutu suo pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 *fin.:* Rhenus longo spatio per fines Nantuatium, etc. . . . citatus fertur, *flows*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10, 3; cf. Hirt. B.

G. 8, 40, 3 : ut (flamma) ad caelum usque ferretur, *ascended, arose*, Suet. Aug. 94.—Rarely ferre = se ferre: quem procul conspiciens ad se ferentem pertimescit, Nep. Dat. 4 *fin.*—**2.** *To carry off, take away by force*, as a robber, etc.: *to plunder, spoil, ravage:* alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, Verg. A. 2, 374 : postquam te (i. e. exstinctum Daphnin) fata tulerunt, *snatched away*, id. E. 5, 34. So esp. in the phrase ferre et agere, of taking booty, plundering, where ferre applies to portable things, and agere to men and cattle; v. ago.—**3.** *To bear, produce, yield:* plurima tum tellus etiam majora ferebat, etc., Lucr. 5, 942 sq.; cf.: quae autem terra fruges ferre, et, ut mater, cibos suppeditare possit, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quem (florem) ferunt terrae solutae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 10: quibus jugera fruges et Cererem ferunt, id. ib. 3, 24, 13: angulus iste feret piper et thus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: (olea) fructum ramis pluribus feret, Quint. 8, 3, 10.—*Absol.:* ferundo arbor peribit, Cato, R. R. 6, 2.—**4.** Of a woman or she-animal, *to bear offspring, be pregnant:* ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv. 1, 34, 3; of animals: equa ventrem fert duodecim menses, vacca decem, ovis et capra quinque, sus quatuor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; cf.: cervi octonis mensibus ferunt partus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112: nec te conceptam saeva leaena tulit, Tib. 3, 4, 90.—P o e t.: quem tulerat mater claro Phoenissa Laconi, i. e. *had borne*, Sil. 7, 666.—**5.** *To offer* as an oblation: liba et Mopsopio dulcia melle feram, Tib. 1, 7, 54; so, liba, id. 1, 10, 23: lancesque et liba Baccho, Verg. G. 2, 394: tura superis, altaribus, Ov. M. 11, 577.—**6.** *To get, receive, acquire, obtain*, as gain, a reward, a possession, etc.: quod posces, feres, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 106; cf.: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato; id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: fructus ex sese (i. e. re publica) magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92: partem praedae, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105: coram rege sua de paupertate tacentes Plus poscente ferent, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44.

II. T r o p. **A.** I n g e n., *to bear, carry, bring:* satis haec tellus morbi caelumque mali fert, *bears, contains*, Lucr. 6, 663; veterrima quaeque, ut ea vina, quae vetustatem ferunt, esse debent suavissima, *which carry age, are old*, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, *will have, will attain to*, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: nomen alicujus, *to bear, have*, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 74; cf.: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: nomen, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Calig. 47: cognomen, id. Aug. 43; id. Galb. 3; cf.: ille finis Appio alienae personae ferendae fuit, *of bearing an assumed character*, Liv. 3, 36, 1: Archimimus personam ejus ferens, *personating*, Suet. Vesp. 19; cf. also: (Garyophyllon) fert et in spinis piperis similitudinem, Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 30: fer mi auxilium, *bring assistance, aid, help*, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 29 (Trag. v. 50 ed. Vahl.); cf.: alicui opem auxiliumque ferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9: auxilium alicui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 5; 4, 12, 5; Hor. Epod. 1, 21 et saep.: opem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 86 ed. Vahl.): opem alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 23; Ter. And. 3, 1, 15; id. Ad. 3, 4, 41; Cic. Rab. Perd. 1, 3 (with succurrere saluti); id. Fin. 2, 35, 118 (with salutem); id. Fam. 5, 4, 2: subsidium alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 2: condicionem, *to proffer*, id. ib. 4, 11, 3; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: Coriolanus ab sede sua cum ferret matri obviae complexum, *offered*, Liv. 2, 40, 5: si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, *will bring, procure*, Verg. A. 10, 792: ea vox audita laborum Prima tulit finem, id. ib. 7, 118: suspicionem falsam, *to entertain suspicion*, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 5 (Trag. v. 348 ed. Vahl.).—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To move, to bring, lead, conduct, drive, raise:* quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177; so, animi quaedam ingenita natura . . . recta nos ad ea, quae conveniunt causae, ferant, Quint. 5, 10, 123; cf. *absol.:* nisi illud, quod eo, quo intendas, ferat deducatque, cognoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: exstincti ad caelum gloria fertur, Lucr. 6, 8; cf.: laudibus aliquem in caelum ferre, *to extol, praise*, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2; cf. id. Rep. 1, 43; Quint. 10, 1, 99; Suet. Otho, 12; id. Vesp. 6: eam pugnam miris laudibus, Liv. 7, 10, 14; cf.: saepe rem dicendo subiciet oculis: saepe supra feret quam fieri possit, *wilt exalt, magnify*, Cic. Or. 40, 139: ferte sermonibus et multiplicate fama bella, Liv. 4, 5, 6: ferre in majus vero incertas res fama solet, id. 21, 32, 7: crudelitate et scelere ferri, *to be impelled, carried away*, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: praeceps amentia ferebare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; cf.: ferri avaritiā, id. Quint. 11, 38: orator suo jam impetu fertur, Quint. 12 praef. § 3: eloquentia, quae cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97; cf.: (eloquentia) feratur non semitis sed campis, Quint. 5, 14, 31: oratio, quae ferri debet ac fluere, id. 9, 4, 112; cf.: quae (historia) currere debet ac ferri, id. 9, 4, 18; so often: animus fert (aliquem aliquo), *the mind moves one to any thing:* quo cujusque animus fert, eo discedunt, Sall. J. 54, 4; cf.: milites procurrentes consistentesque, quo loco ipsorum tulisset animus, Liv. 25, 21, 5; and: qua quemque animus fert, effugite superbiam regiam, id. 40, 4, 14: si maxime animus ferat, Sall. C. 58, 6; cf. Ov. M. 1, 775.—With an *object-clause*, the mind moves one to do any thing, Ov. M. 1, 1; Luc. 1, 67; Suet. Otho, 6; cf. also: mens tulit nos ferro exscindere Thebas, Stat. Th. 4, 753.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To carry off, take away:* omnia fert aetas, animum quoque, Verg. E. 9, 51: postquam te fata tulerunt, id. ib. 5, 34: invida Domitium fata tulere sibi, Anthol. Lat. 4, 123, 8; like efferre, *to carry forth to burial*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 89.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To bear, bring forth, produce:* haec aetas prima Athenis oratorem prope perfectum tulit, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: aetas parentum, pejor avis, tulit Nos nequiores, Hor. C. 3, 6, 46: Curium tulit et Camillum Saeva paupertas, id. ib. 1, 12, 42.—**4.** (Acc. to I. B. 6.) *To bear away, to get, obtain, receive:* Cotta et Sulpicius omnium judicio facile primas tulerunt, Cic. Brut. 49, 183: palmam, *to carry off, win*, id. Att. 4, 15, 6: victoriam ex inermi, *to gain*, Liv. 39, 51, 10; 2, 50, 2; 8, 8, 18: gratiam et gloriam annonae levatae, id. 4, 12, 8: maximam laudem inter suos, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4: centuriam, tribus, i. e. *to get their votes*, Cic. Planc. 20, 49; 22, 53; id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: suffragia, Suet. Caes. 13 (diff. from 8. a.): responsum ab aliquo, *to receive*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; Caes. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.:* repulsam a populo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam, id. de Or. 2, 69 *fin.;* id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; id. Att. 5, 19 al.: calumniam, i. e. *to be convicted of a false accusation*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1: ita ut filius partem dimidiam hereditatis ferat, Gai. Inst. 3, 8: singulas portiones, id. ib. 3, 16; 61.—**5.** *To bear, support* any thing unpleasant; or pregn., *to suffer, tolerate, endure.* **a.** *To bear* in any manner. (α) With *acc.:* servi injurias nimias aegre ferunt, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: (onus senectutis) modice ac sapienter sicut omnia ferre, Cic. de Sen. 1, 2: aegre ferre repulsam consulatus, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: hoc moderatiore animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: aliquid toleranter, id. ib. 4, 6, 2: clementer, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: quod eo magis ferre animo aequo videmur, quia, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 126: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te, Celse, feremus, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 17.—(β) With an *object-clause:* ut si quis aegre ferat, se pauperem esse, *take it ill*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: hoc ereptum esse, graviter et acerbe ferre, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152: quomodo ferant veterani, exercitum Brutum habere, id. Phil. 10, 7, 15.—(γ) With *de:* de Lentulo scilicet sic fero, ut debeo, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 1: quomodo Caesar ferret de auctoritate perscripta, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: numquid moleste fers de illo, qui? etc., id. ib. 6, 8, 3.—(δ) *Absol.:* sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, animo iniquo tulissem, id. ib. 15, 26, 4.—**b.** P r e g n., *to bear or put up with, to suffer, tolerate, endure, sustain, resist.* (α) With *acc.:* quis hanc contumeliam, quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: qui potentissimorum hominum contumaciam numquam tulerim, ferrem hujus asseclae? Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6: cujus desiderium civitas ferre diutius non potest, id. Phil. 10, 10, 21: cogitandi non ferebat laborem, id. Brut. 77, 268: unum impetum nostrorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 3: vultum atque aciem oculorum, id. ib. 1, 39, 1: cohortatio gravior quam aures Sulpicii ferre didicissent, *to hear unmoved*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: vultum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 121: multa tulit fecitque puer, sudavit et alsit, id. A. P. 413: spectatoris fastidia, id. Ep. 2, 1, 215: fuisse (Epaminondam) patientem suorumque injurias ferentem civium, Nep. Epam. 7.—Of p e r s o n a l objects: quem ferret, si parentem non ferret suum? *brook*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 28: optimates quis ferat, qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 33: vereor, ut jam nos ferat quisquam, Quint. 8, 3, 25: an laturi sint Romani talem regem, id. 7, 1, 24: quis enim ferat puerum aut adolescentulum, si, etc., id. 8, 5, 8.—(β) With an *object-clause:* ferunt aures hominum, illa . . . laudari, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 344: non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes, Hor. Epod. 15, 13; Ov. M. 2, 628: illa quidem in hoc opere praecipi quis ferat? Quint. 11, 3, 27; 11, 1, 69: servo nubere nympha tuli, Ov. H. 5, 12; cf.: alios vinci potuisse ferendum est, id. M. 12, 555.—(γ) With *quod:* quod rapta, feremus, dummodo reddat eam, Ov. M. 5, 520: illud non ferendum, quod, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 131.—**6.** With the access. notion of publicity, *to make public, to disclose, show, exhibit:* eum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: laetitiam apertissime tulimus omnes, id. Att. 14, 13, 2: neque id obscure ferebat nec dissimulare ullo modo poterat, id. Clu. 19, 54: haud clam tulit iram adversus praetorem, Liv. 31, 47, 4; cf.: tacite ejus verecundiam non tulit senatus, quin, etc., id. 5, 28, 1.—**b.** Prae se ferre, *to show, manifest, to let be seen, to declare:* cujus rei tantae facultatem consecutum esse me, non profiteor: secutum me esse, prae me fero, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12: noli, quaeso, prae te ferre, vos plane expertes esse doctrinae, id. ib. 2, 18, 47: non mediocres terrores . . . prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: hanc virtutem prae se ferunt, Quint. 2, 13, 11: liberalium disciplinarum prae se scientiam tulit, id. 12, 11, 21: magnum animum (verba), id. 11, 1, 37.—Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: (comae) turbatae prae se ferre aliquid affectus videntur, Quint. 11, 3, 148: oratio prae se fert felicissimam facilitatem, id. 10, 1, 11.—**7.** Of speech, *to report, relate, make known, assert, celebrate:* haec omnibus ferebat sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 2: alii alia sermonibus ferebant Romanos facturos, Liv. 33, 32, 3: ferte sermonibus et multiplicate fama bella, id. 4, 5, 6: patres ita fama ferebant, quod, etc., id. 23, 31, 13; cf. with *acc.:* hascine propter res maledicas famas ferunt, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 149: famam, id. Pers. 3, 1, 23: fama eadem tulit, Tac. A. 1, 5; cf. id. ib. 15, 60: nec aliud per illos dies populus credulitate, prudentes diversa fama, tulere, *talk about*, id. ib. 16, 2: inimici famam non ita, ut nata est, ferunt, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 23: quod fers, cedo, *tell, say*, Ter. Ph. 5, 6, 17: nostra (laus) semper feretur et praedicabitur, etc., Cic. Arch. 9, 21.—With an *object-clause:* cum ipse . . . acturum se id per populum aperte ferret, Liv. 28, 40, 2; id. ib. § 1: saepe homines morbos magis esse timendos ferunt quam Tartara leti, Lucr. 3, 42: Prognen ita velle ferebat, Ov. M. 6, 470; 14, 527: ipsi territos se ferebant, Tac. H. 4, 78; id. A. 4, 58; 6, 26 (32); cf.: mihi fama tulit fessum te caede procubuisse, etc., Verg. A. 6, 503: commentarii ad senatum missi ferebant, Macronem praesedisse, etc., Tac. A. 6, 47 (53).—**b.** Ferunt, fertur, feruntur, etc., *they relate, tell, say; it is said, it appears*, etc.—With *inf.:* quin etiam Xenocratem ferunt, cum quaereretur ex eo, etc. . . respondisse, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2: fuisse quendam ferunt Demaratum, etc., id. ib. 2, 19: quem ex Hyperboreis Delphos ferunt advenisse, id. N. D. 3, 23, 57; Hor. C. 3, 17, 2: homo omnium in dicendo, ut ferebant, acerrimus et copiosissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: Ceres fertur fruges . . . mortalibus instituisse, Lucr. 5, 14: in Syria quoque fertur item locus esse, etc., id. 6, 755: is Amulium regem interemisse fertur, Cic. Rep. 2, 3: qui in contione dixisse fertur, id. ib. 2, 10 *fin.:* quam (urbem) Juno fertur terris omnibus unam coluisse, Verg. A. 1, 15: non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris, *you were accounted, held*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 27: si ornate locutus est, sicut fertur et mihi videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 49; cf.: cum quaestor ex Macedonia venissem Athenas flo-

rente Academia, ut temporibus illis ferebatur, id. ib. § 45.—**c.** *To give out, to pass off* a person or thing by any name or for any thing; and, in the *pass.*, *to pass for* any thing, *to pass current:* hunc (Mercurium) omnium inventorem artium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: ut Servium conditorem posteri famâ ferrent, Liv. 1, 42, 4: qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimae, *set himself up for, boast*, Vell. 1, 11, 1: avum M. Antonium, avunculum Augustum ferens, *boasting of*, Tac. A. 2, 43; cf.: qui ingenuum se et Lachetem mutato nomine coeperat ferre, Suet. Vesp. 23: ante Periclem, cujus scripta quaedam feruntur, Cic. Brut. 7, 27 (quoted paraphrastically, Quint. 3, 1, 12): sub nomine meo libri ferebantur artis rhetoricae, Quint. prooem. 7; cf.: cetera, quae sub nomine meo feruntur, id. 7, 2, 24; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Aug. 31; id. Caes. 20: multa ejus (Catonis) vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: qua ex re in pueritia nobilis inter aequales ferebatur, Nep. Att. 1, 3.—**8.** Polit. and jurid. t. t. **a.** Suffragium or sententiam, *to give in one's vote, to vote*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf.: ferunt suffragia, Cic. Rep. 1, 31; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34; cf.: de quo vos (judices) sententiam per tabellam feretis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104; so of the voting of judges, id. Clu. 26, 72; of senators: parcite, ut sit qui in senatu de bello et pace sententiam ferat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76; cf. id. Fam. 11, 21, 2.—**b.** Legem (privilegium, rogationem) ad populum, or *absol.*, *to bring forward* or *move a proposition, to propose a law*, etc.: perniciose Philippus in tribunatu, cum legem agrariam ferret, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; cf. id. Sull. 23, 65: quae lex paucis his annis lata esset, id. Corn. 1, 3 (vol. xi. p. 10 B. and K.): familiarissimus tuus de te privilegium tulit, ut etc., id. Par. 4, 32: Sullam illam rogationem de se nolle ferri (shortly before: Lex ferri coepta), id. Sull. 23, 65: rogationem de aliquo, contra or in aliquem, ad populum, ad plebem, id. Balb. 14, 33; id. Clu. 51, 140; id. Brut. 23, 89; Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 33, 25, 7: nescis, te ipsum ad populum tulisse, ut, etc., *proposed a bill*, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 100: ut P. Scaevola tribunus plebis ferret ad plebem, vellentne, etc., id. Fin. 2, 16, 54; cf. Liv. 33, 25, 6: quod Sulla ipse ita tulit de civitate, ut, etc., Cic. Caecin. 35, 102: nihil de judicio ferebat, id. Sull. 22, 63: cum, ut absentis ratio haberetur, ferebamus, id. Att. 7, 6, 2.—*Impers.:* lato ut solet ad populum, ut equum escendere liceret, Liv. 23, 14, 2.—**c.** Judicem, said of the plaintiff, *to offer* or *propose to the defendant as judge:* quem ego si ferrem judicem, refugere non deberet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; id. de Or. 2, 70, 285. — Hence, judicem alicui, in gen., *to propose a judge to*, i. e. *to bring a suit against, to sue* a person: se iterum ac saepius judicem illi ferre, Liv. 3, 57, 5; 3, 24, 5; 8, 33, 8.—**9.** Mercant. t. t., *to enter, to set* or *note down* a sum in a book: quod minus Dolabella Verri acceptum rettulit, quam Verres illi expensum tulerit, etc., i. e. *has set down as paid, has paid*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100 sq., v. expendo.—**10.** *Absol.*, of abstr. subjects, *to require, demand, render necessary; to allow, permit, suffer:* ita sui periculi rationes ferre ac postulare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 105; cf.: gravioribus verbis uti, quam natura fert, id. Quint. 18, 57: quid ferat Fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. 203 ed. Vahl.): quamdiu voluntas Apronii tulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: ut aetas illa fert, *as is usual at that time of life*, id. Clu. 60, 168: ad me, ut tempora nostra, non ut amor tuus fert, vere perscribe, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: quod ita existimabam tempora rei publicae ferre, id. Pis. 2, 5: si ita commodum vestrum fert, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: proüt Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: si vestra voluntas feret, *if such be your pleasure*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ut opinio et spes et conjectura nostra fert, *according to our opinion, hope, and belief*, id. Att. 2, 25, 2: ut mea fert opinio, *according to my opinion*, id. Clu. 16, 46: si occasio tulerit, *if occasion require*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: dum tempus ad eam rem tulit, sivi, animum ut expleret suum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu perspicies, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6: natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, id. Rep. 6, 18.—*Impers.:* sociam se cujuscumque fortunae, et, si ita ferret, comitem exitii promittebat (sc. res or fortuna), Tac. A. 3, 15; so, si ita ferret, id. H. 2, 44.

fĕrōcĭa, ae, *f.* [ferox], *a wild* or *untamed spirit, fierceness*, in a good or bad sense (class.). **I.** In a good sense, *spirit, courage, bravery:* infirmitas puerorum et ferocitas juvenum et gravitas jam constantis aetatis et senectutis maturitas naturale quiddam habet, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: Romana virtus et ferocia, Liv. 9, 6 *fin.:* ferociam animi in vultu retinens, Sall. C. 61, 4: si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, Tac. H. 2, 76 *fin.:* plus tamen ferociae Britanni praeferunt, ut quos nondum longa pax emollierit, id. Agr. 11 *fin.;* cf.: virtus ac ferocia, id. ib. 31: ardor ac ferocia, id. H. 2, 76: ferociâ verborum militem incendebat, id. ib. 4, 71.—**II.** In a bad sense, *savageness, ferocity.* **A.** Prop.: ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. ap. Non. 490, 19: qui comperit ejus vim et effrenatam illam ferociam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 492, 3 (Rep. 5, 8 ed. Mos.): arrogans atque intoleranda ferocia, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91; 2, 35, 96: per communes liberos oravit exueret ferociam, Tac. A. 2, 72: ingeniorum, Vell. 2, 115, 3: stolida mentis, Ov. Hal. 58.—**B.** Transf., of wine, *harshness, roughness:* vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 121.

fĕrōcĭo, īvi or ii, 4, *v. n.* [id.], *to be fierce, unruly, ungovernable; to rage, be furious:* Ferocio, ἀγριαίνομαι, Gloss. Labb. (perh. only ante- and post-class.; for in Quint. 10, 3, 10, ferocientes equos is, acc. to the MSS., to be read efferentis se equos): ferocit apud Catonem ferociter agit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 7 Müll.: si permulcti sonis mitioribus non immodice ferocirent, Gell. 1, 11, 2: oratio ferociens saeviensque, id. ib. § 15: in aliquam sectam, Tert. Apol. 5: ferociens, Amm. 14, 9, 9.

fĕrōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wild* or *untamed courage, fierceness*, in a good or bad sense; cf. ferocia (class.). **I.** In a good sense, *courage, spirit:* corporis viribus et animi ferocitate ceteris praestare, Cic. Rep. 2, 2: equi ferocitate exsultantes, id. Off. 1, 26, 90.—**II.** In a bad sense, *fierceness, savageness, ferocity:* ferocitate atque ferocia, Pac. ap. Non. 490, 19: quae haec, malum, ferocia est? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 44: ut ferocitatem tuam istam comprimerem et audaciam frangerem, Cic. Vat. 1, 2: ferocitatem reprimere, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: tanta, ut, etc., id. Deiot. 5, 15: Ajax apud Achillem querens de ferocitate Trojanorum, id. Div. 2, 39, 82: nimia contumacia et ferocitas, Suet. Vit. 12: bestiarum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 21.

fĕrōcĭter, *adv.*, *courageously, bravely, fiercely*, etc., v. ferox *fin.*

fĕrōcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ferox], *somewhat spirited* or *fierce* (very rare): eja, quam ferocula'st! Turp. ap. Non. 75, 30: quid tu, miles tiro, tam feroculus es, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1.

Fērōnĭa, ae, *f.* [a Sabine word; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.], *an old Italian deity related to Tellus, the patroness of freedmen: several groves were dedicated to her, in which, on the festivals of the goddess, great markets were held; in later times identified with* Juno, Liv. 1, 30, 5; 22, 1; 26, 11; Verg. A. 7, 800 Serv.; 8, 564; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Inscr. Orell. 1313 sq.; 1756; 3315; Hor. S. 1, 5, 24; Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 451.

fĕrox, ōcis (*gen. plur.* ferocum, Albin. 1, 275; *abl. sing.* feroci, Neue, Formenl. 2, 67 sq.), *adj.* [root in Gr. θήρ, Aeol. φήρ, θηρίον; cf.: ferus, fera; cf. also Zend. dvar, to run, Gr. θρώσκω, θορεῖν, Lat. furere], *wild, bold, courageous, warlike, spirited, brave, gallant, savage, headstrong, untamable, fierce, insolent* (class.; syn.: dirus, ferus, durus, saevus, crudelis; immanis, immitis, barbarus, etc.). **I.** In a good sense: moechus qui formest ferox, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 13: naturâ ferox, vehemens, manu promptus erat, Sall. C. 43 *fin.;* cf.: nimium es vehemens feroxque naturâ, Cic. Vat. 2, 4: ferox naturâ, Sall. J. 11, 3: vicimus vi feroces, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 82: Aequorum magna gens et ferox, *warlike*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Latium, Hor. C. 1, 35, 10: Roma, id. ib. 3, 3, 44: Parthi, id. ib. 3, 2, 3: Sygambri, id. ib. 4, 2, 34: miles, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: Hector, id. ib. 4, 9, 21: virgo (i. e. *Minerva*), Mart. 14, 179; cf. Sil. 9, 457: loca amoena, voluptaria facile in otio feroces militum animos molliverat, Sall. C. 11, 5; cf. id. J. 106, 3: ferox bello, Hor. C. 1, 32, 6; cf.: feroces ad bellandum, Liv. 38, 13, 11: adversus pericula ferox, Tac. H. 3, 69 *fin.:* Triaria ultra feminam ferox, id. ib. 2, 63: vir nobilis ac ferox, id. A. 4, 21.—With *gen.:* animi, Tac. A. 1, 32.—*Sup.:* globus ferocissimorum juvenum, Liv. 1, 12, 9: auxiliarii, Tac. H. 2, 24: nullo adversante, cum ferocissimi cecidissent, id. A. 1, 2.

II. In a bad sense: equi indomiti, feroces, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 110: leones, Lucr. 4, 717: aper, Verg. A. 10, 711: indulgentia ferocem fortasse atque arrogantem et infestum facit, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3: dote fretae, feroces, i. e. *arrogant*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 17; cf.: ferox formâ, id. Mil. 4, 9, 13; Titin. ap. Non. 305, 6: Numidae secundis rebus feroces, Sall. J. 94, 4; cf.: ferox viribus, Liv. 1, 7, 5; 7, 5, 6: robore corporis stolide ferox, Tac. A. 1, 3: nequicquam Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. C. 1, 15, 13: sit Medea ferox invictaque, id. A. P. 123: animus ferox inopiâ rei familiaris, Sall. C. 5, 7; cf.: quibus aetas animusque ferox erat, id. ib. 38, 1: oculi, Luc. 5, 211: patribus ferox, *haughty toward the senators*, Liv. 7, 40, 8.—*Comp.:* in bellis civilibus, victoria, etiamsi ad meliores venit, tamen eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 305, 10: et quia tecum eram, propterea animo eram ferocior, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 13; id. Rud. 3, 1, 14; Quint. 2, 2, 3.—*Sup.:* duas ferocissimas affectiones amoris atque odii coërcere, Gell. 1, 3 *fin.:* bestiae, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 9.—(β) With *gen.:* linguae feroces, Tac. H. 1, 35: ferox scelerum, *eager for, prone to crimes*, id. A. 4, 12: deorum Spretor erat mentisque ferox Ixione natus, Ov. M. 8, 614: scelerum, Tac. A. 4, 12.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* ferox in suos erat miles, ignavus in hostes, Amm. 22, 4, 7.—(δ) With *inf.:* ferox est, viginti minas meas tractare sese, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 62: odium renovare ferox, Sil. 11, 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **fĕrōcĭter. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Courageously, valorously, bravely:* strenue et ferociter facta in bello plura memorari possunt, Liv. 3, 47, 2: adequitare, id. 9, 22, 4: mandata edere, Tac. A. 15, 5.—*Comp.:* pauci ferocius decernunt, Sall. J. 104, 2.—*Sup.:* cum quo ferocissime pro Romana societate adversus Punicum foedus steterat, Liv. 23, 8, 3.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Fiercely, savagely, insolently:* aspere et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: increpare, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 58: dictae sententiae, Liv. 2, 55, 11.—*Comp.:* paulo ferocius (exagitatus), Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.—*Sup.:* obloqui, Curt. 10, 2 *fin.*

ferrāmentārĭus, ii, *m.* [ferramentum], *a maker of iron implements, a blacksmith* (late Lat.): aerarii, ferramentarii, statuarii, Firm. 3, 13 *fin.*

ferrāmentum, i, *n.* [ferrum], *an implement* or *tool of iron*, or *shod, pointed*, etc., *with iron*, esp. agricultural implements (a hatchet, axe, sickle, etc.): puteum periclo et ferramentis fodimus, Plaut. Rud 2, 4, 19: de ferramentorum varietate scribit (Cato) permulta . . . ut falces, palas, rastros, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5; Col. 2, 18, 4; 3, 18, 6; 4, 24, 21; 4, 29, 15; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236: agrestia, Liv. 1, 40, 5: peditem super arma ferramentis quoque et copiis onerare, *axes*, etc., Tac. G. 30: bonorum ferramentorum studiosus, *swords* or *daggers*, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Sull. 19, 55; id. N. D. 1, 8, 19; cf. id. Top. 15, 59; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86: nulla ferramentorum copia, * Caes. B. G. 5, 42, 3: tonsoria, *razors*, Mart. 14, 36: pugnantium, i. e. *swords*, Suet. Tit. 9: instrumento medici legato . . . ferramenta legato cedunt, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 62.

ferrārĭa, ae, *f.*, v. ferrarius.

‡ **ferrārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [ferraria; v. ferrarius, II. B.], *one who works in iron-mines, a miner*, Inscr. Orell. 4188.

1. ferrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum], *belonging to* or *occupied with iron.* **I.** Prop.: fabri, *blacksmiths*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 47: NEGOTIATOR, *an iron-monger*, Inscr. Grut. 640, 2 and 4: metalla, *iron-mines*,

Plin. 35, 6, 15, § 35: officina, *a smith's shop, smithy*, id. 35, 15, 51, § 182: aqua, *for quenching the red-hot iron*, id. 28, 16, 63, § 226: faber, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 19.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. ferrārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a blacksmith, a smith*, Sen. Ep. 56, 4; Pall. 1, 6, 2; Firm. Math. 4, 7 *med.;* Inscr. Orell. 4066.—**B. ferrārĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *An iron-mine, iron-works:* sunt in his regionibus ferrariae, argenti fodinae pulcherrimae, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 29; Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 2; Liv. 34, 21, 7; Inscr. Orell. 1239.—**2.** (Sc. herba.) *The plant vervain*, App. Herb. 65 and 72.

2. ferrārĭus, ii, *m.*, v. 1. ferrarius, II. A.

* **ferrātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [ferratus], *furnished with iron;* comically said of slaves who are *ironed, fettered*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 18; cf. the foll. art.

ferrātus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum], *furnished, covered*, or *shod with iron.* **I.** *Adj.:* postes, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 622 (Ann. v. 271 ed. Vahl.); imitated, Verg. A. 7, 622: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; Verg. G. 3, 361: hasta, Liv. 1, 32, 12: sudes, Verg. A. 5, 208: capistra, id. G. 3, 399: calx, *armed with a spur*, id. A. 11, 714: servi, i. e. *fettered* (sc. catenis), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11; cf. the preced. art.: agmina, i. e. *iron-clad, in armor*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 30: aquae, *ferruginous, chalybeate*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 2: forma suum, *iron, made of iron*, Val. Fl. 6, 90.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ferrāti,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites): in fronte statuerat ferratos, in cornibus cohortes, *harnessed soldiers, cuirassiers*, Tac. A. 3, 45.

ferrea, ae, *f.*, v. ferreus, I.

ferrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferrum], *made of iron, iron.* **I.** Lit.: Britanni utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ... pro nummo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 4: vomer, Lucr. 1, 314: ensis, id. 5, 1293: furcae, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3; for which *absol.:* ferreae, Cato, R. R. 10, 3: clavi, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 4: hami, id. ib. 7, 73 *fin.:* manus, id. B. C. 1, 57, 2; 1, 58, 4; 2, 6, 2: clathri, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: fibula, Quint. 6, 3, 58: anulus, id. 7, 6, 8; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 9; Suet. Aug. 100: litterae imagunculae, id. ib. 7: Hercules, *an iron statue of Hercules*, Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 141.—Poet.: hastati spargunt hastas, fit ferreus imber, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 ed. Vahl.); imitated: imber, Verg. A. 12, 284; cf.: seges telorum, id. ib. 3, 45: ager, i. e. *glistening with weapons*, id. ib. 11, 601.—**B.** Transf., *like* or *pertaining to iron:* color, *iron-color*, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: fabrica, *the art of working iron*, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Hard, unfeeling, hard-hearted, cruel:* qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream esse quandam volunt (opp. tenera atque tractabilis), Cic. Lael. 13, 48; cf.: quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui? etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; and: ferreus essem, si te non amarem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: ferus et ferreus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: ferus et vere ferreus, Tib. 1, 10, 2: quis tam esset ferreus, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87: o te ferreum, qui illius periculis non moveris! id. Att. 13, 30, 2: illa (carmina) tamen numquam ferrea dixit Amo, Prop. 2, 8, 12; Tib. 2, 3, 2; 3, 2, 2: praecordia, Ov. H. 12, 183: bella, id. ib. 13, 64: sors vitae (with difficilis), id. Tr. 5, 3, 28: os ferreum, *shameless, impudent*, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: ferrea tum vero proles exorta repente est, i. e. *the iron age*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 63, 159; cf. saecula, Tib. 2, 3, 35.—**B.** With the idea of firmness, fixedness predominating, *firm, fixed, rigid, unyielding, immovable:* (Cato) in parsimonia, in patientia laboris periculique, ferrei prope corporis animique, Liv. 39, 40, 11: vox, Verg. G. 2, 44; id. A. 6, 626; cf.: scriptor (Atilius), Licin. poët. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: jura, Verg. G. 2, 501: olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus, *iron-sleep*, i. e. *death* (a transl. of the Homeric χάλκεος ὕπνος), Verg. A. 10, 745; 12, 309: decreta Sororum, Ov. M. 15, 781.

* **ferrĭcrĕpĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [ferrum + crepo], *resounding with the clanking of irons* or *fetters;* comically formed: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i. e. ergastula, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 18.

ferrĭfŏdīna, ae, *f.* [ferrum + fodina], *an iron mine*, not in use, mentioned by Varr. L. L. 8, 33, § 62 Müll.

* **ferrĭtĕrium,** ii, *n.* [ferrum + tero], *the place of those who are galled with irons;* a comically formed word for ergastulum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55.

Ferrĭtĕrus, i, *m.* [ferrum + tero], *a comic name given to a slave who is galled with fetters*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14.

* **ferrĭtrībax,** ācis, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from ferrum + τρίβω, tero], *iron-galled*, i. e. *galled with fetters:* plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 9.

* **ferrūgĭnans,** antis, *adj.* [ferrugo], *that tastes of iron:* guttae, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

ferrūgĭnĕus (**ferrūgĭnus,** Lucr. 4, 76), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of color, *of the color of iron-rust, dark-red, dusky, ferruginous:* palliolum habeas ferrugineum, nam is colos thalassicust, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43: vela lutea, russa, ferrugina, Lucr. 4, 76: cymba, Verg. A. 6, 303 (= κυανέη, for which: caerulea puppis, id. ib. 6, 410): hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 183: frons anguis, Stat. Th. 1, 600: nemus (inferorum), id. ib. 2, 13; cf.: amictus Plutonis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 275.—**II.** Of taste, *like iron, ferruginous:* sapor fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 8, § 12.

ferrūgĭnus, a, um, v. ferrugineus *init.*

ferrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [ferrum; like aerugo from aes], *iron-rust* (syn.: aerugo, rubigo). **I.** Prop., Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151.—**B.** Transf., *the color of iron-rust, a dark-red, dark-chestnut, a dusky color:* nuclei vestiti aliâ ferruginis tunicâ, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35; also *sea-green:* viridis ferrugine barba, Ov. M. 13, 960: excutit obscurâ tinctas ferrugine habenas, id. ib. 5, 404; 15, 789: sol caput obscurâ nitidum ferrugine texit, *gloom*, Verg. G. 1, 467: maesta obtenta Ditis ferrugine regna, id. Cul. 273: pectus manu ferrugine tincta Tangit, Ov. M. 2, 798: pictus acu chlamydem et ferrugine clarus Hiberâ, *purple*, Verg. A. 9, 582; cf.: peregrinâ ferrugine clarus et ostro, id. ib. 11, 772: violas ferrugine pingit, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 93.—* **II.** Trop., *envy* (cf. aerugo): animusque mala ferrugine purus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 95.

ferrum, i, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. dharti, firmness; Lat. firmus], *iron.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 34, 14, 39, § 138; Lucr. 1, 571; 5, 1241; 1286; Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; id. Leg. 2, 18, 45; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5; Hor. S. 1, 4, 20 et saep.: mustum quod resipit ferrum, *has a taste of iron*, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3.—**B.** Poet. **1.** As a fig. of hard-heartedness, unfeelingness, cruelty, etc.: gerere ferrum in pectore, Ov. M. 9, 614; cf.: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id. ib. 7, 33: durior ferro, id. ib. 14, 712; hence for *the iron age*, id. ib. 1, 127; 15, 260; Hor. Epod. 16, 65.—**2.** As an image of firmness, endurance, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 3.—**II.** Transf., any thing made of iron, *an iron implement*, as *a plough:* glebas proscindere ferro, Lucil. ap. Non. 401, 19: solum terrae, Lucr. 5, 1295; cf. also, campum, Ov. M. 7, 119: ferro scindimus aequor, Verg. G. 1, 50; *a hatchet:* ferro mitiget agrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186; *an axe:* mordaci velut icta ferro Pinus, id. C. 4, 6, 9; 4, 4, 60 (for which, shortly before, bipennis); cf. Lucr. 6, 168; *a dart:* petita ferro belua, Hor. Epod. 5, 10; *the tip of an arrow:* exstabat ferrum de pectore aduncum, Ov. M. 9, 128; *the head* (of a spear), Tac. G. 6; *an iron stylus:* dextra tenet ferrum, id. ib. 9, 522; *hair-scissors:* solitus longos ferro resecare capillos, id. ib. 11, 182; *curling-irons:* crines vibratos calido ferro, Verg. A. 12, 100 et saep.—Esp. freq. *a sword:* Drusum ferro, Metellum veneno sustulerat, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: in aliquem cum ferro invadere, id. Caecin. 9, 25: aut ferro aut fame interire, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.:* uri virgis ferroque necari, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58; cf.: gladiator, ferrum recipere jussus, *the stroke of the sword*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41. So, ferrum et ignis, like our *fire and sword*, to denote devastation, utter destruction: huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; cf.: hostium urbes agrique ferro atque igni vastentur, Liv. 31, 7, 13: pontem ferro, igni, quacumque vi possent, interrumpant, id. 2, 10, 4; 30, 6, 9; 1, 59, 1: ecce ferunt Troës ferrumque ignemque Jovemque In Danaas classes, Ov. M. 13, 91: inque meos ferrum flammasque penates Impulit, id. ib. 12, 551; so, conversely, igni ferroque, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 47; Liv. 35, 21, 10; cf. Tac. A. 14, 38; Suet. Claud. 21: flamma ferroque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78; Flor. 2, 17, 15; 3, 18, 14; Sen. Const. Sap. 2, 2: ferrum, i. q. *arms*, for *battle, war, force of arms:* ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus, utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 202 ed. Vahl.); cf.: quem nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, id. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3 (Ann. v. 220 ed. Vahl.): adnuit, sese mecum decernere ferro, id. ap. Prisc. p. 822 P. (Ann. v. 136 ed. Vahl.): decernere ferro, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317; Liv. 40, 8 *fin.;* Verg. A. 7, 525; 11, 218: cernere ferro, id. ib. 12, 709: ferro regna lacessere, *with war*, id. ib. 12, 186; cf.: atque omnis, Latio quae servit purpura ferro, i. e. *made subject by the force of arms*, Luc. 7, 228.—Prov.: ferrum meum in igni est, i. q. mea nunc res agitur, Sen. Mort. Claud.

ferrūmen (**fĕrū-**), ĭnis, *n.* [ferrum]. **I.** *Cement, solder, glue* (post-Aug.): quod furto calcis sine ferumine suo caementa componuntur, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Petr. 102; Dig. 41, 1, 27.—Transf.: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Vergilii autem νεωτερικώτερος et quodam quasi ferumine immisso fucatior, etc., i. e. *connection, connecting word*, Gell. 13, 26, 3.—* **II.** *Iron-rust:* (crystalla) infestantur plurimis vitiis, scabro ferumine, maculosa nube, etc., Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28.

ferrūmĭnātio (**fĕrū-**), ōnis, *f.* [ferrumino], *a cementing, soldering* (post-class.), Dig. 6, 1, 23, § 5.

ferrūmĭno (**fĕrū-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ferrumen, I.], *to cement, solder, glue, unite, bind, join.* **I.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.): ita (bitumine) feruminatis Babylonis muris, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: si tuum scyphum alieno plumbo plumbaveris aut alieno argento feruminaveris, Dig. 41, 1, 27: quare (ossa) fracta non feruminantur, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214; cf.: navium commissuras, *to caulk the seams*, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—* **II.** Transf., comically: labra in labris feruminat, *glues his lips*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25 (dub.; Lorenz, labra ab labellis fer mihi).

fertĭlis, e, *adj.* [fero, I. B. 3.]. **I.** *Fruitful, fertile* (class.; syn.: ferax, fecundus, uber). **A.** Lit. (*a*) *Absol.:* ager, quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: Asia tam opima est ac fertilis, ut, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: agri opimi et fertiles, id. Agr. 2, 19, 51; cf.: agri uberrimi maximeque fertiles, id. Div. 1, 42, 94: agri lati et fertiles, id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120; id. N. D. 2, 53: ager fertilis et praeda onustus, Sall. J. 87, 1; Ov. F. 5, 12, 23: terra, Liv. 45, 30, 4: Africa, Hor. C. 3, 16, 31: Tibur, id. ib. 4, 3, 10: oliveta, id. ib. 2, 15, 8: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), id. ib. 2, 6, 19: herba, Ov. F. 3, 240: annus, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 14: cornu nutricis (i. e. Copiae), Ov. F. 5, 127.—Poet.: serpens, i. e. the Hydra, *continually producing new heads*, Ov. H. 9, 95.—*Comp.:* uberius solum fertilioremve segetem, Quint. 12, 10, 25.—Prov.: fertilior seges est alienis semper in agris, Ov. A. A. 1, 349.—*Sup.:* quae fertilissima sunt Germaniae loca circum Hercyniam silvam, Caes. B. G. 6, 24, 2: regio agri, id. ib. 7, 13 *fin.:* ager, Liv. 29, 25, 12: quaestus, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 5.—(*β*) With *gen.:* proferre possum multos fertiles agros alios aliorum fructuum, *fertile, some in one kind of produce, some in another*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 131; cf.: ager frugum fertilis, Sall. J. 17, 5: fertilis hominum frugumque Gallia, Liv. 5, 34, 2: tellus frugum pecorisque, Hor. C. S. 29: mare testae, id. S. 2, 4, 31: insulae pabuli tantum, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86: arenae vitri, id. 5, 19, 17, § 75.—*Comp.:* incolae (Taprobanes) auri margaritarumque grandium fertiliores quam Indi, *richer in*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81.—(*γ*) With *abl.:* ager a litore arboribus fertilis, intus frugibus tantum, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33: flumen auro, id. 6, 23, 26, § 98.—(*δ*) With *ad:* tractus fertilis ad omnia, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 190.—(*ε*) With *a* and *abl.:* Aetna a sacro numquam non fertilis igni, Lucil. Aetna, 556.—**B.** Trop., *fertile, productive* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fertile pectus habes, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 11: Bacche, soles Phoebo fertilis esse tuo, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 76: tanto priscorum cura fertilior fuit, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 3.—**II.** *That makes fruitful* or *fertile, fertilizing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dea (i. e. *Ceres*), Ov. M. 5, 642: Nilus, Tib. 1, 7, 22;

Val. Fl. 7, 608: majores fertilissimum in agro oculum domini esse dixerunt, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 43.—Hence, * *adv.*: **fertiliter,** *fruitfully, abundantly*: derelicta (metalla) fertilius revivescunt, Plin. 34, 17, 49, § 164.

fertilitas, ātis, *f.* [fertilis], *fruitfulness, fertility, abundance.* **I.** Lit., of plants and animals (class.): quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, * Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: loci, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 1: terrae, Quint. 2, 19, 2; cf.: terrae (Siculae), Ov. M. 5, 481: frugum et vitium olearumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: metallorum, id. 3, 20, 24, § 138. —Of animal fruitfulness: (Rhea) indoluit fertilitate suā, Ov. F. 4, 202: barbara, i. e. *of the Oriental women*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: animalium ad generandum, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164.—**II.** Trop.: artis ejus (Protogenis) summa intentio, et ideo minor fertilitas, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; Sedul. 4, 10.

fertiliter, *adv.*, v. fertilis *fin.*

fertor, ōris, *m.* [fero], *one who bears*, not in use; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 57 Müll.

fertōrius, a, um, *adj.* [fertor], *that serves for bearing* or *carrying* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: sella, *a sedan-chair*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: lectus, id. ib. 5, 1, 14. —**II.** *Subst.*: **fertōrium,** ii, *n.*, *a sedan-chair*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 18.

fertum (**ferct-**), i, *n.* [id.], *a sort of oblation-cake*, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; Cato, R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Pers. 2, 48.

fertus, a, um, *adj.* [fero; cf. fertilis], *fertile, productive*: pini, Avien. Or. Mar. 556; id. Descr. Orb. 1205. (In Cic. Or. 49, 163, and Lucr. 6, 258, recent edd. read effertus, ex. conj. Lachm.)

fĕrŭla, ae, *f.*, *the plant fennel-giant*, Ferula, Linn., *in the pith of which Prometheus is feigned to have preserved the fire which he stole from heaven.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 122; 7, 56, 57, § 198; Hyg. Fab. 144; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 42.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The thin* or *slender branch* of a tree, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152.—**B.** *A staff, walking-stick* (for syn. cf.: baculum, bacillum, scipio, fustis; virga), Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.—**C.** *A whip, rod*, to punish slaves or schoolboys, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120; Juv. 6, 479; Mart. 14, 80; 10, 62, 10; Juv. 1, 15; Mart. Cap. 3, § 224; for driving draught cattle, Ov. M. 4, 26; cf. id. A. A. 1, 546.—**D.** As an attribute of Silvanus, Verg. E. 10, 25.—**E.** *A splint* for broken bones, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—**F.** *The young stag's horn*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117.

fĕrŭlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ferula]. **I.** *Made of fennel-giant*: rudens, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170. —**II.** *Resembling fennel-giant*: genus, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 173: caulis, id. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

fĕrŭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *an inferior species of fennel-giant*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 12, 84.

fĕrŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fennel-giant*, Gargil. Mart. de Arb. Pomif. 3, 3.

fĕrŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Made of fennel-giant*: tabella, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 25.—**II.** *Resembling fennel-giant*: vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

fĕrūmen, fĕrūmĭno, etc., v. ferrumen, etc.

fĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Gr. θήρ, Aeol. φήρ; Lat. ferox, etc.; v. ferio], *wild, untamed.* **I.** Lit., of animals and plants. **A.** *Adj.* (syn. immanis, opp. cicur): quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; cf.: si hoc apparet in bestiis, volucribus, nantibus, agrestibus, cicuribus, feris, id. Lael. 21, 81: apes (opp. cicures), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: immanes et ferae beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: fera et immanis belua, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108; Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Curt. 5, 4, 19; Suet. Aug. 67: leones, Hor. Epod. 7, 12: equus, id. S. 1, 5, 57: caprae, Verg. A. 4, 152: palumbus, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 60 et saep.: arbores, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127: oliva, Stat. Th. 6, 7: fructus, Verg. G. 2, 36: odor (with solitudinem redolens), *disagreeable*, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 76. — **B.** *Subst.* **1. fĕrus,** i, *m.*, *a wild animal, wild beast* (poet.); *a lion*, Phaedr. 1, 21, 8; *a boar*, id. 4, 4, 3; *a horse*, Verg. A. 2, 51; 5, 818; *a stag*, id. ib. 7, 489; *a serpent*, Sil. 6, 268.—**2. fĕra,** ae (sc. bestia), *f.*, *a wild animal, wild beast* (class.): immani et vastae insidens beluae, quocumque vult, inflectit illam feram, Cic. Rep. 2, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: neque ulla re longius absumus a natura ferarum, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: ipsae ferae nullo insequente saepe incidunt (in plagas), id. ib. 3, 17, 68: multa in ea (silva Hercynia) genera ferarum nasci constat, Caes. B. G. 6, 25 *fin.*: neque homini neque ferae parcunt, id. ib. 6, 28, 2: formidolosae dum latent silvis ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: more ferarum, id. S. 1, 3, 109: Romulea fera, *the she-wolf that suckled Romulus*, Juv. 11, 104; *a sea-monster*, Ov. M. 4, 713; 719; *a serpent*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; *the ant*, Mart. 6, 15, 2; the constellations of the *Great* and *Little Bear*: magna minorque ferae, id. Tr. 4, 3, 1; Vulg. Gen. 37, 20.—Prov.: ferae inter se placidae sunt, morsuque similium abstinent, Sen. de Ira, 2, 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., of places (syn. incultus): in locis feris arbores plura ferunt, in his, quae sunt culta, meliora, *wild, uncultivated*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 7; cf.: ferus, ager incultus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll.: montes, Verg. E. 5, 28: silvae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 92.—**III.** Trop., *wild, rude, uncultivated; savage, barbarous, fierce, cruel* (syn.: immanis, agrestis, inhumanus; opp. mansuetus, humanus): ipsis in hominibus nulla gens est neque tam mansueta neque tam fera, quae non, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51: ferus atque agrestis, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: inhumani ac feri testes, id. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 43: ferus et ferreus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: quam ferus et vere ferreus ille fuit! Tib. 1, 10, 2; v. ferreus: nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39: Britanni hospitibus feri, id. C. 3, 4, 33: Numantia, id. ib. 2, 12, 1: Iberia, id. ib. 4, 5, 27: animi hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feri, Cic. Rep. 2, 14; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 342, 33 (Rep. 2, 23 ed. Mos.): ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85; cf.: (ostendere ejus) mores feros immanemque naturam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: homines a fera agrestique vita ad hunc humanum cultum civilemque deducere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: victus, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: moenera militiai, Lucr. 1, 29: munera belli, id. 1, 32: hiems, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 42; cf.: diluvies, Hor. C. 3, 29, 40: sacra (of death by sacrifice), Ov. M. 13, 454: dolores lenire requie, id. ib. 13, 317.—With *supine*: ferum visu dictuque (= δεινὸν ἰδεῖν καὶ λέγειν), Sil. 1, 175.—No *comp.* or *sup.*

fervĕ-făcio, fēci, factum, 3 (*in tmesi*: postea ferve bene facito, Cato, R. R. 157, 9), *v. a.* [ferveo + facio], *to cause to boil, to make hot, to heat, boil, melt*: eodem addito et oleum, postea fervefacito, Cato, R. R. 156, 5: muriam, Cels. 4, 24: patinae sese fervefaciunt, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 44.—In *part. perf.*: pix fervefacta, *melted pitch*, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.*; cf.: fervefacta jacula, id. ib. 5, 43, 1: vinum, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 16.

fervens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from ferveo.

ferventer, *adv.*, v. ferveo, *P. a. fin.*

fervĕo, bŭi, 2, or **fervo,** vi, 3 (the latter form ante- and post-class., Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 51; Lucr. 2, 41 al.; poet. in class. per., e.g. Verg. G. 1, 456; id. A. 8, 677; Prop. 2, 8, 32; not in Hor.: si quis antiquos secutus fervĕre brevi media syllaba dicat, deprehendatur vitiose loqui, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 7), *v. n.* [root φρυ-, to wave, flicker; Sanscr. bhur-, be restless; cf. φρέαρ, Germ. Brunnen, Lat. fretum; v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 140; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 304], *to be boiling hot, to boil, ferment, glow* (class.; most freq. in poets.; syn.: calere, aestuare, ebullire, ardescere, ignescere; ardere, flagrare, tepere). **I.** Lit. (α) Form ferveo: cum aliqua jam parte mustum excoctum in se fervebit, Col. 12, 19, 5: quaecumque immundis fervent allata popinis, *steam, smoke*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: bacas bullire facies: et ubi diu ferbuerint, Pall. Jan. 19: exemptusque testa, Qua modo ferbuerat Lyaeus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 16: stomachus domini fervet vino, Juv. 5, 49.—(β) Form fervo: fervit aqua et fervet: fervit nunc, fervet ad annum, Lucil. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 8: quando (ahenum) fervit, Titin. ap. Non. 503, 5: facite ut ignis fervat, Pomp. ap. Non. 504, 27: postea ferve bene facito (brassicam): ubi ferverit, in catinum indito, Cato, R. R. 157, 9: sol fervit, *is hot*, Gell. 2, 29, 10.—(γ) In an uncertain form: ferventem, Plin. 32, 5, 18, § 51: fervere, id. 14, 9, 11, § 83.—**II.** Poet. transf. **1.** *To boil up, foam, rage*: omne Excitat (turbo) ingenti sonitu mare, fervĕre cogens, Lucr. 6, 442: omnia tunc pariter vento nimbisque videbis Fervĕre, Verg. G. 1, 456.—**2.** *To be in a ferment, to swarm with numbers; to come forth in great numbers, to swarm forth*: fervĕre piratis vastarique omnia circum, Varr. ap. Non. 503, 22: Marte Fervĕre Leucaten, Verg. A. 8, 677; cf.: opere omnis semita fervet... Quosque dabas gemitus, cum litora fervĕre late Prospiceres, id. ib. 4, 407 sq.: fora litibus omnia fervent, Mart. 2, 64, 7: forte tuas legiones per loca campi fervere cum videas, Lucr. 2, 41: fervere classem, id. 2, 47; Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 78 Müll. (Trag. v. 483 Rib.): fervent examina putri De bove, Ov. F. 1, 379; Val. Fl. 6, 588; Sil. 6, 317; 9, 243 al.—**III.** Trop., *to burn* or *glow, to be heated, inflamed* or *agitated, to rage, rave.* (α) Form ferveo: usque eo fervet efferturque avaritia, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 11, 38; cf.: fervet avaritiā miseroque cupidine pectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 33: et fervent multo linguaque corque mero, Ov. F. 2, 732: animus tumida fervebat ab ira, id. M. 2, 602: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *rages*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 7: fervet opus redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, *glows*, i. e. *is carried on briskly*, Verg. G. 4, 169; Lucil. Aetna, 167: inter vos libertorumque cohortem Pugna fervet, Juv. 5, 29: equus cui plurima palma fervet, *shines*, id. 8, 59.—Poet., with *inf.*: sceptrumque capessere fervet, *burns*, i. e. *eagerly desires*, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 295: stagna secare, id. B. Gild. 350.—(β) Form fervo: heu cor irā fervit caecum, amentiā rapior ferorque, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7; cf.: cum fervit maxime, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18 (Prisc. p. 866 P.): hoc nunc fervit animus, hoc volo, Afran. ap. Non. 503, 9: domus haec fervit flagiti, Pomp. ib. 8: se fervere caede Lacaenae, Val. Fl. 7, 150; cf.: hostem fervere caede novā, Verg. A. 9, 693. — *Pass. impers.*: quanta vociferatione fervitur! Afran. ap. Non. 505, 25.—Hence, **fervens,** entis, *P. a.*, *boiling hot, glowing, burning.* **A.** Lit.: foculi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: aqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67; cf.: ferventissima aqua, Col. 12, 50, 21: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes, * Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1: rotae, *swift*, Sil. 2, 199; cf. Ov. P. 1, 8, 68: aurum, *shining*, Mart. 10, 74, 6: in cinere ferventi leniter decoquere, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 90: saxa vapore, Lucr. 1, 491: cera, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 127: dictamnum fervens et acre gustu, id. 25, 8, 53, § 92: horae diei, id. 17, 22, 35, § 189: vulnus, *smoking, warm*, Ov. M. 4, 120: ferventia caedibus arva, Sil. 9, 483: (fluvius) Spumeus et fervens, *raging*, Ov. M. 3, 571: vultus modesto sanguine, *glowing, blushing*, Juv. 10, 300.—*Subst.*: si ferventia os intus exusserint, Plin. 30, 4, 9, § 27.—**2.** Transf., of sound, *hissing*: (sono) resultante in duris, fervente in umidis, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—**B.** Trop., *hot, heated, inflamed, impetuous*: fortis animus et magnus in homine non perfecto nec sapiente ferventior plerumque est, *too ardent and impetuous*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46: ferventes latrones, *violent, furious*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3: quale fuit Cassi rapido ferventius amni Ingenium, *impetuous*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62: meum Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. C. 1, 13, 4: fervens ira oculis, *sparkling*, Ov. M. 8, 466: mero fervens, *drunken*, Juv. 3, 283. — *Sup.*: in re ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21.—Hence, *adv.*: **ferventer,** *hotly, warmly*: ferventer loqui, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf.: ferventissime concerpi, id. ib. 8, 6, 5: ferventius, Aug. de Genes. ad Lit. 2, 5.

fervesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ferveo], *to become boiling hot, to begin to boil, begin to glow, to grow hot.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): possent seriae fervescere, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: fervescens materia, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 107: terrae sole, Lucr. 6, 851: summa pars corporis, id. 6, 1164: ventus mobilitate sua, id. 6, 177: ventorum validis fervescunt viribus undae, *boil up*, id. 3, 491.—— * **II.** Trop.: (animus) in ira cum fervescit, Lucr. 3, 289.

fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fervor], *glowing hot, burning, fiery, glowing* (class.; syn.: tepidus, calidus, ignĕus). **I.** Lit.: quarta pars mundi (i. e. ignis) tota natura fervida est, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27: sol, Lucr. 4, 407; cf.: ictus (solis), Hor. C. 2, 15, 9: ardor, Lucr. 5, 204: ventus, id. 6, 180: aestus, *sultry*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 38: aequor, *raging*, id. C. 1, 9, 10: Aetna, id. Epod. 17, 32: sidus, id. ib. 1, 27: vina, id. S. 2, 8, 38: herba sapore acri et fervido, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 113.—*Comp.:* merum, Hor. Epod. 11, 14.—*Sup.:* tempus diei, Curt. 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., *glowing, fiery, hot, vehement, impetuous, violent:* florente juventâ Fervidus (opp. senex), Hor. A. P. 116: juvenes, id. C. 4, 13, 26: puer (i. e. Cupido), id. ib. 1, 30, 5: fervidus ingenio, Ov. M. 14, 485; cf.: mortis fraternae fervidus irâ, Verg. A. 9, 736: subitâ spe fervidus ardet, id. ib. 12, 325: fervidus ingenii Masinissa et fervidus aevi, Sil. 17, 414: praepropera ac fervida ingenia, Liv. 27, 33, 10: fervidi animi vir, id. 2, 52, 7 Drak. *N. cr.:* virtus, *fiery, eager*, Cat. 64, 218: fervidum quoddam et petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241; cf.: fervida oratio, id. ib. 83, 288: Appii volubilis et paulo fervidior erat oratio, id. ib. 28, 108: dicta, Verg. A. 12, 894.

fervo, ĕre, v. ferveo.

fervor, ōris, *m.* [ferveo], *a boiling* or *raging heat, a violent heat, a raging, boiling, fermenting* (class.; syn.: ardor, tepor, calor, aestus). **I.** Lit.: pollens fervore corusco, Lucr. 6, 237; cf. id. 6, 856: mundi ille fervor purior, perlucidior mobiliorque multo quam hic noster calor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: accepit calido febrim fervore coörtam, Lucr. 6, 656: febris, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104; cf.: caput incensum fervore gerebant, *a raging heat, fever heat*, Lucr. 6, 1145; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124: vis venti fervorem mirum concinnat in undis, Lucr. 6, 437; Luc. 4, 461.—In *plur.:* solis, Lucr. 5, 215; cf. ib. 605; 611: medii, i. e. *noontide heat*, Verg. G. 3, 154: capitis, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.—**II.** Trop., *heat, vehemence, ardor, passion:* cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; cf.: fervor mentis, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: pectoris, Hor. C. 1, 16, 24: erat quidam fervor aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45: fervore carentes anni (i. e. senectus), Sil. 7, 25: ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti, i. e. *intoxication*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25: maris, *an excited*, i. e. *disturbed, unsafe condition of the sea* (caused by pirates), Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31.—In *plur.:* pro vitiorum fervoribus, Gell. 20, 1, 22.

‡**fescemnoe** vocabantur, qui depellere fascinum credebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll.

Fescennĭa, ae, *f.* (also **Fescennĭum,** ii, *n.*, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 695), *an ancient but small city of Etruria, on the Tiber, not far from Falerii, famous for a sort of sportive and jeering dialogues in verse named after it*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Serv. l. l.; v. Dennis, Etrur. 1, p. 152 sq. (acc. to Gell. and Müll. the modern Civita Castellana; acc. to Dennis, near Borghetto).—**II.** Deriv.: **Fescennīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Fescennia, Fescennine:* acies, Verg. A. 7, 695: Fescennina per hunc inventa licentia morem Versibus alternis opprobria rustica fudit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 145: versus, Liv. 7, 2, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.: locutio, Cat. 61, 127: materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: pes, i. e. *an amphimacer*, Diom. p. 475 P.—*Subst.:* **Fescennīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *Fescennine verses, Fescennines*, Macr. S. 2, 4: nuptiales, Sen. Contr. 3, 21 *med.* p. 252 Bip.; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86.—Also, **Fescennīna,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. carmina, Prud. Cont. Symm. 1, 261; Mart. Cap. 9, § 914 (the derivation of these Fescennini from fascinum seems improbable).—**B.** Transf., **Fescennīnus,** i, *m.*, *a lampooner:* spatiator atque Fescenninus, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. spatiatorem, p. 344 Müll.; Macr. S. 2, 10, 9.

Fescennīnicŏla, ae, *adj.* [Fescenninus-colo], *fond of Fescennine verses:* Dione, Sid. Carm. 21, 1.

Fescennīnus, a, um, v. Fescennia, II.

Fescennĭum, ii, v. Fescennia *init.*

Fessōnĭa, ae, *f.* [fessus], *the goddess of weary persons*, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

* **fessŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [fessus], *somewhat wearied:* anima, App. Anech. 19 (p. 352 ed. Hildebr. min.).

fessus, a, um, *P. a.* [cf. Sanscr. hâ-, gahâmi, relinquo; Gr. χῖρος, χήρα, χωρίς; Lat. ad-fatim, fatigo], *wearied, tired, fatigued; worn out, weak, feeble, infirm* (class.; esp. freq. in poets; syn.: fatigatus, defessus, lassus, languidus). **I.** Prop., of living beings: Romani quamquam itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, tamen, etc., Sall. J. 53, 5: de via fessus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: fessum inedia fluctibusque recreare, id. Planc. 10, 26: Veientes bello fessi, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: militiâ fessae cohortes, Hor. C. 3, 4, 38: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1: satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038: curâque viâque, Ov. M. 11, 274: somno, Tib. 1, 3, 88: malis, Ov. M. 9, 293: aetate, Verg. A. 2, 596; cf. annis, Ov. M. 9, 440: valetudinibus, Tac. H. 3, 2: fessi vomere tauri, Hor. C. 3, 13, 11: elephanti fessi aegritudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3: exercito corpore fessus, Sall. J. 71, 1; 70, 2: cum tibi librum Sollicito damus aut fesso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 221: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, id. S. 1, 5, 94; so, viator, id. ib. 1, 5, 17: pastor, id. C. 3, 29, 22: Graii (sc. bello), id. ib. 2, 4, 11: boves, id. Epod. 2, 63.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): fessi rerum, *exhausted with events, misfortunes*, Verg. A. 1, 178: fessus bellique viaeque, Stat. Th. 3, 395: trepidi rerum fessique salutis, *despairing of safety*, Sil. 2, 234.—With *acc.:* agmina fessa gradum, Sil. 4, 40.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alter fessum vulnere, fessum cursu trahens corpus, Liv. 1, 25, 11; cf. Hor. C. 2, 7, 18; Lucr. 4, 848: (Phoebus) qui salutari levat arte fessos Corporis artus, i. e. *sick, diseased*, Hor. Carm. Sec. 63: vox fessa loquendo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 85: fessa aetas, i. e. *the weakness of age*, Tac. A. 14, 33: fessa aetate Galbae, id. H. 1, 12: domus aetatis spatio ne fessa vetusto Obruat, *worn out, decayed*, Lucr. 3, 774; cf. id. 5, 308: cardines fessi et turbati, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 120: (amnes) In mare deducunt fessas erroribus undas, Ov. M. 1, 582: naves, Verg. A. 1, 168; 5, 29: puppes, Ov. M. 6, 519; Tib. 2, 5, 46: carinae, Ov. M. 11, 393; id. A. A. 3, 748: vela, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 19: fessa dies, *spent*, i. e. *drawing to a close*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 48: fessae res, *critical, precarious*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18; also, *misfortunes, calamities*, Verg. A. 3, 145: rebus succurite fessis, id. ib. 11, 335: deligendum esse qui fessis rebus succurreret, Tac. A. 15, 50.

* **festātus,** a, um, *adj.* [festus], *dressed in festal attire:* Dialis quotidie festatus est, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 16.

* **festīcē,** *adv.* [festus, *festively*, i. e.], *joyously*, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 2.

festīnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [festino], *hastening, quick* (post-class.): manu, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5; Macr. S. 2, 13, 17: mater, Aug. Conf. 1, 11.

festīnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. festino.

festīnanter, *adv.*, *hastily, speedily*, v. festino *fin.* 1.

festīnātim, *adv.* [festino], *hastily, speedily* (ante-class. for festinanter): Pompon. ap. Non. 514, 5; Sisenn. ib. 6.

festīnātio ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hastening, haste, hurry, despatch, speed* (class., in the *sing.* and *plur.*): quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96; cf.: mea festinatio, id. Phil. 3, 1, 2: epistola plena festinationis et pulveris, id. Att. 5, 14, 2: omni festinatione properare in patriam, id. Fam. 12. 25, 3: tempus festinationis an otii, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 32: beneficium festinatione praeripere, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5: ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: cujus (rei) festinationem mihi tollis, id. Att. 13, 1, 2: praematura, Liv. 42, 16 *fin.*—In *plur.:* cavendum est ne in festinationibus suscipiamus nimias celeritates, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.

festīnātō, *adv.*, v. festino *fin.* 2

festīnis, e, v. festinus *init.*

festīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. θείνω; Lat. -fendo in defendo, offendo, -festus in manifestus, etc., and fustis, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 190; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 255]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to hasten, make haste, hurry, be quick* (class.; not in Caes.; syn.: propero, celero, maturo): aliud est properare, aliud festinare. Qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2; id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. properare, p. 235 Müll.; ap. Non. 441, 22: propemodum quid illic festinet sentio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 14: aput nos eccillam festinat cum sorore uxor tua, id. Stich. 4, 1, 30: quid festinas? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8; cf.: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. C. 1, 28, 35; Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 8: ibi. Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 4: plura scripsissem, nisi tui festinarent, Cic. Fam. 12, 22, 4; cf. id. Att. 6, 2 *fin.:* solent nautae festinare quaestus sui causa, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4: esseda festinant, pilenta, petorrita, naves, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192: in provinciam festinare, Quint. 6, 3, 39: ad portas, Sall. J. 69, 2; cf.: ad singulare Antonii factum festinat oratio, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 3: ad probationem, Quint. 4, 3, 8; cf. id. 4, 5, 10: quis te festinare jubet? Juv. 14, 212.—Prov.: festina lente (σπεῦδε βραδέως), Suet. Aug. 25.

II. Transf., as *v. a.*, *to make haste with* a thing, *to hasten, hurry, accelerate, do speedily.* (α) With an *object-clause* (class.): ut migrare tanto opere festines, Cic. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.:* ne festinaret abire, Sall. J. 64, 4: ultum ire injurias, id. ib. 68, 1: finem imponere, Quint. 9, 4, 146: sequi, Curt. 6, 6, 25: componere lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: quae laedunt oculum, festinas demere, id. ib. 1, 2, 38: terris advertere proram, Verg. G. 4, 117: aram congerere arboribus, id. A. 6, 177; cf.: callidus id modo festinabat, Bocchi pacem imminuere, ne, etc., Sall. J. 81 *fin.:* universis prodesse festinet, Inscr. Orell. 775.—(β) With *acc.* (not in Cic.): festivum festinant diem, *hasten to celebrate*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 401 (Trag. v. 434 ed. Vahl.): ni id festinaret, Sall. J. 77, 1: ad bellum cuncta, id. ib. 73, 1: soleas festinate (sc. dare), id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 425: festinare fugam, Verg. A. 4, 575: vias, Stat. Th. 2, 478: poenas, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61: pyram, Sil. 8, 52: vestes, Stat. S. 2, 1, 128: caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33: mortem in se, *to bring on speedily*, id. ib. 4, 28: pyram, *prepares in haste*, Sil. 8, 52.—In *pass.:* quod animo cupienti nihil satis festinatur, Sall. J. 64 *fin.:* ea cuncta per idoneos ministros festinabantur, Tac. H. 2, 82: cum belli civilis praemia festinarentur, id. ib. 3, 37: nec virgines festinantur, *are not married early*, id. G. 20: adoptio festinatur, id. A. 12, 25; 6, 50; id. H. 3, 37.—In *part. perf.*, *hastened, accelerated:* festinata maturitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 10; iter, Ov. P. 4, 5, 8: missio, Tac. A. 1, 52: casus, id. ib. 6, 44: nuptiae, Suet. Aug. 69: honores, i. e. *obtained before the proper time*, Luc. 8, 24; Plin. Pan. 69, 5: festinatis annis raptus, *by an early death*, Mart. 7, 40, 7; cf.: festinatis lictorum manibus in carcerem raptus, Tac. A. 6, 40: mors domini gladiis tam festinata, *prematurely inflicted*, Juv. 4, 96.—*(γ) With *se*, *to make haste*, Gell. 14, 2, 9.—Hence, **1. festīnans,** antis, *P. a.*, *hasty, in haste:* ille properans, festinans, mandata vestra conficere cupiens, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec festinans scripsi in itinere atque agmine, id. Att. 6, 4 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **festīnanter,** *hastily, speedily, quickly* (class.): improbe, turbide, festinanter, rapide omnia videtis esse suscepta, Cic. Scaur. § 37: nimium festinanter dictum, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77.—*Comp.:* compositius cuncta quam festinantius agerent, Tac. A. 15, 3: factum quid, Gell. 10, 11, 8: publicatum, Suet. Aug. 29: germinant, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78.—*Sup.:* festinantissime, Aug. Ep. 250.—**2. festīnāto,** *adv.*, *hastily, hurriedly* (post-Aug.): quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo, Quint. 4, 2, 58; Suet. Claud. 16; Vulg. Gen. 44, 11 al.

festīnus, a, um (ante-class. form of the *acc. sing.* festinem in the verse: nunc haec res me facit festinem, Titin. ap. Non. 482, 33; cf. Comic. Lat. ed. Rib. p. 127), *adj.* [festino], *hasty, hastening, in haste, quick, speedy* (poet.; syn.: celer, rapidus, velox, etc.): cursu festinus anhelo, Ov. M. 11, 347: veste tegens, tibi quam noctes festina diesque Urgebam, Verg. A. 9, 488: taedia vitae, *early*, Val. Fl. 6, 325; cf.: cruda festinaque

virtus, Stat. Th. 9, 716: celeritas, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 53 al. (but in Enn. ap. Char. p. 251 P. the right read. is Vestina, v. Vahl. Enn. Ann. v. 280).—(β) With *gen.*: laudum festinus et audax Ingenii, Stat. S. 5, 3, 135: voti, id. Th. 6, 75.—*Adv.*: **festīnē,** *hastily*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 40 (so Codd. Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2, where edd. festive).

festīvē, *adv.*, v. festivus *fin.*

festīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [festivus], *festive gayety, festivity, mirth, merriment, joy.* ***I.** Lit.: jocum, festivitatem, ferias, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As a word of endearment (Plautinian): mi animule, Mea vita, mea festivitas (for which, shortly after: voluptas mea, meus festus dies), *my joy, my delight*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 47; 3, 3, 14; id. Poen. 1, 2, 176.—***B.** *A pleasant* or *kind demeanor, kindness:* mei patris festivitas et facilitas, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 18; cf. festivus, II. A.—**C.** Of speech, *humor, pleasantry, jocoseness* (Ciceron.; syn.: facetiae, lepor, sal): cum in illo genere perpetuae festivitatis ars non desideretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: festivitate et facetiis C. Julius omnibus praestitit, id. Brut. 48, 177: nec umquam fuit oratio lepore et festivitate conditior (shortly before: faceta et urbana), id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: summa festivitate et venustate, id. ib. 1, 57, 243; id. Inv. 1, 18, 25: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis (corresp. to facetiae and lepores), id. Fam. 9, 15, 2.—In *plur.*: Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, *play of words, witticism*, Cic. Or. 52, 176; Gell. praef. § 4.—**D.** Post-class., *a festival, feast:* festivitas in cunctis oppidis celebranda, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 63.—In *plur.*: sollennes, Cod. Th. 6, 8, 1: natalium principis, ib. 6, 4, 30.

festīvĭter, *adv.*, v. festivus *fin.*

‡ **festīvo,** ἑορτάζω, Gloss. Labb.

festīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. festus; lit., feast-like, belonging to a feast; hence], *lively, gay, festive, joyous, gladsome, merry* (syn.: lepidus, urbanus, salsus, facetus). **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): festivum festinant diem, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 401 (Trag. v. 434 ed. Vahl.): ludi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 3; cf. alea, Gell. 18, 13, 1: locus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 5; id. Poen. 5, 1, 9: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. ib. 1, 2, 95: hospitium in lepido loco, id. ib. 3, 3, 82; cf.: festivissimum convivium, Just. 38, 8 *fin.*—***B.** *Subst.*: **festīvum,** i, *n.*, *festive jollity, festivity:* in vindemiarum festivo, Lampr. Heliog. 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *agreeable, pleasing, handsome, pretty:* luculenta atque festiva femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 12; cf. id. Ep. 5, 1, 17: nonne igitur sunt ista festiva? Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: aedes festivissimae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 93: area parvula sed festiva, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4: copia librorum, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1: opera, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 108.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of behavior, character, etc., *jovial, jocose, agreeable, dear:* quod te isti facilem et festivum putant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 29: puer, Cic. Att. 1, 12 *fin.*; cf.: quibus (pueris) nihil potest esse festivius, id. Fam. 6, 4, 3: filius, id. Fl. 36, 91: homo, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13; id. de Or. 2, 68, 277.—**2.** As a term of endearment: o mi pater festivissime! Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 26; so, festivum caput! id. ib. 2, 3, 8.—**3.** Of speech, *humorous, pleasant, witty:* dulcis et facetus festivique sermonis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: poëma facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29, 70: oratio, id. de Or. 3, 25, 100: acroama, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; Quint. 6, 3, 39.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, **festīve** (class.) and **festīvĭter** (ante- and post-class.). ***1.** *Joyously, gayly, cheerfully:* loco in festivo sumus festive accepti, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** Transf. ***a.** *Agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully:* o domus parata pulchrae familiae festiviter! Naev. ap. Non. 510, 16.—**b.** *Humorously, facetiously, wittily.* (α) Form festive: agere fabellam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: crimen contexere, id. Deiot. 6, 19: dissolvere argumentum, id. Div. 2, 15, 35: aliquid odorari, id. Att. 4, 14, 2: tradere elementa loquendi, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92. As a particle of assent: quare bene et praeclare quamvis nobis saepe dicatur: belle et festive nimium saepe nolo, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101.—(β) Form festiviter: Epictetus severe simul ac festiviter sejunxit a vero Stoico, qui esset ἀκώλυτος, Gell. 1, 2, 7: respondere, id. 1, 22, 6.—*Sup.*: decorare festum festivissime, Poët. ap. Charis. 2, p. 180 P. (Rib. Fragm. Trag. Inc. 223).

festra, ae, *f.*, v. fenestra.

festūca, ae, *f.*, *a stalk, stem, straw.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui homo in pratis per fenisecta festucas corradit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136; Col. 8, 15, 6; Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116; 18, 27, 67, § 254.—**B.** *A rod with which slaves were touched in the ceremony of manumission:* qui vindicabat festucam tenebat . . . et homini imponebat, Gai. Inst. 4, 16; cf.: vindicta, A.: quid? ea ingenuan' an festuca facta e serva libera'st? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15; id. Pers. 5, 175.—**II.** Transf., *a straw-like weed which grows among barley, also called* aegilops, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.—**B.** *A trifle, particle, mote:* in oculo fratris, Vulg. Matt. 7, 3; id. Luc. 6, 41.

* **festūcārius,** a, um, *adj.* [festuca], *pertaining to manumission:* vis, Gell. 20, 10, 10 (v. the passage in connection).

* **festūcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little stalk* or *straw*, Pall. 5, 8, 2.

1. festus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. bhas, shine; lengthened from bha-; Gr. φα-, φαίνω, v. for; cf. feriae (fes-iae)], orig., *of* or *belonging to the holidays* (in opp. to the working-days), *solemn, festive, festal, joyful, merry.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (syn.: sollennis, fastus). **1.** With expressions of time: festo die si quid prodegeris, profesto egere liceat, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10: die festo celebri nobilique, id. Poen. 3, 5, 13: qui (dies) quasi deorum immortalium festi atque sollennes, apud omnes sunt celebrati, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: Syracusani festos dies anniversarios agunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: dies festus ludorum celeberrimus et sanctissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 67, § 151; id. Fin. 5, 24, 70: lux, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 42; Hor. C. 4, 6, 42: tempus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 140; Juv. 15, 38: observare festa sabbata, id. 6, 159.—Hence, **2.** Transf., of everything relating to holidays: chori, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 8: clamores, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 24: corona, Ov. M. 10, 598; cf. fronde, Verg. A. 4, 459: dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mensae, Sil. 7, 198; Val. Fl. 3, 159: lusus, Mart. 1, 1: pagus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 11: urbs, *gay, merry*, Sil. 11, 272; 12, 752: theatra, Ov. M. 3, 111: Lares, Mart. 3, 58, 23: licentiae, *of the holidays*, Quint. 6, 3, 17: pax, Ov. M. 2, 795; Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 23: plebs, Tac. A. 2, 69: domus ornatu, id. ib. 3, 9: ritus, id. H. 5, 5: omina, id. A. 5, 4: cespes, Juv. 12, 2: janua, id. 12, 91.—As a term of endearment: mi animule, mea vita, mea festivitas, meus dies festus, etc., *my holiday*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 49.—**B.** *Subst.*: **festum,** i, *n.*, *a holiday, festival; a festal banquet, feast* (poet. and late Lat. for dies festus): cur igitur Veneris festum Vinalia dicant, Quaeritis? Ov. F. 4, 877; 1, 190; id. M. 4, 390: forte Jovi festum Phoebus sollenne parabat, *feast*, id. F. 2, 247: cum dii omnes ad festum magnae matris convenissent, Lact. 1, 21, 25.—In *plur.*: Idaeae festa parentis erunt, Ov. F. 4, 182: festa venatione absumi, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 91; Ov. M. 4, 33; 10, 431; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; id. Ep. 2, 2, 197; Vulg. Exod. 23, 14 al.; Greg. Mag. Homil. in Evang. 2, 26, 10; Lact. 1, 22, 24.—**II.** Meton., *public, solemn, festal, festive, joyous* (post-Aug. and rare): dolor, Stat. S. 2, 7, 134: festior annus, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 3: festissimi dies, Vop. Tac. 11: aures, i. e. *gladdened*, Claud. B. G. 206 (but in Stat. S. 2, 7, 90 the right read. is fata).

2. Festus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** Sex. Pompeius Festus, *a Roman grammarian of the fourth century A.D., author of a lexicographical work*, De verborum significatione, *in twenty books, of which only the last nine, in a very imperfect form, remain to us; with an abstract of the whole compiled by Paulus Diaconus in the eighth century.* (Edited by Ottfr. Müller.)—**II.** Portius Festus, Governor of the Roman Province of Judea, Vulg. Acts, 25, 32 al.

Fēsŭlae, ārum, and **Fēsŭlānus,** a, um, v. Faes-.

fētālia, ium, *n.* [fetus], *a birth-day*, August. Serm. 193.

fētĕo (less correctly **foetĕo, faetĕo**), ēre, no *perf.*, *v. n.* [Sanscr. dhû-, dhûmas, smoke; Gr. θῦμα, θύος; Lat. fumus; fetere (or foet-), for fovitere; cf. also foedus]. Lit., *to have an ill smell, to stink:* an fetet anima uxori tuae? Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44; 78: fetere multo Myrtale solet vino, Mart. 5, 4, 1: abstineat a fetentibus acrimoniis allii vel caeparum, Col. 9, 14, 3.—**II.** Fig.: fi! fi! fetet Tuus mihi sermo, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7: omnes civitates lupanaribus fetent, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 23.

fētesco (**faet-, foet-,** no *perf.* nor *sup.*), 3, *v. inch. n.* [feteo], *to become stinking* (late Lat.): fetescit vetusta (aqua), Isid. Orig. 20, 3.

fētĭāles (not fecial-. With Gr. letters φητιαλ-; v. Inscr. Orell. 1, p. 392), ium, *m.* [cf.: for, fari; prop., the speakers, i. e. the ambassadors], *a Roman college of priests, who sanctioned treaties when concluded, and demanded satisfaction from the enemy before a formal declaration of war*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; Liv. 1, 32, 5; 4, 30, 14; 7, 6, 7; 7, 9, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2272 sq.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.

fētĭālis, e, *adj.* [fetiales], *of* or *belonging to the* fetiales, *fetial:* jus, quo bella indicerentur, quod, per se justissime inventum sanxit fetiali religione, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 17: jus, id. Off. 1, 11, 36; 3, 29, 108: caeremoniae, Liv. 9, 11, 8: legatus, i. e. *the fetial priest*, fetialis, id. ib. § 11.

fētĭdus (**faet-, foet-**), a, um, *adj.* [feteo]. **I.** Prop., *that has an ill smell, stinking, fetid:* anima fetida, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13; cf.: cum isto ore fetido teterrimam nobis popinam inhalasses, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: corpus, Suet. Ner. 51: pisces, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 33.—*Comp.*: dejectiones, Cels. 3, 2.—**II.** Fig., *foul, disgusting:* libido, Prud. στεφ. 2, 245.—Of heresy (*sup.*): fetidissimus fons, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 11 *fin.*

* **fētĭfer** (**foet-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. fetus + fero], *causing fruitfulness, fertilizing:* Nilus, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33.

fētĭfĭco (**foet-**), āre, *v. n.* [2. fetus + facio], *to bring forth, breed, hatch, spawn* (post-Aug.): accipitres humi fetificant, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22: columbarum pulli, id. 10, 58, 79, § 159: thunni, Sol. 22 *fin.*

fētĭfĭcus (**foet-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fructifying:* humor, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 161.

fēto (**foet-**), āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [2. fetus] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to bring forth, breed, hatch:* in quibus (paludibus) plerumque fetant (anates), Col. 8, 15, 7: silvestres gallinae, id. 8, 8, 12: cf. ib. § 8.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make fruitful, fructify, impregnate:* feminas, Aug. de Cons. Evang. 1, 25: armenta, id. Civ. D. 5, 7 al.

fētor (**faet-, foet-**), ōris, *m.* [feteo]. **I.** Prop., *an offensive smell, a stench:* jacebat in suorum Graecorum fetore atque vino, Cic. Pis. 10, 22; Col. 12, 18, 3: fetores oris emendare, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 100: nec fetet fetor amanti, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 348.—**II.** Fig., *foulness, noisomeness:* reconditorum verborum fetores, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: fetorem haereticae pestis evomuit, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 47.

fētōsus (**foet-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. fetus], *prolific* (late Lat.): oves, Vulg. Psa. 143, 13.—Also **fētŭōsus,** a, um: Lea, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 19 (al. fetosa); id. Galat. 4, 27.

fētŭlentus (**faet-, foet-**), a, um, *adj.* [feteo], *stinking, fetulent* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 277: viscera, Arn. 7, 225.

fētūra (**foet-**), ae, *f.* [2. fetus], *a bringing forth, bearing* or *dropping of young, a breeding* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: secunda pars est de fetura. Nunc appello feturam a conceptu ad partum . . . Altera pars est in fetura, quae sint observanda, quod alia alio tempore parere soleat, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18 sq.: humana pastorum, id. ib. 2, 10, 6: aetas (bovis) feturae habilis, *fit for breeding*, Verg. G. 3, 62: si fetura gregem suppleverit, id. E. 7, 36.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., *young, offspring, brood:* alios dies ad ubertatem lactis feturaeque servanto, * Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: minor, Ov. M. 13, 827: optima gallinarum ante vernum aequinoctium, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 150.—**2.** Transf., of *young vines:* ut omnis fetura sub eo exeat, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 179.—* **II.** Trop., *the production of a literary work:* libri nati apud me proximâ feturâ, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1.

fētūrātus (**foet-**), a, um, *adj.* [fetura], *made into a fetus:* semen feturatum in corpore, Tert. adv. Val. 25.

1. fētus (**foet-**), a, um, *adj.* [*Part.*, from ‡FEO, whence also: fecundus, femina, fenus, felix], that is or was filled with young (syn.: gravidus, praegnans). **I.** *Pregnant, breeding* (mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: lenta salix feto pecori, Verg. E. 3, 83; 1, 50: vulpes, Hor. C. 3, 27, 5.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of land, *fruitful, productive:* (terra) feta parit nitidas fruges, etc., Lucr. 2, 994; cf.: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, * Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: loca palustribus ulvis, Ov. M. 14, 103: regio nec pomo nec uvis, id. P. 1, 7, 13; id. F. 1, 662.—Also of plants: palmites, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**b.** In gen., *filled* with any thing, *full:* machina armis, Verg. A. 2, 238: loca furentibus austris, id. ib. 1, 51: colla serpentis veneno, Sil. 17, 448.—**B.** Trop., *full of.*—With *abl.:* feta furore Megaera, Sil. 13, 592: praecordia bello, id. 17, 380: praecordia irâ, id. 11, 203.—With *gen.:* fetas novales Martis, Claud. Bell. Get. 25; and in a Gr. construction: fetus Gradivo mentem, id. 10, 14.—**II.** *That has brought forth, newly delivered:* veniebant fetam amicae gratulatum, Varr. ap. Non. 312, 12: agiles et fetae (opp. tardiores et gravidae), Col. 7, 3 *fin.:* ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: lupa, Verg. A. 8, 630: ovis, id. E. 1, 50; Ov. F. 2, 413: qua feta jacebat uxor et infantes ludebant, Juv. 14, 167.—*Absol.:* insueta gravis temptabunt pabula fetas, Verg. E. 1, 49.

2. fētus (**foet-**), ūs (*heteroclit. abl. plur.:* fetis, Att. ap. Non. 489, 6, v. in the foll.), *m.* [‡ feo, v. the preced. art.]. **I.** Abstr., *a bringing forth, bearing, dropping, hatching* of young (rare but class.): pater (Juppiter) curavit, uno ut fetu fieret, *at one birth,* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 25: quarum (bestiarum) in fetu et in educatione laborem cum cernimus, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: cornix inauspicatissima fetus tempore, Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30: secundi fetus pecudes signari oportet, Col. 11, 2, 38.—**B.** Transf., of plants, *a bearing, producing:* quae frugibus atque bacis terrae fetu profunduntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: periti rerum adseverant, non ferre (Arabiam) tantum annuo fetu (casiae), quantum, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83.—**II.** Concr., *young, offspring, progeny, brood* (the predom. signif. of the word, in *sing.* and *plur.;* esp. freq. in poets; cf.: catulus, pullus, hinnus, hinnuleus): quae (bestiae) multiplices fetus procreant, ut sues, ut canes, his mammarum data est multitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, id. ib.: fetus ventri exsecti, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: cervae lactens fetus, *a fawn,* Ov. M. 6, 637: melliferarum apium, id. ib. 15, 382: ex die emptionis, et fetus pecorum et ancillarum partus ad emptorem pertinent, Paul. Sent. 2, 17, 7: quis (paveat), Germania quos horrida parturit Fetus? *the German brood,* Hor. C. 4, 5, 27.—So very rarely of human beings: si vitium factum esset, ut (mulier) concipere fetus non posset, Gell. 4, 2, 10.—**2.** Transf., of plants, *fruit, produce:* ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131; cf.: nutriant fetus et aquae salubres Et Jovis aurae, Hor. Carm. Sec. 31: (arbores) crescunt ipsae fetuque gravantur, Lucr. 1, 253; cf. id. 1, 351: Cithaeron frondet viridantibus fetis, Att. ap. Non. 489, 6: arborei, Verg. G. 1, 55: mutatis requiescunt fetibus arva, id. ib. 1, 82; 4, 231: silvae dant alios aliae fetus, id. ib. 2, 442: triticei, Ov. F. 1, 693: gravidi (*of grapes*), id. M. 8, 294: nucis, i. e. surculus, auricomi, *the golden-bough,* id. Am. 6, 141; Verg. G. 2, 69: omnis fetus repressus exustusque flos, Cic. Brut. 4, 16.—Of veins of metals: atros fetus chalybis, Sil. 1, 230.—**B.** Trop.: nec ulla aetate uberior oratorum fetus fuit, *progeny, growth,* Cic. Brut. 49, 182: animi, *production,* id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: dulces Musarum expromere fetus, Cat. 65, 3.

fētūtīna, ae, *f.* [feteo], *a stinking place, dirty puddle* (post-class.). **I.** Prop.: moletrina a molendo, quod pistrinum dicimus, ut feratrina, ut fetutina, Non. 63, 26.—**II.** Fig.: lingua mendaciorum praeministra semper in fetutinis et olenticetis suis jaceat, App. Mag. p. 278: fetutinas grammaticas spectare, Val. Prob. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 1.

fēx, fēcis, v. faex.

1. fī, *interj.*, *pah! foh!* an expression of disgust at a bad smell: Fi, fi, fetet! Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 7.

2. fī, *imper.*, from fio, v. facio *init.*

1. fĭber, fĭbri[ī], *m.*, = castor, late Lat. beber [whence Germ. Biber; Eng. *beaver*], *a beaver,* Pontici, Plin. 8, 30, 47, § 109; 32, 3, 13, § 28; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.; Sil. 15, 490; Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.

2. ‡**fiber,** extremus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.

fibla, ae, v. fibula *init.*

fībra, ae, *f.* [acc. to Doed. Syn. 3, p. 22, kindr. with filum (cf. the Eng. string in both senses)], *a fibre, filament,* in a plant, in a part of an animal's body, etc. (cf. nervus). **I.** Lit.: viriditas herbescens, nixa fibris stirpium, sensim adolescit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: recurvae radicis, Ov. M. 14, 633: alliorum, Verg. M. 88: tubera undique terra circumdata nullisque fibris nixa aut saltem capillamentis, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 33; Col. 11, 2, 9; 11, 3, 21: pulmo in duas fibras ungulae bubulae modo dividitur. .jecur in quatuor fibras dividitur, i. e. *parts, divisions,* Cels. 4, 11: perlucentes numerare in pectore fibras, Ov. M. 6, 391: quid fissum in extis, quid fibra valeat, accipio, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; cf.: pericula praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed alia quadam significatione, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102: altera fibra (jecoris), id. 11, 37, 76, § 196; 32, 6, 21, § 60: fibrae cincinnorum madentes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 120 et saep.—**II.** Transf., *entrails* in gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tura focis, vinumque dedit fibrasque bidentis, Ov. F. 4, 935; cf.: caesorumque boum fibris de more crematis, id. M. 13, 637: Promethea, i. e. *the liver devoured by the vulture,* Val. Fl. 7, 355; cf. Verg. A. 6, 600: conscia deorum (as giving prognostics; v. above I.), Tib. 1, 8, 3; cf.: sibi commissos fibra locuta deos, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 104: fibraeque repente Conticuere, Sil. 1, 138: neque mihi cornea fibra est, i. e. *I am not so callous, insensible,* Pers. 1, 47.—**2.** Trop., like our word *bowels,* of the interior of the earth: persequimur omnes ejus (terrae) fibras, Plin. 33 praef. § 1.

* **fībrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [fibra], *fibrous:* allium, Auct. Priap. 52, 22.

Fībrēnus, i, *m.*, *a small river in Latium, near Arpinum, that flowed around a country seat of Cicero,* still called *Fibreno* or *Fiume della Posta,* Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1; 2, 3, 6; Sil. 8, 401.

fibrinus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fiber; cf. bebrinus], *of the beaver, beaver-:* pelles, Plin. 32, 9, 36, § 110: vestis, Isid. 19, 22, 16; Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 124.

fībŭla (post-class. contr. fibla, Apic. 8, 7; Inscr. Orell. 2952; *plur. heterocl.:* fibula, ōrum, *n.*, Spart. Hadr. 10, 5), ae, *f.* [contr. from figibula, from figo], *that which serves to fasten two things together, a clasp, buckle, pin, latchet, brace.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ubi fibula vestem, Vitta coërcuerat neglectos alba capillos, Ov. M. 2, 412; so on clothes (frequently set with gold and precious stones, and given as a mark of honor to deserving soldiers), Verg. A. 4, 139; 5, 313; 12, 274; Liv. 27, 19, 12; 39, 31, 18: fibula crinem Auro internectat, Verg. A. 7, 815: trabes binis utrimque fibulis ab extrema parte distinebantur, *braces,* * Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 6; Vitr. 1, 5: iligneae, ulmeae, etc., *bands, fillets for making baskets,* Cato, R. R. 31, 1.—**B.** Transf.: P. Blessus Junium hominem nigrum, et macrum, et pandum, fibulam ferream dixit, Quint. 6, 3, 58.—Trop.: sententia clavi aliquâ vel fibulâ terminanda est, *connection,* Fronto Laud. Fun. 1: laxare fibulam delictis voluntariis, *bonds, fetters,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A surgical instrument for drawing together the lips of a wound,* Gr. ἀγκτήρ, Cels. 5, 26, 23; 7, 4.—**B.** *A stitching-needle drawn through the prepuce,* Cels. 7, 25, 3; Mart. 7, 82, 1; 11, 75, 8; Juv. 6, 73; 379; Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16; Tert. Cor. Mil. 11; id. Pudic. 16.

* **fībŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [fibulo], *a brace* or *bolt that fastens together,* Vitr. 10, 3.

* **fībŭlātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [fibula], *provided with clasps* or *buckles:* saga, Claud. Imp. ap. Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 10; cf. fibulo.

fībŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fibula]. * **I.** *To bind* or *fasten together,* Col. 1, 6, 13.— * **II.** *To fit with clasps* or *buckles:* pallia fibulata, Valerian. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

Fīcāna, ae, *f.*, *a small town of Latium, near Rome, on the road to Ostia,* Liv. 1, 33, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Fest. s. v. ‡ PVILIA, p. 250, 33 Müll.

fīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ficus], *of* or *belonging to figs, fig-:* crates, Cato, R. R. 48, 2: culices, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118: vasa, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ‡ ORCA, p. 180 Müll.: Fauni (perh. so called on account of their rank luxuriance), Hier. Iesai. 5, 13, 21.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fīcārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a fig plantation,* Pall. 4, 10, 28.—**2.** *An island near Sardinia,* Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 34.

fīcātum, i, *n.* (sc. jecur) [id.], *the liver of an animal fattened on figs,* i. q. συκωτόν, Ital. fégato, v. sycotum, Apic. 7, 3; Marc. Emp. 22 *med.;* cf. Juv. 5, 114; Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52 (dub.; Jan. fartilibus); Pers. 6, 71; Mart. 13, 58: ex jecore, hoc est ficato, sanguis proicitur, Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 93.

fīcēdŭla (also written **ficetula** and **ficecula;** cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 205), ae, *f.* [id.], *a small bird, the fig-pecker, becafico,* Motacilla ficedula, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 48, 20; Lucil. ib. p. 274, 11; Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; Mart. 13, 49 *in lemm.;* 13, 5; Juv. 14, 9; Petr. 33; Gell. 15, 18, 2.

Fīcēdŭlenses, ium, *m.* [ficedula], *sellers of small birds, a comic name of a sort of soldiers,* along with Placentini and Turdetani: opus est Ficedulensibus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60.

Fīcēlĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a place on the Quirinal hill,* Mart. 6, 27, 2.

fīcētum, i, *n.* [ficus]. **I.** *A fig-plantation,* Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 1.—**II.** With allusion to ficus, II. B., *the piles,* Mart. 12, 33, 2.

* **fīcĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.], *abundance of figs,* Nov. ap. Non. 109, 22.

* **fīcĭtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fig-planter, cultivator of figs,* Nov. ap. Non. 109, 21.

‡**ficolea,** palus ficulneus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93, 8 Müll.

Fīcŏlenses, ium, v. Ficulea, II. A.

fīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ficus, II. B.], *full of,* or *suffering with, piles:* uxor, maritus, Mart. 7, 71, 1 sq.—*Sup.:* ficosissimus, Auct. Priap. 42 (Bip. 41, 4): ficosissima, id. 51 (Bip. 50, 2)

fictē, *adv.*, v. fingo, *P. a. fin.*

fictīcĭus (**-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [fictus, from fingo], *artificial, counterfeit, not genuine, fictitious* (post-Aug.): gemmae, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 199 sq.: vinum, id. 14, 16, 18, § 98: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7, § 24.—**II.** *Feigned, pretended:* actiones, Ulp. Regul. tit. 28, 12.—*Adv.:* **ficticie,** *in pretence:* justi (Hilar.), Anon. ap. Job, 1, 15.

‡ **fictĭlĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [fictilis], *a potter,* Inscr. Orell. 4189; cf. Ὀστρακοποιός, fictiliarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

fictĭlis, e, *adj.* [fictus, from fingo], *made of clay, earthen, fictile.* **I.** *Adj.:* si id in ceris fingeretur aut fictilibus figuris, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 71: Summanus, id. Div. 1, 10, 16: vasa, id. Att. 6, 1, 13: pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39: dolia, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158: olla rudis fictilis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 223.—Jestingly applied to labelled wine-bottles: ibi tu videas litteratas fictiles epistolas, Pice signatas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 14.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fictīle,** is, and more freq. in *plur.*, **fictilia,** ium, *n.* **A.** *An earthen vessel:* balsamum novo fictili conditur, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 116; 29, 6, 39, § 134: omnia fictilibus (ponuntur), Ov. M. 8, 670; Juv. 3, 168; 10, 26.—**B.** *Earthen figures* of deities: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4, 4; cf. Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34; 35, 12, 45, § 157.

fictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fingo] (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.). **I.** *A making, fashioning, forming, formation* (cf.: confictio, figmentum): (animalis) fictio a capite sumit exordium, Lact. Opif. D. 12: hominis, i. e. *creation,* id. 4, 4; 2, 9: nominum fictio adjectis, detractis, mutatis litteris, Quint. 6, 3, 53; 8, 3, 19; Ὀνοματοποιία, id est fictio nominis, id. 8, 6, 31; 9, 1, 5: Furium, veterem poëtam, dedecorasse linguam Latinam hujuscemodi

vocum fictionibus, quae, etc., Gell. 18, 11, 2. —**II.** In partic. **A.** *A feigning, counterfeiting, disguising :* in figura totius voluntatis fictio est, apparens magis quam confessa, Quint. 9, 2, 46: poëtarum, *fictions,* Lact. 1, 21 *fin.:* fictiones personarum, quae προσωποποιίαι dicuntur, Quint. 9, 2, 29: personae, id. 9, 3, 89; 11, 1, 39; Vulg. Sap. 7, 13.—**B.** Rhet. t. t., *an assumed* or *fictitious case, a supposition, fiction :* adhuc est subtilior illa ex simili translatio, cum, quod in alia re fieri solet, in aliam mutuantur. Ea dicatur sane fictio, Quint. 6, 3, 61; cf.: duci argumenta non a confessis tantum, sed etiam a fictione, quod Graeci καθ' ὑπόθεσιν vocant, id. 5, 10, 95 Spald.: est et illa ex ironia fictio, qua usus est C. Caesar, etc., id. 6, 3, 91.—**C.** Jurid. t. t.: fictio legis, *a fictitious assumption in a case, a fiction,* Gai. Inst. 3, 56; Dig. 35, 2, 1, § 1; 18; 41, 3, 15. For an account of the fictions in use in the formulas of the Roman law, v. Gai. Inst. 4, 32–38; cf. Savigny, Du Droit Romain, 5, pp. 76–84.

fictĭtĭus, a, um, v. ficticius.

fictor, ōris, *m.* [fingo], *one who makes images of clay, wood, wax,* etc., *an image-maker, statuary.* **I.** (Syn.: pictor, scalptor, sculptor, plastes, statuarius.) Lit. **A.** In gen.: deos ea facie novimus, qua pictores fictoresque voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 2, 8, p. 120 Bip.—**B.** In partic. in relig. lang., *a baker of offering-cakes :* apud Ennium: Libaque, fictores, Argeos et tutulatos . . . Fictores dicti a fingendis libis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll. (cf. Ann. v. 124 ed. Vahl.); so Inscr. Orell. 934; 2281; 2458; cf. Cic. Dom. 54, 139. —**2.** *A maker, creator,* Vulg. Isa. 29, 16; 45, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a maker, former* (Plautin.): (fortunae) . . . vitae agundae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 85 sq.: omnium Legum atque jurium, id. Ep. 3, 4, 86: somniorum, Vulg. Deut. 13, 5.—**B.** In partic., *a feigner :* fandi fictor Ulixes, *a master of deceit,* Verg. A. 9, 602.

fictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that forms* or *fashions :* ejus universae materiae fictrix et moderatrix divina est providentia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; so Tert. Resurr. Carn. 16.

fictūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a forming, fashioning* (ante- and post-class.): fortunae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 86: satis placet fictura, i. e. *disguise,* id. Mil. 4, 4, 53: avarus ab uno solum verbo inclinatum, quod est aveo eademque fictura, qua est amarus, *formation,* Gell. 10, 5, 3.

fictus, a, um, *Part.,* from fingo.

* **fīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [ficus], *a little fig,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 8.

Fīcŭlĕa, ae, *f., a small but very ancient town of the Sabines, situated on the* Via Nomentana, *near Fidenae,* Liv. 1, 38, 4.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Fīcŭlensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Ficulea, Ficulean :* REGIO, Inscr. Orell. 111: Via Nomentana, cui tum Ficulensi nomen fuit, Liv. 3, 52, 3 (this is the correct read., inst. of Ficulnensi). —*Subst. :* in Ficulensi, *at an estate near Ficulea,* Cic. Att. 12, 34, 1.—In the orthogr.: **Fīcŏlenses,** ium, *m., inhabitants of Ficulea,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. 3364.—**B. Fīcŭlĕātes,** ium, *m., inhabitants of Ficulea, Ficuleans,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 18 Müll.

Fīculnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ficula], *of the fig-tree :* ligna, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 37: folia, Col. 6, 3, 7.—As *subst.:* **fīculnĕa,** ae, *f., a fig-tree,* Vulg. Osee, 9, 10; id. Luc. 13, 7.—In the form **ficulnus,** a, um: truncus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 1.

fīcus, i and ūs (*dat. sing., gen., dat.,* and *abl. plur.,* always of second decl.; in other cases of second or fourth; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 532 sq.—*Masc.,* Mart. 1, 65, 4; 7, 71, 6; Macr. S. 2, 16. The declension and gender were disputed even among the ancients; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 80 Müll.; Charis. p. 103 P.; Prisc. p. 713 ib.), *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. σῦκον, σϝυκον], *a fig-tree.* **I.** Lit.: cortex levis fico, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 125 sqq.: fici, quarum radices longissimae, id. 16, 31, 56, § 130: exceptā fico, id. 16, 26, 49, § 113: ficos mariscas in loco cretoso serito, Cato, R. R. 8, 1, v. marisca: homini Phrygi, qui arborem fici numquam vidisset, fiscinam ficorum objecisti, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: Ruminalis and Rumina, v. 1. Rumina, II. A. and B.: quod diceret, uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278 (for which Quintilian, in making the same statement: quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88): sub una ficu, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.—Poet.: pepedi diffissa nate ficus, i. e. ut ficus (cuius lignum magnopere fissile), Hor. S. 1, 8, 47.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The fruit of the fig-tree, a fig :* fici dulciferae, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (Ann. v. 71 ed. Vahl.): ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: Zacyntho ficos fieri non malas, id. Merc. 5, 2, 102: per ficos, quas edimus, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5: ex fici tantulo grano, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem, Hor. Epod. 16, 46: dum ficus prima calorque, etc., *the first ripe figs* (denoting the beginning of autumn), id. Ep. 1, 7, 5: pinguibus ficis pastum jecur anseris, id. S. 2, 8, 88: nux ornabat mensas cum duplice ficu, *a split fig,* id. ib. 2, 2, 122, v. also in the foll.—Ante- and post-class. in *masc.:* sicuti cum primos ficus propola recentes Protulit, Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 27: grossi, Macr. S. 2, 16.—**B.** *The piles* (from their shape): cum dixi ficus, rides quasi barbara verba, Et dici ficos, Caeciliane, jubes. Dicemus ficus, quas scimus in arbore nasci: Dicemus ficos, Caeciliane, tuas (al. tuos, v. the commentators, ad loc.), Mart. 1, 65, 4 (cf. the same sort of pun in another place, Mart. 7, 71).—Hence poet. transf., of *one who has the piles,* Mart. 4, 52, 2.

fīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fido], *trust, confidence* (post-class.): corrige delictum fidamine, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 83.

fīdē, *adv., faithfully,* v. fidus *fin.*

* **fĭdĕdictor,** ōris, *m.* [1. fides-dico], *a surety, bail :* fidejussor, Bonifac. ap. Aug. Ep. 23.

fĭdĕĭcommissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidei-committo], *of* or *belonging to a* fideicommissum or *feoffment in trust.* **I.** *Adj.:* hereditas, Just. Inst. 2, 23; Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 24: libertas, ib. 40, 5; 26, 2, 32; Cod. Just. 7, 4, 9: epistola, *in which a fideicommissum is created,* Dig. 32, 1, 37, § 3: praetor, *that takes cognizance of such feoffments,* Ulp. Regul. tit. 25.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fideicommissarius,** ii, *m.* (sc. heres), *one who receives an inheritance through a fideicommissum, a feoffee in trust,* Dig. 32, 1, 11.

fĭdĕĭcommissum, i, v. fideicommitto *fin.*

fĭdĕĭ-committo (also separately **fidei committo**), mīsi, missum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [fides; lit., to intrust a thing to a person's good faith; hence], jurid. t. t., *to leave* any thing *by last will and testament to be delivered to a third party, to bequeath in trust :* pater filium praedia alienare prohibuerat, sed conservare liberis et ceteris cognatis fideicommiserat, Dig. 32, 1, 38: avia nepotibus heredibus institutis fideicommisit, ut solida legata fratribus solverent, ib. 35, 2, 14; 30, 1, 114, § 3: qui intestato decedit et scit bona sua ad fiscum perventura vacantia, fidei fisci committere potest, ib. § 2: fideicommissa libertas, *given by fideicommissum,* Gai. Inst. 2, 267; Dig. 40, 5, 1 sq.—Hence, **fĭdĕĭcommissum,** i, *n., a bequest given for the benefit of a third person, by way of request, not of command; and held to be equitably due out of respect to the wish of the testator* (cf. legatum): fideicommissum est quod non civilibus verbis, sed precative relinquitur, nec ex rigore juris civilis proficiscitur, sed ex voluntate datur relinquentis, Ulp. Fragm. 25, 1: De fideicommissis, Dig. 30–32; Gai. Inst. 2, 246–289; Cod. Just. 6, 42; Suet. Claud. 23; Quint. 3, 6, 70; 9, 2, 74.

fĭdĕ-jŭbĕo (also separately **fide jubeo**), jussi, jussum, 2, *v. n.* [fides], jurid. t. t., *to be surety* or *bail, to give* or *go bail for* any one: filiusfamilias pro patre poterit fidejubere, Dig. 46, 1, 10: servus inscio domino pro quodam fidejusserat et eo nomine pecuniam solverat, ib. 19; Ambros. de Tob. 12, 59.—Separate: fidejussores et ita interrogantur: ID FIDE TVA ESSE IVBES? Dig. 45, 1, 75, § 6; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 115: quare scias, quodcumque ab ea ex hac causa stipulatus fueris, id me mea fide jussisse, ib. 17, 1, 60.—*Pass. impers.:* pro quibus fidejussum est, Dig. 46, 1, 2: qui fidejusserit, ib. 46, 3, 38 *fin.*

fĭdĕjussio, ōnis, *f.* [fidejubeo], jurid. t. t., *a giving* or *being surety; suretyship, bail :* servus fidejussionis nomine obligari non potest, Dig. 46, 1, 20; ib. 10, 2.

fĭdĕjussor, ōris, *m.* [fidejubeo], jurid. t. t., *one who gives security* for any one, a *bail, a surety* under the most binding form known to the Roman law, Gai. Inst. 3, 115–127: De fidejussoribus, Just. Inst. 3, 20; Dig. 27, 7; 46, 1; Cod. Just. 5, 57; 8, 41; Ambros. de Tob. 12, 89; Vulg. Prov. 20, 16.

fĭdĕjussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fidejussor], *relating to surety* or *bail :* causa, Dig. 46, 3, 38 *fin.* al.

fĭdēlē, *adv., faithfully,* v. fidelis *fin.*

fĭdēlĭa, ae, *f., an earthen vessel, pot.* **I.** In gen., Col. 12, 58, 1; 12, 13, 2; for wine: tumet alba fidelia vino, Pers. 3, 22; in paronomasia with Fides: O Fides, mulsi plenam faciam tibi fideliam, id. Aul. 4, 2, 15.—**II.** Esp., *a pail of whitewash.*—Prov.: de eadem fidelia duos parietes dealbare, i. e. *to kill two birds with one stone, to reach two ends by one action,* Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29 *fin.*

fĭdēlis, e, *adj.* [1. fides], *that may be trusted* or *relied upon, trusty, faithful, sincere, true* (class.; syn. fidus). **I.** Prop. **A.** *Adj.,* constr. *absol.,* with *dat.,* or with *in* and *acc.* (α) *Absol.:* cum et civis mihi bonus et firmus amicus ac fidelis videretur, Cic. Cael. 6, 14: doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 249 ed. Vahl.): boni fidelesque socii, Liv. 22, 37, 4; 9, 2, 5; 29, 7, 2; 22, 37, 4 Drak. *N. cr.;* cf.: sociis multo fidelioribus utimur, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: est urbs Massilia fortissimorum fidelissimorumque sociorum, id. Font. 1, 3: fidelissima conjux, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: medicus multum celer atque fidelis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 147: minister, id. C. 4, 4, 3: seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus, id. ib. 1, 1, 27: multorum opes praepotentium excludunt amicitias fideles, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: consilium, id. Agr. 2, 2 *fin.;* cf. id. Clu. 31, 85: opera, id. Caecin. 5, 14; cf.: operā Commii fideli atque utili, Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 1: cura, Ov. H. 1, 104: silentium, Hor. C. 3, 2, 25: desideria (patriae), id. ib. 4, 5, 15: lacrimae, i. e. *true, genuine,* Ov. H. 14, 127.—(β) With *dat.:* qui (Cn. Pompeius) unum Deiotarum fidelem populo Romano judicavit, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 34: cave tu illi fidelis potius fueris quam mihi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 11: illi fuisti quam mihi fidelior, id. Capt. 3, 5, 58: habere aliquem fidelem sibi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 87: quem sibi fidelem arbitrabatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 1; Quint. 11, 2, 42.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* quam fideli animo et benigno in illam fui, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mil. 10, 29: in amicos, Sall. C. 9, 2 (others read: in amicis, v. Kritz. ad h. l.).—**b.** *Subst.:* **fĭdēlis,** is, *m., a trusty person, a confidant :* si quem tuorum fidelium voles, ad me mittas, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2.

II. Transf., in gen., of things, *to be depended upon, sure, safe, strong, firm, durable* (rare but class.): nam et doctrina et domus, et ars et ager etiam fidelis dici potest: ut sit, quomodo Theophrasto placet, verecunda tralatio, Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: in nave tuta ac fideli, id. Planc. 41, 97: lorica, Verg. A. 9, 707: portus, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 5: materies terebinthi ad vetustatem, Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54: structura, Front. Aquaed. 123: rimis explendis fidelior pice, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158: fidelissimum glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236.—Hence, *adv.,* in two forms: **fĭdēlĭter** (class.) and **fĭdēle** (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Faithfully, trustily, certainly, surely, honestly.* (α) Form fideliter: constanter et fideliter in amicitia alicujus permanere, Liv. 33, 35, 9: vivere simpliciter, fideliter vitaeque hominum amice, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: obtestatur per sua antea fideliter acta, etc., Sall. J. 71 *fin.:* aliquid fideliter curare, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: valetudini inservire, Tiro ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1: colere amicos, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 5: discere artes ingenuas, Ov. P. 2, 9, 47: retinent commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70; cf.: ejus (memoriae) duplex virtus, facile percipere et fideliter continere, Quint. 1, 3, 1: exstincta parum fideliter incendia, Flor. 3, 5 *med.*—(β) Form fidele: fac fidele sis fidelis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: militare, Prud. στεφ. 10, 428. —**b.** *Comp.:* quo propior quisque est servitque fidelius aegro, Ov. M. 7, 563; Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3.—**c.** *Sup.:* ut is optime te lau-

dasse videatur, qui narraverit fidelissime, Plin. Pan. 56, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Surely, strongly, firmly:* per quorum loca fideliter mihi pateret iter, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: oratoris futuri fundamenta fideliter jacere, Quint. 1, 4, 5: quod fideliter firmum est, a primis statim actionibus arripere optimum est, *firmly grounded*, id. 6, 4, 14; cf. Gell. 15, 2, 6.—*Comp.:* qui quartanum passus convaluerit, fidelius constantiusque postea valiturum, Gell. 17, 12, 3: memoriae inhaerere fidelius, Quint. 10, 6, 2; cf. id. 10, 3, 2.—*Sup.:* fortunae inaurato fidelissime simulacro, *very solidly, durably*, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

fĭdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fidelis], *faithfulness* (as shown in one's acts), *trustiness, firm adherence, fidelity* (class.; most freq. in Cic.): simplicem praeterea et communem et consentientem ... eligi par est: quae omnia pertinent ad fidelitatem, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: quantum studio et fidelitate consequi potuit, id. Fam. 13, 16, 2: maxime operam et fidelitatem desideravi tuam, id. ib. 16, 12, 6; cf.: in hac fortuna perutilis ejus et opera et fidelitas esset, id. Att. 9, 17 *fin.:* amicorum, id. Phil. 12, 9, 22; cf. id. Planc. 29, 71 *fin.;* with benevolentia, id. Fam. 13, 20: fidelitas atque auxilia provinciae illius, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 *fin.:* fides fidelitasque amicum erga, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 2: erga patriam fidelitas, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 2.

fĭdēlĭter, *adv.*, v. fidelis *fin.*

Fīdēnae, ārum (*sing.* **Fīdēna,** ae, Sil. 15, 91; Tac. A. 4, 62. Fĭdēna with the *i* short, Verg. A. 6, 773), *f.*, *a very ancient town of Latium, on the left bank of the Tiber, five miles from Rome,* now *Castel Giubileo*, Liv. 1, 27; 2, 19; 4, 17; 22; 23 sq.; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; id. Phil. 9, 1, 4; Suet. Tib. 40; id. Calig. 31; Tac. H. 3, 79; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 36; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; Juv. 6, 57 al.; cf. Bormann, Alt-Latin. Chorographie, p. 239 sq.—**II.** Deriv.: **Fīdēnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Fidenae:* ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54: bellum, Liv. 1, 15.—As *a surname:* L. Sergius Fidenas, Liv. 4, 17; 25.—In *plur. subst.:* **Fīdēnātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Fidenae, Fidenates*, Liv. 1, 15; 4, 17 sq.

fīdens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fido.

fīdenter, *adv.*, *confidently, boldly;* v. fido, *P. a. fin.*

1. fīdentĭa, ae, *f.* [fidens, from fido], *confidence, self-confidence, boldness* (a philosophical word of Cicero): ejus (fortitudinis) partes sunt magnificentia, fidentia, patientia, perseverantia ... fidentia est, per quam magnis et honestis in rebus multum ipse animus in se fiduciae certa cum spe collocavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, et ea re vitium est: audacia non contrarium sed oppositum est ac propinquum, et tamen vitium est, id. ib. § 165: si fidentia, id est firma animi confisio, scientia quaedam est et opinio gravis non temere assentientis, metus quoque est diffidentia exspectati et impendentis mali, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

2. Fīdentĭa, ae, *f.*, *a small town in* Gallia Cisalpina, *between Parma and Placentia,* now *Borgo S. Donnino*, Vell. 2, 28; Liv. Epit. 88. *Its inhabitants* are called **Fīdentīni,** Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116; Mart. 1, 54.

fĭdĕprōmissor, ōris, *m.* [fidepromitto], jurid. t. t., *a surety, bail:* pro eo, qui promittit, solent alii obligari: quorum alios sponsores, alios fidepromissores, alios fidejussores appellamus. Sponsor ita interrogatur: IDEM DARE SPONDES? fidepromissor: IDEM FIDEPROMITTIS? fidejussor ita: IDEM FIDE TVA ESSE IVBES? etc., Gai. Inst. 3, § 115.—In another orthogr.: fideipromissor, πιστικελευστής, Gloss. Philox.

fĭdĕ-prōmitto, ĕre, *v. n.* [1. fides], jurid. t. t., *to be surety, go bail* for a person, Gai. Inst. 3, 115, v. the preced. art.

1. fĭdes, ĕi (*gen. sing.* scanned fĭdēī, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1; Lucr. 5, 102.—Ante-class. and poet. form of the *gen.* fide, like die, facie, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 1; id. Poen. 4, 2, 68; Ov. M. 3, 341; 6, 506; 7, 728; 737; Hor. C. 3, 7, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 781 P.; Charis. p. 53 ib.; Ritschl, Proleg. p. 90.—*Dat.* fide, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 80; 91; 105; Enn. ap. Non. 112, 1, or Ann. v. 111 ed. Vahl.; Hor. S. 1, 3, 95), *f.* [fido], *trust* in a person or thing, *faith, confidence, reliance, credence, belief* (syn.: fidelitas, fiducia, confidentia). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: si sciat noster senex, fidem non esse huic habitam, *that he has not been trusted*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 52; cf.: fides ut habeatur, duabus rebus effici potest ... iis fidem habemus, quos plus intelligere quam nos arbitramur ... bonis viris ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in iis fraudis injuriaeque suspicio ... prudentia sine justitia nihil valeat ad faciendam fidem, etc., *to give confidence, produce confidence*, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33; see in the foll.: neque pauci, neque leves sunt, qui se duo soles vidisse dicant; ut non tam fides non habenda, quam ratio quaerenda sit, *to give credence*, id. Rep. 1, 10; cf.: quod si insanorum visis fides non est habenda, quia falsa sunt, cur credatur somniantium visis, etc., id. Div. 2, 59, 122: si ita posset defendere, tamen fides huic defensioni non haberetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 148: me miseram! forsitan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; cf.: cum jam minor fabulis haberetur fides, Cic. Rep. 2, 10: (fidem) majorem tibi habui quam paene ipsi mihi, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2; cf. id. ib. 7, 18, 1: ex aliis ei maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 4: cui maximam fidem suarum rerum habeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131; cf.: cui summam omnium rerum fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19, 3: fidem commenticiis rebus adjungere, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 113: testimonio fidem tribuere, id. Sull. 3, 10; cf.: Cratippus iisdem rebus fidem tribuit, id. Div. 1, 3, 5: et auctoritatem orationi affert et fidem, id. Or. 34, 120: si tota oratio nostra omnem sibi fidem sensibus confirmat, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: constituere fidem, id. Part. Or. 9, 31: fidem facit oratio, *awakens* or *produces belief*, id. Brut. 50, 187; cf.: quoniam auribus vestris ... minorem fidem faceret oratio mea, id. Cat. 3, 2, 4: aliquamdiu fides fieri non poterat, Caes. B. C. 2, 37, 1; so with dare (rare): res ipsa fidem sermoni meo dabit, App. M. 4, p. 146, 25: Hercules cui ea res immortalitatis fidem dedit, *assured of*, Just. 24, 4, 4; Plin. Pan. 74, 3.—With *object-clauses:* fac fidem, te nihil nisi populi utilitatem et fructum quaerere, *evince, show*, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 22: tibi fidem faciemus, nos ea suadere, quae, etc., *will convince*, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, A. *fin.:* mihi fides apud hunc est, nihil me istius facturum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10; cf.: cum vix fides esset, rem ullo modo successuram, Suet. Vesp. 7: male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 41: quorum rebus gestis, fidem et auctoritatem in testimonio inimicitiarum suspicio derogavit, Cic. Font. 7, 13; cf.: alicui abrogare fidem juris jurandi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; and: omnibus abrogatur fides, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36: quae res fidem abrogat orationi, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17: imminuit et oratoris auctoritatem et orationis fidem, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 156: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10: fidem addere, *to give credence* (opp. fidem demere): ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, Tac. G. 3 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *credit:* cum fides totâ Italiâ esset angustior, neque creditae pecuniae solverentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 2; cf.: scimus, Romae solutione impedita fidem concidisse, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: fides de foro sublata erat, id. Agr. 2, 3, 8: labefacta jam fide, *credit being impaired*, Suet. Vesp. 4: pecunia suâ aut amicorum fide sumpta mutua, Sall. C. 24, 2: non contentus agrariis legibus fidem moliri coepit, Liv. 6, 11, 8; cf.: fidem abrogare, id. 6, 41, 11: fidemque remque, perdere, *credit and means*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 36; cf.: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: nisi fide staret res publica, opibus non staturam, Liv. 23, 48, 9 Drak.; freq.: res fidesque, for *fame and fortune, property and credit*, i. e. *entire resources*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18; id. Truc. 1, 1, 24; 38; id. Most. 1, 2, 64; Sall. J. 73, 6 Cort.—**2.** Beyond the mercant. sphere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): segetis certa fides meae, i. e. *return, yield*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 30: at tibi ... Persolvat nullâ semina certa fide, Tib. 2, 3, 62: fallax fides unius anni, Plin. Pan. 32, 4: quia hanc ejus terrae fidem Menander cludit, Quint. 12, 10, 25.

II. Transf., *that which produces confidence* or *belief*. **A.** The quality that produces confidence in a person, *trustworthiness, faithfulness, conscientiousness, credibility, honesty;* in things, *credibility, truth*, etc. **1.** In gen. (erroneously regarded by Cicero as the primary signif. of the word; wherefore he derived it from fio; v. the foll. passages): fundamentum justitiae est fides, id est dictorum conventorumque constantia et veritas. Ex quo, audeamus imitari Stoicos, credamusque, quia fiat, quod dictum est, appellatam fidem, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23 Beier; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 24, 17 (Rep. 4, 7, p. 428 ed. Mos.); id. Fam. 16, 10 *fin.:* justitia creditis in rebus fides nominatur, id. Part. Or. 22, 78: meo periculo hujus ego experiar fidem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 99: cf.: fides fidelitasque amicum erga, id. Trin. 5, 2, 2: homo antiqua virtute ac fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88; cf.: exemplum antiquae probitatis et fidei, Cic. Rep. 3, 5: esse summa probitate ac fide, id. ib. 3, 17: vir aequissimus, singulari fide, id. ib. 3, 17: quorum fides est laudata, id. ib. 2, 36: quibus facillime justitia et fides convalescit, id. ib. 2, 14: unde justitia, fides, aequitas? id. ib. 1, 2: cujus virtuti, fidei, felicitati (Gallia) commendata est, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: aequitas et fides, id. Rep. 1, 35; cf.: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.:* quanta fide, quanta religione, id. Font. 6, 13: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenu' fidei, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 ed. Vahl.): ubi societas? ubi fides majorum? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: nulla sancta societas, nec fides regni est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26 (Trag. v. 412 ed. Vahl.): mea erga te fides et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 1: pro vetere ac perpetua erga populum Romanum fide, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 4: in fide atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae, id. ib. 2, 14, 2: in fide manere, id. ib. 7, 4, 5; cf.: sincera fide in pace Ligures esse, Liv. 40, 34, 11: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: praestare fidem, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Top. 10, 42; id. Att. 16, 7, 2; id. Fam. 1, 7, 6: te oro per tuam fidem, ne, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 55: *Eu.* Dic bona fide: tu id aurum non surripuisti? *Ly.* Bona. *Eu.* Neque scis, quis abstulerit? *Ly.* Istuc quoque bona, Plaut. Mil. 4, 10, 42: de pace cum fide agere, Liv. 32, 33, 10: jussas cum fide poenas luam, Hor. Epod. 17, 37: haecne marita fides? Prop. 4 (5), 3, 11: Aeacidae dederat pacis pignusque fidemque, *faithful bail*, Ov. M. 12, 365: perjura patris fides, *perjured faith, dishonesty*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 59 et saep.—Prov.: fides ut anima, unde abiit, eo numquam redit, Pub. Syr. 181 (Rib.): fidem qui perdit, quo se servet relicuo, id. 166.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: nam cum Gabinii levitas ... omnem tabularum fidem resignasset, etc., *trustworthiness, credibility*, Cic. Arch. 5, 9; cf.: nunc vero quam habere auctoritatem et quam fidem possunt (litterae)? id. Fl. 9, 21; and: visa, quae fidem nullam habebunt, id. Ac. 2, 18, 58 *fin.;* and: qui non speciem expositionis sed fidem quaerit, *truth*, Quint. 10, 1, 32: aliter oraculorum, aliter haruspicum fides confirmari aut refelli potest, id. 5, 7, 36: probationum, id. 4 praef. § 6: liber spectatae fidei, Gell. 1, 7, 1: paulum distare ab eo (lapide) in unguentorum fide multi existimant Lygdinos, etc., *in faithful preservation, keeping in good condition*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 62.—**c.** In poets several times, *faithful, true fulfilment of a promise:* dicta fides sequitur, Ov. M. 3, 527 (cf.: res dicta secuta est, id. ib. 4, 550): vota fides sequitur, id. ib. 8, 713: promissa exhibuere fidem, *were fulfilled*, id. ib. 7, 323; cf.: en haec promissa fides est? *is this the fulfilment of the oracle?* Verg. A. 6, 346.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., bona fides, *good faith, sincerity;* hence, EX FIDE BONA or BONA FIDE, *in good faith, sincerely, honestly, conscientiously:* arbitrum illum adegit, QVICQVID SIBI DARE FACERE OPORTERET EX FIDE BONA, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; cf.: quanti verba illa: VTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSVE SIEM, etc. ... Q. quidem Scaevola, pontifex maximus, summam vim esse dicebat in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur EX FIDE BONA; fideique bonae, nomen existimabat manare latissime, idque versari in tutelis societatibus, fiduciis mandatis, rebus emptis venditis, conductis locatis, etc., id. ib. 3, 17, 70; id. Att. 6, 1, 15: praetor ait: QVI

BONA FIDE EMIT, etc., Dig. 6, 2, 7, § 11 sq.; cf.: bonae fidei emptori subrepta re quam emerit, Just. Inst. 4, 1, 15: ubi lex inhibet usucapionem, bona fides possidenti nihil prodest, Dig. 41, 3, 24: tot judicia de fide mala, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, etc., i. e. *deception, dishonesty*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: bonâ fide = certissime, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 30; id. Aul. 4, 10, 42; id. Capt. 4, 2, 110; cf.: mala fide, Dig. 41, 2, 1, § 6.—**B.** An assurance that produces confidence, *a promise, engagement, word, assurance, confirmation.* **1.** In gen.: fide data, credamus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61: accipe daque fidem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.): atque etiam, si quid singuli temporibus adducti hosti promiserunt, est in eo ipso fides conservanda: ut primo Punico bello Regulus . . . ad supplicium redire maluit, quam fidem hosti datam fallere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 39; cf. id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: fidem dare, violare, in fide non stare, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: Pompei fides, quam de me Caesari dederat, id. Fam. 1, 9, 12: inter se fidem et jusjurandum dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 3 *fin.*: obligare fidem alicui, *to plight one's faith*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; cf.: fidem reliquis interponere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6 *fin.*: fide mea spondeo, futurum ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: diffidens, de numero dierum Caesarem fidem servaturum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 1: si fidem mecum servas, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 48: tecum servavi fidem, id. Capt. 5, 1, 10; id. Merc. 3, 1, 33: fides juris jurandi cum hoste servanda, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: fidem erga imperatorem conservare, Caes. B. C. 1, 84, 3: fidem erga populum Romanum servare, Liv. 24, 4, 5: servata erga Galbam, Tac. H. 1, 71: in regem suum servata, Curt. 6, 5, 2: ut fidem vobis praestaremus, Liv. 28, 39, 2; so, fidem alicui praestare, Curt. 6, 4, 9; Liv. 30, 15, 5; Sen. Ben. 5, 21, 1: non servata fides deditis est, Liv. 24, 1, 10; cf. Cic. de Sen. 20, 75; Sen. Ep. 71, 17: fidem suam liberare, *to perform his promise*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47; cf.: fidem alicujus liberare, id. Fam. 12, 7, 2: so, fidem exsolvere, Liv. 3, 19, 1; 22, 23, 8; 24, 16, 12; Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6; Luc. 9, 98 al.: fidem frangere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; for which violare, v. above, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: fidem amittere, Nep. Eum. 10: istius fide ac potius perfidiâ decepti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: quantum mea fides studii mihi afferat, *my plighted word* (to defend the king), id. Deiot. 1, 1: contioni deinde edicto addidit fidem, *confirmed*, Liv. 2, 24, 6.—**2.** Pregn., *a given promise of protection* or *security, a guaranty*; hence, in gen., *protection, guardian care*: introduxi Vulturcium sine Gallis: fidem ei publicam jussu senatus dedi, *promised him protection, security, in the name of the public*, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 8; cf.: Vulturcius interrogatus . . . primo fingere alia; post, ubi fide publica dicere jussus est, omnia uti gesta erant aperit, Sall. C. 47, 1: cum se diceret indicaturum de conjuratione, si fides publica data esset, id. ib. 48, 4: uti L. Cassius ad Jugurtham mitteretur, eumque interposita fide publica Romam duceret, id. J. 32, 1; cf.: privatim praeterea fidem suam interponit, quam ille non minoris quam publicam ducebat, id. ib. *fin.*: qui Romam fide publica venerat, id. ib. 35, 7; so, too, simply fides: Lusitani contra interpositam fidem interfecti, Cic. Brut. 23, 89: fide accepta ab legatis, vim abfuturam, Liv. 38, 33, 3: Thais patri se commendavit in clientelam et fidem, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 9; cf.: se in Chrysogoni fidem et clientelam contulerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 106: quaere in cujus fide sint et clientela, id. ib. 33, 93: aliquid in fidem alicujus tradere, Liv. 38, 31, 2: frugi hominem, plenum religionis videtis positum in vestra fide ac potestate: atque ita, ut commissus sit fidei, permissus potestati, Cic. Font. 14, 30; cf.: se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 2: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem venire, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: in fide alicujus esse, Cic. Planc. 41, 97; cf. id. Fam. 13, 65, 2: ea (jura) fidei suae commissa, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: civitas in Catonis fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: recipere aliquid in fidem, id. ib. 15, 14, 3; cf.: aliquem in fidem necessitudinemque suam recipere, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2: recipere aliquem in fidem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 1; 4, 22, 3: hortatur, ut populi Romani fidem sequantur, id. ib. 4, 21, 8: jura fidemque supplicis erubuit (Achilles), *the protection due to a suppliant*, Verg. A. 2, 541: di, obsecro vostram fidem! *your protection, assistance, help*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 11; id. Am. 5, 1, 78; id. Most. 1, 1, 74; 2, 2, 97; cf.: fidem vestram oro atque obsecro, judices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86: deum atque hominum fidem implorabis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25; so in colloq. lang. frequently elliptic. as an exclamation: Di vostram fidem! *by the protection of the gods! for heaven's sake!* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58, id. Men. 5, 2, 119; id. Poen. 4, 78 al.; Ter. And. 4, 3, 1; 4, 4, 5; id. Eun. 3, 1, 28 al.; cf.: tuam fidem, Venus! Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40: pro deum atque hominum fidem! id. ib. 5, 3, 16; id. Ep. 4, 2, 10; Ter. And. 1. 5, 2; 1, 5, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9 al.; Sall. C. 20, 10 al.; for which: pro deorum atque hominum fidem! Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; and in a different order: pro deorum fidem atque hominum, id. Lael. 15, 52; also simply pro deum fidem, Liv. 3, 67, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*; and: per fidem! Petr. 100, 5; Tac. Or. 35; App. M. 6, p. 175.—**C.** *The faith, the Christian religion* as a system of belief (eccl. Lat.): domicilium fidei, Lact. 4, 30 *fin.*; Vulg. Apoc. 14, 12 al.

III. Fides, personified as *a goddess*: praeclare Ennius: O Fides alma, apta pinnis, et jus jurandum Jovis! Qui jus igitur jurandum violat, is Fidem violat, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Enn. Trag. v. 410 ed. Vahl.); cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; 2, 23, 61; 31, 79; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 11, 28; Plaut. Cas. prol. 2; id. Aul. 3, 6, 46; 50; 4, 2, 14; Verg. A. 1, 292; Hor. C. 1, 35, 21; 4, 5, 20; id. C. S. 57.

2. fīdes, ium, *plur.*, or **fides,** is, *sing.*, *f.* [= σφίδη], *a stringed instrument, lyre, lute, cithern.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) In *plur.* (only so in classic prose): Fides genus citharae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 16 Müll.: (hominis) omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216; so different from nervi, id. Div. 2, 14, 33; id. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Brut. 54, 199; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 (v. Madv. ad h. l., p. 601 sq.): ut in fidibus aut tibiis, atque in cantu ipso ac vocibus concentus est quidam tenendus ex distinctis sonis, etc., id. Rep. 2, 42; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf. id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: *Fi.* Fides non reddis? *Pe.* Neque fides neque tibias, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 77; with tibiae, Quint. 1, 10, 14; 20; 11, 3, 59: Orpheus, Threïciâ fretus citharâ fidibusque canoris, Verg. A. 6, 120: fidibus cantare alicui, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 64: fidibus canere praeclare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 59, 122: uti, id. Tusc 5, 39, 113: dicere longum melos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 4: placare deos, id. ib. 1, 36, 1: discere, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: docere aliquem, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: scire, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53: vivunt commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 12: fidibusne Latinis Thebanos aptare modos studet, i. e. *to imitate Pindaric odes in Latin poetry*, id. Ep. 1, 3, 12.—(*β*) *Sing.* (poet.): sume fidem et pharetram: fies manifestus Apollo, Ov. H. 15, 23; so, Teïa, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18: Cyllenea, id. Epod. 13, 9: quodsi blandius Orpheo moderere fidem, id. C. 1, 24, 14.—**2.** Prov.: vetus adagium est: Nihil cum fidibus graculo, i. e. *ignoramuses have nothing to do with poetry*, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—**B.** Esp., Fides, is, *f.*, *a constellation*, i. q. Lyra, *the Lyre*: cedit clara Fides Cyllenia, Cic. Arat. 381; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; in the form Fidis, Col. 11, 2, 14; 40; Sid. Carm. 16, 5.—* **II.** Transf., in *sing.*, i. q. nervus, chorda, *a string* of a musical instrument: quae tuba quaeve lyra Flatibus incluta vel fidibus, Prud. Cath. 3, 81.

fīdĭcen, inis, *m.* [2. fides-cano], *a lute-player, lyrist, minstrel, harper*: Socratem fidibus docuit nobilis fidicen, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; id. N. D. 3, 9, 23 (with tibicen); Val. Max. 3, 6, 4; Mart. Cap. 3, § 296.—Poet. transf., *a lyric poet*: Latinus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: Romanae lyrae, id. C. 4, 3, 23. lyrae Pindaricae, Ov. P. 4. 16, 28; and in apposition: doctor Argivae fidicen Thaliae (Apollo), Hor. C. 4, 6, 25.

fīdĭcĭna, ae, *f.* [fidicen], *a female lute-player, lyrist, harpist*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 45; 82; 1, 2, 48; 2, 2, 7 sq.; id. Most. 4, 2, 44; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 4; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 59 al.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 296.

‡ **fīdĭcĭnārĭus,** λυριστής, Gloss. Phil.

fīdĭcĭno, āre, *v. n.* [fidicen], *to play on the lute* or *lyre* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 298; cf. FIDICINO, λυρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

* **fīdĭcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for playing on stringed instruments, for lute-playing*: ludus, Plaut. Rud. prol. 43.

fīdĭcŭlae, ārum, and rarely **fidicula,** ae (syncop. fidicla, Prud. στεφ. 10, 481; 550), *f. dim.* [2. fides], *a small stringed instrument, a small lute* or *cithern.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quid si platani fidiculas ferrent numerose sonantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22. —**B.** Esp., Fidicula, *a constellation*, i. q. Fides or Lyra, *the Lyre*, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 18, 26, 59, § 222.—**II.** Transf., *a cord, line*, a sort of instrument of torture (post-Aug.): apparatus illi reddendus est suus eculei et fidiculae et ergastula et cruces, Sen. de Ira, 3, 3; Suet. Tib. 62; id. Calig. 33; Cod. Th. 9, 35, 1.

Fīdĭcŭlānĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Clu. 37, 103; id. Caecin. 10, 28 al.

* **fīdĭcŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [fidicula, II.], *like a cord*, i. e. *twisted*; trop.: verba contorta et fidicularia, i. e. *entangling, delusive*, Fronto de Eloq. p. 229 ed. Mai.

fīdis, is, *f.*, v. 2. fides, I. *fin.*

Fīdĭus, ii, *m.* [1. fides], *a surname of Jupiter*, in Dionys. Halic. called Ζεὺς Πίστιος, identical with the Sabine Sancus: Nonas Sanco Fidione referrem, Ov. F. 6, 213; more usually connected with deus (dius) or medius (i. e. dius or deus, with the demonstr. part. me), and also joined into one word, mediusfidius, as an asseveration, qs. *by the god of truth! as true as heaven! most certainly!* itaque domi rituis nostri, qui per deum Fidium jurare vult, prodire solet in compluvium, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 30; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.: per deum Fidium quaeris, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 8: unum medius fidius tecum diem libentius posuerim, quam, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1: quam mediusfidius veram licet cognoscas, Sall. C. 35, 2: non mediusfidius ipsas Athenas (loqui) tam Atticas dixerim, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5; Quint. 5, 12, 17 al.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 147, 8 Müll.—**B.** Of *Hercules*, Tert. Idol. 20; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 204.

fīdo, fīsus sum (ante-class. form of the *fut.* fidebo, Nov. ap. Non. 509, 4), 3, *v. n.* [root in Sanscr. bandh, unite; Gr. πείθω, persuade, πεῖσμα, cable; Lat. fidus, Deus Fidius, foedus; cf.: fascis, fascia; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 262; but Fick refers fido to root bhidh; Goth. beidan; Engl. bide, to expect; Vergl. Wört. p. 380], *to trust, confide, put confidence in, rely upon* a person or thing (rare; in the *verb. finit.* mostly poet.; but class. in the *part. praes.* and *P. a.*). (*a*) With *dat.*: fidere nocti, Verg. A. 9, 378: fugae fidens, id. ib. 11, 351: pestilentiae fidens (with societate fretus), Liv. 8, 22, 7: taedae non bene fisa, Ov. M. 15, 827: qui sibi fidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 22; id. S. 2, 2, 108: puer bene sibi fidens, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 4.—(*β*) With *abl.*: hac (Cynosurâ) fidunt duce nocturnâ Phoenices in alto, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 106; id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: arcu fisi Getae, Ov. P. 4, 9, 78: cursu, id. M. 7, 545: ope equinâ, id. ib. 9, 125: pecuniâ, Nep. Lys. 3 *fin.*: prudentiâ consilioque fidens, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81.—Doubtful, whether *dat.* or *abl.* (v. Zumpt, Gr. § 413; cf. confido): nec nitido fidit adultero, Hor. C. 3, 24, 20: pictis puppibus, id. ib. 1, 14, 15: (Jugurtham) Mario parum fidere, Sall. J. 112, 2: ingenio, Quint. 10, 7, 18; cf.: ingenio suo, Plin. Ep. 4. 13 *fin.*: suis rebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2.—(*γ*) With *inf.*: fidis enim manare poëtica mella Te solum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44; Sil. 1, 432: parum fidens pedibus contingere matrem, Luc. 4, 615: fisus cuncta sibi cessura pericula, Caesar, id. 5, 577.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: ubi fidentem fraudaveris, i. e. *who trusts* (you), Plaut. As. 3, 2, 15.—Hence, **fīdens,** entis, *P. a.* (lit., trusting to one's self, self-confident; hence), *confident, courageous, bold*: qui fortis est, idem est fidens, qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit: discrepat enim a timendo confidere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, id. ib. 1, 46, 110; cf.: tum Calchas haec est fidenti voce locutus, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: fidens animi, Verg. A. 2, 61; Tac. A. 4, 59 *fin.*; so, fidens armorum, Luc. 9, 373.—*Comp.*: Romanus, fidentior, Amm. 16, 12 al.—*Sup.*: fidentissimo

impetu acies motae, Amm. 27, 10, 12.—*Adv.:* **fīdenter,** *confidently, fearlessly, boldly:* timide fortasse signifer evellebat, quod fidenter infixerat, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: agere, id. Ac. 2, 8, 24: confirmare, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240; cf. id. N. D. 1, 8, 18.—*Comp.:* paulo vellem fidentius te illi respondisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 21.—*Sup.:* accedere fidentissime, Amm. 17, 1, 9; August. Ver. Rel. 3.

fīdūcĭa, ae, *f.* [fido], *trust, confidence, reliance, assurance* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: prope certam fiduciam salutis praebere, Liv. 45, 8, 6; cf.: jam de te spem habeo, nondum fiduciam, Sen. Ep. 16: spes atque fiducia, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 2: tyrannorum vita, nimirum in qua nulla fides, nulla stabilis benevolentiae potest esse fiducia, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: hoc se colle Galli fiduciā loci continebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 2: tantam habebat (Curio) suarum rerum fiduciam, id. B. C. 2, 37, 1: arcae nostrae fiduciam conturbare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 5: vitae nostrae, Ov. M. 1, 356: falsa'st ista tuae, mulier, fiducia formae, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 1; Ov. H. 16, 321: fiducia alicujus, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 40: nihil est, quod in dextram aurem fiducia mei dormias, *by reason of any confidence you have in me*, Plin. Ep. 4, 29, 1: tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri? Verg. A. 1, 132: quae sit fiducia capto, *on what the captive relied, hoped?* id. ib. 2, 75: humanis quae sit fiducia rebus, *reliance*, id. ib. 10, 152: mirabundi, unde tanta audacia, tanta fiducia sui victis ac fugatis, *self-confidence, confidence in themselves*, Liv. 25, 37, 12: mei tergi facio haec, non tui fiducia, i. e. *at my own peril*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37; for which, with the *pron. possess.:* mea (instead of mei) fiducia opus conduxi et meo periculo rem gero, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 100: nunc propter te tuamque pravus factus est fiduciam, *reliance on you* (for tuique), id. ib. 3, 3, 9: hanc fiduciam fuisse accusatoribus falsa obiciendi, Quint. 7, 2, 30: praestandi, quod exigebatur, fiducia, id. prooem. § 3: nec mihi fiducia est, ut ea sola esse contendam, id. 5, 12, 1.—**b.** Concr.: spes et fiducia gentis Regulus, Sil. 2, 342; Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 1.—**B.** In partic., for fiducia sui, *self-confidence, boldness, courage:* omnes alacres et fiduciae pleni ad Alesiam proficiscuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76, 5: timorem suum sperabat fiduciam barbaris allaturum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 1: consul ubi, quanta fiducia esset hosti sensit, etc., Liv. 34, 46, 5 and 8: hostis, id. 30, 29, 4: nimia, Nep. Pel. 3: fiduciam igitur orator prae se ferat, Quint. 5, 13, 51: simplicitate eorum et fiduciā motus, Suet. Claud. 25: non quo fiducia desit (mihi), Ov. H. 17, 37.—With a play in the meaning A. supra: *Pe.* Qua fiducia ausus (es) filiam meam dicere esse? *Ep.* Lubuit; ea fiducia, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 32.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** Objectively (synon. with fides, II. A.), *trustiness, fidelity:* ut quod meae concreditum est Taciturnitati clam, fidei et fiduciae, Ne enuntiarem cuiquam, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 105: ibo ad te, fretus tua, Fides, fiducia, id. Aul. 3, 6, 50.—**B.** Jurid. t. t., that which is intrusted to another on condition of its being returned, *a deposit, pledge, security, pawn, mortgage:* si tutor fidem praestare debet, si socius, si, cui mandaris, si qui fiduciam acceperit, debet etiam procurator, Cic. Top. 10, 42: fiduciā acceptā ... fiduciam committere alicui, id. Fl. 21, 51: per fiduciae rationem fraudare quempiam, id. Caecin. 3, 7; cf.: judicium fiduciae, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16; id. N. D. 3, 30, 74: reliquorum judiciorum haec verba maxime excellunt: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, MELIVS AEQVIVS; in fiducia, VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER, etc., id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf.: ubi porro illa formula fiduciae, VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2 (cf. also id. Top. 17, 66); Gai. Inst. 2, 59 sq.; Paul. Sent. 2, 13, 1 sqq.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 443.

fīdūcĭālĭter, *adv.* [fiducia], *confidently* (late Lat.): speramus, Aug. Conf. 9, 13; Vulg. Psa. 11, 5.

fīdūcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. II. B.]. **I.** Jurid. t. t., *of* or *relating to a thing held in trust, fiduciary:* heres, *that receives any thing in trust*, Dig. 36, 1, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3524: tutela, Just. Inst. 1, 19; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 172.—**II.** Transf. beyond the jurid. sphere, *intrusted, given,* or *held in trust:* optimum ratus, eam urbem Nabidi veluti fiduciariam dare, Liv. 32, 38, 2: opera, *Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 2: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 23, 2: imperium, Curt. 5, 9, 8.

fīdūcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fiducia], *to pledge, mortgage:* EA CONDITIONE, NE FIDVCIENT, NE VENDANT, NEVE ALIO QVO GENERE ID SEPVLCRVM ALIENARE VLLA POTESTAS SIT, Inscr. Grut. 638, 4; id. Murat. 794, 1; cf. FIDVCIAT, ὑποτίθεται; FIDVCIATVS, ὑποτιθέμενος, Gloss. Philox.: sub pignoribus fiduciati, Tert. Idol. 23.

1. fīdus, a, um, *adj.* [fido, that one may rely on], *trusty, trustworthy, faithful, sure* (class.). **I.** Prop., constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, poet. also with *gen.* **A.** *Absol.:* nihil est stabile quod infidum ... Neque enim fidum potest esse multiplex ingenium et tortuosum, Cic. Lael. 18, 65; cf.: (amico) probo et fideli et fido et cum magna fide, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 4: tum se intellexisse, quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Lael. 15, 53: amici, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: sodales, id. S. 2, 1, 30: fidissima atque optima uxor, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: conjux, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: bonus atque fidus judex, *impartial*, id. C. 4, 9, 40: medici, id. Ep. 1, 8, 9: interpres, id. A. P. 133: fidiora haec genera hominum fore ratus, Liv. 40, 3, 4: nihil fidum, nihil exploratum habere, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: familiaritates fidae, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: canum tam fida custodia, id. N. D. 2, 63, 158: vis canum, Lucr. 6, 1222; cf.: pectus canum, id. 5, 864: pectus, Hor. C. 2, 12, 16: fido animo, *firm, steadfast*, Liv. 25, 15, 13.—**B.** With *dat.:* (servum) quem domino fidissimum credebat, Liv. 33, 28, 13 (but cf.: fidus est amicus, fidelis servus, Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 26): quae fida fuit nulli, Tib. 1, 6, 77: nec tibi fidam promittis Lacaenam, Ov. H. 5, 99: ne quid usquam fidum proditori esset, *no faith should be kept with a traitor*, Liv. 1, 11, 7: ut eos sibi fidiores redderet, Just. 16, 5, 2.—**C.** Poet. with *gen.:* regina tui fidissima, *most faithful towards you*, Verg. A. 12, 659; and with *gen. partit.:* juvenum fidos, lectissima bello Corpora, sollicitat pretio, *the trusty ones, trustiest of the youth*, Stat. Th. 2, 483.—**D.** With *in* or *ad*, and *acc.:* in amicos fidissimus, Eutr. 7, 8: fidi ad bella duces, Nemes. Cyn. 82.—**E.** With *in* and *abl.:* sperabam te mihi fidum in hoc nostro amore fore, Cat. 91, 1 sq.—**II.** Transf., objectively of inanim. and abstr. things, *sure, certain, safe, trustworthy* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. Att. 9, 6, 10, fuga fida is not critically certain; v. Orell. *N. cr.* ad loc.). **A.** *Absol.:* aures, Ov. M. 10, 382: spes fidissima Teucrum, Verg. A. 2, 281: ensis, *trusty*, id. ib. 6, 524: alii litora cursu fida petunt, id. ib. 2, 400: nec unquam satis fida potentia, ubi nimia est, Tac. H. 2, 92: pons validus et fidus, id. A. 15, 15 *fin.:* male fidas provincias, id. H. 1, 52.—**B.** With *dat.:* (oppidum) naviganti celerrimum fidissimumque appulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1; cf.: statio male fida carinis, Verg. A. 2, 23: montem tantos inter ardores opacum et fidum nivibus, Tac. H. 5, 6.—*Sup.:* nox arcanis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: camelino (genitali) arcus intendere, orientis populis fidissimum, *the surest*, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261: refugium, Tac. A. 5, 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **fīde,** *faithfully, trustily* (perh. only in the *sup.*): quae mihi a te ad timorem fidissime atque amantissime proponuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4 (al. fidelissime): fidissime amicissimeque vixerunt, Gell. 12, 8, 6.

2. fīdus = foedus, *a league*, v. 2. foedus *init.*

‡ **fidusta,** a fide denominata, ea quae maximae fidei erant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 (cf. confoedusti).

fĭglīnus, or, in the uncontr. primary form, **fĭgŭlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. figulus], *of* or *belonging to a potter, potter's-* (cf. fictilis). **I.** Form figlinus: creta, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: opera, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. figlina,** ae, *f.* **a.** *The art* or *trade of a potter* (sc. ars), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23.—**b.** *A potter's workshop, pottery*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; 35, 12, 46, § 159; Inscr. Orell. 1, p. 371 sq.; in the form FIGVLINA, Inscr. Orell. 935.—**2. figlinum,** i, *n.*, *an earthen vessel, crock*, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 46; 34, 18, 50, § 170: opus figulinum, id. 36, 25, 64, § 189: fabricae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198; Vitr. 5, 10, 3.—**II.** Form figulinus: opus, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 130: fornaces, Arn. 6, 200.

figmen, ĭnis, *n.* [FIG, fingo], *formation, figure, image* (post-class.), Prud. Apoth. 798; 1035: figminis figura, Mart. Cap. 3, § 222.

figmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (post-class.), *formation* (cf. fictio). **I.** In gen. **A.** In abstr.: verborum, *the forming of new words*, Gell. 20, 9, 1.—**B.** In concr., *a figure, image:* animalis, Gell. 5, 12, 12: figmento deae caelitus lapso, Amm. 22, 9: aerea figmenta, id. 14, 6, 8.—**C.** *Any thing made, a production, creation*, Vulg. Isa. 29, 16 al.—**II.** In partic., *a fiction:* poëtarum, Lact. 7, 22: somniorum, App. M. 4, p. 155.

fīgo, xi, xum, 3 (archaic *part. perf.* ficta, Lucr. 3, 4; Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4), *v. a.* [Gr. σφίγγ-ω, to bind fast; σφιγμός, φιμός, muzzle; cf. filum, for figlum, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 186; Germ. dick, dicht; Engl. thick, etc., Corss. Krit. Nachtr. p. 233], *to fix, fasten, drive* or *thrust in, attach, affix* (class.; cf.: pango, configo, defigo). **I.** Lit., constr. *aliquid, aliquid in* with *abl.* (poet. also *in* with *acc.*, or *aliquid* with *abl.* only): imbrices medias clavulis, Cato, R. R. 21, 3: palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4: mucrones in cive an in hoste, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: tabulam decreti Caesaris aut beneficii, *to post up*, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 12, 5 *fin.:* Antonius accepta grandi pecunia fixit legem a dictatore comitiis latam, i. e. *posted it up as having been carried*, id. Att. 14, 12, 1; cf.: adsentiri, ne qua tabula ullius decreti Caesaris figeretur, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: fixit leges pretio atque refixit, Verg. A. 6, 622: quique aera legum vetustate delapsa, noscerent figerentque, Tac. H. 4, 40: nec verba minacia aere fixo legebantur, Ov. M. 1, 91: quam damnatis crucem servis fixeras, *hadst fixed in the ground, erected*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 12: feraces plantas humo, *to plant, set*, Verg. G. 4, 115: clavos verticibus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 5: cuneos, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 109 (dub.): veribus trementia (frusta), *to fix on spits*, Verg. A. 1, 212: spicula pectore, Prop. 2, 13, 2 (3, 4, 2 M.); for which: harundo in vertice fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: cristas vertice, Verg. A. 10, 701: fumantes taedas sub pectore, id. ib. 7, 457: notas in collo dente, *to impress*, Tib. 1, 8, 38: virus in venas per vulnera, *injects*, Cic. Arat. 432: vestigia, *plants his steps*, i. e. *moves on*, Verg. A. 6, 159: arma quae fixa in parietibus fuerant, *fastened up, hung up*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; cf.: scuta sublime fixa, id. ib. 2, 31, 67: arma ad postem Herculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: arma thalamo, Verg. A. 4, 495: arma Troïa hic, id. ib. 1, 248: clipeum postibus, id. ib. 3, 287: dona Laurenti Divo, id. ib. 12, 768: ID AES AD STATVAM LORICATAM DIVI IVLII, S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 13: qui spolia ex hoste fixa domi haberent, Liv. 23, 23, 6; 38, 43, 11: navalem coronam fastigio Palatinae domus, Suet. Claud. 17: luteum opus celsā sub trabe (hirundo), Ov. F. 1, 158: ipse summis saxis fixus asperis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107, and id. Pis. 19, 43 (Trag. v. 413 ed. Vahl.): aliquem cruci, *nail*, Quint. 7, 1, 30; Suet. Dom. 10: corpus lacerum in crucem (al. cruce), Just. 21, 4 *fin.:* figit in virgine vultus, *fixes*, Verg. A. 12, 70: oculos solo, id. ib. 1, 482: oculos in terram, Sen. Ep. 11: in poet. transf.: oculos horrenda in virgine fixus, Verg. A. 11, 507 (cf.: defixus lumina vultu, id. ib. 6, 156; Tac. A. 3, 1): Caesar in silentium fixus, Tac. A. 6, 50 (56): obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80: foribus miser oscula figit, *kisses*, Lucr. 4, 1179: oscula dulcia, Verg. A. 1, 687: sedem Cumis, *to fix his abode*, Juv. 3, 2: domos, Tac. A. 13, 54.—**B.** Transf., *to fix by piercing through, to transfix, pierce* (cf. configo, II.): hunc intorto figit telo, Verg. A. 10, 382: hunc jaculo acuto, Ov. M. 10, 131: hostes telis, Auct. B. Alex. 30 *fin.:* fixisse puellas gestit (Cupido), Tib. 2, 1, 71: cervos, Verg. E. 2, 29: dammas, id. G. 1, 308; id. A. 5, 515; Sil. 1, 305: cutem (clavi), Sen. Prov. 3: olli per galeam fixo stetit hasta cerebro, Verg. A. 12, 537: aprum, Juv. 1, 23: figar a sagitta, Ov. H. 16, 278: vulnus, *to inflict*, Mart. 1, 61, 4.

II. Trop. **A.** *To fix, fasten, direct.* **1.** With *in* and *abl.:* ego omnia mea studia, omnem operam, curam, industriam, cogi

tationem, mentem denique omnem in Milonis consulatu fixi et locavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 3.—**2.** With *in* and *acc.* (rare): fixus in silentium, Tac. A. 6, 50.—**3.** In other constructions: beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53: nostras intra te fige querelas, Juv. 9, 94: penitus hoc se malum fixit, Sen. Tranq. 15: nequitiae fige modum tuae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 2. —**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) Of speech, *to sting; taunt, rally* a person: aliquem maledictis, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: adversarios, id. Or. 26, 89.—Hence, **fixus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *fixed, fast, immovable.* **A.** Lit. (very rare): illud maneat et fixum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 25: inque tuis nunc Fixa pedum pono pressis vestigia signis, i. e. *firmly fixed in*, Lucr. 3, 4; cf. in the foll.: astra, *the fixed stars*, Manil. 2, 35; so, flammae, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15.—Far more freq., **B.** Trop.: vestigia (integritatis) non pressa leviter, sed fixa ad memoriam illius provinciae sempiternam, Cic. Sest. 5, 13: non ita fixum, ut convelli non liceret, id. Clu. 45, 126: fixum et statutum, id. Mur., 30, 62; cf.: consilium fixum, id. Att. 6, 14, 2: animo fixum immotumque sedere, ne, etc., Verg. A. 4, 15: fixum est, with a *subj.-clause, it is fixed, determined*, Sil. 2, 364; 3, 114: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27; cf.: ratum, fixum, firmum, *permanent*, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: illud fixum in animis vestris tenetote, *fixed, impressed*, id. Balb. 28, 64: quae perpetuo animo meo fixa manebunt, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 3.—*Adv.*: **fixe,** *fixedly* (late Lat.): ubi tenacius habitabit et fixius, Aug. Ep. 6 *fin.*

fĭgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [figulus], *of* or *belonging to a potter, potter's-*: rota, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 35: creta, *potter's clay*, Col. 8, 2, 3; 6, 17, 6; Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 47.

fĭgŭlārius, κεραμεύς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fĭgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [figulo], *a forming, fashioning* (post-class.): carnis, Tert. Anim. 25; id. Resurr. Carn. 5.

‡**fĭgŭlātor,** faber, κεραμεύς, Gloss. Vet.

***Fĭgŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. Figulus], *made a* Figulus *of*, Asin. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. 2. Fimbriatus.

fĭgŭlīnus, a, um, v. figlinus.

fĭgŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [figulus], *to form, fashion* (post-class.): figulat ita hominem Demiurgus, Tert. adv. Val. 24: corpus hoc nostrum de limo figulatum, id. Carn. Chr. 9.

1. fĭgŭlus, i, *m.* [v. fingo], *a potter*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 2; Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 159: Col. 11, 1, 9; Inscr. Orell. 4190: SIGILLATOR (= sigillorum fictor), *a seal-maker*, ib. 4191: vas figuli, Vulg. Psa. 2, 9 al.—Poet. of the *builders* of the brick walls of Babylon: a figulis munita urbs, Juv. 10, 171.

2. Fĭgŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Marcia *and* Nigidia. So esp. P. Nigidius Figulus, *a learned contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Univ. 1; id. Fam. 4, 13; Suet. Aug. 94.—Marcius Figulus, Cic. Att. 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 25; Sall. C. 17.

fĭgūra, ae, *f.* [v. fingo], *a form, shape, figure* (syn.: forma, species; tropus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf.: hominum, vel etiam ceterarum animantium forma et figura, id. de Or. 3, 45, 179; and: quae figura, quae species humanā potest esse pulchrior? . . . Quod si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, deus autem animans est: ea figura profecto est, quae pulcherrima sit omnium, etc., id. N. D. 1, 18, 47 sq.; with this cf.: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63; Liv. 29, 17, 11: uri sunt specie et colore et figura tauri, Caes. B. G. 6. 28, 1: gemina tauri juvenisque, *the Minotaur*, Ov. M. 8, 169: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87; cf.: figura et lineamenta hospitae, id. ib. 36, § 89: conformatio quaedam et figura totius oris et corporis, id. de Or. 1, 25, 114: pulmonum vis et figura, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: formae figura, id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: formaï servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 69: navium figura (shortly before: navium species), Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 2: lapidis, Ov. M. 3, 399: doliorum, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90: lenticulae dimidiae, id. 27, 12, 98, § 124: quadrangula grani, id. 13, 22, 38, § 118: triquetra, id. 3, 16, 20, § 121: rotunditatis aut proceritatis, id. 13, 4, 9, § 49 et saep.—**2.** Concr., *a sketch, figure, drawing* (lat. Lat.): figurae quae σχήματα vocant, Gell. 1, 20, 1; 2, 21, 10: κόρος est figura ex omni latere quadrata, id. 1, 20, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In the lang. of the Epicurean philosophy applied to *the atoms* or *molecular parts* of bodies: caelestem fulminis ignem Subtilem magis e parvis constare figuris, Lucr. 2, 385; 2, 682 sq.; 778; 3, 190 al.; cf.: illas figuras Epicuri, quas e summis corporibus dicit effluere, Quint. 10, 2, 15 Spald.—**2.** Poet., *a form, shade, phantom* of the dead: in somnis, cum saepe figuras Contuimur miras simulacraque luce carentum, Lucr. 4, 34: morte obita quales fama est volitare figuras, Verg. A. 10, 641: CVM VITA FVNCTVS IVNGAR TIS (i. e. tuis) VMBRA FIGVRIS, Inscr. Orell. 4847.—**II.** Trop., *quality, kind, form, species, nature, manner.* **A.** In gen.: de figura vocis satis dictum est, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 25: majus et minus et aeque magnum ex vi et ex numero et ex figura negotii consideratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 41: figura orationis plenioris et tenuioris, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212; cf.: suam quandam expressit quasi formam figuramque dicendi, id. ib. 2, 23, 98: occurrunt animo pereundi mille figurae, *kinds*, Ov. H. 10, 81: edidit innumeras species, partimque figuras rettulit antiquas, etc., id. M. 1, 436; cf.: capiendi figurae (for which, shortly after: species capiendi), Dig. 39, 6, 31: condicionis, ib. 35, 2, 30.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Gram. t. t., *form of a word, inflection:* alia nomina, quod quinque habent figuras, habere quinque casus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 52; cf.: non debuisse ex singulis vocibus ternas vocabulorum figuras fieri, ut albus, alba, album, id. ib. 9, § 55: quaedam (verba) tertiae demum personae figura dicuntur, ut licet, piget, Quint. 1, 4, 29; 8, 2, 15 Spald.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., *a figure of speech*, σχῆμα, Cic. de Or. 3, 53 sq.; id. Or. 39 sq.; Quint. 9, 1 sq. et saep.—**b.** Esp., *one which contains hints* or *allusions*, Suet. Vesp. 13; id. Dom. 10; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 82.

fĭgūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [figura], *a figurative mode of speaking* (late Lat.): Fulg. de Contin. Verg. *med.* p. 147 Munk.

fĭgūrālĭter, *adv.* [id.], *figuratively* (post-class.), Tert. Testim. Anim. 2; Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

fĭgūrātē, *adv.*, *figuratively*, v. figuro, *P. a. fin.*

fĭgūrātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [figura], = figurativus (very rare): quatenus a figuraticiis transirent ad veritatem, Primas. in Epist. ad Hebr. c. 10.

fĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [figuro] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A forming, fashioning; shape, form, figure:* nervi hic teretes, illic lati, ut in uno quoque poscit figuratio, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 217: zona duodecim signis conformata exprimit depictam a natura figurationem, Vitr. 9, 4: Apollinis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Imagination, fancy:* si spei figuratione tardius cadit, Quint. Decl. 12, 27; vanae, id. ib. 6, 4.—**B.** *Form* of a word: (diurnare) ex ea figuratione est, qua dicimus perennare, Gell. 17, 2, 16.—**C.** *Figurative mode of speaking:* quisquam illorum his figurationibus uteretur, quae Graeci schemata vocant? Fronto, Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2; Lact. 1, 11, 24; 30.

fĭgūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the figurative mode of speaking, figurative* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Varr. 8, 31.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **figurativa,** ae, *f.*, *figurative mode of speaking*, Myth. Vatic. Fab. 127 ap. Mai. Auct. Class. 1, 3, p. 46.

fĭgūrātō, *adv.*, v. figuro, *P. a. fin.*

fĭgūrātor, ōris, *m.* [figuro], *one who forms* or *fashions* (post-class.), Arn. 6, 196.

fĭgūrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. figuro.

fĭgūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [figura], *to form, fashion, shape* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: mundum ea forma figuravit, qua una omnes reliquae formae concluduntur, Cic. Univ. 6: aes in habitum statuae, Sen. Ep. 65: medullas in lapidis naturam, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161: caseos, id. 16, 38, 72, § 181: barbam peregrina ratione, Petr. 102.—*Absol.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: voces lingua, *to pronounce, utter*, Lucr. 4, 550; cf. id. 2, 413: os tenerum pueri balbumque poëta figurat, *forms, trains*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: dum tempora nostra figurat, *represents*, Prud. Psych. 66.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To imagine, fancy, picture:* qui in crepidine viderat Marium in sella figuravit, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *med.*: quales ad bella excitanda exeunt Furiae, talem nobis iram figuremus, Sen. Ira, 2, 35 *med.*: inanes species anxio animo, Curt. 7, 1 *fin.*—**2.** In rhet. lang., *to adorn with figures:* tam translatis verbis quam propriis figuratur oratio, Quint. 9, 1, 9: plurima mutatione figuramus, id. 10, 1, 12.—*Absol.*: affectus efficaciter movit, figurabat egregie, Sen. Contr. 3 praef.—Hence, **fĭgūrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *formed, fashioned, shaped:* boum ipsa terga declarant non esse se ad onus accipiendum figurata, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: (hominis) ita figuratum corpus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: signum in modum Liburnae figuratum, Tac. G. 9: venter ei, qui a periculo tutus est, reddit mollia, figurata, *well-formed stools*, Cels. 2, 3; 2, 8 *med.*—Of a word, *derived:* dicatur a Graeca voce figurata esse, Gai. Inst. 3, 93 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., of speech, *figurative* (not in Cic., but very freq. in Quint.): oratio ἐσχηματισμένη, id est figurata (opp. ἀσχημάτιστος, figuris carens), Quint. 9, 1, 13; cf. id. 8, 3, 59: verba, id. 8, 1, 1; 9, 2, 7: controversiae, id. 9, 2, 65; 88; 9, 1, 14.—*Adv.* (acc. to B.), *figuratively;* in two forms: **fĭgūrāto,** Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 14 al.: **fĭgūrāte,** Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 6: figuratius, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

***fīlātim,** *adv.* [filum], *thread by thread:* filatim distrahere, Lucr. 2, 831.

fīlectum, i, *n.*, v. filictum.

fīlia, ae (*gen.* filiāi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 16 al.; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* filiabus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 733 P.; Liv. 24, 26, 2; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 750, 6; August. C. D. 3, 5; 15, 23; Dig. 30, 15, § 1; 40, 12, 3, § 2; cf. Plin. ap. Charis. p. 103 *fin.* P.; and filiis, Enn. ap. Prisc. l. l.; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 61; id. Poen. 5, 3, 9; Front. Strat. 4, 3, 5; Liv. 38, 57, 2 Drak.; Just. 7, 3, 3; Auct. B. Alex. 33, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 22), *f.* [filius], *a daughter:* tua reconcilietur uxor, mea necetur filia, Enn. ap. Ruf. § 37 (Trag. v. 267 ed. Vahl.): Numae Pompilii nepos ex filia rex a populo est Ancus Marcius constitutus, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: o matre pulchra filia pulchrior, Hor. C. 1, 16, 1.—In apposition: cum Decimus quidam Verginius virginem filiam . . . in foro sua manu interemisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 37: virgo, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 20; Quint. 9, 2, 70: eam quae nobis adoptione filiae loco esse coeperit, Gai. Inst. 1, 59.—**A.** In partic.: filia familias, or, in one word, filiafamilias, v. familia.—**B.** Transf., *female offspring, offshoot* (poet.): Pontica pinus, Silvae filia nobilis, Hor. C. 1, 14, 12; Mart. 14, 90: filiae Picenae porcae, id. 13, 35: Massilia Graium filia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 305.

fīlĭālis, e, *adj.* [filius], *filial:* amor, August. Serm. 2.

‡**fīlĭaster,** tri, *m.*, = privignus, *a stepson*, Inscr. Orell. 2617 al.; cf. the foll. art.

‡**fīlĭastra,** ae, *f.*, = privigna, *a stepdaughter*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 202; 503 al.; cf. the prec. art.

fīlĭcātus (felic-), a, um, *adj.* [filix], *adorned with fern:* paterae, i. e. *on which fern-leaves are engraved*, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; so, lances, id. Att. 6, 1, 13.

filicina, ae, *a plant, also called* radiolus, App. Herb. 83.

‡**filicones** (al. ‡ felicones), mali et nullius usus, a felice dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86, 10 Müll. *N. cr.*

fīlictum or **fīlectum,** i, *n.* [filix], *a place abounding in ferns*, Col. 2, 2, 8; Pall. 9, 3.

fīlĭcŭla (felic-), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a plant, also called* polypodion, *rock-fern, polypody*, Plin. 26, 8,3 7, § 58; Cato, R. R. 158, 1; Col. 6, 27, 11; Cels. 2, 12.

fīlĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [filius], *sonship, the descent of the son from the father* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14; Hier. in Did. de Spir. 31 *init.*

fīlĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [filia], *a little daughter.* **I.** Lit.: educare aliquam pro filiola

sua, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 29: L. Paullus filiolam suam Tertiam animadvertit tristiculam, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 13; id. Rud. prol. 39; M. Aurel. in Fronto. Ep. 5, 53 ed. Mai.; Juv. 6, 241: quoniam mihi videris hanc scientiam juris tamquam filiolam osculari tuam, Cic. Mur. 10, 23.—**II.** Transf., sarcastically of an effeminate person: duce filiola Curionis, i. e. C. Curione C. F., Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5.—Poet., of the letters of Cadmus: Cadmi filiolae atricolores, Aus. Ep. 7, 25.

fīlĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [filius], *a little son:* filiolo me auctum scito salva Terentia, Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 96; id. Truc. 2, 8, 10; 4, 3, 31; Juv. 6, 390 al.

fīlĭus, ii (*voc.* filie, Liv. Andr. in Prisc. p. 741 P., *dat. plur.* FILIBVS, Inscr. Grut. 553, 8; 554, 4, like DIIBVS from deus), *m.* [root fev-o, to give birth to (fe-o), whence: fecundus, femina, felix, etc., lit., he who is born], *a son* (syn. *plur.:* nati, liberi). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Marci filius, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 306 Vahl.); id. Rep. 2, 19; id. Lael. 1, 3: Venus et remisso filius arcu, i. e. Cupido, Hor. C. 3, 27, 68 et saep. —**B.** In partic.: filius familias, or, in one word, filiusfamilias, v. familia.—**II.** Transf. **A.** With terra, fortuna, etc.: terrae filius, *a son of mother earth*, i. e. *a man of unknown origin* (opp.: nobilis, honesto genere natus): et huic terrae filio nescio cui committere epistolam tantis de rebus non audeo, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4; id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; Pers. 6, 59; cf.: Saturnum Caeli filium dictum, quod soleamus eos, quorum virtutem miremur aut repentino advenerint, de caelo cecidisse dicere: terrae autem, quos ignotis parentibus natos terrae filios nominemus, Lact. 1, 11: fortunae filius, a *child of fortune, fortune's favorite* (Gr. παῖς τῆς Τύχης), Hor. S. 2, 6, 49; called also: gallinae albae filius, Juv. 13, 141: Celtiberiae filius, i. e. *an inhabitant of Celtiberia, a Celtiberian*, Cat. 37, 18.—**B.** Filii, in gen., *children:* Συνεζευγμένον jungit et diversos sexus, ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63; Cic. ad Brut. 1, 12, 2; Gell. 12, 1, 21; cf. *sing.:* ut condemnaretur filius aut nepos, si pater aut avus deliquisset, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90.—**2.** *Descendants:* natura docet parentes pios, filiorum appellatione omnes, qui ex nobis descendunt, contineri: nec enim dulciore nomine possumus nepotes nostros, quam filii, appellare, Dig. 50, 16, 220, § 3.—**C.** Of animals, Col. 6, 37, 4.

fīlix (**felix**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 86 Müll. *N. cr.*), ĭcis, *f., fern*, πτέρις. **I.** Lit., Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78; 17, 4, 3, § 29; Verg. G. 2, 189; 3, 297; Hor. S. 1, 3, 37; Col. 2, 13.—**II.** Transf., *the hair of the pubes*, Pers. 4, 41.

fīlum, i, *n.* (also filus, i, *m.*, acc. to Arn. 1, 36 dub., plur. *heterocl.*, fili, Luc. 6, 460) [for figlum, v. figo], *a thread* of any thing woven (of linen or woollen cloth, a cobweb, etc.). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Enn. ap. Non. 116, 6 (Ann. v. 259 ed. Vahl.); Verg. A. 6, 30; Ov. A. A. 3, 445; id. M. 4, 36; Mart. 6, 3, 5; Cels. 7, 16: lumen candelae cujus tempore filum, *wick*, Juv. 3, 287: tenuia aranei, *a web*, Lucr. 3, 383: tineae, Ov. M. 15, 372.—Poet., of *the thread of life* spun by the Fates: sororum fila trium, Hor. C. 2, 3, 16; Verg. A. 10, 815; Ov. M. 2, 654; id. Tr. 5, 10, 45; Sil. 4, 28; Mart. 10, 5, 10 al.—Prov.: pendere filo (tenui), *to hang by a thread*, for *to be in great danger:* hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4, § 18 (Ann. v. 153 ed. Vahl.): omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. P. 4, 3, 35; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.—**2.** In partic., *the fillet of wool* wound round the upper part of the flamen's cap, similar to the στέμμα of the Greeks; hence, in gen., *a priest's fillet:* APICVLVM, filum, quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.: legatus capite velato filo (lanae velamen est), Audi, Juppiter, inquit, etc., Liv. 1, 32, 6: filo velatus, Tib. 1, 5, 15.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of any thing slender and drawn out like a thread, *a string, cord, filament, fibre:* tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, *the strings*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60; so, lyrae, id. M. 5, 118: sonantia, id. ib. 10, 89: croci, i. e. *the stamen*, id. F. 1, 342: foliorum exilitas usque in fila attenuata, Plin. 21, 6, 16, § 30; 11, 15, 15, § 39.—**2.** *Plur., shreds, slices, remnants:* fila sectivi porri, Juv. 14, 133: porris fila resecta suis, Mart. 11, 52: fila Tarentini graviter redolentia porri edisti, id. 13, 18.—**3.** I. q. crassitudo, *the density, compactness, compact shape*, or, in gen., *contour, form, shape* of an object: forma quoque hinc solis debet filumque videri, Lucr. 5, 571, v. Lachm. ad h. l.; cf. id. 5, 581; 2, 341; 4, 88: mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15: corporis, Varr. L. L. 10, § 4 Müll.; Gell. 1, 9, 2; Amm. 14, 11, 28: forma atque filo virginali, id. 14, 4, 2: ingeniosus est et bono filo, Petr. 46.—**II.** Trop. (cf. the preced. no.), of speech, *texture, sort, quality, nature, style* (class.): ego hospiti veteri et amico munusculum mittere (volui) levidense, crasso filo, cujusmodi ipsius solent esse munera, i. e. *of coarse texture*, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2; cf.: argumentandi tenue filum, id. Or. 36, 124: tenui deducta poëmata filo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 225; cf.: gracili connectere carmina filo, Col. poët. 10, 227: paulo uberiore filo, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 93: orationis, id. ib. 3, 26, 103: aliud quoddam filum orationis tuae (= oratio uberior), id. Lael. 7, 25.

1. fimbrĭa, v. fimbriae *fin.*

2. Fimbrĭa, ae, *m.* [fimbriae], **I.** *A Roman surname in the* gens Flavia. **A.** C. Flavius Fimbria, *consul* A. U. C. 650; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181; id. Planc. 21, 52; id. de Or. 2, 22, 91.—**B.** Another of the same name, *an enemy of M. Crassus*, Cic. Brut. 66, 233; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—**II.** Deriv.: **Fimbrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.:* seditio, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 215, 32.

fimbrĭae, ārum, *f.* [cf.: fibra, filum], *fibres, threads, shreds, fibrous part, fringe* (for syn. cf.: limbus, ora, instita, patagium): antiqui FIBRVM dicebant extremum, a quo in sagis fimbriae et in jecore extremum fibra, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. FIBER, p. 90 Müll.: si quis in febre aut acuto morbo ... in veste floccos legit fimbriasve diducit, Cels. 2, 6; so Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; App. M. 11, p. 258: madentes cincinnorum fimbriae, i. e. *the outer curled ends*, * Cic. Pis. 11, 25: mappa laticlavia, fimbriis hinc atque illic pendentibus, Petr. 32.—*Sing.* (late Lat.), *a border, fringe:* vestimenti, Vulg. Matt. 9, 20; 14, 36 al.

1. fimbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [fimbriae], *fibrous, fringed* (post-Aug.): folia, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 92: capillus (milii), id. 18, 7, 10, § 53: usus est lato clavo ad manus fimbriato, Suet. Caes. 45: flagrum, App. M. 8, p. 214.

2. Fimbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [Fimbria], *made a* Fimbria *of*, Asin. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald. *N. cr.;* cf. Figulatus.

fīmētum, i, *n.* [fimus], *a dung-hill*, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 153; 17, 9, 8, § 57; 24, 19, 110, § 171.

fĭmus, i (also **fĭmum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 28, 17, 70, § 234 sq.; 29, 5, 32, § 101; 30, 9, 23, § 76; Lact. Opif. D. 11, 20: fimo, *abl. fem.*, Apul. Met. 7, p. 200 *fin.*), *m.* [Sanscr. dhûmas, smoke; dhû-lis, dust; cf. Gr. θυ-, θύνω, θῦμα, θύος; Lat. sub-fio, sub-fimen; Germ. Dunst; Engl. dust], *that which fertilizes* or *manures, dung, ordure, excrement* (only in the *sing.*, Diom. p. 314 P.; for syn. cf.: stercus, merda, quisquiliae). **I.** Lit., Verg. G. 1, 80; Col. 2, 14, 4; 3, 11, 4; Plin. 28, 17, 71, § 235; 30, 9, 23, § 76: caballinus, id. 29, 5, 32, § 102; Liv. 38, 18, 4: fimo si quis aliquem perfuderit, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 13.—**II.** Poet. transf. for lutum, *dirt, mire*, Verg. A. 5, 333 and 358.

fīnālis, e, *adj.* [finis] (post-class.). **I.** *Of* or *relating to boundaries:* quaestiones, Dig. 10, 1, 11; 47, 21, 3; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**II.** *Of* or *relating to the end, final:* horizon, id est finalis circulus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5: beatitudo, Aug. Civ. D. 19, 4 *fin.:* causa, Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18.—*Adv.:* **fīnālĭter**, *at last, to the very end* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Amic. 19, 3; Ven. Fort. Vit. Mauteil. 25.

fīnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [finalis], *the being last*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 120; Eutych. Disc. Conj. prooem. 2143 P.

findo, fĭdi, fissum, 3, *v. a.* [root Sanscr. bhid-, to cleave; Germ. beissen; Engl. bite], *to cleave, split, part, separate, divide* (class.; cf.: scindo, seco, caedo). **I.** Lit.: hoc enim quasi rostro finditur Fibrenus et divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; cf.: inimicam findite rostris Hanc terram, Verg. A. 10, 295: patrios findere sarculo agros, Hor. C. 1, 1, 11: terras vomere, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: mare carinā, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 35: Assaraci tellus, quam ... Findunt Scamandri flumina, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Verg. G. 2, 353; cf.: arentes cum findit Sirius agros, Tib. 1, 7, 21: rubra Canicula findet Statuas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: os, Cels. 8, 4 *med.;* cf. id. 8, 3 *fin.:* specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 21: hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas, Verg. A. 6, 540; id. G. 2, 78; Ov. M. 4, 65.—**b.** In *part. perf.:* fissa ferarum ungula, Lucr. 4, 680: ungulae equi, Suet. Caes. 61: lingua in partes duas, Ov. M. 4, 585: lignum, Verg. A. 9, 413: ferulae, Cels. 8, 10; cf. id. 8, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Mid., *to split, burst* (poet. and very rare): turgescit bilis: findor, *I am ready to burst with rage*, Pers. 3, 8: cor meum et cerebrum finditur, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 4, 17: Marsis finduntur cantibus angues, Ov. Med. fac. 39.—**II.** Trop., *to divide* (poet. and very seldom): Idus sunt agendae, Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae Findit Aprilem, Hor. C. 4, 11, 16: fissa voluntas, Prud. Psych. 760.—Hence, **fissum**, i, *n.*, *a cleft, slit, fissure.* **A.** In gen. (very rare): postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 7: ad ani fissa, Cels. 5, 20, 5.—**B.** Esp., in the lang. of augurs, of the divided liver: jecorum, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118; cf.: fissum in extis, id. ib. 1, 10, 16; jecoris, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: familiare et vitale, id. Div. 2, 13, 32.

fingĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fingo], *imaginary, seeming* (late Lat.): prae oculis scintillarum fingibilis visus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

fingo, finxi, fictum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. dih-, dêhmi, smear; Gr. θιγ, θιγγάνω, touch; whence figulus, figura, etc.; prop., to handle]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *To touch, handle, stroke, touch gently* (rare): mulcere alternos, et corpora fingere lingua, Verg. A. 8, 634: saepe manus aegras manibus fingebat amicis, Ov. F. 5, 409.—**B.** Esp., *to form, shape, fashion, frame, make* (class.), whence also figulus: esse aliquam vim, quae finxerit, vel, ut tuo verbo utar, quae fabricata sit hominem, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 87; cf.: ab aliquo deo ficti esse videantur, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: fingere et construere nidos, *build*, id. ib. 2, 6, 23: favos, id. Off. 1, 44, 157: ut illa bestia fetum ederet informem, lambendo postea fingeret, etc., Gell. 17, 10, 3.—**C.** In partic. **1.** Of the plastic art, *to form* or *fashion by art* (in wax, clay, stone, etc.), *to mould* or *model*, as a statuary: quorum alterum fingere opinor e cera solitum esse, alterum esse pictorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30; cf.: in ceris aut fictilibus figuris, id. N. D. 1, 26, 71: similitudines ex argilla, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151; cf., sarcastically: hic homullus ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: pocula de humo, Ov. Tr. 2, 489: Alexander ab Apelle potissimum pingi et a Lysippo fingi volebat ... qui neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf.: fingendi ars, *of making statues, statuary*, id. de Or. 3, 7, 26: corpora fingendo pingendove efficere, Quint. 5, 12, 21.—**2.** With the access. notion of arranging, adorning, etc., *to set to rights, arrange; to adorn, dress, trim* (poet. syn.: componere, excolere, ornare): Bene cum lauta est (mulier), tersa, ornata, ficta est: infecta est tamen, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4: cum se non finxerit ulli, Ov. R. Am. 341: isti ficti, compositi, crispi cincinni, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 32; cf.: canas fingere comas, Tib. 1, 2, 92: comas presso pollice, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 306; Mart. 6, 57; cf.: comas auro, Stat. Th. 5, 228: crinem, Verg. A. 4, 148; cf. also Phaedr. 2, 2, 9: vitem putando, Verg. G. 2, 407 Forbig.—**3.** With the access. notion of untruth, *to alter, change*, for the purpose of dissembling: hi neque vultum fingere, neque interdum lacrimas tenere poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf.: vultus quoque hominum fingit scelus, i. e. *makes men change countenance*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 14.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to form, fashion, make:* Ly. multa eveniunt homini quae

volt, quae nevolt. *Ph.* Mentire, gnate, nam sapiens quidem pol ipsus fingit fortunam sibi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 84; cf. the vv. foll.: natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: animos fingere, formare, id. Brut. 38, 142: cf.: moderari et fingere mentem ac voluntates, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: ea quae nobis non possumus fingere, vultus, facies, sonus, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: formam totius rei publicae velim mittas, ex qua me fingere possim, *regulate myself*, i. e. *proceed, act*, id. Att. 6, 3, 4; cf.: ad eorum (qui audiunt) arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et accommodant, id. Or. 8, 24: ea (verba) nos sicut mollissimam ceram ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177; cf. also: arbitrio fingere, id. Brut. 79, 274: fortuna humana fingit artatque ut lubet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 54; cf.: vitam subito flecti fingique posse, *shaped, directed*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79; cf. id. ib. 25, 69: jure erat semper idem voltus, cum mentis, a qua is fingitur, nulla fieret mutatio, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf.: circumspexit amictus et finxit vultum, *composed*, Ov. M. 4, 318: lingua vocem immoderate profusam fingit et terminat, *forms*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149; cf.: Peripateticorum institutis commodius fingeretur oratio, id. Brut. 31, 119: ego apis Matinae more modoque operosa parvus carmina fingo (like the Gr. πλάττω), *make, compose*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 32: carmina, id. Ep. 2, 1, 227; id. A. P. 331; 240: versus, id. ib. 382: poëmata, Suet. Tit. 3: opprobria in quemvis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With a double predicate, *to form, make* into something or in a certain manner: finxit te ipsa natura ad honestatem, gravitatem . . . ad omnes denique virtutes magnum hominem et excelsum, Cic. Mur. 29, 60: nec, si miserum fortuna Sinonem Finxit, vanum etiam mendacemque improba finget, Verg. A. 2, 79: (illum) spissae nemorum comae Fingent Aeolio carmine nobilem, Hor. C. 4, 3, 12: di bene fecerunt, inopis me quodque pusilli Finxerunt animi, id. S. 1, 4, 18: timui, mea me finxisse minora putarer Dissimulator opis propriae, *to have lessened*, i. e. *purposely disparaged it*, id. Ep. 1, 9, 8.—**2.** *To form by instruction, to instruct, teach, train*: idem mire finxit filium, i. e. *caused him to play his part*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 25; cf.: voce paterna Fingeris ad rectum, Hor. A. P. 367: fingitur artibus, id. C. 3, 6, 22: fingit equum tenera docilem cervice magister Ire viam, qua monstret eques, id. Ep. 1, 2, 64.—**3.** *To form mentally* or *in speech, to represent in thought, to imagine, conceive, think, suppose; to sketch out*: fingite animis . . . fingite cogitatione imaginem hujus condicionis meae, etc., Cic. Mil. 29, 79; cf.: omnia quae cogitatione nobismet ipsi possumus fingere, id. N. D. 3, 18, 47: fingere animo, id. Sen. 12, 41: cf. also: animo et cogitatione, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ex sua natura ceteros, *to conceive of*, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: quid magis exercitum dici aut fingi potest? id. Mil. 2, 5: maleficium, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: tu, stulta, deos, tu fingis inania vera, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 19), 5: qui utilitatum causa fingunt amicitias, *suppose*, Cic. Lael. 14, 51: principatum sibi ipse opinionis errore finxerat, *had imagined to himself*, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: in summo oratore fingendo, *in representing, sketching out*, id. Or. 2, 7: finge tamen te improbulum, Juv. 5, 72.—(β) With *double acc.*: quod si qui me astutiorem fingit, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6: Tiresiam sapientem fingunt poetae . . . at vero Polyphemum Homerus immanem finxit, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115.—(γ) With an *object-clause*, and in *pass.*, with a *subject-clause*: finge, aliquem nunc fieri sapientem, nondum esse, *suppose*, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 117: finge solum natum nothum, Quint. 3, 6, 100.— Ellipt.: interfecti aliqui sunt; finge a nobis, *assume, grant*, Liv. 39, 37, 11: fingamus Alexandrum dari nobis, Quint. 1, 1, 24: non omnia corpora fingunt in medium niti, Lucr. 1, 1083; cf. id. 2, 175: qui naufragus fingitur se suspendisse, Quint. 8, 5, 22: qui suos artus morsu lacerasset, fingitur in scholis supra se cubasse, id. 8, 2, 20.—**b.** Pregn., with the access. notion of creating by thinking, *to contrive, devise, invent, feign* something (esp. untrue): argento comparando fingere fallaciam, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 2; 4: fallacias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 22: fallaciam, id. And. 1, 3, 15; cf.: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? id. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, id. Eun. 1, 2, 58: falsas causas ad discordiam, id. Hec. 4, 4, 71: si mihi aliquam (rem publicam), ut apud Platonem Socrates, ipse finxero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 11: ex eventis fingere, id. Fam. 6, 6, 4: (crimina) in istum fingere, id. Verr. 1, 5, 15: ea quae sunt in usu vitaque communi, non ea, quae finguntur aut optantur, id. Lael. 5, 18: in faciem moresque meos nova crimina fingis, Ov. H. 12, 177: fingere qui non visa potest, commissa tacere Qui nequit, Hor. S. 1, 4. 84: quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere, id. Ep. 1, 15, 30: finguntur et testamenta, Quint. 7, 4, 39: nemo dolorem fingit in hoc casu, Juv. 13, 132: qui sub obtentu monituum deorum scientes eos fingunt, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 6. —With *double acc.*: bonos se ac liberales, Sen. Ben. 4, 17, 3.—With *inf.*: ignorare fingit, Claud. in Eutrop. 2, 306.— Hence, **fictus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *feigned, fictitious, false*: in amicitia nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 18, 65: ficto officio et simulata sedulitate conjunctus, id. Caecin. 5, 14: in re ficta (opp. in vera), id. Lael. 7, 24: falsum est id totum neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. Rep. 2, 15: commenticii et ficti dii, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: fabula, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: in rebus fictis et adumbratis, id. Lael. 26, 97: amor, Lucr. 4, 1192: gemitus, Ov. M. 6, 565: cunctatio, Tac. A. 1, 46: ficto pectore fatur, Verg. A. 2, 107.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose also, of persons: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, *dissembling, false*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: alii fictum (eum), ingratum, immemorem loquuntur, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 3; but: ficta pellice plorat, *imaginary*, Juv. 6, 272.—Poet., *subst.*: **fictum**, i, *n.*, *deception, fiction*: ficti pravique tenax, Verg. A. 4, 188: jam consumpserat omnem Materiam ficti, Ov. M. 9, 767.— Adverb.: fictumque in colla minatus, Crura subit, Stat. Th. 6, 876.—*Adv.*: **ficte,** *feignedly, fictitiously*: ficte et simulate quaestus causa insusurrare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13: ficte reconciliata gratia, id. Fam. 3, 12, 4.

fīniens, entis, v. finio, I. B.

fīnio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [finis], *to limit, bound, enclose within boundaries* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: populi Romani imperium Rhenum finire, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 4: quo (jugo) Cappadocia finitur ab Armenia, Auct. B. Alex. 35, 5: Tmolus Sardibus hinc, illinc parvis finitur Hypaepis, Ov. M. 11, 152; Vell. 2, 126, 3: rem res finire videtur (followed by terminare), Lucr. 1, 998: riparum clausas margine finit aquas, Ov. F. 2, 222: signum animo, Liv. 1, 18, 8: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149.—**B.** In partic.: finiens orbis or circulus, *the horizon*: illi orbes, qui aspectum nostrum definiunt, qui a Graecis ὁρίζοντες nominantur, a nobis finientes rectissime nominari possunt, Cic. Div. 2, 44, 92: circulus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** *To set bounds to, restrain, check*: equidem illud ipsum non nimium probo, philosophum loqui de cupiditatibus finiendis: an potest cupiditas finiri? Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf.: cupiditates satietate, id. ib. 2, 20, 64: deliberativas miror a quibusdam sola utilitate finitas, Quint. 3, 8, 1.—**B.** For definio, *to prescribe, determine, fix, appoint, assign*: sepulcris novis finivit modum, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: AD EAM REM RATIONE CVRSVS ANNVOS SACERDOTES FINIVNTO, id. ib. 2, 8, 20: spatia omnis temporis numero noctium, Caes. B. G. 6, 18, 2; cf.: Hercyniae silvae latitudo novem dierum iter patet; non enim aliter finiri potest, i.e. *its extent cannot be described more accurately*, id. ib. 6, 25, 1; so too is to be explained the disputed passage: hoc autem sphaerae genus, in quo solis et lunae motus inessent . . . in illa sphaera solida non potuisse finiri, *this sort of* (movable) *celestial globe* . . . *could not be defined, marked out, on that solid globe* (of Thales), Cic. Rep. 1, 14: locum, in quo dimicaturi essent, Liv. 42, 47, 5: ut si finias equum, genus est animal, species mortale, etc., Quint. 7, 3, 3; cf.: rhetorice finitur varie, id. 2, 15, 1: sit nobis orator is, qui a M. Catone finitur, id. 12, 1, 1; 12, 3, 40.—*Pass. impers.*: de pecunia finitur, Ne major causa ludorum consumeretur quam, etc., Liv. 40, 44, 10.—**C.** *To put an end to, to finish, terminate*: bellum, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 3; Curt. 3, 1, 9; Tac. A. 15, 17; Just. 16, 2, 8; Vell. 2, 17, 1: prandia nigris moris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 23: graves labores morte, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115 (transl. from Eurip. πόνων πεπαυμένον): dolores morte, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: tristitiam vitaeque labores molli mero, Hor. C. 1, 7, 17: labores, id. ib. 3, 4, 39; id. S. 1, 1, 93: dolores, id. ib. 2, 3, 263: studia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 104: amores, id. C. 1, 19, 4: sitim, id. Ep. 2, 2, 146: honores aequo animo, Vell. 2, 33, 3: vitam mihi ense, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 49: vitam voluntariâ morte, inediâ, etc., Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66; 8, 42, 64, § 157; so very rarely of a natural death: Valerianus in illo dedecore vitam finivit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 5, 6; cf. Tac. A. 1, 9; Sen. Ep. 66, 43: praecipitare te et finire, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3, 3: (Burrus) impedito meatu spiritum finiebat, Tac. A. 14, 51: animam, Ov. M. 7, 591: (distinctiones) interest sermonem finiant an sensum, Quint. 11, 3, 37; cf.: ut verbum acuto sono finiant, *to pronounce with the accent on the last syllable*, id. 1, 5, 25.—*Pass.*, *to come to an end, close, be ended, terminate*: ut sententiae verbis finiantur, *end, close with verbs*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191; cf.: nec solum componentur verba ratione, sed etiam finientur, id. Or. 49, 164: Latinum (verbum), quod o et n litteris finiretur, non reperiebant, Quint. 1, 5, 60; cf. id. 1, 6, 14. —**2.** In partic. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), *to come to an end, to cease.* **a.** *To finish speaking, draw to a close, end*: finierat Paean, Ov. M. 1, 566; 13, 123; 14, 441; cf.: finiturus eram, sed, etc., id. A. A. 1, 755: ut semel finiam, Quint. 1, 12, 6; 8, 3, 55; cf.: denique, ut semel finiam, id. 9, 4, 138; 5, 13, 3; 11, 3, 59.—**b.** *To come to one's end, to die*: sic fuit utilius finiri ipsi, Cic. poët. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: sic Tiberius finivit octavo et septuagesimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 6, 50 *fin.*; for which, in *pass.*: qui morbo finiuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 2: Seleucus quoque iisdem ferme diebus finitur, Just. 27, 3, 12; cf.: finita Juliorum domo, *become extinct*, Tac. H. 1, 16.—Hence, **fīnītus,** a, um, *P. a.* In rhetor., of words, *that terminate properly, well-rounded, rhythmical*: et ipsi infracta et amputata loquuntur et eos vituperant, qui apta et finita pronuntiant, Cic. Or. 51, 170.—*Sup.*: finitissimus, Prisc. 1076 P.—*Adv.*: **fīnītē.** *1. (Acc. to II. A.) *To a certain extent, within limits*: avarus erit, sed finite, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27.— *2. (Acc. to II. B.) *Definitely, specifically*: referri oportere ad senatum aut infinite de re publica, aut de singulis rebus finite, Gell. 14, 7, 9.

fīnis, is (*abl.* regularly fine; fini, Lucr. 1, 978; also fine, ib. 976; and adverb. fini, ea fini, qua fini, Cato, R. R. 21, 3; 28, 2; 154; Gell. 1, 3, 30; 7, 3, 29; Dig. 16, 2, 19), *m.* (*f.* mostly ante- and post-class. and poet., and only in *sing.*, Att., Caecil., Varr., Sisenn. ap. Non. 205, 6 sq.; Lucr. 1, 107; 551; 555; 561 sq.; cf. Lachm. p. 43; Verg. A. 2, 554; 5, 328; 384; 12, 793 al.; rarely in class. prose, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; id. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Att. 9, 10, 4; Liv. 4, 2, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 9, 26, 9; 22, 57, 5; Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 82; 33, 1, 1, § 3; 33, 6, 31, § 98 al.; *plur. f.* only Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 13; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 703) [for fidnis, root bhid-, fid-, v. findo; for the suffix, cf.: pa-nis, ig-nis, etc.], *a boundary, limit, border*, = terminus, ὅρος. **I.** Lit.: accessit propius et jam ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, quem oleae terminabant, etc., Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: fere ad extremum finem provinciae Galliae, Liv. 40, 16, 5; cf. id. 33, 37, 6: Philaenôn arae, quem locum Aegyptum versus finem imperii habuere Carthaginienses, Sall. J. 19, 3: quem ad finem porrecta ac loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes (hostes) insequi, *as far as*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5: quibus venientibus ad finem legatio Veientium obviam fuit, Liv. 4, 58, 1; cf.: nulla legatio ad finem praesto fuerat, id. 38, 15, 10; 10, 35, 1: haud procul Argivorum fine positis castris, id. 28, 5, 5; cf. id. 35, 27, 9 Drak.—In *plur.*: vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 93: nec Mamilia lege singuli, sed ex his tres arbitri fines regemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55 (v. rego, I. B.): in finibus Lycaoniae, mihi litterae redditae sunt, id. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Q. Fabius Labeo arbiter Nolanis et Neapolitanis de finibus a senatu datus . . . fines

terminare, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf.: SEX. ATILIVS INTER ATESTINOS ET VEICETINOS FINIS TERMINOSQVE STATVI IVSIT, Inscr. Orell. 3110: fines proferre, propagare, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; id. Mur. 9, 22: inter eos fines, quos feci, Liv. 1, 18, 9: atque hominum finem Gades Calpenque secutus, Sil. 1, 141.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In *plur.*, *borders*, and hence *territory, land, country* enclosed within boundaries: propere de finibus suis exercitus deducerent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 60: per agrum Sequanorum iter in Santonum fines facere, qui non longe a Tolosatium finibus absunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 1; cf.: si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, id. ib. 2, 5, 3: civitatum fines incolere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: ego his finibus ejectus sum, quos, etc., Sall. J. 14, 8: neque flumen neque mons erat, qui fines eorum discerneret, id. ib. 79, 3: Multum interest, alienos populare fines an tuos uri exscindive videas, Liv. 28, 44, 2: veteres nullum animal sacrum in finibus suis esse patiebantur, sed abigebant ad fines deorum, quibus sacrum esset, *where these gods were worshipped*, Macr. S. 3, 7, 6. — **2.** Fine or fini alicujus rei, *up to, as far as*, a certain point (very rare): matresfamiliae de muro pectoris fine prominentes passis manibus obtestabantur Romanos, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5 Oud. *N. cr.* (al. pectore nudo); so, fine inguinum ingrediuntur mare, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 38 Gerl. (in Arus. Mess. p. 231 ed. Lind.): fine genûs vestem ritu succincta Dianae, Ov. M. 10, 536: per mare umbilici fine ingressi, Auct. B. Afr. 85, 1: amphoras nolito implere nimium ansarum infimarum fini, Cato, R. R. 113, 2: Asiam orientis fine a Macedonibus perdomitam, Justin. 30, 4.

II. Trop., *a limit, bound:* Crassus mihi visus est oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingenii sui finibus, immensis paene, describere, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; cf.: certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, extra quos egredi non possim, id. Quint. 10, 35: finem et modum transire, *to go beyond all bounds and measure*, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf.: transcendere fines Juris, Lucr. 3, 60: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118: est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultraque citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 106: intra Naturae fines vivere, id. ib. 50: (dixit) mulierem quinque pueros enixam ... eumque esse finem multijugae hominum partionis, Gell. 10, 2, 1: consulta, quibus sedecim stipendiorum finem expresserant, *term, limit*, Tac. A. 1, 78: his finibus luxuriam coercere, Gell. 2, 24, 15.—Hence, *the starting-point in a race:* Inde, ubi clara dedit sonitum tuba, finibus omnes Prosiluere suis (of vessels), Verg. A. 5, 139.—**B.** Transf., like τέλος. **1.** *An end:* in hoc (aequo judicio) uno denique falsae infamiae finis aliquis atque exitus reperiatur, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: dicendi finem facere, id. Sest. 65, 136; cf.: si placet, in hunc diem hactenus ... finem disputandi facere, id. Rep. 2, 44 *fin.:* scribendi, id. de Or. 2, 55, 224: maledictis, Ter. Heaut. prol. 34: injuriis, Caes. B. G. 1, 33, 1: vitae finem afferre alicui, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2; cf.: quando finem habet motus, vivendi finem habeat necesse est, id. Rep. 6, 25: finem judiciariae controversiae constituere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5: oratio lecta ad eum finem, quem, etc., *as far as*, id. de Or. 1, 34, 154: ludus repertus, et longorum operum finis, Hor. A. P. 406: imperium sine fine, *everlasting*, Verg. A. 1, 279: pigetque actorum sine fine mihi, Ov. M. 2, 387: poscens sine fine oscula, id. ib. 4, 334 al.—Adverb.: ad eum finem, *until that:* amor bestiarum in educandis custodiendisque iis, quae procreaverunt, usque ad eum finem, dum possint se ipsa defendere, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: mansit in condicione usque ad eum finem, dum judices rejecti sunt, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16: quem ad finem, *till when? how long?* quamdiu furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: piratam vivum tenuisti: quem ad finem? dum cum imperio fuisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; id. Mur. 5, 11; id. Fam. 9, 26, 1; cf.: *Lu.* Sequere... *In.* Sequor: sed finem fore quem dicam nescio (i. e. sequendi), Plaut. Trin. prol. 2.—**b.** In partic. (α) *The end of life, latter end, death* (not till after the Aug. per.): comperit invidiam supremo fine domari, i. e. *after death*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 12: tu ne quaesieris, quem mihi, quem tibi Finem di dederint, id. C. 1, 11, 2: nec quicquam jam de fine, si fata poscerent, recusans, Vell. 2, 123, 2; Sen. Ep. 30, 3; Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 *ext.:* septem a Neronis fine menses sunt, Tac. H. 1, 37: Augusti, id. A. 1, 4; 1, 16; 2, 39: voluntarius, id. ib. 4, 19; 15, 63 et saep.—(β) *The end, extremity* of an ascending series, i. e. *the highest point, greatest degree, summit:* sentis credo, me jam diu, quod τέλος Graeci dicunt, id dicere tum extremum, tum ultimum, tum summum: licebit etiam finem pro extremo aut ultimo dicere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 11; and: ad finem bonorum, quo referuntur et cujus causa sunt facienda omnia, *the chief good*, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: fines bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 1, 17, 55; hence the title of Cicero's treatise De Finibus, analog. to the Gr. περὶ τελῶν; cf. id. Att. 13, 21, 4, with ib. 19, 4: honorum populi finis est consulatus, id. Planc. 25, 60: quemque sperandi sibi, eundem bene dicendi finem proponerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: duodecim tabulae, finis aequi juris, Tac. A. 3, 27. —(γ) *An end, purpose, aim, object* (but *an end* subjectively regarded, as an intention, or design, is propositum, consilium, mens, etc.): omnes artes habere finem aliquem propositum, ad quem tendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 22: laudis et gloriae, id. 8, 3, 11: domus finis est usus, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: officium ejus facultatis videtur esse, dicere apposite ad persuasionem: finis, persuadere dictione, id. Inv. 1, 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 51, 156; id. Part. Or. 4, 11; id. de Or. 1, 42, 188; 2, 34, 145; Quint. 2, 15, 6: quem finem vel quid summum et ultimum habeat rhetorice, id. ib. 38: volgaris liberalitas referenda est ad illum Ennii finem, Nihilo minus ipsi lucet, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52: ad finem vitae, Quint. 2, 17, 41: medicinae, id. ib. 25; 2, 21, 3.—(δ) *An intention, design, end in view* (very rare; cf. γ supra): quod ad eum finem memoravimus, ut, etc., Tac. A. 14, 64.—**2.** In rhet. lang., i. q. finitio and definitio, qs. an explanatory limiting, *a definition, explanation* (perh. not in Cic., but repeatedly in Quint.): dicuntur argumenta ex finitione seu fine, Quint. 5, 10, 54: est frequentissimus finis, rhetoricen esse vim persuadendi, id. 2, 15, 3; id. ib. 11 sq.; 4, 4, 3 Spald. *N. cr.*—**3.** In the later jurid. Lat., *a measure, amount:* placuit, ut fructus hypothecarum usuris compensaret, fini legitimae usurae, Dig. 20, 1, 1: finem pretii, deminuere vel excedere, ib. 21, 2, 66: ad finem peculii legata praestare, ib. 49, 17, 17.

fīnīte, *adv.*, v. finio *P. a. fin.*

fīnĭtĭmus or **fīnĭtŭmus**, a, um, *adj.* [finis; cf. maritimus], *bordering upon, adjoining, neighboring* (class.; syn.: vicinus, confinis, conterminus, contiguus, continens). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (α) With *dat.:* sumus enim finitimi Atinatibus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: Galli Belgis, Caes. B. G. 2, 2, 3: homines bellicosi locis patentibus, id. ib. 1, 10, 2: regnum Ariobarzanis vestris vectigalibus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 2, 5: aër mari, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: latus Boreae, i. e. *bordering upon the north, northern*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 38.—(β) *Absol.:* Romanos ea loca finitimae provinciae adjungere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 *fin.:* Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: bellum, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 1; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 111: civitates, Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**B.** *Subst.:* **fīnĭtĭmi**, ōrum, *m.*, *neighbors:* bella cum finitimis felicissime multa gessit, Cic. Rep. 2, 9; cf.: finitimi ac vicini, id. Sull. 20, 58; id. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 4; 1, 5, 4; 2, 16, 2 et saep. —**II.** Trop., *bordering upon, adjoining, nearly related, like.* (α) With *dat.:* unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut audacia, quae fidentiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; cf. id. de Or. 2, 44, 185: metus aegritudini, id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: falsa veris, *closely allied*, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: deterrimum genus optimo, id. Rep. 1, 42: consensus principum administrationi, id. ib. 1, 28: poëta oratori, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; cf.: historia huic generi, id. Or. 20, 66: Autronii nomen finitimum maxime est hujus periculo et crimini, *is very closely connected with*, id. Sull. 25, 71.—(β) *Absol.:* illa, quae propinqua videntur et finitima esse, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165: artium studiorumque quasi finitima vicinitas, id. Brut. 42, 156: finitimum malum, id. Rep. 1, 28.

fīnītio, ōnis, *f.* [finio] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A limiting, limit, boundary*, Vitr. 2, 1 *fin.;* 5, 4 *fin.;* 8, 1.—**II.** *A determining, assigning*, viz., **A.** Lit., *a division, part*, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A definition, explanation* (esp. freq. in Quint.): finitio est rei propositae propria et dilucida et breviter comprehensa verbis enunciatio, Quint. 7, 3, 2 sq.; 2, 15, 34; 3, 6, 49; 5, 10, 63 et saep.; Gell. 15, 9, 11.—**2.** *A rule:* illam quasi finitionem veluti quandam legem sanxerunt, eos tantum surculos posse coalescere, qui, etc., Col. 5, 11, 12.—**III.** *An end;* esp., **A.** *The end of life, death*, Inscr. Grut. 810, 10: FATI, Inscr. Orell. 4776.—**B.** *Completeness:* progressum esse ad hanc finitionem, Vitr. 2, 1, 8.

fīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [finio] (post-Aug.), rhet. and gram. t. t. **I.** In rhetoric, *defining, explaining:* status, Quint. 3, 6, 5; 26: causa, id. 7, 3, 26.—**II.** In gram. **A.** Modus, *definite*, i. e. *the indicative*, Diom. p. 328 P.—**B.** *Final:* litterae, Mart. Cap. 3, § 240: quaestio, id. 5, § 466.

fīnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who determines boundaries, a surveyor* (syn.: decempedator, metator): quaestori permittant, finitorem mittant: ratum sit, quod finitor uni illi, a quo missus erit, renuntiaverit, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34; 2, 17, 45; 2, 20, 53; Non. 1, 37.—Comically: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia Determinabo: ei rei ego sum factus finitor, Plaut. Poen. prol. 49.—**B.** Transf.: circulus, *the horizon*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 2; Luc. 9, 496.—***II.** *One who ends:* o cunctis finitor maxime rerum (Pluto), Stat. Th. 8, 91.

fīnītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from finio.

fīo, fĭĕri, v. facio *init.*

‡ **fircus**, i, *m.*, v. hircus *init.*

firmāmen, inis, *n.* [firmo], poet. for firmamentum, *a prop, support:* trunci, Ov. M. 10, 491; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1251.

firmāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a strengthening, support, prop* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: transversaria tigna iniciuntur, quae firmamento esse possint, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2: ossa nervique et articuli, firmamenta totius corporis, Sen. de Ira, 2, 1, 2: vincula et firmamenta membrorum, Gell. 13, 22, 9.—**B.** Transf., *the sky fixed above the earth, the firmament* (late Lat.), Tert. Bapt. 3; Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 2 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a support, prop, stay:* eum ordinem, qui exercet vectigalia, firmamentum ceterorum ordinum recte esse dicemus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: firmamentum ac robur totius accusationis, id. Mur. 28, 58; cf.: multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 10: parum firmamenti et parum virium, id. Clu. 2, 5: rei publicae, id. Planc. 9, 23; cf.: imperii populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 5, 13: stabilitatis constantiaeque fides est, id. Lael. 18, 65: dignitatis, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 7: honor sacerdotii firmamentum, potentiae adsumebatur, Tac. H. 5, 8: si ullum firmamentum in illo teste posuisses, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: legionem* ex subsidiis in primam aciem firmamentum ducit, *as a support*, Liv. 29, 2, 9.—In *plur.:* Romulus cum haec egregia duo firmamenta rei publicae peperisset, auspicia et senatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 10.—**B.** In partic., rhet. t. t., *the chief support* of an argument, *the main point*, τὸ συνέχον, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 19; id. Part. 29, 103; Auct. Her. 1, 16, 26; Quint. 3, 11, 1; 9; 12 sq.

Firmāni, ōrum, *m.*, v. Firmum, II.

Firmānus, a, um, v. Firmum, II.

firmātor, ōris, *m.* [firmo], *a confirmer, establisher* (post-Aug. and very rare): missus Drusus paci firmator (so acc. to Cod. Med., not pacis), Tac. A. 2, 46: disciplinae militaris, Plin. Ep. 10, 38, 1.

firmē, *adv.*, v. firmus *fin.*

Firmiānus, a, um, v. Firmius.

Firmicus, i, *m.*, Julius F. Maternus, *a Roman mathematician in the time of Constantine the Great, author of a work entitled* Matheseos libri octo; cf. Bernhardy, Rom. Lit. pp. 645, 648.

firmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [firmus], *firmness, durability, strength* (class.; syn.: constantia, firmitudo, perseverantia). **I.** Lit.: ea, quae ille (Epicurus) propter firmitatem στερέμνια appellat, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: age specta,

postes cujusmodi! Quanta firmitate facti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 134: materiae, * Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 1: amphorarum, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 161: Aegyptii lini, id. 19, 1, 2, § 14: fastigiorum templorum, id. 35, 12, 46, § 158: uvae contra frigora, etc., id. 14, 3, 4, § 40: vini, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21: gladiatoria totius corporis, *vigor*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; cf. Quint. 8, 4, 16: corporis, id. 11, 3, 19; 2, 16, 13; Plin. Pan. 4, 7; 15, 1: capitis, lateris pecorisve, Quint. 11, 3, 16; 40: firmitas et vigor vocis, Gell. 2, 3, 4: valetudinis, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42. — In *plur.*: pulvis Puteolanus aedificiis praestat firmitates, Vitr. 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., *firmness, steadfastness, stability, endurance, constancy, power*: firmitas et constantia, Cic. Fam. 9, 11, 1: animi, id. Sest. 44, 95; id. Att. 12, 38, 3; id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66: exercitus numero amplissimus, firmitate exiguus, Planc. in Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: ut quisque minimum firmitatis haberet minimumque virium, ita amicitias appetere maxime, Cic. Lael. 13, 46; cf.: ea (amicitia) non satis habet firmitatis, id. ib. 5, 19: si aliquid firmitatis nactus sit Antonius, id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: imperii, Suet. Vesp. 7.

firmĭter, *adv.*, v. firmus *fin.*

firmĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [firmus], *firmness, durability, strength* (less freq. than firmitas, but class.). **I.** Lit.: tanta in eis (navibus) erat firmitudo, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 8; cf.: tanta erat operis (i. e. pontis) firmitudo, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: vocis, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20. —**II.** Trop., *firmness, constancy, stability, strength of mind*: animi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 54; cf.: quod firmitudinem gravitatemque animi tui perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: quantum esset hominibus praesidii in animi firmitudine, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 4: animi, Tac. A. 4, 8: in patientia firmitudinem simulans, id. ib. 6, 46 *fin.*; cf. ib. 15, 62: non quod salus ab isto data quicquam habitura sit firmitudinis, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 2: haec constitutio habet firmitudinem, id. Rep. 1, 45: (translationes) per se minus habeant firmitudinis, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58.

Firmĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, e. g. Firmius Catus, Tac. A. 2, 27; 4, 31.— Hence, **Firmĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Firmius*, an unknown silver-worker of that name: Firmiana vasa, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139 (Jan. Furniana).

firmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [firmus], *to make firm* or *fast, to strengthen, fortify, support* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: lacertos, Lucr. 6, 397: corpora juvenum firmari labore voluerunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: corpora cibo, Liv. 27, 13 *fin.*: vexatos milites quiete, Curt. 9, 10: praegnantes largo pascuo, Col. 6, 27, 10: bitumen aeramentis illinitur firmatque ea contra ignes, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: remedium ad dentium mobilis firmandos, id. 21, 31, 105, § 180: aestuaria aggeribus et pontibus, Tac. A. 4, 73: vestigia, Verg. A. 3, 659: gradum, Quint. 9, 4, 129: alvum solutam, *to bind*, Cels. 1, 3; Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fortify, strengthen, secure; to make lasting, durable, permanent*: (Romulus) urbem auspicato condere, et firmare dicitur primum cogitavisse rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 3; cf.: urbem colonis firmare, id. ib. 2, 18; so, novam civitatem, id. ib. 2, 7: provinciam pace praesidiisque, id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: locum magnis munitionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 3: turres praesidiis, Sall. J. 23, 1: aditum urbis, Verg. A. 11, 466: aciem subsidiis, Liv. 9, 17, 15: latronum opes firmare atque augere, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: in aliquos imperium, id. Sull. 11, 32: vocem, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: firmari consuetudine, Quint. 11, 3, 24: quorum (hominum) cum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, eximiae virtutes firmata jam aetate exstiterunt, Cic. Cael. 18, 43; cf.: animus adolescentis nondum consilio ac ratione firmatus, id. Clu. 6, 13: firmata stirpe virtutis, id. Cael. 32, 79: pacem amicitiamque, Liv. 9, 3, 10: memoria praecipue firmatur atque alitur exercitatione, Quint. 1, 1, 36; so, memoriam, id. 2, 4, 15: opinio omnium gentium firmata consensu, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: non tamen pro firmato stetit magistratus ejus jus, Liv. 4, 7, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To strengthen in resolution, to encourage, animate*: cujus adventus Pompeianos compressit nostrosque firmavit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 65, 2: donec firmaret consilio patres auctor, Hor. C. 3, 5, 46: suos, Just. 2, 11: plebem hinc provocatione, hinc tribunicio auxilio, Liv. 3, 55: cunctos alloquio et cura sibique et proelio, Tac. A. 1, 71: animum exemplis, id. ib. 16, 35: animum praesenti pignore, Verg. A. 3, 611: firmatus animi, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 3, 24, p. 236 ed. Gerl. (ap. Arus. Mess. p. 232 ed. Lindem.).— **2.** In fidelity, *to make sure of, secure*: civitates obsidibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27.—**3.** *To confirm, show, prove; to affirm, assert, declare, promise* the correctness or truth of a circumstance, statement, etc. (less freq. than confirmo, affirmo): cum intelligat, quam multa firmentur jure jurando, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: si vis et natura fati ex divinationis ratione firmabitur, id. Fat. 5, 11: firmatam dare fidem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 45; so, fidem, Ter. And. 3, 1, 4; id. Hec. 4, 2, 5: vix quidquam firmare ausim, Tac. A. 1, 81; 6, 6; id. H. 2, 9: hoc genus in rebus firmandum est multa prius quam Ipsius rei rationem reddere possis, *to prove*, Lucr. 6, 917: da augurium, atque haec omina firma, Verg. A. 2, 691; so, numina, id. ib. 8, 78. — (*β*) With *object-clauses*: seque et ibi futurum, ubi praescripserit et ea facturum, quae imperarit obsidibus datis firmat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 9; cf.: paratis omnium animis reversuros firmaverunt, Tac. H. 2, 9: firmare necesse est, nil esse in promptu, etc., Lucr. 6, 940.—In *pass.* with a *subject-clause*: sata bene provenire firmantur, Pall. 11, 12.

Firmum, i, *n.*, *a fortified sea-port of Picenum*, now *Fermo*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 8; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B. 1.—**II.** Deriv.: **Firmānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Firmum, Firmian*: cohors, Liv. 44, 40: L. Tarutius Firmanus, *of Firmum*, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98: audivi ex Gavio hoc Firmano, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: fratres, id. ib.— *Subst.*: **Firmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Firmum, Firmians*, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23. — **Castellum Firmānōrum,** *the port of Firmum*, regarded as a separate place, now *Porto di Fermo*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.

firmus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. dhar-, dharâ-mi, hold, support; Gr. θρᾶ-, θρή-σασθαι, to sit down, θρῆνυς, θρόνος; cf.: frētus, frēnum], *firm* (in opp. to frail, destructible), *steadfast, stable, strong, powerful* (freq. and class.; esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: constans, stabilis, solidus). **I.** Lit.: nos fragili vastum ligno sulcavimus aequor: Quae tulit Aesoniden, firma carina fuit, Ov. P. 1, 4, 35: robora, Verg. A. 2, 481: arbor, Ov. A. A. 2, 652: vincula, id. F. 1, 370: janua, i. e. *shut fast*, id. Am. 2, 12, 3; cf. sera, id. P. 1, 2, 24: solum, Curt. 5, 1: firmioris testae murices, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102: sunt et Amineae vites, firmissima vina, Verg. G. 2, 97: firmo cibo pasta pecus, *strengthening*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: firmius est triticum quam milium: id ipsum quam hordeum: ex tritico firmissima siligo, Cels. 2, 18: effice ut valeas, et ut ad nos firmus ac valens quam primum venias, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1 and 2; cf.: mihi placebat, si firmior esses, etc., id. ib. 16, 5, 1: nondum satis firmo corpore, id. ib. 11, 27, 1: hinc remiges firmissimi, illinc inopia affectissimi, Vell. 2, 84, 2. — With *dat.*: area firma templis sustinendis, Liv. 2, 5, 4: testa in structura oneri ferendo firma, Vitr. 2, 8, 19: adversis, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*

II. Trop., *firm* in strength or durability, also in opinion, affection, etc., *fast, constant, steadfast, immovable, powerful, strong, true, faithful*: quae enim domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et discidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Lael. 7, 23: res publica firma atque robusta, id. Rep. 2, 1 *fin.*; cf.: civitas imprimis firma, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 2: Trinobantes prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, id. ib. 5, 20, 1; cf. also: Mutina firmissima et splendidissima colonia, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24: tres potentissimi ac firmissimi populi, id. ib. 1, 3 *fin.*; and: evocatorum firma manus, id. Fam. 15, 4, 3: Antonius ab equitatu firmus esse dicebatur, *strong in cavalry*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 2.— With *ad* and *acc.*: satis firmus ad castra facienda, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 1: Chrysippi consolatio ad veritatem firmissima est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 79: exercitus satis firmus ad tantum bellum, Liv. 23, 25, 6; cf.: cohortes minime firmae ad dimicandum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60, 2; Sall. H. 4, 62, 16.— With *contra*: Jugurtha nihil satis firmum contra Metellum putat, Sall. J. 80, 1.—With *adversus*: firmus adversus militarem largitionem, Tac. H. 2, 82: firmior adversus fortuita, id. ib. 4, 51: adversus convicia malosque rumores, Suet. Tib. 28.— *Absol.*: cum neque magnas copias neque firmas haberet, Nep. Eum. 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 8; Sall. J. 56, 2: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: praesidia firmissima, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: fundamenta defensionis firmissima, id. Cael. 2, 7: firmior fortuna, id. Rep. 1, 17: constitutio Romuli, id. ib. 2, 31 (ap. Non. 526, 10): illud ratum, firmum, fixum fuisse vis, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141: officii praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf.: opinio, firma et stabilis, id. Brut. 30, 114: firma et constans assensio, id. Ac. 1, 11, 42: ne in maximis quidem rebus quicquam adhuc inveni firmius, id. Or. 71, 237: spem firmissimam habere, id. Fam. 6, 5, 4; cf., transf.: firmior candidatus, i. e. *who has stronger, greater hopes of being elected*, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: litterae, i. e. *containing news that may be relied upon*, id. ib. 7, 25; cf. id. ib. 16, 5: senatum sua sponte bene firmum firmiorem vestra auctoritate fecistis, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; cf.: vir in suscepta causa firmissimus, id. Mil. 33, 91: accusator firmus verusque, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29; with this cf.: vir pro veritate firmissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 19: sunt fortasse in sententia firmiores, id. Balb. 27, 61: firmus in hoc, Tib. 3, 2, 5: non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: firmus proposito, Vell. 2, 63 *fin.*; so, firmissimus irâ, Ov. M. 7, 457: firmo id constantique animo facias licet, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2: nunc opus pectore firmo, Verg. A. 6, 261: firmi amici sunt (opp.: amici collabascunt), Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), Cic. Lael. 17, 62: ex infidelissimis sociis firmissimos reddere, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 26: firmissimae amicitiae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: fides firma nobis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 6. — * (*β*) Poet. with *inf.*: fundus nec vendibilis nec pascere firmus, *able, capable*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47. — Hence, *adv.*, *firmly, steadily, lastingly, powerfully*; in two (equally common) forms: **firme** and **firmiter.** (*a*) Form firme, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 24; id. Trin. 2, 2, 54: insistere, Suet. Calig. 26: firme graviterque aliquid comprehendere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf.: satis firme aliquid concipere animo, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: continere multa, Quint. 11, 2, 2: sustinere assensus suos, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 31: graviter et firme respondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 3.—(*β*) Form firmiter: firmiter hoc tuo sit pectore fixum, Lucil. ap. Non. 512, 20: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77: insistere, Caes. B. G. 4, 26, 1: in suo gradu collocari, Cic. Rep. 1, 45 *fin.*: stabilita matrimonia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 512, 23 (Rep. 6, 2 ed. Mos.): promisisse, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 111: meminisse, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—**b.** *Comp.*: firmius durare, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 165: firmius coire, Ov. H. 19, 67.—**c.** *Sup.*: asseverare, Cic. Att. 10, 14 *fin.*: pulvinus quam firmissime statuatur, Vitr. 5, 12.

fiscālis, e, *adj.* [fiscus, II. B.], *of* or *relating to the public* or *the imperial treasury, fiscal* (post-class.): res fiscales quasi propriae et privatae principis sunt, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 4: jus, ib. 2, 14, 42: debitores, ib. 49, 14, 45, § 10: calumniae, *complaints made for the advantage of the revenue*, i. e. *the fines resulting from which were to go into the treasury*, Suet. Dom. 9: molestiae, i. e. *exactions for the treasury*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41: gladiatores, *maintained out of the emperor's revenue*, Capitol. Gord. 3, 33: cursus, Spart. Hadr. 7: vina, *given at the expense of the treasury*, Vop. Aur. 48: pecunia, Paul. Sent. 5, 27, 1: servi, id. ib. 5, 13, 2.—**II.** *Subst.*: ‡ **fiscālia,** ium, *n.*, *moneys for the treasury*, Inscr. Orell. 3351.

fiscārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a debtor to the treasury* (post-class.): annuae fiscariorum praestationes, Firm. Math. 3, 13 *med.*

fiscella, ae, *f.* (also **fiscellus,** i, *m.*, Col. 12, 38, 6, v. fiscellus), *dim.* [fiscina], *a small basket for fruit, cheese-forms*, etc., *woven of slender twigs, rushes*, etc. (syn.: fiscina, qualus, canistrum, calathus, sporta, corbis), Tib. 2, 3, 15; Verg. E. 10, 71; Ov. F. 4, 743; Col. 12, 18, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14.— As a *muzzle* for cattle, Cato, R. R. 54, 5;

Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177. — As a *form* for cheese: fiscella = forma, ubi casei exprimuntur, Gloss. Isid.

1. fiscellus, i, *m. dim.* [fiscina]. **I.** I. q. fiscella, q. v.—**II.** FISCELLUS casei mollis appetitor, ut catillones catillorum liguritores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90, 2 (acc. to Müll. we should perh. read FISCELLO; see his note ad loc.).

2. Fiscellus, i, *m.*, *a chain of mountains in the Sabine territory, in which the river Nar takes its rise*, now called *Monte Fiscello* or *Monti della Sibilla*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Sil. 8, 519.

fiscĭna, ae, *f.* [fiscus], *a small basket for fruit, wine*, etc., *made of slender twigs, rushes, broom*, etc. (for syn. v. fiscella), Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 29: ficorum, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Naev. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 266; Verg. l. l.; Col. 12, 39, 3; 50, 10; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66 Sillig *N. cr.;* for leaves, browse, Ov. F. 4, 754; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 233; a *muzzle*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 66 (in Mart. 1, 44, 7 read Sassina).

fiscus, i, *m.*, *a basket* or *frail woven of slender twigs, rushes*, etc. (like fiscina, fiscella, q. v.); used, **I.** For olives in the oil-press, Col. 12, 52, 22; 54, 2.—Far more freq., **II.** For keeping money in, *a money-basket*, or, as we say, *a money-bag, purse* (cf. aerarium): fiscos complures cum pecunia Siciliensi a quodam senatore ad equitem Romanum esse translatos, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 22: mulus ferebat fiscos cum pecunia, Phaedr. 2, 7, 2; Suet. Claud. 18. — Poet.: aerata multus in arca Fiscus, i. e. *much money*, Juv. 14, 259.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The public chest, state treasury, public revenues:* quaternos HS, quos mihi senatus decrevit et ex aerario dedit, ego habebo et in cistam transferam de fisco, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 197: qui fiscum sustulit, id. ib. 79, § 183: de fisco quid egerit Scipio, quaeram, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5 Manut.; Eutr. 2, 16; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 7, 20. —**2.** In the times of the emperors, *the imperial treasury, imperial revenues, emperor's privy purse* (opp. aerarium, the public chest or treasury): quantum pecuniae in aerario et fiscis et vectigalibus residuis, Suet. Aug. 101; 40; id. Claud. 28; id. Ner. 32; Sen. Ben. 7, 6: fisci de imperatore rapti, Tac. A. 1, 37: bona in fiscum cogere, id. ib. 6, 2; Dig. 39, 4, 9 *fin.:* fortasse non eadem severitate fiscum quam aerarium cohibes, Plin. Pan. 36 et saep.: Judaicus, *the tax paid by the Jews into the imperial treasury*, Suet. Dom. 12: quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est aequore toto res fisci est, Juv. 4, 55.

fissĭcŭlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fissum, from findo], in the lang. of the haruspices, *to divide the entrails* (post-class.): extis fissiculandis, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45; Mart. Cap. 2, § 151; and: fissiculatis extorum prosiciis, id. 1, § 9.

fissĭlis, e, *adj.* [findo]. **I.** *That may be cleft* or *split, fissile* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.): robur, Verg. A. 6, 181; lignum, id. G. 1, 144; Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187: arundo, id. 16, 36, 64, § 157: vena lapidis, id. 36, 17, 27, § 131.—**II.** *Cleft, split:* stipes, Col. 9, 1, 3. —Comically transf.: ad focum si adesses, Non fissile haberes caput, *you would not have had your crown cracked*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 26.

* **fissĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleaving, dividing:* glebarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.

fissi-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [fissus, from findo], *cloven-footed.* **I.** Lit.: juvencae, Aus. Ep. 5, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *split:* calamus, *a pen for writing*, Aus. Ep. 7, 49.

fissum, i, *n.*, v. findo *fin.*

fissūra, ae, *f.* [findo], *a cleft, chink, fissure* (post-Aug.): quorum in digitos pedum fissura divisa est, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 176: vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.—In *plur.*, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101: efficax asini sevum labrorum fissuris, *chapped lips*, id. 28, 12, 50, § 188.

fissus, a, um, *Part.*, v. findo.

fistella, ae, *f. dim.* [fistula], *a little pipe*, Pelagon. Art. Vet. 24.

fistūca, ae, *f.*, *an instrument for ramming down, a rammer, beetle*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4; Cato, R. R. 28, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185.

fistūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fistuco], *a ramming down, ramming fast*, Vitr. 7, 1; 10, 3.

fistūco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fistuca], *to ram down* or *in, to ram fast:* fundamenta, Cato, R. R. 18, 7: solum, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188; Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.:* rudus pedali crassitudine, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—In the *part. perf. absol.:* terram circa radices fistucato spissandam, *by ramming down*, i. q. fistucatione, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 87.

fistŭla, ae, *f.* [findo, fis-sum]. **I.** In gen., *a pipe, tube*, e. g. *a water-pipe* (usually of lead; syn.: tubus, canalis, sypho), Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; Front. Aquaed. 25 sq.; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 31, 6, 31, § 58; Ov. M. 4, 122; Inscr. Orell. 3322; 3324; 3892; *the wind-pipe and gullet*, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175; Gell. 17, 11, 4; *the tubular vessels in the lungs*, Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188; *in the teeth*, id. 11, 37, 62, § 163; *a hole in a sponge*, id. 31, 11, 47, § 123 al.; *the blow-hole* of the whale, id. 9, 7, 6, § 19.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A hollow reed-stalk, a reed, cane*, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 106; 19, 5, 23, § 66. —**2.** Transf. **a.** *A reed-pipe, shepherd's pipe, pipes of Pan* (made of several reeds gradually decreasing in length and calibre), *the Greek* σύριγξ, *invented by Pan* (syn.: tibia, sura): fistula, cui semper decrescit arundinis ordo: Nam calamus cerâ jungitur usque minor, Tib. 2, 5, 31; cf. Verg. E. 2, 32 sq.; Ov. M. 1, 688 sq.; 2, 682; 13, 784; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204; Hor. C. 4, 1, 24; 4, 12, 10 et al.: eburneola, *a pitch-pipe*, for giving the tone in which an orator should speak, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225 sq.; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 27.—In comic transf.: itaque et ludis et gladiatoribus mirandas ἐπισημασίας sine ulla pastoricia fistula auferebamus, i. e. *without being hissed off*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11.—**b.** *A writing-reed*, Pers. 3, 14.—**B.** *A sort of ulcer, a fistula*, Cels. 2, 8 *med.;* 5, 12; 7, 4; Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 55; 24, 11, 51, § 88; Cato, R. R. 157, 14; Nep. Att. 21, 3.—**C.** Fistula sutoria, *a shoemaker's punch*, Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100.—**D.** *A catheter:* aeneae fistulae fiunt, Cels. 7, 26, 1 *init.*—**E.** Fistula farraria, *a sort of hand-mill for grinding corn*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; also called fistula serrata, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

fistŭlāris, e, *adj.* [fistula] (post-class.). **I.** (Acc. to fistula, II. A. 2. a.) *Like a shepherd's pipe:* versus, *which gradually increase by a syllable*, Diom. p. 498 P.—**II.** (Acc. to fistula, II. B.) *Of* or *for a fistula:* medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 2, 13.

‡ **fistŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper* (in Cic. fistulator), Inscr. Fabr. p. 625, *no.* 218.

fistŭlātim, *adv.* [id.], *in the shape of pipes* (post-class.): excussus fimus, App. M. 4, p. 144, 4.

fistŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a player on the shepherd's pipe, a piper:* fistulatorem domi relinquetis, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227 (see the passage in connection); Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 22.

fistŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fistulator], *of* or *belonging to a player on the pipes:* artes, Arn. 2, 73.

fistŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [fistula] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Furnished with pipes:* tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31 Oud. *N. cr.*—**II.** *Pipe-shaped:* venae, Arn. 2, 84: aera, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 Carm. 4.

fistŭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become full of holes* (late Lat.): ligna fistulescunt, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

fistŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Pipe-shaped, full of holes, porous* (post-Aug.): terra bibula et pumicis vice fistulosa, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110; so, terra, id. 17, 5, 3, § 34: telum culicis sorbendo fistulosum, *hollow*, id. 11, 2, 1, § 3: aculeus, id. 11, 37, 65, § 173: lapis, *porous*, id. 36. 23, 53, § 174: densitas spongiae, id. 27, 8, 45, § 69: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 5.—**II.** *Having fistulas, fistulous:* cancer, Cato, R. R. 157, 3.

fīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from fido.

fitilla or **fritilla,** ae, *f.*, *a gruel used at sacrifices*, Sen. Ben. 1, 6, 3 Fickert *N. cr.;* Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 84; Arn. 2, 58; 7, 230.

fivere item (apud Catonem) pro figere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92, 8 Müll.

fixē, *adv.*, v. figo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **fixulas,** fibulas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90, 1 Müll.

fixūra, ae, *f.* [figo], *a fastening, driving in* of nails (post-class.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.; the print of nails*, Vulg. Johann. 20, 25.

fixus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from figo.

flābellĭfĕra, ae, *f.* [flabellum-fero], *a fan-bearer*, a female slave, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

flābello, āre, *v. a.* [flabellum], *to fan* (post-Aug.): cum calor in affectationem flabellatur, Tert. Pall. 4.

flābellŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little fan*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50 (Bentl., Fleck., Umpfenb.; dub.; al. flabellum).

flābellum, i, *n. dim.* [flabrum], *a small fan* or *fly-flap.* **I.** Lit.: cape hoc flabellum, et ventulum huic sic facito, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; 50; Mart. 3, 82, 10; for this a peacock's tail was used, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 11; Hier. Ep. 27, 13.—* **II.** Trop.: cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis, illa tum est egentium concio ventilata, *an exciter*, Cic. Fl. 23, 54.

flābĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo], *airy.* * **I.** Lit.: nihil est in animis mixtum atque concretum ... nihil ne aut humidum quidem aut flabile aut igneum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66.—**B.** Trop., *spiritual* (eccl. Lat.): aedes, Prud. στεφ. 10, 347 al.

flābra, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *blasts*, esp. of wind; or, concr., *breezes, winds* (poet.): flabraque ventorum violento turbine vexant, Lucr. 5, 217: Etesia Aquilonum, id. 5, 742; 6, 730: Boreae, Prop. 2, 27, 12 (3, 23, 12 M.): lenia Austri, Val. Fl. 6, 665: freta spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; cf. id. 6, 719: non hiemes illam, non flabra neque imbres Convellunt, Verg. G. 2, 293.

flābrālis, e, *adj.* [flabra], *breezy, airy* (post-class.): frigus, Prud. Apoth. 841.

‡ **flābrārius** = custos corporum, Isid. Gloss.

flaccĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [flaccus], *to be flabby* or *flaccid.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): aures pendulae atque flaccentes, Lact. Opif. D. 8, 8. —**II.** Trop., *to be faint, languid, weak; to flag, droop:* flaccet, languet, deficit, Non. 110, 10 (mostly ante- and post-class.): sceptra flaccent, Att. ap. Non. 110, 12: flaccet fortitudo, Afran. ib. 13: sin flaccebunt condiciones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14 (Trag. v. 401 ed. Vahl.): oratio vestra rebus flaccet, spiritu viget, App. Apol. p. 290: Messala flaccet, *flags, loses courage*, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 4 (cf.: Messala languet, id. Att. 4, 15, 7): erunt irrigua ejus flaccentia, i. e. *dried up*, Vulg. Isa. 19, 10.

flaccesco (ante-class. also **flaccisco**), flaccŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to wilt, wither, dry up* (cf. tabesco). **I.** Lit.: faeniculum cum legeris, sub tecto exponito, dum flaccescat, Col. 12, 7, 4: flaccescente fronde, Vitr. 2, 9, 2: stercus cum flaccuit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4. —**II.** Trop., *to become faint* or *feeble, to droop, languish:* flucti flacciscunt, silescunt venti, Pac. ap. Non. 488, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 77 ed. Rib.): flaccescebat oratio, * Cic. Brut. 24, 93: flaccescentes voluptates, Arn. 4, 142: ad numerum cymbalorum mollita indignatione flaccescunt, i. e. *become mild, softened*, id. 7, 237.

Flaccĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Flaccus, II.

flaccĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flaccus], *flabby, flaccid, pendulous* (cf. marcidus). **I.** Lit.: aures, Col. 7, 6, 2; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205: folium, id. 15, 30, 39, § 127: vela (with pendula), App. Flor. p. 365.—**II.** Trop., *languid, feeble:* flaccidiore turbine fertur, Lucr. 5, 632: argumentatio, Arn. 7, 251.

1. flaccus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.], *flabby, hanging down.* **I.** Lit.: auriculae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *flap-eared:* ecquos deos paetulos esse arbitramur? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones, quae sunt in nobis? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence,

2. Flaccus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname;* cf.: aures homini tantum immobiles: ab iis Flaccorum cognomina, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 136; esp. freq. in the gens Valeria, Cornelia, and Horatia; e. g. si quid in Flacco viri est, i. e. in Q. Horatio, Hor. Epod. 15, 12.—**B.** Transf., *the writings of Horace:* stabunt pueri, cum totus decolor esset Flaccus, Juv. 7, 227.—**II.** Deriv.: **Flaccĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Flaccus, Flaccian:* area, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.

‡ **flăgellātĭcius** = μαστιγίας, Gloss. Philox., *one who deserves the whip*, verbero.

flăgellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flagello], *a whip-*

ping, scourging, flagellation (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Martyr. 4 *fin.*

flăgello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [flagellum], *to whip, scourge, lash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quaestorem suum in conjuratione nominatum flagellavit, Suet. Calig. 26: aliquem manu sua, id. ib. 55; id. Claud. 38: canes extremis polypi crinibus, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92: terga caudâ (leo), id. 8, 16, 19, § 49; cf.: arborem caudâ (serpens), Ov. M. 3, 94: messem perticis, *to thresh out*, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298: serpentes sese interimunt flagellando, id. 25, 8, 55, § 101.—*Absol.:* in tergum flagellat, Quint. 11, 3, 118.—**II.** Transf.: flagellent colla comae, *beat, dangle against his face*, Mart. 4, 42, 7: sertaque mixta comis sparsa cervice flagellat, i. e. *shakes*, Stat. Th. 10, 169; cf. id. ib. 3, 36: flagellatus aër, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: si puteal multa cautus vibice flagellas, i. e. *practise outrageous usury*, Pers. 4, 49: cujus laxas arca flagellat opes, *presses down*, i. e. *encloses*, Mart. 2, 30, 4; 5, 13, 6; cf.: prout aliquis praevalens manceps annonam flagellet, *keeps back commodities*, i.e. *maintains them at too high a price*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 164.

flăgellum, i, *n. dim.* [flagrum], *a whip, scourge;* more severe than scutica. **I.** (Cf. also: flagrum, verber, lorum.) Lit.: nec scuticâ dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; cf.: ille flagellis Ad mortem caesus, id. ib. 1, 2, 41; Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; Dig. 48, 19, 10; Hor. Epod. 4, 11; Cat. 25, 11; Ov. Ib. 185; Juv. 6, 479.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A riding-whip*, Verg. A. 5, 579; Sil. 4, 441; *a whip for driving cattle*, Col. 2, 2, 26.—**2.** *The thong of a javelin*, Verg. A. 7, 731.—**3.** *A young branch* or *shoot, a vine-shoot*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; Verg. G. 2, 299; Cat. 62, 52; Col. 3, 6, 3 al.—**4.** *The arm of a polypus*, Ov. M. 4, 367.—**5.** In late Lat., *a threshing-flail*, Hier. Isa. 28.—**6.** *A tuft* of hair, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop., *the lash* or *stings of conscience* (poet.), Lucr. 3, 1019; Juv. 13, 195; cf. of the goad of love, Hor. C. 3, 26, 11.

flāgĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [flagito], *an earnest request* or *demand, importunity* (rare but class.): nolui deesse ne tacitae quidem flagitationi tuae, *Cic. Top. 1, 5: uxorum flagitatione revocantur, Just. 2, 4.—In *plur.:* crebrae populi flagitationes, Tac. A. 13, 50.

flāgĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an importunate asker, demander, dun* (rare but class.): eicite ex animo curam atque alienum aes: Ne quis formidet flagitatorem suum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 24; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 81; so of a *dunning creditor*, Gell. 17, 6, 10.—Transf.: hunc video flagitatorem, non illum quidem tibi molestum, sed assiduum tamen et acrem fore, Cic. Brut. 5, 18 (see the passage in connection).—(β) With *gen.:* triumphi ante victoriam flagitator, Liv. 8, 12, 9: pugnae, id. 2, 45, 18.

flāgĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [flagitator], *she that importunately demands* or *duns* (late Lat.): epistola vehemens flagitatrix, Aug. Ep. 140.

flāgĭtĭōse, *adv.*, v. flagitiosus *fin.*

flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flagitium], *shameful, disgraceful, infamous, flagitious, profligate, dissolute* (both of persons and things): flagitiosi sunt, qui venereas voluptates inflammato animo concupiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: homo flagitiosissimus, libidinosissimus nequissimusque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: civitas pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5, 9: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, flagitiosis modestos, id. Lael. 13, 47: libidines, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: cf.: animus omni genere voluptatum, Quint. 12, 11, 18: emptio, possessio bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: flagitiosissima facinora facere, Sall. J. 32, 2: socordia flagitiosior, id. ib. 85, 22: fama flagitiosissima, Tac. H. 2, 31: quod ea, quae re turpia non sunt, verbis flagitiosa ducamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: regem armis quam munificentia vinci, minus flagitiosum, Sall. J. 110, 5; cf.: flagitiosissimum existimo impune injuriam accepisse, id. ib. 31, 21: quod flagitiosius est, Tac. A. 3, 54.—Hence, *adv.:* **flāgĭtĭōse,** *shamefully, basely, infamously, flagitiously* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare): impure et flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: turpiter et flagitiose dicta, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: judicia male et flagitiose tueri, id. ib. 1, 15, 44: sumus flagitiose imparati, id. Att. 7, 15, 3: desciscere ab aliquo, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: obitae legationes, id. Font. 11, 24.—*Comp.*, Arn. 4, 141.—*Sup.:* ut turpissime flagitiosissimeque discedat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: servire aliorum amori, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8.

flāgĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [flagito; cf. Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 398 sq.; orig., burning desire, heat of passion]. **I.** Lit., *an eager* or *furious demand, importunity, urgency* (post-Aug. and rare; cf. flagitatio): Lentulus credebatur illa militiae flagitia primus aspernari, Tac. A. 1, 27: pro Plancina cum pudore et flagitio disseruit, matris preces obtendens, id. ib. 3, 17.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Esp., *a shameful* or *disgraceful act done in the heat of passion; a burning shame, disgraceful thing* (class.; syn.: scelus, nefas, facinus, maleficium, peccatum, delictum, crimen): quae (convivia) domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71; so, flagrantissima (with adulteria), Tac. A. 14, 51; cf.: stupra et adulteria et omne tale flagitium, Cic. de Sen. 12, 40; id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: domesticis vitiis atque flagitiis se inquinare, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72; cf.: homo sceleribus flagitiisque contaminatissimus, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; and id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: tantum sceleris et tantum flagitii admittere, id. Att. 10, 3: quae libido ab oculis, quod facinus a manibus umquam tuis, quod flagitium a toto corpore abfuit? etc., id. Cat. 1, 6, 13; cf.: Q. Curius, flagitiis atque facinoribus coopertus, Sall. C. 23, 1; so with facinora, id. ib. 14, 2 Kritz. *N. cr.:* nihil facinoris, nihil flagitii praetermittere, Liv. 39, 13, 10; 39, 16, 1: tanta flagitia facere et dicere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: in hoc flagitio versari ipsum videmus Jovem (corresp. to stuprum), id. ib. 4, 33, 70: in tot flagitia se ingurgitare, id. Pis. 18, 42.—**B.** In gen., *any shameful* or *disgraceful act* or *thing* (without the accessory idea of passion): petere honorem pro flagitio more fit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 28: flagitium fiet, nisi dos dabitur virgini, id. ib. 3, 1, 11: cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus: at cum bini, obscoenum est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: flagitium rei militaris admittere, id. Clu. 46, 128: flagiti principium est, nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (Trag. v. 426 ed. Vahl.): nonne id flagitium est, te aliis consilium dare, foris sapere, tibi non posse auxiliarier? *is it not a shame?* Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: praeesse agro colendo flagitium putes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: quantum flagitii commisisset (for which, shortly before: nihil turpius, quam, etc.), id. Brut. 61, 219; cf.: ita necesse fuit aut haec flagitia concipere animo aut susceptae philosophiae nomen amittere, *disgraceful assertions, absurdities*, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66.—Comically: *Co.* Fores hae fecerunt magnum flagitium modo. *Ad.* Quid id est flagitii? Crepuerunt clare, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 32.—Leg. t. t.: perfectum flagitium, *a completed crime* (opp. imperfectum), Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 14.—**C.** In vulg. lang., concr. like scelus, *shame, disgrace*, as a term of reproach, i. q. *rascal, scoundrel:* flagitium illud hominis! Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 8; id. As. 2, 4, 67; id. Cas. 3, 2, 22; id. Men. 3, 2, 24; 5, 1, 9: ipsa quae sis stabulum flagitii, id. Truc. 2, 7, 31: etiam opprobras vim, flagiti flagrantia, *burning shame*, i. e. *outrageous villain*, id. Rud. 3, 4, 28: omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se tamquam stipatorum catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1.—**D.** (Causa pro effectu.) *Shame, disgrace* (rare but class.): id erat meum factum flagiti plenum et dedecoris, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 4; cf.: magnum dedecus et flagitium, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: qui non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. Or. Licin. *fin.* (p. 236 ed. Gerl.): beatus qui pejus leto flagitium timet, Hor. C. 4, 9, 50: flagitio additis damnum, id. ib. 3, 5, 26: quia illa forma matrem familias flagitium sit si sequatur, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71: facere damni mavolo, Quam opprobramentum aut flagitium muliebre inferri domo, id. ib. 2, 3, 85; id. Ep. 3, 4, 79: flagitium imperio demere, Liv. 25, 15, 19: consul moveri flagitio timoris fatendi, id. 42, 60, 4.

flāgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* flagitarier, Plaut. Men. prol. 48), *v. freq. a.* [from the root bherag-; Sanscr. bhraj-, to roast; Zend. berja, earnest longing; cf. Gr. φρύγω; Lat. frīgĕre, frictum, Fick, Vergl. Wört. p. 141 sq.; cf. Gr. φλέγω; Lat. flagrare, etc., Corss. Ausspr. 1, 398; Doed. Syn. 2, p. 143), *to demand* any thing *fiercely* or *violently, to entreat, solicit* a thing; or, with a personal object, *to press earnestly, importune, dun* a person for any thing (qs. flagranter posco, exigo, rogo; cf. also: postulo, peto, etc.). **I.** In gen. (class.); constr., *aliquid aliquem; aliquid (aliquem) ab aliquo* or *aliquem;* with *ut* or *absol.;* poet. with an *object-clause.* (α) With *acc.:* etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, insector, posco, atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; cf.: insector, inquam et flagito testes, id. Font. 1, 1; and: qui reliquos non desideraret solum, sed etiam posceret et flagitaret, id. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: ut admoneam te, non ut flagitem: metuo ne te forte flagitent: ego autem mandavi, ut rogarent, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1; cf.: admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: consulis auxilium implorare et flagitare, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 9: ea, quae tempus et necessitas flagitat, id. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.*—In *pass.:* quia illum clamore vidi flagitarier, *called for by the public crier*, Plaut. Men. prol. 48; but, si non dabis, clamore magno et multo flagitabere, *you shall be importuned*, id. Ps. 1, 5, 143; 4, 7, 46: ne ejus sceleris in te ipsum quaestio flagitaretur, Cic. Vatin. 11, 26: cum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione factâ flagitaretur, *when the legions demanded their pay* (the *ab* different from the foll.), Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 3: populus desiderio Romuli regem flagitare non destitit, Cic. Rep. 2, 12.—With *acc.* and *ab* and *abl.:* a te cum tua promissa per litteras flagitabam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4: mercedem gloriae flagitat ab iis, quorum, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: quid gravitas, quid altitudo animi... quid artes a te flagitent, tu videbis, id. Fam. 4, 13, 4: id ex omnibus partibus ab eo flagitabatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 71, 1: unicum miser abs te filium flagitat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: siser et ipsum Tiberius princeps nobilitavit flagitans omnibus annis a Germania, Plin. 18, 5, 28, § 90.—With *two acc.:* haec sunt illa, quae me ludens Crassus modo flagitabat, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188; cf. id. Planc. 2, 6: quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum flagitare, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 1: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. C. 2, 18, 13.—(β) With *ut:* semper flagitavi, ut convocaremur, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: flagitare senatus institit Cornutum, ut, etc., id. Fam. 10, 16, 1: flagitabatur ab his quotidie ut, etc., id. Sest. 11, 25.—(γ) *Absol.:* sed flagitat tabellarius: valebis igitur, etc., *presses*, id. Fam. 15, 18 *fin.:* causa postulat, non flagitat, id. Quint. 3, 13.—(δ) With *inf.:* (stomachus) pernâ magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.—(ε) With *acc.* and *inf.:* a delatoribus revocanda praemia, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. id. Claud. 13; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62; 35, 10, 36, § 65.—(ζ) With *interrog. clause:* quae sint ea numina flagitat, Verg. A. 2, 123.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To summon before court, to accuse:* compertum pecuniam publicam avertisse ut peculatorem flagitari jussit, Tac. H. 1, 53.—**B.** In mal. part., *to incite to lewdness* (ante- and post-class.): ancillam alienam, Dig. 47, 1, 2: juvenem, App. M. 8, p. 215: intercutibus stupris flagitatus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.; cf.: inter cutem flagitatos dicebant antiqui mares, qui stuprum passi essent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110, 23 Müll.

flăgrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from flagro.

flăgranter, *adv.*, v. flagro, *P. a. fin.*

flăgrantĭa, ae, *f.* [flagro], *a burning, a glowing heat, ardor* (mostly post-class.). **I.** Lit.: montis (Aetnae), Gell. 17, 10, 8: solis, App. M. 4, p. 157; 6, p. 178: aestatis, Arn. 2, p. 69: aestiva, *the heat of summer*, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 183: non flagrantiâ oculorum, non libertate sermonis, sed etiam complexu, etc., *Cic. Cael. 20, 49.—**II.** Trop.: omnem pectoris flagrantiam sedare, *vehement desire*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 734: materna, *maternal affection*, Gell. 12, 1, 22.—Concr. as a term of reproach: etiam opprobras vim, flagiti flagrantia? *thou burning shame! worst of scoundrels!* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 28; cf. flagitium, II. A.

‡ **flagrātōres** dicebantur genus hominum, quod mercede flagris caedebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 5 Müll.; cf.: ‡ flagratores qui flagris conducti caedunt, Placid. p. 463.

* **flăgrĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [flagrum + fero], *bearing a whip:* Automedon, Aus. Ep. 14, 10.

flagrĭōnes dicti servi, quod flagris subjecti sunt: ut verberones a verberibus. Afranius in Vopisco: Tu flagrionibus, etc., Non. 28, 29 (Com. Rel. v. 391 ed. Rib.).

flăgrĭtrība, ae, *m.* [flagrum + tero], *a whip-spoiler,* i. e. *one who wears out the whip with being flogged,* a comic appellative of a slave, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 5.

flăgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [root in Sanscr. brag-, to glow; Gr. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, φλόξ; Lat. fulgeo, fulgur, fulmen, flamma, flamen, fulvus; Angl.-Sax. blāc, pale; Germ. bleich; connected with flagito, flagitium, etc., by Corss. Ausspr. 1, 395], *to flame, blaze, burn* (class.; trop. signif. most freq.; not in Caes.; syn.: ardeo, deflagro, caleo, ferveo, etc.). **I.** Lit.: flagrantes onerariae, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: crinemque flagrantem excutere, Verg. A. 2, 685: flagrabant ignes, Ov. F. 6, 439: intima pars hominum vero flagrabat ad ossa, Lucr. 6, 1168: flocci molles et sine oleo flagrant, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28: ut flagret (carbo), id. 33, 13, 57, § 163.—**II.** Trop., sc. according as the notion of heat or of the pain produced by burning predominates (cf. flamma, II.). **A.** *To be inflamed with passion* (in a good and a bad sense), *to blaze, glow, burn, be on fire, to be violently excited, stirred, provoked.*—With *abl.:* non dici potest, quam flagrem desiderio urbis, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1; so, desiderio tui, id. ib. 7, 4, 1: dicendi studio, id. de Or. 1, 4, 14; cf.: eximio litterarum amore, Quint. prooem. § 6: mirabili pugnandi cupiditate, Nep. Milt. 5, 1: cupiditate atque amentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; cf. id. Clu. 5, 12: amore, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. Epod. 5, 81; cf.: cupidine currus, Ov. M. 2, 104: libidinibus in mulieres, Suet. Gramm. 23: odio, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: totam Italiam flagraturam bello intelligo, id. Att. 7, 17, 4: bello flagrans Italia, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8: convivia quae domesticis stupris flagitiisque flagrabunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71.—*Absol.:* flagrabant vitia libidinis apud illum, id. Cael. 5, 12; cf.: uti cujusque studium ex aetate flagrabat, Sall. C. 14, 6.—Poet. with *acc. of respect, to love:* caelestem flagrans amor Herculis Heben, Prop. 1, 13, 23: Cerberus et diris flagrat latratibus ora, Verg. Cul. 220.—* **2.** Poet. as a *v. a., to inflame with passion:* Elisam, Stat. S. 5, 2, 120.—**B.** *To be greatly disturbed, annoyed, vexed; to suffer:* consules flagrant infamiâ, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2; cf.: invidiâ et infamiâ, id. Verr. 1, 2, 5: invidiâ, id. Clu. 49, 136; id. Sest. 67, 140: Tac. A. 13, 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Galb. 16: infamiâ, id. Caes. 52; id. Tib. 44: rumore malo, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125; ignominiâ et pudore, Flor. 2, 18: inopiâ et cupidinibus, Sall. Or. Philipp. p. 220 ed. Gerl.—Hence, **flăgrans,** antis, *P. a., flaming, blazing, burning, glowing.* **A.** Lit.: fulmen, Varr. Atacin. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 18; cf. telum, Verg. G. 1, 331: flagrantis hora Caniculae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9; cf.: flagrantissimo aestu, Liv. 44, 36, 7: genae, Verg. A. 12, 65: oscula, Hor. C. 2, 12, 25.—**2.** Transf., of color, *glittering, shining:* (Aeneas) Sidereo flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Verg. A. 12, 167: redditur extemplo flagrantior aethere lampas (i. e. sol), Sil. 12, 731.—**B.** Trop., *glowing with passion, ardent, eager, vehement:* oratoria studia quibus etiam te incendi, quamquam flagrantissimum acceperam, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: non mediocris orator, sed et ingenio peracri et studio flagranti, id. de Or. 3, 61, 230: recentibus praeceptorum studiis flagrans, id. Mur. 31, 65: flagrans, odiosa, loquacula, Lampadium fit, *flickering, restless,* Lucr. 4, 1165: in suis studiis flagrans cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: flagrantissima flagitia, adulteria, Tac. A. 14, 51: flagrantissimus amor, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 2: Nero flagrantior in dies amore Poppaeae, Tac. A. 14, 1; id. H. 4, 39: Othonis flagrantissimae libidines, id. ib. 2, 31; Val. Max. 8, 14 *ext.* 3: studia plebis, Tac. A. 2, 41 *fin.:* aeger et flagrans animus, id. ib. 3, 54: flagrantior aequo Non debet dolor esse viri, Juv. 13, 11: adhuc flagranti crimine comprehensi, i. e. *in the very act,* Cod. Just. 9, 13, 1.—Hence, **flăgranter,** *adv., ardently, vehemently, eagerly* (post-Aug.): Germani exarsere flagrantius, Amm. 31, 10, 5: flagrantius amare, Fronto, Ep. ad Anton. 2 ed. Mai.: flagrantissime cupĕre, Tac. A. 1, 3.

flăgrum, i, *n.* [cf.: fligo, af-fligo, etc. and flagellum], *a whip, scourge, lash* (syn.: verber, scutica, flagellum). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 10; id. Cas. 1, 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 81; Liv. 28, 11, 6; Suet. Oth. 2; Juv. 5, 173; Dig. 47, 10, 9 al.—**II.** Transf.: ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites, i. e. *to servitude,* Juv. 10, 109.—As a term of reproach applied to a slave: Gymnasium flagri, salve, *School for the scourge,* i. e. *on whom the scourge is often tried,* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 31: lassitudo conservum, rediviae flagri, i. e. *whose skin is cut up by the lash,* Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. redivia, p. 270, 20 Müll.

1. flāmen (also ‡ FILAMEN, Inscr. Grut. 227, 6), inis, *m.* [same root with fla-gro, q. v.; lit., he who burns, sc. offerings, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 84, 146; cf. 2, 86 note; Momms. Röm. Gesch. 1, 155; and Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 301], *a priest of one particular deity, a flamen* (acc. to a false etym. of Varr. and Fest., v. infra, so called from the fillet which he wore around his head). Festus enumerates from the highest flamen, that of Jupiter, to the lowest, that of Pomona, fifteen of these priests; in the times of the emperors, the deified emperors and other deified persons also had their separate flamens assigned to them: flamines, quod in Latio capite velato erant semper, ac caput cinctum habebant filo, flamines dicti. Horum singuli cognomina habent ab eo deo, quoi sacra faciunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.: flamen Dialis dictus, quod filo assidue velatur, indeque appellatur flamen, quasi filamen, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 15 Müll.; cf. also Serv. Verg. A. 8, 664: maximae dignationis Flamen Dialis est inter quindecim flamines, et cum ceteri discrimina majestatis suae habeant, minimi habetur Pomonalis, quod Pomona levissimo fructui agrorum praesidit pomis, Fest. p. 154, 27 sq.; cf. Müll. Comm. ad h. l. p. 385, b: DIVIS ALIIS ALII SACERDOTES, OMNIBVS PONTIFICES, SINGVLIS FLAMINES SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20: (Numa) flaminem Jovi assiduum sacerdotem creavit . . . huic duos flamines adjecit, Marti unum, alterum Quirino, Liv. 1, 20, 2; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 14; Aug. Civ. D. 2, 15; cf. also: est ergo flamen, ut Jovi, ut Marti, ut Quirino, sic divo Julio M. Antonius, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: Tiberius flamines sibi decerni prohibuit, Suet. Tib. 26; v. Gell. 10, 15: FLAMEN D. AVGVSTI, Inscr. Orell. 311; 488; cf. AVGVSTALIS, ib. 643; 2366: DIVI CLAVDII, ib. 2218; 3651: PERPETVVS NERONIS AVG., ib. 2219: SALVTIS AVGVSTAE, ib. 1171: ROMAE, ib. 2183: flaminem prodere, Cic. Mil. 10, 27: inaugurare flaminem, Liv. 27, 8, 4.

2. flāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [flo], = πνεῦμα, *a blowing, blast,* esp. of wind (poet., most freq. in the *plur.*; cf.: ventus, flatus, flabra, spiritus, aura). **I.** Lit.: cur Berecynthiae Cessant flamina tibiae? Hor. C. 3, 19, 19; Nemes. Ecl. 1, 16: aquilo suo cum flamine, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 424 ed. Vahl.): Borea, surdas flamine tunde fores, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 54: venti, Lucr. 1, 290: Cauri, id. 6, 135; cf. Verg. A. 10, 97.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a gale, breeze, wind:* ferunt sua flamina classem, Verg. A. 5, 832; Ov. F. 3, 599: flamina conticuere, jacet sine fluctibus aequor, Val. Fl. 3, 732.

3. Flāmen, inis, *m., a surname in the* gens Claudia, Liv. 27, 21, 5.

* **flāmentum,** i, *n.* [flo], *a blowing of* the wind: tempestatum, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

‡ **flāmĭna,** ae, *f.* [1. flamen], *the wife of a flamen,* usu. flaminica, Inscr. Grut. 459, 9.

‡ **flāmĭnālis,** is, *m.* [id.], *one who has been a flamen,* Inscr. Orell. 3932.—In apposition: FLAMINALES VIRI, Inscr. Orell. 155.

‡ **flāmĭnātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office of flamen,* Inscr. Orell. 3281; 3978.

flāmĭnia, ae, v. 1. flaminius, II. A.

Flāmĭnĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Flaminius, II. C.

flāmĭnĭca, ae, *f.* [1. flamen], *the wife of a flamen,* who assisted at the sacrifices: Ov. F. 2, 27; Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13; Inscr. Orell. 2225 sq.: flaminicae Diales, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 26: Dialis, Tac. A. 4, 16; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. flaminia, p. 93 Müll.: FLAMINICAE PRIMAE AVGVSTI, Inscr. Orell. 345: flaminica omnibus nundinis in regia Jovi arietem soleat immolare, Macr. S. 1, 16, 30.

Flāmĭnīnus, i, *m., a Roman surname in the* gens Quintia. So in partic.: T. Quintius Flamininus, *the conqueror of King Philip of Macedonia,* Cic. Verr. 1, 21, 55; id. Mur. 14, 31; id. Pis. 25, 61.

1. flāmĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. flamen], *of* or *belonging to a flamen.* **I.** *Adj.:* flaminia aedes domus flaminis Dialis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 10 Müll.; so, ex domo flaminia, id. s. v. ignem, p. 106, 4 Müll.; cf. in the foll.: flaminius camillus puer dicebatur ingenuus patrimes et matrimes, qui flamini Diali ad sacrificia praeministrabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93, 2 sq. Müll.: flaminius lictor est, qui flamini Diali sacrorum causa praesto est, id. ib.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. flāmĭnĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *The dwelling of the* flamen Dialis: ignem e flaminia, id est flaminis Dialis domo, nisi sacrum efferri jus non est, Gell. 10, 15, 7.—**2.** *A young priestess who attended on the wife of the* flamen Dialis: flaminia dicebatur sacerdotula, quae flaminicae Diali praeministrabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93, 6 Müll. (but perh., from the preceding words of Festus, we are to supply the word camilla, and to read flaminia camilla, like flaminius camillus; cf. Müll. ad loc.).—**B. flāmĭnĭum,** ii, *n., the office* or *dignity of flamen,* Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 41; Liv. 26, 23, 8; Tac. A. 4, 16; Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 22.

2. Flāmĭnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. So C. Flaminius Nepos, *who, when censor,* A.U.C. 534, *built a circus and constructed a road, and, when consul, was overcome and slain by Hannibal at the lake of Trasimenus,* Liv. 22, 4 sq.; Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52; id. Div. 1, 35, 77; id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Brut. 14, 57; Nep. Hann. 4, 3.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Flāmĭnius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Flaminius, Flaminian:* ea omnia in pratis Flaminiis acta, quem nunc Circum Flaminium appellant, Liv. 3, 54, 15; cf. id. 3, 63, 7; Cic. Att. 1, 14, 1; id. Sest. 14, 33 al.; Mart. 12, 74, 2; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 604; 608 and 667 sq.; 2, 1, p. 361: via, leading from Rome to Ariminum, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; id. Att. 1, 1, 2.—**B.** As *subst.:* **Flāmĭnĭa,** ae, sc. via, Mart. 8, 75, 2; along it stood many tombs; hence: quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina, Juv. 1, 171.—**C. Flāmĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Flaminian:* ostentu, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67.

1. flamma, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* flammaï, Lucr. 1, 725; 900; 5, 1099), *f.* [for flagma, v. flagro; cf. Gr. φλέγμα, from φλέγω], *a blazing fire, a blaze, flame* (cf. ignis). **I.** Lit.: fana flammâ deflagrata, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 116 ed. Vahl.); Lucr. 6, 1169: dicere aiunt Ennium, flammam a sapiente facilius ore in ardente opprimi quam bona dicta teneat, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 222: flammam concipere, *to take fire,* Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 2: flammâ torreri, id. B. G. 5, 43, 4: flamma ab utroque cornu comprehensa, naves sunt combustae, id. B. C. 3, 101, 5: circumventi flammâ, id. B. G. 6, 16, 4: effusa flamma pluribus locis reluxit, Liv. 30, 6, 5: flammam sedare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42 *fin.:* lumina illa non flammae, sed scintillis inter fumum emicantibus similia, Quint. 8, 5, 29: solis flammam per caeli caerula pasci, *the blazing light,* Lucr. 1, 1090: erat is splendidissimo candore inter flammas circulus elucens, i. e. *among the blazing stars,* Cic. Rep. 6, 16: polo fixae flammae, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 15: deum genitor rutilas per nubila flammas Spargit, i. e. *flashing lightnings,* id. F. 3, 285: flammam media ipsa tenebat Ingentem, i. e. *a torch,* Verg. A. 6, 518; so, armant picis unguine flammas, Val. Fl. 8, 302; for ignis: modum ponere iambis flammâ, Hor. C. 1, 16, 3: flamma ferroque absumi, *by fire and sword,* Liv. 30, 6; Juv. 10, 266.—**b.** Provv. (*a*) Flamma fumo est proxima: Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, i. e. *the slightest approach to impropriety leads to vice,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 53.—(*β*) E flamma cibum petere, *to snatch*

food from the flames, i. e. to be reduced to extremities for want of it, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38 (cf. Cat. 59). — (γ) Prius undis flamma (sc. miscebitur), *sooner will fire mingle with water*, of any thing impossible, Poët. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 49. — (δ) Unda dabit flammas, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 4. — (ε) flamma recens parva sparsa resedit aqua, = obsta principiis, Ov. H. 17, 190.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of color, *flame-color:* reddit flammam excellentis purpurae, Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46: stant lumina (i. e. oculi) flammâ, *his eyes glare with fire*, Verg. A. 6, 300; cf.: rubrâ suffusus lumina flammâ, Ov. M. 11, 368.— **2.** *Fever-heat*, Ov. M. 7, 554.—**II.** Trop., viz., acc. as the notion of glowing heat or of destructive power predominates (cf. flagro, II.).—**A.** *The flame* or *fire of passion*, esp. of love, *the flame* or *glow of love, flame, passion, love:* amoris turpissimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92: cuncto concepit pectore flammam Funditus, Cat. 64, 92; cf.: excute virgineo conceptas pectore flammas, Ov. M. 7, 17: digne puer meliore flammâ, Hor. C. 1, 27, 20: ira feri mota est: spirat pectore flammas, Ov. M. 8, 355; Sil. 17, 295: omnis illa vis et quasi flamma oratoris, Cic. Brut. 24, 93; cf.: scilicet non ceram illam neque figuram tantam vim in sese habere, sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, Sall. J. 4, 6.—**B.** *A devouring flame, destructive fire, suffering, danger:* incidi in ipsam flammam civilis discordiae vel potius belli, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 2: invidiae, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: is se tum eripuit flammâ, id. Brut. 23, 90: implacatae gulae, i. e. *raging hunger*, Ov. M. 8, 849.—**C.** Flamma Jovis, *the name of a red flower*, Plin. 27, 7, 27, § 44.

2. Flamma, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Tac. H. 4, 45.

flammābundus, a, um, *adj.* [1. flamma], *flaming* (post-class.): subsellia, Mart. Cap. 1, § 90.

flammātrix, īcis, *f.* [flammo], *she that inflames* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 428.

flamměārĭus, ii, *m.* [flammeum, from flammeus], *a maker of bridal-veils:* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; cf.: flammearii, infectores flammei coloris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89, 11 Müll.

flamměŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small bridal veil*, Juv. 10, 334; Prud. Psych. 449.

* **flamměŏlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [flammeus], *flame-colored:* caltha, Col. 10, 307.

* **flammesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. flamma], *to become inflamed:* flammescere caelum, Lucr. 6, 669.

flammĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *flaming, fiery.* **I.** Lit.: sunt stellae naturâ flammeae, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: halitus, Col. 5, 5, 15; Mart. 10, 62, 6.—**B.** Transf., of color, *flaming, flame-colored, fiery red:* lumina, Ov. H. 12, 107: flammeum quod phlox vocatur, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64: murex, Val. Fl. 5, 361: vestimentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll.—Deriv., **2.** *Subst.:* **flammĕum**, i, *n.* (α) *A fiery red color:* aliquid flammei, aliquid lutei, Sen. N. Q. 1, 3, 4.—(β) = phlox, *the flame-red violet*, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64.—(γ) (sc. velum), *a (flame-colored) bridal-veil*, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46: capere, Cat. 61, 8: sumere, Juv. 2, 124: puellae caput involvere flammeo, Petr. 26, 1: flammea texuntur sponsae, Mart. 11, 78, 3; 12, 42, 3; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325; Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; cf. Non. p. 541 *fin.*; Becker's Gall. 2, p. 24 sq.: lutea, Luc. 2, 361; Mart. Cap. 5, § 538; Verg. Cir. 317.—Poet.: flammea conterit, i. e. *changes husbands repeatedly*, Juv. 6, 225.— **II.** Trop.: *flaming, glowing* (ante- and post-class.): versus, Enn. ap. Non. 139, 15 (Sat. 7, p. 155 ed. Vahl.): acres et flammei viri, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **flammĭcŏmans**, antis, *adj.* [flamma + como], *having fiery hair, flaming:* taedae, Juvenc. 25, 4, 202.

* **flammĭcŏmus**, a, um, *adj.* [flamma + coma], *having fiery hair, flaming:* ignes, Prud. Psych. 775; Avien. Descr. Orb. 1089.

* **flammĭcrĕmus**, a, um, *adj.* [flamma + cremo], *consumed with fire:* ruinae, Fortun. 1, 15, 47.

flammĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma], *flaming, burning, fiery* (Appuleian): glacialibus flammida confundit, App. de Mundo, p. 66, 37: roseo rubore flammida, id. Met. 11, p. 158, 22.

flammĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [flamma + fero], *flame-bearing*, i. e. *flaming, burning, fiery* (poet.): fer mi auxilium; pestem abige a me, flammiferam hanc vim, quae me excruciat, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. 50 ed. Vahl.): crinis (stellae), Ov. M. 15, 849: currus solis, Sil. 5, 55: Olympus, Val. Fl. 1, 4: nox, i. e. *lit up by torches*, Luc. 5, 402.

* **flammĭgĕna**, ae, *m.* [flamma + gigno], *fire-born:* fur, i. e. *Cacus, son of Vulcan*, Sid. Carm. 13, 9.

flammĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [flamma + gero], *flame-bearing, flaming, fiery* (poet.): ales, i. e. *the eagle*, Stat. Th. 8, 676: sol, Val. Fl. 5, 582; cf. Titan, Luc. 1, 415: zona, Claud. Idyll. 4, 9.

flammĭgĕro, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to flame, blaze*, Ambros. ap. Luc. 7, § 132; id. Off. Min. 3, 18, 103 al.

flammĭgo, āre, *v. n.* [flamma + ago], *to emit flames* (post-class.): noctu flammigare (Aetnam), Gell. 17, 10, 11; cf. Macr. S. 5, 17.

* **flammi-pes**, pĕdis, *adj.* [flamma], *fiery-footed:* quadrijugi, Juvenc. 11, 4, 554.

* **flammĭpŏtens**, entis, *adj.* [flamma + potens], *powerful by fire:* Vulcanus, Arn. 3, p. 112.

* **flammĭvŏlus**, a, um, *adj.* [flamma + volo], *flying with flames:* sol, Arator. Act. Apost. 2, 531.

flammĭvŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flamma + vomo], *vomiting flames*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 70; Juvenc. 23 praef.

flammo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. flamma]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to flame, blaze, burn* (poet. and perh. only in the *part. pres.*): super raros feni flammantis acervos Traicit immundos ebria turba pedes (in the purifications at the Palilia), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 77 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 727 and ib. 781): flammantia lumina torquens (anguis), Verg. G. 3, 433.—**II.** *Act.*, *to inflame, set on fire, burn;* in *pass.* also *to burn* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—**A.** Lit.: quaecumque igni flammata cremantur, Lucr. 2, 672: ut interirent aut crucibus affixi aut flammandi, Tac. A. 15, 54: fax nubila flammans, Val. Fl. 1, 568: principio aetherio flammatus Juppiter igni Vertitur, *blazing, flaming*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 17.—**2.** Transf., of color, *to make flame-colored, to color red, to redden:* illius roseo flammatur purpura vultu, Stat. Ach. 1, 297; cf.: flammata pudore juventus, Val. Fl. 4, 655: flammata toga, i. e. *fiery red*, Mart. 5, 19, 12.—**B.** Trop., *to inflame, kindle, incite:* sic donis vulgum laudumque cupidine flammat, Sil. 16, 303: juvenem facta ad Mavortia, id. 1, 55: flammantur in hostem cornipedes, Stat. Th. 8, 390: his inter se vocibus instinctos flammavere insuper adlatae litterae, Tac. H. 4, 24: omnes exercitus flammaverat arrogantia venientium a Vitellio militum, i. e. *had inflamed with anger, incensed*, id. ib. 2, 74; cf.: talia flammato secum dea corde volutans, *inflamed, angry mind*, Verg. A. 1, 50: sponsae flammatus amore, Val. Fl. 8, 300; Stat. Th. 1, 249.

flammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fiery, burning* (late Lat.): carbones, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 174: febris, id. ib. 2, 32, 165.

flammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little flame.* **I.** Lit.: Timagoras negat sibi umquam, cum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucerna flammulas esse visas. Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80; Col. 9, 14, 9.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., *a little banner* used by cavalry, Veg. Mil. 2, 1; 3, 5.

Flamomenses, ium, *m.*, *a people of Italy*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

flātĭlis, e, *adj.* [flo], *produced by blowing, blown* (post-class.): sonitus, Amm. 30, 1: laminae, i. e. *founded, cast*, Arn. 6, 201: virus, *blown in*, Prud. Ham. 533; Prisc. 560 P.

flāto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to blow.* **I.** Lit.: cantores tibia calamoque flatantes, Arn. 2, p. 69.—**II.** Trop., August. Conf. 7, 6 *med.*

flātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a blower* of a wind-instrument: flator tibicen, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; cf.: flat, flator φυσᾷ, αὐλητής, Gloss. Lab.: flatores, tibicines a flando, Placid. p. 463; *a caster of metals:* triumviri monetales, aeris, argenti, auri flatores, *a melter, coiner*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.

flātūra, ae, *f.* [flo], *a blowing* (post-Aug. and very rare): ventos jamdiu non esse, et caeli conquievisse flaturas, Arn. 1, 7: aeris, *a melting, coining*, Vitr. 2, 7 *med.*: auri, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197: ARGENTARIAE, Inscr. Orell. 4217.

* **flātūrālis**, e, *adj.* [flatura], *blowing:* artus, i. e. *containing air*, Tert. Anim. 10.

flātūrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a metal-caster, money-coiner, minter*, Cod. Theod. 9, 21, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4192 sq.: FABER, ib. 4280.

flātus, ūs, *m.* [flo], *a blowing, breathing, snorting* (mostly poet.; syn.: flamen, flabra, ventus, aura). **I.** Lit.: nondum spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu (sc. tibiae), Hor. A. P. 205; Phaedr. 5, 7, 14: flatuque secundo, Carbasa mota sonant, Ov. M. 13, 418; so of the wind, id. ib. 14, 226; Hor. C. 4, 5, 10; also in *plur.*, Ov. M. 15, 302; Verg. G. 2, 339: ipsa sui flatus ne sonet aura, cavet, *of his breath*, Ov. F. 1, 428: (equi) humescunt spumis flatuque sequentum, *with the snorting*, Verg. G. 3, 111; in *plur.*: aestiferi, Cic. Arat. 111: ventris (with crepitus), *a breaking wind*, Suet. Claud. 32: flatu figuratur vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 193.—**B.** Transf., concr., *the breath of life, the soul*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 168.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *A breath, breeze* (the fig. being taken from wind): cum prospero flatu fortunae utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187. —**B.** *Pride, haughtiness* (mostly in *plur.*): det libertatem fandi flatusque remittat, Verg. A. 11, 346; Ov. A. A. 1, 715; Val. Fl. 3, 699; Stat. Th. 1, 321; 3, 192.

flāvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [flavus], *to be golden yellow* or *gold-colored, to be light yellow* (poet.): sed cum maturis flavebit messis aristis, Col. poët. 10, 311; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 124. — In *part. pres.:* flaventes cerae, Ov. M. 8, 671: culta, Verg. G. 4, 126: Clytius flavens prima lanugine malas, id. A. 10, 324.

flāvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [flaveo], *to become golden yellow* or *gold-colored, to turn a light yellow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): molli paulatim flavescet campus arista, Verg. E. 4, 28: flavescere haphe, Mart. 7, 66, 5; so of gold, id. 9, 24, 1; Ov. M. 8, 703: ne (ebur) flavescere possit, id. Am. 2, 5, 39: folium fagi celerrime flavescens, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18; cf. id. 19, 8, 47, § 159; 15, 29, 36, § 121; Vulg. Prov. 23, 31.

Flāvĭālis, e, v. Flavius, II. B.

Flāvĭānus, a, um, v. Flavius, II. C.

* **flāvĭcŏmans**, antis, *adj.* [flavus + comans], *yellow-haired, flaxen-haired:* pueri, Prud. Apoth. 495.

* **flāvĭcŏmus**, a, um, *adj.* [flavus + coma], *yellow-haired, flaxen-haired:* corymbion, Petr. 110 (al. flavus).

flāvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flavus], *of a golden yellow, yellowish:* fel, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 194: rapacia, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127.

Flāvīna, ae, *f.*, *a small city of Etruria*, Sil. 8, 492; called also **Flāvīnĭum**, i, *n.*, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 698.—Hence, **Flāvīnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Flavinian:* arva, Verg. A. 7, 696 Serv.

(**flavissae**, a false reading in Non. 112, 29, for favissae, v. h. v.)

Flāvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens:* gens Flavia, Suet. Vesp. 1; Mart. 9, 2, 8.— So in partic. Cn. Flavius, *the scribe of the pontifiex maximus*, Appius Caecus, *who published the* Fasti, Liv. 9, 46, 1 sqq.; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17; v. fasti. From the gens Flavia were descended the emperors Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian, Suet. Vesp. 1.— Hence poet., Flavius ultimus for Domitianus, Juv. 4, 37.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Flāvĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Flavius:* templa, i. e. *built by Domitian*, Mart. 9, 4, 12; 9, 35, 2.—**B. Flāvĭālis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the college of priests for the Flavian family, instituted by Domitian, Flavial-:* FLAMEN, Inscr. Orell. 2220: PONTIFEX, ib. 3672: COMES, ib. 3162: SEXVIR, ib. 3726: XVVIRI, ib. 2375: assidentibus Diali sacerdote et collegio Flavialium, Suet. Dom. 4.—**C. Flāvĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Flavius, Flavian:* jus civile, *named after* Cn. Flavius, *the publisher*

of the Fasti, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7: partes, i. e. *the adherents of Vespasian*, Tac. H. 2, 67; 3, 1.

flāvus, a, um, *adj.* [for flag-vus from FLAG, flagro, burning, light-colored], *golden yellow, reddish yellow, flaxen-colored*, ξανθός (mostly poet.): color, Col. 4, 3, 4: mellis dulci flavoque liquore, Lucr. 1, 938; 4, 13: mella, Mart. 1, 56, 10: aurum, Verg. A. 1, 592: Ceres, id. G. 1, 96; cf. of the same: et te, flava comas, frugum mitissima mater, Ov. M. 6, 118: mare marmore flavo, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 377 ed. Vahl.): arva, Verg. G. 1, 316: crines, id. A. 12, 605: coma, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; cf.: Galanthis flava comas, Ov. M. 9, 307: flavus comarum Curio, Sil. 9, 414: Ganymedes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 4: Phyllis, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: Chloë, id. ib. 3, 9, 19: Tiberis, *reddish yellow* (from the puzzolan earth on its ground), id. ib. 1, 2, 13; 1, 8, 8; 2, 3, 18: Tiberinus multa flavus harena, Verg. A. 7, 31; Ov. M. 14, 447: Lycormas, id. ib. 2, 245: pudor, *blushing*, Sen. Hippol. 652: capillus in flavum colorem, Vulg. Lev. 13, 36; 30.—*Subst.*: an de moneta Caesaris decem flavos, *gold pieces* (cf. Engl. *yellow-boys*), Mart. 12, 65, 6.—*Comp.*: flavior, Boëth. ap. Porphyr. Dial. 2, p. 31.

flēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [fleo]. **I.** *Pass.*, *to be wept over, to be lamented, lamentable* (class.): ponite ante oculos miseram illam et flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7: o flebiles vigilias! id. Planc. 42, 101: Hector, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 32: Ino, Hor. A. P. 123: flebile principium melior fortuna secuta est, Ov. M. 7, 518.—With *dat. pers.*: multis ille bonis flebilis occidit, Nulli flebilior, quam tibi, Vergili, Hor. C. 1, 24, 9.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *That makes* or *causes to weep, that brings tears* (poet. and rare): cepe, Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 2: ultor, Ov. H. 13, 48: flebile dictu, Sil. 9, 502.—**B.** *Weeping, tearful, doleful* (class.): gemitus elamentabilis; imbecillus, abjectus, flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: maeror (est) aegritudo flebilis, id. ib. 4, 8, 18; cf.: affectus vel concitati vel flebiles, Quint. 11, 3, 162: vox, id. ib. 64: elegia, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: modi, Hor. C. 2, 9, 9: suavitas, Quint. 11, 3, 170: spargebat tepidos flebilis imbre sinus, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 68: sponsa, Hor. C. 4, 2, 21: matrona, App. M. 6, p. 125, 2 Elm.—In *neut.*: flebile, adverbially: exclusus flebile cantet amans, *dolefully, plaintively, sadly*, Ov. R. Am. 36: gavisae, Stat. Th. 12, 426; Sil. 7, 648.—Hence, *adv.*: **flēbĭlĭter** (acc. to II. B.), *mournfully, dolefully*: vide, quam non flebiliter respondeat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: lamentari, id. ib. 2, 21, 49: canere, id. ib. 1, 35, 85: gemere, Hor. C. 4, 12, 5.—*Comp.*: daemones flebilius ululant, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 57.

flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root in Gr. φολκός, bandy-legged; φάλκης, the bent rib of a ship; L. falx; falco, so called from the curve of its claws or beak; cf. Germ. Falke; Engl. falcon]. **I.** *Act.*, *to bend, bow, curve, turn, turn round* (freq. and class.; syn.: plecto, plico, curvo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: animal omne membra quocumque vult, flectit, contorquet, porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: ora retro, Ov. M. 3, 188: vultus ad illum, id. ib. 4, 265; 10, 236: lumina a gurgite in nullam partem, id. ib. 8, 367: geminas acies huc, *to turn, direct*, Verg. A. 6, 789; cf. oculos, id. ib. 8, 698: equos brevi moderari ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*: equum, Hor. C. 3, 7, 25: currum de foro in Capitolium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 77: plaustrum, Ov. M. 10, 447: navem, Auct. B. Alex. 64 *fin.*: habenas, Ov. M. 2, 169: cursus in orbem, id. ib. 6, 225; cf.: cursus in laevum, id. Tr. 1, 10, 17: iter ad Privernum, Liv. 8, 19, 13 Drak. *N. cr.*: iter Demetriadem, id. 35, 31, 3: tu (Bacche) flectis amnes, tu mare barbarum, Hor. C. 2, 19, 17: arcus, *to bend*, Ov. M. 4, 303; cf.: flexos incurvant viribus arcus, Verg. A. 5, 500: flexum genu, Ov. M. 4, 340: artus, Liv. 21, 58, 9: flexi crines, *curled*, Mart. 3, 63, 3; 10, 65, 6; Juv. 6, 493: flexum mare, i. e. *a bay*, Tac. A. 14, 4: flexi fractique motus, *contorted*, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: hinc (silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25, 3.—Mid.: quasi amnis celeris rapit, sed tamen inflexu flectitur, Naev. ap. Non. 191, 34 (Trag. Rel. v. 42 Rib.): (milvus) flectitur in gyrum, *wheels*, Ov. M. 2, 718: modo flector in anguem, *I bend, wind myself into a snake*, id. ib. 8, 883: sol ab ea (Cancri) meta incipit flecti, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 264: Euphrates ad meridiem flectitur, id. 6, 26, 30, § 125.—**2.** In partic., naut. t. t., *to go round* or *double* a promontory: cum in flectendis promontoriis ventorum mutationes maximas saepe sentiant, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: Leucaten flectere molestum videbatur, id. Att. 5, 9, 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to bend, turn, direct*: ducere multimodis voces et flectere cantus, Lucr. 5, 1406: vocem, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 25: qui teneros et rudes cum acceperunt, inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47; cf.: imbecillitatem animorum torquere et flectere, id. ib. 1, 10, 29: suam naturam huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, id. Cael. 6, 13: vitam flectere fingereque, id. Sull. 28, 79: mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque, id. Balb. 17, 39: aliquem a proposito, Liv. 28, 22, 11: scribentis animum a vero, id. 1 praef. 5: animus ab aliqua opinione flectendus, Quint. 4, 2, 80: animos ad publica carmina, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 23: quo vobis mentes ... dementes sese flexere viaï? Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 209 ed. Vahl.): est viri et ducis oblata casu flectere ad consilium, Liv. 28, 44, 8: juvenis cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163: quod procul a nobis flectat Fortuna gubernans, *turn aside, avert*, Lucr. 5, 108.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To bend* (in opinion or in will), *to move, persuade, prevail upon, overcome, soften, appease* (cf.: moveo, afficio): quibus rebus ita flectebar animo atque frangebar, ut, etc., Cic. Sull. 6, 18: sed quid te oratione flectam? ... qua re flecte te, quaeso, id. Phil. 1, 14, 35: facile Achivos flexeris, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. v. 229 ed. Vahl.): judices, Quint. 6, 1, 9: flectere mollibus jam durum imperiis, Hor. C. 4, 1, 6: precibus si flecteris ullis, Verg. A. 2, 689: flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo, id. ib. 7, 312; cf.: nisi dii immortales suo numine prope fata ipsa flexissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: desine fata deum flecti sperare precando, Verg. A. 6, 376: animos commutare atque omni ratione flectere, Cic. de Or. 2, 52 *fin.*: ingenium alicujus aversum, Sall. J. 102, 3: si quem a proposito spes mollitiave animi flexisset, *divert, dissuade*, Liv. 28, 22, 11: dictis nostris sententia flexa est, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll. (Ann. v. 264 ed. Vahl.): si flectitur ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378: cf. id. Tr. 3, 5, 41: hortaturque simul flectitque labores, *soothes*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 119: ad deditionem primos, Liv. 5, 43, 1.—Mid.: plurimum valet miseratio, quae judicem flecti non tantum cogit, sed, etc., *to let himself be moved*, Quint. 6, 1, 23: flexi in misericordiam, Amm. 12, 27.—**b.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) *To turn aside from, to avoid* a thing: ut eam (viam) flectas, te rogo, Cic. Att. 11, 18, 2 (but B. and K. ex conj. C. F. Hermann read ira, v. a. sup.); cf.: flexit viam, Liv. 1, 60, 1: dolo a se flexos imputavit civilis, Tac. H. 5, 24.—**c.** *To refer to* or *apply to* any one: versus qui in Tiberium flecterentur, Tac. A. 6, 29: Augustus quaedam ex horrida illa antiquitate ad praesentem usum flexisset, id. ib. 4, 16.—**d.** In grammar. (α) *To form* a word from another language: verba derivare, flectere, conjungere, Quint. 8, 3, 36: hoc vocabulum (pollex) de Graeco flexum est, Gell. 4, 3 *fin.*—(β) *To decline, conjugate, inflect*, Varr. L. L. 10, 2, 29 al.—(γ) Flectere syllabam, *to mark with the circumflex accent*, and hence, *to lengthen*, Quint. 1, 5, 23 Spald. and Zumpt.

II. *Neutr.*, *to turn, go*, or *march* in any direction (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: cum procul hos laevo flectentes limite cernunt, Verg. A. 9, 372: ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles, Liv. 3, 8, 6; Hasdrubal ad Oceanum flectit, id. 28, 16, 3: inde Vitellius Cremonam flexit, Tac. H. 2, 70: in Capitolium, Suet. Tib. 20.—**B.** Trop., of thought or speech, *to turn* in any direction: ad providentiam sapientiamque, Tac. A. 13, 3: in ambitionem, id. ib. 4, 37: a veneratione Augusti orsus flexit ad victorias Tiberii, id. ib. 1, 34.—Hence, **flexus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *bent, winding*: error, Ov. M. 8, 160: zodiacus circa Cancrum Capricornumque flexior, Mart. Cap. 8, § 878.—In *neutr. plur. subst.*: collium flexa, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 17.—**B.** Trop., of tones, *lengthened*: infinito magis illa flexa et circumducta sunt, Quint. 11, 3, 172.

flegma, ătis, *n.*, v. phlegma.

flēmĭna, um, *n.* (=φλεγμονή), *a bloody swelling* or *congestion of blood about the ankles*; flemina dicuntur, cum ex labore viae sanguis defluit circa talos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.: lassitudine invaserunt misera in genua flemina, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 5: bryonia in jumento homineque flemina sanat, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 28.

flĕo, flēvi, flētum, 2 (contr. forms flēsti, Ov. H. 5, 43; 45: flēmus, Prop. 2, 7, 2; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 291: flērunt, Verg. G. 4, 461; Stat. S. 2, 1, 175: flēsset, id. ib. 145: flēsse, Ov. M. 6, 404; Liv. 30, 44, 7), *v. n.* and *a.* [for flev-o, root φλυ-; Gr. φλύω, to bubble up, etc.; L. fluo, fluvius, etc.; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 301 sq.]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *to weep, cry, shed tears* (syn.: ploro, lugeo, lacrimo): maerentes, flentes, lacrimantes, commiserantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 442 P. (Ann. 107 ed. Vahl.): fleo, quia dijungimur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 18: quin fles, id. Ps. 1, 1, 73: nimium haec flet, id. Mil. 4, 8, 14: ne fle, mulier! id. Ep. 4, 2, 31: quid fles, Asterie? Hor. C. 3, 7, 1: ille me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14 *fin.*: haec cum pluribus verbis flens a Caesare peteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 5; cf. id. ib. 7, 26, 3; id. B. C. 1, 76, 1; 3, 98, 2: deceptus quoniam flevit et ipse, deus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 54: felix qui potuit praesenti flere puellae, *before, in the presence of*, Prop. 1, 12, 15; cf. Tib. 1, 10, 64: o multa fleturum caput! Hor. Epod. 5, 74: lapides mehercule omnes flere et lamentari coëgisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245.—*Pass. impers.*: ad sepulcrum venimus: in ignem posita est: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: minus est, quod flendum meo nomine quam quod gaudendum illius est, Quint. 6 praef. § 8; so id. 6, 2, 3; 11, 1, 52.—**B.** Transf. ***1.** Of horses, *to neigh*: equorum greges comperit ubertim flere, Suet. Caes. 81.—**2.** Of things, *to drop, trickle* (ante- and post-class.): uberibus flent omnia guttis, Lucr. 1, 349: flevit in templis ebur, Sen. Thyest. 702: imber, Prud. Cath. 5, 24.

II. *Act.*, *to weep for, bewail, lament*, a person or thing; *to sing mournfully* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.): *He.* Ne fle. *Er.* Egone illum non fleam? egone non defleam Talem adolescentem? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 36: unicum (filium) mater, Cat. 39, 5: parentes Troïlon, Hor. C. 2, 9, 17: Gygen, id. ib. 3, 7, 1; amissas amicitias, Cat. 96, 4: * Pisonem eis verbis flens meum casum vexavit, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: filii necem, Tac. A. 6, 10; 2, 71: suam vicem, Curt. 10, 5, 21: servitutem tristem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6: amissum conjugem, Just. 28, 4, 4: fidem mutatosque deos, Hor. C. 1, 5, 6: moechos arrogantes, id. ib. 1, 25, 10: catellam raptam sibi, id. Ep. 1, 17, 56: amorem testudine, id. Epod. 14, 11: feralia carmina, *to sing*, Col. poët. 10, 350: virum, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1: amissum fratrem, id. ib. 4, 29, 8: adlatum ad se Pompeii caput, id. ib. 10, 32, 1.—In *part. perf.*: multum fleti ad superos, *bewailed, lamented*, Verg. A. 6, 481; Stat. Th. 4, 103.—(β) With *object-clause*: agmina septem Flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ, Prop. 1, 7, 18; Val. Fl. 1, 633.—Hence, **flētus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *weeping*: mater fleta et lacrimosa, App. M. 7, p. 199 *fin.* (but in Lucr. 2, 631 the correct read. is sanguinolenti).

* **flētĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. fletus-fero], *weeping, dripping, distilling*: truncus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 74.

1. flētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fleo.

2. flētus, ūs, *m.* [fleo], *a weeping, wailing, lamenting*. **I.** Lit. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*): nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. 1, 3, p. 162 ed. Vahl.); cf.: quantum fletum factum audivi! Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; and: quod usque eo visum est indignum, ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: lugubris lamentatio fletusque maerens, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: mulierum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: fletus cum singultu, id. Planc. 31, 76: prae fletu et dolore, *for tears*, id. Att. 11, 7, 6: assiduo fletu sororis, id. Clu. 6, 15: haec magna cum misericordia fletuque pronuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: clamore ac fletu omnia compleri, id. B. G. 5, 33 *fin.*: fletum populo movere, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: fletum reprimere, id. Rep. 6, 15: magno fletu auxilium petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 1: virginum precibus et fletu excitati, id. B. C. 2, 4, 3: cum ille erumpit fletus, Quint. 6, 2, 7: fletibus

natos, laetitia defunctos prosequi, id. 5, 11, 38: nullis ille movetur fletibus, Verg. A. 4, 439. — **II.** Transf., concr., = lacrimae, *tears:* fletu super ora refuso, Ov. M. 11, 658; so ib. 673.

Flēvo, ōnis, *m.*, *the Zuyder Zee, a lake at the mouth of the Rhine*, Mela, 3, 2 *fin.*; called also **Flēvom** (sc. ostium), Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101.

Flēvum, sc. castellum, *a fortress of the Frisii, west of the mouth of the Ems*, now *Flie* or *Flieland*, Tac. A. 4, 72, v. Orell. ad h. l.

flexănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [flecto + animus] (poet.). **I.** *Act.*, *that bends* or *sways the heart, moving, affecting:* o flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Pac. ap. Non. 113, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 177 Rib.); cf.: tantam vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poëta dicta est flexanima atque omnium regina rerum oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: amor, Cat. 64, 331: concentus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.—* **II.** *Pass.*, *touched, moved, affected:* flexanima, tamquam lymphata aut Bacchi sacris commota, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 36, 80 (Trag. Rel. v. 422 Rib.).

flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [flexus, from flecto], *that may be bent, pliant, flexible* (class.; cf.: lentus, flexilis). **I.** Lit.: materiam rerum totam esse flexibilem et commutabilem, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92: arcus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 29: (ulmus) ad currus flexibili vite, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 228.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Pliant, flexible, tractable:* genera vocis permulta: grave, acutum; flexibile, durum, *flexible*, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146; cf. oratio, id. Or. 16, 52: nihil tam flexibile, id. Brut. 79, 274: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 15; 40: nihil non flexibile ad bonitatem, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 1.—* **B.** In a bad sense, *fickle, wavering, inconstant:* quid potest esse tam flexibile, tam devium, quam animus ejus, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 92.

flexĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [flexibilis], *flexibility* (late Lat.): cornuum, Sol. 52 *med.*

flexĭlis, e, *adj.* [flexus, from flecto]. **I.** *Pliant, pliable, flexile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cornu, Ov. M. 5, 383: ulmus et fraxinus, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 219: betulla, id. 16, 18, 30, § 75: cervix ad circumspectum, id. 11, 37, 67, § 177: vitrum, id. 36, 26, 66, § 195: lectuli, Amm. 22, 4.—**II.** *Bent, curved:* spicae, App. M. 6 *init.* (Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26, read nexilis, Merk.).

* **flexĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [flexus-loquor], *ambiguous, equivocal:* (oracula) partim falsa, partim casu vera, partim flexiloqua et obscura, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115.

flexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [flecto], *a bending, swaying, turning; a bend, turn, curve* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: trunco toto se ipse moderans et virili laterum flexione, Cic. Or. 18, 59; id. de Or. 3, 59, 220.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti! i. e. *turnings, windings*, Cic. Pis. 22, 53.—**B.** In partic., of the voice, *a modulation, inflection, change:* est in dicendo etiam quidam cantus obscurior . . . quem significat Demosthenes et Aeschines, cum alter alteri obicit vocis flexiones, Cic. Or. 18, 57: delicatiores in cantu, id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: ut cervices oculosque pariter cum modorum flexionibus torquent, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39.

* **flexĭ-pes,** pĕdis, *adj.* [flexus, from flecto], *with crooked feet:* hederae, *clinging, clasping*, Ov. M. 10, 99; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 4, 19.

* **flexĭvĭcē,** *adv.* [flexus-vicis], *with turnings* or *windings, crookedly*, Pac. ap. Non. 260, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 152 Rib.).

* **flexo,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [flexus, from flecto], *to bend, curve:* vineam, Cato, R. R. 49 *fin.*

‡ **flexuntes,** *an old name of the Roman knights:* equitum nomen saepe variatum est. . . . Celeres sub Romulo regibusque appellati sunt, deinde flexuntes, postea trossuli, Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 35 Sillig. *N. cr.*; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 606.

flexŭōsē, *adv.*, v. flexuosus *fin.*

flexŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. flexus], *full of turns* or *windings, tortuous, flexuous, crooked, winding.* **I.** Lit.: flexuosum iter habet auditus, ne quid intrare possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: Taurus mons, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98: volatus hirundini, id. 10, 24, 35, § 73.—*Sup.:* intestina flexuosissimis orbibus, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—* **II.** Trop.: fraudes, Prud. Cath. 6, 143.—* *Adv.:* **flexŭōse,** *tortuously:* si flexuose volitet flamma, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 357.

flexūra, ae, *f.* [flexus, from flecto], *a bending, winding, turning* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: lateris, Lucr. 4, 336: angustiae flexuraeque vicorum, Suet. Ner. 38.—**B.** Trop.: virtus recta est: flexuram non recipit, Sen. Ep. 71, 19.—**II.** Transf., in gram., *inflection, declension* of a word, Varr. L. L. 10, § 28 Müll.

1. flexus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from flecto.

2. flexus, ūs, *m.* [flecto], *a bending, turning, winding* (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** Lit.: aures duros et quasi corneolos habent introitus, multisque cum flexibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; cf. Quint. 6, 13, 9: ut qui cursu parum valent, flexu eludunt, id. 9, 2, 78: cum venissem ad pontem, in quo flexus est ad iter Arpinas, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 1; cf.: in aliquo flexu viae, Liv. 22, 12, 7: implicatae flexibus vallium viae, id. 32, 4, 4: Rhenus modico flexu in occidentem versus, Tac. G. 1: flexu Armeniam petivit, id. A. 12, 12: alio flexu reduci ad viam, Quint. 2, 17, 29: (quo pacto sol) Brumales adeat flexus, Lucr. 5, 616: brumales, id. 5, 640: metae, *the turn round the goal*, Pers. 3, 63: labyrinthei, *the mazes*, Cat. 64, 114: capilli dociles et centum flexibus apti, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 13: in litore flexus Mecybernaeus, *the bay* or *gulf*, Mela, 2, 3 *init.*; cf. id. 3, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a turning, transition* into another state, *political change:* id enim est caput civilis prudentiae, videre itinera flexusque rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paululum haesit ad metas (the figure taken from the turning of the racers on reaching the goal), id. Cael. 31, 75; cf.: si infinitus forensium rerum labor decursu honorum et jam aetatis flexu constitisset, i. e. senectus, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: flexu auctumni (= post medium tempus auctumni, trop. from turning the meta in the Circus), Tac. H. 5, 23; v. Orell. ad h. l.—**B.** In partic. (post-Aug.). **1.** *An artful turning, winding, shifting:* inde recta fere est actio, hinc mille flexus et artes desiderantur, Quint. 5, 13, 2: qui haec recta tantum, et in nullos flexus recedentia tractaverit, id. 10, 5, 12.—**2.** Of the voice, *inflection, modulation, variation:* citharoedi simul et sono vocis et plurimis flexibus serviunt, Quint. 1, 12, 3: quid quoque flexu dicendum, id. 1, 8, 1: qui flexus deceat miserationem, id. 1, 11, 12; 1, 8, 3.—**3.** In gram., *inflection, variation, derivation* (in Varro flexura, v. h. v.): quid vero? quae tota positionis ejusdem in diversos flexus eunt? cum Alba faciat Albanos et Albenses; volo, volui et volavi, Quint. 1, 6, 15.

flictus, ūs, *m.* [fligo], *a striking, dashing together, collision* (poet.): armamentūm stridor, flictus navium, Pac. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 667 (Trag. Rel. v. 335 ed. Rib.): tum scuta cavaeque Dant sonitum flictu galeae, Verg. l. l.; Sil. 9, 322.

flīgo, ĕre, *v. a.* [Gr. φλάω, φλίβω, = θλάω, θλίβω, to crush; Lat. flagellum; cf. flagitare, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 477], *to strike, strike down* (ante-class.): fligi affligi: ipsus se in terram saucius fligit cadens, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 110, 29 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 12 Rib.); so Att. ap. Non. l. l. (v. 317 Rib.): naves ad saxa, Lucr. 5, 1001 Lachm. *N. cr.* (al. lidebant or laedebant; v. Munro ad loc. 3d ed.).

flo, flāvi, flātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [root fla-; Gr. ἐκ-φλαίνω, to stream forth; φλασμός, vain-glorying; hence, Lat. flatus, flabrum, etc., flos, flōreo, Flōra; Germ. blasen, blähen; Eng. blow, bloom, blast, etc., Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 301; cf. Grimm, Wörterb. s. v. blähen, blasen]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to blow* (class.; cf.: spiro, halo): belle nobis flavit ab Epiro lenissimus ventus, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 1: corus ventus in his locis flare consuevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 3; id. B. C. 3, 25, 1; 3, 26 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 10, 67; Ov. M. 7, 664: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes, Lucr. 6, 717: quinam flaturi sint venti, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 94: inflexo Berecynthia tibia cornu Flabit, *will blow, sound*, Ov. F. 4, 181.—Prov.: simul flare sorbereque haud factu facile'st: ego hic esse et illic simitu hau potui, i. e. *to do two opposite things at once*, as we say, *to blow hot and cold with the same breath*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.—**II.** *Act.*, *to blow, blow at, blow out, blow up*, or *blow away* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: hieme anima, quae flatur, omnium apparet, *which is emitted*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 9 Müll.: Chimaera Ore foras acrem flaret de corpore flammam, Lucr. 5, 906: pulvis vento flatus, Auct. B. Afr. 52, 4: tibia flatur, *is blown*, Ov. F. 4, 341: Phrygius lapis flatur follibus, donec rubescat, *is blown upon*, Plin. 36, 19, 36, § 143.—**2.** Transf., *to cast* or *coin* metals by blowing: aes antiquissimum, quod est flatum, pecore est notatum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: flata signataque pecunia, Gell. 2, 10, 3.—Hence, *the directors of the mint* were called triumviri auro argento aeri flando feriundo (abbrev. III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F.), Inscr. Orell. 569; v. ferio.—**B.** Trop.: omisso magna semper flandi tumore, *of high-flown, bombastic talk*, Quint. 12, 6, 5: spernere succina, flare rosas, Fulva monilia respuere, qs. *to blow away*, i. e. *to despise*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 21.

flocces, um, *f.*, *dregs* or *lees of wine* (ante-class.): flocces audierat prisca voce significare vini faecem e vinaceis expressam, sicuti fraces ex oleis, idque apud Caecilium in Polumenis legerat, Gell. 11, 7, 6: neque florem, neque flocces volo mihi, vinum volo, Caecil. ap. Non. 114, 17 (Com. Fragm. v. 190 Rib.): apludam edit et flocces bibit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3.

floccōsus, a, um, *adj.* [floccus], *full of flocks of wool* (late Lat.), App. Herb. 62.

floccus, i, *m.*, *a lock* or *flock* (of wool, on clothes, in fruits, etc.). **I.** Lit.: ne qui flocci intereant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: pomis substrati flocci, id. ib. 1, 59, 3: in veste floccos legere fimbriasve diducere, Cels. 2, 6: pilulae intus habentes floccos molles, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28.—**II.** Transf., *something trifling, insignificant, of no account* (most freq., esp. with negatives, and in the phrase flocci facere, *to make no account of, to care not a straw for*; v. the foll.). (α) With a *neg.:* ceterum qui sis, qui non sis, floccum non interduim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 152 (Ritschl, ciccum; cf.: eluas tu an exungare, ciccum non interduim, id. Rud. 2, 7, 22): neque ego illum maneo, neque flocci facio, id. Men. 2, 3, 69: is leno flocci non fecit fidem, id. Rud. prol. 47: ego, quae tu loquere, flocci non facio, id. ib. 3, 5, 3: prorsus aveo scire, nec tamen flocci facio, Cic. Att. 13, 50, 3: totam rem publicam flocci non facere, id. ib. 4, 15, 4: quare, ut opinor, φιλοσοφητέον, id quod tu facis, et istos consulatus non flocci facteon, id. ib. 1, 16, 13 Orell. *N. cr.* (but here Ernesti reads ἐατέον): satin abiit, neque quod dixi flocci existimat! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 73: invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum; ego non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21.—(β) Without a *neg.* (ante-class.), *to account of slight value, of small importance:* rumorem, famam flocci fecit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. obstinato, p. 193, 11 Müll.: tu istos minutos cave deos flocci feceris, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 24: flocci facere, id. Most. 3, 2, 121; id. Men. 5, 7, 5; id. Ep. 3, 2, 12; id. Trin. 4, 2, 150; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11.—In *pass.:* flocci fiet. Culi cultor, Titin. ap. Non. 131, 33: rogata fuerit nec ne, flocci aestimo, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. muneralis, p. 143 Müll.: flocci pendo, quid rerum geras, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Exp. Serm. p. 565, 5.

flŏces, v. flocces.

Flōra, ae, *f.* [flos, v. flo], *the goddess of flowers, whose festival was celebrated on the 28th of April, often with unbridled license*, Ov. F. 5, 195 sq.; Lact. 1, 20, 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; id. L. L. 5, §§ 45, 74; Lucr. 5, 739; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; Tac. A. 2, 49; Mart. 1, 1, 1: omnia Florae aulaea, Juv. 14, 262 al.—**II.** Derivv. * **A. Flōrius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Flora:* apud M. Catonem in re Floria ita scriptum, *respecting the festival of Flora*, Gell. 9, 12, 7.—More freq., **B. Flōrālis,** e, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Flora, Floral:* flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45: joci, Lact. 1, 20, 6; Sen. Ep. 97, p. 80 Bip.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the festival of Flora, of the Floralia:* sacrum,

Ov. F. 4, 947: dignissima tuba Florali matrona, Juv. 6, 250: ludi, Inscr. Orell. 2545.—In *plur. subst.:* **Flōrālĭa,** ium and ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Flora:* Florae ludi Floralia instituti, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Quint. 1, 5, 52: (prisci) Floralia IIII. Kal. Mai. instituerunt urbis anno DXIII. ex oraculis Sibyllae, ut omnia bene deflorescerent, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 286: Varro Floralium, non Floraliorum ait, cum non ludos Florales illic, sed ipsum festum, Floralia, significaret, Macr. S. 1, 4, 14; Pers. 5, 178: solenni Floraliorum die, Just. 43, 4, 6.—Hence, **2. Flōrālĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the feast of Flora:* et Floralicias lasset arena feras, i. e. *designed for the combats exhibited during the festival of Flora,* Mart. 8, 67, 4.

1. * flōrālĭa, ium, *n.* [flos], *a flower-garden,* Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 4.

2. Flōrālĭa, ium, v. Flora, II. B.

flōrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from floreo.

flōrenter, *adv.*, *flourishingly;* v. floreo. *P. a. fin.*

Flōrentĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Etruria, situated on the river Arno,* the modern *Florence,* Flor. 3, 21 *fin.;* Front. de Colon. p. 112 Goes.; cf. Zumpt, de Colon. p. 253.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Flōrentĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a sort of vine,* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—**B. Flōrentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Florentia, Florentine:* Colonia, i. e. *Florentia,* Front. l. l. — In *plur. subst.:* **Flōrentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Florentia, Florentines,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Tac. A. 1, 79.

flōrĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* [flos], *to bloom, blossom, flower* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; cf.: floresco, vigeo). **I.** Lit.: per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 214: florere omnia, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: haec arbor una (lentiscus) ter floret, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 16: possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra? id. N. D. 2, 7, 19: imputata floret usque vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: vinea, segetes, Ov. F. 5, 263 sq.: narcisso floreat alnus, Verg. E. 8, 52: florentes ferulae, id. ib. 10, 25.—Poet.: si bene floreat annus, Ov. F. 5, 327.—**B.** Transf. **1.** (Acc. to flos, I. B.) Of wine, *to froth:* si vinum florere incipiet, Col. 12, 30, 1: vina quoque in magnis operose condita cellis Florent, Ov. F. 5, 270. — **2.** *To get the first downy beard:* libat florentes haec tibi prima (dies) genas, Mart. 3, 6, 4.—**3.** *To be filled with, to abound with* any thing (ante-class. and poet.): mare velis florere videres, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185; cf.: mare velivolis florebat puppibus, Lucr. 5, 1442; cf.: hinc laetas urbes pueris florere videmus, id. 1, 255 Lachm.: Hybla multis thymis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 26: jam pridem regio ... undat equis floretque viris, Val. Fl. 1, 547.—**4.** *To bloom,* i. e. *to be bright with varied colors:* pampineo gravidus autumno floret ager, of the ripening fruits, Verg. G. 2, 6; of an army on the march: variis floret via discolor armis, Val. Fl. 5, 565; cf.: floret cristatus exercitus undique turmis, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133.—**5.** *To be bright* (cf. *P. a.* infra): lumina floruisse, Tert. Apol. 11: caelum luminibus floruisset, id. adv. Marc. 4, 42.—**II.** Trop., *to be in a flourishing* or *prosperous condition, to flourish, be in good repute, to be eminent, distinguished,* etc.; constr. with the *abl.* and *absol.* **A.** Of persons and animate things. (α) With *abl.:* in sua patria multis virtutibus ac beneficiis floruit princeps, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: privatis officiis et ingenii laude floruit, id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: omni genere virtutis, id. Brut. 7, 28: cum acumine ingenii tum admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: honoribus et rerum gestarum gloriâ, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: gratiâ, auctoritate, gloriâ, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: laudibus, id. ib. 9, 14, 2: nobilitate discipulorum, id. de Or. 3, 35, 141: omnibus copiis (Crotoniatae), id. Inv. 2. 1, 1: tria genera dicendi, quibus quidam floruerunt, id. Or. 5, 20.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* in re militari Epaminondas, Nep. Epam. 5: ille vir, qui in Curia, in Rostris, in re publica floruisset, etc., Cic. Cael. 24, 59: in foro, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: in sententiis senatoriis et in omni actione atque administratione rei publicae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: in senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4.—(γ) *Absol.:* ergo in Graecia musici floruerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16; cf.: floret Epicurus, id. Off. 3, 33, 116: qui inter illos florebas, id. Quint. 26, 80: cum multis simul floruit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: floruit circa Philippum, id. 12, 10. 6: circum tribus actis impiger annis Floret equus, *is in his bloom, prime,* Lucr. 5, 884.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. (α) With *abl.:* illa vetus (Graecia), quae quondam opibus, imperio, gloria floruit, hoc uno malo concidit, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: familia, quae postea viris fortissimis floruit, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: doctissimorum hominum familiaritates, quibus semper domus nostra floruit, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Font. 14, 31: meus ad urbem accessus incredibili hominum multitudine et gratulatione florebat, id. Sest. 63, 131: aliquid floret laudibus, Lucr. 5, 1279.—(β) *Absol.:* quae (magna Graecia) nunc quidem deleta est, tunc florebat, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: quae familia admodum floruit, Suet. Ner. 6: quorum auctoritas maxime florebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: gloria generis floret, id. Fl. 11, 25: verborum vetus interit aetas, Et juvenum ritu florent modo nata vigentque, Hor. A. P. 62: aetherii dono cessere parentes Aeternum florere genas, *to shine in perpetual bloom, perpetual youth,* Stat. Th. 1, 705. — Hence, **flōrens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *shining, glistening, glittering, bright* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Ennius et Lucretius florere dicunt omne quod nitidum est, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 804: lucernarum florentia lumina flammis, Lucr. 4, 450; so, smaragdi arcano igne, Stat. Th. 2, 276: postes arcano lumine, id. ib. 1, 210: catervae aere, Verg. A. 7, 804: exercitus insignibus argenteis et aureis, Gell. 5, 5, 2.—**2.** *Abounding in flowers:* vertice de summo semper florentis Hymetti, Ov. M. 7, 702.—*Subst.:* **florens,** ntis, *f.*, *a garland:* do hanc tibi florentem florenti, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 18 (cf. B. 1. β infra). — **B.** Trop. (acc. to II.), *flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute, fine, excellent.* **1.** Of animate things. (α) With *abl.:* complecti hominem florentem aetate, opibus, honoribus, ingenio, liberis, propinquis, affinibus, amicis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: regina Berenice florens aetate formaque, Tac. H. 2, 81; cf.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Verg. E. 7, 4.—(β) *Absol.:* qui te beatum, qui florentem putas, Cic. Par. 2, 18: quos ego florentis atque integros sine ferro viceram, id. Planc. 35, 86: oratores florentes et leviter ornati, id. Or. 6, 20: florens et illustris adolescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 4: exorta semper florentis Homeri species, Enn. ap. Lucr. 1, 124.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **flōrentes,** um, *the prosperous* (opp. afflicti), Nep. Att. 11, 4.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. (α) With *abl.:* florentes viribus anni, Sil. 1, 226; so, anni vigore, Petr. 132: animus vino, *joyous,* Gell. 6, 13, 4. — (β) *Absol.:* (majores nostri) ex minima tenuissimaque re publica maximam et florentissimam nobis reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50; cf.: civitas (Ubiorum) ampla atque florens, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 3: invidetur praestanti florentique fortunae, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 210: florens amicitia (opp. afflicta), id. Quint. 30, 93: quod eo consilio florentissimis rebus domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3; cf.: neu florentes res suas cum Jugurthae perditis misceret, Sall. J. 83, 1: florentes Etruscorum opes, Liv. 1, 2, 3: florentissima Samnitium castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: equus florenti aetate, Lucr. 5, 1074: aevo florente puellae, id. 3, 1008; cf.: adhuc florente juventa Fervidus, Hor. A. P. 115: florentissima ejus erat aetas, Liv. 30, 12, 17: nostrum opus tibi probari laetor: ex quo ἄνθη ipsa posuisti, quae mihi florentiora sunt visa tuo judicio, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1; cf.: modus nullus est florentior in singulis verbis (quam translatio), id. de Or. 3, 41, 166; id. Or. 27, 96: oratio florentissima, Gell. 15, 28, 5; cf. also: florentis facundiae homo, id. 19, 9, 2—*Adv.:* **flōrenter,** *flourishingly, famously* (late Lat.): florentissime docet, i. e. *with great repute, celebrity,* Hier. Chron. Euseb. an. 358.

flōresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [floreo], *to begin to blossom* or *flower, to come out in blossom* (class.). **I.** Lit.: antequam (plantae) gemmas agant et florescere incipiant, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: florescunt tempore certo arbusta, Lucr. 5, 670: puleium aridum florescere ipso brumali die, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.—**II.** Trop., *to begin to flourish* or *prosper, to grow into repute:* nolite hunc nunc primum florescentem pervertere, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: hoc (Hortensio) florescente, Cassius est mortuus, id. Brut. 88, 303: cui quidem ad summam gloriam eloquentiae florescenti ferro erepta vita est, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11 (efflorescenti, Orell.).—Of things: patria nostra florescit, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 1: illa senescere, at haec contra florescere cogunt, Lucr. 2, 74; cf. id. 5, 895.—**B.** *To abound in* (cf. floreo, I. B. 3.): armata florescant pube novales, Val. Fl. 7, 77.

☞ The *part. fut. pass.* in neuter signif.: EODEM DIE (i. e. IV. Calend. Mai.) AEDIS FLORAE, QVAE REBVS FLORESCENDIS PRAEEST, DEDICATA EST, Calend. Praenest. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 389; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 44.

flōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [flos], *of flowers, made of flowers* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: corona, *a wreath of flowers,* Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 68.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15: serta, Tib. 1, 1, 12 (22 M.); 1, 2, 14.—**b.** *Full of flowers, flowery:* rura, *flowery meads,* Verg. A. 1, 430: juga Hymetti, Val. Fl. 5, 344. — **II.** Transf., *shining, beautiful:* crines, Pac. and Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 605: lanugo, Att. ib. (al. flora).

Flōrĭānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* Esp., M. Annius, *half-brother of the emperor Tacitus, after whose death he usurped the empire,* A. D. 276, *but after a few weeks met an obscure death at Tarsus,* Aur. Vict. Caes. 36, 37; Eutr. 9, 10; v. esp. Vop. Flor.

flōrĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [flos + coma], *crowned with flowers:* Aetna, Aus. Ep. 4, 49: ver, Avien. Arat. 1000.

flōrĭdē, *adv.*, v. floridus *fin.*

*** flōrĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [floridus], *somewhat blooming:* ore floridulo nitens, Cat. 61, 193.

flōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [flos], *full of* or *abounding with flowers, flowery* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: hydrauli hortabere, ut audiat voces potius quam Platonis? expones, quae spectet, florida et varia? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: serta, *garlands of flowers,* Ov. F. 6, 312: prata, Lucr. 5, 785; cf. Hybla, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 38.—**B.** Transf., of color, *lively, gay, bright:* colores, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; 35, 10, 36, § 97. —**II.** Trop., *blooming, beautiful:* puellula, Cat. 61, 57; cf.: Galatea Floridior prato, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: aetas, *the bloom of youth,* Cat. 68, 16; cf.: novitas mundi, Lucr. 5, 943: florida et vegeta forma, Suet. Galb. 20: Demetrius Phalereus est floridior, ut ita dicam, quam Hyperides, *flowery, florid,* Cic. Brut. 82, 285; cf.: tertium (dicendi genus) alii medium ex duobus, alii floridum (namque id ἀνθηρὸν appellant) addiderunt, Quint. 12, 10, 58: floridius genus (scriptorum), id. 2, 5, 18: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: floridissimus tui sermonis afflatus, Aus. Ep. 17: floridior in declamando quam in agendo, Sen. Contr. 4 praef. 5. —*Adv.:* **flōrĭde,** *with flowers, brightly:* depicta vestis, App. M. 11 *fin.:* ecclesia clarius ac floridius enituit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 3.

flōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [flos + fero], *bearing flowers, flowery* (poet.): saltus, Lucr. 3, 11: labor, Luc. 9, 290 (v. floriger).

‡ **flōrĭfertum** dictum, quod eo die spicae feruntur ad sacrarium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91, 10 Müll.; cf.: FLORIFERTVM, ἀνθοφορία, Gloss. Labb.

*** flōrĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos + gigno], *producing blossoms, blossoming,* poet. of the first hairs of the beard: malae, Poët. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 633 ed. Burm.

flōrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [flos + gero], *flower-bearing, flowery* (post-class. and poet.): labor, Luc. 9, 290 (Weber, al. florifer): sedes, i. e. *the garden of Eden,* Sedul. 2, 2; Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 1.

*** flōrĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos + lego], *flower-culling:* apes, Ov. M. 15, 366.

*** flōrĭpărus,** a, um, *adj.* [flos + pario], *producing flowers:* ver, Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

*** flōrĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [floreo], *a blossoming, flowering,* Hier. Homil. 2, in Cantic.

Flōrĭus, a, um, v. Flora, II. A.

flōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [flos], *abounding in flowers*, Venant. Carm. 5, 6, 7.

flōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in flowers, flowery* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: Hymettus, Sol. 7: purpurae, i. e. rosae purpureae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 19.—**II.** Trop., *blooming, youthful:* succuba, Prud. στεφ. 10, 191: pomposae facundiae florulenta germina, Venant. praef. lib. 1.

1. flōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shining, bright* (very rare): equus florā et comanti jubā, Gell. 3, 9, 3: crines, lanugo (al. florei and florea); v. floreus, II.

2. Flōrus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So esp., **I.** Julius Florus, *a celebrated orator of Gaul, a pupil of* Portius Latro, Quint. 10, 3, 13 Spald.; perh. the same to whom the three epistles of the 1st book and the two of the 2d book of the Epistles of Horace are addressed.—**II.** Florus, called in some MSS. L. Annaeus, in others Julius, *who compiled a brief history of Rome; he probably wrote in the time of Hadrian;* v. Dict. of Biogr. 2, p. 176 sq.; Teuffel, Roem. Lit. p. 786 sq.—**III.** Gessius Florus, *procurator of Judaea in the reign of Nero*, Tac. H. 5, 10.—**IV.** Julius Florus, *a nobleman of the Treviri, a leader of revolt*, Tac. A. 3, 40 sqq.

flōs, ōris, *m.* [root fla-; Gr. ἐκ-φλαίνω, to stream forth; cf. φλασμός; Lat. flare, flamen, etc., v. flo], *a blossom, flower.* **I.** Lit.: suaves flores, Lucr. 1, 8: juvat novos decerpere flores, id. 1, 928: novi, Hor. C. 4, 1, 32: recentes, id. ib. 3, 27, 44: verni, id. ib. 2, 11, 9: florum omnium varietas, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54: suavitas odorum, qui afflarentur e floribus, id. ib. 17, 59: laetissimi flores, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: ninguntque rosarum Floribus, Lucr. 2, 628: flores rosae, rosarum, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14; 3, 29, 3; 4, 10, 4: piabunt floribus et vino Genium, id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; cf.: fons Bandusiae, dulci digne mero non sine floribus, id. C. 3, 13, 2: nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, etc., *the stage strewed with flowers*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 79: carduus florem purpureum mittit inter medios aculeos, *puts forth*, Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; cf. id. 21, 6, 17, § 31: legere, Ov. M. 4, 315.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The honey of flowers* sucked out by the bees: rure levis verno flores apis ingerit alveo, Conpleat ut dulci sedula melle favos, Tib. 2, 1, 49; Verg. G. 4, 39; Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.—**2.** In gen., like the Gr. ἄνθος, for whatever forms either the best part or the highest part of a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—**a.** *The flower* of any thing, i. e. *the prime* or *best part*, also *the best kind* of any thing: postquam est honoratus frugum et floris Liberi, *the bouquet* or *flavor of wine*, Pac. ap. Non. 498, 12; so, vini (Bacchi), Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 1; id. Cas. 3, 5, 16; Lucr. 3, 221.—*The best kind of oil*, Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23; *of wax*, id. 21, 14, 49, § 84; *of rosin*, id. 14, 20, 25, § 124; *of salt*, id. 13, 1, 2, § 14; Cato, R. R. 88, 2; *of meal*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86 et saep.; *of cream*, Vitr. 8, 3; of *the finest dish:* cenae, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—**b.** *The highest part, the top, crown, head* of a thing.—Of *the froth of wine*, Cato, R. R. 11, 2; Col. 12, 30; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 136.—The *blisters, scales* that are formed in smelting metals, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107; *the upper dust* of marble or gypsum, Col. 12, 20, 8.—Poet. of *the first downy hairs of the beard:* nunc primum opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. genas, p. 94 Müll. *N. cr.;* Verg. A. 8, 160; Luc. 6, 562: ante genas dulces quam flos juvenilis inumbret, Claud. in Prob. Cons. Pan. 69.—Donec flammai fulserunt flore coorto, *a tip* or *flash of flame*, Lucr. 1, 900.—**3.** In archit., *carved flowers placed as ornaments on a Corinthian capital*, Vitr. 4, 1, 12; *on a cupola*, id. 4, 8.

II. Trop., *the flower, crown, ornament* of any thing (class.; a favorite fig. of Cic.). **A.** In gen.: ea tempestate flos poëtarum fuit (Plautus), Plaut. Cas. prol. 18: sic omnis fetus repressus, exustusque siti flos veteris ubertatis exaruit, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: (Ennius) flos delibatus populi ... qua (eloquentia) virum excellentem praeclare tum illi homines florem populi esse dixerunt, id. ib. 15, 58 sq. (cf. Enn. Ann. v. 309 ed. Vahl.): flos nobilitatis ac juventutis, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37; so, legatorum, id. Fl. 26, 61: versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, id. Or. 10, 34; cf.: quod floris, quod roboris in juventute fuerat, amiserant, Liv. 37, 12, 7: ex morbo velut renovatus flos juventae, id. 28, 35, 7; 26, 2, 6; Curt. 3, 5, 8: provincia Galliae ... ille flos Italiae, illud firmamentum imperii populi Romani, illud ornamentum dignitatis, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: flos dignitatis, id. Balb. 6, 15; cf.: ego te, Crasse, cum vitae flore, tum mortis opportunitate, divino consilio et ortum et exstinctum esse arbitror, *splendor, glory*, id. de Or. 3, 3, 12: in ipso Graeciae flore, *in the very flower, the most flourishing condition*, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: flos aetatis, *the flower of one's age, the prime of life*, Lucr. 3, 770; 5, 847; cf.: non venirem contra gratiam, non virtutis spe, sed aetatis flore collectam, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 3.—Without aetas: *Pa.* Anni? *Ch.* Anni? Sedecim. *Pa.* Flos ipse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: viridissimo flore puella, Cat. 17, 14: in flore primo tantae indolis juvenis exstinctus est, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5: in flore virium se credens esse, Liv. 42, 15, 2: primus flos animi, *youthful vigor*, Stat. Ach. 1, 625; but also: flos animi, *ripe age*, Sen. Ep. 26: videmus Vergilium ea de causa hortorum dotes fugisse, et e tantis, quae retulit, flores modo rerum decerpsisse, i. e. *the choicest, best*, Plin. H. N. 14 praef. § 7.—**2.** Transf.: flos aetatis, *maidenly* or *youthful innocence* (of girls or boys), *virginity:* (virgo) cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem, Cat. 62, 46: Hasdrubal flore aetatis, uti ferunt, primo Hamilcari conciliatus, Liv. 21, 2, 3; cf. id. 21, 3, 4: florem aetatis (Caesaris) in Bithynia contaminatum, Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *a flower, embellishment, ornament:* ut porro conspersa sit (oratio) quasi verborum sententiarumque floribus, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: flos aut lumen eloquentiae, id. Brut. 17, 66; cf.: nullus flos tamen neque lumen ullum (in M. Crassi oratione), id. ib. 66, 233: florem et colorem defuisse, id. ib. 87, 298: alia copia locuples, alia floribus laeta, Quint. 8, 3, 87: male audire ... nimiis floribus et ingenii affluentia, id. 12, 10, 13.

* **floscellus**, i, *m. dim.* [flos], *a floweret:* ad solis cursum floscelli se vertunt, App. Herb. 49.

* **floscŭle**, *adv.* [flosculus], *bloomingly:* corpus floscule vividum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 6, 50.

floscŭlus, i, *m.* (collat. form, **floscŭla**, ae, *f.*, Fulg. Serm. 6), *dim.* [flos], *a little flower, floweret* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43.—**B.** Transf., *the part of a fruit where the blossom was, the eye*, Col. 12, 45, 5.—**II.** Trop., *the flower, pride, ornament:* non enim flosculos ... sed, jam decimum aetatis ingressus annum, certos atque deformatos fructus ostenderat, Quint. 6 praef. § 9; Cat. 24, 1: vitae, i. e. *youth*, Juv. 9, 127.—**B.** In partic., of speech. **1.** *Flower of rhetoric, ornament:* omnes undique flosculos carpere atque delibare, Cic. Sest. 56, 119; cf.: juvenibus flosculos omnium partium in ea, quae sunt dicturi, congerentibus, Quint. 10, 5, 23; 2, 5, 22; 12, 10, 73: ut Noctes istae quadam tenus his quoque historiae flosculis leviter inspicati aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 2, 1.—**2.** *A motto, sentence* culled from a writing, Sen. Ep. 33, 1.

flovios, v. fluvius *init.*

* **flucticŏla**, ae, *adj.* [fluctus-colo], *living in waves:* nurus, Sid. Carm. 10, 1.

* **flucti-cŏlor**, ōris, *adj.* [fluctus], *sea-colored:* profunditas hyacinthi, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67.

* **fluctĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little wave, wavelet*, App. Mag. p. 296.

* **fluctĭfrăgus**, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + frango], *wave-breaking*, a poet. epithet of a coast: litus, Lucr. 1, 305.

fluctigĕna, ae, *m.* [fluctus + gigno], *wave-born, born in the waves* (late Lat.): Nereus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 22; id. 9, § 889.

fluctĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *born in the waves* (late Lat.): monstrum, Avien. Arat. 1157.

* **fluctĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [fluctus + gero], perh. *wave-bringing, wave impelling*, a poet. epithet of a ship: paro, Cic. Poët. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (IV. 2, p. 572 sq. ed. Orell.; G. Hermann conjectures fluctiseco).

fluctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo; cf. fluctus], *a flowing, flow* (freq. in Plin.): fluctione occulta laborare, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 127: oculorum, id. 27, 9, 49, § 74; 28, 7, 21, § 73: mulierum, id. 21, 19, 73, § 123: ventris, id. 23, 5, 53, § 99: fluctiones quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, id. 22, 18, 21, § 46; 22, 25, 68, § 138.

fluctĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + sonus], *wave-resounding, roaring with waves* (post-Aug. prose): profundum, Sil. 12, 355: litora, Sen. Herc. Oet. 836.

fluctĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus + vagus], *driven about by the waves* (post-Aug. poetry): nautae, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84: unda, id. Th. 1, 271.

(**flucto**, āre, false read. in Lucr. 4, 77, instead of flutant; v. fluito).

fluctŭābundus, a, um [fluctuor], *vacillating*, Ambros. de Job, 4, 10, 27 *fin.*

* **fluctŭātim**, *adv.* [fluctuo], *flauntingly:* fluctuatim jactanter et solute. Afranius Pompa: magnifice volo, fluctuatim ire ad illum, etc., Non. 111, 29 sq. (Afran. Fr. Com. v. 237 Rib.).

fluctŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vibrating to and fro, a fluctuation* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit., *a wavering motion, agitation:* tunc artus trepidi, inquietae manus, totius corporis fluctuatio, Sen. de Ira, 2, 35, 3.—**II.** Trop., *wavering, hesitation, vacillation* of the mind: in ea fluctuatione animorum opprimi incautos posse, Liv. 9, 25, 6; Vulg. Sirach, 40, 4.

fluctŭo, āvi, ātum, or (perh. not ante-Aug.) **fluctŭor**, ātus, 1 (pleraque utroque modo efferuntur: fluctuatur, fluctuat, Quint. 9, 3, 7), *v. n.* [fluctus], *to move in the manner of waves*, i. e. *to wave, rise in waves, undulate, to move to and fro, be driven hither and thither* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf.: fluo, fluito). **I.** Lit. (α) Form fluctuo: nunc valide fluctuat mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 14: ita fluctuare video vehementer mare, id. ib. 4, 1, 12; 4, 2, 11: quadriremem in salo fluctuantem reliquerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91: quid tam commune quam mare fluctuantibus, litus ejectis? id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: agebatur huc illuc Galba vario turbae fluctuantis impulsu, Tac. H. 1, 40; cf. Gell. 10, 6, 2: fluctuet aër, Lucr. 6, 367: directaeque acies ac late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, *waves* (in the light) *with gleaming brass*, Verg. G. 2, 281: fluctuant insulae, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: seges, Sen. Herc. Fur. 699.—In mal. part., Arn. 2, 73; Auct. Priap. 19, 4; cf. fluctus, I.—(β) Form fluctuor: deprehensi in mari Syrtico modo in sicco relinquuntur, modo fluctuantur, *are driven about by the waves*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: Delos diu fluctuata, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66: quaedam insulae semper fluctuantur, id. 2, 94, 95, § 209 Jan.: lignum in longitudinem fluctuatur, i. e. *floats about*, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186: lapidem e Scyro insula integrum fluctuari tradunt, eundem comminutum mergi, id. 36, 16, 26, § 130.—**II.** Trop., *to be restless, unquiet, uncertain, doubtful; to rage, swell; to waver, hesitate, vacillate, fluctuate.* (α) Form fluctuo: *Eu.* Potin, ut animo sis tranquillo? *Ch.* Quid si animus fluctuat? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 49; cf.: animo nunc huc, nunc fluctuat illuc, Verg. A. 10, 680: mens animi tantis fluctuat ipsa malis, Cat. 65, 4: magnis curarum fluctuat undis, id. 64, 62; cf.: magnoque irarum fluctuat aestu, Verg. A. 4, 532; Anthol. Lat. 1, 178, 150: fluctuat ira intus, Verg. A. 12, 527: irarum fluctuat aestu, id. ib. 4, 564; so, curarum, 8, 19; Lucr. 4, 1077; Cat. 64, 62: ingenti Telamon fluctuat ira, Val. Fl. 3, 637: fluctuante rege inter spem metumque, Liv. 42, 59, 8: totam aciem suo pavore fluctuantem, etc., Curt. 3, 10, 6: in suo decreto, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 29: fluctuantem sententiam confirmare, id. Att. 1, 20, 2: genus orationis, quod appellamus fluctuans et dissolutum, eo quod sine nervis et articulis fluctuat huc et illuc, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: omnia et citata et fluctuantia, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.—(β) Form fluctuor: utrius populi mallet victoriam esse, fluctuatus animo fuerat, Liv. 23, 33, 3: fluctuatus animo est, utrum, etc., id. 32, 13, 4; 36, 10, 4; Curt. 4, 12, 21; Val. Max. 8, 1, 2: vita fluctuatur per adversa et difficilia, Sen. Ep.

111: semper inter spem et metum fluctuari, Aug. ap. Suet. Claud. 4: ambrosia (herba) vagi nominis est et circa alias herbas fluctuati, Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28.

flŭctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluctus], *full of waves, billowy* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: in mari fluctuoso, i. e. *stormy*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., *with wave-like streaks:* smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 71.

fluctus, ūs (ante-class. form of the *gen. sing.* fluctuis, Varr. and Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 1; *nom. plur.* flucti, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 488, 12), *m.* [fluo; cf. fluctio], the peculiar motion of fluids, *a flowing, waving.* **I.** In *abstr.* (rare; cf.: unda, fluentum): jactetur aquae fluctu quoque terra vacillans, Lucr. 6, 554 sq.—Of the flowing motion of the magnetic fluid (v. aestus): Cogitur offensare pulsareque fluctu Ferrea texta suo, Lucr. 6, 1053. — In mal. part., Lucr. 4, 1271; cf. fluctuo, I. *a fin.* — **II.** Transf., *a flow, flood.*—In concr., *a wave, billow, surge,* esp. of the sea (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; esp. freq. in the *plur.*). (α) *Sing.:* fons aquae dulcis, qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, etc., *the flood,* i. e. *high tide,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: alia fluctus differt, dissipat visceratim membra, Maria salsa spumant sanguine, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 18 (Trag. v. 144 ed. Vahl.): ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76; 82: fluctum a saxo frangi, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6: fluctus uti . . . volutus Ad terras immane sonat per saxa, Verg. G. 3, 237: ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, *to the waves*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5. — (β) *Plur.:* indu mari magno fluctus extollere certant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ed. Vahl.): mulserat huc navim compulsam fluctibus pontus, id. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 257 ed. Vahl.): excitatis maximis fluctibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 6: (insulae) fluctibus cinctae, id. ib. 2, 4; cf.: Massilia, quae cincta Gallorum gentibus barbariae fluctibus alluitur, id. Fl. 26, 63: sese fluctibus committere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91: sedatis fluctibus, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum tempestatumque accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 3: in fluctibus consistere, id. ib. 4, 24, 2: fluctibus compleri, id. ib. 4, 28 *fin.:* luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum Mercator metuens, Hor. C. 1, 1, 15: o navis, referent in mare te novi Fluctus, id. ib. 1, 14, 2: mulcere fluctus et tollere vento, Verg. A. 1, 66: procella . . . fluctus ad sidera tollit, id. ib. 1, 103: revomere salsos fluctus pectore, id. ib. 5, 182.—Prov.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, *to raise a tempest in a tea-pot,* i. e. *to make much ado about nothing,* Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.—**2.** Poet. transf., *a stream of odors:* unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, Lucr. 4, 675.—And of *a stream of fire:* atro volvens incendia fluctu, Val. Fl. 7, 572. — **B.** Trop., like tempestas and unda, and our waves or billows, for *turbulence, commotion, disturbance:* qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11; cf. contionum, id. Mil. 2, 5: rerum Fluctibus in mediis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85; cf. also Lucr. 5, 11: hoc omne tempus post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3; id. Att. 8, 3, 5: fluctus civiles, Nep. Att. 6: capere irarum fluctus in pectore, Lucr. 3, 298; so, irarum, id. 6, 74; Verg. A. 12, 831; Val. Max. 9, 3 *init.:* tristes curarum, Lucr. 6, 34: belli, id. 5. 1290.

fluens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fluo.

flŭenter, *adv.*, *in a flowing manner,* v. fluo *fin.*

* **flŭentĭa,** ae. *f.* [fluo], *a flowing, fluency* (trop.): loquendi, Amm. 30, 4, 10.

* **flŭentĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [fluentum-sono], *wave-resounding:* litus, Cat. 64, 52.

flŭento, āre, *v. a.* [fluentum], *to water* (late Lat.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 642.

flŭentum, i, *n.* [fluo], *a flow, flood;* in concr., *running water, a stream, river.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-class. prose; usually in *plur.*): fluenta Lubrica, Lucr. 5, 949: Xanthi, Verg. A. 4, 143: rauca (Cocyti), id. ib. 6, 327: Tiberina, id. ib. 12, 35: cum inter fluenta tibiis fidibusque concineret, i. e. *by the Euripus,* Flor. 2, 8, 9: Jordanis, Vulg. Num. 13, 30.—In *sing.*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52; Aus. Mos. 10, 59; Avien. Perieg. 32; Prud. στεφ. 12, 32.—Of *milk:* tonans (Juppiter) suxit fluenta mammarum, Arn. 4, 141.—**II.** Transf., *a stream of fire* (cf. fluctus, II. A. 2.): flammarum, App. de Mundo, p. 73 (shortly before, flumina); *a stream* or *current of air,* Lucr. 5, 278; al. fluenteis for fluentis.

flŭesco (or **fluisco**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fluo], *to become fluid, to melt, dissolve* (late Lat.): salem in aqua fluescere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5 *fin.:* nivem, id. ib. 7 *med.*

flŭĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *melting, dissolving* (post-class.): fluibunda luxu puella, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88 *fin.*

flŭĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [fluidus], *to make fluid, to melt, dissolve* (post-class.): liquore fluidantur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

flŭĭdus (access. form. **flŭvĭdus,** Lucr. 2, 452; 464 sq.; Sedul. Carm. 4, 186; Sen. Ep. 58, 24), a, um, *adj.* [fluo], *flowing, fluid, moist* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: corpus, Lucr. 2, 452: quid tam contrarium est quam terrenum fluido? Col. 8, 16, 1: liquor, Verg. G. 3, 484: cruor, id. A. 3, 663; Ov. M. 4, 482; cf.: aspiciam fluidos humano sanguine rictus, id. ib. 14, 168: alvus. Ser. Samm. 29 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** In opposition to solid or firm, *soft, slack, lax, languid* (syn.: fluxus, languidus): lacerti, Ov. M. 15, 231; cf.: labor et aestus mollia et fluida Gallorum corpora decedere pugna coëgit, Liv. 34, 47, 5: caro, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: vestis, *flowing, loose,* Just. 41, 2; Sen. Oed. 422.—* **B.** *Act.*, *dissolving:* calor, Ov. M. 15, 362.

flŭisco, ĕre, v. fluesco.

flŭĭto (contract. **flūto,** Lucr. 3, 189; 4, 77; Varr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [fluo], *to float, swim,* or *sail about* on the water, *to flow* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: in lacu Apuscidamo omnia fluitant, nihil mergitur (shortly before: in quo stagno nihil innatet), Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 22: materies primo sidit, postea fluitare incipit, id. 13, 7, 14, § 57: rei publicae navem fluitantem in alto tempestatibus, * Cic. Sest. 20, 46: fluitans alvĕus, Liv. 1, 4, 6: fluitantes insulae, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: ebenus in aquis non fluitat, id. 16, 40, 76, § 204: in summo, id. 28, 9, 35, § 134: contra aquas, id. 29, 3, 12, § 52: fusile aurum per rictus, *to flow,* Ov. M. 11, 127: jucundum utrumque per jocum ludumque fluitantibus, *those who sail about,* Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to move in a waving, unsteady manner; to wave, undulate:* fluitantia aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555: pleno fluitantia vela theatro, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 13: vela summo fluitantia malo, Ov. M. 11, 470: fluitantia lora, i. e. *flowing, slack,* id. A. A. 2, 433: vestis non fluitans sed stricta et singulos artus exprimens, *flowing, loose,* Tac. G. 17: amictus, Cat. 64, 68: fluitans labansque miles, *staggering,* Tac. H. 5, 18; 3. 27: vela (in theatris) per malos trabesque trementia flutant namque . . . cogunt suo fluitare colore, *to wave,* Lucr. 4, 77 sq.—**II.** Trop., *to be doubtful* or *uncertain, to waver:* animi incerto errore fluitans, Lucr. 3, 1052: spe dubiae horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110: unde primum creditur Caecinae fides fluitasse, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.:* fluitans fides, Claud. B. G. 247: citra lectionis exemplum labor ille (scribendi) carens rectore fluitabit, i. e. will be performed at random, Quint. 10, 1, 2.

flūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a flowing of water;* and concr., *a flood, stream, flowing* or *running water* (syn.: fluvius, amnis, rivus). **I.** In gen. (mostly poet.): Romane, aquam Albanam cave lacu contineri, cave in mare manare suo flumine sinas, an old prophetic formula ap. Liv. 5, 16, 9: rapidus montano flumine torrens, Verg. A. 2, 305; cf. Ov. R. Am. 651: visendus ater flumine languido Cocytos errans, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17: inde sequemur Ipsius amnis iter, donec nos flumine certo Perferat, Val. Fl. 8, 189: et Tiberis flumen vomit in mare salsum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 ed. Vahl.); cf.: teque pater Tiberine tuo cum flumine sancto, id. ib. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 ib.): donec me flumine vivo Abluero, *in a living, running stream,* Verg. A. 2, 719; cf.: quin tu ante vivo perfunderis flumine? Auct. ap. Liv. 1, 45, 6 (for which: aqua viva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.).—In *plur.:* nymphae venas et flumina fontis Elicuere sui, *streams,* Ov. M. 14, 788: frigida Scamandri, Hor. Epod. 13, 14: Symaethia circum Flumina, Verg. A. 9, 585: limosa potat, Ov. M. 1, 634; cf.: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 69: maritima immittere in piscinas, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

II. In partic., *a river.* **A.** Lit. (the predominant signif. of the word both in prose and poetry): quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 177 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: Scipio biduum moratus ad flumen, quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1: aurea flumina, Lucr. 5, 911: habet non tantum venas aquarum terra, ex quibus corrivatis flumina effici possunt, sed et amnes magnitudinis vastae, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 19; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 5: nec ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: una pars (Galliae) initium capit a flumine Rhodano, continetur Garumna flumine . . . attingit etiam flumen Rhenum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 6 sq.; 1, 2, 7: inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum, id. ib. 1, 6, 1: flumen est Arar, quod, etc., id. ib. 1, 12, 1: flumen Dubis, id. ib. 1, 38, 4: non Seres, non Tanain prope flumen orti, Hor. C. 4, 15, 24: Veliternos ad Asturae flumen Maenius fudit, Liv. 8, 13, 5 Drak. *N. cr.:* terrarum situs et flumina dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, *with the stream,* Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 5 (cf. secundus. 2. a.): magnum ire agmen adverso flumine, *against the stream,* Caes. B. G. 7, 60, 3; cf. Verg. G. 1, 201; Liv. 24, 40. —Prov.: flumine vicino stultus sitit, like, *starves in the midst of plenty,* Petr. Fragm. p. 899 Burm.—**2.** Transf., of other things which flow in streams or like streams, *a stream, flood* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 2, 354; 4, 1029: largoque humectat flumine vultum, *flood of tears,* Verg. A. 1, 465: laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, *streams of milk,* id. G. 3, 310: flumina jam lactis, jam flumina nectaris, Ov. M. 1, 111: rigido concussae flumine nubes Exonerabantur, *a torrent of rain,* Petr. poët. Sat. 123; cf.: ut picis e caelo demissum flumen, *a stream of pitch,* Lucr. 6, 257: magnesia flumine saxa, *in the magnetic stream,* id. 6, 1064: effusaeque ruunt inopino flumine turbae, i. e. *in a vast stream,* Sil. 12, 185; cf. Verg. A. 11, 236: aëris, *a current of air,* App. de Mund. p. 61, 33 Elm. p. 258 Bip. — **B.** Trop., of expression, *a flow, fluency, flood, stream:* orationis flumine reprehensoris convicia diluuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: flumen orationis aureum, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 15, 62; cf.: flumen verborum volubilitasque, id. Or. 16, 53: gravissimorum optimorumque verborum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188: inanium verborum, id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: Lysias . . . puro fonti quam magno flumini propior, Quint. 10, 1, 78; 9, 4, 61; cf. id. 10, 1, 61; Petr. 5 *fin.*—And fig.: neque concipere neque edere partum mens potest, nisi ingenti flumine litterarum inundata, Petr. 118.

Flūmentāna (porta), *f.* [flumen], *a gate of Rome near the Tiber; River-gate, at the entrance to the Campus Martius:* Flumentana porta Romae appellata, quod Tiberis partem ea fluxisse affirmant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 6; Liv. 35, 9, 3; 35, 21, 5; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. p. 254 ed. Marin.; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 155 sq.—**II.** Transf.: nescis cur, cum portam Flumentanam Caelius occuparit, ego Puteolos non meos faciam, i. e. *a villa near the River-gate,* Cic. Att. 7, 3, 9.

flūmĭcellum, i, *n. dim.* [flumen], *a streamlet, rivulet* (late Lat.), Innoc. de Cas. p. 227 Goes.

flūmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a river, river-* (late Lat.): navigatio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 44: cancri, *river crawfish,* id. ib. 1, 4, 119.

flūmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of, in,* or *belonging to a river, river-* (poet.): aqua, Ov. F. 2, 46; cf. undae, id. M. 14, 599; 15, 565: ulva, id. ib. 5, 519: ulmus, Stat. Th. 9,

266: alnus, Sil. 3, 458: cygnus, Ov. H. 8, 67; cf. volucres, id. M. 2, 253: classis, *used for crossing a river*, Sil. 4, 494.

flŭo, xi, xum, 3 (archaic form of the *sup.*: FLUCTUM, acc. to Prisc. p. 817 P.; cf.: fluo, fluctum, Not. Tir. From this form are derived fluctio and fluctus. In Lucr. 6, 800, the correct read. is laveris, not flueris, v. Lachm. ad h. l.), *v. n.* [Gr. φλυ-, φλύσαι, ἀναφλύω, etc.; Lat. fleo, fletus; flumen, fluctus, etc.; orig. one root with fla-, to blow, q. v. and cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 302], *to flow* (cf.: mano, labor, etc.). **I.** Lit.: per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 177 ed. Vahl.); cf.: ut flumina in contrarias partes fluxerint, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78: flumen quod inter eum et Domitii castra fluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1; cf. also: aurea tum dicat per terras flumina vulgo Fluxisse, Lucr. 5, 911: fluvius Eurotas, qui propter Lacedaemonem fluit, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96: Helvetiorum inter fines et Allobrogum Rhodanus fluit, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 2: Arar in utram partem fluat, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: ea, quae natura fluerent atque manarent, ut aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: fluens unda, *water from a stream* (opp.: putealis unda, *spring-water*), Col. 1, 5, 1: in foveam, Lucr. 2, 475; cf. id. 5, 271: fluxit in terram Remi cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 19; cf. Luc. 6, 61: imber, Ov. P. 4, 4, 2: sanguis, id. M. 12, 312: fluit de corpore sudor, id. ib. 9, 173; cf.: sudor fluit undique rivis, Verg. A. 5, 200: aes rivis, id. ib. 8, 445: nudo sub pede musta fluunt, Ov. R. Am. 190: madidis fluit unda capillis, *drips*, id. M. 11, 656: cerebrum molle fluit, id. ib. 12, 435: fluunt lacrimae more perennis aquae, id. F. 2, 820: fluens nausea, Hor. Epod. 9, 35; cf.: alvus fluens, Cels. 2, 6: fluit ignibus aurum, *becomes fluid, melts*, Ov. M. 2, 251.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of bodies, *to flow, overflow, run down, drip* with any fluid.—With *abl.*: cum fluvius Atratus sanguine fluxit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; Ov. M. 8, 400: cruore fluens, id. ib. 7, 343: sudore fluentia brachia, id. ib. 9, 57; cf.: fluunt sudore et lassitudine membra, Liv. 38, 17, 7; 7, 33, 14; cf. id. 10, 28, 4: pingui fluit unguine tellus, Val. Fl. 6, 360: vilisque rubenti Fluxit mulctra mero, *overflows*, Sil. 7, 190. —Without *abl.*: madidâque fluens in veste Menoetes, Verg. A. 5, 179: fluentes cerussataeque buccae, *dripping with paint*, Cic. Pis. 11, 25 (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266, 2. b. infra): Graeculae vites acinorum exiguitate minus fluunt, i. e. *yield but little wine*, Col. 3, 2, 24; 3, 2, 5; 12, 52, 1.—With *acc. of kin. signif.*: Oenotria vina fluens, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 264.—**2.** To move in the manner of fluids, *to flow, stream, pour*: inde alium (aëra) supra fluere, *to flow*, Lucr. 5, 514 and 522: unde fluens volvat varius se fluctus odorum, id. 4, 675 sq.; cf.: principio omnibus a rebus, quascumque videmus, Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, quae feriant oculos visumque lacessant: Perpetuoque fluunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus ut a fluviis, calor a sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, id. 6, 922 sq.: aestus e lapide, id. 6, 1002: venti, id. 1, 280: fluit undique victor Mulciber, Sil. 17, 102: comae per levia colla fluentes, *flowing, spreading*, Prop. 2, 3, 13; cf.: blanditiaeque fluant per mea colla rosae, id. 4 (5), 6, 72: vestis fluens, *flowing, loose*, id. 3, 17 (4, 16), 32: tunicisque fluentibus, Ov. A. A. 3, 301: nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Verg. A. 1, 320; cf. also: balteus nec strangulet nec fluat, Quint. 11, 3, 140: nec mersa est pelago, nec fluit ulla ratis, *floats, is tossed about*, Mart. 4, 66, 14: ramos compesce fluentes, *floating around, spreading out*, Verg. G. 2, 370: ad terram fluit devexo pondere cervix, *droops*, id. ib. 3, 524: omnisque relictis Turba fluit castris, *pour forth*, id. A. 12, 444: olli fluunt ad regia tecta, id. ib. 11, 236; so of a multitude or crowd of men: densatis ordinibus effuse fluentem in se aciem excepere, Curt. 6, 1, 6.—**b.** Pregn., of bodies, *to pass away, fall away, to fall off* or *out, to vanish*: excident gladii, fluent arma de manibus, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: capilli fluunt, Cels. 6, 1; Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 17: sponte fluent (poma) matura suâ, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 25: quasi longinquo fluere omnia cernimus aevo, Lucr. 2, 69; cf.: cuncta fluunt omnisque vagans formatur imago, Ov. M. 15, 178: dissolvuntur enim tum demum membra fluuntque, Lucr. 4, 919: surae fluxere, Luc. 9, 770: buccae fluentes, *fallen in, lank*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to flow, spring, arise, come forth; to go, proceed*: ex ejus (Nestoris) lingua melle dulcior fluebat oratio, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31: carmen vena pauperiore fluit, Ov. Pont. 4, 2, 20: Calidii oratio ita libere fluebat, ut nusquam adhaeresceret, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18; cf. also: grammatice pleno jam satis alveo fluit, id. 2, 1, 4: quae totis viribus fluit oratio, id. 9, 4, 7: oratio ferri debet ac fluere, id. 9, 4, 112.—Transf., of the writer himself: alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, Cic. Or. 12, 39; cf.: (Lucilius) cum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11; 1, 10, 50; 1, 7, 28: facetiis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 12: multa ab ea (luna) manant et fluunt, quibus animantes alantur augescantque, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id. ib. 3, 19, 48: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, Quint. 12, 2, 6; 5, 10, 19; 5, 9, 14: omnia ex natura rerum hominumque fluere, id. 6, 2, 13: nomen ex Graeco fluxisse, id. 3, 4, 12: ab isto capite fluere necesse est omnem rationem bonorum et malorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34; Quint. 1, 1, 12: unde id quoque vitium fluit, id. 11, 3, 109; 7, 3, 33: Pythagorae doctrina cum longe lateque flueret, *spread itself*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: multum fluxisse video de libris nostris variumque sermonem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: sic mihi tarda fluunt ingrataque tempora, *flow, pass*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: in rebus prosperis et ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, *going*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: rebus supra votum fluentibus, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 169 (Hist. 1, 101 Dietsch); Tac. H. 3, 48; Just. 23, 3; cf.: rebus prospere fluentibus, *succeeding, prospering*, Tac. Or. 5; id. A. 15, 5: illius rationes quorsum fluant, *proceed*, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4; cf.: res fluit ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 11; cuncta in Mithridatem fluxere, Tac. A. 11, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, etc., *to flow uniformly, be monotonous*: efficiendum est ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: quod species ipsa carminum docet, non impetu et instinctu nec ore uno fluens, Tac. A. 14, 16; cf. Cic. Brut. 79.—Pregn., *to dissolve, vanish, perish*: qua (voluptate) cum liquescimus fluimusque mollitia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: fluens mollitiis, Vell. 1, 6, 2; 2, 88, 2: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, nec diutius esse uno et eodem statu, Cic. Or. 3, 10: fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106: fluentem procumbentemque rem publicam populi Romani restituere, Vell. 2, 16 *fin.*—Hence,

1. fluens, entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Lax, relaxed, debauched, enervated, effeminate*: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quint. 1, 2, 8: Campani fluentes luxu, Liv. 7, 29, 5: incessu ipso ultra muliebrem mollitiem fluentes, Sen. Tranq. 15: fluentibus membris, incessu femineo, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 26.—**B.** Of speech, **1.** *Flowing, fluent*: sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, Cic. Or. 20, 66: lenis et fluens contextus, Quint. 9, 4, 127.—**2.** *Lax, unrestrained*: ne immoderata aut angusta aut dissoluta aut fluens sit oratio, Cic. Or. 58, 198: dissipata et inculta et fluens oratio, id. ib. 65, 220; and transf. of the speaker: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes sumus, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—*Adv.*: **flŭenter,** *in a flowing, waving manner* (very rare): res quaeque fluenter fertur, Lucr. 6, 935 (but not ib. 520, where the correct read. is cientur; v. Lachm.): capillo fluenter undante, App. M. 2, p. 122, 7.

—**2. fluxus,** a, um, *P. a.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit., *flowing, fluid*: elementa arida atque fluxa, App. de Mundo: sucus, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: vas fluxum pertusumque, i. e. *leaking*, Lucr. 6, 20.—**2.** Transf., *flowing, loose, slack*: ipsa crine fluxo thyrsum quatiens, Tac. A. 11, 31: habena, Liv. 38, 29, 6: amictus, Luc. 2, 362; cf.: ut cingeretur fluxiore cinctura, Suet. Caes. 45 *fin.*: fluxa arma, *hanging slack, loose*, Tac. H. 2, 99.—(β) Pregn., *frail, perishable, weak*: corpora, Tac. H. 2, 32; cf.: spadone eviratior fluxo, Mart. 5, 41, 1: (murorum) aevo fluxa, Tac. H. 2, 22. —**B.** Trop. **1.** *Lax, loose, dissolute, careless*: animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, Sall. C. 14, 5: cf.: animi fluxioris esse, Suet. Tib. 52: duces noctu dieque fluxi, Tac. H. 3, 76: spectaculum non enerve nec fluxum, Plin. Pan. 33, 1: fluxa atque aperta securitas, Gell. 4, 20, 8.—**2.** Pregn., *frail, weak, fleeting, transient, perishable*: res nostrae ut in secundis fluxae, ut in adversis bonae, *decayed, impaired, disordered*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 1: hujus belli fortuna, ut in secundis, fluxa; ut in adversis, bona, id. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2: res humanae fluxae et mobiles, Sall. J. 104, 2: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, id. C. 1, 4; cf.: instabile et fluxum, Tac. A. 13, 19: fluxa auctoritas, id. H. 1, 21: cave fidem fluxam geras, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 79: fides, Sall. J. 111, 2; Liv. 40, 50, 5; cf.: fluxa et vana fides, *unreliable, unstable*, id. 28, 6, 11; Tac. H. 2, 75; 4, 23: studia inania et fluxa, id. A. 3, 50 *fin.*: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38.—*Adv.*: **fluxē,** *remissly, negligently* (post-class. and rare): more vitae remissioris fluxius agens, Amm. 18, 7.

Flŭōnĭa (coll. forms, **Flŭvĭōnĭa,** Arn. 3, 30: **Flŭvōnĭa,** Mart. Cap. 2, § 149), ae, *f.* [fluo], *a surname of Juno*, so called: quod eam sanguinis fluorem in conceptu retinere putabant, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 7, 2 sq.; Arn. 3, 118; Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll.

flŭor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a flowing, flow* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: aqua natura res labilis et ad fluorem semper tam prona, Arn. 2, 84: maris, Sol. 18; cf. in *plur.*: fluores amnium, App. Flor. 348, 18: lactis fluores, Nemes. Cyneg. 227: intelligimus omnes ventos aëris esse fluorem, Arn. 6, 196: imagines jugi fluore a corporibus manantes, App. Mag. p. 283, 25.—**II.** In medic. lang., *a flux, diarrhœa*: fluore aeger, Cels. 3, 6 *fin.*: solutio et fluor stomachi, Scrib. Comp. 108.

flustra, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *the usual quiet state of the sea, a calm* (ante- and post-class.): flustra, motus maris sine tempestate fluctuantis. Naevius in bello Poenico quod ait: honorariae honestae stabant in flustris, ut si diceret in salo, Suet. Fragm. p. 425 ed. Bip. (reprinted ap. Müll. Fest. pp. 89, 382); cf.: flustra dicuntur, cum in mari fluctus non moventur, quam Graeci μαλακίαν vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.: mare de flustris temperatum, Tert. de Pall. 2.

flūta, ae, *f.* [πλωτή, the floater], *a sort of large muraena*, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; id. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 17, 8.

flūto, āre, v. fluito.

flŭvĭa, ae, v. fluvius *init.*

flŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [fluvius], *of* or *belonging to a river, river-, fluvial*: undae, Verg. A. 9, 70; Ov. M. 1, 82: aqua, Col. 6, 22 *fin.*: harundo, Verg. G. 2, 414: harena, Pall. Oct. 17 *fin.*: lupus, *a fish*, Col. 8, 16, 4; v. lupus.

flŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a river*: arena, Vitr. 1, 2 *fin.*: animalia, Col. 8, 15, 5.

flŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a river, river-* (class.): testudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: naves, Liv. 10, 2, 12: negotium, Col. 8, 17, 7.

* **flŭvĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *soaked* or *steeped in a river*, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

flūvĭdus, a, um, v. fluidus.

Flŭvĭōnĭa, v. Fluonia.

flŭvĭus (in inscrr. also written FLOVIOS), ii (*gen. plur.*: fluvium, Val. Fl. 6, 391; flŭviōrum scanned as a trisyllable, Verg. G. 1, 482), *m.* (access. form fluvia, ae, *f.*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 207, 7 sq.) [fluo], *a river*. **I.** Lit. (class.; but much less freq. than flumen; not in Caes., who employs flumen several hundred times): postquam consistit fluvius, Enn. ap. Fronto Ep. de Orat. p. 129 ed. Nieb. (Ann. v. 68 ed. Vahl.): rapidus, Plaut. Men. prol. 64; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 52: de fluvio aquam derivare, id. Truc. 2, 7, 12: apud Hypanim fluvium, qui ab Europae parte in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: Eurotas, id. Inv. 2, 31, 96: Sagra, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: Atratus, id. Div. 1, 43, 98: Taurus, Liv. 38, 15, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*: ultra Albim fluvium, Suet. Aug. 21: se fluvio dea condidit alto, Verg. A. 12, 886: fluvio succedit opaco, id. ib. 7, 36: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, id. ib. 8, 651: fluvio cum forte secundo Deflueret, id. ib. 7, 494: nec fluvii

strepunt hibernâ nive turgidi, Hor. C. 4, 12, 3 al.; of the Styx, Verg. A. 6, 384; 415; cf. Lethaeus, id. ib. 6, 749.—Prov.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86. — **II.** Transf., in gen., like flumen, for *running water, a stream* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arbuta sufficere et fluvios praebere recentes, Verg. G. 3, 301; cf. id. ib. 3, 126: purgatura malum fluvio vivente soporem, Stat. Th. 9, 574: perfusa certo fluvio terra, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 142.

fluxe, *adv.*, v. fluo, *P. a.*, B. *fin.*

fluxĭlis, e, *adj.* [fluxus, fr. fluo], *fluid* (post-class.): fusile et fluxile liquoris est qualitas, *fluidity*, Tert. adv. Val. 24.

fluxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fluo], false reading for eluvio, Cic. Div. 1. 49, 111; and for fluctio, Plin. 24, 19, 119, § 183 et saep.

* **fluxĭpĕdus,** a, um, *adj.* [fluo-pes], *flowing down to the feet:* vestis, Avien. Arat. 287.

fluxŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fluxus], *flowing:* venarum rivuli, Ven. et Germ. 45.—Trop.: inter fluxuosas hujus mundi felicitates, Hier. in Psa. 104.

fluxūra, ae, *f.* [fluo], *a flowing* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 3, 2, 17 and 32.

1. fluxus, a, um, v. fluo, *P. a.*, B.

2. fluxus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flowing, flow, a flux* (post-Aug.): sanguinis, Justin. 12, 9, 12: (echenēis piscis) fluxus gravidarum utero sistens, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 79: ventus non aliud intelligitur quam fluxus aëris, *a current of air*, id. 2, 43, 44, § 114: resinae, id. 23, 1, 24, § 46: Maeandrico fluxu delicatam vestem humi protrahere, i. e. *folds, drapery*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.* (but in Tac. H. 5, 23 the correct read. is flexu, v. 2. flexus, II. A. *fin.*).

* **fŏcācĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [focus], *of* or *belonging to the hearth, hearth-:* panis, i. e. *baked on the hearth* (in the ashes), *ash-cake*, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 15.

fōcāle, is, *n.* [for faucale from fauces], *a neck-cloth, cravat*, worn by sick or effeminate persons, Hor. S. 2, 3, 255; Quint. 11, 3, 144; Mart. 14, 142.

fŏcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [for faucaneus from fauces], *like a throat:* palmes, *a branch* or *sprout growing between two other sprouts*, Col. 4, 24, 10; 5, 6, 35; Pall. Febr. 12, 2.

fŏcārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **fŏcārĭa,** ae, *f.* [focus], *a kitchen-boy; a kitchen-maid, cook.* **I.** Lit., Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5; 33, 7, 12; 15; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 37; Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 13. — **II.** Transf.: focaria, *a housekeeper, concubine*, Cod. Just. 5, 16, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2671 sq.

fŏcātĭus, a, um, v. focacius.

‡**focillationes (focilat-),** foculi, a fovendo, id est calefaciendo, dicta sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.

fŏcillo (fŏcĭlo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, and **fŏcillor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [focus], *to revive* or *refresh* by warmth, *to resuscitate* one who is faint or nearly dead: ipse paucis diebus aegre focilatus decessit, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 4; 3, 16, 12.—**II.** Trop., *to cherish* (very rare): pudet me sic tecum loqui et tam levibus remediis te focillare, Sen. Ep. 13 *fin.:* societatem, Suet. Aug. 17.—In the *deponent* form: suum quisque diversi commodum focillantur, *foster, cherish*, Varr. ap. Non. 481, 15.

fŏcŭla, ōrum, *n.*, v. foculus *init.*

fŏcŭlāre, is, *n.* [foculus], *a small hearth, fire-place:* coctura in focularibus praeparata, Aldhelm. Laud. Virg. 38.

‡**fŏcŭlo,** āre, i. q. fovere, Non. 10, 1 (contr. from foviculo).

fŏcŭlus, i, *m.* (in *plur.* also heterocl. focula, ōrum, *n.*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24) *dim.* [focus], *a little hearth, a fire-pan, chafing-dish, brazier.* **I.** Lit.: arrepto carbone exstincto e foculo imaginem in pariete delineavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 14; Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5: epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: dextram accenso ad sacrificium foculo inicit, Liv. 2, 12, 13; cf. Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 6 ed. Mai.—Comically: jam intus ventris fumant foculo, Calefieri jussi reliquias, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 24.—***II.** Transf., *fire:* bucca foculum excitat, Juv. 3, 262.

fŏcus, i, *m.* [root bha-, to be bright, Gr. φα- (cf. for, fari), strengthened, fac-, fax, facies, etc., Corss. Ausspr. 1, 423, who refers even facio to this root]. **I.** *A fire-place, hearth* (syn.: clibanus, furnus, fornax, caminus): Varro focos ait dictos, quod foveat ignes, nam ignis ipsa flamma est: quicquid autem ignem fovet, focus vocatur, seu ara sit seu quid aliud, in quo ignis fovetur, Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 1: at focus a flammis, et quod fovet omnia, dictus, Ov. F. 6, 301; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 118; Plaut. Aul. prol. 7; Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: jam dudum splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: ligna super foco Large reponens, id. C. 1, 9, 5: Curio ad focum sedenti magnum auri pondus Samnites, cum attulissent, Cic. de Sen. 16, 55; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 522, 28 (Rep. 3, 28 ed. Mos.); 68, 17: ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: exstruere lignis focum, *to pile on wood*, Hor. Epod. 2, 43.—Poet. of a *funeral-pile*, Verg. A. 11, 212; of an *altar*, Prop. 2, 19 (3, 12), 14; 4, 5, 64 (5, 5, 66 M.); Tib. 1, 2, 82; Ov. M. 4, 753 al.—On the hearths of Roman houses were placed, in little niches, the household gods (Lares), and for them a fire was kept up: haec imponentur in foco nostro Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16; cf.: focus Larium, quo familia convenit, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 267.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: focus, like our *hearth*, serves to denote the *house* or *family:* domi focique fac vicissim ut memineris, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 45; cf.: nudum ejicit domo atque focis patriis disque penatibus praecipitem Sextum exturbat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: agellus, quem tu fastidis, habitatum quinque focis, *by five houses, families*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2. — Esp. freq.: arae et foci, pro aris et focis pugnare, to signify one's dearest possessions; v. ara. —**II.** *A fire-pan, coal-pan, brazier:* panem in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, R. R. 75; 76, 2; Sen. Ep. 78 *fin.*

fŏdĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [fodio], *to dig, to pierce* (rare but class.). ***I.** Lit.: mercemur servum, qui dictet nomina, laevum Qui fodicet latus et cogat dextram Porrigere, *to dig* or *jog in the side*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51 (for which fodit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17): lateribus fodicatis, Amm. 26, 10, p. 98 Bip.—**II.** Trop.: animum fodicant, bona distimulant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: cf.: stimulus ego nunc sum tibi; fodico corculum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 9: non est in nostra potestate fodicantibus iis rebus, quas malas esse opinemur, dissimulatio vel oblivio, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 35.

fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [id.; a place from which a mineral is dug], *a pit, mine:* argenti, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22; Vitr. 7, 7 (also written in one word argentifodina, v. h. v.); Dig. 27, 9, 3 al.; Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98.

fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3 (ante-class. form of the *inf. praes. pass.* fodiri, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Col. 11, 2, 35, but not in Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 21, where the correct read. is exfodivi.—Also acc. to the first conj.: Illyrii restant sicis sibinisque fodantes, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 336 Müll.; cf.: fodare fodere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84, 7 Müll.), *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. root badh-, to dig, ava-bâdha, dug out; Gr. βάθος, βαθύς, βένθος, ἄβυσσος, etc., βόθρος, pit; hence, fossa, fundus (for fudnus); cf. Anglo-Sax. bodom; Engl. bottom; Germ. Boden, etc.; cf. Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 131; Grimm, Deutsch. Wörterb. s. v. Boden], *to dig, dig up, dig out* (class.). — **I.** Lit.: numquam domum revertor, quin te in fundo conspicer Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 17; cf.: fodit; invenit auri aliquantum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; and id. de Or. 2, 41, 174: vineas novellas fodere aut arare et postea occare, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1; cf.: ut hortum fodiat, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 59: hortum, Cato, R. R. 2, 4: arva, Ov. M. 11, 33: solum, Plin. 19, 6, 32: vites, Quint. 9, 4, 5: murum, *to undermine*, Ov. M. 11, 535; but, vallum, *to dig out the earth* needed for it, Tac. A. 11, 18: puteum ferramentis, *to dig*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 19; so, puteos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: scrobes, trium in altitudinem pedum, id. B. G. 7, 73, 5: fundamenta, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: cubilia (talpae), Verg. G. 1, 183: argentum etiam incolae fodiunt, Liv. 28, 3, 3: gypsum e terra, Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182: oculos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 21; cf. lumina, Ov. A. A. 1, 339: terram gramineam de cespite, Verg. Cul. 391.—**II.** Transf., *to prick, pierce, wound, thrust, stab* (class.): at ego te pendentem fodiam stimulis triginta dies, *to prick*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 48: quia non latus fodi (cultro), id. Aul. 3, 2, 4; so, equi armos calcaribus, Verg. A. 6, 881: guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 315: ora hastis, Liv. 8, 10, 6: aversos (elephantos) sub caudis, qua maxime molli cute vulnera accipiunt, id. 21, 55: multos pugionibus, Tac. H. 4, 29: Sarmatam levi gladio, id. ib. 1, 79: ora, id. A. 2, 21; id. Agr. 36: adversa ora resistentium, Curt. 4, 15: *La.* Dic jussisse te. *Ph.* Noli fodere: jussi, *don't punch me in the side*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 17 (cf. fodicare).—Poet.: Ausonius mersis celer fodit aequora remis, *digs through, ploughs through*, Sil. 14, 359: aquas (ungula), Ov. F. 3, 456.—In mal. part., Mart. 7, 102; Auct. Priap. 53.—**III.** Trop., *to goad, sting, disturb:* num exspectas, dum te stimulis fodiam? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf.: cor stimulo foditur, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 39: pungit dolor, vel fodiat sane, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: pectus in iras, *to excite, stir*, Sil. 5, 159.

fŏdo, āre, v. fodio *init.*

foecunde, foecunditas, foecundo, foecundus, v. fec-.

foedē, *adv.*, v. 1. foedus *fin.*

foedĕrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. foedus], *pertaining to a league* or *to the allied*, Just. Nov. 147, 2, and 148, 2.

foedĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. foedus], *to establish by treaty* or *league* (in *verb. finit.*, late Lat.): cum foederaretur concordia, Amm. 31, 4: pacem, id. 25, 7: amicitias, Hier. Ep. 5, 1; but class. in the *part.:* **foedĕrātus,** a, um, *leagued together, confederated, allied:* si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti essent, Cic. Arch. 4, 7: civitates, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13: populus, id. de Or. 1, 40, 182; id. Balb. 8, 22; cf. *absol.:* ut omnium beneficiorum nostrorum expertes faciat foederatos, id. ib.: Mamertinorum foederatum atque pacatum solum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26.

foedĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. foedus + frango], *league-breaking, perfidious* (very rare): Poeni, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; cf. Mos. Cic. Rep. Fragm. 2, p. 513 sq.; so, hostes, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 6: Chaos, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

foedĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. foedus], *foulness, filthiness, horridness, hideousness, ugliness, deformity* (class.). **I.** Physically: multae beluae insectantes odoris intolerabili foeditate depellunt, *stench*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: foeditas, qua Sulla obiit, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 114: foeditates cicatricum, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: Hipponacti notabilis foeditas vultus erat, id. 36, 5, 4, § 12: cujus scelere in hac vestitus foeditate fuerimus (viz. in a military cloak), Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 12: avertere omnes a tanta foeditate spectaculi (i. e. Mettii quadrigis discerpti) oculos, Liv. 1, 28, 11: Alpium, id. 21, 58 *fin.*—**II.** Mentally: si turpitudo in deformitate corporis habet aliquid offensionis, quanta illa depravatio et foeditas turpificati animi debet videri? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: foeditate sua turpitudo ipsa deterret, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38; Quint. 8, 6, 15: prima barbarismi ac soloecismi foeditas absit, id. 1, 5, 4; 12, 10, 76.

foedo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make foul, filthy, hideous; to defile, pollute, disfigure, mar, deform* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Physically: Harpyiae contactu omnia foedant immundo, Verg. A. 3, 227: foedare in pulvere crines, id. ib. 12, 99: canitiem vultusque seniles pulvere, Ov. M. 8, 530: ignes sanguine per aras, Verg. A. 2, 502; Ov. M. 3, 723: tellurem calido sanguine, id. ib. 6, 238: brachia tabo, id. ib. 14, 190: pectora pugnis, unguibus ora, Verg. A. 11, 86: ora, Tac. Agr. 36: aliquem verberibus, id. H. 3, 77: ferro foedati jacent, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 241 (Trag. v. 442 ed. Vahl.); cf.: foedant et proterunt hostium copias, i. e. *mar* or *mutilate with wounds, wound*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 91: qui me (i. e. Prometheum) perenni vivum foedat miseria, Cic. Poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: obscenas pelagi ferro foedare volucres, Verg. A. 3, 241: foedati agri, terror injectus urbi est, *laid waste*, Liv. 3, 26, 1.—Of inanim. subjects: nulla tectoria eorum rimae foedavere, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176: nubes foedavere lumen, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 286; cf.: aër assiduo noctem foedaverat imbre, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 538. — **II.** Trop., *to disgrace, dishonor, mar, sully:*

(Graeci) nos quoque dictitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: foedati crimine turpi, Lucr. 3, 49: gloriam majorum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 30; cf.: Romam ipsam foedavit adventus tuus, Cic. Pis. 22, 53: ne vestis serica viros foedaret, Tac. A. 2, 33: procerum conubiis mixtis, id. G. 46: castra pollui foedarique a Classico ne sinatis, id. H. 4, 58: egregia erga populum Romanum merita mox rebelles foedarunt, id. ib. 4, 37: foedata per avaritiam victoria, id. A. 4, 19; 11, 6; 15, 32: multiplici clade foedatus annus, Liv. 3, 32, 4.

1. foedus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. dhûmas, smoke; cf.: fumus, fīmus, feteo], *foul, filthy, loathsome, ugly, unseemly, detestable, abominable, horrible* (class.; cf.: deformis, turpis). **I.** Physically: cimices foedissimum animal, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61: herba odoris foedi, id. 20, 16, 63, § 171: odor, Cels. 2, 8; 5, 28, 3: facies, id. 6, 6, 9: sapor, Lucr. 2, 401: species, id. 2, 421: nunc eo tibi videtur foedus, quia illam (vestem) non habet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 17; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 32: immanissimum et foedissimum monstrum, Cic. Pis. 14, 31: foeda fit volucris (sc. bubo), Ov. M. 5, 549: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: foeda nigro simulacra fumo, id. C. 3, 6, 4: foeda cicatrix, id. S. 1, 5, 60: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 366: tergum recentibus vestigiis vulnerum, Liv. 2, 23, 7; cf. id. 9, 31, 2: victus, Hor. A. P. 392: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidolosa, Sall. C. 52, 13: tempestates, Liv. 25, 7, 7; Verg. G. 1, 323: foedissima tempestas, Liv. 29, 18, 5: incendium, id. 24, 47, 15.—With *dat.*: pestilentia foeda homini, foeda pecori, *destructive*, Liv. 3, 32, 2.—In the *neutr. absol.*: foedum relatu, Ov. M. 9, 167; cf. foediora, Liv. 3, 69, 2.—**II.** Mentally, *disgraceful, base, dishonorable, vile, shameful, infamous, foul*, etc.: quo (tyranno) neque tetrius, neque foedius, nec diis hominibusque invisius animal ullum cogitari potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 26: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, id. Att. 8, 11, 4: luxuria senectuti foedissima, id. Off. 1, 34, 123: homo, Sall. C. 19, 2: scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; cf.: foedissima ludibria, Quint. 1, 6, 32: bellum foedissimum, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 3: genus interitus, id. ib. 15, 20, 2: foedus et perniciosus exitus judicii, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: consilium, Liv. 26, 38, 4: facinus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: amor, Lucr. 4, 1158: ministeria, Verg. A. 7, 619: condiciones, Hor. C. 3, 5, 15: fuga ducum, Val. Fl. 6, 723: exprobratio, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 249: inconsequentia rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.—In the *neutr.* with a *subject-clause*: ludos vero non facere, quid foedius? (shortly before: quid turpius?) Cic. Att. 15, 10: versum in oratione fieri multo foedissimum est, Quint. 9, 4, 72.—Hence, *adv.*: **foede,** *foully, cruelly, basely, horribly*: foede divexarier, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.): aram turparunt sanguine foede, Lucr. 1, 85: foede aliquem distrahere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14: laniare crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: caesa manus juvenum, Verg. A. 10, 498: ob admissum foede dictumve superbe, Lucr. 5, 1224: servire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48: perire, Sall. J. 31, 2: pugnatum est, Liv. 6, 1, 11: foedius inde pulsus quam, etc., id. 2, 51, 8: causa agetur foedissime, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

2. foedus, ĕris (for foedus, Ennius wrote fidus, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll. Archaic form of the *gen. plur.* foedesum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 27; v. the letter R), *n.* [from the root FID; Sanscr. bandh, ligare; v. fido], *a league, treaty, compact* (cf.: sponsio, pactio). **I.** Polit.: FOEDERVM, PACIS, BELLI, INDVCIARVM ORATORES FETIALES IVDICESVE SVNTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; cf. id. Rep. 1, 32: esse autem tria genera foederum, quibus inter se paciscerentur amicitias civitates regesque, Liv. 34, 57, 7: pacem foedusque facere, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; cf.: oratrices pacis et foederis, id. Rep. 2, 8: Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 2: ne societates, ne foedera nova acciperemus, Sall. J. 14, 18: societatem foedere confirmare, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: quibus (foederibus) etiam cum hoste devincitur fides, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: amicitiam et foedus petere, Sall J. 104, 4: foedus facere cum aliquibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 30, 91; so, foedus facere, id. Rep. 3, 18; Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3; Sall. J. 38, 9 al.: ferire, icere, pangere, percutere, v. h. vv.: de foedere decedere, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 1, 10: foedera negligere, violare, rumpere, Cic. Balb. 5, 13; cf.: sociorum nominisque Latini jura negligere ac foedera, id. Rep. 3, 29: rumpere, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10: violare, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; Liv. 28, 44, 7: rescindere, Vell. 2, 90, 3: solvere, Verg. A. 10, 91: turbare, id. ib. 12, 633: contra foedus facere, Cic. Balb. 4, 10; Gell. 10, 1, 10: foedus aequum dare, Liv. 23, 5, 9 (for which: ex aequo venire in amicitiam, id. 7, 30, 2); cf.: foedere iniquo alligari, id. 35, 46, 10: ex foedere, *according to agreement*, id. 1, 23, 7; 8, 39, 13. —**II.** Transf., beyond the polit. sphere, in gen., *a compact, covenant, agreement, stipulation, bargain*: foedus fecerunt cum tribuno plebis palam, ut ab eo provincias acciperent, quas ipsi vellent, etc., Cic. Sest. 10, 24; cf.: foedus frangere, id. Pis. 12, 28: inter se facere, id. Fin. 2, 26, 83: amorum turpissimorum foedera ferire, id. Cael. 14, 34: amicitiae, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 1: hospitii, Just. 7, 3: thalami, i. e. *marriage contract, marriage*, Ov. M. 7, 403; so, vitae, Stat. Th. 2. 112: communia studii, Ov. P. 4, 13, 43.—**B.** Poet., of inanim. and abstr. things, *a law*: continuo has leges aeternaque foedera certis Inposuit natura locis, Verg. G. 1, 60: omnes Foedere naturae certo discrimina servant, Lucr. 5, 924; 5, 57; 6. 906: foedere certo et premere et laxas dare habenas, Verg. A. 1, 62: neve potentis naturae pollue foedus, Ov. M. 10, 353: caeli foedera, Col. Poët. 10, 219.

foen, v. fen.

foetĕo, v. feteo.

foetesco, v. fetesco.

foetĭdus, v. fetidus.

foetor, v. fetor.

foetŭlentus, v. fetulentus.

foetus, v. fetus.

foetūtina, v. fetutina.

Fōlia, ae, *f.*, *the name of a witch of Ariminum*, Hor. Epod. 5, 42.

fŏlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [folium], *leafy, like leaves*: semen, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 42; 19, 7, 36, § 119.

fŏlĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [foliatus], *leafy* (late Lat.): umbra, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 535.

fŏlĭātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *leaf-work, foliage* (post-Aug. and very rare): cupresseae foliaturae, Vitr. 2, 9, 13.

fŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [folium], *leaved, leafy*. **I.** *Adj.*: caulis, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99; 21, 15, 54, § 91; Pall. Mart. 10 *fin.*: arbores, App. M. 4, p. 143.—**II.** *Subst.*: **fŏlĭātum,** i, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *an ointment* or *oil made of the leaves of spikenard* (hence also called nardinum), *nard-oil*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15; Juv. 6, 465; Mart. 11, 27, 9; 14, 110, 2.

fŏlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *leafy, full of leaves*: alzoum foliosum usque ad cacumen, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161: arbor foliosior, id. 12, 11, 23, § 40.

fŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [Gr. φύλλον, for φυλιον; cf. alius, ἄλλος; root prob. φλα-, φλασμός; Lat. flos, Flora], *a leaf* (cf. frons). **I.** Lit., of plants: quid in arboribus? in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179: latissima (folia) fico, angusta myrto, capillata pino, aculeata aquifolio, etc., Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90: concava caepae, id. 19, 6, 31, § 100: foliis ex arboribus strictis, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 3: mobilia, Hor. C. 1, 23, 5: amara, id. S. 2, 3, 114: arida laurcae, Cic. Pis. 40, 97. — Prov.: folia nunc cadunt, si triduom hoc hic erimus, tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 24.—As a proverb of mobility or changeableness: nec me consules movent, qui ipsi pluma aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2. —The Sibyl wrote her oracles on leaves (acc. to Varro, on palm-leaves), Verg. A. 3, 444; 6, 74 Serv.; hence, prov.: credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllae, i. e. *I am talking gospel, absolute truth*, Juv. 8, 126.—* **II.** Trop., *a thing of no consequence, a trifle*: folia sunt artis et nugae merae, App. M. 1, p. 106, 8.—**III.** Transf., *a leaf of paper* (late Lat. for plagula, charta, or schedula): ille manu retractis in calcem foliis sic exorsus est, Macr. S. 5, 4, 1. (In Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103, the better read. is fila; v. Jan. and Sillig, ad h. l.).

* **follĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [follis], *expanding and contracting like a pair of bellows, loose, baggy*: lingulati calcei sunt, quos nos folleatos vocamus, Isid. Orig. 19, 34; cf. follicans, in follico.

follĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.], *to bag* or *puff out like bellows* (late Lat.): si pes laxa pelle non folleat, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

follĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [id.], *to expand and contract one's self like a pair of bellows* (post-Aug. and rare): animalia follicent, Veg. Vet. 5, 75, 1.—Usu. in the *part. praes.*: muli senes . . . follicantes nares languidas, App. M. 9, p. 222: chamaeleon oscitans vescitur, follicans ruminat, Tert. Pall. 3: laxae manicae, caligae follicantes, *loose*, Hier. Ep. 22, 34.

‡ **follĭcŭlāre** appellatur pars remi, quae folliculo est tecta, a quo vita follicularis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll. (the Gr. ἄσκωμα).

follĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [folliculus], *full of husks*: papaver, App. Herb. 53.

follĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [follis], *a small bag* or *sack*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: folliculis frumentum vehere, Liv. 9, 13, 9: quidam judicatus est parentem occidisse: ei statim . . . os obvolutum est folliculo et praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149.—Of a matricide: statim folliculo lupino os obvolutum est, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** Esp. (cf. follis, I. B.), *a ball to play with, inflated with air; a wind-ball* (cf.: pila, globus, sphaera): post bella civilia ad pilam, folliculumque transiit, Suet. Aug. 83. —**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a husk, pod, shell, skin, follicle*: latentem frugem ruptis velamentis suis, quae folliculos agricolae vocant, adaperire, Sen. Q. N. 5, 18, 3: gluma est grani folliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: cum spica se exserit folliculo, Sen. Ep. 124, 11. —So of fruits, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1; Col. 2, 8, 5; Plin. 24, 8, 33, § 49; 24, 9, 40, § 65: folliculus animalium, id. 30, 12, 37, § 111: muliebris, i. q. vulva, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 3, 136. —Poet., *the shell of an egg*: teretes (cicadarum), Lucr. 5, 803; and of the human body, as the husk or shell of the soul: ego, si qui sum et quo folliculo sum indutus, queo, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 27.—**B.** Esp., as med. t. t. (late Lat.). **1.** *A sac*: ventris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 154. —**2.** *The bladder*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 24.—**3.** *The scrotum*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 165; id. Tard. 3, 8, 106; called in full, folliculum genitale, id. ib. 3, 8, 104.

* **follĭgĕna,** ae, *adj.* [follis-gigno], *produced by a bellows, droning, dull*: bombi, Poët. in Anth. Lat. II. p. 64 Wernsd. *N. cr.*

follis, is, *m.* [cf. flo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *A pair of bellows*: formae, quas vos effici sine follibus et sine incudibus non putatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54; cf.: folle fabrili flando accenderunt, Liv. 38, 7, 12; Verg. G. 4, 171; id. A. 8, 449; Hor. S. 1, 4, 19; Pers. 5, 11.—**B.** *A playing-ball inflated with wind, a wind-ball*: ego te follem pugillatorium faciam, et pendentem incursabo pugnis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: folle decet pueros ludere, folle senes, Mart. 14, 47, 2; 4, 19, 5; cf. folliculus, I. B.—**C.** *A leathern money-bag*: et tenso folle reverti Inde domum possis, Juv. 14, 281; so Dig. 35, 1, 82; Veg. Mil. 2, 20; Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23.—**2.** Transf., *a small piece of money*: centum folles aeris, Lampr. Heliog. 22: quinquaginta folles petere, Aug. Civ. D. 22, 8; id. adv. Crescent. 3, 29.—**D.** *A cushion* or *pillow inflated with air, a wind-cushion*, Lampr. Heliog. 25, 2. —**II.** Transf., *the stomach*: devorata in follem ventris recondere, Macr. S. 7, 4.—Poet., *puffed cheeks*: tunc immensa cavi spirant (causidici) mendacia folles, Juv. 7, 111.

* **follĭtim,** *adv.* [follis, I. C.], *by the purseful*: nihil moror vetera et vulgata verba, Peratim ductare: at ego follitim ductitabo, *will cheat of his money by the purseful*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 15.

‡ **fŏlus,** v. olus *init.*

fōmentātio, ōnis, *f.* [fomento], *a fomentation* (post-class.): fomentationis gratia, Dig. 32, 1, 70.

fōmento, āre, *v. a.* [fomentum], *to foment* (post-class.): caput, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9; Veg. Vet. 2, 8.

fōmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from fovimentum from foveo], *a warm application, warm lotion* or *poultice, fomentation.* **I.** Lit.: calida, Cels. 2, 17 *med.:* aquae calidae, id. 8, 10, 7: calida, sicca, id. 3, 11 *init.;* 4, 14; cf. Suet. Aug. 81: assideat, fomenta paret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 82: adhibere, Col. 6, 30, 3: (juvant) fomenta podagrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 52: fomenta vulneribus nulla, i. e. *bandages* (before, ligamenta), Tac. A. 15, 55.—**B.** Transf., for fomes, *touch-wood, kindling-wood:* se ex arboribus fomenta excidisse, Clod. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 176: fomenta ignium varia, Amm. 20, 7, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A lenitive, mitigation, alleviation:* haec sunt solatia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59; cf.: patentiae, fortitudinis fomentis dolor mitigari solet, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: militaribus animis adhibenda fomenta, ut ferre pacem velint, Tac. A. 1, 46: paupertati suae fomenta conquirere, App. M. 2, p. 124; Quint. 4, 3, 10: ut haec ingrata ventis dividat Fomenta, vulnus nil malum levantia, i. e. *consolations,* Hor. Epod. 11, 17.—**B.** Poet. transf., *nourishment:* quodsi frigida curarum fomenta relinquere posses, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 26.

fōmes, ĭtis, *m.* [foveo], *kindling-wood, touch-wood, tinder.* **I.** Lit.: silici scintillam excudit Achates . . . rapuitque in fomite flammam, Verg. A. 1, 176; Luc. 8, 776; Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208.—**B.** Trop. (post-class.): fomes et incitabulum ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3: peccati, Prud. Apoth. 942: invidiae, Vulg. Gen. 37, 8.—**II.** Transf.: fomites sunt assulae ex arboribus, dum caeduntur, excussae: dictae, quod in eo opere occupati cibis potuque confoventur, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.; cf.: Fomes πελέκημα, Gloss. Labb.

‡ **fomito**, πελεκῶ, Gloss. Labb.

fons, fontis, *m.* [root in Gr. χέϜω, χεύσω, to pour, χύμα, χοή, etc.; Lat. fundo, futtilis. Fons, i. e. stem font, for fovont = χεϜοντ-; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 84], *a spring, fountain, well-source* (syn.: scaturigo, puteus). **I.** Lit.: late parvus aquaï Prata riget fons, Lucr. 5, 603: fons dulcis aquaï, id. 6, 890: fons aquae dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: rivorum a fonte deductio, id. Top. 8, 33: est apud Hammonis fanum fons luce diurna Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 848 sq.; cf. ib. 873: eunt ad fontem, nitidant (i. e. abluunt) corpora, Enn. ap. Non. 144, 16 (Trag. v. 166 ed. Vahl.); Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.;* 3, 49, 5: (Romulus) locum delegit fontibus abundantem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: fontium qui celat origines, Nilus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 45; id. Ep. 1, 16, 12; id. Epod. 2, 27: fontes Alandri, Liv. 38, 15, 15: Padi fons diebus aestivis aret, Plin. 2, 102, 105, § 229: vestris amicum fontibus et choris, Hor. C. 3, 4, 25: fas pervicaces est mihi Thyiadas Vinique fontem lactis et uberes Cantare rivos, *the fountains* or *streams of wine drawn from the earth by the stroke of the thyrsus,* id. ib. 2, 19, 10: cum tui fontes vel inimicis tuis pateant, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A mineral spring, healing waters,* = aquae, frigidi medicatique fontes, Cels. 4, 5; cf.: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus Clusinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: fons calidus medicae salubritatis, Plin. 5, 15, 16, § 72: medicatorum fontium vis, id. 2, 93, 95, § 207.—**2.** Transf., *spring-water, water* (poet.): utrum fontine an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 26: alii fontemque ignemque ferebant, Verg. A. 12, 119; Luc. 6, 337.—**II.** Trop., *a fountain-head, source, origin, cause:* meos amicos . . . ad Graecos ire jubeo, ut ea a fontibus potius hauriant, quam rivulos consectentur, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8; so opp. rivuli, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; id. Cael. 8, 19: fons maledicti, id. Planc. 23, 57: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309; cf.: Cilicia origo et fons belli, Flor. 3, 6: ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: quorum (philosophorum) fons ipse Socrates, Quint. 1, 10, 13; cf.: atqui rerum caput hoc erat et fons, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 45: oratorum partus atque fontes, Cic. Brut. 13, 49: haec omnia ex eodem fonte fluxerunt, id. N. D. 3, 19, 48: omnes omnium rerum, quae ad dicendum pertinerent, fontes animo ac memoria continere, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: philosophiae fontes aperire, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: totos eloquentiae aperire, Quint. 6, 1, 51: dicendi facultatem ex intimis sapientiae fontibus fluere, id. 12, 2, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 19: fontes ut adire remotos Atque haurire queam vitae praecepta beate, Hor. S. 2, 4, 94: ex iis fontibus unde omnia ornamenta dicendi sumuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 45; id. Rep. 5, 3: causa atque fons maeroris, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: benevolentia, qui est amicitiae fons a natura constitutus, id. Lael. 14, 50: is fons mali hujusce fuit, Liv. 39, 15, 9: fons vitii et perjurii, *thou source of all iniquity,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 51; cf. Petr. 24.—**III.** **Fons**, personified as *a deity,* with a chapel, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

fontāna, ae, *f.*, v. fontanus, II.

Fontānālis, e, v. Fontinalis.

fontānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fons], *of* or *from a spring, from the fountain-head:* scaturigo, Sol. 37 *fin.:* defluvia, id. 4, 4.

fontānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *from a spring* or *fountain, spring-.* **I.** *Adj.:* aqua, Cels. 2, 18; Col. 12, 9, 2: ora, Ov. F. 1, 269.—**II.** *Subst.*, in late Lat.: **fontāna**, ae, *f., a spring, fountain,* Innocent. de Cas. p. 245 Goes.

Fontēĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. So M. Fonteius, *a praetor in Gaul, in defence of whom Cicero delivered the oration still preserved in part,* Cic. Att. 1, 6, 1. His sister Fonteia, *a vestal,* Cic. Font. 17, 37.—**Fontēĭānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Fonteius,* Cic. Harusp. 27, 57.

* **fontĭcŏla**, ae, *adj.* [fons-colo], *dwelling by fountains:* ite igitur Camoenae, Fonticolae puellae, Aug. de Mus. 3, 7.

fontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fons], *a little spring* or *fountain* (very rare), Hor. S. 1, 1, 56: exsiliente dulci fonticulo, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

fontĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [fons-gigno], *born by fountains,* a poet. epithet of the Muses: virginum chorus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 908; and *subst.:* o sacra doctarum prudentia fontigenarum, id. 6, § 574.

fontĭnālis (also **fontān-**), e, *adj.* [fons], *of* or *from a spring* or *fountain, spring-.* **I.** Lit.: aqua, Vitr. 8, 3.—Deriv. **II.** Transf. **A.** *Adj.:* Fontinalis (Fontan-) porta, *in Rome, towards the* Campus Martius, *between the Capitoline and Quirinal hills,* Liv. 35, 10, 12; Inscr. Grut. 624, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.; cf. Becker's Antiq. p. 133 sq.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Fontĭnālĭa** (**Fontān-**), ium, *n., the festival of springs* or *fountains, celebrated on the* 13*th of October,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 22; Calend. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 400, 412; Paul. ex Fest. p. 85 Müll.

for, fātus, 1, *v. defect.* (the forms in use are fatur, fantur, fabor, fabitur; *part. perf.* fatus; *perf.* fatus sum or eram; *imper.* fare, poet.; *inf.* fari; and *parag.* farier, Verg. A. 11, 242; *gerund.* fandi, fando; *sup.* fatu; *part. praes.* fans, fantis, fantem; for *praes.* faris, v. Diom. p. 375; fantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 52; Paul. Diac. p. 88, 11; *imperf. subj.* farer, August. Conf. 1, 8), *n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. bhâ-mi, appear; bhâs, shine; bhâsh, speak; Gr. φα-, φαίνω, and φημί; Lat. fama, fas, fax, facies, favilla, etc.; cf.: facetus, focus, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 297 sq.; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 420 sqq.], *to speak, say* (mostly poet.; cf.: quaedam vetera etiam necessario interim sumuntur, ut fari, Quint. 8, 3, 27; syn.: loquor, dico, perhibeo; inquam, aio). **I.** In gen. **A.** *Neutr.:* fatur is, qui primum homo significabilem ore mittit vocem. Ab eo ante quam id faciant, pueri dicuntur infantes; cum id faciant, jam fari, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.; cf.: filius Croesi, cum jam per aetatem fari posset, infans erat, Gell. 5, 9, 1: non enim eram infans, qui non farer, Aug. Conf. 1, 8: nescios fari pueros, Hor. C. 4, 6, 18: cum primum fari coepisset, Suet. Aug. 94: tum ad eos is deus, qui omnia genuit, fatur: haec vos, etc., Cic. Univ. 11; Val. Fl. 3, 616: Venulus dicto parens ita farier infit, Verg. A. 11, 242: praetor qui tum fatus est, si, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.: sic fatus validis ingentem viribus hastam contorsit, Verg. A. 2, 50: meum ingenium fans atque infans tu nondum edidicisti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 7: coram data copia fandi, Verg. A. 1, 520: fandi doctissima Cymodocea, id. ib. 10, 225: quae mollissima fandi Tempora, id. ib. 4, 293: quid fando tua tela manusque Demoror? Stat. Th. 1, 655: his fando si nuntius exstitit oris, Val. Fl. 4, 170.—Fando, for famâ, rumore, *report, hearsay:* neque fando umquam accepit quisquam, etc., *by report, by hearsay,* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 41; cf.: ne fando quidem auditum est, crocodilum aut ibim violatum ab Aegyptio, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; Verg. A. 2, 81; Ov. M. 15, 497; Sil. 10, 484: haud mollia fatu, Verg. A. 12, 25: lapis fatu dignissimus, Sol. 3: famino, dicito, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87, 10 (cf. praefor and fruor *init.*).—**B.** *Act.* (α) With *acc.:* (animus) dementit deliraque fatur, Lucr. 3, 464: qui sapere et fari possit, quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9: fabitur hoc aliquis, Cic. Poët. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: vix ea fatus eram, Verg. A. 2, 323: dehinc talia fatur, id. ib. 1, 256: cui talia fanti, id. ib. 6, 46; cf.: haec fantem, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 65: quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis? Verg. A. 2, 6.—(β) With *interrog. clauses:* fare age, quid venias, Verg. A. 6, 389; cf.: sed te qui vivum casus, age fare vicissim Attulerint, id. ib. 6, 531: fare, an patriam spes ulla videndi, Val. Fl. 5, 552.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To utter in prophecy, to foretell, predict:* Venus quem fata docet fari, divinum pectus habere, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 19 ed. Vahl.); cf.: fatis fandis, id. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 80 ib.): fabor enim, quando haec te cura remordet, Longius et volvens fatorum arcana movebo, Verg. A. 1, 261. Cf. also in the foll.—**B.** *To sing in verse, to celebrate:* Tarpeium nemus et Tarpeiae turpe sepulcrum Fabor, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 2.

☞ In *pass.* signif.: Fasti dies sunt, in quibus jus fatur, Suet. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.—Hence, **fandus**, a, um, *P. a., that may be spoken* or *uttered, right* (opp. to nefandus, wrong): omnia fanda, nefanda malo permixta furore, Cat. 64, 406: respersae fando nefandoque sanguine arae, i. e. with blood both of sacrifice and of murder, Liv. 10, 41, 3; cf.: at sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Verg. A. 1, 543: non fanda timemus, Luc. 1, 634: inexpleto non fanda piacula busto, id. 2, 176.

* **fŏrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [foro], *that may be pierced, penetrable:* forabilia ac sectilia quae modice umida, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.—*Vulnerable:* contemptor ferri nulloque forabilis ictu, Ov. M. 12, 170.

fŏrāgo, inis, *f.* [id.], *a dividing-thread* in a web: forago filum, quo textrices diurnum opus distinguunt: a forando dictum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.; cf.: forago trames diversi coloris, Gloss. Isid.: residens inter pensa et foragines puellarum, Symm. Ep. 6, 68.

fŏrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *an opening* or *aperture* produced by boring, *a hole* (rare but class.): neque porta neque ullum foramen erat, qua posset eruptio fieri, *outlet,* Sisenn. ap. Non. 113, 27: foramina parietum et fenestrarum, Col. 9, 15, 10: inventa sunt in eo (scuto) foramina CCXXX., * Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 4: tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203; Ov. M. 4, 122: alii (scarabei) focos crebris foraminibus excavant, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98: foramina illa, quae patent ad animum a corpore (shortly before, viae quasi quaedam sunt ad oculos, ad aures perforatae; and: quasi fenestrae sint animi), * Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47.—**II.** Transf. in gen., *an opening, hole, cave* (late Lat.): petrae, Vulg. Exod. 33, 22; id. Jer. 13, 4.

fŏrāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [foramen], *bored* or *pierced through, having holes* (late Lat.): paries, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

fŏrāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of holes* (post-class.): caro, Tert. Pat. 14.

fŏras, *adv.* [*acc.* form like alias, alteras, utrasque; while foris is an *abl.* form; both from an obsol. *nom.* fora; Sanscr. dvâr; Gr. θύρα; O. H. Germ. tor; Engl. door], *out through the doors, out of doors, forth, out* (class.): crepuit foris: Amphitruo exit foras, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 35; cf.: exeundum hercle tibi hinc est foras, id. Aul. 1, 1, 1: i foras, mulier, id. Cas. 2, 2, 36: quid tu foras egressa es? id. Am. 5, 1, 28; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 38: foras aedibus me eici? Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1; cf.: homo hercle hinc exclusu'st fo-

ras, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: anum foras extrudit, id. Aul. prol. 38; id. Cas. 4, 1, 10: te huc foras seduxi. Ut, etc., id. Aul. 2, 1, 14: sese portâ foras universi proripiunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 1: portis se foras erumpunt, id. ib. 2, 14, 1: fer cineres, Amarylli, foras, Verg. E. 8, 101: filium foras mittere ad cenam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: quae (urbs) laetari mihi videtur, quod tantam pestem evomuerit forasque projecerit, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: vides, tuum peccatum esse elatum foras, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 65; cf.: domus, in qua nihil geratur, quod foras perferendum sit, Cic. Cael. 23, 57; and: efferri hoc foras et ad populi Romani aures pervenire, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6; cf. Lucr. 3, 123: si (animus) eminebit foras, et ea quae extra sunt contemplans, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 26; cf.: justitia foras spectat et projecta tota est atque eminet, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 373, 25 (Rep. 3, 7 ed. Mos.): (scripta) foras dare, *to spread abroad, publish*, = edere, proferre, id. Att. 13, 22, 3: vendere, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: locitare agellum, *to strangers*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: uxor, vade foras, aut moribus utere nostris, i. e. *leave the house, separate from me*, Mart. 11, 104, 1.—(β) Connected with a *noun:* ite hac simul heri damnigeruli, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxagogae, *carriers out*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.—(γ) Post-class. with *gen.*, or like a preposition with the *acc.:* ea namque tabes, si foras corporis prospiravit, *out of the body*, ἐκτὸς τοῦ σώματος, App. Mag. p. 306, 11: extra urbem et foras portam, *outside of, without*, Hier. in Matt. 27, 33; so, foras exteriorem partem, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 2: usque foras civitatem, id. Act. 21, 5.—**2.** For foris, *abroad:* foras cenare, Petr. 30.

fŏrastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [foras], *out of doors, public:* philosophorum disciplinae, Aldh. Septen. Col. 167 M.

fŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [foro], *a boring* (post-class., and only in the *abl. sing.*): a quo foratu frontem nominatam Varro existimavit, Lact. Opif. 8: aurem foratu effeminatus, Tert. Pall. 4.

‡ **forbeam** antiqui omne genus cibi appellabant, quam Graeci φορβὴν vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll.

forceps, cĭpis (*gen. plur.* forcipium, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 74), *m.* and *f.* (*m.*, Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; *f.*, Ov. M. 12, 277) [root in Sanscr. ghar-mas, glow, warmth; Gr. θερ-, θέρμη, θέρος; Lat. for-mus, for-nus, fornax and cap-io], *a pair of tongs, pincers, forceps* (cf.: forfex, volsella): forcipem invenit Cinyra Agriopae filius, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195. **I.** Lit.: Cyclopes versant tenaci forcipe ferrum, Verg. G. 4, 175; *fire-tongs*, id. A. 12, 404; Ov. M. 12, 277: uncis forcipibus dentes evelleret, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 74 P.; *pincers* for drawing teeth, Cels. 7, 12; 8, 4; and for other surgical purposes, id. 7, 5; Col. 6, 26, 2: compressa forcipe lingua, Ov. M. 6, 556: ceu guttura forcipe pressus, id. ib. 9, 78: ferrei, *iron tongs* or *hooks attached to a tackle, and which, by firmly grasping a mass of stone or marble, raise it aloft*, Vitr. 10, 2 (al. forfices).—**II.** Transf., *a kind of battle-array, with diverging wings*, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 Müll.; Gell. 10, 9, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 18 (al. forfex).

‡ **forctis,** e, v. fortis *init.*

Forcŭlus, i, *m.* [contr. from Foriculus, from 1. foris], *a deity who presides over the doors*, Tert. Idol. 15; Coron. Mil. 13; Aug. Civ. D. 4, 8 *fin.*

forda, ae, *f.*, v. fordus.

‡ **fordĭcīdĭa** (archaic form ‡ **hordĭcīdia,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll., v. the foll. art.), ōrum, *n.* [forda + caedo], *the sacrifice of a cow that is with calf*, which was performed on the 16th of April, in honor of Tellus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 15; Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 and 102 Müll., v. the foll. article.

fordus, a, um (archaic form **hordus,** v. in the foll.), *adj.* [fero], *with young, pregnant:* fordicidia a fordis bubus: bos forda quae fert in ventre, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; cf.: fordicidiis boves fordae id est gravidae immolabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.; and: tertia post Veneris cum lux surrexerit Idus, Pontifices, forda sacra litate bove. Forda ferens bos est fecundaque, dicta ferendo, Ov. F. 4, 630 sq.—*Subst.:* **forda,** ae, *f.*, *a cow that is with calf:* Col. 6, 24, 3; Ov. F. 4, 631.—Archaic form: horda praegnans, unde dies, quo gravidae hostiae immolabantur, hordicidia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.

fŏre, *inf.*, irregular, from the obsolete fuo, and equivalent to futurum esse; and **fŏrem,** fores, foret, forent, *subj. imperf.*, equivalent to essem, esses, etc., v. sum *init.*

fŏrensis, e, *adj.* [forum], *of* or *belonging to the market* or *forum, public, forensic:* oratio judicialis et forensis, i. e. *delivered in the forum*, Cic. Or. 51, 170; cf.: Thucydides hoc forense, concertatorium, judiciale non tractavit genus, id. Brut. 83, 287: genus (dicendi) remotum a judiciis forensique certamine, id. Or. 61, 208: rhetorica, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dictio, id. Brut. 78, 272; cf.: species, id. Planc. 12, 29: in omnibus publicis privatis, forensibus domesticis, tuis amicorum negotiis, id. Fam. 5, 8 *fin.:* res (opp. domesticae litterae), id. Or. 43 *fin.:* sententia (opp. domestica), id. Fin. 2, 24, 77: Marte forensi florere, i. e. *eloquence*, Ov. P. 4, 6, 29: vestitu forensi ad portam est egressus, i. e. *in his out-of-door dress* (opp. to house-dress), Liv. 33, 47 *fin.;* cf.: ut vestitum, sic sententiam habeas aliam domesticam, aliam forensem, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77: tutores constituuntur . . . feminis, propter forensium rerum ignorantiam, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 1.—*Absol.:* forensia, *dress of state*, Suet. Aug. 73; id. Calig. 17: a natura comparata est opera mulieris ad domesticam diligentiam, viri ad exercitationem forensem et extraneam, Col. 12 praef. § 4.—*Subst.:* rusticus, forensis, negotiator, miles, navigator, medicus, aliud atque aliud efficiunt, *a public pleader, advocate*, Quint. 5, 10, 27.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 6, 5, 2.—With an odious access. notion: ex eo tempore in duas partes discessit civitas: aliud integer populus, fautor et cultor bonorum, aliud forensis factio tenebat, *the market-place party* or *faction*, i. e. worthless persons who hung about the market-places, Liv. 9, 46, 13; Quint. 12, 1, 25.

Fŏrentum (in some MSS. of Horace **Fĕrentum**), i, *n.*, *a small town in Apulia*, now *Forenza*, Liv. 9, 20, 9; Hor. C. 3, 4, 16.—Hence, **Fŏrentāni,** ōrum, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

forfex, fĭcis, *f.* [forus-facio], *a pair of shears* or *scissors:* forfices sunt quibus incidimus: forcipes quibus aliquid firmum tenemus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 453: vitiosa grana (in uva), forficibus amputant, Col. 12, 44, 4; Cels. 7, 21, 1: qualem (barbam) forficibus metit supinis Tonsor, Mart. 7, 95, 12; cf. Vitr. 10, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A claw* of a crab: cancris bina brachia denticulatis forficibus, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; of a locust, id. 32, 11, 53, § 148; of a beetle, id. 11, 28, 34, § 97.—**B.** Perh., *a kind of battle-array*, v. forceps, II.

forfĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [forfex], *a pair of small shears, scissors:* quod incisum forficulis, cribrant, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 58.

fŏri, ōrum, *m.*, v. forus.

fŏrĭa, ae, *f.*, *the flux*, a disease of swine, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5; cf.: foria stercora liquidiora, Non. 114, 11. (Hence, foriolus and conforio.)

* **fŏrīca,** ae, *f.* [forum], *a public privy:* conducunt foricas, Juv. 3, 38; cf. Schol. Vet. ad Juv. 3, 38.

* **fŏrīcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [forica], *one who rents a* forica, Dig. 22, 1, 17, § 5.

* **fŏrĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [foris], *a window-shutter*, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1.

‡ **fŏrĭcŭlārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. vectigal) [forica], *custom-house duty, transit duty*, Inscr. Orell. 3347.

fŏrinsĕcus, *adv.* [foris + secus, analogous with extrin-secus], *from without, on the outside*, = ἔξωθεν (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ab cohorte forinsecus praedictis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 6: quarundam naturae lignum omne corticis loco habent, hoc est forinsecus, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 122: non forinsecus, ut cetera, sed interius armavit, Lact. Opif. D. 2, 9: si actionem diuturnam, quae est forinsecus expedita, perquiras, i. e. *publicly*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: decursae actiones, id. ib. 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., for foras, *out of doors, out:* plagis castigatum forinsecus abicit, App. M. 9, p. 230, 15; 3, p. 138, 33.

fŏrio, īre, *v. n.* [foris]: forire est pro dehonerare ventrem, forire est enim fossas eicere, Schol. Vet. ad Juv. 3, 38.

* **fŏrĭŏlus,** i, *m.* [foria], *one who has a flux* or *diarrhœa*, Laber. ap. Non. 114, 13.

1. fŏris, is, and more freq. in *plur.*, **fŏres,** um, *f.* [Sanscr. dvâr; Gr. θύρα; O. H. Germ. tor; Engl. door, etc.; cf. foras], *a door, gate;* in *plur.*, *the two leaves of a door* (syn.: porta, janua, valvae, ostium, limen). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Sing.:* crepuit foris, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 34; cf. id. Cas. 5, 1, 17: foris crepuit, concrepuit, id. Aul. 4, 5, 5; id. Cas. 2, 1, 15; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 134; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: constitit ad geminae limina prima foris, Ov. H. 12, 150: ut lictor forem virgâ percuteret, Liv. 6, 34, 6: cum forem cubiculi clauserat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: forem thalami claudere, Ov. A. A. 3, 228: forem obdere alicui, id. P. 2, 2, 42: exclusus fore, cum Longarenus foret intus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 67.—(β) *Plur.:* ex quo (Jano) fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: pol, haud periculum est, cardines ne foribus effringantur, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 4 sq.; cf.: sonitum prohibe forum et crepitum cardinum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1: a nobis graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52: ad fores assistere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: extra fores limenque carceris, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: robustae, Hor. C. 3, 16, 2: invisae, id. S. 2, 3, 262: asperae, id. C. 3, 10, 3: durae, Tib. 1, 1, 56: foribus inest clavis, id. 1, 6, 34: hostes incidentes semiapertis portarum foribus, Liv. 26, 39, 22.—**B.** Transf., *the door, opening, entrance* of other things: aeneus equus, cujus in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: nassarum, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 11: apum, id. 21, 14, 48, § 82.—**II.** Trop.: quasi amicitiae fores aperire, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4: artis fores apertas intrare, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61: rerum, id. 2, 8, 6, § 31.

2. fŏris, *adv.* [*abl.* form (denoting both the place *where* and the place *whence*), and answering to the *acc.* form foras, v. foras *init.*]. **I.** *Out at the doors, out of doors, abroad, without* (opp. intus, domi, etc.): sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 5: cf.: foris pascuntur, intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5: ille relictus intus, exspectatus foris, Cic. Sull. 5. 17; cf. also: nam et intus paveo, et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: aliorum intus corpus et foris lignum, ut nucum; aliis foris corpus, intus lignum, ut prunis, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 112: cum et intra vallum et foris caederentur, Nep. Dat. 6: domi et foris aegre quod sit, satis semper est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 8; cf.: ut domo sumeret, neu foris quaereret, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 6: nec minore saevitia foris et in exteros grassatus est, Suet. Ner. 36: (consilium petere) foris potius quam domo, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 26: te foris sapere, tibi non posse te auxiliarier, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 49: si foris cenat, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 17; cf.: venit ad nos Cicero tuus ad cenam, cum Pomponia foris cenaret, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 19 Orell. *N. cr.:* cenitare, id. Fam. 7, 16, 2; 9, 24, 3: extrinsecus, cum ea, quae sunt foris neque inhaerent in rei natura, colliguntur, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: haec studia delectant domi, non impediunt foris, *in public life*, id. Arch. 7, 16; cf.: cum ea contentio mihi magnum etiam foris fructum tulisset, i. e. *beyond the senate*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: fuit ille vir cum foris clarus, tum domi admirandus, neque rebus externis magis laudandus quam institutis domesticis, id. Phil. 2, 28, 69: et domi dignitas et foris auctoritas retinetur, *abroad*, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136; cf.: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, id. Off. 1, 22, 76; and: otium foris, foeda domi lascivia, Tac. A. 13, 25: foris valde plauditur, *among the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1: egere, foris esse Gabinium, sine provincia stare non posse, i. e. *in the people's power, in debt*, id. Pis. 6, 12.—(β) As *prep.* with *acc.* (late Lat.): constitutus si sit fluvius, qui foris agrum non vagatur, *beyond*, Auct. de Limit. p. 273 Goes.: ut terminos foris limites ponerentur, id. ib.—**II.** *From without, from abroad*, = extrinsecus: at, quaecumque foris veniunt, impostaque nobis Pondera sunt, Lucr. 5, 543: sed quod ea non parit oratoris ars, sed foris ad se delata, tamen arte tractat, Cic. Part. 14, 48: aut sumere ex sua vi atque natura, aut assumere foris, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163: cf.: foris assumuntur ea, quae non sua vi sed extranea sublevantur, id. ib. 2, 40, 173; id. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 24, 71: auxilium non petendum est foris, id. Tusc. 3, 3.

6: ut in ipsa (arte) insit, non foris petatur extremum, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24.—(β) Strengthened by *ab:* quoniam in ulcus penetrat omnis a foris injuria, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

forma, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. dhar-, dhar-âmi, bear; dhar-i-man, figure; Gr. θρα- in θρῆνυς, θρόνος; cf. Lat. frētus, frēnum, fortis, etc.], *form,* in the most comprehensive sense of the word, *contour, figure, shape, appearance* (syn.: species, frons, facies, vultus; figura). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *Ha.* Earum nutrix, qua sit facie, mihi expedi. *Mi.* Statura haud magna, corpore aquilo. *Ha.* Ipsa ea'st. *Mi.* Specie venusta, ore parvo, atque oculis pernigris. *Ha.* Formam quidem hercle verbis depinxti mihi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 154; cf.: quia semper eorum suppeditabatur facies et forma manebat, Lucr. 5, 1175: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: si omnium animantium formam vincit hominis figura, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 48: forma ac species liberalis, id. Cael. 3, 6; cf. id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; 1, 27, 76 sqq.; id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; id. N. D. 1, 10, 26: aspicite, o cives, senis Enni imagini' formam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. 1 ed. Vahl.): hoc dico, non ab hominibus formae figuram venisse ad deos ... Non ergo illorum humana forma, sed nostra divina dicenda est, etc., id. N. D. 1, 32, 90: formaï servare figuram, Lucr. 4, 69; cf.: Homeri picturam, non poesin videmus. Quae regio, quae species formaque pugnae, qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114 (v. Moser ad h. l.): eximia forma pueri, id. ib. 5, 21, 61: virgines formâ excellente, Liv. 1, 9, 11: formâ praestante puellae, Ov. H. 3, 35: forma viros neglecta decet, id. A. A. 1, 509; cf.: ut excellentem muliebris formae pulchritudinem muta in sese imago contineret, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: illa aetate venerabilis, haec formae pulchritudine, Curt. 3, 11, 24: virginem adultam, formâ excellentem, Liv. 3, 44, 4: virginem maxime formâ notam, id. 4, 9, 4: una et viginti formae litterarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93: solis, Lucr. 5, 571: muralium falcium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5: lanceae novae formae, Suet. Dom. 10: nova aedificiorum Urbis, id. Ner. 16: porticus, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5: forma et situs agri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: eâdem cerâ aliae atque aliae formae duci solent, Quint. 10, 5, 9: geometricae formae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. id. de Or. 1, 42, 187: cum sit geometria divisa in numeros atque formas, Quint. 1, 10, 35; cf. also: Archimedes intentus formis, quas in pulvere descripserat, Liv. 25, 31, 9: dimidia circuli, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150: clarissimorum virorum formae, *figures, images,* Cic. Mil. 32, 86: ille artifex, cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, etc., id. Or. 2, 9: igneae formae, i. e. *fiery bodies,* id. N. D. 2, 40, 101: inque tori formam molles sternentur arenae, *in the shape, form,* Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47: (sacellum) crudis laterculis ad formam camini, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 63: ut haec mulier praeter formam nihil ad similitudinem hominis reservarit, Cic. Clu. 70, 199.—In poet. circumlocution with *gen.:* astra tenent caeleste solum formaeque deorum, *the forms of gods,* for *gods,* Ov. M. 1, 73: formae ferarum, id. ib. 2, 78: ursi ac formae magnorum luporum, Verg. A. 7, 18: formae ingentis leo, *of great size,* Just. 15, 4, 17; Tac. A. 4, 72.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *a fine form, beauty:* di tibi formam, di tibi divitias dederant, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 6; cf.: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. ib. 1, 6, 37: movit Ajacem forma captivae Tecmessae, id. C. 2, 4, 6; Quint. 2, 5, 12: neque, ut laudanda, quae pecuniam suam pluribus largitur, ita quae formam, id. 5, 11, 26; 5, 12, 17.—Prov.: forma bonum fragile est, Ov. A. A. 2, 113.—**2.** *An outline, plan, design* (of an architect, etc.): cum formam videro, quale aedificium futurum sit, scire possum, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: domus erit egregia; magis enim cerni jam poterat, quam quantum ex forma judicabamus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 3 (2, 6, 2): qua ludum gladiatorium aedificaturus erat, Suet. Caes. 31.—**3.** *A model* after which any thing is made, *a pattern, stamp, last* (of a shoemaker), etc.: utendum plane sermone, ut numo, cui publica forma est, Quint. 1, 6, 3: denarius formae publicae, Sen. Ben. 5, 29; cf.: formas quasdam nostrae pecuniae agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5: formas binarias, ternarias et quaternarias, et denarias etiam resolvi praecepit neque in usu cujusquam versari, *stamped money, coins,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; cf. Curt. 5, 2, 11: si scalpra et formas non sutor (emat), Hor. S. 2, 3, 106; cf.: forma calcei, Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3.—**4.** *A mould* which gives form to something: (caseus) vel manu figuratur vel buxeis formis exprimitur, Col. 7, 8 *fin.:* formae in quibus aera funduntur, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168; hence, *a frame, case, enclosure:* opus tectorium propter excellentiam picturae ligneis formis inclusum, id. 35, 14, 49, § 173: formas rivorum perforare, i. e. *the conduits, pipes,* Front. Aquaed. 75: aquaeductus, Dig. 7, 1, 27.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *the aqueduct* itself, Front. Aquaed. 126.—**5.** *A rescript, formulary* (post-class., whereas the dimin. formula is predominant in this signif.): ex eorum (amicorum) sententia formas composuit, Capitol. Anton. 6; so Cod. Just. 1, 2, 20.—**6.** Item forma appellatur puls miliacea ex melle, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *shape, form, nature, manner, kind:* ad me quasi formam communium temporum et totius rei publicae misisti expressam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4; cf.: formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: innumerabiles quasi formae figuraeque dicendi, id. Or. 3, 9, 34: cum, quae forma et quasi naturalis nota cujusque sit, describitur, ut, si quaeratur avari species, seditiosi, gloriosi, id. de Or. 3, 29, 115; cf.: quae sit in ea species et forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: forma ingenii, id. Brut. 85, 294: rei publicae, id. Fam. 2, 8, 1; cf.: exemplar formaque rei publicae, id. Rep. 2, 11: forma et species et origo tyranni, id. ib. 2, 29: forma rerum publicarum, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36; cf. id. Rep. 1, 34 *fin.:* officii, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: propositi, Vell. 1, 16: sollicitudinum, Tac. A. 4, 60: formam vitae inire, id. ib. 1, 74: secundum vulgarem formam juris, Dig. 30, 1, 111: scelerum formae, Verg. A. 6, 626: poenae, id. ib. 615.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In philos. lang., like species, *a sort, kind:* nolim, ne si Latine quidem dici possit, specierum et speciebus dicere; et saepe his casibus utendum est: at formis et formarum velim ... Genus et formam definiunt hoc modo: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens; forma est notio, cujus differentia ad caput generis et quasi fontem referri potest. Formae igitur sunt hae, in quas genus sine ullius praetermissione dividitur, ut si quis jus in legem, morem, aequitatem dividat, etc., Cic. Top. 7, 31; cf.: genus et species, quam eandem formam Cicero vocat, Quint. 5, 10, 62: a forma generis, quam interdum, quo planius accipiatur, partem licet nominare, hoc modo, etc. ... Genus enim est uxor; ejus duae formae: una matrumfamilias, altera earum, quae tantummodo uxores habentur, Cic. Top. 4, 14: quod haec (partitio) sit totius in partes, illa (divisio) generis in formas, Quint. 5, 10, 63: duae formae matrimoniorum, id. 5, 10, 62.—**2.** In gram. **a.** *The grammatical quality, condition* of a word: in quo animadvertito, natura quadruplicem esse formam, ad quam in declinando accommodari debeant verba, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 37 sq.; 101 sq. Müll.; Quint. 10, 1, 10.—**b.** *The grammatical form* of a word: utrum in secunda forma verbum temporale habeat in extrema syllaba AS an IS, ad discernendas dissimilitudines interest, Varr. L. L. 9, § 109 Müll.: aeditimus ea forma dictum, qua finitimus, Gell. 12, 10, 1.

formābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formo], *that may be formed* or *fashioned* (eccl. Lat.): os, Prud. Apoth. 1034: primordia, Aug. Trin. 11, 2 *fin.*

formābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formabilis], *capacity for being fashioned, plasticity:* secundum materiae quandam, ut ita dicam, formabilitatem, August. Gen. ad Lit. 5, 4.

* **formācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [forma], *made in a form* or *mould:* parietes, quos appellant formaceos, quoniam in forma circumdatis duabus utrimque tabulis inferciuntur verius quam instruuntur, Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169.

formālis, e, *adj.* [forma] (post-Aug.). **I.** (Acc. to forma, I. B. 2.) *Of* or *for a form* or *mould:* temperatura aeris, *proper for making moulds,* Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 98.—**II.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) **A.** *Having a set form, of the nature of a rescript, circular, formal:* cum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem dictaret epistolam, sic coepit, etc., Suet. Dom. 13: formalia verba, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 26: observatio (in testamentis faciendis), id. ib.—**B.** Transf. (qs. of the nature of a formulary), *fixed, normal:* aliquid formali pretio aestimare, Dig. 35, 2, 62, § 1.

formāmentum, i, *n.* [formo], *a shaping, forming;* concr., *a shape, form* (ante- and post-class.): omnia principiorum, Lucr. 2, 819: divina, Arn. 3, 109.

* **formaster,** tri, *m.* [forma], *one who beautifies* or *adorns himself, a coxcomb, dandy:* aut luculentaster aut formaster frigidus, Tit. ap. Fest. s. v. OBSTRVDANT, p. 193 Müll.

formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [formo], *a shaping, forming; a form, design, plan* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: formationem puto probandam, locum improbandum, Vitr. 2 praef.: oblonga fori, id. 5, 1: formationes columnarum, id. 4, 1.—**II.** Trop.: morum, Sen. Ep. 117, 20.

formātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a former, fashioner* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: universi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8; Vulg. Isa. 44, 8; 24.—*Plur.:* imperii, Amm. 18, 6.—**II.** Trop.: praeceptor rector est alienorum ingeniorum ac formator, Quint. 10, 2, 20; so, animi (with praeceptor virtutis), Col. 1 praef. § 4: morum (with magister), Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2: agricolae, Pall. 1, 1.

formātrix, īcis, *f.* [formator], *she who forms* (post-class.): regina (Dido) tantae civitatis formatrix, *foundress,* Tert. Monog. 17 al.

formātūra, ae, *f.* [formo], *a forming, fashioning, shaping* (ante- and post-class.): labrorum, Lucr. 4, 550: res formatura varia, *of various shapes,* Arn. 2, 50.

formella, ae, *f. dim.* [forma], *a little form* or *mould* for baking in (late Lat.): in formella piscem formare, Apic. 9, 13; or for moulding cheese: casei, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 18.

Formĭae, ārum, *f.* [for sformiae, σϝορμίαι, from old form Ὁρμίαι, place of anchorage; cf. ὅρμος], *a very ancient city of Latium, on the borders of Campania, the fabled seat of the Laestrygones,* now *Mola di Gaeta,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Cic. Att. 2, 13, 2; id. Fam. 16, 12, 5; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 17; Hor. C. 3, 17, 6.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Formĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Formiae, Formian:* colles, Hor. C. 1, 20, 11: saxa, Liv. 22, 16, 4: fundus P. Rutilii, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: dies, *spent in Formiae,* Mart. 10, 30, 26.—**B.** *Subst.* **1.** **Formĭānum,** i, *n., a villa in Formiae:* of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 7; id. Fam. 16, 10, 1; ib. 12, 6; of C. Laelius, id. Rep. 1, 39; of Dolabella, id. Att. 15, 13, 5.—**2.** **Formĭāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Formiae, Formians,* Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2.

formīca, ae, *f.* [root mur-, to swarm, Gr. μύρμος, μύρμηξ; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 339 sq.], *an ant, emmet, pismire:* te faciam ut formicae frustillatim differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 108; Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 21; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 5; Verg. G. 1, 186; 380; id. A. 4, 402; Hor. S. 1, 1, 33 al.—Prov.: confit cito, Quam si formicis tu obicias papaverem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 8.

formīcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [formica], *resembling the creeping of ants* (late Lat.): pulsus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 145.—Also called **formīcālis** pulsus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198; cf. formicatio and formico, II.

formīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [formico], *an irritation of the skin resembling the crawling of ants,* produced by pustules; Gr. μυρμηκία: corporum, Plin. 28, 7, 20, § 71; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2: eorum articulorum, qui tanguntur, id. ib. 5, 2, 30.

* **formīcīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [formica], *of* or *like ants:* gradus, i. e. *creeping, crawling,* Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 12.

formīco, āre, *v. n.* [id.]. * **I.** *To creep* or *crawl like ants:* venarum inaequali aut

formicante percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171.— * **II.** *To feel like the creeping of ants*, μυρμηκίζω: donec formicet cutis, Plin. 30, 13, 41, § 120.

formīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [formica], *full of ants:* arbor, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 206.

formīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little ant,* Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 ed. Mai.; App. M. 6, p. 177; Arn. 4, 145; 7, 240.

formīdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. formido], *causing fear, terrible, formidable* (poet. and in post-class. prose; cf. formidolosus): lumen, Ov. M. 2, 857: nec formidabilis ulli, id. ib. 2, 174: Orcus, id. ib. 14, 116: aspectus, Gell. 14, 4, 2: sonus, id. 19. 1, 17: dolores et metus, per se formidabiles res, Sen. Ep. 123, 14.—In the *neutr.* adverbially: formidabile ridens, Stat. Th. 8, 582.

formīdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a fright, a spectre* (post-class.): bustorum formidamina, sepulcrorum terriculamenta, App. Mag. p. 315, 26.

1. formīdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [v. 2. formido], *to fear, dread* any thing; *to be afraid, terrified, frightened* (class.; syn.: metuo, timeo, vereor, trepido, tremo, paveo). (*a*) With *acc.:* illum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 5: et illud paveo et hoc formido, id. Cist. 2, 1, 58: malum (shortly after: metuo malum), id. Am. prol. 27: ipse se cruciat omniaque formidat, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53: illius iracundiam formidant, id. Att. 8, 16, 2: ἀπότευγμα formido et timeo, ne, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: cum formidet te mulier, Hor. S. 2, 7, 65: fures, id. ib. 1, 1, 77: acumen judicis, id. A. P. 364: nocturnos tepores, id. Ep. 1, 18, 93. —In *pass.:* hic classe formidatus, Hor. C. 3, 6, 15: formidata Parthis Roma, id. Ep. 2, 1, 256: nautis formidatus Apollo (i. e. the temple of Apollo on the Leucadian promontory), Verg. A. 3, 275; cf.: nec formidatis auxiliatur aquis, i. e. *the hydrophobia,* Ov. P. 1, 3, 24: quo etiam satietas formidanda est magis, Cic. Or. 63, 213.—(β) With *inf.:* si isti formidas credere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 82; cf.: ad haec ego naribus uti Formido, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46: meus formidat animus, nostrum tam diu ibi sedere filium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 4. — (γ) With *ut* or *ne:* aliquem non formido, ut, etc., Vop. Tac. 2, § 2: formido miser, ne, etc., Plaut. As. 2, 4, 55.—(δ) With *dat.:* auro formidat Euclio: abstrudit foris, *fears for the gold,* Plaut. Aul. argum. 6.—(ε) With *si:* male formido, si hera mea sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 4. — (ζ) *Absol.:* intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: ne formida, id. Mil. 4, 2, 20; id. As. 2, 4, 56; 3, 3, 48; id. Mil. 3, 3, 20: neque prius desinam formidare, quam tetigisse te Italiam audiero, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1.

2. formīdo, ĭnis, *f.* [Sanscr. root dhar-, whence firmus; prop. the fear that makes rigid, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 148], *fearfulness, fear, terror, dread* (class.). **I.** Lit.: parasitus, qui me conplevit flagiti et formidinis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 3: popolo formidinem inicere, Furius ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 8: Stoici definiunt formidinem metum permanentem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8 *fin.:* ut aliqua in vita formido improbis esset posita, apud inferos antiqui supplicia constituta esse voluerunt, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: quae tanta formido, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: neque miser me commovere possum prae formidine, Plaut. Am. 1. 1. 181: subita atque improvisa, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: formidinem suam alicui inicere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68: formidinem inferre, Tac. H. 2, 15: intendere, id. ib. 2, 54: facere, id. ib. 3, 10: mortis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 207: poenae, id. ib. 1, 16, 53: fustis, id. ib. 2, 1, 154.—In *plur.:* pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: ex ignoratione rerum ipsa horribiles exsistunt formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115. — **B.** In partic., *awe, reverence:* (portae) religione sacrae et saevi formidine Martis, Verg. A. 7, 608; Sil. 1, 83.—**II.** Transf., concr., *that which produces fear, a frightful thing, a fright, horror.* **A.** In gen.: alta ostia Ditis Et caligantem nigrā formidine lucum Ingressus, Verg. G. 4, 468; Front. de Fer. Als. 3: defensoribus moenium praemia modo, modo formidinem ostentare, Sall. J. 23, 1; 66, 1.—**B.** In partic., *a scarecrow* made of different-colored feathers, *a bugbear:* cum maximos ferarum greges linea pennis distincta contineat et in insidias agat, ab ipso effectu dicta formido, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12 (cf. Nemes. Cyneg. 303 sq.): cervum puniceae septum formidine pennae, Verg. A. 12, 750; cf. Luc. 4, 437: furum aviumque Maxima formido, Hor. S. 1, 8, 4.—Personified, as *a goddess,* Hyg. Fab. prooem. p. 10 Munk.

formīdŏlōsē, *adv.*, v. formidulosus *fin.*

formīdŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formidulosus], *cruelty, extreme severity:* poenae, Cypr. Laud. Mart. p. 134 ed. Wurzb.

formīdŭlōsus (**formīdŏlōsus,** v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 145), a, um, *adj.* [2. formido], *full of fear, fearful.* **I.** *Act., producing fear, dreadful, terrible, terrific* (class.): nimis formidulosum facinus praedicas, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 65: loca tetra, inculta, foeda, formidulosa, Sall. C. 55, 13: hunc locum consessumque vestrum, quem illi horribilem A. Cluentio ac formidulosum fore putaverunt, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: ferae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: seu me Scorpius aspicit Formidolosus, id. C. 2, 17, 18: herbae formidolosae dictu, non esu modo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 35: facinus, id. Am. 5, 1, 65: dubia et formidulosa tempora, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: formidulosissimum bellum, id. Pis. 24, 58; id. de Imp. Pomp. 21, 62: in vulgus, Tac. A. 1, 76.—**II.** *Pass., experiencing fear, afraid, timid, timorous* (rare; not in Cic.): mancipia esse oportet neque formidolosa neque animosa, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 3: num formidolosus, obsecro, es? Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18 sq.: (boves) ad ingredienda flumina aut pontes formidolosi, Col. 6, 2, 14: equus, Sen. Clem. 17.—*Comp.:* exercitum formidolosiorem hostium credere, Tac. A. 1, 62. — Hence, *adv.:* **formīdŭlōsē.** * **1.** *Fearfully, dreadfully, terribly,* Cic. Sest. 19, 42. — * **2.** *Fearfully, timidly, timorously:* formidolosius, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

* **formĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [‡ formus], *warm:* aedificium aestate frigidum, hieme formidum, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forma, p. 83 Müll.

formĭo, ōnis, *m.*, v. phormio.

formĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formo], *a shaping, fashioning, forming,* Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 4.

formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [forma], *to shape, fashion, form* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: omnis fere materia nondum formata rudis appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 265: materia, quam fingit et format effectio, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 6: utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: lapsos formare capillos, *to adjust,* Prop. 1, 3, 23: classem in Ida, Verg. A. 9, 80: vultus, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419. — *Absol.:* (individua corpora, i. e. atomi) formare, figurare, colorare, animare (se ipsa) non possent, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110. — **II.** Trop., *to shape, form, regulate, dispose, direct; to prepare, compose,* etc. (in Cic. only with abstr. objects): verba nos, sicut mollissimam ceram, ad nostrum arbitrium formamus et fingimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: orationem, id. ib. 2, 9, 36: verba recte formare, Quint. 1, 12, 9; 10, 7, 7: ea quae inter se discrepant, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 34: eloquentiam, Quint. 2, 10, 2: actionem, id. 11, 3, 180: disciplinam filii, id. 4 praef. § 1; cf.: studia ejus, id. prooem. § 5: consuetudinem partim exercitationis assiduitate partim ratione formare, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 20: mores, Quint. 12, 2, 27: vitam et mores juventutis, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: custodireque in aetate prima pudorem, Quint. 1, 2, 4: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, eosque fingit, format, flectit, etc., Cic. Brut. 38, 142: quae formabat canendo Heroum mentes, Sil. 11, 452; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 10: animum judicum, id. 4, 1, 60: mentes, id. 2, 16, 10: mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan. 47, 1; 88, 3: epistolas orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, Suet. Dom. 20; cf.: si quid res exigeret, Latine formabat, id. Aug. 89: inventus est ejus de hac re sermo formatus, id. Ner. 47: personam formare novam, *to invent,* Hor. A. P. 126: versus meos cantat formatque citharā, qs. *trims, embellishes them,* Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 4: cogitet oratorem institui, rem arduam, etiam cum ei formando nihil defuerit, Quint. 1, 1, 10; cf.: (juvenis) ita a me formari et institui cupit, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 3: perfectum oratorem, Quint. 2, 15, 33: sapientem, id. 1, 10, 5: virum, id. 12, 1, 44: puerum dictis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 121: feros cultus hominum recentum dictis, id. C. 1, 10, 3: tenerae nimis mentes asperioribus formandae studiis, id. ib. 3, 24, 54: poëtam (with alere), id. A. P. 307: format enim natura prius nos intus ad omnem Fortunarum habitum, id. ib. 108: ad credendum ante formatus, Quint. 5, 7, 8; 7, 3, 14: opus movendi judicum animos atque in eum quem volumus habitum formandi, id. 6, 2, 1; 11, 1, 2: at quae non tacita formavi gaudia mente, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 63: se in mores alicujus, Liv. 1, 21, 2: in admirationem formata, i. e. *feigning,* simulans, Suet. Claud. 37.

formōsē, *adv.*, v. formosus *fin.*

formōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [formosus], *beauty* (very rare): uxor eximia formositate praedita, App. M. 9, p. 224, 24: decorum positum est in tribus rebus, formositate, ordine, ornatu ad actionem apto, * Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126.

formōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *pretty* (ante- and post-class.): uxor, Varr. ap. Non. 27, 5: formosulus tuus, Hier. Ep. 117, 10: formosuli nostri, id. ap. Jovin. 2, 14.

formōsus (FORMONSVS, Inscr. Grut. 669, 10; *comp.:* FORMONSIOR, Inscr. Fabr. p. 374, *no.* 169: formonsam, Verg. E. 1, 5 Rib.), a, um, *adj.* [forma, I. B. 1.], *finely formed, beautiful, handsome* (freq. and class.; syn.: pulcher, speciosus, venustus, bellus). **A.** Of visible subjects: deum rotundum esse volunt, quod ea forma ullam negat esse pulchriorem Plato: at mihi vel cylindri vel quadrati vel coni vel pyramidis videtur esse formosior, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: consideratur in homine, formosus an deformis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 35: virgines formosissimae, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: mulier, Hor. A. P. 4: vis formosa videri, id. C. 4, 13, 3: formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Verg. E. 2, 1; cf.: formosi pecoris custos, formosior ipse, id. ib. 5, 44: Galatea hedera formosior alba, id. ib. 7, 38: boves, Ov. A. A. 1, 296: mater haedorum duorum, id. F. 5, 117: arma Sabina, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 32; so, formosius telum jaculabile, Ov. M. 7, 679: arbutus, Prop. 1, 2, 11 (dub.; Müll. felicius): Alcibiades, omnium aetatis suae multo formosissimus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 2: nunc frondent sylvae, nunc formosissimus annus, Verg. E. 3, 57: tempus (i. e. ver), Ov. F. 4, 129: aestas messibus, id. R. Am. 187: lux formosior omnibus Calendis, Mart. 10, 24, 2: habitus formosior, Quint. 9, 4, 8.—Prov.: Formonsa facies muta commendatio est, Pub. Syr. 169 (Rib.).—**B.** Rarely of abstr. subjects: nihil est virtute formosius, nihil pulchrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4.—*Adv.:* **formōse,** *beautifully* (very rare): Cupidinem formosum deum formose cubantem, App. M. 5, p. 168: saltare, id. ib. 6, p. 183: formosius, Quint. 8, 3, 10: formosissime, Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

‡ **formucales** forcipes dictae, quod forma capiant, id est ferventia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll. *N. cr.* (acc. to Scalig. to be read ‡ formucapes).

formŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [forma, I. B.], acc. to the different signif. of forma. * **I.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *A fine form, beauty:* formula atque aetatula, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47. — **II.** (Acc. to forma, I. B. 2.) **A.** *A small pattern, mould, last,* acc. to which any thing is formed: calcei, Amm. 31, 2, 6. — * **2.** Transf., *any thing made in a mould, a form,* of cheese: solidatae, Pall. Mai. 9, 2. —* **III.** (Acc. to forma, I. B. 3.) *A conduit, pipe* of an aqueduct, Front. Aquaed. 36.— **IV.** (Acc. to forma, I. B. 4.) Jurid. t. t., *a form, rule, method, formula* for regulating judicial proceedings (the usual meaning; cf.: norma, regula, praescriptum): ut stipulationum et judiciorum formulas componam? Cic. Leg. 1, 4 *fin.:* in testamentorum formulis, hoc est, in medio jure civili versari, id. de Or. 1, 39 *fin.;* cf. antiquae, id. Brut. 52, 195: postulationum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 147: angustissima sponsionis, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12: fiduciae, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: de dolo malo, id. Off. 3, 14, 60: illa gloria militaris vestris formulis atque actionibus anteponenda est, id. Mur. 13, 29 *init.:* sunt jura, sunt formulae de omnibus rebus constitutae, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: a praetore postulat, ut sibi Quinctius judicatum solvi

satis det ex formula: QVOD AB EO PETAT, CVIVS EX EDICTO PRAETORIS BONA DIES XXX. POSSESSA SINT, id. Quint. 8, 30: quod in foro atrocitate formularum dijudicatur, Quint. 7, 1, 37: vis hanc formulam cognitionis esse, ut, etc., *the rule of evidence on which the inquiry is conducted*, Liv. 40, 12, 20.—On the formulae of actions, constituting a sort of code of procedure, v. Gai. Inst. 4, 30-48; and on the legal forms of the Romans in general, cf. Rein's Röm. Privatr. p. 440 sq.—**B.** Transf. **I.** In gen., for causa, *a lawsuit, action, process* (post-Aug.): quid enim aliud agitis, cum eum, quem interrogatis, scientes in fraudem impellitis, quam ut formulā cecidisse videatur, Sen. Ep. 48 *fin.*: formulā cadere, Quint. 3, 6, 69 (for which, in Cic., causā cadere): formulā excidere, Suet. Claud. 14.—**2.** Esp.: formula letalis, *a death-warrant*, Amm. 14, 1, 3.—**3.** Beyond the legal sphere. **a.** In publicists' lang., *any form of contract, covenant, agreement, regulation*: Acarnanas restituturum se in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24, 6 Drak.: citaverunt legatos, quaesiveruntque ab iis, ecquid milites ex formula paratos haberent? id. 27, 10, 2 sq.: aliquos in sociorum formulam referre, id. 43, 6, 10: (oppidum) Paracheloïda, quae sub Athamania esset, nullo iure Thessalorum formulae factam (= inique juris Thessalorum factum), id. 39, 26, 2.—**b.** In gen., *a rule, principle*: ut sine ullo errore dijudicare possimus, si quando cum illo, quod honestum intelligimus, pugnare id videbitur, quod appellamus utile, formula quaedam constituenda est . . . erit autem haec formula Stoicorum rationi disciplinaeque maxime consentanea, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19 sq.: certa quaedam disciplinae formula, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17: formulam exprimere, id. Or. 11, 36: cujusque generis nota et formula, id. ib. 23, 75: consuetudinis nostrae, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 20.—**c.** *A condition, relation* (post-Aug.): natio redacta in formulam provinciae, Vell. 2, 28, 1.

* **formŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.* [formula, II. C.], *a lawyer skilled only in composing writs* or *forms of process in courts of law*: alii se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt et formularii vel, ut Cicero ait, leguleii quidam esse maluerunt, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 11.

‡ **formus**, a, um, *adj.* [ferv-veo; Sanscr. ghar-mas, glow, warmth; Gr. θερμός, θέρος; Lat. ferveo, fornus, fornax; O. H. Germ. waram; Engl. warm, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 485], *warm* (ante-class.): forma significat modo faciem cujusque rei, modo calida, ut, cum exta, quae dantur, deforma appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.; cf.: forcipes dicuntur, quod his forma, id est calida capiuntur, ib. p. 84: ‡ formucales (Scal. ‡ formucapes) forcipes dictae, quod forma capiant, id est ferventia, ib. p. 91.

fornācālis, e, *adj.* [fornax], *of* or *belonging to ovens*. **I.** *Adj.*: dea, i. e. *the goddess* Fornax (v. fornax, II.), Ov. F. 6, 314.—**II.** *Subst.*: **Fornācālia**, ium, *n.*, *the festival of the goddess* Fornax, *instituted, according to the fable, by Numa; the oven* or *baking festival*, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; Ov. F. 2, 527; Lact. 1, 20; Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 and 93 Müll.

fornācārĭus (furn-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a furnace*: servus, i. e. *a furnace-heater*, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 9.

fornācātor (FVRNACATOR in an inscr. found at Pompeii, v. Rosin. Dissert. Isag. p. 66, tab. 10, *no.* 2), ōris, *m.* [id.], *the heater of a bath-furnace, a bath-heater*, Dig. 33, 7, 14.

fornācŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little furnace* or *oven*. **I.** Lit., Juv. 10, 82; Vitr. 7, 10, 1; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2 ed. Mai.—***II.** Trop., *a kindler, exciter*: hic totius calumniae fornacula, App. Mag. p. 321, 32.

fornax, ācis, *f.* [cf.: fornus and furnus, Gr. πῦρ], *a furnace, oven, kiln* (cf. also: caminus, clibanus, focus): in ardentibus fornacibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: calcaria, Cato, R. R. 38; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53: aeraria, id. 11, 36, 42, § 119: calidae, Lucr. 6, 148; cf.: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Verg. A. 7, 636: balinei, Dig. 19, 2, 58.—Poet. transf. of Aetna: vastae Aetnae fornaces, i. e. *craters*, Lucr. 6, 681: vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Verg. G. 1, 472: quae sulfureis ardet fornacibus Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 340.—**II.** Personified: **Fornax**, *the goddess that presided over ovens, the oven-goddess, for whom Numa is said to have instituted an especial festival* (v. fornacalis, II.), Ov. F. 2, 525 sq.; Lact. 1, 20, 35.

fornĭcārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **fornĭcārĭa**, ae, *f.* [fornix, II.], *a fornicator; a prostitute*, Tert. Anim. 35; id. Pudic. 9; 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 110; Hier. Ep. 53, 8; Vulg. Isa. 57, 3 al.: fornicaria πόρνη ἀπὸ καμάρας, Vet. Gloss.

* **fornĭcātim**, *adv.* [fornicatus], *in the form of an arch, archwise*, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 223.

1. fornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vaulting* or *arching over, a vault, arch* (post-Aug.): parietum, Vitr. 6, 11: lapidum, Sen. Ep. 95, 53.

2. fornĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fornicor], *whoredom, fornication* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 1; 2; 16; 22; Vulg. Num. 14, 33 al.

fornĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fornicator* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 1; 16; 22; Vulg. 1. Cor. 5, 11 al.

fornĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [fornicator], *a fornicatress, prostitute* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 10, 110.

fornĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [fornix, I.], *vaulted, arched*. **I.** Lit.: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: ambitus, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22.—**II.** As an *adj. prop.*: Via Fornicata, or *Arch Street, a street in Rome leading to the* Campus Martius, Liv. 22, 36, 8.

fornĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id. II.], *to commit whoredom* or *fornication* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 22; Vulg. Gen. 38, 24 et saep.

fornix, icis, *m.*, *an arch* or *vault* (cf.: camera, testudo, tholus, lacunar). **I.** Lit.: Democritus invenisse dicitur fornicem, ut lapidum curvatura paulatim inclinatorum medio saxo alligaretur, Sen. Ep. 90 *med.*: si quis in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti promiserit, non debebit praestare, quod fornix vitii fecerit, Cic. Top. 4, 22; Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29: aqua fornicibus structis perducta (Romam), Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41: conspicio adverso fornice portas, *the entrance under the archway over against us*, Verg. A. 6, 631: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, *vaulted openings from which to make sallies*, Liv. 36, 23, 3; *a covered way*, id. 44, 11, 5.—Poet., of *the arches of heaven*: caeli ingentes fornices, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 423 ed. Vahl.), a figure found fault with by Cicero, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162.—**B.** In partic.: **Fornix Fābĭus**, *a triumphal arch built by* Q. Fabius Allobrogicus *in the* Sacra Via, *near the* Regia, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; Quint. 6, 3, 67; also called Fornix Fabianus, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19 (for which: Arcus Fabianus, Sen. Const. Sap. 1); and: Fornix Fabii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 239 sq.—**II.** Transf., *a brothel, bagnio, stew*, situated in underground vaults, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30 sq.; id. Ep. 1, 14, 21; Juv. 3, 156; 11, 171.—Hence, transf., of one who gave himself up to prostitution: (Caesarem) Curio stabulum Nicomedis et Bithynicum fornicem dicit, Suet. Caes. 49.

fornus, i, v. furnus *init.*

fŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root bhar-, Zend. bar-, cut, bore; Gr. φαρ-, φάρος, plough; cf. φάραγξ, φάρυγξ; Germ. bohren; Angl.-Sax. borian; Engl. bore], *to bore, pierce* (mostly post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: forata arbos, Col. 5, 10, 20: bene foratas habere aures, Macr. S. 7, 3; Cels. 7, 29; Sid. Ep. 9, 13.—Comically: o carnificum cribrum, quod credo fore: Ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias Stimulis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53.—**II.** Trop.: forati animi, *full of holes*, i. e. *that retain nothing*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10.

Forojuliensis, e, v. Forum Julii, under forum *fin.*

forpex, icis, *f.* [corrupted from forfex], *fire-tongs*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Suet. Aug. 75; Sid. Epith. 15, 184.

fors, fortis, *f.* [fero, to bring, whence fortuna, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 300 sq.], *chance, hap, luck, hazard*. **I.** *Subst.* **A.** As an appellative noun (used only in the *nom.* and *abl.*; syn.: fortuna, casus, sors): quo saxum impulerit fors, eo cadere Fortunam autumant, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Rel. v. 368 Rib., who regards this verse as spurious); cf.: quibus natura prava magis quam fors aut fortuna obfuit, Att. ap. Non. 425, 13 (Trag. Rel. ed. Rib. v. 110): cui parilem fortuna locum fatumque tulit fors, Lucil. ap. Non. 425, 15; cf. also: casumque timent quem cuique ferat fors, Lucr. 3, 983 Lachm. *N. cr.*: unum hoc scio: Quod fors feret, feremus aequo animo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 88: sed haec, ut fors tulerit, Cic. Att. 7, 14 *fin.*: sed haec fors viderit, id. ib. 14, 13, 3; 4, 10, 1: quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 2: quia tam incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10: telum quod cuique fors offerebat, arripuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43; Hor. S. 1, 6, 54; 2, 1, 59: forte quadam divinitus super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4, 4: fors fuit, ut, etc., *it happened that*, Gell. 12, 8, 2: fors fuat pol! *so be it! God grant it!* Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; post-class.: fors fuat, ut his remediis convalescamus, Symm. Ep. 2, 7; Aus. Ep. 16: fors fuat, an, etc., *it might so happen that; perchance*, i. q. forsitan, Symm. Ep. 1, 39; 4, 28 and 29; cf. also: pretio fors fuat officiove, etc., *perhaps*, Sid. Ep. 9, 7 (but not in Lucr. 1, 486, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—**B.** Personified. **Fors**, *the goddess of chance*: dea Fors, Ov. F. 6, 775; also in the connection Fors Fortuna, whose temple was situated on the Tiber, outside of the city: vosne velit an me regnare, era quidve ferat Fors, Virtute experiamur, Enn. ap. Cic. de Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 ed. Vahl.); so, sit sane Fors domina campi, Cic. Pis. 2, 3: fors, in quo incerti casus significantur magis (different from Fortuna), id. Leg. 2, 11 *fin.* Mos. *N. cr.*: sed de illa ambulatione Fors viderit, aut si qui est qui curet deus, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: saeva, Cat. 64, 170: dies Fortis Fortunae appellatus ab Servio Tullio rege, quod is fanum Fortis Fortunae secundum Tiberim extra urbem Romam dedicavit Junio mense, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.; cf.: aedis Fortis Fortunae, Liv. 10, 46, 14; Tac. A. 2, 41: Fortunae Fortis honores, Ov. F. 6, 773: o Fortuna! o Fors Fortuna! quantis commoditatibus hunc onerastis diem! Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 1 (quoted by Varr. ap. Non. 425, 19; for Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18, v. II. B. 1. infra).

II. Adverb., in the *nom.* and *abl.* **A. fors**, ellipt., for fors sit, it might happen, i. e. *perchance, perhaps, peradventure* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): similiter fors, cum sit nominativus, accipitur pro adverbio, Prisc. p. 1015 P.: et fors aequatis cepissent praemia rostris, Ni, etc., Verg. A. 5, 232; 6, 535: cesserit Ausonio si fors victoria Turno, *if perchance*, id. ib. 12, 183; Val. Fl. 3, 665; Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 2.—Esp. in the connection fors et, i. q. fortasse etiam, *perhaps too*: iste quod est, ego saepe fui, sed fors et in hora Hoc ipso ejecto carior alter erit, Prop. 2, 9, 1: et nunc ille quidem spe multum captus inani, Fors et vota facit cumulatque altaria donis, Verg. A. 11, 50; 2, 139: fors et Debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneant ipsum, Hor. C. 1, 28, 31; Stat. S. 3, 4, 4.—Less freq.: fors etiam, Val. Fl. 4, 620.—**B. forte**, *by chance, by accident, casually, accidentally*; freq. with casu, temere, fortuna (freq. and class.). **1.** Lit.: quid est tandem, quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? etc., Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: forte fortuna per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 75: aut forte omnino ac fortuna vincere bello: Si forte et temere omnino, quid cursum ad honorem? Lucil. ap. Non. 425, 16 sq.: si forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, etc., Cic. Fat. 3, 6; cf.: nisi ista casu nonnumquam, forte, temere concurrerent, id. Div. 2, 68, 141: quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7: nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, id. 23, 3, 3: perpulere, ut forte temere in adversos montes erigeret, 2, 31, 5; 25, 38, 12; 39, 15, 11: quibus forte temere humana negotia volvi persuasum est, Curt. 5, 11, 10: captivi quidam pars forte pars consilio oblati, Liv. 9, 31, 7: dumque hoc vel forte, vel providentia, vel utcumque constitutum rerum naturae corpus, etc., Vell. 2, 66, 5; cf.: mihi haec et talia audienti in incerto judicium est, fatone res mortalium et necessitate immutabili, an forte volvantur, Tac. A, 6, 22:

si adhuc dubium fuisset, forte casuque rectores terris, an aliquo numine darentur, Plin. Pan. 1, 4: seu dolo seu forte surrexerit, parum compertum, Tac. H. 2, 42; cf.: seu forte seu tentandi causa, Suet. Aug. 6: donec advertit Tiberius forte an quia audiverat, Tac. A. 4, 54: cum casu diebus iis itineris faciendi causa, Puteolos forte venissem, Cic. Planc. 26, 65: cum cenatum forte apud Vitellios esset, Liv. 2, 4, 5: ibi cum stipendium forte militibus daretur, id. 2, 12, 6: forte aspicio militem, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 58; cf.: fit forte obviam mihi Phormio, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 11: rus ut ibat forte, id. ib. 63: forte ut assedi in stega, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44: lucernam forte oblitus fueram exstinguere, id. Most. 2, 2, 56: forte evenit, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 51, 141; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Liv. 1, 7, 13: Tarenti ludi forte erant, Plaut. Men. prol. 29: erat forte brumae tempus, Liv. 21, 54, 7: et pernox forte luna erat, id. 32, 11, 9: per eos forte dies consul copias Larisam ducere tribunos militum jussit, i. e. *it came to pass on one of those days*, id. 36, 14, 1: per eosdem forte dies, etc., id. 37, 20, 1; 37, 34, 1; cf. Tac. A. 4, 59: in locum tribuni plebis forte demortui candidatum se ostendit, Suet. Aug. 10.—So nearly = aliquando (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): forte per angustam tenuis vulpecula rimam repserat in cumeram frumenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: ibam forte via sacra, id. S. 1, 9, 1; Mart. 1, 54, 7: forte quondam in disponendo mane die praedixerat, etc., Suet. Tib. 11; Aur. Vict. de Caes. 17, 5.—**2.** Transf., to denote uncertainty, corresp. to the Gr. ἄν, *perhaps, perchance, peradventure.* **a.** In conditional and causal sentences. (*a*) With *si:* irae si quae forte eveniunt hujusmodi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 60: si quis vestrum, judices, aut eorum qui assunt, forte miratur, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: hicine vir usquam, nisi in patria, morietur? aut, si forte, pro patria? id. Mil. 38, 104: si forte est domi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 104; Liv. 1, 7, 6: si forte eos primus aspectus mundi conturbaverat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: si te Latina forte deficient, id. Ac. 1, 7, 25: si qui me forte locus admonuerit, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47: si quae te forte res aliquando offenderit, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: quod si forte ceciderint, id. Lael. 15, 53: si quando, si forte, tibi visus es irasci alicui, id. Rep. 1, 38 Mos. *N. cr.;* cf. id. de Or. 3, 12, 47.—Rarely *forte si:* forte si tussire occepsit, ne sic tussiat, ut, etc., Plaut. As. 4, 1, 49: ita demum novatio fit . . . forte si condicio vel sponsor vel dies adiciatur, Gai. Inst. 3, 177.—Rarely with ellipsis of *si:* protinus Aeneas celeri certare sagitta invitat qui forte velint, i. e. si qui forte velint, Verg. A. 5, 485.—(*β*) With *nisi* ironically: hoc te monitum, nisi forte ipse non vis, volueram, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 59: nemo fere saltat sobrius, nisi forte insanit, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, nisi forte erunt digni calamitate, id. Off. 2, 18, 62; 3, 24, 93: is constantiam teneat; nisi forte se intellexerit errasse, etc., id. ib. 1, 33, 120: negare hoc, nisi forte negare omnia constituisti, nullo modo potes, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149: accedam ad omnia tua, Torquate; nisi memoria forte defecerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44.—In indirect locution with an *inf.:* nisi forte clarissimo cuique plures curas, majora pericula subeunda, delenimentis curarum et periculorum carendum esse, Tac. A. 2, 33.—Ironically, *unless indeed, unless to be sure:* Erucii criminatio tota, ut arbitror, dissoluta est, nisi forte exspectatis, ut illa diluam, quae, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82; cf.: immo vero te audiamus, nisi forte Manilius interdictum aliquod inter duo soles putat esse componendum, id. Rep. 1, 13: ortum quidem amicitiae videtis nisi quid ad haec forte vultis, id. Lael. 9, 32; id. Mil. 7, 17; 31, 84; id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149; id. Leg. 1, 1, 2; id. N. D. 3, 18, 45; id. Fat. 16, 37; Sall. C. 20, 17; Quint. 10, 1, 70; Tac. H. 4, 74.—(*γ*) With *ne:* ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 24 and 26; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 56: pacem ab Aesculapio Petas, ne forte tibi eveniat magnum malum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 21: qui metuo, ne te forte flagitent, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1: metuens, ne forte deprehensus retraheretur, Liv. 2, 12, 4: comperisse me non audeo dicere, ne forte id ipsum verbum ponam, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, hominem totios irasci, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; id. Att. 2, 18, 2.—Rarely with *ut non* instead of *ne*, Quint. 1, 3, 1.—**b.** In relat. clauses (very rare): nisi si quispiamst Amphitruo alius, qui forte te hic absente tamen tuam rem curet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 195: unus in hoc non est populo, qui forte Latine reddere verba queat, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 53: nam qui forte Stichum et Erotem emerit, recte videtur ita demonstrare, Gai. Inst. 4, 59; Aur. Vict. Caes. 10, 3; 39, 45.—**c.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic., for in Off. 2, 20, 70, the true read. is: in uno illo aut, si forte, in liberis ejus manet gratia, B. and K.; and in the corrupt passage, id. Att. 10, 12, 5; Orelli reads: fortiter ac tempestive; Kayser, fortiter vel cum tempestate): quid si apud te veniat de subito prandium aut potatio Forte, aut cena, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 47: neque solum alium pro alio pedem metrorum ratio non recipit, sed ne dactylum quidem aut forte spondeum alterum pro altero, Quint. 9, 4. 49: sive non trino forte nundino promulgata, sive non idoneo die, etc., id. 2, 4, 35: ut sciant, an ad probandum id quod intendimus forte respondeant, id. 5, 10, 122; cf. id. 7, 3, 20: quo casu licet uxori vel in omnes res, vel in unam forte aut duas (optare), Gai. Inst. 1, 150; 4, 74: forte quid expediat, communiter aut melior pars Malis carere quaeritis laboribus, *what may perhaps be of some use*, Hor. Epod. 16, 15: alii nulli rem obligatam esse quam forte Lucio Titio, *than for instance*, Dig. 20, 1, 15, § 2; 30, 1, 67; 48, 22, 7, § 6; Gai. Inst. 3, 179.

fors-an, *adv.* [ellipt. for fors sit an; v. fors, II. A. and forsitan, and cf. fortan and fortassean], *perhaps, perchance, peradventure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): me miseram, forsan hic mihi parvam habeat fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117; Lucr. 6, 729: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg. A. 1, 203; forsan miseros meliora sequentur, id. ib. 12, 153: huic uni forsan potui succumbere culpae, id. ib. 4, 19: et mihi forsan tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. C. 2, 16, 31: pernicies Tibi paratur, forsan et miserae mihi, Phaedr. 2, 4, 7: transierant binae forsan trinaeve Calendae, Mart. 10, 75, 7: quem decreto sermonem praetenderit, forsan aliquem verum auctores antiqui tradiderint, Liv. 3, 47, 5; 10, 39, 14: occurrat mihi forsan aliquis, Quint. 1, 5, 6; 12, 1, 31; Col. 3, 9, 1: et tu forsan audire nolis, Curt. 3, 2 (dub. v. Zumpt ad Curt. 3, 5, 11).—In law Lat., *as for example, for instance*, Dig. 48, 5, 34, § 1.

* **forsit,** *adv.* [contr. from fors sit; cf. fors, II. A.], *perhaps*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 49 (quoted Prisc. p. 1015 P.).

forsĭtan, *adv.* [contr. from fors sit an; v. fors, A.; cf. also: forsan, fortan, and fortassean], *perhaps, peradventure.* **I.** Usually in principal clauses. **A.** With *subj.* (class. and freq.; only so in Cicero): si altera illaec magis instabit, forsitan nos reiciat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 5: longiorem orationem causa forsitan postulet, tua certe natura breviorem, Cic. Lig. 12, 38 (al. fortasse postulat, v. Halm. ad loc.): forsitan quaeratis, qui iste terror sit, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Verg. G. 2, 288: forsitan quispiam dixerit: Nonne, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29 (for which: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8): forsitan occurrat illud, etc., id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: major ars aliqua forsitan esset requirenda, id. ib. 2, 45, 189; 1, 15, 67: illud forsitan quaerendum sit, num, etc., id. Off. 1, 45, 159: haec ipsa forsitan fuerint non necessaria, id. Brut. 13, 52: forsitan meliores illi accusatores habendi sint, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 58: nimium forsitan haec illi mirentur atque efferant, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124.—With *sed:* quae forsitan vobis parvae esse videantur: sed, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 21 *fin.;* id. Att. 12, 18, 1; so with *subj.*, Liv. 3, 25, 9: quae forsitan laus sit, verum tamen, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: forsitan dicatis, Liv. 31, 31, 19: matrem insimulare forsitan fas non sit, id. 39, 10, 4; 31, 38, 4; 40, 15, 4; Quint. 2, 16, 11.—**B.** With *indic.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): forsitan et publica, sua certe liberata fide, in castra redierunt, Liv. 9, 11, 13; 22, 23, 5; cf. Sall. J. 106, 3: incipies forsitan justus esse rex, Curt. 7, 4, 17: forsitan non periculosius est tacere quam dicere, id. 7, 1, 37; 4, 14, 20; Liv. 21, 40: forsitan haec aliquis, nam sunt quoque, parva vocabit, Ov. R. Am. 419: forsitan ventos timebas, id. F. 2, 97.—**II.** In dependent clauses (rare), with *ut:* neque id facio, ut quibusdam forsitan videor, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2.—With *quam:* videor jam liberius loqui debere quam forsitan ipsi velint, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 11.—With *quod:* decrevi ad te scribere, quod forsitan minus ea perspicias, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1.—With *cum:* minime consentaneum est, cum bello tuo forsitan vix sufficias, Liv. 10, 18, 3 (but not in Lucr. 5, 610, where the correct read. is forsitan e rosea, etc.; v. Lachm. p. 302).

* **fortan,** false read. for jam, Cic. Rep. 3, 36, 47.

fortassē (also **fortassis,** but rarely, and not in Caes.; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 86; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 20; Cic. Clu. 52, 144 Klotz, B. and K.; 71, 201 B. and K.; Hor. S. 1, 4, 131; 2, 7, 40; Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82; 27, 12, 77, § 102; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 63; Dig. 7, 1, 12, § 5; 11, 7, 14, § 9), *adv.* [forte an; cf.: forsan, fortan], *perhaps, peradventure, probably, possibly:* nescis tu fortasse, apud nos facinus quod natum est novum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 10: dicam me hercule, et contemnar a te fortasse, cum tu, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 19; 2, 34: in quo (genere) esse videbuntur fortasse angustiae, id. ib. 3, 33: fortasse dices: Quid ergo? id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 40: requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: quaeret fortassis quispiam, displiceatur mihi, etc., id. Clu. 52, 144: fortasse dixerit quispiam, id. de Sen. 3, 8 (for which: forsitan quispiam dixerit, id. Off. 3, 6, 29): sed haec longiora fortasse fuerunt quam necesse, fuit, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 3 *fin.:* sustines enim non parvam exspectationem imitandae industriae nostrae, magnam honorum, nonnullam fortasse nominis, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: poterimus fortasse dicere, id. Or. 5, 19: quod tamen fortasse non nollem, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2; cf.: L. Lucullus, qui tamen aliqua ex parte iis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: puerum, inquies, et fortasse fatuum, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf.: otioso et loquaci et fortasse docto atque erudito, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102.—With *sed:* praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vita hominum abhorrentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; cf.: Marso fortasse, sed Romano facillimus, id. Div. 2, 33, 70; 2, 22, 50; id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30.—With *nisi* (for nisi forte); tu hoc: alius fortasse, quod in animadversione poenaque durior, nisi fortasse utrumque tu, id. ad Brut. 1, 15, 3.—With *sed tamen*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 86; Cic. Rep. 2, 33; id. Off. 3, 21, 82; id. Sest. 5, 12.—With *verum tamen*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35; id. Arch. 11, 28.—With *quidem:* id nos fortasse non perfecimus, conati quidem saepissime sumus, Cic. Or. 62, 210; so id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: res enim fortasse verae, certe graves, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**b.** In Plaut. and Ter. ellipt., like fors, with a *subject-clause:* fortasse te illum mirari cocum, Quod venit atque haec attulit, *it may be that, perhaps*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 42; id. As. 1, 1, 24; id. Ep. 2, 2, 111; id. Poen. 5, 2, 44; id. Truc. 3, 2, 12; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 33; cf.: sic Plautus: Fortasse ted amare suspicarier. Nam veteres infinitivo modo adjungebant fortasse, Don. Ter. 1, 1; cf. ellipt. use: *Q.* unum illud mihi videris imitari, orationis genus. *M.* Velle fortasse; quis enim id potest imitari? Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17.—**c.** Ironically (cf. forte, 2. a. *β* and Gr. ἴσως): *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intellego. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es. *Ch.* Fortasse, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 29: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus . . . eos ego fortasse nunc imitor, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 90.—**d.** In designating numbers, *about* (in Cic. usually placed after the numeral): elegit ex multis Isocratis libris triginta fortasse versus Hieronymus, Cic. Or. 56, 190: Q. Pompeius biennio quam nos fortasse major, id. Brut. 68, 240: HS. D. milia fortasse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118: fuimus una horas duas fortasse, id. Att. 7, 4, 2: fortasse circiter triennium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79: mercaris agrum, fortasse trecentis, aut etiam supra, nummorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164.

fortasse-an (sometimes written separately fortasse an), *adv.* [cf.: forsan, forsitan, fortan], *perhaps, perchance* (ante- and post-class.): fortassean sit, quos hic non mertet metus, Att. ap. Non. 138, 33; Sisenn.

ib. 82, 6: de fructo, inquit, hoc dico, quod fortassean tibi satis sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; 3, 6, 1: fortasse an pantherae quoque et leones non Africae bestiae dicerentur, id. L. L. 7, § 40 Müll.: fortassean dixerit, etc., Gell. 11, 9, 1: ea omnia comtius fortasse an dici potuerunt, fortius potuisse dici non videntur, id. 7, 3 *fin.*; 19, 8, 6.

fortassis, *adv.*, v. fortasse *init.*

† **fortax,** ācis, *m.*, = φόρταξ (bearer), *the basis* on which a furnace rests, Cato, R. R. 38, 1.

fortē, *adv.*, v. fors, II. B.

* **fortesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fortis], *to become brave:* item notavimus, quod fortescere posuit (Laevius) pro fortem fieri, Gell. 19, 7, 8.

forticŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat bold, brave,* or *resolute* (very rare): quamvis idem (Epicurus) forticulum se in torminibus praebeat, * Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; App. M. 8, p. 212, 32: carmina, Aus. Idyll. 3 *fin.*

fortĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fortifico], *a strengthening, fortifying* (post-class.): corpori adhibere, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 44.

fortĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [fortis-facio], *to make strong, to strengthen, fortify* (post-class.): corpora, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 38; 3, 7, 91: dentes (with constringere), id. ib. 2, 4, 78.

fortis (archaic form FORCTIS, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. sanates, p. 348 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 84; and perh. also in the form FORCTUS; v. id. s. v. horctum, p. 102; cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 320, b), e, *adj.* [Sanscr. dhar-; v. forma, firmus], *strong, powerful.* **I.** Physically (rare; syn.: firmus, strenuus, incolumis, animosus): ecquid fortis visa est (mulier), *powerful,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 13: set Bacchis etiam fortis tibi vissast? id. Bacch. 2, 2, 38: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, nunc senio confectus quiescit, *a powerful horse,* Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 441 ed. Vahl.); so, equus, Lucr. 3, 8; 764; 4, 987; Verg. A. 11, 705.—Poet. transf.: aquarum, Lucr. 6, 530: terrae pingue solum ... Fortes invortant tauri, Verg. G. 1, 65: contingat modo te filiamque tuam fortes invenire, i. e. *hearty, well,* Plin. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*; 4, 21, 4; 6, 4, 3: antecedebat testudo pedum LX., facta item ex fortissimis lignis, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 4; so, ligna fortissima, Veg. 1, 24 *fin.*: invalidissimum urso caput, quod leoni fortissimum, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, § 80: plantae fortiores fient, Pall. Febr. 24, 7: fortiorem illum (pontem) tueri, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 2: castra, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: aratra, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10: fortiora remedia, Tac. A. 1, 29: humeri, Val. Fl. 1, 434: vincula, Sen. Hippol. 34: sol (with medius), *powerful,* i. e. *fierce, hot,* id. Med. 588: fortiora ad hiemes frumenta, legumina in cibo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: (vites) contra pruinas fortissimae, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23.—**II.** Mentally, *strong, powerful, vigorous, firm, steadfast, stout, courageous, brave, manly,* etc., answering to the Gr. ἀνδρεῖος (very freq. in all periods and sorts of composition). **A.** Of human beings: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu deici, ut dicitur; sed praesenti animo uti et consilio, nec a ratione discedere, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80: temperantia libidinem (aspernatur), ignaviam fortitudo: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, id. Lael. 13, 47: gladiatores fortes et animosos et se acriter ipsos morti offerentes servare cupimus, id. Mil. 34, 92: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis appare, Hor. C. 2, 10, 22: viri fortes et magnanimi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: vir fortis et acris animi magnique, id. Sest. 20, 45: boni et fortes et magno animo praediti, id. Rep. 1, 5; 1, 3: sapientissimi et fortissimi, id. ib. 2, 34: vir liber ac fortis, id. ib. 2, 19: horum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3: fortissimus vir, id. ib. 2, 25, 1; 2, 33, 4; 3, 20, 2: hunc liberta securi Divisit medium, fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100: vis recte vivere? quis non? Si virtus hoc una potest dare, fortis omissis Hoc age deliciis, id. Ep 1, 6, 30: seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, id. S. 2, 6, 69: cavit, ne umquam infamiae ea res sibi esset, ut virum fortem decet, *an honorable* or *worthy man,* Ter. And. 2, 6, 13; cf.: FORCTIS frugi et bonus, sive validus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll.; and: HORCTUM et FORCTUM pro bono dicebant, id. p. 102: ego hoc nequeo mirari satis, Eum sororem despondisse suam in tam fortem familiam ... Familiam optimam occupavit, *so respectable, honorable a family,* Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 9; (cf. bonus): vir ad pericula fortis, Cic. Font. 15, 33: nondum erant tam fortes ad sanguinem civilem, Liv. 7, 40, 2: vir contra audaciam fortissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: vidi in dolore podagrae hospitem meum fortiorem, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 527, 33: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: virum fortem ac strenuum scio dixisse, etc., Sall. C. 51, 16: si fortes fueritis in eo, quem nemo sit ausus defendere, *if you had proceeded with vigor, energy,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 3.—Poet., with *dat.*: fugacibus, Ov. M. 10, 543; and with *inf.*: fortis et asperas Tractare serpentes, Hor. C. 1, 37, 26: contemnere honores, id. S. 2, 7, 86: aurum spernere fortior Quam cogere, id. C. 3, 3, 50; Stat. Th. 10, 906.—Prov.: fortes fortuna adjuvat, *fortune favors the brave,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26; cf.: fortes enim non modo fortuna adjuvat, ut est in vetere proverbio, sed multo magis ratio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: audendum est; fortes adjuvat ipsa Venus, Tib. 1, 2, 16: fortibus est fortuna viris data, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 262 ed. Vahl.; for which: audentes fortuna iuvat, Verg. A. 10, 284; and: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586); cf. also elliptically: sedulo, inquam, faciam: sed fortuna fortes; quare conare, quaeso, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 16; id. Fam. 7, 25.—**B.** Of animals (rare): fortes ad opera boves, Col. 6, 1, 2: bestiae et fortiora animalia, Lact. 6, 10, 13.—**C.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: ex quo fit, ut animosior senectus sit quam adolescentia et fortior, Cic. de Sen. 22, 72: fortibus oculis, *with eyes sparkling with courage,* id. Att. 15, 11, 1: fortissimo et maximo animo ferre, id. Fam. 6, 13 *fin.*: animus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 20: pectus, id. Epod. 1, 14; id. S. 2, 2, 136: fortissimo quodam animi impetu, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 31: acerrima et fortissima populi Romani libertatis recuperandae cupiditas, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: in re publica forte factum, id. Att. 8, 14, 2: ut nullum paulo fortius factum latere posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 8: fortia facta, Sall. C. 59, 6; id. J. 53, 8; Liv. 26, 39, 3; Curt. 7, 2, 38: opera, *service,* Liv. 40, 36, 11: consilia, id. 9, 11, 4; 25, 31, 6; Cic. Sest. 23, 57; Tac. H. 3, 67: solatia, id. A. 4, 8: nulla poterat esse fortior contra dolorem et mortem disciplina, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: acerrimae ac fortissimae sententiae, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13: oratio fortis et virilis, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf.: genus dicendi forte, vehemens, id. ib. 3, 9, 32: non semper fortis oratio quaeritur, sed saepe placida, summissa, lenis, id. ib. 2, 43, 183: placidis miscentem fortia dictis, Ov. M. 4, 652: verba, Prop. 1, 5, 14.—Hence, *adv.*: **fortiter. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Strongly, powerfully, vigorously* (rare): astringere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25: verberare virgis uvas, Pall. Oct. 19.—*Comp.*: sublatis fortius manibus, Petr. 9: fortius attrahere lora, Ov. R. Am. 398: ardere, id. M. 6, 708.—*Sup.*: fortissime urgentes, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 32: rigorem fortissime servat ulmus, id. 16, 40, 77, § 210.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Strongly, powerfully, boldly, intrepidly, valiantly, bravely, manfully* (very freq. in all periods and kinds of composition): quae (vincla, verbera, etc.) tulisse illum fortiter et patienter ferunt, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7; cf.: fortiter et sapienter ferre, id. Att. 14, 13, 3: fortiter excellenterque gesta, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: facere quippiam (with animose), id. Phil. 4, 2, 6: repudiare aliquid (with constanter), id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: bellum gerere, id. Fl. 39, 98; cf.: sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11, 4: perire, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: absumptis rebus maternis atque paternis, *manfully made away with,* id. Ep. 1, 15, 27.—*Comp.*: pugnare, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 2: evellere spinas animo an agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4: et melius secat res, id. S. 1, 10, 15.—*Sup.*: Dolabella injuriam facere fortissime perseverat, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: restitit hosti, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 5.

fortĭter, *adv.*, v. fortis *fin.*

fortĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [fortis], *strength.* **I.** Physically (very rare). **A.** In gen.: haec feminalia de bysso retorta ob fortitudinem solent contexi, *firmness, durability,* Hier. Ep. 64, 10: galeae, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Al. 2, 25; cf. vini, Macr. S. 7, 6, 17.—**B.** *Bodily strength* in men and animals: hircorum, Phaedr. 4, 16, 6: corporis, Macr. S. 7, 9, 5: nervorum, id. ib. 7, 11, 8.—*Absol.* (opp. imbecillitas), Lact. 2, 2, 28; 2, 2, 67.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Mentally, *firmness, manliness* shown in enduring or undertaking hardship; *fortitude, resolution, bravery, courage, intrepidity* (cf. virtus): fortitudo est considerata periculorum susceptio et laborum perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: fortitudo est, inquit (Chrysippus), scientia rerum perferendarum vel affectio animi in patiendo ac perferendo summae legi parens sine timore, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; cf.: fortitudo est animi affectio, cum in adeundo periculo et in labore ac dolore patiens, tum procul ab omni metu, id. ib. 5, 14, 41: quae (fortitudo) est dolorum laborumque contemptio ... Fortitudinem quoque aliquo modo expediunt, cum tradunt rationem neglegendae mortis, perpetiendi doloris, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: fortitudo est rerum magnarum appetitio et rerum humilium contemptio et laboris cum utilitatis ratione perpessio, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3; cf. ib. 4, 25, 35: probe definitur a Stoicis fortitudo, cum eam virtutem esse dicunt propugnantem pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62 sq.: magnitudinis animi et fortitudinis est, nihil extimescere, omnia humana despicere, nihil quod homini accidere possit intolerandum putare, id. ib. 3, 27, 100: unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? id. Rep. 1, 2: illae sunt solae virtutes imperatoriae, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in agendo, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: hoc sentire prudentiae est: facere fortitudinis, id. Sest. 40, 86: pro multitudine hominum et pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, angustos se fines habere arbitrabantur (Helvetii), * Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: fortitudinem Gallorum Germanorumque miramur, Quint. 8, 4, 20: malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur, Sall. C. 52, 11.—In *plur.*: sunt igitur domesticae fortitudines non inferiores militaribus, *proofs of valor,* i. e. *valiant deeds,* Cic. Off. 1, 22 *fin.*; Vitr. 10, 22.

* **fortiuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [fortis; cf. forticulus], *somewhat strong* or *powerful,* Sutrius ap. Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

fortŭītō and **fortŭītū,** *advv.*, v. fortuitus *fin.*

fortŭītus (i long, Hor. C. 2, 15, 17; Phaedr. 2, 4, 4; Aus. Sept. Sap. de Solon. 3; short, Petr. Poët. Sat. 135; Juv. 13, 225; Manil. 1, 182), a, um, *adj.* [forte; analog. with gratuitus], *that takes place by chance* or *accident, casual, accidental, fortuitous* (rare but class.): concursio rerum fortuitarum, Cic. Top. 19, 73; cf.: concursus atomorum, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: concursu quodam fortuito, id. ib. 1, 24, 66: cespes, Hor. C. 2, 15, 17: lutum, Petr. 135: contubernium, Phaedr. 2, 4, 4: subita et fortuita oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: bonum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: praesensiones non fortuitae (shortly before: non id fortuito accidisse), id. Div. 2, 53, 109; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 19: clamores, Quint. 10, 3, 30: pugna, id. 6, 5, 10: sermo, id. 10, 7, 13: nihil esse inordinatum atque fortuitum, id. 1, 10, 46.—In *neutr. absol.*: etiam illa fortuita aderant omnia, Quint. 6 praef. § 11; 6, 1, 5: fortuitorum laus brevior, id. 3, 7, 12: nihil tam capax fortuitorum quam mare, Tac. A. 14, 3; 15, 48.—Hence, *adv.*: **fortŭītō** (post-class. access. form **fortŭītū,** Lact. 1, 2; Vulg. Num. 35, 22. Also found in some MSS. and edd. in Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 41; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33; Hand, Turs. II. 743; but Ellendt defends it, ad Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111), *by chance, accidentally, fortuitously, casually* (very freq.; syn.: casu, forte, temere): ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit, Cic. Div. 2, 7, 18: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186; id. Off. 1, 29, 103; Liv. 2, 28, 1; reversing the order: partitio non est fortuito nec temere facta, Cic. Sull. 4, 13: non fortuito sed consilio, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*: non fortuito aut sine consilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 1: donata consulto, non fortuito nata, Cic.

Leg. 1, 8, 25: immoderate et fortuito, id. Univ. 13: sive major aliqua causa atque divinior hanc vim ingenuit: sive hoc ita fit fortuito, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: quod verbum tibi non excidit fortuito: scriptum, meditatum, cogitatum attulisti, id. Phil. 10, 2 *fin.*: fortuito in sermonem incidisse, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111; cf.: fortuito aliquid concluse apteque dicere, id. Or. 53, 177.

fortūna, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* fortunas, like familias, escas, vias, etc., Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [lengthened from fors; cf. Nep-tunus, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 434], *chance, hap, luck, fate, fortune* (good or ill; syn.: casus, fors; fatum, providentia). **I.** In gen.: quid est enim aliud fors, quid fortuna, quid casus, quid eventus, nisi cum sic aliquid cecidit, sic evenit, ut vel non cadere atque evenire, vel aliter cadere atque evenire potuerit? quo modo ergo id, quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, praesentiri et praedici potest? Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15: si haec habent aliquam talem necessitatem: quid est tandem quod casu fieri aut forte fortuna putemus? Nihil enim est tam contrarium rationi et constantiae quam fortuna: ut mihi ne in deum quidem cadere videatur, ut sciat, quid casu et fortuito futurum sit. Si enim scit, certe illud eveniet: sin certe eveniet, nulla fortuna est: est autem fortuna: rerum igitur fortuitarum nulla praesensio est, etc., id. ib. 2, 7, 18 sq.: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. Att. 14, 11, 1: vir ad casum fortunamque felix, id. Font. 15 *fin.*: si tot sunt in corpore bona, tot extra corpus in casu atque fortuna ... plus fortunam quam consilium valere, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25; cf.: (bona) posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, id. Lael. 6, 20: adversante fortuna, id. Rep. 2, 16 *fin.*; id. Mur. 31, 64: quorum ego causa timidius me fortunae committebam, id. Att. 9, 6, 4: fortunae rotam pertimescere, id. Pis. 10, 22: secundam fortunam pulcherrime: adversam aeque ferre, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6; cf.: prospera adversave fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: spoliatam fortunam conferre cum florente fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38: integra fortuna (opp. afflicta), id. Sull. 31 *fin.*: florentissima (opp. durior), id. Att. 10, 4, 4: non praecipua, sed par cum ceteris fortunae condicio, id. Rep. 1, 4: optima, id. ib. 3, 17 *fin.*: rei publicae fortuna fatalis, id. Sest. 7, 17: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 1; id. B. G. 1, 36, 3: se suas civitatisque fortunas ejus fidei permissurum, Caes. B. G. 5, 3 *fin.* (cf. II. B. 1. *fin.* infra.).—Prov.: fortuna miserrima tuta est, Ov. P. 2, 2, 31: fortuna meliores sequitur, Sall. H. 1, 48, 15 (Dietsch): fortuna cum blanditur, captatum venit, Publ. Syr. 167 (Rib.): fortes fortuna adjuvat; v. fortis, II. A. *fin.* — **B.** Personified: **Fortuna,** *the goddess of fate, luck,* or *fortune, Fortune*: *He.* Respice me. *Er.* Fortuna quod nec facit nec faciet me jubes, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 54: nequiquam tibi Fortuna faculam lucrifica adlucere volt, id. Pers. 4, 3, 47: quo in genere vel maxime est Fortuna numeranda, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61: heu, Fortuna, quis est crudelior in nos te deus? Hor. S. 2, 8, 61: saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id. ib. 2, 2, 126: Fortunae fanum antiquum (Syracusis), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: Fortunae in gremio sedens, id. Div. 2, 41, 85 sq.: bona Fortuna, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3 *fin.*: Malam Fortunam in aedis te adduxi meas, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 17: mala Fortuna, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. N. D. 3, 25, 63: Fors Fortuna; v. fors: Fortunae filius, *child of fortune, fortune's favorite,* Hor. S. 2, 6, 49; v. filius.

II. In partic. **A.** Without secunda or adversa, either *good luck* or *ill luck,* according to the context. **1.** For fortuna secunda, *good luck, good fortune, prosperity*: reliquum est, ut de felicitate pauca dicamus ... Maximo, Marcello, Scipioni ... non solum propter virtutem, sed etiam propter fortunam saepius imperia mandata, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: judicium hoc omnium mortalium est, fortunam a deo petendam, id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: diuturna cum fortuna, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: superbum se praebuit in fortuna, id. Att. 8, 4, 1: non solum ipsa fortuna caeca est, sed eos etiam plerumque efficit caecos, quos complexa est, id. Lael. 15, 54: a fortuna deseri, Caes. B. G. 5, 34, 2: fortunam habere, *to succeed,* Liv. 24, 34, 1: fortunam sibi facere, id. 39, 40, 4; cf.: fortunam sequi, Tac. H. 4, 78: habendam fortunae gratiam, quod, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 73, 3: dum fortuna fuit, Verg. A. 3, 16: deos precetur et oret, Ut redeat miseris, abeat fortuna superbis, Hor. A. P. 201: ut tu fortunam, sic nos te feremus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 17: venimus ad summum fortunae, id. ib. 2, 1, 32: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, id. ib. 1, 12, 9: occidit Spes omnis et fortuna nostri Nominis, id. C. 4, 4, 71.—Prov.: Fortunam citius reperias quam retineas, Publ. Syr. 168 (Rib.).—Hence, **b.** Per fortunas, i. e. *for heaven's sake,* Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1; 5, 13, 3; 3, 20, 1.—**2.** For fortuna adversa, *ill luck, mishap, misfortune, adversity* (very rare): Trojae renascens alite lugubri Fortuna tristi clade iterabitur, Hor. C. 3, 3, 62: ut arte Emendaturus fortunam, id. S. 2, 8, 85.—**B.** = condicio, *state, condition, circumstances, fate, lot* (class.; a favorite expression of Cicero): est autem infima condicio et fortuna servorum, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41; cf.: in infimi generis hominum condicione atque fortuna, id. Mil. 34, 92: (Lampsaceni) populi Romani condicione socii, fortuna servi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81; so corresp. to condicio, Quint. 3, 8, 50: Aedui queruntur fortunae commutationem, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: ut non modo omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum omnes viri ac mulieres, omnis fortunae ac loci, sed, etc., Cic. Pis. 22, 52: homines infimâ fortunâ, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: inferiorem esse fortunâ, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: spes amplificandae fortunae, id. Lael. 16, 59: cui cessit triplicis fortuna novissima regni, *lot, share,* Ov. M. 5, 368: Arruns Camillam Circuit et quae sit fortuna facillima temptat, *opportunity,* Verg. A. 11, 761: Gallus utrum avem, an gentem, an fortunam corporis significet, *bodily condition* (of a eunuch), Quint. 7, 9, 2.—*Plur.*: quod si eo meae fortunae redeunt, abs te ut distrahar, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 23: omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui gnatum haberem tali ingenio praeditum, id. And. 1, 1, 71: ejus laudare fortunas, quod qua vellet ingredi posset, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115: et secundas fortunas amittere coactus est, et in adversis sine ullo remedio permanere, id. Sull. 23, 66; Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 5; 6, 7, 6.—**2.** Transf., concr., **fortunae,** ārum, less freq. in the *sing.*, *property, possessions, goods, fortune.* (*a*) *Plur.*: tum propter rei publicae calamitates omnium possessiones erant incertae: nunc deum immortalium benignitate omnium fortunae sunt certae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: bona fortunaeque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113: pecunia fortunaeque, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: fortunas morte dimittere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: et honore et auctoritate et fortunis facile civitatis suae princeps, id. Rep. 2, 19: fortunis sociorum consumptis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: fortunarum pericula, Quint. 4, 2, 122.—(*β*) *Sing.*: quo mihi fortuna, si non conceditur uti? Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 12: nec mea concessa est aliis fortuna, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 57: adiri nomen invidiosae fortunae Caesaris, Vell. 2, 60, 1 Ruhnk.: de fortuna, qua uterque abundabat, Quint. 6, 1, 50: fortunam in nominibus habere, Dig. 4, 7, 40 *fin.*

fortūnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fortuna], *resulting from fortune, brought about by chance*; *n.* as *subst.*: in haec et hujuscemodi fortunaria dispositis equis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 44.

fortūnātē, *adv.*, v. fortuno, *P. a. fin.*

* **fortūnātim,** *adv.* [fortunatus], *luckily, fortunately*: fortunatim, feliciter ac bene vortat, Enn. ap. Non. 112, 2 (Ann. v. 112 ed. Vahl.).

fortūnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fortuno.

fortūno, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form of the *perf. subj.* fortunassint, Afran. ap. Non. 109, 18), *v. a.* [fortuna, II. A. 1.], *to make prosperous* or *fortunate, to make happy, to prosper, bless*: prosperare, omnibus bonis augere, Non. l. l. (class.; most freq. in the *P. a.*); constr. usually (alicui) aliquid: *St.* Di fortunabunt vostra consilia! *Ph.* Ita volo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 175: tibi patrimonium dei fortunent, Cic. Fam. 2, 2: eumque honorem tibi deos fortunare volo, id. ib. 15, 7; Liv. 34, 4 *fin.*: quod faxitis, deos velim fortunare, id. 6, 41, 12: quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, *whatever happy hour Providence has allotted you,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22.—*Absol.*: deos ego omnes, ut fortunassint, precor, Afran. ap. Non. l. l.—Hence, **fortūnātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *prospered, prosperous, lucky, happy, fortunate* (syn.: beatus, felix). **A.** In gen.: salvus atque fortunatus semper sies, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 5: et miser sum et fortunatus, id. Capt. 5, 3, 16: qui me in terra aeque Fortunatus erit, si illa ad me bitet? id. Curc. 1, 2, 52: quam est hic fortunatus putandus, cui, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17: nec quicquam insipiente fortunato intolerabilius fieri potest, id. Lael. 15, 54: laudat senem et fortunatum esse dicit, id. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: mihi vero Cn. et P. Sciones comitatu nobilium juvenum fortunati videbantur, id. de Sen. 9, 29: o hominem fortunatum! id. Quint. 25, 80: fortunate senex! Verg. E. 1, 47: fortunatus et ille deos qui novit agrestes, id. G. 2, 493: o fortunatam rem publicam! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; cf.: o fortunatam natam me consule Romam, id. poët Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 41; 11, 1, 24; cf. also Juv. 10, 122: fortunatus illius exitus, Cic. Brut. 96, 329: vita, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta, felix fortunataque eveniat, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 3 (v. felix).—*Comp.*: ecquis me hodie vivit fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1: Carneades dicere solitus est, nusquam se fortunatiorem quam Praeneste vidisse Fortunam, Cic. Div. 2, 41 *fin.*; Hor. A. P. 295.—*Sup.*: Archelaüs, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: fortunatissimo proelio decertare, Vell. 2, 12, 5.—(*β*) Poet., with *gen.*: fortunatus laborum, *happy in his sufferings,* Verg. A. 11, 416: fortunate animi! Stat. Th. 1, 638. —**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to fortuna, II. B. 2.) *In good circumstances, well off, wealthy, rich*: gratia fortunati et potentis, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam, quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis? Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8.—**2.** **Fortūnātae Insŭlae,** Gr. τῶν Μακάρων νῆσοι, *the fabulous isles of the Western Ocean, the abodes of the blessed*; acc. to some, *the Canary Isles,* Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 119; 6, 32, 37, § 202; also called Fortunatorum insulae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148; and transf.: amoena virecta fortunatorum nemorum, Verg. A. 6, 639.—*Adv.*: **f rtūnāte,** *fortunately, prosperously*: nunc bene vivo et fortunate atque ut volo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 112: facile et fortunate evenit, id. Ep. 2, 2, 61: feliciter, absolute, fortunate vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: scite aut fortunate gestum, Liv. 10, 18, 5.

1. fŏrŭli, ōrum, *m. dim.* [forus]. **I.** *A book-case*: libros Sibyllinos condidit duobus forulis auratis sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet. Aug. 31; Juv. 3, 219.—**II.** Fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores forulos dicimus, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forum, p. 84 Müll.

2. Fŏrŭli, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient city of the Sabines,* now *Cività Tommasa,* Liv. 26, 11, 11; Verg. A. 7, 714; Sil. 8, 417.—Hence, FORVLANVS, *of* or *belonging to Foruli, Forulan,* Inscr. Orell. 3794.

1. fŏrum, i, (archaic form **fŏrus,** i, *m.*, to accord with locus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 55 P., and ap. Non. 206, 15; Pompon. ib.), *n.* [etym. dub.; perh. root Sanscr. dhar-, support; dhar-as, mountain, etc.; Lat. forma, fortis, frenum, etc.; lit., a place or space with set bounds, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 149], *what is out of doors, an outside space* or *place*; in partic., as opp. the house, *a public place, a market-place, market* (cf.: macellum, emporium, velabrum): forum sex modis intelligitur. Primo, negotiationis locus, ut forum Flaminium, forum Julium, ab eorum nominibus, qui ea fora constituenda curarunt, quod etiam locis privatis et in viis et in agris fieri solet. Alio, in quo judicia fieri, cum populo agi, contiones haberi solent. Tertio, cum is, qui provinciae praeest, forum agere dicitur, cum civitates vocat et de controversiis eorum cognoscit. Quarto, cum id forum antiqui appellabant, quod nunc vestibulum sepulcri dicari solet. Quinto, locus in navi, sed tum masculini generis est et plurale (v. forus). Sexto, fori significant et Circensia spectacula, ex quibus etiam minores forulos dicimus. Inde et forare, foras dare, et fores, foras et foriculae, id est ostiola di-

cuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll. **I.** In gen., *an open space.* **A.** *The area before a tomb, fore-court:* quod (lex XII. Tabularum de sepulcris) FORUM, id est, vestibulum sepulcri, BUSTUMVE USUCAPI vetat, tuetur jus sepulcrorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61.—**B.** *The part of the wine-press in which the grapes were laid,* Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; Col. 11, 2, 71; 12, 18, 3.—**C.** *Plur.:* fora = fori, *the gangways* of a ship, Gell. ap. Charis. 55 P.—**II.** In partic., *a public place, market-place.* **A.** *A market,* as a place for buying and selling: quae vendere vellent quo conferrent, forum appellarunt. Ubi quid generatim (i. e. secundum singula genera), additum ab eo cognomen, ut forum boarium, forum olitorium, cupedinis, etc. . . . Haec omnia posteaquam contracta in unum locum quae ad victum pertinebant et aedificatus locus: appellatum macellum, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 sq. Müll.—Esp. (α) **forum boarium,** *the cattle-market, between the Circus Maximus and the Tiber,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 30, 5; Liv. 21, 62, 2; Plin. 34, 2, 5, § 10; Tac. A. 12, 24; cf. Ov. F. 6, 477. A part of this was probably the **forum suarium,** Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 11.—(β) **forum olitorium,** *the vegetable-market, south of the theatre of Marcellus, between the Tiber and the Capitoline hill;* here stood the columna lactaria, at which infants were exposed, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; Liv. 21, 63, 3; Tac. A. 2, 49; Paul. ex Fest. p. 118, 6. Here was probably the **forum coquinum** also, *in which professional cooks offered their services in preparing special entertainments,* Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 1.—(γ) **forum piscarium** (or **piscatorium**), *the fish-market,* between the basilica Porcia and the Temple of Vesta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13; Liv. 26, 27, 3; 40, 51, 5; Col. 8, 17, 15.—(δ) **forum cuppedinis,** *the market for dainties,* between the via sacra and the macellum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 186 Müll. Cf. the similar market in another town, App. M. 1, p. 113, 30 (dub. Hildebr. cupidinis). — Of places where markets were held, *a market-town, market-place:* L. Clodius, pharmacopola circumforaneus, qui properaret, cui fora multa restarent, simul atque introductus est, rem confecit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: oppidum Numidarum, nomine Vaga, forum rerum venalium totius regni maxime celebratum, Sall. J. 47, 1.—Prov.: Scisti uti foro, *you knew how to make your market,* i. e. *how to act for your advantage,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 29; v. Don. ad loc.—**B.** *The market-place, forum,* in each city, as the principal place of meeting, where public affairs were discussed, courts of justice held, money transactions carried on: statua ejus (Anicii) Praeneste in foro statuta, Liv. 23, 19, 18; hence also, transf., to denote *affairs of state, administration of justice,* or *banking business.* In Rome esp. the forum Romanum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66; Tac. A. 12, 24; called also forum magnum, vetus, or, oftener, *absol.,* forum, Liv. 1, 12, 8; 9, 40, 16; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14 et saep.; *a low, open artificial level, about six hundred and thirty Parisian feet long, and rather more than a hundred wide, between the Capitoline and Palatine hills, surrounded by porticos* (basilicae) *and the shops of money-changers* (argentariae), *in later times surrounded with fine buildings, and adorned with numberless statues* (cf. on it Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 281 sq., and Dict. of Antiq. p. 451): in foro infumo boni homines atque dites ambulant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 14: in foro turbaque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: arripere verba de foro, *to pick them up in the street,* id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: in vulgus et in foro dicere, id. Rep. 3, 30 (Fragm. ap. Non. 262, 24): cum Decimus quidam Verginius virginem filiam in foro sua manu interemisset, id. Rep. 2, 37: in forum descendere, id. ib. 6, 2 (Fragm. ap. Non. 501, 28): foro nimium distare Carinas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 48: fallacem Circum vespertinumque pererro Saepe forum, id. S. 1, 6, 114: forumque litibus orbum, id. C. 4, 2, 44: Hostes in foro ac locis patentioribus cuneatim constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 1: gladiatores ad forum producti, id. B. C. 1, 14, 4: ut primum forum attigerim, i. e. *engaged in public affairs,* Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3: studia fori, Tac. Agr. 39: forum putealque Libonis Mandabo siccis, adimam cantare severis, i. e. *the grave affairs of state,* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8. — Of administering justice in the forum: NI PAGVNT, IN COMITIO AVT IN FORO ANTE MERIDIEM CAVSAM CONICITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: ut pacem cum bello, leges cum vi, forum et juris dictionem cum ferro et armis conferatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54 *fin.:* quod (tempus) in judiciis ac foro datur, Quint. 10, 7, 20: nec ferrea jura Insanumque forum aut populi tabularia vidit, Verg. G. 2, 502: forum agere, *to hold a court, hold an assize,* Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4; cf. id. Fam. 3, 6, 4: lenta fori pugnamus harena, Juv. 16, 47; cf. vv. sqq.—Poet. transf.: indicitque forum et patribus dat jura vocatis, Verg. A. 5, 758: civitates, quae in id forum convenerant, *to that court-district,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 38: extra suum forum vadimonium promittere, *beyond his district,* id. ib. 2, 3, 15, § 38.—Prov.: egomet video rem vorti in meo foro, *is pending in my own court, affects me nearly,* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 10: in alieno foro litigare, i. e. *not to know what to do, which way to turn,* Mart. 12 praef.—Of the transaction of business in the forum: haec fides atque haec ratio pecuniarum, quae Romae, quae in foro versatur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quousque negotiabere? annos jam triginta in foro versaris, id. Fl. 29, 70: sublata erat de foro fides, id. Agr. 2, 3 *fin.:* nisi, etc. . . . nos hunc Postumum jam pridem in foro non haberemus, i. e. *he would have been a bankrupt long ago,* id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: cedere foro, *to quit the market,* i. e. *to become bankrupt,* Sen. Ben. 4, 39; Dig. 16, 3, 7, § 2; Juv. 11, 50; cf. Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 16. Justice was administered in Rome not only in the forum Romanum, but also, in the times of the emperors, in the forum (Julii) Caesaris (erected by Julius Caesar, Suet. Caes. 26; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 103; 16, 44, 86, § 236) and in the forum Augusti (erected by the Emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 29, and adorned with a fine ivory statue of Apollo, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; Ov. F. 5, 552; id. Tr. 3, 1, 27); called simply forum, Juv. 1, 128 (where Apollo is called juris peritus, in allusion to the judicial proceedings held here); hence, circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, quibus trina non sufficiunt fora, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1; so, quae (verba) trino juvenis foro tonabas, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15; and: erit in triplici par mihi nemo foro, Mart. 3, 38, 4: vacuo clausoque sonant fora sola theatro, Juv. 6, 68.—**C.** *Nom. propr.* **Fŏrum,** a name of many market and assize towns, nine of which, in Etruria, are named, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116. The most celebrated are, **1. Forum Aliēni,** *a town in* Gallia Transpadana, now *Ferrara,* Tac. H. 3, 6.—**2. Forum Appii,** *a market-town in Latium, on the* Via Appia, *near* Tres Tavernae, now *Foro Appio,* Cic. Att. 2, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Hor. S. 1, 5, 3; Inscr. Orell. 780 al.—**3. Forum Aurēlium,** *a small city near Rome, on the* Via Aurelia, now *Montalto,* Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24.—**4. Forum Cornēlium,** *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Imola,* Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2.—Hence, **Forocorneliensis,** e, *adj.:* ager, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 120.—**5. Forum Gallōrum,** *a town in* Gallia Cispadana, *between* Mutina *and* Bononia, now *Castel Franco,* Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 2.—**6. Forum Jūlii,** *a town in* Gallia Narbonensis, *a colony of the eighth legion,* now *Frejus,* Mel. 2, 5, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3; 10, 17, 1; Tac. H. 3, 43.—Deriv.: **Forojuliensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Forum Julii, Forojulian:* colonia, i. e. *Forum Julii,* Tac. H. 2, 14; 3, 43.—In *plur.:* **Forojulienses,** *inhabitants of Forum Julii, Forojulians,* Tac. Agr. 4.—**7. Forum Vŏcōnii,** *24 miles from Forum Julii, in the Pyrenees,* now, acc. to some, *Le Canet;* acc. to others, *Luc,* Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; 10, 34, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

1. fŏrus, i, *m.* (also **fŏrum,** i, *n.,* and **fŏri,** ōrum, *m.*) [kindred with forum, foras, foris, from fero; what leads out of doors; hence], *a gangway* in a ship. **I.** Lit.: multa foro ponit et agea longa repletur, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2: illum nautis forum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 206, 17: cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17: (Charon), laxat foros, Verg. A. 6, 412.—*Neutr.* form: fora, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 55 P.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A row of seats* in the Circus: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent: fori appellati, Liv. 1, 35, 8: foros in Circo faciendos, id. 1, 56, 2; 45, 1, 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forum, p. 84 Müll. (v. the passage under forum *init.*—***B.** *A passage, alley* or *walk around a bed* in a garden: angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Col. 10, 92.—***C.** *A cell* of bees: complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent, Verg. G. 4, 250.—***D.** *A gaming-board, dice-board:* forum aleatorium calfecimus, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71.

2. fŏrus, i, for forum, v. 1. forum *init.*

Fosi, ōrum, *m., a Germanic tribe, a branch of the Cheruscans,* near the modern *Celle,* Tac. G. 36.

fossa, ae, *f.* [fodio, i. e. fossa terra], *a ditch, trench, fosse* (syn.: fovea, scrobs, fossio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: salso suffudit gurgite fossas, Lucr. 5, 482: fodere fossam, Liv. 3, 26, 9: ut unus aditus maximo aggere objecto fossa cingeretur vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: (oppidum) vallo et fossa circumdedi, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10: pomarium circummunire fossâ praecipiti, Col. 5, 10, 1: circumdare moenia vallo atque fossâ, Sall. J. 23, 1; and, in a different construction: circumdare fossam latam cubiculari lecto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: vallo fossaque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.;* cf.: Rheni fossam immanissimis gentibus objicere et opponere, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: fossa et vallo aliquem septum tenere, id. Att. 9, 12, 3: fossam pedum XX. directis lateribus duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1; so, fossam ducere, id. ib. 7, 73, 2: transversam fossam obducere, id. ib. 2, 8, 3: praeducere, id. B. C. 1, 27, 3: institutae fossae, id. ib. 3, 46, 5: ut flumen nullam in partem depressis fossis derivari posset, *sunk deeper,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 40, 3: deprimere fossam, id. ib. 8, 9, 3; cf. Tac. A. 15, 42; 1, 65; Ov. F. 4, 821: cruor in fossam confusus, Hor. S. 1, 8, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A gutter, waterway,* = colliciae, Verg. G. 1, 326; 1, 372.—**2.** *A furrow* drawn to mark foundations, etc.: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, Verg. A. 7, 157; Ov. F. 4, 839; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 143.—**3.** *A grave* (late Lat.): FILETIVS VSQVE AT FOTSA (ad fossam), Inscr. Orell. 4794, v. fossor.—**4.** In mal. part.: pudenda muliebria, Auct. Priap. 84; cf.: inter Socraticos notissima fossa cinaedos, Juv. 2, 10.—**5. Fossa Drūsiāna,** v. Drusus.—***II.** Trop., *a boundary:* alicui fossam determinare, Tert. adv. Haer. 10.

fossātum, i, *n.,* and **fossātus,** i, *m.,* v. fosso.

fossīcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [fossus, from fodio], *dug out, dug up* from the ground: creta, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8: sal, id. ib.: harena, Plin. 36, 23, 54, § 175; Pall. 1, 10. Cf. the foll. art.

fossĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *dug out, dug up, fossil:* sal, Varr. 2, 11, 6: harena, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192: ebur, id. 36, 18, 29, § 134: flumen, Amm. 24, 6.

fossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fodio], *a digging* (rare but class.): recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; Col. 11, 2, 41; Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 247.—In *plur.:* quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.—**II.** Transf., *a ditch,* Vitr. 8, 1, 5.

fossītius, a, um, v. fossicius.

fosso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [fodio], *to dig, pierce* (ante- and post-class.): corpora telis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 100 (Ann. v. 569 ed. Vahl.).—Hence, **1. fossātum,** i, *n., a ditch, fosse,* Pall. Sept. 13; Capitol. Gord. 28; Veg. Mil. 4, 16.—**2. fossātus,** i, *m., a boundary,* Auct. Rei Agr. p. 254 and 267 Goes.

fossor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a digger, delver, ditcher.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et labefacta movens robustus jugera fossor, Verg. G. 2, 264: squalidus in magna compede fossor, Juv. 11, 80; Hor. C. 3, 18, 15; Mart. 7, 71, 4; Col. 11, 2, 38: ceu septa novus jam moenia laxet Fossor, i. e. *a miner, sapper,* Stat. Th. 2, 419.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A miner, workman in a mine,* Vitr. 7, 8, 1; Calp. Ecl. 4, 118 (cf. auri-

fossor).—**2.** In late Lat., *a grave-digger*, Inscr. Orell. 4925 al.; cf. fossa, I. B. 3.—**3.** In mal. part., *a fornicator*, Aus. Ep. 49; cf. fossa, I. B. 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., in a contemptuous signif., *a common laborer, a clown*, Cat. 22, 10: cum sis cetera fossor, Pers. 5, 122.

fossōrĭus, a, um [fodio], *adapted to digging, fit for delving:* pars (securis), Isid. 19, 19, 11.—As *subst.:* **fossōria,** ae, *f.*, *digging* (as an occupation), Firm. Math. 2, 10 *init.*

fossŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [fossa], *a little ditch*, Cato, R. R. 161, 4; Col. 11, 3, 54; 12, 46, 3.

fossūra, ae, *f.* [fodio], *a digging* (post-Aug., whereas fossio is quite class.). **I.** Lit.: plana fossura, Col. 4, 14, 2; Pall. 10, 14, 2.—In *plur.:* complanata juga fossuris montium, Suet. Calig. 37: puteorum, Vitr. 5, 9, 8; Col. 4, 28, 2.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a pit:* summa fossura operiatur arundinibus, Vitr. 8, 1, 4.

fossus, a, um, *Part.*, from fodio.

‡ **fostia,** v. hostia *init.*

‡ **fostis,** v. hostis *init.*

1. fōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from foveo.

2. fōtus, ūs, *m.* [foveo], *a warming, fomenting* (post-Aug., rare except in *abl.*). **I.** Lit., Amm. 21, 2, 3: solis, Lact. 1, 12, 7: decoctum eorum coeliacos juvat et potione et fotu, Plin. 23, 1, 10, § 14; 23, 9, 82, § 164: fotus ex aqua calida, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 97.—In *plur.*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 35: blandis, Prud. Ham. 304.—**II.** Trop.: queis gloria fotibus aucta Sic cluat, Prud. cont. Symm. 2, 584.

fŏvĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred with favissae], *a small pit*, esp. for taking wild beasts, *a pit fall* (syn.: scrobs, specus: fossa, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (humor) ut in foveam fluat, Lucr. 2, 475: (cadavera) Donec humo tegere ac foveis abscondere discunt, Verg. G. 3, 558.—Transf.: genitales feminae, i. e. *the womb*, Tert. Anim. 19.—**B.** In partic., *a pitfall, pit* (class.): tetra belua, quae quoniam in foveam incidit, etc., Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12; Lucr. 5, 1250; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50; id. A. P. 459: anates in foveas delapsae, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112.—**II.** Trop., *a snare* (Plautin.): ita decipiemus fovea leonem Lycum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 59; id. Pers. 4, 4, 45; cf.: ex iisdem foveis emergentes, *conspiracy*, Amm. 14, 9, 1.

fŏvēla, ae, *f.* [foveo], *a comforting, refreshment* (post-class.): incorporalitas est immunis a poena et a fovela, Tert. Anim. 7.

fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2, *v. a.* [Corss. assumes a root bhag-, to be hot; Gr. φώγειν, to roast; O. H. Germ. bachan; Germ. backen; Engl. bake; hence, fovere for fog-vēre; favilla for fag-villa; and to this refers: favere, faustus, etc., Ausspr. 1, 142; 2, 1004; but cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 188, and v. faveo], *to warm, keep warm* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.; syn.: calefacio: faveo, studeo, adjuvo, etc.). **I.** Lit.: nisi sol sua pro parte fovet tribuitque calorem, Lucr. 1, 807; cf. id. 1, 1033: ut et pennis (pullos) foveant, ne frigore laedantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129; cf.: pulli a matribus exclusi fotique, id. ib. 2, 48, 124: fetus rigentes apprimendo pectori, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127: laridum atque epulas foveri foculis ferventibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 67: quos sancta fovet ille manu, bene vivitis ignes, i. e. *keeps up*, Ov. F. 3, 427; for which, in a different construction: fovet ignibus aras, id. M. 7, 427: nomen in marmore lectum Perfudit lacrimis et aperto pectore fovit, *warmed the name with her naked breast*, id. ib. 2, 339.—**II.** Transf., *to cherish, foster* any thing. **A.** Physically. So of diseased parts of the body, *to foment* (whether with warm or cold remedies): dumque manet corpus, corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: nares exulceratas fovere oportet vapore aquae calidae, Cels. 6, 8: multa aqua prius calida, post egelida fovendum os caputque, id. 4, 2, 4: genua calido aceto, Col. 6, 12, 4: nervos cortice et foliis in vino decoctis, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 58; 32, 9, 34, § 106: cutem lacte asinino, id. 28, 12, 50, § 183: os quoque multa frigida aqua fovendum est, Cels. 1, 5; 1, 3 *init.:* cutem frigida et ante et postea, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 184: vulnus lymphâ, Verg. A. 12, 420.—Poet., in gen. (a favorite word with Vergil): interdum gremio fovet inscia Dido (puerum), *cherishes, holds in her lap*, Verg. A. 1, 718: germanam sinu, id. ib. 4, 686: cunctantem lacertis amplexu molli, i. e. *to embrace, enfold*, id. ib. 8, 388: animas et olentia Medi ora fovent, id. G. 2, 135: ipse aeger, anhelans Colla fovet, i. e. *leans against the tree*, id. A. 10, 838: castra fovere, *to remain in the camp* (the figure being that of a bird brooding over its nest), id. ib. 9, 57: (coluber) fovit humum, id. G. 3, 420; and transf. to a period of time: nunc hiemem inter se luxu, quam longa, fovere, Regnorum immemores, *sit the winter through, pass the winter*, id. A. 4, 193.—**B.** Mentally, *to cherish, caress, love, favor, support, assist, encourage:* scribis de Caesaris summo in nos amore. Hunc et tu fovebis et nos quibuscumque poterimus rebus augebimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; cf.: inimicum meum sic fovebant, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: Vettienum, ut scribis, et Faberium foveo, id. Att. 15, 13, 3: et eo puto per Pomponium fovendum tibi esse Hortensium, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8; cf. also Quint. 1, 2, 16: (duo duces) pugnantes hortabantur et prope certa fovebant spe, *encouraged, animated*, Liv. 38, 6, 5: tribuni plebis in cooptandis collegis patrum voluntatem foverunt, id. 3, 65, 1; cf.: res alicujus, id. 24, 36, 9; 26, 36, 6: spem potentioris, id. 40, 5, 5: rex statuerat utram foveret partem, id. 42, 29, 11; cf. id. 5, 3, 9: consilia alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 46: spectator populus hos, rursus illos clamore et plausu fovebat, id. ib. 3, 83: tu mihi gubernacula rei publicae petas fovendis hominum sensibus et deleniendis animis et adhibendis voluptatibus? *by pampering*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: partes alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 8; 1, 14: adolescentiam alicujus exhortationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1; cf.: ut propria naturae bona doctrina foverent, Quint. 2, 8, 3: ingenia et artes, Suet. Vesp. 18: quam magis in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet, i. e. *dwell upon, think over*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 1: vota animo, Ov. M. 7, 633: spem, Mart. 9, 49, 4: nequiquam eos perditam spem fovere, Liv. 22, 53, 4; cf. Tac. H. 1, 62; Val. Max. 6 praef. § 9; cf. conversely: ut spes vos foveat, *may sustain you*, Just. Inst. prooem. 7: hoc regnum dea gentibus esse, jam tum tenditque fovetque, *cherishes*, Verg. A. 1, 18: dum illud tractabam, de quo antea scripsi ad te, quasi fovebam dolores meos (the fig. being taken from the fomenting of diseased parts of the body; v. above, II. A.), Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1: pantomimos fovebat effusius, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 4.

‡ **Fovii** qui nunc Favii dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 87 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **fracebunt** displicebunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf.: FRACEBUNT sordebunt, displicebunt, dictum a fracibus, qui sunt stillicidia sterquilinii, Placid. p. 463.

frăces, um (sing. form FRAX; v. the foll.), *m.* [kindr. with FRAG, frango; cf. fragosus; lit., broken bits, fragments; hence], *grounds* or *dregs of oil:* FRAX τρυγία γάρου; fraces ἐλαίου τρυγία· ὑπόστασις ἐλαίου; fracere ἐξίστασθαι; fracidus ὑπέρωρος, Gloss. Philox.: oleum quam diutissime in amurca et in fracibus erit, tam deterrimum erit, Cato, R. R. 64 *fin.;* 66 *fin.;* Col. 6, 13, 3; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21 sq. al.; Vitr. 7, 1; Grat. Cyneg. 474.

frăcesco, fracŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [FRACEO; v. fraces and FRACEBUNT], *to become soft* or *mellow, to rot, spoil:* olea lecta si nimium diu fuit in acervis, caldore fracescit, et oleum foetidum fit, Varr. R. R. 55, 5 sq.; so, oleum, *becomes rancid*, Col. 1, 6, 18: (terram cretosam) ibi quatriduum fracescat; ubi bene fracuerit, rutro concidito, *to become soft, tractable*, Cato, R. R. 128.

* **frăcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [FRACEO; whence fracesco and fraces], *soft, mellow:* ut fracida sit (olea), Cato, R. R. 64, 1.

* **fractārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. machina) [frango], *a machine for crushing flint-stones:* caedunt (silices) fractariis CL libras ferri habentibus, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 71; v. Sillig. ad h. l.

fractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a breaking, breaking in pieces* (eccl. Lat.): panis, Hier. Ep. 108, 8; Aug. Cons. Evang. 4, 25; Vulg. Luc. 24, 35.

fractor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a breaker, breaker in pieces* (post-class.): ferularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

fractūra, ae, *f.* [frango], *a breach, fracture, cleft:* ad luxum aut ad fracturam alliga, Cato, R. R. 160: quo propior fractura capiti (ossis) vel superiori vel inferiori est, eo pejor est, Cels. 8, 10.—In *plur.*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 137; 31, 11, 47, § 126 (but id. 33, 4, 21, § 71, the correct read. is fractariis; v. fractaria).

fractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from frango.

fraeno, fraenum, etc., v. fren-.

frāga, ōrum, *n.* [root Sanscr. dhraj-, breathe; prop., the fragrant berry; hence, Fr. fraise], *strawberries:* Fragaria vesca, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 92; Ov. M. 1, 104; Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 98; Sen. Hippol. 516.—* **II.** In *sing.:* **fragum,** i, *n.*, *a strawberry-plant*, also called comaron, App. Herb. 37.

frăgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [FRAG, frango], *to become broken;* trop., *to be conquered, subdued*, Att. ap. Non. 111, 1 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 26, 338 Rib.).

frăgĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *easily broken, brittle, fragile* (class.; esp. freq. in the transf. signif.; cf.: caducus, fluxus). **I.** Lit.: cadi, Ov. M. 12, 243: coryli (with tiliae molles), id. ib. 10, 93: rami, Verg. E. 8, 40: myrtus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 16: ratis, id. ib. 1. 3, 10; cf. phaselus, id. ib. 3, 2, 28: aes malleis, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; cf.: saccharon dentibus, id. 12, 8, 17, § 32: crystalli centrum, id. 37, 2, 10, § 28: caput ictibus parvis, Gell. 6, 1, 11: tenuior fragiliorque penna scarabaeorum, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97: ut fragilis glacies interit ira mora, Ov. A. A. 1, 347.—Poet.: aquae, i. e. *ice*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 26: fragiles sonitus chartarum, i. e. *crackling*, Lucr. 6, 112: lauri, Verg. E. 8, 82: pollicibus fragiles increpuere manus, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 12; cf. fragor.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *weak, perishable, frail* (physically or mentally): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, Cic. Rep. 6, 24 *fin.;* in fragili corpore odiosa omnis offensio est, id. Sen. 18, 65; cf.: (corpora) fragili natura praedita, Lucr. 1, 581; and *absol.:* fragili quaerens illidere dentem, Offendet solido, Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: fragilissimus alvus, Att. ap. Non. 193, 26.—Of an effeminate man: Julius et fragilis Pediatia (sarcastically in the *fem. gen.* instead of Pediatius), qs. *the delicate Miss Pediatius*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 39: quis enim confidit, sibi semper id stabile et firmum permansurum, quod fragile et caducum sit? Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 86: res humanae fragiles caducaeque sunt, id. Lael. 27, 102; id. Leg. 1, 8, 24; cf.: divitiarum et formae gloria fluxa atque fragilis est, Sall. C. 1, 4: fortuna populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 28 *fin.:* nec aliud est aeque fragile in homine (quam memoria), Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: nulli vita fragilior (quam homini), id. 7 praef. § 5; cf.: (hominum) aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: haud aevi fragilis sonipes, Sil. 3, 386: anni fragiles et inertior aetas, *the frail years* (of age), Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 3.—*Adv.* does not occur.

frăgĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fragilis], *brittleness, fragility.* **I.** Lit.: tus probatur candore, amplitudine, fragilitate, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65: tenuiora ferramenta oleo restingui mos est, ne aqua in fragilitatem durentur, id. 34, 14, 41, § 146.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to fragilis, II.), *weakness, frailness, frailty:* humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: mortalitatis, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 2: naturae communis, Auct. Or. pro Marcello, 7, 22: fidei humanae, App. M. 9, p. 225.

* **frăgĭum,** ii, *n.* [FRAG, frango], *a fracture* of a part of the body (for fractura): crurum, App. M. 9, p. 225, 35.

fraglo, v. fragro *init.*

fragmen, inis, *n.* [FRAG, frango]. * **I.** *A fracture:* percussit subito deceptum fragmine pectus, Val. Fl. 3, 477.—**II.** Mostly in *plur.:* fragmina, um, *pieces broken off, fragments, ruins, wreck* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. fragmenta). (a) *Plur.:* silvarum, Lucr. 1, 284; 5, 1284: remorum, Verg. A. 10, 306: mucronis, id. ib. 12, 741: navigii, Ov. M. 11, 561; cf. ratis, id. ib. 14, 563: adjacebant fragmina telorum equorumque artus, Tac. A. 1, 61: subselliorum, Suet. Ner. 26: panis, *crumbs*, id. Claud. 18: favorum, quae in sacco remanserunt, Col. 9, 15 *fin.*—*Absol.* of *bits of wood, chips:* taedas et fragmina poni Imperat, Ov. M. 8,

459.—(β) *Sing.:* Ilioneus saxo atque ingenti fragmine montis Lucetium sternit, *fragment of a mountain, piece of rock*, Verg. A. 9, 569; 10, 698; Vulg. Judic. 9, 53 al.

fragmentum, i, *n.* [FRAG, frango], *a piece broken off, a piece, remnant, fragment* (class.; mostly in *plur.*; cf.: frustum, segmentum). (α) *Plur.:* inermem atque imparatum tribunum alii gladiis adoriuntur, alii fragmentis septorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tegularum, Liv. 34, 39, 11: ramorum, id. 23, 24, 10; for which ramea, Verg. G. 4, 304: avulsarum tabularum remorumque, Curt. 9, 9: crystalli, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 29: panis, *crumbs*, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25.—Poet.: Emathiae ruinae, i. e. *the remains of the army*, Luc. 9, 33.—(β) *Sing.:* fragmentum lapidis, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82.

frăgor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a breaking, breaking to pieces.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): pausam stare fragori, *to fragility*, Lucr. 1, 747: so, id. 5, 109; 317.—**II.** Transf., *a crashing* (as when something is broken to pieces), *a crash, noise, din* (the usual signif. of the word; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: sonus, sonor): ut crebram silvam cum flamina Cauri Perflant, dant sonitum frondes ramique fragorem, Lucr. 6, 136: sternitur nemus, et propulsa fragorem silva dat, Ov. M. 8, 340: fragor tectorum, quae diruebantur, Liv. 1, 29, 4: ruentium tectorum, Quint. 8, 3, 68: venti procella dat fragorem, Lucr. 6, 129: multus geli, id. 6, 156: pelagi, Verg. A. 1, 154; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: subitoque fragore intonuit laevum, Verg. A. 2, 692; 9, 541; cf. 8, 527; cf.: quem (Periclea) fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint. 12, 10, 24: Nilus praecipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181: sublimitas profecto et magnificentia et nitor et auctoritas expressit illum fragorem, *those thunders of applause*, Quint. 8, 3, 3: exornatio significandae rei causa, sic: Postquam iste in rem publicam fecit impetum, fragor civitatis imprimis est auditus. Hoc genere raro utendum est, ne novi verbi assiduitas odium pariat, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42: terra continens adventus hostium non modo exspectatos, sed etiam repentinos multis indiciis et quasi fragore quodam et sonitu ipso ante denuntiat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3 Mos.—Poet. for *report, rumor*, Val. Fl. 1, 753.

frăgōsē, *adv.*, v. fragosus *fin.*

frăgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fragor]. **I.** (Acc. to fragor, I.) *Apt to be broken, fragile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: fragosa putri corpore, Lucr. 2, 860.—**2.** Transf., *rough, uneven:* silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778: mons, Grat. Cyneg. 527.—**B.** Trop., of speech, *uneven, unequal:* fragosa atque interrupta oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 7: aures fragosis offenduntur, id. 9, 4, 116: versus, Diom. p. 499 P.—**II.** (Acc. to fragor, II.) *Crashing, rushing, roaring* (poet.): medioque fragosus Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens, Verg. A. 7, 566: vada, Val. Fl. 2, 622: arx Maleae, id. 4, 261: lux, *a rattling gleam* (lightning), id. 2, 198: murmura leonum, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 337: nares, Amm. 14, 6, 25.—Hence, **adv.:* **frăgōse** (acc. to II.), *with a crashing:* (secures a ligno laricis) respuuntur et fragosius sidunt, aegrius revelluntur, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 47.

frāgrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. fragro.

frāgranter, *adv.*, v. fragro, *P. a. fin.*

frāgrantia, ae, *f.* [fragro], *scent, odor, fragrance* (post-class.; cf.: odor, nidor, suffimen): unguentorum, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.:* vestimentorum, Vulg. Gen. 27, 27.—Trop.: bonorum morum, Ambros. in Luc. 6, § 15.

frāgro (collat. form fraglo, Dracont. Carm. 10, 287), āvi, 1, *v. n.* [Sanscr. dhraj-, breathe, etc.; hence frăga; cf. flare, to blow], *to emit a smell, to smell* (of both good and bad odors), *to emit fragrance, to reek* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in the *part. pres.*). **I.** Of a pleasant odor. (α) In the *verb. finit.:* quod semper casiaque cinnamoque Fragras, Mart. 6, 55, 3: fragravit ore, quod rosarium Paesti, id. 5, 37, 9: et multa fragrat testa senibus auctumnis, id. 3, 58, 7: gemma vinum fragrat, Sol. 37 *fin.*—(β) In the *part. pres.:* redolentque thymo fragrantia mella, Verg. G. 4, 169; id. A 1, 436: cubile sertis ac Syrio olivo, Cat. 6, 8: domus Assyrio odore, id. 68, 144: adolescentulus unguento, Suet. Vesp. 8: Venus balsama, App. M. 6, p. 177, 30: amomum, Sil. 15, 117.—**II.** Of an unpleasant smell: fragrat acerbus odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fescennia, vino, Mart. 1, 88, 1.—Hence, **frāgrans**, antis, *P. a.*, *sweet-scented, fragrant:* fragrantissimum unguentum, App. M. 10, p. 249, 4: fragrantissimus spiritus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 85.—*Adv.:* **frāgranter**, *fragrantly:* crocum Ciliciae spirat fragrantius, Sol. 38, § 6.

frāgum, i, v. fraga.

†† **frămĕa**, ae, *f.* [an old Germ. word]. **I.** *A spear, javelin*, used by the ancient Germans: hastas vel ipsorum vocabulo frameas gerunt angusto et brevi ferro, sed ita acri et ad usum habili, ut eodem telo, proüt ratio poscit, vel comminus vel eminus pugnent, Tac. G. 6; 11; 14; 18; 24; Gell. 10, 25, 2: Martis, Juv. 13, 79.—**II.** In late Lat., *a sword*, Aug. Ep. 120, 16; Vulg. Psa. 16, 13.

Franci, ōrum, *m.*, *the Franks, a Germanic confederacy on the Rhine*, Claud. I. Laud. Stil. 189; 227; II. Laud. Stil. 243; Vop. Procul. 13 al.—In *sing.* collect.: ante pedes humili Franco tristique Suevo Perfruor, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 394.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Francia**, ae, *f.*, *the region inhabited by the Franks, Franconia*, Aus. Idyll. 8, 29; 10, 434; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 237.—**B. Francus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Franks, Frank:* lingua, Hier. Vit. Hilar. 22.—**C. Francĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of the emperor Probus, on account of his victories over the Franks*, Vop. Prob. 11.

Francĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, Venant. 9, Carm. 48.

frango, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [root in Gr. ΓΡΑΓ, ῥήγνυμι, ῥῆγμα, ῥωγαλέος; Goth. Brikkan; Irish brissim; Germ. brechen; Engl. break; but cf. Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 182, and v. the letter F], *to break, break in pieces, dash to pieces, shiver, break in two* (cf.: rumpo, diffringo). **I.** Lit.: hastas frangit quatitque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 435 ed. Vahl.); cf.: aes sonit, franguntur hastae, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 ed. Vahl.): fraxinus frangitur atque abies consternitur alta, *is broken, felled*, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 ed. Vahl.): simulacra, Lucr. 6, 419: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo: ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: anulus aureus fractus et comminutus est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: compluribus navibus fractis, *dashed to pieces*, Caes. B. G. 4, 29, 3: naves, Hor. A. P. 20: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57: domus fracta conjectu lapidum, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: janua frangatur, latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: patinam, id. ib. 2, 8, 72: lagenam, id. ib. 81: crystallina, Mart. 14, 111: aulas in caput, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 21: corpora ad saxum, Verg. A. 3, 625: vindices rerum capitalium laqueo gulam fregere, *broke his neck, strangled him*, Sall. C. 55, 5: cervices civium Romanorum in carcere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147; id. Vatin. 11, 26: senile guttur parentis impiâ manu, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: cerebrum, Verg. A. 5, 413: brachium, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253; cf. coxam, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5: crus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: crura, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 27; Suet. Aug. 67; id. Tib. 44; Vulg. Johan. 19, 31: cornu in arbore, Ov. F. 5, 121: non ego te, tigris ut aspera Gaetulusve leo, frangere persequor, *to tear in pieces*, Hor. C. 1, 23, 10; cf.: indomitos ut cum Massyla per arva Armenti reges magno leo fregit hiatu, etc., Stat. Th. 11, 28; Val. Fl. 2, 458; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: nubes in montem actae non franguntur, sed circumfunduntur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28, 2.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to break up small, to grind, bruise, crush* (freq. since the Aug. per.): glebam bidentibus, Verg. G. 2, 400; glebas, id. ib. 3, 161: fruges robore saxi, Lucr. 1, 882: farra saxo, Val. Fl. 2, 448: hordeum molis, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72: granum dentibus, id. 18, 24, 54, § 196: fabam, id. 19, 3, 15, § 40: glandem (sues), Verg. G. 2, 72: testes homini, Plin. 11, 49, 110, § 263: toros, *to press, throw one's self upon*, Mart. 2, 59, 3; 4, 8, 6: comam in gradus, *to twist, braid*, Quint. 1, 6, 44: mare montis ad ejus Radices frangit fluctus, *breaks*, Lucr. 6, 695; cf.: quam (fortunam) existimo levem et imbecillam ab animo firmo et gravi tamquam fluctum a saxo frangi oportere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 6: fluctus (scopulus), Luc. 6, 266: undam, Ov. F. 4, 282: aquas, Quint. 9, 4, 7: amnem nando, Luc. 8, 374; cf. Sil. 3, 457; 8, 555: iter, i. e. *turn off from it*, Stat. Th. 12, 232.

II. Trop., *to break down, subdue, weaken, diminish, violate; to soften, move, touch:* quem (Viriathum) C. Laelius praetor ita fregit et comminuit ferocitatemque ejus ita repressit, ut, etc., *broke down, subdued*, Cic. Off. 2, 11 *fin.*; cf.: fractam illam et debilitatam vim suam, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: quem series immensa laborum fregerit, Ov. H. 9, 6: nationes frangere domareque, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: proeliis calamitatibusque fracti, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7: victi sumus igitur, aut, si vinci dignitas non potest, fracti certe et abjecti, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: te ut ulla res frangat? *would break, shake thy resolution*, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22; cf.: frangi metu, cupiditate, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: fractus ac debilitatus metu, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: flecti animo atque frangi, id. Sull. 6, 18: frangi animo, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: dolore, id. Fin. 2, 29, 95: misericordiâ, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: pudore, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 et simil.; cf. also: aliquem auctoritate, id. ib. 1, 21 *fin.:* aliquem patientiâ, id. Brut. 25, 95: quae (vis) summas frangit infirmatque opes, Poët. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28: debilitatur ac frangitur eloquentia, Tac. Dial. 39: mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit, Quint. 1, 2, 6: frangitur vox, id. 11, 3, 20; cf. id. 12, 11, 2: vox Auditur fractos sonitus imitata tubarum, Verg. G. 4, 72: et illa (littera), quae est sexta nostrarum (i. e. F) quoties aliquam consonantem frangit, ut in hoc ipso frangit, multo fit horridior, i. e. *weakens*, Quint. 12, 10, 29 Spald. (v. the passage in its connection); cf. id. 1, 4, 11: primum divisit ineleganter: duo enim genera quae erant, fecit tria: hoc est non dividere, sed frangere, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 26; cf.: frangas citius quam corrigas, quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12: bellum proeliis frangere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: dignitatem, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6: hunc (pedum dolorem) abstinentiâ, sanctitate vicit et fregit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5: ut equorum cursum delicati minutis passibus frangunt, Quint. 9, 4, 113: animos frangi et debilitari molestiâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2: ingenium (mala), Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 33: sublimia pectora (Venus et vinum), id. F. 1, 301: ego unus contudi et fregi exsultantis praedonis audaciam, Cic. Phil. 13, 13 *fin.*; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 301, 8 (id. Rep. 3, 36 ed. Mos.): furorem et petulantiam alicujus, id. Pis. 14, 31: libidines, id. Leg. 3, 13, 31: odium iramque (risus), Quint. 6, 3, 9: impetum cogitationis (membranae), id. 10, 3, 31: consilium alicujus, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4; cf.: sententiam alicujus, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: foedus, id. Pis. 12, 28; id. Scaur. 42: fidem, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: jura pudicitiae, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 28: mandata, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19: fas, Grat. Cyneg. 451: morantem diem mero (= breviorem reddere), *to shorten*, Hor. C. 2, 7, 6: vina, i. e. *to weaken, dilute*, Mart. 14, 103; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 138: cum frangerem jam ipse me cogeremque illa ferre toleranter, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: nec animus tantis se laboribus frangeret, neque, etc., id. Arch. 11, 29: ante quam calores aut frigora se fregerunt, *diminished, abated*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18; cf.: Scaevola paulum quiescet, dum se calor frangat, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265: fracti aestus et nondum orta frigora, Cels. 7, 7, 4 *fin.*; cf.: fluctus se frangit, Sen. Med. 392: glacies se frangit, id. Q. N. 4, 5, 4.—Hence, **fractus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *weakened, weak, feeble, faint:* jamque adeo fracta est aetas effetaque tellus Vix animalia parva creat, Lucr. 2, 1151: quod me audis fractiorem esse animo, i. e. *more disheartened, less courageous*, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4; cf.: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, id. Lael. 16, 59: in compositione fractus, *powerless, feeble*, Quint. 12, 10, 12; cf.: quid est tam fractum, tam minutum, tam in ipsa concinnitate puerile? Cic. Brut. 83, 287; and: corruptum et omnibus vitiis fractum dicendi genus, Quint. 10, 1, 125: corrupta oratio maxime comprehensione obscura, compositione fracta consistit, id.

8, 3, 57: effeminata et fracta impudicis modis (musice), id. 1, 10, 31.

frāter, tris, *m.* [Sanscr. bhrâtâ; Gr. φράτηρ, φράτωρ, clansman; Goth. brothar; Engl. brother], *a brother.* **I.** Lit.: frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 58; cf.: mi frater, mi frater, mi frater, tune id veritus es? etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: amabo te, mi frater, ne, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 1: L. frater meus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25: uxores habent inter se communes: et maxime fratres cum fratribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 4; cf.: fratrem a fratre renuntiatum, id. ib. 7, 33, 3: et filius et fratris filius, id. ib. 5, 27, 2: fratris filia, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 1: fratres gemini, *twin-brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 41: fratres gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77; also in the reverse order: gemini fratres, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90; Liv. 1, 5, 6; Suet. Caes. 10; Verg. A. 7, 670; Ov. H. 17, 250 (and therefore wrongly censured by Quint.: quaedam ordine permutato fiunt supervacua, ut fratres gemini: nam si praecesserint gemini, fratres addere non est necesse, Quint. 9, 4, 24).—Also in *sing.*: *To.* Hic ejus geminus est frater. *Do.* Hiccine'st? *To.* Ac geminissimus. *Do.* Di deaeque et te et geminum fratrem excrucient, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49 sq.: venimus fratrem quaesitum geminum germanum meum, *my full twin-brother*, id. Men. 2, 1, 7; cf.: spes mihi est, vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, id. ib. 5, 9, 43: Cn. Phaenius ... frater germanus Q. Titinii, *full brother, own brother*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Font. 17, 36: fratres uterini, *brothers by the same mother, uterine brothers*, Cod. Just. 5, 62, 21: fratribus illa (templa) deis fratres de gente deorum Circa Juturnae composuere lacus, *the brothers of a race of gods* (Tiberius and Drusus), *descended from the divine brothers* (Castor and Pollux), Ov. F. 1, 707.—Of the giants: fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 51: conjurati fratres, Verg. G. 1, 280.—Poet. of dogs: et Thous et Cyprio velox cum fratre Lycisca, Ov. M. 3, 220; Grat. Cyneg. 299.

II. Transf. **A.** Like our word *brother*, as a familiar appellation of friends and lovers. **1.** In gen.: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide ... Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audacia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155: frater, pater, adde: Ut cuique est aetas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 54: frater erat Romae consulti rhetor, id. ib. 2, 2, 87: eheu cicatricum et sceleris pudet Fratrumque, i. e. *of dear fellow-citizens*, id. C. 1, 35, 34; Juv. 5, 135; cf. Phaedr. 1, 31, 5.—So freq. of civil wars: gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum, Verg. G. 2, 510: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratrum, Lucr. 3, 70.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of lovers: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro: fratre volui dicere: semper hic erro, Cic. Cael. 13, 32; cf. Tib. 3, 1, 23; Mart. 2, 4, 3; 10, 65, 14 (cf. soror); Petr. 9, 2.—**b.** In publicists' lang., an honorary title given to allies: Aedui, fratres consanguineique saepenumero a senatu appellati, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 2; 2, 3, 5: non modo hostes, sed etiam fratres nostri Aedui, Cic. Fam. 7, 10 *fin.*: Aedui fratres nostri pugnant, id. Att. 1, 19, 2 (cf. fraternitas).—**B.** Fratres for *brother and sister* (as also the Gr. ἀδελφοί): Lucius et Titia fratres emancipati a patre, Dig. 10, 2, 38: tres fratres, Titius, Naevius et Seia, ib. 2, 14, 35: fratrum incestus, amor, Tac. A. 12, 4: INFANTIBVS HILARIONI ET REVOCATAE FRATRIBVS, Inscr. Orell. 4583.—**C.** Like Gr. ἀδελφός, of near kindred. **1.** Frater patruelis, *a cousin, a father's brother's son*: hic illius frater patruelis et socer T. Torquatus, Cic. Planc. 11, 27; cf.: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, id. Fin. 5, 1, 1; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 10; for which simply frater, Cic. Clu. 24, 60; id. Att. 1, 5, 1; Cat. 66, 22; Ov. H. 8, 28; id. M. 13, 31; Tac. A. 3, 38; 11, 9; Just. 17, 3; Cic. Post Red. in Sen. 10, 25.—**2.** Perh. also for levir (cf. the Fr. *beaufrère*), *a brother-in-law, sister's husband*: prope attonitus ipso congressu Numida, gratias de fratris filio remisso agit, Liv. 28, 35, 8 (cf. id. 27, 19, 9).—**D.** Fratres Arvales, *a college of priests*; v. arvalis.—**E.** Frater Solis et Lunae, *the title of the Parthian kings*, Amm. 17, 5; 23, 5.—**F.** Of things of a like kind (so, too, the Gr. ἀδελφός; cf. also soror): aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres (i. e. libros), Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 107; so Mart. 12, 3, 6.—As a proper name: (In Mauretania) montes sunt alti, qui ... ob numerum Septem, ob similitudinem Fratres nuncupantur, Mel. 1, 5, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 18; Sol. 25 (in Ptolemy, Ἑπτὰ ἀδελφοί; cf. Mann. Afr. 2, p. 459).

* **frātercŭlo**, āre, *v. n.* [fraterculus], a word comically formed by Plautus, after the analogy of sororiare, and also used of the breasts, *to swell up alike* (v. sororio), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 297 Müll.; cf. also FRATRARE.

frātercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [frater], *a little brother.* **I.** Lit.: unde fit, ut malim fraterculus esse Gigantis, i. e. *of unknown parents*, qs. *sprung from the earth*, Juv. 4, 98.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to frater, II. A.), a familiar appellation given to a friend: quam copiose laudatur Apronius a Timarchide ... Volo, mi frater, fraterculo tuo credas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155.

frāterne, *adv.*, v. fraternus *fin.*

frāternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fraternus], *brotherhood, fraternity* (post-Aug. and very rare): fraternitatis vinculum, Lact. 5, 6, 12: Aedui soli Gallorum fraternitatis nomen cum populo Romano usurpant, Tac. A. 11, 25; Vulg. Rom. 12, 10; Quint. Decl. 16, 2 (cf. frater, II. A. *fin.*, and fraternus, II.).

frāternus, a, um, *adj.* [frater], *brotherly, fraternal.* **I.** Lit.: sese et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 3: tametsi in ipso fraterno parricidio nullum scelus praetermissum videtur, tamen, etc. ... ab hereditate fraterna excludi, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: acerba fata Romanos agunt, Scelusque fraternae necis, *of fratricide* (committed by Romulus), Hor. Epod. 7, 18; cf.: fraterno primi maduerunt sanguine muri, Luc. 1, 95; so, sanguis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 16: lyra (because given to Apollo by his brother Mercury), id. C. 1, 21, 12: mores, *of Zethus, brother of Amphion*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 43: undae, *of Neptune* (as brother of Jupiter), Ov. M. 7, 367: invidia, *against his brother* (shortly before: fratris invidia), Sall. J. 39 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to a relative* or *kinsman*: frater erat, fraterna peto, *the arms of his cousin Achilles*, Ov. M. 13, 31: pectora, Val. Fl. 1, 163: fama, id. ib. 1, 178.—**B.** (Acc. to frater, II. A.) *Brotherly, fraternal*, i. e. *closely allied, friendly*: propter amorem in nos fraternum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 10: pro fraterna illa necessitudine, id. Quint. 4, 16: animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 4: foedus, id. ib. 1, 3, 35.—**C.** Poet., of animals yoked together: it tristis arator Maerentem abjungens fraterna morte juvencum, *of his companion*, Verg. G. 3, 518.—Hence, *adv.*: **frāterne.** **1.** *In a brotherly manner*: quare facis tu quidem fraterne, quod me hortaris, sed, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—**2.** *Heartily, affectionately*: tibi persuadeas, te a me fraterne amari, Cic. Att. 1, 5 *fin.*

‡ **fratilli** villi sordidi in tapetis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.

‡ **frātrāre** (al. ‡ **frātriāre**) puerorum mammae dicuntur, cum primum tumescunt, quod velut fratres pares oriuntur: quod etiam in frumento spica facere dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.; cf.: ‡ fratrarent, turgerent, pubescerent, Placid. p. 463 (cf. fraterculo).

‡ **1. frātrĭa**, uxor fratris (*sister-in-law*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.; cf.: fratriae appellantur fratrum inter se uxores, Non. 557, 9; and: fratria, εἰνάτηρ, Gloss. Philox.; also called ‡ fratrissa, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 7, 17.

‡ **2. fratria** est Graecum vocabulum partis hominum, ut Neapoli etiam nunc, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll. (= φρατρία, *a division of the people, answering to the* Lat. curia, *the third part of a* φυλή).

frātrĭcīda, ae, *m.* [frater-caedo], *one who murders a brother, a fratricide*, Nep. Timol. 1; Cic. pro Domo, 10, 26.

frātrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [fratricida], *the murder of a brother, fratricide* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 4; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 14; Salv. de Gub. Dei, 1, p. 25.

‡ **frātrissa**, ae, v. 1. ‡ fratria.

frātrŭēlis, is, *m.* [frater, analog. with patruelis], *a father's brother's son, a cousin* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, 26; cf.: fratrueles filii materterae sunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 15.

fraudābĭlis, e, *adj.* [fraudo], *deceiving, fraudulent*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 37.

fraudātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cheating, deceiving, defrauding, deceit, fraud* (rare but class.): ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: VT INTER BONOS BENE AGIER OPORTET ET SINE FRAVDATIONE, an old legal formula in Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: QVI FRAVDATIONIS CAVSA LATITARIT, Edict. ap. Cic. Quint. 19, 60: QVAE FRAVDATIONIS CAVSA GESTA ERVNT, etc., Edict. in Dig. 42, 8, 1: qui ad eri fraudationem callidum ingenium gerunt, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 9.

fraudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a cheat, deceiver, defrauder* (rare but class.): creditorum Trebellius et homo diruptus dirutusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: fraudatorum et infitiatorum impudentia, id. Fl. 20, 48: beneficiorum, Sen. Ben. 4, 26.

fraudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to cheating* or *fraud*: interdictum, Dig. 46, 3, 96; 36, 1, 67.

fraudātrix, īcis, *f.* [fraudator], *she who cheats* or *defrauds* (eccl. Lat.; opp. servatrix), Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

fraudĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [fraus + fero], *fraudulent, deceitful*: flatus, Cypr. Carm. de Genes. 114.

fraudĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fraus + gero], *cheating, fraudulent* (post-class.): loquelae, Tert. Genes. 3.

fraudo (arch. **frūdo**), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *perf. subj.*: fraudassis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 58; in the *dep.* form: fraussus sit, id. As. 2, 2, 20; cf.: frausus erit, fraudem commiserit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.), *v. a.* [fraus], *to cheat, beguile, defraud* one of any thing (class.; syn.: fallo, frustror, circumvenio; inesco, deludo, decipio, etc.). (*a*) Aliquem aliqua re: cum Caecilius a Vario magnâ pecuniâ fraudaretur, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3; cf.: grano uno fraudare decumanum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 20: milites praedâ, Liv. 2, 42, 1: milites stipendio, Just. 6, 2: aurigarios mercede, Suet. Ner. 5: multos minutis mutuationibus, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: quos equidem non fraudaverim debitâ laude, Quint. 2, 14, 1: nationes suâ gloriâ, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62: aliquem triumpho, Suet. Calig. 48: legentes judicio maximi auctoris, Quint. 9, 1, 25: pueros somno (Aurora), Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: amantem spe, id. M. 14, 715: superos ture, Phaedr. 4, 20, 19: artus seniles animâ, Ov. M. 7, 250: (animus) mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata: quibus, tamquam debito fraudetur, offenditur, Cic. Or. 53, 178: nec fraudare suo veteri nomine, id. Fin. 5, 30, 91 (v. Madvig ad h. l.): verba aliqua sui parte, Quint. 11, 3, 52: nomina origine, Ov. M. 7, 654: praeclarum factum memoriâ, Vell. 2. 92: bellum sanguine, Luc. 2, 305: fraudans se ipse victu suo, Liv. 2, 10 *fin.*; 5, 47, 10.—(*β*) Simply aliquem: quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo, suum defraudans genium, compersit miser, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10: quis sit, qui socium fraudarit et fefellerit, consideremus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: VTI NE PROPTER TE FIDEMVE TVAM CAPTVS FRAVDATVSVE SIEM, an old legal formula in Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: fidentem, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 15: quempiam, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: creditores, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: aliquem in hereditaria societate, id. Quint. 24, 76: lucernas (sc. oleo), *to deprive of*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: ipso jure rescindi quod fraudandae legis gratia esset ascriptum, i. e. *to violate*, Dig. 35, 1, 64.—(*γ*) With a homogeneous object: metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20.—**II.** Transf., *to embezzle* a thing from a person, *to purloin, steal*; *to withdraw, to diminish* (perh. not in Cic.): hi stipendium equitum fraudabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 59, 3: cf. of the same: fraudata restituere, id. ib. 3, 60 *fin.*: annonam publicam, Dig. 48, 12, 1: vectigal, Papin. ib. 39, 4, 8: quod ego frudavi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 11 Ritschl *N. cr.* (but not in id. Rud. 5, 2, 58, where the correct read. is defraudassis): bellum adversus Turnum propter fraudatas Laviniae nuptias fuit, *withdrawn, not granted*, Just. 43, 1: sic gignitur laudatus ille pallor, saturitate fraudatâ, *diminished, weakened*, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 138.

fraudŭlenter, *adv.*, v. fraudulentus *fin.*

fraudŭlentĭa, ae, *f.*, *deceitfulness, a disposition to defraud:* mentientium, Hilar. ap. Matt. 4, 23: simulatae mentis, id. ib. 22, 7; id. Trin. 1, 25; Ambros. Ep. 2, §§ 13, 16; Vulg. Job, 13, 9 (but in Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 7, the correct read. is, fraudulenta; and id. Mil. 2, 2, 34, the whole verse is spurious; v. Ritschl and Lorenz ad h. l.).

fraudŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [fraus], *cheating, deceitful, fraudulent* (class.): ecquem recalvom ac silonem senem (vidistis), fraudulentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12: Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: homo, Auct. Her. 2, 26, 41; Cic. Quint. 18, 56; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 132: venditiones, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83: malitia, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 7: calliditas, Gell. 7, 18, 10: gestus (with humilis and servilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83.—*Comp.:* tanto fraudulentior deus vester, qui, etc., Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.—*Sup.:* ex bonis pessimi et fraudulentissimi fiunt, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 38: magice fraudulentissima artium, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 1.—*Adv.:* **fraudŭlenter,** *deceitfully, fraudulently:* fraudulenter atque avariter, Cato ap. Non. 510, 21: crudeliter aut fraudulenter infestare, Col. 1, 8, 18; Vulg. Gen. 27, 35.—*Comp.:* nullum animal fraudulentius invidere homini tradunt, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89.

fraudŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *deceitful, fraudulent* (post-class. and very rare): contrectatio, Dig. 47, 2, 1.

fraus, fraudis (*gen. plur.* fraudium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 75; id. Pis. 19, 44; Dig. 9, 2, 23, § 4 al.: fraudum, Tac. A. 6, 21; Gell. 14, 2, 6; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 214; archaic form *dat. sing.* frudi, Lucr. 6, 187 Lachm.; cf. *acc.* frudem, id. 2, 187; acc. to Cod. Quadrat.; *nom. plur.* frudes, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 1), *f.* [perh. root dhru-, bend, injure; Sanscr. dhru-ti, deception; cf. Gr. τιτρώσκω, wound, θραύω, break, and Lat. frustum, frustra, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 150; Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 222], *a cheating, deceit, imposition, fraud* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: dolus, fallacia, calliditas, etc.). **I.** Lit.: cum duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude fiat injuria, fraus quasi vulpeculae, vis leonis videtur: utrumque homini alienissimum, sed fraus odio digna majore, Cic. Off. 1, 13 *fin.:* nonne ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum ex fraude, fallaciis, mendaciis constare totus videtur? id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, ut, cum operae pretium sit, cum mercede magna fallat, Liv. 28, 42: hostes sine fide tempus atque occasionem fraudis ac doli quaerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1: fraude ac dolo aggressus est (urbem), Liv. 1, 53, 4: per summam fraudem et malitiam, Cic. Quint. 18, 56: in fraudem obsequio impelli, id. Lael. 24, 89: metuo in commune, ne quam fraudem frausus siet, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 20: fraudis, sceleris, parricidii, perjurii plenus, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: Litavici fraude perspecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 6: legi fraudem facere, i. e. *to circumvent, evade,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9; cf.: contra legem facit, qui id facit, quod lex prohibet; in fraudem vero legis, qui salvis verbis legis sententiam ejus circumvenit. Fraus enim legi fit, ubi, quod fieri noluit, fieri autem non vetuit, id fit, etc., Dig. 1, 3, 29 and 30: quod emancipando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.:* facio fraudem senatusconsulto, Cic. Att. 4, 12: inventum deverticulum est in fraude earum (legum), gallinaceos quoque pascendi, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140: si quid in fraudem creditorum factum sit, Dig. 42, 8, 6, § 8 al.: sese dedere sine fraude constituunt, *without deception, honorably,* Caes. B. C. 2, 22, 1: sine fraude Punicum emittere praesidium, Liv. 24, 47, 8 (in another sense under II. C. 2.): audax Iapeti genus (Prometheus) Ignem fraude malā gentibus intulit, Hor. C. 1, 3, 28: aliter enim ad sororis filios quam concordiae fraude pervenire non poterat, *by the deceitful pretence of unanimity,* Just. 24, 2: bestiae cibum ad fraudem suam positum aspernuntur, Liv. 41, 23.—In *plur.:* exagitabantur omnes ejus fraudes atque fallaciae, *deceptions,* Cic. Clu. 36, 101: qui fons est fraudium, maleficiorum, scelerum omnium, id. Off. 3, 18, 75: noctem peccatis et fraudibus objice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: (Europe) scatentem Beluis pontum mediasque fraudes Palluit audax, id. C. 3, 27, 28.

II. Transf. **A.** Concr., of persons as a term of reproach, *a cheater, deceiver, a cheat* (ante-class and rare): fur, fugitive, fraus populi, Fraudulente, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131: gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.—**B.** In gen., *a bad action, offence, crime* (class.): otio aptus in fraudem incidi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 32 Brix ad loc.: est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis (rebus divinis) impia fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4 *fin.:* si C. Rabirius fraudem capitalem admisit, quod arma contra L. Saturninum tulit, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: scelus frausque, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: suscepta fraus, id. Pis. 18 *fin.:* nocituram postmodo te natis fraudem committere, Hor. C. 1, 28, 31.—In *plur.:* re publica violanda fraudes inexpiabiles concipere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72.—**C.** In *pass. signif.*, *a being deceived, self-deception, delusion, error, mistake* (class.): is me in hanc illexit fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 5, 42: imperitos in fraudem illicis, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8 Ruhnk.; cf.: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus . . . hic in fraudem homines impulit; hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: nos in fraudem induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr. 4, 417: quemquam pellicere in fraudem, id. 5, 1005: jacere in fraudem, id. 4, 1206: in fraudem deducere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4: in fraudem incidere, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1; cf.: in fraudem in re publica delabi, id. de Or. 3, 60, 226: ne tibi dent in eo flammarum corpora fraudem, Lucr. 2, 187: ne tibi sit frudi, quod nos inferne videmus, etc., id. 6, 187: quem (Euryalum) jam manus omnis Fraude loci et noctis . . . oppressum rapit, *deception as to, ignorance of,* Verg. A. 9, 397.—**2.** *Injury, detriment, damage.* (*a*) Prop., produced by deception or ignorance: aliud fraus est, aliud poena; fraus enim sine poena esse potest, poena sine fraude esse non potest. Poena est noxae vindicta, fraus et ipsa noxa dicitur et quasi poenae quaedam praeparatio, Dig. 50, 16, 131.—(*β*) *Injury, hurt, harm,* in gen. (in the best prose confined to the phrases, sine fraude and fraudi esse; v. infra): tuis nunc cruribus scapulisque fraudem capitalem hinc creas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 23: id mihi fraudem tulit, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 2: esse alicui fraudi aut crimini, *to tend to his injury,* id. Mur. 35, 73; cf.: quae res nemini umquam fraudi fuit, id. Clu. 33, 91; id. Att. 5, 21, 12; id. Phil. 5, 12, 34; 8, 11, 33; id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: latum ad populum est, ne C. Servilio fraudi esset, quod, etc., Liv. 30, 19, 9 al.: sine fraude, or archaic SE (SED) FRAVDE, *without injury, without damage, without risk* (= sine damno, sine noxa): SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 49; v. sine: rex respondit: QVOD SINE FRAVDE MEA POPVLIQVE ROMANI QVIRITIVM FIAT, FACIO, Liv. 1, 24, 5: ceterae multitudini diem statuit, ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall. C. 36, 2; cf. Liv. 26, 12, 5; Hor. C. 2, 19, 20; id. C. S. 41: quis deus in fraudem, quae dura potentia nostra Egit? Verg. A. 10, 72: jam nosces, ventosa ferat cui gloria fraudem, id. ib. 11, 708.

III. Fraus, personified, *a deity,* Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. *In the service of Mercury, as the god of thieves,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 51.

fraussus, a, um, v. fraudo *init.*

‡ **frax,** v. fraces *init.*

‡ **fraxāre,** vigiliam circuire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.

fraxĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. fraxinus], *of ash-wood, ashen:* sudes, Verg. G. 2, 359: trabes, id. A. 6, 181: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: hasta, Ov. M. 5, 9; 12, 369.

1. fraxĭnus, i, *f.*, *an ash-tree, ash,* remarkable for its slenderness: Fraxinus excelsior, Linn. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 62 et saep.; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 ed. Vahl.): fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, Verg. E. 7, 65; id. G. 2, 359; Hor. C. 3, 25, 16; Ov. M. 7, 677 al.—**II.** Transf., *an ashen spear* or *javelin* (cf.: fraxinea hasta, v. the prec. art.), Ov. M. 5, 143; 12, 122; 324; Stat. Th. 6, 102.

* **2. fraxĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. fraxinus], *of ash-wood, ashen* (usually fraxineus): virga, Ov. H. 11, 76.

Frĕgellae, ārum, *f.*, *a very old city of the Volsci, in Latium, on the Liris, made a Roman colony* B.C. 328, now *Ceperano,* Liv. 8, 22; 9, 12; Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22; 4, 27, 37; Sil. 8, 477; 12, 529 al.—Hence, **B.** *A quarter of Rome inhabited by Fregellans,* acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.—**II.** Derivv.: **Frĕgellānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Fregellae, Fregellan:* ager, Cic. Fam. 13, 76, 2; Liv. 26, 9: arx, id. 9, 28: vitis, Col. 3, 2, 27: bellum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: L. Papirius Fregellanus, *of Fregellae,* id. Brut. 46, 170.—In *plur.*, *subst.:* **Frĕgellāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Fregellae, Fregellans,* Auct. Her. 4, 9, 13; Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; id. Brut. 46, 170; Liv. 27, 10; 26 sq.

Frĕgēnae, ārum, *f.*, = Φρεγηνία, ἡ, *a small town of Etruria, near* Alsium, now *Maccarese,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Liv. 36, 3, 5; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.*

frĕmĕbundus, a, um, *adj.* [fremo], *making a low roaring, growling, snorting, muttering, murmuring* (poet.): tanta moles (Argo), Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: illapsu (elephantorum), Sil. 3, 463: tum vero praeceps (Achilles) curru fremebundus ab alto Desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128.

frĕmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a dull, roaring sound, a rushing, resounding, murmuring, humming, snorting, loud noise* (class.; syn.: crepitus, fremor, strepitus, stridor): omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 197 ed. Vahl.); cf. imbrium, id. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 12 (Trag. v. 147 ib.): ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, ut fremitum assuesceret voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: murmurantis maris, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: aequoris, Hor. C. 3, 27, 23; cf.: perfurit acri Cum fremitu, saevitque minaci murmure pontus, Lucr. 1, 276: terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 35: simul eorum qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 3; cf. id. ib. 4, 14, 3: ex nocturno fremitu, id. ib. 5, 22, 1: fremitus egentium et motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, Cic. Fl. 10, 23; cf.: si displicuit sententia, fremitu aspernantur, Tac. G. 11: dein fremitus increbruit, Liv. 45, 1, 3: nos ab Carthagine fremitum castrorum Romanorum exaudimus, id. 30, 30, 8: plausu fremituque virûm Consonat omne nemus, Verg. A. 5, 148: victor plausuque volat fremituque secundo, id. ib. 5, 338; cf.: boat caelum fremitu virûm, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 78: canentûm (with sonus and plausus), Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 53: equorum, *neighing,* Caes. B. C. 3, 38, 3; Verg. A. 11, 607; Tac. G. 10; cf.: hinnitusque equorum, Liv. 2, 64, 11 *fin.:* (equus) fremitum patulis ubi naribus edit (corresp. to hinnitus and hinnire), Lucr. 5, 1076: canis, *growling,* Col. 7, 12, 3: leonum, Val. Fl. 3, 237: tigris, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66: inconditus vituli marini, id. 9, 13, 15, § 41: (apum), Verg. G. 4, 216.—In *plur.:* rapidi, Lucr. 5, 1193; so id. 6, 199; 270; 289; 410: fremitus iraeque leonum, Val. Fl. 3, 237: virorum, id. 6, 232: Demosthenes . . . consuescebat contionum fremitus non expavescere, Quint. 10, 3, 30.

frĕmo, ŭi, itum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. βρέμω, βρομος, βροντή]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make a low roaring, to roar, resound, to growl, murmur, rage, snort, howl* (class.; syn.: frendo, strideo, strepo, crepo): (ventus ibi) Speluncas inter magnas fremit ante tumultu, Lucr. 6, 581; cf. Verg. A. 1, 56: venti immani turbine, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 25: mare, Val. Fl. 2, 646; cf.: Ister tumidā aquā, id. 6, 329: montes undaeque, Stat. Th. 12, 654: saxa concita murali tormento, *whiz,* Verg. A. 12, 922: viae laetitiā ludisque plausuque, *resound,* id. ib. 9, 717: agri festis ululatibus, Ov. M. 3, 528: irritata canum cum primum immane Molossûm Mollia ricta fremunt, Lucr. 5, 1064: leo ore cruento, Verg. A. 9, 341; Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 48; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.: equus, *neighs,* Verg. A. 11, 496; 599; Hor. C. 4, 14, 23; id. Epod. 9, 17: lupus ad caulas, Verg. A. 9, 60: tigres, Val. Fl. 2, 260: fremant omnes licet, dicam quod sentio, *to mutter, grumble,* Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: cum in basilica Julia . . . omnia clamoribus fremerent, Quint. 12, 5, 6: omnes magno circum clamore fremebant, Verg. A. 6, 175: cunctique fremebant Caelicolae assensu vario, id. ib. 10, 96: cuncti simul ore fremebant Dardanidae, id. ib. 1, 559; 5, 555: animisque fremens, id. ib. 12, 371; cf.: stabat acerba fremens Aeneas, id. ib. 12, 398: patres, erecti gaudio, fremunt, Liv. 6, 6, 17: rumor de tibicine Fremit in theatro, Phaedr.

5, 7, 21.—**II.** *Act.*, *to murmur, grumble, growl, rage at* or *after* any thing, *to complain loudly.* (*a*) With *acc.:* dixerat haec unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132: arma amens fremit; arma toro tectisque requirit, Saevit amor ferri, id. ib. 7, 460: si plebs fremere imperia coepisset, i. e. *to murmur at*, Cass. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 56.—(*β*) With an *object-clause:* jam vero Arrius consulatum sibi ereptum fremit, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3: Pedum expugnandum ac delendum senatus fremit, Liv. 8, 13, 1: praetorianus miles, non virtute se sed proditione victum fremebat, Tac. H. 2, 44: (M. Bruti) epistolae frementes, fibulas tribunicias ex auro geri, id. ib. 4, 35; Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 39.

frĕmor, ōris, *m.* [fremo], *a low roaring, rushing, murmuring* (poet. and in post-class. prose for fremitus): arma sonant, fremor oritur, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 67 Müll.: variusque per ora cucurrit Ausonidûm fremor, Verg. A. 11, 297; Arn. 1, 32.—In *plur.:* leonum indignati fremores, App. Flor. p. 358, 4.

frēnātio, ōnis, *f.* [freno], *a bridling, subduing:* libidinis, August. Cont. Jul. 5, 7, 25.

frēnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a curber, tamer, controller* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: (sol) ignipedum frenator equorum, Stat. Th. 1, 27.—Poet. transf.: ingentis frenator Sarmata conti, i. e. *a hurler*, Val. Fl. 6, 162.—**II.** Trop.: infinitae potestatis domitor ac frenator animus, Plin. Pan. 55, 9.

frendesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch.* [frendo], *to begin to gnash* with the teeth: crudelitate doloris, Fulg. Serm. 11.

frendo and **frendeo,** frendui, frēsum and fressum (v. infra), 2 and 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. χρεμ-ίζω, to neigh, χρόμη; Germ. greinen, grinsen, Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 72]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to gnash* the teeth (for syn. cf. fremo): ego illum male formidabam, ita frendebat dentibus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 5; id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: Nemeaeus leo Frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: frendens aper, Ov. A. A. 1, 46: et graviter frendens sic fatis ora resolvit, Verg. G. 4, 452: tumidâ frendens Mavortius irâ, Ov. M. 8, 437: (Hannibal) frendens gemensque ac vix lacrimis temperans dicitur legatorum verba audisse, Liv. 30, 20, 1: frenduerunt super me dentibus suis, Vulg. Psa. 34, 16.—Poet. transf.: dolor frendens, Sen. Herc. Fur. 693.—With *acc.:* nec, machaera, audes dentes frendere, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 447, 18.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To crush, bruise,* or *grind to pieces* (as if gnashing the teeth): porci dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17: saxo fruges frendas, Att. ap. Non. 437, 21 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. v. 478); Pac. ib. (Rib. Fragm. Trag. v. 11): fresi et aqua macerati ervi sextarius, Col. 6, 3, 4: fresa cicera, id. 2, 10, 35: faba fresa, id. 2, 11, 7; 6, 3, 5; for which: faba fressa, Cels. 5, 18, 21.—**B.** *To lament over with rage, gnash the teeth at:* frendĕre noctes, misera, quas perpessa sum, Pac. ap. Non. 447, 17 (Rib. Fragm. Trag. v. 10).—With *object-clause:* frendente Alexandro, eripi sibi victoriam e manibus, Curt. 4, 16, 3.

frendor, ōris, *m.* [frendo], *a gnashing* (post-class.): dentium in Gehenna, Tert. Res. Carn. 35 *fin.*; Veg. Vet. 3, 31.

frēni (fraeni), ōrum, v. frenum *init.*

* **frēnĭger (fraen-),** gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [frenum-gero], *bridle-bearing, bridled:* ala, i. e. *the cavalry*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 98.

frēno (fraeno), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* frenarier, Prud. Psych. 191), *v. a.* [frenum], *to furnish with a bridle, to bridle* (mostly in poets). **I.** Lit.: frenati equi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15, 4: equos, Verg. A. 5, 554; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 13; cf. Liv. 21, 27: ora cervi capistris, Ov. M. 10, 125: colla draconum (Medea), id. ib. 7, 220; cf. dracones, id. Tr. 3, 8, 3: frenato delphine sedens Thetis, id. M. 11, 237; cf.: vecta est frenato pisce Thetis, Tib. 1, 5, 46: frenata acies, i. e. *the cavalry* (opp. pedestris), Sil. 11, 266.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to bridle, curb, restrain, check* (syn.: coerceo, comprimo, etc.). **A.** Prop.: (Aeolus ventos) Imperio premit ac vinclis et carcere frenat, Verg. A. 1, 54: agmina ductor, Sil. 9, 418: cum tristis hiems glacie cursus frenaret aquarum, Verg. G. 4, 136: alvum frenat brassica, Ser. Samm. 29: tussim medicamine, id. 17.—**B.** Trop., *to bridle, curb, check, restrain, govern:* frenatam tot malis linguam resolvimus, Plin. Pan. 66, 5: qui eas (voluptates) sua temperantia frenavit ac domuit, Liv. 30, 14, 7: ejus (Clodii) furores, quos nullis jam legibus, nullis judiciis frenare poteramus, Cic. Mil. 28, 77: spes avidas, Sil. 10, 341: impetum (scribendi), Phaedr. 4, 25, 7: dolores corde, *to shut up*, Sil. 8, 290: gentes superbas justitiâ (Dido), Verg. A. 1, 523; cf.: Aemoniam (Pelias), Val. Fl. 1, 22: ne quis temere frenari eos dicere posset, quominus de eo libere querantur, Liv. 26, 29, 7.

Frentāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a mixed Italian tribe of Samnites and Illyrians who settled in Samnium, on the Adriatic Sea, in the south-eastern part of what is now the Abruzzo Citra*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23 *fin.*; Cic. Clu. 69, 197; Liv. 9, 16; 45 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 38.—*Sing.:* Frentanus, as collect., Sil. 15, 567.—**II.** Deriv.: **Frentānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Frentani:* ager, Liv. 27, 43: regio, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

frēnum or **fraenum,** i, *n.*, and more freq. (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 567; and v. infra), *plur.* heterocl. **frēni,** ōrum, *m.*, and mostly poet. **frēna,** ōrum, *n.* [root dhar-; Sanscr. dhar-â-mi, hold, support; Gr. θρα-, in θρῆνυς, θρόνος; Lat. frētus], *a bridle, curb, bit* (syn.: lupi, lupata). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Plur.:* aurei freni, Curt. 4, 13 *med.*; so *nom.* freni, id. 7, 10 *fin.*; cf. under II.; *acc.* frena, Verg. A. 4, 135; 5, 818; Ov. M. 15, 519; id. Am. 3, 4, 16: non domito frenos ore momordit equus, Tib. 1, 3, 42; so, frenos: equus, equa, quae frenos recipere solet, Cic. Top. 8, 36; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12; Verg. G. 3, 184; Liv. 1, 48, 6; Sen. Tranq. 15 *fin.* al.: moderarier hunc (equum) frenis, Lucr. 5, 1298; so, frenis, id. 5, 1317; Verg. A. 11, 719; 889; 12, 372; Hor. S. 1, 1, 91; Ov. M. 5, 643; Liv. 1, 14 *fin.*: equum cogere frenos pati, Phaedr. 4, 3, 9: frenos et strata equorum Pelethronium (invenisse), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202 et saep.—(*β*) *Sing.:* frenumque (equus) recepit, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36: non frenum depulit ore, id. ib. 1, 10, 38.—**b.** Prov.: frenum mordere, *to take the bit in one's teeth*, i. e. *to offer opposition, to resist:* si frenum momorderis peream, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 2; cf.: sed ut mones, frenum momordi, Cic. ib. 11, 24, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like our terms *bridle* and *curb*, i. q. *means of guiding* or *governing, restraint, check, limit.* (*a*) *Plur.:* rerum freni, *the reins of dominion*, Sil. 1, 240: freni sunt injecti vobis, Quirites, nullo modo perpetiendi: alligati et constricti estis amaro vinculo servitutis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5; cf.: freni domitarum gentium, Curt. 7, 10 *fin.*: ne Lycurgi quidem disciplina tenuit illos in hominibus Graecis frenos, Cic. Rep. 2. 33: ut Isocratem in acerrimo ingenio Theopompi et lenissimo Ephori dixisse traditum est, alteri se calcaria adhibere, alteri frenos, id. Brut. 56, 204: Mutinam illi exsultanti tamquam frenos furoris injecit, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: date frenos impotenti naturae et indomito animali, *give the reins to, allow full scope to*, Liv. 34, 2, 13; so, frenos furentibus ira Laxat, Luc. 7, 125: impone felicitati tuae frenos, *put on*, Curt. 7, 8 *fin.*: imperii frena tenere sui, Ov. Tr. 2, 42: frena imperii moderari, id. P. 2, 9, 33: capere, id. ib. 4, 13, 27: frena licentiae inicere, Hor. C. 4, 15, 10: pone irae frena modumque, Pone et avaritiae, Juv. 8, 88: subiit leges et frena momordit Ille solutus amor, i. e. *submitted to*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 28: quod dicebat Isocrates, se calcaribus in Ephoro, contra autem in Theopompo frenis uti solere, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36; Quint. 2, 8, 11; cf. above the passage Cic. Brut. 56, 204: alter, uti dixit Isocrates in Ephoro et Theopompo, frenis eget, alter calcaribus, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: non solum frenis sed etiam jugo accepto, Liv. 37, 36, 5: animum rege: qui nisi paret, Imperat: hunc frenis, hunc tu compesce catenâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: jam vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, id. S. 2, 7, 74.—(*β*) *Sing.:* ni frenum accipere et victi parere fatentur, Verg. A. 12, 568: voluptates tenere sub freno, Sen. Ep. 23 *med.*—**B.** Poet., *horse, steed, charger:* eques aptus frenis, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 19: portarumque moras frenis assultat et hastis, Stat. Th. 11, 243.—**C.** In gen. **1.** *That which holds things together, a band* (post-Aug. and rare): absiliunt pontes tectique trementis Saxea frena labant, etc., *the stone bands, ties*, Stat. Th. 10, 880.—**2.** In anatomy: frenum, *the ligament which attaches the inside of the foreskin to the glans*, Cels. 7, 25, 2.

frĕquens, entis, *adj.* [root φρακ-, φράσσω, to enclose, make close; Lat. farcio, fartilis, etc.; cf. Germ. Berg, Burg], *that takes place repeatedly, often*, or *frequently, often, frequent* (class.; syn.: celeber, creber). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, *that is often at a place*, or *that often does a thing, regular, constant, repeated* (syn.: assiduus, creber, multus): erat ille Romae frequens, in foro et in ore omnium cottidie versabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: quibuscum si frequentes sunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 80.—*Comp.:* quod filium frequentiorem prope cum illis quam secum cernebat, Liv. 39, 53, 11: Demosthenes frequens fuit Platonis auditor, *an assiduous hearer*, Cic. Or. 4, 45: nos autem in hoc genere (orationis) frequentes, id. ib. 50, 167: sed in utroque frequentiores sunt poëtae, id. ib. 60, 202; cf. spectator, Quint. 10, 5, 19: conviva, Mart. 9, 98, 10: frequentem ad signa esse, Liv. 3, 24, 5: adesse senatui, Tac. A. 4, 55; so with *dat.:* contionibus, id. H. 4, 69 *fin.*: secretis, id. A. 4, 3: in ore frequens posteritatis eris, Ov. P. 2, 6, 34: frequens te audivi atque affui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.—Poet. with *inf.:* hic hominum casus lenire et demere fatis Jura frequens, Stat. Th. 7, 706.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *repeated, often, frequent, common, usual:* mihi frequentem operam dedistis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 7: (senectus) caret epulis exstructisque mensis et frequentibus poculis, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: frequentiores (lactucae) in cibo, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68: frequentes litterae, Suet. Tib. 11: edicta, id. Ner. 41: iambus et trochaeus frequens, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf.: (verbum igitur) cum apud alios sit etiam frequens, apud alios numquam reperiatur, Quint. 1, 5, 39: opera (= assidua), Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 7; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 99: frequentiora latrocinia, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: familiaritas, Nep. Att. 19 *fin.*: honores, id. Phoc. 1: comparationis usus, Quint. 8, 6, 14: frequentior usus anulorum, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17; cf.: nec fuit alia gemma apud antiquos usu frequentior, id. 37, 7, 31, § 106: frequentior fama, Liv. 2, 32, 3: sententia, *held* or *adopted by many*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 6: frequens apud Graecos adagium, Gell. 1, 8, 4; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 37: id frequentius est, quam ut exemplis confirmandum sit, id. 4, 1, 75; 9, 2, 53: esse videatur, jam nimis frequens, octonarium incohat, id. 9, 4, 73.—With a *subject-clause:* erat adhuc frequens senatoribus, si quid, etc.... loco sententiae promere, = usitatum, Tac. A. 2, 33: parere ergo exceptionem rei judicatae, frequens est, Dig. 44, 2, 6.

II. Transf., of a multitude, *assembled in great numbers, full, crowded, numerous:* videt multos equites Romanos, frequentes praeterea cives atque socios, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: refert etiam, qui audiant, frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: major frequentiorque legatio, Liv. 5, 5, 10: senatus fuit frequentior quam, etc.... frequentes fuimus, omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: senatus frequens convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf.: senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2; Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111; cf. also: frequentissimo senatu, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: ad frequentiores consultatio dilata, Liv. 35, 7, 1: legem populi frequentis suffragiis abrogare, Cic. Brut. 62, 222: mane Germani frequentes ad eum in castra venerunt, *in great numbers*, Caes. B. G. 4, 13, 4; cf.: eodem conveniunt undique frequentes, id. ib. 7, 63, 6; id. B. C. 1, 13, 1: frequenti consessu, Suet. Aug. 44: convivio frequenti, id. Caes. 31; id. Tib. 61: frequenti auditorio, id. Claud. 41: equites Romani, qui frequentissimi in gradibus Concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: huc postero die quam frequentissimi conveniunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 11, 5: frequens ibi hic piscis, Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 180: huc frequens Caementa demittit redemptor Cum famulis (poet. for famulis frequentibus), Hor. C. 3, 1, 34.—**B.** Of places filled with a multitude, *filled, full, crowded, populous, much frequented, well stocked* (syn.: plenus, abundans).—Constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, and in Tac. also

with *gen.* (α) *Absol.:* frequentissimum theatrum, Cic. Div. 1, 28 *fin.:* sic ut nulla (praefectura) tota Italia frequentior dici possit, *more populous*, id. Planc. 8, 21: ei processit, ut est frequens municipium magna multitudo, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: Numidia, Sall. J. 78 *fin.:* celebre et frequens emporium, *much frequented*, Liv. 38, 18, 11: via, Ov. A. A. 1, 585; cf. compita, Hor. S. 2, 3, 26: ludi, id. Carm. Sec. 22; cf. pompa, Ov. A. A. 1, 147. — (β) With *abl.* (since the Aug. per.): cum situm moeniaque et frequentem tectis urbem vidissent, Liv. 1, 9, 9: loca aedificiis, id. 31, 23, 5: Aegyptus multis (urbibus), Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60: terra colubris, Ov. M. 4, 620: Sinuessa niveis columbis, id. ib. 15, 715: silva trabibus, id. ib. 8, 328; cf.: locus piceis ilicibusque, id. H. 16, 54: nemus agrestium pavonum multitudine frequens, Curt. 9, 2, 13: Nilus feris et beluis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: amnis verticibus, Ov. M. 9, 106: vivarium piscibus, Col. 8, 16, 4: pharetra telis Lernaeis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1233.—*Comp.:* utra pars frequentior vicis esset, Liv. 35, 11, 5.—* (γ) With *gen.:* quod talis silvae frequens fecundusque erat (mons), Tac. A. 4, 65.— Hence, *adv.:* **frĕquenter. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Often, frequently* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): ut frequenter et assidue consequamur artis rationem studio et exercitatione, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69: ad aliquem frequenter ventitare, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 (Moser, frequentes); cf.: gratior (erat) Alexandro frequenter in officinam ventitanti, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85: praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, frequenter tamen apud Asinium, Quint. 1, 8, 11: frequenter in his etiam conjecturae locus est, nonnumquam tractatur aliqua finitio: aliquando etiam legales possunt incidere tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: habet usum talis allegoriae frequenter oratio, sed raro totius, id. 8, 6, 47: continuo aut certe nimium frequenter, id. 9, 1, 11; opp. semper, id. 12, 1, 3; v. infra.—*Comp.:* quod et M. Cicero scripto ad Brutum libro frequentius testatur, Quint. 1, 10, 4: haec ad conjecturam frequentius pertinent, sed interim ad jus quoque, id. 5, 10, 38: ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, Suet. Aug. 40: non alias missi cecidere frequentius ignes, Ov. F. 3, 287.—*Sup.:* translatione frequentissime sermo omnis utitur, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non semper, etiamsi frequentissime, tuenda veritas erit, Quint. 2, 17, 36; Suet. Aug. 43.— **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Numerously, in great numbers, by many* (very rare): huic frequenter interceditur, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 5: Romam inde frequenter migratum est, Liv. 1, 11, 4.

frĕquentāmentum, i, *n.* [frequento], *a repetition* in speaking (post-class.), Gell. 1, 11, 12; 5, 1, 1.

‡ **frĕquentārium** frequentem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93 Müll.

frĕquentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frequento], *frequency, frequent use, a crowding together.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): matrimoniorum, Gell. 1, 6, 6.—**II.** In partic., in rhet. lang. (esp. in Cic.): densa et continens verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 27: argumentorum et coacervatio universa, Cic. Part. 35, 122: consequentium, id. ib. 16, 55.—**B.** As a fig. of speech, *a condensed recapitulation of the arguments already stated separately, a recapitulation, summing up:* frequentatio est, cum res in tota causa dispersae coguntur in unum, quo gravior aut criminosior oratio sit, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52.

frĕquentātīvē, *adv.*, v. frequentativus *fin.*

frĕquentātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [frequento], in the later gramm., *that denotes the repetition of an act, frequentative:* verba, Gell. 9, 6, 1; Diom. 336 P.: verborum qualitas, id. 335 P.—*Adv.:* **frĕquentātīve,** *frequentatively*, Fest. s. v. verberitare, p. 379 Müll.

frĕquentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.), *a frequent visitor, a frequenter* (late Lat.): prandiorum et cenarum cum publicanis, Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.* (but in App. Trism. 94, 23, the better read. is gubernator; v. Hildebr. ad h. l.).

frĕquentātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from frequento.

frĕquenter, *adv.*, v. frequens *fin.*

frĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [frequens, II.], *an assembling in great numbers, a numerous attendance, concourse;* and more freq. concr., *a numerous assembly, multitude, crowd, throng* (class.; a favorite expression of Cicero). (α) With *gen.:* testis est hujusce Q. Mucii janua et vestibulum, quod maxima cottidie frequentia civium ac summorum hominum splendore celebratur, Cic. de Or. 1, 45 *fin.:* quotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 3: summa hominum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; so, hominum, id. Lael. 23, 87: negotiatorum, Sall. J. 47, 2: auditorum, Quint. 10, 7, 16: scholarum, id. 1, 2, 1: vulgi, Nep. Att. 22: epistolarum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 1: magna sepulcrorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 65: geniculorum, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113: caeli, i. e. *the density of the air*, Vitr. 9, 9: Thucydides ita creber est rerum frequentiā, ut verborum prope numerum sententiarum numero consequatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: communium, id. Part. Or. 12, 41.—(β) *Absol.:* domum reduci e campo cum maxima frequentia ac multitudine, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18: frequentia et plausus, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: non usitata frequentia stipati sumus, id. Mil. 1, 1: efferri magna frequentia, id. Fl. 17, 41: solidam et robustam et assiduam frequentiam praebere, id. Planc. 8 *fin.:* frequentiam atque officium suum alicui praestare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50, 3: qua ex frequentia (preceded by magna multitudo), Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 5.

frĕquento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [frequens]. **I.** (Acc. to frequens, I.) *To visit* or *resort to frequently, to frequent; to do* or *make use of frequently, to repeat* (class.): sermones eorum, qui frequentant domum meam, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1: juventus, quae domum Catilinae frequentabat, Sall. C. 14, 7: domum alicujus, Quint. 12, 11, 5: (Vespasianus) locum incunabulorum assidue frequentavit, Suet. Vesp. 2: scholam alicujus, id. Gram. 7: dum deus Eurotan immunitamque frequentat Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 169: plebes sic accensa, uti opifices agrestesque omnes relictis operibus frequentarent Marium, *often visited, resorted to him*, Sall. J. 73, 6: juvenis jam juventutis concursu, jam publicis studiis frequentabatur, Tac. A. 5, 10.—With *dat.:* istoc quidem nos pretio facile est frequentare tibi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 10; cf.: ne coetu salutantium frequentaretur Agrippina, Tac. A. 13, 18; id. H. 2, 16: si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari (domus), Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: quae loca et nationes minus frequentata sunt, Sall. J. 17, 2: tu primas quasque partes in animo frequenta, *frequently think over, repeat*, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: haec frequentat Phalereus maxime, Cic. Or. 27, 94; 25, 85: turba ruunt et Hymen clamant, Hymenaee frequentant, Ov. H. 12, 143: memoriam alicujus, *to call to mind often*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3, 2: exigis ut hoc epistolarum commercium frequentemus, *exchange letters oftener*, id. Ep. 38, 1: nec ideo conjugia et educationes liberum frequentabantur praevalida orbitate, *became more frequent*, Tac. A. 3, 25: prima trullis frequentetur inductio (calcis), *be repeated*, Pall. 1, 15: verbi translatio instituta est inopiae causa, frequentata delectationis, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155; cf.: quae (exempla levitatis Atheniensium) nata et frequentata apud illos, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3. —**II.** (Acc. to frequens, II.) *To fill with a great number* or *multitude, to fill, crowd, people, stock* a place; *to assemble* or *bring together in numbers* (class.). **A.** In gen.: urbes sine hominum coetu non potuissent nec aedificari nec frequentari, *be peopled*, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15: Italiae solitudinem frequentari, id. Att. 1, 19, 4; cf. Suet. Aug. 46: templa frequentari nunc decet, *to be crowded*, Ov. F. 4, 871: mundum nova prole, *to stock*, Col. poet. 10, 213: piscinas, id. 8, 16, 2: castaneta, id. 4, 33, 3: vineam, id. 4, 15, 1: quos cum casu hic dies ad aerarium frequentasset, etc., *had assembled in great numbers*, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: populum, id. Dom. 33, 89: acervatim multa frequentans, *crowding together*, id. Or. 25, 85; cf.: tum est quasi luminibus distinguenda et frequentanda omnis oratio sententiarum atque verborum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 201: digressis qui Pacarium frequentabant, Tac. H. 2, 16; v. frequentatio, II. — **B.** In partic. (like celebro, but much less freq.), *to celebrate* or *keep in great numbers*, esp. a festival: publicum est, quod civitas universa aliqua de causa frequentat, ut ludi, dies festus, bellum, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40: nunc ad triumphum frequentandum deductos esse milites, Liv. 36, 39: sacra, Ov. M. 4, 37: ut mors Sulpicii publicis exsequiis frequentaretur, Tac. A. 3, 48.—**2.** Poet. and post-Aug. also of a single person, *to celebrate, observe, keep:* Baccheaque sacra frequento, Ov. M. 3, 691: festos dies apud Baias Nero frequentabat, Tac. A. 14, 4 Draeg. ad loc.: dies sollennes, Suet. Aug. 53: quorundam exsequias usque ad rogum, id. Tib. 32; Cererem (Ennaeae nurus), Auct. Priap. 77.—Hence, **frĕquentātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Frequent, common, much used:* pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185: gemma reginis, id. 37, 10, 54, § 145.—* **B.** *Full of, rich* or *abounding in:* aliud genus est non tam sententiis frequentatum quam verbis volucre atque incitatum, Cic. Brut. 95, 325.—Hence, *adv.:* **frĕquentāto,** *frequently*, App. M. 9, p. 228, 29.

Fresilĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of the Marsi*, Liv. 10, 3, 5.

fressus and **frēsus,** a, um, *Part.*, from frendo.

frĕtāle, is, *n.*, *a frying-pan:* infunditur in fretali piper, etc., Apic. 7, 5, § 275.

frĕtālis, a, *adj.* [fretum], *of* or *belonging to a strait* (post-class.): a Rhaetiarum exordio adusque fretalem Oceanum, *the English Channel*, Amm. 28, 2.

Frĕtensis, e, v. fretum, I. B. 2.

frĕtum, i, *n.*, and **frĕtus,** ūs, *m.* [root φρυ, to be in uneasy motion, boil, flash; cf. Sanscr. bhur; Lat. ferveo], *a strait, sound, channel.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) Form fretum: fretum dictum a similitudine ferventis aquae, quod in fretum saepe concurrat aestus atque differvescat, Varr. L. L. 7, § 22; Isid. Orig. 13, 18: (presteres) freta circum Fervescunt, Lucr. 6, 427: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; cf.: aestus maritimi, fretorumque angustiae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19; id. Mur. 17, 35: Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: fretum Siciliense, *the Sicilian Strait, the Strait of Messina*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; also called fretum Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 2, 3, 1; v. infra: fretum nostri maris et Oceani, i. e. *the Gaditanian Strait, Strait of Gibraltar*, Sall. J. 17, 4.—(β) Form fretus: salis fretus, Lucil. ap. Non. 205, 30; Naev. ib. 27 (Trag. Rel. p. 12 Rib.): angusto fretu, Lucr. 1, 720; cf.: ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis ac libertatis jura cognosceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169 (cf. Gell. 13, 20, 15): in Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni tamquam in fretu, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: inter Italiam et Siciliam qui est fretus, Varr. ap. Non. 205, 31: a Gaditano fretu, Cic. ap. Charis. p. 103 P.: angustiae fretus, Messala, ib.: salsi fretus, Licin. ib.—**B.** In partic., *the Strait*, for *the Strait of Sicily:* cum se ille septimo die venisse a freto dixisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; id. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; 2, 2, 7 *fin.;* Caes. B. C. 1, 29, 1; Suet. Tib. 2; Flor. 2, 2; Hor. Epod. 9, 7 al.—**2.** Hence, **Frĕtensis,** e, *adj.:* Fretense mare, i. e. *the Strait of Sicily*, Cic. Att. 10, 7, 1.—**II.** Poet. transf. **A.** In gen., *the sea* (syn.: mare, oceanus, pelagus, pontus).—*Plur.:* fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, Verg. G. 1, 327: in freta dum fluvii current, id. A. 1, 607; cf. Ov. M. 1, 36: pastor cum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. C. 1, 15, 1: fretis acrior Hadriae, id. ib. 1, 33, 15. — *Sing.:* Euxinum, Ov. P. 2, 2, 2: Libycum, id. F. 3, 568.—* **B.** Of the sky: (pulvis) omnem pervolat caeli fretum, Enn. ap. Non. 205, 29 (Trag. v. 31 Vahl.).—* **C.** Of the spring, as the period of transition from cold to heat: fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, Lucr. 6, 364; so, freta anni, ib. 374 ex conject. Lachm. v. ej. annot. p. 369.—**D.** *A raging, swelling, heat, violence:* aetatis freta, Lucr. 4, 1030; cf.: fretum adolescentiae, id est secunda imperii aetas, Flor. 1, 26: invidiae atque acerbitatis fretum effervescit, Gell. 10, 3, 7.

1. frētus, a, um, *adj.* [root dhar-, Sanscr. dhar-â-mi, hold, support; v. frēnum], *leaning* or *supported on* something, in a good or bad sense; *relying* or *depending upon, trusting to; daring* (class.; cf.: fultus, nixus).—Constr. with *abl.*, rarely with *dat.*, with *inf.* (poet.), and with *object-clause.* (α) With *abl.:* omnes mortales dis

sunt freti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 38 sq.: magnanimi viri freti virtute et viribus, id. Am. 1, 1, 56: ingenio ejus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 100: dote, id. Men. 5, 2, 17: vobis, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 33: vobis fretus, Cic. Planc. 42, 103: fretus intellegentiâ vestrâ, id. N. D. 1, 19, 49: fretus conscientiâ officii mei, id. Fam. 3, 7, 6: gratiâ Bruti, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: ingenio, id. de Or. 2, 24, 103: juventâ, Verg. A. 5, 430 al.: amicitiis, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 25: pondere enim fretae (res) stant, Lucr. 6, 1058: ferro et animis, Liv. 9, 40, 4: malitiâ suâ, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 43: multitudine solâ, Liv. 9, 35, 3. — (β) With *dat.* (only in Liv.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 413): multitudo hostium, nulli rei praeterquam numero freta, Liv. 6, 13, 1; cf.: tamquam constantissimae rei, fortunae, id. 4, 37, 6; so, discordiae hostium, id. 6, 31, 6: haec civitas Samnitium infidae adversus Romanos societati freta, id. 8, 22, 7.—(γ) With *inf.*: (naves) pontum irrumpere fretae Longius, *daring, venturing*, Stat. Th. 6, 23.—(δ) With *object-clause*: satis fretus esse etiam nunc tolerando certamini legatum, Liv. 10, 5, 5: fretus excipi posse (hostem), qua venturum sciebat, Curt. 7, 7, 31.

2. frētus, ūs, *m.* [1. fretus], *reliance, confidence* (post-class.): animi tui fretu, Symm. Ep. 2, 82.

3. frĕtus, ūs, *m.*, *a strait*; v. fretum.

friābĭlis, e, *adj.* [frio], *easily broken*, or *crumbled to pieces, friable*: tofus, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29: sandaracha, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177.

frībuscŭlum, i, *n.*, v. frigusculum.

* **frĭcae**, ārum, *f.*, *a kind of stones in Sicily*, Auct. Aetn. 526.

frĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [frico], *a rubbing* (post-class.): blando articulorum uti, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 27; id. Tard. 3, 2.

frĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing, rubbing down, friction* (post-Aug.): omnibus vertebris utilis est, Cels. 4, 3: assidua, Col. 6, 12, 1: vehemens, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: diligens tectoriorum, Vitr. 7, 6.

frĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who rubs* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 92.

frĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing, rubbing down* of walls (post-Aug.): exacta, Vitr. 7, 1, 4.

frĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a rubbing, rubbing down* (post-Aug.): emendat dentium vitia crebro fricatu, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 124; 13, 15, 30, § 99.

* **frĭcium**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a powder for rubbing the teeth, tooth-powder*, Plin. Val. 1, 36; cf. dentifricium.

frĭco, cŭi, ctum, and (rarely) fricātum, 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. ghar-, gharsh-, rub; Gr. χρίω, χρῖμα; Lat. frio; cf. Gr. χρίμπτω, χραίνω, to touch, color], *to rub, rub down* (not in Cic. or Caes.; cf.: perfrico, palpo, titillo): mulos qui fricabat, Poët. ap. Gell. 15, 4, 3: numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri, etc., Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: corpus oleo, Mart. 4, 90, 5: (sus) fricat arbore costas, Verg. G. 3, 256: medicamento dentes, Scrib. Comp. 58: membra fricata, Ser. Samm. 6, 76; for which: si prurit frictus ocelli Angulus, Juv. 6, 577: alopecias fricuere tunsis caepis, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41: lacrima in fricando odora, id. 12, 25, 54, § 120: mensae manu sicca fricatae, id. 13, 15, 30, § 99: tofus fricatur vento, id. 36, 22, 48, § 166: pavimenta, Vitr. 7, 1: cum duo ligna inter se diutius fricta sunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 22, 1: numquam hercle facerem, genua ni tam nequiter fricares, i. e. *rubbed my knees as a suppliant* (shortly before: confricantur genua), Plaut. As. 3, 3, 88.—In mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 94; Petr. 92; Mart. 11, 99.

frictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frico], *a rubbing, rubbing down, friction* of parts of the body: vehemens, lenis, Cels. 2, 14: frictionem adhibere, id. ib.: frictione uti, id. ib.: frictionem lenem admovere, id. 3, 18.

frictrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that rubs* (cf. frico *fin.*; post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; id. Res. Carn. 16; cf. tribas.

* **frictūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing*, in mal. part., App. M. Fragm. p. 717 Oud.

1. frictus, a, um. **I.** *Rubbed, Part.* of frico.—**II.** *Roasted, Part.* of frigo.

2. frictus, ūs, *m.* [frico], *a rubbing*: palmularis, Mart. Cap. 8, § 805.—In mal. part., Juv. 6, 322.

fridum, v. frigidus, A. 2. C.

frigdaria, v. frigidarius.

frigdor, v. frigor.

frīgēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [frigeo], *cold*, Varr. ap. Non. 139, 11, and 206, 21.

frīgĕ-facto, āre, *v. a.* [frigeo + facio], *to make cold, to cool*: os nunc frigefactas, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 15; id. Rud. 5, 2, 39.

frīgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [frigus], *to be cold, chilly, to freeze* (opp. calere, to be hot, to glow; whereas algere, subject., to feel cold, to freeze, is opp. aestuare, to feel hot; v. caleo and algeo; class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: tange: si non totus friget, me enica, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 5; cf.: summosque pedes attinge manusque: Non frigent, Pers. 3, 109: friget aether, Auct. Aetn. 331: corpusque lavant frigentis et unguunt, *of him who was cold and stiff*, i. e. *of the dead*, Verg. A. 6, 219: gelidus tardante senecta sanguis hebet, frigentque effetae in corpore vires, id. ib. 5, 396.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be inactive* or *at a standstill, to have nothing to do; to be lifeless, languid, frigid*; of things, *to flag, droop*: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; cf.: quod tibi supra scripsi, Curionem valde frigere, jam calet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: valde metuo, ne frigeas in hibernis: quamobrem camino luculento utendum censeo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: frigens animis, Sil. 16, 598: quantum stupere atque frigere... Caecilius visus est! *to be frigid*, Gell. 2, 23, 7: frigere (al. frigida) videntur ista plerisque, *to be dull, frigid*, Quint. 4, 2, 59: sermonem quaerere; ubi friget, huc evasit, etc., *flags, halts*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11 Ruhnk.—Prov.: Sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6; also ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60.—**B.** With respect to the estimation or favor in which a person or thing stands, *to be coldly received, coldly treated, slighted, disregarded, to be without power*: quare tibicen Antigenidas dixerit discipulo sane frigenti ad populum: Mihi cane et Musis, Cic. Brut. 50, 187: plane jam, Brute, frigeo; ὄργανον enim erat meum senatus; id jam est dissolutum, id. Fam. 11, 14, 1: Nimirum homines frigent, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37; Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 104: Memmius quidem friget, Scaurum autem jampridem Pompeius abjecit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3 (for which: Memmius mirum in modum jacet, Scaurus refrixerat, id. ib. 3, 2 *fin.*: Memmius plane refrixerat, id. Att. 4, 18, 3): jacent beneficia Nuculae, friget patronus Antonius, id. Phil. 6, 5, 14: an hoc significas, nihil fieri, frigere te? id. Fam. 7, 18, 2: prima contio Pompei frigebat, *remained unnoticed*, id. Att. 1, 14, 1: cum omnia consilia frigerent, *were of no effect*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 60: sin autem ista frigebunt, recipias te ad nos, id. Fam. 7, 11 *fin.*

frīgĕro, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make cool, to cool, to refresh with coolness* (very rare): frigerans Aganippe, Cat. 61, 30: frigerandi cholerici, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 208.

frīgesco, frixi (frigui, Hier. Ep. 52, *no.* 2), 3, *v. inch. n.* [frigeo], *to become* or *grow cold, to be chilled* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; perh. not used by Cic.). **I.** Lit.: eodem addito oleum, postea fervefacito: infundito in catinum, uti frigescat, Cato, R. R. 1, 156, 6: frigescit terra, Lucr. 6, 865: ubi frigescere pedes manusque intelligit, Tac. A. 15, 70; cf.: Ulixi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92: (sanguis) cum metu refugit, abit omnis et pallore frigescit, Quint. 11, 3, 78: frigescens vulnus, Curt. 8, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To become inactive, languid, faint*: si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133: non patiamur frigescere hoc opus (i. e. miserationem), id. 6, 1, 29.—* **B.** *To become cold towards* any one: vide sis, ne majorum tibi forte Limina frigescant, *receive thee coldly*, Pers. 1, 109.

frīgĭda, ae, *f.*, v. frigidus, I. 2.

frīgĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frigidus], *of* or *for cooling*: ahenum, i. e. *to hold cold water*, Vitr. 5, 10: cella balinei, *the cooling-room*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; 5, 6, 25 sq.: maltha, Pall. 1, 41: fistula, id. 1, 40: cisterna, Petr. 73.—**II.** *Subst.*: **frīgĭdārium**, ii, *n.* **A.** *The cooling-room* in a bath, Vitr. 5, 11.—**B.** In a contr. form: **frigdāria**, ōrum, *a cold larder, provision-room*: mercem in frigdaria ferre, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.

frīgĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frigido], *a chilling, chilliness*, translation of Gr. ψυχρότης, August. Categor. Decem. 12.

frīgĭde, *adv.*, v. frigidus *fin.*

frīgĭdĕ-facto, āre, false read. in Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39, inst. of frigefacto, q. v.

frīgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *the cold*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 1.

* **frīgĭdĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [frigidus], *somewhat frigid*: alia quoque ibidem congerit frigidiuscula, *rather flat, stupid*, Gell. 3, 10, 16.

frīgĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make cold, to cool* (post-class.): corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: plumbum tactu, id. ib.: membranam, id. ib. 1, 17, 168.

frīgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat cold* (poet.): puella, Verg. Cir. 250: ocelli, id. ib. 347.—* **II.** *Somewhat feeble* or *faint*: singultus, Cat. 64, 131.

frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [frigeo], *cold, cool, chill, chilling* (opp. calidus; syn.: gelidus, algidus, glacialis; corresp. in most of its senses to the Gr. ψυχρός). **I.** Lit.: calida et frigida, et amara et dulcia, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 *fin.*: fons luce diurnâ Frigidus, et calidus nocturno tempore, Lucr. 6, 849: fons, id. ib. 6, 873; 879; cf.: frigidior umor, id. 6, 840; 844: nec ullum hoc frigidius flumen attigi, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ut nec frigidior Thracam ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13: loca frigidissima, Caes. B. G. 4, 1 *fin.*: rura, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 9: Praeneste, id. C. 3, 4, 22: Tempe, Verg. G. 2, 469: aquilo, id. ib. 2, 404: aura, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 36; cf.: manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: umbra noctis, Verg. E. 8, 14: caelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: frigidus aëra vesper Temperat, Verg. G. 3, 336: frigidus latet anguis in herba, id. E. 3, 93: anguis, id. ib. 8, 71 (cf. ψυχρὸν ὄφιν, Theogn. 602; Theocr. 15, 58): pellis duraque, Lucr. 6, 1194: febris, *an ague*, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 289; so, quartana, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290: fomenta, id. Ep. 1, 3, 26.—Poet.: ille frigidas Noctes non sine multis Insomnis lacrimis agit, i. e. *without a bedfellow, lonely*, Hor. C. 3, 7, 6: frigidus annus, *winter*, Verg. A. 6, 311; Tib. 4, 8, 4 Huschke (al. amnis).—Prov.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to pour cold water over* for *to slander*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; v. suffundo.—**2.** As *subst.* **a. frīgĭdum**, i, *n.*, *the cold*: obaequalitas ferventis ac frigidi, Apul. Dog. Plat. 1, p. 11, 24.—*Plur.*: frigida (opp. calida), Ov. M. 1, 19.—**b. frīgĭda**, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *cold water* (like calida or calda, ae, warm water): frigida lavare lubenter, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 1: frigidam bibere, Cels. 1, 5: frigidam aegro dare, Suet. Claud. 40: frigidâ lavari, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11: noxia ut frigidam febri, Quint. 5, 11, 31.—**c.** In a contracted form: FRIDVM, i, *n.*: DA FRIDVM PVSILLVM, i. e. *a little ice-water*, Inscr. Pompej. in Mus. Borbon. IV. p. 5 (cf.: solve nives, Mart. 5, 64).—**B.** In partic., *cold, chilled*, of a dead person, or one stiffened with fright (for the latter cf.: est et frigida multa, comes formidinis aura, Lucr. 3, 290; poet.): illa (Eurydice) Stygiâ nabat jam frigida cymbâ, Verg. G. 4, 506; Ov. M. 7, 136; also, transf.: Eurydicen vox ipsa et frigida lingua, Ah, miseram Eurydicen! anima fugiente vocabat, Verg. G. 4, 525: membra nati, Ov. M. 14, 743: mors, Verg. A. 4, 385; Val. Fl. 5, 26; cf.: pausa vitaï, Lucr. 3, 930: stricto Aesonides stans frigidus ense, *stiffened with fright*, Val. Fl. 7, 530: miles nec frigidus aspicit hostem, i. e. *fearless*, Sil. 9, 49; cf.: formidine turpi Frigida corda tremunt, id. 2, 339: frigida mens criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29.

II. Trop. **A.** *Without ardor* or *energy, cold, frigid, indifferent, inactive, remiss, indolent, feeble*: nimis lentus in dicendo et paene frigidus, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: accusatoribus frigidissimis utitur, *lukewarm, indolent*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 3: non frigida virgo, i. e. *glowing with love*, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 5; cf.: frigidus aevo Laomedontiades, Juv. 6, 325: (equus) Frigidus in Venerem senior, Verg.

G. 3, 97: (Empedocles) ardentem Frigidus Aetnam Insiluit, *in cold blood*, Hor. A. P. 465: in re frigidissima cales, in ferventissima friges, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: frigidae litterae, *cold, frigid*, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1: solacia, Ov. P. 4, 2, 45; cf. cura, Lucr. 4, 1060 (with which cf.: curarum frigus, Ov. P. 3, 9, 25): frigida bello Dextera, *feeble*, Verg. A. 11, 338: ensis, *inactive, idle*, Luc. 5, 245; 7, 502: (apes) Contemnuntque favos et frigida tecta relinquunt, i. e. *not animated by labor*, Verg. G. 4, 104 (cf. opp. fervet opus, id. ib. 169).—**B.** *Without force* or *point, flat, insipid, dull, trivial, frigid, vain* (syn.: jejunus, inanis; opp. salsus, facetus, esp. in post-Aug. prose): cave in ista tam frigida, tam jejuna calumnia delitescas, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61; cf.: haec aut frigida sunt, aut tum salsa, cum aliud est exspectatum, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: (sententias) dicere leves, frigidas ineptas, Quint. 8, 5, 30: verba frigidiora vitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256; cf. id. Or. 26, 89: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 69: illud frigidum et inane, id. 10, 2, 17: illud apud Euripidem frigidum sane, quod, etc., id. 5, 10, 31: frigida et puerilis affectatio, id. 4, 1, 77: frigida et inanis affectatio, id. 7, 3, 74: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis, nonnumquam frigidum, interdum etiam facetum, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: in salibus aliquando frigidus, Quint. 12, 10, 12: dies frigidis rebus absumere, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: negotia, id. ib. 9, 2, 1; cf.: omnia ista frigida et inania videntur, id. ib. 4, 17, 4; Sen. de Ira, 2, 11.—With a *subject-clause:* leve ac frigidum sit his addere, quo propinquos amicosque pacto tractaverit, Suet. Calig. 26.—* **C.** With active meaning, *causing cold* or *fright, frightening:* frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50.—Hence, *adv.:* **frīgĭde** (only acc. to II. and very rare; not in Cic.). **1.** *Inactively, slowly, feebly:* quae cupiunt, tamen ita frigide agunt, ut nolle existimentur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3.—**2.** *Flatly, trivially, insipidly, frigidly:* verbis inepte et frigide uti, Gell. 13, 24, 7; so with inaniter, id. 7, 3, 43; with exigue, opp. graviter, id. 19, 3, 1; cf. also: quae sunt dicta frigidius, Quint. 6, 3, 4: transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est... Et si aliquando concitate itur, numquam non frigide reditur, i. e. *in a silly, ridiculous manner*, id. 11, 3, 133: tum ille infantem suam frigidissime reportavit, id. 6, 1, 39.

frĭgilla, ae, *f.*, v. fringilla.

1. frīgo, xi (acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.), ctum (frixum, Sid. Ep. 8, 14), 3, *v. a.* [cf. φρύγω], *to roast, parch, fry* (syn.: torreo, coquo): sesquilibram salis frigito, Cato, R. R. 106, 1: frictae nuces, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113: frigunt hordeum, deinde molis frangunt, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72: fabas, Ov. Med. 70: triticum frictum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21: frictum panicum, milium, Cels. 2, 30: frictum cicer, nux, Hor. A. P. 249: fricta faba, Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 140: ova fricta ex oleo, id. 29, 3, 11, § 44: simila frixa in sartagine, Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Vulg. Lev. 6, 21 al.—**II.** Trop.: Tam frictum ego illum reddam, quam frictumst cicer, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 7; cf. Hor. A. P. 249 supra.

* **2. frĭgo**, ĕre, *v. n.* [the root of friguttio], to denote the natural sound of little children, *to squeak, squeal:* Afran. ap. Non. 308, 16 (Fragm. Com. v. 247 Rib.).

3. frīgo, ĕre, *v. a.*, acc. to Novius, i. q. erigo, *to erect*, Att. ap. Non. 308, 7 sq. and 7, 10 (Fragm. Trag. v. 441, 463 Rib.); Varr. ib.

frīgor, ōris, *m.* [frigeo], *cold* (late Lat.): molestissimus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 29.—Also, **frigdor** (contr. from frigidor, from frigidus], Theod. Prisc. 2, 16; id. de Diaet.

frīgŏrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [frigus + facio], *cooling* (post-class.): acetum omnium maxime frigorificum est, Gell. 17, 8, 14.

frīgŏro, āre, *v. a.* [frigus], *to cool down* (post-class.): cholericos, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 4; id. Acut. 3, 21, 208.

frĭgŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, a word denoting the natural note of the jackdaw: graculus at frigulat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 28.

frīgus, ŏris, *n.* [Gr. ῥῖγος, cold, ῥιγέω; the connection with Lat. rīgeo, rĭgor, is doubtful, Curt. Gr. Etym. 353; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 451], *cold, coldness, coolness* (for syn. cf.: algor, gelu, rigor, glacies, pruina). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): nec calor (mihi obsistet) nec frigus metuo, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 19; so opp. calor, Lucr. 2, 517; 6, 371; Cic. Univ. 14 *med.;* id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; Verg. G. 2, 344; 4, 35: calidis torrescere flammis aut... rigere Frigore, Lucr. 3, 892: cum esset vinctus nudus in aëre, in imbri, in frigore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, id. Fam. 16, 8, 2: fere matutinis temporibus frigus est, *coolness*, Cels. 2, 1; cf.: frigus captabis opacum, Verg. E. 1, 53; Hor. C. 3, 13, 10; Ov. M. 10, 129: quae frigore sola Dormiat, *in the cold night*, Tib. 1, 8, 39: cum Appius senatum coegisset, tantum fuit frigus ut coactus sit nos dimittere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1.—In *plur.:* nec frigora quimus usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 300: ut tectis saepti frigora caloresque pellamus, *the cold*, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; cf.: ex verna intemperie variante calores frigoraque, Liv. 22, 2, 10: tecta quibus frigorum vis pellitur, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13: propter frigora... frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 2: Alpinae nives et frigora Rheni, Verg. E. 10, 47: Scythiae, Ov. M. 2, 224: Peligna, Hor. C. 3, 19, 8: matutina, id. S. 2, 6, 45: nocturna, Liv. 40, 22, 7: intolerabilia, id. 21, 58, 1: ficum frigoribus ne serito, *in cold weather*, Col. 5, 10, 9: quisquam picta colit Spartani frigora saxi, i. e. *the variegated cold marble floor*, Mart. 1, 56, 5; Tac. Agr. 12; id. G. 16; Suet. Aug. 81.—**B.** In partic. (poet.). **1.** *The cold of winter, winter* (like calor for summer; v. calor): lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg. E. 2, 22: ante focum, si frigus erit, id. ib. 5, 70: quae frigore sola dormiat, Tib. 1, 8, 39: per medium frigus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.—*Plur.:* frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur, Verg. G. 1, 300: frigoribus mediis, id. E. 10, 65.—**2.** *A chill, fever:* tentatum frigore corpus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 80.—**3.** *The coldness of death, death:* et gelidos artus in leti frigore linquit, Lucr. 3, 401: aeternum leti, id. 4, 924: letale, Ov. M. 2, 611: supremum animae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 20: ast illi solvuntur frigore membra Vitaque cum gemitu fugit, Verg. A. 12, 951 (diff. from the foll.).—**4.** *A cold shudder* produced by fear: extemplo Aeneae solvuntur frigore membra, Ingemit, etc., Verg. A. 1, 92.—**II.** Transf., *a cold region* or *place:* frigus non habitabile, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 51: et quodcumque jacet sub urbe frigus, Mart. 4, 64, 14.—**III.** Trop. (cf. frigeo and frigidus, II.; not in Cic.). **A.** *Coldness in action, inactivity:* si Parthi vos nihil calfaciunt, nos hic frigore frigescimus, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5; Ov. F. 2, 856.—**B.** *A cold* or *frigid reception* of a person or thing, esp. a discourse; *coolness, coldness, indifference, disfavor* (perh. not ante-Aug.): majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, *coolness, loss of favor*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 62; cf.: Montanus Julius et amicitia Tiberii notus et frigore, Sen. Ep. 122: et imperitia et rusticitas et rigor et deformitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37; Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4; Quint. 5, 7, 31: illud quaestionum et argumentorum apud corrupta judicia frigus evitant, id. 2, 12, 6.

frīguscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [frigus], *slight cold* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Tert. de Anim. 25.—**II.** Trop., *coolness, variance, disagreement* between man and wife: quid si divortium non intercesserit, sed frigusculum? profecto valebit donatio, si frigusculum quievit, Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 12 (al. fribusculum).

frĭgūtio (frĭguttio, fringūtio, frigultio, fringultio, fringulo), ire, *v. n.* and *a.* [a lengthened form of 2. frigo], *to twitter, chirp.* **I.** Lit., of birds: merulae in remotis tesquis frigutiunt, App. Flor. p. 358, 22: fringulit et graculus, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 5, 43, 124.—**II.** Transf., of a person who speaks indistinctly, *to stammer, stutter.* **A.** *Neutr.* (ante- and post-class.): murmurare potius et frigutire quam clangere, Front. de Eloqu. p. 229 ed. Mai.; cf.: saepe in rebus nequaquam difficilibus fringultiat vel omnino obmutescat, App. Mag. p. 296, 21: haec anus admodum frigultit, Enn. ap. Fulg. 562, 24: quid friguttis? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 49 (also ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104).—**B.** *Act., to stammer forth:* vix singulas syllabas fringutiens, App. Mag. p. 336, 18.

fringilla (also **frigilla** and **fringuilla**), ae, *f.*, *a small bird*, perh. *the robin redbreast*, Motacilla rubecula, Linn.; acc. to others, *the chaffinch*, Fringilla coelebs, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 7, § 104; Mart. 9, 55, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.

fringultio and **fringūtio,** īre, v. frigutio.

Frĭnĭātes, um, *m.*, *a Ligurian people on the northern slope of the Apennines*, Liv. 39, 2, 1; 9.

frĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to rub, break* or *crumble into small pieces:* terra, quae facile frietur, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 7: glaebis terrarum saepe friatis, Lucr. 1, 888: ut inter se tritum tarde frietur, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 92; 34, 12, 29, § 117: ut gemma in micas frietur, id. 12, 14, 32, § 65: friatum amomum, id. 12, 13, 28, § 49.

Frīsĭi, ōrum, *m.*, Φρίσιοι or Φρείσιοι, Ptol. and Dio Cass., in the Middle Ages Frisones and Fresones, *the Frisians, a people of northern Germany, between the Rhine and the Ems, in the modern West Friesland*, Plin. 4, 15, 27, § 101; Tac. G. 34; id. A. 1, 60; 4, 72 al.—Hence, **Frīsĭus,** a, um, *adj., Frisian*, Tac. A. 4, 74.

frit (*n. indecl.*) vocatur illud summa in spica jam matura, quod est minus quam granum, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

frĭtilla, ae, v. fitilla.

frĭtillus, i, *m.*, *a box from which the dice were thrown, a dice-box*, Mart. 14, 1, 3; 4, 14, 8; Juv. 14, 5; Sen. Apocol. *fin.*

frĭtinnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to twitter* or *chirp* as a small bird. **I.** Lit.: et pullos peperit fritinnientes, Varr. ap. Non. 7, 15; of the cicada: et cuculi cuculant et rauca cicada fritinnit, Auct. Carm. Phil. 35.—**II.** Transf., of the noise made by young children: sic dulci Marcus qui nunc sermone fritinnit, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. I. p. 603 ed. Burm.

Frīvŏlārĭa, ae, *f.*, *the title of a comedy of Plautus, of which only a few fragments have been preserved.*

frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. from frico], *silly, empty, trifling, frivolous; pitiful, sorry, worthless* (mostly post-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.; cf. futtilis). **I.** *Adj.:* frivolus hic quidem jam et illiberalis est sermo, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: levibus aut frivolis aut manifesto falsis reum incessere (shortly after: quia, qui vana congerit), Quint. 7, 2, 34; Vop. Aur. 3, 1: colligitis lexidia, res taetras et inanes et frivolas, Gell. 18, 7, 3: frivola et inanis argutiola, id. 2, 7, 9: quaedam dicit futtilia et frivola, id. 16, 12, 1: jocus, Plin. 28, 19, 79, § 260: auspicium, Suet. Ner. 41: aura, Phaedr. 5, 8, 1: insolentia, id. 3, 6, 8: jactantia in parvis, Quint. 1, 6, 20: opus, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 15: labor, Sen. Ep. 31: cura, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 22: origo superbissimi animalium (i. e. hominis), id. 7, 7, 5, § 43: ratione morientes, id. 11, 29, 35, § 102: fiunt in litterarum ostentatione inepti et frivoli, Gell. 15, 30, 2; so, in cognoscendo ac decernendo nonnumquam frivolus amentique similis, Suet. Claud. 15: quin etiam, quod est imprimis frivolum ac scaenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), ac quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21: frivolum dictu, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: frivolum videatur, non tamen omittendum, id. 28, 12, 50, § 184: huic misit qui nescio quid frivoli ducentis milibus traderet, *some worthless thing, trifle*, Suet. Calig. 39 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **frīvŏla,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *wretched furniture, paltry things, trifles:* inter frivola mea, Sen. Tranq. 1; Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5: jam poscit aquam: jam frivola transfert Ucalegon, Juv. 3, 198; 5, 59; Suet. Calig. 39; Dig. 13, 7, 11, § 5; cf.: frivola σκευάρια εὐτελῆ πάνυ, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, *adv.:* **frīvŏlē,** *in a silly manner, triflingly:* aliqui mentiuntur, Hier. in Mich. II. 7, 8.

frixo, āvi, *v. freq.* [1. frigo], *to roast thoroughly*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 77.

frixōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a frying-pan*, Plin. Val. 2, 7; cf. frixorium, τήγανον, Vet. Gloss. Cf. the foll. art.

frixūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a frying-pan*, Ven. Carm. 6, 10, 13. Cf. the preced. art.

frixus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. frigo.

* **frondārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. frons], *of*

or *for leaves, leaf-*: fiscinae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

* **frondātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [1. frons], *a stripping off of leaves, a pruning*, Col. 5, 6, 16.

frondātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who strips off leaves, a leaf-stripper, a dresser, pruner* of trees, etc., Verg. E. 1, 57; Ov. M. 14, 649; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 314.

frondĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.], *to have* or *put forth leaves, to be in leaf, to become green*: cum jam per terras frondent atque omnia florent, Lucr. 5, 214: nunc frondent silvae, Verg. E. 3, 57; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 49: vitis multa materia frondens, Col. 3, 1, 5: frondentia arbuta, Verg. G. 3, 300: examen ramo frondente pependit, id. A. 7, 67; for which: frondenti tempora ramo Implicat, id. ib. 135: frondens campus, Luc. 6, 83: frondere Philemona Baucis, Baucida conspexit senior frondere Philemon, Ov. M. 8, 714 sq.: frondem ac flores addidit; Non lanas, sed velatas frondentes comas, i. e. *crowned with leaves*, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 24.

frondesco, dŭi (acc. to Prisc. p. 768 P.), 3, *v. inch. n.* [frondeo], *to become leafy, to put forth leaves, to shoot out.* **I.** Lit. (class.): caelum nitescere, arbores frondescere, Vites pampinis pubescere, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 192 ed. Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 1092: alia hieme nudata, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: cum subito vidit frondescere Romulus hastam, Ov. M. 15, 561; cf. id. ib. 4, 395: simili frondescit virga metallo, Verg. A. 6, 144. — * **II.** Trop., of speech, *to be flowery*: oratio verborum compositione frondescat, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.

frondĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons], *of leaves, covered with leaves, leafy*: nemora, Verg. A. 1, 191: Romulus frondea (corona) coronavit Hostilium, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 11: tecta, *leafy coverts*, poet. for *trees in full leaf*, Verg. G. 4, 61: casa, *covered with leaves, embowered*, Ov. F. 3, 528: cuspis, *a toothpick cut from a twig*, Mart. 14, 22.

* **frondĭcŏmus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons-coma], *leafy*: locis habitare, Prud. Cath. 3, 102.

frondĭfer (anciently also **frund-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. frons-fero], *leaf-bearing, leafy* (poet.): frundiferi loci, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 25 Rib.): nemus, Lucr. 2, 359; Sen Oedip. 276: silvae, Lucr. 1, 256: domus avium, id. 1, 18.

* **frondĭflŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. frons-fluo], *leaf-falling*, i. e. *when the leaves fall off*: brumae frigore, Boëth. Cons. 1, 5, 14.

frondōsus (anciently also **frund-**), a, um, *adj.* [1. frons], *full of leaves, leafy*: omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (id. Ann. v. 197 Vahl.); so, montes, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: vertex (collis), Verg. A. 8, 351: ramus, Ov. M. 8, 410: vitis, Verg. E. 2, 70: aestas, id. G. 3, 296: taxus frondosior, Sil. 13, 596.

1. frons (also anciently **fruns**; *plur.* frundes, Enn. Ann. 266 Vahl.; cf. Charis. p. 105 P. — Also in *nom.* **fros** or **frus,** Varr. ib.; Enn. v in the foll.; cf. Prisc. p. 554 P.; and FRONDIS, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 2, 372), dis, *f.* [etym. dub.], *a leafy branch, green bough, foliage.* **I.** Lit. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn. folium). (α) *Sing.*: populea frus, Enn. ap. Aus. Technop. (Edyll. 5) 158 sq. (id. Ann. v. 562 Vahl.): iliginea, quernea, Cato, R. R. 37, 2: in nemoribus, ubi virgulta et frons multa, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: bobus praestabit vilicus frondem, Col. 11, 3, 101: alta frons decidit, Varr. ap. Non. 486, 13: ne caules allii in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113: perenni frunde corona, Lucr. 1, 119: nigrae feraci frondis in Algido, Hor. C. 4, 4, 58: sine fronde, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 75: immaturam destringere, Quint. 12, 6, 2.—(β) *Plur.*: russescunt frundes, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 105 P. (Ann. v. 266 Vahl.): deserta via et inculta atque interclusa jam frondibus et virgultis relinquatur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: viminibus salices fecundi, frondibus ulmi, Verg. G. 2, 446: frondibus teneris non adhibendam esse falcem, Quint. 2, 4, 11: bovemque Disjunctum curas et strictis frondibus exples, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28; id. C. 3, 18, 14.—**II.** Poet. transf., *a garland made of leafy boughs, a garland of leaves, leafy chaplet*: donec Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; so in *sing.*, id. C. 4, 2, 36; id. Ep. 2, 1, 110: nos delubra deum festa velamus fronde, Verg. A. 2, 249; 5, 661; Ov. M. 1, 449; 565; id. A. A. 1, 108.—In *plur.*, Ov. F. 1, 711; 3, 482.

2. frons, frontis, *f.* (*masc.*, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 9, 5; and ap. Fest. s. v. recto, p. 286, b, Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 46 Ritschl, *N. cr.*; id. ap. Non. 205, 4; Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9, 3; Vitr. 10, 17) [cf. Sanscr. bhrû; Gr. ὀφρύς; Germ. Braue; Engl. brow; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 296], *the forehead, brow, front* (syn.: vultus, os, facies). **I.** Lit.: frons et aliis (animalibus), sed homini tantum tristitiae, hilaritatis, clementiae, severitatis index: in adsensu ejus supercilia homini et pariter et alterna mobilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: tanta erat gravitas in oculo, tanta contractio frontis, ut illo supercilio res publica, tamquam Atlante caelum, niti videretur, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: frontem contrahere, *to contract* or *knit the brows*, id. Clu. 26, 72; Hor. S. 2, 2, 125; for which, adducere, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: attrahere, id. ib. 6, 7: remittere frontem, *to smooth the brow*, i. e. *to cheer up*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5; for which: exporge frontem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 53; cf.: primum ego te porrectiore fronte volo mecum loqui, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 3: explicare, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16; solvere, Mart. 14, 183: ut frontem ferias, *smitest thy forehead* (as a sign of vexation), Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf.: nulla perturbatio animi, nulla corporis, frons non percussa, non femur, id. Brut. 80, 278: femur, pectus, frontem caedere, Quint. 2, 12, 10: frontem sudario tergere, id. 6, 3, 60; for which: siccare frontem sudario, id. 11, 3, 148: capillos a fronte retroagere, id. ib. 160: mediam ferro gemina inter tempora frontem Dividit, Verg. A. 9, 750: quorundam capita per medium frontis et verticis mucrone distincta, in utrumque humerum pendebant, Amm. 31, 7, 14: insignem tenui fronte Lycorida (a small forehead was regarded as a beauty by the ancients), Hor. C. 1, 33, 5; cf. id. Ep. 1, 7, 26; Petr. 126; Mart. 4, 42, 9; Arn. 2, 72.—Of the forehead of animals: est bos cervi figura: cujus a media fronte, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 1: tauri torva fronte, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: equi, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 30: ovis, id. F. 4, 102: cui (haedo) frons turgida cornibus Primis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 4: (vitulus) Fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, id. ib. 4, 2, 57.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 5, 1034.—**2.** *The brow* as a mirror of the feelings: non solum ex oratione, sed etiam ex vultu et oculis et fronte, ut aiunt, meum erga te amorem perspicere potuisses, Cic. Att. 14, 13, B, 1; cf. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44; and: homines fronte et oratione magis, quam ipso beneficio reque capiuntur, *expression of countenance*, id. ib. 12, 46: si verum tum, cum verissima fronte, dixerunt, nunc mentiuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 35: haec ipsa fero equidem fronte et vultu bellissime, sed angor intimis sensibus, id. Att. 5, 10, 3: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur; oratio vero saepissime, id. Q. F. 1, 1, 5, § 15; cf.: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1; id. Fam. 1, 9, 17: fronte occultare sententiam, id. Lael. 18, 65: tranquilla et serena, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; cf.: reliquiae pristinae frontis, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2: laeta, Verg. A. 6, 862: sollicita, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16: tristis, Tib. 2, 3, 33: gravis, Plin. Pan. 41, 3: humana, lenis, placida, Sen. Ben. 2, 13: inverecunda, Quint. 2, 4, 16: proterva, Hor. C. 2, 5, 16: urbana (i. e. impudens), id. Ep. 1, 9, 11: impudens, proterva, Aug. Op. imperf. c. Jul. 6, 21: impudentissima, id. ib. 26; cf.: impudentia frontis, Hier. adv. Rufin. 1, 7: fronte inverecunda nummos captare, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.—In *plur.*: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontes aperit hominum, mentes tegat, Cic. Planc. 6, 16.—**3.** Prov.: frons occipitio prior est, i. e. *better work before the master's face than behind his back*, Cato, R. R. 4; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 31.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The forepart* of any thing, *the front, façade, van* (opp. tergum and latus): copias ante frontem castrorum struit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37, 1: aedium, Vitr. 3, 2: parietum, id. 2, 8: januae, Ov. F. 1, 135: scena, Verg. G. 3, 24: (navium), id. A. 5, 158: pontis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 4: collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat, et in frontem leniter fastigatus, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 7, 23: intervallum justum arborum quadrageni pedes in terga frontemque, in latera viceni, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 43: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, Sall. C. 59, 2: quatuor legionum aquilae per frontem, Tac. H. 2, 89: una fronte contra hostem castra muniunt, *only in front*, Caes. B. C. 1, 80, 2 Herz.: aequa fronte ad pugnam procedebat, Liv. 36, 44, 1: nec tamen aequari frontes poterant, cum extenuando infirmam mediam aciem haberent, id. 5, 38, 2: recta fronte concurrere hosti (opp. in dextrum cornu), Curt. 4, 13 *med.*; cf.: directa fronte pugnandum est, Quint. 5, 13, 11: veritus ne simul in frontem simul et latera suorum pugnaretur, Tac. Agr. 35: transisse aestuaria pulchrum ac decorum in frontem (i. e. fronti), *for the front, the van*, id. ib. 33: dextra fronte prima legio incessit, *on the right front*, i. e. *on the right wing*, id. H. 2, 24 *fin.*: laeva, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 174; cf.: frons laevi cornu haec erat, Curt. 4, 13 *fin.*—Poet. transf., of clouds: ut non tam concurrere nubes Frontibus adversis possint quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117; of a precipice: Fronte sub adversa scopulis pendentibus antrum, Verg. A. 1, 166.—Esp. freq.: a fronte, *in front, before* (opp a tergo and a latere): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, si in Galliam venerit, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*: totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, id. B. G. 2, 23, 4.—**2.** *The outer end of a book-roll* or *volume*, Tib. 3, 1, 13; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11.—**3.** *The circumference of a wheel*, Vitr. 10, 4.—**4.** In measuring land = latitudo, *the breadth*: mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum Hic dabat, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4558; 4560.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The outside, exterior, external quality, appearance* (cf. species and facies; mostly post-Aug.): Pompeius Scauro studet: sed utrum fronte an mente, dubitatur, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7: plus habet in recessu, quam fronte promittat, Quint. 1, 4, 2; 11, 1, 61; cf.: frons causae non satis honesta, id. 4, 1, 42 Spald.: decipit Frons prima multos, *the first appearance*, Phaedr. 4, 2, 6; cf.: dura primâ fronte quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 56: ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, id. 12, 7, 8.—**B.** The character or feelings expressed by the brow. **1.** Poet. in partic., *shame*: exclamet perisse Frontem de rebus, Pers. 5, 104 (for which: clament periisse pudorem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 80).—**2.** *Impudence, boldness* (late Lat.; cf. os), Aug. Civ. D. 3, 30.

frontālĭa, ĭum, *n.* [2. frons], *an ornament for the forehead, frontlet*, of horses, Liv. 37, 40, 4; Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194; Amm. 23, 4.

frontāti, ōrum, *m.* (sc. lapides) [2. frons, I. B. 1.], in architect., *stones that go from one side of a wall to the other, and are faced both ways, binding-stones, copingstones*, Vitr. 2, 8, 7.

Frontīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So esp., Sex. Julius Frontinus, *superintendent of the Roman aqueducts under Nerva, in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era; author of the works* De Aquis Urbis Romae, Strategetica, De Agrorum Qualitate, and De Limitibus Agrorum, Tac. H. 4, 39; id. Agr. 17; Mart. 10, 48, 20; Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 3; 5, 1, 5; 9, 19, 1; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 322.

1. fronto, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [2. frons], *one who has a broad forehead*: ecquos naevum habere? ecquos silos, flaccos, frontones, capitones? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80.—Hence,

2. Fronto, ōnis, *m.*, *a proper name.* So esp.: M. Cornelius Fronto, *a famous Roman orator from Cirta, in Numidia, who lived about* A. D. 90–168. *Small portions of his writings have been discovered in palimpsests by Angelo Mai.*—**II.** Deriv. **Frontōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Fronto, Frontonian*: decreta, Dig. 29, 2, 99.—*Subst.*: **Frontōnĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *pupils of Fronto, Frontonians*, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

frontōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. frons], *many-browed, having several foreheads.* **I.** Lit., said of Janus: frontosior, Aug. Civ. D. 1, 4 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *that has a bold forehead, shameless* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. in Psa. 1, 68.

fros, v. 1. frons *init.*

fructēta, ōrum, *n.*, a later form for frutecta, *bushes, thickets:* arbusta, fructeta scholastici vocabant, Serv. Verg. E. 1, 40.

fructĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fructus + fero], *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (post-Aug. for the class. frugifer): arbores, Col. 11, 2, 46; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 112: sarmentum, Pall. Febr. 29, 3; Vulg. Act. 14, 16.

fructĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [fructifico], *a bearing of fruit* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *fin.*

fructĭfĭco, āre, *v. n.* [fructus + facio], *to bear fruit* (post-class.): laurus fructificat, Calp. Ecl. 4, 91; Tert. Res. Carn. 52; Vulg. Marc. 4, 20 al.

fructŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to fruit, fruit-bearing, fruitful:* palmes, Col. 5, 6, 29; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 181: rami oleae, Col. 5, 9, 15: oculi vitis, id. 3, 18, 4: pars villae, *that serves for laying up the fruits in*, id. 1, 6, 1 and 9: scrofa, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17: agri, *for which a portion of the produce is paid*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 4.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to usufruct, usufructuary* (jurid. Lat.): servus, *of whom one has merely the usufruct*, Dig. 41, 1, 37; 63; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 3: stipulatio, *a stipulation by a litigant in possession* ad interim, *by which he shall repay twice the mesne profits if finally defeated in the suit*, Gai. Inst. 4, 166; Dig. 45, 1, 4: judicium, *a special mode of procedure for receiving mesne profits*, Gai. Inst. 4, 169.—**B.** *Subst.:* **fructŭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, and **fructŭārĭa,** ae, *f.*, in an act. sense, *one who has the usufruct* of a thing, *a usufructuary*, Dig. 7, 1, 22 sq.; 24; 58 al.

fructŭōsē, *adv.*, v. fructuosus *fin.*

fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fructus, 2.], *abounding in fruit, fruitful, productive; profitable, advantageous* (very freq. and class.; syn.: fertilis, frugifer). **I.** Lit.: ager quamvis fertilis sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; cf.: ager optimus et fructuosissimus Corinthius, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: fundus, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: praedia tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: locus opportunissimus ac fructuosissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3: fructuosissimae insulae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 13: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica sane bene culta et fructuosa, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; cf. arationes, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101; Varr. R. R. 1, 65.—**II.** Trop.: cum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa, nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: plerique neque in rebus humanis quicquam bonum norunt nisi quod fructuosum sit, etc., id. Lael. 21, 79: virtutes generi hominum fructuosae, id. de Or. 2, 84, 344: virtus aliis, id. ib. 2, 85, 346: est non modo liberale paulum nonnumquam de suo jure decedere sed interdum etiam fructuosum, id. Off. 2, 18, 64: M. Caelius se esse hominem frugi vult probare, non quia abstinens sit, sed quia utilis multis, id est fructuosus, unde sic dicta frugalitas, Quint. 1, 6, 29: fructuosior dos, opp. deterior, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 16; 17.—Hence, *adv.:* **fructŭōse,** *profitably, advantageously* (late Lat.): hoc nec dici brevius nec agi fructuosius potest, Aug. Ep. 77.

1. fructus, a, um, *Part.*, from fruor.

2. fructus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.* fructuis, Varr. ap. Non. 492, 14; id. R. R. 1, 2, 19; cf. Gell. 4, 16: fructi, Cato, R. R. 4; Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 16; Turp. ap. Non. 491, 7), *m.* [fruor], *an enjoying, enjoyment.* **I.** In abstracto. **A.** Lit. (perh. only ante- and post-class.): *Ol.* Mea est haec. *St.* Scio; sed meus fructus est prior, i. e. *use and enjoyment*, for ususfructus (q. v. under usus), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 16; Dig. 7, 8, 14.—**B.** Trop. (class. but rare): hoc tam singulare vestrum beneficium ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam duco esse permagnum, *for my mental enjoyment*, Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 5: qui propter odium fructum oculis (*dat.*) ex ejus casu capere vellent, *to feast their eyes on*, Nep. Eum. 11 (cf.: spectatumne huc, ut rem fruendam oculis, sociorum caedes venimus? Liv. 22, 14, 4).—Far more freq., **II.** Transf., concr., the enjoyment that proceeds from a thing, *proceeds, produce, product, fruit, profit, income* (very freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.;* cf.: fruges, fetus, frumentum). **A.** Lit.: quod earum rerum videatur ei levis fructus, exiguus usus, incertus dominatus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf.: pecudes partim esse ad usum hominum, partim ad fructum, partim ad vescendum procreatas, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25; Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 4; cf. also ususfructus, under usus: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: fructum ex aliqua re percipere or capere, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: quoniam fructum arbitror esse fundi eum, qui ex eo satus nascitur utilis ad aliquam rem, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 1: ruri si recte habitaveris, fructi plus capies, Cato, R. R. 4, 2; cf.: in quos sumptus abeunt fructus praediorum? Cic. Att. 11, 2, 2: praediorum, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: arbusta vineaeque et consita omnia magis amoenis quam necessariis fructibus, *fruits*, Liv. 22, 15, 2: (vacca) a bima aut trima fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13: gallinarum fructus erant ova et pulli, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: quae (oves) neque ali neque ullum fructum edere ex se sine cultu hominum possent, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: non serendis, non percipiendis, non condendis fructibus, id. de Sen. 7, 24; cf.: ver ostendit futuros fructus: reliqua tempora demetendis fructibus et percipiendis accommodata sunt, id. ib. 19, 70: comportare et condere fructus, id. Agr. 2, 32 *fin.:* apibus fructum restituo suum, Phaedr. 3, 13, 15: in fructibus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26: fructum ferre, id. 8, 3, 10: graves fructu vites, id. 8, 3, 8: Heracleotae et Bragyletae, qui item debent, aut pecuniam solvant aut fructibus suis satisfaciant, *satisfy him with their proceeds*, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2: Asia multos annos vobis fructum Mithridatico bello non tulit, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 29, 81: M. Crassus negabat ullam satis magnam pecuniam esse ei . . . cujus fructibus exercitum alere non posset, i. e. *revenue, income*, id. Off. 1, 8, 25: aurum ex fructu metallorum coacervatum, Liv. 45, 40, 2: in tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis seu terrestribus fructibus, id. 21, 7, 3; cf.: fuerat ei magno fructui mare, id. 34, 36, 3: qua re saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi amittitur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: an partus ancillae in fructu sit habendus, id. Fin. 1, 4, 12: putatisne vos illis rebus frui posse nisi eos, qui vobis fructui (al. fructuosi) sunt, conservaveritis, id. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 16.—**B.** Trop., *fruit, consequence, effect, result, return, reward, success:* ego fructus ex re publica non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tuli, Cic. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: fructum pietatis suae ex aliquo ferre, id. Sest. 31, 68: ex otio fructus capere, id. Rep. 1, 4; cf.: ex accusatione Aquilii diligentiae fructum ceperat, id. Brut. 62, 222: alicujus amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: honeste acta superior aetas fructus auctoritatis capit ipsa extremos, id. de Sen. 18, 62: modestiae fructum aliquem percipere, id. Sull. 1, 1: gloria est fructus verae virtutis honestissimus, id. Pis. 24, 57: laboris, Quint. 6 praef. § 2: studiorum, id. 8 praef. § 26; 10, 3, 2; 10, 7, 1; cf. also: ex re decerpere fructus (with plus mali haurire), Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: divitiarum fructus in copia est, *the enjoyment derived from riches*, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 47: vestrum beneficium, ad animi mei fructum atque laetitiam permagnum, id. Agr. 2, 5: Theophrastus talium sumptuum facultatem fructum divitiarum putat. Mihi autem ille fructus liberalitatis, multo et major videtur et certior, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: pecuniae fructus maximus, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: animi fructus, qui in te videndo est, id. Fam. 15, 14, 3: vitae fructus, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28; id. Mur. 23, 47; cf.: omnem fructum vitae superioris perdidissent, id. Div. 2, 9, 24: quin spe posteritatis fructuque ducatur, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: voluptatum, id. Lael. 23, 87: jucunditatis, id. Mur. 19, 40: graviore sono tibi Musa loquetur Nostra, dabunt cum maturos mihi tempora fructus, Verg. Cul. 9.

frūgālis, e, *adj.* [frux]. ***I.** *Of* or *belonging to fruits:* maturitas, App. de Mundo, p. 71, 29.—**II.** (Acc. to frugi, v. frux, II. B.) *Economical, thrifty, temperate, frugal, provident, careful;* and in gen., *worthy, virtuous;* only in *comp.* and *sup.* (Quint. 1, 6, 17, characterizes the use of the positive frugalis for the usual frugi as pedantry): villa frugalior, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: tanton . . . Lesbonicus factus est frugalior? Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 9: dedo patri me nunciam, ut frugalior sim, quam volt, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 3; Sen. Contr. 3, 21, 20; 5, 31, 13 al.—*Sup.:* cum optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: homines frugalissimi, id. Fl. 29, 71.—Hence, *adv.:* **frūgālĭter** (acc. to II.), *moderately, temperately, thriftily, frugally, economically:* rem sobrie et frugaliter accurare, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 38; id. Pers. 4, 1, 1; 6: vivere (with parce), Hor. S. 1, 4, 107; cf.: recte is negat, umquam bene cenasse Gallonium . . . quia quod bene, id recte, frugaliter, honeste: ille porro prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: loqui, id. ib. 2, 9, 25; cf.: de sublimibus magnifice, de tenuioribus frugaliter dicere, Fronto, Ep. ad Ver. 1 Mai.—*Comp.:* vivere, Lact. Ira D. 20.

frūgālĭtas, tātis, *f.* [frugalis, II.], *economy, temperance, thriftiness, frugality;* and in gen., *worth, virtue* (the Gr. σωφροσύνη; class.). **I.** Prop.: omnes in illo sunt rege virtutes, sed praecipue singularis et admiranda frugalitas . . . ego frugalitatem, id est modestiam et temperantiam, virtutem maximam judico, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26: vitae genus cum luxu aut cum frugalitate, Cels. praef. *med.;* cf.: ex contrariis: frugalitas bonum, luxuria enim malum, Quint. 5, 10, 73: quod cessat ex reditu, frugalitate suppletur, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 3: bona valetudo, quaeque eam maxime praestat frugalitas, Quint. 10, 3, 26; 11, 3, 19; 12, 1, 8; Petr. 115: frugalitas autem paupertas voluntaria est, Sen. Ep. 17, 5: luxurioso frugalitas poena est, id. ib. 71, 23; id. Tranq. An. 1, 9.—Of speech: quadam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, *measure*, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—* **B.** Transf., in concr. for fruges, *fruits* of the earth, App. M. 9, p. 233, 29.—**II.** In a gen. sense, *worth, virtue:* temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant, eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam: sed haud scio an recte ea virtus frugalitas appellari possit, etc. . . . reliquas etiam virtutes frugalitas continet, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 sq.; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, 36; Quint. 1, 6, 17; 29.

frūgālĭter, *adv.*, v. frugalis *fin.*

‡ **frūgāmenta** a frugibus appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 91 Müll.

frūges, um, v. frux.

frūgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [frux], *to bear fruit, be fruitful* (post-class.), Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 913; so with florescere, Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

frūgi, v. frux, II. B.

frūgĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (archaic *gen. sing. fem.* frugiferaī, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 P.; cf. Mart. 11, 90, 5, and v. infra), *adj.* [frux + fero], *fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ut agri non omnes frugiferi sunt, qui coluntur, sic animi non omnes culti fructum ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: terraī frugiferaī, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 P. (Ann. v. 479 Vahl.); hence comically used to denote Ennius himself: attonitus legis Terraī frugiferaī, Mart. 11, 90, 5: spatia frugifera et immensa camporum, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: et ferta arva Asiae, Poët. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163: cedrus, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53: nuces, Ov. de Nuce, 19: messes, id. M. 5, 656: numen, i. e. *Ceres*, id. P. 2, 1, 15; so, Frugifer, *an appellation of Osiris among the Egyptians*, Arn. 6, 196.—**II.** Trop., *fruitful, profitable:* cum tota philosophia frugifera et fructuosa nec ulla pars ejus inculta ac deserta sit, tum nullus feracior in ea locus nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5: hoc illud est praecipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, te, etc., Liv. praef. § 10.

* **frūgĭfĕrens,** entis, *adj.* [id.], *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (for the class. frugifer): terrae, Lucr. 1, 3.

* **frūgĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [frux + lego], *fruit-gathering*, a poet. epithet of the ant: formicae, Ov. M. 7, 624.

* **frūgĭpărens,** entis, *adj.* [frux + pario], *fruit-bearing*, Venant. Carm. 3, 13, 12.

frūgĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fruit-bearing, fruitful* (poet.; ante- and post-class.): fetus, Lucr. 6, 1: vultus (temporum), Avien. Arat. 1054.

* **frūgĭperdus,** a, um, *adj.* [frux + perdo], *fruit-losing*, a transl. of the Homeric

ἐλεσίκαρπος, salix, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110 (cf. Hom. Odyss. 10, 510).

fruĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fruor], *enjoyment*, Hier. in Philem. 1, 20 al.

fruĭtūrus, a, um, *Part.*, v. fruor.

frūmen, inis, *n.* [fruor] (post-class.). * **I.** *A gruel* or *porridge made of corn, and used in sacrifices*, Arn. 7, 230.—**II.** = λάρυγξ, *the larynx, throat*, Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 18; id. Ad. 5, 8, 27; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 74, and A. 1, 178; Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 2; 6, 23; 20, 2, 27.

frūmentācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [frumentum], *of corn* or *grain, corn-* (late Lat.): farina, Veg. Vet. 2, 57: panes, Hier. Ep. 37, 4.

frūmentālis, e, *adj.* [id.], = frumentarius, Cassiod. in Psa. 34, 21.

frūmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to corn, corn-*; milit., *of* or *belonging to provisions, provision-*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2; cf. campus, id. ib. 1, 7, 9: res, *corn, provisions*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 11; Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 1; 1, 37 *fin.* et saep.: loca, i. e. *abounding in corn*, id. ib. 1, 10, 2; cf. provinciae, id. B. C. 3, 73, 3; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: navis, *a provision-ship, store-ship*, Caes. B. C. 3, 96, 4: lex, *respecting the distribution of grain at low rates*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; id. Sest. 48, 103; id. Brut. 62, 222; cf.: magna largitio C. Gracchi, id. Off. 2, 21, 72: causa, id. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 10: lucra, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 85: negotiatores, *corn-dealers*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 175: mensores, *corn-measurers*, Dig. 31, 1, 87.—**II.** *Subst.*: **frūmentārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** *A corn-dealer*: frumentarii, quibus cunctis montes maxumi frumenti sunt structi domi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57; 3, 16, 67; Liv. 4, 12, 10; 4, 15, 6 al. In the time of the emperors employed as a secret spy, Spart. Hadr. 11; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*; Capitol. Max. et Balb. 10, 3.—**B.** Milit., *a purveyor of corn, commissary of the stores, victualler*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3491; 3515; 4922; cf. frumentator.

frūmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [frumentor]. **I.** *A providing of corn*, milit., *a foraging*, Caes. B. G. 6, 39, 1; Suet. Galb. 20.—In *plur.*: pabulationes frumentationesque, Caes. B. G. 7, 16, 3; 7, 64, 2.—**II.** *A distribution of corn*, Suet. Aug. 40; 42; Monum. Ancyr.

frūmentātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a provider of corn, purchaser of grain*: in Volscis frumentum ne emi quidem potuit; periculum ipsis frumentatoribus fuit, Liv. 2, 34, 4.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a forager*, Liv. 31, 36, 8; ib. § 9 al.

frūmentor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [frumentum]. **I.** *Neutr.*, milit. t. t., *to fetch corn, to forage, purvey*: erat eodem tempore et materiari et frumentari et tantas munitiones fieri necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 1: cum in propinquo agro frumentarentur, Liv. 31, 35, 7: frumentatum mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 32, 1; 6, 36, 2: frumentatum ire, Pompei. in Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1 *fin.*: frumentandi rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75, 1: pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, id. B. C. 1, 48, 6: frumentatum missus, Sall. J. 56, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *to furnish* or *provide with corn* (post-class.), Tert. ad Natt. 2, 8.

frūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from frugimentum, from FRVG, v. fruor; fruit, κατ' ἐξοχήν, i. e.], *corn, grain* (class.; in *sing.* usually of corn harvested): Julianus scribit: frumentum id esse, quod arista in se teneat, recte Gallum definisse: lupinum vero et fabam fruges potius dici, quia non arista sed siliqua continentur, quae Servius apud Alfenum in frumento contineri putat, Dig. 50, 16, 77: sunt prima earum (frugum) genera: frumenta, ut triticum, hordeum; et legumina, ut faba, cicer, *kinds of corn*, Plin. 18, 7, 9, § 48: in segetibus frumentum, in quo culmus extulit spicam, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: triticum vel alia frumenta, Col. 8, 9, 2: triticeum, Mart. 13, 12: Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quaerere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: frumentum ex agris in loca tuta comportatur, id. Att. 5, 18, 2: ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 1; 1, 48, 2: ingens frumenti acervus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 111; 1, 1, 45; Liv. 2, 52; 21, 48; 23, 12; 23, 21 et saep.: tessera frumenti, *a ticket giving the holder a share in the public distribution of corn*, Juv. 7, 174; cf. Dict. of Antiq. pp. 580 sq., 864.—In *plur.* (esp. of standing grain: frumenta sunt proprie omnia quae aristas habent, Isid. Orig. 17, 3): bona, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: luxuriosa, Cic. Or. 24, 81: non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 2; 1, 40, 11; 3, 9, 8 et saep.: frumenta autumni matura in agris, Sall. H. 3, 67, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72; 2, 1, 140; Liv. 23, 32; 25, 15; 31, 2; 33, 6 et saep.—**II.** Transf.: frumenta, *the small seeds* or *grains of figs*, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 82; 17, 27, 44, § 256.

frundĭfer and **frundōsus**, v. frond-.

frūniscor, frūnītus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [a lengthened form of fruor], *to enjoy* (ante- and post-class.); constr. with *acc.*; rarely with *abl.*: (Q. Claudius Quadrigiarius) Domus, inquit, suas quemque ire jubet et sua omnia frunisci . . . ut fatiscor a fateor, ita fruniscor factum est a fruor. Q. Metellus Numidicus . . . ita scripsit: Ego neque aqua neque igni careo, et summa gloria fruniscor. Novius in Atellana, quae Parcus inscripta, hoc verbo ita utitur: Quod magno opere quaesiverunt, id frunisci non queunt. Qui non parsit apud se, frunitus est, Gell. 17, 2, 5 sq.: Fruniscor et frunitum dixit Cato: nosque cum adhuc dicimus infrunitum, certum est antiquos dixisse frunitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll.: Frunisci pro frui. Lucilius: Aeque fruniscor ego ac tu. Coelius (leg. Claudius) . . . Novius . . . (then follow the passages quoted above from Gellius), Non. 113, 7 sq.: hinc tu nisi malum, frunisci nil potes, ne postules, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 73: QVEM NON LIQVIT (i. e. licuit) NOS FRVNISCI, Inscr. Orell. 4768.

frūnītus, a, um, *Part.*, from fruniscor.

fruns, fruntis, v. 1. frons *init.*

frŭor, fructus (*perf.* fruitus est, Dig. 7, 4, 29: fruiti sumus, Sen. Ep. 93, 7: fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104, 3; Lucr. 3, 940; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 562; *part. fut.* fruiturus, v. in the foll.; *imp.* FRVIMINO, Inscr. Orell. 3121; as famino from fari, see below, II.), 3, *v. dep. n.* [for frugvor, from the root FRVG, of fruges, fructus; Goth. bruk-jan; Germ. brauchen, to use], *to derive enjoyment from* a thing, *to enjoy, delight in* (with a more restricted signif. than uti, to make use of a thing, to use it; cf.: Hannibal cum victoria posset uti, frui maluit, relictaque Roma Campaniam peragrare, Flor. 2, 6, 21: tu voluptate frueris, ego utor: tu illam summum bonum putas, ego nec bonum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 10 *fin.*; cf.: id est cujusque proprium quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 2). Constr. with *abl.*; less freq. with *acc.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. (*a*) With *abl.*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 68: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; cf.: plurimis maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152: commoda, quibus utimur, lucemque, qua fruimur, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: aevo sempiterno, id. Rep. 6, 13; cf.: immortali aevo, Lucr. 2, 647: vitā, Cic. Clu. 61, 170; id. Cat. 4, 4, 7; Sall. C. 1, 3; Tac. A. 16, 17; Sen. Ep. 61, 2: omnibus in vita commodis una cum aliquo, Caes. B. G. 3, 22, 2: voluptatibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; v. infra: optimis rebus, Phaedr. 4, 24, 9: gaudio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 2: meo amore, Prop. 2, 1, 48; cf. thalamis, Ov. F. 3, 554: etiam his, quae nec cibo nec poculo sunt, frui dicimur, etc., Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46: recordatione nostrae amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: usu alicujus et moribus, id. ib. 9, 32: securitate (animus), id. ib. 13, 44: timore paventum, Sil. 12, 566; cf. poenā, Mart. 8, 30, 3: quod (genus vitae), virtute fruitur, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15 Madv. *N. cr.* al.: quo (spectaculo) fructus sum, Vell. 2, 104, 3: omnium rerum cognitione fructi sumus, Sen. Ep. 93 *med.*: non meo nomine, sed suo fructus est emptor, Dig. 7, 4, 29: mundo, Manil. 1, 759: eum esse beatum, qui praesentibus voluptatibus frueretur confideretque se fruiturum aut in omni aut in magna parte vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38.—Of personal objects, *to enjoy one's society*: neque te fruimur et tu nobis cares, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4: Attico, Nep. Att. 20: ut sinat Sese alternas cum illo noctes hac frui, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 68: cara conjuge, Tib. 3, 3, 32: viro, Prop. 2, 9, 24.—(β) With *acc.*: pabulum frui occipito, Cato, R. R. 149, 1: ea, quae fructus cumque es, periere profusa, Lucr. 3, 940: meo modo ingenium frui, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 21.—In the *part. fut. pass.* (only so in class. prose): permittitur infinita potestas innumerabilis pecuniae conficiendae de vestris vectigalibus, non fruendis sed alienandis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf. id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: nobis haec fruenda relinqueret, quae ipse servasset, id. Mil. 23, 63: ejus (voluptatis) fruendae modus, id. Off. 1, 30, 106: justitiae fruendae causa, id. ib. 2, 12, 41: agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec specie ornatius: ad quem fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat senectus, id. de Sen. 16, 57: quem (florem aetatis) patri Hannibalis fruendum praebuit, Liv. 21, 3, 4: res fruenda oculis, id. 22, 14, 4.—(γ) *Absol.*: satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. de Sen. 14, 47: datur: fruare, dum licet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 104: quae gignuntur nobis ad fruendum, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16; cf.: di tibi divitias dederant artemque fruendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 7: fruebamur, cum, etc., *were delighted*, Plin. Pan. 34, 4.—**II.** In partic., jurid. t. t., *to have the use and enjoyment of* a thing, *to have the usufruct*: quid? si constat, hunc non modo colendis praediis praefuisse, sed certis fundis patre vivo frui solitum esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: EVM AGRVM POSIDERE FRVIQVE VIDETVR OPORTERE, Inscr. Orell. 3121 (A. U. C. 637); cf.: AGRVM POSIDEBVNT FRVENTVRQVE, ib.: AGRVM NEI HABETO NIVE FRVIMINO, ib.; and: QVOD ANTE K. IAN. FRVCTI SVNT ERVNTQVE VECTIGAL, ib.: ut censores agrum Campanum fruendum locarent, Liv. 27, 11, 8; cf. id. 32, 7, 3: qui in perpetuum fundum fruendum conduxerunt a municipibus, etc., Dig. 6, 3, 1; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 27.

frus, v. 1. frons.

Frŭsĭno, ōnis, *m.*, *a city of the Hernici, in Latium, situated on the Via Latina*, now *Frosinone*, Liv. 27, 37; Juv. 3, 224.—**II.** Deriv.: **Frŭsĭnas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Frusino*: ager, Liv. 26, 9: fundus, *in the neighborhood of Frusino*, Cic. Att. 11, 4, 1; 11, 13, 4.—In *plur. subst.*: **Frŭsĭnātes**, um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Frusino*, Liv. 10, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

frustātim, *adv.* [frustum], *piecemeal, in pieces* (very rare): objectare leonibus prandium, Pompon. ap. Non. 113, 7: coquitur in olla, aut frustatim in patinis, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 99; Prud. Psych. 720.

frustillātim, *adv.* [frustillum], *in small pieces, in little bits* (ante-class.): nisi mihi virgo redditur, Jam ego te faciam ut hic formicae frustillatim differant, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 20; Poët. ap. Non. 112, 8.

frustillum, i, *n. dim.* [frustum], *a small piece, little bit* (ante-class.): parvula, Arn. 7, 231: ignea, id. 2, 84.

* **frusto**, āre, *v. a.*, *to break to pieces*: cum Punicae praedae omnibus promontoriis insulisque frustarentur et fluitarent, etc., i. e. *the booty taken from the Carthaginians went to wreck and was driven in pieces on the promontories*, Flor. 2, 2, 32 (so acc. to the conjecture of Salmasius, Graevius, and others, instead of the common and certainly false reading, frustrarentur. N. Heinsius proposes eructarentur; v. eructo, II.).

frustrā (**-trā**, Prud. στεφ. 1, 13), *adv.* [orig. *acc. plur. neutr.*, afterwards *abl. sing. fem.* of frusterus, for frud-; v. fraus; hence]. **I.** *In deception, in error* (so mostly ante-class. and in historians; not in Cic. and Caes.): ambo, et servus et era, frustra sunt duo, Qui me Amphitruonem rentur esse: errant probe, *are deceived, in error*, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 7, 42: nunc, mulier, nei frustra sies, mea non es: ne arbitrere, id. Merc. 3, 1, 30: quo mihi acrius annitendum est, ut neque vos capiamini, et illi frustra sint, Sall. J. 85, 6: frustra esse, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 74: hilarus est; frustrast homo, id. Most. 3, 1, 40 Lorenz: ne frustra sis, id. Men. 4, 3, 18 sq.; id. Mil. 5, 29 al.; cf. in the foll. II. A.—With *animi*: erras, Aemiliane, et longe hujus animi frustra es, App. Mag. p. 286.—Frustra habere aliquem, *to deceive, cheat one* (= eludere): Corbulo quaesito diu proelio frustra habitus, Tac. A. 13, 37; 51: si Persae frustra habitae redissent ad sua, Amm. 18, 6, 6: servom ac dominum, Plaut. Am. argument. 5.—

II. Transf., according as particular respect is had to the effect, the aim, or the reason of an action, *without effect, to no purpose, without cause, uselessly, in vain, for nothing* (freq. and class.; the predom. signif. in prose and poetry; cf.: in cassum, nequiquam). **A.** *Without effect, in vain:* alii parasiti frustra obambulabant in foro, i. e. they got no dinner, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 31: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, quom exibam domo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 1: nemo dabit; frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 53: frustra operam opinor sumo, id. Heaut. 4, 3, 15: neque ipse auxilium suum saepe a viris bonis frustra implorari patietur, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: haec si verbis explicare conemur, frustra suscipiatur labor, id. Univ. 10: fortissima frustra pectora, Verg. A. 1, 348; 5, 389: multum frustraque rogatus, Luc. 4, 735: peritura frustra agmina, id. 7, 736; Ov. M. 8, 140: frustra telum mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 25, 1: frustra tantum laborem sumere, id. ib. 3, 14, 1: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, Sall. J. 7, 6 Kritz.; ib. 14, 11 Dietsch; 61, 1; 71, 5; 73 *fin.* al.; cf.: ita frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25, 2: neque frustrabor ultra cives meos, neque ipse frustra dictator ero, id. 2, 31, 10; Quint. 10, 1, 2: frustra cruento Marte carebimus, frustra metuemus Austrum: Visendus ater Cocytus, etc., Hor. C. 2, 14, 13 and 15: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, si te alio pravum detorseris, id. S. 2, 2, 54: tam frustra (expressere) quam recusaverat (= aeque frustra fuit et sine eventu), *likewise without effect*, Tac. H. 2, 90 *fin.* (see the passage in conn.).—With *nequiquam*, Cat. 77, 1; App. M. 8, p. 208, 40.—With *sic:* ego astabo hic tantisper cum hac forma et factis sic frustra; cf. Gr. οὕτως ἄλλως, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30.—In a pun with frustra esse (v. supra, I.) and frustrari: qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari, quom frustra'st, frustra illum dicit frustra esse. Nam qui se frustrari quem frustra sentit, Qui frustratur, frustra'st, si ille non est frustra, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 7 (Sat. 33, p. 158 sq. Vahl.).—**2.** Ellipt.: equites et auxiliarios pedites in omnes partes mittit... Nec frustra. Nam, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 3; so, frustra: nam, etc., Hor. C. 3, 7, 21; Flor. 4, 11, 9.—**B.** *Without reason* or *cause, groundlessly:* frustra ac sine causa quid facere indignum deo est, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: frustra tempus contero, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: quae disputatio ne frustra haberetur, id. Rep. 1, 7: quae (res) prima impulit etiam, ut suspiceremus in caelum nec frustra siderum motus intueremur, id. ib. 3, 2; 4, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 10, 21; id. Fin. 2, 12, 36; v. Madv. ad h. l. p. 210: non igitur frustra Plato civili viro, quem πολιτικόν vocant, necessariam musicen credidit, Quint. 1, 10, 15; 10, 1, 56: ut multi, nec frustra, opinantur, Suet. Oth. 9: ne quid inexpertum frustra moritura relinquat, Verg. A. 4, 415 Forbig. ad loc.—**2.** Ellipt.: hanc quidam aposiopesin putant. Frustra. Nam, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 60.

frustrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [frustror], *that will be disappointed, vain, deceitful* (post-class.): exspectatio, Arn. 2, 58: res, id. 6, 206.

* **frustrāmen,** inis, *n.* [id.], *deception:* nos in fraudem induimus frustraminis ipsi, Lucr. 4, 817.

frustrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a deceiving, deception, disappointment, frustration* (rare; not used by Cicero): in horunc familiam Hodie frustrationem iniciam maximam, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 15; so, frustrationes dare (with ludificare), id. Most. 5, 2, 30: clamant, fraude fieri, quod foris teneatur exercitus: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, Liv. 3, 24, 1: cum longo sermone habito dilatus per frustationem esset, id. 25, 25, 3.—With *subj. gen.:* frustratio Gallorum eo spectabat, ut tererent tempus, donec, etc., id. 38, 25, 7.—In *plur.:* cum variis frustrationibus differretur, Just. 9, 6: quo magis me petiverunt, tanto majorem iis frustratio dolorem attulit, *failure*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5; Quint. 2, 20, 3: sine successu ac bono eventu frustratio est, non cultura, *failure*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6.—**2.** *A delaying, keeping back*, Dig. 17, 1, 37 al.

frustrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a deceiver; delayer* (post-class.): judicum, Symm. Ep. 10, 44; Dig. 43, 16, 19.

frustrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [frustrator], *deceptive, deceitful* (post-class.): somnia, Tert. Anim. 47: aures, Arn. 7, 219: appellatio, Dig. 22, 1, 41.

* **frustrātus,** ūs, *m.* [frustror], *a deceiving, deception:* aliam invenito, quam habeas frustratui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21.

frustro, āre, v. the foll. art.

frustror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.;* also: **frustro,** āre, 1, *v. a.* [frustra], *to deceive, disappoint, trick, frustrate* (syn.: decipio, deludo, fraudo, fallo, etc.). **I.** Lit. (class.). (*a*) In the *dep.* form: nescio quis praestigiator hanc frustratur mulierem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 200: aut certare cum aliis pugnaciter aut frustrari cum alios, tum etiam me ipsum velim, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 65: ne frustretur ipse se, Ter. Eun. prol. 14: se ipsum, Nep. Hann. 2, 6: o bone, ne te Frustrere; insanis et tu, Hor. S. 2, 3, 32: Tarquinios spe auxilii, Liv. 2, 15, 5: Cloelia frustrata custodes, id. 2, 13, 6: saepe jam me spes frustrata est, Ter. And. 2, 2, 37; Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1; cf.: sat adhuc tua nos frustrata est fides, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 11: exspectationem frustrari et differre, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2: improbas spes hominum, id. ib. 8, 18, 3: spem mercantium (opp. explere), Suet. Aug. 75: frustratus vincula, i. e. *escaped from them*, Sol. 1.—Poet.: o numquam frustrata vocatus hasta meos, *hast never deceived me invoking thee*, Verg. A. 12, 95; cf. Stat. S. 1, 2, 62: inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, *deceives*, i. e. *dies away from their lips*, Verg. A. 6, 493.—*Absol.:* Cocceius vide ne frustretur, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 3; Lucr. 4, 571.—(*β*) In the *act.* form: non frustrabo vos, milites, Caes. Fragm. ap. Diomed. p. 395 P.: atque i se quom frustrant, frustrari alios stolidi existumant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 19; Liv. 7, 38, 9; cf.: qui ventrem frustrarunt suum, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 18: frustrantia dona, *fruitless, bootless*, Prud. Apoth. 640.—*Pass.:* frustramur, irridemur, Laber. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: ignavissimi quique tenuissima spe frustrantur, Sall. Or. Licin. *med.;* so, frustratus spe continuandi consulatus, Vell. 2, 21, 2; for which: frustratus a spe, Fenest. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.: variis dilationibus frustratus, Just. 8, 3, 9.—With *gen.:* captionis versutae et excogitatae frustratus, Gell. 5, 10, 16.—**II.** Transf., *to make vain, of no effect*, or *useless* (post-Aug. and very rare): imprudenter facta opera frustrantur impensas, Col. 1, 1, 2; cf. laborem, id. praef. § 22: in se implicati arborum rami lento vimine frustrabantur ictus, Curt. 6, 5, 8.

* **frustŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [frustum], *full of small pieces:* aqua, i. e. *filled with crumbs*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 34.

frustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small piece, little bit* (post-class.): frustulum panis, App. M. 1, p. 110, 34.

frustum, i, *n., a piece, bit* (syn.: fragmentum, segmentum). **I.** Lit., of food (class.): frusto panis conduci potest, vel uti taceat, vel uti loquatur, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 10: necesse est, offa objecta cadere frustum ex pulli ore cum pascitur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: esculenta, id. Phil. 2, 25 *fin.* (also ap. Quint. 9, 4, 44): viscera pars in frusta secant, verubusque trementia figunt, Verg. A. 1, 212: lardi semesa frusta, Hor. S. 2, 6, 85: sunt qui frustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: capreae, Juv. 11, 142: nudum et frusta rogantem, *scraps*, id. 3, 210: solidae frusta farinae, *lumps*, id. 5, 68; cf. 14, 128.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a piece* as a small part of a whole (very rare; not in Cic.): unde soluta fere oratio, et e singulis non membris sed frustis collata, structura caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27; so (opp. membra), id. 4, 5, 25; cf.: philosophiam in partes, non in frusta dividam, Sen. Ep. 89: frusta pannorum, *rags*, Amm. 15, 12, 2.—Comically: frustum pueri, *you bit of a boy!* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 68.

frŭtectōsus (also **frutētosus**), a, um, *adj.* [frutectum], *full of bushes or shrubs, shrubby, bushy, bosky:* nemorosi frutectosique tractus, Col. 2, 2, 11: smilax spinosis frutectosa ramis, Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153; 16, 37, 71, § 179.

frŭtectum or **frutētum,** i, *n.* [contr. from fruticetum], *a place full of shrubs* or *bushes.* **I.** Lit.: ager frutectis aut arboribus obsessus, Col. 3, 11, 3: rosa silvestris in frutecto, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 17: tenebrosa, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 872: acuta, id. Psych. 443; Vulg. Jer. 11, 16.—* **II.** Transf., *a shrub:* id frutectum (sc. cinnamum), Sol. 30, § 25.

frŭtētum, i, v. the preced. art. *init.*

frŭtex, icis, *m.* (*fem.:* Nilotica, Mart. Cap. 3, § 225) [prob. kindr. with βρύω, to sprout forth], *a shrub, bush* (cf. arbor). **I.** Lit.: ex surculo vel arbor procedit, ut olea, ficus, pirus; vel frutex, ut violae, rosae, arundines; vel tertium quiddam, quod neque arborem neque fruticem proprie dixerimus, sicuti est vitis, Col. Arb. 1, 2; Col. 8, 15, 5; Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156; Ov. A. A. 3, 249; Petr. 135: numerosus, Plin. 18, 24, 55, § 199: olerum, Col. 11, 3, 63: lupini, id. 2, 14, 5: sucus fruticis recentis, Plin. 23, 3, 35, § 71: frutices inter membra condebant, Lucr. 5, 956: his genus omne silvarum fruticumque viret, Verg. G. 2, 21: in montuosis locis et fruticibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16; collect. in the *sing.:* venari asello comite cum vellet leo, Contexit illum frutice, Phaedr. 1, 11, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Perh., *the lower part of the stem of a tree, the trunk:* quercus antiqua singulos repente ramos a frutice dedit, Suet. Vesp. 5 (al. radice).—**B.** As a term of reproach, like caudex, stipes, *blockhead:* nec veri simile loquere nec verum, frutex, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13 Lorenz (Ritschl, rupex); App. Mag. p. 317; v. Oud. ad h. l.

Frūti, v. Frutis.

frŭtĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fruticor], *a springing forth of shoots, a sprouting out* (very rare): inutilis, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.

frŭtĭcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [frutex], *to put forth shoots, to sprout, become bushy* (very rare): quia (hae arbores) celeriter fruticescunt, Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

frŭtĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a place full of shrubs* or *bushes, a thicket, covert*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 12 (10); Suet. Ner. 48; cf. frutectum and fructeta.

frŭtĭco (ū long in frūtĭcāt arbor, Tert. Judic. Dom. 135), āvi, ātum, *v. n.*, and **frŭtĭcor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to put forth shoots, to sprout out, to become bushy.* **I.** Lit.: excisa est arbor, non evulsa: itaque, quam fruticetur, vides, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: ubi ex uno semine pluribus culmis fruticavit (triticum), Col. 2, 9, 6; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140; 19, 5, 29, § 92; 17, 10, 14, § 70; Sil. 9, 205.—**II.** Poet. transf., of the hair: fruticante pilo, Juv. 9, 15; of a stag's antlers: aspicis, ut fruticat late caput, Calp. Ecl. 6, 37.

frŭtĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of shrubs* or *bushes, shrubby, bushy:* vimina, Ov. M. 6, 344: (aizoum) a radice, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161: arbor (terebinthus), id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: rutae rami fruticosiores, id. 20, 13, 51, § 131: calamus fruticosissimus qui vocatur donax, id. 16, 36, 66, § 165: litora, Ov. H. 2, 121: mare, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 87.

Frutinal, v. the foll. art.

Frūtis, is (Etrusc. form **Fruti;** v. in the foll.), *f.* [an Etruscan modification of the Gr. Ἀφροδίτη], *an Etruscan name of Venus:* Veneri matri, quae Frutis dicitur, Sol. 2, 14.—Hence: **Frutinal,** ālis, *n.:* templum Veneris Fruti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 90 Müll.

frux, frūgis, and more freq. in *plur.* **frūges,** um (also in *nom. sing.* **frugis:** frugi rectus est natura frux, at secundum consuetudinem dicimus, ut haec avis, haec ovis, sic haec frugis, Varr. L. L. 9, § 76 dub.), *f.* [from the root FRUG; v. fruor], *fruits of the earth* (that may be enjoyed), *produce of the fields, pulse, legumes* (whereas fructus denotes chiefly tree-fruit, and frumentum halm-fruit, grain), sometimes also, in gen., for *fruits* (grain, tree-fruit, etc.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Plur.:* terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: fruges terrae, id. Div. 1, 51, 116; id. de Sen. 2, 5; cf.: nos fruges serimus, nos arbores, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: ubertas frugum et fructuum, id. ib. 3, 36, 86: frugum fructuumque reliquorum perceptio, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: oleam frugesve ferre, id. Rep. 3, 9: neque foliis, neque oleo neque frumento neque frugibus usurum, Dig. 7, 8, 12; cf. ib. 50, 16, 77: arbores frondescere ... segetes largiri fruges, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 195 Vahl.): ut cum fru-

ges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; cf. Lucr. 2, 656: inventis frugibus, Cic. Or. 9, 31: fruges in ea terra (Sicilia) primum repertas esse arbitrantur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: cultus agrorum perceptioque frugum, id. Rep. 2, 14: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Ter fruges fundens, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15: arboreae, Cornif. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 55: roburneae, Col. 9, 1, 5: (Gallorum gens) dulcedine frugum maximeque vini capta, Liv. 5, 33, 2 al.—P o e t.: salsae fruges = mola salsa, *the sacrificial roasted barley-meal mixed with salt*, Verg. A. 2, 133; 12, 173: medicatae, *magic herbs*, id. ib. 6, 420.—(β) *Sing.*: si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.; cf. ib. v. 318): spicea frux, Aus. Monos. de Cibis, 4: (mensae) exstructae dapibus nec tostae frugis egentes, Ov. M. 11, 121: ut non omnem frugem neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: fundit frugem spici ordine structam, id. de Sen. 15, 51: quercus et ilex multa fruge pecus juvet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 10: sit bona librorum et provisae frugis in annum Copia, id. ib. 1, 18, 109.

II. T r o p. **A.** I n g e n., like fructus, *result, success, value* (rare but class.): quae virtutis maturitas et quantae fruges industriae sint futurae, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: illae sunt animi fruges, Auct. Aetn. 273: generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere, *to some maturity*, Quint. 6, 2, 3; cf.: illud ingeniorum velut praecox genus non temere umquam pervenit ad frugem, id. 1, 3, 3: jam ego et ipsa frugem tuam periclitabor, *maturity of mind, ability*, App. M. 6, p. 177, 13: hominem nihili, neque rei neque frugis bonae, Gell. 6, 11, 2; cf. B. 1. β infra.—P o e t.: centuriae seniorum agitant expertia frugis, *rail at what is crude, worthless* (= poëmata nimis jocosa), Hor. A. P. 341: cultor enim juvenum purgatas inseris aures Fruge Cleanthea, *with Cleanthian fruit*, i. e. *doctrine*, Pers. 5, 64: herus si tuus volet facere frugem, meum herum perdet, i. e. *to act with advantage*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 70.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., of moral character. **1. frugi** (a *dat.* form, fit for food; frugi aptus, serviceable, χρήσιμος, χρηστός; hence, transf.), as *adj. indecl.*, *useful, fit, proper, worthy, honest, discreet, virtuous, temperate, frugal* (class.; for *comp.* and *sup.* the words frugalior and frugalissimus were used; v. frugalis): frugi hominem dici non multum habet laudis in rege, Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16 sq.: qui (L. Piso) tanta virtute atque integritate fuit, ut ... solus Frugi nominaretur. Quem cum in contionem Gracchus vocari juberet et viator quaereret, quem Pisonem, quod erant plures: Cogis me, inquit, dicere inimicum meum frugi, id. Font. 13, 29; cf.: loquitur ut Frugi ille Piso, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: homines plane frugi ac sobrii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 27, § 67: ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem (opp. madidum, nihili, incontinentem), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: hominis frugi et temperantis functus officium, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: parcius hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: Antonius frugi factus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: (Penelope) tam frugi tamque pudica, Hor. S. 2, 5, 77: sum bonus et frugi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 49: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus, Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 207: servus frugi atque integer, Cic. Clu. 16, 47: Davus, amicum mancipium domino et frugi, Hor. S. 2, 7, 3: liberti probi et frugi, Plin. Pan. 88, 2: quae (lena) frugi esse vult, *useful, serviceable*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 23; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59.—(β) Strengthened by the attributive bonae: is probus est, quem paenitet, quam probus sit et frugi bonae: Qui ipsus sibi satis placet, nec probus est nec frugi bonae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 39 and 40; id. As. 3, 3, 12; id. Poen. 4, 2, 23: (Fabius Luscus) satis acutus et permodestus ac bonae frugi, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 3.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: frugi severaque vita, *honest, virtuous*, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 4: victus luxuriosus, an frugi, an sordidus, quaeritur, *frugal, temperate*, Quint. 5, 10, 27; cf.: atrium frugi nec tamen sordidum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4: cena, id. ib. 3, 1, 4; Juv. 3, 167: jentacula, Mart. 13, 31, 1.—* **2.** Frux = homo frugi, *worthy, honest*: dictum factumque facit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 318 Vahl.).—**3.** Ad frugem or ad bonam frugem, in vulg. lang. (to turn or bring one's self) *to moral worth, excellence, virtue*: equidem multos vidi et in hac civitate, qui totam adolescentiam voluptatibus dedissent, emersisse aliquando et se ad frugem bonam, ut dicitur, recepisse gravesque homines atque illustres fuisse, *have reformed*, Cic. Cael. 12, 28. multa ad bonam frugem ducentia in eo libro scripta sunt, Gell. 13, 27, 2: quin tu adolescentem, quem esse corruptum vides, restituis? quin ad frugem corrigis? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 10, 10: certum'st ad frugem applicare animum, id. Trin. 2, 1, 34.

fu, *interj.*, v. fue.

fuat, v. 1. sum *init.*

fūcātē, *adv.*, v. fuco, *P. a. fin.*

fūcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fuco.

‡ **fūcĭlis** falsa: dicta autem quasi fucata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 92 Müll. *N. cr.*

* **1. fūcĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. fucus], *colored with orchil*: si adhibeas fucinis sulphura, Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. *N. cr.*

2. Fūcĭnus, i, *m.*, *a lake of Latium, in the territory of the Marsi*, now *Lago Fucino* or *Lago di Celano*, Verg. A. 7, 759; Mart. de Spect. 28, 11; more freq. called Lacus Fucinus, Liv. 4, 57, 7; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; 36, 15, 24, § 124; Suet. Caes. 44; id. Claud. 20 sq.; Tac. A. 12, 56.

fūco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. fucus], *to color, paint, dye.* **I.** I n g e n.: Alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Verg. G. 2, 465; so, vellera Milesia saturo hyali colore, id. ib. 4, 334: tabulas colore, Tac. A. 2, 14: pinnas vario veneno, Nemes. Cyneg. 309: frena spumis sanguineis (equus), Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 350: humida creta colorque Stercore fucatus crocodili, i. e. *paint made of crocodile's dung*, Hor. Epod. 12, 11 (cf. Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109).—**II.** I n p a r t i c., with cosmetics, *to paint, to rouge.* **A.** L i t.: fucandi cura coloris, Ov. Tr. 2, 487: corpora vulsa atque fucata, Quint. 8 praef. § 19.—**B.** T r o p.: unumquodque genus (dicendi) cum fucatur atque praelinitur, fit praestigiosum, *is embellished too much*, Gell. 7, 14, 11.—Hence, **fūcātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B.), *painted, colored, beautified, falsified, counterfeit* (a favorite word of Cic.; syn.: simulatus; opp. sincerus, verus, naturalis): secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibita diligentia quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: naturalis non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36; cf.: fucati medicamenta candoris et ruboris omnia repellentur: elegantia modo et munditia remanebit, id. Or. 23, 79: signa probitatis non fucata forensi specie, sed domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: iisdem ineptiis fucata sunt illa omnia, id. Mur. 12, 26: puer subdolae ac fucatae vernilitatis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.—*Comp.*: versus Homeri fucatior (opp. simplicior et sincerior), Gell. 13, 26, 3.—* *Adv.*: **fūcāte,** *with paint* or *color*: fucatius concinnata carmina, Aus. in prosa post Idyll. 3.

fūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *painted, colored, beautified, counterfeit, spurious* (Ciceron.): visae merces, fallaces quidem et fucosae, chartis et linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: vicinitas non assueta mendaciis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 7, 22: ambitiosae fucosaeque amicitiae, id. Att. 1, 18, 2.

1. † **fūcus,** i, *m.*, = φῦκος, *rock-lichen, orchil*, used as a red dye for woollen goods, Lichen roccella, Linn., Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103 sq.: ut lana tincta fuco citra purpuras placet, Quint. 12, 10, 75.—**II.** T r a n s f., *red* or *purple color.* **A.** I n g e n.: infici vestes scimus admirabili fuco, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; Hor. C. 3, 5, 28; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27 Orell. ad loc.; Ov. M. 6, 222 al.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *Rouge, paint for the complexion*: vetulae, quae vitia corporis fuco occulunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118: si caeruleo quaedam sua tempora fuco tinxerit, Prop. 2, 18, 31 (3, 11, 10 M.): mangones colorem fuco, et rerum robur inani sagina mentiantur, Quint. 2, 15, 25.—**2.** *Dross, alloy, adulteration*: adulteratur (sal) rubrica aut testa trita, qui fucus aqua deprehenditur diluente, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91.—**3.** For propolis (q. v.), *the reddish juice with which bees stop up the entrances to their hive, bee-glue*, Verg. G. 4, 39.—**III.** T r o p., *pretence, disguise, deceit, dissimulation*: his tribus figuris insidere quidam venustatis non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus debet color, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199; cf.: sententiae tam verae, tam novae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. ib. 2, 45, 188: fuco ementitus color, Quint. 8, 3, 6: in oratoris aut in poëtae cincinnis ac fuco, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: mercem sine fucis gestat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: nec sycophantiis nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 6: sine fuco ac fallaciis, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: deum sese in hominem convertisse ... fucum factum mulieri, i. e. *to deceive, impose upon* (vulg.), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41: si eum, qui tibi promiserit, audieris fucum, ut dicitur, facere velle aut senseris, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 35.

2. fūcus, i, *m.*, *a drone*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19; Verg. G. 4, 244; 168; id. A. 1, 435; Col. 9, 15, 5.

fue or **fu** (or **fūfae,** acc. to Charis. p. 213 P.), *interj.*, denoting aversion, *foh! fie!* fu! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37; id. Ps. 5, 2, 5.

Fūfĭdĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So, Fufidius, Cic. Pis. 35, 86; another of the same name, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: L. Fufidius, *an orator*, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf. Ruhnk. Vell. 2, 16, 2: Q. Fufidius, *a knight, of Arpinum*, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; id. ib. 12, 1: Fufidius, *a wealthy usurer*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 12.—**II.** D e r i v.: **Fūfĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Fufidius, Fufidian*: praedia, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 3; 11, 15, 4: coheredes, id. ib. 11, 13, 3.

Fūfĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So esp., **I.** Q. Fufius Calenus, *a tribune of the people*, A.U.C. 692, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 1; id. Att. 1, 14, 6; id. Prov. Cons. 19, 46; id. Sest. 15, 33; id. Pis. 4, 9; from whom the Fufia lex derives its name, id. Att. 4, 16, 5.—**II.** *An actor otherwise unknown*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 60.

† **fŭga,** ae (archaic *gen. sing.* fugaï, Lucr. 1, 1047; 4, 713), *f.* [Sanscr. bhug'-, bend; Gr. φεύγω, φυγή, flight, φύζα, terror; Germ. biegen, bend. On fugere and flectere, Anglo-Sax. bûgan and fleon; Germ. biegen and fliehen, v. Grimm, Deutsch. Wörterb. 1, 1814], *a fleeing, flight, a running away* (cf.: effugium, exsilium). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: quove nunc Auxilio aut exili aut fugae freta sim? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 113 Vahl.): mittam illa, fugam ab urbe turpissimam, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: desperata, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dant sese in fugam milites, *take flight*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95; so, in fugam se conferre, id. Caecin. 8, 22: se conicere, id. Cael. 26, 63: fugam capere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26, 3: petere, id. ib. 2, 24, 1: parare, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: fugae sese mandare, Caes. B. G. 2, 24, 2: hostes dare in fugam, *to put to flight*, id. ib. 2, 23, 2; 5, 51 *fin.*; for which: convertere aciem in fugam, id. ib. 1, 52, 6: conicere hostes in fugam, id. ib. 6, 8, 6; 7, 70, 3: impellere in fugam, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: facere fugam, *to make* or *cause flight, put to flight*, Liv. 1, 56, 4; 21, 5, 16 Drak.; 21, 52, 10; 22, 24, 8; 26, 4, 8; but also *to take flight, to flee*, Sall. J. 53, 3; 58, 4; Liv. 8, 9, 12; cf. in Verg., dare fugam, under B.: esse in fuga, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2; 7, 24: reprimere fugam, *to prevent*, id. ib. 7, 26, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 1: spem fugae tollere, id. ib. 1, 25: exercitum fuga, formidine terroreque complere, Ser. Samm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 9.—*Plur.* (mostly poet.): quantae in periculis fugae proximorum, Cic. Mil. 26, 69: celeres fugae, Hor. C. 4, 8, 15: notusque fugarum Vertit terga Has drubal, Sil. 17, 148; cf.: fugas servorum ri det, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 121.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., *flight from one's native land, expatriation, exile, banishment*: sibi exsilium et fugam deprecari, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 9; id. Off. 2, 6, 20; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3; Ov. P. 2, 8, 68: latâ fugâ damnari, Amm. 19, 12, 9.—In *plur.*: quoties fugas et caedes jussit princeps, Tac. A. 14, 64: exsilia et fugae, id. Agr. 45.—**B.** T r a n s f., in gen., *a flying, swift course* or *motion, speed* (poet.): qualis equos Threissa fatigat Harpalyce volucremque fugâ praevertitur Hebrum, Verg. A. 1, 317: cui cesserit incitus amnis: Tanta fuga est, Sil. 3, 307: latumque fuga superabitis amnem, Grat. Cyn. 378: exspectet facilemque fugam ventosque ferentes, *a swift voyage*, Verg. A. 4, 430; cf.: (Neptunus) fugam dedit et prae-

ter vada fervida vexit, *gave a swift passage*, id. ib. 7, 24; but different: fugam dant nubila caelo, *hasten away, flee away*, id. ib. 12, 367: fuga temporum, *a fleeing away, flight*, Hor. C. 3, 30, 5: quaere fugam morbi, *seek the removal of the disorder*, id. Ep. 1, 6, 29: nobilis hic (equus), cujus clara fuga ante alios, Juv. 8, 61. — **2.** In *plur.*, *they who flee, runaways:* signa fugarum, Col. poët. 10, 125: plane fugae merae, Petr. 45 *fin.*—**3.** *A place of banishment* or *refuge*, Ov. H. 6, 158; id. P. 1, 2, 130.—**II.** Trop., *a fleeing from, avoiding, escape* from an evil; *disinclination, aversion* (class.): simili sunt in culpa, qui officia deserunt mollitia animi, id est laborum et dolorum fuga, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33: fuga laboris desidiam coarguit, id. Mur. 4, 9: turpitudinis (opp. appetentia honestatis), id. Rep. 1, 2: hanc ignominiam, vel exsilio vel morte, si alia fuga honoris non esset, vitassem, Liv. 3, 67, 2: culpae, Hor. A. P. 31: leti, id. S. 2, 6, 95: paupertatis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 24: pericli, Verg. A. 8, 251: ipsius lucis (with taedium), Quint. 1, 3, 66: quomodo enim vester Axilla Ala factus est, nisi fugâ litterae vastioris? Cic. Or. 45, 153.

‡ **fŭgācĭtas** φυγή, Gloss. Philox.

fŭgācĭter, *adv.*, v. fugax *fin.*

fūgālĭa, ium, *n.* [fuga], *a festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings, the flight of the kings*, Aug. Civ. D. 2, 6; cf. regifugium.

fŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [fugo], *he who puts to flight* (post-class.): mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

fŭgātrix, īcis, *f.* [fugator], *she that puts to flight* (post-class.): dilectio fugatrix timoris, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

fŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [fugio], *apt to flee, flying swiftly, swift, fleet* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. fugitivus). **I.** Lit.: fugaces Lyncas et cervos cohibentis arcu, Hor. C. 4, 6, 33; so, caprea, Verg. A. 10, 724: ferae, id. ib. 9, 591: cervi, id. G. 3, 539: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 14; cf.: comes atra (cura) premit sequiturque fugacem, id. S. 2, 7, 115: Pholoë, *who flees from wooers, coy*, id. C. 2, 5, 17: lympha, id. ib. 2, 3, 12.—*Comp.:* ventis, volucrique fugacior aurâ, Ov. M. 13, 807.—*Sup.:* ignavissimus et fugacissimus hostis, Liv. 5, 28, 8.—As a term of vituperation, of a slave: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, *runaway*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Fleeting, transitory:* haec omnia quae habent speciem gloriae, contemne: brevia, fugacia, caduca existima, * Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 5: fugaces Labuntur anni, Hor. C. 2, 14, 1: blanditiae, Plin. poët. Ep. 7, 4, 7.—*Comp.:* non aliud pomum fugacius, *that sooner spoils*, Plin. 15, 12, 11, § 40.—*Sup.:* bona, Sen. Ep. 74 *med.*—**B.** With *gen.*, *fleeing, shunning, avoiding* a thing: sollicitaeque fugax ambitionis eram, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 38: fugax rerum, id. ib. 3, 2, 9: fugacissimus gloriae, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.—Hence, *adv.:* **fŭgācĭter,** *in fleeing;* only *comp.:* utrum a se audacius an fugacius ab hostibus geratur bellum, *whether in prosecuting the war his own boldness or the enemy's disposition to flee was the greater*, Liv. 28, 8, 3.

fŭgēla, ae, *f.* [id.], *flight* (ante- and post-class. for fuga): maxima, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.: magna, App. Mag. p. 336, 8.

fŭgĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fugio.

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum (*gen. plur. part. sync.* fugientum, Hor. C. 3, 18, 1; *part. fut.* fugiturus, Ov. H. 2, 47 al.), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [root FUG; Gr. ΦΥΓ, φεύγω; Sanscr. bhuj; syn.: flecto, curvo; v. fuga], *to flee* or *fly, to take flight, run away.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit.: propera igitur fugere hinc, si te di amant, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 78; cf.: a foro, id. Pers. 3, 3, 31: senex exit foras: ego fugio, *I am off*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 47: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, id. Phorm. prol. 7: qui fugisse cum magna pecunia dicitur ac se contulisse Tarquinios, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: Aeneas fugiens a Troja, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: omnes hostes terga verterunt, nec prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerint, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 1: oppido fugit, id. B. C. 3, 29, 1: ex ipsa caede, *to flee, escape*, id. B. G. 7, 38, 3; cf.: ex proelio Mutinensi, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1: e conspectu, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 107: Uticam, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13: fenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, id. S. 1, 4, 34: nec furtum feci nec fugi, *run away* (of slaves), id. Ep. 1, 16, 46; cf.: formidare servos, Ne te compilent fugientes, id. S. 1, 1, 78; Sen. Tranq. 8.—Prov.: ita fugias ne praeter casam, i. e. *in fleeing from one danger beware of falling into another*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3 Ruhnk. —**b.** In partic., like the Gr. φεύγειν, *to become a fugitive, leave one's country, go into exile:* fugiendum de civitate, cedendum bonis aut omnia perferenda, Quint. 6, 1, 19; so, ex patria, Nep. Att. 4, 4: a patria, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 66: in exilium, Juv. 10, 160; cf. under II. A. b.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to pass quickly, to speed, to hasten away, flee away;* cf.: numquam Vergilius diem dicit ire, sed fugere, quod currendi genus concitatissimum est, Sen. Ep. 108 *med.* (mostly poet. and of inanim. and abstr. things): tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, Verg. G. 4, 19: Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat Flumina, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: concidunt venti fugiuntque nubes, id. C. 1, 12, 30: spernit humum fugiente pennâ, *hasting away, rapidly soaring*, id. ib. 3, 2, 24: nullum sine vulnere fugit Missile, Stat. Th. 9, 770: insequitur fugientem lumine pinum (i. e. navem), Ov. M. 11, 469: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, Lucr. 4, 389: fugiunt freno non remorante dies, Ov. F. 6, 772: sed fugit interea, fugit irreparabile tempus, Verg. G. 3, 284: annus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40: hora, id. C. 3, 29, 48: aetas, id. ib. 1, 11, 7.—Of persons: evolat ante omnes rapidoque per aëra cursu Callaicus Lampon fugit, *hastens away*, Sil. 16, 335. Here perh. belongs: acer Gelonus, Cum fugit in Rhodopen atque in deserta Getarum, i. e. *swiftly roves* (as a nomade), Verg. G. 3, 462 (acc. to another explan., *flees, driven from his abode*).—**b.** Pregn., *to vanish, disappear, to pass away, perish:* e pratis cana pruina fugit, Ov. F. 6, 730: fugiunt de corpore setae, id. M. 1, 739; cf.: jam fessae tandem fugiunt de corpore vires, Verg. Cir. 447; for which: calidusque e corpore sanguis Inducto pallore fugit, Ov. M. 14, 755: fugerat ore color, id. H. 11, 27: nisi causa morbi Fugerit venis, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: fugiunt cum sanguine vires, Ov. M. 7, 859: amor, Prop. 1, 12, 12: memoriane fugerit in annalibus digerendis, an, etc., Liv. 9, 44, 4: gratissima sunt poma, cum fugiunt, i. e. *when they wilt, become wilted*, Sen. Ep. 12; cf.: vinum fugiens, under *P. a.*—**C.** Trop. (rare but class.): nos naturam sequamur, et ab omni, quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque approbatione, fugiamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf.: omne animal appetit quaedam et fugit a quibusdam; quod autem refugit, id contra naturam est, etc., id. N. D. 3, 13, 33; Quint. 11, 1, 54: ad verba, *to have recourse to*, Petr. 132.

II. *Act.*, *to flee from, seek to avoid; to avoid, shun* any thing. **A.** Lit. (mostly poet.): erravi, post cognovi, et fugio cognitum, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 160 Vahl.): cum Domitius concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19, 2: neminem neque populum neque privatum fugio, Liv. 9, 1, 7: vesanum fugiunt poëtam qui sapiunt, Hor. A. P. 455: percontatorem, id. Ep. 1, 18, 69: hostem, id. S. 1, 3, 10: lupus me fugit inermem, id. C. 1, 22, 12: nunc et ovis ultro fugiat lupus, Verg. E. 8, 52: (Peleus) Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens, Hor. C. 3, 7, 18: scriptorum chorus omnis amat nemus et fugit urbes, id. Ep. 2, 77; id. S. 1, 6, 126: data pocula, Ov. M. 14, 287; cf. vina, id. ib. 15, 323.—*Pass.:* sic litora vento Incipiente fremunt, fugitur cum portus, i. e. *is left*, Stat. Th. 7, 140. —**b.** In partic. (cf. supra, I. A. b.), *to leave one's country:* nos patriam fugimus, Verg. E. 1, 4: Teucer Salamina patremque cum fugeret, Hor. C. 1, 7, 22.—Hence: quis exsul Se quoque fugit? Hor. C. 2, 16, 20. — **2.** Transf. (causa pro effectu), *to flee away from, to escape*, = effugio (poet.; but cf. infra, B. 2.): hac Quirinus Martis equis Acheronta fugit, Hor. C. 3, 3, 16: insidiatorem, id. S. 2, 5, 25: cuncta manus avidas fugient heredis, id. C. 4, 7, 19.—And in a poetically inverted mode of expression: nullum Saeva caput Proserpina fugit (= nemo tam gravis est, ad quem mors non accedat), *none does cruel Proserpine flee away from, avoid* (i. e. *none escapes death*), Hor. C. 1, 28, 20.—**B.** Trop., *to flee from, avoid, shun* (very freq. and class.): conspectum multitudinis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 1: ignominiam ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4: nullam molestiam, id. ib. 3, 5; cf. laborem, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114; Verg. A. 3, 459 (opp. ferre): recordationes, Cic. Att. 12, 18: vituperationem tarditatis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf.: majoris opprobria culpae, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10: judicium senatus, Liv. 8, 33, 8: vitium, Quint. 2, 15, 16: hanc voluptatem (with reformidare), id. 8, 5, 32: disciplinas omnes (Epicurus), id. 2, 17, 15: nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 4, 27; cf.: usum conjugis, Ov. M. 10, 565: conubia, id. ib. 14, 69: amplexus senis, Tib. 1, 9, 74: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 72: spondeum et dactylum (opp. sequi), Quint. 9, 4, 87.—*Pass.:* simili inscitiâ mors fugitur, quasi dissolutio naturae, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 31: quemadmodum ratione in vivendo fugitur invidia, sic, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: quod si curam fugimus, virtus fugienda est, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, id. ib. 13, 45: fugienda semper injuria est, id. Off. 1, 8, 25; id. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103: vitiosum genus fugiendum, id. Or. 56, 189; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 128: petenda ac fugienda, id. 3, 6, 49.—(β) Like the Gr. φεύγειν, with *inf.* (mostly poet.), *to avoid doing* something, *to omit, forbear, beware,* = omittere, cavere: illud in his rebus longe fuge credere, etc., Lucr. 1, 1052: o fuge te tenerae puerorum credere turbae, Tib. 1, 4, 9: quid sit futurum cras, fuge quaerere, Hor. C. 1, 9, 13; cf. also: fuge suspicari, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 22: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? Verg. A. 9, 200; cf. Ov. H. 9, 75: fugeres radice vel herbâ Proficiente nihil curarier, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150; cf.: neque illud fugerim dicere, ut Caelius, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: huic donis patris triumphum decorare fugiendum fuit? id. Mur. 5, 11.—**2.** Transf. (causa pro effectu; cf. supra, II. A. 2.), *to escape* (poet. also of things as subjects): tanta est animi tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; Ov. F. 2, 80: sed tamen admiror, quo pacto judicium illud Fugerit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100: quos viros vigilantia fugit, *whom any vigilance escapes*, Verg. G. 2, 265; cf. id. E. 9, 54.—**b.** Esp. freq., res me fugit, *it escapes me, escapes my notice; I do not observe it, do not know it* (cf.: latet, praeterit): novus ille populus vidit tamen id, quod fugit Lacedaemonium Lycurgum, Cic. Rep. 2, 12; cf.: illos id fugerat, id. Fin. 4, 23, 63: hominem amentem hoc fugit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: quem res nulla fugeret, id. Rep. 2, 1: quae (ratio) neque Solonem Atheniensem fugerat, neque nostrum senatum, id. ib. 2, 34; 1, 16: non fugisset hoc Graecos homines, si, etc., id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: neminem haec utilitas fugit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: nisi quae me forte fugiunt, hae sunt fere de animo sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 22; Quint. 9, 2, 107; 7, 1, 40: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: quae (partitio) fugiet memoriam judicis, Quint. 4, 5, 3; cf. Gell. 1, 18, 6.—With a *subject-clause:* de Dionysio, fugit me ad te antea scribere, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 3; 5, 12, 3: illud alterum quam sit difficile, te non fugit, id. ib. 12, 42, 2.—Hence, **fŭgĭens,** entis, *P. a.*, *fleeing, fleeting, vanishing.* **A.** Lit.: accipiter, Lucr. 3, 752: membra deficiunt, fugienti languida vitâ, id. 5, 887: vinum, *growing flat, spoiling*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: ocelli, *dying*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 49: portus fugiens ad litora, *running back, retreating*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 15.—**2.** *Subst.* in the later jurid. lang., like the Gr. ὁ φεύγων, *the defendant:* omnimodo hoc et ab actore et a fugiente exigi, Cod. Just. 2, 58, § 4 (for which, reus, § 7).—**B.** Trop., with *gen.:* nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, quin, etc., *averse to labor, indolent*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3: doloris, Lact. 3, 8, 13: solitudinis (with appeteus communionis ac societatis), id. 6, 10, 18.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

fŭgĭtans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fugito.

fŭgĭtīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [fugitivus]. **I.** *One employed to catch and bring back fugitive slaves, a slave-catcher*, Flor. 3, 19, 7; Dig. 19, 5, 18.—**B.** Transf.: (cochleae) aquâ finiendae, ne fugitivarius sit parandus, *that they may not crawl away*, Varr.

R. R. 3, 14, 1.—**II.** *A concealer of runaway slaves*, Cod. Th. 10, 12, 1.

fŭgĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [fugio], *fleeing away, fugitive;* usually *subst.:* **fŭgĭtīvus**, i, *m.*, *a fugitive, runaway, deserter.* **I.** *Adj.:* dicitur mihi tuus servus anagnostes fugitivus cum Vardaeis esse, *runaway slave*, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; so, servus, Sall. C. 56, 5; Just. 2, 5, 5 al.: (apes) fugitivae fiunt, i. e. *they fly away*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 21: canis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: piscis, Juv. 4, 50: lapis fugitivus appellatus, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: retraham ad me illud fugitivum argentum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: teque ipsum vitas fugitivus et erro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 113.—(β) With *ab:* neque tam fugitivi illi a dominis, quam tu ab jure et ab legibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112.—(γ) With *gen.:* futurum te fugitivum rei familiaris statimque ad nos evolaturum, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: Jugurtha finium suorum regnique fugitivus, Flor. 3, 1, 12: illius loci (columbae), Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** *A runaway* or *fugitive slave:* non fugitivost hic homo; conmeminit domi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20: quis sit fugitivus, definit Ofilius: Fugitivus est, qui extra domini domum fugae causa, quo se a domino celaret, mansit. Caelius autem fugitivum esse ait eum, qui ea mente discedat, ne ad dominum redeat, etc., Dig. 21, 1, 17: vivebat cum fugitivis, cum facinorosis, cum barbaris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 66; id. Phil. 11, 7, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 2; 3, 110, 4; Liv. 30, 43, 11; Quint. 7, 4, 14; Hor. S. 2, 5, 26; Gell. 11, 18, 14 al.—As a vituperative term: fur, fugitive, fraus populi, fraudulente, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 131; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 38.—**B.** In milit. lang., *a runaway soldier, a deserter:* ea res per fugitivos L. Aemilii hostibus nuntiatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 2; Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 67 Dietsch; cf.: tempus discernit emansorem a fugitivo, Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 5.

fŭgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [fugio], *to flee eagerly* or *in haste* (mostly ante-class.). **I.** *Neutr.:* ita miserrimus fui fugitando, ne quis me cognosceret, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 8: Graeci fugitantes, Amm. 15, 9, 5.—**II.** *Act., to flee, avoid, shun* (cf. fugio, II.): herum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 78: amicos senes deditā operā, id. Poen. 3, 1, 5: patrem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 7; cf.: illum amant, me fugitant, id. Ad. 5, 4, 18: quam (puellam) famulae longe, Lucr. 4, 1176: amaracinum fugitat sus et timet omne Unguentum, id. 6, 973: quid illuc est, quod meos te dicam fugitare oculos? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 9; cf. id. ib. 13; so, tuum conspectum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 25: fugitant omnes hanc provinciam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 53; 55: qui quaestionem fugitant, bona possident, *Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: fugitant (cornices) iras Palladis, Lucr. 6, 753: necem, Phaedr. 1, 2, 26.—(β) Poet., with *inf.* (cf. fugio, II. B. 1. β), *to avoid, omit* or *forbear to do* any thing: quod aliae meretrices facere fugitant, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 10: quicumque suos fugitabant visere ad aegros, Lucr. 6, 1235; id. 1, 658.—Hence, **fŭgĭtans**, antis, *P. a., fleeing, avoiding;* with *gen.:* fugitans litium, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 18; Charis. 77 P.

***fŭgĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [fugio], *one who flees* or *runs away*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 97.

fŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cause to flee, to put to flight, drive* or *chase away, to rout, discomfit* (rare but class.): qui homines inermes armis, viris, terrore repulerit, fugarit, averterit, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33; cf.: fugatus, pulsus, id. ib. 11, 31; 23, 64: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: hostes (with fundere), Sall. J. 21, 2; 58, 3; Vell. 46 *fin.;* cf.: fugato omni equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 68, 1: fugatis equitibus, Sall. J. 101, 10: fugato duce altero, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 1: Hannibalem Lares Romanā sede fugantes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 11: indoctum doctumque fugat recitator acerbus, Hor. A. P. 474: nisi me mea Musa fugasset, *had not sent me into exile*, Ov. P. 3, 5, 21; cf.: longe fugati conspectu ex hominum, Lucr. 3, 48: dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. C. 3, 21, 24: fugatis tenebris, id. ib. 4, 4, 39: (flammas) a classe, Ov. M. 13, 8: maculas ore, id. Med. Fac. 78: fugat e templis oculos Bona diva virorum, id. A. A. 3, 637: tela sonante fugat nervo, *lets fly, discharges*, Sil. 2, 91: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, Quod, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 182; cf.: id quidem multos a proposito studendi fugat, Quint. 2, 2, 7: fugat hoc (telum), facit illud amorem, etc., Ov. M. 1, 469 sq.: nostro de corde fugabitur ardor, id. ib. 9, 502.—Trop.: Martia cui somnos classica pulsa fugent, Tib. 1, 1, 4.

fulcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [fulcio], *a prop, support, pillar* (poet. and very rare): terra nullo fulcimine nixa, Ov. F. 6, 269. Cf. the foll. art.

fulcīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a prop, stay, support* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 109 *med.;* Macr. S. 7, 9; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 19.

Fulcĭnius, a, *name of a Roman gens:* C. Fulcinius, Cic. Phil. 9, 2: M. Fulcinius, id. Caecin. 4, 11.

fulcĭo, fulsi, fultum, 4 (late form *perf.* FVLCIVIT, Inscr. ap. Mur. 466, 3.—*Part. perf.:* fulcītus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 46), *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf.: falx, flecto; Corss. refers it to root dhar-; v. firmus, Ausspr. 1, 476], *to prop up, to keep upright by props, to stay, support* (class.; syn.: sustento, sustineo, munio). **I.** Lit.: qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: aliquid trabibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 89: Atlas, caelum qui vertice fulcit, Verg. A. 4, 247: vitis nisi fulta est, fertur ad terram, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: ruentes ceras, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: illum Balbutit Scaurum pravis fultum male talis, *supported*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 88: quod non Taenariis domus est mihi fulta columnis, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49: longis Numidarum fulta columnis cenatio, Juv. 7, 182; 3, 193: si mutuatus pecuniam aedificia ruentia fulserit, Gai. Inst. 4, 73: me prior fultusque toro meliore, Juv. 3, 82: et pulvino fultus, *supported by, resting on the pillow*, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 53: ille (juvencus) latus niveum molli fultus byacintho, Verg. E. 6, 53; cf. effultus; so *absol.:* colloco, fulcio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 10: caput nivei fultum Pallantis, *propped up, bolstered*, Verg. A. 11, 39.—*Impers.:* sat sic fultumst mihi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 37.—Poet.: tu (potes) pedibus teneris positas fulcire pruinas? i. e. *to tread the fallen snow*, Prop. 1, 8, 7: stant fulti pulvere crines, *supported, stiffened*, Stat. Th. 3, 326.—**B.** Transf., *to make strong* or *fast, to fasten, secure, support, strengthen* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fultosque emuniit obice postes, *fastened, guarded*, Verg. A. 8, 227; cf.: appositā janua fulta serā, Ov. A. A. 2, 244: et dura janua fulta sera, Tib. 1, 2, 6: omnia debet cibus integrare novando Et fulcire cibus, cibus omnia sustentare, *to support, strengthen*, Lucr. 2, 1147: stomachum cibo, Sen. Ep. 68 *med.:* venas cadentes vino, id. ib. 95; cf. Col. 6, 24, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To support, sustain, uphold:* veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortuna, fide, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43; cf.: labantem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: domum pluribus adminiculis ante fundatam fulcit ac sustinet, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3; cf.: ingenia rudia nullisque artium bonarum adminiculis fulta, Gell. 6, 2, 8: hoc consilio et quasi senatu fultus et munitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: aliquem litteris, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: magnis subsidiis fulta res publica est, id. Fam. 12, 5, 1: imperium gloria fultum et benevolentiā sociorum, id. Off. 3, 22, 88: his fultus societatibus atque amicitiis, Liv. 42, 12, 8; 3, 60, 9; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 11; cf.: quia nullis recentibus subsidiis fulta prima acies fuit, Liv. 9, 32, 9: quo praesidio cum fulta res Romana esset, id. 7, 12, 8: causa Gaditanorum gravissimis et plurimis rebus est fulta, Cic. Balb. 15, 35: serie fulcite genus, i. e. *to keep up, preserve*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 69.—***B.** Poet., *to besiege, oppress:* (Pacuvii) Antiopa aerumnis cor luctificabile fulta, Pers. 1, 78 (perh. a word of Pacuv.).

fulcĭpĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [fulcio-pes], *propfoot*, of a drunken woman, who needs support, Petr. 75, 6.

fulcītus, a, um, v. fulcio *init.*

fulcrum, i, *n.* [fulcio], *the post* or *foot of a couch* (a bed or an eating-couch), *a bedpost:* eburnum, Prop. 2, 13, 21 (3, 5, 5 M.); Ov. P. 3, 3, 14; Gell. 10, 15, 14: tricliniorum pedibus fulcrisque, Plin. 34, 2, 4, § 9: aurea fulcra, Verg. A. 6, 604; Suet. Claud. 32; cf. plutei, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 68.—**II.** Transf. (pars pro toto), *a couch* at table, *bed-lounge*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 3; Juv. 6, 22; 11, 95: plumeum, Amm. 28, 1, 47.

fulctūra, v. fultura.

Fulfŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of the Samnites*, Liv. 24, 20, 5.

fulgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fulgeo.

fulgenter, *adv.*, v. fulgeo, *P. a. fin.*

Fulgentius, ii, *m.*, Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, *a Roman mythographer and grammarian in the beginning of the sixth century of the Christian era.*

fulgeo, fulsi, 2 (ante-class. and poet. form acc. to the third conj.: fulgit, Lucil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 506, 8 and 9; Lucr. 5, 768 Lachm. *N. cr.;* 6, 160; 174; 214; fulgĕre, Pac., Att., Lucil. ap. Non. 506, 17 sq.; Lucr. 5, 1095; 6, 165; Verg. A. 6, 826; Val. Fl. 8, 284 al.; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 56), *v. n.* [Sanscr. bhrāg', to glow, gleam; Gr. φλέγω, φλεγέθω, to burn, φλόξ, flame; Lat. fulgur, fulmen, fulvus, flagrare, flamma, flāmen, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 187], *to flash, to lighten* (syn.: fulguro, splendeo, luceo). **I.** Lit.: si fulserit, si tonuerit, si tactum aliquid erit de caelo, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: cum aestate vehementius tonuit quam fulsit, Plin. 18, 35, 81, § 354; Mel. 1, 19, 1; Lucr. 6, 160; 165: Jove fulgente cum populo agi nefas esse, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20; cf.: Jove fulgente, tonante ... caelo fulgente, tonante, id. N. D. 2, 25, 65; v. fulguro: tremulo tempestas impete fulgit, Lucr. 6, 174: fulsere ignes et aether, Verg. A. 4, 167: picei fulsere poli, Val. Fl. 1, 622.—***B.** Trop., of the vivid oratory of Pericles: qui (Pericles) si tenui genere uteretur, numquam ab Aristophane poëta fulgere, tonare, permiscere Graeciam dictus esset, Cic. Or. 9, 29 (acc. to Aristoph. Acharn. 530 sq.: Περικλέης Οὐλύμπιος Ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, ξυνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα); cf.: fulgurare ac tonare, Quint. 2, 16, 19.—**II.** Transf., *to flash, glitter, gleam, glare, glisten, shine* (syn. splendeo). **A.** Lit.: qui nitent unguentis, qui fulgent purpurā, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: marmorea tecta ebore et auro fulgentia, id. Par. 1, 3, 13: fulgentia signis castra, Hor. C. 1, 7, 19: qui caelum versat stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.); so id. ib. (Ann. v. 162 ib.): caelo fulgebat luna sereno, Hor. Epod. 15, 1; cf. id. C. 2, 16, 3; Ov. M. 2, 722: fulgens contremuit domus Saturni (i. e. caelum), Hor. C. 2, 12, 8: micantes fulsere gladii, Liv. 1, 25, 4; cf.: fulgente decorus arcu Phoebus, Hor. Carm. Sec. 61: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: fulgentes oculi, Hor. C. 2, 12, 15: fulgentes Cycladae (on account of their marble), id. ib. 3, 28, 14 (for which: nitentes Cycladae, id. ib. 1, 14, 19): stet Capitolium fulgens (corresp. to lucidae sedes Olympi), id. ib. 3, 3, 43: argenti quod erat solis fulgebat in armis, Juv. 11, 108.—**B.** Trop., *to shine, glitter; be conspicuous, illustrious* (rare and mostly poet.): (virtus) Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 18: indoles virtutis jam in adulescentulo, Nep. Eum. 1, 4: quondam nobili fulsi patre, Sen. Med. 209: fulgens imperio fertilis Africae, Hor. C. 3, 16, 31: fulgens sacerdotio, Tac. H. 4, 42: quae sanguine fulget Juli, Juv. 8, 42.—Hence, **fulgens**, entis, *P. a.*, *shining, glittering;* in a trop. sense, *illustrious.*—*Comp.:* fulgentior, Sen. Ep. 115, 4.—*Sup.:* Messala fulgentissimus juvenis, Vell. 2, 71, 1: opus Caesaris, id. 2, 39, 1: (M. Tullius) fulgentissimo et caelesti ore, id. 2, 64, 3: duo fulgentissima cognomina patris et patrui, Val. Max. 3, 5, 1.—*Adv.:* **fulgenter**, *glitteringly, resplendently.* **1.** Lit.: quia sic fulgentius radiant, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43.—**2.** Trop.: fulgentius instrui poterat luxuria, certe innocentius, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 4.

‡**fulgĕrātor**, v. fulgurator, II.

***fulgesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [fulgeo], *to flash, to glitter:* solis radiatione fulgescere, Firm. Astr. 1, 4 *fin.*

fulgĕtra, ae, v. the foll. art.

fulgĕtrum, i (*fem. plur. acc.* fulgetras, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25.—Post-class. *plur.* fulgitrua, Hyg. F. 183, unless we should read fulgetra), *n.* [fulgeo], *heat-lightning, lightning:* Heraclitus existimat fulgurationem esse velut apud nos incipientium ignium

conatus et primum flammam incertam, modo intereuntem modo resurgentem. Haec antiqui fulgetra dicebant, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1; Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: si in nube luctetur flatus aut vapor, tonitrua edi; si erumpat ardens, fulmina; si longiore tractu nitatur, fulgetra, id. 2, 43, 43, § 112: quae pingi non possunt, id. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

* **fulgĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [fulgidus], *shining a little, somewhat bright,* Ter. Maur. p. 2388 P.

fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgeo], *flashing, glittering, shining* (ante- and post-class.): lumina, Lucr. 3, 363: acies ornatu fulgida Martis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 351; Anthol. Lat. 5, 41, 15. — *Comp.:* fulgidior radio, Ven. Carm. 8, 5 *fin.*

Fulgĭnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Umbria, between Perusia and Spoletium,* now *Foligno,* Sil. 8, 462; Inscr. Orell. 2409.—**II.** Deriv. **Fulgīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Fulginia, Fulginian:* municipium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 768 P.: in praefectura Fulginate, id. ib. (Cic. vol. xi. p. 4 B. and K.). —In *plur. subst.:* **Fulgĭnĭātes** or **Fulgĭnātes,** um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Fulginia, Fulginians;* form Fulginiates, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; form Fulginates, Inscr. Don. 2, *no.* 70 al.

fulgĭtrŭa, *n.*, v. fulgetrum.

fulgo, ĕre, v. fulgeo *init.*

fulgor, ōris, *m.* [fulgeo], *lightning, a flash of lightning* (mostly poet. for fulgur): fulgorem quoque cernimus ante Quam tonitrum accipimus, Lucr. 6, 170 Lachm. *N. cr.;* so ib. 217; Verg. A. 8, 524; Ov. M. 7, 619.—In *plur.:* prospera Juppiter his dextris fulgoribus edit, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf. id. Rep. 6, 17: (anhelitus terrae) cum se in nubem induerint, tum et fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, id. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**II.** Transf., *flash, glitter, gleam, brightness, splendor* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: cujus (candelabri) fulgore collucere atque illustrari Jovis templum oportebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: armorum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 19; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 30: vestis, Ov. M. 11, 617; cf.: purpureae abollae, Suet. Calig. 35: speculorum, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 68: solis, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 142; Suet. Aug. 79: carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93: oculos tremulo fulgore micantes, Ov. A. A. 2, 721: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 51: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143: stellae solis fulgore obumbrantur, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 11.—In *plur.:* cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, i. e. *glittering utensils, plate,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 5.—* **2.** Concr., *a shining star:* deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17.—**B.** Trop., *brightness, splendor, glory, renown:* nominis et famae quondam fulgore trahebar, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 39: gloriae, Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; cf.: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: urit fulgore suo qui praegravat artes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13: avitus, Vell. 2, 4 *fin.:* rerum, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 95.

Fulgŏra, ae, *f.* [fulgur], *a goddess who presided over lightning,* Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. D. 6, 10.

fulgur (also in the *nom.* FVLGVS, acc. to Fest. s. v. fulgere, p. 92 *fin.* Müll. *N. cr.*), ŭris, *n.* [fulgeo], *flashing lightning, lightning.* **I.** Prop. (= splendor fulminis, opp. fulmen, a thunderbolt): fulgur, ignis qui coruscat fulmine, Non. 5, 33: eodem modo fit fulgur, quod tantum splendet, et fulmen, quod incendit . . . fulmen est fulgur intentum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 3: nimbi immixtaque fulgura ventis, Ov. M. 3, 300: credas et rapidum Aetnaeo fulgur ab igne jaci, id. F. 1, 574: passim fremitus et fulgura fiunt, Lucr. 6, 270: CAELI FVLGVRA REGIONIBVS RATIS TEMPERANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: de fulgurum vi dubitare, id. Div. 1, 10, 16; cf.: fulgura interpretantes, id. ib. 1, 6, 12; cf. also: consultus de fulgure haruspex, Suet. Dom. 16; Tac. A. 15, 47 al.: tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 90; cf. id. Calig. 51: qui ad omnia fulgura pallent, Juv. 13, 223: tonitruque et fulgure terruit orbem, Ov. M. 14, 817: dium fulgur appellabant diurnum, quod putabant Jovis, ut nocturnum Summani, Fest. p. 75 Müll.; cf.: provorsum fulgur appellatur, quod ignoratur noctu an interdiu sit factum, Fest. p. 229 Müll. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** For fulmen, *a lightning-flash* that descends and strikes, *a thunder-bolt* (not in class. prose): feriunt summos fulgura montes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 12; Lucr. 6, 391: caelo ceciderunt plura sereno fulgura, Verg. G. 1, 488. — **2.** In partic., in relig. lang.: condere fulgur, *to bury a thing struck by lightning:* aliquis senior, qui publica fulgura condit, Juv. 6, 586: ‡ fulgur conditum, Inscr. Orell. 2482; cf. Luc. 1, 606.—**B.** For fulgor, *brightness, splendor* (poet. and very rare): solis, Lucr. 2, 164; so, flammaï, id. 1, 725; cf.: nictantia flammae, id. 6, 182: clarae coruscis Fulguribus tedae, id. 5, 297: galeae, Claud. Cons. Hon. 3, 31.

fulgŭrālis, e, *adj.* [fulgur], *of* or *relating to lightning:* Etruscorum et haruspicini et fulgurales et rituales libri, *treating of lightning as an omen,* Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Amm. 23, 5, 13.

fulgŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fulguro], *sheet-lightning, lightning:* fulguratio est late ignis explicitus: fulmen est coactus ignis et impetu jactus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; 2, 12; 21; 56.—In *plur.:* nubes mediocriter collisae fulgurationes faciunt: efficiunt majore impetu pulsae fulmina, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 5.

fulgŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [fulgur]. **I.** *A priest who interprets and propitiates lightning, a lightning-interpreter:* fulguratores, ut extispices et haruspices, ita hi fulgurum inspectores. Cato de moribus Claudii Neronis: haruspicem, fulguratorem si quis adducat, Non. 63, 21 sq.; Cic. Div. 2, 53, 109. —Also written ‡ fulguriator, Inscr. Orell. 2301. — **II.** *A lightning-hurler,* App. de Mundo; Inscr. Grut. 21, 5; also written ‡ fulgerator, ib. 3; 4; Don. cl. 1, 1.

fulgŭrātūra, ae, *f.* [fulguro], *the interpretation of lightnings* (late Lat.): Etrusci libri de fulguratura, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 42.

fulgŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulgur], *full of lightning, charged with lightning* (late Lat.): nubes, Mart. Cap. 5, § 427.

‡ **fulgŭrĭātor,** v. fulgurator, I.

fulgŭrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [fulgur] (ante-class.). **I.** *Neutr., to hurl lightnings, to lighten:* suo sonitu claro fulgurivit Juppiter, Naev. ap. Non. 110, 17 (Trag. Rel. v. 13 Rib.).—**II.** *Act., to strike with lightning;* only in the *part. perf. pass.:* fulguritum id quod est fulmine ictum: qui locus statim fieri putabatur religiosus, quod eum deus sibi dicasse videretur, Fest. p. 92 Müll.; so as *subst.:* **fulgŭrītum,** i, *n.*, *that which has been struck by lightning,* Arn. 5, 4; 5, 1: fulguritae arbores, Lucil. ap. Non. 110, 19; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138; Varr. L. L. 5, § 70 Müll.; of a person: quasi fulguritus, Sen. de Ira, 3, 23, 6.

fulgŭro, āre, *v. impers.* [id.], *to lighten* (less freq. than fulgeo; in many MSS. the reading oscillates between the two words; cf. Spald. and Zumpt ad Quint. 2, 16, 19, and Mos. and Orell. ad Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65). **I.** Lit.: noctu magis quam interdiu sine tonitribus fulgurat, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145: ex omnibus partibus caeli, id. 18, 35, 81, § 354: Jove tonante, fulgurante comitia populi habere nefas, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 43 Orell. *N. cr.:* fulgurat, cum repentinum late lumen emicuit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 1. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of oratory (cf. fulgeo, I. B.): fulgurat in ullo umquam verius dicta vis eloquentiae? Plin. H. N. praef. § 5; Quint. 2, 16, 19 (v. fulgeo, I. B.), Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 19.—**B.** *To flash, glitter, glisten, shine* (poet.): vetitoque domus jam fulgurat auro, Stat. Th. 4, 191: cernis, oculis qui fulgurat ignis! Sil. 12, 723. — *Part.:* **fulgŭrātus,** a, um, *pass.* only as *subst. plur.:* **fulgŭrāta,** orum, *n.*, *things struck by lightning:* omnibus fulguratis odor sulphuris inest, Sen. Q. N. 2, 21, 2.

fŭlica, ae (also **fŭlix,** icis, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14), *f.*, *a coot,* a water-fowl, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 122 al.; Verg. G. 1, 363; Ov. M. 8, 625.

fūlīgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo], *painted with a black powder, powdered black* (late Lat.): orbes oculorum, Hier. Ep. 10.

fūlīgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fuligo], *like soot, sooty:* color, Arn. 7, 254: nubes, Petr. 108, 2.

fūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of soot, sooty* (post-class.): Lares, Prud. στεφ. 10, 261.

fūlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [cf. fumus; v. Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 104], *soot.* **I.** Lit.: os oblitum fuligine, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 36: quasi fuligine abstersa, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91; Col. 11, 3, 60; Verg. E. 7, 50: lucubrationum bibenda, Quint. 11, 3, 23: (haerens) nigro fuligo Maroni, Juv. 7, 227.—**B.** Transf., *black paint* (= stibium): supercilium madidā fuligine tactum, Juv. 2, 93.—***II.** Trop., *paint:* atra verborum et argutiarum fuligine ob oculos audientium jacta, Gell. 1, 2, 7.

fŭlix, icis, v. fulica.

fullo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A fuller, cloth-fuller,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 66; Mart. 6, 93, 1; Dig. 12, 7, 2; Gai. Inst. 3, 143; 162 al.—In mal. part.: comprimere fullonem, Nov. ap. Prisc. p. 879 P. (Com. Rel. v. 95 Rib.); hence: pugil Cleomachus intra cutem caesus et ultra, inter fullones Novianos coronandus, Tert. Pall. 4. — **B.** *The title of a comic poem written by Laberius,* Gell. 16, 7, 3.—**C.** *A Roman surname,* Liv. 33, 24.—**II.** *A beetle with white spots,* Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100.

fullōnĭca, ae, *f.* and ōrum, *n.*, v. fullonicus, II.

fullōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [fullo], *of* or *belonging to fullers.* **I.** *Adj.:* pila, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fullōnĭca,** ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. ars.) *The fuller's craft, fulling:* si non didicisti fullonicam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 57 (dub. fulloniam, Fleck.): fullonicam docere, Lact. 1, 18, 21; Vitr. 6 praef. § 7. — **B.** (Sc. officina.) *A fuller's shop:* eum, in cujus fundo aqua oritur, fullonicas circa fontem instituisse, Dig. 39, 3, 3; also, **fullonica,** orum, *n.*, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 8.

fullōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fullers.* **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of fulling,* Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: creta, *fuller's earth,* id. 17, 8, 4, § 46: aenae, id. 24, 13, 68, § 111: saltus, *a jumping in fulling,* Sen. Ep. 15.—Comically: nisi lenoni munus hodie misero, Cras mihi potandus fructus (perh. fucus) est fullonius, *to-morrow I must swallow ink* (acc. to others, *must let myself be stamped upon*), Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 15. —**II.** *Subst.* (α) **fullōnium,** ii, *n.* (= fullonica, II. B.), *a fuller's shop,* Amm. 14, 11, 31.—(β) **fullōnia,** ae, *f.*, *the fuller's trade* (sc. ars): si non didicisti fulloniam, non mirandumst, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 57 Fleck. (al. fullonicam).

fulmen, ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from fulgimen, v. fulgeo], *lightning that strikes* or *sets on fire, a thunderbolt* (opp. fulgur, lightning). **I.** Lit.: placet Stoicis, eos anhelitus terrae cum se in nubem induerint ejusque tenuissimam quamque partem coeperint dividere atque dirumpere, tum et fulgores et tonitrua exsistere: si autem nubium conflictu ardor expressus se emiserit, id esse fulmen, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44; cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: non enim te puto esse eum, qui Jovi fulmen fabricatos esse Cyclopas in Aetna putes, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15; cf. under II.: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, id. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf.: Romulus lactens fulmine ictus, id. ib. 2, 21, 47 (for which more usually: e caelo ictus, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16): fulmine tactus, Ov. Tr. 2, 144: fulminis ictu concidere, id. ib. 2, 20, 45: fulmine percussus, id. N. D. 3, 22, 57; cf. id. ib. 3, 35, 84: fulmina emittere . . . fulmen jacere, id. ib. 2, 19, 44 sq.: fulminis ictus evadere, Juv. 12, 17: fulmine justo ruere, id. 8, 92: ideo plurima aestate fiunt fulmina, qua plurimum calidi est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 57, 2: validum, Lucr. 6, 228: igniferum, id. 6, 379: caducum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: qualem ministrum fulminis alitem, etc., id. ib. 4, 4, 1: quem (Periclem) fulminibus et caelesti fragori comparant comici, Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf. fulgeo, I. B.: ipse Pater corusca fulmina molitur dextra, Verg. G. 1, 330: fulmen erat, Genitor quae plurima caelo deicit, id. A. 8, 427: fulmina pauper creditur atque deos, Juv. 3, 145.—Respecting the nature of lightnings, and their religious in-

terpretation among the Etruscans and Romans, cf. Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 sq.; Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 43; 230.—**II.** Trop., *a thunderbolt*, i.q. *destructive power, crushing calamity:* non dubitaverim me gravissimis tempestatibus ac paene fulminibus ipsis obvium ferre conservandorum civium causa, Cic. Rep. 1, 4 (so we should read, and not fluminibus; cf. the passage quoted above from Cic. Div. 2, 19, 43; besides, if the figure were that of waves, it would be expressed not by fluminibus, but by fluctibus; v. fluctus, II. B.); cf.: fulmina fortunae contemnere, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: juro per mea mala, has me in illo (puero) vidisse virtutes ingenii, ut prorsus posset hinc esse tanti fulminis (i. e. mortis pueri) metus, quod observatum fere est, celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, Quint. 6 praef. § 10; cf. Liv. 45, 41, 1: quam fulmine justo Et Capito et Numitor ruerint, damnante senatu, Juv. 8, 92; cf. Liv. 6, 39, 7.—Of oratory: ain' tandem? insanire tibi videris (Paetus), quod imitere verborum meorum, ut scribis, fulmina? etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: (stilus) nec acumine posteriorum nec fulmine utens superiorum (al. flumine), id. Or. 6, 21.—Poet.: fulmen habent acres in aduncis dentibus apri, i. e. *destructive power*, Ov. M. 10, 550; cf. id. ib. 1, 305: (aper) Erectus setis et aduncae fulmine malae, Stat. Th. 2, 470; see fulmineus, II.: tunc illum (Hannibalem), cum frons propior lumenque corusco Igne micat, tunc illa viri, quae vertice fundit, Fulmina pertuleris, *fiery flashings* (of the eye), Sil. 11, 342.—Applied to the Scipios, as heroes and conquerors of the Carthaginians: Scipiades, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1034; imitated: duo fulmina belli Scipiadae, Verg. A. 6, 843: ubi nunc sunt fulmina gentis Scipiadae? Sil. 7, 106: duo fulmina nostri imperii, Cn. et P Scipiones, *these two thunderbolts of our empire*, Cic. Balb. 15, 34.—Prov.: Fulmen est, ubi cum potestate habitat iracundia, Pub. Syr. 184 Rib.

fulmenta, ae, *f.* [contr. from fulcimenta, from fulcio] (ante-class.), *a prop, support* of a building, Cato, R. R. 14, 1.—**II.** In partic., *the heel* of a shoe, Lucil. ap. Non. 206, 26; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94.

fulmentum, i. *n.* [contr. from fulcimentum, from fulcio], *a prop, support.* **I.** In gen., Vitr. 5, 1 *fin.*: porticus fulmentis Aquitanicis superba, i. e. *columns*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10 *in Carm.*—**II.** In partic., *a bedpost:* Cels. 2, 15.—Prov.: fulmenta lectum scandunt, *the child wants to know more than its grandmother;* or, perh., *the servant wants to play the master*, Varr. ap. Non. 206, 25.

fulmĭnāta, v. fulminatus.

fulmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fulmino], *a darting of lightning, a lightning:* fulguratio ostendit ignem, fulminatio emittit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *init.*

fulmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *lightning-hurler*, a post-class. designation of Jupiter, Arn. 6, 207.

(**fulmĭnātrix,** false read. for fulminata, v. fulminatus.)

fulmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmino], *provided with thunder-bolts, bearing thunder:* legio XII. fulminata, probably because their shields bore the device of Jupiter brandishing the thunder-bolt, Inscr. Orell. 517; 3174; Inscr. Murat. 869, 1; cf.: κεραυνοφόρον στρατόπεδον, Dio. Cass. 55, 23.

fulmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [fulmen], *of* or *belonging to lightning* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: ignis, Lucr. 2, 382; Ov. M. 11, 524; id. P. 2, 2, 118: ictus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618: fragor, Val. Fl. 2, 501.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** *Sparkling, splendid, brilliant:* Mnestheus (i. e. *with sparkling arms*), Verg. A. 9, 812 (cf. ib. 733): fulminea in casside, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 194.—**B.** (Acc. to fulmen, II.) *Destructive, murderous, killing:* dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 167: os (apri), Ov. F. 2, 232; cf.: dentes (apri), Phaedr. 1, 21, 5: rictus lupi, Ov. M. 11, 36: ensis, Verg. A. 4, 580; 9, 442: ira, Sil. 11, 99: iter, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 200.

fulmĭno, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to lighten, to hurl lightnings;* hence, *impers.:* fulminat, *it lightens* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for the class. fulgeo): at Boreae de parte trucis cum fulminat, Verg. G. 1, 370: minore vi ad fulgurandum opus est quam ad fulminandum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 23: nec fulminantis magna manus Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 6: fulminantem perjurant Jovem, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21.—With a homogeneous object: ignes, Auct. Aetn. 342.—**B.** Trop.: Caesar dum magnus ad altum Fulminat Euphraten bello, *thunders in war*, Verg. G. 4, 561; cf.: fulminat Aeneas armis, *threatens lightning, thunders in arms*, id. A. 12, 654: fulminat illa oculis, *hurls lightnings, darts fire*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 55; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 16.—**II.** *Act.*, *to strike* or *blast with lightning:* caelestis flamma Ingentes quercus, annosas fulminat ornos, Claud. Ep. 1, 40: a deo fulminari, Lact. 1, 10: vulnera fulminatorum, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145.—**B.** Trop.: fulminatus hac pronuntiatione in lectulum decidi, *thunderstruck*, Petr. 805.

fultor, ōris, *m.* [fulcio], *a supporter, support, prop* (late Lat.); trop.: ecclesiae, Venant. Carm. 2, 15, 19.

fultūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a prop, stay, support* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: fundamenta pro fultura et substructione fungentur, Col. 1, 5, 9.—In *plur.:* Vitr. 10, 22 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a strengthening, refreshing* (cf. fulcio, I. B.): deficient inopem venae te, ni cibus atque Ingens accedit stomacho fultura ruenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 154: cujus (corporis) fulturis animus sustinetur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 4.

fultus, a, um, *Part.*, v. fulcio.

Fulvia, ae, v. Fulvius.

fulvaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [fulvus], *yellowish* (post-class.): radix, App. Herb. 109.

Fulvĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Planc. 8, 20. So esp., **1.** M. Fulvius Flaccus, *a friend of C. Gracchus, who lost his life with him*, Cic. Brut. 28, 108; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; 1, 12, 29; id. Phil. 8, 4, 14; Liv. Epit. 59.—**2.** M. Fulvius Nobilior, Cic. Arch. 11; id. Tusc. 1, 2; id. Att. 4, 16.—**3.** Q. Fulvius Flaccus, Cic. Agr. 2, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106.—**4.** Q. Fulvius Nobilior, Cic. Brut. 20.—Servius Fulvius Flaccus, Cic. ib. 21 and 32.—**Fulvia,** *daughter of* M. Fulvius Bambalio, *and successively the wife of P. Clodius, C. Curio, and M. Antony*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11; id. Att. 14, 12, 1.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Fulvĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Fulvius* or *Fulvia, Fulvian:* herba, *named after a Fulvius*, Plin. 26, 8, 57, § 68: stola, *of Fulvia, wife of P. Clodius*, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—**B. Fulvĭaster,** tri, *m.*, *an imitator of a Fulvius*, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 4 Orell. *N. cr.*

fulvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. fulgeo], *deep yellow, reddish yellow, gold-colored, tawny* (mostly poet.): corpora leonum, Lucr. 5, 902; cf. Hor. C. 4, 4, 14: tegmen lupae, Verg. A. 1, 275: canis Lacon, Hor. Epod. 6, 5: cassis equinis jubis, Ov. M. 12, 88: boves, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 9: vitulus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 60: caesaries, Verg. A. 11, 642: arena, id. ib. 12, 741: aurum, id. ib. 7, 279; cf.: subtemen (auri), Sil. 7, 80: cera, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83: color vini, id. 14, 9, 11, § 80: sidera, Tib. 2, 1, 88.—Hence, poet. transf.: Olympus, Val. Fl. 7, 158: lumen, Verg. A. 7, 76: nubes, id. ib. 12, 792 (but not in Lucr. 6, 461, where furva is the right reading): aquila, Verg. A. 11, 751; cf.: ales Jovis, id. ib. 12, 247: nuntia Jovis, Cic. poët. Leg. 1, 1, 2: virgae, i. e. *withering stalks*, Ov. M. 10, 191.—Hence, *subst.:* **fulvum,** i, *n.*, *reddish-yellow*, Sol. 17, 5.

fūmārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [fumarium], *a smoke-hole* (post-class.): fumariola Vesuvii, Tert. Poen. 12.

fūmārĭum, ii, *n.* [fumus], *a smoke-chamber for ripening wine*, Col. 1, 6, 19 sq.; Mart. 10, 36, 1; Vulg. Osee, 13, 3.

fūmātor, oris, *m.* [fumo], *one who ripens wine*, Inscr. Orell. 5044.—**II.** Transf., *a deceiver*, Acron. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.

fūmesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [fumus], *to smoke, emit smoke*, Isid. 17, 8, 2.

fūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of smoke, smoky, smoking:* lumina taedis, Verg. A. 6, 593: flatus, Macr. S. 7, 10: Acheron, Val. Fl. 4, 595: vina Massiliae, *ripened by smoke*, Mart. 13, 123 (cf. fumarium).

fūmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *smoky* (late Lat.): culinae, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

fūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [fumus], *full of smoke, smoky, smoking.* **I.** Lit.: fax, Lucr. 3, 304; cf.: piceum fert fumida lumen Taeda, Verg. A. 9, 75: templa caeli (ignibus Aetnae), Lucr. 6, 644: altaria, Ov. M. 12, 259: caligo, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111; cf. lux, id. 2, 25, 22, § 90: amnis, Verg. A. 7, 465: tecta, Ov. M. 4, 405: vortex, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Smoke-colored:* cautes, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: topazius, id. 37, 8, 35, § 114: chrysolithus, id. 37, 7, 28, § 101.—**B.** *Smelling of smoke, smoky:* virus, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

fūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [fumus-fero], *producing smoke, smoking, steaming* (poet.): ignes, Verg. A. 9, 522: nox (in antro Caci), id. ib. 8, 255: Aponus, Luc. 7, 193.

***fūmĭfĭco,** āre, *v. n.* [fumus-facio], *to make* or *cause smoke, to burn incense:* Ephesiae Dianae, Arabio odore, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2.

fūmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *making* or *causing smoke, smoking, steaming* (poet): faces, Prud. στεφ. 3, 118: mugitus (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 114 (shortly before: Vulcanum naribus efflant): Epeum fumificum, qui legioni nostrae habet Coctum cibum, *making smoke, cooking* (acc. to others, *busied in smoke*), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 38.

fūmĭgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [fumigo], *causing smoke, smoking* (late Lat.): terra, Vulg. Sapient. 10, 7.

fūmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a fumigating, fumigation* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

fūmĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [fumus-ago]. **I.** *Act.*, *to smoke, to fumigate:* alvos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17; Col. 9, 14, 7: gallinaria, id. 8, 5, 20: (pulli) pulegii surculis fumigentur, id. 8, 5, 16: fumigati parietes, App. Mag. p. 312, 16.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to produce smoke, to smoke, steam.* caelum atrum et fumigantes globi, Gell. 19, 1, 3.

fūmo, āre, *v. n.* [fumus], *to smoke, steam, reek, fume.* **I.** Lit. (class.): acri sulphure montes Oppleti calidis ubi fumant fontibus aucti, Lucr. 6, 748: late circum loca sulphure fumant, Verg. A. 2, 698: recenti fossione terram fumare calentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: est animadversum, fumare aggerem, quem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 2: tepidusque cruor fumabat ad aras, Verg. A. 8, 106: cum fumant altaria donis, Lucr. 6, 752; Hor. C. 3, 18, 8: fumantes pulvere campos, Verg. A. 11, 908: equos fumantes sudore, id. ib. 12, 338: quod ita domus ipsa fumabat, *smoked, reeked* (with banquets), Cic. Sest. 10, 24 (cf. Sen. Ep. 64): et jam summa procul villarum culmina fumant, *are smoking* (with fires for the preparation of food), i. e. *evening approaches*, Verg. E. 1, 83.—**II.** Trop.: si nullus terror, non obruta jam nunc Semina fumarent belli, Sil. 1, 654.

fūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of smoke, smoking, smoky, smoked* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ligna, Cato, R. R. 130: flamma, id. ib. 38, 4: fax, Petr. 97: December (because many fires are then made), Mart. 5, 30, 5: paries, *well smoked, smoky*, Petr. 135: imagines (with age), Cic. Pis. 1, 1; cf.: magistri equitum, Juv. 8, 8: perna, *smoke-dried*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117: Falerni, *kept in the smoke-chamber* (fumarium) *to ripen*, Tib. 2, 1, 27; so, cadus, Ov. F. 5, 518.—**II.** Transf., *smelling of smoke, smoky:* defrutum, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319.

fūmus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. dhû, dhumas, smoke; Zend. dun-man, vapor; Gr. θύω, to rage, sacrifice, θυμός, θῦμα, θύος, etc.; Goth. dauns, odor; Engl. dust; cf.: fūnus, fuligo], *smoke, steam, fume:* in lignis si flamma latet fumusque cinisque, Lucr. 1, 871; cf. 1, 891; 4, 56: ibi hominem ingenuum fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, amplius milibus pass. VIII. in latitudinem patebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.:* tum fumi incendiorum procul videbantur, id. ib. 5, 48 *fin.:* significatione per castella fumo facta, id. B. C. 3, 65, 3: ater ad sidera fumus erigitur, Verg. A. 9, 239: pernas in fumo suspendito, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: fumo inveteratum vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40; cf. Hor. C. 3, 8, 11; Col. 1, 6, 19 sq.; v. fumarium; hence, poet. transf.: fumi Massiliae, *Marseilles wine mellowed in the smoke*, Mart. 14, 118: in illo ganearum tua

rum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13; cf.: intervenerant quidam amici, propter quos major fumus fieret, etc., Sen. Ep. 64, and Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60: non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem Cogitat, Hor. A. P. 143.— In double sense: *Ph.* Oculi dolent. *Ad.* Quor? *Ph.* Quia fumus molestus est, *smoke*, i. e. *foolish talk*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 10. —**b.** Prov. (α) Semper flamma fumo est proxima: Fumo comburi nihil potest, flamma potest, i. e. *the slightest approach to wrong-doing leads to vice*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 53.—(β) Tendere de fumo, ut proverbium loquitur vetus, ad flammam, *to jump out of the frying-pan into the fire*, Amm. 14, 11, 12; cf.: de fumo, ut aiunt, in flammam, id. 28, 1, 26.—(γ) Fumum or fumos vendere, i. e. *to make empty promises*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 36; Mart. 4, 5, 7; App. Mag. p. 313, 31. — For which also: per fumum or fumis vendere aliquid, Capitol. Anton. 11; Lampr. Heliog. 10.—**II.** Trop., like our word *smoke*, as a figure of *destruction:* ubi omne Verterat in fumum et cinerem, *had reduced to smoke and ashes*, i. e. *had consumed, squandered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39.

fūnāle, is, v. funalis, II.

fūnālis, e, *adj.* [funis], *consisting of* or *attached to a rope* or *cord:* equus, *an extra horse yoked to a chariot, but attached to it at the side of the others by a rope* or *trace, a trace-horse*, Suet. Tib. 6; Stat. Th. 6, 462; Aus. Epit. 35, 10; Hyg. Fab. 183: cereus, *a wax-torch*, Val. Max. 3, 6, 4; called also candela, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 143; cf. II. B.—**II.** *Subst.:* **fūnāle**, is, *n.* **A.** *A cord* or *thong of a sling:* funda media duo funalia imparia habebat, Liv. 42, 65, 10. — More freq., **B.** *A wax-torch* or *taper* (cf.: taeda, fax, candela): funale λαμπάδιον, funalia δαλοί, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 5; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 727; 11, 143: C. Duilius delectabatur crebro funali et tibicine, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44: noctem flammis funalia vincunt, Verg. A. 1, 727: lucida, Hor. C. 3, 26, 7: clara, Sil. 6, 667. —**2.** Transf., *a chandelier*, i. q. candelabrum, Ov. M. 12, 247; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 5.

fūnambŭlus, i, *m.* [funis-ambulo], *a rope-dancer*, Ter. Hec. prol. 4; prol. alt. 26; Suet. Galb. 6.—Transf.: tu funambule pudicitiae et castitatis, Tert. de Pudic. 10. — Called also **fūnĭambŭlus**, Aug. in Psa. 39, 9.

fūnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [funis], *of* or *belonging to a rope* (post-class.): equus, i. q. funalis equus, *an extra horse, trace-horse*, Isid. Orig. 18, 35, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Fūnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a surname of* Gratianus, *father of the emperor* Valentinianus (so called from his bodily strength, because five men could not drag a rope out of his hands), Aur. Vict. Epit. 45; Amm. 30, 7, 2.

functĭo, ōnis, *f.* [fungor], *a performing, executing, discharging; a performance, execution.* **I.** In gen. (Ciceron., but very rare): labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis gravioris operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: ut iis jucundior esset muneris illius functio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 15.—* **B.** Transf., of things: functionem recipere per solutionem, i. e. *perform the part, supply the place of*, Dig. 12, 1, 2, § 1.—**II.** In partic. (post-class.). **A.** *Payment of taxes*, Cod. Just. 8, 54, 4; 10, 22, 3.—**B.** *An ending, end* (of life), *death:* inevitabilis, Arn. 2, 78: mortalium, id. 2, 104.

functus, a, um, *Part.*, from fungor.

funda, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. spandê, itch; Gr. σφαδάζω, to move convulsively; σφοδρός, σφεδανός, impassioned; σφενδόνη; cf. 3. fūsus], *a sling.* **I.** Lit.: funda dicta eo, quod ex ea fundantur lapides, id est emittantur, Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 1: inde fundis, sagittis, tormentis hostes propelli ac summoveri jussit, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 1; 5, 35 *fin.*; 5, 43, 1; Liv. 38, 29, 4 sq.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201; Plaut. Poen. 2, 32 sq.; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 16; Cic. poët. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 73; Verg. G. 1, 309; id. A. 9, 586; Ov. M. 4, 517 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That which is thrown with a sling, *the sling-stone, missile*, Sil. 10, 152. —**B.** *A casting-net, drag-net*, Verg. G. 1, 141.—**C.** (From the similarity to the hollow of a sling in which the stone lay, like σφενδόνη.) *The hollow of a ring in which a jewel is set, the bezel*, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116 (in Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38, called pala anuli).—**D.** *A money-bag, purse*, Macr. S. 2, 4 *fin.*

fundālis, e, *adj.* [funda], *of* or *belonging to a sling* (post-class.): stridor, Prud. Psych. 293.

fundāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [2. fundo], *a foundation* (poet. for the class. fundamentum; mostly in *plur.*): ponere fundamina, Verg. G. 4, 161: Siculae terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: rerum, id. ib. 15, 433; id. F. 4, 835.—In *sing.:* fundamine magno res Romana valet, Ov. M. 14, 808; Hier. Gal. 4, 1; 2.

fundāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a foundation, ground-work, basis* (class.; mostly in *plur.*; cf. basis). **I.** Lit. (α) *Sing.* (rare): quin cum fundamento (aedes) Perierint, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69: substruere fundamentum, id. ib. 1, 2, 40.— (β) *Plur.:* operum fastigia spectantur, latent fundamenta, Quint. prooem. § 4: agere fundamenta, Cic. Mil. 27, 75: maximorum operum, id. Marc. 8, 25: prima urbi jacere, Liv. 1, 12, 4 (cf. under II. β the passage from Cic. Fl. 2, 4): novae domus jacere, Suet. Calig. 22; cf. id. Aug. 28: alta theatri locare, Verg. A. 1, 428: altae Carthaginis locare, id. ib. 4, 266; Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95: fodere delubro, id. 28, 2, 4, § 15: subdere per solidum, Tac. A. 4, 62: urbis quatit Neptunus, Verg. A. 2, 611: saxa turris, quibus fundamenta continebantur, convellunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 3: villa a fundamentis inchoata, Suet. Caes. 46: Albam a fundamentis proruere, *utterly*, Liv. 26, 13, 16: urbs a fundamentis diruta, id. 42, 63, 11; 42, 67, 9.—**B.** Transf., *the bottom*, = fundus: qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, id. ib. 2, 6, 55.—**II.** Trop. (syn.: sedes, initium). (α) *Sing.:* meo judicio pietas fundamentum est omnium virtutum, Cic. Planc. 12, 29; cf.: fundamentum justitiae est fides, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: narratio est quaedam quasi sedes et fundamentum constituendae fidei, id. Part. 9, 31: eloquentiae, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: philosophiae, id. Div. 2, 1, 2: initium ac fundamentum defensionis, id. Clu. 10, 30: horum criminum, id. Cael. 13, 30: quod fundamentum hujus quaestionis est, id videtis, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: disciplina nixa fundamento veritatis, Gell. 14, 1, 20: fundamentum et causa imperii, Sen. Ep. 87, 41: caput et fundamentum intellegitur totius testamenti heredis institutio, Gai. Inst. 2, 229. —(β) *Plur.:* illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: quibus initiis ac fundamentis hae tantae summis in rebus laudes excitatae sunt, Cic. Sest. 2, 5: libertatis, id. Balb. 13, 31: virtutum, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72; cf.: consulatus tui, id. Pis. 4, 9: senectus, quae fundamentis adolescentiae constituta est, id. de Sen. 18, 62: ad evertenda fundamenta rei publicae, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13: actionum, id. Phil. 4, 1, 1: jacere pacis fundamenta, id. ib. 1, 1, 1; so with jacio: rei publicae, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2: civitatis, id. N. D. 3, 2, 5; id. Ac. 2, 12, 37; id. Sull. 10, 30; Curt. 5, 1, 29; Lact. 7, 1, 1: defensionis, Cic. Mur. 6, 14: salutis suae, id. Fam. 10, 29: non praeterit me quam magnarum rerum fundamenta ponam senex, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. 1: vitae, id. Ep. 13, 16: impudentiae, Quint 12, 6, 2: futuri oratoris, id. ib. 1, 4, 5; for which also with the *dat.* (cf. supra I. the passage from Liv. 1, 12, 4): cui causae, Cic. Fl. 2, 4: verecundiae, id. Rep. 4, 4 Mos.: imperii, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 78.

1. Fundānĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** C. Fundanius, *Varro's father-in-law*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** C. Fundanius, *a friend of Cicero, and who was defended by him*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 19; v. the few fragments of the oration in Orell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 445; this oration is called Fundaniana in Serv. Verg. G. 2, 342.—**III.** Fundanius, *a comedian, a friend of Horace and Maecenas*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 42; 2, 8, 19.—In *fem.:* **Fundānia**, ae, *Varro's wife*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1.

2. Fundānĭus, a, um, and **Fundānus**, a, um, v. Fundi.

fundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. fundo], *a founding, foundation* (very rare): fundationes aedium, Vitr. 5, 3: substructionis fodere, id. 3, 3; Hil. Trin. 11, 37.

fundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a founder* (very rare for conditor, creator): Praenestinae urbis, Verg. A. 7, 678: terrae, Lact. 2. 1, 5: imperii Romani, Inscr. Grut. 56, 5 sq. —**II.** Trop.: securitatis publicae (Licinius), Inscr. Orell. 1071: quietis (Constantinus), ib. 1075.

fundātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. fundo.

Fundi, ōrum, *m.*, *a sea-coast town of Latium, on the Appian Way, between Formiae and Tarracina*, now *Fondi*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; Liv. 41, 27; Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; Suet. Tib. 5; id. Galb. 4; 8.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Fundānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Fundi:* ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: solum, Ov. P. 2, 11, 28: lacus, *near Fundi, whence the famous Caecuban wine*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; hence, Amyclae, situated on the Lacus Fundanus, Mart. 13, 115: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65.—*Subst.:* **Fundāni**, *the inhabitants of Fundi*, Inscr. Orell. 821.— **B. Fundānĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: Hercules, *who was worshipped at Fundi*, Vop. Flor. 4; Inscr. Orell. 1539.

fundĭbălum (**-bŭlum**), i, *n.*, or **fundĭbălus**, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from funda and βάλλω], *a hurling* or *slinging machine* (late Lat.), Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 51; Ambros. Ep. 37, 40; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 10, 2: Fundibali λιθοβόλοι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

fundĭbŭlārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a slinger* (for the class. funditor), Vulg. 4 Reg. 3, 25; Judith, 6, 8: σφενδονῖται, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **fundĭbŭlum** χώνη, *a funnel*, Gloss. Philox. [1. fundo].

fundĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [1. fundo] (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *To hurl* or *sling at:* globos volantes jussi funditarier, Plaut. Poen. 2, 36: spicula, Amm. 24, 4, 16.—**II.** Trop.: tantilla tanta verba funditat, *pours forth*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: istaec verba, id. Am. 4, 2, 12.—*Absol.:* ne illa ecastor faenerato funditat, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 52.

fundĭtor, ōris, *m.* [funda], *one who fights with a sling, a slinger*, σφενδονίτης, *a sort of light-armed soldier* (cf.: jaculator, sagittarius), Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 1; 2, 10, 1; 2, 19, 4; 2, 24, 4 et saep.; Sall. J. 46, 7; 49, 6 al.

fundĭtus, *adv.* [fundus], *from the very bottom, from the foundation* (syn.: a fundamento, ab radicibus, radicitus, penitus; freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: monumentum P. Scipionis funditus delevit ac sustulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 79; cf.: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Vell. 1, 12, 5: destructum templum, Suet. Vesp. 9: perire, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20: evellere, *by the roots*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 10.— **B.** Trop., *utterly, entirely, totally, completely:* belli magnos commovit funditus aestus, Lucr. 5, 1435: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae non odiis et discidiis funditus possit everti? Cic. Lael. 7, 23; cf.: praecepta, quae probas, funditus evertunt amicitias, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: amicitias funditus tollere e vita, id. Lael. 13, 48; id. N. D. 1, 42, 118; 1, 41, 115: tollere veritatem et fidem, id. Or. 62, 209: eicere, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42; 5, 33, 93: abolitae leges et versae funditus, Tac. A. 3, 36: perdidisti me sodalem funditus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 31; id. Most. 3, 1, 154; cf.: Lacedaemonios funditus vicit, Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 55; Verg. A. 11, 413; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 132 Vahl.): ne res redeant ad nilum funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 673: curare nomen, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 239 P. (Ann. v. 163 Vahl.): perspicere omnes res gestas, Lucr. 1, 478: earum rerum funditus esse expertem, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ne spondeus quidem funditus est repudiandus, id. Or. 64, 216: funditus aliquid pessum dare, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 128.—**II.** Transf., *at the bottom, below* (only ante- and post-class., and very rare): subsedit funditus, ut faex, Lucr. 5, 497; Spart. Hadr. 12 *fin.*

1. fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.* [root FUD; Gr. XY, χεϜ-, in χέω, χεύσω; Lat. futis, futtilis, ec-futio, re-futo, etc., Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 204 sq.], *to pour, pour out, shed.* **I.** Lit., of fluids. **1.** In gen.: (natura terram) sucum venis cogebat fundere apertis Consimilem lactis, etc., Lucr. 5, 812: sanguinem e patera, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: novum liquorem (i. e. vinum) de patera, Hor. C. 1, 31, 3: vina paterā in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160; cf.: vinum inter cornua, id. ib. 7, 594: vinum super aequora, id. ib. 11, 247: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho Fundit humi, Verg. A. 5, 78: laticem urnis, Ov. M. 3, 172: lacrimas, Verg. A. 3, 348: cf. Ov. M.

5, 540: fundit Anigros aquas, *pours out*, id. ib. 15, 282: parumne fusum est Latini sanguinis? *shed, spilt*, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: sanguine ob rem publicam fuso, Sall. H. Fr. 2, 96, 2 Dietsch: sanguinem de regno (i. e. propter regnum), Curt. 10, 5.—Mid.: memorandum, in septem lacus eum (Strymonem) fundi, *discharges itself*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38: ingentibus procellis fusus imber, *pouring*, Liv. 6, 8, 7; 6, 32, 6; cf.: sanguis in corporibus fusus, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 310.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of metals, *to make by melting, to melt, cast, found:* exolevit fundendi aeris pretiosi ratio, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 5; cf. id. 34, 7, 18, § 46: caldarium (aes) funditur tantum, malleis fragile, id. 34, 8, 20, § 94: aere fuso, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107: vitrum, id. 34, 14, 42, § 148: glandes, Auct. B. Afr. 20, 3: Theodorus ipse se ex aere fudit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83: ne statuam quidem inchoari, cum ejus membra fundentur, Quint. 2, 1, 12: fusis omnibus membris (statuae), id. 7 praef. § 2: olim quaerere amabam, Quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.—* **b.** In medic. lang.: aliquem, *to cause one to have fluid stools, to relax the bowels* (opp. comprimere): si compresserit aliquem morbus aut fuderit, Cels. praef. *med.;* cf. under *P. a.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To wet, moisten, bathe* with a liquid (poet. and very rare): (ossa) niveo fundere lacte, Tib. 3, 2, 20: multo tempora funde mero, id. 1, 7, 50.—**2.** Of things non-fluid. **a.** In gen., *to pour forth in abundance, to scatter, cast, hurl; to spread, extend, diffuse:* desectam cum stramento segetem corbibus fudere in Tiberim, Liv. 2, 5, 3: picem reliquasque res, quibus ignis excitari potest, fundebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24, 4: tela, Val. Fl. 3, 243: sagittam, Sil. 7, 647: (solis) radios per opaca domorum, Lucr. 2, 115: quas (maculas) incuria fudit, *has scattered*, Hor. A. P. 352: fundunt se carcere laeti Thraces equi, *pour themselves forth, rush out*, Val. Fl. 1, 611: se cuncta manus ratibus, id. 2, 662: littera fundens se in charta, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: luna se fundebat per fenestras, Verg. A. 3, 152.—Mid.: ne (vitis) in omnes partes nimia fundatur, *spread out*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: homines fusi per agros ac dispersi, Cic. Sest. 42, 91.—**b.** In partic. (α) With the accessory notion of production, *to bring forth, bear* or *produce* (in abundance): crescunt arbusta et fetus in tempore fundunt, Lucr. 1, 351; cf.: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, quae cum maxima largitate fundit, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: flores aut fruges aut bacas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: frugem, id. de Sen. 15, 51: plus materiae (vites), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 192: cum centesimo Leontini campi fundunt, id. 18, 10, 21, § 95: facile illa (piscium ova) aqua et sustinentur et fetum fundunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: (terra) animal prope certo tempore fudit Omne, Lucr. 5, 823; cf. ib. 917: fudit equum magno tellus percussa tridenti, Verg. G. 1, 13: Africa asinorum silvestrium multitudinem fundit, Plin. 8, 30, 46, § 108: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Pis. *init.;* Verg. A. 8, 139, v. Forbig. ad h. l.—(β) With the secondary notion of depth or downward direction, *to throw* or *cast to the ground, to prostrate:* (victi hostes) et de jugis, quae ceperant, funduntur, Liv. 9, 43, 20: nec prius absistit, quam septem ingentia victor Corpora (cervorum) fundat humi, Verg. A. 1, 193; cf. Ov. M. 13, 85; Sil. 4, 533: aliquem arcu, Val. Fl. 1, 446.—In middle force: fundi in alga, *to lie down*, Val. Fl. 1, 252.—Esp. freq. milit. t. t., *overthrow, overcome, rout, vanquish* an enemy: hostes nefarios prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27; cf.: exercitus caesus fususque, id. ib. 14, 1, 1: aliquos caedere, fundere atque fugare, Sall. J. 58, 3: Gaetulos, id. ib. 88, 3: classes fusae fugataeque, id. ib. 79, 4; cf.: si vi fudisset cecidissetque hostes, Liv. 35, 1, 8: hostes de jugis, id. 9, 43, 20: Gallos de delubris vestris, id. 6, 16, 2: eas omnes copias a se uno proelio fusas ac superatas esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 8; cf.: Massilienses crebris eruptionibus fusi, id. B. C. 2, 22, 1: Latini ad Veserim fusi et fugati, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 2, 6 *fin.:* quatuor exercitus Carthaginiensium fudi, fugavi, Hispania expuli, id. 28, 28, 9; cf. Drak. on 38, 53, 2; less freq. in a reversed order: alios arma sumentes fugant funduntque, Sall. J. 21, 2; Vell. 2, 46 *fin.:* omnibus hostium copiis fusis armisque exutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 6, 3: magnas copias hostium fudit, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: Sabinos equitatu fudit, id. Rep. 2, 20: Armeniorum copias, id. Arch. 9, 21: maximas copias parva manu, Sall. C. 7, 7.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to pour out* or *forth, to spread out, extend, display:* imago de corpore fusa, Lucr. 4, 53: animam moribundo corpore fudit, id. 3, 1033; cf. id. 3, 700: concidit ac multo vitam cum sanguine fudit, Verg. A. 2, 532: circuli (appellantur), quod mixta farina et caseo et aqua circuitum aequabiliter fundebant, *poured out, spread out*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106: quem secutus Cicero hanc famam latius fudit, Quint. 11, 2, 14; cf. id. 10, 5, 11: cum vero causa ea inciderit, in qua vis eloquentiae possit expromi: tum se latius fundet orator, *will display himself*, Cic. Or. 36, 125: superstitio, fusa per gentes, id. Div. 2, 72 *init.;* cf. Quint. 11, 3, 84: neque se tanta in eo (Cicerone) fudisset ubertas, id. 12, 2, 23: fundet opes, Latiumque beabit divite lingua, *riches of expression*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121.—Mid.: quamquam negant, nec virtutes nec vitia crescere: tamen utrumque eorum fundi quodammodo et quasi dilatari putant, *to be diffused*, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 48; cf.: modo virtus latius funditur, Sen. Ep. 74, 27; and: semper ex eo, quod maximas partes continet latissimeque funditur, tota res appellatur, id. 5, 30, 92: saepe in amplificanda re funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, id. Or. 62, 210.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *to pour forth, utter:* per quam (arteriam) vox principium a mente ducens percipitur et funditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149; cf.: e quibus elici vocem et fundi videmus, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 56: inanes sonos, id. ib. 5, 26, 73 (for which: inani voce sonare, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48): sonum, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: verba poëtarum more (opp. ratione et arte distinguere), id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris ex tempore, id. de Or. 3, 50, 194; cf.: grave plenumque carmen, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: tam bonos septenarios ad tibiam, id. ib. 1, 44, 107: physicorum oracula, id. N. D. 1, 26, 66: has ore loquelas, Verg. A. 5, 842: preces pectore ab imo, id. ib. 6, 55; so, preces, id. ib. 5, 234; Hor. Epod. 17, 53: mera mendacia, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 33: jam tu verba fundis hic, sapientia? *you waste*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 7: opprobria rustica, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: iras inanes, Val. Fl. 3, 697: vehemens et liquidus puroque simillimus amni Fundet opes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 121: preces, App. M. 11, p. 258, 4; Tac. A. 14, 30; Aug. in Psa. 25, 10 al.—Hence, **fūsus,** a, um, *P. a., spread out, extended, broad, large, copious, diffuse.* **A.** Lit.: (aër) tum fusus et extenuatus sublime fertur, tum autem concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: fusior alvus, i. e. *more relaxed* (opp. astrictior), Cels. 1, 3 *med.:* toga (opp. restricta), *wide, full*, Suet. Aug. 73: Gallorum fusa et candida corpora, *full, plump*, Liv. 38, 21, 9: campi in omnem partem, *extended*, Verg. A. 6, 440; cf.: non fusior ulli Terra fuit domino, *a broader, larger kingdom*, Luc. 4, 670.—**B.** Trop., *copious, diffuse; flowing, free:* genus sermonis non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, Cic. de Or. 2. 38, 159; cf.: constricta an latius fusa narratio, Quint. 2, 13, 5: materia abundantior atque ultra quam oporteat fusa, id. 2, 4, 7: ut illud, quod ad omnem honestatem pertinet, decorum, quam late fusum sit, appareat, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 5: (vox) in egressionibus fusa et securae claritatis (opp. contracta), *unrestrained, free*, id. 11, 3, 64: periodus, id. 9, 4, 128: fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 130: lingua Graeca prolixior fusiorque quam nostra, Gell. 2, 26, 7: in locis ac descriptionibus fusi ac fluentes, Quint. 9, 4, 138: plenior Aeschines et magis fusus, id. 10, 1, 77: dulcis et candidus et fusus Herodotus (opp. densus et brevis et semper instans sibi Thucydides), id. 10. 1, 73.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—*Adv.:* **fūse.** * **1.** (Acc. to A.) *Spread out, extended:* (manus) fusius paulo in diversum resolvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 97.—**2.** (Acc. to B.) *Copiously, at length, diffusely:* quae fuse olim disputabantur ac libere, ea nunc articulatim distincteque dicuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36: multa dicere fuse lateque, id. Tusc. 4, 26, 57: fuse lateque dicendi facultas, id. Or. 32, 113: fuse et copiose augere et ornate aliquid (opp. brevia et acuta), id. Fin. 3, 7, 26.—*Comp.:* haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius (opp. brevius angustiusque concluduntur), Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: fusius et ornatius rem exponere, Quint. 4, 2, 128.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

2. fundo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [fundus], *to lay the bottom, keel, foundation* of a thing, *to found* (syn.: condo, exstruo, etc.). **I.** Lit. (perh. only poet.): haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, i. e. *is laid*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44 (v. Ritschl ad h. l.): dum mea puppis erat validā fundata carinā, Ov. P. 4, 3, 5; id. H. 16, 111: Erycino in vertice sedes fundatur Veneri Idaliae, *is founded*, Verg. A. 5, 759: sedes saxo vetusto, id. ib. 8, 478: arces, id. ib. 4, 260.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to fasten, secure, make firm:* dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, Verg. A. 6, 4: (genus humanum) Et majoribus et solidis magis ossibus intus Fundatum, Lucr. 5, 928; 4, 828.—**II.** Trop., *to found, establish, fix, confirm* (class., esp. in *part. perf.;* cf.: firmo, stabilio): illud vero maxime nostrum fundavit imperium et populi Romani nomen auxit, quod, etc., Cic. Balb. 13, 31; cf.: quantis laboribus fundatum imperium, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19: qui (rei publicae status) bonorum omnium conjunctione et auctoritate consulatus mei fixus et fundatus videbatur, id. Att. 1, 16, 6: accurate non modo fundata verum etiam exstructa disciplina, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; cf.: fundati a doctore, *thoroughly instructed*, Lact. 6, 21, 4: res publica praeclare fundata, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 10; cf.: qui legibus urbem Fundavit, Verg. A. 6, 810: in eorum agro sedes fundare Bastarnis, Liv. 40, 57, 5: libertatem, salutem, securitatem, Plin. Pan. 8, 1: jus civile, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 39: vacuos Penates prole, Stat. S. 4, 7, 30; cf.: thalamos Tritonide nympha, i. e. *to marry*, Sil. 2, 65: partis et fundatis amicitiis, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 25: fundatae atque optime constitutae opes, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1; cf.: nitidis fundata pecunia villis, *well laid out*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 46: nihil veritate fundatum, Cic. Fl. 11, 26; cf. Lucr. 5, 161.—Hence, **fundātus,** a, um, *P. a., firm, fixed, grounded, durable* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: quo fundatior erit ex arenato directura, etc., Vitr. 7, 3 *med.:* si permanetis in fide fundati, Vulg. Col. 1, 23.—**B.** Trop.: deflevi subitas fundatissimae familiae ruinas, Auct. Or. pro Domo, 36, 96.

‡ **fundŭla,** ae, *f., a street without an outlet, a cul de sac:* a fundo, quod exitum non habent ac pervium non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 145.

fundŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fundus]. * **I.** *A kind of sausage:* FUNDULUM a fundo, quod non ut reliquae partes, sed ex una parte sola apertum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 111.—* **II.** In mechanics, *a kind of sucker* or *piston:* ambulatiles, Vitr. 10, 13.

fundus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. budh-nas, ground; Gr. πυθμήν, πύνδαξ; O. H. Germ. Bodam; Germ. Boden; v. fodio], *the bottom* of any thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: armarii fundum exsecuit, *the bottom of the chest*, Cic. Clu. 64, 179: ollae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: scyphi, Dig. 41, 1, 26: (Aetna) fundo exaestuat imo, *from the lowest bottom*, Verg. A. 3, 577; cf.: imo Nereus ciet aequora fundo, id. ib. 2, 419: amnis fundo carens, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 122: maris, Vulg. Judith, 5, 12: calicis, id. Isa. 51, 17.—Prov.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55.—* **2.** Transf. (pars pro toto), *a cup:* hi duo longaevo censentur Nestore fundi, Mart. 8, 6, 9.—**B.** In partic., *a piece of land, a farm, estate* (syn.: praedium, villa): fundi appellatione omne aedificium et omnis ager continetur; sed in usu urbana aedificia aedes, rustica villae dicuntur; locus vero sine aedificio in urbe area, rure autem ager appellatur: idemque ager cum aedificio fundus dicitur, Dig. 50, 16, 211; Cic. Agr. 3, 2 *fin.:* cum inprobata sit eorum sententia qui putaverint furtivum fundum fieri posse, Gai. Inst. 2, 51; cf.: non hominum tantum neque rerum moventium ... sed fundi quoque et aedium fieri furtum, Masur. Sab. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 13: cui nostrum non licet fundos nostros obire? Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: nunquam tam mane egredior, quin te in fundo conspicer fodere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16; Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; Cic. Caecin. 36, 104; id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119; id. Fam. 13, 69, 2;

Quint. 4, 2, 131: dulcia poma feret cultus tibi fundus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 13 et saep.: euge, fundi et aedes, per tempus subvenistis mihi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 84; cf.: si quidem habes fundum atque aedis, id. ib. 1, 2, 75: nostri fundi calamitas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 34: quasi non fundis exornatae multae incedant per vias, i. e. *with the price of a farm*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 42: unumne fundum pulcherrimum populi Romani, disperire patiemini? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: nunc is nobis fundus est, i. e. ex quo fructus capiamus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15 Spengel ad loc. — Prov.: fundum alienum arat, incultum familiarem deserit, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: fluxas Phrygiae res vertere fundo, i. e. *from its foundation*, = funditus, Verg. A. 10, 88: cenae, *the principal dish*, Gell. 17, 8, 2.—**B.** In partic., publicists' t. t., qs. *one who lays the foundation for the decision* of a thing, *one that approves* a thing or *ratifies* it, *the approver* (syn. auctor): fundus dicitur populus esse rei, quam alienat, hoc est auctor, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.: non ut hujus sententiae legisque fundus fierem, Gell. 19, 8, 12: negat ex foederato populo quemquam potuisse, nisi is populus fundus factus esset, in hanc civitatem venire, etc., Cic. Balb. 8, 19 (where Cicero gives to this legal principle another meaning); cf.: quid enim potuit dici imperitius quam foederatos populos fieri fundos oportere? id. ib. 8, 20; 11, 27; 18, 42: municipes sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes . . . neque ulla populi Romani lege astricti, nisi populus eorum fundus factus est, Gell. 16, 13, 6. — **2.** Transf. (ante- and post-class., and rare): ut, quae cum ejus filio egi, ei rei fundus pater sit potior, *may officially confirm*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 7; cf. Gell. 19, 8, 12; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll. supra.

fūnĕbris, e, *adj.* [funus], *of* or *belonging to a funeral, funeral-, funereal* (syn.: funereus, feralis; funestus, fatalis). **I.** Lit. (class.): epulum, Cic. Vatin. 12, 30: vestimentum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59: lectus, Petr. 114: cupressi, Hor. Epod. 5, 18: pompa, Tac. H. 3, 67: contio, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Quint. 11, 3, 153; cf. laudationes, id. ib.; 3, 7, 2: carmen, id. 8, 2, 8.—**B.** *Subst.*: **fūnĕbria**, ium, *n.*, *funeral rites*, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 50; Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177.—**II.** Transf., *deadly, mortal, fatal, cruel* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sacra, i. e. *human offerings*, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 85: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: vulva, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209: malum populis (elephantiasis), id. 26, 1, 5, § 8: difficiles, funebria ligna, tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 7.

fūnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to a funeral* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: actio, *on account of the expenses of a funeral*, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 6; ib. 21 al.—**II.** *Subst.*: **fūnĕrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who took charge of funerals, an undertaker*, Firm. 3, 6 *med.*

fūnĕrātīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to a funeral* (post-class.): actio, Dig. 11, 7, 30 (al. funeraria, v. funerarius). — **II.** *Subst.*: FVNERATICIVM, ii, *n.*, *the money spent on a funeral, burial expenses*, Inscr. Orell. 2417; 4107; 4420.

fūnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [funero], *a burial, funeral* (late Lat.): Indi funerationes negligunt, Mart. Cap. 6, § 696.

‡ **fūnĕrātor** κηδευτὴς νεκροῦ, Gloss. Philox.

fūnĕrēpus, i, v. funirepus.

fūnĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [funus], *of* or *belonging to a funeral, funeral-* (poet. for the class. funebris, q. v.). **I.** Lit.: faces, *funeral-torches*, Verg. A. 11, 143: fronde coronat pyram, id. ib. 4, 506.—**II.** Transf., *deadly, destructive, fatal*: torris, Ov. M. 8, 511: dextra (Discordiae), Val. Fl. 7, 468: bubo, i. e. *ill-boding, dismal*, Ov. M. 10, 453: os bubonis, id. ib. 226.

fūnĕro, āvi, ātum (*dep.* form funeratus est, Capitol. Pert. 14), 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to bury with funeral rites, to inter* (perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: sepelio, humo, effero): qui funerari se jussit sestertiis undecim milibus, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 135; Suet. Claud. 45; id. Tib. 51; id. Calig. 15; id. Ner. 50; id. Oth. 11; id. Dom. 17; Dig. 11, 7, 14; Sen. ad Helv. 2, 5; 12, 5; Val. Max. 1, 6, 6; 4, 4, 2; 4, 6, 3 al.: (apes) defunctas progerunt funerantiumque more comitantur exsequias, Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 63: qui funerari sepelirive aliquem prohibuerit, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 3. — **II.** Transf. (consequens pro antecedente), **fūnĕrātus**, a, um, *killed, destroyed*: prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor. C. 3, 8, 7: funerata est pars illa corporis, qua quondam Achilles eram, Petr. 129, 1.

fūnĕror, āri, v. funero *init.*

fūnesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [funestus], *to pollute* or *disgrace with murder.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. foedo): aras ac templa humanis hostiis, Cic. Font. 10, 21: aram sociorum, id. Mil. 33, 90: contionem contagione carnificis, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to pollute, dishonor* (post-Aug.): emptor veneni Frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem, Juv. 8, 18: sese nuptiis incestis, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 3: corpus in civitatem inferri non licet, ne funestentur sacra civitatis, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 2.

fūnestus, a, um, *adj.* [funus]. **I.** *Act.*, *causing death, destruction*, or *calamity; causing grief; deadly, fatal, destructive, calamitous, mournful, dismal* (class.; syn.: nefarius, perniciosus; fatalis, fatifer): ad ejus (C. Verris) funestam securem servati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 123; cf.: deorum templis atque delubris funestos ac nefarios ignes inferre, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: arma, Ov. F. 1, 521: venenum, id. M. 3, 49: morsus, id. ib. 11, 373: munus, id. ib. 2, 88: taxus, id. ib. 4, 432; cf. taeda, Verg. A. 7, 322: scelus, Phaedr. 3, 10, 50.—*Comp.*: funestior dies Alliensis pugnae, quam urbis captae, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2.—*Sup.*: Caligula sceleratissimus ac funestissimus, Eutr. 7, 12.—(β) With *dat.*: aquilam argenteam, quam tibi perniciosam et funestam futuram confido, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: o diem illum funestum senatui bonisque omnibus! id. Sest. 12, 27; cf.: nox nobis, id. Fl. 41, 103: victoria orbi terrarum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *filled with misfortune* or *grief, fatal, mournful, sad* (class.; syn.: infaustus, infelix, etc.): agros funestos reddere, Lucr. 6, 1139: capilli, Ov. F. 6, 493: utque manus funestas arceat aris, i. e. *polluted with blood*, id. M. 11, 584: familia, *in mourning*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; Liv. 2, 8, 8; 2, 47, 10: adeo ut annales velut funesti nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, *as if they were lists of the dead*, id. 4, 20, 9; cf. epistolae, *announcing misfortune* or *sad tidings*, Vell. 2, 117, 1: funestior advolat alter Nuntius, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 474; cf.: nocturna volucris funesta querela, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 5; hence also: omen, id. 2, 28, 38 (3, 25, 4 M.): littera, *denoting death, mourning*, Ov. M. 10, 216: manus, *mourning* (of a dowager), id. ib. 11, 585: funestum est a forti atque honesto viro jugulari, funestius ab eo, cujus vox, etc., Cic. Quint. 31, 95.

fūnētum, i, *n.* [funis], *a vine trained so as to form an arbor*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 174.

‡ **fungĭdus** σομφός (*spongy*), Gloss. Philox.

fungīnus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus], *of a mushroom*; comic.: pol hic quidem fungino genere est, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9.

fungor, functus, fungi, *v. dep.* [kindred to Sanscr. bhuj-, frui], *to busy one's self with* or *be engaged in* something; *to perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe, do* (syn.: administro, defungor); constr. with *abl.*, rarely with *acc.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. (α) With *abl.*: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22; cf.: populari munere, id. Rep. 3, 35: virtutis perfectae perfecto munere, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109; so, munere, id. Rep. 1, 7; 5, 2; id. Off. 2, 16, 57; 2, 20, 70; id. Brut. 16, 63; id. Leg. 1, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5 al.; cf.: magnificentissimâ aedilitate, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57: consulatu, Suet. Caes. 23; id. Galb. 3: praeturâ, id. Tib. 4; id. Claud. 24; 38; id. Gram. 7: quaesturâ, id. Aug. 36: magisterio, id. Dom. 4: potius barbarorum quam illius more, *to observe*, Nep. Con. 3, 4: funguntur officio, *perform*, Cic. Cael. 9, 21: officio rhetoris, Quint. 2, 1, 6; Suet. Claud. 29; cf. Hor. S. 2, 6, 109: cum suam vicem functus officio sit, *had filled his own place* as husband, Liv. 1, 9, 15: legationibus, Quint. 3, 2, 4: militiâ, Suet. Gram. 9: oppugnationibus et acie feliciter, Vell. 2, 95, 2: sacris, Hor. A. P. 224: laboribus, id. C. 2, 18, 38; cf. periculis, Just. 7, 4: dapibus, *to have done with the food*, Ov. F. 2, 791: caede, *to murder*, id. H. 14, 19: morte, *to die*, id. M. 11, 583; Vell. 2, 49, 1; for which also: fato, Ov. M. 11, 559; Quint. 3, 7, 10; Suet. Calig. 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5 *ext.*: vitâ, Gell. 20, 2, 3; Lact. 2, 1, 1; Dig. 48, 5, 11 *fin.*; 49, 17, 14: voto, *to pay a vow*, Just. 9, 2: fungar vice cotis, *to serve instead of*, Hor. A. P. 304: indicis partibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), *who had lived through, enjoyed*, Hor. C. 2, 9, 13; cf.: functo longissima statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131, 2: virtute functi duces, *who have shown, exhibited*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 29; cf.: omni virtute functa (femina), Quint. 6 praef. § 5.—Of things: possunt aliquando oculi non fungi suo munere, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 71: aliquae (vocales) officio consonantium fungantur, Quint. 1, 4, 10: levissima quaeque (quaestio) primo loco fungitur, id. 3, 6, 8 Spald. *N. cr.*: res eadem perorationis vice fungitur, id. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. 4, 1, 75.—(β) With *acc.* (so always in Plaut. and Ter. except officiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12; but in class. prose only once in Nep.; v. infra): ingentia munera fungi, Lucil. ap. Non. 497, 12: munus, id. ib. 10; Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 5; id. Trin. prol. 1; 2, 2, 73: militare munus fungens, Nep. Dat. 1, 2 al.: officium, Pac. ap. Non. 497, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 129 Rib.); Titin. ib. 6 (Com. Rel. v 48 ib.); Turp. ib. 13; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 14; 3, 3, 19; id. Ad. 3, 4, 18; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 51: sine me alliatum fungi fortunas meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45: Mago diem fungitur relictis duobus filiis, i. e. *dies*, Just. 19, 1, 1: mala multa animus contagibu' fungitur ejus, i. e. *suffers*, Lucr. 3, 734.—(γ) In *gerundive*, as *v. a.*: muneris fungendi gratia, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; cf. Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3; Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: ad suum munus fungendum, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis, Liv. 1, 41, 6: spes facta militiae fungendae potioribus ducibus, id. 24, 21, 3.—(δ) *Absol.* (very rare): at facere et fungi sine corpore nulla potest res, i. e. *to suffer*, Lucr. 1, 443 sq.; so 3, 168: pro fultura et substructione fungentur fundamenta, *will serve*, Col. 1, 5, 9: nec livida tabes Invidiae functis quamquam et jam lumine cassis Defuit, i. e. *to the dead*, = defunctis, Stat. Th. 2, 15; cf.: omnia functa Aut moritura vides, id. S. 2, 1, 209; id. Th. 4, 483; 511; Albin. 1, 393; Aus. Ep. 33.

II. In partic., *to perform, discharge, contribute, pay* any thing due from one: hoc vobis est statuendum, quid aratorem ipsum arationis nomine muneris in re publica fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199: per omnes annos atque omnia bella duplici numero se militum equitumque fungi, Vell. 2, 15, 3: cum eo sumptu res publica fungatur, Tac. A. 14, 21: qui fenus exercent, omnibus patrimonii intributionibus fungi debent, etsi possessionem non habeant, Dig. 50, 1, 22 *fin.*

☞ In *pass.* signif. (post-class. and very rare): pretia rerum non ex affectione, nec utilitate singulorum, sed communiter fungi, *are not taken*, Dig. 9, 2, 33: dos, quae semel functa est, amplius fungi non potest, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 11.

fungōsus, a, um, *adj.* [fungus], *full of holes, spongy, fungous*: medulla, Col. 4, 29, 6: raphanus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83: caro, id. 16, 6, 8, § 25: lingua, id. 23, 1, 24, § 49.—*Comp.*: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 137.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

fungŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small mushroom*, Apic. 5, 2, § 190; 3, 20, § 107.

fungus, i, *m.* [for sfungus, kindred to σφόγγος, σπόγγος, the initial s suppressed as in fallo, fides, nurus, etc.; cf. funis, and v. the letter S.], *a mushroom, moril, fungus.* **I.** Lit.: satis esse nobis non magis hoc potis est quam imber fungo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 33; Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 96; Hor. S. 2, 4, 20.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A soft-pated fellow, a dolt*: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; so id. ib. 2, 3, 49; 4, 7, 23.—**B.** *A fungous excrescence* on the human body, Tert. Spect. 23; cf.: fungo simile ulcus, Cels. 6, 18, 11.—On the olive-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—**C.** *A collection of lamp-black on the wick of a candle* or *lamp, a candle-snuff*, Verg. G. 1, 392.

fūnĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [funis], = funiculus, q. v. Charis. 100 P.

fūnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [funis], *a slender rope, a cord,* Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 66; Gell. 5, 3, 3; Quint. 1, 6, 6; Vulg. Exod. 35, 18.

fūnirēpus (**fūnĕrēp-**), i, *m.* [funis-repo, that climbs on a rope], *a rope-dancer,* = funambulus, App. Flor. p. 342, 18 and 32.

fūnis, is, *m.* (*fem.,* Lucr. 2, 1154; ap. Gell. 13, 20, 21, and Non. 205, 22; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 6) [perh. for fudnis, root in Sanscr. bandh-, bind; cf. Gr. πεῖσμα, rope; kindr. with σχοῖνος], *a rope, sheet, line, cord* (syn.: restis, rudens): funes dicti, quod antea in usum luminis circumdati cera, unde et funalia, Isid. Orig. 19, 4; Cato, R. R. 135, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22; Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 5; 3, 14, 6; 4, 29. 3 al.; Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4; Verg. A. 2, 262; Ov. M. 8, 777 et saep.: patiatur necesse est illam per funes ingredientium tarditatem, i. e. *of the rope-dancers,* Quint. 2, 14, 16.—**2.** P r o v. **a.** Funem ducere or sequi, *to lead* or *follow the rope,* i. e. *to command* or *serve* (the fig. being most probably that of an animal led by a rope): imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique, Tortum digna sequi potius quam ducere funem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 48.—**b.** Funem reducere, *to pull back the rope,* i. e. *to change one's mind,* Pers. 5, 118.—**c.** Funem in diversa distendere, *to dispute pro and con,* Tert. Pudic. 2; adv. Marc. 4.—**d.** Ut, quod aiunt Graeci, ex incomprehensibili parvitate arenae funis effici non possit (Gr. ἐξ ἄμμου σχοινίον πλέκειν), *to make a rope of sand,* i. e. *to perform the impossible,* Col. 10 praef. § 4 *fin.*

fūnus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. dhû-mas, smoke; v. fumus], *a funeral procession, funeral rites, burial, funeral,* usually with reference to the burning of the body; cf.: funus est jam ardens cadaver; quod dum portatur, exsequias dicimus; crematum, reliquias; conditum jam, sepulcrum, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 539 (freq. and class.). **I.** L i t.: funus, quo amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: mater exsequias illius funeris prosecuta, id. Clu. 71, 201: funus innumeris exsequiis celebratum, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: maeror funeris, id. Lael. 3, 11: cui acerbissimum funus ducitur, id. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: funus triumphali portā ducendum, Suet. Aug. 100: facere filio, Cic. Clu. 9, 28: celebrare, Liv. 8, 10, 10: ornare, Cic. Rep. 6, 2; Suet. Aug. 100: paterno funeri omnia justa solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: funeri operam dare, id. Att. 15, 1, B, 1: venire in funus, id. ib.: pro ea copia quae Athenis erat, funus ei (Marcello) satis amplum faciendum curavi, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: funus militare alicui facere, Liv. 3, 43, 7; cf.: prodire (alicui) in funus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 88; Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: funere efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225; Suet. Ner. 9; 30; 33: praetereunte funere, id. Tib. 57: corpus crematum publico funere, id. ib. 75: nec te in tua funera mater Produxi (= funus tuum duxi), Verg. A. 9, 486: funus imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, i. e. *be borne at the head of the procession,* Hor. Epod. 8, 11: sub ipsum funus, id. C. 2, 18, 18: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85.—Comically: fecisti funus med absente prandio: Cur ausu's facere, quoi ego adaeque heres eram? *have buried,* i. e. *devoured* it, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 27.—In *plur.*: funera agitant, exsequia ititant, Naev. 3, 9: nemo me lacrumis decoret, nec funera fletu Faxit, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34, and de Sen. 20, 73 (Epigr. 3, p. 162 Vahl.); poetically imitated by Cicero: linquamus amicis Maerorem, ut celebrent funera cum gemitu, Cic. poët. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: cum senatus auctoritatem suam in virorum fortium funeribus ornamentisque ostenderit, id. Phil. 9, 7, 16: edictum, quod de funeribus habeant (aediles curules), id. ib. § 17: tristia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: tria si concurrant foro, id. S. 1, 6, 43: justa reddere alicui, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4; Sil. 2, 184.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *A dead body, corpse,* = cadaver (poet.): haeccine parva meum funus arena teget? Prop. 1, 17, 8: lacerum, Verg. A. 9, 491.—In *plur.,* of *a corpse,* Val. Fl. 3, 298: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. C. 1, 28, 19; of *the manes* of the departed: cum semel infernas intrarunt funera leges, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 3.—**2.** *Death,* esp. *violent death, murder* (mostly poet.): maturo propior ... funeri, Hor. C. 3, 15, 4: vicinum funus ut aegros Exanimat, id. S. 1, 4, 126: exstinctum Nymphae crudeli funere Daphnin Flebant, Verg. E. 5, 20: (quos) Abstulit atra dies, et funere mersit acerbo, id. A. 6, 429: qui patrios foedasti funere vultus, *with murder,* id. ib. 2, 539.—Freq. in *plur.*: quae funera Turnus Ediderit, Verg. A. 9, 526; cf. id. ib. 10, 602; Hor. C. 1, 15, 10; 4, 14, 49; once in Cic., acc. to Nonius: ut vix hominum acerbis funeribus satietur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 300, 26 (id. Rep. 2, 41 Mos.).—**II.** T r o p., *destruction, ruin, fall* (rare but class.): vir summā eloquentiā dixit graviter, casum illum meum funus esse rei publicae, sed funus justum et indictum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: dum Capitolio Regina (Cleopatra) dementes ruinas Funus et imperio parabat, Hor. C. 1, 37, 8.—In *plur.*: sub lacrimosa Trojae Funera, Hor. C. 1, 8, 15: pro dira pudoris funera, Luc. 4, 231.—Also concr. of persons plotting destruction: Gabinium et Pisonem, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, Cic. Prov. Cons. 1, 2.

fuo, v. sum *init.*

fūr, fūris, *comm.* [root fer-, v. fero; cf. Gr. φώρ, Gell. 1, 18], *a thief* (syn.: latro, praedo, pirata, raptor). **I.** L i t.: quodsi duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem quoquo modo, diurnum autem, si se telo defenderet, interfici impune voluerunt, etc., Cic. Mil. 3, 9: ita in legibus posiverunt, furem duplici condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, Cato, R. R. praef. § 1: fures privatorum furtorum, opp. fures publici, id. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18: canes aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures venerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: fures aerari, Sall. C. 52, 12: a Philippo interrogatus, quid latraret, furem se videre respondit, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 220: M. Carbo condemnatus, fur magnus, e Sicilia, i. e. *extortioner,* id. Fam. 9, 21, 3: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, neu quis adulter, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: (Priapus) furum aviumque Maxima formido, id. ib. 1, 8, 3: Sallustius historicus priscorum verborum ineruditissimus fur, Suet. Gram. 15: fur tuos, i. e. *who carried you off,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 21.—In the *fem.*: fures estis ambae, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 67.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** As a term of vituperation applied to slaves, *thief, rascal, rogue, knave*: tun' trium litterarum homo Me vituperas? fur, etiam fur trifurcifer, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; cf.: non fur, sed trifur? id. ib. 4, 4, 6; 4, 10, 38 sq.; id. Cas. 3, 6, 1; id. Ps. 1, 3, 131 et saep.—quid domini faciant, audent cum talia fures! Verg. E. 3, 16: manipulus furum, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.—**B.** *A robber-bee, drone,* usually called fucus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19.

Fūra, ae, *f., name of a goddess, otherwise unknown,* Mart. Cap. 2, § 164 (al. Furia).

fūrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [furax], *inclination to steal, thievish disposition, thievishness* (very rare): auri argentique, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77.

fūrācĭter, *adv.,* v. furax *fin.*

fūrātor, ōris, *m.* [1. furor], *a thief* (post-class.): veritatis philosophus, Tert. Apol. 46 *fin.*

fūrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.] (post-class.), *a stealing, theft*: facilis, App. M. 6, p. 178; 10, p. 245.—**II.** T r o p.: conjugalis, i. e. *adultery,* App. M. 8, p. 202.

fūrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *inclined to steal, given to stealing, thievish* (rare but class.; cf.: rapax, furunculus): servus, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: P. Cornelius homo avarus et furax, id. ib. 2, 66, 268: furacissimae manus, id. Pis. 30, 74: nihil est furacius illo, Mart. 8, 59, 3: tam furax a mento volsella, i. e. *removing the beard,* Tert. Pall. 4.—* *Adv.*: **fūrācĭter,** *thievishly;* only *sup.*: cum omnium domos, apothecas, naves furacissime scrutarere, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12.

furca, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. bhur-ig, shears; cf. Lat. forceps, forfex; also Gr. φάρος, plough; Lat. forāre; Engl. bore, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 299; but Corss. refers furca to root dhar-, = fero, as a prop, support; v. Ausspr. 1, 149], *a two-pronged fork.* **I.** L i t.: exacuunt alii vallos furcasque bicornes, Verg. G. 1, 264: valentes, id. ib. 2, 359: furcis detrudi, Liv. 28, 3, 7; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2.—P r o v.: naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, *with might and main,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24 (v. furcilla).—**II.** T r a n s f., of things shaped like a fork. **A.** *A fork-shaped prop, pole,* or *stake,* for carrying burdens on the back or shoulder, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 2; for supporting the seats of a theatre, Liv. 1, 35, 9; for a vine, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32; for fishing-nets, id. 9, 8, 9, § 31; for the gable of a house, Ov. M. 8, 700; *a frame on which meat was suspended in the chimney,* id. ib. 8, 648.—**B.** *An instrument of punishment in the form of a fork* (V or Π), *which was placed on the culprit's neck, while his hands were fastened to the two ends, a yoke* (cf.: crux, gabalus, patibulum; hence, furcifer): *To.* Satis sumpsimus jam supplici. *Do.* Fateor, manus vobis do. *To.* Post dabis sub furcis, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 71: canem et furcam ferre, id. Cas. 2, 6, 37: servus per circum, cum virgis caederetur, furcam ferens ductus est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: servus sub furca caesus, Liv. 2, 36, 1 Drak.; Val. Max. 1, 7, 4; Lact. 2, 7, 20: sub furca vinctus inter verbera et cruciatus, Liv. 1, 26, 10: cervicem inserere furcae, Suet. Ner. 49; Eutr. 7, 5; Prud. στεφ. 10, 851.—Hence poet. to designate the worst condition of slavery: ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66.—**C.** *A fork-shaped gallows*: aliquem furcā figere, Dig. 48, 19, 28 *fin.*: furcae subicere, ib. 9: in furcam tollere, ib. 38: in furcam suspendere, ib. 13, 6: in furcam damnare, ib. 49, 16, 3: canes vivi in furca, sambucea arbore fixi, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57.—**D.** *A fork-shaped yoke* in which young bullocks were put to be tamed, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.—**E.** Furcae cancrorum, *the claws of a crab,* App. Mag. p. 297.—**F.** Furcae Caudinae, *the narrow pass of Caudium, the Caudine Forks,* usually called Furculae Caudinae (v. furcula, II. and Caudium), Val. Max. 5, 1, 5 *ext.*; 7, 2, 17 *ext.*

furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [furca + fero; acc. to furca, II. B.], *a yoke-bearer,* as a term of vituperation, usually of slaves, *gallows rogue, hang-dog, rascal*: impudice, sceleste, verbero, bustirape, furcifer, Sociofraude, parricida, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 127; id. Am. 1, 1, 129; id. As. 2, 4, 78; id. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Most. 1, 1, 66; 5, 2, 50; id. Mil. 2, 6, 64; id. Ps. 1, 2, 59 al.; Ter. And. 3, 5, 12 Don.; id. Eun. 4, 7, 28; 5, 2, 23; 5, 6, 19; Cic. Deiot. 9, 26; Hor. S. 2, 7, 22 et saep.—Of freemen: id tu tibi, furcifer, sumes, Cic. Vatin. 6, 15; of Piso, id. Pis. 7, 14.

* **furcĭfĕra,** ae, *f.* [furca + fero], i. q. membrum virile, Petr. poët. Sat. 132, 8.

furcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca], *a little fork*: herba subsecari falcibus debet et, quoad perarescat, furcillis versari, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; 1, 8, 6; Col. 2, 10, 13: quoniam furcillā extrudimur, Brundisium cogito, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; cf.: musae furcillis praecipitem eiciunt, Cat. 105, 2.—Also, ‡ furcilles, sive ‡ furcilla, quibus homines suspendebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88 Müll.

* **furcillātus,** a, um, *adj.* [furcilla], *pointed like a fork, forked*: bacilla, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.

* **furcillo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to support* (qs. by a crotch).—T r o p.: tu inventus vero, meam qui furcilles fidem! Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 36.

* **furcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [furca], *full of forks* or *points*: thyrsi leontopodii, App. Herb. 7.

furcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [furca, II.]. **I.** *A forked prop* to support a wall when undermined: suspenso furculis ab hostibus muro, Liv. 38, 7, 9.—**II. Furculae Caudinae,** *two lofty* (fork-shaped) *defiles near Caudium, where the Roman army, in the year A.U.C. 434, was hemmed in by the Samnites,* now *Casale di Forchia,* Liv. 9, 2; 11; Flor. 1, 16; v. Caudium.

fŭrenter, *adv.,* v. furo *fin.*

furfur, ŭris (*abl.* furfuri, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27), and **furfŭres,** um, *m., bran* [reduplicated form, originally for-for; root ghar-; Sanscr. gharshāmi, rub; Gr. χρίω; cf.: far, farina, frio, frico, etc.; v. Corss. Beiträg. p. 206]. **I.** L i t.: qui alunt furfure sues, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27: per cribrum effuso furfure, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145: triticum furfure crasso vestitur, id. 18, 30, 73, § 304.—In *plur.*: hordeacei, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; Col. 12, 44, 3: triticei, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: excreti modice a farina, Col. 8, 4, 1:

furfuribus conspersus panis, Phaedr. 4, 18, 4. — **II.** Transf., *scurf* or *scales* on the skin, the head, etc.: foedo cutis furfure, Plin. 26, 1, 2, § 2.—In *plur.*: capitis, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 101: in facie, id. 22, 21, 30, § 64.—In a pun upon the two meanings: ex ipsis dominis meis pugnis exculcabo furfures, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 30.

furfŭrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [furfur], *like bran* (late Lat.): terebramina tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

‡ **furfŭrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to bran*: PECVNIA, *from the sale of bran*, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

furfŭrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of bran, made of bran, bran-*: panis, Gell. 11, 7, 3.

furfŭrĭcŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.], *fine bran*, Marc. Emp. 5 *fin.*

furfŭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like bran, brownish*: color (styracis), Plin. 12, 25, 55, § 125.

fŭrĭa, ae, *f.*, and, more commonly, *plur.*: **fŭrĭae,** ārum, *f.* [furo], *violent passion, rage, madness, fury.* **I.** Appellatively (only poet. for furor or rabies): unius ob noxam et furias Ajacis Oïlei, Verg. A. 1, 41: ubi concepit furias, i. e. *became furious*, id. ib. 4, 474: tauri, Mart. 2, 43, 5: canum, Grat. Cyneg. 392: in furias agitantur equae, i. e. *furious, ardent desire*, Ov. A. A. 2, 478; Verg. G. 3, 244; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 68: auri, *the fierce greediness for gold*, Sil. 2, 500: ergo omnis furiis surrexit Etruria justis, *in just fury, just wrath*, Verg. A. 8, 494: honestae (Sagunti), Stat. S. 4, 6, 84.—Of things: tranare sonoras Torrentum furias, *the wild raging, roaring*, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 45. — **II.** As a *nom. prop.*: **Fŭrĭae,** *the three goddesses of vengeance* (Allecto, Megaera, and Tisiphone), *the Furies* (syn.: Dirae, Eumenides). **A.** Prop.: Furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: ut eos agitent insectenturque Furiae, non ardentibus taedis, sicut in fabulis sed angore conscientiae, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66 sq.; id. Pis. 20, 46; Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 47; Verg. A. 3, 331; Hor. S. 2, 3, 135; 1, 8, 45 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *avenging spirits, tormenting spirits.* (α) *Plur.*: itaque eos non ad perficiendum scelus sed ad luendas rei publicae poenas furiae quaedam incitaverunt, Cic. Sull. 27, 76: Furiae Catilinae, id. Par. 4, 1, 27: sceleratum vicum vocant, quo amens, agitantibus furiis sororis ac viri, Tullia per patris corpus carpentum egisse fertur, Liv. 1, 48, 7; cf. id. 1, 59 *fin.*; 40, 10, 1: his muliebribus instinctus furiis Tarquinius circumire et prensare patres, etc., *urged on by this female tormenting spirit, this fury of a woman*, id. 1, 47, 7.—(β) *Sing.*, applied to persons who are furious or who are plotting mischief, *a fury.*—So of Clodius: illa furia ac pestis patriae, Cic. Sest. 14, 33; of the same, id. ib. 17, 39; cf. also: illa furia muliebrium religionum, qui non pluris fecerat Bonam Deam quam tres sorores, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 141: hunc juvenem (i. e. Hannibalem) tamquam furiam facemque hujus belli odi ac detestor, Liv. 21, 10, 11.

fŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [furiae]. **I.** *Of* or *pertaining to the Furies*, or *like the Furies, furious, raging, dreadful, fearful* (mostly poet.; syn.: furiosus, furibundus, fanaticus): Alecto torvam faciem et furialia membra Exuit, Verg. A. 7, 415: caput Cerberi, Hor. C. 3, 11, 13: incessus, Liv. 7, 17, 3: arma, i. e. *of the Bacchantes*, Ov. M. 6, 591; cf. Erichtho, id. H. 15, 139: furialis illa vox (Clodii) nefariis stupris effeminata, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: dira execratio ac furiale carmen, Liv. 10, 41, 3: caedes, Ov. M. 6, 657; cf.: quod pretium speret pro tam furialibus ausis, id. ib. 6, 84: dens leonis, Mart. 2, 75, 7: mensae Atrei, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 39: tollitur in caelum furiali turbine clamor, *fearful*, Sil. 16, 320.—In *neutr.*, adverb.: aurigae furiale minetur Efferus, Stat. Th. 6, 429; Claud. B. Get. 326.— **II.** *Act.*, *making mad, infuriating* (poet. and very rare): hacc me irretivit veste furiali inscium, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: aurum, Val. Fl. 6, 670: oscula, id. 7, 254.—*Adv.*: **fŭrĭālĭter,** *furiously, madly, franticly*: odit, Ov. F. 3, 637.

fŭrĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. the preced. *fin.*

Fūrĭānus, a, um, v. Furius, II. B.

fŭrĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [furiae], *raging, furious* (late Lat.): cornu (vaccae furentis), Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 306.

fŭrĭātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. 1. furio.

fŭrĭbundē, *adv.*, v. furibundus *fin.*

fŭrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [furo], *raging, mad, furious* (rare but class.; syn. v. furialis). **I.** In gen.: homo ac perditus (Clodius), Cic. Sest. 7, 15: impetus, id. Phil. 13, 9: tum ille (Catilina) furibundus: Quoniam, etc., Sall. C. 31 *fin.*: taurus, Ov. M. 13, 871: ignibus et ventis furibundus fluctuet aër, Lucr. 6, 367: cum semel accepit solem furibundus (Leo) acutum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: latronis impetus crudeles ac furibundos retardare, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 896.— * **II.** Esp., *filled with prophetic inspiration, inspired*: hariolorum et vatum furibundae praedictiones (shortly before: furente modo and furor), Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4.— * *Adv.*: **fŭrĭbunde,** *furiously*: omnes furibunde concutiens, Hier. in Jesai. 5, 14, 5.

Furīna (also **Furrīna**), ae, *f.*, *a goddess worshipped in ancient Rome*, otherwise unknown: Furrinalia Furrinae, quod ei deae feriae reipublicae dies is, quojus deae honos apud antiquos. Nam ei sacra instituta annua et flamen attributus: nunc vix nomen notum paucis, Varr. L. L. 6, § 19 Müll.: quarum (Eumenidum) et Athenis fanum est et apud nos, ut ego interpretor, lucus Furinae, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46: ponticulus, qui est ad Furinae, Satricum versus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4.— **II.** Deriv. **Furīnālis** (**Furrin-**), e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Furina, Furinal-*: flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84; 7, § 45 Müll.—In *plur. subst.*: **Furīnālia** (**Furrin-**), ium, *n.*, *the festival of Furina* (celebrated on the 25th of July), Varr. L. L. 6, § 19; Calend. Maff. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 394 and 411; Paul. ex Fest. p. 88 Müll.

* **fūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [fur], *of* or *belonging to thieves, thief-* (a word formed in jest after the analogy of coquinus): non coquinumst, verum furinum forum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 2.

1. fŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [furiae], *to drive mad, to madden, enrage, infuriate* (poet.): flagrans amor et libido, Quae solet matres furiare equorum, Hor. C. 1, 25, 14: pubem, Sil. 14, 280: matres armatas (i. e. Bacchantes), Stat. Th. 11, 488: mentes in iram, Sil. 17, 294.— Hence, *P. a.*: **fŭrĭātus,** a, um, *enraged, maddened* (syn. v. furialis): furiata mens, Verg. A. 2, 407; 588: mentes malis incursibus furiatae, Lact. 4, 27, 2: sacerdos, Stat. Th. 2, 21: furiata juventus, Sil. 7, 617: furiati ignes (amoris), i. e. *fierce, wild*, Ov. F. 2, 761 (al. furiales); cf. Sil. 13, 209.

2. fŭrĭo, īre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be mad, to rage* (late Lat. for furere): ut furiat, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.

fŭrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. furiosus *fin.*

fŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [furiae], *full of madness* or *rage, mad, raging, furious* (freq. and class.; syn. v. furialis): lex XII. Tabularum) est: SI FVRIOSVS EST, AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148; cf.: itaque non est scriptum: SI INSANVS, sed: SI FVRIOSVS ESCIT, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; id. Rep. 3, 33: ego te non vecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum putem? id. Pis. 20, 47: aiunt hominem, ut erat furiosus, respondisse, etc. (shortly before: hominem longe audacissimum et insanissimum), id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 222; 207; 303: dormientium et vinolentorum et furiosorum visa imbecilliora esse quam vigilantium, siccorum, sanorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88: mulier jam non morbo sed scelere furiosa, id. Clu. 65, 182: furiosus vultus et acer, Lucr. 6, 1184: quod si delira haec furiosaque cernimus esse, id. 2, 985; Asin. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 9: exululant comites, furiosaque tibia flatur, i. e. *inciting to frenzy, maddening*, Ov. F. 4, 341: laevam involvere togâ, etc. . . . paene furiosum est, Quint. 11, 3, 146: quaedam pars exercitus non minus furiosa est, quam qui cum Antonio fuerunt, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2: bello furiosa Thrace, Hor. C. 2, 16, 5: cupiditas effrenata ac furiosa, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 25: fervido quodam et petulanti et furioso genere dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 241: dictum, Quint. 11, 1, 37: vociferatio, id. 2, 18, 8: initium, id. 3, 8, 59: inceptum, Liv. 36, 34, 3: vota, Ov. M. 10, 370.— Esp., in law, *insane*, = non compos mentis: furiosus mutusve morbosi sunt, Gell. 4, 2, 15: furiosus nullum negotium gerere potest, quia non intelligit quid agat, Gai. Inst. 3, 106: infans non multum a furioso differt, id. ib. 3, 109; Paul. Sent. 2, 17, 10 et saep.—*Comp.*: furiosior amor, Ov. M. 9, 737: quanto hoc furiosius atque Majus peccatum est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 83.—*Sup.*: nisi eum furiosissimum judicas, Cic. Deiot. 5, 15: contiones furiosissimae Publii, id. Att. 4, 3, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **fŭrĭōse,** *furiously, madly*: etsi solet eum, cum aliquid furiose fecit, paenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1.—*Comp.*: servo in se cum gladio furiosius irruente, Spart. Hadr. 12, 5.

fŭrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [furiosus], *rage, fury*: nihil turpius in pastore furiositate, Pseudo-August. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 36.

Fūrĭus (archaic **Fūsius,** Quint. 1, 4, 13; Liv. 3, 4 *init.*; cf. the letter R), a, *a Roman family name.* **1.** M. Furius Camillus, *the deliverer of Rome from the Gauls*, Liv. 5, 19 sq.; Cic. Rep. 1, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90.—**2.** M. Furius Bibaculus, *a Roman poet of Cremona, a contemporary of Cicero.*—**3.** A. Furius Antias, *a poet, the friend of Q. Lutatius Catulus the elder*, Cic. Brut. 35, 132.—**4.** L. Furius Philus, *consul in the year* 618 A.U.C., *who is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's Republic* al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Fūrĭus** (**Fūsius**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Furius* (Fusius), *Furian* (Fusian): data fato quodam Furiae genti Gallica bella, Liv. 31, 48, 12: cedo mihi leges Atinias, Furias, Fusias (al. Fufias), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109; so, lex Furia (testamentaria), Gai. Inst. 2, 225; 4, 23 sq.: lex Furia Caninia (de manumissionibus), id. ib. 1, 42; for which: lex Fusia Caninia, Cod. Just. 7, 3.—**B. Fūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Furian*: poëmata, i. e. *of the poet A. Furius Antias*, Gell. 18, 11, 4. — *Subst.*: **Fūrĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the soldiers of M. Furius Camillus, the Furians*, Liv. 6, 9, 11.

‡ **furnācārius,** ii, v. fornacarius.

‡ **furnācātor,** v. fornacator.

* **furnācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [furnus], *of* or *belonging to an oven, baked in an oven*: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

furnārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *the trade of a baker*: furnariam exercere, Suet. Vit. 2: castrensis, Cic. ap. Plin. 7, 42, 43, § 135.

furnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a baker*, Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 7; Inscr. Orell. 2868.

Furnius, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Furnius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 5; 10, 1, 4; id. Att. 9, 6, 6 sq.—**2.** Furnius, *a friend of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86.

furnus (**fornus,** Varr. ap. Non. 531, 32), i, *m.* [Sanscr. ghar-, to lighten; cf.: fornus, fornax, and v. formus], *an oven* (syn.: caminus, fornax, clibanus): in furnum calidum condito, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 1: malim istius modi mi amicos furno mersos quam foro, id. Ep. 1, 2, 16; Varr. l. l.; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48; 19, 1, 3, § 18; 20, 9, 39, § 99; Ov. F. 6, 313. Used by the Romans as a warming-place, Hor. S. 1, 4, 36; id. Ep. 1, 11, 13.

fŭro, ŭi (*perf.* rare, Sen. Orest. 846; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 41 al.; usually supplied by insanivi, Diom. p. 376 P.; Prisc. 817 P.; *gen. plur. part. sync.* furentum, Verg. A. 11, 838), 3, *v. n.* [cf. Gr. θοῦρος, hasty; θορεῖν, θρώσκω, to leap; cf. θηρ, wild; Lat. fera, ferox; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 256], *to rage, rave* (in sickness or when in a passion), *to be out of one's mind, to be mad, furious* (syn.: insanio, deliro, desipio). **I.** Lit. (class.): quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi (Graeci) vocant: quasi vero atra bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundiâ graviore vel timore vel dolore moveatur: quo genere Athamantem, Alcmaeonem, Ajacem, Orestem furere dicimus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: quid est aliud furere, non cognoscere homines, non cognoscere leges, non senatum, id. Pis. 20, 47; cf.: qui valetudinis vitio furunt et melancholici dicuntur, id. Div. 1, 38, 81; and Dig. 23, 2, 9: primum inquiram, quid sit furere, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 41: insanire ac furere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: furere et bacchari, id. Brut. 80,

276; cf.: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis: recepto Dulce mihi furere est amico, *to play the fool*, *act foolishly* (an imitation of the Anacreontic θέλω θέλω μανῆναι), Hor. C. 2, 7, 28: Telamon iratus furere luctu filii videretur, *to be distracted*, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: ille, si non acerrime fureret, auderet, etc., id. Pis. 21, 50: furere adversus aliquem, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 61: num furis? an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: furit ille dolore, Ov. M. 12, 478: amore, Val. Fl. 5, 427; cf.: ex quo destiti Inachia furere, *to be madly in love with* (Gr. μαίνεσθαι ἐπί τινι), Hor. Epod. 11, 6: in aliqua, Quint. Decl. 289: in celeres iambos Misit (me) furentem, Hor. C. 1, 16, 25.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: (Clodius) furebat, a Racilio se contumaciter urbaneque vexatum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.—With *inf.*: furit vinci dominus profundi, Sen. Med. 597: ecce furit te reperire atrox Tydides, Hor. C. 1, 15, 27.—(γ) With *acc.* (poet.): hunc sine me furere ante furorem, Verg. A. 12, 680: praecipuum tunc caedis opus, Gradive, furebas, Stat. Th. 9, 5.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nubes interdum perscissa furit petulantibus auris, Lucr. 6, 111; cf.: furit mugitibus aether concussus, Verg. G. 3, 150: ventus, Lucr. 6, 687: impetus Aetnae, id. 2, 593; cf.: flamma in Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 33: ignis in stipulis, Verg. G. 3, 100: stella vesani leonis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 19: atra tempestas effusis imbribus, Verg. A. 5, 694: furit aestus harenis, id. ib. 1, 107: flammae furentes, id. ib. 4, 670: furit ardor edendi, Ov. M. 8, 828: nec copia argenti tantum furit vita, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 147.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: fama furit, versos hostes Poenumque salutem Invenisse fugā, Sil. 7, 504.—Hence, * **fŭrenter,** *adv.*, *furiously*: pueri autem aiunt eum furenter irasci, *was furiously enraged*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 12.

1. fūror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (*act. inf.* furasse, Fulg. Myth. 2, 6; *sup.* furatum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 23; id. Trin. 4, 2, 22: furatus, in *pass.* signif., App. M. 10, p. 220) [fur], *to steal*, *purloin*, *pilfer* (syn.: latrocinor, clepo, rapio). **I.** Lit. (class.): solet haec, quae rapuit et furatus est dicere se emisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 60: furatur aliquid aut eripit, id. Off. 2, 11, 40; id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: pecuniam ex templo, Quint. 3, 6, 41; Suet. Caes. 54.—*Absol.*: ad furandum venire, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 61; so of *pillaging*, *military raids*: ille robore exercitus inpar, furandi melior, Tac. A. 3, 74 *init.*; of literary theft: ut iste in furando manibus suis uteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: si ego tuum (librum) ante legissem, furatum me abs te esse diceres, id. Att. 2, 1, 1; cf. Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 29.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to take away by stealth*, *remove secretly*, *to withdraw*: pone caput, fessosque oculos furare labori, Verg. A. 5, 845: membra, Sil. 10, 74: sese, id. 14, 561: vultus veste, i. e. *to hide*, Sen. Agam. 914: non enim furatus esse civitatem, non genus suum ementitus dicitur, Cic. Balb. 2, 5: speciem furabor Iacchi, *will represent*, *personate*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 31: audiendi facultatem, *to obtain by stealth*, Amm. 14, 11, 15.

2. fŭror, ōris, *m.* [furo], *a raging*, *raving* (in sickness or violent passion), *rage*, *madness*, *fury*. **I.** Prop.: hanc insaniam (μανίαν), quae juncta stultitiae patet latius, a furore disjungimus ... Quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi (Graeci) vocant ... Qui ita sit affectus, eum dominum esse rerum suarum vetant duodecim tabulae. Itaque non est scriptum: Si INSANVS, sed: SI FVRIOSVS ESCIT. Stultitiam enim censuerunt insaniam, constantiā, id est sanitate vacantem ... furorem autem esse rati sunt mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod cum majus esse videatur quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; id. Ac. 2, 27, 88: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62; cf.: fere ira et concitatio furori sunt similia, Quint. 7, 4, 31: hic si mentis esset suae, nisi poenas patriae furore atque insania penderet, Cic. Pis. 21, 50; cf.: furore atque amentiā impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4; cf. id. ib. 7, 42: Catilinae, Sall. C. 24, 2: versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi et furor in vestra caede bacchantis, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: caeci furore, Liv. 28, 22, 14; cf. Cat. 64, 197: rabidus, id. 63. 38: caecus, Hor. Epod. 7, 13: nec se comitem illius furoris, sed ducem praebuit, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28 *fin.*: si decima legio ad eundem furorem redierit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; so of political excitement, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 5; Liv. 2, 29, 11; 25, 4, 5; 28, 25, 12; Hor. C. 4, 15, 17; of the *fierce passion* of love, Prop. 1, 13, 20; Verg. A. 4, 101; Ov. H. 9, 145.—In *plur.*: mille puellarum, puerorum mille furores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 325; of the *inspired frenzy* of prophets and poets (as translation of the Gr. μανία): ea (praesagitio) si exarsit acrius, furor appellatur, cum a corpore animus abstractus divino instinctu concitatur, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: negat sine furore Democritus quemquam poëtam magnum esse posse, id. ib. 1, 37, 80: ille furor (Cassandrae) patriae fuit utilis, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 65.—In *plur.*: fatidicos concepit mente furores, Ov. M. 2, 640: ad hunc impendiorum furorem, Suet. Ner. 31.—Prov.: furor fit laesa saepius patientia, Pub. Syr. 178 Rib.—Poet. also in a good sense: vidi animos, mortesque virûm, decorisque furorem, *vehement desire*, Sil. 2, 324.—In *plur.*: nec tamen incautos laudum exhorresce furores, Sil. 3, 146.—Poet., of things: caeli furor aequinoctialis, *the raging storms*, Cat. 46, 2.—(β) Furor est, *it is madness* or *folly*; with *inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quis furor est, census corpore ferre suo? Ov. A. A. 3, 172: furor est, mensuram ejus (mundi) animo quosdam agitasse atque prodere ausos ... furor est, profecto furor, egredi ex eo, etc., Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: magno furor (leonis) est in sanguine mergi, *raging desire*, Stat. Th. 8, 596: simplexne furor (est) sestertia centum perdere et, etc., *is it not worse than folly*, Juv. 1, 92.—**II.** Transf., *the cause of wrath* (poet.): non ita saeva ira mea ut tibi sim merito semper furor, Prop. 1, 18, 15.—**III.** **Fŭror,** personified, Verg. A. 1, 294; cf. v. 348; as *a deity*, *the companion of Mars*, Sil. 4, 327; Stat. Th. 3, 424; 7, 52; cf. Petr. S. 124.

Furrīna, ae, and **Furrīnālis,** e, v. Furina.

furtĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum-facio], *that commits theft*, *thievish*: minus jam furtificus sum quam antehac: rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 10: manus, id. Ps. 3, 2, 97: laeva, id. Pers. 2, 2, 44.

furtim, *adv.* [fur; hence, like a thief, i. e.], *by stealth*, *secretly*, *privily* (rare but class.; cf.: clam, clanculum, furtive): at enim hic clam furtim esse volt, ne qui sciant, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 49: sine lictoribus profectum clam furtim, etc., Liv. 21, 63, 9: ut furtim tota decemviris traditur! Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41: quae (lagenae) furtim essent exsiccatae, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: alterum genus est imitatione; admodum ridiculum, sed nobis tantum licet furtim, si quando, et cursim, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 252: (Janua) neu furtim verso cardine aperta sones, Tib. 1, 2, 10: quid juvat, immensum te argenti pondus et auri Furtim defossâ timidum deponere terrâ? Hor. S. 1, 1, 42: per infrequentiam furtim senatusconsultum factum, Liv. 39, 4, 8: nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: furtim magis quam bello Marsacos incursabat, *by stealthy incursions*, Tac. H. 4, 56 *fin.*: furtim et per latrocinia ad honores nituntur, Sall. J. 4, 7: furtim et celeritate proelium vitare, id. H. Fragm. 1, 65 Dietsch.—*(β) Poet., connected with a noun in the Greek manner: concubitusque tuos furtim, *secret*, *clandestine intercourse*, Tib. 2, 5, 53.

furtīvē, *adv.*, v. furtivus *fin.*

furtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [furtum], *stolen*, *purloined*, *pilfered* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui scias mercari furtivas atque ingenuas virgines, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 22: liberalis mulier, advecta ex Arabia, id. Pers. 4, 3, 61: haecine illa est furtiva virgo? id. ib. v. 83: lana, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: strigilis, id. S. 2, 7, 110: colores, id. Ep. 1, 3, 20; cf.: vincula rari capilli, Prop. 4, 5, 69 (5, 5, 71 M.): res, Quint. 5, 13, 49; Liv. 45, 39, 6.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *secret*, *hidden*, *concealed*, *furtive*, *clandestine* (class.): furtivum iter per Italiam, * Cic. Pis. 40, 97: expeditiones (with latrocinia, opp. bella), Vell. 2, 31, 2: victoria, Just. 11, 6: amor, Verg. A. 4, 171: libertas, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 15: lectus, Tib. 1, 5, 7: usus, id. 1, 9, 55: mens, Ov. H. 17, 265: scriptum, *cipher*, Gell. 17, 9, 21: nox, *favorable to secrecy*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 3: quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Verg. A. 7, 660: celent furtivos balnea tuta viros, *secret*, *concealed lovers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 640: viri, id. P. 3, 3, 56.—Hence, *adv.*: **furtīvē,** *stealthily*, *secretly*, *furtively* (very rare; syn.: furtim, clam, secreto, occulte): clam furtive aliquid accipere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 62: quidam furtive agunt gratias et in angulo et ad aurem, Sen. Ben. 2, 23: data munera, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 6.

furtum, i, *n.* [fur], *theft*, *robbery* (class. and freq.; syn.: latrocinium, raptum). **I.** Lit.: fures privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus aetatem agunt: fures publici in auro atque in purpura, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18: SI NOX FVRTVM FACTVM SIT, SI IM OCCISIT IVRE CAESVS ESTO, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4: verba sunt Sabini ... Qui alienam rem adtrectavit, cum id se invito domino facere judicare deberet, furti tenetur. Item alio capite: Qui alienum tacens lucri faciendi causa sustulit, furti obstringitur, sive scit cujus sit, sive nescit, Gell. 11, 18, 20 sq.; cf. Gai Inst. 3, 195; 197; Just. Inst. 4, 1, 1: furtum facere (alicui), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 15; 18: Strato domi furtum fecit, Cic. Clu. 64, 179; Quint. 3, 6, 49; 5, 10, 16; Dig. 47, 2, 69 et saep.: furti se et illum astringere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34; cf.: furti se alligare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39: in furto comprehensus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16 *fin.*: furti teneri, Dig. 47, 2, 78: furti agere, ib.: furti condemnare, Gell. 11, 18, 24: furti reus, Quint. 4, 2, 51; 7, 2, 29 et saep.: furtum erat apertum: cujus rei furtum factum erat? Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 26 sq.: ubi oves furto periere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: callidum (Mercurium), quicquid placuit, jocoso Condere furto, id. C. 1, 10, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *a stolen thing*: quae (furta) sine portorio Syracusis erant exportata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 171: quid est turpius ingenuo quam in conventu maximo cogi furtum reddere, id. ib. 2, 2, 24, § 58: dum (puer) furta ligurrit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79.—**B.** *A secret action*, *crafty deceit*, *trick*, *artifice*, *stratagem* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** In gen.: etiam si, quid scribas, non habebis, scribito tamen, ne furtum cessationis quaesivisse videaris, *a secret excuse*, *pretext*, Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: nec obsides, pignus futuros furto et fraude agendae rei, posceret, Liv. 43, 10, 3; cf.: haud furto melior, sed fortibus armis, Verg. A. 10, 735: furto, non proelio opus esse, Curt. 4, 13; 4, 4, 15; cf. also: furtum armorum, Sil. 17, 91: (fugam) abscondere furto, Verg. A. 4, 337: furto laetatus inani, id. ib. 6, 568: nec semel ergo mihi furtum fecisse licebit? i. e. *to eat in secret*, Mart. 5, 50, 5.—In *plur.*: furtis incautum decipit hostem, Ov. M. 13, 104: furta belli, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 515; and ap. Non. 310, 15 (Hist. 1, 86 Dietsch); Verg. A. 11, 515.—Hence, **b. furtō,** *adv.*, i. q. furtim, *by stealth*, *secretly*, = λάθρα: non ego sum furto tibi cognita, Ov. H. 6, 43: obsides Porsenae dedistis; furto eos subduxistis, Liv. 9, 11, 6: (hyaenae) gravidae latebras petunt et parere furto cupiunt, Plin. 8, 30, 46, § 108. **2.** In partic., *stolen* or *secret love*, *intrigue* (mostly in *plur.*): plurima furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 136 and 140; so in *plur.*, Tib. 1, 2, 34; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 28; Verg. G. 4, 346; Ov. M. 1, 606; 3, 7; 9, 558 al.: hoc certe conjux furtum mea nesciat, Ov. M. 2, 423; so in *sing.*, id. ib. 1, 623; 3, 266; Verg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 7, 487; 13, 615 al.

fūruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a petty thief*, *pilferer* (cf. furax). **I.** Lit.: olim furunculus, nunc etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A pointed*, *burning sore on the human body*, *a boil*, *furuncle*, Cels. 5, 28, 8; Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 130.—**B.** *A germ* or *knob on a vine*, so called from its shape, Col. 4, 22, 4; 4, 24, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 36, § 181.

furvescens, entis, *Part.* [furvus], *growing dark*, *dusky* (late Lat.): Tartareae noctis obscuritate furvescens, Mart. Cap. 1, § 30.

furvus, a, um, *adj.* [akin with fuscus], *dark*, *dusky*, *gloomy*, *swarthy*, *black*: veteres Romani furvum atrum appellaverunt, Gell. 1, 18, 4; cf.: furvum nigrum vel atrum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 84 Müll.; and: furvum bovem id est nigrum immolabant

Aterno, ib. p. 93 (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: nubes, Lucr. 6, 461 Lachm. *N. cr.*: ex Acheronte suo furvis peperisse sub antris, Ov. M. 5, 541; so of the lower world: postis, Stat. Th. 8, 10: plagae leti, id. S. 5, 1, 155; cf. Proserpina, Hor. C. 2, 13, 21: hostiae, Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Paul. ex Fest. p. 93 Müll.: furvâ gente (i. e. Maurorum, Indorum) petita belua, Juv. 12, 104.—**II.** Trop.: audivimus detestabili parricidio furvum diem, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*: culpa, Prud. Cath. 1, 74.

* **fuscātor,** ōris, *m.* [fusco], *a darkener, obscurer*: caeli (Corus), Luc. 4, 66.

fuscĭna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with furca], *a three-pronged spear, a trident*: dant (deo) arcum, sagittas, hastam, clipeum, fuscinam, fulmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; as an attribute of Neptune, Suet. Calig. 52; as a weapon of the retiarii, id. ib. 30; Juv. 2, 143; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66.

fuscĭnŭla, ae. *f. dim.* [fuscina], *a small three-pronged fork*, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3 al.

1. Fuscīnus, a, um, v. 2. Fuscus, II.

2. Fuscīnus, i, *m.*, *a friend of Juvenal to whom his fourteenth Satire is addressed*, v. 1.

fuscĭtas, ātis, *f.* [fuscus], *darkness, obscurity* (post-class. and very rare), App. de Mundo *fin.*

fusco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.] **I.** *Act.*, *to make dark, swarthy, dusky, to blacken, darken* (poet.). **A.** Lit.: fuscentur corpora campo, Ov. A. A. 1, 513: cutem pingui olivo, Stat. Th. 6, 576: lactea pocula sanguine puniceo (Massagetae), id. Achil. 1, 307: malas (lanugo), Luc. 10, 135; cf. dentes (inertia), Ov. A. A. 3, 197: diem (nube), Val. Fl. 1, 396; cf. Sil. 11, 270.—**B.** Trop.: quem ad hoc aevi nulla actuum culpa fuscavit, Symm. Ep. 1, 34; Sid. Carm. 7, 505.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to become dark* or *swarthy*: ne pulchrae fuscaret gratia formae, Stat. S. 3, 4, 66.

1. fuscus, a, um, *adj.* [for fur-scus; cf. furvus, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 304], *dark, swarthy, dusky, tawny* (class.; cf.: pullus, niger): purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: cornix, id. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: illi sint comites fusci, quos India torret, Tib. 2, 3, 55; cf. Andromede, Ov. H. 15, 36: Hydaspes, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14; also transf.: Syene, Mart. 9, 36, 7: nubila, Ov. M. 5, 286; cf.: alae noctis, Verg. A. 8, 369; and transf.: amictus (somni), Tib. 3, 4, 55: Falerna, Mart. 2, 40, 6.—*Comp.*: altera (fraxinus), brevis, durior fusciorque, Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 63: laterna, i. e. *dark*, Mart. 14, 62.—As denoting misfortune: fuscis avibus Larissam accessi, App. M. 2, 124.—**B.** Transf., of the voice, *indistinct, husky, hoarse* (opp. candidus): et vocis genera permulta: candidum (al. canorum) fuscum, leve asperum, grave acutum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.*; cf.: est (vox) et candida et fusca et plena et exilis, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 15; Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58: hic etiam fusca illa vox, qualem, etc., Quint. 11, 3, 171 (for which Cic. Brut. 38, 141, subrauca).

2. Fuscus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*; e. g., **1.** Aristius Fuscus, *an intimate friend of Horace*; v. Aristius.—**2.** Fuscus, *a soldier, courtier, and sensualist of the time of Domitian*, Tac. H. 2, 86; Mart. 6, 76; Juv. 4, 112.—**II.** Deriv.: **Fuscīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Fuscus*: explicationes, Sen. Suas. 4 *fin.*

fūsē, *adv.*, v. 1. fundo, *P. a. fin.*

fūsĭlis, e, *adj.* [fundo], *molten, fluid, liquid* (very rare): aurum, Ov. M. 11, 126: ferventes fusili ex argilla glandes fundis jacere coeperunt, i. e. *of softened clay*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1 (ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγμένης, Metaphr.): numen (i. e. signum), Prud. Cath. 4, 40; cf.: vasa aenea, Mart. Cap. 8, 193.—**II.** *Of molten metal, cast*, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 2: ex aere, id. 3 Reg. 7, 16.

fūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a pouring out* (very rare). **I.** In gen.: sanguinis, Ambros. in Psa. 48, Serm. 16, § 11: tenuis stellarum, Vitr. 9, 7: Chrysippus ipsum mundum deum dicit esse et ejus animi fusio nem universam, *an outpouring, effusion*, * Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A melting, founding, casting* of metals: si quis numum falsa fusione formaverit, Cod. Th. 9, 21, 3.—**B.** (I. q. illatio publica.) *A duty*, Dig. 7, 1, 27, § 3 (al. functiones); Cod. Th. 11, 28, 6.

Fūsĭus, a, um, v. Furius.

fūsor, ōris, *m.* [fundo], *a founder* in metals, Cod. Just. 10, 64: ollarius, Inscr. Grut. 630, 9: aeris, Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.—**II.** *He who pours out* any fluid, Hier. Eccl. 3, 8 al.

fūsōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a sink, drain*, Pall. 1, 17, 1; 1, 37, 4.

fūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *molten, made by founding*: fusorius, χωνευτικός, Gloss. Philox.: opere fusorio, *by casting*, Vulg. Exod. 32, 4.

fusterna, ae, *f.* [contr. from fusterina, sc. pars, from fustis], *the upper part, knotty part of a fir-tree*, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196; Vitr. 2, 9.

fustĭbălātor, ōris, *m.* [fustibalus], *one who fought with the sling-staff*, Veg. Mil. 3, 14; cf. the foll. art.

fustĭbălus, i, *m.* [vox hibr., from fustis and βάλλω], *a sling-staff*, an offensive weapon consisting of a staff with a sling attached, Veg. Mil. 3, 14; cf. the preced. art.

fustĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [fustis], *a small piece of wood, a little stick*, App. M. 6, p. 180, 25 (al. funiculos): allii, i. e. *stalk, stem*, Pall. 1, 35, 6.

fustĭgo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to cudgel to death* (v. the foll. art.), Cod. Th. 9, 29, 2; 9, 34, 1; cf.: ξυλοκοπῶ, τύπτω τῷ ξύλῳ, Gloss. Philox.: ‡ fustigatus βακλισθείς, ib.

fustis, is (*abl.* fusti, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 21; id. Capt. 4, 2, 116; Val. Max. 6, 3, 9; Tac. A. 14, 8 al., or fuste, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134; 1, 5, 23; 2, 3, 112; Juv. 9, 98; Val. Max. 8, 1, 1; Dig. 9, 2, 7, § 1 al.), *m.* [through the forms fons-tis, fond-tis, from root of -fendo, found in offendo, defendo, etc.; cf.: mani-festus, in-festus, con-festim, festino; Gr. θείνειν, to strike, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 255; Corss. Ausspr. 2, 190], *a knobbed stick, a cudgel, staff, club* (syn.: sceptrum, scipio, ferula, baculum): tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 21; Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.: severae Matris ad arbitrium recisos Portare fustes, Hor. C. 3, 6, 41; for threshing out grain: ipsae spicae melius fustibus cuduntur, Col. 2, 20, 4.—Esp. for *cudgelling*: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202: male mulctati clavis ac fustibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: non opus est verbis, sed fustibus, id. Pis. 30, 73: si filius meus fustem mihi impingere volet? Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: quos tu nisi fuste coërces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: mulae caput fuste dolare, id. ib. 1, 5, 22: fuste aperire caput, Juv. 9, 98: injuria committitur cum quis fuste percussus erit, Gai Inst. 3, 220: fustium admonitio, Dig. 48, 19, 7.—And for *beating to death*, as a milit. punishment (v. fustuarium): sorte ductos fusti necat, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 5 Dietsch: primipili centurionem ob turpem ex acie fugam fusti percussit, Vell. 2, 78 *fin.*; Tac. A. 3, 21; Front. S. 4, 1, 34 Oud.; Auct. B. Hisp. 27 *fin.*; Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 1; 5, 21, 1.—Hence: formidine fustis (i. e. to be beaten to death) ad bene dicendum redacti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 154.

fustĭtŭdīnus, a, um, *adj.* [fustis-tundo], *cudgel-banging*, a word comically formed to indicate the place where slaves were beaten: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i. e. ergastula, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 21.

fustŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [fustis], *a cudgelling to death*, a military punishment for desertion or other capital offences: fustuarium meruerunt legiones, quae consules reliquerunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 5, 6, 14 Drak.; id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 825; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 464.

fustŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to a cudgelling to death* (late Lat.): supplicium (i. q. fustuarium), Cassiod. Var. 4, 10 *fin.*: ultio, ib. 8, 33.

fūsūra, ae, *f.* [fundo], *a founding* or *casting* of metals: plumbi, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 37.

1. fūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from fundo.

* **2. fūsus,** ūs, *m.* [fundo], *a pouring, outpouring*: Fons, unde funditur e terra aqua viva, ut fistula, a qua fusus aquae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.

3. fūsus, i, *m.*, *a spindle*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; 11, 23, 27, § 78; 28, 2, 5, § 28; Verg. G. 4, 348; Tib. 2, 1, 64; Ov. M. 4, 221; 229; 6, 22; Prud. στεφ. 10, 239; Vulg. Prov. 31, 19.—An attribute of the Fates, Verg. E. 4, 46; Ov. H. 12, 4.—**II.** Transf., in mechanics, *a cross-bar, rundle* connecting two wheels near the circumference, Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*

‡ **fūtāre** arguere est, unde et confutare. Sed Cato hoc pro saepius fuisse posuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 89 Müll.

* **fūtātim,** *adv.* [perh. from fundo; qs. by pouring out, i. e.], *abundantly, frequently*: Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29.

fūtĭle, etc., v. futtile, etc.

‡ **fūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [fundo], *a pouring out*, acc. to Prisc. p. 631 P., but without an example.

‡ **fūtis,** is, *f.* [id.; cf. futtilis], *a water-vessel, a pitcher*: vas aquarium vocant FUTIM, quod in triclinio allatam aquam infundebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.

1. futtĭle, is, v. futtilis, I.

2. futtĭlē, *adv.*, v. futtilis *fin.* 1.

futtĭlis (less correctly **fūtĭlis,** Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 204), e, *adj.* [fundo; cf. futis], *that easily pours out.* **I.** Lit., only *subst.*: **futtĭle,** is, *n.*, *a water-vessel, broad above and pointed below, used at sacrifices to Vesta and Ceres*, Don. Ter. And. 3, 5, 3; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19; Schol. Stat. Th. 8, 297; Schol. Hor. A. P. 231; Serv. Verg. A. 11, 339.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *that can not contain* (very rare): canes, *that void their excrement through fear*, Phaedr. 4, 18, 33: glacies, *brittle*, Verg. A. 12, 740.—**B.** Trop., *untrustworthy, vain, worthless, futile* (class.; syn.: frivolus, vanus, levis): servon fortunas meas me commisisse futtili! Ter. And. 3, 5, 3; cf.: irrideamus haruspices: vanos, futtiles esse dicamus, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36; and: quis non odit sordidos, vanos, leves, futtiles? id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: locutores (with leves et importuni), Gell. 1, 15, 1: auctor, Verg. A. 11, 339: competitores, Gell. 4, 8, 4; Enn. ap. Non. 511, 6 (Trag. v. 349 Vahl.): futtiles commenticiaeque sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18; cf.: dicit quaedam futtilia et frivola, Gell. 16, 12, 1: opes ejus, quae futiles et corruptae sunt, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 20 Dietsch: alacritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: laetitiae, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: et caducum tempus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14: lingua, Phaedr. 5, 2, 10: de causa, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32: nec futilis ictus, Sil. 15, 797.—Hence, *adv.*, *in vain, idly, uselessly* (ante- and post-class.). **1.** Form **futtĭle:** factum futtile, Enn. ap. Non. 514, 14 (Trag. v. 350 Vahl.): provenisti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 73 Ritschl.—**2.** Form **futtĭlĭter:** bleterata, App. Mag. p. 275: futile futtiliter, Non. 514, 13.

* **futtĭlĭtas** (**fūtil-**), ātis, *f.* [futtilis, II. B.], *worthlessness, emptiness, vanity, futility*: haec plena sunt futtilitatis summaeque levitatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

futtĭlĭter (**fūtil-**), *adv.*, v. futtilis, *fin.* 2.

fŭtŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [supine stem from root fu-, cf. Gr. φῖτυς, φιτύω, φυτεύω], *to have connection with* a female (rare), Cat. 97, 9; Mart. 10, 81, 1; 3, 87, 1.—*Absol.*: te futuente, Mart. 9, 3, 10.

fŭtūrus, a, um, *Part.*, v. sum.

fŭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [futuo], *copulation*, Cat. 32, 8; Mart. 1, 107, 6.

fŭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a copulator*, Mart. 1, 91, 6; 7, 30, 3.

fŭtūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that copulates*: manus, Mart. 11, 22, 4: lingua, id. 11, 61, 10.

fŭtūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from futuo.

fŭvi, v. sum *init.*

G.

G, g, *indecl. n.* or (on account of littera) *f.*, had originally no place in the Latin alphabet: both the sharp and the flat guttural mutes, our *k* and *g* sounds, being represented by C; hence on the Columna Rostrata LECIONES, MACISTRATOS, EXFOCIONT, (pu)-CNANDOD, PVCN(ad), CARTACINIENSIS, for legiones, etc.; hence, too, the archaic form ACETARE for agitare (v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll. *N. cr.*), and the still common abbreviation of the names Gaius and Gneus in C and Cn.—At a later period (acc. to Plut. Qu. Rom. p. 277 D and 278 E, by means of a freedman of Spurius Carvilius Ruga, about the beginning of the second Punic war) a slight graphic alteration was made in the C, which introduced into the Roman orthography the letter G (on the old monuments C); thus we have in the S. C. de Bacchanal.: MAGISTER, MAGISTRATVM, FIGIER, GNOSCIER, AGRO; on the other hand, the orthography GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS on the first Epitaph of the Scipios, which dates before that time, indicates either incorrectness in the copying or a later erection of the monument. When Greek words are written in Latin letters and vice versa, G always corresponds to Γ. Its sound was always hard, like Engl. *g* in gate, at least until the sixth century A. D.

As an *initial*, *g*, in pure Latin words, enters into consonantal combination only with *l* and *r*; and therefore in words which, from their etymology, had the combination *gn*, the *g* was rejected in the classical period, and thus arose the class. forms nascor, natus, nosco, novi, notus, narus, navus, from the original gnascor, gnatus, gnosco, etc. (cf. the English gnaw, gnat, gnarr, etc., where the *g* has become silent); whereas in compounds the *g* again is often retained; cognatus, cognosco, ignarus, ignavus.—An initial *g* is dropped in lac (kindred to GALACT, γάλα), likewise in anser (kindred to Germ. Gans; Sanscr. hansa; Greek χήν).

As a *medial*, *g* combines with *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, although it is sometimes elided before *m* in the course of formation; so in examen for exagmen from agmen; in contamino for contagmino (from con-TAG, tango). Before *s* the soft sound of *g* passes into the hard sound of *c*, and becomes blended with the *s* into *x* (v. the letter X); though sometimes the *g* (or *c*) is elided altogether, as in mulsi from mulgeo, indulsi from indulgeo; cf.: sparsus, mersus, tersus, etc. So too before *t*, as indultum from indulgeo. The medial *g* is often dropped between two vowels, and compensated for by lengthening the preced. vowel: māior from măgior, pulēium from pulēgium, āio from ăgio (root AG, Sanscr. ah, to say; cf. nego). Likewise the medial *g* is dropped in lēvis for legvis, Sanscr. laghu, fava for fagva, fruor for frugvor, flamma for flagma, stimulus for stigmulus, examen for exagmen; jumentum, from root jug-; sumen from sug-; cf.: umor, flamen, etc.

As a *final*, *g* was only paragogic, acc. to Quint. 1, 7, 13, in the obsolete VESPERVG (for vesperu, analogous with noctu; v. Spald. ad loc.).

Etymologically, *g* corresponds to an original Indo-European *g* or *gh*, or is weakened from *c*, *k*. Thus it stands where in Greek we have: (*a*) γ, as ago, ἄγω; ager, ἀγρός; argentum, ἄργυρος; genus, γένος; fulgeo, φλέγω, and so very commonly; (*β*) χ (usually before *r*, or in the middle of a word): ango, ἄγχω; rigo, βρέχω; gratus, χαίρω, etc.; (*γ*) κ: viginti, εἴκοσι; gubernator, κυβερνήτης; gummi, κόμμι, etc.—By *assimilation*, *g* was produced from *b* and *d* in oggero, suggero, aggero, etc., from obgero, sub-gero, ad-gero, etc.

As an *abbreviation*, *G* denotes Galliarum, Gallica, gemina, Germania, genius, etc.; and sometimes Gaius (instead of the usual *C*); v. Inscr. Orell. 467; 1660; 4680: G. P. R. F. genio populi Romani feliciter, Inscr. Orell. 4957; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 76 sqq.; Roby, Lat. Gr. 1, 38 sqq.

Găbăli, ōrum, *m.*, = Γαβάλεις Strab., *a people in Aquitanian Gaul*, now *Gévaudan*, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 6; 7, 75, 2; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Găbălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Gabali*: pagus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—**B. Găbălĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: civitas, *the capital of the Gabali*, Sid. Ep. 5, 13. *Its inhabitants* were called **Găbălĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

găbălĭum, ii, *n.*, *an aromatic shrub in Arabia*, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99.

††**găbălus,** i, *m.* [an old Germ. word, i. q. the modern Gabel (fork); hence, as an instrument of punishment], *a kind of gallows* (syn.: furca, patibulum, crux). **I.** Lit.: in gabalum aliquem suffigere, Varr. ap. Non. 117, 15.—* **II.** Transf., as a term of reproach, *gallows-bird, hang-dog*, Macrin. ap. Capit. Macrin. 11.

Găbăon, ōnis, *f.*, = Γαβαών (Hebrew גִּבְעוֹן), *a city of Judea, Gibeon*, Vulg. Jos. 9, 17; 18, 25 al.—**II.** Deriv. **Găbăōnītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gabaon, Gabaonite, Gibeonite*: servitus, Sid. Ep. 9, 8.

găbăta, ae, *f.* [perh. from cavus], *a kind of dish* or *platter* (post-Aug.); Mart. 7, 48, 3; 11, 31, 18.

Gabba, ae, *m.*, in full Apicius Gabba, *a famous wit of the time of Tiberius*, Juv. 5, 4; Mart. 1, 41, 16.

Găbĭi, ōrum, *m.* [Sanscr. gambhas, mouth; Gr. γαμφή, jaw; cf. Saxon camb; Engl. *comb*], *an ancient city of Latium founded by the Sicilians, twelve miles from Rome and eleven from Præneste*, now *Castiglione*, Liv. 1, 53 sq.; 24, 10; 26, 9; Verg. A. 6, 773; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 7; 1, 15, 9 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Găbīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gabii, Gabine*: ager, Varr. L. L. 5, § 33 Müll.; Liv. 3, 8: via, *leading from Rome to Gabii* (called also Praenestina via), Liv. 2, 11; 3, 6; 5, 49: urbs, i. e. *Gabii*, Ov. F. 2, 709: saxum, *quarried at Gabii*, of superior quality, Tac. A. 15, 43: cinctus, v. 2. cinctus: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23: res, Liv. 1, 54: Juno, *worshipped at Gabii*, Verg. A. 7, 682.—*Subst.*: **Găbīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *plur.*, *the inhabitants of Gabii, Gabines*, Liv. 1, 54.—**B. Găbĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Gabii, Gabine*: ager, Plin. 2, 94, 96, § 209 (Jan. Gaviensis).

Găbīnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens; so, in partic., **1.** A. Gabinius, *consul with L. Calpurnius Piso* A.U.C. 696; *proconsul in Syria; in the service of Cæsar in the Civil War*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 103; Cic. Pis. 11, 25 sq.; id. Sest. 8, 18 sq.; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24; id. Att. 4, 16, 9; 10, 8, 3.—**2.** P. Gabinius, *prætor* A.U.C. 665, Cic. Arch. 5, 9; id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64.—**3.** P. Gabinius Capito, *a conspirator with Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 17, 4; 55 *fin.*—**4.** Q. Gabinius, *the proposer of a law respecting voting in the comitia*; v. infra.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Găbīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Gabinius, Gabinian*: lex, *of* A. Gabinius, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57 sq.; id. Att. 6, 2, 7; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; *of* Q. Gabinius, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Lael. 12, 41.—**B. Găbīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: milites, *of* A. Gabinius *in the Civil War*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 110; Val. Max. 4, 1, 15.

Găbīnus, a, um, v. Gabii, II. A.

Gādes, ium, *f.* [the Phœnician gadis means *hedge*], *a famous colony of the Phœnicians established on an island of the same name in* Hispania Baetica, the modern *Cadiz*, Mel. 2, 7, 1; 3, 6, 1; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120; Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1; id. de Sen. 19, 69; Liv. 21, 21; Hor. C. 2, 2, 11; 2, 6, 1. Called also **Gadir** or **Gaddir** (Gr. τὰ Γάδειρα), Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 648 and 698 P. (Hist. Fragm, 2, 26 Dietsch), Plin. l. l.—**II.** Deriv. **Gādītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gades*: Oceanus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227; cf. fretum, id. 3 praef. § 3: portus, Mel. 3, 1, 4: populus, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: foedus, id. ib. 14, 32.—*Subst.*: **Gādītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Gades*, Cic. Balb. 17, 39; 18, 43; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 21.—In *fem.*: **Gādītānae,** ārum, *women of Gades*, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 3.—In *sing.*: **Gādītānus,** i, i. e. L. Cornelius Balbus, *of Gades*, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6.

* **gaesāti,** ōrum, *m.* [gaesum], *Gallic mercenaries armed with the* gaesum, Oros. 4, 13.

††**gaesum,** less correctly **gēsum,** i, *n.* [Celtic], *a long, heavy javelin of the Gauls*; Gr. γαισός or γαῖσον (syn.: dolo, sarissa, sparus, lancea), Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 1; Liv. 8, 8, 5; 9, 36, 6; 26, 6, 5; Varr. ap. Non. 555, 13; Verg. A. 8, 662; Sen. Hipp. 111; cf.: gaesum grave jaculum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*—In poets the weapon of the Africans, Sil. 2, 444; of the Greeks, Stat. Th. 4, 64.

Gaetūli (Gētūli), ōrum, *m.*, = Γαιτοῦλοι, *a people of northwestern Africa, south of the* Mauri *and* Numidae, in the modern *Morocco*, *the Gætulians*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 3, 10, 4; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43; Sall. J. 18, 9; 80, 1 al.—In *sing.*: **Gaetūlus,** i, *m.*, *the Gætulian*, collect., Luc. 4, 678.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gaetūlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Gætulians, Gætulian*: Syrtes, Verg. A. 5, 192; Hor. C. 2, 20, 15: leo, Verg. A. 5, 351; Hor. C. 1, 23, 10; cf. leaena, id. ib. 3, 20, 2: mapalia, Mart. 10, 20, 7: pastor, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54: murex, i. e. *taken on the African coast*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181; Ov. F. 2, 319; cf. Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127; hence, also, transf.: Gaetulisve magis fucaret vellus ahenis, Sil. 16, 177: Thetis, i. e. mare Libycum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 148.—**B. Gaetūlĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Gætulians*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11.—**C. Gaetūlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Gætulian*: purpura, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201: purpurissum, id. 35, 6, 26, § 45.—*Subst.*: **Gaetūlĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a surname of* Cn. Cornelius Cossus Lentulus, *the conqueror of the Gætulians*, Flor. 4, 12, 40; Tac. A. 4, 42; 46; 6, 30; Juv. 8, 26.

† **găgātes,** ae, *m.*, = γαγάτης (λίθος), *a hard, black asphaltum, jet*, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 141 sq.; Veg. Vet. 1, 20, 2; 4, 12, 3.

‡ **Gaĭpor** = Gai puer (like Marcipor = Marci puer), Paul. ex Fest. p. 257, 20 Müll.

Gāĭus (less correctly **Cāĭus**; trisyl., Cat. 10, 30; Mart. 9, 22, 12; 11, 36, 8); *gen.* Gāi (*voc.* Gāi, Mart. 10, 16, 1), *m.*, and **Gāĭa,** ae, *f.* [for Gavius; from gaudeo], *a Roman prænomen*, usu. written C.; v. the letter G. Gaia was written Ɔ, Quint. 1, 7, 28; Vel. Long. p. 2218; P. prol. p. 1502.—At marriage festivals it was customary to call the bridegroom and bride Gaius and Gaia, Fest. s. v. Gaia, p. 71; Quint. l. l.; Cic. Mur. 12 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An eminent jurist who lived about* A.D. 110–180, author of the Institutionum Commentarii IV., which contain a systematic summary of the Roman law of family relations, of private property, and of actions; and which for generations was a standard educational work on the subject. This work was known, however, to modern scholars only by the fragments preserved in the Pandects, etc., until in 1816 Niebuhr discovered in the Chapter House of Verona a nearly complete MS. of the original work of Gaius, over which works of St. Jerome had been written. Teuffel, Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. p. 812 sqq.—**B.** In post-Aug. historians, esp., *the emperor Gaius Caligula*; hence, **Gāiānus** or **Cāiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Caligula*: custodia, Sen. Tranq. 11: clades, id. ib. 14 *fin.*: expeditiones, Tac. 4, 15: nex, Suet. Tit. 1: as (because lowered in value by him), Stat. Sil. 4, 9, 22.

Gala, ae, *m.*, *the father of Masinissa*, Liv. 24, 48.

†**gălactītes,** ae, *m.*, and **gălactītis,** idis, *f.*, = γαλακτίτης and γαλακτῖτις, *a precious stone of a milk-white color, otherwise unknown, milk-stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162.—Called also **gălaxias,** ae, *m.*, = γαλαξίας, id. ib.

Gălaesus (also **Gălēs-**), i, *m.* **I.** Γαλαισος, Polyb., *a river of Magna Græcia, near Tarento*, now *Galeso*, Liv. 25, 11; Hor. C. 2, 6, 10; Verg. G. 4, 126; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 67; Mart. 12, 63, 3.—**II.** *A wealthy Latin farmer*, Verg. A. 7, 535; 575.

Gălanthis, idis, *f.*, *a female attendant of Alcmene, changed by Lucina, whom she had deceived, into a weasel* (Gr. γαλέη), Ov. M. 9, 306 sq.

Gălătae, ārum, *m.*, = Γαλάται, *a Celtic people who migrated into Phrygia, the Ga-*

latians, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 158; Tac. A. 15, 6.—Called also **Gallograeci,** q. v. — In *sing.*, **Gălāta,** *a Galatian*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 59; Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 38 Orell. — Hence, **A. Gălātia,** ae, *f.*, = Γαλατία, *the country inhabited by the Galatians, Galatia*, now *Ejalet Anadoli* and *Karaman*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; 14, 9, 11, § 80; Tac. A. 13, 35; id. H. 2, 9; Stat. S. 1, 4, 76. —Called also Gallograecia, q. v.—**B. Gălātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Galatians, Galatian:* hordeum, Col. 2, 9, 16: lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33: ruta, id. 20, 13, 51, § 132: habrotonum, id. 21, 21, 92, § 160: rubor, *of Galatian scarlet-berries*, Tert. Pall. 40 *fin.*—**C. gălātĭcor,** āri, *v. dep.*, *to mingle Jewish and Christian ceremonies after the manner of the Galatians*, Tert. adv. Psych. 14.—**II.** *A Greek name for the Gauls;* cf. Gallograeci, Amm. 15, 9, 3.

Gălătēa, ae, *f.*, = Γαλάτεια. **I.** *A sea-nymph*, Ov. M. 13, 738; 789; 839 sq.; Verg. A. 9, 103.—**II.** *A rustic maiden*, Verg. E. 1, 31; 3, 64.—**III.** *A female friend of Horace*, to whom C. 3, 27 is addressed.

Gălātia, ae, *f.* **I.** *Galatia*, v. Galatae, I. A. — **II.** *A castle between Capua and Caudium*, Liv. 26, 5, 4.

gălātĭcor, āri, v. Galatae, I. C.

Gălātĭcus, a, um, v. Galatae, I. B.

† **gălaxias,** ae, *m.*, = γαλαξίας. **I.** *Milk-stone;* = galactites, q. v., Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162. — **II.** *The Milky Way*, called in pure Lat. Via lactea, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 4; 9; Mart. Cap. 8, § 826 al.

†† **galba,** ae, *f.* [Gallic, perh. kindr. with the Germ. gelb (yellow) or Kalb (calf)]. **I.** *A small worm, the ash-borer*, or *the larva of the ash-spinner*, Bombyx aesculi, Linn. acc. to Suet. Galb. 3. — **II.** In the Gallic, i. q. praepinguis, *fat paunch, big belly*, acc. to Suet. Galb. 3.—**III.** As *a prop. name:* **Galba,** ae, *m.* **A.** *Name of a chief of the Suessiones*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7; 2, 13, 1.—**B.** *A surname in the* gens Sulpicia, Suet. Galb. 3.—So, Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul in* 610; v. Sulpicius; and *the emperor of the same name*, Suet. Galb.; Juv. 8, 5; 222.

* **galbănātus** (or **galbinātus**), a, um, *adj.* [galbinus, II.], *delicately clothed, effeminate*, Mart. 3, 82, 5.

galbănĕus, a, um, *adj.* [galbanum], *of galbanum:* odores, Verg. G. 4, 264: nidor, id. ib. 3, 415.

galbănum, i, *n.* [χαλβάνη], *the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant in Syria* (the Bubon galbanum, Linn.), *galbanum*, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 121; 24, 5, 13, § 21; Suet. Galb. 3; Luc. 9, 916; Calp. Ecl. 5, 89.—Also, **galbănus,** i, *m.*, Vulg. Sir. 14, 21; and **chalbăne,** answering to the Gr. χαλβάνη, ēs, *f.*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

galbĕum, i, *n.*, or **galbĕus** (anciently **calbĕus**), i, *m.* [‡ galbus], *a kind of arm-band, fillet* (worn as an ornament, or for medical purposes): ‡ galbeum ornamenti genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.: ‡ calbeos armillas dicebant, quibus triumphantes utebantur, et quibus ob virtutes milites donabantur, id. p. 46; Cato ap. Fest. s. v. ruscum, p. 265, a Müll.: alii (cognomen Galbae inde trahunt), quod in diuturna valetudine galbeo, id est remediis lana involutis assidue uteretur, Suet. Galb. 3.

galbĭna, ae, *f.*, *a small bird*, perh. the yellow thrush, Mart. 13, 68, 1.

galbĭnātus, a, um. v. galbanatus.

galbĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [‡ galbus], *yellowish:* color, Veg. Vet. 3, 2, 22.

galbĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [either from galbanum or from GALBUS], *greenish-yellow, yellowish;* cf. tunica, Vop. Aur. 34: avis, Mart. 13, 68, 1: cingillum, Petr. 67, 4. — As *subst. plur.:* **galbĭna** (sc. vestimenta), ōrum, *n.*, *pale-green garments*, Juv. 2, 97.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *effeminate:* moris, Mart. 1, 97, 9.

galbŭla, ae, *dim.* of galbĭna, v. 1. for galgulus, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 94.

galbŭlus, i, *m.*, *the nut of the cypress-tree*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1.—**II.** *Dim.*, of galbina, q. v., Mart. 13, 68 tit.

‡ **1. galbus,** χλωρός, Gloss. Philox. [the Germ. gelb (*yellow*)].

2. galbus, a, um, v. calvus *fin.*

gălĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred to Sanscr. jal, to cover; cf. celare], *a helmet* (usually of leather), *head-piece, morion* (cf. cudo; the cassis, on the contrary, was made of metal plate: cassis de lamina est, galea de corio, Isid. Orig. 18, 14). **I.** Lit.: gestandust peregre clupeus, galea, sarcina, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 195: vix uni alterive cassis aut galea, Tac. G. 6: ad galeas induendas tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5; id. B. C. 3, 62, 1; 3, 63, 7; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Verg. G. 2, 142; id. A. 8, 620; 9, 365: aerea, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 38 et saep. Furnished with a visor, Sil. 14, 636; Stat. Th. 4, 20.—Freq. and class. also of *brazen helmets* (cf. so the Gr. κυνέη): tinnit hastilibus umbo Aerato sonitu galeae, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 433 Vahl.): loricae galeaeque aeneae, caelatae opere Corinthio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97: aerea, Verg. A. 5, 491: leves, Hor. C. 1, 2, 38; cf.: seu caput abdiderat cristata casside pennis, in galea formosus erat, Ov. M. 8, 25. — **II.** Transf., *the crest of the Guinea fowl*, Col. 8, 2, 2.

‡ **galearia** a galearum similitudine dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.

gălĕārii, ōrum, *m.* [galea], *a kind of soldiers' servants*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

* **gălĕāris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a helmet, helmet-:* reticula, Quadrig. ap. Non. 222, 2.

gălĕātus, i, *m.*, v. galeo.

gălēna, ae, *f.* **I.** *Lead-ore*, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 159; 33, 6, 31, § 95.—**II.** *Dross that remains after melting lead*, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 159.

gălĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [galea], *to cover with a helmet.* **I.** Lit.: milites in campo jubet galeari, Auct. B. Afr. 12 *fin.;* Cinna ap. Non. 87, 28: et barbati quidem Jovis, galeatae Minervae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: galeati et distincti centuriones, Front. S. 11, 1, 27. — *Subst.:* **gălĕātus,** i, *m.*, *a helmed warrior*, Juv. 1, 169.—*Plur.*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 3. — **II.** Trop.: galeatus prologus, i. e. *in which one defends himself*, Hier. praef. S. Script.

* **gălĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a hollow vessel shaped like a helmet*, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 23.

† **gălĕopsis,** is, *f.*, = γαλίοψις, also **galeobdolon** or **galion,** *n.*, = γαλεόβδολον and γάλιον, *a plant of the nettle kind, blind-nettle*, Plin. 27, 9, 57, § 81.

‡ **gălĕos,** i, *m.*, = γαλεός, *a kind of shark* or *dog-fish*, Plin. 32, 2, 12, § 25.

Gălĕōtae, ārum, *m.*, = Γαλεῶται, *a sort of interpreters of prodigies in Sicily:* huic (Dionysio) interpretes portentorum, qui Galeotae tum in Sicilia nominabantur, responderunt, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

† **gălĕōtes,** ae, *m.*, = γαλεώτης, *a sort of lizard*, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 60.

Gălĕria, ae, v. Galerius.

gălērĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [galerum], *a small covering for the head, a cap*, Mart. 14, 50 *in lemm.;* Front. S. 4, 7, 29.—*A kind of peruke*, Suet. Oth. 12; cf. galerum, II. A.

gălērītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that wears a hood.* **I.** Lit.: prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lygmon, i. e. *a peasant, rustic*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 29.—**II.** Transf.: galerita avis, *the crested lark*, Alauda cristata, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121; 30, 7, 20, § 62; called also, *subst.:* **galeritus,** i, *m.* (sc. ales), Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.

Gălērĭus (scanned Gălērĭus, Prud. στεφ. 7, 6), a, *name of a Roman* gens. So, **1.** Galerius Maximianus, *who reigned as emperor with Constantius Chlorus from* A.D. 305, *and died* 311, Eutr. 9 sq.; Lact. de Mort. Pers. 10.—**2.** Galerius Trachalus, *a famous orator under Otho*, Tac. H. 1, 90; 2, 60.—In *fem.:* **Galeria,** ae, *wife of the emperor Vitellius*, Tac. H. 2, 60; 64; Suet. Vit. 6. — Galeria tribus, *one of the tribus* rusticae, Liv. 27, 6, 3.

gălērum, i, *n.* (also **gălērus,** i, *m.*, Verg. A. 7, 688: **gălēra,** ae, *f.*, C. Gracch. in Charis. p. 61 P.) [galea], *a helmet-like covering for the head, made of undressed skin*, the Gr. κυνέη, *a cap, bonnet, hat* (cf.: pileus, petasus, apex). **I.** Lit.: flamen Dialis solus album habet galerum, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 32; so of *a priest's cap*, App. Mag. p. 288; cf.: Suetonius tria genera pileorum dixit, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, apicem, tutulum, galerum . . . galerum pileum ex pelle hostiae caesae. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 683: fulvosque lupi de pelle galeros Tegmen habent capiti, Verg. A. 7, 688 (galerus est genus pilei, quod Fronto genere neutro dicit hoc galerum, Serv. ad h. l.); so Verg. M. 121; Suet. Ner. 26; Grat. Cyneg. 340; Calp. Ecl. 1, 7; Juv. 8, 208; Stat. Th. 1, 305. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kind of peruke*, Suet. Ner. 26 Ruhnk.; Juv. 6, 120.—**B.** *A rose-bud*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 25.

Galēsus, i, v. Galaesus.

galgŭlus, i, *m.*, *a small bird, the witwall*, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 94 Jan. (al. galbula).

Gălīlaea, ae, *f.*, = Γαλιλαία, *the province of Galilee in northern Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gălīlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Galilee. Galilean:* Gălilaea per arva, Sedul. 4, 188: Gălīlaeas repetat Salvator in oras, Juvenc. 3, 195.—*Subst.:* **Galilaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Galilee, Galileans*, Tac. A. 12, 54.

galion, i, v. galeopsis.

1. galla, ae, *f.* **I.** *Oak-apple, gall-nut*, Plin. 16, 6, 9, § 26; 24, 4, 5, § 9; Col. 9, 13, 7; Mart. Cap. 3, § 225.—*Plur.*, Col. 6, 7, 2. —In a pun with Galla, *a female Gaul;* v. 1. Galli, I.—**II.** *A harsh, inferior kind of wine*, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 18; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.

2. Galla, ae, *f.*, *a female Gaul;* v. 1. Galli, I.

3. Galla, ae, *f.*, *a priest of Cybele;* v. 3. Gallus, II. A.

Gallaeci (also **Callaeci** and **Callaici**), ōrum, *m.*, = Καλλαικοί Strab., *a people in western* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Galicia and part of Portugal*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gallaecus** (also **Gallaicus** and **Callaicus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Gallaeci, (Call-), *Gallæcian* (Call-): Gallaica gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: Callaicum aurum, Mart. 4, 39, 7: Gallaica gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163: Gallaecus, *a surname of A. Brutus, from his victory over the* Gallaeci, Vell. 2, 5.—**B. Gallaecia (Call-),** ae, *f.*, *the country of the* Gallaeci, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; Flor. 2, 17, 5.

gallans, antis, *Part.* [3. Gallus, II. A., analogous with bacchans from bacchor], *raving* or *revelling like a priest of Cybele* (very rare), Varr. ap. Non. 119, 5; Poët. in Anth. Lat. Burm. I. p. 34.

1. Galli, ōrum, *m.*, *the Gallic nation, the Gauls, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy; afterwards also in Phrygia as* Gallograeci or Galatae. — Of the Gallograeci, Liv. 38, 12 sq.—In *sing.:* **Gallus,** *a Gaul:* delegit Gallum ex his, quos auxilii causa secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 1; cf.: Gallus inter Gallos sine ulla suspicione versatus, id. ib. 5, 45, 4.—In *fem.:* **Galla,** ae, *a female Gaul:* inter quae (sacrificia extraordinaria) Gallus et Galla, Graecus et Graeca in foro boario sub terra vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57, 6.—Hence the pun with galla, *gall-nut*, Macr. S. 2, 2.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gallia,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Gauls, Gaul, both beyond the Rhine and in Upper Italy;* the more precise name of the former is Gallia ulterior or Transalpina, and of the latter Gallia citerior or Cisalpina, v. h. vv. — Hence, in *plur.:* Galliae duae (provinciae) quas hoc tempore uno imperio videmus esse conjunctas, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 3.—**B. Gallĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Gauls, Gallic:* muli viliores Gallicis cantheriis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21: ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 11; Cic. Sull. 19, 53: humus, Ov. F. 4, 362: Oceanus, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; cf. sinus, id. 32, 2, 11, § 21: arma, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 2: naves, id. ib. 3, 11, 5; 3, 14, 7: bella, id. ib. 4, 20, 1: lingua, id. ib. 1, 47, 4: mores, id. ib. 4, 3, 3; cf. consuetudo, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; 5, 14, 1: ostentatio, id. ib. 7, 53, 3 al.: canis, *a greyhound*, Ov. M. 1, 533: ventus, *the north-northeast wind*, Vitr. 1, 6. — *Subst.:* **gallica,** ae, *f.*, *a Gallic shoe:* (redii) cum calceis et toga, nullis nec gallicis, nec lacerna, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6.—*Adv.:* **Gallice,** *in Gallic:* a Gallo et a Mauro Gallice et Maurice dici-

mus, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 8; Gell. 11, 7, 4.—***C. Gallĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Gallic:* Galliae pro Gallicae, Sall. H. lib. IV.: duae Galliae mulieres conventum vitantes, etc., Non. 492, 30 sq.—**D. Gallus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Gallic:* Galla credulitas, Mart. 5, 1, 10: mulieres, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 15 Dietsch.—**E. Gallĭcānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Roman province Gallia* (*in Upper Italy*), *Gallican:* legiones, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: ratio atque res, id. Quint. 4, 15: ager, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26 (al. Gallicus, like ib. § 6): lana, Varr. L. L. 9, § 39 Müll.—Also in gen. for *Gallic:* catulus, Cat. 42, 6: jumenta, App. M. 10, p. 247.—*Subst.:* **Gallĭcāni,** ōrum, *the Gallicans*, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2.—In *sing.: m.*, *the inhabitants of the province Gallia*, prius enim Gallus, dein Gallicanus, extremo Semiplacentinus haberi coeptus est, Cic. Pis. *init.*—***F. Gallŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Gallic:* Roma, poet. of the city Arelas, in southern Gaul, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 8, 2.

2. Galli, ōrum, v. 3. Gallus, II. A.

Gallia, ae, v. 1. Galli, II. A.

galliambus, i, *m.* [3. Gallus, II. A.], *a song of the priests of Cybele*, Diom. p. 513 P.; Mart. 2, 86, 5; Quint. 9, 4, 6.

gallica, ae, v. 1. Galli, II. B.

Gallĭcānus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. E.

gallĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [gallica, 1. Galli, II. B.], *a maker of the Gallic shoe*, Hier. praef. ap. Reg. S. Pachom. *no.* 6.

Gallĭce, *adv.*, v. 1. Galli, II. B. *fin.*

gallĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. gallus-cano], *cock-crowing*, used only transf. as a specification of time, for *the last watch of the night*, *the break of day*, *early dawn:* noctis gallicinio venit quidam juvenis, App. M. 8 *init.*; Amm. 22, 14; Macr. S. 1, 3; Censor. de Die Nat. 24.—*Plur.*, Petr. 62, 3.

gallĭcrus, ūris, *n.* [1. gallus-crus], *the plant crow-foot*, *ranunculus*, App. Herb. 44.

gallĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gallica], *a small Gallic shoe*, *galosh*, Hier. ap. Reg. S. Pachom. *nos.* 101 and 104.

Gallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the Gauls;* v. 1. Galli, II. B.—**II.** *Of the river Gallus;* v. 3. Gallus, II. B. 1.—**III.** *Of the priests of Cybele;* v. 3. Gallus, II. B. 2.

gallidraga, ae, *f.*, *the hairy teasel*, Dipsacus pilosus, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

1. gallīna, ae, *f.* [1. gallus], *a hen.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1; Col. 8, 2, 1; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 27 sq.; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Ac. 2, 18, 57; id. Div. 2, 26, 56; id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Hor. S. 2, 2, 24; 2, 4, 18 al.—As a term of endearment: dic me igitur tuom passerculum, gallinam, coturnicem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 76.—Comic.: has (litteras) quidem gallina scripsit, *these are hen-tracks*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 28.—Prov.: gallinae filius albae, *child of fortune*, *fortune's favorite*, Juv. 13, 141; v. filius and albus.—**II.** Transf.: ad Gallinas, *a villa of the Cæsars on the Tiber*, *near Rome*, Suet. Galb. 1; cf. Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 137.

2. Gallīna, ae, *m.*, *the name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 44.

gallīnācĕus (**-acius,** Bücheler, Rhein. Mus. 20, 441; Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 462), a, um, *adj.* [gallina, 1. gallus], *of* or *belonging to domestic fowls* or *poultry:* gallus, *a poultry-cock*, *dunghill-cock*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 7; Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 26; Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; 2, 26, 56; id. Mur. 29, 61; for which also *absol.:* **gallīnācĕus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144: gallinacei mares salacissimi, Col. 8, 2, 9; cf. salacitas, *of cocks*, id. 8, 11, 5: pulli, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69; id. Curc. 3, 80; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10; Col. 8, 11, 13: genus, id. 8, 5, 10.—Prov.: ut vel lactis gallinacei sperare possis haustum, i. e. *something uncommon*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 23.—**II.** Transf., of plants. (*a*) Cunila gallinacea, Gr. κονιλη, *a kind of savory*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90; Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170.—(*β*) Pedes gallinacei, *chicken-feet*, *fumitory*, Plin. 25, 13, 98, § 155.

gallīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to poultry.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* scala, *a poultry-roost*, *hen-roost*, Cels. 8, 15: vasa, *for the poultry to drink out of*, Col. 8, 8, 5; 8, 10, 6.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. gallīnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who attends to poultry*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7; Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86; Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 155.—**2. gallīnārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a hen-house*, *hen-coop*, Col. 8, 3, 1; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.—**II.** Transf., as an *adj. prop.* **A.** Gallinaria insula, *an island in the Tuscan Sea*, now *Galinara* or *Isola d'Albengo*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Col. 8, 2, 2; Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 6.—**B.** Gallinaria silva, *a wood in Campania*, *near Cumæ*, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; cf.: gallinaria pinus, Juv. 3, 307.

gallīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gallina], *a pullet*, *chicken*, App. M. 2, p. 119; Arn. 7, 215; Avien. Progn. Arat. 387.

1. Gallĭus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. C.

2. Gallĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** M. Gallius, *prætor* A.U.C. 711, Cic. Att. 10, 15, 4; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26.—**2.** Q. Gallius, *accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero* A.U.C. 690; see the fragments in Crell. Cic. IV. 2, p. 454.

Gallŏgraeci, ōrum, *m.* [Galli-Graeci], *the Gauls who migrated into Phrygia*, called also Galatae, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 37, 40; Flor. 2, 11, 3.—**II.** Deriv. **Gallŏgraecia,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the* Gallograeci, *called also* Galatia (v. Galatae, II. A.), Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5; Liv. 38, 12; Flor. 2, 11, 1.

Gallŏhispāni, ōrum, *m.* [1. Galli-Hispani], *a name for the* Celtiberi, *formed after the analogy of* Gallograeci, Hier. in Iesai. 18, 66, 19.

Gallōnĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** P. Gallonius, *a noted epicure:* O Publi, o gurges, Galloni, es homo miser; cenasti in vita numquam bene, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Cic. ib. § 25; 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 30, 94; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47; Schol. Cruq. ad loc.—**2.** C. Gallonius, *an adherent of Pompey in the Civil War*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 20.

gallŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [galla], *a little oak-apple* or *gall-nut*, Veg. Vet. 2, 49, 3.

gallŭlasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. gallus], of the voice of boys at the time of changing, *to begin to sound manly:* puer, cujus vox gallulascit, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 26.

Gallŭlus, a, um, v. 1. Galli, II. F.

1. gallus, i, *m.* [kindr. to Sanscr. grî, cry; Gr. γῆρυς, speech; Lat. garrio, garrulus; Engl. call], *a cock*, *dunghill-cock*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4; 3, 9, 3; Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56 sq.; Juv. 13, 233; Hor. S. 1, 1, 10; Mart. 9, 69, 3; Plin. 10, 21, 25, § 50: ad cantum galli secundi, *at second cock-crow*, Juv. 9, 107; cf. Vulg. Marc. 14, 30; 68; 72.—Prov.: gallus in sterquilinio suo plurimum potest, i. e. *every man is cock of his own dunghill*, Sen. Apocol. 402.

2. Gallus, i, *m.*, *a Gaul;* and *adj. Gallic;* v. Galli, I. and II. D.

3. Gallus, i, *m.*, = Γάλλος Strab., *a tributary of the Sagaris of Phrygia and Bithynia*, *whose water*, *according to the fable*, *made those who drank it mad*, now *Kadsha Su* or *Gōksu*, Ov. F. 4, 364; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147; 6, 1, 1, § 4; 31, 2, 5, § 9; Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 263.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Galli,** ōrum, *m.*, *the priests of Cybele*, *so called because of their raving*, Ov. F. 4, 361 sq.; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; 11, 49, 109, § 261; 35, 12, 46, § 165; Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.; Hor. S. 1, 2, 121.—In *sing.:* **Gallus,** i, *m.*, *a priest of Cybele*, Mart. 3, 81; 11, 74; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 2: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, Juv. 8, 176.—And satirically (on account of their emasculated condition), in the *fem.:* **Gallae,** ārum, Cat. 63, 12, and 34.—**B. Gallĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the river Gallus*, poet. i. q. *Phrygian*, *Trojan:* miles, Prop. 2, 13, 48 (3, 5, 32 M.).—**2.** (Acc. to II. A., of or belonging to the priests of Cybele; hence, transf.) *Of* or *belonging to the priests of Isis*, *Gallic:* turma, *the troop of the priests of Isis*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 18.

4. Gallus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Cornelia, Aquilia, Sulpicia, etc. So in partic. C. Cornelius Gallus, *of Forum Julii*, *a Roman poet*, *a friend of Virgil*, Verg. E. 10; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 64; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 5.

* **gălumma,** ătis, *n.* [prob. altered from κάλυμμα], *a cover*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67 (calumma, Kopp.).

gamba, ae, *f.* [perh. from κάμπη, a bending], *a hoof* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 1, 56 *fin.*; 3, 19.

gambōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gamba], *with a swelling near the hoof* (late Lat.): animal, Veg. Vet. 3, 20.

† **Gāmēlĭo,** ōnis, *m.*, = γαμηλιών, *the seventh month of the Attic year*, *answering to the last half of our January and the first of February:* mense Gamelione, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101.

† **gamma,** ae, *f.*, = γάμμα, *the Greek letter* Γ, *gamma.* **I.** Lit., Aus. Idyll. de Lit. 12, 21.—**II.** Transf., in the agrimensores, *the rectangular shape of a field*, Auct. de Limit. p. 278 and 309 Goes.

gammărus, i, v. cammarus.

gammātus, a, um, *adj.* [gamma, II.], a t. t. of the agrimensores, *shaped like a gamma*, *gamma-shaped:* limes, Auct. de Limit. p. 228; 255; 271 Goes.

gānĕa, ae, *f.*, and **gānĕum,** i, *n.* [for gas-nea, kindr. to Sanscr. ghas, to eat, qs. locus edendi], *an eating-house*, *cook-shop*, *ordinary;* also in bad repute as the abode of prostitutes. (*a*) Form ganea: paulisper stetimus in illo ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: libido stupri, ganeae ceterique cultus non minor incesserat, Sall. C. 13, 3: in ganea lustrisque senectutem acturum, Liv. 26, 2, 15; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; Plin. Pan. 49, 6: ventris et ganeae paratus, Tac. A. 3, 52: sumptu ganeaque satiare inexplebiles Vitellii libidines, *by prodigal feasts*, id. H. 2, 95; Suet. Calig. 11; Gell. 9, 2, 6 al.—(*β*) Form ganeum (ante-class.): immersit aliquo sese, credo, in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3; id. As. 5, 2, 37; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5; Varr. ap. Non. 208, 15; Prud. Psych. 343.

gānĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ganea], *of* or *belonging to an eating-house.* **I.** *Adj.:* triclinium, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* Ganearius ἄσωτος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. ganeo).

gānĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a glutton*, *debauchee* (syn.: nepos, asotus), gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, ganeo, damnosus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 11: quis parricida, quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, etc. ... inveniri potest, qui, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; Varr. ap. Non. 119, 10: egentissimus, Cic. Sest. 52, 111; Tac. A. 16, 18; Juv. 11, 58.

gānĕum, i, v. ganea.

†† **gangaba,** ae, *m.* [Persian], *a porter* (= bajulus), Curt. 3, 13, 6.

Gangărĭdae (**Garg-**), ārum, *m.*, = Γαγγαρίδαι, *an Indian people near the Ganges*, *in the modern Bengal*, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65; Curt. 9, 2, 2; Verg. G. 3, 27; Val. Fl. 6, 67.

Ganges, is, *m.*, = Γάγγης, *the river Ganges*, *in India*, Mel. 3, 7, 5 sq.; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 60 sq.; Cic. Rep. 6, 20; Verg. G. 2, 137; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 23; id. M. 2, 249; 4, 21 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gangētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Ganges*, *found in the Ganges:* tigris, Ov. M. 6, 636: aves, Col. 8, 8, 10: pubes, Sil. 3, 612: raptor, i. e. *a tiger-hunter*, Mart. 8, 26, 1: ales, i. e. *a phœnix*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 16; 20, 9.—**B. Gangētis,** idis, *adj.*, the same: terra, i. e. *India*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 47.

† **ganglĭon,** ĭi, *n.*, = γάγγλιον, *a sort of swelling* or *excrescence*, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

† **gangraena,** ae, *f.*, = γάγγραινα, *a cancerous*, *eating ulcer on the body*, *a gangrene.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 5, 26, 34; Lucil. ap. Non. 117, 22; Varr. ib. 25.—***II.** Trop.: mali gangraena, Varr. ap. Non. 117, 28.

‡ **gannator** χλευαστής, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gannătūra (**gannĭtūra**), ae, *f.*, *a snarling*, *yelping:* calumniae, Aldh. Laud. Virgin. 47; 56 al.

gannĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to yelp*, *bark.* **I.** Lit.: gannire cum sit proprie canum, Varro asinos rudere, canes gannire, pullos pipare dixit, Non. 450, 11: nictit canis in odorandis ferarum vestigiis leviter ganniens, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. nictit, p. 177 Müll.; cf. also ‡ gannitio.—Of foxes, Auct. Carm. Phil. 59; Hier. Vit. Hilar. *med.*—**II.** Transf., of persons. **A.** *To snarl*, *growl*, *grumble* (poet.): gannit odiosus omni totae familiae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.; quid ille gannit? quid vult? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 17; Cat. 83, 4; Afran. ap. Non. 450, 11; Juv. 6, 64.—**B.** In

gen., *to talk loud, to gabble, chatter:* sic nobis gannientibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

‡ **gannītio**, canum querula murmuratio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. also s. v. nictit, p. 177 ib.

gannītus, ūs, *m.* [gannio], *a yelping* or *barking of dogs.* **I.** Lit., Lucr. 5, 1070.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of sparrows, *a chirping, twittering,* App. M. 6, p. 175.—**B.** Of persons, *a snarling, grumbling:* gannitibus lacessere, Mart. 5, 60, 21; *a chattering, tattling,* App. M. 6, p. 185; *a whining, moaning:* tristis Nereïdis morientis, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 9.

†† **ganta**, ae, *f.* [old Germ.; the mod. Gans], *a goose:* (anseres) e Germania laudatissimi. Candidi ibi, verum minores, gantae vocantur, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 54; Ven. Carm. 7, 4, 6: ganta χηναλώπηξ, Gloss. Philox.

Gănȳmēdes, is (*gen.* i, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; also in a Latinized form Catamitus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 44, and s. v. alcedo, p. 7 Müll.), *m.*, = Γανυμήδης. **I.** *Ganymede, a son of Laomedon* (acc. to the cyclic poets, whom Cicero follows; acc. to Homer, a son of Tros; acc. to Hyginus, of Assaracus or of Erichthonius), *who, on account of his youthful beauty, was carried off by Jupiter's eagle from Mount Ida to heaven, and there made Jupiter's cup-bearer in place of Hebe;* as a constellation, *the Waterman* (Aquarius), Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; 4, 33, 71; id. N. D. 1, 40, 112; Hyg. Fab. 271; id. Astr. 2, 16; 29; Verg. A. 1, 28; Ov. M. 10, 155 al.—**B.** Deriv. **Gănȳmēdēus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Ganymede, Ganymedean:* comae, Mart. 9, 17, 6: manu mixta pocula, id. 8, 39, 4: chorus, i. e. *of beautiful servants,* id. 7, 50, 4.—**II.** *A eunuch in the service of Arsinoë, an enemy of Cæsar,* Auct. B. Alex. 4, 1.

Gărămantes, um, *m.*, = Γαράμαντες, *a powerful tribe of the interior of Africa, beyond the Gætulians,* in the modern *Fezzan,* Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 7; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36 sq.; Liv. 29, 33; Verg. E. 8, 44; id. A. 6, 794.—In *sing.:* **Gărămas**, antis, Sil. 6, 705; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1106.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Gărămantĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Garamantes, Garamantian,* poet. also i. q. *African:* signa, Sil. 1, 142: vates, id. 14, 440: carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92.—Hence, **1.** *Plur.* as *subst.:* **Gărămantĭci** = Garamantes, Schol. Vet. Juv. 10, 150.—**2.** **Gărămantĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a sort of precious stone,* also called sandaresus or sandastros, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100 (al. Garamantites).—**B.** **Gărămantis**, idis, *adj.*, = Garamanticus: Nympha, Verg. A. 4, 198: pinus, Sil. 14, 498: gemma, id. 15, 679.

Gargānus, i, *m.*, *a mountain ridge in Apulia on which storms are frequent,* now *Monte Gargano,* Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111 al.; Hor. C. 2, 9, 7; Verg. A. 11, 247; Luc. 5, 380 al.—**II.** Deriv. **Gargānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Garganus, Gargan:* nemus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202: cacumina, Sil. 9, 34.

Gargăphĭē, ēs (**-ia**, ae, Hyg. Fab. 181), *f.*, = Γαργαφίη, *a valley of Bœotia sacred to Diana, with a fountain of the same name, where Actæon was torn to pieces by his hounds,* Ov. M. 3, 156; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.

Gargăra, ōrum, *n. plur.*, = Γάργαρα, τά, *the upper part of Mount Ida, in Troas, with a city of the same name at its foot,* Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Verg. G. 1, 103; Mel. 1, 18, 3; Stat. Th. 1, 549; Macr. S. 5, 20.—**II.** Deriv. **Gargărĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Gargara:* lucus, Aus. Ep. 25, 16.

gargaridio, āre, v. gargarizo *init.*

† **gargărisma** (**-ismum**, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 99), ătis, *n.*, = γαργάρισμα, *a gargle,* Theod. Prisc. 1, 10, 15; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 8, 116.

* **gargărismătĭum**, ii, *n.*, = γαργαρισμάτιον, *a gargle,* Marc. Emp. 14; Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

gargărīzātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gargarizo], *a gargling,* Cels. 5, 22 *fin.;* Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 120; 23, 8, 80, § 157: lactis, id. 30, 4, 11, § 31.

gargărīzātus, ūs, *m.* [gargarizo], *a gargling,* Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 189; Scrib. Comp. 53.

† **gargărīzo** (also **gargaridio**, Varr. ap. Non. 117, 7; v. the letters D and Z: **gargarisso**, Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6 Mai.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, = γαργαρίζω, *to gargle, take a gargle, use as a gargle.* **I.** Lit.: gargarizare iis, quae salivam movent, Cels. 4, 2, 1: aliqua re, id. ib. 4; 6, 10; for which also: ex aliqua re, id. 6, 26; 29: aliquid, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; 20, 17, 73, § 188; 20, 22, 87, § 236 et saep.—**II.** Transf.: poëmata ejus gargaridians, dices: O Fortuna, o Fors Fortuna! Varr. l. l.

Gargettĭus, ii, *m.*, = Γαργήττιος, *the philosopher Epicurus, born in Gargettus* (Γαργηττός, a district in Attica), *the Gargettian,* Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; 2, 2, 113.

Gargĭlĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** Gargilius, *a famous hunter,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 58.—**2.** Gargilius Martialis, *a Roman author of the third century of our era.*—**II.** Deriv.: **Gargĭlĭānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Gargilius, Gargilian:* fundus, Dig. 32, 1, 41, § 3.

Garītes, um, *m.*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul, bordering on the* Ausci, Caes. B. G. 3, 27 dub. (Schneid. prefers Gates).

Garocēli, ōrum, v. Graioceli.

gărŏn, v. garum.

garrio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [Sanscr. gir, speech; Gr. γῆρυς, voice; Germ. girren, to coo; Engl. call; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 177], *to chatter, prate, chat, talk* (cf. blatero). **I.** Lit. (class.): cum coram sumus et garrimus quicquid in buccam, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2: cupiebam etiam nunc plura garrire, id. ib. 6, 2, 10: nugas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 21; id. Curc. 5, 2, 6: quidlibet, Hor. S. 1, 9, 13: aniles fabellas, id. ib. 2, 6, 77: libellos, id. ib. 1, 10, 41: aliquid in aurem, Mart. 5, 61, 3: garriet quoi neque pes umquam neque caput conpareat, *will chatter nonsense,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 81.—*Absol.:* garris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 86; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 25; 4, 6, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 33: garri modo, id. ib. 3, 2, 11: saeculis multis ante gymnasia inventa sunt, quam in his philosophi garrire coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21; cf.: tanta est impunitas garriendi, id. N. D. 1, 38, 108.—**II.** Transf., of frogs: meliusque ranae garriunt Ravennates, Mart. 3, 93, 8. Of the nightingale: lusciniae canticum adolescentiae garriunt, App. Flor. p. 258 (3, 17 *fin.*).

garrītor, ōris, *m.* [garrio], *a chatterer, babbler, prater* (late Lat.): periculosus, Amm. 22, 9.

garrītus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a chattering, chat, talk* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 3, 6 *med.*

garrŭlans, antis, *Part.* [garrulus], *chattering, prating* (late Lat.): ineptias, Fulg. Myth. praef.

garrŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a chattering, babbling, prating, talkativeness, garrulity* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: nunc quoque in alitibus facundia prisca remansit, Raucaque garrulitas studiumque immane loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: quem non abducet infixum cogitationibus illa neminem satiatura garrulitas? Sen. Cons. Helv. 16 *fin.:* (pueri) facie et garrulitate amabiles, Suet. Aug. 83: extemporalis, Quint. 2, 4, 15: ingens, Plin. 29, 1, 3, § 5: ingentia dona Auctoris pereunt, garrulitate sui, Mart. 5, 52, 8; Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 2; Suet. Aug. 83; Sen. Rhet. 2, 13, 2.—**II.** Transf.: cornix inauspicatae garrulitatis, Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30.

garrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [garrio], *chattering, prattling, babbling, prating, talkative, garrulous.* **I.** Lit. (class., but not in Cic.; cf.: loquax, verbosus): confidentes garrulique et malevoli, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 15: percontatorem fugito, nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69: (Lucilius) Garrulus atque piger scribendi ferre laborem, id. S. 1, 4, 12: garrulus hunc quando consumet cumque: loquaces, Si sapiat, vitet, id. ib. 1, 9, 33: ut hujus infantiae garrulam disciplinam contemneremus, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16: scientia, id. 3, 3, 6: lingua, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44: bella verbosi fori, id. Tr. 3, 12, 18: vadimonia, id. Am. 1, 12, 23: hora, *time for chatting,* Prop. 3 (4), 23, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals or inanimate things: ales (i. e. cornix), Ov. M. 2, 547: perdix, id. ib. 8, 237: hirundo, Verg. G. 4, 307: cicada, Phaedr. 3, 16, 10: noctua in imbre, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: cantus lusciniae, id. 10, 29, 43, § 81: rivus, *babbling, murmuring,* Ov. F. 2, 316: pinus vento, *rustling,* Nemes. Ecl. 1, 30: fistula, *vocal,* Tib. 2, 5, 30; cf. lyra, id. 3, 4, 38: plectra, Mart. 14, 167: sistra, id. 14, 54: anulus in orbe (trochi), id. 14, 169.—**B.** Of the subjects of talk: gaudent ubi Garrula securi narrare pericula nautae, Juv. 12, 82.

† **gărum** or **gărŏn**, i, *n.*, = γάρον, *a rich sauce, fish-sauce, garum,* made of small fish, esp. the scomber, of which the Romans were exceedingly fond, Plin. 31, 7, 43, § 93 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 8, 46; Mart. 13, 102; 7, 27, 8; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*

Gărumna, Garunna, or **Garonna**, ae, *m.* (*fem.*, Aus. Mos. 483), = ὁ Γαρούνας Strab., *a river of Gaul, the Garonne,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Mel. 3, 2, 3; 7; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; Amm. 15, 11; Tib. 1, 8 (7), 11 al.

Gărumni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul situated along the Garonne,* now *St. Bertrand de Comminge,* Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

† **gărus** (**găros**), i, *m.*, = γάρος, *a fish,* otherwise unknown, *from which the sauce called* garum *was prepared,* Plin. 31, 7, 43, § 93; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **gărȳŏphyllon** (**cary-**), i, *n.*, = καρυόφυλλον, *a kind of Indian spice;* acc. to Sprengel, the Vitex trifolia, Linn.; Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 30.

gassinades, is, *m.* (lapis), *a Median precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163.

† **gaster**, tĕris, and tri, *f.*, = γαστήρ, *the belly* (pure Lat. venter). **I.** Lit.: inflatio secundum gastera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., *a big-bellied vessel,* Petr. 70; 79; Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

Gates, ium, v. Garites.

gau, v. gaudium *init.*

gaudĕbundus, a, um, v. gaudibundus.

gaudens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from gaudeo.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus, 2 (archaic *perf.* gavisi, Liv. Andron. and Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.), *v. n.* and *a.* [Gr. γαίω, rejoice, for γαϝιω; cf. gavisus; root γαν-; γηθέω, γάνυμαι, etc.; cf. ἀγαυρός, proud, ἄγη, astonishment], *to rejoice, be glad* or *joyful* respecting any thing, *to take pleasure in, be pleased with, delight in* (of inward joy, opp. laetari, to show one's self glad, exhibit joy; cf.: gaudere decet, laetari non decet, quoniam docendi causa a gaudio laetitiam distinguimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 66); usually constr. with an *object-clause, quod,* the *abl.,* or *absol.;* less freq. with the *acc., cum, quia,* the *gen., si,* etc. (α) With *acc.* and *inf.* or the simple *inf.:* quae perfecta esse gaudeo vehementerque laetor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136; cf.: quem tamen esse natum et nos gaudemus et haec civitas dum erit laetabitur, id. Lael. 4, 14: salvum te advenire gaudeo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 52: venire tu me gaudes? id. ib. 2, 2, 7: quos sibi Caesar oblatos gavisus, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.:* animus aliquid magnum agere gaudet, Quint. 1, 2, 30; 2, 1, 5; 9, 2, 78: laudari in bonis gaudent, id. 5, 12, 22: in domo vires remansuras esse gaudebant, Curt. 10, 7, 15; Sen. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 18: iterare culpam, Tac. H. 3, 11; Plin. Pan. 12, 4; cf.: motus doceri gaudet Ionicos, Hor. C. 3, 6, 21; 3, 18, 15: laedere gaudes, id. S. 1, 4, 78: spargere gaudes argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84.—(β) With *quod:* sane gaudeo, quod te interpellavi, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: gaude, quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 19: quod scribis te a Caesare cottidie plus diligi, immortaliter gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; cf.: bonis viris quod ais probari quae adhuc fecerimus, valde gaudeo, id. Att. 9, 7, 6.—(γ) With *abl.:* ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, omne autem id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: correctione, id. Lael. 24, 90: illis, id. ib. 6, 22: aequitate justitiaque, id. ib. 22, 82: hoc scientiae genere, id. Off. 3, 33, 121: praeda ac populationibus, magis quam otio aut requie, Liv. 22, 9, 5: scaena gaudens miraculis, id. 5, 21, 9: equis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26: equis canibusque, id. A. P. 162: rure,

id. S. 1, 10, 45: pictis tabellis, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: carmine (with delectari iambis), id. Ep. 2, 2, 59: gaude sorte tua, id. Epod. 14, 15; cf.: ille cubans gaudet mutata sorte, id. S. 2, 6, 110: ero gaude, i. e. *at your master's return*, Cat. 31, 12; Juv. 6, 74; 209; 379; 7, 105.—P r o v.: gaudet patientia duris, Luc. 9, 403.—(δ) *Absol.*: tristis sit (servus), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; 3, 4, 10: gaudebat, me laudabat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 5: gaudeat an doleat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 12: et irasci nos et gaudere fingimus, Quint. 9, 2, 26: si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 6: de Bursa, te gaudere certo scio, id. Fam. 7, 2, 2: admonebo, ut in sinu gaudeant, gloriose loqui desinant, id. Tusc. 3, 21, 51.—(ε) With *acc.* (usually with homogeneous or general objects): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8; cf.: ut suum gaudium gauderemus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; Cat. 61, 119: jam id gaudeo, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25; cf.: gaudeo, etsi nil scio quod gaudeam, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 62: hoc aliud est, quod gaudeamus, id. Eun. 5, 9, 11; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 63: quod gaudere posset, hoc fuit, Ov. M. 12, 607: nunc furit tam gavisos homines suum dolorem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1: gaudent natorum fata parentes, Stat. Th. 4, 231: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, id. ib. 9, 724.—In *pass.*: ista pars gaudenda mihi potius quam, etc., Symm. Ep. 3, 29. —(ζ) With *cum, quia, si, in*, etc.: quom gravidam et quom te pulcre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 49; id. Truc. 2, 4, 33; 2, 6, 35: quom tu's liber, gaudeo, id. Men. 5, 9, 87: quia vos tranquillos video, gaudeo et volupe est mihi, id. Am. 3, 3, 3: *Er.* Gaude. *He.* Quid ego gaudeam? *Er.* Quia ego impero. Age, gaude modo, id. Capt. 4, 2, 59: gaudes, si cameram percusti forte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273: mea Clotho et Lachesis gaudent, si pascitur inguine venter, Juv. 9, 136: crudeles gaudent in tristi funere fratris, Lucr. 3, 72: in puero, Prop. 2, 4, 18 (28): tibi gratulor, mihi gaudeo, te amo, *I for my part, as for myself*, Cic. Fam. 6, 15; v. in the foll. the passage Lucr. 3, 145.—**B.** Like χαίρειν of inanim. and abstr. things, *to rejoice in, delight in* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec tantum Phoebo gaudet Parnasia rupes, Verg. E. 6, 29; 9, 48: postquam oleo gavisa cutis, Stat. Th. 6, 847: umore omnia hortensia gaudent, Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 131: rastris atque ablaqueationibus (myrrha), id. 12, 15, 33 § 66: addebantur et laudes, quibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60, 3: oratio gaudebit occasione laetius decurrendi, Quint. 12, 9, 2: (paeon) ante se brevibus gaudet pyrrhichio vel choreo, id. 9, 4, 111; 10, 7, 16: (vites) Amineae pingui arvo maxime gaudeant, Col. 3, 2, 16: id (sc. consilium, animus) sibi solum per se sapit: id sibi gaudet, *rejoices for itself*, Lucr. 3, 145.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** In sinu or in se, *to rejoice within one's self* or *secretly, to feel a quiet joy*: ut in sinu gaudeant, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51: qui sapit, in tacito gaudeat ille sinu, Tib. 4, 13, 8 (cf.: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 30): tam gaudet in se tamque se ipse miratur, Cat. 22, 17.—**B.** Like the Gr. χαίρειν, as a word of salutation (pure Lat. salvere): Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere Albinovano Musa rogata refer, *take my greetings to Celsus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 1; so ib. 15.—Hence, **gaudens**, entis, *P. a.*, *joyful, cheerful* (very rare): interea cum Musis nos delectabimus animo aequo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 2; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 9; Stat. S. 4, 6, 55: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, huic tu Dic . . . gaudentem nummo te addicere, *with pleasure, gladly*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.—*Adv.*: **gaudenter**, *rejoicingly* (late Lat. and rare), Pseud. August. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 10 al.

gaudĭālis, e, *adj.* [gaudium], *glad, joyful* (post-class.): dapes, App. M. 8, p. 215: ritus, id. ib. 2, p. 128: animus, id. ib. 11, p. 272.

* **gaudĭbundus** (**gaudebundus**), a, um, *adj.* [gaudeo], *rejoicing*: saluti praesenti ac futurae suboli novorum maritorum gaudibundus, App. M. 8 *init.*

‡ **gaudĭfĭco** χαροποιέω, Gloss. Philox.

gaudĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [gaudeo], *joy* (post-class.): jamdudum gaudimonio dissilio, Petr. 61; Vulg. Baruch. 4, 34.

gaudĭum, ii (apoc. form gau, like cael for caelum, do for domum: replet te laetificum gau, Enn. ap. Auson. Technop. 144; Ann. 451 Vahl.), *n.* [id.], *inward joy, joy, gladness, delight* (opp. laetitia, joy which shows itself externally). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (α) *Sing.*: cum ratione animus movetur placide atque constanter, tum illud gaudium dicitur: cum autem inaniter et effuse animus exsultat, tum illa laetitia gestiens vel nimia dici potest, quam ita definiunt sine ratione animi elationem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; Sall. C. 48, 1: voluptas dicitur etiam in animo . . . non dicitur laetitia nec gaudium in corpore, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13 (cf. under B.): veluti ex servitute erepta (plebs) gaudium atque laetitiam agitabat, Sall. C. 48, 1: exsultare laetitia, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: meum factum probari abs te triumpho gaudio, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2: non possum non confiteri, cumulari me maximo gaudio, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 1: gaudio compleri, gaudio afficere, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69 sq.: tuis litteris perlectis exsilui gaudio, id. Fam. 16, 16, 1; cf.: cum tuas litteras legissem, incredibili gaudio sum elatus, id. ib. 10, 12, 2; id. Rep. 3, 30: gaudium, tristitiam ostendimus (manibus), Quint. 11, 3, 86: missa legatio quae gaudio fungeretur, *to express their joy, offer their congratulations*, Tac. H. 2, 55: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 67; cf.: nimio gaudio paene desipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: exclamare gaudio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 30; cf.: lacrimare gaudio, id. Ad. 3, 3, 55: *Ha.* Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad.* At edepol nos voluptati tibi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 47: quid illud gaudii est? Ter. And. 5, 5, 7.—With an *object-genitive*: gaudium periculosi saltus superati, Liv. 42, 55, 4.—(β) *Plur.*: quocum multa volup ac gaudia clamque palamque, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 247 Vahl.): cum me tantis affecistis gaudiis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 105; more freq., *the outward expressions of joy*: feminarum praecipue et gaudia insignia erant et luctus, Liv. 22, 7, 12 (cf. *sing.*: gaudio exsultans, id. 21, 42, 3): quibus gaudiis exsultabis? Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, maeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61 *fin.*: o qui complexus et gaudia quanta fuerunt! Hor. S. 1, 5, 43: gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 104: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 30 (cf. gaudeo, II. A.): hunc scio mea solide gavisurum gaudia, Ter. And. 5, 5, 8: scin' me in quibus sim gaudiis? id. Eun. 5, 9, 5.—P r o v.: Gaudia principium nostri sunt doloris, Ov. M. 7, 796.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *sensual pleasure, delight, enjoyment* (rare; not in Cic.; cf. above the passage, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13; usually in *plur.*): dediti corporis gaudiis per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agunt, Sall. J. 2, 4: mutua gaudia, Lucr. 4, 1205; 5, 854: communia, id. 4, 1196; cf. ib. 1106; Tib. 1, 5, 39; Hor. C. 3, 6, 28: non umquam reputant quanti sibi gaudia constent, Juv. 6, 365: vini atque cibi, id. 10, 204: cenae, id. 15, 41.—In *sing.*: mihi sibique pestiferum hinc abstulit gaudium, Liv. 1, 58, 8.—**II.** T r a n s f., also, like our *joy*, for *an object which produces joy, a cause* or *occasion of joy* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ceterum hoc gaudium magna prope clade in Samnio foedatum est, Liv. 7, 34, 1: non animo solum patrio gratum munus, sed corpori quoque salubre gaudium (sc. reditus filii) fuit, id. 37, 37, 7: cupidus falsis attingere gaudia palmis, i. e. conjugem, Prop. 1, 19, 9: fugiunt tua gaudia, Ov. H. 15, 109; Phaedr. 4, 20, 27; Petr. 79, 10. — **B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: non omnes (arbores) florent, et sunt tristes quaedam, quaeque non sentiant gaudia annorum, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: flos est gaudium arborum, id. ib.: adamas opum gaudium, id. 20 praef. § 2.

‡ **gaudĭvĭgens**, entis, *adj.* [gaudium-vigeo], *alive with joy, full of joy*: CHORVS, Inscr. Orell. 1193.

Gaugămēla, ōrum, *n.*, = Γαυγάμηλα, τά, *a village of Assyria, where Alexander conquered Darius*, now *Karmelis*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

gaulus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. gôlas, a waterpot; cf. also galley, galleon], = γαυλός, *a pail, round vessel*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 32.—**II.** *A round merchant vessel*, = Gr. γαῦλος (Hdt. 3, 136 sq.): genus navigii paene rotundum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 5.

‡ **gaunăcārius**, ii, *m.* [gaunacum], *a dresser of furs, furrier*, Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 8, *no.* 69.

‡ † **gaunăcum**, i, *n.*, = καυνάκη, *a Persian* or *Babylonian fur, prepared from weasel-* or *mouse-skins*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll. *N. cr.*

Gaurelios, *a harbor in the island of Andros*, Liv. 31, 45.

Gaurus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine*, now *Monte Barbaro*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; Flor. 1, 16, 5; Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36: Gaurus inanis (as producing little), Juv. 9, 57.—**II.** D e r i v. **Gaurānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Gaurus, Gauran*: montes, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; cf. mons, i. e. *the Gaurus*, Stat. Th. 8, 546: saltus, Flor. 2, 6, 28: vites, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 38; cf. vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 63: ostrea, i. e. *from the Lucrine lake*, Juv. 8, 86.

† **gausăpa**, ae, *f.*, or **gausăpes**, is, *m.*, also **gausăpe**, is (only *sing.*), and *plur.* **gausăpa**, ōrum, *n.*, = γαυσάπης, *a shaggy woollen cloth, frieze, felt*, used for clothing, covering, etc.; *a garment* or *cover of frieze*. **I.** L i t. (α) *Sing.*, *nom.*: gausapa, according to Varr. ap. Charis. p. 80 P.; and ap. Prisc. p. 759 P.: gausape, M. Messala ap. Charis. p. 80; Mart. 14, 152 *in lemm.*—*Abl.*: involutus coccina gausapa, Petr. 28 (perh. *acc. plur.*): purpureo tersit tunc latas gausape mensas, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 870; so, gausape, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: gausape purpureo salutatus, Cass. Sever. ap. Prisc. p. 759 P.——(β) *Plur.*, *nom.*: gausapa patris mei memoria coepere, amphimalla nostra, sicut villosa etiam ventralia, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.—*Acc.*: gausapa si sumpsit, gausapa sumpta proba, Ov. A. A. 2, 300: lutea gausapa, Pers. 6, 46: gausapes, lodices purpureas et colloreas meas, Aug. ap. Charis. p. 80.—* **II.** T r a n s f., *a shaggy beard*: tu cum maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, Pers. 4, 37.

gausăpātus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa], *covered with a* gausapa, *clothed in frieze.* **I.** L i t.: mitto me in mare, quomodo psychrolutam decet, gausapatus, Sen. Ep. 53, 3.—**II.** T r a n s f., *covered over*: apri opera pistoria, Petr. 38, 15.

gausăpīna, ae, v. gausapinus, II.

gausăpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [gausapa], *made of frieze* or *felt.* **I.** *Adj.*: paenula, Mart. 14, 145 *in lemm.*—**II.** *Subst.*: **gausăpīna**, ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a frieze coat*, Mart. 6, 59, 8; Petr. 21.

gausăpe, gausăpes, and **gausăpum**, v. gausapa.

gāvĭa, ae, *f.* (= λάρος), *a bird*, perh. *the seamew*, Plin. 10, 32, 48, § 91; 10, 74, 95, § 204; App. M. 5, p. 171.

Gāvĭānus, a, um, v. Gavius.

gāvīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from gaudeo.

Gāvĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* So L. Gavius, *who was crucified by Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 61 sq.—Hence, **Gāvĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Gavius*: crux, Lact. 4, 18.

1. † † **găza**, ae, *f.* [Persian; Gr. γάζα], *the treasure, the royal treasure*, in Persia. **I.** L i t.: regia, Nep. Dat. 5; cf.: gaza (sic Persae aerarium vocant), Mel. 1, 11, 3: pecunia regia, quam gazam Persae vocant, Curt. 3, 13, 4; 5, 1, 3; 5, 6, 5 al. —**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., *treasure, riches, wealth*: qui ab auro gazaque regia manus cohibere possit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 66: multa dona ex Hieronis gaza, Liv. 25, 25, 13; id. 45, 41, 6; Suet. Aug. 41; and Tac. A. 6, 37; Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76; Suet. Tib. 49; id. Ner. 31; id. Galb. 18; Verg. A. 2, 763; 5, 40; Val. Fl. 6, 562; Mart. 12, 53, 3 al.—In *plur.*: quoniam nil nostro in corpore gazae Proficiunt, neque nobilitas, etc., Lucr. 2, 37; so Hor. C. 1. 29, 2; 2, 16, 9; Sen. Phoen. 504; id. Herc. Fur. 167; id. Med. 485 al.

2. Găza, ae, *f.*, = Γάζα, *the name of several cities.* **I.** The most celebrated is the ancient city of *Gaza, in Palestine*, Mel. 1, 11, 3; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 65; 6, 28, 32, § 144; Curt. 4, 5, 7; 4, 6, 4; 4, 7, 2 al.—**B.** D e r i v. **Găzētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gaza*: vina, Sid. Carm. 17, 15.—**II.** *A*

city of Media, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**III.** *A city of Africa, on the Arabian Gulf*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

Gĕbenna or **Cĕbenna** or **Cĕvenna,** ae, *f.*, *a chain of mountains in Gaul, the Cevennes*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; 56; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; 4, 16, 31, § 105; Suet. Caes. 25.—In *plur.*: **Gĕbennae,** Mel. 2, 5, 6; Luc. 1, 435.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gĕbennĭcus** (**Cĕb-** or **Cĕv-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Cevennes*: montes, Mel. 2, 5, 1.

Gedrōsi or **Cedrōsi,** ōrum, *m.*, = Γεδρωσοί and Γαδρωσοί or Γαδρώσιοι, *a people of Asia*, in the modern *Mekran*, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78; called also **Gedrōsii** (**Cedr-**), Curt. 9, 10, 3; and **Gedrūsi,** Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94 sq.—**Gedrōsĭa** (**Cedr-**), ae, *f.*, *the country of the Gedrosi*: Γεδρωσία or Κεδρωσία, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Gedusānus ager, *a region in Asia otherwise unknown*, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50 dub.

† **gĕhenna,** ae, *f.*, = γέεννα (Hebrew, Ge-Hinnom, Ge-Ben-Hinnom), a valley near Jerusalem where children were offered to Moloch; hence, transf., *hell*, Vulg. Matt. 5, 22 sq.; 10, 28; 18, 9 al.; Tert. Apol. 47; Prud. Cath. 6, 111; 11, 112; Aus. Ephem. ap. Orat. 56 et saep.—**II.** Deriv. **gĕhennālis,** e, *hellish*, *of hell*: incendium, Cassiod. Amic. 22, § 32: poenae, id. ib. 24, § 4.

Geidunni or **Geidumni,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people subject to the* Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

Gĕla, ae, *f.*, = Γέλα, *a city on the southern coast of Sicily, at first called* Lindos, *and afterwards* Gela, *from the River Gela* or *Gelas, on which it stood*, now *Terranova* (acc. to others *Alicata*), Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73; 31, 7, 41, § 86; Verg. A. 3, 702; Sil. 14, 218.—**Gĕla,** ae, *m.*, *the river Gela*, now *Fiume di Terranova*, Ov. F. 4, 470; also **Gelas,** Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Gĕlōus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Γελῷος, *of* or *belonging to Gela*: campi, Verg. A. 3, 701.—**B. Gĕlenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Gela*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; 2, 4, 33, § 73.—**C. Gĕlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, the same, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

gĕlasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gelo], *to turn to ice, to freeze*: vini natura non gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132.

gĕlăsĭānus, i, *m.* [γελασῖνος, a laugher; from γελάω, to laugh], *a buffoon, jester* (late Lat.), Sid. Carm. 23, 301.

† **gĕlăsīnus,** i, *m.*, = γελασῖνος, *a dimple in the cheek, produced by smiling*, Mart. 7, 25, 6.

gĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gelo], *a freezing, frost* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 233: artuum, Scrib. Comp. 179.

gĕlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a frost*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

Geldŭba, ae, *f.*, *a castle in* Gallia Belgica, *on the Rhine*, now *Gelb* or *Gellep*, Plin. 19, 5, 28, § 90; Tac. H. 4, 26; 32; 35 sq.

gĕlĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [gelum + fio], *turned to ice, frozen*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 6, 213.

Gĕlenses, ium, v. Gela, II. B.

gĕlĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [gelu-cado], *frost*, κρυμός (mostly in *plur.*): si gelicidia erunt, cum oleam coges, Cato, R. R. 65, 2; so *plur.*, Col. 2, 8, 3; 3, 1, 7; 11, 3 *fin.*; Vitr. 2, 7 *med.*: nocturna, *night-frosts*, Col. 11, 2, 6.—In *sing.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2.

gĕlĭde, *adv.*, v. gelidus *fin.*

gĕlĭdus, a, um (archaic *gen. fem. sing.* gelidaï aquaï, Lucr. 3, 693), *adj.* [gelu], *icy cold, very cold, icy, frosty* (a higher degree than frigidus; cf. also: algidus, rigidus, glacialis). **I.** Lit.: (Fibrenus) statim praecipitat in Lirem ... eumque multo gelidiorem facit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: caelum est hieme frigidum et gelidum, *cold and frosty*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: aqua, Lucr. 3, 693: aquam gelidam bibere, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf.: gelidissimae aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 6, § 10: fontium gelidae perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: fluvii, Lucr. 6, 1172: nives, id. 6, 107: pruina, id. 2, 431; 515; Verg. G. 2, 263: loca gelida propinquitate Tauri montis, Liv. 38, 27, 9: nemus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 30: valles, Verg. G. 2, 488: rupes, id. A. 8, 343: Haemus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 6: Algidus, id. ib. 1, 21, 6: Scythes, id. ib. 4, 5, 25: saxum, Lucr. 3, 892: umbrae frigoris, id. 5, 641: nox, Verg. G. 1, 287; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 169: aether, Verg. A. 8, 28: December, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 3: foci, i. e. *never kindled*, id. F. 3, 28: tyrannus (i. e. Boreas), id. M. 6, 711.—**B.** *Subst.*: **gĕlĭda,** ae, *f.* (sc. aqua), *water cold as ice* (like frigida; cf. calida or calda, warm water): foribusque repulsum Perfundit gelida, Hor. S. 2, 7, 91: calidae gelidaeque minister, Juv. 5, 63.—**II.** In partic., *icy cold, cold, stiff* with death, old age, or fright (poet., like frigidus): (Niobe) corporibus gelidis incumbit, Ov. M. 6, 277: artus, id. ib. 4, 247; 6, 249: vultus, id. ib. 4, 141: gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Verg. A. 5, 395: et gelidum subito frigore pectus erat, Ov. F. 1, 98; so, pavidus gelidusque, id. M. 3, 688; cf. id. ib. 10, 423.—Hence also transf., of death, fright, etc.: gelidi vestigia leti, Lucr. 3, 530: mors, Hor. C. 2, 8, 11; Ov. M. 15, 153: metus, id. H. 11, 82; cf. formido, id. M. 2, 200: horror, id. H. 16, 67: terror, id. M. 3, 100: tremor, Verg. A. 2, 120: pallor, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 11.—*Adv.*: **gĕlĭde** (like frigide, I.), *coldly, faintly, indolently*, ψυχρῶς: quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat, Hor. A. P. 171.

Gellĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens; so the historians, Gelii, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: L. Gellius, *a friend of Cicero*, id. ib. 1, 20, 53; id. Balb. 8, 19; 14, 33; and esp.: Aulus Gellius (on account of the abbreviation A. Gellius, formerly falsely called Agellius), *a grammarian of the first half of the second century of the Christian era, author of the* Noctes Atticae: vir elegantissimi eloquii et multae ac facundae scientiae (Gellius), Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 4.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gellĭānus,** i, *m.*, *a slave of one Gellius*, Labeo ap. Gell. 13, 12, 4.

1. gĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [gelu]. **I.** *Act.*, *to cause to freeze, to congeal.*—*Pass.*, *to be frozen, to freeze.* **A.** In gen.: si gelent frigora, quarto die premendam (olivam), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21: fluvius, qui ferrum gelat, Mart. 1, 50, 12.—*Pass.*: quae (alvearia fictilia) et accenduntur aestatis vaporibus et gelantur hiemis frigoribus (shortly before: nec hieme rigent, nec candent aestate), Col. 9, 6, 2.—Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*: amnes gelati lacusque, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: lac, Col. poët. 10, 397: caseus, id. 7, 8, 7: manus Aquilone, Mart. 5, 9, 3.—**B.** In partic., *to freeze, chill, stiffen* with fright, horror, etc.; in *pass.*, *to be frozen, chilled; to be numbed* or *stiff* (cf.: gelu and gelidus): gelat ora pavor, Stat. Th. 4, 497: timent pavidoque gelantur Pectore, Juv. 6, 95: sic fata gelatis Vultibus, Stat. Th. 4, 404: gelato corde attonitus, Luc. 7, 339: gelati orbes (i. e. oculi emortui), id. 6, 541.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to freeze*: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: venae, Stat. Th. 4, 727: vultus Perseos, i. e. *to be petrified*, Luc. 9, 681.—*Impers.*: non ante demetuntur quam gelaverit, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; Vulg. Sir. 43, 21.

2. Gĕlo or **Gĕlon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Γέλων, *king of Syracuse, son of Hiero II.*, Liv. 23, 30; 24, 5; Just. 23, 4; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144.

Gĕlōn, ontis, *m.* [γελῶν, laughing], *a fountain in Phrygia whose water caused laughter*, Plin. 31, 2, 16, § 19.

Gĕlōni, ōrum, *m.*, = Γελωνοί, *a Scythian people, on the Borysthenes, in the modern Ukraine*, Mel. 2, 1, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88; Verg. G. 2, 115; id. A. 8, 725; Hor. C. 2, 9, 23; 2, 20, 19; 3, 4, 35.—In *sing.*: **Gĕlōnus,** i, *m.*, *the Gelonian*, collect., Verg. G. 3, 461.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gĕlōnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Geloni, Gelonian*: canes, Grat. Cyneg. 195.

† **gĕlōtŏphўe,** ēs, *f.*, = γελωτοφυή, *a plant, called also* batrachion, App. Herb. 8.

† **gĕlōtŏphyllis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = γελωτόφυλλις, *a plant that causes laughter*, probably *a sort of crow-foot*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

Gĕlōus, a, um, v. Gela, II. A.

gĕlum, i, *n.*, and **gĕlus,** ūs, *m.* (*nom.* **gelu,** *n.*, Prisc. 658 P.; but only found in Liv. ap. Non. 207, 30, a corrupt passage; and freq. in Vulg., e. g. Dan. 3, 69; Zach. 14, 6: gelum, Lucr. 6, 877; Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 2; *gen.* geli, Lucr. 5, 205 al.; *nom.* gelus, Att. ap. Prisc. 6, p. 685 P.; cf. Non. 208, 1, Fragm. Trag. v. 390 Rib.; Afran. ap. Non. 207, 32, Com. Fragm. v. 106 Rib.; Cato, R. R. 40, 4 al.; *acc.* gelum, *m.*, Cat. Orig. 2, Fragm. 30; *abl.* gelu, *m.*, Mela, 3, 5 *ext.*; Flor. 4, 12, 18; Plin. Pan. 12) [root γαλ-, to be bright; whence γελάω, to laugh (cf. κυμάτων γέλασμα, Aesch. Pr. 90); γάλα, milk; γαλήνη, calm; cf.: lac, glacies; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 172], *icy coldness, frost, cold* (cf.: pruina, glacies, rigor). **I.** In gen.: praeusti artus, nive rigentes nervi, membra torrida gelu, Liv. 21, 40, 9: nec ventus fraudi, solve geluve fuit, Ov. de Nuce, 106: et maris adstricto quae coit unda gelu, id. Tr. 2, 196: altitudo gelûs, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: geluque Flumina constiterint acuto, Hor. C. 1, 9, 3: rura gelu tum claudit hiems, Verg. G. 2, 317: horrida cano Bruma gelu, id. ib. 3, 442; Stat. Th. 5, 392.—**II.** In partic., *coldness, chill* produced by death, old age, fright, etc. (cf. gelidus, II.; poet.): pectora pigro Stricta gelu, Luc. 4, 653: sed mihi tarda gelu saeclisque effeta senectus, Verg. A. 8, 508; Sen. Troad. 624.

* **gĕmĕbundus,** a, um, *adj.* [gemo], *groaning, sighing*, Ov. M. 14, 188.

gĕmellar, āris, *n.* [gemellus], *a vessel for holding oil* (very rare), Col. 12, 52, 10.—Also **gĕmellārĭa,** ae, *f.*, Aug. ap. Psa. 136 *med.*; and **gĕmellārĭum,** i, *n.*, id. ap. Psa. 80, 1 al.

gĕmellĭpăra, ae, *f.* [gemellus-pario], *twin-bearing*, an epithet framed by Ovid, and applied to Latona (on account of her twin-children, Apollo and Diana): dea, Ov. F. 5, 542: divae, id. M. 6, 315.

gĕmellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [geminus], *born at the same time, twin-born, twin-* (mostly poet.; cf. geminus). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: flebat avus Phoebeque soror fratresque gemelli, Ov. H. 8, 77: proles, id. ib. 6, 121; id. M. 9, 453: fetus, id. H. 6, 143: partus, id. M. 6, 712; Vulg. Cant. 4, 2.—**B.** *Subst.*: **gĕmellus,** i, *m.*, *a twin*: gemelle Castor et gemelle Castoris, Cat. 4, 27: namque est enixa gemellos, Ov. M. 11, 316; cf. Verg. E. 1, 14: hac in re scilicet una Multum dissimiles, at cetera paene gemelli Fraternis animis, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *paired, double*: poma cohaerentia et gemella, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vites, *that have two clusters on one stalk*, id. 14, 2, 4, § 21 (for which: geminae vites, Col. 3, 2, 10): gemella legio, *formed out of two legions*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 1; cf. geminus, II. A.—**B.** *Resembling* or *like*, as twins: par nobile fratrum, Nequitia et nugis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 244: pinus, Mart. 10, 92, 3: uniones, id. 12, 49, 12.

‡ **gĕmĭnātim,** *adv.* [gemino], *doubly*, acc. to Diom. p. 402 P. (without an example).

gĕmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a doubling*: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, * Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; so, verborum, Quint. 9, 3, 67: vocalium, id. 1, 4, 10: accusativi, id. 7, 9, 10; id. 9, 3, 29: in eadem vitii geminatione, id. 1, 5, 12; Gell. 13, 24, 4.

* **gĕmĭnĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [geminus], *the difference between twins*: habeo ego istam qui distinguam inter vos geminitudinem, i. e. *mark*, Pac. ap. Non. 116, 18 (Trag. Rel. v. 61 Rib.).

gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to double* (class.; syn. duplico). **A.** Lit.: favos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 32: ructuosus spiritus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: victoriae laetitiam, Liv. 45, 13: semivocales, Quint. 1, 7, 14: verba, id. 9, 3, 28: decem vitae frater geminaverat annos, i. e. *had completed his twentieth year*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 31: labor geminaverat aestum, id. M. 5, 586: pericula, Tib. 2, 3, 39: facinus, *to repeat*, Ov. M. 10, 471.—*Absol.*: geminabit (sc. pugnum s. plagam) nisi caves, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 19.—In *part. perf.*: tum sole geminato, quod Tuditano et Aquillio consulibus evenerat, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: verba, id. Part. 6, 21; cf. littera, Quint. 1, 7, 29; 1, 4, 11: victoria, Liv. 1, 25, 11: luctus, id. 40, 55: urbs, id. 1, 13: onus, Quint. 2, 3, 2: vulnus, Ov. M. 12, 257: plausus, Verg. G. 2, 509: consulatus, *repeated*, Tac. A. 1, 3: invidiam fieri geminati honoris, Liv. 39, 39, 9: honor, *augmented*, Plin. Pan. 92, 1.—

Poet.: quae postquam aspexit geminatus gaudia ductor Sidonius, i. e. *feeling double joy*, Sil. 10, 514.—**B.** Transf., *to pair, join*, or *unite* two things together: non ut Serpentes avibus geminentur, tigribus agni, Hor. A. P. 13: geminari legionum castra prohibuit, *the encamping of two legions together*, Suet. Dom. 7; Stat. S. 1, 2, 239: non acuta Sic geminant Corybantes aera, i. e. *strike together*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 8.—In *part. perf.*: prope geminata cacumina montium, *nearly of the same height*, Liv. 36, 24, 9.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to be double*, Lucr. 4, 451.

gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cf.: gener, genui (gigno)], *born at the same time, twin-born, twin-* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: tibi sunt gemini et trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123: filios parere, id. Am. 5, 1, 36: C. et L. Fabricii fratres gemini fuerunt ex municipio Aletrinati, *twin-brothers*, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; v. frater: sorores, Ov. M. 4, 774; Hor. C. 4, 7, 5; cf.: soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30: pueri, Verg. A. 8, 631: proles, id. ib. 1, 274: dei (i. e. Apollo and Diana), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 425 Vahl.): partus, Liv. 1, 4, 2: Castor, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. A. A. 1, 746; cf. Pollux, Hor. C. 3, 29, 64: nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, i. e. *from Helen, the twin-daughter of Leda*, id. A. P. 147: fratres, Amphion atque Zethus, id. Ep. 1, 18, 41: Quirini, i. e. *Romulus and Remus*, Juv. 11, 105.—Comically in the *sup.*: *To.* Hic ejus geminust frater. *Do.* Hicine'st? *To.* Ac geminissimus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 49.—**B.** *Subst.*: **gĕmĭni**, ōrum, *m.*, *twins*: Servilii, qui gemini fuerunt . . . ut mater geminos internoscit consuetudine oculorum, sic, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 56 sq.; cf.: geminorum formas esse similes, id. Div. 2, 43, 90; Liv. 1, 6, 4.—Of beasts: (asina) raro geminos parit, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168.—**2.** In partic. **a. Gemini**, as a constellation, *The Twins* (Castor and Pollux; acc. to others, Apollo and Hercules), Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 281; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7; called also geminum astrum, Col. poët. 10, 312.—**b.** Acc. to the Gr. δίδυμοι, *the testicles*, i. q. testiculi (late Lat.), Sol. 13; Amm. 16, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *paired, double, two-fold, both, two*, = duplex, duo: gemino lucernae lumine declarari, dissensionem et seditionem moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120; cf.: ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 51: et tripodes gemini, Verg. A. 9, 265: cum quaererent alii Numerium, alii Quintium, gemini nominis errore servatus est (Numerius Quintius), Cic. Sest. 38, 82: sunt geminae Somni portae, quarum altera, etc., Verg. A. 6, 894: scopuli, id. ib. 1, 162; cf.: vos, geminae voragines rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: huc geminas nunc flecte acies, *your pair of eyes, both eyes*, Verg. A. 6, 788: tempora, id. ib. 5, 416: nares, id. G. 4, 300: cornua (Eridani), id. ib. 4, 371: manus, Mart. 10, 10, 10: pedes, Ov. F. 2, 154; for which: pes, id. A. A. 2, 644: geminae (vites), Col. 3, 2, 10 (for which: gemellae vites, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21): aliae (percussiones numerorum) sunt geminae, *double*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; cf.: geminis vocalibus, Quint. 1, 7, 14: M gemina, id. ib. 8: geminique tulit Chironis in antrum, *double-formed* (half man, half horse), Ov. M. 2, 630; 6, 126; cf.: corpus Tritonis (half man and half fish), Stat. S. 3, 2, 35: Cecrops (acc. to a myth, half man and half serpent, or half man and half woman; or else as Egyptian and Greek), Ov. M. 2, 555: GEMINA LEGIO, *a double legion* (formed out of two legions), *epithet of the tenth legion in Hispania*, Inscr. Orell. 72 sq.; 1214; 2090; 3376 al. (for which: gemella legio, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 58): cum geminis exsurgit mensa lucernis, *seen double* by one in drink, Juv. 6, 305.—**B.** *Resembling, similar, like*, as twins: VOLO, MI FRATER, FRATERCULO TUO CREDAS: consorti quidem in lucris atque in furtis, gemino et simillimo nequitia, improbitate, audaciâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155; cf.: Dolabella et Antonius . . . ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, *a twin-pair*, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2; Varr. L. L. 9, § 92: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, eadem impudentia, gemina audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118 *fin.*; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quae (memoria) est gemina litteraturae quodammodo et in dissimili genere persimilis, *twin-sister*, id. Part. 7, 26 (al. germana): illud vero geminum consiliis Catilinae et Lentuli, quod me domo mea expulistis, *like, similar*, id. Pis. 7, 16; cf.: ambobus geminus cupido laudis, Sil. 4, 99.

gĕmĭpōmus, a, um, *adj.* [geminus + pomum], *producing double fruit*; transf.: papillae, Auct. Carm. ad Lydiam, 17.

gĕmisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemo], *to begin to sigh* (late Lat.): si buxos inflare velim, ferale gemiscunt, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 130.

gemītes, ae, *m.*, *a precious stone, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191 (dub.; Jan. chernitis).

Gĕmītōrius, a, um, v. Gemoniae.

gĕmĭtus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.* gemiti, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 11), *m.* [gemo], *a sighing, a sigh, a groan, a lamentation, complaint* (syn.: planctus, plangor, lamentatio, questus). **I.** Lit.: quantum luctum quantumque gemitum, quid lacrimarum quantumque fletum factum audivi, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf.: ut urbe tota fletus gemitusque fieret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24; id. Sest. 31, 68: gemitum trahens, Enn. ap. Non. p. 515, 26 (Trag. v. 102 Vahl.): clamor, sonus, gemitus, Quint. 7, 2, 46: gemitus in dolore . . . gemitus elamentabilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: lacrimabilis, Verg. A. 3, 39: ingentem tollere, id. ib. 11, 37; cf.: ingentem dare pectore ab imo, id. ib. 1, 485: gemitus toto foro, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85: continuus, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sine gemitu, id. 2, 20, 10: gemitu, Verg. A. 2, 73.—*Plur.* (mostly poet.): gemitus, screatus, tussis, risus abstine, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: quantos et virorum et mulierum gemitus esse factos (audivi)? Cic. Clu. 68, 192; id. Har. Resp. 18, 39: gemitus edere, Lucr. 4, 1015; cf.: extremosque ciet gemitus, Verg. G. 3, 517: gemitus, id. A. 2, 288; 4, 409; 6, 873; Ov. M. 2, 621: excitare, Liv. 9, 7, 4: ad gemitus vulnerum, id. 22, 5, 4; Gell. 1, 26, 7; Vulg. Judic. 2, 18; Psa. 30, 10 al.—**II.** Poet. transf. **1.** *Pain, sorrow*, Verg. A. 2, 413; cf. Lucr. 5, 1196.—**2.** Of inanimate things, *a deep* or *hoarse sound*: insonuere cavae gemitumque dedere cavernae, Verg. A. 2, 53: dat tellus gemitum, id. ib. 9, 709: dat gemitum moles, Sil. 3, 643: et gemitum ingentem pelagi pulsataque saxa Audimus, Verg. A. 3, 555.—In *plur.*: plaga facit gemitus, Ov. M. 12, 487.

gemma, ae, *f.* [cf. Gr. γέμω, to be full; Lat. gumia; lit. a fulness, swelling. The ancients supposed the original meaning to be a precious stone, Quint. 8, 6, 6; cf. Cic. Or. 24, 81; id. de Or. 3, 38, 155], *a bud, eye*, or *gem* on a plant. **I.** Lit.: ineunte vere exsistit tamquam ad articulos sarmentorum ea, quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: (pampinus) trudit gemmas et frondes explicat omnes, Verg. G. 2, 335; jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae, id. E. 7, 48; Col. 4, 29, 4.—**II.** Transf. (from the resemblance to buds in shape and color), *a precious stone*, esp. one already cut, *a jewel, gem*, the predom. signif. of the word (opp. lapillus, one that is opaque, v. Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 17; cf. also: margarita, unio): nego in Sicilia tota . . ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quicquam ex auro aut ebore factum . . quin conquisierit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: pocula ex auro gemmis distincta clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vas vinarium ex una gemma pergrandi, id. ib.: Cyri ornatus Persicus multo auro multisque gemmis, id. de Sen. 17, 59: gemmas sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: cum virides gemmas collo circumdedit (mulier), Juv. 6, 458: non gemmis venale, Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: vitrea, i. e. *a false gem*, Plin. 35, 6, 30, § 48; also called facticia, id. 37, 7, 26, § 98: nec premit articulos lucida gemma meos, Ov. H. 15, 74: nec sufferre queat majoris pondera gemmae, Juv. 1, 29: usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturas pretiosis gemmis coepit insculpere, Capitol. ap. Macr. S. 7, 13, 11; Vulg. Exod. 25, 7 et saep.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Things made of precious stones*. (α) *A drinking-vessel, goblet* or *cup, made of a precious stone*: nec bibit e gemma divite nostra sitis, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 4; cf.: ut gemmâ bibat, Verg. G. 2, 506: gemmâ ministrare, Sen. Prov. 3 *fin.*; cf. also: in gemma posuere merum, Ov. M. 8, 572.—(β) *A seal ring, signet*: protinus impressâ signat sua crimina gemmâ, Ov. M. 9, 566; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3; 37, 5, 20, § 78: arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque, Juv. 13, 138; 1, 68.—Hence, comically: *Pl.* Opsecro parentis ne meos mihi prohibeas? *Cu.* Quid? ego sub gemmane apstrussos habeo tuam matrem et patrem? i. e. *under lock and key*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 8.—**b.** *A pearl* (poet.): legitur rubris gemma sub aequoribus, Prop. 1, 14, 12: cedet Erythraeis eruta gemma vadis, Mart. 8, 28, 14.—**c.** *The eyes* of the peacock's tail: gemmis caudam stellantibus implet, Ov. M. 1, 723; cf.: gemmea cauda, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8).—**B.** Trop., like *gem* in English, *ornament, beauty* (post-Aug. and very rare): multas in digitis, plures in carmine gemmas Invenies, Mart. 5, 11, 3: Hesperius gemma amicorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 22.

gemmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma], *of* or *pertaining to gems*: ars, Vulg. Exod. 39, 6 and 29.—Hence, *subst.*: **gemmārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a jeweller*, Inscr. Orell. 4302; cf. ib. 2661; Inscr. Murat. 941, 2; Vulg. Exod. 28, 11.

gemmasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemmo, I.], *to begin to bud*, Col. 5, 10, 12; Arb. 22, 1; Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116.

gemmātus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma; cf. gemmo]. **I.** (Acc. to gemma, I.) *Provided with buds* or *eyes*, Pall. 4, 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to gemma, II.) *Set* or *adorned with jewels*: gemmata monilia, Ov. M. 10, 113: gemmati magna specie anuli, Liv. 1, 11, 8: gemmata potoria, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17: paenula, Suet. Calig. 52: pocula, Juv. 10, 27.

gemmesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gemma, II.], *to become a gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 158.

gemmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of precious stones, set* or *adorned with precious stones*. **I.** Lit.: mittit etiam trullam gemmeam rogatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: supellex, Sen. Ep. 110 *med.*: juga, Ov. F. 2, 74.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Like a jewel* or *precious stone*: radix gemmeae rotunditatis, Plin. 18, 7, 13, § 71.—**B.** *Glittering, shining, sparkling*, like jewels: pictisque plumis gemmeam caudam explicas, Phaedr. 3, 18, 8; cf.: gemmei pavones, Mart. 3, 58, 13 (and v. gemma, II. 2. c.): Euripus viridis et gemmeus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1; cf.: prata florida et gemmea, id. ib. 5, 6, 11: quos rumor albâ gemmeus vehit pennâ, Mart. 10, 3, 10.

gemmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [gemma, II.-fero], *bearing* or *containing gems* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): amnes (Acesinus et Ganges), Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; cf. mare (i. e. Erythraei; cf. gemma, II. 2. b.), Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 2: corona, Val. Fl. 5, 448.

gemmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [gemma]. **I.** (Acc. to gemma, I.) *To put forth buds, to bud* or *gem*: id fit antequam gemmare Aut florere quid incipit, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 27, 1: gemmare vites, luxuriem esse in herbis, laetas segetes etiam rustici dicunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155; id. Or. 24, 81 (cf.: necessitate rustici gemmam in vitibus dicunt, Quint. 8, 6, 6); v. gemma *init.*—In the *part. pres.*: gemmantem oculum caecare, Col. 4, 24, 16: vinea, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 188: sarmenta, Pall. Febr. 32: surculi rosarum, id. Nov. 11; for which in the *part. perf.*: melius proveniet, si ponendus ramus gemmata jam matre sumatur, Pall. Mart. 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to gemma, II.; poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Neutr.*, *to be adorned with precious stones, to sparkle with gems*. **1.** Lit. (only in the *part. pres.*): gemmantia sceptra, Ov. M. 3, 264: gemmantia litora, Manil. 4, 652.—**2.** Transf., *to glitter, sparkle*, like gems: herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; 5, 461: gemmantes explicat alas (pavo), Mart. 13, 70; cf.: pinnae caudae (pavonis), Col. 8, 11, 8; Pall. 1, 28, 2 (see also gemma, II. 2. c. and gemmeus, II. B.): memphites (lapis) gemmantis naturae, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.

gemmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gemma, II.], *richly set with jewels* (post-class.): gemmosis monilibus onustas, App. M. 5, p. 162, 24.

gemmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gemma]. **I.** *A little bud*: gemmulae floridae, App. M. 10, p. 253.—**B.** Transf., *the sparkling pupil* of the eye: App. 'Ανεχ. 8.—**II.** *A small gem*: alii autem caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 Mai.: carbunculi in ornamento auri, Vulg. Sap. 32, 7.

gĕmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Gr. γέμω, to be full; hence]. **I.** *Neutr., to sigh, groan.* **A.** Lit. (freq. and class.): accurrit ad me Incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: cum diu occulte suspirassent, postea jam gemere, ad extremum vero loqui omnes et clamare coeperunt, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: neque gementem neque plorantem, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47; cf.: hos pro me lugere, hos gemere videbam, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: gemere desiderio alicujus, id. Pis. 11, 25: ah gemat in terris! ista qui protulit ante, *let him groan in the lower world*, Prop. 2, 6, 31; cf. id. 2, 25 (3, 20), 12. —Of mournful music: nullo gemit hic tibicina cornu, Juv. 2, 90; cf. trop.: surda nihil gemeret grave buccina (Vergilii), id. 7, 69. — Of beasts, *to cry, make a mournful noise:* (leones) gementes, Lucr. 3, 297: gemuit noctua, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 59: turtur ab ulmo, Verg. E. 1, 59.—**B.** Poet. transf. **1.** Of things, *to groan, creak:* visam gementis litora Bospori, Hor. C. 2, 20, 14: repleti amnes, Verg. A. 5, 806: et malus celeri saucius Africo Antennaeque gemant, Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: gemuit sub pondere cymba, Verg. A. 6, 413: stridunt funes, curvatur arbor, gubernacula gemunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4: gemuit parvo mota fenestra sono, Ov. P. 3, 3, 10: gemens rota, Verg. G. 3, 183; Val. Fl. 6, 168.—**2.** In gen., of animals, *to utter complaints:* feras cum hominibus gemere fecimus, Avien. Fab. praef. *fin.*; id. 26.—**II.** *Act., to sigh over, bemoan, bewail* any thing (freq. and class.). (*a*) With *acc.:* haec gemebant boni, sperabant improbi, Cic. Sest. 30, 66 *fin.*: dare, quod gemerent hostes, Lucr. 5, 1348: talia voce, Val. Fl. 5, 37: eandem virtutem istam veniet tempus cum graviter gemes, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: flebiliter Ityn, Hor. C. 4, 12, 5: tacite tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6: multa ignominiam, Verg. G. 3, 226: casus urbis, Juv. 3, 214. — In *pass.:* atque hic status est, qui una voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1.—(*β*) With *inf.* (poet.): paucis ostendi gemis, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 4; Stat. Ach. 1, 281: qui servum te gemis esse diu, Mart. 9, 93, 2: sane murteta relinqui . . . Sulphura contemni vicus gemit, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.

Gĕmōnĭae scalae, or (more freq.) *absol.*, **Gemoniae,** ārum, *f.* [gemo, cf. "The Bridge of Sighs"], *steps on the Aventine Hill leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the Tiber:* nemo punitorum non et in Gemonias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet. Tib. 61: Gemoniae, id. Vit. 17; id. Tib. 53; 75; Juv. 10, 65; Val. Max. 6, 9, 13; Tac. A. 3, 14; 5, 9; 6, 25; id. H. 3, 74; 85; in full: Gemoniae scalae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3.—Called also: gradus **Gemitorii,** Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145.

gĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [gemo], *moaning, complaining* (post-class.): bubones occinunt gemulo carmine, App. Flor. p. 349, 21.

gĕmursa, ae, *f.* [Gr. γέμω, to be full; cf. gemo], *a small swelling between the toes* (ante-class.): morbus, quem gemursam appellavere prisci, inter digitos pedum nascentem, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 8; cf.: gemursa sub minimo digito pedis tuberculum, quod gemere faciat eum, qui id gerat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.

gĕna, ae, and more freq. **gĕnae,** ārum, *f.* [Sanscr. hanus, jaw; ganda, cheek; cf. Gr. γένυς; Germ. Kinn], lit., the upper part of the face, from the cheek-bones to the eyelids; hence, in gen., *a cheek; plur., the cheeks* (cf.: bucca, mala). **I.** Lit.: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae leniterque eminentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 sqq. (*a*) *Plur.:* ad haec omnia exprimenda in palpebris etiam et genis est quoddam deserviens iis ministerium, Quint. 11, 3, 77; cf. Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49: ad genarum crassitudines et oculorum albugines, id. 32, 9, 31, § 98: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23 *fin.*; Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157; Fest. s. v. radere, p. 273 Müll.: lacrimae peredere humore exsangues genas, Poët. (perh. Pacuv.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; cf.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, Hor. C. 4, 1, 34: lacrimis humectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 920; cf. id. 2, 977; 3, 469: pulchrae, Hor. C. 4, 13, 8: nunc primum opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 103 Rib.): pilosae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: erasae, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 26: tum mihi prima genas vestibat flore juventa, Verg. A. 8, 160: leves, Quint. 12, 10, 8: confusa pudore sensi me totis erubuisse genis, Ov. H. 21, 112; Vulg. Cant. 1, 9 al. — (*β*) *Sing.:* atque genua comprimit arta gena, i. e. *presses* (beseechingly) *the cheek close to his knee*, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 109 dub. (cf. Vahl. Enn. p. 176): genam non leviter perstringere, Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*: gena inferior, superior, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156 (v. above).—**II.** Transf.: genae (not in *sing.*). **A.** In Ennius for palpebrae, *the eyelids:* genas Ennius palpebras putat, cum dicit hoc versu: Pandite sulti' genas et corde relinquite somnum, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 94 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): imprimitque genae genam, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 686 (Trag. v. 436 Vahl.).—**B.** *The eye* or *eyes* (poet.): exustaeque tuae mox, Polypheme, genae, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 26: cornicum immeritas eruit ungue genas, id. 4 (5), 5, 16; Ov. P. 2, 8, 66; id. H. 20, 206.— **C.** *The sockets of the eyes:* expilatque genis oculos, Ov. M. 13, 562.

Gēnăbum, i, *n.*, *a city of the* Carnutes, *in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the* Liger, *afterwards called* Aurelianensis urbs or Civitas Aurelianorum, whence the modern name *Orleans*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3; 11; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Sid. Ep. 8, 15. — **II.** Deriv.: **Gēnăbensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Genabum, Genabian:* caedes, Caes. B. G. 7, 28, 4.—In *plur.:* **Genabenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Genabum, Genabians*, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 7.

Gĕnauni, ōrum, *m.*, *a Germanic people in Rhætia, in the Val di Non, neighbors of the* Breuni, Hor. C. 4, 14, 10; called also ‡ **Genaunes,** ium, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136.

Genāva (less correctly **Genna** or **Genēva**), ae, *f.*, *a city of the Allobroges, upon Lake Leman, at the point where the Rhone passes from it, Geneva*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6, 3; 1, 7, 1 sq. — Deriv.: **Genāvensis** (**Genēv-**), e, *of Geneva*, Inscr. Orell. 253; called Genevensis, ib. 254.

† **gĕnĕālŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = γενεαλογία, *a genealogy:* majorum genealogia, Mess. Corvin. de Prog. Aug. 22; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 2, 62; Hebr. 7, 3 al.

† **gĕnĕālŏgus,** i, *m.*, = γενεαλόγος, *a genealogist:* qui (dii) genealogis antiquis sic nominantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44. So of Moses, as the author of Genesis: illud ait genealogus idem, Prud. Apoth. 315.

gĕner, ĕri (archaic *dat. plur.* generibus, Att. ap. Non. 487, 29), *m.* [root GEN, v. gigno], *a daughter's husband, a son-in-law.* **I.** Lit.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf.: mei viri gener, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 87: generum nostrum ire cum adfini suo, id. Trin. 3, 1, 21: et gener et affines placent, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63; cf. id. ib. 4, 8, 25; id. And. 3, 3, 39; id. Hec. 4, 1, 22: C. Fannium et Quintum Scaevolam, generos Laelii, Cic. Rep. 1, 12; id. Lael. 1, 3; 8, 26; id. Att. 4, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 5, 56, 3; Quint. 6 praef. § 13; Hor. C. 2, 4, 13; Ov. F. 3, 202; Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 18 et saep.—Also, *a daughter's bridegroom*, Hor. Epod. 6, 13; Verg. A. 2, 344; cf.: generi et nurus appellatione sponsus quoque et sponsa continetur, Dig. 38, 10, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The husband of a granddaughter* or *great-granddaughter*, for progener, qui conlegam et generum adsciverat Sejanum, Tac. A. 5, 6; 6, 8; cf.: generi appellatione et neptis et proneptis tam ex filio quam ex filia editarum, ceterarumque maritos contineri manifestum est, Dig. 50, 16, 136. — **B.** *A sister's husband, brother-in-law*, Just. 18, 4; Nep. Paus. 1.—**C.** Comically, of *a daughter's paramour:* Villius in Fausta Sullae gener, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 64.

gĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [genero] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Act., that has the power of generating, generative, creative:* hic est ille generabilis rerum naturae spiritus, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.—**II.** *Pass., that may be generated* or *produced:* opus generabile, Manil. 1, 143.

gĕnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [genus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a kind* or *species, generic* (very rare): variae volucres ut in ordine cunctae Ostendant maculas generales corpore inesse, etc., *of their species*, Lucr. 1, 590: cum qualis sit res, quaeritur, quia et de vi et de genere negotii controversia est, constitutio generalis vocatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10. —**II.** *Of* or *relating to all, general* (opp. singuli and specialis; cf. universalis; freq. only since the Aug. per.): et generale quoddam decorum intelligimus, quod in omni honestate versatur, et aliud huic subjectum, quod pertinet ad singulas partes honestatis, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 96: causae, opp. singulae lites, Quint. 7, 1, 64; Sen. Ep. 58 *med.:* cum sit omnis generalis quaestio speciali potentior, Quint. 12, 2, 18; cf.: illud generale, hoc speciale, id. 5, 10, 44: tractatus, opp. specialis, id. 5, 7, 35; cf.: ab generali tractatu ad quasdam deduci species, id. 2, 4, 22: de re et generales quaestiones sunt et definitae, id. 7, 2, 1: definitio, Dig. 28, 5, 4: pactum, ib. 2, 14, 40: lex est generale jussum populi aut plebis, rogante magistratu, At. Cap. ap. Gell. 10, 20, 2.— Hence, *adv.:* **gĕnĕrālĭter** (acc. to II.), *in general, generally* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: generatim, communiter): tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: quaedam adnotasse, sed generaliter (opp. particulas etiam persequi), Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: tempus generaliter et specialiter accipitur, etc., Quint. 5, 10, 42 sq.; so opp. specialiter, id. 5, 7, 4; 5, 11, 1; opp. proprie, id. 3, 7, 7: legare, Gai. Inst. 2, 238: stipulari, id. ib. 4, 53: universi, Vulg. Jer. 25, 20.

gĕnĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generalis, II.], *generally* (post-class.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21; id. ad Verg. A. 6, 154; Mart. Cap. 4, § 348 *fin.*; Symm. Ep. 2, 90.

gĕnĕrālĭter, *adv.*, v. generalis *fin.*

* **gĕnĕrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [genero], *to be generated, produced:* omnia membris ex ineunte aevo, Lucr. 3, 745.

gĕnĕrātim, *adv.* [genus; cf. also generalis]. **I.** *By kinds, species, classes,* or *divisions* (freq. and class.): generatim reddita finis Crescendi rebus constat, etc., Lucr. 1, 584; cf. id. 1, 597: ut cupide generatim secla propagent, id. 1, 20; 1, 229; 563; 2, 347 al.: primum nomen omnium (avium): alites ab alis, volucres a volatu. Deinde generatim: de his pleraeque ab suis vocibus, ut haec upupa, cuculus, corvus, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 146 ib.: ergo ab universa provincia generatimque ab singulis ejus partibus diligitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: aut publice civitas istos honores habent, aut, si generatim, homines ut aratores, ut mercatores, ut navicularii, id. ib. 2, 2, 55, § 137; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: Germani suas copias castris eduxerunt generatimque constituerunt paribusque intervallis Harudes, Marcomanos, Triboccos, etc., i. e. *by nations*, id. B. G. 1, 51, 2 (Metaphr. κατὰ φυλάς); cf.: Galli generatim distributi in civitates, id. ib. 7, 19, 2: Caesar contione habita Cordubae omnibus generatim gratias agit: civibus Romanis, quod, etc. . . Hispanis, quod, etc. . . . Gaditanis, quod, etc., *after their kind*, i. e. *according to their services*, id. ib. 2, 21, 1: exponere argumenta, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: componere, id. de Or. 1, 41, 146; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 58: ne omnia generatim sacra omnesque percenseam deos, Liv. 5, 52, 6: qua haut dubie major aliquanto summa ex numero plaustrorum ponderibusque auri, argenti generatim ab ipso scriptis efficitur, id. 45, 40, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: proprios generatim discite cultus, Agricolae, Verg. G. 2, 35. — **II.** Opposed to specially, in particular, *generally, in general* (rare but class.): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loquar, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143; cf.: neque generatim tradere, neque per singulas partes exsequi, Quint. 5, 10, 100: omnia generatim amplecti, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: generatim ea, quae maxime nota sunt, dicam, id. Pis. 35, 86: non nominatim, sed generatim informata proscriptio, id. Att. 11, 6, 2: haec generatim praecipimus: nunc illud proprie, etc., Col. 3, 9, 9.

gĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [genero], *a begetting, generating, generation* (post-Aug.): piscium, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157; 8, 47, 72, § 187: deorum = θεογονία, a poem of Hesiod, Lact. 1, 5, 8: Adam, Vulg. Gen. 5, 1: Christi, id. Matt. 1, 1. — **II.** Transf., *a*

generation of men, Ambros. Off. Ministr. 1, 25, 121.—In *plur.*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 142 al.; Vulg. Eph. 3, 5 et saep.

gĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [genero], *an engenderer*, *generator*, *producer* (very rare): nosse autem generatores suos optime poterant, Cic. Univ. 11: Acragas ... magnanimûm quondam generator equorum, Verg. A. 3, 704; Vulg. Sap. 13, 3.

gĕnĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [generator], *of* or *relating to generation* (post-class.): more, Tert. adv. Val. 27.—As *subst.*: **gĕnĕrātōrium**, ii, *n.*, *a means of generation*, Ambros. in Psa. 118; Serm. 18, 11.

gĕnĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that generates* or *brings forth*: (Aegyptus) hominum aliorumque animalium perfecunda generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1; Ambros. de Noë, 28, 106.

gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [genus], *to beget*, *procreate*, *engender*, *produce*, *create*; in *pass.*, *to spring* or *descend from*. **I.** Lit. (class.): hominem generavit et ornavit deus, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: isque (Capys) pium ex se Anchisen generat, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 32 Vahl.): Oebalus, quem generasse Telon Sebethide nymphâ Fertur, Verg. A. 7, 734: unde nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Hor. C. 1, 12, 17: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12: homines hominum causa esse generatos, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ita generati a natura sumus, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 29, 103; cf. id. Rep. 6, 15: a quo (deo) populum Romanum generatum accepimus, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ab origine ultima stirpis Romanae generatus, Nep. Att. 1: Tros est generatus ab illo, Ov. F. 4, 33: fuit Argolico generatus Alemone quidam Myscelos, id. M. 15, 19: Trojâ generatus Acestes, Verg. A. 5, 61: mulos (antiqui vocabant) quos asini et equae generarent, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: quale portentum ... nec Jubae tellus generat, Hor. C. 1, 22, 15: terram tanto prius animalia generare coepisse, Just. 2, 1 *fin.*: atque aliam ex alia generando suffice prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65: (mundus) semperne fuerit, nullo generatus ortu: an, etc., Cic. Univ. 2: semina, unde essent omnia orta. generata, concreta, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; cf.: semina generantia ranas, Ov. M. 15, 375: terra et hos (rubos) generat, Quint. 9, 4, 5: terra generandis alendisque seminibus fecundior, id. 10, 3, 2: e gramine, quod in eo loco generatum esset, etc., Gell. 5, 6, 9: generandi gloria mellis, Verg. G. 4, 205: ignibus generandis nutriendisque soli ipsius naturalis materia, Just. 4, 1.—*Absol.*: asina generare coepit, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172. — **II.** Trop. (perh. only post-Aug.). **A.** In gen.: cetera forsitan tenuis quoque et angusta ingenii vena ... generare atque ad frugem aliquam perducere queat, Quint. 6, 2, 3: verecundia vitium quidem, sed quae virtutes facillime generet, id. 12, 5, 2; Dig. 25, 3, 7: peccatum generat mortem, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 15. — **B.** In partic., *to bring forth*, *produce*, of mental productions: quae (aetates) nihil dum ipsae ex se generare queunt, Quint. 1, 1, 36: cum generabit ipse aliquid atque componet, id. 1, 12, 12; 8, 6, 32; cf. id. 10, 2, 5: similiter decurrentium spatiorum observatione esse generatum (poëma), id. 9, 4, 114; cf. Suet. Ner. 52.

gĕnĕrōsē, *adv.*, v. generosus *fin.*

gĕnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [generosus], *nobility*, *excellence*, *goodness* (post-Aug.): in ipsa ove satis generositatis ostenditur brevitate crurum, ventris vestitu, i. e. *noble breed* or *race*, Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198: caprarum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 202: taurorum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 181: antea Caecubo erat generositas celeberrima, id. 14, 6, 8, § 61; Col. Arb. 1, 3; 3, 6, 4; Pall. Oct. 3; Vulg. Sap. 8, 3. — **II.** *High spirit*, *boldness*: leonis, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 50.

gĕnĕrōsus a, um, *adj.* [genus], *of good* or *noble birth*, *noble*, *eminent* (class.). **I.** Lit.: generosa ac nobilis virgo (opp. mulier ignota), Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: civili generosa ab stirpe profectus, id. Div. 1, 12, 20: generosissima femina, Suet. Tib. 49; cf.: viderat a veteris generosam sanguine Teucri Iphis Anaxareten, humili de stirpe creatus, Ov. M. 14, 698: non quia, Maecenas, nemo generosior est te ... naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 2; cf. id. 24: quamquam ego naturam unam et communem omnium existimo, sed fortissimum quemque generosissimum, Sall. J. 85, 15: nominibus generosus avitis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 1: Maeoniâ generose domo, Verg. A. 10, 141: miles, i. e. *the Fabii*, Ov. F. 2, 199: o generosam stirpem! Cic. Brut. 58, 213: atria, Ov. F. 1, 591: quis enim generosum dixerit hunc? Juv. 8, 30: sapiens et nobilis et generosus, id. 7, 191; 8, 224.—**B.** Transf., of animals, plants, etc., *of a good* or *noble species*, *noble*, *superior*, *excellent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sues, *of a noble stock*, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: pecus, Verg. G. 3, 75: equus, Quint. 5, 11, 4; Symm. Ep. 4, 61: leones generosissimi, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: testa (i. e. concha), Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61: generosum et lene requiro (vinum), *of a good sort*, *generous*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18; cf. vitis, Col. 3, 2 *fin.*; 3, 2, 17: pruna, Ov. M. 13, 818; cf.: generosissima mala, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 64: quod est pomum generosissimum? nonne quod optimum? Quint. 5, 11, 4: sorba, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85: obsonium, id. 15, 29, 35, § 118: arbor, Quint. 8, 3, 76: flos, Ov. F. 5, 211 al.: generosos palmite colles, id. M. 15, 710; cf.: insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis, Verg. A. 10, 174. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of persons, *noble-minded*, *magnanimous*, *generous*: cum de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente (Pyrrho), Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; cf.: quid homo? nonne is generosissimus qui optimus? Quint. 5, 11, 4: Alexander generosi spiritus imperator, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: quis enim generosum dixerit hunc qui Indignus genere, Juv. 8, 30.—**B.** Of things, *noble*, *dignified*, *honorable*: humilis et minime generosus ortus amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: quaedam generosa virtus, id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16: Dolabella, vir simplicitatis generosissimae, Vell. 2, 125 *fin.*: quo generosior celsiorque est (animus), Quint. 1, 2, 3; id. 2, 4, 4: forma magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; quoted by Suet. paraphrastically, Suet. Caes. 55: quicquid est in oratione generosius, Quint. prooem. 24: tamen emerui generosos vestis honores, i. e. *the dress of honor* (of a mother of three children), Prop. 4, 11, 61. —Hence, * *adv.*: **gĕnĕrōse** (acc. to II.), *nobly*: generosius Perire quaerens, Hor. C. 1, 37, 21.

† **gĕnĕsis**, is, *f.*, = γένεσις, *generation*, *birth*, *creation*. **I.** Lit.: in basi (statuae Minervae) quod caelatum est, Pandoras genesin appellavit (Phidias), Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19. —**B.** Genesis, *the name of the first book of Moses* (the history of the creation), Tert. de Or. 6.—**II.** Transf., *the star that is rising at one's birth*, *a natal-star*, *nativity*, *horoscope*: inspecta genesi, Juv. 6, 579: nota mathematicis genesis tua, id. 14, 248: quod vulgo crederetur (Mettius) genesim habere imperatoriam, Suet. Vesp. 14; id. Dom. 10.

gĕnesta or **gĕnista**, ae, *f.*, *the broom-plant*, *broom*, Verg. G. 2, 12; 434; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 15; 24, 9, 40, § 65 al.

† **gĕnethlĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γενεθλιακός, *of* or *belonging to one's natal hour* or *nativity*, *genethliacal*. **I.** *Adj.*: ratio, *the art of calculating nativities*, Arn. 2, 116; cf. in the foll. — **II.** *Subst.* **A. genethliacus**, i, *m.*, *a calculator of nativities*, Gell. 14, 1, 1.—**B. genethliace**, ēs, *f.*, *the art of calculating nativities*, *genethliacs*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 228; 9, § 894.—**C. Genethliacon**, i, *n.*, *a birth-day poem*, the title of a poem by Statius, Stat. S. 2, 7.

† **gĕnethlĭŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = γενεθλιολογία, *the art of calculating nativities* or *casting horoscopes*, Vitr. 9, 6, 2.

gĕnĕtīvus (not **gĕnĭtīvus**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 15 sq.), a, um, *adj.* [genitus, from gigno], *of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth*. **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): Apollinis Genetivi ara, *the generator*, *fertilizer*, Cato ap. Macr. S. 3, 6; for which: Phoebi Genitoris ad aras, Val. Fl. 5, 404: forma prior rediit genetivaque rursus imago, *native*, *original nature*, Ov. M. 3, 331: dispersis per pectus genetivis notis, *birth-marks*, Suet. Aug. 80: nomina, i. e. *belonging to a family* or gens, Ov. P. 3, 2, 107.—**II.** In partic., in gram., genetivus (genit-) casus, *the genitive case* (in Varr. L. L. called patricius casus): si ut Maecenas Suffenas. Asprenas dicerentur, genetivo casu non *e* littera, sed *tis* syllaba terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62; 1, 6, 14; Suet. Aug. 87 et saep.; and with equal frequency *subst.*: **gĕnĕtīvus**, i, *m.*, *the genitive*, Quint. 1, 5, 63; 1, 6, 14; Gell. 4, 16, 3 et saep.

gĕnĕtrix (less freq. **gĕnĭtrix**; cf. Wagn. Verg. G. 4, 363, and Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 15 sq.), īcis, *f.* [genitor], *she that has borne* any one, or *produced* any thing, *a mother* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. mater). **I.** Lit.: Venus, genetrix patris nostri (Aeneae), Enn. ap. Non. 378, 16 (Ann. v. 53 Vahl.); so of *Venus*, as the mother of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 590; 8, 383; 12, 412; 554; as the ancestress of the Romans: Aeneadûm genetrix, Lucr. 1, 1; and of Cæsar, Suet. Caes. 61; 78; 84 (cf.: Venere prognatus, of Cæsar, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf. also Suet. Caes. 6 and 49); as the mother of Amor, Verg. A. 1, 689; of *Cybele*: me magna deûm genetrix his detinet oris, (also called Magna Mater), id. ib. 2, 788; so of the same, id. ib. 9, 82; 94; 117: genetrix Priami de gente vetusta Est mihi (shortly after: parens), id. ib. 9, 284; cf.: nec ferro ut demens genetricem occidis Orestes (shortly after: occisa parente), Hor. S. 2, 3, 133: (ciconiae) genetricum senectam invicem educant, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63; Vulg. Cant. 3, 4 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *She that produces*, *a mother*: (tellus) magna deûm mater materque ferarum, et nostri genetrix corporis, Lucr. 2, 599: patria o mea creatrix! patria o mea genetrix! Cat. 63, 50: frugum, i. e. *Ceres*, Ov. M. 5, 490: Miletus, Ioniae caput, super octoginta urbium per cuncta maria genetrix, *mother-city*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112: Aegyptus vitiorum genetrix, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4: genetrix virtutum frugalitas, Just. 20, 4.—**B.** Poet. of a *mother-in-law*, Ov. M. 9, 326.

Gĕnēva, Genēvensis, v. Genava, Genavensis.

gĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [Genius]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth*, *nuptial*, *genial* (cf.: genitalis, genetivus). **A.** *Adj.*: lectum illum genialem, quem biennio ante filiae suae nubenti straverat, *the bridal-bed* (placed in the atrium, and dedicated to the genii of the married couple), Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf.: geniales proprie sunt lecti, qui sternuntur puellis nubentibus: dicti a generandis liberis, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 603: genialis lectus qui nuptiis sternitur in honorem genii, unde et appellatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll.: lectus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87: torus, Verg. A. 6, 603; Liv. 30, 12, 21; Plin. Pan. 8, 1: pulvinar divae, Cat. 64, 47. — Hence poet. transf.: ducuntur raptae, genialis praeda, puellae, Ov. A. A. 1, 125: bella, *at a wedding*, Stat. Ach. 1, 113: sors genialis atque fecunda, *productive*, Plin. 18, 24, 54, § 197; cf.: in tantum abundante geniali copia pecudum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.—**B.** *Subst.*: **gĕnĭālĭa**, ium, *n.*, *the marriage-bed*, *marriage*: genialibus alienis insultare, Arn. 4, 144.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to enjoyment*, *jovial*, *pleasant*, *delightful*, *joyous-festive*, *genial*: scis enim, geniales homines ab antiquis appellatos, qui ad invitandum et largius apparandum cibum promptiores essent, Santra ap. Non. 117, 18: festum, Ov. F. 3, 523: dies, Juv. 4, 66: hiems, Verg. G. 1, 302: uva, Ov. M. 4, 14: serta, id. ib. 13, 929: rus, id. H. 19, 9; cf.: arva Canopi, id. Am. 2, 13, 7: litus, Stat. S. 4, 4, 51: platanus, i. e. *under which festivals were celebrated*, Ov. M. 10, 95: Musa, id. Am. 3, 15, 19: divi, i. e. *Ceres and Bacchus*, Stat. Th. 12, 618; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.: vultus, *friendly*, App. M. 11, p. 263.—Hence, *adv.*: **gĕnĭālĭter** (acc. to II.), *jovially*, *merrily*, *genially*: festum genialiter egit, Ov. M. 11, 95; App. M. 10, p. 246; Inscr. Grut. 823, 2.

gĕnĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [genialis, II.], *joviality*, *festivity* (late Lat.): mensae, Amm. 30, 1 *fin.*

gĕnĭālĭter, *adv.*, v. genialis *fin.*

‡ **gĕnĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [Genius], *one who makes images of genii*, Inscr. Orell. 4195; Inscr. Grut. 25, 1.

gĕnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [Genius; cf. genialis, II.], *jovial*, *joyous*, *cheerful* (late Lat. for the class. genialis): fuit vultu geniatus, Capitol. Ver. 10; Cassiod. Var. 3, 12 al.

* **gĕnĭcŭlātim**, *adv.* [geniculum], *by knots*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68.

gĕnĭcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [geniculatus], *a*

bending of the knee, kneeling (post-class.), Tert. ad Scap. 4; Hier. Eph. 3, 14.

gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum]. **I.** *With bended knee.—Subst.:* **Gĕnĭcŭlātus,** i, *m., The Kneeler*, a constellation, Vitr. 9, 6 *med.* — **B.** Transf., in gen., *bended, curved:* meatus Tibridis, Amm. 18, 9.—**II.** *Having knots, knotted, jointed, geniculated* (class.): culmus, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158: herba totidem nodis, id. 24, 16, 93, § 150: nodi scaporum, id. 17, 21, 35, § 152: cursu scandentes vites, id. 14, 1, 3, § 10.

gĕnĭcŭlo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [genu], *to bend the knee:* alicui, *before one*, Charis. 260 P.; Diom. 294 P.

gĕnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [geniculum], *knotty* (late Lat. for the class. geniculatus): virgulta, App. Herb. 77.

gĕnĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [genu], *a little knee, a knee.* **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): pueris in geniculis alligare serperastra, Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.: de geniculis adorare, Tert. Cor. Mil. 3: dissolutio geniculorum, Vulg. Nah. 2, 10.—**II.** Transf., *a knot* or *joint* on the stalk of a plant, Plin. 26, 11, 71, § 117; 18, 7, 10, § 56.

gĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [genu, a little knee, transf.], in arch., *an angular bend where two pipes are joined together, a knee*, Vitr. 8, 7.

gĕnĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [geno, gigno], *product, fruit, progeny* (post-class.): vitis, Vulg. Matt. 26, 29.—In *plur.:* viperarum, *brood of vipers*, Vulg. Luc. 3, 7; Tert. Anim. 39.

gĕnista, v. genesta.

Gĕnĭta Mana, v. Mana.

gĕnĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [geno, gigno], *of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, productive, fruitful, generative* (ante- and post-class.): tempus, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. *N. cr.:* aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11: partes, Arn. 4, 146.

gĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to generation* or *birth, causing generation* or *birth, fruitful, generative, genital* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: genialis, genetivus). **I.** *Adj.:* genitalia materiaï Corpora, *generative principles, elements*, Lucr. 2, 62: corpora quatuor, *the four elements*, Ov. M. 15, 239: semina, Lucr. 5, 851; Verg. G. 2, 324: partes (corporis), *genital parts*, Lucr. 4, 1044; Col. 6, 26, 2: membra, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 3: loca, Col. 6, 36, 2: arvum, Verg. G. 3, 136; cf. vulvae, Col. 7, 9, 5; so of plants: membra, id. 3, 10, 12: locus, id. § 14; cf. id. 3, 6, 1: profluvium, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 143; cf. id. 7, 14, 12, § 61: foedera, *matrimony*, Stat. Th. 3, 300: menses, *the months of pregnancy in which the child may be born*, Gell. 3, 16, 4: ros, *fertilizing*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 38: hora anni, i. e. *in the spring*, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107: dies, *birth-day* (usually dies natalis), Tac. A. 16, 14; also, lux, Stat. S. 2, 3, 62: solum, *birth-place, natal soil*, Vell. 2, 15, 1: sedes, Prud. Cath. 10 *fin.:* terra, Amm. 27, 5 *fin.:* dii, *the gods that produce everything:* Romulus in caelo cum dis genitalibus aevum Degit, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 764 (Ann. v. 119 Vahl.); imitated by Aus. Per. Iliad. 4; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, p. 139: sterilitas, *barrenness*, Trebat. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 9.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. Gĕnĭtālis,** is, *f., a surname of Diana, as presiding over births:* sive tu (Diana) Lucina probas vocari Seu Genitalis, Hor. C. S. 16.—**B. gĕnĭtāle,** is, *n.* (sc. membrum; v. above, I.), Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93; 37, 10, 57, § 157; Arn. 5, 18 et saep.; in *plur.*, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263; Quint. 1, 6, 36; Juv. 6, 514.—Hence, *adv.:* **gĕnĭtālĭter,** *in a fertilizing manner, fruitfully*, Lucr. 4, 1258.

gĕnĭtālĭter, *adv.*, v. genitalis *fin.*

gĕnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [root GEN, gigno], *a begetter, parent, father, creator, sire* (syn.: pater, parens). **I.** Lit. (class.): quo (animo) nihil ab optimo et praestantissimo genitore melius procreatum, Cic. Univ. 8: imitantes genitorem et effectorem sui, id. ib. 13: dubio genitore creatus, Ov. M. 5, 145: Pelopis, i. e. *Tantalus*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 7: deûm, i. e. *Jupiter*, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 45; id. M. 14, 91; the same, Saturnius, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 64: profundi, of *Neptune*, as ruler of the sea, Ov. M. 11, 202; and genitor alone, Verg. A. 1, 155; of *Æneas*, id. ib. 1, 716; of *Mars:* bellorum, Sil. 3, 126; of the deified *Romulus:* o Romule, Romule die! O pater, o genitor, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.); so, genitorque Quirine Urbis, Ov. M. 15, 862 (cf.: hujus urbis parens Romulus, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3).—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qua rapitur praeceps Rhodanus genitore Lemanno, *source*, Aus. Urb. 13, 7: adsciscet nova, quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: o fraudum genitor, Sil. 13, 738; cf.: Graeci vitiorum omnium genitores, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.

gĕnĭtrix, īcis, v. genetrix.

gĕnĭtūra, ae, *f.* [root GEN, gigno], *a begetting, bearing, birth, generation* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in alitum quadrupedumque genitura esse quosdam ad conceptum impetus et terrae, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 202; cf.: origo atque genitura conchae, id. 9, 35, 54, § 107.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Seed of generation:* profluvia geniturae (virorum), Plin. 22, 22, 40, § 83.—**B.** *That which is generated* or *created, a creature* (eccl. Lat.): spirantes (i. e. serpentes), Arn. 1, 8: incredula, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23.—**C.** In astrology, *one's natal star* or *constellation, nativity:* reticere ipse genituram suam perseverabat, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Calig. 57; id. Ner. 6; id. Vit. 3; Eutr. 7, 20; Amm. 29, 1 al.

1. gĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from gigno.

2. gĕnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [gigno], *a begetting, bearing, generation* (post-class. and very rare): libri de animalium genitu, App. Mag. p. 297 sq.

gĕnĭus, i (*voc.* geni, Tib. 4, 5, 9 M. dub.), *m.* [root GEN, gigno; prop., the superior or divine nature which is innate in everything, the spiritual part, spirit; hence], *the tutelar deity* or *genius* of a person, place, etc. (cf.: lares, penates). **I.** In gen.: genium dicebant antiqui naturalem deum uniuscujusque loci vel rei aut hominis, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 302; cf. Voss ad loc.; Verg. A. 5, 95; Juv. 6, 22; Liv. 21, 62, 9; Mart. 7, 12, 10: eundem esse genium et larem, multi veteres memoriae prodiderunt, in queis etiam Granius Flaccus, Censor. de Die Nat. 3, 2; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 369; 444: scit Genius, natale comes qui temperat astrum, Naturae deus humanae, mortalis in unum Quodque caput, vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: genius tuus malus, Flor. 4, 7, 8.—In urgent petitions and in oaths appeals were made to the Genius of the person addressed, or to that of some eminent person: te per Genium ... Obsecro et obtestor, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 94; cf. Sen. Ep. 12, 12; Tib. 4, 5, 8; Suet. Calig. 27; Dig. 12, 2, 13, § 6.—On festal occasions the Genius was propitiated: cras Genium mero Curabis et porco bimestri, Hor. C. 3, 17, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 144; id. A. P. 210; Pers. 2, 3; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 94 et saep.; cf. Tib. 1, 7, 49: magne Geni, cape dona libens votisque faveto, id. 4, 5, 9: acceptus Geniis December (because the Saturnalian festivals occurred in it), Ov. F. 3, 58: genium loci ... precatur, Verg. A. 7, 136: GENIO LOCI, Inscr. Orell. 343 sq.; 1697; 1701: COLONIAE, ib. 367; 1693 sq.: MVNICIPII, ib. 689; 1690 sq.: CVRIAE, ib. 1120: FORI VINARII, ib. 4087: THEATRI, ib. 1713: Lateranus deus est focorum et Genius, Arn. 4, 6 et saep.: Priapi, Petr. 21: Famae, Mart. 7, 12, 10: JOVIS, Inscr. Orell. 1730; 2488: DEORVM, ib. 1730.—**II.** In partic. **A.** With respect to the enjoyment of life. **1.** *The spirit of social enjoyment, fondness for good living, taste, appetite, inclination:* isti qui cum geniis suis belligerant, parcipromi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81; cf.: egomet me defraudavi Animumque meum geniumque meum, id. Aul. 4, 9, 15; and: suum defrudans genium, *sacrificing his inclinations*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 10 Ruhnk.: sapis multum ad genium, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 28: hic quidem meliorem Genium tuum non facies, id. Stich. 4, 2, 42: nunc et amico meo prosperabo et genio meo multa bona faciam, id. Pers. 2, 3, 11: indulge genio: carpamus dulcia, id. ib. 5, 151.—Hence, **2.** A term used by parasites for *entertainer, patron:* ecquis est, qui mihi commonstret Phaedromum genium meum? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 22; 5, 2, 29; id. Capt. 4, 2, 99; id. Men. 1, 2, 29.—**B.** Of the intellect, *wit, talents, genius* (very rare): nemo mathematicus genium indemnatus habebit, Juv. 6, 562: victurus genium debet habere liber, Mart. 6, 60, 10.—Hence, in a pun with the preced. signif., Mart. 7, 78, 7.

gĕno, ĕre, old form of gigno, q. v.

Gĕnŏsus, v. Genusus.

gens, gentis, *f.* [root GEN, gigno, that which belongs together by birth or descent], *a race* or *clan, embracing several families united together by a common name and by certain religious rites;* orig. only patrician, but, after the granting of the connubium between patricians and plebeians, also plebeian (syn.: familia, stirps, genus; natio, populus). **I.** Lit.: Sulla gentis patriciae (sc. Corneliae) nobilis fuit, familia prope jam exstincta majorum ignaviâ, Sall. J. 95, 3: vera decora, non communiter modo Corneliae gentis, sed proprie familiae suae, Liv. 38, 58, 3: L. Tarquitius patriciae gentis, id. 3, 27, 1: apud P. Sestium patriciae gentis virum, id. 3, 33, 9; 6, 11, 2: cum Marcelli ab liberti filio stirpe, Claudii patricii ejusdem hominis hereditatem, gente ad se rediisse dicerent, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176: gens Tarquiniorum, id. Rep. 2, 25 *fin.:* Julia, Liv. 1, 3, 2: L. Tarquinius duplicavit illum pristinum patrum numerum, et antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat; a se ascitos minorum, Cic. Rep. 2, 20 Mos.; cf. Liv. 1, 35, 6: ex gente Domitia duae familiae claruerunt, Calvinorum et Aenobarborum, Suet. Ner. 1; cf. Liv. 2, 29, 4: patricii minorum gentium, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2; Liv. 1, 47, 7; Capitol. ap. Gell. 10, 20, 5: anni principio de connubio patrum et plebis C. Canuleius tribunus plebis rogationem promulgavit, qua contaminari sanguinem suum patres confundique jura gentium rebantur, Liv. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. 4, 2, 5; 10, 8, 9: uti Feceniae Hispalae gentis enuptio, tutoris optio esset, etc., *the right of marrying out of her* gens, id. 39, 19, 5: perjurus, sine gente, i. e. *of no family, of vulgar birth*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 15; cf. respecting the Roman gens, Dict. of Antiq.

II. Transf. **A.** In a manner borrowed from the division of the senators into majorum and minorum gentium (v. above): ipsi illi majorum gentium dii qui habentur, hinc a nobis profecti in caelum reperientur, *the superior deities* (the consentes), Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Cleanthes, qui quasi majorum est gentium Stoicus, id. Ac. 2, 41, 126.—**B.** Poet., like genus and stirps, of *a single descendant, offspring* of an entire race: vigilasne, deûm gens, Aenea? Verg. A. 10, 228 (for which: Dis genite, id. ib. 9, 642): Tirynthia gens est (i. e. Fabius), Sil. 7, 35: extrema viri, *the last descendant*, id. 2, 185.—***C.** In a contemptuous sense, like our *tribe, brood, crew:* si illo die gens ista Clodiana, quod facere voluit, effecisset, Cic. Sest. 38, 81; so, Clodia, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1.—**D.** In the widest sense = genus, *the race;* gens humana, *the human race*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65; Hor. C. 1, 3, 26.—**E.** Of beasts, etc., *a race, herd, brood, swarm* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): intestino bello totae gentes consumuntur, Col. 9, 9, 6: quos (equos) in spem statues summittere gentis, *of the race, breed*, Verg. G. 3, 73: utque luat poenas gens haec (i. e. vulpes), *breed, race*, Ov. F. 4, 711.—**F.** In a more extended sense (as also γένος), *a race, nation, people* (sometimes more restricted than natio and populus, and sometimes put for them; v. in the foll., and cf. Drak. Liv. 23, 42, 1; freq. and class.): Qui gentis omnis mariaque et terras movet, Plaut. Rud. prol. 1: cf.: nos per gentis disparat, id. ib. v. 10: gradus plures sunt societatis hominum. Ut enim ab illa infinita discedatur, propior est ejusdem gentis, nationis, linguae, qua maxime homines conjunguntur: interius etiam est ejusdem esse civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53; cf.: (Deus) non curat singulos homines ... ne civitates quidem ... ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: ita nationis nomen, non gentis evaluisse paulatim, Tac. G. 2: Suebi, quorum non una gens ... propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, id. ib. 38: atrox in Thracia bellum ortum, omnibus ejus gentis nationibus in arma accensis, Vell. 2, 98: omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 31; cf.: per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87; for which, in an inverted order: exterae nationes ac gentes, Cic. Font. 11, 25: aut gentes aut populos, Quint. 11, 1, 86: inter multas regum gentiumque

et populorum legationes, Liv. 45, 19, 1; 45, 22, 8; cf. in an inverse order: populi et gentes, Quint. 12, 2, 3: postquam bello subegit Aequorum magnam gentem et ferocem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Sabina aut Volsca, id. ib. 3, 4: Transalpinae, id. ib. 3, 9: Allobrogum, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: Nerviorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 1: Germanorum, id. ib. 6, 32 *init.*: Suevorum longe maxima Germanorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 1, 3; so of the Etruscan nation, Liv. 5, 1, 6; and in a wider sense than populus: non ex iisdem semper populis exercitus scriptos, quamquam eadem semper gens bellum intulerit, id. 6, 12, 4; 40, 15, 6; 2, 50, 2.—Also for civitas, *the inhabitants of a city* or *town*: Caesar Gomphos pervenit, quod est oppidum primum Thessaliae venientibus ab Epiro, quae gens ultro ad Caesarem legatos miserat, Caes. B. C. 3, 80, 1: atqui ad hoc, de quo agitur, non quaerimus gentem, ingenia quaerimus, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.*; cf.: gladio pugnacissima gens Romani, Quint. 9, 3, 8; Liv. 5, 48, 3: Segni Condrusique, ex gente et numero Germanorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 32, 1: in illa incorrupta maxime gente Aegyptiorum, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, id. ib. 1, 17, 26: jus gentium, id. ib. 1, 2, 2; cf.: quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit, id . . . vocatur jus gentium quasi quo jure omnes gentes utuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, 1.—**2.** In partic. **a.** As a *partit. gen.*, gentium, like terrarum, for the sake of emphasis, *in the world, on earth* (freq. and class.): ubicumque terrarum et gentium violatum jus civium Romanorum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: quod ubique gentium est, id. Rep. 2, 4: ubinam gentium sumus, *where in the world?* id. Cat. 1, 4, 9: ubi ubi est gentium? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 21: obsecro, unde haec gentium? id. Cist. 4, 1, 16: ubi tu's gentium, id. Rud. 2, 5, 11: quaerit quod nusquamst gentium, id. Ps. 1, 4, 9: non hercle quo hinc nunc gentium aufugiam scio, id. Rud. 3, 5, 44: ubivis gentium agere aetatem quam, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? id. ib. 13: equidem te nisi nunc hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1: abeat multo malo quovis gentium, Quam hic, etc., id. Heaut. 5, 1, 55: res est in manibus: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1: nostri τυραννοκτόνοι longe gentium absunt, id. Fam. 12, 22, 2: ah! minime gentium, non faciam, *by no means*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 44; so, minime gentium, id. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 44.—**b.** Gentes, opp. to the Romans, *foreign nations, foreigners* (post-Aug. and rare): maneat, quaeso, duretque gentibus si non amor nostri at certe odium sui, Tac. G. 33; Auct. B. Hisp. 17 *fin.*—**c.** In the eccl. fathers, gentes, like ἔθνος, opp. to Jews and Christians, *pagan nations, heathen, gentiles*, Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Psa. 2, 1 et saep.—Hence the title of Arnobius's work, Adversus Gentes.—**3.** Transf., *a region, country* (very rare): ut Aspim aggrederetur, qui Cataoniam tenebat: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, Nep. Dat. 4: gentes viduatas esse suis cultoribus et desolatas, Arn. 1, 4.

gentiāna, ae, *f.*, *the herb gentian* (called after an Illyrian king, Gentius), Plin. 25, 7, 34, § 71; Scrib. Comp. 167; 170; 176.

gentĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gens], *of* or *belonging to a nation, national* (post-Aug.): quibus more gentico continuum ferri tegimen, Tac. A. 3, 43; 6, 33: pro gentica devotione, Tert. de Anim. 39.

gentīlĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [gentilis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a particular clan* or gens (class.; cf. gentilis): an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52, 4; v. sacrum, under sacer: sacrificia, Auct. Or. de Harusp. Resp. 15: gentilicia (nota), opp. publica, Liv. 6, 20, 14: tumulus, *a family sepulchre*, Vell. 2, 119, 5: hereditates, Suet. Caes. 1: nomina, id. Claud. 25: M. Varro tradit, in Serranorum familia gentilicium esse, feminas linea veste non uti, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 1.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a nation, national* (post-class.): vulgus, quos gentilicio vocabulo Chaldaeos dicere oportet, mathematicos dicit, *by their national name*, Gell. 1, 9, 6.

gentīlis, e, *adj.* [gens]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the same clan* (gens), *stock*, or *race*; and *subst.*: **gentīlis**, is, *com.*, *a person belonging to the same family* or gens, *a relative bearing the same name* (syn.: gentilicus, genticus; cf. also: cognatus, agnatus, affinis): gentiles sunt, qui inter se eodem nomine sunt, qui ab ingenuis oriundi sunt, quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, qui capite non sunt deminuti, Cic. Top. 6, 29: gentilis dicitur et ex eodem genere ortus et is qui simili nomine appellatur; ut ait Cincius, gentiles mihi sunt, qui meo nomine appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll.: SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148: SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, id. ap. Collat. Legg. Mosaic. et Rom. 16, 4: si nullus agnatus sit, eadem lex XII. tabularum gentiles ad hereditatem vocat, Gai. Inst. 3, 17; cf. Ulp. Fragm. 26, 1 a.: tuus gentilis (*thy kinsman*), Brute, M. Pennus, Cic. Brut. 28, 109: sordidatus cum gentilibus clientibusque, Liv. 3, 58, 1: e duobus gentilibus, Suet. Tib. 1: homines deorum immortalium quasi gentiles, Cic. Univ. 11: tuus paene gentilis, *thy namesake*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190; cf., jestingly: fuit enim (Pherecydes) meo regnante gentili (i. e. Ser. Tullio), id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—*Adj.*: nomen, Suet. Ner. 41: stemma, id. ib. 37: monumentum Domitiorum, id. ib. 50: copia, *out of their own* gens, id. Vit. 1: gentile domus nostrae bonum, Tac. A. 2, 37; cf. manus (i. e. Fabii), Ov. F. 2, 198: odia, *family enmity* (of Hanno towards Hannibal), Sil. 2, 277: capillo erat pone occipitium summissiore, quod gentile in illo videbatur, *peculiar to the family, hereditary*, Suet. Tib. 68.—Prov. (cf. the law for the insane, supra): mente est captus atque ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** Of slaves who bore the name of their masters: apud antiquos singuli Marcipores Luciporesve dominorum gentiles omnem victum in promiscuo habebant, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.—**B.** Poet., of plants: non gentilia poma, i. e. *foreign, exotic*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 41.—**C.** In a more extended sense (acc. to gens, II. F.), *of* or *belonging to the same people* or *nation, national*; and *subst.*, *a fellow-countryman* (post-Aug.): multis et validis propinquitatibus subnixus turbare gentiles nationes promptum haberet, Tac. A. 11, 1 *fin.*: solum, id. ib. 3, 59: imperium, id. ib. 6, 32: religio, id. ib. 12, 34: levitas, id. ib. 12, 14: utilitas, id. ib. 12, 17: lina, Sil. 4, 223; cf. metallum, id. 16, 465: gurges, Stat. Th. 9, 297.—*Subst.*, Gell. 17, 17, 2.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In opp. to Roman: **gentiles**, *foreigners*: nulli gentilium provincialis femina copuletur, Cod. Th. 3, 14, 1; 11, 30, 62; Aus. Grat. Act. 4: cum scutariis et gentilibus, Amm. 14, 7: nullum autem ex gentilibus liberum adprobari licet, Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 34 Huschke.—**b.** In eccl. Lat., opp. to Jewish or Christian, *heathen, pagan, gentile*; and *subst.*: **gentīlis**, is, *m.*, *a heathen, a pagan*: vulgus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 464: nugae, id. adv. Symm. 1, 576: gentilium litterarum libri, Hier. Ep. 22, 30; Vulg. Tob. 1, 12; id. Act. 14, 5.—*Sup.*: Sextus Pythagorēus, homo gentilissimus, Hier. in Jerem. 4, 22.—Hence, *adv.*: **gentīlĭter** (acc. to II. C.; late Lat.). **1.** *After the manner* or *in the language of a country*: Cretes Dianam Britomarten gentiliter nominant, *in their native language*, Sol. 11, 8; 20, 8.—**2.** *Heathenishly*, Fulg. Discuss. Arian. 4; Vulg. Gal. 2, 14.

gentīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gentilis], *the relationship of those who belong to the same* gens. **I.** Lit.: gentilitatum, agnationum, etc. . . . jura, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf.: de toto stirpis ac gentilitatis jure dicere, id. ib. 1, 39, 176; Plin. Pan. 37, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *relatives bearing the same name, kindred*: omnes Tarquinios eicerent, ne quam reditionis per gentilitatem spem haberent, Varr. ap. Non. 222, 17: gentilitas ejus Manlii cognomen ejuravit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 24; Inscr. Orell. 156; 1663.—In *plur.*: sparsas atque ut ita dicam laceras gentilitates colligere, Plin. Pan. 39, 3.—**B.** Of plants, *bearing the same name*, Plin. 23, 7, 65, § 131; 12, 13, 30, § 51.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *heathenism, paganism*: gentilitas (opp. Dei religio), Lact. 2, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Judith, 14, 6.—**2.** Concr., *the heathen, pagans*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1086; Tert. Verg. Vel. 2; Hier. ad Ephes. 5 *fin.*

gentīlĭter, *adv.*, v. gentilis *fin.*

gentīlĭtius, a, um, v. gentilicius.

gentīlĭtus, *adv.* [gentilis], *according to the custom of a country*, Tert. Pall. 3 *ext.*

Gentĭus, ii, *m.*, *a king of Illyria, said to have discovered the herb* gentiana, Liv. 44, 23, 2; 44, 30, 1 sqq. al.

gĕnu, ūs, *n.* (also *nom. sing.* **gĕnum**, *n.*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 44; and **gĕnus**, *m.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 207, 28; *gen. sing.* genuis; *dat.* genui, genu, Mart. Cap. 3, § 293.—In *neutr.*, *nom.* and *acc. sing.* genus, Cic. Arat. 45; 46; 399; 403; *plur.* gĕnŭă, as a dissyllable, Carey's Lat. Prosody, § 47; Verg. A. 5, 432; 12, 905; *gen. plur.* genuorum, Vitr. 9, 6 dub.; *dat. plur.* genubus, Sen. Thyest. 406; Hippol. 667; Mart. Cap. 3, § 293; but usu. genibus, Curt. 10, 5, 24; Tac. A. 12, 18; Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*; Ov. M. 13, 585) [kindr. with Sanscr. jânu; Gr. γόνυ; Goth. kniu; Germ. Knie; Engl. knee], *the knee.* **I.** Lit.: meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Umerus aries: tum genu ut quemque icero, ad terram dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: hujus genus, Cic. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 22: fine genus vestem ritu succincta Dianae, Ov. M. 10, 536: per aquam ferme genus tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*: in ipsa genus utriusque commissura, *knee-joint*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: sedatis tibi doloribus genus, Fronto Ep. p. 134 Rom.: dolorem genus suscitare, id. ib. p. 138: ne quem in cursu capite aut cubito offendam aut genu, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 3: genu mehercule M. Antonium vidi, cum contente pro se ipse lege Varia diceret, terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: genua inediā succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: dumque virent genua, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: genuum junctura, *knee-joint*, Ov. M. 2, 823: genuumque tumebat orbis, *knee-pan*, id. ib. 8, 809: ad genua accidere, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 9 Vahl.): procidere, Sen. Contr. 7, 17, 12: ad genua se alicui submittere, Suet. Tib. 20; cf.: genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Verg. A. 3, 607: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, i. e. *be clasped in earnest entreaty*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80; so, fricare, ib. 88: nunc tibi amplectimur genua egentes opum, id. Rud. 1, 5, 16; cf.: exurgite a genibus, id. ib. v. 22: advolvi, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 311; Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.*; 6, 49; 15, 71; for which: genibus se advolvere or advolvi, Liv. 8, 37 *fin.*; 28, 34, 4; Vell. 2, 80 *fin.*: nixi genibus ab senatu petierunt, ne, etc., Liv. 43, 2, 2: muta metu terram genibus summissa petebat, Lucr. 1, 92: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. C. 1, 23, 8: jus imperiumque Phraates Caesaris accepit genibus minor, i. e. *kneeling, beseeching*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28; Vulg. Phil. 2, 10 saep.: genu ponere, *to bow the knee*, Curt. 4, 6, 28; so, alicui, id. 8, 7, 13: genu flectere, Hier. in. Eph. 3, 14: inflexo genu adorare aliquem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 410: nixi genibus, *on bended knees*, Liv. 43, 2, 2: per tua genua te opsecro, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 31: genua incerare deorum, i. e. *to attach to the statues of the gods wax tablets with prayers written on them*, Juv. 10, 55.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *a knot, joint*, usually called geniculum: a genibus (ferulae) exeuntia folia, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

Gĕnŭa, ae, *f.*, *a celebrated seaport town of Liguria, a famous market for timber*, now *Genoa*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Liv. 28, 46; 30, 1 al.; *its inhabitants* are called ‡ **Gĕnŭātes** and ‡ **Gĕnŭenses**, Inscr. Orell. 3121 (of the year A.U.C. 637, B.C. 117); v. also Genava.

* **gĕnŭālia**, ium, *n.* [genu], *garters*, Ov. M. 10, 593.

Genucilius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 1.

1. gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [geno, gigno], *innate, native, natural.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, * Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29: naturales et genuini honores, Gell. 2, 2, 9: pietas, Dig. 43, 28, 3, § 4: nequitia, App. M. 9, p. 230.—**II.** Transf., *genuine, authentic* (post-class.): comoedia Plauti, Gell. 3, 3, 7.

2. gĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [genae; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 94 Müll.], *of* or *belonging to the cheek:* dentes, *jaw-teeth, back-teeth,* Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134; Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 166; also as *subst.:* **gĕnŭīni**, orum, *m.*, Verg. Cat. 5, 36; and in *sing.:* **gĕnŭīnus**, i, *m.*, Juv. 5, 69.—P r o v.: genuinum frangere in aliquo, *to break one's jaw-tooth on a person,* i. e. *to criticise him severely,* Pers. 1, 115.

† **1. gĕnus**, ĕris, *n.* [= γένος, root GEN, gigno, gens], *birth, descent, origin;* and concr., *a race, stock,* etc. (cf.: familia, gens, stirps). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: bono genere gnati, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17; cf.: ii, qui nobili genere nati sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: amplissimo genere natus, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 4: genere regio natus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: C. Laelius, cum ei quidam malo genere natus diceret, indignum esse suis majoribus, at hercule, inquit, tu tuis dignus, id. de Or. 2, 71, 286: genere et nobilitate et pecunia sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: esse genere divino, id. Rep. 2, 2: contempsisti L. Murenae genus, extulisti tuum, id. Mur. 7, 15: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 58, 212; id. Rep. 1, 18: adulescens, cujus spei nihil praeter genus patricium deesset, Liv. 6, 34, 11: in famam generis ac familiae, Quint. 3, 11, 12; 5, 10, 24: genus Lentulorum, id. 6, 3, 67: Atys, genus unde Atii duxere Latini, Verg. A. 5, 568: fortuna non mutat genus, Hor. Epod. 4, 6: virginem plebei generis petiere juvenes, alter virgini genere par, alter, etc., Liv. 4, 9, 4: qui sibi falsum nomen imposuerit, genus parentesve finxerit, etc., Plaut. Sent. 5, 25, 11. — *Plur.:* summis gnati generibus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 20.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *birth*, for *high* or *noble birth* (mostly poet.): cum certi propter divitias aut genus aut aliquas opes rem publicam tenent, est factio, Cic. Rep. 3, 14: pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 394 Vahl.): et genus et virtus, nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8; cf.: et genus et formam regina pecunia donat, id. Ep. 1, 6, 37: non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, id. C. 4, 7, 23: jactes et genus et nomen inutile, id. ib. 1, 14, 13; cf.: cui genus et quondam nomen natique fuissent, Verg. A. 5, 621: nunc jam nobis patribus vobisque plebei promiscuus consulatus patet, nec generis, ut ante, sed virtutis est praemium, Liv. 7, 32, 14; cf. id. 4, 4, 7.

II. T r a n s f. **A.** Like gens and stirps, *a descendant, offspring, child;* and collect., *descendants, posterity, race* (poet.): neve tu umquam in gremium extollas liberorum ex te genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155 (Trag. v. 347 Vahl.): credo equidem, genus esse deorum, Verg. A. 4, 12: Uraniae genus, Hymen, i. e. *her son*, Cat. 61, 2: audax Iapeti, i. e. *his son Prometheus*, Hor. C. 1, 3, 27: Jovis, i. e. *Perseus*, Ov. M. 4. 609; cf. also Prop. 2, 2, 9; Hor. C. 2, 14, 18: genus Adrasti, i. e. *Diomede, grandson of Adrastus*, Ov. F. 6, 433; so of a grandson, id. M. 2, 743; cf. nepotum, Hor. C. 3, 17, 4: Tantali genus, id. ib. 2, 18, 37: Danai, id. ib. 2, 14, 18: Messi clarum genus Osci, id. S. 1, 5, 54: ab alto Demissum genus Aenea, i. e. *Octavianus, as the adopted son of Julius Cæsar*, id. ib. 2, 5, 63: sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, i. e. *the Romans*, id. C. 1, 2, 35; cf. ib. 3, 6, 18: regium genus, id. ib. 2, 4, 15. —**B.** Of an assemblage of objects (persons, animals, plants, inanimate or abstract things) which are related or belong together in consequence of a resemblance in natural qualities; *a race, stock, class, sort, species, kind* (in this signif. most freq. in all periods and kinds of writing). **1.** I n g e n. **a.** Of living things: ne genus humanum temporis longinquitate occideret, propter hoc marem cum femina esse coniunctum, Cic. ap. Col. 12, 1 (Fragm. Cic. 1, 5 Baiter): quod ex infinita societate generis humani ita contracta res est, etc., *of the human race*, Cic. Lael. 5, 20; cf. id. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.:* o deorum quicquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus, Hor. Epod. 5, 2; for which: consulere generi hominum, Cic. Rep. 3, 12; cf.: cum omni hominum genere, id. ib. 2, 26; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: solivagum genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25: potens vir cum inter sui corporis homines tum etiam ad plebem, quod haudquaquam inter id genus contemptor ejus habebatur, i. e. *among the Plebeians*, Liv. 6, 34, 5: Graium genus, *the Grecian race*, Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 149 Vahl.): virtus est propria Romani generis atque seminis, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13; cf. id. Ac. 2, 27, 86: Ubii, paulo quam sunt ejusdem generis et ceteris humaniores, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 3; cf. also: impellit alios (Aeduos) iracundia et temeritas, quae maxime illi hominum generi est innata, *race of men*, id. ib. 7, 42, 2; so, like gens, of *nations, peoples, tribes:* ferox, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. s. v. insolens, p. 241 Lind. (Hist. 1, 14 Gerl.); Liv. 34, 7, 6: implacidum (Genauni), Hor. C. 4, 14, 10: durum ac velox (Ligures), Flor. 2, 3, 4: omne in paludes diffugerat, id. 3, 10, 14: Graecorum, Cic. Fl. 4, 9: Numidarum, Liv. 30, 12, 18: genus omne nomenque Macedonum, id. 13, 44, 6; Nep. Reg. 2: Italici generis multi mortales, Sall. J. 47, 1: Illyriorum, Liv. 27, 32, 4; 27, 48, 10; 42, 47 *fin.:* Scytharum, Just. 2, 3, 16; Tac. H. 2, 4; Suet. Ner. 37; Vell. 2, 118, 1.—In *plur.:* conventus is, qui ex variis generibus constaret, Caes. B. C. 2, 36, 1: olim isti fuit generi quondam quaestus apud saeclum prius ... est genus hominum, qui se primos esse omnium rerum volunt, *class of men, profession*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15 and 17: firmi et stabiles et constantes (amici), cujus generis est magna penuria, Cic. Lael. 17, 62: saepius genus ejus hominis (sc. procuratoris rei publicae) erit in reliqua nobis oratione tractandum, id. Rep. 2, 29 *fin.;* cf.: genus aliud tyrannorum, id. ib. 1, 44: judicum genus et forma, id. Phil. 5, 5, 13: istius generis asoti, id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; cf.: omnium ejus generis poëtarum haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85: liberrimum hominum, id. 10, 12, 2, § 22: irritabile vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102: hoc omne (ambubajarum, etc.), id. S. 1, 2, 2: hominum virile, muliebre, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: equidem fabulam et fictam rem ducebam esse, virorum omne genus in aliqua insula conjuratione muliebri ab stirpe sublatum esse, Liv. 34, 2, 3: cedat consulari generi praetorium, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: ad militare genus = ad milites, Liv. 24, 32, 2: alia militaris generis turba, id. 44, 45, 13: castellani, agreste genus, id. 34, 27, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.—*Sing.* with *plur. predicate:* Ministrantibus sibi omni genere turpium personarum, Capitol. Ver. 4.—In *plur.:* eorum hominum ... genera sunt duo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 1: tria auditorum, Quint. 3, 4, 6.—Repeated in the *relative-clause:* duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt ... quibus ex generibus, Cic. Sest. 45, 96.—In the *acc.*, of *description* (v. Roby's Gram. 2, p. 42 sq.): quot et quod genus pastores habendi, *of what kind*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1: quod genus ii sunt, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 30, 48; cf. in the foll.—(β) Of animals, plants, etc.: genus altivolantum, *the race of birds*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 84 Vahl.); cf.: genu' pennis condecoratum, id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59: lanigerum, id. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Cyprio, p. 59 Müll.: squamigerum, Lucr. 1, 162; cf. piscium, Hor. C. 1, 2, 9: silvestre, Lucr. 5, 1411: omne ferarum, id. 5, 1338: acre leonum, id. 5, 862: malefici generis plurima animalia, Sall. J. 17, 6: diversum confusa genus panthera camelo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 195: animantûm propagare genus, *to propagate the race*, Lucr. 1, 195: ad genus faciendum, Just. 2, 9 *fin.:* juxta genus suum, Vulg. Gen. 1, 11 saep.—*Plur.:* quae vero et quam varia genera bestiarum vel cicurum vel ferarum! Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: piscium genera, Quint. 5, 10, 21.—In the *acc.*, of *description:* porticus avibus omne genus oppletae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11: pascuntur omne genus objecto frumento, id. ib. 3, 6: boves et id genus pecua, App. M. 2, p. 115, 4; id. Flor. p. 37. —**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *kind, sort, description, class, order, character:* genus ullum materiaï, Lucr. 2, 304: cum is (sol) quoque efficiat, ut omnia floreant et in suo quaeque genere pubescant, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: naves omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 2: cibi genus, id. ib. 4, 1, 9: cum omni genere commeatus, Liv. 30, 36, 2: frugum, id. 38, 15, 9: hoc sphaerae genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: hoc triplex rerum publicarum genus, id. ib. 2, 23: regale civitatis, id. ib.; cf.: totum regiae civitatis, id. ib. 2, 29: novum imperii, id. ib. 2, 32: ipsum istud genus orationis exspecto, id. ib. 1, 24 *fin.;* cf.: dulce orationis, id. Or. 13, 42: qua re esset hoc bellum genere ipso necessarium, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; cf.: genus hoc erat pugnae, quo, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 48, 4: potestas annua (consulum) genere ipso ac jure regia, Cic. Rep. 2, 32: genus vitae ... genus aetatis, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: optimum emendandi, Quint. 10, 4, 2: dicendi, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 56; 12, 10, 69: simplex rectumque loquendi, id. 9, 3, 3: omnis generis tormenta, Liv. 32, 16, 10: praeda ingens omnis generis, id. 27, 5, 9; so, omnis generis, with tela, id. 38, 26, 4; with naves, id. 34, 8, 5; with eloquentia, id. 39, 40, 7, etc.—Repeated in the *relative-clause:* erat haec (ratio) ex eodem genere, quod ego maxime genus ex sociorum litteris reperire cupiebam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183.—In *plur.:* Caesar haec genera munitionis instituit, Caes. B. G. 7, 72, 1: disserere de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 26; 28: genera juris institutorum, morum consuetudinumque describere, id. ib. 3, 10: genera furandi, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 18.—In the *acc.*, of *description:* omne, hoc, id, quod genus, for omnis, ejus, hujus, cujus generis, *of every, of this, of which kind:* sub urbe hortum omne genus, coronamenta omne genus, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 1: omne genus simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 735: si hoc genus rebus non proficitur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23; id. L. L. 9, § 110 Müll.; Lucr. 6, 917 and Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: in id genus verbis, Varr. L. L. 10, § 79; 8, 7, 108, § 17: in id genus libris, Gell. 3, 8, 1: scis me ante orationes aut aliquid id genus solitum scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: vitanda sunt illa, quae propinqua videntur: quod genus, fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, etc., *for example*, id. Inv. 2, 54, 165; so ib. 2, 52, 157; 2, 54, 162; 2, 57, 172; Lucr. 4, 271; 6, 1058. lege jus est id quod populi jussu sanctum est, quod genus: ut in jus eas cum voceris, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19; cf. ib. sqq.—I n g e n.: i. q. res or aliquid: ut in omni genere hujus populi (Graeci) consuetudinem videretur imitatus, *in all respects, in everything*, Cic. Rep. 2, 20; cf.: innumerabiles res sunt, in quibus te quotidie in omni genere desiderem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2 *fin.:* incredibile est, quam me in omni genere delectarit, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: medici assiduitas et tota domus in omni genere diligens, id. ib. 12, 33, 2; 7, 1, 2: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, *in any respect whatever*, id. de Or. 2, 4, 17: qua de re et de hoc genere toto pauca cognosce, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—A d v e r b.: in genus, *in general, generally:* sermones in genus communes, Gell. 4, 1 *fin.*—**2.** I n p a r t i c. **a.** In philos. lang., opp. partes, and comprising them within itself, *a general term, logical genus:* genus est id, quod sui similes communione quadam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189; cf.: genus est, quod plures partes amplectitur, ut animal; pars est, quae subest generi, ut equus. Sed saepe eadem res alii genus, alii pars est: nam homo animalis pars est, Thebani aut Trojani genus, id. de Inv. 1, 22, 32: genus est, quod partes aliquas amplectitur, ut cupiditas; pars est, quae subest generi, ut cupiditati amor, avaritia, id. ib. 1, 28, 42; cf. also: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens, id. Top. 7, 31: nec vero sine philosophorum disciplina genus et speciem cujusque rei cernere neque eam definiendo explicare nec tribuere in partes possumus, etc., id. Or. 4, 16; cf. ib. 33, 117: formae dicendi specie dispares, genere laudabiles, id. de Or. 3, 9, 34: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 24; cf. ib. 5, 25, 71: et conjuncta quaeremus, et genera et partes generibus subjectas, et similitudines, etc., id. de Or. 2, 39, 166; opp. species and pars, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3.—**b.** In gram., *gender:* transversi sunt (ordines) qui ab recto casu obliqui declinantur, ut albus, albi, albo; directi sunt, qui ab recto casu in rectos declinantur, ut albus, alba, album. Transversorum ordinum partes appellantur casus, directorum genera: utrisque inter se implicatis forma, Varr. L. L. 10, § 22 Müll.: quod ad verborum temporalium rationem attinet, cum partes sint quatuor: temporum, personarum, generum, divisionum, etc., ib. 9, § 95: in nominibus tria genera, Quint. 1, 4, 23: barbarismum fieri per numeros aut genera, id. 1, 5,

16; 9, 3, 6: in verbis quoque quis est adeo imperitus, ut ignoret genera et qualitates, etc., id. 1, 4, 27.

2. gĕnus, ūs, v. genu.

Gĕnūsus (also **Gĕnŏs-**), i, *m., a river of Grecian Illyria, north of Apollonia,* now *Tjerma* or *Skumbi,* Caes. B. C. 3, 75 sq.; Luc. 5, 462; Liv. 44, 30, 10 and 12.

† **gĕōdes,** is, *m.,* = γεώδης (earth-like, earthy), *a precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 36, 19, 32, § 140.

† **gĕōgrăphia,** ae, *f.,* = γεωγραφία, *geography:* de geographia dabo operam, ut tibi satisfaciam, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 3 (cf. ib. 2, 6, 1).

† **gĕōgrăphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = γεωγραφικός, *geographical:* stili, Amm. 23, 6, 13: perplexitas, id. 31, 2 (written as Greek, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1).

† **gĕōmĕtres,** ae (also **gĕōmĕtra,** Aur. Vict. Ep. 14, 2; and gĕōmetra, ae, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: gĕōmĕtrēs, trisyl., Juv. 3, 76), *m.,* = γεωμέτρης, *a geometer, geometrician:* quomodo geometres cernere ea potest quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt? Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: geometres, Quint. 1, 10, 6; Juv. 3, 76.—*Dat.* geometrae, Quint. 1, 12, 6.—*Acc.* geometren, id. 1, 10, 4.—*Plur.:* geometrae, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33; id. Fat. 8, 15; Quint. 12, 11, 20; Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vatic. 150 Huschke.—*Dat.* geometris, id. 1, 10, 18.—*Acc.* geometras, id. 5, 10, 7.

† **gĕōmĕtrĭa,** ae, *f.,* = γεωμετρία, *geometry:* in geometria lineamenta, formae, intervalla, magnitudines, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187; id. Rep. 1, 10; id. Ac. 2, 33, 106; id. Div. 2, 3, 10; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 5; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; Quint. 1, 10, 34 sq.; 1, 12, 14 et saep.

gĕōmĕtrĭce, ēs, see the foll. art. II. B.

† **gĕōmĕtrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = γεωμετρικός, *of* or *belonging to geometry, geometrical:* geometricum quiddam explicare, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: quaedam de dimensione, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: formae, id. Rep. 1, 17: rationes, id. Ac. 2, 36, 117.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. gĕōmĕtrĭcus,** i, *m., a geometer, geometrician:* reprehensi a geometricis sunt historici, Quint. 1, 10, 40 Spald. *N. cr.*—**B. gĕōmĕtrĭce,** ēs, *f., geometry,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76; Vitr. 10, 11, 2.—**C. gĕōmĕtrĭca,** ōrum, *n., geometry:* geometrica discere, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: aliquem interrogare quaedam geometrica de dimensione quadrati, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

Gĕōrgi, ōrum, *m.* (Γεωργοί, i. e. the husbandmen), *the name of a Sarmatian people, near the Crimea,* opp. the Nomades, Mela, 2, 1, 5 and 11; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83.

† **gĕōrgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = γεωργικός, *of* or *belonging to husbandry, agricultural, georgic:* carmen, i. e. *the Georgics, the title of an agricultural poem by Virgil,* Col. 7, 5, 10; 10 praef. 3.—*Subst.* **A. Gĕōrgĭca,** ōrum, *n.:* Vergilius hunc Ennii versum secutus in Georgicis suis, Gell. 18, 5, 7. And in a Greek form: in primo Georgicōn, id. 13, 20, 4.—**B. Gĕōrgĭcon,** i, *n., a book on husbandry,* Col. 11, 3, 2.

Gĕōrgos, i, *m.* = [γεωργός], *the title of a comedy by Menander,* Quint. 11, 3, 91.

Gepĭdae, ārum, *m., a Gothic tribe in Scythia,* Jornand de Reb. Get. 17 al.

Gĕraestĭcus portus, *a harbor near the town of Teos, in Ionia,* Liv. 37, 27, 9.

Gĕraestus or **-os,** i, *f., the principal town of Eubœa, near the promontory* Geraestus or Geraestum, *opposite to the promontory of Sunium,* now *Geresto,* or, acc. to others, *Kastri,* Liv. 31, 45, 10; Mel. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63 sq.

† **gĕrănĭon** or **-um,** ii, *n.,* = γεράνιον, *the plant stork's-bill,* Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108 sqq.

† **gĕrānītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = γερανῖτις, *a precious stone, otherwise unknown,* Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **gerdĭus,** ii, *m.,* = γέρδιος, *a weaver* (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 118, 10; Firm. 8, 25 *med.*

gĕrens, ntis, *P.* and *P. a.* of gero; v. gero *fin.*

Gergŏvĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of the Arverni, in Aquitanian Gaul,* perh. in the neighborhood of the modern *Clermont,* now *Jargean,* Caes. B. G. 7, 4; 34; 36; 44.—**II.** *A town of the Boii, to the east of the Liger,* perh. the mod. *Charlieu,* Caes. B. G. 7, 9 *fin.*

gerĭtĭo, v. l. for gestio, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

Germălensis, e, v. the foll. art.

Germălus (also **Cerm-;** cf. Müll. ad Paul. ex Fest. p. 55), *a depression in the Palatine Hill, towards the Tiber, a part of the Septimontium,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; Fest. s. v. Septimontio, p. 348; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; cf.: Germalus a germanis Romulo et Remo, quod ad ficum Ruminalem ibi inventi, quo aqua hiberna Tiberis eos detulerat in alveolo expositos, Varr. l. l.: Cermalus locus in Urbe sic nominatus, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 55.—Hence, *adj.:* **Germălensis,** e: Germalense Quinticeps apud aedem Romuli, Varr. l. l.

germāne, *adv.,* v. germanus *fin.*

Germāni, ōrum, *m.,* = Γερμανοί, *the Germans, between the Rhine, the Danube, the Vistula, and the sea; the eastern neighbors of the Gauls,* Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 4, 1; 6, 11; 21 sq.; Tac. G. passim; Cic. Att. 14, 9, 3; id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; id. Balb. 14, 32; id. Pis. 33, 81 al.—*Sing.:* **Germānus,** i, *m., a German,* in a pun with germanus, own brother; v. 1. germanus, I. B.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Germānus,** a, um, *adj., Germanic, German* (poet.): herbae, Ov. A. A. 3, 163: pubes, Pers. 6, 44.—**B. Germānia,** ae, *f., the country of the Germans, Germany,* Caes. B. G. 4, 4; 5, 13; 6, 11; 24 sq.; id. B. C. 1, 7; 3, 87; Hor. C. 4, 5, 26; id. Epod. 16, 7 al.—Divided into *Upper* and *Lower Germany:* superior, Tac. A. 1, 31; 6, 30; 12, 27; id. H. 1, 12 al.: inferior, id. A. 1, 31; 4, 73; 11, 18; id. H. 1, 9; 52 sq.; also called Germania prima and secunda, Amm. 15, 11, 7 sq.—Transf., = Germani, Verg. G. 1, 509.—Hence, in *plur.:* **Germāniae,** ārum, *f., the whole of Germany,* Tac. A. 1, 34; 46; 57; 2, 26, 73; 3, 46 et saep.—**C. Germānĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Germans, Germanic, German.* **1.** *Adj.:* saltus, Liv. 9, 36: mare, *the Baltic,* Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103: gentes, id. 4, 13, 28, § 98: sermo, Suet. Calig. 47: bellum, Caes. B. G. 4, 16; Suet. Aug. 20; id. Tib. 9 al.: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 22; id. H. 1, 19; 26 al.: expeditio (Caligulae), Suet. Calig. 43: victoria, id. Vesp. 2: Calendae, i. e. *the 1st of September* (named Germanicus on account of the victory obtained over the Germans), Mart. 9, 2, 4 (cf. Suet. Calig. 15; id. Dom. 13; and Macr. S. 1, 12): persona, *a clay figure of a German, as a bugbear for Roman children,* Mart. 14, 176.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Germānĭcus,** i, *m.* **a.** *A surname of several generals who gained victories over the Germans.*—Esp. (α) Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus, *the son of Livia,* Suet. Claud. 1 sq.; 27; id. Vit. 8; id. Dom. 13; Spart. Carac. 5.—(β) Germanicus Caesar, *son of the preceding, and brother of the emperor Claudius,* Suet. Cal. 1; Tac. A. 1, 35 al. He translated the *Phaenomena* of Aratus, Lact. 1, 21, 38.—**b.** (sc. nummus), *a gold coin struck by the emperor Domitian,* Juv. 6, 205.—**D. Germānĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj., stationed* or *serving in Germany* (post-Aug. and only milit.): exercitus, Suet. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 6; Eutr. 7, 11.—Also *absol.:* **Germānĭcĭāni,** ōrum, *m.,* Suet. Tib. 25; Galb. 20.—**E. Germānĭcĭensis,** e, *adj., German, Germanic,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 4.

germānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. germanus], *the relation between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood.* **I.** Lit.: moveant te horum lacrimae, moveat pietas, moveat germanitas, Cic. Lig. 11, 33: subituram vobis aliquando germanitatis memoriam (between Perseus and Demetrius as sons of Philip), Liv. 40, 8, 10: nexus germanitatis, *the bond of sisterhood,* App. M. 2, p. 115; cf.: inter Judam et Israël, *brotherhood, amity,* Vulg. Zech. 11, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The relationship of the inhabitants of cities which are colonies of one mother-city:* ab ea germanitate fraternam sibi cum iis caritatem esse, Liv. 37, 56, 7.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *a union, resemblance, similarity:* unde nomen ambobus (Bosporis) et jam quaedam in dissociatione germanitas concors, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 2: malorum, id. 15, 14, 15, § 51: vini, id. 14, 6, 8, § 59: digitorum, speciosa germanitas, *of the toes,* Lact. Opif. Dei, 13, 8.—**C.** *A sister:* germanitatis stupra, Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 42; App. M. 5, p. 171, 5.

germānĭtus, *adv.* [1. germanus], *in a brotherly manner, faithfully, truly* (ante- and post-class.): germanitus fideliter, dictum a germanitate, Non. 118, 14; Pompon. ap. Non. l. l.; Aug. Ep. 120, 34.

1. germānus, a, um, *adj.* [v. germen], of brothers and sisters who have the same parents, or at least the same father, *full, own* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* spes mihi est vos inventuros fratres germanos duos Geminos, una matre natos et patre uno uno die, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 43: frater, id. Capt. 5, 4, 18; Ter. And. 1, 5, 57; Cic. Font. 17, 36; id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; v. frater; and cf.: L. Cicero frater noster, cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: soror germana, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 3; id. Truc. 2, 4, 87; Cic. Mil. 27, 73; Nep. Cim. 1: bimembres (i. e. Centauri), Ov. M. 12, 240.—Poet., to denote intimate friendship: soror, of a nurse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 42 Vahl.); cf. also *absol.:* germana, ib. (v. 48 Vahl.).—**B.** *Subst.:* **germānus,** i, *m.,* and **germāna,** ae, *f., an own* or *full brother, own* or *full sister* (rare): nunc tu mihi es germanus pariter corpore et animo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 34: haec germanus Eryx quondam tuus arma gerebat, Verg. A. 5, 412; Ov. M. 5, 13; germanae justa dat ante suae, id. F. 3, 560; id. M. 6, 613: (Dryades) Omnes germanae Cererem cum vestibus atris Maerentes adeunt, id. ib. 8, 781; Vulg. Gen. 27, 35 al.—Poet., of animals, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44.—In a pun with Germanus, a German: Cimber hic fuit, a quo fratrem necatum hoc Ciceronis dicto notatum est: Germanum Cimber occidit, Quint. 8, 3, 29; so in *plur.,* Vell. 2, 67 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to brothers and sisters, brotherly, sisterly* (very rare): nunc tu mihi amicus es in germanum modum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 25; so, casus (fratrum), Just. 27, 3 *fin.*—**B.** In gen., *genuine, real, actual, true* (a favorite expression of Cicero): illi veteres germanique Campani, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: germanos se putant esse Thucydidas, id. Or. 9, 32: magni et germani Attici, id. ib. 26, 90: germani hujus artis magistri, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160; germani Luperci, id. Cael. 11, 26: scio me asinum germanum fuisse, id. Att. 4, 5, 3: di (te) omnes perdant, oboluisti allium, Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39: haec est mea et hujus fratris mei germana patria: hinc enim orti stirpe antiquissima sumus, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: ille Theodoromedes fuit germano nomine, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 38: germana justitia, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: haec germana ironia est, id. Brut. 86, 296: gerrae germanae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9.—*Sup.:* germanissimus Stoicus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132.—Hence, *adv.:* **germāne,** *faithfully, truly:* germane fraterneque rescribere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 2; August. Civ. Dei, 2, 13.

2. Germānus, a, um, v. Germani, II. A.

germen, ĭnis, *n.* [Sanscr. root grabh-, grah-, to conceive; garbh-as, child; whence, βρέφος (for γρέφος), germanus, perh. gremium], *a sprig, offshoot, sprout, bud* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, Verg. G. 2, 76: serotino germine malus, tardissimo suber, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 98; Vulg. Deut. 11, 17 et saep.—In *plur.:* inque novos soles audent se germina tuto Credere, Verg. G. 2, 332; Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 94: auctumni maturet germina Virgo, *fruits,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 465: impleratque uterum generoso germine, *fœtus, embryo,* Ov. M. 9, 280; so, celsa Tonantis, i. e. *daughter,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 76: servile, Just. 18, 3 *fin.;* and of *puppies, whelps,* Nemes. Cyneg. 155.—**B.** Transf.: cara maris, i. e. *precious stones,* Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 14: frontis, i. e. *a horn,* id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 129.—**II.** Trop., *a germ:* rabies unde illaec germina surgunt, Lucr. 4, 1083: germen ab aethere trahere, *origin,* Prud. Cath. 10, 32: germine nobilis Eulalia, id. στεφ. 3, 1.

germĭnasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [germen], *to sprout, shoot,* Ambros. de Caïn et Abel, 2, 8, § 26.

germĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [germino], *a sprouting forth, budding, germination.* **I.** Lit.: palmitis, Col. 4, 24, 18: tria tempora germinationis, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 134; cf. id. 16, 25, 41, § 98.—In *plur.*, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16. —**II.** Transf., concr., *a sprout, shoot:* accumuletur germinatio terrâ, donec robur planta capiat, Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124.

germĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sprouting forth, putting forth, germination* (less freq. than germinatio): oleam, si capra depaverit primo germinatu, sterilescere, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 34: serotino quaedam germinatu florent maturantque celeriter, id. 16, 25, 41, § 102.

germĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [germen] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr., to sprout forth, put forth, bud, germinate:* asparagus altissime germinat, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; 13, 24, 46, § 129; 16, 25, 41, § 97 sqq. et saep. —**II.** *Act., to put forth:* pennas, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: capillum, id. 7, 6, 5, § 42.—**2.** *to beget, produce*, Vulg. Isa. 45, 8; 61, 11.

1. gĕro, gessi, gestum (*Part. gen. plur. sync.* gerentum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 13; *imper.* ger, like dic, duc, fac, fer, Cat. 27, 2), 3, *v. a.* [root gas-, to come, go; Zend, jah, jahaiti, come; gero (for geso), in caus. sense, to cause to come; cf. Gr. βαστάζω, from βαστος = gestus], *to bear about with one, to bear, carry, to wear, have* (in the lit. signif. mostly poet., not in Cic., Cæs., Sall., or Quint.; but instead of it ferre, portare, vehere, sustinere, etc.; but in the trop. signif. freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (vestem ferinam) qui gessit primus, Lucr. 5, 1420; so, vestem, Ov. M. 11, 276 (with induere vestes), Nep. Dat. 3; cf.: coronam Olympiacam capite, Suet. Ner. 25: ornamenta, id. Caes. 84: angues immixtos crinibus, Ov. M. 4, 792: clipeum (laeva), id. ib. 4, 782; cf.: galeam venatoriam in capite, clavam dextra manu, copulam sinistra, Nep. Dat. 3: ramum, jaculum, Ov. M. 12, 442: spicea serta, id. ib. 2, 28: vincla, id. ib. 4, 681: venabula corpore fixa, id. ib. 9, 206; cf.: tela (in pectore fixus), id. ib. 6, 228: Vulcanum (i. e. ignem) in cornu conclusum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricato ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10, 5; cf.: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, id. 1, 26, 2: onera, Varr. L. L. 6, § 77 Müll.: uterum or partum gerere, *to be pregnant, be with young;* so, gerere partum, Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: uterum, id. 8, 40, 62, § 151: centum fronte oculos centum cervice gerebat Argus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 19: lumen unum media fronte, id. M. 13, 773: cornua fronte, id. ib. 15, 596: virginis os habitumque gerens et virginis arma, Verg. A. 1, 315: virginis ora, Ov. M. 5, 553; cf.: quae modo bracchia gessit, Crura gerit, id. ib. 5, 455 sq.: Coae cornua matres Gesserunt tum, i. e. *were turned into cows*, id. ib. 7, 364: principio (morbi) caput incensum fervore gerebant, Lucr. 6, 1145: qui umbrata gerunt civili tempora quercu, Verg. A. 6, 772: tempora tecta pelle lupi, Ov. M. 12, 380: (Hector) squalentem barbam et concretos sanguine crines Vulneraque illa gerens, quae, etc., Verg. A. 2, 278: capella gerat distentius uber, Hor. S. 1, 1, 110.—**b.** Of inanimate things: semina rerum permixta gerit tellus discretaque tradit, Lucr. 6, 790; cf.: (terram) multosque lacus multasque lacunas In gremio gerere et rupes deruptaque saxa, id. ib. 6, 539; Enn. ap. Non. 66, 26 (Sat. 23, p. 157 Vahl.); and: quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Verg. G. 2, 122: speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 52.—**B.** In partic. (very rare). **1.** With respect to the term. ad quem, *to bear, carry, bring* to a place: (feminae puerique) saxa in muros munientibus gerunt, Liv. 28, 19, 13: neque eam voraginem conjectu terrae, cum pro se quisque gereret, expleri potuisse, id. 7, 6, 2; cf. id. 37, 5, 1. —*Absol.:* si non habebis unde irriges, gerito inditoque leniter, Cato, R. R. 151, 4; Liv. 7, 6, 2 Drak.—Prov.: non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.—**2.** With the accessory idea of production, *to bear, bring forth, produce:* quae (terra) quod gerit fruges, Ceres (appellata est), Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 56: violam nullo terra serente gerit, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 6: arbores (Oete), id. M. 9, 230: malos (platani), Verg. G. 2, 70: frondes (silva), Ov. M. 11, 615: terra viros urbesque gerit silvasque ferasque Fluminaque et Nymphas et cetera numina ruris, Ov. M. 2, 16.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bear, have, entertain, cherish:* vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, illa virago viri, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; cf.: fortem animum gerere, Sall. J. 107, 1: parem animum, id. ib. 54, 1 Kritz.: animum invictum adversum divitias, id. ib. 43, 5: animum super fortunam, id. ib. 64, 2: mixtum gaudio ac metu animum, Liv. 32, 11, 5; cf. also Verg. A. 9, 311; and v. infra B. 3.: aeque inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 6 (Trag. v. 8 Vahl.): personam, *to support a character, play a part*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 115; cf.: est igitur proprium munus magistratus, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis debereque ejus dignitatem et decus sustinere, id. ib. 1, 34, 132; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 29 *init.;* id. Civ. Dei, 1, 21 al.: mores, quos ante gerebant, Nunc quoque habent, Ov. M. 7, 655: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Verg. A. 2, 89: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos Seu rixam et insanos amores Seu facilem, pia testa (i. e. amphora), somnum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 2: in dextris vestris jam libertatem, opem . . . geritis, Curt. 4, 14 *fin.:* plumbeas iras, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18: iras, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 30: M. Catonem illum Sapientem cum multis graves inimicitias gessisse accepimus propter Hispanorum injurias, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 20, 66: veteres inimicitias cum Caesare, Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 4: muliebres inimicitias cum aliqua, Cic. Cael. 14, 32: inimicitias hominum more, id. Deiot. 11, 30: simultatem cum aliquo pro re publica, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A. 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 6; and Verg. A. 12, 48: de amicitia gerenda praeclarissime scripti libri, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: amicitiam, Nep. Dat. 10 *fin.:* praecipuum in Romanos gerebant odium, Liv. 28, 22, 2: cum fortuna mutabilem gerentes fidem, id. 8, 24, 6: utrique imperii cupiditatem insatiabilem gerebant, Just. 17, 1 *fin.* —*Absol.:* ad ea rex, aliter atque animo gerebat, placide respondit, Sall. J. 72, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Gerere se aliquo modo, *to bear, deport, behave*, or *conduct one's self, to act* in any manner: in maximis rebus quonam modo gererem me adversus Caesarem, usus tuo consilio sum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 5; cf. id. Off. 1, 28, 98: ut, quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. ib. 1, 26, 90; so, se liberius (servi), id. Rep. 1, 43: se inconsultius, Liv. 41, 10, 5: se valde honeste, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: se perdite, id. ib. 9, 2, A, 2: se turpissime (illa pars animi), id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: se turpiter in legatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 4: sic in provincia nos gerimus, quod ad abstinentiam attinet, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2: sic me in hoc magistratu geram, ut, etc., id. Agr. 1, 8, 26; cf.: nunc ita nos gerimus, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 3: uti sese victus gereret, exploratum misit, Sall. J. 54, 2: se medium gerere, *to remain neutral*, Liv. 2, 27, 3.—**b.** In a like sense also post-class.: gerere aliquem, *to behave* or *conduct one's self as* any one (like agere aliquem): nec heredem regni sed regem gerebat, Just. 32, 3, 1; Plin. Pan. 44, 2: tu civem patremque geras, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293: aedilem, App. M. 1, p. 113: captivum, Sen. Troad. 714.—**c.** Gerere se et aliquem, *to treat* one's self and another in any manner: interim Romae gaudium ingens ortum cognitis Metelli rebus, ut seque et exercitum more majorum gereret, Sall. J. 55, 1: meque vosque in omnibus rebus juxta geram, id. ib. 85, 47.—**d.** Pro aliquo se gerere, *to assume to be:* querentes, quosdam non sui generis pro colonis se gerere, Liv. 32, 2, 6: eum, qui sit census, ita se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11 dub.—**2.** Gerere prae se aliquid (for the usual prae se ferre), *to show, exhibit, manifest:* affectionis ratio perspicuam solet prae se gerere conjecturam, ut amor, iracundia, molestia, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 9, 30; cf.: prae se quandam gerere utilitatem, id. ib. 2, 52, 157: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10 *fin.;* Aug. de Lib. Arbit. 3, 21, 61 al.; so gerere alone: ita tum mos erat, in adversis voltum secundae fortunae gerere, moderari animo in secundis, *to assume*, Liv. 42, 63, 11.—**3.** With the accessory idea of activity or exertion, *to sustain the charge of* any undertaking or business, *to administer, manage, regulate, rule, govern, conduct, carry on, wage, transact, accomplish, perform* (cf.: facio, ago).—In *pass.* also in gen., *to happen, take place, be done* (hence, res gesta, *a deed*, and res gestae, *events, occurrences, acts, exploits;* v. the foll.): tertium gradum agendi esse dicunt, ubi quid faciant; in eo propter similitudinem agendi et faciundi et gerundi quidam error his, qui putant esse unum. Potest enim aliquid facere et non agere, ut poëta facit fabulam et non agit: contra actor agit et non facit. . . . Contra imperator quod dicitur res gerere, in eo neque facit neque agit, sed gerit, id est sustinet, translatum ab his qui onera gerunt, quod hi sustinent, Varr. L. L. 6, § 77 Müll.: omnia nostra, quoad eris Romae, ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut nihil a me exspectes, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2: gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1 and 12: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 7; 1, 8; id. Fam. 2, 7, 3 et saep.: magistratum, id. Sest. 37, 79; cf. potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: consulatum, id. Agr. 1, 8, 25; id. Sest. 16, 37: duumviratum, id. ib. 8, 19: tutelam alicujus, Dig. 23, 2, 68; 27, 1, 22 al.: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patria procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl.); so, rem. of private affairs, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34; Cic. de Sen. 7, 22 al.: aliquid per aes et libram gerere, *to transact by coin and balance*, Gai. Inst. 3, 173; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 6, 14.—Of war: etsi res bene gesta est, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168 (Ann. v. 512 Vahl.): vi geritur res, id. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 272 ib.); cf.: gladiis geri res coepta est, Liv. 28, 2, 6: ubi res ferro geratur, id. 10, 39, 12: qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14 (Trag. v. 39 Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84: Alexander . . . passurus gestis aequanda pericula rebus, *exploits*, Juv. 14, 314: miranda quidem, sed nuper gesta referemus, id. 15, 28.—Of public affairs, affairs of government: magnae res temporibus illis a fortissimis viris summo imperio praeditis, dictatoribus atque consulibus, belli domique gerebantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32 *fin.;* 2, 24: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit, id. de Sen. 6, 15; cf. § 17: quid quod homines infima fortuna, nulla spe rerum gerendarum (*public business*), opifices denique, delectantur historia? maximeque eos videre possumus res gestas (*public events* or *occurrences*) audire et legere velle, qui a spe gerendi absunt, confecti senectute, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52: sin per se populus interfecit aut ejecit tyrannum, est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit et sua re gesta laetatur, *their deed*, id. Rep. 1, 42: ut pleraque senatus auctoritate gererentur, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. id. ib. 1, 27: haec dum Romae geruntur, id. Quint. 6, 28: ut iis, qui audiunt, tum geri illa fierique videantur, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241: susceptum negotium, id. Fam. 13, 5, 1; cf.: si ipse negotium meum gererem, nihil gererem, nisi consilio tuo, id. Att. 13, 3, 1: negotium bene, male, etc., id. Rosc. Com. 11, 32; id. Cat. 2, 10, 21; Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 5 et saep.; cf.: quid negotii geritur? Cic. Quint. 13, 42: annos multos bellum gerentes summum summâ industriâ, Enn. ap. Non. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 104 Vahl.); cf.: bello illo maximo, quod Athenienses et Lacedaemonii summa inter se contentione gesserunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 16; so, bella, id. ib. 5, 2: pacem an bellum gerens, v. Andrews and Stoddard's Gram. § 323, 1 (2); Sall. J. 46 *fin.:* bella multa felicissime, Cic. Rep. 2, 9: bellum cum aliquo, id. Sest. 2, 4; id. Div. 1, 46, 103; Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4 et saep.: bello gesto, Liv. 5, 43, 1: mea mater de ea re gessit morem morigerae mihi, *performed my will*, i. e. *complied with my wishes, gratified, humored me*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf.: geram tibi morem et ea quae vis, ut potero, explicabo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: morem alicui (in aliqua re), Enn. ap. Non. 342, 24 (Trag. v. 241 Vahl.): sine me in hac re gerere mihi morem, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 74; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 44; id. Men. 5, 2, 37; id. Mil. 2, 1, 58; Cic. Rep. 3, 5; id. N. D. 2, 1, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 13 et saep.; also without *dat.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77.—*Pass.:* ut utrique a me mos gestus esse videatur, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 3; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 69; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 108; id. Ad. 2, 2, 6; Nep. Them. 7, 3 al.—With a play upon this meaning and that in II. A.: magna, inquit,

bella gessi: magnis imperiis et provinciis praefui. Gere igitur animum laude dignum, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—*Absol.:* cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, quorum res gestae nullae invenirentur, alii in gerendo probabiles, in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8; cf. the passage, id. Fin. 5, 19, 52 supra: Armeniam deinde ingressus prima parte introitus prospere gessit, Vell. 2, 102, 2 (where others unnecessarily insert rem), Liv. 25, 22, 1; cf. also: sive caesi ab Romanis forent Bastarnae . . . sive prospere gessissent, id. 40, 58 *fin.:* cum Persis et Philippus qui cogitavit, et Alexander, qui gessit, hanc bellandi causam inferebat, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 9.—**4.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ut (Tullia) cum aliquo adolescente primario conjuncta aetatem gereret, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; cf.: pubertatis ac primae adolescentiae tempus, Suet. Dom. 1: vitam, Petr. 63; Val. Fl. 6, 695: annum gerens aetatis sexagesimum et nonum, Suet. Vesp. 24. —Hence, **gĕrens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to 1I. B. 3.), *managing, conducting,* etc.; with *gen.:* rei male gerentes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 43: sui negotii bene gerens, Cic. Quint. 19, 62.

* **2. gĕro,** ōnis, *m.* [1. gero], *a carrier;* connected per hyphen with foras: ite, ite hac, simul cri damnigeruli, foras gerones, Bonorum hamaxagogae. *that carry off, ravishers,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 1.

Gĕrōnium or **Gĕrūnium,** ii, *n., a small city or fortress in Appulia,* now called *Gerione* or *Girone,* Liv. 22, 18, 7; ib. 23, 9; ib. 24 sq.

† **gĕrontēa,** ae, *f.,* = γεροντεία, *the plant groundsel, called also* senecio *and* erigeron, Senecio vulgaris, Linn.; App. Herb. 75.

† **gĕrontŏcŏmīum,** ii, *n.,* = γεροντοκομεῖον, *a public hospital* or *alms-house for poor old people,* Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19; 22; 23.

Gĕrontŏdĭdascŭlus, i, *m.* (= γεροντοδιδάσκαλος, an old man's teacher), *the title of one of the satires of Varro,* Varr. Frag. p. 279 Bip.

† **gerrae,** ārum, *f.,* = γέρρα, orig. wattled twigs; hence, transf., *trifles, stuff, nonsense:* gerrae crates vimineae. Athenienses cum Syracusas obsiderent et crebro gerras poscerent, irridentes Siculi gerras clamitabant. Unde factum est, ut gerrae pro nugis et contemptu dicantur, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 94; cf. id. s. v. cerrones, p. 40 Müll. *N. cr.:* tuae blanditiae mihi sunt, quod dici solet, Gerrae germanae atque edepol liroe liroe, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9: maximae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 49; cf. Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.—As an *interject.:* gerrae! nae tu illud verbum actutum inveneris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 31; id. As. 3, 3, 10.

gerres, is, *m., an inferior salted sea-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 148 Sill. (al. girres), Mart. 12, 32, 15; 3, 77, 7; cf.: gerres μαινίδες, Gloss. Philox. —P r o v.: addere garo gerrem, i. e. *to add to what is precious something worthless,* Arn. 5, 188.

* **gerro,** (archaic orthogr.: ‡ cerrones leves et inepti, Paul. ex Fest. v. p. 40 Müll.), ōnis, *m.* [gerrae], *a trifler, idle fellow:* gerro, iners, fraus, heluo, Ganeo, damnosus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10.

gĕrŭla, ae, *f.* [gero], *she that bears* or *carries,* Tert. Anim. 19 *fin.;* id. adv. Jud. 9 *med.;* App. M. 6, p. 181: navis gerula sacrorum, Sol. 1 *fin.*—*A working bee,* Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24.

* **gĕrŭlĭfĭgŭlus,** i, *m.* [gerulus + figulus], comic, *an accessory, abettor:* flagiti, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 14; cf. 1. gerulus, I. B.

gĕrŭlum, i, *n.* [gero], *a bearer:* cornua potuum gerula, Sol. 20, 5.

gĕrŭlus, i, *m.* [id.]. **A.** *A bearer, carrier:* nae ille alium gerulum (argenti) quaerat sibi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 79; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 72; Col. poet. 10, 310; Suet. Calig. 40; Sid. Ep. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 575; 874; 976; Schol. Juv. 6, 477.—**B.** *One who does something, a doer:* gerulus ὁ πράττων, ὁ πρακτήρ, Gloss. Philox.; cf. gerulifigulus.

gĕrundĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], in gram., *a gerund,* Diom. p. 350 P.; Prisc. p. 808 ib. al.; also called **gĕrundīvus mŏdus,** Serv. p. 1788 P.

Gĕrūnium, ii, v. Geronium.

† **gĕrūsĭa,** ae, *f.,* = γερουσία, *the place of meeting for a council of old men, senate-house* in a Grecian city (= senaculum), Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 156.—**II.** *A public hospital* or *retreat in Sardes, for old men who had deserved well of their country,* Vitr. 4, 8; Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172; Plin. Ep. 10, 42.

Gēryon, ŏnis, and **Gēryŏnēs,** ae (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 90 Müll.; archaic *gen. sing.,* Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.—*Abl.* scanned Gēr̆yŏne, Sid. Carm. 13, 13), *m.,* = Γηρυών and Γηρυόνης, *a mythic king in Spain having three bodies, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules,* Lucr. 5, 28; Verg. A. 7, 662; 8, 202; Ov. H. 9, 92; Hor. C. 2, 14, 8; Sil. 13, 201; Hyg. Fab. praef. *fin.*—*Plur.:* in hac (Erythia insula) Geryones habitasse a quibusdam existimantur, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120: Geryonis oraculum, *at Patavium,* Suet. Tib. 14.—**II.** D e r i v v. **A. Gēryŏnācēus,** a, um, *adj., Geryonian:* genere Geryonaceo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 18.—**B. Gēryŏnēus,** a, um, *adj., Geryonian:* caedes, App. M. 2 *fin.*

‡ **geseoretae,** ārum, *f., a sort of boat,* Gell. 10, 25, 5 dub.

Gessius, ii, *m., a Roman family name,* Tac. H. 5, 10.

gesta, ōrum, *n.* [gero, II. B. 3.], *deeds, acts* (rare for res gestae): obscuriora sunt ejus gesta, Nep. Timoth. 4, 6; id. Hann. 13, 3; Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2; Liv. 8, 40, 5: fide gestorum comprobatâ, Vet. Cuj. Jurec. Consult. 9, 6 Huschke; David, Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 29; 1 Macc. 13, 42.

gestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gesto], *portable* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Varr. 1, 45; Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 15, 52 *fin.*

gestāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *That which is borne* or *worn, a burden, load; ornaments, accoutrements, arms,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): clipeus, magni gestamen Abantis, Verg. A. 3, 286; so of a shield, Sil. 5, 349: hoc Priami gestamen erat, Verg. A. 7, 246: haruspices religiosum id gestamen (sc. margaritas) amoliendis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23; cf. id. 37, 8, 33, § 111: speculum, gestamen Othonis, Juv. 2, 99: (asini), *a burden, load,* App. M. 7, p. 197: gestaminis lapsi tinnitus, Amm. 16, 5, 4. —*Plur.:* cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163; cf.: ista decent humeros gestamina nostros, id. ib. 1, 457; 13, 116: sua virgo Deae gestamina reddit, i. e. *a necklace,* Val. Fl. 6, 671; App. M. 11, p. 258; 3, p. 141. —**II.** *That with* or *in which any thing is carried.* **A.** *A litter, sedan:* quotiens per urbes incederet, lecticae gestamine fastuque erga patrias epulas, Tac. A. 2, 2; cf.: Agrippina gestamine sellae Baias pervecta, *a sedan-chair,* id. ib. 14, 4; so, sellae, id. ib. 15, 57 (for which: gestatoria sella, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16).—**B.** *A carriage, vehicle:* in eodem gestamine sedem poscit, id. ib. 11, 33. —**C.** *Any means of conveyance:* comes celsi vehitur gestamine conti, Val. Fl. 6, 71: lento gestamine vilis aselli, Sedul. 4, 297.

gestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *Act., a bearing, carrying:* infantium gestationes, Lact. 3, 22 *fin.*—**II.** *Pass.* (not ante-Aug.), *a being carried* or *conveyed about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), *a riding, driving* or *sailing for pleasure.* **A.** L i t.: gestatio quoque longis et jam inclinatis morbis aptissima est, etc. . . . Genera autem gestationis plura sunt. Lenissima est navi vel in portu vel in flumine, vehementior vel in alto navi . . . vel lectica, etiamnum acrior vehiculo, Cels. 2, 15; Sen. Ep. 55: solitus etiam in gestatione ludere (aleam), Suet. Claud. 33; id. Vesp. 21.—**B.** T r a n s f., *a place where one is carried to take the air, a promenade,* etc.: gestatio in modum circi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17; 2, 17, 13; Inscr. Orell. 4336; Inscr. Grut. 201, 8.

gestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A bearer, carrier:* delphinus gestator collusorque puerorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 8.—**II.** *One who rides out to take the air,* Mart. 4, 64, 19.

gestātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for carrying:* sella, *a sedan-chair,* Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 27 (for which: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57).

* **gestātrix,** īcis, *f.* [gesto], *she that bears* or *carries,* Val. Fl. 4, 605.

* **gestātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a bearing, carrying:* adeo teneris cerasis, ut gestatum non tolerent, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

gestĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [gesticulus], *a pantomime,* Amm. 24, 4, and **gestĭcŭlārĭa,** ae, *f., a female pantomime,* Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [gesticulor], *pantomimic motion, gesticulation* (post-Aug.; syn. gestus): nec sine molli quadam digitorum gesticulatione, Suet. Tib. 68: inaffectata, App. M. 10, p. 254, 18: pronunciatio gesticulationibus molesta, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

gestĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a posture-maker, pantomime:* corporis, Col. 1 praef. § 3: Atellanus, Tert. Spect. 17.

gestĭcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gesticulus], *to make mimic* or *pantomimic gestures, to gesticulate* (perhaps not ante-Aug.; cf.: gestum agere, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 233): scissor ad symphoniam gesticulatus laceravit obsonium, Petr. 36: gesticulandi saltandique studium, Suet. Dom. 8; Front. Orat. 1: jocularia carmina lasciveque modulata, quae vulgo notuerunt, etiam gesticulatus est, *he represented in pantomime,* Suet. Ner. 42.—*Part.* in *pass.* signif.: gesticulati motus, *pantomimic movements,* Sol. 27 *fin.*

gestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. gestus], *a mimic gesture, gesticulation* (post-class.): digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19.

1. gestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gero]. **I.** *A managing, doing, performing* (perh. only in the foll. passages; syn.: actio, administratio): in gestione autem negotii, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38; cf. id. ib. 2, 12, 39.—**II.** *A behaving, acting* in any manner, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

2. gestĭo, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4 (archaic *imperf.* gestibat, Gell. 15, 2, 1: gestibant, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 49), *v. n.* [2. gestus, I.], *to use passionate gestures, to throw one's self about* (espec. for joy), *to be transported, to exult, to be joyful, cheerful* (cf.: exsilio, exsulto): gestit, qui subitâ felicitate exhilaratus nimio corporis motu praeter consuetudinem exsultat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 387 (freq. and class.). **I.** L i t.; constr. with *abl.* or *absol.* (α) With *abl.:* quorum alter laetitiâ gestiat, alter dolore crucietur, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14; cf.: voluptate nimiâ gestire, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: inani laetitia exsultans et temere gestiens, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: Veliterni coloni gestientes otio, Liv. 6, 36, 1: cur non gestiret taurus equae contrectatione, equus vaccae, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Col. 8, 15, 4: secundis rebus, Liv. 45, 19, 7.—(β) *Absol.:* quid est, quod sic gestis? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 10; cf. ib. 7: hac (eloquentiâ) deducimus perterritos a timore, hac gestientes comprimimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: tum gestit aper, cum sese Martia tigris Abstulit, Val. Fl. 3, 634: cum laetitia, ut adepta jam aliquid concupitum, efferatur et gestiat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; cf. id. ib. § 13.—* **B.** T r o p., in speaking, *to enlarge at will, to digress:* quapropter historiae nonnumquam ubertas in aliqua exercendi stili parte ponenda, et dialogorum libertate gestiendum, Quint. 10, 5, 15.—**II.** T r a n s f., *to desire eagerly* or *passionately, to long for;* constr. usually with *inf.,* rarely with *abl.* or *absol.* (α) With *inf.:* roga, obsecro hercle, gestio promittere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 114; 4, 6, 11: machaera, quae gestit stragem facere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 8: moecho abdomen adimere, id. ib. 5, 1, 5: gestio scire ista omnia, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: Antonius senatum delere gestit, id. Phil. 6, 14: nihil erat, quod Zeno mutare gestiret, id. Fin. 4, 4, 8: transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 24: fuge, quo descendere gestis, id. Ep. 1, 20, 5: quod gestiat animus aliquid agere in re publica, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4.—With *pass. inf.:* equidem illam moveri gestio, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 43: ipsum gestio dari mihi in conspectum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 30; Plin. Pan. 39, 2; Gell. 16, 13, 4. —(β) With *abl.:* (cygnos) nunc currere in undas, Et studio incassum videas gestire lavandi, Verg. G. 1, 387.—(γ) *Absol.:* gestiunt pugni mihi, *my fists itch to be at you,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 167: dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, i. e. *were longing for the whip,* id. As. 2, 2, 49: inridere ne videare et gestire admodum, id. Most. 3, 2, 126.

gestĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [gesto], *to carry often* or *much, to be wont to carry* or *bear* (ante- and post-class.): mea haec (crepundia) herilis gestitavit filia, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 83 sq.: istum anulum (pater), id. Curc. 5, 2, 4: machaeram feriatam, id. Mil. 1, 1, 7; id. Poen. 1, 2, 186: qui pectus purum et firmum gestitat, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 340 Vahl.): poma, Sol. 45.

gesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [gero]. **I.** *Act., to bear, to carry, to have; to wear, wield* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for fero, porto, gero, habeo). **A.** Lit.: quae olim parva gestavit crepundia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 36: quae nisi fecissem, frustra Telamone creatus Gestasset laeva taurorum tergora septem (i. e. scutum), Ov. M. 13, 347: clavos trabales et cuneos manu ahena (Necessitas), Hor. C. 1, 35, 19: gemmam digito, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: coronam lauream capite, Suet. Tib. 69; cf. Ov. M. 2, 366: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, id. ib. 7, 33: non obtunsa adeo gestamus pectora, Verg. A. 1, 567; cf.: neque jam livida gestat armis Brachia, Hor. C. 1, 8, 10: mercem sine fucis, id. S. 1, 2, 83: quem ego puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: post cervicibus fractis caput abscidit, idque affixum gestari jussit in pilo, *Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; cf. Vell. 2, 27, 3: agnam lecticā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: dorso, sicut jumenta, onera gestare, Curt. 4, 2; cf.: arma umeris, Liv. 27, 48, 16: in umeris, Vulg. Isa. 46, 7: suum in pectore testem, Juv. 13, 198: cur in hoc digito gestaretur annulus, Macr. Sat. 7, 13, 11: lorum in collo pro bullae decore, id. ib. 1, 6, 13.—*Absol.:* (elephantos) decem annis gestare in utero vulgus existimat, *to go with young,* Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 28: ex urbe atque Italia irritamenta gulae gestabantur, Tac. H. 2, 62; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5 *fin.*—**2.** In partic., gestari, *to be carried about* (in a litter, carriage, boat, etc.), *to take the air, to ride, drive, sail,* etc., *for pleasure:* nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus, Sen. Ep. 122 *med.;* cf. Mart. 12, 17, 3: gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, id. 1, 13, 8: porticus in qua gestetur dominus, Juv. 7, 179: equus gestandi gratia commodatum, *for the sake of a ride,* Gai. Inst. 3, 196; cf. in the foll. II.—**B.** Trop.: hicine non gestandus in sinu est? i. e. *to be dearly loved,* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: tu quidem Meum animum gestas: scis, quid acturus siem, *know my wish,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 11; cf.: rex te ergo in oculis . . . gestare, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11.—**2.** In partic., *to carry about, to report, blab, tell:* homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12: pessimum genus hominum videbatur, qui verba gestarent: sunt qui vitia gestant, Sen. Ep. 123.—**II.** *Neutr.,* like veho, in the signif. of I. A. 2., *to be carried out, to ride, drive, sail,* etc., *to take the air* (very rare): simul gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus, Vis, inquit, etc., Suet. Dom. 11: ne ad gestandum quidem umquam aliter iter ingressus, quam ut, etc., id. Galb. 8.

gestor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. ***I.** *A tale-bearer, tattler:* homines qui gestant quique auscultant crimina, Si meo arbitratu liceat, omnes pendeant, Gestores linguis, auditores auribus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—***II.** *A manager, performer:* negotiorum, Dig. 49, 1, 24.

gestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. gestus, I.], *full of gestures, full of action* (post-class.): manus argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: puelli incessu, App. M. 10, p. 253; cf. gressus, id. ib. 11, p. 262, 18.

1. gestus, a, um, *Part.,* from gero.

2. gestus, ūs, *m.* [gero]. **I.** Lit. (the bearing, i. e. motion of the body, or of a part of the body, esp. of the hand or arm), *carriage, posture, attitude, motion, gesture* (class.; cf. actus). **A.** In gen.: gestum imitari, Lucr. 4, 343; cf. ib. 367: a forma removeatur omnis viro non dignus ornatus, et huic simile vitium in gestu motuque caveatur, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: nunc gestus mihi vultusque est capiundus novus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6. 50: hoc quidem Zeno gestu conficiebat, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: gratificatur mihi gestu accusator, id. Balb. 6, 14: gestum manus Ceycis habebat, Ov. M. 11, 673: ab avium gestu gestuque, *motion,* Suet. Aug. 7: quo gestu gallina secetur, Juv. 5, 124.—*Plur.:* nec flecti cervix nec brachia reddere gestus, Nec pes ire potest, Ov. M. 6, 308.—**B.** In partic., *a gesture, gesticulation* of actors or orators according to the rules of art: numquam agit hunc versum Roscius eo gestu, quo potest, sed abjicit prorsus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; cf. id. Quint. 24, 77: gestus histrionis, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: convenit igitur in gestu nec venustatem conspiciendam nec turpitudinem esse, ne aut histriones aut operarii videamur esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf.: vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde arripi non potest, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: omnis actio in duas partes divisa, vocem gestumque, Quint. 11, 3, 14; id. 2, 59, 242: tardiore et consideratiore gestu uti, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: jactantior, Cael. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 51: acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3, 92: certus sed paulo productior, id. ib.: comicus magis quam oratorius, id. ib. 125 et saep.—*Plur.:* histrionum nonnulli gestus ineptiis non vacant, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: alterni, Quint. 6, 3, 65: breves, id. 11, 3, 100: quae (concinnitas) verborum collocationem illuminat his luminibus, quae Graeci quasi aliquos gestus orationis σχήματα appellant, Cic. Or. 25, 83; Quint. 9, 1, 13; and without quasi, Gell. 11, 13, 10: Urbicus risum movet gestibus Autonoes, Juv. 6, 72.—**II.** (Acc. to gero, II. B. 3.) *A management, administration* (post-class.), Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 9; ib. 7, 23; ib. 5, § 2.

gēsum, i, v. gaesum.

Gĕtae, ārum, *m.,* = Γέται, *a Thracian tribe on the Danube, bordering on the Dacians, the Getæ,* Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; 4, 12, 25, § 80; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Verg. G. 3, 462; Ov. P. 3, 4, 92; Hor. C. 3, 24, 11; 4, 15, 22.—In *sing.:* **Gĕta,** ae, *m., a Getan,* Ov. P. 1, 8, 6; Sen. Hippol. 167; in the Gr. form, **Gĕtes,** ae, Ov. P. 1, 2, 103; 2, 1, 66; Luc. 2, 54 al.—**B.** Transf.: **Gĕta,** ae, *m., a Roman surname;* as C. Licinius Geta, *consul* A. U. C. 638, *censor* 646, Cic. Clu. 42, 119; and Geta, *brother and co-regent of the emperor Caracalla,* Spart. Ant. Geta, 1 sqq. Also *the name of a Greek slave,* Ter. Ad. and Phorm.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Gĕtes,** ae, *adj. m., of* or *belonging to the Getæ, Getan:* poëta, Ov. P. 4, 13, 17: Hebrus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1041.—**B.** **Gĕtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Getan,* in poet. transf. also for *Thracian:* gens, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 13: arma, id. P. 2, 8, 69; hence also: maritus Veneris (i. e. Mars), Stat. S. 1, 2, 53: sermo, Ov. P. 4, 13, 19: lyra, i. e. *of the Thracian Orpheus,* Stat. S. 3, 1, 17; cf. plectrum, id. ib. 2, 2, 61: volucres, i. e. *the swallows* (because Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, was changed into a swallow), id. Th. 12, 478: (aqua) frigidior Geticis pruinis, Juv. 5, 50.—*Adv.:* **Gĕtĭce,** *like the Getæ:* loqui, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 58.

† **gēthўum,** y̆, *n.,* = γήθυον, *a kind of onion, leek,* Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105; 19, 7, 35, § 117.

Gĕtĭce, *adv.,* v. Getae, II. B. *fin.*

Gĕtĭcus, a, um, v. Getae, II. B.

Gētūli, and its derivatives, v. Gaetuli.

gēum, i, *n., the herb bennet, avens,* Geum urbanum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 21, § 37.

gibba, ae, v. 1. gibbus, II. B.

1. gibber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [like gibbus; kindr. to Sanscr. kubya, hunch-backed; Gr. κυφός, κύπτω], *crook-backed, hunch-backed, hump-backed.* **I.** Lit.: (boves) ne gibberi, sed spina leviter remissa, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: gallinae, id. ib. 3, 9, 18; cf.: genus gallinarum, Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74: Clesippus fullo, gibber praeterea et alio foedus aspectu, id. 34, 3, 6; cf. Suet. Galb. 3: tuber, Maecen. poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 101, 11.—***II.** Transf., *protuberant:* gibberum pro exstanti et eminenti, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 5: cum capite gibbero, id. ib. 6, 24.

2. gibber, ĕris, *m.* [1. gibber], *a hunch* or *hump on the back* (post-Aug.), Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: quod erat aucto gibbere, App. Flor. p. 350; cf. also 1. gibbus, II.

gibbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. gibber], *badly hump-backed* or *hunch-backed.* **I.** Lit., Auct. ap. Suet. Gram. 9: vel protervi vel gibberosi vel curvi vel pruriginosi, etc., Dig. 21, 1, 3 (al. gibbosi).—**II.** Trop.: sermones, *crooked, twisted,* Fronto, Eloqu. p. 231 Mai.

gibbōsus, a, um, v. the preceding art. I. *fin.*

1. gibbus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. κύπτω, κυφός, bent, bowed, crooked; v. gibber], *hunched, humped, gibbous.* **I.** *Adj.:* calvaria ex interiore parte concava, extrinsecus gibba, Cels. 8, 1.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **gibbus,** i, *m., a hunch, hump,* Juv. 10, 294; 309; 6, 109.—**B.** **gibba,** ae, *f.,* the same, Suet. Dom. 23.—**2.** Transf., *a hump-like swelling, protuberance,* Amm. 23, 4.

2. gibbus, i, v. the preced. art. II. A.

Gĭgantŏmachĭa, ae, *f.,* = Γιγαντομαχία, *the battle of the giants,* the title of a poem by Claudian.

Gĭgās, antis, *m.,* = Γίγας, *a giant;* usually in *plur.:* **Gĭgantes,** um, *m.,* = Γίγαντες, *the fabled sons of Earth and Tartarus, giants with snakes for legs, who stormed the heavens, but were smitten by Jupiter with lightning and buried under Ætna.*—*Sing.,* Ov. P. 2, 10, 24; *acc.* giganta, Stat. Th. 5, 569; Mart. 9, 51, 6: gigantem, Vulg. Sirach, 47, 4.—*Plur.,* Ov. F. 5, 35; id. M. 1, 152; 5, 319; Hor. C. 2, 19, 22; Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: gigantum more bellare, id. de Sen. 2, 5; Hyg. Fab. praef. (cf. also Verg. G. 1, 278 sq.); Prop. 3, 5, 39 (dub.; Müll. nocentum, id. 4, 4, 39).—**II.** Deriv. **Gĭgantēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the giants:* bellum, Ov. Tr. 2. 71: sanguis, Verg. Cul. 27: triumphus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 7: tropaea, Ov. F. 5, 555: ora litoris, i. e. *at Cumæ, in Campania* (where, according to the myth, the giants dwelt in the Phlegræan Fields, and fought with the gods), Prop. 1, 20, 9 (cf. Sil. 12, 143 sq.): genus, Vulg. Num. 13, 34.—**2.** Transf., *gigantic:* corpus, Sil. 5, 436.

gĭgēria, ōrum, *n., the cooked entrails of poultry:* gigeria intestina gallinarum cum hisetica (perh. hepatica, al. isiciis) cocta, Lucilius, lib. VIII.: gigeria sunt sive adeo hepatia, Non. 119, 20 sq.: gigeria optime facta, Petr. 66: pullorum coquere, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

☞ The explanation in Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll., gigeria ex multis obsoniis decerpta, is evidently corrupt.

gignentia, ium, *n.,* see gigno *fin.*

gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3 (archaic primary form of the *pres.* **gĕno,** ĕre: genit, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: genunt, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: genat, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4: genitur, Auct. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122; Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 141: genuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3: genamur, Censor. 3, 1; *inf. pass.* geni, Lucr. 3, 797; *gen. gerund.* genendi, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 1: genendo, Censor. 3, 1; Arn. 4, 21; *inf. pres. pass.* gignier, Lucr. 3, 623; 6, 246; 807), *v. a.* [root gen-; Sanscr. ǵan-, ǵanami, beget; ǵâtis, birth; Gr. γεν- in γίγνομαι, γένος, γυνή; Lat. genus, genius, gener, gens; also nascor (gn-; cf. gnatus), natura; cf. γάμος, γαμβρός (v. Curt. Gr. Etym. 536); gigno for gigeno, redupl. like γίγνομαι], *to beget, bear, bring forth, produce;* in *pass., to be born, to spring, arise, proceed;* of animate and inanimate subjects and objects (syn.: creo, genero, pario). **I.** Lit.: Saturno, quem Coelus genuit, Enn. ap. Non. 197, 9 (Ann. v. 27 Vahl.): sextus (Hercules) hic ex Alcumena, quem Juppiter genuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: nec Hecubam causam interitus fuisse Trojanis, quod Alexandrum genuerit, nec Tyndareum Agamemnoni, quod Clytaemnestram, id. Fat. 15, 34: quaecumque animal pariunt, in capita gignunt, *bring forth their young with the head foremost,* Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183. So of the human mother (mostly post-Aug.): idcirco, inquit Lacaena, genueram (filium), Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 102: e septem liberis, quos ipsa genuisset, unum superesse, Curt. 10, 5, 23: rectius Lolliam induci, quando nullos liberos genuisset, Tac. A. 12, 2 *init.;* Val. Max. 7, 7, 4; so, ex aliquo, Curt. 8, 3, 3; Tac. A. 12, 3: pisces ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: ova, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204: omnia quae terra gignat (shortly before, pariat), Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: o Romule, Romule die, Qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 116 Vahl.); cf.: ut idem deus urbem hanc gentibus, vos huic urbi genuisse videatur, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ita ut plurimum (aurum) Asturia gignat, Plin. 33.

4, 21, § 78: India eos (beryllos) gignit, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: ad majora quaedam natura nos genuit et conformavit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: deus animum ex sua mente et divinitate genuit, id. Univ. 8.—*Pass.*, usu. with *abl.*, of either or both parents: Meri bellatores gignuntur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85: nuper erat genitus, Ov. M. 10, 522: qui antecedente anno genitum eum scribant, Suet. Tib. 5: septimo mense geniti, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158: pellice genitus, Liv. 40, 9, 2; Suet. Aug. 17: Jove genitus, Curt. 8, 10, 1; 9, 8, 22: juvenes eadem matre geniti, id. 6, 14, 4; Liv. 1, 3, 3; Suet. Aug. 17; id. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 5 *fin.*: genitum fratre adoptaverat, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 2.—Also with *de, ab, ex*: De quo Remulusque feroxque Acrota sunt geniti, Ov. M. 14, 617: genitus de sanguine, id. ib. 1, 748; id. H. 16, 117: de Jove, Gell. 13, 1, 3 (cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34): filium ab eo genitum nominare, Just. 12, 7, 10; but: a se (= ex se) genitum esse Vitellium, Tac. H. 3, 64: puer ex ea genitus, Curt. 8, 10, 36: (vacca) e terra genita, Ov. M. 1, 615: dis genite et geniture deos, Verg. A. 9, 642: dis genitus, Quint. 1, 10, 9: adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vell. 2, 116, 2: quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22: nec enim id esset principium, quod gigneretur aliunde, id. Rep. 6, 25: ubi tus gignitur, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 89: Corycium nemus, ubi crocum gignitur, Curt. 3, 4 *fin.*—Poet. with *inf.*: omne potens animal leti genitumque nocere, Luc. 6, 485.—*Absol.*: ut in gignendo, in educando perfacile appareat, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109: hae (mulieres), quae gignunt, imbecillos edunt, Cels. 2, 1 *med.*

II. Trop., *to produce, occasion, cause*: multa nobis blandimenta natura ipsa genuit, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: haec ipsa virtus amicitiam et gignit et continet, id. Lael. 6, 20: ludus genuit trepidum certamen et iram, Ira truces inimicitias et funebre bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: qui genuit in hac urbe dicendi copiam, Cic. Brut. 73, 255: praeceptiones, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1: mel gignit insaniam, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 177; cf.: baccharis odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132: alium sitim gignit, id. 20, 6, 23, § 57.—In *pass.*, *to be born, to spring, arise, proceed*: cum ipse (Cato) sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: ex hac maxima libertate tyrannis gignitur et illa injustissima et durissima servitus, id. Rep. 1, 44: et aegritudines et metus et reliquae perturbationes omnes gignuntur ex ea (intemperantia), id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: Plato eas (ἰδέας) gigni negat et ait semper esse, id. Or. 3, 10: ipsi autem intelligamus natura gigni sensum diligendi et benevolentiae caritatem, id. Lael. 9, 32: odia etiam gigni sempiterna (opp. exstingui familiaritates), id. ib. 10, 35: in animorum permotione gignenda, id. de Or. 3, 30, 118: de gignenda et comparanda sapientia, Gell. 13, 8, 1.—Hence, **gignentia,** ium, *n.* (fruit-bearing), *organic bodies, things that grow*, as plants, trees, etc.: loca nuda gignentium, Sall. J. 79, 6: ilex aucta in altitudinem, quo cuncta gignentium natura fert, id. ib. 93, 4: animam animantium omnium non corpoream esse . . . omniumque gignentium esse seniorem, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 193; opp. animalia, Lact. de Ira Dei, 1, 13.

gilbus, v. gilvus.

1. gillo, ōnis, *m.*, *a cooling-vessel, cooler* for liquids, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 369 and 406 Burm.; cf. βαυκάλιον gillo, Gloss. Philox.

2. Gillo, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a legacy-hunter*, Juv. 1, 40.

gilvus (in late Lat. also **gilbus**; v. the letter B), a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with Germ. gelb.; Engl. yellow; Sanscr. gâura], *pale yellow*: equi, Varr. ap. Non. 80, 2; Verg. G. 3, 83; Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

Gindes, is, v. Gyndes.

† **gingĭdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = γιγγίδιον, *a small Syrian plant*; acc. to Sprengel, *the French carrot*, Daucus gingidium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 5, 16, § 33.

† **gingīlismus,** i, *m.*, = γιγγλισμός, *pealing laughter*, Petr. 73, 4 (where others read **gingilĭphos** in the same signification).

gingīva, ae, *f.*, *a gum*: inter dentem et gingivam, Cels. 6, 13; cf. Cat. 39, 19; so in *sing.*, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 26; Juv. 10, 200.—In *plur.*, Cels. 6, 13; 7, 12; 2, 1; 2, 7 et saep.; Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37; 30, 3, 8, § 24; Cat. 97, 6.

gingīvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gingiva], *a small gum* (post-class. and very rare), App. Mag. p. 277; Veg. Vet. 2, 22.

‡ **gingriātor** tibicen, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.*

gingrīna, ae, *f.* [‡ gingrio], *a kind of small flute*, Sol. 5; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. gingrio, p. 95 Müll.

‡ **gingrīre** anserum vocis proprium est. Unde genus quoddam tibiarum exiguarum gingrinae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.; cf. the foll. art.

gingrītus, ūs, *m.* [‡ gingrio], *the cackling of geese* (post-class.), Arn. 6, 205.

‡ **gingrum** φωνὴ χηνός, Gloss. Philox.

ginnus, i, v. hinnus.

git (also **gith** and **gicti,** acc. to Charis. p. 106 P.), *indecl. n.*, *a plant, called also* melanthion *and* melanspermon, *Roman coriander*, Nigella sativa, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182 sq.; 19, 8, 52, § 167 sq.; Cels. 2, 33; Col. 6, 34, 1; Scrib. Comp. 131 al.

Gitānae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Epirus, near Corcyra*, Liv. 42, 38, 1.

glăbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [glaber], *without hair, smooth* (post-class.): corpus Cupidinis, App. M. 5, p. 168, 28: feminal, id. ib. 2, p. 122, 11: Apollo corpore glabellus, id. Flor. 1, p. 341; Mart. Cap. 2, 34.

glăber, bra, brum, *adj.* [root γλαφ-, γλάφω, to hollow out, γλαφυρός; cf. scalpo], *without hair, smooth, bald*: oves glabrae quam haec est manus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140: si quem glabrum facere velis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: oves ventre glabro, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: colla boum, Col. 6, 14, 7: crure glaber, Mart. 12, 38, 4: glaber erat tamquam rien, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. rienes, p. 276 and 277 Müll.: hordeum, Turran. ap. Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 75: tapete, Turp. ap. Non. 542, 18.—*Comp.*: tu istum gallum glabriorem reddes mihi, quam volsus ludiu'st, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: maritus cucurbitâ glabrior, App. M. 5, p. 163.—**II.** Transf., as *subst.*: **glăber,** bri, *m.*, *a young* (*beardless*) *slave, favorite slave* of the Romans, Cat. 61, 142; Phaedr. 4, 5, 22; Sen. Ep. 47; id. Brev. Vit. 12; Inscr. Orell. 694; 2911.

* **glăbrārĭa,** ae, *f.* [glaber], in a comic double sense, *she who loves smooth-skinned slaves*, and *she who is shorn smooth*, i. e. robbed of her money, Mart. 4, 28, 7.

* **glăbresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to grow smooth, bare, bald*, Col. 2, 19, 2.

* **glăbrēta,** ōrum, *n.* [id.], *bare places*, Col. 2, 9, 9.

Glabrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a surname in the* gens Acilia, Liv. 33, 34; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26 al.

* **glăbrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.], *smoothness of the skin, baldness*: calvitiis et glabritatibus rasi, Arn. 3, 108.

* **glăbro,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make bare, to deprive of hair* or *bristles*, Col. 12, 55, 4.

glăcĭālis, e, *adj.* [glacies], *icy, frozen, full of ice* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: frigidus, algidus, gelidus, rigidus): hiems, Verg. A. 3, 285; Ov. M. 2, 30; cf. frigus, id. ib. 9, 582: polus, id. ib. 2, 173: Scythia, id. ib. 8, 790: regio (opp. perfervida), Col. 3, 1, 3: Oceanus, Juv. 2, 1; cf. pontus, Luc. 1, 18.

glăcĭes, ēi, *f.* [root in Gr. γάλα, γαλακτ-; cf. γλαγάω, to be milky, etc.; Germ. Gletscher; v. gelu], *ice* (cf.: gelu, pruina). **I.** Lit.: sol glaciem dissolvit, Lucr. 6, 963; so ib. 878: ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Verg. E. 10, 49; Hor. C. 2, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 808; 13, 795; Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: lubrica, *slippery ice*, Liv. 21, 36, 7: Maeotica, Juv. 4, 42 et saep.—In *plur.*: glacies, Verg. G. 4, 517: glacierum, Sid. Ep. 4, 6 *fin.*; Vulg. Dan. 3, 70.—* **II.** Transf., *hardness*: tum glacies aeris flamma devicta liquescit, Lucr. 1, 493.

glăcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [glacies] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act.*, *to make* or *turn into ice*; in *pass.*, *to freeze, congeal*. **A.** Lit.: positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, Hor. C. 3, 10, 7: humor glaciatur arescitve in gemmas, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137; cf. id. 2, 39, 39, § 105: ruptis vasis (vini) stetere glaciatae moles, id. 14, 21, 27, § 132; 24, 13, 72, § 116.—**2.** Transf., *to render hard* or *solid*: nec dubium quin fici ramulis glaciatus caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2.—**B.** Trop.: stupet anxius alto Corda metu glaciante pater, Stat. Th. 10, 622.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become hard, to harden*: (unguentum) fit hieme, quoniam aestate non glaciat, nisi acceptâ cerâ, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 56.

‡ **glădĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [gladius], *of* or *belonging to swords, sword-*: negotiator, *a sword-dealer*, Inscr. Orell. 4247.—*Subst.*: ‡ **gladiarius,** ii, *m.*, *a sword-cutler*, Inscr. Orell. 4197.

glădĭātor, ōris, *m.* [gladius; cf. digladior], *a swordsman, fighter* in the public games, *a gladiator* (cf.: lanista, mirmillo, secutor, retiarius, bestiarius, pugil, athleta). **I.** Lit.: athletae et gladiatores, Cic. Or. 68, 228: gladiatorum spectaculum, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: ut emat gladiatores, id. Sull. 19, 55: ut gladiatoribus imperari solet, id. Sest. 37, 80: nobiles, id. Phil. 3, 14, 35: tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti, id. ib. 2, 29, 74: quis tota Italia veneficus, quis gladiator, quis latro, quis sicarius, etc., id. Cat. 2, 4, 7.—As a term of reproach: Gracchorum potentiam majorem fuisse arbitramini quam hujus gladiatoris (i. e. Antonii) futura sit? Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 32; 7, 6, 17; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: vetus proverbium est, gladiatorem in arena capere consilium, Sen. Ep. 22, 1: (gladiatorum) emptio et venditio, an locatio et conductio, Gai. Inst. 3, 146.—**B.** Transf., in *plur.*, *a combat of gladiators, gladiatorial exhibition*: rumor venit datum iri gladiatores; populus convolat, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 32; Cic. Sest. 64, 133 and 135; Suet. Tit. 7: edere, id. Aug. 45; id. Dom. 4: edendis gladiatoribus praesedit, Tac. A. 1, 76: locum gladiatoribus dare, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5; id. Phil. 9, 7, 16; *abl. absol.*: gladiatoribus, *at a show of gladiators*, id. ib. 2, 19, 3; cf.: ut Romam vitet gladiatoribus, Lucil. ap. Non. 165, 14; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; cf.: gladiatores, quod spectaculum inter epulas erat, eo ornatu armarunt (Campani), etc., Liv. 9, 40, 17.—* **II.** *A sword-cutler*: carpentarii, scandularii, gladiatores, aquilices, tubarii, etc., Dig. 50, 6, 6.

glădĭātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. gladiatorius *fin.*

glădĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gladiator], *of* or *belonging to gladiators, gladiatorial*. **I.** *Adj.*: ludus, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: certamen, id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: familia, *a band* or *troop of gladiators*, id. Sest. 64, 134; Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 4; Sall. C. 30, 7: munus, Suet. Caes. 10; 39; id. Tib. 7; 37; 40; id. Calig. 26 et saep.: consessus, *spectators assembled at gladiatorial shows*, Cic. Sest. 58, 124; cf. locus, *a place for witnessing the same*, id. Mur. 35, 73: gladiatoria corporis firmitas, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: animus, i. e. *desperate*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71: ad munus gladiatorium edendum, Liv. 28, 21, 1: spectaculum, id. ib. § 2; Tac. A. 14, 17: Venus, i. e. clinopale, concubitus, App. M. 2, p. 121.—**II.** *Subst.*: **glădĭātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. praemium, auctoramentum), *the hire* or *pay of gladiators*, for which freemen engaged as gladiators in the public games: gladiatorio accepto decem talentis, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **glădĭātōrĭe,** *in the manner of a gladiator*: quae gladiatorie, quae lenonice faceret, Lampr. Comm. 15, § 4.

glădĭātūra, ae, *f.* [gladius, gladiator], *a fighting of gladiators*, or *their profession* (post-Aug. and very rare): adduntur e servitiis gladiaturae destinati, Tac. A. 3, 43: ut requiem gladiaturae haberet, Schol. Juv. 6, 105; Firm. 5, 27.

glădĭŏlum, i, v. gladiolus, I.

glădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [gladius]. **I.** *A small sword*: lingulam veteres dixere gladiolum oblongum, in speciem linguae factum, Gell. 10, 25, 3: gladiolo solito cinctus, App. M. 2, p. 122; 3, p. 131.—In *plur.* heterocl. **glădĭŏla**: nec gladiola (quisquam ferat), atqui Messala dixit, Quint. 1, 6, 42 (cf. gladius *init.*).—**B. Glădĭŏlus,** i, *title of a comedy by Livius Andronicus*, Fest. s. v. pedibus, p. 210 b. Müll.—**II.**

The sword-lily, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; 21, 17, 67, § 107 sq.; al. Pall. 1, 37.

glădĭum, ii, *n.*, v. gladius *init.*

glădĭus, ĭi, *m.* (also archaic **glădium,** ii, *n.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 208, 13; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 81 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 16; v. gladiola under gladiolus, I.) [perh. akin to clades, cardo; cf. κλαδάσαι, to brandish], *a sword* (syn. the poet. ensis, acc. to Quint. 10, 1, 11; cf. also: spatha, acinaces, sica, pugio). **I.** Lit.: arripuit gladium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 7; id. Cas. 2, 4, 28: eripite isti gladium, quae sui est impos animi, id. Cas. 3, 5, 9: succincti gladiis media regione cracentes, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 53 Müll. (Ann. v. 497 Vahl.): contecti gladiis, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4, 230 (Ann. v. 415 ib.): occursat ocius gladio comminusque rem gerit Varenus, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 11: pila miserunt, celeriterque gladios strinxerunt, *drew*, id. B. C. 3, 93, 1: gladium stringere, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; Verg. A. 12, 278: destringere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2; 7, 12 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 46, 1; 1, 47, 3; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 27, 13, 9 et saep.: educere, Caes. B. G. 5, 44, 8; Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; Sall. C. 51, 36; cf.: educere e vagina, Cic. Inv. 2. 4, 14: nudare, Ov. F. 2, 693: recondere in vaginam, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; cf. condere, Quint. 8 praef. § 15: xiphion gladi praebet speciem, Plin. 25, 11, 89, § 138.— **b.** Prov. (α) Suo sibi hunc gladio jugulo, *fight him with his own weapons*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35; cf. the same, Cic. Caecin. 29, 82.— (β) Cum illum (Clodium) plumbeo gladio jugulatum iri tamen diceret (Hortensius), i. e. *with very little trouble*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2. —(γ) Ignem gladio scrutare, *stir the fire with a sword* (= πῦρ μαχαίρᾳ σκαλεύειν, Pythag. ap. Diog. Laert. 8, 17), Hor. S. 2, 3, 276.—(δ) Gladium alicui dare qui se occidat, *to give one the means of ruining himself*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 92. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Murder, death*: cum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27; cf. id. Fam. 10, 2, 1; Vell. 2, 3, 3; 2, 125, 2; gladiorum licentia, Cic. Fam. 4, 9 *fin.*; id. 2, 22, 2: qui universas provincias regunt, jus gladii habent, i. e. *the power of life and death*, Dig. 1, 18, 6, § 8: potestas gladii, ib. 2, 1, 3; Capitol. Gord. 9.— **B.** *A gladiatorial combat*: qui cum maxime dubitat, utrum se ad gladium locet an ad cultrum, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*: comparare homines ad gladium, Lact. 6, 12 *fin.*: servus ad gladium vel ad bestias vel in metallum damnatus, Dig. 29, 2, 25.— **C.** Gladius vomeris, *a ploughshare*, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172.— **D.** *The sword-fish*, also called xiphias (ξιφίας), Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 9, 15, 21, § 54; 32, 11, 53, § 145.

glaeba (less correctly **glēba**), ae, *f.* [cf. globus]. **I.** Prop., *a small piece* or *lump of earth, a clod* (cf. gramen, herba, faenum, caespes): ingens, Lucr. 6, 553: glaebis terrarum saepe friatis, id. 1, 887: fecundae, id. 1, 212; so Verg. G. 1, 94; Hor. C. 3, 6, 39: si glaebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris . . . non esse arma cespites neque glaebas, etc., Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: omnes, qui ullam agri glaebam possiderent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28; so, nec ulli glaeba ulla agri assignaretur, Liv. 4, 11; cf. also: non adimi cuiquam glaebam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1. 3: nam priusquam in os injecta glaeba est, locus ille, ubi crematum est corpus, nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 23; and Fest. s. v. praecidanea, p. 223: ex fundo glaeba sumebatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 17: ornare glaebam virentem, i. e. *an altar built of turf*, Juv. 12, 85; v. also glaebula.— **II.** Transf. **A.** *Land, soil*: terra antiqua potens armis atque ubere glaebae, Verg. A. 1, 531: glebae felices, App. M. p. 102, 7.— **B.** Of other things, *a piece, lump, mass*: sevi ac picis glaebae, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; so, turis, Lucr. 3, 328; Stat. Th. 6, 60: marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 50: salis, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: sulphuris, id. 35, 15, 50, § 175: lactis, Nemes. Ecl. 3 *fin.*—**C.** (Late Lat.), = pensio or canon praedio incumbens, *a tax imposed upon the land of senators*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 10; ib. 12, 1, 138; Symm. Ep. 4, 61.

glaebālis (**glēb-**), e, *adj.* [glaeba]. **I.** *Of* or *relating to clods* (post-class.): agger, *consisting of clods*, Amm. 23, 5, 15.— **II.** In law Lat. (acc. to glaeba, II. A.), *of* or *relating to lands*: collatio, *a tax paid from lands, land-tax*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 3; 4, 8, 11 et saep.

glaebārĭus (**glēb-**), a, um, *adj.* [glaeba], *of* or *relating to clods*: e quis (bubus) ut dicti valentes glaebarii, qui facile proscindunt glebas, *clod-breakers*, Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95, § 74.

glaebātim (**glēb-**), *adv.* [id.], *by clods* (post-class.): agros glaebatim metiri, Lact. Mort. Pers. 23, 2.

glaebātio (**glēb-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a tax levied on land, land-tax*, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 12.

glaebōsus (**glēb-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of clods, cloddy* (post-Aug.), App. M. 1, 2: terra glaebosior, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191.

glaebŭla (**glēb-**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *a small clod* or *lump of earth* (post-Aug.): frumenta lapillisque carent et glaebulis, quas per trituram fere terrena remittit area, Col. 1, 6, 23; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.* — **II.** Meton. **A.** *A little farm, small piece of land*: saturabat glaebula talis patrem ipsum turbamque casae, Juv. 14, 166; App. M. 9, p. 233.— **B.** Of other things, *a small piece, little lump*: myrrhae, Vitr. 8, 3: nivis, Scrib. Comp. 199: ex metallo, Plin. Ep. 10, 16, 3.

glaebŭlentus (**glēb-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *cloddy, consisting of earth*: animalia, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46.

Glaesārĭa (**Glēs-**), ae (sc. insula), *f.* [glaesum], *an amber island in the North Sea*, also called Burcana, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; 37, 3, 11, § 42.

glaesum (**glēsum, glessum**), i, *n.* [cf. Germ. Glas; gleissen = glänzen, to glimmer; Engl. glass], *amber*, Tac. G. 45; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.— Hence, **glaesārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of amber, amber-*: insula, *which produces amber*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; 37, 3, 11, § 42.

glamae, v. gramiae.

glandārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [glans], *of* or *belonging to acorns* or *mast*: silva, *producing acorns*, Cato, R. R. 1, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 9.

glandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [glans-fero], *acorn-bearing, glandiferous* (very rare): quercus, Lucr. 5, 939; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2.

* **glandĭōnĭda,** ae, *f.* [glandium], i. q. glandium, *a savory kernel* or *glandule* in pork: suilla, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27 Ritschl (al. glandionicam).

glandĭum, ii, *n.* [glans], *a delicate kernel* or *glandule* in meat, esp. in pork, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; id. Capt. 4, 4, 7; id. Stich. 2, 2, 36; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; 16, 38, 73, § 185.

glando, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], in late Latin for glans, *an acorn*, Avien. Perieg. 285; 1189.

glandŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.; lit., a little acorn; hence, transf.]. **I.** *The glands of the throat*, called also tonsillae: in ipsis cervicibus glandulae positae sunt, quae interdum cum dolore intumescunt, Cels. 4, 1. — **B.** *Swollen glands in the neck, enlarged tonsils*, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.*; 8, 4.— **II.** I. q. glandium, *the neck-piece, delicate bits*, esp. of pork, Mart. 3, 82, 21; 7, 20, 4; Apic. 4, 1, § 117.

* **glandŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [glandulae, II.], *full of kernels, glandulous*: cervix suis, Col. 7, 9, 1.

† **glanis,** is and ĭdis, and **glanus,** i, *m.*, = γλάνις and γλάνος, *a kind of shad*, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145; 32, 10, 45, § 128; 32, 11, 53, § 148.

glans, glandis, *f.* [kindr. with βάλανος], *an acorn*, and, in gen., *any acorn-shaped fruit, beechnut, chestnut*, etc. **I.** Lit.: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 2; Cato, R. R. 54; 60; Col. 6, 3; Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 15 sq.; Lucr. 5, 1416; Cic. Or. 9, 31; Verg. G. 1, 148; Ov. M. 1, 106 et saep.: glandis appellatione omnis fructus continetur, ut Javolenus ait, Dig. 50, 16, 236.— **II.** Transf. **A.** *An acorn-shaped ball* of lead or clay which was hurled at the enemy, Lucr. 6, 179; 307; Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 1; 7, 81, 4; Sall. J. 57, 4; Liv. 38, 20, 1; ib. 21, 7; ib. 29, 6; Verg. A. 7, 686; Ov. M. 14, 826 al. — A leaden ball of this kind was found with the inscription ROMA FERI (i. e. O dea Roma, feri hostem!), Inscr. Orell. 4932.— **B.** *The glans* penis, Cels. 7, 25; cf. Mart. 12, 75, 3.

glanus, i, v. glanis.

glārĕa, ae, *f.*, *gravel* (cf. arena, sabulum, suburra, rudus): eo loco pulvis, non glarea injecta est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2, § 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2: vias glareā substruendas locaverunt, Liv. 41, 27, 5; Col. 4, 22, 8; Tib. 1, 7, 59; Verg. G. 2, 212; Vitr. 2, 4, 2; Vulg. Job, 30, 6.

glārĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glarea], *full of gravel, gravelly*: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 3: sabulosaque arva, Col. 2, 10, 23; loca, id. Arb. 21, 1: rivi, Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88: flumen saxa glareosa volvens, Liv. 21, 31, 11 dub. (al. globosa).

glastum, i, *n.*, *the herb woad, used in dyeing blue*, usually called Isatis tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 22, 1, 2, § 2.

Glauce, ēs, *f.*, = Γλαύκη. **I.** *The mother of the third Diana*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.— **II.** *Another name of Creüsa, wife of Jason*, Hyg. F. 25.—**III.** *An Amazon*, Hyg. F. 163.

† **glaucēum,** i, *n.*, = γλαύκειον, *a bluish-colored plant, celandine*, usually called glaucion, Col. poët. 10, 104.

glaucēus, a, um, *adj.* [glaucion], *of celandine*: sucus, Scrib. Comp. 22.

Glaucĭa, ae, *m.* [1. glaucus], *a Roman surname in the* gens Servilia and Mallia, Cic. de Or. 2, 61; 65; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19; 34, 96.

* **glaucĭcŏmans,** antis, *adj.* [1. glaucus-, 2. como], *with bluish-gray foliage, bluish-gray*: oliva, Juvenc. 3, 622.

† **glaucĭna,** ōrum, *n.*, = γλαύκινα, *ointment of celandine, glaucium ointment*, Mart. 9, 26, 2; Dig. 34, 2, 21.

† **glaucĭon,** ii, *n.*, = γλαύκιον, *the* (bluish) *plant celandine*: Chelidonium glaucium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83.—In *plur.*, Mart. 9, 27, 2.

† **glauciscus,** i, *m.*, = γλαυκίσκος, *a bluish-colored fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 129; 32, 11, 53, § 148.

* **glaucĭto,** āre, *v. n.*, the natural note of puppies, *to yelp*: glaucitat et catulus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 60.

† **glaucōma,** ătis, *n.* (also **glaucūma,** ae, *f.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70 Ritschl, *N. cr.*), = γλαύκωμα, *an obscuration of the crystalline lens, a cataract*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 117 al.; Prud. Ham. 90.— Comically: alicui glaucumam ob oculos obicere, qs. *to throw dust in his eyes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70.

† **glaucōpis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = γλαυκῶπις (gray-eyed, an epithet of Minerva), *the owl*: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87 dub. (ex conject. Scalig., al. lagopode; v. lagopus).

1. † **glaucus,** a, um, *adj.*, = γλαυκός, *bright, sparkling, gleaming, grayish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: caeruleus, caesius): undae, Lucr. 1, 719; so of water: amictus (Nymphae), Verg. A. 12, 885; cf.: amictus (dei Tiberini), id. ib. 8, 33: sorores, i. e. *the Nereides*, Stat. Th. 9, 351: ulva, Verg. A. 6, 416: salix, id. G. 4, 182; cf.: frons (salictorum), id. ib. 2, 13: equus, id. ib. 3, 82: oculi, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 75; 11, 37, 53, § 141 sq.—Transf.: glauca uxor, i. e. with gleaming eyes, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

2. † **glaucus,** i, *m.*, = γλαῦκος, *a bluish-colored fish, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58 al.

3. Glaucus, i, *m.*, = Γλαῦκος, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A son of Sisyphus, devoured by his own horses*, Verg. G. 3, 267.— **II.** *The commander of the Lycians in the Trojan war, a friend of Diomede*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 17.— **III.** *A fisherman of Anthedon, in Eubœa, who was changed into a sea-god*, Ov. M. 13, 906 sq.; 14, 9; 38; 68; 7, 233: Glauci chorus, *the Nereids*, Verg. A. 5, 823; Stat. Th. 7, 335.

† **glaux,** cis, *f.*, = γλαύξ, *a plant, called also* eugalacton, Plin. 27, 9, 58, § 82.

glēba, and its derivv., v. glaeba, etc.

† **glēchon,** ōnis, *m.*, = γλήχων, *pennyroyal*: pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

† **glēchōnītes,** is, *m.*, = γληχωνίτης, *wine flavored with pennyroyal, pennyroyal wine*, Col. 12, 35.

Glēsārĭa, v. Glaesaria.

glēsum, v. glaesum.

† **gleucĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = γλεύκινος,

of must, made from must: oleum, Col. 12, 53; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 29.

† **glinon**, i, *n.*, = γλῖνος, *a kind of maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67.

glīrārĭum, ii, *n.* [glis], *a place for keeping dormice*, Varr. R. R. 3, 15, 1.

glis, glīris, *m.* [perh. kindred with γαλέη], *a dormouse:* Sciurus glis, Linn.; Glis esculentus, Blumenb.; a delicacy with the Romans, Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 223 sq.; Mart. 13, 59; Apic. 8, 9; Petr. 31; Amm. 28, 4: in silva mea est glis nullus, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 69 and 106 P.: glirium examina, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 119, 26.

‡ **gliscĕrae** mensae gliscentes, id est crescentes, per instructionem epularum scilicet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.

glisco, ĕre, *v. n.* [perh. kindred with cresco, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 98 Müll.; cf. Doed. Syn. 1, p. 21], *to grow up, swell up, spread, blaze up, burst out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. crebresco). **I.** Lit.: ignis Alexandri Phrygio sub pectore gliscens, *kindling*, Lucr. 1, 474; so of fire, Sil. 14, 308; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 9: gliscit, ut ignis oleo, Cic. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. 22, 21 (Cic. 10, p. 63 Kays.): suffusa veneno Tenditur, ac sanie gliscit cutis, *swells*, Stat. Th. 1, 107: asellus paleis gliscit, i. e. *grows stout, fat*, Col. 7, 1, 1: turtur difficulter, id. 8, 9, 1; cf. Fest. s. v. reglescit, p. 278 Müll.; Col. 2, 5, 1: immensum aucto mari et vento gliscente, Sall. H. 3, 31 Dietsch. — **II.** Trop., *to swell, grow, increase, augment, spread:* spectat atrox hostile caput, gliscitque tepentis Lumina torva videns, Stat. Th. 8, 756: hos ubi velle acies et dulci gliscere ferro Dux videt, i. e. *ardently long for*, id. ib. 12, 639: cf. with *inf.* (like gestio): gliscis regnare superbus, id. ib. 3, 73: ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit, ut ignis oleo, * Cic. Hortens. Fragm. ap. Non. 22, 22: gaudium, Pac. ib. 18; Lucr. 5, 1061; furor in dies, id. 4, 1069: clamor, singultus, jurgia, id. 3, 480: rabies, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26: proelium, id. As. 5, 2, 62: seditio, Liv. 42, 2, 2: invidia, id. 2, 23, 2: ne glisceret primo neclegendo bellum, id. 29, 2, 2: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 19: adulatio, id. ib. 1, 1: flagitia et infamia, id. ib. 14, 15: gloria et pericula, id. ib. 15, 23: multitudo gliscit immensum, *grows, increases*, id. ib. 4, 27; cf.: gliscerent numero et aliquando minuerentur, id. ib. 4, 5 *fin.*: postquam eo magnificentiae venerit (res publica), gliscere singulos, *grow in wealth*, id. ib. 2, 33: gliscentibus negotiis duo praetores additi, id. ib. 11, 22: fama gliscit gressu, Sil. 4, 6.

☞ In *pass.*: ut major invidia Lepido glisceretur, *may grow, increase*, Sempron. Asellio ap. Non. 481, 5: cum te salvum video, gliscor gaudio, Turp. ap. Non. 22, 13 (Com. Fragm. v. 191 Rib.).

glīsomarga (**glisso-**, or **glysso-**), ae, *f.*, *a kind of marl*, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46.

glŏbātim, *adv.* [globus], *in clusters, bands, troops* (late Lat.): per vicina digressi praedones, Amm. 27, 9.

glŏbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make into a ball, to make round* or *spherical* (post-Aug. and perh. only *pass.* and *mid.*). **I.** Lit.: dependentes ubique guttae parvis globantur orbibus, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 163; 18, 13, 34, § 130: formam mundi in speciem orbis absoluti globatam esse, id. 2, 2, 2, § 5.— **II.** Transf., *to form into a body* or *crowd, to crowd together:* si ante exortum solis nubes globabuntur, hiemem asperam denuntiabunt, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344; 11, 17, 17, § 53; cf.: coturnices globatae vehementius properant, Sol. 11 *med.*

glŏbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [globosus], *rotundity, sphericalness, globosity* (post-class.): terrae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, § 16, 23, 16.

glŏbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [globus], *round as a ball, spherical, globose* (class.): (mundum) globosum est fabricatus, quod σφαιροειδὲς Graeci vocant, Cic. Univ. 6; cf.: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15: mundus, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf.: forma (mundi), id. ib. 2, 19, 49: terra, id. ib. 2, 39, 98: saxum, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36; Liv. 38, 29, 4.

glŏbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little ball, a globule* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: (chrysocollae) globulis sudore resolutis, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89.—**2.** Esp. (α) *a lump* of food, *dumpling*, Cato, R. R. 79; Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.—(β) Med. t. t., *a pill*, Scrib. 13 al.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *a rounding:* melliti verborum, Petr. 1.

glŏbus, i, *m.* [kindr. with glomus], *a round body, a ball, sphere, globe.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus (sic enim σφαῖραν interpretari placet), ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, qui κύκλος Graece dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: ille globus, quae terra dicitur, id. Rep. 6, 15: terrae, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cf. stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 16; 6, 17: solis et lunae, Lucr. 5, 472; cf. lunae, id. 5, 69: cum caelum discessisse visum est atque in eo animadversi globi, *fire-balls*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 97: in fundas visci indebant grandiculos globos, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35: cordis, poet. for cor, Lucr. 4, 119: farinae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; v. in the foll.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A dumpling:* a globo farinae dilatato item in oleo cocti dicti globi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 79.—**2.** In milit. lang., *a close order of battle, a knot, troop, band, company*, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 b. Müll.: cum globo juvenum, Liv. 1, 6, 7; 1, 12, 9: emissi militum globi turbam disjecere, Tac. A. 14, 61; 4, 50; 12, 43; 15, 60; Sil. 7, 53.—**II.** Transf., *a globular mass, a ball, globe* of things collected together (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cicero nor Cæsar): flammarumque globos liquefactaque volvere saxa, *globes* or *masses of flame*, Verg. G. 1, 473: sanguinis, Ov. M. 12, 238: nubium, Luc. 4, 74; Tac. A. 2, 23: telorum, Val. Fl. 6, 381. —*A throng, crowd, body*, or *mass* of people: extrema contio et circa Fabium globus increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32, 13: circa eum aliquot hominum, ne forte violaretur, constitisset globus, id. 2, 29, 2: cum repelleretur adsertor virginis a globo mulierum, id. 3, 47, 8: aditum senatus globus togatorum obsederat, Tac. A. 16, 27: magno semper electorum juvenum globo circumdari, id. G. 13; and with a contemptuous secondary notion: si quem ex illo globo nobilitatis ad hoc negotium mittatis, *from that noble clique*, Sall. J. 85, 10 Kritz.: conjurationis, Vell. 2, 58, 2; cf. consensionis, Nep. Att. 8, 4: Jehu, Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 17.

‡ **glōcidāre** et ‡ **gluttire** gallinarum proprium est, cum ovis incubiturae sunt, Paul. ex Fest p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. the foll. art.

* **glōcio**, īre, *v. n.*, *to cluck as a hen*, Col. 8, 5, 4; cf. the preced. art.

* **gloctŏro**, āre, *v. n.*, *to cry as a stork*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 29.

glŏmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [glomero], *rounded, round* (very rare): sidus Pleiadum, Manil. 4, 520: orbis lunae, id. 1, 221.

glŏmĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a rounding;* concr., *a round body, ball* (poet. and perh. ante- and post-class.): dissimiles formae glomeramen in unum conveniunt, Lucr. 2, 686: lunae, id. 5, 726.—In *plur.*: nec retinentur enim inter se glomeramina quaeque, i. e. *the round atoms*, Lucr. 2, 454: dilue praeterea glomeramina, i. e. *pills*, Ser. Samm. 55, 999.

glŏmĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *one eager to collect men for war* (glomerare manum bello, Verg. A. 2, 315), Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 13.

glŏmĕrāte, *adv.*, v. glomero *fin.*

glŏmĕrātim, *adv.* [glomero], *in heaps* or *crowds*, = turmatim (post-class.): glomeratim ingredi in sedilia, Macr. S. 6, 4, 3.

* **glŏmĕrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id. I.], of horses, *a bringing of the legs together into a ball, a trotting* (or, as others say, *a prancing* or *an ambling*): Asturcones, quibus non vulgaris in cursu gradus, sed mollis alterno crurum explicatu glomeratio, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; cf. Verg. G. 3, 117.

glŏmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [glomus], *to wind* or *form into a ball, gather into a round heap, to conglobate, glomerate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: lanam in orbes, Ov. M. 6, 19: sic terram deus, ne non aequalis ab omni Parte foret, magni speciem glomeravit in orbis, id. ib. 1, 35; 9, 222: Eae (offae) maxime glomerantur ex ficis et farre mixto, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4: ubi venae inter se implicatae glomerantur, Cels. 7, 22; so, glomerata viscera, Ov. M. 8, 401: atra favilla volat glomerataque corpus in unum Densatur, id. ib. 13, 604: frusta mero glomerata vomentem, id. ib. 14, 212; cf. Verg. A. 3, 577: cum grandinem venti glomeratam in terras agunt, Liv. 1, 31, 2: glomeratae turbine nives, Sil. 3, 523: glomeratus pulvis, Luc. 6, 296: (Lapithae) equitem docuere sub armis Insultare solo et gressus glomerare superbos, i. e. *to make a horse bring his feet together, make him prance* (*trot* or *amble*), Verg. G. 3, 117; cf. Macr. S. 6, 9, 8 sqq., and v. glomeratio.—**B.** Transf., *to gather into a round heap* or *knot, to collect, press, crowd, assemble together:* agmina cervi Pulverulenta fuga glomerant, Verg. A. 4, 155: glomerare manum bello, id. ib. 2, 315: dum se glomerant retroque residunt, id. ib. 9, 539: legiones in testudinem glomerabantur, Tac. H. 3, 31: collecti Troes glomerantur eodem, Verg. A. 9, 689; cf. id. ib. 440: apes mixtae glomerantur in orbem, id. G. 4, 79; Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 64: ad terram gurgite ab alto Quam multae glomerantur aves, Verg. A. 6, 311; cf. Plin. 9, 22, 38, § 75: foedam tempestatem, Verg. G. 1, 323; cf.: fumiferam noctem, id. A. 8, 254: semina vocis glomerata, Lucr. 3, 497; cf. ib. 541.—**II.** Trop.: omnia fixa tuus glomerans determinat annus, qs. *revolving*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 19: haec vetusta, saeclis glomerata horridis, Luctifica clades nostro infixa est corpori, *accumulated*, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: glomerare simul fas et nefas, Prud. Cath. 3, 134.—Hence, * *adv.*: **glŏmĕrāte:** quis oratorum densata glomeratius aut dixit aut cogitavit? *more succinctly*, Aus. Grat. Act. 29.

glŏmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [glomus], *like a ball, round, glomerous* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 9, 3, 1.

glŏmus (**glōm-**, Lucr. 1, 360; v. Lachm.), ĕris, *n.* [for glob-mus, kindr. with globus], *a ball* or *clue* of yarn, thread, etc. (very rare). **I.** In gen.: lanae, Lucr. 1, 360 (v. Lachm. ad h. l.); Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14: lini, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: staminis albi, Scrib. Comp. 142.—**II.** In partic.: glomus in sacris crustulum cymbi figura ex oleo coctum appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll. (in Cato and Varro globus).

glōrĭa, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. çru, to hear; çrav-as, fame; Gr. κλύω, κλέος; Lat. cluo, clueo, inclutus, from the root clŭo; lit., rumor, fame; hence also, like κλέος, pregn.], *glory, fame, renown, praise, honor* (syn.: laus, laudatio, gloriatio, elogium, etc.). **I.** Lit. (α) In gen.: te inmortali adficere gloria, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 10: viri (Q. Fabii) gloria claret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 315 Vahl.): ut summae gloriae sint a virtute proficiscentia, dedecoris vero praecipui existimentur, quae voluptas suadeat non sine labe virilorum, Cato ap. Schol. Cic. Sest. 66, p. 310 Orell.: hicine est ille Telamon, modo quem gloria ad caelum extulit? Poët. (perh. Enn.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39 (Trag. Rel. Inc. v. 93 Rib.): virtutem tamquam umbra sequitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores aut auctoritate graviores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata: ea est consentiens laus bonorum, incorrupta vox bene judicantium de excellente virtute; ea virtuti resonat tamquam imago, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3 sq.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloriā ducitur. Ipsi illi philosophi etiam in illis libellis, quos de contemnenda gloria scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt, etc., id. Arch. 11, 26: immortalis gloria (opp. sempiterna turpitudo), id. Pis. 26, 63: bello quaeritur gloria, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: maximam gloriam capere, id. Lael. 7, 25: esse in gloria sempiterna, id. Att. 14, 11, 1: sit in aeterna gloria Marius, qui, etc., id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: esse in maxima gloria, id. Off. 3, 21, 85: excellens in re militari gloria, id. Rep. 2, 17: quod auctor ei summa augur gloria Attus Navius non erat, id. ib. 2, 20: honorum gradus summis hominibus et infimis sunt pares, gloriae dispares, etc. ... ut is maxime gloria excellat, qui virtute plurimum praestet, id. Planc. 24, 60: unus bis remp. servavi, semel gloriā, iterum aerumna meā, id. Sest. 22, 49: an Pollio et Messala ... parum ad posteros gloriae tradiderunt? Quint. 12, 11, 28: gloriam qui spreverit veram habebit, Liv. 22, 39, 19: spreta in tempore glo-

ria interdum cumulatior redit, id. 2, 47, 11: militavi non sine gloria, Hor. C. 3, 26, 2: tenui Saleio Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est, Juv. 7, 81.—Poet.: candidus, armenti gloria, taurus, i. e. *ornament, pride*, Ov. A. A. 1, 290; Tib. 4, 1, 208.—In *plur.*, *reputation, fame*, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 10; Sall. J. 41, 7: veteres Gallorum gloriae, *glorious deeds*, Tac. A. 3, 45: ita sunt gloriae meretricum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; Gell. 2, 27, 5.—(β) With *gen.*: simul rem et belli gloriam armis repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: nemo, qui fortitudinis gloriam consecutus est insidiis et malitiâ, laudem est adeptus, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62; cf.: pro gloria belli atque fortitudinis, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 *fin.*: gloria rei militaris, id. ib. 5, 29, 4: legum et publicae disciplinae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: rerum gestarum gloria florere, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: eximia virtutis, id. Rep. 2, 10: et gravitatis et ingenii, id. Ac. 2, 23, 72; id. Off. 1, 32, 116: imperii, id. ib. 1, 12, 38: dicendi, id. Brut. 68, 239; Quint. 12, 10, 17: carminum, Tac. A. 12, 28: et titulis et fascibus olim major habebatur donandi gloria, Juv. 5, 111: velocis gloria plantae, id. 13, 98.—**II.** Transf., subjectively, *thirst* or *passion for glory, ambition; vainglory, pride, vaunting, boasting* (class.). (*a*) In gen.: pueri gloriâ ducti, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46 Tischer: moriar, ni, quae tua gloria est, puto te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, id. Fam. 7, 13, 1; cf.: studio et gloriâ, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: ostentatio et gloria, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38; and: jactantiâ gloriâque, Tac. A. 1, 8: quem tulit ad scenam ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177; cf. id. S. 1, 6, 23; 2, 3, 179: caecus Amor sui Et tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, Hor. C. 1. 18, 15: patriam obruit olim gloria paucorum, Juv. 10, 142: vana gloria, Liv. 22, 39, 18.—In *plur.*: perjuriorem hoc hominem si quis viderit Aut gloriarum pleniorem, quam illic est, *vain boastings*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 22; Gell. 1, 2, 6.—(β) With *gen.*: generandi mellis, Verg. G. 4, 205: lautae mensae, Luc. 4, 376.

glōrĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [glorior], *glorying, exulting* (post-class. and very rare): aliqua re, Gell. 5, 5, 4; Lact. 5, 13. 15.

glōrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a glorying, boasting, vaunting, exulting* (a word formed by Cic.): ex quo efficitur, gloriatione, ut ita dicam, dignam esse beatam vitam, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 28; 4, 18, 50: ubi est ergo gloriatio tua, Vulg. Rom. 3, 27.

glōrĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a boaster, braggart*, App. Flor. p. 357.

glōrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [glorifico], *glorification* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. 105, 3 *fin.*

glōrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [glorificus], *to glorify* (eccl. Lat.): deum, Tert. Idol. 22; Prud. Hamart. *fin.*; Vulg. Exod. 15, 2 et saep.—*Pass.*, Vulg. Exod. 14, 4 al.

glōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria-facio], *full of glory, glorious* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 2, 8, 7, § 2.

glōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [gloria], *a small glory, a little glory* (a word formed by Cic.): nosmet ipsi vivi gloriola nostra perfruamur, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 9; 7, 5, 3.

glōrĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [id.], *to glory, boast, vaunt, to brag* of any thing, *pride one's self* on any thing (class.); constr. with *acc.*, or an *object-* or *relative-clause*, with *abl.*, *de*, *in* aliqua re, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.* of *pron.* (*cognate acc.*): vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic. de Sen. 10, 32: ut de me ipso aliquid more senum glorier, id. ib. 23, 82: in eum haec gloriantem impetum facit, Liv. 1, 12, 9.—With *direct object* (post-class. and rare; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 27, 17, 10; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 502): rem ineptam, Vop. Procul. 12, 8: victorem Pacorum, Just. 42, 4, 11.—Hence also in the *gerundive*: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50; cf.: est in aliqua vita praedicabile aliquid et gloriandum ac prae se ferendum, ib. § 49.—(β) With an *object-* or *relative-clause*: gloriare evenisse ex sententia? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 18: is mihi etiam gloriabitur, se omnes magistratus sine repulsa assecutum? Cic. Pis. 1, 2: omnes provincias se peragrasse, id. de Or. 2, 64, 258: in eo multum gloriari, se, etc., id. Rep. 1, 6: seque alterum fore Sullam, inter suos gloriatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 3: se tenebras offudisse judicibus gloriatus est, Quint. 2, 17, 21; Hor. Epod. 11, 23.—With a *rel.-clause*: gloriatus est expergefactae somno Caesoniae, quantum egisset, dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Calig. 38.—(γ) With *abl.*: nominibus veterum gloriantur, Cic. Or. 50, 169: quibus rebus gloriemini in vobis, id. Lig. 7, 20: quod sua victoria tam insolenter gloriarentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 4: hic etiam gloriatus sit occiso malo cive, Quint. 3, 6, 93; 11, 2, 22: ut nulla re magis gloriarentur quam decepto per indutias rege, Liv. 42, 47, 1.—(δ) With *abl.* and *clause*: secundis rebus nostris, duos consules ab nobis sub jugum missos, Liv. 23, 42, 7.—With two *ablat.*: socero illo, *in him as father-in-law*, Ov. M. 6, 176.—(ε) With *de*: de tuis divitiis intolerantissime gloriaris, Cic. Vat. 12, 29: de misera vita gloriari, id. Fin. 3, 8, 28: de M. Catone, de Ti. Coruncanio, etc., id. Planc. 8, 20.—(ζ) With *in*: non pudet philosophum in eo gloriari, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: nobis quoque licet in hoc quodammodo gloriari (shortly before with an *object-clause*), id. Off. 2, 17, 59: in virtute recte gloriamur, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87.—(η) With *adversus*: sed ne adversus te quidem ego gloriabor, Liv. 22, 39, 16.—(θ) *Absol.*: licet mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriari, ad quem et hereditas hujus gloriae pertinet, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: tu ipse mihi gloriari videbare, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: ut jure quisquam glorietur, id. ib. 4, 18, 50: dicitur eo tempore glorians apud suos Pompeius dixisse, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 45, 6: defendendi haec causa, non gloriandi loquor, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: ait ipse de se, nec mentitur in gloriando, id. Brut. 18, 71: (Domitia) haud negatura immo etiam gloriatura, Suet. Tit. 10 *fin.*—*P. a.*: **glōrĭātus**, a, um, *boastful; comp.*: gloriatior, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 16.—*Adv.*: **glōrĭanter**, *exultingly* (late Lat.): duci ad carcerem, Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. 4.

glōrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. gloriosus *fin.*

glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gloria]. **I.** (Acc. to gloria, I.) *Full of glory, glorious, famous, renowned* (syn.: illustris, praeclarus, magnificus): de clarorum hominum factis illustribus et gloriosis satis hoc loco dictum, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: quae si in privatis gloriosa sunt, id. Deiot. 14, 40: magnificum illud Romanisque hominibus gloriosum, ut Graecis de philosophia libris non egeant, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: in illa fuga, nobis gloriosa, id. ib. 1, 28, 59: mors, id. ib. 1, 24, 51: consilia, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: illa, Vell. 2, 49, 4: princeps, Suet. Calig. 8: gloriosissimae victoriae, id. Tib. 52; cf.: dies gloriosissimus, Tac. H. 5, 17: quod ipsi Agamemnoni fuit honestum, habere, etc. . . . mihi vero gloriosum, te juvenem consulem florere laudibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 2; cf.: bene de re publica mereri, gloriosum est, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33: quod quaesitur gloriosum an indecorum sit, Sall. H. 4, 61, 1 Dietsch: in saecula, Vulg. Dan. 3, 56.—**II.** *Vainglorious, boasting, bragging, haughty, conceited, ostentatious* (syn.: jactans, arrogans, superbus, insolens, vanus, ostentator). **A.** In gen.: vos nequam et gloriosae, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 55: (vir) mendax et gloriosus, id. Curc. 4, 1, 10; 5, 2. 34; id. Ps. 3, 2, 5: ubi illa magnifica et gloriosa ostentatio civitatis? Cic. Fl. 22, 52: praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13: pavo, gloriosum animal, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 44: esse gloriosi animi, *eager for glory*, Suet. Claud. 1: miles, Ter. Eun. prol. 31; 38; cf. B. infra: vir, *a braggart*, Vulg. Prov. 25, 14.—**B.** Esp.: Miles gloriosus, *the title of a comedy of Plautus.* To this refers: deforme est, de se ipsum praedicare, falsa praesertim, et cum irrisione audientium imitari Militem gloriosum, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137; and: milites, id. Lael. 26, 98.—Hence, *adv.*: **glōrĭōse. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Gloriously*: res magnas manu gerere, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5: triumphare, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 3; Vulg. Exod. 15, 1.—*Comp.*: quia relicua gloriosius retinebat, Sall. H. 1, 55 Dietsch. —*Sup.*: quod per ipsos confici potuit, gloriosissime et magnificentissime confecerunt, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Boastfully, vauntingly, pompously*: exorsus es non gloriose magis a veritate quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 31: mentiri, id. Mil. 27, 72; cf. proloqui, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 4: amiciri, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6: amicitiam ostentare, Sall. H. 4, 61, 8 Dietsch.

glos, glōris, *f.* [Gr. γάλοως, Att. γάλως], *a husband's sister, sister-in-law.* **I.** Lit., Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.; Charis. p. 27; Aus. Idyll. monos. de hist. 13.—**II.** Acc. to Non. 557, 6, also for fratria, but without an example.

† **glossa**, ae, *f.*, = γλῶσσα, *an obsolete* or *foreign word that requires explanation*; for the usual glossema, Aus. Ep. 127 (in Quint. 1, 1, 35, written as Greek).—Hence, **glossae**, *a term applied to collections of such words with explanations*: tesca aiunt sancta esse, Qui glossas scripserunt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 10 Müll; cf. glossema.

glossārĭum, ii, *n.* [glossa], *a vocabulary* or *glossary of antiquated* or *foreign words that need explanation*: vos philosophi meri estis, ut M. Cato ait, mortuaria glossaria; namque colligitis lexidia, res tetras et inanes, etc., Gell. 18, 7, 3.

† **glossēma**, ătis, *n.*, = γλώσσημα, *an antiquated* or *foreign word needing explanation*: circa glossemata etiam, id est voces minus usitatas, non ultima ejus professionis diligentia, Quint. 1, 8, 15: camillam (apud Ennium), qui glossemata interpretati, dixerunt administram, Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.: glossemata nobis praecipit, Asin. ap. Suet. Gramm. 22.—Hence, **Glossēmăta**, ōrum, *n.*, *a name given to collections of such words with explanations*: naucum ait Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen: Glossematorum autem scriptores, etc., Fest. s. v. naucum, p. 166, b Müll: ocrem antiqui, ut Ateius Philologus in libro Glossematorum refert, etc., id. s. v. ocrem, p. 181, a.

† **glossēmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γλωσσηματικός, *of* or *belonging to obsolete* or *foreign words*: genus locutionum, Diom. p. 434 P.

glossŏpĕtra, ae, *f.*, = γλωσσοπέτρα, *a precious stone resembling the human tongue*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164; Sol. 37 *med.*

† **glottis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = γλωττίς, *a little bird*, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.

† **glūbo**, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [Gr. γλύφω; cf. sculpo] (ante-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to deprive of its bark, to bark, peel*: salictum glubito arteque alligato, Cato, R. R. 33, 5: ramos, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2.—In mal. part.: (Lesbia) Glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes (v. deglubo), Cat. 58, 5.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to cast off its shell* or *bark*: materies, Cato, R. R. 31, 2; 17, 1.

‡ **glucidatum** suave et jucundum. Graeci enim γλυκὺν dulcem dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.

glūma, ae, *f.* [glubo], *a hull* or *husk*, esp. of corn (cf.: stramentum, palea, acus): arista et granum omnibus fere notum; gluma paucis. Itaque id apud Ennium solum scriptum scio esse, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 sq. (cf. Enn. p. 174 Vahl.); Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 98 Müll.

‡ **gluo** συστύφω (to draw together), Gloss. Philox. (hence glutus, gluten, glus).

glus, ūtis, *f.* [Gr. γλοιός, sticky oil; γλία, slime, gluten], *glue*; for the usual gluten, Aus. Idyll. monos. per interr. 12, 10; Veg. Vet. 3, 66.

glut glut, an onomatop. word imitating the sound of water falling through a narrow aperture, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 2, 405 Burm.

glūten, ĭnis, *n.* (*masc.* acc. to Mart. Cap. 3, § 296), and **glūtĭnum**, i, *n.* [v. glus; cf. λιτός, λισσός, smooth; γλίσχρος, sticky], *glue.* **I.** Lit., form gluten: collectumque haec ipsa ad munera gluten, Verg. G. 4, 40; Lucr. 6, 1069; Verg. G. 4, 160; Cels. 8, 7; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 215 al.; form glutinum: glutinum ferunt Daedalum invenisse, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 67 and 106; Sall. Fragm. ib.; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231; 13, 12, 26, § 82; 28, 17, 71, § 236; Vitr. 7, 10; Aus. Idyll. 12, 10 al.—**B.** Transf., *a connecting tie, band* (post-class.): ossa, nervos ac medullas glutino cutis tegi, Prud. Cath. 9, 102.—**II.** Trop.: εἱμαρμένη et necessitas ambae sibi invicem individuo connexae sunt glutino (al. glutinio), App. Trism. p. 100: glutino caritatis haerens, Hier. Ep. 3, 3.

glūtĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [glutino], *that which is glued together, a glued* or *pasted place* in paper, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81.

‡ **glūtĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [gluten], *a glue-boiler*, Inscr. Orell. 4198.

* **glūtĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [glutino, a gluing together; transf.], in medic., *a drawing together, closing* of wounds: vulneris, i. e. *a closing up*, Cels. 7, 27, § 28.

glūtĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in medic., *that glues* or *draws together* (post-class.): virtus, App. Herb. 72; 77.

glūtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a gluer together of books, a bookbinder*, Cic. Att. 4, 4, b, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2925 (cf. ib. 4198).

glūtĭnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in medic., *that glues* or *draws together:* virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

* **glūtĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [gluten], *gluey, glutinous*, Rutil. Itin. 1, 610.

glūtĭnĭum, ii, v. gluten, II.

glūtĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [gluten], *to glue, glue together.* **I.** Lit.: chartas, Plin. 22, 25, 60, § 127: fragmenta vitri, id. 29, 3, 11, § 51.—**II.** Transf., in medic., *to close up, join* an opening, esp. a wound: glutinantia medicamenta, Cels. 7, 4: cicatricibus glutinandis, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105: praecisos nervos, id. 25, 5, 19, § 43; Cels. 7, 28; cf.: si orae vulneris se glutinarunt, id. 7, 27 *fin.*

glūtĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of glue, gluey, glutinous, viscous, tenacious:* terra, Col. 1 praef. § 24: caro, Cels. 2, 22.—*Comp.:* pus et sanguine et sanie, Cels. 5, 26, 20.—*Sup.:* terra, Col. 3, 11, 10: resina, Cels. 6, 7, 5.

glūtĭnum, i, v. gluten.

1. glūtĭo or **gluttio,** īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [kindr. with Sanscr. giri, to swallow down; hence also gula and the redupl. gurgulio], *to swallow* or *gulp down:* gluttit, ἐγκάπτει, Gloss. (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nimio sunt crudae (collyrae), nisi quas madidas gluttias, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15: epulas, Juv. 4, 29: micularum minimum cum vino destillatum gluttivi, Fronto Ep. 5, 40 Mai.; Vulg. Job, 7, 19.—**B.** Transf., of sound, *to utter interruptedly, as if swallowing:* cum glutiunt vocem velut strangulati, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 33.—**II.** Trop.: Christus clamans glutitam mortem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 267.

2. ‡ **glutio,** īre, the noise made by hens, *to cluck;* v. ‡ glocidare.

glūto or **glutto,** ōnis, *m.* [1. glutio], *a glutton, gormandizer*, Pers. 5, 112; Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, 405; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ingluvies, p. 112 Müll.; Schol. Jus. 4, 17; 29; Isid. Orig. 10, 114.

glūtus or **gluttus,** a, um, *adj.* [lit., *part.* of ‡ gluo, drawn together; hence opp. to crumbling, friable], *tenacious, well-tempered, soft:* locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet beneque glutus siet, Cato, R. R. 45, 1; also ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 125.—Here too belongs glittis subactis, levibus, teneris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll. *N. cr.*

Glȳcĕra, ae, *f.*, = Γλυκερά, *a Greek female name.* **I.** *A celebrated courtesan at Athens, the mistress of the poet Menander*, Mart. 14, 187.—**II.** *A mistress of Horace*, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5; 1, 30, 3.—**III.** *A mistress of Tibullus*, Hor. C. 1, 33, 2.

Glȳcĕrĭum, ii, *f.*, = Γλυκέριον, *the name of a female character in the Andria of Terence*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 108.

Glȳcon or **Glȳco,** ōnis, *m.*, = Γλύκων, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A wrestler*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 30.—**II.** *A physician*, Suet. Aug. 11.

† **Glȳcōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Γλυκώνειος, *Glyconic:* metrum, *so called from its inventor, Glycon*, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **glȳcȳmĕris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = γλυκυμερίς, *a kind of shell-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147; Macr. S. 2, 9 *med.*

† **glȳcyrrhīza,** ae, *f.*, = γλυκύρριζα, *licorice-root*, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 24. — Also called **glȳcyrrhīzon,** i, *n.*, = γλυκύρριζον, Plin. 11, 54, 119, § 284 (called by Cels. 5, 23, dulcis radix).

† **glȳcȳside,** ēs, *f.*, = γλυκυσίδη, *a peony*, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29; 27, 10, 60, § 84 sq.; collat. form **glȳcȳsis,** ĭdis, *f.*, App. Herb. 64.

† **glyssomarga,** v. glisomarga.

Gnaeus, v. Gneus.

† **gnaphălĭon,** ii, *n.*, = γναφάλιον, *the herb cudweed, cotton-grass*, Plin. 27, 10, 61, § 88.

‡ **gnarigavit** significat apud Livium (Andron.) narravit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.* [gnarus].

gnārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gnarus], *knowledge* (very rare): locorum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 116, 22; Amm. 16, 2, 10.

‡ **gnarivisse** narrasse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf.: ‡ gnaritur γνωρίζεται, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **gnarurat** γνωρίζει, Gloss. Philox.

gnārus, a, um (also ante- and post-class. form **gnārūris,** e, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17; id. Poen. prol. 47; Aus. Ep. 22, 19; Arn. 3, 113; and cf.: gnaruris γνώριμος, Gloss. Philox.—Another form is ‡ **nārus,** like navus, notus, acc. to Cic. Or. 47, 158), *adj.* [Sanscr. gna-, ganâmi, know; Gr. γιγνώσκω; Lat. gnosco, nosco, narrare, etc.], *knowing* or *acquainted with* a thing; *skilful, practised, expert* (syn. doctus, eruditus, peritus). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.); constr. with *gen.*, or with a *rel.* or *object-clause;* ante- and post-class. with *acc.* (α) With *gen.:* nec loci gnara sum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 28: loci, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 700 P.; rei publicae, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: armorum et militiae, Col. 1 praef. § 4: artis, Just. 11, 7: temporis, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 30; cf. Tac. Agr. 6: si modo vinitor gnarus est iis utendi, Col. 4, 25, 1: nostri tergi, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6: venandi, Vulg. Gen. 25, 27.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* Periclem uberem et fecundum fuisse, gnarumque, quibus orationis modis, etc., Cic. Or. 4, 15: nemine gnaro aut opinante, quidnam coepturus esset, Suet. Calig. 46.—(γ) With *object-clause:* Hasdrubal satis gnarus, Hannibalem transitus quosdam pretio mercatum, Liv. 23, 29, 5; cf. id. 33, 5, 4; Tac. H. 2, 29; 65; 5, 19 al.: concha cum manum videt, comprimit sese operitque opes suas, gnara propter illas se peti, Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 110. — (δ) With *acc.:* simul gnarures vos volo esse hanc rem mecum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 17: ut mecum sitis gnarures, id. Poen. prol. 47.—**II.** Transf., *pass.*, *known* (for the usual notus; post-Aug.; very rare, except in Tac.): in paludem gnaram vincentibus, Tac. A. 1, 63: idque nulli magis gnarum quam Neroni, id. ib. 15, 61; cf.: gnarum id Caesari, id. ib. 1, 5 (opp. incognita), App. Mag. p. 281, 9.—*Absol.:* conspicui eoque gnari, Tac. A. 6, 35. — *Comp.* not in use. — *Sup.*, Sol. 51 *fin.*

Gnātho, ōnis, *m.*, = Γνάθων, *a parasite in the* Eunuchus *of Terence;* hence used to denote *a parasite* in gen., Cic. Lael. 25, 93 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gnăthōnĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, qs. *disciples of Gnatho, Gnathonites*, i. e. *parasites*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33.

Gnātia, ae, i. q. Egnatia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97, v. Egnatia.

gnātus, a, um, v. natus under nascor.

gnāve, gnāvĭtas, gnāvĭter, gnāvus, v. under nav-.

Gnēus (also **Gnaeus** or **Cnaeus**), i, *m.*, *a Roman praenomen*, cf. Quint. 1, 7, 28.

Gnĭdus or Gnĭdos (also **Cnĭd-**), i, *f.*, = Κνίδος, *a Doric city in Caria, celebrated for its statue of Venus, the workmanship of Praxiteles;* now *Cnido*, Mel. 1, 16, 2; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Hor. C. 1, 30, 1; 3, 28, 13; Ov. M. 10, 531; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Liv. 37, 16. — **II.** Deriv. **Gnĭdĭus** (**Cn-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gnidus, Gnidian:* Venus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23: Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 5, 20: granum, i. e. *the seed of the mezereon*, Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114: arundo, i. e. *Gnidian writing-reed*, Aus. Ep. 7, 50; also called nodi, id. ib. 4, 74.—In *plur. subst.:* **Gnĭdĭi** (**Cn-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Gnidus, Gnidians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 20.

Gnīpho, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* M. Antonius Gnipho, *a rhetorician at Rome in the time of Cicero*, Quint. 1, 6, 23 al.

‡ **gnitus** et **gnixus** a genibus prisci dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll. *N. cr.;* v. 1. nitor.

gnōbĭlis, e, v. nobilis.

† **gnōme,** ēs, *f.*, = γνώμη, *a sentence, maxim;* pure Lat., sententia, Fronto Ep. 3, 11 Mai.

† **gnōmon,** ŏnis, *m.*, = γνώμων, *the pin* or *style of a sundial, the gnomon*, Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; Vitr. 1, 6; 9, 8; Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

† **gnōmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = γνωμονικός, *of* or *belonging to a gnomon*, and, in gen., *of* or *belonging to a sundial, gnomonic.* **I.** *Adj.:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 3 *fin.:* res, id. 1, 1 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.* **A. gnōmŏnĭca,** ae, and **gnōmŏnĭce,** es, *f.*, = γνωμονική, *the art of making* or *judging of sundials, the art of dialling, gnomonics*, Gell. 1, 9, 6; Vitr. 1, 3; Plin. 2, 76, 78, § 187.—**B. gnōmŏnĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, = γνωμονικοί, *persons skilled in gnomonics, diallists*, Sol. 37, 3.

gnosco, ĕre, v. nosco *init.*

gnostĭcē, es, *f.*, = γνωστική, *insight, the power of perceiving*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

† **Gnostĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, = Γνωστικοί, *the Gnostics, a religious sect in the first centuries of the Christian era*, Aug. de Haeres. 6. So a work of Tertullian is entitled: adversus Gnosticos.

Gnōsus or **Gnōsos** (also **Gnoss-** and **Cnoss-**), i, *f.*, = Κνωσός (Κνωσσός), *the ancient capital of Crete, the residence of Minos;* now *Cnosson*, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; Luc. 3, 185 Cort. *N. cr.;* Lact. 1, 11, 46.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gnōsĭus** (**Gnoss-, Cnōs-,** or **Cnoss-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gnosus*, or poet., in gen., *to Crete, Gnosian, Cretan:* Ctesiphon, *of Gnosus*, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125: Epimenides, id. 7, 48, 49, § 154: calami spicula, Hor. C. 1, 15, 17: castra, *of Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 40: regna, Verg. A. 3, 115: stella Coronae, i. e. *of Ariadne*, id. G. 1, 222; also called Gn. ardor Bacchi, Col. poët. 10, 52. — *Subst.:* **Gnōsia,** ae, *f.*, *the Gnosian, Cretan;* of *Ariadne*, Prop. 1, 3, 2.—In *plur.:* **Gnōsii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Gnosus, Gnosians*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15. — **B. Gnōsĭăcus** (**Gnoss-**), a, um, *adj.*, the same: rex, i. e. *Minos*, Ov. M. 8, 52: regnum, i. e. *Crete*, id. ib. 9, 669; so, carina, id. ib. 8, 144; cf. rates, id. ib. 7, 471. — **C. Gnōsĭas** (**Gnoss-**), ădis, *adj.*, *Gnosian, Cretan:* juvencae, Ov. A. A. 1, 293. — *Subst., fem.*, *the Gnosian*, i. e. *Ariadne*, Ov. A. A. 1, 556.—**D. Gnōsis** (**Gnoss-**), ĭdis, *adj.*, the same: corona, i. e. *the constellation of Ariadne's Crown*, Ov. F. 3, 460.—*Subst., fem.*, *the Gnosian*, i. e. *Ariadne*, Ov. H. 15, 25; Stat. S. 5, 1, 232; id. Th. 12, 676 al.

gnōtus, a, um, v. nosco *init.*

† **gōbĭus** (also **cōb-**), ii, and **gōbio,** ōnis, *m.*, = κωβιός, *a fish of small value, the gudgeon*, Ov. Hal. 128; Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 175; Mart. 13, 88; Juv. 11, 37; Aus. Idyll. 10, 131; form cobio, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Golgoe or **Golgi,** ōrum, *m.*, = Γολγοί, *a town of Cyprus, famous for the worship of Aphrodite* (*Venus*), Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130; Cat. 36, 14; 64. 96.

Gŏmorra or **Gŏmorrha,** ae, *f.*, = Γόμοῤῥα, *the city of Gomorrha, in Palestine*, Vulg. Gen. 10, 19; 14, 2; 19, 28 et saep.; called also **Gŏmorrhum,** Tert. Apol. 40; Sol. 35.—**II.** Deriv.: **Gŏmorrhaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gomorrha:* ruinae, Prud. Ham. 844.

Gomphi, ōrum, *m.*, = Γόμφοι, *a town of Thessaly on the Peneus*, now *Kalabaki*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29 sq.; Caes. B. C. 3, 80, 1; Liv. 31, 41; 32, 14; 36, 13 al.—**II.** Deriv. **Gomphenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Gomphi, Gomphians*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81.

† **gomphus,** i, *m.*, = γόμφος, *a nail, peg*, Tert. Mag. 12; Stat. S. 4, 3, 48.

gonger, gri, v. conger.

† **gongȳlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = γογγυλίς, *a rape, turnip*, Col. poët. 10, 421.

† **goniaea,** ae, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164.

Gonni, ōrum, *m.*, *a town of Thessaly near the Vale of Tempe*, now *Lycóstomo*,

Liv. 33, 10; 36, 10. — Also in the *sing.:* **Gonnus,** i, *m.*, Liv. 42, 54; 67; 44, 6.

Gonnocondylum, i, *n.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 39, 25 *fin.*

† **gŏnorrhoea,** ae, *f.*, = γονόρροια, *a seminal flux, gonorrhœa*, Firm. Math. 3, 7, 8.

Gordaei, v. Gordueni.

Gordĭānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name;* in partic., the name of three Roman emperors, Capitol. Gord.—**II.** Deriv. **Gordĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Gordian, Gordian:* LEGIO, Inscr. Grut. 53, 10; Inscr. Don. cl. 3, *no.* 48.

Gordĭum, ii, *n.*, = Γόρδιον, *a city of Phrygia Major on the Sangarius, famous for the Gordian knot* (v. Gordius), Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Liv. 38, 18, 10 sqq.; Curt. 3, 1, 12 sqq.—Hence, **Gordĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Gordium*, Scrib. 172.

Gordĭus, ii, *m.*, = Γόρδιος, *a king of Gordium, in Phrygia Major, famous for the inextricable knot on his chariot, which Alexander the Great cut with his sword*, Curt. 3, 1, 15 sqq.; Just. 11, 7, 13 sqq.—Hence, **Gordĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gordius:* nodus, i. e. *an insoluble problem*, Amm. 14, 11, 1.

Gordiūtichos, *n.*, *a town of Phrygia Major*, Liv. 38, 13.

Gordūēni (Cord-) or **Gordyaei (Cord-)** or **Gordaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Armenia, the modern Kurds*, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 118; Curt. 5, 1, 7: Gordyaeorum montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129.

Gorge, ēs, *f.*, *a daughter of Œneus, and sister of Meleager and Dejanira, who was changed into a bird*, Ov. M. 8, 543; Hyg. Fab. 174; the same, **Gorgis,** ĭdis, ib. 97.

Gorgĭas, ae, *m.*, = Γοργίας. **I.** *A famous Greek sophist of Leontini, a contemporary of Socrates*, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Brut. 8, 30; id. Or. 12, 39 et saep.—**II.** *A rhetorician in Athens, instructor of Cicero's son, and author of the rhetorical work from which excerpts have been made by* Rutilius Lupus, Cic. Fam 16, 21, 6.—**III.** *A sculptor of Sparta*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49.

Gorgo, ŏnis, or -gūs (also **Gorgŏna,** ae, Prud. στεφ. 10, 278), *f.*, = Γοργώ, *a daughter of Phorcus, called* Medusa, *whose hair consisted of snakes, and who turned all she looked upon to stone; she was killed by Perseus. Her head was fixed on the shield of Pallas, and from her blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus*, Ov. M. 4, 699; 5, 180; 202; Verg. A. 2, 616; 8, 438; Val. Fl. 3, 54; Mart. 9, 26, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124.—In apposition: ora Medusae Gorgonis anguineis cincta fuisse comis, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12.—*Plur.*, *the Gorgons, the three daughters of Phorcus, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa*, all of whom are described as above, Verg. A. 6, 289; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 200; Mart. 10, 4, 9.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gorgŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Gorgon, Gorgonian:* crines, Ov. M. 4, 801; 5, 196: domus, *the dwelling of Gorgon*, id. ib. 4, 779: ignis, id. A. A. 3, 504: venena, i. e. *snaky hair like that of Gorgon*, Verg. A. 7, 341: equus, i. e. *Pegasus*, Ov. F. 3, 450; Stat. Th. 4, 61: caballus, the same, Juv. 3, 118.—Hence also: lacus, *the fountain Hippocrene, on Mount Helicon, which burst forth where Pegasus struck the ground with his hoof*, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 32.—**B. Gorgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *coral* (which hardens in the air), Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 164.

Gorgobĭna, ae, *f.*, *a city on the borders of Aquitania, settled by the Boii, perhaps the modern* Charlieu, on the Loire, Caes. B. G. 7, 9, 6.

Gorgŏnĭdōnĭi campi, a name comically formed, qs. *Gorgon-fields*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

‡ **gorgŏnĭfer,** ĕri, *m.* [Gorgo-fero], *the Gorgon-bearer*, a poet. epithet of Perseus: PERSEO INVICTO, Inscr. ap. Gud. 56, 8.

Gortyn, ȳnos, v. the foll. art.

Gortȳna, ae, and **Gortȳne,** ēs (also **Cortȳnia,** ae, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; and **Gortyn,** ȳnos, acc. to the Gr. Γόρτυν, Val. Fl. 1, 709), *f.*, = Γορτύνη, *an important and very ancient city of Crete*, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59; 12, 1, 5, § 11; Luc. 3, 186; Sen. Troad. 821.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Gortȳnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Gortyna, Gortynian;* and poet., in gen., for *Cretan* (cf. Gnosius, under Gnosus, II. A.): judex, *of Gortyna*, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13: canis, Varius ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: stabula, Verg. E. 6, 60: spicula, id. A. 11, 773: arbiter, i. e. *Minos*, Stat. Th. 4, 530: aliger, i. e. *Dædalus*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 300.—In *Plur.:* **Gortȳnii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Gortyna, Gortynians*, Liv. 33, 3; 37, 60.—**B. Gortȳnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Gortynian, Cretan:* arcus, Ov. M. 7, 778.—**C. Gortȳnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *adj.*, the same: arundo, Luc. 6, 214.

† **gōrȳtos (-us)** or **cōrȳtos** (⏑⏑, Sid. Carm. 11, 56), i, *m.*, = γωρυτός. **I.** *A quiver*, Verg. A. 10, 169; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 15; Stat. Th. 4, 269 al.—**II.** *An arrow:* velox, Stat. Th. 7, 660.

† **gossympĭnus,** i, *f.*, *the cotton-tree*, Gossypium arboreum, Linn.; Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 39.—Also called **gossypion** or **gossipion,** ii, *n.*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

Gŏthi, ōrum, *m.*, = Γόθοι, *the Goths, the great tribe of Northern Germany:* huc possem victos inde referre Gōthos, Aus. Epigr. 3 *fin.;* Inscr. Orell. 1135; 1159; and scanned Gŏthi, id. ib. 1162 (of the year A.D. 565). Usually regarded as the same tribe, called, at an earlier period, **Gŏthōnes** or **Gŏtōnes,** Tac. A. 2, 62; and, **Gŭtōnes,** Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99; 37, 2, 11, § 35; but these were more probably the Getae, i. e. the Prussians and Lithuanians; cf. Holzmann ad Tac. G. p. 260 sq.—**II.** Derivv.: **A. Gŏthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Goths*, Amm. 30, 2.—**B. Gŏthĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Goths, Gothic:* bellum, Trebell. XXX. Tyrann. 30.—**Gothicus,** i, *m.*, *a surname bestowed on the conqueror of the Goths*, Inscr. Grut. 276, 4; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, p. 472.

Gothīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a Celtic tribe that inhabited the region about the modern Cracow*, Tac. G. 43.

Gothones and **Gotones,** um, v. Gothi.

‡ **grabatarius** κλινοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

grăbātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grabatus], *a little couch, a pallet* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 107 sq.; 2, p. 121.

† **grăbātus,** i, *m.* [Macedonian], = κράβατος, *a small* or *low couch, a pallet, camp-bed* (syn.: lectus, cubile, stratum, torus), Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129; Lucil. ap. Non. 181, 29; Petr. 97; Sen. Ep. 18; 20; Verg. M. 5; Mart. 6, 39, 4; 12, 32, 11; Cat. 10, 22: argento inaurato tectus, Scaev. Dig. 33, 7, 20 *fin.;* Vulg. Marc. 2, 4; id. Act. 5, 15; collat. form **grăbātum,** i, *n.*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

Gracchūris, v. Gracchus, II. B.

Gracchus, i, *m.*, *a Roman family name in the* gens Sempronia; the most celebrated are the two brothers Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, *sons of Ti. Sempronius and Cornelia, daughter of Scipio Africanus the elder*, Cic. Brut. 86, 296; id. Phil. 7, 6, 17: Cornelia, mater Gracchorum, id. Brut. 58, 210; Juv. 6, 168: Gracchi de seditione querentes, id. 2, 24.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Gracchānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Gracchus, Gracchan:* judices, i. e. *the knights who were made judges by a law of C. Gracchus*, Cic. Brut. 34, 128: tumultus, Val. Max. 1, 1: mala, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6.—**B. Gracchūris,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a town in Spain founded by Ti. Sempronius Gracchus:* Ti. Sempronius Gracchus proconsul Celtiberos victos in deditionem accepit, monumentumque operum suorum Gracchurim oppidum in Hispania constituit, Liv. Ep. 41; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll.—Hence, **Gracchūrītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Gracchuris*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

* **grăcĭlens,** entis, *adj.* [gracilis], *slender, thin*, for the usual gracilis, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 8; cf. gracilentus.

grăcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *slender, thin* (ante- and post-class. for the usual gracilis): filum, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 8 (Ann. v. 259 Vahl.): equus, Gell. 4, 12, 2.

grăcĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gracilis], *to become slender, small* (post-class.): obeliscus gracilescens, Amm. 17, 4: pyramidum magnitudo gracilescit paulatim, id. 22, 15.

* **grăcĭlĭpes,** pĕdis, *adj.* [gracilis-pes], *slender-footed:* ciconia, Publ. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

grăcĭlis, e (also ante-class. **grăcĭlus,** a, um, Lucil. ap. Non. 489, 21; *plur.:* gracilae virgines, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 22), *adj.* [Sanscr. karç, to be lean; old Lat. cracentes, slender (Enn. Ann. 497 Vahl.); cf. Gr. κολοκάνος], *thin, slight, slender, slim; meagre, lean* (poet. and in Aug. prose; not in Cic.; but cf. gracilitas; syn.: exilis, tenuis, macer). **I.** Physically: in gracili macies crimen habere potest, Ov. R. Am. 328: gracili sic tamque pusillo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: quis multa gracilis te puer in rosa, etc., id. C. 1, 5, 1: puer, Mart. 11, 43, 4: Indi, Juv. 6, 466: capella, Ov. M. 1, 299: equi hominesque paululi et graciles, Liv. 35, 11, 7: arbores succinctioresque, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39: resina (opp. pinguis), id. 24, 6, 22, § 33: gracilis et ejuncida vitis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 173: folium, id. 19, 8, 54, § 171: comae et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: stamen, id. M. 6, 54: catena, id. ib. 4, 176; cf.: vinculum auri, Petr. 126: cacumen, Ov. M. 10, 140: coronae, Juv. 12, 87: viae petauri, Mart. 2, 86, 7; cf. rima, App. M. 4, p. 149: libellus, Mart. 8, 24, 1: umbra, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 86: spuma, Vulg. Sap. 5, 15.—*Comp.:* glans brevior et gracilior, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19.—*Sup.:* fuit (Nero) ventre projecto, gracillimis cruribus, Suet. Ner. 51.—**B.** Transf., opp. to fat or rich, *meagre, scanty, poor* (post-Aug.): ager, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187: clivi, Col. 2, 4, 11: vindemiae, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2; 8, 15, 1: gracili Lare vivere, App. Mag. p. 287; cf. pauperies, id. M. 9, p. 219.—**II.** Trop., of style, *simple, plain, unadorned* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): materiae gracili sufficit ingenium, Ov. P. 2, 5, 26; cf.: lusimus, Octavi, gracili modulante Thalia, Verg. Cul. 1: et in carmine et in soluta oratione genera dicendi probabilia sunt tria, quae Graeci χαρακτῆρας vocant nominaque eis fecerunt ἁδρόν, ἰσχνόν, μέσον. Nos quoque, quem primum posuimus, uberem vocamus, secundum gracilem, tertium mediocrem. Uberi dignitas atque amplitudo est: gracili venustas et subtilitas: medius in confinio est utriusque modi particeps, etc., Gell. 7, 14, 1 sq.; cf.: inter gracile validumque tertium aliquid constitutum est, Quint. 12, 10, 66: praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1.—Of the speaker: non possumus esse tam graciles, simus fortiores, Quint. 12, 10, 36.—Hence, *adv.:* **grăcĭlĭter,** *slenderly.* **1.** Lit., App. M. 3, p. 130.—**2.** Trop.: alia ornatius, alia gracilius esse dicenda, *more simply*, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

grăcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gracilis], *slenderness, thinness, leanness, meagreness.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn.: macies, subtilitas): erat eo tempore in nobis summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: cervicis et crurum, Suet. Calig. 50: crurum, id. ib. 3; id. Dom. 18: digitalis (vitis), Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40; cf.: papyrum in gracilitatem fastigatum, id. 13, 11, 22, § 71.—*Plur.:* habet certos sui studiosos (Lysias), qui non tam habitus corporis opimos, quam gracilitates consectentur, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.—**II.** Trop., of style, *simplicity, plainness, want of ornament* (post-Aug.): quid Periclea? similemne credimus Lysiacae gracilitati? Quint. 12, 10, 24; cf.: exempla in Latina lingua M. Varro esse dicit ubertatis Pacuvium, gracilitatis Lucilium, mediocritatis Terentium, Gell. 7, 14, 6 (v. the whole 14th chap.): pressa illa narrationis, Quint. 4, 3, 2; 1, 9, 2.

grăcĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. gracilis *fin.*

* **grăcĭlĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [gracilis], *slenderness*, for the class. gracilitas, Att. ap. Non. 116, 6 (Fragm. Trag. v. 88 Rib.).

* **gracillo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to cackle* or *cluck as a hen:* cucurrire solet gallus, gallina gracillat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 25.

grăcĭlus, a, um, v. gracilis *init.*

grăcŭlus (gracc-), i, *m.* [from its note gra gra, Quint. 1, 6, 37; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 45], *a jackdaw*, Corvus monedula, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 201; 11, 47, 107, § 256; 8, 27, 41, § 101; Phaedr. 1, 3, 4; Mart. 1, 116, 6.—**b.** Prov. (α) Vetus adagium est: Nihil cum fidibus graculo, i. e. *ignorant persons*

have nothing to do with poetry, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—(β) Graculus Aesopi, i. e. *one who decks himself out in borrowed plumes, makes a fine show with other people's property*, Tert. adv. Val. 12 (cf. Phaedr. 1, 3).

grădālis, e, *adj.* [gradus], *step by step* (post-class.): pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.

grădārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to steps, going* or *proceeding step by step* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: equus gradarius, *a pacer, ambler*, Lucil. ap. Non. 17, 25: pugna, Diom. p. 473 P.—**II.** Trop., of a deliberate speaker: Cicero quoque noster gradarius fuit, Sen. Ep. 40, 11.

grădātim, *adv.* [id.], *step by step, by degrees, little by little, gradually* (class.; syn.: sensim, paulatim, pedetentim): nihil ita pedetentim et gradatim tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: gradatim ascendere, id. de Or. 3, 61, 227; cf. id. Part. 15, 54: quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? Sumpsisses tuo jure. Quid autem est istuc gradatim? id. N. D. 1, 32, 89; cf.: gradatim respondens, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: ad pauciores deducere, id. ib. 2, 65, 164: cum gradatim sursum versus reditur, id. Or. 39, 135: captiosissimo genere interrogationis utuntur, cum aliquid minutatim et gradatim additur aut demitur, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76: quos non una ut dicitur pertica, sed distincte gradatimque tractavi, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 8; Gell. 14, 7, 9: amicos habere, *by gradations*, i. e. *of different grades*, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 2.

grădātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. ***I.** Lit., *the making of a staircase* or *series of steps*, as in a theatre: lapideis et marmoreis copiis gradationes (theatri) ab substructione fieri debent, *the seats ascending by gradations*, Vitr. 5, 3.—**II.** Trop., rhet. t. t., *a gradation* or *climax* in speaking, Gr. κλῖμαξ: gradatio est, in qua non ante ad consequens verbum descenditur, quam ad superius conscensum est, hoc modo: Nam quae reliqua spes manet libertatis, si illis et quod libet, licet; et quod licet, possunt; et quod possunt, audent; et quod audent, faciunt; et quod faciunt, vobis molestum non est? etc., Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34; Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 3, 54; Isid. 2, 21, 4.

grădātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with steps* (post-Aug.): densis gradatisque corticum pollicibus ut orbibus, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17.

grădīlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to steps* (post-class.): templum Genii, *having steps*, Amm. 23, 1: panis, *from the steps*, i. e. *distributed to the poor from an elevated place*, Cod. Th. 14, 17, 3 sq. (for which: quem panis alit gradibus dispensus ab altis, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 584; 2, 948); Schol. Juv. 7, 174.

grădior, gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [Sanscr. kra-, kram, to go; Goth. skrei-tan; Germ. schreiten, Schritt], *to take steps, to step, walk, go* (rare but class.; cf.: eo, grassor, incedo, vado, pergo, etc.): jam vero alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, alia volando, alia nando, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; cf.: quasdam (bestias) esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: si graderere tantum, quantum loquere, jam esses ad forum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 138: si maledicetis, vostro gradiar limite, id. Poen. 3, 3, 19: inde auctumnus adit, graditur simul Euhius Euan, Lucr. 5, 743: longe gradientem et dira frementem Ut videre, Verg. A. 10, 572; cf.: gradiens ingenti passu, Ov. M. 13, 776: induiturque aures lente gradientis aselli, id. ib. 11, 179: si quo hic gradietur, pariter progrediminor, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 70: fidenti animo gradietur ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: pariter gressi per opaca viarum, Verg. A. 6, 633; cf. Ov. M. 2, 80.—(β) With a homogeneous object: uterque sexus (mulus et mula) viam recte graditur, Col. 6, 37, 11.—**II.** Poet. transf., of inanim. and abstr. things: ut nubes paulatim repit et omne qua graditur conturbat, Lucr. 6, 1122: radit vox fauces saepe, facitque asperiora foras gradiens arteria clamor (corresp. to ire foras primordia vocum), id. 4, 529.—**III.** Trop., of the conduct of life, *to walk, live, conduct one's self* (eccl. Lat.): cum sapientibus, Vulg. Prov. 13, 20: in superbia, id. Dan. 4, 34 al.

***Grădīvĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [Gradivus], *a worshipper of Mars*, Sil. 4, 222.

Grădīvus (once **Grādīvus**, Ov. M. 6, 427), i, *m.* [perh. from gradior, he who steps forth, marches out], *a surname of Mars*: (Numa) Salios item duodecim Marti Gradivo legit, Liv. 1, 20, 4: rex Gradive, Verg. A. 10, 542: Nymphas venerabar agrestes Gradivumque patrem, id. ib. 3, 35: Homericus, Juv. 13, 113: jure venis, Gradive, Ov. F. 2, 861; Juv. 2, 128; so *absol.*: Gradivus, id. ib. 3, 677; 5, 556; id. M. 14, 820; 15, 863.

grădus, ūs (archaic *gen. sing.* graduis, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 17; *dat.* gradu, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. remeligines, p. 276 Müll.), *m.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kram, to go; v. gradior], *a step, pace* (cf.: gressus, passus, incessus). **I.** Lit.: ad hanc conversionem, quae pedibus et gradu non egeret, ingrediendi membra non dedit, Cic. Univ. 6: quaenam vox ex te resonans meo gradu remoram facit? Lucil. l. l.: gradum proferre pedum, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. PEDUM, p. 249, a Müll. (Trag. v. 248 Vahl.): quo nunc incerta re atque inorata gradum Regredere conare? id. ap. Non. 166, 23 (Trag. v. 12 Vahl.): gradum facere, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: tollere gradum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: ad forum suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27: quieto et placido gradu sequi, Phaedr. 2, 7, 6; cf., on the contrary: celeri gradu Eunt uterque, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 22: ut tu es gradibus grandibus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 11: citato gradu in hostem ducere, Liv. 28, 14, 17: concito gradu properare, Phaedr. 3, 2, 11: gradum celerare, *to hasten*, Verg. A. 4, 641: so, corripere, Hor. C. 1, 3, 33: addere, Liv. 26, 9, 5: sistere, Verg. A. 6, 465: sustinere, Ov. F. 6, 398: revocare, Verg. A. 6, 128: referre, Ov. F. 5, 502: vertere, Stat. Th. 8, 138 et saep.: peditum aciem instructam pleno gradu in hostem inducit, *at full pace, at a quick step*, Liv. 4, 32, 10; 34, 15, 3; 34, 16, 2; cf.: militari gradu viginti milia passuum horis quinque dumtaxat aestivis conficienda sunt; pleno autem gradu, qui citatior est, totidem horis XXIV. milia peragenda sunt, Veg. 1, 9: modico gradu, Liv. 30, 5, 3: presso gradu, = βάδην, *with measured step, a moderate pace*, id. 28, 14, 14: citato gradu, id. 28, 14, 17; Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: non gradu, sed praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, *step by step*, = gradatim, Vell. 2, 1, 1: per gradus, Ov. M. 2, 354.—**B.** Trop., *a step, stage, degree*: quem mortis timuit gradum, *pace, approach*, Hor. C. 1, 3, 17: hunc quasi gradum quendam atque aditum ad cetera factum intelligitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 15, 38; cf.: itaque majoribus nostris in Africam ex hac provincia gradus imperii factus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 3; Quint. 3, 6, 8; so, Crassus Licinius nec consul nec praetor ante fuerat, quam censor est factus: ex aedilitate gradum censuram fecit, Liv. 27, 6, 17; 6, 35, 2 Drak.: hunc gradum mei reditus esse, quod mulieres revertissent, *a step towards my return*, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2; cf. Liv. 6, 42, 2: notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit: Tempore crevit amor, Ov. M. 4, 59; cf. Prop. 1, 13, 8: cum consuleretur, quid sentiret, Non possum, inquit, tibi dicere: nescio enim quid de gradu faciat: tamquam de essedario interrogaretur, i. e. *of the Peripatetics*, Sen. Ep. 29: etsi spondeus, quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, habet tamen stabilem quendam et non expertem dignitatis gradum, *pace*, Cic. Or. 64, 216.

II. Transf. **A.** In milit. and gladiator's lang., *station, position, ground* taken by a combatant: obnisos vos (velim) stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12, 8; cf. Tac. H. 2, 35: de gradu libero ac stabili conari, Liv. 34, 39, 3: in suo quisque gradu obnixi, urgentes scutis, sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, id. 8, 38, 11: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43: hostes gradu demoti, Liv. 6, 32, 8 Drak. *N. cr.*; for which: turbare ac statu movere, id. 30, 18, 4.—**2.** Trop., *a firm position* or *stand*: corda virum mansere gradu, i. e. *firm, steadfast*, Sil. 16, 21: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis, nec tumultuantem de gradu deici, ut dicitur, *to let one's self be disconcerted*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 80; cf.: dejectus de gradu, id. Att. 16, 15, 3: motus gradu, Sen. Const. Sap. 19: gradu depulsus, Nep. Them. 5, 1; cf.: nam si gradum, si caritatem filii apud te haberem, Liv. 40, 9, 3.—**B.** *That on which one steps, a step* or *round of a ladder, a stair*. **1.** Lit. (usu. in *plur.*): quemadmodum scalarum gradus si alios tollas, alios incidas, etc., Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: haerent parietibus scalae, postesque sub ipsos Nituntur gradibus, Verg. A. 2, 443: gradus templorum, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 5: gradus ejusdem templi tollebantur, id. Sest. 15, 34; cf.: aerea cui (templo) gradibus surgebant limina, Verg. A. 1, 448; Vell. 2, 3, 1: pro Palatii gradibus, Suet. Ner. 8; id. Vit. 15: praeceps per gradus ire, id. Calig. 35: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200.—(β) *Sing.*: cum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, Vitr. 3, 3.—**b.** Transf., of things that rise by steps. (α) In hair-dressing, *a braid of hair*: caput in gradus atque anulos comptum, Quint. 12, 10, 47: comam in gradus frangere, id. 1, 6, 44; cf.: coma in gradus formata, Suet. Ner. 51.—(β) In econom. lang., *a spit* or *such a depth of earth as can be dug at once with the spade*, Col. 3, 13, 19; 4, 1, 3.—(γ) In math., *a degree* of a circle, Manil. 1, 579.—(δ) In veterin. lang., *a wrinkle on the roof of a horse's mouth*, Veg. Vet. 1, 2; 32; 4, 2.—**2.** Trop., *a step, degree* in tones, in age, relationship, rank, etc. (equally common in *sing.* and *plur.*): ille princeps variabit et mutabit, omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf. id. de Or. 3, 61, 227: ab ima ad summam (vocem) ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15; cf. Vulg. Psa. 119 Tit. et saep.: Paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123; cf.: quod tanta penuria est in omni vel honoris vel aetatis gradu, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3; so, aetatis, Vell. 2, 36, 2; Quint. 3, 7, 15; Suet. Aug. 79; id. Tit. 3 al.: unus gradus et una progenies, Lact. 2, 10, 10: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, totidemque gradus distamus ab illo, Ov. M. 13, 143; cf.: a matre Magnum Pompeium artissimo contingebat gradu, Suet. Aug. 4; id. Ner. 2: qui (populus) te tam mature ad summum imperium per omnes honorum gradus extulit, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: gradus dignitatis, id. Rep. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.*—*Sing.*: ex tam alto dignitatis gradu, Cic. Lael. 3, 12 *fin.*: gradus altior, altissimus, amplissimus, dignitatis, id. Clu. 55, 150; id. Phil. 1, 6, 14; id. Mur. 14, 30; cf. also id. ib. 27, 55: summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenere et dignitatis et gratiae, id. Planc. 13, 32: a senatorio gradu longe abesse, id. de Imp. Pomp. 21, 61; cf.: ascendens gradibus magistratuum, id. Brut. 81, 281.—Without *gen.*: etenim quis est civis praesertim hoc gradu, quo me vos esse voluistis, tam oblitus beneficii vestri, etc., id. Phil. 6, 7, 18; id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: omni gradu amplissimo dignissimus, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: gradus officiorum, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: temporum servantur gradus, id. Part. 4, 12: cf.: non iidem erunt necessitudinum gradus qui temporum, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: gradus cognationis, Dig. 38, 10, 1 sqq.: v. de gradibus, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 1–8: agnationis, Gai. Inst. 3, 10, 11: si plures eodem gradu sint agnati, Ulp. Fragm. 26, 5: cognati ex transverso gradu usque ad quartum gradum, i. e. *collateral kindred* (opp. parentes et liberi), id. ib. 5, 6: gradus plures sunt societatis hominum, id. ib. 1, 17, 53: peccatorum gradus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 74, § 172: oratorum aetates et gradus, id. Brut. 32, 122; cf.: gradus et dissimilitudines Atticorum, id. ib. 82, 285: accendendi judicis plures sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 166; 6, 4, 67: nec gradus est ultra Fabios cognominis ullus; Illa domus meritis Maxima dicta suis, Ov. F. 1, 605: si ita esset, quid opus erat te gradatim istuc pervenire? . . . A beatis ad virtutem, a virtute ad rationem video te venisse gradibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 89; cf.: omnes gradus virtutis implere, Lact. 5, 14, 18; and: hi plerumque gradus, Juv. 11, 46.

Graea, ae, *f.*, = Γραῖα, *an ancient town in Bœotia, near* Oropus (mentioned by Hom. Il. 2, 498), Stat. Th. 7, 332.

Graeae, ārum, *f.*, = Γραῖαι (old women), *daughters of Phorcus* (hence Phorcydes) *and Ceto, sisters and guardians of the Gorgons, gray-haired from their birth, hav-*

ing but one eye and one tooth among them, Hyg. praef. p. 7 Munck.

Graecālis, e, v. Graeci, II. F.

Graecānĭce, *adv.*, v. Graecanicus, under Graeci, II. C. *fin.*

Graecānĭcus, a, um, v. Graeci, II. C.

Graecātim, *adv.*, v. Graeci *fin.* 2.

Graecātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from Graecor.

Graece, *adv.*, v. Graeci, II. A. *fin.* 1.

Graeci, ōrum, *m.*, = Γραικοί, *the Grecians, Greeks:* contendunt Graecos, Graios memorare solent sos, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 358 Vahl.): eos septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7: apud Graecos, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Fl. 27, 64: quia Graecorum sunt antiquissima quaeque Scripta vel optima, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 28.—*Sing.:* **Graecus,** i, *m., a Greek:* processit ille, et Graecus apud Graecos non de culpa sua dixit, etc., Cic. Fl. 7, 17: ignobilis, Liv. 39, 8, 3: Graecus Graecaque, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Graecus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Greeks, Greek, Grecian:* plus te operae Graecis dedisse rebus video ... deinde nullam Graecarum rerum significationem daret, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 152 sq.; cf. litterae, id. Brut. 20, 78.—In *neutr. absol.:* Graeca leguntur in omnibus fere gentibus, Cic. Arch. 10, 23: lingua (opp. Latina), id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: ludi, *founded on Greek subjects,* id. Fam. 7, 1, 3 (opp. Osci); id. Att. 16, 5, 1: homines, *Grecian people, Greeks,* id. Mil. 29, 80; id. Tusc. 2, 27, 65: testis, id. Fl. 5, 11: more bibere, i. e. *to drink healths,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: Graeca fide mercari, i. e. *without credit, with ready money,* Plaut. As. 1, 3, 47: nux, i. e. *an almond,* Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 44: pantherae, *from Asiatic Greece,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: rosa, *a kind of rose,* Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18: ovis, perh. *Tarentine,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 27: via, perh. *to Magna Graecia,* Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3. — Prov.: ad Calendas Graecas, i. q. our *next day after never* (since the Greeks had no Calends), August. ap. Suet. Aug. 87.—Hence, *subst.:* **Graecum,** i, *n., the Greek language, Greek* (rare): Graeco melius usuri, Quint. 5, 10, 1: librum e Graeco in Latinum convertere, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87. — *Adv.* in two forms, **1. Graece,** *in the Greek language, in Greek:* cum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: Acilius qui Graece scripsit historiam, id. Off. 2, 32, 115: loqui, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15: optime scire, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; cf. nescire, id. Fl. 4, 10: licet legatum Graece scriptum non valeat, Ulp. Fragm. 25, 9: omnia Graece, Juv. 6, 188.—**2. Graecātim,** *in the Greek* manner: amiciri, Tert. Pall. 4.—**B. Graecĭa,** ae, *f., the country of the Greeks, Greece:* ad Trojam cum misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 362 Vahl.): quod de Corintho dixi, id haud scio an liceat de cuncta Graecia verissime dicere, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 156: magna, Ov. H. 16, 340.—In apposition: terra, Gell. 1, 1, 2; M. Aur. ap. Fronto Ep. 2, 9 Mai.—**2.** Transf.: **Magna Graecia,** *Lower Italy, inhabited by Greeks,* Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 3, 5, 6, § 42; Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; 3, 34, 139; id. Lael. 4, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; called also **Mājor Graecia,** Liv. 31, 7, 11; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6 *med.;* Sil. 11, 21; whereas by a Greek proper it is called **Parva Graecia,** Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 55; and *absol.:* Graecia, Cic. Arch. 5, 10.—Poet.: Major Graecia, in gen., for *Italy:* Itala nam tellus Graecia major erat, Ov. F. 4, 64.—**C. Graecānĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Greek origin, in the Greek manner* or *fashion, Grecian, Greek* (rare; not in Cic.): alia (verba) Graeca, alia Graecanica, i. e. *words borrowed from the Greeks,* Varr. L. L. 10, § 70 Müll.: torcula, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 63, § 188: color, id. 34, 9, 20, § 98: toga, i. e. pallium, Suet. Dom. 4: milites, *living in the Greek manner, voluptuously,* Vulc. Avid. Cass. 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **Graecānĭce,** *in Greek:* dicere, Varr. L. L. 9, § 89 Müll.—**D. Graecŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim., Grecian, Greek* (mostly in a depreciating, contemptuous sense): ineptum sane negotium et Graeculum, *thorough Greek,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: motus quidam temerarius Graeculae contionis, id. Fl. 10, 23: cautio chirographi, i. e. *not to be relied upon,* id. Fam. 7, 18, 1: homines, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47: ferrum, Flor. 2, 7, 9: civitas Massilia, id. 4, 2, 24 Duk. — *Subst.:* **1. Graecŭlus,** i, *m.* (α) *A paltry Greek,* Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Pis. 29, 70.—Prov.: Graeculus esuriens in caelum, jusseris, ibit, Juv. 3, 78. — In the form **Graecŭlio,** Petr. 76 *fin.*—(β) Post-Aug., without any odious accessory notion, for Graecus: vitis, Col. 3, 2, 24: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 18.—**2. Graecŭla,** ae, *f., a Greekling, a weak imitator of Greek women,* Juv. 6, 186. — **E. Graecĭensis,** e, *adj., Grecian* (post-Aug. and very rare): mare, Plin. 4, 21, 18, § 51: scimpodium, Gell. 19, 10, 1.—**F. Graecālis,** e, *adj., Grecian, Greek* (late Lat.): lapides, *inscribed with Greek letters,* Front. de Col. p. 116 Goes.

Graecĭa, ae, v. Graeci, II. B.

Graecĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Graecus-gigno; cf. Grajugena], *a Greek by birth* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. D. 18, 18 *fin.*

† **graecisso (-izo),** āre, *v. n.*, = Γραικίζω, *to imitate the Greeks, to adopt a Grecian manner* or *tone:* atque adeo hoc argumentum graecissat; tamen Non atticissat; verum sicelissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 7; v. Ritschl ad h. l.: graecizat, Consent. 1063 P.

Graecĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Graecus], *Greek, the Greek language* (post-class.): facundia Graecitatis, Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3.

graecor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [Graeci], *to imitate the Greeks, live in the Greek manner:* si Romana fatigat Militia assuetum Graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11; cf.: congraecor, pergraecor. — Hence, * **graecātus,** a, um, *P. a., made* or *composed in the Greek manner:* graecatior epistola, App. Mag. p. 329.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **graecāti,** ōrum, *m., imitators of the Grecian mode of life,* Tert. Pall. 4.

Graecostădĭum, ii, *n.*, perh. i. q. Graecostasis: restitutum post incendium, Capitol. Anton. 8.

† **Graecostăsis,** is, *f.*, = Γραικόστασις (Greek station or place), *a building in Rome, near the Curia and Comitium, where at first Grecian and afterwards other foreign ambassadors took up their abode,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212; 33, 1, 6, § 19 al.; cf. Becker's Antiq. I. p. 284.

Graecŭlio, v. Graeculus, under Graeci, II. D.

Graecŭlus, a, um, v. Graeci, II. D.

1. Graecus, a, um, v. Graeci, II. A.

2. Graecus, i, v. Graeci, I.

Grāii or **Grāi,** ōrum (*gen. plur.* Graium, Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31; Lucr. 2, 600; 5, 405; 6, 754 et saep.), *m.*, a less freq. and mostly poet. form for Graeci, *the Grecians, Greeks:* Musas quas Grai memorant, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll. (Ann. v. 2 Vahl.): cujus ob os Grai ora obvertebant sua, Poët. (perh. Enn.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: Pergama circum Hac fugerent Grai, Verg. A. 1, 467: est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, id. ib. 1, 530; cf. Lucr. 3, 100: Graiorum obscura reperta, id. 1, 137: fas mihi Graiorum sacrata resolvere jura, Verg. A. 2, 157: de tot Graiorum millibus, Ov. M. 13, 241.—In prose: si ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 37; 2, 4, 9; 3, 9, 15; 6, 16; id. Inv. 2, 23, 70; id. N. D. 3, 21, 53.—In *sing.:* **Grāius,** i, *m., a Greek,* Verg. A. 3, 594; Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; id. Inv. 1, 24, 35.—**II.** Deriv.: **Grāius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Greeks, Grecian, Greek:* navus repertus homo, Graio patre, Graius homo, rex, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 183); so, homo, Lucr. 1, 66; Verg. A. 10, 720: gens, Lucr. 3, 3: urbes, Verg. A. 3, 295; 6, 97: jubae, id. ib. 2, 412: nomen, id. ib. 3, 210: Camena, Hor. C. 2, 16, 38: Alpes, *the Grecian Alps,* Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134: Alpium fores, id. 3, 17, 21, § 123; v. Alpes; also called saltus, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Grāiocĕli, ōrum, *m., a Gallic tribe in the valleys of Mont Cenis,* Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 4 (others read Garoceli).

Grājŭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Graius-gigno; cf. Graecigena], *a Grecian by birth, a Greek* (poet.): Grajugena, Pac. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: equus Grajugenarum, Lucr. 1, 477: Grajugenûmque domos suspectaque linquimus arva, Verg. A. 3, 550.—*Adj.:* Grajugenae reges, Stat. Th. 6, 215.

Grāius, a, um, v. Graii, II.

grallae, ārum, *f.* [contr. from an obsolete *dim.*, gradula, from gradus; cf. rallum, from rado], *stilts,* Varr. ap. Non. 115, 21 sq.; cf. the foll. art.

grallātor, ōris, *m.* [grallae], *one who goes* or *runs on stilts,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 27; Arn. 2, 88; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 69 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 115, 21; Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll.

grāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [Sanscr. root gar-, to swallow; Gr. βορ- in βιβρώσκω, βορά; Lat. -vorus, in carnivorus, vorare, etc.; hence, fuller root gras-; Gr. γράστις; Lat. grāmen for gras-men; cf. Germ. Gras; Engl. grass], *grass* (cf.: herba, faenum, cespes, glaeba). (α) *Sing.:* prostrati in gramine molli, Lucr. 2, 29; 5, 1392; Hor. Epod. 2, 24: cervus graminis immemor, id. C. 1, 15, 30: aprici campi, id. A. P. 162: graminis herba, *a blade of grass,* Verg. E. 5, 26; Liv. 1, 24, 5: floreum, *flowery turf,* Mart. 9, 91, 1: generosum, Juv. 12, 40: quocumque de gramine (equus), *pasture,* id. 8, 60. — (β) *Plur.:* tondere gramina, Lucr. 2, 660; Hor. C. 4, 7, 1; 4, 1, 39; Verg. E. 10, 29; id. G. 1, 56; 2, 200 et saep.—**II.** Transf., *a plant, herb.* **A.** In gen.: ignobile cerinthae, Verg. G. 4, 63: Indum, *Indian aromatic herbs,* Stat. S. 2, 1, 187; cf.: Arabum de gramine odores, Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 17; Quint. 5, 8, 1: non illa feris incognita capris Gramina (i. e. dictamnus), Verg. A. 12, 415: neve parum valeant a se data gramina, Ov. M. 7, 137 (for which: accepit cantatas herbas, id. ib. 7, 98). — **B.** In partic., *dog's-grass, couch-grass,* Plin. 24, 19, 118, § 178 sq.

grāmĭae, ārum, *f.* [from γλάμη], *a viscous humor, rheum, that collects in the corners of the eyes,* Plin. 25, 13, 96, § 155; cf.: gramiae oculorum sunt vitia, quas alii glamas vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf. Non. 119, 18, and v. gramiosus.

grāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gramen], *of grass, covered with grass, grassy.* **I.** In gen.: campus, Verg. A. 5, 287: palaestrae, id. ib. 6, 642: sedile, id. ib. 8, 176: arae, id. ib. 12, 119: corona obsidionalis, *a grass crown presented by those who were delivered from a siege to their deliverer,* among the Romans the highest mark of military honor, Liv. 7, 37, 2; cf. Plin. 22, 3, 4, § 6; Gell. 5, 6, 8; cf. Dict. of Antiq. p. 309.—**II.** In partic., *of Indian reed, bamboo:* hasta (Minervae), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 125.

grāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of grass, grassy:* ager, Col. 1 praef. § 25; 7, 9, 8; solum, id. 6 praef. § 1.

* **grāmĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [gramiae], *full of matter* or *pus:* gramiae pituitae oculorum. Caecilius: Gramiosis oculis ipsa, Non. 119, 19 (Com. Fragm. v. 268 Rib.); v. gramiae.

† **1. gramma,** ae, *f.*, = γραμμή, *a line in writing, a stroke of the pen* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 5; App. Herb. 108.

† **2. gramma,** ătis, *n.*, = γράμμα, *a weight of two* oboli, Fann. de Pond. 8; 25.

† **grammăteus,** ĕos, *m.*, = γραμματεύς, *a scribe, secretary* (post-class.): unus, quem cuncti grammatea dicebant, App. M. p. 265, 14.

† **grammătĭas,** ae, *m.*, = γραμματίας, *jasper striped with white lines,* Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (dub.; Jan. monogrammos).

grammătĭca, ae, v. 1. grammaticus, II. B.

grammătĭcālis, e, *adj.* [grammatica], *of* or *pertaining to grammar, grammatical:* figurae, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: palaestra, id. Carm. 23, 212.—*Adv.:* **grammătĭcālĭter,** *grammatically:* declinare, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 10, § 5.

1. grammătĭce, ēs, v. 1. grammaticus, II. B.

2. grammătĭcē, *adv.*, v. 1. grammaticus *fin.*

† **grammătĭcŏmastix,** īgis, *m.*, = γραμματικομάστιξ, *a scourge* (i. e. reviler,

persecutor) *of grammarians*, Aus. Idyll. 12 *in lemm.*

† **1. grammătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γραμματικός, *of* or *belonging to grammar, grammatical:* ars, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; Quint. 1, 5, 54: possis illud grammaticum, hoc rhetoricum magis dicere, id. 9, 3, 2: grammaticas ambire tribus et pulpita, *the tribes of the grammarians*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: cum eundem (Tuditanum) de rebus grammaticis scripsisse constet, Varr. L. L. 6, § 36 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. grammătĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a grammarian* in the more extended sense of the word, *a philologist:* appellatio grammaticorum Graeca consuetudine invaluit: sed initio litterati vocabantur. Cornelius quoque Nepos litteratos vulgo appellari ait eos, qui aliquid diligenter et acute scienterque possint aut dicere aut scribere: ceterum proprie sic appellandos poëtarum interpretes, qui a Graecis γραμματικοὶ nominentur... Veteres grammatici et rhetoricam docebant, etc., Suet. Gramm. 4: ut si grammaticum se professus quispiam barbare loquatur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; cf.: grammatici custodes Latini sermonis, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.:* grammatici poëtarum explanatores sunt, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 116; id. Att. 7, 3, 10: hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, id. Or. 27, 93; Quint. 10, 1, 53; 1, 8, 21; cf. in the foll. the passage Quint. 2, 1, 4, and Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: (Ateius) inter grammaticos rhetor, inter rhetores grammaticus, Suet. Gramm. 10.—P r o v.: grammatici certant, *doctors disagree*, Hor. A. P. 78.—**B. grammătĭca**, ae, and **grammătĭcē**, ēs (the first form in Cicero and Suet., the latter in Quint.), *f.*, = γραμματική, *grammar* in the wider sense of the term, *philology:* quamquam ea verba, quibus instituto veterum utimur pro Latinis, ut ipsa philosophia, ut rhetorica, dialectica, grammatica, geometria, musica, quamquam Latine ea dici poterant, tamen, quoniam usu percepta sunt, nostra ducamus, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 42, 187; cf.: et grammatice (quam in Latinum transferentes litteraturam vocaverunt) fines suos norit, praesertim tantum ab hac appellationis suae paupertate, intra quam primi illi constitere, provecta: nam tenuis a fonte, assumptis poëtarum historicorumque viribus, pleno jam satis alveo fluit, cum praeter rationem recte loquendi non parum alioqui copiosam prope omnium maximarum artium scientiam amplexa sit, Quint. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. 2, 14, 3: grammatica, Suet. Gramm. 1; 2; 3; 6; 8; 24 et saep.: grammatice, Quint. 1, 4, 2 sq.; 1, 5, 1; 1, 8, 12; 1, 10, 17 et saep.—**C. grammătĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *grammar, philology:* in grammaticis poëtarum pertractatio, historiarum cognitio, verborum interpretatio, pronuntiandi quidam sonus, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187.—*Adv.:* **grammătĭcē**, *according to the rules of grammar, grammatically:* mihi non invenuste dici videtur, aliud esse Latine, aliud grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27.

2. grammătĭcus, i, v. 1. grammaticus, II. A.

† **grammătista**, ae, *m.*, = γραμματιστής, *a teacher of grammar* or *of languages:* sunt qui litteratum a litteratore distinguant, ut Graeci grammaticum a grammatista: et illum quidem absolute, hunc mediocriter doctum existiment, Suet. Gramm. 4; id. ib. 24; Mart. Cap. 3, § 229.

† **grammătŏdĭdascălus**, i, *m.*, = γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, i. q. grammatista, *a teacher of language*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 229 (as Greek, Kopp).

† **grammătŏphylăcĭum**, ii, *n.*, = γραμματοφυλάκιον, *a place for keeping state papers, archives*, Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6.

grammĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = γραμμικός, *of* or *belonging to* (geometrical) *lines, geometrical:* rationes, Vitr. 9, 1: deformationes, *draughts, sketches*, id. 3 praef. *fin.*

Grampius mons, v. Graupius.

grānārĭum, i, *n.* [granum], *a place where corn is kept, a granary*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.; but usually in *plur.:* **grānārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, in the same sense (syn.: horreum, sirus, cumera): triticum condi oportet in granaria sublimia, quae perflentur vento, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1 sq.; Col. 1, 6, 10; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302; Pall. 1, 19; Plaut. Truc. 2. 6, 42; Vitr. 6, 9; Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84; Hor. S. 1, 1, 53; Pers. 5, 110 al.

grānātim, *adv.* [granum], *grain by grain, by single grains* (post-class.): digerere acervum, App. M. 6, p. 177, 27.

grānātum, i, v. granatus.

grānātus, a, um, *adj.* [granum], *having many grains* or *seeds:* mala, quae Punica vocantur, i. e. *a pomegranate*, Col. 12, 42, 1.—Hence, *subst.:* **grānātum**, i, *n.*, *a pomegranate:* granata, Col. 12, 46, 2; Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; 20, 14, 53, § 149.

grandaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandaevus], *great age, longevity* (ante-class.), Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 116, 12 sq. (Pac. Fragm. Trag. v. 162; Att. Fragm. Trag. v. 68, 245 Rib.).

grandaevus, a, um, *adj.* [grandisaevum], *in years, old, aged* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nereus, Verg. G. 4, 392: Alethes, id. A. 1, 121: Emathion, Ov. M. 5, 99: pater, id. ib. 8, 519: patres, id. ib. 7, 160: senes, Tac. H. 3, 33: manus, i. e. *the Senate*, Sil. 16, 653: alios (deos) esse grandaevos semperque canos, alios juvenes atque pueros, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 17: apes, Verg. G. 4, 178: consilia, *of an aged man*, Val. Fl. 7, 348.

grandē, *adv.*, v. grandis, *fin.* B.

grandesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [grandis], *to become great, to grow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quicque sua de materia grandescere alique (preceded by crescere), Lucr. 1, 191; cf. id. 2, 1122; 1160: lentiscus triplici solita grandescere fetu, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15: grandescunt frumenta, Col. 2, 20, 2: hordeum, Pall. Jun. 2: lignum intus, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 10.

grandĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *rather large, of moderate size:* globi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 35: virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19.

grandĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [grandisfero], *bearing* or *producing great things, productive:* hae arationes, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101; cf. Mart. Cap. 5, § 511: loci facies palmis arboribus grandifera, Auct. Itin. Alex. 20, 51: facta, Nazar. Paneg. Const. 3.

grandĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-facio], *acting greatly, nobly* (late Lat.): mens, Amm. 18, 6, 22.

grandĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [grandis-loquor], *speaking grandly* or *loftily:* et grandiloqui, ut ita dicam, fuerunt cum ampla et sententiarum gravitate et majestate verborum, Cic. Or. 5, 20; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 66: stilus, Serv. Verg. Vit.—In a bad sense, *grandiloquent:* isti grandiloqui (i. e. Stoici), *boasters*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 89.

grandĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [grando], *full of hail* (late Lat.): nimbi, Alcim. 3, 329: frigus, id. 5, 190; cf. the foll. art.

grandĭno, āre, 1, *v. impers.* [id.], *to hail.* **I.** L i t.: quare hieme ningat, non grandinet, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73, 7.—**II.** T r a n s f.: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 28.—**B.** *To hail upon:* vinea grandinata est, August. ap. Psa. 49.

grandĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of hail* (post-Aug.): qualitas caeli, Col. 3, 1, 6.

grandĭo, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* [grandis] (ante-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to make great, increase, enlarge:* grandire est grandem facere, Varr. Rer. Divin. Lib. I.: cum aut humus semina concipere non possit, aut recepta non reddat, aut edita grandire nequeat, Plaut. Aul. (1, 1, 10): Testudineum istum tibi ego grandibo gradum, Non. 115, 1 sq.—M i d.: nec grandiri frugum fetum posse, nec mitescere, *to become great, to grow* (cf. grandesco), Pac. ap. Non. 115, 11 (Fragm. Trag. v. 142 Rib.).—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become great, to grow:* Mars pater, te precor, uti tu fruges, frumenta, vineta virgultaque grandire beneque evenire sinas, Cato, R. R. 141, 2.

grandis, e, *adj.* [cf. gradus; also Germ. gross; Engl. great], *full-grown, large, great, full, abundant* (class.; most freq. of things; for syn. cf.: magnus, ingens, amplus, procerus, vastus, enormis). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: ita, quicquid (olerum) erat, grande erat, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 35; cf.: ager novatus et iteratus, quo meliores fetus possit et grandiores edere, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: quae seges grandissima atque optima fuerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: farra, old poet. ap. Macr. S. 5, 20 *fin.:* frumenta, Verg. A. 4, 405: hordea, id. E. 5, 36: lilia, id. ib. 10, 25: ilex, Sall. J. 93, 4; cf.: et antiqua robora, Quint. 10, 1, 88: grandissimum alicae genus, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: grandissimae olivae, id. 15, 3, 4, § 15 et saep.: litterae (opp. minutae), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 68; cf.: epistola sane grandis, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 1: sane grandes libri, id. Rep. 3, 8: grandiores libri, id. Att. 13, 13, 1: verbosa et grandis epistula, Juv. 10, 71: erat incisum grandibus litteris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: corpora, Lucr. 6, 303: saxa, id. 1, 289; Caes. B. G. 7, 23, 2; 7, 46, 3; cf.: cervi eminentes, id. ib. 7, 72, 4: tumulus terrenus, id. ib. 1, 43, 1: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47; cf. patella, id. ib. § 46: speculum, Quint. 11, 3, 68: cothurni, Hor. A. P. 80: lumina, Ov. M. 5, 545; cf. membra, id. ib. 10, 237: ossa, id. ib. 9, 169: conchae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 95; cf.: opes grandiores, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47: smaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1126: divitiae, id. 5, 1118; cf.: alicui grandem pecuniam credere, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: pecunia, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24; id. Fam. 13, 61; Sall. C. 49, 3; Liv. 10, 46, 10; 27, 20, 7; 32, 40, 9; Suet. Aug. 12; id. Ner. 24; cf. faenus, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: aes alienum, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3; Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 127; cf. also: donativum grandius solito, Suet. Galb. 16: cenae, Quint. 10, 1, 58; cf. convivium, id. 11, 2, 12: amiculum grandi pondere, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: grande pondus argenti, id. Caecin. 4, 12: grande onus exiguo formicas ore gerentes, Ov. M. 7, 625: elementa, *bulky, massive, heavy*, id. ib. 1, 29.—In *neutr.* as grandia ingrediens, *advancing with great strides:* μακρὰ βιβάς, Gell. 9, 11, 5: grandia incedens, Amm. 22, 14.—**B.** Of persons, *grown up, big, tall;* and more freq. pregn., *advanced in years, aged, old;* also with natu or aevo. (*a*) *Absol.:* an sedere oportuit domi virginem tam grandem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: videras grandis jam puer bello Italico, etc., Cic. Pis. 36, 87: nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno (i. e. Achilli), Hor. Epod. 13, 11: (Q. Maximus) et bella gerebat ut adolescens, cum plane grandis esset, etc., Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; cf. Lucr. 2, 1164: legibus annalibus cum grandiorem aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, adolescentiae temeritatem verebantur, etc. (shortly after: progressus aetatis), *a more advanced age*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47; so, grandior aetas, Ov. M. 6, 28; 7, 665: quandoquidem grandi cibus aevo denique defit, Lucr. 2, 1141: metuens virgae jam grandis Achilles cantabat, Juv. 7, 210.—(*β*) With *natu* or *aevo:* non admodum grandis natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectus, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; so, grandis natu, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7; Suet. Ner. 34; id. Aug. 89; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; cf.: in aetate consideratur puer an adolescens, natu grandior an senex, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; so, grandior natu, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 37: grandi jam natu vexatus, Suet. Aug. 53: grandis aevo parens, Tac. A. 16, 30 *fin.;* cf.: jam grandior aevo genitor, Ov. M. 6, 321.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** I n g e n., *great, strong, powerful:* subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, Cic. Brut. 84, 289: vox (opp. exigua), Quint. 11, 3, 15: perspicuo et grandi vitio praeditum exemplum, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88; cf.: exemplis grandioribus uti, id. Div. 1, 20, 39: de rebus grandioribus dicere, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: supercilium, *lofty*, Juv. 6, 169: Maecenas, mearum Grande decus columenque rerum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 4: ingenium, Ov. M. 6, 574: certamen, Hor. C. 3, 20, 7: munus, id. ib. 2, 1, 11: praemia meritorum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 38: carmen, Juv. 6, 636: malum, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49: lethargus, id. ib. 2, 3, 145: alumnus, *noble*, id. Epod. 13, 11: si metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 179; so *absol.:* grandia, id. C. 1, 6, 9; id. A. P. 27.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., of style, *great, grand, lofty, sublime:* genus quoque dicendi grandius quoddam et illustrius esse adhibendum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 337: grande atque robustum genus dicendi (opp. subtile), Quint. 12, 10, 58: causae (opp. pusillae), id. 11, 3, 151: antiqua comoedia, id. 10, 1, 65: grandia et tumida themata, id. 2, 10, 6: sententiae, id. 2, 11, 3: grandia elate, jucunda dulciter, moderata leniter canit, id. 1, 10, 24.—Of the speaker: (oratores Thucydidi aequales) grandes erant verbis, crebri sententiis, compressione rerum bre-

ves, Cic. Brut. 7, 29; cf.: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus et grandis, id. ib. 83, 287: causidicus amplus atque grandis, id. Or. 9, 30: quo grandior sit et quasi excelsior orator, id. ib. 34, 119: oratores, alii grandes aut graves aut copiosi, id. Opt. Gen. 1, 2: multis locis grandior (Lysias), id. ib. 3, 9: fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16; 10, 1, 77.—*Adv.:* in two forms. **A. granditer** (acc. to II.), *greatly, strongly, very* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quamvis grandius ille (Alcaeus) sonet, *sublimely*, Ov. H. 15, 30: illud mihi inter maxima granditer cordi est, *exceedingly*, Sid. Ep. 7, 4: frugi pater, id. ib. 2: affectus, Aug. Conf. 1, 9.—**B. grandē** (rare and poet.), the same: grande fremens, *strongly, aloud*, Stat. Th. 12, 684: grande sonat. Juv. 6, 517.

* **grandiscāpĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-scapus], *having a large stem* or *trunk:* arbores, ut ita dicam, grandiscapiae (shortly before: magnarum arborum truncos cum scapo suo transferri), Sen. Ep. 86, 19.

grandisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [grandis-sonus], *high-sounding* (late Lat.): modi, Sedul. 1, 2.

grandĭtas, ātis, *f.* [grandis], *greatness.* ***I.** Lit., of age (acc. to grandis, I. B.): aetatis granditas, Sisenn. ap. Non. 115, 13. —**II.** Trop., of style (v. grandis, II. B.), *grandeur, sublimity* (very rare): idque apparet ex genere et granditate verborum, * Cic. Brut. 31, 121: non illi vis, non granditas, non sublimitas defuit, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 5.

grandĭter, *adv.*, v. grandis *fin.* A.

* **grandĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [grandis, I. B.], *pretty well grown up:* virgo, Ter. And. 4, 5, 19 (dub.; Fleck. grandicula).

grando, inis, *f.* (*masc.*, Varr. ap. Non. 208, 11) [Sanscr. hrād-uni, storm; Gr. χάλαζα for χαλαδ-ια], *hail, a hail-storm.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 58; id. Merc. 5, 2, 19; Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Liv. 28, 37, 7; Verg. G. 1, 449; Hor. C. 1, 2, 2; 3, 1, 29 et saep.: nimbus cum saxea grandine subito est exortus ingens, *hailstones*, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 1.—In *plur.:* terrere animos, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: grandines ruunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 103.—**B.** Transf., poet., *a shower*, i. e. *a great quantity, a multitude:* et densa resonant saxorum grandine turres, Sil. 2, 38: aspera saxorum. id. 9, 578.—***II.** Trop., of copious speech: qui grandines Ulixei (superat), Aus. Ep. 16, 13.

grānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [granum], *of corn*, only as *subst.:* **grānĕa**, ae, *f.* (sc. puls), *a sort of frumenty* or *pap made of pounded corn*, Cato, R. R. 86; Hier. Paralip. 1, 23.

Grānīcus, i, *m.*, = Γράνικος, *a small river in Mysia, which has its source in Mount Ida, and is famous for the victory of Alexander the Great over the Persians which took place on its banks*, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Ov. M. 11, 763; Curt. 3, 1, 9.

* **grānĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [granum-fero], *grain-bearing*, a poet. epithet of ants: agmen, Ov. M. 7, 638.

Grānĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens:* Q. Granius, *a praeco, famous for his puns*, Lucil. ap. Cic. Brut. 43, 160; 46, 172; Cic. Planc. 14, 33 al.

‡ **Grannus**, i, *m.* [Ers. and Trel. grian, the sun], *a surname of Apollo in several Germanic, Dacian, and Scottish inscriptions*, Inscr. Orell. 1997 sq. (cf. Grynēus).

grānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [granum], *full of grains:* folliculi, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177: cortex, id. 21, 4, 10, § 14.

grānŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small grain* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 21.

grānum, i, *n.* [root gar-; Sanscr. ǵar-ami, wear away; whence Gr. γέρων, γραῦς; cf. γῦρις, fine flour], *a grain, seed, small kernel:* tritici, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 52; Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2; Col. 2, 9, 13: uvae, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 10; Val. Max. 9, 12, 8 *ext.:* turis, Plaut. Poen. 2, 3; cf. turea, Ov. F. 4, 410: fici, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52; Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 16: piperis, *a pepper-corn*, id. 12, 7, 15, § 30; 23, 8, 78, § 150: papaveris, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 24 et saep.: salis, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 149: cerae mili magnitudine, id. 22, 24, 55, § 116: marmoreum, *marble granules, pounded marble*, Pall. 1, 15; Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*

grăphĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [graphium], *of* or *belonging to writing-styles:* theca, *a style-case*, Suet. Claud. 35.—Also *subst.:* **grăphĭārĭum**, ii, *n.*, Mart. 14, 21.

1. grăphĭcē, *adv.*, v. graphicus *fin.*

2. grăphĭce, ēs, v. graphicus.

† **grăphĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γραφικός, *of* or *belonging to painting* or *drawing, graphic.* **I.** Lit., only *subst.:* **grăphĭce**, ēs. *f.* (sc. ars), like ἡ γραφική, *the art of drawing*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 77.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Picturesque, fine* (very rare): eminentes expressiones graphicoteram efficient in aspectu delectationem (Gr. compar. γραφικώτεραν), Vitr. 4, 4.—**B.** Of persons, *exquisite, elegant, masterly, notable, skilful:* graphicum mortalem Antiphonem! Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 64; cf. id. Ps. 1, 5, 104; 2, 4, 9: nugator, id. Trin. 4, 2, 91: fur, id. ib. 4, 3, 17: servus, id. Ep. 3, 3, 29.—Hence, *adv.:* **grăphĭce. A.** *Picturesquely:* versibus satis munde atque graphice factis describere, Gell. 10, 17, 2; 12, 4, 1.—**B.** In gen., *finely, beautifully, nicely, exactly:* obunctis oculis, App. M. 8, p. 214, 5: tum hanc hospitam crepidula ut graphice decet! Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 38: nunc ego huic graphice facetus fiam, id. Pers. 2, 2, 5.

* **grăphĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [graphium], *a small scion* = surculus, Ven. Carm. 5, 15 *in lemm.*

† **grăphis**, ĭdis and idos, *f.*, = γραφίς. **I.** *A drawing-pencil, sketching-pen:* pingere collibitum est: graphidem date, Ser. ap. Diom. p. 516 P.—**II.** Transf., *drawing; a draught, design:* architectum oportet graphidos scientiam habere, Vitr. 1, 1, 4: alias multa graphidis vestigia exstant in tabulis ac membranis ejus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

† **grăphĭum**, ii, *n.*, = γραφίον (pure Lat. scriptorium, Isid. 6, 9, 2), *a writing-style*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 23; Sen. Clem. 1, 14; Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; Suet. Caes. 82; id. Calig. 28; id. Claud. 15.

† **grăsŏs**, i, *m.*, = γράσος, *a kind of seaweed*, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135.

grassātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [grassor], *a rioting* (post-Aug. and very rare): nocturnae, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; cf. the foll. art. and grassatura.

grassātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A vagabond, idler:* poëticae artis honos non erat. Si qui in ea re studebat, aut sese ad convivia applicabat, grassator vocabatur, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5.—**II.** *A disorderly person, one who goes rioting about* (esp. at night, whether for fun and enjoyment or for robbery), *a rioter, a waylayer, street-robber, footpad:* hoc modo viator quoque bene vestitus causa grassatori fuisse dicetur, cur ab eo spoliaretur, Cic. Fat. 15, 34: grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, Suet. Aug. 32: grassatores et sicarii, id. Caes. 72: nocturni grassatoris insidiosa violentia, Gell. 20, 1, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 38: ferro subitus grassator agit rem, Juv. 3, 305.

* **grassātūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rioting, waylaying:* in primis tuendae pacis a grassaturis et latrociniis seditionumque licentia curam habuit, Suet. Tib. 37; Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 6.

grassor, ātus, 1 (*inf. pres.* grassarier, Prud. Ham. 651; *act. collat.* form grassabamus, App. M. 7, 7), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior], *to go, go about* (not in Cic. and Cæs.; cf.: gradior, incedo, vado, pergo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): hoc grassari gradu, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 11: siccine hic cum uvida veste grassabimur? id. Rud. 1, 4, 31; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 19: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3: recte grassatur via, Nov. ib. 5; Ov. Tr. 2, 477: certum'st moriri, quam hunc pati grassari lenonem in me, *come about me, approach me*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 22.—**b.** Of things: (aranĕus) quanta arte celat pedicas scutulato rete grassantes, *going about, moving around*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: per omnes nervos articulosque humore pestifero grassante, Just. 23, 2: neque avaritia solum, sed etiam crudelitas in capta urbe grassata est, Curt. 5, 6, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go loitering* or *rioting about* (cf. grassator, I.): se in juventutem grassantem in Suburra incidisse, Liv. 3, 13, 2: per omnia clandestina grassari scelera latrociniorum, id 42, 18, 1: ubi Caesarem esse qui grassaretur pernotuit, Tac. A. 13, 25.—Hence, of parasites, i. q. adulari, *to pay one's court to, to flatter, fawn upon:* grassari antiqui ponebant pro adulari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll.—**2.** *To go about with thievish designs, to lie in wait:* grassari dicuntur latrones vias obsidentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll. (cf. grassator, II.): in umbris, Anthol. Lat. 2, 186, 42 sq.: silurus grassatur, ubicumque est, omne animal appetens, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—Hence, **b.** With *acc.*, *to fall upon, assault, attack:* turmas, Stat. Th. 8, 571.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to go, proceed*, or *act* in any manner: saepe hac eadem sum grassatus via, Nov. ap. Non. 316, 7; cf.: consimili grassantur via, Afran. ib. 9: ubi animus ad gloriam virtutis via grassatur, Sall. J. 1, 3: grassandum ad clara periclis, Sil. 1, 570: (assertor) ait, se jure grassari, non vi, *that he was proceeding*, Liv. 3, 44, 8: longe alia via grassabantur, id. 2, 27, 7: consilio grassandum, si nihil vires juvarent, ratus, id. 10, 14, 13: mutua dissimulatione et iisdem, quibus petebatur, artibus grassatur, Tac. H. 4, 56: cupidine atque irâ, pessimis consultoribus, Sall. J. 64, 5: obsequio, *to act obsequiously*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 93: dolo, *to act cunningly*, Tac. H. 4, 16: assentando multitudini grassari, Liv. 45, 23, 9: superbe avareque in provincia grassatos, Suet. Aug. 67.—**B.** In partic., *to attack, proceed against; to proceed with violence, act harshly, rage, rage against.*—Constr.: *in aliquid* and *in* or *adversus aliquem:* trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, ut in te hac via grassaremur, Liv. 2, 12, 15; cf.: in possessionem agri publici grassari, id. 6, 5, 4: in externos grassari, Suet. Ner. 36: adversus omnis aevi hominum genus grassari, id. Calig. 34; cf.: qui cum contemptu religionis grassatus etiam adversus deos fuerat, Just. 1, 9: ita bacchantem atque grassantem adoriri, Suet. Calig. 56: omni rapinarum genere grassati, id. Vesp. 6: diverso vitiorum genere, id. Galb. 14; cf.: placuit veneno grassari, Tac. H. 3, 39; id. A. 15, 60.—*Absol.:* Ii (sagitarii) dum eminus grassabantur, Tac. A. 4, 47.—Of abstract subjects: accusatorum major in dies et infestior vis sine levamento grassabatur, Tac. A. 4, 66: ut clausis unam intra domum accusatoribus et reis, paucorum potentia grassaretur, id. ib. 13, 4: dicemus de his (malis), quae totis corporibus grassantur, Plin. 26, 11, 67, § 107; cf.: haec (vitia) in pueris grassari, illa in adultis, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4: mala vestra, . . . alia grassantia extrinsecus, alia in visceribus ipsis ardentia, Sen. Vit. B. 27, 6: rabidorum more luporum Crimina persultant toto grassantia campo, Prud. Psych. 468: grassandi in re familiari facultas, *of wasting, plundering*, Dig. 26, 10, 6.—Fig.: nec ferro grassatur saepius ullum mentis vitium quam cupido, etc., Juv. 14, 174.—**b.** With *acc.* (cf. above, I. B. 2. b.): simulque Romam pestilentia grassabatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33, 5.—*P. a.:* **grassans**, ntis, *m.*, as *subst.*, *a robber, thief:* quicquid Lycurgi villa grassantibus praebuisset, Petr. 117, 3; App. M. 8, p. 209, 3: sublatis susceptoribus grassantium cupido conquiescit, Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 4.

grātanter, *adv.*, v. grator *fin.*

grātātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [grator], *gratulatory* (post-class.): apices, Sid. Ep. 5, 16.

grātē, *adv.*, v. gratus *fin.*

grates (usually only in the *nom.* and *acc. plur.;* in the *abl.* gratibus, Tac. A. 12, 37), *f.* [gratus], *thanks* rendered (esp. to the gods: gratias agere being the usual form to human beings), *thanksgiving:* ut Ephesiae Dianae lauta laudes Gratesque agam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2: diis laudes gratesque agunt, Liv. 7, 36, 7; 26, 48, 3; cf. in the following the passages, Tac. A. 1, 69 and 12, 37: vobis (dis) grates ago atque habeo, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 4: grates deis immortalibus agere habereque, Liv. 23, 11, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. 23, 12, 7: dis populoque Romano grates agunt, id. 10, 25, 5; 45, 39, 12: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui caelites, * Cic. Rep. 6, 9: grates dis agere, Liv. 5, 23, 3; 30, 17, 6; Tac. A. 13. 41; cf. also: nec esse, qui diis grates agendas censeant, Liv. 30, 21, 9: salsipotenti et multipotenti Jovis

fratri . . . laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: laudes et grates reversis legionibus habens, Tac. A. 1, 69; cf.: Agrippinam iisdem quibus principem laudibus gratibusque venerati sunt, id. ib. 12, 37: vobis, o fidissime civium atque amicorum, grates ago habeoque, Curt. 9, 6, 17: dexteram ejus amplexi grates habebant velut praesenti deo, Curt. 3, 16, 17; Tac. A. 1, 69 Draeger ad loc.: Tiberius egit grates benevolentiae patrum, id. ib. 6, 2: o decus Italiae, virgo, quas dicere grates Quasve referre parem? Verg. A. 11, 508: grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostrae, Dido, id. ib. 1, 600: grates rependere, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: quibus pro bene factis fateor deberi tibi Et libertatem et multas grates gratias (cf. above: grates gratiasque), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 6.—S a r c a s t i c a l l y: at tibi pro scelere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis, Di . . Persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 537.

grātĭa, ae, *f.* [gratus; lit., favor, both that in which one stands with others and that which one shows to others]. **I.** (Acc. to gratus, I.) *Favor which one finds with others, esteem, regard, liking, love, friendship* (syn. favor): pluris pauciorum gratiam faciunt pars hominum quam id quod prosint pluribus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 12: perspicio nihili meam vos facere gratiam, id. Curc. 1, 2, 68: ut majores ejus (Plancii) summum in praefectura florentissima gradum tenuerint et dignitatis et gratiae, Cic. Planc. 13, 32; cf.: Sex. Roscius gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: deinde si maxime talis est deus, ut nulla gratia, nulla hominum caritate teneatur, etc., id. N. D. 1, 44, 124: neque quo Cn. Pompeii gratiam mihi per hanc causam conciliari putem, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70; cf.: aliquem restituere in gratiam, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: aliquem restituere in ejus veterem gratiam, id. Att. 1, 3, 3: in gratiam reducere, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19; cf. also: cum aliquo in gratiam redire, *to reconcile one's self with one*, id. Att. 1, 14, 7; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1; id. Thras. 3 *fin.*; id. Dat. 8, 5 al.: alicujus gratiam sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3; cf.: si suam gratiam Romani velint, posse eis utiles esse amicos, id. B. G. 4, 7, 4: ab aliquo inire gratiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 113: a bonis omnibus summam inire gratiam, id. Att. 7, 9, 3: magnam inire gratiam, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31: quantam eo facto ad plebem inierat gratiam, Liv. 33, 46, 7: apud regem gratiam initam volebant, id. 36, 5, 3: at te apud eum, dii boni, quanta in gratia posui! Cic. Att. 6, 6, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 11, 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6 *fin.*; with a different construction: apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam (Ern. conj. in gratia), Cic. Att. 5, 3, 3: cum aliquo in laude et in gratia esse, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: inter vos sic haec potius cum bona Ut componantur gratia quam cum mala, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 17 Ruhnk.: plerique (in divortio) cum bona gratia discedunt, Dig. 24, 1, 32, § 10; without bona: cum istuc quod postulo impetro cum gratia, *with a good grace*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11: omnia quae potui in hac summa tua gratia ac potentia a te impetrare, *credit, influence*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 5; cf.: Iccius Remus, summa nobilitate et gratia inter suos, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 4; 1, 43, 8: gratiā plurimum posse, id. ib. 1, 9, 3; 1, 20, 2; cf.: quantum gratia, auctoritate, pecunia valent, id. ib. 7, 63, 1: gratiā valere, id. B. C. 2, 44, 1: inproba quamvis Gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna, Juv. 13, 4: quem triumphum magis gratiae quam rerum gestarum magnitudini datum constabat, Liv. 40, 59, 1.—In *plur.*: L. Murenae provincia multas bonas gratias cum optima existimatione attulit, *tokens of favor*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: cum haec res plurimas gratias, firmissimas amicitias pariat, id. ib. 11, 24: non hominum potentium studio, non excellentibus gratiis paucorum, sed universi populi Romani judicio consulem factum, id. Agr. 2, 3, 7.—**B.** T r a n s f., objectively, like the Gr. χάρις, *agreeableness, pleasantness, charm, beauty, loveliness, grace* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Quint.): gratia formae, Ov. M. 7, 44; Suet. Tit. 3: corporis, id. Vit. 3; id. Vit. Ter. 1; Plin. 28, 19, 79, § 260: quid ille gratiae in vultu ostenderit, Quint. 6 prooem. § 7; cf. id. 6, 3, 26: unica nec desit jocundis gratia verbis, *charm*, Prop. 1, 2, 29; cf.: neque abest facundis gratia dictis, Ov. M. 13, 127: plenus est jucunditatis et gratiae (Horatius), Quint. 10, 1, 96: sermonis Attici, id. ib. 65; 12, 10, 35: dicendi, id. 9, 3, 74: brevitatis novitatisque, id. ib. 58: omnis bene scriptorum, id. 11, 2, 46 et saep.; Cels. 4, 29 *med.*: uvis et vinis gratiam affert fumus fabrilis, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16; id. 17, 9, 6, § 53.—Hence, **2.** As a *nom. propr.*: **Grātĭae,** ārum, *f.*, a transl. of the Gr. Χάριτες, the goddesses of favor, loveliness, grace, etc., *the three Graces, Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia, daughters of Jupiter and Eurynome*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 3; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 720; Hor. C. 1, 4, 6; 1, 30, 6; 3, 19, 16; 3, 21, 22; Quint. 10, 1, 82.—In *sing.*: **Grātĭa,** ae, collect., Ov. M. 6, 429.

II. *Favor which one shows to another, mark of favor, kindness, courtesy, service, obligation.* **A.** I n g e n. (rare): ita mihi Telamonis patris, avi Aeaci et proavi Jovis grata est gratia, Enn. ap. Non. 85, 23 (Trag. v. 367 Vahl.): ergo ab eo petito gratiam istam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 63; cf.: gratiam a patre si petimus, spero ab eo impetrassere, id. Stich. 1, 2, 23: petivit in beneficii loco et gratiae, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189; cf.: quod beneficii gratiaeque causa concessit, id. ib. 2, 3, 48 *fin.*: hanc gratiam ut sibi des, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 30: juris jurandi volo gratiam facias, *excuse, release*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 59; cf.: alicui delicti gratiam facere, *to grant pardon, forgive*, Sall. J. 104 *fin.* Kritz.: qui mihi atque animo meo nullius umquam delicti gratiam fecissem, id. Cat. 52, 8; cf. also: quibus senatus belli Lepidani gratiam fecerat, id. Fragm. 3, 34 Gerl.: alii ipsi professi se pugnaturos in gratiam ducis, *to please, for the sake of*, Liv. 28, 21, 4; cf.: deletam urbem cernimus eorum, quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39, 12 Drak.: in gratiam alicujus, id. 35, 2, 6; 39, 26, 12; Vell. 2, 41, 2; Suet. Tib. 49 al.; cf. also: data visceratio in praeteritam judicii gratiam, *for the favor shown him on the trial*, Liv. 8, 22, 4: nil ibi majorum respectus, gratia nulla umbrarum, Juv. 8, 64.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., a mark of favor shown for a service rendered, *thanks* (by word or deed), *thankfulness, gratitude; acknowledgment, return, requital* (the form with agere of returning thanks is the *plur.*, but with habere, referre, debere, nearly always in *sing.*; but when thanks are due to or rendered by more than one person, the form gratias referre, etc., may be used; v. infra, and cf. Krebs. Antibarb. p. 505): quae (gratia) in memoria et remuneratione officiorum et honoris et amicitiarum observantiam teneat, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; cf.: gratia est, in qua amicitiarum et officiorum alterius memoria et remunerandi voluntas continetur, id. ib. 2, 53, 161: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam: nam relaturum me affirmare non possum, id. Fam. 10, 11, 1; cf.: renuntiate, gratias regi me agere: referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse, quam ut suadeam, ne, etc., Liv. 37, 37, 8 (v. ago): dîs gratias agere . . . si referre studeant gratias, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26 sq.: L. Lucceius meus, homo omnium gratissimus, mirificas tibi apud me gratias egit, cum diceret, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 1: eique amplissimis verbis per senatus consultum gratias egimus, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine gratias diligenter, id. Fam. 1, 10: justissimas gratias agere, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, etc., id. Fam. 10, 19, 1: nunc tecum sic agam, tulisse ut potius injuriam, quam retulisse gratiam videar, *to have made a return, requital, recompense*, id. Sull. 16, 47 *fin.*: magno meo beneficio affecti cumulatissime mihi gratiam retulerunt, id. Fam. 13, 4, 1: praeclaram vero populo Romano refers gratiam, id. Cat. 1, 11, 28: ut pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores eis habeantur gratiaeque referantur, id. Phil. 3, 15, 39; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 25: me omnibus, si minus referenda gratia satisfacere potuerim, at praedicanda et habenda certe satis esse facturum, *if I cannot requite . . . I can extol*, id. Balb. 1, 2; cf.: nimirum inops ille, si bonus est vir, etiam si referre gratiam non potest, habere certe potest. Commode autem quicumque dixit, pecuniam qui habeat, non reddidisse; qui reddiderit, non habere: gratiam autem et qui retulerit, habere et qui habeat retulisse, id. Off. 2, 20, 69; id. Planc. 28, 68; cf. id. ib. 42, 101; id. Fam. 5, 11, 1: gratias habere, Liv. 24, 37, 7: alicui summas gratias habere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 33: alicui maximas infinitasque agere atque habere gratias, quod, etc., Vitr. 6 praef. 4: merito vestro maximas vobis gratias omnes et agere et habere debemus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam justis honoribus et memori mente persolvere, id. Planc. 33, 80: pro beneficio gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47, 7: gratias ob hoc agere, quod, etc., Liv. 54, 50, 4; so with *ob*, Plin. Ep. 9, 31, 21; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10, 9: pro tuo summo beneficio gratias agere, Cic. Att. 16, 16, 16; Liv. 23, 11, 12; Plin. Pan. 25, 1; cf. Gell. 9, 3, 5: dum carmine nostro Redditur agricolis gratia caelitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36; cf.: hoc certe justitiae convenit suum cuique reddere, beneficio gratiam, injuriae talionem aut certe malam gratiam, Sen. Ep. 81 *med.*; rarely: in gratiam habere (=ita accipere, ut ad gratiam comparandam valere putet), *to accept as thankworthy*, Sall. J. 111, 1: unum vis curem: curo. Et est dîs gratia, Cum ita, ut volo, est, *I thank*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 58; cf.: *Er.* Eamus intro, ut prandeamus. *Me.* Bene vocas: tam gratia est, *no, I'm much obliged to you* (the negative being omitted, as in the Fr. *je vous remercie*, and the Germ. *ich danke sehr*), Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36.—E l l i p t.: fores effregit? restituentur; discidit Vestem? resarcietur: est, dîs gratia, Et unde haec fiant, et adhuc non molesta sunt, *thank Heaven*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41.—With *acc.* and *inf.* (anteclass. and post-Aug.): dîs gratias agebat, tempus sibi dari, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 6; Tac. H. 4, 64; cf. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 4; id. And. 1, 1, 15.—Hence, as *adverbs*: **A. grātĭā** (acc. to II. A.), lit., *in favor of, on account of, for the sake of*; hence, in gen., *on account of* (usually placed after the *gen.*, in Quint. a few times before it; cf.: causa, ergo). (*a*) With *gen.*: sed neque longioribus quam oportet hyperbatis compositioni serviamus, ne quae ejus gratia fecerimus, propter eam fecisse videamur, *lest what we have done to embellish the style we should seem to have done merely on account of the construction we had chosen*, Quint. 9, 4, 144: tantum abest, ut haec bestiarum etiam causa parata sint, ut ipsas bestias hominum gratia generatas esse videamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratia, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 (Trag. v. 316 Vahl.); cf.: honoris gratia nomino, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta omnia, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17: simulabat sese negotii gratia properare, Sall. J. 76, 1: hominem occisum esse constat; non praedae gratia: quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33; cf.: hereditatis gratia, id. 5, 12, 5: quem censores senatu probri gratia moverant, Sall. C. 23, 1: profectus gratia dicere, Quint. 2, 10, 9: brevitatis gratia, id. 4, 2, 43: decoris gratia, id. 8, 6, 65: difficultatis gratia, id. 9, 2, 77: aut invidiae gratia . . . aut miserationis, id. 9, 2, 8: praesentis gratia litis, id. 2, 7, 4 al.—With *gerund.*: duxit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Trag. v. 161 Vahl.): ut aut voluptates omittantur majorum voluptatum adipiscendarum causa, aut dolores suscipiantur majorum dolorum effugiendorum gratia, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 36; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 2: tentandi gratia, Sall. J. 47, 2: hiemandi gratia, id. ib. 61, 3: colloquendi gratia, id. ib. 61, 4: placandi gratia, id. ib. 71, 5: simulandi gratia, id. ib. 37, 4: sui exposcendi gratia, Nep. Hann. 7, 6: amplificandi gratia . . . vel miserandi, Quint. 9, 3, 28: elevandae invidiae gratia, id. 5, 13, 40: recuperandae dignitatis gratia, id. 11, 1, 79: vitandae similitudinis gratia, id. 9, 1, 11 al.—E l l i p t.: ejus generis hae sunt quaestiones. Si, exempli gratia, vir bonus Alexandria Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit, etc., *for example, for instance* (for the usual exempli causa; so, verbi gratia, for verbi causa, infra), Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50; so, exempli gratia, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110; for which in full: pauca tamen exempli gratia ponam, Quint. 6, 5, 6: eorum unam discordiam ponemus exempli gratia, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 213: propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratia propter voluptatem, *for instance*, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—Placed before the

gen.: gratiâ decoris, Quint. 8 praef. § 18: compositionis, id. 9, 4, 58: lenitatis, id. 9, 4, 144: significationis, id. 8, 6, 2. — (β) With *pron.* (mostly ante-class.): meâ gratiâ, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64; id. Ps. 5, 2, 3: qui nihil ocius venit tamen hac gratia, id. Stich. 5, 1, 5; cf.: abire istac gratia, id. Ps. 1, 5, 138: (Medea) per agros passim dispergit corpus: id eâ gratiâ, Ut, etc., Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; so, eâ gratiâ, Ter. And. 3, 4, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 20; id. Hec. 4, 3, 11: sed huc qua gratia te arcessi jussi, ausculta, id. Eun. 1, 2, 19; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 79: id ea gratia eveniebat, quod nemo ex fuga regem sequitur, Sall. J. 54, 4: id ea gratia facilius fuit, quod, etc., id. ib. 80, 4. — **B. grātīīs** (always as a trisyll. in ante-class. poets; Pompon. Com. Fragm. v. 110 Rib.; Plaut. As. prol. 5; id. Ep. 3, 4, 38; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26; cf. Charis. p. 1806; so in Cic. Verr. 2, 4 and 5 Halm), and contr., **grātīs** (since the class. per.; acc. to II. A.), lit., *out of favor* or *kindness;* hence, pregn., *without recompense* or *reward, for nothing, gratuitously, gratis,* προῖκα (cf.: gratuito, nequidquam, frustra): quae (psaltria) quantum potest Aliquo abicienda est, si non pretio, at gratiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26; cf. Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 46: si mihi dantur duo talenta argenti numerata in manum, Hanc tibi noctem honoris causa gratiis dono dabo, id. As. 1, 3, 38 sq.: quam introduxistis fidicinam, atque etiam fides, Ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratiis, *into the bargain, to boot,* id. Ep. 3, 4, 38: quae Romae magna cum infamia pretio accepto edixeras, ea sola te, ne gratis in provincia male audires, ex edicto Siciliensi sustulisse video, Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 118: hic primum questus est non leviter Saturius, communem factum esse gratis cum Roscio, qui pretio proprius fuisset Fanni, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 27: gratis dare alicui (opp. pretium accipere ab aliquo), Mart. 14, 175, 2: id me scis antea gratis tibi esse pollicitum. Quid nunc putas, tanta mihi abs te mercede propositā? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 7: gratis rei publicae servire, id. Clu. 26, 71: tantum gratis pagina nostra placet, Mart. 5, 16, 10: virtutes omnes per se ipsas gratis diligere, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 83.— Opp. for payment: is repente, ut Romam venit, gratis praetor factus est. Alia porro pecunia ne accusaretur data, Cic. Verr. 1, 39, 101; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 19, § 48: habitent gratis in alieno? id. Off. 2, 23, 83; so, habitare in aedibus alienis, Dig. 39, 5, 9: habitationem cui dare, *free of cost,* ib. 19, 2, 53, § 2; Mart. 10, 3, 11.

Grātĭae, ārum, v. gratia, I. B. 2.

Grātĭānŏpŏlis, is, *f., a city in Gallia Narbonensis,* now *Grenoble in Dauphiné,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7, 2; Sid. Ep. 3, 14.

Grātĭānus, a, um, and **Grātĭānus,** i, v. Gratius, II.

Grātĭdĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36 al.—**II.** Deriv. **Grātĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to a Gratidius,* Cic. Brut. 45, 168 al.

grātĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [gratificor], *a showing kindness, doing favors, obligingness, complaisance* (rare but class.): conjungitur impudens gratificatio cum acerba injuria, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 6; id. Mur. 20, 42; id. N. D. 1, 44, 122; Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12.

grātĭfĭco, āre, v. gratificor *init.*

grātĭfĭcor, ātus (*act.* collat. form gratificat, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6 *init.:* gratificavit, Vulg. Eph. 1, 6), 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gratus + facio], *to do a favor to* a person, *to oblige, gratify;* also *to do* a thing *as a favor, to make a present of, surrender, sacrifice* a thing (class.; cf.: condono, largior): gratificatur mihi gestu accusator: inscientem Cn. Pompeium fecisse significat, Cic. Balb. 6, 14; cf.: quod Pompeio se gratificari putant, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4; Tac. A. 4, 19: ut sit ipsa libertas, in quo populo potestas honeste bonis gratificandi datur, Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 39; cf. id. Off. 2, 15, 52: de eo quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt, id. Fin. 5, 15, 42: deus nihil cuiquam tribuens, nihil gratificans omnino, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123; cf. id. Off. 1, 14, 42: cur tibi hoc non gratificer, nescio, id. Fam. 1, 10: ut praepararent suorum animos, ne quid pars altera gratificari pro Romanis posset, *to prove complaisant to,* Liv. 21, 9 *fin.* dub. (Weissenb. reads gratificari populo Romano; perh. the words pro Romanis are spurious): audax, impurus, populo gratificans et aliena et sua, Cic. Rep. 1, 44; cf. Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 25: potentiae paucorum decus atque libertatem suam gratificari, Sall. J. 3, 4; cf.: homo nimis in gratificando jure liber, L. Sisenna, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. p. 450 Orell.: ut, quod populi sit, populus jubeat potius quam patres gratificentur, Liv. 10, 24, 15.

grātĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [gratus + facio], *kind, obliging* (late Lat.): pectus, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 716: dominus, Porphyr. Paneg. ad Constant. 1, 6.

grātĭīs (**grātīs**), v. gratia, B. *fin.*

grātilla, ae, *f., a kind of cake,* otherwise unknown, Arn. 7, 230.

grātĭōse, *adv.*, v. gratiosus *fin.*

grātĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gratiosus], *agreeableness* (post-class.): novitatis gratiositas, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

grātĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gratia], *full of favor.* **I.** *Enjoying favor, in favor, popular, regarded, beloved, agreeable,* etc. (class.; a favorite expression with Cicero, and used mostly of persons): ego Plancium et ipsum gratiosum esse dico et habuisse in petitione multos cupidos sui gratiosos, etc., Cic. Planc. 19, 46: homini honesto, sed non gratiosiori quam Cn. Calidius est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44: cum adversario gratiosissimo contendat, id. Quint. 1, 2: homines potentes, gratiosi, diserti, id. Cael. 9, 21; cf.: splendidi homines et aliis praetoribus gratiosi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37: Pythius, qui esset ut argentarius apud omnes ordines gratiosus, id. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf. id. Planc. 18, 44; id. Att. 15, 4, 3: ut ego doceo gratiosum esse in sua tribu Plancium, id. Planc. 19, 47; cf.: sunt quidam homines in suis vicinitatibus et municipiis gratiosi, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 6, 24: is cum et suo splendore et nostra commendatione gratiosissimus in provincia fuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 3.—Of things: vidi et cognovi, causas apud te rogantium gratiosiores esse quam vultus, id. Lig. 11, 31: gratiosa missio, *through favor,* Liv. 43, 14, 9: sententia, Dig. 3, 6, 5; cf.: Berytensis colonia Augusti beneficiis gratiosa, *favored,* ib. 50, 15, 1: cupressus odore violenta ac ne umbra quidem gratiosa, materie rara, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139.—**II.** *That shows favor, obliging, complaisant* (very rare): gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic. Brut. 84, 290.— Hence, *adv.:* **grātĭōse,** *out of favor, graciously* (post-class. and very rare): neque sordide neque gratiose, Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 2.—*Comp.:* gratiosius, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 11.

grātīs, *adv.*, v. gratia, B. *fin.*

Grātĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** Gratius, ii, *m., the opponent of the poet Archias,* Cic. Arch. 4, 8; 6, 12.—**2.** Gratius Faliscus, *a contemporary of Ovid, author of a poem on hunting,* Cynegeticon, Ov. P. 4, 16, 34. — **II.** Deriv.: **Grātĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Gratius, Gratian:* vasa ex argento, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139. — *Subst.:* **Grātĭānus,** i, *m., son and co-regent of the emperor Valentinian I.,* from 367 to 383 A.D.

grātor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gratus], *to manifest joy, to wish one joy, to congratulate, to rejoice with, rejoice* (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; class. gratulor, congratulor): nec tibi me in hac re gratari decet, Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 5, 40: inveni, germana, viam: gratare sorori, Verg. A. 4, 478; Ov. M. 6, 434: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43, 17: nescia, gratentur consolenturne parentem (by zeugma), Ov. M. 1, 578: Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv. 7, 13, 10: laudantes gratantesque, Tac. H. 2, 29: inter venerantes gratantesque, id. A. 2, 75: ad gratandum sese expedire, id. ib. 14, 8; Ov. F. 3, 418.— With *acc.:* gratatur reduces (= eos reduces esse), *congratulates them on their return,* Verg. A. 5, 40; cf.: (eum Tiberius) incolumem fore gratatur, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.:* totoque libens mihi pectore grator, Ov. M. 9, 244; cf.: quid tibi grataris? id. H. 11, 65.—Hence, **grātanter,** *adv., with rejoicing, with joy* (post-class.): senatus gratanter accepit, Capitol. Macr. 7: accipere, id. Max. 14; Amm. 17, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2588.

grātŭītō *adv.*, v. gratuitus *fin.*

grātŭītus (**grātŭĭtum,** Stat. S. 1, 6, 16), a, um, *adj.* [gratia], *that is done without pay, reward,* or *profit; free, spontaneous, voluntary, gratuitous* (class.): ea (examina apium) vel aere parta vel gratuita contingunt, Col. 9, 8, 1: quid? liberalitas gratuitane est an mercenaria? si sine praemio benigna est, gratuita: si cum mercede, conducta, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48; cf.: probitas gratuita, id. Fin. 2, 31, 99: hominum caritas et amicitia gratuita est, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: ne gratuita quidem suffragia, *purchased,* id. Planc. 22, 54; cf.: comitia gratuita, i. e. *at which no gratuities were distributed to voters,* id. Att. 4, 15, 8; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 4: pecunia, i. e. *without interest,* Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 2: cum debitor gratuita pecunia utatur, Paul. Sent. 2, 5, 1; so, usus pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: milies sestertio proposito, id. Tib. 48; and perh. also, fenus, *lending without interest,* id. Caes. 27: universi milites gratuitam et sine frumento stipendioque operam (obtulerunt), id. ib. 68: cadaverum et ruderum gratuita egestio, id. Ner. 38: gratuita in Circo loca, *free places,* id. Calig. 26: subsellia, *free benches,* id. Ner. 17: navis, *a free ship* or *boat,* Sen. Ben. 6, 19: furor, *innate, spontaneous,* Liv. 2, 42, 6: crudelitas, *unprovoked,* id. 3, 37, 8: praeterita parricidia, *without effect, in vain,* id. 1, 47, 1: AVGVSTALIS, *without pay,* Inscr. Orell. 3918; so, SACERDOS, Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 80, 3: largis gratuitum cadit rapinis, Stat. S. 1, 6, 16: odium aut est ex offensa, aut gratuitum, *unprovoked,* Sen. Ep. 105, 3 (al. gratuito).—Hence, *adv.:* **grātŭītō,** *without pay* or *profit, for naught, gratis, gratuitously:* hic (Polygnotus) et Athenis porticum, quae Poecile vocatur, gratuito (pinxit), cum partem ejus Micon mercede pingeret, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59; Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.:* neque tamen eloquentiam gratuito contingere, *without cost,* id. ib. 11, 7: multorum causas et non gravate et gratuito defendentis, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 66: cum mediocribus multis gratuito civitatem in Graecia homines impertiebant, *for no particular reason,* id. Arch. 5, 10; cf.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, gratuito potius malus atque crudelis erat, Sall. C. 16, 3 Kritz: gratuito nemo bonus est, id. H. 1, 48, 9.

grātŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor], *congratulating:* Quo se omnis multitudo gratulabunda effudit, Liv. 7, 33, 18; Suet. Galb. 19.—With *dat.:* velut gratulabundus patriae exspiravit, Just. 6, 8, 13.

grātŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a manifestation of joy; a wishing joy, congratulation; a rejoicing, joy* (class.). **I.** In gen., constr. usu. with *gen.* or *absol.:* nuntiatur mihi, tantam isti gratulationem esse factam, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21: gratulationes habere, id. Mil. 35, 98: unius diei, id. Pis. 3, 7: laudis nostrae gratulatio tua, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: quam (imaginem parentis sui) paucis ante diebus laureatam in sua gratulatione conspexit, *during the congratulations made to him* (on account of obtaining the consulship), id. Mur. 41, 88: cum gratulatione ac favore ingenti populi, Liv. 4, 24, 7: inter gratulationes amicorum, Suet. Ner. 6: (signum Dianae) in suis antiquis sedibus summa cum gratulatione civium et laetitia reponitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74; cf.: quanta gratulatio consecuta est! id. Fl. 39, 98: hic parenti suo . . . solatio in laboribus, gratulationi in victoria fuit, id. Mur. 5, 12.—**II.** (Acc. to gratulor, II.) *A religious festival of joy and thanksgiving, a public thanksgiving* (= supplicatio, obsecratio): gratulatio, quam tuo nomine ad omnia deorum templa fecimus, Cic. Fam. 11, 18 *fin.:* is supplicationem mihi decrevit . . . qui quaestori gratulationem decrevit, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10; cf.: ceteris bene gestâ, mihi uni conservatâ re publicâ gratulationem decrevistis, id. ib. 4, 10, 20: diis immortalibus non erat exigua eadem gratulatio, id. Prov. Cons. 11, 26: gratae nostrae diis immortalibus gratulationes erunt, id. Phil. 14, 3, 7: tum patefacta gratulationi omnia in urbe templa, Liv. 30, 40, 4 Weissenb. (al patuere, facta gratulatione): civitatem in supplicationibus ac gratulationibus esse, id. 8, 33, 20.

grātŭlātor, *a congratulator,* Mart. 10, 74, 1 (also in a spurious passage in Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 108; v. Madv. ad h. l.).

grātŭlātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. gratulatorius *fin.*

grātŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [gratulor], *congratulatory* (post-class.): epistola, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 17: cena, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 34 al.—*Adv.:* **grātŭlātōrĭē,** *in a congratulatory manner:* mirari, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

grātŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gratus]. **I.** *To manifest one's joy*, i. e. *to wish* a person *joy, to congratulate;* or *to rejoice* (freq. and class.; cf. grator).—Constr., *alicui,* (*alicui*) *de aliqua re* or *aliquid, quod*, rarely *in, pro aliqua re, aliqua re, alicui rei*, an *object-clause*, or *absol.:* unum illud nescio, gratulerne tibi, an timeam, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 1: gratulor tibi, mi Balbe, vereque gratulor, id. ib. 6, 12, 1: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, id. ib. 3, 11, 2: sibi, Vell. 2, 104, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 6: quod mihi de filia et de Crassipede gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11; cf.: quod mihi de nostro statu, etc., gratularis: minime miramur, etc., id. ib. 1, 7, 7; 1, 7, 11: ego vero vehementer gratulor de judicio ambitus, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 45, 13, 12: Caesare interfecto M. Brutus Ciceronem nominatim exclamavit atque ei recuperatam libertatem est gratulatus, *congratulated him on the restoration of liberty*, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28; cf.: ei voce maxima victoriam gratulatur, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: mihi gratulatus es illius diei celebritatem, id. Att. 5, 20, 1 (but cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 507): Sejanum oppressum, Suet. Claud. 6: Athenienses victoriam gratulabantur, Curt. 4, 8, 12: civitates quae gratulatae illi sibique victoriam fuerant, Just. 8, 3 *init.:* gratulor tibi pro amicitia nostra, Sall. J. 9, 2: tibi pro opportunitate temporis gratulor, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 3; cf.: tamen, quod abes, gratulor, id. ib. 2, 5, 1; 4, 14, 1; 13, 73, 1; id. Sest. 8, 20; Curt. 6, 7, 15; 8, 12, 17; Tac. H. 4, 64; Suet. Tib. 9: tibi etiam in hoc gratulor, Cic. Planc. 37, 91; cf.: qua in re tibi gratulor ita vehementer, id. Fam. 6, 11, 1: temporibus nostris gratulare pro ingenio tali, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5: gratulor tibi affinitate viri mediusfidius optimi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1: vires ejus sibi accessisse gratulabatur, Just. 13, 5, 15; Val. Max. 3, 1, 2: tota mihi mente tibique Gratulor, ingenium non latuisse tuum, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 54; cf.: ego me nunc denique natum Gratulor, *congratulate myself*, id. A. A. 3, 122: ipse mihi gratulatus sum, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 2: gratulor victoriae suae, id. ib. 4, 8, 1: felicitati tuae, id. ib. 9, 14, 7: itaque inter se impii cives, quasi vicissent, gratulabantur, id. Phil. 12, 7, 18: neque enim regio fuit ulla, ex qua non publice ad me venerint gratulatum, id. Pis. 22, 51: laeto vultu gratulantes, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: gratulatum satis suo nomine, Liv. 45, 14, 4: cum gratulamur (in dicendo), Quint. 3, 4, 3: Gratulantes ex sententia, id. 8, 5, 1: gratulanti inter poenam, *congratulating himself*, Suet. Tib. 60: elemento gratulor, Juv. 15, 86.—**II.** *To give thanks, render thanks, to thank*, esp. a deity, =grates, gratias agere (mostly ante-class.): Juppiter, tibi, summe, tandem male re gesta gratulor, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 30 (Trag. v. 242 Vahl.); cf.: eamus Jovi maximo gratulatum, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3: gratulor divis, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 804, and ap. Non. 116, 33: deos gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 6: dis immortalibus, M. Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: quapropter illi dolori gratulor, Quint. 6 praef. § 8 Spald.

grātus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. har-jami, love, desire; Gr. χαίρω, χάρμα, χάρις]. **I.** *Pass., beloved, dear, acceptable, pleasing, agreeable* (syn.: acceptus, jucundus, optatus, dulcis, blandus, suavis; in this signif. in ante-Aug. prose, viz. in Cic. and Cæs., only of things; gratiosus, mostly of persons). **A.** Of things: non ille (amor tuus) quidem mihi ignotus, sed tamen gratus et optatus: dicerem jucundus, nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1; cf.: illud tamen dicam, mihi id, quod fecisti, esse gratissimum. Tale enim tuum judicium non potest mihi non summe esse jucundum. Quod cum ita sit, esse gratum necesse est, id. ib. 13, 8, 2: ista veritas, etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est, id. Att. 3, 24, 2; cf. also: cujus officia jucundiora licet saepe mihi fuerint, numquam tamen gratiora, id. Fam. 4, 6, 1: quae omnia mihi jucunda, hoc extremum etiam gratum fuit, id. ib. 10, 3, 1; so corresp. or connected with jucundus, id. ib. 1, 17, 6; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; id. Cat. 4, 1, 1; Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 14; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 1; 8, 23, 5: quid est, quod aut populo Romano gratius esse debeat aut sociis exterisque nationibus optatius esse possit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 7; so with optatus cf. above, the passage Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: quod approbaris, id gratum acceptumque habendum, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; cf.: mihi pol grata acceptaque hujus est benignitas, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 49; Cat. 96, 1: munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse, Nep. Hann. 7; rarely in the contrary order: quorum mihi Dona accepta et grata habeo, tuaque ingrata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 56: *Tox.* Credidi gratum fore Beneficium meum apud te. *Do.* Immo equidem gratiam tibi habeo, id. Pers. 4, 7, 8; cf.: grata tibi esse mea officia non miror: cognovi enim te gratissimum omnium, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1: quam multi, ut Galli, ut Poeni homines immolare et pium et diis immortalibus gratissimum esse duxerunt! Cic. Rep. 3, 9; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 5; Cic. ap. Non. 398, 28 (Rep. 6, 2 Mos.); cf. in *comp.:* sedere in his scholis gratius erat quam ire per solitudines, etc., Plin. 26, 2, 6, § 11; cf. also: hedera est gratissima Baccho, Ov. F. 3, 767: dapibus supremi Grata testudo Jovis, Hor. C. 1, 32, 14: eoque erat cujusque gratior in re publica virtus, quod, etc., Cic. Rep. 2. 34 *fin.;* 2, 35: o diva, gratum quae regis Antium, Hor. C. 1, 35, 1; cf.: grato sub antro, id. ib. 1, 5, 3: locus, id. Ep. 2, 2, 46: tempus, id. ib. 2, 2, 198: hora, id. ib. 1, 4, 14: dies, id. C. 4, 5, 7: lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: nox, id. Carm. Sec. 23: carmina, id. C. 1, 15, 14; 3, 11, 23: artes, id. ib. 4, 13, 22: error mentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 140: protervitas, id. C. 1, 19, 7 et saep.: feceris, si de re publica quid sentias explicaris, nobis gratum omnibus, *will do us all a favor*, Cic. Rep. 1, 21 *fin.;* cf.: quamobrem utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16: quod si eum interfecerit, multis sese nobilibus gratum esse facturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 20: quapropter gratissimum mihi feceris, si curaris, ut, etc. . . . Hoc mihi gratius facere nihil potes, *a very great favor . . . no greater favor*, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: is adulescens ita locatus est, ut, quae rebus grata erant, gratiora verbis faceret, Liv. 45, 13, 13: gratum elocuta consiliantibus Junone divis, *something pleasant*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 17.—**B.** Of living beings. (*a*) With *dat.:* Herophile Phoebo grata, Tib. 2, 5, 68; cf.: vates diis gratissima, Ov. F. 1, 585; and: superis deorum gratus (Mercurius) et imis, Hor. C. 1, 10, 20: donec gratus eram tibi, id. ib. 3, 9, 1; cf. Prop. 1, 2, 31: gratus Alexandro regi Magno fuit ille Choerilus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 232; Suet. Caes. 27: cui (Maecenati) cum se gratum et acceptum in modum amici videret, id. Gramm. 21: filio ejus Fausto gratissimus fuit, id. ib. 12: (cervus) gratus erat tibi, Ov. M. 10, 121.—(*β*) *Absol.:* olim gratus eram, Prop. 1, 12, 7; Hor. C. 4, 6, 21: conviva, id. S. 2, 2, 119: comitum gratissime, Ov. M. 14, 221; cf.: juvenum gratissime Crantor, id. ib. 12, 367: o mihi de fratris longe gratissime natis, id. ib. 12, 586: quaestor consulibus suis non minus jucundus et gratus quam usui fuit, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—Hence, *subst.:* **grātus,** i, *m., a favorite, darling:* quam (classem) non amicorum sed gratorum appellabat, Suet. Tib. 46 *fin.*

II. *Act., thankful, grateful; thankworthy, deserving* or *procuring thanks* (beneficii memor): cognovi te gratissimum omnium: nec enim tu mihi habuisti modo gratiam, verum etiam cumulatissime retulisti, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 1; cf. id. Leg. 1, 18, 49: quamquam gratiarum actionem a te non desiderabam, cum te re ipsa atque animo scirem esse gratissimum, tamen, etc., id. Fam. 10, 19, 1: si bene de me meritis gratum me praebeo, etc., id. Planc. 38, 91 (v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 508); cf.: ut grati ac memores beneficii esse videantur, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: Hegesaratus, magnis meis beneficiis ornatus in consulatu suo, memor et gratus fuit, id. Fam. 13, 25; cf. also id. Att. 9, 11, A, 3: tu quam gratus erga me fueris, ipse existimare potes, id. Fam. 5, 5, 2; cf.: ut quam gratissimus erga te esse cognoscerer, id. ib. 1, 5, 1; Quint. 11, 2, 12: gratiorem me esse in te, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1: si quod adest gratum juvat, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13; id. C. 1, 12, 39: laudo vos, Quirites, cum gratissimis animis prosequimini nomen clarissimi adolescentis, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 14, 11, 30, and 10, 3, 7: tu, quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, gratâ sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 23: quod tamen nunc faciam: tum, cum gratum mihi esse potuit, nolui, i. e. *might have procured me thanks*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: est istuc datum Profecto, ut grata mihi sint, quae facio, omnia, id. Eun. 3, 1, 6 Ruhnk.; cf.: didicisse, quam sit re pulchrum, beneficio gratum, fama gloriosum, tyrannum occidere, *productive of gratitude*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 117: pro quibus beneficiis vix satis gratus videar, Sall. H. 2, 41, 5 Dietsch.—Hence, *adv.:* **grātē.** **1.** (Acc. to I. = jucunde.) *With pleasure, agreeably, willingly* (rare in the class. period): praeterita grate meminit et, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62: liberti pupillorum grate facient, si, etc., Dig. 26, 10, 3: insignis haec munificentia . . . nec a debitoribus magis quam a creditoribus gratius excepta, Just. 12, 11, 2: gratissime provocari, Macr. S. 7, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Thankfully, gratefully* (class.): aliquid et grate et pie facere, Cic. Planc. 41, 98; cf.: quid pie, quid grate, quid humaniter, aut fecerit aut tulerit, id. de Or. 2, 11, 46; Suet. Aug. 66: natales grate numeras, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: beneficium qui dat, vult accipi grate, Sen. Ben. 2, 31: aliquid recipere, Suet. Ner. 22; and in *sup.:* id munus inter censoria opera gratissime acceptum est, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

Graupius (Gramp-) mons, *a mountain in the north of Britain*, Tac. Agr. 29.

grăvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gravo], *oppressive, troublesome* (post-class.): cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 17: vomitus capiti, id. ib. 4, 3: odor, id. Acut. 1, 15, 136.

grăvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *trouble, physical inconvenience* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Varr. 9, 2; Cod. Just. 5, 30, 5.

* **grăvastellus,** i, *m. dim.* [‡ gravaster, from ‡ gravus, kindr. to γραῦς and the Ger. grau; Engl. gray; the ground-form of ravus], *a gray-headed fellow:* quis est haec muliercula et illic gravastellus qui venit? Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 14; cf.: gravastellus senior, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll. (where it is erroneously derived from gravis; moreover, he reads s. v. Ravi coloris, p. 272, in Plautus, ravistellus).

grăvāte, v. gravo *fin.*

grăvātim, *adv.* [gravo], *with difficulty, unwillingly* (very rare for the usual gravate): cadere, Lucr. 3, 387: haud gravatim socia arma Rutulis junxit, Liv. 1, 2, 3.

grăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *heaviness, oppression* (post-class.): post cibum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, 171; id. Tard. 5, 10, 96; 4, 3, 33.

grăvēdĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gravedo], *subject to colds* or *catarrhs, that easily takes cold.* **I.** Lit.: sunt alii ad alios morbos procliviores: itaque dicimus gravedinosos quosdam, quosdam torminosos, non quia jam sint, sed quia saepe sint, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.—**II.** Transf., *that produces colds:* ervum, Plin. 18, 15, 38, § 139.

grăvēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis]. **I.** *Heaviness* of the limbs, *cold* in the head, *catarrh:* quasi gravedo profluat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 51; Cels. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 10, 16, 6; 16, 14, 4; Cat. 44, 13; Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10; 25, 13, 94, § 150; 30, 4, 11, § 31.—In *plur.*, Cels. 1, 2; of *heaviness in the head produced by intoxication:* ad crapulae gravedines, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136.—**II.** *Pregnancy*, Nemes. Cyneg. 132.

grăvĕŏlens (also separately: **grave olens**), entis, *adj.* [gravis-, 1. oleo]. * **I.** *Strong-smelling:* graveolentia centaurea, Verg. G. 4, 270.—**II.** In a bad sense, *ill-smelling, noisome, rank:* fauces graveolentis Averni, Verg. A. 6, 201; App. de Mundo, p. 74.

grăvĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [graveolens, II.], *an offensive* or *rank smell, fetidness* (Plinian): alarum, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 87: oris, id. ib.: narium, id. 20, 9, 36, § 92.

grăvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [gravis], *to be-*

come burdened or *heavy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fetu nemus omne gravescit, i. e. *becomes loaded, filled*, Verg. G. 2, 429.—**B.** In partic., *to become pregnant:* cameli lac habent, donec iterum gravescant, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 236.—**II.** Trop., *to become grievous* or *bad, to grow worse:* aerumna gravescit, Lucr. 4, 1069: impetus, id. 6, 337: haec in morte, id. 3, 1022: valetudo Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 5: publica mala in dies, id. ib. 14, 51.—**B.** *To be cumbered, embarrassed*, Ambros. de Virg. 1, 6, 25: peccato gravescit oratio, id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 22, § 5.

grăvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravidus], *pregnancy* (very rare; perh. ἅπαξ εἰρημ.); ab eo (Sole) Luna illuminata graviditates et partus afferat maturitatesque gignendi, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119.

grăvĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to burden, load.* **I.** In gen.: gravidavit = implevit. Caecilius: Per mysteria hic inhoneste gravidavit probro, Non. 118, 12 sq. (Caecil. Com. Fragm. v. 223 Rib.).—**II.** In partic., *to impregnate:* gravidari ex aliquo, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14.—Transf.: quae (terra) gravidata seminibus omnia pariat et fundat ex sese, *Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83.

grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis, burdened, loaded; hence in partic.], *pregnant, with child, with young* (class.; syn. praegnans, fetus). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* mater, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 (Trag. v. 57 Vahl.): puero gravida, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 87: gravida esse ex aliquo viro, id. ib. prol. 111; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 32; for which also simply aliquo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 18 and 19: de semine Jovis, Ov. M. 3, 260: virgo ex eo compressu, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28: prius gravida facta est, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 73: facere gravidam aliquam, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 29: cum esset gravida uxor, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48; Cels. 2, 1; 2, 5 sqq.; of animals, etc. (mostly poet.): gravida pecus, Verg. G. 2, 150; Ov. F. 4, 633: muraena, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43: balaenae, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**B.** *Subst.:* **grăvĭda,** ae, *f.*, *a pregnant woman*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 22; Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 107; 28, 6, 17, § 59.—**II.** Transf., *laden, filled, full* (only poet.); constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, or *gen.* (α) *Absol.:* ad fores auscultato . . . neu qui manus attulerit steriles intro ad nos, Gravidas foras exportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 4: cum se gravido tremefecit corpore tellus, *fruit-laden*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: nubes, Lucr. 6, 440 (cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 365); Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107; cf.: cornu lunae, Val. Fl. 2, 56: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, *loaded, full*, Verg. G. 1, 111; so, aristae, Ov. M. 1, 110: olivae, id. ib. 7, 281: fetus, id. ib. 8, 293: (caprae) gravido superant vix ubere limen, *full*, Verg. G. 3, 317.—(β) With *abl.:* gravidae nunc semine terrae, Ov. F. 4, 633: ubera gravida vitali rore, Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: tibi pampineo gravidus auctumno Floret ager, Verg. G. 2, 5: equus (Trojanus) armatis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 97 Vahl.): tempestas fulminibus atque procellis, Lucr. 6, 259: alvus (serpentis) venenis, Sil. 6, 155: Amathunta metallis, Ov. M. 10, 531: stipes nodis, Verg. A. 7, 507: pharetra sagittis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3: urbs bellis, Verg. A. 10, 87; cf.: Italia imperiis, id. ib. 4, 229: anus arcanis, Sil. 13, 394: parens sorte, Val. Fl. 5, 22: populus noxa, Sil. 13, 542: pectus curis, Luc. 5, 735; Val. Fl. 2, 161.—(γ) With *gen.:* Mellis apes gravidae, Sil. 2, 120.—**III.** Trop., *full, abundant:* quod bonis benefit beneficium, gratia ea gravidast bonis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 103.

grăvis, e, *adj.* [Sanscr. gurus (root gar-); Gr. βαρύς, heavy; gravis, for gar-uis; cf. also Brutus]. With respect to weight, *heavy, weighty, ponderous, burdensome;* or *pass., loaded, laden, burdened* (opp. levis, light; in most of its significations corresp. to the Gr. βαρύς; cf. onerosus, onerarius). **I.** Lit. *Absol.* or with *abl.* **1.** In gen.: imber et ignis, spiritus et gravis terra, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll.; so, tellus, Ov. M. 7, 355: corpora, Lucr. 2, 225 sq.; cf. id. 5, 450 sq.: limus, id. 5, 496: in eo etiam cavillatus est, aestate grave esse aureum amiculum, hieme frigidum, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: navigia, Caes. B. G. 5, 8, 4; cf.: tot ora navium gravi Rostrata duci pondere, Hor. Epod. 4, 17: cum gravius dorso (aselli) subiit onus, id. S. 1, 9, 21: sarcina, id. Ep. 1, 13, 6: inflexi grave robur aratri, Verg. G. 1, 162: cujus (tibicinae) Ad strepitum salias terrae gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: terra, *burdened* (by the heavy body), Ov. M. 12, 118: naves hostilibus spoliis graves, *heavily laden*, Liv. 29, 35, 5; cf.: agmen grave praedā, id. 21, 5, 8; for which also simply: grave agmen, id. 31, 39, 2: miles, *heavy-armed*, Tac. A. 12, 35: gravis aere dextra, Verg. E. 1, 36: cum fatalis equus saltu super ardua venit Pergama et armatum peditem gravis attulit alvo, i. e. *filled, full*, id. A. 6, 516 (an imitation of Maximo saltu superavit Gravidus armatis equus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2; v. gravidus, II. β): graves imbre nubes, Liv. 28, 15, 11: graves fructu vites, Quint. 8, 3, 8: gravis vinculis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 10.—**2.** In partic. **a.** With respect to value or number, *heavy, great.* So, aes grave, *heavy money*, money of the oldest standard, in which an *as* weighed a full pound: grave aes dictum a pondere, quia deni asses, singuli pondo libras, efficiebant denarium, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.: et quia nondum argentum signatum erat, aes grave plaustris quidam (ex patribus) ad aerarium convehentes, etc., Liv. 4, 60, 6; 10, 46, 5; 22, 33, 2 et saep.: populus Romanus ne argento quidem signato ante Pyrrhum regem devictum usus est: librales appendebantur asses. Quare aeris gravis poena dicta, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42: argentum, i. e. *uncoined* = rude: placet argentum grave rustici patris sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, Sen. Tranq. 1, 4: notavit aliquos, quod pecunias levioribus usuris mutuati graviore fenore collocassent, *at a higher rate*, Suet. Aug. 39; cf.: in graviore annona, id. ib. 25: grave pretium, *a high price*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 314, 25.—With respect to number: graves pavonum greges, *great* or *numerous flocks*, Varr. ap. Non. 314, 31.—**b.** For the usual gravidus, *with young, pregnant* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): regina sacerdos Marte gravis, Verg. A. 1, 274; cf. uterus (shortly after: gravidus tumet venter), Ov. M. 10, 495: balaenae utero graves (shortly before, gravidae), Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of hearing or sound, *deep, grave, low, bass* (opp. acutus, treble): vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. id. ib. 3, 57, 216: qui (sonus) acuta cum gravibus temperans, varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 17; 42: sonus, 2, 8, 15; 5, 10, 125; 11, 3, 41; Ov. M. 12, 203: tenor, Quint. 1, 5, 26: syllaba, i. e. *unaccented*, id. 1, 5, 22 sq.; 12, 10, 33.—**2.** Of smell or flavor, *strong, unpleasant, offensive:* an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, *rank*, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: chelydri, Verg. G. 3, 415: ellebori, id. ib. 3, 451: odor calthae, *strong*, Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28; cf.: herba odore suaviter gravi, id. 25, 9, 70, § 118; cf. 117: habrotonum odore jucunde gravi floret, id. 21, 10, 34, § 60: absynthium ut bibam gravem, i. e. *bitter*, Varr. ap. Non. 19, 27, and 314, 14.—**3.** Of the state of the body or health, *gross, indigestible, unwholesome, noxious, severe; sick:* (Cleanthes) negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24; so, genera cibi graviora, Cels. 2, 18: gravissima bubula (caro), id. ib.: pisces gravissimi, id. ib.: neque ex salubri loco in gravem, neque ex gravi in salubrem transitus satis tutus est, id. 1, 3; cf.: solum caelumque juxta grave, Tac. H. 5, 7: solet esse gravis cantantibus umbra, Verg. E. 10, 75: anni tempore gravissimo et caloribus maximis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 1; cf.: gravis auctumnus in Apulia circumque Brundisium ex saluberrimis Galliae et Hispaniae regionibus, omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.:* grave tempus et forte annus pestilens erat urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6, 1; cf. also id. 3, 8, 1: aestas, Verg. G. 2, 377: morbo gravis, sick, id. ib. 3, 95; cf.: gravis vulnere, Liv. 21, 48, 4: aetate et viribus gravior, id. 2, 19, 6: gravior de vulnere, Val. Fl. 6, 65: non insueta graves tentabunt pabula fetas, *sick, feeble*, Verg. E. 1, 50; so *absol.:* aut abit in somnum gravis, *heavy, languid*, Lucr. 3, 1066.

II. Trop. **A.** In a bad sense, *heavy, burdensome, oppressive, troublesome, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, disagreeable, unpleasant* (syn.: molestus, difficilis, arduus): qui labores morte finisset graves, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: quod numquam tibi senectutem gravem esse senserim . . . quibus nihil est in ipsis opis ad bene beateque vivendum, iis omnis aetas gravis est, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; cf.: onus officii, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; id. Rep. 1, 23: et facilior et minus aliis gravis aut molesta vita est otiosorum, id. Off. 1, 21, 70; id. Rep. 1, 4: miserior graviorque fortuna, Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: haec si gravia aut acerba videantur, multo illa gravius aestimare debere, etc., id. ib. 7, 14 *fin.:* velim si tibi grave non erit, me certiorem facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2: grave est homini pudenti petere aliquid magnum, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1; id. Att. 1, 5, 4: est in populum Romanum grave, non posse, etc., id. Balb. 7, 24: verbum gravius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret . . . quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 20, 1 and 4: gravissimum supplicium, id. ib. 1, 31, 15: habemus senatusconsultum in te, Catilina, vehemens et grave, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: edictum, Liv. 29, 21, 5: gravioribus bellis, Cic. Rep. 1, 40: gravis esse alicui, id. Fam. 13, 76, 2; cf.: adversarius imperii, id. Off. 3, 22, 86: gravior hostis, Liv. 10, 18, 6: senes ad ludum adolescentium descendant, ne sint iis odiosi et graves, Cic. Rep. 1, 43: gravis popularibus esse coepit, Liv. 44, 30, 5.—Prov.: gravis malae conscientiae lux est, Sen. Ep. 122.—**B.** In a good sense, *weighty, important, grave;* with respect to character, *of weight* or *authority, eminent, venerable, great:* numquam erit alienis gravis, qui suis se concinnat levem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 58: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ea (honestas) certe omni pondere gravior habenda est quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8, 35; id. Deiot. 2, 5: cum gravibus seriisque rebus satisfecerimus, id. ib. 1, 29, 103: auctoritas clarissimi viri et in rei publicae maximis gravissimisque causis cogniti, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; cf. causa, Lucil. ap. Non. 315, 31; Quint. 1, 2, 3; Caes. B. C. 1, 44, 4: gravius erit tuum unum verbum ad eam rem, quam centum mea, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 107: ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur: quae tamen gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: sententiis non tam gravibus et severis quam concinnis et venustis, id. Brut. 95, 325: gravior oratio, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: nihil sibi gravius esse faciendum, quam ut, etc., id. Clu. 6, 16: inceptis gravibus et magna professis, Hor. A. P. 14: exemplum grave praebet ales, etc., id. C. 4, 11, 26: non tulit ullos haec civitas aut gloria clariores, aut auctoritate graviores, aut humanitate politiores, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: et esse et videri omnium gravissimus et severissimus, id. ib. 2, 56, 228: homo prudens et gravis, id. ib. 1, 9, 38: neque oratio abhorrens a persona hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15 *fin.:* auctor, id. Pis. 6, 14: testis, id. Fam. 2, 2: non idem apud graves viros, quod leviores (decet), Quint. 11, 1, 45: vir bonus et gravis, id. 11, 3, 184: gravissimi sapientiae magistri, id. 12, 1, 36: tum pietate gravem ac meritis si forte virum quem Conspexere, Verg. A. 1, 151: gravissima civitās, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: gravem atque opulentam civitatem vineis et pluteis cepit, *an important city*, Liv. 34, 17, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **grăvĭter.** **1.** *Weightily, heavily, ponderously* (very rare): aëra per purum graviter simulacra feruntur, Lucr. 4, 302; cf.: graviter cadere, id. 1, 741; Ov. P. 1, 7, 49.—**b.** Transf. (α) Of tones, *deeply:* natura fert, ut extrema ex altera parte graviter, ex altera autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; Lucr. 4, 543.—Far more freq., (β) *Vehemently, strongly, violently:* graviter crepuerunt fores, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 52; so, spirantibus flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 2: pertentat tremor terras, Lucr. 6, 287: ferire aliquem, Verg. A. 12, 295: conquassari omnia, Lucr. 5, 105; cf.: quae gravissime afflictae erant naves, Caes. B. G. 4, 31, 2.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Vehemently, violently, deeply, severely; harshly, unpleasantly, disagreeably:* graviter aegrotare, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32: se habere, id. Att. 7, 2, 3: neque is sum, qui gravissime ex vobis mortis periculo terrear, Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 2: gravissime dolere, id. ib. 5, 54 *fin.:* quem ego amarem graviter, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 87; cf.: placere occoepit graviter, postquam est mortua,

Caecil. ap. Non. 314, 19: tibi edepol iratus sum graviter, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 2: cives gravissime dissentientes, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27: si me meis civibus injuria suspectum tam graviter atque offensum viderem, id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: graviter angi, id. Lael. 3, 10: tulit hoc commune dedecus jam familiae graviter filius, *with chagrin, vexation*, id. Clu. 6, 16; cf.: graviter et acerbe aliquid ferre, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152: graviter accipere aliquid, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; Tac. A. 13, 36; cf.: adolescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: nolo in illum gravius dicere, *more harshly*, id. Ad. 1, 2, 60; cf.: de amplissimis viris gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4; id. B. G. 3, 16, 4; cf. also: severe et graviter et prisce agere, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: ut non gravius accepturi viderentur, si nuntiarentur omnibus eo loco mortem oppetendam esse, *more sorrowfully*, Liv. 9, 4, 6.— **b.** *In an impressive* or *dignified manner, impressively, gravely, seriously, with propriety* or *dignity:* his de rebus tantis tamque atrocibus neque satis me commode dicere neque satis graviter conqueri neque satis libere vociferari posse intelligo. Nam commoditati ingenium, gravitati aetas, libertati tempora sunt impedimento, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: (Scipio) utrumque egit graviter, *with dignity*, id. Lael. 21, 77: res gestas narrare graviter, id. Or. 9, 30; cf.: locum graviter et copiose tractare, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5.

Grăviscae, ārum (also **Grăvisca**, ae, Vell. 1, 15, 2), *f.*, *a small town of Etruria, belonging to the territory of Tarquinii*, near the modern *Le Saline* or *S. Clementino*, on the river *Marta*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Liv. 40, 29; 41, 16; Verg. A. 10, 184; Sil. 8, 475.—**II.** Deriv. **Grăviscānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Graviscæ, Graviscan:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.— In *plur. subst.:* **Grăviscāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Graviscæ, Graviscans*, Dig. 31, 1, 30; Inscr. Grut. 407, 1.

grăvisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [gravis-sonus], *having a deep* or *heavy sound*, as defin. of sonorus, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 53.

grăvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gravis], *weight, heaviness.* **I.** Lit., in gen.: omnibus ejus (terrae) partibus in medium vergentibus nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit tanta contentio gravitatis et ponderum, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116; cf.: per inane moveri gravitate et pondere, id. Fat. 11, 24; Lucr. 3, 1054; cf. also: cuncta necesse est Aut gravitate sua ferri primordia rerum, Aut, etc., id. 2, 84: nostros propter gravitatem armorum, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 16, 1: tum etiam gravitate et tarditate navium impediebantur, id. B. C. 1, 58, 3: ignava neque unt gravitate moveri, Ov. M. 2, 821: me mea defendit gravitas (corresp. to moles and pondus), id. ib. 9, 39.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of smell, *rankness, offensiveness, fetidness:* quorundam odorum suavitati gravitas inest, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 37: a quibusdam vocatur cynozolon propter gravitatem odoris (shortly before: odore gravissimo), id. 22, 18, 21, § 47: animae, id. 20, 9, 35, § 91: halitus, id. 30, 6, 15, § 44: oris, id. 28, 12, 51, § 190.—**2.** Of bodily condition, health, *severity, vehemence, violence, unwholesomeness; heaviness, dulness, faintness, sickness:* corpore vix sustineo gravitatem hujus caeli, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 2: caeli aquarumque, Liv. 23, 34, 11: loci, id. 25, 26, 13: morbi, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: pressus gravitate soporis, Ov. M. 15, 21; cf. id. ib. 11, 618: an quod corporis gravitatem et dolorem animo judicamus, animi morbum corpore non sentimus? *painful, diseased condition*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2 Kühn.; cf. membrorum, id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; and Lucr. 3, 478: capitis, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 130: aurium, id. 20, 11, 44, § 115; cf. auditus, id. 23, 4, 42, § 85: audiendi, id. 28, 11, 48, § 176: oris et dentium, id. 37, 10, 54, § 143.—**3.** *Pressure* of price, *dearness:* annonae, Tac. A. 6, 13; 11, 4.—**4.** *The burden* of pregnancy: tendebat gravitas uterum mihi, Ov. M. 9, 287 (cf. onus, id. ib. 10, 504). —**II.** Trop. **A.** In a bad sense, *heaviness, slowness, severity:* gaudere gravitate linguae sonoque vocis agresti, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42: injuria gravitate tutior est, *severity, cruelty*, Sall. Orat. Licin. (Hist. Fragm. 3, 22 Gerl.): fessi diuturnitate et gravitate belli, Liv. 31, 7, 3: crudelitatem quoque gravitati addidit, id. 24, 45, 13 Weissenb. —**B.** In a good sense, *weight, dignity, importance, seriousness, gravity* (syn.: magnitudo, dignitas, auctoritas, pondus): hos cum Suevi propter amplitudinem gravitatemque civitatis finibus expellere non potuissent, *importance*, i. e. *power*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 4; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 32: omnium sententiarum gravitate, omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, *importance, weight*, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: genus hoc sermonum positum in hominum veterum auctoritate plus videtur habere gravitatis, id. Lael. 1, 4: quanta illa, di immortales, fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! id. ib. 25, 96: tristitia et in omni re severitas habet illa quidem gravitatem, id. ib. 18, 66; cf.: erat in illo viro comitate condita gravitas, id. de Sen. 4, 10: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1; cf. also id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: illud me praeclare admones, cum illum videro, ne nimis indulgenter et ut cum gravitate potius loquar, id. Att. 9, 9, 2; 9, 19, 3; id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: de virtute et gravitate Caesaris, quam in summo dolore adhibuisset, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3: personae gravitatem intuentes, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49; cf.: ego has partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, id. Mur. 3, 6: haec genera dicendi in senibus gravitatem non habent, id. Brut. 95, 326; id. Rep. 1, 10 *fin.:* majestas quam vultus gravitasque oris prae se ferebat, Liv. 5, 41, 8: (senarius) quantum accipit celeritatis, tantum gravitatis amittit, Quint. 9, 4, 140.

grăvĭter, *adv.*, v. gravis *fin.*

grăvĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [gravis], *a cold in the head, catarrh* (very rare): sine ructu et gravitudine, Apic. 3, 6, 76: arterica, Vitr. 1, 6, 3.

* **grăvĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [gravis, I. B. 1.], of tones, *rather deep:* sonus, Gell. 1, 11, 13.

grăvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [gravis]. **I.** *To charge with a load, to load, burden, weigh down, oppress* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: praefectum castrorum sarcinis gravant, Tac. A. 1, 20; cf.: ferus Actora magno Ense gravat Capaneus, Stat. Th. 10, 257: non est ingenii cymba gravanda tui, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 22: aegraque furtivum membra gravabat onus, Ov. H. 11, 38: gravantur arbores fetu, Lucr. 1, 253; cf.: sunt poma gravantia ramos, Ov. M. 13, 812: ne, si demissior ibis, Unda gravet pennas, id. ib. 8, 205: quia pondus illis abest, nec sese ipsi gravant, Quint. 1, 12, 10: stomacho inutilis, nervis inimicus, caput gravans, Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 128: minui quod gravet (corpus) quolibet modo utilius, id. 11, 53, 119, § 284: ne obsidio ipsa multitudine gravaretur, Just. 14, 2, 3; 38, 10, 8; so in *pass.:* alia die febre commotus est: tertia cum se gravari videret, *weighed down, oppressed*, Capitol. Anton. 12; and esp. in *perf. part.:* gravatus somno, Plin. 10, 51, 70, § 136; 26, 1, 4, § 6; 33, 1, 6, § 27: vino, Curt. 6, 11, 28: telis, id. 8, 14, 38: ebrietate, id. 5, 7, 11: cibo, Liv. 1, 7, 5: vino somnoque, id. 25, 24, 6.—**B.** Esp., *to make pregnant:* uterum, Stat. Th. 2, 614: gravatam esse virginem, Lact. 4, 12, 2; id. Epit. 44, 1; cf.: semper gravata lentiscus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 16; Paul. ex Fest. p. 95, 15. —**C.** Trop. **1.** *To burden, oppress, incommode:* nil moror officium, quod me gravat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 264: septem milia hominum, quos et ipse gravari militia senserat, Liv. 21, 23, 6: sed magis hoc, quo (mala nostra) sunt cognitiora, gravant, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 28. —**2.** *To make more grievous, aggravate, increase:* tu fortunam parce gravare meam, id. ib. 5, 11, 30: quo gravaret invidiam matris, Tac. A. 14, 12: injusto faenore gravatum aes alienum, Liv. 42, 5, 9.—**D.** To lower in tone; hence, gram. t. t., *to give the grave accent* to a vowel (opp. acuo): a littera gravatur, Prisc. 539, 573 P. — **II.** Transf., as *v. dep.:* **grăvor**, ātus (lit., to be burdened with any thing, to feel burdened; hence), *to feel incommoded, vexed, wearied*, or *annoyed* at any thing; *to take amiss, to bear with reluctance, to regard as a burden, to do unwillingly* (class.); in Cic. only *absol.* or with an *object-clause*, afterwards also constr. with *acc.* (α) *Absol.:* non gravabor, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 49: quid gravare? id. Stich. 3, 2, 22: quamquam gravatus fuisti, non nocuit tamen, id. ib. 5, 4, 40: ne gravare, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 19: primo gravari coepit, quod invidiam atque offensionem timere dicebat, Cic. Clu. 25, 69: ego vero non gravarer si, etc., id. Lael. 5, 17: nec gravatus senex dicitur locutus esse, etc., Liv. 9, 3, 9: ille non gravatus, Primum, inquit, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 3: spem ac metum juxta gravatus Vitellius ictum venis intulit, Tac. A. 6, 3: benignus erga me ut siet: ne gravetur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 15.—(β) With an *object-clause:* rogo, ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus, quod instituisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; 1, 23, 107; id. Fam. 7, 14, 1: ne graventur, sua quoque ad eum postulata deferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: quod illi quoque gravati prius essent ad populandam Macedoniam exire, Liv. 31, 46, 4: tibi non gravabor reddere dilatae pugnae rationem, id. 34, 38, 3; Curt. 9, 1, 8; 6, 8, 12; Suet. Aug. 34 al.—(γ) With *acc.:* Pegasus terrenum equitem gravatus Bellerophontem, *disdaining to bear, throwing off*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 27: at illum acerbum et sanguinarium necesse est graventur stipatores sui, *be weary of supporting*, Sen. Clem. 1, 12 *fin.:* matrem, Suet. Ner. 34: ampla et operosa praetoria, id. Aug. 72: aspectum civium, Tac. A. 3, 59 *fin.:* spem ac metum juxta gravatus, id. ib. 5, 8; Quint. 1, 1, 11. — Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **A. grăvātē** (acc. to II.), *with difficulty* or *reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly:* non gravate respondere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; opp. gratuito, id. Off. 2, 19, 66; opp. benigne, id. Balb. 16, 36: Canius contendit a Pythio ut venderet: gravate ille primo, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: qui cum haud gravate venissent, Liv. 3, 4, 6 Weissenb. (al. gravati): concedere, id. 42, 43, 2.—*Comp.:* manus et plantas ad saviandum gravatius porrigere, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 *fin.*—**B. grăvanter**, *with reluctance, unwillingly:* reguli Gallorum haud gravanter venerunt, Liv. 21, 24, 5 Weissenb. (al. gravate); Cassiod. Varr. 4, 5.

grĕgālis, e, *adj.* [grex], *of* or *belonging to the herd* or *flock.* **I.** Lit.: equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: equae, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181: pecua, App. M. 6, p. 182.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *belonging to the same host* or *multitude.* **A.** In a good sense, *subst.:* **grĕgāles**, ium, *m.*, *comrades, companions:* nos nihil sumus, gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigebamus, amissis, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 1; id. de Or. 2, 62, 253.— **B.** In a bad sense, *of the common sort, common* (mostly post-Aug.): gregali sagulo amictus, i. e. *a common soldier's*, Liv. 7, 34, 15: habitu, Tac. A. 1, 69: poma, Sen. Ben. 1, 12 *fin.:* siligo, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86: sulphur, Stat. S. 1, 6, 74: tectorium, Sen. Ep. 86.

grĕgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a flock* or *herd.* **I.** Lit.: gregariorum pastorum disciplinam repudiasse, Col. 6 praef. § 1. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *of the common sort, common* (most freq. in milit. lang.): milites, *common soldiers, privates*, in opp. to the officers: id etiam gregarii milites faciunt inviti, ut, etc., Cic. Planc. 30, 72; Sall. C. 38, 6; Curt. 7, 2; and in *sing.:* miles, Liv. 42, 34, 5; Tac. H. 5, 1: eques, id. ib. 3, 51: gregariam militiam sortitus, Just. 22, 1.— Rarely beyond the milit. sphere: poëta, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

grĕgātim, *adv.* [id.], *in flocks, herds*, or *swarms.* **I.** Lit., of animals: haec facienda, si gregatim pecora laborant: illa deinceps, si singula, Col. 6, 5 *fin.:* apes rempublicam habent, consilia privatim ac duces gregatim, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11: elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur, id. 8, 5, 5, § 11; 9, 15, 18, § 47.—**II.** Transf., *in troops* or *crowds:* videtis cives Romanos gregatim conjectos in lautumias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 148; Just. 13, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89: accidit, ut nova contra genera morborum gregatim sentirentur, i. e. *among the common people*, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.

grĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to collect into a flock* or *herd, to gather into a host, to collect, assemble* (poet. and only post-Aug.): Levitas ad se gregavit, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 19, 6: Idaliae volucres caeloque domoque gregatae, Stat. Achill. 1, 373: oves, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 200: solus qui caedibus hausi Quinquaginta animas: to-

tidem totidemque gregati Ferte manus, *all together*, Stat. Th. 8, 668 (al. gregatim).

grĕmĭālis, e, *adj.* [gremium], *growing in a cluster from the stump, pollard:* si arbores caeduae fuerunt vel gremiales, Dig. 24, 3, 7, § 12.

grĕmĭum, ii, *n.* [Sanscr. garbh-as, child; cf. germen], *the lap, bosom* (freq. and class.; cf. sinus). **I.** Lit.: in gremium imbrem aureum (mittere), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37: (Juppiter) puer lactens Fortunae in gremio sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; id. Brut. 58, 211; id. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Cat. 45, 2; Verg. A. 11, 744 al.—Poet.: qui ipse sui gnati minxerit in gremium, i. e. *has dishonored his son's wife*, Cat. 67, 30.—**II.** Transf.: terra gremio mollito et subacto semen sparsum excipit, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: Aetolia medio fere Graeciae gremio continetur, i. e. *in the heart, centre*, id. Pis. 37, 91: in gremio Thebes, Sil. 3, 678: e gremio Capuae, id. 12, 204; cf.: Padus gremio Vesuli montis profluens, *from the bowels*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117: molarum, Verg. M. 23: fluminis, Sil. 8, 192: excusso in mediam curiam togae gremio, Flor. 2, 6, 7: haec sunt, o carnifex, in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: abstrahi e sinu gremioque patriae, id. Cael. 24, 59: in fratris gremio, id. Clu. 5, 13: quaecumque mihi fortuna fidesque est, In vestris pono gremiis, Verg. A. 9, 261: fingamus igitur Alexandrum dari nobis impositum gremio, i. e. *under our guidance*, Quint. 1, 1, 24; 1, 2, 1; 2, 4, 15; 2, 5, 5: quis gremio Enceladi affert quantum meruit labor? Juv. 7, 215.

* **gressĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [gradior], *a stepping, step, pace*, Pac. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5.

1. gressus, a, um, *Part.*, from gradior.

2. gressus, ūs, *m.* [gradior], *a stepping, going, step, course, way.* **A.** Lit. (poet. and post-class.; cf.: gradus, passus, incessus, ingressus): tendere gressum ad moenia, Verg. A. 1, 410; so in *sing.*, id. ib. 6, 389; 11, 29.—In *plur.*: gressus glomerare superbos, Verg. G. 3, 117; 4, 360; Val. Fl. 1, 183; Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 33; Gell. 1, 11, 6; 11, 13, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., of the *course* of a vessel: huc dirige gressum, Verg. A. 5, 162.—**2.** *A pace*, as a measure of length, Gromat. Vet. p. 373, 9.

grex, grĕgis, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 72 P.; Lucr. 2, 662; Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Veron. 127, 4) [Sanscr. root jar-, come together; Gr. ἀγείρω, ἀγορά], *a flock, herd, drove, swarm* (cf.: armentum, jumentum, pecus). **I.** Lit., of animals: pecudes dispulsae sui generis sequuntur greges, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7; cf.: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: nobilissimarum equarum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 20: asinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: lanigeri, Verg. G. 3, 287: vir gregis ipse caper, id. E. 7, 7; cf.: dux gregis, i. e. *a bull*, Ov. A. A. 1, 326: elephantorum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 5: porcorum, Juv. 2, 80: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 2: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10, 1: anatum, id. ib. 3, 11, 1: avium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19.—Opp. to armenta, of small cattle: non ego sum pastor, non hic armenta gregesve, Ov. M. 1, 513; 4, 635; Tib. 1, 5, 28.—Prov.: grex totus in agris Unius scabie cadit, Juv. 2, 79.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a number of persons, in a good or bad sense, *a company, society, troop, band, crowd.* **1.** In gen.: in hunc igitur gregem P. Sullam ex his honestissimorum hominum gregibus reicietis? Cic. Sull. 28, 77: amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, i. e. *receive him into the number of your friends*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13: philosophorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: ille virorum (of the Fabians), Sil. 7, 58: Cethegus libertos suos orabat, uti grege facto cum telis ad se irrumperent, i. e. *in a body*, Sall. C. 50, 2; id. J. 58, 3: quos respexit rex grege facto venientes, Liv. 8, 24, 13: ne servi quidem uno grege profugiunt dominos, i. e. *all together*, Curt. 10, 2, 12: ego forsitan propter multitudinem patronorum in grege annumerer, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: Epicuri de grege porcus, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16: grex contaminatus turpium virorum, id. C. 1, 37, 9: venalium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 67: indocilis, Hor. Epod. 16, 37: cum populum gregibus comitum premit spoliator, Juv. 1, 46.—**2.** In partic., of players or charioteers, *a company, troop, band:* si voltis adplaudere hunc gregem et fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33; id. Cas. prol. 22; Ter. Heaut. prol. 45; id. Phorm. prol. 32; Petr. 80; Inscr. Grut. 1024, 5; Inscr. ap. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 257.—**B.** Of things (very rare): virgarum, *a bundle of rods*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 99.

grīas, ădis, *f.*, *a plant*, App. Herb. 50.

‡ **gricenea** funis crassus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 99, 4 Müll.

Grinnes, ium, *f.*, *a place in Gallia Belgica, near the modern Druten* or *Warich and Bochstein*, Tac. H. 5, 20.

† **grīphus**, i, *m.*, = γρῖφος (a net; hence transf.), *an intricate* or *puzzling question, a riddle, enigma* (post-class. and very rare): griphos dissolvere, Gell. 1, 4, 4; v. App. Flor. 9; Aus. Idyll. 11.

grŏco, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to croak* as a raven, Apul. de Deo Soc. prol. p. 366, 19 (Hild. crocare).

grōma or **grūma**, ae, *f.* **I.** *A surveyor's pole* or *measuring-rod*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. s. v. p. 72 Müll. and Non. 63, 6.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *the centre of a camp*, where the measuring-rod was planted, so as to divide the camp into four quarters by streets meeting at that point, Hyg. de Limit. p. 164 Goes.

grōmătĭcus (**grūm-**), a, um, *adj.* [groma], *of* or *belonging to field-surveying* or *castrametation.* **I.** *Adj.*: disciplina, Cassiod. Varr. 3, 52.—**II.** *Subst.*: **grōmătĭca** (**grūm-**), ae, *f.*, *the art of field-surveying* or *castrametation*, Cassiod. Varr. 3, 52.—(β) **grōmătĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *writers on field-surveying*, Hyg. de Mun. Castr. § 12.

gromphaena, ae, *f.*, *a kind of amaranth:* Amaranthus tricolor, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 23, § 40.

gromphēna, ae, *f.*, *a Sardinian bird of the crane species*, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

grosa, ae, *f.*, *a tool of a silversmith*, Arn. 6, 14.

† **1. grosphus**, i, *m.*, = γρόσφος, *the point of a javelin*, Arn. 6, 200.

2. Grosphus, *a Roman surname*, Hor. C. 2, 16 *lemm.*

grossĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. grossus], *thickness*=crassitudo (late Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 52, 21; 3 Reg. 7, 26; Sol. 43.

grossŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. grossus], *a small unripe fig*, Col. 5, 10, 10; Auct. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16, 5.

1. grossus, i, *m.* and *f.*, *an unripe fig*, Cato, R. R. 94; Cels. 5, 12; Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125; 17, 27, 43, § 254.

2. grossus, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with crassus], *thick* (late Lat.): virga, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33.—*Comp.*: vestis grossior, Sulp. Sev. Dal. 1, 21; Vulg. Ezech. 41, 25; 1 Reg. 12, 10; 2 Chron. 10, 10.—*Sup.*, Cassiod. in Psa. 29, 12; cf.: grossus παχύς, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, *adv.* only *comp.*: **grossĭus**, *more roughly:* definire, Aug. de Duab. Anim. 11, 15.

Grudĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, now *Groede* or *Gronde*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

gruis, is, v. grus.

‡ **grullus** εἶδος πλοίου, Gloss. Philox.

grūma and **grūmătĭcus**, v. grom-.

Grumentum, i, *n.*, *a town of Lucania*, near the modern *Saponara*, Liv. 23, 37, 10; 27, 41, 1 sq.; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.—**II.** Hence, **Grumentīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Grumentum*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

grūmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [grumus], *a little hill, hillock* (post-Aug.), Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112; App. M. 6; Ambros. de Elia, 6, 18.

grūmus, i, *m.*, *a little heap, hillock* of earth: grumus terrae collectio minor tumulo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.; Att. ap. Non. 15, 24; Col. 2, 17, 4; Vitr. 2, 1; 8, 3; Auct. B. Hisp. 24.

‡ **grunda** στέγη καὶ τὸ ὑπὲρ τὸν πυλεῶνα ἐξέχον, ὑπόστεγον, Gloss. Philox.

Grundīles or **Grundūles**, ium, *m.*, *an appellation of the Lares*, Cass. Hem. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.; Non. 114, 31; Arn. 1, 15.

Grūnĭum, v. Grynium.

grunnio (also ante-class. **grundio**), īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.*, *to grunt.* **I.** Lit., said of swine: grunnit tepido lacte satur, Varr. ap. Non. 114, 27: grunnientem aspexi scrofam, Laber. ib. 30: Apion maximum piscium esse tradit porcum: grunnire eum, cum capiatur, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19; Juv. 15, 22: grundibat graviter pecus suillum, Quadrig. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.—**II.** Transf., of other creatures: agni grundibant, Quadrig. ap. Non. 465, 1: cruento ita ore grundibat miser, Caecil. ib. (Com. Fragm. v. 103 Rib.).

grunnītus, ūs, *m.* [grunnio], *a grunting* of swine: aut grunnitum (audiunt), cum jugulatur, suis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.

grŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* [grus], the note of the crane, *to crunk, crunkle:* gruere dicuntur grues, ut sues grunnire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97: grus gruit, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 23.

grus, grŭis (also in the *nom. sing.* **gruis**, Phaedr. 1, 8, 7), *f.* (*m.*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87) [Gr. γέρανος, akin to γέρων], *a crane*, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 60; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Mart. 13, 75; Cels. 2, 18; Lucr. 4, 181; regarded by the Romans as a delicacy, Hor. S. 2, 8, 87; Gell. 7, 16, 5; Stat. S. 4, 6, 8.—**II.** Transf. (with reference to the form of a crane's bill), *a besieging machine, battering-ram*, called also corvus, Vitr. 10, 19.

† **gry**, *n. indecl.*, = γρῦ, *the least trifle:* ne gry quidem ferre hinc potes, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 67 Weise (recent edd. write γρῦ).

gryllo, āre, *v. n.* [gryllus], the note of the cricket, *to chirp:* et gryllus gryllat, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 62.

† **1. gryllus** (also **grillus**), i, *m.*, = γρύλλος. **I.** *A cricket* or *grasshopper*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—**II.** Transf., in painting, *a kind of comic figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 114.

† **2. Gryllus**, i, *m.*, = Γρύλλος, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A son of Xenophon, who fell in the battle at Mantinea, and was celebrated by Aristotle in a monogram entitled* Γρύλλος, Quint. 2, 17, 14.—**II.** *A Roman proper name*, Mart. 1, 60, 3; 2, 14, 13.

Grȳnĭa, ae, *f.*, and **Grȳnĭum** (also **Grūnium** in some editt. of Nep.), ii, *n.*, = Γρύνεια and Γρύνιον, *a small town in Æolis, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; 32, 6, 21, § 59; Nep. Alc. 9, 3.—**II.** Deriv. **Grȳnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Γρύνειος, *of* or *belonging to Grynia, Grynian:* Apollo, Verg. A. 4, 345: nemus, id. E. 6, 72.

† **gryps**, grȳphis (**grȳphus**, i, Mel. 2, 1, 1; 3, 7, 2), *m.*, = γρύψ, *a fabulous four-footed bird, a griffin:* Pegasos equino capite volucres et gryphas auritos aduncitate rostri fabulosos reor, illos in Scythia, hos in Aethiopia, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136; Mel. 2, 1, 1; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 30; Sid. Carm. 22, 66 and 67.—Prov.: Jungentur jam grypes equis, i. e. *the impossible shall happen*, Verg. E. 8, 27.

† **grȳpus**, i, *m.*, = γρυπός, *hook-nosed*, as a surname: alter, cui propter nasi magnitudinem cognomen Grypo fuit, Just. 39, 1, § 9.

‡ **guber** κυβερνήτης, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

gŭbernābĭlis, e, *adj.* [guberno], *susceptible of being governed, controllable:* sive anima est mundus sive corpus natura gubernabile, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 2.

gŭbernācŭlum (poet. contr. **gŭbernāclum**, Lucr. 4, 904; Verg. A. 5, 176; 859; 6, 349 al.), i, *n.* [guberno], *a helm, rudder* (cf. clavus). **I.** Lit.: hominis, non sapientis inventa sunt navigia, additis a tergo gubernaculis, quae huc atque illuc cursum navigii torqueant: exemplum a piscibus tractum, qui cauda reguntur, etc., Sen. Ep. 90; cf.: piscium meatus gubernaculi modo regunt (caudae), Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 264: ut cruribus velut gubernaculis demissis cursum dirigeret, Front. 3, 13, 6: hic ille naufragus ad gubernaculum accessit, et navi, quoad potuit, est opitulatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister, Verg. A. 5, 176.—**II.** Transf., *guidance, direction;* esp. of the state, *government* (usually in *plur.*): clavum tanti imperii tenere et gubernacula rei publicae tractare, Cic. Sest. 9, 20; cf.: qui ad gubernacula rei publicae sedere debebant, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 51: repelli a gubernaculis civitatum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: recedere a gubernaculis, id. Fam. 16, 27, 1: ad gubernacula rei publicae accedere, Liv. 4, 3, 17: quis ad gubernacula sedeat summa cura

providendum, id. 24, 8, 13: abicere gubernacula imperii, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1: transferre ad aliquem fortunarum suarum gubernacula, Nazar. Pan. Const. 27, 2: temperare gubernacula vitae, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219.—In *sing.:* (rare) exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, Vell. 2, 113, 2: gubernaculum rei publicae tenere, Lact. 1, 1, 14.

gŭbernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [guberno], *a steering, piloting of a ship* (Ciceron.). **I.** Lit.: si in ipsa gubernatione neglegentia est navis eversa, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 3, 7, 24.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *direction, management, government:* summi imperii gubernatione districtus, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131: civitatis, id. Rep. 1, 2: tantarum rerum, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: consilii, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: summi consilii, id. Vat. 15, 36.

gŭbernātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a steersman, pilot* (cf.: magister, navarchus, nauclerus, navicularius). **I.** Lit.: si tu proreta isti navi's, ego gubernator ero, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75; id. Am. 3, 2, 69: gubernator clavum tenens sedet in puppi quietus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 17; id. Phil. 7, 9, 27; id. Ac. 2, 31, 100; id. de Inv. 1, 34, 58; id. Rep. 1, 40; 5, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 24; 34; 4, 1, 61; Verg. A. 3, 269; 5, 12; 6, 337 et saep.— Prov.: tranquillo quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *a director, ruler, governor:* cum in rebus animalibus aliud pro alio ponitur; ut de agitatore (Ennius): Gubernator magna contorsit equum vi, Quint. 8, 6, 9; the same, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 244 P. and ap. Diom. p. 451 ib. (Ann. v. 160 Vahl.): poli, i. e. *God,* Sen. Hippol. 903: custodes gubernatoresque rei publicae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26; cf.: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae: sic enim appelletur, quicumque erit rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29.

gŭbernātrix, īcis, *f.* [gubernator, II.], *a conductress, directress:* an fortunam collaudem, quae gubernatrix fuit? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 16: ista praeclara gubernatrice civitatum eloquentia rem publicam dissipaverunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.

gŭbernĭo, ōnis, *m.*, v. gubernius *fin.*

* **gŭbernĭus,** ii, *m.* [guberno], *a steersman, pilot,* for the usual gubernator, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 10. — Another form: ‡ **gŭbernĭo,** ōnis, *m.*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 4.

† **gŭberno,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = κυβερνῶ, *to steer* or *pilot a ship* (class.). **I.** Lit.: dum clavum rectum teneant navemque gubernent, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2 (Ann. v. 472 Vahl.): ut si nautae certarent, quis eorum potissimum gubernaret, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 87: tranquillo mari gubernare, id. Rep. 1, 6.—Prov.: gubernare e terra, i. e. *to guide those who are in peril while keeping in safety one's self,* Liv. 44, 22, 14: quilibet nautarum tranquillo mari gubernare potest, id. 24, 8, 12; cf. gubernator, I. *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to direct, manage, conduct, govern, guide* (a favorite word with Cic.; cf.: moderor, rego): qui eos gubernat animus infirmum gerunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 31: quid miramur L. Sullam, cum solus rem publicam regeret orbemque terrarum gubernaret? etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; cf.: melius gubernari et regi civitates, id. Rep. 2, 9: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 34; 3, 35; cf. also: in gubernanda re publica, id. ib. 1, 29: teque hortor, ut omnia gubernes ac moderere prudentia tua, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1; cf.: illa tormenta gubernat dolor, id. Sull. 28, 78: totam petitionem, id. Mil. 9, 25: velim ergo totum hoc ita gubernes, ut, etc., id. Att. 13, 25, 2: sed haec fortuna viderit, quoniam ratio non gubernat, id. ib. 14, 11, 1; cf.: sed haec deus aliquis gubernabit, id. ib. 6, 3, 3: fortunae motum, id. ib. 8, 4, 1: iter meum rei publicae et rerum urbanarum ratio gubernabit, id. Fam. 2, 17, 1: vitam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: fortunam suam, Vell. 2, 127, 1: Massyleum virga gubernet equum, Mart. 9, 23, 14.— *Absol.:* jam ex sermone hoc gubernabunt doctius porro, *will steer,* i. e. *behave,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 99; cf. gubernator, II.

gŭbernum, i, *n.* [guberno], *a helm, rudder* (ante-class. for the class. gubernaculum): proras despoliate et detondete guberna, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 32; Lucr. 2, 553; 4, 439.

Gugerni (Cug-, ap. Plin. Sillig.; **Gub-,** Jan.), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Germany,* in the modern *Cleves,* Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 4, 26; 5, 16; 18.

gŭla, ae, *f.* [root gar, to swallow; Sanscr. gir-âmi; Gr. βορ- in βορά, βιβρώσκω; cf.: voro, gurges, glutio, v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 470], *the gullet, weasand, throat* (cf.: faux, guttur, jugulum). **I.** Lit.: gula nervo et carne constat, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 176; 11, 37, 79, § 201; 24, 15, 80, § 130: cum it dormitum, follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: illi jam interstringam gulam, id. ib. 4, 4, 32: quem obtorta gula de convivio in vincula abripi jussit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: laqueo gulam fregere, *the neck,* Sall. C. 55, 5.—**II.** Transf., *the palate,* i. e. *gluttony, gormandizing, appetite:* o gulam insulsam, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4: Numidae neque salem neque alia irritamenta gulae quaerebant, Sall. J. 89, 7: nil servile gulae parens habet, *a belly-god,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 111; so, profundam gulam alicujus explere, Suet. Vit. 7: temperare gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: intempestivae ac sordidae gulae homo, Suet. Vit. 13: ingenua gula, i. e. *palate, taste,* Mart. 6, 11, 6: quanta est gula, quae sibi totos Ponit apros! Juv. 1, 140: mimus quis melior plorante gula, id. 5, 158.—*Plur.:* proceres gulae narrant, *gourmands, epicures,* Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 66.

‡**gulliocae** nucum juglandium summa et viridia putamina, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.; Lucil. Fragm. inc. v. 164.

gŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [gula, II.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ingluvies, p. 112], *a gormandizer, epicure, glutton* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 295; Macr. S. 7, 12, 9.

gŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. gulosus *fin.*

gŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [gulosus], *gluttony* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Serm. 31.

gŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [gula, II.], *gluttonous, luxurious, dainty* (post-Aug.; cf.: edax, vorax): oculis quoque gulosi sunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18 *fin.:* nil est miserius nec gulosius Santra, Mart. 7, 20, 1: gulosum Fictile, i. e. *containing dainty food,* Juv. 11, 19: abstinentia, i. e. *an abstinence that enhances enjoyment,* Hier. Ep. 107, 10.—Transf.: nimium lector gulosus, i. e. *a too voracious reader* (acc. to others, *an over-fastidious reader*), Mart. 10, 59, 5.—*Adv.:* **gŭlōse,** *gluttonously:* gulosius condire cibos, Col. praef. § 5: nil est, Apici, tibi gulosius factum, Mart. 3, 22, 5: gulosissime nutrit, Tert. Res. Carn. 1.

Gulussa or **Gulūsa,** ae, *m.*, *a son of Masinissa, king of Numidia,* Sall. J. 5; cf. Plin. 8, 10, 10 *fin.*

gūmen, inis, *n.*, *gum,* post-class. for gummi, Pall. 12, 7, 15; Isid. 17, 7, 70.

gŭmĭa, ae, *com.*, *a glutton, gourmand:* Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; id. ap. Non. 118, 2; App. Mag. p. 311; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ingluvies, p. 112 Müll.

gummātus, a, um, *adj.* [gummi], *containing gum, gummy* (post-class.): in cerasis et in omnibus gummatis, Pall. 11, 12, 6; cf. the foll. art.

gummĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing gum, gummy:* succina, Aus. Idyll. 6, 79.

†**gummi** or **cummi,** *indecl. n.*, **commis** and **cummis,** or **gummis,** is, *f.* (*gen.* Graec. gummeos, Mart. Cap. 3, § 225), = κόμμι, *gum,* Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108; 24, 1, 1, § 3 al.; 13, 12, 26, § 66; Col. 12, 52, 16 et saep. (in Plin. cummi or cummis is the reading in the best MSS.).

* **gummĭno,** āre, *v. n.*, *to distil gum:* gumminet, Pall. 2, 16 *fin.* (al. germinet).

* **gummĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [gummi], *a besmearing with gum,* Col. 12, 52, 17.

gummōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of gum, gummy:* folia, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 24; 16, 38, 72, § 181 al. (in these passages the better reading is cumminosus).

gummus, i, *m.*, = gummi, Gargil. Mart. de Pom. 16.

* **gurdōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [gurdus], *doltish, stupid:* homo, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 26.

††**gurdus,** i, *m.* [Spanish], *a dolt, jolterhead, numskull:* gurdos, quos pro stolidis accipit vulgus, ex Hispania duxisse originem audivi, Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf.: gurdus lentus, inutilis, Gloss. Isid.; Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 8 (Com. Fragm. v. 13 Rib.).

1. gurges, ĭtis, *m.* [v. gula; and cf. βάραθρον, vorago], *a raging abyss, whirlpool, gulf* (syn.: vorago, barathrum). **I.** Lit. (class.): non Rheni fossam gurgitibus illis redundantem, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: turbidus hic coeno vastaque voragine gurges Aestuat, Verg. A. 6, 296: multamque trahens sub gurgite arenam Volturnus, Ov. M. 15, 714: alterno procurrens gurgite pontus, Verg. A. 11, 624: per medios gurgites (opp. vada), Liv. 21, 5, 14: deficientibus animis hauriebantur gurgitibus, id. 22, 6, 7: caenosus, *the Styx,* Juv. 3, 266.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *waters, stream, sea* (poet.): fessos jam gurgite Phoebus Ibero Tingat equos, Verg. A. 11, 913: Euboicus, Ov. M. 9, 227: Carpathius, Verg. G. 4, 387: Atlanteus, Stat. Ach. 1, 223: Tusci, id. S. 4, 5, 4: gurgite ab alto, Verg. A. 6, 310; 7, 704: Herculeus, i. e. *the Atlantic, beyond Gibraltar,* Juv. 14, 280.—**B.** Of insatiable craving, *an abyss;* of persons, *a spendthrift, prodigal:* qui immensa aliqua vorago est, aut gurges vitiorum turpitudinumque omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23; cf.: divitias in profundissimum libidinum gurgitem profundere, id. Sest. 43, 93: gurges ac vorago patrimonii, id. ib. 52, 111; cf.: ille gurges atque heluo, natus abdomini suo, id. Pis. 17, 41: Apicius, nepotum omnium altissimus gurges, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133.

2. Gurges, ĭtis, *m.*, *a surname.* **I.** Q. Fabius, Q. F. M. N. Gurges, Macr. S. 2, 9.—**II.** Fabius Gurges, Juv. 6, 266.—**III.** C. Volcatius Gurges, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181.

gurgĭto, āre, 1, *v. a.* [gurges], *to engulf, flood:* vino nimis gurgitati mentis oppressione torpescunt, Cassiod. in Psa. 35, 8.

1. gurgŭlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [kindred with glutio; v. gurges, gula], *the gullet, weasand, windpipe:* hircus cervice et collo brevi, gurgatione longiore, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2; Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Tullio, 10; Lact. Op. D. 11; Arn. 3, 107: huic gurgulio est exercitor, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 9

2. gurgŭlĭo, ōnis, collat. form of curculio, q. v.

(**Gurgustĭdōnĭi,** vulg. lect. in Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13, inst. of Gorgonidonii, q. v.)

gurgustĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [gurgustium], *a small, mean dwelling, a hut, shanty,* App. M. 1, p. 112 and 147.

gurgustĭum, ii, *n.* [kindred with gurgulio, perh. with reference to its straitness], *a small, mean dwelling, a hovel, hut:* nescio quo e gurgustio te prodire, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: in gurgustio habitare, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: modicum, Suet. Gramm. 11; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 1, 5 al.

gustābĭlis, e, *adj.* [gusto], *appetizing,* Ambros. de Noe, 15, 52.

gustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.; a first tasting of food; hence], *the first light dish of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet:* jussi discubuimus, et gustatione mirifica initiati vino etiam Falerno inundamur, Petr. 21, 6; 31, 8.

gustātor, oris, *m.* [id.], *the taster:* digitus, i. e. the forefinger, used in tasting (= δάκτυλος λιχανός), Hier. in Isa. 11, 40, 12.

gustātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the vessels containing an antepast, an antepast, collation, whet* (v. gustatio), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37; Petr. 34; Mart. 14, 88 *in lemm.*

gustātus, ūs [id.; a tasting of food; hence]. **I.** *The taste,* as one of the five senses: gustatus, qui sentire eorum, quibus vescimur, genera debet, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141; id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: existimaverim omnibus (animalibus) sensum et gustatus esse, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196.—**II.** *The taste, flavor* of any thing. **A.** Lit.: varietas pomorum eorumque jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam et aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: (uva) primo est peracerba gustatu, id. de Sen. 15, 53.—**B.** Trop.: libidinosi verae laudis gustatum non habent, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115.

gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [gustus], *to taste, to take a little of* any thing (freq. and class.; cf.: libo, manduco, edo, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut ne aquam quidem gustarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: leporem et gallinam et anserem gustare fas non putant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: gustatus sanguis, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: celerius panis mandendus quam vi-

num gustandum, Cels. 4, 3: gustare de potione, Suet. Tit. 2: herba subsalsa gustanti, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175: alypon acre gustatu ac lentum, id. 27, 4, 7, § 22: aliquid de sanguine, Juv. 15, 92; 14, 85. — Prov.: primis, ut dicitur, labris gustare physiologiam, i. e. *to have a superficial knowledge of*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20.—**B.** In partic., *to take a slight meal, to take a luncheon* or *whet; to eat a little:* Cretes, quorum nemo gustavit umquam cubans, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: post solem plerumque frigida lavabatur, deinde gustabat, dormiebatque minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76.—**II.** Trop., *to taste, partake of, enjoy:* gustaras civilem sanguinem vel potius exsorbueras, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: gustare partem ullam liquidae voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 18, 58: quod si ipsi haec neque attingere neque sensu nostro gustare possemus, tamen, etc., id. Arch. 8, 17: praecepta, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: summatim rerum causas et genera ipsa, id. ib. 2, 36, 123: Metrodorum illum, i. e. *heard, attended for a while*, id. ib. 3, 20, 75: partem aliquam rei publicae, id. Fam. 12, 23, 3: sermonem alicujus, i. e. *listen to, overhear*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 15: amorem vitae, Lucr. 5, 179: lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82.

gustŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [gustus]. **I.** *A small dish of food, a whet, relish*, App. M. 9, p. 232.—**II.** Transf., *a kiss:* dulcem et amarum gustulum carpis, App. M. 2, p. 119.

* **gustum**, i, *n.*, v. gustus, I. 2. a.

gustus, ūs, *m.* [kindred with Sanscr. ǵush, to be fond of; Gr. γεύω, γεύομαι, γεῦσις, taste], *a tasting* of food, *a partaking slightly* or *eating a little* of any thing (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.; cf.: gustatus, sapor). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: minister inferre epulas et explorare gustu solitus, Tac. A. 12, 66: explorare aliquid gustu, Col. 1, 8, 18; 2, 2, 20; cf. Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114: gustu libata potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: cum ille ad primum gustum concidisset, Suet. Ner. 33: sine crebro salis gustu, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 61.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *A light dish at the beginning of a Roman meal, an antepast, whet, relish*, = gustatio, Mart. 11, 31, 4; 11, 52, 12: gustus elementa per omnia quaerunt, Juv. 11, 14.—Also in a *neutr.* form: gustum versatile sic facies, Apic. 4, 5, § 181 sqq.—**b.** *A draught of water:* profer ex illa amphora gustum, Petr. 77 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *taste, flavor*, = sapor (post-Aug.): attrahatur spiritu is sucus, donec in ore gustus ejus sentiatur, Cels. 6, 6, 6; Col. 3, 2, 24; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 26, 8, 50, § 82; 27, 12, 96, § 121 sq.—**II.** Trop. (post-Aug.). **A.** (Acc. to I. 2. a.) *A foretaste, specimen:* ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5: expetens versificationis nostrae gustum, Col. 11, 1, 2: gustum tibi dare volui, Sen. Ep. 114, 18.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *Taste:* urbanitas significat sermonem praeferentem in verbis et sono et usu proprium quendam gustum urbis, Quint. 6, 3, 17.

1. gutta, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* guttaï, Lucr. 6, 614), *f.* [etym. dub.], *a drop* of a fluid (cf.: stilla, stiria). **I.** Lit.: numerus quem in cadentibus guttis, quod intervallis distinguitur, notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: guttae imbrium quasi cruentae, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14: gutta cavat lapidem, consumitur annulus usu, Ov. P. 4, 10, 5: si ego in os meum hodie vini guttam indidi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30: guttam haud habeo sanguinis (prae metu), id. Most. 2, 2, 76; cf. Verg. A. 3, 28: gutta per attonitas ibat oborta genas, i. e. *tears*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 90: succina, i. e. *amber*, Mart. 6, 15, 2; the same, Phaëthontis, id. 4, 32, 1: Arabicae, perh. *oil of myrrh*, App. M. 2, p. 118; cf. Sid. Carm. 5, 43: sanguinis in facie non haeret gutta, i. e. *no blush*, Juv. 11, 54.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Guttae, *natural spots, specks on animals, stones*, etc.: nigraque caeruleis variari corpora (anguis) guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578; cf. id. ib. 5, 461: (apium) paribus lita corpora guttis, Verg. G. 4, 99: lapis interstinctus aureis guttis, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 29, 4, 27, § 84.—**2.** In archit., *a small ornament under the triglyphs of a Doric column, drops*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a drop*, i. e. *a little bit, a little* (ante-class. and very rare): gutta dulcedinis, Lucr. 4, 1060: certi consili, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 4.

2. Gutta, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Clu. 26, 71; 36, 98.

guttātim, *adv.* [gutta], *by drops, drop by drop* (ante- and post-class.): lacrimae guttatim cadunt, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 1 (Trag. v. 238 Vahl.): pluvia guttatim labitur, Arn. 2, 84; App. M. 3, p. 130: cor guttatim contabescit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 92.

guttātus, a, um, *adj.* [id. I. B. 1.], *spotted, speckled:* gallinae, Mart. 3, 58, 15: equus, *dappled, piebald*, Pall. 4, 13, 4.

guttŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [gutta], *a little drop* (ante- and post-class.): ah, guttula pectus mihi ardens aspersisti, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 27: favorum guttulae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 427.

guttur, ŭris, *n.* (ante-class.; also *m.* in *acc. sing.* gutturem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 22; id. Aul. 2, 4, 25; Nov. Com. Fragm. v. 118 Rib.), *the gullet, throat* (cf.: faux, gula, jugulum): da meo gutturi gaudium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 10; 49: venter gutturque resident ferias, id. Capt. 3, 1, 8: guttur homini tantum et suibus intumescit, Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179: quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? Juv. 13, 162: (tamquam si in Alpibus gutturosos homines admireris, ubi tales sunt plurimi scilicet: nam lata et inflata colla habent, Vet. Schol. ad h. l.): haud modicos tremulo fundens e gutture cantus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: liquidum tenui gutture cantat avis, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 8: parentis olim si quis impia manu Senile guttur fregerit, Hor. Epod. 3, 1.—In *plur.:* fodere guttura cultro, Ov. M. 7, 314: laqueo ligare guttura, id. ib. 6, 135.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *gluttony:* memorabile magni Gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 114.—Comically: inferior, i. e. anus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25.

‡ **gutturnium** vas, ex quo aqua in manus datur: ab eo, quod propter oris angustias guttatim fluat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 98 Müll.

guttŭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [guttur], *that has a tumor in the throat, goitred* (post-class.): si quis naturâ gutturosus sit, Dig. 21, 1, 12, § 2; Paul. ex Fest. 112, 2; Schol. Juv. 13, 162; cf. guttur.

gutus (less correctly **guttus**), i, *m.* [gutta], *a narrow-necked vessel, flask, cruet*, from which liquids (wine, oil, ointments, etc.) are poured by drops: qui vinum dabant, ut minutatim funderent, a guttis gutum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 Müll.: faginus, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 185; Gell. 17, 8, 5; Juv. 3, 263; 11, 158; Mart. 14, 52 *in lemm.:* cum paterâ gutus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 118.

Gyăros, i, and **Gyăra**, ae, *f.*, and **Gyăra**, ōrum, *n.*, = Γύαρος, Γύαρα, *a small barren island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, used by the Romans under the empire as a place of exile for criminals*, now *Chiura*, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1 sq.; Varr. ap. Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104; Verg. A. 3, 76; Tac. A. 3, 68 sq.; 4, 30; Juv. 10, 170; 1, 73; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; 8, 57, 82, § 222.

Gyas or **Gyes**, ae, *m.*, = Γύης. **I.** *A giant with a hundred arms*, Hor. C. 2, 17, 14; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 18; id. F. 593 (this the better read. inst. of Gyges).—**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 222; 5, 118; 12, 460. —**III.** *A Latin, slain by Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 318.

Gȳgaeus, a, um, v. the foll. art.

Gȳges, is or ae, *m.*, = Γύγης. **I.** *A king of Lydia, famous for the possession of a ring with which he could render himself invisible*, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 78; Just. 1, 7, 17 sq. —**B.** Deriv. **Gȳgaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, in poet. transf., *of* or *belonging to Lydia, Lydian:* Lydia Gygaeo tincta puella lacu, *a lake near Sardes* (the Homer. λίμνη Γυγαίη), Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 18; cf. Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110.—**II.** *A Trojan, slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 762.—**III.** *A beautiful youth*, Hor. C. 2, 5, 20; 3, 7, 5 (but as a name of the giant, Gyas is the correct read.; v. that art.).

Gȳlippus, i, *m.*, = Γύλιππος. **I.** *An Arcadian, who came to Italia with Evander*, Verg. A. 12, 272.—**II.** *A famous Spartan general in the Peloponnesian war*, Just. 4, 4; Tib. 4, 1, 199.

† **gymnas**, ădis, *f.*, = γυμνάς, *wrestling, the exercise of wrestling* (in post-Aug. poetry): Herculeâ turpatus gymnade, Stat. Th. 4, 106; id. S. 4, 2, 47; Prud. Cont. Sym. 2, 517.—*Plur.:* exercere protervas Gymnadas, Stat. Ach. 1, 358.

† **gymnăsĭarchus**, i, *m.*, = γυμνασίαρχος, *the master of a gymnasium, a gymnasiarch*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 92; Sid. Ep. 2, 2; Val. Max. 9, 10, 2 *ext.* — Also, **gymnăsĭarcha**, ae, *m.*, = γυμνασιάρχης, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7 *ext.;* Inscr. Grut. 465, 2.

† **1. gymnăsĭum**, ii, *n.*, = γυμνάσιον, *a public school among the Greeks for gymnastic exercises, a gymnasium.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 3; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 13; Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 151; id. Rep. 3, 32; 4, 4: virgineum (in Sparta), Prop. 3, 14, 2; Ov. H. 16, 151; Cels. 5, 11; 15; Plin. Ep. 10, 40, 2; Quint. 2, 8, 3 al. — Comically: gymnasium flagri, qs. *school for the scourge, whipping-post*, a term of reproach applied to one who is often flogged, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 31; cf.: totus doleo, ita me iste habuit senex gymnasium, i. e. *he has belabored me so*, id. Aul. 3, 1, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a public school among the Greeks, a high-school, college:* omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56; Liv. 29, 19, 12; Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6; Juv. 3, 115: quae vix in gymnasiis et in otio Stoici probant, Cic. Par. prooem. 1.—Transf., of a college-building on Cicero's Tusculan estate: cum ambulandi causa in Lyceum venissemus (id enim superiori gymnasio nomen est), etc., Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8; cf. id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9.

2. Gymnăsium, ii, *f.* (Γυμνάσιον, dim. of Γυμνάς), *name of a Greek maiden:* Gymnasium mea, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 109.

† **gymnastĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γυμναστικός, *of* or *belonging to bodily exercise, gymnastic* (Plautinian, for which Cic. uses gymnicus): pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7: arte gymnastica, disco, hasta, pila, id. Most. 1, 2, 72 (a spurious line).

† **gymnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = γυμνικός, *of* or *for bodily exercise, gymnastic:* ludi qui gymnici nominantur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: ludi, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205: certamina, Suet. Ner. 53.

gymnŏsŏphistae, ārum, *m.*, = γυμνοσοφισταί (naked philosophers), *Indian ascetics, gymnosophists, a sect of hermits who disregarded the decencies of life*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22; App. Flor. p. 351; Prud. Ham. 404 al.; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; Val. Max. 3, 3 ext. 6.

† **gy̆naecēum** or **gy̆naecīum** (**gun-**), i, *n.*, = γυναικεῖον. **I.** Among the Greeks, *the inner part of the house where the women dwelt, the women's apartments*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 68; 72; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 26; Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95.—**II.** Among the Romans, *the emperor's seraglio, where also women spun and wove the imperial garments:* matresfamilias ingenuae ac nobiles in gynaeceum rapiebantur, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 21; Veg. Mil. 1, 7; Cod. Just. 9, 27, 5; 11, 7, 5.

gy̆naecĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [gynaeceum, II.], *the overseer of a seraglio*, Cod. Just. 11, 7, 3.—Also called **gy̆naecĭus**, ii, *m.*, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 2.

† **gy̆naecōnītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = γυναικωνῖτις, i. q. gynaeceum, I., *the women's apartments* in a Grecian house, Nep. Vit. praef. § 7; Vitr. 6, 10.

Gyndes (also **Gindes**), is, *m.*, = Γύνδης, *a tributary of the Tigris, in Assyria*, now *Diala* or *Kerkah*, Tib. 4, 1, 141; Sen. de Ira, 3. 21, 1 (but in Tac. A. 11, 10, the better read. is Gindes).

gypsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [gypsum]. **I.** *Of gypsum* (post-class.), Spart. Sever. 22, § 3. —**II.** *Covered* or *plastered with gypsum*, = gypsatus: facies (mulierum), Hier. Ep. 38, 3.

gypso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cover* or *coat with gypsum, to plaster:* opercula, Col. 12, 39, 2: vas, id. ib. 43.—Poet.: gypsati pedes, *the feet of a prisoner marked with gypsum, to show that he was to be sold for a slave*, Tib. 2, 3, 60; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 64.—Hence, **gypsātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *covered* or *coated with gypsum:* quibus illa (Medea) manibus gypsatissimis persuasit, ne sibi illae vitio verterent, quod abesset a patria, *with hands thickly coated with gypsum* (of actors who played women's parts), Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1; Petr. 34.

† **gypsoplastes,** ae, *m.*, = γυψοπλάστης, *a worker in gypsum* or *stucco*, Cassiod. Varr. 7, 5.

† **gypsum,** i, *n.*, = γύψος, *white lime plaster, gypsum.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 182; 14, 19, 24, § 120; 20, 9, 39, § 98; Col. 12, 20, 8; Cato, R. R. 39, 1 al.—**II.** Transf., *figures in gypsum, plaster images:* plena omnia gypso Chrysippi, Juv. 2, 4.

† **gȳrīnus,** i, *m.*, = γυρῖνος, *a young frog not yet fully developed, a tadpole:* ranae pariunt minimas carnes nigras, quas gyrinos vocant, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 159.

gȳro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [gyrus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to turn round in a circle, wheel round* (post-Aug. and very rare).—**A.** Lit.: animal difficile se gyrabit, Veg. Vet. 3, 5. —**B.** *To go around* a thing: omnes greges, Vulg. Gen. 30, 32; id. Judith, 13, 12.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to turn around:* post tergum eorum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 23: per viam, id. Eccl. 1, 6: per meridiem, id. 1 Macc. 13, 20: Ambros. in Psa. 118; Serm. 12, § 20.—**III.** Transf.: **gȳrātus,** *made in a circular form, rounded:* chlamys orbe gyrato laciniosa, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.

Gyrton, ōnis, or **Gyrtōnē,** ēs, *f.*, *a town of Thessaly, between Pharsalia and Larissa*, now *the village Tatári*, Liv. 36, 10; 42, 54; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; form Gyrtone, Sen. Troad. 831.

† **gȳrus,** i, *m.*, = γῦρος, *a circle*, esp. that which is described by a horse in its movements (mostly poet.; cf.: circus, circulus, orbis, orbita). **I.** Lit.: nec equi variare gyros in morem nostrum docentur, Tac. G. 6; so of *a circular course, ring*, for horses, Verg. G. 3, 115: carpere gyrum, id. ib. 3, 191: curvo brevius compellere gyro, Tib. 4, 1, 93; Manil. 5, 74; Ov. A. A. 3, 384; Luc. 1, 425 et saep.: adytis cum lubricus anguis ab imis Septem ingens gyros, septena volumina traxit, Verg. A. 5, 85: ducensque per aëra gyros Miluus, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 33: apes gyros volatu edunt, Plin. 11, 20, 22, § 68: grues gyros quosdam indecoro cursu peragunt, id. 10, 23, 30, § 59: quem (turbinem) pueri magno in gyro ... intenti ludo exercent, Verg. A. 7, 379: in gyrum Euripo addito (in Circo), i. e. *around, round about*, Suet. Caes. 39. — **B.** Transf., *the place where horses are trained, a course* (poet.): gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 11.—**II.** Trop., *a circle, circuit, career, course:* mensis artiore (quam annus) praecingitur circulo; angustissimum habet dies gyrum, Sen. Ep. 12; cf.: seu bruma nivalem Interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26: similique gyro venient aliorum vices, *circuit, course*, Phaedr. 4, 26, 25: homines secundis rebus effrenatos tamquam in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci oportere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 70: oratorem in exiguum gyrum compellere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70; Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 21; cf.: attrahe vela Fortius et gyro curre, poëta, tuo, Ov. R. Am. 398: in dialecticae gyris consenescere, Gell. 16, 8, 17.

Gythēum or **Gythīum,** i, *n.*, = Γύθειον or Γύθιον, *a seaport in Laconia, on the Eurotas*, now *Paleopoli*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49; Liv. 34, 38; 25, 27. —**II.** Deriv.: **Gytheātes,** ae, *m.*, *adj.*, = Γυθεάτης, *of* or *belonging to Gythēum, Gytheatic:* pontus, Mela, 2, 3, 9: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16.

H.

H, h, the eighth letter of the Latin alphabet and the weakest guttural. The sign is borrowed from the Greek, in which H was the old form of the spiritus asper, corresp. to the Latin H-sound (HEKATON, ἑκατόν, HOΣ, ὅς, etc.). Even some of the ancients doubted whether the Latin H was properly a letter: si H littera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19; cf.: H litteram, sive illam spiritum magis quam litteram dici oportet, etc., Gell. 2, 3, 1. Before the fall of the republic, the sound of H before vowels became so weak that it was frequently omitted in writing; and this weakness became more marked in many words in the time of the empire; cf.: ahenens and aeneus; cohors and coörs; prehendo and prendo; vehemens and vemens, etc. (v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 96 sqq.).

As an *initial* and *medial*, H may be combined with any vowel, but the orthography, in this respect, was inconstant: thus we have herus and erus; honus, honera, and onus, onera; harundo and arundo; and even hac for ac (Inscr. Orell. 23); aruspex and haruspex; ercisco, erctum, and hercisco, herctum; aheneus and aëneus; Annibal and Hannibal; Adria and Hadria, etc.; v. Gell. l. l.—As a sign for the aspiration of the consonants *c*, *p*, *r*, and *t* (as in Greek the aspirates χ, φ, θ were originally designated by KH, ΠH, TH), H first came into use in the seventh century of Rome; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and v. the letter C.—*Medial h* is often dropped.—As a *final*, *h* occurs only in the interjections ah and vah.

In the formation of words, *h* was changed into *c* before *t*, as tractum from traho; vectum from veho; and coalesced with *s* into *x*, as traxi, vexi; cf. also onyx from onych-s; v. the letter X.

As an *abbreviation*, H. denotes hic, haec, hoc, hujus, etc.; habet, heres, honor, etc. HH. heredes. H. AQ. hic acquiescit. H. B. M. heredes bene merenti. H. C. Hispania citerior or hic condiderunt. H. E. T. heres ex testamento. H. F. C. heres faciundum curavit. H. L. hunc locum. H. L. ET. M. H. N. S. hic locus et monumentum heredem non sequitur. H. M. S. D. M. hoc monumentum sine dolo malo. H. S. E. hic situs est. H. S. F. hoc sibi fecit, etc.; v. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 461 sq.

☞ The abbreviation HS. for sestertium does not strictly belong here, because H is not the letter of that shape, but the numeral II. crossed; v. sestertius *init.*

ha! *interj.* **I.** Ha hae or hahae, an exclamation of joy, *thank heavens!* hahae, nunc demum mi animus in tuto locost, Plaut. Ps. 4, 5, 1.—**II.** Ha ha he, or in one word, hahahe, an exclamation of laughter or derision, *ha! ha! ha! Chr.* Ha, ha, he! *Me.* Quid risisti? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 36; Ter. And. 4, 4, 15; id. Eun. 3, 1, 36; 3, 2, 44; id. Hec. 5, 4, 22; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: hahahe, jam teneo, quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 23.

hăbēna, ae, *f.* [habeo; lit., that by which a thing is held; hence, in partic.], *a thong, strap.* **I.** Lit.: ille (turbo) actus habenâ, Verg. A. 7, 380: cum jaculum parvâ Libys amentavit habenâ, Luc. 6, 221: Balearis tortor habenae, id. 3, 710: in scalis latuit metuens pendentis habenae, i. e. *of the whip-lash, whip*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15: molles galeae habenae, Val. Fl. 6, 365: plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur: cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, *shoestrings*, Gell. 13, 21, 5.—**B.** Esp., *a rein* (usually in *plur.;* cf.: lorum, corrigia): exhortatur equos, quorum per colla jubasque Excutit habenas, Ov. M. 5, 404; cf.: omnes effundit habenas, Verg. A. 5, 818; so of the reins, id. ib. 10, 576; 11, 600; 670; 765 et saep.: quam potuit effusissimis habenis, stationem hostium invadit, Liv. 37, 20, 10. — Poet.: pedes aequat habenas, *the riders*, Val. Fl. 6, 95. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A small strip of diseased flesh cut out from the body:* tenuis excidenda habena est, Cels. 7, 17 *fin.;* cf.: habenula.—Far more freq., **B.** In gen., *a rein;* also abstr., *direction, management, government:* quis regere immensi summam, quis habere profundi indu manu validas potis est moderanter habenas? Lucr. 2, 1096: fluminibus vestris totas immittite habenas, *give the reins to*, Ov. M. 1, 280; Val. Fl. 6, 391: (ventis) regem dedit, qui foedere certo Et premere et laxas sciret dare jussus habenas, Verg. A. 1, 63: furit immissis Vulcanus habenis, id. ib. 5, 662: classique immittit habenas, id. ib. 6, 1; cf. Lucr. 5, 787; Verg. G. 2, 364: vates rege vatis habenas, Ov. F. 1, 25: legum, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166: commodissimum est quam laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, quas vel adducas cum velis vel remittas, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: alicui moderandi et regendi sui potestatem quasi quasdam habenas tradere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226; id. Rep. 1, 5: accepisse Numam populi Latialis habenas, Ov. M. 15, 481; cf. also: rerumque reliquit habenas, Verg. A. 7, 600: linquam datas habenas, Val. Fl. 1, 560: irarumque omnes effundit habenas, Verg. A. 12, 499.—In *sing.:* Latiae diffusus habenae, i. e. *of the Roman dominion*, Sil. 13, 34; Gell. 14, 1, 4.

hăbentĭa, ae, *f.* [habeo, II. A.], *possessions, property, substance* (ante-class.): animos eorum habentia inflarat, Quadrig. ap. Non. 119, 32; Plaut. Truc. prol. 21. (dub.; dum habent, Spengel).

hăbēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [habena, II. A.], *a small strip of diseased flesh which is cut out from the body:* tum ab ora vel vulsella vel hamo apprehensam tamquam habenulam excidere, Cels. 7, 28; id. 7, 7, 8 *fin.;* 20 *fin.*

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 (archaic *perf. subj.* habessit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; *inf.* haberier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 111), *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. κώπη, handle; Lat. capio; Germ. haben, Haft; Engl. have], *to have*, in the widest sense of the word, *to hold, keep, possess, cherish, entertain, occupy, enclose, contain* (cf.: teneo, possideo, etc.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of personal subjects. **1.** With persons or things as objects: SI INTESTATO MORITVR, CVI SVVS HERES NEC SIT, AGNATVS PROXIMVS FAMILIAM HABETO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Ulp. Fragm. 26, 1: ex tui animi sententia tu uxorem habes? Cato ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf.: aliquam habere in matrimonio, Cic. Scaur. § 8: ipsum ex Helvetiis uxorem habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 6: si et prudentes homines et non veteres reges habere voluerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 37 *fin.:* quae cum patrem clarissimum, amplissimos patruos, ornatissimum fratrem haberet, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: cum ille haberet filium delicatiorem, id. de Or. 2, 64, 257: quod non ingenuous habeat clarosque parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91: habebat saepe ducentos, saepe decem servos, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: fundum habere, Cic. Tull. § 14: cur pecuniam non habeat mulier? id. Rep. 3, 10: tantas divitias habet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 99; so, aurum, id. ib. 2, 3, 35; and: vectigalia magna Divitiasque, Hor. S. 2, 2, 101: tantum opum, Cic. Rep. 1, 48: classes, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: naves, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104: denique sit finis quaerendi, cumque habeas plus, Pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 92: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet Plus dapis, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: Dionysii equus quid attulit admirationis, quod habuit apes in juba? Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: faenum habet in cornu; longe fuge, Hor. S. 1, 4, 34: leges in monumentis habere, Cic. Rep. 2, 14: hostis habet muros, Verg. A. 2, 290: hostis habet portus, Val. Fl. 3, 45 al.: quam vellem Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 10: Ciceronem secum, id. Att. 4, 9, 2; cf.: ea legione, quam secum habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 8, 1: secum senatorem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 77; cf. also: magnum numerum equitatus circum se, Caes. B. G. 1, 18, 5: haec si habeat aurum, quod illi renumeret, faciat lubens, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12; cf.: quid non habuisti quod dares? Habuisse se dicet, Cic. Scaur. § 19: quod non desit, habentem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 52: qui in foro turbaque, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, Cic. Rep. 1, 17.—**2.** With abstr. objects: quid illos, bono genere gnatos, opinanimi animi habuisse atque habituros dum vivent? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: quod uno et eodem temporis puncto nati dissimiles et naturas et vitas et casus habent, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95: febrim, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: instrumenta animi, id. Rep. 3, 3: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare, id. ib. 1, 2: in populos perpetuam potestatem, id. ib. 2, 27; cf.: in populum vitae necisque potestatem, id. ib. 3, 14; so, potestatem, id. ib. 2, 29; 32; 36: eo plus auctoritatis, id. ib. 3, 16: ornamenta dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; cf.: summam prudentiam summamque vim dicendi, id. ib. 1, 20, 89: Q. Lucilius Balbus tantos progressus habebat in Stoicis, ut, etc., id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: neque quem usum belli haberent aut quibus institutis uterentur, reperiri poterat, Caes. B. G. 4, 20 *fin.:* nonnullam invidiam ex eo, quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: nimiam spem, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: spem in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf.: tantum spei ad vivendum, id. Att. 15, 20, 2; id. N. D. 3, 6, 14; cf. also: summam spem de aliquo, id. Lael. 3, 11: odium in equestrem ordinem, id. Clu. 55, 151: metum, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 6: consola-

tionem semper in ore atque in animo, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 56 Müll.: rogavi, ut diceret, quid haberet in animo, Cic. Att. 8, 10: neque modum neque modestiam victores habere, *observe no bounds*, Sall. C. 11, 4; v. modus: haec habebam fere, quae te scire vellem, Cic. Att. 1, 6; cf.: haec habui de amicitia quae dicerem, *this is what I had to say*, id. Lael. 27 *fin.*: fidem, gratiam, honorem, rationem; v. these nouns.—In a play on the word lumen: Arge, jaces; quodque in tot lumina lumen habebas Exstinctum est, *the light for so many lights* (*eyes*), Ov. M. 1, 720.—(β) With *inf.* (analog. to the Gr. ἔχω), *to have* something to do, *be able* to do something: habeo etiam dicere quem contra morem majorum dejecerit, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: de re publica nihil habeo ad te scribere, id. Att. 2, 22, 6.—So with *inf.* or with the *part. fut. pass.* (ante-class. and post-Aug.), *to have* or *be obliged* to do something, *I must* do something: rogas, ut id mihi habeam curare, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2: filius hominis, quod carne indui haberet in terra, Lact. 4, 12, 15: habemus humiliare eum in signo, id. 4, 18, 22: quod plurimae haereses haberent exsistere, id. 4, 30, 2: etiam Filius Dei mori habuit, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1: si inimicos jubemur diligere, quem habemus odisse? id. Apol. 37: de spatiis ordinum eatenus praecipiendum habemus, ut intelligant agricolae, etc., Col. 5, 5, 3: praesertim cum enitendum haberemus, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12: si nunc primum statuendum haberemus, Tac. A. 14, 44: cum respondendum haberent, id. Or. 36.—**B.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: prima classis LXXXVIII. centurias habeat, Cic. Rep. 2, 22: locus ille nihil habet religionis, id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: humani animi eam partem, quae sensum habeat, id. Div. 1, 32, 70: animus incorruptus agit atque habet cuncta, neque ipse habetur, Sall. J. 2, 3: divinus animus mortale nihil habuit, Cic. Scaur. § 50: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id. Rep. 1, 42; cf.: nullum est genus illarum rerum publicarum, quod non habeat iter ad finitimum quoddam malum, id. ib. 1, 28: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, cum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, id. ib. 1, 27: nulla alia in civitate ... ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. ib. 1, 31: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. ib. 1, 4; cf.: viri excellentis ancipites variique casus habent admirationem, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: habet etiam amoenitas ipsa illecebras multas cupiditatum, id. Rep. 2, 4: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio? id. ib. 1, 36: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6 et saep.: quomodo habere dicimur febrem, cum illa nos habeat, Sen. Ep. 119 *med.*; cf.: animalia somnus habebat, Verg. A. 3, 147; Ov. M. 7, 329: me somno gravatum Infelix habuit thalamus, Verg. A. 6, 521; cf.: non me impia namque Tartara habent, id. ib. 5, 734: habentque Tartara Panthoiden, Hor. C. 1, 28, 9: qui (metus) major absentes habet, id. Epod. 1, 18; Sen. Const. Sap. 7: et habet mortalia casus, Luc. 2, 13: terror habet vates, Stat. Th. 3, 549.

II. In partic. **A.** Pregn., *to have* or *possess property* (mostly *absol.*): miserum istuc verbum et pessumum'st, habuisse et nihil habere, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 34; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 10: qui habet, ultro appetitur: qui est pauper, aspernatur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: habet idem in nummis, habet idem in urbanis praediis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; so, in nummis, id. Att. 8, 10: in Salentinis aut in Brutiis, i. e. *to have possessions*, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 132; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, etc., Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: et belli rabies et amor successit habendi, Verg. A. 8, 327; cf.: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85; Phaedr. 3 prol. 21; Juv. 14, 207: quid habentibus auri nunquam exstincta sitis? Sil. 5, 264; so, habentes = οἱ ἔχοντες, *the wealthy*, Lact. 5, 8, 7.—**2.** With an *object-* or *relative-clause*, *to have the means*, *ability*, or *knowledge*, i. e. *to be in a condition*, *to be able*, *to know how* to do or say any thing. (α) With an *object-clause*: de Alexandrina re tantum habeo polliceri, me tibi cumulate satisfacturum, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 3: de re publica nihil habeo ad te scribere, id. Att. 2, 22, 6: haec fere dicere habui de natura deorum, *this is the substance of what I had to say*, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf.: quid habes igitur dicere de Gaditano foedere? id. Balb. 14, 33: habeo etiam dicere, quem de ponte in Tiberim dejecerit, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: illud affirmare pro certo habeo, etc., Liv. 44, 22, 4: sic placet, an melius quis habet suadere? Hor. Epod. 16, 23.—(β) With a *relat.-clause* (usually with a *negative*: non habeo, quid faciam; or: nihil habeo, quod faciam, dicam, etc.): de quibus habeo ipse, quid sentiam: non habeo autem, quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: de pueris quid agam, non habeo, id. Att. 7, 19: usque eo quid arguas non habes, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: quid huic responderet, non habebat, id. Mur. 12, 26: nec quid faceret habebat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51; id. Off. 2, 2, 7: qui, quo se reciperent, non haberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 2: nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, Cic. Att. 7, 19: nil habeo, quod agam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 19; and: nihil habeo, quod cum amicitia Scipionis possim comparare, Cic. Lael. 27, 103.—**B.** *To have in use*, *make use of*, *use* (very rare, for the usual uti, opp. abuti): anulus in digito subter tenuatur habendo, i. e. *by use*, *by wearing*, Lucr. 1, 312; cf.: aera nitent usu: vestis bona quaerit haberi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 51: quippe quas (divitias) honeste habere licebat, abuti per turpitudinem properabant, Sall. C. 13, 2 Kritz; cf.: magnae opes innocenter paratae et modeste habitae, Tac. A. 4, 44.—Hence, **2.** *To hold*, *use*, *wield*, *handle*, *manage*: nec inmensa barbarorum scuta, enormis hastas, inter truncos arborum perinde haberi quam pila, Tac. A. 2, 14.—Trop.: quo modo rem publicam habuerint (majores), disserere, Sall. C. 5, 9; cf.: reipublicae partes, Tac. A. 4, 6 *init.*—**C.** *To hold* or *keep* a person or thing in any condition; *to have*, *hold*, or *regard* in any light: aliquem in obsidione, Caes. B. C. 3, 31, 3: aliquem in liberis custodiis, Sall. C. 47, 3; so, aliquem in custodiis, id. ib. 52, 14: aliquem in vinculis, id. ib. 51 *fin.*; for which also: in custodiam habitus, i. e. *put into prison and kept there*, Liv. 22, 25; Tac. H. 1, 87; cf.: quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare in potestatem haberet, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 Oud. *N. cr.* (al. in potestate): cum talem virum in potestatem habuisset, Sall. J. 112 *fin.* Kritz *N. cr.*: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, id. ib. 79, 3: alios in ea fortuna haberent, ut socii esse quam cives mallent, Liv. 26, 24: aegros in tenebris, Cels. 3, 18: aquam caelestem sub dio in sole, Col. 12, 12, 1: in otio militem, Liv. 39, 2, 6; cf.: legiones habebantur per otium, Tac. H. 1, 31: externa sine cura habebantur, id. A. 1, 79 *init.*: exercitus sine imperio et modestia habitus, Sall. J. 44, 1: quos ille postea magno in honore habuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 77, 2; for which: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, id. B. G. 5, 54, 4: habeo Junium (mensem) et Quintilem in metu, i. e. *I fear*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14.—So with an *adj.* or a *perf. part.*, to denote a lasting condition: ita me mea forma habet sollicitum, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 95 Lorenz; id. Men. 4, 2, 12; 21: miserrimum ego hunc habebo amasium, id. Cas. 3, 3, 27 al.: laetum Germanicum, Tac. A. 2, 57; 65: sollicitum habebat cogitatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1; 2, 16, 2.—Hence, **2.** With a *double object*, esp. freq. with the *part. perf. pass.*, *to have*, *hold*, or *possess* a person or thing in any quality or capacity, as any thing; *to have*, *hold*, or *possess* an action as completed, finished (a pregn. circumlocution for the *perf.*): cum haberet collegam in praetura Sophoclem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 93: an heredem habuerit eum, a quo, etc., id. 7, 2, 37: istaec illum perdidit assentatio, nam absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: cur ergo unus tu Apollonidenses miseriores habes quam pater tuus habuit umquam? Cic. Fl. 29, 71: obvium habuerunt patrem, Quint. 7, 1, 29: reliquas civitates stipendiarias, Caes. B. G. 1, 30, 3: quod (cognomen) habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: quae habuit venalia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 1: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98: me segregatum habuisse, uxorem ut duxit, a me Pamphilum, *have kept him away*, *aloof*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 25; cf.: inclusum in curia senatum habuerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8: (Romulus) habuit plebem in clientelas principum descriptam, id. Rep. 2, 9: satis mihi videbar habere cognitum Scaevolam ex iis rebus, quas, etc., id. Brut. 40, 147; cf.: si nondum eum satis habes cognitum, id. Fam. 13, 17, 3; ib. 15, 20 *fin.*: fidem spectatam jam et diu cognitam, id. Div. ap. Caecil. 4, 11: decumas ad aquam deportatas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118; id. Rep. 2, 6: innumerabilia, quae collecta habent Stoici, id. Div. 2, 70, 145: quantum in acie tironi sit committendum, nimium saepe expertum habemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: quare velim ita statutum habeas, me, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1: habeo absolutum suave ἔπος ad Caesarem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 6: in adversariis scriptum habere (nomen), id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: de Caesare satis dictum habebo, id. Phil. 5, 19, 52: bellum habere susceptum, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14: quam (domum) tu iam dimensam et exaedificatam animo habebas, id. Att. 1, 6, 1: ut omnes labores, pericula consueta habeam, Sall. J. 85, 7: compertum ego habeo, id. Cat. 58, 1; cf. Nep. Att. 17 *fin.*; 18, 1: neque ea res falsum (*part. perf. pass.*) me habuit, Sall. J. 10, 1 al. From this use is derived the *compound perf.* of the Romance languages: ho veduto, j'ai vu, qs. habeo visum, *I have seen*).—**3.** Also, with a double object, *to make*, *render*: praecipit ut dent operam, uti eos quam maxime manifestos habeant, Sall. C. 41, 5: qui pascua publica infesta habuerant, Liv. 39, 29, 9; 34, 36, 3: necdum omnia edita facinora habent, id. 39, 16, 3; 31, 42, 1: anxium me et inquietum habet petitio Sexti, Plin. Ep. 2, 9, 1: sed Pompeium gratia impunitum habuit, *kept*, Vell. 2, 1, 5.—**4.** Hence: in aliquo (aliquâ re), aliquem (aliquid) habere (rare): ea si fecissem, in vestra amicitia exercitum, divitias, munimenta regni me habiturum, Sall. J. 14, 1: in vobis liberos, parentes, consanguineos habeo, Curt. 6, 9, 12: majora in eo obsequia habiturus, Just. 8, 6, 6; cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5.—**5.** *To have* or *hold* a person in any manner, *to treat*, *use*: is, uti tu me hic habueris, proinde illum illic curaverit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 64: equitatu agmen adversariorum male habere et carpere, Caes. B. C. 1, 63, 2; cf. Cels. 3, 20; 3, 21: exercitum luxuriose nimisque liberaliter habere, Sall. C. 11, 5 Kritz; cf.: eos ille non pro vanis hostibus, ut meriti erant, sed accurate et liberaliter habuit, id. J. 103, 5; 113, 2: Fabiis plurimi (saucii) dati, nec alibi majore cura habiti, Liv. 2, 47, 12; 29, 8, 6; 37, 34, 5: video quam molliter tuos habeas, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 1: militant vobiscum, qui superbe habiti rebellassent, Curt. 8, 8, 11: virgines tam sancte habuit, id. 3, 12, 21; 4, 10, 33: male habere aliquem, Nep. Eum. 12, 1: neque conjugem et filium ejus hostiliter haberi, Tac. A. 2, 10.—**6.** With *se*, and sometimes *mid.* or *neut.*, *to hold* or *keep himself* or *itself* in a certain manner, i. e. *to be constituted* or *situated*, *to find one's self*, *to be*, in any manner. (α) Habere se: Tironem Patris aegrum reliqui ... et quamquam videbatur se non graviter habere, tamen sum sollicitus, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: praeclare te habes, cum, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149: ipsi se hoc melius habent quam nos, quod, etc., id. Att. 11, 7, 4: Bene habemus nos, id. ib. 2, 8, 1: ego me bene habeo, *am well*, Tac. A. 14, 51: praeclare se res habeat (*is well*), si, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: male se res habet, cum, quod virtute effici debet, id tentatur pecunia, id. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: quae cum ita se res haberet, tamen, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124; cf.: ita se res habet, ut ego, etc., id. Quint. 1, 2: sic profecto res se habet, id. de Or. 2, 67, 271: scire aveo, quomodo res se habeat, id. Att. 13, 35, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: ut se tota res habeat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 15; cf.: ut meae res sese habent, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 1.—(β) Mid.: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, *exhibits itself*, *is*, *continues*, Sall. C. 1, 4: sicuti pleraque mortalium habentur, *as for the most part happens in human affairs*, id. ib. 6, 3.—(γ) *Neutr.* (as also the Gr ἔχω): Tullia nostra recte valet: Terentia minus belle habuit, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: volui animum tandem confirmare hodie meum, Ut bene haberem filiae nuptiis, *I might enjoy myself*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 2: qui bene habet suisque amicis est volup, id.

Mil. 3, 1, 130: bene habent tibi principia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 82: bene habet: jacta sunt fundamenta defensionis, *it is well*, Cic. Mur. 6, 14; Liv. 8, 6: magnum narras, vix credibile! atqui sic habet, *so it is, it is even so*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53: illasce sues sanas esse habereque recte licere spondesne? Formula emendi, ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5; 2, 3, 5. — **D.** *To hold, account, esteem, consider, regard* a person or thing in any manner or as any thing; *to think* or *believe* a person or thing *to be* so or so: aliquem fidelem sibi habere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 87: deos aeternos et beatos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: id habent hodie vile et semper habuerunt, id. Balb. 22, 51: maximam illam voluptatem habemus, quae, etc., id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: eum nos ut perveterem habemus ... nec vero habeo quemquam antiquiorem, id. Brut. 15, 61: Ut et rex et pater habereter omnium, id. Rep. 1, 36; 2, 21: parentem Asiae et dici et haberi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10 *fin.*: eos dicit esse habitos deos, a quibus, etc., id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, id. Rep. 1, 33; cf. id. ib. 2, 12 *fin.*: non habeo nauci Marsum augurem, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: cujus auctoritas in iis regionibus magni habebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21, 7: nihil pensi habere, Quint. 11, 1, 29; cf. also: an perinde habenda sit haec atque illa, id. 7, 3, 11: sese illum non pro amico, sed pro hoste habiturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 19; so, aliquem pro hoste, Liv. 2, 20; Curt. 6, 2 al.: nisi in provincia relictas rationes pro relatis haberem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2: licet omnia Italica pro Romanis habeam, Quint. 1, 5, 56; 12, 10, 73: istuc jam pro facto habeo, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 2: Pompeium pro certo habemus per Illyricum proficisci in Galliam, *to consider as certain*, id. ib. 10, 6 *fin.*: id obliviscendum, pro non dicto habendum, Liv. 23, 22, 9: hoc velim in maximis rebus et maxime necessariis habeas, Cic. Att. 5, 5 *fin.*: aliquem in deorum numero, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36: aliquem in hostium numero, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1: aliquem suorum In numero, Hor. S. 2, 6, 41; for which also: hostium numero haberi, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 6: numero impiorum ac sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; cf. also Quint. 3, 7, 2: quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56: mutare nefas habent, Quint. 12, 8, 6: nec tamen est habendum religioni, nocentem aliquando defendere, *to scruple, make a conscience of*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; cf.: nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, *you despise*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19: non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11.—Hence: sic habeto, or sic habeas aliquid, or with an *object-clause, hold* or *judge thus, be convinced* or *persuaded, believe, know*: sed hoc nihil ad te: illud velim sic habeas, quod intelliges, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: unum hoc sic habeto: si, etc., id. ib. 2, 6 *fin.*: sic habeto: omnibus, etc., id. Rep. 6, 13: enitere et sic habeto, non esse te mortalem, sed corpus hoc, id. ib. 6, 24; so with an *object-clause*, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1; 16, 4, 4.—Without *sic*: id primum ergo habeto, non sine magna causa, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 2: tantum habeto, civem egregium esse Pompeium, etc., id. ib. 2, 8, 2.—**2.** *To take, accept, bear, submit to, endure*: neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur: multi eas gravius aequo habuere, Sall. C. 51, 11: egestas facile habetur sine damno, id. ib. 6, 37: quae in praesens Tiberius civiliter habuit, sed, etc., Tac. A. 4, 21: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, id. ib. 3, 70; 12, 48: nec ita aegre habuit filium id pro parente ausum, Liv. 7, 5, 7 Weissenb. — **E.** *To hold, have possession of, occupy*, a place: urbem Romam condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, Sall. C. 6, 1: qui mortales initio Africam habuerint, id. J. 17, 7; 18, 1; cf. Siciliam et Sardiniam per legatos habuit, *rule, administer*, Flor. 4, 2, 22: urbem Romanam a principio reges habuere, Tac. A. 1, 1: Hispaniae tribus legionibus habebantur, id. ib. 4, 5; 12, 54.—**2.** More freq. *neutr.*, *to dwell, live* anywhere (perh. only ante-class.; in good prose habito is used instead): quae Corinthum arcem altam habetis, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.): ille geminus qui Syracusis habet, Plaut. Men. prol. 69: quis istic habet? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 6: ubi nunc adulescens habet? id. Trin. 1, 2, 156: apud aedem Junonis Lucinae, ubi aedituumus habere solet, Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.; cf.: situm formamque et universorum castrorum et partium, qua Poeni, qua Numidae haberent ... specularentur, Liv. 30, 4, 2 (but v. Weissenb. ad loc.).—**F.** *To spend, pass* (time, etc.): aetatem procul a republica, Sall. C. 4, 1: vitam, id. ib. 51, 12 al.—**G.** *To have in one's mind, to know, be acquainted with*: siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18 *fin.*: habes consilia nostra; nunc cognosce de Bruto, *there you have, such are*, id. Att. 5, 21, 10: habetis igitur primum ortum tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 27: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, id. de Or. 2, 88, 361; cf. also: habes nostras sententias, Suet. Claud. 4: habes, quae fortissime de beata vita dici putem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28 *fin.*; cf. id. de Or. 2, 71, 291. —**H.** *To have as a habit, peculiarity*, or *characteristic*: habebat hoc omnino Caesar: quem plane perditum aere alieno egentemque cognorat, hunc in familiaritatem libentissime recipiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78; id. Pis. 32, 81. — **K.** *To hold, to make, do, perform, prepare, utter, pronounce, produce, cause*: alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, *made, directed*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 35; cf.: ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 3; so, iter, id. ib. 1, 51, 1; 3, 11, 2; 3, 106, 1; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: vias, Luc. 2, 439: C. Cato contionatus est, comitia haberi non siturum, si, etc., *to be held*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: senatum, id. ib. 2, 13, 3; id. Fam. 1, 4, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2, 1: concilia, id. B. G. 5, 53, 4: contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 6: censum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: delectum (militum), id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; id. Fam. 15, 1 *fin.*; Caes. B. G. 6, 1; v. delectus: ludos, Suet. Rhet. 1: sermonem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf.: orationem, *to deliver*, id. Rep. 1, 46: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis, id. ib. 6, 9 *fin.*: disputationem, id. ib. 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 30, 1: dialogum, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: verba, id. de Or. 2, 47, 190: querelam de aliquo apud aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: controversiam de fundo cum aliquo, id. Fam. 13, 69, 2 et saep.: deinde adventus in Syriam primus equitatus habuit interitum, *caused, occasioned*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9; cf. id. Div. 2, 46, 96: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam, quae extra fines cujusque civitatis fiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6.—**L.** Habere in animo (or simply animo), with an *object-clause, to have in mind, to intend, to be disposed, inclined* to do any thing (= propositum habere, constituisse, decrevisse): istum exheredare in animo habebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; id. Att. 1, 17, 11: hoc (flumen) neque ipse transire in animo habebat neque hostes transituros existimabat, Caes. B. G. 6, 7, 5: neque bello eum invadere animo habuit, Liv. 44, 25, 1 dub (al. in animo), v. Drak. ad h. l.—**M.** Habere sibi or secum aliquid, *to keep to one's self* (lit. and trop.): clamare coeperunt, sibi ut haberet hereditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47: per vindicationem his verbis legamus: DO LEGO, CAPITO, SUMITO, SIBI HABETO, Ulp. Fragm. 24, 3; cf. ib. § 5; Gai. Inst. 2, 209.—So the formula used in divorces: res tuas tibi habeas or habe, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 47; Sen. Suas. 1, § 7: illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit ex duodecim tabulis, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69. —Comic. t r a n s f.: apage sis amor: tuas tibi res habeto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 32. — T r o p.: secreto hoc audi, tecum habeto, ne Apellae quidem liberto tuo dixeris, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2: verum haec tu tecum habeto, id. Att. 4, 15, 6.—**N.** Of a sweetheart, *to have, to possess, enjoy*: postquam nos Amaryllis habet, Galatea reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 31; Tib. 1, 2, 65; Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 22: duxi, habui scortum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 6; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58: cum esset objectum, habere eum Laida; habeo, inquit, non habeor a Laide, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2.—**O.** Gladiatorial t. t., of a wounded combatant: hoc habet or habet, *he has that* (i. e. that stroke), *he is hit*: desuper altus equo graviter ferit atque ita fatur: Hoc habet, Verg. A. 12, 296; Prud. Psych. 53. — **2.** T r a n s f.: hoc habet: reperi, qui senem ducerem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 26; id. Rud. 4, 4, 99: egomet continuo mecum; Certe captus est! Habet! Ter. And. 1, 1, 56 (id est vulneratus est. Habet enim qui percussus est: et proprie de gladiatoribus dicitur, Don.). — Hence: **hăbĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *held* or *kept in a certain condition, state, humor* (ante-class.). **A.** I n g e n. **1.** L i t.: equus nimis strigosus et male habitus, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11; v. in the foll.—**2.** T r o p.: ut patrem tuum vidi esse habitum, diu etiam duras (lites) dabit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 22.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., physically, *well kept, well conditioned, fleshy, corpulent*: corpulentior videre atque habitior, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 8: si qua (virgo) est habitior paulo, pugilem esse aiunt, deducunt cibum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: (censores) equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, etc., Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.

hăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [habeo, II. B. 2.], *that may be easily handled* or *managed, manageable, suitable, fit, proper, apt, expert, light, nimble, swift* (class.). **I.** L i t.: (calcei) habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; cf.: (natura homini) figuram corporis habilem et aptam ingenio humano dedit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26; res aptae, habiles et ad naturam accommodatae, id. Fin. 4, 20, 56: brevitate habiles gladii, Liv. 22, 46, 5: ensis, Verg. A. 9, 305: arcus, id. ib. 1, 318: pharetra ad tela, Val. Fl. 3, 607: frameae, Tac. G. 6: currus, Ov. M. 2, 531: aratrum, Tib. 1, 9, 7: naves velis, Tac. A. 2, 6: corpus habilissimum quadratum est, neque gracile neque obesum, *the most convenient for managing, treating*, Cels. 2, 1; cf.: materia levis est et ad hoc habilis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7: atque habilis membris venit vigor, i. e. *making supple*, Verg. G. 4, 418: (bos) nec feturae habilis nec fortis aratris, *fit, proper for*, id. ib. 3, 62: terra frumentis, Col. 2, 2, 20; cf.: Aegyptum ut feraciorem habilioremque annonae urbicae redderet, Suet. Aug. 18: pinguibus hae (vites) terris habiles, levioribus illae, Verg. G. 2, 92: rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, equis tantum habilem, Liv. 24, 48, 5; cf.: ducenta fere milia peditum, armis habilia, *able to bear arms*, Vell. 2, 110, 3: nondum portandis habiles gravioribus armis, Sil. 11, 588.— **II.** T r o p.: sunt quidam ita in iisdem rebus habiles, ita naturae muneribus ornati, ut, etc., *apt, expert, skilful* (= capax), Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: acutior atque habilior ad inveniendum, Quint. 6, 3, 12: numquam ingenium idem ad res diversissimas habilius fuit, Liv. 21, 4, 3: exercitus non habilis gubernaculo, *not easy to govern*, Vell. 2, 113, 2: negotia expedita et habilia sequuntur actorem, Sen. de Ira, 3, 7: et vicina seni non habilis Lyco, *not suited* (on account of her age), Hor. C. 3, 19, 24: non habiles Colchi, i. e. *uncivilized, rude*, Val. Fl. 7, 231.— (β) Poet., with *inf.*: plaudentique habiles Caryae resonare Dianae, Stat. Th. 4, 225; Luc. 3, 553. — Hence, *adv.*: **hăbĭlĭter**, *handily, aptly, expertly, skilfully, easily* (very rare): scutum parvum habiliter ferens, Liv. Epit. 57: ut elephantis, sicut nos equis, facile atque habiliter utantur, Mel. 3, 7; Dig. 34, 2, 20.

* **hăbĭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [habilis], *aptitude, ability*: omitto opportunitates habilitatesque reliqui corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27.

hăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. habilis *fin.*

hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [habito], *habitable*. **I.** L i t. (class.): regiones, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: cinguli (terrae), id. Rep. 6, 20: media plaga (terrae), Ov. M. 1, 49: orae, Hor. C. 4, 14, 5: caelum, Ov. F. 4, 611: non habitabile frigus, id. Tr. 3, 4, 51.—**II.** Poet. t r a n s f., *inhabited*: Tarpeiae rupes Superisque habitabile saxum, Sil. 1, 541.

hăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a dwelling-place, habitation* (post-class.). **I.** L i t.: leonis, Gell. 5, 14, 21: avium, Pall. 1, 23.— **II.** T r a n s f., of the body, as the *dwelling-place* of the soul, Prud. Cath. 10, 39.

hăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dwelling, inhabiting*: ad habitationem praebere mansionem, Pall. 1, 9, 1: aquarum, Firm. Math. 2, 10 *init.* **II.** T r a n s f., *a dwelling, habitation*.—**A.** L i t. (class.; cf.: domus, domicilium, sedes, mansio, tectum): scelestae haec aedes, impiast habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73; cf. id. ib. 67: ut nobis haec habitatio Bona, fausta ... eveniat, id. Trin. 1, 2, 2: peto a te, ut ei de habitatione ac-

commodes, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: sumptus habitationis, id. Cael. 7, 17; Cato, R. R. 128; Col. 1, 6, 6: alicui gratuitam habitationem praestare, Gai. Inst. 4, 153; in *plur.:* mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rent*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21, 1.—**B.** *Rent for a dwelling, house-rent:* annuam habitationem Romae usque ad bina milia nummum remisit, Suet. Caes. 38.

hăbĭtātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [habitatio], *a little dwelling* (late Lat.): in specubus habitatiunculas habere, Hier. in Obad. *med.*

hăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [habito], *a dweller* in a house, *tenant, occupant:* tuam (domum) in Carinis mundi habitatores Lamiae conduxerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: inesse aliquem habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divina domo, id. ib. 2, 35, 90: tumultu habitatorum, Liv. 21, 62, 3 al.: testa in illa vidit habitatorem magnum, Juv. 14, 311; Sen. Ep. 45, 10; Plin. Pan. 50, 3.—**II.** Transf., *an inhabitant* of a country, etc.: incolae atque habitatores, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: civitas habitatoribus vacua, Amm. 24, 2, 3: habitatores pagorum, id. 23, 6, 44: oppidi, id. 31, 5, 5; 22, 8, 35: lunae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11, 7.

hăbĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [habitator], *she that inhabits*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 82.

* **hăbĭtio,** ōnis, *f.* [habeo], *a having:* debitio gratiae, non habitio, cum pecunia confertur, Gell. 1, 4, 7.

hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1 (*gen. plur.* of the *part. pres.* habitantum, Ov. M. 14, 90), *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [habeo]. **I.** In gen., *to have frequently, to be wont to have* (ante-class. and very rare): epicrocum, Varr. ap. Non. 318, 25: comas, id. ib. 27.—**II.** In partic., *to have possession of, to inhabit* a place; and more freq. *neut.*, *to dwell, abide, reside, live* anywhere (the class. signif. of the word; cf.: colo, incolo, commoror). **A.** Lit. **1.** *Act.:* centum urbes habitant magnas, Verg. A. 3, 106: silvas, id. E. 6, 2: hoc nemus, hunc collem (deus), id. A. 8, 352: humiles casas, id. E. 2, 29: terras, Ov. H. 1, 66; id. M. 1, 195: pruinas, Val. Fl. 2, 177: locum, Tac. Agr. 11; cf. Liv. 5, 51, 3. —*Pass.:* colitur ea pars (urbis) et habitatur frequentissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 28: arx procul iis, quae habitabantur, Liv. 24, 3, 2: applicata colli habitatur colonia Corinthus, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; 5, 7, 7, § 42: Scythiae confinis est regio habitaturque pluribus vicis, Curt. 8, 2, 14: nobis habitabitur orbis Ultimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 127: tellus Bistoniis habitata viris, id. M. 13, 430; cf.: nec patria est habitata tibi, id. Tr. 5, 3, 21; Sil. 2, 654: raris habitata mapalia tectis, Verg. G. 3, 340; cf.: (agellus) habitatus quinque focis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 2: campi olim uberes magnisque urbibus habitati, Tac. H. 5, 7: quae sit tellus habitanda (sibi), requirit, Ov. M. 3, 9; cf.: cesserunt nitidis habitandae piscibus undae, id. ib. 1, 74: habitandaque fana Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis, Hor. Epod. 16, 19: proavis habitatas linquere silvas, Juv. 15, 152.—**2.** *Neutr.:* in illisce habitat aedibus Amphitruo, Plaut. Am. prol. 97; cf.: cujus hic in aediculis habitat decem, ut opinor, milibus, Cic. Cael. 7, 17: in gurgustio, id. N. D. 1, 9, 22: in via, *on the high-road*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106: in Sicilia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95: in arboribus (aves), Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 363: Lilybaei, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38: lucis opacis, Verg. A. 6, 673: vallibus imis, id. ib. 3, 110: casa straminea, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 20; cf.: sub terra habitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: apud aliquem, id. Ac. 2, 26, 115; cf. id. Brut. 90, 309; id. Cael. 21, 51; id. Clu. 12, 33; id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: cum aliquo, id. ib. 2, 1, 25, § 64: cum illa apud te, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 41.—*Absol.:* triginta milibus dixistis eum habitare, Cic. Cael. 7, 17; cf.: nunc si quis tanti (i. e. sex milibus) habitet, Vell. 2, 10, 1: bene, *to have a good habitation*, Nep. Att. 13; so, dum sic ergo habitat Cetronius, *so splendidly*, Juv. 14, 92: avecta est peregre hinc habitatum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 37; cf.: is habitatum huc commigravit, id. Trin. 4, 3, 77; and: rus habitatum abii, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: commorandi natura deversorium nobis, non habitandi locum dedit, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: habitandi causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 8.—*Part.* as *subst.:* **hăbĭtantes,** ium, *the inhabitants:* numquam tecta subeamus: super habitantes aliquando procumbunt, Quint. 2, 16, 6; Ov. M. 14, 90: oppidum valetudine habitantium infame, Mel. 1, 16, 1: ad occasum, Plin. 2, 70, 82, § 180.—*Pass. impers.:* vides, habitari in terra raris et angustis in locis, et in ipsis quasi maculis, ubi habitatur, vastas solitudines interjectas, Cic. Rep. 6, 19: habitari ait Xenophanes in luna, *that the moon is inhabited*, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: vicorum, quibus frequenter habitabatur, Liv. 2, 62, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to stay, remain, dwell*, or *keep* in any place; *to keep to, dwell upon* a thing (a favorite expression with Cicero): cum iis, qui in foro habitarunt, de dignitate contendas? Cic. Mur. 9, 21; cf.: habitare in Rostris, id. Brut. 89, 305: in subselliis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf. also: in oculis, *to be always in public*, id. Planc. 27, 66: illi qui hoc solum colendum ducebant, habitarunt in hac una ratione tractanda, id. de Or. 2, 38, 160: in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis, *to dwell upon*, id. Or. 15, 49; cf. id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: cum his habitare pernoctareque curis (i. e. studiis)! id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: quorum in vultu habitant oculi mei, id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: animus habitat in oculis, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145; cf.: mens ibi (in corde) habitat, id. 11, 37, 69, § 182: qui tibi (Amori) jucundumst, siccis habitare medullis, Prop. 2, 11 (3, 3), 17: peregrinatus est hujus animus in nequitia, non habitavit, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 1: tecum habita, i. e. *retire within thyself, examine thyself*, Pers. 4, 52.

hăbĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [habitus, *P. a.*, from habeo], *condition, plight, habit, appearance, figure* of the body (mostly ante- and post-class., for the class. habitus): qui color, nitor, vestitus, quae habitudo est corporis! *Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 11; cf.: bona corporis, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: habitus atque habitudo, *dress and figure*, App. M. 9, p. 235: ancillae, id. ib. 2, p. 118.—*Plur.:* tam varias habitudines corporis participat, App. Mag. p. 282, 29.

hăbĭtŭo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to bring into a condition* or *habit* of body; in *pass.*, *to be constituted* or *conditioned* in any manner, *to be in any condition* or *habit* of body (post-class.): si nutrix malo suco atque corpore habituari videatur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 79; id. ib. 4, 8, 109.

* **hăbĭtūrio,** īre, *v. desid. a.* [habeo], *to desire to have, to long for* any thing: si arationes Habituris, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47.

1. hăbĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from habeo, q. v. *fin.*

2. hăbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [1. habitus, *P. a.*, from habeo], *the condition* or *state* of a thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *condition, plight, habit, deportment, appearance* of the body (in *sing.* and *plur.*): cum ille vir (Q. Metellus) integerrima aetate, optimo habitu, maximis viribus eriperetur bonis omnibus, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: qui habitus et quae figura non procul abesse putatur a vitae periculo, id. Brut. 91, 313; cf.: qui non tam habitus corporis opimos quam gracilitates consectentur, id. ib. 16, 64: mediocris, id. ib. 91, 316: oris, id. N. D. 1, 25, 99: oris et vultus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56: habitu corporis brevis fuit (Horatius), Suet. Vit. Hor.: corporum, Tac. G. 4; cf.: positio caeli corporibus habitum dedit, id. Agr. 11: adde vultum habitumque hominis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 92: moderati aequabilesque, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 36: signa virginali habitu atque vestitu, *deportment, appearance*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5; cf.: Himera in muliebrem figuram habitumque formata, id. ib. 2, 2, 35, § 87: habitum vestitumque pristinum reducere, Suet. Aug. 40: vestitu calciatuque et cetero habitu, id. Calig. 52: idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli, etc., Juv. 11, 149: nudus agas . . . en habitum, quo, etc., id. 2, 72: diversus est ascendentium habitus et descendentium: qui per pronum eunt, resupinant corpora; qui in arduum, incumbunt, *carriage, posture*, Sen. Ep. 123 *fin.:* cujus motum et habitum et incessum imitaretur, Suet. Claud. 4: morbus est habitus cujusque corporis contra naturam, Cael. Sab. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 3: puberem esse dicunt qui habitu corporis pubes apparet, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 28; Gai. Inst. 1, 196.—**2.** Of things, esp. of places (so perh. not till after the Aug. per.), *condition, habit, appearance*, etc.: (praediscere) patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Verg. G. 1, 52; cf.: longe alius Italiae quam Indiae visus illi habitus esset, Liv. 9, 17, 17: maris, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 4: domicilii, Col. 9, 15, 8: armorum, Liv. 9, 36, 6: pecuniarum, id. 1, 42, 5: temporum, id. 10, 46, 2 et saep.: urbs in habitum pulveris redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3.—**B.** In partic., *dress, attire* (not before the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Suet.; cf.: vestis, vestitus): Punicus cultus habitusque suspectos legatos fecit Hannibalis, Liv. 23, 34, 6: Theopompus permutato cum uxore habitu e custodia, ut mulier, evasit, Quint. 2, 17, 20; cf. id. 3, 7, 6: Romano, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54; cf.: Graeco, Romano uti, Suet. Aug. 98: Gallico, id. Caes. 58: pastorum, Liv. 9, 2, 2: triumphalis, Quint. 11, 1, 3; cf. triumphantis, Suet. Ner. 13: lugentis, id. Calig. 13: scenico, id. Ner. 38: quadrigario, id. Calig. 19: suus, Phaedr. 1, 3, 2: segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit, Juv. 2, 124; 3, 177; Tac. H. 1, 85 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *quality, nature, character:* qui manet ut moneatur semper . . . servos is habitu hau probost, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 2: justitia est habitus animi communi utilitate conservata suam cuique tribuens dignitatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: naturae ipsius habitu prope divino, id. Arch. 7, 15: prudentem non ex ipsius habitu, sed ex aliqua re externa judicare, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: aut habitu aut natura . . . habitu, ut facile et cito irascatur, etc., id. Top. 16, 62: ad rationis habitum perducere, id. Fin. 4, 14, 37: ne gloriari libeat alienis bonis Suoque potius habitu vitam degere, Phaedr. 1, 3, 2: si habitum etiam orationis et quasi colorem aliquem requiritis, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: habitus quidam et quasi gestus (sermonis), Quint. 9, 1, 13; 5, 12, 18; cf. id. 11, 3, 62.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A state of feeling, disposition* (friendly or hostile) with regard to any one (mostly post-Aug.): quis fuerit eo tempore civitatis habitus, qui singulorum animi, etc., Vell. 2, 99, 3; cf.: quae mens exercituum, quis habitus provinciarum, Tac. H. 1, 4: hic quidem Romae habitus animorum fuit, id. ib. 1, 8: ex praesenti eos potius quam praeterito aestimat habitu, Liv. 32, 14, 6.—**2.** In philos. lang., *an acquired perfect state* or *condition:* habitum appellamus animi aut corporis constantem et absolutam aliqua in re perfectionem: ut virtutis aut artis perceptionem alicujus, aut quamvis scientiam, et item corporis aliquam commoditatem, non natura datam, sed studio et industria partam, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36: habitus . . . in aliqua perfecta et constanti animi aut corporis absolutione consistit, etc., id. ib. 2, 9, 30.

† **Habrŏdīaetus,** i, *m.*, = Ἁβροδίαιτος (living delicately), *an epithet of the painter Parrhasius*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71.

habrŏtŏnum, v. abrotonum.

hac, *adv.*, v. hic *fin.* III. 1.

hac-tĕnus (a strengthened archaic form, **hacĕtĕnus,** acc. to Mar. Victor. p. 2457 P.—Separated *per tmesin*, Verg. A. 5, 603; 6, 62; Ov. M. 5, 642), *adv.* [hic- tenus; lit., as far as to this side; hence], to indicate a limit, *so far, thus far* (cf. hucusque). **I.** In space. **A.** Lit. (very rare), *to this place, thus far:* hactenus summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, Ov. M. 13, 700: hactenus dominum est illa secuta suum, id. Tr. 1, 10, 22; id. Am. 2, 11, 16; cf.: hactenus in occidentem Germaniam novimus, Tac. G. 35 *init.:* hac Trojana tenus fuerit fortuna secuta, Verg. A. 6, 62.—Far more freq. and class. (esp. freq. in Cic.), **B.** Transf., to indicate the limit of a discourse or of an extract, *thus far, to this point, no further than this:* hactenus mihi videor de amicitia quid sentirem potuisse dicere, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: hactenus admirabor eorum tarditatem, qui, etc., id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: hactenus fuit, quod caute a me scribi posset, id. Att. 11, 4, 2: externae arbores hactenus fere sunt, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 1; cf. id. 14, 3, 4, § 36: sed me hactenus cedentem nemo insequatur ultra, Quint. 12, 10, 47: verum hactenus evagari satis fuerit, id. 2, 4, 32; so after a quotation: hactenus Trogus, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 276: hactenus Varro, id. 14, 14, 17, § 96.—**b.** In this sense usually ellipt., esp. as a formula of transition: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus: reliqua differamus in crastinum, *thus far for to-day*, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 4 *fin.:* ergo

haec quoque hactenus: redeo ad urbana, id. Att. 5, 13, 2: sed haec hactenus: nunc, etc., *so much for this* (very freq.), id. Div. 2, 24, 53; id. Lael. 15, 55; id. Att. 13, 21, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 30 et saep.: haec hactenus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2: sed de hoc loco plura in aliis: nunc hactenus, id. Div. 2, 36, 76: hactenus haec, Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed hactenus, praesertim, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1; so, sed hactenus, id. ib. 9, 7, 3; 13, 9, 1; 14, 17, 2; Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46: de litteris hactenus, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 1; 3, 7, 3; 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 6, 2, 1 al.: hactenus de soloecismo, Quint. 1, 5, 54: hactenus ergo de studiis . . . proximus liber, etc., id. 1, 12, 19: hactenus de poëtis, Lact. 1, 5, 15: hactenus de mundo, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102; 15, 8, 8, § 34: hactenus, et pariter vitam cum sanguine fudit, Ov. M. 2, 610: hactenus et gemuit, id. ib. 10, 423: hactenus: ut vivo subiit, id. F. 5, 661: hactenus Aeacides, id. M. 12, 82; 14, 512.—**II.** In time, to indicate a limit, *up to this time, thus far, so long, till now, hitherto, no longer than this* (poet. and post-Aug.): hactenus quietae utrimque stationes fuere: postquam, etc., Liv. 7, 26, 6: hactenus pro libertate, mox de finibus pugnatum est, Flor. 1, 11, 5; Ov. M. 5, 250: hac celebrata tenus sancto certamina patri, Verg. A. 5, 603; 11, 823: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat, Tac. Agr. 10; id. A. 13, 47.—**III.** In extent. **A.** *Absol.*, opp. to more, *to this extent, so much, only so much, only* (very rare, and not ante-Aug.): Burrum sciscitanti hactenus respondisse: ego me bene habeo, Tac. A. 14, 51; so ellipt., Suet. Dom. 16.—Far more freq. and class., **B.** Relat., like eatenus, *to this extent* that, *so much* as, *so far* as, *as far* as; corresp. with quatenus, quoad, quod, si, ut (so most freq.), ne: hactenus non vertit (in rem), quatenus domino debet: quod excedit, vertit, Dig. 15, 3, 10, § 7: hactenus existimo nostram consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior ab homine amicissimo fieres iis de rebus, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: patrem familiae hactenus ago, quod aliquam partem praediorum percurro, Plin. Ep. 9, 15, 3: meritoria officia sunt; hactenus utilia, si praeparant ingenium, non detinent, Sen. Ep. 88.—With *ut*: haec artem quidem et praecepta duntaxat hactenus requirunt, ut certis dicendi luminibus ornentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119; id. Div. 1, 8, 13; Hor. S. 1, 2, 123; Ov. H. 15, 156.—With *ne*: curandus autem hactenus, ne quid ad senatum, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; Quint. 6, 2, 3; Tac. A. 14, 7; cf.: (eum) interficere constituit, hactenus consultans, veneno an ferro vel qua alia vi, id. ib. 14, 3 *init.*

Hădrānum (also **Adr-**), i, *n.*, = Ἄδρανον, *a town of Sicily, near Mount Ætna*, Sil. 14, 250.—**Hădrānītāni,** *its inhabitants*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Hădrĭa (**Adria**), ae. **I.** *F., the name of two Italian cities.* **A.** *In Picenum, the birthplace of the emperor Hadrian, now Atri*, Liv. 24, 10, 10; Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; Spart. Hadr. 1.—**2.** Derivv. **Hadrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hadria, Hadrian*: ager, Liv. 22, 9, 5; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110: gallinae, id. 10, 53, 74, § 146.—**b.** *Subst.*: **Hadrĭānus,** i, *m.*, *the emperor Hadrian*, Ael. Spart. Hadr. 1 sq.; Eutr. 8, 5 sqq.—Hence, **Hădrĭānālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Hadrian*: SODALIS, Inscr. Grut. 457, 6; Inscr. Fabr. 454, 71; Inscr. ap. Don. cl. 4, *no.* 19.—**B.** *In the country of the Veneti, on the coast of the sea named after it, now Adria*, Liv. 5, 33, 7; Just. 20, 1, 9; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119.—**II.** *M.*, *the Adriatic Sea* (mostly poet.): dux inquieti turbidus Hadriae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5; 2, 14, 14; 1, 3, 15; 1, 33, 15; id. Ep. 1, 18, 63 et saep.; Tac. H. 3, 42; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119; Luc. 5, 614; Mel. 2, 2, 2; 2, 3, 4; 10; 13; 2, 4, 7; 2, 7, 13.—**2.** Derivv. **a. Hădrĭātĭcus** (**Adriat-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hadria, Hadriatic*: mare, *the Adriatic Sea*, Liv. 5, 33, 7; Mel. 1, 3, 3 sq.; 2, 4, 1; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; and *absol.*, Hadriaticum, Cat. 4, 6: sinus, Liv. 10, 2, 4.—**b. Hădrĭānus** (**Adr-**), a, um, *adj.*, the same: mare, Cic. Pis. 38, 92; Hor. C. 1, 16, 4: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.—**c. Hădrĭăcus** (**Adr-**), a, um, *adj.*, the same: aequor, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 17: undae, Verg. A. 11, 405: litus, Ov. Hal. 125.

† **hadrŏbōlon,** i, *n.*, = ἀδρόβωλον (in big lumps), *a kind of black gum*, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

† **hadrosphaerum,** i, *n.*, = ἀδρόσφαιρον, *a kind of spikenard with large leaves*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44.

Hadrūmētum (**Adrūm-**), i, *n.* (also **Hadrumetus,** i, *f.*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 670), = Ἀδρούμητος, *a city of* Africa propria, *the capital of the province* Byzacene, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Caes. B. C. 2, 23; Liv. 30, 29.—**II.** Deriv. **Hadrūmētīnus** (**Adr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hadrumetum, Hadrumetine*: Clodius Albinus, *of Hadrumetum*, Capitol. Albin. 1: navis, Vulg. Act. 27, 2.—*Subst.*: **Hadrūmētīni,** ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Hadrumetum, Hadrumetines*, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2.

hae, v. hic.

Haedĭlĭa, ae, *f.*, prob. *a mountain near the Sabine villa of Horace*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 9 (so the Codd.; Bentley conjectured haeduleae, from haedulea, a little kid; but see Orell. and Dillenb. ad h. l.).

* **haedillus** (**hoed-**), i, *m. dim.* [haedus], *a little kid, kidling*; as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

haedīnus (**hoed-**), a, um (* acc. to others, **-ĭnus**), *adj.* [id.], *of a kid, kid-*: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4: pelliculae, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.—As *subst.*: **haedina,** ae, *kid's flesh*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95.

Haedui, ōrum, v. Aedui.

haedŭlĕa, v. Haedilia.

* **haedŭlus** (**hoed-**), i, *m. dim.* [haedus], *a little kid*: pinguissimus, Juv. 11, 66.

haedus (less correctly **hoedus,** and archaic **aedus** or **ēdus**; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 19, and see the letter H; Sabine, fedus, like fircus for hircus, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll., and see the letter F), i, *m.* [Sanscr. huda, ram; O. H. Germ. Geiz; cf. Gr. χίμαρος], *a young goat, a kid* (cf.: hircus, caper). **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 4; 8; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; Verg. G. 4, 10; Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; id. Epod. 2, 60; Mart. 10, 87, 17.—As a fig. for wantonness: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791; as a fig. of weakness, Lucr. 3, 7.—**II.** Transf., *plur.*: Haedi, *a small double star in the hand of the Waggoner* (Auriga), Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110; so in *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Col. 11, 2, 73: pluviales Haedi, Verg. A. 9, 668; cf. nimbosi, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 13.—In *sing.*: purus et Orion, purus et Haedus erit, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 22), 56.

† **haemăchātes,** ae, *m.*, = αἱμαχάτης, *blood-colored agate*, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

† **haemătĭcon,** i, *n.*, = αἱματικόν (bloody), *a sort of shrub*, App. Herb. 77.

† **haemătĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = αἱμάτινος, *blood-red, blood-colored*: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197.

† **haemătītes,** ae, *m.*, = αἱματίτης. **I.** *blood-stone, a kind of red iron-ore, hematite*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, §§ 129, 130; 36, 20, 37, § 144.—In apposition: lapis haematites purgat, Cels. 5, 3.—**II.** *A red-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 169.

† **haemătŏpūs,** pŏdis, *m.*, = αἱματόπους (blood-foot), in Plin. 10, 47, 64, § 130, v. l. for himantopus, q. v.

haemēsis, is, *f.*, *an inflammatory disease of the eye*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

Haemĭmontus (**Aemi-**), i, *m.*, *a province of Thrace, adjoining Mount Hæmus*, Vop. Aur. 17, 2; Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 3; Sext. Ruf. 9; Notit. Dign. Imp. Occid. 1.—Hence, **Haemĭmontāni** (**Aemi-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Hæmimontus*, Amm. 27, 4, 11.

Haemon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Αἵμων, *a son of Creon, king of Thebes, the lover of Antigone*, Prop. 2, 8, 21; Ov. Tr. 2, 402; id. Ib. 563; Hyg. Fab. 72.

Haemŏnĭa (**Aemŏnia**), ae, *f.*, *a poetical name of Thessaly*, Ov. M. 1, 568; 2, 543; 8, 815; id. R. Am. 249; id. F. 5, 381: nivalis, Hor. C. 1, 37, 20.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Haemŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hæmonia (Thessaly), Hæmonian (Thessalian)*: gens, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 30: urbs, i. e. *Trachin*, id. M. 11, 652: Acastus, id. ib. 11, 410: juvenis, i. e. *Jason*, id. ib. 7, 132: puer, i. e. *Achilles*, id. F. 5, 400: equi, i. e. *of Achilles*, id. Tr. 3, 11, 28: lyra, the same, id. ib. 4, 1, 16: arcus, i. e. *the constellation Sagittarius* (because orig. the Thessalian centaur Chiron), id. M. 2, 81.—**B. Haemŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, = Αἱμονίδης, *a Hæmonian* or *Thessalian*; in *plur.*, i. q. Argonautae, *the Argonauts*, Val. Fl. 4, 506.—**C. Haemŏnis** (**Aem-**), ĭdis, *f.*, *a Thessalian woman*, Ov. H. 13, 2; Luc. 6, 436; 590.

† **haemophthĭsĭcus,** i, *m.*, = αἱμοφθισικός, *a person with corrupted blood*, Aem. Mac. de Beton.

† **haemoptyĭcus** (not **-toïcus**), i, *m.*, = αἱμοπτυικός, *one who spits blood*, Marc. Emp. 16 *med.*; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 35.

† **haemorrhăgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = αἱμορραγία, *a violent bleeding, hemorrhage, bleeding at the nose*, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132.

† **haemorrhŏĭcus,** i, *m.*, = αἱμορροϊκός, *that has the hemorrhoids* or *piles*, Firm. Math. 3, 3, 7; 3, 15, 2.

† **haemorrhŏïda,** ae, *f.* (discharging blood; written as Greek, αἱμορροΐς, Cels. 6, 18, 9). **I.** In medic., *the piles, hemorrhoids*, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 137; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2; Amm. 30, 6, 5.

haemorrhŏïs, ĭdis, *f.*, = αἱμορροΐς, *a kind of poisonous serpent*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 43; 20, 20, 81, § 210; Luc. 9, 806.

† **haemorrhousa,** ae, *f.*, = αἱμορροοῦσα, *she that has a hemorrhage*, eccl. (cf. Vulg. Matt. 9, 20).

† **haemostăsis,** is, *f.*, = αἱμόστασις, *a plant that stops the flow of blood*, App. Herb. 59.

Haemus (**Aemus**) or **Haemos,** i, *m.*, = Αἷμος. **I.** *A high range of mountains in Thrace, now called the Great Balkan*, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Liv. 4, 21 sq.; Ov. M. 6, 87; 2, 219; 10, 77; id. F. 1, 390; Hor. C. 1, 12, 6 et saep.—**II.** *A celebrated actor*, Juv. 3, 99; 6, 198.

haerēdĭtas, ātis, v. hereditas.

haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n.* [etym. dub.], *to hang* or *hold fast, to hang, stick, cleave, cling, adhere, be fixed, sit fast, remain close* to any thing or in any manner (class. and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense; cf. pendeo); usually constr. with *in*, the simple *abl.* or *absol.*, less freq. with *dat.*, with *ad, sub, ex*, etc. **I.** Lit.: ut videamus, terra penitusne defixa sit, et quasi radicibus suis haereat, an media pendeat? Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122; so, terra ima sede semper haeret, id. Rep. 6, 18: linguam ad radices ejus haerens excipit stomachus, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: scalarum gradus male haerentes, *holding, adhering*, id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; cf.: haerent parietibus scalae, Verg. A. 2, 442: haerere in equo, *sit fast, keep his seat*, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; for which: nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. C. 3, 24, 55: male laxus In pede calceus haeret, id. S. 1, 3, 32; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 144: haeret nonnumquam telum illud occultum, id. 9, 2, 75: pugnus in mala haeret, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: haesitque in corpore ferrum, Verg. A. 11, 864; for which: tergo volucres haesere sagittae, id. ib. 12, 415; cf.: scindat haerentem coronam crinibus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 27; and: haerentem capiti cum multa laude coronam, id. S. 1, 10, 49: carinae, Ov. M. 8, 144: alae, id. ib. 12, 570: (fames) utero haeret meo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 16: haeret pede pes, Verg. A. 10, 361: ubi demisi retem atque hamum, quicquid haesit, extraho, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45; cf.: os devoratum fauce cum haereret lupi, Phaedr. 1, 8, 4; and: graves currus illuvie et voraginibus haerebant, Curt. 8, 4: classis in vado haerebat, id. 9, 19: haerentes adverso litore naves, Hor. S. 2, 3, 205: gremioque in Jasonis haerens, Ov. M. 7, 66; cf.: haeret in complexu liberorum, Quint. 6, 1, 42; for which: Avidisque amplexibus haerent, Ov. M. 7, 143: cupide in Veneris compagibus haerent, Lucr. 4, 1113; for which: validis Veneris compagibus haerent, id. 4, 1204; and: (anulus) caecis in eo (lapide) compagibus haesit, id. 6, 1016: communibus inter se radicibus haerent, id. 3, 325; 5, 554: foliis sub omnibus haerent (Somnia), Verg. A. 6, 284: gladius intra vaginam suam haerens, Quint. 8 praef. § 15: ipse inter media tela hostium evasit. Duo turmae haesere, i. e. *failed to break through*, Liv. 29, 33, 7: alii globo illati haerebant, id. 22, 5, 5.—**b.** Prov. (*a*) Haerere in luto, i. e. *to be in trouble, difficulty*: tali in luto haerere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 66 (for

which: nunc homo in medio luto est, id. Ps. 4, 2, 28); cf. haesito, I.—In salebra: proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebra, *runs aground*, i. e. *is at a loss*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84.—In a like sense, (β) Aqua haeret, *the water* (in the water-clock) *stops*; v. aqua.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to hold fast, remain attached* or *fixed, to keep firm, adhere*: improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16; cf.: infixus animo haeret dolor, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: haerent infixi pectore vultus, Verg. A. 4, 4: haerere in memoria, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2; cf.: quae mihi in visceribus haerent, i. e. *firmly impressed upon my heart, memory*, id. Att. 6, 1, 8; and: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerere, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: mihi haeres in medullis, id. Fam. 15, 16, 2: in omnium gentium sermonibus ac mentibus semper haerere, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: hi in oculis haerebunt, i. e. *will be always present*, id. Phil. 13, 3, 5: in te omnis haeret culpa, *adheres, cleaves*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 32: ut peccatum haereat, non in eo, qui monuerit, sed in eo, qui non obtemperarit, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 30.—With *dat.*: potest hoc homini huic haerere peccatum? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17: quod privatarum rerum dedecus non haeret infamiae (tuae)? id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: in quo (Caelio) crimen non haerebat, id. Cael. 7, 15: neque (possit) haerere in tam bona causa tam acerba injuria, id. Fam. 6, 5, 2: cum ante illud facetum dictum emissum haerere debeat, quam cogitari potuisse videatur, *must have hit* (the figure being that of an arrow shot from the bow), id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: in quos incensos ira vitamque domini desperantes cum incidisset, haesit in iis poenis, quas, etc., *fell into, incurred those penalties* (the figure is that of a bird which is limed, caught), id. Mil. 21, 56: nec dubie repetundarum criminibus haerebant, Tac. A. 4, 19: in hoc flexu quasi aetatis fama adolescentis paulum haesit ad metas, *hung back, was caught* (the figure being taken from the race-course), Cic. Cael. 31, 75; v. meta: neu quid medios intercinat actus, Quod non proposito conducat et haereat apte, i. e. *fits, suits*, Hor. A. P. 195.—**B.** In partic. **1.** With the idea of nearness predominating, *to keep near* or *close to* a person, *to join* or *attach one's self to, to follow* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): perfice hoc Precibus, pretio, ut haeream in parte aliqua tandem apud Thaidem, *may keep about her*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 25; cf.: ego illum audivi in amorem haerere apud nescio quam fidicinam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 7: haeres ad latus, omnia experiris, Cat. 21, 6: Antorem comitem, qui missus ab Argis, Haeserat Evandro, Verg. A. 10, 780: obtinenti Africam comes haeserat, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 2; Quint. 1, 2, 10: Curtius Nicia (grammaticus) haesit Cn. Pompeio et C. Memmio, Suet. Gramm. 14.—Poet.: haeremus cuncti superis, temploque tacente Nil facimus non sponte deo, *cling to, depend on*, Luc. 9, 573.—Hence, **b.** In a bad sense: in tergis, tergis, in tergo, *to hang upon one's rear*, i. e. *to pursue closely*: haerebit in tergis fugientium victor, Curt. 4, 15 *fin.*: se cum exercitu tergis eorum haesurum, Tac. H. 4, 19: Haerens in tergo Romanus, Liv. 1, 14 11 Weissenb. (better than terga, the lect. vulg.).—**2.** With the idea of duration in time predominating, *to remain fixed, to abide* or *continue* anywhere, *to keep at, stick to* any thing (class.): metui, ne haereret hic (Athenis), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 49: in obsidione castelli exigui, Curt. 5, 3, 4: circa muros unius urbis, id. 4, 4; cf.: circa libidines, Suet. Aug. 71: volitare in foro, haerere in jure ac praetorum tribunalibus, *to go loitering* or *dangling about*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: et siccis vultus in nubibus haerent, *hang upon*, i. e. *remain long looking at*, Luc. 4, 331; cf.: vultus, dum crederet, haesit, id. 9, 1036: haerere in eadem commorarique sententia, Cic. Or. 40, 137; cf.: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut boni quod habeat, id amplectar, ibi habitem, ibi haeream, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292: quonam modo ille in bonis haerebit et habitabit suis? id. Or. 15, 49: equidem in libris haereo, id. Att. 13, 40, 2; cf.: valde in scribendo haereo, id. ib. 13, 39, 2: plurima sunt, nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus, *lasting, durable*, Juv. 14, 2.—**3.** With the idea of hindrance to free motion predominating, *to stick fast, be brought to a stand-still, to be embarrassed, perplexed, at a loss, to hesitate, to be suspended* or *retarded* (class.). (α) Of persons: haerebat nebulo: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; cf.: haerebat in tabulis publicis reus et accusator, id. Clu. 31, 86: cogitate in his iniquitatibus unum haesisse Apollonium: ceteros profecto multos ex his incommodis pecunia se liberasse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: in multis nominibus, id. N. D. 3, 24, 62: in media stultitia, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 70; cf.: isti physici raro admodum, cum haerent aliquo loco, exclamant, abstrusa esse omnia, etc., id. Ac. 2, 5, 14: in quo etiam Democritus haeret, id. Fin. 1, 6, 20: at in altero illo, inquit, haeres. Immo habeo tibi gratiam. Haererem enim, nisi tu me expedisses, id. Pis. 30, 74: in ceteris subvenies, si me haerentem videbis, id. Fin. 3, 4, 16: quid machiner? quid comminiscar? haereo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 17; id. Merc. 3, 4, 15; 4, 3, 38; 24; cf.: aut quia non firmus rectum defendis et haeres, Hor. S. 2, 7, 26: haesit circa formas litterarum (puer), Quint. 1, 1, 21; cf. id. 1, 7, 35: haeres et dubitas, Juv. 3, 135; 6, 281.—(β) Of things: nunc homo in lutost. Nomen nescit: haeret haec res, i. e. *is perplexing, cannot be explained*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Amph. 2, 2, 182; id. Trin. 4, 2, 59; cf.: occisa est haec res; haeret hoc negotium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 8: nec umquam tanta fuerit loquendi facultas, ut non titubet atque haereat, quotiens ab animo verba dissentiunt, Quint. 12, 1, 29: Hectoris Aeneaeque manu victoria Graiûm Haesit, i. e. *was retarded*, Verg. A. 11, 290; cf.: constitit hic bellum fortunaque Caesaris haesit, Luc. 7, 547: cum in hac difficultate rerum consilium haereret, Liv. 26, 36, 1.

haeres, ēdis, v. heres.

haerēsco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [haereo], *to stick, adhere* (Lucretian): primordia in terris, Lucr. 2, 477; 4, 742.

† **haerĕsĭarcha**, ae, *m.*, = αἱρεσιάρχης, *a leader of a sect, heresiarch* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 6; Aug. Ep. 253.

† **haerĕsis** (scanned **hērĕsis** in Prud. Psych. 725; Ham. 64), is and ĕos, *f.*, = αἵρεσις. **I.** *A* (philosophical or religious) *sect, a school of thought* (= secta): Cato in ea est haeresi, quae nullum sequitur florem orationis, Cic. Par. prooem. § 2; as Greek, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: Pythagorae haeresim sequi, Vitr. 5 praef.—**2.** *Heretical religious doctrine, heresy*, Tert. adv. Haer. 1 sq. et saep.: Ariana, *the Arian heresy*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6: plurimae sectae et haereses, Lact. 4, 30, 2.—**Hērĕsis**, personif., Prud. Psych. 710.—Comically: joca tua plena facetiarum de haeresi Vestoriana . . . risisse me satis, i. e. *craft, trade*, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 1.—**II.** *A calling, profession*: navalis, Cod. Th. 13, 6, 9 sq.

haerĕtĭce, *adv.*, v. the foll. art. I. *fin.*

† **haerĕtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = αἱρετικός, *of* or *belonging to heretical religious doctrines, heretical* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: commissatio, Tert. adv. Haer. 41: nigredo, Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 611.—*Adv.*: **haerĕtĭce**, *heretically*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 36.—**II.** *Subst.*: **haerĕtĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a heretic*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 27; id. de Bapt. 115; so the title of Tertullian's work: de Praescriptione adversus haereticos.

* **haesĭtābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [haesito, II.], *stammering, faltering, hesitating*: expalluit notabiliter et haesitabundus inquit: Interrogavi, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13.

* **haesĭtantĭa**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a stammering*: linguae, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16.

haesĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hesitating* (rare but good prose). **I.** Of speech, *a stammering*: qui timor! quae dubitatio! quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: deformis, Quint. 11, 2, 48.—**II.** *Mental uncertainty, irresolution, perplexity, embarrassment, hesitation* (rare but class.): si facile inveneris quid dicas, noli ignoscere haesitationi meae, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 2: non mediocris haesitatio est, hinc justitiae proposita imagine, inde pietatis, Quint. 12, 1, 40; 11, 2, 48: haesitationem attulit tempus et locus, Tac. H. 1, 39; Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 1.

haesĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who hesitates, is undecided*: sum et ipse in edendo (libros) haesitator, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2.

haesĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [haereo], *to stick fast, remain fixed* in a place. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): ut, si eam paludem Romani perrumpere conarentur, haesitantes premerent ex loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 2: ita in vadis haesitantis frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5, 3; Lucr. 6, 334; 5, 697.—**b.** Prov.: haesitare in eodem luto, i. e. *to be exposed to the same danger*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15.—**II.** Trop. (opp. firmness), *to be uncertain, hesitating*. * **A.** In speech: linguâ haesitantes, *hesitating, stammering*, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115.—**B.** In mind, *to be uncertain, undecided, to be at a loss, to hesitate* (so most freq.; cf.: cunctor, moror, tardo): dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: cum haesitaret, cum teneretur, quaesivi, etc., id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: in novis rebus haesitare, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15; cf.: Carbo ignarus legum, haesitans in majorum institutis, *not well versed in*, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: num in eo, qui sint hi testes, haesitatis? id. Fragm. Or. p. Corn. 2, p. 453 Orell.: haesitavit ob eam causam, quod nesciret, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220; id. Fin. 2, 6, 18: itaque non haesitans respondebo, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: ubi ad pecuniae mentionem ventum erat, haesitabat, Liv. 44, 25, 9: ut deliberare, non haesitare videamur, Quint. 10, 7, 22.—*Impers. pass.*: de mutando rei publicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11.

hāgētēr, ēris, *m.*, = ἁγητήρ, *the leader, guide*: Hercules, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.

† **Hăgĭŏgrăpha**, ōrum, *n.*, = Ἁγιόγραφα, *the last of the three principal divisions of the Old Testament Scriptures*, Hier. in. Reg. praef.; id. Ep. 106, 110.

† **hăgĭŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = ἁγιόγραφος, *a sacred writer*, Hier. Ep. 1, 12.

hahae, hahahe, v. ha.

Halaesa, Halaesinus, and **Halaesus**, v. Halesa, etc.

† **hălăgŏra**, as, *f.* [ἅλς-ἀγορά], *the salt-market*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 34 dub.

‡ **halapanta** significat omnia mentientem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101, 18 Müll. (perh. the same word as halophanta, q. v.).

hālātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [halo], *a breathing, breath*, Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 12.

hālātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a breath of perfume, odor, fragrance* (post-class.): florum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7: Arabici, id. 2, § 215.

halcēdo and **halcēdŏnĭa**, v. alcedo.

Halcyŏne and **Halcyŏnēus**, v. Alc-.

hālec and **hālex**, v. alex.

Hales, ētis, *m.*, *a small river in Lucania near Velia*, now *Halente*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; id. Att. 16, 7, 5.

Hălēsa (**Halaesa** and **Alēsa**), ae, *f.*, = Ἅλαισα, *a town on the northern coast of Sicily, on the river Halesus*, now ruins near the village Iusa, Sil. 14, 218; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19; 2, 2, 75, § 185.—**II.** Deriv. **Hălēsīnus** (**Halaes-** and **Alēs-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Halesa*: civitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 1: Dio, *of Halesa*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19; 2, 3, 73.—*Subst.*: **Hălēsīni**, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Halesa. Halesines*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Hălēsus (**Halaesus** and **Alēsus**), i, *m.*, = Ἅλαισος. **I.** *Son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra* or *Briseïs, the founder of Falisci*, Verg. A. 7, 724; 10, 352; 411; Ov. F. 4, 73; id. Am. 3, 13, 31.—**II.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 462.—**III.** *A small river on the northern coast of Sicily, on which the town Halesa was situated*, Col. poët. 10, 268; Sol. 5, 20.

Hălĭacmon (**Aliacmon**), ŏnis, *m.*, *a stream forming the boundary between Macedonia and Thessaly*, now *Vistritza*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34; Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Liv. 42, 53, 5; Claud. B. G. 179.

† **hălĭææetos** (**haly-**), i, *m.*, = ἁλιαίετος, *the osprey* or *sea-eagle*: Falco haliaëtus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10; Nisus, the father of Scylla, was changed into one, Ov. M. 8, 146; Verg. Cir. 535.

Hălĭartus, i, *f.*, = Ἁλίαρτος, *a city of Bœotia near the modern village of Mazi*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Nep. Lys. 3; Liv. 42, 46; 56; 63.—Hence, **Hălĭartii**, ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Liv. 42, 46.

hālĭca, ae, v. alica.

† **hălĭcăcăbus**, i, *f.* (sc. herba) = ἁλικάκαβος, *a plant called in pure Latin* vesicaria, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180; Cels. 5, 20, 3.

Hălĭcarnassus (**-sos**) or **Halicarnāsus**, i, *f.*, = Ἁλικαρνασσός, *a city of great antiquity in Caria, the birthplace of the historians Herodotus and Dionysius, also celebrated for the mausolēum erected there*, now *Bodrun* or *Boudroum*, Mel. 1, 16, 2 and 3; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107; Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25; Liv. 37, 10, 11.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hălĭcarnasseus**, ĕi and ĕos, *m. adj.*, = Ἁλικαρνασσεύς, *of Halicarnassus:* Scylax, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88: Dionysius, Quint. 3, 1, 16: Cleon, Nep. Lys. 3.—**B. Hălĭcarnassĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Halicarnassus, Halicarnassians*, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**C. Hălĭcarnassenses**, ium, *m.*, the same, Liv. 33, 20, 12.

Hălĭcȳensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city Halicyæ* (Ἁλικύαι) *in Sicily* (now *Salemi*), *Halicyæan:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13: Sopater quidam, *of Halicyæ*, id. ib. 2, 2, 28, § 68.—*Plur. subst.:* **Halicyenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Halicyæ, Halicyæans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 91; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **hălieutĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἁλιευτικός, *of* or *belonging to fishing:* boletar, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.—*Subst.:* **Halieutica**, ōrum, *n.*, *a title of a poem on fishing, by Ovid;* cf. Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 11.

hălĭmŏn, i, *n.*, = ἅλιμον, *a plant, the orach* (Atriplex halimus of Linn.), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239; cf. id. 22, 22, 33, § 73.

† **hăliphlœos**, i, *f.*, = ἁλίφλοιος (sea-bark), *a species of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 24.

† **hălipleumon**, ŏnis, *m.*, = ἁλιπλεύμων (sea-lungs), *a kind of fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hālĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [halo], *to breathe out:* flammam halitantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 336 P. (Trag. v. 217 Vahl.).—So perh. also: Scio spiritum ejus majorem esse multo quam folles taurini halitant, Plaut. Fragm. Bacch.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. 1846, p. 580.

hālĭtus (**alitus**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *breath, exhalation, steam, vapor.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nemeaeus leo Frendens efflavit graviter extremum halitum, *his last breath*, *Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: aegris faucibus exsuperat gravis halitus, Pers. 3, 88: quae (i. e. nebulae aestusque) velut halitus sursum feruntur, Lucr. 6, 478: a pulmone halitus graveolentia, i. e. *stinking breath*, Plin. 28, 12, 53, § 194; so, oris, id. 21, 20, 83, § 142; 28, 4, 14, § 56; cf.: artificis halitus oris, Juv. 10, 238: postero die ex ore (ebriorum) halitus cadi, *fumes of wine*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: plumbi fornacium halitus noxius et pestilens, *exhalation, fumes*, id. 34, 18, 50, § 167: carbonum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 219: terrae, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31; Quint. 7, 9, 8: salis, Plin. 17, 4, 2, § 24: Averni, Val. Fl. 4, 494: solis, i. e. *heat*, Col. 2, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., *the spirit, soul*, Prud. Cath. 10, 11.—**b.** *Wind:* frigidus, Claud. Rutil. 1, 105.

hallēlūjah (**āllēlūia**), *interj.* [Hebr. halal, to praise; Jah = Jehovah], *praised be God! praise the Lord!* Form hall-, August. Ep. 86, 178; Sid. Ep. 2, 10; Prud. Nol. Carm. 37, 56. Form all-, Vulg. Job, 13, 22; Psa. 104, 1; Apoc. 19, 1, 3, 4 al.—Deriv. **hallēlūjātĭcus**, a, um: psalmi, *devoted to praise, containing hallelujahs*, August. Psa. 105.

hallex, ĭcis, v. allex.

hallūcĭnor, āri, and its derivatives, v. aluc-.

‡ **hallus**, v. allus.

† **halmyrĭdĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ἁλμυρίδιον (saltish), *a kind of cabbage*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142.

† **halmyrrhax**, ăgis, *m.*, = ἁλμύρραξ, *a kind of saltpetre*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

hālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to breathe* (poet.; cf.: feo, spiro). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to breathe, to emit vapor* or *fragrance, be fragrant:* invitent croceis halantes floribus horti, Verg. G. 4, 109: ture calent arae sertisque recentibus halant, id. A. 1, 417.—**II.** *Act.*, *to breathe out, exhale:* et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848; 6, 221; 391; Mart. 10, 48.

‡ **halonem**, id est hesterno vino languentem, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ELUCUM, p. 75 Müll.

† **hălŏphanta**, ae, *m.*, = ἁλοφάντης (a word comically formed after the analogy of sycophanta, συκοφάντης), *a salt-informer*, i. q. *a rascal, scoundrel*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 2; cf. Non. 126, 7, and see halapanta.

† **hălōs**, ō, *f.*, = ἅλως (a round threshing-floor), *a circle round the sun* or *moon, a halo*, pure Lat. corona: circa solem visum coloris varii circulum, qualis esse in arcu solet. Hunc Graeci halo vocant: nos dicere coronam aptissime possumus, etc., Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 1.—Called also **hălȳsis** (prob. corrupted from ἅλως), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 16.

† **hălōsis**, is, *f.*, = ἅλωσις, *a taking by storm, capture*, Petr. 89, 1 (in Suet. Ner. 38, written as Greek).

† **halter**, ēris, *m.*, = ἁλτήρ, in gymnastics, *leaden weights* held in the hands in leaping exercises, to add to the impetus of the body, the *dumb-bells* of modern gymnastics, Mart. 14, 49, 1; 7, 67, 6 (pure Lat. manipuli, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 38).

hālūcĭnātio, hālūcĭnor, v. aluc.

hălum, i, v. alum.

Hăluntium, ii, v. Aluntium.

Halus, i, *f.*, *a small place in Assyria, near* Artemita, only mentioned by Tac. A. 6, 41.

halyacĕtos, v. hali.

Halyattes, is, v. Alyattes.

Hălys, ȳos, *m.*, = Ἅλυς. **I.** *A river in Asia Minor, flowing between Paphlagonia and Cappadocia*, now *Kisil-Irmak:* secundum Halyn, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; 6, 3, 3, § 8: circa Halyn, Liv. 38, 16, 13: Croesus Halym penetrans magnam pervertet opum vim, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; cf.: Croeso fatalis Halys, Luc. 3, 272.—*Acc.:* Halym, also Curt. 4, 11, 3.—**II.** *A man's name*, Stat. Th. 2, 574.—As a *surname*, Inscr. Grut. 877, 9.

hălȳsis, is, v. halos.

† **hăma** (**ama**), ae, *f.*, = ἄμη, *a water-bucket*, esp. for extinguishing fires, *a fire-bucket*, Plin Ep. 10, 42, 2; Juv. 14, 305; Dig. 1, 15, 3; 33, 7, 12, §§ 18, 21 (in Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 42, false reading for aula, Lorenz ad loc.).

Hămādrȳas, ădis, *f.*, = Ἁμαδρυάς, *a wood-nymph, hamadryad;* in *sing.*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 63; in *plur.*, Verg. E. 10, 62; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 37; Ov. M. 1, 690; 14, 624; id. F. 2, 155; *dat. Græc.:* Hamadryasin, Prop. 1, 20, 32 (like ib. 12 Dryasin, and ib. 34 Thyniasin).

Hamae, ārum, *f.*, *a place in Campania, near Cumæ*, mentioned only by Liv. 23, 35, 3.

† **hămarthrītis**, is, *f.* [ἅμα-ἀρθρῖτις], *the general gout*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 28.

† **Hămartĭgĕnīa**, ae, *f.*, = Ἁμαρτιγένεια, *The Origin of Sin*, the title of a poem by Prudentius.

hāmātĭlis, e, *adj.* [hamatus], *with hooks*, i. e. *performed by* or *furnished with hooks* (ante- and post-class.): piscatus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10: spiculum scorpii, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

hāmātus, a, um, *adj.* [hamus], *furnished with a hook, hooked.* **I.** Lit.: ungues, Ov. M. 12, 563: harundo, id. ib. 5, 384: sentes, id. ib. 2, 799.—**B.** Transf., *shaped like a hook, hooked, crooked:* hamatis uncinatisque corporibus concreta haec esse dicat, *Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: ensis, i. q. harpe, Ov. M. 5, 80 (cf.: ferrum curvo tenus abdidit hamo, id. ib. 4, 720).—**II.** Trop.: hos ego viscatis hamatisque muneribus non sua promere puto, sed aliena corripere, i. e. *catching, alluring*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 2 (cf. with hamus, id. Pan. 43 *fin.;* Mart. 6, 63, 5; v. hamus, I. B. 1. b.).

† **hămaxa**, ae, *f.*, = ἅμαξα, *a wagon*, Capitol. Max. duob. 6 (in Gell. 2, 21, 9, in the signification of septentriones, written as Greek).

† **hămaxăgōga**, ae, *m.*, = ἁμαξαγωγός, *one who carries off any thing in a wagon*, in comic transf.: bonorum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 2.

hămaxītis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a plant*, i. q. agrostis, App. Herb. 77.

† **hămaxo**, āre, *v. a.* [ἅμαξα, a wagon], *to yoke to a wagon*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22.

Hămaxŏbii or **-bioe**, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἁμαξόβιοι (living, going about in wagons), *a Scythian people*, Mel. 2, 1, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 25 (cf. Hor. C. 3, 24, 9; Just. 2, 2).—In *sing.:* Hamaxobio instabilior, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.

Hămilcar (**Amilcar**), ăris, *m.* **I.** *A general, son of Gisgo, slain in besieging Syracuse*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50; Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 8.—**II.** Hamilcar Barca, *the father of Hannibal*, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; Nep. Ham.; Liv. 21, 2 sq.; Val. Max. 6, 6, 2; Sil. 1, 72 al.

Hămillus, i, *m.*, *the name of a teacher*, Juv. 10, 224.

hāmĭōta, ae, *m.* [hamus], *an angler* (ante-class.): conchitae atque hamiotae, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 5: hamiotae aucupesque, Varr. ap. Non. 25, 10.

† **hammītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἀμμῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.

† **hammŏchrȳsos** (**amm-**), i, *m.*, = ἀμμόχρυσος (gold sand), *a precious stone unknown to us*, perh. *golden mica*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188; Isid. 16, 15, 5.

hammŏdȳtes (**amm-**), ae, *m.*, = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-crawler), *an African serpent*, Sol. 27, 33; Isid. 12, 4, 39; Luc. 9, 716 al.

Hammōn (**Amm-**), ōnis, *m.*, = Ἄμμων, *an Egyptian and Libyan deity, worshipped* (*in the present oasis Siwah*) *in the form of a ram, and identified by the Greeks and Romans with* Ζεύς *and Jupiter;* hence, Jupiter Hammon. Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients, Cic. N. D. 29 *fin.;* id. Div. 1, 43, 95; 1, 1, 3; Curt. 4, 7, 3 sq.; Luc. 9, 514 al. (cf. Cat. 7, 5).—Hence, Hammonis cornu, *a gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, Ammonite*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hammōnium** (**Amm-**), ii, *n.*, *the oasis El-Siwah*, Curt. 4, 7, 3 sq.—**B. Hammōnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Hammonium, Curt. 4, 7, 11.—**C. Hammōnĭăcus** (**Amm-**), a, um, *belonging to Hammon* (*Libya, Africa*). **1.** *Adj.:* sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. M. Fac. 94.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Hammōnĭăcum**, i, *n.*, *a resinous gum, which distilled from a tree near the temple of* Jupiter Hammon, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107; 24, 6, 14, § 23; Cels. 5, 5.

‡ **hāmotrăhōnes** alii piscatores, alii, qui unco cadavera trahunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.

* **hāmŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [hama], *a small water-bucket:* habilem lymphis hamulam, Col. poët. 10, 387.

hāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hamus], *a small hook:* piscarius, *a small angle*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 17.—As a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 7, 4 and 7.

hāmus, i, *m.* [kindr. with ἀπ-, ἅπτω], *a hook.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: taleae pedem longae, ferreis hamis infixis, totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.:* hamis ferreis pectitur stupa, *heckles*, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: loricam consertam hamis, *little hooks*, Verg. A. 3, 467.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A fish-hook;* hence, in gen., *an angle* (so most freq.): hisce hami atque haec harundines sunt nobis quaestu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 5: divine Plato escam malorum appellat voluptatem, quod ea videlicet homines capiantur, ut pisces hamo, *Cic. de Sen. 13, 44 (al. om. hamo; cf. Klotz in h. l.): occultum visus decurrere piscis ad hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 74; 1, 16, 51; Ov. M. 3, 586; 15, 101; id. H. 19, 13 et saep.: instrumento piscatoris legato, ... hami quoque et cetera ejusmodi usibus destinata debentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66.—**b.** Transf., as a figure of enticement, allurement, artifice (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): meus hic est: hamum vorat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 21; id. Curc. 3, 61: si vafer unus et alter Insidiatorem praeroso fugerit hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: munera magna quidem misit, sed misit in hamo, Mart. 6, 63, 5; cf.: munera illitos cibis hamos aemulabantur, Plin. Pan. 43 *fin.* (for which: viscata hamataque munera, id. Ep. 9, 30, 2).—**2.** *A hook* as a surgical instrument, Cels. 7, 7, 15.—**II.** Transf., of things hooked or crooked, *the talons* of a hawk, Ov. M. 11, 342; *thorns*, id. de Nuce, 115; *a kind of pastry*, App. M. 10, p. 245.

Hannĭbal (Annibal), ălis (ălis, Enn. Sat. 14 Vahl.), = Ἀννίβας [Phoen.], *a Punic surname. The most celebrated of the name is Hannibal, son of Hamilcar, the leader of the Carthaginians in the second Punic war*, Nep. Han. 1 al.; Liv. 21, 1 al.; Hor. C. 4, 8, 16; Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210 al.: et Romani suum Hannibalem habent, Liv. 27, 16, 10. —P r o v.: Hannibal ad portas, of imminent and great danger, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: Mithridates, odio in Romanos Hannibal, *a Hannibal*, Vell. 2, 18, 1.

Hanno (Anno), ōnis, *m.*, = Ἄννων, *a Punic name. The most celebrated of the name is Hanno, general of the Carthaginians, who, about the year* 500 B.C., *navigated the western coast of Africa*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 8; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.

‡ **hanŭla** parva delubra, quasi fanula, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103, 8 Müll.

hăpălopsis, idis, *f.*, *a spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 47 Ritschl *N. cr.*

hăpălūrĭa, ae, *f.* [hapalus], *a vessel for soft eggs*, Aus. Ep. 20 dub.

hăpălus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἁπαλός, *soft;* only with ova, Apic. 7, 17; Scrib. Comp. 104; Marc. Emp. 20.

† **hăphē (aphē)**, ēs, *f.*, = ἁφή (a touching, handling; hence), *the yellow sand* with which wrestlers, after being anointed, were sprinkled. **I.** L i t.: flavescit haphe, Mart. 7, 67, 5.—**II.** T r a n s f., *the dust of a road*, Sen. Ep. 57, 1.

† **hapsus,** i, *m.*, = ἅψος (a binding together; hence), *a lock of wool used in bandaging:* lanae, Cels. 4, 6, 9; 7, 26, 5.

hăra, ae, *f.*, *a pen* or *coop* for animals: anserum, *a goose-pen*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3 sq.; Col. 8, 14, 5; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 24 al.; *a hog-stye*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Col. 7, 9, 9; Ov. H. 1, 104; cf.: confer nunc, Epicure noster, ex hara producte, non ex schola, confer, etc., Cic. Pis. 16, 37: hara suis, as a term of reproach, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39.

hărēna (better than **ărēna**, Bramb. s. v. Rib. Prol. Verg. p. 422, and v. infra), ae, *f.* [Sabin. fas-ena; from Sanscr. root bhas-, to shine, gleam, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 102]. **I.** P r o p., *sand* (syn.: sabulum, glarea, suburra): harenae tria genera, Plin. 36, 23, 54, § 175: magnus congestus harenae, Lucr. 6, 724; 726: litoris incurvi bibulam pavit aequor harenam, *the thirsty sand of the curved shore*, id. 2, 376; so, bibula harena, Verg. G. 1, 114 (Rib. and Forbig., but Conington arena): sicca, id. ib. 1, 389: sterilis, id. ib. 1, 70: mollis, Ov. M. 2, 577: opaci omnis harena Tagi, i. e. the gold it was believed to contain, Juv. 3, 55 (cf. Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 115): nivis more incidens, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30, 2.—P o e t.: harena nigra, = limus, *slime, mud*, Verg. G. 4, 292. — *Plur.* (post-Aug.; its use is said by Gell. 19, 8, 3, to have been ridiculed by Cæsar as a verbi vitium): arenae carae, of the golden sands of Pactolus, Ov. M. 11, 88 Merk.: quem (delphina) postquam bibulis inlisit fluctus harenis, id. H. 18, 201: summae cauda verruntur arenae, id. M. 10, 701 Merk.; so id. ib. 2, 456; 865; 11, 231; 499; 15, 268; 279; Stat. S. 4, 3, 23 Queck; Col. 1 praef. 24; but harenae, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 47; Verg. G. 2, 106; 3, 350; Hor. C. 3, 4, 31 K. and H.: arenarum inculta vastitas, Sen. Q. N. 1 prol. 8; of the bottom of the sea: furit aestus harenis, Verg. A. 1, 107: aestu miscentur harenae, id. ib. 3, 557.—P r o v. (*a*) Quid harenae semina mandas? Ov. H. 5, 115; cf. id. Tr. 5, 4, 48.—(*β*) Ex incomprehensibili pravitate arenae funis effici non potest, Col. 10 praef. § 4.—(*γ*) Arena sine calce, said by Caligula of Seneca, because his sentences seem like independent maxims, without connection, Suet. Cal. 53.—(*δ*) Of vast numbers: sicut arena quae est in litore maris, Vulg. Judic. 7, 12; id. Gen. 22, 17.—**II.** M e t o n. **A.** I n g e n., *sand, sands, a sandy place:* ut cum urbis vendiderit, tum arenam aliquam emat, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71 B. and K.—**B.** E s p. **1.** *A sandy desert, waste* (mostly post-Aug.): cum super Libycas victor penderet arenas, Ov. M. 4, 617; Luc. 2, 417: nigras inter harenas, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 83: Memnonis effigies, disjectas inter et vix pervias arenas, Tac. A. 2, 61.—**2.** *The shore* of the sea, *the beach, coast, strand:* cum mare permotum ventis ruit intus harenam, Lucr. 6, 726: litoream arenam sulcare, Ov. M. 15, 725: doque leves saltus udaeque inmittor arenae, id. ib. 3, 599: multaque perpessae (carinae) Phrygia potiuntur arena, id. ib. 12, 38: sub noctem potitur classis arena, id. ib. 13, 729.—So *sing.*, Verg. A. 1, 540; 5, 34; 6, 316; 11, 626 al.—**3.** *The place of combat in the amphitheatre* (strewn with sand), *the arena:* in amphitheatri arena, Suet. Ner. 53; id. Tit. 8: missus in arenam aper, id. Tib. 72; id. Aug. 43: comminus ursos figebat Numidas Albana nudus harena venator, Juv. 4, 100; 2, 144; 8, 206: juvenes in arenam luxuria projecit, Sen. Ep. 99, 13.—**4.** T r a n s f. (*a*) *A combat in the amphitheatre:* in harenam se dare, Dig. 11, 4, 5 *fin.:* operas arenae promittere, Tac. A. 14, 14: in opera scaenae arenaeque edenda, Suet. Tib. 35: scaenae arenaeque devotus, id. Cal. 30.—(*β*) *The combatants in the arena:* cum et juris idem (i. e. testandi libertas) contingat harenae, *the gladiators have the right*, etc., Juv. 6, 217.—**5.** Harena urens, *volcanic fire, lava:* Aetna ingentem vim arenae urentis effudit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30, 1.—**III.** T r o p., *the place of combat, scene* or *theatre of any contest* (war, a single battle, a dispute, etc.): civilis belli arena, Flor. 4, 2, 18; 4, 7, 6; cf. id. 3, 21, 1; Luc. 6, 63: in harena mea, hoc est apud centumviros, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 2.

hărēnācĕus (aren-), a, um, *adj.*, *sandy*, = harenosus (only in Plin.): terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43 al.

hărēnārĭus (aren-), a, um, *adj.* [harena]. **I.** P r o p., *of* or *pertaining to sand:* lapis, *sandstone* (= lapis bibulus of Verg.), Serv. Verg. G. 2, 348.—**II.** T r a n s f., *of* or *pertaining to the amphitheatre:* fera, *destined for the arena*, Arn. 29, 1.—**III.** Hence, *subst.*, **A. hărēnārĭus,** i, *m.* **1.** *A combatant in the amphitheatre, a gladiator*, Dig. 22, 5, 21; 36, 1, 5; Cod. Just. 3, 27, 11; Petr. 126, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4063 (but cf. Orell. ad loc.).—**2.** *A teacher of the elements of arithmetic* (the figures being drawn in sand), Tert. Pall. 6 (cf. abacus). — **B. hărēnārĭa,** ae (sc. fodina; cf.: aeraria, argentaria, etc.), *f.*, *a sand-pit*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: in arenarias quasdam extra portam Esquilinam perductus occiditur, Cic. Clu. 13, 37 B. and K. — **C. hărēnārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a sand-pit*, Vitr. 2, 4, 2; 6, 11.

hărēnātĭo (aren-), ōnis, *f.* [id]. **1.** P r o p., *a sanding, plastering with sand.*— **2.** T r a n s f., *a plastering, cementing*, Vitr. 7, 3, 9.

hărēnātus (aren-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sanded, covered* or *mixed with sand* (very rare): calx, Cato, R. R. 18, 7; Inscr. Grut. 207.—As *subst.:* **hărēnātum,** i (sc. opus), *n.*, *sand-mortar*, Vitr. 7, 4; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176 sq.

hărēnĭfŏdīna (aren-), ae, *f.* [harena-fodio], *a sand-pit* (late Lat. for harenaria; s. v. harenarius, III. B.), Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 5; 24, 3, 7; Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll.

hărēnĭvăgus (aren-), a, um, *adj.* [harena-vagus], *wandering over sands:* Cato, Luc. 9, 941.

hărēnōsus (aren-), a, um, *adj.* [harena], *full of sand, sandy:* Ladon, Ov. M. 1, 702: terra, id. ib. 14, 82; Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44: litus Libyae, Verg. A. 4, 257: urina, Plin. 23, 3, 36, § 73: lapis harenosior, id. 33, 6, 33, § 101: quod sit harenosissimum subsidat, id. 27, 4, 6, § 20.—As *subst.:* **hărēnōsum,** i, *n.*, *a sandy place:* quae humi arido atque harenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 48, 3.—*Plur.:* **hărēnōsa,** ōrum, opp. lutosa, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60.

hărēnŭla (aren-), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *fine sand, a grain of sand*, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 24.

hărĭŏla, ae, v. hariolus.

* **hărĭŏlātĭo (ar-)**, ōnis, *f.* [hariolor], *a soothsaying, prophesying*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Fragm. Trag. 42 Rib.).

hărĭŏlor (ar-), āri, *v. dep. n.* [hariolus], *to foretell, prophesy, divine.* **I.** L i t.: Προθεσπίζω igitur, non hariolans, ut illa (Cassandra) cui nemo credidit, sed conjectura prospiciens, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3: quaestus causa hariolari, id. Div. 1, 58, 132.—Comically: mirabar, quod dudum scapulae gestibant mihi, Hariolari quae occeperunt sibi esse in mundo malum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 50.—**II.** T r a n s f., in a bad sense (like vaticinor), *to speak foolishly, to talk silly stuff, nonsense* (ante-class.), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 80; id. As. 3, 2, 33; 5, 2, 74; id. Rud. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 7; cf. Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 97: age jam cupio, si modo argentum reddat. Sed ego hoc hariolor, *am dreaming*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 48.

hărĭŏlus (ar-), i, *m.*, and **hărĭŏla,** ae, *f.* [Sanscr. hira, entrails; Gr. χορδή, χολάδες; cf. haruspex], *a soothsayer, prophet, prophetess* (= augur, auspex, haruspex, extispex). (*a*) *Masc.:* hariolos, haruspices Mitte omnes: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 2; cf.: ut haruspices, augures, harioli, vates et conjectores nobis essent colendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55; Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 4; id. Men. prol. 76; id. Poen. 3, 5, 46; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 27; Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; Phaedr. 3, 3, 6 et saep.—(*β*) *Fem.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99; id. Rud. 4, 4, 95 sq.

Harmŏdĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἁρμόδιος, *a famous Athenian, murderer of Hipparchus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 116; Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87; Gell. 9, 2.

† **harmŏgē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἁρμογή, *a proper combination* or *mingling of colors*, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.—**II.** T r a n s f., *harmony* of sound, Varr. Sat. Men. 63, 18.

† **1. harmŏnĭa,** ae (archaic *gen. sing.* harmoniaï, Lucr. 3, 131), *f.*, = ἁρμονία, *an agreement of sounds, consonance, concord, harmony;* pure Lat. concentus. **I.** L i t.: velut in cantu et fidibus, quae harmonia dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; cf.: harmoniam ex intervallis sonorum nosse possumus: quorum varia compositio etiam harmonias efficit plures, id. ib. 1, 18, 41: ad harmoniam canere mundum, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: numeros et geometriam et harmoniam conjungere, id. Rep. 1, 10; Vitr. 5, 4, 6.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *Concord, harmony;* in gen., Lucr. 3, 131: neque harmoniâ corpus sentire solere, id. 3, 118: nam multum harmoniae Veneris differre videntur, id. 4, 1248.—**B.** *Singing, a song:* te nostra, Deus, canit harmonia, Prud. Cath. 3, 90.

2. Harmŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, *daughter of Mars and Venus, the wife of Cadmus, and mother of Semele, Ino, Agave, and Polydorus*, Hyg. Fab. 6; 148; 159.—*Acc.:* Harmonien, Ov. A. A. 3, 86.

† **harmŏnĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἁρμονική, *the science of sounds, harmonics*, Vitr. 5, 3, 8.—Called **harmŏnĭca,** ae, *f.*, Vitr. 5, 4, 1.

† **harmŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἁρμονικός, *of* or *belonging to agreement* or *harmony, harmonious, harmonic* (very rare): res, Varr. L. L. 10, § 64 Müll.: harmonica ratio, quae cogit rerum naturam sibi ipsam congruere, Plin. 2, 109, 113, § 248: tinnitus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 27.

† **harpa,** ae, *f.*, = ἅρπη (a sickle, transf.), *a harp* (late Lat.), Ven. Carm. 7, 8, 63.

(**harpactĭcon,** false read. in Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 176; v. 1. harpax.)

† **harpăga,** ae, *f.*, = ἁρπάγη, *a hook*, for the usual harpago, Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 20.

* **harpăgĭnētŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [harpago], *a small hook*, Vitr. 7, 5, 3 dub.

† **1. harpăgo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ἁρπάζω], *to rob, plunder* (Plautin.): aurum mihi intus harpagatum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 24; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 11; id. Ps. 1, 2, 6; 4, 2, 2.

† **2. harpăgo** ōnis, *m.* [ἁρπάγη], *a hook* for drawing things to one's self, for tearing down any thing, etc., *a grappling-hook, grapple, drag* (pure Lat. manica, manus ferrea). **I.** L i t., Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 1; id. B. C. 1, 57, 2; Liv. 30, 10; Curt. 4, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 21.—* **II.** T r a n s f., *a rapacious person:* blandiloquentulus harpago, mendax, cuppes, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 13.

Harpăgus i, *m.*, *a Median nobleman, to whom Astyages committed his grandson Cyrus to be destroyed, but by whom he was preserved alive*, Just. 1, 4 sq.; Sen. de Ira, 3, 15, 1.

Harpălus, i, *m.*, *one of Cicero's slaves*, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1.

Harpălȳcē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἁρπαλύκη, *the daughter of the Thracian king Harpalycus, brought up as a warrior*, Verg. A. 1, 317 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 193; 252; 254.

† **harpastum,** i, *n.*, = ἁρπαστόν, *a hand-ball:* sive harpasta manu pulverulenta rapis, Mart. 4, 19, 6; 7, 67, 4.

† **1. harpax,** ăgis, *adj.*, = ἅρπαξ, *drawing to itself, rapacious.* — L i t., of amber and brimstone: in Syria feminas verticillos inde (i. e. ex electro) facere et vocari harpaga, quia folia paleasque et vestium fimbrias rapiat, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; so of sulphur, id. 35, 15, 50, § 176 (the correct reading, see Sillig ad h. l.).

2. Harpax, ăgis, *m.* [ἅρπαξ], *the name of a slave,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 58 sq.; 4, 2, 53 sq. —Also in *voc.:* Harpage, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 70.

† **harpē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἅρπη. **I.** *A sickle-shaped sword, a falchion, cimeter,* Ov. M. 5, 69; 176; Luc. 9, 663; Val. Fl. 4, 388.—**II.** *A species of falcon, tassel gentle:* Falco gentilis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204.

Harpŏcrătēs, is, *m.*, = Ἁρποκράτης, **I.** *The Egyptian god of silence, represented with his finger on his mouth;* acc. to others, *a Greek philosopher, who enjoined silence respecting the nature of the gods,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll. *N. cr.* (cf. Ov. M. 9, 692).—* **II.** T r a n s f., *a silent person,* Cat. 74, 4.

Harpȳiae (trisyl.; scanned as a quadrisyl. Hārpȳĭās, Rutil. Itin. 1, 608), ārum, *f.*, = Ἅρπυιαι (qs. the spoilers). **I.** *Mythical rapacious monsters, half bird and half woman, the Harpies,* Verg. A. 3, 212 sq.; 6, 289; Hor. S. 2, 2, 40; Val. Fl. 4, 428; Hyg. Fab. 14.—In *sing.:* Harpyia Celaeno, Verg. A. 3, 365.—**B.** T r a n s f., in *sing.*, *a rapacious person, a harpy,* Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—**II.** Also in *sing.*, *the name of one of Actæon's hounds,* Ov. M. 3, 215.

Harūdes, um, *m.*, *a Germanic tribe in the army of Ariovistus,* perh. *the same as the Charudes in the Chersonesus Cimbrica (in the Northern Jütland),* Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 10; 1, 37, 2; 1, 51, 2 Monum. Ancyr.

haruga and **harviga,** v. arvix.

hărundĭfer (ar-), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [harundo-fero], *reed-bearing, crowned with reeds:* caput, Ov. F. 5, 637.

hărundĭnācĕus (ar-), a, um, *adj.* [harundo], *like a reed,* Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58.

hărundĭnārĭus (ar-), ii, *m.* [id. II. B.], *a dealer in limed twigs,* Inscr. Orell. 4199.

hărundĭnātĭo (ar-), ōnis, *f.* [id. II. L.], *the poling of* vines, *the propping with reeds,* Varr. 1, 8, 3 (ex conj. Schneid. The vulg. reading is: Canusini in harundulatione in ficis).

hărundĭnētum (ar-), i, *n.* [harundo, II.], *a thicket* or *jungle of reeds,* Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 4, 32, 3; Plin. 10, 8, 10, § 28; Vulg. Josue, 16, 8; 17, 9.

hărundĭnĕus (ar-), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of reeds, reedy:* silva, Verg. A. 10, 710: paniculae, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: cuneoli, Col. 4, 29, 10: ripae, Stat. Th. 6, 174.—Poet.: carmen, *a shepherd's song,* Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 12. —**II.** *Like a reed:* radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93, § 150: mensura aurea, Vulg. Apoc. 21, 15.

hărundĭnōsus (ar-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in reeds:* Cnidus, Cat. 36, 13.

hărundo (better than **ărundo,** Bramb. s. v.; Wagn. Orthog. Verg. p. 441; Rib. Prol. Verg. p. 422, though the latter is freq. in MSS. and edd.; v. infra), inis, *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. from root ar-, to set in motion; Sanscr. aras, swift; aranjas, a wood, as that which grows; cf.: ulmus, ulva, alnus, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 530 sq.]. **I.** P r o p., *the reed, cane* (taller than canna; cf. also: culmus, calamus, stipula), Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156 sqq.: intus medullam sabuci (habent)... inanitatem harundines, id. 13, 22, 42, § 122: longa parvae sub arundine cannae, Ov. M. 8, 337: fluvialis, Verg. G. 2, 414; used for covering or thatching huts and houses, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156; Vitr. 2, 1, 3; esp. in encampments: casae ex harundinibus textae, Liv. 35, 27, 3 Weissenb.: teneris harundinum radicibus contusis equos alere, Caes. B. C. 3, 58, 3. — P r o v.: arundo vento agitata, Vulg. Matt. 11, 7; Luc. 7, 24: arundinem quassatam non confringet, ib. Matt. 12, 20. —**II.** M e t o n. of any thing made of reed or cane. **A.** *A fishing-rod:* hisce hami atque haec harundines sunt nobis quaestu, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 5: haec laqueo volucres, haec captat arundine pisces, Tib. 2, 6, 23 Müll.: hos aliquis tremula, dum captat arundine pisces, vidit, Ov. M. 8, 217 Merk.; 13, 293; 14, 651. — **B.** *Limed twigs for catching birds:* parati aucupes cum harundinibus fuerunt, Petr. 40, 6: volucres, quas textis harundinibus peritus artifex tetigit, id. 109, 7: cantu fallitur ales, callida dum tacita crescit harundo manu, Mart. 14, 218, 2 Schneidewin: aut (si) crescente levis traheretur arundine praeda, id. 9, 54, 3 id.: ut qui viscatos populatur arundine lucos, Sil. 7, 674: harundine sumptā Faunus plumoso sum deus aucupio, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 33.— **C.** *A wreath* or *crown* made of reeds; as the head of Priapus: ast inportunas volucres in vertice harundo terret fixa, Hor. S. 1, 8, 6 B. and K.; v. Orell. ad loc.— E s p. worn by river deities: (Tiberini) crines umbrosa tegebat harundo, Verg. A. 8, 34 Rib.; of the river Calydonius: inornatos redimitus arundine crines, Ov. M. 9, 3: subita cur pulcher arundine crines velat Hylas, Val. Fl. 1, 218: (Glaucus) caputque redimitus arundine, Vell. Pat. 2, 83; and of the Tiber: et arundinis altae concolor in viridi fluitabat silva capillo, Sid. Paneg. Anthem. 333: velatus harundine glauca Mincius, Verg. A. 10, 205 Rib.—**D.** *The shaft of an arrow:* quod fugat obtusum est, et habet sub arundine plumbum, Ov. M. 1, 471: pennaque citatior ibat quae redit in pugnas fugientis arundine Parthi, Sil. 10, 12; Cels. 7, 5, 2.—Hence (pars pro toto), *an arrow:* inque cor hamata percussit arundine Ditem, Ov. M. 5, 384; 8, 382; 10, 526; 11, 325: haeret lateri letalis harundo, Verg. A. 4, 73 Rib. (Forbig. and Conington, arundo); id. ib. 7, 499.— **E.** *A pen:* neve notet lusus tristis harundo tuos, Mart. 1, 3, 10: inque manus chartae, nodosaque venit harundo, Pers. 3, 11. The best came from Cnidus: Cnidia, Aus. Ep. 7, 49; and: Acidalia, Mart. 9, 14, 3.—**F.** *A reed pipe, shepherd's pipe, Pan-pipes,* = σύριγξ (an instrument made of several reeds, fastened together with wax, each successive reed somewhat shorter than the preceding): junctisque canendo vincere arundinibus servantia lumina temptat, Ov. M. 1, 684; cf. id. ib. 1, 707 sq.; 11, 154: agrestem tenui meditabor harundine Musam, Verg. E. 6, 8; cf.: compacta solitum modulatur harundine carmen, id. Cul. 100: nec crepuit fissa me propter harundine custos, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 25.—**G.** *A flute* (made of the κάλαμος αὐλητικός, Theophr. 4, 12): Satyri reminiscitur alter, quem Tritoniaca Latoüs arundine victum affecit poena, Ov. M. 6, 384.—**H.** *A comb made of reed, which brought the threads of the web into their place:* stamen secernit arundo, Ov. M. 6, 55.—**K.** *A reed for brushing down cobwebs:* ecferte huc scopas semulque harundinem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 23.—**L.** *A kind of transverse bar along which vines were trained:* jugorum genera fere quatuor, ... harundo, ut in Arpino, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**M.** *A rod* (for beating, punishing): ac me iterum in cellam perduxit, et harundinem ab ostio rapuit iterumque mulcavit, Petr. 134.—**N.** *Splints* for holding together injured parts of the body, Suet. Aug. 80.—**O.** *A measuring-rod,* Prud. Psych. 826. — **P.** *A hobby-horse, cane-horse,* as a child's plaything: equitare in harundine longa, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248; cf.: non erubuit (Socrates) cum, interposita arundine cruribus suis, cum parvulis filiolis ludens, ab Alcibiade risus est, Val. Max. 8, 8 ext. 1.

hărundŭlātio, v. harundinatio.

hăruspex (ar-), ĭcis, *m.* [Sanscr. hirâ, entrails; Gr. χολάδες, χορδή; cf. hariolus, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 202 sq.], *a soothsayer, diviner among the Etruscans, who foretold future events from the inspection of the entrails of victims;* from this people they were introduced among the Romans (syn.: hariolus, augur, auspex, extispex). **I.** L i t.: haruspices mitte omnis, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 2: quid enim habet haruspex, cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus et proferat diem? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; cf. id. N. D. 1, 20, 55: Etrusci haruspices, id. Div. 2, 35, 75; cf. id. Leg. 2, 9, 21; Gell. 4, 5, 5: cum haruspices ex tota Etruria convenissent, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: Tyrrhenae gentis haruspex, Ov. M. 15, 577: quem (annum) saepe ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent bello civili cruentum fore, Sall. C. 47, 2; cf.: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti magna atque mirabilia portendi haruspex dixerat, id. J. 63, 1: dum sacra secundus haruspex Nuntiet, Verg. A. 11, 739: signaque ferre jubent: retinet longaevus haruspex Fata canens, id. ib. 8, 498; Macr. S. 3, 5, 1: qui de salute principis vel de summa rei publicae haruspices consulit, cum eo qui responderit, capite punitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 21, 3. Cf., on the haruspices, O. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 6 sq.—**II.** P o e t. t r a n s f., *a prophet* in gen.: utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, etc., Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 59: Armenius vel Commagenus, Juv. 6, 550.

hăruspĭca (ar-), ae, *f.* [haruspex], *a female haruspex* or *soothsayer,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99.—**II.** = haruspicium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203.

hăruspĭcālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of a soothsayer:* ars, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 56.

hăruspĭcīnus (ar-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to the inspection of victims.* **I.** *Adj.:* quod Etruscorum declarant et haruspicini et fulgurales et tonitruales libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72.—**II.** *Subst.:* **hăruspĭcīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *the art of divining, divination:* oratio, quae haruspicinae disciplina continetur, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Fam. 6, 18, 1.

hăruspĭcĭum (ar-), ii, *n.* [id.], *inspection of victims, divination,* Cat. 90, 2.

Hasdrŭbal (Asdr-), ălis, *m.*, *a Punic name.* The most celebrated are, **1.** *Son of Mago, the founder of the power of Carthage,* Just. 19, 1. — **2.** *Son of Hanno, who fought in Sicilia during the first Punic war,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125. —**3.** *The son-in-law of Hamilcar Barcas,* Nep. Hann. 3, 2; Liv. 21, 1 sq. —**4.** *The son of Hamilcar Barcas, brother of Hannibal, defeated* B. C. 207 *at the Metaurus,* Liv. 27, 18 sq.; 49 sq.; Nep. Hann. 3, 3; Cat. 1, 2; Hor. C. 4, 4, 38; 72; Ov. F. 6, 770.—**5.** *Son of Gisco, third Carthaginian general in Hispania,* Liv. 24, 41; 28, 1; 12 sq.—**6.** *A general against Masinissa,* Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Liv. Epit. 51; Val. Max. 3, 2 *ext.* 8 al.—**II.** D e r i v.: **Hasdrŭbălĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to one Hasdrubal:* funus, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.

hasta (asta), ae, *f.* [Sanscr. hastas, hand; cf. Gr. root χαδ- in χανδάνω, pre-hendo], *a spear* (syn.: hastile, dolo, gaesum, sarisa, sparus, lancea, pilum, spiculum, telum, etc.). **I.** L i t. **A.** Most freq. as a military weapon, *a lance, pike, javelin* (cf. Becker's Antiq. III. 2, p. 242 sq.): nec eminus hastis aut comminus gladiis uteretur, Cic. de Sen. 6, 19: dum transit, striderat hasta, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 817 P. (Ann. v. 365 Vahl.): Hastati spargunt hastas, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 ib.): evelli jussit eam, qua erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: amentatus hastas torquebit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242; cf. id. Brut. 78, 271; id. Top. 17, 65: hastas vibrare, id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: jactare, id. ib. 2, 78, 316: dirigere in aliquem, Ov. M. 8, 66: contendere, *to hurl,* Verg. A. 10, 521: protendere aut colligere, Tac. A. 2, 21 al.—As a symbol of war, sent in making a declaration of the same, Gell. 10, 27, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll., and thrown into the enemy's territory, Liv 1, 32 *fin.*; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 53: pura, i.e. *without iron,* given to brave soldiers as a mark of distinction, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 102; Suet. Claud. 28; Inscr. Orell. 3457; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 760, and Fest. l. l.— As the symbol of legal ownership: festuca uti quasi hastae loco, signo quodam justi dominii, Gai Inst. 4, 16.—**2.** T r a n s f., beyond the milit. sphere: jacet, diffidit, abjecit hastas, i. e. *has lost his courage,* Cic. Mur. 21, 45.—**B.** *A spear stuck in the ground at public auctions or where the tribunals of the centumviri were held* (orig. as a sign of booty gained in battle or of magisterial authority): est enim ausus (Sulla) dicere, hasta posita, cum bona in foro venderet et bonorum virorum et locupletium et certe civium praedam se suam vendere, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; cf.: hastam in foro ponere et bona civium voci subicere praeconis, id. ib. 2, 23, 83: hasta posita pro aede Jovis Statoris, bona voci acerbissimae subjecta praeconis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64: quos non illa infinita hasta satiavit, id. ib. 4, 4, 9: emptio ab hasta, id. Att. 12, 3, 2: comitibus eorum sub hasta venditis, Liv. 23, 38, 7: municipia Italiae splendidissima sub hasta venie-

runt, Flor. 3, 21, 27: jus hastae, Tac. A. 13, 28: cum censores se jam locationibus abstinerent, convenere ad eos, qui hastae hujus generis assueverant, Liv. 24, 18, 10; as a *badge of dignity:* hunc miratur adhuc centum gravis hasta virorum, Mart. 7, 63, 7.— Hence, transf., *the centumviral court:* ut centumviralem hastam, quam quaestura functi consuerant cogere, decemviri cogerent, Suet. Aug. 36 *fin.*— **C.** *A little spear* with which a bride's hair was parted into locks, Ov. F. 2, 560. — **D.** *A spear,* as a gymnastic weapon, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 38; 3, 3, 24; id. Most. 1, 2, 73.— **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** Of the form of a comet: jubae effigies mutata in hasta est, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.— **B.** I. q. membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 45, 1.

hastārĭum, ii, *n.* [hasta, I. B.], *an auction-catalogue,* Tert. Ap. 13; id. ad Nat. 1, 10.

‡ **hastārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or belonging to the spear:* censio, Paul. ex Fest. 54, 12.— **II.** *Of* or *belonging to auctions, auction-:* PRAETOR, Inscr. Grut. 379, 7.

hastātus, a, um, *adj.* [hasta, I. A.], *armed with a spear.* **I.** I n g e n. (very rare): Bellona, Stat. Th. 2, 718: prima utcumque acies hastata: ceteris praeusta aut brevia tela, Tac. A. 2, 14: currum decem milia hastatorum sequebantur, Curt. 3, 3, 10; 4, 15, 7.— **II.** I n p a r t i c., milit. t. t.: **hastāti,** ōrum, *m., the first line of a Roman army drawn up in order of battle* (behind them were the Principes and Triarii): hastati dicti qui primi hastis pugnabant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.: hastati spargunt hastas, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 Vahl.); so Liv. 8, 8, 6; 22, 5; Veg. Mil. 1, 20 al.; cf. Dict. of Antiq. — The hastati were divided into ten ordines (companies), Ov. F. 3, 128. — Hence, **B.** T r a n s f.: primus, secundus, etc., ordo hastatus, and more freq. *absol.:* primus, secundus, etc., hastatus, *the first, second,* etc., *company of* hastati: in eo exercitu miles gregarius fui: tertio anno virtutis causa, mihi T. Quintius decimum ordinem hastatum assignavit, i. e. *made me captain of the tenth* (last) *company,* Liv. 42, 34, 5: cum signifer primi hastati signum non posset movere loco, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 67: signifer secundi hastati, Liv. 26, 5 *fin.*— Hence, transf., **2.** (Ellipt. for centurio ordinis hastati primus, secundus, etc., hastatus.) *The captain of the first, second,* etc., *company,* Veg. Mil. 2, 8: Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato, *late first centurio* (i. e. who had been discharged as first centurio, and then served as evocatus), Caes. B. C. 1, 46, 4.— **b.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, hastatus. i, *m., the captain of the first company,* Flor. 1, 18; Inscr. Orell. 3455.

hastīle (also **astīle**), is, *n.* [hasta], *the shaft of a spear* or *javelin.* **I.** L i t.: ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9: hastili nixus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: missile telum hastili abiegno, Liv. 21, 8, 10.— **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) *A spear, javelin,* in gen. (poet.): torquere hastilia lenta, Ov. M. 8, 28; Verg. A. 1, 313; 5, 557; 12, 489; Sen. Hippol. 397: curvatum, Juv. 7, 127.— **B.** I n g e n., *a piece of wood in the form of a shaft* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). So of *branches,* Verg. A. 3, 23; of *poles, props,* id. G. 2, 358; Col. 4, 12, 1; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212; *the standard:* candelabri, Vulg. Exod. 25, 31: arcus, Amm. 22, 8, 37.

hastŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A little spear,* Fronto de Or. 1 *med.*— **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *A little branch,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2.— **B.** Hastula regia, *a plant, called also* asphodelus, *asphodel,* Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109; App. Herb. 32.

Hatĕrĭānus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Haterius* (a jurist), Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3.

1. hau (also **au**), *interj.,* an exclamation of pain or grief, *Oh! ah!* au, nullan tibi lingua'st? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 104; id. Cist. 3, 15; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12; 42; id. Eun. 4, 3, 14; id. Heaut. 5, 3, 13; id. Ad. 3, 2, 38; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 27 et saep.

2. hau = haud, v. haud *init.*

haud or **haut** (in the form **hau,** before consonants, several times in Plautus acc. to the Cod. Ambros., and in Inscr. Orell. 4848: HEIC. EST. SEPVLCRVM. HAV. PVLCRVM. PVLCRAI. FEMINAE; also Tac. A. 2, 36; 6, 43 (49), Nipperdey, Ritter; hence, also hauscio = haud scio; cf. Ritschl, prol. ad Plaut. Trin. p. 99 sq. and p. 325), *adv.* [perh. orig. hau = οὐ, v. Ritschl l. l. But cf. Hand, Turs. III. 15. — Acc. to Corss. Ausspr. 1, 205, haud = pronom. stem ho + au (Sanscr. ava, away) + de, as in unde, etc.], a subjective and intensive negative particle, *not at all, by no means;* in class. prose most freq. with adverbs; rarely with adjectives, pronouns, or verbs (the last construction in Cic. only in the formulae: haud scio an, and haud dubito; in Caes. it occurs but once; v. also Krebs, Antibarb. p. 516). (α) With *advv.:* hau longe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 13: hau longe abesse oportet, id. Am. 1, 1, 166: haut sane diu est, *it is but a very little while ago,* id. Merc. 3, 1, 44: haud sane commodum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: haud sane intellego, quidnam sit, quod laudandum putat, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5; cf. also: rem haud sane difficilem admirari videmini, id. de Sen. 2, 4: haud sane facile, id. ib. 23, 83: facio quod manifesto moechi haud ferme solent, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 40: haud ferme, Ter. And. 3, 1, 2: haud ita jussi, id. ib. 5, 4, 52: haud ita est, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 35; cf.: eia, haud sic decet, id. Eun. 5, 9, 35; id. Ad. 3, 4, 7: haut aliter esse duco, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 2: aliter hau dicetis, id. Most. 1, 2, 15: haud aliter censeo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5; cf. also: ac veluti lupus . . . Haud aliter Rutulo, muros et castra tuenti, Ignescunt irae, Verg. A. 9, 65; v. aliter; and cf. also secus: nam ego hau diu apud hunc servitutem servio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 17 Ritschl, *N. cr.:* haud diu est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67; cf.: scies hau multo post, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 12; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 39: haud paulo plus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: haud minus aegre patior, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 5: haud minus, Liv. 2, 60, 3: Getae praetorii praefecto haud satis fidebant, Tac. A. 11, 33: sed haud facile dixerim, cur, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 3 *fin.;* so, haud facile, Sall. J. 17, 2; id. C. 13, 5; cf.: eorum animi molles et aetate fluxi dolis haud difficulter capiebantur, id. ib. 14, 5: haud cito, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: haud temere est, quod tu tristi cum corde gubernas, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 329 (Ann. v. 473 Vahl.): haud temere est visum, Verg. A. 9, 375: familiaris accipiere faxo hau familiariter, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 199: haud stulte sapis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: haud commode, id. Hec. 1, 2, 20: consul haud dubie jam victor, Sall. J. 102, 1: Vergilius haud dubie proximus, Quint. 10, 1, 85: dubie: mihi hau saepe eveniunt tales hereditates, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 33: morbus haud saepe quemquam superat, Sall. J. 17, 6: haud cunctanter, Suet. Tit. 6. For the connection with dum and quamquam, v. infra *fin.*— (β) With *adjj.:* id esse hau perlonginquom, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 76: in aetate hau bonum'st, id. Trin. 2, 4, 61: haut doctis dictis certantes, sed male dictis, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 274 Vahl.): ille vir haut magna cum re, id. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 ib.): hau mala'st mulier, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 42: conveni hodie hominem haud impurum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: anus haud impura, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 16: servum haud illiberalem praebes te, id. Ad. 5, 5, 5: haud mediocris vir, Cic. Rep. 2, 31: haut consimili ingenio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 50: compendium haut aetati optabile, id. ib. 1, 2, 51: hau permultum attulit, id. ib. 2, 3, 86: haud mirabile est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 8: bene dicere haut absurdum est, Sall. C. 3, 1; cf.: ingenium ejus haut absurdum, id. ib. 25, 5: haud ignotae belli artes, Liv. 21, 1, 2: annus haud dubiis consulibus, id. 4, 8; v. dubius and dubium: certe extrema linea Amare haud nihil est, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13.—(γ) With *pronn.:* haut quisquam quaeret, qui siem, *no one certainly,* Plaut. Am. prol. 130: eum salutat magis haut quiquam quam canem, id. ib. 2, 2, 48; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 25; cf.: faxo haut quicquam sit morae, id. Am. 3, 3, 17; Ter. And. 2, 1, 36: hic se ipsus fallit, haud ego, id. ib. 3, 2, 15; cf.: haud pol me quidem, id. Hec. 2, 3, 5.—(δ) With *verbs: Ni.* Etiam dimidium censes (eum attulisse)? *Ch.* Non edepol scio: Verum haut opinor, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 88: hauscio, quid eo opus sit, id. ib. 5, 2, 15: hau nosco tuum, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44: ne ego cum illo pignus haut ausim dare, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 133: quod dixi semel, hau mutabo, id. ib. 5, 2, 85; cf.: haud muto factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: hau moror, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 30: philosophari est mihi necesse: nam omnino haut placet, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1 (cf. id. de Or. 2, 38, 156; id. Rep. 1, 18; Gell. 5, 15 *fin.;* Trag. v. 417 Vahl.): pol me hau paenitet, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 72: facit ille, quod vulgo hau solent, id. ib. 1, 1, 30: ego faxo hau dicet nactam, quem deluserit, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 7; 4, 8, 23: nae ille haud scit, quam, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 25: tum ille haud dubitavit, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 15: quod somno supererit, haud deerit, Quint. 10, 3, 26: haud erit, ut merito immortalis possit haberi, *it cannot be,* Lucr. 3, 715; v. sum: quem (Drusum) haud fratris interitu trucem quam remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, *not so much . . . as,* Tac. A. 3, 8.— For the phrase haud scio an (in Plautus hauscio an), see an; cf. also, haud scio, -ne: idque adeo haud scio, mirandumne sit, etc., * Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 5: *Am.* Exspectatusne advenio? *So.* Hau vidi magis exspectatum, *I never saw any one welcomer,* ironically, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 47; so, hau vidi magis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 29; id. Poen. 1, 1, 13.—P l e o n a s t i c with another negative: neque ego haut committam, ut, si peccatum siet, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 114: neque ille haud obiciet mihi, Pedibus sese provocatum, id. Ep. 5, 1, 57: post si quis vellet te, haut nevelles dividi? id. Aul. 2, 4, 7.— E l l i p t.: *Al.* Quid istuc est, mi vir, negoti, quod tu tam subito domo Abeas? *Ju.* Edepol haut quod tui me neque domi distaedeat, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 5.— Hence, **II.** E s p., joined with dum and quaquam. **A. haud dum,** or, as one word, **hauddum,** an intensive nondum, *not at all as yet, not yet* (very rare): concilione . . . Pro Superi! Ausonius miles sedet? armaque tantum Hauddum sumpta viro? Sil. 2, 332; Liv. 2, 52; 10, 6; 25; 22, 12; 28, 2; 33, 11 al.— **B. haud quāquam,** or, as one word, **haudquāquam,** *by no means whatever, not at all* (class.): haudquaquam quemquam semper Fortuna secuta est, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 299 Vahl.): haudquaquam etiam cessant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 1: haudquaquam id est difficile Crasso, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 143: haudquaquam hercle mirandum est esse, etc., id. ib. 3, 22, 82: haudquaquam boni est, ratione vinctum velle dissolvere, id. Univ. 11: homo prudens et gravis, haudquaquam eloquens, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonum atque morum haudquaquam mediocre condimentum amicitiae, id. Lael. 18, 66: haudquaquam par gloria, Sall. C. 3, 2: haudquaquam certamine ambiguo, Liv. 7, 26, 8: tibi has, miserabilis Orpheus Haudquaquam ob meritum, poenas, ni Fata resistant, Suscitat, Verg. G. 4, 455: haudquaquam dictis violentia Turni flectitur, id. A. 12, 45 al.

hauddum and **haudquāquam,** v. haud, II. A. and B.

haurĭo, hausi, haustum, 4 (archaic *imperf.* hauribant, Lucr. 5, 1324; *perf. subj.* haurierint, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 905 P.; *part. perf.* haurītus, App. M. 3, p. 139; 6, p. 178; *supin.* hauritu, id. ib. 2, p. 121; *part. fut.* hauritura, Juv. in Joh. 2, 253: hausurus, Verg. A. 4, 383; Sil. 7, 584; 16, 11: hausturus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 1; *dep. perf.* foramen fama est lucem hausum, Sol. 5, 15), *v. a.* [perh. for haus-io; cf. hio, hisco; prop. to empty], *to draw up* or *out, to draw* (class., esp. freq. in the transf. and trop. signif.; cf. sorbeo). **I.** L i t., *to draw* water, etc.: cum vidisset haustam aquam de jugi puteo, terrae motum dixit instare, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112: palmis hausta duabus aqua, Ov. F. 2, 294: is neque limo Turbatam haurit aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: ipse manus hausta victrices abluit unda, Ov. M. 4, 740.— *Absol.:* num igitur, si potare velit, de dolio sibi hauriendum putet? Cic. Brut. 83, 288. —P r o v.: de faece haurire, *to draw from the dregs,* i. e. *to choose the worst:* tu quidem de faece hauris, i. e. *speak of the worst orators,* id. ib. 69, 244.— **B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *To drain, drink up; to spill, shed:* ita vina ex libidine hauriuntur, atque etiam praemio invitatur ebrietas (shortly before and after, bibere), Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140; cf. id. ib. § 146; and: cui non audita est obscoenae Salmacis undae Aethiopesque lacus, quos si quis faucibus hausit, Aut furit

aut, etc., Ov. M. 15, 320 (for which: qui ex Clitorio lacu biberint, Plin. 31, 2, 13, § 16): quae (pocula) simul arenti sitientes hausimus ore, i. e. *drained, emptied, drunk off,* Ov. M. 14, 277; so, cratera, id. ib. 8, 680: spumantem pateram, Verg. A. 1, 738: statim me perculso ad meum sanguinem hauriendum, et spirante re publica ad ejus spolia detrahenda advolaverunt, *to drain,* i. e. *to spill, shed,* Cic. Sest. 24, 54: cruorem, Ov. M. 7, 333; 13, 331: nudantis cervicem jugulumque, et reliquum sanguinem jubentes haurire, Liv. 22, 51, 7; Lact. 5, 1, 8: quem (sanguinem) civiles hauserunt, Luc. 1, 13.—**b.** Of things: imoque a gurgite pontus Vertitur et canas alveus haurit aquas, *draws in, lets in,* Ov. F. 3, 591: jam flammae tulerint, inimicus et hauserit ensis, *drunk up,* i. e. their blood, Verg. A. 2, 600.—**2.** In gen., *to tear up, pluck out, draw out, to take to one's self, take; to swallow, devour, consume, exhaust:* (ventus) Arbusta evolvens radicibus haurit ab imis, Lucr. 6, 141: haurit arenas ungula, Stat. Th. 2, 46; cf.: humumque Effodit... terraeque immurmurat haustae, i. e. *torn up, dug up,* Ov. M. 11, 187: Actoridae magni rostro femur hausit adunco (= transfodit), *tore open,* id. ib. 8, 370: pectora ferro, id. ib. 8, 438: latus alicui, Lucr. 5, 1324; Ov. M. 5, 126; 9, 412; Verg. A. 10, 314; Luc. 10, 387: ventrem atque inguina uno alteroque ictu, Liv. 7, 10, 10; Sil. 5, 524: tum latus ejus gladio haurit, Curt. 7, 2, 27: impresso gladio jugulum ejus hausisse, Tac. H. 1, 41 *fin.*: lumen, *to pluck out the eye,* Ov. M. 13, 564: cineres haustos, i. e. *scraped up, collected,* id. ib. 8, 538; so, cineres, id. ib. 13, 425 sq.; cf. id. ib. 14, 136: ille cavis hausto spargit me pulvere palmis, id. ib. 9, 35: sumptum haurit ex aerario, *draws, takes,* Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32; cf.: at suave est ex magno tollere acervo. Dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Cur? etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 52: quia dentibus carent, aut lambunt cibos aut integros hauriunt, *to swallow,* Col. 8, 17, 11; cf.: solidos haurire cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36: hausisti patrias luxuriosus opes, qs. *hast swallowed up, devoured, consumed,* Mart. 9, 83, 4: nos tellus haurit, Sil. 3, 654; cf.: sua haurire, Tac. A. 16, 18; 2, 8; 3, 72: animam recipere auramque communem haurire, i. e. *inhale, breathe,* Quint. 6 praef. § 12: suspiratus, *fetching a deep sigh,* Ov. M. 14, 129: hauriat hunc oculis ignem crudelis ab alto Dardanus, *may he swallow with his eyes,* i. e. *greedily look at,* Verg. A. 4, 661; so, aliquid oculis, ib. 12, 946; Sil. 11, 284; and without oculis: caelum, Verg. A. 10, 899; cf.: lucem (primae pecudes), i. e. *to see the light, be born,* Verg. G. 2, 340: vocemque his auribus hausi, *I received his voice with these ears,* id. A. 4, 359; so, dicta auribus, Ov. M. 13, 787; cf.: oculis auribusque tantum gaudium, Liv. 27, 51: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, *to be swallowed up,* Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf.: cum praealtis paludibus arma, equi haurirentur, Tac. H. 5, 15: altitudine et mollitia nivis hauriebantur, id. ib. 1, 79: hauriuntur gurgitibus, id. A. 1, 70: aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7, 3: cunctos incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60: miratur et haurit Pectore ignes, *imbibes,* Ov. M. 10, 253; cf.: flammasque latentes Hausit, id. ib. 8, 325: caelo medium Sol igneus orbem Hauserat, i. e. *had rapidly passed through, finished,* Verg. G. 4, 427: vastum iter, Stat. Th. 1, 369: bracchia Cancri (Titan), Col. poët. 10, 313: cum spes arrectae juvenum exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, *exhausts* = exhaurit, Verg. G. 3, 105: pariter pallorque ruborque Purpureas hausere genas, Stat. Th. 1, 538.—**II.** Trop., *to draw, borrow, take, drink in, derive:* sequimur potissimum Stoicos, non ut interpretes, sed, ut solemus, e fontibus eorum judicio arbitrioque nostro, quantum quoque modo videbitur, hauriemus, Cic. Off. 1, 2, 6; cf.: fontes, unde hauriretis, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: a fontibus potius haurire quam rivulos consectari, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: reconditis atque abditis e fontibus haurire, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: omnia dixi hausta e fonte naturae, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: eodem fonte haurire laudes suas, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9; id. Caecin. 27, 78: quam (legem) non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, id. Mil. 4, 10 (quoted in Cic. Or. 49, 165): quas (artes) cum domo haurire non posses, arcessivisti ex urbe ea (i. e. Athenis), quae, etc., id. Brut. 97, 332: ex divinitate, unde omnes animos haustos aut acceptos aut libatos haberemus, id. Div. 2, 11, 26; cf.: animos hominum quadam ex parte extrinsecus esse tractos et haustos, id. ib. 1, 32, 70: quid enim non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cujus sanguinem non bibere censetis? id. Phil. 11, 5, 10; cf.: libertatem sitiens hausit, id. Rep. 1, 43: voluptates undique, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: dolorem, id. Cael. 24, 59: calamitates, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: luctum, id. Sest. 29, 63: unde laboris Plus haurire mali est quam ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: animo spem turbidus hausit inanem, *drank in illusive hope,* Verg. A. 10, 648: expugnationes urbium, populationes agrorum, raptus Penatium hauserant animo, *had thought of, intended,* Tac. H. 1, 51: supplicia, *to suffer,* Verg. A. 4, 383: (Thessali) velut ex diutina siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, *indulging, revelling in,* Liv. 39, 26, 7; cf.: studium philosophiae acriter hausisse, Tac. Agr. 4.

‡ **haurītōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ἀντλητήριον (*a bucket*), Gloss. Philox.

haurītus, a, um, v. haurio *init.*

haustor (**aus-**), ōris, *m.* [haurio], *a drawer* (post-Aug. and very rare): aquarum, *water-drawer,* Firm. Math. 8, 29.—Poet.: ultimus aquae, *drinker,* Luc. 9, 591.—Esp., *he who fills casks with wine,* Inscr. Orell. 5089.

* **haustrum** (also **austrum**), i, *n.* [id.], *a machine for drawing water,* Lucr. 5, 516; cf. Non. 13, 5.

1. haustus, a, um, *Part.*, from haurio.

2. haustus, ūs, *m.* [haurio], *a drawing.* **I.** Lit.: aqua, quae non sit haustus profundi, Col. 1, 5, 1: puteus in tenues plantas facili diffunditur haustu, Juv. 3, 227; Mel. 2, 4, 4: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus, etc.... a jure civili sumitur, *the right of drawing,* * Cic. Caecin. 26, 74; Dig. 8, 3, 1: haustus ex fonte privato, ib. 8, 3, 3, § 3.—**II.** Transf., *a drinking, swallowing, drawing in;* and concr., *a drink, draught* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for the most part only in the *plur.*): largos haustus e fontibu' magnis Lingua fundet, Lucr. 1, 412; cf.: saepe, sed exiguis haustibus inde (i. e. rivo) bibi, *in small draughts,* Ov. F. 3, 274: haustu sparsus aquarum Ora fove, Verg. G. 4, 229: haustus aquae mihi nectar erit, Ov. M. 6, 356: undarum, Luc. 3, 345: Bacchi (i. e. vini) haustus, Ov. M. 7, 450: sanguinis, i. e. *the stream, current,* id. ib. 4, 118: Catulus se ignis haustu ludibrio hostium exemit, *swallowing,* Flor. 3, 21, 15: esse apibus partem divinae mentis et haustus Aetherios, i. e. *breath, soul,* Verg. G. 4, 220; cf.: alium domi esse caeli haustum, alium lucis aspectum, Curt. 5, 5: (canes) Suspensis teneros imitantur dentibus haustus, i. e. *gentle snappings,* Lucr. 5, 1068: peregrinae haustus arenae, *a handful,* Ov. M. 13, 526; cf.: angusti puero date pulveris haustus, Stat. Th. 10, 427; v. haurio.—**B.** Trop.: Pindarici fontis qui non expalluit haustus, i. e. *to drink from, to imitate,* Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: justitiae haustus bibere, Quint. 12, 2, 31.

haut, v. haud.

have and **haveo,** v. 2. aveo.

† **Hēautontīmōrūmĕnos,** i, *m.*, = Ἑαυτὸν τιμωρούμενος, *The Self-tormentor,* the title of a comedy of Terence, Ter. Heaut. prol. 5 (= Ipse se puniens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65).

hebdŏmăda, ae, *f.* [hebdomas], *the number seven:* annorum, librorum, Gell. 3, 10, 17.—Esp., = hebdomas, *seven days,* Gell. 3, 10, 14; Isid. de Nat. R. 3; Vulg. Gen. 29, 27 sq.; id. Exod. 34, 22 al.

hebdŏmădālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a week, weekly:* festa, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

hebdŏmas, ădis, *f.*, = ἑβδομάς, *the number seven, seven days:* libri, qui inscribuntur Hebdomades, Gell. 3, 10, 1: septima fere hebdomade, id est, nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ib. § 7: hebdomadibus lunae, *on every seventh day of the moon,* Gell. 15, 2, 3.—Of the critical seventh day in diseases: symphoniam Lysonis vellem vitasses, ne in quartam hebdomada incideres, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3 (cf. collat. form hebdomada, s. v.).

† **hebdŏmătĭcus** (**-mădĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*, = ἑβδοματικός, *relating to the number seven:* septeni et noveni anni, qui hebdomatici a Graecis atque enneatici appellantur, i. e. *critical, decisive of one's fate,* Firm. Math. 4, 14 *med.*

Hēbē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἥβη (youth), *the goddess of youth* (pure Lat. Juventas), *the daughter of Juno, cup-bearer to the gods, and, after the deification of Hercules, his wife,* Ov. M. 9, 400; Prop. 1, 13, 23; Cat. 68, 116; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 28; 5, 134 al.

hĕbĕnĭnus, or **ĕbĕnĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, ἐβένινος, *of ebony:* tigna, Hier. Ezech. 27, 16: dentes, id. ib.

hĕbĕnus (less correctly **ĕbĕnus,** Rib. Prol. Verg. p. 421), i, *f.*, Gr. ἔβενος, ἔβενος, *the ebon-tree, ebony:* Diospyros ebenum, Linn.; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204; 6, 30, 35, § 197; Verg. G. 2, 117; Ov. M. 11, 610; Pers. 5, 135; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 36.

hĕbĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be blunt* or *dull* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ferrum nunc hebet? Liv. 23, 45, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to be dull, sluggish, inactive, not lively:* gelidus tardante senecta Sanguis hebet, Verg. A. 5, 396: corpus hebet somno, Val. Fl. 4, 41: stella hebet, id. 5, 371; et jam Plias hebet, Luc. 2, 722: ipsi hebent mira diversitate naturae, cum iidem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, *lounge about,* Tac. G. 15: quid stolidi ad speciem notae novitatis hebetis? *are amazed,* Aus. Epigr. 69: temporis adversi sic mihi sensus hebet, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 48: olim annis ille ardor hebet, Val. Fl. 1, 53: hebent irae, Stat. Th. 11, 386.

hĕbes, ĕtis (*acc. sing.* hebem, Enn. and Caecil. ap. Charis. p. 107 P.; *abl.* hebeti; but hebete, Cels. 7, 3), *adj.* [hebeo], *blunt, dull,* in opp. to pointed or sharp (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: cujus (lunae) et nascentis et insenescentis alias hebetiora alias acutiora videntur cornua, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 122, 1: tela leviora atque hebetiora, id. Har. Resp. 1, 2: quo latiora (ossa) quaque parte sunt, hoc hebetiora, Cels. 8, 1, 66: ponite jam gladios hebetes, pugnetur acutis, Ov. A. A. 3, 589: machaera, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 53; cf.: hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1274, and hebeti ictu, *which does not penetrate,* Ov. M. 12, 85: oryx hebeti ferro caeditur, Juv. 11, 140: secures, id. 8, 137: angulus, *obtuse,* Front. de Form. Agr. p. 32 Goes.—As *subst.*: **hĕbĕtia,** ium, *n.*, *blunt tools,* Quint. 2, 12, 18.—**B.** Transf., of sight, hearing, smell, taste, *dull, dim, faint:* utroque oculo natura hebete, Plin. 9, 15, 20: color, Ov. F. 5, 365; cf.: (orbem solis) adhuc hebetem vicina nocte, Stat. Ach. 2, 289: carbunculi hebetiores, Plin. 37, 7, 26, § 98: postea quam sensi populi Romani aures hebetiores, oculos autem esse acres atque acutos, Cic. Planc. 27, 66; cf. id. Rep. 6, 18: uva gustu hebes, *tasteless, insipid,* Col. 3, 2, 24: genus croci, *without smell* (opp. odoratum), Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67: os hebes est, positaeque movent fastidia mensae, *without appetite,* Ov. P. 1, 10, 7: caro, *without feeling, dead,* Cels. 7, 6, 8; 7, 13, 1: ossa gingivarum, id. 6, 15, 17: qui torpet hebes locus ille, Ov. A. A. 3, 799.—**II.** Trop., *dull, obtuse, sluggish, heavy, doltish, stupid* (syn.: bardus, stupidus, ineptus, absurdus, stultus, fatuus, stolidus, brutus, etc.): sensus omnes hebetes et tardos esse arbitrabantur, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: puer incessu tardus, sensu hebes, Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76: tanta solertia animalium hebetissimis quoque est, id. 9, 30, 48: Epicurus, quem hebetem et rudem dicere solent Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 103; cf.: omnium ceterarum rerum oratio ludus est homini non hebeti neque inexercitato neque communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis experti, id. de Or. 2, 17, 71: memoria, id. ib. 2, 87, 357: me hebetem molestiae reddiderunt, id. Att. 9, 17, 2: nisi qui sit plane hebes, Quint. 7, 1, 48: nisi forte tam hebes futurus est judex, ut, etc., id. 4, 2, 66: hebes ad aliquid, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1; cf.: quis adeo hebes inveniretur, ut crederet? etc., Tac. A. 14, 11: exercitus hebes infirmusque, *raw, undisciplined,* = rudis, Sall. J. 54, 3: hebes ad sustinendum laborem

miles, *sluggish, slow, tardy*, Tac. H. 2, 99; Ov. M. 13, 135: adulescentia bruta et hebes, Sen. Ben. 3, 37, 3: spondeus quod est e longis duabus, hebetior videtur et tardior, Cic. Or. 64, 216: sed hac rhetorica philosophorum, non nostra illa forensi, quam necesse est, cum populariter loquatur, esse interdum paulo hebetiorem, i. e. *more superficial, common* (opp. to philosophical acuteness, nicety), id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: dolor, id. Att. 8, 3, 4: hoc Pansa aut non videt (hebeti enim ingenio est) aut negligit, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17; cf.: hebetiora hominum ingenia, id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: quaedam hebes, sordida, jejuna oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 49: quasdam (litteras) velut acriores parum efficimus et aliis non dissimilibus sed quasi hebetioribus permutamus, id. 1, 11, 4.—Of a speaker: hebes lingua, magis malus quam callidus ingenio, Ps.-Sall. de Rep. 2, 9, 1.

hĕbesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [hebeo], *to grow blunt, dull, dim*, or *faint* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: acumina (gladiorum) densis ictibus hebescebant, Amm. 16, 12, 54: hebescunt sensus, membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168: hebescebant (oculi), Suet. Tib. 68: berylli hebescunt, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76: hebescere sidera, Tac. A. 1, 30: hebescere dextras, Sil. 8, 19.—**II.** Trop.: sic mentis acies se ipsam intuens nonnumquam hebescit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73; cf.: nos vicesimum jam diem patimur hebescere aciem horum auctoritatis, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4: nosmetipsos hebescere et languere nolumus, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6; cf.: illi per fastidium et contumaciam hebescunt, Tac. H. 2, 77: hebescere virtus, paupertas probro haberi coepit, Sall. C. 12, 1.

hĕbĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hebeto], *dulness, dimness:* oculorum, Plin. 28, 6, 16, § 58: nascitur ex assiduitate laborum animorum hebetatio quaedam ac languor, Sen. Tranq. An. 15, 12.

* **hĕbĕtātrix,** īcis, *f. adj.* [id.], *that makes dull* or *dim:* umbra, i. e. *darkening* (shortly before: umbra terrae lunam hebetari), Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57.

hĕbĕtesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [hebes], *to grow dull, dim*, or *faint* (post-Aug. and very rare): aciem in cultris tonsorum, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 79: acies oculi hebetescit ac paene caligat, Cels. 6, 6, 37: dolor hebetescit, Scrib. Comp. 56.

hĕbĕto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make blunt* or *dull, to blunt, dull, dim, deaden, weaken* (perh. not ante-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: hastas, Liv. 8, 10, 3: vulneribus suis ferrum hostium, id. 30, 35, 8: tela, Sil. 16, 105: aciem oculorum, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 47: oculos, Lact. 6, 2: visus alicui, Verg. A. 2, 605: dies hebetarat sidera, *had dimmed*, Ov. M. 5, 444: umbra terrae lunam hebetari, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57; cf.: smaragdos in sole hebetari, id. 37, 5, 18, § 69; 28, 7, 23, § 79: auster aures hebetat, Cels. 2, 1: primores dentes mollientes aut hebetantes verba, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: cummium genera amaritudines hebetant, *moderate, lessen*, id. 24, 11, 64, § 105; cf.: venena omnia (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40, § 80: odor suavior e longinquo, propius admotus hebetatur, id. 21, 7, 18, § 35: faba hebetare sensus existimata, id. 18, 12, 30, § 118: vos mihi taurorum flammas hebetastis, *quenched the fiery breath*, Ov. M. 7, 210.—**II.** Trop., *to dull, blunt, make stupid:* animo simul et corpore hebetato, Suet. Claud. 2: Lethe hebetans pectora, Ov. P. 4, 1, 17: hebetatum ingenium, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 9: rei publicae vires hebetatae sunt, Just. 6, 8: vino tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38.

hĕbĕtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *bluntness, dulness* (post-class.; cf. hebetatio): sensuum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14: superba istorum, Aug. Civ. D. 7, 21.

Hĕbraei, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἑβραῖοι, *the Hebrews:* Hebraei, qui nunc Judaei: igitur et litterae Hebraeae, Tert. Apol. 18; cf.: postea vero cum in deserto consedissent, amiserunt vetus nomen Hebraei, et Judaei sunt appellati, Lact. 4, 10; 2, 13, 8. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Hĕbræus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Hebrews, Hebrew:* terrae, Tac. H. 5, 2: liquores, i. e. *balsam*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 213 (cf. Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 111): lingua, litterae, Aug. Civ. D. 18, 39; 42: codices, id. ib. 43.—**B. Hĕbrāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: plebes, Alcim. Avit. 5, 544: scripturae, Lact. 4, 7 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **Hĕbrāĭcē,** *in the Hebrew language, in Hebrew:* Hebraice Messias dicitur, Lact. 4, 7, 7.

‡ **hebria,** ae, *f., a wine-vessel*, Charis. p. 63 P.

Hĕbrus, i, *m.*, = Ἕβρος. **I.** *The principal river in Thrace, which rises in Mount Hæmus, and flows into the Ægean Sea*, now *the Maritza*, Mel. 2, 2, 2; 8; Verg. E. 10, 65; id. G. 4, 463; and esp. ib. v. 523 sqq.; id. A. 1, 317; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; id. C. 3, 25, 10; Ov. F. 3, 737; id. M. 2, 257; 11, 50 et saep.: sacer, on account of the festivals of Bacchus celebrated on its banks, id. H. 2, 114.—**II.** *A Trojan, slain by Mezentius*, Verg. A. 10, 696.—**III.** *The name of a beautiful youth*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 6.

Hĕcaergē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑκαέργη. **I.** *The name of Diana*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 532.—**II.** *One of the daughters of Boreas*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 253 and 308.

Hĕcălē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑκάλη, *a poor old woman who kindly received Theseus, celebrated by Callimachus*, Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 88; App. M. 1, p. 112; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 50; Ov. R. Am. 747; cf. Petr. 135, 8, 16.

Hĕcătaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἑκαταῖος, *a famous historian and geographer of Miletus, son of Hegesander*, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 55; Solin. 19, 2; 40, 6: Milesius, Avien. Or. Mar. 42.

Hĕcătē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑκάτη, *daughter of Perses*, or *Persæus, and Asteria, sister of Latona, the presider over enchantments, conjurations*, etc.; *she is often identified with Diana, Luna, and Proserpina, and is therefore represented with three heads*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Verg. A. 4, 511 Serv.; Ov. M. 7, 74; 94; 194; 14, 405; id. F. 1, 141; Hor. S. 1, 8, 33; Sen. Phaedr. 420 et saep. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Hĕcătēĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Hecate, Hecateian:* carmina, i. e. *magical incantations*, Ov. M. 14, 44: Aulis, *devoted to Diana*, Stat. Ach. 1, 447: Idus, i. e. *of August, sacred to Diana*, id. Silv. 3, 1, 60.—**B. Hĕcătēïs,** ĭdos, *f. adj., Hecateian:* herba, i. e. *enchanter's nightshade*, Ov. M. 6, 139.

Hĕcăto, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἑκάτων, *a philosopher of Rhodes, pupil of Panætius*, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 63; 3, 23, 89.

† **hĕcătombē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἑκατόμβη, *a great sacrifice of a hundred oxen, a hecatomb* (ante- and post-class.): facere hecatomben, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 19; Juv. 12, 101 al.—In *plur.:* celebratis hecatombis, Treb. Gall. 9.—*Dim.* **hĕcătombĭon,** ii, *n.*, Sid. Carm. 9, 205.

hĕcătompŏlis, *acc.* in, *f.*, = ἑκατόμπολις, *having a hundred cities:* Creta, Isid. 14, 6, 15.

† **hĕcătompўlos,** on (-os, *com.*; -on, *neut.*), *adj.*, = ἑκατόμπυλος, *of a hundred gates:* hecatompylos Thebas nemo non novit, Amm. 22, 16, 2; cf. Hyg. Fab. 275.

† **hĕcătontas,** ădis, *f.*, = ἑκατοντάς, *the number one hundred*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734, 746.

Hector, ŏris (Hectŏris, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 = Trag. v. 25 Vahl.; id. ap. Varr. L. L. 10, § 70 Müll. = Trag. v. 130 Vahl.; *acc.* Hectorem, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 = Trag. v. 129 Vahl.; cf. Varr. L. L. 1. 1.), *m.*, = Ἕκτωρ, *son of Priam and Hecuba, husband of Andromache, the bravest of the Trojans, slain and dragged three times around Troy by Achilles*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2; Verg. A. 1, 483; 2, 270; 282; 522; 6, 166; Hor. C. 2, 4, 10; 4, 9, 22; id. Epod. 17, 12; id. S. 1, 7, 12.—**II.** Deriv. **Hectŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Hector;* in poet. transf., *of the Trojans*, and, as descended from the latter, *of the Romans; Hectorean; Trojan; Roman:* conjux, i. e. *Andromache*, Verg. A. 3, 488: hasta, *Hector's*, Ov. M. 12, 67; so, corpus, Verg. A. 2, 543; and, tumulus, id. ib. 3, 304: Mars, i. e. *Hector in battle*, Ov. M. 13, 275: gens, i. e. *Trojan*, Verg. A. 1, 273: amnes, Xanthum et Simoënta, id. ib. 5, 634: socii, id. ib. 5, 190: flammae, Ov. M. 13, 7: opes, Hor. C. 3, 3, 28: spes et fiducia gentis Regulus Hectoreae, i. e. *of the Romans*, Sil. 2, 343.

Hĕcŭba, ae, and **Hĕcŭbē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ἑκάβη, *the daughter of Dymas, wife of Priam; after the destruction of Troy the slave of Penelope, changed through rage into a dog*, Verg. A. 2, 501; 515; Ov. M. 13, 423; 549 sq.; 577; Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; id. Fat. 15, 34.—Transf., *an ugly old woman* (opp. to Andromache), Mart. 3, 76, 4.

† **Hĕcўra,** ae, *f.*, = Ἑκυρά, *The Stepmother*, the title of a comedy of Terence.

hĕdĕra (ĕdĕra), ae, *f., ivy*, Hedera helix, Linn.; sacred to Bacchus, and hence wound around the thyrsus; also made into garlands with which poets were crowned, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 144; Ov. F. 3, 767; id. M. 5, 338; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 7, 25; Verg. ib. 7, 38; 8, 13; id. G. 2, 258; Hor. C. 1, 1, 29; 1, 25, 17; id. Ep. 1, 3, 25; Juv. 7, 29 al. —In *plur.*, Verg. E. 4, 19; id. G. 4, 124 al.

hĕdĕrācĕus (ĕd-) or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [hedera], *of ivy, ivy-.* **I.** Lit.: materia, Cato, R. R. 111: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 92.—**II.** Transf., *ivy-colored, ivy-green:* calcei, Vop. Aurel. 49: patina argentea, Gallien. ap. Treb. Poll. Claud. 17, 5 Peter.

hĕdĕrātus (ĕd-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *adorned* or *crowned with ivy:* patina argentea, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 dub. (Peter, hederaceam): frons, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 18: pompae, *Bacchic*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 278: Liber, Tert. Cor. Mil. 7.

* **hĕdĕrĭger (ĕd-),** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [id.], *ivy-bearing:* Maenades, Cat. 63, 23.

* **hĕdĕrōsus (ĕd-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of ivy:* antrum, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 3.

† **Hēdŏnē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ἡδονή (delight), *one of the æons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Hēdui, ōrum, *m.*, v. Aedui.

† **Hēdŭphăgētĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, = Ἡδυφαγητικά (i. e. belonging to sweet eating), *the title of a poem of Ennius;* cf. Vahl. Ennius, p. xci. and 166 sq.

† **hēdўchrum,** i, *n.*, = ἡδύχρουν, *a sweet-smelling ointment used for beautifying the skin; a cosmetic balsam:* psaltriam adducamus, hedychri incendamus scutellam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.

Hēdўmĕles, ae, *m.* [ἡδύ + μέλος], *name of a musician*, Juv. 6, 383.

† **hēdўosmos,** i, *m.*, = ἡδύοσμος, *the herb wild mint*, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 181.

† **hēdypnŏis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἡδυπνοΐς, *a species of succory*, Plin. 20, 8, 31, § 75.

† **hēdysma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἥδυσμα (perfume), *a sweet-smelling ingredient in ointments, a perfume, balsam* (opp. stymma), Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 7.

Hēgēsărētos, i, *m., a Thessalian*, Caes. B. C. 3, 35.

Hēgēsĭas, ae, *m.* **I.** *A Cyrenaic philosopher*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 83 sq.; Val. Max. 8, 9, 3.—**II.** *A rhetorician and historian*, Cic. Brut. 83, 286; id. Or. 67, 226 al.

Hēgēsĭnus, i, *m., an Academic philosopher*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16.

hĕhae, *interj.;* an exclamation, *he! he!* Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll. (Trag. v. 207 Vahl.).

hei (also **ei**), *interj.*, an exclamation of grief or fear, *ah! woe!* freq. joined with mihi, *ah me! woe is me!* hei, perii miser! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 36: hei, occidi! id. Aul. 2, 1, 28: hei, non placet convivium! id. Amph. 2, 2, 173: hei, vereor, ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46: hei, metuo lenonem ne, etc., id. Phorm. 3, 2, 6: hei, video uxorem, id. ib. 5, 3, 14: ei mihi, qualis erat! Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 274; imitated by Verg. A. 2, 274: hei mihi, perii hercle! Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 21: *Am.* Hei mihi! *Br.* Ne pave, id. Amph. 5, 1, 57: hei mihi, vereor dicere! Ter. And. 2, 1, 22: hei mihi, quantum Praesidium Ausonia et quantum tu perdis, Iule! Verg. A. 11, 57: hei mihi! conclamat, Ov. M. 6, 227: hei mihi! hei mihi! istaec illum perdidit assentatio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: hei misero mihi! id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 5 id. Ad. 2, 1, 19.

heia, *interj.*, v. eia.

heic, *adv.*, v. hic, III. 2 *init.*

Hēïus, i, *m.* (Ἥιος), *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, 47 al.

helcĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [helcium], *one who draws small vessels up the stream*, Mart. 4, 64, 22; Sid. poët. Ep. 2, 10.

† **helcium,** ii, *n.*, = ἕλκιον, *that with*

which a load is drawn, a yoke, horse-collar, App. M. 8, p. 222 and 227.

† **helcysma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἕλκυσμα, *the dross of molten silver, silver-dross*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105.

Hĕlĕna, ae, or **Hĕlĕnē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ἑλένη. **I.** *Daughter of Jupiter and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux and of Clytemnestra, and wife of Menelaüs, who, on account of her beauty, was carried off by Paris to Troy, and thus became the cause of the Trojan war*, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55; Verg. A. 7, 364; Ov. M. 13, 200; 14, 669; Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 32; 3, 14 (4, 13), 19; Hor. C. 1, 3, 2; 4, 9, 16; id. S. 1, 3, 107; Hyg. Fab. 81 and 118: Penelope venit, abit Helene, *a Helen*, Mart. 1, 62, 6. — **B.** Transf., in naut. lang., *a single star appearing to mariners, which was regarded as an unfavorable prognostic; while a double light, which was conceived to be favorable, was called Castor and Pollux*, Plin. 2, 37, 37, § 101; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 792; id. S. 3, 2, 11.—**II.** *The surname of the mother of the emperor Constantine*, Eutr. 10, 5; Aur. Vict. Epit. 41; Inscr. Grut. 284, 1.

† **hĕlĕnium,** ii, *n.*, = ἑλένιον, *a plant*, perh. *the elecampane*, Plin. 21, 10, 33, § 59; 21, 21, 91, § 159.

Hĕlĕnius, ii, *m.*, *a Latin proper name*, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2.

Hĕlĕnus, i, *m.*, = Ἕλενος, *son of Priam and Hecuba, a celebrated soothsayer*, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89; Verg. A. 3, 295; 329 sq.; Ov. M. 13, 99; Just. 17, 3.

† **hĕlĕŏsĕlīnon** or **hĕlĭŏsĕlīnum,** i, *n.*, = ἑλειοσέλινον, *smallage, celery*, Apium graveolens, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 124; 20, 11, 46, § 117; Pall. Apr. 3.

† **hĕlĕpŏlis,** is, *f.*, = ἑλέπολις (city-taking), *a besieging engine, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes*, Vitr. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4.

Hĕlernus, i, *m.*, *a grove by the Tiber, the birthplace of Carna*, Ov. F. 6, 105.

Helia, v. Velia.

† **Hēlĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἡλιακός, *relating to Helios* (the sun): Heliaca tradere, *to offer sacrifices to Helios*, Inscr. Orell. 2343.

Hēlĭădĕs, um, *f.*, = Ἡλιάδες, *daughters of Helios and sisters of Phaëthon, who were changed into poplars* (acc. to others, *into alders*) *and their tears into amber*, Hyg. Fab. 154; Ov. M. 2, 340 (cf. Verg. A. 10, 190, with id. E. 6, 62): nemus Heliadum, i. e. *poplar-* or *alder-grove*, Ov. M. 10, 91: Heliadum lacrimae, i. e. *amber*, id. ib. 10, 263; called also: Heliadum gemma, Mart. 9, 14, 6; hence: capaces Heliadum crustae, i. e. *of amber*, Juv. 5, 38.

† **hēlianthes,** is, *n.*, = ἡλιανθές, *the sunflower*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Hĕlĭcāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἑλικάων, *son of Antenor and founder of Patavium* (Padua): Helicaonis orae, i. e. *Patavian*, Mart. 10, 93, 1.— Hence, **Hĕlĭcāŏnius,** a, um, *adj.*: regio, the same, id. 14, 152, 2.

† **hĕlĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἑλίκη (a winding). **I.** *A kind of slender, flexible willow*, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.—**II.** As *nom. propr.*: **Hĕlĭcē. A.** *The constellation of the Great Bear*, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; Ov. F. 3, 108; Val. Fl. 1, 17.— Transf., *the North*, Grat. Cyneg. 55; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1539.— **B.** *A maritime town of Achaia, swallowed up by the sea*, Ov. M. 15, 293; Plin. 2, 92, 94, § 206; Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 4.

† **hĕlĭchrȳsos,** i, *m.*, and **-um,** i, *n.*, = ἑλίχρυσος, *the herb marigold*, Gnaphalium stoechas, Linn.; acc. to others, Tanacetum annuum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65 sq.; 21, 25, 96, § 168.

Hĕlĭcon, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἑλικών, *a mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses*, now *Zagará*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; 4, 7, 12, § 25; Ov. M. 2, 219; 5, 254; 663; id. F. 4, 193; Verg. A. 7, 641; 10, 163 al. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Hĕlĭcōnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Helicon, Heliconian*: collis, i. e. *Helicon*, Cat. 61, 1: Tempe, *a beautiful valley on Mount Helicon*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 15: mella, Claud. Laud. Ser. 10: Nais, id. Epigr. 5. — **B. Hĕlĭcōnĭădes,** um, *f.*, *the Heliconians*, a poet. designation of *the Muses*, Lucr. 3, 1037. — **C. Hĕlĭcōnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Heliconian*: silva, Stat. S. 4, 4, 90. — In *plur. subst.*: **Hĕlĭcōnĭdes,** um, i. q. Heliconiades, *the Muses*, Pers. prooem. 4.

† **hēlĭŏcallis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἡλιοκαλλίς, *the sunflower*, also called helianthes, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165.

† **hēlĭŏcăminus,** i, *m.*, = ἡλιοκάμινος, *an apartment exposed to the sun, used as a winter abode*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20; Dig. 8, 2, 18 pr.

Hēlĭŏdōrus, i, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated surgeon*, Juv. 6, 372.—**II.** *A celebrated rhetorician*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 2.

Hēlĭŏgăbălus (**Elagab-**), i, *m.*, *a Roman emperor*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 23; Spart. Car. 11 al.

Hēlĭŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἡλιόπολις. **I.** *A city of Lower Egypt*, Cic. N. D. 3. 21, 54; Macr. S. 1, 23, 10.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Hēlĭŏpŏlītes,** ae, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Heliopolis, Heliopolite*: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: Zeus, *an Assyrian designation of* Sol, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 23; cf. in the foll.—*Subst.*: **Hēlĭŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolites*, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197.— **2. Hēlĭŏpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Heliopolis, Heliopolitan*: civitas, Amm. 17, 4: IVPPITER, Inscr. Orell. 1234; 1246.—*Subst.*: **Hēlĭŏpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Heliopolis, Heliopolitans*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 542.—**II.** *A city of Cœle-syria, at the foot of Libanus*, now *Baalbek*, Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Tac. A. 6, 28.

† **hēlĭoscŏpĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ἡλιοσκόπιον, *a species of* heliotropium, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 57; called also: helioscopum, App. Herb. 108.

† **hēlĭoscŏpĭos,** ii, *m.*, = ἡλιοσκόπιος, *a kind of* tithymalus or *spurge*, Plin. 26, 8, 42, § 69.

hēlĭŏsĕlīnum, i, v. heleoselinon.

† **hēlĭŏtrŏpium,** ii, *n.*, = ἡλιοτρόπιον. **I.** *The plant turnsole, heliotrope*, Varr. R. R. 1, 46; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 109; 22, 21, 29, § 57. —**II.** *A precious stone with green and brown streaks, striped jasper*, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 165.—Called also: **hēlĭŏtrŏpĭos** (gemma), Mart. Cap. 1, § 75: heliotropius lapis, Prisc. Perieg. 254.

† **hĕlix,** ĭcis, *f.*, = ἕλιξ (wound, twisted). **I.** *A kind of ivy*, Cic. Univ. 9, 27; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 145 sqq.—**II.** *A kind of willow*, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.—**III.** In archit., *a whorl, a small ornament on the capital of Corinthian columns*, Vitr. 4, 1, 12.

Hellădĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἑλλαδικός, *of* or *from Greece, Grecian, Greek*: genus picturae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75.

Hellānīcus, i, *m.*, *a Greek historian of Lesbos, an older contemporary of Herodotus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53; Gell. 15, 23.

Hellas, ădis, *f.*, = Ἑλλάς. **I.** *Hellas, the main-land of Greece*, Mel. 2, 3, 3 sq.; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**II.** *A female proper name*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 277.

Hellē, ēs (*gen.* Hellis, Sid. Carm. 9, 41), *f.*, = Ἕλλη, *daughter of Athamas and Nephele, sister of Phrixus; she fled with the latter from her step-mother Ino on a ram with a golden fleece to Colchis, but was drowned in the strait called, after her*, Hellespontus (the sea of Helle), Ov. M. 11, 195; id. F. 3, 857 sq.; Prop. 2, 26, 5 (3, 21, 5 M.); 3 (4), 22, 5; Col. poët. 10, 155; Hyg. Fab. 2 and 3: Mater Helles, Ov. H. 19, 123.

† **hellĕbŏrīnē,** v. elleborine.

† **hellĕbŏrus,** etc., v. elleborus, etc.

Hellēn, ēnis, *m.*, = Ἕλλην, *a son of Deucalion, and king of Thessaly, from whom the Greeks were called Hellenes*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.

Hellespontus, i, *m.*, = Ἑλλήσποντος, *the Sea of Helle, the Hellespont, so named after* Helle, *who was drowned in it*, the modern *Dardanelles*, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; 4, 12, 24, § 75; 4, 13, 27, § 92; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 21 Müll. (Ann. v. 371 Vahl.); Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Ov. M. 13, 407 et saep.— Separate: qua ponto ab Helles, Poët. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163; cf. pure Lat.: mare in Helles, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 15.—**B.** Transf., *the shores of the Hellespont, the land around the Propontis*, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; Liv. 37, 33, 4; Nep. Paus. 2, 1.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hellespontius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hellespont, Hellespontic*: ora, Cat. 18, 4; Lact. Epit. 5, 1.— As *subst.*: **Hellespontius,** i, *m.*, *one who lives upon the Hellespont*: si quid habebit cum aliquo Hellespontio controversiae, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 2.— *Plur.*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123. — **B. Hellespontiăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Hellespontic*: aquae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: Priapus (because born and worshipped in Lampsacus, a city on the Hellespont), Verg. G. 4, 111.—**C. Hellesponticus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: fretum, Mel. 1, 2, 2; 1, 18, 5. — **D. Hellespontias,** ădis, *f.*, *another name of the wind* Caecias, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121.

hellŭātĭo (**hēl-**), ōnis, *f.* [helluor], *a gormandizing, gluttony*, Pseudo-Cic. Or. Post Red. ap. Sen. 6, 13; Treb. Poll. Gall. 4.

hellŭo (**hēluo**), ōnis, *m.*, *a gormandizer, glutton, squanderer*: fraus, helluo, Ganeo! Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: ille gurges atque helluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic. Pis. 17, 41: impurus, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: me ipsum ut contempsit helluo patriae! id. Sest. 11, 26.

hellŭor (**hēluor**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [helluo], *to gormandize, devour* (Ciceron.; cf.: decoquo, abligurio): cum Graecis jam in exostra helluabatur, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; id. Sest. 52, 111: quasi helluari libris, si hoc verbo in tam clara re utendum est, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: ille gurges helluatus tecum simul rei publicae sanguine, id. Dom. 47, 124.

☞ Helluatus as *pass.*, Verg. Cat. 5, 11.

Hellusii, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe*, mentioned only by Tac. G. 46.

† **hĕlops** (also **ĕlops** and **ellops**), ŏpis, *m.*, = ἔλλοψ, *a very savory sea-fish*, perh. *the sword-fish*; acc. to others, *the sturgeon*, Enn. Hed. 6 (p. 166 Vahl.); Ov. Hal. 96; Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 17, 27, § 61; 32, 11, 54, § 153; Quint. 5, 10, 21; Gell. 7, 16, 5.

Hĕlōrus (or **Elōrus**), i, *m.*, = Ἕλωρος or **Hĕlōrum,** i, *n.*, = Ἕλωρον, *a river on the eastern coast of Sicily*, now *Atellaro*, al. *Abisso*, Verg. A. 3, 698; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90: clamosus, Sil. 14, 269: flumen Elorum, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.—*At its mouth* was situated the city **Hĕlōrus** (**El-**), i, *f.*, Liv. 24, 35 *init.*; Plin. 32, 2, 7, § 16; *the vale* of which was called **Hĕlōrĭa Tempē,** Ov. F. 4, 477; and *the inhabitants*, **Hĕlōrīni** (**El-**), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103.

Hĕlōtes, v. Hilotae.

hēluātio, hēluo, etc., v. helluatio, etc.

‡ **helus,** v. holus *init.*

‡ **helvacea** genus ornamenti Lydii, dictum a colore boum, qui est inter rufum et album appellaturque helvus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.*

Helvecōnes, um, *m.*, *a northern Germanic tribe, between the Rugii and Burgundiones, on the west of the Vistula*, Tac. G. 43.

helvella (**helvēla,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.), ae, *f. dim.* [‡ helus, i. q. olus], *a small potherb*: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; cf.: helvela olera minuta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103: helvola λαχανάρια, Gloss. Philox.

helvĕnăcus, a, um, *adj.* [helvus], *pale yellow, yellowish*: vitis, *a particular kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: genus palmitum, Col. 5, 5, 16: vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.—Also: **helvĕnăcius,** a, um, *adj.*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 55.

helvĕŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pale yellow, yellowish*: vinum, *a particular kind of wine* (cf. helvenacus and helvolus), Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 24, 2 (quoted, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46, in the form helvinum vinum). Also in the form helvolus, a, um: uvae, Col. 3, 2, 23; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

Helvētii, ōrum, *m.*, *the Helvetians, a people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, in modern *Switzerland*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 4 sq.; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 1, 67; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; id. Balb. 14, 32 et saep. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Helvētius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Helvetians, Helvetian*: ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: civitas, id. ib. 1, 12.—**B. Helvētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 9, 6.

Helvĭdius, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Clu. 70, 198; Juv. 5, 36 al.

Helvĭi (**Helvi**), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, *whose capital, called* Alba Helvorum *and* Alba Helvia, *was celebrated for its wine*, now *Alps*, in *Viviers, Départ. Ardèche*, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 75; id. B. C. 1, 35; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; 14, 3, 4, § 43. —**II.** Deriv.: **Helvĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Helvii, Helvian:* vinum, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

Helvīna (**Elv-**), ae, *f.*, *a surname of Ceres*, Juv. 3, 320 [perh. from the Gallic people Helvii].

helvīnus, a, um, v. helveolus.

Helvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; Suet. Caes. 52; 85 al.

helvŏlus, a, um, v. helveolus.

helvus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. a weakened form of gilvus, yellow], *light bay:* color vaccarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9; cf.: color boum, qui est inter rufum et album, appellatur helvus, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ‡ helvacea, p. 99 Müll.

† **helxīnē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἑλξίνη. **I.** *A prickly plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.—**II.** *A plant, otherwise called* perdicium: Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 19, § 41.

hem (also **em**, and often confounded in MSS. and edd. with em and en, q. v.), *interj.*, an expression of surprise, in a good or bad sense; of admiration, joy, of grief, indignation, etc. (like the intensive ehem, an expression of joyful surprise), *oho! indeed! well! well to be sure! hah! alas! alack! Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris. *Ha.* Hem! quid ego audio? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 86; cf. Ter. And. 3, 1, 4: hem, Pamphile, optime te mihi offers, id. ib. 4, 2, 3: *Er.* Itane Chrysis? hem! *My.* Nos quidem pol miseras perdidit, Ter. And. 4, 6, 8; cf. id. Eun. 5, 1, 11: miserum me! quanto haec dixi cum dolore! hem, Postume, tune es, etc., Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45: occepi mecum cogitare: hem, biduum hic Manendum est soli sine illa, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 8: hem tibi maledictis pro istis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 39; cf. id. Ps. 1, 2, 22: hem, quid ais, scelus? Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; cf.: audistin', obsecro? hem scelera, id. ib. 4, 4, 47: hem nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7.

† **hēmĕrēsĭos**, on, *adj.*, = ἡμερήσιος, *of a day:* (Pamphilus) absolvit uno die tabellam, quae vocata est Hemeresios, puero picto, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

† **hēmĕris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἡμερίς, *a species of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 22; 16, 6, 9, § 26.

† **hēmĕrŏbĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ἡμερόβιον, *an insect that lives but a day, an ephemeron:* erumpit volucre quadrupes, nec ultra unum diem vivit, unde hemerobion vocatur, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120.

† **hēmĕrŏcalles**, is, *n.*, = ἡμεροκαλλές (one day beautiful), *a sort of lily, the day-lily*, Plin. 21, 10, 33, § 59; 21, 21, 90, § 158.

† **hēmĕrŏdrŏmus**, i, *m.*, = ἡμεροδρόμος (who runs the day through), *a courier* (pure Lat. cursor, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181): nisi speculator (hemerodromos vocant Graeci) ingens die uno cursu emetiens spatium, etc., Liv. 31, 24, 4.—In *plur.:* hemerodromœ, Nep. Milt. 4, 3.

† **hēmĭcădium**, i, *n.*, = ἡμικάδιον, *the half of a* cadus, Isid. 20, 7, 1.

† **hēmĭcillus**, i, *m.*, = ἡμίκιλλος, *a mule*, as a term of reproach, Cic. Att. 13, 51, 1 (dub.; al. Micyllus).

† **hēmĭcrānium**, ii, *n.*, and **hēmĭcrānia**, ae, *f.*, = ἡμικράνιον, *a pain on one side of the head, headache*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 4; Marc. Emp. 2; Ser. Samm. 2 *in lemm.*; Plin. Val. 1, 8.—Deriv. **hēmĭcrānĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *sufferers from headache*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **hēmĭcyclium**, ii, *n.*, = ἡμικύκλιον, *a half-circle, semicircle*, Vitr. 9, 8, 5; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 33.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A semicircular recess, with seats*, Cic. Lael. 1, 2; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**B.** *A semicircular public place furnished with rows of seats for learned discussions*, Suet. Gramm. 17.—**C.** *A semicircular kind of sundial*, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

† **hēmĭcyclus**, i, *m.*, = ἡμίκυκλος, *a half-circle, semicircle*, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, 20.

† **hēmĭcy̆lindrus**, i, *m.*, = ἡμικύλινδρος, *a half-cylinder*, Vitr. 9, 3.

† **1. hēmīna** (**ēmīna**), ae, *f.*, = ἡμίνα, *a measure, the half of a* sextarius, Rhem. Fan. de Pond. 67; for liquids, Cato, R. R. 57, 1; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Sen. de Ira, 2, 33; for salt, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.*; for corn, id. 4, 10 *fin.*; as a *measure*, in gen., Pers. 1, 129.

2. Hēmīna, ae, *m.*, *surname of the historian* L. Cassius.

* **hēmīnārĭa**, ōrum, *n.* [hemina], *presents of the measure of a* hemina: Fabius Maximus incusans Augusti congiariorum, quae amicis dabantur, exiguitatem heminaria esse dixit, Quint. 6, 3, 52.

† **hēmĭŏlĭos**, on, *adj.*, = ἡμιόλιος, *one and a half* (pure Lat. sesquialter), Gell. 18, 14, 4; Vitr. 3, 1, 6; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, § 978 et saep.

† **hēmĭŏnion**, ii, *n.*, = ἡμιόνιον, *a plant, called also* asplenum, Asplenium hemionitis, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34; App. Herb. 56.

† **hēmĭsphaerĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἡμισφαίριον, *a half-globe, hemisphere.* **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17; id. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.; Hyg. Astr. 4, 13; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15; 20; of the earth, Mela, 1, 1, 2; Mart. Cap. 6, § 602; 8, § 873 al.—**II.** In partic., *a cupola, dome*, Vitr. 5, 10, 5.

† **hēmĭstĭchĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἡμιστίχιον, *a half-verse, hemistich:* Enniano hemistichio usus est, Pseudo-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18.

hēmĭstrĭgĭum, ii, *n.*, *a measure, half a striga*, Hyg. Grom. p. 1, 1 al.

† **hēmĭthĕus**, i, *m.*, = ἡμίθεος, *a demigod*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 156; 160; Auct. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 9, 47.

† **hēmĭtŏnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ἡμιτόνιον, *a half-tone, semitone:* intervalla tonorum et hemitoniorum, Vitr. 5, 4, 3; Mart. Cap. 9, § 930; 963; Hyg. Astr. 4, 14; Macr. S. 2, 1, 22.

† **hēmĭtrĭgly̆phus**, i, *m.*, = ἡμιτρίγλυφος; in archit., *a half-triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.

† **hēmĭtrĭtaeus**, i, *m.*, = ἡμιτριταῖος. **I.** *A semi-tertian ague*, Mart. 12, 91, 2; 2, 40, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 22, 133; Ser. Samm. 52 (in Cels. 3, 3, written as Greek).—**II.** *One who has the semi-tertian ague*, Mart. 4, 81, 3.

† **hēmĭtrĭtāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἡμιτριταικός, *of* or *belonging to the semi-tertian ague:* febres, Marc. Emp. 30; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10; id. Tard. 1, 4.

hemo, ōnis, v. homo *init.*

† **hendĕcăsyllăbi**, ōrum, *m.*, = ἑνδεκασύλλαβοι, *verses of eleven syllables*, Cat. 12, 10; Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 8; 7, 4, 1; cf. Diom. p. 509 P.

Hĕnĕti, ōrum, v. Veneti.

Hēnĭŏchi, ōrum, *m.*, = Ἡνίοχοι, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; Val. Fl. 6, 42; Sen. Thyest. 1048.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hēnĭŏchus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Heniochi, Heniochian:* rates, Ov. P. 4, 10, 26.—**B. Hēnĭŏchĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: montes, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

1. Hēnĭŏchus, a, um, v. Heniochi, II. A.

† **2. Hēnĭŏchus**, i, *m.*, = Ἡνίοχος (rein-holder), *the constellation of the Wagoner*, pure Lat. Auriga, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 312; Manil. 1, 361; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12.

Henna, less correctly **Enna**, ae, *f.*, = Ἔννα, *a city of great antiquity in the centre of Sicily, with a famous temple of Ceres: it was from here that Pluto carried off Proserpine;* now *Castro Giovanni*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107 sq.; Ov. F. 4, 422; 455; 462; Hyg. F. 146.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hennensis** (**Enn-**), e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Henna:* Ceres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107 sq.—*Subst.:* **Hennenses** (**Enn-**), ium, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Henna*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; Liv. 24, 39; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**B. Hennaeus** (**Enn-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Henna, Hennean:* moenia, i. e. Henna, Ov. M. 5, 385: virgo rapta, Sil. 14, 245; cf. id. 1, 93.

† **hĕnōsis**, is, *f.*, = ἕνωσις (union), *one of the æons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 37.

† **hĕnŏtes**, ētis, *f.*, = ἑνότης (unity), *one of the æons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 37.

† **hēpar** (**ēpar**), ătis. **I.** *n.*, = ἧπαρ, *the liver* (pure Lat. jecur), Marc. Emp. 14 *fin.*—**II.** *m.*, = ἥπατος, *a kind of fish, hepatus*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

* **hēpătārius**, a, um, *adj.* [hepar, I.], *of* or *belonging to the liver:* morbus, *the liver-complaint* (comically for love), Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 24.

† **hēpătĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἡπάτια (little) *liver*, Lucil. ap. Non. 119, 22; Petr. 66; App. Mag. p. 300.

† **hēpătĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ἡπατικός, *belonging to the liver:* morbus, Isid. 4, 7, 21.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **hēpătĭci**, ōrum, *they who have the liver-complaint*, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 130 (in Cels. 4, 8, written as Greek).—**II.** *Liver-colored:* aloë, Pall. 11, 14, 8.

† **hēpătītes**, ae, *m.*, = ἡπατίτης, *the liver-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147.

† **hēpătītis**, ĭdis, *adj.*, = ἡπατῖτις, *like the liver, liver-colored:* aloë, Marc. Emp. 8, 1.—*Subst.:* **hēpătītis**, idis, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **hēpătīzon**, ontis, *n.*, = ἡπατίζον, *like liver, liver-colored:* aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8.

Hēphaestĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Lemnos*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Liv. 33, 35, 2.

Hēphaestĭo, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἡφαιστίων, *a favorite of Alexander the Great, and one of his generals*, Curt. 3, 12, 9; 4, 16, 16; Nep. Eum. 2.

† **hēphaestītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = ἡφαιστῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 166.

† **hephthēmĭmĕres**, is, *f.*, = ἑφθημιμερής (sc. τομή), in hexameter or Iambic verse, *the cæsura which occurs after the first half of the fourth foot*, Lat. semiseptenaria (insectio), Diom. 497, 9 and 23; Serv. de Cent. Metr. 1817 P.

† **hepsēma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἕψημα, *must boiled down to a thick consistence*, pure Lat. sapa, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Heptăgŏnĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a small place near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 38, 5.

† **heptăgōnos**, on, *adj.*, = ἑπτάγωνος, *seven-cornered, having seven angles*, Boëth. Arithm. 2, 6, p. 1021.

heptăneuros, i, *f.*, *a plant*, App. Herb. 61.

† **heptăphōnos**, on, *adj.*, = ἑπτάφωνος, *seven times sounding, that gives a sevenfold echo:* porticus (Olympiae), Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100.

† **heptăphyllon**, i, *n.*, = ἑπτάφυλλον (seven-leaf), *a plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 116.

† **heptăpleuros**, i, *f.*, = ἑπτάπλευρος (seven-sided), *the larger kind of the plant* plantago, *the greater plantain*, Plin. 25, 8, 39, § 80.

† **Heptăpy̆los**, on (**-os**, c., **-on**, *n.*), *adj.*, = ἑπτάπυλος, *seven-gated*, an epithet of the city of Thebes: Thebas Heptapylos accessimus, App. M. 4, p. 146.—Also in Latinized form: Cadmus Thebas Heptapylas condidit, Hyg. F. 275.

† **heptas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἑπτάς, *the number seven*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 108; 7, § 738 (in Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, written as Greek).

† **heptăsēmos**, on, *adj.*, = ἑπτάσημος; in prosody, *of seven times, containing seven units of time* (pure Lat. septenarius): basis, Diom. p. 505 P.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

† **Heptastădĭum**, ii, *n.*, = Ἑπταστάδιον, *a mole of seven stadia in length, connecting the isle of Pharos with the mainland*, Amm. 22, 16, 10.

† **heptăsyllăbus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἑπτασύλλαβος, *seven-syllabled*, Mar. Victor. p. 2613.

† **Heptăteuchos**, i, *m.*, = Ἑπτάτευχος, *the first seven books of the Old Testament*, Sid. Ep. 5, 15.

† **heptēris**, is, *f.*, = ἑπτήρης (ναῦς), *a galley with seven banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 23, 5; ib. 24, 3 and 30, 2.

1. hēra, v. era.

2. Hēra, ae, *f.*, = Ἥρα, *the Grecian goddess Hera*, corresp. to the *Juno* of the Romans, Sol. 2, 10; Inscr. Orell. 2225 (although here, perh., HERA is i. q. FORTVNA). — **II.** Deriv.: **Hēraea,** ōrum, *n.*, = Ἡραῖα, τά, *the festival of Hera*, Liv. 27, 30, 9 sq.

3. Hēra, ae, *f.*, = Ἥρα, *another name of* Hybla Minor *in Sicily*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.

Hēraclēa or **Hēraclīa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἡράκλεια (city of Heracles or Hercules), *the name of several cities.*—In partic. **I.** *A seaport of Lucania, on the river Siris, a colony of Tarentum, and the birthplace of the painter Zeuxis*, now *Policoro*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Cic. Arch. 4, 6; Liv. 1, 18; 8, 24.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans*, Cic. Arch. 4, 6 sq.; id. Balb. 8, 21.—**II.** *A very ancient city of Sicily, a colony from Crete, called in earlier times* Minoa, now *Capo Bianco*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 125; Liv. 24, 35; 25, 40. — **B.** Deriv.: **Hēraclēenses** or **Hēraclīenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.—**III.** *A city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, near Thermopylæ, a colony of Sparta, formerly* Trachis, Liv. 28, 5, 13 sq.; Just. 13, 5, 8.—**IV.** Heraclea Sintica or Heraclea ex Sintiis, *a city in Pæonia, on the western bank of the Strymon*, now *Melenik*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79, 3; Liv. 42, 51, 7.—**V.** *A maritime town of Pontus, also with the epithet* Pontica, now *Erekli* or *Eregri*, Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4; Liv. 42, 56.

Hērăclĕŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἡρακλέους πόλις, *a city of Egypt upon an ancient island of the Nile, which has become part of its western bank*, now *Ahnas*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 676.—Hence, **Hērăclĕŏpŏlītes,** ae, *adj.*, *of Heracleopolis:* nomos, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84.—*Plur. subst.:* **Hērăclĕŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Heracleopolis*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 86.

Hēraclēōtes, ae, *m.*, = Ἡρακλειώτης, *of* or *belonging to Heraclea, Heracleote, born in Heraclea:* tractus, *in Æolis*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122: Dionysius ille, *a disciple of Zeno*, perh. *of Heraclea in Lucania*, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 71: Zeuxis, perh. from the same place, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61.—*Subst.:* **Hēraclēōtae,** ārum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Heraclea, Heracleotes:* in Caria, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2.

Hēraclēōtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἡρακλειωτικός, *of* or *belonging to Heraclea, Heracleotic:* origanum, Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170: nux, Opp. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14.

Hērāclēum, i, *n.*, = Ἡράκλειον, *a city in Macedonia, on the border of Thessaly*, Liv. 44, 2 sqq.

1. Hēraclēus or **-clīus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Heraclea* (in Lydia), *Heraclean:* lapis, also called Lydius, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126; of *the magnet*, id. 36, 16, 25, § 127.

2. Hērăclēus or **-clīus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hercules;* v. Hercules, II. D.

1. Hēraclīdes, ae, *m.*, *a proper name.* **I.** *A physician*, Cels. 3, 6.—**II.** Called Ponticus, *a Greek philosopher of Heraclea in Pontus, a pupil of Plato and Speusippus, and afterwards of Aristotle*, Cic. Leg. 3, 6; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8 al.—**III.** Heraclides Ponticus the younger, *a grammarian*, Gell. ap. Prisc. 705 P.—**IV.** *A painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 135.

2. Hēraclīdes, ae, v. Hercules, II. E.

Hēraclīensis, e, v. Heraclea, I. B. and II. B.

Hērāclītus, i, *m.*, = Ἡράκλειτος. **I.** *A celebrated Greek philosopher of Ephesus, who wrote in an obscure style* (hence called ὁ σκοτεινός, the Obscure), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15; id. N. D. 3, 14, 35; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Lucr. 1, 639: nec consulto dicis occulte tamquam Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hēraclītēi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the disciples of Heraclitus*, App. Doctr. Plat. 1, p. 2, 41.—**II.** *A pupil of Clitomachus and Philo*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.—**III.** *An ambassador sent by king Philip to Hannibal, with the surname* Scotinus, Liv. 23, 39.

Hērăclius, a, um, v. 1. Heraclēus and Hercules, II. D.

Hēraea, ae, *f.* [Hera], *a fortified city in Arcadia, on the Alphēus*, Liv. 28, 7 sq.

Hēraeus, a, um, v. 2. Hera, II.

herba, ae, *f.* [old Lat. forb-ea; Gr. φορβή; Sanscr. root bhar-, to nourish], *springing vegetation, grass, green stalks* or *blades, green crops, herbage, an herb* (cf.: gramen, faenum, caespes, glaeba): herba cubile Praebebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 816: in molli consedimus herba, Verg. E. 3, 55: cum ceteris in campo exercentibus in herba ipse recubuisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: abicere se in herba, id. ib. 1, 7, 28: fusus per herbam (agricola), Verg. G. 2, 527 al.: invitant (Pecudes) herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; so, gemmantes rore, id. 5, 461: herbae rore vigentes, id. 2, 361: teneras per herbas Ludere, id. 1, 260: nova tum tellus herbas virgultaque primum Sustulit, id. 5, 790: ex quibusdam stirpibus et herbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161: corona ex asperis herbis et agrestibus, id. Div. 1, 34, 75; cf. ib. 2, 32, 68: quas herbas pecudes non edunt, homines edunt, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 23 sq.; cf.: fungos, helvellas, herbas omnes ita condiunt, ut nihil possit esse suavius, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: herbis vivis et urticā, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7: solstitialis herba, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36: interim mores mali Quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrume, id. Trin. 1, 1, 9: fallax veneni, *a poisonous plant*, Verg. E. 4, 24: nulla neque amnem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attigit herbam, *a blade*, id. ib. 5, 26; cf. Ov. M. 10, 87: et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam, *young crop*, Verg. G. 1, 134: novitates si spem afferunt, ut tamquam in herbis non fallacibus fructus appareat, etc., Cic. Lael. 19, 68; cf.: primis segetes moriuntur in herbis, Ov. M. 5, 4: Ceres dominum primis fallebat in herbis, id. F. 4, 645.—So prov.: saepe audivi, inter os atque offam multa intervenire posse; verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1; cf.: sed nimium properas et adhuc tua messis in herba est, Ov. H. 17, 263; and: egone, qui indolem ingenii tui in germine etiam tum et in herba et in flore dilexerim, nunc frugem ipsam maturae virtutis nonne multo multoque amplius diligam? Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai.: omnis illa laus ... velut in herba vel flore praecerpta ad nullam certam et solidam pervenit frugem, Tac. Dial. 9, 5.—Prov.: herbam dare, *to own one's self beaten:* herbam do cum ait Plautus, significat: victum me fateor; quod est antiquae et pastoralis vitae indicium. Nam qui in prato cursu aut viribus contendebant, cum superati erant, ex eo solo, in quo certamen erat, decerptam herbam adversario tradebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 128; Varr. ib.; Plin. 22, 4, 4, § 8; Att. and Afran. ap. Non. 317, 18 and 20.—**II.** Transf., *weeds, useless plants:* officiant laetis ne frugibus herbae, Verg. G. 1, 69; 2, 251; cf. id. ib. 2, 411; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 300.

herbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [herba], *grassy, grass-colored, grass-green*, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110; cf.: folia herbacei coloris, id. 20, 13, 51, § 134: flos, id. 21, 19, 75, § 128 (opp. albus), id. 26, 8, 35, § 55: oleum, id. 23, 4, 49, § 95: chrysocolla, id. 33, 5, 27, § 90.

herbans, antis, *adj.* [herba], *producing grass* or *herbage, full of grass:* prata, App. M. 7, p. 194 Oud. *N. cr.* (al. herbentia).

herbārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. ars) [herba], *the knowledge of plants, botany:* herbariam et medicamentariam a Chirone volunt repertam, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

herbārĭum, ii, *n.* [herbarius], *a collection of dried plants, an herbarium*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 31.

herbārĭus, ii, *m.* [herba], *one skilled in plants, a botanist*, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191; 25, 13, 109, § 174.

herbātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *living on grass* or *herbs, grass-eating* (post-class.): animalia, Vop. Prob. 19, 4.

herbens, entis, v. herbans.

herbesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to grow into green stalks* or *blades:* elicere herbescentem viriditatem, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: campi semper herbescunt, Amm. 31, 2, 19.

Herbessus (Herbēsus), i, *f.*, *a town of Sicily*, Liv. 24, 30 al.

***herbēus,** a, um, *adj.* [herba], *grass-colored, grass-green:* oculi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 16.

herbĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [herbidus], *to give a grassy appearance to:* terras, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75.

herbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [herba]. **I.** *Full of grass* or *herbs, grassy:* campi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16; Liv. 9, 2, 7: Epiros, Ov. M. 8, 282: segetes, *full of weeds*, Col. 1, 6, 22: potus, *obtained from herbs*, Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28: insulae herbidae omnes harundine et junco, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 5: ripae, Amm. 14, 3, 4.—**II.** *Like grass, grassy, grass-colored:* folium herbidi coloris, Plin. 12, 14, 31, § 56: lux, Prud. Psych. 863.

herbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [herba-fero], *producing grass* or *herbs, grassy, herbiferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): colles, Ov. M. 14, 9: Acis, id. F. 4, 468: Pelius mons, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

***herbĭgrădus,** a, um, *adj.* [herba-gradior], *going in the grass*, a poet. epithet of the snail, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.

herbĭlis, e, *adj.* [herba], *fed with grass:* anser, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 129; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.

***herbĭpŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [herba-potens], *skilled in herbs* (poet.): manus (Circes), Boëth. Cons. 4, 3, 9.

Herbīta, ae, *f.*, = Ἕρβιτα, *a town in Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 32, § 75.—**II.** Deriv. **Herbĭtensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Herbita, Herbitan:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47.—*Subst.:* **Herbĭtenses,** ium, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Herbita, Herbitans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 156.

herbo, āre, v. herbans.

herbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Full of grass* or *herbs, grassy:* campus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 9: Palatia, Tib. 2, 5, 25: Apidanus, Prop. 1, 3, 6: flumen, Verg. G. 2, 199: pascua, Ov. M. 2, 689: moretum, id. F. 4, 367: herbosissima stramenta, Cato, R. R. 54, 2.—**II.** *Grass-colored, grass-green* (post-class.): marmor, Sid. Carm. 5, 38: calcei smaragdineae fluctu viriditatis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.

herbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little herb:* cervae perpurgant se quadam herbula, quae seselis dicitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Sen. Vit. Beat. 9; Quint. 1, 3, 5.

herbuscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little herb* or *plant:* quaedam, Mart. Cap. 2, § 100.

†Hercēus, i, *m.*, = Ἑρκεῖος (of or belonging to the court-yard), *an epithet of Jupiter, as the protector of the house and its enclosure* (pure Lat. Penetralis): Herceus Juppiter intra conseptum domus cujusque colebatur, quem etiam deum penetralem appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.;* Hyg. F. 91; Sen. Agam. 469; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 469: ara Hercei Jovis, Ov. Ib. 286 (al. Rhoetei).—Hence, also: Herceae arae, Luc. 9, 979 (dub.).

hercisco or **ercisco,** ĕre, *v. a.* [contr. from herctum or erctum and cisco, as a *v. inch.* from cieo; cf. herctum], in the old jurid. lang., *to proceed to the division of an inheritance, to divide an inheritance.* **I.** Lit.: idcirco qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, idem herciscundae familiae causam agere non possit, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: arbitrum familiae herciscundae postulavit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; Dig. 10, 2; cf. App. M. 9, p. 229.—**II.** Transf.: nos viae herciscundae contendentes, i. e. *disputing as to which way we should take*, App. M. 6, p. 186.

hercle, v. Hercules, I. B.

herctum or **erctum,** i, *n.* [HORCTUM et FORCTUM pro bono dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.; perh. kindr. with heres]. In the old jurid. lang., *an inheritance, estate, patrimony;* only in the connection herctum (erct-) ciere (whence is derived herciscere), *to divide an inheritance:* qui, quibus verbum herctum cieri oporteat, nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: herctum non citum, *an undivided inheritance*, Gell. 1, 9, 12; cf. Don. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 642: herctum citum fit inter consortes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 82 Müll.

Hercŭlānĕum (**Hercŭlānĭum,** Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; but the modern form Herculanum is not Lat.; in Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1,

leum Aeculanum; v. Orell. ad loc.), ĕi, *n.*, = Ἡράκλειον, *a town of Campania, situated on the sea-coast, between Naples and Pompeii, and buried along with the latter city by an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Sisenn. ap. Non. 207, 9; Liv. 10, 45; Vell. 2, 16, 2; Sen. Q. N. 6, 26 *fin.*; Flor. 1, 16.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hercŭlānĕus** (**-lanus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Herculaneum, Herculanean*: via, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; Plin. 15, 18, 18, § 72; Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16.—Form Herculanus: ficus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1: via, Flor. 4, 8, 6.—**B. Hercŭlānensis**, e, *adj.*, the same: fundus, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3; for which *absol.*: villa in Herculanensi, *in the vicinity of Herculaneum*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 22.—*Subst.*: **Hercŭlānenses**, ium, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Herculaneum, Herculaneans*, Inscr. Grut. 439, 6.

Hercŭlānĕus, a, um, v. Herculaneum, II. A., and Hercules, II. B.

Hercŭlānus, a, um, v. Hercules, II. C.

hercŭlārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, i. q. sideritis, App. Herb. 72.

hercŭle and **hercŭles**, v. Hercules, I. B.

Hercŭles, is and i (the latter in Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108 Goer.; cf. Plin. ap. Charis. p. 107 P.: Herculei, Cat. 55, 13), *m.*, = Ἡρακλῆς, Etrusc. HERCLE (whence, by the insertion of a connecting vowel, the Latin form arose; cf. Alcumena for Ἀλκμήνη; v. also under B. the *voc.* hercle), *son of Jupiter and Alcmena, husband of Dejanira, and, after his deification, of Hebe, the god of strength, and the guardian of riches, to whom, therefore, tithes were offered; he was also the guide of the Muses* (Musagetes); *the poplar was sacred to him*, Cic. N.D. 3, 16, 42; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 564; Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80; 2, 2, 62; Ov. M. 8, 364; 9, 13 sq.; Hor. C. 3, 14, 1; 4, 5, 36; Suet. Aug. 29; cf. with Ov. F. 6, 797 sq.: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, si sapiens factus esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: superavit aerumnis suis aerumnas Herculis, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 2: Herculis Columnae, *the Pillars of Hercules*, i. e. *the promontories between which is the Strait of Gibraltar*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; Curt. 10, 1, 8 et saep.—In *gen. plur.*: et Herculum et Mercuriorum disciplinae, Tert. Spect. 11 *fin.*—Prov.: Herculi quaestum conterere, i. e. *to squander everything* (even the tithes of Hercules), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 68: personam Herculis et cothurnos aptare infantibus, Quint. 6, 1, 36.—**B.** Transf., analog. with the Greek Ἡράκλεις and Ἥρακλες, in *voc.* **hercŭles**, and more freq. **hercŭle** or **hercle**; also with a prefixed *me*: **mĕhercŭles, mehercŭle** (also separately: **me hercule**), and **mĕhercle**, as an oath or asseveration, *by Hercules!* (α) Hercules and mehercules: et, hercules, hae quidem exstant, Cic. Brut. 16, 61; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 1; Poll. ib. 10, 33, 7: licet, hercules, undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31; Vell. 2, 52, 2: neque, mehercules, hoc indigne fero, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 141: cui, mehercules, hic multum tribuit, id. Fam. 6, 5, 3; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: at, mehercules, narrabit quod quis voluerit, Phaedr. 3, 17, 8.—(β) Hercule and mehercule, *by Hercules!* (in class. prose most freq.; cf. also: impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causa liceret: et pomeridianas quadrigas quam postmeridianas libentius dixerim, et mehercule quam mehercules, Cic. Or. 47, 157): et hercule ita fecit, id. Lael. 11, 37: et hercule, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; Quint. 2, 5, 4; 2, 16, 12; 10, 2, 3; 12, 6, 4 al.: ac me quidem, ut hercule etiam te ipsum, Laeli, cognitio ipsa rerum delectat, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: non hercule, Scipio, dubito quin, etc., id. ib. 1, 23; id. Quint. 3, 13; id. Att. 2, 7, 3: sed hercule facile patior datum tempus, in quo, etc., id. ib. 16, 16, C, 10; Quint. 1, 4, 7; 12, 1, 7: atqui nactus es, sed me hercule otiosiorem opera quam animo, Cic. Rep. 1, 9: dicam me hercule, id. ib. 1, 19: non me hercule, inquit, id. ib. 1, 38: non mehercule, Quint. 6, 1, 43; 6, 3, 74: cognoscere me hercule, inquit, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 48 Mai. *N. cr.*: ita mehercule attendi, nec satis intellexi, etc., id. Leg. 3, 14, 33 Mos. *N. cr.*; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: vere mehercule hoc dicam, id. Planc. 26, 64: et mehercule ego antea mirari solebam, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 33; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: mihi mehercule magnae curae est aedilitas tua, id. Fam. 2, 11, 2: servi mehercule mei, si me isto pacto metuerent, etc., id. Cat. 1, 7, 17.—(γ) Hercle and mehercle (the former esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; the latter very rare): malo hercle magno suo convivat, Enn. ap. Non. 474, 22 (Sat. v. 1 Vahl.): obsecro hercle, quantus et quam validus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 143; id. ib. 173: tanto hercle melior, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33: mihi quidem hercle non fit verisimile, Ter. And. 1, 3, 20: nescio hercle, id. Eun. 2, 3, 13; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 87: perii hercle, id. Eun. 5, 2, 66; 5, 6, 14; id. Heaut. 4, 4, 14: non hercle, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 76: per hercle rem mirandam (i. e. permirandam) Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6, 1.—With intensive particles: heu hercle, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 41: scite hercle sane, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; cf.: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: minime, minime hercle vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23; cf.: minime hercle, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: haudquaquam hercle, Crasse, mirandum est, etc., id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: pulchre mehercle dictum et sapienter, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26; 1, 1, 22.

II. Derivv. **A. Hercŭlĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean*: domiti Herculea manu Telluris juvenes, Hor. C. 2, 12, 6: labor, id. ib. 1, 3, 36: coronae arbos, i. e. *the poplar*, Verg. G. 2, 66; cf.: umbra populi, id. A. 8, 276: leo, *the lion's skin worn by Hercules*, Val. Fl. 1, 263: Oete, *on which Hercules burned himself*, Luc. 3, 178: hospes, i. e. *Croto, by whom Hercules was hospitably entertained*, Ov. M. 15, 8: ternox, *in which Hercules was begotten*, Stat. Th. 12, 301: hostis, i. e. *Telephus, son of Hercules*, Ov. R. Am. 47: gens, i. e. *the family of the Fabians sprung from Hercules*, id. F. 2, 237; so, penates, Sil. 7, 44: sacrum, *instituted by Evander in honor of Hercules*, Verg. A. 8, 270: Trachin, *built by Hercules*, Ov. M. 11, 627: urbs, *the city of Herculaneum, built by Hercules*, id. ib. 15, 711.—Hence also: litora, *near Herculaneum*, Prop. 1, 11, 2: Tibur, i. e. *where Hercules was worshipped*, Mart. 1, 13, 1; 4, 62: astrum, i. e. *the constellation of the Lion*, id. 8, 55, 15: fretum, i. e. *the Pillars of Hercules* (Strait of Gibraltar), Sil. 1, 199; also: metae, Luc. 3, 278.—**B. Hercŭlānĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: pars, i. e. *the tithes* (dedicated to Hercules), *the tenth part*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 11.—Also to denote things *large* of their kind: formicae, Plin. 30. 4, 10, § 29: urtica, id. 21, 15, 55, § 92: nodus, Sen. Ep. 87, 33: nymphaea, App. Herb. 67: sideritis, id. ib. 72: machaera, Capitol. Pertin. 8.—**C. Hercŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: pes, i. e. *long, large* (cf. in the preced.), Gell. 1, 1, 3.—**D.** Acc. to the Gr. form **Hēraclēus** or **Hēraclīus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἡράκλειος or Ἡράκλιος, the same: fabulae, Juv. 1, 52 (al. acc. to the MSS. Herculeias).—**E. Hēraclīdes**, ae, *m.*, = Ἡρακλείδης, *a male descendant of Hercules, Heraclid*: exclusi ab Heraclidis Orestis liberi, Vell. 1, 2 *fin.*—**F. Hercŭlius**, i, *m.*, *a surname of the emperor Maximinianus*, and hence, **Hercŭlĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *his guards*, Amm. 22, 3, 2; 25, 6, 2.

Hercŭlĕus, a, um, v. Hercules, II. A.

Hercȳnĭa silva, = Ἑρκύνιος δρυμός, *the Hercynian Forest*, in ancient Germany, sixty days' journey in length and nine in width, extending from the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, on the north-east, to the Harz, Caes. B. G. 6, 24 sq.; Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac. G. 28.—Called also: Hercynius saltus, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; 10, 47, 67, § 132; Tac. G. 30; Liv. 5, 34, 4; and: Hercynium jugum, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.—Also *absol.*: **Hercynia**, ae, *f.*, Tac. A. 2, 45 *fin.*

Hercynna or **Hercȳna**, ae, *f.*, *a female companion of Proserpina, to whom a temple was dedicated at Lebadia*, Liv. 45, 27, 8.

Herdōnea or **-ia**, ae, *f.*, *a city of the interior of Apulia*, now *Ordona*, Liv. 25, 21, 1; 27, 1, 3; Sil. 8, 569 (perh. also in Liv. 24, 20, 8, inst. of Ardoneas).—**Herdōnienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Herdonia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Herdonius, ii, *m.*, *a proper name*: Turnus H., *of Aricia*, Liv. 1, 50 sq.: Appius H., *a Sabine*, id. 3, 15 sq.

1. hĕre, *adv.*, v. heri.

2. Hērē, ēs, *f.*, *the goddess of inheritance*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. (Ann. v. 108 Vahl.).

hērēdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [heredium], *a small inheritance, small patrimony*, Col. 1, praef. § 13; Gell. 19, 7, 1: herediolum, majorum regna meorum, Aus. Idyll. 3, 1: ex iguum, App. Mag. p. 338, 6: num ipsum heredioli pretium invidiosum est? id. ib. p. 338, 17.

hērēdĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [heredium-peto], *one that strives after an inheritance, a legacy-hunter*, Petr. S. 124, 2; Schol. Juv. 3, 129.

hērēdĭtārĭē, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

hērēdĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hereditas], *of* or *relating to an inheritance, inherited, hereditary* (class.): auctio, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; cf.: lites, Quint. 3, 10, 2: agri, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1: cognomen quod habes hereditarium, Cic. Rep. 6, 11: imperium, Curt. 10, 7 *fin.*: jus, Flor. 3, 13 *fin.*: bellum, id. 3, 17: paupertas (with vetus), Val. Max. 4, 3, 8: res, *an inheritance*, Gai. Inst. 2, 9: aes alienum, id. ib. 3, 84 al.—*Adv.*: **hērēdĭtārĭē**, *by inheritance* (late Lat.), Vulg. Ezech. 46, 16.

hērēdĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* hereditatium, Cic. Dom. 15, 35; Inscr. Orell. 107 al.; but usu. hereditatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, § 16; id. Agr. 1, 3, 8), *f.* [heres], *heirship, inheritance*. **I.** Abstr.: hereditas est successio in universum jus, quod defunctus habebat tempore mortis, Dig. 50, 16, 24: si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4; cf.: quoniam habes istum equum, aut emeris oportet aut hereditate possideas aut, etc. ... sed neque emisti, neque hereditate venit, neque, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 84: de hereditatibus, Gai. Inst. 2, 99 sqq.; 3, 1 sqq.—**II.** Concr., *an inheritance* (cf. patrimonium). **A.** Lit.: hereditas est pecunia, quae morte alicujus ad quempiam pervenit jure, nec ea aut legata testamento aut possessione retenta, Cic. Top. 6, 29: si qua mihi obtigerit hereditas magna atque luculenta, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 23; cf.: cum ejus filio hereditas a propinquo permagna venisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: de hereditate ea, quae pupillo venit, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62: hereditates mihi negasti venire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40: communem hereditatem concedere, id. Fl. 36, 89: mentio hereditatum ... hereditatem adire, id. Phil. 2, 16, 42: adire hereditatem, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: obire, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: cernere, id. Att. 11, 2, 1; id. Agr. 2, 15, 40; cf. cerno: capere ab aliquo, id. Caecin. 35, 102: usurpare, Tac. A. 2, 19 *fin.*: acquirere, repudiare, omittere, Dig. 24, 3, 58: tradere alicui, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 121: transmittere alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7: quem nisi in via caducae hereditates retardassent, i. e. *that fall to heirs who have children*, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11; v. caducus.—Prov.: hereditas sine sacris, i. e. *a great advantage without trouble, without expense* (because the maintaining of the sacred family rites was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8; id. Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.—**B.** Trop.: a quo quidem rei familiaris ad paucos, cupiditatum ad multos improbos venit hereditas, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: hereditas hujus gloriae, id. ib. 1, 22, 78; cf.: optima hereditas a patribus traditur liberis omnique patrimonio praestantior gloria virtutis rerumque gestarum, id. ib. 1, 33, 121 *fin.*: paternae scientiae, Just. 36, 2.

hērēdĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to inherit* (late Lat.): bona sua, Salv. adv. Av. 3, 10 *med.*: terram, Vulg. Psa. 24, 13 al.

hērēdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *an hereditary estate*: bina jugera quod a Romulo primum divisa viritim, quae heredem sequerentur, heredium appellarunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; cf.: heredium, praedium parvulum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; Nep. Cat. 1, 1: in XII. Tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50.

‡ **herem marteam** antiqui accepta hereditate colebant, quae a nomine appellabatur heredum, et esse una ex Martis comitibus putabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. heres *init.*

Hĕrennĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, e. g. C. Herennius, *to whom the* Rhetorica *of Cornificius is dedicated:* M. Herennius, *an orator*, Cic. Brut. 45, 166; id. Mur. 17, 36: Herennius Gallus, Tac. H. 4, 13; 19; 26 sq.: Herennius Senecio, *a historian under Domitian*, id. Agr. 2; 45; *a Samnite* Herennius, Liv. 9, 1; Flor. 1, 16, 10.—**II.** Deriv.: **Hērenniānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Herennius, Herennian:* coheredes, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 2.

hēres (**ēres,** Inscr. Orell. 188 al.), ēdis (archaic *acc. sing.* herem, Naev. ap. Non. 486, 33; Inscr. Orell. 4379; cf. the art. ‡ herem), *comm.* [Sanscr. har-âmi, seize; har-anam, hand; Gr. χείρ, χέρης; cf. erus], *an heir, heiress.* **I.** Lit.: testamento facto mulier moritur: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17; cf.: me nemo nisi amicus fecit heredem, etc.... aliquem palam heredem factitare, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: mulier testamento fecit heredem filiam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; id. Mil. 18, 48; cf. id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; Ov. H. 9, 110; Dig. 37, 7, 2; 37, 7, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 6, 44: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti ex duobus filiis major, et ex duabus ea, quae aetate antecedebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 3: scripserunt heredes secum M. Crassum et Q. Hortensium, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73: aliquem heredem testamento relinquere, id. Quint. 4, 14: relictus ab eo in amplis opibus heres, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: aliquem heredem instituere, Cic. Clu. 7, 22; Quint. 8, 5, 17; cf.: per leges institui uxor non poterat heres, id. 9, 2, 74: instituto herede abdicato, id. 3, 6, 97: substitutus heres erat, id. 7, 6, 10: virgo Vestalis neque heres est cuiquam, etc., Labeo ap. Gell. 1, 12, 18: substituere heredem, Dig. 28, 6, 1: heres ex parte dimidia et tertia est Capito: in sextante sunt ii, quorum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2: ex asse heres, *sole heir*, Quint. 7, 1, 20; so, heres ex parte sexta, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 6: ex dodrante, Suet. Caes. 83: (L. Mescinius) heres est M. Mindio fratri suo, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2; so, cur virgini Vestali sit heres, non sit matri suae? id. Rep. 3, 10; cf.: quem suis bonis heredem esse cupiebat, id. Caecin. 4, 12; and: atque meis bonis omnibus ego te herem faciam, Naev. ap. Non. 486, 33; for which: quem quis heredem suum esse voluit, Quint. 5, 10, 74: repentinus heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: liberti heredem sequantur, Quint. 7, 7, 9; so the formula frequently occurring on inscriptions: HIC LOCVS, HOC MONVMENTVM HEREDEM NON SEQVITVR, usu. abbreviated H. L. or H. M. H. N. S., Inscr. Orell. 4379; 3926; 4455; 575; 2807; 4182; cf. opp.: HOC MONVMENTVM HEREDEM SEQVITVR, Inscr. Orell. 4397: heres secundus, *the second heir, next heir*, when the first dies: qui me secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61, 1; cf.: possessio heredum secundorum, id. Inv. 2, 21, 62: secundus, Quint. 8, 4, 11; Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Inscr. Orell. 3416; also used of a female: Marcus ait: Heres ipsius secundus, de muliere loquens, Charis. p. 79 P.: heres necessarius, *a slave made heir with a grant of freedom*, and compelled to assume the liabilities of the estate, Just. Inst. 1, 6, 1 Sandars: ideo sic appellatus, quia, sive velit sive nolit, omnimodo post mortem testatoris protinus liber et heres est, Gai. Inst. 2, 153: heres suus et necessarius, *a natural heir who was in the* potestas *of the deceased*, id. ib. 2, § 153; 156; Dig. 38, 16, 1; opp.: heres extraneus, Gai. Inst. 2, § 161.—Poet.: tanti certaminis (i. e. armorum Achillis), Ov. M. 13, 129.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Owner, possessor, master* (ante-class.): heres apud antiquos pro domino ponebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll.; cf. Just. Inst. 2, 19 *fin.:* apstuli hanc, quojus heres numquam erit post hunc diem, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 12; cf. v. 28.—**2.** *A successor, after-growth* (poet.): nec ullum caput est impune recisum, quin gemino cervix herede valentior esset, *of the heads of the Lernean Hydra*, Ov. M. 9, 74; cf.: alni caesae densius innumero herede prosunt, Plin. 16, 37, 67, § 173.—**II.** Trop. (very rare): illa vetus Academia atque ejus heres Aristus, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; cf. artis, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 24: laudis, Ov. H. 9, 110: fraudis, id. ib. 2, 78: criminis, id. A. A. 3, 459.

hĕri or **hĕre** (in here neque e plane neque i auditur, Quint. 1, 4, 7: here nunc e littera terminamus: at veterum comicorum adhuc libris invenio: Heri ad me venit, quod idem in epistulis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit aut emendavit, deprehenditur, id. 1, 7, 22; cf. Charis. p. 180 P.; Prisc. p. 1011 ib.; v. esp. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 685), *adv.* [for hesi; cf. hes in hesternus; v. the letter R; kindred with Sanscr. hyas; Goth. gis-tra; Germ. gestern; Engl. yesterday; Gr. χθές, orig. χες], *yesterday.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) Form heri (perh. only so in Cic.): Septembris heri Calendae, hodie ater dies, Afran. ap. Non. 73, 33; cf.: hoc heri effecit: hodie autem, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 13, 1 (al. here): ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76: heri jam edixeram omnibus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 15: quemne ego heri vidi ad vos afferri vesperi? Ter. And. 4, 4, 29: heri vesperi apud me Hirtius fuit, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1: heri vesperi, id. Att. 13, 47, 2; 15, 11, 4: ut heri dicebam, id. Rep. 3, 31 *fin.;* cf.: cum heri ipsi dixeris, te, etc., id. ib. 3, 21: heri, Ter. And. 1, 1, 58; id. Eun. 1, 2, 3; 89; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 8; id. Hec. 1, 2, 115; id. Phorm. 1, 1, 2; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 180 et saep.—(*β*) Form here (a few times in Plaut., once in Cic., and after the Aug. per. most freq.): hoc here effecit, Cic. Att. 10, 13, 1: res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, ac eadem cras, etc., Juv. 3, 23: here venisti mediâ nocte, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 16; id. Truc. 2, 6, 28; id. Mil. 1, 1, 59: mihi quaerenti convivam dictus here illic De medio potare die, Hor. S. 2, 8, 2: hic here Phrixeae vellera pressit ovis, Ov. F. 3, 852: dura, anime, dura, here fortior fuisti, Gallio ap. Quint. 9, 2, 91; Mart. 1, 44, 2; 3, 12, 2; 4, 7, 5.—**II.** Transf., of time just past, *a short time ago, lately* (very rare): Papias leges heri Severus exclusit, Tert. Apol. 4; Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 2: sordebant tibi villicae, Concubine, hodie atque heri, Nunc, etc., *but a short time ago, the other day* (an imitation of the Gr. χθὲς καὶ πρώην), Cat. 61, 133; Prop. 3, 15, 1.

Hĕrĭē, ēs, *f., a female companion of Juno:* Herie Junonis, in formula (of prayer), ap. Gell. 13, 22, 1.

* **hĕrĭfŭga,** v. erifuga.

hĕrīlis, v. erilis.

Hērillus, i, *m.*, v. Erillus.

Hērĭlus, i, *m., a king of Præneste, son of the goddess Feronia*, Verg. A. 8, 563.

hĕrīnāceus, v. erinaceus.

hērĭtūdo, v. eritudo.

Hermăcreon, ontis, *m., a Greek proper name*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47.

Hermaeum, i, v. Hermes, II.

Hermăgŏras and **Hermăgŏra** (the latter is the Ciceron. form acc. to Quint. 1, 5, 61), ae. *m.*, = Ἑρμαγόρας. **I.** *A celebrated Greek rhetorician of Rhodes*, Cic. Brut. 78, 271; id. Inv. 1, 6, 8; 1, 9, 12; 1, 11, 16; Quint. 3, 1, 16; 3, 5, 14 et saep.—**Hermăgŏrēi,** ōrum, *m., his disciples*, Quint. 3, 1, 16; 3, 5, 4; 7, 4, 4.—**II.** *Another rhetorician of Temnos in Æolis, in the time of Augustus*, Quint. 3, 1, 19; Tac. Or. 19.

Hermandĭca, ae, *f., a city of Hispania*, perh. the modern *Salamanca*, Liv. 21, 5, 7.

† **hermăphrŏdītus,** i, *m.*, = ἑρμαφρόδιτος, *a hermaphrodite*, acc. to the myth, so called after the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who, when bathing, grew together with Salmacis into one person: gignuntur et utriusque sexus, quos hermaphroditos vocamus, olim androgynos vocatos et in prodigiis habitos, nunc vero in deliciis, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 34; cf. Ov. M. 4, 285 sq.; 383; Hyg. Fab. 271; Mart. 10, 4, 6.—**II.** Transf., *adj.:* hermaphroditae equae, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.

Hermarchus, i, *m.* **I.** Of Mitylene, *a disciple of Epicurus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93; id. Ac. 2, 30, 97.—**II.** Of Chios, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 16, 34.

Hermăthēna, ae, *f.*, = Ἑρμῆς-Ἀθηνᾶ, *a double bust of Mercury and Minerva*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 5; 1, 4, 3.

† **hermēneuma,** ătis, *n.*, = ἑρμήνευμα, *explanation, exposition, interpretation*, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 9, 3, 4 (id. Contr. 26, written as Greek).

Hermēracles, is, *m.*, = Ἑρμῆς-Ἡρακλῆς, *a double bust of Mercury and Hercules*, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3.

Hermĕros, ōtis, *m.*, = Ἑρμῆς-Ἔρως, *a double bust of Mercury and Amor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33.

1. Hermes or **Herma,** ae, *m.*, = Ἑρμῆς (Hermes, Mercury; hence transf., cf. Liddell and Scott under Ἑρμῆς), *a Hermes pillar, Hermes*, a head carved on the top of a square pedestal or post; such pillars of Hermes stood, esp. in Athens, in several public places and before private houses, Macr. S. 1, 19; Serv. Verg. A. 8. 138; Nep. Alcib. 3; Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; Juv. 8, 53.—**II.** Deriv.: **Hermaeum,** i, *n., a temple of Hercules, Hermæum.* **A.** *The name of a summer-house:* in diaetam, cui nomen est Hermaeum, recesserat, Suet. Claud. 10.—**B.** *A frontier town of Bœotia, over against Eubœa*, Liv. 35, 50, 9.

2. Hermes Trĭmaxĭmus (= τρισμέγιστος, a surname of the Egyptian Hermes), *a philosophical writer of the second century after Christ*, Amm. 21, 14, 5.

hermēsĭas, ădis, *f., a kind of medical composition for children*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 166.

Hermĭnĭus, a. **I.** *Name of an ancient Roman family of Etruscan origin*, Liv. 2, 10; 3, 65; Sil. 5, 580.—**II.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 11, 642.—**III. Herminius mons,** *a mountain range of Lusitania*, Hirt. B. Alex. 48; Suet. Caes. 54.

Hermĭŏnē, ēs, and **Hermĭŏna,** ae, *f.*, = Ἑρμιόνη. **I.** *Daughter of Menelāus and Helen*, Ov. P. 2, 11, 15; Hyg. Fab. 122; Prop. 1, 4, 6; Verg. A. 3, 328 al.—**II.** *A maritime city of Argolis*, now *Kastri*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Liv. 31, 41, 5; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Hermĭŏnēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Hermione:* statio, Verg. Cir. 471.—**2. Hermĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.—**3. Hermĭŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: ager, Liv. 31, 44, 1.

Hermĭŏnes, um, *m., a name applied to the people of Central Germany, from whom are descended the* Suevi, Hermunduri, Chatti, and Cherusci, Mel. 3, 3 *fin.;* Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G. 2, 7.

Hermippus, i, *m.*, = Ἕρμιππος, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Fl. 19 sq.; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4 al.

Hermŏdōrus, i, *m.* **I.** *An Ephesian prince*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 21.—**II.** *A famous architect of Salamis*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; cf. Vitr. 3, 2.

Hermŏgĕnes, is, *m., a proper name*, e. g. Cic. Att. 12, 25; 13, 24; Suet. Dom. 10 al.; Tigellius Herm., v. Tigellius.—**II.** Deriv.: **Hermŏgĕnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., belonging to one Hermogenes:* equi, Cod. Theod. 10 6, 1.

† **Hermu ædœŏn** = Ἑρμοῦ αἰδοῖον, *a precious stone*, now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 166.

hermŭbăsĭlĭon, see the foll. art.

† **hermŭbŏtănē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ἑρμοῦ βοτάνη, *the herb Mercury, also called* hermubasilion, App. Herb. 82; cf. hermupoa.

hermŭla, ae, *f. dim., a small Hermes pillar*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Balb. de Limit. p. 142 Goes.

Hermundūri, ōrum, *m.* (= Ἑρμόνδοροι, Strab.), *a Germanic people on the Elbe, neighbors of the* Chatti, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. G. 41; id. A. 2, 63; 12, 29 sq.; 13, 57.

† **hermŭpŏa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἑρμοῦ πόα, *the herb Mercury*, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38.

Hermus, i, *m.*, = Ἕρμος, *an auriferous river in Æolis*, now *Sarabat*, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; Verg. G. 2, 137; id. A. 7, 721.

† **hernĭa,** ae, *f.* [perhaps from ἔρνος, sprout, like ramex from ramus], *a rupture, hernia*, Cels. 7, 18; 13; Mart. 3, 24, 10.

Hernĭci, ōrum, *m.* [herna = saxum in the Sabine and Marscar lang.], *an Italian people in Latium, between the Æqui and Volsci*, Liv. 2, 22; 40 sq.; cf.: Hernici dicti a saxis, quae Marsi herna dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.—**II.** Deriv.: **Hernĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Hernici, Hernician:* ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63: terra, Ov. F. 3, 90: saxa, Verg. A. 7, 684; Sil. 4, 226; 8, 393; cf. Stat. S. 4, 5, 56.—

Subst.: **Hernĭcus,** i, *m., the Hernician,* collect., Juv. 14, 180.

herniōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hernia], *ruptured, having a rupture:* patruus, Verg. Cat. 5, 39.—*Plur. subst.:* **herniōsi,** ōrum, *m., ruptured persons,* Lampr. Heliog. 25, 6.

Hēro, ūs, *f.*, = Ἡρώ. **I.** *A priestess of Aphrodite, in Sestos, beloved by Leander of Abydos, who repeatedly swam to her across the Hellespont, but at length was drowned,* Ov. H. 18 and 19; id. Am. 2, 16, 31.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hērōus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Hero:* turres, Luc. 9, 955.—**II.** *One of the Danaïdes,* Hyg. Fab. 170.—**III.** *A daughter of Priam,* Hyg. Fab. 90.

Hērōdes, is, *m.*, = Ἡρώδης. **I.** *A king of Judea,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184; Macr. S. 2, 4: Herodis dies, *the Sabbath,* Pers. 5, 180. —Hence, *adj.:* **Hērōdĭānus,** a, um, *of Herod.*—Only as *subst. plur.:* **Hērōdĭāni,** ōrum, *m., the followers of Herod, Herodians,* Vulg. Marc. 3, 6 al.—**II.** Surnamed Atticus, *a celebrated Greek sophist under the Antonines,* Gell. 1, 2; 9, 2; 19, 12.—**III.** *A freedman of Atticus,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25.

hĕrōdĭus, ii, and **hĕrōdio,** ōnis, *m., an unknown bird,* perhaps *the stork,* Vulg. Deut. 14, 16 (transl. of the Hebr. כּוֹס, in the Engl. transl. the little owl), id. Lev. 11, 17.

Hērŏdŏtus, i, *m.*, = Ἡρόδοτος, *celebrated as the earliest Greek historian, born at Halicarnassus,* 484 B.C.: quamquam et apud Herodotum, patrem historiae et apud Theopompum sunt innumerabiles fabulae, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 5; id. de Or. 2, 13, 55; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 73; 101; 9, 4, 16; 18.

hērōĭcē, v. heroicus *fin.*

hērōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἡρωικός, *of* or *relating to* (mythical) *heroes, heroic:* vetus opinio est, jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: tempora, id. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Quint. 1, 11, 17: aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: Medea et Atreus, heroicae personae, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71: sublimitas heroici carminis, *of the heroic poem, of the epic,* Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf.: heroici carminis sonus, Tac. Or. 10: carmen, Serv. Verg. A. 1 *init.:* versus, usually herous versus (v. herous), Prisc. p. 1256 P.—*Adv.:* **hērōĭcē,** *in the heroic style:* hos quoque (versus Homeri) tamquam heroice incomptos adamavit (Vergilius), Macr. S. 5, 14.

† **hērōīna** (**hērōīnē**), ae, *f.*, = ἡρωίνη, *a demi-goddess, heroine,* Prop. 1, 13, 31; 2, 2, 9; cf.: formosae heroinae, i. e. Cassandra, Andromache, Helena, etc., id. 1, 19, 13; cf. herois.

† **hērōīon,** ii, *n.*, = ἡρώειον, v. l. for heroum; v. 2. herous *fin.*

† **hērōis,** idis, *f.*, = ἡρωΐς, *a demi-goddess, heroine:* heroidum ac dearum personis effictis, Suet. Ner. 21: veteres heroidas aequare, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 33.—In Gr., *dat. plur.* heroisin, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 43.—**II. Hērōĭdes,** *the title of the Epistles of Ovid,* acc. to Prisc. p. 908 P.

Hērŏphĭlē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἡροφίλη, *a priestess of Apollo,* Tib. 2, 5, 68.

† **hērōs,** ōis, *m.*, = ἥρως, *a demi-god, hero.* **I.** Lit.: heroum veteres casus imitari, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: ille deum vitam accipiet divisque videbit Permixtos heroas, Verg. E. 4, 16: magnanimi heroes, id. A. 6, 649: incipit Aeneas heros, id. ib. 6, 103; called also: Troius heros, id. ib. 451: Laertius heros, i. e. *Ulysses,* Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 3: quem virum aut heroa lyra vel acri Tibia sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. C. 1, 12, 1: Ajax heros, id. S. 2, 3, 193: intererit multum, divusne loquatur an heros, id. A. P. 114.—*Adj., of* or *belonging to a hero* or *heroes, heroic:* ecce modo heroas sensus efferre videmus Nugari solitos Graece (for heroicos or heroos), *heroic thoughts* or *deeds,* Pers. 1, 69.—**II.** Transf., in Cicero of illustrious men: heros ille noster Cato, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris (i. e. Bruto et Cassio), id. ib. 14, 6, 1: illorum fuit heroum (i. e. Platonis et Aristotelis), id. Rep. 3, 8; and ironically of Clodius: ignari, quantum in illo heroe esset animi, id. Att. 4, 3, 5.

Hērostrătus, i, *m.*, = Ἡρόστρατος, *the notorious Ephesian who, in order to make himself famous, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus,* Sol. 40, 3.

1. Hērōus, a, um, *adj., of Hero;* v. Hero, I. B.

† **2. hērōus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἡρῷος, *of* or *relating to a hero, heroic.* **I.** *Adj.:* labores, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2: chelys, id. ib. 1, 3, 102; cf.: carmen, Quint. 1, 8, 5; Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 16: versus, *heroic* or *epic verse,* Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68; Quint. 1, 5, 28: pes, *an heroic* or *epic foot,* Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182.—**II.** As *subst.* **A. hērōus,** i, *m., an epic verse:* apte Jungitur herous cum breviore modo, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 22; Mart. 3, 20, 6: in herois, Quint. 10, 1, 88 Zumpt *N. cr.;* also: herous, qui est idem dactylus, Quint. 9, 4, 88; id. 9, 4, 89.—**B. hērōum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A monument to the memory of a hero,* Plin. 10, 5, 6, § 18. —**2.** = asphodelus, Plin. 22, 22, 32, § 67.

† **herpes,** ētis, *m.*, = ἕρπης. **I.** *A cutaneous eruption that creeps and spreads,* Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 145; and perh. Lucil. ap. Non. 117, 22, where others read herpestica (in Cels. 5, 28, 3, written as Greek).—**II.** Herpes quoque animal a Graecis vocatur, quo praecipue sanantur quaecumque serpunt, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 116.

† **herpestĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἑρπηστικός, *spreading, eating:* gangraena, Lucil. ap. Non. 117, 22 (al. herpes ita; v. herpes, I.).

† **herpyllum,** i, *n.*, = ἕρπυλλον, *a climbing evergreen plant, also called* sisymbrium, *creeping thyme,* App. Herb. 105; also called herpyllus, id. ib. 99.

Hersē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἕρση, *a daughter of Cecrops, beloved by Mercury,* Ov. M. 2, 559; 724 sq.

Hersĭlĭa, ae, *f., the wife of Romulus,* Ov. M. 14, 830 sq.; Liv. 1, 11, 2; Macr. S. 1, 6.

Hertha, ae, v. Nerthus.

Hĕrŭli (**Ērŭli**), ōrum, *m., the Herulians, the people of Northern Germany who penetrated into Italy and dissolved the western Roman Empire,* Amm. 23, 1, 3; Paul. Diac. Longob. 1, 1; Claud. Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 5; Genethl. 7.—In *sing.* collect.: cursu Herulus, Sid. Carm. 7, 236.

hĕrus, v. erus.

hervum, i, *n.*, v. ervum.

Hēsĭŏdus, i, *m.*, = Ἡσίοδος, *the Greek poet Hesiod,* Gell. 3, 11; 17, 21, 3; Vell. 1, 7, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 52; 5, 11, 19; Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36; id. Off. 1, 15, 98.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hēsĭŏdēus** or **-ius,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἡσιόδειος, *of* or *relating to Hesiod, Hesiodic:* illud Hesiodium laudatur a doctis, Cic. Brut. 4, 15: carmina, Sid. Carm. 9, 213.—**B. Hēsĭŏdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: carmen, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 176.

Hēsĭŏnē, ēs, and **Hēsĭŏna,** ae, *f.*, = Ἡσιόνη. **I.** *A daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, whom Hercules rescued from a seamonster and gave in marriage to Telamon, to whom she bore Teucer,* Ov. M. 11, 211 sq.; Verg. A. 8, 157; Hyg. Fab. 31; 89; 97.—**II.** *The title of a tragedy of Nævius,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.; Gell. 10, 25, 3.

Hespĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Hesperus, II. A. 2.

Hespĕrĭdes, um, *f.*, v. Hesperus, II. B. 2. b.

Hespĕrĭē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἑσπερίη, *a daughter of the river Cebren, who was killed by the bite of a snake,* Ov. M. 11, 769.

Hespĕris, idis, v. Hesperus, II. B.

Hespĕrĭus, a, um, v. Hesperus, II. A.

* **hespĕrūgo,** inis, *f.* [Hesperus], *the evening star,* Sen. Med. 877.

† **Hespĕrus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Ἕσπερος (the evening; pure Lat., with the digamma, vesper; hence transf.), *the evening star, Hesperus;* acc. to the myth, *the son of Cephalus and Aurora;* cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; or, acc. to another myth, *the son of Iapetus and Asia, and brother of Atlas;* cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 530, and 4, 484: infima est quinque errantium terraeque proxima stella Veneris, quae φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur Lucifer, cum antegreditur solem, cum subsequitur autem Hesperos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: illam non veniens Aurora Cessantem vidit, non Hesperus, Ov. M. 5, 441; id. F. 2, 314; cf. id. ib. 5, 419: ite domum saturae, venit Hesperus, ite capellae, Verg. E. 10, 77.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hespĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *situated towards the west, western, Hesperian.* **1.** *Adj.:* Hesperium fretum, *the western ocean,* Ov. M. 11, 258: litus, id. ib. 2, 142: undae, Hor. C. 2, 17, 20: axis, Ov. M. 4, 214; cf.: constitit Hesperio, regnis Atlantis, in orbe, id. ib. 4, 628: imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 16: rex, i. e. *Atlas* or *Hesperus,* Ov. de Nuce, 111: Hesperios amnes, Rhenum Rhodanumque Padumque, etc., *western,* id. M. 2, 258: et terram Hesperiam venies, *the land of the west,* i. e. *Italy* (because situated to the west of the Trojans), Verg. A. 2, 781; cf. in the foll. 2.; so of *Italy:* Latium, id. ib. 7, 601: fluctus, Hor. C. 1, 28, 26: ruina, id. ib. 2, 1, 32: duces, Luc. 5, 703.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **Hespĕria,** ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *the land of the west, Hesperia;* poet. for *Italy* or *Spain:* est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.); imitated by Vergil: est locus, Hesperiam Grai cognomine dicunt, Verg. A. 1, 530; so of *Italy,* Hor. C. 3, 6, 8; 4, 5, 38; Luc. 1, 224 al.: qui nunc Hesperia sospes ab ultima, etc., i. e. *Spain,* Hor. C. 1, 36, 4.—**B. Hespĕris,** idis, *f., of evening* or *the west, western, Hesperian.* **I.** *Adj.:* corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum (Tibris), i. e. *Italian* (cf. above), Verg. A. 8, 77. —Hence, **2.** *Subst.* **a. Hespĕris,** idis, *f., the queen's gilliflower,* Hesperis tristis, Linn.: hesperis noctu magis olet, inde nomine invento, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 39.—**b. Hespĕrĭdes,** um, *f.* (*a*) *The Hesperides, daughters of Hesperus,* or *of Erebus and Nox, who, on an island beyond Mount Atlas, watched a garden with golden apples,* Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6; Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Mel. 3, 1, 3; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Ov. M. 11, 114; Lucr. 5, 32: Hesperidum mala, poma, Verg. E. 6, 61; Stat. S. 3, 1, 158: Hesperidum serpens, Juv. 14, 114.—(*β*) *A group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean,* Mel. 3, 10, 3; called also: Hesperidum insulae, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201.

hesternus, a, um, *adj.* [hes, whence heri, analog. with hodiernus], *of yesterday, yesterday's:* disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; cf.: hesterno die, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: hesterno sermone, id. Rep. 3, 12 *fin.:* die, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: nocte Ov. H. 19, 72: sermone, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18: disputatione, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10: panis, Cels. 1, 3: reliquiae, *of yesterday,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 25: jus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: cena, Plin. Pan. 6, 3, 3; Juv. 9, 44: minutal, id. 14, 129: fercula, Hor. S. 2, 6, 105: vitia, id. ib. 2, 2, 78: ex potatione, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66; cf.: Iaccho (i. e. vino), Verg. E. 6, 15: mero, Just. 24, 8: corollae, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 59: crines, i. e. *not yet arranged,* id. 1, 15, 5; so, coma, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: Lar, *to whom sacrifice was made yesterday,* Verg. A. 8, 542 Serv.: ignes suscitat, Ov. M. 8, 643.—Facete: Quirites, *Romans of yesterday,* i. e. *slaves recently made free,* Pers. 3, 106.—*Absol.:* hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6.—In the *abl.* adverb., hesterno (sc. die), *yesterday,* Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 180 P.; Aus. Epigr. 74, 1; Sulpic. Sev. Dial. 3, 1, 1; 3, 5, 1.

Hestiaeōtis, idis, *f.*, = Ἑστιαιῶτις, *a district in Thessaly between Olympus and Ossa,* Plin. 31, 2, 9, § 13.

Hesus, i, *m.*, v. Esus.

† **hĕtaerĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἑταιρία, *a* (religious) *brotherhood, fraternity,* Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 43, 1; id. ib. 10, 97, 7.

† **hĕtaerĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἑταιρική, *a body of horse-guards in the Macedonian army,* Nep. Eum. 1, 6.

† **hĕtĕrŏclĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἑτερόκλιτος, in gram. lang., *varying in declension, heteroclite,* Charis. p. 23 P.; Prisc. p. 1065 ib.

† **hĕtĕrocrānĕa** or **-ĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἑτεροκρανία, *headache on one side of the head,* also called hemicrania, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 99; Marc. Emp. 2.

Hetrĭcŭlum, i, *n., a city of the Bruttii,* Liv. 30, 19, 10.

Hetrūria, ae, *f.*, and **Hetruscus,** a, um, v. Etruria.

‡ **hetta** res minimi pretii, quasi hieta, id est hiatus hominis atque oscitatio. Alii pusulam dixerunt esse, quae in coquendo pane solet assurgere, a qua accipi rem nullius pretii, cum dicimus: Non hettae te fa-

clo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 99 Müll. *N. cr.* [perhaps kindred with the Gr. ἥττων, ἥσσων, less, meaner; cf. the foll. art.].

† **hettēmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἡττηματικός, *poor of its kind*, Firm. Math. 3, 9.

heu! *interj.* (constr. *absol.* or with *acc.*, rarely with *nom.* or *voc.*; cf. Huschke ad Tib. 2, 6, 28; Forbig. and Wagn. ad Verg. A. 2, 274. The passages cited for heu mihi, etc., Hand, Turs. III. 68 sq., are mostly corrected in recent edd.) **I.** An exclamation of grief or pain, *oh! ah! alas!* heu heu, quam ego malis perdidi modis, quod tibi detuli et quod dedi! Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 26: quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; cf.: palam captis gravis, heu nefas heu, id. ib. 4, 6, 17: o domus antiqua, heu quam dispari Dominare domino! Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139 (Trag. Rel. Rib. p. 224): heu, mea fortuna, Enn. ap. Non. 90, 14 (Trag. v. 408 Vahl.): heu, hercle, mulier, multum et audax et mala's, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 31: heu, nimis longo satiate ludo (Mars)! Hor. C. 1, 2, 37: heu me miseram! interii, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 6 (Trag. v. 228 Vahl.); Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 29; so, heu me miserum! Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 10; id. Merc. 3, 4, 39; Ter. And. 4, 1, 22; Afran. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: heu me infelicem! Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2; Turp. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 73: heu edepol hominem nihili! Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 27: heu edepol res turbulentas! id. Epid. 1, 1, 68: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! id. Men. 2, 2, 41: heu hercle odiosas res! id. Mil. 4, 2, 65; id. Men. 5, 2, 119: heu me, per urbem Fabula quanta fui! Hor. Epod. 11, 7: heu, cor meum finditur! Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 17: heu edepol, patrem eum miserum praedicas! id. Most. 4, 2, 65: illuc heu miseri traducimur, Juv. 3, 159: heu, edepol ne ego homo vivo miser, id. Men. 5, 5, 10: heu, nunc misero mihi demum exsilium infelix, Verg. A. 10, 849.—**II.** In a few doubtful passages in Plautus as an exclamation of admiration or surprise, *oh!* heu hercle mortalem catum! Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 147; cf.: heu edepol mortalis malos! id. ib. 3, 2, 26.

‡† **Heurēsis**, ĕos, *f.*, = Εὕρησις (a finding out), *a Roman festival in November*, Calend. Farnes. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 381.

† **heurĕta**, ae, *m.*, = εὑρετής, *an inventor, inventive person*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 9.

heus! *interj.* Used in calling attention, *ho! ho there! hark! holloa!* heus, reclude: heus, Tranio, etiamne aperis?... heus vos, pueri, quid istic agitis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28 sq.; cf.: Syre, Syre inquam, heus, heus Syre, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 107; so, heus, heus, id. Eun. 2, 3, 45; 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 4, 4, 17: heus, Phaedrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam ocius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26; cf.: heus, Staphyla, prodi, id. Aul. 2, 6, 1: heus, Strobile, sequere propere me, id. ib. 2, 2, 86: heus, ecquis hic est? *holloa there*, id. Amph. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 10; id. Most. 4, 2, 19; cf.: heus, ubi estis? id. Capt. 4, 2, 50: heus, audin' quid ait? id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et heus, jube illos illinc amabo abscedere, id. Most. 2, 2, 36: heus age, responde, Pers. 2, 17: heus bone, tu palles, id. 3, 94: heus, etiam mensas consumimus? Verg. A. 7, 116: heus tu, te volo, Plaut. Curc. 3, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 29: heus tu, Rufio, cave sis mentiaris, Cic. Mil. 22, 60: heus tu, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 30; 5, 3, 8; id. Cas. 4, 4, 15; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22; 3, 5, 46; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 51; Hor. S. 1, 3, 21: heus vos, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 2; id. Most. 4, 2, 72; id. Pers. 5. 2, 63: *Ch.* Atque heus tu. *Ni.* Quid vis? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 93: *Ph.* Sed heus tu. *Pa.* Quid vis? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11: sed heus tu, id. ib. 3, 1, 44; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 128; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 13; 15, 11, 4; id. Fam. 7, 11, 2.—Heus always begins a clause, except sometimes in Terence: omnium rerum heus necessitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 45.

† **hexăchordos**, on, *adj.*, = ἑξάχορδος, *having six musical strings* or *stops*: machina, *a water-organ with six stops*, Vitr. 10, 13.

† **hexaclīnon**, i, *n.*, = ἑξάκλινον, *a couch to hold six persons*, Mart. 9, 60, 9.

† **Hexăēmĕron**, i, *n.*, = Ἑξαήμερον (*of* or *in six days*), *the six days of the creation*, Ambros. Ep. 6, 42; also *the title of a work on the creation of the world*, by Ambrosius; cf. Ambros. Ep. 6, 42.

† **hexăgōnum**, i, *n.*, = ἑξάγωνον, *a six-sided figure, hexagon*, Col. 5, 2, 10 (in Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5 written as Greek); also called **hexăgōnium**, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 21, 69.

† **hexămĕter** (**hexămetrus**, Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P.), tri, *m.*, = ἑξάμετρος (of six measures), with or without versus, *a verse consisting of six feet, a hexameter*: versus, Lucil. ap. Porphyr. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87; so, metrum, Isid. 1, 38, 6: Antipater ille Sidonius solitus est versus hexametros aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: hexametrorum instar versuum, id. Or. 66, 222: liber scriptus ab eo hexametris versibus, Suet. Aug. 85: in longis versibus qui hexametri dicuntur, Gell. 18, 15, 1 (cf. Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68): initium hexametri, Quint. 9, 4, 78; cf. § 74: finis hexametri, id. 9, 4, 75; Ter. Maur. p. 2441: iambicus, *whose sixth foot is an iambus*, Diom. p. 516 P.

† **hexăphŏros**, on, *adj.*, = ἑξαφόρος, *one of six who carry a load together*: phalangarii, Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*—**II.** *Borne by six together; subst.*: **hexăphŏrum**, i, *n.*, = ἑξάφορον, *a litter borne by six men*, Mart. 2, 81, 1: non debes ferri mortuus hexaphoro, id. 6, 77, 10.

† **hexaptōta**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. nomina), = ἑξάπτωτα, in gram., *nouns that have six cases*, Prisc. p. 673 P.; Isid. 1, 6, 43.

Hexăpўlon, i, *n.*, = Ἑξάπυλον, *a gate in Syracuse with six entrances*, Liv. 24, 21; 32; 39.

† **hexas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἑξάς, *the number six*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 108 al.

† **hexastĭchus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἑξάστιχος, *of six lines* or *rows*: hordeum, perh. our *long-eared barley*, Hordeum caeleste, Linn.; Col. 2, 9, 4: myrtus, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122.

† **hexastўlos**, on, *adj.*, = ἑξάστυλος, *having six columns*, Vitr. 3, 2, 7.

† **hexēcontălĭthos**, i, *m.*, = ἑξηκοντάλιθος (sixty-colored stone), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; Solin. 31.

† **hexēris**, is, *f.*, = ἑξήρης (ναῦς), *a vessel with six banks of oars*, Liv. 37, 23, 5; 29, 9, 8.—*Abl.* hexere, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 11.

* **hĭantĭa**, ae, *f.* [hio], *an opening*: oris, Tert. Anim. 10.

hĭasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to open, break open* (ante- and post-class.): ubi primum nuces pineae incipiunt hiascere, Cato, R. R. 17, 2; Gargil. de Re Hort. 2, 1.

hiaspis, v. iaspis.

hĭātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an opening, aperture, cleft* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf. rima, rictus). **I.** Lit.: animalia cibum partim oris hiatu et dentibus ipsis capessunt, partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: oris, Suet. Claud. 27; Verg. A. 11, 680.—Without oris: ne immodicus hiatus rictum distendat, Quint. 1, 11, 9: extremus exspirantis, id. 6, 2, 31: Nemeaeus magnus hiatus Ille leonis, Lucr. 5, 24; cf.: quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra, i. e. *open mouths*, Verg. A. 6, 576; Ov. M. 7, 557; 11, 61; Val. Fl. 1, 34: personae pallentis hiatus, Juv. 3, 175: magno sublimis pardus hiatu, id. 11, 123; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38; cf. of Boreas: imbres, sicco quos asper hiatu Persolidat Boreas, *with a dry throat, dry breath*, Stat. Th. 1, 352: repentini terrarum hiatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: hauriri urbes terrae hiatibus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119; cf.: qui (Gyges) descendit in illum hiatum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: neu distracta (Natura) suum late dispandat hiatum, Lucr. 6, 599: quantum caeli patet altus hiatus, id. 4, 418; cf. id. 5, 375: fit et caeli ipsius hiatus, quod vocant chasma, Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96: corticis bipedalis hiatus, id. 16, 12, 23, § 57: hiatus patuli fontis, i. e. *basin*, Ov. M. 3, 162: specus est tenebroso caecus hiatu, *aperture*, id. ib. 7, 409: veteris rimae cum texit hiatum, Juv. 3, 195.—Poet.: quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu? i. e. *of such pompous language, high-flown style*, Hor. A. P. 138; cf. Juv. 6, 636.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an eager desire, longing* (so used by Tac.): libidine sanguinis et hiatu praemiorum, Tac. H. 4, 42.—**B.** In partic., in gram., *a hiatus*: habet enim ille tamquam hiatus concursu vocalium molle quiddam et quod indicet non ingratam negligentiam, Cic. Or. 23, 77; Quint. 9, 4, 33: (Catullus) amans hiatus illius Homerici suavitatem, ebriosa dixit propter insequentis a litterae (verbi acinae) concentum, Gell. 7, 20, 6.

Hĭber, v. Hiberes.

Hĭbēres (less correctly, **Ibēres**), um, *m.*, = Ἴβηρες. **I.** *Iberians*, the Greek name for *Spaniards*, Cat. 9, 6.—In *sing.* collect.: me peritus Discet Hiber Rhodanique potor, Hor. C. 2, 20, 20: durus Iber, Luc. 6, 258.—Hence, **A. Hĭbērus** (**Ib-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Iberians* or *Spaniards, Iberian, Spanish*: gurges, i. e. *the Western Ocean*, Verg. A. 11, 913; Ov. M. 7, 324: minium, Prop. 2, 3, 11: piscis, i. e. scomber, Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: pastor, i. e. *Geryon*, Ov. M. 9, 184; cf. vaccae, i. e. *Geryon's*, id. F. 6, 519: lorica, Hor. C. 1, 29, 15; cf. nodi, Stat. Th. 4, 266.—As *subst.* **1. Hĭbērus** (**Ib-**), i, *m.*, = Ἴβηρος, *the river Iberus in Spain*, now the *Ebro*, Mel. 2, 6, 5; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; 4, 20, 34, § 111; Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 2; 5; Luc. 4, 23.—**2. Hĭbēri** (**Ib-**), ōrum, *m.*, = Hiberes, *the Iberians, Spaniards*, Verg. G. 3, 408.—**B. Hĭbērĭa** (**Ib-**), ae, *f.*, = Ἰβηρία, *Iberia*, the Greek name of *Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; Hor. C. 4, 5, 28; 4, 14, 50.—**C. Hĭbērĭcus** (**Ib-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Iberic, Spanish*: mare, *on the eastern side of Spain*, Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; 4, 20, 34, § 110: terrae, Sid. Carm. 23, 164: funes, Hor. Epod. 4, 3.—**D. Hĭbērĭăcus** (**Ib-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Iberic, Spanish*: terrae, Sil. 13, 510.—**E. Hĭbērīna**, ae, *f.*, *a female Iberian, a Spanish woman*, Juv. 6, 53.—**II.** *An Asiatic people near Mount Caucasus, neighbors of the Colchians, in modern Georgia*, Mel. 3, 5, 6.—In *sing.* collect.: Armeniae praetentus Hiber, Val. Fl. 5, 166; so id. 6, 750.—Called also **Hĭbērī**, ōrum, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Tac. A. 6, 33; Flor. 3, 5, 21.—And *sing.*, **Hĭbērus**, i, *m.*, *an Iberian*, Val. Fl. 7, 235.—Hence, **Hĭbērĭa** (**Ib-**), ae, *f.*, *the country of Iberia, near the Caucasus* (now *Georgia*), Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; 6, 10, 11, § 29; 6, 13, 15, § 40; Hor. Epod. 5, 21; Val. Fl. 6, 120.

hīberna, ōrum, *n.*, v. hibernus, II. B.

hībernācŭlum, i, *n.* [hiberno], *a winter residence, winter apartment.* **I.** In gen., Vitr. 1, 2, 4; 7, 4, 4; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., **hībernācŭla**, ōrum, *n.*, *tents for winter-quarters, an encampment for winter, winter tents* (opp. hiberna, winter-quarters in gen.): hibernacula Carthaginiensium lignea ferme tota erant, Liv. 30, 3, 8: hibernacula etiam, res nova militi Romano, aedificari coepta, id. 5, 2, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.; 22, 32, 1; Tac. A. 2, 23; 14, 38; Nep. Eum. 8, 4.

hībernālis, e, *adj.* [hibernus], *wintry, winter-*: glacies, Vulg. Sap. 16, 29.

Hĭbernĭa, ae, *f.* (= Ἰουερνία Ptol.), *the island now called Ireland*, Caes. B. G. 5, 13, 2; Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103; Tac. Agr. 24.—Also called **Iverna**, ae, Mel. 3, 6, 6: **Juverna**, ae, Juv. 2, 160; and (acc. to the Gr. form Ἰέρνη Strab.) **Ierna**, ae, App. de Mundo, p. 60; and **Iernē**, ēs, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 251; IV. Cons. Hon. 33.

hīberno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [hibernus], *to pass the winter, to winter.* **I.** In gen.: furcillas reducit hibernatum in tecta, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6: (thynni) ubicumque deprehensi usque ad aequinoctium, ibi hibernant, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51: exercitum in agrum Vescinum hibernatum duxit, Liv. 10, 46, 9: novas (naves) Panormi subducit, ut in sicco hibernarent, id. 29, 1, 14.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to keep in winter-quarters*: jam vero quemadmodum milites hibernent, quotidie sermones ac litterae perferuntur, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39; id. Fam. 7, 17, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46 *fin.*; Liv. 22, 16; 26, 1.—* **B.** Poet. transf., *to rest, repose*, Pers. 6, 7.

hībernus, a, um, *adj.* [root Sanscr. himas, Gr. χιών, snow, v. hiems; for hiemernus (him-), cf. χειμερινός], *of* or *belonging to winter, wintry, winter-*. **I.** *Adj.*: hiberno tempore, Lucr. 5, 699: tempus, id. 5, 940; cf.: in aprico maxime prati loco, quod erat hibernum tempus anni, considerent, Cic. Rep. 1, 12: temporibus hibernis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: menses, id. ib.: annus, i. e. *winter-time*, Hor. Epod. 2, 29: exortus solis, Plin. 6, 17, 21. § 57: occasus, id. 5, 5

5, § 34: navigatio, Cic. Att. 15, 25: ignis, id. de Sen. 14, 46: grando, Ov. M. 5, 158; cf. nix, Hor. C. 4, 12, 4: cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: tunica, *winter dress*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 94; cf.: calceatus feminarum, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34: pira, id. 16, 26, 43, § 106: agni, id. 8, 47, 72, § 187: Alpes, *wintry, cold*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41; so, Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 612; and transf. Borysthenidae, i. e. *inhabiting a cold country*, Prop. 2, 7, 18: Cori, *stormy*, Verg. A. 5, 126: flumen, Hor. S. 1, 7, 27: mare, id. Epod. 15, 8: aequor, id. S. 2, 3, 235: Neptunus, id. Epod. 17, 55: noctes, Verg. A. 6, 355: pulvis, *a dry winter*, id. G. 1, 101; quoted in Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14: Lycia, *cold*, Verg. A. 4, 143: legiones, *lying in winter-quarters*, Suet. Calig. 8: tumulus vergens in occidentem hibernum, *to the south-west*, Liv. 44, 46, 5. — **b.** In *neut.* adverb.: increpui (sc. Arcturus) hibernum, et fluctus movi maritimos, *stormily, tempestuously*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69.— **II.** *Subst.*: **hībernum**, i, *n.*, *the winter*: hiberno, *in the winter*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 1, 2.—**B. hīberna**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. castra), *winter-quarters*: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3: in hiberna in Sequanos exercitum deduxit, id. ib. 1, 54 *fin.*; 2, 35, 3; 3, 2, 1; 3, 29 *fin.*; 4, 38, 4 et saep.: quo (tempore) neque frumenta in hibernis erant neque multum a maturitate aberant, *in the winter camp, winter magazines*, id. B. C. 1, 48, 5 Oud. *N. cr.*: consules hiberna egerunt, Liv. 9, 28, 2: hiberna aedificavit, id. 23, 48, 2; 7, 38, 4.—**2.** (Sc. loca.) *The range of cattle in winter*, Dig. 32, 1, 67. — **3.** (Sc. tempora.) *Winters* = years, Verg. A. 1, 266.

Hībērus, v. Iberus.

† **hibiscum** (also **ĕbiscum,** Scrib. 80; 82; and **hibiscus,** i, *f.*, Serv. Verg. E. 2, 30), i, *n.*, = ἰβίσκος, *the marsh-mallow*, Althaea officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 4, 14, § 29; 19, 5, 27, § 89; Verg. E. 10, 71: haedorumque gregem viridi compellere hibisco, i. e. *with a marsh-mallow twig*, id. ib. 2, 30.

hibrĭda or **hybrĭda** (**ibr-**), ae, *comm.* [most prob. kindred with ὑβρίζω, ὕβρις, qs. unbridled, lawless, unnatural; hence], of animals produced from two different species, *a mongrel, hybrid.* **I.** Lit.: in nullo genere aeque facilis mixtura cum fero (quam in suibus), qualiter natos antiqui hybridas vocabant ceu semiferos, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 213.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *one born of a Roman father and a foreign mother*, or *of a freeman and a slave*: ibique postea ex hybridis, libertinis servisque conscripserat, Auct. B. Afr. 19, 4: hybrida quo pacto sit Persius ultus, Hor. S. 1, 7, 2; Suet. Aug. 19; Mart. 6, 39, 20; 8, 22: Q. Varius propter obscurum jus civitatis Hibrida cognominatus, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4.

hīc, haec, hōc (*gen.* hujus, monosyl., Plaut. Am. prol. 51; 96; 1, 1, 115; *dat.* hoic, Sidon. Carm. 7, 145; Avien. Descr. Orb. 22; *dat. sing. fem.* hae rei, Cato, R. R. 14, 3; *acc.* HONC for hunc, C. I. L. 1, 32; *nom. plur.* hic, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4, 230 = Ann. v. 414 Vahl.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 73 Müll.; *fem.* haec, v. infra, B. *init.*; *dat.* and *abl.* hibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 78 Müll.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 203 sqq.), *pron. demonstr.* [from the pronom. root *i* (whence also comes *is*), with the demonstr. suffix *ce*] points to something near or present, or which is conceived of as present, *this.* (*a*) With *subst.*: hic homo sanus non est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 246: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest . . . apud hunc fluvium, etc., id. Bacch. 1, 1, 53: quid praeclarum putet in rebus humanis, qui haec deorum regna perspexerit? etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17: genus hoc, id. ib. 1, 25: hoc avunculo, atque in hac tam clara re publica natus, id. ib. 1, 19; cf.: quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, et qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoria, id. ib. 1, 1: his libris, id. ib. 1, 7: hae feriae, id. ib. 1, 9; 1, 20; cf.: hoc otio, id. ib. 9 *fin.*: haec caelestia vel studiosissime solet quaerere, id. ib. 1, 10: ad haec cituma, id. ib. 1, 21: hic vir, Liv. 7, 39, 12. —(*β*) *Absol.* (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 520): hic insidiantes vigilant, Enn. l. l.: hi domum me ad se auferent, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 94: non mihi videtur, quod hi venerunt, alius nobis sermo esse quaerendus, sed agendum accuratius, et dicendum dignum aliquid horum auribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: feceris (ut etiam pro his dicam) nobis gratum omnibus, id. ib. 1, 21 *fin.*: hoc ubi Amphitruo erus conspicatus est, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: docere hoc poterat ille homines paene agrestes, et apud imperitos audebat haec dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15: dixerat hoc ille, cum, etc., id. ib. 1, 12: haec Scipio cum dixisset, id. ib. 1, 11: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, etc., id. ib. 1, 7.—**B.** More emphatic, in the original full form, **hīce, haece, hōce** (not, as formerly written, hicce, haecce, hocce; in *gen. sing.* HVIVSQVE; in *nom. plur.* hisce, like ieis = ei, and ques = qui, see below; and apocopated in *nom. plur. fem.* haec for haece, and in *gen. plur.* horunc, harunc, for horunce, harunce); and, with the interrogative particle, hicine, haecine, hocine (mostly ante-class.): hoce haud dubium est quin, etc., Ter. And. 2, 3, 17: eum hinc profugiens vendidit in Alide Patri hujusce, Plaut. Capt. prol. 10; so, hujusce, id. Poen. prol. 120; 5, 4, 76; 87; cf.: atque hujusce rei judicium jam continuo video futurum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47: hisce homines ubi habitent, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 36; v. Ritschl ad h. l.; so, hisce, id. Ps. 1, 5, 125; id. Capt. prol. 35 Fleck.; id. Rud. 2, 1, 5 ib., and perh. also id. Mil. 4, 8, 24 (Ritschl, hice): hice, Att. ap. Non. 15, 29 (Trag. Rel. v. 122 Rib.); Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38: haec aedes, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 53; 3, 1, 117; so, haec sunt atque aliae multae in magnis dotibus Incommoditates, id. Aul. 3, 5, 58: haec (puellae), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34: haec sententiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 22; 3, 34, 84; Lucr. 3, 601; Verg. G. 3, 305; cf. Bentl. Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 24: aliut posticum harunce aedium, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 41; cf.: harunc aedium, id. Most. 2, 1, 57: sine opera tua nihil di horunc facere possunt, id. Cist. 1, 1, 53: horunc, id. Poen. 3, 1, 48; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 97; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 33: cedo signum, si harunc Baccharum es, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 25: harunc aedium, id. Merc. 5, 1, 3: hisce ego Placidum ted hodie reddam, id. Curc. 5, 3, 48; cf.: quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: tu ab hisce rebus animum avoca, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5; so, hisce, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 13; id. Most. 1, 3, 81; 1, 4, 23; 2, 2, 71; 4, 2, 35 et saep.: *Thr.* Tu hosce instrue. *Gn* Illuc est sapere! ut hosce instruxit, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11; so, hosce, id. ib. 1, 2, 71; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 3; 4, 5, 4; id. Ad. 5, 7, 5; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 4: apud hasce aedes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194; so, hasce, id. As. 2, 3, 1; id. Aul. 2, 4, 2; 2, 8, 15; id. Capt. 4, 2, 51; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 17 et saep.—With the interrog. particle: hicin' Achilles est? Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 61; so, hicinest? id. Pers. 5, 2, 49; cf.: hicine vir patriae natus usquam nisi in patria morietur? Cic. Mil. 38, 104 et saep.: haecine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 206; id. Ep. 4, 2, 5; 5, 1, 15; id. Pers. 4, 3, 75; Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 24: huncine hominem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 68; cf.: huncine hominem! hancine impudentiam! judices, hanc audaciam! Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 62: hocine hic pacto potest Inhibere imperium magister? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 43: o Juppiter, hoscine mores! Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 40: hacine victoria sola aut hac praeda contenti estis futuri, Liv. 10, 17, 5; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 3; so in the shorter form, hicne, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 141: ex hocne equo, id. Fat. 3, 5: cum hocne, id. Att. 9, 7, 3: ex hacne natura, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: haece locutus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 239 Vahl.) al. — So, Fortuna hujusce diei, as a particular deity, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54; in inscrr. also written HVIVSQVE DIEI, Inscr. Orell. 5; cf.: HVIVSQ. LOCI, id. ib. 1580; 2300; and HOIVSQVE AEDIS ERGO, id. ib. 2488.—**C.** With other pronouns: hos eosdem motus perturbationes dixerimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 7; cf.: cum idem hoc visum diceretur, id. Rep. 1, 14: hoc idem fit in reliquis civitatibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 2; id. B. C. 1, 74, 5; Quint. 8, 4, 17: haec eadem centurionibus tribunisque militum mandabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*: haec eadem genera, Quint. 6, 3, 54: hoc ipsum civile jus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: sed hoc ipsum ex superiore pendet quaestione, Quint. 2, 1, 8; 8, 3, 45: ad hunc eum ipsum, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2 Goer. *N. cr.*; cf.: idem hoc ipsum, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 26: huic illi legato, id. Fl. 22, 52: hunc illum fatis Portendi generum, Verg. A. 7, 255; cf.: hic est enim ille vultus semper idem, quem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint. 7, 4, 15: haec est illa, quae δείνωσις vocatur, id. 6, 2, 24: hujus istius facti stultitia, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: ista haec epigrammata, Sid. Ep. 2, 10: hunc talem virum, Cic. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3: callidum quendam hunc, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218.—**D.** Opp. to ille, iste, less freq. to hic, alter, alius, etc., *this, the latter*, to indicate the nearer object (which is to be determined not so much by the phraseology as by the thought; so that hic may refer to that noun whose position in the sentence is the more remote, but which is the most closely connected with the speaker, and of the most importance to him, in which case it is to be rendered by *that, the former*, etc.): ejusdem esse, qui in illa re peccarit, hoc quoque admisisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 50: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari, quam in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Rep. 1, 1: si deerunt haec remedia, ad illa declinandum est, Quint. 7, 2, 30: cum hic testamento, ille proximitate nitatur, id. 3, 6, 95: in his judicem sibi, in illis alii credere, id. 5, 7, 33: haec pars perorationis accusatori patronoque ex aequo communis est. Affectibus quoque iisdem fere utuntur: sed varius hic, ille saepius ac magis, id. 6, 1, 8; cf. id. 6, 2, 12; 17: cum tu ista caelestia de Scipione quaesieris, ego autem haec, quae videntur ante oculos, esse magis putem quaerenda, Cic. Rep. 1, 19; id. Fam. 2, 11, 1: iisdem enim hic sapiens, de quo loquor, oculis, quibus iste vester, caelum, terram, mare intuebitur, id. Ac. 2, 33, 105: si hoc loco scripsisset, isto verbo usus non esset, non isto loco verbum istud collocasset, id. Inv. 2, 41, 121: has igitur tot sententias ut omittamus, haec nunc videamus, quae diu multumque defensa sunt, id. Ac. 2, 42, 130: Caesar facile diceret: Hic versus Plauti non est, hic est, *this . . . that*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 4: ego hoc dico, adversarius hoc, Quint. 4, 4, 8: vendidit hic auro patriam . . . Hic thalamum invasit natae, Verg. A. 6, 621 sq.: hi molium objectus, hi proximas scaphas scandere, Tac. A. 14, 8: quid responsuri sint adversarii his et his . . . cum sciret haec et haec, Quint. 6, 1, 3 sq.: interim quaeritur: hoc an hoc? furtum an sacrilegium? id. 7, 3, 9: alter (Roscius) plurimarum palmarum vetus ac nobilis gladiator habetur, hic autem nuper se ad eum lanistam contulit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: occupat hic collem, cymbā sedet alter aduncā, Ov. M. 1, 293.—**2.** Referring to that which in the speaker's mind is the nearer object, although by the position of the words it is the more remote: quam ob rem cave Catoni anteponas ne istum quidem ipsum, quem Apollo sapientissimum judicavit (i. e. Socratem): Hujus enim (i. e. Catonis, *of the former*) facta, illius (i. e. Socratis) dicta laudantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 10; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 7: hanc posteriorem (artem) et Stoici et Peripatetici, priorem autem illi (i. e. Peripatetici) egregie tradiderunt, hi (i. e. Stoici) ne attigerunt quidem, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: hoc Cicero atque Asinius certatim sunt usi: pro Scauro hic, ille pro filio, Quint. 6, 1, 21; 3, 10, 1: melior tutiorque est certa pax quam sperata victoria: haec in tua, illa in deorum manu est, *the former . . . the latter*, Liv. 30, 30, 19: quocumque aspicio, nihil est, nisi pontus et aër: Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 24; id. M. 1, 697. — **E.** In the *neutr. sing. subst.*, with *gen.*: quid hoc hominist? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 26; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 8: quid hoc morbi est? id. ib. 2, 1, 19: quid hoc est negoti? id. Ad. 4, 5, 71; cf. id. Eun. 3, 4, 6: hoc fructi pro labore ab his fero, id. Ad. 5, 4, 16: edormiscam hoc villi, id. ib. 5, 2, 11: hoc commodi est, quod, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: hoc copiarum in Hispanias portatum est, Liv. 42, 18, 7: hoc servitutis injunxisse, ut, etc., id. 5, 2, 8: hoc intervalli datum res tranquillas in urbe fecit, id. 3, 25, 4: hoc consilii, id. 5, 39, 6: hoc solacii, id. 30, 13, 13: hoc noctis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2; 11; 136.—**F.** Hoc with *verbs impers.*, pleonast. as a subject (ante-class.): eamus, Amphitruo: lucescit hoc jam, *there is daybreak*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45: luciscit hoc jam,

Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1: lucet hoc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63; cf. id. Curc. 1, 3, 26.—**G.** Pregn. (qs. pointing to something with the finger), *this, this . . . here* (ante-class. and poet.); most freq. of the speaker himself, like the Gr. ὅδε, for ego: hic homost omnium hominum praecipuos, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 1: hic si quid nobis forte adversi evenerit, tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115; so, huic homini, i. q. mihi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 38: hic homo, i. q. ego, id. Curc. 2, 1, 33: hunc hominem, i. q. me, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 47; cf.: vin' tu huic seni auscultare? Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 8; id. And. 2, 1, 10; Tib. 2, 6, 7: haec res, *my property*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 106: hunc in collum, *my neck*, id. Pers. 4, 6, 9 Brix (Ritschl, huc): ni haec praesensisset canes, *this dog*, = ego, id. Trin. 1, 2, 135 Brix ad loc.—In *neutr. absol.*: tu quod te posterius purges hanc injuriam mihi nolle Factam esse, hujus non faciam, *not so much*, i. e. *not the least*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9.—**H.** With reference to time, *of this time, now present, actual, this*: cena hac annonā est sine sacris hereditas, *in the present scarcity*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 83: sed nondum haec, quae nunc tenet saeculum, neglegentia deum venerat, Liv. 3, 20: his temporibus, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: M. Cato, hujus nostri Catonis pater, id. Off. 3, 16, 66; cf.: si potius ad antiquorum diligentiam, quam ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6 sq.: etenim qui haec vituperare volunt, Chrysogonum tantum posse queruntur, *the present times*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: ne horum quidem magnificentia operum, Liv. 1, 55 *fin.*; very rarely of time just ended: ante hos annos quadraginta, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 143: ante hos sex menses, Phaedr. 1, 1, 10: ante hoc triduum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5 *init.*; Aug. Serm. 270, 3.

II. Very freq. referring to a thought that follows, and which may be expressed by a relative sentence, or by a sentence denoting the object, cause, or effect; with *qui, quae, quod*, an *acc.* and *inf.*, *quod, ut, ne*, etc. (more clearly indicative than the determinative, is, ea, id; though freq. confounded with it in MSS. and editt.). (*α*) With *relat. clause*: Qui hodie fuerim liber, eum nunc potivit pater Servitutis: hic, qui verna natust, conqueritur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 24; cf.: eos, qui, etc. . . . his, qui, etc. . . . longe duco esse anteponendos, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: neque his contentus sum, quae de ista consultatione scripta nobis summi ex Graecia homines reliquerunt, neque ea, quae mihi videntur, anteferre illis audeo, id. ib. 1, 22: non est tibi his solis utendum existimationibus ac judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, sed iis etiam, qui futuri sunt, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: quis hic est homo, quem ante aedis video hoc noctis? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: unde in laboribus et periculis fortitudo? nempe ab his, qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2; 1, 17: haec quae sunt in hoc genere, id. ib. 1, 11: mundus hic totus, quod domicilium di nobis dederunt, id. ib. 1, 13: hoc autem sphaerae genus, in quo, etc., id. ib. 1, 14; 1, 16: in his libris, quos legistis, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; cf. id. Div. 1, 3, 5: quam quisque norit artem, in hac se exerceat, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 41 et saep.: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, suis qui filiis fecere insidias, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 90; cf. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113: servi, qui, cum culpa carint, tamen malum Metuont, hi solent esse eris utibiles, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2 sq.; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 19: de Bruti amore etsi mihi nihil novi adfers: tamen hoc audio libentius, quo saepius, id. Att. 13, 36 *fin.*; cf.: is porro, quo generosior celsiorque est, hoc majoribus velut organis commovetur, Quint. 1, 2, 30: hoc primum videamus, quidnam sit, de altero sole quod nuntiatum est in senatu, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 10; 1, 24: mire tractat hoc Cicero pro Milone quae facturus fuerit Clodius, si praeturam invasisset, Quint. 9, 2, 41.—(*β*) With *acc.* and *inf.*: erat tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: sed hoc vir excellenti providentia sensit ac vidit, non esse opportunissimos situs maritimos urbibus iis, quae, etc., id. ib. 2, 3: hoc tantum admiror, Flavum, etc., Quint. 7, 4, 40; 11, 1, 22: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1: hoc simul accipe dictum: Quorum . . ., Eorundem libertati me parcere certum est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204 Vahl.); cf. with appositive clause: sic hoc proloquar: Principio, ut illo advenimus, Continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 48: ut hoc: Non debes alienam uxorem optare, Quint. 7, 1, 25; cf. id. 9, 4, 97; 9, 2, 32.—(*γ*) With *quod* or *quia*: maxime hoc mihi mirum videri solet, quod, qui tranquillo mari gubernare se negent posse, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6: quaesierat ex me Scipio, quidnam sentirem de hoc, quod duo soles visos esse constaret, id. ib. 1, 13; Quint. 9, 1, 1: propter hoc ipsum ostendenda non sunt, quod apparent, id. 12, 9, 6: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare . . . sed hoc superari, quod diuturnitate pugnae, etc., *in this that, herein that*, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 30: hoc ipso fidem detrahimus illis, quod sint tam gravia, id. 9, 2, 53: hoc ipso, quod, id. 4, 1, 54; 5, 11, 41; 6, 2, 16 et saep.: consilio vestro utar libenter, et hoc libentius, quod, etc., Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, C, 1; cf.: id hoc facilius eis persuasit, quod undique loci natura Helvetii continentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 2, 3: hoc esse miseriorem gravioremque fortunam Sequanorum quam reliquorum, quod soli, etc., id. ib. 1, 32, 4; Quint. 5, 7, 22: hoc magis, quod (al. quia) illic ut litigatores loquimur frequentius, id. 6, 2, 36: hoc sese excruciat animi, Quia leno ademit cistulam ei, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 57: quod hoc etiam mirabilius debet videri, quia, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12; cf.: hoc sunt exempla potentiora, quia, etc., Quint. 10, 1, 15.—(*δ*) With *ut* or *ne*: nunc hoc me orare a vobis jussit Juppiter, ut conquistores, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 64; cf.: hoc quoque etiam mihi in mandatis dedit, Ut conquistores, etc., id. ib. 81: atque hoc evenit In labore atque in dolore, ut mors obrepat interim, id. Ps. 2, 3, 19: nec enim hoc suscepi, ut, etc. . . . neque hoc polliceor me facturum, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 24: neque enim hac nos patria lege genuit aut educavit, ut . . . sed ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 4; for which: homines sunt hac lege generati, qui tuerentur, etc., id. ib. 6, 15: quare hoc animo in nos esse debebis, ut aetas nostra, etc., id. Fam. 2, 1 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Rep. 1, 12: plurimum in hoc laboris exhausimus, ut ostenderemus, etc., Quint. 8 praef. § 6; cf.: habenda fides est vel in hoc, ut, etc., id. 11, 2, 51; so, in hoc, ut, id. 6, 3, 15; 10, 3, 29: hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm: Ne quid exspectes amicos, quod tute agere possies, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 *fin.* (Sat. v. 37 Vahl.); so, in hoc scilicet, ne suspectus his foret, Vell. 2, 41 *fin.*—**B. Hoc est** serves to annex a more particular explanation of what has been said, *that is, that is to say, namely*: in hac causa dicam de eo prius, quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, hoc est, de voluntate eorum, quibus injuriae factae sunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: quadriennium, hoc est, ex quo tempore fundus veniit, id. Caecin. 7, 19; 34, 100: cum honos agebatur amplissimus familiae vestrae, hoc est, consulatus parentis tui, id. Sull. 17, 49; id. Fam. 5, 12, 8: primum quaero, qua ratione Naevius susceptum negotium non transegerit, hoc est, cur bona non vendiderit, id. Quint. 24, 76 et saep.—Sarcastically: ut haberet (Clodius) ad praeturam gerendam, hoc est, ad evertendam rem publicam plenum annum, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: at quam crebro usurpat Et consul et Antonius! Hoc est dicere: Et consul et homo impudicissimus, Et consul et homo nequissimus, id. Phil. 2, 28, 70.—**C. Hoc est** or **ĕrat, quod,** with the accessory idea of indignation or reproach, *is* or *was it for this that*, etc.: hoc erat, alma parens, quod me per tela, per ignis Eripis, ut mediis hostem in penetralibus . . . cernam? Verg. A. 2, 664; Petr. 93.—Hence,

III. *Advv.* **1. hâc,** *in this place, on this side, this way, here* (class.): nunc Juppiter hac stat, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 263 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 12, 565: *Ar.* Hac quidem non venit. *Le.* Angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 151: nunc hac An illac eam, incerta sum consili, id. Rud. 1, 3, 30: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25; cf.: hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1; and: mox hac atque illa rapti, Tac. Agr. 28: sequere hac, reducam te ubi fuisti, *this way, hither*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106; id. As. 4, 2, 1; id. Men. 4, 1, 4; id. Poen. 1, 2, 116; id. Rud. 1, 2, 94; cf.: sequere hac me intus ad Glycerium nunc, Ter. And. 5, 6, 14: sequere me ergo hac intro, id. Ad. 4, 3, 18: i hac mecum intro, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 56; 62; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35 sq.: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra pergimus? . . . Nos vero: et hac quidem adire si placet, per ripam et umbram, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat. Hac nostris erat receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 45, 5; 2, 2, 3.—Hac-hac, for hac-illac (poet.): namque videbat, uti bellantes Pergama circum Hac fugerent Grai, Hac Phryges, Verg. A. 1, 467 sq.; Prop. 1, 3, 13; rarely in full form with the interrog. particle *ne*: utrum hacin feriam an ab laeva latus? Plaut. Cist. 3, 10 (cf. Ladewig, Anal. Scaen. p. 22).

—**2. hīc** (old form **heic**; and with the interrog. part. *ne*, **hicine**), *adv. loci, in this place, here.* **I.** In space. **A.** Lit.: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, etc. . . . Senex qui hic habitat, etc., Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 sq.: ego jam dudum hic adsum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: quem praestolare hic ante ostium? id. ib. 5, 6, 5: hic propter hunc adsiste, id. Ad. 2, 1, 15: hic tui omnes valent, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 3: non modo hic, ubi, etc. . . sed, ubicumque, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: mons ibi arduus Nomine Parnasus . . . hic ubi Deucalion . . . parva rate vectus adhaesit, Ov. M. 1, 319: hic (sc. Carthagine) illius (Junonis) arma, Hic currus fuit, Verg. A. 1, 16 et saep.: *Pa.* Philocomasium hicine etiam nunc est? *Pe.* Quom exibam, hic erat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 25; cf.: *Ch.* Ubi ego sum? hicine an apud mortuos? *Eut.* Neque apud mortuos neque hic es, id. Merc. 3, 4, 17: hicine, id. Cist. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 80; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29 al.: *Da.* Cedo fenus, redde fenus, fenus reddite, etc. . . . *Tr.* Fenus illic, fenus hic, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 76: facile hic plus mali est, quam illic boni, Ter. And. 4, 3, 5; cf. id. Hec. 2, 1, 20: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, Verg. G. 1, 54: hic, illic, ubi mors deprenderat, exhalantes, Ov. M. 7, 581 (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 519).—With *gen.*: hic proxume viciniae, *in this neighborhood*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 2: modo vidi virginem hic viciniae miseram, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 45.—With *ne*: hicine libertatem aiunt aequam esse omnibus? *is it here that*, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29 (cf. hic, I. B. *fin.*).—**B.** Transf., *in this affair, on this occasion, in this particular, herein, here*: hic, quantum in bello fortuna possit, cognosci potuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 2; Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 49: hic tu tabulas desideras Heracliensium publicas, id. Arch. 4, 8; cf.: hic vos dubitabitis, judices, id. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 109: hic miramur, hunc hominem tantum excellere ceteris? etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 39: hic jam plura non dicam, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Planc. 41, 99; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66 (cf. II. *fin.* infra): hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14: ut cum hic tibi satisfecerimus, istic quoque nostram in te benevolentiam navare possimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3.—Referring to the noun whose position in the sentence is the most remote (cf. I. D. 2.): alterius ducis causa melior videbatur, alterius erat firmior: hic omnia speciosa, illic valentia, Vell. 2, 49, 3.—**II.** Of time, i. q. nunc or tum, *now, here; then, hereupon, at this time, at this juncture*: hic reddes omnia, Ter. And. 2, 3, 15: hic ego quid praedicem? Cic. Sest. 5, 12; id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: hic cum uterque me intueretur, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; so, hic cum, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; Nep. Milt. 3, 3: hic tum Fabricius frequentes eos ad me domum adduxit, Cic. Clu. 17, 49; so, hic tum, id. ib. 20, 56; 27, 73; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26 § 66 al.: hic regina gravem poposcit pateram, Verg. A. 1, 728.—So very freq. to introduce the beginning of a speech: hic Laelius (inquit); hic Philus; hic Scipio, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 23; 24 sq.; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10; 3, 8, 3; 5, 15, 4; id. Ac. 2, 4, 10; id. de Or. 2, 50, 202; Verg. A. 9, 246 et saep.—**3. huc** (access. form **hoc**), v. huc.

hice, haece, hoce, v. hic, I. B.

Hĭcĕtāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἱκετάων, *son of Laomedon king of Troy*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 152, 9.—Hence, **II. Hĭcĕtāŏnĭus,** a

um, *of Hicetāon:* Thymoetes, i. e. *his son,* Verg. A. 10, 123.

Hĭcĕtas, ae, *m.*, = Ἱκέτας. **I.** *A tyrant of Leontini,* Nep. Tim. 2, 3.—**II.** *A philosopher of Syracuse,* Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123 dub. (al. Nicetas).

1. hicine, haecine, hocine, v. hic, I. B.

2. hicine, *adv.*, v. hic, III. 2 *init.*

hicne, haecne, etc., v. hic, B. *fin.*

hĭĕmālis, e, *adj.* [hiems], *of* or *belonging to winter, wintry, winter-.* **I.** *Adj.* (class.): arbores ut hiemali tempore tempestive caedi putentur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: dies, Col. 11, 1, 21: circulus, i. e. *the tropic of Capricorn,* Hyg. Astr. 3, 26: hiemalem vim perferre, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: circum murum planities limosa hiemalibus aquis paludem fecerat, *by the rains of winter,* Sall. J. 37, 4: nimbi, Ov. M. 9, 105 (for which: hibernae aquae Albulae, id. F. 2, 390): faba, *winter bean,* Plin. 18, 23, 52, § 191: loca, *winter apartments,* Pall. 1, 9: totis hoc Alpibus notum et hiemalibus provinciis, *cold,* Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: navigatio longa et hiemalis, *stormy,* Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1: Luna, *bringing cold,* Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 349.—**II.** *Subst.:* **hĭĕmālia,** ium, *n.*, for the usual hiberna, *winter-quarters* (post-class. and very rare): hiemalia atque aestiva disponere, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11.

* **hĭĕmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [hiemo], *a passing the winter, wintering:* reliquum (mellis) hiemationi relinquatur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34.

hĭĕmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [hiems]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Of persons, *to pass the winter, to winter;* of soldiers, *to keep in winter-quarters:* ubi piratae quotannis hiemare soleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 104: naviget ac mediis hiemet mercator in undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 71: assidue in Urbe, Suet. Aug. 72: tres (legiones), quae circum Aquileiam hiemabant, ex hibernis educit, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 3: legionem hiemandi causa collocaret, id. ib. 3, 1: cupio scire quid agas et ubi sis hiematurus, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 1: facies me certiorem, quomodo hiemaris, id. Att. 6, 1 *fin.*—**B.** Of things, *to be wintry, frozen, cold, stormy* (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): hiemantes aquae, Sall. Fragm. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: atrum Defendens pisces hiemat mare, *storms,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 17; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125; cf.: repente hiemavit tempestas . . . totus hiemavit annus . . . hiemante Aquilone, Arrunt. ap. Sen. Ep. 114: delphini vespertino occasu continui dies hiemant Italiae, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 235.—**2.** *Impers.*, hiemat, *it is winter weather, wintry, cold, frosty* (post-Aug.): decimo sexto Cal. Febr. Cancer desinit occidere: hiemat, Col. 11, 2, 4: vehementer hiemat, id. ib. 20: hiemat cum frigore et gelicidiis, id. ib. 78; Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348.—**II.** *Act., to congeal, freeze, turn to ice* (post-Aug.): decoquunt alii aquas, mox et illas hiemant, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55 (for which: decoquere aquam vitroque demissam in nives refrigerare, id. 31, 3, 23, § 40): hiemato lacu, id. 9, 22, 38, § 75.

Hĭempsal, ălis, *m.* **I.** *Son of Micipsa and king of Numidia,* Sall. J. 5, 7; 11, 3; Flor. 3, 8, 4; Suet. Caes. 71.—**II.** *Another king of Numidia, perh. son of the former,* Sall. J. 17.—**III.** *A king of Mauritania,* Cic. Vatin. 5, 12 al.

hĭems or **hiemps,** ĕmis, *f.* [Gr. χιών, χεῖμα; Sanscr. himas, snow], *the winter, winter time, rainy season* (cf.: bruma, solstitium). **I.** Lit.: aestatem autumnus sequitur, post acer hiemps fit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 Vahl.): solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, Hor. C. 1, 4, 1: crudelis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P. (Ann. v. 482 Vahl.); opp. to aestas, Dig. 43, 20, 1, §§ 31 and 32: dies primus est veris in Aquario, aestatis in Tauro, autumni in Leone, hiemis in Scorpione, Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1; cf. id. ap. Col. 11, 2, 84; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125; 18, 25, 60, § 224 sq.: prodit hiems, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus algor, Lucr. 5, 747: hanc vim frigorum hiememque, quam nos vix hujus urbis tectis sustinemus, excipere, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: summa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86; id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: gravissimā hieme, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.*: jamque hiems appropinquabat, id. ib. 3, 9, 8: initā hieme, id. B. G. 3, 7, 1: jam prope hieme confectā, id. ib. 7, 32, 2: ante exactam hiemem, id. ib. 6, 1, 4: hiems jam praecipitaverat, id. B. C. 3, 25, 1: modestia hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43: bellum difficillimum gessit hieme anni, *in winter time,* Suet. Caes. 35: stridebat deformis hiems, Juv. 4, 58: Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, *winter and summer,* i. e. *in all seasons,* Cic. Div. 1, 42, 94.—In *plur.:* configunt hiemes aestatibus acres, Lucr. 6, 373: est ubi plus tepeant hiemes? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: informis hiemes reducit Juppiter, idem Summovet, id. C. 2, 10, 15; 3, 1, 32: in his locis maturae sunt hiemes, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: seu plures hiemes, seu tribuit Juppiter ultimam, *years,* Hor. C. 1, 11, 4: post certas hiemes, id. ib. 1, 15, 35; cf.: sic multas hiemes atque octogensima vidit solstitia, Juv. 4, 92.—Personified: **Hiems,** Ov. M. 2, 30; 15, 212; 4, 436; Verg. A. 3, 120.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet.). **1.** *Rainy, stormy weather, a storm, tempest:* imber Noctem hiememque ferens, Verg. A. 5, 11; cf.: non tam creber agens hiemem ruit aequore turbo, id. G. 3, 470: Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. A. 9, 671; id. G. 1, 321; Hor. Epod. 2, 52; Ov. M. 11, 490; 521; 13, 709 al.—In *plur.*, Val. Fl. 2, 22; Stat. S. 5, 1, 36.—In prose: maritimos cursus praecludebat hiemis magnitudo, Cic. Planc. 40 *fin.*: qui (gubernator) navem ex hieme marique scopuloso servat, Nep. Att. 10 *fin.*—**2.** In gen., *cold, chill; tempest, violence* (poet.): sic letalis hiems paulatim in pectora venit, *a deadly chill,* Ov. M. 2, 827; cf. Mart. 2, 46, 7: Vesuvinus apex et flammea diri Montis hiems, *the fiery tempest,* Stat. S. 3, 5, 72; so of Vesuvius: vix dum ignea montem Torsit hiems, Val. Fl. 4, 508: instamus jactu telorum et ferrea nimbis Certat hiems, *the iron storm, shower of weapons,* Stat. Th. 5, 386.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *Cold, storm* (poet.): ab illa Pessima (die) mutati coepit amoris hiems, *cold,* Ov. H. 5, 34: hiems rerum, *the storm of war, disturbance of war,* Claud. B. Get. 151.—**2.** *Trouble, distress:* suae senectuti acriorem hiemem parat, quom illam inportunam tempestatem conciet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 7.

† **1. hĭĕra,** ae, *f.* (sc. antidotus), = ἱερά (sacred; Lat. sacra), *a sort of antidote against poison,* Scrib. Comp. 99; 156.—**II.** Perh. = corona, *a garland:* hieran fecimus, Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

2. Hĭĕra, ae, *f.* **I.** *The name of several islands,* Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238; 4, 12, 23, § 70 al.—**II. Hiera Cōme,** *a place in Caria,* Liv. 38, 12, 10; cf. 38, 15, 7; 37, 19, 7.

† **hĭĕrābŏtănē** (also separately **hiera botane**), ēs, *f.*, = ἱερὰ βοτάνη (sacred plant), *a plant, also called* verbenaca, *vervain,* Verbena officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105; Scrib. Comp. 163.

† **hĭĕrăcia,** ae, *f.*, = ἱερακία, *hawkweed,* Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 60.

† **hĭĕrăcītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἱερακῖτις (hawk-stone), *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **hĭĕrăcĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = ἱεράκιον, *a sort of eye-salve,* Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 114.

Hiĕra Cōme, v. 2. Hiera, II.

Hĭĕrăpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ἱεράπολις. **I.** *A city of Great Phrygia,* now *Pambouk Kaleh,* Vitr. 8, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; Vulg. Col. 4, 13.—Hence, **1. Hĭĕrăpŏlītae,** ārum, *m., the inhabitants of Hierapolis,* Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.—**2. Hĭĕrăpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, the same, Macr. S. 1, 7; Dig. 43, 20, 1.

† **hĭĕrătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱερατικός, *belonging to sacred uses, hieratic:* charta hieratica appellatur antiquitus religiosis tantum voluminibus dicata, quae ablutione Augusti nomen accepit, sicut secunda Liviae, a conjuge ejus. Ita descendit hieratica in tertium nomen, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74.

Hĭĕrĕmīas, ae, *m., the prophet Jeremiah,* Prud. Ham. 450.

Hĭĕrĭcūs, untis, *f.*, = Ἱερικοῦς, *the city of Jericho, in Palestine,* Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; 13, 4, 9, § 44.—Also called **Jĕrĭcho,** = Ἱεριχώ, Prud. Psych. 536; *acc.* Jerichon, Prud. Ham. 480 Dressel.

Hĭĕro, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἱέρων. **I.** *Ruler of Syracuse, a friend of the poet Simonides,* Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60; 3, 34, 83.—**II.** *A son of Hierocles, and ruler of Syracuse in the latter half of the third century B.C., a friend of the Romans,* Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 49; Liv. 21, 49; 22, 37; 24, 4; 26, 40; Just. 23, 4, 1; Sil. 14, 80.—Deriv. **Hĭĕrōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Hiero:* lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32 sq.; 2, 2, 60, § 147; 2, 3, 6, § 14 sq.

Hĭĕrŏcaesărīa or **-ēa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἱεροκαισάρεια, *a city of Lydia,* Tac. A. 2, 47.—Hence, **Hĭĕrŏcaesărienses,** ium, *m., its inhabitants,* Tac. A. 3, 62.

Hĭĕrŏcles, is, *m.*, = Ἱεροκλῆς, *a celebrated orator of Alabanda, an older contemporary of Cicero,* Cic. Brut. 95, 325; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Or. 69, 231.

† **hĭĕrŏdūlus,** i, *m.*, = ἱερόδουλος, *a temple servant,* Firm. Math. 8, 21.

† **hĭĕrŏglȳphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱερογλυφικός, *hieroglyphic:* litterae, Macr. S. 1, 21, 12: notae, Amm. 17, 4, 8.

† **hĭĕrŏgrăphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱερογραφικός, i. q. hieroglyphicus, *hierographic:* litterae, Amm. 22, 15, 30 dub. (al. hieroglyphicas).

† **hĭĕrŏmnēmon,** ŏnis, *m.*, = ἱερομνήμων, *a precious stone,* also called erotylos, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.

† **hĭĕrŏnīca,** ae, *m.*, = ἱερονίκης, *a conqueror in the sacred games:* Neapolin albis equis introiit, disjecta parte muri, ut mos hieronicarum est, Suet. Ner. 25; Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2628 sq. al.

Hĭĕrōnĭcus, a, um, v. Hiero, II. *fin.*

Hĭĕrōnȳmus, i, *m.*, = Ἱερώνυμος. **I.** *a ruler of Syracuse, the grandson and successor of the younger Hiero,* Liv. 24, 4 sq.—**II.** *A Greek peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes,* Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8; 5, 5, 14; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15; 5, 30, 84; 5, 31, 87 sq.; 5, 41, 118.—**III.** *Jerome, a celebrated father of the Church in the fifth century of the Christian era,* Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 8.

† **hĭĕrŏphanta** or **-tēs,** ae, *m.*, = ἱεροφάντης, *a teacher of religious rites and ceremonies, a high-priest, hierophant,* Arn. 5, 174; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*: agrorum, *in the country,* Cod. Th. 16, 4, 10; Inscr. Orell. 2305; 2351 sq. (in Nep. Pelop. 3, 2, the word is spurious).

‡ † **hĭĕrŏphantrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἱεροφάντρια, *a priestess,* Inscr. Orell. 2361.

† **hĭĕrŏphȳlax,** ăcis, *m.*, = ἱεροφύλαξ, *the keeper of a temple* (pure Lat. aedituus), Dig. 33, 1, 20, § 1.

Hĭĕrŏsŏlȳma, ōrum, *n.* (secondary forms; v. infra), = Ἱεροσόλυμα, *the city of Jerusalem, in Palestine,* Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Cic. Fl. 28, 67 sq.; Tac. H. 2, 4; 5, 1; 8; 9; Suet. Ner. 40; id. Tit. 5; Flor. 3, 5, 30.—Also, *fem. acc.:* **Hĭĕrŏsŏlȳmam,** Flor. 3, 5, 30; cf. Vulg. Matt. 16, 21; Marc. 10, 32 sq.; Lact. Epit. 46, 7.—In *neutr.:* **Hĭĕrūsălem,** Prud. Psych. 811; Lact. de Pass. Chr. 25; and in many other eccl. fathers.—Also abbrev.: **Sŏlȳma,** ōrum, *n.*, Mart. 11, 65, 5, acc. to Tac.; so called from the Solymi, a people of Lycia, Tac. H. 5, 2 *fin.*; cf. Plin. 5, 27, 24, § 94.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hĭĕrŏsŏlȳmărius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Jerusalem;* a surname given to Pompey after taking Jerusalem: ut sciat hic noster Hierosolymarius traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**B. Hĭĕrŏsŏlȳmītānus,** a, um, *adj., of Jerusalem:* regnum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 21.—**Sŏlȳmus,** a, um, *adj., pertaining to Jerusalem:* leges, i. e. *of the Jews,* Juv. 6, 544.

hĭēto, āre, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [for hiato, from hio; cf. Diom. p. 336 P.], *to open the mouth wide, to gape, yawn* (ante-class.): ego dum hieto, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 4; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 336 P.: praei hercle tu, qui mihi oscitans hietansque restas, Caecil. ib.; Cn. Mat. ib.—*Transf., in gen., *to open wide, throw open:* hietantur fores, Laber. ap. Diom. p. 336 P. (Com. Rel. v. 89 Rib.).

Hĭlaīra, ae, *f.*, = Ἱλάειρα, *daughter of Leucippus and bride of Ida,* Prop. 1, 2, 16.

hĭlărē, *adv.*, v. hilaris *fin.*

* **hĭlăresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [hilaris], *to grow cheerful* or *merry:* cum amicorum

domus fumat, hilaresco, Varr. ap. Non. 121, 12.

***1. hĭlărĭa,** ae, *f.* [hilaris], *gayety, merriment:* ebriulati mentem hilaria arripuit, Laber. ap. Non. 108, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 52 Rib.).

2. hĭlărĭa, ōrum, *n.*, v. hilaris, II.

†**hĭlăris,** e, and **hĭlărus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱλαρός [cf. Sanscr. hlâd, rejoice; Gr. χλαρός; Engl. glad], *cheerful, of good cheer, lively, gay, blithe, merry, jocund, jovial.*— *Adj.* (class.; syn. laetus). (*α*) Form hilaris: oderunt hilarem tristes tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89; cf.: hoc (vultu) tristes, hoc hilares sumus, Quint. 11, 3, 72: si tristia dicamus hilares, id. ib. 67: esse vultu hilari atque laeto, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: hilari animo esse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1; cf.: aliquem hilari ingenio et lepide accipere, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 6: ut hunc festum diem Habeamus hilarem, id. Poen. 5, 6, 30: hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: laetum hilaremque diem sentire, Juv. 15, 41: hilaris fluit (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: oratio (opp. tristis), id. 8, 3, 49: causae (opp. tristes), id. 11, 3, 151: adulescentia, id. 8, 6, 27: id quod dicitur aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum.... In convictibus lasciva humilibus hilaria omnibus convenient, id. 6, 3, 27: infernis hilares sine regibus umbrae, Juv. 13, 52.— (*β*) Form hilarus: tristis sit (servus frugi), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 6; cf.: credam istuc, si esse te hilarum videro, id. As. 5, 1, 10: unde ego omnes hilaros, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, id. Pers. 5, 1, 8: fac te hilarum, *cheer up*, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38; 5, 3, 56: hunc (librum) lege arcano convivis tuis, sed, si me amas hilaris et bene acceptis, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: hilara vita, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: hilaro vultu, id. Clu. 26, 72; Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79: fronte hilaro, corde tristi, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9, 1: hilara sane Saturnalia, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; Lucr. 2, 1121.—**b.** *Comp.:* fac nos hilaros hilariores opera atque adventu tuo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 56: tu quidem pol et multo hilarior, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: hilarioribus oculis quam solitus eras, intuens, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: attulit a te litteras hilariores, id. Att. 7, 25: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28: cutem in facie corrigit coloremque hilariorem facit, *brighter, fresher*, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144; cf. id. 36, 7, 11, § 55; 16, 10, 19, § 48.—**c.** *Sup.:* homo lepidissime atque hilarissime! Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 40: conviva, id. Mil. 3, 1, 72.—**II.** *Subst.:* **hĭlărĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the joyous festival celebrated in honor of Cybele at the vernal equinox*, Macr. S. 1, 21: hilaribus, Vop. Aurel. 1: hilariis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37.—*Adv.:* **hĭlăre** (class.), and **hĭlărĭter** (late Lat.), *cheerfully, gayly, joyfully, merrily:* dicimus aliquem hilare vivere, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; cf.: res tristes remisse, severas hilare tractare, id. de Or. 3, 8, 30; so, hilare, id. ib. 2, 71, 290; Afran. ap. Non. 514, 2; Tac. A. 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 34; Gell. 18, 2, 1: deinde modo acriter, tum clementer, maeste, hilare in omnes partes commutabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; 4, 55, 68: hilariter, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 26; Vulg. Sap. 6, 17; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 660.— *Comp.:* si hilarius locuti sunt (opp. in luctu esse), Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; Suet. Calig. 18.

hĭlărĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hilaris], *cheerfulness, gayety, good-humor, joyousness, merriment, hilarity* (class.): hilaritatem illam, qua hanc tristitiam temporum condiebamus, in perpetuum amisi, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf.: tristitia deductis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: hilaritate et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: itaque hilaritatis plenum judicium ac laetitiae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 243: hilaritas illa nostra et suavitas, id. Fam. 9, 11, 1: erat in M. Druso adulescente singularis severitas, in C. Laelio multa hilaritas, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: in praecordiis praecipua hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198: ut hilaritate enitescant (oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 75: ceterae hilaritates non implent pectus, Sen. Ep. 23, 3: cum diei permittit hilaritas, *fineness, pleasantness*, Col. 9, 14, 18: arboris, i. e. *a fresh* or *lively appearance*, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118.

hĭlărĭter, *adv.*, v. hilaris *fin.*

hĭlărĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [hilaris], *cheerfulness, merriment* (ante-class. for the class. hilaritas): numquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse: quid cedo tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: onera te hilaritudine, id. Mil. 3, 1, 83: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! id. Rud. 2, 4, 8.

hĭlăro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [hilaris], *to make cheerful, to cheer, gladden, exhilarate* (rare but class.): omnes jucundum motum, quo sensus hilaretur, Graece ἡδονήν, Latine voluptatem vocant, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 8: Periclis suavitate maxime hilaratae sunt Athenae, id. Brut. 11, 44; Ov. Pont. 4, 4, 37: picas mirum in modum hilarari, si interim audierint id verbum, *rejoice*, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: ut cum caelo hilarata videatur (terra), Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: hilaratus vultus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13: Festaque pallentes hilarent altaria lucos, Stat. S. 3, 3, 24; App. M. 5, p. 168.

‡**hilarodos** lascivi et delicati carminis cantator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101, 10 Müll.

***hĭlărŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [hilaris], *cheerful, contented:* Atticae, quoniam, quod optimum in pueris est, hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11 *fin.*

1. hĭlărus, a, um, *adj.*, v. hilaris.

2. Hĭlărus, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman freedman*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2 et saep.

hillae, ārum, *f. dim.* [hira], *the smaller and anterior intestines of animals* (other than men and sheep). **I.** Lit.: ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus, in ceteris hillae, a quibus capaciora intestina ad alvum, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *intestines, entrails:* hillas intestina veteres esse dixerunt, Non. 122, 7; Laber. ap. Non. 122, 10.— In mal. part., Laber. ap. Non. 12. —***B.** *A kind of sausage, smoked sausage*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 60.

Hīlōtae, ārum, *m.*, = Εἵλωτες, *the original inhabitants of the city Helos* (Ἕλος), *in Laconia, afterwards the bondsmen of the Spartans, the Helots*, Nep. Paus. 3, 6.— Called also **Ilotae,** ārum, Liv. 34, 27, 9.

hīlum, i, *n.* [the primitive of nihilum, i. e. ne-hilum and nihil; etym. unknown; acc. to Festus: hilum putant esse, quod grano fabae adhaeret, ex quo nihil et nihilum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; cf.: hilum breve quoddam, Non. 121, 3; acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll., perh. kindr. with hillae], *a little thing, a trifle;* usually with a negative, *not in the least, not a whit, nothing at all* (ante-class.): (Ennius) Quae dedit ipsa capit, neque dispendi facit hilum; quod valet: nec dispendi facit quicquam, Varr. L. L. 9, § 54; 5, § 111 (Ann. v. 14 Vahl.); cf.: Sisyphus versat Saxum sudans nitendo neque proficit hilum, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: nec defit ponderis hilum, Lucr. 3, 220: neque hilum, id. 3, 518; 783; 4, 379; cf. also: neque hilo Majorem interea capiunt dulcedinis fructum, id. 5, 1409.—Without a negative: aliquid prorsum de summa detrahere hilum, Lucr. 3, 514; id. 4, 515.

†**hĭmantŏpūs,** pŏdis, *m.*, = ἱμαντόπους, ποδος, Lat. loripes, thongfoot, *a kind of long-legged water-fowl*, Plin. 10, 47, 64, § 130.—**II.** *Plur.:* **Hĭmantŏpŏdes,** um, *m.*, *a people of Æthiopia*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Mel. 3, 10, 3; Sol. 31, 6; Jul. Val. Res. Gest. Alex. 3, 19.

Hĭmella, ae, *m.*, *a small river in the Sabine territory*, now *Aia*, Verg. A. 7, 714.

Hīmĕra, ae, = Ἱμέρα. **I.** M. and *f.*, *a river of Sicily, which divides into two branches, of which the northern one is now called Fiume Grande, and the southern Fiume Salso*, Mel. 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Liv. 24, 6; Sil. 14, 233.—**II.** F., *the city of Himera, situated on the northern branch of the river of the same name, between Lilybæum and Pelorus*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 86; 2, 4, 33, § 73.—Also **Hīmĕra,** ōrum, *n.*, Ov. F. 4, 475.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hīmĕraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city Himera, Himeran:* Demophilus, *of Himera*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61.

hinc, *adv.* [for hince, locative form from hic], *from this place, hence.* **I.** In space: Imus huc: illuc hinc: cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.): abiit hinc in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 125: In ea via, quae est hinc in Indiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: qui hinc Roma veneramus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; cf.: hinc a nobis profecti, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: Ex Sicilia testes erant ii, qui, etc.... et hinc homines maxime illustres, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: hinc Athenis civis eam emit Atticus, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 32: at enim ille hinc amat meretricem ex proxumo, id. Men. 5, 2, 39: illam hinc civem esse aiunt, Ter. And. 5, 1, 14; id. Eun. 5, 5, 10; *out of this world*, Aug. Conf. 6, 11.—Esp., in a book or writing, jam hinc, *from this point onward:* majora jam hinc bella dicentur, Liv. 7, 29, 1: liberi jam hinc populi Romani res gestas peragam, id. 2, 1, 1; 8, 7, 7; 40, 35, 14.— **B.** Transf. **1.** I. q. ab or ex hac parte, *from this side, on this side, here:* imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia; hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum; hinc fides, illinc fraudatio, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pudor est, qui suadeat illinc: hinc dissuadet amor, Ov. M. 1, 619: cum speculorum levitas hinc illinc altitudinem assumpsit, Cic. Univ. 14: multis hinc atque illinc vulneribus acceptis, *on each side*, Liv. 32, 10, 12.—So too: hinc... hinc, *on this side... on that side, here... there:* hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, Liv. 1, 13, 2; cf.: Cassandrea hinc Toronaico, hinc Macedonico saepta mari, id. 44, 11, 2; 21, 8, 8: hinc atque hinc vastae rupes geminique minantur In caelum scopuli, i. e. *on each side*, ἔνθεν καὶ ἔνθεν, Verg. A. 1, 162: multi impetus hinc atque illinc facti, Liv. 3, 5, 1: duos corvos hinc et inde infestantes, *from different directions*, Suet. Aug. 96; so, hinc et inde, id. Caes. 39: hinc inde hortantium, id. Ner. 27; so, hinc inde, id. ib. 49; id. Tib. 21: hinc inde jacta, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 8; 9, 33, 1.—**2.** With reference to the origin or cause of any thing (v. ab and ex), *from this source, from this cause, hence; on this account:* hinc quodcumque in solum venit, ut dicitur, effingis atque efficis, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: videret hinc (i. e. ex auro) dona fortium fieri, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 153: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur: hinc furta, hinc opum nimiarum potentiae non ferendae, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36; id. Fl. 23, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: plurima hinc orta vitia, Quint. 8, 6, 74; cf. id. 2, 2, 5: ut posset hinc esse metus, id. ib. 6 praef. § 10; 7, 6, 1: hinc enim accidit dubitatio, Quint. 1, 1, 32: hinc illae lacrimae! Ter. And. 1, 1, 99; imitated by Cic. Cael. 25, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41; cf. ellipt.: hinc illae sollicitationes servorum: hinc illae quaestiones, Cic. Clu. 67, 191; Verg. A. 2, 97: sed eccum Syrum ire video! hinc scibo jam, ubi siet (acc. to scire ex aliquo; v. scio), *from him, this person*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 7: hinc canere incipiam, Verg. G. 1. 5; Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186; cf.: jam hinc igitur ad rationem sermonis conjuncti transeamus, Quint. 8, 3, 40; so, jam hinc, id. 3, 1, 1; 2, 11, 1; 10, 3, 4: hinc jam, id. 2, 4, 1; 8 praef. § 13: atque hinc, id. 3, 1, 15.—**II.** In time. **A.** *From this time, after this, hereupon* (post-Aug.): puerum in specu septem et quinquaginta dormisse annis: hinc pari numero dierum senio ingruente, etc., Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175; cf. Tac. Agr. 14; Val. Fl. 3, 672: circumdata hinc regi specie honoris valida manus, Tac. A. 2, 67.—**B.** For abhinc, *ago, since* (very rare): me nemo magis respiciet, ubi iste huc venerit, Quam si hinc ducentos annos fuerim mortuus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19: septimo hinc anno, Plin. 34, 3, 4, § 43.

hinna, ae, v. hinnus, I.

hinnībĭlis, e, *adj.* [hinnio], *that neighs, neighing* (post-class.): quod hinnibile est, equus est, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30: exscreatus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 119.

hinnībundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *constantly neighing:* equi, Quadrig. ap. Non. 122, 14 (Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 236 ex conj.; MSS. hinnibunde).

hinnĭenter, *adv.*, v. hinnio *fin.*

hinnĭo, īre (*perf.* hinnisset, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2), *v. n.*, *to neigh, whinny:* ut si finias equum, genus est animal, species mortale, differentia irrationale (nam et homo mortale erat), proprium hinniens, Quint. 7, 3, 3; Lucr. 5, 1077; Quint. 1, 5 *fin.:* hinnientium dulcedines, i. e. *of horses*, Laev. ap. App. Mag. p. 294.—Poet., of the centaur Chiron, Sid. Carm. 14, 29.—Hence, ***hinnĭenter,** *adv.*, *with neighing:* hinnibunde pro hinnienter, Non. 122, 13.

‡**hinnītat** χρεμετίζει, Gloss. Philox. [*freq.* v. hinnio].

hinnītus, ūs, *m.* [hinnio], *a neighing:*

subito exaudivit hinnitum, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; Lucr. 5, 1073; Verg. G. 3, 94; Hor. C. 2, 16, 34.—In *plur.*, Ov. M. 2, 154; 669; Suet. Ner. 46.

* **hinnŭlĕa** (**-ŭla**), ae, *f.* [hinnuleus], *a young hind*, Arn. 5, 185.

hinnŭlĕus, i, *m.* [hinnus], *a young stag* or *roebuck*, Prop. 3, 13, 35; Hor. C. 1, 23, 1; Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 150.—As *adj.*: cervus, Scrib. 13.—**II.** *A young mule*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 28 Müll.

hinnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a young mule:* tu tuum sodalem Hinnulo videas strigosiorem, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor. (al. hinno me v. str-); cf. Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172 Sill. *N. cr.;* and: hinnulus ὁ ἐξ ἵππου καὶ ὄνου, Gloss. Philox.; Vulg. Prov. 5, 19; Cantic. 2, 17; Isid. 12, 1, 22.

† **hinnus,** i, *m.*, = ἴννος, *a mule* (from a stallion and a she-ass; opp. mulus, from a he-ass and a mare): ex equa et asino fit mulus: contra ex equo et asina hinnus... Hinnus est ex equo et asina, minor quam mulus corpore, etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 6; cf.: hinnos et hinnas sub quo sensu accipere debeamus Varro designat: ait enim ex equis et hinnulis (leg. asinabus) qui nascantur, hinnos vocari, Non. 122, 4 sq.; Col. 6, 37, 5.—**II.** Transf., in the form **ginnus,** i, *m.*, = γίννος, *a little stunted mule:* non aliter monstratur Atlas cum compare ginno, Mart. 6, 77, 7; cf.: in plurium Graecorum est monumentis, cum equa muli coitu natum, quem vocaverint ginnum, id est parvum mulum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174.

hĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [weakened from ΧΑΩ, χαίνω, χάσκω; cf. Germ. gähnen]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to open*, *stand* or *be open*, *to gape*. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hiavit humus multa, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 318, 29; cf.: (calor) venas astringit hiantes, Verg. G. 1, 91: vasti specus hiant defractis membris (colossi Rhodii), Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; Hor. Epod. 8, 5: nec flos ullus hiat pratis, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 45; cf.: hiantia lilia, Ov. A. A. 2, 115: quercum patulis rimis hiantem, Gell. 15, 16, 2: *Ch.* Qui potuit videre? *Ac.* Oculis. *Ch.* Quo pacto? *Ac.* Hem hiantibus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 71: oculi hiantes, Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139: cum pisciculi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—**2.** In partic., *to open the mouth*, *to gape*, *yawn:* inceptus clamor frustratur hiantes, Verg. A. 6, 493: perdices hiantes, exserta lingua aestuant, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: trochilos crocodilum invitat ad hiandum pabuli sui gratia, id. 8, 25, 37, § 90: leo immane hians, Verg. A. 10, 726: lupus (piscis) hic Tiberinus an alto Captus hiet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 32: profluentem aquam hianti ore captantes, Curt. 4, 16.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, *to be badly connected*, *to leave a hiatus:* qui (vocalium concursus) cum accidit, hiat et intersistit et quasi laborat oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 33; cf.: hiare semper vocalibus, id. ib. 20; and: qui (poëtae), ut versum facerent, saepe hiabant: ut Naevius: Vos qui accolitis Histrum fluvium atque algidam, etc., Cic. Or. 45, 152; cf. also: crebrae vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; and: concursus hiantes, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 21: aspera et dura et dissoluta et hians oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 62: hians compositio, Tac. Or. 21: hiantia loqui, Cic. Or. 9, 32.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) *To gape*, with longing, wonder, or curiosity; *to be eager*, *to long* for any thing; *to be amazed:* huic homini si cujus domus patet, utrum ea patere an hiare ac poscere aliquid videtur? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8: canis semper ad spem futuri hiat, Sen. Ep. 72 *med.;* cf.: corvum deludet hiantem, i. e. *the legacy-hunter*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56: ne facies (equi) emptorem inducat hiantem, id. ib. 1, 2, 88: quem ducit hiantem Cretata ambitio, Pers. 5, 176: avaritiā semper hiante esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134; cf. Tac. H. 1, 12 *fin.:* hunc plausus hiantem Per cuneos... Corripuit, Verg. G. 2, 508: luxus et ignavia lacerabat hiantem Desidia populum, Sil. 11, 35.—**II.** *Act.*, *to spew out* (poet. and very rare): subitos ex ore cruores Saucia tigris hiat, i. e. *spits*, *emits*, Val. Fl. 6, 706.—**B.** *To bawl out*, *utter*, *sing:* fabula seu maesto ponatur hianda tragoedo, Pers. 5, 3: carmen lyra, *plays*, Prop. 2, 31, 6 (3, 29, 6 M.).

‡ **hippacāre** est celeriter animam ducere ab equi halitu, qui est supra modum acutus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; cf.: ‡ hippicare = oscitare, badare, Gloss. Isid.

† **hippăcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἱππάκη. **I.** *Cheese made of mare's milk*, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 131; 28, 14, 58, § 204.—**II.** *A plant*, now unknown, Plin. 25, 8, 44, § 83.

‡ **hippāgĭnes** naves, quibus equi vehuntur, quas Graeci ἱππαγωγοὺς dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.; so Gell. 10, 25, 5; cf. hippagogi and hippegus.

† **hippăgōgi,** ōrum (Gr. *acc.*-gūs, v. infra), *f.*, = ἱππαγωγοί, *vessels for transporting horses*, *cavalry-transports:* quinque et triginta naves, quas hippagogus vocant, ab Elea profectae, cum equitibus Gallis equisque, Liv. 44, 28, 7; cf. hippagines and hippegus.

† **hippăgus,** v. hippegus.

Hippălus, i, *m.*, *another name of the wind* Favonius, *in the Indian Ocean*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104.

Hipparchus, i, *m.*, = Ἵππαρχος. **I.** *A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hippias, killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Gell. 17, 21, 7.—**II.** *A celebrated astronomer of Nicœa*, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95; 2, 12, 9, § 53; 2, 77, 79, § 188; Mel. 3, 7, 7 al.

Hippărīnus, i, *m.*, = Ἱππαρῖνος, *the name of the father of Dion*, Nep. Dion. 1, 1.

Hippăris, is, *m.*, *a small river of Sicily, flowing by the city of Camarina, whence it is now called Fiume di Camarana*, Sil. 12, 230.

Hippăsus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Eurytus*, Ov. M. 8, 313.—**II.** *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 352.

† **hippēgus,** i, *f.*, = ἱππηγός (sc. navis), *a transport for cavalry*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; cf. hippagogi.

† **hippeus** (dissyl.), ĕī, *m.*, = ἱππεύς (horseman), *a kind of comet:* hippeus equinas jubas (habet), Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

Hippias, ae, *m.*, = Ἱππίας. **I.** *A son of Pisistratus tyrant of Athens, and brother of Hipparchus, after whose assassination he fled to the Persians; he fell in the battle of Marathon*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; Gell. 9, 2, 10.—**II.** *A famous sophist of Elis in the time of Socrates*, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; 85, 292; id. de Or. 3, 32, 127 al.—**III.** *A famous painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

1. Hippius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Fam. 13, 76.

2. ‡ **Hippius,** id est equester, Neptunus dictus est, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. [= Ἵππειος or Ἵππιος].

Hippo, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἱππών, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city of Numidia, also with the surname of* regius, Gr. Ἱππὼν βασιλικός, *afterwards a bishop's see*, now *Bonah*, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Liv. 29, 3, 7; Sil. 3, 259.—**II.** Hippo Diarrhytus, Ἱππὼν διάρρυτος, *a city of Zeugitana, west of Utica*, now *Ben Zert*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; 9, 8, 8, § 26; Sol. 27 *med.*—**B.** Deriv.: **Hippōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hippo:* sinus, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23: colonia, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 2.—*Subst.:* **Hippōnenses,** ium, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Hippo*, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**III.** *A city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *near Toletum*, Liv. 39, 30.—**IV.** *The previous name of* Vibo, *in the territory of the Bruttii*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **hippŏcămēlus,** i, *m.*, = ἱπποκάμηλος, *a fabulous animal, half horse and half camel*, Aus. Epigr. 70.

† **hippŏcampus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, = ἱππόκαμπος, *a sea-horse:* Syngnathus hippocampus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; 32, 7, 23, § 67; 32, 9, 30, § 93; 36, 5, 4, § 26; Naev. and Lucil. ap. Non. 120, 17 and 19.

† **hippŏcentaurus,** i, *m.*, = ἱπποκένταυρος, *a fabulous creature, half horse and half man, hippocentaur*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 35: si quis rem quae in rerum natura non est aut esse non potest, velut hippocentaurum stipuletur, Gai. Inst. 3, 97 a.

† **hippŏcŏmus,** i, *m.*, = ἱπποκόμος, *a groom*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 37.

Hippŏcŏon, ontis, *m.* **I.** *Of Amyclœ, father of Enœsimus, who took part in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 314 and 363; Hyg. Fab. 173.—**II.** *A companion of Æneas, an archer*, Verg. A. 5, 492; Hyg. Fab. 273.

‡ **hippocoum** vinum ex insula Coo dictum ab agro generoso, cui nomen est Hippo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll.

Hippocrătes, is, *m.*, = Ἱπποκράτης, *the celebrated Greek physician of Cos, founder of the art of medicine*, Cels. praef.; Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; Quint. 3, 6, 64.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hippocrătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hippocrates, Hippocratic:* laniena, Prud. στεφ. 10, 497.—**II.** *A Syracusan, brother of Epicydes*, Liv. 24, 35; 36 al.

Hippocrēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἱπποκρήνη, *a fountain near Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and which is fabled to have been produced by a stroke of Pegasus's hoof*, Ov. F. 5, 7; Sol. 7 *med.* (in Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 10: fons Pindaricus, and in Pers. prol. 1: fons caballinus).—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hippocrēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hippocrene:* fontes, Auct. de Laud. Herc. 5.—**B. Hippocrēnĭdes,** um, *f.*, *the Muses so named from the Hippocrene*, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 21.

* **hippŏdămantĭum vīnum,** *a sort of wine*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

Hippŏdămas, antis, *m.*, = Ἱπποδάμας, *the father of Perimele*, Ov. M. 8, 592.

Hippŏdămē, ēs, and **Hippŏdămīa** or **-mēa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἱπποδάμη or Ἱπποδάμεια. **I.** *Daughter of Œnomaüs, king of Elis; she became the wife of Pelops, who won her in a race with her father*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.); Prop. 1, 2, 20; 1, 8, 35; Ov. H. 8, 70; Verg. G. 3, 7 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 243; 84.—**II.** *Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Pirithoüs, at whose wedding took place the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithœ*, Ov. M. 12, 210; 224; id. H. 17, 248; Hyg. Fab. 33.

† **Hippŏdămus,** i, *m.*, = Ἱππόδαμος, *the horse-tamer*, a poet. epithet of Castor, Mart. 7, 57, 2.

† **hippodrŏmos,** i, *m.*, = ἱππόδρομος, *a race-course for horses, hippodrome*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 19; Mart. 12, 50, 5; Sid. Ap. 2, 2.

† **hippŏlăpăthon,** i, *n.*, = ἱππολάπαθον, *horse-sorrel*, a plant, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 232.

Hippŏlytē, ēs, and **Hippŏlyta,** ae, *f.*, = Ἱππολύτη. **I.** *An Amazon, daughter of Mars, taken captive in the war of the Amazons by Theseus, to whom she bore Hippolytus*, Hyg. Fab. 30; Just. 2, 4, 23; Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17.—**II.** *The wife of Acastus, king of Magnesia, who conceived a passion for Peleus, and, because she met with no return of affection from him, accused him to her husband of an attempt upon her virtue*, Hyg. Fab. 14 *med.;* Hor. C. 3, 7, 18.

Hippŏlytus, i, *m.*, = Ἱππόλυτος, *son of Theseus and Hippolyte; his step-mother Phædra fell in love with him, but, on her advances being repelled, she accused him to her husband of attempts upon her chastity; the king in his rage cursed him and devoted him to destruction; whereupon he was torn to pieces by his horses; he was, however, restored to life by Æsculapius, and taken by Diana, under the name of Virbius, to the grove near Aricia, where he afterwards received divine honors*, Ov. M. 15, 497 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 10, 32; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 27; Verg. A. 7, 761 sq.; Hor. C. 4, 7, 26; Hyg. Fab. 47; 251.

† **hippŏmănes,** is, *n.*, = ἱππομανές (horse-heat, horse-rage). **I.** *A slimy humor that flows from a mare when in heat, and which was used to excite desire*, Verg. G. 3, 280 sq.; Tib. 2, 4, 8; Prop. 4, 5, 18 (cf. Verg. A. 4, 516).—**II.** *A plant that was supposed to put mares in heat*, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 281.—**III.** *A small black membrane on the forehead of a new-born foal, used in making love-potions*, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; 28, 11, 49, § 180; Juv. 6, 132.

† **hippŏmărăthum** or **-on,** i, *n.*, = ἱππομάραθον, *horse-fennel*, *wild fennel*, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258.

Hippŏmĕnēis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ἱππομενηίς, *Limone, a daughter of Hippomenes of Athens, who, as a punishment for unchastity,*

was thrown by her father to a horse to be devoured, Ov. Ib. 337; cf. id. ib. 461 (al. Hippomeneia).

Hippŏmĕnes, ae, *m.*, = Ἱππομένης, *son of Megareus, who conquered Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus, in a race, and thus obtained her as his wife*, Ov. M. 10, 575 sq.; 632; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 113.

Hippōnax, actis, *m.*, = Ἱππῶναξ, *a Greek poet of Ephesus, who wrote in iambics, celebrated for the bitterness of his satires*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12. —**II.** Deriv.: **Hippōnactēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Hipponax, in the style of Hipponax, Hipponactean*: praeconium, i. e. *a bitter, biting poem* (of Licinius Calvus), Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1.—*Subst.*: **Hippōnactēus**, i, *m.* (sc. versus), *the sort of iambic verse invented by Hipponax*: senarios et Hipponacteos effugere vix possumus, Cic. Or. 56, 189.

Hippōnensis, e, v. Hippo, II. B.

Hippŏnīcus, i, *m.*, = Ἱππόνικος, *an Athenian, father-in-law of Alcibiades*, Nep. Alcib. 2.

† **hippŏpērae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἱπποπῆραι, *saddle-bags*, Sen. Ep. 87, 7.

hippŏphăes, is, *n.*, = ἱπποφαές, *a plant* (perh. the Euphorbia spinosa, Linn.), Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91; 22, 12, 14, § 29.

† **hippŏphaeston**, i, *n.*, = ἱππόφαιστον, *a prickly plant* (perh. Centaurea calcitrapa, Linn.), Plin. 27, 10, 66, § 92.

† **hippophĕon**, i, *n.*, *a plant*, Plin. 26, 8, 35, § 55.

† **hippophlŏmon**, i, *n.*, = ἱππόφλομον, *white mandrake*, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 148.

† **hippŏphŏbas**, ădis, *f.*, = ἱπποφοβάς, *a plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 161.

Hippŏpŏdes, um, *m.*, = Ἱππόποδες, *a fabulous race of men, with horses' feet*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95; Mel. 3, 6, 8.

† **hippŏpŏtămus**, i, *m.*, = ἱπποπόταμος, *a river-horse, hippopotamus*, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95; Mel. 1, 9, 3; Amm. 22, 15.

† **hippŏsĕlīnum**, i, *n.*, = ἱπποσέλινον, *a sort of wild parsley*; lit., *horse-parsley*, Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 124; Pall. Apr. 3 (Col. 11, 3, 36, written as Greek, and translated by olus atrum).

Hippŏtădes, ae, *m.*, = Ἱπποτάδης, *the descendant of Hippotes*, i. e. *Æölus* (as the son of Segesta, a daughter of the Trojan Hippotes), Ov. M. 4, 663; 11, 431; 14, 224: Hippotadae regnum, i. e. *the Æolic* (Lipari) *Isles*, id. ib. 14, 86; cf. ib. 15, 707.

Hippŏthŏus, i, *m.*, *son of Cercyon, who took part in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 306.

† **hippŏtoxŏtae**, ārum, *m.*, = ἱπποτοξόται, *mounted archers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 19, 6 (pure Lat., equites sagittarii, Tac. A. 2, 16; Curt. 5, 4).

† **hippūris**, idis, *f.*, = ἵππουρις, *horsetail*, a water-plant; pure Lat., equisetum, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132; App. Herb. 39.

† **hippūrus**, i, *m.*, = ἵππουρος, *a fish* (perh. *golden carp, gold fish*, Coryphaena hippurus, Linn.), Ov. Hal. 95; Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **hippus**, i, *m.*, = ἵππος, *a sea-fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

hir or **ir**, *indecl. n.* [from χείρ, like heres from χῆρος, and hiems from χεῖμα, χειμών], *a hand*: quibu' vinum Defusum e pleno siet, ir siphove, cui nil Dempsit, i. e. *the palm of the hand, used in tasting wine*, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; cf. Charis. p. 12 P.; Prisc. p. 648 ib.; 698 ib.

hīra, ae, *f.*, *the empty gut*; called also intestinum jejunum, Gr. νῆστις, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *fin.*; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 23; Arn. 7, 24.

hircīnus (**hirquīnus**), a, um, *adj.* [hircus], *of a goat, goat's*: barba, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 12: sanguis, Plin. 20 prooem. § 2; 37, 4, 15, § 59: pelles, id. 12, 17, 40, § 81: folles, Hor. S. 1, 4, 19: sidus, i. e. *the constellation Capricorn*, Prud. Apoth. 621.—Comically: alae, *that have a goatish smell*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51.

* **Hircĭpes**, pĕdis, *m.* [hircus-pes], *goat-footed*, an appellation of Pan, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

hirco, āre, *v. n.*, *to howl*, of the sound of the lynx, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 51.

hircōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hircus], *that smells like a goat, goatish*: senex, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 14: gens centurionum, Pers. 3, 77: subulcus, Mart. 10, 98, 10; cf.: licet scripti sint inter hircosos, possint tamen inter unguentatos placere, Sen. Fragm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11; Mart. 12, 59, 5.

hircŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A little goat*, Auct. Priap. 86, 16 (Ps.-Catull. 19, 16). —**II.** *A plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 46.

* **hircŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *goatish*: Pan, App. M. 5, p. 169 *fin.*

hircus (also **hircŭus** and **ircus**; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the Sabine form, FIRCUS, Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.; cf. haedus *init.*), i, m., *a he-goat, buck* (cf. haedus, caper). **I.** Lit., Verg. E. 3, 8; 91; id. G. 3, 312; Hor. Epod. 16, 34; id. A. P. 220 (Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 60: foedissimum animalium).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like caper, *a goatish smell, the rank smell of the armpits*: hircum ab alis (sapere), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48: alarum, Cat. 71, 1: an gravis hirsutis cubet hircus in alis, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: pastillos Rufillus olet, Gargonius hircum, id. S. 1, 2, 27; 1, 4, 92.—**B.** An epithet applied to a filthy person: hircus, hara suis, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: propter operam illius hirqui improbi edentuli, id. Cas. 3, 2, 20.—**C.** Of voluptuous persons, id. Merc. 2, 2, 1; 4; Cat. 37, 5; Poët. Atell. ap. Suet. Tib. 45.

hirnĕa (also **irnea**), ae, *f.*, *a jug* for holding liquids, Cato, R. R. 81; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273; 276.

hirnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [hirnea], *a small jug* or *pitcher* for liquids; in an unaspirated form: irnela vasis genus in sacris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll. *N. cr.* (but urnulas is the true reading in Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11).

hirpex, icis, v. irpex.

Hirpi, ōrum, *m.*, *a very ancient Sabine family near Rome, in the territory of the Falisci*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19; Sol. 2, § 26.

Hirpīni (**Irpīni**), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lower Italy, between Campania, Lucania, and Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99; Liv. 22, 61, 11; 23, 37; 27, 15: in Hirpinis, *in the territory of the Hirpini*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; so, ex Hirpinis, Liv. 22, 13 *init.*: in Hirpinis, id. 23, 1.—**II.** Deriv. **Hirpīnus** (**Irp-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hirpini*: ager, fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: pubes, Sil. 8, 571.

‡ **hirpus** or **irpus**, in the Sabine lang., *the wolf*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106, 1 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 785.

hirquīnus, a, um, v. hircinus.

‡ **hirquitallĭo**, īre, *v. n.* [hircus], of new-born children, *to acquire a strong voice*: in secunda hebdomade vel incipiente tertia vocem crassiorem et inaequabilem fieri: quod Aristoteles appellat τραγίζειν, antiqui nostri ‡ hirquitallire: et inde ipsos putant ‡ hirquitallos appellari, quod tum corpus hircum olere incipiat, Censor. de Die Nat. 14, 7; cf.: ‡ hirquitalli pueri primum ad virilitatem accedentes, a libidine scilicet hircorum dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; and without the aspiration: ‡ irquitallus puer, qui primo virilitatem suam experitur, id. p. 105.

‡ **hirquitallus**, i, v. the preced. art.

hirquus, i, v. hircus.

hirrĭo (**irrio**), īre, *v. n.*, of dogs, *to snarl*: hirrire = garrire, quod genus vocis est canis rabiosae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf.: hirrit ὅταν κύων ἀπειλῇ ὑλακτῶν, Gloss. Philox.: veluti est canibus innatum, ut, etsi non latrant, tamen hirriant, Sid. Ep. 7, 3; Diom. 367 P.

* **hirrītus** (**irr-**), ūs, *m.* [hirrio], *a snarling* of dogs, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.*

* **hirsūtia**, ae, *f.* [hirsutus], *roughness, shagginess*: nullae setarum, Sol. 25, § 10.

hirsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [primary form HIRSUS, a variation of hirtus], *rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly, hirsute* = δασύς. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. hirtus, pilosus, villosus): quarum (animantium) aliae villis vestitae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; Col. 7, 2, 6: pectus Herculis, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 49: crura genaeque, Mart. 10, 65, 9: supercilium, Verg. E. 8, 34: et glacialis Hiems canos hirsuta capillos, Ov. M. 2, 30: barba, id. ib. 13, 766: capilli, id. H. 9, 63: juba (galeae), Prop. 4 (5), 10, 20: vellera (leonis) setis, Ov. F. 2, 339: castaneae, Verg. E. 7, 53; cf.: frondes, id. G. 3, 231: vepres, id. ib. 3, 444: rubi, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 28: folia hirsutiora, Plin. 22, 22, 33, § 75.—Poet., to designate the people of the olden time (when the hair of the head and beard was left untrimmed), like intonsus and incomptus, Sil. 13, 812; Mart. 9, 48, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *rude, unpolished*: sumpserit Annales: nihil est hirsutius illis, Ov. Tr. 2, 259.

‡ **hirticulus** δασυπρωκτος, Gloss. Phil.

Hirtīnus, a, um, v. Hirtius.

‡ **hirtipili** durorum pilorum homines, Paul. ex Fest. p. 101 Müll. *N. cr.*

Hirtĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens.; in partic., A. Hirtius, *consul* A. U. C. 711, *and author of the eighth book of Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic war: he fell before Mutina*, Cic. Att. 7, 4, 2; Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1.—**Hirtīnus**, a, um, *of Hirtius*: proelium, *the battle in which Hirtius met his death*, Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4.

(**hirtŭōsus**, a, um, false read. in App. M. 5, p. 169, inst. of hircuosus.)

hirtus, a, um, *adj.*, *rough, hairy, shaggy*, = δασύς (mostly post-Aug.; cf. hirsutus, hispidus, pilosus, villosus, setosus). **I.** Lit.: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19: hirto corde quosdam homines nasci proditur, Plin. 11, 37, 70, § 185: ora (Scythis), Curt. 4, 13: frons, Sil. 16, 121: toga, Luc. 2, 386; Quint. 12, 10, 47; cf. tunica, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: setae in corpore, Ov. M. 13, 850; cf. comae, Curt. 5, 6 *fin.*: saxa dumis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 13; cf. saepes, Col. poët. 10, 27; and: ager spinigeris stirpibus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 120: hirtiora folia, App. Herb. 71: aequor, *rough, uneven surface*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 53.—**II.** Trop., of character, *rough, rude, unpolished*: non tibi parvum Ingenium, non incultum est et turpiter hirtum, * Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 22: C. Marius hirtus atque horridus, Vell. 2, 11 (cf., of Marius: sordidum me et incultis moribus aiunt, Sall. J. 85, 39).

hĭrūdo, inis, *f.* (also called sanguisūga), *a leech, blood-sucker*, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 122: egone me convortam in hirudinem atque exsugebo sanguinem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4.—Fig., of any thing that exhausts, etc.: aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: non missura cutem, nisi plena cruoris, hirudo, Hor. A. P. 476.

hĭrundĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hirundo], *of* or *belonging to swallows* (post-class.); adventus, *of the swallows*, Sid. Ep. 2, 14; cf. the foll. art.

hĭrundĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to swallows, swallows'* (class.): sanguis, fel, Plin. 30, 14, 46, § 133: nidus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6; Mart. 11, 18, 20.

hĭrundo, inis, *f.* (weakened from χελιδών), *a swallow*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92; 10, 24, 34, § 70; Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Verg. G. 1, 377; id. A. 12, 474; Ov. F. 2, 853; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 13.—As a term of endearment: dic me anaticulam, columbam vel catellum, Hirundinem, monedulam, etc., Plaut. As. 3, 3, 104.—Prov.: quid contendat hirundo cycnis? Lucr. 3, 6 (for which: certent cycnis ululae, Verg. E. 8, 55).—**II.** Transf., *a flying sea-fish, sea-swallow*, Exocoetus volitans s. evolans, Linn.; Plin. 9, 26, 43, § 81.

hisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [hio; whence also hiasco]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to open, gape, yawn*. **A.** In gen.: tellus, ait, hisce, Ov. M. 1, 546; cf.: magnae nunc hiscite terrae, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 26: rima hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108: st, tace, aedes hiscunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 42.—**B.** In partic., *to open the mouth, to mutter* (so most freq. and class.): respondebisne ad haec? aut omnino hiscere audebis? * Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: adversus dictatoriam vim, Liv. 6, 16, 3: adversus praepotentis viros, id. 45, 26, 7; 9, 4, 7; 10, 19, 7: cum non hisceret, ego intercessi, Gell. 15, 9, 10: quoties sinit hiscere fluctus, Nominat Alcyonem, Ov. M. 11, 566: raris turbatus vocibus hisco, *speak*, Verg. A. 3, 314: dicere jussus Philotas non hiscere audebat, Curt. 1, 9, 32: si quid tentaveris umquam hiscere, Juv. 5, 127: loquantur, hiscant, Lact. 5, 19, 14.—**II.** *Act.*, *to speak, relate* any thing (poet.): hem vereor, plus quam fas est captivum hiscere, Att. ap. Non. 120, 30: quicquam, Ov. M. 13, 231:

tantum operis nervis hiscere posse meis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 4 (for which: carmen hiare lyra, id. 2, 31 (3, 29), 6).

hisdem (prop. **isdem**), v. idem *init.*

Hispălis, is, *f.*, *a city of* Hispania Baetica, now *Sevilla*, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; 20; Asin. Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—In the *neut.* form: **Hispal,** ălis, Mel. 2, 6, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; Sil. 3, 392. — **II.** Deriv.: **Hispălensis** or **Hispălĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city Hispalis:* Hispalensis conventus, Plin. 3, 1, 3, §§ 7, 11.—*Subst.:* **Hispălienses,** ium, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Hispalis*, Tac. H. 1, 78.

Hispānē, *adv.*, *after the manner of Spain*, v. Hispani, II. A. *fin.*

Hispāni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Spaniards*, Liv. 21, 27; Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Caes. 76 al. —**II.** Derivv. **A. Hispānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Spaniards, Spanish:* mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74: aurum, Mart. 7, 88, 7: Tarraco, id. 10, 104, 4: populi, Liv. 21, 19: equites, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: cohortes, id. B. C. 3, 88: legio, Tac. H. 1, 6: acies, Luc. 3, 454: gladio cingi, Liv. 7, 10, 5.—**Adv.:* **Hispānē:** Hispane non Romane memoretis loqui me, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 180 P. (Ann. v. 495 Vahl.).—**B. Hispānĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Spaniards, Spain*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 1, 5, 1; 2, 6, 1 sq.; Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; 18, 11, 28, § 108; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Fam. 15, 17, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 1 *fin.*; 5, 1; 7, 55 et saep.: citerior, *on this side of the Ebro*, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: ulterior, *beyond it*, id. B. C. 1, 39.—In apposition: in terra Hispania, Liv. 38, 58, 5.—As consisting of two parts, freq. also in *plur.:* **Hispāniae,** ārum, Mel. 3, 1, 10; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110; 17, 26, 40, § 249; Caes. B. C. 1, 10; 29, 85; Tac. H. 2, 97; 3, 2; 70 et saep.; cf.: Carthago nixa duabus Hispaniis, Cic. Balb. 15, 34. — **C. Hispānĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Spain, existing in Spain, Spanish:* Balbus Cornelius non Hispaniensis natus, sed Hispanus, *not merely born in Spain, but a thorough Spaniard*, Vell. 2, 51 *fin.*; cf. Mart. 12 praef.: aestus maritimi, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: naufragia, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: spuma argenti, id. 33, 6, 35, § 106: legatus, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: iter, id. ib.: bellum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. casus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: exercitus, Tac. A. 1, 3: triumphus, Plin. 14, 15, 17, § 97; Suet. Caes. 37: victoria Caesaris, id. ib. 38.—**D. Hispānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Spanish:* verbum, Suet. Aug. 82: spartum, Vitr. 7, 3.

Hispellum, i, *n.*, *a city of Umbria, at the foot of the Apennines*, now *Spello*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Sil. 8, 458; Inscr. Orell. 3885. —**Hispellātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Hispellum*, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 6.

* **hispĭdo,** āre, *v. a.* [hispidus], *to make bristly, prickly:* spinosis fastigiis hispidatur, Sol. 26 dub. (al. hispida turgescit).

hispĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *rough, shaggy, hairy, bristly, prickly.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. v. hirtus): facies, Hor. C. 4, 10, 5; cf. frons, Verg. A. 10, 210: membra, Juv. 2, 11: corpus Nereïdum squamis, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 9: mater (of a she-goat with young), Mart. 3, 58, 37: herba, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 17: agri, i. e. *dirty, foul with rain*, = squalidi, Hor. C. 2, 9, 2: Eurus procellis, Val. Fl. 1, 612. —Poet., per hypallagen: sic hispida turpes Proelia villosis ineunt complexibus ursi, Stat. Th. 6, 868.—* **II.** Trop.: agrestis auris ac hispida, i. e. *rude, insensible*, Gell. 10, 3, 15.

Hispo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Fam. 13, 65; 14, 1; Juv. 2, 50.

Hispulla, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Juv. 6, 74; 12, 11; Plin. Ep. 4, 19 tit.

1. Hister, tri (less correctly **Ister**), *m.*, = Ἴστρος, *the lower part of the Danube* (the upper part, Danubius). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: Ponticum simul et Hadriaticum mare et Histrum amnem et Alpes conspici posse, Liv. 40, 21: turbidus et torquens flaventes Hister arenas, Verg. G. 3, 350: stat vetus urbs, ripae vicina binominis Histri, Ov. P. 1, 8, 11.—**B.** Esp.: Histro fallacior, *an epithet applied by Tertullian to Marcion; because the river, on account of its strong eddies and many mouths, was dangerous to the navigator*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1. —**II.** Meton., *one who dwells on the Danube:* collo triumphati proculcat Honorius Histri, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 648: aut tibi captivo famulus mittetur ab Histro, Mart. 7, 79, 11.

‡ **2. hister,** v. histrio *init.*

† **histon,** ōnis, *m.*, = ἱστών, *the place where a loom stands, a weaving-room:* habere institutos histonas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 21.

† **histŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἱστορία, *a narrative of past events, history* (syn.: annales, fasti). **I.** Lit.: historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, vita memoriae, magistra vitae, nuntia vetustatis, qua voce alia nisi oratoris immortalitati commendatur? Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: erat enim historia (initio) nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, etc., id. ib. 2, 12, 51 sq.; cf. id. Leg. 1, 2, 5 sq.; Gell. 5, 18; Plin. Ep. 5, 8; v. the art. annalis: videtisne, quantum munus sit oratoris historia? . . . Nam quis nescit, primam esse historiae legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? deinde ne quid veri non audeat? ne qua suspicio gratiae sit in scribendo? ne qua simultatis? etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 62 sq.: huic generi historia finitima est, in qua et narratur ornate et regio saepe aut pugna describitur: interponuntur etiam contiones et hortationes, sed in his tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, non haec contorta et acris oratio, id. Or. 20, 66: nihil est in historia pura et illustri brevitate dulcius, id. Brut. 75, 262: Italici belli et civilis historia, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: historia nec institui potest nisi praeparato otio, nec exiguo tempore absolvi, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: apud Herodotum, patrem historiae, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: hic (Sallustius) historiae major est auctor, Quint. 2, 5, 19: obscura est historia Romana, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; cf.: cum historiae cuidam tamquam vanae repugnaret, Quint. 1, 8, 20: si historiae lectione discipulos instruxerit, id. 2, 5, 1: res memoranda novis annalibus atque recenti historia, Juv. 2, 103: quidquid Graecia mendax audet in historia, id. 10, 175: auctor historiae Graecae gravissimus, Gell. 1, 11 *init.*: Sabinus, secutus quosdam historiae scriptores, dicit, etc., id. 7, 7, 8: certus Romanae Historiae auctor, Val. Max. 1, 7, 6.—Prov.: historiam scribere, *to inform one's self accurately of any thing, to see a thing for one's self:* in scirpo nodum quaeris: quin nos hinc domum Redimus, nisi si historiam scripturi sumus? Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 23.—In *plur.:* simiae improbitatem historiis Graecis mandatam esse demiror, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: concessum est rhetoribus ementiri in historiis, id. Brut. 11, 42: nihil in historiis supra Pontificum annales haberemus, Quint. 10, 2, 7; 12, 4, 1: historiarum scriptor, id. 3, 8, 49; so, scriptores, Juv. 7, 98: non orationes modo, sed etiam historias legere, Quint. 3, 8, 67; cf. id. 2, 18, 5: tuque pedestribus Dices historiis proelia Caesaris, Hor. C. 2, 12, 10. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *a narrative, account, tale, story.* **A.** In abstr.: historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 100: si quid in ea epistula fuit historia dignum, scribe quam primum, ne ignoremus, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1: et quia narrationum tres accepimus species: fabulam . . . argumentum . . . historiam, in qua est gestae rei expositio, etc., Quint. 2, 4, 2: maxima de nihilo nascitur historia, Prop. 2, 1, 16: hactenus historiae: nunc ad tua devehar astra, id. 4 (5), 1, 119; cf.: satis historiarum est, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50: amarae, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89; id. C. 3, 7, 20; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 44. — Hence: Naturalis Historia, *the title of the encyclopædical work of Pliny the Elder.*—Historia, *a surname of C. Julius Hyginus*, Suet. Gramm. 20.—* **B.** Concr., *a subject of discourse:* tu quoque uti fieres nobilis historia, Prop. 1, 15, 24.

histŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [historia], *of* or *belonging to history, historical* (late Lat.): venerabilis patriarchae Joseph historialis diligentia, i. e. *related in sacred history*, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

1. histŏrĭcē, *adv.*, v. historicus *fin.*

2. histŏrĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = ἱστορική, *explanation, interpretation* of an author: finitae quidem sunt partes duae, quas haec professio pollicetur, id est ratio loquendi et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

† **histŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἱστορικός, *of* or *belonging to history, historical.* **I.** *Adj.:* earum rerum historiam non tam historico quam oratorio genere perscripsit, Cic. Brut. 83, 286; cf. Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 8: sermo, Cic. Or. 36, 124: fides, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 42: nitor, Quint. 10, 1, 33: prosopopoeïae, id. 3, 8, 53: lingua, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13 *fin.*: homines litterati et historici, *versed in history*, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: fides, *credibility*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 9; id. Ep. 143, 12; Vop. Aur. 35.—**II.** *Subst.:* **histŏrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *one versed in history* or *who makes historical researches; a writer of history, historian:* oratores et philosophi et poëtae et historici, Cic. Top. 20, 78; Quint. 1, 6, 2; 11; 2, 4, 9; 10, 2, 21; 12, 11, 17 et saep.: Pelopidas, magis historicis quam vulgo notus, Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti? Juv. 7, 104.—*Adv.:* **histŏrĭcē,** *historically:* descriptiones locorum non historice tantum, sed prope poëtice prosequi fas est, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5; Hier. Galat. 10, 9, 10.

† **histŏrĭŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*, = ἱστοριογράφος, *a writer of history, historiographer* (post-class.), Capitol. Gord. 11, 21; Ambros. Ep. 42, 2; Cassiod. Eccl. Hist. 1, 1; Hier. Galat. 2, 14.

Histri (less correctly **Istri**), ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Istria, Istrians, a barbarous Illyrian tribe subdued by the Romans* B.C. 177: principes Histrorum, Liv. 41, 11; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129: Histrorum gentem originem a Colchis ducere, Just. 32, 3, 13: per Histros Hister emittitur, Mel. 2, 3 *fin.* — Hence, **Histria** (**Istria**), ae, *f.*, *a country on the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea*, extending from Trieste to the Sinus Flanaticus: Histria ut peninsula excurrit, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129; Liv. 39, 55.—Derivv. **A. Histriāni** (**Ist-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Istria*, Just. 9, 2, 1.—**B. Histrĭcus** (**Ist-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Istrian, of Istria:* bellum, Liv. 39, 55; 41, 1; 11: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—**C. Histrus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Istrian:* testa, Mart. 12, 64, 2.

‡ **histrĭcŭlus** λογοποιός, Gloss. Philox. [*dim.* from histrio; cf. the foll. art.].

histrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hister, histrio], *of* or *belonging to stage-players:* imperator histricus, *the manager*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 4; cf. imperium, *the management*, id. ib. 44.

histrio, ōnis, *m.* [Etrusc. prim. form HISTER, Liv. 7, 2, 6; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; whence histricus and histriculus], *a stage-player, actor*, either tragic or comic (syn.: actor, mimus, tragoedus, comoedus). **I.** Lit.: quod verbum in cavea dixit histrio, Plaut. Truc. 5, 39; Liv. 7, 2; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24; id. Par. 3, 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 5, 18; 1, 61, 258; id. de Sen. 19, 70; Plaut. Am. prol. 69; 77 sq.; id. Capt. prol. 13 et saep.: ex pessimo histrione bonum comoedum fieri, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30; cf.: vidi ego saepe histriones atque comoedos, cum, etc., Quint. 6, 2, 35 Spald.: patina Aesopi tragoediarum histrionis, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 163: M. Ofilius Hilarus comoediarum histrio, id. 7, 53, 54, § 185: tragicus, id. 10, 51, 72, § 141: quod non dant proceres dabit histrio, Juv. 7, 90.—* **II.** Transf., *a boaster:* histrionis est parvam rem attollere, Cels. 5, 26, 1.

histrĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [histrio], *of* or *belonging to a stage-player, like an actor* (a word of Tac.): studium, Tac. A. 1, 16: modi, id. Or. 26: favor, id. ib. 29.

histrĭōnĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. ars) [id.], *the art of stage-playing, dramatic art:* facere histrioniam, *to assume the character of an actor*, Plaut. Am. prol. 90; Macr. S. 2, 10, 12: exercere, Petr. Fr. 10.

histrĭōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a player, histrionic* (post-class.): operae, Dig. 32, 1, 73: gestus, Amm. 14, 6, 18.—*Subst.:* **histrĭōnĭca,** ae, *f.*, *the player's art*, Lampr. Heliog. 12, 1.

histrix, icis, v. hystrix.

hĭulcē, *adv.*, v. hiulcus *fin.*

hĭulco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [hiulcus], *to cause to gape* or *split open, to break into chinks:* cum gravis exustos aestus hiulcat agros, Cat. 68, 62: per hiulcatos agros, Fortun. Carm. 6, 12, 6.

hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.* [hio], *gaping, split, cleft, opened, open.* **I.** Lit. (only poet.): ubi hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva, Verg. G. 2, 353: Aegyptus, Stat. Th. 4, 708: venae fluminis, id. ib. 9, 450: juga montis Tauri, Sol. 38 *fin.*: nubes, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 206: nimbi, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 230: vulnus, Sid. Ep. 6, 7: ova, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4 praef.: mucro, i. e. ungues ferrei, Prud. στεφ. 10, 452: ictus, id. ib. 5, 113.—***B.** Poet. transf., *act., cleaving, destroying:* fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 26.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *gaping, not well connected, forming a hiatus* (class.): struere verba sic, ut neve asper eorum concursus neve hiulcus sit, sed quodammodo coagmentatus et levis, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf.: hiulcae voces, id. Or. 44, 150: nonnumquam hiulca etiam decent, Quint. 9, 4, 36.—***B.** *Eager, longing* for any thing: gens, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 9.—**Adv.*: **hiulcē** (acc. to II. A.), of speech, *in a gaping manner, with a hiatus:* non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, non hiulce, sed presse et aequabiliter et leniter (loqui), Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45.

ho! *interj.*, an expression of astonishment, *oh!* ho! tune is eras? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 52 dub. (al. oh!).

1. hoc, *abl.* and *neutr.* of hic, q. v.

2. hoc, *adv.*, v. huc.

hŏdĭē, *adv.* [contr. from hoc die, on this day], *to-day.* **I.** Lit.: quem quidem negat Eros hodie: cras mane putat, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2; so opp. cras, Ov. R. Am. 94; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 33: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: hodie cum diluculo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 111: hodie numquam ad vesperum vivam! id. As. 3, 3, 40: pridie Vinalia, qui dies hodie est, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14: Nonae sunt hodie Sextiles, id. Verr. 1, 10, 31: hodie tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69: equidem te, nisi nunc, hodie nusquam vidi gentium, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 54: ego hodie compendi feci binos panes in dies: Ita mea ancilla, quae fuit hodie, sua nunc est: Jam hodie alienum cenabit, etc., *till today*, id. Pers. 4, 3, 2 sq.: faciam hodie, ut, etc., *Caes. B. C. 3, 91, 3: si cenas hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 70.—Of the nighttime: illa nocte aliquis, tollens ad sidera vultum, Dicet: Ubi est hodie, quae Lyra fulsit heri? Ov. F. 2, 76.—**B.** Pleon. (freq. in Plaut.): maximo hercle hodie malo vostro istunc fertis, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 24: ut ego hodie raso capite calvos capiam pileum, id. Am. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to-day, at the present day, at this time, now, in these times:* ut omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 2 *fin.*; cf.: id quod retinemus hodie, id. ib. 2, 9; id. Fam. 9, 22, 2: mihi non minori curae est, qualis res publica post mortem meam futura sit, quam qualis hodie sit, id. Lael. 12, 43; id. Cael. 2, 3; id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: hodie omnes sic habent, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: nec turba deorum talis (erat) ut est hodie, Juv. 13, 47: sunt summa hodie, quibus illustratur forum, ingenia, Quint. 10, 1, 122; cf.: sunt et hodie clari ejusdem operis auctores, qui, etc., id. 3, 2, 21; for which: sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, id. 10, 1, 94; so, hodieque = et hodie, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 103; id. Rab. Post. 16, 43 al.; but in the post-Aug. per. freq. hodieque for hodie quoque: hodie etiam, usque adhuc, etiam nunc, *to this day, still*, Vell. 1, 4, 3; 2, 8, 3; 2, 27, 5; Sen. Ep. 90, 16; Tac. G. 3; Suet. Claud. 19; id. Galb. 1; id. Tit. 2; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176; 30, 1, 1, § 2; v. que.—**B.** *To-day, now, at once, immediately* (cf. τήμερον): hodie itura, *on the point of going*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 10: quin agitis hodie? ... Properate, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 7: non dices hodie, quorsum, etc., Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: si hodie postulem, etc., Cic. Tull. 23, 53.

hŏdĭernus, a, um, *adj.* [hodie], *of this day, to-day's.* **I.** Lit.: quod ex hodierno ejus edicto perspicere potestis, Cic. Phil. 4, 3, 7: disputatio hesterni et hodierni diei, id. de Or. 3, 21, 81: hodierno die, mane, *to-day*, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: ante hodiernum diem, id. ib. 3, 8, 20: quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. C. 4, 7, 17: (Servio Tullio regnante) multo diutius Athenae jam erant quam est Roma ad hodiernum diem, Cic. Brut. 10, 39.—Poet. for hodie: sic venias, hodierne, Tib. 1, 7, 53.—**II.** (Acc. to hodie, II.) *Of the present time, present, actual* (rare and post-Aug.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 524 sq.).—Only in *neutr. absol.*: servatumque in hodiernum est, ne quis, etc., *to this day*, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 30: in hodiernum, Min. Fel. Octav. 22 *fin.*; Dict. Cret. 3, 26: in hodiernum diem, *to the present time*, Vitr. 3, 1, 8; Aug. de Cons. Evang. 3, 24, 69.

‡ **hŏdoedŏcos** latro atque obsessor viarum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll. [= ὁδοιδόκος].

† **hŏdoepŏrĭcon,** i, *n.*, = ὁδοιπορικόν, *an itinerary*, Hier. Ep. 108, 8.

hoedus, i, and its derivv., v. haed.

† **holcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὁλκή, *a drachma:* holceque a drachma non re sed nomine differt, Fann. de Pond. 19.

† **holcus,** i, *m.*, = ὁλκός, *a sort of grain, mouse-barley*, Hordeum murinum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 63, § 90.

hŏlĕrācĕus (**ŏlĕr-**), a, um, *adj.* [holus], *resembling herbs, vegetable:* frutex, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

‡ **hŏlĕrārĭum** (**ŏlĕr-**), i, *n.* [id.], *a vegetable-garden, kitchen-garden:* olerarium, λαχανάριον, Gloss.

‡ **hŏlĕrātor** (**ŏlĕr-**), ōris, *m.* [holero], *one who cultivates vegetables, a market-gardener:* holerator, λαχανοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

hŏlĕro (**ŏlĕro**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [holus], *to plant with vegetables:* hortulos, Matt. ap. Prisc. p. 722 P.: holeratus, holeribus consitus, Not. Tir. p. 168.

† **hŏlŏcaustum,** i, *n.*, = ὁλόκαυστον, *a whole burnt-offering, holocaust*, Prud. Apoth. 537; id. Psych. 784; Vulg. Exod. 40, 6; id. Lev. 4, 7 al.; cf. the foll. art.

† **hŏlŏcautōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὁλοκαύτωμα, *a whole burnt-offering, holocaust*, Tert. adv. Jud. 5; id. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*; Vulg. Jer. 6, 20; id. Ev. Marc. 12, 33 al. (in some edd. falsely holocaustoma).

† **hŏlŏchrȳsus,** i, *f.*, = ὁλόχρυσος, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 8, 24, § 48; 21, 20, 85, § 148; App. Herb. 128.

† **hŏlŏcȳron,** i, *n.*, = ὁλόκυρον, *a plant*, called also chamaepitys, *ground-pine*, App. Herb. 26.

† **hŏlŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλόγραφος, *entirely autograph* (late Lat.): epistula, *entirely written by one's own hand, autograph*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 5: membrana, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*: testamentum, Isid. Orig. 5, 24.

† **hŏlŏporphȳrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλοπόρφυρος, *entirely purple:* stola, Varr. ap. Non. 537, 30: vestis, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 14.

† **hŏloschoenos,** i, *m.*, = ὁλόσχοινος, *a sort of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 113.

† **hŏlŏsērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλοσηρικός, *all of silk:* vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 20; Vop. Aur. 45; id. Tac. 10; Cod. Th. 15, 9, 1.—Collat. form, **hŏlŏsērĭcātus,** a, um, Aug. in Psa. 85, 3.

† **hŏlŏsĭdērus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλοσίδηρος, *all iron:* spatula, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

† **hŏlosphȳrātus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὁλοσφύρᾶτος (Doric for ὁλοσφύρητος, all hammered), *beaten, solid:* aes, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 82.

† **hŏlostĕon,** i, *n.*, = ὁλόστεον, *a whitish plantain*, Plantago albicans, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 65, § 91.

† **hŏlŏthūrĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ὁλοθούρια, τά, *a sort of water-polype*, Holothuria priapus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.

* **hŏlŏvērus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr. from ὅλος-verus], *quite real; entirely of purple:* vestimenta, Cod. Th. 10, 21, 3.

hŏlus (better than **ŏlus;** archaic **helus;** cf.: helus et helusa antiqui dicebant, quod nunc holus et holera, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. A form, holu, anciently helu, can be inferred from helvola, helvella, and olvatum; v. Müll. Paul. ex Fest. p. 203, b), ĕris (*gen. plur.* holerorum for holerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 25; *dat. plur.* holeris for holeribus, Cato, R. R.), *n.* [Sanscr. haris, green; Gr. χλόη; cf.: helvus, helvola, Helvius; O. H. Germ. grueni; Germ. grün; Engl. green, etc.]. **I.** *Kitchen* or *garden herbs* of any kind; *vegetables*, esp. *cabbage, colewort, turnips, greens*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*; Col. 2, 10, 22; Verg. G. 4, 130: pomum, holus, ficum, uvam, Afran. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16: donec Discoqueretur holus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 74: prandere, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13: silvestre, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: marinum, *sea-cale*, id. 29, 4, 25, § 80: semper holus metimus, Calp. Ecl. 2, 74: Syria in hortis operosissima, venitque in proverbium Graecis, multa Syrorum holera, Plin. 20, 5, 16, § 33.—Prov. for *a coarse* or *humble meal, plain diet:* melius est vocari ad olera cum caritate quam ad vitulum saginatum cum odio, Vulg. Prov. 15, 17: qui infirmus est olus manducet, ib. Rom. 14, 2.—**II.** Holus atrum, also joined into one word, holusatrum (in *gen.* holeris atri and holusatri), *n.*, *a plant*, called also Smyrnium holusatrum, Linn.; Col. 11, 3, 18; id. 12, 7, 1; Plin. 19, 8, 48, § 162; id. 19, 12, 62, § 187; called also: holus pullum, Col. 10, 123.

holusatrum, i, v. 1. holus, II.

hŏluscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [holus], *a small herb* or *vegetable, a little cabbage* (class.), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13; Hor. S. 2, 6, 64; Juv. 11, 79; Gell. 19, 7, 1.

‡ **homeltium** pilei genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.

Hŏmērĭăcus, Hŏmērĭcus, and **Hŏmērius,** a, um, and **Hŏmērista,** ae, v. Homerus.

Hŏmērŏcento, ōnis, *m.* [Homerus-cento], *a poem made up of verses from Homer*, Tert. de Praescr. 39; Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

† **Hŏmērŏmastix,** īgis, *m.*, = Ὁμηρομάστιξ (Homer's scourge), *the censurer of Homer.* **I.** Lit., an epithet given to the critic Zoilus, Vitr. 7 praef.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a censorious person:* ut obiter caveam istos Homeromastigas, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 28.

Hŏmērŏnĭdes, ae, *m.*, v. the foll. art. II. E.

Hŏmērus, i, *m.*, = Ὅμηρος, *the Greek poet Homer*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; 1, 32, 79; id. Rep. 2, 10; id. Brut. 10, 40; id. Arch. 8, 19; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; Vell. 1, 5, 2; Quint. 10, 1, 47 sq.; Hor. A. P. 359 al.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hŏmērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ὁμηρικός, *of* or *belonging to Homer, Homeric:* versus, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; cf. dispositio, Quint. 5, 12, 14: facultas eloquendi, id. 10, 1, 81: more, id. 7, 10, 11: Ajax, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf. Agamemno, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: senex, i. e. *Nestor*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 3: oculi, i. e. *blind*, Tert. Pall. 2.—***B. Hŏmērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: notae, Auct. Priap. 69.—***C. Hŏmērĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: scyphi, quos Homerios a caelatura carminum Homeri vocabat, Suet. Ner. 47.—**D. Hŏmērista,** ae, *m.*, = Ὁμηριστής, *a Homeric rhapsodist*, Petr. 29; Diom. p. 481 P.—***E. Hŏmērŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *an imitator of Homer*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.

hŏmĭcīda, ae, *comm.* [homo-caedo], *a man-slayer, homicide, a murderer, murderess* (syn.: interfector, sicarius, percussor). **I.** Lit.: statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidaene sint, an vindices libertatis ... Confiteor eos plus quam sicarios, plus quam homicidas, plus etiam quam parricidas esse, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30 sq.; Juv. 2, 26; Quint. 7, 3, 34: an, qui se interficit, homicida sit, id. 7, 3, 7: mandatores caedis perinde ut homicidae puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 11: qui, cum vellet occidere, id casu aliquo perpetrare non potuit, ut homicida punitur, id. 5, 23, 3; cf. Gai Inst. 3, 194.—Of a woman: quid si tantum homicida? quid si tantum rea fuisses? Sen. Contr. 1, 2.—***II.** In a good sense, as a transl. of the Homeric ἀνδροφόνος, an epithet of Hector, *slayer of men*, Hor. Epod. 17, 12.

hŏmĭcīdālis, e, *adj.* [homicida], *homicidal, murderous* (late Lat.), Pseudo-Hilar. in Job, 1, p. 101.

* **hŏmĭcīdārĭus** or **hŏmŏcīdĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [homicida and homicidium], *of* or *relating to man-slaying, homicidal:* sanguis, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

hŏmĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [homicida], *manslaughter, homicide, murder* (post-class.): si quis homicidii accusetur, Quint. 3, 10, 1; 4, 2, 52; 11, 3, 59; Petr. 137; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 12; Tac. G. 21.

hŏmo, ĭnis (archaic form hemonem hominem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.; cf. humanus *init.*, and nēmo, from nĕ-hĕmo: homōnem, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P. =

Ann. v. 141 Vahl.: hŏmōnes, Naev. 1, 1), *comm.* [root in humus, Gr. χαμαί; cf. Germ. -gam in Bräutigam; O. H. Germ. gomo; Goth. guma; Old Engl. goom; Engl. groom; cf. also Gr. ἐπιχθόνιοι; Hebr. Adam], *a human being, man.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii quem vocamus hominem, praeclara quadam condicione generatum esse a summo deo, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; cf., on the natural history of man, Plin. 7 praef. sq.; § 5 sq.: decem hominibus vitam eripis, indictâ causâ, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 25 (24), 12: dum quidem unus homo Romanus toga superescit, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll. (Ann. v. 486 Vahl.); cf.: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 313 ib.): navus repertus homo Graio patre Graius homo rex, id. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 183 ib.): homo jam grandior, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 15: homo amicus nobis ... homo antiqua virtute ac fide, id. Ad. 3, 3, 86 sq.; cf.: bonus homo et nobis amicus, Cic. Fam. 16, 18 *fin.*: quid est, quod homo masculus lubentius videre debeat bella uxore? Varr. ap. Non. 248, 16: infelix, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 169: homo omni doctrina eruditus, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 13; cf.: homo summâ prudentiâ, multâ etiam doctrinâ, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: de hujus hominis (i. e. Pompei) felicitate, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: iners atque inutilis, id. Off. 3, 6, 31; cf.: contemptus et abjectus, id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: insulsus, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; cf. also: hominum homo stultissime, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 10: quid hoc homine faciatis? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 42: consulere generi hominum, *the human race, mankind*, id. Rep. 3, 12: genus hominum, id. ib. 2, 26; id. de Or. 1, 9, 36; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7 et saep. (more freq., genus humanum; v. humanus and genus); cf.: natura hominem conciliat homini ... hominum coetus et celebrationes, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: placet Stoicis, quae in terris gignantur, ad usum hominum omnia creari, homines autem hominum causa esse generatos, id. ib. 1, 7, 22: homines plurimum hominibus et prosunt et obsunt, id. ib. 2, 5, 17: is dictus popularibus olim, Qui tum vivebant homines, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 308 Vahl.): homines Romani, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: lege conciliati homines cum dis putandi sunt, id. Leg. 1, 7, 23: pro deum atque hominum fidem! Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 16 et saep.: divumque hominumque pater, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Ann. v. 566 Vahl.); so, id. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4 (Ann. v. 567) and ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 254); but homo, *sing.*, is used of *the human race, mankind* (= homines, genus humanum), when it has no predicate joined with it: qua haud scio an quidquam melius sit homini datum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20; 3, 11: taces, Monstrum hominis? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29; cf.: odium illud hominis impuri, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1: quid hoc sit hominis? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 26; cf.: quid illuc hominus est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 17; in addresses: nisi caves tu homo, etc., id. Heaut. 5, 3, 1: tu homo adigis me ad insaniam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 31.—In apposition: mares homines, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32: amanti homini adulescenti, id. Trin. 1, 2, 94; cf.: filius homo adulescens, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 52; v. adulescens: verberare hominem senem, id. Ad. 4, 2, 23: servom hominem, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 62: oculi hominis histrionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: nemo homo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 29; cf.: ut homo nemo velit nisi hominis similis esse, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; v. nemo. —Of females: mater, cujus ea stultitia est, ut eam nemo hominem appellare possit, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: quae (Io) bos ex homine est, Ov. F. 5, 620; Juv. 6, 284: dulcissimum ab hominis camelinum lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: homines feminae (opp. mares homines), Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 3.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Quot homines, tot sententiae, *many men, many minds*, i. e. *every one has his own opinion*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—**b.** Ut homo est, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77 (but in Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 36 spurious, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**c.** Homines, dum docent, discunt, Sen. Ep. 7, 8 *fin.*—**d.** Aiunt homines plus in alieno negotio videre quam in suo, *the lookers-on see farther in the game than the players*, id. ib. 109, 16. —**e.** Homo nulli coloris, *neither fish nor flesh*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99.—**f.** Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25; cf.: homo ego sum, homo tu es, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 46.—**g.** Lupus homo homini, non homo, quom qualis sit non novit, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 88.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., in a good or a bad sense. **a.** In a good sense (cf. vir), *a man*, as a reasonable or moral being: homo es, qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 57: si homo esset, eum potius legeret, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: nox te expolivit hominemque reddidit, id. de Or. 2, 10, 40: si vis homo esse, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: homines visi sumus, id. ib. 13, 52, 2: nos quod simus, quod habeamus, quod homines existimemur, id omne abs te habere, id. Fam. 7, 29, 1: si tu sis homo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11: et tu illum tuom, si esses homo, sineres, etc., *if you had a man's sense*, id. ib. 1, 2, 27: exuens hominem ex homine, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: cum Socrates Alcibiadi persuasisset, eum nihil hominis esse, *that he was nothing of a man* (i. e. *in no respect such as a man should be*), id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77: (Nero) dicebat se quasi hominem tandem habitare coepisse, *like a human being*, Suet. Ner. 31: me hominem inter homines voluit esse, Petr. 39. —**b.** In a bad sense, *a man*, as a weak, mortal being, subject to error, of low condition (rare): fateor me saepe peccasse, nam et homo sum et adhuc juvenis, Petr. 130: cf. homines sumus, non dei, id. 75: (Demosthenes, Homerus) summi sunt, homines tamen, Quint. 10, 1, 25.—In *fem.*: quae si hoc tempore non diem suum obiisset, paucis post annis tamen ei moriendum fuit, quoniam homo nata fuerat, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4.—Also of servants (as distinguished from a free Roman): homo P. Quinti, *Quintus's man*, i. e. *his slave, servant*, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: vinum familiae ... Saturnalibus et Compitalibus in singulos homines congios, Cato, R. R. 57, 2; Cat. 10, 16.—**2.** In opp. to a woman, *a man* (ante- and post-class., and very rare): mi homo et mea mulier, vos saluto, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 57; Lact. 2, 12; Dig. 48, 19, 38.—* **3.** In milit. lang., homines, opp. to cavalry, *foot-soldiers, infantry*: capti homines equitesque producebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39, 5; cf. vir. —**4.** Homo novus, v. novus.—**5.** *Bodies, corpses*: jam pigritia singulos sepeliendi promisce acervatos cumulos hominum urebant, Liv. 5, 48, 3.—**6.** Particular phrases. **a.** Paucorum hominum esse, *to have but few intimates, be choice in one's company*: (Maecenas) paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae. Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: homo est Perpaucorum hominum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19.— Hence, comically, of the favorite but rare fish, acipenser: Scipio vide, quid agas: acipenser iste paucorum hominum est, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12 (see the anecdote in connection).—**b.** Inter homines esse (agere). (*α*) *To be among the living, to be alive, to live* (very rare): Hercules numquam abiisset ad deos, nisi cum inter homines esset, eam sibi viam munivisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: inter homines esse desinere, i. e. *to die*, Dig. 31, 1, 59; so, agere inter homines desinere, Tac. A. 15, 74 *fin.*: ab hominibus ereptus est, Dig. 31, 1, 58.— (*β*) *To see the world, be among men*: iste homo qui numquam inter homines fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 76.—**II.** Transf., esp. in familiar lang., *the man, the fellow*, instead of the pron. *he, his, him*: haben argentum ab homine? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 65: ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, ut, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: itast homo, id. Ad. 1, 2, 63: dixit, se senatui roganti de Marcello ne hominis quidem causa negaturum, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: ei medico imperasti, ut venas hominis incideret, id. Pis. 34, 83: tantum esse in homine sceleris, id. Sest. 9, 22 Halm.; 41, 89; id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: persuasit homini, Nep. Dat. 10, 3: aut insanit homo aut versus facit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 117: agnoscit hominem Caesar, Phaedr. 2, 5, 19 Burm. ad loc.; al.—**B.** Hic homo, *this man*, = *I, myself* (ante-class. and poet.): hunc hominem velles si tradere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 47: solus hic homo est, qui sciat, etc., Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33: tibi verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 114 (cf. hic, G.).

hŏmĭcīdālis, e, *adj.* [homo-caedo], *murderous*: animus suus, Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 101.

† **hŏmoeŏmĕrīa**, ae, *f.*, = ὁμοιομέρεια; in the philosophy of Anaxagoras, *the homogeneousness of the elements* or *first principles*, Lucr. 1, 830; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 625.

† **hŏmoeŏprŏphĕron**, i, *n.*, = ὁμοιοπρόφερον, *alliteration*, as in the verse of Ennius (ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. = Ann. v. 113 Vahl.): o Tite tute Tati tibi tanta tyranne tulisti, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.

† **hŏmoeoptōton**, i, *n.*, = ὁμοιόπτωτον, *similar case-endings*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 532; Charis. 251 P.; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 78 sqq.

† **hŏmoeŏtĕleuton**, i, *n.*, = ὁμοιοτέλευτον, *like ending, rhyme*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 532; Charis. 251 P.

Hŏmŏlē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὁμόλη, *a high mountain in Thessaly, near Tempe*, Verg. A. 7, 675.—At the foot of it was the city **Hŏmŏlĭum**, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Liv. 42, 38, 10.—**II.** Deriv. **Hŏmŏlōïdes**, um, *f.* (sc. portae), = Ὁμολωίδες πύλαι, *the Homoloian gate in Thebes* (so named from the Cadmeans, who came from Mount Homole), Stat. Th. 7, 252.

† **hŏmŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*, = ὁμόλογος, *a later colonist*, Cod. Theod. 11, 24, 6, § 3.

Hŏmŏlŏis, idos, v. Homole, II.

† **hŏmōnȳmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ὁμωνυμία, *homonymy*, Fronto, Diff. Verb. p. 353.

‡ **hŏmōnȳmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὁμώνυμος, *of the same name, homonymous*: sicut in his, quae homonyma vocantur: ut, Taurus animal sit, an mons, an signum in caelo, an nomen hominis, an radix arboris, nisi distinctum non intelligitur, Quint. 8, 2, 13.

† **hŏmŏtŏnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὁμότονος, *stretched alike* or *in unison*: nervi, funes, etc., Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*

† **hŏmŏūsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὁμοούσιος, *of like substance, consubstantial* (Lat. consubstantialis): Trinitas, Hier. Ep. 77, 2.

‡ **hŏmullŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [homullus], *a manikin*, Prisc. p. 614 P.

hŏmullus, i, *m. dim.* [homo], *a little man, manikin*: brevis hic est fructus homullis, Lucr. 3, 914: quid cessat hic homullus, ex argilla et luto fictus Epicurus, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 59.

hŏmuncĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little man, manikin*: ego homuncio hoc non facerem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42: homuncio hic, qui multa putat praeter virtutem homini cara esse (opp. deus), Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134: (Augustus Horatium) inter alios jocos homuncionem lepidissimum appellat, Suet. Vit. Hor.; Sen. Ep. 116, 6: quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis homuncio, Juv. 5, 133.

hŏmuncĭōnītae, ārum, *m.* [homuncio], *a Christian sect who considered Jesus as man only*, Prud. Apoth. 552 *in lemm.*

hŏmuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [homo], *a little* or *weakly man, a manikin*: hui, Homunculi quanti estis! Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 66; id. Capt. prol. 51; cf. id. Trin. 2, 4, 90: hem! nos homunculi indignamur, si quis, etc., Sulpic. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: neque tam desipiens fuisset, ut homunculis similem deum fingeret, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: ut homunculus unus e multis, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 9, 17; cf.: humilis homunculus, id. ib. 5, 23, 64; App. M. 9, p. 222.

hŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [honesto], *an ornament, grace* (rare; not in Cic.): nullo honestamento eget virtus, Sen. Ep. 66, 2.— In *plur.*: omnia honestamenta pacis, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: morum, App. Mag. p. 276: orationis, Gell. 10, 26, 4; Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 4.

hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [honestus], *honorableness.* **I.** (Acc. to honestus, I.) *Honorable consideration* which a man enjoys, *honor, reputation, character, respectability, credit*, opp. to turpitudo (class.; cf.: existimatio, dignitas). **A.** Lit.: quid est honestas nisi honor perpetuus ad aliquem secundo populi rumore delatus, Lact. 3, 8, *fin.*: unde pudor, continentia, fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis? Cic. Rep. 1, 2; cf.: fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causa, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; Gell. 1, 3, 23 sq.: nihil esse in vita magnopere expetendum nisi laudem atque honestatem, Cic. Arch. 6, 14; cf.: omnia, quae putant homines expetenda, honestas, gloria, tranquillitas animi atque jucunditas, id. Lael. 22, 84; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: cogita, ea nobis erepta esse, quae ho-

minibus non minus quam liberi cara esse debent, honestatem, dignitatem, honores omnes, id. Fam. 4, 5, 2: quas familias honestatis amplitudinisque gratia nomino, *on account of their character*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: honestate spoliatus, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44; cf.: omni jure atque honestate interdictus, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 7: fautor infimi generis hominum, odio alienae honestatis, Liv. 1, 47, 11: honestatem omnem amittere, *consideration, respect*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: in eoque (officio) et colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in negligendo turpitudo, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; Gell. 1, 3, 24: honestati alicujus convenire (with *subj. clause*), Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 2.—In *plur.* (= honores): ceteris ante partis honestatibus atque omni dignitate fortunaque aliquem privare, Cic. Mur. 40, 87. — **B.** Transf., concr.: causa, in qua omnes honestates civitatis, omnes aetates, omnes ordines una consentiunt, *honorable, reputable persons*, Cic. Sest. 51, 109. — **II.** (Acc. to honestus, II.) **A.** *Honorableness* of character, *honorable feeling, honor, honesty, probity, integrity, virtue* (class.): ubi est autem dignitas, nisi ubi honestas? Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: nemo est inventus tam perditus, tam ab omni non modo honestate sed etiam simulatione honestatis relictus, qui, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 8, 23 and 24: (qui summum bonum) suis commodis, non honestate metitur . . . honestatem propter se expetere, id. Off. 1, 2, 5 and 6; cf.: cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quatuor, quarum, etc., id. ib. 1, 43, 152; and: habes undique expletam et perfectam formam honestatis, quae tota his quatuor virtutibus continetur, id. Fin. 2, 15, 48; Quint. 3, 8, 26: et in laude justitia utilitasque tractantur, et in consiliis honestas, id. 3, 4, 16: sunt qui tradant tanta eum (Staberium Erotem) honestate praeditum, ut, etc., *such an honorable, noble character;* Fr. *honnêteté*, Suet. Gramm. 13: quod factum causâ publicae honestatis vindictam exspectat, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 21.—**B.** Transf., of things, *beauty, grace* (very rare): testudinis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: si est honestas in rebus ipsis, de quibus dicitur, exsistit ex rei natura quidam splendor in verbis, id. de Or. 3, 31, 125.

hŏnestē, *adv.*, v. honestus *fin.*

hŏnestĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [honestus], *honorableness, virtue* (ante-class. for honestas, II.): tua honestitudo Danaos decipit diu, Att. ap. Non. 121, 1 (Trag. Fr. v. 501 Rib.): horrida Europae, id. ib. 120, 31 (Fragm. Tr. v. 16 Rib.).

hŏnesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to clothe* or *adorn with honor; to honor, dignify; to adorn, grace, embellish* (class.; cf. honoro), with personal or inanimate objects. **1.** *With personal objects*: quom me tanto honore honestas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 106; 2, 1, 50; cf.: quod non dignos homines honore honestatos videbam, Sall. C. 35, 3 Kritz.: tantam laudem, quantâ vos me vestris decretis honestatis, nemo est assecutus, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: Saturnini imagine mortem ejus honestare, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 24; id. Sull. 29, 81; id. Off. 1, 39, 139: haec famigeratio Te honestet, me autem collutulet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 67: ad eum augendum atque honestandum, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: a quibus, si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, diligenter observari videmur et coli, *are honored by being accompanied through the basilica*, id. Mur. 34, 70: summi viri Gracchorum et Flacci sanguine non modo se non contaminarunt, sed etiam honestarunt, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: quem vultus honestat, Dedecorant mores, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 26; cf.: arma auro et argento distincta corpus rarae magnitudinis honestabant, Curt. 8, 44, 7: ingens corpus erat (Navii), et arma honestabant, Liv. 26, 5, 16.—**II.** *With inanimate objects:* nec domo dominus, sed domino domus honestanda est, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: L. Pauli currum rex nobilissimus Perses honestavit, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: caput (avis) plumeo apice honestante (with distinguere), Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 3; cf. Curt. 8, 13: formam pudor honestabat, id. 6, 2; 3, 6 *fin.:* exornatio est, qua utimur rei honestandae et locupletandae causa, *adorn*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7.

hŏnestus, a um, *adj.* [honos, honor, qs. furnished or clothed with honor], *full of honor, honorable.* **I.** *Regarded with honor, enjoying respect* or *consideration, honored, distinguished, honorable, respectable, noble*, = honoratus: qui me honore honestiorem fecit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 32: cum honos sit praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem; qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, etc., Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40, 9: magnus atque honestus, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 4; cf.: salvi et honesti, id. ib. 11, 2, 2: honestus homo et nobilis, Cic. Mur. 36, 75: cum honesto aliquo homine, id. Fam. 16, 9, 4: amplae et honestae familiae, *illustrious and honorable families*, id. Mur. 7, 15; cf.: homines honestis parentibus ac majoribus nati, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 85: bonis parentibus atque honesto loco natus, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 7: loco natus honesto, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 2: Polla, Nursiae honesto genere orta, Suet. Vesp. 1: equite Romano in primis honesto et ornato, *distinguished, eminent*, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 1; 13, 31, 1: eques Romanus, id. ib. 13, 62; cf.: erant complures honesti adulescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris, Caes. B. C. 1, 51, 3: publicani, homines honestissimi atque ornatissimi, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: homo honestissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53, 6: milites honestissimi sui generis, id. B. C. 1, 20, 1: virginis honestae vaticinatione, Suet. Galb. 9 et saep.: quia deus auctor culpae honestior erat, Liv. 1, 4, 2: tam grave, tam firmum, tam honestum municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 2: honestissimus conventus, Quint. 1, 2, 9: ut honestiore judicio conflictere? *more honorable*, Cic. Quint. 13, 44: dies honestissimus nobis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2: atque erit illa mihi mortis honesta dies, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 34: honesta paupertas, Vell. 129, 3: omnium honestarum rerum egens, *not able to live suitably to his rank*, Sall. J. 14, 17: honestis manibus omnia laetius proveniunt, i. e. *of generals* (cf. shortly before: ipsorum tunc manibus imperatorum colebantur agri), Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 19. — As *substt.* **1.** **hŏnestĭōres,** um, *m.*, *men of noble birth:* qui hominem castraverit . . . sive is servus sive liber sit, capite punitur: honestiores publicatis bonis in insulam deportantur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 13; 1, 21, 4 sq.; opp. humiliores, id. ib. 5, 25, 1 sq.; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 2, 2; 8, 4, 2.—**2.** **hŏnestum,** i, *n.*, *honorable conduct, morality, virtue:* nec honesto quicquam honestius, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 25: rigidi servator honesti (Cato), Luc. 2, 389.

II. *Bringing* or *deserving of honor, honorable, respectable, creditable, worthy, virtuous, decent, proper, becoming.* **A.** In gen.: ut (civium vita) opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloria ampla, virtute honesta sit, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: in convivio moderato atque honesto, id. Mur. 6, 13: aequa et honesta postulatio, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: honestum ac probabile nomen, id. Caecin. 25, 71; cf.: ut honesta praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4: causas abeundi quaerat honestas, Lucr. 4, 1181: certatio, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: honestam rem actionemve aut non suscipere aut, etc., id. ib. 13, 47: res, causa (opp. turpis), Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5; cf.: honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile, id. 3, 2, 3: hominum honestissimorum testimoniis non credere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: homines honestissimi, id. ib. 17, 49: quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut honestiores quam sint ipsi, liberos habeant, Quint. 1, 1, 82: soror, *virtuous, chaste*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 58: vita honestissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; so in *sup.:* labor, Quint. 12, 7, 10: praecepta, id. 12, 2, 27: testimonia, id. 5, 11, 37: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, Cic. Rep. 3, 9: honestum quibusdam rapto vivere, Quint. 3, 7, 24: honestius est de amicorum pecunia laborare quam de sua, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2: ut neque rectum neque honestum sit, nec fieri possit, ut, etc., id. Lael. 21, 76: honestum et rectum, id. ib. 22, 82: honestum id intellegimus, quod tale est, ut, detracta omni utilitate, sine ullis praemiis fructibusve per se ipsum possit jure laudari, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45; cf. id. Inv. 2, 53, 159; id. Leg. 1, 18, 48: si maritus uxorem suam in adulterio deprehensam occidit . . . non inique aliquid ejus honestissimo calori permittitur, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 10, 1: mores honestos tradere, Juv. 6, 239.—As *subst.:* **hŏnestum,** i, *n.*, *honesty, integrity, virtue* (cf.: honor, virtus, etc.): quandoquidem honestum aut ipsa virtus est aut res gesta virtute, id. Fin. 5, 23, 66; cf.: sive honestum solum bonum est, ut Stoicis placet, sive quod honestum est, id ita summum bonum est, ut, etc., id. Off. 3, 3, 13; 1, 4, 14: formam quidem ipsam et tamquam faciem honesti vides, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: omnis honesti justique disciplina, Quint. 12, 2, 1: honesti praesens imago, id. 12, 1, 28: quo (honesto) detracto quid poterit beatum intellegi? Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: de honesto ac bono, Quint. 2, 2, 5: honesta ac turpia, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44; 1, 17, 46: honestis similia sunt quaedam non honesta, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4: de honestis, justis, utilibus quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 41.—Prov.: honesta mors turpi vita potior, Tac. Agr. 33: imponit finem sapiens et rebus honestis, Juv. 6, 444: honestus rumor alterum est patrimonium, Pub. Syr. 217 Rib.—**B.** In partic., of personal appearance, *noble, fine, handsome, beautiful* (mostly poet.): ille erat honesta facie et liberali, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 15; 2, 1, 24; cf.: ita me di ament, honestus est, id. ib. 3, 2, 21: erat forma praeter ceteras honesta, id. And. 1, 1, 96: facies, Suet. Tib. 68: caput, Verg. A. 10, 133; id. G. 2, 392: asini, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2: (equi), Verg. G. 3, 81: ager honestior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2: tunc ora rigantur honestis Imbribus (i. e. lacrimis), Stat. Th. 2, 234. — As *subst.:* **hŏnestum,** i, *n.*, *beauty:* nec, si quid honesti est, jactat habetque palam, quaerit, quo turpia celet, = si quid pulchri habent, Hor. S. 1, 2, 84.—Hence, *adv.:* **hŏnestē.** **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Honorably, nobly* (very rare): honeste natus, *of noble birth*, Suet. Aug. 43.—Far more freq. and class., **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Decently, becomingly, properly, creditably, virtuously:* neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 69; id. Rud. 2, 3, 77: sic volo Te ferre (aquam) honeste, ut ego fero, id. ib. 2, 5, 7: unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, Hor. S. 2, 7, 12: ut videamur vestiti esse honeste, Varr. L. L. 8, § 31 Müll.: (Lucretia) tum quoque jam moriens, ne non procumbat honeste, Respicit, Ov. F. 2, 833: (Caesar) sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82; Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 26: valde se honeste gerunt, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: honestius hic, quam Q. Pompeius, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: quae in nostris rebus non satis honeste, in amicorum fiunt honestissime, id. Lael. 16, 57: aliquid recte honesteque dicere, id. Rep. 1, 2: beate et honeste vivere, id. ib. 4, 3: honeste vivere (opp. turpiter), Quint. 5, 10, 24: facere ac dicere (opp. turpiter), id. 11, 1, 14; 10, 5, 13: tam jejuna fames, cum possit honestius tremere, etc., Juv. 5, 10. iste quidem veteres inter ponetur honeste, *fairly, properly*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 43: fastigium nunc honeste vergit in tectum inferioris porticus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, 14.

hŏnor or **hŏnos** (the latter form almost exclusively in Cic., who has honor only Phil. 9, 6 *fin.*, and Fragm. pro Tull. 21; also in Caes., Liv., Sall., Prop., Verg., Nep., and Curt.; but honor in Sen., Vell., Ov.; and Hor. and Tac. use both forms. Honos was antiquated in Quintilian's day, v. Quint. 1, 4, 13; Neue, Formenl. 1, 168 sq.), ōris (archaic *gen.* honorus, like venerus, Lex Puteol. ap. Haubold, *n.* 7), *m.* [perh. Sanscr. hu-, call], *honor, repute, esteem* in which a person or thing is held. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum honos sit praemium virtutis judicio studioque civium delatum ad aliquem, qui eum sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur. Qui autem occasione aliqua etiam invitis suis civibus nactus est imperium, hunc nomen honoris adeptum, non honorem puto, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; cf.: is autem, qui vere appellari potest honos, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis est praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10, 1 sq.: honos alit artes omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; so with gloria, id. Part. 24, 87: si honos is fuit, majorem tibi habere non

potui, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: quanto et honor hic illo est amplior, etc., id. Att. 9, 2, A, 1: gratia, dignitate, honore auctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 8: amplissimis honoribus et praemiis decorari ... honos maximus, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: ut eum amplissimo regis honore et nomine affeceris, id. Deiot. 5, 14: aliquem praecipuo honore habere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 4: suum cuique honorem et gradum reddere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: apud eum sunt in honore et in pretio, id. ib. 28, 77; Caes. B. C. 3, 61, 1; so with *in:* in honore magno esse, Cic. Brut. 8, 30: summo in honore, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235; id. Off. 2, 19, 65: tanto in honore, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 77, 2; 3, 47, 7; Liv. 42, 6, 12; but without *in:* Jovem autem quanto honore in suo templo fuisse arbitramini, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: (Druides) magno sunt apud eos honore, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4; 5, 54, 5; Liv. 1, 40, 1; Tac. A. 14, 6; id. H. 1, 6, 4: honorem accipere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 1: honorem huic generi (i. e. poëtis) non fuisse declarat oratio Catonis, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: honori summo nostro Miloni fuit qui P. Clodii conatus compressit, id. Off. 2, 17, 58; cf.: quod (i. e. medium ex tribus sedere) apud Numidas honori ducitur, Sall. J. 11, 3: rite suum Baccho dicemus honorem, *honor, praise,* Verg. G. 2, 393: tanto ille vobis quam mihi pejorem honorem habuit, *worse honor,* i. e. *greater dishonor* or *disgrace,* Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 12, 9, 4; cf.: exsilii honor, i. e. *honorable exile,* Tac. H. 1, 21.—P e r s o n i f i e d: tute pone te latebis facile, ne inveniat te honos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 37.—Of inanim. and abstr. things, *honor, esteem, value:* physicae quoque non sine causa tributus idem est honos, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73; id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: ornatus ille admirabilis, propter quem ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, id. Or. 36, 125: multa renascentur quae jam cecidere, cadentque Quae nunc sunt in honore vocabula, si volet usus, Hor. A. P. 71: apud antiquos piscium nobilissimus habitus acipenser nullo in honore est, Plin. 9, 17, 27, § 60; 19, 6, 32, § 104: vino Pramnio etiam nunc honos durat, id. 14, 4, 6, § 54 al.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *Public honor, official dignity, office, post, preferment* (cf. munus): ita quaestor sum factus, ut mihi honorem illum tum non solum datum, sed etiam creditum ac commissum putem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35: ille honoris gradus, id. Sull. 29, 82: equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.:* extraordinarium honorem appetere, id. ib. 1, 32, 2: hic ipse honos (sc. dictatura), delatus ad me, testis est innocentiae meae, Liv. 9, 26, 14: curulem adferri sellam eo jussit (Flavius) ac sede honoris sui inimicos spectavit, id. 9, 46, 9: honore abiit, Suet. Aug. 26; cf.: deposito honore, id. ib. 36: paene honore summotus est, id. Claud. 9: honor municipalis est administratio rei publicae cum dignitatis gradu, sive cum sumtu, sive sine erogatione contingens, Dig. 50, 4, 14 pr.: honorem aut magistratum gerere, Gai Inst. 1, 96: clari velamen honoris sufficiunt tunicae summis aedilibus albae, Juv. 3, 178: tempus honoris, *the term of office,* id. 8, 150: honorem militiae largiri, *military honors,* id. 7, 88. —In *plur.:* populum Romanum hominibus novis industriis libenter honores mandare semperque mandasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; cf.: qui (populus) stultus honores Saepe dat indignis, Hor. S. 1, 6, 15: ascendisset ad honores, nisi, etc., Cic. Brut. 68, 241: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis perfungi, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3: obrepisti ad honores errore hominum, id. Pis. 1, 1: Catulus maximis honoribus usus, Sall. C. 49, 2: magistratus atque honores capere, Suet. Aug. 26: largiri opes, honores, Tac. A. 11, 12.—**2.** P a r t i c u l a r p h r a s e s. **a.** Honoris causa. (*a*) *Out of respect, in order to show honor* (class.): C. Curio, quem ego hominem honoris potius quam contumeliae causa nominatum volo, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 18: quem honoris causa nomino, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: toties hunc et virum bonum esse dixisti et honoris causa appellasti, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: Campanis equitum honoris causa, civitas sine suffragio data, Liv. 8, 14, 10; 32, 34, 8; 39, 22, 2.—(*β*) *For the sake of* (ante-class.): ejus honoris causa, feci thensaurum ut hic reperiret Euclio, Plaut. Aul. prol. 25: mei honoris causa mittere coquos, id. ib. 3, 4, 4: huc honoris vostri venio gratia, id. Am. 3, 1, 7; id. Stich. 2, 2, 14: vestri honoris causa, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35.—**b.** Praefari or dicere honorem, to make an excuse in saying any thing that may be distasteful = *by your leave* or *saving your presence:* si dicimus: ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aurelia aliquid aut Lollia, honos praefandus est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; for which: haec sunt quae retulisse fas sit, ac pleraque ex his non nisi honore dicto, Plin. 28, 8, 24, § 87; cf. also: honos auribus sit, i. e. *pardon the expression,* Curt. 5, 1, 22.—**3.** P e r s o n i f i e d, **Hŏnor** or **Hŏnos,** as a deity whose temple adjoined that of Virtus, and who was worshipped with uncovered head, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 121; id. Sest. 54, 116; id. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Val. Max. 1, 1, 8; Liv. 27, 25, 7 sqq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; Inscr. Orell. 543.

II. T r a n s f. **A.** C o n c r., *any thing given as a mark of honor, an honorary gift, a reward, acknowledgment, recompense, fee; a sacrifice; funeral rites; a legacy,* etc. (mostly poet. and since the Aug. period): Itan tandem hanc majores famam tradiderunt tibi tui, ... honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 18: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur et tibi daret quod opus esset, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 3; Vitr. 10, 22: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, Verg. A. 5, 365: nil victor honoris Ex opibus posco, Sil. 9, 199: dicite, Pierides, quonam donetur honore Neaera, Tib. 3, 1, 5: nec Telamon sine honore recessit Hesioneque data potitur, Ov. M. 11, 216: arae sacrificiis fument, honore, donis cumulentur, Liv. 8, 33, 21: divûm templis indicit honorem, Verg. A. 1, 632; Ov. F. 4, 409: nullos aris adoleret honores, id. M. 8, 742: meritos aris mactavit honores, Verg. A. 3, 118: honore sepulturae carere, Cic. de Sen. 20, 75; id. Inv. 1, 55, 108: cernit ibi maestos et mortis honore carentes Leucaspim, etc., Verg. A. 6, 333; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 45: mille viri, qui supremum comitentur honorem, Verg. A. 11, 61: solutus honos cineri, Val. Fl. 3, 357: honorem habere alicui, Curt. 3, 12, 13: omnem honorem funeri servare, id. 4, 10, 23: communem sepulturae honorem alicui tribuere, Suet. Aug. 17: nec enim quaerimus, cui acquiratur, sed cui honos habitus est, *the honorary legacy,* Dig. 37, 5, 3; 32, 1, 11: sepulturae honore spoliatus, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1; 9, 8, 1 *fin.;* cf.: supremitatis honor, Amm. 31, 13: supremus condicionis humanae honos, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1.—**B.** O b j e c t i v e l y, *a quality that brings honor* or *consideration, an ornament, grace, charm, beauty* (poet.): silvis Aquilo decussit honorem, Verg. G. 2, 404: December silvis honorem decutit, Hor. Epod. 11, 6; cf.: populeus cui frondis honor, Val. Fl. 6, 296: notus in vultus honor, Hor. Epod. 17, 18; Stat. Th. 10, 788. —In *plur.:* laetos oculis afflârat honores, Verg. A. 1, 591; cf. Sil. 12, 244: hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. C. 1, 17, 16: nullum ver usquam nullique aestatis honores, Sil. 3, 487.—**C.** *A magistrate, office-holder:* sed cum summus honor finito computet anno, sportula quid referat, Juv. 1, 117; cf. v. 110.

hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [honoro], *that procures honor* or *esteem, honorable* (very rare): haec ipsa sunt honorabilia quae videntur levia atque communia, salutari, appeti, decedi, assurgi, etc., *Cic. de Sen. 18, 62: personae, Amm. 30, 4, 16: honorabilior omnium, Vulg. Dan. 13, 4. —*Adv.:* **hŏnōrābĭlĭter,** *honorably:* colebatur, Amm. 29, 2; so, sepelire, Capitol. Macr. 5.

hŏnōrārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. honorarius, I. B.

hŏnōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [honor], *of* or *relating to honor, done for the sake of conferring honor, honorary.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** *Adj.* (class.): cum essem in provincia legatus, quamplures ad praetores et consules vinum honorarium dabant: numquam accepi, ne privatus quidem, Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 3: frumentum, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: tumulus, i. e. *a cenotaph,* Suet. Claud. 1: arbiter, i. e. *one chosen out of respect by the parties themselves* (opp. to one chosen by the judge), Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 120; id. Fat. 17, 39; cf. arbitria (opp. judicia legitima), id. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: opera (opp. severitas judicis), id. Caecin. 2, 6: tutor, Dig. 23, 2, 61; 26, 7, 3: VACCA, i. e. *an honorary offering* (opp. to a sin-offering), Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 32; 36; 41: ludi, i. e. *given by the magistrates to the people,* Suet. Aug. 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.: munus, *a post of honor,* Gell. 16, 13, 6: codicilli, *honorary letters-patent,* Cod. Theod. 6, 22; Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3: docere debitum est, delectare honorarium, permovere necessarium, *is done out of respect for the audience, voluntarily,* Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 3: curatores honorarii, qui a praetore constituuntur, Ulp. Fragm. 12, 1; cf. § 3.—**B.** *Subst.:* **hŏnōrārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. donum), *a present made on being admitted to a post of honor, a douceur, fee, honorary* (post-class.): decurionatus, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 114: carae cognationis, Tert. Idol. 10; Dig. 11, 6, 1: in honorariis advocatorum ita versari judex debet, ut pro modo litis, etc., ib. 50, 13, 1; 26, 7, 8 al.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., in jurid. Lat., *of* or *belonging to the prætorian law,* or *law of custom* (opp. to laws strictly defined by statutes): (jus) honorarium dicitur, quod ab honore praetoris venerat, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 10; so, actio, ib. 30, 1, 28: obligatio, ib. 20, 1, 5: successor, ib. 46, 4, 13 *fin.* et saep.

hŏnōrātē, *adv.*, v. honoro, *P. a. fin.*

hŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [honoro], *a mark of respect, honor* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 221; Mart. Cap. 1, § 7; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. gradivus, p. 97 Müll.

hŏnōrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from honoro.

Hŏnōrĭădes, ae; **-ĭānus,** a, um; **-ĭas,** adis, v. Honorius.

hŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. honorificus *fin.*

hŏnōrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [honorificus], *a doing of honor, honor* (post-class.): imperialis, Symm. Ep. 6, 36; Vop. Aur. 25, 6; Ambros. de Abr. 2, 10, 69; id. de Jacob, 2, 2, 7.

hŏnōrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to do honor to, to honor* (eccl. Lat.): regem magnum, Lact. 7, 24 *fin.:* Deum, id. Ira D. 23: Salvatorem, Aug. Ep. 119.

hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [honor + facio], *that does honor, honorable* (class.): numquam ab eo mentio de me nisi honorifica, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: cum tu a me rebus amplissimis atque honorificentissimis ornatus esses, id. Fam. 5, 2, 1: orationem meam in te honorificam fuisse, id. ib. § 3: honorificentissima verba, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: seria partitur (Domitius Marsus) in tria genera, honorificum, contumeliosum, medium, Quint. 6, 3, 108; cf. id. ib. § 6: si quid honorificum pagina blanda sonat, Mart. 10, 45, 2: P. Clodius in senatu sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo M. Catonem a re publica relegavit, Vell. 2, 45, 4.—*Comp.:* honorificentius est, Nep. Eum. 1, 5.—*Adv.:* **hŏnōrĭfĭcē,** *honorably, with honor* or *respect, honorably:* aliquid de aliquo honorifice praedicare, Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33: respondere alicui, id. ib. 7, 8, 23: consurgitur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 62, § 138: promittere (with large), Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: iratus, quod ... nihil in se honorifice neque publice neque privatum factum esset, *that no honors had been shown him,* Liv. 42, 1, 7.—*Comp.:* ut nemini sit triumphus honorificentius quam mihi salus restitutioque perscripta, Cic. Pis. 15, 35: nec liberalius nec honorificentius se potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2.—*Sup.:* aliquem honorificentissime appellare, id. ib. 6, 6, 10: litterae tuae cum amantissime tum honorificentissime scriptae, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 2.

hŏnōrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [honorgero], *that brings honor, honorable* (late Lat.): nota virginitatis, Tert. Verg. Vell. 10.

Hŏnōrīnus, i, *m.*, i. q. Honor, *the god of honor,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21 dub. (al. Honor).

* **hŏnōrĭpĕta,** ae, *m.* [honor-peto], *striving for honors, ambitious,* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20.

Hŏnōrĭus, ii, *m.*, *son of the emperor Theodosius I., and brother of Arcadius, the first emperor of the western Roman empire,* Claud. Nupt. Hon. 118; Aur. Vict. Epit. 48 *fin.*—**II.** D e r i v v. **A. Hŏnōrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Honorius, Honorian:* thermae, Cod. Theod.

15, 1, 50.—**B. Hŏnōrĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant, son of the emperor Honorius*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 341.—**C. Hŏnōrĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *a female descendant, daughter of the emperor Honorius*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 130.

hŏnōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*depon.*: Dionysius Platonem in litore occurrens honoratus est, Sol. 1, § 123; 2, § 26; Ampel. 2, 5) [honor], *to clothe* or *adorn with honor; to honor, respect; to adorn, ornament, embellish, decorate* (class.; cf. honeste): mortem ejus (Ser. Sulpicii) non monumento sed luctu publico esse honorandam putarem, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 5: ornandi honorandique potestas, id. ib. 5, 17, 45 Orell. *N. cr.*: honorandus sum, quia tyrannum occidi (opp. puniendus), Quint. 3, 6, 74; cf. id. 7, 4, 41: Amphiaraüm sic honoravit fama Graeciae, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88: virtutem, id. Phil. 9, 2, 4: aliquos sellis curulibus, toga praetexta, corona triumphali laureaque honorare, Liv. 10, 7, 9: populum congiariis, *to honor*, i. e. *present*, Vell. 2, 129, 3; cf: nisi in arena passi sunt se honorari, Dig. 3, 1, 1; 48, 10, 15: honoratus equestri statua, Vell. 2, 61, 3: Apollo lyram modo nato flore honorabat, *adorned*, Petr. 83: lato clavo vel equo publico similive honore honorari, Ulp. Fragm. 7, 1.—Hence, **hŏnōrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *honored, respected; honorable, respectable, distinguished*. **A.** In gen. [class.): qui honorem sententiis, qui suffragiis adeptus est, is mihi et honestus et honoratus videtur, etc., Cic. Brut. 81, 281: satis honestam honoratamque imaginem fore, Liv. 36, 40, 9: beati, qui honorati sunt, videntur; miseri autem, qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: clari et honorati viri, id. de Sen. 7, 22: homo et princeps, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: honoratus et nobilis Thucydides, id. Or. 9, 32: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 120: cani, Ov. M. 8, 9: praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8, 19: amici, i. e. *courtiers*, Liv. 40, 54, 6: rus, *granted as a mark of honor*, Ov. M. 15, 617; cf. sedes, Tac. A. 2, 63.—*Comp.*: Dionysius apud me honoratior fuit, quam apud Scipionem Panaetius, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: spes honoratioris militiae, Liv. 32, 23, 9.—*Sup.*: genus pollens atque honoratissimum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: honoratissimo loco lectus, Vell. 2, 76, 1: honoratissimae imaginis vir, Liv. 3, 58, 2: genus assensus, Tac. G. 11.—**B.** In partic., *honored by a public office, filling a post of honor, honorable, respectable* (perh. not ante-Aug.): praetor, Ov. F. 1, 52: consul honoratus vir, id. P. 4, 5, 1: honoratior, Vell. 2, 54 *fin.*: familia honorata magis quam nobilis, Eutr. 7, 18: si quis forte honoratorum, decurionum, possessorum, etc., Cod. Th. 9, 27, 6; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; Inscr. Orell. 3540; 3971 al.; cf.: HONORATVS AD CVRAM KALENDARII, Inscr. Grut. 444, 5: honoratae comae, i. e. *of a high magistrate*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 92.—**2.** *Act.*, *conferring honor*, = honorificus (very rare): senatus quam poterat honoratissimo decreto adlocutus eos mandat consulibus, Liv. 27, 10, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **hŏnōrātē**, *with honor, honorably*: quam illum et honorate nec secure continet? Vell. 2, 129, 4: quod filium honorate custodierant, Tac. H. 4, 63.—*Comp.*: utrum contumeliosius expulerint, an revocaverint honoratius, Just. 5, 4, 13; Val. Max. 5, 1, 11.—*Sup.*: aliquem honoratissime excipere, Val. Max. 2, 10, 2.

hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [honor, analog. with decorus from decor] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). * **I.** *Worthy of honor, honorable*, Stat. Th. 5, 40.—**II.** *That confers honor, honorable*: carmen, *glorifying*, Val. Fl. 4, 342: fama, Stat. Th. 2, 629: mors, id. ib. 4, 230: oratio, Tac. A. 1, 10 *fin.*: quae in Drusum patrem Germanici honora et magnifica Augustus fecisset, id. ib. 3, 5: honora de Germanico disserebat, id. ib. 4, 68.

hŏnos, ōris, *m.*, v. honor.

‡ **hŏnus** and **hŏnustus**, v. onus *init.*

† **hoplītes**, ae, *m.*, = ὁπλίτης, *a heavy-armed man*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71, v. Sillig. ad h. l.

hoplŏmăchus, i, *m.*, = ὁπλομάχος, *a heavy-armed combatant*, a sort of gladiator, Suet. Calig. 35; Mart. 8, 74, 1; Firm. Math. 8, 21; Inscr. Orell. 2566.

1. hōra, ae (archaic *gen. sing.* horāī, Lucr. 1, 1016.—In *abl. plur.* HORABVS, Inscr. Orell. 4601), *f.* [kindred with ὥρα; Zend yare, year; ayara, day; orig. for Ϝosara, from Ϝέαρ, ver], (lit., a definite space of time, fixed by natural laws; hence, as in Greek). **I.** *An hour.* **A.** Lit. (among the Romans, of varying length, according to the time of year, from sunrise to sunset being reckoned as twelve hours; cf.: aetas, aevum, tempus, dies): aestiva, Mart. 12, 1, 4; cf.: viginti milia passuum horis quinque duntaxat aestivis conficienda sunt, Veg. Mil. 1, 9: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: idem eadem possunt horam durare probantes? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 82: ternas epistolas in hora dare, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1: in hora saepe ducentos versus dictabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 9: horas tres dicere, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: primum dormiit ad horas tres, id. ib. 10, 13, 1: quatuor horarum spatio antecedens, Caes. B. C. 3, 79 *fin.*: quatuor aut plures aulaea premuntur in horas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 189: non amplius quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: haec (cogitatio) paucis admodum horis magnas etiam causas complectitur, Quint. 10, 6, 1: paucissimarum horarum consulatus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: nuntiare horas, *to tell the time of day*, Juv. 10, 216; cf.: cum a puero quaesisset horas, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182; Suet. Dom. 16: si te grata quies et primam somnus in horam Delectat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 6: hora secunda postridie, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: quartā vix demum exponimur horā, Hor. S. 1, 5, 23: cum ad te quinta fere hora venissem, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: ea res acta est, cum hora sexta vix Pompeius perorasset, usque ad horam octavam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: hora fere nona, id. ib.: hora diei decima fere, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, id. Mil. 10, 29: prima salutantes atque altera continet hora; Exercet raucos tertia causidicos: In quintam varios extendit Roma labores: Sexta quies lassis, septima finis erit, etc., Mart. 4, 8: post horam primam noctis. . . . decem horis nocturnis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: prima noctis, Suet. Aug. 76: tribus nocturnis, id. Calig. 50: id quidem in horam diei quintam vel octavam spectare maluerint, i. e., *towards that part of the heavens where the sun is at the fifth or eighth hour*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84; 6, 32, 37, § 202: hic tu fortasse eris diligens, ne quam ego horam de meis legitimis horis remittam, *of the hours allowed to an orator*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: hora partūs, *the hour of one's birth, natal hour*, Suet. Aug. 94: hora natalis, Hor. C. 2, 17, 19: mortis, Suet. Dom. 14: cenae, id. Claud. 8: pugnae, id. Aug. 16: somni, id. Dom. 21 et saep.: ad horam venire, *at the hour, punctually*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 16: clavum mutare in horas, *every hour, hourly*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10; id. C. 2, 13, 14; id. A. P. 160; Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 3.—**2.** Prov. **a.** In horam vivere, *to care only for the passing hour, to live from hand to mouth*, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25.—**b.** Omnium horarum homo (amicus, etc.), *ready, active, well disposed at all times*, Quint. 6, 3, 110 Spald.; Suet. Tib. 42 (for which: C. Publicium solitum dicere, P. Mummium cuivis tempori hominem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271).—**B.** Transf., in *plur.*: **hōrae**, ārum, *a horologe, dial, clock*: cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, ut horas, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Petr. 71; cf.: videt oscitantem judicem, mittentem ad horas, *to look at the clock*, Cic. Brut. 54, 200.—**II.** Poet., in gen., *time, time of year, season*: tu quamcumque deus tibi fortunaverit horam, Grata sume manu, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 22: et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, id. C. 2, 16, 31: neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, id. Ep. 1, 18, 110: qui recte vivendi prorogat horam, id. ib. 1, 2, 41: extremo veniet mollior hora die, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 16: numquam te crastina fallet Hora, Verg. G. 1, 426: sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302; so of spring: genitalis anni, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107: flagrantis atrox hora Caniculae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: (hae latebrae) Incolumem tibi me praestant Septembribus horis, id. Ep. 1, 16, 16: arbor ipsa omnibus horis pomifera est, *at all seasons, all the year round*, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15.—**III.** Personified: **Hōrae**, ārum, *f.*, like the Gr. Ὧραι, *the Hours, daughters of Jupiter and Themis, goddesses that presided over the changes of the seasons and kept watch at the gates of heaven*, Ov. M. 2, 26; 118; Val. Fl. 4, 92; Stat. Th. 3, 410; Ov. F. 1, 125; 5, 217; Hyg. Fab. 183.

2. Hōra, ae, *f.* [perh. an old form for hĕra, lady], *the wife of Quirinus* (*Romulus*), *who was worshipped as a goddess* (called, before her death, Hersilia, Ov. M. 14, 830): Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 2 (Ann. v. 121 Vahl.): Hora Quirini, Gell. 13, 22, 2; cf.: pariter cum corpore nomen Mutat Horamque vocat, Ov. M. 14, 851.

† **hōraeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὡραῖος (sc. τάριχος), *salted in season*: scomber, *pickled mackerel*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

hōrālis, e, *adj.* [hora], *of* or *belonging to an hour* (late Lat.): spatium, i. e., *of an hour*, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 364.

hōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a dial, clock* (late Lat.), Censorin. de Die Nat. 23 *med.*

1. Hŏrātĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **a.** Horatii, *the three brothers, in the time of Tullus Hostilius, who fought against the Alban* Curiatii, Liv. 1, 24 sq.—**b.** Horatius Cocles, *who, in the war with Porsenna, defended a bridge single-handed*, Liv. 2, 10.—**c.** Q. Horatius Flaccus, *the famous Augustan poet*, Juv. 7, 62.—In *fem.*: **Hŏrātĭa**, ae, *the sister of the* Horatii, Liv. 1, 26 *fin.*—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hŏrātĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Horatius, Horatian*: gens, Liv. 1, 26: virtus, Verg. Cul. 359: lex, Liv. 3, 55; Gell. 6, 7, 2.—**B. Hŏrātĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Horace, Horatian*: ille Atabulus, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

2. Hŏrātĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 1. Horatius, II. A.

horconia, ae, *f.*, *a sort of wine in Campania*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35.

‡ **horctum** et **forctum** pro bono dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.: cf. fortis *init.*

‡ **horda**, ae, *f.*, archaic i. q. forda, *a cow that is with calf*: quae sterilis est vacca, taura appellata; quae praegnans, horda: ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; v. fordus.

hordĕācĕus (or **ord-**), a, um, *adj.* [hordeum], *of* or *relating to barley, barley-*: farina, Cato, R. R. 157, 5; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 135: panis, id. 18, 11, 26, § 103: farrago, Col. 11, 2, 99: messis, Plin. 18, 29, 71, § 295: pira, *barley-pears*, i. e., *ripe at the barley-harvest*, Col. 5, 10, 18.

hordĕārĭus (also **ordearius** and **hordĭārius**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to barley, barley-*: pira, *barley-pears*, i. e. *pears that are ripe at barley-harvest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55 (also called hordeacea pira, Col. 5, 10, 18); so, pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41: hordiarium aes, quod pro hordeo equiti Romano dabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf. Liv. 1, 43, 9 (Weissenb. ad loc.): Gai. Inst. 4, 27: antiquissimum in cibis hordeum, sicut Atheniensium ritu apparet et gladiatorum cognomine, qui hordearii vocabantur, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72: pecunia ex qua hordeum equis erat comparandum . . . dicebatur aes hordiarium, Gai. Inst. 4, 27.—**II.** *Like barley*, i. e. inflated: hunc eundem M. Coelius hordearium rhetorem appellat, deridens ut inflatum ac levem et sordidum, Suet. Rhet. 2.

* **hordĕīus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to barley, barley-*: lolligiunculae, Plaut. Casin. 2, 8, 58.

hordeŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a sty in the eye*, Marc. Empir. 8; Isid. 4, 8, 16.

hordĕum (also **ordeum**, and arch. **fordeum** acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 14), i, *n.* [Sanscr. root ghars-, to rub, grind; O. H. Germ. Gers-ta], *barley*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58; Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6; Col. 2, 9, 3 sq.; Liv. 27, 13, 9; Suet. Aug. 24: frugibus legatis hordeum continetur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 78.—In *plur.*, Verg. E. 5, 36; id. G. 1, 317; on account of this plur. he was abused by the poet Bavius; v. Bavius; cf. also: hordea et mulsa non alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16; *plur.* also Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56.

hordĭārĭus, v. hordearius.

‡ **hordicālia**, v. horda and fordus.

‡ **hordicidia,** v. ‡ fordicidia.

hordus, v. fordus.

Horesti, ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe in North Britain, in the modern Stirling,* or *the north part of Lanark,* Tac. Agr. 38 (al. Boresti).

hŏrĭa (oria), ae, *f.*, *a small vessel, a fishing-smack* (cf.: celox, catascopium, prosumia, lembus, etc.): horia navicula piscatoria, Non. 533, 20; Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 5; 4, 3, 81; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

hŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [horia], *a skiff, fishing-boat,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 100; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

hŏrĭor, hori, and **hŏrĭtor,** āri, *v. dep.* [prim. forms of hortor, from the root ΟΡΩ, whence ὄρνυμι, ὁρμή, ὁρμάω, etc.], *to urge, incite, encourage:* hortatur quod vulgo dicimus, veteres nonnulli horitur dixerunt, ut Ennius libro XVI. (29): prandere jubet horiturque. Idem in X. (28): horitatur induperator, Diom. p. 378 P. (Ann. v. 409 and 350 Vahl.).

† **hŏrĭstĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὁριστική, *the defining* or *theoretical part of grammar,* Diom. p. 421 P.

* **hŏrĭtor,** āri, v. horior *fin.*

† **hŏrīzon,** ontis, *m.*, = ὁρίζων (sc. κύκλος or ἀήρ). **I.** *The horizon* (pure Lat. finiens and finitor), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 *fin.*; id. S. 7, 14 *fin.*; Hyg. Astr. 1, 4.—**II.** *A line drawn through the centre of a sundial,* Vitr. 9, 8.

† **hormĕnos,** i, *m.*, = ὅρμενος, the Greek name of *wild asparagus,* Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 151 (as Greek, Jan.).

† **hormīnum,** i, *n.*, = ὅρμινον, *the herb clary, a kind of sage,* Salvia horminum, Linn.; Plin. 22, 25, 76, § 159; 18, 10, 22, § 96.

† **hormiscion,** ii, *n.*, = ὁρμίσκος, *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 168.

horno, *adv.*, v. hornus *fin.*

hornōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [hornus], *of this year, this year's:* nuces, Cato, R. R. 17, 2: frumentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45: virgae, Col. 5, 6 *fin.*

hornus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for hōrinus = ὥρινος from ὥρα], *of this year, this year's* (not in Cic.; but cf. hornotinus): agni, Prop. 4, (5), 3, 61: fruge, Hor. C. 3, 23, 3: vina, id. Epod. 2, 47: palea, id. S. 2, 6, 88. —*Adv.:* **horno,** *this year:* utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro? Lucil. ap. Non. 121, 8: horno messis magna fuit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 3; Varr. ap. Non. 121, 10.

‡ **hōrŏlŏgĭāris,** e, *adj.* [horologium], *of* or *belonging to a horologe* or *clock:* TEMPLVM, i. e. *provided with a clock,* Inscr. Orell. 1276; cf. abbrev., HOROLOGIAR. TEMPLVM, id. 925.

† **hōrŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὡρολογικός, *of* or *belonging to a clock:* vasa, Mart. Cap. 6, 194.

hōrŏlŏgĭum, ii, *n.*, = ὡρολόγιον, *a clock, horologe,* either a *sundial* or a *water-clock,* Plin. 2, 76, 78, § 187; 7, 60, 60, § 213; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17; Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; Vitr. 9, 8 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 2032; 3298 sq.

hōroscŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horoscopus], *indicating the hour:* vasa, Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182.—**II.** *Relating to nativities:* libri, Fulg. Myth. 1, 12 al.—As *subst.:* **hōroscŏpica,** ae, *f.*, *the casting of nativities,* Mythogr. Lat. 3, 13.

† **hōroscŏpīum** or **pĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ὡροσκοπεῖον or -σκόπιον, *an instrument used in the casting of nativities,* Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **hōroscŏpo,** āre, *v. n.*, = ὡροσκοπέω, *to take the time of one's nativity, to draw a horoscope,* Manil. 3, 296; Firm. Math. 5, 1.

† **hōroscŏpus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὡροσκόπος, *that shows the hour.* **I.** *Adj.:* vasa, Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; Mart. Cap. 6, § 595.—**II.** *Subst.:* **horoscopus,** i, *m.*, *a nativity, horoscope,* Pers. 6, 18; Manil. 3, 190; 200 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 2 sq.

horrĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [horreum], *the superintendent of a storehouse* or *magazine,* Dig. 19, 2, 60, § 9; 9, 3, 5, § 3; 10, 4, 5; Inscr. Orell. 3214 al.

horrĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a storehouse:* species, i. e. *the corn stored up in a magazine,* Cod. Theod. 11, 14, 3.

horrendē, *adv.*, v. horreo, *P. a. fin.*

horrentĭa, ae, *f.* [horreo], *a shuddering, horror* (post-class. for horror), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

horrĕo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* [for horseo, kindred to Sanscr. hrish, to stand erect, to bristle], *to stand on end, stand erect, to bristle.* **I.** Lit. (for the most part only poet.; not in Ciceron. prose): in corpore pili, ut arista in spica hordei, horrent, Varr. L. L. 6, § 49 Müll.; cf.: et setae densis similes hastilibus horrent, Ov. M. 8, 285: saepe horrere sacros doluit Latona capillos, Tib. 2, 3, 23: horrentibus per totum corpus villis, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: horrentes barbae, Petr. 99: horrentibus scopulis gradum inferre, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: horrentes rubi, Verg. G. 3, 315: horrentibus hastis, id. A. 10, 178: horrebant densis aspera crura pilis, Ov. F. 2, 348: rigidis setis, id. M. 13, 846: horret capillis ut marinus asperis Echinus aut currens aper, Hor. Epod. 5, 27: pervigil ecce draco squamis crepitantibus horrens Sibilat, Ov. H. 12, 101: densantur campis horrentia tela virorum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 866 P. (Ann. v. 288 Vahl.); cf.: hastis longis campus splendet et horret, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Sat. v. 15 Vahl.); imitated Verg. A. 11, 602 Serv.; Liv. 44, 41, 6: mare cum horret fluctibus, *is ruffled, rough,* Att. ap. Non. 422, 33: duris cautibus horrens Caucasus, Verg. A. 4, 366: silvis horrentia saxa fragosis, Ov. M. 4, 778. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To move in an unsteady, shaking manner.* **1.** In gen., *to shake, tremble* (very rare): corpus ut impulsae segetes Aquilonibus horret, Ov. H. 10, 139; cf. horresco.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To shake, shiver* with cold, rigere (poet. and very rare): saepe etiam dominae, quamvis horrebis et ipse, Algentis manus est calfacienda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 213: horrenti tunicam non reddere servo, Juv. 1, 93: sola pruinosis horret facundia pannis, Petr. 83.—**b.** *To tremble, shudder, quake* with fright; more freq. as a *verb. act.*, with an object, *to shudder at* or *be frightened at, to tremble at, be afraid of* (the class. signif. of the word, equally freq. in prose and poetry; cf.: exsecror, abominor, aversor, abhorreo, odi, exhorresco). (*α*) *Absol.:* totus, Parmeno, Tremo horreoque, postquam aspexi hanc, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: *Ph.* Extimuit tum illa? *Me.* Horret corpus, cor salit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9: arrectis auribus horrent Quadrupedes monstrique metu turbantur, Ov. M. 15, 516: scilicet horreres majoraque monstra putares, si mulier vitulum ederet, Juv. 2, 122.—(*β*) With *acc.:* si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: deorum (conscientiam) horrere, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: judicium et crimen, id. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 74; cf.: ingrati animi crimen, id. Att. 9, 2, A. 2: ipsam victoriam, id. Fam. 7, 3, 2: Ariovisti crudelitatem, *Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: nomen ipsum accusatoris, Quint. 12, 7, 1: fragilitatis humanae vires, Plin. Pan. 27, 1: pauperiem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 9: onus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 39: iratum mare, id. Epod. 2, 6: nutum divitis, id. Ep. 1, 18, 11: strictas secures trepida cervice, Sil. 6, 695 et saep.: te Negligit aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64; cf.: quem dives amicus odit et horret, id. ib. 1, 18, 25: horrent admotas vulnera cruda manus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 16: aciem ac tela horrere, Liv. 21, 53, 2; Curt. 7, 8, 4; 9, 2, 33: illam, quam laudibus effert, horrere, *to loathe,* Juv. 6, 183. —(*γ*) With an *inf.* or *relat.-clause:* ego vestris armis armatus non horrui in hunc locum progredi, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: horreo dicere, Liv. 7, 40, 9: horret animus referre, id. 2, 37, 6; 28, 29, 4; Lact. 7, 15, 11; 6, 17, 7: dominatio tanto in odio est omnibus, ut quorsus eruptura sit, horreamus, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 1; 1, 27, 1: quemadmodum accepturi sitis, horreo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8.—(*δ*) With *ne:* eo plus horreo, ne illae magis res nos ceperint, quam nos illas, Liv. 34, 4, 3.—**c.** *To shudder with amazement, to be astonished, amazed* (very rare): quae mehercule ego, Crasse, cum tractantur in causis, horrere soleo, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: animo horrere, id. Dom. 55, 140: cogitatione, Curt. 9, 6, 12; cf. horrendus, 2.—**B.** *To be of a rough* or *frightful appearance; to look rough, look frightful; to be terrible, dreadful, horrid* (rare; mostly poet.): possetne uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere terra, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19: quaedam loca frigoribus hiemis intolerabiliter horrent, Col. 1, 4, 9; German. Progn. 2, 158; cf.: nec fera tempestas toto tamen horret in anno, Ov. F. 1, 495: Phoebus, Stat. Th. 4, 1.—**2.** Trop.: horrebant saevis omnia verba minis, Ov. R. Am. 664.—Hence, **A. horrens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *bristly, shaggy, rough* (poet. and very rare): horrens Arcadius sus, Lucr. 5, 25: horrentique atrum nemus imminet umbra, Verg. A. 1, 165: horrentes Marte Latinos, id. ib. 10, 237: horrensque feris altaribus Esus, Luc. 1, 445.—**B. horrendus,** a, um, *P. a.* **1.** (Acc. to II. A. 2. b.) *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, terrific, horrible* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): horrendum et dictu video mirabile monstrum, Verg. A. 3, 26: truces horrendaeque imagines, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: silva invia atque horrenda, Liv. 9, 36, 1: Roma, Hor. C. 3, 3, 45: rabies, id. S. 2, 3, 323: diluvies, id. C. 4, 14, 27: tempestas (with foeda), Vell. 2, 100, 2: nox, Ov. F. 6, 140: vox, Val. Fl. 1, 210; cf.: lex erat horrendi carminis, Liv. 1, 26, 6: juvenis Parthis horrendus, Hor. S. 2, 5, 62: pallor utrasque Fecerat horrendas aspectu, id. ib. 1, 8, 26: res horrenda relatu, Ov. M. 15, 298: horrendum dictu! Verg. A. 4, 454.—*Neutr. adv.:* belua Lernae Horrendum stridens, Verg. A. 6, 288: arma Horrendum sonuere, id. ib. 9, 732; 12, 700: intonet horrendum, Juv. 6, 485.—*Plur.:* horrenda circumsonantibus Alemannis, Amm. 27, 10, 10.—**2.** In a good sense, *wonderful, awful, venerable* (poet.): horrenda virgo (Camilla), Verg. A. 11, 507: horrendae procul secreta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 10: tectum augustum, ingens . . . Horrendum silvis et religione parentum, id. ib. 7, 172. —*Adv.:* **horrendē,** *dreadfully,* Vulg. Sap. 6, 5; 17, 3.

* **horrĕŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [horreum], *a small barn* or *granary,* Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.*

horresco, horrŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [horreo], *to rise on end, stand erect, to bristle up, grow rough.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.; cf. horreo): rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, Ov. F. 2, 502: tum segetes altae campique natantes Lenibus horrescunt flabris, Verg. G. 3, 199: bracchia coeperunt nigris horrescere villis, Ov. M. 2, 478; cf.: setis horrescere coepi, id. ib. 14, 279: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 385 Vahl.); cf.: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, id. ib. (Trag. v. 177 ib.): mollis horrescit coma, Sen. Agam. 711: horrescit mare, *becomes ruffled, rough,* Varr. ap. Non. 423, 7: ut ille qui navigat, cum subito mare coepit horrescere, Cic. Fragm. ib. 4 (Rep. 1, 40 Mos.).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To fall a shaking, trembling:* (puella) Horruit, ut steriles, agitat quas ventus, aristae, Ov. A. A. 1, 553.—**2.** In partic., *to begin to shake, shudder,* or *tremble* for fear, *to become frightened, terrified* (class.). (*α*) *Absol.:* horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 93; cf. id. As. 4, 1, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 23: quin etiam ferae, sibi injecto terrore mortis, horrescunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: horresco referens, Verg. A. 2, 204: horrescit visu subito, id. ib. 6, 710; 12, 453. —(*β*) With *acc.:* dum procellas Cautus horrescis, Hor. C. 2, 10, 3: morsus futuros, Verg. A. 3, 394: nullos visus, Val. Fl. 6, 453: mortem, Stat. Th. 3, 70.—(*γ*) With *inf.:* horrescit animus omnia recensere, Amm. 29, 3, 9.—**B.** *To grow fearful, terrible, dreadful* (very rare): in terra quoque ut horrescant (fulmina), Lucr. 6, 261: subitis horrescit turbida nimbis Tempestas, Sil. 1, 134.

1. horrĕum, i, *n.* [cf.: farreum, farina], *a storehouse;* esp. for preserving grain, *a barn, granary, magazine* (syn.: sirus, granarium, cumera): illi Capuam cellam atque horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89: si proprio condidit horreo, Quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 20; Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 4: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg. G. 1, 49; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 84: si, quicquid arat impiger Appulus, Occultare meis dicerer horreis, Hor. C. 3, 16, 27.—For other things: parcis deripere horreo amphoram? Hor. C. 3, 28, 7; Dig. 18, 1, 76: argentum, quod in domo, vel intra horreum usibus ejus fuit, ib. 34, 2, 33; 10, 4, 5; Col. 12, 52, 3.—In fig.: nunc argumentum vobis demensum dabo, non modio neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol.

15.—Poet., of a *beehive*, Verg. G. 4, 250; of *ant-burrows*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 39.

2. Horrĕum, i, *n.*, *a city of Molossis in Epirus, of uncertain site*, Liv. 45, 26, 10.

horrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [horreo], *terrible, fearful, dreadful, horrible* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: quod hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: homini accidere nihil posse, quod sit horribile aut pertimescendum, id. Fam. 5, 21 *fin.*: species, * Caes. B. G. 7, 36, 2: spectaculum, Sall. J. 101, 11: sonitus, id. ib. 99, 2: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum! Cat. 14, 12: tempestas, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: formidines, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: horribiles miserosque casus, id. de Or. 3, 3, 11: Mars (stella) rutilus horribilisque terris, id. Rep. 6, 17: illud vero fuit horribile, quod vereor, ne, etc., id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: horribile est causam capitis dicere, horribilius priore loco dicere, id. Quint. 31, 95.—**II.** In colloquial lang., sometimes in a good sense, *astonishing, amazing, tremendous*: sed hoc τέρας (i. e. Cæsar) horribili vigilantia, celeritate, diligentia est, Cic. Att. 8, 9 *fin.*: uterque juravit, inter nos periturum esse tam horribile secretum, Petr. 21, 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **horrĭbĭlĭter,** *amazingly*; in a good sense: horribiliter scripsisti hanc orationem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6 Mai.; August. Civ. Dei, 1, 8 *fin.*

horrĭcŏmis, e, *adj.* [horreo-coma], *with hair on end, bristly, shaggy* (Appuleian): canes, App. M. 4, p. 151: hircus, id. ib. 7, p. 192.

horrĭdē, *adv.*, v. horridus *fin.*

horrĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [horridus], *standing up, projecting forth, protuberant; rough, rugged, rude.* **I.** Lit.: papillae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: caput ungunt horridulum, Lucil. ap. Non. 423, 1: puer, Mart. 10, 98, 9: comes, *shabby, poor*, Pers. 1, 54.—**II.** Trop., of discourse or style, *rude, rough, unpolished, simple, unadorned*: tua illa horridula mihi atque incomta visa sunt, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: orationes Catonis, id. Or. 45, 152: horridula ejus verba et rudia flosculos Tullianos appellans, Amm. 29, 1, 11.

horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo], *standing on end, sticking out, rough, shaggy, bristly, prickly*: non hac barbula, qua ista delectatur, sed illa horrida, quam in statuis antiquis et imaginibus videmus, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: caesaries, Ov. M. 10, 139: pluma, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: apes horridi pili, Col. 9, 3, 1; cf.: apes horridae aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: sus, Verg. G. 4, 407; cf.: videar tibi amarior herbis, Horridior rusco, id. E. 7, 42: densis hastilibus horrida myrtus, id. A. 3, 23; cf.: arbor spinis, Plin. 12, 15, 34, § 67: horrida siccae silva comae, Juv. 9, 12.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *rough, rude, rugged, wild, savage, horrid.* **A.** Lit.: horrida signis chlamys, Val. Fl. 5, 558 (for which: aspera signis pocula, Verg. A. 9, 263: membra videres Horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 1269: pecudis jecur horridum et exile, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: horrida villosa corpora veste tegant, Tib. 2, 3, 75: pastor, Ov. M. 1, 514: Ilia cultu, id. Am. 3, 6, 47; cf.: Acestes in jaculis et pelle Libystidis ursae, Verg. A. 5, 37: Silvanus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 22: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.); cf.: Aetnensis ager et campus Leontinus sic erat deformis atque horridus, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47 *fin.*: horridior locus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 83: silva fuit, late dumis atque ilice nigra Horrida, Verg. A. 9, 382: sedes Taenari, Hor. C. 1, 34, 10: argumenta, velut horrida et confragosa, vitantes, Quint. 5, 8, 1: inde senilis Hiems tremulo venit horrida passu, Ov. M. 15, 212; cf.: cum Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, Verg. A. 9, 670: bruma, id. G. 3, 442: December, Mart. 7, 36, 5: stiria, Verg. G. 3, 366: grando, id. ib. 1, 449: tempestas, Hor. Epod. 13, 1; Varr. ap. Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 349: fluctus, Hor. Epod. 10, 3; cf.: aequora, id. C. 3, 24, 40.—Poet.: si premerem ventosas horridus Alpes, qs. *enveloped in horror, shuddering*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 19.—Of taste: sapor, *harsh, raw*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129; cf. id. 13, 4, 9, § 43: ruta silvestris horrida ad effectum est, id. 20, 13, 51, § 131: (litterae) succedunt tristes et horridae . . . in hoc ipso frangit multo fit horridior (littera sexta nostrarum), Quint. 12, 10, 28 sq.—**2.** Esp., *with dishevelled hair*: si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater, Juv. 3, 212: paelex, id. 2, 57.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Rough* in character or manners, *rude, blunt, stern, unpolished, uncouth*: huncine hominem te amplexari tam horridum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 41: ut vita sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: vir paulo horridior et durior, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 5: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. ap. Cic. Mur. 14, 30 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): non ille, quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, te negliget horridus, Hor. C. 3, 21, 10: fidens juventus horrida bracchiis, id. ib. 3, 4, 50: Germania, id. ib. 4, 5, 26: gens, Verg. A. 7, 746: horridus irā (Boreas), etc., Ov. M. 6, 685: vita, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: virtus, Sil. 11, 205; Stat. Th. 5. 172: aspera, tristi, horrida oratione, Cic. Or. 5, 20; cf.: horridiora verba, id. Brut. 17, 68: sermo, Quint. 9, 4, 3: quaedam genera dicendi horridiora, id. 12, 10, 10: numerus Saturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 157: ita de horridis rebus nitida est oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51: (antiquorum imitatores) fient horridi atque jejuni, Quint. 2, 5, 21.—**2.** With the predominating idea of an effect produced, *causing tremor* or *horror, terrible, frightful, horrid* (rare. and mostly poet. for the class. horribilis): horridiore aspectu esse, * Caes. B. G. 5, 14, 2; cf. in a Greek construction with an *inf.*: et desit si larga Ceres, tunc horrida cerni, Luc. 3, 347: turba horrida aspici, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19: vis horrida teli, Lucr. 3, 170: acies, Verg. A. 10, 408: castra, id. E. 10, 23: proelia, id. G. 2, 282: arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: virga (mortis), Hor. C. 1, 24, 16: fata, Verg. A. 11, 96: jussa, id. ib. 4, 378: paupertas, Lucr. 6, 1282: aquilae ac signa, pulverulenta illa et cuspidibus horrida, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23.—Hence, *adv.*: **horrĭdē** (acc. to II. B.), *roughly, savagely, severely, sternly*: vixit semper inculte atque horride, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: horride inculteque dicere, id. Or. 9, 28; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 17: ornamentis utetur horridius, Cic. Or. 25, 86: alloqui mitius aut horridius, Tac. H. 1, 82.

horrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum (archaic *gen. plur.* horriferum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155), *adj.* [horror-fero], *that brings trembling* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, horrible, horrific* (poet.): unde horrifer Aquiloni' stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: Boreas, Ov. M. 1, 65; 15, 471: axis, Val. Fl. 5, 518: nix, id. 5, 307: prodigium horriferum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: aestus (Tartari), Lucr. 3, 1012: Aegis (= δεινή, Hom.), Verg. A. 8, 435: Erinys, Ov. M. 1, 725: voces, Lucr. 5, 996.

* **horrĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [horrificus], *causing terror, horrific*: luctus, Att. ap. Non. 226, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 617 Rib.).

horrĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. horrificus *fin.*

horrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [horrificus], *to make rough* or *terrible, to cause terror* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): flatu placidum mare matutino Horrificans Zephyrus, *ruffling*, = crispans, Cat. 64, 271: ore ferarum Et rictu horrificant galeas, Sil. 3, 389: carcer, catenae, fuga, exsilium horrificaverant dignitatem, *had made terrible*, Flor. 3, 21, 10 Duk.: mentes, Claud. Bell. Get. 250.—*Absol.*: multaque praeterea vatum praedicta piorum Terribili monitu horrificant, *cause horror*, Verg. A. 4, 465.

horrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [horror-facio], *that causes tremor* or *terror, terrible, dreadful, frightful, horrific* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bustum, Lucr. 3, 906: letum, Verg. A. 12, 851: ruinae (Aetnae), id. ib. 3, 571: lapsu (Harpyiarum), id. ib. 3, 225: fulmen, Val. Fl. 2, 97: acta, id. 3, 423: caesaries, Luc. 2, 372: poena, Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **horrĭfĭcē,** *in a manner to cause dread, with affright*: horrifice fertur divinae Matris imago, Lucr. 2, 609; 4, 36.

horrĭpĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [horripilo], *a bristling of the hair*, Vulg. Eccl. 27, 15.

horrĭpĭlo, āre, *v. n.* [horreo-pilus], *to bristle with hairs, be shaggy* (post-class.): aures immodicis horripilant auctibus, App. M. 3, p. 140: horripilo ὀρθοτριχάω, horripilatur ὀρθοτριχεῖ, Gloss. Philox.

horrĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [horreo-sonus], *sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid sound* (poet.): fretum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf. flatus, Luc. 2, 455: fragor, Lucr. 5, 109: fremitus, Verg. A. 9, 55: cardo, id. ib. 6, 573: buxus, Val. Fl. 2, 584: flagellum, id. 7, 149.

horror, ōris, *m.* [horreo], *a standing on end, standing erect, bristling.* **I.** Lit. (only poet. and very rare): comarum, Luc. 5, 154; Val. Fl. 1, 229: pontus non horrore tremit, i. e. *was not ruffled, agitated*, Luc. 5, 446; cf.: montes horrore nivali semper obducti, Amm. 15, 10, 1.—* **B.** Trop., *roughness, rudeness* of speech: veterem illum horrorem malim quam istam novam licentiam, Quint. 8, 5, 34.—**II.** Transf. (cf. horreo, II.). **A.** *A shaking, trembling.* **1.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tremulo ramos horrore moveri, Ov. M. 9, 345: horror soli, Flor. 2, 6.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *A shaking, shivering, chill, cold-fit, ague-fit* (class.): mihi frigidus horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 563: frigus voco ubi extremae partes membrorum inalgescunt: horrorem, ubi totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: Atticam doleo tam diu: sed quoniam jam sine horrore est, spero esse ut volumus, Cic. Att. 12, 6 *fin.*: horrorem tertianae et quartanae minuere, Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 150.—**b.** *A shaking, shuddering, quaking, trembling* with fright; *dread, terror, horror* (class.): est ea frigida multa, comes formidinis, aura, quae ciet horrorem membris et concitat artus, Lucr. 3, 291: ea res me horrore afficit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 66: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! quam sum sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit! Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3: me luridus occupat horror Spectantem vultus etiamnum caede madentes, Ov. M. 14, 198: frigidus artus, Dum loquor, horror habet, id. ib. 9, 291: spectare in eadem harena feras horror est, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 4.—**c.** *A shaking* or *trembling with joy*: laetus per artus horror iit, Stat. Th. 1, 494; cf.: me quaedam divina voluptas percipit atque horror, Lucr. 3, 29 sq.—**d.** *Dread, veneration, religious awe*: hic numinis ingens horror, Val. Fl. 2, 433: arboribus suus horror inest, Luc. 3, 411: animos horrore imbuere, Liv. 39, 8, 4: perfusus horrore venerabundusque, id. 1, 16, 6.—**B.** *That which causes dread, a terror, horror* (poet.): serrae stridentis, Lucr. 2, 411: validi ferri natura et frigidus horror, id. 6, 1011: Scipiadas, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, id. 3, 1034; imitated by Sil.: jacet campis Carthaginis horror, Sil. 15, 340.

horsum, *adv.* [contr. from hoc = huc and vorsum], *hitherwards, hither, this way* (ante-class.): pergunt, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: horsum se capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 83; id. Mil. 2, 3, 33: te adiget horsum insomnia Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13.

Hortălus, i, *m.*, *surname of the orator Q. Hortensius and his descendants*, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1; 4, 15, 4; Suet. Tib. 47; Tac. A. 2, 37.

hortāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [hortor], *an incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (not ante-Aug.): non est hortamine longo Nunc, ait, utendum, Ov. M. 1, 277: Decii eventus, ingens hortamen ad omnia pro re publica audenda, Liv. 10, 29, 5: clamoris et verberis, Pall. Mart. 11, 3.—In *plur.*: hortamina, laudes, Val. Fl. 6, 93: cibos et hortamina pugnantibus gestant, Tac. G. 7 *fin.*

hortāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *an incitement, encouragement* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): ea cuncta Romanis hortamento erant, Sall J. 98, 7: celeritatis, Gell. 13, 24, 21: virtutis Just. 3, 5, 9.—In *plur.*: in conspectu parentum conjugumque ac liberorum, quae magna etiam absentibus hortamenta animi, etc., Liv. 7, 11, 6: victoriae, Tac. H. 4, 18; Lact. 5, 19, 9; 4, 1, 8.

Hortānum, i, *n.*, *a city of Etruria* (probably called after the Etruscan goddess Horta, Paul. ex Fest. 4, 8; cf. Müll. Etrusk. II. p. 62), now *Orte*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **Hortīnus,** a, um, *of Hortanum*: classes, Verg. A. 7, 716.

hortātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [hortor], *an encouragement, exhortation* (class.): jam hoc loco non hortatione neque praeceptis, sed precibus tecum fraternis ago, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 41: hortatio non est necessaria, id. Fam. 9, 14, 7: mihi grata tua est hortatio, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6: ille in castigationem, hic in hortationem amorum compositus, Quint. 3, 8, 54 Spald.: clamor (oppidanorum) per-

mixtus hortatione, etc., Sall. J. 60, 2: remigum, Liv. 40, 4, 12: Hortationes ad philosophiam, *the title of a treatise by Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 85.

hortātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [hortor], *that serves for encouragement* or *exhortation, hortative:* genus (dicendi), Quint. 5, 10, 83: adverbia, i. e. eia, age, etc., Prisc. p. 1021 P.

1. hortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an inciter, encourager, exhorter* (class.; cf.: monitor, impulsor, admonitor): cum ejus studii tibi et hortator et magister esset domi, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234: studiorum, Quint. 10, 3, 23: scelerum, Verg. A. 6, 529; Ov. M. 13, 45: isto hortatore, auctore, intercessore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: hortatore non egetis, id. Phil. 11, 2, 3: hortatore bono, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll. (Ann. v. 471 Vahl.): quasi in mari Solet hortator remiges hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5; cf.: requiemque modumque Voce dabat remis, animorum hortator Epopeus, Ov. M. 3, 619.

2. Hortātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a Roman surname*, Liv. 8, 15.

hortātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [hortator], *encouraging, cheering* (late Lat.): irrisio, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *fin.:* mandata, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 3, 3: locus hortatorius ad fidem, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 30.

hortātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that incites, encourages,* or *exhorts:* blanda hortatrix voluptas, Pac. Trag. Fragm. v. 195 Rib.: gloria hortatrix animosi leti, Stat. Th. 9, 717: illa velut hortatrix manus, Quint. 11, 3, 103.

hortātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *incitement, encouragement, exhortation* (in class. prose only in *abl. sing.*): haec vox hujus hortatu praeceptisque conformata, nonnullis aliquando saluti fuit, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: aliorum consilio, hortatu, auctoritate, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7: suorum omnium hortatu, Caes. B. C. 3, 86, 1: hortatu suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 46; Luc. 6, 317. — *Dat.:* hortatui, Macr. S. 7, 5. — With *obj. gen.:* hortatus laudum, Sil. 12, 67. — In *plur.*, Ov. M. 3, 242; 7, 339; Val. Fl. 3, 550; 4, 81 al.

Hortensiānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. Hortensius, II. B.

hortensis, e, *adj.* [hortus], *of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-:* lira, Col. 9, 4, 4: DII, Inscr. Orell. 1626: IOVIS, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 390.

1. hortensĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-.* **I.** *Adj.:* bulbi, Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 105: batis, id. 26, 8, 50, § 82. — **II.** *Subst.*, in *plur.:* **hortensia**, ōrum, *n.*, *garden-herbs*, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98; 19, 8, 39, § 131; 26, 4, 10, § 22.

2. Hortensĭus (HORTĒSIVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 235, *n.* 619), *the name of a Roman gens;* so, in partic.: Q. Hortensius Hortalus, *a celebrated orator in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 88, 301 sq.; Quint. 11, 3, 8; 12, 11, 27; Gell. 1, 5, 2; Tac. A. 2, 37. After him is named the treatise of Cicero entitled Hortensius, of which fragments remain (Bait. XI. 55 sqq.). — **Hortensĭa**, ae, *f.*, *his daughter, also celebrated for her skill in oratory*, Val. Max. 8, 3, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 6. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Hortensĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Hortensius, Hortensian:* lex, *of the dictator* Q. Hortensius, Gai. Inst. 1, 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2; cf. Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37; Gell. 15, 27, 4. — Another lex Hortensia (ut nundinae essent fastae), perh. of the same Hortensius, Macr. S. 1, 16. — **B. Hortensĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Hortensian:* eloquentia, Val. Max. 8, 3, 3: quod me admones, ut scribam illa Hortensiana, i. e. *the treatise entitled* Hortensius, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 3: in aedibus Hortensianis, Suet. Aug. 72.

Hortēsius, v. 2. Hortensius *init.*

Hortīnus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Hortanum.

hortor, ātus, 1 (archaic *inf. pres.* hortarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5), *v. dep.* [for horitor, v. horior], *to urge one strongly* to do a thing, *to incite, instigate, encourage, cheer, exhort* (freq. and class.; cf.: moneo, admoneo, suadeo). **I.** In gen., constr. *aliquem, aliquem ad* or *in aliquid, ut, ne,* with the simple *subj., de aliqua re, aliquid,* with the *inf.* or *absol.* (α) With *acc. pers.:* coquos, Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 5 sq.: haec, quae supra scripta sunt, eo spectant, ut te horter et suadeam, Cic. Fam. 13, 4, 3: neque nos hortari neque dehortari decet Hominem peregrinum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 61: timentem, Ov. M. 10, 466: celeres canes, id. H. 4, 41; cf.: terribiles hortatus equos, *spurring on*, id. M. 5, 421: vitulos, Verg. G. 3, 164: pedes, *to drive on*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 7: senex in culina clamat: hortatur cocos: Quin agitis hodie? Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 6: hortari coepit eundem Verbis, quae timido quoque possent addere mentem. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 35. — (β) *Ad* or *in aliquid:* ad laudem milites, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: ad concordiam, Quint. 6, 1, 50: ad curam rei publicae, id. 5, 11, 24: ad diligentiam, id. 9, 4, 133: ad quaerendum, id. 5, 12, 1: ad reliqua fortius exsequenda, id. 4, 5, 23: paribus Messapum in proelia dictis Hortatur, Verg. A. 11, 521: in amicitiam jungendam, Liv. 43, 19, 14. — (γ) *De aliqua re:* iisdem de rebus etiam atque etiam hortor, quibus superioribus litteris hortatus sum, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1: de Aufidiano nomine nihil te hortor, id. ib. 16, 19: aliquem de concilianda pace, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 3. — (δ) With *ut, ne,* or the simple *subj.:* Pompeium et hortari et orare ... ut magnam infamiam fugiat, non desistemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: petit atque hortatur, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 19 *fin.:* ipse equo circumiens unumquemque nominans appellat, hortatur, rogat, uti meminerint, etc., Sall. C. 59, 5: magno opere te hortor, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: ego vos hortari tantum possum, ut amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis anteponatis, id. Lael. 5, 17; 27, 104: juvenes ut illam ire viam pergant, Juv. 14, 121: te sedulo Et moneo et hortor, ne cujusquam misereat, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7; Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 52: Ambiorix in Nervios pervenit hortaturque, ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Caes. B. G. 5, 38, 2: hortatur eos, ne animo deficiant, id. B. C. 1, 19, 1. — With the simple *subj.:* Labienum Treboniumque hortatur ... ad eam diem revertantur, id. B. G. 6, 33 *fin.;* id. B. C. 1, 21, 4: quid ego vos, de vestro impendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 10: hortatur et monet, imitetur vicinum suum Octavium, Suet. Aug. 3 *fin.* — (ε) *Aliquem aliquid* or simply *aliquid:* sin tu (quod te jamdudum hortor) exieris, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12: trepidus hortabar fugam, Poët. ap. Charis. 1, 4 *fin.:* equidem pacem hortari non desino, Cic. Att. 7, 14 *fin.;* so, pacem amicitiamque, Nep. Dat. 8, 5: vias, Stat. S. 3, 5, 22: me miseram! cupio non persuadere quod hortor, Ov. H. 19, 187. — (ζ) With *inf.* or an *object-clause* (rare): cum legati hortarentur accipere, Nep. Phoc. 1, 3: (Daedalus) dedit oscula nato, Hortaturque sequi, Ov. M. 8, 215; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 69: (Chariclem medicum) remanere ac recumbere hortatus est, Suet. Tib. 72 (cf. in the foll. b.). — (η) With *supine:* neque ego vos ultum injurias hortor, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 17 Dietsch. — (θ) *Absol.:* hortor, asto, admoneo, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: Sigambri fuga comparata, hortantibus iis, quos, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.:* hortante et jubente Vercingetorige, id. ib. 7, 26, 1; Nep. Att. 10, 4 al. — **b.** Of inanim. or abstract things: pol benefacta tua me hortantur, tuo ut imperio paream, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 60: res, tempus, locus, simul otium hortabatur, ut, etc., Afran. ap. Non. 523, 14: multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: secundum ea multae res eum hortabantur, quare sibi eam rem cogitandam et suscipiendam putaret, id. ib. 1, 33, 2. — With *inf.:* (rei publicae dignitas) me ad sese rapit, haec minora relinquere hortatur, Cic. Sest. 3, 7. — **2.** Prov.: hortari currentem, i. e. *to urge one who needs no urging*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Att. 13, 45, 2; v. curro. — **II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to exhort* soldiers before a battle: Sabinus suos hortatus cupientibus signum dat, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 2: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49, 6: suos hortando ad virtutem arrigere, id. ib. 23, 1; Ov. A. A. 1, 207.

☞ **a.** Also in the *act.* form, **horto**, āre (Prisc. p. 797 P.), Enn. Ann. 554 Vahl.; *perf.* hortavi, Sen. Suas. 5, 8. — **b. hortor**, āri, in *pass. signif.:* ab amicis hortaretur, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 793 P.; cf. Gell. 15, 13, 1: hoste hortato, Auct. B. Hisp. 1 *fin.*

hortŭālis, e, *adj.* [hortus], *of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-* (post-class. for hortensis): species strychni, App. Herb. 74: pastinaca, id. ib. 8: herpillos, id. ib. 99.

hortŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [hortulus], *of* or *belonging to a garden, garden-* (post-class. for hortensis). **I.** *Adj.:* maritimusque secessus, Tert. Poen. 11: porcellus, i. e. *stuffed with garden-herbs*, Apic. 8, 7, § 384. — **II.** *Subst.:* **hortulanus**, i, *m.*, *a gardener*, Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.;* App. M. 4, p. 143; 9, p. 235 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 4200.

hortŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [hortus], *a little garden.* **I.** Lit., Cat. 61, 92; Juv. 3, 226; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 105; as *part of a vineyard*, Col. 4, 18, 2. — In *plur.:* hortuli, *garden-grounds*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; id. Fin. 5, 1, 2; id. Clu. 13, 37; Col. 4, 18, 2. — **B.** Transf.: Cupidinis, i. e. pudenda muliebria, App. 'Ανεχ. 17. — **II.** Trop.: cujus (Democriti) fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120.

hortus, i, *m.* [cf.: heres, co-hors; χόρτος, an enclosure for plants; hence], *a garden, a pleasure-garden, fruit-garden, kitchen-garden, vineyard* (syn.: pomarium, viretum, viridarium). **I.** Lit.: sed is clam patrem etiam hac nocte illa per hortum transiit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 37: abii ad hortum nostrum, id. Most. 5, 1, 4; Col. 10, 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50; Cic. de Sen. 16, 56; id. Off. 3, 14, 58; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15; Lact. 2, 7; 7, 25; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15 et saep.: horti Epicuri, *in which Epicurus taught*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93; id. Att. 12, 23, 2; cf. Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 51: magni Senecae praedivitis horti, Juv. 10, 16: Horti Caesaris, Agrippinae, Domitiae, etc., *at Rome* (Trans-Tiberim); cf. Becker's Antiq. I. p. 657 sq.: Horti Maecenatis, *on the Esquiline hill*, ib. p. 540 sq. — **II.** Transf. **A.** For villa, *a country-seat:* in XII. tabulis legum nostrarum nusquam nominatur villa, semper in significatione ea hortus, in horti vero heredium, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50. — **B.** For holera, *garden-stuff, vegetables, greens*, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Hor. S. 2, 4, 16. — **C.** Like the Gr. κῆπος, i. q. pudendum muliebre, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. I. p. 686 Burm.; also the *posteriors* of a boy, Auct. Priap. 5.

Hōrus, i, *m.*, Ὧρος, *name of the sun among the Egyptians*, Macr. S. 1, 21, 13.

hospĕs, itis (*gen. plur.* hospitium, Liv. 4, 35, 4), *m.;* **hospĭta**, ae, *f.* (cf. antistita from antistes, sospita from sospes, sacerdota from sacerdos, etc., but hospes, *f.*, Att. ap. Non. 279, 11; Trag. Fragm. v. 51 Rib.: hospes amica, Ov. F. 6, 510: Aurora, Stat. Th. 6, 272; Sen. Agam. 318 al.) [= hostipets, hostis, a stranger; pa-, root of pasco, pater, to feed, hence]. **I.** *He who entertains a stranger, a host* (one who entertains gratuitously, as a friend: caupo, one who entertains for pay); form hospes: alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; so id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: tendimus hinc recta Beneventum, ubi sedulus hospes Paene macros, arsit, dum turdos versat in igne, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: succinctus, id. ib. 2, 6, 107: amabilis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 132: hospitis affectu salutare, *with a host's politeness*, Juv. 8, 161. — Esp., *one upon whom soldiers are quartered*, Tac. H. 2, 66; 3, 41. — Hence repeated of both host and guest: per dexteram istam te oro, quam regi Deiotaro hospes hospiti porrexisti, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8; so, non hospes ab hospite tutus, Ov. M. 1, 144: Juppiter, = hospitalis, id. ib. 10, 224. — *Fem.*, hospita, *she who entertains a guest, a hostess:* femina primaria, Servilia, vetere Dionis hospita, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 24: figura et lineamenta hospitae, id. ib. 2, 2, 36, § 89: Helene, Hor. C. 1, 15, 2. — In late Lat., for *a concubine*, Inscr. Orell. 2669; 4996. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A sojourner, visitor, guest, friend*, ξένος. Lit.: in domo clari hominis, in quam et hospites multi recipiendi et admittenda hominum cujusque modi multitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: libri inter Cratippi commentarios tamquam hospites recipiendi, id. ib. 3, 33, 121: recipere hospites, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 65: accipere hospitem, id. Fam. 9, 26 *fin.:* non hospites, sed peregrini atque advenae, id. Agr. 2, 34, 94: habuisses non hospitem, sed contubernalem, id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: et hostem et hospitem vidit, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; 6, 6, 2: is qui nuper Romae fuit Menedemus hospes meus, id. de Or. 1, 19, 85; cf. id. Lael. 7, 24: Polybius noster hospes, id. Rep. 4, 3: id factum ex suis hospitibus Caesar cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 2: in suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, id. B. C. 1, 74, 5: hospes familiae vestrae, Cic. Lael. 11, 36: homo multo

rum hospitum, id. Clu. 59, 163: mihi seu longum post tempus venerat hospes Sive, etc., Hor. S. 2, 2, 118: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, id. ib. 2, 4, 17: hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum, Juv. 14, 59: in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea adfini, Sabin. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5.—In *fem.*: meamne hic in via hospitam, Quae heri huc Athenis cum hospite advenit meo, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 8; id. ib. 71; Ter. And. 2, 6, 8; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3.— **B.** Opp. to a native, *a stranger, foreigner* (syn.: advena, peregrinus, peregrinator, alienus): adeone hospes hujusce urbis, adeone ignarus es disciplinae consuetudinisque nostrae, ut haec nescias? Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: nec peregrinus atque hospes in agendo, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218: nos in nostra urbe peregrinantes errantesque tamquam hospites tui libri quasi domum deduxerunt, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9.—So in addressing a foreigner, like the Gr. ξένε, *stranger*: cum (Theophrastus) percontaretur ex anicula quadam, quanti aliquid venderet, et respondisset illa atque addidisset, Hospes, non pote minoris: tulisse eum moleste, se non effugere hospitis speciem, cum aetatem ageret Athenis optimeque loqueretur, id. Brut. 46, 172; Quint. 8, 1, 2: dic, hospes, Spartae, nos te hic vidisse jacentes, Cic. poët. Tusc. 1, 42, 101 (a transl. of the Gr. Ὦ ξεῖν', ἀγγέλλειν Λακεδαιμονίοις, etc., Herod. 7, 228): hospes, quid miras curare Serapin? Varr. ap. Non. 480, 30; Prop. 4, 1, 1.—*Fem.*, hospita, *a female stranger*: hanc hospitam crepidula ut graphice decet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 3.—**C.** Hence, *a stranger* in any matter, *ignorant of, unacquainted with*: si erit idem in consuetudine civitatis hospes, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: vos ignoretis, vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, id. Mil. 12, 33. — **D.** Of inanim. or abstr. things adjectively, *hospitable; strange, foreign.* (α) Form hospes (only in post-Aug. poets): gemma, Pall. Insit. *init.*: tecta, etc., Stat. Th. 12, 479: cymba, id. S. 5, 1, 252: honor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 650.—(β) Form hospita (in the *fem.* and *neutr. plur.* mostly poet.): hirundines hospitae, Varr. ap. Arn. 6, 207: navis, Ov. F. 1, 340: quo tutior hospita lustres Aequora, Verg. A. 3, 377: conjunx hospita Teucris, id. ib. 6, 93: terra hospita, id. ib. 3, 539: tecta, Val. Fl. 2, 650: flumina, Stat. Th. 4, 842: litora mundo, id. S. 3, 5, 75: unda plaustris, *bearing wagons on its frozen surface*, Verg. G. 3, 362: vina, Val. Fl. 1, 44.

hospĭta, v. hospes.

hospĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [hospita], *a lodging-house, inn*, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 1.

hospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [hospes], *of* or *relating to a guest* or *host, hospitable*, ξένιος, ξενικός. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (class.): illam ipsam sedem hospitalem, in quam erit deductus, publicam populi Romani esse dicet, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 46: deversorium, Liv. 21, 63 *fin.*: cubiculum, *guest-chamber*, id. 1, 58: beneficia, id. 2, 14 *fin.*: aves, *set before a guest*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3; cf.: cena Augusti, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 83: umbra, Hor. C. 2, 3, 10: tessera, *which guests gave to the host*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87 sq.; cf. ib. 5, 1, 25: Juppiter, *the patron of hospitality*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 3 al.; cf. deus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 25: non dubitavit illud insigne Penatium hospitaliumque deorum ex hospitali mensa tollere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: fulmina, *of Jupiter* hospitalis, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: caedes, *the murder of a guest*, Liv. 25, 18, 7: TABVLA, i. e. *a municipal decree for the reception of a guest*, Inscr. Grut. 456, 1: Theophrastus scribit, Cimonem Athenis etiam in suos curiales Laciadas hospitalem fuisse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; cf.: homo qui semper hospitalissimus amicissimusque nostrorum hominum existimatus esset (shortly before: cum suae partes essent hospitum recipiendorum), id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: tua illa Venus, id. Cael. 21, 52: tibi hospitale pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 49: nihil hospitalius mari (Campaniae): hospitalem hostem appellare, Liv. 25, 18, 8: hinc illi nobiles portus Cajeta Misenus, etc., Flor. 1, 16: appulsus litorum, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118.—**B.** *Subst.* **1.** **hospĭtālis,** is, *m.*, *a guest*: injuriae potestatum in hospitales ad visendum venientium, Hipponenses in necem ejus (delphini) compulerunt, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26.—**2.** **hospĭtālia,** ium, *n.* **a.** *Apartments for guests, guest-chambers*, Vitr. 6, 10.—**b.** On the stage, *the two entrances on the right and left for strangers*, Vitr. 5, 7.—**c.** (Sc. jura.) *The dues of hospitality*, Liv. 42, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., of things: ut in Fucino lacu invectus amnis, in Lario Addua, etc. . . . in Lemanno Rhodanus: hic trans Alpes superiores in Italia multorum milium transitu hospitales suas tantum nec largiores quam intulere aquas evehentes, *foreign*, i. e. *that flow through without mingling*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 17, 10, 14, § 69.—Hence, *adv.*: **hospĭtālĭter,** *hospitably, as a guest*: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9, 9: vocare (opp. hostiliter), id. 6, 26, 3: excipere aliquem, Curt. 7, 6 *med.*: ingredi ad deos Penates, Just. 8, 3.

hospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hospitalis]. **I.** *Hospitality*: recte etiam a Theophrasto est laudata hospitalitas, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; Mart. 4, 64, 28.—* **II.** *A being a guest*, i. e. *a living in a foreign country, a sojourning*: lege temporalis hospitalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 21, § 34.

hospĭtālĭter, *adv.*, v. hospitalis *fin.*

hospĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [hospitor], *a lodger, guest*: mei hospitatores, App. M. 4, p. 145, 28.

‡ **hospĭtĭcīda** ξενοκτόνος, Gloss. Phil.

hospĭtĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [hospitium], *a little inn* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 47, 11; 108, 44.

hospĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [hospes]. **I.** *Hospitality* (class.): quos ego universos adhiberi liberaliter, optimum quemque hospitio amicitiaque conjungi dico oportere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16; cf.: quocum mihi amicitiam res publica conciliavit, hospitium voluntas utriusque conjunxit, etc., id. Deiot. 14, 39: gratia atque hospitiis florens hominum nobilissimorum . . . cum Metellis, erat ei hospitium, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: pro hospitio quod sibi cum eo esset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23: vetus hospitium renovare, id. Deiot. 3, 8: ego hic hospitium habeo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 82: qui hospitio Ariovisti usus erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 47, 4: jungimus hospitio dextras, Verg. A. 3, 83: indulge hospitio, id. ib. 4, 51: ut artum solveret hospitiis animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: renuntiare, Liv. 25, 18, 9: huic paternum hospitium cum Pompeio intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25, 4: decernunt, ut cum L. fratre hospitium publice fieret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145; cf.: Gaditani hospitium cum L. Cornelio publice fecerunt, id. Balb. 18, 41; Liv. 37, 54, 5: publice privatimque hospitia jungere, id. 1, 45, 2: clientelae hospitiaque provincialia, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8.—**II.** *A hospitable reception, entertainment*: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: cum ab eo magnificentissimo hospitio acceptus esset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23: hic apud me hospitium tibi praebebitur, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 93: alibi te melius quaerere hospitium, id. Curc. 3, 47: me excepit Aricia hospitio modico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 2: gens hospitio deorum inmortalium sancta, Liv. 9, 34, 19; 29, 11, 6.—**B.** Concr., *a place of entertainment* for strangers, *a lodging, inn, guest-chamber* (cf. diversorium): ex vita ita discedo tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam ex domo, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84; cf. id. de Or. 2, 58, 234: Piliae paratum est hospitium, id. Att. 14, 2, 3: deductus a magistratibus in nemorosum hospitium, Plin. 35, 11, 38, § 121: publicum, Liv. 5, 28, 4: ibi (milites) benigne excepti divisique in hospitia, id. 2, 14, 8: ad hospitium imperatoris venire, id. 33, 1, 6: hospitia singulorum adire, Suet. Ner. 47: praetorianae cohortes per hospitia dispersae, *the town-quarters*, id. Tib. 37: Romae . . . magno hospitium miserabile, Juv. 3, 166: tolerabile, id. 7, 69: hospitio aliquem juvare, id. 3, 211: hospitio prohibemur harenae, *of the shore* (i. e. *from landing*), Verg. A. 1, 540.—Transf., of animals: itque pecus longa in deserta sine ullis Hospitiis, Verg. G. 3, 343; 4, 24; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.—Comically: quid faciam nunc, si tresviri me in carcerem compegerint? . . . ita Peregre adveniens hospitio publicitus accipiar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8: certe advenientem hic me hospitio pugneo acceptus est, id. ib. 1, 1, 140: nec confidentiae usquam hospitium est, nec de verticulum dolis, id. Capt. 3, 3, 8.—Trop.: ut universi intellegant, sacrosanctum cunctis esse debere hospitium virilis animae, i. e. virile corpus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2.

* **hospĭtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [hospes], *of* or *belonging to a host*: viridaria, *his host's*, Spart. Hadr. 12, 5.

hospĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to be a guest, to put up, lodge, sojourn as a guest* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: mensores postibus hospitaturi nomen ascribunt, Cod. Th. 7, 8, 4; Petr. 77, 4.—**B.** Transf. (cf. hospitalis, II.): Gangem in quodam lacu hospitari; inde lenem fluere, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65: castanea translata nescit hospitari pavetque novitatem, id. 17, 20, 34, § 149.—**II.** Trop.: quid aliud voces animum quam deum in humano corpore hospitantem, Sen. Ep. 31; id. Vit. Beat. 23.

hospĭtus, a, um, occurring only in the *fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* hospita; v. hospes.

hostĭa (also **fostia**), ae, *f.* [2. hostio, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.], *an animal sacrificed, a victim, sacrifice* (cf.: victima). **I.** Lit.: cum Trebatius doceat, hostiarum genera esse duo, unum in quo voluntas dei per exta disquiritur, alterum, in quo sola anima deo sacratur, unde etiam haruspices animales has hostias vocant, Macr. S. 3, 5, 1: illud ex institutis pontificum et haruspicum non mutandum est, quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: ea prodigia partim majoribus hostiis partim lactentibus procurarentur, Liv. 22, 1, 15: majoribus hostiis rem divinam facere, id. 31, 5, 3: Veneri immolare hostiam, Plaut. Poen. 2, 2: hostiis propitiare Venerem, id. ib. 4, 2, 25; cf. v. 27: Pseudole, arcesse hostias, Victimas, lanios, ut ego huic sacrificem summo Jovi, id. Ps. 1, 3, 93: hostias immolare, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: hostias ad sacrificium praebere . . . hostias redimere (used interchangeably with victimae), id. Inv. 2, 31, 96 sq.: hostiae omnibus locis immolabantur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51, 3: C. Mario per hostias dis supplicanti, Sall. J. 63, 1: nondum cum sanguine sacro Hostia caelestes pacificasset heros, Cat. 68, 76: ad scelus perficiendum caesis hostiis (shortly before: nocturna sacrificia), Cic. Clu. 68, 194: mactata hostia, Hor. C. 1, 19, 16: non sumptuosa blandior hostia Mollivit aversos Penates Farre pio et saliente mica, id. ib. 3, 23, 18: quadraginta hostiis sacrificare, Liv. 41, 19, 2: hostiis piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: si primis hostiis litatum non est, Gell. 4, 6, 6: ruminalis, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206: maximam hostiam ovilli pecoris appellabant, non ab amplitudine corporis sed ab animo placidiore, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll.: (Galli) humanis hostiis aras ac templa funestant, Cic. Font. 10, 21 (for which: Galli pro victimis homines immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 16, 2); cf.: humanis hostiis litare, Tac. G. 9: humana, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82.—Collect., Verg. A. 1, 334.—**II.** Transf., Hostia, *a group of stars belonging to the constellation Centaurus*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 37.

* **hostĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [hostia], *provided with victims*: candidatas venire hostiatasque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 12.

‡ **hosticapas,** hostium captor, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll. [hostis-capio; the final *s* is archaic, as in PARICIDAS for parricida].

hostĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an enemy, hostile* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ager, Liv. 44, 13: tellus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 65: moenia, Hor. C. 3, 2, 6: vindemia, Ov. F. 4, 893: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 49; 2, 2, 61: ensis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 31: incursiones, Col. praef. § 19: tumultus, Flor. 3, 10, 17.—In *neutr.* as *subst.*: **hostĭcum,** i, *the enemy's territory*: castra in hostico incuriose posita, Liv. 8, 38, 2: raptae ex hostico messes, Plin. Pan. 29, 3: transire in hosticum, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 13; also *enmity*: hosticum spirare, Tert. Mag. 35.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a stranger, strange, foreign*: hosticum hoc mihi domiciliumst, Athenis domus est, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40.

* **hostĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [hostis-fero], *hostile*: quisquam, Manil. 1, 420 dub.

hostĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. hostificus *fin.*

hostĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hostis-facio], *that deals in a hostile manner, hostile* (ante-class.): o dirum hostificumque diem! Att. ap. Non. 485, 24 (Fragm. Trag. v. 80 Rib.): bellum, Cic. Dom. 23, 60.—* *Adv.:* **hostĭfĭcē,** *in a hostile manner*, Att. ap. Non. 224, 11 (Fragm. Trag. v. 82 Rib.).

Hostĭlīna, ae, *f.* [hostio = aequo], *a goddess that promotes the growth of corn in equal ears*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 8.

hostīlis, e, *adj.* [hostis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an enemy, hostile.* **A.** In gen. (class.): amator simili'st oppidi hostilis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 68: terra, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 108: manus, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: naves, Hor. Epod. 9, 19: domus, id. ib. 5, 53: aratrum, id. C. 1, 16, 21: manus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: cadavera, Sall. C. 61, 8: vis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 52: condictiones pactionesque (with bellicae), Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: minae, Tac. A. 13, 57: metus, *of the enemy*, Sall. J. 41, 2: spolia, Liv. 29, 35, 5; Suet. Ner. 38: terra, Liv. 44, 3, 8: clamor, id. 1, 29, 2: turmae, id. 9, 22, 9: murmur, Tac. H. 2, 42: audacia, id. A. 14, 23: solum, id. ib. 11, 16; 11, 20: nationes, id. ib. 11, 23.—As *subst.:* **hostīle,** is, *n.*, *hostile country, the enemy's land* or *soil:* prior Parthus apud Gaium in nostra ripa, posterior hic apud regem in hostili (sc. solo) epulatus est, Vell. 2, 101 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., in divining: hostilis pars (opp. pars familiaris), *the part of the entrails that related to the enemy*, Luc. 1, 622.—**II.** *That is usual with an enemy, hostile* (class.): hominis hostilem in modum seditiosi imago, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 24; cf.: hostilem in modum vexare, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: in hunc hostili odio est, id. Clu. 5, 12: spiritus, Tac. H. 4, 57: ne quid ab se hostile timeret, Sall. J. 38, 5: caedem, fugam aliaque hostilia portendant, id. ib. 3, 2: legati retulerunt, omnia hostilia esse, Liv. 21, 16, 1: multa hostilia audere, Tac. H. 4, 15: facere, Sall. J. 107, 2: loqui, Tac. H. 2, 66: invicem coeptare, id. ib. 3, 70: induere adversus aliquem, id. A. 12, 40: apibus inimica est nebula: aranei quoque vel maxime hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65.—Hence, *adv.:* **hostīlĭter,** *like an enemy, in a hostile manner, hostilely:* quid ille fecit hostiliter, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 25; Sall. J. 20, 4; Liv. 2, 14, 2; 9, 38, 1; Tac. H. 2, 85; Suet. Caes. 54; Ov. M. 11, 372; 14, 68.

hostīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [hostilis], *enmity, hostility*, Cassiod. Var. 4, 50.

hostīlĭter, *adv.*, v. hostilis *fin.*

Hostīlĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** Hostus Hostilius, *who fought victoriously against the Sabines*, Liv. 1, 12.—**2.** His grandson, Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 22 sqq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9.—**3.** L. Hostilius Tubulus, *prætor in* A.U.C. 611, *a rude person*, Lucil. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63. —**II.** Deriv. **Hostīlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Hostilius, Hostilian:* Curia, *built by king Tullus Hostilius*, Liv. 1, 22; 30; Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: Hostiliis Laribus immolabant, quod ab his hostes arceri putabant (perhaps named after Hostus Hostilius), Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.: lex, Just. Inst. 4, 10.

hostīmentum, i, *n.* [1. hostio], *a recompense, requital:* hostimentum beneficii pensatio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.; cf.: hostimentum est aequamentum, Non. 3, 26 (ante-class.): audi atque auditis hostimentum adjungito, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 154 Vahl.): par pari datum hostimentum'st, opera pro pecunia, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 20: beneficiis hostimentum peperisti grave, Att. ap. Non. 315, 19; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 156.

1. hostio, īre, *v. a.*, *to make even, return like for like, to recompense, requite:* hostire (ab antiquis) ponebatur pro aequare, Fest. s. v. status dies, p. 314 Müll.; ib. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 (ante-class.): nisi coërceo Protervitatem atque hostio ferociam, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270; and ap. Non. 121, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 346 Rib.): quin promitto hostire contra, ut merueris, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 110.

2. hostio, īre, *v. a.*, *to strike:* hostia dicta est ab eo, quod est hostire ferire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll. (ante-class.): quae mea comminus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 212 Vahl.).

hostis (also **fos-**), is, *comm.* [Sanscr. root ghas-, to eat, consume, destroy; Germ. Gast; cf. also hasta], *a stranger, foreigner;* afterwards transf., *an enemy* (cf.: adversarius, inimicus, perduellis): equidem etiam illud animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigatam. Hostis enim apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc peregrinum dicimus... quamquam id nomen durius effecit jam vetustas: a peregrino enim recessit et proprie in eo qui arma contra ferret remansit, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 3 Müll.: hostis apud antiquos peregrinus dicebatur, et qui nunc hostis perduellio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 P.—**II.** *An enemy* in arms or of one's country (opp. inimicus, a private enemy, or one who is inimically disposed). **A.** Lit.: qui (Pompeius) saepius cum hoste conflixit quam quisquam cum inimico concertavit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf.: omnes nos statuit ille quidem non inimicos sed hostes, id. Phil. 11, 1, 3; opp. inimicus, Curt. 7, 10 (v. also the foll.): debent oratori sic esse adversariorum nota consilia, ut hostium imperatori, Quint. 12, 1, 35: legiones hostium, Plaut. Am. prol. 136: hostes nefarios prostravit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27: (bellum) compellere intra hostium moenia, id. Rep. 1, 1: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. ib. 1, 3: adventus hostium, id. ib. 2, 3: ut eam (probitatem) vel in eis quos numquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligamus, id. Lael. 9, 29: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15, 4: quando hostis alienigena terrae Italiae bellum intulisset, Liv. 29, 10, 5: servit Hispanae vetus hostis orae Cantaber sera domitus catena, Hor. C. 3, 8, 21: terra marique victus hostis, id. Epod. 9, 27 et saep.: inimicis quoque et hostibus ea indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105; cf.: inimicus, hostis esset, tanta contumelia accepta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58: sibi inimicus atque hostis, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29: horum omnium communis hostis praedoque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: tam dis hominibusque hostis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; id. Att. 15, 21, 1: Cn. Pompeius auctor et dux mei reditus, illius (Clodii) hostis, id. Mil. 15, 39: acer Bupalo hostis (Hipponax), Hor. Epod. 6, 14: fas est et ab hoste doceri, Ov. M. 4, 428: di meliora piis erroremque hostibus illum! Verg. G. 3, 513; cf. Ov. H. 16, 219; id. Am. 2, 10, 16; id. F. 3, 494; id. P. 4, 6, 35: quam (aquam) hostis hosti commodat, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 21.—In *fem.:* hostis est uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83: nupta meretrici hostis est, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 23: ut, quo die captam hostem vidisset, eodem matrimonio junctam acciperet, Liv. 30, 14, 2: cum certa videbitur hostis, Ov. A. A. 2, 461; id. H. 6, 82; Prop. 1, 4, 18: ille uxorem, tu hostem luges, Curt. 4, 11, 4.—**B.** Transf., of animals or things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): qualem ministrum fulminis alitem... in ovilia Demisit hostem vividus impetus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 10; Ov. F. 1, 359: rhinoceros genitus hostis elephanto, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71.—Of a chess-man: unus cum gemino calculus hoste perit, Ov. A. A. 3, 358: fac, pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus, id. ib. 2, 208: rerum ipsa natura non parens sed noverca fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, hostem veritatis invenit, Quint. 12, 1, 2: illa vero vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, studiorum perniciosissima hostis, id. 2, 2, 10.—**2.** Of an adversary in a suit, in a parody of the law of the Twelve Tables: si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5; cf. also Gell. 16, 4, 4.

Hostĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens*, Sall. H. 4, p. 228 Gerl. Min. (Dietsch, 4, 27; Hostilius); Sen. Q. N. 1, 16 al.

‡ **hostōrium,** ii, *n.* [1. hostio], *an instrument used in levelling a measure of corn*, etc., *a strickle*, Prisc. p. 688 P.

1. hostus, i, *m.* [perh. a rustic term for haustus], *the yield of an olive-tree*, Cato, R. R. 6, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2.

2. Hostus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen*, as Hostus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 12; Macr. S. 1, 6: Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, Liv. 4, 30 al.

huc (old form **hoc,** like illoc, istoc, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 19; id. Truc. 2, 2, 27 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 48; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 5; Cic. Brut. 11, 10, 3; Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; Verg. A. 8, 423; Petr. 39; Inscr. Orell. 4394; 4471; 4814; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. l. l.), *adv.*, *to this place, hither*, = δεῦρο. **I.** Lit.: imus huc, illuc hinc: cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.): huc illinc venire, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 39: jam huc adveniet miles, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 44: pater huc me misit ad vos oratum meus, id. Am. prol. 20: quin huc ad vos venire propero? Cic. Rep. 6, 15: hinc profecti huc revertuntur, id. ib. 6, 13 *fin.*: huc raro in urbem commeat, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 100: te huc foras seduxi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14: huc est intro latus lectus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30: huc convenite, Petr. 23: huc mecum, Epidauria proles, huc, alti gaudens, Stat. S. 1, 4, 62: locus erat castrorum editus, huc magno cursu contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1; cf. id. ib. 4, 21, 4: ubi arma esse sciam, huc veniam, Liv. 35, 19, 4: sic inde huc omnes currunt, Juv. 3, 308.—Pregn., with verbs expressing state or action after motion (poet.): huc ades, o formose puer, Verg. E. 2, 45; 7, 9; 9, 39: huc ager ille malus dulcesque a fontibus undae ad plenum calcentur, id. G. 2, 243; Stat. Th. 4, 54; id. S. 1, 3, 72: sed huc qua gratia te arcessi jussi, ausculta, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 19; cf.: huc propius me vos ordine adite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 80; Tib. 1, 7, 49.—**B.** With *gen.:* mulier ex Andro commigravit huc viciniae, *into this neighborhood*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43 Fleck., Umpfenbach (dub.; cf. Non. p. 499; Prisc. II. p. 187; Hand, Turs. III. p. 107; cf. II. B. infra).—**C.** Huc illuc, huc atque illuc, huc et illuc, etc.; also: huc et illo and huc et huc, *hither and thither:* ne cursem huc illuc via deterrima, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: velut salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6: dum huc illuc signa vertunt, Liv. 7, 34, 9: cum huc atque illuc signa transferrent, id. 5, 8, 8: huc atque illuc intuentem vagari, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: tum huc, tum illuc volant alites, id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf.: volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id. ib. 2, 38, 80; Cels. 2, 15: huc illucque, Plin. 37, 6, 22, § 83 (Jan., ex illo): huc illucve, Cels. 6, 6, 36; 7, 3 al.: ista sidera huc et illo diducet velocitas sua, Sen. Ben. 5, 6 *med.:* ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium Liberrima indignatio, Hor. Epod. 4, 9.—**D.** Huc usque, or in one word, hucusque, *hitherto, thus far* (very rare): hucusque Sesostris exercitum duxit, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.—**II.** Transf., in non-local relations, *hither, to this, to these, to this point, so far:* ut haec multo ante meditere, huc te pares, haec cogites, ad haec te exerceas, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: accedat huc suavitas quaedam oportet sermonis, Cic. Lael. 18, 66; so freq., huc accedit, etc.; v. accedo: Massilienses naves longas expediunt numero XVII. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, *add to these*, Caes. B. C. 1, 56, 1; so freq., adde huc; v. addo: legiones effecerat civium Romanorum IX., etc... Huc Dardanos, etc., adjecerat, id. ib. 3, 4 *fin.:* huc natas adice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182: huc pertinet nobile apud Graecos volumen Heraclidis, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175 et saep.—Hence, like eo, followed by *ut* with *subj.:* huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsum, ut, etc., Cic. Cael. 20, 47; cf.: rem huc deduxi, ut, etc., id. Cat. 2, 2, 4: huc flexit, ut, etc., Tac. A. 4, 41: rem Romanam huc satietate gloriae provectam, ut, etc., id. ib. 12, 11: huc cecidisse Germanici exercitus gloriam, ut, etc., id. H. 3, 13.—**B.** So, like eo, with *gen.:* huc arrogantiae venerat, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 73: huc deductum necessitatis, ut, etc., Val. Max. 8, 1 ext. 6; cf. above, I. B.—**C.** Huc et illuc: versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: huc et illuc rapit, id. Off. 1, 28, 101: verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86; cf.: dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc vel illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31.—**D.** Huc usque or hucusque, *to such an extent, to such a point* or *pitch* (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 530 sq.): mirum esset profecto, hucusque profectam credulitatem antiquorum, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 20: exercitum duxit, id. 6, 29, 34, § 174: simulatio hucusque procedit ut, etc., Quint. 5, 13, 22.—**E.** With the demonstr. *ce*, and the interrog

part. *ne*, hucine? *hitherto? to this? so far?* hucine tandem omnia reciderunt, ut civis Romanus virgis caederetur? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: hucine, Micipsa pater, beneficia tua evasere, Sall. J. 14, 9.—And with *gen.*: hucine rerum Venimus? Pers. 3, 15. —**F.** *To this end, for this purpose* (post-class.): rubrum quoque emplastrum, quod Ephesium vocatur, huc aptum est, Cels. 5, 19, 21.

hucĭnē, *adv.*, v. huc, II. E.

hucusque, *adv.*, v. huc, I. D. and II. D.

hui, *interj.*, an exclamation of astonishment or admiration, *hah! ho! oh!* hui, homunculi quanti estis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 65: hui, dixti pulchre! Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 72: triginta? hui, percara est! id. ib. 3, 3, 25: hui, tam cito? ridiculum, id. And. 3, 1, 16: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intelligo. *Sy.* Hui, tardus est! id. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: hui, quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris! id. ib. 3, 1, 71: videbam sermones: Hui! fratrem reliquit? Cic. Att. 6, 6, 3; 5, 11, 1: hui quam diu de nugis! id. ib. 13, 21, 5; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.

hūjuscĕmŏdi and **hūjusmŏdi,** v. under modus.

hulcus, v. ulcus.

hūmānātus, a, um, v. humano.

hūmānē, *adv.*, v. humanus *fin.*

hūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humanus], *human nature, humanity*, in a good sense; *the qualities, feelings, and inclinations of mankind.* **I.** In gen. (for the most part only in Cic.): magna est vis humanitatis, multum valet communio sanguinis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: naturas hominum vimque omnem humanitatis penitus perspicere, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: humanitatis societas, id. Rep. 2, 26: communis humanitatis jus, id. Fl. 11, 24; cf.: communis humanitatis causa, id. Quint. 16, 51: peterem errato veniam ex humanitate communi, id. Sull. 23, 64: humanitatis prima species, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: at natura certe dedit, ut humanitatis non parum haberes, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: humanitatem tuam amoremque in tuos reditus celeritas declarabit, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: nec potuisse (te) non commoveri (viri amicissimi morte) nec fuisse id humanitatis tuae, id. Lael. 2, 8: fac, id quod est humanitatis tuae, ne quid aliud cures hoc tempore, nisi ut quam commodissime convalescas, *which you owe to yourself as a man*, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154 *fin.*; cf.: jam ad ista obduruimus et humanitatem omnem exuimus, id. Att. 13, 2, 1; id. Lig. 5, 14: nisi ex ejus animo exstirpatam humanitatem arbitramur, id. Lael. 13, 48: age vero, quid esse potest in otio aut jucundius aut magis proprium humanitatis quam sermo facetus ac nulla in re rudis? id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: homines quidem pereunt: ipsa humanitas, ad quam homo effingitur, permanet, Sen. Ep. 65.—**B.** Transf., concr., i. q. humanum genus, *the human race, mankind* (very rare; mostly post-class.): ista in figura hominis feritas a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: humanitatem hoc loco dicimus omne hominum genus, Hier. Ep. 147: timorem omnem, quo humanitas regitur, sustulerunt, Min. Fel. Oct. 8; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11; id. Trism. p. 288.

II. In partic. **A.** *Humane* or *gentle conduct* towards others, *humanity, philanthropy, gentleness, kindness, politeness* (syn.: comitas, facilitas, mansuetudo, clementia, opp. severitas; very freq. and class.): quemquamne existimas Catone proavo tuo commodiorem, communiorem, moderatiorem fuisse ad omnem rationem humanitatis?... Sed si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, etc., Cic. Mur. 31, 66; cf.: pro tua facilitate et humanitate, id. Fam. 13, 24, 2: difficillimam illam societatem gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: ut summa severitas summa cum humanitate jungatur, id. Fam. 12, 27: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum, studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14; cf. id. Sull. 33, 92; id. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 42; cf. also: omnia plena clementiae, mansuetudinis, humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8 *fin.*; and: pro sua clementia atque humanitate, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 2: tantaque poena (eos) afficiamus, quantam aequitas humanitasque patitur, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: singularis humanitas suavissimique mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A, 6: Caesaris summa erga nos humanitas, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2; cf.: amorem erga me, humanitatem suavitatemque desidero, id. Att. 15, 1, A, 1: humanitas vetat superbum esse adversus socios, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*: humanitatis praecipua pars est, honestissimum quemque complecti, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1: illa vero vitiosissima, quae jam humanitas vocatur, invicem qualiacumque laudandi, Quint. 2, 2, 10.—**B.** *Mental cultivation befitting a man, liberal education, good breeding, elegance of manners* or *language, refinement* (cf. on this signif. Gell. 13, 16; syn.: doctrina, litterae, eruditio; freq. and class.): homo non communium litterarum et politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: esse politum propriis humanitatis artibus, id. Rep. 1, 17; cf.: humanitate politiores, id. de Or. 2, 37, 154: in omni recto studio atque humanitate versari, id. ib. 1, 60, 256: sine ulla bona arte, sine humanitate, sine ingenio, sine litteris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: doctrinae studium atque humanitatis, id. Cael. 10, 24; cf.: propter humanitatem atque doctrinam Anco regi familiaris, id. Rep. 2, 20: in omni genere sermonis, in omni parte humanitatis dixerim oratorem perfectum esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 35 (Ellendt ad loc.): orator inops quidam humanitatis atque inurbanus, id. ib. 2, 10, 40: ea quae multum ab humanitate discrepant, ut si quis in foro cantet, *good manners*, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: Socratem opinor in hac ironia dissimulantiaque longe lepore et humanitate omnibus praestisse, *polished language*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 270: (epistulae) humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: alicujus litteras aut humanitatem adamare, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: litteris, et humanitate alicujus delectari, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8.

hūmānĭter, *adv.*, v. humanus *fin.*

hūmānĭtus, *adv.* [humanus, like divinitus from divinus], *humanly, after the manner of men.* **I.** In gen. (very rare but class.): ferre humana humanitus, Afran. ap. Non. 514, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 290 Rib.); so, quicquam facere, Turp. ib. (Com. Fragm. v. 165 Rib.): si quid me (i. e. mihi) fuerit humanitus, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 161 Müll. (Ann. v. 128 Vahl.): si quid mihi humanitus accidisset, i. e. *should I die*, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10; and: si quid ei humanitus attigisset, App. Mag. 337: ursi coëunt humanitus strati, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174.—**II.** In partic., for the usual humane and humaniter, *humanely, kindly, tenderly*: tractare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 47.

hūmāno, āvi, ātum, 1 [humanus], *to make human*; only used in the *pass.* of the incarnation of Christ: promittentes Deum propter salutem credentium visualiter humanandum, Cassiod. in Psa. praef.; so, verbum humanatum, id. Hist. Eccles. 6, 22.

hūmānus (old form: HEMONA humana et HEMONEM hominem dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll.; cf. homo *init.*), a, um, *adj.* [homo], *of* or *belonging to man, human.* **I.** In gen.: esse aliquem humana specie et figura, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: simulacra, id. Rep. 3, 9: caput, *a human head*, Hor. A. P. 1; Flor. 1, 7, 8: succidiae, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12: Cyclopis venter... Carnibus humanis distentus, *human flesh*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 327 Vahl.): humana qui dape pavit equas, Ov. H. 9, 68: Athenas obsidione et fame ad humanos cibos compulit, Flor. 3, 5, 10: hostiae, *human sacrifices*, Cic. Font. 10, 21; Tac. G. 9; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82; Flor. 1, 16, 7: lac, *human milk*, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: nec distare humana carne suillam, Juv. 14, 98: carnibus humanis vesci, id. 15, 13: societas generis humani, *of the human race*, Cic. Lael. 5, 20; cf.: eos (deos) non curare opinor quid agat humanum genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104 (Trag. v. 354 Vahl.); v. genus: ubi remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 416 ib.); cf.: humanae vitae varia reputantes mala, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; and Cic. Rep. 6, 18; in the *comp.*: ergo hercules vita humanior sine sale non quit degere, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88: omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum, Cic. Lael. 6, 20; v. divinus: amor, id. ib. 21, 81: natura, id. Rep. 1, 14: virtus, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.*: casus, id. Lael. 2, 7: cultus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 33: humanissima voluptas, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127: ignes, i. e. *which men daily use*, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 239: dapes, i. e. *human excrements*, id. 17, 9, 6, § 51: memoria, Tac. A. 11, 14: ultra modum humanum, id. ib. 11, 21: humanum facinus factumst, *customary*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 8: nec quisquam dixerit, in eo qui obdormivit, rem eum humanam et naturalem passum, Mos. et Rom. Coll. 12, 7, 7: major imago humana, *of superhuman size*, Juv. 13, 222: humanum sacrificium dicebant, quod mortui causa fiebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.: scelus, *committed against men*, Liv. 3, 19 *fin.*; 29, 18 *fin.*: si quid mihi humanum contigerit, *if any thing should happen to me*, i. e. *if I should die*, Dig. 16, 3, 26 (for which, humanitus, q. v.): persuasit nox, amor, vinum, adulescentia: Humanum'st, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 25: metum virgarum navarchus pretio redemit: humanum est; alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 117; cf. Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 38; id. Ad. 3, 4, 25: humano quodam modo, Quint. 10, 3, 15: res humani juris, *property* (opp. res divini juris, *things sacred* or *religious*), Gai. Inst. 2, 2; 9 sqq.; 3, 97: ne vinum... esse sacrum incipiat et ex usibus eripiatur humanis, Arn. adv. Gent. 7, 31.—As *substt.* **A. hūmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *men, mortals*, Lucr. 3, 80; 837: natura humanis omnia sunt paria, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 10.—**B. hūmānum,** i, *n.*, *that which is human, mortal*, etc.: ignem magnum hic faciam. *Dae.* Quine ut humanum exuras tibi? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 62: non hercle humanust ergo: nam volturio plus humani credost, id. Mil. 4, 2, 53: si quicquam in vobis non dico civilis sed humani esset, Liv. 5, 4, 9: pulcher et humano major trabeaque decorus Romulus, Ov. F. 2, 503 (but in Cic. Att. 13, 21, 5, homo is the true reading): homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 25: Satyris praeter effigiem nihil humani, Mela, 1, 8, 10: si in Pompeio quid humani evenisset, Sall. H. Fragm. 5, 16 Dietsch.—**C.** *Plur.*: **hūmāna,** ōrum, *n.*, *human affairs, the concerns of men, events of life*: qui omnia humana, quaecumque accidere possunt, tolerabilia ducat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 17; cf.: despicientem omnia humana, id. Rep. 1, 17; and: haec caelestia semper spectato, illa humana contemnito, id. ib. 6, 19: si quicquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33, 1: deos esse et non neglegere humana, id. 3, 56, 7.—*Comp.* (very rare): respiratio humanior, i. e. *freer*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1, 2.

II. In partic. **A.** *Humane, philanthropic, kind, gentle, obliging, polite* (syn.: comis, urbanus): te esse humano ingenio existumo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 127: Cyrum minorem Persarum regem et ceteris in rebus communem erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59; cf.: homo facillimus atque humanissimus, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 12: humani ingeni Mansuetique animi officia, Ter. And. 1, 1, 86; cf.: quod ipse moderatissimi atque humanissimi fuit sensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5: Catonis (praeceptum) humanissimum utilissimumque, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44 (cf. Cato, R. R. 4).—**B.** *Of good education, well-informed, learned, polite, refined*: gentem quidem nullam video neque tam humanam atque doctam neque tam immanem atque barbaram, quae non significari futura posse censeat, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; cf.: homo doctissimus atque humanissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: homines periti et humani, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, § 70: haec ego non possum dicere non esse hominis quamvis et belli et humani, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: Praxiteles nemini est paulum modo humaniori ignotus, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 16, 3 (eruditiori doctiorique, Gell.; see the entire chap.): humanissimus sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **hūmānē** and **hūmānĭter. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Humanly, agreeably to human nature, in a manner becoming humanity.* (*a*) Form humane: vix humane patitur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 65: intervalla vides humane commoda, i. e. *exceedingly, charmingly com-*

modious, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 70: morbos toleranter atque humane ferunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65.—(β) Form humaniter: docebo profecto, quid sit humaniter vivere, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5: sin aliter acciderit, humaniter feremus, id. Att. 1, 2, 1.—**b.** *Comp.:* si qui forte, cum se in luctu esse vellent, aliquid fecerunt humanius, aut si hilarius locuti sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64.—**2.** In partic. (acc. to II. A.), *humanely, pleasantly, courteously, kindly, gently, politely*, etc. (α) Form humane: Hirtium aliquid ad te συμπαθῶς de me scripsisse facile patior: fecit enim humane, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 1.—(β) Form humaniter: invitus litteras tuas scinderem: ita sunt humaniter scriptae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 509, 21: fecit humaniter Licinius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1.—**b.** *Sup.:* quod se sua voluntate erga Caesarem humanissime diligentissimeque locutus esses, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 20: quam humanissime scribere, id. Fam. 2, 17, 6; 5, 20, 8; cf. Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3: ducem se itineris humanissime promisit, Petr. 8.

hŭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humo], *a burying* (very rare; cf.: sepultura, funus, exsequiae): de humatione et sepultura dicendum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: locus qui recipiat humationem, Dig. 43, 24, 22, § 4.

* **hŭmātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who buries* or *inters:* consulis, Luc. 7, 799.

hūmectātĭo, v. umectatio.

hūmecto, v. umecto.

hūmectus, v. umectus.

hūmĕfăcĭo, v. umefacio.

hūmĕo, v. umeo.

hŭmĕrāle, hŭmĕrus, etc., v. umerale, umerus, etc.

hūmesco, hūmĭdus, etc., v. umesco, umidus, etc.

hŭmi, v. humus, III.

hūmĭfer, etc., v. umifer, etc.

hŭmĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [humilio], *an humbling, humiliation* (post-class.), Tert. Verg. Vel. 13; id. adv. Herm. 7; id. Patient. 13; Vulg. Mic. 6, 14.

hŭmĭlĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [humilis-facio], *to make humble, to humble* (post-class.), Tert. Poen. 9.

hŭmĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [humilis], *to abase, humble* (late Lat.): corpus, quod humiliatur in passionibus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 20 *fin.:* frustra nos hic humiliamus, ut ibi possimus esse majores, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 18: publicanus vultu humiliatus atque dejectus, Tert. Or. 13; Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.:* ad humiliandum celsitudinem potestatis, Amm. 30, 4, 2.

hŭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [humus; like χαμαλός from χαμαί, on the ground, i. e.], *low, lowly, small, slight* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: arbores et vites et ea quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terra altius possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; cf.: turrim humilem parvamque fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 8, 1 sq.: humilior munitio, id. ib. 3, 63, 2: (naves) humiliores quam quibus in nostro mari uti consuevimus, id. B. G. 5, 1, 2: humiles habitare casas, Verg. E. 2, 29: domus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 22: postes, Ov. M. 8, 639: arcus, id. ib. 3, 30: arae, Val. Fl. 3, 426: virgas humilis mordere salicti, Juv. 11, 67: Forentum, *low, situated in the plain*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 16; so, Myconos, Ov. M. 7, 463: Italia, Verg. A. 3, 522: humillimo solo aqua diutissime immorata, Just. 2, 1 *med.:* avi similis, quae circum litora, circum Piscosos scopulos humilis volat aequora juxta, *flies low*, Verg. A. 4, 255; cf.: decisis humilis pennis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50: potest ex deformi humilique corpusculo exire formosus animus ac magnus, *small, diminutive*, Sen. Ep. 66: brevi atque humili corpore homines, Gell. 19, 13, 3; Curt. 7, 4: humiles Cleonae, *little, petty*, Ov. M. 6, 417 (in Ptolem. πόλις οὐ μεγάλη): Troja, id. ib. 15, 424: ipse humili designat moenia fossa, i. e. *slight, shallow*, Verg. A. 7, 157; so, fossa, Tac. A. 1, 61; cf. radix, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 5.

II. Trop. **A.** As respects rank, birth, fortune, worth, consideration, etc., *low, base, mean, humble, obscure, poor, needy, insignificant* (cf.: supplex, summissus, demissus, abjectus): ut si parentibus nati sint humilibus, Cic. Lael. 17, 90: humiles nati (shortly after: trivio conceptus et educatus stercore), Phaedr. 1, 27, 2: humiles et obscuri homines, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88; id. Quint. 31, 95: humillimus homo de plebe, Liv. 3, 19, 9; cf.: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121: ne latos fines parare studeant potentioresque humiliores possessionibus expellant, Caes. B. G. 6, 22, 3: humiliores, opp. opulentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51 *fin.:* hos Suevi vectigales sibi fecerunt ac multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3 *fin.:* homines humiles, opp. amplissimi viri, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, A, 1: satis superque humilis est, qui, etc., Liv. 3, 53, 9: junge tuis humiles, ambitiose, manus, *of the servants*, Ov. A. A. 2, 254: civitas ignobilis atque humilis, Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 1: humilem sane relinquunt et minime generosum, ut ita dicam, ortum amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 29: Viridomarus, quem Caesar ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem perduxerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 39, 1: qui cogitationes suas abjecerunt in rem tam humilem atque contemptam, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; cf.: nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitant, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57: aut nulla aut humili aliqua arte praediti, id. Arch. 5, 10: humiles et sordidae curae, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: rei pictor, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120 (dub.; Jan. floridissimus): humilis atque obsoletus vestitus, Nep. Ages. 8: agna, *poor, humble*, Hor. C. 2, 17, 32: fortuna, Juv. 6, 287: domus, id. 11, 171.—Hence, *subst.:* **hŭmile**, is, *n.*, *that which is humble* or *base, a low station:* ex humili potens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 12: quales ex humili magna ad vestigia rerum extollit Fortuna, Juv. 3, 39.—Prov.: Humiles laborant ubi potentes dissident, Phaedr. 1, 30, 1.—**2.** Of *low, mean* language: iambus frequentissimus est in iis, quae demisso atque humili sermone dicuntur, Cic. Or. 58, 196: sermo, Hor. A. P. 229; cf.: neque humilem et abjectam orationem nec nimis altam et exaggeratam probat, Cic. Or. 57, 192: verbum, id. Brut. 79, 274: humilia et vulgaria verba, Quint. 10, 1, 9: translatio, id. 8, 6, 5: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60: quae humilia circa res magnas, apta circa minores videntur, id. 8, 3, 18: humile et quotidianum sermonis genus, id. 11, 1, 6: of the author himself: Macer . . . humilis, i. e. *commonplace*, id. 10, 1, 87: nil parvum aut humili modo, Nil mortale loquar, Hor. C. 3, 25, 17.—**B.** Of mind or character, *low, mean, base, abject:* qui umquam apparitor tam humilis? tam abjectus? Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 82: ut ille tum humilis, ut demissus erat! id. Att. 2, 21, 3: humillimus assentator, Vell. 2, 83, 1: neque nos simus tam humiles, ut quae laudamus inutilia credamus, Quint. 11, 1, 13: privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. C. 1, 37, 32: succumbere doloribus eosque humili animo imbecilloque ferre miserum est, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: animi, Lucr. 6, 52: si prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici utemur, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22; 1, 56 *init.*; cf.: fracto animo, atque humili aliquem supplicare, id. Planc. 20, 50: humillimae preces, Suet. Vit. Luc.: pavor, Verg. G. 1, 331; cf. metus, Val. Fl. 3, 394.—Hence, *adv.:* **hŭmĭlĭter**, *low, deeply.* **1.** Lit. (so post-Aug. and very rare): in loco clivoso humilius rami arborum servandi sunt, in plano altius, Pall. 3, 13, 3: eadem facta claritate vel obscuritate facientium vel tolluntur altissime vel humillime deprimuntur, *very deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 1.—**2.** Trop. (acc. to II. B.), *basely, meanly, abjectly, humbly* (class.): non est ausus elate et ample loqui, cum humiliter demisseque sentiret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: aut servit humiliter, aut superbe dominatur, Liv. 24, 25, 8: servire alicui, id. 45, 32, 5: audacter territas, humiliter placas, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: animose paupertatem ferre, humiliter infamiam, Sen. Ep. 120 *med.*

hŭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [humilis], *lowness* (acc. to humilis, I.). **I.** Lit.: naves omnes actuarias imperat fieri, quam ad rem humilitas multum adjuvat (shortly before: naves paulo facit humiliores), Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 3: arborum, Sall. J. 49, 5: aliorum animalium ea est humilitas, ut cibum terrestrem rostris facile contingant, *low stature*, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: sidera multum inter se aut altitudine aut humilitate distantia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: quanta humilitate luna feratur, terram paene contingens, id. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of rank, birth, or influence, *lowness, meanness, insignificance:* malorum turba quaedam, paupertas, ignobilitas, humilitas, solitudo, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: humilitatem cum dignitate contendere, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: alicujus despicere, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: obicere humilitatem alicui, Liv. 26, 31, 4: ex humilitate sua, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: infima natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: generis, Sall. J. 73, 4: generis ac nominis, Suet. Vesp. 4: obliterata quoque scrutabimur, nec deterrebit quarundam rerum humilitas, Plin. 14, 1, 1, § 7.—**B.** *Littleness of mind, meanness, baseness, abjectness:* habet levitatem laetitia gestiens, humilitatem metus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: et dejecto (capite) humilitas et supino arrogantia ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 69; so, opp. arrogantia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 5: saepe virtus et magnificentia plus proficit ad misericordiam quam humilitas et obsecratio, Cic. Inv. 1, 56, 109: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52, 2: asinorum, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., in a good sense, opp. to pride, *lowness, humility*, Lact. 5, 15; Sulp. Sever. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.* et saep.

hŭmĭlĭter, v. humilis *fin.*

hŭmĭlĭto, āre, 1, *v. a.* [humilis], *to humiliate, disgrace:* maternum genus, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sull. 8, 25 (p. 364 Bait.).

hŭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [humus], *to cover with earth, to inter, bury.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.; cf.: sepelio, tumulo): in terram cadentibus corporibus iisque humo tectis, e quo dictum est humari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 36: cum ignotum quendam projectum mortuum vidisset eumque humavisset, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: corpora, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: caesorum reliquias uno tumulo humaturus, Suet. Calig. 3: humatus et conditus est, id. Vit. Hor.; Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 64; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 29: sepulcrum ubi mortuus sepultus aut humatus sit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 278 Müll.: corpus humandum, Verg. A. 6, 161.—* **II.** Transf., in gen., like the Gr. θάπτειν, *to pay the last dues* to a body, *to perform the funeral rites:* militari honestoque funere humaverunt ossaque ejus in Cappadociam deportanda curarunt, Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*

hūmor, v. umor.

hūmōrōsus, v. umorosus.

hŭmus, i (archaic form of the *abl. sing.* humu, Varr. ap. Non. 488, 6 and 48, 26), *f.* (archaic *masc.* humum humidum pedibus fodit, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.: humidum humum, Gracch. ib.) [from the prim. form ΧΑΜ, whence χαμαί, χαμόθεν, χαμαλός, Lat. humilis; kindr. with Sanscr. Xâm, earth; Gr. χθών], *the earth, the ground, the soil.* **I.** Lit. (class.; cf.: terra, solum, tellus): humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, coronis languidulis et spinis cooperta piscium, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Gall. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66 (ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 454); cf.: omnia constrata telis, armis, cadaveribus et inter ea humus infecta sanguine, Sall. J. 101 *fin.:* subacta atque pura, Cic. de Sen. 17, 59: cubitis pinsibant humum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 23 Müll. (Trag. v. 435 Vahl.); cf.: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *bit the ground and died* (cf. the Homer. ὀδὰξ ἑλεῖν γαῖαν), Verg. A. 11, 418: calcibus atram Tundit humum exspirans, id. ib. 10, 731; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 112: pede candido In morem Salium ter quatient humum, Hor. C. 4, 1, 28: Acestes aequaevum ab humo attollit amicum, Verg. A. 5, 452: sedit humo, Ov. M. 4, 261: ipse feraces Figat humo plantas, Verg. G. 4, 115; cf.: semina spargere humo, Ov. M. 5, 647: surgit humo, id. F. 6, 735; cf.: nec se movit humo, id. M. 4, 264: dejectoque in humum vultu, id. ib. 6, 607: propter humum volitat, id. ib. 8, 258: humi atque ipsius stirpis laetitia, Col. 4, 24, 4; cf.: quis cibus erat caro ferina atque humi pabulum uti pecoribus, Sall. J. 18, 1: ii, quos humus injecta contegeret (shortly afterwards, gleba), Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: quae (genera arborum) humi arido atque arenoso gignuntur, Sall. J. 48, 3 Kritz *N. cr.*—Poet., as a fig. for what is low, mean, common: sermones repentes per humum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251; cf.: ne, dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id. A. P. 230: ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit, id. ib. 110; v. also

under *adv.*: affigit humo divinae particulam aurae, id. S. 2, 2, 79.—**II.** Transf., in gen., like solum, *land, country, region:* Punica nec Teucris pressa fuisset humus, Ov. H. 7, 140: Aonia, id. F. 1, 490: Illyrica, id. Med. Fac. 74: Pontica, id. P. 3, 5, 56.—**III.** Adverbial form **humi,** like χαμαί, *on the ground* or *to the ground:* jacere humi, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: requiescere, Sall. J. 85, 33: strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22; cf.: serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? *fixed on the ground*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: locus circiter duodecim pedes humi depressus, Sall. C. 55, 3: quot humi morientia corpora fundis? Verg. A. 11, 665: spargere humi dentes, Ov. M. 3, 105; cf.: hunc stravit humi, id. ib. 12, 255: tremens procumbit humi bos, Verg. A. 5, 481: volvitur ille excussus humi, id. ib. 11, 640; cf.: projectum humi jugulavit, Tac. H. 2, 64: stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos, Juv. 8, 78.

Hunni (**Chunni** and **Chūni**), ōrum, *m.*, *the Huns*, Amm. 31, 2; Claud. ap. Rufin. 1, 321; 2. 270; Veg. Vet. 3 praef. 1. Form Chuni, Aus. Epigr. 1, 8.—*Sing.:* **Chūnus,** Claud. in Eutr. 2, 238.—**II.** Deriv. **Hunniscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Huns, Hunnish:* equus, Claud. in Eutr. 4, 4; 7.

† **hўăcinthaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑακίνθαιος, *of* or *belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthine* (post-class. for hyacinthinus): ordo, *a row of hyacinths*, Ven. Carm. 8, 8, 20; 6, 270.

Hўăcinthĭa, v. Hyacinthus, I. B.

† **hўăcinthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑακίνθινος, *of* or *belonging to the hyacinth, hyacinthine:* flos, *the hyacinth*, Cat. 61, 93: laena, i. e. *hyacinth-colored*, Pers. 1, 32.

† **hўăcinthĭzontes,** um, *m.*, = ὑακινθίζοντες, *hyacinth-colored:* berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 77; Sol. 55 *fin.*

Hўăcinthus or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Ὑάκινθος, *a beautiful Spartan youth, son of Œbalus, beloved by Apollo, and accidentally killed by a blow of his quoit; from his blood sprang the flower of the same name, marked with the exclamation* AI, Ov. M. 10, 162 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 272; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66; Serv. Verg. E. 3, 63.—*Plur.:* sed gladiator erat; facit hoc illos Hyacinthos, i. e. *as beautiful as Hyacinthus*, Juv. 6, 110.—**B.** **Hўăcinthĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the festival in honor of Hyacinthus*, in Sparta, Ov. M. 10, 219.—**II.** Hence, **hўăcinthus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, *the hyacinth*, not, however, our hyacinth, but either the *blue iris* or *fleur-de-lis*, Iris Germanica, Linn.; the *corn-flag* or *gladiolus*, Gladiolus communis, Linn.; or the *rocket larkspur*, Delphinium Ajacis, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 66; Verg. E. 3, 63; 6, 53; id. G. 4, 183; id. A. 11, 69; Col. poët. 10,100.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *f.*, *a precious stone of the color of a hyacinth* (perh. our *sapphire* or a *dark-colored amethyst*), Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125 sq.; Vulg. Exod. 25, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2510.

Hўădes, um, *f.*, = Ὑάδες (the rainers), *the Hyades*, a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus (called in pure Lat. suculae; v. 3. sucula), Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247; 37, 7, 28, § 100; cf. id. 2, 39, 39, § 106. *They were fabled as daughters of Atlas and sisters of Hyas and of the Pleiades*, Ov. F. 5, 165 sq.; id. M. 3, 595; 13, 293; Verg. A. 3, 516; Hor. C. 1, 3, 14.—In *sing.:* **Hyas,** ădis, *the Hyad*, collect., Stat. S. 1, 6, 22.

† **hўaena,** ae, *f.*, = ὕαινα, *a hyena*, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 105; Ov. M. 15, 410.—**II.** *A sea-fish*, a kind of *sole*, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.

hўaenĭus, a, um, *adj.* [hyaena], *of* or *named from the hyena:* gemma, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 168; Isid. Orig. 16, 14.

Hўălē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὑάλη, *a nymph, companion of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 171.

† **hўălĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑάλινος. **I.** *Of glass, glass-:* sphaera, Fulg. Myth. praef.: pulvis, Mart. Cap. 6, § 575.—**II.** *Glass-green, green:* pennae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66 sq. al.

hўălŏīdes, is, *adj.*, = ὑαλοειδής, *grass-green:* umor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *fin.*

† **hўălus,** i, *m.*, = ὕαλος, *glass.* **I.** Lit.: Milesia vellera Carpebant hyali saturo fucata colore, i. e. *with glass-green color*, Verg. G. 4, 335.—**II.** Transf., *glass-green color*, Prud. στεφ. 12, 53; Aus. Idyll. 10, 418.

Hўampŏlis, is, *f.*, = Ὑάμπολις, *a town of Phocis, on the borders of Bœotia*, its ruins near the village of Vogdhani, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 32, 18, 6; Stat. Th. 7, 345.

Hўantes, um, *m.*, = Ὕαντες, *the Hyantes*, an old name of the *Bœotians*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Hўantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hyantes* (*Bœotians*), *Hyantean, Bœotian:* Iolāus, Ov. M. 8, 310: Aganippe, id. ib. 5, 312: aqua, i. e. *Castalian*, Mart. 12, 3, 12.—**B.** **Hўantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: sorores, i. e. *the Muses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 8; cf. Camenae, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 in carm.: juvenis, i. e. *Actæon*, as grandson of Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 147.

Hўărōtis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ὑαρῶτις (or Ὑδραώτης), *a river in India, a tributary of the Indus*, now *Ravi*, Curt. 9, 1, 7.

1. Hўas, antis (*acc.* Hўăn, Ov. F. 5, 179), *m.*, = Ὕας, *a son of Atlas, and father* or *brother of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 192; Ov. F. 5, 170.—Hence, Sidus Hyantis, *the Hyades*, id. ib. 5, 734.

2. Hўas, ădis, *f.*, v. Hyades.

Hybla, ae, and **Hyblē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ὕβλη, *a mountain of Sicily abounding in flowers and bees, with a city of the same name*, Plin. 11, 13, 13, § 32; Verg. E. 7, 37; Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 22; Sil. 14, 200; Mart. 7, 88, 8; 10, 12, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 16.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Hyblaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Hybla, Hyblean:* apes, Verg. E. 1, 55: mella, Mart. 11, 42: avena, i. e. *of the Sicilian Theocritus*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 6, 3.—**B.** **Hyblenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city of Hybla, Hybleans*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102.

hybrida, ae, v. hibrida.

Hўdaspes, is, *m.*, = Ὑδάσπης. **I.** *A river of India, a tributary of the Indus*, now *Jeloum*, Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Curt. 4, 5, 3; 8, 12, 8; Verg. G. 4, 211; Hor. C. 1, 22, 8; Luc. 8, 227 al.—To denote *the East:* repressor Hydaspis, Petr. 123 *fin.*—**B.** Deriv.: **Hўdaspēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hydaspes, Hydaspean;* poet. also for *Indian:* gemmae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 4: Erythrae, Sid. Carm. 2, 447.—**II.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 747.—**III.** *An Indian* or *Ethiopian slave*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14.

† **hўdătis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ὑδατίς, *a water-colored gem*, otherwise unknown, Mart. Cap. 1, § 75.

† **hўdĕros,** i, *m.*, = ὕδερος (i. q. ὕδρωψ), *the dropsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 97 sq.

† **Hўdra,** ae, *f.*, = Ὕδρα [kindred with Sanscr. udri; Ang.-Sax. oter, otor; Engl. and Germ. Otter; cf. also the Gr. ἔνυδρις], *the water-serpent killed by Hercules near the Lernean Lake, the Hydra, with seven heads; as fast as one of them was cut off two sprang up in its stead;* it is also called Echidna: Lernaea pestis, Hydra, Lucr. 5, 27; Ov. M. 9, 192; Hor. C. 4, 4, 61; id. Ep. 2, 1, 10; Hyg. Fab. 30; 34; 151. As identified with Echidna, *the mother of Cerberus*, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—Prov.: vide ne in istis duobus generibus hydra tibi sit et pellis, Hercules autem et alia opera majora, in illis rebus, quas praetermittis, relinquantur, i. e. *the easiest, the least important*, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**B.** Deriv. **Hўdraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hydra:* germen, Mart. Cap. 7, 237.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The constellation of the Water-snake*, also called Anguis, Cic. Arat. 214 (also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114); Hyg. Astr. 2, 40; 3, 39.—**B.** Acc. to Verg., *a hydra with fifty heads, that keeps watch at the gates of the Lower World*, Verg. A. 6, 576.

† **hydrăgōgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑδραγωγία, *an aqueduct, canal:* venae (sunt) hydragogiae, Varr. ap. Non. 209, 20.

† **hydrăgōgus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑδραγωγός, *that carries off water.* **I.** *Adj.:* utendum aquiducis medicamentis, quae Graeci hydragoga vocaverunt, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 119.—**II.** *Subst.:* **hydragogos,** i, *f.*, *a plant, called also* chamaedaphne *and* daphnites, App. Herb. 27.

hydrăgŏnus, i, *f.*, *a water-plant*, App. Herb. 67.

† **hydrălĕtes,** ae, *m.*, = ὑδραλέτης, *a water-mill*, Vitr. 10, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. hydraulae).

Hydraōtes, v. Hyarotis.

† **hydrargўrus,** i, *m.*, = ὑδράργυρος, *quicksilver artificially prepared*, Plin. 33, 8, 41, § 123; 33, 3, 20, § 64.

† **hydraula,** ae, or **hydraules,** ae, *m.*, = ὑδραύλης, *one who plays on the water-organ*, Suet. Ner. 54; Petr. 36; *acc.* -am, Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.

† **hydraulĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑδραυλικός, *of* or *belonging to the water-organ, hydraulic:* machinae, *water-organs*, Vitr. 9, 9; 10, 13; called also organa, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Suet. Ner. 41.

† **hydraulus,** i, *m.*, = ὕδραυλος, *a water-organ*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24.

Hydrēla, ae, *f.*, *a city of Caria*, Liv. 37, 56, 3.—**II.** Deriv. **A.** **Hydrēlātānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Hydrela:* ager, Liv. 37, 56, 3.—**B.** **Hydrēlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Hydrela*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

hydrēum, i, *n.*, v. the foll. art.

† **hydreuma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὕδρευμα, *a resting-place for caravans, where they get water, a watering-place*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103 (al. hydreum).

hydrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrus], *of* or *belonging to the water-serpent:* germen, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

† **hydrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑδρία (a water-pot; hence, in gen.), *a jug, ewer, urn:* argenteae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47: in hydriam sortes conicere, id. ib. 2, 2, 51, § 127: farris, Sulp. Sever. Hist. Sacr. 1, 43. Of the *cinerary urns* in tombs, Inscr. Orell. 4546 sq.—**II.** **Hydria,** *a comedy of Menander*, Quint. 11, 3, 91.

hydrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrus], *of* or *from a water-snake:* vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 10, 884.

† **hydrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ὕδωρ], *of* or *belonging to water, water-:* puer (for Aquarius), *the constellation of the Waterman*, Prud. Apoth. 622.

† **hydrŏcēlē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὑδροκήλη, *a watery rupture, hydrocele*, Mart. 12, 84, 3.

† **hydrŏcēlĭcus,** i, *m.*, = ὑδροκηλικός, *afflicted with a hydrocele*, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 74.

† **Hydrŏchŏus,** i, *m.*, = Ὑδροχόος (water-pourer), *the constellation* Aquarius, Cat. 66, 94.

hydrŏgărātus, a, um, *adj.* [hydrogarum], *seasoned with hydrogarum:* isicia, Apic. 2, 2, 45.

† **hydrŏgărum,** i, *n.*, = ὑδρόγαρον, *garum mixed with water*, Lampr. Heliog. 29, 5.

† **hydrŏgĕron,** ontis, *m.*, = ὑδρογέρων, *a plant*, called in pure Lat. senecio, *groundsel*, App. Herb. 75.

† **hydrŏlăpăthum,** i, *n.*, = ὑδρολάπαθον, *water-dock*, Rumex aquaticus, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 232.

† **hydrŏmantĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑδρομαντεία, *divination by water, hydromancy*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 35; Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192; Isid. 8, 9, 13.

† **hydrŏmĕli** (**-mel**), ĭtis, *n.*, = ὑδρόμελι, *a beverage made of honey and water, honey-water, mead, hydromel*, Plin. 14, 17, 20, § 113; 22, 13, 15, § 34; 27, 5, 20, § 37; Pall. Jul. 7; Isid. Or. 20, 3 (al. hydromelum). Form **hydromel,** -lis, *n.*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2; 2, 17; Plin. Val. 1, 32.

† **hydrŏphŏbĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑδροφοβία, *dread of water, hydrophobia*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98 sq. (in Cels. 5, 27, 2, written as Greek; and in Ov. P. 1, 3, 23, designated by formidatae aquae).

† **hydrŏphŏbĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑδροφοβικός, *of* or *belonging to hydrophobia, hydrophobic:* passio, i. e. *hydrophobia*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 99; 3, 16, 137.

† **hydrŏphŏbus**, a, um, = ὑδροφόβος, *affected with hydrophobia.* **I.** *Adj.:* homines, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 99: jumenta, Veg. Vet. 3, 31.—**II.** *Subst.:* **hydrŏphŏbus**, i, *m.*, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 99.

† **hydrŏphy̆lax**, ăcis, *m.*, = ὑδροφύλαξ, *one who has the care of the water, a water-inspector*, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10.

† **hydrōpĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὑδρωπικός, *dropsical:* si nolis sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34.—*Plur. subst.:* **hydropici**, ōrum, *m.*, *dropsical persons*, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8 (*o* short in Aemil. Mac. de Allio.).

† **hydrōpĭsis**, is, *f.*, = ὑδρώπισις, *the dropsy*, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8; cf. the two foll. artt.

† **hydrōpismus**, i, *m.*, = ὑδρωπισμός, *the dropsy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, § 108; cf. the preced. and foll. artt.

† **hydrops**, ōpis, *m.*, = ὕδρωψ, *the dropsy*, Cels. 3, 21; Hor. C. 2, 2, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 96 sqq. — *Plur.:* **hydrōpes**, um, *the several kinds of dropsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 98.

† **hydrŏsĕlīnum**, i, *n.*, = ὑδροσέλινον, *marsh selinum*, App. Herb. 79.

Hydruntum, v. 2. Hydrus.

† **1. hydrus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, = ὕδρος, *a water-serpent, serpent* (cf.: chelydrus, chersydrus, anguis, serpens). **I.** Lit., Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 72; Verg. G. 4, 458; id. A. 7, 753; Ov. M. 13, 804: marini, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98. In the hair of the Furies, of Medusa, etc., Verg. A. 7, 447; Val. Fl. 2, 195; Ov. M. 4, 800; hence poet. transf.: nam si Vergilio puer et tolerabile desit Hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri, i. e. *all his poetic fire would have come to naught* (referring to his description of the Furies, A. 7, 415 and 447), Juv. 7, 70.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The poison of a serpent*, Sil. 1, 322.—**B.** Hydros, i, *the constellation of the Water-serpent*, called also Anguis and Hydra, German. Arat. 429.

2. Hydrūs, untis, *f.*, = Ὑδροῦς, *a city of Calabria, under a mountain of the same name*, now *Otranto*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101; Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2; id. Att. 15, 21, 3; 16, 5, 3; Mel. 2, 4, 7.—In *masc.*, avius Hydrus, of the city and mountain, Luc. 5, 375.—The city is also called **Hydruntum**, i, *n.*, Liv. 36, 21, 5; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

hy̆ĕmālis and **hyems**, v. hiemalis, etc.

Hyes, ae, *m.*, = Ὕης, *one of the first three Dioscuri*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 (acc. to Lobeck's conject.).

Hyettus, i, *f.*, = Ὑηττός, *a city of Bœotia, north of lake Copais*, near the modern Strobiki, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128.

Hy̆gēa or **Hy̆gīa** (Hygīeia), ae, *f.*, = Ὑγεία, *daughter of Æsculapius, and goddess of health*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; 35, 11, 40, § 137; Mart. 11, 60, 6; Inscr. Orell. 440; 1576 sq.

Hygīnus (Higinus, Gell. 1, 14, 1; 1, 21, 2; 5, 8, 1 et saep.), i, *m.*, *surname of two Roman authors.* **I.** C. Julius Hyginus, *author of a collection of fables and of a treatise on astronomy*, Suet. Gramm. 20; Gell. 1, 14.—**II.** *The author of a treatise* De limitibus constituendis.

† **hygra**, ae, *f.*, = ὑγρά (liquid), *a kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 37.

† **hygremplastrum**, i, *n.*, = ὑγρέμπλαστρον, *a wet plaster*, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155.

† **hygrŏphŏbĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ὑγροφοβία, *a dread of liquids*, as water, wine, etc., Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98.

Hy̆lactor, ŏris, *m.*, *name of a hound of Actæon*, Ov. M. 3, 224; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Hy̆laeus, i, *m.*, = Ὑλαῖος (v. Chandler, Gr. Accent. § 239). **I.** *A centaur who offered violence to Atalanta*, Ov. A. A. 2, 191; Verg. A. 8, 294.—Hence, **B. Hylaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Hylæus:* ramus, Prop. 1, 1, 13: gens, Val. Fl. 6, 74: ille etiam (i. e. Milanion) Hylaei percussus vulnere rami, Prop. 1, 1, 13.—**II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 213; Hyg. Fab. 181.

Hy̆las, ae, *m.*, = Ὕλας, *a beautiful youth of Œchalia* (or *Argos*), *companion of Hercules in the Argonautic expedition, who was carried off by the nymphs, and long sought for by Hercules in vain*, Prop. 1, 20, 6; Ov. A. A. 2, 110; Juv. 1, 164; Val. Fl. 3, 596; Hyg. Fab. 14; Verg. E. 6, 44 (where, by poet. license, the *voc.* is scanned Hy̆lă, Hy̆l', like the Gr. Ἄρες, Ἄρες, Mart. 9, 11, 15).

Hy̆lax, ăcis, *Barker*, the name of a dog, Verg. E. 8, 107.

† **hy̆lē**, ēs, *f.*, = ὕλη (wood; hence), *stuff, materials, matter*, Attei. ap. Suet. Gramm. 10; Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.*

Hy̆les, ae, *m.*, *a centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 378.

Hy̆leus (dissyl.), ei, *m.*, *one who took part in the Calydonian hunt*, Ov. M. 8, 312.

Hyllus (**Hy̆lus**), i, *m.*, = Ὕλλος or Ὕλος, *a son of Hercules by Dejanira, and husband of Iole*, Ov. H. 9, 44; id. M. 9, 279; Stat. Th. 8, 508.

Hy̆lŏnŏmē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὑλονόμη, *the beautiful wife of the centaur Cyllarus*, Ov. M. 12, 405 sq.

Hy̆men, ĕnis, and **Hy̆mĕnaeus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, = Ὑμήν, Ὑμέναιος, *the god of marriage, of weddings, Hymen.* **I.** Lit.: dum illam educunt huc novam nuptam foras, suavi cantu concelebra omnem hanc plateam Hymenaeo! Io Hymen Hymenaee! Io Hymen! Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 1 sqq.; 15 sq.: jam veniet virgo, jam dicetur Hymenaeus. Hymen o Hymenaee, Hymen ades o Hymenaee, Cat. 62, 5 (acc. to the Gr. Ὑμὴν ὦ Ὑμέναιε); 62, 10 sq.; for which: io Hymen Hymenaee io, Io Hymen Hymenaee, id. 61, 124; 144 sq.: vulgus Hymen Hymenaee vocant, Ov. H. 14, 27; 12, 143: nec quid Hymen, quid Amor, quid sint conubia, curat, id. M. 1, 480: Hymen, id. H. 6, 44: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt, id. M. 4, 758; so, Hymenaeus, id. ib. 6, 429; 9, 762 et saep.—**B.** Derivv.: **Hy̆mĕnēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hymen, Hymeneal:* lex, Mart. Cap. poët. 7, § 1: tripudia, id. 2, § 132 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A nuptial song:* et subito nostras hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, Ov. H. 12, 137: hymenaeum qui cantent, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7; Ov. M. 12, 215; Stat. S. 2, 7, 87.—Hence, **Hy̆mĕnāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὑμεναικός, *hymeneal, belonging to a nuptial song:* metrum, Serv. de Cent. Metr. 3, 2.—**B.** *Nuptials, a wedding:* hymen funestus illaetabilis, Sen. Troad. 861: conubio jungam stabili propriamque dicabo: Hic hymenaeus erit, Verg. A. 4, 127: (Helena) Pergama cum peteret inconcessosque hymenaeos, id. ib. 1, 651; so in *plur.*, Lucr. 4, 1251; Verg. A. 3, 328; 4, 99; Stat. Th. 3, 283.—**2.** Transf., of animals, Verg. G. 3, 60.

Hymenaeus (**-os**) and **Hymeneius**, a, um, see the preced. art.

Hy̆mettus or **-os**, i, *m.*, = Ὑμηττός, *a mountain near Athens, famed for its honey and its marble*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112; Hor. C. 2, 6, 14; Ov. M. 7, 702; Mart. 7, 88; Val. Fl. 1, 396 et saep.—In *fem.:* Attica (perh. of the region about Hymettus), App. M. 1 *init.*—**II.** Deriv.: **Hy̆mettĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Hymettus, Hymettian:* mel, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 240, 33; Hor. S. 2, 2, 15: cera, Ov. M. 10, 284: columnae, Plin. 36, 3, 3, § 7: trabes, Hor. C. 2, 18, 3.

hymnĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [hymnus + dico], *singing hymns* (late Lat.), Avien. Carm. 178.

hymnio, īre, *v. a.* [hymnus], *to sing hymns* (post-class.): hymnite matres pro receptis parvulis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 118.

Hymnis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a comedy of Cæcilius Statius*, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

hymnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [hymnus-sonus], *singing hymns, singing praises* (post-class.): chori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 230; 22, 200; cf. the foll. word.

† **hymnīzo**, āre, 1, *v. n.*, = ὑμνίζω, ὑμνέω, *to sing hymns, worship by song:* nonne illi in ignibus hymnizabant, Aug. in Psa. 33, 22.

† **hymnōdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὑμνῳδικός, *singing hymns, singing praises*, Firm. Math. 8, 25; cf. the preced. and foll. artt.

† **hymnŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*, = ὑμνολόγος, *a singer of hymns* or *praises*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 12; Inscr. Orell. 2617.

† **hymnus**, i, *m.*, = ὕμνος, *a song of praise, a hymn:* hymnus cantus est cum laude Dei, Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 148, 17; Ambros. Expos. Psa. 118, prol. § 3; Lucil. ap. Non. 330, 9; Prud. Cath. 37 praef.; 4, 75: divinorum scriptor hymnorum, Lact. 4, 8, 14; Vulg. Psa. 60 tit.; id. Matt. 26, 30.

† **hy̆ophthalmos**, i, *m.*, = ὑόφθαλμος (swine's eye), *a plant, called also* Aster Atticus, App. Herb. 60.

† **hy̆oscy̆ămĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὑοσκυάμινος, *made of henbane, henbane-:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

† **hy̆oscy̆ămus**, i, *m.*, = ὑοσκύαμος, *the herb henbane, called also* Apollinaris *and* altercum, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 35; Cels. 5, 27, 14; Col. 6, 38, 3.—In a corrupted form: **jusquiamus**, i, *m.*, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. Vet. 2, 12, 5.

† **hy̆ŏsīris**, is, *f.*, = ὑοσερίς, *a plant resembling endive;* acc. to Sprengel, Centaurea nigra, Linn.; Plin. 27, 10, 64, § 90.

Hy̆paepa, ōrum, *n.*, = Ὕπαιπα, *a small town in Lydia*, now *Beréki*, Ov. M. 6, 13; 11, 152; Petr. 133.—Hence, **Hy̆paepēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Tac. A. 4, 55.

† **hypaethrus** or **-os**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὕπαιθρος, *that is in the open air, uncovered.* **I.** *Adj.:* ambulationes, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.:* loca (with aperta), id. ib.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. hypaethros**, i, *m.*, *a temple open* or *without roof*, Vitr. 3, 2, 1.—**B. hypaethrum**, i, *n.*, *an open building*, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 20; id. 50, 16, 242, § 2.—**C. hypaethra**, ōrum, *n.*, *uncovered, open walks*, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **hy̆pallăgē**, ēs, *f.*, = ὑπαλλαγή, *a rhetorical figure, by which the relations of things seem to be mutually interchanged* (as: dare classibus austros instead of classes austris), Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 61.

Hy̆pănis, is, *m.*, = Ὕπανις. **I.** *A river of European Sarmatia*, now the *Boug*, Mel. 2, 1, 6; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83; 11, 36, 43, § 120; Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94; Verg. G. 4, 370; Ov. M. 15, 285.—**II.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 2, 340.

Hy̆păsis or **Hy̆phăsis**, is, *m.*, = Ὕφασις, *a river in India, a tributary of the Indus*, now *Sutledge*, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183; 6, 17, 21, § 62; Curt. 9, 1, 35.

Hy̆păta, ae, *f.*, = Ὑπάτη, *a small town of Thessaly, near the Peneus*, now *Neópatra*, Liv. 36, 16, 4.—Hence, **Hy̆pătaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *its inhabitants*, Liv. 36, 14; cf. exsules, id. 41, 25, 3.

† **hy̆pătē**, ēs, *f.*, = ὑπάτη, *the lowest, deepest string* of a musical instrument, Vitr. 5, 4, 6; 6, 1 *med.* (as Greek, Mart. Cap. 9, § 931).

(**hy̆pătĭus** or **Hypasius**, a false reading for Lasus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 936; v. Kopp ad loc.)

† **hy̆pătŏīdes**, is, *n.*, = ὑπατοειδής, *a kind of musical modulation*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 sq.

† **hy̆pēcŏon**, i, *n.*, = ὑπήκοον, *a plant, called* Hypecoum procumbens, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 67, § 93.

† **hy̆pĕlătē**, ēs, *f.*, = ὑπελάτη, *a plant, called also* hypoglottion, danaë, *and* carpophyllon, *broad-leaved holly*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

† **hy̆pēnĕmĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὑπηνέμιος, *containing wind, windy:* ova, *wind-eggs*, Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 160; id. 10, 60, 80, § 166 (in Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19, written as Greek).

† **hy̆perbăton**, i, *n.*, = ὑπέρβατον, a rhet. fig., *transposition of words* (pure Lat. transgressio), Quint. 9, 3, 91; cf. id. 8, 6, 62 sq.; 9, 1, 6 al.

† **hy̆perbŏlaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὑπερβόλαιος, *extreme:* soni, Vitr. 5, 4, 7 sq.

† **hy̆perbŏlē**, ēs, *f.*, = ὑπερβολή, a rhet. fig., *exaggeration, hyperbole* (pure Lat. superlatio and superjectio), Quint. 8, 6, 67 sq.; 8, 4, 29; Sen. Ben. 7, 23 (in Cic. Top. 10, 45, and Fam. 7, 32, 2, written as Greek).

hy̆perbŏlĭcē, *adv.*, v. hyperbolicus *fin.*

† **hy̆perbŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὑπερβολικός, *excessive, overstrained, hyperbol-*

ical: instrumenta, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.* (Cujac. reads hypobola = ὑπόβολα, *pledged*).—*Adv.*. **hyperbŏlĭcē,** *hyperbolically:* dictum, Hier. ap. Jes. 2, 6, 25; id. ap. Galat. 4, 15; 16.

Hўperbŏlus, i, *m.*, *an Athenian orator*, Cic. Brut. 62, 224; id. Rep. 4, 10; Quint. 1, 10, 18 al.

Hўperbŏrĕi, ōrum, *m.*, = Ὑπερβόρεοι (-ειοι), *a fabulous people living at the extreme north, the Hyperboreans*, Mel. 1, 2, 4 sq.; 3, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hўperbŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hyperboreans, Hyperborean*, poet., also i. q. *northern:* campi, Hor. C. 2, 20, 16: orae, Verg. G. 3, 196: glacies, id. ib. 4, 517; cf. pruinae, Val. Fl. 8, 210: ursa, Luc. 5, 23: septentrio, Verg. G. 3, 381: Pallene, Ov. M. 15, 356: triumphus (gained over the Catti and Dacii), Mart. 8, 78, 3.—**B. Hўperbŏrĕānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same, Hier. ap. Chron. Euseb. ad Ann. 1560.

† **hўpercătălectus** or **hўpercătălectĭcus,** versus = ὑπερκατάληκτος or ὑπερκαταληκτικός, in prosody, *a verse that has at the end a syllable or a foot too much, hypercatalectic*, Serv. p. 1817 P.; Prisc. p. 1216 ib.

Hўpĕrīa or **-ēa,** ae, *f.*, *a fountain at Pheræ, in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Val. Fl. 4, 375.

† **hўpĕrĭcon** (**-ĭcum**), i, *n.*, = ὑπέρεικον, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys *and* corion, *ground-pine*, Plin. 26, 8, 53, § 85.

Hўpĕrīdes, is, *m.*, = Ὑπερίδης, *a celebrated orator in Athens*, Quint. 10, 1, 77; Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; 3, 7, 28; id. Or. 26, 90; 31, 110; id. Ac. 1, 3, 10 al.

Hўpĕrīon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ὑπερίων. **I.** *Son of a Titan and the Earth, father of the Sun*, Hyg. Fab. praef.; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Ov. M. 4, 192; 241.—**B.** Deriv.: **Hўpĕrīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Hyperion*, Sol. Avien. Arat. 396.—**II.** *The Sun:* interea fugit albu' jubar Hyperionis cursum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P. (Ann. v. 547 Vahl.); so Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17, 4; Ov. M. 8, 565; id. F. 1, 385; Stat. S. 4, 4, 27.—Hyperionis urbs, i. q. Heliopolis, *a city of Lower Egypt, with a temple of the Sun*, Ov. M. 15, 406 sq.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Hўpĕrīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sun:* lampas, Sil. 15, 214: currus, Val. Fl. 2, 34.—**2. Hўpĕrīŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a female descendant of the Sun, the Hyperionide*, said of Aurora, Ov. F. 5, 159.

Hўpermnestra, ae, and **Hўpermnestrē,** ēs (and mutilated **Hўpermestra,** Hyg. Fab. 168; Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 497; Prop. 5, 7, 63 Müll.; like Clytemestra for Clytaemnestra), *f.*, = Ὑπερμνήστρη, *the youngest of the daughters of Danaüs, the only one who preserved her husband's life*, Ov. H. 14, 1 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 63.

† **hўpĕrŏcha,** ae, *f.*, = ὑπεροχή, *excess, superabundance*, Dig. 20, 4, 20.

† **hўperthўrum,** i, *n.*, = ὑπέρθυρον, *the lintel of a door-way*, Vitr. 4, 6 dub. (al. hypothyrum).

Hўphăsis, v. Hypasis.

† **hўphĕar,** ăris, *n.*, = ὕφεαρ, *the mistletoe*, Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245 sq.; 16, 30, 52, § 120.

† **hўphen,** *indecl. n.*, = ὑφ' ἕν, *a rhetorical figure*, by which two words are united as one, Diom. p. 429 P.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 192.

† **hypnălē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὑπναλή, *a kind of adder*, Sol. 27, 31.

† **hypnōtĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὑπνωτική, *a soporific plant*, App. Herb. 74.

† **hypnōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑπνωτικός, *putting to sleep, soporific*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 31.

‡ † **hўpŏbăsis,** is, *f.*, = ὑπόβασις, *the pedestal, base* of a monument: MARMOREA, Inscr. Orell. 1541; 1670.

† **Hўpŏbŏlĭmaeus,** i, *m.*, = Ὑποβολιμαῖος, *The Counterfeit*, the title of a comedy by Menander and Caecilius, Quint. 1, 10, 18; Gell. 15, 14, 5; Fest. s. v. noxia, p. 174 Müll.

† **hўpobrўchĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = ὑποβρύχιον, *a drowning whirlpool:* irrespirabile, Tert. Idol. 24.

† **hўpŏcausis,** is, *f.*, = ὑπόκαυσις, *a furnace that heats from below*, Vitr. 5, 10, 1 sqq.

† **hўpŏcaustum** or **-on,** i, *n.*, = ὑπόκαυστον, *a bathing-room heated from below, a sweating-chamber* (pure Lat. vaporarium), Vitr. 5, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23; 11; Stat. S. 1, 5, 59; Dig. 17, 1, 16 al.—**II.** *Adj.:* diaetae hypocaustae, *sweating-rooms*, Dig. 32, 9, 55, § 3.

hўpŏchoeris, ĭdis, *f.*, = ὑποχοιρίς, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

† **hўpŏchondrĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ὑποχόνδρια, τά, *the soft part of the body from the ribs to the groin, the abdomen*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 10.

† **hўpŏchўma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὑπόχυμα, *a cataract in the eye*, Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

† **hўpŏchўsis,** is, *f.*, = ὑπόχυσις, *a cataract in the eye* (pure Lat. suffusio), Plin. 25, 12, 91, § 143 (in Cels. 6, 6, 35, written as Greek).

† **hўpŏcisthis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ὑποκισθίς, *a parasitic plant that grows on the cisthus:* Asarum hўpocistis, Linn.; Plin. 24, 10, 31, § 81; 26, 8, 48, § 81; 28, 16, 92, § 177 al.

† **hўpŏcŏrĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = ὑποκορίασις, *a disease under the pupil of the eye in cattle*, Veg. Vet. 2, 16, 1.

† **hўpŏcŏrisma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὑποκόρισμα, in gramm., *a diminutive*, Charis. p. 24 P.

† **hўpocrisis,** is, *f.*, = ὑπόκρισις, *an imitation of a person's speech and gestures, mimicry*, Don. Vit. Verg. 11.—**II.** Transf., *hypocrisy, pretended sanctity* (eccl. Lat.), = pietatis simulatio, Vulg. Matt. 23, 28; id. Luc. 12, 1.

† **hўpocrĭta** or **-es,** ae, *m.*, = ὑποκριτής. **I.** *A mime who accompanied the delivery of an actor by gestures*, Suet. Ner. 24; Quint. 2, 17, 12; 11, 3, 7.—**II.** In eccl. Lat., *a hypocrite*, Vulg. Job, 8, 13; id. Matt. 6, 2; id. Luc. 12, 56 al.

† **hўpŏdĭăcŏnus,** i, *m.*, = ὑποδιάκονος, *a sub-deacon*, Cod. Theod. 16, 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 51, 2.

† **hўpŏdĭdascălus,** i, *m.*, = ὑποδιδάσκαλος, *an under-teacher*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.

hўpŏgaeum, i, v. hypogeum.

† **hўpŏgēson,** i, *n.*, = ὑπόγεισον, *a kind of houseleek that grows in the gutters of roofs*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **hўpŏgēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑπόγαιος, *underground:* loca, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 37, 191.—Hence, *subst.:* **hўpŏgēum** or **hўpŏgaeum,** i, *n.*, = ὑπόγειον (ὑπόγαιον), *a vault* or *cellar under ground*, Vitr. 6, 11; *a burying-vault, sepulchre*, Petr. 111, 2; Inscr. Grut. 1114, 3.

† **hўpoglossa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑπόγλωσσον, *a kind of butcher's broom* or *ruscus:* Ruscus hypoglossum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 67, § 93.

† **hўpoglottĭon,** ĭi, *n.*, = ὑπογλώττιον, *a plant, called also* daphne *and* hypelate, *broad-leaved ruscus:* Ruscus hypophyllum, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131.

† **hўpogrăphum,** i, *n.*, = ὑπόγραφον, *a rough draught, sketch:* prima carminis hypographa, Aug. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. 12.

† **hўpŏlўsos,** i, *f.*, = ὑπόλυσος, *a plant, also called* Artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

† **hўpŏmēlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ὑπομηλίς, *a kind of sourish fruit*, Pall. Dec. 4, 1 (dub.).

† **hўpomnēma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὑπόμνημα, *a written remark, memorandum, note:* in exscribendis hypomnematis, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8 (in Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; 15, 23; 16, 14, 4, written as Greek).

† **hўpomnēmătŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*, = ὑπομνηματογράφος (late Lat. for commentariensis), *a registrar*, Cod. Theod. 12, 1, 192; Cod. Just. 10, 31, 59.

† **hўpŏmochlĭon,** ĭi, *n.*, = ὑπομόχλιον, *the support of a lever, a fulcrum*, Vitr. 10, 8.

hўpŏmŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = ὑπομονή, rhet. t. t., *a holding back of the principal thought for a surprise* (pure Lat. sustentatio, inopinatum), Rufin. Fig. Sent. 34; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 22.

† **hўpŏphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = ὑποφορά, a rhet. fig., *an objection* made by an opponent, Mart. Cap. 5, § 563.

† **hўpŏpŏdĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = ὑποπόδιον, *a footstool*, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 65.

† **hўpostăsis,** is, *f.*, = ὑπόστασις, *a substance, personality, hypostasy*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6; Hier. Ep. ad Damas, 15.

† **hўpŏtaurĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = ὑποταύριον, *the part of the body between the scrotum and fundament*, Veg. Vet. 1, 46.

† **hўpŏtēnūsa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑποτείνουσα, *the hypothenuse*, Hyg. de Limit. p. 176 Goes. Boëth. Art. Geom. p. 408, 20.—Hence, **hўpŏtēnūsālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the hypothenuse*, Boëth. Art. Geom. p. 412, 5 al.

† **hўpŏthēca,** ae, *f.*, = ὑποθήκη, *a pledge, security* (esp. of immovable things; whereas pignus is used of movable things; cf. also: arra, arrabo), *a mortgage*, Just. Inst. 4, 6, § 7; Dig. 13, 7, 9; 20, 1, 2 et saep. (in Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 2, written as Greek).—Hence, **hўpŏthēcārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [hypotheca], *of* or *relating to a mortgage:* actio, Dig. 20, 4, 1 *fin.:* creditor, id. 42, 7, 1.

† **hўpŏthĕtĭcus,** i, *m.*, = ὑποθετικός, *a mathematician who proceeds hypothetically*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *fin.* p. 40.

† **hўpŏtrăchēlĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = ὑποτραχήλιον, in archit., *the neck of a column below the capital*, Vitr. 3, 2 sq.; 4, 3; 7.

† **hўpotrimma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὑπότριμμα, *a sauce made of all sorts of condiments*, Apic. 1, 33, § 34.

Hypsa, ae, *f.*, *a river in Sicily*, now *Belici*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Sil. 14, 228.

Hypsaeus, i, *m.*, *a surname of P. Plautius*, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3.

Hypseus (dissyll.), ei, *m.*, *one who was present at the nuptials of Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 98.

Hypsicrătes, is, *m.*, *a grammarian*, Gell. 16, 12.

Hypsĭpўlē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὑψιπύλη, *daughter of Thoas, queen of Lemnos in the time of the Argonauts; she saved her father when the women killed all the men; she also entertained Jason*, Stat. Th. 4, 739 sq.; Ov. H. 6, 1 sq.; Val. Fl. 2, 90 sq.; Prop. 1, 15, 18: Hypsipyles patria, i. e. *Lemnos*, Ov. M. 13, 399.—Hence, **Hypsĭpўlēus,** a, um, *adj.:* tellus, i. e. *Lemnos*, Ov. F. 3, 82.

† **hypsōma,** ătis, *n.*, = ὕψωμα, *height*, Tert. ad Scap. 3.

Hyrcāni, ōrum, *m.*, = Ὑρκανοί, *the Hyrcanians on the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; Tac. A. 6, 36; 43; 11, 8; Cat. 11, 5; Sil. 13, 474 al.—Macedones Hyrcani, *the Hyrcanians intermixed with Macedonians in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120; Tac. A. 2, 47.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Hyrcānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Hyrcanians, Hyrcanian:* mare, i. e. *the Caspian Sea*, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 20: sinus, Mel. 3, 5, 3 sq.: montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43: luci, Val. Fl. 6, 114: canis, Lucr. 3, 750: tigres, Verg. A. 4, 367: campus, *of the* Macedones Hyrcani *in Lydia*, Liv. 37, 38.—**B. Hyrcānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: mare, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36; 6, 16, 18, § 46; 5, 27, 27, § 97.—*Subst.:* **Hyrcānĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Hyrcanians, Hyrcania*, Mel. 3, 5, 7.

Hyrgălētĭci campi, *the Hyrgaletic plains*, on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113.

Hўrĭē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὑρίη, *a lake, and town situated by it, in Bœotia*, Ov. M. 7, 271; 380; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

Hўrĭeus (trisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Ὑριεύς, *a poor Bœotian, father of Orion*, Ov. F. 5, 499; 535.—Hence, **Hўrĭēus** (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.:* Hўriēa proles, i. e. *Orion*, Ov. F. 6, 719.

Hyrtăcus, i, *m.*, *father of Nisus*, Verg. A. 9, 406.—Hence, **II.** Deriv.: **Hyrtăcĭdes,** i. e. *Nisus*, Verg. A. 9, 176 sq.; Ov. Ib. 631.

† **hysgĭnum,** i, *n.*, = ὕσγινον, *the dark-red color obtained from the plant* ὕσγη, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140; 21, 26, 97, § 170; Vitr. 7, 14; Dig. 32, 1, 78, § 5.

† **hȳsōpītes (hysso-),** ae, *m.*, = ὑσσωπίτης (οἶνος), *hyssop-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109; Col. 12, 35.

† **hȳsōpum (hysso-),** i, *n.*, = ὕσσωπος, *hyssop:* Hyssopus officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 11, 87, § 136; 26, 11, 70, § 114; 26, 12, 76, § 124: asperges me hyssopo, et mundabor, Vulg. Psa. 50, 8 al.—And in a form corresp. to the Gr., **hyssōpus,** i, *f.*, Cels. 4, 8; Col. 7, 5 *fin.*—Also scanned hȳsŏpum, Aemil. Mac. de Hyssopo.

Hystaspes, is or i, *m.*, = Ὑστάσπης, *father of the Persian king Darius I.*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Just. 1, 10, 6; Nep. Milt. 3; Reg. 1.

† **hystĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὑστερικός, *hysterical*, Mart. 11, 71, 1; 11, 7, 11.

† **hystĕrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὑστερολογία, a rhet. fig., *the hysteron proteron*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 816.

hystrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [hystrix], *prickly, thorny* (late Lat.), trop.: hystricosae et lividae mentis homo, Hier. in Ruf. 1, 7.

hystrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prickly, hairy, bearded* (post-class.): hystriculus, δασύπρωκτος, Gloss. Philox.: pusio, Arn. 5, 174: puer, Tert. Pall. 4 dub. (al. striculus, ustriculus).

† **hystrix (histrix),** ĭcis, *f.*, = ὕστριξ, *a porcupine*, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125; Calp. Ecl. 6, 14; Claud. Idyll. 4.

I.

I, i, the ninth letter of the Latin alphabet, a vowel; for even the old grammarians distinguished it from the consonant written with the same character; see the letter J. The short *i* is, next to *ĕ*, the least emphatic of the Latin vowels, and serves, corresp. to the Gr. *ο*, as a connecting sound in forming compounds: aerifodina, aeripes, altitudo, altĭsonus, arcitenens, homicida, etc. It is often inserted in Latin words derived from Greek: mina, techina, cucinus, lucinus (for mna, techna, cycnus, lychnus, etc.); cf. Ritschl, Rhein. Mus. 8, p. 475 sq.; 9, p. 480; 10, p. 447 sq. And in similar manner inserted in arguiturus, abnuiturus, etc. The vowel *i* is most closely related to *u*, and hence the transition of the latter into the former took place not only by assimilation into a following *i*, as similis, together with simul and simultas; facilis, together with facul and facultas; familia, together with famul and famulus; but also simply for greater ease of utterance; so that, from the class. per. onward, we find *i* written in the place of the older *u:* optimus, maximus, finitimus, satira, lacrima, libet, libido, etc., instead of the earlier optumus, maxumus, finitumus, satura, lacruma, lubet, lubido, etc.; cf. also the archaic genitives cererus, venerus, honorus, nominus, etc., for the later Cereris, Veneris, honoris, nominis, etc., the archaic orthography caputalis for capitalis, etc. For the relation of *i* to *a* and *e*, see those letters. Examples of commutation between *i* and *o* are rare: agnitus, cognitus, together with notus, ilico from in loco, the archaic forms ollus, ollic for ille, illic, and inversely, sispes and sispita for sospes and sospita. As an abbreviation, I (as the sign of the vowel *i*) denotes in, infra, ipse, Isis, etc.: IDQ iidemque, I. H. F. C. ipsius heres faciendum curavit, IM. immunis, IMP. imperium, imperator, etc. The capital letter I is often confounded with the numeral I. (unus, primus).

Ĭacchus, i, *m.*, = Ἴακχος. **I.** *A poetic and mystical appellation of Bacchus*, Verg. E. 7, 61; id. G. 1, 166; Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 34; Cat. 64, 251; Ov. M. 4, 15.—**II.** Poet. transf., like Bacchus, *wine:* (Silenum) Inflatum hesterno venas, ut semper, Iaccho, Verg. E. 6, 15: multo madefactus, Col. poët. 10, 309.

Ĭādĕra, ae, *f.*, *a city of Illyria*, now *Zara*, Mel. 2, 3, 13; also called **Ĭāder,** Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; 3, 21, 25, § 140 al.; Luc. 4, 405. — Hence, **II. Ĭādertīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Iadera, Auct. B. Alex. 42.

Ĭaera, ae, *f.*, = Ἴαιρα, the name of a *sea-nymph* or *Nereid*, Hom. Il. 18, 42; but Lat. only as the name of *an Oread* or *wood-nymph:* sylvestris, Verg. A. 9, 673; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Ĭālȳsus- or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Ἰάλυσος. **I.** *A son of the fourth Sol*, acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; a famous picture of him by Protogenes, at Rhodes, afterwards in Rome, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; id. Or. 2, 5; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102; Gell. 15, 31, 3.—**II.** *F.*, *an ancient city of Rhodes*, now the *village of Ialiso*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 132.—Hence, **B.** Deriv. **Ĭālȳsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Ialysus:* Telchines, Ov. M. 7, 365.

ĭambĕlĕgus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἰαμβέλεγος, *consisting of an iambic measure* (diiambus) *hypercatalectic and a dactylic penthemimeris:* metrum, Serv. de Cent. Met. 9, § 17.

† **ĭambēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἰαμβεῖος, *iambic:* trimetri, Hor. A. P. 253.

ĭambĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [iambus], *iambic:* numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 977 al.

† **ĭambĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἰαμβικός, *iambic:* pes, Diom. p. 473 P.: versus, id. p. 516 sq.; ib. et saep.

Ĭamblĭchus, i, *m.*, = Ἰάμβλιχος, *an Arabian emir*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

† **ĭambus,** i, *m.*, = ἴαμβος, *an iambic foot, an iambus.* **I.** Lit., Hor. A. P. 251; Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; id. Or. 57, 192; Quint. 9, 4, 47; 48; 80; Diom. p. 473 P. et saep.—**II.** Transf., *an iambic poem, iambic poetry:* quem Hipponactis iambus laeserat aut qui erat Archilochi versu vulneratus, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91; so in *sing.*, Hor. A. P. 79; Quint. 10, 1, 96.—In *plur.*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 3; 24; id. Ep. 1, 19, 23; 2, 2, 59; Quint. 10, 1, 9; 59.

Ĭămīdae, ārum, *m.*, *the descendants of Iamus, son of Apollo*, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91.

Ĭamphŏrȳna (-īna, -ynna), ae, *f.*, *the capital of the Mædi in Macedonia*, now *Vrania* or *Ivorina*, in the upper valley of the Moráva, Liv. 26, 25, 8.

Ĭanthē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter of Telestes*, in Creta, Ov. M. 9, 715 sq.

† **ĭanthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἰάνθινος, *violet-blue, violet-:* color, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 45: vestis, id. 21, 6, 14, § 27. — *Subst.:* **ianthĭnum,** i, *n.*, *violet*, the color, Dig. 32, 70, § 13.—*Plur.:* **ianthĭna,** ōrum, *violet-colored garments*, Mart. 2, 39, 1.

† **ĭanthis,** idis, *f.*, = ἰανθίς, *a violet-colored flower*, Marc. Emp. 17.

Ĭāpĕtĭdes, ae, *m.*, *a player on the cithara*, Ov. M. 5, 111.

Ĭăpĕtus, i, *m.*, = Ἰαπετός, *a Titan, son of Uranos and Gæa, the father of Atlas, Prometheus, and Epimetheus*, Hyg. F. praef.; 54; 142; 144; Verg. G. 1, 279; Lact. 2, 10, 7 sq.: satus Iapeto, i. e. *Prometheus*, Ov. M. 1, 82; called also Iapeti genus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 27.—**II.** Deriv. **Ĭāpĕtĭōnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Iapetus:* Atlas, Ov. M. 4, 632: fratres gemini, i. e. *Prometheus and Epimetheus*, Claud. Eutr. 2, 49.

Ĭāpis, ĭdis, *m.*, *the physician of Æneas*, Verg. A. 12, 391; Aus. Epigr. 19.

Ĭāpȳdes, um, *m.*, = Ἰάπυδες, *a people of Illyria, in the present military frontier of Croatia*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Liv. 43, 5; Cic. Balb. 14, 32.—**II.** Hence, **A. Ĭāpys,** ȳdis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Iapydes:* Iapydis arva Timavi, Verg. G. 3, 475.—**B. Ĭāpȳdĭa,** *the country of the Iapydes*, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 140; Tib. 4, 1, 108; called **Iāpŭdia,** Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 11 Dietsch.

Iapygēus, v. Iapyx, II. B. 3.

Iāpys, ȳdis, v. Iapydes, II. B.

Ĭāpyx, ȳgis, *m.*, = Ἰάπυξ, *a son of Dædalus, who ruled in Southern Italy* (Apulia or Calabria), Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Ov. M. 15, 52.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A river in the south of Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102.—**2.** *A wind that blows in the south of Italy, the west-northwest of the Greeks*, Hor. C. 1, 3, 4; Verg. A. 8, 710.—**II.** Deriv. **Ĭāpȳgĭa,** ae, *f.*, *that part of Southern Italy* (Apulia or Calabria) *over which Iapyx ruled, Iapygia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Ov. M. 15, 703; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 475.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Ĭāpȳgĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Iapygian:* Acra, *a promontory on the eastern extremity of the Tarentine Gulf*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**2. Ĭāpyx,** ȳgis, *adj.*, *Iapygian*, also for *Apulian, Calabrian:* campus, Sil. 1, 51; 3, 707: equus, Verg. A. 11, 678: Garganus, id. ib. 11, 247: Daunus, as *king of Apulia*, Ov. M. 14, 458; 510.—**3. Ĭāpȳgēus,** i, *m.* (sc. ventus), *the wind usually called* Iapyx (v. supra), App. de Mundo, p. 63, 20.

Ĭarba, Iarbas, or **Hiarbas,** ae, *m.*, *a king of Mauritania*, Ov. F. 3, 552 sq.; Verg. A. 4, 36; Juv. 5, 45.—Hence, **Ĭarbīta,** ae, *m.*, *a Mauritanian*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15; cf. respecting him, Weichert: De Iarbita Timagenis aemulatore, Grimm. 1821.

Ĭardănis, ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Iardanus*, i. e. *Omphale*, Ov. H. 9, 103.

Ĭăsĭdes, ae, v. 1. Iasius, II. B. b.

Ĭăsĭon, v. 1. Iasius, I.

† **ĭăsĭōnē,** ēs, *f.*, = ἰασιώνη, *a plant bearing a white flower*, perhaps *bind-weed:* Convolvulus sepium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 65, § 105; 22, 22, 39, § 82.

Ĭăsis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. 1. Iasius, II. B. c.

1. Ĭăsĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἰάσιος. **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Electra, beloved of Ceres*, Verg. A. 3, 168; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 25.—Called also **Ĭăsĭon,** Ov. M. 9, 423; id. Tr. 2, 300; Hyg. F. 270; id. Astr. 2, 22.—**II.** *King of Argos and father of Atalanta*, Hyg. F. 70.—**B.** Derivv. **a. Ĭăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Iasius, Iasian*, poet. for *Argive:* virgo, i. e. *Io, daughter of the Argive king Inachus*, Val. Fl. 4, 353.—**b. Ĭăsĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Iasius:* Palinurus, Verg. A. 5, 843; applied to *Adrastus*, Stat. Th. 1, 541.—**c. Ĭăsis,** idos, *f.*, *the daughter of Iasius*, i. e. *Atalanta*, Prop. 1, 1, 10.

2. Ĭăsĭus, a, um. **a.** *Of* or *belonging to Iasius;* v. 1. Iasius, II. B. a.—**b.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of Iassus;* v. Iassus, II. A.

Ĭāson or **Ĭāso** (e. g. Mel. 1, 19, 5), ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἰάσων. **I.** *Jason, a famous Grecian hero, son of Æson, king of Thessaly, the leader of the Argonauts, a sharer in the Calydonian boar-hunt, the husband of Medea, and afterwards of Crĕūsa*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; Ov. M. 7, 5 sq.; 8, 301; 348; Val. Fl. et saep.; Hyg. F. 12, 14; 16: quo jam mercator Iason clausus et armatis obstat casa candida nautis, i. e. when the fresco in the portico of Agrippa, representing Jason and his sailors, is hidden by the white canvas tents of the dealers at the fancy fair, Juv. 6, 153 sq. — Also, *the name of a poem by Varro Atacinus*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 85.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Ĭāsŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Jason:* carina, i. e. *the ship Argo*, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 19), 45: remige, i. e. *Argonautic*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 1.—**2. Ĭāsŏnĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Jason:* juvenes, i. e. *Thoas and Euneus, sons of Jason*, Stat. Th. 6, 340.—**II.** *A ruler of Pheræ, in Thessaly*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Val. Max. 9, 10; Nep. Timoth. 4, 2.

† **ĭaspăchātes,** ae, *m.*, = ἰασπαχάτης, *a sort of agate, jasper-agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

ĭaspĭdĕūs, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis], *of the jasper kind, jasper-like:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156.

† **ĭaspis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ἴασπις, *a green-colored precious stone, jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115; Mart. 5, 11, 1; 9, 60, 20: fulva, Verg. A. 4, 261.—As a term of endearment: vale (Maecenas), mel gentium, Cilniorum smaragde, iaspi figulorum, berylle Porsenae, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4, 12.—Hence,

ĭaspĭus, a, um, *adj.* [iaspis], *of jasper:* lapilli, Anth. Lat. 1, p. 413 Burm.

† **ĭaspŏnyx,** ȳchis, *f.*, = ἰασπόνυξ, *a sort of jasper, jasper-onyx*, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

Ĭassus or **Ĭāsus,** i, *f.*, = Ἰασσός or Ἴασος, *an ancient and wealthy town on the coast of Caria*, now *Askem* or *Asyn Kalesi*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107; 9, 8, 8, § 27; Liv. 32, 33; 33, 30; 37, 17.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĭassĭus** or **Ĭāsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Iassus, Iassian:* sinus, Mel. 1,

16 *fin.;* Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107.—**B. Ĭassenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Iassus, Iassians*, Liv. 37, 17.

† **ĭātrălipta** or **-es**, ae, *m.*, = ἰατραλείπτης, *a physician who cures by anointing, an ointment-doctor*, Cels. 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 4, 1; Petr. 28, 3.

† **ĭātrăliptĭcē** or **ĭātrăleptĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ἰατραλειπτική, *the art of healing with ointments, the ointment-cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4; cf. the preced. art.

‡† **ĭātrŏmēa**, ae, *f.*, = ἰατρόμαια, *a female physician, midwife*, Inscr. Orell. 4232.

† **ĭātrŏnīces**, ae, *m.*, = ἰατρονίκης, *the conqueror of physicians*, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9.

Ĭaxartes, is, *m.*, = Ἰαξάρτης, *a river of Central Asia*, now *Syr-Daria* (i. e. Yellow River), Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36 al.

Ĭāzўges or **Jāzўges** (trisyl.), um, *m.*, = Ἰάζυγες, *a Sarmatian people on the Danube*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Tac. A. 12, 29; Ov. Tr. 2, 191; id. P. 4, 7, 9.

Iber, v. Hiberes.

Ībēres, v. Hiberes.

† **ībēris**, idis, *f.*, = ἰβηρίς, *a kind of cress*, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 87; App. Herb. 20.

Ibērus (**Hīb-**), a, um, and i, v. Hiberes, I. A. 1. and II.

ibex, icis, *m.*, *a kind of goat, the chamois*, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; Isid. Orig. 12, 1; Hier. Job, 31, 1.

ĭbi, *adv.* [from the pronom. root I, is, with *dat.* ending as in tibi, sibi, in loc. sense as in ubi; cf. Sanscr. suffix bhjam; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 169], *in that place, there*, = ἐνταῦθα (cf. istic). **I.** Lit., in space: ibi cenavi atque ibi quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 100: tandem abii ad praetorem. Ibi vix requievi, id. Capt. 2, 2, 6: nempe in foro? *De.* Ibi, id. As. 1, 1, 104: in Asiam hinc abii, atque ibi, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59: Demaratus fugit Tarquinios Corintho et ibi suas fortunas constituit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 109; Ov. M. 1, 316: aedificabat in summa Velia: ibi alto atque munito loco arcem inexpugnabilem fore, Liv. 2, 7, 6: erit haec differentia inter hoc edictum et superius, quod ibi de eo damno praetor loquitur, etc., Dig. 47, 8, 4, § 6: musca est meus pater . . . nec sacrum nec tam profanum quicquamst, quin ibi ilico adsit, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: ut illa, quae dicimus, non domo attulisse, sed ibi protinus sumpsisse videamur, *there, on the spot*, Quint. 11, 2, 46; 4, 1, 54; 12, 9, 19: in eo flumine pons erat. Ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 47.—In common speech, sometimes pleonastic, with the name of a place: in medio propter canalem, ibi ostentatores meri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15; 19; 22; id. Cist. 1, 1, 18; cf.: illic ibi demum'st locus, ubi, etc., id. Capt. 5, 4, 3.—With corresp. relative adverbs, *ubi, unde*, etc.: nam ubi tu profusus, ibi ego me pervelim sepultam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 7: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 1; cf.: ibi esse, ubi, etc., id. ib. 1, 10: ubi tyrannus est, ibi . . . dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31: multa intelleges meliora apud nos multo esse facta quam ibi fuissent, unde huc translata essent, id. ib. 2, 16.—So with *quo loco*, etc.: quo loco maxime umor intus perseverabit, ibi pus proximum erit, Cels. 8, 9; cf.: quacumque equo invectus est, ibi haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti pavebant, Liv. 8, 9, 12: quo descenderant, ibi processerunt longe, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.—With *gen.:* ibi loci terrarum orbe portis discluso, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30.—Post-class. of vessels, etc., *therein* (= in eis): qui sciens vasa vitiosa commodavit, si ibi infusum vinum est, etc., Dig. 13, 6, 18, § 3.—Post-class. and very rarely with verbs of motion (for eo): et cum ibi venerimus, *there, thither*, Dig. 1, 2, 1 *fin.;* cf. ibidem.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of time, *then, thereupon* (mostly ante-class. and poet., but freq. in Liv.): invocat deos immortales: ibi continuo contonat Sonitu maxumo, etc., Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 41 sq.; cf.: ubi . . . ibi, ib. 11: postquam . . . ibi, ib. v. 39 sq.: ter conatus ibi collo dare bracchia circum, Verg. A. 2, 792: ibi infit, etc., Liv. 3, 71, 6: nec moram ullam, quin ducat, dari: Ibi demum ita aegre tulit, ut, etc., *then for the first time*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 53: ibi postquam laborare aciem Calpurnius vidit, Liv. 39, 31, 4.—With *cum:* ibi cum alii mores et instituta eorum eluderent, Liv. 40, 5, 7: ibi cum de re publica retulisset, id. 22, 1, 4.—With corresp. *ubi:* ille ubi miser famelicus videt, me tam facile victum quaerere, ibi homo coepit me obsecrare, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 30: non voco (te patrem): Ubi voles pater esse, ibi esto, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 25.—Pleonastically with *tum:* tum ibi nescio quis me arripit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ibi tum derepente ex alto in altum despexit mare, Enn. ap. Non. 518, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 352 Vahl.): cum Aebutius Caecinae malum minaretur, ibi tum Caecinam postulasse, etc., Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; cf.: ibi nunc (colloq.), Plaut. Am. prol. 135; id. Curc. 3, 68.—**B.** Of other relations, *there, in that matter, on that occasion, in that condition* (class.): nolite ibi nimiam spem habere, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: numquid ego ibi peccavi? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 23: at pol ego ibi sum, esse ubi miserum hominem decet, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 21: si quid est, quod ad testes reservet, ibi nos quoque paratiores reperiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: ibi fortunae veniam damus, *in that case*, Juv. 11, 176: huic ab adulescentia bella intestina, caedes, rapinae, discordia civilis grata fuere, ibique juventutem suam exercuit, *in these things*, Sall. C. 5, 2; Quint. 2, 2, 12: non poterat ibi esse quaestio, id. 7, 1, 5: subsensi illos ibi esse et id agere inter se clanculum, *to be at it, busy about it*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 63: ibi esse, id. ib. 5, 2, 30; cf.: cecinere vates, cujus civitatis eam civis Dianae immolasset, ibi fore imperium, i. e. *in that state*, Liv. 1, 45, 5: ibi imperium fore, unde victoria fuerit, id. 1, 24, 2: et interdum in sanctionibus adicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, i. e. in his sanctionibus, Dig. 1, 8, 9, § 3.—**2.** Of persons, *in* or *with him* or *her* (very rare): duxi uxorem; quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 13 (cf.: ibi inquit, quasi uxor locus sit, Don. ad loc.); cf.: nil ibi majorum respectus, Juv. 8, 64.—**3.** Esp., law t. t.: tunc ibi, *then and there, in the state of affairs then existing:* de eo, quaque ille tunc ibi habuit, tantummodo, intra annum . . . judicium dabo, Dig. 43, 16, 1 praef.; cf.: ibi autem ait praetor, ut ne quis et quae illic non habuit, complectatur, ib. § 37 sq.

ĭbīdem (always ĭbĭdem in Plaut.; v. infra; so Juvenc. 3, 80; Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 48), *adv.* [ibi, with demonstr. suff. *dem*, as in idem, tandem, tantundem, etc.], *in the same place, in that very place, just there.* **I.** Lit., in space: sarmenta concidito minute et ibidem inarato, Cato, R. R. 37, 3: cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ille, cujus merces erant, in gladium ibidem incumberet, id. ib. 2, 51, 154: quod ibidem recte custodire poterunt, id ibidem custodiant, id. Quint. 27, 84: ne hic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ego ibidem has inter cenam exaravi, i. e. *on the spot, immediately*, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58: cum ibidem invenire fingimus, Quint. 9, 2, 60 Spald. *N. cr.;* cf. ibi, I.: pede terram Crebra ferit: demissae aures, incertus ibidem Sudor, i. e. circa aures, Verg. G. 3, 500.—With a corresp. *ubi:* ubi amici, ibidem opes, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 31: ibidem divitiarum cupido est, ubi et usus, Just. 2, 2.—With *gen.:* si redierit Illa ad hunc, ibidem loci res erit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 53.—With a verb of motion (for eodem): egomet me cum illis una ibidem traho, *I reckon myself among them, on the same plane with them*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 166: *St.* Quid, quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, *to that very account*, id. ib. 2, 4, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of time, *in that very moment* (= paene eodem temporis momento): Deinde ibidem homo acutus, cum illud occurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19 Madv.; so, deinde ibidem, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44; cf.: ibidem ilico puer abs te cum epistulis, id. Att. 2, 12, 2.—**B.** Of other relations, *in the same matter:* tibi ibidem das, ubi tu tuom amicum adjuvas, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 62: laesit in eo Caecinam, sublevavit ibidem, i. e. in eo ipso, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: tibi non committitur aurum, vel si quando datur, custos affixus ibidem, Juv. 5, 40.

† **ībis**, is and idis (*nom. plur.* ibes, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; 2, 50, 126; *gen.* ibium, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 142; *gen. sing.* ibidis, Ov. H. 57; *acc. plur.* ibidas, Mel. 3, 8 *fin.;* *acc. sing.* ibim, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134: ibin, Juv. 15, 3; Ov. H. 98), *f.*, = ἶβις, *a bird held sacred by the Egyptians, and which lived on water-animals, the ibis:* Numenius ibis, Cuv.; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; 2, 50, 126; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; Mel. 3, 8, 9.—**II.** Transf., Ibis, *the title of a satiric poem by Ovid* (after Callimachus, who bestowed the name of Ibis on Apollonius of Rhodes).

ībiscum, i, *n.*, v. hibiscum.

ibrĭda, v. hibr-.

ibus, v. is *init.*

Ībўcus, i, *m.*, = Ἴβυκος. **I.** *A Greek lyric poet of Rhegium, celebrated on account of the cranes which he called upon as witnesses of his murder*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Stat. S. 5, 3, 152; Aus. Idyll. de Hist. 12, 12.—**II.** *A poor man*, otherwise unknown, Hor. C. 3, 15, 1.

Īcădĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἰκάδιος, *a notorious robber*, Cic. Fat. 3, 5.—Called also **Īcădĭon:** Rhonches Icadionque cum dixit Lucilius cognomina piratarum posuit, Fest. s. v. rhondes, p. 270 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf.: Icadion nomen saevissimi piratae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 ib.—**II.** *A son of Apollo*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 332.

Īcărĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Icarian Sea*, now *Nicaria*, Mel. 2, 7, 11.—Called **Īcăros** in Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68.

Īcărĭōtis, idis, v. Icarus, II. B. 3.

Īcăris, idis, v. Icarus, II. B. 2.

Īcărus, i, *m.*, = Ἴκαρος. **I.** *A son of Dædalus, who, on his flight from Crete, fell into the Ægean Sea*, Ov. M. 8, 195 sq.; Hor. C. 2, 20, 13; Hyg. F. 40.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Īcărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Icarus, Icarian:* aquae, *the part of the Ægean Sea named after Icarus*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 90.—Also *absol.:* **Īcărium** (sc. mare), Ov. F. 4, 283; 566: fluctus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 15: litus, Ov. H. 18, 50.—**2. Īcăros**, i, *f.*, *one of the Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68.—**II.** = Ἰκάριος, *son of Œbalus, king of Sparta, the father of Erigone and Penelope, placed in the heavens as the constellation* Boötes, Hyg. F. 224; Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 29; Tib. 4, 1, 10; Ov. M. 10, 450.—Called also **Īcărĭus**, Ov. H. 1, 81; Hyg. F. 130.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Īcărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Icarus, Icarian:* palmes, i. e. *the vine, which Bacchus taught Icarus to cultivate*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147; cf. umbra, i. e. *of the vine*, id. Th. 4, 655: boves, *the constellation* Boötes, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 24: canis stella, i. e. *the constellation* Canis Major (the dog of Icarus, named Mæra, which was translated to the sky), Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4; so, astrum, Stat. Th. 4, 777; hence also: latratus, id. Silv. 4, 4, 13.—**2. Īcăris**, idis, = Ἰκαρίς, *the daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*, Ov. Ib. 393.—**3. Īcărĭōtis**, idis, *f.*, = Ἰκαριῶτις, *the daughter of Icarus*, i. e. *Penelope*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 10.—*Adj.:* tela, i. e. *of Penelope*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 113.

† **īcas**, ădis, *f.*, = εἰκάς (the number twenty), *the twentieth day of the month, kept as a festival in honor of Epicurus* (because Epicurus was born on the 20th of the month Gamelion), Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5 (for which: omnibus mensibus vicesimo die lunae dent ad eorum epulas, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101).

iccirco, v. idcirco.

Iccĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 26; Hor. C. 1, 29, 1.

(**Iccius portus**, v. Itius.)

Īcĕlos, i, *m.*, = Ἴκελος (like), *a son of Somnus* (so called as producing dreams), Ov. M. 11, 640.

Icēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in the south-eastern part of Great Britain, the modern Kent*, Tac. A. 12, 31 sq.

† **ichneumon**, ŏnis, *m.*, = ἰχνεύμων. **I.** *An animal which tracks the crocodile and destroys its eggs; the Egyptian rat* or *ichneumon*, Plin. 8, 24, 35, § 88; 8, 25, 37, § 90 sq.; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101; Mart. 7, 87, 5; Nemes. Cyneg. 54.—**II.** *An insect, the ichneumon-fly*, Sphex sabulosus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 294; 11, 21, 24, § 72.

Ichnŏbătes, ae, *m.*, = Ἰχνοβάτης (that follows the trail), *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 207; Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **ichnŏgrăphĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ἰχνογραφία, *a ground-plot, plan*, Vitr. 1, 2, 2.

Ichnūsa, ae, *f.*, = Ἰχνοῦσα, *a very ancient name of the island of Sardinia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85; Sil. 12, 358.

† **ichthyŏcolla,** ae, *f.*, = ἰχθυόκολλα. **I.** *A kind of sturgeon, the huso*, Acipenser huso, Linn.; Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 72.—**II.** *The glue made from it, isinglass, sturgeon-bladder*, Cels. 5, 2; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

Ichthyŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.* (ἰχθυοφάγοι, fish-eaters), *the name of several nations living upon fish*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 95; Greek *gen. plur.* Ichthyophagōn, id. 6, 28, 32, § 51.

Icilius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens: Sp. Icilius, Liv. 2, 58: L. Icilius, id. 3, 44; hence: lex Icilia, id. 3, 32.

(**Ĭcio** and **Ĭco**), īci, ictum (forms in use, only *pres.* icit, iciunt, icere; *perf.* icit, icisse; *pluperf.* iceram, iceras; *fut. perf.* icero; *pass. pres.* icitur, icimur; *perf.* ictus est; and *part.* ictus, a, um; *pres.* ico, Prisc. 886 P.; but īcit, Lucr. 3, 160; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 50; *pres.* icio, Gell. 4, 17, 8; Prisc. 877 P.), 3, *v. a.* [Gr. ἰπ-, ἴπτομαι, to injure; ἴψ, a worm; ἴκρια, scaffolding; cf. Ἴκαρος, ἐν-ιπή], *to strike, hit, smite, stab, sting* (cf.: ferio, percutio, verbero, pulso). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.). **A.** In gen.: exim corpus propellit et icit, Lucr. 3, 160: unde icimur ictu, id. 4, 1050: femur, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 42: caput telis (musca), Cat. 116, 4: vidulum fuscinā, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 124, 1: cum Ptolemaeus in proelio telo venenato ictus esset, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135; cf.: lapide ictus, Caes. B. C. 3, 22, 2: ibi in turba ictus Remus, cecidit, Liv. 1, 7, 2: velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus, Juv. 5, 125.—**B.** Esp. of lightning, etc., *to strike:* cum Summanus e caelo ictus esset, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: ictae limen domus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 34: fulmine laurus sola non icitur, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 134; cf.: fulmen lauri fruticem non icit, id. 2, 55, 56, § 146; so in a figure, of a thunderbolt: ut vos iisdem ignibus circumsaepti me primum ictum pro vobis et fumantem videretis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 45; cf.: exin candida se radiis dedit icta foras lux (i. e. Aurora), *struck with rays, irradiated*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 93 Vahl.).—**C.** With a homogeneous object: Icere colaphum, *to give a box on the ear:* hei, colaphum icit, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 65.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In partic., icere foedus, like ferire and percutere foedus (v. ferio and percutio, I. B. *fin.*), *to make a covenant* or *league:* foedus, quod meo sanguine in pactione provinciarum iceras, frangere noluisti, Cic. Pis. 12, 28: cum Gaditanis foedus icisse dicitur, id. Balb. 15, 34; Cael. ap. Prisc. p. 886 P.: orsi a foedere quod nobiscum icerant, Tac. 12, 62.—**B.** (Perh. not ante-Aug.) Desideriis icta fidelibus Quaerit patria Caesarem, *smitten, tormented*, Hor. C. 4, 5, 15: novā re consules icti, *disturbed*, Liv. 27, 9, 8; cf. id. 34, 17, 5: conscientiā ictus, id. 33, 28, 1: metu icta, id. 1, 16 et saep.: haud secus quam pestifero sidere icti pavebant, *panic-stricken*, id. 8, 9, 12: domestico vulnere ictus, *by family affliction*, Tac. Agr. 29: si existunt, qui magnitudinem multum ultra se positam non icturi appetant, *reach, attain*, Sen. Const. Sap. 3 *med.*—**C.** Poet.: saltat Milonius, ut semel icto Accessit fervor capiti numerusque lucernis, i. e. *smitten with wine, tipsy*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 25.

† **īcon,** ŏnis, *f.*, = εἰκών, *an image, figure:* fictae cerā icones, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215.

† **īcŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = εἰκονικός, *of* or *belonging to an image, imitating a figure, copied from life:* duces, *of the size of life*, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 57: simulacrum aureum, Suet. Calig. 22.

īcŏnismus, i, *m.*, = εἰκονισμός, *an imaging, representation by an image*, Sen. Ep. 97, 67.

Icŏnĭum, ĭi, *n.*, = Ἰκόνιον, *a city of Lycaonia*, now *Koniyeh*, Plin. 5, 27, 25, § 95; Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4.

† **īcŏsăprōti,** ōrum, *m.*, = εἰκοσάπρωτοι, *the twenty chief councilmen* in the municipia and colonies, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26; cf. decaproti and decemprimi.

† **īcŏsăprōtia,** ae, *f.*, = εἰκοσαπρωτία, *the dignity of the* icosaproti, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 26.

† **ictĕrĭas,** ădis, *f.* (sc. gemma), = ἰκτερίας, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170.

† **ictĕrĭcus,** i, *m.*, = ἰκτερικός, *ill of the jaundice, jaundiced*, Juv. 6, 565.—*Plur. subst.:* **ictĕrĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *persons suffering with jaundice*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 10, 23.

† **ictĕrus,** i, *m.*, = ἴκτερος, *a yellow bird*, otherwise unknown, *the sight of which was said to cure the jaundice* (ἴκτερος), Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 94.

† **ictis,** idis, *f.*, = ἴκτις, *a kind of weasel*, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 50: nunc ictim tenes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81.

1. ictus, a, um, *Part.*, from ico.

2. ictus, ūs (*gen. sing.* icti, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 17), *m.* [ico], *a blow, stroke, stab, thrust, bite, sting* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: pro ictu gladiatoris, id. Mil. 24, 65: neque ictu comminus neque conjectione telorum, id. Caecin. 15, 43: scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: non caecis ictibus procul ex improviso vulnerabantur, Liv. 34, 14, 11: ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, Caes. B. G. 7, 25, 3: prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor. C. 3, 8, 8: ictus moenium cum terribili sonitu editi, Liv. 38, 5, 3: apri, Ov. M. 8, 362; Hor. C. 3, 22, 7: serpentum, Plin. 23, 1, 11, § 14: Lesbium servate pedem meique Pollicis ictum, *a striking, playing on the lyre*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 36: alae, *the stroke of a wing*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9: pennarum, id. 6, 12, 13, § 32: Phaëthon ictu fulminis deflagravit, *a stroke of lightning, lightning*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: fulmineus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 11; Ov. M. 14, 618.—Poet., of the *beating rays* of the sun: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 10: solis, Ov. M. 3, 183; 6, 49: Phoebei, id. ib. 5, 389 (al. ignes): Phoebi, Luc. 7, 214: longe Ejaculatur aquas atque ictibus aëra rumpit, *with jets of water*, Ov. M. 4, 124: saxaque cum saxis et habentem semina flammae Materiem jactant, ea concipit ictibus ignem, *by their blows*, i. e. *collision*, id. ib. 15, 348.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In prosody or in music, *a beating time, a beat:* et pedum et digitorum ictu intervalla signant, Quint. 9, 4, 51: modulantium pedum, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: unde etiam trimetris accrescere jussit Nomen iambeis, cum senos redderet ictus Primus ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 253.—**2.** *A beat of the pulse:* ictus creber aut languidus, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219.—**3.** In mal. part.: multorum, Juv. 6, 126.—**II.** Trop., *a stroke, blow, attack, shot*, etc.: sublata erat de foro fides, non ictu aliquo novae calamitatis, sed suspicione, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8: nec illum habet ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: sub ictu nostro positum, i. e. *in our power*, Sen. Ben. 2, 29; cf.: stare sub ictu Fortunae, Luc. 5, 729: tua innocentia sub ictu est, i. e. *in imminent danger*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 9 *fin.*; cf. the opposite: Deum extra ictum sua divinitas posuit, *beyond shot*, i. e. *out of danger*, id. Ben. 1, 7: eodem ictu temporis, i. e. *moment*, Gell. 14, 1, 27; cf.: singulis veluti ictibus bella transigere, *by separate attacks*, Tac. H. 2, 38: quae (legiones) si amnem Araxen ponte transgrederentur, sub ictum dabantur, *would have come to close quarters*, id. A. 13, 39 *fin.*; cf.: laetis ostentat ad Urbem Per campos superesse vim, Romamque sub ictu, *near at hand, before the eyes*, Sil. 4, 42.—**B.** (Cf. icio, II. A.) Ictus foederis, *the conclusion of a treaty*, Luc. 5, 372; Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

* **īcuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [icon], *a small image* or *figure:* puellaris, Suet. Ner. 56.

Īda, ae, or **Īdē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ἴδα or Ἴδη. **I.** *A high mountain in Crete, where the infant Jupiter was hid, watched over by the Curetes, and fed by Amalthea;* now *Psiloriti*, Verg. A. 12, 412; Ov. M. 4, 293; id. Am. 3, 10, 25; id. F. 4, 207; 5, 115 al.; in Prop. 3, 1, 27, this mountain and *no.* II. are confounded.—**B.** Deriv.: **Īdaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ida, Idean:* mons, i. e. *Ida*, Verg. A. 3, 105; Mel. 2, 7, 12: antra, Ov. M. 4, 289: Juppiter, Verg. A. 7, 139: Dactyli, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170; the same, Digiti, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: bustum, *raised by the Cretans to Jupiter*, Mart. 9, 35, 1.—**II.** *A high mountain in Phrygia, near Troy*, still called *Ida*, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122; Verg. A. 2, 801; 10, 158; Ov. F. 4, 79; id. M. 10, 71; and 12, 521 (Ide) et saep.—**B.** Deriv. **Īdaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Ida, Idean;* poet. also for *Phrygian* or *Trojan:* silva, Verg. A. 2, 696: pices, id. G. 3, 450: vertices, Prop. 2, 2, 14; Ov. M. 14, 535: parens deum, i. e. *Cybele, who was worshipped on Mount Ida* (acc. to others this belongs to Mount Ida of Crete), Verg. A. 10, 252; Ov. F. 4, 182: Sollemne, i. e. *in honor of Cybele*, Juv. 11, 194: chori, Verg. A. 9, 112: judex, i. e. *Paris*, Ov. F. 6, 44: pastor, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4: hospes, Ov. H. 16, 303: hospes numinis Idaei, i. e. Scipio Nasica, Juv. 3, 138: cinaedus, *Ganymede* as stolen away from Ida, Mart. 10, 98, 2: urbes, *Phrygian*, Verg. A. 7, 207: naves, i. e. *Trojan*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 2: sanguis, i. e. *of Romans descended from the Trojans*, Sil. 1, 126.—Confounded with Idaeus, I. B.: Idaeum Simoënta Jovis cum prole Scamandro, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 27.—**III.** *A Trojan female*, Verg. A. 9, 177.

1. Īdaeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. the preced. art. I. B. and II. B.

2. Īdaeus, i, *m.* **I.** *A herald and charioteer of Priam*, Verg. A. 6, 485.—**II.** *Another Trojan*, Verg. A. 9, 500.

Īdălium, ii, *n.*, = Ἰδάλιον, *a mountain-city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus;* now *Dalin*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 135; Verg. A. 1, 681.—Called also **Īdălia,** ae, *f.*, Verg. A. 1, 693; 10, 52 (where domus is *nom. sing.*, not *plur.*; v. Wagn. ad loc.).—**II.** Deriv. **Īdălius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Idalium, Idalian;* poet. also for *Cyprian:* vertex, *the Idalian mountain*, Prop. 2, 13, 54 (3, 5, 38 M.): Venus, id. ib. 5, 760: astrum, i. e. *Venus*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 59: acus, *of Venus*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: sagitta, i. e. *dart of love*, Sil. 5, 19: volucres, *doves*, Stat. Achill. 1, 372: suci, i. e. *Cyprian*, id. S. 1, 3, 10.—*Subst.:* **Īdălīē,** ēs, *f.*, *Venus*, Ov. M. 14, 694.

Īdas, ae, *m.*, = Ἴδας. **I.** *Son of Aphareus, king of Messene, who took part in the Calydonian boar-hunt*, Prop. 1, 2, 17; Ov. M. 8, 305; id. F. 5, 701.—**II.** *A companion of Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 504.—**III.** *One slain in the wedding of Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 90.—**IV.** *A Trojan, slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 575.—**V.** *A Thracian*, Verg. A. 10, 351.

idcirco or **iccirco,** *adv.* [id-circa], *on that account, for that reason, therefore* (freq. and class.; cf.: itaque, igitur, ergo; ideo, propterea; quare, quam ob rem, etc.). **I.** *Absol.* (rare): idcirco moneo vos ego hoc, Plaut. Rud. prol. 28: ille Cliniae servos tardiusculus est: Idcirco huic nostro tradita'st provincia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 5: quod id quod factum sit, aliud alii videatur esse, et idcirco alius alio nomine id appellet, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 11; Caes. B. C. 1, 42, 3: data Romanis venia est indigna poëtis. Idcircone vager scribamque licenter? Hor. A. P. 265: et idcirco disceptatione sublata pellitur e medio sapientia, Lact. 5, 1, 5.—**II.** *Rel.* (so most freq.). **A.** Corresp. to causal sentences, with *quod, quia, quoniam*, or *si:* idcirco arcessor, nuptias quod mihi apparari sensit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 7: negant, sapientem idcirco virum bonum esse, quod eum sua sponte bonitas delectet, sed quod, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 16; cf. id. Fam. 9, 1, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 119: idcirco quidam, comoedia necne poëma Esset, quaesivere, quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 45: quia natura mutari non potest, idcirco verae amicitiae sempiternae sunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: idcirco, judices, quia veram causam habebam, brevi peroravi, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: neque enim, quia movetur qui ingreditur, idcirco qui movetur ingreditur, Quint. 5, 9, 6; 2, 2, 2: idcirco enumerabimus, non quia, etc., Col. 7, 5, 7; Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 38: meminerimus idcirco te in istam provinciam missum, quoniam, etc., Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 32 (41); Col. 7, 5, 7: haec idcirco, quoniam, etc., Dig. 47, 2, 92; ib. 49, 1, 10, § 4: non, si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170: non enim, si Cicero recte sentinam reipublicae dixit . . . idcirco probem illud quoque, etc., Quint. 8, 6, 15: nec si pugnent inter se . . . idcirco ars non erit, id. 2, 17, 33; cf.: nec, si te validus jactaverit auster in alto, Idcirco navem trans Aegaeum mare vendas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 16.—Rarely with *si* omitted: non possis oculo quantum con-

tendere Lynceus: Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29.—**B.** With a clause denoting the *purpose*, with *ut*, *ne*, or *pron. rel.*: idcirco nemo superiorum attigit, ut ipse tolleret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: quae ut fieret, idcirco pugnatum esse arbitror, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cum prooemium idcirco comparatum sit, ut judex fiat conciliator, Quint. 4, 2, 24: quod si idcirco fieret, ut, etc., id. 8 praef. § 27; 12, 2, 12: sese idcirco ab suis discedere noluisse, quo facilius civitatem in officio contineret, ne omnis nobilitatis discessu plebs propter imprudentiam laberetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 6: vos suspicarier, Me idcirco haec tanta facinora promittere, Qui vos oblectem, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 150: idcirco capite et superciliis semper est rasis, ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: idcircone nobilitas rem publicam reciperavit, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 49, 141; cf. id. Rab. Perd. 8, 23: idcirco ut possim linguam contemnere servi, utile consilium dedisti, Juv. 9, 119.

† **ĭdĕa**, ae, *f.*, = ἰδέα, *a* (*Platonic*) *idea, archetype*, Sen. Ep. 58 *med.* (in Cic. Or. 3, 10; id. Ac. 1, 8, 30; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58, as Greek).

ĭdĕālis, e, *adj.* [idea], *existing in idea, ideal* (late Lat.): forma, Mart. Cap. 7, § 731: quaedam prudentia, id. 8, § 816 al.

īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem (*masc.* **eidem,** freq. in MSS. and inscrr.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 120; rarely **isdem** or **eisdem;** *plur. nom.* eidem; *dat.* and *abl.* eisdem; usu. contr. idem, isdem; not iidem, iisdem; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 198 sqq.), *pron.* [from the pronom. root *I*, whence *is*, and the demonstr. suff. *dem;* root of dies, day, time; hence, just, exactly, Corss. Aussp. 2, 855], *the same.* **I.** In gen.: deinde quod nos eadem Asia atque idem iste Mithridates initio belli Asiatici docuit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quam (sphaeram) ab eodem Archimede factam posuerat in templo Virtutis Marcellus idem, id. Rep. 1, 14: id, quod eidem Ciceroni placet, Quint. 10, 7, 28: jure erat semper idem vultus (Socratis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: idem semper vultus eademque frons, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: tu autem eodem modo omnes causas ages? aut in iisdem causis perpetuum et eundem spiritum sine ulla commutatione obtinebis? id. Or. 31, 110: non quod alia res esset: immo eadem, id. Clu. 29, 80: etiam si verbo differre videbitur, re tamen erit unum et omnibus in causis idem valebit, id. Caecin. 21, 59: ad causas simillimas inter se vel potius easdem, id. Brut. 94, 324.—**II.** In partic., idem is used, **A.** When two predicates are referred to the same subject. **1.** When the predicates are of the same kind it may often be rendered, *at the same time, likewise, also*, etc., or = is (ea, id) with *quoque, etiam, simul*, etc.: cum Academico et eodem rhetore congredi conatus sum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; cf.: oratio splendida et grandis et eadem in primis faceta, id. Brut. 79, 273: avunculus meus, vir innocentissimus idemque doctissimus, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: jam M. Marcellus ille quinquies consul totum (auspicium) omisit, idem imperator, idem augur optimus, id. Div. 2, 36, 77: ubi Xenocrates, ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? hos enim quasi eosdem esse vultis, id. Ac. 2, 44, 136; cf.: viros fortes, magnanimos, eosdem bonos et simplices esse volumus, id. Off. 1, 19, 63: Caninius idem et idem noster cum ad me pervesperi venisset, etc., id. Fam. 9, 2, 1: amicus est tamquam alter idem, *a second self*, id. Lael. 21, 80: ad idem semper exspectandum paratior, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: nam idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est, Sall. C. 20, 5; cf.: quos omnes eadem odisse, eadem metuere in unum coēgit, id. J. 31, 14: Hisdem diebus, for eisdem, Pall. 10, 13: hic finis belli, ... idemque finis regni, Liv. 45, 9, 2; 2, 12, 2: quae ab condita urbe Roma ad captam urbem eandem Romani ... gessere, id. 6, 1, 1: ut pars militum gladiatores, qui e servitio Blaesi erant, pars ceteram ejusdem familiam vincirent, Tac. A. 1, 23: erepta mihi prius eorundem matre, Quint. 6 prooem. 4: fervida aestas, longinqua itinera sola ducis patientia mitigabantur, eodem plura quam gregario milite tolerante, Tac. A. 14, 24.—**2.** When the predicates are in contrast with one another it may be rendered, *nevertheless, yet, on the contrary:* (Epicurus) cum optimam et praestantissimam naturam dei dicat esse, negat idem esse in deo gratiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, § 121; cf. Curt. 5, 1, 14.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Connected or corresp. with the pronouns *ego, tu, hic, ille, iste, qui*, and with *unus:* idem ego ille (non enim mihi videor insolenter gloriari, etc.) idem inquam ego recreavi afflictos animos, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: ego idem, qui, etc., id. Or. 7, 23; cf.: habitae sunt multae de me contiones ... habuit de eodem me P. Lentulus consul contionem, id. Sest. 50, 107: cedo nunc ejusdem illius inimici mei de me eodem contionem, id. ib. § 108: de me eodem, id. ib. 51, 109: quin tu igitur concedis idem, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39 *fin.* Mos.; cf.: cognoram te in custodia salutis meae diligentem: eundemque te, etc., id. Att. 4, 1, 1: Sopater quidam fuit, etc.... huic eidem Sopatro eidem inimici ad C. Verrem ejusdem rei nomen detulerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: cum est idem hic Sopater absolutus, id. ib. 2, 2, 29, § 70: hoc idem facere, id. Rep. 1, 35: ab hisce eisdem permotionibus, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: idem ille tyrannus, id. Rep. 1, 42: in eisdem illis locis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56: eandem illam (sphaeram), id. Rep. 1, 14: cum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.:* idem iste Mithridates, id. de Imp. Pomp. 7, 19 (Klotz, Orell., B. and K.; older edd., idem ipse): musici qui erant quondam idem poëtae, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf.: beneficentia, quam eandem benignitatem appellari licet, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: quod idem in ceteris artibus non fit, id. Fin. 3, 7, 24 *fin.:* exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, id. Div. 2, 47, 97: in qua (causa) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14; cf. in an inverted order: ut verset saepe multis modis eandem et unam rem, id. Or. 40, 137: neque ego aliter accepi: intellexi tamen idem, non existimasse te, etc., id. Fam. 9, 15, 3; id. Att. 3, 12, 1; 8, 3, 3.—**2.** As a word of comparison, with *et, ac, que, ut, qui* (*quae, quod*), *quam, quasi, cum*, or (mostly poet.) with the *dat.*, *the same as, identical with, of the same meaning as*, etc.: si quaeratur, idemne sit pertinacia et perseverantia, Cic. Top. 23, 87: videmus fuisse quosdam, qui idem ornate ac graviter, idem versute et subtiliter dicerent, *at the same time* and *as well as*, id. Or. 7, 22; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51: imperii nostri terrarumque idem est extremum, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; cf. id. Cael. 28, 67: disputationem habitam non quasi narrantes exponimus, sed eisdem fere verbis, ut actum disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: idem abeunt, qui venerant, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: quoniam earum rerum quas ego gessi, non est eadem fortuna atque condicio, quae illorum qui, etc., id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: non quo idem sit servulus quod familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: qui (servi) et moribus eisdem essent, quibus dominus, et eodem genere ac loco nati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: eandem constituit potestatem quam si, etc., id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: eodem loco res est, quasi ea pecunia legata non esset, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53; cf.: sensu amisso fit idem, quasi natus non esset omnino, id. Lael. 4, 14.—With *cum:* tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144: hunc eodem mecum patre genitum, etc., Tac. A. 15, 2: in eadem mecum Africa geniti fides, Liv. 30, 12, 15; 28, 28, 14.—With *dat.:* (Homerus) Sceptra potitus, eadem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1038; cf.: invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467; so Ov. M. 13, 50; id. Am. 1, 4, 1 al.: quod non idem illis censuissemus, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3; Just. 2, 4, 10: ille eadem nobis juratus in arma, Ov. M. 13, 50.—In *neutr.* with *gen.:* si idem nos juris haberemus quod ceteri, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: tibi idem consilii do, quod, etc., id. Fam. 9, 2, 2: omnes qui ubique idem operis efficiunt, Lact. 5, 4, 1: non habet officii lucifer omnis idem, Ov. F. 1, 46.—*Advv.:* eādem, eodem, v. h. v.

ĭdentĭdem (not **idem-**), *adv.* [idem + ti (= ἔτι) + dem (root dies), v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 456; 855], *repeatedly, several times, often, now and then, at intervals, ever and anon; continually, constantly, habitually* (class.; cf.: subinde, interdum): ne te uxor sequatur, respectas identidem, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 51; so, haec ego admirans, referebam tamen oculos ad terram identidem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 *fin.:* scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: cogitato identidem, tibi quam fidelis fuerim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 54: et quaeso identidem circumspice, id. Trin. 1, 2, 110: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: palpebrae aptissime factae ad claudendas pupulas et ad aperiendas, idque providit ut identidem fieri posset cum maxima celeritate, id. ib. 2, 57, 142; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: L. Cassius identidem in causa quaerere solebat, cui bono fuisset, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: novis identidem armis novos hostes exsistere, Curt. 9, 4, 18: cum identidem interrogaret, Quint. 6, 3, 49; id. 86: revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 1; Auct. Her. 2, 18, 27: cum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent, *Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 5: nullum amans vere, sed identidem omnium Ilia rumpens, Cat. 11, 19: cum identidem legem Aemiliam recitaret, Liv. 9, 32, 6; 26, 44, 4: nunc identidem nosmet ipsi instemus. Res enim communis agitur, ut frequenter et assidue consequamur artis rationem studio et exercitatione, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69; so, omne id tempus suspensos ita tenuit animos ... ut identidem jam in urbem futurus videretur impetus, etc., Liv. 5, 39, 6: equi currum vehentes identidem (habenis) verberabantur, Curt. 4, 15, 33.

ĭdĕo, *adv.* [id-eo, i. e. this for this], *for that reason, on that account, therefore* (class.; esp. freq. in Quint.; cf.: eo, idcirco; ergo, igitur, itaque). **I.** Relatively. **A.** With causal particles, *quod, quia, quoniam.* (α) With *quod:* ideo quod plerique deducuntur ad molas, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 5: re quidem ipsa ideo mihi non satis facio, quod nullam partem tuorum meritorum consequi possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 6; so, ideo quod, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. Att. 3, 14, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: ne me foliis ideo brevioribus ornes, Quod timui, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 26: vel ideo, quod exercere potest utrimque judicium, Quint. 10, 1, 131; 10, 5, 16.—(β) With *quia:* ideo quia uxor ruri est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 46; id. Men. 1, 1, 2; so, ideo quia, introducing a reason, Cic. de Off. 1, 30, 110: ut mulieres ideo bene olere quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: qui ideo felicia bella vestra esse, quia justa sint, prae vobis fertis, Liv. 45, 22, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 3: nec medicina ideo non erit ars, quia unctio ... cum coquorum ei sit arte communis, Quint. 2, 21, 11: atque ideo nondum est perfectus orator, non solum quia aliud in alio magis eminet, sed quod non una omnibus forma placuit, id. 12, 10, 2; id. 9, 2, 69: competit enim actio, non ideo, quia nunc abest, sed quia umquam beneficio furis abfuit, Dig. 47, 2, 47.—(γ) With *quoniam:* ideo supervacaneum esse contendunt, quoniam comprehensibilis natura est, Cels. praef. *med.:* quae omnia ideo noscenda sunt, quoniam, etc., id. 2, 19: immo ideo magis propera, quoniam id nunc aggressus est, Sen. Ep. 76; Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 200: hoc ideo adjectum est, quoniam multa genera sunt missionum, Dig. 3, 2, 2.—**B.** With intentional particles, *ut, ne, quo, quin.* (α) With *ut:* quas (alvos) ideo videntur medias facere angustissimas, ut figuram imitentur earum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15: ideo C. Claudius Pulcher retulit, ut C. Verres posset auferre? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: hanc ideo rationem subjecimus, ut, etc., id. Inv. 2, 23, 70: neque vero nunc ideo disputabo, quod hunc statum rei publicae non magnopere defendendum putem ... sed, ut doceam Rullum, etc., id. Agr. 3, 2, 4: quos non ideo excuso, quia non probem, sed ut sint magis admirabiles, Quint. 10, 7, 31.—(β) With *ne:* an ideo aliquid contra mulieres scripsit, ne, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106: ideoque decemviros conubium diremisse, ne, etc., Liv. 4, 6, 2: non tamen omittenda, vel ideo, ne occupentur, Quint. 4, 1, 33: nec ideo Rhenum insedimus, ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis alius Ariovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, Tac. H. 4, 73.—* (γ) With *quo:* quod id ideo facerent, quo facilius deminuerent hostes, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.—*(δ) With *quin:* non, quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, non recipi reges, ideo potius delectos patrum ad eum missos, quam, etc., sed ut, etc., Liv. 2, 15, 2.—**C.** *Non* (*nec*) *ideo*, with conditional particle *si*,

or referring to an *abl. absol.*: non, si non potuero indagare, eo ero tardior; sed velocior ideo si quivero, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 18, 3: vestrae sapientiae est, judices, non, si causa justa est viris fortibus oppugnandi M. Caelium, ideo vobis quoque vos causam putare esse justam, etc., Cic. Cael. 9, 21; his et talibus recitatis, . . . non ideo Thrasea decessit sententia, Tac. A. 14, 49: si tamen tempestate fuerit abreptus, non ideo minus erit gubernator, Quint. 2, 17, 24; 5, 11, 34. — **II.** *Absol.* (rare): te velle uxorem aiebat tuo nato dare, Ideo aedificare hoc velle aiebat in tuis, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 34: ex illa investigatione naturae consequi volebat, bono ut esset animo. Ideo enim ille summum bonum εὐθυμίαν appellat, etc., *it was for this reason that*, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: ideo conducta Paulus agebat sardonyche, Juv. 7, 143: nam ideo dictus εἴρων, agens imperitum, Quint. 9, 2, 46: nihil laboras: ideo, cum opus est, nihil habes, Phaedr. 4, 23, 16; Quint. 5, 10, 2: atque ideo ad Pompeium contendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 11, 1: me nemo ministro fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo, Juv. 3, 47; 7, 23; 8, 251 al.; so, ideoque, Quint. prooem. § 9; 25; 1, 4, 19; 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 22 et saep.; cf.: ideoque et medius ille orationis modus maxime convenit, id. 6, 2, 19; 7, 4, 13: videbat id sine rege Persarum non posse fieri, ideoque eum amicum sibi cupiebat adjungi, Nep. Alc. 9, 5: ideoque necesse est, etc., Lucr. 4, 490; 495; 678 al.; Suet. Caes. 45; 86 al.: considerandum est, num cui saepius horum aliquid eveniat, neque ideo corporis ulla difficultas subsequatur, Cels. 2, 2: nec ideo iram ejus lenient = nec tamen ideo, Tac. A. 1, 12; Verg. G. 2, 96; Suet. Aug. 45: non tamen his ulla umquam opsonia fiunt rancidula, aut ideo pejor gallina secatur, Juv. 11, 135.

† **ĭdĭŏgrăphus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἰδιόγραφος, *written with one's own hand*: liber Vergilii, *autograph*, Gell. 9, 14, 7.

† **ĭdĭōma**, ătis, *n.*, = ἰδίωμα, *a peculiarity in language, idiom*, Charis. p. 255 P.

† **ĭdĭōta**, ae, *m.*, = ἰδιώτης, *an uneducated, ignorant, inexperienced, common person* (cf. rudis): quidni et tu idem illitteratum me atque idiotam diceres? Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 24: quae non modo istum hominem ingeniosum atque intelligentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; cf. id. Pis. 26, 62: ludos nobis idiotis relinquet, id. ib. 27, 65: posteaquam rem paternam ab idiotarum divitiis ad philosophorum regulam perduxit, id. Sest. 51, 110: quoniam respondere nos tibi non quimus, quos idiotas et rudes vocas, Gell. 1, 2, 6: idiotae, *the common throng, the fickle mass*, Quint. 8, 3, 22.

† **ĭdĭōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἰδιωτικός, *uneducated, ignorant, unskilful* (post-class.): rudem, impolitam et idioticam compellare, Tert. Testim. An. 1.

† **ĭdĭōtismus**, i, *m.*, = ἰδιωτισμός, *the common* or *vulgar manner of speaking*, Sen. Contr. 3 praef. § 5; 2, 11 *fin.*

Idistaviso or **Idisiaviso** [the latter form ex conj. Grimm; Germ. from Idisi, maiden, and Viso, meadow; cf. Grimm, Deutsche Mythol. p. 372 ed. II., qs. *the maiden's meadow*; is approved by Nipperd. ad loc., and has been adopted in the text by Halm; the MS. form, explained as *splendid meadow*, from ancient Germ. id = nitens, the *sup.* of which is idista, Grimm, Gram. Einl. p. xlii, is retained by Ritter], *a plain bordering on the Visurgis*, (the modern *Weser*); perh. near the modern *Minden*, Tac. A. 2, 16.

Idmon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἴδμων. **I.** *The father of Arachne, a native of Colophon*, Ov. M. 6, 8.—**B.** Deriv.: **Idmŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *related to Idmon, Idmonian*: Arachne, Ov. M. 6, 133.—**II.** *A prophet in Argos, the son of Apollo and Cyrene, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. Ib. 506; Hyg. Fab. 14.—**III.** *A Rutulian, messenger of Rutulus*, Verg. A. 12, 75. — **IV.** *The physician of Adrastus, of Epidaurus*, Stat. Th. 3, 398.

† **īdōlēum** or **-ium**, ii, *n.*, = εἰδωλεῖον, *an idol-temple*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 10 *med.*; Hier. Ep. 22, 29: scanned īdōlium, Prud. Apoth. 186; στεφ. 11, 52; Symm. 1, 612.

† **īdōlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = εἰδωλικός, *of* or *belonging to idols, idolatrous, idol-*: res, Tert. Idol. 13: templum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 61 (here scanned with *o* short).

īdōlĭum, ii, v. idoleum.

† **īdōlŏlatres**, ae, *m.*, = εἰδωλολάτρης, *an idol-worshipper, idolater*, Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; 14; id. Apol. 24 al.

† **īdōlŏlatrīa**, ae, *f.*, = εἰδωλολατρεία, *idol-worship, idolatry*, Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; Hier. in Jesai. 57.

† **īdōlŏlātris**, ĭdis, *f.*, = εἰδωλολατρίς, *she who worships idols, an idolatress*, Prud. Ham. 403 (MSS. idololatrix).

† **īdōlŏthȳtus**, a, um, *adj.*, = εἰδωλόθυτος, *of* or *belonging to sacrifices to idols*: sollemnia, Tert. Idol. 13: voluptates, id. Spect. 13.

† **īdōlum** or **-on**, i, *n.*, = εἴδωλον. **I.** *an image, form*, esp. *a spectre, apparition, ghost*: idola atque atomos vincere Epicuri volam, Lucil. ap. Non. 478, 29: mox apparebat idolon, senex macie et squalore confectus, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5 (in Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21; Fam. 15, 16, 1 and 2, written as Greek). — **II.** In the Church fathers, *an idol*: idolorum cultor, Aug. in. Psa. 78, 3; id. Serm. 123, 3: venerator idolorum, id. Conf. 8, 2: deficere a cultu idolorum, Lact. Mort. Pers. 2, 6; Tert. Idol. 1 sq.; id. Spect. 13 et saep.—Scanned īdŏlum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 48; Sedul. 5, 146 al.

Īdŏmĕneus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Ἰδομενεύς, *a king of Crete, the leader of the Cretans against Troy*, Verg. A. 3, 401; Ov. M. 12, 358; Hyg. Fab. 81; 270.

Idŏmĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the Macedonian city* Idomene, *Idomenian*: Idomeniosne (to be scanned as a quinquesyl.) petam montes? Cat. 64, 178.

ĭdōnĕē, *adv.*, v. idoneus *fin.*

ĭdōnĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [idoneus], *fitness, meetness, usefulness* (late Lat.): servi, Aug. Serm. de Div. 106, 3.

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. root indh-, idh-, to kindle; prop. bright, conspicuous; cf. Idus], *fit* for something (esp. for an action), *meet, proper, becoming, suitable, apt, capable, convenient, sufficient* (of persons and things; class. and very freq. in prose and poetry; syn.: aptus, opportunus); constr. most commonly with *ad*, *qui*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*; less freq. with *in aliquid*, the *abl.*, or the *inf.* (*a*) With *ad*: tot quidem non potuisti adducere homines magis ad hanc rem idoneos, etc., Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: non essem ad ullam causam idoneus, judices, si hoc non viderem, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: ad amicitiam esse idoneus, id. Lael. 17, 62: loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam opportuno atque idoneo, Caes. B. G. 2, 8, 3: cum statim auditoris animum nobis idoneum reddimus ad audiendum, Auct. Her. 1, 4, 6: est enim (lex) ratio mensque sapientis, ad jubendum et ad deterrendum idonea, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: ad captandos lacertos tempestates non sunt idoneae, id. Att. 2, 6, 1: consilia idonea ad hoc nostrum negotium, id. ib. 5, 6, 1 al.—(*β*) With *qui*, or a *rel. adverb*: video hercle ego te me arbitrari, Euclio, hominem idoneum, Quem senecta aetate ludos facias, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 74; cf. Ter. And. 3, 2, 12; 4, 4, 18: utrum ille (Pompeius) idoneus non est, qui impetret, etc., Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: tibi fortasse idoneus fuit nemo, quem imitarere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae de amicitia dissereret, id. Lael. 1, 4: et rem idoneam, de qua quaeratur, et homines dignos, quibuscum disseratur, putant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: nequeo mearum rerum initium ullum invenire idoneum, Unde exordiar narrare, quae, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 1.—(*γ*) With *dat.*: erit alius (discipulus) historiae magis idoneus, Quint. 2, 8, 7; 12, 10, 49: idoneus arti Cuilibet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: non sat idoneus Pugnae ferebaris, id. C. 2, 19, 26: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, id. ib. 3, 26, 1: cum idoneos rhetori pueros putaverunt, Quint. 2, 3, 1: Falernum mihi semper idoneum visum est deversorio, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1: castris idoneum locum deligit, Caes. B. G. 6, 10, 2; 7, 35, 4: ad cibos viribus conservandis idoneos redeunt, Quint. 2, 10, 6: (volunt poëtae) simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitae, Hor. A. P. 334: metuensque futuri In pace, ut sapiens, aptarit idonea bello, id. S. 2, 2, 111: ut patriae sit idoneus, *serviceable*, Juv. 14, 71. — With *dat. gerundi* (post-Aug.): Julius, qui perferendis militum mandatis habebatur idoneus, Tac. A. 1, 23 *fin.*—(*δ*) *Absol.*: cujus (Cethegi) eloquentiae est auctor, et idoneus quidem mea sententia, Q. Ennius, etc., *a proper, sufficient voucher*, Cic. Brut. 15, 57: auctor, Quint. 1, 4, 20; 2, 4, 42: qui si adductus gratia minus idoneum hominem praemio affecisset, etc., i. e. *deserving, worthy*, Cic. Balb. 3, 7; cf. id. Off. 2, 15, 54: idoneus suae rei quisque defensor, Quint. 4, 1, 46: imperator, id. 12, 3, 5: juvenis, id. 10, 5, 21: debitor, *safe, able to pay* (opp. inops), Dig. 4, 4, 27 *fin.*; so, tutor, ib. 26, 1, 9; 27, 8, 1: homines, ib. 35, 2, 88; cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 39: servi conscii, tempus idoneum, locus opportune captus ad eam rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: tempora, Quint. 12, 11, 18; cf.: lex promulgata idoneo die, id. 2, 4, 35: minus idoneis (verbis) uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 154; cf.: aptum atque idoneum verbum, Quint. 9, 4, 144: vox actoris, id. 12, 7, 1: lectio, id. ib. 8 praef. § 28: cautio, Dig. 40, 4, 50: paries, *safe, sound*, ib. 39, 2, 36: navis, ib. 19, 2, 13: pignora, *sufficient, satisfactory*, ib. 22, 1, 33.—*Comp.* (post-class.): si persona idoneior accedat ad emptionem, Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 6; cf. ib. 47, 23, 2; 43, 29, 3; 50, 6, 5 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Herm. 18; Anim. 18 (al. idonior or idoneor).—*Subst.*: in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum idoneis collocutus, Liv. 34, 25, 7: nullo idoneo respondente, Suet. Ner. 44; Quint. 7, 4, 39: novum illud exemplum a dignis et idoneis ad indignos et non idoneos transfertur, Sall. C. 51, 27: per idoneos et secreti ejus socios, Tac. A. 2, 39: apud idonea provinciarum, i. e. *at proper stations*, id. ib. 4, 5.—(*ε*) With *in* and *acc.*: infirmi et in nullam spem idonei, Sen. Contr. 5, 33: componere materias in hoc idoneas, ut, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 15.—*(*ζ*) With *abl.* (like dignus): res idoneas dignitate suā judicare, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5.—(*η*) With *inf.* (poet. and post-class.): fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus, i. e. *large enough*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 12: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum, id. C. 4, 1, 12: accendi idonea, Sen. N. Q. 1, 15, 1.—*Comp.*: idoneor (late Lat.), Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 6; 47, 23, 2; Tert. adv. Herm. 18; id. de Anim. 18. — Hence, *adv.*: **ĭdōnĕē**, *fitly, suitably, properly, duly, sufficiently* (very rare): exordium est oratio animum auditoris idonee comparans ad reliquam dictionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: ergo cavendum est idonee. Quid est idonee? Satisdato utique aut pignoribus datis, *enough*, Dig. 40, 5, 4: cavere, ib. 5, 3, 41; 27, 8, 1: magis idonee reficere parietem, *more safely, solidly*, ib. 39, 2, 41.—*Comp.*: idonius, Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

† **īdos**, *n.*, = εἶδος, Lat. species, *a form, shape*, Sen. Ep. 58, 17 sqq. (written sometimes as Greek).

‡ **īdūlis**, e, *adj.* [Idus], *belonging to the Ides*: idulis ovis dicebatur, quae omnibus idibus Jovi mactabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. SACRAM VIAM, p. 290 b *fin.*; Macr. S. 1, 15; cf. Ov. F. 1, 56.

Īdūmaea, ae, *f.*, = Ἰδουμαία, *a region of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—Called also poet. **Īdūmē**, es, *f.*, Val. Fl. 1, 12; Luc. 3, 216. — **II.** Deriv.: **Īdūmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Idumea, Idumean*; poet. also for *Palestinian, Jewish*: palmae, Verg. G. 3, 12: triumphi, *over Judea*, Mart. 2, 2, 5: porta, Juv. 8, 160.

‡ **īdŭo**, āre, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, § 17, an Etrusc. word, i. q. dividere, from the root vid; whence viduus and divido.

Īdus (often **eidus**, v. Inser. Orell. 42), ŭum, *f.* [acc. to Macr. S. 1, 15, from the Etrusc. ‡ iduo, to divide; hence, qs. the divided or half month; but prob. Sanscr. root, indh-, idh-, to kindle, lighten; indu, moon; prop. the days of light, of the moon], *one of the three days in each month from which the other days were reckoned in the Roman calendar, the Ides; it fell upon the fifteenth day of March, May, July, and October; upon the thirteenth day in the remaining months* (cf.: Kalendae, Nonae): res ante idus acta sic est: nam haec idibus mane scripsi, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: duas epistulas accepi postridie idus, alteram eo die datam, alteram idibus, id. Att. 15, 17, 1: haec S. C.

perscribuntur a. d. VIII. idus Januarias, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: omnia licet concurrant: idus Martiae consolantur, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2; cf.: stulta jam iduum Martiarum est consolatio, id. ib. 15, 4, 2: si quid vellent, a. d. idus Apr. reverterentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*: iduum Septembrium dies, Tac. A. 2, 32: postero iduum dierum, id. H. 1, 26.—The ides were sacred to Jupiter, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 1, 14; cf. idulis.—Interest was paid on the ides: fenerator Alphius, Jam jam futurus rusticus, Omnem redegit idibus pecuniam, Quaerit Kalendis ponere, Hor. Epod. 2, 69: diem pecuniae Idus Novembres esse, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3: jam vel sibi habeat nummos, modo numeret Idibus, id. ib. 14, 20, 2: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14.—The payment of school-money at the ides is referred to in: (pueri) Ibant octonis referentes idibus aera, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75; v. Orell. ed h. l.

Īdyīa (trisyl.), ae, *f.*, = Ἰδυῖα, *the wife of Æetes and mother of Medea*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Hyg. Fab. 25.

Īdyllium or **Ēdyllium**, ii, *n.*, = Εἰδύλλιον, *an Idyl, pastoral poem*, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 9.—*Plur.*, the title of a collection of little poems by Ausonius.

Iernē, es, v. Hibernia.

Iēsus (in late Lat. also dissyl.), u, *m.*, = Ἰησοῦς, *Jesus Christ*, Juvenc. 2, 106; Prud. Apoth. 770 al.

Igilium, ii, *n.*, *a small island in the Tyrrhene Sea*, now *Giglio*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Caes. B. C. 1, 34, 2; Rutil. 1, 305.

ĭgĭtur, *conj.* [pronom. stem i- of is; suffix -ha (-dha); Gr. -θα; Sanscr. -iha, here; -tur, = -tus (Sanscr. -tas), as in penitus, antiquitus, etc., from thence], introduces an inference or deduction, *then, therefore, thereupon, accordingly, in these circumstances* (in class. prose usu. placed after the first word of the clause; cf. below, III.; syn.: itaque, ergo; cf.: eo, ideo, idcirco, propterea; quamobrem, quare, etc.). **I.** In gen. (rare): SI. IN. IVS. VOCAT. NI. IT. ANTESTATOR. IGITVR EM. CAPITO, Fragm. XII. Tab.: mox magis, cum otium mihi et tibi erit, igitur tecum loquar, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 39: quando habebo, igitur rationem mearum fabricarum dabo, id. Mil. 3, 1, 177; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17: cetera consimili mentis ratione peragrans, Invenies igitur multarum semina rerum Corpore celare, etc., Lucr. 2, 677.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Pleon., with *tum, deinde,* or *demum, then at length, then certainly, then first*: ubi emeritum'st stipendium, igitur tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 51: tum igitur tibi aquae erit cupido, id. Trin. 3, 2, 50: igitur tum accedam hunc, quando quid agam invenero, id. Most. 3, 1, 159: post id igitur deinde faciam palam, id. Stich. 1, 2, 29: miserumst opus, igitur demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, id. Most. 2, 1, 32: igitur demum omnes scient quae facta, id. Am. 1, 2, 11; 1, 1, 145: post igitur demum faciam ut res fiat palam, id. ib. 3, 1, 16: demum igitur, quom seis jam senex, tum in otium te conloces, etc., id. Merc. 3, 2, 9.—**B.** In drawing a logical conclusion (but not with et, atque, que; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 540), *therefore, accordingly, consequently*: *St.* Ligna hic apud nos nulla sunt. *Co.* Sunt asseres. *St.* Sunt pol. *Co.* Sunt igitur ligna, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 8: si enim est aliquid in rerum natura, quod hominis mens, quod ratio, quod vis, quod potestas humana efficere non possit, est certe id, quod illud efficit, homine melius. Atqui res caelestes omnesque eae, quarum est ordo sempiternus, ab homine confici non possunt. Est igitur id, quo illa conficiuntur, homine melius, Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 16: quid ergo haec ab illa conclusione differt, Si mentiris, mentiris; mentiris autem, mentiris igitur? id. Ac. 2, 30, 96; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: quodsi melius geruntur, quae consilio, quam quae sine consilio administrantur; nihil autem omnium rerum melius quam omnis mundus administratur: consilio igitur mundus administratur, Quint. 5, 14, 9: quod cum ita sit, certe nec secerni nec dividi nec discerpi nec distrahi potest, ne interire quidem igitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; cf. id. ib. 1, 34, 82; 1, 36, 88: sequitur, ut nihil paeniteat, nihil desit, nihil obstet: ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere; igitur beate, id. ib. 5, 18, 53; so, corresp. with ergo, id. Lael. 14 *fin.*, and 15 *init.*: atqui falsum quod est, id percipi non potest, ut vobismet ipsis placet. Si igitur memoria perceptarum comprehensarumque rerum est: omnia, etc., id. Fin. 2, 33, 106.—**C.** In consecutive interrogations, *then*: dolor igitur, id est summum malum, metuetur semper, etiam si non aderit: jam enim adesse poterit. Qui potest igitur habitare in beata vita summi mali metus? Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92; cf.: utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: in quo igitur loco est? credo equidem in capite, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: ubi igitur locus fuit errori deorum? id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: possumusne igitur in Antonii latrocinio aeque esse tuti? id. Phil. 12, 12, 27; cf.: totiesne igitur sententiam mutas? id. Att. 8, 14, 2: cur has igitur sibi tam graves leges imposuerit, cum? etc., id. Ac. 2, 8, 23.—In ironical or sarcastic interrog. clauses: igitur hocine est amare? arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 20: dicet aliquis: Haec igitur est tua disciplina? sic tu instituis adolescentes? Cic. Cael. 17, 39; id. Fam. 9, 10, 2: id indigne ferens ille: Hunc igitur, regem agnoscimus, inquit? Curt. 6, 11, 23: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam et urbi faces subdimus? id. 5, 7, 4; cf. id. 10, 6, 23.—**D.** In resuming an interrupted thought: cum Q. Metellus L. F. causam de pecuniis repetundis diceret, ille, ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior quam conspectus fuit, qui de civitate decedere quam de sententia maluit: hoc igitur causam dicente, cum, etc., Cic. Balb. 5, 11; id. Off. 1, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; id. Brut. 48, 177 al.—Esp. after a parenthesis: recta effectio (κατόρθωσιν enim ita appello, quoniam rectum factum κατόρθωμα) recta igitur effectio crescendi accessionem nullam habet, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45; 2, 22, 74: scripsi etiam (nam etiam ab orationibus dijungo me fere, etc.) scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: tu enim sapienter (nunc demum enim rescribo iis litteris, quas mihi misisti convento Antonio Tiburi) sapienter igitur, quod manus dedisti, etc., id. Att. 16, 3, 1: rerum autem cognitiones (quas vel comprehensiones vel perceptiones appellemus licet) has igitur ipsas propter se asciscendas arbitramur, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; 2, 33, 107; 4, 14, 38; Sall. C. 54 *init.*; Curt. 3, 2, 2; Nep. Thras. 4, 3.—**E.** In emphatically repeating a word or thought: quae mihi omnia grata sunt, de L. Mescinio gratissimum ... id igitur—puto enim etiam atque etiam mihi dicendum esse—velim existimes mihi te fecisse gratissimum, Cic. Fam. 13, 28 a, 1: ea vis, ea igitur ipsa, quae, etc., id. Mil. 31, 84.—**F.** In returning to or summing up a preceding train of thought, *I say then, so then, as I was saying, in short*: ut cum videmus speciem primum candoremque caeli; deinde conversionis celeritatem tantam, quantam, etc. ... tum vicissitudines dierum ac noctium ... tum globum terrae eminentem e mari ... tum multitudinem pecudum ... hominemque ipsum ... atque hominis utilitati agros omnes ac maria parentia: haec igitur et alia innumerabilia cum cernimus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; id. Cat. 4, 11, 23; id. Fam. 13, 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 25, 105 al.—**G.** To introduce a special amplification of a thought previously introduced in general terms, *then*: de hominibus dici non necesse est. Tribus igitur modis video, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id. Brut. 32, 122: quoniam pluribus modis accipi solet, non equidem in omnes eam particulas secabo, sed maxime necessarias attingam. Est igitur unum genus, etc., Quint. 8, 3, 63: ut igitur ante meridiem discesserunt, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: sit igitur (ut supra significavi) divisio rerum plurium in singulas, partitio singularum in partes discretus ordo, Quint. 7, 1, 1: prima est igitur amplificandi vel minuendi species, id. 8, 4, 1 (v. also III. A. below).—**III.** Position. **A.** Sometimes igitur begins a sentence (in Cic. only in sense last described, II. E. above; freq. in Sall., Tac., Curt., and Liv.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 357): nunc juris principia videamus. Igitur doctissimis viris proficisci placuit a lege, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: igitur his genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuere, Sall. C. 54, 1; 46, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 1: de quo, quia nunc primum oblatus est, pauca repetam: nam et ipse pars Romanarum cladium erit. Igitur matre libertina ortus, etc., Tac. A. 15, 72; 1, 31.—**B.** Igitur is sometimes placed after several words: referamus nos igitur ad eum quem volumus incohandum, Cic. Or. 9, 33: eamne rationem igitur sequare? id. Fin. 2, 23, 76: quid dicis igitur? id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12; cf.: quid me igitur mones? id. Div. 2, 64, 132: paria sunt igitur, id. Fin. 4, 27, 75; cf.: videndum est igitur, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: hujus quoque igitur criminis, te accusante, mentio nulla fiet, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32: huic homini parcetis igitur? id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81: in hominem dicendum est igitur, id. Fl. 10, 23: hi autem non sunt: ne Nymphae quidem deae igitur? id. N. D. 3, 17, 43; cf.: ne in animo quidem igitur sensus remanet, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: ille mihi videtur igitur vere augurari, id. Div. 1, 15, 27: quae est melior igitur in hominum genere natura? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: quid tibi negoti est meae domi igitur? Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 63.

ignārus, a, um (also, ‡ ignarures ἀγνοοῦντες, Gloss. Philox.; v. gnarus *init.*), *adj.* [in-gnarus, like ignavus, ignotus, from the negative in and gnavus, gnotus], *ignorant* of a thing, *not knowing, unacquainted with, inexperienced, unaware* (syn.: inscius, nescius, insciens). **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.); constr. usu. with the *gen.*; less frequently with a *rel.-clause*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, with *inf.* alone, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.*: ait se peregrinum esse, hujus ignarum oppidi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 43: imprudens harum rerum ignarusque omnium, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 56: audi, ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum, id. Ad. 2, 1, 6; id. Hec. 4, 4, 53: ignara artis meretriciae, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 14: oratorem ne physicorum quidem esse ignarum volo, Cic. Or. 34, 119; cf.: physicae rationis ignari, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: ignarus si sit facundiae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: alicujus rei ignarus atque insolens, id. ib. 1, 48, 207: magna pars Pisonis ignari, i. e. *not knowing him*, Tac. H. 4, 50; cf.: alter alterius ignarus, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: ignara puella mariti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 132: formica haud ignara ac non incauta futuri, id. S. 1, 1, 35.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: qui gurges aut quae flumina lugubris Ignara belli, Hor. C. 2, 1, 34; Stat. S. 2, 2, 149: non ignara philosophiae grammatice, Quint. 1, 4, 4: ignara hujusce doctrinae loquacitas, id. 12, 2, 20.—(β) With *rel. clause*: ignari, quid gravitas, quid integritas ... quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. Sest. 28, 60; id. Top. 20, 75: cum quid ageretur in locis reliquis, essent ignari, Hirt. B. G. 8, 43, 2: haud ignari quanta invidiae immineret, tempestas, Liv. 3, 38, 6: quo essent in loco ignari, Quint. 8, 3, 4.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: quamquam non sumus ignari multos studiose contra esse dicturos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ignari venisse dictatorem, Liv. 8, 36, 2; 21, 22, 1: ignarus, non omnes esse rogandos, Ov. M. 6, 263: non quidem sibi ignarum, posse argui quod, etc., i. e. *he well knew*, Tac. A. 4, 8.—(δ) With *inf.* alone: placito ignara moveri Atropos, Stat. Th. 3, 67.—(ε) *Absol.*: tu me ignaro nec opinante, inscio notes et tuos et tuorum amicorum necessarios, etc., Cic. Planc. 16, 40: ubi imperium ad ignaros pervenit, etc., Sall. C. 51, 27; id. J. 91, 1; cf. id. Quint. 20, 64: oppressit igitur necopinantes ignarosque omnes Perseus, Liv. 40, 57, 1: si quis laudat Arelli Sollicitas ignarus opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: quisnam ignarum nostris deus appulit oris? Verg. A. 3, 338.—*Sup.*: *Ba.* An nescis quae sit haec res? *Si.* Juxta cum ignarissimis, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 62.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *Unmindful, regardless of* any thing: o socii (neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum), O passi graviora, etc., Verg. A. 1, 198.—**B.** *Pass.* (like gnarus), *not known, unknown,* = ignotus (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): ignarus aeque (ac nescius) utroqueversum dicitur, non tantum qui ignorat, sed et qui ignoratur. Sallustius: more humanae cupidinis ignara visundi. Vergilius (A. 10, 706), Gell. 9, 12, 20 sq.; cf. Non. 129, 18 sq.: mare magnum et ignara lingua commercia prohibebant, Sall. J. 18, 6: quibus agrestis vita est, circumscriptio ignara est et fraus, Sen. de Ira, 3, 2: quem (amorem) non Fors ignara dedit, sed saeva Cupidinis ira, *unknown, obscure*, Ov. M. 1, 453.—(β) With *dat.*: pauci interiere: plerosque velocitas et regio hostibus ignara tuta-

ta sunt, Sall. J. 52, 4; cf. Tac. A. 2, 13: jamque aderat Theseus, proles ignara parenti, Ov. M. 7, 404: non quidem sibi ignara, quae de Silano vulgabantur, Tac. A. 3, 69.—*Sup.:* quaedam (sidera) sunt aliis omnino ignarissima, Gell. 14, 1, 13.

ignāvē, *adv.*, v. ignavus *fin.*

ignāvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ignavus], *to grow inactive* or *slothful:* anima nec quiescit nec ignavescit, Tert. Anim. 43 *fin.*

ignāvĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *inactivity, laziness, idleness, sloth, listlessness, cowardice, worthlessness* (syn.: socordia, desidia, inertia, pigritia, segnities; opp.: fortitudo, alacritas). **I.** Lit. (class.): dare argentum adulescenti, qui exaedificaret suam incohatam ignaviam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 95: venit mihi ignavia; ea mihi tempestas fuit; mi adventu suo grandinem imbremque attulit, id. Most. 1, 2, 57 Lorenz ad loc.: contraria fortitudini ignavia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; so opp. fortitudo, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: inertiam, ignaviam, desidiam, luxuriam (adversariorum) proferre, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: timiditas et ignavia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: socordiae sese atque ignaviae tradere, Sall. C. 52; so with socordia, id. ib. 58, 4: per luxum atque ignaviam aetatem agere, id. J. 2, 4: quod istic (= in te) cum ignavia est scelus, Liv. 1, 47, 3: quae tanta animis ignavia venit? Verg. A. 11, 733: copia (cibi) ignaviam affert, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 35: fumo crebriore et ignavia earum (apium) excitatur ad opera, id. 11, 16, 15, § 45: ignavia corpus hebetat, labor firmat, Cels. 1, 1.—Prov.: ignaviam necessitas acuit, Curt. 5, 4, 31.—**II.** Transf., of things: odoris, i. e. *weakness*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 119.

* **ignāvĭo,** īre, *v. a.* [id.], *to render inactive, slothful,* or *dispirited*, Att. ap. Non. 123, 13; id. ib. 126, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 282 Rib.).

ignāvĭter, *adv.*, v. ignavus *fin.*

ignāvus, a, um, *adj.* [in-gnavus, navus], *inactive, lazy, slothful, idle, sluggish, listless, without spirit, cowardly, dastardly* (syn.: iners, socors; opp.: strenuus, alacer, fortis). **I.** Lit., of living beings (freq. and class.): homines, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 49: si non fecero Ei male aliquo pacto, me esse dicito ignavissimum, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 27: quid ergo ille ignavissumus mi latitabat? id. Trin. 4, 2, 82; 1, 2, 128; id. Poen. 4, 2, 24: homo inertior, ignavior, magis vir inter mulieres proferri non potest, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: ignavus miles ac timidus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: compertum habeo, milites neque ex ignavo strenuum neque fortem ex timido exercitum oratione imperatoris fieri, Sall. C. 58, 1: feroces et inquieti inter socios, ignavi et imbelles inter hostes, Liv. 26, 2, 11: ignavissimus ac fugacissimus hostis, id. 5, 28, 8: ignavissimi homines (opp.: fortissimi viri), Sall. C. 12 *fin.:* canis Ignavus adversum lupos, Hor. Epod. 6, 2: (apes) Ignavaeque fame et contracto frigore pigrae, Verg. G. 4, 259: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, id. A. 1, 435: genus ignavum quod lecto gaudet, Juv. 7, 105.—*Subst.:* cedentibus ignavis et imbecillis, Cic. Rep. 1, 32: in bello poena ignavis ab imperatoribus constituitur, id. Caecin. 16, 46: in victoria vel ignavis gloriari licet, adversae res etiam bonos detractant, Sall. J. 53 *fin.;* cf.: gloriam, honorem, imperium bonus ignavus aeque sibi exoptant, id. C. 11, 2: favimus ignavo, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 73.—(*β*) With *gen.:* legiones operum et laboris ignavae, Tac. A. 11, 18; cf.: possis ignavus haberi et subiti casus improvidus, si, etc., Juv. 3, 272.

II. Transf. **A.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: nemora, i. e. *unfruitful*, Verg. G. 2, 208: globus, i. e. *immovable*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33; cf. gravitas, Ov. M. 2, 821: stagna jacentis aquae, Luc. 5, 442: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, i. e. *speechless*, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47: mora, id. A. A. 1, 186: anni, *spent in idleness*, id. Am. 1, 15, 1; cf. otia, id. Tr. 1, 7, 25: septima lux, i. e. *the Jewish Sabbath*, Juv. 14, 106: ignavum conferunt stipendium, *only money, not soldiers, arms*, etc., Vell. 2, 39, 1: sucus meconium vocatur, multum opio ignavior, *weaker, less efficacious*, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 202: quorundam flos tantum jucundus, reliquae partes ignavae, ut violae ac rosae, *without smell*, id. 21, 7, 18, § 37: cornicula ante oculos ignava, i. e. *of no use*, id. 11, 28, 34, § 100: ignavum est rediturae parcere vitae, Luc. 1, 492.—**B.** Of things that produce inactivity or indolence, *that renders slothful* or *inactive:* nec nos impediet illa ignava ratio, quae dicitur: appellatur enim quidam a philosophis ἀργὸς λόγος, cui si pareamus, nihil omnino agamus in vita. Sic enim interrogant: Si fatum tibi est, etc. ... Recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum et iners nominatum est, quod eadem ratione omnis e vita tolletur actio, *relaxing*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28 sq.: frigus, Ov. M. 2, 763: aestus, id. ib. 7, 529: dolor, Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 64.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms, **ignāvē** and **ignāvĭter.** (*a*) Ignave, *sluggishly, slothfully, without spirit:* ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave, ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: dicere multa, *flatly, tamely*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 67.—(*β*) Ignaviter, *lazily, sluggishly, tardily:* ignaviter quaerere, Lucil. ap. Non. 513, 14; Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2.—**b.** *Comp.:* carpere ignavius herbas, Verg. G. 3, 465.

ignĕfăcĭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [ignis + facio], *to make fiery;* only in *part. perf.* ignefactus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 15.

ignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [igneus], *fiery* (post-class.): vigor, Prud. Cath. 3, 186.

ignesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* (in *pass.* ignescitur, Laber. ap. Non. 481, 7; Fragm. Com. v. 26 Rib.) [ignis], *to take fire, to become inflamed, to burn, kindle* (syn.: inardesco, exardesco). **I.** Lit.: ex quo eventurum nostri putant, ut ad extremum omnis mundus ignesceret, *Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: lumen capere atque ignescere, Ov. M. 15, 847.—**B.** Transf., of color: purpura et candor et tertium ex utroque ignescens, *kindling, breaking into a flame*, Plin. 37, 2, 8, § 21.—**II.** Trop., *to burn with passion, to glow* (poet.): furiis ignescit opertis, Val. Fl. 5, 520: virgo (Pallas), Sil. 9, 460: pectora, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 45: Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae, Verg. A. 9, 66: amor menti, Col. poët. 10, 211: odia, Stat. Th. 11, 525: vultus sanguine, id. ib. 3, 78.—* (*β*) With *inf.:* ardore pari nisuque incurrere muris Ignescunt animi, Sil. 13, 180.

ignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of fire, fiery, on fire, burning, burning-hot* (cf.: fervidus, calidus). **I.** Lit.: sidera tota esse ignea, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40; cf. sol, Verg. G. 4, 426: arces (i. e. caelum), Hor. C. 3, 3, 10: ignea vis caeli, *ether*, Ov. M. 1, 26: ignea vis, *fire*, as one of the primary elements, acc. to Heraclitus, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 35: Aetne, Ov. M. 15, 341: Chimaera, Hor. C. 2, 17, 13: aestas, id. ib. 1, 17, 2: ardor, *of fire*, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: celeritas, motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24.—**B.** Transf., of color, *fiery, flaming, resplendent:* gemmae igneo colore fulgentes, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137: purpura, Val. Fl. 1, 427: cingula gemmis, Stat. Th. 12, 527.—**II.** Trop., *fiery, glowing, burning, fervid, ardent, vehement* (poet.): furor, Ov. M. 9, 541: vigor, Verg. A. 6, 730: virtus, Luc. 9, 7: volat igneus aequore Tarchon, Verg. A. 11, 746; cf.: igneus in pugnas, in Martem et proelia et hostem, *burning for the strife*, etc., Sil. 6, 209.

‡ **ignia** vitium vasorum fictilium, Paul. ex. Fest. p. 105 Müll. [perh. = ἴκνυον, i. e. κόνιον, σμῆμα, Hesych.].

ignĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis], *of* or *belonging to fire.* **I.** *Adj.:* lapis, *flint*, Marc. Emp. 33 *med.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **ignĭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *an implement for producing fire*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 207.

ignĭcans, antis, *adj.* [id.], *flaming, fiery-colored:* grana, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 21.

* **ignĭcŏlor** or **-ōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [ignis-color], *fire-colored, flame-colored:* nubes, Juvenc. in Matt. 4, 26, 557.

* **ignĭcŏmans,** antis, *adj.* [ignis-coma], *having fiery hair, fiery-haired;* poet.: stellae, Avien. Arat. 8.

ignĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fiery-haired:* sol, Aus. Ep. 7, 9: leo, Nemes. Cyneg. 214; cf. preced. art.

ignĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ignis], *a small fire, a little flame, a spark.* **I.** Lit.: quaedam exigua animalia igniculi videntur in tenebris, Quint. 12, 10, 76; Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 184; Juv. 3, 102.—**B.** Transf., of color, *a glittering, sparkling:* onyx Indica igniculos habet, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90; 37, 7, 25, § 93.—**II.** Trop., *fire, sparks, vehemence*, etc. (freq. in Cic.): quo tolerabilius feramus igniculum desiderii tui, i. e. *vehemence*, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2: (natura) parvulos nobis dedit igniculos, quos celeriter malis moribus opinionibusque depravatis sic restinguimus, ut nusquam naturae lumen appareat, *sparks* (= scintillas), Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. Leg. 1, 12, 33: quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, id. Fin. 5, 7, 18: nonnullos interdum jacit igniculos viriles, id. Att. 15, 26, 2: ingenii igniculos ostendere, Quint. 6 praef. § 7.

ignĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ignis-fero], *fire-bearing, fiery* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: aether, Lucr. 5, 459; 490: fulmen, id. 6, 379: lampades, id. 2, 25: axis, Ov. M. 2, 59: sidus, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 1027: tauri, Val. Fl. 8, 342.—* **II.** Trop.: ignifero mentes furiabat in iram Hortatu, Sil. 17, 294.

* **ignĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ignis-fluo], *flowing with fire, emitting fire:* cavernae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 196.

* **Ignĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [ignis-gigno], *the fire-born*, a poetical epithet of Bacchus, whose mother, Semele, was killed by lightning, Ov. M. 4, 12; cf. ib. 3, 305 sq.

* **ignĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *producing fire:* asinus, *whose pack was on fire*, App. M. 7, p. 197.

ignīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis], *standing in the fire;* as *subst.:* **ignīnus,** i, *m.*, *a fireman*, App. M. 7, p. 197, 2 Hild.

ignĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [id.], *to ignite, set on fire, make red-hot* (post-class.): ut igniverint, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1077.—Hence, **ignītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *fiery, glowing.* **A.** Lit.: liquor, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 33: aether, App. de Mundo, p. 57: tela, id. ib. p. 61.—*Comp.:* quod vinum natura esset ignitius, Gell. 17, 8, 10.—*Sup.:* draconis effigies ignitissima, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 56.—**B.** Trop.: ingenium, Prud. Ham. 546; Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

ignĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [ignis-pes], *fiery-footed* (poet.): equi, Ov. M. 2, 392; Stat. Th. 1, 27: tauri, Mart. Spect. 27.

Ignĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [ignis-potens], *potent in fire, ruler of fire, ignipotent*, a poet. epithet of Vulcan (Vergilian): deus, Verg. A. 12, 90.—Also as *subst.:* **Ignĭpŏtens** = Vulcan, id. ib. 8, 414; 423; 628; 710; 10, 243.

ignis, is (*abl.* usu. igni; poet. and post-Aug. igne; so Plin. ap. Charis. p. 98 P.; Charis. p. 33 P.; Prisc. p. 766 P.; and always in Mart., e. g. 1, 21, 5; 4, 57, 6; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 223 sq.; scanned ignīs, Verg. E. 3, 66; id. G. 3, 566; Ov. H. 16, 230; Lucr. 1, 663; 853; but ignīs, Hor. C. 1, 15, 36), *m.* [Sanscr. agnis, fire; Lith. ugn-is; Slav. ogný; Gr. αἴγλη, ἀγλαός], *fire* (common in *sing.* and *plur.;* cf. flamma, incendium). **I.** Lit.: lapidum conflictu atque tritu elici ignem videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: admoto igni ignem concipere, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: pati ab igne ignem capere, si qui velit, id. Off. 1, 16, 52; cf.: datur ignis, tametsi ab inimico petas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 53: ignis periculum, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58; *plur.* = *sing.:* subditis ignibus aquae fervescunt, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27: cum omnes naturae numini divino, caelum, ignes, terrae, maria parerent, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: hisce animus datus est ex illis sempiternis ignibus, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, id. Rep. 6, 15: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.:* quod pluribus simul locis ignes coörti essent, Liv. 26, 27, 5: ignibus armata multitudo, facibusque ardentibus collucens, id. 4, 33, 2: ignes fieri prohibuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 30, 5: ignem accendere, Verg. A. 5, 4: ignem circum subicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: ignem operibus inferre, Caes. B. C. 2, 14, 1: ignem comprehendere, id. B. G. 5, 43, 2: igni cremari, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: urbi ferro igníque minitari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14 *fin.:* ignis in aquam conjectus, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 et saep.: quodsi incuria insulariorum ignis evaserit (opp. incendium inferre), Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 6.—Poet.: fulsere ignes et conscius aether, *lightnings*, Verg. A. 4, 167; cf.: Diespiter Igni corusco nubila

dividens, Hor. C. 1, 34, 6: caelum abscondere tenebrae nube una subitusque antennas impulit ignis, Juv. 12, 19; 13, 226: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, velut inter ignes luna minores, i. e. *stars*, id. ib. 1, 12, 47: et jam per moenia clarior ignis Auditur, *the crackling of fire*, Verg. A. 2, 705: Eumenidum ignis, *torches*, Juv. 14, 285.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Sacer ignis, a disease, *St. Anthony's fire, erysipelas*, Cels. 5, 28, 4; Verg. G. 3, 566; Col. 7, 5, 16.—**b.** Aqua et ignis, to signify the most important necessaries of life; v. aqua. — **B.** Transf., *brightness, splendor, brilliancy, lustre, glow, redness* (mostly poet.): fronte curvatos imitatus ignes lunae, Hor. C. 4, 2, 57; cf.: jam clarus occultum Andromedae pater Ostendit ignem, id. ib. 3, 29, 17; so of the *brightness* of the stars, Ov. M. 4, 81; 11, 452; 15, 665; of the sun, id. ib. 1, 778; 4, 194; 7, 193; of Aurora, id. ib. 4, 629: arcano florentes igne smaragdi, Stat. Th. 2, 276; cf. Mart. 14, 109; and: acies stupet igne metalli, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 51: cum ignis oculorum cum eo igne qui est ob os offusus, *redness, blush*, Cic. Univ. 14; Stat. Ach. 1, 516.—**2.** *Firewood, fuel:* caulis miseris atque ignis emendus, Juv. 1, 134. — **II.** Trop. **A.** (Mostly poet.) *The fire* or *glow of passion*, in a good or bad sense; of anger, *rage, fury:* exarsere ignes animo, Verg. A. 2, 575: saevos irarum concipit ignes, Val. Fl. 1, 748; most freq. of *the flame of love, love:* cum odium non restingueritis, huic ordini ignem novum subici non sivistis, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 13: laurigerosque ignes, si quando avidissimus hauri, *raving, inspiration*, Stat. Ach. 1, 509: quae simul aethereos animo conceperat ignes, ore dabat pleno carmina vera dei, Ov. F. 1, 473: (Dido) caeco carpitur igni, *the secret fire of love*, Verg. A. 4, 2; so in *sing.*, Ov. M. 3, 490; 4, 64; 195; 675 et saep.; in *plur.*, Hor. C. 1, 13, 8; 1, 27, 16; 3, 7, 11; Ov. M. 2, 410; 6, 492 et saep.; cf.: socii ignes, i. e. *nuptials*, Ov. M. 9, 796.—**2.** Transf., like amores, *a beloved object, a flame* (only poet.): at mihi sese offert ultro meus ignis, Amyntas, Verg. E. 3, 66; Hor. Epod. 14, 13. — **B.** Figuratively of that which brings destruction, *fire, flame:* quem ille obrutum ignem (i. e. bellum) reliquerit, Liv. 10, 24, 13: ne parvus hic ignis (i. e. Hannibal) incendium ingens exsuscitet, id. 21, 3, 6; cf.: et Syphacem et Carthaginienses, nisi orientem illum ignem oppressissent, ingenti mox incendio arsuros, i. e. *Masinissa*, id. 29, 31, 3.

* **ignispĭcium**, ii, *n.* [ignis-specio], *a divining from fire, divination by fire*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203.

ignītābŭlum, i, *n.* [ignio], *an implement for producing fire.* **I.** Lit., Sol. 11, § 19; cf.: ignitabulum ignis receptaculum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.—* **II.** Trop.: ingenii virtutisque, Macr. S. 2, 8, 4.

ignītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ignitus, from ignio], *somewhat fiery* (post-class.): Mercurius, Tert. ad. Nat. 1, 10 *fin.*

ignītus, a, um, *P. a.*, from ignio.

ignĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis-vagor], *spreading like fire, like wild-fire* (late Lat.): denuntiatio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 896.

ignĭvŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [ignis-vomo], *vomiting fire* (late Lat.): sol, Lact. (Venant.) Serm. de Resurr. Dom. 3.

ignōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-nobilis (gno-)], *unknown.* **I.** Lit., in gen. (mostly ante-class.): ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia; nunc, quando ego sum, vapulabis, ni hinc abis, ignobilis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 284: quis hic est qui oculis meis ob viam ignobilis obicitur? id. Ps. 2, 1, 18: peregrina facies hominis atque ignobilis, id. ib. 4, 2, 9. — **II.** Esp. **A.** *Unknown to fame, not renowned, undistinguished, obscure* (class.): quod inglorius sit atque ignobilis ad supremum diem perventurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57: humilis in plebe et ideo ignobilis puerpera, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121: non ignobilis dicendi magister, Cic. Brut. 91, 315: ignobilis aevum exigeret, Verg. A. 7, 776: maritus, *unknown*, App. M. 5, p. 160: ignobilissimi artifices, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 28: civitas ignobilis atque humilis Eburonum, *obscure and insignificant*, *Caes. B. G. 5, 28, 1: facies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 9: vinum ignobilius, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 34: M. Fulcinius Romae argentariam non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10.—**B.** *Of low birth, base-born, ignoble* (class.): ex aliqua familia non ignobili, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: virgo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 70: vulgus, Verg. A. 1, 149: agmen, Liv. 10, 20: regnum Tulli, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9: hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romae municipalis eques, Juv. 8, 237.—*Adv.:* **ignōbĭlĭter** (late Lat.), *meanly:* sepultum, Eutr. 7, 23: aedes fastigiata, Sol. 56, 16.

ignōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ignobilis]. **I.** *Want of fame, obscurity* (rare but class.): num igitur ignobilitas aut humilitas aut etiam popularis offensio sapientem beatum esse prohibebit? Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: virorum, Ov. M. 6, 319: artificis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.—**II.** *Low birth, mean origin.* **A.** Lit. (rare but class.): multis viris fortibus ne ignobilitas generis obiceretur, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: hoc propter ignobilitatem paternam minus suspecto, Platorem occidit, Liv. 44, 30, 3.—**B.** Transf., of things, *inferior quality, badness:* vini, Col. 3, 21, 10.

ignōbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. ignobilis *fin.*

ignōmĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [in-nomen; qs. a deprivation of one's good name, of one's honor as a citizen], *disgrace, dishonor, ignominy*, esp. as the result of civil or military punishment (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf.: infamia, dedecus, probrum, opprobrium). **I.** A legal and military term: censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert. Itaque, ut omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, animadversio illa ignominia dicta est, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 24, 9 sq. (Rep. 4, 6 Mos.); Cic. Clu. 47, 130: tu non animadvertes in omnes, sed carpes ut velis, et paucos ex multis ad ignominiam sortiere? id. ib. 46, 129: ignominiae causa post omnes interrogatus, Suet. Claud. 9: nonnullos signiferos ignominiā notavit ac loco movit, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 1; cf.: qui ignominiā notandos censuerunt eos, si qui militiam subterfugissent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 23: mille milites, quia serum auxilium post proelium venerant, prope cum ignominia dimissi, Liv. 3, 5, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 69: sine ignominia domum reverti, Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 10; cf. id. B. G. 7, 17, 5; id. B. C. 3, 101, 6; Suet. Ner. 39; id. Oth. 9; id. Vesp. 8 al.: ignominiae aut poenae causa ab urbe Roma abesse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 278 Müll.: in omnibus, quibus damnatus unusquisque ignominia notatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 60: ne laboret ignominia, id. ib. 4, 182. — In *plur.:* variis ignominiis afficere, Suet. Aug. 24: animadversionum et ignominiarum genera, id. Tib. 19. —**II.** In gen. (*α*) *Absol.:* maculam atque ignominiam imponere, Lucil. ap. Non. 24, 14: in quibus (civitatibus) expetunt laudem optimi et decus ignominiam fugiunt ac dedecus, Cic. Rep. 5, 4; so with dedecus, id. Div. 2, 9, 22; id. Quint. 20, 64; with infamia, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: per summam injuriam ignominiamque, id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226: injuriam sine ignominia imponere, id. Quint. 31, 96: haec insignis ignominia, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: ignominiā mortuum afficere, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: adjecta quibusdam ignominia, Quint. 3, 7, 20: ad depellendam ignominiam, id. 1, 2, 24: in urbanas tribus transferri ignominiae est, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: gravior omni vulnere, Juv. 8, 210.—In *plur.:* ut homines castigationibus, reprehensionibus, ignominiis affici se in delicto dolerent, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: judiciis ignominiisque concisus, id. Phil. 12, 4, 11.—(*β*) With *gen.:* hac tamen una plaga conciderit, ignominia senatus, *a disgrace inflicted by the Senate*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: labes ignominiaque mortis, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: ignominia amissarum navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 100 *fin.:* cum summa ignominia familiae, Nep. Timoth. 4, 1.

* **ignōmĭnĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia], *disgraced*, Gell. 8, 15 *in lemm.*

ignōmĭnĭōsē, *adv.*, v. ignominiosus.

ignōmĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ignominia], *disgraceful, shameful, ignominious* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Of persons: exsul eras, ignominiosus, *branded with public ignominy*, Quint. 7, 1, 8: filia, Dig. 48, 5, 24; cf.: quid eos qui huic ignominioso agmini fuere obvii, existimasse putatis, Liv. 2, 38, 4: quibusdam judiciis damnati ignominiosi fiunt, velut furti, vi bonorum raptorum, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 182.—Hence, *subst.:* **ignōmĭnĭōsus**, i, *m.*, *a person branded with ignominy, one publicly disgraced:* nec concilium inire ignominioso fas, Tac. G. 6; Quint. 3, 6, 75; 77; 7, 5, 3.—In *plur.:* ignominiosis notas dempsit, Suet. Vit. 8.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: ignominiosissimum caput, Tert. Apol. 15: ignominiosa et flagitiosa dominatio, *Cic. Phil. 3, 14, 34: fuga, Liv. 3, 23, 5: dicta (with immunda), Hor. A. P. 247: missio, *disgraceful dismissal* (of a soldier), Dig. 49, 16, 3.—*Adv.:* **ignōmĭnĭōsē**, *ignominiously, disgracefully:* pugnare, Eutr. 4, 24; 26. — *Comp.:* ab hominibus magis nullis ignominiosius eos tractari, quam a vobis, Arn. 4, 147. — *Sup.:* ignominiosissime fugere, Oros. 7, 7 *fin.*

ignōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ignoro], *unknown* (rare but class.): separare, quod levius, facilius, non ignorabile, non fortuitum, non necessarium fuerit, *Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 99: libri litteris ignorabilibus praenotati, App. M. 11, p. 268: alterum illud ignorabilius obscuriusque est, Gell. 9, 12, 4 (Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 18, false reading for ignobilis). — * *Adv.:* **ignōrābĭlĭter**, *in an unknown manner:* laminae ignorabiliter litteratae, i. e. *covered with unknown characters*, App. M. 3, p. 137, 6.

ignōrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from ignoro.

ignōranter, *adv.*, v. ignoro, *P. a. fin.*

ignōrantĭa, ae, *f.* [ignorans, from ignoro], *want of knowledge* or *information, ignorance* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic., for Cic. Fl. 20, 46, is a gloss; cf. Klotz, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; syn. ignoratio). (*α*) With *gen. obj.:* ignorantia loci, *Caes. B. C. 3, 68, 2: locorum, Suet. Galb. 20; cf.: imperii Romani, Tac. A. 1, 59: scripturae, Suet. Calig. 41: discriminis sui, Quint. 6, 1, 47: praeteritae culpae, Ov. H. 20, 189: veri, id. M. 7, 92: recti, Tac. Agr. 1: bonarum rerum, Nep. Ages. 8, 5.—(*β*) *Absol.:* errorem et temeritatem et ignorantiam et opinationem et suspicionem . . . a virtute sapientiaque removebat, *Cic. Acc. 1, 11, 42: hoc est maximum ignorantiae malum, quod, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 3; 5, 10, 34; cf. id. 7, 2, 40; 7, 4, 14: mutua ignorantia fallentes, Tac. H. 1, 75: sancta ignorantia, quid sit illud quod, etc., id. G. 40: ignorantiā lapsus, Plin. Ep. 10, 59; 10, 97, 1: si debitor meus manumisso dispensatori meo per ignorantiam solverit, liberari eum, Gai. Inst. 3, 160.

ignōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ignoro], *want of knowledge* or *acquaintance, ignorance* (freq. in Cic.; elsewh. rare). (*α*) With *gen. obj.:* timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29; so, numquam antea visi regis, Curt. 3, 12, 17: stirpis et generis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: dialecticae, id. Fin. 3, 12, 41: causarum, id. Div. 2, 22, 49: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: maximarum rerum (with summus error), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2 *fin.:* veritatis, id. ib. 1, 16; 43: sui, id. Clu. 39, 109: virtutis, id. Rep. 1, 34: decori, id. Or. 21, 70: facti, Dig. 16, 1, 7.—(*β*) With *de:* cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39 *fin.*

ignōro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of *inf. pres. pass.* ignorarier, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 38), *v. a.* and *n.* [ignarus], *not to know* (a person or thing), *to have no knowledge of, to be unacquainted with, to be ignorant of, to mistake, misunderstand* (a person or thing—class.; cf. nescio).—Constr. with *acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, or *rel. clause*, with *de*, *quin*, or *absol.* (*α*) With *acc.:* siquidem istius regis (Anci) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18: erras si id credis et me ignoras, Clinia, *do not know me, mistake me*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52: isti te ignorabant, id. Eun. 5, 8, 59; cf.: qui illum ignorabant, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: et illum et me vehementer ignoras, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33; Just. 13, 2, 11; Liv. 26, 12: cum exercitu tirone, ignoto adhuc duci suo ignorantique ducem, id. 21, 43, 14; cf. § 18: illi iniqui jus ignorant, Plaut. Am. prol. 37: si haec ignoremus, multa nobis et magna ignoranda sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 13: istam voluptatem Epicurus ignorat? id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: quod tu quidem minime omnium ignoras, id. Or. 68, 227: ignoro causam (belli), detestor exitum, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7 *fin.:* Juppiter, ignoro pristina furta tua, Prop. 2, 2, 4: motus astrorum, Juv. 3, 43.—In *pass.*, *not to be*

known or *recognized:* ignoratur parens, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 10: fugitive, etiam nunc credis, te ignorarier? id. ib. 5, 7, 38: sciscitantes quisnam esset, nam ignorabatur, Suet. Vit. 17: ignoratus Romanos palantes repente aggreditur, *unknown, undiscovered,* Sall. J. 54, 9; cf.: servili habitu per tenebras ignoratus evasit, Tac. H. 4, 36; 3, 23; 74: haec omnia ignorari possunt, Quint. 3, 5, 6; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 18: Archimedis ignoratum a Syracusanis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: Cn. Octavii eloquentia, quae fuerat ante consulatum ignorata, id. Brut. 47, 176: aut ignoratae premit artis crimine turpi, Hor. A. P. 262.—Hence, *to be changed, disguised:* pallam illam ad phrygionem ut referas, ut reconcinnetur. . . . *Men.* Hercle; eâdem ea ignorabitur, ne uxor cognoscat te habere, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 74: non esse eam dices faxo: ita ignorabitur, id. ib. 3, 2, 3.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.:* quis ignorabat, Q. Pompeium fecisse foedus, eâdem in causâ esse Mancinum? Cic. Rep. 3, 18; Quint. prooem. § 1: neque ignoro, toto illo tempore vix tantum effici, quantum, etc., id. 1, 1, 17; 2, 4, 38; 3, 6, 78; cf.: neque illud ignoro, in iisdem fere esse et ornatum, id. 8, 6, 3.—(γ) With *rel.* or *interrog.-clause:* cum id quam vere fiat ignores, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: ignorante rege, uter eorum esset Orestes, id. ib. 7, 24: ipsa vero sapientia, si se ignorabit, sapientia sit necne. etc., id. Ac. 2, 8, 24: non ignoro, quanti ejus nomen putetis, id. N. D. 3, 31, 78: non ignorans, quanta ex dissensionibus incommoda oriri consuessent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33, 1: quid optandum foret ignorasse, Juv. 10, 103.—*(δ) With *de:* ignorat etiam de filio, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3.—(ε) With *quin:* quis ignorat quin, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 64; Quint. 12, 7, 8; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 8.—(ζ) *Absol.:* an vero vos soli ignoratis? vos hospites in hac urbe versamini, Cic. Mil. 12, 33; Quint. 9, 4, 119: cur ego, si nequeo ignoroque, poëta salutor? Hor. A. P. 87: ita nunc ignorans suo sibi servit patri, Plaut. Capt. prol. 50.—(η) With *inf.* (very rare): laetitiae causas ignorat dicere miles, Laetaturque tamen, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 186.—**II.** *To take no notice of, pay no attention to, ignore, disregard* (rare): mille modis amor ignorandust, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30: quorum ego nec benevolentiam erga me ignorare, nec auctoritatem aspernare debeam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: haec tamen ignorat quid sidus triste minetur Saturni, Juv. 6, 569.—Hence, **ignōrans,** antis, *P. a., not knowing, unaware, ignorant of* a thing (very rare): ille, eventus belli non ignorans, Caes. B. G. 6, 42, 1.—*Adv.:* **ignōranter,** *ignorantly:* ignoranter vel simpliciter non faciunt, quod, etc., Cypr. Ep. 63.

ignoscens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from ignosco.

ignoscentĭa, ae, *f.* [ignosco], *pardon, forgiveness* (post-class. and very rare).—*Plur.*, Gell. 7, 3, 47.

ignoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *pardonable, excusable* (post-class. and very rare): hic vester vestitus, Castrit. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1.

ignosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3 (*plqpf. sync.* ignosset, Sil. 8, 619; *part. fut.* ignosciturus, Piso Frugi ap. Prisc. p. 887; Ambros. de Noë, 13, 47; also ignoturus, Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 886), *v. a.* [2. in-gnosco, nosco; lit., not to wish to know, not to search into; hence, with esp. reference to a fault or crime], *to pardon, forgive, excuse, overlook* (class.; syn.: parco, indulgeo); c o n s t r. *alicui* (*aliquid, quod, si,* etc.), with simple *aliquid* or *absol.* (*a*) *Alicui* (*aliquid, quod, si,* etc.): hoc ignoscant dii immortales, velim, et populo Romano et huic ordini, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13; so, ut eis delicta ignoscas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 68: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa toties, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3: abs te peto ut mihi hoc ignoscas, id. ib. 1, 1, 4: mihi, quaeso, ignoscite, si appello talem virum saepius, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: ne discamus nobis ignoscere, Quint. 11, 2, 45; 10. 3, 29; cf.: adeo familiare est hominibus, omnia sibi ignoscere, Vell. 2, 30, 3: at vos vobis ignoscitis, *make excuses for, justify,* Juv. 8, 181; so, ipsi populo, id. 8, 189.—With *dat. rei:* ignoscas velim huic festinationi meae, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 1: inscitiae meae et stultitiae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 62: delictis, id. Merc. 5, 4, 37: vitiis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 131: dictis, Juv. 1, 154: his (sc. factis), id. 13, 103 et saep.—*Pass. impers.:* ignosci nobis postulabimus, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: ea jam aetate sum, ut non sit peccato mihi ignosci aequum, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 10: tabellam dedit, quia ignosceretur iis, quos, etc., Suet. Aug. 33: mihi profecto poterit ignosci, si, etc., Quint. 4 praef. § 5: deprecatores, quibus non erat ignotum, Cic. Att. 11, 14, 1: exemplis uti oportebit, quibus in simili excusatione non sit ignotum: et contentione, magis illis ignoscendum fuisse, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100.—(β) With a simple *acc.* (very rare; not in Cic.): orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101: equidem istuc factum ignoscam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 34: parvum si Tartara nossent Peccatum ignovisse, Verg. Cul. 293.—In *pass.:* ego esse in hac re culpam meritam non nego, sed eam, quae sit ignoscenda, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 26: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, id. Heaut. 2, 1, 6.—(γ) *Absol.* (rare but class.): ignosce: orat, confitetur, purgat: quid vis amplius? Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 46: quotiens ignoscimus (in dicendo), Quint. 6, 2, 14: ad ejus facti deprecationem ignoscendi petenda venia est, Cic. Part. Or. 37, 131; cf. id. Pis. 41, 98: contemnere fulmina pauper creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis, i. e. *conniving, winking,* Juv. 3, 146.—*Pass. impers.:* ignotum est, tacitum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28.—Hence, **ignoscens,** entis, *P. a., forgiving, inclined to forgiveness, placable:* animus ignoscentior, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.

1. ignōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from ignosco.

2. ignōtus, a, um, *adj.* [in-gnotus, notus]. **I.** *Pass., unknown.* **A.** I n g e n.: quamquam ad ignotum arbitrum me appellis: si adhibebit fidem, Etsi est ignotus, notus: si non, notus ignotissimus est, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104 sq.: dubitabitis, judices, quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? Cic. Fl. 17, 40: ignoti homines et repentini quaestores celeriter facti sunt, id. Brut. 64, 242: homo ignotus et novus, id. Rep. 1, 1: nos pluribus ignotissimi gentibus, id. ib. 1, 17: longinqua eoque ignotior gens, Liv. 5, 32, 5: procedam in aciem adversus ignotos inter se ignorantesque, Liv. 21, 43, 18; cf. § 13: omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, Hor. C. 4, 9, 27: jus applicationis obscurum sane et ignotum patefactum atque illustratum est, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: obscurioribus et ignotioribus verbis, Quint. 7, 3, 13; cf. id. 8, 3, 73; 8, 6, 74: haec nova et ignota ratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: alter (dies) in vulgus ignotus, id. Att. 9, 5, 2: ille tibi non ignotus cursus animi mei, id. ib. 5, 15, 1: terrae, *unknown, distant,* Tib. 1, 3, 3; ib. 39; cf.: nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bacchus, *unknown, remote* with respect to time, i. e. *old,* Luc. 4, 379.—*Subst.:* **ignōtum,** i, *n.*, *that which is unknown.*—P r o v.: ignoti nulla cupido, Ov. A. A. 3, 397.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., pregn. (for ignobilis, II.), *of low birth* or *condition, lowborn, base, vulgar* (poet.): quo patre sit natus, num ignota matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36; cf.: naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, ut me libertino patre natum, id. ib. 6 and 24: Achivi, *the ignoble Greeks,* Ov. M. 12, 600: progenuit tellus ignoto nomine Ligdum, id. ib. 9, 670: ignotis perierunt mortibus illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 108.—**II.** *Act.* (cf. the Gr. ἄγνωστος), *unacquainted with* a thing, *ignorant of* (very rare for ignarus, insciens, inscitus): ignotae iteris sumus, Naev. ap. Non. 124, 28: simulacra ignotis nota faciebant, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: producere ad ignotos (aliquem), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; Auct. Her. 3, 6, 12; cf.: ignotos fallit, notis est derisui, Phaedr. 1, 11, 2; so, ignoti, faciem ejus cum intuerentur, contemnebant, Nep. Ages. 8, 1.

Ĭgŭvĭum, ii, *n.*, *a city of Umbria,* now *Gubbio,* Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 45, 43; Sil. 8, 461.—Hence, **Ĭgŭvīnātes,** ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants,* Cic. Balb. 20, 47; and **Ĭgŭvīni,** ōrum, *m.*, Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; and **Iguini,** id. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

īle, is, and **īlĕum,** ei, and **īlium,** ii, *n.*, usually *plur.* **īlĭa,** ium, *n.* (heterocl. *dat. sing.* ilio, in the pun with Ilio from Ilion, Poët. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 499; *dat. plur.* iliis, Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*), *that part of the abdomen which extends from the lowest rib to the pubes, the groin, flank.* **I.** L i t., Ov. M. 3, 216; 12, 486; Verg. G. 3, 507; id. A. 7, 499; Hor. Epod. 3, 4: ilium vitia, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31: ducere ilia, *to draw the flanks together, become broken-winded,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9; so, trahere, Plin. 26, 6, 15, § 29: rumpere ilia, *to burst,* Verg. E. 7, 26.—**II.** T r a n s f., *the entrails* of animals, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30; Mart. 10, 45, 4, Juv. 5, 136.—**B.** *The belly* or *body* of a vessel, Juvenc. 2, 141.—**C.** *Sing., the private parts,* Cat. 63, 5.

† **īlĕos,** i, *m.*, = εἰλεός, *a severe kind of colic, the iliac pains,* Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 59; 20, 6, 23, § 53; 32, 9, 31, § 101 al. (in Cels. 4, 13, written as Greek, called intestinorum tormentum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 138).

Ĭlerda, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Sicoris,* now *Lerida,* Caes. B. C. 1, 41 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13; Luc. 4, 144; 261.—Hence, **Ĭlerdenses,** ium, *m.*, *its inhabitants,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Ilergavonenses (Illurg-), ium, *m.*, Liv. 22, 21, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 2.—Called also **Ilergăōnes,** um, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the sea-coast, near the mouth of the Ebro,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20.—Hence, **Illurgavonensis,** e, *adj.*, *of the Illurgavonenses:* cohors, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 4.

Ilergētes, um, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the north of the Iberus,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; Liv. 21, 23; 61; 22, 21; 26, 49 al.

īlex, ĭcis, *f.*, *a kind of oak, the holm-oak* or *great scarlet oak* (cf. quercus, aesculus, robur), Quercus ilex, Linn.; Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19; 16, 8, 12, § 32; 16, 18, 30, § 73; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.); Verg. E. 7, 1; id. A. 12, 702; Hor. C. 3, 13, 14; Ov. M. 1, 112; 8, 237: arbor felix, Macr. S. 3, 20, 2 et saep.—P o e t.: porcus ilice pastus, i. e. *with acorns,* Mart. 14, 70, 2.

1. īlĭa, ium, v. ile.

2. Īlĭa, ae, *f.*, *a poetical name of* Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus,* Enn. ap. Charis. p. 70 P. (Ann. v. 56 Vahl.); Verg. A. 1, 274; Ov. F. 2, 383; 598; Hor. C. 1, 2, 17; 3, 9, 8; 4, 8, 22.—**II.** D e r i v.: **Īlĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *son of Ilia.* **A.** *Adj.:* Romulus Iliades Iliadesque Remus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 40: pater, i. e. *Romulus,* id. F. 4, 23: fratres, i. e. *Romulus and Remus,* id. ib. 3, 62.—**B.** *Subst.,* i. e. *Romulus,* Ov. M. 14, 781 and 824.

1. Īlĭăcus, a, um, v. Ilium, II. B.

2. īlĭăcus, a, um, *adj.* [ileos], *relating to the colic:* passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17, 171; 3, 21, 206: dolor, 3, 20, 195.—As *subst. plur.:* **īlĭăci,** ōrum, *m.*, *sufferers from colic,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 173.

Īlĭădes, ae. **I.** *A Trojan,* v. Ilium, II. D.—**II.** *Son of Ilia,* v. Ilia, II.

Īlĭas, ădis, v. Ilium, II. E.

Iliberi, v. Illiberi.

īlĭcet, *adv.* [i, root of īre, and licet; cf. scilicet and videlicet; lit., one may go; hence], **I. A.** In the oldest per. of the lang., a t. t. with which an assembly was dismissed when the business on hand was at an end, *you may go; it is over:* semper ilicet finem rei significat, ut actum est. Sic judices de concilio dimittebantur, suprema dicta cum praeco pronunciasset ilicet, quod significat ire licet, Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 31; cf. id. Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 424; so, at the end of funeral ceremonies, id. ib. 6. 216 and 231.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** (Ante-class. and rare.) Ilicet, *let us go, let us be gone,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 35: ilicet: Quid hic conterimus operam frustra? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 30; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ilicet parasiticae arti maxumam malam crucem, *the parasite's art may go and be hanged,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 9 Brix.—**2.** *All is over,* to signify that any thing is lost or has failed (ante-class.): ilicet, mandata eri perierunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 182; cf.: actum est, ilicet, me infelicem et scelestam, id. Cist. 4, 2, 17; id. Curc. 1, 3, 30, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 9: ilicet, desine, jam conclamatum est, id. ib. 2, 3, 56: ilicet, vadimonium ultro mihi facit, Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 19.—**II.** Through the intermediate idea of hastening (cf.: ilico, extemplo; protinus, continuo, statim), *straightway, immediately, instantly, forthwith* (ante-class. and in

Aug. poets): an tu eloquens ilicet, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 180 P.: fugit ilicet ocior Euro, Speluncamque petit, Verg. A. 8, 223: ilicet ignis edax summa ad fastigia vento Volvitur, id. ib. 2, 758: ilicet obruimur numero, id. ib. 2, 424; Tib. 2, 6, 15 (dub.; Müll. si licet); Stat. Th. 1, 92.

īlicētum, i, *n.* [ilex], *a grove of holm-oaks, forest of oaks*, Mart. 12, 18, 20; Fest. s. v. tifata, p. 366 Müll.

īlicĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of holm-oak, oaken:* trabes, Stat. Th. 6, 101; cf. iligneus and ilignus.

īlīco (less correctly **illĭco**, Ritschl ad Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 7), *adv.* [in-loco], *in that very place, on the spot, there.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): his persuadent, ut ilico manerent: pars ilico manent, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 325, 10: manete ilico, Caecil. ib. 12; Naev. ib. 7: ilico habitato, Att. ib.: otiose nunc jam ilico hic consiste, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 2 Don.: sta ilico, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 18. — **II.** Transf. * **A.** Ilico illo, *to that place, thither*, Non. 325, 5; Turp. ap. Non. l. l. (Com. Fragm. v. 105 Rib.). — **B.** Of time, Engl. *on the spot*, i. e. *instantly, immediately, directly* (class.; syn.: extemplo, repente, protinus, statim, continuo): regrediendum est ilico, Pac. ap. Non. 325, 2: ilico ante ostium hic erimus, Caecil. ib. 3: haec ubi legati pertulere, Amphitruo e castris ilico Producit omnem exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Stich. 4, 1, 51; id. Cas. 4, 4, 6: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes ilico nostrae conticescunt, Cic. Mur. 10, 22 *fin.*: sequitur ilico, id. Fat. 12, 28: ilicone ad praetorem ire convenit? id. Quint. 15, 48.

1. Īlienses, ium, v. Ilium, II. C.

2. Īlienses, ium, *m.*, *a people in Sardinia, regarded by Mela as the earliest inhabitants of the island*, Liv. 40, 19, 6; Mel. 2, 7, 19.

īlignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ilex], *of holm-oak, oaken:* subscudes, Cato, R. R. 18, 9: frons, Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1; cf. iliceus and ilignus.

īlignus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of holm-oak, oaken:* pedibus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46 (al. iligneis): canalibus, Verg. G. 3, 330.

Īlĭon, ii, v. Ilium.

Īlĭŏna, ae, and **Īlĭŏnē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰλιόνη, *the eldest daughter of Priam, the wife of Polymnestor, a king in Thrace*, Verg. A. 1, 653 Serv.; Hyg. Fab. 109; 240; 243; Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88. — *The title of a tragedy by Pacuvius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 61; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; and see the fragments, Trag. Rel. p. 100 sq. Rib.

Īlĭŏneus (quadrisyl.), ei, *m.*, = Ἰλιονεύς. **I.** *The youngest son of Niobe*, Ov. M. 6, 261. — **II.** *A Trojan, a follower of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 521.

Īlios, i, *f.*, v. Ilium.

īlĭōsus, i, *m.* [1. ilia], *one who suffers with the colic*, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 26.

Ilipa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Hispania Bœtica, upon the right bank of the Bœtis (Guadalquiver), its ruins near Peñaflor*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; Liv. 35, 1, 11.

Īlīthyia (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.*, = Εἰλείθυια (the daughter of Juno), *the goddess of the Greeks who aided women in childbirth*, Lat. Juno Lucina, Hor. Carm. Sec. 14; Ov. M. 9, 283; id. Am. 2, 13, 21.

1. Īlium or **Īlĭon**, ii, *n.*, = Ἴλιον, *a poetical name for* Troja, *the city of Ilium, Troy*, Verg. A. 1, 68; 5, 261; Hor. C. 1, 15, 33; Ov. M. 6, 95; 13, 408; Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 et saep. — Called also **Īlĭos**, i, *f.*, acc. to the Gr. Ἴλιος, Hor. C. 4, 9, 18; id. Epod. 14, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 363; id. M. 14, 467. — Also *a later Ilium, built upon the coast*, Liv. 35, 43, 3; 37, 9, 7. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Īlius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ilium, Ilian, Trojan:* tellus, Verg. A. 9, 285: res, id. ib. 1, 268: matres, Hor. Epod. 17, 11: turmae, id. Carm. Sec. 37. — *Subst.:* **Īlii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Trojans*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27. — **B. Īlĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: orae, Verg. A. 2, 117: classis, id. ib. 5, 607: fata, id. ib. 3, 182: Penates, id. ib. 3, 603: cineres, id. ib. 2, 431: amores, i. e. *Paris*, Mart. 12, 52, 9: hospes Didus, i. e. *Æneas*, Sil. 8, 50: Vesta, *worshipped at Troy*, Ov. F. 6, 227; hence, Alba, where also Vesta was worshipped, Luc. 5, 400: carmen, i. e. *Homer's Iliad*, Hor. A. P. 129; cf.: Macer, *a poet who wrote on the Trojan war*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 6: dextra, i. e. *Ganymede's*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 11: mons, i. e. *Phrygian marble*, id. ib. 27: Iliacoque jugum memorabile remo, i. e. *the promontory of Misenum, where Misenus, a follower of Æneas, was drowned*, id. ib. 3, 5, 98: muri, i. e. *of Rome*, as founded by descendants of the Trojan Æneas, Sil. 10, 387; hence, also, cuspis, *of the consul Flaminius*, id. 5, 595. — Prov.: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 16. — **C. Īlienses**, ium, *m.*, *inhabitants of Ilium, Ilians*, Suet. Tib. 52; id. Claud. 25; id. Ner. 7. — **D. Īlĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *the Trojan*, i. e. *Ganymede*, Ov. M. 10, 160. — **E. Īlias**, ădis, *f.* **1.** *The Trojan woman*, i. e. *Helen*, Ov. Tr. 2, 371. — In *plur.*: **Īlĭădes**, um, *Trojan women* or *girls*, Verg. A. 3, 65; 2, 580. — **2.** *The celebrated epic poem that describes the Trojan war, the Iliad*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 66; Ov. A. A. 3, 414. — On account of its great extent, used fig. to represent a great quantity or number, *an Iliad, a whole Iliad*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 33; cf. written as Greek: tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 3; and in *plur.*: tunc vero longas condimus Iliadas, Prop. 2, 1, 14.

2. ilium, v. ile.

Ilius, a, um, v. Ilium, II. A.

illa, *adv.*, v. ille *fin.*

illābĕfactus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-labefactus], *unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired* (poet.): vincula, Ov. P. 4, 8, 10: concordia, id. ib. 4, 12, 30.

illābor (inl-), psus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [in-labor], *to fall, slip, slide, glide*, or *flow into; to fall down, sink down* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: quo (i. e. in stomachum) primo illabuntur ea, quae accepta sunt ore, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: antennis illabitur ebria serpens, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 367: notae jugis illabitur Aetnae, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 330: si fractus illabatur orbis, *should fall in, tumble to ruins*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 7: tepet illabentibus astris Pontus, Stat. Ach. 1, 138: rapidus fervor, per pingues unguine taedas illapsus, Sil. 14, 427: conjugis illabi lacrimis, unique paratum scire rogum, *to sink down dying*, Luc. 5, 281: qua Nar Tiberino illabitur amni, id. 1, 475. — **II.** Trop., *to flow into, penetrate:* si ea sola voluptas esset, quae quasi titillaret sensus, ut ita dicam, et ad eos cum suavitate afflueret et illaberetur, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: sensim pernicies illapsa civium in animos, id. Leg. 2, 15, 39: da, pater, augurium, atque animis illabere nostris, *enter into our minds*, Verg. A. 3, 89: animis illapsa voluptas, Sil. 15, 95; with *per*, id. 11, 400.

illābōrātus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-laboratus], *not labored, unwrought, uncultivated, acquired without labor, spontaneous* (post-Aug.): terra, Sen. Ep. 90 *fin.*: fructus, Quint. 12, 10, 79: oratio (with simplex), id. 4, 1, 60: virtus (with obvia), id. 12, 2, 2: haec omnia fluunt illaborata, id. 10, 1, 111.

* **illābōro (inl-)**, āre, *v. n.* [in-laboro], *to work upon, labor at:* illaborare domibus (i. e. aedificandis), *to work at building houses*, Tac. G. 46 *fin.*

illac, *adv.*, v. 1. illic *fin.*

* **illăcĕrābĭlis (inl-)**, e, *adj.* [in-lacerabilis], *that cannot be torn:* spolium, Sil. 5, 138.

illăcessītus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-lacessitus], *unprovoked, unattacked* (post-Aug.): marcentem diu pacem illacessiti nutrierunt, Tac. G. 36; id. Agr. 20.

illăcrĭmābĭlis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-lacrimabilis]. **I.** *Unwept, unlamented*, ἄκλαυστος: sed omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, Hor. C. 4, 9, 26 (cf. indefletus, Ov. M. 7, 611). — **II.** *That is not* or *cannot be moved by tears, pitiless, inexorable:* Pluto, Hor. C. 2, 14, 6: urna, Aus. Epit. 36, 3.

illăcrĭmo (inl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, and **illăcrĭmor (inl-)**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [in-lacrimo], *to weep at* or *over* a thing, *to bewail, lament* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. (α) With *dat.*: quid dicam de Socrate? cujus morti illacrimari soleo Platonem legens? Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82: perge, aude, nate; illacrima patris pestibus, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: casu (i. e. casui), Nep. Alc. 6, 4: qui meo infelici errori unus illacrimasti, Liv. 40, 56, 6; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 6; Suet. Vesp. 15. — * (β) With *acc.*: ejusque mortem illacrimatum Alexandrum, Just. 11, 12, 6. — (γ) With *quod*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13. — (δ) *Absol.*; qui (Milo) aspexisse lacertos suos dicitur illacrimansque dixisse, etc., Cic. de Sen. 9, 27; Suet. Aug. 66: sparge, et si paulum potes, illacrimare, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: illacrimasse dicitur gaudio, Liv. 25, 24, 11; Cels. 2, 6, 6. — **II.** Poet. transf., of things, *to weep*, i. e. *to drip, drop, distil:* et maestum illacrimat templis ebur aeraque sudant, Verg. G. 1, 480; Col. poët. 10, 25; cf.: oculi lumen refugiunt et illacrimant, Cels. 2, 6, 6.

illactĕnus, *adv.*, v. illatenus.

illaesē, *adv.*, v. illaesus *fin.*

illaesĭbĭlis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-laedo], *that cannot be hurt, invulnerable* (eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.*; Tert. adv. Val. 27.

illaesus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unhurt, unharmed, uninjured, unimpaired* (perh. not ante-Aug.): illaeso corpore, Ov. H. 15, 168: corpus, Suet. Claud. 16: partes, Ov. M. 2, 826: artus, id. ib. 12, 489: illaesus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9 *fin.*; Sil. 5, 125; 13, 536; Mart. 1, 7, 2: gallina, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136; 23, 1, 27, § 56: valetudo, Suet. Tib. 68. — * *Adv.:* **illaesē**, *without hurt*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 157.

illaetābĭlis (inl-), e, *adj.* [in-laetabilis], *cheerless, joyless, gloomy, sad* (poet.): ora, Verg. A. 3, 707: murmur, id. ib. 12, 619: hymen (with funestus), Sen. Troad. 861: onus, i. e. *a dead child*, Stat. Th. 5, 633: munus (with grave), id. ib. 3, 706.

illaevĭgātus, a, um, v. illevig.

illāmentātus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [in-lamentor], *unmourned, unlamented* (eccl. Lat.): illamentatus et insepultus, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 10.

1. illapsus (inl-), a, um, *Part.*, from illabor.

2. illapsus (inl-), ūs, *m.* [illabor], *a falling, gliding*, or *flowing in:* umoris illapsus atque exitus, Col. 2, 2, 11: serpentino illapsu, Ambros. Ep. 6, 42: gregis illapsu fremebundo territus, Sil. 3, 463.

illăquĕātum (inl-), alii pro vincto utuntur, alii pro soluto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; cf. the foll. art.

illăquĕo (inl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-laqueo], *to ensnare, take in a snare* (cf.: irretio, illigo, implico). * **I.** Lit.: volucres, Prud. Cath. 3, 41. — **II.** Trop., *to entrap, entangle* (very rare): cur illaquetur hic? Pac. ap. Non. 470, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 85 Rib.): munera navium Saevos illaqueant duces, Hor. C. 3, 16, 16: illaqueatus jam omnium legum periculis, irretitus odio bonorum omnium, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 4, 7; cf. the preced. art.

* **illargĭo (inl-)**, īre, *v. a.* [in-largio], *to give to, bestow upon:* pecuniam illargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

* **illātābĭlis (inl-)**, e, *adj.* [in-latus], *without breadth*, a word formed by Gellius to express the Gr. ἀπλατής, Gell. 1, 20, 9.

* **illātĕbro (inl-)**, āre, *v. a.* [in-latebro], *to hide in a corner* or *lurking-place:* inermi illatebrant sese, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 3; and ap. Non. 129, 24.

illātĕnus or **illactĕnus**, *adv.* [illetenus], *so far* (post-class. and very rare): navitas precum ejus (Arionis) commiseritum esse illactenus, ut, etc., Gell. 16, 19, 11: litteras illatenus, qua dixi, legendas praebebat, App. Mag. p. 326; cf. Fronto Ter. Als. 4.

illātio (inl-), ōnis, *f.* [infero], *a carrying* or *bringing in* (post-class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mortui, i. e. *burying, interment*, Dig. 11, 7, 2, § 3 al.: FERRI, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 43. — **B.** In partic., *an impost, duty:* auctae, Cassiod. Var. 2, 16. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: stupri, i. e. *a causing, committing*, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 1. — **B.** In partic., *a logical inference, conclusion:* vel illativum rogamentum, quod ex acceptionibus colligitur et infertur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, pp. 34, 15.

illātīvus (inl-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *inferring, concluding, illative* (cf. illatio, II. B.): particulae, Plin. ap. Diom. p. 410 P. — *Subst.:* **illātīvum**, *an inference, conclusion:* universale, particulare, Apul. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 24.

illātro (**inl-**), āre, *v. n.* [in-latro], *to bark at* any thing (poet.): manibus, Luc. 6, 729: illatrat jejunis faucibus Orthrus, Sil. 13, 845.

illātus (**inl-**), a, um, *Part.*, from infero.

illaudābĭlis (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [in-laudabilis], *not worthy of praise* (post-Aug.): carmen, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33: illaudatus est quasi illaudabilis, qui neque mentione aut memoria ulla dignus neque umquam nominandus est, Gell. 2, 6, 17; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 5.

* **illaudandus** (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-laudo], *not praiseworthy:* facta plebis, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

illaudātus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not praised, unpraised, without fame, obscure.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): gubernator illaudatus, inglorius subit portum, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4; Stat. Th. 11, 10; Sil. 14, 632; Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 225.—* **II.** Poet. for illaudabilis, *unworthy of praise, blamable, detestable,* = abominandus: Busiris, Verg. G. 3, 5 Serv.; cf. Gell. 2, 6, 17.

illautus, a, um, v. illotus.

ille (old orthog., **olle**), a, ud (**ollus,** a, um, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.; Verg. A. 5, 197; in dramat. poets often ĭlle, v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 624), *gen.* illīus (usu. illīus in epic and lyric poets; Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; illĭus in the time of Quint; cf. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 683 sqq.; 696; *gen. sing. m.* illi, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694; *dat. sing. f.* olli, Verg. A. 1, 254; Cato, R. R. 153 and 154; *abl. plur.* ‡ ab oloes = ab illis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.); *pron. demonstr.* [Etym. dub., v. Corss. Beitr. p. 301], points (opp. hic) to something more remote, or which is regarded as more remote, and, in contrast with hic and iste, to something near or connected with a third person, *that; he, she, it* (*absol.*). **I.** In gen. (*α*) With *substantives:* ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenus fidei, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 Vahl.): si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet . . . nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 *fin.:* sol me ille admonuit, *that sun,* Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: in illa tranquillitate atque otio jucundissime vivere, id. Rep. 1, 1: cum omnis arrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 36: in illa vita, id. ib. 1, 3: illum Aurora nitentem Luciferum portet, Tib. 1, 3, 93.—(*β*) *Absol.:* illos bono genere gnatos, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ergo ille, cives qui id cogit, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2: tum ille, Non sum, inquit, nescius, etc., id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; cf. id. Rep. 1, 9; 1, 10: illum ab Alexandrea discessisse nemo nuntiat, id. Att. 11, 17, 3; cf.: de illius Alexandrea discessu nihil adhuc rumoris, id. ib. 11, 18, 1: ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, Sall. C. 52, 12.—In *neutr.* with *gen.:* Galba erat negligentior, quam conveniret principi electo atque illud aetatis, Suet. Galb. 14: illud horae, id. Ner. 26.—**B.** With other *pronouns:* itaque cum primum audivi, ego ille ipse factus sum: scis quem dicam, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1; cf.: qui cum illis una ipsum illum Carneadem diligenter audierat, id. de Or. 1, 11, 45: ille quoque ipse confessus est, Cels. 1, 3: huic illi legato, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: hunc illum fatis Portendi generum, Verg. A. 7, 255; cf.: hic est enim ille vultus semper idem quem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: hic est ille status quantitatis, Quint. 7, 4, 15: est idem ille tyrannus deterrimum genus, Cic. Rep. 1, 42: eandem illam (sphaeram), id. ib. 1, 14: cum et idem qui consuerunt et idem illud alii desiderent, id. Off. 2, 15 *fin.:* illum reliquit alterum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 26.—**C.** Opp. to hic, to indicate that object which is the more remote, either as regards the position of the word denoting it, or as it is conceived of by the writer; v. hic, I. D.—**D.** Pleon., referring back to a subject or object already mentioned in the same sentence: sic oculos, sic ille manus, sic ora ferebat, Verg. A. 3, 490; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91: non ille timidus perire, etc., Hor. C. 4, 9, 51; id. S. 2, 3, 204: Parmenides, Xenophanes, minus bonis quamquam versibus, sed tamen illi versibus increpant, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74.

II. In partic. **A.** Pregn., *that,* to indicate some well-known or celebrated object, equivalent to *the ancient, the well-known, the famous:* si Antipater ille Sidonius, quem tu probe, Catule, meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: Xenophon, Socraticus ille, id. ib. 2, 14, 58: auditor Panaetii illius, id. ib. 1, 11, 45: a qua (gratia) te flecti non magis potuisse demonstras, quam Herculem Xenophontium illum a voluptate, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: ut ex eodem Ponto Medea illa quondam profugisse dicitur, id. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: magno illi Alexandro simillimus, Vell. 2, 41: honestum illud Solonis est, Cic. de Sen. 14, 50: illa verba, Quint. 10, 7, 2: velocitas, id. ib. 8.—**B.** Particular phrases. **a.** Hic . . . ille, *this . . . that, the one . . . the other,* of single objects in opp. to the whole: non dicam illinc hoc signum ablatum esse et illud; hoc dico, nullum te Aspendi signum, Verres, reliquisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53.—**b.** Ille aut or et ille, *that or that, such and such:* quaesisse, num ille aut ille defensurus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: commendo vobis illum et illum, Suet. Caes. 41.—**c.** Ille quidem . . . sed (autem, etc.), *certainly, to be sure, indeed,* etc., . . . *but still:* philosophi quidam, minime mali illi quidem, sed, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: ludo autem et joco uti illo quidem licet, sed, etc., id. ib. 1, 29, 103: Q. Mucius enucleate ille quidem et polite, ut solebat, nequaquam autem, etc., id. Brut. 30, 115: alter bellum comparat, non injustum ille quidem, suis tamen civibus exitiabile, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: sequi illud quidem, verum, etc., id. Fat. 18, 41.—**d.** Ex illo, *from that time, since then* (poet. and very rare): ex illo fluere et retro sublapsa referri Spes Danaûm, Verg. A. 2, 169 (for which in full: tempore jam ex illo casus mihi cognitus urbis Trojanae, id. ib. 1, 623): solis ex illo vivit in antris, Ov. M. 3, 394: scilicet ex illo Junonia permanet ira, id. H. 14, 85.—Hence, *advv.* **1. illā** (sc. viā = ab hac parte), *in that way, in that direction, there* (very rare): nunc ego me illa per posticum ad congerrones conferam, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27; id. Mil. 2, 3, 17: hac vel illa cadit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 18: ac ne pervium illa Germanicis exercitibus foret, obsaepserat, Tac. H. 3, 8; 5, 18; id. A. 2, 17: ipsum quin etiam Oceanum illa tentavimus, id. G. 34: forte revertebar festis vestalibus illa, qua, etc., Ov. F. 6, 395 Merk. (vulg. illac).—**2. illō** (sc. loco), *to that place, thither* (class.). **A.** Lit., with verbs of motion, = illuc: principio ut illo advenimus, ubi primum terram tetigimus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 48: neque enim temere praeter mercatores illo adit quisquam, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 3: nam illo non saxum, non materies advecta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 28; Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 328: *To.* Vin' huc vocem? *Do.* Ego illo accessero, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 26: positiones huc aut illo versae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 11, 1.—**B.** Transf. **a.** *To that end, thereto:* haec omnia Caesar eodem illo pertinere arbitrabatur, ut, etc., *to that very purpose,* Caes. B. G. 4, 11, 4: spectat, Dig. 47, 10, 7.—**b.** Post-class. for ibi, *there,* Dig. 48, 5, 23.—**3. illim,** *adv.*, an early form (cf.: istim, exim) for illinc (i. e. illim-ce), *from that place, thence* (ante-class. and a few times in Cic.): sarculum hinc illo profectus illim redisti rutrum, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 21 (Fragm. Com. v. 90 Rib.); Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 98; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; Lucr. 3, 879: illim equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2 (al. illinc): quid illim afferatur, id. ib. 7, 13, b, 7 (al. illinc); id. ib. 11, 17, 3: omnem se amorem abjecisse illim atque in hanc transfudisse, i. e. *from her,* id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; id. Harusp. Resp. 20, 42.

illĕcĕbra (**inl-**), ae, *f.* [illicio], *an enticement,* in a good or bad sense, *an inducement, attraction, charm, allurement, bait, lure.* **I.** Lit. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.;* a favorite word of Cic.; cf.: invitatio, invitamentum). (*α*) With *gen.* (subj. or obj.): quae tanta in ullo homine juventutis illecebra fuit, quanta in illo? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: maxima est illecebra peccandi impunitatis spes, id. Mil. 16, 43: voluptas est illecebra turpitudinis, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: fallax illecebra admirationum, Gell. 10, 12, 4: quaestionis, id. 12, 5, 5.—In *plur.:* habet etiam amoenitas ipsa vel sumptuosas vel desidiosas illecebras multas cupiditatum, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: voluptatis, id. de Sen. 12, 40; id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: vitiorum (with lenocinia cupiditatum), id. Sest. 66, 138: corruptelarum, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13.—(*β*) *Absol.:* munditia illecebra animo est amantûm, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4: ad quam illecebram cum commoveretur nemo, etc., Liv. 10, 4.—In *plur.:* suis te oportet illecebris ipsa virtus trahat ad verum decus, Cic. Rep. 6, 23; 6, 1: jocum tentavit, eo quod Illecebris erat et grata novitate morandus Spectator, Hor. A. P. 223.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** Of an alluring, seductive person, *an enticer, a decoy-bird,* Plaut. As. 1, 2, 25; id. Truc. 1, 2, 82; 4, 2, 46.—**B.** *A plant, called also* andrachne agria, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162; 26, 12, 79, § 128.

illĕcĕbro (**inl-**), āre, *v. a.* [illecebra], *to entice* (late Lat.): oculos carnis, Aug. Serm. 113.

illĕcĕbrōsē, *adv.*, v. illecebrosus *fin.*

illĕcĕbrōsus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [illecebra], *full of allurement, very enticing, attractive, seductive* (ante- and post-class.): istoc illecebrosius Fieri nihil potest, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 54: sapor, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 144: insidiae, Amm. 30, 1.—*Adv.:* **illĕcĕbrōsē,** *enticingly, attractively.*—*Comp.:* agi, Amm. 30, 5, 7 (but not in Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 36; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

illectāmentum (**inl-**), i, *n.* [illecto], *means of allurement, an allurement, charm* (post-class.): lenonia, App. Mag. p. 335, 32: magica, id. ib. 338, 41.

illectātio (**inl-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an attraction, charm* (post-class. and very rare, for the class. illecebra): jucundae sermonum, Gell. 18, 2, 1.

illectio (**inl-**), ōnis, *f.* [illicio], *allurement, charm:* blandimentorum illectione seduco, Cassiod. in Psa. 120, 8.

illecto (**inl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to allure, attract, invite* (eccl. Lat.): patres, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

1. illectus (**inl-**), a, um, *Part.*, from illicio.

2. illectus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-lectus, from 2. lego]. * **I.** *Not collected, not gathered together:* stipula illecta sunt spicae in messe dejectae necdum lectae, Dig. 50, 16, 30, § 1.—**II.** *Not read, unread* (very rare): si non accipiet scriptum illectumque remittet, Lecturam spera, Ov. A. A. 1, 469; App. Flor. 18.

3. illectus (**inl-**), ūs, *m.* [illicio], *an allurement, enticement,* with a play upon the word lectus: magis illectum tuum quam lectum metuo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 21.—*Abl.:* illectu, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 17 al.

illēgĭtĭmus (**inl-**), a, um, *unlawful, not permitted,* Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15.—*Adv.:* **illēgĭtĭmē,** *unlawfully, illegitimately:* qui concipiuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, § 89.

illĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. illepidus *fin.*

illĕpĭdus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-lepidus], *impolite, unmannerly, rude, unpleasant, disagreeable* (rare but class.): inamabilis, inlepidus vivo, Malevolente ingenio natus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: parens avarus, illepidus, in liberos difficilis, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: homines, Gell. 18, 4, 10: deliciae illepidae atque inelegantes, Cat. 6, 2: votum (with invenustum), id. 36, 17: verba durae et illepidae novitatis, Gell. 11, 7, 1.—*Adv.:* **illĕpĭdē** (**inl-**), *impolitely, rudely, inelegantly:* qui istoc pacto tam lepidam inlepide appelles, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 50; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 77; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; Gell. 18, 13, 5.

* **illēvĭgātus** (**illaev-** or **inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-laevigatus], *not smooth, rough, harsh:* sonus (with inconditus), Diom. p. 499 P.

1. illex (**inl-**), ēgis, *adj.* [in-lex], *without law, contrary to law, lawless* (ante-class.); as a term of reproach: impure, inhoneste, injure, inlex, labes popli, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4; Caecil. ap. Non. 10, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 60 Rib.).

2. illex or **illix** (**inl-**), ĭcis, *adj.* [illicio], *alluring, enticing, seductive* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* oculi, App. Mag. p. 323: ars, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 6: halitus, id. Psych. 328.—More freq., **II.** *Subst. com.* **A.** *A decoy, lure:* aedis nobis area'st, auceps sum ego, Esca'st meretrix, lectus illex est, amatores aves, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 67.—**B.** Transf., *a seducer, a seductress:* malae rei tantae fuimus illices, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 35: illex animi Venus, App. Mag. p. 295.

illi, *adv.*, v. 2. illic *init.*

illībābĭlis (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [in-libo], *in-*

capable of diminution: sapientia, Lact. 2, 7, 33.

illībātus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-libo], *undiminished, unimpaired, uninjured, unharmed* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): veteres illibataeque divitiae, * Cic. Sest. 43, 93: vires, Liv. 42, 30, 6: robur, Col. 12, 1, 1: imperium, Liv. 3, 61, 5: magnitudo, Vell. 2, 48: gloria, Tac. A. 2, 46: libertas, Just. 28, 4: quae (with integra), Plin. Pan. 25, 1: versus, *complete, unabridged*, Diom. p. 497 P.: potestas, Rescript. ap. Just. Inst. 1, 8, 2: foedera prisci tori, *unviolated*, Luc. 2, 342: virginitas, Val. Max. 6, 1, 4.

illībĕrālis (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [in-liberalis], *unworthy of a freeman, ignoble, ungenerous, sordid, mean, disobliging* (class.; mostly of things): illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: labor, id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: facinus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 3: duplex omnino est jocandi genus, unum illiberale, petulans, flagitiosum, obscenum: alterum elegans, urbanum, ingeniosum, facetum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: res ad cognoscendum non illiberalis, id. de Or. 1, 32, 146: mens, Quint. 1, 3, 14: cibus (raphanus), Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 79: servom haud illiberalem praebes te, Ter. And. 5, 5, 5: non te in me illiberalem putabit, *disobliging*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—**II.** *Niggardly, grasping*: paulatim illiberali adiectione ad centum talenta perductus, Liv. 38, 14, 14. —*Adv.*: **illībĕrālĭter,** *ignobly, ungenerously, meanly*: factum a vobis (with duriter immisericorditerque), Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30: me audiatis ut unum e togatis, patris diligentia non illiberaliter institutum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22; id. Att. 16, 3, 2: aliquid aestimare valde illiberaliter, i. e. *meanly, stingily*, id. ib. 4, 2, 5.

illībĕrālĭtas (**inl-**), ātis, *f.* [illiberalis], *conduct unworthy of a freeman, ignoble* or *ungenerous behavior, meanness, stinginess* (very rare): habenda est ratio rei familiaris, sed ita, ut illiberalitatis avaritiaeque absit suspicio, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64; id. Att. 8, 6, 3.

illībĕrālĭter (**inl-**), *adv.*, v. illiberalis *fin.*

Illiberi (**Ili-, -erri**), *n. indecl.* (*f. acc.* -im, Liv. 21, 24, 3), *a city of Hispania Bœtica, between the Bœtis and the coast*, now *Granada*, Mel. 2, 6, 8; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10; Liv. 21, 24, 1.

illībĕris (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [in-liberi], *without children, childless* (post-class.): frater, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

1. illic (archaic **ollic,** acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.), illaec, illuc, or illoc, *pron.* [ille-ce]. **I.** *He, she,* or *it yonder, that* (only ante-class.): sed Amphitruonis illic est servos Sosia, A portu illic nunc cum laterna huc advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 148 sq.; id. ib. 1, 1, 138: nimis demiror, Sosia, Qui illaec (i. e. Alcumena) illi me donatum esse aurea patera sciat, id. ib. 2, 2, 134: cupio dare mercedem, qui illunc, ubi sit, commonstret mihi, id. Curc. 4, 4, 34: unde auscultare possis, quom ego illanc osculer, id. Cas. 1, 45: latuit intus illic in illac hirnea, id. Am. 1, 1, 275; cf.: quid illac impudente audacius? id. ib. 2, 2, 186: sed quid illuc est? id. ib. 1, 1, 114; cf. id. As. 2, 1, 17: illuc sis vide, id. Ps. 4, 1, 4: illuc est sapere? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 12: cum illoc pacisce, si potes: perge obsecro: Pacisce quidvis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 29 et saep.: ubi illic est scelus, qui me perdidit? *that scoundrel*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 1.—**B.** With the interrogative part. *ne*: illicine, etc.: *Si.* Illicine est? *Ps.* Illic ipsus est, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 44: illancine mulierem alere cum illa familia? Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 3.—**II.** Hence, *advv.* **A.** **illac** (sc. viā), *that way, on that side, there*: angiporto Illac per hortum circuit clam, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 152: ita nunc hac an illac eam, incerta sum consili, id. Rud. 1, 3, 31: hac atque illac perfluo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25: hac illac circumcursa, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 1: omnes damnatos, omnes ignominia adfectos illac facere, *stand on that side, belong to that party*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5.—**B. illuc** or **illoc** (the old form, like hoc for huc), *adv.*, *to that place, thither.* **I.** Lit. (α) Form illuc: imus huc, illuc hinc; cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.): clam illuc redeundum est mihi, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 29: cum illuc veneris, id. Merc. 3, 4, 64: paulo momento huc illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: huc illuc quasi vitabundi agitare, Sall. J. 60, 4: salientes huc illuc, Quint. 10, 7, 6; so, huc atque illuc intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: huc et illuc Cursitant mixtae pueris puellae, Hor. C. 4, 11, 9: illuc ex his vinculis, i. e. *into the other world*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: proponimus illuc ire, ubi, etc., Juv. 3, 24: illuc, unde fugit mus, id. 6, 339. —(β) Form illoc: post illoc veni quam, etc., Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 3: cum illoc advenio, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25 (dub.; Fleck. illo).—**2.** Transf., *to that person* or *thing, thereto* (very rare): *Pe.* Illuc redi. *Me.* Quo redeam? *Pe.* Equidem ad phrygionem censeo, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 54: quo res haec pertinet? illuc: Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt, Hor. S. 1, 2, 23: illuc, unde abii, redeo: Nemon' ut avarus, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 108; cf. ib. 1, 3, 38: illuc cuncta vergere, *to Nero*, Tac. A. 1, 3.—**b.** *To that point, to such a pitch*: tunc adversis urgentibus, illuc decidit ut malum ferro summitteret, Juv. 12, 53.

2. illic (old form **illi,** Verg. G. 1, 54; 1, 251; 3, 17 Rib.; cf. id. A. 2, 548; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 36 Donat. ad loc.), *adv.* [1. illic], *in that place, yonder, there* (most. freq. ante-class.). **I.** Lit.: haec illi vi pugnata pugnast usque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; id. ib. 261; 1, 3, 36: illic sum atque hic sum, id. Trin. 4, 4, 17: sive illic sive alibi libebit, id. Men. 5, 2, 42: multo melius, hic quae fiunt, quam illic, ubi sum adsidue, scio, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 20; so with *ubi*: vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, Juv. 3, 197: illic, quicquid ero, semper tua dicar imago, Prop. 1, 19, 11; 13: cives Romani, qui illic negotiarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 6: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, illic, etc., Quint. 10, 3, 3.—**II.** Transf., *with that person* or *thing* (very rare): non isto vivitur illic, Quo tu rere, modo. *there*, i. e. *with him, with Mæcenas*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48: civile bellum a Vitellio coepit et ... initium illic fuit, Tac. H. 2, 47: hic, ubi opus est, non verentur: illic, ubi nihil opus est, ibi verentur, Ter. And. 4, 1, 14.—**B.** *In that matter, therein*: res publica et milite illic et pecunia vacet, i. e. *in that war*, Liv. 2, 48, 9: ego illi maxumam partem fero, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 36: ego illic me autem sic adsimulabam quasi stolidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 39; Quint. 1, 3, 4.

illĭcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [illicio], *seductive*, Lact. 7, 27 *init.*

illicine, v. 1. illic, I. B.

illĭcĭo (**inl-**), lexi, lectum, 3 (*inf. perf. sync.* illexe, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68; Fragm. Trag. v. 205 Rib.; Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 45), *v. a.* [in-lacio], *to allure, entice, attract, seduce, inveigle, decoy* (most freq. in a bad sense; allicere oftenest in a good sense; cf.: invito, prolecto, inesco; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; perh. only once in Cic.; not in Cæs.): qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68 (Trag. Rel. p. 137 Rib.): is me ad illam illexit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 7: homines mente alienatos ad se (hyaena), Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92: aliquem in fraudem, Plaut. Mil. 5, 42; id. Truc. 2, 2, 43; Ter. And. 5, 4, 8: quos ad bellum spes rapinarum illexerat, Sall. C. 59, 1: aliquem ad proditionem, id. J. 47 *fin.*: illectus praemio, id. ib. 97, 3: Gallorum fraude illectus, Tac. H. 4, 56; id. A. 13, 37: quin etiam illud par in utroque nostrum, quod ab eisdem illecti sumus, *misled, led astray*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 3: cavere, ne illiciaris, Lucr. 4, 1145: invexisse in Galliam vinum, inliciendae gentis causa, Liv. 5, 33, 3: inlicite lucro mercatorem, ut, etc., id. 10, 17, 6: quietos Inlicere, ut cuperent vitam mutare priorem, id. 5, 169; so with *ut*, Lact. 2, 12, 18: inescandae illiciendaeque multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13, 2: pars dialectica utilis saepe illiciendo, implicando, Quint. 12, 2, 13.—Poet.: saltus, i. e. *to surround with nets*, Naev. ap. Non. 6, 18 dub. (Rib. Trag. Rel. v. 32 conject.: sublimen alios in saltus inlicite).—In a good sense: ut populus illiciatur ad magistratus conspectum, *be summoned*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 94 Müll.

illĭcĭtātor (**inl-**), ōris, *m.* [in-licito], *one who bids at an auction to make others bid higher, a sham-bidder, mock-purchaser*: non illicitatorem venditor, non, qui contra liceatur, emptor apponet, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf.: nunc quoniam tuum pretium novi, illicitatorem potius ponam quam illud minoris veneat, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1 (explained, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113: illicitator emptor, erroneously).

illĭcĭtē, *adv.*, v. illicitus *fin.*

illĭcĭtus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-licitus], *not allowed, forbidden, unlawful, illegal, illicit* (post-Aug.): amor, Tac. A. 12, 5; cf.: flammis arsere senes, Luc. 6, 454: exactiones, Tac. A. 13, 51: viae, *by which it is forbidden to go*, Val. Fl. 1, 97: undas temerare rudentibus, id. ib. 1, 627; cf.: ire per illicitum pelago, Stat. Th. 1, 223: per licita et illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37: lampas caeli, *lightning* (because what was struck by it was not allowed to be touched), Stat. Th. 10, 470; Sen. Ep. 108, 14; id. Herc. Fur. 599; id. Herc. Oet. 360; Lact. 6, 23, 5; id. Epit. 61, 2; Macr. S. 3, 11 *init.*—*Sup.*: res illicitissima atque indignissima, Aug. Ep. 202 *med.*—*Adv.*: **illĭcĭtē,** *in a forbidden* or *unlawful manner, unlawfully, illegally* (late Lat.): aedificare, Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 14: contrahere matrimonium, ib. 48, 5, 38: comparare praedium, ib. 49, 16, 9 et saep.

illĭcĭum (**inl-**), ii, *n.* [illicio], *that which entices, an allurement, inducement* (ante-class.). **I.** In gen.: si transiturae sunt apes, alvearia apiastro perfricanda, quod illicium hoc illis, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22; in *plur.*, ib. 31.—**II.** Publicists' t. t., *a calling together of the people*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 94 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 113, 3 Müll.

illico, v. **ilico.**

illīdo (**inl-**), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [in-laedo], *to strike* or *dash against* or *upon, to beat against, to strike, dash* or *beat* in any direction. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet., not in Cic. prose; cf.: incutio, impingo, infligo): libravit caestus effractoque illisit in ossa cerebro, Verg. A. 5, 480: ad vulnus manus, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 *fin.*: (naves) vadis, Verg. A. 1, 112: repagula ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 121: funale fronti, id. ib. 12, 250: dentem fragili (corpori), Hor. S. 2, 1, 77: caput foribus, Suet. Aug. 23: superbissimos vultus solo, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: linum illisum crebro silici, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18: fluctus se illidit in litore, Quint. 10, 3, 30 Zumpt *N. cr.*: quos Rex suus illisit pelago, *drove to the sea*, i. e. *forced to navigate the sea*, Val. Fl. 7, 52: avidos illidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus, i. e. *guides*, Stat. Th. 11, 517.—**II.** Transf., *to strike* or *dash to pieces* (very rare): illisis cruribus, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 10: serpens compressa atque illisa morietur, Cic. Har. Resp. 25 *fin.*

illĭgāmentum (**inl-**), i, *n.* [illigo], *a binding on, a band, ligament* (late Lat.): femineis tegminum illigamentis capita velare, Salvian. Gub. D. 7, p. 284 Rittersh.

illĭgātio (**inl-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a binding, joining, fastening* (post-class.): nodorum, Arn. 5, 156: alterna circulorum, Mart. Cap. 2, § 201.

illĭgo (**inl-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (in tmesi: inque ligatus, Verg. A. 10, 794), *v. a.* [in-ligo], *to bind on, tie on, to fasten, attach* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: emblemata ita scite in aureis poculis illigabat, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: litterae in jaculo illigatae, Caes. B. G. 5, 45, 4: in eo (corpore) influente atque effluente animi divini ambitus illigabant, Cic. Univ. 13: cum Archimedes lunae, solis, quinque errantium motus in sphaeram illigavit, *attached* or *added to the celestial globe*, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63: in currus distentum illigat Metium, Liv. 1, 28, 10: juvencis illigata aratra, Hor. Epod. 1, 25: tauris juga, id. ib. 3, 11: dolia aedibus, Dig. 33, 7, 27: illigata tigna tenere, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 7: manibus post tergum illigatis, Liv. 5, 27, 9: faciem laxis vesicis illigant, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122: fel cum elaterio umbilico, id. 28, 14, 58, § 203.—**B.** In partic., with the idea of hinderance to free motion predominating, *to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: illaqueo, irretio, implico; impedio): inutilis inque ligatus Cedebat clipeoque inimicum hastile trahebat, Verg. A. 10 794: se impeditis locis, Tac. A. 13, 40: volucres viscatis illigatae viminibus, Petr. 109: illigatus praedā, Tac. A. 3, 21: aliquem veneno, id. ib. 6, 32.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to attach, connect, bind*: (paeon) quam commodissime putatur in solutam orationem illigari, Cic. Or. 64, 215: orationis genus, in quo

omnes verborum illigantur lepores, id. ib. 27, 76: sententiam verbis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: sermonibus ejusmodi personas tam graves illigare, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: non iis condicionibus illigabitur pax, ut movere bellum possit, Liv. 33, 12, 13; 36, 11, 2.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.), *to bind*, in a good or bad sense; *to oblige, to hold bound; to fetter, encumber, entangle, impede:* magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum res publica illigatum tenet, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8: familiari amicitia illigati Philippo erant, Liv. 32, 22, 11: nos praeceptis illigaverunt, Quint. 5, 13, 60: ut sociali foedere se cum Romanis non illigarent, Liv. 45, 25, 9; 41, 24, 15: illigari bello, id. 32, 21, 11: angustis et concisis disputationibus illigati, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: aliquem conscientiâ, Tac. A. 15, 51: vix illigatum te triformi Pegasus expediet Chimaera, Hor. C. 1, 27, 23.

illim, *adv.*, v. ille *fin.* 3.

* **illīmātus** (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-limus], *fastened* or *attached by means of rich earth:* frondes, Col. 9, 7, 4 Schneid. *N. cr.*

* **illīmis** (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *without mud* or *slime:* fons, i. e. *pure, clear* (syn.: liquidus, purus), Ov. M. 3, 407.

illĭmĭtātus, a, um [in-limito], *unlimited, boundless*, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 20.

illinc, *adv.* [for illim-ce], *from that place, thence.* **I.** Lit.: jube illos illinc abscedere, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 36: illinc venire, id. Men. 2, 3, 61: se illinc subducet, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 14: illinc huc transferetur virgo, id. Ad. 4, 7, 13: illinc pallium mihi huc ferte, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 70: illinc equidem Gnaeum profectum puto, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, *here and there*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74; cf.: et hinc et illinc, id. Most. 3, 1, 38. —**II.** Transf., *from that person* or *thing, from that quarter, from* or *on that side:* habeo pro meis, nec manu adseruntur; neque illinc partem quisquam postulat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 33: si illinc beneficium non sit, rectius putem quidvis domi perpeti, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: illinc omnes praestigiae; illinc omnes fallaciae: omnia denique ab his mimorum argumenta nata sunt, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35; so opp. hinc: illinc cornicines, hinc praecedentia longi agminis officia, *on one side . . . on the other*, Juv. 10, 44.

illĭnīmentum (**inl-**), i, *n.* [illinio], *a besmearing, anointing* (post-class.): medicamentorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, § 132.

illĭnĭo, īre, v. the foll. art.

illĭno (**inl-**), lēvi, lĭtum, 3 (also acc. to the 4th conj.: illinire, Col. 12, 46, 5; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 65; but not in Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 191, and 32, 10, 51, § 140, where the correct read. is illinunt and illini, v. Sillig. ad h. ll.), *v. a.* [in-lino], *to put on by smearing* or *spreading, to smear, spread,* or *lay on* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oculis collyria, Hor. S. 1, 5, 31: papavera madefacta teneris genis, Ov. Med. Fac. 100: psyllion fronti, Plin. 25, 12, 91, § 143: anisum recens phreneticis, id. 20, 17, 73, § 191: solani folia contrita et illita, Cels. 5, 26, 33: aurum vestibus illitum, Hor. C. 4, 9, 14: aurum tecto, Sen. Ep. 119 *fin.:* aurum marmori, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 64: faces taedamque et malleolos stuppae inlitos pice parari jubet, Liv. 42, 64, 3.—Poet.: quod si bruma nives Albanis illinet agris, *spreads*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 10: quodcumque semel chartis illeverit, *has written*, id. S. 1, 4, 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Aliquid aliqua re, *to besmear, bedaub, anoint* with any thing: ventrem alicui fimo, Plin. 28, 14, 58, § 208; 30, 8, 21, § 65; adustas gingivas melle, Cels. 7, 12, 1: texta Nesseo veneno, Ov. H. 9, 163: pocula ceris, id. M. 8, 670: faces taedamque et malleolos pice, Liv. 42, 64, 3: faces galbano, Suet. Galb. 3: navem bitumine ac sulphure, Curt. 4, 3: porticum Medis, *to paint*, Pers. 3, 53: tela dolis, Luc. 8, 382 et saep.—**B.** Trop.: venustatis, non fuco illitus, sed sanguine diffusus color, *daubed over with paint*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: donum inimicorum veneno illitum, Liv. 5, 2, 3: vita illita maculâ, Sil. 11, 43.

* **illĭquĕfactus** (**inl-**), a, um, *Part.* [in-liquefacio], *melted, liquefied, liquid:* tamquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

* **illĭquor** (**inl-**), i, *v. dep. n.* [in-liquor], *to flow into:* illis (cochleis) de caelo nihil illiquitur, Symm. Ep. 1, 27.

illīsĭo (**inl-**), ōnis, *f.* [illido], *a striking* or *dashing against* (late Lat.): scopulorum, Hier. Ep. 43, 3: dentium, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 65.

1. illīsus (**inl-**), a, um, *Part.*, from illido.

2. illīsus (**inl-**), ūs, *m.* [illido], *a striking* or *dashing against* (only in the *abl. sing.*): aquarum, Sil. 17, 246: illisu repercussus ventus, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 132: linguae, App. M. 2, p. 119.

illittĕrātus or **illĭtĕrātus** (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-litteratus]. **I.** *Unlettered, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned* (class.): quem cognovimus virum bonum et non illitteratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: rusticus illitteratusque, Quint. 2, 21, 16: illitteratum dicimus non ex toto rudem, sed ad litteras altiores non perductum, Sen. Ben. 5, 13, 4; cf. also of one who cannot read, Col. 1, 8, 4. —Of things, *unlearned, unpolished, inelegant:* incidunt in sermone vario multa, quae fortasse illis cum dixi nec illitterata nec insulsa esse videantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: nervi, Hor. Epod. 8, 17: scribo plurimas sed illitteratissimas litteras, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9; 2, 3, 8.—**II.** *Unwritten*, i. e. *not drawn up in writing*, = ἄγραφος (post-class. and very rare): tacito illitteratoque Atheniensium consensu, Gell. 11, 18, 4; cf.: illitterata pax est, quae litteris comprehensa non est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.—**III.** *Inarticulate:* sonitus, *interjections*, Prisc. 1024 P.: vox, id. 537 P.

1. illĭtus (**inl-**), a, um, *Part.*, from illino.

2. illĭtus (**inl-**), ūs, *m.* [illino], *a bedaubing, besmearing, anointing* with medicaments (only in the *abl. sing.*), Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 151; 28, 15, 61, § 217.

illix, ĭcis, v. 2. illex.

illo, *adv.*, v. ille *fin.*

illoc. **1.** *Neutr. pron.*, v. illic. —**2.** *Adv.*, v. illic *fin.*

illŏcābĭlis (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [in-loco], *that cannot* (*on account of her poverty*) *be disposed of in marriage:* virginem habeo grandem, dote cassam atque illocabilem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 14 (also ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 14 Müll.); Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27, 10.

illŏcālis, e, *adj.* [in-loco], *not fixed in any place:* motus animae, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 18 *init.* al.—Hence, *adv.:* **illŏcālĭter,** *independently of place*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 18.

illorsum et aliorsum sicut introrsum dixit Cato (*thitherwards, thither*), Paul. ex Fest. s. v. aliorsum, p. 27 Müll.

illōtus (**inl-, illautus** and **illūtus**), a, um, *adj.* [in-lotus], *unwashed, uncleaned, unclean, dirty.* **I.** Lit. **a.** (α) Form illotus: illotis manibus aliquid tractare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103: toralia, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84: echini, id. ib. 2, 8, 52: cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 49: faex vini, id. 23, 2, 31, § 63: inlotus sudor, Verg. G. 3, 443 (Rib.).—(β) Form illautus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 23.—(γ) Form illutus: vinacei, Cato, R. R. 147.—**b.** Prov.: illotis manibus or pedibus facere aliquid, *to undertake a thing without due preparation*, Dig. 1, 2, 1; Gell. 1, 9, 8; 17, 5 *fin.*, Macr. S. 1, 24, § 12.—* **II.** Trop.: illotus sermo, Auct. Decl. in Sall. 1, § 1.

* **illūbrĭcans** (**inl-**), antis, *Part.* [in-lubrico], *moving in a slippery manner:* membra sua leniter, App. M. 2, p. 117, 36.

1. illuc, *neutr. pron.*, v. 1. illic.

2. illuc, *adv.*, v. 1. illic, II. B.

illūcĕo (**inl-**), ēre, *v. n.* [in-luceo], *to shine in* or *on, to light up, illuminate, give light* (very rare): pix atra tuo capiti illuceat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65: tota domus tua veri fulgore solis illuceat, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 19, 39.

illūcesco or **illūcisco** (**inl-**), luxi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [in-lucesco]. **I.** *Neutr.*, of the day or of the sun, *to grow light, begin to shine, to break, dawn* (most freq. in the *tempp. perf.*). **A.** Lit. **1.** Illucescet ille aliquando dies, cum tu, etc., Cic. Mil. 26, 69: qui (dies) ut illuxit, mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: ne hic tibi dies inluxit lucrificabilis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 2; cf.: pro di immortales, quis hic illuxit dies? Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 76; Ov. M. 7, 431: dies (alicui), Cic. Pis. 15, 34; id. Phil. 1, 12, 30; id. Ac. 2, 22, 69; id. Div. 1, 24, 50: ea nocte, cui illuxit dies caedis, *on which arose the day*, etc., Suet. Caes. 81: cum tertio die sol illuxisset, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: cum illucescerent elementa mundi, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 5.—**2.** *Impers.:* illuxit, *it was light, day had dawned* (very rare; not in Cic.; perh. not in Cæs.; for in B. C. 1, 23, 1, luxit is the better reading; v. Oud. ad loc.): ubi illuxit, Liv. 1, 28, 2; 2, 65, 1; 7, 14, 9.—**B.** Trop.: cum populo Romano vox et auctoritas consulis repente in tantis tenebris illuxerit, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, Vell. 1, 5, 1. —*Impers.:* apud quem si illuxerit, non universa pretia in patrimonium tuum processisse, *shall be made clear, apparent*, Cod. Just. 5, 71, 10.—**II.** *Act.*, *to shine upon, give light to* (Plautin.): (nox) ut mortales illucescas luce clara et candida, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 49: scelestiorem nullum alterum, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 22.

illuctans (**inl-**), antis, *Part.* [in-luctor], *struggling in* or *with* any thing; poet.: meditans verba illuctantia labris, *struggling against*, Stat. Th. 4, 790.

illūcubrātus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-lucubratus], *not composed by night*, i. e. *not elaborated* (late Lat.): illucubrata atque impolita scripta, Sulp. Sev. Ep. ad Bass. 3.

* **illūcŭlasco** (**inl-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [in-luceo], of the day, *to break, dawn:* cum serenus dies illuculascet, Fronto Ep. ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai.

illūdĭa (**inl-**), ōrum, *n.* [illudo], *illusions* (post-class.): animarum, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 16.

illūdĭo (**inl-**), āre, v. illudo.

illūdĭum, ii, *n.* [in-ludium], *a mockery*, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 16.

illūdo (**inl-**), si, sum, 3 (acc. to the first conj. illudiabant, Gell. 1, 7, 3; *perf. subj.* inlusseris, Cic. Lael. 26, 99 Bait., Lahm.), *v. n.* and *a.* [in-ludo]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to play at* or *with* any thing, *to sport with, amuse one's self with* (syn. colludo; cf. ludificor). **A.** In gen. (very rare): illudo chartis, *amuse myself with writing*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 139: ima videbatur talis illudere palla, Tib. 3, 4, 35.—**B.** In partic., pregn. **1.** *To make sport* or *game of, to jest, mock,* or *jeer at, to ridicule* (class.). (α) With *dat.:* ut ne plane videaris hujus miseri fortunis et horum virorum talium dignitati illudere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: ut semper gaudes illudere rebus Humanis! Hor. S. 2, 8, 62: illudere capto, Verg. A. 2, 64: discrimini publico, Suet. Tib. 2: inlusit Neroni fortuna, Tac. A. 16, 1 *init.*; cf. id. ib. 15, 72 *fin.*—(β) *In aliquem* or *aliquo:* ego te pro istis factis ulciscar, ut ne impune in nos illuseris, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 20; cf.: quae cum dixisset in Albucium illudens, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: adeon' videmur vobis esse idonei, In quibus sic illudatis? Ter. And. 4, 4, 19.—(γ) *Absol.:* illuseras heri inter scyphos, quod dixeram controversiam esse, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 22. —**2.** *To sport* or *fool away* a thing, i. e. *to destroy* or *waste in sport;* in mal. part., *to violate, abuse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) With *dat.:* cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces Illudunt, Verg. G. 2, 375: pecuniae illudere, Tac. H. 2, 94 *fin.:* C. Caesar etiam matri ejus illusit, id. A. 15, 72: pueritiae Britannici, id. ib. 13, 17: feminarum illustrium capitibus, Suet. Tib. 45.—(β) *Absol.:* tum variae illudant pestes, Verg. G. 1, 181.—**II.** *Act.* (in all the meanings of I.). **A.** In gen., *to play at* or *with* any thing (poet. and very rare): illusas auro vestes, i. e. *lightly interwoven*, Verg. G. 2, 464 (dub. al. inclusas); imitated by Avien. Perieg. 1258; cf. the periphrase: illusa pictae vestis inania, Prud. στεφ. 14, 104.—**B.** In partic., pregn. **1.** *To scoff* or *mock at, to make a laughing-stock of, to ridicule* (so most freq.): satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 22: ut is, qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur. Quid autem turpius quam illudi? Cic. Lael. 26, 99: miseros, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: illusi ac destituti, id. Quint. 16, 51: facetiis illusus, Tac. A. 15, 68: pergisne eam, Laeli, artem illudere, in qua primum excello ipse? Cic. Rep. 1, 13: artes, Ov. M. 9, 66: ipsa praecepta (rhetorum), Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: illud nimium acumen (opp. admirari ingenium), id. ib. 1, 57, 243: voces Neronis, quoties caneret, Tac. A. 14, 52: verbis virtutem su-

perbis, Verg. A. 9, 634. — **2.** *To destroy, ruin, violate, abuse* (very rare): vitam filiae, Ter. And. 5, 1, 3: illusique pedes (i. e. crapulâ) vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, *ruined*, i. e. *staggering*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108: corpus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

illūmĭnābĭlis (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [illumino], *that can be illuminated:* lumen, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 2, 2.

illūmĭnātē, *adv.*, v. illumino *fin.*

illūmĭnātio (**inl-**), ōnis, *f.* [illumino], *a lighting up, enlightening* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: solis, Macr. S. 1, 18, § 13: vultus tui, Ambros. in Psa. 43, 12.—**II.** Trop.: bonorum, Tert. Adv. Herm. 15.

illūmĭnātor (**inl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enlightener* (eccl. Lat.), trop.: religionis Christus, Tert. Adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.:* noster Deus, Lact. 6, 18.

illūmĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [illuminator], *she who enlightens*, Isid. 7, 10, 1.

illūmĭno (**inl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-lumino], *to light up, make light, illuminate* (class.; cf. illustro). **I. A.** Lit.: luna illuminata a sole, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: puteum (sole), Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183: tabulata gallinarum parvis fenestellis, Col. 8, 3, 3: vias igni, Stat. Th. 12, 575.—**B.** Transf., *to embellish* or *adorn* with any thing bright: corona aurea fulgentibus gemmis illuminata, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60; Lampr. Comm. 17: purpura omnem vestem illuminat, Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127.—**II.** Trop., *to set in a clear light, to set off, make conspicuous* (esp. freq. in rhetor. lang. of brilliant oratory): translatum, quod maxime tamquam stellis quibusdam notat et illuminat orationem, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 170; cf. id. Or. 25, 83: orationem sententiis, id. de Or. 3, 54, 208: orationem translatorum nitore, Quint. 12, 10, 36: pulchritudinem rerum (claritas orationis), id. 2, 16, 10; 8, 3, 73: horum fidem Mitylenaeorum perfidia illuminavit, Vell. 2, 18, 3: nisi Thebas unum os Pindari illuminaret, *made illustrious*, id. 1, 18, 3: illuminata sapientia, Cic. Brut. 58, 213.—Hence, * **illūmĭnātē** (**inl-**), *adv.*, *clearly, luminously:* dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.

illūmĭnus (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-lumen], *without light, dark* (post-class.): nuptiae Proserpinae, App. M. 6, p. 174, 10.

illūnis (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [in-luna], *moonless, without moonlight* (post-Aug.): nox, Plin. Ep. 6. 20, 14; Sil. 15, 619; Amm. 17, 2, 3.—Also, **illūnĭus,** a, um: noctis illunio tempore, App. M. 4, p. 150, 29; so, tenebris illuniae caliginis impeditus, id. ib. 9, p. 232, 18.

(**illuo,** ĕre, false reading instead of alluo, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74, and Dig. 10, 2, 16, § 3.)

Illurgavonenses, v. Ilergavonenses.

Illūrĭcus, *adj.*, and **Illūrĭi,** orum, v. Illyr.

illūsĭo (**inl-**), ōnis, *f.* [illudo], *a mocking, jeering; irony*, a figure of speech,= derisio, insultatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202; also ap. Quint. 9, 1, 28; cf. id. 8, 6, 54.—**II.** *An illusion, deceit* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 37, 7; Isa. 66, 4.

illūsor (**inl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a mocker, scoffer* (post-class.): legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *med.;* Aug. Ep. 253 *fin.;* Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 72.

illūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ironical, of a mocking character:* adoratio, Ambros. in Luc. 10, 23; Aug. Cons. Evang. 3, 13, 46.

* **illustrāmentum** (**inl-**), i, *n.* [illustro], *an embellishment, ornament* of speech: pronuntiationis, Quint. 11, 3, 149.

* **illustrātĭo** (**inl-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], in rhetoric, *vivid representation:* insequetur ἐνάργεια, quae a Cicerone illustratio et evidentia nominatur, quae non tam dicere videtur quam ostendere, Quint. 6, 2, 32.

illustrātor (**inl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enlightener* (post-class.): Deus illustrator rerum, Lact. 2, 9, 5; Inscr. Rein. cl. 6, 129.

illustrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dignity of an eminent man; respectability*, Cod. Just. 3, 1. 13, § 8.

illustre (**inl-**), *adv.*, v. illustris *fin.*

illustris (**inl-**), e (*nom. sing. masc.* illuster. Val. Max. 4, 1, 5; 4, 3, 11), *adj.* [in-lustro], *lighted up, clear, bright, light, lustrous* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: ostendebat Carthaginem de excelso et pleno stellarum, illustri et claro quodam loco, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; cf.: tum nec nimis illustres nec vehementer obscuros locos haberi oportet, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: locus, Cels. 3, 6: habitare bonis et illustribus domiciliis, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: balnearia, Col. 1, 6, 2: illustris et pellucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: radii solis, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 344: noctes, id. 9, 16, 23, § 56: caelum, Val. Fl. 6, 528.—*Comp.:* ostio et lumine illustriore, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5; cf.: solis candor illustrior est quam ullius ignis, Cic. N. D. 2. 15, 40: (ventus) tegulas illustriores fecit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Clear, plain, distinct, evident, manifest* (syn. clarus): praeter haec, quae testata sunt et illustria, habeo multa occultiora, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 3; cf.: illustribus igitur rebus insistis... a certis et illustrioribus cohibes assensum, id. Ac. 2, 29, 94: nec vero ita disseram de re tam illustri tamque nota, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 24 Mos.: factum illustre notumque omnibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: visus insignis et illustris, id. N. D. 1, 2, 15 *fin.:* illustris oratio est, si, etc.... est enim haec pars orationis, quae rem constituat paene ante oculos... est plus aliquanto illustre quam illud dilucidum: altero fit, ut intelligamus, altero vero ut videre videamur, id. Part. Or. 6, 20: si desit illustris explanatio, propositio, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 2: instruenda est vita exemplis illustribus, Sen. Ep. 83. — **B.** *Distinguished, respectable, famous, honorable, illustrious* (cf.: clarus, insignis, spectabilis, nobilissimus, celeber, inclutus): homines illustres honore ac nomine, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18: illustrium hominum aetates et tempora persequi (shortly after: de clarorum virorum laudibus), Cic. Brut. 19, 74: illustribus in personis temporibusque, id. Rep. 2, 31 *fin.:* orator, id. Brut. 32, 122: poëtae, Quint. 5, 11, 36: florens et illustris adulescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 4: de antiquis illustrissimus quisque pastor erat, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: philosophorum illustrissimi, Gell. 18, 7, 3: feminae, *noble*, Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 36: cum illustribus provinciarum, id. Caes. 48: quorundam illustrium exsequiae, id. Tib. 32: paterfamiliae illustriore loco natus, Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3: Themistoclis nomen est quam Solonis illustrius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75: vitae ratio illustrior, id. Rep. 3, 3; cf.: sunt illustriora quae publice fiunt, id. ib. 3, 12: haec vides quanto expressiora quantoque illustriora futura sint, id. Fam. 1, 7, 9: major atque illustrior res, *more important, more remarkable*, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 2: causarum illustrium quascumque defendi nunc conficio orationes, Cic. de Sen. 11, 38.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to II. A.), *clearly, distinctly, perspicuously* (very rare; only *comp.* and *sup.*): illustrius, Cic. Fam. 10, 19, 1; id. Dom. 11, 27; Arn. 2, 44: illustrissime descripsit, Gell. 9, 13, 4.

illustro (**inl-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [illustris], *to light up, make light, illuminate* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: o, qua sol habitabiles Illustrat oras, maxime principum? Hor. C. 4, 14, 6: placida nocte leniter illustrante stellas, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80: ergastulum angustis illustratum fenestris, Col. 1, 6, 3 (but Cic. Rep. 6, 17, read lustret).—**II.** Trop. (acc. to illustris, II. A. and B.). **A.** *To make clear* to the mind, *to clear up, elucidate, illustrate, explain:* ut ea consilia, quae clam essent inita contra salutem urbis, illustrarentur, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 20; cf.: illustrantur, erumpunt omnia, id. ib. 1, 3, 6; id. Rep. 2, 18; Lucr. 1, 137: omnia illustrata, patefacta, comperta sunt per me, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3; 3, 9, 21; cf.: si modo id patefactum et illustratum est, id. Lael. 26, 97; and: jus obscurum et ignotum patefacere et illustrare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 177: philosophiam veterem Latinis litteris illustrare, id. Ac. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. Brut. 64, 228: illustrant eam (orationem) quasi stellae quaedam translata verba atque immutata, *place in the right light, embellish, set off, adorn*, id. Or. 27, 92; cf. id. Inv. 2. 15, 49: de illustranda oratione ut diceres, id. de Or. 3, 36, 144: orationem, Quint. 4, 3, 4; 8, 6, 14; 11, 1, 2.—**B.** *To render famous, renowned, illustrious:* aliquem laudibus, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1: quem Brutus cognomine suo illustravit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 82: familiam, Suet. Galb. 3: illustrabit, mihi crede, tuam amplitudinem hominum injuria, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: humilius genus illustrasse factis, Quint. 3, 7, 10: summa quibus illustratur forum ingenia, id. 10, 1, 122; cf.: Padus poenâ Phaëthontis illustratus, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117: vina maxime illustrata Messalae potu et salute, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Quint. 10, 1, 67; cf.: quid prius illustrem satiris Musaque pedestri? Hor. S. 2, 6, 17; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91.

illūsus (**inl-**), a, um, *Part.*, from illudo.

* **illūtĭbarbus** (**inl-**), a, um, *adj.* [illutus-barba], *with a filthy beard:* Marsyas, App. Flor. p. 341, 29.

illūtĭlis (**inl-**), e, *adj.* [in-luo], *that cannot be washed out:* odor, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57 (cf. inlutibilis, Non. s. v. spurcum, p. 394, 18), Ritschl *N. cr.*

illūtus (**inl-**), a, um, v. illotus.

illŭvĭes (**inl-**), ēi, *f.* [in-luo]. **I.** *Dirt, filth, uncleanness* of the body (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: alluvies, diluvies, colluvies, proluvies; squalor, sordes, paedor): hic cruciatur fame, frigore, illuvie, imbalnitie, imperfundie, incuria, Lucil. ap. Non. 126, 2; 125, 31; Varr. ib. 34; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 54: pectus illuvie scabrum, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: illuvie ac squalore obsitus, Tac. A. 4, 28: illuvie deformis, id. H. 4, 46: morbo illuvieque peresa vellera, Verg. G. 3, 561: oris, Dig. 21, 1, 12.—As a term of reproach: di te perdant... oboluisti allium, Germana illuvies, hircus, hara suis, *you perfect beast*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39.—**II.** *An overflowing, inundation* (post-class.): aquarum, Just. 2, 1, 6; 2, 6, 10: placida, i. e. *the water that has overflowed*, Tac. A. 12, 51: imber campos lubricos fecerat, gravesque currus illuvie haerebant, *in the mud*, Curt. 8, 14, 4.

illŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [illuvies], *dirty:* taetrum dicitur illuviosum, fetidum, Non. 413, 7.

Illȳrĭi (archaic orthog. Ilurii, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 10), ōrum, *m.*, = Ἰλλύριοι, *a people on the Adriatic Sea, in the modern Dalmatia and Albania*, Mel. 2, 2, 1; 12; Liv. 10, 2; 42, 26; 43, 9 et saep.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Illȳrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian:* ager, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 3, 2: latro, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **Illȳrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of Illyria*, Prop. 1, 8, 2; as consisting of two parts, Roman and Grecian Illyria, also in *plur.:* **Illȳrĭae,** ārum, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 10.—**B.** **Illȳrĭcus** (**Illuricus,** Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 10), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Illyrians, Illyrian:* mare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: sinus, Verg. A. 1, 243: undae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 22: pix, Ov. P. 4, 14, 45: gentes, Mel. 2, 3, 11: facies hominis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2. 10: argentum, Liv. 45, 43, 5: in Illyricis, i. e. *in Illyria*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 228. — *Subst.:* **Illȳrĭcum,** i, *n.*, *the country of Illyria*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9; Cic. Att. 10, 6, 3; Liv. 43, 9; Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139.—**C.** **Illȳrĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: gens, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14: omnes, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 26.—**D.** **Illȳris,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Illyrian:* ora, Ov. Tr. 2, 225; Sil. 8, 292: Epidamnos, Luc. 2, 624.—*Subst.*, *the country of Illyria*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 79; Mel. 1, 3, 4.

Ilōtae, ārum, *m.*, v. Hilotae.

Iluro, ōnis, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *the modern Maltaeo*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22.—Hence, **Ilurensis,** is, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Iluro*, Inscr. Grut. 406, 9.

Īlus, i, *m.*, = Ἶλος. **I.** *A son of Tros, brother of Assaracus and Ganymede, father of Laomedon, king of the Trojans, and founder of Ilium*, Verg. A. 6, 650; Ov. M. 11, 756.—**II.** *Surname of* Ascanius, Verg. A. 1, 268.—**III.** *A companion of Turnus*, Verg. A. 10, 400.

Ilva, ae, *f.*, *the modern Island of Elba, in the Mediterranean Sea*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Plin 3, 6, 12, § 81; 34, 14, 41, § 142; Liv. 30, 39, 2, Verg. A. 10, 173; Sil. 8, 617.

Ilvātes, ium, *m.*, *a Ligurian tribe*, Liv. 31, 10, 2; 32, 29 *fin.*

im, i. q. eum, v. is *init.*

Imăchărensis or **Imăcărensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Imachăra, a city in the north-eastern part of Sicily*, now perh. *Traina:* Leontes, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15: ager, id. ib. 3, 18, 47.—**Imăchărenses,** ium, *m.*, *the*

inhabitants of Imachara, id. ib. 3, 42, 100; **Imăcărenses,** the same, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91 Sillig *N. cr.*

ĭmāgĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [imago], *conceivable, imaginable:* res, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 5, pros. 4 and 5.

ĭmāgĭnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [imaginor], *that represents* or *pictures to himself* (post-class.): carnificem, App. M. 3, p. 129.

ĭmāgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [imago], *figurative* (late Lat.): descriptio Judaeorum, Vet. interpr. Iren. 5, 11.—*Adv.:* **ĭmāgĭnālĭter,** *figuratively*, Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 12, 5; 6.

ĭmāgĭnārĭē, *adv.*, v. imaginarius *fin.*

ĭmāgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [imago]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to images, image-* (late Lat.): pictor, plastes, Edict. Diocl. p. 22.—**B.** *Subst.:* **imaginarius,** ii, *m.*, i. q. imaginifer, *the bearer of the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg. Mil. 2, 7.—**II.** *That exists only in imagination* or *appearance, seeming, nominal, fancied, imaginary* (syn.: falsus, simulatus; opp. verus; not ante-Aug.): fasces, Liv. 3, 41, 1: titulus nuptiarum (with falsus), App. Mag. p. 323: venditio, Gai. Inst. 2, 113; Dig. 18, 1. 55: solutio, Gai. Inst. 3, 169; 173: imaginariae militiae genus, Suet. Claud. 25: funus, Capit. Pertin. 15: et scaenicus rex, Flor. 2, 14, 4: indictio belli, id. 4, 10, 2: paupertas, Sen. Ep. 20, 13; 58, 27: honor verborum, id. Const. Sap. 3, 3. —* *Adv.:* **ĭmāgĭnārĭē,** *according to imagination:* effingere epigrammata, *as fancy prompts*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ĭmāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [imaginor], *a mental image, fancy, imagination* (post-Aug.): libidinum imaginationes in somno, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68: provincias secretis imaginationibus agitans, Tac. A. 15, 36; Aug. Conf. 7, 5.

ĭmāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [imago], *of* or *belonging to an image, image-* (late Lat.): figurae, *image-figures*, i. e. *that serve as likenesses*, Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276: poenae, i. e. *for refusing to worship an image*, Sedul. 1, 187.

ĭmāgĭnĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [imago-fero], *an image-bearer*, i. e. *one who bears the emperor's image* (as a standard), Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3478 sq.

ĭmāgĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [imago], *to give an image of, to represent, fashion* (post-class. and very rare): ut speculum in loco certo positum nihil imaginat, aliorsum translatum facit imagines, Gell. 16, 18, 3: terram digitis suis imaginatam metuere et adorare, Lact. 5, 13 *fin.*

ĭmāgĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.], *to picture to one's self, to fancy, imagine* (post-Aug.): ipse etiam M. Tullius quaerit adhuc eum (eloquentem), et tantum imaginatur ac fingit, Quint. 12, 1, 21; 9, 2, 41; so, fercula triumphi, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 118: pavorem eorum, Tac. A. 15, 69: nec solum quae facta sint aut fiant, sed etiam quae futura sint aut futura fuerint, imaginamur, Quint. 9, 2, 41; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 7; 5, 5, 5; Tert. Spect. 30 *fin.:* Venerem per somnia, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 143; so of dreams: Calpurnia uxor imaginata est, collabi fastigium domus, Suet. Caes. 81.

ĭmāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of fancies:* non est sana puella; solet esse imaginosa, Cat. 41, 8 Müll. dub.

ĭmāgo, inis, *f.* [cf. imitor], *an imitation, copy* of a thing, *an image, likeness* (i. e. a picture, statue, mask, an apparition, ghost, phantom; the latter only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: simulacrum, effigies, statua, sigillum): imago ab imitatione dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf.: imago dicitur quasi imitago, Porphyr. Hor. C. 1, 12, 4. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a representation, likeness* (usu. of a person), *statue, bust, picture:* Spartiates Agesilaus neque pictam neque fictam imaginem suam passus est esse . . . unus Xenophontis libellus in eo rege laudando facile omnes imagines omnium statuasque superavit, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: Demosthenes, cujus nuper inter imagines tuas ac tuorum imaginem ex aere vidi, id. Or. 31, 110: Epicuri in poculis et in anulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: hominis imaginem gypso e facie ipsa primus omnium expressit ceraque in eam formam gypsi infusa emendare instituit Lysistratus Sicyonius, Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153: Africani, Cic. Rep. 6, 10: mulieris, Quint. 7, 7, 5: Antigoni, id. 2, 13, 12: depictam in tabula sipariove imaginem rei, id. 6, 1, 32: si in tabula mea aliquis pinxerit velut imaginem, Gai. Inst. 2, 78: cereae, Hor. Epod. 17, 76; id. S. 1, 8, 43: ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra, Juv. 7, 29: hoc tibi sub nostra breve carmen imagine vivat, Mart. 9, 1: epistula atque imago me certum fecit, i. e. *the image on the seal, the signet*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 35; 4, 2, 29; 4, 7, 105: nunc amici anne inimici sis imago, Alcesime, mihi, sciam, i. e. *will act like a friend*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 1.—**2.** *A phantom, ghost, apparition:* infelix simulacrum atque ipsius umbra Creusae Visa mihi ante oculos et nota major imago, Verg. A. 2, 773; cf.: et nunc magna mei sub terras ibit imago, *shade, spirit*, Verg. A. 4, 654; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6; cf. id. ib. 1: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, Hor. C. 1, 24, 15: (somnus) Vanum nocturnis fallit imaginibus, Tib. 3, 4, 56; cf. Hor. C. 3, 27, 40; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Calig. 50: te videt in somnis, tua sacra et major imago humana turbat pavidum, Juv. 13, 221: quid natum totiens falsis Ludis imaginibus? *phantoms*, Verg. A. 1, 408: ubique pavor et plurima mortis imago, id. ib. 2, 369; cf.: repetitaque mortis imago, Ov. M. 10, 726: lurida mortis imago, Petr. 123, v. 257: varia pereuntium forma et omni imagine mortium, Tac. H. 3, 28: caesorum insepultorumque, id. A. 1, 62: supremorum (i. e. funeris) imago, id. H. 4, 45.—Poet.: genitiva (with forma), *natural shape, figure*, Ov. M. 3, 331; so, rudis et sine imagine tellus (= informis), *shapeless*, id. ib. 1, 87.—**B.** In partic., *an ancestral image* of a distinguished Roman (of one who had been aedile, praetor, or consul; usually made of wax, and placed in the atrium of a Roman house, and carried in funeral processions.—(α) In *plur.:* obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, commendatione fumosarum imaginum, quarum simile habes nihil praeter colorem, *of smoky* (i. e. old) *ancestral images*, Cic. Pis. 1, 1; cf. Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 1; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6: si quid deliquero, nullae sunt imagines, quae me a vobis deprecentur, *no ancestors of distinction*, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 100; cf.: quia imagines non habeo et quia mihi nova nobilitas est, Sall. J. 85, 25: qui imagines familiae suae consecuti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 1: homo veteris prosapiae ac multarum imaginum, Sall. J. 85, 10: majorum imagines, id. ib. 5, 5; Suet. Vesp. 1: multis in familia senatoriis imaginibus, id. Aug. 4: esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, id. S. 1, 6, 17; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6 sqq.; Prop. 2, 13, 19; Suet. Vesp. 19.—(β) In *sing.* (rare): jus imaginis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: imaginis ornandae causa, id. Sest. 8, 19: vir honoratissimae imaginis futurus ad posteros, Liv. 3, 58, 2: clarum hac fore imagine Scaptium, *would become an aristocrat*, id. 3, 72, 4, v. Weissenb. ad loc.: Tunc Cotta ne imago Libonis exsequias posterorum comitaretur censuit, Tac. A. 2, 32.

II. Transf., *a reverberation of sound, an echo* (mostly poet.): (mellaria facere oportet) potissimum ubi non resonent imagines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: concava pulsu Saxa sonant, vocisque offensa resultat imago, Verg. G. 4, 50; cf. Sil. 14, 365: alternae deceptus imagine vocis: Huc coëamus ait . . . Coëamus retulit Echo, Ov. M. 3, 385: cujus recinit jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. C. 1, 12, 4; so, jocosa Vaticani montis, id. ib. 1, 20, 8: vaga, Val. Fl. 3, 596.

III. Trop. **A.** In gen., *an image* or *likeness* of a thing formed in the mind, *a conception, thought, imagination, idea:* Scipionis memoriam atque imaginem sibi proponere, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: magnam partem noctium in imagine tua vigil exigo, Plin. Ep. 7, 5, 1: Verginium cogito, Verginium video, Verginium jam vanis imaginibus audio, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: imagines, quae εἴδωλα nominant, quorum incursione non solum videmus, sed etiam cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21; cf.: imagines extrinsecus in animos nostros per corpus irrumpere, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: plena sunt imaginum omnia, nulla species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, etc.; id. Div. 2, 67, 137 sq.: unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen rei publicae diceres intueri, *an image of the olden time*, id. Sest. 8, 19; cf.: expressam imaginem vitae quotidianae videre, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: quidnam illi consules dictatoresve facturi essent, qui proconsularem imaginem tam saevam ac trucem fecerint, i. e. by cruelty in office, Liv. 5, 2, 9: naturae . . . urbis et populi, Cic. Rep. 2, 39 *fin.:* justitiae, Quint. 2, 20, 6: virtutis, id. 10, 2, 15: similitudines ad exprimendas rerum imagines compositae, id. 8, 3, 72: illae rerum imagines, quas vocari φαντασίας indicavimus, id. 10, 7, 15: conscripta formantur imagine templa, *plans*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 117: scipione determinata prius templi imagine in solo, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: tua, pater Druse, imago, *memory*, Tac. A. 1, 13: magna illic imago tristium laetorumque, *recollection*, id. ib. 2, 53: si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago, Verg. A. 6, 405.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In rhet., *a figurative representation, similitude, comparison:* comparabile est, quod in rebus diversis similem aliquam rationem continet. Ejus partes sunt tres: imago, collatio, exemplum. Imago est oratio demonstrans corporum aut naturarum similitudinem, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 49; cf.: imago est formae cum forma cum quadam similitudine collatio, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62; Sen. Ep. 59, 52; Quint. 6, 1, 28; Hor. S. 2, 3, 320; id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.—**2.** With the idea predominating of mere imitation, in opp. to what is original or real, *a mere form, image, semblance, appearance, shadow:* consectatur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: nos veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus: umbra et imaginibus utimur, id. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf.: non in umbra et imagine civitatis, etc., id. Rep. 2, 30; and: umbram equitis Romani et imaginem videtis, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: haec ars tota dicendi, sive artis imago quaedam est et similitudo, habet hanc vim, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: judiciorum, *only the appearance of courts*, id. Sest. 13, 30; cf.: imaginem rei publicae nullam reliquissent, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: his quoque imaginibus juris spretis, Liv. 41, 8, 10: imaginem retinendi largiendive penes nos, vim penes Parthos, Tac. A. 15, 14: habitu et ore ad exprimendam imaginem honesti exercitus, *the pretence*, id. ib. 16, 32; 6, 27; id. H. 1, 84; 3, 70: qui faciem eloquentiae, non imaginem praestaret, id. Or. 34: nec imagine rerum, sed rebus incendit, Quint. 10, 1, 16: in falsa rerum imagine detineri, id. 10, 5, 17; cf.: nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod illi (hermae) marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago, Juv. 8, 55.—**3.** *A representative:* non in effigies mutas divinum (Augusti) spiritum transfusum; sed imaginem veram, caelesti sanguine ortam, intellegere discrimen, etc., Tac. A. 4, 52.—**4.** That which suggests or recalls something by resemblance, *a reminder:* me consolatur recordatio meorum temporum, quorum imaginem video in rebus tuis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: a Corbulone petierat, ne quam imaginem servitii Tiridates perferret, *nothing to suggest slavery*, Tac. A. 15, 31; cf.: moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo possim imaginem antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis adgnoscere, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2.

* **ĭmāguncŭla,** ae, *f.* [imago], *a little image:* aerea puerilis, Suet. Aug. 7.

Imāus, i, *m.*, = Ἴμαος, *a great chain of mountains in Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Ganges*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98; cf. id. 6, 17, 21, §§ 60 and 64.

* **imbalnĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [in-balneum], *an unbathed condition, filthiness:* hic cruciatur fame, illuvie, imbalnitie, etc., Lucil. ap. Non. 126, 2.

‡ **imbarbescĕre,** barbatum fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

imbēcillē, *adv.*, v. imbecillus *fin.*

imbēcillis (inb-), e, v. imbecillus *init.*

imbēcillĭtas (inb-), ātis, *f.* [imbecillus], *weakness, feebleness* (class.; cf. infirmitas). **I.** Of the body: Tulliae meae morbus et imbecillitas corporis me exanimat, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 4: virium (with infirmitas laterum), id. Brut. 55, 202: valetudinis, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: Niciae nostri (with mollitia), id. Att. 12, 26, 2; Suet. Gramm. 14; with senium, id. Calig. 44: imbecillitate Augusti

nuntiata, i. e. *indisposition*, id. Tib. 11: qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, optendant, Quint. 12, 10, 15: materiae, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 2.—**B.** Transf., of condition as regards ability, *powerlessness, impotency, helplessness, imbecility:* utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, Cic. Lael. 8, 26; 9, 29; 32; id. Rep. 1, 25, 39; 3, 14; cf.: humani generis imbecillitatem fragilitatemque extimescere, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3.—**II.** Of the mind: animi, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 9: ingenii, Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1: consilii, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117: magistratuum, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: fallit plerumque, quod probitas vocatur, quae est imbecillitas, Quint. 6, 4, 12: neque illos imbecillitatis damnandos, Tac. A. 4, 8.

imbēcillōsus, a, um, *adj.* [imbecillus], *feeble* (eccl. Lat.): corpus hominis post peccatum, Aug. Ver. Rel. 15.

imbēcillus (**inb-**), a, um (also **imbēcillis,** e, Sen. de Ira, 3, 28, 3; id. de Clem. 2, 6, 3; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 93 sq.), *adj., weak, feeble* (class.; cf.: debilis, imbellis). **I.** Of the body. **A.** Of living beings: cum homo imbecillus a valentissima bestia laniatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: multi sunt imbecilli senes ... quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius! quam tenui aut nulla potius valetudine! id. de Sen. 11, 35: et absentes (amici) assunt et egentes abundant et imbecilli valent, etc., id. Lael. 7, 23: imbecilliores (opp. firmiores), Quint. 5, 10, 49: Marius et valetudine et natura imbecillior, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 3: nemo e nobis imbecillus fuit, cujus salus ac valetudo non sustentaretur Caesaris cura, *indisposed*, Vell. 2, 114, 1.—*Subst.:* imbecillorum esse aecum misererier, Lucr. 5, 1023.—**B.** Of things: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 13: frons, id. 12, 5, 4: pulsus venarum (with exigui), Cels. 3, 19: imbecillissimus ac facillimus sanguis, Sen. Ben. 4, 18: accedent anni et tractari mollius aetas Imbecilla volet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 86: nescio quomodo imbecillior est medicina quam morbus, Cic. Att. 10, 14. 2: terra infecunda ad omnia atque imbecilla, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 35: vina (opp. valida), id. 14, 21, 27, § 134: imbecillissimam materiam esse omne olus, *the least nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18.—In a different sense: ovum durum valentissimae materiae est, molle vel sorbile imbecillissimae, *very easy of digestion*, Cels. 2, 18: simulacra vultus imbecilla ac mortalia sunt: forma mentis aeterna, Tac. Agr. 46: regnum vobis trado firmum, si boni eritis: si mali, imbecillum, Sall. J. 10, 6.—**II.** Of the mind: qui eam superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent, Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: ingenia, Quint. 2, 8, 12; cf.: imbecilliores vel animo vel fortuna, Cic. Lael. 19, 70; id. Rep. 1, 34: motus fortunae, id. Fin. 5, 24, 71: ab imbecillis accusatoribus accusari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: suspiciones, Tac. A. 2, 76.—*Subst.:* ignavi et imbecilli, Cic. Rep. 1, 32; Sen. Ep. 85.—Hence, *adv.:* **imbēcillē,** *weakly, feebly, faintly* (very rare; perh. only in the *comp.*): iis, quae videntur, imbecillius assentiuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: imbecillius horrent dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

imbellĭa (**inb-**), ae, *f.* [in-bellum], *unfitness for war* (post-Aug.): ignavia imbelliaque militum, Gell. 5, 5, 5: imbelliam belli inscientiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.

imbellis (**inb-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *unwarlike, unfit for war; peaceful, fond of peace* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: imbecillis, debilis). **I.** Of living beings: ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ignavi et imbelles, Liv. 26, 2, 11: timidi et imbelles, Quint. 12, 5, 2: ipse acer, bellicosus; at is, quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, placido ingenio, etc., Sall. J. 20, 2: strenui et imbelles inulti obtruncari, id. ib. 67, 2: pro viro forti contra imbellem, Quint. 3, 7, 19: turba (i. e. *non-combatants, women and children*), Liv. 32, 13, 14; cf.: feminae puerique et alia imbellis turba, id. 38, 21, 14: imbellis et pastoralis manus, Vell. 1, 8, 5: caesorum major numerus et imbellior, Tac. H. 4, 33: juventa, Hor. C. 3, 2, 15: cervi, Verg. G. 3, 265; cf. columba, Hor. C. 4, 4, 31: dei, i. e. *Venus and Amor*, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 20: maxime Caesar, qui nunc victor ... Imbellem avertis Romanis arcibus Indum, i. e. *deprived of warlike spirit by defeat*, Verg. G. 2, 172.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: itaque videas rebus injustis justos maxime dolere, imbellibus fortes, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: sic fatus senior, telumque imbelle sine ictu Conjecit, *weak, powerless*, Verg. A. 2, 544; cf. lacerti, Ov. M. 13, 109: Tarentum, *peaceful*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Asia, Liv. 9, 19, 10: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse atque imbellem, id. 21, 16, 3: cithara, Hor. C. 1, 15, 15; cf. lyra, id. ib. 1, 6, 10: plectrum, Ov. M. 5, 114: carmen, Stat. Th. 10, 874: oliva, Val. Fl. 5, 362: fretum, *calm, tranquil*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 84; cf. id. Th. 3, 255.—Of time: tamen ne prorsus inbellem agerent annum, Liv. 10, 1, 4 (cf.: ferme bellis otium fuit, § 1): triennium, id. 4, 20, 9: permultos annos imbelles agere, id. 9, 45, 10.

imber, bris (*abl.* imbri, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1; Verg. E. 7, 60; id. A. 4, 249; Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; Lucr. 1, 715 et saep.; more freq. imbre, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 62; Cic. de Sen. 10, 34; Liv. 21, 58, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11; Ov. Am. 3, 6. 68; id. M. 13, 889; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 239 sq.), *m.* [kindr. to Sanscr. abhra, a cloud; cf. Lat. umbra; Gr. ὄμβρος], *rain, heavy* or *violent rain, a rain-storm, shower of rain, pelting* or *pouring rain* (cf.: pluvia, nimbus). **I.** Lit. (class.): imbres fluctusque atque procellae infensae, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 17: venit imber, lavit parietes, id. Most. 1, 2, 30: erat hiems summa, tempestas perfrigida, imber maximus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: ita magnos et assiduos imbres habebamus, id. Att. 13, 16, 1; Lucr. 6, 107: maximo imbri Capuam veni, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 1: in imbri, in frigore, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: iter factum corruptius imbri, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95; so, imbre lutoque Aspersus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 11: quae opera per imbrem fieri potuerint, Cato, R. R. 2, 3: lapideus aut sanguineus imber, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60; cf.: quid cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber defluxit? id. ib. 1, 43, 98: imbri lapidavit, Liv. 43, 13: tamquam lapides effuderit imber, Juv. 13, 67.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Imbrem in cribrum gerere, i. e. *to attempt an impossibility*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100.—**b.** Tam hoc tibi in proclivi est quam imber est quando pluit, i. e. *exceedingly easy*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *A rain-cloud, storm-cloud:* caeruleus supra caput astitit imber, Verg. A. 3, 194; 5, 10: grandinis imbres, *hail-storms*, Lucr. 6, 107.—**B.** *Rain-water:* piscinae cisternaeque servandis imbribus, Tac. H. 5, 12.—**C.** *Water* or *liquid* in gen. (poet.): cui par imber et ignis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 511 Vahl.); so of water as an element: ex igni, terra atque anima procrescere et imbri, Lucr. 1, 715: ut ferrum Stridit, ubi in gelidum propere demersimus imbrem, id. 6, 149: calidi, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 23: ratibusque fremebat Imber Neptuni, i. e. *the sea*, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 299 (Ann. v. 490 Vahl.); so of *the sea*, Verg. A. 1, 123; Ov. H. 18, 104; Val. Fl. 4, 665: amicos irriget imbres, Verg. G. 4, 115: imbre per indignas usque cadente genas, *a shower of tears*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 18: sanguineus, *stream of blood*, Stat. Th. 1. 437; cf.: cruentus, Luc. 6, 224: nectaris, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 101.—**D.** Like the Engl. word *shower*, of things that fall like rain: ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 284; cf.: quo pacto Danaae misisse aiunt quondam in gremium imbrem aureum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37.

imberbis (**inb-**), e, *adj.* [in-barba; cf.: infamis, informis], *without a beard, beardless* (rare but class.): non convenire barbatum esse filium (Aesculapium), cum pater (Apollo) imberbis esset, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; 1, 30, 83; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: quae Imberbes didicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 85.—In the form **imberbus,** a, um: androgyni, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 27; and ap. Charis. p. 74; Cic. Dom. 14, 37; id. Agr. 1, Fragm. 3 (ap. Charis. p. 74): quod maximi sunt iidemque imberbi, Varr. ap. Non. 493, 30: imberbus juvenis, Hor. A. P. 161 Orell. *N. cr.*

imbĭbo (**inb-**), bi, 3, *v. a.* [in-bibo], *to drink in, imbibe.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in vetere tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135.—**B.** Transf.: oculi imbibunt tenebras, *become darkened, blind*, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13.—**II.** Trop., *to imbibe, conceive* (class.): de aliquo malam opinionem animo imbibere, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 42: certamen animis, Liv. 2, 58, 6: paternas artes ingenio, Aus. Parent. 13.—**B.** In partic., *to determine, resolve* to do a thing (usually with an *object-clause*): quod si facere nolit atque imbiberit ejusmodi rationibus illum ad suas condiciones perducere, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: ut ex ira poenas petere imbibat acres, Lucr. 6, 72; 3, 997: neque immemor ejus, quod initio consulatus im biberat, reconciliandi animos plebis, Liv. 2, 47, 12.

* **imbīto** (**inb-**), ĕre, *v. a.* [in-bito], *to go into, enter:* meam domum ne imbitas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 42.

* **imbŏnitas** (**inb-**), ātis, *f.* [in-bonitas], *inconvenience* (post-class.): omnis duritia et imbonitas et insuavitas, Tert. ad Martyr. 3.

imbractĕo (**inbr-**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-bracteo], *to overlay with leaf-metal* (late Lat.): statuas auro imbractearì, *be gilded over*, Amm. 14, 6: aereum opus auro, id. 17, 4: corpora solida, id. 25, 1.

Imbrăsĭdes, ae, v. the foll. art.

Imbrăsus, i, *m., a companion of Æneas, father of Glaucus and Lades*, Verg. A. 12, 343.—The latter called **Imbrăsĭdes,** ae, *m., acc. plur.* Imbrasidas, Verg. A. 12, 343; cf.: Asius Imbrasides, id. ib. 10, 123.

imbrex, ĭcis, *f.* (less freq. *m.*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 114; Arn. 3, 107) [imber], *a hollow tile, gutter-tile, pantile* (used in roofs for the purpose of leading off the rain; cf.: tegula, operculum, tectorium). **I.** Lit.: tegulae vocatae, quod tegant aedes; et imbrices quod accipiant imbres, Isid. Orig. 19, 10: meas confregisti imbrices et tegulas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 24; id. Most. 1, 2, 28; Sisenn. ap. Non. 125, 18; Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159; Verg. G. 4, 296.—**II.** Transf., of things shaped like a pantile. **A.** *A gutter, a trough* for watering beasts, Col. 9, 13, 6; 2, 2, 9; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 114; Cato, R. R. 21, 3.—**B.** *A certain part of a hog* (either the ear, sparerib, or womb), Mart. 2, 37, 2.—**C.** Imbrex narium, *the partition* (saeptum) *in the nose*, Arn. 3, 107.—**D.** *A mode of applauding with the hands formed into hollows, invented by Nero*, Suet. Ner. 20.

imbrĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to rain* (post-class.): aqua, *rain-water*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 122; 2, 13, 167.

imbrĭcātim, *adv.* [imbrex], *in the form of a gutter-tile* (post-Aug. and very rare): undata, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

Imbrĭcĭtor, ōris, *m.* [imber-cieo], *he who causes showers, the shower-sender* (poet.): spiritus Austri Imbricitor, etc., Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 424 Vahl.): Apollo deus Imbricitor, Macr. S. 1, 17, 49: Juppiter dicitur etiam Imbricitor et item Serenator, App. de Mundo, p. 75.

‡ **imbricitur** ὀμβροῦται, βρέχεται, Gloss. Philox.

imbrĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [imbrex]. **I.** *To cover with gutter-tiles* (post-class.): tegulis interjacentibus imbricarentur, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** *To form like a gutter-tile:* caementa inter se, Vitr. 2, 8.—In *part. perf.:* laurus folio per margines imbricato, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127: ungues simiae, id. 11, 45, 101, § 247: vertebrae, id. 11, 1, 1, § 1.

imbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [imber], *rainy* (ante- and post-class.): Auster, *rain-bringing*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35: solstitium (opp. hiems serena), Macr. S. 5, 20, 14: imbrica tempestate pluviam videtur significare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

imbrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rainy* (post-class.): caelum, Sol. 4, § 5: solum (opp. siccum), Pall. Jan. 13, 1.

imbrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [imber-fero], *rain-bringing, rainy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Austri, Ov. M. 13, 725: ver, Verg. G. 1, 313: caelum, Col. 5, 5, 4: Nilus, i. e. *overflowing*, Mart. 1, 62, 5.

imbrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [imber-facio], *to rain upon, to wet, moisten* (post-class.): terram aquis (aër), Mart. Cap. 6, § 584.

imbrīlis, e, *adj.* [imber], *of rain* (= imbrialis): fontana, Cael. Aur. de Sal. Praec. 39.

Imbrĭus, a, um, v. the foll. art.

Imbros and **Imbrus,** i, *m.*, = Ἴμβρος, *a small island in the Ægean Sea, over against*

the Chersonesus Thracica, *near Lemnos and Samothrace*, now *Imbro*, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72; Liv. 33, 30 *fin.* al.—Called Imbria terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 18.

‡ **imbrūmāri** dicuntur, quibus fastidium est ciborum. Edacitas enim Graece βρῶμα appellatur, Isid. Orig. 5, 35, 6 (a corrupted word).

* **imbubīno,** āre, *v. a.* [‡ bubino], *to befoul, defile:* ‡ bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare. Lucilius: Haec, inquit, te imbubinat, at contra te imbulbitat. Imbulbitare est puerili stercore inquinare, dictum ex fimo, quod Graeci appellant βόλβιτον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 32 Müll.

imbulbĭto, āre, v. the preced. art.

imbŭo (inb-), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [in- and root biv-; cf. bibo, and Gr. πίνω], *to wet, moisten, dip, tinge, touch*, etc. (class.; cf.: inficio, infusco). **I.** Lit.: liquoribus lanam, Col. 9, 14, 15: tapetes, quos concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: cados amurca, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33: guttura lacte, Ov. Ib. 131: imbuti sanguine gladii legionum vel madefacti potius, *wet, or rather dripping with blood*, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: sanguis novus imbuit arma, Verg. A. 7, 554: sanguine manus, Vell. 2, 20, 1: vestis imbuta sanguine, Ov. M. 9, 153: munus tabo imbutum, Hor. Epod. 5, 65: tela imbuta veneno, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 77: oscula, quae Venus Quinta parte sui nectaris imbuit, Hor. C. 1, 13, 16: odore imbuta Testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69.—With *Gr. acc.:* alium quae sunt inbuta colorem, Lucr. 2, 734 Munro.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fill, tinge, stain, taint, infect, imbue, imbrue* with any thing (esp. freq. in *part. perf.*): morte manus, Att. ap. Non. 521, 8; cf.: gladium scelere, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: talibus promissis aures militum, Curt. 4, 10, 17: militum sanguine manus, id. 3, 8, 5.—(β) In *part. perf.:* aliqua humanitate imbuti, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 4; cf.: religione imbuti, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93: imbutus admiratione, Liv. 21, 39, 7: legiones favore Othonis, Tac. H. 2, 85: miles longo Caesarum sacramento, id. ib. 1, 5: imbuti et infecti Romanis delenimentis, Liv. 40, 11, 3: imbutus alicujus consiliis, id. 42, 26, 8: hac ille crudelitate imbutus, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 4: superstitione, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: sociale bellum macula sceleris imbutum, id. Font. 14, 31: colonorum caede imbutis armis, Liv. 4, 31, 7: imbutae caede manus, Ov. A. A. 2, 714: imbutae praeda manus, Tac. A. 1, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To inspire* or *impress early, to accustom, inure, initiate, instruct, imbue:* his ego de artibus gratiam facio, ne colas, ne inbuas eis tuom ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 17: quibus ille studiis ab ineunte aetate se imbuerat, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28; cf.: animum tenerum opinionibus, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 4: variis erroribus, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: adulescentuli castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 5: liberaliter educatos servilibus vitiis imbuisse, Liv. 26, 2, 11: nemo est tam immanis, cujus mentem non imbuerit deorum opinio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30; cf.: ea pietate omnium pectora imbuerat, ut, etc., Liv. 1, 21, 1: inter novitatem successoris, quae noscendis prius quam agendis rebus inbuenda sit, id. 41, 15, 8: imbuendis sociis ad officia legum, Tac. A. 12, 32: nec quicquam prius imbuuntur quam contemnere deos, id. H. 5, 5: qui honestis sermonibus aures imperatoris imbuant, id. ib. 4, 7; id. Or. 29; 31: optume cum domito juvencus imbuitur, *is trained to labor*, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 180.—**2.** *To do* any thing *for the first time, explore, essay, set the example* (poet.): illa rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *was the first to navigate*, Cat. 64, 11: terras vomere, *to plough first*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 52; Val. Fl. 1, 69: phialam nectare, *to fill first*, Mart. 8, 51, 17: bellum sanguine, *to initiate*, i. e. *to begin*, Verg. A. 7, 542; cf. ib. 554: juvenem primo Hymenaeo (conjux), Sil. 3, 65: imbuis exemplum primae tu, Romule, palmae, *begin, set the example*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 5: opus, Ov. A. A. 1, 654.—**3.** Esp. in *part. perf.*, *somewhat instructed, imbued, initiated, trained:* nos ita a majoribus instituti atque imbuti sumus, ut, etc., Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; cf.: et doctrina liberaliter institutus et aliquo jam imbutus usu, id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: parentum praeceptis imbuti, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: imbutus rudimentis militiae, Vell. 2, 129, 2; cf.: imbutum jam a juventa certaminibus plebeiis, Liv. 5, 2, 13: cognitiones verborum, quibus imbuti sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16: dialecticis imbutus, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; cf.: litteris saltem leviter imbutus, Quint. 1, 2, 16: quasi non perfectum litteris sed imbutum, Suet. Gramm. 4: (verna) Litterulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 7: ad quam (legem) non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, Cic. Mil. 4, 10; so opp. instructus: elementis studiorum etsi non instructus, at certe imbutus, Tac. Or. 19.—Poet.: aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore saecla, *endued*, Lucr. 2, 502 Munro (dub.; v. Lachm. Lucr. 2, p. 102).

‡ **imburvum,** fictum ab urvo, quod ita flexum ut redeat sursum vorsus, ut in aratro quod est urvum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.

imbūtāmentum, i, *n.* [imbuo, II. B.], *instruction, teaching* (late Lat.): varia dogmatum, Fulg. Myth. 1 prooem.

imbūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from imbuo.

ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [imitor], *that may be imitated, imitable* (rare but class.): orationis subtilitas imitabilis illa quidem videtur esse existimanti, Cic. Or. 23, 76; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 61; 10, 2, 12; 19: tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 4: non imitabile fulmen, Verg. A. 6, 590: quiddam, Ov. P. 4, 10, 77: neque est gemma alia imitabilior mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 112.—**II.** *Imitative, inclined to imitate:* homines imitabili natura, Vitr. 2, 1, 3.

ĭmĭtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *imitation; abstr.* and *concr.*, *a resemblance, likeness, imitation, image* (Ovidian): somnia, quae veras aequent imitamine formas, Ov. M. 11, 626.—In *plur.:* artes, antiquae imitamina vitae, Ov. M. 4, 445: aetatis peragens imitamina nostrae, id. ib. 15, 200; id. F. 4, 211.

ĭmĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *imitation;* abstr. and concr. (post-Aug.): simulacrum imitamenti Olympiaci Jovis, *the statue*, Amm. 22, 13, 1.—In *plur.:* tristitiae, *acts in imitation of*, Tac. A. 13, 4: veterum Romanorum, id. ib. 14, 57: opplevit omnia non simulacris neque imitamentis, sed luctu atque lamentis veris, Gell. 7, 5, 7.

ĭmĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *imitation* (class.; cf. aemulatio). **I.** In gen.: imitatio virtutis aemulatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 26: excellentium civium virtus imitatione digna, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: imitatione tantam ingenii praestantiam consequi, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: ut ad imitationem sui vocet alios, id. Rep. 2, 42: periculosa exempli, id. Fl. 11, 24: antiquitatis, Quint. 11, 3, 10: nostrorum dictorum factorumque, id. 9, 2, 59: fori consiliorumque, id. 2, 4, 41 al.: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 215: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis afferre, id. 3, 12, 45: longe difficillima est imitationis imitatio, *the copying of a copy*, Plin. Ep. 4, 28, 3: certatim haec omnis imitatio lacessivit, ut, etc., Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.—**B.** *The faculty of imitation:* ingenii signum in parvis praecipuum memoria est: . . . proximum imitatio, Quint. 1, 3, 1.—**II.** In rhet. lang. **A.** *Imitation of an orator:* imitatio est, in qua impellimur cum diligenti ratione, ut aliquorum similes in dicendo velimus esse, Auct. Her. 1, 2, 3; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 22 sq.; Quint. 10, 2.—**B.** *Imitation of a natural sound, onomatopœia*, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

ĭmĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *representing by imitation*, Diom. p. 479 P.

ĭmĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an imitator, copyist, mimic* (class.). (α) With *gen.:* permulti imitatores principum exsistunt, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: Thucydidis, Quint. 10, 1, 74: Atticorum, id. ib. 115; 12, 10, 14: veterum facinorum, Cic. Vatin. 9, 22: Brutus erat stulti sapiens imitator, Ov. F. 2, 717: fulminis, id. M. 14, 618.—(β) *Absol.:* natura fingit homines et creat imitatores et narratores facetos, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: nec desilies imitator in artum, Hor. A. P. 134: o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19.

ĭmĭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [imitator], *secondary, imitative* (opp. originale): peccatum, Aug. Cont. Jul. 6, 24.

ĭmĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that imitates* (rare but class.): boni (voluptas), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: gloriae, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: avis imitatrix ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

ĭmĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [imitor], *an imitation*, Aus. Per. Odyss. 14, 3.

ĭmĭto, āre, v. imitor *fin.*

ĭmĭtor, ātus, 1 (archaic *inf. pres.* imitarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25; Lucr. 5, 1377), *v. freq. a. dep.* [root im-, cf. aemulus], *to imitate.* **I.** *To represent, to express, copy, portray* (class.): summum illum luctum penicillo, *to portray*, Cic. Or. 22, 74; cf.: oris (Coae Veneris) pulchritudo reliqui corporis imitandi spem auferebat, id. Off. 3, 2, 10: aut Ialysi aut Coae Veneris pulchritudinem, id. Or. 2, 5; id. Brut. 18, 70: chirographum, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2: faber ungues Exprimet et molles imitabitur aere capillos, Hor. A. P. 33; cf.: argillā quidvis imitabitur udā, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: hunc in persona lenonis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: populi speciem et nomen, id. Rep. 3, 33: antiquitatem, id. Brut. 36, 137; cf.: heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, id. de Or. 5, 47, 380: imitans, ut est mos, facta et dicta vivi, Suet. Vesp. 19: sine imitandorum carminum actu ludiones, *not expressing by gesticulation*, Liv. 7, 2, 4: gaudia falsa, Tib. 3, 6, 33; cf. maestitiam, Tac. A. 1, 24: quaecumque (pictura) imitata figuram est, Juv. 6, 341.—Poet.: putre solum imitamur arando, i. e. *to make loose* or *friable*, Verg. G. 2, 204: robore duro Stipitibus ferrum sudibusque imitantur obustis, *replace, substitute, supply the place of*, id. A. 11, 894: pocula vitea fermento atque sorbis, id. G. 3, 380; cf.: diuturni mores consensu utentium comprobati legem imitantur, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 9.—**II.** *To imitate, to act like, copy after, seek to resemble, counterfeit* something (so most freq.): imitabor nepam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7: imitabor ergo Aratum, qui magnis de rebus dicere exordiens, a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36; cf.: imitor Archytam, id. ib. 1, 38: Platonem, id. Ac. 1, 3, 10: aliquem imitando effingere atque exprimere, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90; cf.: quem (eloquentem) si imitari atque exprimere non possumus, id. Or. 5, 19: quem postea imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126: ipsi sibi imitandi fuerunt, Cic. Or. 53, 177: qui maxime imitandus, et solus imitandus est, Quint. 10, 2, 24; cf.: tu mihi maxime imitabilis, maxime imitandus videbaris, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 4: noster ille amicus, dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 1 Mos.: populi consuetudinem, id. ib. 2, 20: non dicam plura, ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: in adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: quod faciendum imitandumque est omnibus, ut, etc., id. Lael. 19, 70: factum praeclarum expositum ad imitandum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: in qua (sc. domo) sollicitas imitatur janua portas, *resembles*, Juv. 7, 42.

☞ **a.** *Act.* form **ĭmĭto,** āre (ante-class.): si malos imitabo, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 473, 22 (Fragm. Trag. v. 1 Rib.): tuum opus nemo imitare potest, Varr. ib. 21.—**b.** **ĭmĭtātus,** a, um, in *pass. signif.:* imitata et efficta simulacra, Cic. Univ. 3, 6: cum sint alii veri affectus, alii ficti et imitati, Quint. 11, 3, 61: nec abest imitata voluptas, Ov. M. 9, 481; Avien. Fab. 5, 17.

īmĭtus, *adv.* [imus], *at* or *from the bottom*, = funditus (post-class.): fontes imitus ignes eructare, Gell. 17, 10, 13; 2, 20, 4: terra dehiscente imitus, App. M. 9, p. 233; Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

immăcŭlābĭlis (inm-), e, *adj.* [inmaculo], *that cannot be stained* (late Lat.): conscientia, Aus. Grat. Act. ad Gratian. 27.

immăcŭlātus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unstained* (poet. and late Lat.; syn.: integer, incorruptus): Romana tellus, Luc. 2, 736; Amm. 19, 2, 9; Lact. 6, 2, 13; Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 20 al.

immăcŭlo (inm-), āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to stain* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 1, 2; 4, 16.

immădesco, dŭi, 3 (only in the *perf.*), *v. inch. n.* [in-madesco], *to become wet* or *moist* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): credibile est, lacrimis immaduisse genas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 34; Stat. S. 3, 1, 73: cum terra a siccitate continua immaduit imbre, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 39.

immădĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [in-madidus],

to moisten, wet, Ambros. Exc. Frat. 2, 12; id. ap. Luc. 7, § 20.

immāne, *adv.*, v. immanis *fin.*

immănĕo (**inm-**), ēre, *v. n.* [in-maneo], *to remain in* (late Lat.): cur non possit … caelum levioribus immanere vaporibus? Aug. de Gen. ad lit. 2, 4 *fin.*

immănifestus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-manifestus], *not obvious*, Ruf. Gr. de Metris, 2710 P.

immānis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [i. e. in- and old Lat. mānus=bonus; kindr. with Sanscr. ma=metior, to measure; Lat. mānes, good spirits], *monstrous* in size, *enormous, immense, huge, vast* (class.). **I.** Lit. (usually of inanim. and abstr. things): corporum magnitudo, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 9; cf.: simulacra immani magnitudine, id. ib. 6, 16, 4: immani corpore serpens, Lucr. 5, 33; 3, 987: ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 23: pocula, id. Phil. 2, 25, 63: immania ponti Aequora, Lucr. 4, 410: templa caeli, id. 5, 521: antrum, Verg. A. 6, 11; cf.: spelunca vasto hiatu, id. ib. 6, 237: barathrum, id. ib. 8, 245: tegumen leonis, id. ib. 7, 666: telum, id. ib. 11, 552 al.: magna atque immanis, Lucr. 4, 1163: cete, Verg. A. 5, 822: numerus annorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; cf.: exercitus, Vell. 2, 51, 1: frequentia amicorum, id. 2, 59 *fin.*: geminos immani pondere caestus, Verg. A. 5, 401: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: ambitus redit immanis: numquam fuit par, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 4: dissensio civitatis, Vell. 2, 2, 1: studium loquendi, Ov. M. 5, 678: avaritia, Sall. J. 31, 12: vitium, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: soloecismus, Gell. 15, 9, 3: impulsae praeceps inmane ruinae, *the vast crash*, Juv. 10, 107. — *Neutr. absol.*: Immane quantum animi exarsere, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 27 (2, 79 Dietsch); so, vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat, *how exceedingly, wonderfully*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 6: civilis lapsu equi prostratus immane quantum suis pavoris et hostibus alacritatis indidit, Tac. H. 4, 34: quod matrimonium Aemiliano huic immane quanto fuit, App. Mag.; and in full: immane dictu est, quanti et quam multi ad Pompeium discesserint, Sall. Orat. ad Caes. 1.—**II.** Trop., *monstrous* in character, *frightful, inhuman, fierce, savage, wild* (class.; syn.: ferus, immitis, barbarus, durus, saevus; opp. mansuetus, mitis): hostis in ceteris rebus nimis ferus et immanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51; cf.: nulla gens tam fera, nemo omnium tam immanis, cujus, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, id. Rep. 2, 14: belua (with fera), id. Ac. 2, 34, 108; id. N. D. 2, 64, 161; (with taetra), id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; cf.: immanis et vasta belua, id. Rep. 2, 40: nihil ista immanius belua est, id. ib. 3, 33: janitor aulae, Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 15: ex hoc populo indomito, vel potius immani, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 44: istius immanis atque importuna natura, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: immanis, intolerandus, vesanus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7: immanis ac barbara consuetudo hominum immolandorum, Cic. Font. 10, 21: tantum facinus, tam immane (patris occidendi), id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: coeptis effera Dido, Verg. A. 4, 642: orae, id. ib. 1, 616: Raeti, Hor. C. 4, 14, 15: Agathyrsi, Juv. 15, 125: Pyrrhus, id. 14, 162.—*Subst.*: **immānĭa,** ium, *n.*, *frightful deeds* or *sayings*: quamvis fabulosa et immania credebantur, *stories however fabulous and frightful*, Tac. A. 4, 11: dira atque inmania pati, Juv. 15, 104.—*Comp.*: scelere ante alios immanior omnes, Verg. A. 1, 347.—*Sup.*: voluptatem immanissimus quisque acerrime sequitur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 90.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms, **immāne** and **immānĭter** (not ante-Aug.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Monstrously, immoderately, excessively*: immaniter clamare, Gell. 1, 26, 8.—More freq., **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Frightfully, dreadfully, fiercely, savagely, wildly.* (α) Form immane: leo hians immane, Verg. A. 10, 726: sonat fluctus per saxa, id. G. 3, 239; cf.: fremant torrentes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 237: spirans rapta securi, Verg. A. 7, 510.—(β) Form immaniter: leones per ea loca saevientes immaniter, Amm. 18, 7: perdite et immaniter vivere, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.—**b.** *Comp.*: immanius efferascunt, Amm. 18, 7.

immānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [immanis]. **I.** *Monstrous size, hugeness, vastness, excess* (very rare, but class.): serpens inusitatae immanitatis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: vitiorum, Cic. Cael. 6, 14: frigoris, Just. 2, 1.—**II.** *Monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, savageness, fierceness, cruelty, barbarism* (so most freq.): ista in figura hominis feritas et immanitas beluae, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32: feritas quaedam atque agrestis immanitas, id. Div. 1, 29, 60; cf.: multas esse gentes sic immanitate efferatas ut, etc., id. N. D. 1, 23, 62: omni diritate atque immanitate taeterrimus, id. Vatin. 3, 9: inter feras satius est aetatem degere, quam in tanta immanitate versari, *in such barbarism*, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: asperitas et immanitas naturae, id. Lael. 23, 87: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, id. Rep. 2, 26: in animo, stupor in corpore, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12; cf.: temperantiam immanitas in voluptatibus aspernandis imitatur, id. Part. 23, 81: M. Antonii tanta est non insolentia (nam id quidem vulgare vitium est), sed immanitas, non modo ut, etc., id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: tanti facinoris immanitas, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: parricidii, Quint. 9, 2, 53: priorum temporum, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: ista verborum, Cic. Fin. 4, 9 *fin.* (v. Madv. ad h. l.).

immānĭter, *adv.*, v. immanis *fin.*

immansuētus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-mansuetus], *untamed, wild, savage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille ferox immansuetusque, Ov. M. 4, 237: Cyclops, id. ib. 14, 249: at tu (Borea), de rapidis immansuetissime ventis, id. H. 18, 37: trucem atque immansuetum bovem caedimus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 15: ingenium immansuetum ferumque, Ov. M. 15, 85: quid immansuetius? Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6.

immarcescĭbĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [in-marcesco], *unfading* (post-class.): flos, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15: corona, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15.

immastĭcātus, a, um [in-mastico], *not chewed, not masticated*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 46.

immātūrē, *adv.*, v. immaturus *fin.*

immātūrĭtas (**inm-**), ātis, *f.* [immaturus]. **I.** *Unripeness, immatureness*: sponsarum, Suet. Aug. 34.—***II.** *Untimely haste, over-eagerness*: quid haec festinatio, quid haec immaturitas tanta significat? Cic. Quint. 26, 82.

immātūrus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-maturus], *untimely, before the season, unripe, immature* (class.). **I.** Lit., of plants and fruits: pira, Cels. 2, 30: frons, Quint. 12, 6, 2: amomis, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 49.—**II.** Transf., of other things: vomica, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 14: infans immaturus est editus, Suet. Aug. 63: puellae, i. e. *not yet marriageable*, id. Tib. 61: virgo, Dig. 47, 10, 25: sponsa, ib. 24, 1, 32, § 27: mors, *untimely, premature*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 119; cf. id. Cat. 4, 2, 3; Quint. 10, 1, 89; Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 4: interitus C. Gracchi, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: obitus, Suet. Calig. 8: iter mortis, Prop. 3, 7, 2: funus, Quint. 6 praef. § 3; cf.: filius obiit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 59: puella, *early dead*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 17: ossa, Tib. 2, 6, 29; Quint. 11, 1, 32: consilium, Liv. 22, 38, 11; Suet. Aug. 8: abi hinc cum inmaturo amore ad sponsum, *unseasonable*, Liv. 1, 26, 4.—*Adv.*: **immātūrē,** *untimely, immaturely*, Col. 11, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 116; Sen. Suas. 1 *fin.*—*Comp.*, App. M. 6, p. 180.

immĕdĭcābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [in-medicabilis], *incurable* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: vulnus, Ov. M. 1, 190; 10, 189: telum, *the wound of which is incurable*, Verg. A. 12, 858.—**II.** Trop.: ira, Sil. 1, 147; 14, 292.

immĕdĭcātus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-medicor], *painted*: os, App. Mag. p. 323, 12: aegritudo, Hilar. Trin. 6, 3.

immĕdĭtātē, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

immĕdĭtātus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-meditatus], *unstudied, unpremeditated, artless, natural* (post-class.): sonores animalium, App. Flor. p. 357, 41: incessus, id. Met. 2, p. 115, 25.—*Adv.*: **immĕdĭtātē,** *without premeditation*, Gell. praef. § 10.

* **immēĭo** (**inm-**), ĕre, *v. n.* [in-meio], *to make water into*; transf., in mal. part.: patriciae vulvae, Pers. 6, 73.

immĕmor (**inm-**), ŏris (ante-class. in the *nom. sing.* immemoris, Caecil. ap. Prisc. pp. 699 and 772 P.; Com. Fragm. v. 31 Rib.; *abl.* immemori, Sen. Ben. 7, 3, 2; Cat. 64, 123; 248; al. immemore, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 3), *adj.* [in-memor], *unmindful, not thinking, forgetful, regardless, negligent* of a thing. **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.); constr. usually with *gen.*; less freq. *absol.* or with an *inf.* (α) With *gen.*: adeone immemor rerum a me gestarum esse videor? Cic. Sull. 30, 83: hesternorum immemores, acta pueritiae recordari, Quint. 11, 2, 6: beneficii, Ter. And. 1, 1, 17: ne me immemorem mandati tui putares, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: istius mandati tui, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: hujus rei, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: nec erat (L. Gellius) Romanarum rerum immemor, i. e. *he was not ignorant of Roman history*, id. Brut. 47, 174: venator tenerae conjugis immemor, Hor. C. 1, 1, 26: immemor in testando nepotis, Liv. 1, 34, 3: omnium immemor difficultatum, id. 9, 31, 14: praedae, Tac. A. 14, 36: sepulcri, Hor. C. 2, 18, 18: herbarum (juvenca), Verg. E. 8, 2: graminis (cervus), Hor. C. 1, 15, 30; cf.: qua cibi qua quietis inmemor nox traducta est, Liv. 9, 3, 4: salutis immemores, Curt. 7, 9.—(β) *Absol.*: magna haec immemoris ingenii signa, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: immemori discedens pectore conjux, *unfeeling*, Cat. 64, 123: mente, id. ib. 249: possimne ingratus et immemor esse? Ov. M. 14, 173; 10, 682; 15, 122; Cat. 30, 1.—(γ) With *inf.*: nihili est, suum Qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 3; and with *acc.* and *inf.*: immemor, Chaeream Cassium nominari, *never thinking, not considering*, Suet. Calig. 57.—**II.** Transf., *that causes forgetfulness*, a poet. epithet of Lethe, Stat. S. 5, 2, 96; Sil. 16, 478; Sen. Herc. Oet. 936.

immĕmŏrābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [in-memorabilis] (ante-class.). **I.** *Pass.*, *unmentionable, indescribable* = ἀδιήγητος: spurcidioi versus immemorabiles, i. e. *unworthy to be mentioned*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56: spatium, Lucr. 6, 488.—***II.** *Act.*, *that will not tell any thing, speechless, silent*: anus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.

immĕmŏrātio (**inm-**), ōnis, *f.* [immemor], *unmindfulness, forgetfulness* (late Lat.): dei, Vulg. Sap. 14, 26.

immĕmŏrātus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-memoratus], *unmentioned, not related* (poet.): juvat immemorata ferentem Ingenuis oculisque legi manibusque teneri, *not yet related, new*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 33: nec tu jam metris meis immemoratus eris, *unsung*, Aus. Parent. 20.

immĕmŏrĭa (**inm-**), ae, *f.* [in-memoria], *unmindfulness, forgetfulness* (= oblivio; post-class.): cum reversus locum thesauri immemoriâ non repeteret, Dig. 41, 2, 44.

immĕmŏris, e, v. immemor *init.*

immendo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-mendum], *to involve in a fault, implicate*: quos non emendamus, sed nos potius immendamus, Aug. Cont. Mendac. 3, 6.

immensĭtas (**inm-**), ātis, *f.* [immensus], *immeasurableness, immensity* (Ciceron.): latitudinum, longitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: immensitates camporum, id. ib. 2, 39, 98.

immensūrābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.*, *immeasurable* (late Lat.): mensura, Claud. Mam. de Stat An. 2, 4; Hier. Eph. 4, 7.

immensūrātus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *not measured* (late Lat.), Salv. adv. Avar. 1, 11.

immensus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-mensus], *immeasurable, boundless, endless, vast, immense* (freq. and class.; syn.: infinitus, ingens, interminatus). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Lit.: si immensam et interminatam in omnes partes magnitudinem regionum videretis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: aëra deum statuit eumque gigni esseque immensum et infinitum, id. ib. 1, 10, 26: ex ingenti quodam oratorem immensoque campo in exiguum sane gyrum compellitis, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: in mari immenso vehi, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: domus, Ov. F. 6, 640: mons, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96: via, Ov. P. 3, 3, 78: fines ingenii, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214: series laborum, Ov. H. 9, 5: jacuitque per antrum Immensus, Verg. A. 3, 632; cf.: omnis eorum juventus infinita numero, immensa corporibus, Vell. 2, 106, 1: argenti pondus et auri, Cic. Rep. 1, 17; Hor. S. 1, 1, 41: pretiis

emere, Suet. Calig. 39: observata sunt haec tempore immenso, Cic. Div. 1, 7, 12: nox, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 25.—**B.** Trop., *vast, measureless, boundless:* morae, Ov. H. 1, 82: fletus, id. M. 10, 136: immensa vorago aut gurges vitiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: immensae, infinitae, immoderatae cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: sitis cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: difficultas, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 4: differentia, id. 36, 5, 4, § 20: fervet immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, *fathomless* (the fig. being taken from a river), Hor. C. 4, 2, 7: immensum est, erratas dicere terras, *there is no end of recounting*, Ov. F. 4, 573; cf.: quod persequi immensum est, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102.—*Sup.* (very rare): immensissimae voluptates, Spart. Hadr. 19.—**II.** *Absol.* **A.** *Subst.:* **immensum,** i, *n.*, *a boundless extent, immense size, boundlessness, immensity* (rare; not in Cic.): extra Processit longe flammantia moenia mundi, Atque omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74; cf. id. 1, 957: loci, Liv. 5, 37, 5: per immensum ventis discordibus actus, Ov. M. 4, 620: proruta per immensum aedificia, *over a vast extent*, Tac. A. 15, 40: aliquid mercari immenso, *at an enormous price*, Plin. 9, 40, 64, § 138: mons saxeus in immensum editus, Sall. J. 92, 5: ardet in immensum geminatis ignibus Aetne, Ov. M. 2, 220: ad immensum aliquid augere, Liv. 29, 25, 3: aliquid immenso plus laudare, *immoderately*, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92.—**B.** *Adv.:* **immensum,** *without end, exceedingly, immensely* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): creverat immensum, Ov. F. 5, 537: immensum attolli, Tac. A. 4, 40: vigere, id. ib. 3, 30: luxus immensum proruperat, id. ib. 3, 52: immensum quantum hinc Oceano, illinc Hiberico mari conprimentibus, *exceedingly*, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110; 16, 36, 66, § 172.

imměo (**inm-**), āre, *v. n.* [in-meo], *to go into, to enter* (post-Aug.): delphini inmeantes Nilo, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91: cisternis (aqua), Pall. 1, 17: inmeans spiritus, Plin. 11, 39, 92, § 226.

immĕrens (**inm-**), entis (in tmesi: inque merentes, Lucr. 2, 1104), *adj.* [in-mereo], *undeserving, not meriting, innocent* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. indignus): triste lignum, caducum In domini caput immerentis, Hor. C. 2, 13, 11; id. Epod. 6, 1; 7, 19; Suet. Tit. 10: quaedam immerentia, *innocent, harmless things*, Val. Max. 9, 12, 8: inscitum efferre injuriam tibi immerenti, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 14.—*Subst.:* **immĕrens,** entis, *m.*, *one who is innocent, does not deserve* any thing: male mereri de inmerenti inscitiast, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 29.—*Adv.:* **immĕrenter** (**inm-**), *undeservedly:* a Philippo rege temulento immerenter damnata, Val. Max. 6, 2, ext. 1.

immergo (**inm-**), si, sum, 3 (*perf. sync.* immersti, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 26; acc. to the second conj., *inf. pres. pass.* immergeri, Col. 5, 9, 3), *v. a.* [in-mergo], *to dip, plunge, sink,* or *stick into* any thing, *to immerse* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: manus in aquam ferventem, Plin. 28, 6, 15, § 144: immersus in flumen, Cic. Univ. 13: in aqua cui subinde (ferrum) candens immergitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144: nautas pelago, Ov. M. 4, 423: partem arboris deflexam terrae, Col. 5, 6, 30: aliquem spumosā undā, Verg. A. 6, 174: immergi melle cotoneā, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: manus, Ov. M. 13, 563: se in aquam, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 90: se alto (belua), Curt. 4, 4.—Mid.: ubi Hister amnis inmergitur, i. e. *pours itself into the sea*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41: at quidem tute errasti, quom parum inmersti ampliter (sc. manus), *did not dip deep enough*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 26.—**B.** Transf., in gen.: se aliquo, *to throw* or *plunge one's self into* any thing, *to betake one's self* anywhere: immersit aliquo sese credo in ganeum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 3: se in contionem mediam, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: inter mucrones se hostium immersit, Just. 33, 2.—**II.** Trop.: se blanditiis et assentationibus in alicujus consuetudinem, Cic. Clu. 13, 36: se studiis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 37: se penitus Pythagorae praeceptis, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1 *fin.*

immĕrĭto, *adv.*, v. immeritus *fin.*

immĕrĭtus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-meritus], *undeserved* (in the *adj.* mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Act.*, *that has not deserved* something, *undeserving, guiltless, innocent:* delicta majorum immeritus lues, Romane, Hor. C. 3, 6, 1; so of persons, id. ib. 1, 28, 30; Ov. Tr. 2, 274; Quint. 6 praef. § 4; cf. gens, Verg. A. 3, 2: urbes, Ov. M. 12, 550: agni, Hor. S. 2, 3, 211: locus, id. Ep. 1, 14, 12: paries, id. S. 2, 3, 7: vestis, id. C. 1, 17, 28: arbor, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 19: ungues, id. 2, 4, 3 (13).—With *inf.:* virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 21.—*Subst.:* **immĕrĭtum,** i, *n.*, *the absence of guilt* or *desert:* cur tu, obsecro, immerito meo me morti dedere optas? *for no fault of mine*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 18; id. Men. 2, 3, 25.—**II.** *Pass.*, *that is not deserved, undeserved, unmerited* (much less freq.): laudibus haud immeritis onerare aliquem, Liv. 4, 13 *fin.:* credulus immerita Phasida juvit ope, Ov. F. 2, 42: opes, Mart. 7, 32, 6: querelae, Val. Fl. 8, 158.—Hence, *adv.:* **immĕrĭto** (**inm-**), *undeservedly, unjustly, without cause* (esp. freq. with a negative): jam dudum te omnes nos accusare audio Immerito, et me omnium horunc immeritissimo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 60: si praeter opinionem, si immerito, si misera, si ingrata, etc., * Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: haud equidem immerito Cumanae carmine vatis Cautum, Luc. 8, 824: ut eos non immerito probaverit sanctissimus censor, *with perfect justice, justly*, Quint. 4 praef. § 3; so, non immerito, id. 8, 6, 62; 9, 1, 12; 9, 4, 35; 10, 1, 116; Suet. Caes. 55; id. Calig. 10; 51; id. Ner. 13: neque immerito, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 8; Quint. 7 praef. § 2; 7, 7, 1; 10, 1, 27; 11, 2, 1; 12, 10, 75: nec immerito, id. 2, 8, 1; Sen. Ep. 11 *fin.*

* **immersābĭlis** (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [in-merso], *that cannot be sunk*, i. e. *unconquerable:* (Ulixes) adversis rerum immersabilis undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22.

immersĭo (**inm-**), ōnis, *f.* [immergo], *a plunging into, immersion* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 47.

immersus, a, um, *Part.*, from immergo.

* **immētātus** (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-metor], *unmeasured:* jugera, Hor. C. 3, 24, 12.

‡ **immĕtŭens,** ἄφοβος, ἀμέριμνος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

immĭgro (**inm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [in-migro], *to remove* or *go into* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: et in domum et in paternos hortos immigrabit, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: in tam insolitum domicilium, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: ubi illo (i. e. in aedes) immigrat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23.—**II.** Trop.: pleraque (verba) translata: sic tamen, ut ea non irruisse in alienum locum, sed immigrasse in suum diceres, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: nulla res publica fuit, in quam tam serae avaritia luxuriaque immigraverint, Liv. prooem. § 11: posteaque immigravi in ingenium meum, i. e. *gave myself up to it* (the fig. being taken from a house; v. the passage in connection), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 55.

* **immĭnentia** (**inm-**), ae, *f.* [immineo], *imminence, nearness:* ab instantia atque imminentia fraudis, Nigid. ap. Gell. 9, 12, 6.

immĭnĕo (**inm-**), ēre, *v. n.* [in-mineo], *to project over* or *towards* a thing, *to bend* or *lean towards, to hang down over, overhang* (syn. impendeo). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): collis plurimus urbi Imminet, *commands*, Verg. A. 1, 420; cf.: imminens prope ipsis moenibus tumulus, Liv. 29, 35, 7: imminens villae tua pinus esto, Hor. C. 3, 22, 5: candida populus antro Imminet, Verg. E. 9, 41: aër his, Ov. M. 1, 52: caelumque quod imminet orbi, id. ib. 2, 7: scopulus aequoribus, id. ib. 4, 525: apex collis subjectis arvis, id. ib. 7, 779: nemus desuper, Verg. A. 1, 165: arbos, Ov. M. 4, 459: imminet e celsis audentius improba muris Virgo, Val. Fl. 6, 681; Quint. 11, 3, 130: choros ducit Venus imminente luna, *shining overhead*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 5: cum ageretur togata, simulans, caterva tota clarissima concentione in ore impuri hominis imminens contionata est: Huic vitae tuae, etc., *bending* or *turning towards*, Cic. Sest. 55, 118; cf.: gestu omni imminenti, *bent towards him*, id. de Or. 2, 55, 225.—**B.** Transf., *to be near to* a thing, *to touch on, border upon.* **1.** In gen. (rare): imminet hic, sequiturque parem, similisque tenenti Non tenet, Ov. M. 7, 785: tergo fugacis, id. ib. 1, 542: carcer imminens foro, *adjoining*, Liv. 1, 33, 8: imminentia muro aedificia, id. 2, 33, 7.—**2.** In partic. (like impendere and instare), in an inimical sense, *to threaten, menace*, by nearness or commanding position (class.): nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeeo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46; cf.: Carthago imminere jam fructuosissimis insulis populi Romani videbatur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: certior sum factus, Parthos . . . Ciliciae magis imminere, id. Att. 5, 20, 2: imminent duo reges toti Asiae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: circum insulas Italiae inminentes, Liv. 21, 49, 1: Mithridates Italiae quoque, Vell. 2, 18, 4: Parthi Latio, Hor. C. 1, 12, 53: Germaniae et Britanniae, Suet. Calig. 19: bello subegit gentem rebus populi Romani imminentem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 80 *fin.:* imbrium divina avis imminentûm, Hor. C. 3, 27, 10: turris ingens inminebat, Liv. 21, 7, 7; 21, 11, 10: inminentes tumuli, id. 3, 7, 2.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** *To strive eagerly after* a thing, *to be eager for, to long for, be intent upon:* hujus mendicitas aviditate conjuncta in nostras fortunas imminebat, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20; Liv. 30, 28, 9: in alterius ducis exercitusque opprimendi occasionem imminebat, id. 25, 20, 5: huc imminet: omnes Dirigit huc sensus, Verg. Cul. 89: alieno imminere, Sen. Ep. 2 *fin.:* rebus, Tac. A. 16, 14: quod imminere emptioni publicanos videbat, Suet. Aug. 24: peritus rerum popularium imminensque ei potestati, Liv. 3, 51, 9: spei majoris honoris, id. 4, 25, 9: occasioni alloquendi regem, Curt. 5, 11: exitio conjugis, Ov. M. 1, 146: Verres avaritia semper hiante atque imminenti fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), *to be near at hand, to impend.* **1.** In gen.: sunt qui ea, quae quotidie imminent, non videant, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: mors, quae propter incertos casus quotidie imminet, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91.—**2.** In partic., *to threaten* by nearness, *to be imminent:* periculum, quod imminere ipsi portenderetur, Suet. Claud. 29: periculum ambobus, id. Tit. 9: imminentes undique insidiae, id. Caes. 86: discrimina undique, id. Tib. 25: summum discrimen, Quint. 8, 4, 22: bellum, id. 12, 1, 43: taedio praesentium et imminentium metu, Suet. Vit. 15.

immĭnŭo (**inm-**), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [in-minuo], *to lessen, diminish* a thing (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf. diminuo, comminuo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: si istas exiguas copias quam minime imminueris, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2: pondus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47.—**B.** Pregn., *to weaken, impair, enfeeble:* corpus otio, animum libidinibus imminuebant, Tac. H. 2, 93; cf.: Gauda, morbis confectus, et ob eam caussam mente paululum inminuta, Sall. J. 65, 1: vires (Venus), Lucr. 5, 1017; cf. ib. 626.—In mal. part.: virginem, App. Flor. p. 350; Lact. 1, 10 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lessen, diminish, abate:* aestivorum tempus comitiorum mora imminuerat, Sall. J. 44, 3: quod populi semper proprium fuit, quod nemo imminuit, nemo mutavit, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19: imminuitur aliquid de voluptate, id. de Or. 1, 61, 259: nihil ex consuetudine luxus atque desidiae, Suet. Ner. 42: postquam se dolor imminuit, Ov. H. 15, 113: verbum imminutum, *contracted*, Cic. Or. 47, 157.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to encroach upon, to violate, injure, subvert, ruin, destroy:* nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: cupiditas imminuta ac debilitata, id. Phil. 12, 3, 7: bellum attenuatum atque imminutum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: pudicitiam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 90: auctoritatem, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 60: jus legationis, id. ib. 2, 1, 33, § 84: laudem alicujus, id. Att. 14, 17, A, 2: libertatem, id. Caecin. 12, 35: Bocchi pacem, Sall. J. 81, 4: mentes hominum (ebrietas), Gell. 15, 2, 4: Agrippa discidio domum imminuerat, Tac. A. 2, 86.—With *acc. pers.* only in Tac.: quamquam Augusta se violari et imminui quereretur, Tac. A. 2, 34: perculso Seneca, promptum fuit Rufum Fenium imminuere, id. ib. 14, 57.—Hence, **immĭnūtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *diminished, smaller, weak:* mens, Tac. A. 6, 46: modus intercalandi interdum cumulatior, interdum imminutior, Sol. 1, § 44

imminūtĭo (**inm-**), ōnis, *f.* [imminuo], *a lessening, diminution; a weakening, impairing, injuring* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: pravitas imminutioque corporis, i. e. *mutilation*, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47.—In mal. part., i. q. devirgin tio, *a deflowering*, Aus. Cent. Nupt. Idyll. 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: criminis, Quint. 7, 4, 3: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33.—**B.** In partic., as a figure of speech, *the use of a weaker expression for a stronger*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 3, 90.

1. immĭnūtus (**inm-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from imminuo.

2. immĭnūtus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-minutus], *undiminished, unimpaired, unviolated* (post-class.): jus suum habere imminutum, Dig. 24, 2, 6; 38, 2, 44.

immiscĕo (**inm-**), scŭi, xtum, or stum, 2 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* immiscerier, Verg. G. 1, 454) *v. a.* [in-misceo], *to mix in, intermix, intermingle, blend* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: semina farinae, Col. 11, 3, 5; 12, 20, 3; 12, 38, 6 sq.: vos meorum militum corpori immiscui, Curt. 10, 3, 10: elephanti per modica intervalla agmini immixti, id. 8, 12, 7: manus manibus, Verg. A. 5, 429: summis ima, Ov. M. 7, 278: sin maculae incipient rutilo immiscerier igni, Verg. G. 1, 454: immixta corporibus semina, Lucr. 3, 393; cf. id. 1, 877: immixtus castris hostium, Vell. 1, 2, 1: mediis se immiscuit armis, Verg. A. 11, 815; cf.: feminas metus turbae virorum immiscuerat, Liv. 22, 60, 2: se nubi atrae, Verg. A. 10, 662.—**B.** Transf., *to cling to:* vestis immiscet cutem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 829.—**C.** Esp.: se immiscere, or immisceri, *to join, unite with* any one, *associate with:* turbae servientium, Tac. Agr. 4, 40: turbae sacricolarum, id. H. 3, 74: manipulis, id. Agr. 28: cur immisceri sibi in cavea patres plebem nollent, Liv. 34, 54, 6: equites se peditibus, id. 31, 35, 5: ita se immiscuit mediis, id. 39, 31, 8: se hostibus, id. 9, 36, 4: veteribus militibus, id. 40, 38, 11; 7, 12, 4; 3, 50, 10: vadimus immixti Danais, Verg. A. 2, 396: se alienae familiae venali, Quint. 7, 2, 26; cf.: se pavonum gregi, Phaedr. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: caelestibus immisceri, Sen. ad Helv. 1, 8: si virtuti se voluptas immiscuisset, id. Vit. Beat. 7, 2; id. Ep. 87, 27: vera falsis, id. ib. 90, 29: sic enim vitia virtutibus inmixta sunt, id. ib. 114, 12: non fugienda petendis Immiscere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 76: quibus necessitudinibus immiscere te mihi parem, Tac. A. 4, 40 *fin.*: immixtaque vota timori, Ov. H. 6, 73: nec parvis periculis immixtus, Tac. H. 4, 85.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To mingle, associate, connect* one thing with another: sortem fortunae regnique sui cum rebus Romanis, Liv. 45, 14, 3 (dub. Weissenb. ex conj. miscuisset).—**2.** Se immiscere (immisceri) alicui rei, *to take part in, concern one's self with, meddle with:* fero et contionibus et comitiis se immiscere, Liv. 34, 2, 1; cf.: ne adfinitatibus, ne propinquitatibus immisceamur, id. 4, 4, 6: ne Philippus rebus Graeciae immisceretur, id. 27, 30, 5: cum se immiscuissent colloquiis montanorum, Liv. 21, 32, 10: Fidenati bello se jam ante immiscuerant, id. 5, 8, 6: se negotiis alienis, Dig. 3, 5, 3 *fin.*: se bonis hereditariis, Gai. Inst. 2, 163.

immĭsĕrābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [in-miserabilis], *unpitied:* periret immiserabilis Captiva pubes, Hor. C. 3, 5, 17.—**II.** *Pitiless*, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 315.

immĭsĕrĭcordĭa (**inm-**), ae, *f.* [immisericors], *pitilessness, unmercifulness* (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 20.

immĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv.*, v. immisericors.

immĭsĕrĭcors (**inm-**), ordis, *adj.* [in-misericors], *pitiless, merciless* (very rare, but class.): ipsum immisericordem, superbum fuisse, Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108: judex immisericors atque inexorabilis contra improbos, Gell. 14, 4, 3.—Of things: flucti (i. e. fluctus) inmisericordes jacere, Att. ap. Non. 488, 12 (Fragm. Trag. v. 33 Rib.); Vulg. Jer. 50, 42.—* *Adv.:* **immĭsĕrĭcordĭter,** *unmercifully:* factum a vobis duriter immisericorditerque, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 28.

* **immĭsĕror** (**inm-**), āri, *v. dep. a.* [in-miseror], *to pity, commiserate:* boni immiserantur illum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 30 dub. (al. miserantur).

immissārium (**inm-**), ĭi, *n.* [immitto], *a cistern* or *reservoir* attached to an aqueduct, *a distributing reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7.

immissĭo (**inm-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a letting in, admission* (rare but class.): fumi aut aquae, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: sarmentorum ea aliorum amputatio, aliorum inmissio, *an engrafting*, Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.

1. immissus (**inm-**), a, um, *Part.*, from immitto.

* **2. immissus** (**inm-**), ūs, *m.* [immitto], *a letting in, admission:* sol cuncta lustrat lucis immissu, Macr. S. 1, 18, § 11.

immistus, a, um, v. immixtus.

immīte, *adv.*, v. immitis *fin.*

immītĭgābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [in-mitigo], *that cannot be softened* or *allayed, immitigable* (post-class.): ardor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 33.

immītis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [in-mitis], *not soft* or *mellow, harsh, rough, sour* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit., of fruit: uva, Hor. C. 2, 5, 10: fructus (opp. dulcis), Plin. 13, 4, 6, § 26.—More freq., **II.** Transf., in gen., *rough, rude, harsh, hard, severe, stern, fierce, savage, inexorable* (syn.: barbarus, trux, torvus, immanis, ferox, crudelis, saevus): naturā et moribus immitis ferusque, Liv. 23, 5, 12; cf. asper et immitis, Suet. Tib. 59: arrogans, profusus, immitis, id. Ner. 4: tyrannus (i. e. Pluto), Verg. G. 4, 492: Parcae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 13: Glycera, Hor. C. 1, 33, 2: immitibus et desertis locis, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 120: insulam Gyarum immitem et sine cultu hominum esse, Tac. A. 1, 69: immite et turbidum caelum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: venti, Tib. 1, 1, 45: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 621: nidi (i. e. hirundinum apibus infestarum), Verg. G. 4, 17: ara (on which human beings are offered), Ov. P. 3, 2, 71: claustra, id. Am. 1, 6, 17: vulnera, id. de Nuce 69: fata, id. M. 13, 260: mandata, Tac. A. 15, 27: rescriptum, id. ib. 6, 9: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 55: caedes pariter fugientium ac resistentium, Liv. 4, 59, 6.—As *subst.:* **immītĭa,** ium, *n.*, *barbarous acts:* ausae immitia nuptae (i. e. abortus), Ov. F. 1, 625.—*Comp.:* vetus operis ac laboris, et eo immitior, quia toleraverat, Tac. A. 1, 20; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 1: calcato immitior hydro, Ov. M. 13, 804.—*Sup.:* serpentes immitissimum animalium genus, Plin. 10, 74, 96, § 207.—*Adv.:* **immīte,** *rudely, harshly:* stridorque immite rudentum Sibilat, Sil. 17, 257.

immitto (**inm-**), īsi, issum, 3 (*perf. sync.* immisti, Sil. 17, 354), *v. a.* [in-mitto], *to send* or *let into* a place, *to introduce, admit, to send* or *despatch against, to let loose at, discharge at, to cast* or *throw into* (freq. and class.; cf. intromitto, induco, introduco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: servos ad spoliandum fanum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 101; cf.: servi in tecta nostra cum facibus immissi, id. Att. 14, 10, 1; id. Sest. 36, 78: magna vis hominum simul immissa, Liv. 2, 5, 3: equitatu immisso (in agmen hostium), Caes. B. G. 7, 40, 4: armaturam levem in stationes, Liv. 40, 48, 2; 21, 8, 8: corpus in undas, Ov. H. 2, 133: artificem mediis flammis, id. M. 6, 615: completas naves taeda et pice in Pomponianam classem immisit, *let loose*, Caes. B. C. 3, 101, 2; so ib. § 5; cf.: navem in terram, Liv. 30, 25, 8: repente equum immisi ad eam legionem, *urged, spurred*, Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: si effrenatos in eos equos immittitis, Liv. 40, 40, 5: pila in hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 6: tela, id. B. C. 3, 92, 2: telum ex manu, Dig. 9, 2, 52: canalibus aqua immissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 6: aquam ex fullonicis in fundum vicini, Dig. 39, 3, 3: cloacam privatam in publicum, ib. 43, 23, 1; and: puram aquam in alvum, Cels. 2, 12: haec (tigna) cum machinationibus immissa in flumen defixerat, *had driven into*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 4: bipedales trabes, id. ib. § 6: tigna (in parietem), Dig. 8, 5, 8; 43, 25, 3: coronam caelo, *hurls it to the sky*, Ov. M. 8, 179: lentum filis immittitur aurum, *is inserted, interwoven*, id. ib. 6, 68: circa oneratas veste cervices laticlaviam immiserat mappam, *put on, put around*, Petr. 32, 2: dexteraque immissis da mihi signa rotis, *let loose, swiftly driven*, Prop. 3, 9, 58; cf.: immissis pars caeca et concita frenis Arietat in portas, *slackened*, Verg. A. 11, 889: habenas, id. ib. 5, 662; Ov. M. 1, 280; cf. rudentes, *let go, let loose*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 5: Codrus in medios se immisit hostes, *threw himself*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Liv. 9, 4, 10: se in hostium manum multitudinemque, Cic. Font. 17, 38; cf.: immisit in armatas hostium copias, id. Par. 1, 2, 12: offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, *whither you are going*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To send against* (secretly or hostilely), *to set on, incite, instigate, suborn* (mostly post-Aug.): alii Tarquinium a Cicerone immissum aiebant, Sall. C. 48, 8: fratrem Tiberium inopinantem repente immisso tribuno militum interemit, Suet. Calig. 23; cf. Tac. A. 3, 16: immissis qui monerent, id. ib. 4, 54: Suillium accusandis utrisque immittit, id. ib. 11, 1: ad cujus rei probationem immittet indices, Just. 32, 2: invidia et a dissimilibus delator inmissus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 3.—**2.** *To let grow unrestrained* or *wild:* ea vitis immittitur ad uvas pariendas, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3: cupressus immittitur in perticas asseresve, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 141: pro densitate arborum immissorumque aliorum in alios ramorum, *grown together, interwoven*, Liv. 40, 22, 3: penitus immissis radicibus niti, *deeply planted* or *sunk*, Quint. 1, 3, 5: barba immissa et intonso capillo, etc., *overgrown, hanging down*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 130, 8; so, barba immissa, Verg. A. 3, 593; Ov. M. 12, 351; Quint. 12, 3, 12: immissi capilli, Ov. F. 1, 503; id. M. 5, 338; 6, 168; cf., in a Greek construction: Phleias immissus patrios de vertice crines, Val. Fl. 1, 412.—**3.** *To ingraft:* trunci resecantur, et . . . deinde feraces plantae immittuntur, Verg. G. 2, 80.—**4.** Aliquem in bona alicujus, *to install, put in possession*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142.—**II.** Trop.: aliquid in aures, *to listen to*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 14; but without *in:* ne tu quod istic fabuletur auris inmittas tuas, id. Capt. 3, 4, 16: verba suis immittere figuris, *to accommodate its modes of thought* to the words, Manil. 1, 24: jactam et immissam a te nefariam in me injuriam semper duxi, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 28: hic corrector in eo ipso loco, quo reprehendit, immittit imprudens ipse senarium, *lets escape him*, id. Or. 56, 190: si nihil extrinsecus accidit, quod corpus ejus in aliquam valetudinem immitteret, *threw into some sickness*, Dig. 1, 21, 14, § 2: immisitque fugam Teucris atrumque timorem, *instilled, infused*, Verg. A. 9, 719: vires alicui, Val. Fl. 7, 353: amorem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 554.

1. immixtus (**inm-**), a, um, *Part.*, from immisceo.

2. immixtus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-mixtus], *unmixed* (post-class.): vinum, Aus. Ep. 20 *fin.*

immo, incorrectly written **īmo** [perh. *sup.* form from in, with ending mo; cf.: summus, primus; hence], *on the contrary, no indeed, by no means*, or *yes indeed, by all means* (more commonly contradicting or essentially qualifying what precedes; but never, like minime, as an independent negative, being regularly accompanied by a clause defining the meaning; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 551). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *Tr.* Etiam fatetur de hospite? *Th.* Immo pernegat, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 19: *An.* Ubi? domin'? *Ch.* Immo apud libertum Discum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 60: *Do.* Hae quid ad me? *To.* Immo ad te attinent, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 27: *De.* Faciat, ut voles. *Nau.* Immo ejus judicio permitto omnia, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 54; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 28.—Esp., in a reply extending or amplifying the preceding thought (cf.: potius, quin potius): expedies? nempe ut modo? *D.* Immo melius spero, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 22; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 80: *Si.* Quid? hoc intellextin'? an nondum etiam ne hoc quidem? *Da.* Immo callide, Ter. And. 1, 2, 30: non igitur faciat, dixerit quis, quod utile sit, quod expediat? Immo intelligat nihil nec expedire nec utile esse, quod sit injustum, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 76: causa igitur non bona est? Immo optima, id. Att. 9, 7, 4; cf.: quem hominem? levem? immo gravissimum. Mobilem? immo constantissimum. Familiarem? immo alienissimum, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49; id. Att. 10, 12, 4: cum ille dixisset, se vero non exspectare; Immo, inquit, rogo exspectes, Quint. 9, 3, 68: quid tu? Nullane habes vitia? Immo alia. Et fortasse minora? Hor. S. 1, 3, 20; Plin. Pan. 36, 3.—So in retorting a question: *Me.*

Quid apud hasce aedes negotii est tibi? *So.* Immo quid tibi'st? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 194; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29: *Ph.* An amabo meretrix illa est, quae illam sustulit? *La.* Immo meretrix fuit; sed ut sit, de ea re eloquar, id. Cist. 2, 3, 22; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 41: *Si.* Paucis te volo. *So.* Dictum puta: Nempe ut curentur recte haec. *Si.* Immo aliud, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.—**2.** Strengthened by edepol, hercle, ecastor, vero, potius, etc.: *Ol.* Ecquid amas nunc me? *St.* Immo edepol me quam te minus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 19; id. Capt. 2, 1, 16: *St.* Quod bonum atque fortunatum mihi sit. *Ol.* Ita vero et mihi. *Ch.* Non. *Ol.* Immo hercle. *Ch.* Immo mihi hercle, id. Cas. 2, 6, 51; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 5: *Pa.* Mala es. *Ph.* Immo ecastor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 33: *Pa.* Nescis, Parmeno, Quantum hodie profueris mihi, etc.... *Par.* Immo vero scio, neque hoc imprudens feci, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37: quid? si tyrannidem occupare, si patriam prodere conabitur pater: silebitne filius? Immo vero obsecrabit patrem, ne id faciat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: *Tr.* Sub dio coli absque sole perpetuum diem. *Si.* Immo edepol vero, cum, etc., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: *Tr.* Ecquid placent? *Th.* Ecquid placeant me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: senatus haec intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2; id. Att. 12, 43, 1: *De.* Juben' hanc hinc abscedere? *Ph.* Immo intus potius, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 89: immo hercle abiero potius, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 33: sed vos nihilne attulistis inde auri domum? Immo etiam, id. ib. 2, 3, 82: immo etiam, id. Mil. 4, 2, 23; Ter. And. 4, 1, 46: immo vero etiam, v. above: immo est quoque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 51: an infirmissimi omnium tamquam, quos nuper subjecit, Dolopes? Immo contra ea, etc., Liv. 41, 24, 8: immo contra, Dig. 33, 7, 5; 38, 2, 51; 41, 3, 49.—**B.** In partic. **1.** As an expression of dislike or surprise (ante-class.): *Ch.* Verum vis dicam? *Da.* Immo etiam Narrationis incipit mihi initium, *no indeed! now he is going to begin a long story*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: idne est verum? immo id est genus hominum pessimum, id. ib. 4, 1, 5: *Pe.* Euge, euge, lepide: laudo commentum tuum. *Pa.* Ut, si illanc concriminatus sit advorsum Militem, etc.... *Pe.* Immo optume, *no! capital!* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 86.—**2.** Immo si scias or immo si audias, *if you only knew, had only heard*, intimating that such is not the case (ante-class.): immo si scias, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 42: *St.* Scelestissimum Me esse credo. *Pa.* Immo si scias dicta, quae dixit hodie, id. Cas. 3, 5, 35; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 64: *Ly.* Bene hercle factum et gaudeo. *De.* Immo si scias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 27; so ellipt., id. Ps. 2, 4, 59; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 38: immo si audias Meas pugnas, fugias demissis manibus domum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 15.—**II.** Transf. (perh. not before the Aug. period), for vel potius, in the middle of a sentence, to correct or add emphasis to what has been said, *nay rather; nay, I should rather say:* immo ita sit, *nay*, Ov. M. 7, 512: simulacra deum, deos immo ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis ablatos esse, Liv. 48, 43, 6: ipse aliquid, immo multa quotidie dicat, Quint. 2, 2, 8; 6, 2, 10; Plin. Pan. 85, 5: qui pauculis diebus gestum consulatum, immo non gestum abiciebant per edictum, id. ib. 65, 3: nihil causae est, cur non illam vocis modulationem fidibus ac tibiis, immo hercle, cymbalis adjuvemus, Quint. 11, 2, 59; Curt. 4, 1: immo vero, Plin. 34, 1, 1, § 1.—In forming a climax: quanta verborum nobis paupertas, immo egestas sit, Sen. Ep. 58: Agrippinam nihilo tractabiliorem, immo in dies amentiorem, Suet. Aug. 65; Plin. Pan. 23, 2.

☞ Rarely after a word in the clause (first in Livy): nihil immo, Liv. 35, 49, 13: non immo, Quint. 11, 1, 50; cf.: non habet immo suum, Mart. 6, 94, 4: vivit immo vigetque, Liv. 39, 40, 7: statueretur immo, Tac. A. 12, 6: frueretur immo his, id. ib. 11, 30: quaedam immo virtutes, id. ib. 15, 21: illos quin immo, id. Or. 6; cf.: ipsam quin immo curam, id. ib. 39: quin immo, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 31; 12, 11, 27; 7, 10, 8.

immōbĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [in-mobilis], *immovable.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): terra immobilis manens, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: elephas tardum et paene immobile animal, Curt. 8, 14: balaenae ad flexum, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13: rigor, Quint. 9, 4, 101: immobilior scopulis, Ov. M. 13, 801.—**B.** In partic.: res, *immovable property, real estate*, Dig. 2, 8, 15; 41, 3, 23; opp. res mobiles, Ulp. Fragm. 19, 6, 8.—**II.** Trop., *immovable, unmoved, unalterable* (mostly post-Aug.): ardet inexcita Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Verg. A. 7, 623: donec princeps immobilem se precibus et invidiae juxta ostendit, Tac. A. 16, 10: adversum plausum ac lasciviam insultantis vulgi immobiles, id. H. 4, 2: isti apathiae sectatores, qui videri se esse tranquillos et intrepidos et immobiles volunt, Gell. 19, 12, 10: statua pro rostris cum hac inscriptione: PIETATIS IMMOBILIS ERGA PRINCIPEM, Suet. Vit. 3: omnia, quae mensurâ continentur, certa et immobilia congruere sibi debent, Front. Aquaed. 34.

immōbĭlĭtas (**inm-**), ātis, *f.* [immobilis], *immovableness* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aquae (maris mortui), Just. 36, 3.—*Absol.*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 36 *fin.*; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 195.—*Plur.*, Arn. 1, 26.—**II.** Trop., *unfeelingness, want of feeling:* animi, Lact. 6, 17, 23.

immŏdĕrantĭa (**inm-**), ae, *f.* [inmoderor], *want of moderation, intemperance* (post-class.): ventris (opp. abstinentia), Tert. Bapt. 20 *fin.*

immŏdĕrātē, *adv.*, v. immoderatus *fin.*

immŏdĕrātĭo (**inm-**), ōnis, *f.* [immoderatus], *want of moderation, excess* (rare): efferri immoderatione verborum, i. e. *exaggerated expressions*, Cic. Sull. 10, 30: potûs, Ambros. de Elia et Jejun. 12, 44.—**II.** *Want of measure* or *rhythm:* omnem mensuram et modum immoderationi anteponi, August. Music. 9, n. 15.

immŏdĕrātus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-moderatus], *without measure, measureless, immeasurable.* **I.** Lit. (only poet.): vides sublime, fusum, immoderatum aethera, *unbounded* (= immensum), Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 25, 65; Lucr. 1, 1013.—**II.** Trop., *unrestrained, unbridled, excessive, immoderate* (freq. and class.): ipsum illum Aristotelis discipulum, superbum, crudelem, immoderatum fuisse, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3: homo et turbŭlentus, id. Phil. 10, 11, 23: mulier, id. Cael. 21, 53: immensae cupiditates, infinitae et immoderatae sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34: intemperantia, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 39: quippe duos pro uno dominos acceptos, inmoderata, infinita potestate, Liv. 3, 9, 4: res immoderata cupido est, Ov. P. 4, 15, 31: motus animi, cum immoderatiores sunt, vitia fiunt, Gell. 19, 12, 4: immoderatissimae luxuriae esse, Suet. Ner. 51: immoderato potu et pastu pars animi obstupefacta, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: ne immoderata aut angusta sit oratio, id. Or. 58, 198: vox immoderatior, Cael. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 51: tam immoderatae linguae fuit, *unbridled*, Suet. Vit. Luc.: tempestates, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131.—Hence, *adv.:* **immŏdĕrātē. 1.** Lit.: *without measure* or *rule:* moveri immoderate et fortuitu, Cic. Univ. 13: vox immoderate profusa, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: effunditur spiritus, Quint. 11, 3, 63.—**2.** Trop., *immoderately, extravagantly:* vivere, Cic. Univ. 12: jactari, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: abuti nostra facilitate, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2.—*Comp.:* ferre casum incommodorum tuorum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5.—*Sup.:* laetari, Spart. Sev. 20.

immŏdestē, *adv.*, v. immodestus *fin.*

immŏdestĭa (**inm-**), ae, *f.* [immodestus], *intemperate conduct, immodesty, licentiousness* (very rare; not in Cic.): heri haec immodestia me coëgit, qui, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 9: publicanorum, *avarice, extortion*, Tac. A. 13, 50: histrionum, id. ib. 4, 14.

immŏdestus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [inmodestus], *unrestrained, excessive, extravagant, immoderate* (rare but class.; syn. immoderatus): in vino, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: mores, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 44: largitione effundere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1: fautores histrionum, Tac. A. 13, 28: genus jocandi non profusum nec immodestum, * Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.—*Adv.:* **immŏdestē. A.** *Immoderately, extravagantly, impudently:* amare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 25: gloriari (with immodice), Liv. 22, 27, 2: immodeste atque intemperanter facere multa, Quint. 5, 7, 32: postulare missionem, Suet. Aug. 24.—*Comp.:* procedere, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.—**B.** *Unjustly:* tum me hoc indecore, inmodeste datis di, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 9.

immŏdĭcē, *adv.*, v. immodicus *fin.*

immŏdĭcus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [inmodicus], *beyond bounds, beyond measure, excessive, unrestrained, unruly, immoderate* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. (very rare): prominet immodicum pro longa cuspide rostrum, Ov. M. 6, 673: tuber, id. ib. 8, 808: fluctus, id. H. 18, 137: frigus, id. P. 3, 1, 14; cf.: continuae et immodicae tempestates, Suet. Aug. 47.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop., *excessive, unrestrained, extravagant, immoderate*, etc.: immodicus in numero augendo esse solet, *is in the habit of exaggerating numbers*, Liv. 38, 23, 8: in appetendis honoribus immodicus, Vell. 2, 33, 3: immodicus linguâ, Liv. 22, 12, 11: animi, Sall. H. 1, 114 Dietsch: tum verbis tum rebus immodicus, *extravagant in words and deeds*, Suet. Dom. 12: Gracchi legibus (ferendis), Luc. 6, 796: assiduus potius quam immodicus (praeceptor), Quint. 2, 2, 5: imperia, Liv. 21, 3, 5; so, licentia crudelitatis, Vell. 2, 28, 2: decreta ad honores sociorum, Liv. 31, 45, 2: libido possidendi, Col. 1, 3, 11: fastus, Ov. A. A. 3, 511: populi acclamationes, Suet. Caes. 79: oratio, *too long*, Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 1: periodus, Quint. 9, 4, 125.—(β) With *gen.:* gloriae, Vell. 2, 11: irae, Stat. Th. 1, 41: libidinis, Col. 7, 6, 3: laetitiae et maeroris, Tac. A. 15, 23: fugae, Sil. 12, 268: animi, Tac. H. 1, 53.—*As subst.:* immodica cupere, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **immŏdĭcē**, *beyond measure, excessively, immoderately:* si sanguis ex vulnere immodice fluat, Plin. 30, 13, 38, § 112: fucata formam, Luc. 10, 137: frequenter id potius quam immodice facere, Col. 2, 16, 2: opportunae positae (figurae) cum immodice petantur, Quint. 9, 3, 100: immodesteque gloriari, Liv. 22, 27, 2: sibi arrogare eloquentiam, Quint. 11, 1, 19: ferocire, Gell. 1, 11, 2: capere voluptatem ex aliqua re, id. 19, 2, 1.

***immŏdŭlātus** (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-modulatus], *unrhythmical, inharmonious:* poëmata, Hor. A. P. 263.

immoenis, v. immunis.

immŏlātĭcĭus (**inm-**) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [immolo], *of* or *for a sacrifice* (late Lat.): caro, Aug. Ep. 154; cf.: immolaticius θύσιμος, Gloss. Philox.

immŏlātĭo (**inm-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sacrificing, a sacrifice* (rare but class.): in ipso immolationis tempore, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: in ipsa, id. ib. 2, 16, 37: Iphigeniae, Quint. 2, 13, 13.—In *plur.:* nefandae, Tac. A. 3, 13.—**II.** Concr., *a sacrifice, offering*, Aug. Ep. 36, 30.

immŏlātor (**inm-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who offers a sacrifice, a sacrificer* (rare but class.): ut se exta ad immolatoris fortunam accommodent, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: nati immolator unici, Prud. Cath. 12, 48.

immōlītus (**inm-**), a, um, *Part.* [inmolior], *built up* or *erected* in a place (very rare): quae in loca publica inaedificata immolitave privati habebant... demoliti sunt, Liv. 39, 44, 4; so, INAEDIFICATVM INMOLITVMVE, Tab. Heracl. l. 70.

immŏlo (**inm-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-mola]. **I.** Orig., *to sprinkle* a victim *with sacrificial meal* (mola salsa): olim hostiae immolatae dicebantur mola salsa tactae, cum vero ictae et aliquid ex illis in aram datum, mactatae dicebantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 57.—So only in one other example in Cato: boves immolati, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 541.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** Transf., *to bring as an offering, to offer, sacrifice, immolate* (cf. macto): ego hodie dis meis iratissumis sex agnos immolavi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 5: Musis bovem immolasse dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: bovem Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 7; cf.: Dianae vitulum, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 94: hostias, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: animalia capta, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 3: agnum, Hor. C. 4, 11, 7: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 2: homines, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; id. Front. 10, 21: filiam, Quint. 3, 11, 6: puerum, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82: qui hominem immolaverint, exve ejus sanguine litaverint, etc., Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 16: porca, quae Cereri immolatur, Veran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 Müll.—*Absol.:* cum Sulla immolaret ante praetorium, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72: nemo nostrum est, quin, etiam cum de alia re immolaret, tamen, etc., Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2: cum immolanti aufugisset hostia, Suet. Caes. 59; 18; id. Aug. 95.—*Pass. im-*

pers.: cum pluribus dis immolatur, Civ. Div. 2, 17, 38.—With *abl.* of the offering: quibus hostiis immolandum cuique deo, cui majoribus, cui lactentibus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: itaque Jovi tauro, verre, ariete immolari non licet, Capit. ap. Macr. S. 3, 10, 3; cf. ib. § 4.—**B.** Poet., in a still more general sense, *to sacrifice, slay:* Pallas te hoc vulnere, Pallas Immolat, Verg. A. 12, 949: inferias quos (juvenes) immolet umbris, id. ib. 10, 519; Phaedr. 4, 6, 10.—**C.** (Eccl. Lat.) *To present as an offering, render:* humilitatem animae suae deo, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9: paenitentiam deo, id. Pudic. 10: cui populus suffragiis immolat, *does homage to*, id. de Anim. 33.

‡ **immŏranter,** incunctanter, ἀνυπερθέτως (*without delay, immediately*), Gloss. Philox.

immordĕo (inm-), sum, 2, *v. a.* [in-mordeo], *to bite into* (poet. and rare; perh. only in *part. perf. pass.*): labitur, immorsaque cadens obmutuit hasta, Stat. Th. 2, 628: immorso aequales videant mea vulnera collo, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 21: (stomachus) pernâ magis ac magis hillis Flagitat immorsus refici (= vellicatus, excitatus), *excited*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61.

immŏrĭor (inm-), mortuus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [in-morior], *to die in* or *upon* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—Constr. with *dat.* and rarely *in aliqua re.* **I.** Lit.: illa sorori immoritur, Ov. M. 6, 296: hastae, Val. Fl. 6, 570: fortiter Euxinis aquis, Ov. P. 3, 7, 40; cf.: ipsis aquis, id. M. 7, 572: stellio immortuus vino, Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 73: apes immortuae in melle, id. 29, 6, 38, § 128: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 73: tormentis, Sen. Contr. 5, 34, 6: saepe tormentis pro silentio rerum creditarum immortui, Just. 44, 2, 3.—Of things: manus immortua, *dying, withering*, Luc. 3, 613: aura superstes Immoritur velis, i. e. *dies away*, Stat. Th. 1, 481.—* **II.** Trop.: immoritur studiis (*dat.* = macerat et enecat se opere rustico exercendo), *he pines away*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85.

immŏror (inm-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [in-moror], *to tarry* or *remain in, to stay upon* or *at, to linger near* a place (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. (constr.: in aliqua re, alicui rei): ut saturae studiosius nidis immorentur, Col. 8, 5, 14: puer meridiano inmorans, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25.—**II.** Trop.: ne terrenis immorer, Quint. 2, 16, 6: honestis cogitationibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8: non exigo, ut immoriaris legationi, immorare, Auct. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 73: non arbitror mihi in hoc immorandum, quid sit, etc., id. 11, 2, 4.

immorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from immordeo.

immortālis (inm-), e, *adj.* [in-mortalis], *undying, immortal* (class.). **I.** Lit.: si nullum corpus immortale sit, nullum esse corpus sempiternum: corpus autem immortale nullum esse, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, etc., id. de Sen. 21, 77: dii; v. deus: animi, id. ib. 23, 82; id. Leg. 2, 11, 27: natura (opp. mortalis fortuna), id. Off. 1, 33, 120: pro di inmortales! Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 1: pro deorum inmortalium! id. Phorm. 2, 3, 4 al.—*Subst. plur.:* **immortāles,** ium, *m.*, *the immortals, gods:* quod ad immortales attinet, haec; deinceps quod ad mortales, *to the gods*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; Lucr. 5, 165.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Imperishable, eternal, endless:* memoria et gloria, Cic. Balb. 17, 40: memoriam alicujus reddere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: fructum cepi vestri in me amoris et judicii, id. Pis. 14, 31: gratias agere alicui, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1: opera edere, Liv. 1, 16, 1: tributa, Tac. H. 4, 32: illa Sallustii velocitas, Quint. 10, 1, 102: nemo ignaviâ immortalis factus est, Sall. J. 90, 49: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, etc., Hor. C. 4, 7, 7.—**B.** Poet., *like the gods, blessed, exceedingly happy:* immortalis ero, si altera talis erit, Prop. 2. 14 (3, 6), 10; 2, 15 (3, 7), 39.—Hence, * *adv.:* **immortālĭter,** *infinitely:* gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9.

immortālĭtas (inm-), ātis, *f.* [immortalis], *exemption from death, immortality* (class.). **I.** Lit.: salvos sum: inmortalitas mihi datast, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 18: quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic. de Sen. 21, 78: vita beata nullâ aliâ re nisi immortalitate cedens caelestibus, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153.—In *plur.:* vide igitur, ne virtutibus hominum isti honores habeantur, non immortalitatibus, *to their immortal natures*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Imperishableness, imperishable fame, undying renown, immortality:* non censet lugendam esse mortem, quam immortalitas consequatur, Cic. de Sen. 20, 74: jam tum immortalitatis virtute partae fautor, Liv. 1, 7, 15: emit morte immortalitatem, Quint. 9, 3, 71: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: gloriae, id. de Sen. 23, 82: aliquid immortalitati commendare, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: aliquid immortalitati tradere, id. ib. 3, 16, 60.—* **B.** (Acc. to immortalis, II. B.) *Blessedness, the height of happiness:* mihi immortalitas parta est, si, etc., Ter. And. 5, 5, 4.

* **immortālĭter (inm-),** *adv.*, v. immortalis *fin.*

* **immortālĭtus (inm-),** *adv.* [immortalis, analog. with divinitus], *from heaven, by the gift of the gods:* immortalitus se obtulit mihi haec facultas, Turp. ap. Non. 514, 28 (Com. Fragm. v. 89 Rib.).

immortŭus (inm-), a, um, *Part.*, from immorior.

immōtus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-motus], *unmoved, immovable, motionless* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: (illa arbor) immota manet, Verg. G. 2, 293: (Ceres) Sub Jove duravit multis immota diebus, Ov. F. 4, 505: supercilia (opp. mobilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: sceptrum, id. ib. § 158: aquae, i. e. *frozen*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38: aër, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 222: apum examina, Col. 9, 4, 19: serenus et immotus dies, *calm*, Tac. H. 1, 86; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6; id. Pan. 82: terrarum pondus sedet immotum, Sen. Prov. 1, 2: mare, id. Suas. 1, 1: cervix, id. ib. 6, 17: legio, Tac. A. 14, 37: vultus, id. ib. 2, 29.—**II.** Trop., *unmoved, unshaken, undisturbed, steadfast, firm:* mens immota manet, Verg. A. 4, 449: manent immota tuorum Fata tibi, id. ib. 1, 257; cf.: immota manet fatis Lavinia conjux, id. ib. 7, 314: immotas praebet mugitibus aures, *unmoved*, Ov. M. 15, 465: nympha procis, Val. Fl. 5, 112: adversus turmas acies, Liv. 10, 14, 16; 21, 55, 10: immotus iis, Tac. A. 15, 59: immota aut modice lacessita pax, id. ib. 4, 32: fides sociis, Val. Fl. 3, 598: felicis animi immota tranquillitas, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12, 6: constantia, id. Const. 5, 4: gaudium, id. Vit. Beat. 4, 5: animus, Lact. 6, 17, 22.—In *neutr.:* si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne, etc., *immovable, unchangeable*, Verg. A. 4, 15; so with an *object-clause:* immotum adversus eos sermones fixumque Tiberio fuit non omittere caput rerum, Tac. A. 1, 47.

immūgio (inm-), īvi or ĭi, 4, *v. n.* [in-mugio], *to bellow, roar,* or *resound in* or *at* (poet.): curvisque immugiit Aetna cavernis, Verg. A. 3, 674: procella Antennae immugit, Sil. 17, 257: maestoque immugit regia luctu, Verg. A. 11, 38: judicaturo Domino lugubre mundus immugiet, Hier. Ep. 14.

immulgĕo (inm-), ēre, *v. a.* [in-mulgeo], *to milk into:* lacteam opem, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 163 (Trag. Fragm. v. 38 Rib.): teneris immulgens ubera labris, Verg. A. 11, 572: in dolore (oculi) et epiphoris si immulgeatur (lac), plurimum prodest, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 72; Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 75.

* **immundābĭlis (inm-),** e, *adj.* [in-mundo], *that cannot be cleansed:* vitium, Tert. Pudic. 20.

immundē, *adv.*, v. immundus *fin.*

immundĭtĭa (inm-), ae, *f.* [immundus], *uncleanness, impurity, filth*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6.—Also **immundĭtĭes,** ēi, Tert. Mon. 7.—In *plur.*, Col. 1, 6, 11; 12, 3, 8; Dig. 43, 23, 1, § 2; Tert. Res. Carn. 47: continet se a viis nostris, quasi ab immunditiis, Lact. 4, 16, 8.

immundo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to defile, render unclean* (late Lat.): albentes pulvere canes, Dracont. Carm. 8, 589.

immundus (inm-), a, um, *adj.* [in-mundus], *unclean, impure, dirty, filthy, foul* (syn.: spurcus, obscenus, impurus). **I.** Lit. (class.): humus erat immunda, lutulenta vino, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 24; id. Cist. 1, 1, 115; Lucr. 4, 1160; Hor. S. 1, 6, 124: canis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 26: Harpyiae contactu immundo omnia foedant, Verg. A. 3, 228: sues, id. G. 1, 400: popinae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 62: ager, *run wild, overgrown*, Pall. 2, 10: pauperies domûs, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199.—*Absol.:* **immundae,** ārum, *f.*, *unclean women*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.—*Comp.:* superne deciduo immundiore lapsu aliquo polluta, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119: nilo mundius hoc, niloque immundior ille, Cat. 97, 3; Sen. Q. N. 9, 4, 2.—*Sup.:* liquet illos immundissimos fuisse, Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Plin. Ep. 10, 98, 1.—* **II.** Trop.: aut immunda crepent ignominiosaque dicta, Hor. A. P. 247.—*Adv.:* **immundē,** *impurely, uncleanly:* foedare templa, Jul. Obseq. Prod. 115.

* **immūnĭfĭcus (inm-),** a, um, *adj.* [in-munificus], *not liberal, stingy:* civis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69.

* **immūnĭo (inm-),** īvi, 4, *v. a.*, *to fortify:* praesidium immunivit, Tac. A. 11, 19.

immūnis (inm- and archaic **inmoenis),** e, *adj.* [in-munus], *free* or *exempt from a public service, burden,* or *charge* (class.; cf.: expers, exsors). **I.** Lit.: melius hi quam nos, qui piratas immunes, socios vectigales habemus, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49: quid immunes? hi certe nihil debent, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53: sine foedere immunes civitates ac liberae, id. ib. 2, 3, 6, § 13; id. Font. 4, 7: immunis militiâ, Liv. 1, 43, 8: Ilienses ab omni onere immunes praestitit, Suet. Claud. 25: qui agros immunes liberosque arant, i. e., *free from taxes, tax-free*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 166; cf. id. Agr. 3, 2, 9: duo milia jugerum Sexto Clodio rhetori assignasti, et quidem immunia, Suet. Rhet. 5.—(β) With *gen.:* immunes portoriorum, Liv. 38, 14: ceterorum immunes nisi propulsandi hostis, Tac. A. 1, 36.—**B.** Transf., beyond the polit. and milit. sphere, *free* or *exempt from, that contributes* or *gives nothing* (mostly poet.): non enim est inhumana virtus neque immunis neque superba, *inactive*, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: quem scis inmunem Cinarae placuisse rapaci, *who made no presents, without presents*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33; id. C. 4, 12, 23: Enipeus, Ov. M. 7, 229: immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus, *doing nothing, idle*, Verg. G. 4, 244: ipsa quoque immunis rastroque intacta, *without compulsion, free*, Ov. M. 1, 101.—In a play on the word: *Ly.* Civi inmuni scin quid cantari solet? . . . *Ph.* Verum, gnate mi, is est inmunis, quoi nihil est qui munus fungatur suum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 69; 73.—(β) With *gen.:* bos curvi immunis aratri, Ov. M. 3, 11: immunes operum, id. ib. 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., *not sharing* or *partaking in, free from, devoid of, without* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with *gen.*, *abl.*, with *ab*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* aspicit urbem Immunem tanti belli, Verg. A. 12, 559: tanti boni, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 62: mali, id. M. 8, 691: necis, *exempt from*, id. ib. 9, 253: caedis manus, *free from, unstained with*, id. H. 14, 8: delictorum paternorum, Vell. 2, 7: aequoris Arctos, *not setting in*, Ov. M. 13, 293 (an imitation of the Homeric ἄμμορος λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο, Il. 18, 489); Ov. F. 4, 575.—(β) With *abl.:* animum immunem esse tristitiâ, Sen. Ep. 85: Cato omnibus humanis vitiis, Vell. 2, 35, 2: exercitum immunem tanta calamitate servavit, id. 2, 120, 3.—(γ) With *ab:* immunis ab omnibus arbitris esse, Vell. 2, 14 *fin.:* dentes a dolore, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 37.—(δ) *Absol.:* immunis aram si tetigit manus, *stainless, pure*, Hor. C. 3, 23, 17: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, Inmoenest facinus, *a thankless office*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 1; cf.: inmoene, improbum, culpandum, vel interdum munere liberatum, Gloss. Plac. p. 476.

immūnĭtas (inm-), ātis (*gen. plur.* immunitatium, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35), *f.* [immunis], *freedom* or *exemption from public services, burdens,* or *charges, immunity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (Druides) militiae vacationem omniumque rerum habent immunitatem, * Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 1: immunitas et libertas provinciae, Cic. Font. 8, 17: immunitatem (a tributis) obtulit, Suet. Aug. 40; Tac. A. 12, 61; 13, 51; Curt. 5, 3, 15: personae quibus decimae immunitatem ipse (imperator) tribuit, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 9, 3 et saep.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 1,

1; id. Phil. 1, 1, 3; Suet. Tib. 49; id. Galb. 15; Tac. H. 3, 55.—**II.** Trop., *freedom, exemption*, or *immunity* from any thing (cf.: vacatio, vacuitas): qui det isti deo immunitatem magni muneris, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121: immunitates malorum, Lampr. Commod. 14.

immūnītus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-munitus], *unfortified, undefended* (rare but class.): oppida castellaque, Liv. 22, 11, 4: Sparte, Ov. M. 10, 169: inermes atque immuniti abscondimus, App. M. 8, p. 202 *fin.*: via, i. e. *not properly made, impassable*, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54.

immurmŭro (**inm-**), āre, *v. n.* [in-murmuro], *to murmur in, at*, or *against* any thing (poet. and in post-class. prose): ipsa jacet terraeque tremens immurmurat atrae, Ov. M. 6, 558: terrae, id. ib. 11, 187: undis, id. ib. 11, 567: silvis Auster, Verg. G. 4, 261: hastae, Sil. 5, 332: tacita aure (Acestae), Stat. Th. 1, 532: undis, id. ib. 11, 567: illa sibi introrsum et sub lingua immurmurat, Pers. 2, 9: increpor a cunctis totumque immurmurat agmen, Ov. M. 3, 646: ipse publicato nobis, quod immurmurat, *whispers*, Macr. S. 6, 7: cum saepe immurmurantes audierit ventos, Amm. 12, 16.

immūsĭcus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-musicus], *unmusical*, Tert. Apol. 1.

immussŭlus (**immusŭlus**), i, *m.*, *a kind of vulture* or *falcon*, Plin. 10, 7, 8, § 20; Arn. 2, 84; 7, 223.—**II.** *The sea-eagle* = ossifraga, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 112 and 113 Müll. *N. cr.*

1. immūtābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-mutabilis], *unchangeable, unalterable, immutable* (rare but class.): esse causas immutabiles easque aeternas, Cic. Fat. 12, 28; so, immutabilis et aeterna res, id. Rep. 3, 2: nec magis immutabile ex vero in falsum, id. Fat. 9, 18: res (with stabilis), id. Univ. 3: comprehensio (with stabilis), id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: spatia, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: eadem ratio, quae fuit futuraque, donec res eaedem manebunt, inmutabilis est, Liv. 22, 39, 10: necessitas, Quint. 2, 13, 1: pondus verborum (with grave), Stat. Th. 1, 212.—*Comp.*: concordi populo nihil esse immutabilius, nihil firmius, Cic. Rep. 1, 32.—*Adv.*: **immūtābĭlĭter,** *unchangeably*, Dig. 45, 1, 99, § 1; App. de Mundo, p. 74.

2. immūtābĭlis (**inm-**), e, *adj.* [immuto], *changed, altered*: vestitus atque ornatus, Plaut. Epid. 4, 2, 8.—*Comp.*: immutabiliores animae, Cassiod. de Anim. 3.

* **immūtābĭlĭtas** (**inm-**), ātis, *f.* [1. immutabilis], *unchangeableness, immutability*: in factis immutabilitatem apparere, in futuris non item, Cic. Fat. 9, 17.

immūtābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. immutabilis *fin.*

immūtātĭo (**inm-**), ōnis, *f.* [immuto], *a change, exchanging, interchange, substitution of one thing for another* in speech: verborum, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16: ordinis, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176: si verborum immutationibus utantur, quos appellant τρόπους, id. Brut. 17, 69.—**B.** Esp., rhet. t. t., *metonymy, the indirect naming* of any thing = ἀλλοίωσις, μετωνυμία: immutationes nusquam crebriores, i. e. *metonymies*, id. Or. 27, 94; id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 35: faciebat barbarismos immutatione, cum *c* pro *g* uteretur, id. 1, 5, 12; cf. ib. 6.

immūtātor (**inm-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a changer*, Oros. 7, 43.

1. immūtātus (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-mutatus], *unchanged, unaltered* (rare but class.): id mutavit, quia me immutatum videt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 7: veritas est, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162.

2. immūtātus, a, um, *Part.*, from immuto.

immūtesco (**inm-**), tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [in-mutesco], *to become dumb* or *speechless* (post-Aug.): immutescamus alioqui, si nihil dicendum videatur, Quint. 10, 3, 16: ruptis ore querelis, Stat. Th. 5, 542.

* **1. immŭtĭlātus** (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [in-mutilo], *maimed, mutilated*: corpore, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 366, 18 (Hist. 4, 40 Dietsch).

* **2. immŭtĭlātus** (**inm-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-mutilatus], *unmutilated, entire*, Cod. Th. 4, 22, 1.

immūto (**inm-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* inmutarier, Ter. And. 1, 5, 40; id. Eun. 2, 1, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 29), *v. a.* [in-muto], *to change, alter, transform*. **I.** In gen. (class.): ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 300: perscrutari . . . nos nostri an alieni simus; ne clam quispiam nos imprudentis immutaverit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 22: adeone homines inmutarier ex amore, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 19: vultum earum, id. Hec. 3, 3, 9: imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, Cic. Lael. 15, 54; cf.: me aliquando immutarunt tibi, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: illi regi amabili Cyro subest ad immutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris (v. *ad*), id. Rep. 1, 28: ut ejus orbis (i. e. signiferi) unaquaeque pars alia alio modo moveat immutetque caelum, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: concentus immutatus aut discrepans, id. Rep. 2, 42: temeritas filii comprobavit; verborum ordinem immuta: fac sic: comprobavit filii temeritas, etc., id. Or. 63, 214: nomen immuto, Quint. 8, 6, 28: cum successor aliquid immutat de institutis priorum, Cic. Fl. 14, 33.—**II.** In partic., in rhet. (*a*) *To put, by metonymy*, one word for another: immutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliqua consequenti, etc. . . . Ennius Horridam Africam terribili tremere tumultu cum dicit, pro Afris immutat Africam, Cic. Or. 27, 92 sq.; id. de Or. 3, 43, 169.—(*β*) Esp.: immutata oratio, *allegory*, = ἀλληγορία, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.

īmo, *adv.*, v. immo.

impācātus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pacatus], *not peaceable, unquiet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aut impacatos a tergo horrebis Iberos, *warlike, plundering*, Verg. G. 3, 408: fortuna, Stat. S. 5, 1, 137: quies alti pelagi, Claud. in. Ruf. 1, 70: vita, Sen. de Ira, 3, 27 *fin.*: odia, Claud. in. Eutr. 2, 212.

impācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [in-pax-facio], *not peaceful, not inclined to peace*, Ambros. in Psa. 43, § 12.

* **impactĭo** (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [impingo], *a striking against, concussion, impact*: nubium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12 *fin.*

impactus, a, um, *Part.*, from impingo.

impaene, v. impunis, II.

* **impaenĭtendus** (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-paenitet], *not to be repented of*: pauperies, App. M. 11, p. 271.

impaenĭtens (**inp-**), entis, *adj.* [2. in-paenitens], *not repenting, impenitent* (late Lat.): cor, Hier. in. Iesai. 12, 40, 27; Vulg. Rom. 2, 5.

impaenĭtentĭa (**inp-**), ae, *f.* [2. in-paenitentia], *impenitence* (late Lat.), Hier. in. Iesai. 18, 65, 23.

impaenĭtus (**inp-**), v. impunitus.

impāges (**inp-**), is, *f.* [in-pag, pango; analogous with compages], *the border* or *frame-work which surrounds the panel of a door*, Vitr. 4, 6; cf.: impages dicuntur quae a fabris in tabulis figuntur, quo firmius cohaereant, a pangendo, id est figere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.

impallesco (**inp-**), lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [in-pallesco], *to grow* or *turn pale in* or *at* any thing (post-Aug.): nocturnis chartis, Pers. 5, 62: eventu impalluit ipse secundo, Stat. Th. 6, 805.

impalpĕbrātĭo (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-palpebrae], *loss of motion in the eyelids*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 5, 87.

impar (**inp-**), ăris (*abl. sing.* impari; but, metri grat., impare, Verg. E. 8, 75; id. Cir. 372; *gen. plur.* imparium, Cels. 3, 4 al.), *adj.* [2. in-par], *uneven, unequal, dissimilar* in number or quality (cf. dispar, dissimilis). **I.** In gen. (class.): stellarum numerus par an impar sit, nescitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 32: congressus impari numero, Caes. B. C. 1, 40, 6; 1, 47, 3: numero deus impare gaudet, Verg. E. 8, 75 Serv.; cf.: imparem numerum antiqui prosperiorem hominibus esse crediderunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.: (sonus) intervallis conjunctus imparibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18; cf. Lucr. 5, 683: qui Musas amat impares, Hor. C. 3, 19, 13: imparibus carmina facta modis, i. e. *hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Tr. 2, 220: impares tibiae numero foraminum discretae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.: ludere par impar, *even or odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: mensae erat pes tertius impar: Testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 662: formae atque animi, Hor. C. 1, 33, 11; cf. formae, id. S. 2, 2, 30: si toga dissidet impar, Rides, *uneven, awry*, id. Ep. 1, 1, 96: acer coloribus impar, i. e. *party-colored*, Ov. M. 10, 95: quos quidem ego ambo unice diligo: sed in Marco benevolentia impari, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: leges, Quint. 7, 7, 6: ad exhortationem praecipue valent imparia, id. 5, 11, 10.—(*β*) With *dat.*: nil fuit umquam sic impar sibi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 19.—**II.** In partic. (with the accessory notion of smaller, inferior), *unequal to, not a match for, unable to cope with* a thing; *inferior, weaker* (so perh. not till after the Aug. period). (*a*) With *dat.*: Phthius Achilles, Ceteris major, tibi (Apollini) miles impar, Hor. C. 4, 6, 5; Suet. Dom. 10: derepente velut impar dolori congemuit, *unable to support his grief*, Suet. Tib. 23: muliebre corpus impar dolori, Tac. A. 15, 57; cf.: senex et levissimis quoque curis impar, id. ib. 14, 54: Pygmaeus bellator impar hosti, Juv. 13, 169: optimatium conspirationi, Suet. Caes. 15: militum ardori, id. Oth. 9: bello, Tac. H. 1, 74: sumptui, Dig. 3, 5, 9: impar tantis honoribus, Suet. Tib. 67.—(*β*) With *abl. specif.* (not ante-Aug.): sed viribus impar, Ov. M. 5, 610; cf.: par audaciâ Romanus, consilio et viribus impar, Liv. 27, 1, 7: omni parte virium impar, id. 22, 15, 9: nec facies impar nobilitate fuit, Ov. F. 4, 306: Batavi impares numero, Tac. H. 4, 20: obsessi et impares et aqua ciboque defecti, Quint. 3, 8, 23.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: juncta impari, *to an inferior in rank*, Liv. 6, 34, 9; cf.: pater consularis, avus praetorius, maternum genus impar, Tac. H. 2, 50: Julia Tiberium spreverat ut imparem, *not her equal in birth*, id. ib. 1, 53: simul odiorum invidiaeque erga Fabium Valentem admonebatur, ut inpar apud Vitellium gratiam viresque apud novum principem pararet, id. ib. 2, 99.—**B.** *Inequitable, unjust*: videbam quam inpar esset sors, cum ille vobis bellum pararet, vos ei securam pacem praestaretis, Liv. 42, 13, 5.—**C.** Poet. transf., *unequal*, i. e. *beyond one's strength, which one is not a match for*: judice sub Tmolo certamen venit ad impar, *to the unequal strife*, Ov. M. 11, 156: pugna, Verg. A. 12, 216; cf.: imparibus certare, Hor. Epod. 11, 18.—(*β*) With *inf.*: magnum opus et tangi nisi cura vincitur impar, Grat. Cyn. 61.—* *Adv.*: **impărĭter,** *unequally*: versibus impariter junctis, i. e. *in hexameters and pentameters*, Hor. A. P. 75.

* **impărātĭo** (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-paro], *indigestion*: stomachi, Marc. Emp. 20 *med.*

impărātus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-paratus], *not ready, unprepared, unprovided, unfurnished* (class.): ut ne imparatus sim, si adveniat Phormio, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 84; cf. id. And. 3, 1, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 2: (Antonius) imparatus semper aggredi ad dicendum videbatur: sed ita erat paratus, ut, etc., Cic. Brut. 37, 139: quamquam paratus in imparatos Clodius inciderat, id. Mil. 21, 56: inermem atque imparatum adoriuntur, id. Sest. 37, 79: ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2: imparati cum a militibus, tum a pecunia, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 3: inops ipse rerum omnium atque imparatus, Suet. Caes. 35: breve tempus longum est imparatis, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: istae facient hanc rem mihi ex parata imparatam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 8.—*Sup.*: omnibus rebus imparatissimus, Caes. B. C. 1, 30 *fin.*

imparcenter, *adv.* [in-parcus], *relentlessly, unsparingly*: cuncta perdit, Hilar. in Job, 1, 76: Samson in mortem tradidit, id. ib. p. 90.

‡ **impārentem** non parentem hoc est obedientem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

(**impārentĭa** or **impārĭentĭa,** false read. for impatientia, Gell. 1, 13, 3.)

impārĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-parilis], *unequal, unlike, different* (post-class.): aevum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **impărĭlĭter,** *unequally*, Aug. Quest. ap. Hept. 2, 177, 3.

impārĭlĭtas (**inp-**), ātis, *f.* [imparilis], *inequality, difference* (very rare): imparilitas haec turbat observationem omnisque ratio disciplinae confunditur, *lack of*

correspondence between the situations of the stars and the varied fates of men, Nigid. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 22.—**II.** Gram. t. t.: soloecismus Latino vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, Gell. 5, 20, 1.

impărĭter, *adv.*, v. impar *fin.*

impartĭbĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-partibilis], *indivisible:* deus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 3.

impartĭo, īre, v. impertio.

impascor (inp-), sci, *v. pass.* [in-pasco], *to feed* or *be pastured in* a place (post-Aug.): loca, quibus nullum impascitur pecus, Col. 6, 5, 2; 2, 17, 1.

impassĭbĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-passibilis], *incapable of passion, passionless* (eccl. Lat.): deus, Lact. 1, 3, 23; Tert. Apol. 10; Prud. Apoth. 84.—*Adv.:* **impassĭbĭlĭter,** *without passion*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 3, 20; 5, 34.

impassĭbĭlĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impassibilis], *incapacity for suffering;* a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια, Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

impassĭbĭlĭter (inp-), *adv.*, v. impassibilis *fin.*

impastus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pastus], *unfed, hungry* (poet.): leo, Verg. A. 9, 339: volucres, Luc. 6, 628.

impătĭbĭlis, v. impetibilis.

impătĭens (inp-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-patiens]. **I.** *That cannot bear, will not endure* or *suffer, impatient* of any thing (not ante-Aug.; cf. intolerans). **A.** Of living beings; usu. constr. with *gen.;* rarely with *inf.* or *absol.* (*a*) With *gen.:* viae, Ov. M. 6, 322; cf.: miles impatiens solis, pulveris, tempestatum, Tac. H. 2, 99: vulneris, Verg. A. 11, 639: morbi, Suet. Gramm. 3: morae, Sil. 8, 4; Suet. Calig. 51; cf.: aeger morā et spei impatiens, Tac. H. 2, 40: maeroris, Suet. Calig. 24: longioris sollicitudinis, id. Oth. 9: discidii, id. Dom. 9: veritatis, Curt. 3, 2, 17 et saep.: impatiens expersque viri, *not enduring, avoiding, fleeing*, Ov. M. 1, 479: viri, id. F. 6, 288: Nympharum, id. M. 4, 260: quasi ab impatientibus remediorum, Suet. Tib. 59: somni, Val. Fl. 1, 296: morarum, Amm. 28, 1, 9: superioris, Quint. 11, 1, 16.—P o e t.: irae, *impatient in his wrath*, i. e. *ungovernably furious*, Ov. M. 13, 3; cf.: Galli flagrantes ira, cujus impatiens gens est, Liv. 5, 38.—*Sup.:* sues ex omnibus pecudibus impatientissimae famis sunt, Col. 7, 11, 3: Marius quietis impatientissimus, Vell. 2, 23, 1.—(*β*) With *inf.:* cohibere furorem, Sil. 11, 98: nescire torum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 35.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* nihil est impatientius imperitia, Macr. S. 7, 5 *fin.:* impatientissima sollicitudo, Gell. 12, 1, 22.—**B.** Of things: corpus laborum impatiens, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: cera impatiens caloris, id. A. A. 2, 60: aesculus umoris, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 219: caulis vetustatis, id. 21, 16, 57, § 97: navis gubernaculi, Curt. 9, 4; 11: terra hominum, Luc. 7, 866; cf.: solum Cereris, id. 9, 857: mammae lactis, i. e. *that cannot restrain their milk*, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67.—*Sup.:* pisum impatientissimum frigorum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123.—**II.** *That does not feel* or *suffer, insensible, apathetic* (post-Aug. and very rare), Lact. 5, 22, 5.—E s p., philos. t. t., of the Stoics, *free from sensibility, without feeling:* Epicurus et hi, quibus summum bonum visum est animus impatiens, Sen. Ep. 9, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **impătĭenter,** *impatiently, unwillingly* (post-Aug.): amavi juvenem tam ardenter quam nunc impatienter requiro, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6: indoluit, Tac. A. 4, 17.—*Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 1, 1; Just. 12, 15, 3.—*Sup.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2.

impătĭenter (inp-), *adv.*, v. impatiens *fin.*

impătĭentĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [impatiens]. **I.** *Unwillingness* or *inability to bear* any thing, *want of endurance, impatience* (post-Aug.). (*a*) With *gen.:* nauseae, Suet. Calig. 23 *fin.:* frigorum, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: aetas extrema, fessa mente, retinet silentii impatientiam, Tac. A. 4, 52: caritatis, id. ib. 13, 21: Veneris, i. e. *impatience*, App. M. 2, p. 121.—(*β*) *Absol.:* ne ipse visendo ejus tormenta ad impatientiam dilaberetur, Tac. A. 15, 63: culpa impatientiae, Gell. 1, 13, 3.—**II.** *Insensibility, impassibility, apathy*, as a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια, Sen. Ep. 9, 1.

impausābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-pausa], *unceasing, incessant:* Ἀληκτὼ Graece impausabilis dicitur, Fulg. Myth. 1, 6.—*Adv.:* **impausābĭlĭter,** *unceasingly:* sumere cibum, *without ceasing*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 20.

impăvĭdē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impavidus *fin.*

impăvĭdus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pavidus], *fearless, undaunted, intrepid* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ludere pendentes pueros et lambere matrem Impavidos, Verg. A. 8, 633: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 7: Teucer et Sthenelus, id. ib. 1, 15, 23: Gradivus, Ov. M. 14, 820: infantes, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 258; 2, 81, 83, § 196: leo, Verg. A. 12, 8: lepus, Ov. M. 15, 100: pectora, Liv. 21, 30, 2: equi, id. 37, 20, 11: gens ingenio, id. 42, 59, 2; Curt. 9, 6, 24: soni, Ov. F. 2, 840.—*Adv.:* **impăvĭdē,** *fearlessly, intrepidly:* exhausto poculo, Liv. 39, 50, 8; 30, 15, 8.

* **impeccābĭlis (inp-),** e, *adj.* [2. in-pecco], *faultless, sinless, impeccable*, Gell. 17, 19, 6.

impeccantĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [2. in-pecco], *faultlessness, sinlessness* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 25; 3, 4 et saep.

impĕdātĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [impedo], *a propping, supporting with props*, Col. 4, 13, 1.

* **impĕdĭco (inp-),** āre, *v. a.* [in-pedica], *to catch, entangle:* cassibus, Amm. 30, 4, 18.

impĕdīmentum (inp-), i (archaic form ‡ impelimenta impedimenta dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.; cf. the letter D), *n.* [impedio], *that by which one is entangled* or *impeded, a hinderance, impediment* (freq. and class.; cf.: obstaculum, difficultas). **I.** I n g e n.: compeditos primo aegre ferre onera et impedimenta crurum, Sen. Tranq. 10: Demosthenes impedimenta naturae diligentia industriaque superavit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260: moram atque impedimentum alicui inferre, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: afferre, Tac. A. 15, 9: legitimum, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 24: leve, id. Rep. 1, 3: impedimentum magis quam auxilium, Liv. 9, 19, 5: epistulam jam recepisse te colligo, nam festinanti tabellario dedi: nisi quid impedimenti in via passus est, *hinderance, delay*, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6: esse impedimenti loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 4: ad dicendum impedimento esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; so, with ad, Curt. 4, 2, 15; so, impedimento esse, Plaut. Cas. prol. 61; Ter. And. 4, 2, 24; Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9; Quint. 5, 14, 35; 5, 10, 123; 7 praef. § 2 et saep.; cf.: Gallis magno ad pugnam erat impedimento, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3; Quint. 2, 5, 2: quae dictatori religio impedimento ad rem gerendam fuerit, Liv. 8, 32, 5.—**II.** In p a r t i c., *plur.* impedimenta; concr., *travelling equipage, luggage;* and esp. in milit. lang., *the baggage* of an army (including the beasts of burden and their drivers; cf. sarcinae): nullis impedimentis, nullis Graecis comitibus (opp. magno et impedito comitatu), Cic. Mil. 10, 28: ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt . . . Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est . . . impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt, id. ib. 1, 24 *fin.:* impedimentis direptis, etc., id. ib. 2, 17, 2; 2, 24, 3 et saep.: prima luce magnum numerum impedimentorum ex castris mulorumque produci eque iis stramenta detrahi jubet, *pack-horses*, id. ib. 7, 45, 2: interfectis omnibus impedimentis ad pugnam descendit, Front. Strat. 2, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 6.

impĕdĭo (inp-), īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (in tmesi: inque peditur, inque pediri, inque peditus, etc., Lucr. 6, 394; 3, 484; 4, 562; 1149), *v. a.* [in-pes; cf. compedes; lit., to entangle the feet; hence, in gen.], *to entangle, ensnare, to shackle, hamper, hinder, hold fast* (cf.: praepedio, implico, illigo, irretio, illaqueo). **I.** L i t. (rare): impediunt teneros vincula nulla pedes, Ov. F. 1, 410; cf.: et illis crura quoque impediit, id. M. 12, 392: ipsus illic sese jam impedivit in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11: in qua (silva) retentis impeditus (cervus) cornibus, Phaedr. 1, 12, 10: impedita cassibus dama, Mart. 3, 58, 28; cf.: reti impedit Pisces, *ensnares*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17; Veg. Vet. 1, 10.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to clasp, encircle, embrace* (mostly poet.): narrare parantem Impedit amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto Aut flore, Hor. C. 1, 4, 9: crines (vitta), Tib. 1, 6, 67; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 56: cornua sertis, id. M. 2, 868: remos (hederae), id. ib. 3, 664: medium crus pellibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 27: equos frenis, *to bridle*, Ov. F. 2, 736: ingentem clipeum informant . . . septenosque orbibus orbes Impediunt, *surround, encircle each other*, Verg. A. 8, 447: orbes orbibus, id. ib. 5, 585: plana novo munimenti genere (with saepire), Curt. 6, 5; cf.: Antiochus, castris positis, munitionibus insuper saltum impediebat, *rendered difficult of access*, Liv. 36, 16, 1.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To entangle, embarrass* (class.): impeditum in ea (re amatoria) expedivi animum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17; cf.: sapientis est, cum stultitia sua impeditus sit, quoquo modo possit se expedire, Cic. Rab. Post. 9, 24: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44: qui me et se hisce impedivit nuptiis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 2: dum alios servat, se impedivit interim, Plaut. Rud. prol. 37: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: mentem dolore, Cic. Cael. 24, 60.—**B.** T r a n s f. (causa pro effectu), *to hinder, detain, obstruct, check, prevent, impede* (so most freq.; cf.: inhibeo, prohibeo, interdico, veto); constr. with *acc.*, *ab*, *in aliqua re*, or the simple *abl.*, *ne*, *quin*, *quominus*, the *inf.*, or *absol.;* very rarely with *dat.* (*a*) With the simple *acc.:* me quotidie aliud ex alio impedit: sed si me expediero, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 2: suis studiis sic impediuntur, ut, etc. . . . discendi enim studio impediti, id. Off. 1, 9, 28; cf.: aetate et morbo impeditus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 63: religione impediri, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: ne forte qua re impediar atque alliger, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1.—With inanim. or abstr. objects: sinistra impedita, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 3: mea dubitatio aut impedire profectionem meam videbatur aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: iter, id. Lael. 20, 75: navigationem (Corus), Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 3: magnas utilitates amicorum, Cic. Lael. 20, 75: res magnas, id. ib.; cf.: belli rationem prope jam explicatam perturbare atque impedire, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35 *fin.:* quod si corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur; quanto magis animi morbis impediri necesse est? id. Fin. 1, 18, 59.—(*β*) With *ab* or *in aliqua re* or the simple *abl.:* sibi non fuisse dubium, a re publica bene gerenda impediri, Cic. Balb. 20, 47; cf.: ab delectatione omni negotiis impedimur, id. Mur. 19, 39; so, aliquem a suo munere, id. Rep. 5, 3: aliquem ab opere, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: aliquem a vero bonoque, Sall. J. 30, 2: non oportere sese a populo Romano in suo jure impediri, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 2: quem dignitas fugā impediverat, Tac. A. 1, 39.—(*γ*) With *ne, quin, quominus.*—With *ne:* id in hac disputatione de fato casus quidam, ne facerem, impedivit, Cic. Fat. 1, 1; id. Sull. 33, 92.—With *quin:* ut nulla re impedirer, quin, si vellem, mihi esset integrum, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6; Auct. Her. 3, 1, 1.—With *quominus:* nec aetas impedit, quominus agri colendi studia teneamus, Cic. de Sen. 17, 60; id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: quaerere, quae sit tanta formido, quae tot ac tantos viros impediat, quominus, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; id. Fam. 3, 7, 3; 13, 5, 1; id. Att. 3, 22, 1; 13, 25, 2.—(*δ*) With *inf.:* quid est igitur, quod me impediat ea quae probabilia mihi videantur sequi, quae contra, improbare? etc., Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8: me impedit pudor ab aliquo haec exquirere, id. de Or. 1, 35, 163: ne qua mora ignaros pubemque educere castris Impediat, Verg. A. 11, 21; Ov. P. 1, 1, 21.—(*ε*) With *dat.* (in analogy to impedimento esse): novitati non impedit vetus consuetudo, *is no hinderance*, = obstat (cf. the context), Varr. L. L. 9, § 20 Müll.: inpediat tibi, ne, etc., Schol. Juv. 14, 49.—(*ζ*) *Absol.:* omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: ut omnia quae impediant, vincat intentio, Quint. 10, 3, 28; 12, 10, 55: de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio—nihil enim impedio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; id. Rep. 1, 13: quem video, nisi rei publicae tempora impedient, εὐπόριστον, id. Att. 7, 1, 7; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 55.—Hence, **impĕdītus (inp-),** a, um, *P. a.*, *hin-*

dered, embarrassed, obstructed, encumbered, burdened, impeded. **A.** Of persons: neque nunc quomodo me expeditum ex impedito faciam, jam consilium placet, Plaut. Epid. 1, 1, 87: inermos armati, impeditos expediti interficiunt, *encumbered with baggage*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 8; cf.: impeditis hostibus propter ea quae ferebant onera, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 2: agmen, Liv. 43, 23, 1: itinere impediti, Caes. B. C. 3, 75, 3: nostri si ab illis initium transeundi (fluminis) fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, i. e. *embarrassed with the difficulties of crossing*, id. B. G. 2, 9, 1; 1, 12, 3; 2, 10, 2; 2, 23, 1 et saep.: malis domesticis impediti, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: viden me consiliis tuis miserum impeditum esse? Ter. And. 3, 5, 11.—*Comp.:* quod, si durior accidisset casus, impeditiores fore videbantur, Auct. B. Alex. 14 *fin.*—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: hostem impedito atque iniquo loco tenetis, *difficult of passage*, Caes. B. G. 6, 8, 4; cf.: silvae, id. ib. 5, 21, 3: saltus impeditos gravis armis miles timere potest, Liv. 9, 19, 16: vineae nexu traducum, Tac. H. 2, 25: navigationem impeditam (esse) propter inscientiam locorum, *troublesome*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 4: impedito animo, i. e. *engaged, busy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 8: omnium impeditis animis, Caes. B. G. 5, 7, 5: tempora rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: dies tristi omine infames et impediti, Gell. 4, 9, 5: disceptatio, Liv. 37, 54, 7: oratio fit longa et impedita, Quint. 8, 6, 42: bellum (with arduum), Tac. A. 4, 46: cum victoribus nihil impeditum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28, 1: tu rem impeditam et perditam restituas, *intricate and hopeless*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 13.—*Comp.:* longius impeditioribus locis secuti, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.;* so, saltus artior et impeditior, Liv. 9, 2, 8; 7, 21, 8.—*Sup.:* silvae undique impeditissimae, i. e. *exceedingly difficult to pass*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 1: itinera, Caes. B. C. 3, 77, 2: quid horum non impeditissimum? vestitus an vehiculum an comes? *exceedingly embarrassing, a great encumbrance*, Cic. Mil. 20, 54.

impĕdītĭo (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [impedio], *a hinderance, obstruction* (rare but class.): sine impeditione praeterire, Vitr. 1, 5: animus in somniis liber est sensibus et omni impeditione curarum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115; Arn. 2, 52.

* **impĕdīto** (**inp-**), āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to hinder, impede:* numero, Stat. Th. 2, 590.

impĕdītor (**inp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a hinderer, obstructer* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

impedītus (**inp-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from impedio.

* **impĕdo** (**inp-**), āre, *v. a.* [in-pedo], *to prop* or *support:* vineam, Col. 4, 16, 2.

‡ **impĕlīmenta,** v. impedimentum *init.*

impello (**inp-**), pŭli, pulsum, 3 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* inpellier, Lucr. 6, 1060), *v. a.* [in-pello], *to push, drive,* or *strike against* a thing; *to strike, reach.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet.): cavum conversa cuspide montem Impulit in latus, Verg. A. 1, 82: vocales impellere pollice chordas, *to strike*, Tib. 2, 5, 3; cf. Ov. M. 10, 145: aequora remis, id. ib. 3, 657; cf.: infidum remis marmor, Verg. G. 1, 254: impellunt animae lintea Thraciae, *swell*, Hor. C. 4, 12, 2: auras mugitibus, Ov. M. 3, 21; cf.: maternas aures Luctus, Verg. G. 4, 349: sensus, Lucr. 1, 303: colles canoris plausibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 175: cui patuere Alpes saxa impellentia caelum, Sil. 11, 217: cum fretum non impulit Ister, *does not strike*, i. e. *does not empty into*, Luc. 5, 437: impulsum ab eo dextri pedis pollice, Suet. Calig. 57: subitus antennas impulit ignis, Juv. 12, 19.—**B.** In partic., with the access. idea of motion, *to drive forward, set in motion, urge on, impel* (class.): biremes subjectis scutulis impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 4: (navem) triplici versu (remorum), Verg. A. 5, 119: puppim remis velisque, Sil. 1, 568: ratem (levis aura), Ov. M. 15, 697: currum, Val. Fl. 6, 6: equum calce, Sil. 7, 697; cf.: cornipedem planta, id. 2, 71: Zephyris primum impellentibus undas, Verg. G. 4, 305: fluctus (ventus), Petr. 114: aequor velis, Tac. A. 2, 23: praemissus eques postremos ac latera impulit, id. ib. 2, 17: utque impunt arma, i. e. *brandished, flourished*, Verg. A. 8, 3: remos, id. ib. 4, 594: sagittam nervo, *to shoot, discharge*, Ov. M. 11, 325: semen vehementius urinam impellit, *drives down, promotes the discharge of*, Plin. 24, 19, 118, § 180: praecipitantem igitur impellamus et perditum prosternamus, *give a push to*, Cic. Clu. 26, 70; Tac. A. 4, 22: procumbunt orni, nodosa impellitur ilex, *is overthrown, thrown down*, Luc. 3, 440: impulit aciem, *forced to give way, broke*, Liv. 9, 40, 9; cf.: hostem primo impetu impulit, id. 9, 27, 9: impulsis hostibus castra cepit, Vell. 2, 70, 1: impulit Vitellianos modica caede, Tac. H. 3, 16: quem (hostem) si inpellere maturasset, id. ib. 4, 34; 78 al.—Designating the limit: in fugam atque in latebras impellere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: se in vulnus, Vell. 2, 70 *fin.:* inque meos ferrum flammasque Penates Impulit, Ov. M. 12, 552: ferrum capulo tenus, Sil. 9, 382: (Aufidus) in aequora fluctus, id. 7, 482; 14, 429: jamque diem ad metas defessis Phoebus Olympo Impellebat equis, id. 11, 270.

II. Trop. **A.** *To move to* a thing; *to impel, incite, urge;* esp., *to instigate, stimulate, persuade* (the predom. signif. in good prose); constr. usu. with *aliquem in* or *ad aliquid* and *ut;* less freq. with a *terminal adverb*, the *inf.*, the simple *acc.*, or *absol.* (α) *Aliquem in aliquid:* nisi eum di immortales in eam mentem impulissent, ut, etc., Cic. Mil. 33, 89: hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1; id. Lael. 24, 89; and: in fraudem impulsus, id. Deiot. 12, 32: in sermonem, id. de Or. 2, 89, 363: in plurimas animum audientium species impellere, Quint. 12, 10, 43.—(β) *Aliquem ad aliquid* (so most freq.): ad quam quemque artem putabat esse aptum, ad eam impellere atque hortari solebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126: ad veterum annalium memoriam comprehendendam impulsi atque incensi, id. Brut. 5, 19: facile ad credendum, id. Rep. 2, 10: aliquos ad omne facinus, id. ib. 6, 1: ad maleficium, Auct. Her. 2, 21, 34: ad injuriam faciendam, Cic. Fl. 34, 85: ad scelus, id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: ad bellum, id. Sull. 13, 36: ad crudelitatem, Quint. 8, 3, 85: ad metum, cupiditatem, odium, conciliationem, id. 3, 8, 12 et saep.—(γ) With *ut:* quae causa nos impulerit, ut haec tam sero litteris mandaremus, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 7; cf. id. de Sen. 21, 77: Germanos tam facile impelli, ut in Galliam venirent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 166; id. Rep. 3, 2; id. Fin. 3, 20, 65; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51 et saep.—(δ) With a *terminal adv.:* dum in dubio est animus, paulo momento huc illuc impellitur, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: impulit huc animos, Luc. 8, 454: voluntates impellere quo velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30.—(ε) With *inf.:* fuerunt quos pavor nando capessere fugam impulerit, Liv. 22, 6, 7: quae mens tam dira Impulit his cingi telis? Verg. A. 2, 520; Tac. A. 6, 45; 13, 10: quendam impulit servilem ei amorem obicere, id. ib. 14, 60; Hor. C. 3, 7, 14; Stat. Th. 10, 737; Just. 3, 1, 3; 5, 1, 4; 29, 4, 5.—(ζ) With the simple *acc.:* ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impellat quovis sermone, *to arouse, address*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65; Val. Fl. 4, 486: cum praetor lictorem impellat, Juv. 3, 128: quis modo casus impulit hos, id. 15, 120: vernacula multitudo, lasciviae sueta, impellere ceterorum rudes animos, *to instigate, stimulate*, Tac. A. 1, 31 Ritter. (Nipperd. implere).—In *pass.:* (ut) qui audiunt aut impellantur aut reflectantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 312: Bellovacos impulsos ab suis principibus ab Aeduis defecisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: vel iratum vel impulsum ab aliis, Quint. 11, 1, 71: hac fama impulsus Chremes ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 72: impulsus irâ ... Quibus iris impulsus, id. Hec. 3, 5, 35: furore atque amentia impulsus, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 4: hac impulsi occasione, id. ib. 7, 1, 3: Induciomari nuntiis impulsi, id. ib. 5, 26, 2: Cassandrae impulsus furiis, Verg. A. 10, 68 et saep.: quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, Quint. 7, 1, 10: cum simul terra, simul mari bellum impelleretur, Tac. Agr. 25; cf.: impulsum bellum, Luc. 7, 5; 7, 330.—(η) *Absol.:* cui (δαιμονίῳ) semper ipse paruerit, numquam impellenti, saepe revocanti, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122: qui nullo impellente fallebant, id. Fl. 8, 20: uno ictu frequenter impellunt (sententiae), Quint. 12, 10, 48.—**B.** *To overthrow, subdue, destroy* (rare): praecipitantem igitur impellamus, et perditum prosternamus, Cic. Clu. 26, 70: miseri post fata Sychaei ... Solus hic (Aeneas) inflexit sensus animumque labantem Impulit, i. e. *has completely subdued*, Verg. A. 4, 23: impellere ruentem, *to destroy completely*, Tac. H. 2, 63 *fin.:* inpulsas Vitellii res audietis, id. ib. 3, 2: inmenso Achaicae victoriae momento ad impellendos mores, Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 149: impulsum bellum, i. e. *brought near to a close*, Luc. 5, 330: impellens quidquid sibi, summa petenti, obstaret, id. 1, 149: tum leviter est temptatum, ... et nunc maximo temporum nostrorum auctore prope inpulsum, Quint. 3, 4, 2 Spald. *N. cr.*

impendĕo (**inp-**), ēre, *v. n.* and (anteclass.) *a.* [in-pendeo], *to hang over* any thing, *to overhang* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf. immineo). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Neutr.:* arbor in aedes illius impendet, Dig. 43, 26, 1: ut (gladius) impenderet illius beati cervicibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: poëtae impendere apud inferos saxum Tantalo faciunt, id. ib. 4, 16, 35; id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; cf. Lucr. 3, 980: nucem impendere super tegulas, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Lucr. 6, 564; cf.: impendentium montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98.—**b.** *Act.:* nec, mare quae impendent, vesco sale saxa peresa, etc., Lucr. 1, 326.—**II.** Trop., *to hang* or *hover over* a thing, *to impend, to be near* or *imminent, to threaten.* **a.** *Neutr.*, constr. *in aliquem, alicui*, or *absol.* (α) With *in aliquem:* tantae in te impendent ruinae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77: licet undique omnes in me terrores impendeant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31.—(β) With *dat.:* nunc jam alia cura impendet pectori, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 32: omnibus semper aliqui talis terror impendet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: poenas impendere iis, a quibus, etc., id. Rep. 3, 11 *fin.:* quid sibi impenderet, coepit suspicari, id. Clu. 24, 66.—(γ) *Absol.:* nimborum nocte coortâ Inpendent atrae formidinis ora superne, Lucr. 4, 174; 6, 254: quae vero aderant jam et impendebant, quonam modo ea depellere potuissetis? Cic. Mil. 28, 76; cf.: ut ea, quae partim jam assunt, partim impendent moderate feramus, id. Fam. 4, 14, 1: dum impendere Parthi videbantur, id. Att. 6, 6, 3: tanta malorum impendet Ἰλιάς, id. ib. 8, 11, 3: belli magni timor impendet, id. Fam. 2, 11, 1; cf.: ille quidem semper impendebit timor, ne, etc., id. Rep. 2, 28: Ea contentio quae impendet, id. Att. 2, 22, 3: vento impendente, Verg. G. 1, 365: pluviâ, id. ib. 4, 191: magnum bellum impendet a Parthis, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 6; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157; id. Prov. Cons. 17, 42: impendentia ex ruinis et commutatione status publici pericula, Vell. 2, 35, 3.—**b.** *Act.:* quae res me impendet, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. me, p. 16 Müll.: tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 2.

☞ *Part. pass.:* **impensus,** a, um; poet. for impendens: tempestas atque tenebrae coperiunt maria ac terras inpensa superne, Lucr. 6, 491 Munro ad loc.; cf.: impensum ferrum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1592.

‡ **impendĭa,** ae, v. impendium *init.*

impendĭō, *adv.*, v. impendium *fin.*

* **impendĭōsus** (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [impendium], *that spends too much, extravagant:* nimio inpendiosum praestat te, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12.

impendĭum (**inp-**), ĭi, *n.* (also *fem.* DE SVA IMPENDIA, Inscr. Grut. 871, 8; 1070, 6; 62, 8) [impendo], *money laid out* on any thing, *outlay, cost, charge, expense* (class.; most freq. in *plur.;* cf.: sumtus, impensa). **I.** In gen.: qui quaestum sibi instituisset sine impendio, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; so in *sing.*, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 38; 16, 37, 68, § 175; 18, 14, 36, § 134; Dig. 38, 1, 20; in *plur.:* reposcere rationem impendiorum, quae in educationem contulerit, Quint. 1, 10, 18; Suet. Caes. 54; id. Ner. 31; Dig. 9, 2, 7.—**B.** Transf.: nulla fodiendi impendia, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Money paid out for a loan*, i. e. *interest:* usura quod in sorte accedebat impendium appellatum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.: faenus et impendium recusare, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4: plebes impendiis debilitata, id. Rep. 2, 34.—**2.** Transf.: ut impendiis etiam augere possimus largitatem tui muneris, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: magna impendia mundi, i. e. *tribute*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 88.—**B.** In *abl.* impendio. **1.** *At* or *with an expense*, i. e. *with a loss* of

any thing (mostly post-Aug.): multatio non nisi ovium boumque inpendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: nimium risus pretium est, si probitatis impendio constat, Quint. 6, 3, 35: inpendio miserorum experiri commentaria, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108: inpendio magis publico quam jactura, Liv. 7, 21, 7: regi suo parvo impendio immortalitatem famae daturos, Curt. 9, 4 *med.;* cf.: tantulo impendio ingens victoria stetit, id. 3, 11 *fin.*—**2.** *Adv.:* **impendio** (**inp-**) (at great expense, i. e. as an intensive particle), *by a great deal, greatly, very much;* cf. impense under impendo (in vulg. lang.). **a.** With *compp.:* inpendio magis animus gaudebat mihi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 39; cf.: at ille inpendio nunc magis odit senatum, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 9: ille vero minus minusque inpendio Curare, Plaut. Aul. prol. 18: nonne hoc impendio venustius gratiusque est, etc., Gell. 18, 12, 2: impendio probabilius, id. 19, 13, 3: leges impendio acerbiores, id. 11, 18, 4: inpendio gnarus sermonis, Amm. 14, 1, 9.—**b.** With *verbs:* impendio infit, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10: cum impendio excusarem, negavit veniam, App. M. 2, p. 122: commoveri, id. Mag. p. 275.

impendo (**inp-**), di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [in-pendo], *to weigh out, lay out, expend* (class.; cf.: insumo, erogo). **I.** Lit.: accipe inquam, nam hoc inpendit puplicum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 35: non erunt tam amentes, ut operam, curam, pecuniam impendant in eas res, quas, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68 *fin.:* nummos in navem, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 9: pecuniam in opsonio, etc., ib. 24, 1, 31 *fin.:* HS. octogies pro introitu novi sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: istuc, quod tu de tua pecunia dicis impensum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 47: nescio quid impendit et in commune contulit, id. Quint. 3, 12: certus sumptus impenditur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: intellegebant, sese sibi et populo Romano, non Verri et Apronio serere, impendere, laborare, id. ib. 2, 3, 52, § 121: sed quid ego vos, de vestro inpendatis, hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 9: quis aegram et claudentem oculos gallinam impendat amico tam sterili, *lay out the value of,* Juv. 12, 96.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to expend, devote, employ, apply:* impensurus omne aevi sui spatium in id opus, Vell. 2, 89: vitam usui alicujus, Tac. A. 12, 65: vitam patriae, Luc. 2, 382: vitam famae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 63: biennium libris componendis, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 98: tota volumina in hanc disputationem, Quint. 3, 6, 21: vim suam in plura, id. 1, 12, 2: operam, curam in aliquid, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: nihil sanguinis in socios, Ov. M. 13, 266: quid censetis in hoc foedere faciendo voluisse Mamertinos impendere laboris, operae, pecuniae, ne? etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51: omnis impendunt curas distendere, etc., Verg. G. 3, 124: hunc oculum pro vobis impendi, Petr. 1: quae (studia) juvenibus erudiendis impenderam, Quint. prooem. § 1: omnia studiis, id. 12, 11, 19; cf.: tantum laboris studiis, id. 2, 4, 3; 1, 1, 3: aliquem exemplo, *to use as a warning,* Front. Strat. 4, 1, 33: verba animi proferre et vitam impendere vero, Juv. 4, 91.—Hence, **1. impensus** (**inp-**), a, um, *P. a.* (lit., profusely expended; hence), *ample, considerable, great.* **A.** Lit.: impenso pretio, i. e. *high, dear,* Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5; *Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 2; Liv. 2, 9, 6; for which also *absol.:* impenso, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245.—**B.** Transf., *large, great, strong, vehement: dear, expensive:* in his rebus unus est solus inventus, qui ab hac tam impensa voluntate bonorum palam dissideret, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: voluntas erga aliquem, Liv. 35, 44, 3: libido, Lucr. 5, 964: studium, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 4 Mai.: opera, Gell. 9, 14, 6.—*Comp.:* impensior cura, Ov. M. 2, 405; Tac. H. 1, 31: verbis laudare, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 1: injurias atrociores impensiore damno vindicare, Gell. 20, 1, 32: vae misero illi, cujus cibo iste factu'st impensior, *larger, stouter, fatter,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 26: nam pol ingrato homine nihil impensiu'st, *more expensive,* id. Bacch. 3, 2, 10.—*Sup.:* preces, Suet. Tib. 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **impensē** (**inp-**). **a.** *At great cost, expensively:* impensius unge, puer, caules, Pers. 6, 68: bibliothecas incendio absumptas impensissime reparari curavit, Suet. Dom. 20.—**b.** Transf., *exceedingly, greatly, very much; earnestly, eagerly, zealously* (freq.; esp. in the *comp.;* cf.: magnopere, admodum, perquam, etc.). (*a*) With *verbs:* illi invidere misere, verum unus tamen impense, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23; cf.: aliquid impense cupere, id. Ad. 5, 9, 36: retinere, Liv. 40, 35, 7: petere, Quint. 10, 5, 18; Suet. Claud. 11: demirari, Gell. 9, 9, 15: atque acriter atque inflammanter facit (odium in Verrem), id. 10, 3, 13 (this the better read. al. incense).—*Comp.:* eo facio id impensius, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1: agere gratias, Liv. 37, 56, 10: consulere, Verg. A. 12, 20: venerari numina, Ov. M. 6, 314: instare, id. ib. 7, 323: crescere his dignitas, si, etc., Liv. 1, 40, 2: accendi certamina in castris, id. 4, 46, 2.—(*β*) With *adjj.:* impense improbus, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 39: impense doctus, Gell. 13, 10, 4.—**2. impensa** (**inp-**), ae, *f.* (sc. pecunia), *outlay, cost, charge, expense* (cf.: sumtus, impendium). **A.** Lit. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*): impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: quoniam impensam fecimus in macrocola, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: nullam impensam fecerant, id. Phil. 6, 5, 19: arationes magna impensa tueri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: columnae nulla impensa dejectae, id. ib. 2, 1, 55, § 145: sine impensa, id. Rep. 2, 14: exigua, Suet. Vesp. 18: publica, id. Claud. 6: matris ac vitrici, id. Tib. 7: sua, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42: nostra, Ov. H. 7, 188: quia inpensa pecuniae facienda erat, Liv. 44, 23, 1: haec nimia est inpensa, Juv. 12, 97: finem impensae non servat prodiga Roma, id. 7, 138: parcere impensae, *to economize,* id. 5, 156.—In *plur.:* atque etiam impensae meliores, muri, navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: ludorum ac munerum, Suet. Tib. 34: operum ac munerum, id. Dom. 12: itineris, id. Vit. 7: cenarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 38: publicae, Tac. H. 4, 4; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63: nolo meis impensis illorum ali luxuriam, i. e. *of my reputation,* Nep. Phoc. 1, 4: inpensas conferre, *to contribute to expenses,* Juv. 3, 216.—**B.** Transf. (perh. not ante-Aug.). **a.** In gen.: cruoris, Ov. M. 8, 63: operum, Verg. A. 11, 228: officiorum, Liv. 37, 53, 12.—**b.** In partic., that which is used up or expended for any purpose, *materials, ingredients;* for repairing an aqueduct (timber, stone, earth, etc.), Front. Aquaed. 124; of the stuffing for sausages, etc., Arn. 7, 231; of sacrifices, Petr. 137; of masonry, Pall. 1, 13.

impĕnĕtrābĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-penetrabilis], *that cannot be penetrated, impenetrable* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: silex ferro, Liv. 36, 25: superior pars corporis crocodili (with dura), Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 *med.;* cf.: tergus hippopotami ad scuta, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: congeries imbribus, id. 8, 36, 54, § 127: cruppellarii accipiendis ictibus, Tac. A. 3, 43: quae impenetrabilia quaeque pervia, id. ib. 12, 35.—**II.** Trop., *that cannot be overcome, unconquerable, unyielding:* patet impenetrabilis ille Luctibus, Sil. 6, 413: impenetrabilis blanditiis, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: mens irae, Sil. 7, 561: pudicitia Agrippinae, Tac. A. 4, 12.

‡ **impĕnĕtrāle,** cujus ultimum penetrale intrare non licet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

‡ **impennātae** agnae, in Saliari carmine spicas significat sine aristis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211, 1 Müll.; v. pennatae.

impensa (**inp-**), ae, v. impendo *fin.* 2.

impensātio, ōnis, *f.* [in-penso], *the expenditure, outlay.*—Transf., *destruction:* corporis, Isid. 4, 7, 25.

impensē (**inp-**), *adv.,* v. impendo, *P. a. fin.*

1. impensus (**inp-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. impendo.

2. impensus (**inp-**), ūs, *m.* [impendo], *outlay, expense* (post-class. for impensa): majore impensu, Symm. Ep. 1, 5.

impĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [impero], *in an imperative* manner, Cat. ap. Charis. p. 202, 11.

impĕrātīvē (**inp-**), *adv.,* v. the foll. art.

impĕrātīvus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [impero], *of* or *proceeding from a command, commanded:* feriae, *extraordinary, commanded by a magistrate,* Macr. S. 1, 16, § 5 sq.: modus, *the imperative,* Mart. Cap. 3, § 313, and in the grammarians saep.—*Adv.:* **impĕrātīvē,** *imperatively,* Ulp. Reg. tit. 24, 1.

impĕrātor (**inp-**), ōris (archaic form induperator, Enn. Ann. v. 86; 332; 350; 552 Vahl.; Lucr. 4, 967; 5, 1227; cf. 1. *init.;* but in Enn. also imperator, Trag. v. 34 Vahl.), *m.* [id.]. **I.** Orig., milit. t. t., *a commander-in-chief, general,* = στρατηγός (cf.: dux, ductor). **A.** In gen.: si forte quaereretur, quae esset ars imperatoris, constituendum putarem principio, quis esset imperator: qui cum esset constitutus administrator quidam belli gerendi, tum adjungeremus de exercitu, de castris, etc.... de reliquis rebus, quae essent propriae belli administrandi: quarum qui essent animo et scientia compotes, eos esse imperatores dicerem, utererque exemplis Africanorum et Maximorum; Epaminondam atque Hannibalem atque ejus generis homines nominarem, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 4: sapiens et callidus imperator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: bonus ac fortis, id. de Or. 2, 44, 187; cf.: egregie fortis et bonus, id. ib. 2, 66, 268: eosdem labores non aeque esse graves imperatori et militi, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: ego sic existimo in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: unum ad id bellum imperatorem deposci, id. ib. 2, 5: nomen invicti imperatoris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82: Themistocles ... imperator bello Persico, id. Lael. 12, 42: cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris ... operam navare cuperet, Caes. B. G. 2, 25 *fin.:* insece, Musa, manu Romanorum induperator Quod quisque in bello gessit cum rege Philippo, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 3 (Ann. v. 332 Vahl.): induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 967.—As a title, placed after the name: M. Cicero S. D. C. Antonio M. F. Imp., Cic. Fam. 5, 5 inscr.: Cn. Pompeio Cn. F. Magno Imperatori, id. ib. 5, 7 inscr.: Vatinio Imp. S., id. ib. 5, 11 et saep.—**B.** In partic., pregn., in the times of the republic, a title of honor conferred on a general after any important victory: his rebus gestis Curio se in castra ad Bagradam recepit, atque universi exercitus conclamatione Imperator appellatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26, 1; cf.: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus, id. ib. 3, 71, 3; Cic. Phil. 14, 4, 11; 14, 5, 12; Caes. B. C. 3, 31, 1; Liv. 27, 19, 4; Inscr. Orell. 542; 3417 sq. (cf. also Plin. Pan. 12, 1).—**II.** Transf. beyond the milit. sphere. **A.** In gen., *a commander, leader, chief, director, ruler, master:* (Romani) immutato more annua imperia, binos imperatores sibi fecere, i. e. *consuls,* Sall. C. 6, 7: (vis venti) Induperatorem classis super aequora verrit, *admiral,* Lucr. 5, 1227: imperator histricus, *director, manager,* Plaut. Poen. prol. 4: di te servassint semper ... salus interioris hominis amorisque inperator, id. As. 3, 3, 66: familiae, id. Capt. 2, 2, 57: nolo eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 24, 22 (Rep. 4, 7 Mos.): dux et imperator vitae mortalium animus est, Sall. J. 1, 3: vitae nostrae necisque, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *An epithet of Jupiter,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: signum Jovis Imperatoris, Liv. 6, 29, 8.—**2.** *The conqueror* at a game of chess, Vop. Proc. 13, 2.—**3.** *The title of the Roman emperors,* placed either before or after the name (cf. I.); before it, Suet. Caes. 76; Claud. 12; 26: IMP. CAESARI DIVI IVLI F., Inscr. Orell. 596; so ib. 597; 600; 602; 604 sq.; after it, Suet. Oth. 2; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 9; 4, 17, 8; 4, 22, 4.—Hence afterwards *absol.:* Imperator, *a Roman emperor,* Tac. A. 3, 74: velut praesagium insequentis casus, quo medius inter utriusque filios exstitit Imperator, Suet. Galb. 6; id. Claud. 13; 29; id. Galb. 3, 6, 20; id. Vit. 3 et saep.

impĕrātōrĭē (**inp-**), *adv.,* v. imperatorius, I. *fin.*

impĕrātōrĭus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [imperator]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a general* (class.): quod ipse honos laborem leviorem faceret imperatorium, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: jus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57; cf. partes (shortly before: imperatoris partes), Caes. B. C. 3, 51, 5: nomen, Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1;

Tac. A. 1, 3 : consilium, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: laus. id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: virtus, Quint. 7, 10, 13; 8, 2, 11: ars, id. 2, 17, 34: manubiae, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10: pulvis sudorque (opp. campestris meditatio), Plin. Pan. 13, 1: navis, *an admiral's ship*, Plin. 19, 1, 5, § 22.—* *Adv.:* **impĕrātōrĭē,** *like a general:* dum se ad id bellum imperatorie instruit, Treb. Claud. 6.—**II.** (Acc. to imperator, II. B. 3.) *Imperial:* genesis, Suet. Dom. 10: munera, id. Vesp. 24: onera, id. Calig. 42.

impĕrātrix (**inp-**), īcis, *f.* [imperator], *she who commands, a mistress* (very rare): deinde fortes viros ab imperatrice (i. e. Clodia) in insidiis locatos, * Cic. Cael. 28, 67: Italia, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16 (dub.; creatrice, Jan.): ut esset animae tam quam imperatrici suae caro subditiva, Ambros. de Inst. Virg. 2, § 11: imperatrix et Augusta Pulcheria, Leo. M. Ep. 101, 3; 98, 3.

impĕrātum (**inp-**), i, *n.*, v. impero *fin.*

impĕrātus (**inp-**), ūs, *m.* [impero], *a command, order* (post-Aug. and very rare), Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 2, 8: ACILII GLABRIONIS IMPERATV, Inscr. Orell. 1525: imperatu Gratiani, Amm. 31, 7, 4.

imperceptus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perceptus], *unperceived, unknown* (very rare): mendacia, Ov. M. 9, 711: minora majoribus imperceptiora sunt, *more incomprehensible*, Gell. 14, 1, 24.

imperco (**inp-**, also **imparco**), ĕre, *v. n.*, *to spare* (Plautin.): huic impercito, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 12: imperce, quaeso, *spare yourself*, id. Am. 1, 3, 2.

* **impercussus** (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-percussus], *not struck, unstruck:* impercussos nocte movere pedes, i. e. *without noise*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 52.

imperdĭtus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perditus], *not destroyed, not slain* (poet.): et vos, o Graiis imperdita corpora, Teucri, Verg. A. 10, 430: pectora Tydeo, Stat. Th. 3, 84: ego Sidoniis, Sil. 9, 161.

imperfectē, *adv.*, v. imperfectus *fin.*

imperfectĭo (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [imperfectus], *imperfection* (late Lat.), Aug. de Genes. ad lit. 1, 4.

imperfectus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perfectus], *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): quidam homines in capite meo solum elaborarunt, reliquum corpus imperfectum ac rude reliquerunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15: quaedam (animalia), Ov. M. 1, 427; cf. infans, id. ib. 3, 310: pars manebat, Verg. A. 8, 428: pons, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 6: cibus, i. e. *undigested*, Juv. 3, 233: imperfecto adhuc bello, Suet. Caes. 26: qui imperfectum librum suppleverit, id. ib. 56; cf. Hirt. B. G. prooem. § 2: librum reliquerat, Suet. Gramm. 12: opera reliquit, id. Tib. 47: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: causae (opp. perfectae), id. 4, 2, 3: sermo, id. 9, 2, 57; 11, 3, 121: vita, Lucr. 3, 958.—*Comp.:* insuavius hoc imperfectiusque est, Gell. 1, 7, 20.—As *subst.:* **imperfectum,** i, *n.:* sunt omnia in quaedam genera partita aut incohata nulla ex parte perfecta; imperfecto autem nec absoluto simile pulchrum esse nihil potest, Cic. Univ. 4.—**II.** Esp., *morally imperfect; plur.* as *subst.* (opp. sapientes): ad imperfectos et mediocres et male sanos hic meus sermo pertinet, Sen. Tranq. 11, 1.—*Adv.:* **imperfectē,** *imperfectly, incompletely:* imperfecte atque praepostere syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8, 1.

* **imperfossus** (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perfossus], *unpierced, unstabbed*, Ov. M. 12, 496.

* **imperfundĭes** (**inp-**), ēi, *f.* [2. in-perfundo], *filth, impurity:* cruciatur illuvie, imperfundie, incuriā, Lucil. ap. Non. 126, 2.

* **impĕrĭābĭlĭter** (**inp-**), *adv.* [imperium], *commandingly, imperiously*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (cf. imperabiliter).

impĕrĭālis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [imperium, II. B. 3. b. β], *of the empire* or *emperor, imperial:* statuta, Dig. 47, 12, 3: praeceptum, Cod. Th. 3, 12. 2: ornamenta, Capitol. M. Aur. 17: molestia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 2: culmen, Amm. 21, 16: imperia et omnia imperialia sic horruit, ut, etc., Capitol. Pert. 13, 1.—*Adv.:* **impĕrĭālĭter,** *imperially:* existimantes, Cod. Just. 6, 51, 1 *fin.*

impĕrĭōsē (**inp-**), *adv.*, v. imperiosus *fin.*

impĕrĭōsus (less correctly **inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [imperium], *possessed of command, far-ruling, mighty, powerful, puissant* (class.). **I.** In gen.: urbes magnae atque imperiosae, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 2: populi, Cic. Or. 34, 120: imperiosissima civitas, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 19 (cf. Verg. A. 1, 284): dictatura, Liv. 7, 40, 9; cf. virga, i. e. *the fasces*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32: quisnam igitur liber? sapiens, sibi qui imperiosus, *who has dominion over himself*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 83; cf. Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62: imperiosissimae humanae mentis artes (religio, astrologia, medicina), id. 30, 1, 1, § 1: risus habet vim nescio an imperiosissimam, Quint. 6, 3, 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, *imperious, domineering, tyrannical:* cupiditas honoris quam dura est domina, quam imperiosa, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: nimis imperiosus philosophus, id. Fin. 2, 32, 105: paedagogi, Quint. 1, 1, 8: imperiosus atque impotens, Sen. Ben. 3, 28 *fin.:* imperiosi nobis ipsis et molesti sumus, id. Q. N. 4 praef.: Proserpina, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110: quojus cibo iste factust imperiosior, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 26: imperiosius aequor, Hor. C. 1, 14, 8: familia imperiosissima et superbissima, Liv. 9, 34, 15.—Hence, **B. Impĕrĭōsus,** i, *m.*, *a surname of the dictator L. Manlius Torquatus and his son, the consul T. Manlius Torquatus, on account of their severity*, Liv. 7, 3, 4; 7, 4, 7; Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 60; Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 8; Liv. 4, 29, 6; cf. Manlius.—Hence, *adv.:* **impĕrĭōsē,** *imperiously, tyrannically* (ante- and post-class.): non severe, non imperiose praecepit, Gell. 2, 29, 1; Charis. 202, 11: paene imperiosius quam humanius, Varr. ap. Non. 287, 20.

impĕrītē (**inp-**), *adv.*, v. imperitus *fin.*

impĕrītĭa (**inp-**), ae, *f.* [imperitus], *inexperience, ignorance, awkwardness* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): Jugurtha, cognita vanitate atque imperitia legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38, 1; cf. id. ib. 85, 45: plurimum Marius imperitia hostium confirmatus, id. ib. 99, 1; cf.: pugnam imperitia poscere, Tac. A. 13, 36: juvenum, id. ib. 13, 42: imperitia et rusticitas afferunt interim frigus, Quint. 6, 1, 37: contra Circium serere, imperitia existimatur, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 21: rerum atque verborum imperitia, Gell. N. A. praef. § 12: nimia, Gai. Inst. 2, 109.—In *plur.:* grammatico insolentiarum et imperitiarum pleno, id. 7, 17 *in lemm.*

impĕrĭto (**inp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [impero], *to command, govern, rule* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.); constr. with *acc.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.:* quod antehac pro jure imperitabam meo, nunc te oro per precem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47: aequam Rem imperito, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189.—(β) With *dat.* (so most freq.): magnis gentibus, Lucr. 3, 1028: magnis legionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 4: tu, mihi qui imperitas, aliis servis miser, id. ib. 2, 7, 81; Tib. 2, 3, 34: equis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 25: suo generi, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 47: quis nemori imperitet, quem tota armenta sequantur, Verg. A. 12, 719: naturam ipsam ceteris imperitantem industria vicerat, Sall. J. 76, 1: alteri populo cum bona pace, Liv. 1, 24, 3.—*Pass. impers.:* quod superbe avareque crederent imperitatum victis esse, Liv. 21, 1.—(γ) *Absol.:* Veleda late imperitabat, Tac. H. 4, 61: quia adductius quam civili bello imperitabat, id. ib. 3, 7: decem imperitabant, Liv. 1, 17: libido imperitandi, Sall. J. 81, 1: qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraque Africa imperitabant, id. ib. 79, 2 Kritz *N. cr.*—*Pass. impers.:* quod mihi quoque exsequendum reor, quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4 *fin.*

impĕrītus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-peritus], *inexperienced in* any thing, *not knowing, unacquainted with, unskilled, ignorant, without experience* (class.; syn.: ignarus, rudis; opp. prudens, callidus); constr. usually with the *gen.* or *absol.*, rarely with *in.* (α) With *gen.:* homines adulescentulos, inperitos rerum, Ter. And. 5, 4, 8: summi juris peritissimus, civilis non imperitus, Cic. Rep. 5, 3: imperitus foederis, rudis exemplorum, ignarus belli, id. Balb. 20, 47; cf. id. de Or. 3, 44, 175: homo imperitus morum, agricola et rusticus, *with no experience of life*, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: homines barbari et nostrae consuetudinis imperiti, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 17: conviciorum, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: lyrae, Quint. 1, 10, 19: poëmatum quoque non imperitus, Suet. Aug. 89.—(β) *Absol.:* homine inperito numquam quicquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: cum in theatro imperiti homines, rerum omnium rudes ignarique consederant, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: callidum imperitus fraudasse dicitur, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: sin apud indoctos imperitosque dicemus, id. Part. 26, 92; cf. id. Rep. 1, 16: cum imperiti facile ad credendum impellerentur, id. ib. 2, 10: uti prudentes cum imperitis manus consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2: ne quis imperitior existimet, me, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135; so, imperitiores quidam, Quint. 1, 10, 28: contio quae ex imperitissimis constat, etc., Cic. Lael. 25, 95: multitudo imperita et rudis, Liv. 1, 19, 4.—Rarely of things: ingenium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 39: poëma imperito quodam initio fusum, Quint. 9, 4, 114.—(γ) With *in:* in his non imperitus, Vitr. 1, 1: in verbis adeo imperitus, Quint. 1, 4, 27; 12, 3, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **impĕrītē,** *unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly:* imperite absurdeque fictum, Cic. Rep. 2, 15: dicebat Scipio non imperite, id. Brut. 47, 175: excerpta, Quint. 2, 15, 24.—Ellipt.: hoc imperite (*suppl.* factum), Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81.—*Comp.:* quid potuit dici imperitius? Cic. Balb. 8, 20.—*Sup.:* cum est illud imperitissime dictum, Cic. Balb. 11, 27.

impĕrĭum (**inp-**), ĭi, *n.* [impero], *a command, order, direction.* **I.** Lit. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid opus est, impera: imperium exsequar, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1; cf.: nunc pergam eri imperium exsequi, id. ib. 1, 1, 106: eri imperia persequi, id. ib. 2, 1, 75: imperium exsequi, id. Men. 5, 6, 16; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 22: obsequens obediensque est mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 55; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; id. Men. 5, 7, 1: tuo facit jussu, tuo imperio paret, id. As. 1, 2, 21: malus et nequam est homo, qui nihili imperium eri Sui servus facit, id. Ps. 4, 7, 1; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 10: quod hi neque ad concilia veniebant neque imperio parebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 2 *fin.:* imperium neglegere, id. ib. 5, 7, 7: neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.:* imperio Jovis huc venio, Verg. A. 5, 726; cf.: et Jovis imperium et cari praecepta parentis Edocet, id. ib. 5, 747: imperiis deûm propalam expositis, Liv. 8, 6, 12: quidam (pueri) imperia indignantur, Quint. 1, 3, 6: aegri quoquo neglecto medentium imperio, etc., Plin. Pan. 22, 3: elephanti inest imperiorum obedientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1: naturae imperio gemimus, cum, etc., Juv. 15, 138: cujus paruit imperiis, id. 14, 331.

II. Transf., *the right* or *power of commanding, authority, command, control* (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: *Mes.* Nempe jubes? *Me.* Jubeo hercle, si quid imperii est in te mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 41; cf. id. Pers. 3, 1, 15: Appius et caecus et senex tenebat non modo auctoritatem sed etiam imperium in suos, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 6: eone es ferox, quia habes imperium in beluas? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 25: mater, cujus sub imperio'st, mala, id. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: *An.* Sta ilico. *Ge.* Hem, sat.s pro imperio! quisquis es, i. e. *authoritatively, imperiously*, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 19: domesticum, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52; id. Inv. 2, 47, 140: (Juppiter) Divosque mortalesque turbas Imperio regit unus aequo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 48; cf.: sed me jussa deûm . . . Imperiis egere suis, Verg. A. 6, 463: Phyllius illic Imperio pueri volucresque ferumque leonem Tradiderat domitos, Ov. M. 7, 373: agricolae habent rationem cum terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In publicists' lang., *supreme power, sovereignty, sway, dominion, empire* (cf.: principatus, dominatus, regnum; potestas, potentia). (α) *Sing.:* Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 151 Vahl.); cf.: navorum imperium servare est induperantum, id. ib. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 413 Vahl.); and: ipse (Numa rex) de suo imperio curiatam legem tulit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13; 2, 17; 18;

20; 21: homo dominandi cupidus aut imperii singularis, *sole dominion*, id. ib. 1, 33: singulare et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9: esse consul cum summo imperio et potestate, id. Verr. 1, 13, 37; id. Fl. 8, 18; cf.: cum summo imperio et potestate versari, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, 31: qui (App. Claudius) tum erat summo imperio, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: omne imperium nostri penes singulos esse voluerunt, id. Rep. 1, 40; 2, 32: de imperio Caesaris . . . gravissime decernitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 4: imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: quod imperium potest esse praestantius quam, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17: eos qui antea commodis fuerint moribus, imperio, potestate, prosperis rebus immutari, id. Lael. 15, 54: ad deponendum imperium tardior esse, id. Rep. 2, 12: expertes imperii, id. ib. 1, 31: deponentium imperium tyrannorum, Quint. 9, 2, 67 et saep.: sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, Cic. Font. 1, 2; so, with dicio, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; cf.: Gallia sub populi Romani imperium redacta, id. ib. 5, 29, 4: totam ad imperium populi Romani Ciliciam adjunxit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: majestas est in imperio atque in omni populi Romani dignitate, Quint. 7, 3, 35: cum duobus ducibus de imperio in Italia decertatum est, Pyrrho et Hannibale, Cic. Lael. 8, 28; cf.: de imperio dimicare, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3; cf.: sedem et domum summo imperio praebere, id. ib. 2, 5 *fin.*: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3, 6: civitati imperium totius provinciae pollicetur, id. ib. 7, 64 *fin.*: cum abunde expertus esset quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10 *fin.*: auctoritate magis quam imperio regere, Liv. 1, 7, 8; cf.: nec illum pro imperio submovere posse . . . quia ita dicatur: si vobis videtur, discedite, Quirites, id. 2, 56, 12.—(β) *Plur.*: nec vero imperia expetenda ac potius aut non accipienda interdum aut deponenda nonnumquam, i. e. *public offices*, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: (cives) mandant imperia, id. Rep. 1, 31; cf.: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, opes amicitiae anteponere, id. Lael. 17, 63: cui (duci) dantur imperia et ea continuantur, etc., id. Rep. 1, 44: ita cepi et gessi maxima imperia, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 7, 5: vides tyranni satellites in imperiis, id. Att. 14, 5, 2: quod praestare dicant Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, *dominion, government*, Caes. B. G. 1, 17, 3: qui mobilitate ac levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: imperia legum potentiora quam hominum, Liv. 2, 1, 1. — **b.** Hence, transf., concr. (α) *Dominion, realm, empire* (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.): duae urbes inimicissimae huic imperio, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: jam ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri pæniteret, id. Rep. 6, 16 *fin.*: nostrum, id. ib. 3, 29; cf.: finium imperii nostri propagatio, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: fines imperii propagavit, id. Rep. 3, 12: imperium Oceano, famam qui terminet astris, Verg. A. 1, 287: per quas (artes) imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortus Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 14: adjectis Britannis Imperio, id. ib. 3, 5, 4: quem vocet divum populus ruentis Imperi rebus? id. ib. 1, 2, 26; 1, 37, 8: immensum imperii corpus stare ac librari sine rectore non potest, Tac. H. 1, 16: reges socii, membra partesque 'imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: breviarium totius imperii, id. ib. 101: rationarium imperii, id. ib. 28: imperii fines Tiberinum natare, Juv. 8, 265: noverat luxuriam imperii veterem, i. e. *of the Roman court*, id. 4, 137.—**c.** Trop., *rule, control* (very rare but class.): illud vide, si in animis hominum regale imperium sit, unius fore dominatum, consilii scilicet, Cic. Rep. 1, 38.—Iron.: imperium judiciorum tenere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 77: coactae imperio sexus, i. e. *the ambition*, Juv. 6, 135.—**2.** Law t. t., *the jurisdiction* or *discretion of a magistrate*: omnia autem judicia aut legitimo jure consistunt aut imperio continentur, Gai. Inst. 4, 103: ideo autem imperio contineri judicia dicuntur, quia tamdiu valent, quamdiu is qui ea praecepit imperium habet, id. ib. 4, 105; cf. 3, 181 al.—**3.** Milit., *the chief command, command.* (α) *Sing.*: victum atque expugnatum oppidum est Imperio atque auspicio Amphitruonis maxime, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37; 1, 1, 41: re impetrata contendunt, ut ipsis summa imperii transdatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 5: delatam sibi summam imperii, Suet. Ner. 3: censet enim etiam ex iis, qui cum imperio sint, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: nostri imperii dignitas, id. ib. 1, 7, 4: novem annis, quibus in imperio fuit, Suet. Caes. 25: legionum curam et imperium alicui demandare, id. ib. 76: alicui imperium prorogare, id. Tib. 30: imperii tempus explere, id. Caes. 26: cum imperio aut magistratu, i. e. *a military* or *civil command*, Suet. Tib. 12: qui dabat olim imperium, fasces, etc., Juv. 10, 79; cf. in the foll.—(β) *Plur.*: mandant (cives) imperia, magistratus, i. e. *military and civil commands*, Cic. Rep. 1, 31; cf.: magistratus, imperia, amicitiae anteponere, id. Lael. 17, 63; so opp. magistratus, Suet. Caes. 54; 75; id. Aug. 61.—**b.** Transf. (α) Concr.: imperia, i. q. imperatores, *commanding officers, commanders, generals*: imperia, potestates, legationes, quom senatus creverit populusve jusserit, ex urbe exeunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam et Siciliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 31, 1; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.—(β) Erat plena lictorum et imperiorum provincia, differta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 4.—(γ) (Acc. to imperator, II. B. 3.) *The imperial government, the government*: tandem quasi coactus recepit imperium, Suet. Tib. 24; 55; 67; id. Calig. 12; 16; 24; id. Claud. 11; 35; 36 et saep.

* **imperjūrātus** (**inp-**; **-pējūr-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perjuratus], *that is never sworn falsely by*, a poet. epithet of the Styx: aquae, Ov. Ib. 78.

impermĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-permeabilis], *not to be passed through, not traversable*: oceani fines, Jorn. Get. 1.

impermiscĕo, mixtus, ēre, *v.* 2 [in-permisceo], *to mix in, mingle* as an ingredient: impermixtum esse alicui rei, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 5, 5 al.

* **impermissus** (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-permissus], *unlawful, forbidden*: gaudia, Hor. C. 3, 6, 27.

impermixtus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-permixtus], *unmixed*: lymphor, Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 3; Ambros. de Noe, 3, 7; id. Ep. 65, 4 *fin.*

impĕro (**inp-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form, imperassit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6, and induperantum = imperantium, Enn. Ann. v. 413 Vahl.), *v. a.* and *n.* [in-paro], *to command, order, enjoin* (cf.: jubeo, praecipio, mando). **I.** In gen., constr. with *acc.*, an *inf.* or an *object-clause*, a *relative-clause*, with *ut*, *ne*, or the simple *subj.*, with the simple *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *acc.* (and *dat. personæ*): faciendum id nobis quod parentes imperant, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 53: fac quod imperat, id. Poen. 5, 3, 29; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 2: quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 32, 3: numquid aliud imperas? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 7; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 26: sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, id. Eun. 3, 5, 46: nonnumquam etiam puerum vocaret: credo, cui cenam imperaret, i. e. *ordered to get him his supper*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: imperat ei nuptias, Quint. 7, 1, 14: vigilias, id. 11, 3, 26: certum modum, id. 11, 2, 27: moram et sollicitudinem initiis impero, id. 10, 3, 9: graves dominae cogitationum libidines infinita quaedam cogunt atque imperant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 424, 30 (Rep. 6, 1 Mos.): utque Imperet hoc natura potens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 51.—In *pass.*: arma imperata a populo Romano, Liv. 40, 34, 9: quod ipsum imperari optimum est, Quint. 2, 5, 6: imperata pensa, id. 3, 7, 6: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43.—(β) With *inf.* or an *object-clause* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.; in Cic. and Cæs. only with *inf. pass.* or *dep.*): animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari, id. Eun. 2, 2, 21: jungere equos Titan velocibus imperat Horis, Ov. M. 2, 118; 3, 4: nec minus in certo dentes cadere imperat aetas Tempore, Lucr. 5, 672: has omnes actuarias imperat fieri, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 3: pericula vilia habere, Sall. C. 16, 2: frumentum conportare, id. J. 48, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; Curt. 10, 1, 19; Tac. A. 2, 25: Liviam ad se deduci imperavit, Suet. Calig. 25; id. Aug. 27; id. Tib. 60.—In *pass.*: in has lautumias, si qui publice custodiendi sunt, ex ceteris oppidis deduci imperantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69.—* With *inf. act.*: haec ego procurare et idoneus imperor, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 21.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause* (very rare): imperabat coram, quid opus facto esset puerperae, Ter. And. 3, 2, 10: quin tu, quod faciam, impera, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 46; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 3 and 6; id. Capt. 2, 3, 10.—(δ) With *ut*, *ne*, or the simple *subj.*: ecce Apollo mihi ex oraculo imperat, Ut, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 87: his, uti conquirerent et reducerent, imperavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28, 1: consulibus designatis imperavit senatus, ut, etc., Liv. 42, 28, 7: quibus negotium a senatu est imperatum, ut, etc., S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 104; Petr. 1: mihi, ne abscedam, imperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 30: Caesar suis imperavit, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 2; 2, 32, 2; 3, 89, 4: letoque det imperat Argum, Ov. M. 1, 670; 13, 659. — (ε) With simple *dat.*: si huic imperabo, probe tectum habebo, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 14 (cf. above α): aliquid alicui, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59. — (ζ) *Absol.*: *Pa.* Jubesne? *Ch.* Jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: si quid opus est, impera, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 1: impera, si quid vis, id. Aul. 2, 1, 23: omnia faciam: impera, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 11: quidvis oneris impone, impera, id. And. 5, 3, 26.

II. In partic. **A.** In publicists' lang., *to order to be furnished* or *supplied, to give orders for, make a requisition for*: cum frumentum sibi in cellam imperavisset (Verrem), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30: quem (numerum frumenti) ei civitati imperas emendum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 74, § 173: negas fratrem meum pecuniam ullam in remiges imperasse, id. Fl. 14, 33: pecuniam, id. ib. § 32; cf.: argenti pondo ducenta milia Jugurthae, Sall. J. 62, 5: arma, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: equites civitatibus, id. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.*; cf.: quam maximum militum numerum provinciae toti, id. ib. 1, 7, 2: obsides reliquis civitatibus, id. ib. 7, 64, 1; so, obsides Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Suet. Caes. 25.—**B.** In publicists' and milit. lang., *alicui* or *absol.*, *to command, govern, rule over*: his (magistratibus) praescribendus est imperandi modus . . . qui modeste paret, videtur, qui aliquando imperet, dignus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5; cf.: sic noster populus in pace et domi imperat, id. Rep. 1, 40: nulla est tam stulta civitas, quae non injuste imperare malit, quam servire juste, id. ib. 3, 18; cf. also: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. ib. 1, 34: omnibus gentibus ac nationibus terra marique imperare, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 56; cf.: jus esse belli, ut, qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent imperarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1: Jugurtha omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13, 2: quot nationibus imperabat, Quint. 11, 2, 50: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis Imperet, Hor. Carm. Sec. 51; cf. id. C. 3, 6, 5: recusabat imperare, i. e. *to be emperor*, Plin. Pan. 5, 5; cf.: ipsum quandoque imperaturum, Suet. Claud. 3; id. Galb. 4; id. Oth. 4; id. Vit. 14; id. Tit. 2 et saep.—Hence, **b.** Ad imperandum, *to receive orders* or *instructions*: nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius: sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 2; cf.: cum ipse ad imperandum Tisidium vocaretur, Sall. J. 62, 8 Kritz.—**2.** Transf., beyond the publicist's sphere, *to command, master, govern, rule, control*: liberis, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: imperare sibi, maximum imperium est, Sen. Ep. 113 *fin.*: ut nobismet ipsis imperemus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 47: cum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Lael. 22, 82: accensae irae, Ov. M. 9, 28: dolori, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 2: lacrimis, Sil. 2, 652: amori suo, Petr. 83: ingenio suo, Sen. Contr. 1 praef. *med.*; cf.: imperare animo nequivi, quin, priusquam perirem, cur periturus essem, scirem, Liv. 34, 31, 2: quibus egestas imperat, *rules, governs*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 357 Vahl.): imperat arvis, *holds control over*, i. e. *forces to be productive*, Verg. G. 1, 99; cf.: sola terrae seges imperatur, Tac. G. 26: fertilibus agris non est imperandum, Sen. Tranq. 15: sic imperant vitibus et eas multis palmitibus onerant, Col. 3, 3, 6: alius patrimonio suo plus imperavit quam ferre possit, Sen. Tranq. 4; cf. also trop.: tamquam nescias, cui imperem: Epicurum, id. Ep. 29 *fin.*: dum per continuos dies nimis imperat voci, rursus sanguinem reddidit, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: imperat ergo viro

(mulier), Juv. 6, 224.— *Absol.:* animum rege, qui, nisi paret, Imperat, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 63: permittat, an vetet an imperet (lex), Quint. 7, 7, 7: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, id. 7, 4, 24.—**C.** In publicists' lang., *to order* the citizens *to assemble, to summon:* dein consul eloquitur ad exercitum: Impero qua convenit ad comitia centuriata, Varr. L. L. 6, § 88 Müll.; Gell. 15, 27, 4; so comically, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 52; cf. id. Cist. 1, 1, 60.—**D.** In medic. lang., *to order, prescribe:* non idem imperassem omnibus per diversa aegrotantibus, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16; Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 5: si vires patiuntur, imperanda tridui abstinentia est, Cels. 7, 20.—**E.** In gram.: imperandi declinatus, i. e. *inflections of the imperative*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 32 Müll.—Hence, **impĕrātum,** i, *n.*, *that which is commanded, a command, order:* jussus arma abicere, imperatum facit, *executes the order, obeys*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 1; freq. in *plur.:* imperata facere, id. ib. 2, 3, 3; 5, 20 *fin.*; 6, 10, 3; id. B. C. 1, 60, 1; 2, 12, 4; 3, 34, 2 al.; cf.: imperata detrectare, Suet. Caes. 54: Senones ad imperatum non venire, *according to orders, as ordered*, Caes. B. G. 6, 2, 3.

* **imperpĕtŭus** (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perpetuus], *not perpetual*, Sen. Ep. 72, 9.

imperscrūtābĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-per-scrutabilis], *impenetrable, inscrutable:* pater, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14; Hilar. Trin. 11, 47.

impersōnālis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-personalis], *impersonal:* verba, in grammar, Charis. 2 and 3; Diom. 1 et saep.—*Adv.:* **impersōnālĭter,** *impersonally:* sive impersonaliter dari servus meus stipuletur, i. e. *without naming the person*, Dig. 45, 3, 15.—Gramm. t. t., Macr. de Diff. 20, 3.

* **impersōnātīvus** (**inp-**), i, *m.* (sc. modus) [2. in-persona], *the impersonal mood*, i. e. *the infinitive*, Diom. p. 331 P.

imperspĭcābĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-perspicabilis], *that cannot be seen through, inscrutable, incomprehensible:* majestas, Cassiod. de An. 3; Ambros. de Fide, 3, 14, § 110.

* **imperspĭcŭus** (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perspicuus], *not clear, obscure:* judicum ingenia, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 17.

imperterrĭtus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perterritus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 65], *undaunted, unterrified* (poet. and late Lat.), Verg. A. 10, 770; Sil. 14, 187; Ambros. in Psa. 37, § 50; Greg. M. in Job, 6, 38.

impertīlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-partilis], *indivisible* (late Lat.): nota, Aug. de Mus. 6 *fin.*

impertĭnens (**inp-**), entis, *adj.* [2. in-pertinens], *not belonging thereto:* di (i. e. Seditio, Discordia, etc.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 43.

impertio (**inp-**; also **impartio,** Liv. 38, 36), īvi or ii, ītum (old *fut.* impertibis, Nov. ap. Non. 27, 33; Com. Fragm. v. 12 Rib.), 4 (also in the *dep.* form **impertior;** *inf.* impertiri, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22; Verg. Cat. 15; App. M. 3, p. 215 al.), *v. a.* [in-partio], *to share with another, to communicate, bestow, impart* a thing (class.; a favorite word of Cic.; cf. communico, participo, partior).—With *dat.:* si quam praestantiam virtutis, ingenii, fortunae consecuti sunt, impertiant ea suis commodicentque cum proximis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: oneris mei partem nemini impertio, id. Sull. 3, 9: te exorabo, ut mihi quoque et Catulo tuae suavitatis aliquid impertias, id. de Or. 2, 4, 16: imperti etiam populo potestatis aliquid, id. Rep. 2, 28; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 37, 27: si aliquid impertivit tibi sui consilii, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: unum diem festum Marcellis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51: dolorem suum nobis, id. Att. 2, 23, 2: molestias senectutis suae vestris familiis, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 37, 25 (Rep. 5, 8 Mos.): Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, *salutes thee heartily*, id. Att. 2, 12, 4: hominibus indigentibus de re familiari, id. Off. 2, 15, 54: talem te et nobis impertias, *wouldst show*, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: a te peto, ut aliquid impertias temporis huic quoque cogitationi, id. Att. 9, 11, A, 3: tantum temporis huic studio, id. Balb. 1, 3: aures studiis honestis, Tac. A. 14, 21: aliquid suorum studiorum philosophiae quoque, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: meum laborem hominum periculis sublevandis, id. Mur. 4, 8: aliis gaudium suum, Liv. 27, 51, 4: conjugibus liberisque tam laetum nuntium, id. 27, 51, 7.—With *ad:* nihil tuae prudentiae ad salutem meam, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 7: (ignis) ceteris naturis omnibus salutarem impertit et vitalem calorem, id. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—In *pass.:* huic plausus maximi, signa praeterea benevolentiae permulta a bonis impertiuntur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: viro forti collegae meo laus impertitur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14: pro his impertitis oppugnatum patriam nostram veniunt, i. e. *for these favors, benefits*, Liv. 21, 41, 13.—*Absol.:* quibus potest, impertit, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 22: si quid novisti rectius istis, candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 68.—**II.** Transf.: aliquem aliqua re, *to make one a sharer* or *partaker in* any thing, *to present him with* (very rare; not in Cic.): advenientem peregre erum suum Stratippoclem Salva impertit salute Epidicus, *greets, wishes health*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 23: Parmenonem suum plurima salute, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40; cf. Plaut. Ps. 1. 5, 40: obsecret, se ut nuntio hoc impertiam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 27: neque quemquam osculo impertiit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet. Ner. 37: solos numquam donis impertiendos putavit, id. Aug. 25: reliquit eum nullo praeter auguralis sacerdotii honore impertitum, id. Claud. 4.—*Pass.:* doctrinis, quibus puerilis aetas impertiri debet, Nep. Att. 1, 2.—In *dep.* form: cesso eram hoc malo impertiri propere? Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22.

impertior īri, v. preced. art. *init.* et *fin.*

impertītio (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [impertio], *an imparting* (post-class.): honoris, Arn. 2, 43.

impertītus, a, um, *Part.*, from impertio.

imperturbābĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-perturbabilis], *that cannot be disturbed, imperturbable* (late Lat.): locus quietis, Aug. Conf. 4, 11; 2, 10.

imperturbātio (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-perturbatio], *freedom from disturbance, tranquillity*, a transl. of the Gr. ἀπάθεια, Hier. Ep. 133, 3.

imperturbātus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-perturbatus], *undisturbed, unruffled, calm* (very rare): imperturbato ore, Ov. Ib. 562: publicis occupationibus quies, Sen. Ep. 73 *med.*—Of persons: audio imperturbatus, interritus, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 8: qui constans est, inperturbatus est, Sen. Ep. 85, 2; cf. ib. § 3.

impervĭus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pervius], *that cannot be passed through, impassable, impervious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: inaccessus, invius): amnis, Ov. M. 9, 106: iter, Quint. 12, 11, 11; cf. itinera (with interrupta), Tac. A. 3, 31: tellus, *inaccessible*, Val. Fl. 2, 643.—Transf.: lapis ignibus, Tac. A. 15, 43.

impes (**inp-**; *nom.* given Prisc. 702 P., but used only in *gen.* and *abl. sing.*), pĕtis, *m.* [in-peto; cf. praepes], = impetus, *violence, vehemence, force:* impete vasto amnis fertur, Ov. M. 3, 79: in juvenes certo sic impete sus fertur, id. ib. 8, 359; Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 8; Lucr. 4, 416; 903: non potuit nubes capere inpetis auctum, id. 6, 327 sq.; 334; 591: valido impete quatere, id. 2, 330; Sil. 13, 248.—*Plur.:* venti flamina ruunt impetibus crebris, Lucr. 1, 293.—**II.** *Mass, extent:* homo tanto membrorum impete, ut, etc., Lucr. 5, 913.

1. impĕtĭbĭlis (**inp-**; also **impătĭb-**), e, *adj.* [in-patibilis]. **I.** *Pass.*, *insufferable, insupportable, intolerable* (class.): dolorem vos, cum improbis poenam proponitis, impetibilem facitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 57; so, cruciatus, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 59: morbi, id. 20, 20, 81, § 215: valetudo, id. 20, 18, 76, § 199: scelus, App. Mag. 328: chamaeleon coraci, Sol. 40 *fin.:* turpe atque impetibile est, attonito animo et fronte maesta laetos adire conventus, Symm. Ep. 9, 103.—**II.** *Act.*, *impassible, incapable of suffering:* sapiens ex bruto, impetibile de patibili, nunquam potest oriri, Lact. 2, 8, 38; 7, 20, 7.

2. impĕtībĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [impeto], *assailing, making an assault* on a person, Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 13; id. de Virgin. 18, § 113.

impĕtīgĭnōsus (**inp-**), i, *m.* [impetigo], *one who has the impetigo*, Dig. 21, 1, 6, § 6; cf. impetiginosus λειχηνωτός, Gloss. Philox.—Also: ‡ impetix impetigo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

impĕtīgo (**inp-**), ĭnis, *f.* [impeto], *a scabby eruption on the skin, impetigo*, Cels. 5, 28, 17; Plin. 20, 1, 2, § 4; *plur.*, id. 20, 9, 33, § 83; Col. 6, 31, 2.—As a disease of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.

impĕto (**inp-**), ĕre, *v. a.* [in-peto], *to rush upon, assail, attack* (poet. and in ante- and post-class. prose). **I.** Lit.: cedentem Acheloius heros Impetit, Stat. Th. 8, 523: aliquem arcu, Luc. 6, 394: os hastâ, Sil. 5, 273; Luc. 6, 223; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8.—*Absol.:* (apes) impetentes a se eiciunt fucos, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8; cf. in a different orthog.: impite impetum facite, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109, 17 Müll. *N. cr.* (a contracted *imper.*, like cette, ferte): impetiti confessio, Quint. Decl. 5.—**II.** Transf., *to accuse:* aliquem edacitatis, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

impĕtrābĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [impetro]. **I.** *Pass.*, *easy to be obtained, attainable* (rare; not in Cic. and Cæs.): cui postulanti triumphum rerum gestarum magnitudo impetrabilem faciebat, Liv. 39, 29, 4: venia, id. 36, 33, 5: omnia et tuta apud Romanos, id. 25, 29, 8: votum facite Junoni, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 101: quo impetrabilior pax esset, Liv. 30, 16, 15.—**II.** *Act.*, *that easily obtains* or *effects, successful* (ante- and post-class.): non potuit venire orator magis ad me impetrabilis, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 40: impetrabilior qui vivat, nullus est, id. Merc. 3, 4, 20: Nicator Seleucus efficaciae impetrabilis rex, Anim. 14, 8: dies, *on which a wish is gained, favorable, propitious*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 6: efficacia, Amm. 14, 8, 6; 15, 8, 21.—*Adv.:* **impĕtrābĭlĭter,** *in a way likely to attain:* impetrabilius, Symm. Or. pro Patr. 4 Mai.

impĕtrātio (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an obtaining by request, accomplishment*, Cod. Just. 2, 58, 2; Cod. Th. 11, 22, 4.—*Plur.:* istas impetrationes nostras nihil valere, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 1.

* **impĕtrātīvus** (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *obtained by entreaty* or *vows:* augurium, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 190.

impĕtrātor (**inp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who obtains, an obtainer* (post-class.): beneficii, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 3.

impĕtrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an effecting, obtaining*, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 6, 77.

impĕtrĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. n. desid.* [id.], relig. t. t., *to seek to obtain through omens, to seek by consulting auspices:* ut nunc extis, sic tunc avibus magnae res impetriri solebant, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28: in impetriendis consulendisque rebus, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: qui impetrire velit, id. ib. 2, 15, 35: impetritum, inauguratum est: quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11.—*Part.* as *subst.:* **impetrītum,** i, *n.*, *a favorable auspice* or *omen*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11.

impĕtro (**inp-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* impetrarier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 40; *inf. fut. act.* impetrassere, id. Aul. 4, 7, 6; id. Cas. 2, 3, 53; id. Mil. 4, 3, 35; id. Stich. 1, 2, 23), *v. a.* [in-patro], *to accomplish, effect, bring to pass; to get, obtain, procure*, esp. by exertion, request, entreaty (class.; cf.: obtineo, adipiscor, consequor). **I.** In gen., constr. with *acc.*, *ut*, *ne*, the simple *subj.*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.:* quod volui, ut volo, impetravi per amicitiam et gratiam a Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 1: istuc confido a fratre me impetrassere, id. Aul. 4, 7, 6: a me istam exceptionem numquam impetrabunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 97: ei Dolabella rogatu meo civitatem a Caesare impetravit, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: decet abs te id impetrarier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 40: in omni re considerandum est et quid postules ab amico et quid patiare a te impetrari, Cic. Lael. 20, 76; cf. id. ib. 11, 38: dum id impetrant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37; 1, 2, 17: cum istuc, quod postulo, impetro cum gratia, Ter. And. 2, 5, 11; id. Ad. 3, 4, 44: uti ea, quae vellent, impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 2: (chorus) Impetrat et pacem et locupletem frugibus annum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: restitutionem patris, Quint. 7, 1, 42; 11, 3, 4: provinciam, id. 6, 3, 68: post impetratam studiis meis

quietem, id. Prooem. § 1: impetrato Fortis Augusti reditu, Hor. C. 4, 2, 42.—(*β*) With *ut*, *ne*, or the simple *subj.*: *Cl.* Quid, si ego impetro atque exoro a vilico, causa mea Ut eam illi permittat? *St.* Quid si ego ab armigero impetro, Eam illi permittat? atque hoc, credo, impetrassere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 51 sq.: impetrabis igitur a Caesare, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 1; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 26: a Sequanis impetrat, ut per fines suos ire Helvetios patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9 *fin.*: verbisne istis, ut pugnent, te impetraturum credis, Liv. 2, 46, 6: postremo impetravi, ut ne quid ei succenseat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 4: suadeo, a te impetres, ne sis nugax, Petr. 52: tandem impetravi abiret, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 190.—*Pass. impers.*: aegre ab iis impetratum est summa tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur (litterae); ut vero ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136.—In *abl.* of the *part. perf.*: impetrato, ut manerent, Liv. 9, 30, 10; Vell. 2, 107, 2.—(*γ*) * With *acc.* and *inf.*: Agrippina in oppidum Ubiorum veteranos coloniamque deduci impetrat, Tac. A. 12, 27.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: incipere multo est quam impetrare facilius, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 14: hilarus exit, impetravit, id. Mil. 4, 4, 62; id. As. 3, 3, 131: *Ca.* Jus hic orat. *Ly.* Impetrabit te advocato atque arbitro, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37: quid attinet dicere, si contendisset, impetraturum non fuisse, cum, etc.? Cic. Lael. 11, 39: si id ita fecisset... si non impetraret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 35, 4: cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, id. ib. 6, 2, 2: simul, ut, si quid possent, de induciis fallendo impetrarent, id. ib. 4, 13, 5; id. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.*; cf.: sperare, ab eo de sua ac militum salute impetrare posse, id. B. G. 5, 36, 3; Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2.—E s p.: impetras, *you have your request*, i. e. *I will do as you desire*, nolo ames. *Pae.* Facile impetras, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 63: adpropera! age, amabo! *Mu.* Impetras, abeo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 39; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 119; id. Cas. 2, 3, 17.—**II.** E s p. **A.** Like impetrio: exstat annalium memoria, sacris quibusdam et precationibus vel cogi fulmina vel impetrari, etc., Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.—**B.** In mal. part., *to obtain, get possession of*: ut superior sis mihi quam quisquam qui impetrant, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 10.

* **impĕtŭlans** (**inp-**), antis, *adj.* [in-petulans], *very petulant*: proruptio, Mart. Cap. 8 *init.* dub. (al. petulans).

impĕtŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [impetus], *impetuous, violent*, Epit. Iliad. 919.—Hence, *adv.*: **impĕtŭōsē** (**inp-**), *violently, impetuously*: contendit ad moenia, Auct. de Prog. Aug. 5: Acron ad Hor. C. 1, 29, 11.

impĕtus (**inp-**), ūs (*dat.* impetu, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3; no *gen. plur.*; *abl.* impetibus, Lucr. 1, 293; v. also impes), *m.* [impeto], *an attack, assault, onset* (freq. and class.; in *sing.* and *plur.* equally common). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: incursio atque impetus armatorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: gladiis destrictis in eos impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 2: impetum facere in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 4: in agros, Liv. 1, 5, 4: ad regem, id. 1, 5, 7; cf.: in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3: dare impetum in aliquem, Liv. 4, 28, 1; 2, 19, 7: capere impetum in aliquem, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91: hostes impetu facto celeriter nostros perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 12, 1: oppidum magno impetu oppugnare, id. ib. 2, 6: primo hostium impetu pulsi, id. ib. 2, 24, 1: impetus gladiorum excipere, id. ib. 1, 52, 4: impetum sustinere, id. ib. 3, 2, 4: ferre impetum, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: fracto impetu levissimi hominis, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: impetum propulsare, id. Mur. 1, 2: nec primum quidem impetum, nec secundum, nec tertium, sustinere potuerunt, Flor. 3, 3, 4; Liv. 33, 36, 11: uno impetu, Curt. 8, 14, 18; Lact. 3, 26, 10; 5, 4, 1: coërcere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: aquarum domare, id. 31, 6, 31, § 58: nec tantum (cupiditates) in alios caeco impetu incurrunt, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44.—P o e t.: biformato impetu Centaurus, *with double-shaped attack*, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8 *fin.*; v. biformatus.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** In medic. lang., *an attack* of a disease, *a fit, paroxysm*: febris, Cels. 2, 15: pituitae, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183: coeliacorum, id. 20, 14, 53, § 148: oculorum, i. e. *inflammation*, id. 20, 3, 8, § 16: thymum e vino tumores et impetus tollit, id. 21, 21, 89, § 157; so *absol.*, id. 22, 25, 58, § 122.—**2.** In mechanics, *the pressure* of a load, Vitr. 6, 3.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen. (without reference to an object), *violent impulse, violent* or *rapid motion, impetus, impetuosity, violence, fury, vehemence, vigor, force*. **A.** P h y s i c a l: labitur uncta carina, volat super impetus undas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 379 Vahl.): in magno impetu maris atque aperto, Caes. B. G. 3, 8, 1: Hebri, Phaedr. 3, prol. 59: impetus caeli, i. e. *rapid motion*, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Lucr. 5, 200. — Hence also poet.: quieti corpus nocturno impetu Dedi, *in the nocturnal revolution*, i. e. *in the night*, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: impetus ipse animaï Et fera vis venti, Lucr. 6, 591; cf.: tantos impetus ventorum sustinere, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6.—**B.** M e n t a l, *impulse, vehemence, ardor, passion*, etc. (*a*) *Sing.*: repentino quodam impetu animi incitatus, *internal pressure, impulse*, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49; cf.: ut tota mente omnique animi impetu in rem publicam incumbas, id. Fam. 10, 5, 2; id. Att. 11, 5, 1: impetu magis quam consilio, Liv. 42, 29, 11: aliter in oratione nec impetus ullus nec vis esse potest, Cic. Or. 68, 229; cf.: ad omnem impetum dicendi, id. Deiot. 2, 5: actiones quae recitantur impetum omnem caloremque perdunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 2: resumere impetum fractum omissumque, id. ib. 7, 9, 6: adulescens impetus ad bella maximi, Vell. 2, 55, 2: est prudentis, sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63: divinus impetus, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: si ex hoc impetu rerum nihil prolatando remittitur, Liv. 37, 19, 5: donec impetus famae et favor exercitus languesceret, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.*: est mihi per saevas impetus ire feras, *I feel an impulse*, Ov. H. 4, 38: Bessus occidendi protinus regis impetum ceperat, *had formed a sudden purpose*, Curt. 5, 12, 1: statim moriendi impetum cepit, Suet. Oth. 9.—P r o v.: Da spatium tenuemque moram, male cuncta ministrat impetus, *haste makes waste*, Stat. Th. 10, 704 sq.—(*β*) *Plur.*: animalia, quae habent suos impetus et rerum appetitus, *impulses, instincts*, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: an fortitudo, nisi insanire coeperit, impetus suos non habebit? id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: insanos atque indomitos impetus vulgi cohibere, id. Rep. 1, 5.

impexus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pexus], *uncombed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** L i t.: stiriaque impexis induruit horrida barbis, Verg. G. 3, 366: caput impexa foedum porrigine, Hor. S. 2, 3, 126: Tisiphoneque impexa feros pro crinibus angues, Tib. 1, 3, 69: tegumen immane leonis Terribili impexum seta, Verg. A. 7, 666.—* **II.** T r o p., = incultus, *unpolished, rude*: antiquitas tristis et impexa, Tac. Or. 20.

impĭāmentum (**inp-**), i, *n.* [impio], *contamination, defilement* (lat. Lat.): altaris, Cypr. Ep. 63.

impĭco (**inp-**), āre, *v. a.* [in-pico], *to cover with pitch*: amphoram diligenter, Col. 12, 29: pediculos uvarum dura pice, id. 12, 43, 1.

impĭē (**inp-**), *adv.*, v. impius *fin.*

impĭĕtas (**inp-**), ātis, *f.* [impius], *want of reverence* or *respect, irreverence, ungodliness, impiety, undutifulness, disloyalty* (rare but class.): nihil est quod tam miseros faciat quam impietas et scelus, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 66; Ov. M. 4, 4: impietatis duces, *of disloyalty, treason to one's country*, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: impietatem punire voluit (legum lator), i. e. *undutifulness to parents*, Quint. 7, 1, 52; Suet. Vit. Luc.; cf. Ov. M. 8, 477: Albucilla defertur impietatis in principem, *of high-treason*, Tac. A. 6, 47; Plin. Pan. 33, 3.

impĭgens, entis, *adj.* [in-piget], *unwearied, unremitting*: levandi voluntas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 11, 102.

impĭger (**inp-**), gra, grum, *adj.* [2. in-piger], *not indolent, diligent, active, quick, unwearied, indefatigable, energetic* (class.; cf.: laboriosus, navus, industrius): se praebebat patientem atque impigrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: in scribendo, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: vir ad labores belli, id. Font. 15, 33: cecidit que in strage suorum, Impiger ad letum, Luc. 4, 798: impiger manu, Tac. A. 3, 20: mercator, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 45: Appulus, id. C. 3, 16, 26: Hercules, id. ib. 4, 8, 30: impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer, id. A. P. 121: equus, Lucr. 5, 883; Hor. C. 4, 3, 4: Jugurtha ut erat impigro atque acri ingenio, Sall. J. 7, 4: impigrae mentis experientia, Lucr. 5, 1452: impigrae linguae, ignavi animi, Sall. Or. Licin. ad Pleb. *med.*: militia, Liv. 3, 5, 15.—With a partitive *gen.*: impiger fluminum Rhodanus, i. e. *the swiftest*, Flor. 3, 2, 4.—With a respective *gen.*: Quirinus impiger militiae, Tac. A. 3, 48.—With *inf.*: impiger hostium vexare turmas, Hor. C. 4, 14, 22; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 240.—*Adv.*: **impĭgrē**, *actively, quickly, readily*: ut de nocte multa impigreque exsurrexi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 10; cf. id. ib. 19: Marius impigre prudenterque suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, Sall. J. 88, 2: impigre se movere, Liv. 1, 10, 3: consulem impigre milites secuti sunt, id. 2, 47, 2: impigre promissum auxilium, id. 3, 8, 4.—*Comp.* and *sup.* in the *adj.* and *adv.* seem not to occur.

impĭgrē (**inp-**), *adv.*, v. impiger *fin.*

* **impĭgrĭtas** (**inp-**), ātis, *f.* [impiger], *activity, indefatigableness*: viri fortissimi fortitudinis, impigritatis, patientiae, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 40 (ap. Non. 125, 22).

impĭgrĭtĭa (**inp-**), ae, *f.* [id.], *activity, indefatigableness, persistency*, Ambros. de Noë, 2, 3; id. de Jacob. 2, 2, 8: impigritas pro impigritia, Non. 125, 20.

impĭlĭa (**inp-**), ium, *n.* [in-pilus], *felt shoes*, Plin. 19, 2, 10, § 32; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

impingo (**inp-**), pēgi, pactum, 3 (archaic *inf. pres. pass.* impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76), *v. a.* [in-pango], *to push, strike*, or *drive at* or *into* any thing; *to thrust, strike*, or *dash against* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: incutio, infligo, illido). **I.** L i t.: pugnum in os impinge, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 5: mustriculam in dentes, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. mustricula, p. 148 Müll.: a paucioribus Othonianis quo minus in vallum impingerentur, *would have been driven to*, Tac. H. 2, 41: impactus in carcerem, Dig. 48, 3, 13; so, *to forge on, fix* or *fasten on*: jubete huic crassas compedes impingier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 76; id. Pers. 4, 4, 24; cf.: fustem alicui, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: lapidem Aesopo, Phaedr. 3, 5 7: laqueum alicui, Sen. Tranq. an. 10: caput parieti, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 12: dentes arbori, Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 8: aequor scopulis, Sil. 12, 187: agmina muris, Verg. A. 5, 805; Stat. Th. 7, 28: impinge pugnum, si muttiverit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 2: pessimus gubernator, qui navem, dum portum egreditur, impegit, Quint. 4, 1, 61: clitellas ferus impingas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 8: nubes vehementer impactae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12: impingere se in columnas, *to dash one's self against*, id. de Ira, 1, 19, 4: cum caede magna (hostem) in aciem altiore superstantem tumulo inpegere, Liv. 27, 18, 14.—P r o v.: calcem impingere alicui rei, i. e. *to give it a kick, to cast it aside*, Petr. 46; v. calx.—**B.** I n g e n., *to hand, press upon, force upon* one (rare): huic calix mulsi impingendus est, ut plorare desinat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: alicui epistulam, id. Att. 6, 1, 6; Sen. Ep. 95: oculum libidinose, *to cast upon, direct to*, Tert. Idol. 2.—**II.** T r o p., *to drive, throw upon, push* or *force to* any thing: illum libido in contraria impinget, Sen. Ep. 95 *med.*: aliquem in litem ac molestiam, id. ib. 117: dicam tibi impingam grandem, *I will direct* or *bring against you*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 92: naturae munus suum, *to throw in her face*, Sen. Prov. 6 *fin.*: egestas Catilinam patriae suae impegit, *drove, incited him against*, Flor. 3, 12, 12: quod populos scelerata impegit in arma, Luc. 6, 406: beneficium, Sen. Ben. 1, 1: quocumque visum est, libido se impingit, id. de Ira, 2, 8.

impinguo (**inp-**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [in-pinguis]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make fat* (post-class.): impinguo πιαίνω, Gloss. Philox.: cui cor impinguatum, Tert. Jejun. 6.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to become fat*: porcellum tamdiu coques, donec lonis fiat et impinguet, Apic. 8, 7, § 375.

impĭo (**inp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [impius], *to render impious* or *sinful, to stain* or *defile with sin, to pollute* (ante- and post-class.): si erga parentem aut deos me im-

piavi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 8: impias, ere, te! oratorem verberas, id. Poen. 1, 2, 173: cor coinquinatum vitiis, Prud. Hymn. Ant. Somn. 53: cruore humano aspersus atque impiatus, App. M. 1, p. 110; cf.: reus tot caedibus impiatus, id. ib. 3, p. 131: thalamos tanto facinore, Sen. Hippol. 1185: oculos, Pacat. Pan. Th. 43.—*Pass. impers.*: toties Romanis impiatum est, quoties triumphatum, Minuc. Fel. Oct. 25.

impĭte, v. impeto.

impĭus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pius], *without reverence* or *respect* for God, one's parents, or one's country; *irreverent, ungodly, undutiful, unpatriotic; abandoned, wicked, impious* (rare but class.; cf.: nefarius, sacrilegus). **I.** Lit.: me fugerat, deorum immortalium has esse in impios et consceleratos poenas certissimas constitutas, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: numero impiorum et sceleratorum haberi, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 7; cf.: scelerosus atque impius, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15: impius ne audeto placare donis iram deorum, id. ib. 2, 9, 22: dixerunt impium pro parricida, Quint. 8, 6, 30; 7, 1, 52: impius erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: impium, qui dividere nolit cum fratre, Quint. 7, 1, 45: necesse est, iste, qui affinem fortunis spoliare conatus est, impium se esse fateatur, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: (Danaides) Impiae sponsos potuere duro Perdere ferro! Hor. C. 3, 11, 31: Titanes, id. ib. 3, 4, 42; cf.: cohors Gigantum, id. ib. 2, 19, 22: Saturnus, id. ib. 2, 17, 22: miles, Verg. E. 1, 71: Carthago, Hor. C. 4, 8, 17: gens, Verg. G. 2, 537: di, *invoked in imprecations*, Tac. A. 16, 31: poëtae, i. e. *accursed*, Cat. 14, 7: expiari impium non posse, Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.—*Sup.*: impiissimus filius, Dig. 28, 5, 46, § 1; Aus. Grat. Act. 17.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. or abstr. things (mostly poet.): si impias propinquorum manus effugeris, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; so, manus, Hor. Epod. 3, 1: cervix, id. C. 3, 1, 17: pectora Thracum, id. Epod. 5, 13: ratis, id. C. 1, 3, 23; id. Epod. 10, 14: ensis, Ov. M. 14, 802: tura, id. H. 14, 26: Tartara, Verg. A. 5, 733: bellum injustum atque impium, Cic. Rep. 2, 17: caedes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 25: proelia, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: furor, Verg. A. 1, 294: facta, Ov. H. 10, 100: verba, Tib. 1, 3, 52: tumultus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 46: clamor, id. ib. 1, 27, 6: fama, Verg. A. 4, 298: vivacitas, Quint. 6 praef. § 3.—Prov.: Impia sub dulci melle venena latent, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 104.—*Plur.* as *subst.* (α) **impii,** ōrum, *m.*, *wicked, abandoned men* (opp. innoxii), Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 11.—(β) **impia,** ōrum, *n.*, *profane words, impious sayings*: impia et illicita dicere, Gell. 1, 15, 17.—**B.** In partic., impia herba, *a plant*, perh. the *French everlasting*, Gnaphalium Gallicum, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 173.—*Adv.*: **impĭē,** *irreligiously, undutifully, wickedly*: quae (astra) qui videat, non solum indocte, sed etiam impie faciat, si deos esse neget, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44: impie commissum, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: impie ingratus esse, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: fecisti, Quint. 7, 1, 53: loqui, i. e. *treasonably*, Suet. Dom. 10: deserere regem, Curt. 5, 12.—*Sup.*: impiissime, Salv. de Avar. 3.

implācābĭlis (inpl-), e, *adj.* [2. in-placabilis], *unappeasable, implacable* (rare but class.); constr. with *alicui, in aliquem*, and *absol.*: seque mihi implacabilem inexpiabilemque praeberet, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: implacabilis esse alicui, Liv. 8, 35, 12: in aliquem implacabilis esse, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8; Liv. 26, 29, 4: grave et implacabile numen, Ov. M. 4, 452: Turnus, Verg. A. 12, 3: adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, id. ib. 12, 816: caelum, Sil. 17, 253: iracundiae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 39: veteri odio, Liv. 25, 16, 12; Ael. Spart. Vit. Sev. 18.—*Adv.*: **implācābĭlĭter,** *implacably*, only *comp.*: cui implacabilius irascebatur, Tac. A. 1, 13; so id. H. 3, 53 *fin.*

implācābĭlĭtas (inpl-), ātis, *f.* [implacabilis], *implacability* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 5; 26, 10.

implācābĭlĭus, *comp. adv.*, v. implacabilis *fin.*

implācātus (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-placatus], *unappeased, unsatisfied, unallayed* (poet.): Charybdis, Verg. A. 3, 420: gula, Ov. M. 8, 847.

implăcĭdus (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-placidus], *ungentle, rough, savage, fierce* (poet.): Genauni, implacidum genus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 10: Mars divum implacidissimus, Stat. Th. 9, 4: implacido letalis Sirius igni, Stat. S. 2, 1, 216: fores, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 14: cornu, Stat. Th. 5, 199.

* **implăgo (inpl-),** āre, *v. a.* [in-plaga], *to bring into a net, to entangle, ensnare.*—Trop.: in retia sua praecipites implagabuntur, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

implāno (inpl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. in-plano = impedio, hence trop. = decipio], *to deceive, delude* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sirach, 15, 12 al.

implānus (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-planus], *uneven* (post-class.): inter implana urbis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27, 2.

implēbĭlis (inpl-), e, *adj.* [impleo], *filling up* (post-class.): vomitus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 139.

* **implectĭcus (inpl-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-plecto], *that turns about with difficulty, immovable*: bos, Veg. Vet. 3, 29 dub.

implecto (inpl-), xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* [in-plecto], *to plait, wind,* or *twist into, to wind* or *twist among, to interweave, interlace, entwine* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usually in the *part. perf.*). **I.** Lit.: multae hirudines dentibus (crocodili) implectuntur, App. Mag. p. 278: inplexis ita principiis, Lucr. 3, 33: dracones quaternos quinosque inter se cratium modo implexos, Plin. 8, 13, 13, § 35: capillus horrore implexus atque impeditus, App. Mag. p. 276; cf. in a Greek construction, caeruleos implexae crinibus angues Eumenides, Verg. G. 4, 482: manibus implexis, Sen. Ben. 1, 3; cf. App. M. 3, p. 135.—* **II.** Trop.: vidua implexa luctu continuo, *implicated, involved, entangled*, Tac. A. 16, 10, v. Orell. ad h. l.

implēmentum (inpl-), i, *n.* [impleo], *a filling up*, as a diseased condition: capitis, i. e. *a determination of blood to the head*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 148.

implĕo (inpl-), ēvi, ētum, 2 (sync. forms: implerunt, Verg. E. 6, 48; id. G. 4, 461; Pers. 1, 99; Ov. M. 11, 666 al.: impleris, Hor. Epod. 17, 59: implerit, Ov. M. 6, 111: implerint, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47: implerat, Ov. M. 9, 280 al.: implessem, Verg. A. 4, 605: implesset, Ov. M. 9, 667: inplesse, Liv. 4, 41; Tib. 3, 3, 1; Tac. H. 2, 78 al.), *v. a.* [in-pleo], *to fill up, fill full, to make full, fill* (freq. and class.; cf. expleo, compleo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *aliqua re*: is vomens frustis esculentis gremium suum et totum tribunal implevit, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: implevitque mero pateram, Verg. A. 1, 729: foros flammis, id. ib. 4, 605: herbarum suco expresso caput impleatur, i. e. *be wet all over with*, Cels. 3, 18 *med.*; so, caput calido oleo, id. 4, 2, 1 *med.*: cibis vinoque venas, Liv. 26, 14, 5: manum pinu flagranti, *fills his hand with*, i. e. *grasps*, Verg. A. 9, 72: fusti istorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6; cf. in the comic pun: quae (dolia) nisi erunt semper plena, ego te implebo flagris, id. Cas. 1, 35: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; cf. in the foll. γ: Neptunus ventis implevit vela secundis, *filled, swelled*, Verg. A. 7, 23.—(β) *Aliquid alicujus rei* (in analogy with plenus; cf. compleo): ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4.—(γ) With a simple *acc.*: id mustum coicies in amphoram et implebis ad summum, Col. 12, 36: alter de ipsa justitia quatuor implevit sane grandes libros, Cic. Rep. 3, 8; cf. id. Ac. 2, 27, 87.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To fill* with food, *to satisfy, satiate*: praeparatā nos implevimus cenā, Petr. 16: implentur veteris Bacchi pinguisque ferinae, *satisfy, regale themselves*, Verg. A. 1, 215; so, vis impleri, mid., Juv. 5, 75; cf.: se interdiu, Cels. 1, 2 *fin.*—**2.** *To fill, to make fleshy, fat, stout*: si aqua inter cutem quem implevit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: implet corpus modica exercitatio, etc., *makes fat*, id. 1, 3 *med.*: nascentes implent conchylia lunae, *fill up, fatten*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: Nomentanae vites se frequenter implent, Col. 3, 2, 14.—Hence also of women and animals, *to make pregnant, impregnate*: (Peleus Thetidem) ingenti implet Achille, Ov. M. 11, 265; 4, 698; 5, 111; 9, 280; so of animals: sues implentur uno coitu, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205; 9, 23, 39, § 76; Col. 7, 6, 3.—**3.** *To fill up, amount to* a certain measure: mensuraque roboris ulnas Quinque ter implebat, Ov. M. 8, 748: arboris crassitudo quatuor hominum ulnas complectentium implebat, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202; cf. id. 18, 10, 20, § 92: luna quater junctis implerat cornibus orbem, Ov. M. 2, 344; 7, 530.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fill, make full.* (α) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *aliqua re*: impune ut urbem nomine impleris meo, Hor. Epod. 17, 59: urbem tumultu, Liv. 24, 26, 12; cf.: voce deos, Val. Fl. 2, 167: aliquem hortatibus, id. 4, 81: aliquem spe, Just. 29, 4 *fin.*: pectus falsis terroribus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 212: scopulos lacrimosis vocibus, Verg. A. 11, 274: multitudinem exspectatione vana, Liv. 36, 29, 3; 41, 5, 2: milites praeda, *satisfy*, id. 7, 16, 3; 25, 20, 6: omnia terrore, id. 9, 24, 8: anxiis curis, id. 1, 56, 4 et saep.: vacua causarum conviciis, Quint. 12, 9, 8; 4, 2, 114; Tac. A. 1, 22: rem aliqui levem sententiarum pondere, Quint. 9, 3, 74; cf. id. 5, 13, 56; Liv. 7, 2, 7: cum sese sociorum, cum regum sanguine implerint, *have filled, covered*, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 47: se caedibus, Sil. 9, 528: te ager vitibus implet, *enriches*, Juv. 9, 56.—*Pass.*: omnia delubra pacem deum exposcentium virorum turba inplebantur, *were thronged*, Liv. 3, 5, 14.—(β) *Aliquid* (*aliquem*) *alicujus rei*: celeriter adulescentem suae temeritatis implet, Liv. 1, 46, 8: omnia erroris mutui, id. 4, 41, 7: aliquem spei animorumque, id. 7, 7, 5: aliquem religionis, id. 5, 28, 4: hostes fugae et formidinis, id. 10, 14, 20 et saep.—(γ) With the simple *acc.*: acta magni Herculis implerant terras, Ov. M. 9, 135; 9, 667; id. F. 1, 93: quod tectum magnus hospes impleveris, *hast filled with thy presence, thy greatness*, Plin. Pan. 15, 4; id. Ep. 7, 24 *fin.*: non semper implet (Demosthenes) aures meas, *does not always satisfy*, Cic. Or. 29, 104: odium novercae, Ov. M. 9, 135: implere ceterorum rudes animos, i. q. *to inflame, to poison*, Tac. A. 1, 31; cf.: urbs deinde impletur (sc. contagione morbi), Liv. 4, 30, 8: nondum implevere medullas maturae mala nequitiae, Juv. 14, 215: vestigia alicujus, *to follow after, imitate*, Plin. Ep. 8, 13, 1: ceras pusillas, i. e. *to cover with writing*, Juv. 14, 30; cf.: ceras capaces, id. 1, 63: tabulas, id. 2, 58: vices, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 432.—(δ) With the simple *abl.*: Minyae clamoribus implent (sc. Jasonem), *fill*, i. e. *spur on, inflame by acclamation*, Ov. M. 7, 120.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To fill up* a portion of time or a number, *to make out, complete, finish, end*: puer, qui nondum impleverat annum, Ov. M. 9, 338: octavum et nonagesimum annum, Quint. 3, 1, 14; cf.: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27: vitae cursum, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75: finem vitae sponte an fato, Tac. A. 2, 42 *fin.*: impleta ut essent sex milia, Liv. 33, 14; cf.: cohortes conscripserat ac triginta legionum instar impleverat, Vell. 2, 20, 4: si numerum, si tres implevero, Juv. 9, 90.—**2.** With the accessory notion of activity, *to fulfil, discharge, execute, satisfy, content*: ne id profiteri videar, quod non possim implere, Cic. Clu. 18, 51; cf. promissum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 6: munia sua, Tac. A. 3, 53: incohatas delationes, Dig. 48, 1, 5: consilium, Tac. H. 1, 16: vera bona, id. Agr. 44: fata, Liv. 1, 7, 11: utinam quam spem ille de me concepit, partes officii, Plin. Ep. 5, 56, 3; 10, 52, 2 (D): impleverim! id. ib. 1, 10, 3; Quint. 6, 1, 12: desideria naturae, Curt. 6, 2, 3: exsequiarum officium, Just. 23, 2, 8: religionis officium, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 35, 3: hominis officium, Lact. Op. Dei, 20, 9: officium (opp. suscipere), id. 6, 6, 15: mandatum, Gai. Inst. 3, 161: legem, Vulg. Rom. 13, 8.—Rarely with a personal object: implere censorem, i. e. *to discharge the office of censor*, Vell. 2, 95 *fin.* Ruhnk.—**3.** Rhet. t. t., *to make emphatic, make prominent*: infirma, nisi majore quodam oratoris spiritu impleantur, Quint. 5, 13, 56.

implētĭo (inpl-), ōnis, *f.* [impleo], *the fulfilment* (eccl. Lat.), Salv. Gub. 2, 2, p. 52 Rittersh.; Hier. in Isa. 11, 40, 3 sqq.

implētus (inpl-), a, um, *Part.*, from impleo.

implexĭo (inpl-), ōnis, *f.* [implecto],

an entwining, entangling (post-class.): serpentis gemini, Mart. Cap. 2, § 176.

1. implexus (inpl-), a, um, *Part.*, from implecto.

2. implexus, ūs, *m.* [implecto], *an entwining, infolding, embrace* (post-Aug. and only in the *abl. sing.*): polypus cavernam cancellato bracchiorum implexu claudit, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 164: ut terra et aqua mutuo implexu jungerentur, id. 2, 65, 66, § 166.

implĭcāmentum (inpl-), i, *n.* [implico], *an involvement, entanglement* (late Lat.).—Trop.: miseriarum implicamentis se expedire, Aug. de Serm. Dom. 1, 3 *med.*

implĭcātĭo (inpl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an entwining, interweaving, entanglement* (Ciceron.): nervorum implicatio toto corpore pertinens, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: oportebit per locorum communium implicationem demonstrare, etc., *an interweaving, intermixing*, id. Inv. 2, 32, 100: propter implicationem rei familiaris, *involvement, embarrassment*, id. Sest. 46, 99.

‡ **implĭcātrix** ἐμπλεκτρία, Gloss. Phil.

implĭcātūra (inpl-), ae, *f.* [implico], *an entangling* (late Lat.): vernaculae, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

implĭcātus (inpl-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from implico.

implĭciscor (inpl-), sci, *v. dep. inch. n.* [implico], *to become confused, disordered:* ubi primum tibi sensisti, mulier, impliciscier? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 97. — In the *act.* form: ne quid tibi ex frigore impliciscat, Poët. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 13; cf.: implicisco ἀποτροπιάζω, Gloss. Philox.

implĭcĭtē (inpl-), *adv.*, v. implico, *P. a. fin.*

* **implĭcĭto** (inpl-), āre, *v. freq. a.* [implico], *to entwine, interweave:* delphinus exsilit, mergitur, variosque orbes implicitat expeditque, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 5 (dub.; al. implicat).

implĭcĭtus (inpl-), a, um, *Part.*, from implico.

implĭco (inpl-), āvi, ātum, or (twice in Cic., and freq. since the Aug. per.) ŭi, ĭtum (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 550 sq.), 1, *v. a.* [in-plico, to fold into; hence], *to infold, involve, entangle, entwine, inwrap, envelop, encircle, embrace, clasp, grasp* (freq. and class.; cf.: irretio, impedio). **I.** Lit.: involvulus in pampini folio se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64: ut tenax hedera huc et illuc Arborem implicat errans, Cat. 61, 35; cf. id. ib. 107 sq.: et nunc huc inde huc incertos implicat orbes, Verg. A. 12, 743: dextrae se parvus Iulus Implicuit, id. ib. 2, 724; cf.: implicuit materno bracchia collo, Ov. M. 1, 762: implicuitque suos circum mea colla lacertos, id. Am. 2, 18, 9: implicuitque comam laevā, *grasped*, Verg. A. 2, 552: sertis comas, Tib. 3, 6, 64: crinem auro, Verg. A. 4, 148: frondenti tempora ramo, id. ib. 7, 136; cf. Ov. F. 5, 220: in parte inferiore hic implicabatur caput, Afran. ap. Non. 123, 16 (implicare positum pro ornare, Non.): aquila implicuit pedes atque unguibus haesit, Verg. A. 11, 752: effusumque equitem super ipse (equus) secutus Implicat, id. ib. 10, 894: congressi in proelia totas Implicuere inter se acies, id. ib. 11, 632: implicare ac perturbare aciem, Sall. J. 59, 3: (lues) ossibus implicat ignem, Verg. A. 7, 355.—In *part. perf.:* quini erant ordines conjuncti inter se atque implicati, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 4: Canidia brevibus implicata viperis Crines, Hor. Epod. 5, 15: folium implicatum, Plin. 21, 17, 65, § 105: intestinum implicatum, id. 11, 4, 3, § 9: impliciti laqueis, Ov. A. A. 2, 580: Cerberos implicitis angue minante comis, id. H. 9, 94: implicitamque sinu abstulit, id. A. A. 1, 561: impliciti Peleus rapit oscula nati, *held in his arms*, Val. Fl. 1, 264.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to entangle, implicate, involve, envelop, engage:* di immortales vim suam ... tum terrae cavernis includunt, tum hominum naturis implicant, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: contrahendis negotiis implicari, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: alienis (rebus) nimis implicari molestum esse, id. Lael. 13, 45: implicari aliquo certo genere cursuque vivendi, id. Off. 1, 32, 117: implicari negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3: ipse te impedies, ipse tua defensione implicabere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44; cf.: multis implicari erroribus, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: bello, Verg. A. 11, 109: eum primo incertis implicantes responsis, Liv. 27, 43, 3: nisi forte implacabiles irae vestrae implicaverint animos vestros, *perplexed, confounded*, id. 40, 46, 6: paucitas in partitione servatur, si genera ipsa rerum ponuntur, neque permixte cum partibus implicantur, *are mingled, mixed up*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32: ut omnibus copiis conductis te implicet, ne ad me iter tibi expeditum sit, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, D, 1: tanti errores implicant temporum, ut nec qui consules nec quid quoque anno actum sit digerere possis, Liv. 2, 21, 4.—In *part. perf.:* dum rei publicae quaedam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: Deus nullis occupationibus est implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19, 51; cf.: implicatus molestis negotiis et operosis, id. ib. 1, 20, 52: animos dederit suis angoribus et molestiis implicatos, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: Agrippina morbo corporis implicata, Tac. A. 4, 53: inconstantia tua cum levitate, tum etiam perjurio implicata, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3; cf. id. Phil. 2, 32, 81: intervalla, quibus implicata atque permixta oratio est, id. Or. 56, 187: (voluptas) penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: quae quatuor inter se colligata atque implicata, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: natura non tam propensus ad misericordiam quam implicatus ad severitatem videbatur, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; and in the form implicitus, esp. with morbo (in morbum): quies necessaria morbo implicitum exercitum tenuit, Liv. 3, 2, 1; 7, 23, 2; 23, 40, 1: ubi se quisque videbat Implicitum morbo, Lucr. 6, 1232: graviore morbo implicitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 1; cf.: implicitus in morbum, Nep. Ages. 8, 6; Liv. 23, 34, 11: implicitus suspicionibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 19; cf.: implicitus terrore, Luc. 3, 432: litibus implicitus, Hor. A. P. 424: implicitam sinu abstulit, Ov. A. A. 1, 562: (vinum) jam sanos implicitos facit, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 87.—**B.** In partic., *to attach closely, connect intimately, to unite, join;* in *pass.*, *to be intimately connected, associated,* or *related:* (homo) profectus a caritate domesticorum ac suorum serpat longius et se implicet primum civium, deinde mortalium omnium societate, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: omnes qui nostris familiaritatibus implicantur, id. Balb. 27, 60: (L. Gellius) ita diu vixit, ut multarum aetatum oratoribus implicaretur, id. Brut. 47, 174: quibus applicari expediet, non implicari, Sen. Ep. 105, 5.—In *part. perf.:* aliquos habere implicatos consuetudine et benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2: implicatus amicitiis, id. Att. 1, 19, 8: familiaritate, id. Pis. 29, 70: implicati ultro et citro vel usu diuturno vel etiam officiis, id. Lael. 22, 85.—Hence, **1. implĭcātus** (inpl-), a, um, *P. a.*, *entangled, perplexed, confused, intricate:* nec in Torquati sermone quicquam implicatum aut tortuosum fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: reliquae (partes orationis) sunt magnae, implicatae, variae, graves, etc., id. de Or. 3, 14, 52: vox rauca et implicata, Sen. Apocol. *med.* — *Comp.:* implicatior ad loquendum, Amm. 26, 6, 18. — *Sup.:* obscurissima et implicatissima quaestio, Gell. 6, 2, 15: ista tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug. Conf. 2, 10 *init.*—**2. implĭcĭtē** (inpl-), *adv.*, *intricately* (rare): non implicite et abscondite, sed patentius et expeditius, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

* **implōrābĭlis** (inpl-), e, *adj.* [imploro], *that may be prayed to for help:* lumen nautis, Val. Fl. 1, 572.

implōrātĭo (inpl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a beseeching for help, imploring* (rare but good prose): omnium deorum et hominum et civium et sociorum imploratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 196: acerba, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: ad invidiosam implorationem converti, Quint. 9, 2, 38.

implōro (inpl-), āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic form: endoplorato implorato, quod est cum questione inclamare: implorare namque est cum fletu rogare, quod est proprie vapulantis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 77 Müll.), *v. a.* [in-ploro], *to invoke with tears, call to one's assistance, call upon for aid; to invoke, beseech, entreat, implore* (freq. and class.; cf. invoco). **I.** With personal objects: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? Cic. Fl. 2, 4; cf.: vos etiam atque etiam imploro et appello, sanctissimae deae ... deos deasque omnes imploro atque obtestor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188: deos precari, venerari, implorare debetis, ut, etc., id. Cat. 2, 13, 29 *fin.*; cf.: nomen filii, i. e. filium nomine, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129: mulieres milites passis crinibus flentes implorabant, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 51 *fin.:* imploratus a Siculis in auxilium, Just. 23, 3; cf.: ad cujus auxilium Hamilcar imploratus, id. 22, 2: a Veiis exercitum Camillumque ducem implorabunt, Liv. 9, 4, 13.—With two *acc.* (very rare): Romanos imploratos auxilium adversus Philippum tulisse opem, Liv. 34, 23, 3.—**II.** With inanim. or abstr. objects, *to pray earnestly for, to beseech, entreat, implore, appeal to:* qui deus appellandus est? cujus hominis fides imploranda est? Cic. Quint. 30, 94 *fin.:* misericordiam, id. Mur. 40, 86; cf.: vestram fidem, dignitatem, religionem in judicando non imploro, id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146; id. Mil. 34, 92: sensus vestros, id. Sull. 23, 64: Heracliti memoriam, id. Ac. 2, 4, 11: implorantes jura libertatis et civitatis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: mater filii nomen implorans, *repeating aloud with tears*, id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 129: auxilium a populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 7; so, nequicquam ejus auxilium, si postea velit, senatum imploraturum, id. B. C. 1, 1 *fin.:* auxilium prope eversae urbi, Liv. 4, 9, 1: quae (altera pars) non oratoris ingenium, sed consulis auxilium implorat et flagitat, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 9; cf. id. de Or. 2, 33, 144; Caes. B. G. 1, 32, 4: unius opem, Cic. Rep. 1, 40; cf.: poscit opem chorus et ... Caelestes implorat aquas docta prece blandus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135: leges, Liv. 3, 56, 12.—Rarely *absol.:* mederis erroribus, sed implorantibus, Plin. Pan. 46, 8.

* **implumbo** (inpl-), āvi, 1, *v. a.* [inplumbo], *to solder in with lead:* ferreos cnodaces in capitibus scaporum, Vitr. 10, 6.

implūmis (inpl-), e, *adj.* [2. in-pluma], *without feathers, unfledged, callow.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): assidens implumibus pullis avis, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: fetus columbarum, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 170: coni (galearum), Sil. 8, 421; Ov. M. 6, 716.—* **II.** Transf., *without hair, bald:* aliud in utero pilis vestitum, aliud implume, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219.

implŭo (inpl-), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-pluo]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to rain into* or *upon, to rain* (very rare): deorsum, quo impluebat, impluvium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.: fanum Veneris, in cujus quandam aream non impluit, Plin. 2, 96, 97, § 210: lacus immane turgescit, ita ut arborum comis, quae margini insistunt, superjectae aspergines fragor impluat, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.:* priusquam impluerit, ab avibus aut formicis sata non infestari, Col. 2, 8, 5: si arcus circa occasum refulsit, rorabit et leviter impluet, *will rain*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 6: Peneus ... summis aspergine silvis Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 573.—**B.** Trop.: malum quom impluit ceteris, ne impluat mi, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 15.—**II.** *Act.*, *to rain upon:* impluviatus color, quasi fumato stillicidio implutus, Non. 548, 18.

implūtus (inpl-), a, um, *Part.*, from impluo.

implŭvĭātus (inpl-), a, um, *adj.* [impluvium], *shaped like an* impluvium, i. e. *four-sided, having a square border:* vestis, *a kind of garment worn by women*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 40.

implŭvĭum (inpl-), ii, *n.* [impluo]. **I.** Lit., *a skylight, the opening in the roof of the atrium in a Roman house through which the smoke issued*, so called because it admitted the rain (cf. compluvium): per inpluvium intro spectant, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 4 Brix ad loc.: nescio quis inspectavit per nostrum inpluvium intus apud nos Philocomasium, id. ib. v. 19: per inpluvium huc despexi, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: in alienas tegulas venisse clanculum per inpluvium, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41: anguis per inpluvium decidit de tegulis, id. Phorm. 4, 4, 26; cf.: utin' inpluvium erat induta? Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 43: vincula per impluvium in tegulas subduci, Gell. 10, 15, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The square basin in the atrium into which the rain-water was received:* si relictum erat in medio ut lucem caperet, deorsum quo impluebat dictum impluvium, susum

qua compluebat, compluvium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.: rus signa, quae nunc ad impluvium tuum stant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61: columnae ad impluvium, id. ib. 2, 1. 56, § 147.—**B.** *The uncovered central space in the atrium:* palmam enatam in inpluvio suo T. Marcus Figulus nuntiabat, Liv. 43, 13, 6.

impoene, v. impune, II.

impoenĭtens, etc., v. impaenitens, etc.

impŏlītē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impolitus *fin.*

impŏlītĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [impolitus], *want of neatness, carelessness, negligence:* si quis eques Romanus equum habere gracilentum aut parum nitidum visus erat, impolitiae notabatur: id verbum significat, quasi si tu dicas incuriam, Gell. 4, 12, 2; cf.: impolitias censores facere dicebantur, cum equiti aes abnegabant ob equum male curatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.

impŏlītus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-politus], *unpolished, rough* (class.). **I.** Lit.: structurae lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 63.—**II.** Trop., *unpolished, inelegant, unrefined* (class.): orationes Catonis valde laudo, significant enim quandam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, Cic. Brut. 85, 294; cf.: genus hebes atque impolitum, id. de Or. 2, 31, 133: Timaeus ipsa compositione verborum non impolitus, id. ib. 2, 14, 58: grammaticus, Quint. 1, 5, 7: impolitae vero res et acerbae si erunt relictae, efferent se aliquando, etc., i. e. *unfinished,* Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34.—* *Adv.:* **impŏlītē,** *without ornament:* tibi breviter impoliteque dicenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

impollūtus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pollutus], *unstained, unpolluted* (post-Aug.): fides, Sil. 13, 679: virginitas, Tac. A. 14, 35: intemeratus, impollutus, id. ib. 16, 26.

‡ **impōmenta** quasi imponimenta, quae post cenam mensis imponebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108, 18 Müll.

impōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (arch. forms of the *perf.* imposivit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 27: imposisse, id. Most. 2, 2, 4; sync. form of the *part. perf.* impostus, a, um, Lucr. 5, 543; Verg. A. 9, 716; Val. Fl. 4, 186; Prop. 5, 2, 29; Stat. Th. 1, 227 al.), *v. a.* [in-pono], *to place, put, set,* or *lay into, upon* or *in* a place (very freq. and class.); constr. usu. with *aliquid in aliquam rem* or *alicui rei;* rarely *in aliqua re* or *absol.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pedem in undam, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 4: hunc in collum, id. Pers. 4, 6, 10: aliquem in rogum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; cf.: in ignem imposita'st: fletur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 102: omnem aciem suam redis et carris circumdederunt: eo mulieres imposuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 *fin.:* milites eo (i. e. in equos), id. ib. 1, 42, 5: aliquid in foco Lari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 16: coronam auream litteris, Cic. Fl. 31, 76; cf.: collegae diadema, id. Phil. 5, 12: operi incohato fastigium, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: pondera nobis, Lucr. 5, 543: serta delubris et farra cultris, Juv. 12, 84: clitellas bovi, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3: juvenes rogis, Verg. G. 4, 477: artus mensis, Ov. M. 1, 230: aliquid mensis, id. F. 2, 473: natum axi (i. e. in currum), Stat. Th. 6, 321: frontibus ancillarum vittas, Juv. 12, 118: aliquem mannis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 77: aliquem jumento, Gell. 20, 1, 11: Pelion Olympo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 52: arces montibus impositae, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253; cf. id. C. 4, 14, 12: impositum saxis Anxur, id. S. 1, 5, 26: celeri raptos per inania vento Imposuit caelo, *placed them in the heavens,* Ov. M. 2, 507: (Romulum) ablatum terris caelo, id. ib. 14, 811: hoc metuens molemque et montes insuper altos Imposuit, Verg. A. 1, 62; cf.: pedem super cervicem jacentis, Curt. 9, 7 *fin.:* haec super imposuit liquidum aethera, Ov. M. 1, 67: ei jus est in infinito supra suum aedificium imponere, *to build,* Dig. 8, 2, 24: pontibus praesidiisque impositis, Tac. A. 2, 11: pons lapideus flumini impositus, Curt. 5, 1, 29: quidvis oneris impone, impera, Ter. And. 5, 3, 26; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 29: nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. C. 3, 4, 76: diadema imposuit, Quint. 9, 3, 61: pars togae, quae postea imponitur, id. 11, 3, 140.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Naut. t. t., *to put on board ship, to embark;* with *in* and *acc.:* quicquid domi fuit in navem imposivit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 27: in quas (naves) exercitus ejus imponi posset, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: legiones equitesque Brundisii in naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 14, 1: aeris magno pondere in naves imposito, id. ib. 3, 103, 1.—With *dat.:* et nos in aeternum Exsilium impositura cymbae, Hor. C. 2, 3, 28: ut semel imposita est pictae Philomela carinae, Ov. M. 6, 511.—With *adv.:* deprehensis navibus circiter quinquaginta atque eo militibus impositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 4: scaphas contexit, eoque milites imposuit, id. B. C. 3, 24, 1.—With *abl.:* vetustissima nave impositi, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 66.—*Absol.:* ipsi expediti naves conscenderent, quo major numerus militum posset imponi, Caes. B. C. 3, 6, 1: cum Crassus exercitum Brundisii imponeret, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84: signa nostra velim imponas, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: per istos quae volebat clam imponenda curabat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23.—**2.** Med. t. t., *to apply* a remedy externally: alium imponitur in vulnera, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 50: porrum vulneribus, id. 20, 6, 21, § 47: raphanos super umbilicum contra tormenta vulvae, id. 20, 4, 13, § 27: imponuntur et per se folia, id. 23, 7, 71, § 138.—**3.** Of animals, *to put* the male *to* the female: asinum equae, Col. 6, 36, 4; 7, 2, 5.—In mal. part., Juv. 6, 334.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to put* or *lay upon, to impose; to throw* or *inflict upon; to put, set,* or *give to:* culpam omnem in med inponito, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: cujus amicitia me paulatim in hanc perditam causam imposuit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17, 1: ne magnum onus observantiae Bruto nostro imponerem, Cic. Att. 13, 11, 1: onus alicui, id. Fam. 6, 7, 6; 13, 56, 1; id. Rep. 1, 23; cf.: plus militi laboris, id. Mur. 18, 38: graviores labores sibi, Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 2: illi illud negotium, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: vos mihi personam hanc imposuistis, ut, etc., id. Agr. 2, 18, 49; cf. Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 10, 2: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: ego mihi necessitatem volui imponere hujus novae conjunctionis, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; cf. id. Sull. 12, 35: mihi impone istam vim, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 138: rei publicae vulnera, id. Fin. 2, 24, 66; so, vulnus rei publicae, id. Att. 1, 16, 7: plagam mortiferam rei publicae, id. Sest. 19, 44: quibus injurias plurimas contumeliasque imposuisti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: injuriam sine ignominia alicui, id. Quint. 31, 96; cf. id. Rep. 1, 3: servitus fundo illi imposita, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: servitutem civibus, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: belli invidiam consuli, id. C. 43, 1: leges civitati per vim imposuit, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: leges alicui, id. ib. 12, 1, 2; id. Rep. 1, 34; cf.: saevas imponite leges, ut, etc., Juv. 7, 229: nimis duras leges huic aetati, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256: huic praedae ac direptioni cellae nomen imponis, *assign, give,* id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 197: nomen alicui, Liv. 35, 47, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 7; Tac. A. 4, 34; 14, 39 et saep.; cf.: imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: finem imponere volumini, Quint. 9, 4, 146: finem spei, Liv. 5, 4, 10: clausulam disputationi, Col. 3, 19, 3; cf.: quasi perfectis summam eloquentiae manum imponerent, *gave the last touch to,* Quint. prooem. § 4: summam manum operi, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 16; Sen. Ep. 12, 4; Vell. 2, 33, 1; 2, 87, 1; Gell. 17, 10, 5; Quint. 1 prooem. 4: extremam manum bello, Verg. A. 7, 573: manum supremam bellis, Ov. R. Am. 114: modum alicui, Liv. 4, 24, 7: modum dolori, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16: modum divortiis, Suet. Aug. 34.—Prov.: imponit finem sapiens et rebus honestis, Juv. 6, 444 (453).—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To set over,* as overseer, commander, etc.: si emimus, quem vilicum imponeremus, quem pecori praeficeremus, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: consul est impositus is nobis, quem, etc., id. Att. 1, 18, 3: Lacedaemonii devictis Atheniensibus triginta viros imposuere, Sall. C. 51, 28: Macedoniae regem, Liv. 40, 12, 15; cf.: Masinissam in Syphacis regnum, id. 37, 25, 9: Cappadociae consularem rectorem, Suet. Vesp. 8: quid si domini milites imperatoribus imponantur? Liv. 45, 36, 8: itaque imposuistis cervicibus nostris sempiternum dominum (deum), Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54 (al. in cervicibus).—**2.** *To lay* or *impose upon,* as a burden, tax, etc.: omnibus agris publicis pergrande vectigal, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10: vectigal fructibus, id. Font. 5, 10: stipendium victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 5: tributa genti, Suet. Dom. 12; so, tributi aliquid alicui, id. Calig. 40; cf.: tributum in capita singula, Caes. B. C. 3, 32, 1: frumentum, Cic. Att. 15, 10: nulla onera nova, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49 *fin.*—**3.** Alicui, *to impose upon, deceive, cheat, trick* (= frustror, fallo, fraudo, circumvenio): Catoni egregie imposuit Milo noster, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: si mihi imposuisset aliquid, id. Att. 15, 26, 4: populo imposuimus et oratores visi sumus, id. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 20 and 55: praefectis Antigoni imposuit, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: facile est barbato inponere regi, Juv. 4, 103: falluntur quibus luxuria specie liberalitatis imponit, Tac. H. 1, 30.—*Pass. impers.:* utcumque imponi vel dormienti posset, Petr. 102.

Imporcĭtor (Inp-), ōris, *m.* [imporco], *a deity that presides over the drawing of furrows:* Fabius Pictor hos deos enumerat, quos invocat flamen sacrum Cereale faciens Telluri et Cereri . . . Imporcitorem, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21; cf.: Imporcitor qui porcas in agro facit arando. Porca autem est inter duos sulcos terra eminens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.

imporco (inp-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-porca], *to put into furrows;* imporco αὐλακίζω, Gloss. Philox.: semen imporcatum occabimus, Col. 2, 10, 6.

importābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-portabilis], *that cannot be borne, insupportable;* lit. and trop. (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *med.:* moenium arietes, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6: malum, id. ib. 9, 2 al.—*Adv.:* **importābĭlĭter,** *in an insupportable manner:* omnia contra eos facientes, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 29.

* **importātīcĭus (inp-)** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [importo], *brought in from abroad, imported:* frumentum, Auct. B. Afr. 20, 4.

importo (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-porto], *to bring, carry,* or *convey into, to bring in from abroad, to import* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui (D. Laelius) commeatus Bullide atque Amantia importari in oppidum prohibebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 5: vinum ad se omnino importari non sinunt, id. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.:* ullam rem ad se, id. ib. *init.;* cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 3: aere utuntur importato, id. ib. 5, 12, 5; so, frumentum, id. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.:* jumenta, id. B. G. 4, 2, 2: instrumentum balinei, Vell. 2, 114, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3: grandines Septentrio importat et Corus, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126.—**II.** Trop., *to introduce, bring about, occasion, cause:* importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: facile patior, non esse nos transmarinis nec importatis artibus eruditos, sed genuinis domesticisque virtutibus, id. ib. 2, 15: si quid importetur nobis incommodi, propulsemus, id. Off. 2, 5, 18; cf.: plura detrimenta publicis rebus quam adjumenta per homines eloquentissimos importata, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: calamitatem alicui, id. Sest. 69, 146: pestem aut incolumem famam alicui, id. Deiot. 15, 43: luctum alicui, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6: fecunditatem feminis, rabiem viris (vinum), Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 116: odium libellis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: (perturbationes animi) important aegritudines anxias atque acerbas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; so, suspicionem, id. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 6: fraudem aut periculum, Liv. 39, 14, 4: ignominiam (crimen), Dig. 50, 2, 5.

importūnē (inp-), *adv.*, v. importunus *fin.*

importūnĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [importunus]. **I.** In gen., *unsuitableness, unfitness* (perh. only ante- and post-class., and very rare): importunitatem spectate aniculae, Ter. And. 1, 4, 4: loci, *dangerousness,* Gell. 3, 7, 5.—**II.** In partic., of character, *unmannerliness, incivility, impoliteness, rudeness, insolence* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetate molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: vide inter importunitatem tuam senatusque bonitatem quid intersit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 42: tanta importunitas tantaque injuria Facta in nos est modo hic intus ab nostro ero, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 6: importunitas et superbia Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 1, 40; so, with superbia, id. Lael. 15, 54: homo incredibili importunitate atque audacia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 74: ex tuo scelere, importunitate, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 54, § 126: matris, id. Clu. 69, 195: animi, id. ib. 61, 170: animal ex omnium

scelerum importunitate et omnium flagitiorum impunitate concretum, id. Pis. 9, 21; id. Sull. 27, 75: illis, quantum importunitatis habent, parum est impune male fecisse, Sall. J. 31, 22.

importūnus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [from porto, qs. not conducive, not proper; opp. opportunus; hence], *unfit, unsuitable, inconvenient* (cf.: molestus, intempestivus, praeposterus). **I.** In gen. (rare): num importunum tempus in tanto otio? Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20 B. and K. (al. inopportunum): aggeribus turribusque et aliis machinationibus locus inportunus, Sall. J. 92, 7: importuna locorum, Sil. 3, 540; cf.: Armeniam petunt, id temporis importunam, quia hiems occipiebat, Tac. A. 12, 12: etenim est in eo loco sedes huic nostro non importuna sermoni, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 18: vi quidem regere patriam aut parentis importunum est, Sall. J. 3, 2.—**II.** In partic., pregn. **A.** *Troublesome, grievous, distressing, dangerous* (rare): quom illi inportunam tempestatem conciet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 3, 8: neque alius importunior acutiorque morbus est, Cels. 4, 3: pauperies, Hor. C. 3, 16, 37: Caphareus, *stormy*, Ov. M. 14, 481.—**B.** With respect to character, *indecorous, unmannerly, uncivil, rude, morose, harsh, churlish, cruel, savage* (class.; syn.: crudelis, immanis; opp. clemens). **1.** Of living beings: tam enim esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33: importunus atque amens tyrannus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103: crudelis atque importuna mulier, id. Clu. 63, 177: tam importunus tamque crudelis, id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: crudelissimus atque importunissimus tyrannus, Liv. 29, 17, 20: uxor importuna atque incommoda, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 47: senex, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 23: importunissimus hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: decemviri, Liv. 5, 2, 8: plebeii quam fuerint importuni, vides, Cic. Fam. 9, 21 *fin.*: locutores, Gell. 1, 15, 1: dives et importunus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 185: eripiet curule cui volet importunus ebur, id. ib. 1, 6, 54: volucres, Verg. G. 1, 470; Hor. S. 1, 8, 6; cf.: ales (bubo), i. e. infausta, Verg. A. 12, 864.—**2.** Of things: immanis atque importuna natura, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: libidines, id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 111: clades civitatis, id. Brut. 97, 332: mors, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: sitis famesque argenti, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6.—*Adv.*: **importunē (inp-),** *unsuitably, unseasonably; rudely, violently*: confidere suis testibus et importune insistere, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: repetere, Dig. 13, 6, 17: immittere versum de Pyrrho, Gell. 10, 16, 18: vexare civitates tyrannica crudelitate, Just. 42, 1.—*Comp.*: insultare veritati, Lact. 5, 2.—*Sup.*: facere, Gell. 20, 6, 14.

importŭōsus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-portuosus], *without a harbor*: mare, Sall. J. 17, 5: laeva inportuosa Italiae litora, Liv. 10, 2, 4; Tac. A. 4, 67: litus, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: insula importuosissima omnium, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

impŏs (inp-), ŏtis, *adj.* [2. in-potis; cf. the opp., compos], *not master of, not possessed of, without power over* (ante- and post-class.): homo, animi impos, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 94: sui est impos animi, id. Cas. 3, 5, 7; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: mentis, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*; Lact. de Ira Dei, 21, 3: sui, Sen. Ep. 83, 3; Sen. Agm. 178; and *absol.*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22; cf.: impos est, qui animi sui potens non est, qui animum suum in potestate non habet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.: impos sui amore caeco, Sen. Agm. 117: veritatis, *not partaking of, without*, App. de Deo Socr. *init.* p. 43: damni, *unable to bear*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 274.

impŏsĭtīcĭus (inp-), or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [impono], *laid on, applied* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: canthari, *only laid on, not fastened*, Dig. 30, 1, 41, § 11.—**II.** Trop.: nomina, i. e. *the primitive names applied to things*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 5 Müll.; 10, § 61: causa, *ascribed* (opp. naturalis and publica), Dig. 39, 1, 5, § 9.

impŏsĭtĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], gramm. t. t., *the application* of a name to a thing, Varr. L. L. 8, § 5 Müll.; 10, § 51; § 61 (in Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141, the true reading is in potione).

impŏsĭtītĭus, a, um, *adj.* [impono], *imposed, prescribed* (late Lat.): jus civile, impositítium, Fragm. Dosith. 2. ap. Huschke, Jurisp. Antejust. p. 404.

* **impŏsĭtīvus (inp-),** a, um, *adj.* [impono], i. q. impositicius, *applied*: nomina, i. e. *primitive names*, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33.

* **impŏsĭtor (inp-),** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who applies a name* to a thing, Varr. L. L. 7, § 2 Müll.

impŏsĭtus (inp-), a, um, *Part.*, from impono.

impossĭbĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-possibilis], *impossible* (post-Aug.): impossibile aut potius infinitum est, Quint. 5, 10, 18: impossibilia aggrediantur, id. 5, 13, 34: nihil impossibile arbitror, App. M. 1, p. 111: ut Herculi quasi impossibile imperaverit, ut, etc., Just. 2, 4; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 38: impossibile est, ut alveus fluminis publici non sit publicus, Dig. 43, 11, 1 *med.*: condicio, Gai. Inst. 3, 98.

impossĭbĭlĭtas (inp-), ātis, *f.* [impossibilis], *impossibility* (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 179; Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.* al.

impostor (inp-), ōris, *m.* [impono, II. B. 3.], *a deceiver, impostor* (post-class.; cf.: planus, sycophanta), impostores aut mendaces aut litigiosi, Dig. 21, 1, 4, § 3; Hier. Ep. 38 *fin.*; 54, 5; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 338.

impostūra (inp-), ae, *f.* [id.], *deceit, imposture* (late Lat.), Dig. 47, 20, 3; Treb. Gall. 12; Coll. Mos. et Rom. Leg. 2, 1.

impostus (inp-), a, um, v. impono *init.*

impōtābĭlis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-potabilis], *not drinkable*, Hier. Ep. 78; Mans. 5.

impŏtens (inp-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-potens], *powerless, impotent, weak, feeble* (class.). **I.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol.*: neque homini infanti aut impotenti injuste facta conducunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: ad opem impotentium, id. Mur. 28, 59; cf. Sall. Or. Licin.: (Juno) inulta cesserat impotens Tellure, Hor. C. 2, 1, 26.—(*β*) With *gen.*, *having no power over, not master of, unable to control*: gens impotens rerum suarum, Liv. 9, 14, 5; cf.: equi impotentes regendi, id. 35, 11, 10: ob sitim impotentes sui, Curt. 4, 7: impotens irae, Liv. 29, 9, 9: laetitiae, id. 30, 42, 17: amoris, Tac. H. 4, 44: doloris, Val. Max. 4, 6, 2: animi, Curt. 8, 1 *fin.* al.—**II.** In partic., *that is not master of himself, unbridled, headstrong, violent, insolent, immoderate, excessive, furious* (syn.: effrenatus, infrenus). **A.** Of animated beings: mea (amica) est impotens, procax, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: victoria eos ipsos ferociores impotentioresque reddit, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: impotens, iracundus, etc., id. Phil. 5, 9, 24: homo impotentissimus, ardens odio, id. ib. 5, 16, 42: confidens, impotens, etc., id. ib. 11, 7, 16: Marius immodicus gloriae, insatiabilis, impotens, Vell. 2, 11, 1: si contra impotentem suscepta est causa, Quint. 6, 1, 12: ferox atque impotens mulier, Suet. Ner. 28: inimici, id. Claud. 15: militibus impotens, *violent, despotic towards the soldiers*, Just. 26, 3.—(*β*) Poet. with *inf.*: (regina) quidlibet impotens Sperare, Hor. C. 1, 37, 10.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quae effrenatio impotentis animi! Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22; cf.: aut nullos animi motus aut non tam impotentes fuisse, id. Part. Or. 35, 119: laetitia, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 17: impotentissimus dominatus, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: in multo impotentiorem subito rabiem accensi, Liv. 29, 9, 6: impotentissimae cogitationes (invidiae, avaritiae, etc.), Quint. 12, 1, 6: actiones, id. 5, 13, 21: superstitio (with saeva), Curt. 4, 10: postulatum, Liv. 7, 41, 8: jussa mulierum (with pervicacia), Tac. A. 3, 33: injuria, Liv. 38, 56, 11: amor, Cat. 35, 12: Aquilo, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3; cf. freta, Cat. 4, 18.—Hence, *adv.*: **impŏtenter. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Powerlessly, weakly* (very rare): elephantos impotentius regi, Liv. 27, 48, 11.—More freq., but perh. not ante-Aug., **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Passionately, violently, intemperately*: aliquid facere, Quint. 1, 3, 13: dicere aliquid, id. 6, 3, 83: uti magna potentia, Sen. Ep. 42: flagitare divisionem agrorum divitum, Just. 16, 4: regnare, Auct. B. Alex. 33.—*Sup.*: quae impotentissime fecit, Sen. Ben. 4, 17.

impŏtenter (inp-), *adv.*, v. impotens *fin.*

impŏtentĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [impotens]. * **I.** *Inability, want of wealth, poverty*: magis propter suam impotentiam se semper credunt neglegi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16.—**II.** *Want of moderation* or *self-restraint, ungovernableness, passionate behavior, violence, fury* (freq. and class.): impotentia quaedam animi a temperantia et moderatione plurimum dissidens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: impotentia commotus animi, Sisenn. ap. Non. 527, 14: numquam potentia sua ad impotentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29: impotentiae exprobratio, Quint. 6, 2, 16: muliebris, Liv. 34, 2, 2; Tac. A. 1, 4; 12, 57: veteranorum, id. ib. 14, 31: nullius astri Gregem aestuosa torret impotentia, *fiery violence*, Hor. Epod. 16, 62.

impraegno (inpr-), ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-praegno], *to impregnate, make pregnant* (late Lat.; perh. only in *part. perf.*): illa ab eo impregnata vidit in somnis per fauces introisse solem, etc., Myth. Vat. ap. Mai. Auct. Class. t. 3, p. 117.

impraemĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praemeditor], *unprepared*: visio, Mart. Cap. 2, § 99.

impraepărātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praeparatus], *unprepared, without preparation*, Hier. Eph. 6, 11.

impraepĕdītē (inpr-), and **-to,** *advv.*, v. foll. art.

impraepĕdītus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praepeditus], *unhindered* (late Lat.): cursu tendentes, Amm. 21, 5, 6.—*Adv.*, *without hinderance*; in two forms. **A. impraepedite** abduxit, Amm. 27, 10, 2.—**B. impraepedito** pergere, Amm. 26, 6, 11.

impraepūtĭātus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-praeputiatus], *having the prepuce, uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 11, acc. to Cor. 1, 7, 18.

impraescĭentĭa (inpr-), ae, *f.* [2. in-praescientia], *a not knowing beforehand, want of prescience* (post-class.): futuri, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

impraesentĭārum (inpr-), *adv.* [contr. from in praesentia rerum], *at present, for the present, under present circumstances, now* (in the vulg. lang.; post-class. and not infrequent; syn.: pro temporibus, in praesentia, hodie): si quem socium impraesentiarum dixerit, * Cato, R. R. 144, 4: multa, quae impraesentiarum bona videntur, C. Fann. ap. Prisc. p. 960 P.: impraesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16 (al. in praesenti); *Tac. A. 4, 59; * Nep. Hann. 6: atque adeo hic sit impraesentiarum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 6: idcirco supersedebo impraesentiarum in his rebus orationem occupare, id. ib. 49, 30: ut omitteret coepta impraesentiarum, quae tutius postea capesseret, id. ib. 52, 22: id ego cum alias tum etiam nunc impraesentiarum usu experior, id. Flor. p. 359, 30: cui Varrones vel Atacinus vel Terentius Plinii vel avunculus vel Secundus compositi impraesentiarum rusticabuntur, *at the present time*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3. Vid. Hand, Turs. III. p. 234 sq.

impraestābĭlis (inpr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-praestabilis], *useless* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.*; Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 11.

impraevārĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-praevarico], *not to be transgressed*, Ambros. de Fuga Saec. 3, 16.

imprānsus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pransus], *that has not breakfasted, fasting*: quia illo die impransus fui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 98: verum hic impransi mecum disquirite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 7; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 71; id. Rud. 1, 2, 56; Hor. S. 2, 3, 257; id. Ep. 1, 15, 29 al.

imprĕcātĭo (inpr-), ōnis, *f.* [imprecor], *an invoking of evil, imprecation* (post-Aug.): exsecraris illum et caput sanctum tibi dira imprecatione defigis, *curse*, Sen. Ben. 6, 35, 1; id. Ep. 94, 52: imprecationes nefariae, Amm. 29, 1, 25: dira, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45.—**II.** In late Lat., in a good sense, *a prayer*: pontificis, Hier. Ep. 130, *n.* 2.

imprĕcor (inpr-), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [in-precor]. **I.** *To invoke on* a person, *to call down upon, to imprecate* (perh. not ante-Aug.). (*a*) Of good wishes (rare): solito sermone salutem ei fuerat imprecatus, *had wished health to her* (on sneezing), App. M. 9, p. 228: cui multos imprecamur annos, Hier. Ep. 97 *fin.*: alicui bene, Petr. 78.—(*β*) Of evil: litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus

undas imprecor, Verg. A. 4, 629: diras Pompeio, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: hoc tibi pro meritis et talibus imprecor ausis, ut, etc., Mart. 7, 24, 7; Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 1; 3, 16, 5; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Cal. 23; Tac. A. 6, 24; id. H. 1, 84; Sen. Ep. 110, 2; id. Ben. 6, 27, 1 al.—**II.** *To pray to, call upon, invoke* (post-class.): intrementa solis augusti, App. M. 2, p. 127: Deus pater est imprecandus, ut, etc., Hier. adv. Helv. 2.

* **imprensĭbĭlis** (**inpr-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-prehendo], *incomprehensible*, Gell. 11, 5, 4.

impressē (**inpr-**), *adv.*, v. imprimo *fin.*

impressĭo (**inpr-**), ōnis, *f.* [imprimo], *a pressing into, an impressing, impression* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: materiam signari impressione formarum, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4: signaculi, Schol. Juv. 1, 68: nummorum, *stamping, coining*, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *An irruption, inroad, onset, assault, attack:* non judicio neque disceptatione, sed vi atque impressione (aliquem) evertere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 8; id. Fl. 34, 85: hostes arbitrati occasionem se habere victoriae impressionem facere coeperunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; cf.: ut omni multitudine in fines Suessionum facerent impressionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6, 2; Liv. 4, 28, 6; 8, 9, 3; 25, 37, 13.—**2.** *A pressure, rough* or *violent handling:* omnis impressio et tumentia provocat et dolorem geminat, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 92.—**3.** *A squeezing, pressure* of a multitude, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 30 Mai.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *a division:* si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis et vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus, *divisions of time, beats*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.—**B.** Transf., *a marked expression, emphasis:* in lingua explanata vocum impressio, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19.—**C.** *The impression on the mind* made by phenomena: cum visa in animis imprimantur, non vos id dicere, inter ipsas impressiones nihil interesse, sed inter species et quasdam formas eorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58.

1. impressus (**inpr-**), a, um, *Part.*, from imprimo.

2. impressus (**inpr-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pressus], *not milked:* missus et impressis haedus ab uberibus, Prop. 2, 34, 70.

* **3. impressus** (**inpr-**), ūs, *m.* [imprimo], *a pressing upon, impression:* sub pectoris impressu, Prud. Psych. 273.

imprĕtĭābĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-pretium], *priceless, invaluable, inestimable:* sanitatis munus, Cassiod. Var. 9, 6 *fin.*: notitia litterarum, id. ib. 11, 1 al.

imprīmis (**inpr-**), *adv.*, v. primus, II. B.

imprĭmo (**inpr-**), pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [in-premo], *to press into* or *upon, to stick, stamp,* or *dig into, to impress, imprint* (class.). **I.** Lit.: si in ejusmodi cera centum sigilla hoc anulo impressero, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86: locus ubi vestigium impresserit, id. Caecin. 27, 76; id. Phil. 13, 15, 30: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: ne imprimatur jacentibus molibus solum, Col. 3, 13, 1: imprimitque genae genam, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 686 (Trag. v. 436): os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: impressit dente labris notam, id. C. 1, 13, 12; cf.: dentes alicui, Luc. 9, 806: muris aratrum, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20: stigmata captivorum frontibus, Petr. 105: (Dido) os impressa toro, Verg. A. 4, 659: impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: sulcus altius impressus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: monimenta impressa saxis, Tac. A. 11, 14: puteum, i. e. *to sink, dig,* Pall. 1, 34: nudo ecce jugulum, convertite huc manus, imprimite mucrones, Petr. 80: dentem, Tib. 1, 6, 14; cf.: morsum, i. e. *to bite*, Col. 6, 17, 33; Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89: vulnus, i. e. *to make*, Col. 7, 11, 2: basia, Mart. 10, 42, 5: staminaque impresso fatalia pollice nentes, *pressed upon*, Ov. M. 8, 453; cf.: impressoque genu nitens, Verg. A. 12, 303: humidaque impressa siccabat lumina lana, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 17: exempta scutula cortici, imprimitur ex alia cortex par, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118.—**B.** Transf.: aliquid (aliqua re), *to press in, give an impression to* a thing, *to engrave, stamp, mark:* an imprimi quasi ceram animum putamus? Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: hoc munus habebis, Cratera impressum signis, Verg. A. 5, 536; cf.: impressas auro quas gesserat olim Exuvias, i. e. *embroidered*, Luc. 9, 176: non levior cippus nunc imprimit ossa? Pers. 1, 37: transtra per et remos impressaque terga virorum, *pressed down, bended*, Stat. Th. 5, 403.—**II.** Trop., *to impress, engrave, stamp, mark:* quod in omnium animis eorum notionem impressisset ipsa natura, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43; cf.: visa in animis, id. Ac. 2, 18, 58: quaeque in animis imprimuntur incohatae intellegentiae, similiter in omnibus imprimuntur, id. Leg. 1, 10, 30; id. Fat. 19, 43: verum illud quidem impressum in animo atque mente, id. Ac. 2, 11, 34: nisi omnes ii motus in ipso oratore impressi esse atque inusti videbuntur, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: quo e genere nobis notitiae rerum imprimuntur, id. Ac. 2, 7, 21: in quibus (curriculis) Platonis primum sunt impressa vestigia, id. Or. 3, 12; cf.: (memoria) constat ex notis litterarum, et ex eo, in quo imprimuntur illae notae, id. Part. Or. 7, 26: menti impressa, id. ib. 2, 11, 34: quaedam vestigia animo, Quint. 11, 2, 4: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: impressa animo rudi memoria, Quint. 1, 1, 36: quorum lectione duplex imprimeretur rei publicae dedecus, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: cum fortitudinis, tum vero humanitatis ... impressa vestigia, id. Balb. 5, 13.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), *to stamp, mark:* horum flagitiorum iste vestigiis omnia municipia, praefecturas ... impressit, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; id. Fam. 5, 20, 5.—Hence, **impressē,** *adv.*, *strongly, forcibly, impressively* (post-class.). **1.** Lit.: dehinc rursus defricandus tenacius quidem, sed non impressius, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 87.—**2.** Trop.: alte et impresse recogitare, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 3: ut impressius dixerim, id. Car. Christ. 12.

imprincĭpālĭter (**inpr-**), *adv.*, *by preference, especially* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 55.

imprŏbābĭlis (**inpr-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-probabilis], *not deserving of approbation, objectionable, exceptionable* (not ante-Aug.; for in Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33, the correct read. is probabilem; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 2): rationes, Cels. praef. *med.*: motus animi, Sen. Ep. 75 *med.*: factum per se improbabile, Quint. 7, 4, 7: argumentum, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93: non improbabilis mos, Dig. 50, 14, 3.—*Adv.*: **imprŏbābĭlĭter,** *objectionably:* objecta non improbabiliter, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*

imprŏbātio (**inpr-**), ōnis, *f.* [improbo], *disapprobation, blame* (very rare): haec et ad improbationem et approbationem testium pertinebunt, Auct. Her. 2, 6, 9; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74, § 172: accusatoris erit, improbatione hominis uti, id. Inv. 2, 10, 32.

imprŏbātor (**inpr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disapprover, condemner* (post-class.): malorum, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51: malorum, Tert. Patient. 5.

imprŏbē (**inpr-**), *adv.*, v. improbus *fin.*

imprŏbĭtas (**inpr-**), ātis, *f.* [improbus], *badness, wickedness, depravity, dishonesty, improbity* (freq. and class.): cum te alicujus improbitas perversitasque commoverit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 13, 38: amicorum neglectio improbitatem coarguit, id. Mur. 4, 9; id. Att. 1, 16, 7: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. Quint. 27, 84; id. Brut. 62, 224: cum me improbitatis patrocinium suscipere vultis, id. Rep. 3, 5: judici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: cordis humani, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87; Ov. A. A. 1, 676: prodiga corruptoris, Juv. 10, 305: illo admirabilis aevo, i. e. *rare*, id. 13, 53.—**II.** Transf., of bad, troublesome animals, *impudence, boldness, audacity:* simiae Dodoneae, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: muscae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 28: alitum semina depascentium, id. 19, 6, 34, § 116.

imprŏbĭter (**inpr-**), *adv.*, v. improbus *fin.*

imprŏbĭto (**inpr-**), āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [improbo], *to disapprove strongly, condemn:* illud inhumaniter scriptum, Gell. 20, 1, 11.

imprŏbo (**inpr-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. in-probo], *to disapprove, blame, condemn, reject* (class.; syn.: culpo, vitupero, criminor, etc.): multi, qui domi aetatem agerent, propterea sunt improbati, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6 (Trag. v. 296 Vahl.): hoc negas te posse nec approbare nec improbare, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: haec improbantur a Peripateticis, a Stoicis defenduntur, id. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Ac. 2, 30, 95: ego ista studia non improbo, moderata modo sint, id. de Or. 2, 37, 156: improbantur ii quaestus, qui in odia hominum incurrunt, id. Off. 1, 42, 150: Curio utrumque improbans consilium, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 1: per improbaturum haec Jovem, Hor. Epod. 5, 8: judicium, *to reject, rescind, make void*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68: ego frumentum neque attigi neque aspexi: mancipibus potestatem probandi improbandique permisi, *of rejecting as unsuitable* or *insufficient*, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, § 175; 2, 2, 74, § 172: ut aut ne cogeret munire aut id, quod munitum esset, ne improbaret, id. Font. 4, 7: Vergilius terram, quae filicem ferat, non inprobat vitibus, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29: dibapha Tyria P. Lentulus primus in praetexta usus improbabatur, *was censured*, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137: (Nymphae) ad numerum motis pedibus duxere choreas. Improbat has pastor, saltuque imitatus agresti, etc., *derides*, Ov. M. 14, 521.—Esp. in law, *to overrule* an opinion or judgment: sententiam, Gai. Inst. 2, 51; 3, 71 al.—*Absol.:* qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? sin probasset, cur, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 3: inde invident humiliores, rident superiores, improbant boni, Quint. 11, 1, 17; 1, 3, 14.

* **imprŏbŭlus** (**inpr-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [improbus], *somewhat wicked*, Juv. 5, 73.

imprŏbus (**inpr-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-probus], *not according to the standard.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Below the standard, i. e. *of bad quality, bad, poor, inferior* (rare; mostly post-Aug.): merces, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43: opera araneorum et textura inproba, id. Stich. 2, 2, 24: panis, Mart. 10, 5, 5: improbiores postes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139: tua sum opera et propter te inprobior, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 84.—**B.** Above or beyond the standard, i. e. *enormous, monstrous, excessive:* genua, Col. 6, 1, 3: arva, Val. Fl. 1, 510; 2, 631 (cf. Forbig. ad Verg. G. 1, 119; Orell. ad Hor. C. 3, 9, 22): Chilones a labris improbioribus, Charis. p. 78 P.: mons, Verg. A. 12, 687: tegmina plantae, Val. Fl. 6, 702: improbo somno, quem nec tertia saepe rumpit hora, Mart. 12, 18, 13: villus barbarum in capris, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 73: reptatus (vitium), id. 14, 1, 3, § 13; Stat. Th. 6, 838: imber improbior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4 *fin.* (in Sall. ap. Non. 366, 13; Hist. Fragm. 4, 40 Dietsch, the true read. is in prora).—**II.** Transf., of mind and character. **A.** *Restless, indomitable, persistent* (cf.: pervicax, perstans, vehemens, acer): labor omnia vincit improbus, Verg. G. 1, 146: tum cornix plena pluviam vocat improba voce, id. ib. 1, 388: quatit improbus hastam, id. A. 11, 767; cf. Hor. C. 3, 9, 23; Mart. 1, 105, 2; Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 41.—**B.** *Morally bad; wicked, reprobate, abandoned, vile, base, impious, ungodly, unjust, dishonest; bold, shameless, impudent; violent, fierce, outrageous* (syn.: malus, malignus, pravus, depravatus, nequam). **1.** Of living beings: NI TESTIMONIVM FARIATVR IMPROBVS INTESTABILISQVE ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 15, 13 *fin.*: qui improbi essent et scelesti, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: nequam et improbus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: illud vero improbi esse hominis et perfidiosi, id. de Or. 2, 73, 297: Cresphontes, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 156 Vahl.): populum aut inflammare in improbos aut incitatum in bonos mitigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: longe post natos homines improbissimus, id. Brut. 62, 224: cum in me tam improbus fuit, id. Att. 9, 15, 5: ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: ut alias res est impense improbus, id. Ep. 4, 1, 39: negat improbus et te Neglegit, aut horret, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 63: anus, id. S. 2, 5, 84: cum eum, qui sit improbus, latronem dicimus, Quint. 8, 4, 1; 1, 8, 21: (anguis) piscibus atram inprobus ingluviem explet, *voracious*, Verg. G. 3, 431: lupus, id. A. 9, 62: Jovis ales, id. ib. 12, 250: annis, *by his youth*, Juv. 3, 282: Fortuna arridens infantibus, *mischievous*, id. 6, 605.—*Comp.:* inprobior satiram scribente cinaedo, Juv. 4, 106.—* (*β*) With *gen.:* conubii, Stat. Th.

7, 300. — **2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: improbo Iracundior Hadria, Hor. C. 3, 9, 22: lavit improba taeter Ora (leonis) cruor, Verg. A. 10, 727: perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, *shameless*, *impudent*, Quint. 11, 3, 160; cf.: oris improbi homo, Suet. Gramm. 15: divitiae, Hor. C. 3, 24, 62: improba non fuerit si mea charta, dato, Mart. 8, 24, 2: satureia, *exciting lust*, id. 3, 75, 4: ingenio improbo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 16: facta, id. Truc. 2, 7, 4: dicta, *licentious*, Ov. F. 5, 686: verba, id. A. A. 3, 796; cf. carmina, id. Tr. 2, 441: legis improbissimae poena, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 2: testamentum, *illegal*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107: mala et improba defensio, id. ib. 2, 2, 41, § 101: amor, Verg. A. 4, 412; Hor. S. 1, 3, 24 (cf.: improbus, turpis, Schol. Cruq. ad loc.): spes, Quint. 12, 1, 13: improba ventris rabies, Verg. A. 2, 356: quo apertior adulatio, quo improbior, hoc citius expugnat, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. *med.*: improba quamvis gratia fallaci praetoris vicerit urna, Juv. 13, 3.—*Adv.*, in two forms, **imprŏbē** (class.) and **improbĭter** (perh. only once in Petr. 66). **1.** *Beyond measure, immoderately, enormously* (very rare): ad eos, quibus intestinum improbe prominet, Marc. Emp. 31 *med.*: de quodam procerae staturae improbiusque nato, i. e. *uncommonly well furnished*, Suet. Vesp. 23: Chilones improbius labrati, Charis. p. 78 P. —**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Badly, wrongly, improperly:* multa scelerate, multa audacter, multa improbe fecisti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: facere aliquid, Quint. 1, 3, 13: quibus improbe datum est, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 79: quid ego miror, si quid ab improbis de me improbe dicitur? id. Sull. 10, 30: praeda improbe parta, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquid petere, Quint. 6, 3, 95: non improbe litigabunt, id. 12, 7, 5: ignorantia et inscitia improbe dicentium, quae non intellegunt, *incorrectly*, Gell. 15, 5, 1; so with indocte, id. 15, 9, 4.—*Comp.:* estne aliquid, quod improbius fieri possit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: decerpere oscula, Cat. 68, 126. — *Sup.:* quas (res) improbissime fecit, Cic. Caecin. 9, 23: respondere, id. Pis. 6, 13.

imprōcērus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-procerus], *not tall, undersized* (post-Aug.): corpora, Gell. 4, 19, 1: pecora, Tac. G. 5, 2.

* **imprōcrĕābĭlis (inpr-)**, e, *adj.* [2. in-procreabilis], *that cannot be procreated:* materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3.

imprōdictus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-prodictus], *not postponed:* ne improdicta die quis accusetur, Cic. Dom. 17, 45.

imprŏfessus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-professus]. **I.** M i d., *that has not professed* or *declared himself* (post-Aug.): deferebantur, qui vel improfessi Judaicam intra Urbem viverent vitam, Suet. Dom. 12: servus, Dig. 34, 4, 16.—* **II.** *Pass., that is not professed* or *declared*, Quint. Decl. 341 *in lemm.*

‡ **imprōles** est qui nondum vir est, Mar. Victor. p. 2465 P.; cf. improles, ἄγονος, ἄτεκνος, Gloss.

‡ **imprōlus** vel **imprōlis**, qui nondum esset ascriptus in civitate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.

imprōmiscŭs (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2 in-promiscus], *unmixed, unmingled* (post-class.): suavitas, Gell. 12, 4, 3: verbum neque numeris neque generibus praeserviens, sed liberum undique et impromiscum, id. 1, 7, 6.

impromptus (inpr-), a, um. *adj.* [2. in-promptus], *not ready, not quick* (rare): infacundior et lingua impromptus, Liv. 7, 4, 5: impromptо jam Arminio ob continua pericla, Tac. A. 2, 21: sermone impromptus Latio, Aus. Idyll. 2, 9.

imprŏpē (inpr-), *adv.* [in-prope], *near* (post-class.): imprope est caelo, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 10.

imprŏpĕranter (inpr-), *adv.* [2. in-properanter], *gradually, by degrees* (post-class.), Aus. Epit. 35, 3.

* **imprŏpĕrātus (inpr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-properatus], *not hastened, not hasty, lingering:* vestigia, Verg. A. 9, 798.

imprŏpĕrĭum (inpr-), ii, *n.* [2. impropero], *a reproach, taunt* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 18, 32; Vulg. Rom. 15, 3 al.; cf. improperium ὀνειδισις, Gloss. Philox.

* **1. imprŏpĕro (inpr-)**, āre, *v. n.* [in-propero], *to hasten into, enter hastily:* quo si quis improperet, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91.

2. imprŏpĕro (inpr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [corrupt. for improbro; from in-probrum], *to cast as a reproach upon one, to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (post-Aug., and very rare): impropero ὀνειδίζω, Gloss. Philox.: non impropero illi, Petr. 38: improperia improperantium, Vulg. Rom. 15, 3: latrones improperabant ei, id. Matt. 27, 44.

* **imprŏpĕrus (inpr-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-properus], *not hasting, slow:* sorores, Sil. 3, 96.

imprŏprĭē (inpr-), *adv.*, v. improprius *fin.*

imprŏprĭĕtas (inpr-), ātis, *f.* [improprius], *impropriety, improper use* (post-Aug.): verbi, Gell. 1, 22, 21.

imprŏprĭus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-proprius], *not befitting* a thing, *unsuitable, improper* (post-Aug.): nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen, Quint. 8, 4, 16; cf. cognomen, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116: verba, Quint. 8, 3, 57: tropus maxime improprius, id. 8, 6, 37.—*Neutr.* as *subst.:* **improprium**, i, *something improper, impropriety, faultiness:* ei (proprietati) contrarium est vitium; id apud nos improprium, ἄκυρον apud Graecos vocatur, quale est: Tantum sperare dolorem, Quint. 8, 2, 3: sciamus, nihil ornatum esse, quod sit improprium, id. 8, 3, 15; 1, 5, 46.—In *plur.*, Quint. 1, 8, 13; 2, 5, 10; 10, 3, 20; 12, 10, 42. — *Adv.:* **imprŏprĭē**, *improperly*, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; Gell. 6, 6, 2; 17, 1, 1.

imprōpugnātus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-propugnatus], *not defended, undefended:* civitas, Amm. 29, 6; 26, 5; 12; Gell. 1, 6, 4.

improspectus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-prospectus], *not seen from afar, unseen:* Aetna, Auct. Carm. Aetn. 339.—*Adv.:* **improspectē**, *improvidently:* Jephte improspecte voverat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 23: satis, Tert. Anim. 24.

improsper (inpr-), spĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. in-prosper], *unfortunate, unprosperous* (post-Aug.): fortuna, Tac. A. 3, 24: moles insidiarum, id. ib. 14, 65: multa claritudine generis sed improspera, id. ib. 4, 44.—*Adv.:* **improspĕrē**, *unfortunately:* cessit, Col. 1, 1, 16; Tac. A. 1, 8; Gell. 9, 9, 12.

‡ **improspĭcŭus** ἀπερίβλεπτος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

imprōtectus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-protectus], *uncovered, undefended, unprotected* (post-class.): ne improtectum Mesopotamiae relinqueret latus, Amm. 21, 13; 31, 13: imparatus improtectusque, Gell. 13, 27 *fin.*; 7, 3, 44.

imprōvĭdē (inpr-), *adv.*, v. improvidus *fin.*

imprōvĭdentĭa (inpr-), ae, *f.* [improvidus], *want of foresight, improvidence* (post-class.): improvidentia sententias vertere, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 23.

imprōvĭdus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-providus], *not foreseeing, not anticipating, improvident* (class.; syn.: incautus, imprudens, inconsultus). (α) *Absol.:* duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: senes, id. Lael. 26, 100: improvidos incautosque hostes opprimere, Liv. 22, 19, 6; Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: hominum mentes occupare, id. Lig. 6, 17: pectora, Verg. A. 2, 200: adulescens improvida aetate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62 *fin.*: aetas puerorum, Lucr. 1, 939; 4, 14: tela, quae et ipsa caeca et improvida feruntur, *aimless*, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5: festinatio inprovida est et caeca, Liv. 22, 39, 22.—(β) With *gen.:* futuri certaminis Romanus veniebat, Liv. 26, 39, 7: rudis et improvida hujus mali civitas, Plin. 36, 3, 3, § 7: (Vitellius) ignarus militiae, improvidus consilii, Tac. H. 3, 56.—* (γ) With *inf.:* hasta improvida servasse spatium campi distantis, Sil. 4, 286.—*Adv.:* **imprōvĭdē**, *improvidently:* se in praeceps dare, Liv. 27, 27, 11; Col. 6, 17, 35.

imprōvīsē and **imprōvīso (inpr-)**, *advv.*, v. improvisus *fin.*

imprōvīsus (inpr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-provisus], *not foreseen, unforeseen, unexpected* (class.): sapienti nihil improvisum accidere potest, nihil inopinatum, nihil omnino novum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 37; id. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69; id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: cum tot bella subito atque improvisa nascantur, id. Font. 15, 32: mala, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: improvisior pestis, Tac. A. 2, 47: castella munita improviso adventu capta, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: pericula, id. Mur. 27, 55: vis leti, Hor. C. 2, 13, 19: species, id. Ep. 1, 6, 11: pelagoque remenso Improvisi aderunt, Verg. A. 2, 182: cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, id. ib. 1, 595. —**II.** As *subst.:* **imprōvīsum**, i, *n.*, *that which is unforeseen, an emergency:* dux sibi delectos retinuerat ad improvisa, Tac. H. 5, 16.—Mostly in *abl.*, with *de*, adverbially, *unexpectedly, suddenly:* quasi de improviso respice ad eum, Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; cf. Trabea ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151; cf. also Caes. B. C. 2, 6, 3: de improviso, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 40; id. Ad. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 1; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 44; Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 1; 5, 22, 1; 5, 39, 1; 6, 3, 1 et saep. — Less freq. with *ex:* ex improviso filiam inveni meam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 112.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, **imprōvīso** (class.) and **imprōvīsē** (post-class.), *on a sudden, unexpectedly:* improviso filiam inveni (for which, shortly before: ex improviso filiam inveni), Plaut. Rud. 4, 5, 6: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: improviso eos in castra irrupisse, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: tantum adest boni improviso, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 44: cum mihi nihil improviso evenisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4; id. Att. 15, 1, A, 1: scalae improviso, subitusque apparuit ignis, Verg. A. 12, 576; 8, 524: improvise necans incautos morte suprema, Tert. poët. adv. Marc. 2, 12.

imprūdens (inpr-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-prudens], *not foreseeing, not anticipating* or *expecting, without knowing, unaware, ignorant, inconsiderate, inadvertent, imprudent* (class.; syn.: inconsideratus, incautus, improvidus). (α) *Absol.:* equites missi nocte iter conficiunt, imprudentes atque inopinantes hostes aggrediuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 3: equites imprudentibus omnibus de improviso advolasse, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 1; id. B. C. 2, 3, 1; id. B. G. 5, 15, 3: haec omnia imprudente L. Sulla facta esse certe scio, *without the knowledge of*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, qui me imprudente et invito excidit, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: namque tu me inprudentem obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 22: plus hodie boni feci imprudens quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, *unconsciously*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; cf. id. Heaut. 4, 1, 20: adulescens, *inexperienced*, id. Eun. 3, 1, 40: probe horum facta imprudens depinxit senex, *without knowing it*, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 38: ut mihi imprudens M. Servilium praeterisse videare, Cic. Brut. 77, 269 (cf. the opp. prudens praetereo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88): qua (definitione) tu etiam imprudens utebare nonnumquam, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5: quod ex prima statim fronte dijudicare imprudentium est, Quint. 12, 7, 8; 7, 1, 40: numquam imprudentibus imber Obfuit, i. e. ignaris, Verg. G. 1, 373 Serv. —T r a n s f., of inanim. and abstr. things: non imprudens consilium, si aditum haberet, Petr. 102, 3: ne casu inprudentes suae naves in classem adversariorum inciderent, Auct. B. Afr. 11, 4.—*Comp.:* quicquid horum ab imprudentioribus fiet (fieri autem nisi ab imprudentibus non potest), neglegendum, Sen. Const. Sap. 19.—*Sup.:* multa facit (sapiens), quae ab imprudentissimis aut aeque fieri videmus aut peritius aut exercitatius, Sen. Ep. 90, 33; id. Const. Sap. 19, 1.—(β) With *gen.:* imprudentes legis, *ignorant*, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95: religionis, Liv. 31, 14, 7: maris, id. 34, 9, 9: aetatum, Quint. 1, 1, 20.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: frons tenera imprudensque laborum, *that has not experienced*, Verg. G. 2, 372: antiquitatis imprudens consuetudo, Col. 3, 18, 1.—* (γ) With an *object-clause:* non imprudens usurum eum rabie, qua, etc., Curt. 8, 8.—Hence, **imprūdenter (inpr-)**, *adv.*, *without foresight, unknowingly, ignorantly, inconsiderately, imprudently:* etsi te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter factarum judicaram,

Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B, 1; Cic. Ac. 1, 6, 22: facere, Nep. Han. 2, 6: (Codrus) imprudenter rixam ciens interemptus est, Vell. 1, 2, 1.—*Comp.:* ad flammam accessit imprudentius, Ter. And. 1, 1, 103.

imprūdentĭa (inpr-), ae, *f.* [imprudens], *want of foresight* or *of knowledge, inconsiderateness, imprudence, ignorance, inadvertence:* tantusque ab imprudentia eventus utraque castra tenuit pavor, Liv. 4, 39, 6: quo modo prudentia esset, nisi foret contra imprudentia? Gell. 6, 1, 4: propter imprudentiam, ut ignosceretur, petiverunt ... ignoscere imprudentiae dixit, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 27, 4 sq.; 5, 3, 6; 7, 29, 4; id. B. C. 3, 112, 3; cf. Ter. Eun. prol. 27: imprudentia est, cum scisse aliquid is, qui arguitur, negatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 95; 1, 27, 41: locorum, Petr. 79: qui perperam judicassent, quod saepe per imprudentiam fit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 57: inculcamus per imprudentiam saepe etiam minus usitatos (versus in oratione), sed tamen versus, id. Or. 56, 189: in quo ne per imprudentiam quidem errare potest, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10, 9; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 53: imprudentia teli emissi brevius propriis verbis exponi non potuit, *aimlessness, want of purpose*, Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158.

impūbes (inp-), ĕris, and (more freq., but not in Cic. or Cæs.) **impūbis,** is (form -es, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13; Caes. B. G. 6, 21; Val. Max. 6, 9, 9; Suet. Dom. 10; Ov. F. 2, 239; form -is, Hor. Epod. 5, 13; id. C. 2, 9, 15; Tac. H. 3, 25; 4, 14; Ov. M. 3, 417; 9, 416; Lucr. 5, 673; Liv. 9, 14, 11; 2, 13, 10; Verg. A. 9, 751; 7, 382; Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130; Suet. Claud. 43 al.), *adj.* [2. in-pubes], *not having attained to manhood, below the age of puberty, under age, youthful, beardless:* filium ejus impuberem in carcere necatum esse dixit, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 13: qui de servis liberisque omnibus ad impuberes supplicium sumit, Caes. B. C. 3, 14 *fin.;* Suet. Claud. 27; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 10: puer, Ov. F. 2, 239: comitemque impubis Iuli, Verg. A. 5, 546: nec impubem parentes Troïlon flevere semper, Hor. C. 2, 9, 15: capillus impubium impositus, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 41.—E s p. *subst.:* **impūbes,** is, *com.:* productis omnibus elegisse impubes dicitur, Liv. 2, 13, 10.—Freq. as leg. t. t., *a person under years of discretion:* impuberes quidem in tutela esse omnium civitatum jure contingit, Gai. Inst. 1, 189: an impubes rem alienam amovendo furtum faciat, id. ib. 3, 208.—**B.** T r a n s f., of things: corpus, Hor. Epod. 5, 13: malae, Verg. A. 9, 751: anni, Ov. M. 9, 417.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *celibate, virgin, chaste:* qui diutissime impuberes permanserunt, maximam inter suos ferunt laudem, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 4.

* **impūbescens (inp-)**, entis, *adj.* [inpubesco], *growing to maturity:* cortex (caprifici), Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 130.

impŭdens (inp-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-pudens], *without shame, shameless, impudent* (freq. and class.; cf.: impudicus, inverecundus): probus improbum (fraudasse dicatur), pudens impudentem, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: arioli, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 356 Vahl.): statuite exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 6; id. Men. 5, 1, 10: quid illac impudente audacius? id. Am. 2, 2, 186: ut cum impudens fuisset in facto, tum impudentior videretur, si negaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: impudens liqui patrios Penates, Impudens Orcum moror, Hor. C. 3, 27, 49 sq.—T r a n s f., of things: o hominis impudentem audaciam! Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 13; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 72: cum aspicias, os inpudens videtur, id. Eun. 5, 1, 22; 3, 5, 49: mendacium! Cic. Clu. 60, 168: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: te quidem edepol nihil est impudentius, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 39: impudentissima oratio, Ter. And. 4, 1, 10: impudentissimum nomen, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 327, 6: ante Bibuli impudentissimas litteras, id. Att. 7, 2, 6.—*Adv.:* **impŭdenter,** *shamelessly, impudently:* nimio haec impudenter negas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 69; id. Rud. 4, 3, 38; Ter. And. 4, 4, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134; id. Lael. 22, 82; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2 al.—*Comp.:* batuit, impudenter (dicitur); depsit, multo impudentius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—*Sup.:* ut homo impudentissime mentiretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 16.

impŭdenter (inp-), *adv.*, v. impudens *fin.*

impŭdentĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [impudens], *shamelessness, impudence* (class.): qui illius impudentiam norat et duritudinem, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 2, 20: quis homo te exsuperavit usquam gentium impudentiā? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77 (Trag. v. 262 Vahl.); Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 52: impudentia atque audacia fretus, Cic. Fl. 15, 35; id. de Or. 1, 38, 172: nam volitare in foro, etc.... cum omnino, quid suum, quid alienum sit, ignoret, insignis est impudentiae, id. ib. 1, 38, 173; Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3; Cic. Or. 71, 238 *fin.:* libidinis, Plin 34, 3, 6, § 12.

‡ **impŭdīcātus** stupratus, impudicus factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

impŭdīcē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impudicus *fin.*

impŭdīcĭtĭa (inp-), ae, *f.* [impudicus], *unchasteness, immodesty, lewdness,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 189; Tac. A. 5, 3; Gell. 18, 3, 1; Dig. 1, 6, 2; Tert. Spect. 17.—E s p., of unnatural vice, Suet. Caes. 52; id. Aug. 71; id. Vesp. 13.—**II.** T r a n s f., = impudentia, *shamelessness:* scio fide hercle erili ut soleat inpudicitia opprobrari, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 11.

impŭdīcus (inp-), a, um, *adj.* [2. inpudicus]. **I.** *Shameless, impudent* (= impudens; very rare): o facinus impudicum! Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62; cf. 1, 2, 27: crura defringentur, ni istum inpudicum percies, id. As. 2, 4, 69.—**II.** *Unchaste, immodest, lewd* (the predom. signif. of the word): *Pa.* Quod id est facinus? *Sc.* Inpudicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 11: quam tu inpudicam esse arbitrere, id. Am. 3, 2, 24: me inpudicam facere, i. e. *to rob of chastity*, id. ib. 2, 2, 202: omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: intolerabile est servire impuro, impudico, effeminato, id. Phil. 3, 5, 12: et consul et impudicissimus, id. ib. 2, 28, 70: mulieres, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: osculando impudicior, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51.—**B.** T r a n s f.: digitus, i. e. *the middle finger*, Mart. 6, 70, 5: si fur veneris, impudicus ibis, *violated*, Auct. Priap. 60: odor impudicus urcei, *disgusting, filthy*, Mart. 12, 32, 16.—*Adv.:* **impŭdīcē,** *unchastely*, Tert. Idol. 2: impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

impugnātĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [impugno], *an attack, assault* (rare), Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3; Hier. Isa. 5, 18, 2.

impugnātor (inp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who attacks, assails* (late Lat.; in Liv. 27, 15, 8, the true read. is oppugnatores), Cassiod. Var. i. q. Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, 6.

1. impugnātus (inp-), a, um, *Part.*, from impugno.

* **2. impugnātus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pugnatus], *not attacked, unassailed:* turpe est rhetori, si quid in mala causa destitutum atque impugnatum relinquat, Gell. 1, 6, 4.

impugno (inp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-pugno], *to fight against* a person or thing, *to attack, assail* (class.; esp. in the transf. and trop. signif.; cf.: invado, opprimo, aggredior, adorior). **I.** L i t., in the milit. sphere: terga hostium, Liv. 3, 70, 4: Syracusae a cive impugnatae sunt (for which, shortly after, oppugnari), Just. 22, 2.—*Absol.:* nostri redintegratis viribus acrius impugnare coeperunt, * Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4; Just. 38, 4.—**II.** T r a n s f., beyond the milit. sphere, *to attack, assail, oppose, impugn:* qui (Scaurus) tametsi a principio acerrime regem (Jugurtham) impugnaverat, tamen, etc., Sall. J. 29, 2: cujus vel praecipua opera Bibulum impugnaverat, Suet. Caes. 21; Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 1: veneficiis et devotionibus impugnari, Suet. Calig. 3: saepe quae in aliis litibus impugnarunt actores causarum, eadem in aliis defendunt, Quint. 2, 17, 40: filii caput palam, id. 11, 1, 62: dignitatem alicujus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 439, 3; Hirt. B. G. 8, 53, 1: sententiam, Tac. H. 4, 8: meritum et fidem, Ov. M. 5, 151: finitionem alterius, Quint. 7, 3, 22: nostra, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89; Quint. 4, 1, 14.—*Absol.:* cum illis id tempus impugnandi detur, Cic. Quint. 2, 8.

impulsĭo (inp-), ōnis, *f.* [impello], *a pushing against.* **I.** L i t., *external pressure, influence:* omnis coagmentatio corporis vel calore vel frigore vel aliqua impulsione vehementi labefactatur et frangitur, Cic. Univ. 5, 14.—**II.** T r o p., *incitement, instigation, impulse.* **A.** I n g e n.: impulsio est, quae sine cogitatione per quandam affectionem animi facere aliquid hortatur, ut amor, iracundia, aegritudo, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 17; cf. id. ib. § 19; 2, 6, 20.—**B.** I n p a r t i c.: ad hilaritatem impulsio, *pleasantry, an incitement to merriment*, = Gr. χαριεντισμός, a figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 3.

impulsor (inp-), ōris, *m.* [impello], *one who incites* or *instigates, an inciter, instigator* (rare but class.; cf.: auctor, hortator, monitor): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certe fuisti, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: se auctores et impulsores et socios habuisse sceleris illius eos viros, quibus, etc., id. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Prov. Cons. 8, 18; cf.: me impulsore, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 21; id. Eun. 5, 6, 18: pravi, Tac. H. 4, 68.

‡ **impulstrix (inp-)**, īcis, *f.* [impulsor; analog. with defenstrix, assestrix, possestrix, tonstrix, etc.], *she who instigates*, acc. to Non. 150, 29.

1. impulsus (inp-), a, um, *Part.*, from impello.

2. impulsus (inp-), ūs, *m.* [impello], *a pushing* or *striking against.* **I.** L i t., *an outward pressure* or *shock, an impulse* (class.; most freq. in *abl. sing.*): impulsu scutorum, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43: orbium, id. Rep. 6, 18: quae (natura) a primo impulsu moveatur, id. ib. 6, 25 *fin.:* is ardor non alieno impulsu, sed sua sponte movetur, id. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ventus, qui inferiora repentinis impulsibus quatit, App. de Mundo, p. 62.—**II.** T r o p., *incitement, instigation, influence* (class.): ubi duxere impulsu vostro, vostro impulsu easdem exigunt, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 45; cf. ib. 4, 4, 65: ipsos non negare, ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 161: impulsu patrum, id. Rep. 2, 10: ne civitas eorum impulsu deficeret, Caes. B. G. 5, 25, 4: impulsu patrum, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: qui simili impulsu aliquid commiserint, id. Inv. 2, 5, 19: oratio pondere modo et impulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20: temeritatis subiti et vehementes impulsus, Val. Max. 9, 8.

* **impulvĕrĕus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-pulvereus], *without dust:* impulverea incruentaque victoria, *without trouble, easy*, Gell. 5, 6, 21.

* **impunctus (inp-)**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-punctus], *without points* or *specks:* crystallum, *clear*, App. M. 2, p. 123, 5.

impūnē (inp-), *adv.*, v. impunis *fin.*

impūnis (inp-), e, *adj.* [2. in-poena], *without punishment, unpunished* (in the *adj.* very rare, and perh. only post-class.; but in the *adv.* freq. and class.). **I.** *Adj.:* impunem me fore, App. M. 3, p. 132, 6: mulier impunis rediit, Sol. 27 *med.* (dub.; Mommsen immunis).—Hence, **II.** *Adv.:* **impūne** (archaic orthog. impoene, Cato ap. Fronto, Ep. ad Anton. Aug. 1, 2 *fin.* Mai.), *without punishment, without fear of punishment, safely, with impunity:* ita inductum est male facere impoene, bene facere non impoene licere, Cato, l. l.: aliquid facere, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 100 Vahl.): optimum est facere (injuriam), impune si possis, Cic. Rep. 3, 14; id Sextilius factum negabat, poterat autem impune, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: aliquem occidere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: cum multos libros surripuisset nec se impune laturum putaret, aufugit, *escape unpunished*, id. Fam. 13, 77, 3; so id. Att. 1, 16, 13; cf.: non impune tamen scelus hoc sinit esse Lyaeus, Ov. M. 11, 67: si amanti inpune facere quod lubeat licet, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 21: siquidem istuc impune habueris, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 18; 5, 2, 13; cf.: neque tantum maleficium impune habendum, *be left unpunished*, Tac. A. 3, 70: majorum nostrorum labore factum est, ut impune in otio esse possemus, *with safety*, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 9; id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: mercator ter et quater Anno revisens aequor Atlanticum Impune, Hor. C. 1, 31, 15: (capellae) Impune per nemus quaerunt thyma, id. ib. 1, 17, 5; Verg. G. 2, 32; Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 135: facta arguebantur, dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72;

12, 54 Draeger: recitare, *without retaliation*, Juv. 1, 3 sq.—*Comp.:* crederem mibi impunius licere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 49: libertate usus est, quo impunius dicax esset, Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. Deiot. 6, 18: in metu et periculo cum creduntur facilius, tum finguntur impunius, id. Div. 2, 27, 58. — *Sup.:* impunissime Tibi quidem hercle vendere hasce aedes licet, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 2.

impūnĭtas (**inp-**), ātis, *f.* [impunis], *freedom* or *safety from punishment*, *impunity* (class.; cf.: venia, obsequentia): quis ignorat maximam illecebram esse peccandi impunitatis spem? Cic. Mil. 16, 43: quem si vicisset, habiturus esset impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, id. ib. 31, 84: impunitatem alicui dare, id. Phil. 8, 32; id. Planc. 1, 3: quorum impunitas fuit non modo a judicio, sed etiam a sermone, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: impunitatem desertoris petit, Quint. 7, 7, 6: cum tanta praesertim gladiorum sit impunitas, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: impunitas peccatorum data videtur eis, qui ignominiam et infamiam ferunt sine dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: flagitiorum, id. Pis. 9, 21: superfluens juvenili quadam dicendi impunitate et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316; so, crebrescebat licentia atque impunitas asyla statuendi, Tac. A. 3, 60.

impūnītē (**inp-**), *adv.*, v. impunitus *fin.*

impūnītus (**inp-**; also **impoenītus**; cf. impune), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-punitus], *unpunished*, *unrestrained*, *free from danger*, *safe*, *secure* (class.; cf. inultus): injuriam inultam impunitamque dimittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 149; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 53: tibi vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: si istius haec tanta injuria impunita discesserit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: scelera, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: Cn. Fulvio fugam ex proelio ipsius temeritatem commisso impunitam esse, Liv. 36, 2, 15; 9, 26, 1: furta omnia fuisse licita et impunita (al. impoenita), Gell. 11, 18; Sall. C. 51, 5; Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51; Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 22; Tac. H. 4, 77.—*Comp.:* qui tu impunitior illa obsonia captas? Hor. S. 2, 7, 105: libidinem Appi Claudii, quo inpunitior sit, Liv. 3, 50, 7.—*Adv.:* **impūnītē**, *with impunity:* alios in facinore gloriari, aliis ne dolere quidem impunite licere, Matius in Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3; id. Fin. 2, 18, 59: quo impunitius uxor ejus moecharetur, Fest. s. v. non omnibus, p. 173 a, Müll.

impūrātus (**inp-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from impuro, not in use (for in Sen. Ep. 87, 16, the true reading is inspurcavit), *morally defiled;* hence, in gen., *infamous*, *abominable*, *abandoned*, *vile* (ante- and post-class.): impuratus me ille ut etiam irrideat? *that vile wretch*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 64; 5, 7, 69: belua, as a term of reproach, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 59: nisi scio probiorem hanc esse quam te, impuratissime, id. ib. 3, 4, 46: impuratissima illa capita (hominum), App. M. 8, p. 221, 19.

impūrē (**inp-**), *adv.*, v. impurus *fin.*

* **impurgābĭlis** (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-purgabilis], *that cannot be cleansed;* trop., *inexcusable:* crimen, Amm. 22, 3, 8.

impūrĭtas (**inp-**), ātis, *f.* [impurus], *uncleanness* (in a moral sense), *pollution*, *impurity:* cum omnes impuritates pudica in domo quotidie susciperes, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6; *sing.*, Vulg. Lev. 5, 3.

impūrĭtia (**inp-**), ae, *f.* [id.], *uncleanness*, *vileness*, *impurity*, = impuritas (ante- and post-class.; very rare): trecentis versibus Tuas impuritias transloqui nemo potest, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7: deliquentium, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3.

impūrus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-purus], *unclean*, *filthy*, *foul* (cf.: obscenus, spurcus, immundus). **I.** Lit. (very rare): impurae matris prolapsus ab alvo, Ov. Ib. 223.—**II.** Trop., *unclean* (in a moral sense), *impure*, *defiled*, *filthy*, *infamous*, *abandoned*, *vile*. **A.** Of living beings: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 38: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique versantur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: persona illa lutulenta, impura, invisa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: o hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 29: impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi sententia, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: cum impuris atque immanibus adversariis decertare, id. Rep. 1, 5: (dux) audax, impurus, id. ib. 1, 44: impurus et sceleratus, id. Att. 9, 15 *fin.:* erat hic Corinthia anus haud impura, *tolerably decent*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 16: homo haud impurus, id. Eun. 2, 2, 4: libidine omni, Petr. 81.—*Comp.:* quis illo qui maledicit impurior? Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—*Sup.:* omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 18, 48.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: lingua, Sen. Ep. 87 *med.:* animus, Sall. C. 15, 4: mores, Cat. 108, 2: adulterium, id. 66, 84: historia, Ov. Tr. 2, 416: medicamina, i. e. venena, Flor. 2, 20: quid impurius, quam retinuisse talem (adulteram), Quint. 9, 2, 80.—Hence, *adv.:* **impūrē** (acc. to II.), *impurely*, *basely*, *shamefully*, *vilely:* impure atque flagitiose vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: multa facere impure atque taetre, id. Div. 1, 29, 60: atque intemperanter facere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 50: a quo impurissime haec nostra fortuna despecta est, id. Att. 9, 12, 2.

* **impŭtātĭo** (**inp-**), ōnis, *f.* [imputo], *an account*, *a charge* (post-class.): ut explorari possit, imputationes probe an improbe referantur, Dig. 35, 1, 82 *med.*

impŭtātīvus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *charging;* trop., *imputative*, *accusatory* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

impŭtātor (**inp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner* (post-Aug.); trop.: beneficii, *one who reckons his benefits highly*, *thinks much of them*, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 6.

1. impŭtātus (**inp-**), a, um, *Part.*, from imputo.

2. impŭtātus (**inp-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-putatus], *unpruned*, *untrimmed:* vinea, Hor. Epod. 16, 44: buxus, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163.

impŭto (**inp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-puto], *to bring into the reckoning*, *enter into the account*, *to reckon*, *charge* (not ante-Aug.; cf. deputo). **I.** Lit.: vilici servi longe plus imputant seminis jacti quam quod severint, Col. 1, 7 *fin.:* sumptus alicui ... viatica et vecturas, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 15: in quartam hereditatis imputantur res, quas jure hereditario capit, ib. 35, 2, 90: haec in numerum trium tutelarum, ib. 23, 2, 61.—**II.** Trop., *to enter into the account*, *to reckon*, *attribute* as a merit or a fault to one's self or another; *to make a boast of*, *to credit to*, *to charge*, *ascribe*, *impute to* (for the Ciceron. assignare, ascribere): fatum dies imputat, Sen. de Ira, 3, 42; cf. Mart. 5, 20, 13: hoc non imputo in solutum, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.:* gaudent muneribus, sed nec data imputant, nec acceptis obligantur, Tac. G. 21: noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, Phaedr. 1, 22, 8; cf. Sen. Tranq. 6: huic (Masinissae) imputari victum Hannibalem, huic captum Syphacem, huic Carthaginem deletam, Just. 38, 6: alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4; cf. Suet. Tib. 53: ipsum sibi eripere tot beneficiorum occasiones, tam numerosam obligandi imputandique materiam, Plin. Pan. 39, 3; so *absol.:* cum quidam crimen ultro faterentur, nonnulli etiam imputarent, *made a merit of it*, Suet. Ner. 36: saevit enim natumque objectat et imputat illis, *charges upon them* (*his son's fate*), Ov. M. 2, 400: mortem senioribus imputat annis, id. ib. 15, 470: rebellandi tempus Atheniensibus, Vell. 2, 23, 4: an ei caedes imputanda sit, a quo jurgium coepit? Quint. 5, 10, 72: suum exsilium rei publicae imputaturus, Sen. Ep. 86: prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: alicui moras belli aut causas rebellandi, id. ib. 34; id. H. 4, 14 *fin.:* culpam nostram illi, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2: et tibi scilicet, qui requisisti, imputabis, si digna ne epistula quidem videbuntur, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.:* sibi imputent cur minus idoneum fidejussorem acceperint, Dig. 42, 7, 1: imputet ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, *may assign*, *give*, Mart. 12, 48, 13: otia parva nobis, id. 4, 83, 2: hoc solum erit certamen, quis mihi plurimum imputet, Tac. H. 1, 38.

* **impŭtresco** (**inp-**), trui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [in-putresco], *to rot*, *putrefy in* any thing: cum imputruit oleo mus, Col. 6, 17, 5.

imputrĭbĭlis (**inp-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-putresco], *not liable to decay*, *incorruptible* (late Lat.): ligna, Hier. Ep. 64, 9; Aug. Psa. 95; id. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.—*Adv.:* **imputrĭbĭlĭter**, *incorruptibly*, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

* **īmŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [imus], *the lowest:* oricilla, Cat. 25, 2 (for which: auricula infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 4).

īmus, a, um, v. inferus.

1. in (old forms **endŏ** and **indŭ**, freq. in ante-class. poets; cf. Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4; id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2; Lucil. ap. Lact. 5, 9, 20; Lucr. 2, 1096; 5, 102; 6, 890 et saep.), *prep.* with *abl.* and *acc.* [kindr. with Sanscr. an; Greek ἐν, ἐν-θα, ἐν-θεν, εἰς, i. e. ἐν-ς, ἀνά; Goth. ana; Germ. in], denotes either rest or motion within or into a place or thing; opp. to ex; *in*, *within*, *on*, *upon*, *among*, *at; into*, *to*, *towards*. **I.** With *abl.* **A.** In space. **1.** Lit., *in* (with *abl.* of the place or thing in which): aliorum fructus in terra est, aliorum et extra, Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 61: alii in corde, alii in cerebro dixerunt animi esse sedem et locum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: eo in rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, id. Brut. 43, 161: qui sunt cives in eadem re publica, id. Rep. 1, 32 *fin.:* facillimam in ea re publica esse concordiam, in qua idem conducat omnibus, id. ib.: T. Labienus ex loco superiore, quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 4: quod si in scaena, id est in contione verum valet, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 97: in foro palam Syracusis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81: plures in eo loco sine vulnere quam in proelio aut fuga intereunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: tulit de caede, quae in Appia via facta esset, Cic. Mil. 6, 15: in via fornicata, Liv. 22, 36: vigebat in illa domo mos patrius et disciplina, Cic. de Sen. 11, 37: in domo furtum factum ab eo qui domi fuit, Quint. 5, 10, 16: nupta in domo, Liv. 6, 34, 9: copias in castris continent, *in*, *within*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: cum in angusto quodam pulpito stans diceret, Quint. 11, 3, 130: se ac suos in vehiculo conspici, Liv. 5, 40, 10: malo in illa tua sedecula sedere, quam in istorum sella curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10: sedere in solio, id. Fin. 2, 21, 66: Albae constiterant, in urbe opportuna, id. Phil. 4, 2, 6. — Sometimes, also, with names of places: omnes se ultro sectari in Epheso memorat mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 182: heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Piraeo, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 1: navis et in Cajeta est parata nobis et Brundisii, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: complures (naves) in Hispali faciendas curavit, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: caesos in Marathone ac Salamine, Quint. 12, 10, 24: in Berenice urbe Troglodytarum, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183.—**2.** In indicating a multitude or number, of, in, or among which a person or thing is, *in*, *among* (= *gen. part.*): in his poëta hic nomen profitetur suum, Ter. Eun. prol. 3: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26: peto ut eum complectare, diligas, in tuis habeas, id. Fam. 13, 78, 2; cf.: in perditis et desperatis, id. ib. 13, 56, 1: omnia quae secundum naturam fiunt, sunt habenda in bonis, id. de Sen. 19, 71: dolor in maximis malis ducitur, id. Leg. 1, 11, 31: justissimus unus in Teucris, Verg. A. 2, 426: cecidere in pugna ad duo milia ... in his quatuor Romani centuriones, Liv. 27, 12, 16: in diis et feminae sunt, Lact. 1, 16, 17.—**3.** Of analogous relations of place or position: sedere in equo, *on horseback*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10: quid legati in equis, id. Pis. 25, 60: sedere in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109: in eo flumine pons erat, *on*, *over*, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: in herboso Apidano, *on the banks of*, Prop. 1, 3, 6: in digitis, *on tiptoe*, Val. Fl. 4, 267: castra in limite locat, *on the rampart*, Tac. A. 1, 50: ipse coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo, *on*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: oleae in arbore, Cels. 2, 24: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, *among*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: in ceteris nationibus, Cels. praef. 1: qui in Bruttiis praeerat, Liv. 25, 16, 7: in juvenibus, Quint. 11, 1, 32: nutus in mutis pro sermone est, id. 11, 3, 66.—Of dress, like *cum*, q. v.: in veste candida, Liv. 45, 20, 5; 34, 7, 3: in calceis, id. 24, 38, 2: in insignibus, id. 5, 41, 2: in tunicis albis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13: in Persico et vulgari habitu, Curt. 3, 3, 4: in lugubri veste, id. 10, 5, 17: in Tyriis, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: in Cois, id. ib. v. 298; cf.: homines in catenis Romam mittere, Liv. 29, 21, 12; 32, 1, 8: quis multa te in rosa urget, etc., Hor. C. 1, 5, 1; so, in viola aut in rosa, Cic. Tusc.

5, 26, 73.—So of arms: duas legiones in armis, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 6; cf. Verg. A. 3, 395: in armis hostis, *under arms*, Ov. M. 12, 65: quae in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt (= coram), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81; so, in oculis provinciae, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2: in oculis omnium, id. ib. 1, 3, 7: divitiae, decus, gloria in oculis sita sunt, Sall. C. 20, 14; Curt. 4, 13, 1; Liv. 22, 12, 6: Julianus in ore ejus (Vitellii) jugulatur, Tac. H. 3, 77; Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 7.—Of a passage in any writing (but when the author is named, by meton., for his works, *apud* is used, Krebs, Antibarb. p. 561): in populorum institutis aut legibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: in illis libris qui sunt de natura deorum, id. Fat. 1, 1: in Timaeo dicit, id. N. D. 1, 12, 30: epistula, in qua omnia perscripta erant, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2: perscribit in litteris, hostes ab se discessisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; but *in* is also used with an author's name when, not a place in his book, but a feature of his style, etc., is referred to: in Thucydide orbem modo orationis desidero, Cic. Or. 71, 234: in Herodoto omnia leniter fluunt, Quint. 9, 4, 18.—Of books: libri oratorii diu in manibus fuerunt, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 2; id. Lael. 25, 96; but more freq. trop.: in manibus habere, tenere, etc., *to be engaged, occupied with, to have under control* or *within reach:* philosophi quamcunque rem habent in manibus, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 18: quam spem nunc habeat in manibus, exponam, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16: rem habere in manibus, id. Att. 6, 3, 1; cf.: neque mihi in manu fuit Jugurtha qualis foret, *in my power*, Sall. J. 14, 4: postquam nihil esse in manu sua respondebatur, Liv. 32, 24, 2: quod ipsorum in manu sit, . . . bellum an pacem malint, Tac. A. 2, 46; but, cum tantum belli in manibus esset, *was in hand, busied* (cf.: inter manus), Liv. 4, 57, 1; so, quorum epistulas in manu teneo, Cic. Phil. 12, 4, 9; cf. id. Att. 2, 2, 2: in manu poculum tenens, id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: coronati et lauream in manu tenentes, Liv. 40, 37, 3; Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*—Of that which is thought of as existing in the mind, memory, character, etc.: in animo esse, Cic. Fam. 14, 11: in animo habere, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: lex est ratio insita in natura, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: in memoria sedere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122; cf.: tacito mutos volvunt in pectore questus, Luc. 1, 247: quanta auctoritas fuit in C. Metello! Cic. de Sen. 17, 61.—So freq. of a person's qualities of mind or character: erat in eo summa eloquentia, summa fides, Cic. Mur. 28, 58; cf.: in omni animante est summum aliquid atque optimum, ut in equis, id. Fin. 4, 41, 37: si quid artis in medicis est, Curt. 3, 5, 13; cf.: nihil esse in morte timendum, Lucr. 3, 866.—Esp., in eo loco, *in that state* or *condition:* in eo enim loco res sunt nostrae, ut, etc., Liv. 7, 35, 7: si vos in eo loco essetis, quid aliud fecissetis? Cat. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 21; so, quo in loco, etc.: cum ex equitum et calonum fuga, quo in loco res essent, cognovissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: videtis, quo in loco res haec siet, Ter Phorm. 2, 4, 6: quod ipse, si in eodem loco esset, facturus fuerit, Liv. 37, 14, 5.—Hence, without loco, in eo esse ut, etc., *to be in such a condition*, etc.: non in eo esse Carthaginiensium res, ut Galliam armis obtineant, Liv. 30, 19, 3: cum res non in eo esset, ut Cyprum tentaret, id. 33, 41, 9; 8, 27, 3; 2, 17, 5; Nep. Mil. 7, 3; id. Paus. 5, 1 (cf. I. C. 1. infra).—**B.** In time, indicating its duration, *in, during, in the course of:* feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia, *in my youth, when I was young*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 6: in tempore hoc, Ter. And. 4, 5, 24: in hoc tempore, Tac. A. 13, 47: in tali tempore, Sall. C. 48, 5; Liv. 22, 35; 24, 28 al.: in diebus paucis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: in brevi spatio, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Vesp. 4: in qua aetate, Cic. Brut. 43 *fin.:* in ea aetate, Liv. 1, 57: in omni aetate, Cic. de Sen. 3, 9: in aetate, qua jam Alexander orbem terrarum subegisset, Suet. Caes. 7: qua (sc. Iphigenia) nihil erat in eo quidem anno natum pulchrius, *in the course of, during the year*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95 (al. eo quidem anno): nihil in vita se simile fecisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91: nihil in vita vidit calamitatis A. Cluentius, id. Clu. 6, 18: in tota vita inconstans, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.—**b.** In tempore, *at the right* or *proper time, in time* (Cic. uses only tempore; v. tempus): eccum ipsum video in tempore huc se recipere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 24: ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5: spreta in tempore gloria interdum cumulatior redit, id. 2, 47: rebellaturi, Tac. A. 12, 50: atque adeo in ipso tempore eccum ipsum obviam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 52: in tempore, opportune. Nos sine praepositione dicimus *tempore* et *tempori*, Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 4, 19.—**c.** In praesentia and in praesenti, *at present, now, at this moment, under these circumstances:* sic enim mihi in praesentia occurrit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 14: vestrae quidem cenae non solum in praesentia, sed etiam postero die jucundae sunt, id. ib. 5, 35, 100: id quod unum maxime in praesentia desiderabatur, Liv. 21, 37: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut, etc., *for the present*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4.—**d.** With *gerunds* and *fut. pass. participles*, to indicate duration of time, *in:* fit, ut distrahatur in deliberando animus, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9; id. Fam. 2, 6, 2: vitiosum esse in dividendo partem in genere numerare, id. Fin. 2, 9, 26: quod in litteris dandis praeter consuetudinem proxima nocte vigilarat, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: in agris vastandis incendiisque faciendis hostibus, *in laying waste*, id. ib. 5, 19: in excidenda Numantia, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76: cum in immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, id. Or. 21, 74.—**C.** In other relations, where a person or thing is thought of as in a certain condition, situation, or relation, *in:* qui magno in aere alieno majores etiam possessiones habent, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: se in insperatis repentinisque pecuniis jactare, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: Larinum in summo timore omnium cum armatis advolavit, id. Clu. 8, 25.—So freq., of qualities or states of mind: summa in sollicitudine ac timore Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: torpescentne dextrae in amentia illa? Liv. 23, 9, 7: hunc diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5; Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2: in metu, Tac. A. 14, 43: in voluptate, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62: alicui in amore esse, *beloved*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3: alicui in amoribus esse, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: res in invidia erat, Sall. J. 25, 5; Liv. 29, 37, 17: sum in expectatione omnium rerum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 10: num . . . Diogenem Stoicum coëgit in suis studiis obmutescere senectus? *in his studies*, Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: mirificam cepi voluptatem ex tua diligentia: quod in summis tuis occupationibus mihi tamen rei publicae statum per te notum esse voluisti, *even in, notwithstanding your great occupations*, id. Fam. 3, 11, 4.—So freq., of business, employment, occupations, etc.: in aliqua re versari, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: similia iis, quae in consilio dixerat, Curt. 5, 5, 23: in certamine armorum atque in omni palaestra quid satis recte cavetur, Quint. 9, 4, 8: agi in judiciis, id. 11, 1, 78: tum vos mihi essetis in consilio, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28: in actione . . . dicere, Quint. 8, 2, 2.—Of an office, magistracy: in quo tum magistratu forte Brutus erat, Liv. 1, 59, 7; 4, 17, 1: in eo magistratu pari diligentia se praebuit, Nep. Han. 7, 5 (cf. B. 1. supra): in ea ipsa causa fuit eloquentissimus, Cic. Brut. 43, 160: qui non defendit nec obsistit, si potest, injuriae, tam est in vitio, quam, etc., *is in the wrong, acts wrongly*, id. Off. 1, 7, 23: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, *is wrong*, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: non sunt in eo genere tantae commoditates corporis, id. ib. 4, 12, 29; cf.: an omnino nulla sit in eo genere distinctio, id. Or. 61, 205: Drusus erat de praevaricatione absolutus in summa quatuor sententiis, *on the whole*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16; cf.: et in omni summa, ut mones, valde me ad otium pacemque converto, id. ib. 3, 5, 5; but, in summa, sic maxime judex credit, etc., *in a word, in fine*, Quint. 9, 2, 72; Auct. B. Alex. 71; Just. 37, 1, 8: horum (juvenum) inductio in parte simulacrum decurrentis exercitus erat: ex parte elegantioris exercitii quam militaris artis, *in part*, Liv. 44, 9, 5; cf.: quod mihi in parte verum videtur, Quint. 2, 8, 6: patronorum in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior interrogatio est, id. 5, 7, 22: hoc facere in eo homine consueverunt, *in the case of*, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52, 12: Achilles talis in hoste fuit, Verg. A. 2, 540: in hoc homine saepe a me quaeris, etc., *in the case of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6: in hominibus impiis, Sall. C. 51, 15: suspectus et in morte matris fuit, Suet. Vit. 14: qui praesentes metuunt, in absentia hostes erunt, = absentes, Curt. 6, 3, 8 (cf. I. B. c. supra).—Of the meaning of words, etc.: non solum in eodem sensu, sed etiam in diverso, eadem verba contra, Quint. 9, 3, 36: aliter voces aut eaedem in diversa significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69: Sallustius in significatione ista non superesse sed superare dicit, Gell. 1, 22, 15: stips non dicitur in significatione trunci, Charis. 1, 18, 39: semper in significatione ea hortus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50.—**2.** In with *abl.* of *adjj.* is used with the verbs *esse* and *habere* to express quality: cum exitus haud in facili essent, i. e. haud faciles, Liv. 3, 8, 9: adeo moderatio tuendae libertatis in difficili est, id. 3, 8, 11; 3, 65, 11; but mostly with *adjj.* of the first and second declension: in obscuro esse, Liv. praef. § 3: in dubio esse, id. 2, 3, 1; 3, 19, 8; Ov. H. 19, 174: dum in dubiost animus, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; 2, 2, 10: in integro esse, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; id. Att. 11, 15, 4: in incerto esse, Liv. 5, 28, 5: in obvio esse, id. 37, 23, 1: in tuto esse, id. 38, 4, 10; cf.: videre te in tuto, Cat. 30, 6: in aequo esse, Liv. 39, 37, 14; Tac. A. 2, 44: in expedito esse, Curt. 4, 2, 22: in proximo esse, Quint. 1, 3, 4: in aperto esse, Sall. C. 5, 3: in promisco esse, Liv. 7, 17, 7: in augusto esse, Cels. 5, 27, 2: in incerto haberi, Sall. J. 46, 8; Tac. A. 15, 17: in levi habitum, id. H. 2, 21; cf.: in incerto relinquere, Liv. 5, 28, 5; Tac. H. 2, 83.

II. With *acc.* **A.** In space, with verbs of motion, *into* or *to* a place or thing (rarely with names of towns and small islands; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 398): influxit non tenuis quidam e Graecia rivulus in hanc urbem, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: in Ephesum advenit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35: in Epirum venire, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: ibo in Piræeum, visamque, ecquae advenerit in portum ex Epheso navis mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2: venio ad Piræea, in quo magis reprehendendus sum, quod . . . Piræea scripserim, non Piræeum, quam *in* quod addiderim; non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: se contulisse Tarquinios, in urbem Etruriae florentissimam, id. Rep. 2, 19: remigrare in domum veterem e nova, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: cum in sua rura venerunt, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, id. Fam. 15, 9: in Ubios legatos mittere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: dein Thalam pervenit, in oppidum magnum et opulentum, Sall. J. 75, 1: Regillum antiquam in patriam se contulerat, Liv. 3, 58, 1: abire in exercitum, Plaut. Am. prol. 102.—With *nuntio:* cum id Zmyrnam in contionem nuntiatum est, Tac. A. 4, 56: nuntiatur in castra, Lact. Most. Pers. 46; cf.: allatis in castra nuntiis, Tac. H. 4, 32: in manus sumere, tradere, etc., *into* one's *hands:* iste unumquodque vas in manus sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: Falerios se in manus Romanis tradidisse, Liv. 5, 27, 3.—Rarely with the verbs ponere, collocare, etc. (pregn., i. e. *to bring into* . . . and *place there*): in crimen populo ponere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 10: ut liberos, uxores suaque omnia in silvas deponerent, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: duplam pecuniam in thesauros reponi, Liv. 29, 19, 7: prius me collocavi in arborem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 6: sororem et propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—Motion in any direction, *up to, to, into, down to:* in caelum ascendere, Cic. Lael. 23 *fin.:* filium ipse paene in umeros suos extulisset, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, *up to the altar*, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 25: Saturno tenebrosa in Tartara misso, Ov. M. 1, 113: in flumen deicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; Nep. Chab. 4, 3.—**2.** Denoting mere direction towards a place or thing, and hence sometimes joined with versus, *towards:* quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: si in latus aut dextrum aut sinistrum, ut ipsi in usu est, cubat, Cels. 2, 3: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: in orientem Germaniae, in occidentem Hispaniae obtenditur, Gallis in meridiem etiam inspicitur, Tac. Agr. 10: in laevum prona nixus sedet Inachus urna, Stat. Th. 2, 218.—With *versus:* castra ex Biturigibus movet in Arvernos versus, *towards*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8 *fin.:* in Galliam versus movere, Sall. C. 56, 4: in

Italiam versus, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 11: si in urbem versus venturi erant, Plin. Ep. 10, 82. — **3.** So of that which is thought of as entering *into* the mind, memory, etc. (cf. I. A. 2. *fin.*): in memoriam reducere, Cic. Inv 1, 52, 98: in animum inducere, Liv. 27, 9: in mentem venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 3: frequens imitatio transit in mores, Quint. 1, 11, 3. — Or into a writing or speech: in illam Metellinam orationem addidi quaedam, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5.—**B.** In time, *into, till, for:* dormiet in lucem, *into the daylight, till broad day,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: statim e somno, quem plerumque in diem extrahunt, lavantur, Tac. G. 22: sermonem in multam noctem produximus, *deep into the night,* Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 239 Lindem.: in multam noctem luxit, Suet. Tib. 74: si febris in noctem augetur, Cels. 7, 27: dixit in noctem atque etiam nocte illatis lucernis, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 14: indutias in triginta annos impetraverunt, *for thirty years,* Liv. 9, 37, 12; 7, 20, 8: nisi id verbum in omne tempus perdidissem, *forever,* Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: ad cenam hominem in hortos invitavit in posterum diem, *for the following day,* id. Off. 3, 14, 58: audistis auctionem constitutam in mensem Januarium, id. Agr. 1, 2, 4: subito reliquit annum suum seque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: solis defectiones itemque lunae praedicuntur in multos annos, *for many years,* id. Div. 2, 6, 17: postero die Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetere in acie, Liv. 27, 2: qui ab matutino tempore duraverunt in occasum, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: seritur (semen lini) a Kalendis Octobribus in ortum aquilae. Col. 2, 10, 17.—With *usque:* neque illi didicerunt haec usque in senectutem, Quint. 12, 11, 20: in illum usque diem servati, id. 8, 3, 68: in serum usque patente cubiculo, Suet. Oth. 11: regnum trahat usque in tempora fati, Sil. 11, 392: in posterum (posteritatem) or in futurum, *in future, for the future:* in praesens, *for the present:* in perpetuum or in aeternum, *forever:* sancit in posterum, ne quis, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: res dilata est in posterum, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: id aegre et in praesentia hi passi et in futurum etiam metum ceperunt, Liv. 34, 27, 10; cf.: ingenti omnium et in praesens laetitia et in futurum spe, id. 30, 17, 1: effugis in futurum, Tac. H. 1, 71: quod eum tibi quaestoris in loco constitueras, idcirco tibi amicum in perpetuum fore putasti? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30; cf.: oppidum omni periculo in perpetuum liberavit, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: quae (leges) non in tempus aliquod, sed perpetuae utilitatis causa in aeternum latae sunt, Liv. 34, 6, 4: in tempus, *for a while, for a short time, for the occasion* (post-Aug.): sensit miles in tempus conficta, Tac. A. 1, 37: ne urbs sine imperio esset, in tempus deligebatur, qui jus redderet, id. ib. 6, 11: scaena in tempus structa, id. ib. 14, 20. —So in diem, *for the day,* to meet the day's want: nihil ex raptis in diem commeatibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40, 8: rapto in diem frumento, id. 4, 10, 1; but, cum illa fundum emisset in diem, i. e. *a fixed day of payment,* Nep. Att. 9, 5: in singulos dies, or simply in dies, with comparatives and verbs denoting increase, *from day to day, daily:* vitium in dies crescit, Vell. 2, 5, 2: in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7: qui senescat in dies, Liv. 22, 39, 15: in diem, *daily:* nos in diem vivimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: in diem et horam, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47; and in horas, *hourly,* id. C. 2, 13, 14; id. S. 2, 7, 10.—**C.** In other relations, in which an aiming at, an inclining or striving towards a thing, is conceivable, *on, about, respecting; towards, against; for, as; in, to; into:* id, quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, *about the philosophers,* Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: Callimachi epigramma in Ambraciotam Cleombrotum est, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 84; cf.: cum cenaret Simonides apud Scopam cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, etc., id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: quo amore tandem inflammati esse debemus in ejus modi patriam, *towards,* id. ib. 1, 44, 196: in liberos nostros indulgentia, id. ib. 2, 40, 168: de suis meritis in rem publicam aggressus est dicere, id. Or. 38, 133: ita ad impietatem in deos, in homines adjunxit injuriam, *against,* id. N. D. 3, 34 *fin.:* in dominum quaeri, *to be examined as a witness against,* id. Mil. 22, 60: in eos impetum facere, id. Att. 2, 22, 1: invehi in Thebanos, Nep. Epam. 6, 1; id. Tim. 5, 3: quaecumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: num etiam in deos immortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv. 7, 6, 11: vereor coram in os te laudare amplius, *to your face,* Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5: si in me exercitus (pugnos), quaeso, in parietem ut primum domes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 168: in puppim rediere rates, Luc. 3, 545 Burm. (cf.: sic equi dicuntur in frena redire, pulsi in terga recedere, Sulp. ad loc.): Cumis eam vidi: venerat enim in funus: cui funeri ego quoque operam dedi, *to the funeral, to take charge of the funeral,* Cic. Att. 15, 1, B: se quisque eum optabat, quem fortuna in id certamen legeret, Liv. 21, 42, 2: quodsi in nullius mercedem negotia eant, pauciora fore, Tac. A. 11, 6: haec civitas mulieri redimiculum praebeat, haec in collum, haec in crines, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33: Rhegium quondam in praesidium missa legio, Liv. 28, 28; so, datae in praesidium cohortes, Tac. H. 4, 35: hoc idem significat Graecus ille in eam sententiam versus, *to this effect* or *purport,* Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; cf. id. Fam. 9, 15, 4: haec et in eam sententiam cum multa dixisset, id. Att. 2, 22: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nulla selectione uterentur, id. Fin. 3, 4, 12: in utramque partem disputat, *on both sides, for and against,* id. Off. 3, 23, 89: te rogo, me tibi in omnes partes defendendum putes, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 *fin.:* facillime et in optimam partem cognoscuntur adulescentes, qui se ad claros et sapientes viros contulerunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 46: cives Romani servilem in modum cruciati et necati, *in the manner of slaves,* Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13; cf.: miserandum in modum milites populi Romani capti, necati sunt, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: senior quidam Veiens vaticinantis in modum cecinit, Liv. 5, 15, 4; also: domus et villae in urbium modum aedificatae, Sall. C. 12, 3: perinde ac si in hanc formulam omnia judicia legitima sint, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: judicium quin acciperet in ea ipsa verba quae Naevius edebat, non recusasse, id. Quint. 20, 63; cf.: senatusconsultum in haec verba factum, Liv. 30, 43, 9: pax data Philippo in has leges est, id. 33, 30: Gallia omnis divisa est in partes tres, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf.: quae quidem in confirmationem et reprehensionem dividuntur, Cic. Part. Or. 9, 33: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, i. e. *for* or *over each state,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 26: itaque Titurium Tolosae quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras portorii nomine exegisse, id. Font. 5, 9: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, *a head, for each person,* Liv. 2, 33 *fin.:* Macedonibus treceni nummi in capita statutum est pretium, id. 32, 17, 2; cf.: Thracia in Rhoemetalcen filium . . . inque liberos Cotyis dividitur (i. e. inter), Tac. A. 2, 67.—**2.** Of the object or end in view, regarded also as the motive of action or effect: non te in me illiberalem, sed me in se neglegentem putabit, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 16: neglegentior in patrem, Just. 32, 3, 1: in quem omnes intenderat curas, Curt. 3, 1, 21: quos ardere in proelia vidi, Verg. A. 2, 347: in bellum ardentes, Manil. 4, 220: nutante in fugam exercitu, Flor. 3, 10, 4: in hanc tam opimam mercedem agite (= ut eam vobis paretis, Weissenb. ad loc.), Liv. 21, 43, 7: certa praemia, in quorum spem pugnarent, id. 21, 45, 4: in id sors dejecta, id. 21, 42, 2: in id fide accepta, id. 28, 17, 9: in spem pacis solutis animis, id. 6, 11, 5 et saep.: ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc, ut, etc., Hor. Epod. 17, 63: nec in hoc adhibetur, ut, etc., Sen. Ep. 16, 3: alius non in hoc, ut offenderet, facit, id. de Ira, 2, 26, 3: in quod tum missi? Just. 38, 3, 4.—So, like *ad,* with words expressing affections or inclination of the mind: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: paratus in res novas, Tac. H. 4, 32: in utrumque paratus, Verg. A. 2, 61.—**3.** Of the result of an act or effort: denique in familiae luctum atque in privignorum funus nupsit, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: paratusque miles, ut ordo agminis in aciem adsisteret, Tac. A. 2, 16: excisum Euboicae latus ingens rupis in antrum, Verg. A. 6, 42: portus ab Euroo fluctu curvatus in arcum, id. ib. 3, 533: populum in obsequia principum formavit, Just. 3, 2, 9: omnium partium decus in mercedem corruptum erat, Sall. H. 1, 13 Dietsch: commutari ex veris in falsa, Cic. Fat. 9, 17; 9, 18: in sollicitudinem versa fiducia est, Curt. 3, 8, 20.—**4.** Esp. in the phrase: in gratiam or in honorem, alicujus, *in kindness, to show favor, out of good feeling, to show honor,* etc., to any one (first in Liv.; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 28, 21, 4; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 562): in gratiam levium sociorum injuriam facere, Liv. 39, 26, 12: pugnaturi in gratiam ducis, id. 28, 21, 4: quorum in gratiam Saguntum deleverat Hannibal, id. 28, 39, 13; cf. id. 35, 2, 6; 26, 6, 16: oratio habita in sexus honorem, Quint. 1, 1, 6: convivium in honorem victoriae, id. 11, 2, 12: in honorem Quadratillae, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7: in honorem tuum, Sen. Ep. 20, 7; 79, 2; 92, 1; Vell. 2, 41 al.—**5.** In the phrase, in rem esse, *to be useful, to avail* (cf.: e re esse; opp.: contra rem esse): ut aequom est, quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 10: si in rem est Bacchidis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 27; 2, 2, 7: hortatur, imperat, quae in rem sunt, Liv. 26, 44, 7: cetera, quae cognosse in rem erat, id. 22, 3, 2; 44, 19, 3: in rem fore credens universos adpellare, Sall. C. 20, 1; cf.: in duas res magnas id usui fore, Liv. 37, 15, 7: in hos usus, Verg. A. 4, 647.—**6.** To form adverbial expressions: non nominatim, qui Capuae, sed in universum qui usquam coissent, etc., *in general,* Liv. 9, 26, 8; cf.: terra etsi aliquanto specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: in universum aestimanti, etc., id. ib. 6: aestate in totum, si fieri potest, abstinendum est (Venere), *wholly, entirely,* Cels. 1, 3 *fin.;* cf. Col. 2, 1, 2: in plenum dici potest, etc., *fully,* Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 217: Marii virtutem in majus celebrare, *beyond due bounds,* Sall. J. 73, 5: aliter se corpus habere atque consuevit, neque in pejus tantum, sed etiam in melius, *for the worse, for the better,* Cels. 2, 2: in deterius, Tac. A. 14, 43: in mollius, id. ib. 14, 39: quid enim est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? Sen. de Ira, 2, 11: civitas saepta muris neque in barbarum corrupta (v. barbarus), Tac. A. 6, 42; cf.: aucto in barbarum cognomento, id. H. 5, 2: priusquam id sors cerneret, in incertum, ne quid gratia momenti faceret, in utramque provinciam decerni, *while the matter was uncertain,* Liv. 43, 12, 2: nec puer Iliacâ quisquam de gente Latinos In tantum spe tollet avos, *so much,* Verg. A. 6, 876: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27, 4; cf.: quaedam (aquae) fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24: viri in tantum boni, in quantum humana simplicitas intellegi potest, Vell. 2, 43, 4: quippe pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: meliore in omnia ingenio animoque quam fortuna usus, *in all respects,* Vell. 2, 13: ut simul in omnia paremur, Quint. 11, 3, 25: in antecessum dare, *beforehand,* Sen. Ep. 118.—**7.** Sometimes with esse, habere, etc., *in* is followed by the *acc.* (constr. pregn.), to indicate a direction, aim, purpose, etc. (but v. Madvig. Gram. § 230, obs. 2, note, who regards these accusatives as originating in errors of pronunciation); so, esse in potestatem alicujus, *to come into and remain in one's power:* esse in mentem alicui, *to come into and be in one's mind:* esse in conspectum, *to appear to and be in sight:* esse in usum, *to come into use, be used,* etc.: quod, qui illam partem urbis tenerent, in eorum potestatem portum futurum intellegebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38: ut portus in potestatem Locrensium esset, Liv. 24, 1, 13; 2, 14, 4: eam optimam rem publicam esse duco, quae sit in potestatem optimorum, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: neque enim sunt motus in nostram potestatem, Quint. 6, 2, 29: numero mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25; cf.: ecquid in mentem est tibi? id. Bacch. 1, 2, 53: nec prius surrexisse ac militibus in conspectum fuisse, quam, etc., Suet. Aug. 16: quod satis in usum fuit, sublato, ceterum omne incensum est, Liv. 22, 20, 6: ab hospitibus clientibusque suis, ab exteris nationibus, quae in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque essent, injurias propulsare, Cic. Div. ap. Caecil. 20, 66: adesse in senatum

jussit a. d. XIII. Kal. Octobr., id. Phil. 5, 7, 19.—Less freq. with habere: facito in memoriam habeas tuam majorem filiam mihi te despondisse, *call* or *bring to mind*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 108: M. Minucium magistrum equitum, ne quid rei bellicae gereret, prope in custodiam habitum, *put in prison*, *kept in prison*, Liv. 22, 25, 6: reliquos in custodiam habitos, Tac. H. 1, 87.—So rarely with other verbs: pollicetur se provinciam Galliam retenturum in senatus populique Romani potestatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 8.—**III.** In composition, *n* regularly becomes assimilated to a foll. *l*, *m*, or *r*, and is changed before the labials into *m*: illabor, immitto, irrumpo, imbibo, impello.—As to its meaning, according as it is connected with a verb of rest or motion, it conveys the idea of existence *in* a place or thing, or of motion, direction, or inclination *into* or *to* a place or thing: inesse; inhibere, inferre, impellere, etc. See Hand, Turs. III. pp. 243-356.

2. in (before *b* and *p*, im; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, the *n* assimilates itself to these consonants), an inseparable particle [kindred with Sanscr. a-, an-; Gr. ἀ-, ἀν; Goth. and Germ. un-], which negatives the meaning of the noun or participle with which it is connected; Engl. *un-*, *in-*, *not*: impar, *unequal*: intolerabilis, *unbearable*, *intolerable*: immitis, *not mild*, *rude*, etc.

īna, ae, *f.*, *a thin fibre* in paper (very rare), Marc. Emp. 31: exiles et ilia a tenuitate inarum, quas Graeci in chartis ita appellant, videntur esse dicta, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. exiles, p. 81 Müll.; cf.: ilia dicta ab ina, quae pars chartae est tenuissima, id. s. v. ilia, p. 104 Müll.

* **ĭn-abruptus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not broken off*, *unbroken*: catena, Stat. S. 5, 1, 44.

‡ **ĭn-abscondibile** ἄκρυπτον, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-absŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfinished*, *incomplete* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3, 25.

ĭn-accēdendus, a, um, *adj.* [accedo], *inaccessible*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 11.

ĭn-accensus, a, um, *adj.*, *unkindled*, *not inflamed* (poet.): ignes, Sil. 1, 96: pectus Veneri, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 225.

ĭn-accessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unapproachable*, *inaccessible* (post-class.): loca, Mam. Genethl. Maxim. 9, 3; Tert. adv. Prax. 15; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 11 al.

ĭn-accessus, a, um, *adj.*, *unapproached*, *unapproachable*, *inaccessible* (cf.: invius, impervius, devius, avius). **I.** Lit. (poet. and post-Aug.): mare scopulis inaccessum, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52: montes, id. 6, 28, 32, § 144; 10, 12, 16, § 34; Flor. 3, 1, 14: aditus, Sil. 3, 516: lucus, Verg. A. 7, 11: spelunca radiis solis, id. ib. 8, 195.—**II.** Trop., *unattainable*: Pindarus imitationi, Macr. S. 5, 17, 7: formositas, App. M. 4, p. 155.

* **ĭn-accresco,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to increase*: nausea nominis inaccrescit, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

‡ **ĭn-accūsābĭlis** ἀνέγκλητος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-accūsātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not accused* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 49.

‡ **ĭn-acerbo** δεινοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ăcesco (also **inăcisco**), ăcŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become sour in* any thing, *to turn sour* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: quibus frequenter inacescit cibus, Scrib. Comp. 104.—**II.** Trop.: haec tibi per totos inacescant omnia sensus, *let them sour*, i. e. *imbitter you*, Ov. R. A. 307; cf.: si tibi inacuit nostra contumelia, App. M. 5, p. 163, 23.

Īnăchĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a girl*, Hor. Epod. 11, 6; 12, 14 sq.

Īnăchus or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Ἴναχος, *the first king of Argos*, *father of Io and Phoroneus*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 21; 3, 19, 1; Verg. A. 7, 372; Lact. 1, 11, 20. Also, *a river in Argolis* named for king Inachus, now *Banitza*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Ov. M. 1, 583; 642 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 792; Stat. Th. 4, 119.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Īnăchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Inachian*; poet. also, i. q. *Argive* or *Grecian*: juvenca, i. e. *Io*, Verg. G. 3, 153; hence also: bos, i. e. *Isis*, *identified with Io*, Ov. F. 3, 658: ira, i. e. *of Juno against Io*, Petr. 139: Argi (*governed by Inachus*, or *on the river Inachus*), Verg. A. 7, 286: undae, i. e. *of the river Inachus*, Val. Fl. 4, 397; but also *of the Lernean Sea* (of Lerna, near Argos), Luc. 4, 634: rex, i. e. *Adrastus*, *king of Argos*, Stat. Th. 2, 145: litus, i. e. *Argolic* or *Grecian*, Ov. F. 5, 656: urbes, Verg. A. 11, 286: natae, Val. Fl. 8, 148: Linus (as the son of the Argive Psamathe), Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 8: Perseus (as the son of the Argive Danaë), Claud. in Ruf. 1, 278.—**B. Īnăchus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: pubes, i. e. *Grecian*, Stat. Th. 8, 363.—**C. Īnăchĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Inachus*; so *Perseus* (cf. in the preced.), Ov. M. 4, 720; *Epaphus* (as the son of Io), id. ib. 1, 753; in *plur.*, *the Argives*, Stat. Th. 3, 365.—**Īnăchis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Inachian*; or *subst.*, *a female descendant of Inachus*: ripae, i. e. *of the river Inachus*, Ov. M. 1, 640: Acrisione (as the daughter of the Argive Danaë), Verg. Cat. 11, 33.—*Subst.*, of *Io*, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 4; Ov. F. 1, 454; id. M. 1, 611; identified with Isis (v. above, under Inachius), id. ib. 9, 687.—In *plur.*: **Īnăchĭdes,** um, *female Argives*, Claud. B. G. 407.

ĭn-actŭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *inactive* (post-class.): homo (with desidiosus), Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 16; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 587.

ĭnactus, a, um, *Part.*, from inigo.

inadc-, v. inacc-.

inadf-, v. inaff-.

* **ĭnădĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-, 1. adeo], *unapproachable*, *inaccessible*: lacus vestigio inspectoris, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: terra, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 11, 18.

inadp-, v. inapp-.

inads-, v. inass-.

inadsc-, v. inasc-

inadt-, v. inatt-.

* **ĭn-ădūlābĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *inaccessible to flattery*: judex (with incorruptus), Gell. 14, 4, 3.

ĭn-ădustus, a, um, *adj.*, *not burned*, *unburned*, *unsinged* (very rare): corpus, Ov. H. 12, 93: fratres, Prud. Apoth. 131.

ĭnaedĭfĭcātĭo, false reading in Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 55, for aedificatio.

ĭn-aedĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to build in*, *on*, or *at* a place; *to build up*, *erect*. **I.** Lit. (class.): neiquis in ieis loceis . . . quid inaedificatum inmolitumve habeto, Lex. Jul. Munic. 71: inaedificata in muris moenia, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: de domo tua, in qua ita est inaedificatum sacellum, ut, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 14, 31; Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 3: conjectis celeriter stramentis (tecta) inaedificare, id. ib. 8, 5, 2: quae in loca publica inaedificata habebant, Liv. 39, 44, 4: tribus primis et quinto aquilarum generi inaedificatur nido lapis aëtites, *is built into*, *made a part of*, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12: supra pilas, Dig. 41, 1, 30 *fin.* (al. aedificare).—Poet.: nisi inaedificata superne multa forent multis nubila, *piled upon*, Lucr. 6, 264.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To build up*, *wall up*: portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 3: nec clausae modo portae, sed etiam inaedificatae erant, Liv. 44, 45, 6; cf.: a Serrano sanctissima sacella suffossa, inaedificata, oppressa . . . foedata esse nescimus? Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 31.—**2.** *To build upon*, *to cover with buildings*: aliquem locum, Dig. 13, 7, 43 *init.*—**II.** Trop., *to burden*: quantum imponere et, ut ita dicam, inaedificare voluisset, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 3.

ĭn-aequābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *uneven*, *unequal* (rare, but good prose): campester locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: solum, Liv. 35, 28, 9: venarum inaequabili percussu, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: haec inaequabili varietate distinguimus, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 12.—**II.** Of number, *disproportionate*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 22.—*Adv.*: **ĭnaequābĭlĭter,** *unevenly*, *unequally*: maturescunt ova, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8 Schneider: rexit provinciam (with varie), Suet. Galb. 9: gessit censuram, id. Claud. 16.

ĭnaequābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inaequabilis], *inequality*, *unlikeness*, *variety* (post-class. and very rare), Varr. L. L. 8, 3, 108: elementorum, Arn. 2, 81.—**II.** Gramm. t. t., = ἀνωμαλία, *want of uniformity*, *anomaly*: sermonis, Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 1.

ĭnaequābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. inaequabilis *fin.*

ĭn-aequālis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Uneven* (in post-Aug. prose): loca, Tac. Agr. 36: mensae, i. e. *not nicely finished*, *rough*, Mart. 1, 56, 11; cf.: inaequalia et confragosa (sc loca), Quint. 8, 5, 29: inaequales beryllo Virro tenet phialas, Juv. 5, 38.—**II.** *Unequal*, *unlike* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): portus, *of different sizes*, Ov. M. 5, 408; cf.: triangula inaequalibus lateribus (opp. aequa), Quint. 1, 10, 41: siccat inaequales calices conviva, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: auctumni, *changeable*, *variable in temperature*, Ov. M. 1, 117: vixit inaequalis, clavum ut mutaret in horas, *inconstant*, *inconsistent*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 10: stulti et inaequales, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12: tonsor, *that cuts unevenly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 94: procellae, *that roughen the sea*, id. C. 2, 9, 3.—*Comp.*: nihil est ipsa aequalitate inaequalius, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 3.—*Sup.*: inaequalissimarum rerum sortes, Suet. Aug. 75.—*Adv.*: **ĭnaequālĭter,** *unevenly*, *disproportionately*: ova maturescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8 Bonon. (al. inaequabiliter): censuram gerere, Suet. Claud. 15; id. Galb. 9: findi, Col. Arbor. 7, 5: dispergere bracchia, Cels. 2, 6: deprimere alios, alios extollere, Liv. 37, 53, 6.

ĭnaequālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-aequalis], *unevenness*, *unlikeness*, *inequality* (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: togae et tunicae, Varr. L. L. 8, § 28 Müll.: inaequalitate dissident (supercilia), Quint. 11, 3, 79: coloris, id. 12, 9, 17; 11, 3, 43.—In *plur.*, Col. 3, 12, 3; Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177.—**II.** In partic., *grammatical irregularity*, *anomaly*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 3 Müll.; Gell. 2, 25, 3.

ĭnaequālĭter, *adv.*, v. inaequalis *fin.*

ĭn-aequātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unequal*: onus, Tib. 4, 1, 42 (4, 1, 43).

ĭn-aequo, āre, *v. a.*, *to make even* or *level*: haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat, Caes. B. C. 1, 27, 4.

ĭn-aestĭmābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** In gen., *that cannot be estimated* or *judged of*: nihil tam incertum nec tam inaestimabile est quam animi multitudinis, *so little to be counted upon*, Liv. 31, 34, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Inestimable*, *invaluable*, *incalculable*: quod e grege se imperatorum, velut inaestimabilem, secrevisset, Liv. 35, 14, 12: gaudium, id. 29, 32, 2: monumentum occasionis, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.—* **B.** *Not worthy to be esteemed*, *valueless*, opp. aestimabile, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

ĭn-aestĭmātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not rated*, *untaxed* (jurid. Lat.): fundus, Dig. 25, 3, 75: pretia, ib. 10.

ĭn-aestŭo, āre, *v. n.*, *to boil* or *rage in* any thing (rare): bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: succensi stomacho fellis inaestuans (impietas), Prud. adv. Symm. 1, praef. 58.

ĭn-affectātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unaffected*, *natural* (post-Aug.): ἀφέλεια simplex et inaffectata, Quint. 8, 3, 87: color (with simplex), id. 9, 4, 17: oratio, id. 11, 1, 93: jucunditas, id. 10, 1, 82: veritas verborum, Plin. Pan. 67, 1 al.

ĭnaggĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [in-aggero], *heaped up*: tellus, Sid. poët. Ep. 3, 12.

* **ĭn-ăgĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *immovable* (post-Aug.): aër (with iners), Sen. Q. N. 5, 5, 2.

ĭn-ăgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unmoved* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: inagitata remigio vastitas (maris), Sen. Suas. 1, § 2.—**II.** Trop.: terroribus, Sen. Ep. 75, 13.

* **ĭn-albĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to be white* or *light*: dies inalbebat, App. M. 7 *init.* p. 187 (perh. borrowed from Enn.; v. inalbo).

ĭn-albesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become white* or *pale*: venae inalbescunt, Cels. 2, 7 *fin.*; 5, 28: totum corpus cum pallore, id. 3, 24, 6; 5, 28, n. 1, 7.

ĭn-albo and **ind-albo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to make white* or *light*, *to whiten*, *brighten* (ante- and post-class.): ut primum tenebris abjectis indalbabat, Enn. ap. Achill. Stat. ad Cat. 64, 40 (Ann. v. 219 Vahl.; perh. imitated by Appuleius; v. inalbeo): cerei nocturnas tenebras inalbabant, App. M. 10, p. 248, 30.

* **ĭn-algesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become cold*: extremae partes membrorum, Cels. 3, 3, 11.

ĭn-ălĭēnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unspoiled*, *uncorrupted* (post-class.): propolis, Scrib. Comp. 214.

ĭn-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *living upon*

the Alps, Alpine: populi, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47: gentes, Suet. Aug. 21.—*Subst.:* **Inalpīni,** ōrum, *m., inhabitants of the Alps,* Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.

* **in-altĕro,** āvi, 1, *v. a., to include the one in the other* (post-class.): quas non divisit, tacendo inalteravit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 4.

in-alto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to raise, exalt* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: inaltata est cava mundi rotunditas in modum sphaerae, App. Trism. p. 85, 41 dub. — **II.** Transf.: qui superbos deprimit, humiles inaltat, Paul. Carm. 21, 738.

in-ămābĭlis, e, *adj., not worthy of love, not lovely, repugnant, revolting, hateful, odious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inamabilis, illepidus vivo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3: genus ipsum inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 3: tristique palus inamabilis undâ, Verg. A. 6, 438: regnum (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 4, 477; 14, 590: feritas, id. P. 1, 6, 5: nihil est inamabilius quam diligens stultitia, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *med.* — In the *neutr.* adverb.: inamabile ridet, Ov. A. A. 3, 289.

* **in-ămāresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become bitter:* epulae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 107.

in-ămārĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [in-amarus], *to imbitter* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 5, 15.

* **in-ămātus,** a, um, *adj., not loved, disliked:* ager, Sil. 12, 526.

* **in-ambĭtĭōsus,** a, um, *adj., unambitious, unassuming:* rura, Ov. M. 11, 765.

inambŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inambulo]. **I.** *A walking up and down* on the rostra (of orators; rare but class.), Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Cic. Brut. 43, 158. — Poet.: tremuli lecti, *a moving* or *shaking to and fro,* Cat. 6, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a place to walk in, a walk, promenade,* Vitr. 1, 3; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11.

in-ambŭlo, āre, *v. n., to walk up and down, pace to and fro* (class.): paululum in porticu, Cic. Rep. 1, 2: in viridi opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: domi, id. Att. 6, 2, 5: cum quidam pransus... manibus ad tergum rejectis inambularet, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: per muros, Liv. 23, 43, 8.—*Impers.:* inambulandumst, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 92.

in-āmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj., that cannot be lost* (late Lat.): voluntas pietatis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 30 *med.*

in-ămoenus, a, um, *adj., unpleasant, disagreeable, gloomy* (poet.): regna (of the Lower World), Ov. M. 10, 15: Cocytos, Stat. Th. 1, 89: feritas viae, id. Silv. 2, 2, 33: id genus operis inamabile, inamoenum, Plin. Ep. 9, 10, 3: lex, Aus. Idyll. Mon. 1. 1.

in-amplexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-amplector], *not to be embraced* or *contained in:* loco, Cassiod. in Psa. 17, 13.

ĭnānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [inanis], *to become empty* (late Lat.): conchulae, Amm. 23, 6, 86; Aug. de Mus. 6, 13.

* **ĭnānĭae,** ārum, *f.* [id.], *emptiness* (comic): inaniis sunt oppletae atque araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6; cf.: inanis pro inanitate, Non. 123, 19.

(**ĭnānĭlŏgus,** false read. for inaniloquus.)

ĭnānĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n., a vain talking,* = κενολογία, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 16.

ĭnānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [inanis-loquor], *that talks in vain,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24 Ritschl *N. cr.;* cf. inaniloquus κενολόγος, Gloss. Philox.

in-ănĭmālis, e, *adj., lifeless, inanimate* (post-class.): omnia (opp. animalia), App. Trism. p. 88; Macr. S. 4, 6; Tert. Apol. 48.

in-ănĭmans, antis, *adj., inanimate* (post-Aug. and very rare): aut animantia sunt aut inanimantia, Sen. Ep. 58, 9 (al. inanimata).

in-ănĭmātus, a, um, *adj., lifeless, inanimate* (late Lat.), Boëth. Arist. Anal. Prior. 1, 4, p. 471 sq. (but not in Cicero; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 534 sq.).

ĭnānĭmentum, i, *n.* [inanio], *emptiness,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 19.

ĭnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [2. in-anima], *without breath* or *without life, breathless, lifeless, inanimate* (Appuleian): ventus, i. e. *that does not blow,* App. M. 1, p. 103, 23: humi projectus, inanimis, id. ib. p. 108, 25; cf. ib. 2, p. 125, 41.

ĭnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-animus], *lifeless, inanimate* (class.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 534): cum inter inanimum et animal hoc maxime intersit, quod inanimum nihil agit, animal agit aliquid, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37; cf.: inanimum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo; quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: cujusque generis vel inanimi vel animantis origo, id. ib. 5, 24, 69; id. Rep. 6, 26: res (opp. quodque animal), id. Div. 2, 47, 98: natura, id. N. D. 2, 30, 76: muta atque inanima, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171; so with muta, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36; Tac. A. 4, 69 *fin.:* omnes res, animantes et inanimae, Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61; 4, 53, 66; cf.: ex mutis animalibus aut inanimis, Quint. 5, 3, 23: satiati caede animantium, quae inanima erant, etc., Liv. 41, 18, 4.

ĭnānĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [inanis], *to make empty, to empty out, evacuate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hoc ubi inanitur spatium, etc., Lucr. 6, 1005; cf.: locus inanitus magis ac vacuatus, ib. 1025: herbacea arefacta per se inanit alvum, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14: vesicas (polium), id. 21, 20, 84, § 146: corpora (luna, opp. implet), id. 2, 98, 99, § 122.—*Part.* as *subst.:* **ĭnānītum,** i, *n., vacancy, emptiness* (opp. plenum), Tert. Res. Carn. 4.

ĭnānis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. 2. in-], *empty, void* (opp. plenus; freq. and class.). **I.** Physically: cum vas inane dicimus, non ita loquimur ut physici, quibus inane esse nihil placet, sed ita, ut verbi causa sine aqua, sine vino, sine oleo vas esse dicamus, Cic. Fat. 11, 24: aqualis inanis (opp. plena), Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 41: tune inane quicquam putes esse, cum ita completa et conferta sint omnia, ut, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125: quae spatium pleno possint distinguere inane, Lucr. 1, 527: domum ejus exornatam et instructam, fere jam iste reddiderat nudam atque inanem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: granum inane cassumque, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161: quae (naves) inanes ad eum remitterentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 4; so, naves (opp. onustae), id. B. C. 3, 8, 3; 3, 40, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131; cf.: inde navigia inania et vacua hinc plena et onusta mittantur, Plin. Pan. 31, 4: lagenae, Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2: mensa, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existimes, *without a burden,* id. Am. 1, 1, 174; cf.: ego bajulabo: tu, ut decet dominum, ante me ito inanis, id. As. 3, 3, 70: janitor ad dantes vigilet: si pulset inanis Surdus, etc., *empty-handed, without presents,* Prop. 4 (5), 5, 47: hic homo est inanis, *without money, without fortune,* Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 44; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 2; id. Trin. 3, 2, 75: misera in civitate et inani, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: egentes inanesque discedere, id. ib. 2, 2, 9, § 25 *fin.:* structores ad frumentum profecti inanes redierunt, id. Att. 14, 3, 1; cf. id. Off. 3, 2, 6: equus, *without a rider,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; cf.: quid, quod omnes consulares... simul atque assedisti partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: absint inani funere neniae, *without a corpse,* Hor. C. 2, 20, 21: parasitus, *unfed, hungry,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 78: venter, *hungry,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 127; cf.: siccus, inanis Sperne cibum vilem, id. ib. 2, 2, 14: quod inani sufficit alvo, Juv. 5, 7: laeva, *without rings,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 9: litterae, *empty,* Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 1: paleae, *empty, light,* Verg. G. 3, 134: nubila, id. ib. 4, 196: venti, id. A. 6, 740: tum ebur ex inani corpore extractum (a transl. of the Platon. ἀπολελοιπότος ψυχὴν σώματος), *lifeless, dead,* Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Mos.: corpus, Ov. H. 15, 116; id. Am. 3, 9, 6; cf. in the foll.: vulgus, i. e. *the shades,* Stat. Th. 1, 93; cf. umbra, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: imago, id. F. 5, 463: regna Ditis, Verg. A. 6, 269: Tartara, Ov. M. 11, 670: leo, *a lion's hide,* Stat. Th. 1, 483; so, tigris, id. ib. 6, 722: vultus, i. e. *blind,* Sen. Phoen. 43: Gaurus, i. e. *hollow* (an extinct volcano), Juv. 9, 57. — (β) With *abl., gen.,* or *ab* (the last rare): nulla epistula inanis aliqua re utili, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 1: Agyrinensis ager centum septuaginta aratoribus inanior est, id. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: sanguinis atque animi pectus inane, Ov. H. 3, 60: corpus animae, id. M. 13, 488; 2, 611; Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 32: lymphae dolium, Hor. C. 3, 11, 26: pectus deorum, Sil. 2, 309: inanis a marsupio, Prud. στεφ. 2, 104. — **B.** *Subst.:* **ĭnāne,** is, *n., an empty space, a void* (most freq. in Lucr.): scilicet hoc id erit vacuum quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 439: namque est in rebus inane, id. 1, 330 sq.; cf. id. 1, 569; 2, 236: ita nullum inane, nihil esse individuum potest, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: plus esse inanis, Lucr. 1, 365: inani, ib. 524: inane, id. 1, 369; 426; 507; 514 et saep.: ad inane naturae, Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13: per inane, *through the air,* Lucr. 1, 1018; 2, 65 et saep.; Verg. E. 6, 31; id. A. 12, 906; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169 et saep.—*Abl.:* inani, Lucr. 1, 742; 1009: ab inani, id. 1, 431: in inani, id. 1, 1078; 2, 122: sine inani, id. 1, 510; 532; 538: per inania, id. 1, 223; Ov. M. 2, 506.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *empty, useless, worthless, vain, unprofitable:* aures ipsae, quid plenum, quid inane sit judicant, Cic. Brut. 8, 34: quod honestum nos et laudabile esse dicamus, id illi cassum quiddam et inani vocis sono decoratum esse dicant, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; cf.: honesti inane nomen esse, id. Ac. 2, 22, 71: sin vera visa divina sunt, falsa autem et inania humana, id. Div. 2, 62, 127: voces inanes fundere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; cf. elocutio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 20: damnatus inani judicio, Juv. 1, 47: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: verba, id. 8, 2, 17; 9, 3, 100; cf. verborum torrenti, id. 10, 7, 23: crimen, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177: o inanes nostras contentiones! id. de Or. 3, 2, 7: o spes fallaces et cogitationes inanes meae! id. Mil. 34, 94; cf.: inani et tenui spe te consolaris, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: spes, Verg. A. 10, 627: religio, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 *fin.:* delectari multis inanibus rebus, ut gloriâ, etc., id. Lael. 14, 49; 23, 86: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46: causas nequidquam nectis inanes, Verg. A. 9, 219: minae, Hor. Epod. 6, 3: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, *vacant, leisure,* Verg. A. 4, 433; so, tempora (with morae), Val. Fl. 3, 657: tempora, in prosody, i. q. the Gr. κενὸς χρόνος, *the use of a short syllable for a long one,* Quint. 9, 4, 51 Spald.—(β) With *gen.:* omnia plena consiliorum, inania verborum, *poor in words,* Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 37: quae inanissima prudentiae reperta sunt, id. Mur. 12, 26.—**B.** Of persons, *vain, worthless, petty:* Graii, Lucr. 1, 639: homo inanis et regiae superbiae, Sall. J. 64, 5: imagines, quibus inanissimi homines serviunt, Lact. 2, 17, 8: inanes Hoc juvat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76; Liv. 45, 23, 16; Lucr. 1, 639: hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16; cf.: illud vero pusilli animi et inanis, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7: non negaverim totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia, Liv. 45, 23, 16.—**C.** As *subst.:* **ĭnāne,** is, *n., that which is empty* or *vain; emptiness, vanity, inanity:* o curas hominum! o quantum est in rebus inane! Pers. 1, 1: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113.—*Plur.:* dum vitat humum, nubes et inania captet, id. A. P. 230: inania famae, *idle reports,* Tac. A. 2, 76: inania belli, id. ib. 2, 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **ĭnānĭter,** *vainly, idly, uselessly:* exsultare, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: moveri, id. Ac. 2, 15, 47; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 34; pectus angere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 211: medicas exercet inaniter artes, Ov. M. 2, 618.

ĭnānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inanis]. **I.** Lit., *emptiness, empty space* (rare but class.): mihi inanitate Jamdudum intestina murmurant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 5: per inanitatem ferri, Cic. Fat. 9, 18: oris, Quint. 1, 11, 6.—**II.** Trop., *emptiness, uselessness, inanity* (rare but class.): amputata circumcisaque inanitate omni, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 44; id. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: verborum et imaginum, Gell. 13, 8, 2.

ĭnānĭter, *adv.,* v. inanis *fin.*

ĭnānītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inanis], *emptiness* (opp. repletio), Isid. 4, 6, 11.

ĭnānītus, a, um, *Part.,* from inanio.

* **in-ăpertus,** a, um, *adj., not open:* fraudique inaperta senectus, *not exposed,* Sil. 7, 26.

* **in-appărātĭo,** ōnis, *f., want of preparation,* Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7.

in-apprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj., incomprehensible* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 38; Tert. adv. Val. 11; id. adv. Herm. 43 al.

* **in-ăquo,** āre, *v. a., to turn into water:* nutrimenta corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 14, 118.

in-ăquōsus, a, um, *adj., lacking wa-*

ter (post-class.): loca, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1: inaquosus ἄνυδρος, Gloss. Cyril.—As *subst.*: **ĭnăquōsa,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *dry places, desert places:* serpentes arida et inaquosa sectantur, Tert. Bapt. 1.

ĭn-ărātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unploughed, untilled, fallow* (poet.): terra, Verg. G. 1, 83: tellus, Hor. Epod. 16, 43: diu Pangaea, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

ĭnarcto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-arctus], *to circumscribe, limit* (post-class.), Aug. contr. Ep. Manich. 25, 27.

‡ **inarcŭlum** virgula erat ex malo Punico incurvata, quam regina sacrificans in capite gestabat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll. *N. cr.* [in-arcus].

ĭn-ardesco, arsi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to kindle, take fire, burn, glow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: nubes Solis inardescit radiis, Verg. A. 8, 623: arbusculae in igne ut ferrum inardescentes, Plin. 13, 25, 51, § 140: nec munus (i. e. vestis) umeris Herculis Inarsit aestuosius, Hor. Epod. 3, 18: inardescunt genae, Sen. Herc. Oet. 251.—**II.** Trop.: affectus omnis languescat necesse est, nisi voce, vultu, totius prope habitu corporis inardescat, Quint. 11, 3, 2: cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32: ut vidit juvenem, specie praesentis inarsit, Ov. M. 7, 83.

* **ĭn-ārĕfactus,** a, um, *adj.*, *dried:* sanguis ranarum, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 121 dub.

ĭn-āresco, ārui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become dry in* any place, *to dry up, become quite dry* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in sole, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66; for which: caenum illitum sole, id. 31, 6, 32, § 61: opus, Vitr. 7, 3: medicamenta, Cels. 5, 17 *fin.*: fructus ante maturitatem, Col. 4, 24, 3: germina multa cum inaruere, Plin. 27, 11, 71, § 95: nihil facilius quam lacrimas inarescere, Quint. 6, 1, 27.—**II.** Trop., *to dry up, become exhausted:* ne (liberalitas) nimia profusione inarescat, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 4.

ĭn-argento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-argentum], *to overlay with silver, to silver:* aes, Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 5.—Mostly *Part.*: **ĭnargentātus,** a, um, *overlaid with silver, silvered over* (post-Aug.): lamina aerea, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 5: lecti, Dig. 33, 10, 3 praef. § 3.

ĭnargūtē, *adv.*, v. inargutus *fin.*

ĭn-argūtus, a, um, *adj.*, *not acute, without acuteness* (post-class.): sententia non inarguta, Dig. 7, 5, 5, § 1.—*Adv.*: **inargūtē,** *not acutely:* non mehercule inargute nec incallide opposuisti hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13, 19.

Ĭnărĭmē, ēs, *f.*, = εἰν Ἀρίμοις (Hom. Il. 2, 783), *an island in the Tyrrhene Sea, on the coast of Campania*, now *Ischia*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; Verg. A. 9, 716 Heyne; Ov. M. 14, 89; Val. Fl. 3, 208; Stat. S. 2, 2, 76; Sil. 12, 148; Luc. 5, 101: Inarime a Graecis dicta Pithecusa, Mart. Cap. 6, § 644.

ĭn-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to arm* (eccl. Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Leob. 7.

ĭn-āro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plough in, cover by ploughing.* **I.** Lit.: sarmenta, Cato, R. R. 37, 3: fabalia pro stercore, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3; cf.: disjectum fimum, Col. 2, 5, 2: semina abjecta, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 169: arbores, Col. 2, 2, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To plough, till, cultivate:* solum, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 136: agrum, Dig. 43, 23, 9.—**B.** *To enter* or *write in a list*, Commod. 70, 15.—**C.** *To mark:* stigmatibus vultum, Ambros. Exhort. Virg. 12, § 83.

ĭn-artĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.*, *indistinct, inarticulate* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 59: vox, Prisc. 537 P.

ĭn-artĭfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.*, *inartificial, not according to the rules of art* (post-Aug.): illas (probationes) ἀτέχνους, id est inartificiales; has ἐντέχνους, id est artificiales vocaverunt, Quint. 5, 1, 1: probationes, id. 5, 5, 2; cf. id. 5, 10, 11: argumenta, Mart. Cap. 5, § 474; § 557; § 560.—*Adv.*: **ĭnartĭfĭcĭālĭter,** *inartificially:* se gerere (opp. artificialiter), Quint. 2, 17, 42.

* **ĭn-ascensus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not mounted* or *ascended:* locus (rostra), Plin. Pan. 65, 3.

* **ĭn-aspectus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unseen*, Stat. Th. 1, 50.

‡ **ĭnaspĭcābĭlis** ἀόρατος, Gloss. Philox.

* **ĭn-aspĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *invisible:* notae, Aus. Ep. 23, 22.

ĭnassātus, a, um, *Part.* [in-asso], *roasted* (post-Aug.): pulmo, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 74; 30, 10, 27, § 88.

‡ **ĭnassĕro,** āre, *v. a.* [in-asser], *to cover with beams*, Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

ĭn-assignātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unassigned* (post-class.): modus agrorum, Aggen. p. 70 Goes.

ĭn-assŭētus, a, um, *adj.*, *unaccustomed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): equi, Ov. F. 4, 450: manus, id. A. A. 1, 300: at vestigia nuda sinusque Cingere, inassuetum, i. e. *unusual*, Sil. 3, 236: opere inassueto Galliis, Fragm. Or. Claud. ap. Grut. 502, 2, 37.

ĭnattāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-attamino], *uninjured, unhurt*, Tert. de Cor. Mil. c. ult.

* **ĭn-attĕnŭātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *undiminished, unweakened:* fames, *unappeased*, Ov. M. 8, 846.

* **ĭn-attrītus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not rubbed away, not worn:* aurum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 254.

* **ĭn-audax,** ācis, *adj.*, *not daring, timorous:* raptor, Hor. C. 3, 20, 3.

* **ĭn-audībĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *inaudible:* melodia nobis, Censor. D. 13.

ĭn-audientĭa, ae, *f.*, *disobedience*, Cypr. Ep. 28.

ĭn-audĭo (arch. **ind-audio,** cf. Ritschl Proleg. ad Plaut. p. 143), īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to hear, learn*, esp. something secret (mostly ante-class. and in the *tempp. perff.*): quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap. Non. 126, 23: unde hoc tam repente jucundum inaudivi melum? Nov. ib. 21: quorum erupit illa vox de qua ego ex te primum quiddam inaudieram, Cic. Fragm. ib. 20; cf.: numquid de quo inaudisti? id. Att. 6, 1, 20: metus ne de hac re quippiam indaudiverit, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 11; id. Merc. 5, 2, 100; 103: nam os columnatum poëtae esse indaudivi barbaro, id. Mil. 2, 2, 56; 2, 5, 32; id. Aul. 2, 2, 88: et Aquini et Fabrateriae consilia sunt inita de me quae te video inaudisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1; cf.: re denique multo ante Gadibus inaudita, fore huic ut ab illo periculum crearetur, id. Balb. 18, 41: inaudita sententia, Just. 22, 3, 7.—*Absol.*: bonis dictis, quaeso, ne ille inaudiat, Afran. ap. Non. 126, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 149 Rib.).

* **ĭn-audītĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.*, *a little lecture* or *lesson:* disciplinae grammaticae, Gell. 5, 21, 4.

1. ĭnaudītus, a, um, *Part.*, from inaudio.

2. ĭn-audītus, a, um, *adj.*, *unheard.* **I.** (On account of its novelty or strangeness.) *Unheard-of, unusual, strange, new* (freq. and class.; a favorite word of Cic.): nihil dicam reconditum, nihil aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137; cf. id. Rep. 2, 12: quod nobis inauditum est, Quint. 1, 6, 9: novum est, non dico inusitatum, verum omnino inauditum, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; cf. id. Vatin. 14, 33: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Leg. 1, 1: insignis quaedam, inaudita, nova magnitudo animi, id. Sest. 39, 85: incredibilis atque inaudita gravitas, id. Balb. 5, 13: modus et inauditus et incredibilis, Quint. 7, 6, 11: novellas et inauditas sectas veteribus religionibus opponere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 3; cf. § 7.—*Comp.*: hominum nescias invisitatius an inauditius genus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 14.—**II.** *Unheard* (of an accused person), *without a hearing* (only post-Aug.): inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77; 4, 11; cf.: inauditos et innoxios relegavit, Suet. Claud. 38; id. Galb. 14; id. Vit. 14; Just. 22, 2 *fin.*; also of the cause or defence of the accused: neque inaudita causa quemquam damnari, etc., Dig. 48, 17, 1.—***III.** *Without hearing:* alia (animalia) gignuntur aut inodora inaudītave, Gell. 7, 6, 1 (al. inauritave).

ĭnaugŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inauguro, a consecration; hence, transf.], *a beginning* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 11.

ĭnaugŭrātō, *adv.*, v. inauguro, b.

ĭn-augŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Lit. *To take omens from the flight of birds, to practise augury, to divine:* per sacram viam augures ex arce profecti solent inaugurare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.: impetritum, inauguratum'st: quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: Palatinum Romulus, Aventinum Remus ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6, 4: agedum, divine tu, inaugura, fierine possit, quod nunc ego mente concipio, Liv. 1, 36, 4.—Hence, **b. inaugŭrāto,** *adv.* (lit. *abl. absol.*), *after consulting the birds:* id quia inaugurato Romulus fecerat, Liv. 1, 36, 3: consecrare locum, id. 1, 44, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To give a certain sanctity to* a place or (official) person *by ceremony of consulting the flight of birds, to consecrate, inaugurate, install:* locum, Liv. 3, 20, 6: VRBEM (Romulus) Calend. Praenest. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 386: cur non inaugurare? Sume diem; vide, qui te inauguret, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: augur in locum ejus inauguratus est filius, Liv. 30, 26, 10; so, aliquem flaminem, id. 27, 8, 4; 41, 28, 7.—**B.** In gen., *to install:* cena et poculis magnis inauguratur (dux latronum), App. M. 7, p. 191: comitia, quae habentur aut regis aut flaminum inaugurandorum causa, Lab. ap. Gell. 15, 27, 1: si flamines Diales inaugurentur, Gai. Inst. 1, 130.

ĭnaurātor, ōris, *m.* [inauro], *a gilder* (post-class.), Firm. 4, 15; 8, 26; Inscr. Orell. 4201; Inscr. Grut. 1074, 12.

ĭnaurātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a gilding*, Front.—*Plur.*, Gromat. Vet. 97, 8.

1. ĭnaurātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from inauro.

* **2. ĭn-aurātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not gilded, not ornamented with gold:* inauratae atque inlautae mulieris, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

ĭnaures, ium, *f.* [in-auris], *ear-drops, ear-rings, ornaments for the ear*, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17; Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 172; 32, 2, 7, § 16; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31.

ĭnaurio, īre, *v. a.* [id.], *to give hearing to, to cause to hear* (post-class.): surdos (Christus), Lact. Epit. 45, 2.—**II.** *To grant* (in answer to prayer), Hilar. in Psa. 53, 54.

ĭnauris, is, v. inaures.

* **ĭn-aurītus,** a, um, *adj.*, *without ears:* animalia, Gell. 7, 6, 1 dub.; v. 2. inauditus, III.

ĭn-auro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cover* or *overlay with gold, to gild* (class.; most freq. in the *part. perf.*). **I.** Lit.: tegulas aereas, Plin. 33, 3, 18, § 57; Vitr. 7, 8: inaurata statua, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 50: columna extrinsecus, id. Div. 1, 24, 48: Romulus (i. e. statua Romuli), id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: palla, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: vestis, i. e. *inwrought with gold*, Ov. M. Fac. 18.—**II.** Trop., *to gild*, i. e. *to make rich:* puto, te malle a Caesare consuli quam inaurari, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ut te Confestim liquidus fortunae rivus inauret, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9.—Hence, **ĭnaurātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *gilded, golden:* quis radat inaurati femur Herculis, Juv. 13, 151.—*Comp.*: omni patagio inauratior pavo, Tert. Pall. 3 *init.*

ĭnauspĭcātō, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

ĭn-auspĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *At which no auspices were taken, without auspices:* lex, Liv. 7, 6, 11.—Hence, **B. inauspĭcāto,** *adv.* (lit. *abl. absol.*), *without consulting the auspices:* quod inauspicato pomoerium transgressus esset (Ti. Gracchus), Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33.—**II.** *Of bad omen, unlucky, inauspicious* (only post-Aug.): inauspicatarum animantium vice, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 4: nomen, id. 3, 23, 26, § 145: exemplum, id. 7, 16, 15, § 136: garrulitas (cornicis), id. 10, 12, 14, § 68: bibente conviva mensam tolli inauspicatissimum judicatur, id. 28, 2, 5, § 26.—**III.** *Unhoped for, unexpected* (late Lat.): successus, Ennod. Ep. 1, 5: bona, id. ib. 4, 29.

ĭn-ausus, a, um, *adj.*, *not ventured, unattempted* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne quid inausum Aut intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Verg. A. 8, 205: nefas, Val. Fl. 1, 807: quid enim per hosce dies inausum intemeratumve vobis? Tac. A. 1, 42: sciat animus nihil inausum esse fortunae, Sen. Ep. 91 *med.*—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **ĭnausa,** ōrum, *n.*, *unattempted things, deeds beyond daring:* quae inausa audeat, Sen. Thyest. 20.

ĭnauxĭlĭātus, a, um [2. in-auxilior], *not supported*, Vulg. Sap. 12, 16.

ĭnăvārus, a, um [2. in-avarus], *not greedy, not avaricious,* Cassiod. Var. 1, 3.

* **ĭnāversĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-aversus], *that cannot be turned aside, unalterable:* aeternitas (with immobilis and insolubilis), App. Trim. p. 100 *med.* (al. inaversabilis or inversibilis).

inb-, v. imb-.

in-caedŭus (**incīdŭus,** Stat. Th. 6, 90), a, um, *adj., not cut* or *felled, uncut, unhewn* (poet. and in post-class. prose): lucus, Ov. F. 2, 435: silva, id. Am. 3, 1, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 90: intonsi montes, silvosi, incaedui, Serv. Verg. E. 5, 63.

‡ **incaelātus,** ἀτόρνευτος, ἄγλυφος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **incălanto,** invocanto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll. [in-calo].

‡ **incălātiōnes,** invocationes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.

‡ **incălātive,** vocative, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.

* **in-calcātus,** a, um, *adj., untrodden:* humus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 16, 110.

in-călesco, calŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow warm* or *hot, to glow* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: incalescente sole, Liv. 22, 6, 9: anni tempore jam incalescente, Col. 2, 4, 1: cum videas ordinem rerum per constituta procedere ... aestas suo tempore incaluit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3 Haase (al. incanduit): incaluerant vino, Liv. 1, 57, 8; cf.: incaluit vis illa mali (i. e. veneni), Ov. M. 9, 161: quis nostro curvum te funere vidit? Atram quis lacrimis incaluisse togam? *to glow with burning tears,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 28.—**II.** Trop., *to glow, kindle* with passion (esp. love): ergo ubi vaticinos concepit mente furores Incaluitque deo, Ov. M. 2, 641: vidit et incaluit pelagi deus, id. ib. 2, 574; 3, 371; id. H. 11, 25: acres Incaluere animi (equorum), id. M. 2, 87; id. P. 3, 4, 30: C. Gracchus, Flor. 3, 15, 1: laetitiā incaluisse, Tac. H. 4, 14: virtus incaluit, Luc. 6, 240: ad magnas cogitationes, Tac. G. 22.

in-calfăcĭo, ĕre, *v. a., to warm, to heat* (poet.): culmos Titan incalfacit, Ov. F. 4, 919: cultros (hostia), id. M. 15, 735.

incallĭdē, *adv.,* v. incallidus *fin.*

in-callĭdus, a, um, *adj., unskilful, incapable, simple, stupid:* servus non incallidus, i. e. *shrewd, knowing,* Cic. Clu. 16, 47: non incallidi homines, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: incallidus alioqui et facilis juventa, Tac. A. 3, 8: judex formae, *incompetent,* Sabin. Her. 3, 55; cf.: fuit in jure non incallidus, Capit. Macrin. 13.—*Adv.:* **incallĭdē,** *unskilfully:* in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118: opposuisse hoc Tullianum, Gell. 12, 13, 19: conquirere, id. 7, 3, 45.

incallo, āre, *v. a.* [in-callum], *to render callous* (late Lat.): carnem indurat et incallat, Veg. Vet. 2, 27.

in-candesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become warm* or *hot, to glow, to kindle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): volat illud (plumbum) et incandescit eundo, Ov. M. 2, 728: vetus accensis incanduit ignibus ara, id. ib. 12, 12: spumis incanduit unda, Cat. 64, 13: tempestas totoque auctumni incanduit aestu, Verg. G. 3, 479: pars magna terrarum alto pulvere incanduit, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: aestas incanduit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3 (dub.; Haase, incaluit).—Trop.: studii mei ardor incanduit, *was kindled, became strong,* Symm. Ep. 1, 90.

in-candĭdo, āre, *v. a., to make white, to cleanse* (eccl. Lat.): maculas, Firm. de Err. Relig. 28.

‡ **incandĭdus** ἀλεύκαντος, Gloss. Phil.

in-cānesco, canŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become white, to turn gray* or *hoary* (poet.): tortaque remigio spumis incanuit unda, Cat. 63, 13: ornusque incanuit albo Flore piri, Verg. G. 2, 71: gelu magnoque incanuit imbre Caucasus, Val. Fl. 6, 611: cum pigra incanuit aetas, Sil. 3, 328.

incantāmentum, i, *n.* [incanto], *a charm, incantation* (post-Aug.): valeantne aliquid verba et incantamenta carminum, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: anile, Amm. 16, 8, 2: anilia incantamenta, id. 29, 2, 3.

incantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an enchanting, enchantment* (post-class.): magicae, Firm. Math. 5, 5: incantationum vires, Tert. Hab. Mul. 2.

incantātor, ōris, *m.* [incanto], *an enchanter, wizard* (post-class.), Tert. Idol. 9; Isid. 8, 9, 15; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2.

in-canto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* * **I.** *To sing in,* with *dat.:* passer incantans saepiculae (i. e. in saepicula), App. M. 8, p. 210, 26.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To say over, mutter,* or *chant a magic formula* against some one: QVI MALVM CARMEN INCANTASSET, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To consecrate with charms* or *spells:* incantata vincula, *love-knots,* Hor. S. 1, 8, 49.—**2.** *To bewitch, enchant:* quaesisti, quod mihi emolumentum fuerit incantandi (sc. illam)? App. Mag. p. 305: incantata mulier, id. ib.: pileum vetitis artibus, Amm. 14, 7, 7.

in-cānus, a, um, *adj., quite gray, hoary* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): homo crispus, incanus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 37: mentum, Verg. G. 3, 311: barba, Col. 8, 2, 9: labra Famis, Ov. M. 8, 804: caput, Suet. Dom. 20.—Poet.: saecula, *hoary centuries,* Cat. 95, 6.

incăpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-capio], *incomprehensible* (late Lat.): deus, Arrian. ap. Aug. Ep. 174; cf.: incapabilis ἀχώρητος, Gloss. Philox.

incăpābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incapabilis], *incomprehensibility* (eccl. Lat.): ecce incapabilitatem habet Pater, quae non est tua, Aug. cont. Max. 1, 9, 2.

in-căpax, ācis, *adj., incapable* (post-class.): sacramenti, Prud. στεφ. 10, 588: aedes incapax solvi, *indissoluble, indestructible,* id. ib. 348.

in-căpistro, āvi, 1, *v. a., to halter* or *muzzle;* trop., *to fetter, entangle:* aliquem malis erroribus, App. M. 11, p. 266, 30.

incarno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-caro], orig., *to make flesh;* hence, in *pass.:* **incarnāri,** ātus, *to be made flesh, become incarnate* (eccl. Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 12; Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 2; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 9 al.

incassum, v. cassus, II.

in-cassus, a, um, *adj., vain:* non incassa futura temptamina, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 10, 3.

incastē, v. incestus *fin.*

in-castīgātus, a, um, *adj., unpunished, unreproved:* nec me dimittes incastigatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 45.

in-castrātūra, ae, *f., a tenon,* Vulg. Exod. 26, 17 sq.; 36, 22.

in-căthŏlĭcus, a, um, *adj., not catholic;* perh. only as *subst. plur.:* **incăthŏlĭci,** ōrum, *heretics:* ab incatholicis catholica laceratur ecclesia, Cassiod. Anim. 12.

incautē, *adv.,* v. incautus *fin.*

incautēla, ae, *f.* [incautus], *want of foresight, incautiousness* (late Lat.): per incautelam deperire, Salvian. Gub. D. 6 *med.*

in-cautus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Act., incautious, heedless, improvident, inconsiderate* (class.; syn. improvidus): ut in ipsum incautum atque etiam imparatum incideret, Caes. B. G. 6, 30, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: Trebonius oppressus est ab hoste incautus, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Planc. 22, 53; id. N. D. 2, 1, 1: minime incautus patronus, id. Brut. 70, 246: ab secundis rebus incauti, Liv. 5, 44, 6: ad credendum pavor, id. 9, 12, 8.—*Comp.:* incautior fuissem, nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 1: juventa, Liv. 30, 13, 14.—*Sup.:* incautissimus quia credulus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—(*β*) With *ab,* or the *gen.:* a fraude, Liv. 40, 5, 5: futuri, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: sui, Stat. Th. 6, 766.—**II.** *Pass., not guarded against* or *that cannot be guarded against, unforeseen, unexpected, uncertain, dangerous* (not in ante-Aug. prose): scelus, Lucr. 6, 390; cf.: sic est incautum quidquid habetur amor, Prop. 2, 4, 14 (v. 24 M.): quod neglexeris incautum atque apertum habes, Liv. 25, 38, 14: iter hostibus, Tac. A. 1, 50: sub ictu, Sil. 2, 99: tenebrae, Luc. 5, 500.—Hence, *adv.:* **incautē,** *incautiously, inconsiderately:* adhuc stulte omnia et incaute, Cic. Att. 7, 10: atque inconsulte pugnare, Liv. 7, 15, 9.—*Comp.:* quod paulo incautius custodias in muro dispositas videbat, Caes. B. G. 7, 27, 1: sequi, id. B. C. 3, 24, 2: subit murum, Liv. 21, 7, 10: potes apparatius cenare apud multos: nusquam hilarius, simplicius, incautius, *more at ease,* Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 4.—*Sup.:* ut se ipsos incautissime proderent, Aug. de Mor. Manich. *fin.*

‡ **incăvillātĭo** per despectum irrisio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107, 15 Müll.

in-căvillor, āri, *v. dep., to revile, mock at:* joco regem, Gell. 5, 5 *in lemm.*

* **in-căvo,** āre, *v. a., to hollow out, make hollow:* aliquid, Col. 4, 25, 2.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum (*sync. perf.* incesti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 11), 3, *v. n.* and *a., to go, step,* or *march along* at a measured pace (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Neutr.:* tenero et molli ingressu suspendimus gradum: non ambulamus, sed incedimus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31: per vias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 71; cf.: socios per ipsos, Verg. A. 5, 188: viā, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: tota in urbe, Ov. F. 6, 653: quacumque incederet, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: quam taeter incedebat, quam truculentus, id. Sest. 8, 19: incessit deinde, qua duxit praedae spes, victor exercitus, Liv. 8, 36, 9: etiam si pedes incedat, memorabilem fore, id. 28, 9, 15: servi pedibus, liberi non nisi equis incedunt. i. e. *walk ... ride,* Just. 41, 3, 4; cf.: incedunt pueri, pariterque ante ora parentum Frenatis lucent in equis, Verg. A. 5, 553: a foro domum, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 6: sessum impransum, id. Poen. prol. 10: qui huc incedit, id. Most. 1, 3, 152: ad me, id. Am. 1, 1, 179: huc ad nos, id. Trin. 5, 2, 27; cf.: undique nuntii incedunt, qui afferrent, etc., Tac. A. 11, 32: ut ovans praeda onustus incederem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 146: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existumes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174: quem modo decoratum ovantemque victoria incedentem vidistis, Liv. 1, 16, 10; 2, 6, 7: claro honore, Lucr. 3, 76: omnibus laetitiis, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2: incedunt per ora vestra magnifici, Sall. J. 31, 10: ego quae divum incedo regina, *who walk majestic as, who am,* Verg. A. 1, 46; cf. Prop. 2, 2, 6: matrona incedit census induta nepotum, id. 3, 13, 11 (4, 12): ut mea Luxuria Nemesis fluat ut que per urbem Incedat donis conspicienda meis, Tib. 2, 3, 52.—(*β*) With *acc.:* incedunt maestos locos, Tac. A. 1, 61: scaenam, id. ib. 14, 15: fontem aquae nando, id. ib. 14, 22.—**B.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to move forwards, advance, march:* barbari in perculsos Romanos acrius incedere, Sall. J. 101, 7: in erumpentes, Liv. 9, 21: cohortes paulatim incedere jubet, Sall. C. 60, 1: munito agmine, id. J. 46, 6: agmen reliquum incedere coepit, Liv. 21, 33, 1: segnius Hispanorum signa incedebant, id. 28, 14, 18: Sabini usque ad portas urbis populantes incessere, id. 2, 63, 7: propius incedentes, Tac. A. 4, 47: quod gnarum duci incessitque itineri et proelio paratus, id. ib. 1, 51 (Ritter, but Halm omits paratus).—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (rare): malitiae lenonis contra incedam, *will encounter,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 31: facilius ad inventionem animus incedet si, etc., *will proceed to,* Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 45 Orell. *N. cr.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To triumph over, exult over;* with *dat.:* meo nunc superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18: ille superbus incedet victis rivalibus, Juv. 12, 126.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects, *to come to, happen to, befall, attack, seize* one; *to approach, arrive, appear, occur* (perh. not in Cic.); constr. with *dat., acc., in* and *acc.,* or *absol.* (*a*) With *dat.* (so most freq.): exercitui omni tantus incessit ex incommodo dolor, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 74, 1: magnus omnium incessit timor animis, id. ib. 2, 29, 1: mulieres, quibus belli timor insolitus incesserat, etc., Sall. C. 31, 3 Kritz *N. cr.;* id. H. 2, 60: gravior cura patribus incessit, Liv. 4, 57, 10: incedebat enim deterrimo cuique licentia, Tac. A. 3, 36: cupido incessit animo, Curt. 7, 11, 4; 3, 1, 16: si sterilitas annorum incessit hominibus, Col. 2, 10, 1; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5.—(*β*) With *acc.:* ipsum ingens cupido incesserat Tarenti potiundi, Liv. 24, 13, 5: timor patres incessit, ne, etc., id. 1, 17, 4; 2, 7, 1; 2, 32, 1; 7, 39, 4 et saep.: indignatio hostes incessit, id. 3, 60: adversa valetudo aliquem, Tac. A. 3, 71: ingens animos desperatio incessit, Curt. 4, 2, 16; 3, 8, 25: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, Just. 22, 6, 11: cupido incessit aliquem (with *acc.* and *inf.*), Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 38, 6; 2, 16, 3.—(*γ*) With *in* and *acc.:* vis morbi, pestilentia incedit in castra, in Poenos Romanosque, Liv. 29, 10, 3: pestilentia incesserat pari clade in Ro-

manos Poenosque, id. 28, 46, 15.—(δ) *Absol.:* nova nunc religio unde istaec incessit? Ter. And. 4, 3, 15: tantus eo facto timor incessit, Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Auct. B. Alex. 7: postquam tenebrae incedebant. Tac. A. 15, 37; cf.: ubi crepusculum incesserit, Col. 11, 1, 18: ubi tempestas incessit, id. 12, 2, 5: frigora, id. 12, 52, 12: siccitates, id. 5, 9, 11: lascivia atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: ubi Romam legati venere, tanta commutatio incessit, uti, etc., id. ib. 13, 7: religio deinde incessit, vitio eos creatos, Liv. 8, 17, 4: ubi pro modestia ac pudore ambitio et vis incedebat, Tac. A. 3, 26: haud invito imperatore ea fieri occultus rumor incedebat, *went abroad, spread about,* id. ib. 2, 55 *fin.*

‡ **incēlātus** ἄκρυπτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj.*, *not celebrated, not known to fame* (post-Aug.): vallis, Sil. 8, 379: advocatus, Gell. 1, 22, 6: libri, id. 5, 14, 2.

in-cĕlebrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not made known, not spread abroad* (post-Aug.): ab aliis incelebrata (opp. digna cognitu), Tac. A. 6, 7 *fin.:* multa per invidiam scriptorum incelebrata sunt, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 57 Kritz (dub.; Dietsch reads celata).

in-cēnātus (in-coen-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cenatus], *that has not dined* or *eaten, dinnerless, hungry, fasting* (ante- and post-class.): bibat aquam mulsam, cubet incenatus, Cato, R. R. 156, 4: superi incenati sunt, et cenati inferi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6: senex, id. Cas. 4, 2, 9; cf.: incenis: pridie incenato dare medicamenta, Scrib. Comp. 140.

* **incendĕfăcĭo,** fēci, 3, *v. a.* [incendo-facio], *to set on fire:* carraginem, Treb. Claud. 8.

* **incendĭālis,** e, *adj.* [incendium], *of* or *belonging to fires, fire-:* tunica, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 18.

incendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *causing a conflagration, setting on fire, fire-.* **I.** *Adj.:* avis, *fire-bird,* Plin. 10, 13, 17, § 36: oleum, Veg. Mil. 4, 8; 18: tela, Amm. 20, 11. —**II.** *Subst.:* **incendĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *an incendiary,* Tac. A. 15, 67; Suet. Vit. 17: incendiarii, qui consulto incendium inferunt, Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 6.

incendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *burning, hot* (post-class.): folia gustu, App. Herb. 58: solis fervor incendiosior, Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

incendĭum, ii, *n.* [incendo], *a burning, fire, conflagration.* **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.; equally common in *sing.* and *plur.*): incendium facere, *to set fire to,* Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31; Caes. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.:* excitare, restinguere, Cic. Mur. 25, 51 (v. under II.): in ipso urbis incendio, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 3: frumentum flumine atque incendio corruperunt, id. B. G. 7, 55, 8: omnia incendiis vastare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25, 1; cf.: nihil cogitant nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: si incendium in arce fuerit, Quint. 7, 7, 4: si janua tenebitur incendio, id. 2, 13, 16: cunctos qui proelio superfuerant, incendium hausit, Tac. H. 4, 60 *fin.:* neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 85; cf. Verg. A. 5, 680: Aetna nocturnis mirus incendiis, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88: vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, Juv. 3, 197: incendia praedandi causa facere, Paul. Sent. 5, 20, 1: fortuita incendia, id. ib. 5, 20, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *fire, burning, heat* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172: Auster Africae incendia cum serenitate affert, id. 18, 33, 76, § 329: stomachi, Lucr. 4, 872.—**2.** Concr., *a firebrand, torch* (poet.), Verg. A. 9, 71; Ov. M. 14, 539.—**II.** Trop., *fire, flame, heat, glow, vehemence* (class.; a favorite trope of Cic.). **A.** In gen.: si quod esset in suas fortunas incendium excitatum, id se non aquâ sed ruinâ restincturum, Cic. Mur. 25, 51 *fin.;* cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: miseriarum, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: invidiae incendio conflagrare, id. Cat. 1, 11, 29: incendio alieni judicii conflagrare, Liv. 39, 6, 4: res cogit, huic tanto incendio succurrere omnes, qui, etc., Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: populare, Liv. 22, 40, 3: annonae, *a raising of the price of corn,* Manil. 4, 168; Ps.-Quint. Decl. 12, 4.—**B.** Esp., *the fire of passion:* ita mihi in pectore atque in corde facit amor incendium, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 3: cupiditatum incendiis inflammatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 70: restinctis jam animorum incendiis, id. Or. 8, 27: oratione concitare, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: abstruso pectus ejus flagravit incendio (i. e. dolore), Vell. 2, 130, 4: militaris tumultus, id. 2, 125, 4: aliae Satyris incendia mitia praebent, *enkindle, inflame,* Ov. F. 1, 411: movere, id. A. A. 2, 301.

incendo, di, sum, 3 (archaic form of the *perf. subj.* incensit = incenderit, sicut incepsit = inceperit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.), *v. a.* [in-candeo; cf.: accendo and succendo], *to set fire to, to kindle, burn* (freq. and class.; syn. inflammare). **I.** Lit.: cupas taedâ ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2: tus et odores, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 77; cf. odores, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: lychnos, Verg. A. 1, 727: oppida sua omnia, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 2: aedificia vicosque, id. ib. 6, 6, 1: tabularium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: Capitolium, Sall. C. 47, 2: naves omnes, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: tamquam ipse suas incenderit aedes, Juv. 3, 222: classem inflammari incendique jussit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 9, 9, 6: quod primo incendendum Avaricum censuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 3, 2: agros, Verg. G. 1, 84: vepres, id. ib. 1, 271: cum ipse circumsessus paene incenderere, *wast consumed,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 85.—*Absol.:* nec incendit nisi ignis, Quint. 6, 2, 28.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To light up with fire, to make a fire upon:* aras votis, i. e. *in pursuance of vows,* Verg. A. 3, 279: altaria, id. ib. 8, 285.—**2.** *To heat, make hot:* diem, Luc. 4, 68: igne et tenuibus lignis fornacem incendemus, *will heat, warm,* Col. 12, 19, 3.—**3.** *To make bright* or *shining, to brighten, illumine:* ejusdem (solis) incensa radiis luna, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87; Ov. P. 2, 1, 41: maculosus et auro Squamam incendebat fulgor, Verg. A. 5, 88: vivis digitos incendere gemmis, *to make brilliant,* i. e. *to adorn,* Stat. S. 2, 1, 134.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To kindle, inflame, set on fire; to fire, rouse, incite, excite; to irritate, incense* (esp. freq. in *pass.*): ut mihi non solum tu incendere judicem, sed ipse ardere videaris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188: iidem hominem perustum etiamnum gloria volunt incendere, id. Fam. 13, 15, 2: me ita vel cepit vel incendit, ut cuperem, etc., id. ib. 5, 12, 1: aliquem morando, Sall. J. 25, 10: (aliquem) querelis, Verg. A. 4, 360: in minime gratum spectaculum animo incenduntur, Liv. 1, 25, 2: Tyndariden incendit amor, Val. Fl. 6, 207: plebem largiundo atque pollicitando, Sall. C. 38, 1: juventutem ad facinora, id. ib. 13, 4: bonorum animos, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1: animum cupidum inopiâ, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126: cupiditatem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 1: odia improborum in nos, id. Att. 9, 1, 3: tum pudor incendit vires et conscia virtus, *inflames,* Verg. A. 5, 455: illam incendentem luctus, id. ib. 9, 500: clamore incendunt caelum, *set on fire with,* i. e. *fill with,* id. ib. 10, 895: regiam repentino luctu, Just. 38, 8 *fin.:* rabie jecur incendente feruntur Praecipites, Juv. 7, 648: quibus incendi jam frigidus, aevo Laomedontiades possit, id. 6, 325.—In *pass.:* nimis sermone hujus irâ incendor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66; id. As. 2, 4, 14; cf.: incendor irâ, esse ausam facere haec te injussu meo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 47: hisce ego illam dictis ita tibi incensam dabo, ut, etc., id. Phorm. 5, 7, 81: amore sum incensus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: (mulier) incensa odio pristino, id. Clu. 64, 181: incendor quotidie magis non desiderio solum sed etiam incredibili fama virtutum admirabilium, id. Or. 10, 33: incensus studio, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: iratus iste vehementer Sthenio et incensus hospitium renuntiat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: omnes incenduntur ad studia gloriâ, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 19, 44: imperator incensus ad rem publicam bene gerendam, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: Caesar ab eo (Crasso) in me est incensus, id. Fam. 1, 9, 9: nulla mens est tam ad comprehendendam vim oratoris parata, quae possit incendi, nisi inflammatus ipse ad eam et ardens accesseris, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190 *fin.:* inimicitiis incensa contentio, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 22: incensus calcaribus equus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 5.—*Absol.:* loquarne? incendam; taceam? instigem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 9: dumque petit petitur pariterque incendit et ardet, Ov. M. 3, 425.—* **B.** *To enhance, raise:* annonam (*the price of corn*), *to produce a dearness* or *scarcity* (shortly before: excandefaciebant), Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16 (cf. incendium, II. A.).—**C.** *To destroy, ruin, lay waste:* si istuc conare . . . tuum incendes genus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 49: campos, Stat. Th. 1, 631.—Hence, **incensus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *inflamed, burning, hot:* profuit incensos aestus avertere (= vehementissimos ardores febris), Verg. G. 3, 469 Forbig. ad loc.—In *comp.:* aether, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 201.

in-cēnis (in-coen-), e, *adj.* [in-cenatus], *that has not dined, dinnerless:* senex, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 18 (cf. incenatus, id. ib. 4, 2, 9).

in-cēno (in-coen-), āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to dine there, to dine in* or *at a place:* incenante eo, Suet. Tib. 39 dub. (al. cenante eo).

(**incensē,** false read. in Gell. 10, 3, 13, instead of impense; v. impendo *fin.*)

incensio, ōnis, *f.* [incendo], *a setting on fire, burning* (rare but class.): Capitolii, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9: incensione urbem liberavi, id. Sull. 11, 33: turis, Arn. 7, 234.

incensĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-censeo], *not assessed, not enrolled in the census,* Cod. Th. 10, 23, 1.

incensor, ōris, *m.* [incendo], *one who kindles* or *sets fire to* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: messium, Dig. 48, 19, 16, § 9; Paul. Sent. 5, 20; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 3, 2: specularum, i. e. *who kindles beacons,* App. de Mundo, p. 69.—**II.** Trop., *an inciter, instigator:* turbarum, Amm. 31, 9, 4.

incensum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A setting fire to, lighting* (eccl. Lat.): hora incensi, Ambros. de Virg. 3.—**II.** Concr., *incense:* incenso imposito, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 639; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 47, 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 12: incensum θυμίαμα, Gloss. Phil. —**B.** In gen., *sacrifice:* incensum abominatio est mihi, Tert. adv. Jud. 5; Vulg. Sap. 18, 21; id. Ecclus. 45, 20.

1. incensus, a, um, *Part.*, from incendo.

2. incensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-census], *not estimated, not assessed, unregistered;* said of one who has not given in an account of himself and his property to the censor: hominem incensum vendere, Cic. Caecin. 34, 99: populus, Liv. 4, 8, 3: lex de incensis lata, id. 1, 44, 1; Ulp. Fragm. 11, 11.

incentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incino]. **I.** *A blowing* or *playing* upon an instrument (post-class.): incentiones tibiarum, Gell. 4, 13, 3. —**II.** *A charm, enchantment; plur.*, Gell. 16, 11, 2.

incentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that strikes up, sets the tune* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: tibia, *the treble flute* (opp. succentiva, that plays the accompaniment), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15.—**B.** Transf., *superior:* vita pastorum (opp. succentiva vita agricolarum), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16.—**II.** Trop., *that provokes* or *incites:* lues, Prud. Hamart. 250. —Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **incentivum,** i, *n.*, *an incentive:* peccaminis, Prud. Apoth. 929: vitiorum, Hier. Ep. 52, 3.—*Adv.:* **incentīvē,** Ven. Fort. Vit. Leob. 10.

incentor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sets the tune* or *begins to sing, a precentor, singer* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: carminis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 32: incentore canam Phoebo Musisque magistris, Avien. Perieg. 895; Isid. 6, 9, 13.—**II.** Trop., *an inciter, exciter:* igneus turbarum, Amm. 15, 1, 2: civilis belli, Oros. 5, 19: rebellionis totius, id. 6, 11.

‡ **inceps,** deinceps, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.

inceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incipio], *a beginning, undertaking* (rare but class.): tam praeclari operis, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: patrociniorum, App. Mag. p. 317, 5.—*Absol.* (opp. depositio), Quint. 11, 3, 46.—**II.** Transf., *enterprise, undertaking:* inceptio est amentium, non amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13.

incepto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to begin, undertake, attempt* (ante- and post-class.): inceptas facinus facere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 23; so, with *inf.:* loqui, id. Trin. 4, 3, 23: canere, Gell. 1, 11, 3: quo iter inceptas? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 28: quid inceptas? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1.—**II.** Esp., *to begin business,* cum aliquo, i. e. *to quarrel:* si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 24.

inceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a beginner* (ante- and post-class.): o mearum voluptatum

omnium inventor, inceptor, perfector! Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4: carminis, Avien. Arat. *init.*

inceptum, i, *n.*, v. incipio *fin.*

1. inceptus, a, um, *Part.*, from incipio.

2. inceptus, ūs, *m.* [incipio], *a beginning, undertaking* (rare): foedum inceptu, foedum exitu, Liv. praef. 10: magno in omnia inceptu veneram, Sen. Ep. 108, 15: eriles, Val. Fl. 6, 124.

incerniculum, i, *n.* [incerno], *a sieve, searce*, Cato, R. R. 13, 1; Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 26.—**II.** As a lit. transl. of the Gr. τηλία, *a square stand on which the Greek flour-dealers set out flour*, etc., *for sale*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 175.

in-cerno, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sift upon* a thing, *to cover* or *bestrew with sifting; to sift, scatter with a sieve:* terram cribro, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; Col. 5, 6, 6: super fricaturam incernatur marmor, Vitr. 7, 1: incretum (= per incerniculum sive cribrum inspersum), *sifted in*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 75 Orell. (but in Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 87, the correct read. is redimitum; v. Sillig. ad h. l.).

in-cēro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-cero], *to smear* or *cover over with wax:* canaliculum, Cels. 8, 8. § 1. — Poet.: genua deorum, i. e. *to smear the knees of the gods* by constant embraces and kisses; *to be persistent in prayers*, Juv. 10, 55 (cf. Prud. cont. Symm. 1, 203; others explain, *to attach waxen tablets, containing written prayers, to the knees of the statues of gods;* cf.: tacitas preces in templo deis allegasti, App. Mag. 54, p. 309); so, genua Dianae, Prud. Apoth. 457: lapides (religio), id. Ham. 404.

incertē, *adv.*, v. incertus *fin.*

1. incerto, *adv.*, v. incertus *fin.*

2. incerto, āre, *v. a.* [incertus], *to render doubtful* or *uncertain* (ante- and post-class.): longa dies meum incertat animum, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 18: prospectum (cursus), App. M. 11, p. 265: singultu lacrimoso sermonem incertans, *making indistinct, inaudible*, id. ib. 5, p. 164: me incertat dictio, Pac. ap. Non. 123, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.).

incertum, i, *n.*, v. incertus, II. 2.

incertus, a, um (archaic *gen. plur.* incertûm, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 27), *adj.* [2. incertus; hence, acc. to certus]. **I.** Object., of things whose (external or internal) qualities are not firmly established, *uncertain, unsettled, doubtful, untrustworthy, not fast, not firm* (class.): amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 17, 64 (Trag. v. 428 Vahl.); cf. id. ap. Non. 166, 22 (Trag. v. 12 Vahl.): incerti socii an hostes essent, Liv. 30, 35, 9: incertus (infans) masculus an femina esset, id. 31, 12, 6; cf. Sall. J. 49, 5: cum incerta bellum an pax cum Celtiberis essent, Liv. 34, 19, 8 Weissenb.: spe incerta certum mihi laborem sustuli, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 9; id. And. 2, 3, 16: nuptiae, id. ib. 5, 1, 11: aetas (puerilis) maxime lubrica atque incerta, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 137: itinera, Caes. B. G. 5, 37 *fin.:* dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17: status, id. ib. 1, 26: sedes, Sall. C. 6, 1: ambiguae testis incertaeque rei, Juv. 8, 81: comarum Anulus incertâ non bene fixus acu, *not fast*, Mart. 2, 66, 2: colligere incertos et in ordine ponere crines, *dishevelled*, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 1: per incertam lunam sub luce maligna, *not clearly visible, dim*, Verg. A. 6, 270: soles, id. ib. 3, 203: securis, *that did not strike with a sure blow*, id. ib. 2, 224: vultus, *disturbed, uneasy*, Sall. J. 106, 2: ille vitam suam ad incertissimam spem reservavit, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: arbori incertae nullam prudentia cani Rectoris cum ferret opem, *the ship uncertain in her course*, because no longer obeying the helm, Juv. 12, 32 Halm. — In *neutr.* ellipt.: clauserant portas incertum vi an voluntate, Liv. 31, 41, 2; 31, 43, 7 al. — *Neutr.* as *adv.* (poet.): incertum vigilans, Ov. H. 10, 9; Stat. Th. 5, 212. — **II.** Subject., as respects one's perceptions or convictions, *not firmly established, uncertain, undetermined, doubtful, dubious* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): nihil est incertius vulgo, Cic. Mur. 17, 36: casus, id. Or. 28, 98: ut alia certa, alia incerta esse dicunt, id. Off. 2, 2, 7; cf.: est igitur ridiculum, quod est dubium, id relinquere incertum, id. Mur. 32, 68; and: incerta atque dubia, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 9 *fin.:* ut incertis temporibus diversisque itineribus iretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.;* so, eventus reliqui temporis, Cic. Quint. 26, 83: exitus pugnarum, id. Mil. 21, 56: adulterium, Quint. 7, 2, 52: auctor, id. 5, 11, 41: cujus ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli, *make the sex doubtful*, Juv. 15, 137: incerta persona heres institui non potest, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 4; Gai. Inst. 2, 242; cf. 2, 238.—(β) With *rel.* or *interrog.-clause:* nunc mihi incertumst, abeam an maneam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 19: moriendum certe est, et id incertum, an hoc ipso die, Cic. Sen. 20, 74; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27: (Gallus) avem, an gentem, an nomen, an fortunam corporis significet, incertum est, id. 7, 9, 2: confessus est quidem sed incertum, utrum quia verum erat, an quia, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 5: neque plane occultati humilitate arborum et tamen incerti, quidnam esset, Sall. J. 49, 5 Kritz.—*Abl. absol.:* multi annantes navibus incerto prae tenebris, quid aut peterent aut vitarent, foede interierunt, Liv. 28, 36, 12.—**2.** *Subst.:* **incertum**, i, *n.*, *an uncertainty:* quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ne cujus incerti vanique auctor esset, Liv. 4, 13, 9: incerta maris et tempestatum, Tac. A. 3, 54: incerta fortunae experiri, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: incerta belli, Liv. 30, 2: bona, fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76; cf. id. ib. 13, 38: Minucius praefectus annonae in incertum creatus, *for an indefinite time*, Liv. 4, 13, 7: postremo fugere an manere tutius foret, in incerto erat, Sall. J. 38, 5: Allobroges diu in incerto habuere, quidnam consilii caperent, id. C. 41, 1; cf. id. J. 46, 8: imperia ducum in incerto reliquerat, Tac. H. 2, 33 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of a person who is in a state of uncertainty respecting any thing, *uncertain, in uncertainty, hesitating, doubtful:* quo ego ope mea Pro incertis certos compotesque consili Dimitto, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 188 Vahl.): nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscura spe et caeca exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; so, varius incertusque agitabat, Sall. J. 74, 1; Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 3: ego certe me incerto scio hoc daturum nemini homini, id. As. 2, 4, 60.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* quid dicam hisce, incertus sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: cum incertus essem, ubi esses, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 1: incerti ignarique, quid potissimum facerent, Sall. J. 67, 1: incerti quidnam esset, id. ib. 49, 5: incertus, quonam modo aciem instrueret, id. ib. 101, 2: incerti, quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, Verg. A. 3, 7: incertus, Geniumne loci famulumne parentis Esse putet, id. ib. 5, 95: faber, incertus scamnum faceretne Priapum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 2.—(γ) With *gen.* (not in Cic.): summarum rerum incerti, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 187 Vahl.): incertusque meae paene salutis eram, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4: sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, 3: veri, id. 4, 23, 3; 1, 27, 6: rerum, id. 24, 24, 9: ultionis, Tac. A. 2, 75: sui, Stat. Th. 5, 525: naves incertae locorum, Auct. B. Afr. 7: mox incertus animi, fesso corpore, etc., Tac. A. 6, 46; id. H. 3, 55 *fin.:* futurorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 11: consilii, Curt. 8, 10, 27.—(δ) With *abl.:* incertum metu, Val. Fl. 3, 602.—(ε) With *de* and *abl.:* incertus de salute alicujus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 10.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms: **incertē** and **incerto** (both ante-class.), *uncertainly, not certainly, dubiously:* incerte errat animus, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 259 Vahl.): vagat exsul, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 25 (Trag. Rel. p. 87 Rib.): ubi Habitet dum incerto scio, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 69: incerto scio, id. Ps. 4, 2, 7: incerto autumo, id. Ep. 4, 1, 18.

incessābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-cesso], *unceasing, incessant* (post-class.): labor, Mart. Cap. 1, 14; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6.—*Adv.:* **incessābĭlĭter**, *incessantly*, Mart. Cap. 9, 303; Hier. Ep. 64.

incessans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-cessans], *incessant* (post-class.): virtus, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Apost. 11.—*Adv.:* **incessanter**, *incessantly:* inhaerere, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10 *fin.:* legebat auctores antiquos, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*

incesso, cessīvi (less freq. cessi, Tac. H. 2, 23; 3, 77; Luc. 5, 680), 3, *v. a.* [incedo], *to fall upon, assault, assail, attack* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quae (pars corporis) cum jaculis saxisque incesseretur, Liv. 8, 24, 15: vagos suos pro hostibus lapidibus incessebant, id. 26, 10, 7; cf.: infestis digitis ora et oculos, Suet. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 8: feras argenteis vasis incessivere tum primum noxii, Plin. 33, 3, 16, § 53: telorum lapidumque jactu, Ov. M. 13, 566: a pueris ii more quodam gentis saxis globosis, funda mare apertum incessentes exercebantur, Liv. 38, 29, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: jaculis et voce superba Tecta incessentem, Stat. Th. 11, 361; Sil. 1, 473.—*Absol.:* saevis telis, Ov. M. 14, 402: stercore et caeno, Suet. Vit. 17.—**II.** Trop., *to attack, assault*, esp. with words, *to reprove, reproach, accuse:* reges dictis protervis, Ov. M. 13, 232: aliquem verbis amaris, Sil. 11, 209; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31: aliquem conviciis, Suet. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 35: adversarios maledictis, id. ib. 23: senatum diris exsecrationibus, id. Claud. 12: Sallustium noto epigrammate, Quint. 8, 3, 29: juvenes objurgatione justa, Gell. 1, 2, 6: nomen hominis acerba cavillatione, Suet. Tib. 57 al.: aliquem bello, Stat. S. 1, 4, 76: aliquem poenis, id. Th. 1, 245: aliquem criminibus, *to accuse him*, Tac. H. 2, 23: aliquem occultis suspicionibus, id. ib. 3, 65: aliquem ut tumidiorem, Quint. 12, 10, 12: aliquem ut impium erga parentes, Suet. Rhet. 6: nomen ut argumentum morum incessit, Quint. 5, 10, 31; cf.: aliquem tamquam superbe saeveque egisset, Tac. H. 3, 77: sermonem cum risu aliquos incessentem, Quint. 6, 3, 21: si aut nationes totae aut ordines incessantur, id. 6, 3, 35: paucitatem, conspirationem, vilitatem, gratiam, id. 5, 7, 23: ne incesse moras, Stat. Th. 11, 390.—Of a disease: pestilentia incesserat pari clade in Romanos Poenosque, Liv. 28, 46, 15: tanta incesserit in ea castra vis morbi, id. 29, 10, 3.—Of fear, etc.: timor deinde patres incessit, ne, etc., Liv. 1, 17, 4: super haec timor incessit Sabini belli, id. 2, 27, 10: tantus terror Tarquinium incessit, id. 2, 7, 1.—Of other feelings: cupido incessit animos juvenum, sciscitandi, etc., Liv. 1, 56, 10: tanta admiratio miseratioque viri incessit homines, ut, etc., id. 9, 8, 11: cura incesserat patres, id. 4, 50, 7: incessit omnes stupor et admiratio, Just. 22, 6, 11.

incessus, ūs, *m.* [incedo], *a going, walking, pace, gait.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, vultus, oculi, manuum motus teneant illud decorum, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; cf. id. Or. 18, 59: citus modo, modo tardus, Sall. C. 15, 8: fractus, *effeminate, unmanly*, Quint. 5, 9, 14; cf.: in incessu mollior, Ov. A. A. 3, 306: incessus Seplasia dignus, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: erectus, Tac. H. 1, 53: omnibus animalibus certus et uniusmodi incessus est, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: vera incessu patuit dea, Verg. A. 1, 405: incessum fingere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 77; id. Cael. 20, 49: qui vultu morbum incessuque fatetur, Juv. 2, 17: tot hominum jumentorumque incessu dilapsa est (nix), *the tread, trampling*, Liv. 21, 36, 6: pulvis velut ingentis agminis incessu motus apparuit, id. 10, 41, 5.—Of a threatening approach (cf. B. infra): sacerdotes eorum facibus ardentibus anguibusque praelatis incessu furiali militem Romanum insueta turbaverunt specie, Liv. 7, 17, 3.—In *plur.*, Ov. M. 11, 636.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to incedo, I. B.), *a hostile irruption, invasion, attack* (very rare, except in Tacitus): Parthorum, Tac. A. 12, 50: primo incessu solvit obsidium, id. ib. 4, 24; 2, 55; 3, 74. — * **II.** Transf., concr., *an entrance, approach:* incessus hostis claudere, Tac. A. 6, 33.

incestē, *adv.*, v. incestus *fin.*

* **incestĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [incestus-facio], *that defiles himself, that commits a bad action:* nefandus, incestificus, exsecrabilis, Sen. Phoen. 223.

incesto, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [incestus], *to pollute, defile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: totamque incestat funere classem, Verg. A. 6, 150: aras, Stat. S. 5, 5, 4: diem (Furiae), id. Th. 11, 120; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 267.—**II.** In partic., *to dishonor, defile* with lust: puellam, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 136: filiam, Tac. A. 6, 19: se, Suet. Tib. 43: thalamos novercae, Verg. A. 10, 389.

incestum, i, v. 1. incestus, II. B.

incestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. incestus], *incestuous, lewd,* Hilar. in Psa. 130, 3.

1. incestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-castus], *unclean* (in a moral and religious sense), *impure, polluted, defiled, sinful, criminal* (as an *adj.* mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: cum verborum contumeliis optimum virum incesto ore lacerasset, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: saepe Diespiter Neglectus incesto addidit integrum, *punished the good with the bad,* Hor. C. 3, 2, 30: catervae Incestarum avium, *that feed on corpses,* Stat. Th. 9, 27: profana illic omnia, quae apud nos sacra: rursum concessa apud illos, quae apud nos incesta, Tac. H. 5, 4: an triste bidental Moverit incestus, *impious,* Hor. A. P. 472.—**II.** In partic., *unchaste, lewd, incestuous.* **A.** *Adj.:* Ilion Fatalis incestusque judex . . . vertit In pulverem, i. e. *Paris,* Hor. C. 3, 3, 19; called also: praedo, Stat. Ach. 1, 45: princeps, Plin. Pan. 52, 3: amores, Hor. C. 3, 6, 23; Tac. A. 12, 4: nuptiae, id. ib. 11, 25 *fin.;* cf. conjugia, Suet. Claud. 26: noctes, Plin. Pan. 63, 7: voces, Ov. Tr. 2, 503: pellicere aliquem incesto sermone, Liv 8, 28, 3: incestus manus intra terminos sacratos inferre, id. 45, 5, 7: corruptor et idem incestus, Juv. 4, 9. — Hence, **B.** *Subst.* **1. incestum,** i, *n., unchastity, lewdness;* esp. as a violation of religious laws, *incest* (class.): incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: concubuit cum viro . . . fecit igitur incestum, id. Inv. 1, 40, 73. committere, Quint. 4, 2, 88; Dig. 23, 2, 39: ex incesto, quod Augustus cum Julia filia admisisset, Suet. Calig. 23; cf.: incesti cum sorore reus, id. Ner. 5: cum filia commissum, Quint. 5, 10. 19: incesto liberatus, Cic. Pis. 39, 95: incesti damnata, Quint. 7, 8, 3: ab incesto id ei loco nomen factum, Liv. 8, 15, 8: incesti poena . . . in viro in insulam deportatio est, Paul. Sent. 2, 26, 15. — In *plur.:* stupra . . . et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: super sororum incesta, Suet. Calig. 36: Vestalium virginum, id. Dom. 8.—**2. incesta,** ae, *f., an incestuous woman, paramour:* hunc (adamanta) dedit olim barbarus incestae, Juv. 6, 158.—*Adv.:* **incestē** (**incastē,** Sen. Contr. 2, 13). **A.** In gen., *impurely, sinfully,* Lucr. 1, 98: facere sacrificium Dianae, Liv. 1, 45, 6.—**B.** In partic., *unchastely:* ideo aquam adduxi, ut ea tu inceste uterere? Cic. Cael. 14, 34: libidinatum, Suet. Ner. 28: agit incestius res suas, Arn. 5, 170.

2. incestus, ūs, *m.* [1. incestus, II.], *unchastity, incest* (mostly Ciceron.): quaestio de incestu, Cic. Mil. 22, 59; id. Brut. 32, 122; 124; id. N. D. 3, 30, 74 Klotz; Liv. 4, 44 Weissenb.; Val. Max. 6, 3, 7.

in-chărazo, āre, *v. a., to scratch into, to open by scratching* (late Lat.): avem, Apic. 6, 5, § 228.

inchŏo, v. incoho.

in-cĭbo, āre, *v. a., to provide with food, to feed* (late Lat.), Schol. Juv. 10, 231.

* **incĭcur,** ŏris, *adj.* [2. in-cicur], *not tame, wild:* incicorem immansuetum et ferum. Pacuvius: reprime incicorem iracundiam, Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 108 Müll.

1. incĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3 (*fut. part. act.* incasurus, Plin. 2, 27, 27. § 97; *perf.* scanned incĭdĕrunt, Lucr. 6. 1174), *v. n.* [in-cado], *to fall into* or *upon* a thing, *to fall, light upon* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *in* and *acc.;* less freq. with other *prepp.,* with the *dat.,* or *absol.* (α) With *in* and *acc.:* in foveam, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 12: ex spelunca saxum in crura ejus incidit, id. Fat. 3, 6: e nubi in nubem vis incidit ardens fulminis, Lucr. 6, 145; cf. id. 296: in segetem flamma, *falls,* Verg. A. 2, 305: pestilentia in urbem. Liv. 27, 23 *fin.:* ut incideret luna tum in eam metam, quae esset umbra terrae, etc., *entered,* Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: in oculos, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 187: incidentibus vobis in vallum portasque, Liv. 27, 13, 2: in laqueos, Juv. 10, 314.—(β) With other *prepp.:* incidit ictus Ingens ad terram duplicato poplite Turnus. Verg. A. 12, 926: (turris) super agmina late incidit, id. ib. 2, 467.—(γ) With *dat.:* incidere portis, *to rush into,* Liv. 5, 11, 14; 5, 26, 8: lymphis putealibus, Lucr. 6, 1174: caput incidit arae, Ov. M. 5, 104: Sagunti ruinae nostris capitibus incident, Liv. 21, 10, 10: ultimis Romanis, id. 28, 13, 9: jacenti, Stat. Th. 5, 233: hi duo amnes confluentes incidunt Oriundi flumini, *empty, fall into,* Liv. 44, 31, 4: modo serius incidis (sol) undis, *sink,* Ov. M. 4, 198.—(γ) *Absol.:* illa (hasta) volans, umeri surgunt qua tegmina summa, incidit, Verg. A. 10, 477: incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi, i. e. *into the fisherman's net,* Juv. 4, 39. —**B.** In partic., *to fall upon, meet,* or *come upon unexpectedly, fall in with* a person or thing. (α) With *in* and *acc.:* in aliquem incurrere atque incidere, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: cum hic in me incidit, id. ib. 41, 99: C. Valerius Procillus, cum in fuga catenis vinctus traheretur, in ipsum Caesarem incidit, Caes. B. G. 1. 53, 5: in insidias, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3; cf.: in quos (milites), si qui ex acie fugerint, de improviso incidant, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: in manus alicujus, id. Clu. 7, 21: in vituperatores, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6; 6, 1, 25.—(β) With *inter:* inter catervas armatorum, Liv. 25, 39.—(γ) With *dat.:* qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 13; Quint. 11, 3, 50: sane homini praeter opinionem improviso incidi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: incidit huic Appennicolae bellator filius Anni, Verg. A. 11, 699.—(δ) With *acc.* alone (late Lat.): bene quod meas potissimum manus incidisti, App. M. 6, p. 176, 24; id. ib. p. 179, 4: fatales laqueos, Vulc. Gall. Avid. Caes. 2, § 2.—**C.** Transf., *to fall upon, attack, assault:* triarii consurgentes . . . in hostem incidebant. Liv. 8, 8, 13: postquam acrius ultimis incidebat Romanus, id. 28, 13, 9.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fall into* any condition. (α) With *in* and *acc.:* in morbum, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4: in febriculam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.:* in miserias. id. Phil. 2, 10, 24; cf.: qui inciderant (sc. in morbum) haud facile septimum diem superabant, Liv. 41, 21, 5: ut si in hujusmodi amicitias ignari casu aliquo inciderint, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: quodsi quis etiam a culpa vacuus in amicitiam ejus inciderat, Sall. C. 14, 4: in honoris contentionem, Cic. Lael. 10, 34: in imperiorum, honorum, gloriae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: in furorem et insaniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 46. — (β) With *acc.* alone: caecitatem, Ambros. de Tobia, 2: iram, Lact. Plac. Narr. Fab. 1, 10: amorem, id. ib. 14, 1.—**B.** *To fall upon, befall:* eo anno pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem agrosque, Liv. 27, 23, 6: tantus terror incidit ejus exercitui, *fell upon,* Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 2; cf.: ut nihil incidisset postea civitati mali, quod, etc., *happened,* Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26.—**C.** In partic. **1.** *To fall upon* accidentally; *to light upon,* in thought or conversation: non consulto, sed casu in eorum mentionem incidi, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; id. Lael. 1, 3; cf.: fortuito in sermonem alicujus incidere, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: in eum sermonem incidere, qui, etc., id. Lael. 1, 2: in varios sermones, id. Att. 16, 2, 4: cum in eam memoriam et recordationem nuper ex sermone quodam incidissemus, id. Brut. 2, 9: iterum in mentionem incidimus viri, Tac. H. 4, 5; Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 1.—**2.** *To come* or *occur* to one's mind: sapiens appeteret aliquid, quodcumque in mentem incideret et quodcumque tamquam occurreret, *come into his mind,* Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 43; cf. Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 5; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 75: redeunti, ex ipsa re mihi incidit suspicio, id. And. 2, 2, 22; 3, 2, 21: tanta nunc suspicio de me incidit, id. Ad. 4, 4, 5: dicam, verum, ut aliud ex alio incidit, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: nihil te effugiet atque omne. quod erit in re occurret atque incidet, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium incidit de uxoribus mentio, Liv. 1, 57, 6.—**3.** *To fall upon, happen in* a certain time. (α) With *in* and *acc.:* quod in id rei publicae tempus non incideris, sed veneris — judicio enim tuo, non casu in ipsum discrimen rerum contulisti tribunatum tuum—profecto vides, quanta vis, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: quorum aetas in eorum tempora, quos nominavi, incidit, Cic. Or. 12, 39; cf. id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: quoniam in eadem rei publicae tempora incidimus, id. ib. 5, 8, 3 *fin.:* facies me in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria certiorem, id. Att. 6, 1, 26: cum in Kalendas Januarias Compitaliorum dies incidisset, id. Pis. 4, 8: quae (bella) in ejus aetatem gravissima inciderunt, Quint. 12, 11, 16: in eum annum quo erat Hortensius consul futurus, incidere, *to fall into,* i. e. *to extend the case until,* etc., id. 6, 5, 4; cf.: quintus annus cum in te praetorem incidisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. 56, § 139.—(β) With *acc.* alone (late Lat.): ut menses . . . autumnale tempus inciderent, Sol. 1, § 44.—**4.** *To fall out, happen, occur:* et in nostra civitate et in ceteris. multis fortissimis atque optimis viris injustis judiciis tales casus incidisse. Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: si quid tibi durius inciderit, Prop. 1, 15, 28; cf.: si casus inciderit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10. 21. 0: incidunt saepe tempora cum, etc., id. Off. 1. 10, 31: eorum ipsorum, quae honesta sunt, potest incidere saepe contentio et comparatio, id. ib. 1, 43, 152: potest incidere quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 19: verbum si quod minus usitatum incidat, id. 2. 5, 4: in magnis quoque auctoribus incidunt aliqua vitiosa, id. 10, 2, 15; 11, 1, 70; Cels. 5, 27, 3: ea accidisse non quia haec facta sunt, arbitror; verum haec ideo facta, quia incasura erant illa, Plin. 2, 27, 27, § 97: si quando ita incidat, Quint. 2, 5, 5; cf.: forte ita incidit, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 23, 2: forte ita inciderat, ne, etc., id. 1, 46, 5.—**5.** *To fall in with, coincide, agree with,* in opinion, etc.: ne ipse incidat in Diodorum, etc., Cic. Fat. 8, 15.—**6.** *To stumble upon, undertake at random:* sic existumes non me fortuito ad tuam amplitudinem meis officiis amplectendam incidisse, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3.—Hence in *part. pres.:* **incidentia,** *subst., occurrences, events,* Amm. 14, 5, 4; 22, 9, 2 al.

2. incīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [in-caedo], *to cut into, cut through, cut open, cut up* (class.). **I.** Lit.: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4: arbores. Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54; 32, § 58: inciditur vitro, lapide, osseisve cultellis, id. 12, 25, 54, § 115; cf.: palmes inciditur in medullam, id. 14, 9, 11, § 84: venam, *to open,* id. 29, 6, 58, § 126; Cels. 2, 8; Tac. A. 16, 19; cf.: incisi nervi, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218: circa vulnus scalpello, Cels. 5, 27, 3: pinnas, *to clip,* Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; so, vites falce, Verg. E. 3, 11: pulmo incisus, *cut up, divided,* Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; cf.: eupatoria foliis per extremitates incisis, i. e. *notched, indented,* Plin. 5, 6, 29, § 65: nos linum incidimus, legimus, *cut through, cut,* Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: funem, Verg. A. 3, 667: corpora mortuorum, *to dissect,* Cels. praef.: nocentes homines vivos, id. ib.: quid habet haruspex cur pulmo incisus etiam in bonis extis dirimat tempus? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: si rectum limitem rupti torrentibus pontes inciderint, *cut through, broken through,* Quint. 2, 13, 16: squamisque incisus adaestuat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517: non incisa notis marmora publicis, *engraved,* Hor. C. 4, 8. 13: tabula . . . his ferme incisa litteris fuit, Liv. 6, 29 *fin.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To cut in, to carve, engrave, inscribe* on any thing; usually constr. with *in* and *abl.;* less freq. with *in* and *acc.,* the *dat.,* or *absol.* (α) With *in* and *abl.:* id non modo tum scripserunt, verum etiam in aere incisum nobis tradiderunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; cf.: foedus in columna aenea incisum et perscriptum, id. Balb. 23, 53; id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154: in qua basi grandibus litteris P. Africani nomen erat incisum, id. ib. 2, 4, 34, § 74: nomina in tabula incisa, id. Fam. 13. 36, 1: notum est carmen incisum in sepulcro, id. de Sen. 17, 61; id. Pis. 29, 72; id. Font. 14. 31: incidens litteras in fago recenti. Plin. 16, 9, 14, § 35: indicem in aeneis tabulis. Suet. Aug. 101: quae vos incidenda in aere censuistis, Plin. Pan. 75. 1.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* quae (acta) ille in aes incidit, Plin. Pan. 1, 7, 16: leges in aes incisae, Liv. 3, 57 *fin.:* lege jam in aes incisâ. Suet. Aug. 28 *fin.:* quod ita erit gestum, lex erit. et in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26.—(γ) With *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): verba ceris, Ov. M. 9, 529: amores arboribus. Verg. E. 10, 53: fastos marmoreo parieti, Suet. Gramm. 17: nomen non trabibus aut saxis. Plin. Pan. 54, 7; cf.: primum aliquid da, quod possim titulis incidere, i. e. *among your titles,* Juv. 8, 69.—(δ) *Absol.:* incidebantur jam domi leges, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf.: tabula his litteris incisa, Liv. 6, 29, 9: sine delectu morum quisquis incisus est, *inscribed, registered,* Sen. Ben. 4, 28: Victorem litteris incisis appellare, Macr. S. 3, 6, 11.—**2.** *To make by*

cutting, to cut (rare): ferroque incidit acuto Perpetuos dentes et serrae repperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 245: novas incide faces, tibi ducitur uxor, Verg. E. 8, 29; Col. 2. 21, 3.

II. Trop. **A.** *To break off, interrupt, put an end to:* poëma ad Caesarem, quod institueram, incidi, *have broken off, stopped*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: inciditur omnis jam deliberatio, si intellegitur non posse fieri, id. de Or. 2, 82, 336; cf. Liv. 32, 37, 5: tandem haec singultu verba incidente profatur, Stat. Th. 9, 884: novas lites, Verg. E. 9, 14: ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: vocis genus crebro incidens, *broken, interrupted*, Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217.—**B.** *To cut off, cut short, take away, remove:* media, *to cut short*, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: qui mihi pinnas inciderant nolunt easdem renasci, id. 4, 2, 5: Tarquinius spe omni reditus incisâ exsulatum Tusculum abiit, *cut off*, Liv. 2, 15, 7: spe incisâ, id. 3, 58, 6; 35, 31, 7; cf. id. 44, 6, 13; 44, 13, 3: tantos actus, Sil. 3, 78: ipsam, quam promimus horam casus incidit, Sen. Ep. 101: testamentum, *to annul, invalidate*, Dig. 28, 4, 3.—**C.** In rhet., *to make by cutting, to cut:* aequaliter particulas, Cic. Or. 61, 205.—Hence, **1. incīsum,** i, *n.*, rhet. t. t. for the Gr. κόμμα, *a section* or *division* of a sentence, *a clause:* quae nescio cur, cum Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominent, nos non recte incisa et membra dicamus, Cic. Or. 62, 211 (for which: incisiones et membra, id. 64, 261): incisum erit sensus non expleto numero conclusus, plerisque pars membri, Quint. 9, 4, 122; cf. id. ib. 22; 32; 44; 67; 123.—**2. incīsē,** *adv., in short clauses:* quo pacto deceat incise membratimve dici, Cic. Or. 63, 212; cf. incisim.

incīdŭus, a, um, v. incaeduus.

inciens, entis, *adj.* [kindr. with ἔγκυος, ἐγκυμων], *pregnant, with young:* oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8: pavones, Col. 8, 11, 8: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211: partus incientis pecoris, Col. 7, 3, 16.

incīlis, e, *adj.* [contr. from incīdilis, from incido], *cut in:* fossae, i. e. *ditches, trenches* for carrying off water, Cato, R. R. 155, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** *Substt.* **A. incīle,** is, *n., a ditch, trench:* incilia aperire, Cato, R. R. 155, 1: ducere incile, Dig. 43, 13, 1; App. M. 9, p. 221: in incili omnia adhaeserunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3.—**B. incīlis,** is, *m.*, transl.: inciles διώρυγες (i. e. διώρυχες), Gloss. Philox.

incīlo, āre, *v. a., to rebuke, blame* (ante-class.): jure increpet inciletque, Lucr. 3, 963: me oratione, Pac. ap. Non. 125, 5 (Trag. Fragm. v. 136 Rib.); Lucil. ib. 7: spernere, incilare probris, Att. ib. 1: factum alicujus, id. ib. 3 (Trag. Fragm. v. 41, 430, 458 Rib.).

incinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from incingo.

incĭnĕfactus, a, um, *adj.*, = in cineres redactus, *made ashes*, Commod. Instr. 41, 12.

‡ **incĭnĕrārĭum** muliebre ministerium (*hair-dressing*), Charis. p. 78 P. (cf. cinifio).

incingo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [in-cingo, to enclose with a girdle; hence], *to gird, gird about, surround* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not used by Cic. in prose; esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*): (aras) verbenis silvaque incinxit agresti, Ov. M. 7, 242: urbes turritis moenibus, id. Am. 3, 8, 47: incingi zonâ, id. H. 9, 66: Arcadiam Peloponnesiacae gentes undique incingunt, Mel. 2, 3: pars sese tortis serpentibus incingebant, Cat. 64, 259.—Mid.: (Tisiphone) Induitur pallam tortoque incingitur angue, Ov. M. 4, 483: nitidaque incingere lauro, i. e. *crown thyself*, id. ib. 14, 720.—In *part. perf.:* incinctus cinctu Gabino, Liv. 8, 9, 9: Gabino cultu, id. 10, 7, 3: (Furiae) caerulea incinctae angui incedunt, Poët. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: ambae (Nymphae) auro, pictis incinctae pellibus ambae, *girded*, Verg. G. 4, 342; id. A. 7, 396; cf. Lares, Ov. F. 2, 634: incinctus tunicas mercator, id. ib. 5, 675; cf. id. M. 13, 894: (fons) margine gramineo patulos incinctus hiatus, *enclosed*, id. ib. 3, 162.

‡ **incingŭlum,** i, *n.* [incingo], *a girdle:* cingulum a cingendo, quod incingulum plerumque dicitur, Non. 47, 25.

incĭno, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [in-cano], *to blow* or *sound, to sing* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** *Act.:* varios incinit ore modos, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 6: frequentamenta quaedam varia, Gell. 1, 11, 12.—**II.** *Neutr.:* si modulis lenibus tibicen incinat, Gell. 4, 13, 1.

incĭpesso, ĕre, v. incipisso.

incĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (archaic incepsit inceperit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.), *v. a.* and *n.* [in-capio; lit., to seize upon, lay hold of; opp. to desinere; hence, with the accessory idea of action), *to begin* to do something, *to take in hand* (syn. incoho; in class. prose, viz. in Cic., only in the *tempp. press.*, while coepi is used in the *tempp. perff.*); constr. usually with the *inf.*, less freq. *absol.*, with the *acc.*, *ab*, or *adv. of place* or *time*. **I.** *Act.* (α) With *inf.:* ut homines mortem vel optare incipiant vel certe timere desistant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: huic incipio sententiae diffidere, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: prius quam incipit tinnire, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 42: bella gerere, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9: leges neglegere, id. Rep. 1, 43 *fin.:* queri cum multis incipiunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: nimis cito diligere, id. Lael. 21, 78: amare aliquem, id. ib. 16, 60: fossas complere, Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 4: rem frumentariam expedire, id. B. C. 1, 54, 4: triplicem aciem ducere, id. ib. 1, 64, 7; 2, 30, 1: cum maturescere frumenta inciperent, id. ib. 6, 29, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 49, 1: cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, id. B. G. 2, 2, 2; cf.: ictus erat, qua crus esse incipit, Ov. M. 6, 255; 8, 474; 15, 256: opes pellere dominatione, Sall. H. 3, 61, 3: si res explicare incipiam, Nep. Pelop. 1: Bessus agere gratias incipit, Curt. 5, 12, 1: cenare, Suet. Aug. 74: promovere scalas, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.:* si dormire incipis ortu luciferi, Juv. 8, 11: male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, etc. ... Si bene facere incepit, etc. (shortly afterward, occeperunt), Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12 and 14: satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim Amare, id. Rud. 2, 5, 5.—(β) *Absol.:* ut incipiendi ratio fuerit, ita sit desinendi modus, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 135; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 1; Sen. Ep. 116: dum incipimus, Quint. 11, 3, 144: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, id. 12, 6, 3: in incipiendo, etc., id. 11, 1, 6: ac statim sic rex incipit, *thus begins* (to speak), Sall. J. 109 *fin.;* cf.: nec sic incipies, ut scriptor cyclicus olim: Fortunam Priami, etc., Hor. A. P. 136: sic incipit, with a foll. direct quotation, id. S. 2, 6, 79; Ov. M. 9, 281; and simply incipit, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: sapere aude, Incipe, *make a beginning, begin*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 41; Juv. 4, 34: priusquam incipias, consulto opus est, Sall. C. 1, 6: turpe inceptu est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16: incipientes atque adhuc teneri (pueri), *who are beginning to learn, beginners*, Quint. 1, 2, 26: incipiens, id. 2, 5, 18; 2, 6, 5; 8 prooem. § 1; 3; 10, 7, 18: quoties madidum ver incipit, Juv. 9, 52 al.—(γ) With *acc.* (once in Cic., once in Cæs., v. infra): facinus audax incipit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 1: facinus, Sall. C. 20, 3: pugilatum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13: iter, id. Cas. 4, 4, 2: aliquid novi negotii, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 29: bellum (opp. deponere), Sall. J. 83, 1: tam prava, id. ib. 64, 2: indigna nobis, id. H. 2, 41, 8: opus, Liv. 7, 34, 13: bellum, id. 21, 21, 6; 26, 37, 9; 42, 43, 3: sementem, Verg. G. 1, 230: Maenalios versus, id. E. 8, 21: si id facere non potueris, quod, ut opinio mea fert, ne incipies quidem, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; Quint. 1, 12, 5: iter mihi incepi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 16: tantum incepi operis, id. Men. 2, 3, 80: mandata, Tac. A. 12, 10; 4, 46: auspicia a parricidio, Just. 26, 2 *init.:* multa, Cat. ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2.—*Pass.:* tanta incepta res est, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 31: nuptiarum gratia haec sunt ficta atque incepta, Ter. And. 5, 1, 17; 3, 3, 7: si inceptam oppugnationem reliquissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 6: quia dici extremum erat, proelium non inceptum, Sall. J. 21, 2: proelium incipitur, id. ib. 57, 3; 74, 2: saxis proelium incipitur, Tac. H. 5, 17: satis cito incipi victoriam, id. ib. 2, 25; id. A. 2, 5; 2, 76; 12, 67 *fin.:* iter inceptum celerant, Verg. A. 8, 90: inceptumque decurre laborem, id. G. 2, 39: inceptum frustra summitte furorem, id. A. 12, 832: deus me vetat Inceptos iambos Ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 7: in re incipiunda ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: in contentionibus aut incipiendis aut finiendis, Quint. 11, 3, 128: a tantis princeps incipiendus erat, Ov. F. 5, 570.—(δ) With *ab* or an *adv. of place* or *time:* a Jove incipiendum putat, Cic. Rep. 1, 36 (acc. to the Gr. of Aratus, ἐκ Διὸς ἀρχώμεσθα): ab illis incipit uxor, Juv. 6, 348; Quint. 10, 1, 46: incipiamus ab iis, id. 9, 2, 6: semper ab excusatione aetatis incipientem, id. 6, 3, 76: potissimum incipiam ab ea parte, id. 3, 7, 1: optime manus a sinistra parte incipit, in dextra deponitur, id. 11, 3, 106: amicitia incepta a parvis cum aetate accrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7.—*Pass. impers.:* optime incipitur a longis, recte aliquando a brevibus, Quint. 9, 4, 92.

II. *Neutr., to begin to be, to begin, commence* (rare but class.); constr. with *abl. instrum.*, or *absol.* (α) With *abl.:* tertius sinus Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 1: censere ut principium anni inciperet mense Decembri, Tac. A. 13, 10: verbum petere quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21.—(β) *Absol.:* cum ver esse coeperat ... cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: quoties incipit sensus aut desinit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hic annus incipit vicesimus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: narrationis incipit mihi initium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 26: jam tum inceperat turba inter eos, id. Eun. 4, 4, 58: tempus erat quo prima quies mortalibus aegris Incipit, Verg. A. 2, 269: mox Idumaea incipit et Palaestina, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68: epistula, quam incipiente febricula scripseras, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2: incipientes curas principis onerari, Tac. A. 1, 19: incipiens adhuc et nondum adulta seditio, id. H. 1, 31: incipiens omnia sentit amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 648: Menander Syracusanus incipientis juventae, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14: incipiente aestate, id. 27, 13, 109, § 133: trixago incipientibus hydropicis efficax, id. 24, 15, 80, § 131: quem (honorem) et incipientes principes et desinentes adeo concupiscunt ut auferant, Plin. Pan. 57.—Hence, **inceptum,** i, *n., a beginning, attempt, undertaking* (freq. in historians and poets, but not in Cæs.; also rare in Cic.): cujus ego non modo factum, sed inceptum ullum conatumve contra patriam deprehendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: servetur ad imum, Qualis ab incepto processerit (persona), *from the beginning onwards*, Hor. A. P. 127: permanere in incepto, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14 *fin.:* a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: cujus neque consilium neque inceptum ullum frustra erat, id. J. 7, 6; cf.: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *the subject*, id. ib. 7 *fin.:* absistere incepto, Liv. 31, 26, 5: desistere incepto, Verg. A. 1, 37: haerere in incepto, id. ib. 2, 654: peragere inceptum, id. ib. 4, 452; cf.: perficere inceptum, Sall. J. 11 *fin.:* piget incepti, Verg. A. 5, 678: nunc ad inceptum redeo, Sall. J. 4, 9; 42, 5: turpe inceptum est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16.—In *plur.:* cupidus incepta patrandi, Sall. J. 70, 5: juventus Catilinae inceptis favebat, id. C. 17, 6: incepta mea inpedivit, id. H. 4, 61, 12; cf.: inceptis annue, diva, meis, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 56; and: di nostra incepta secundent, Verg. A. 7, 259: gravia et magna professa, Hor. A. P. 14.

incĭpisso (also **incĭpesso**), ĕre, *v. a.* [incipio], *to begin* (Plautin.): quid hic homo tantum incipissit facere cum tantis minis? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 22: nugas ineptiasque maxumas, id. ib. 3, 3, 17: magnam rem, id. Mil. 2, 2, 73: sic rationem, ib. 82: brevem orationem, id. Capt. 2, 1, 19; id. Trin. 4, 2, 42.

* **in-circum,** *prep., round about:* quod incircum cum locum aquae frigidae et caldae multae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.; cf. Hand, Turs. ad h. v.

in-circumcīsus, a, um, *adj., uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 2; Prud. Psych. 389.

in-circumscriptus, a, um, *adj., unlimited, infinite* (eccl. Lat.): dominus, Prud. Apoth. 863.

incīsē, *adv.*, v. incīdo *fin.* C. 2.

incīsim, *adv.* [incisus, from 2. incīdo], *in short clauses* (very rare): haec quidem duo binis pedibus incisim; deinde membratim, etc. (shortly before: incise membratimve), Cic. Or. 63, 213: incisim et membratim tractata oratio, id. ib. 67, 225.

incīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. incīdo]. **I.** *A cutting into, cut, incision:* ne incisio vulnus exasperet, Ambros. in Psa. 37, § 42.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Rhet. t. t., *an incision*, i. e.

a division, member, clause of a sentence, Gr. κόμμα: de eorum (circuituum) particulis et tamquam incisionibus disserendum est, Cic. Or. 61, 206: in incisionibus et in membris, id. ib. 64, 216; cf. incisum under 2. incido *fin.* C.—**B.** Gramm. t. t., *a cæsura*, Diom. p. 496 P.—**C.** *A griping, colic:* interiorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 39.

incīsum, i, v. 2. incīdo *fin.* C.

incīsūra, ae, *f.* [2. incīdo], *a cutting into, incision, incisure* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., Col. 12, 54, 1; Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Lev. 21, 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A natural incision, indentation;* as in the palm of the hand, the bodies of insects, in leaves, etc., Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274; 11, 1, 1, § 1; 15, 11, 11, § 37; 26, 8, 29, § 46.—**B.** In painting, *a division between the light and shade*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 163.

1. incīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. incīdo.

* **2. incīsus,** ūs, *m.* [2. incīdo], *an incision:* proximo anno ab incisu, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 60.

‡ **incĭtābĭlis** παροξυντικός, Gloss. Philox.

* **incĭtābŭlum,** i, *n.* [incito], *an incentive, stimulus:* ingenii virtutisque, Gell. 15, 2, 3.

incĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *an incitement, inducement, incentive.* **I.** In abstr. with *gen.* or *ad:* et periculorum et laborum, * Cic. Arch. 10, 23: educandi, Plin. Pan. 27, 1: turbarum, Amm. 21, 12 al.: ad honeste moriendum, Curt. 9, 5, 4; so, ad incessendum, id. 3, 11, 5.—With *quo* and *comp.:* inclinatio senatus incitamentum Tiberio fuit quo promptius adversaretur, Tac. A. 2, 38.—In *plur.:* incitamenta irarum, Tac. A. 1, 55: victoriae, id. Agr. 32: spei, Curt. 4, 14, 1 al.—**II.** In concr., of persons (in Tac.): Sextia uxor, quae incitamentum mortis et particeps fuit, *that instigated*, Tac. A. 6, 29 *fin.*—In *plur.:* acerrima seditionum ac discordiae incitamenta interfectores Galbae, id. H. 2, 23.

incĭtātē, *adv.*, v. incito, *P. a. fin.*

incĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incito], *an inciting, incitement* in an act. and pass. sense (Ciceron.). **I.** *Act.*, *an inciting, rousing, instigating:* languentis populi, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: acris et vehemens, id. ib. 2, 43, 183.—**II.** *Pass.*, *violent motion, rapidity, vehemence, ardor, energy.* **A.** Lit.: qui (sol) tanta incitatione fertur, ut, celeritas ejus quanta sit, ne cogitari quidem possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: ejaculari incitatione, Scrib. Comp. 84.—**B.** Trop.: est quaedam animi incitatio atque alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, * Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 3: mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspexerim, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161.

incĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an inciter, instigator* (post-class.): Fauni vaticinantium incitatores, Front. Eloqu. *med.;* Prud. στεφ. 10, 67: male sanus, Amm. 28, 1.

incĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [incitator], *she that incites* or *instigates* (eccl. Lat.): ad vitia, Arn. 2, 64: libidinum (opulentia), Lact. Ira D. 23: licentiae, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 34.

1. incĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from incito.

* **2. incĭtātus,** ūs, *m.* [incito], *rapid motion;* v. l. for incitu, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.

‡ **incĭtēga** machinula, in qua constituebatur in convivio vini amphora, de qua subinde deferrentur vina, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll. [mutilated from ἐγγυθήκη or ἀγγοθήκη; v. Müll. *N. cr.*].

in-cĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to set in rapid motion, to hasten, urge forwards;* and with se, *to put one's self in rapid motion, to hasten, rush* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41, 4: saxa per pronum, Sall. H. 3, 22 Dietsch: hastas, Val. Fl. 1, 409: stellarum motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: naves longas remis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25, 1; cf.: lintres magno sonitu remorum incitatae, id. ib. 7, 60, 4: navigio remis incitato, id. ib. 3, 14, 6: alii ex castris sese incitant, *sally out*, id. B. C. 2, 14, 3; cf.: cum ex alto se aestus incitavisset, *had rushed in*, id. B. G. 3, 12, 1; and: quo major vis aquae se incitavisset, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: duabus ex partibus sese (naves) in eam (navem) incitaverant, id. B. C. 2, 6, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 24, 3.—Prov.: incitare currentem, *to spur a willing horse*, i. e. *to urge a person who does not need urging*, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 19; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16; v. curro.—**B.** In partic., *to cause to grow larger*, i. e. *to augment, increase, to promote the growth of* (not ante-Aug.; cf. excito, I. B.): hibernis (Enipeus amnis) incitatus pluviis, *swollen*, Liv. 44, 8, 6: frequentibus fossuris terra permiscetur, ut incitari vitis possit, Col. 4, 22, 3; 4, 33 *fin.;* 3, 21, 7.—**II.** Trop., *to incite, encourage, stimulate, rouse, excite, spur on.* **A.** In gen.: aliquem imitandi cupiditate, Cic. Brut. 92, 317: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 32, 53: animos, opp. sedare, id. Or. 19, 63: ipsum ingenium diligentia etiam ex tarditate incitat, id. ib. 2, 35, 147: quorum studio legendi meum scribendi studium in dies incitatur, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: quamquam ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, id. de Or. 3, 60, 226: stultas cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 4: quoniam ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2 *fin.;* cf.: juvenes ad studium et ad laborem, id. de Or. 1, 61, 262: aliquem ad servandum genus hominum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: multa Caesarem ad id bellum incitabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 1: aliquem ad bellum atque arma, Liv. 1, 27, 3: aliquem ad amplissimam spem, Suet. Caes. 7: cujus voluptatis avidae libidines temere et effrenate ad potiundum incitarentur, Cic. de Sen. 12, 39: incitabant (animum ferocem) praeterea conrupti civitatis mores, Sall. C. 5, 8: cum tibia lumbos incitat, Juv. 6, 315.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To inspire.* nam terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat, naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: mente incitati, id. Ac. 2, 5, 14; id. Cat. 63, 93.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to excite, arouse, stir up:* neque enim desunt, qui istos in me atque in optimum quemque incitent, Cic. Fl. 28, 66; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 1: et consules senatum in tribunum et tribunus populum in consules incitabat, Liv. 4, 2, 1: his vocibus cum in se magis incitarent dictatorem, id. 8, 33, 1: opifices facile contra vos incitabuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144 (shortly before, concitentur); Hirt. B. G. 8, 35 *fin.:* milites nostri pristini diei perfidiā incitati, Caes. B. G. 4, 14, 3: civitas ob eam rem incitata, id. ib. 1, 4: judices, Quint. 6, 4, 10.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To augment, increase, enhance:* consuetudo exercitatioque et intellegendi prudentiam acuit et eloquendi celeritatem incitat, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so, caelibum poenas, Tac. A. 3, 25.—Hence, **incĭtātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (set in rapid motion; hence), *swiftly running, flowing, sailing, flying,* etc.; in gen., *rapid, swift.* **A.** Lit.: imperator equo incitato se in hostes immittens, *at full speed*, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: equo incitato, Caes. B. G. 4, 12 *fin.* (for which: citato equo; v. cito): milites cursu incitato in summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, *advancing rapidly*, id. ib. 2, 26, 3; cf. in the foll. B.: mundi incitatissima conversio, Cic. Rep. 6, 18 (shortly before: conversio concitatior).—**B.** Trop.: cursus in oratione incitatior, Cic. Or. 59, 201; cf. so of speech: Herodotus sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit: Thucydides incitatior fertur, id. ib. 12, 39.—*Adv.:* **incĭtātē** (acc. to B.), of speech, *quickly, rapidly, violently:* fluit incitatius, Cic. Or. 63, 212: quod incitatius feratur (locutio), id. ib. 20, 67.

1. in-cĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *set in rapid motion, rapid, swift, violent* (poet.): venti vis, Lucr. 1, 271: inciti atque alacres Delphini, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 35, 89: hasta, Verg. A. 12, 492: silex, Sil. 1, 491: longis Porticibus conjux fugit, Val. Fl. 1, 728.

2. incĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-citus, unmoved; hence], of a chessman that cannot be moved, *immovable:* (calculi) qui moveri omnino non possunt, incitos dicunt. Unde et egentes homines inciti vocantur, quibus spes ultra procedendi nulla restat, Isid. Orig. 18, 67.—As *subst.* **1. incĭtae,** ārum (sc. calces), *f.*, and **2. incĭta,** ōrum, *n.* Used only in the ante- and post-class. authors in the transf. phrase, ad incita or ad incitas aliquem redigere, deducere, redire, etc., *to bring to a stand-still, reduce to extremity:* *Sy.* Profecto ad incitas lenonem rediget, si eas abduxerit. *Mi.* Quin prius disperibit faxo, quam unam calcem civerit, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 85: ut ad incitast redactus, id. Trin. 2, 4, 136 Brix: vilicum corrupit, ad incita redegit, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 27: illud ad incita cum redit atque internecionem, id. ib. 25: Epirotae ad incitas intolerandi tributi mole depressi, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 9.

3. incĭtus, ūs, *m.* [in-cieo], *quick motion:* adsiduo mundi incitu, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.

in-cīvīlis, e, *adj.*, *unmannerly, impolite, uncivil;* hence, also, *unreasonable, unjust* (post-class.): homo ferus et incivilis ingenii, Eutr. 9, 27: saevi atque inciviles animi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 22: verba, tam improba ac tam incivilia, Gell. 10, 6, 3: poenae, Dig. 48, 19, 9: factum, ib. 50, 13, 3; cf. ib. 23, 2, 67.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* **in-cīvīlia,** ium, *n.*, *impolite acts, rudeness:* multis incivilibus gestis, Eutr. 10, 13.—*Adv.:* **incīvīlĭter,** *without civility, uncourteously:* aliquem tractare, App. M. 7, p. 175: extorta (bona), Dig. 4, 2, 23: instituti novi rivi, ib. 50, 13, 2.—*Comp.:* praefecturam egit aliquanto incivilius et violentius, Suet. Tit. 6; Flor. 1, 26.

incīvīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incivilis], *uncourteousness, incivility* (post-class. and very rare): per incivilitatem militis, Amm. 18, 2, 7; 29, 5.

incīvīlĭter, *adv.*, v. incivilis *fin.*

inclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inclamo], *a calling out, exclaiming against* one (post-class.): imprecationis et comminationis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

* **inclāmĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to call out* or *exclaim against* one; hence, *to abuse, scold:* inclamitor quasi servus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 46.

in-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To cry out to, to call upon*, in a good or bad sense. **A.** In a good sense (class.), *to call upon* for assistance, *to invoke.* (α) With *acc.:* comitem suum inclamavit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Fulvium Taurea nomine inclamavit, Liv. 26, 15, 11: delphinus inclamatus a puero, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25: nomen alicujus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124.—(β) *Absol.:* ita te para, ut, si inclamaro, advoles, *call out*, Cic. Att. 2, 18 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 2, 20, 5: nemo inclamavit patronorum, id. de Or. 1, 53 *fin.:* quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.—**B.** In a bad sense, *to call out against, exclaim against, rebuke, scold, revile, abuse* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; perh. not in Cic.): inclamare conviciis et maledictis insectari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108 Müll.: nolito acriter Eum inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 111: aliquem, id. Mil. 4, 2, 44; id. Stich. 2, 2, 4; id. Truc. 3, 2, 4: in aliquem, *to cry out aloud*, Gell. 5, 9 *fin.:* contra aliquem voce quam maximā, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12 *fin.;* cf.: quo tu turpissime, magnā Inclamat voce, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: pastorum unus... inclamat alios, quid cessarent, cum, etc., *loudly remonstrates*, Liv. 10, 4, 8.—**II.** *To cry aloud, call out.*—With *dat.:* dum Albanus exercitus inclamat Curiatiis, uti opem ferant fratri, Liv. 1, 25, 9: timidae puellae, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 45.

inclango, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. cont. Sec. VI. 28.

in-clāresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** Lit., *to become clear* or *light* (late Lat.): ubi primum dies inclaruit, Amm. 25, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to become famous* or *celebrated* (post-Aug.): docendi genere maxime inclaruit, Suet. Gramm. 17; cf. ib. 18: neque mea fortuna neque tua gloria inclaruisset, Tac. A. 12, 37; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: in auro caelando, id. 33, 12, 55, § 154: quae artes pluribus inclaruere exemplis, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125.

in-clārus, a, um, *adj.*, *obscure* (late Lat. and very rare): fides, Symm. Ep. 3, 4.

in-clēmens, entis, *adj.*, *unmerciful, rigorous, harsh, rough, severe* (as an *adj.* perh. not ante-Aug. and very rare; not in Cicero): increpabant inclementem dictatorem, Liv. 8, 32, 13: signifer, Sil. 8, 440: verbo inclementiori appellari, Liv. 9, 34, 23: inclementissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10.—*Adv.:* **inclēmenter,** *rigorously, harshly, roughly, severely:* in aliquem dicere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 110; id. Ps. 1, 1, 25: loqui alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 44: increpantes, Liv. 32, 22, 1: nihil dictum, id. 22, 38, 8: censuit, Plin. 18

6, 7, § 35: si quis est, qui dictum in se inclementius existimabit esse, Ter. Eun. prol. 4: inclementius invehi in aliquem, Liv. 3, 48, 4.

inclēmenter, *adv.*, v. inclemens.

inclēmentia, ae, *f.* [inclemens], *unmercifulness, rigor, harshness, roughness, severity* (poet. and in post-class. prose): divum inclementia, divum, Has evertit opes, Verg. A. 2, 602: durae mortis, id. G. 3, 68: gravis fati, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50: maris, Claud. B. G. 210: caeli, Just. 9, 2: dirae formae (Plutonis), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 82.

inclīnābilis, e, *adj.* [inclino], *that readily leans to* any thing, *prone.*—Trop.: in pravum inclinabiles animi, Sen. Ep. 94, 40.—**II.** *Not to be moved* or *bent* (lat. Lat.): atque immobilis permansit, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, p. 104.

* **inclīnāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], in gram., *the formative termination* of a word: inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, numosus, signat copiam quandam immodicam rei, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2.

inclīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a leaning, bending, inclining* to one side (class., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (corporis) ingressus, cursus, accubitio, inclinatio, sessio, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: corporis, Quint. 1, 11, 16: fortis ac virilis laterum, id. ib. 18: incumbentis in mulierculam, id. 11, 3, 90: alternā egerunt scobem, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227: merso navigio inclinatione lateris unius, id. 8, 51, 77, § 208.—In *plur.:* variis trepidantium inclinationibus, Tac. H. 2, 35; Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160.—**B.** In partic.: caeli, a transl. of the Gr. κλίμα, *the inclination* or *slope* of the earth from the equator to the pole, *a parallel of latitude, clime*, Vitr. 1, 1; Gell. 14, 1, 8; for which, mundi, Vitr. 6, 1.—**II.** Trop., *an inclination, tendency.* **A.** In gen.: ad meliorem spem, Cic. Sest. 31, 67: crudelitas est inclinatio animi ad asperiora, Sen. Clem. 2, 4 *med.:* alii (loci communes) ad totius causae inclinationem (faciunt), Quint. 5, 13, 57.—**B.** In partic., *inclination, bias, favor:* voluntatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129; cf. voluntatum, id. Mur. 26, 53: judicum ad aliquem, Quint. 6, 1, 20: principum inclinatio in hos, offensio in illos, Tac. A. 4, 20: utendum ea inclinatione Caesar ratus, id. ib. 1, 28: senatus, id. ib. 2, 38: animorum, Liv. 44, 31, 1: in aliquem, Tac. H. 2, 92.—**C.** Transf. **1.** (Qs., a leaning or bending out of its former position; hence.) *An alteration, change:* communium temporum, Cic. Balb. 26, 58: an ignoratis, populi Romani vectigalia perlevi saepe momento fortunae inclinatione temporis pendere? id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; cf. id. Phil. 5, 10, 26: hoc amplius Theophrastus (scripsit), quae essent in re publica rerum inclinationes et momenta temporum, id. Fin. 5, 4, 11: inclinationes temporum atque momenta, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5; cf. id. Planc. 39, 94.—**2.** Rhet. t. t.: vocis, *the play of the voice, its elevation and depression* in impassioned speech, Cic. Brut. 43, 158; *plur.*, Quint. 11, 3, 168.—**3.** In the old gram. lang., *the formation* or *derivation* of a word, Varr. L. L. 9, § 1 Müll.

inclīnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in gram., the Greek ἐγκλιτικός, *enclitic:* conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1225 P.: pronomina, id. 1062 P.

1. inclīnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from inclino.

* **2. inclīnātus,** ūs, *m.* [inclino], in gram., *the formation* or *derivation* of a word: simili inclinatu, Gell. 3, 12, 3.

1. inclīnis, e, *adj.* [in-clino], *bending, bowing* (post-Aug. and very rare): cervix, Val. Fl. 4, 307: inclinis atque humilis, Min. Fel. Oct. 3 *fin.*

2. inclīnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-clino], *unbending, unalterable*, Manil. 1, 596.

in-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [clino, clinatus]. **I.** *Act., to cause to lean, bend, incline, turn* a thing in any direction; *to bend down, bow* a thing. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vela contrahit malosque inclinat, Liv. 36, 44, 2: genua arenis, Ov. M. 11, 356: (rector maris) omnes Inclinavit aquas ad avarae litora Trojae, id. ib. 11, 209: inclinato in dextrum capite, Quint. 11, 3, 119; id. ib. 69: inclinata utrolibet cervix, id. 1, 11, 9: pollice intus inclinato, id. 11, 3, 99: arbor Inclinat varias pondere nigra comas, Mart. 1, 77, 8: sic super Actaeas agilis Cyllenius arces Inclinat cursus, Ov. M. 2, 721: at mihi non oculos quisquam inclinavit euntes, i. e. *closed my sinking eyes*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 23 (Müll. inclamavit euntis): prius sol meridie se inclinavit, quam, etc., i. e. *declined*, Liv. 9, 32, 6; cf.: inclinato jam in postmeridianum tempus die, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 7.—Mid.: inclinari ad judicem (opp. reclinari ad suos, Quint. 11, 3, 132): (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, *bends down*, Lucr. 6, 573: saxa inclinatis per humum quaesita lacertis, Juv. 15, 63.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In milit. lang., *to cause to fall back* or *give way:* ut Hostus cecidit, confestim Romana inclinatur acies, i. e. *loses ground, retreats*, Liv. 1, 12, 3: tum inclinari rem in fugam apparuit, id. 7, 33, 7: quasdam acies inclinatas jam et labantes, Tac. G. 8; cf. under II.—**b.** In gen., *to turn back, cause to move backward:* septemtrio inclinatum stagnum eodem quo aestus ferebat, Liv. 26, 45, 8: cum primum aestu fretum inclinatum est, id. 29, 7, 2.—**c.** In mal. part., *to lie down, stretch out:* jam inclinabo me cum liberta tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 7: quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus, Juv. 10, 224: ipsos maritos, id. 9, 26.—**3.** Transf., of color, *to incline to:* colore ad aurum inclinato, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37: coloris in luteum inclinati, id. 24, 15, 86, § 136.—**4.** Of a disease, *to abate, diminish:* morbus inclinatus, Cels. 3, 2: febris se inclinat, id. ib. al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to turn* or *incline* a person or thing in any direction: se ad Stoicos, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10: culpam in aliquem, *to lay the blame upon*, Liv. 5, 8, 12: quo se fortuna, eodem etiam favor hominum inclinat, Just. 5, 1 *fin.:* judicem inclinat miseratio, *moves*, Quint. 4, 1, 14: haec animum inclinant, ut credam, etc., Liv. 29, 33, 10.—Mid.: quamquam inclinari opes ad Sabinos, rege inde sumpto videbantur, Liv. 1, 18, 5.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To change, alter*, and esp. for the worse, *to bring down, abase, cause to decline:* se fortuna inclinaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 52, 3: omnia simul inclinante fortuna, Liv. 33, 18, 1: ut me paululum inclinari timore viderunt, sic impulerunt, *to give way, yield*, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2: eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 80.—**b.** *To throw upon, remove, transfer:* haec omnia in dites a pauperibus inclinata onera, Liv. 1, 43, 9: omnia onera, quae communia quondam fuerint, inclinasse in primores civitatis, id. 1, 47, 12.—In gram., *to form* or *inflect* a word by a change of termination (post-class.): (vinosus aut vitiosus) a vocabulis, non a verbo inclinata sunt, Gell. 3, 12, 3; 4, 9, 12; 18, 5, 9: partim hoc in loco adverbium est, neque in casus inclinatur, id. 10, 13, 1.—**II.** *Neutr., to bend, turn, incline, decline, sink.* **A.** Lit. (rare, and not in Cic.): paulum inclinare necesse est corpora, Lucr. 2, 243: sol inclinat, Juv. 3, 316: inclinare meridiem sentis, Hor. C. 3, 28, 5 (for which: sol se inclinavit, Liv. 9, 32, 6; v. above I. A. 1.): in vesperam inclinabat dies, Curt. 6, 11, 9.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to yield, give way:* ita conflixerunt, ut aliquamdiu in neutram partem inclinarent acies, Liv. 7, 33, 7: in fugam, id. 34, 28 *fin.:* inclinantes jam legiones, Tac. A. 1, 64; id. H. 3, 83.—**3.** *To change* for the worse, *turn, fail:* si fortuna belli inclinet, Liv. 3, 61, 5: inde initia magistratuum nostrum meliora ferme, et finis inclinat, Tac. A. 15, 21.—**B.** Trop., *to incline to, be favorably disposed towards* any thing (also in Cic.): si se dant et sua sponte quo impellimus, inclinant et propendent, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: ecquid inclinent ad meum consilium adjuvandum, id. Att. 12, 29, 2: ad voluptatem audientium, Quint. 2, 10, 10: in stirpem regiam studiis, Curt. 10, 7, 12: amicus dulcis, Cum mea compenset vitiis bona, pluribus hisce ... inclinet, Hor. S. 1, 3, 71: cum sententia senatus inclinaret ad pacem cum Pyrrho foedusque faciendum, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16: color ad crocum inclinans, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 128: omnia repente ad Romanos inclinaverunt, *turned in favor of*, Liv. 26, 40, 14.—With *ut:* ut belli causa dictatorem creatum arbitrer, inclinat animus, Liv. 7, 9, 5: multorum eo inclinabant sententiae, ut tempus pugnae differretur, id. 27, 46, 7: hos ut sequar inclinat animus, id. 1, 24, 2.—With *inf.:* inclinavit sententia, suum in Thessaliam agmen demittere, Liv. 32, 13, 5: inclinavit sententia universos ire, id. 28, 25, 15; cf. id. 22, 57, 11.—*Pass.:* consules ad patrum causam inclinati, Liv. 3, 65, 2; cf.: inclinatis ad suspicionem mentibus, Tac. H. 1, 81: inclinatis ad credendum animis, Liv. 1, 51, 7; Tac. H. 2, 1: ad paenitentiam, id. ib. 2, 45.—**2.** In partic., *to change, alter* from its former condition (very rare): inclinant jam fata ducum, *change*, Luc. 3, 752.—Hence, **inclīnātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Bent down, sunken:* senectus, Calp. 5, 13; of the voice, *low, deep:* vox, Cic. Or. 17, 56; cf.: inclinata ululantique voce more Asiatico canere, id. ib. 8, 27.—**B.** *Inclined, disposed, prone to* any thing: plebs ante inclinatior ad Poenos fuerat, Liv. 23, 46, 3: plebs ad regem Macedonasque, id. 42, 30, 1: ipsius imperatoris animus ad pacem inclinatior erat, id. 34, 33, 9; Tac. H. 1, 81.—**C.** *Sunken, fallen, deteriorated:* ab excitata fortuna ad inclinatam et prope jacentem desciscere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: copiae, Nep. Pelop. 5, 4.—In *neutr. plur. subst.:* rerum inclinata ferre, i. e. *troubles, misfortunes*, Sil. 6, 119.

inclĭtus, a, um, v. inclutus *init.*

in-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo], *to shut up, shut in, confine, enclose, imprison, keep in* (class.).—Constr. with *in* and *abl.*, *in* and *acc.*, rarely with the simple *abl.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *in* and *abl.:* habemus senatusconsultum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vagina reconditum, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: armatos in cella Concordiae, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: in uno cubiculo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: in curia, id. Att. 6, 1, 6; 6, 2, 8: omne animal in mundo intus, id. Univ. 10: dum sumus inclusi in his compagibus corporis, id. de Sen. 21, 77: consule in carcere incluso, id. Att. 2, 1, 8; cf.: avis inclusa in cavea, id. Div. 2, 35, 73; cf.: (Animus) inclusus in corpore, id. Rep. 6, 26: veriti, ne includerentur vento in hostium orā, *weather-bound on the coast*, Liv. 37, 24, 9.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* aliquem in custodias, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: aliquem in carcerem, Liv. 38, 59 *fin.*—(γ) With the simple *abl.:* inclusi parietibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; cf.: aliquem carcere, Liv. 38, 60, 6: vim terrae cavernis, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; id. de Sen. 15, 51: inclusus caveā, Ov. Ib. 521: minora castra inclusa majoribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 66, 5; cf. id. ib. 3, 67 *fin.:* grandes zmaragdos auro, i. e. *to set*, Lucr. 4, 1127; cf.: suras auro, *to sheathe*, Verg. A. 11, 488; 12, 430: inclusus carcere nassae, *caught*, Juv. 12, 123.—(δ) With *dat.:* corpora furtim Includunt caeco lateri, Verg. A. 2, 19: publicae custodiae aliquem, Val. Max. 4, 6, ext. 3.—(ε) *Absol.*, or with *acc.:* inclusum atque abditum latere in occulto, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: fila numerata porri, Juv. 14, 133: intrat positas inclusa per aequora moles, id. 12, 75: pars Heracleae incluserunt sese, Liv. 36, 17, 9; for which: Aetolorum utraeque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, id. 36, 16, 5: si quis alienum hominem aut pecudem incluserit et fame necaverit, Gai. Inst. 3, 219.—Poet.: huc aliena ex arbore germen Includunt, *ingraft*, Verg. G. 2, 76.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To obstruct, hinder, stop up* (rare, and mostly post-Aug.): dolor includit vocem, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: consuli primo tam novae rei admiratio incluserat vocem, Liv. 2, 2, 8: spiritum, id. 21, 58, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209: lacrimas (dolor), Stat. Th. 12, 318: os alicui insertā spongiā, Sen. de Ira, 3, 10: post inclusum volatum, Pall. 1, 26, 1; cf. 7, 5, 4.—**2.** *To bound, limit:* Asiam in duas partes Agrippa divisit: unam inclusit ab oriente Phrygia ... alteram determinavit ab oriente Armenia minore, etc., Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to include, enclose, insert* in any thing. (α) With *in* and *abl.:* qua de re agitur illud, quod multis locis in jurisconsultorum includitur formulis, Cic. Brut. 79, 275: similem sui speciem in clipeo Minervae, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: animorum salus inclusa in ipsa est, id. ib. 4, 27, 58.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* in hujus me tu consilii societatem tamquam in equum Trojanum cum principibus includis? Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 32: quam (opinationem) in omnes definitiones superiores inclusimus, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 15; id. Att. 13, 19, 3: eos in eam formam, id. Or. 5, 19:

orationem in epistulam, id. Att. 1, 16, 10; id. Q. Fr. 1, 7, 24.—(γ) With *abl.* (freq. in Liv.): illa quae mihi sunt inclusa medullis, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3; cf. Liv. 36, 17, 11; 6, 8, 9: oratio libro inclusa, id. 45, 25, 3: verba versu includere, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184: si aperias haec, quae verbo uno inclusa erant, Quint. 8, 3, 68; 12, 10, 66: antiquo me includere ludo quaeris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 3.—(δ) With *dat.*: τοποθεσίαν quam postulas, includam orationi meae, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5; cf. Liv. 45, 25, 3: quas aureae armillae inclusas gestavit, Suet. Ner. 6 *fin.*: portae, Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.—(ε) With *adv. of place*: intus inclusum periculum est, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of time, *to close, finish, end* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sic nobis, qui nunc magnum spiramus amantes, Forsitan includet crastina fata dies, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 54; cf. Sil. 13, 686: tempora quae semel Notis condita fastis Inclusit (= consignavit), volucris dies, Hor. C. 4, 13, 16; so, hujus actionem (vespera), Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18: mellationem idibus Nov. fere, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42: omnes potiones aqua frigida, Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*—**2.** *To restrain, control*: adversus imperatorem, nullis neque temporis nec juris inclusum angustiis, Liv. 24, 8, 7.

inclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [includo], *a shutting up, confinement.* * **I.** Lit.: Bibulum, cujus inclusione contentus non eras, interficere volueras, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24.—* **II.** Trop., rhet. t. t., the Gr. ἐπαναδίπλωσις, Rufin. p. 234.

inclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who encloses, enchases* (late Lat.): auri atque gemmarum, *setter*, Hier. in Jer. 5, 24.

inclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from includo.

inclŭtus and **inclĭtus** (not inclytus; the first syll. accented acc. to Cic. Or. 48, 159), a, um, *adj.* [in-clueo; cf. the Gr. κλυτός, from κλύω, much heard of, talked of, praised; hence], *celebrated, renowned, famous, illustrious, glorious* (syn.: nobilis, clarus; ante-class. and mostly poet.; not in Cæs. nor used by Cic.). **A.** Of persons: hic occasus datu'st: at Horatius inclutu' saltu . . ., Enn. ap. Fest. p. 178 Müll. (Ann. v. 164 Vahl.): Jovi opulento, incluto, supremo, etc., Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: inclute Memmi, Lucr. 5, 8; cf. 3, 10: Ulixes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: vos quae in munditiis aetatulam agitis, . . . inclutae amicae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 41: dux inclutissimus, Col. 1, 4, 2: vates, Amm. 14, 1, 8: Saguntini, fide atque aerumnis incluti, Sall. H. 2, 21; Val. Max. 8, 2, 1; cf.: familiae maxime inclitae, Liv. 1, 7, 12.—**B.** Of things: augusto augurio postquam inclita condita Roma'st, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): fanum Liberi, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 14 Müll. (Trag. v. 170 Vahl.): moenia Dardanidum bello, Verg. A. 2, 241: disciplina Lycurgi, Liv. 39, 36, 4: inclutissima claritudo, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: judicium, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114 (Trag. v. 92 Vahl.): justitia religioque Numae Pompilii, Liv. 1, 18, 1: maxime inclitum in terris oraculum, id. 1, 56, 5: inclitus magnitudine Atho mons, id. 44, 11, 3: gloria Palamedis famâ, Verg. A. 2, 82: Sagaris fluvius ex inclutis, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4: Aristotele ductore incluto omnium philosophorum, Just. 12, 16, 18.—Poet. with *gen.*: incluta leti Lucretia, Sil. 13, 821. —*Comp.* and *adv.* do not occur.

inclȳtus, a, um, v. inclutus.

in-cōactus, a, um, *adj.*, *not compelled, voluntary* (post-Aug. and rare): omne honestum injussum incoactumque est, Sen. Ep. 66 *med.* (false read. for incohata, Val. Max. 4, 7).

incoctĭlis, e, *adj.* [incoquo]. * **I.** *Cooked in* any thing: incoctile ἐνεψημένον, Gloss. Philox.—* **II.** Transf., *subst.*: **incoctĭlia**, ium, *n.* (sc. vasa), *vessels overlaid* or *washed with metal, tinned vessels*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 162.

incoctio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a boiling in* any thing, *an incoction* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 62.

1. incoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from incoquo.

2. incoctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-coquo], *uncooked, raw* (ante-class. and rare): incoctum non expromet, bene coctum dabit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 53: collyrae facite ut madeant et colyphia: incocta ne mihi detis, id. Pers. 1, 3, 13: caro, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 12.—Hence, fig.: incocto pure, *the bad humor not worked off*, Hier. cont. Luc. 19.

incoenatus, incoenis, etc., v. incenatus, incenis, etc.

incoeptum and **incoepto**, v. inceptum and incepto.

incoercitus, *adj.* [2. in-coërceo], *unrestrained*: incoercitos affectus, Jul. ap. Aug. C. Saec. Jul. 4, 41.

in-cōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Act.*, *thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): nunc demum scio, me fuisse excordem, caecum, incogitabilem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 63; Lact. 1, 8.—**II.** *Pass.*, *inconceivable, incomprehensible* (post-class.): immensitas efficientiae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 922: dementia, Amm. 15, 3: incogitabile est, eandem esse causam, etc., Fragm. Jur. Civ. p. 23 Mai.

incōgĭtans, antis, *adj.* [2. in-cogito], *thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): ni fuissem incogitans, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 3: adeon' te esse incogitantem atque impudentem, ut? etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 14; Aus. Sap. Periandr. 15.

* **incōgĭtantĭa**, ae, *f.* [incogitans], *thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 27.

incōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cogito]. **I.** *Pass.*, *unconsidered, unstudied* (post-Aug.): opus, Sen. Ben. 6, 23 *med.*: alacritas, id. Ep. 57: incogitata dicere, App. Flor. p. 364 (de Deo. Soc. p. 102 Hild.).—**II.** *Act.*, *thoughtless, inconsiderate* (ante- and post-class.): animus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1: ne incogitati dicere cogerentur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 16.

* **in-cōgĭto**, āre, *v. a.*, *to think of, contrive, design* (= intendere, moliri; perh. formed after the Gr. ἐννοεῖν): fraudem socio, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 122.

in-cognĭtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not examined, untried*: vestra solum legitis, vestra amatis, ceteros causâ incognitâ condemnatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73: res, id. Caec. 10, 29.—**II.** *Not known, unknown* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): ne incognita pro cognitis habeamus, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18: insperatum omnibus consilium, incognitum certe, id. Phil. 4, 1, 3: falsa aut incognita res, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: effata fatidicorum, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20: quae omnia fere Gallis erant incognita, Caes. B. G. 4, 20, 3; so with *dat.*, id. ib. 4, 29, 1: lex, Cic. Agr. 3, 10, 25: biduum ad recognoscendas res datum dominis, tertio incognita sub hasta veniere, *unclaimed, not identified by the owners*, Liv. 5, 16, 7: qui incognitum famae aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, id. 42, 52, 14: palus oculis incognita nostris, i. e. *unseen*, Ov. M. 2, 46: cum incognitum (eum) alias haberet, *did not know*, Suet. Aug. 94: nihil ejusmodi invenio; itaque incognito nimirum assentiar, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 113; cf. id. ib. 2, 36, 114: contineo igitur me, ne incognito assentiar, id. ib. 2, 43, 133: Rebecca incognita viro, *a maiden*, Vulg. Gen. 24, 16: longi mensura incognita nervi, *unknown*, i. e. *unparalleled, greater than any known*, Juv. 9, 34.

in-cognoscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *incomprehensible, not to be known* or *discerned*: Deus, Hilar. in Psa. 143, 8.

* **in-cognosco**, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to learn, find out* a thing: ut incognosceret, quisnam esset, App. Flor. p. 362, 22 (dub. al. ut inde cognosceret).

incŏhāmenta (**incho-**), ōrum, *n.* [incoho], *first principles, rudiments, elements* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 576: incohamentorum primordia, id. 5, § 437 al.

incŏhātio (**incho-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a beginning* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 120 al.

incŏhātīvus (**incho-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *beginning, denoting a beginning, inchoative*; in gram.: verba, Charis. p. 223 P.; Diom. p. 333 P.; Prisc. p. 824 P. et saep.

incŏhātor (**incho-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a beginner* (post-class.): mortis (Cain), Prud. Ham. 27 praef.

(**incŏhĭbeo**, ēre, false read. in Lucr. 3, 444, inst. of is cohibessit; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

incŏhĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-cohibeo], *that cannot be held* or *kept together* (post-class.): illo genere oneris tam impedito ac tam incohibili, Gell. 5, 3, 4.—**II.** *That cannot be restrained*: cursus, Amm. 24, 1, 5: ardor, id. 14, 2.

incoho (better than **inchŏo**, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 95; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 109; Cic. Rep. 1, 35 Mai.; 3, 2; Front. p. 154 Rom.; Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 363; Bramb. p. 291 sq.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [for in-coco; from in and Sanscr. root kuk-, to take, grasp]. **I.** *Act.*, *to lay the foundation of* a thing, *to begin, commence* (syn. incipere; opp. absolvere, perficere; class.). **A.** In gen. (α) With *acc.*: ut Phidias potest a primo instituere signum idque perficere, potest ab alio incohatum accipere et absolvere, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34; cf.: ut nemo pictor esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles incohatam reliquisset, absolveret, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; 3, 7, 33: statuam, Quint. 2, 1, 12: res in animis nostris, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: quas res nos in consulatu nostro gessimus, attigit hic versibus atque incohavit, id. Arch. 11, 28: philosophiam multis locis incohasti, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9: quod mihi nuper in Tusculano incohasti de oratoribus, id. Brut. 5, 20: quod hic liber incohat, Quint. 3, 1, 2: hanc materiam, id. 4 praef. § 5: abrupto, quem incohaverat, sermone, id. 4, 3, 13: esse videatur octonarium incohat, id. 9, 4, 73: referamus nos igitur ad eum, quem volumus incohandum et eloquentia informandum, Cic. Or. 9, 33: Favonius ver incohans, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94: incohandae vindemiae dies, id. 11, 14, 14, § 35: pulcherrimum facinus, Curt. 6, 7: tum Stygio regi nocturnas incohat aras, i. e. *begins to sacrifice*, Verg. A. 6, 252: reges plures incohantur, ne desint, *are chosen*, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51.—(β) With *inf.*: quam si mens fieri proponit et incohat ipsa, Lucr. 3, 183; Luc. 10, 174; Pall. Dec. 2.—**B.** In partic., pregn. in the *part. perf.*: **incŏhātus**, a, um, *only begun* (opp. to finished, completed), *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (mostly Ciceron.): ne hanc incohatam transigam comoediam, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 8: qui exaedificaret suam incohatam ignaviam, id. Trin. 1, 2, 95: quae adulescentulis nobis ex commentariolis nostris incohata ac rudia exciderunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: cognitio manca atque incohata, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: incohatum quiddam et confusum, id. Rep. 3, 2: rem tam praeclaram incohatam relinquere, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56; cf. id. Rep. 1, 35: perfecta anteponuntur incohatis, id. Top. 18, 69; cf.: hoc incohati cujusdam officii est, non perfecti, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to begin, commence, take a beginning* **A.** In gen. (post-class.): moris est, ut munus hujusmodi a proficiscentibus incohat, Symm. Ep. 7, 75: incohante mense, Pall. Febr. 25, 20 and 33.—* **B.** In partic., like infit, *to begin to speak*: post longa silentia rursus Incohat Ismene, Stat. Th. 8, 623.—Hence, **incŏhātē**, *adv.*, *incipiently, incompletely*, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 6, 11.

incoinquĭnābĭlĭter, *adv.* [in-coinquinabilis] (eccl. Lat.), Aug. de Nat. Boni, 44.

in-cŏinquĭnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undefiled, unpolluted* (late Lat.): corpus, Vulg. Sap. 8, 20: mulier, id. ib. 3, 13; Ambros. Apol. David, 11, 56.

incŏla, ae, *comm.* (*f.* Phaedr. 1, 6, 6; Prud. Ham. 642) [in-colo], *an inhabitant* of a place, *a resident.* **I.** Lit.: optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae omnes, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: incola est, qui in aliquam regionem domicilium suum contulit, quem Graeci πάροικον appellant, Dig. 50, 16, 239: opp. civis; peregrini autem atque incolae officium est, etc., *a foreign resident* (= Gr. μέτοικος), Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125; cf.: Tarquinium, non Romanae modo sed ne Italicae quidem gentis, . . incolam a Tarquiniis . . . regem factum, Liv. 4, 3, 11: incola et his magistratibus parere debet, apud quos incola est, et illis, apud quos civis est, Dig. 50, 1, 29; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26; 2, 4, 58, § 130: sunt enim e terra homines, non ut incolae atque habitatores, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: Coloneus ille locus cujus incola Sophocles ob oculos versabatur, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: (Socrates) totius mundi se incolam et civem arbitrabatur, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: audiebam Pythagoram Pythagoreosque incolas paene nostros, *almost our countrymen*, id. de Sen. 21, 78: Pergama. Incola captivo quae bove victor alat, Ov. H. 1, 52: Phryx, Luc. 9, 976: Idumææ Syrophoenix portae, Juv. 8, 160.—Poet., in apposition, or

adj., Cameren incola turba vocat, *the natives*, Ov. F. 3, 582.—**II.** Transf., of animals and inanimate things: aquarum incolae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: rana stagni incola, Phaedr. 1, 6, 5: novum incolam (piscem) mari dedit, Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63: quae (arbores) incolarum numero esse coepere, i. e. *indigenous*, id. 12, 3, 7, § 14: Addua, Ticinus, Mincius, omnes Padi incolae, i. e. *flowing into the Po*, id. 3, 19, 23, § 131: me Porrectum ante fores obicere incolis Plorares aquilonibus, *native*, Hor. C. 3, 10, 4.

incŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [2. incolo], *a residing, a dwelling in* a place (post-class.), Dig. 50, 1, 34; Cod. Th. 12, 1, 5; 12 al.; Inscr. Orell. 3725.—**II.** Transf.: per incolatum Spiritus Sancti, Tert. Res. Carn. 26.

1. in-cŏlo, lŭi, 3 (post-class. collat. form **incŏlo,** āre: paradisum incolare et custodire, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *fin.*; whence incolatus), *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Lit. (for the simple colere), *to cultivate* (late Lat.): in his terris, quas incolunt (rusticani), Cod. Th. 13, 1, 3. — **II.** Transf., *to dwell* or *abide in* a place, *to inhabit* (class.). (*a*) *Act.* (only so in Cic.): jam qui incolunt eas (sc. maritimas) urbes, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 4: illam urbem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21; id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: Delum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 46: illos lacus lucosque, id. ib. 2, 5, 72, § 188: eos agros, id. Rep. 2, 2: eam partem terrae, id. ib. 1, 17; cf. terras, id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: illum locum, id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: quem locum, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: ea loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 2: unam, aliam, tertiam partem Galliae, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: Alpes, id. ib. 4, 10, 3 et saep.: eamdem patriam, Liv. 4, 3, 3: piscibus atque avibus ferisque, quae incolunt terras, id. 25, 12, 6: secessum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17 *fin.*; cf.: indulgens templa vetustis Incolere atque habitare deis, Sil. 14, 672.—In *pass.*: e locis quoque ipsis, qui a quibusque incolebantur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; 2, 44, 92. — (*β*) *Neutr.*: Neptuno, qui salsis locis incolit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2: Germani, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4: cis Rhenum, id. ib. 2, 3, 4: remanere uno in loco incolendi causa, id. ib. 4, 1, 7: qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, Liv. 1, 1, 3: erat oppidum Vaga, ubi et incolere et mercari consueverant multi mortales, Sall. J. 47, 1.

2. incŏlo, āre, v. 1. incolo *init.*

‡ **in-cŏlor** ἄχροος (*colorless*), Gloss. Philox.

* **incŏlōrātē,** *adv.* [2. in-coloratus: without coloring or palliation, i. e.], *without alleging a cause*, Dig. 4, 4, 18.

in-cŏlŭmis, e (*abl. sing.* regularly incolumi; incolume, Pomp. and Cic. ap. Charis. p. 108 P.), *adj.*, *unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, still alive, safe, sound, entire, whole* (class. and freq.; syn.: salvus, intactus, integer): urbem et cives integros incolumesque servavi, Cic. Cat. 3, 10 *fin.*: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 12; cf. id. ib. 1, 72, 3; Cic. Fin. 4, 8, 19: ut haec retinere per populum Romanum incolumia ac salva possimus, id. Div. ap. Caecil. 22, 72: ut salvae et incolumes sint civitates, id. Inv. 2, 56, 169: valeant cives mei: sint incolumes, sint florentes, sint beati, id. Mil. 34, 93: aliquem in omni honore incolumem habere, id. Sull. 21, 61; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: sortium beneficio se esse incolumem, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: incolumes ad unum omnes in castra perveniunt, id. ib. 6, 40, 4: quo stante et incolume, Cic. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 108 P.; cf.: incolume illo, Pomp. Fragm. ib.: omnibus navibus ad unam incolumibus milites exposuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 6 *fin.*: ita ut sit data Incolumem (dotem) sistere ei, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 15: argentum hoc actutum incolume redigam, id. Pers. 2, 5, 23: (arx) incolumis atque intacta, Cic. Rep. 2, 6: incolumes non redeunt genae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 8: nulla incolumi relicta re, Liv. 5, 14, 7: aedes, Dig. 39, 2, 13. — With *ab*: a calamitate judicii, Cic. Planc. 5, 12: audacia, *unshaken, unsubdued*, Amm. 16, 5, 14.—*Comp.*: deteriores sunt incolumiores, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 16.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

incŏlŭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incolumis], *good condition, soundness, safety* (class.): incolumitas est salutis tuta atque integra conservatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: in incolumitate, id. Post Red. ad Quir. 1, 3: concordi populo et omnia referenti ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32; cf.: incolumitatem ac libertatem retinere, id. Inv. 2, 56, 168: deditis pollicebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 28, 2: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46 *fin.*—In *plur.*, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40; Arn. 2, 52.

in-cōmis, e, *adj.*, *unpleasant*: vita, Macr. S. 1, 7 *med.*—*Adv.*: **incōmiter,** *ungracefully, without pleasantry*: haud incomiter, Flor. 4, 8, 4.

in-cŏmĭtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unaccompanied, unattended* (rare and mostly poet.; not in Cic., for in de Or. 1, 55, 234, the correct read. is incompta): virginibus in Illyrico incomitatis vagari licet, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9: funera, Lucr. 6, 1225: externis virtus incomitata bonis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 35: vestigia ferre, *to go without company, alone*, Sil. 9, 101.

‡ **incŏmĭtem** sine comite, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.; cf. incomitatus.

in-cōmĭtĭo, āre, *v. a.*, prob. *to insult* or *reproach in public*: incomitiare significat tale convicium facere, pro quo necesse sit in comitium, hoc est in conventum venire. Plautus (Curc. 3, 40): quaeso ne me incomities, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.: licetne inforare, si incomitiare hau licet? Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 31; cf. sqq.

* **incomium,** ii, *n.*, *one of the ingredients of an ointment*, otherwise unknown, Veg. Vet. 6, 28, 18.

incomma or **encomma,** ătis, *n.* [ἔγκομμα, an incision, mark; hence], *the standard height* of soldiers, Veg. Mil. 1, 5; Hier. in. Jovin. 2, 34; cf.: incomma mensura militum, Gloss. Isid.

in-commeābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not traversable, impassable*: via, Amm. 16, 11, 8 (al. difficiles).

* **in-commendātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unrecommended*; poet., *given up, abandoned*: tellus, sc. ventis, Ov. M. 11, 435.

(**incommĭnātus,** a, um, false read. in App. Mag. 10, p. 241, for in comminata.)

incommĭnūtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-comminuo], *not broken, entire*: ut fundamentum immobilis, tamquam adamas incomminutus, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 2, p. 137.

in-commiscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be mixed* (post-class.): animus, Tert. Anim. 12.

in-commŏbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *immovableness, insensibility*; a transl. of the Gr. ἀοργησία, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 14, 28.

incommŏdē, *adv.*, v. incommodus *fin.*

* **incommŏdestĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, a comically formed word for incommodus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

incommŏdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incommodus], *inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness; disadvantage, damage, loss, injury* (mostly ante- and post-class.; syn.: incommodum, molestia, difficultas): incommoditas denique huc omnis redit (opp. commoditates), Ter. And. 3, 3, 35: in ista incommoditate alienati illius animi et offensi illud inest tamen commodi, quod, etc., *Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: temporis, *unseasonableness*, Liv. 10, 11, 3: incommoditate abstinere me apud convivas commodo commemini, *impropriety*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 49.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 59; Arn. 2, 54; 3, 125.

incommŏdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to occasion inconvenience* or *trouble* to any one, *to be inconvenient, troublesome, annoying* (rare): alicui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 135: alicui nihil, Cic. Quint. 16, 51; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: ipsa scientia, etiam si incommodatura sit, gaudeant, id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; App. Mag. 8, p. 202, 10.—*Pass. impers.*: obnoxium eum dici, cui quid ab eo, cui esse obnoxius dicitur, incommodari et noceri potest, Gell. 7, 17, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *to render inconvenient* or *troublesome, to incommode* (post-class.): si quid aliud fiat, quod navigationem incommodet, difficiliorem faciat, vel prorsus impediat, Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 15: si incommodatur ad usum manus, ib. 21, 1, 14, § 6: usum, ib. 43, 21, 1, § 1.

incommŏdum, i, v. incommodus, II.

in-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.*, *inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable.* **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Of things (class. and freq.): iter, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1: res, id. ib. 4, 2, 27: valetudo, Cic. Brut. 34, 130: colloquium pro re nata non incommodum, id. Att. 14, 6, 1: ne voce quidem incommodā, Liv. 3, 14, 6: severitas morum, id. 27, 31, 7: conflictatio turbae, Quint. 3, 8, 29; 1, 7, 16: eorum controversiam non incommodum videtur cum utroruimque ratione exponere, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57: naves propugnatoribus incommodae, Liv. 30, 10, 15.—*Comp.*: ut actori incommodior esset exhibitio, Dig. 10, 4, 11: incommodioris condicionis homines, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 1. — *Sup.*: in rebus ejus incommodissimis, Cic. Clu. 59, 161. — **B.** Of persons, *troublesome* (rare but class.): aliquid huic respondo, commode, ne incommodus nobis sit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 189 (but not in Bacch. 3, 2, 17; v. Ritschl ad h. l.): idem facilem et liberalem patrem incommodum esse amanti filio disputat, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73.—**II.** *Subst.*: **incommŏdum,** i, *n.*, *inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, detriment, injury, misfortune* (freq. and class.): quom ejus incommodum tam aegre feras, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 43: nostro incommodo detrimentoque, si est ita necesse, doleamus, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: qui locus est talis, ut plus habeat adjumenti quam incommodi, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: non modo incommodi nihil ceperunt, sed etiam . . . in quaestu sunt versati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109: timet, ne ipse aliquo afficiatur incommodo, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: accidit repentinum incommodum: tanta enim tempestas cooritur, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 1: ab officio abduci incommodo, Cic. Lael. 2, 8; cf. ellipt.: nec id incommodo tuo (sc. feceris), id. Att. 12, 47, 1: quae res magnum nostris attulit incommodum, Caes. B. C. 3, 63, 5: quid iniquitas loci habeat incommodi, id. B. G. 7, 45, 9: si quid importetur nobis incommodi, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 18: ex eo concursu navium magnum esse incommodum acceptum, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 *fin.*; cf.: ut acceptum incommodum virtute sarciretur (shortly before: detrimentum acceptum), id. B. C. 3, 73, 4: reiciendi, deminuendi, devitandive incommodi causa, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: incommodum inter eos (socios) commune est, *loss* (opp. lucrum), Gai. Inst. 3, 150.—Rarely with *gen. rei*: commoveri incommodo valetudinis, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3; cf. morbi, id. Mur. 23, 47.—In *plur.*: multis incommodis difficultatibusque affectus, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8; id. N. D. 1, 9 *fin.*; id. Lael. 13, 48: tot incommodis conflictati, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 5; id. B. C. 3, 10, 6.—With *gen.*: corporum, i. e. *diseases*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162: pulmonum, id. 28, 7, 21, § 75: vesicae, id. 27, 12, 101, § 126: ferre incommoda vitae, Juv. 13, 21. — **III.** *Adv.*: **incommŏdē,** *inconveniently, incommodiously, unfortunately, unseasonably*: fores Hae sonitu suo moram mihi obiciunt incommode, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 8; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 37: posse pro re nata te non incommode ad me in Albanum venire, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2: accidit, Caes. B. G. 5, 33, 4: adversari, Liv. 4, 8, 6.—*Comp.*: cum illo quidem actum optime est: mecum incommodius, Cic. Lael. 4, 15.—*Sup.*: incommodissime navigare, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.

* **incommōtē,** *adv.* [2. in-commotus], *immovably, unchangeably, firmly*: permanere, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

in-commūnĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *incommunicable* (late Lat.): nomen, Vulg. Sap. 14, 21.

incommūnĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [in-communico], *shared with*: alteri, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 13.

in-commūnis, e, *adj.*, *not common* (post-class.): incommunes ceteris, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*; Gell. 12, 9, 1.

in-commūtābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unchangeable, immutable* (rare but class.): omnia verbi principia incommutabilia viderentur (opp. commutabilia), Varr. L. L. 9, § 99 Müll.: status rei publicae, *Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57: bonum, Aug. Retract. 1, 9.—*Adv.*: **incommūtābĭlĭter,** *unchangeably, immutably*, Aug. Ep. 3, 3; id. Trin. 7, 1.

incommūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incommutabilis], *unchangeableness, immutability* (late Lat.); with aeternitas, Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

incommūtābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. incommutabilis *fin.*

incommūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-

commuto], *unchangeable* (late Lat.), August. de Manich. 11.

in-compărābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be equalled, incomparable* (post-Aug.): sublimitas, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: magister, Quint. 1, 2, 11; freq. in epitaphs: MARITO, CONIVGI, etc., Inscr. Grut. 486, 7; 432, 8.—*Comp.:* divinitatis gloria, Ambros. de Isaac et An. 8, 78; cf. in *sup.:* ALVMNO KARISSIMO ET INCOMPARABILISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 147 *no.* 183.—*Adv.:* **incompărābĭlĭter,** *incomparably*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 9; id. ap. Hier. Ep. 67, 7.

‡ **incompărātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-, 1. comparo], *unequalled, incomparable*, for incomparabilis, as an epithet of one deceased: CONIVGI INCOMPARATISSIMO, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 421, *no.* 386.

in-compassĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot suffer with another, share another's sufferings* (eccl. Lat.): Pater, Tert. ap. Prax. 29.

incompellābĭlis, e [2. in-, 2. compello], *that cannot be named, not to be addressed by name* (eccl. Lat.), Rufin. Invect. ap. Hier. 2, 29 *fin.*

in-compertus, a, um, *adj.*, *of which one has no information, unknown* (not ante-Aug.): inter cetera vetustate incomperta hoc quoque in incerto positum, Liv. 4, 23, 3: ne quid incompertum deferret, id. 10, 40, 10; 9, 26, 15: origo atque natura ejus incomperta est mihi, Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137: qualis sit ea incompertum habeo, *I do not know*, id. 12, 8, 16, § 32.

in-compĕtens, entis, *adj.*, *insufficient* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 17.—*Adv.:* **incompĕtenter,** *insufficiently*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 19; Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

‡ **incomplēbĭlis** ἀπλήρωτος, Gloss. Philox.

in-complētus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncompleted, incomplete* (late Lat.): consilia, Firm. Math. 5, 2.

‡ **incomplexus** ἀπερίληπτος, Gloss. Philox.

incompos, ŏtis, *adj.* [2. in-compos], *not having control over* (late Lat.): incompotem mentis hominem, [App.] Polem. Physiog. p. 125.

incompŏsĭtē, *adv.*, v. incompositus *fin.*

in-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not compounded, simple*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 1, 7, 25; Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 17: trinitas incompositae naturae corrumpi non potest, Ambros. Ep. 81, 8.—**II.** *Not well put together, not properly arranged, out of order, disordered, disarranged, discomposed* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: agmen, Liv. 5, 28, 7: hostes (opp. compositi), id. 44, 38 *fin.:* det motus incompositos, Verg. G. 1, 350.—**B.** Transf., of style: incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, *disordered, irregular*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: fortius quid incompositum potest esse, quam vinctum et bene collocatum, Quint. 9, 4, 6; cf. oratio, id. ib. 32: rudibus et incompositis similia, id. ib. 17: (Aeschylus) rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66: moribus incompositus, id. 4, 5, 10.—*Adv.:* **incompŏsĭtē,** *without order, disorderly:* veniens, Liv. 25, 37, 11.—Of speech: qui horride atque incomposite illud extulerunt, *without order*, Quint. 10, 2, 17.

incomprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-comprehendo], *that cannot be seized* or *held, that cannot be grasped* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: parvitas arenae, Col. 10 praef. § 4: alces incomprehensibili fuga pollet, *that cannot be overtaken*, Sol. 20.—*Neutr.* as *subst.:* constare ex comprehensibili et incomprehensibili, Tert. Ap. 48.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (The fig. is of a wrestler.) In disputando incomprehensibilis et lubricus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 6 Döring.—**B.** Of the mind, *incomprehensible, inconceivable:* vitiosae consuetudinis immensum et incomprehensibile arbitrium est, i. e. *illimitable, endless*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11, 1; cf., opus, id. Ep. 94, 14: cum igitur illa incerta (natura) incomprehensibilisque sit, *incomprehensible*, Cels. praef. *med.:* praecepta, Quint. 9, 1, 12.—*Adv.:* **incomprĕhensĭbĭlĭter,** *incomprehensibly*, Hier. Ep. 87; Ambros. in Luc. 2, 1: natus filius, Hilar. Trin. 3, 17; Lact. 3, 2, 6.

in-comprĕhensus, a, um, *adj.*, *not comprehended, incomprehensible* (post-class.): manet virtus, Prud. Ap. 821. (In Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95, the correct reading is non comprehensa.)

incomptē (incomtē), *adv.*, v. incomptus *fin.*

in-comptus (incomt-), a, um, *adj.*, *unadorned, inelegant, artless, rude* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: incomptis Curium capillis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 41; so Ov. M. 9, 789; cf. caput, Hor. Epod. 5, 16; and: nuda, nudis incompta capillis, Ov. M. 4, 261.—In *Comp.:* incomptiore capillo, Suet. Aug. 69: ungues, *unpared, untrimmed*, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 7, IV. 2, p. 471 Orell.: apparatus, Tac. G. 14.—**II.** Trop., of speech: ut mulieres esse dicuntur nonnullae inornatae, quas id ipsum deceat: sic haec subtilis oratio, quasi incompta delectat, Cic. Or. 23, 78; cf. id. Att. 2, 1, 1: ars, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: nuda sit et velut incompta oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41; Liv. 4, 41, 1: coloni versibus incomptis ludunt, Verg. G. 2, 386: (versus), Hor. A. P. 446.—*Adv.:* **incomptē,** *roughly, inelegantly* (post-class. and very rare): dolantur stipites, Amm. 31, 2: laudare, Stat. S. 5, 5, 34.

inconcessĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-concedo], *inadmissible* (post-class.): delicta, Tert. Pud. 9 *fin.*

in-concessus, a, um, *adj.*, *not allowed, impossible* (not ante-Aug. and rare): hymenaei, *unlawful, forbidden*, Verg. A. 1, 651; cf. ignes, Ov. M. 10, 153: spes, id. ib. 9, 638: cum totum exprimere paene sit homini inconcessum, Quint. 10, 2, 26.

in-concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to win over to one's side, to gain over artfully* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: inconciliasti, comparasti, commendasti, vel ut antiqui, per dolum decepisti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.: inconciliastin' eum, qui mandatu'st tibi? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 99; id. Most. 3, 1, 85: ille quod in se fuit accuratum habuit, quod posset mali facere in me, inconciliaret copias omnis meas, *has done his best to injure me, to win over by trickery all my resources*, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 22 (cf. Brix ad Trin. l. l.).—Hence, **II.** In partic., *to embarrass, inveigle into difficulties, make trouble for one* (Plautin.): ne inconciliare quid nos porro postules, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 85.—*Absol.:* et me haud par est (sc. hunc ludificare). *To.* Credo, quia . . . non inconciliat, quom te emo, *intrigued, made difficulties*, id. Pers. 5, 2, 53.

inconcinnē, *adv.*, v. inconcinnus *fin.*

inconcinnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inconcinnus], *inelegance, awkwardness, impropriety* (post-Aug.): vitatis sententiarum ineptiis atque inconcinnitate, Suet. Aug. 86; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 14, 21.

inconcinnĭter, *adv.*, v. inconcinnus *fin.*

in-concinnus, a, um, *adj.*, *inelegant, awkward, absurd* (rare but class.): qui in aliquo genere inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus dicitur, * Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: personamque feret non inconcinnus utramque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 29: asperitas agrestis et inconcinna gravisque, id. ib. 1, 18, 6.—*Adv.* in two forms (in both post-class.), *awkwardly, absurdly.* **1. inconcinnē:** causificare, App. M. 10, p. 242, 39.—**2. inconcinnĭter:** vertere in aliquam rem, Gell. 10, 17, 2.

in-concrētus, a, um, *adj.*, *bodiless, incorporeal* (eccl. Lat.): substantia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 14.

inconculcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2 in-conculco], *not capable of being trodden under foot* (eccl. Lat.), Fulg. Rusp. Incarn. Filii, 50.

inconcussē, *adv.*, v. inconcussus *fin.*

in-concussus, a, um, *adj.*, *unshaken, undisturbed, firm, constant, unchanged* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: caelestia sidera, Luc. 2, 268; so, vestigia, id. 2, 248.—**II.** Trop.: inconcussus ipse et immotus, Plin. Pan. 82, 2; cf.: inconcussus injuriâ, Sen. de Ira, 3, 25: certaminibus, Tac. A. 2, 43 *fin.:* florebant hilares inconcussique Penates, Stat. S. 5, 1, 142: otium, Sen. Ep. 67 *fin.:* pax, Tac. H. 2, 6: gaudium, Sen. Vit. Beat. 3.—*Adv.:* **inconcussē,** *firmly, resolutely*, Cod. Th. 11, 61, 6; Aug. Retract. 1, 11.

* **in-condemnātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *uncondemned*, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.

incondĭtē, *adv.*, see the foll. art. *fin.*

incondĭtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** (Acc. to condo, I.) *Not made, uncreated* (post-class.): ne quid innatum et inconditum praeter solum deum crederemus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.—**II.** (Acc. to condo, II.) **A.** *Not stored up:* fructus, Col. 1, 5, 6; 3, 2, 1.—**B.** *Without order, irregular, disordered, confused, unformed, unwouth, rude* (the class. signif. of the word): inconditum non ordinate compositum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.: acies, with inordinata, Liv. 44, 39, 1; so, agmen, Tac. A. 2, 12: ordo ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122: turbidusque clamor, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 4: jus civile, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 197: genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242; cf.: dicendi consuetudo, id. de Or. 3, 44, 137: sententias inconditis verbis efferre, id. Or. 44, 150: carmina, *artless, rude soldiers' songs*, Liv. 4, 20, 2; cf.: ibi haec incondita solus . . . jactabat, Verg. E. 2, 5: inter jocos militares, quos inconditos jaciunt, Liv. 5, 49, 7; 5, 47, 4; 4, 13, 4: si alicujus inconditi arripias dissipatam aliquam sententiam, Cic. Or. 70, 233: homines, i. e. *not accustomed to military fatigue*, Tac. H. 2, 16: urbanitas, in qua nihil inconditum possit deprehendi, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf.: Syphax inconditae barbariae rex, Liv. 30, 28, 3: nova atque incondita libertas, id. 24, 24, 2.—**C.** *Unburied:* corpora, Luc. 6, 101: per patris cineres, qui inconditi sunt, Sen. Contr. 3 praef. § 7.—*Adv.:* **incondĭtē,** *confusedly*, Cic. Or. 3, 44; id. Div. 2, 71 al.; Gell. praef. § 3; Spart. Carac. 2.

in-cōnexĭo (-conn-), ōnis, *f.*, rhet. t. t., = ἀσύνδετον, *the omission of a copulative particle, asyndeton*, Jul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. 20.

in-cōnexus (inconn-), a, um, *adj.*, *not joined together, disconnected* (late Lat.): res, Aus. Edyll. ad Paul. 12.—**II.** Transf., gram. t. t., = ἀσυνάρτητος, of metrical construction, *loose, disjointed*, said of verses in which various forms of rhythm succeed one another, Mar. Vict. de Metr. p. 2534 P.; p. 2550 P.

in-confectus, a, um, *adj.*, *not wrought out, undigested* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 119, *no.* 1; Cels. 4, 16 (dub.).

inconfūsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-confusus], *that cannot be embarrassed* or *confused* (late Lat.): operarius, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 15.—*Adv.:* **inconfūsĭbĭlĭter,** *without confusion:* misceri, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 15.

inconfūsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unconfused* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ut inconfusus eat (mundus), Sen. Q. N. 2, 45: recursus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 622.—**II.** Trop., *unembarrassed, not disconcerted:* animus intrepidus inconfususque, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. *fin.;* id. de Ira, 1, 12, 3.

* **incongĕlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-congelo], *that cannot be frozen:* mare omne, Gell. 17, 8, 16.

* **incongressĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-congredior], *unapproachable, inaccessible:* Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 27.

incongrŭē, *adv.*, v. incongruus *fin.*

in-congrŭens, tis, *adj.*, *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable* (post-Aug.): sententia, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19: quod est incongruens et absurdum, ut, etc., Lact. 3, 8, 35.—With *dat.:* Stoica disciplina pleraque est et sibi et nobis incongruens, Gell. 12, 5, 5.—With *subject.-clause:* incongruens est in labris habere bonitatem, Lact. 3, 16, 4; 12, 17, 6.—*Sup.*, Aug. Don. Persev. 61.—* *Adv.:* **incongrŭenter,** *unsuitably*, Tert. de Baptism. 19.

in-congrŭentĭa, ae, *f.*, *unsuitableness, incongruity* (late Lat.): definitionis, Tert. Anim. 6; id. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

in-congrŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *inconsistent, incongruous, unsuitable* = incongruens, inconveniens (post-class.): quam incongruo ambitu amplectar, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: inter se propositiones, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; Veg. Mil. 2, 19; Symm. ep. 4, 8.—*Adv.:* **incongrŭē,** *unsuitably*, Macr. S. 5, 13; Aug. ad Hier. ep. 17.

in-cōnīvens (also **inconnīvens**), entis, *adj.* [2. in-conniveo], *that does not close the eyes* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: stare solitus Socrates dicitur, Gell. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** Trop., of the eye, *that does not close, unclosing:* justitiae oculus, Amm. 29, 2, 20.

in-conjŭgus, a, um, *adj.:* verba (*epithets*, etc.), *not applicable to ordinary names* (e. g. fulminat and tonat can be said of Jupiter only), Prisc. p. 1065 P.

in-connexus, v. inconexus.

inconnīvus (better **incōnīvus**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-coniveo], *that does not close the eyes, sleepless* (Appuleian; cf. inconivens): vigiliae, App. M. 6, p. 179, 5.—**II.** Of the eyes, *not closing:* oculi, App. M. 2, p. 124, 19.

in-conscĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *unaware, unconscious* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 10, 4 (but in Liv. 21, 12, 4, the correct reading is insciis).

in-conscriptus, a, um, *adj.*, *not arranged* (late Lat.): incondita, id est inconscripta, Serv. ad Verg. E. 2, 4.

in-consentānĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsuitable, unfit* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 3, § 228 al.

in-consĕquens, tis, *adj.*, *not logically consequent, inconsequent* (post-class.): locutio, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 9: per inconsequens, Gell. 14, 1, 10.—*Adv.:* **inconsĕquenter**, *inconsequentially, illogically*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 36; 3, 17, 172.

inconsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [inconsequens], *want of logical connection, inconsequence* (post-Aug.): rerum foedissima, Quint. 8, 6, 50.

in-consīdĕrans, tis, *adj.*, *inconsiderate* (late Lat.): inconsiderantissime Marcion, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **inconsīdĕranter**, *inconsiderately:* tutor, qui inconsideranter pupillum abstinuit hereditate, Dig. 26, 10, 3, § 17; Hier. p. 108, n. 20.

inconsīdĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [inconsiderans], *want of reflection, inconsiderateness* (= temeritas, incuria): alicujus inconsiderantiam sustinere (where some read considerantiam), Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 2: mirari inconsiderantiam (al. inconsiderationem), Suet. Claud. 39; Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 11.

inconsīdĕrātē, *adv.*, v. inconsideratus *fin.*

inconsīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *inconsiderateness* (late Lat.): mentis, Salv. de Gub. Dei, 1 *extr.;* cf. inconsiderantia. — From

in-consīdĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* (class.). **I.** *Act., thoughtless, heedless, inconsiderate* (cf. inconsultus): nos ita leves atque inconsiderati sumus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: quam natura muliebris facit inconsideratam, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: inconsideratior in secunda, quam in adversa fortuna, Nep. Con. 5; so in *comp.*, Quint. 2, 15, 28.—**II.** *Pass., unconsidered, unadvised, inconsiderate:* cupiditas, Cic. Quint. 25: inconsideratissima temeritas, id. Har. Resp. 26.—*Adv.:* **inconsīdĕrātē**, *inconsiderately, rashly* (class.): temere et fortuito, inconsiderate, negligenterque agere, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: tractare aliquid, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 60.—*Comp.:* inconsideratius proeliando, Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

in-consĭlĭum, ĭi, *n.*, *ill-advisedness, thoughtlessness*, = ἀβουλία, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **inconsĭtus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consero], *unsown, untilled* (= incultus): ager, Varr. L. L. 5, § 36 Müll.

inconsōlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in consolor], *inconsolable*, trop. *incurable:* vulnus, Ov. M. 5, 426: malum, Amm. 29, 2, 14: maeror, Ambros. de Elia. et Jejun. 16, § 60.

in-consŏnans, antis, *adj.*, *ill-sounding, unsuitable;* with incongruum, Pompei. ap. Donat. de Barb. 6. — *Adv.:* **inconsŏnanter**, *unsuitably;* with inconsequenter, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 5, 17.

in-conspectus, a, um, *adj.*, *indiscreet, imprudent* (post-class.): inconspectum aliquid temere dicere, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

in-conspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *not conspicuous, not remarkable* (= inglorius, ignobilis; post-Aug.): mors, Flor. 4, 2, 67.—**II.** *Invisible:* stella, Mart. Cap. 8, § 838; id. 6, § 593.

‡ **inconsprētus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-consperno], *not despised* or *slighted:* non improbatus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.

inconstābĭlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *not standing firmly*, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 15, 16.

in-constans, antis, *adj.*, *inconstant, changeable, fickle, capricious, inconsistent* (class.). **I.** Of persons: mihi ridicule es visus esse inconstans, qui eundem et laederes, et laudares, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 19: populus in omnibus inconstantissimus, Sen. Ep. 99.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93: litterae, id. Fam. 10, 16: venti, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 352: medendi arte nulla inconstantior, id. 29, 1, 1, § 2: quid inconstantius Deo? Cic. Div. 2, 62. — *Sup.:* inconstantissimo vultu et maestissimo, Gell. 13, 30, 7.—*Adv.:* **inconstanter**, *inconstantly, capriciously, inconsistently:* jactantibus se opinionibus inconstanter et turbide, *inconsistently and confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24: loqui, id. Ac. 2, 17, 53: haec dicuntur inconstantissime, *without the least consistency*, id. Fin. 2, 27, 88: adductus primo ita negare inconstanter, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 55, 5: prodire, Hirt. B. Afr. 82: agens, M. Aurel. ap. Front. ad Caes. 3, ep. 2.

inconstantĭa, ae, *f.* [inconstans], *inconstancy, changeableness, fickleness* (class.). **I.** Of persons: quid est inconstantia, mobilitate, levitate, cum singulis hominibus, tum vero universo senatui turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: levitate implicata, id. Vatin. 1, 3: fama inconstantiae, id. Fam. 1, 9: inconstantiae notam habere, Plin. ap. Trogas, 11, 52, 114, § 276: nemo doctus umquam mutationem consilii inconstantiam dixit esse, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3; id. N. D. 3, 14.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: fulgoris, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 199: artis, id. 7, 49, 50, § 162: mensurae, id. 6, 26, 30, § 124: frontis ac luminum, Quint. 9, 3, 101: mutabilitasque mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76; id. Dom. 2.

inconstrŭo, 3, *v. a.* [in-construo], *to build up with* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 11.

in-consŭētus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Unusual* (post-Aug.): sermo, Vitr. praef. 5: salsitudo, id. 1, 4.—**II.** *Unused, unaccustomed;* with *gen.:* opimae mensae, Sil. 11, 282.

inconsultē and **inconsultō**, *advv.*, v. 1. inconsultus *fin.*

1. in-consultus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not consulted, unasked* (so perh. not in Cic.): inconsulto senatu, Liv. 36, 36, 2; so, inconsulto se, Suet. Tib. 52: me inconsulto, Amm. 17, 5, 12; 27, 2 *fin.;* Ambros. Ep. 6, 43; Plin. Ep. 10, 107, 2; Symm. Ep. 4, 8; 5, 18 al.—**B.** Transf., *not regarded, not respected:* inconsulta potestate superiore, Amm. 27, 2, 9: inconsulta pietate, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 37: inconsulta clementia, ib. 15, 15, 1. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** *Without advice, not advised* (poet.): inconsulti abeunt, sedemque odere Sibyllae, Verg. A. 3, 452. — **B.** *Unadvised, inconsiderate, indiscreet* (class.). **1.** Of persons: homo inconsultus et temerarius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 16; Suet. Claud. 15 (with praeceps; opp. circumspectus); Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 15; cf.: heu rebus servare serenis inconsulta modum (Capua), Sil. 8, 547. — **2.** Of things: bene consultum inconsultum est, si id inimicis usui'st, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 6: ratio, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: largitio, Liv. 5, 20, 5: pavor, id. 22, 6, 6: pugna, id. 22, 44, 7: aures turbae, Sen. Ep. 40: motus, Gell. 19, 1, 17: aliquem inconsulto calore interficere, *in a sudden heat*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 3, 6.—*Adv.* in two forms. (*a*) **inconsultē**, *unadvisedly, inconsiderately* (class.): inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: inconsulte et incaute commissum proelium, Liv. 4, 37, 8: temereque vivere, Sen. Ben. 1: processerant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45. *Comp.:* inconsultius quam venerat se gessit, Liv. 41, 10, 5. — (*β*) **inconsultō**: se in periculum mittere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 5, 8: deleta et inducta, Dig. 28, 4, 1.

* **2. inconsultus**, ūs, *m.* [2. in-consulo], *the not advising with another* (ante-class.; only in the *abl. sing.*): inconsultu meo, *without consulting me*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 130.

* **inconsummātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. in-consummo], *incompleteness, imperfection:* generationis, Tert. adv. Val. 10.

in-consummātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfinished, incomplete, imperfect* (post-class.); with rudis, Amm. 31, 14; with subagrestis, id. 21, 10, 8.—**II.** Trop., of persons, *uncultivated, not well educated*, Ambros. de Fide, 2, 15, § 129.

inconsumptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-consumo], *not to be consumed, indestructible:* perennitas, Cassiod. in Psa. 127, 2.

in-consumptus, a, um, *adj.*, *unconsumed, undiminished* (Ovidian): pars turis, Ov. M. 7, 592: jecur, id. P. 1, 2, 41: juventa, id. M. 4, 17.

* **inconsūtĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-consuo], *not sewed together, without seam:* tunica, Vulg. Joh. 19, 23.

in-consūtus, a, um, *adj.*, *not sewed together, without seam* (eccl. Lat.): tunica, Hier. Ep. 22, 19.

incontāmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contamino], *that cannot be defiled* (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; Aug. Conf. 7, 3.—*Adv.:* **incontāmĭnābĭlĭter**, *without defilement*, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. c. ult.

in-contāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncontaminated, undefiled, pure* (class., but not in Cic.): ne quid incontaminati sit, Liv. 4, 2, 5: facies, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16.—*Sup.:* a quibus longe absunt, ut incontaminatissimi perseverent, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 16, 1.

incontanter and **incontātus**, v. incunct-.

incontemplābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contemplor], *that cannot be looked upon* or *contemplated* (eccl. Lat.): claritas, Tert. Res. Carn. 55: facies, id. adv. Marc. 5, 11.

incontemptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contemno], *not contemptible, not to be despised* (eccl. Lat.): Deus, Tert. Apol. 45.

* **in-contentus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unstretched:* fides, *out of tune*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.

incontĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-contingo], *that cannot be touched* (eccl. Lat.): Deus omni est incontiguus tactu, Arn. 7, p. 267.

in-contĭnens, tis, *adj.* **I.** *Not containing, not retaining* (class., but not in Cic.): uterus, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168.—**II.** *Incontinent, immoderate, intemperate:* homo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9: Tityos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 77: manus, id. ib. 1, 17, 26. — With *gen.:* sui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **incontĭnenter**, *immoderately, intemperately* (class.). **1.** Lit.: cibum assumit, Cels. 1, 3.—**2.** Trop., *incontinently:* nihil incontinenter esse faciendum, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37 *fin.*

incontĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [incontinens]. **I.** Lit., *inability of containing* or *retaining* (post-Aug.): urinae, Plin. 20, 15, 57, § 161.—**II.** Trop., *inability of restraining one's desires, greediness, incontinence* (class.): multa de incontinentia intemperantiaque disseruit, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

incontrādīcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-contradico], *that cannot be contradicted, undeniable* (late Lat.); *comp.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

in-contrītus, a, um, *adj.*, *not contrite* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 3, 1.

(**incontrŏversus**, a, um, false read. in Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241, for in controversiis or sine controversiis; v. Orell. and Klotz ad h. l.)

in-convĕnĭens, entis, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *not accordant, unsuitable, dissimilar* (class., but not used by Cic. or Cæs.): facta, Cass. ad Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 1: inconvenientia jungere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12: corpus, Phaedr. 3, 13, 6.—**II.** Trop., *unbefitting* (post-class.); with *dat.*, App. de Mundo, p. 70, 7; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, § 11.— Hence, *adv.:* **inconvĕnĭenter**, *unsuitably* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 11, 15; id. de Trin. 2, 9.—*Sup.*, Boëth. ap. Aristot. Libr. de Interp. p. 264.

* **inconvĕnĭentĭa**, ae, *f.* [inconveniens], *inconsistency, incongruity:* voluntatis et facti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: litterarum, Macr. de Diff. 23, § 3.

in-conversĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not convertible, not to be turned about* (in order or rank); opp. conversibilis, Aug. de Music. 5, 21.

inconvertĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-converto], *unchangeable* (eccl. Lat.): deus, Tert. adv. Hermog. 12; id. de Anim. 21.

inconvertĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inconvertibilis], *unchangeableness* (eccl. Lat.): Verbi, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

in-convincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be convinced* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Orig. in Jer Hom. 3, 1.

* **inconvŏlūtus**, a, um, *adj.* [in-convolvo], *conglobate, heaped together:* post inconvolutos multiplices casus, Amm. 29, 2, 21.

inconvulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-convello], *undestroyed* (late Lat.): inconvulsa a se vectigalium pensione, i. e. *while they are not relieved from the obligation of paying taxes*, Fragm. Cod. Th. 5, 13, 14; ib. 12, 14, 1.

in-cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *not furnished with provisions* (late Lat.): solitudo, Tert. de Jejun. 5.

* **incŏprĭo**, āre, *v. a.* [κοπρίας, scurra], *to defile, abuse, revile:* civis omnes, Commod. Instruct. 19.

in-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to boil in* or *with* any thing, *to boil down, to boil, seethe* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit., constr. *aliquid rei alicui* or *re aliquā:* radices Baccho, *in wine*, Verg. G. 4, 279: cotonea melle, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: glaesum adipe suis lactentis incoctum, id. 37, 3, 11, § 46: allium fabae fractae incoctum, id. 20, 6, 23, § 56: num viperinus his cruor incoctus herbis me fefellit, Hor. Epod. 3, 7: sucum incoqui sole, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 73: sucum cum melle, Cels. 3, 22: inter se mixta et incocta, id. ib. *fin.* — **B.** Transf., *to dip in, to dye:* incocti corpora Mauri, *colored by the sun, sunburnt*, Sil. 17, 637: vellera Tyrios incocta rubores (*acc.* Graec.), Verg. G. 3, 307: stannum aereis operibus, i. e. *to tin over*, Plin. 39, 17, 48, § 162.—**II.** Trop. (poet.): incoctum generoso pectus honesto (for imbutum), *imbued, filled with nobleness*, Pers. 2, 74: quos autem plena justitia et maturitas virtutis incoxerit, Lact. 7, 21, 6.

incōram, or, separately, **in cōram**, *adv.*, for coram (Appuleian). **I.** *In the presence of;* with *gen.* omnium, *in the presence of all, before all*, App. M. 7, p. 197, 21; 9, p. 221, 17: sui, id. ib. 10, p. 241, 5: populi, id. ib. 10, p. 249, 33 Hild. *N. cr.*— **II.** *Absol.*, *openly, publicly*, Symm. Ep. 10, 7; 3, 3; cf. Hand, Turs. III. p. 358.

in-cŏrōnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncrowned* (post-Aug.): simulacra, App. M. 4, p. 155, 40.

incorpŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-corpus], *incorporeal* (late Lat.): habitu, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17 al.

incorpŏrālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *bodiless, incorporeal* (post-Aug.): quod est aut corporale est aut incorporale, Sen. Ep. 58. 11: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 116: nomina, *that denote something incorporeal*, e. g. virtus, Prisc. 2, p. 579.—Hence, *subst.:* **incorpŏrāle**, is, *n.*, *an incorporeal thing, that which is unsubstantial, immaterial:* dicimus enim quaedam corporalia esse, quaedam incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 58, 11 sqq.; 89, 16: a corporibus se ad incorporalia transtulit, id. ib. 90, 29.—**II.** Esp., law t. t., *incorporeal, that which is not perceptible by any sense:* res, *rights to* or *in things* (opp. corporales, the things themselves), Gai. Inst. 2, 14 sqq.—Hence, *subst.:* **incorpŏrāle**, is, *n.*, *an intangible possession, a right:* incorporalia sunt quae tangi non possunt, Gai. Inst. l. l. Abdy ad loc.; 3, 83 al.; id. Ben. 6, 2, 2. — Hence, *adv.:* **incorpŏrālĭter**, *incorporeally*, Claud. Mam. de Stat. An. 3, 14.

incorpŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incorporalis], *incorporeity* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 13; 1, 11, 12; Tert. de Anim. 7.

incorpŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. incorporalis *fin.*

incorpŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incorporo], *an embodying, incorporating, furnishing with a body* (late Lat.). **I.** In gen., Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 3; of Christ, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 32.—**II.** Esp., *incorporation* with the public funds, *paying into the treasury*, Cod. Just. 10, 10, 3; Cod. Th. 10, 9, 1 sqq.

1. incorpŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from incorporo.

2. in-corpŏrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not embodied:* ut incorporatum pro non corporato, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 2 *init.*

incorpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-corpus], *incorporeal* (post-class.): corpusne sit vox an incorporeum: hoc enim vocabulum quidam finxerunt proinde quod Graece dicitur ἀσώματον, Gell. 5, 15, 1; Macr. S. 7, 15.

in-corpŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (post-class.). **I.** *To fasten* or *mark in* or *upon a body.* **A.** Lit.: variae animalium effigies incorporantur, Sol. 22, 20. — **B.** Trop., *to incorporate:* sibi, *with itself* (of the church), Aug. Doctr. Christi, 2, 6, 7 *init.* —**II.** *To provide with a body, to embody, incorporate:* incorporatus, Prud. Cath. 12, 80.—**III.** Esp., transf., *to incorporate with the public funds, pay into the treasury:* eorum bonorum, quae ad fiscum pertinere dicuntur, si controversia moveatur, ante sententiam nec obsignari nec incorporari possunt, Ulp. Fragm. de Jure Fisc. 14 Huschke.—Hence, **incorpŏrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *embodied, incorporate:* divellere, Aug. Ep. 34, 5.

* **in-correctus**, a, um, *adj.*, *uncorrected, unimproved:* opus, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 23.

in-corrĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be corrected* or *cured* (post-Aug.; syn. insanabilis), Sen. de Ira, 3, 41 *fin.*

incorruptē, *adv.*, v. incorruptus *fin.*

in-corruptēla (**inconrupt-**), ae, *f.*, *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Carne Christi, 15; Aug. Ep. 146, 15; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 50.

in-corruptĭbĭlis (**inconrupt-**), e, *adj.*, *imperishable, incorruptible* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 1, 3; Tert. de Anim. 50. — * *Adv.:* **incorruptĭbĭlĭter**, *imperishably*, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

incorruptĭbĭlĭtas (**inconrupt-**), ātis, *f.* [incorruptibilis], *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.;* id. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

incorruptĭbĭlĭter (**inconrupt-**), *adv.*, v. incorruptibilis *fin.*

in-corruptĭo (**inconrupt-**), ōnis, *f.*, *imperishableness, incorruptibility* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 51; Aug. de Trin. 13, 7.

incorruptīvus (**inconrupt-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-corrumpo], *imperishable* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 152.

* **incorruptōrĭus** (**inconrupt-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *imperishable:* sensus in Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 16.

in-corruptus (**inconrupt-**), a, um, *adj.*, *unspoiled, uninjured, uncorrupted* (class.). **I.** Lit.: sucus et sanguis, Cic. Brut 9, 36: incorruptum a fraude advehentium frumentum, Sen. Brev. Vit. 19, 1: aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230: templa, *undestroyed*, Liv. 32, 33, 5: lignum, Plin. 16, 5, 8, § 22: materia, id. 13, 16, 30, § 101.—**II.** Trop., *uncorrupted, uninjured, unadulterated, unbribed, not spoiled, not seduced, genuine, pure.* **A.** Of persons: atque integri testes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21: judex, Gell. 14, 4: custos incorruptissimus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 81: adversus blandientes, *that would not be seduced by flatterers*, Tac. H. 1, 35 *fin.*— **B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: sensus (with integri), Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: animus, id. Tusc. 1, 19: fides, Tac. A. 12, 41: integritas Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: aquilarum genus . . . incorruptae originis, *genuine*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: judicium, *true, upright*, Liv. 4, 6: genus disciplinae, id. 1, 18: mens, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19 *fin.:* praeda, *undiminished*, Tac. A. 1, 68: quonam id modo incorruptum foret, *could be done most surely*, id. 2, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **incorruptē**, *uncorruptly, justly* (class.): atque integre judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: scite atque incorrupte loqui, Gell. 13, 21, 4.—*Comp.:* judicare, Cic. Marc. 9, 29.

* **incoxo**, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [in-coxa], *to bend down, to cower* or *squat down*, Pomp. ap. Non. 39, 9 (Com. Fragm. v. 97 Rib.).

incrassātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from incrasso.

in-crasso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make thick* or *stout* (post-class.; used mostly in the *part.*), Tert. adv. Psych. 6.—Hence, **incrassātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *made stout, fattened*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6; id. Jejun. 6.

incrĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-creabilis], *not of a created nature, self-existent* (eccl. Lat.): non peperit creatura eum qui est increabilis, Mar. Marc. Serm. 1, 7.

in-crĕātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncreated, not made*, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 8 *init.;* Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 4.

in-crebresco, brŭi (also **incrēbesco**, bui), 3, *v. n.*, *to become frequent* or *strong, to increase, gain ground, prevail, spread* (= crebrior fieri, augeri, crescere; class.): mores deteriores, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 9: ventus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 3; cf.: auster increbruit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26; Liv. 37, 13, 2: nemorum murmur, Verg. G. 1, 359: fama belli, Liv. 7, 12, 7: ubi videt increbescere pugnas, Sil. 10, 1: numerus, Cic. Or. 20, 66: consuetudo, id. Phil. 14, 5: nonnullorum sermo increbruit, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: inde rem ad triarios redisse, proverbio increbruit, *grew into a proverb*, Liv. 8, 8, 11: disciplina, quae nunc increbruit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7: late Latio increbrescere nomen, Verg. A. 8, 14: lucernae lumen hilaratum, *became stronger*, App. M. 5, p. 168.

* **in-crēbro**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to do any thing frequently:* sin increbravit, *but if he has frequently done it, has often visited his mistress*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 29 dub. (Speng.: sin crebras ducit; sc. noctes).

incrēdendus, v. incredundus.

incrēdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-credo]. **I.** *Pass.* **A.** *That cannot be believed, incredible, extraordinary, unparalleled* (class.): fides, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii, id. Or. 1, 38, 172: voluptas, id. Cat. 1, 10: foedus sceleris, id. ib. 2, 4: furor, id. Sull. 27: rem facere incredibilem, id. Inv. 2, 13, 42: incredibilia probabilibus intexere, id. Part. 4, 12: incredibile est, *it is incredible*, id. Att. 13, 23, 3: praeter spem atque incredibile hoc mihi obtigit, *unforeseen*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 9: incredibile est, quanta me molestia affecerit, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 1; so Quint. 1, 1, 32. —With *inf.:* incredibile est, a filio patrem occisum, Quint. 7, 2, 31: incredibilem in modum concursus fiunt, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3: incredibile quantum coaluere, Just. 36, 2 *fin.*—With *sup.* in *u* (not in Cic.): incredibile memoratu est, quam facile coaluerint, Sall. C. 6, 2.— **B.** *Not worthy of belief*, or *that is not believed* (ante-class.), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 3. — **II.** *Act.*, *unbelieving, incredulous* (post-class.): incredibiles cogentur credere, App. Trim. p. 93, 25.— Hence, *adv.:* **incrēdĭbĭlĭter**, *incredibly, extraordinarily* (class.): quibus ego incredibiliter delector, Cic. de Sen. 15, 51: consentire, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: pertimuit, id. Att. 8, 7, 1.

incrēdĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incredibilis] (post-class.). **I.** *Incredibility*, Dig. 48, 5, 29 *init.*— **II.** *Incredulity:* humana, App. Trim. p. 93, 12.

incrēdĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. incredibilis *fin.*

in-crēdĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *disbelieved, discredited* (post-class.): vaticinia Cassandrae, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52, 11.

incrēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [incredulus], *disbelief, incredulity* (post-class.). **I.** In gen., App. M. 1, p. 111, 18.—**II.** Esp., *religious disbelief, incredulity*, Cod. Th. 16, 8, 19; Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 95: venit ira Dei super filios incredulitatis, Vulg. Col. 3, 6 al.

in-crēdŭlus, a, um (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act.*, *unbelieving, incredulous, without faith:* odi, Hor. A. P. 188: patronus, Quint. 12, 8, 11: quidam, id. 10, 3, 11: Judaei, Vulg. Act. 14, 2 al.— **II.** *Pass.*, *incredible:* res, Gell. 9, 4, 3.

incrēdundus (**incrēdendus**), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-credo], *not to be believed, incredible* (Appuleian): fabula, App. M. 2, p. 120, 15: potentiae caerimoniarum, id. Flor. 2, p. 351: illecebrae frugum, id. Mag. p. 304, 25.

(**incrĕmātus**, false read. in Flor. 4, 12, 24, instead of in crucem actis.)

incrēmento, āre, *v. n.*, *to increase* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Litt. Pet. 3, 54; Val. Prob. ap. Verg. 3, 23.

* **incrēmentŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [incrementum], *a little growth* or *increase:* tantum locupletis uteri, App. M. 5, p. 164, 18.

incrēmentum, i, *n.* [incresco], *growth, increase, augmentation* (class.). **I.** Lit., of plants and animals: quid ego vitium satus, ortus, incrementa commemorem? Cic. Sen. 15, 52: ponendae sunt plantae majoris incrementi, Pall. Feb. 24, 7; 25, 22: parvi incrementi animalia, Col. 8, 15, 6 al.— **B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., i. q. suboles, *progeny* or *foster-child* (poet.): magnum Jovis incrementum, Verg. E. 4, 49; so of recruits: incremento novari, Curt. 5, 1, 23; cf. poet.: supponere vipereos dentes, populi incre-

menta futuri, Ov. M. 3, 103.—**2.** *That which promotes growth* (late Lat.): alitudo (est) incrementum corporis, alimentum incrementum infantis, Fronto, p. 2198 P.—**II.** Trop., *increase, augmentation, increment, addition:* summo bono afferre incrementum, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: virtus tua semper in incremento erit, Curt. 9, 3: illis incrementis (dignitatis), fecit viam, Vell. 2, 51: injuriae, quarum in dies incremento bellum exarsit, Liv. 40, 58, 2: multitudinis, id. 21, 7, 3: existimatus initium et causa incrementorum patri fuisse, Suet. Vit. 3: magnorum praefectorum et ducum haec incrementa sunt et rudimenta, i. e. *the young sons of persons of distinction, who grew up to be prefects and generals,* Curt. 5, 1, 24: domus, *additions to one's estate,* Juv. 14, 259.—As a rhet. fig., *an advancing from weaker to stronger expressions, an ascending towards a climax* (Gr. αὔξησις), Quint. 8, 4, 3; id. ib. § 28.

incrĕpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [increpo], *a chiding, rebuking,* i. q. objurgatio (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; 5, 20.

* **incrĕpātīvē,** *adv.* [from the obsol. increpativus], *chidingly,* Sid. Ep. 6, 9.

incrĕpātor, ōris, *m.* [increpo], Gloss. ἐπιτιμητής, *a chider, abuser:* per dilectionem accedit, Cassiod. in Psa. 140, 6; Acr. ad Hor. A. P. 174.

incrĕpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *chiding, objurgatory* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

incrĕpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [id.]. **I.** *To call* or *cry out to* one (class.). **A.** Encouragingly, *to call upon, challenge* (only in Verg.): tum Bitiae dedit increpitans, Verg. A. 1, 738.—**B.** Reprovingly, *to chide, blame, rebuke:* increpitare atque incusare Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 15, 5: irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, id. ib. 2, 30, 3: verbis quoque increpitans, Liv. 1, 7, 2: hostis amare, quid increpitas, mortemque minaris? Verg. A. 10, 900: aestatem seram, id. G. 4, 138: ob invidiam tibi increpitarent, Prop. 2, 26, 15: aliquem segnitiae, *to accuse,* Sil. 9, 6; cf.: ignaviam alicui, *to cast up to one, reproach one with,* Val. Max. 3, 3, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *to beat, strike* (very rare): languentia pectora dextrâ, Stat. Th. 10, 132.

1. incrĕpĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from increpo.

2. incrĕpĭtus, ūs, *m.* [increpo], i. q. increpatio, *a chiding, rebuking* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 49: et increpitu daemonia expellens, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

in-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum (increpavi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 63; Vulg. Psa. 9, 6; Suet. Tib. 52: increpatus, Just. 11, 4, 5; Prud. 7, 195; Liv. 24, 17, 7 Cod.), 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to make a noise, sound, resound, to rush, rustle, patter, rattle, whiz* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* simul ut discus increpuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21: corvorum increpuit densis exercitus alis, Verg. G. 1, 382.—**2.** Transf., *to make a noise, be noised abroad:* increpui hibernum et fluctus movi maritumos, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69: quicquid increpuerit, Catilinam timeri, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, id. Mur. 10, 22: si quid increparet terroris, Liv. 4, 43, 10: haec indigna miserandaque auditu cum apud timentes . . . increpuissent, id. 6, 37, 1.—**B.** *Act., to utter aloud, produce, give forth* (poet.): saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: tuba terribilem sonitum, Verg. A. 9, 504.—**2.** *To cause to give forth* a sound: cum Juppiter atras increpuit nubes, Ov. M. 12, 52: increpuit unda latus, id. Tr. 1, 4, 24; cf.: vincor ut credam miser Sabella pectus increpare carmina, *disturb, confuse,* Hor. Epod. 17, 28.—**3.** *To make a noise at* a person, *thunder at:* timeo totus, ita me increpuit Juppiter, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To exclaim loudly against* a person, *to blame* or *upbraid loudly, to chide, rebuke, reprove.*—With *acc.:* numquid increpavit filium? Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 63: maledictis omnes bonos, Sall. C. 21, 4: gravibus probris, Liv. 23, 45, 5: etiam deos verbis ferocioribus, id. 45, 23, 19: cunctantes arma capere, id. 10, 35, 8: increpat ultro Cunctantes socios, Verg. A. 10, 830.—With *ad* and *acc.:* dictator ad contionem advocatam increpuit, *spoke angrily,* Liv. 4, 32, 2.—*Absol.:* ultro animos tollit dictis, atque increpat ultro, Verg. A. 9, 127.—**B.** *To accuse* a person of any thing: avaritiae singulos, Suet. Cal. 39: saevitiae populum, id. Galb. 15.—**C.** With an abstract object, *to reprove, censure, inveigh against* any reprehensible quality or act of a person: illis versibus increpant eorum arrogantiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: illius in me perfidiam, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 3: fugam, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199 al.—Hence, **incrĕpĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* **A.** *Chided, reproved:* praefecti navium graviter increpiti, Liv. 23, 26, 4; 24, 17, 7.—**B.** *Accused:* ignaviae, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 17.

incrĕpundia, for usual crepundia, Fab. Claud. Gord. Fulgent. Aet. M. 11.

in-cresco, ēvi, *v. n.*, *to grow in* or *upon* any thing (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: non taedia animalium capillis increscunt, *do not grow in the hair,* Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163.—**B.** In gen., *to grow, increase:* lacrimis quoque flumina dicunt Increvisse suis, Ov. M. 11, 48: maxime cibo eget, qui increscit, Cels. 1, 3: ne cum increverint (arbores), Col. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To grow* or *increase in:* animis discordibus irae, Verg. A. 9, 688.—**B.** In gen., *to increase, augment:* morbus increscit, Cels. 3, 2: dolor, Sen. Med. 951: audacia, Liv. 1, 33, 8: certamen, id. 10, 5, 2: fremitus, id. 45, 1, 3: increscere et invalescere sententiam, Dig. 33, 7, 12.—Rhet., *to advance from weaker to stronger expressions:* hoc genus increscit, Quint. 8, 4, 2.

incrēto, āre, *v. a.* [in-creta], *to chalk, whiten with chalk* (post-Aug.): increta facies, Petr. 102: locum, Veg. 5, 17, 4.

1. incrētus, a, um, *Part.*, from incerno.

2. in-crētus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cretus, *part.* of cerno], *unsifted* (rare): ac sordidi furfures, App. M. 7, p. 194, 37.

in-crīmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *blamelessness, irreprehensibleness* (late Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 23.

incrispātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrispo], *a crisping* or *curling* of the hair (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 112, 22; id. ad Paul. 22 ext. 1; id. Petri, 3, 3.

* **incrispo,** āre, *v. a.* [in-crispus], *to crisp* or *curl* (al. incrustare), Tert. Idol. 8.

* **in-crŭcĭo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to torture greatly,* Not. Tir. p. 109.

* **in-crūdesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become very raw,* Not. Tir. p. 81.

* **1. in-crŭentātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not made bloody, not bloody:* inque cruentatus Caeneus (per tmesin for incruentatusque), Ov. M. 12, 497.

* **2. in-crŭentātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *made bloody, bloody:* panis, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

incrŭentē, *adv.*, v. incruentus *fin.*

in-crŭentus, a, um, *adj.*, *bloodless, that sheds no blood, without bloodshed* (freq. in the histt., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): certatum haud incruento proelio foret, ni, etc., Liv. 2, 56, 15: victoria, Sall. C. 61, 7; Liv. 4, 17, 8; 7, 8 *fin.*; 21, 29, 4; 7, 8, 7: miles, id. 8, 29, 12: Darium incruentus devicit, id. 9, 17, 16: exercitus, *in which no blood has been shed, that has not lost any men,* Sall. J. 92, 4; Tac. H. 4, 37: incruentam urbem intrare, *without shedding of blood,* id. ib. 3, 66; Amm. 14, 10, 14.—Hence, * *adv.:* **incrŭentē,** *without bloodshed:* vivere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1094.

incrustātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incrusto], *an incrusting* of walls, e. g. with plaster, lime, marble, etc. (post-class.): parietis, Dig. 8, 2, 12 *fin.*; id. 50, 16, 79.

in-crusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cover with a coat* or *rind, to incrust* (mostly ante- and post-class.): ollam sapā et farre, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: tota maceria levi lapide aut tectoria intrinsecus incrustetur, id. ib. 15, 1: sincerum vas, i. e. *to daub over virtues with the names of vices,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 56: parietem, Dig. 8, 2, 12.

incŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incubo], *a lying upon eggs* (in order to hatch them), *a brooding, incubation.* **I.** Lit.: incubationi datur initium post novam lunam, Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152: noxia ovis, id. 10, 56, 77, § 156: derelicta, id. 10, 60, 80, § 166.—**II.** Trop., *an unlawful possession:* diuturna, Cod. Th. 10, 1, 15; id. Just. 7, 38, 3.

incŭbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who lies in* any place (post-class.): fani, *one who sleeps in a temple,* Tert. Anim. 49.—**II.** *An oppressive* or *unlawful possessor:* inclementissimus aulae Siculae Dionysius, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10: imperii tyrannus dicitur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 266.

incŭbĭto, āre, *v. freq.* [incubo], *to lie in* or *upon* any thing: cellae, in quibus incubitant, *in which they brood,* Col. 8, 14, 9. In Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169, the best read. is in cubitu.—In mal. part.: jam incubitatus es, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 13.

1. incŭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from incubo.

2. incŭbĭtus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [incubo], *a lying upon* (Plinian). **I.** In gen.: dextri lateris, *a lying on the right side,* Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.—**II.** In partic., *a brooding, incubation,* Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152.

1. in-cŭbo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre (rarely āvi, ātum, in the sense of to brood), 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to lie in* a place or *upon* a thing (class.). **I.** Lit.: hic leno aegrotus incubat in Aesculapii fano, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 61: namque incubare satius te fuerat Jovi, *against* (the statue of) *Jupiter,* id. ib. 2, 2, 16: umero incubat hasta, *rests, lies upon her shoulder,* Ov. M. 6, 593: ipsi caetris superpositis incubantes flumen tranavere, Liv. 21, 27, 5: his (utribus) incubantes tranavere amnem, Curt. 7, 21, 18.—Poet.: ferro, *to fall upon one's sword,* Sen. Hippol. 259.—In *part. pres.:* incubans, *lying near to, bordering upon:* jugum mari, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To sit upon eggs, to brood, to hatch:* gallinas incubare fetibus alienigenis patiemur, Col. 8, 5, 10: ova gallinis incubanda subicere, Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 161: ova incubita, id. 29, 3, 11, § 45.—**2.** *To abide* or *dwell in:* rure incubabo in praefectura mea, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 21: lucos et specus, *to inhabit,* App. M. 4, p. 150, 15.—Pregn.: tabernulam littori proximam, vitatis maris fluctibus, incubabant, i. e. *entered and lodged,* App. M. 7, p. 190.—**3.** *To be in, lie in, rest in* or *on:* purpura atque auro, Sen. Thyest. 909: pavidusque pinnis anxiae noctis vigil incubabat, *on his wings,* id. ib. 570 sq.—**4.** *To cling to, fall upon,* said of mourners over the dead, etc.: indigna fui marito accendisse rogum, incubuisse viro? Luc. 9, 57; 8, 727; cf. id. 2, 27 al.—**II.** Trop., *to brood over, to watch jealously over* a thing, either to keep or get possession of it: qui illi pecuniae, quam condiderat, spe jam atque animo incubaret, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: auro, Verg. G. 2, 507: divitiis, id. A. 6, 610: publicis thesauris, *to retain sole possession of,* Liv. 6, 15: opimae praedae, Flor. 2, 10, 2.—**2.** *To press upon, weigh upon, be a burden to, fasten on:* ut inhaerentem atque incubantem Italiae extorqueret Annibalem, Flor. 2, 6, 57: protervus menti furor, Sen. Hippol. 268: illi mors gravis incubat, id. Thyest. 401.—**3.** *To settle on, attach one's self to* any thing.—*Absol.*, of bees: nisi incubavere, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 45.—Usually with *dat.:* leo victor armento incubat, Sen. Thyest. 733: ponto nox incubat atra, *glooms over, darkens,* Verg. A. 1, 89: quamvis ipsis urbis faucibus incubaret, *took up a position at,* Flor. 1, 10, 2; but cf.: pigra incubat Caligo terras, Avien. Or. Mar. 236: caelum quod incubat urbi, Val. Fl. 2, 494.

2. incŭbo, ōnis, *m.* [1. incubo], *one who lies upon* any thing. **I.** *A spirit that watches over buried treasures* (post-class.): cum modo incuboni pileum rapuisset, thesaurum invenit, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 38, 8.—**II.** *The nightmare, incubus* (post-class.): ab incubone deludi, Scrib. Comp. 100: de incubone praesumptio, Tert. Anim. 44.

in-cŭbus, i, *m.* [id.], *the nightmare, incubus,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23; Isid. Orig. 8, 11.

in-cūdo, di, sum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to forge with the hammer, to fabricate* (poet., used only in *part. pass.*): incusa auro dona, Pers. 2, 52: lapis, *an indented* or *sharpened stone for a handmill,* Verg. G. 1, 275; Col. 7, 1, 3.

inculcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inculco], *an inculcating* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 39.

inculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who tramples upon:* diaboli, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II.** *One who insists on* or *inculcates:* rationis, Cassiod. Var. 12, 1 *fin.*

in-culco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [in-calco], *to tread in, tread down* (class., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit., *to tread down, ram*

down: aliquid, Col. 2. 20, 1: semen obrutum pavicula, id. 11, 3, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To stuff, press,* or *force in:* Graeca verba, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: leviora, id. Or. 15, 50; id. Att. 16, 3, 1; Col. 6, 12, 2.—**B.** *To force upon, to impress on* or *inculcate in:* id quod tradatur, vel etiam inculcetur, posse percipere animo, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127; cf. Quint. 3, 1, 6; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 2: vos non modo oculis imagines, sed etiam animis inculcatis: tanta est impunitas garriendi, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108 *fin.:* firmissima quaeque memoriae judicis, Quint. 6, 4, 5; cf. judicibus, id. 11, 3, 130: quibusdam offeram, quibusdam etiam inculcabo, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 1: inculcatum est Metello, te aratores evertisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 156: se, *to obtrude one's self upon:* Graeci, qui se inculcant auribus nostris, id. de Or. 2, 5, 19.—Hence, *part. pass.:* **inculcātus**, a, um, *pressed, stuffed,* or *crammed in* (class.). **A.** Lit.: lana morsibus canis, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 32: lapides, Col. 8, 15, 3.—**B.** Trop., *mixed* or *foisted in:* inania verba, Cic. Or. 69, 250: ἀρχέτυπον crebris locis inculcatum et refectum, *emphasized by additions,* id. Att. 16, 3, 1.—Hence, **inculcātē**, *adv., forcibly* (late Lat.); *comp.:* inculcatius, Aug. cont. Julian. V. 16, 63.

in-culpābĭlis, e, *adj., unblamable, blameless* (post-class.): numen, Prud. Apoth. 1015: mores, Avien. Arat. 28: lapis, i. e. *faultless, without a flaw,* Sol. 30. —*Adv.:* **inculpābĭlĭter**, *without blame,* Cassiod. Var. 5, 27; 11, 18 sq.

inculpātē, *adv.,* v. inculpatus *fin.*

* **inculpātim**, *adv.* [inculpatus], *without blame:* ad calcem pervenire, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 20.

in-culpātus, a, um, *adj., blameless* (poet. and post-class.): vita fidesque, Ov. M. 9, 673; cf.: vita inculpatissima, Gell. 14, 2, 4: virtus, id. 2, 6, 10: inculpatum visum esse, id. 7, 22, 4 al.—*Adv.:* **inculpātē**, *without blame,* Cod. Th. 9, 7, 1; Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 3, § 12; Hier. in Matt. 5, 10, 61.

in-cultē, *adv.,* v. 1. incultus *fin.*

1. in-cultus, a, um, *adj., untilled, uncultivated* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ager, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: via, with silvestris, *neglected,* id. Brut. 72, 259: quid incultius oppidis? id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: incultae atque inhabitabiles regiones, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: incultum et derelictum solum, id. Brut. 4, 16: caritas annonae ex incultis agris, Liv. 2, 34, 2.—**II.** Transf., *undressed, unadorned, unpolished, neglected, rude* (mostly poet.): coma, *uncombed, disordered,* Ov. F. 3, 470: genae, *disfigured,* id. H. 8, 64: homo, ut vita, sic oratione durus, incultus, horridus, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: inculta atque rusticana parsimonia, id. Quint. 30: indocti incultique, *without education,* Sall. C. 2, 8: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32, 7: versus, *unpolished, rude,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233: ingenium, *uncultivated,* id. ib. 1, 3, 22: Laestrygones, i. e. *destitute of cultivation, savage, wild,* Tib. 4, 1, 59.—Hence, *adv.:* **incultē**, *in an uncultivated manner, roughly, rudely, uncouthly, inelegantly:* inculte atque horride vivere, Cic. Quint. 18: incultius agitare, Sall. J. 20, 5: agere, id. ib. 89, 7: inculte horrideque dicere, Cic. Or. 9, 28: non inculte dicere, id. Brut. 28.

2. in-cultus, ūs, *m., want of cultivation* or *refinement* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): incultu, tenebris, odore foeda ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: ingenium incultu atque socordiâ torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2, 4: honores desertos per incultum ac negligentiam, Liv. 42, 12, 7.

incumba, ae, *f.* [incumbo], archit. t. t., *the impost* or *chaptrel* of a pillar that bears the weight of an arch, Vitr. 6, 11.

incumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbitum, ĕre, *v. n.* [1. incubo], *to lay one's self upon, to lean* or *recline upon* a thing (cf. ingruo; class., partic. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit., constr. with *in, ad, super,* or *dat.;* also with the simple *acc.:* olivae, Verg. E. 8, 16: in parietem, Dig. 39, 2, 28: densis ordinibus nunc alii in alios, nunc in scuta incumbentes sustinebant impetus Romanorum, Liv. 35, 5, 7: toro, Verg. A. 4, 650: materiae, Curt. 8, 10, 25: terrae, Tac. A. 2, 17: super praedam, *to lie upon,* Petr. 80: in eum, Curt. 6, 9: ad vos, Ov. M. 9, 385: cumulatis in aqua sarcinis insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2, 8: validis incumbere remis, Verg. A. 5, 15; 10, 294; Curt. 9, 9, 4.—Of the heavens: cava in se convexitas vergit, et cardini suo, hoc est terrae, undique incumbit, Plin. 2, 64, 64, § 160: mare, *to cast itself into the sea,* id. 5, 32, 40, § 141: fessi arma sua, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 229: tecto incubuit bubo, *perched on,* Ov. M. 6, 432: gladium faciam culcitam, eamque incumbam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 29.—**B.** Transf., *to lean* or *incline towards, to overhang; to rush towards:* silex prona jugo laevum incumbebat ad amnem, Verg. A. 8, 236: laurus incumbens arae, id. ib. 2, 514: in gladium, *to fall on one's sword,* Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: gladio, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ferro, Phaedr. 3, 10, 33: in hostem, *to press upon the enemy,* Liv. 30, 34, 2; cf.: duo duces circumstare urbem ... et unum in locum totam periculi molem, omne onus incubuisse, id. 27, 40, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To press upon, burden, oppress, weigh upon:* incubuere (venti) mari, Verg. A. 1, 84: tempestas a vertice silvis incubuit, id. G. 2, 311: gravis incumbens scopulis aestas, id. ib. 2, 377: febrium terris incubuit cohors, Hor. C. 1, 3, 30: (aestus) incubuit populo, Lucr. 6, 142. —*Absol.:* saevior armis Luxuria incubuit, Just. 6, 292.—**B.** *To bend one's attention to, to apply* or *devote one's self to, to exert one's self,* or *take pains with, pay attention to;* constr. with *in, ad,* or *dat.:* rogandis legibus, Flor. 3, 16: ceris et stilo, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 9: labori, Sil. 4, 820: toto pectore novae cogitationi, Tac. Or. 3: et animo et opibus in bellum, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: ut jam inclinato (judici) reliqua incumbat oratio, *press upon, exert influence on,* Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 324; cf.: invidia mihi incumbit, Tac. A. 14, 54: in aliquod studium, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 34: in causam, id. Phil. 4, 5, 12: acrius graviusque ad ulciscendas rei publicae injurias, id. ib. 6, 1, 2: tota mente in aliquam curam et cogitationem, id. Fam. 10, 3, 3: toto pectore ad laudem, id. ib. 10, 12, 2: omni cogitatione curaque in rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 2: fato urguenti incumbere, *to press on, hasten,* Verg. A. 2, 653.—With *inf.:* sarcire ruinas, Verg. G. 4, 249: delatorem pervertere, Tac. H. 2, 10.—With *ut* and *subj.:* Appius Claudius ... cum suis tum totius nobilitatis viribus incubuit, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 15, 8.—*Absol.:* nunc, nunc incumbere tempus, Ov. M. 10, 657.—**C.** *To incline, choose, be inclined to, lean towards:* hoc servi esse officium reor, ... non quo incumbat eum (i. e. erum) inpellere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 8: ut eos, qui audiunt, quocumque incubuerit, possit impellere, *whithersoever he may incline, choose,* Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: eodem incumbunt municipia, *are inclined the same way,* id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: ad voluntatem perferendae legis, id. Att. 1, 19, 4: voluntatum inclinatio ad virum bonum, *to lean towards, turn to,* id. Mur. 26, 53: in causam, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: in cupiditatem, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 3: in illo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6.—**D.** *To be incumbent upon* one as a duty (post-class.): accusandi necessitas domino, Dig. 48, 2, 5: ei probatio, ib. 22, 3, 2: judici omnium rerum officium, ib. 21, 1, 25.

incŭmŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [in-cumulo], *a filling up, puffing out:* buccarum, Arn. 3, 14.

in-cūnābŭla, ōrum, *n., swaddling-clothes, swathing-bands.* **I.** Lit.: fasciis opus est, pulvinis, cunis, incunabulis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 13; id. Am. 5, 1, 52.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The cradle:* Bacchi, Ov. M. 3, 317.—**2.** *A birthplace:* in montes patrios, et ad incunabula nostra pergam, Poët. (perh. Enn.) ap. Cic. Att. 2, 15, 3 (v. Vahl. Enn. p. 81): Jovis, Ov. M. 8, 99: majorum, Just. 31, 8, 4.—**3.** *Childhood:* jam inde ab incunabulis imbutus odio tribunorum, *from the cradle, from childhood,* Liv. 4, 36 *fin.;* so, ab primis, Amm. 14, 6, 4; and: in primis vitae incunabulis, Firm. 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., *an origin, beginning:* de oratoris quasi incunabulis dicere, Cic. Or. 13, 42: nostrae doctrinae, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ab ipsis discendi velut incunabulis, Quint. prooem. 6 Zumpt *N. cr.*

incunctābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-cunctor], *that admits of no delay:* illud quoque incunctabile est, ut, etc., Dig. 22, 5, 21.—Hence, *adv.:* **incunctābĭlĭter**, *unhesitatingly, without delay,* Alcim. Sent. ad Phil. 4.

in-cunctans, antis, *adj., not delaying, unhesitating* (eccl. Lat.): fides, Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 233.—*Adv.:* **in-cunctanter** (**incont-**), *without delay, unhesitatingly* (post-class.); with fortiter, Lact. 6, 12: fateri, id. 1, 15, 26: incunctanter et liberius respondere, App. M. 9, p. 234, 5; Dig. 40, 2, 20 al.

* **incunctātus** and **incontātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-cunctatus], *undelayed:* domum penetrant, *without delay,* App. M. 5, p. 165, 13.

* **in-cŭpĭdus**, a, um, *adj., very desirous:* incupidiores liberûm, Afran. ap. Non. 496, 5 (Com. Fragm. v. 361 Rib.).

incūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-curo], *incurable, without remedy* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 6.

in-cūrātus, a, um, *adj.* * **I.** *Uncared for:* quidquam (with imperfectum), Vop. Aur. 28.—* **II.** *Uncured:* ulcera, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24.

incūrĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-cura], *want of care, carelessness, negligence, neglect* (class.): milites populi R. incuriâ, fame, morbo, vastitate consumpti, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3: magistratuum, Tac. A. 3, 31: eorum comperta, id. ib. 4, 48: vel tolerantia, id. Agr. 20: rei maxime necessariae, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: maculae quas aut incuria fudit Aut, etc., Hor. A. P. 352: capilli, Tert. Poen. *ext.*

in-cūrĭōsē, *adv.,* v. incuriosus *fin.*

in-cūrĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f., carelessness, negligence, inattention* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 4; Salv. de Gub. Dei, 1.

in-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj., careless, negligent* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Act., careless, unconcerned, regardless, indifferent* respecting any thing; constr. with *gen., abl., in,* or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* proximorum incuriosi, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 1: vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosi, Tac. A. 2, 88: famae, id. H. 1, 49: imperii proferendi, id. A. 4, 32: rerum antiquarum, Gell. 6, 5, 1.—(β) With *abl.:* serendis frugibus incuriosi, Tac. A. 14, 38; so id. ib. 4, 45; id. H. 2, 17.—(γ) With *in:* in capite comendo tam incuriosus, ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 79.—(δ) *Absol.:* inter gaudentes et incuriosos, Tac. H. 1, 34: quae praetermittere incuriosum videbatur, Sol. praef.: unde unguibus inuncet agnum incuriosum, *heedless, off his guard,* App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 9.—**II.** *Pass., careless, negligent, not made* or *done with care:* finis, Tac. A. 6, 17: historia, Suet. Galb. 3.—*Adv.:* **incūrĭōsē**, *carelessly, negligently:* castra posita, Liv. 8, 38, 2: pacis modo, incuriose agere, id. 29, 3, 8; cf. (with abjecte): verbum positum, Gell. 2, 6, 1; 12, 14, 4; Tac. H. 1, 13 al.—*Comp.:* incuriosius cohortes agentes, Tac. H. 4, 28; Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 110; 13, 12, 25, § 81.

in-curro, curri and cŭcurri (incurri, Cic. Or. 67, 224; Liv. 1, 37, 3; 9, 21, 3; Curt. 4, 5, 19; Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 1 saep.: incucurri, Liv. 27, 18, 19; Sen. Ep. 96, 1 al.), cursum, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-curro], *to run into* or *towards, run upon, fall in with, to rush at, assail, attack* (class.). **I.** Lit. (α) With *in:* incurristi amens in columnas, Cic. Or. 67, 224: in domum, id. Off. 3, 17, 68; cf. fig.: mihi videtur praetorius candidatus in consularem quasi desultorius in quadrigarum curriculum incurrere, *to run into,* id. Mur. 27, 57: in aliquem, id. Planc. 7, 17: in hostem, Flor. 1, 9, 7.—(β) With *dat.:* armentis incurrere fortibus, Ov. M. 7, 546: proeliantibus Romanis, *to rush upon,* Tac. A. 2, 16: levi armaturae hostium, Liv. 22, 17, 6: peditum signa cornibus incurrerunt, id. 28, 15, 3: Mauris, Sall. J. 101, 8.—(γ) With a simple *acc.:* atque eos a tergo incurrerunt, Sall. Fragm. ap. Rufin. de Schem. Lex.: tota vi novissimos, *to attack,* Tac. A. 1, 51.—**2.** Milit., *to make an inroad* or *irruption, to invade:* in Macedoniam, Liv. 36, 25, 7: in agrum suum, id. 29, 5, 6: in provincias, Flor. 3, 4, 1.—**B.** Transf., *to border on:* agri, qui in publicum Campanum incurrebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in oculos incurrentes, *meeting the sight,* Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5: id quod oculis incurrit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5: non solum in oculos, sed etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: ordinem sequens in memoriam notam et aequalem necessario incurro, *I am led to,* etc., id. Brut. 69, 244: in maximam fraudem, *to fall into,* id.

Off. 3, 13, 55: quaestus in odia hominum, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: in magnam aliquam difficultatem, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: labor in varias reprehensiones, id. Fin. 1, 1: in morbos, in damna, in dedecora, id. ib. 14, 47: in alterum genus injustitiae, id. Off. 1, 9, 29: in memoriam notam et aequalem, id. Brut. 69, 244: in memoriam communium miseriarum, id. ib. 71, 251. — **2.** With *acc.* (post-class.), *to incur:* crimen loquacitatis, Lact. 2, 7 *fin.; cf. pass.:* incursus angor, Sid. Ep. 8, 9. — **B.** Esp. **1.** *To run against, strike against, offend:* si jactor in turba, accuso . . . eum qui in me incurrit atque incidit, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: ut in eum non invasisse, sed incurrisse videamur, id. Sest. 6, 14.—*Absol.:* quis est tam lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2. — With *acc.:* venantium agmen, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 9, 6.—**2.** *To commit* a fault (only post-class.): nihil vitii mulier incurrit, Dig. 24, 1, 13: aliquid, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 12.—**3.** *To rush upon, assault carnally:* si nihil est, servis incurritur, Juv. 6, 331: sororem, App. M. 10, p. 250, 6.—**4.** Of events, *to befall, happen, occur to:* casus, qui in sapientem potest incurrere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: in ipsos etesias, id. Fam. 15, 11, 2: tua λῆψις in quem diem incurrit, nescio, id. Att. 7, 7, 3: natalis plebeiis incurrens Circensibus, Suet. Tib. 26: disputatio, in quam non aliquis locus incurrat, Cic. Top. 21, 79.

incursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incurso], *an attack* (late Lat.), Non. 44, 27.

* **incursax,** ācis, *adj.* [id.], *that makes frequent inroads:* Massagetae, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

* **incursim,** *adv.* [incurro], *rapidly, quickly,* Caecil. ap. Non. 127, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 46 Rib.).

incursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a running against, onset, assault, attack* (class.). **I.** In gen.: atomorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: atque impetus armatorum, id. Caecin. 15, 44; Quint. 6, 4, 14 Spald. *N. cr.*—**II.** In partic., *a hostile inroad, incursion:* hostiliter in fines Romanos incursionem facit, Liv. 1, 11, 1: prohibere hostem ab incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 10 *fin.:* subitas hostium incursiones sustinere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11 *fin.:* moliri incursionem, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146.

incursĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [incurso], *to rush upon, assault, attack* (a favorite word of Seneca). **I.** Lit.: in aliquem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27: incursitans, instans, fugans, id. de Ira, 2, 35: in multos, id. ib. 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to dash against, clash with:* totâ vitâ incursitamus, Sen. Ep. 110.

incurso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n. and a.* [incurro], *to run to* or *against, to dash* or *strike against, to assault, attack* (class.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *in:* jam in vos incursabimus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 29: in agmen Romanum, Liv. 36, 14, 12.—(*β*) With the simple *acc.:* aliquem pugnis, *to pitch into,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16: (me) boves incursent cornibus, id. Aul. 2, 2, 57: ubi vivos homines mortui incursant boves (meaning *raw hides* as whips), id. As. 1, 1, 22: agros Romanos, *to make an incursion into,* Liv. 5, 31, 5; 2, 48, 6; 6, 36, 1: latera, id. 22, 18, 14.—In *pass.:* agmen incursatum ab equitibus hostium, Liv. 24, 41; Tac. A. 15, 1.—With *dat.:* silvasque tenent delphines, et altis Incursant ramis, Ov. M. 1, 303: rupibus incursat, *runs against the rocks,* id. ib. 14, 190.—**2.** In partic., *to fall upon, assault a woman carnally* (post-class.): nuptam alienam, Tert. Pud. 4.—**B.** Transf.: ea, quae oculis vel auribus incursant, *that strike, meet them,* Quint. 10, 3, 28; cf.: pleraque in oculos incurrunt, Quint. 10, 3, 16: incurrit haec nostra laurus in oculos, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: lana ovis nigrae, cui nullus alius color incursaverit, *is intermixed,* Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 111.—**II.** Trop.: incursabit in te dolor meus, Cic. Att. 12, 41, 2: in omnes amicos atque inimicos, notos atque ignotos, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51.

1. incursus, a, um, *Part.,* from incurro.

2. incursus, ūs, *m.* [incurro], *a running against, an assault, attack* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ceterorum tela atque incursus refugit, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: equitum incursus sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 71; Hirt. B. G. 8, 18, 4: primo statim incursu, *at the first onset,* Liv. 2, 25, 4.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things, *a rushing* or *dashing against* (mostly poet.): undarum, Ov. M. 11, 497; cf. aquarum, id. ib. 11, 731: pluviarum, Col. 4, 17: tempestatum, Quint. 10, 7, 3: sanguinis, Luc. 7, 700: solis, *of the sunbeams,* Col. 1, 6, 22.—**II.** Trop., *an impulse, effort:* incursus animus varios habet, *has* or *entertains different impulses, plans,* Ov. M. 9, 152.

incurvābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-curvabilis], *not flexible* (late Lat.): pedes elephantorum, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

incurvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incurvo], *a bending, curving* (post-Aug.): materiae, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207: caudae, Hyg. Astr. 3, 16.

* **incurvesco** or **-visco,** 3, *v. n.* [incurvus], *to bend down:* bacarum ubertate, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154; and ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 194 Vahl.; Trag. Inc. Fab. v. 135 Rib.).

* **in-curvĭ-cervīcus,** a, um, *adj.* [incurvus-cervix], *having a crooked* or *wry neck:* pecus, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll.; and ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67 (Trag. Rel. v. 408 Rib.).

incurvisco, ĕre, v. incurvesco.

in-curvo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a., to bend, bow, crook, curve* (in Cic. only once in *part. pass.;* elsewhere poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: flexos arcus, Verg. A. 5, 500.—*Pass.:* robur et olea incurvantur, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 222: lentos remos, Cat. 64, 183.—Of persons: incurvari, *to be bowed down, bent,* Sen. ad Polyb. 7, 2; Capitol. Ant. Pii, 13, 1. —In *part. pass.:* bacillum inflexum et incurvatum, *crooked,* Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33.—**B.** Pregn., in mal. part., = paedicare, Mart. 11, 43, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to bend, cast down, disturb:* non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, Sen. de Ira, 3, 5 *fin.:* aliquem querelâ, *to move to commiseration,* Pers. 1, 91.

in-curvus, a, um, *adj., bent, bowed, crooked, curved* (opp. recurvus, pandus; class.). **A.** Of persons: incurvus, tremulus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44: incurvi umeris, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274.—**B.** Of things: lituus, id est incurvum, et leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: statua Stesichori, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: aratrum, Verg. G. 1, 494: folium, Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 41: carinae, Ov. M. 14, 534: litus, Lucr. 2, 376.

incūs, ūdis, *f.* [incudo], *an anvil.* **I.** Lit. (class.): sine follibus et incudibus, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: si faber incudem fregerit, Dig. 14, 2, 2: impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Verg. G. 2, 540: positis incudibus, i. e. *having established smithies,* id. A. 7, 629: novâ Incude diffingere ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39.—Prov.: eandem incudem tundere, *to labor always at the same thing,* Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162; so Amm. 18, 4, 2; 28, 4, 26.—**II.** Trop.: haec mihi incus est: procudam ego hinc hodie multos dolos, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: juvenes, et in ipsa studiorum incude positi, i. e. *still occupied with their education,* Tac. Or. 20; so, philosophicâ incude formatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 1: incudi reddere versus, *to return to the anvil,* i. e. *to revise, retouch,* Hor. A. P. 441.

incūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [incuso], *blameworthy* (late Lat.); *comp.,* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.

* **incūsātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a blaming, accusing, accusation:* vitiorum, et peccatorum incusatio, aut querela, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106; Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12.

incūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *accusing;* for accusativus; casus, and *absol.:* incusativus, *the accusative,* Diom. p. 296 P.

* **incūsātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accuser,* Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18, § 8.

incūso, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [in-causa], *to accuse* one of something, *to complain of, find fault with, blame* (cf.: arguo, accuso, vitupero; class., but not in Cic.).—Constr. *aliquem alicujus rei, aliquem quod, aliquid,* etc.—With *acc. of person:* qui alterum incusat probri, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58: te ipse jure optumo merito incuses licet, id. Most. 3, 2, 24: aliquem luxûs et superbiae, Tac. A. 2, 78: vehementer eos incusavit, quod, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; 2, 15; Verg. A. 11, 471.—With *acc. of the thing* (post-class.), Liv. 1, 9, 13; 8, 23, 4: factum alicujus, Ov. R. Am. 479: angustias stipendii, duritiam operum, *to complain of,* Tac. A. 1, 35: casus, id. ib. 6, 23.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* incusaverat bella ex bellis seri, Liv. 31, 6, 4; 26, 12, 11; 33, 35, 11: cum Poenus dolo dimissum Romanum incusaret, id. 24, 1, 10; cf. *pass.,* with *nom.* and *inf.,* Amm. 14, 11, 24.—In *part. pass.:* **incūsātus,** a, um, *complained of, found fault with:* sterilitas cacuminis jure incusata, Col. 3, 17, 3: in Augusto incusatae liberorum mortes, *charged upon, attributed to,* Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149.

incussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [incutio], *a falling in, inroad* (late Lat.), Jornand. Get. 40.

* **in-cussor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who strikes,* Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 5, 285.

1. incussus, a, um, *Part.,* from incutio.

2. incussus, ūs, *m.* [incutio], *a striking* or *dashing against, a shock* (rare, and only in *abl. sing.*): armorum, Tac. H. 4, 23: arietis, Sen. Const. Sap. 6: silicis, Prud. Cathem. 5, 7.

in-custōdītus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Pass.* **A.** Lit., *not watched, unguarded* (poet. and post-Aug.): ovile, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 10: incustodita et aperta limina, Mart. 1, 35, 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Disregarded, neglected:* dierum observatione, Tac. A. 15, 55.—**2.** *Unconcealed:* amor, Tac. A. 12, 4; 2, 12 *fin.*—**II.** *Act., heedless, imprudent:* incustoditus nimis et incautus, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10.

incūsus, a, um, *Part. pass.,* from incudo.

incŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, ĕre, *v. a.* [in-quatio], *to strike upon* or *against* (syn.: impingo, illido, infligo; class.; in Cic. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: scipionem in caput alicujus, Liv. 5, 41, 9: pedem terrae, *to strike* or *dash against,* Quint. 2, 12, 10: pollicem limini cubiculi, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181: tignum capiti, Juv. 3, 246: incutiebantur puppibus prorae, Curt. 9, 9: incussi articuli, i. e. *injured by a blow,* Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 78.—Hence, *subst.:* **incussa,** ōrum, *n. plur., bruised* or *injured parts,* Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33; 22, 14, 16, § 37.—**B.** Transf., *to throw, cast, hurl:* tormentis faces et hastas, Tac. A. 13, 39: tela saxaque, id. H. 3, 31: imber grandinem incutiens, Curt. 8, 4, 5: colaphum, *to give a box on the ear,* Juv. 9, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To strike into, to inspire with, inflict, excite, produce* terror, disturbance, etc. (*a*) With *dat.:* multis magnum metum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: terrorem animo alicui, Cic. Univ. 10 *fin.:* religionem animo, Liv. 22, 42, 9: alicui foedum nuntium, *bring bad news,* id. 2, 8, 7: animis subitam formidinem, Curt. 4, 13, 13: ingentem animo sollicitudinem, id. 3, 6, 5: desiderium urbis, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 22: ne forte negoti Incutiat tibi quid sanctarum inscitia legum, *should occasion trouble,* id. S. 2, 1, 80.—(*β*) Without *dat.:* timor incutitur aut ex ipsorum periculis aut ex communibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 209.—**B.** *To shake, cause to tremble:* crebrior incussit mentem pavor, Val. Fl. 5, 551.

indāgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. indago], *investigating, inquiring,* Isid. 3, 23.

indāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a searching into, investigation* (class. but rare): initiorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: atque inventio veri, id. Off. 1, 5, 15: rarioris verbi, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

indāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who traces out, a tracker* of prey, Isid. Orig. 10 *fin.:* apum, *one who hunts swarms of bees,* Col. 9, 8, 12: aquarum, *a hunter of springs* (= aquilex), id. 2, 2, 20.—**II.** Transf., *an investigator, searcher:* celatûm (for celatorum), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14: rerum naturalium, Ser. Samm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12, 7; Vitr. 1, 6, 6.

indāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [indagator], *she who searches into, investigates, explores:* virtutis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: avaritia latentium indagatrix lucrorum, Val. Max. 9, 4 *init.:* virorum, Non. 23, 1.

1. indāgātus, a, um, *Part.,* from 1. indago.

2. indāgātus, ūs, *m.* [1. indago] (only in the *abl. sing.*), *an exploring, encircling, surrounding,* App. M. 7, p. 191, 3.

indāges, is, *f.* [id.], *a searching into, investigation, exploration* (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 2; Prud. Symm. 2, 845.

1. indāgo, āvi, ātum, āre (*dep.* form indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.), *v. a.,*

to trace out, track, as dogs in hunting (syn.: vestigo, scrutor; class.). **I.** Lit.: canis natus ad indagandum, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39: feras, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.: quae tactu quaeque naribus auribusque et oculis indagantur, Col. 3, 10, 9.—So of hunting in gen.: bestiarum cubilia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to search into, investigate, explore; hunt for, strive to obtain*: neu rem ipsam indaget, si, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 26; cf.: eo si posset indagarier mulier, *be traced*, id. Merc. 3, 4, 38: indagare et odorari quid cuique opus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: indicia communis exitii, id. Mil. 37, 103: inusitatas vias, id. Or. 3, 11: de re publica, id. Att. 2, 4, 4: clementiam misericordiamque apud judices, Gell. 6, 3, 18: intervalla siderum a terra, Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 80: sepulchrum (Archimedis), Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.

2. indāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *an encircling, enclosing* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., of surrounding wild beasts with nets, in hunting: dum trepidant alae, saltusque indagine cingunt, Verg. A. 4, 121: densos indagine colles Claudere, Tib. 4, 3, 7: rates captae quasi per indaginem, Flor. 4, 2, 32: indaginis modo sylvas persultare, Tac. Agr. 37.—**B.** Transf., *an enclosing, surrounding* of enemies: efferam gentem, ritu ferarum, quasi indagine debellabat, Flor. 4, 12, 48; cf. id. 3, 6, 11; so, velut indagine aliquem insidiis circumdare, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18; cf.: cum praemissus eques velut indagine dissipatos Samnites ageret, Liv. 7, 37, 14: vastaque feras indagine claudit, Luc. 6, 42: (delatores) in illa poenarum indagine inclusos, Plin. Pan. 35, 2.—Of *legacy-hunting*: testamenta et orbos velut indagine capi, Tac. A. 13, 42.—**II.** Trop., *a searching into, examining after, investigation*: multis persuasisse doctrinae indaginibus, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16: cupediarum, Gell. 7, 16, 6: ampliorem exposcere indaginem, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14: consilium occulta scrutari indagine, Amm. 15, 5, 30.

indalbo, v. inalbo.

indaudio, v. inaudio.

inde, *adv.* [i-im, locative from is, and de = die; hence], **I.** Of place, *from that place, thence*: inde e promptuaria cella, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4: si quis me quaeret, inde me vocatote aliqui, id. Stich. 1, 2, 9: eo die mansi Calibus: inde has litteras dedi, Cic. Att. 7, 21: ut in provinciam exirent, atque inde in Italiam contenderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: nec inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: Palaepolis fuit haud procul inde ubi nunc Neapolis sita est, Liv. 8, 22, 5: triginta inde stadia abesse, Curt. 3, 8, 24: si legiones sese recepissent inde quo temere essent progressae, Caes. B. C. 3, 45.—With *gen.* loci (poet.): inde loci, Lucr. 5, 438 al.; Cic. Arat. 327; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; id. ap. Serv. Aen. 12, 121.—**B.** Of things: ex avaritia erumpat audacia necesse est: inde omnia scelera gignuntur, *from this*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: inde est, quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 5.—**C.** Of persons: nati filii Duo: inde ego hunc majorem adoptavi mihi, *of them*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 21: in Dacos et inde in Parthos, Suet. Aug. 8: nihil inde (i. e. ab iis) praesidii, Curt. 3, 1, 8: rege inde sumpto (i. e. ex Sabinis), Liv. 1, 18, 5 al.—**II.** Of time. **A.** Prop., *from that time, thenceforward, since* (mostly preceded by jam): suo jam inde vivere ingenio coepit, Liv. 3, 36, 1: inde durat ad nos usque vehementer, Quint. 1, 5, 21.—So of time continued from a point referred to: inde ab ineunte aetate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: inde usque amicus fuit mihi a puero puer, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 112: jam inde ab ortu, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis . . . inde usque repetens, etc., id. Arch. 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1.—**B.** In gen., *after that, thereafter, thereupon, then* (cf. deinde), Liv. 1, 2, 3; 5, 39, 10; 22, 30, 1 al.: ne perorandi quidem ei data est facultas: inde judicio damnatus, Nep. Phoc. 4: exhinc Rhaeticum bellum, inde Pannonicum, inde Germanicum gessit, *then . . . then*, Suet. Tib. 9: eodem impetu altera castra sunt adorti, inde tertia, deinceps reliqua, Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—**C.** With other specifications of time: jam inde a principio hujus imperii, Prov. Cons. 13, 33: jam inde ab incunabulis, Liv. 4, 36 *fin.*—**b.** With *gen.*: inde loci (transferred to time), *after that, thereupon*, Lucr. 5, 789.

indēbĭtē and **indēbĭtō,** *advv.*, v. indebitus *fin.*

in-dēbĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is not owed, not due* (poet. and post-class.): non indebita posco, *I ask nothing that is not due to me*, Verg. A. 6, 66: praemia, Ov. H. 16, 9.—*Subst.*: **indēbĭtum,** i, *n.*, *that which is not due, the performance* or *payment of which is not due*: solvere, Dig. 12, 6, 65; Paul. Sent. 4, 3, 4; Gai. Inst. 3, 91 al.—Hence, *adv.*: **indēbĭtē** and **indēbĭtō,** *without just cause, unduly* (post-class.). (α) Form indebite, Dig. 22, 3, 5, § 4.—(β) Form indebito, Dig. 12, 6, 25 *fin.*

in-dĕcens, tis, *adj.*, *unseemly, unbecoming, indecent, improper, unsightly, ugly* (post-Aug. and poet.). **I.** Of persons: numquid indecens sum? Petr. 128; Mart. 5, 14, 7.—**II.** Of things: nasus, Mart. 2, 11, 4: morbus, id. 11, 61, 13: risus, Suet. Claud. 30: morae, Quint. 11, 3, 158: nihil est tam indecens quam, etc., id. 10, 2, 19; cf. 11, 1, 82.—Hence, **indĕcenter,** *adv.*, *unbecomingly, indecently, disgracefully* (post-Aug. and poet.): non indecenter efferri, Quint. 1, 5, 64: lusca, Mart. 12, 22, 1.—*Comp.*: numquam vidi hominem beatum indecentius, Sen. Ep. 27.—*Sup.*: intersistere indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

in-dĕcentĭa, ae, *f.*, *unseemliness, impropriety*, Vitr. 7, 5, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 107.

in-dĕcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to misbecome*; constr. with *acc. pers.* (post-Aug. and rare): juvenes confusa quaedam non indecent, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 2.

in-dēclīnābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *inflexible, unchangeable*, only in a trop. sense (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., of things: virtus animum rectum et indeclinabilem praestat, Sen. Ep. 66: justitia, id. ib. 74: series rerum, Gell. 6, 2.—Of persons: judex, Amm. 25, 4; id. 18, 1.—**II.** In gram.: nomen, *indeclinable*, Diom. pp. 288, 289 P.—Hence, **indēclīnābĭlĭter,** *adv.*, *unchangeably*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 22 *fin.*

in-dēclīnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unchanged, constant* (Ovidian). Of persons: qui perstas indeclinatus amico, Ov. P. 4, 10, 83.—Of things: amicitia, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 24.

indĕcor, cŏris, or **indĕcŏris,** e, *adj.* [2. in-decorus], *unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, inglorious, disgraceful, shameful* (very rare; for the most part poet.): cujus sit vita indecoris, Att. ap. Non. 489, 1: non indecorem tua te regina reliquit, Verg. A. 11, 845; cf. id. ib. 12, 679: non erimus regno (*dat.*) indecores, id. ib. 7, 231: nec genus indecores, id. ib. 12, 25: obitus, Val. Fl. 1, 810: barba, Amm. 23, 6 al.

* **in-dĕcŏrābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [2. in-decoro], *unbecomingly*: alienos alunt, Att. ap. Charis. 182 P. (Trag. Fragm. v. 258 Rib.).

in-dĕcŏrē, *adv.*, v. indecorus *fin.*

in-dĕcŏris, v. indecor.

in-dĕcŏro, āre, *v. a.*, *to disgrace, disfigure* (rare): me sermone indecorans, Att. ap. Non. 125, 1 (Fragm. Trag. v. 459 Rib.): indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 36 (al. dedecorant).

in-dĕcōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-decorosus], *disgraceful* (eccl. Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 2, p. 150.

in-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbecoming, unseemly, indecorous, disgraceful, shameful, unsightly* (class.): quod animo magno fit, id dignum viro et decorum videtur: quod contra, id ut turpe, sic indecorum, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 94: nihil malum nisi quod turpe, inhonestum, indecorum, etc., id. Fin. 3, 4, 14: indecorum est, de stillicidiis cum dicas, amplissimis verbis et locis uti communibus, id. Or. 21, 72: studia saeculo, Plin. Pan. 46, 4: gestus, Quint. 1, 10, 35: uva visu, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28: visus, id. 13, 12, 24, § 79: haud indecoros motus dare, Liv. 7, 2, 4.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **indĕcōrae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. feminae), *ill-favored women*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **indĕcōrē,** *unbecomingly, indecently* (class.): ne quid indecore, effeminateque faciat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: quam minime indecore facere, id. ib. 1, 31, 114: haud indecore, Tac. H. 5, 23.

indēfătīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-defatigo], *that cannot be wearied, indefatigable* (post-Aug.): vigilia, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12, 7.

in-dēfătīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-defatigo], *unwearied* (post-Aug.), Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 1.

in-dēfectus, a, um, *adj.*, *undiminished, unfailing, unweakened, unexhausted* (post-class.): (with aeterna) vivacitas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 44, 6: (with jejunus) chamaeleon, Tert. Pall. 3.

indēfensē, *adv.*, v. indefensus *fin.*

in-dēfensus, a, um, *adj.*, *unprotected, undefended* (perh. not ante-Aug.): Capua deserta indefensaque, Liv. 25, 15, 2: indefensi, inulti, id. 4, 28, 4: inauditus et indefensus, Tac. A. 2, 77: conjux, id. ib. 11, 34.—*Adv.*: **indēfensē,** *without defence*, Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2 *fin.*

indēfessē and **indēfessim,** *advv.*, v. indefessus *fin.*

in-dēfessus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwearied, indefatigable* (poet. and post-Aug.): dextra, Verg. A. 11, 651: agendo, Ov. M. 9, 199: assiduus et indefessus, Tac. A. 16, 22: Germani ob prospera indefensi, id. ib. 1, 64.—Hence, **indēfessē** and **indēfessim,** *advv.*, *unweariedly* (both post-class.). (α) Form indefesse: et benigne agere omnia, Aus. Grat. Act. 35; Spart. Hel. 5, 10.—(β) Form indefessim: expetere bonorum amicitias, Sid. Ep. 3, 2; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 7.

in-dēfĭcĭens, entis, *adj.*, *unfailing* (eccl. Lat.): decor, Tert. adv. Jud. 14.—Hence, *adv.*: **indēfĭcĭenter,** *continually, incessantly* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

indēfĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.*, *an unfailing supply* (eccl. Lat.), Facund. Def. 4, 2.

indēfīnītē, *adv.*, v. indefinitus *fin.*

in-dēfīnītus, a, um, *adj.*, *indefinite* (post-class.): sermo, Gell. 16, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **indēfīnītē,** *indefinitely*: largiri, Gell. 2, 24, 7.

in-deflēbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be lamented*, Gloss. Philox.

* **in-deflētus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unwept, unlamented*: animae, Ov. M. 7, 611.

in-deflexus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbent, unchanged* (post-Aug.): maturitas, Plin. Pan. 4, 7: cursus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 16: saevitia, Amm. 27, 9.

* **in-dējectus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not thrown down*: domus, Ov. M. 1, 289.

* **in-dēlassātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unwearied*: labor, Manil. 5, 63.

in-dēlēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-deleo], *indelible, imperishable* (Ovidian): nomen, Ov. M. 15, 876: decus, id. P. 2, 8, 26.

* **in-dēlectātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not delighted, displeased* with something: aliquâ re, Petr. 87, 4.

in-dēlībātus, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched, uninjured* (only in the trop. signif. and poet.): virgo, Sil. 15, 271: opes, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 28.

indēlīberanter, *adv.*, *without reflection*, Hilar. in Job, 2, p. 126.

indēlīberātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-delibero], *not reflected on, inconsiderate* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 8; 12, 21.

in-dēlictus, a, um, *adj.*, *not criminal, faultless, blameless*, Att. ap. Fest. s. v. probrum, p. 229 Müll. (Fragm. Trag. v. 384 Rib.).

indemnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-damnatus], *uncondemned, unsentenced* (class.): indemnatus atque intestatus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17: bona indemnatorum civium, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 56: si hoc indemnato indicta causa non liceat, Liv. 3, 56, 13: civem interimere, Vell. 2, 45; Amm. 15, 5; Quint. 3, 11, 14; Juv. 6, 562 al.—Com.: quae pendent indemnatae pernae, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 8.

indemnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-damnum], *unhurt, uninjured* (post-Aug.): illaesus et indemnis evasit, Sen. Ep. 9; id. Const. Sap. 5; Amm. 26, 6; Dig. 50, 8, 9, § 4 sq.; 17, 2, 23.

indemnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indemnis], *security from damage* or *loss, indemnity* (post-class.): alicujus indemnitati consulere, Dig. 3, 5, 31; 12, 4, 5: provinciarum indemnitati prospicere, Amm. 21, 16 al.

indēmonstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-demonstro], *not to be proved, undemonstrable*: modi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37, 9.

indēmūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-demuto], *unchangeable, immutable* (late Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Herm. 12.—*Adv.:* **indēmūtābĭlĭter**, *immutably*, Ennod. Ep. 5, 11.

in-dēnuntĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not declared* or *announced* (post-Aug.): arma, Sen. Suas. 5, 2: sors, id. ib. 2, 2.

‡ **indēpisci** assequi, adipisci, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.; cf. Non. 128, 23.

* **in-deplōrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unwept, undeplored*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 46.

in-deprāvātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncorrupted, undepraved* (post-Aug.): virtus, Sen. Ep. 76, 15.

* **indeprĕcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-deprecor], *that cannot be averted by prayer:* poena, Gell. 1, 13, 3.

indeprĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-deprehendo], *undiscoverable* (late Lat.): error, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 4, 15: est, id. 8, 11.—Written INDEPRĔHENSĬVĬLIS, Inscr. Orell. 1912.

indeprensus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unobserved, undiscovered* (poet.): (with irremeabilis) error, Verg. A. 5, 591: vestigia, Stat. Th. 6, 565: retinacula, Prud. Hamart. 141.

‡ **indeptāre** consequi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.

indeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from indipiscor.

in-descriptus, a, um, *adj.*, *not divided* (post-Aug.): vites, Col. 3, 21, 4: agri, Sid. Carm. 2, 412.

* **in-dēsertus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not deserted, unforsaken:* regna, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 52.

* **in-dēsĕs**, ĭdis, *adj.*, *not inactive, free from indolence:* homo, Gell. 7, 22, 4.

in-dēsignātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undesigned* (late Lat.), Vict. Tunon. de Poenit. 8.

indēsĭnens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-desino], *incessant* (late Lat.), Ennod. Ep. 6, 10.—*Adv.:* **indēsĭnenter**, *incessantly* (late Lat.): affero sacrificia, Cypr. Ep. 69: et indeficienter inhaerere, Aug. Conf. 12, 11.

in-despectus, a, um, *adj.*, *that one cannot look down into, unfathomable* (post-Aug.): Tartara, Luc. 6, 748.

* **in-destrictus**, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched, uninjured, unhurt:* abibo, Ov. M. 12, 92 (al. indistrictus).

indētermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-determino], *that cannot be defined, indeterminable* (late Lat.): quaestiones, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

indētermĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *undefined, unlimited* (late Lat.): genealogiae, Tert. adv. Haer. 33.

* **in-dētonsus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unshorn*, = intonsus, ἀκερσεκόμης, *with unshorn hair* or *beard:* Thyoneus, Ov. M. 4, 13.

indetrībĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-detero], *that cannot be rubbed* or *worn out:* soliditas, Paul. Nol. Ep. 16.

indetrītus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not worn out* (late Lat.): vestimenta, Tert. Res. Carn. 58.

* **indēvītātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-devito], *unavoided*, = certus, *certainly striking:* telum, Ov. M. 2, 605.

(**indēvŏrātus**, false read. for et devorato, Mart. 7, 20, 15.)

in-dēvōtē, *adv.*, v. indevotus *fin.*

in-dēvōtĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *want of religion*, or *want of principle, irreverence, irreligion, impiety* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 7, 2, 15; Dig. 39, 9, 1 *fin.*; Ambros. de Elia, 17, 62.

* **in-dēvōtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *irreligious, impious, unconscientious:* donator, Cod. Just. 8, 55, 35.—*Adv.:* **indēvōtē**, *impiously, unconscientiously:* eas (hereditates) percipere, Justin. Novell. 1, 3.

index, dĭcis, *com.* [1. indico], *he who* (*that which*) *points out, a pointer, indicator* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of things. **1.** Of *the forefinger, index-finger*. (α) With digitus: indice monstraret digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26; Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 70.—(β) Alone: sed plane pollex, non index, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 1.—**2.** In gen., *an index, sign, mark, indication, proof:* complexus, summae benevolentiae falsi indices in amore simulato, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quia continetis vocem, indicem stultitiae vestrae, id. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: auctoris anulus index, Ov. P. 2, 10, 3: lacrimas paenitentiae indices profuderunt, Curt. 5, 10, 13: herbae horarum indices heliotropium ac lupinum, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 252: imago animi vultus, indices oculi, Cic. Or. 18, 60: Janum indicem pacis bellique fecit, Liv. 1, 19, 2.—**B.** Of persons. **1.** In gen., *one who indicates* or *discloses, a discoverer, director, guide, informer, discloser, witness:* haec omnia indices detulerunt, rei confessi sunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 5: Sestius ab indice Cn. Nerio de ambitu est postulatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; id. Clu. 7, 21: immittere ad rei probationem, Just. 32, 2 *fin.*: idem et testis, Tac. A. 4, 28.—**2.** Esp., in a bad sense, *an informer, betrayer, spy:* Catilinam vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: saeptus armatis indicibus, id. Sest. 44, 95; id. Vat. 10, 24.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of books. **1.** *A title, superscription:* deceptus indicibus librorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: alteri (libello) Gladius, alteri Pugio index erat, Suet. Cal. 49: index orationis P. Scipionis nomen M. Naevii habet, Liv. 38, 56.—**2.** *An index, catalogue, table, list, summary:* ut non indicem certe ex bibliotheca sumptum transferre in libros suos possit, Quint. 10, 1, 57: philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 39, 2; cf. Gell. 3, 3, 1: hactenus omnia jura quasi per indicem tetigisse satis est, Gai. Inst. 3, 54: quasi per indicem rem exponere, id. ib. 4, 15: fungar indicis partibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 2.—**B.** Of paintings or statues, *an inscription:* nec quaeris, quid quaque index sub imagine dicat, Tib. 4, 1, 30: tabula in aedem Matris Matutae cum indice hoc posita est, etc., Liv. 41, 28, 8.—**C.** Of *a touchstone:* in durum silicem, qui nunc quoque dicitur Index, Ov. M. 2, 706.

Indi, ōrum, *m.*, v. Indus.

India, ae, *f.*, *India, a country extending from the Indus to China*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77 sq.; Cat. 43, 6; Verg. G. 1, 57 al.: citerior, *India this side of the Ganges:* ulterior, *India beyond the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57; Mela, 3, 7.

‡ **Indiānus**, a, um, *adj.* [India], *Indian:* ALA, Inscr. ap. Grut. 519, 7.

indĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. indico], *that indicates, indicative:* signum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 13.

indĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an indicating, setting*, or *rating* the valuation of a thing, *a valuation;* hence, *value, price, rate* (mostly ante- and post-class.): tua merx est, tua indicatio est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37: mellis, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: temeraria, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 3.

indĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-class.), gram. t. t., *indicative*, Diom. p. 329; Prisc. 819 P.

indĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that points out* (late Lat.): naturae (al. indagator), Sol. 40.

indĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *an indicating* or *rating* the value of a thing; hence, *value, price, rate*, = indicatio (Plinian): neque est hodie murrhini alterius praestantior indicatura, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18: dolorum, *physicians' fees for curing diseases*, id. 29, 1, 8, § 21.

‡ **indīcendus** ἄλεκτος, Gloss. Philox. [2. in-dīco].

indīcens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-dīco], *that does not say*, i. q. non dicens: non me indicente haec fiunt, *not without my telling*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 62; so, me indicente, Liv. 22, 39, 2.

indĭcīna, ae, *f.* [index], i. q. indicium, delatio, *a notice, information, summons* (post-class.): indicinae praemium, App. M. 7, p. 199, 10; id. ib. 6, p. 176, 14; Sen. Contr. 4, 28, § 4.

indĭcĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.], *a notice, information, discovery, disclosure, charge* (class.). **I.** Lit.: facite indicium, si quis vidit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 9: id anus mihi indicium fecit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7; cf. Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 57; id. Mil. 2, 3, 35; Sen. Contr. 4, 26, 6: conjurationis, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 46: rei alicujus afferre ad aliquem, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 52: deferre ad aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 28: ea res est Helvetiis per indicium enuntiata, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: convictus indicio alicujus, Sall. C. 52, 36: profiteri, *to volunteer evidence* (before a court, and esp. to escape punishment by turning state's evidence): sed ipse deprehensus, multis hortantibus, indicium profitetur, Sall. J. 35, 6; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 9; so, offerre, Tac. A. 11, 35.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A permission to give evidence* or *turn informer* against one's accomplices: Vettius reus, cum esset damnatus, erat indicium postulaturus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4: tibi indicium postulas dari, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34.—**2.** *A reward for giving evidence* or *informing:* conscripserunt communiter edictum cum poena atque indicio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Vat. 11, 25; Petr. 97: alicui indicium dare, Dig. 12, 5, 4.—**II.** In gen., *a sign, indication, mark, token, proof:* signum vocatur σημεῖον, quamquam id quidam indicium, quidam vestigium nominaverunt, per quod alia res intellegitur, ut per sanguinem caedes, Quint. 5, 9, 9; 5, 7, 36: indicia et vestigia veneni, Cic. Clu. 10, 30: indicia atque argumenta certissima sceleris, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: scelerum ostendere, Auct. Har. Resp. 12: parricidiorum, Cic. Sull. 27, 17: animi, Auct. Cic. ap. Senat. 4: insigne meae erga te benevolentiae, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: res indicium haec facit, quo pacto, etc., Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31: dare, i. q. ostendere, Varr. L. L. 9, § 19 Müll.: edere, the same, Lucr. 2, 556: indicio esse, *to serve as proof, be a proof:* de se ipse erit, Ter. Ad. prol. 4: ei rei indicio sunt sexdecim volumina epistularum, Nep. Att. 16: quae domus erat ipsa indicio tui crudelissimi dominatus, Auct. Dom. 42.—With *rel.-clause:* mihi, quale ingenium haberes, indicio fuit oratio, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 4: quam vere de eo foret indicatum, oratio indicio fuit, Nep. Lys. 3: postquam indicium est factum, dempto auro, etc., *after applying the touchstone* (index), Vitr. 9, 3.

indĭcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. indico], *indicating, indicative*, Not. Tir. p. 90.—Hence, *subst.:* **indĭcīva**, ae, *f.*, *the informer's reward*, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 4, 4.

1. in-dĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* (indicasso, is, for indicavero, is, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66; id. Rud. 4, 3, 89), *to point out, indicate* (class.). **I.** In gen., *to show, declare, disclose, make known, reveal, betray.* **A.** Of persons: rem omnem dominae indicavit, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: Catilina non se purgavit, sed indicavit, id. Mur. 25, 51: conscios delendae tyrannidis, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: jam me vobis indicabo, *will betray* or *accuse myself*, id. Arch. 11, 28: indicabo meum consilium tibi, id. Fam. 10, 21, 2: rem patri, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 19: causam publicae pestis, Liv. 8, 18, 4: de conjuratione, *to give information, inform*, Sall. C. 48, 4: quis tibi de epistulis istis indicavit, Cic. Fl. 37, 92; Sall. C. 30, 6: aliquid in vulgus, *to make publicly known*, Cic. Univ. 2: satis est actori sic indicare, Quint. 4, 2, 7.—With *rel. clause:* contentus indicare quid facti sit, Quint. 4, 2, 128.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* digitis ita figuratis ut temporis et aevi (Janum) esse deum indicent, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33.—**B.** Of things concr. and abstr.: vultus indicat mores, *shows, indicates*, Cic. Leg. 1, 9; id. Brut. 94, 324: lacrimis dolorem, Nep. Att. 4 *fin.*: hoc res ipsa indicat, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 16: id esse verum parva haec fabella indicat, Phaedr. 1, 15, 3: supercilia maxime indicant factum, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: ut epularum sollemnium fides ac tibiae . . . indicant, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197.—*Pass.:* aetas veterinorum indicatur dentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168: cum res non gesta indicatur, sed ut sit gesta ostenditur, Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To intimate, give a hint of, to state briefly, mention:* indicare convenit, quae prodit Onesicritus, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 96: aliquid obiter, id. 33, 1, 5, § 15: nominatim, id. 15, 14, 15, § 49: ut indicavimus, id. 36, 15, 24, § 115.—**B.** *To set* or *tell the price of* a thing, *to value, put a price on:* hanc eme. *Do.* Modo ut sciam, quanti indicet, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 25: indica, fac pretium, id. ib. 37: cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62.—**C.** In jurid. Lat., *to carry on a judicial process to conviction:* Indicasse est detulisse, arguisse, accusasse et convicisse, Dig. 50, 16, 197.

2. in-dīco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imp.* indice, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 132: indixti for indixisti, Front. de Cels. Ep. 3), *v. a.* [in-dico], *to declare publicly, to proclaim, publish, announce, to appoint* (class.): totius Galliae concilium Bibracte indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 63; Liv. 1, 50, 4: forum, Verg. A. 5, 758: Ro-

mae dierum viginti supplicatio indicitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 90: exercitum in aliquem locum, *to order it to*, Liv. 6, 12; cf. of time: comitia in trinum nundinum, id. 3, 35, 1: bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: dies indicta pugnae, Liv. 10, 27, 3: justitium, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: familiaribus cenas, *to invite one's self as their guest*, Suet. Ner. 27: iter alicui, Verg. A. 7, 468: funus, *to invite to a funeral*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61; Suet. Caes. 84: simul divom templis indicit honorem, *a thanksgiving*, Verg. A. 1, 632; 3, 264; Sil. 7, 90.—With *ut*: in diem certam ut ad lucum Ferentinae conveniant indicit, Liv. 1, 50, 1. —**B.** Trop.: qui ipsi sibi bellum indixissent, *are their own enemies*, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 29: philosophiae bellum indicere, id. de Or. 2, 37, 55.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To appoint* a place of gathering, *fix*, *name* a destination or rendezvous: exercitu indicto ad portam Esquilinam in posterum diem, Liv. 6, 22, 8: exercitus omnis Aquiloniam est indictus, id. 10, 38, 4: exercitus Pisas indictus erat, id. 40, 41, 7: clam exercitu indicto, id. 41, 14, 2.—**B.** *To impose, enjoin, inflict*: multam, *to impose a penalty*, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: tributum, Liv. 4, 60; cf.: servorum numerum et pondus argenti senatoribus, Tac. H. 3, 58: populo famem indixit, Suet. Cal. 26 *fin.*: sibimet ipse exsilium indixit, Liv. 39, 52, 9; cf.: sibi patientiam, *to enjoin upon one's self*, Sen. Ep. 123, 5: iter ad regem Latinum Indicit primis juvenum, Verg. A. 7, 468: certum dominis servorum numerum, Suet. Ner. 44; id. Aug. 25: libertus, cui patronus operas indicere vellet, *to prescribe*, Gai. Inst. 4, 162.

* **indictīcius** or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [2. indico], *declared, proclaimed*: onera, Cassiod. Var. 5, 14.

indictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a declaration* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: belli, Flor. 4, 10, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 254, 34.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A declaration* or *imposition* of a tax; *an impost, tax*, Plin. Pan. 29; Dig. 33, 2, 28.—**B.** *A space of fifteen years*, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 3: SECVNDA, Inscr. Orell. 1160.

indictiōnālis, e, *adj.* [indictio], *of* or *relating to an impost* or *tax* (late Lat.): augmentum, Amm. 17, 3, 5.

indictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. indico], *declared, proclaimed*: funus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 160; 7, § 42.

1. indictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. indico.

2. in-dictus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not said, unsaid* (class.): quod dictum, indictum'st: quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 58: quae tum cecinerit, ea se nec, ut indicta sint, revocare posse, Liv. 5, 15, 10: nec tu carminibus nostris indictus abibis, *unsung*, Verg. A. 7, 733: dicam insigne, recens, adhuc Indictum ore alio, Hor. C. 3, 25, 8: indictâ causâ, *without a hearing, unheard*: ut dictator, quem vellet civium, indicta causa, impune posset occidere, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42; so, indicta causa in aliquem animadvertere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 43; id. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Liv. 29, 18 *fin.*; 38, 33 *init.* al. —**II.** *Unspeakable, ineffable* (only post-class.): Deum caelestem, indictum, innominabilem, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3, 30.

indĭcŭlum, i, *n.*, and **indĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [index], *a short list* or *catalogue* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 6, 49; 7, 81.

Indĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [India], *of India, Indian*: elephanti, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 23: pecudes, Mart. 5, 37, 5: cornu, i. e. *ivory*, id. 1, 73, 4: aqua, Ov. P. 1, 5, 80: margarita, Petr. 55.—*Subst.*: **Indĭcum**, i, *n.*, *indigo*, a blue pigment for dyeing and painting, Plin. 33, 13, 67, § 163; 35, 6, 26, § 40.

indĭdem, *adv.* [inde-idem], *from the same*. **I.** Lit., of place, *from the same place*: quos homines? indidemne Ameria, an hosce ex urbe sicarios? Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 74: Thebis, *likewise from Thebes*, Nep. Epam. 5, 2: ex Aventino, Liv. 39, 12, 1: Megaris, Auct. ap. Gell. 6, 10, 4: additi erant Bruttiorum indidem perfugae, i. e. *from the same Sicily*, Liv. 27, 12, 5: hilarissimum convivam hinc indidem promam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 72; id. Ps. 2, 4, 50: altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundant eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118.—**II.** *From the same matter* or *thing*: unde simile duci potest (potest autem ex omnibus) indidem verbum unum, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: illud Enni, Varr. L. L. 7, § 13 Müll.: venena, Liv. 39, 8, 8.

(**in-dĭes**, for in dies, *from day to day*; v. dies.)

in-diffĕrens, entis, *adj.*, *in which there is no difference, indifferent*. **I.** *Act.*, of persons, *making no difference, indifferent, careless* (post-class.): circa victum, Suet. Caes. 53.—**II.** *Pass.* **A.** Philos. t. t., *neither good nor evil, not to be sought* or *avoided* (class.): necesse est, nec bonum esse nec malum hoc quod praepositum vel praecipuum nominamus; idque ita definimus, quod sit indifferens cum aestimatione mediocri; quod enim illi ἀδιάφορον dicunt, id mihi ita occurrit ut indifferens dicerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: nihil indifferens gloriosum est; mors autem gloriosum est; ergo mors non est indifferens, Sen. Ep. 82, 10.—Hence, *subst.*: **indiffĕrens**, ntis, *n.*, *a thing indifferent, neither good nor evil*: si valetudo indifferens est, bene valere indifferens est, Sen. Ep. 117, 8: cur dolor apud Stoicos indifferens esse dicitur, non malum, Gell. 12, 5, 4: Zeno censuit voluptatem esse indifferens, id est neutrum, neque bonum neque malum, id. 9, 5, 5.—*Plur.*: haec quae indifferentia vocamus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 22, 4 al.—**B.** In gram., of the syllaba anceps, *doubtful*, Quint. 9, 9, 48; 93.—Hence, *adv.*: **in-diffĕrenter**, *without distinction, indiscriminately, indifferently* (post-Aug.): uti utraque appellatione, Quint. 11, 3, 1; 9, 2, 6: uti his litteris, Gell. 10, 24, 8: ferre, *to bear with indifference, unconcern*; opp. graviter, Suet. Dom. 23: vivere, *to eat of everything without distinction*, Scrib. Comp. 122.

in-diffĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [indifferens], *want of distinction* or *difference, similarity, equivalence* (post-class.): utriusque vocabuli, Gell. 13, 3, 6; Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 1, 20.

in-diffĭculter, *adv.*, *easily* (late Lat.): haurire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.

indĭgĕna, ae, *adj.* [indu-gigno], *born in a country, native, indigenous* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): miles, Liv. 23, 5, 11: Fauni Nymphaeque, Verg. A. 8, 314: Latini, id. ib. 12, 823: coloni, Col. 1, 7, 3: bos, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 4; Col. 6, 2, 12: apri, Ov. M. 14, 343: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 72.—As *subst.*: **indĭgĕna**, ae, *m.*, *a native*: majores eorum, Liv. 21, 30, 80.—Of primitive men: quondam hoc indigenae vivebant more, Juv. 13, 38.

indĭgens, entis. **I.** *P. a.*, from indigeo.—**II.** Vid. Indigetes *fin.*

indĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indigeo]. **I.** *Need, want, indigence* (rare; mostly Ciceron.): a natura mihi videtur potius, quam ab indigentia orta amicitia, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: quid est malitia nisi indigentia boni? Ambros. de Isaac. 7, § 60.—**II.** *Insatiableness, insatiable desire* (Ciceron.): indigentia est libido inexplebilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: indigentia, desiderium, id. ib. 4, 7, 16.

* **indĭgĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* [indigena], i. q. indigena, *native, vernacular*: sermo, App. M. 1, p. 102.

indĭgĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v. n.* [indu-egeo], *to need, want, to stand in need* or *want of* any thing (class.). **I.** Lit., with *abl.*: bona existimatione, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: pecunia, Nep. Ages. 7: medicina, id. Att. 21: iis rebus, quae ad oppugnationem castrorum sunt usui, Caes. B. C. 4, 35: cibo, Suet. Galb. 7: constantia inter dubia, Tac. H. 3, 73: pecunia, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 9.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *To need, be in want of, require*. (α) With *gen.* (class.): ingenii et virtutis, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 2: indigeo tui consilii, id. Att. 12, 35, 2: alterius, id. Lael. 14, 51.—(β) With *abl.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 11, 2; Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1; Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2.—*Pass.*: cum praesidio earum (avium) indigetur, Plin. 10, 27, 39, § 75: fruges indigebant tecto, Col. 12 praef. § 3: pax et quies bonis artibus indigent, Tac. H. 4, 1; 4, 51; Suet. Aug. 29.—(γ) With *acc.* (ante-class.): nihil, Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.—(δ) With *inf.*: hoc plane indigeo discere, Gell. 4, 1, 6.—**B.** *To long for, desire*; with *gen.* (class.): non auri, non argenti, non ceterarum rerum indigere, Cic. Sull. 8, 25.—Hence, **indĭgens**, entis, *P. a.*, *in want of, needing* any thing (α) With *gen.*: quid enim? Africanus indigens mei? minime hercle: at ne ego quidem illius, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: alienarum opum, Nep. Reg. 3: praesidii, Auct. B. Hisp. 17.—(β) With *abl.* (post-Aug.): cotes oleo indigentes, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164: disceptatio multâ curâ indigens, Gell. 14, 2, 13.—**B.** *Subst.*: **indĭgens**, ntis, *comm.*, *a needy* or *indigent person*: indigentibus benigne facere, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52; id. Fin. 2, 35, 118.

1. Indĭgĕs, ĕtis, *m.*, v. Indigetes.

* **2. indĭges**, is, *adj.* [indigeo], *needy, indigent*: i. q. indigens: quem aetate exacta, indigem liberum lacerasti, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 (Fragm. Trag. v. 328 Rib.).

indĭgestē, *adv.*, v. indigestus, a, um, *fin.*

indĭgestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-digero], *indigestible*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 6; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 55; id. Tard. 4, 6, 90.

in-dīgestĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *indigestion* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, 17; Schol. Juv. 1, 146 al.

1. in-dīgestus, a, um, *adj.*, *unarranged, without order, confused* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: (Chaos) rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: simplicitas, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98: turba, id. 17, 10, 12, § 65: multitudo, Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of food, *undigested*, Macr. S. 7, 7; Veg. Vet. 3, 53, 1.—**B.** *Suffering from indigestion*, Schol. Juv. 1, 143; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 198.—*Adv.*: **indīgestē**, *without arrangement, immethodically*, Gell. praef. 3; Macr. S. praef. *init.*

2. indīgestus, ūs, *m.* [in-digero], *indigestion*: stomachi, Schol. Juv. 4, 67.

Indĭgĕtes, um, *m. plur.* [indu-gigno], *heroes elevated to the rank of gods after their death, and regarded as the patron deities of their country*: patrii Dii sunt, qui praesunt singulis civitatibus, ut Minerva Athenis, Juno Carthagini: Indigetes autem proprie sunt Dii ex hominibus facti, quasi in Diis agentes, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 498: Dii Indigetes (in old prayer), Liv. 8, 9, 6.—Transf., of deified emperors, Arn. 1, 64. —In *sing.*: **Indĭges**, ĕtis: Indigetem Aeneam . . . Deberi caelo, Verg. A. 12, 794; deus, Tib. 2, 5, 43: pater, Sol. 2, 15: Juppiter, Liv. 1, 2, 6; Gell. 2, 16, 9; in the form INDIGENS, of *Æneas*, Inscr. Pompej. ap. Bull. Arch. Nap. 1845, p. 35: Indigetes dii, quorum nomina vulgari non licet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.

indĭgĕto or **indĭgĭto**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq.* [2. indico], relig. t. t., *to call upon, invoke* a deity: virgines Vestales ita indigetant, Apollo Medice, Apollo Paean, Macr. S. 1, 17; cf.: indigitanto imprecanto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.: deam, Varr. ap. Non. 4, n. 319.—**II.** Transf.: precem, *to utter, proclaim*, Tert. de Jejun. 16.

indĭgĭtāmenta (**indĭgĕt-**), ōrum, *n. plur.* [in-digito], *religious books containing the names of the gods and prescribing the mode of worshipping them*, Censor. 3, 4: Apollinis nomen Pompiliana indigitamenta nescire, Arn. 2, 95; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21: indigitamenta incantamenta vel indicia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.: Grannius Flaccus in libro, quem ad Caesarem de indigitamentis scriptum reliquit, Censor. 3, 2.

indĭgĭto, v. indigeto.

indignābundus, a, um, *adj.* [indignor], *full of indignation, enraged, indignant* (not ante-Aug.): illa muliebriter indignabunda, Liv. 38, 57, 7; with clamitans, Suet. Aug. 40: animo irritato, indignabundus, Gell. 19, 9, 8.

indignandus, a, um, *P. a.*, from indignor.

indignans, antis, *P. a.*, from indignor.

indignanter, *adv.*, v. indignor *fin.*

indignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [indignor], *displeasure, indignation, disdain*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sive indignatione et dolore vinculorum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44, 2 (Kraner, indignitate; class.): liberrima, Hor. Epod. 4, 10: erumpens animo ac pectore, Vell. 2, 66: senatus tanta exarsit, ut, etc., Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: indignationem alicujus in se convertere, id. 9, 30, 48, § 92: movere, Liv. 4, 50, 1: publicae, id. 3, 48, 9.—*Plur.*, *expressions of indignation*: audiebantur, Liv. 25, 1, 9. —**B.** In partic., *an exciting of indigna*

tion by rhetorical art: indignatio est oratio, per quam conficitur, ut in aliquem hominem magnum odium, aut in rem gravis offensio concitetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100; Quint. 4, 3, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Poet.) *A provocation, occasion for indignation:* ne qua indignatio desit, Juv. 5, 120.—**B.** *A hurt, wound, injury to the body, a sore* (only post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 63; 2, 13; 5, 14 al.

* **indignātiuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [indignatio], *slight indignation:* indignatiunculam capere . . . per epistulam effundere, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1.

* **indignātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [indignor], *passionate, irascible:* indignativum, quod appellant θυμικόν, Tert. Anim. 16.

indignātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from indignor.

indignē, *adv.*, v. indignus *fin.*

indignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indignus], *unworthiness, vileness* (class.). **I.** In gen.: si quid affert praeterea hominis aut dignitas aut indignitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 63: nemo propter indignitatem repudiatus est, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63: summa, id. Vat. 6, 15: accusatoris (as of a slave), id. Deiot. 1, 2.—Of things, *enormity, heinousness:* infamia atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56; so, rei, Cic. Mur. 25, 51: calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Unworthy* or *unbecoming behavior, insulting treatment, indignity, meanness, baseness:* alicujus adeundi et conveniendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2: omnes indignitates contumeliasque perferre, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: indignitatibus compulsus, Liv. 42, 52, 1: rei, foedissimae per se, adjecta indignitas est, id. 5, 48, 9; 1, 59, 3.—**B.** *Indignation,* in consequence of unworthy treatment: tacita esse poterit indignitas nostra? Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: indignitas atque ex ea ira animos cepit, Liv. 5, 45, 6; 2, 7, 2.

indignĭter, *adv.*, v. indignus *fin.*

in-dignor, ātus, 1 (archaic *inf.* indignarier for indignari, Lucr. 3, 870), *v. dep. a.* [in-dignus], *to consider as unworthy* or *improper, to be angry* or *displeased at, to be indignant* (syn. stomachor). **I.** In gen. (class.). (α) With *acc.:* se ipsum, Lucr. l. l.: ea, quae indignentur adversarii, tibi quoque indigna videri, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24; Sen. Tranq. 10: suam vicem, Liv. 2, 31 *fin.:* imperia, Quint. 1, 3, 6: casum insontis amici, Verg. A. 2, 93 al.—(β) With *quod:* indignantes milites, quod conspectum suum hostes ferre possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 4; Verg. A. 5, 651.—(γ) With *si:* nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; so Curt. 6, 5, 5.—(δ) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* cedere peritis indignantur, Quint. 1, 1, 8: vinci, Ov. M. 10, 604: regem ad causam dicendam evocari, Caes. B. C. 3, 108; so Sall. J. 31, 9; Quint. 10, 1, 101: veteri parere clienti, Juv. 5, 64 al.—(ε) With *dat.* (only post-class.): quique contaminationi non indignatur, Dig. 48, 5, 2.—(ζ) *Absol.:* utrum ridere audientes an indignari deberent, Quint. 6, 3, 83; so id. 11, 3, 58; 61; 123 al.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: (venti) indignantes Circum claustra fremunt, Verg. A. 1, 55: pontem indignatus Araxes, *disdaining to bear,* id. ib. 8, 728: indignatum magnis stridoribus aequor, id. G. 2, 162.—***II.** In partic., of wounds, *to injure, damage:* ne tumentia indignentur, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 13.—Hence, **A. indignandus,** a, um, *P. a., that at which one should be indignant, deserving of indignation:* (vestis) lecto non indignanda saligno, Ov. M. 8, 660; Val. Fl. 1, 547.—**B. indignans,** antis, *P. a., that cannot endure* or *suffer* any thing, *impatient, indignant* (a favorite word of Ovid): genus indignantissimum servitutis, Col. 8, 17, 7: verbaque quaerenti satis indignantia linguae Defuerunt, Ov. M. 6, 584: pectus, id. F. 4, 896; cf. corda, Stat. Th. 3, 599: bella gerunt venti, fretaque indignantia miscent, Ov. M. 11, 491.—*Adv.:* **indignanter,** *indignantly, with indignation* (post-class.): mussitare, Arn. 3, 103: ferre, Amm. 15, 1, 3.

in-dignus, a, um, *adj., unworthy, undeserving* (class.). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen., *unworthy.* (α) *Absol.:* divitias quivis quamvis indignus, habere potest, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: indignissimi candidati, Liv. 4, 57, 11 al.—(β) With *abl.:* te omni honore indignissimum judicat, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39; so id. Pis. 23, 54; Nep. Dat. 5, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 90; Curt. 4, 1, 10; Stat. Th. 11, 304 al.—(γ) With *gen.:* magnorum haud umquam indignus avorum, Verg. A. 12, 649.—(δ) With *qui:* iine indigni erant qui impetrarent? Cic. Rosc. Am. 41; so Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 15; Curt. 6, 4, 8: indignus quem mors tam saeva maneret, Juv. 4, 95 al.—(ε) With *ut:* cum indigni, ut a vobis redimeremur, visi simus, Liv. 22, 59, 17.—(ζ) With *inf.:* indigni (= quos non decet) fraternum rumpere foedus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35; Sil. 2, 111.—**B.** Esp., *not deserving any thing, undeserving:* Indignis si male dicitur, male dictum id esse duco, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27: ad calamitates hominum indignorum (sc. istis calamitatibus) sublevandas, *undeservedly suffering,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 46: Pompeius morte, Quint. 3, 8, 57: cur eget indignus quisquam te divite, Hor. S. 2, 2, 103: indignus injuriā hac, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things. **A.** *Unworthy, unbecoming, shameful, intolerable, severe, cruel, harsh:* ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 108: nulla vox est audita populi R. majestate indigna, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: nihil, quod ipsis esset indignum, committebant, id. ib. 5, 35: lictoribus indignum in modum mulcatis, Liv. 29, 9, 6: indignis modis acceptus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12: facinus, id. And. 1, 1, 118: exempla, id. Eun. 5, 5, 4: mors, Verg. A. 6, 163: aliquid pro indignissimo habere, Liv. 1, 40, 2: hoc uno sol quicquam non vidit indignius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: studiis indignum ferre laborem, Juv. 7, 17: hiemes, *severe,* Verg. G. 2, 373: fortuna, id. A. 11, 108.—With the *sup.* in *u:* digna atque indigna relatu Vociferans, Verg. A. 9, 595; Liv. 34, 58, 4.—With *inf.:* fabula non indigna referri, Ov. A. A. 1, 681; id. M. 1, 508: indignum est a pari vinci, aut superiore: indignius ab inferiore, Cic. Quint. 31, 95: non indignum videtur, egregium facinus memorare, *improper,* Sall. J. 79, 1: nonne hoc indignissimum est? Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38.—*Absol.:* indignum, as an exclamation, *shame,* Ov. M. 5, 37; Amm. 1, 6, 1; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 22 al.—**B.** *Undeserved:* indigna pati, Liv. 31, 30, 3: indignamque necem pretium patietur amoris? Ov. M. 10, 627.—*Advv.:* **indignē** and **indignĭter. A.** Indigne. **1.** *Unworthily, undeservedly, dishonorably, shamefully:* indigne dotem quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 21: meretricem deperit, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 66: aliquem injuria afficere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: cervices in carcere frangebantur indignissime civium R., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: interierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 38, 8.—**2.** *Indignantly:* Macedones, eum sibi anteponi, indigne ferebant, *took it ill,* Nep. Eum. 1, 3: pati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31.—**B.** Indigniter: vixit bis decem annis nata, Epigr. in Anthol. Lat. T. 2, p. 176 Burm.

indĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [indigeo], *needing, in want* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen. (α) With *gen.:* nostrae opis, Verg. G. 2, 428; so, externae opis, Tac. H. 3, 48: stipendiorum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143: rectoris, Tac. H. 3, 22 (but Lucr. 1, 61, is glossem.).—(β) With *abl.:* auxilio, Lucr. 5, 223.—(γ) *Absol.:* pauper et indigus, Stat. Silv. 3, 1, 102.—**II.** In partic., *desirous* of something; with *gen.:* servitii, Luc. 9, 254.

indĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], i. q. indigus, *needing, in want* (post-class.).—With *gen.:* opis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 4; 16, 196.—With *abl.:* refectione virium, App. M. 9, p. 222 *med.*

in-dīlĭgens, tis, *adj.* (class., but not in Cic.). **I.** *Act., careless, heedless, negligent:* ne quis tractet illam indiligens, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 23: paterfamilias, Nep. Att. 4, 3; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 50.—*Comp.:* si indiligentiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 3.—With *gen.:* rerum memoriae non indiligens, Gell. 15, 28, 1.—**II.** *Pass., neglected:* hortus, Plin. 19, 14, 19, § 57.—*Adv.:* **indīlĭgenter,** *carelessly, heedlessly, negligently* (class.): tutari patris bene parta, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 5: nihil ab eo indiligenter (factum), Cic. Att. 16, 3, 2.—*Comp.:* nostros praesidia indiligentius servaturos crediderant, Caes. B. G. 2, 33, 2: efferre, Varr. L. L. 8, § 51 Müll.

in-dīlĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indiligens], *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (class.), Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 9: litterarum missarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: neglecta indiligentiā praedia, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 50: veri, i. e. *neglect of examining into the truth,* Tac. H. 4, 49.

* **in-dīlūcesco,** 3, *v. inch. n., to begin to grow light:* cum jam ferme dies insequens indilucesceret, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 42.

in-dīmensus, a, um, *adj., immeasurable, innumerable* (late Lat.): populi, Amm. 19, 2, 4.

in-dīmissus, a, um, *adj., not put away, not divorced* (late Lat.): uxor, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

indĭpisco, ĕre, v. indipiscor *fin.*

indĭpiscor, deptus, 3, *v. dep. a.* [indu = in-apiscor], *to obtain, attain, reach.* **I.** Lit. (mostly ante- and post-class.): largiter mercedis indipiscar, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 28: divitias magnas indeptum, id. Ep. 3, 4, 15: navem, Liv. 26, 39, 12; 28, 30, 12: multum in cogitando dolorem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2: simulatque hominem leti secura quies est indepta, Lucr. 3, 212: senex voluit indipisci de cibo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 57: animo, i. e. *to retain,* Gell. 17, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf., *to begin, commence:* pugnam, Gell. 1, 11, 8.

☞ *Act.* collat. form: **indĭpisco,** ĕre: (occasionem) quadrigis albis, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 13.—**2.** *Part. perf.:* **indeptus,** a, um; *pass.*, Cod. Th. 9, 42, 13; 12, 1, 74; and prob. also in Plin. H. N. praef. 9: honoribus indeptis. v. Sillig. *N. cr.*

(**in-dīrectus,** a false reading in Quint. 5, 13, 2, instead of inde recta, v. Spalding ad h. l.)

* **in-dīreptus,** a, um, *adj., unplundered:* Capitolium, Tac. H. 3, 71 *fin.*

in-disciplīna, ae, *f., want of education,* Gloss. Philox.

indisciplīnātē, *adv.*, v. indisciplinatus, a, um, *fin.*

in-disciplīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in-disciplina], *want of discipline* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 3.

in-disciplīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *without discipline, undisciplined* (eccl. Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 62; Aug. Ep. 169.—*Adv.:* **indisciplīnātē,** *in an undisciplined manner, disorderly:* loqueris, Commod. Instruct. 16.

in-disciplīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *without discipline, undisciplined* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sir. 23, 7.

in-discissus, a, um, *adj., not cut to pieces, undivided* (late Lat.): tunica Domini, Hier. Ep. 15, 1.

in-disco, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to learn thoroughly:* magna res est posse indiscere, Schol. Juv. 6, 474.

in-discrētē and **in-discrētim,** *advv.*, v. indiscretus, a, um, *fin.*

in-discrētĭo, ōnis, *f., lack of discernment, indiscretion,* Hier. in Didym. de Spir. S. 36.

in-discrētus, a, um, *adj., unseparated, undivided, closely connected* (syn. indivisus; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: agricultura, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 7: quibusdam indiscretum caput, ut cancris, Plin. 11, 37, 46, § 129; 16, 29, 43, § 84: suum cuique sanguinem indiscretum, sed maxime principibus, i. e. *to every one those of his own blood are most inseparably united, closely connected,* Tac. H. 4, 52; cf.: juncta ista atque indiscreta sunt, Quint. 1, 2, 3; and: ita inter se conexa et indiscreta, id. 10, 1, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Undistinguished, without distinction:* quidam indiscretis his nominibus utuntur, Cels. 4, 3: multos occidere indiscretos, Sen. Clem. 1, 26.—**B.** *Undistinguishable:* imagines similitudinis indiscretae, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88: indiscreta veri (canis) similitudo, id. 34, 7, 17, § 38: proles suis, Verg. A. 10, 392: vita feris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 44: concolor exustis atque indiscretus harenis Ammodytes, Luc. 9, 715: sicut in gregibus pecudum, confusa et indiscreta omnia, Lact. Epit. 38, 3: dignitas, *alike, equal,* Cod. Th. 6, 7, 1.—**C.** *Act., not distinguishing, random, indiscreet:* familiaritas, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—*Advv.:* **indiscrētē** and **indiscrētim,** *without distinction, alike, indiscriminately.* **1.** Form indiscrete (post-Aug.): ut avium et animalium vocis edatur imitatio, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: repleta subsellia Circi,

Spart. Nigr. 3.—* **2.** Form indiscretim: ad saeculares indices debere deduci, Cod. Th. 16, 2, 47; Sol. 30.

in-discrīmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-discrimen], *that cannot be distinguished, undistinguishable* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 10.

* **in-discrīmĭnātim,** *adv., without distinction,* Varr. ap. Non. 127, 23.

in-discussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-discutio], *that is not to be discussed* (late Lat.): auctoritas (al. discussibilis), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 12; 3, 11.

in-discussus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not discussed, not considered* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 11; Nov. 23, 1.—Hence, **indiscussē,** *adv., without examination,* Aug. Serm. 35, n. 2 Mai.

indĭsertē, *adv.*, v. indisertus, a, um, *fin.*

in-dĭsertus, a, um, *adj., not eloquent* (class.): Academicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: prudentia, *at a loss for words,* Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142.—*Adv.*: **indĭsertē,** *not eloquently* (rare but class.): orationem non indiserte collaudavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

indisjunctim, *adv.* [2. in-disjunctus, i. e. not separated in time], *immediately* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 12.

in-dispensātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-dispenso], *not properly distributed, immoderate* (post-class.): nisus, Sil. 16, 342 (cf. Drak. ad Liv. 17, 50, 10).

indispertĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dispertio], *indivisible* (eccl. Lat.), Mar. Merc. Cyrill. Incarn. Unigen. 25.

in-dispŏsĭtē, *adv.*, v. indispositus, a, um, *fin.*

in-dispŏsĭtus, a, um, *adj., without order, confused* (post-Aug. and very rare): apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, etc., Tac. H. 2, 68.—**II.** Of persons, *unprepared,* August. Ep. 59.—* *Adv.*: **indispŏsĭtē,** *without order, confusedly:* moveri, Sen. Ep. 124, 19.

in-dispŭtābĭlis, e [2. in-disputo], *indisputable* (late Lat.): testimonium, Cassiod. Var. 12, 21.

in-dissĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-disseco], *indivisible,* Isid. 3, 5, 4.

* **in-dissĭmĭlis,** e, *adj., not unlike,* Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll. dub. (Müll. conjectures in re simili); Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 36.

* **in-dissĭmŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-dissimulo], *that cannot be dissembled:* veritas, Gell. 10, 22, 24.

in-dissŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj., inseparable* (eccl. Lat.): unitas, Lact. Opif. D. 10; Ambros. Ep. 14.—*Adv.*: **indissŏcĭābĭlĭter,** *inseparably,* Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18.

indissŏcĭālus, a, um, *inseparable* (eccl. Lat.), (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, p. 23.

in-dissŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dissolvo], *that cannot be dissolved* or *loosed, indissoluble* (in Cic. only in the transf. signif.). **I.** Lit.: nodus, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81. —**II.** Transf., of persons, *indestructible, imperishable:* quoniam orti estis, immortales esse et indissolubiles non potestis, Cic. Univ. 11, 35; Lact. Opif. D. 4, 6; Hier. in Isa. 3, 6, 9.—* *Adv.*: **in-dissŏlūbĭlĭter,** *indissolubly:* nexum, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 2.

in-distanter, *adv.* [2. in-disto] (late Lat.). **I.** *Uninterruptedly:* syllaba uno spiritu indistanter profertur, Prisc. p. 565 P. —**II.** *Without distinction, without exception* (post-class.), Amm. 27, 9, 41; 31, 6.

in-distinctē, *adv.*, v. indistinctus, a, um, *fin.*

in-distinctus, a, um, *adj.* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Not properly distinguished, confused:* neque inordinata, neque indistincta, Quint. 8, 2, 23; Cat. 64, 283: cf.: indistincta et confusa, Gell. 13, 30, 5.—**B.** Esp., *indistinct, obscure:* vocabulum, Gell. 10, 20, 9; 13, 30, 5: defensio, Tac. A. 6, 8. —**II.** *Devoid of display, unambitious, self-restrained:* an non in privatis et acutus et indistinctus et non super modum elatus M. Tullius? Quint. 12, 10, 39.—*Adv.*: **indistinctē. 1.** *Without distinction, indiscriminately:* indistincte atque promiscue annotabam, Gell. praef. § 2; Dig. 4, 8, 32, § 6 (for which: sine distinctione, ib. 5, 1, 24, § 2) al.—**2.** *Generally,* Dig. 40, 9, 3; 26, 1, 4 al.

indistrictus, v. indestrictus.

indĭtus, a, um, *P. a.*, from indo.

indīvĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [individuus], *indivisibility* (eccl. Lat.): animae, Tert. Anim. 51: matrimonii, id. Monog. 5.

in-dīvĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-divido]. **I.** Lit., *not divided, indivisible* (class.): arbores, *with stems not branched,* Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 122: ille atomos, quas appellat, id est, corpora individua, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17: nihil esse individuum potest, id. N. D. 1, 23, 65: corpuscula, Amm. 26, 1, 1.—Hence, *subst.*: **indīvĭdŭum,** i, *n., an atom, indivisible particle:* ex illis individuis, unde omnia Democritus gigni affirmat, Cic. Ac. 2, 17 *fin.*: ne individuum quidem, nec quod dirimi distrahive non possit, id. N. D. 3, 12, 29.—**II.** Trop., *inseparable, not separated* (post-Aug.): comitatus virtutum, Sen. Ep. 67 *med.*: contubernium, App. M. 4, p. 154, 16: Rhodum secuti et apud Capreas individui, Tac. A. 6, 10: pietas, *undivided, impartial,* Ps.-Quint. Decl. 5, 3.

indīvīsē, *adv.*, v. indivisus, a, um, *fin.*

indīvīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-divido], *indivisible* (post-class.): materia, Diom. p. 415 P.: anima, Tert. Anim. 51; Isid. 3, 5, 3.—*Adv.*: **in-dīvīsĭbĭlĭter,** *indivisibly,* Tert. Anim. 51.

in-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj., undivided* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ungulae equorum, i. e. *not cloven,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2; Just. 43, 1, 3: rerum media indivisaque magis fratribus, Stat. Th. 8, 312.—**II.** Transf., *common:* negotium, Amm. 21, 12: pro indiviso, *in an undivided manner, in common,* Cato, R. R. 137; cf.: (arbores) pro indiviso possessae a feris, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 1: pro indiviso valere, *equally, in like manner,* id. 16, 32, 59, § 137.—*Adv.*: **indīvīsē,** *undividedly, in common:* agere, Pseudo-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55.

* **in-dīvulsus,** a, um, *adj., not separated:* comes, Macr. S. 1, 11.

in-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [in-, 2. do], *to put, set,* or *place into* or *upon* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. (α) With *in* and *acc.*: coronam in focum, Cato, R. R. 143, 2: in urnam, id. ib. 143, 23: ignem in aram, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: in aquam salem, id. Merc. 1, 2, 92: vini guttam in os, id. Cas. 2, 3, 31.—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: effigiem in statua, Tac. A. 1, 74. — (γ) *Aliquid alicui:* compedes servis, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 4: aliquem lecticae, Tac. A. 3, 14: vinclo fasciae cervicem, id. ib. 15, 57.—(δ) With *acc.* only: fenestras, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 6.—* **II.** Trop. **A.** *To introduce:* novos ritus, Tac. H. 5, 4.—**B.** *To impart* or *give to, apply to, impose on, attach to,* etc.: pavorem suis, alacritatem hostibus, Tac. H. 4, 34 *fin.*: odium alicui, id. A. 12, 3: alicui vocabulum, id. ib. 2, 56: propterea huic urbi nomen Epidamnum inditum'st, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 37: vernaculis artificibus ... nomen histrionibus inditum, Liv. 7, 2, 6: unde Aspero inditum est cognomen, id. 3, 65, 4; 2, 13, 1; 4, 29, 6; 21, 31, 4: quae nomina sceleri indidit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 24: hoc nomen beluis, Curt. 9, 1, 5. — Esp., **2.** *To name after* or *for:* nomen indere, with *ab* or *ex* and *abl.*: ab Erythro rege (mari) nomen est inditum, Curt. 8, 9, 14: a celeritate Tigri nomen, id. 4, 9, 16: ab inopia Egerio, Liv. 1, 34, 3: quod illi nomen indiderant ex nomine urbis, Tac. A. 2, 56: quibus nomen ex re inditum, Sall. J. 78, 1. —**indĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., put* or *placed into, put, set, laid,* or *thrown upon.* **A.** Lit.: utrum deus extrinsecus (operi suo) circumfusus sit, an toti inditus, Sen. Ot. Sap. 31 (Dial. 8, 4, 2): venenum potioni, Curt. 10, 10, 17: vincula, *put on,* Tac. A. 11, 2: pontes, *thrown over,* id. ib. 12, 57: lecticae, *laid upon,* id. ib. 3, 14: ferrum visceribus ustis, Sen. Troad. 585.—**B.** Trop., *imposed, appointed, given:* custodes, Tac. A. 3, 28.

in-dŏcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-doceo], *unteachable* (late Lat.), Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 4, 28; Ambros. in Psa. 47. § 21 *fin.*: indocibilis, δυσμαθής, Gloss. Philox.

(**in-dŏcĭbĭlĭtas,** false reading in App. for indocilitas.)

in-dŏcĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-doceo]. **I.** *Difficult to be taught, that cannot be taught, indocile.* **A.** Lit. (class): quia nimis indociles quidam tardique sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12; so, hebetes et indociles homines, Quint. 1, 1, 2: hirundines, Plin. 10, 45, 62, § 128.—Poet. with *gen.*: pacis, Sil. 12, 726. —With *dat.*: quieti, Juv. 11, 11.—With *inf.*: pauperiem pati, Hor. C. 1, 1, 18: loqui, Luc. 5, 539; Sil. 13, 310: teneri, Stat. Th. 6, 313. —Of the things to be taught: sed incredibilis quaedam ingenii magnitudo non desideravit indocilem usus disciplinam, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2. — **B.** Transf., *untaught, unlearned, ignorant* (poet. and post-Aug.): genus, Verg. A. 8, 321: agricola caeli, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 226.—Of inanim. and abstr. things, *untaught, rude:* indocili numero, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6.—*Unapt, unfit* for any thing: arbores nasci alibi, quam ubi coepere, Plin. 14 prooem. *init.* § 1.—* **II.** (= non doctus.) *Untaught, not shown:* et sciat indociles currere lympha vias, Prop. 1, 2, 12.

indŏcĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indocilis], *unteachableness, indocility* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14 *med.*

indoctē, *adv.*, v. indoctus *fin.*

(**indoctor,** false reading for inductor, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6.)

in-doctus, a, um, *adj., untaught, unlearned, uninstructed, ignorant, unskilful.* **I.** Of persons (class.): homo, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59: (Juventius) nec indoctus, et magna cum juris civilis intellegentia, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: est habitus indoctior, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. — As *subst.*: doctus indoctum superabit, Quint. 2, 17, 43: indocti, *the ignorant,* id. 3, 8, 51; 4, 2, 37; Juv. 2, 4; 13, 181.—With *inf.* (poet.): Cantabrum indoctum juga ferre nostra, Hor. C. 2, 6, 2.—With *gen.*: Tiro haudquaquam rerum veterum indoctus, Gell. 7, 3, 8: pilae discive trochive, Hor. A. P. 380. — With *acc.* (post-class.): homo pleraque alia non indoctus, Gell. 9, 10, 5. — **II.** Of inanimate and abstract things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): indoctae rusticaeve manus, Quint. 1, 11, 16: brevitas, id. 4, 2, 46: mores, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 3 Fleck. (Ritschl, moribus moris): canet indoctum, i. e. sine arte, naturā tantum duce, *artless,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **indoctē,** *unlearnedly, ignorantly, unskilfully* (class.): verba haud indocte fecit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 14: non indocte solum, verum etiam impie facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 44.—*Comp.*: dicere indoctius, etc., Gell. 12, 5, 6.

* **in-dŏlātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-dolo], *that cannot be fashioned, formed,* or *cultivated:* corporibus ac sensibus rigidi indolatilesque (al. indociles), Sid. Ep. 5, 5.

in-dŏlātus, a, um, *adj., not cut, unhewn* (post-class.): lapis, Arn. 7, 253: lignum, id. 6, 196; Hier. Ep. 98, 22.

in-dŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-doleo], *freedom from pain* (a word made by Cicero), Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 11; 2, 6 *fin.*; id. Off. 3, 3, 12; Sen. Ep. 66.—**II.** *Insensibility,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12.

ind-ŏles, is, *f.* [indu = in-olesco; indoles, incrementum, industria, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.], *an inborn* or *native quality, natural quality, nature* (class.; cf. ingenium). **I.** In gen.: quae indoles in savio est! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 10: frugum pecudum, Liv 38, 17, 10: arborum, Gell. 12, 1, 16.—**II.** In partic., *native quality, natural abilities* of men, *talents, genius, disposition:* adulescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: virtutis, id. Off. 3, 4, 16; cf.: virtutum atque vitiorum, Liv. 21, 4 *fin.*: major ad virtutem, Cic. Or. 13, 41: segnis, Tac. A. 12, 26: praeclara, id. H. 1, 15: adulescens laetae indolis, Gell. 19, 9, 1: gener ob altam indolem adscitus, Liv. 21, 2, 4.—In *plur.*: bonae animi indoles, Gell. 19, 12, 5.

in-dŏlesco, lŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-dolor], *to feel pain, to smart, ache* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: locus tactu indolescit, Cels. 8, 9: oculi indolescunt, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 45.—**b.** With *acc., to feel pain at:* tactum hominum, Just. 12, 13, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to feel pain* or *grief, to be grieved, troubled* at any thing.—Constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, *quod,* or *absol.*; poet. also with *abl.* and *acc.* (α) With *inf.*: quis (fuit), qui non indoluerit tam sero se . . cognoscere? Cic. Phil. 2, 25: aequari adulescentes senectae suae, Tac. A. 4, 17: successurumque Minervae indoluit, Ov. M. 2, 789; 9, 261 al.—(β) With *abl.*: facto, Ov. M. 4, 173: malis, id. Tr. 2, 570.—(γ) With *acc.*: id ipsum indoluit Juno,

Ov. M. 2, 469.—(δ) *Absol.:* indolui, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 3.—In *part. fut. pass.:* maeroris retia amicis et externis indolescenda, Sid. Ep. 2, 12; Minuc. Fel. Octav. 5.

1. in-dŏlōrĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-dolor], i. q. indolentia (late Lat.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 11), *absence of pain,* Sid. Ep. 14.

2. indŏlōrĭa, v. indolorius.

in-dŏlōris, e, *adj.* [2. in-dolor], *free from pain,* Gloss. Philox: indoloria medicamenta, i. q. anodyna, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 79.

indŏlōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *painless,* Hier. in Eph. 4, 17-19.—Hence, *n. plur.* as *subst.:* **indŏlōrĭa,** = anodyna, *anæsthetics,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 79; cf. indoloria, ἀνάλγητα, Gloss.

in-dŏmābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-domo], *that cannot be broken in* or *tamed, untamable,* Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 12: tauri, Mythogr. Lat. 2, 136: cervix, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

in-dŏmĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dominus], *that cannot be mastered,* Gloss. Philox.

indŏmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [indomitus], *not to be subdued* (eccl. Lat.), Victor Tunon. Poenit. 30.

in-dŏmĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *untamed, unsubdued, ungoverned, unrestrained; untamable, ungovernable, fierce, wild* (class.). **I.** Lit.: boves indomitos emere, *unbroken,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11: equus, Auct. Her. 4, 46, 59; Hor. S. 2, 2, 10; cf.: indomitâ cervice feri, id. Ep. 1, 3, 34.—**II.** Trop.: pastores indomiti, spe libertatis excitati, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: indomitae et praeferoces nationes, Tac. A. 15, 27: acer et indomitus libertatisque magister, Juv. 2, 77.—Of things concr. and abstr.: oculi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 92: dextra, *unconquered,* Ov. M. 13, 355: Euri, id. H. 15, 9: mare, Tib. 2, 3, 45: Falernum, *indigestible,* Pers. 3, 3: mors, Hor. C. 2, 14, 4: licentia, id. ib. 3, 24, 28: ingenium, Quint. 10, 2, 19: cupiditates animi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: (with effrenata) libido, id. Clu. 6, 15: tarditas, *invincible, that cannot be overcome* or *got rid of,* Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: argentum, *uncoined,* Arn. 6, 200.

in-dōnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *without a present* (late Lat.), Lampr. Heliog. 28, 6.

in-dormĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. n.*, *to sleep* or *fall asleep at, on,* or *over* a thing; constr. with *dat.*, with *in,* or with *abl.* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: congestis undique saccis Indormis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71: unctis cubilibus, id. Epod. 5, 69: alienis amplexibus, Petr. 79.—**B.** Transf., *to be asleep,* i. e. *to be numb, torpid,* of a limb, Veg. Vet. 3, 23, 15; 5, 46, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to go to sleep over* a thing, i. e. *to do it negligently, be careless about.* (α) With *in:* in isto homine colendo tam indormivi diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—(β) With *dat.:* tantae causae, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30: longae desidiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 3: malis, *heedless, regardless of,* Curt. 6, 10, 6.

indormis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dormio], i. q. insomnis, *sleepless,* Gloss. Philox.

in-dōtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unportioned, portionless* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 11; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 70; 5, 7, 45: soror, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46.—**B.** Transf. (poet.): corpora, *that have not received the usual honors paid to the dead,* Ov. M. 7, 609.—**II.** Trop., *unadorned, poor:* cujus artem cum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote locupletasti et ornasti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234.

indū, v. 1. in *init.*

indŭbĭē, *adv.*, v. indubius *fin.*

in-dŭbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-dubito], *that cannot be doubted, indubitable* (post-Aug. and post-class.), Quint. 4, 1, 55; 4, 5, 13; Dig. 28, 5, 9, § 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **in-dŭbĭtābĭlĭter,** *indubitably, without doubt, doubtless,* Arn. 5, 183.

in-dŭbĭtandus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not to be doubted, indubitable* (late Lat.): veritas, Aug. Ep. 19, 2.

in-dŭbĭtanter, *adv.* [id.], *indubitably, without doubt* (post-class.): probatur, Dig. 37, 11, 2: invictus, Aug. de Vera Relig. 46.

indŭbĭtātē and **indŭbĭtātō,** *advv.*, v. indubitatus *fin.*

in-dŭbĭtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undoubted, without doubt, certain, sure* (post-Aug.): in iis ero, quae indubitata sunt, brevior, Quint. 9, 4, 2: litterarum inter se conjunctio, id. 1, 1, 31: spes, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 45: indubitatum est, id. 23, 1, 21, § 36: juris est, Dig. 42, 1, 49.—*Comp.:* illius aestatis fluxus indubitatior est, Dig. 43, 13, 1, § 8.—*Advv.:* **indŭbĭtātē** and **indŭbĭtātō,** *undoubtedly.* (α) Form indubitate (class.); *sup.*, Oros. 3, 23 *fin.* (a false read. ap. Liv. 33, 40, 5; Vell. 2, 60, 4).—* (β) Form indubitato, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 9.

in-dŭbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to doubt of* (poet.); with *dat.:* viribus tuis, Verg. A. 8, 404: tuis moribus, Stat. S. 3, 5, 110.

in-dŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *not doubtful, certain* (post-Aug.): innocentia plurimorum, Tac. A. 14, 45: exempla, Quint. 5, 13, 24.—Hence, *adv.:* **indŭbĭē,** *doubtlessly,* Cassiod. Fragm. in Auct. Class. Tom. 3, 355 Mai.

indūcĭae, v. indutiae.

Indūcĭŏmărus, v. Indutiomarus.

in-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imp.* induce for induc, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18; induxti for induxisti, Ter. And. 5, 3, 12; induxis for induxeris, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 46), *v. a.* [in-duco], *to lead, bring,* or *conduct into* a place; *to lead* or *bring in* (class.); constr. with *in* and *acc.*, *dat.*, *acc.* only, or *absol.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *in* and *acc.:* oves et armenta in rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 12: aliquem in viam, id. ib. 3, 2, 18: exercitum in Macedoniam, Liv. 31, 28, 2: cohortem praetoriam in medios hostes, Sall. C. 60, 5: principes in cornua inducit, *leads against,* Liv. 30, 34, 11; so, Hannibal elephantos in primam aciem induci jussit, id. 27, 14, 6: in dextrum cornu elephantos, id. 44, 41, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 112 al.—(β) With *dat.* (mostly poet. and rare): age, moenibus induc, Stat. Th. 12, 326: fossâ mare urbi, Suet. Ner. 16.—(γ) With *acc.* only: princeps turmas inducit Asilas, Verg. A. 11, 620: inducunt venti nubilum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7.—(δ) *Absol.:* eâ (portâ) secundae legionis principes hastatosque inducit (sc. in urbem), Liv. 34, 15, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring forward, exhibit, represent* in the circus or on the stage: a me autem gladiatorum par nobilissimum inducitur, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; so, aliquem, Suet. Calig. 27 *fin.:* elephantos in circum, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: inducta est et Afranii Togata, quae Incendium inscribitur, Suet. Ner. 11; id. Claud. 34; 45; id. Tib. 42; cf.: pater ille, Terenti fabula quem miserum vixisse Inducit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 22.—**2.** *To bring into* or *before a court* (post-Aug.): inducta teste in senatu, Suet. Claud. 40: Firminus inductus in senatum, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 2: majestatis reos in curiam, Suet. Dom. 11.—**3.** *To bring home, take into one's family:* carasque toris inducere Thressas, Val. Fl. 2, 132: intra undecim dies quam illi novercam amore captus induxerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To put on* articles of dress: si sibi calceus perperam induceretur, Suet. Aug. 92: umeros albenti amictu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 67: togam super membra, Luc. 2, 387.—With Gr. *acc.:* tunicâque inducitur artus, Verg. A. 8, 457.—**2.** *To draw over, spread over, to overlay, overspread:* postes pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 142; Vitr. 7, 3: colorem picturae, i. e. *to varnish,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102: parieti ceram liquefactam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 122: cuti nitorem, id. 24, 8, 33, § 49: varias plumas, Hor. A. P. 2: humanam membris formam, Ov. M. 7, 642: omnibus viris magnitudine sua inducturus caliginem, *to overspread with darkness, to darken, obscure,* Vell. 2, 36, 1: pontem, *to throw a bridge across,* Curt. 5, 5: scuta ex cortice facta pellibus, *to cover,* Caes. B. G. 2, 33: coria super lateres, id. B. C. 2, 10: pulvis velut nube inducta omnia impleverat, Liv. 1, 29, 4: sed quae mutatis inducitur tot medicaminibus, Juv. 6, 471.—With Gr. *acc.:* (victima) inducta cornibus aurum, Ov. M. 7, 161; 10, 271.—**3.** *To level* the ground by filling up: ita inducto solo, ut nulla vestigia exstent, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194; hence, *to strike out, erase,* i. e. to level the wax in writing by drawing over it the broad end of the style: nomina jam facta sunt: sed vel induci, vel mutari possunt, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 2: senatus consultum, id. ib. 1, 20, 4.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring into, introduce:* seditionem atque discordiam in civitatem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: aliquid in nostros mores, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: set magna pars morem hunc induxerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 34: morem novorum judiciorum in rem publicam, Cic. Rab. Post. 4, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 9; Lact. Mort. Pers. 38, 4: novum verbum in linguam Latinam, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 43: pecuniam in rationem, *to bring into, set down in an account,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106: agrum alicui pecunia ingenti, *to charge* in an account, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: exemplum, Plin. Pan. 6, 2.—**2.** *To establish:* sublato judicum nomine potestas regalis inducta est, Lact. 4, 10, 15: quia nondum haec consuetudo erat inducta, Sen. Contr. 5 praef. § 4: vetus disciplina deserta, nova inducta, Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring in, introduce* in speaking or writing (an expression borrowed from the stage): hinc ille Gyges inducitur a Platone, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: gravem personam, id. Cael. 15, 35: Tiresiam deplorantem caecitatem suam, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115.—Of conversation, *to introduce:* puero me hic sermo inducitur, Cic. Att. 13, 19, 4: hanc rationem Epicurus induxit, id. Fat. 10: consuetudinem, id. Cael. 23, 58: dubitationem, Tac. A. 1, 7.—**2.** *To lead to* or *into; to move, excite, persuade; to mislead, seduce;* constr. with *in,* with *acc.* or *ad,* with *ut* or *inf.:* amici jacentem animum excitare, et inducere in spem cogitationemque meliorem, Cic. Lael. 15, 59; so, aliquem in spem, id. Off. 2, 15, 53: in rem utilem, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Q. Fr. 3, 4: in errorem, id. Off. 3, 13, 55: animum ad aliquid, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 67: aliquem pretio, gratia, spe, promissis (ad parricidium), *to mislead,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 16: multos in peccatum, *to seduce,* Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: ad maleficium, id. 2, 2, 3: ad misericordiam, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, *to move, excite,* Cic. Brut. 50, 188: Carthaginienses ad bellum, Nep. Hann. 8: ad credendum, id. Con. 3: vide, quo me inducas, Ter. And. 2, 3, 25: in quos (affectus) inducendus est judex, Quint. 11, 3, 58.—With *ut:* aliquem, ut mentiatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46.—With *inf.:* consulem promissis, sententiam promere, Tac. A. 12, 9.—**b.** Animum or in animum, *to bring one's mind to, to resolve, determine; to suppose, imagine:* id quod animum induxerat paulisper non tenuit, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—With *inf.* or *object-clause:* animum inducere, contra ea quae a me disputantur de divinatione, dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: opes contemnere, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: id me commissurum ne animum induxeris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 78: in animum inducunt suum, Jovem se placare posse, id. Rud. prol. 22: ne tute incommodam rem, ut quaequest, in animum induces pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: oro ut ne illis animum inducas credere, id. And. 5, 1, 15: qui huic animum assentari induxeris, id. Eun. 3, 2, 37: mea causa causam hanc justam esse animum inducite, id. Heaut. prol. 41; cf. id. Ad. 1, 1, 43: ut in animum induceret ad easdem venire epulas, Liv. 28, 18, 4; 1, 17, 4; 2, 18, 11: postremo Caesar in animum induxerat, laborare, vigilare, *had determined,* Sall. C. 54, 4: in animum, ejus vitam defendere, Cic. Sull. 30, 83; Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 5.—With *ut, ne,* or *quominus:* inducere animum possum, ne aegre patiar, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 5: inducere animum, ut patrem esse sese, oblivisceretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: in animum, quo minus illi indicarem, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6: quod consules in senatu ut pronuntiarent, in animum inducere non possent, Liv. 27, 9, 9; 2, 5, 7; 39, 12, 3.—**3.** *To delude, cajole, deceive:* hic eos, quibus erat ignotus, decepit, fefellit, induxit, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: socios induxit, decepit, destituit, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: semper, ut inducar, blandos offers mihi vultus, Tib. 1, 6, 1.—**4.** *To do* any thing *to* one (post-class.): injuriam adversus liberos suos testamento, Dig. 5, 2, 4.—Hence, **inductus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *introduced, foreign, strange* (post-Aug. and rare): insiticius et inductus sermo (opp. patrius), Plin. Ep. 4, 3 *fin.;* so, nihil inductum et quasi devium loquimur, id. ib. 5, 6, 44: arcessita et inducta, id. ib. 3, 18, 10.

inductĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [induco], *that may be drawn* or *smeared over* a thing (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 201; 203.

inductĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *introduced,* Gloss. Philox.; Aug. de Duab. Anim. 12, 18.

in-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a leading*

or *bringing into, introducing, admission* (class.). **I.** Lit.: nos aquarum inductionibus terris fecunditatem damus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: horum (juvenum in circum), *introduction, exhibition*, Liv. 44, 9, 5; so on the stage: ficta personarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205: prima trullis frequentetur inductio, *a plastering*, Pall. 1, 15.—Of *a striking out, erasing* of writing (cf. induco, I. C. 3.): lituras, inductiones, superductiones ipse feci, Dig. 28, 4, 1.—**B.** Transf., concr. **1.** *An awning* drawn over a theatre to protect the audience from the sun, Vitr. 10 praef.—**2.** *A fomentation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 216.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to induco, II. B. 2. b.), *a purpose, resolution, inclination, intention*: animi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 11, 32; id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: cedet profecto virtuti dolor et animi inductione languescet, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 31.—**B.** In partic., rhet. t. t. **1.** *Induction*, a mode of reasoning from known particulars to generals, the Gr. ἐπαγωγή, Cic. Top. 10, 42; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51; Quint. 5, 10, 73; 5, 11, 2 sq.: erroris, id. 9, 1, 31.—**2.** Personarum ficta, = προσωποποιΐα, *the introduction of a fictitious person*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.—**3.** Erroris inductio, = ἀποπλάνησις, *a leading into error, misguiding*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.—**4.** *An assumption, supposition*, Prisc. 1144 P.

inductīvus, a, um, *adj.* [induco], *relating to an assumption*, Prisc. 1144 P.—Hence, **inductīvē**, *adv.*, *by yielding*: indulgere (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 157.

inductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who stirs up* or *rouses* one, *a chastiser, scourger*: acerrimi, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 6.

* **inductōrium**, i, *n.* [id.], *a covering*: facere inductorium, Plin. Val. 1, 3.

inductōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *misleading*, August. contr. Acad. 1, 4.

inductrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that misleads* or *deceives*, App. Flor. 23 *fin.* al.

inductūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a covering, coating* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 148.

1. inductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from induco.

2. inductus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [induco], *an inducement, persuasion* (rare but class.): hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69: inductu alieno facere aliquid, *at another's persuasion*, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26.

* **indūcŭla**, ae, *f.* [induo], *a kind of under-garment worn by females*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 39.

indu-gredior, v. ingredior and in *init.*

in-dulceo, ēre, *v. n.* [in-dulcis], *to become very sweet*, Gloss. Philox.

(**in-dulcitas**, false read. for dulcitas, Caecil. ap. Non. 96, 29; v. Com. Rel. p. 60 Rib.)

in-dulco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make sweet, to sweeten* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: aquam amaram, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Vulg. Sirach, 38, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to speak sweetly*, Vulg. Sirach, 12, 15.

in-dulcōro, 1, *v. a.*, *to make very sweet*, Gloss. Philox.

indulgens tis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from indulgeo.

indulgenter, *adv.*, v. indulgeo *fin.*

indulgentĭa, ae, *f.* [indulgens], *indulgence, gentleness, complaisance, tenderness, fondness* (class.). **I.** Of persons: quid est dignius, in quo omnis nostra diligentia indulgentiaque consumatur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 112: in hujus (matris) sinu indulgentiaque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4: a corporis obsequio indulgentiaque discedere, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; with benevolentia, id. ib. 13, 35: materiam sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit, Juv. 7, 21.—With *in* and *acc.*: Caesaris in se, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 8: ejus nimia indulgentia in Lepidum, Planc. ad Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4: pro sua indulgentia in suos, Balb. et Opp. ad Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 2.—With *gen. obj.*: qui simili sensu atque indulgentia filiarum commovemini, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 112.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things (post-Aug.): caeli, i. e. *mild weather*, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16; 18, 21, 50, § 186: fortunae, Vell. 2, 80.—**B.** *A remission* (post-class.). (α) Of punishment, Capitol. Anton. 6, § 3.—(β) Of taxation, Amm. 16, 5, 16.

indulgĕo, si, tum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; cf. dulcis], *to be courteous* or *complaisant; to be kind, tender, indulgent to; to be pleased with* or *inclined to, to give one's self up to, yield to, indulge in* a thing (as joy or grief); *to concede, grant, allow.* **I.** *V. n.* (class.); constr. with the *dat.* **A.** In gen.: Aeduorum civitati Caesar praecipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 7, 40: sic sibi indulsit, ut, etc., *indulged himself so, took such liberties*, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: indulgebat sibi liberalius, quam, ut, etc., id. Chabr. 3: irae, Liv. 3, 53, 7: indulgent sibi latius ipsi, Juv. 14, 234: ipsa sibi imbecillitas indulget, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: indulgent consules legionum ardori, Liv. 9, 43, 19: dolori, Nep. Reg. 1: genio, Pers. 5, 151: amori, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10: precibus, id. ib. 4, 15, 11: gaudio, id. ib. 5, 15, 1: desiderio alicujus, id. ib. 10, 34, 1: odio, Liv. 40, 5, 5: lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 142: animo, *to give way to passion* or *to anger*, id. ib. 12, 598: regno, *to delight in*, Luc. 7, 54: ordinibus, *give room to, set apart*, Verg. G. 2, 277.—(β) With *acc.* of the person (ante-class. and poet.): eri, qui nos tantopere indulgent, Afran. ap. Non. 502, 11 (Fragm. Com. v. 390 Rib.): te indulgebant, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 34; id. Eun. 2, 1, 16.—*Pass.*: animus indulgeri potuisset, *be pleased*, Gell. praef. 1.—**B.** Esp., *to give one's self up to, to be given* or *addicted to, to indulge in*: veteres amicitias spernere, indulgere novis, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: labori, Verg. A. 6, 135: theatris, Ov. R. Am. 751: eloquentiae, Quint. 10, 1, 84: somno, Tac. A. 16, 19.—*Pass. impers.*: nihil relicturus, si aviditati indulgeretur, quod in aerarium referret, Liv. 45, 35, 6: sero petentibus non indulgebitur, Gai. Inst. 4, 164.—**II.** *V. a.*, *to concede, allow, grant, permit, give, bestow as a favor, confer* (post-Aug.): alicui usum pecuniae, Suet. Aug. 41: ornamenta consularia procuratoribus, id. Claud. 24: damnatis arbitrium mortis, id. Dom. 11: insignia triumphi indulsit Caesar, Tac. A. 11, 20: patientiam flagello, i. e. *to submit to patiently*, Mart. 1, 105, 3: nil animis in corpora juris natura indulget, *grants no power*, Juv. 2, 140: basia plectro, id. 6, 384: si forte indulsit cura soporem, id. 13, 217: veniam pueris, *to make allowance for*, id. 8, 168.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): incolere templa, Sil. 14, 672.—*Pass.*: qui jam nunc sanguinem meum sibi indulgeri aequum censet, Liv. 40, 15, 16: rerum ipsa natura in eo quod indulsisse homini videtur, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 2: abolitio reorum, quae publice indulgetur, *is granted*, Dig. 48, 16, 17.—**B.** Se alicui, *in mal. part.*, Juv. 2, 165 al.—Hence, **indulgens**, entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Indulgent, kind*, or *tender to* one, *fond of* one; constr. with *dat.*, or *in* with *acc.* (class.). (α) With *dat.*: obsequium peccatis indulgens praecipitem amicum ferri sinit, Cic. Lael. 24, 89.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: civitas minime in captivos indulgens, Liv. 22, 61, 1.—(γ) *Absol.*: quo ipsum nomen amantius, indulgentiusque maternum, hoc illius matris singulare scelus, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: ministri irarum, Liv. 24, 25, 9.—**B.** *Addicted to*: aleae indulgens, *addicted to dicing*, Suet. Aug. 70.—**C.** In *pass.*, *fondly loved*: fili, indulgentissime adulescens, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 10, 13.—*Adv.*: **indulgenter**, *indulgently, kindly, tenderly*: nimis indulgenter loqui, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: bestiae multa faciunt indulgenter, id. Fin. 2, 33, 109.—*Comp.*: dii alios indulgentius tractant, Sen. Ben. 4, 32.—*Sup.*: indulgentissime, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 5.

indulgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [indulgeo], *indulgence*, for indulgentia (ante-class.): indulgitate victus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 126, 9: indulgitate liberum, Cael. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 345.

indultor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a favorer* (late Lat.): legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

indultum, i, *n.* [id.], *indulgence, permission, grace, favor* (post-class.): legis, Cod. Th. 4, 15, 1: principis, id. ib. 3, 10, 1.

1. indultus, a, um, *Part.*, from indulgeo.

2. indultus, ūs, *m.* [indulgeo], *leave, permission* (late Lat.): indultu clementiae tuae scribere, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

indūmentum, i, *n.* [induo], *a garment* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: indumenta induere, Gell. 16, 19, 12: oris, *a mask*, Bass. ap. Gell. 5, 7.—**II.** Transf., *a covering, clothing*: carnis indumenta, i. e. *bodies*, Prud. Cath. 9, 99.—**III.** Trop.: indumento justitiae velare, Lact. 6, 13, 12.

indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ĕre, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. ἐνδύω], *to put on* an article of dress or ornament (class.). **I.** Lit.: Herculi tunicam, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: sibi torquem, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: galeam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: zmaragdos et sardonychas, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 85: anulum, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: alicui insignia Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 598.—*Pass.*, with a Gr. *acc.*: Androgei galeam clipeique insigne decorum Induitur, Verg. A. 2, 392: et eamst (sc. vestem) indutus? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 40: scalas, *to place a ladder on one's shoulders by putting one's head between the rounds*, Ov. M. 14, 650: se in aliquid, or with the *dat.*, *to fall into* or *upon, to be entangled in, be covered with, adorned with*; with *in* and *acc.*: se in laqueum, Plaut. Cas. 1, 25: cum venti se in nubem induerint, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44: cum se nux plurima silvis induet in florem, *clothe* or *deck itself*, Verg. G. 1, 188; cf.: quos induerat Circe in vultus ac terga ferarum, i. e. *clothed with the forms of*, id. A. 7, 20.—With *abl.*: se vallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: se hastis, Liv. 44, 41, 9: pomis se arbos induit, *decks itself with*, Verg. G. 4, 143: vites se induunt uvis, Col. 4, 24, 12: cinis induit urbes, *covers, envelops*, Val. Fl. 4, 509: Aegyptus . . . tantis segetibus induebantur, Plin. Pan. 30: num majore fructu vitis se induerit? Anthol. Lat. 5, 69, 5 Burm.: foliis sese induit arbor, Ov. M. 7, 280.—**II.** Trop., *to put on, assume*: habes somnum imaginem mortis eamque quotidie induis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ponit enim personam amici, cum induit judicis, *assumes the part of a judge*, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: juvenis longe alius ingenio, quam cujus simulationem induerat, Liv. 1, 56, 7: sibi cognomen, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: et illorum (mortuorum regum) sibi nomina quasi personas aliquas induerunt, Lact. 2, 16, 3: magnum animum, Tac. A. 11, 7: mores Persarum, Curt. 6, 6: munia ducis, Tac. A. 1, 69: falsos pavores, id. H. 4, 38: hostiles spiritus, id. ib. 4, 57: habitus ac voces dolentum, id. A. 4, 12: seditionem, *to engage in*, id. ib. 2, 15: societatem, id. ib. 12, 13: proditorem et hostem, *to assume the part of traitor and enemy*, id. ib. 16, 28: diversa, *to assume different opinions, take different sides*, id. ib. 6, 33: personis fictam orationem, *to attribute*, Quint. 4, 1, 28: et eloquentiam pueris induunt adhuc nascentibus, *impose upon*, Petr. S. 4: sua confessione induatur ac juguletur, necesse est, *entangle himself*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 166: videte, in quot se laqueos induerit, quorum ex nullo se umquam expediet, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 102: se in captiones, id. Div. 2, 17, 41: non se purgavit, sed indicavit atque induit, id. Mur. 25, 51.

indŭpĕdĭo and **indŭpĕdĭtus**, a, um; v. impedio, etc., and in *init.*

indŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.*; v. imperans and in *init.*

indŭpĕro, indŭpĕrātor, etc.; v. impero, etc., and in *init.*

indūrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from induro.

in-dūresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become hard, to harden* (cf. percallesco; post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: si vetus condyloma jam induruit, Cels. 6, 18, 8: grana, Col. 2, 20, 2.—**II.** Trop.: miles induruerat pro Vitellio, *had become unalterably firm in his attachment to Vitellius*, Tac. H. 3, 61: in pravum, *to become hardened in*, Quint. 1, 3, 12.

in-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to make hard, to harden* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit.: nivem Indurat Boreas, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 14: sues indurantes attritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.—**B.** Trop., *to harden, steel*: indurandus est animus, Sen. Ep. 51: adversus omnia, quae accidere possunt, id. ib. 4: frontem, *to render shameless*, id. Ben. 7, 28.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become hard, harden*: quae (creta) si induraverit, Veg. 3, 82, 2.—Hence, **indūrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *hardened.* **A.** Lit.: robora indurata flammis, Stat. Th. 4, 64.—**B.** Trop.: induratus praeter spem resistendo hostium timor, Liv. 30, 18, 3: Germanis quid induratius ad omnem patientiam? Sen. Ira, 1, 11.

1. Indus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰνδός, *of* or *belonging to India, Indian* (as an *adj.* almost exclusively poet.): ebur, Verg. A. 12, 67: dens, *ivory*, Cat. 64, 48: belua, i. e. elephas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 7: conchae, *pearls*, Prop. 1, 8, 39 (1, 8 b. 13 M.).—*Plur.:* **Indi,** ōrum, *the inhabitants of India, Indians*, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: extremi, Cat. 11, 2; Mela, 1, 2, 3 sq.; 3, 7, 3.—In *sing.:* **Indus,** i, *m.* **A.** Trop. **1.** *An Indian*, collect., Verg. G. 2, 172; Ov. A. A. 3, 130.—**2.** *An elephant's driver, mahout*, Liv. 38, 14, 2.—**B.** Transf. (poet.). **1.** *An Ethiopian*, Verg. G. 4, 293.—**2.** *An Arabian* (sing. collect.), Ov. F. 3, 720.

2. Indus, i, *m.*, = Ἰνδός, *the name of two rivers.* **I.** *The Indus, that empties into the Indian Ocean*, now *Sind*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Mel. 3, 7; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 24 al.—**II.** *A river in Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 103; Liv. 38, 14, 2.

* **indūsĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [indusium], *a maker of women's under-garments*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; cf.: indusiarii vestiarii, Gloss. Isid.

indūsĭātus (in Varr. L. L. 5, § 131, written intusiatus; cf. indusium), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has on an under-garment* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47: pueri, App. M. 2, p. 123; 10, p. 253.

indūsio, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to clothe* (post-class.): aliqua re, Mart. Cap. 1, § 65; 2, § 114.

indūsĭum (in Varr. L. L. 5, § 131, written intusium), ii, *n.* [induo], *a woman's under-garment*, Varr. l. l.: indusium est vestimentum, quod corpori intra plurimas vestes adhaeret, quasi intusium, Non. 539, 32; cf. indusium χιτωνίσκος, Gloss. Philox.

1. industrĭa, ae, *f.* [industrius], *diligence, activity, assiduity, industry:* ingenium industriā alitur, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: in agendo, id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: qui in scribendo tantum industriae ponam, *spend so much pains on writing*, id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: magnā industriā bellum apparavit, Nep. Ages. 3, 2: itineris, *assiduity on the journey*, Suet. Aug. 8: illi numquam super industriam fortuna fuit, *did not surpass his assiduity*, Sall. J. 95, 4 al.: qui ipsus se contemnit, in eo est indoles industriae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41: de or ex industria, *diligently, assiduously;* and hence, esp., *on purpose, purposely, intentionally:* de industria, Cic. Or. 44, 151; id. Off. 1, 7, 24; Ter. And. 4, 4, 56; Curt. 5, 3, 9; 5, 4, 8; 6, 1, 3 al.: ex industria, Liv. 1, 56, 8; 26, 51, 11; Curt. 6, 5, 7 al.; also simply: industriā, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 37; Plin. 16, 1, 2, § 5; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 16; and: ob industriam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 11.—Rarely in *plur.:* summis opibus atque industriis, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 1; so Auct. Her. 3, 7, 14 (cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 7, p. 433).

2. Industrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city in Liguria, on the right bank of the Padus*, now *Monteù di Po*, near *Chivasso*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49; 3, 16, 20, § 122.—Hence, **Industriensis,** e, *adj.*, Tab. Aenea ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. p. 230.

industrĭē, *adv.*, v. industrius *fin.*

industrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. industriosus.

industrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [industria], *very active, diligent*, or *industrious* (post-Aug.), Cassiod. Var. 8, 33; Sen. Prov. 2 dub.; Val. Max. 3, 4, 2 dub.—Hence, *adv.:* **industrĭōsē,** *very industriously*, Cassiod. Var. 5, 1; Suet. Vit. Juv.—*Comp.*, Fronto ad M. Caes. 4, 3 *med.*—*Sup.*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.

industrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. indo for in, and struo; lit. building within, i. e. active within; hence], *active, diligent, assiduous, industrious* (class.): homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: homines vigilantes, sobrii, industrii, id. Cael. 31, 74; id. Att. 8, 11, 13, § 1: vir acer et industrius in rebus gerendis, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: industrios ac ignavos pax in aequo tenet, Tac. A. 12, 12: petit aquilas armis industrius, Juv. 8, 52.—*Comp.:* industrior or industriior (ante-class.): quo neque industrior de juventute erat, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 72: imperator exercitum industriiorem facit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.—*Adv.:* **industrĭē,** *diligently, industriously:* rem publicam curare, Cato ap. Charis. p. 181 P.: ut ea diligenter industrieque administrarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: tueri Siciliam, Quint. 5, 13, 35: causas actitare, Suet. Galb. 3.

indūtĭae (less correctly **-cĭae**), ārum, *f.* [for indu-itiae, from indu for in and ire, a going into rest or retirement; cf. Aur. ap. Gell. 1, 25, 17; hence], *a cessation of hostilities, a truce, armistice* (class.). **I.** Lit.: indutiae sunt belli feriae, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 25, 2; cf. the context: cum triginta dierum essent cum hoste pactae indutiae, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: biennii, Liv. 10, 5, 12: indutias facere, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: inire aequis condicionibus, Plin. Pan. 11, 5: petere, Nep. Ages. 2: conservare, id. ib.: tollere, *to put an end to*, Liv. 30, 4, 8: agitare, Sall. J. 31, 4: per indutias, *during the truce*, Liv. 30, 37, 6.—**II.** Transf., *a cessation, pause* (ante- and post-class.): immo indutiae parumper fiant, si quid vis loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 233: *delay in paying a tax*, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34: noctis indutiae, *the stillness of night*, App. M. 2, p. 126 *init.*—Of a *truce* in a lovers' quarrel: injuriae, suspiciones, inimicitiae, indutiae, Bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15.

* **indūtĭlis** e, *adj.* [induo], *that can be inserted* or *joined in:* vomis, Cato, R. R. 135, 2 dub.

Indūtĭomārus (Induciom-), i, *m.*, *a chief of the Treviri*, Caes. B. G. 5, 3.

indūtor, tōris, *m.* [induo], *a wearer* (late Lat.): fabularum sartor aut indutor, Aug. c. Faust. 8.

* **indūtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that can be put on:* pellis, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, § 79.

1. indūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from induo.

2. indūtus, ūs, *m.* [induo], *a putting on* (very rare; only indutui and indutibus in use): prius dein quae indutui, tum amictui quae sunt tangam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.; Symm. Ep. 3, 10; Varr. L. L. 10, § 27 Müll.: vestis, quam indutui ad corpus tunicam interulam, App. Flor. n. 9, p. 346; id. Mag. p. 310, 23.—Concr., *apparel, raiment:* indutibus imperatoriae majestatis ornatus, Amm. 30, 7, 4; 24, 2, 5.

indŭvĭae, ārum, *f.* [id.], *clothes, garments* (ante- and post-class.): tuae, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 9: nudata induviis, Prud. Psych. 578.

(**indŭvĭum,** false reading for inductis, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 35; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

‡ **inebrae,** aves, quae in auguriis aliquid fieri prohibent; et prorsus omnia inebra appellantur, quae tardant vel morantur agentem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 109 Müll.

ĭnēbrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inebrio], *inebriation* (late Lat.), Aug. de Civ. Dei, 16, 1.

ĭnēbrĭātor, ōris, *m.* [inebrio], *one who makes drunk* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 18.

ĭn-ēbrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make drunk, inebriate* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: palma vescentes inebriat, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103; id. 14, 1, 3, § 17; Sen. Ep. 83, 27.—**B.** Transf., of colors, *to saturate:* amethystum inebriatur Tyrio, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 139.—Of plants: inebriatae radices, i. q. nimis irrigatae, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 247.—**II.** Trop.: aurem, *to fill full of talk*, Juv. 9, 113.

ĭn-ĕdax, ācis, *adj.*, *not voracious, that eats little*, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [2. in-edo], *an abstaining from food, fasting* (class.): tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inediā succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: vigiliis et inedia necatus, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 82: inediam sustinere, Cels. 1, 3: inediā vitam finire, i. e. *to starve one's self to death*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 1; cf.: inediā mori, Gell. 3, 10, 15.—In *plur.:* inedias durare, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283.

* **ĭn-ēdĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not made known, unknown:* cura, Ov. P. 4, 16, 39.

ĭn-effābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unutterable, unpronounceable* (Plinian): nomina, Plin. 5 praef. § 1: verba, id. 28, 2, 4, § 20.—*Adv.:* **ĭneffābĭlĭter,** *unutterably, ineffably* (late Lat.): Deus ineffabiliter artifex, Aug. Enchir. 89.

ĭn-effābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *unutterableness, ineffableness* (late Lat.): visionis, Aug. Ep. 147.

ĭn-effābĭlĭter, adv., v. in-effabilis *fin.*

ĭneffectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-efficio], *not carried out, incomplete*, Hier. in Didym. de Spir. Sanc. 5, 8 *init.*

ĭn-effĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [inefficax], *inefficacy* (late Lat.): libertatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 94.

ĭneffĭcācĭter, *adv.*, v. inefficax *fin.*

ĭn-effĭcax, ācis, *adj.*, *ineffectual, inefficient* (post-Aug.). (*α*) With *gen.:* vox inefficax verborum, *unproductive of, unable to produce*, Sen. Ira, 1, 3.—(*β*) *Absol.:* ratio, Sen. Ira, 1, 10: dii, id. Ben. 4, 4.—*Comp.*, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 109: parentes inefficacissimi, i.e. *very weak*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 415, 10.—*Adv.:* **ĭneffĭcācĭter,** *ineffectually, in vain*, Dig. 49, 8, 2; Cod. Just. 6, 35, 2; Symm. Ep. 6, 53.

ĭn-effĭgĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-effigio], *that cannot be portrayed* or *delineated* (late Lat.): anima, Tert. Anim. 24.

ĭn-effĭgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *without form, shapeless* (post-class.): fetus (with informis), Gell. 17, 10, 3: anima, Tert. Anim. 9.

ĭn-effrēnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbridled*, trop. (late Lat.): cupiditates, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4.

ĭn-effŭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-effugio], *unavoidable, inevitable* (post-class.): necessitas ultionis, App. de Mundo, p. 75 *fin.*

(**ĭn-effūsus,** false reading for in effusum, App. M. 2, p. 122.)

ĭn-ēlăbōrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unlabored, unstudied*, trop. (post-Aug.): oratio, Sen. Tranq. 1, 9: deliciae, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31.—**II.** *Obtained without labor:* pabulum, Ambros. ap. Luc. 7, § 124.

ĭn-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj.*, *not choice* or *elegant; tasteless, inelegant* (class.): orationis non inelegans copia, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: deliciae (with illepidae), Cat. 6, 2: odor non inelegans, *a not unpleasant odor*, Plin. 21, 25, 98, § 169.—**II.** Transf., *unreasonable, inconsistent* (late Lat.): nam inelegans esse visum est ex heredis persona incipere obligationem, Gai. Inst. 3, 100.—*Adv.:* **ĭnēlĕganter,** *not choicely, tastelessly, inelegantly:* scribere, Cic. Brut. 26, 101; Gell. 17, 2, 26: dividere, *without discrimination, without judgment*, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 26; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 10.

ĭn-ēlĕgantĭa, ae, *f.*, *tastelessness, inelegance;* only as law t. t., *want of harmony, inconsistency* (with the general system of law; cf. Austin, Jurisprud. Lect. XXX. p. 552): inelegantia juris motus, Gai. Inst. 1, 84; 85.

ĭn-ēlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [2. in-eloquor], *unutterable* (late Lat.): gemitibus ineloquacibus, Novat. de Trin. 29.

ĭn-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [id.], *ineloquent* (eccl. Lat.): indocti et ineloquentes, Lact. Opif. D. 20, 5.

ĭn-ēlŏquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *unutterable, ineffable*, for ineffabilis (eccl. Lat.): fructus, Lact. 7, 11: praemium, id. 7, 5, 9.

ĭn-ēluctābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *from which one cannot extricate one's self, unavoidable, inevitable* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: caenum, Stat. Th. 9, 502.—**II.** Trop.: tempus, Verg. A. 2, 324: fatum, id. ib. 8, 334; Vell. 2, 57 *fin.*

ĭn-ēlŭĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-eluo], *that cannot be washed out, indelible* (eccl. Lat.): fucus, Lact. 7, 20, 9: maculae, id. Ira D. 23, § 24.

ĭn-ēmendābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be amended, incorrigible* (post-Aug.): pravitas, Quint. 1, 1, 37: incommoda oris, id. 11, 3, 12: affectus, Sen. Ira, 3, 41.

ĭn-ēmendātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unamended, incorrect* (late Lat.): dum de inemendatis scribuntur inemendatiora, Hier. in Ezech. 40, 5; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 565.

‡ **ĭn-ēmensus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unmeasured*, Not. Tir. p. 18.

ĭnēmĕrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-emereor], *that cannot be merited, cannot be earned* (late Lat.), Tert. Res Carn. 18.

inēmĭgrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-emigro] (eccl. Lat.): immobilis et inemigrabilis Deus, *not capable of removing*, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job. 2, p. 128.

* **in-ēmŏrĭor,** tuus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to die in* or *at* any thing (for the more usual immo-

rior); with *dat.:* spectaculo, Hor. Epod. 5, 34.

ĭn-emptus (inemtus), a, um, *adj.*, *unbought, unpurchased* (poet. and post-Aug.): dapes, Verg. G. 4, 133; Hor. Epod. 2, 48: consulatus, Tac. H. 2, 60.

ĭn-ēnarrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be related* or *described, indescribable* (mostly post-Aug.): mira quadam et incredibili atque inenarrabili pietate, Vell. 2, 99, 2: labor, Liv. 44, 5, 1: tabes (jecoris), id. 41, 15, 2: natura fluminum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 22: ratio, Quint. 11, 3, 177: habitus, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21.

ĭn-ēnarrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-enarro], *not adapted for relation*, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

ĭn-ēnarrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexplained* (late Lat.): quod reliquimus inenarratum, Gell. 12, 6, 1: verba, id. 19, 14, 5.

ĭnēnātābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-enato], *from which one cannot swim out* (post-class.): profundum, Tert. Idol. 24.

ĭnēnōdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-enodo], *that cannot be freed from knots, cannot be unravelled* (only in the trop. signif. class.). **I.** Lit.: capillus, App. Mag. p. 276, 15.—**II.** Trop., *that cannot be explained, inexplicable*, Att. ap. Non. 15, 10 (Fragm. Trag. v. 75 Rib.): res, Cic. Fat. 9, 18.

ĭn-ēnormis, e, *adj.*, *not irregular, not immoderate* (post-class.): proceritas, App. M. 2, p. 115, 22.

ĭnēnuntĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-enuntio], *unspeakable* (post-class.): quiddam, Censor. de Die Nat. 19.

ĭn-ĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, īre (iniri only ap. Vop. Procul. 12, 7; *fut.* iniet, Sen. Ben. 21, 2), *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To go into, to enter* a place (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., constr. with *acc.*, or with *in* and *acc.* (*a*) With *acc.:* illius domum, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: urbem, Liv. 3, 24, 8: Argolicas acies non ignarus ini (i. e. inii), Stat. Th. 8, 107: convivia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: viam, iter, *to enter on a journey*, id. Mur. 12, 26.—*Pass.:* nemus nullis illud initur equis, Ov. F. 3, 266: (Hispania) prima Romanis inita provinciarum, Liv. 28, 12, 12.—(*β*) With *in* and *acc.:* in urbem, Liv. 24, 9, 2.—**2.** In partic., *to know*, in mal. part., Liv. 41, 13, 2: reginam, Drusillam, Anton. ap. Suet. Aug. 69: feminae viros ineunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 21; so of animals, *to pair*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 178.—*Pass.:* vacca ab agresti tauro inita, Liv. 41, 13, 2; cf.: sic velut inita arbor fecundo semine fertilior exstat, Col. 5, 9, 16.—**B.** Trop., *to enter upon, begin* a business, an enterprise, occupation, office, etc.: magistratum, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 2: consulatum, Liv. 24, 9, 7: imperium, Suet. Tib. 67.—*Pass.:* inito magistratu, Liv. 36, 1, 1: magnum et difficile certamen iniens, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31; Curt. 4, 3, 12: proelium, id. Off. 1, 11, 37; Vell. 2, 55, 3; Suet. Tib. 2; id. Vesp. 4: pugnas, Verg. A. 11, 912: bellum, Curt. 5, 9, 4.—*Pass.:* bellum cum rege Philippo initum est, Liv. 31, 5, 1; 36, 1, 5: numerum, *to go into an enumeration*, i. e. *to enumerate, give the number:* numerus interfectorum haud facile iniri potuit, Liv. 38, 23, 6: numerus inibatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: rationem, *to make an estimate:* rationem inire oportet operarum, dierum, Cato, R. R. 2, 2; cf.: initâ subductâque ratione, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: inire rationem also freq. signifies, *to calculate, consider, find out, devise, contrive:* rogo, ut adjuves ineasque rationem, quemadmodum ea mulier Romam perducatur, id. Fam. 13, 28, 2: mihi ineunda ratio, et via reperiunda est, qua ad Apronii quaestum possim pervenire, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: ut multa tam gravis depelleretur, a me inita ratio est, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: rationem de re, id. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem, Nep. Hann. 10, 3: aestimationem, *to make an estimate, to estimate, value*, Sen. Ben. 3, 8 *fin.:* mensuram agrorum, *to take the measure of, to measure, survey*, Col. 5, 3, 1: societatem cum aliquo, *to enter into* or *form an association with a person*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 3; so of an *alliance*, Suet. Tib. 2: bellum, *to take part in*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37; Curt. 5, 9, 4: pugnas, *to begin*, Verg. A. 11, 912: pugnam, Vell. 1, 9, 3; 2, 55, 3: indutias, *to conclude, make*, Plin. Pan. 11, 5: consilium, *to form a plan*, Ov. F. 3, 380: consilia inibat, quemadmodum a Gergovia discederet, *formed plans, considered, deliberated*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: consilium facinoris contra vitam alicujus, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: gratiam, *to get into the good graces, obtain the favor of:* plures ineuntur gratiae, si, etc., *the favor of many is gained*, id. Brut. 57, 209: gratiam ab aliquo, Nep. Alcib. 9 *fin.:* apud regem initam gratiam volebant, Liv. 36, 5, 3: summam gratiam a bonis omnibus, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 3: viam, *to find out a way* to do any thing: ineamus viam aliquam, qua utri utris imperent, decerni possit, Liv. 1, 23, 9: suffragia, i. q. dare, id. 3, 17, 4; 3, 25, 4: initâ aestate, *in the beginning of*, Caes. B. G. 2, 2; 2, 35, 2; cf.: initâ hieme, id. ib. 3, 7, 1.—Poet.: somnum, *to fall asleep*, Verg. E. 1, 56: ipse ego paulisper pro te tua munera inibo, *to undertake*, id. A. 5, 846: formam vitae, *to enter upon a course of life*, Tac. A. 1, 74: teque adeo decus hoc aevi, te consule (puer), inibit, Pollio, *he will enter on this golden age during your consulship*, Verg. E. 4, 11 Ladew.; cf. Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** *v. n.* (= incipere), *to make a beginning, to begin:* ex ineunte aevo, Lucr. 5, 859; so, ineunte vere, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35 *fin.:* ineunte aestate, id. Att. 4, 2, 6: ab ineunte aetate, id. de Or. 1, 21, 97: ab ineunte adulescentia, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 4; Nep. Alcib. 2, 2; cf. id. Them. 1, 1 al.

‡ **in eopte** eo ipso, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110 Müll.

ĭneptē, *adv.*, v. ineptus *fin.*

ĭneptĭa, ae, *f.* [ineptus], *silliness, folly, absurdity* (in *sing.* ante- and post-class.): tua, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 31; Plaut. Merc. prol. 26. —**II.** *Plur.:* **ĭneptĭae**, ārum, *sillinesses, fooleries, trifles, absurdities* (class.): omnium ineptiarum haud scio an ulla sit major, quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18; id. ib. 124, 111; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: paene aniles, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: sententiarum, Suet. Aug. 86: hujusmodi ineptiis se immiscere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 3.

ĭneptĭo, īre, *v. n.* [id.], *to talk* or *act absurdly, to trifle, play the fool* (poet.): ineptis, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 11; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 73: desinas ineptire, Cat. 8, 1.

ĭneptĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [ineptiae], *an absurdity, folly*, Aus. Idyll. 11.

* **ĭneptĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [ineptus], for ineptia, *absurdity:* homo ineptitudinis cumulatus, Caecil. ap. Non. 128, 15 (Com. Fragm. v. 61 Rib.).

ĭneptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aptus], *unsuitable, impertinent, improper, tasteless, senseless, silly, pedantic, absurd, inept, without tact* (class.): quem enim nos ineptum vocamus, is mihi videtur ab hoc nomen habere ductum, quod non sit aptus. Idque in sermonis nostri consuetudine perlate patet. Nam qui aut tempus quid postulet, non videt, aut plura loquitur, aut se ostentat, aut eorum quibuscum est, vel dignitatis, vel commodi rationem non habet, aut denique in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, is ineptus esse dicitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: nihil insolens aut ineptum, id. Or. 9, 29: negotium, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: causa, Ter. And. 1, 5, 22: lusibus advertere numen ineptis, Ov. Tr. 2, 223: sententiae inepto inanique impetu, Gell. 12, 2, 1: ineptus et jactantior hic paulo est (i. q. nimis officiosus, negotiosus ardelio), Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: chartae, *waste-paper*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 270: lictor, *foolish, impertinent*, Pers. 5, 175.—*Comp.:* quod est multo ineptius, Quint. 9, 2, 70.—*Sup.:* ineptissimae figurae, Quint. 9, 3, 100: ineptissimum est, with a *subject-clause*, id. 1, 7, 2; 11, 3, 126.—As an abusive epithet: quid est, inepta, quid rides? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 6; so, inepte, Ov. R. Am. 472; id. Am. 1, 14, 36; id. A. A. 1, 306.—*Adv.:* **ĭneptē**, *improperly, impertinently, foolishly, absurdly, ineptly* (class.): interdum inepte stultus es, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 64: disserere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: dicere, id. Brut. 82, 284: nil molitur inepte, Hor. A. P. 140: inepte et frigide uti verbis, Gell. 13, 24, 7: fautor (= favens), Hor. S. 1, 10, 2: cornicari, Pers. 5, 12.—*Comp.:* delirare, Lact. Inst. 3, 17.—*Sup.:* ineptissime fieri, Quint. 11, 3, 131.

* **in-ĕquĭtābĭlis**, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be ridden upon, unfit for riding:* campi, Curt. 8, 14, 3.

ĭn-ĕquĭto, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to ride upon* or *over* any thing (post-class.). **I.** Lit., with *dat.:* Sarmatae patentibus campis inequitant, Flor. 4, 12, 20: horrenti fascino, Arn. 4, 7.—**B.** Transf., with *acc.:* Aurora caelum inequitabat, *traversed the sky*, i. e. *the day broke*, App. M. 3, p. 129; id. ib. 6, p. 177 *fin.*—And in mal. part.: vestras matronas, Arn. 4, 131.—**II.** Trop.: medicina audet inequitare philosophiae, i. e. *to insult*, Macr. S. 7, 15, 15: frustra inequitas nobis, Arn. 7, p. 235.

‡ **ĭnermat** armis spoliat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110.

ĭn-ermis, e, and **in-ermus**, a, um (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 88), *adj.* [2. in-arma], *unarmed, without weapons, defenceless.* **I.** Form inermis. **A.** Lit.: si spoliatum, inermem recepisset Antonium, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 3: inermibus vim facere (opp. armatis), id. Caecin. 22, 63; cf. ib. 12; 61, 60 sq.: milites, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: manus peditum inermium, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 3: praedas ex agro inermi ac nudo praesidiis agens, Liv. 29, 4, 7; cf. Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: frater tendebat inermes infelix palmas, Verg. A. 10, 595; 11, 414; 674: inermia frustra bracchia tendens, Ov. M. 5, 175.—**2.** Transf.: legati, *without an army*, Tac. H. 2, 81; cf. id. ib. 1, 11; 3, 5: gingiva, *toothless*, Juv. 10, 200: virus, *weak*, Prud. Cath. 3, 154.—**B.** Trop.: carmen, i. e. *that wounds no one, harmless*, Ov. Ib. 2; cf. Prop. 4, 6, 32: in altera philosophiae parte inermis ac nudus est, *unprepared, not well versed*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: omnia tractanda putabat inermi justitia, Juv. 4, 80.—**II.** Form inermus: cum paucis inermis (al. inermibus), Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 1: magna multitudo sed inermorum, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: ab inermis pedibus, Sall. J. 107, 1 (in other passages of Sall. the read. is dub.; cf. Kritz, J. 113, 6; Fabri, ib. 94, 2).

ĭn-errābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-erro], *unerring* (post-class.): meatus, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 27: orbis, id. de Mundo, p. 58, 6: computatio, August. Civ. Dei, 21, 8.

ĭn-errans, ntis, *adj.*, *not wandering, immovable, fixed;* of the fixed stars: stellae eae, quae inerrantes vocantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54; 3, 20, 51; Lact. 2, 5, 18.

ĭn-erro, 1, *v. n.*, *to wander* or *ramble about in* a place (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Diana montibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3; cf.: ignis aedibus, Stat. S. 1, 5, 58.—**II.** Trop.: memoria imaginis oculis inerrabat, *swam before the eyes*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6: quod tibi si versus noster totusve, minusve, vel bene sit notus, summo vel inerret in ore, Tib. 4, 1, 202 (dub.; Müll. inhaereat).—Of those engaged in dancing: decoros ambitus, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19.

ĭners, ertis (*abl.* inerti, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227: inerte, Ov. P. 1, 5, 8; 1, 10, 14), *adj.* [2. in-ars], *unskilled* in any art or trade, *without skill, unskilful* (class.): ut perhibetur iners, ars in quo non erit ulla, Lucil. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 158: artes, quibus qui carebant, inertes a majoribus nominabantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115: versus, *artless* (= sine arte et gravitate facti), Hor. A. P. 445.—In partic., = iners dicendi, arte dicendi carens: homo non inertissimus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 67.—**II.** In gen., *inactive, idle, indolent, sluggish, inert.* **A.** Of living beings: linguâ factiosi, inertes operâ, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13: silvicolae homines bellique inertes, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5, § 9: gerro, iners, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 10: vicissent improbos boni fortes inertes, Cic. Sest. 19, 43: senectus, id. de Sen. 11, 36: homo inertior, ignavior proferri non potest, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: pecus, Verg. A. 4, 158; cf.: fera membris, Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic. Agr. 2, 33: inertissima segnitia, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: ignavum et iners genus interrogationis, *empty, idle*, id. Fat. 13, 29: aquae, *stagnant waters*, Ov. H. 18, 121: stomachus, i. e. *without digestion*, id. P. 1, 10, 14: glaebae, *that bear nothing, without cultivation*, Verg. G. 1, 94: terra, *motionless, immovable*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 45: horae, *leisure hours*, id. S. 2, 6, 61: tempus, Ov. P. 1, 15, 44: Brutus castigator lacrimarum atque inertium querellarum, Liv. 1, 59, 4.—Of food, *without flavor, insipid:* caro, Hor. S. 2, 4, 41: blitum iners videtur, ac sine sapore, aut acrimonia ulla, Plin. 20, 22, 93, § 252: sal, id. 31, 7, 39, § 82:

vita, *inactive, quiet,* Tib. 1, 1, 5. — Poet., causative, *rendering idle* or *inactive:* frigus, Ov. M. 8, 790: somni, id. Am. 2, 10, 19. — Hence, *adv.:* **inerter,** and *sup.* inertissime, Charis. 165 P.

‡**inersitūdo,** inis, *f.* [iners], for inertia, *inactivity, idleness,* Gloss. Philox.

ĭnertĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *want of art* or *skill, unskilfulness, ignorance.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): animi (spectantur), quemadmodum affecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis; artibus, inertiis, Cic. Part. 10, 35; Petr. 135, 6. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *inactivity, idleness, laziness* (very freq.): inertia atque torpedo, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: castigare segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, id. ib. 1, 41, 185: laboris, *aversion to labor,* id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: operis, Liv. 33, 45, 7 al. — In an oxymoron: strenua, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28; cf. inquieta, Sen. Tranq. 12, 2.

ĭnertĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *inactive, that produces no effect;* a term applied to a sort of grape that yields a good but not intoxicating wine, Col. 3, 2, 24; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

ĭnērŭdītē, *adv.,* v. ineruditus.

ĭn-ērŭdītio, ōnis, *f., want of learning,* Vulg. Eccl. 4, 30; cf.: ineruditio ἀπαιδευσία, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj., uninstructed, unlearned, illiterate, ignorant, awkward* (class.): non ergo Epicurus ineruditus, sed ii indocti, qui, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: ne quis illud tam ineruditum absurdumque respondeat, id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: judex, Quint. 10, 1, 32; cf. id. 8 prooem. § 26. — Of abstr. things: voluptates, *unrefined, coarse,* Quint. 1, 12, 18. — *Adv.:* **ĭnērŭdītē,** *unlearnedly, ignorantly, awkwardly* (post-Aug.): non inerudite ad declamandum ficta materia, Quint. 1, 10, 33.

ĭnērumpĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-erumpo], *not to be torn* (late Lat.): tunica Christi, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

***ĭnescātio,** ōnis, *f.* [inesco], *an alluring, a satiating,* Aug.

ĭn-esco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To allure with bait, to entice* (syn.: prolecto, illicio; mostly post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: sicut muta animalia cibo inescantur, Petr. 140; cf.: velut inescatam temeritatem ferocioris consulis, Liv. 22, 41, 5. — **B.** Trop., *to entice, deceive:* homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12: specie parvi beneficii inescamur, Liv. 41, 23, 8: inescandae multitudinis causa, Vell. 2, 13. — **II.** *To fill with food, to satiate* (only in *part. perf.* and in App.): gravi odore sulphuris inescatus, App. M. 9, p. 228, 22; so id. ib. 7, p. 194, 8.

‡**ĭn-ēsus,** a, um, *adj., uneaten,* Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-euschēmē, false reading in Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 24 (ei euscheme, Fleck., Ritschl, Wagner: sane euscheme, Brix).

ĭn-ēvectus, a, um, *adj.* [in-evehi], *borne* or *mounted upon* (poet.): ne quisquam ... Iret inevectus caelum super, Verg. Cul. 339: tendit inevectus radios Hyperionis ardor, id. ib. 100.

ĭn-ēvītābĭlis, e, *adj., unavoidable, inevitable* (post-Aug.): fulmen, Ov. M. 3, 301: mala, Sen. Q. N. 2, 50: fatum, Curt. 4, 6, 11; cf.: sors fati, id. 10, 1, 14: crimen, Tac. A. 1, 74. — *Plur. subst.:* **ĭnēvītābĭlia,** Sen. Ep. 30, 6. — *Adv.:* **ĭn-ēvītābĭlĭter,** *unavoidably, inevitably:* nos compellit, Aug. Enchir. 13.

***ĭn-ēvŏlūtus,** a, um, *adj., not rolled out, unopened,* of book-rolls: liber, Mart. 11, 1, 4.

ĭn-ēvulsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-evulsus], *that cannot be torn away, inseparable* (eccl. Lat.): membrum Ecclesiae, Aug. contra Don. 3, 10.

ĭn-exāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj., unexamined* (post-class.): mulieres, Mart. Cap. 9, § 895; Firm. 1, 2.

***ĭn-excĭtābĭlis,** e, *adj., from which one cannot be aroused:* somnus, Sen. Ep. 83, 13.

***ĭn-excĭtus,** a, um, *adj., unmoved, quiet, calm:* Ausonia atque immobilis ante, Verg. A. 7, 623.

ĭn-excoctus, a, um, *adj., unexhausted* (late Lat.): glaeba, Sid. Carm. 7, 380.

ĭn-excōgĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-excogito], *inconceivable, incomprehensible* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. Inst. 1, 8; Tert. adv. Val. 37.

ĭn-excōgĭtātus, a, um, *adj., not thought of, not found out, not invented* (post-Aug.): remedium, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 107 (but not in Suet. Dom. 14, where the correct read. is excogitatus).

***ĭn-excultus,** a, um, *adj., unadorned;* with rudes villae, Gell. 13, 23, 1.

ĭn-excūsābĭlis, e, *adj., that cannot be excused, inexcusable* (poet. and post-class.): ne te retrahas, et inexcusabilis absis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: tempus, Ov. M. 7, 511: onera, *that cannot be refused,* Dig. 5, 1, 50: necessitas, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 7 al. — *Comp.,* Ambros. de Vocat. Gent. 2, 4.

ĭn-excūsātus, a, um, *adj., not excused,* Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 2, 1 *init.*

ĭnexcussus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-excutio], *unshaken, not terrified,* Verg. Cul. 302.

ĭn-exercĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Untrained, unexercised, unpractised, unskilful* (class.): rudis et inexercitatus miles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; so, miles, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 9: homo non hebes, neque inexercitatus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: promptus et non inexercitatus ad dicendum, id. Brut. 36, 136: histriones, id. de Sen. 18, 64: copiae, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 5. — **II.** *Unemployed, not busy* (rare): homo, Cels. praef. *fin.*

ĭn-exercĭtus, a, um, *adj., unemployed,* for inexercitatus (post-class.), Macr. S. 7, 8, 1.

ĭn-exēsus, a, um, *adj., unconsumed,* Min. Fel. Octav. 35, 3.

ĭn-exhaustus, a, um, *adj., unexhausted* (poet. and post-Aug.): metalla, Verg. A. 10, 174: urbes, *not plundered,* Sil. 14, 686: pubertas, *not enfeebled,* Tac. G. 20; id. H. 5, 7 (but not in Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 7; v. Madv. ad h. l.).

‡**ĭn-exoptābĭlis,** e, *adj., not desirable,* Not. Tir. p. 106.

ĭn-exōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** *That cannot be moved by entreaty, inexorable* (class.). **A.** Of persons, constr. with *in, adversus, contra,* or *dat.* (α) With *in* and *acc.:* qui inexorabilis in ceteros esse visus sum, Cic. Sull. 31, 87. — (β) With *adversus:* adversus te et rem tuam, Liv. 34, 4, 18. — (γ) With *contra:* contra improbos nocentesque, Gell. 14, 4, 3. — (δ) With *dat.:* delictis, Tac. A. 11, 18. — (ε) *Absol.:* ni me inexorabilem faxis, Pac. ap. Non. 184, 4: judices, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Achilles, Hor. A. P. 121. — **B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, Liv. 2, 3: disciplina, *inexorably severe, rigorous,* Tac. H. 1, 51: odium, Ov. M. 5, 244: fatum, Verg. G. 2, 491: claustra, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2. — ***II.** *That cannot be obtained by entreaty:* neque inexorabile certe, Quod petimus, Val. Fl. 5, 321.

ĭnexōrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inexorabilis], *inexorability,* Serv. Verg. A. 12, 199.

ĭn-exōrātus, a, um, *adj., not entreated, not prayed for, unasked* (post-class.): beneficia praebere, Arn. 3, 114.

‡**ĭn-exortus,** a, um, *adj., that has not originated, without a beginning,* = ἄναρκτον, Gloss.

ĭnexpectātus, v. inexspectatus.

ĭn-expĕdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expedio], *unavoidable, inevitable* (late Lat.): morae, Amm. 31, 13, 15.

ĭn-expĕdītus, a, um, *adj., not free.* **I.** *Entangled, confused:* sicut pugna inexpeditior in angustiis, ita caedes atrocior fuit, Liv. 24, 16, 3 (al. impeditior). — **II.** *Not ready, not quick* at any thing (post-class.). **A.** Of persons: in rebus obeundis, Arn. 7, 247. — **B.** Of things, *not easy, difficult:* inexpeditissimum est traducere, Arn. 5, 182.

ĭn-expĕrĭentĭa, ae, *f., inexperience* (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 20.

***ĭn-experrectus,** a, um, *adj., unawakened:* sopitus vinis et inexperrectus, Ov. M. 12, 317.

ĭn-expers, pertis, *adj., unacquainted with, having no share in;* with *gen.:* Bacchi, Avien. Descr. Orb. 920: famae, id. ib. 1391.

ĭn-expertus, a, um, *adj., untried* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Act., that has not made trial of, unacquainted with, inexperienced in, unaccustomed to* a thing: qui lascivia inexperti advenerant, Tac. A. 16, 5: exercitus bonis inexpertus atque insuetus, Liv. 23, 18, 10: animus ad contumeliam inexpertus, id. 6, 18, 4: dulcis inexpertis cultura potentis amici: expertus metuit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 86. — **II.** *Pass., that has not been tried, untried, unproved:* legiones civili bello inexpertae, Tac. H. 2, 75; 1, 8: fides, Liv. 28, 18, 10: potestas, id. 3, 52, 9: carmen, *new,* Stat. S. 4, 5, 11: ne quid inexpertum relinquat, Verg. A. 4, 415; Curt. 3, 6, 5; 4, 4, 2: haud tibi inexpertum curvos deprendere mores, Pers. 3, 52 al.

ĭn-expĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expio], *that cannot be atoned for, inexpiable* (class.): religio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: scelus, Auct. Har. Resp. 27. — **II.** Transf., *implacable, irreconcilable, obstinate:* bellum, Liv. 4, 35, 8; 41, 24, 7; Quint. 2, 16, 2: odium Romanorum in Hannibalem, Liv. 39, 51, 4 Drak. *N. cr.;* 2, 17, 2: invidia, Suet. Caes. 78. — *Adv.:* **ĭn-expĭābĭlĭter,** *inexpiably, irremediably:* corruptus, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 11, 13.

ĭn-expĭātus, a, um, *adj., not atoned for, unexpiated* (late Lat.): dedecus, Aug. Ep. ad Dioscor. 56.

‡**ĭn-explācābĭlis,** e, *adj., implacable, irreconcilable:* explacabilis, inexplacabilis, Not. Tir. p. 106.

ĭn-explānābĭlis, e, *adj., inexplicable* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 329.

ĭn-explānātus, a, um, *adj., indistinct, inarticulate* (post-Aug.): linguae esse, *to speak indistinctly,* Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174.

ĭn-explēbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-expleo], *that cannot be filled, insatiable* (class.). **I.** Lit.: inexplebilis potu, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 88. stomachus, Sen. Ep. 89 *fin.;* cf.: populi fauces, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66. — **II.** Trop.: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: vir inexplebilis virtutis veraeque laudis, Liv. 28, 17, 2: honorum fames, Flor. 3, 21, 6: colloquiorum, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15, 1.

ĭn-explētus, a, um, *adj., not filled, unsatisfied, unsated* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: alvus, Stat. Th. 2, 518. — **B.** Transf.: lumen, Ov. M. 3, 439. — **II.** Trop.: questus, Stat. S. 3, 3, 8: amor, id. Th. 6, 703: caedes, id. ib. 667; Hier. in Isai. 13, 47, 2: inexpletus lacrimans (= inexpletum), *incessantly,* Verg. A. 8, 559.

ĭn-explĭcābĭlis, e, *adj., that cannot be unfolded* or *loosened, inextricable, intricate* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: vinculum, Curt. 3, 1, 13: error viarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87: laquei, Quint. 5, 10, 101. — **B.** Transf.: viae continuis imbribus, *impassable,* Liv. 40, 33, 2. — **II.** Trop., *inexplicable:* o rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem! atqui explicanda est, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6; 10, 2, 2; 15, 9, 2; id. Ac. 2, 29, 95; 2, 30, 97: facilitas, Liv. 37, 52, 9: ambiguitas, Gell. 14, 2, 3: multitudo, *innumerable,* Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 37: de generibus singulis disserere immensum et inexplicabile est, *impossible,* id. 23, 1, 19, § 32: bellum minitari, *implacable,* Tac. A. 3, 73 (al. inexpiabile). — *Adv.:* **ĭnexplĭcābĭlĭter,** *inextricably, inexplicably* (post-class.): implicare, Aug. Ep. 255; App. M. 2, p. 115, 21.

ĭn-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj., unexplained* (post-class.): partes, Arn. 7, 219.

ĭn-explĭcĭtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not to be unfolded* or *traced:* (anguis) tractus, Prud. Cath. 3, 153. — **II.** *Unexplained, inexplicit, obscure* (poet.): dicta, Stat. Th. 2, 510: Platones, Mart. 9, 48, 1.

ĭnexplōrātē and **ĭnexplōrātō,** *advv.,* v. inexploratus *fin.*

ĭn-explōrātus, a, um, *adj., unexplored, not examined, unknown* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): vada, Liv. 26, 48, 4; 39, 51, 6; 43, 4, 6: inventio mihi, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43. — *Advv.* **A. ĭn-explōrātē,** *without examining beforehand:* non temere, nec inexplorate, Gell. 5, 19, 5. — **B. ĭn-explōrātō,** *without previous examination* (a favorite word of Livy): ibi inexplorato profectus, in insidias praecipitatus, Liv. 21, 25, 9; 6, 30, 4; 22, 4, 4; 27, 26, 6.

ĭn-expugnābĭlis, e, *adj., that cannot be taken by assault, impregnable, inexpugnable* (class.) **I.** Lit.: arx, Liv. 2, 7, 6: ur-

bes, id. 5, 6, 9; Vell. 2, 115, 3.—**II.** Trop., *unconquerable, in assured safety:* homo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: terra, *impenetrable*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 72: gramen, *that cannot be rooted out*, Ov. M. 5, 486: pectus Amori, id. ib. 11, 767: finitio verborum, Quint. 7, 3, 18: necessitas dormiendi, Cels. 3, 20.

ĭn-expugnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unconquered* (late Lat.), in a trop. sense: voluntas, Paul. Nol. Ep. ad Vitric. 18, 5.

* **ĭn-expŭtābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-exputo], *incalculable, incomputable:* numerus, Col. 9, 4, 6.

ĭn-exsătŭrābĭlis (**ĭnexătŭr-**), e, *adj.*, *insatiable* (late Lat.): appetitus, Arn. 2, 71.

ĭn-exsecrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not execrable, not accursed*, Not. Tir. p. 152.

* **ĭn-exsĕcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, *pursuit, prosecution:* inefficax, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 34.

ĭn-exsŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-exsolvo], *indestructible*, Ambros. Ep. 9, 70 al.

ĭn-exspectātus (**inexp-**), a, um, *adj.*, *unexpected* (class.). **I.** Of persons: in armis Hostis adest, Ov. M. 12, 65.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: quanta vis! quam inexspectata! Cic. Or. 2, 55, 225: nihil insolitum, nihil inexspectatum est, Sen. Ep. 107: aliquid, Quint. 9, 2, 22; id. 8, 3, 74: accidisse, id. 9, 2, 24.

ĭn-exquīsītus, a, um, *adj.*, *not to be inquired into, unsearchable* (eccl. Lat.): judicia Dei, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 12, 14.

ĭn-exstinctus (**in-ext-**), a, um, *adj.*, *unextinguished, unextinguishable* (Ovidian). **I.** Lit.: ignis, Ov. F. 6, 297.—**II.** Trop.: fames, *unappeasable*, Ov. Ib. 6, 428: nomen, *imperishable*, id. Tr. 5, 14, 36: libido, *insatiable*, id. F. 1, 413.

ĭn-exstinguĭbĭlis (**inext-**), e, *adj.*, *unextinguishable* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: flamma, Lact. 7, 19: ignis, Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; ib. Marc. 9, 42.—**II.** Trop.: mala consuetudo, *indelible*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 6.

* **ĭn-exstirpābĭlis** (**inext-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-exstirpo], *that cannot be rooted out:* radices, Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.

ĭn-exsŭpĕrābĭlis (**inexup-**), e, *adj.*, *that cannot be crossed* or *passed over, insurmountable* (a favorite word with Livy). **I.** Lit.: Alpes, Liv. 5, 34, 6: ripa, id. 44, 35, 8: serrae, id. 21, 30, 7: manu, Vell. 2, 32, 4; cf. id. 2, 120, 2.—*Comp.:* inexsuperabilior saltus fuit, Liv. 36, 17, 3.—**II.** Trop.: vis fati, *unconquerable, invincible*, Liv. 8, 7, 8: bonum, *unsurpassable*, Sen. Ep. 85.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* inexsuperabilibus vim afferre, *to overcome impossibilities*, Liv. 38, 20, 8.

ĭn-extermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-extermino], *that cannot be exterminated, immortal* (post-class.): homo, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 10.

ĭn-extrĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-extrico], *that cannot be disengaged* or *disentangled, inextricable* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: error (of the mazes of the labyrinth, from which one could not find his way out), Verg. A. 6, 27: cortex, *that cannot be disengaged* or *separated*, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188: litus, *where one cannot disembark*, Sil. 4, 584.—**II.** Trop.: errores, Lact. 3, 17, 17: stomachi inextricabilia vitia, *incurable*, Plin. 20, 21, 86, § 232: perfectio, *inexplicable, indescribable*, id. 11, 2, 1, § 2.—* *Adv.:* **ĭnextrĭcābĭlĭter,** *inextricably:* contorta fatorum licia, App. M. 11, p. 269, 37.

‡ **ĭn-extrĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *undeveloped*, Gloss. Philox.

in-fābrē, *adv.*, *in an unworkmanlike manner, unskilfully, rudely* (opp. affabre; not in Cic. or Cæs.): pestem novā figurā factam, commissam infabre, Pac. ap. Non. 40, 31, and 248, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 93 Rib.): vasa, non infabre facta, Liv. 36, 40, 12: sculptum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22.

in-fābrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwrought, unfashioned* (poet. and in late Lat. prose): robora, * Verg. A. 4, 400.—**II.** Trop., *unfinished, rude:* verba, Ennod. Ep. 2, 6: confabulatio, id. ib. 8, 59.

infăcētē (**infĭc-**), *adv.*, v. infacetus.

* **infăcētĭae** (or **infĭc-**), ārum, *f. plur.* [infacetus], *rude jests, coarse jokes* or *puns:* pleni ruris et infacetiarum Annales Volusi, Cat. 36, 19.

in-făcētus (**infĭc-**), a, um, *adj.*, *coarse, blunt, rude, unmannerly, not witty, stupid* (class.). **I.** Of persons: inficetus (homo), Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 4: Canius nec infacetus, et satis litteratus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: saeclum (with insipiens), Cat. 43, 8.—**II.** Of things: non inficetum mendacium, Cic. Cael. 29, 69: dictum, Suet. Gramm. 23; Mart. 5, 78, 30.—*Adv.:* **infăcētē** (**infĭc-**), *coarsely, rudely, unwittily, stupidly* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): quem haud infacete Pompeius Xerxem togatum vocare assueverat, Vell. 2, 33 *fin.*; Suet. Vesp. 20.—*Sup.:* pictus inficetissime Gallus, Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 25.

infactus, for infectus, acc. to the reading of some, in Tert. Apol. 11.

* **infācundĭa,** ae, *f.* [infacundus], *want of eloquence*, Gell. 11, 16, 9.

in-fācundus, a, um, *adj.*, *ineloquent* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): vir acer, nec infacundus, Liv. 4, 49, 12; Suet. Claud. 40; Gell. 18, 3, 6.—*Comp.:* infacundior, Liv. 7, 4, 4.

in-faeco, āre, *v. a.* [in-faex], *to pollute:* animam concretione carnis (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 53 *fin.*

in-fallĭbĭlĭter, *adv.* [2. in-fallo], *infallibly* (late Lat.), Aug. Praedest. Sanct. 15, 2.

in-falsātus, a, um, *adj.*, *falsified* (late Lat.): codices, Aug. contra Faust. 13, 4 *fin.*

infāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infamo], *a calumny, defamation* (post-class.), Non. p. 263, 8.

infāmĭa, ae, *f.* (infamis), *ill fame, ill report* of a person or thing; *bad repute, dishonor, disgrace, infamy* (class.; cf.: ignominia, opprobrium): hominum immortalis est infamia, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 27: in infamiam populo ponere, id. Trin. 3, 3, 11: atque indignitas rei, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: haec res est mihi infamiae, Ter. And. 2, 6, 13: illa indicia senatoria operta dedecore et infamia, Cic. Clu. 22, 61: ignominiam et infamiam ferre, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: in summa infamia esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18: flagrare infamiā, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2: infamia notatur qui ab exercitu ignominiae causa dimissus erit, Dig. 3, 2, 1: ictus fustium infamiam non importat, ib. 3, 2, 22: aspergi, Nep. Alc. 3: urgeri, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36: ex infamia eripere, id. ib. 2, 3, 60, § 140: de re aliqua infamiam capere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: colligere, Just. 3, 4: habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: irrogare alicui, Dig. 3, 2, 13: inferre, Cic. Lael. 18, 42: movere, Liv. 44, 25, 12: ferre alicui, Tac. A. 14, 22: sarcire, *to repair*, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: libellos ad infamiam alicujus edere, Suet. Aug. 55: trahere aliquid ad infamiam, *to bring into disrepute, to give a bad name to a thing*, Tac. A. 12, 4: Cacus Aventinae timor atque infamia silvae, Ov. F. 1, 551: saecli, *disgrace of the age*, id. M. 8, 97: pecuniae, *the disgrace of avarice*, Vell. 2, 33, 2: quid enim salvis infamia nummis? Juv. 1, 48.—*Plur.:* si ad paupertatem admigrant infamiae, Gravior paupertas fit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19; Tac. A. 4, 33.

in-fāmis, e, *adj.* [2. in-fama], *of ill report, ill spoken of, disreputable, notorious, infamous* (class.): homines ceteris vitiis atque omni dedecore infames, Cic. Clu. 47, 130: Metellus, infamis auctor deserendae Italiae, Liv. 27, 11, 12: captarum pecuniarum suspicione, id. 42, 45, 8: Valens ob lucra et quaestus infamis, Tac. H. 2, 56: filius, Quint. 9, 2, 79: ut inops infamis ne sim, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 63.—Of things: domus infamis et pestilens, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: digitus, *the middle finger*, because used in unbecoming and scornful gestures (cf. Juv. 10, 53), Pers. 2, 33 Gildersleeve ad loc.: tabella, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: turpis adulescentia, vita infamis, id. Font. 11, 24: carmen, Ov. R. Am. 254: annus, Liv. 8, 18, 2: Alpes frigoribus, id. 8, 21, 31: scopuli, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20: materia, Gell. 17, 12, 1: quo facto (maledicto) condemnatus infamis efficitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 19.—*Adv.:* **infāmĭter,** *infamously;* only *sup.:* alicui infamissime adhaerere, Capitol. Pert. 13, 8.

in-fāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [infamis], *to bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy, to disgrace, dishonor, defame* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ut tua moderatio et gravitas aliorum infamet injuriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 12: Juppiter infamat seque suamque domum, Prop. 3, 11, 28 (4, 10, 28 M.): hunc infamatum, *branded*, Nep. Alc. 11: infamata dea, *ill-famed, ill-renowned*, Ov. M. 14, 446: Acheloon, Stat. Th. 7, 416: suspecti testes, quos vitae humilitas infamaverit, Paul. Sent. 5, 15, 1.—**II.** Transf., *to blame, accuse, charge* (post-Aug.): aliquem temeritatis, Sen. Ep. 22: infamandae rei causa, Liv. 40, 7, 8: fidem, Quint. 10, 1, 74.

in-fandus, a, um, *adj.*, *unspeakable, unutterable, unheard of, unnatural, shocking, abominable* (class.): res crudelis, infanda, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322: impurum atque infandum corpus, id. Sest. 55, 117: epulae, i. e. *of human flesh*, Liv. 23, 5 *fin.*: dolor, Verg. A. 2, 3: amor, id. ib. 4, 85: labores, id. ib. 1, 597: bellum, id. ib. 7, 583: mors, id. ib. 10, 673: dies, id. ib. 2, 132: Cyclopes, id. ib. 3, 644: stuprum, Liv. 1, 59, 8: caedes, id. 4, 32, 12; 29, 8, 8; Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 77.—In the *neutr. plur. absol.:* infanda furens, Verg. A. 8, 489: jam fero infandissima, Varus ap. Quint. 3, 8, 45.—In the *neutr.* as exclamation: navibus, infandum! amissis, *oh, woe unutterable*, Verg. A. 1, 251; so, infandum! sistunt amnes, id. G. 1, 479.

in-fans (**infas,** Momms. Inscr. R. N. 66; 5376; Inscr. Grut. 688, 2), fantis (*gen. plur.* infantium, but infantum, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 14), *adj.* [in-for], *that cannot speak, without speech, mute, speechless* (class.): seu rubra Canicula findet Infantes statuas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: filius Croesi, Gell. 5, 9, 1: scribit Herodotus, Croesi filium, cum infans esset, locutum, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121.—**II.** Transf., *not capable of speech, not eloquent:* infantes et insipientes homines, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4.—*Comp.:* infantior, quam meus est mulio, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 11: omnino nihil accusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus infantius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4 *init.* —*Sup.:* ut timerem, si nihil dixissem, ne infantissimus existimarer, *incapable of speaking*, Cic. Clu. 18, 51; cf.: historia neque nimis infans, neque perfecte diserta, id. Brut. 26, 101.—**B.** *Not yet able to speak, young, little, infant:* infantes pueri, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: pupilla, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: filius, id. Clu. 9, 27: filia, Suet. Ner. 35.—Of the young of the brute creation: pulli, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: catuli, id. 29, 5, 32, § 100.—Of a plant, *little:* boletus, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: ova, *fresh*, Ov. M. 4, 518.—**III.** Esp. as *subst.:* **infans,** fantis, *com. gen.* **a.** In gen., *a young* or *little child, an infant, babe:* natura movet infantem, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: parvi, Lucr. 1, 184: in Sabinis incertus infans natus, masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12 *med.:* rusticus, Juv. 3, 176; 9, 60: crassus, id. 13, 163; 14, 168: infantem suam reportavit, Quint. 6, 1, 39: infantumque animae flentes, Verg. A. 6, 427: semestris, Liv. 21, 62: ab infante, *from infancy*, Col. 1, 8, 2; so, ab infantibus (of more than one), Cels. 7, 7, 15.—**b.** Esp., of the *unborn child:* infantem in utero matris Io triumphe clamasse, Liv. 24, 10 *fin.*—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to an infant, infantine:* pectoraque absorbent avidis infantia linguis, Ov. F. 6, 145: infantia ossa, id. M. 4, 517: guttura, id. ib. 4, 229: tutus ut infanti vagiat ore puer, id. F. 4, 208: manus, id. H. 9, 86: umbrae, *of departed infants*, id. ib. 11, 119.—**C.** *Childish, like a child.*—Hence, **1.** *Silly:* illa Hortensiana omnia fuere infantia, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1.—**2.** *Speechless, not expressing itself in words:* pudor, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57.—**IV.** For infandus, *unutterable, unheard of* (ante-class.): facinus, Att. ap. Non. 56, 12 (Trag. Fragm. v. 189 Rib.).

infantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [infans], *that has to do with infants* (poet. and post-class.).—Only *substt.* **I. infantārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a woman fond of infants*, Mart. 4, 88, 3.—**II. infantārĭi,** ōrum, *m. plur.*, *sacrificers of infants*, an epithet applied to the Christians, who were accused of offering up children, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2.

infantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *inability to speak.* **I.** Lit.: linguae, Lucr. 5, 1031.—**B.** In partic., *want of eloquence:* infantia ejus, qui rem norit, sed eam explicare dicendo non queat, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: incredibilis accusatorum, id. Att. 4, 16, 8: infan-

tiae in dicendo, Quint. 5, 13, 38.— **II.** Transf., *infancy, early childhood:* quantum in infantia praesumptum est temporis, adulescentiae acquiritur, Quint. 1, 1, 19: prima ab infantia, *from earliest infancy,* Tac. A. 1, 4: nostra infantia caelum hausit Aventini, Juv. 3, 85.—Of animals, *the youth,* etc.: asini, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: cervi ab infantia educati, id. 10, 63, 83, § 182.—Of inanim. things: sed est sua etiam studiis infantia, Quint. 1, 1, 21: pomi, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 80: vinum cum in infantia est, dulce, Macr. S. 7, 7.—**2.** *Second childhood, childishness:* cum voce trementia membra . . . madidique infantia nasi, Juv. 10, 199.— **B.** Collect., *the young, children:* irritandae ad discendum infantiae, Quint. 1, 1, 26: surculi infantiae adalligati, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 24.

infantĭcīda, ae, *m.* and *f.* [infans-caedo], *a child-murderer, an infanticide* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 4; id. ad Nat. 1, 15.

infantĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [infanticida], *child-murder, infanticide* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 2.

infantīlis, e, *adj.* [infans], *of* or *belonging to infants* or *little children* (post-class.): vestis, Dig. 34, 2, 25: blandimenta, Just. 17, 3, 20: uterus, *little, young,* App. M. 5, p. 164, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **infantīlĭter,** *like a child,* Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 1, p. 750.

infanto, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to nourish* or *feed as an infant* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

infantŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little girl* (post-class.), App. M. 10, p. 252, 15; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 al.

infantŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little infant* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 207, 39; Nazar. Paneg. Const. 16, 6; Hier. in Isai. 3, 7, 16.

in-farcĭo (**infercio**), si, sum and tum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To stuff into* any thing. **A.** Lit.: in eas partes largum salem infarcito, Col. 12, 53, 2: crumenis turpe lucrum, Prud. Psych. 459.—*Pass.:* parietes quos appellant formaceos, inferciuntur verius quam struuntur, Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169. —**B.** Trop.: inferciens verba, Cic. Or. 69, 231; Tert. Anim. 6.—**II.** Aliquid aliqua re, *to stuff with* something: bracteas leviore materiā, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25: se cibo, Lact. Most. Pers. 49, 3: crinibus, Tert. Pall. 4: stercoribus, id. adv. Marc. 3, 10.

infarsus and **infersus,** a, um, *Part.,* from infarcio.

‡ **in-fascĭnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-fascino], *that cannot be bewitched,* Gloss. Philox.

‡ **in-fascĭnātē,** *adv.* [id.], *without being bewitched,* Gloss. Philox.

in-fastīdībĭlis, e, *adj., not to be loathed, not repulsive:* sedulitas, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 16.

in-fastīdītus, a, um, *adj., not loathed, not loathsome* (late Lat.): cadaver, Sid. Carm. 16, 124: suggestio, Cassiod. Var. 5, 41.

in-fătīgābĭlis, e, *adj., indefatigable* (post-Aug.): cursus, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 257: quiddam est virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7: animus, id. Ep. 66 *med.;* Lact. 7, 27 *fin.;* Macr. S. 1, 21, 17.—*Adv.:* **in-fătīgābĭlĭter,** *indefatigably:* gaudere, Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

in-fătīgātus, a, um, *adj., unwearied* (late Lat.): viatrix, Mart. Cap. 6, § 582.

‡ **in-fătīgo,** āre, *v. a., not to weary,* Not. Tir. p. 118.

infătŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infatuo], *infatuation* (late Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 3, p. 219.

infătŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-fatuor], *to make a fool of, to infatuate* (class.): aliquem, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22; id. Fl. 20, 47; Sen. Suas. 2 *fin.:* verbis, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1: quemque adulatio infatuat, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.:* hominem, Amm. 15, 8, 2.— **II.** Transf., *to deprive of taste, make flat:* infatuatum sal, Hier. Ep. 2, 6.

in-faustus, a, um, *adj., unfortunate, unpropitious* (poet. and post-Aug.): infaustas exurite puppes, Verg. A. 5, 635: nomen, id. ib. 7, 717: auspicium, id. ib. 11, 347: gradus, Ov. M. 3, 36: dies, Tac. H. 2, 91: castra, id. A. 1, 30.—*Neutr. subst.:* **infaustum,** i, *n., a misfortune:* infausto Atheniensium, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 169.—*Adv.:* **infaustē,** *unfortunately* (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 12.

in-făvōrābĭlis, e, *adj., unfavorable* (post-class.): sententia, Dig. 37, 6, 6.—*Adv.:* **in-făvōrābĭlĭter,** *unfavorably:* respondere, Dig. 50, 2, 2, § 6.

1. infectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. in-factus], *a non-performance* of a thing, *a doing nothing* (late Lat.): fortunae (al. effectione), Eum. Pan. ad Const. Caes. 18, 6.

2. infectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inficio], *a dyeing* (late Lat.): capillorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 1: purpurae, Ambros. Apol. David, 8, § 45.

* **infectīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to dyeing.*—Only *subst. plur.:* **infectīva,** ōrum, *n., dye-stuffs, dyes,* Vitr. 7, 14, 2.

infector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dyer* (class.): eum infector moratur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7: lanarum, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59.—*Adj., dyeing:* infector ille sucus, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 8.

infectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for dyeing* (late Lat.): alumen, Marc. Emp. 4.—*Subst.:* **infectōrĭum,** ii, *n., a dye-house,* Gr. βαφεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

infectrix, *f.* [id.], *one that infects* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. II. 105.

1. infectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-factus]. **I.** *Not made* or *done, unwrought, unmade, undone, unperformed, unfinished* (class.): ubi cognovit, opera quae facta infectaque sient, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: ea, quae sunt facta, infecta refert, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3: et id, quod indicatum non sit, pro infecto haberi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 27, 80: omnia pro infecto sint, *let all be regarded as undone,* Liv. 9, 11, 3: infecta pace, *without having effected a peace,* Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 8; Liv. 37, 1, 6; 32, 37, 5: damnum infectum, *a loss which has not yet happened, but is only anticipated:* qui in pariete communi demoliendo damni infecti (nomine) promiserit, Cic. Top. 4, 22; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146; so, damni infecti, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; cf. Dig. 39, 2, 2; 43, 15, 1, § 5; Gai. 4, 31 al. (for Verg. A. 6, 742, v. inficio): infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, ab urbe proficiscitur, *without having accomplished those things,* Caes. B. C. 1, 33; so, re infectā, *without accomplishing the matter,* id. B. G. 7, 17, 5; Liv. 9, 32, 6; Quint. 9, 3, 73; cf.: infecta dicta re eveniant tua, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 85: infectis rebus, Sall. J. 28, 4; Nep. Milt. 7, 5; and: infecto negotio, Sall. J. 58 *fin.:* infectā victoriā, *without having gained the victory,* Liv. 9, 23, 11: argentum, *uncoined,* id. 34, 10, 4; cf. aurum, Verg. A. 10, 528: infecta dona facere, *to render unmade, to revoke,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 27: infectum reddere, *to make void, of no effect,* id. ib. 4, 3, 23: facta atque infecta, *things done and not done,* i. e. *true and false,* Verg. A. 4, 190; Stat. Th. 3, 430: rudis atque infecta materies, *unwrought,* Petr. 114: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa reponunt, *unfinished,* Ov. M. 4, 10.—**II.** *Impossible:* nihil jam infectum Metello credens, Sall. J. 76, 1; so, mira et paene infecta, App. M. 1, p. 111, 25.

2. infectus, a, um, *Part.,* from inficio.

3. infectus, ūs, *m.* [inficio], *a dyeing* (post-Aug.).—In *abl.:* lanarum, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.

infēcundē, *adv.,* v. infecundus.

in-fēcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infecundus], *unfruitfulness* (post-Aug.): agrorum, Col. prooem. 1, 1: terrarum, Tac. A. 4, 6: apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 50: bienni, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 1 Dietsch.

in-fēcundus, a, um, *adj., unfruitful* (rare): ager frugum fertilis, arbore infecundus, Sall. J. 17, 5; Verg. G. 2, 48; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 34.—*Comp.:* infecundior materia, Col. 2, 4, 7.—* *Adv.:* **infēcundē,** *unfruitfully,* i. e. *meagrely, sparingly:* infecunde atque jejune laudare, Gell. 19, 3, 2.

in-fēlīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infelix], *ill-luck, misfortune* (rare but class.): quid hoc infelicitatis? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: haruspicum, Cic. Div. 2, 29 *fin.:* gravior, Liv. 40, 55 *fin.* al.—*Plur.:* miseriae et infelicitates, *calamities,* App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 37.

infēlīcĭter, *adv.,* v. infelix *fin.*

infēlīcĭto (or **infēlīco,** v. infra), āre, 1, *v. a.* [infelix], *to render unhappy, make wretched, plague* (ante-class.): di me et te infelicitent, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30 (Ritschl et MSS.; al. infelicent): Hercle illum infelicitent di, id. Merc. 2, 3, 99 (Ritschl; al. infelicent): ut te di omnes infelicitent, Caecil. ap. Non. 126, 26 (but Com. Fragm. v. 114 Rib., infelicent).—Form infelico: di illum infelicent omnes, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 1.

in-fēlix, īcis, *adj., unfruitful, not fertile:* vulgus infelicem arborem eam appellat, quoniam nihil ferat, nec seratur unquam, Plin. 24, 9, 41, § 68; cf. id. 16, 26, 45, § 108; hence, of the *gallows,* Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; cf. Liv. 1, 26, 6: tellus frugibus, Verg. G. 2, 239; cf. ib. 2, 314: lolium, id. E. 5, 37.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Unfortunate, unhappy, miserable* (class.): crux infelici et aerumnoso comparabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 162: homo miserrimus atque infelicissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119: patria, Verg. A. 9, 786: fama, id. ib. 12, 608.—With *gen.:* animi Phoenissa, Verg. A. 4, 529: fidei, Sil. 12, 432: ausi, id. 9, 627.—*Comp.:* infelicior domi quam militiae, Liv. 5, 12, 1.—*Sup.:* femina, Quint. 8, 5, 21.—**B.** *Act., causing misfortune* or *calamity, unlucky, calamitous:* infelix rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: terra fingenti Prometheo, Prop. 3, 5, 7: thalamus, Verg. A. 6, 521: balteus, id. ib. 12, 941: vates, *prophetess of ill,* id. ib. 3, 246: erga plebem studium, Liv. 3, 56, 9: opera, Quint. 10, 1, 7: sollicitudo, id. 12, 10, 77: paupertas, Juv. 3, 152 al.—Hence, *adv.:* **infēlīcĭter,** *unhappily, unfortunately:* fit mihi obviam infeliciter, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 36: tentata res, Liv. 1, 45, 3: totiens temptata arma, id. 2, 35, 8.—*Comp.:* infelicius, Sen. Contr. 5, 33; Quint. 8, 6, 33.—*Sup.:* infelicissime, Aug. Civ. Dei, 12, 13.

‡ **infendĕre** ἐπιτεῖναι, ἐγκληματίσαι, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **infendĭtor** σύνδικος, Gloss. Philox.

infensē, *adv.,* v. infensus *fin.*

infenso, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [infensus], *to treat in a hostile manner, to ravage, destroy* (Tacitean). **I.** *V. a.:* bello Armeniam, Tac. A. 13, 37: pabula, id. ib. 6, 34.—**II.** *V. n., to act like an enemy, to be hostilely disposed:* quasi infensantibus Dis, Tac. A. 13, 41.

infensus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-fendo], *hostile, inimical, enraged* (class.; cf. infestus): infenso atque inimico animo venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149.—With *dat.:* Drances infensus Turno, Verg. A. 11, 122: opes principibus infensae, *dangerous,* Tac. A. 11, 1. —With *in* and *acc.:* infensioribus in se quam in illum judicibus, Liv. 39, 6, 5: infensius servitium, *hard, oppressive,* Tac. A. 1, 81: valetudo, *illness, sickness,* id. ib. 14, 56; 4, 48; Suet. Vit. 14; Vop. Aur. 36.—*Sup.:* infensissima virtus, Aug. cont. Jul. Pelag. 6, § 34.—Hence, *adv.:* **infensē,** *hostilely, bitterly* (class.): quis Isocrati est adversatus infensius? Cic. Or. 51, 172: infense invectus, Tac. A. 5, 3.

infer, a, um, v. inferus *init.*

in-fĕrax, ācis, *adj., unfruitful* (late Lat.): silvae, Hier. Homil. ex Orig. 2.

infercĭo, v. infarcio.

infĕri, ōrum, v. inferus, I. B.

infĕrĭae, ārum, *f. plur.* [inferi], *sacrifices in honor of the dead* (class.); *nom.,* Ov. M. 13, 613; *abl.,* id. Ib. 454: alicui inferias afferre, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf.: absenti ferat inferias, Verg. A. 9, 215; so, referre, Hor. C. 2, 1, 28: alicui dare, Ov. F. 5, 422: mittere, id. M. 11, 381: accipere, id. ib. 8, 488: inferias alicui facere, Tac. H. 2, 95: inferias his annua religione instituit, Suet. Calig. 15; id. Claud. 11; id. Vit. 11 al.

* **infĕrĭālis,** e, *adj.* [inferiae], *of* or *belonging to a funeral:* officia, App. M. 8, p. 204.—Hence, **infĕrĭālĭa,** ōrum, *n. plur.,* = inferiae, *sacrifices to the dead,* Gloss. Philox.

infĕrĭor, v. inferus, II.

1. infĕrĭus, *adv.,* v. infra.

2. infĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [infero], *that is offered* or *sacrificed* (ante- and post-class.): vinum, *sacrificial wine,* Cato, R. R. 132, 2; 134, 3; Arn. 4, 138.

in-fermentātus, a, um, *adj., unleavened* (late Lat.): panes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 47.

‡ **in-fermentum,** i, *n., unleavened bread,* Gloss. Philox.

infernālis, e, *adj.* [infernus], *nether, lower, belonging to the lower regions, infernal* (post-class.): nox, Alcim. Avit. 2, 290:

Juppiter, i. e. *Pluto*, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 389.

infernas, ātis, *adj.* [infernus], *of* or *from the lower country, lowland* (rare): abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197; Vitr. 2, 10: navicularii, Inscr. Orell. 1084: terra, Mart. Cap. 6, § 603.

infernē, *adv.*, v. infernus, a, um, *fin.*

infernus, a, um, *adj.* [infer], *lower, that which lies beneath* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: hic sese infernis de partibus erigit Hydra, *from beneath*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: superi infernique Di, Liv. 24, 38, 8: stagna, id. 8, 24, 3: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128: mare, *the Tuscan Sea*, Luc. 2, 400.—**II.** In partic., *underground, belonging to the Lower Regions, infernal*: rex, *Pluto*, Verg. A. 6, 106: Juno, *Proserpine*, id. ib. 6, 138: sedes, id. ib. 8, 244: tenebrae, id. ib. 7, 325: infernas umbras carminibus elicere, *to raise the dead by magical incantations*, Tac. A. 2, 28: palus, *the Styx*, Ov. F. 2, 610: ratis, *Charon's boat*, Prop. 3, 5, 14 (4, 4, 14 Müll. infernas rates): rota, *Ixion's wheel*, id. 1, 9, 20: sorores, *the Furies*, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 27: aspectus, Tac. G. 43.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. infernum**, i, *n.*, *the depths of the earth*: ex inferno audiri, Jul. Obseq. 105 al.—**2. infernus**, i, *m.*, *hell* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 48, §§ 22, 24; Vulg. Job, 17, 13; id. Psa. 9, 18. — **3. inferni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the shades below*: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Prop. 2, 1, 37; 2, 28, 49.—**4. inferna**, ōrum, *n.* **a.** *The lower parts of the body, the abdomen*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.—**b.** *The infernal regions*, Tac. H. 5, 5; Sol. 43, 2; Sen. Herc. Fur. 428.—In eccl. Lat. = infernus, *hell*, Lact. 6, 3, 11; Vulg. Job, 21, 13. —Hence, *adv.*: **infernē**, *below, beneath* (a favorite word of Lucr.), Lucr. 6, 597 (opp. superne); id. 6, 764; 187.

in-fĕro, intŭli, illātum, inferre, *v. a.*, *to carry, bring, put*, or *throw into* or *to* a place (class.); constr. with *in* and *acc.*, *ad*, or the *dat.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *in* and *acc.*: in equum, *to bring* or *set upon a horse*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: coronam in curiam, Liv. 44, 14, 3: Scipio lecticula in aciem inlatus, id. 24, 42, 5: in portum quinqueremes, id. 28, 17, 5; cf. id. 26, 21, 6; 10, 2, 13: arma in Italiam, Nep. Ham. 4, 2: bello in provinciam illato, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 1; id. Sest. 27, 58; Liv. 9, 25, 2.—(β) With *dat.*: semina arvis, Tac. A. 11, 54: fontes urbi, id. ib. 11, 13; cf.: pedem aliquo, *to go* or *proceed to* a place, Cic. Caecin. 14, 39: spolia opima templo, id. 4, 20.—(γ) With *ad*: scalas ad moenia, *to set against the walls*, Liv. 32, 24, 5.—(δ) *Absol.*: inferri mensam secundam jussi, *to be served up*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: gressus, Verg. G. 4, 360.—**B.** *To throw upon, apply to* any thing; esp. of fire, *to set fire to*: tectis et templis ignes inferre conati sunt, *to set fire to*, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22; cf.: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 6, 18.—**C.** In partic. **1.** *To bring to a place for burial, to bury, inter*: ne quis sepulcra deleat, neve alienum inferat, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: reliquias ejus majorum tumulis inferri jussit, Just. 11, 15.—**2.** *To furnish, pay* (a tribute or tax): tributum alicui, Col. 1, 1, 11: vicesimam, Plin. Pan. 39, 6: septingenta milia aerario inferenda, id. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—**3.** *To give in, enter* (an account): sumptum civibus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: rationes falsas, id. ib. 9, 20: rationibus, *to bring into account*, Col. 1, 7, 7: aliquid in rationes, Dig. 34, 3, 12.—**4.** Milit.: signa (arma) in hostem, or hosti, *to bear the standards against the enemy, to attack, make an attack upon*: conversa signa in hostes inferre, *to wheel about and attack*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; Liv. 6, 29, 2; 9, 27, 12; saep. with *dat.*: trepidantibus inferunt signa Romani, id. 3, 18, 8; 8, 30, 7; Curt. 8, 14, 15: signa patriae urbi, Cic. Fl. 2, 5; Liv. 28, 3, 13; so, inferre arma, Nep. Dat. 6, 5: pedem, *to advance, attack*, Liv. 10, 33, 4; so, gradum: gradum acrius intulere Romani, id. 35, 1, 9: bellum alicui, *to make war upon, to wage war against*, Cic. Pis. 34: bellum Italiae, id. Att. 9, 1, 3: bellum contra patriam, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: arma, *to begin a war, commence hostilities*, Liv. 1, 30, 8.—**5.** Se, *to betake one's self to, repair to, go into, enter*, esp. with the accessory notion of haste and rapidity.—With *dat.*: visa vi quadam sua inferunt sese hominibus noscitanda, *present, offer themselves*, Gell. 19, 1, 15: lucus erat, quo se Numa sine arbitris inferebat, Liv. 1, 21, 3: se foribus, Verg. A. 11, 36: se flammae, Vell. 2, 74.—With a play upon I. β, supra: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum (cf. the context), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72.—With *in* and *acc.*: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen, *to rush upon, expose one's self to*, Cic. Balb. 10, 25: cum se in mediam contionem intulisset, Liv. 5, 43, 8; 4, 33, 7; 7, 17, 5; 24, 16, 1 al. — *Absol.*: viden' ignavum, ut se inferat! *how he struts! how proudly he walks!* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 54: ut magnifice infert sese, id. Ps. 4, 1, 7: atque etiam se ipse inferebat, *presented himself, came unbidden*, Cic. Caecin. 5; Liv. 2, 30, 13; 22, 5, 5; Tac. H. 4, 66; id. Agr. 37; Curt. 4, 12, 14 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring forward, introduce; to produce, make, excite, occasion, cause, inflict*: in re severa delicatum aliquem inferre sermonem, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: mentionem, *to make mention, to mention*, Liv. 4, 1, 2: spem alicui, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: quam maximum terrorem hostibus, id. ib. 7, 8: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 54; Val. Max. 8, 1, 6; cf.: injuriis in socios nostros inferendis, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: calamitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: turpitudines, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: crimen proditionis alicui, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: periculum civibus, id. Sest. 1, 2: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis, id. Cael. 18, 42: moram et impedimentum alicui rei, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: mortem alicui per scelus, id. Mil. 7, 17: pestilentiam agris, Liv. 5, 14, 3: vim vitae suae, *to lay violent hands upon one's self*, Vell. 2, 45: vim et manus alicui, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21: vim alicui, Tac. A. 15, 5; Suet. Claud. 16; 37: vulnera hostibus, *to give wounds to, to wound*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: delectari criminibus inferendis, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: litem capitis in aliquem, id. Clu. 41, 116: alicui crimen proditionis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: judicium, *to judge* (post-class.), Dig. 5, 2, 4: prima peregrinos obscena pecunia mores intulit, Juv. 6, 299. —**B.** In partic., *to conclude, infer, draw an inference*, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 87; Quint. 5, 11, 27.

infersus, *Part.*, from infercio.

‡**in-fertĭlis**, e, *adj.*, *unfruitful*, ἄγονος, Gloss. Philox.

‡**in-fertĭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.*, *unfruitfulness*, ἀγονία, Gloss. Philox.

infertor, ōris, *m.* (infero), *one who serves up dishes, a waiter, steward*, παραθέτης, Gloss. Philox.; Schol. Juv. 5, 83; 9, 109.

infertus, a, um, *Part.*, from infercio.

infĕrus, a, um (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* infer: ubi super inferque vicinus permittet, Cato, R. R. 149), *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. adh-aras, adh-amas, the lower, lowest; and Lat. infra], *that is below, underneath, lower*; opp. superus. **I.** *Posit.* **A.** In gen.: inferus an superus tibi fert Deus funera, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 606 P.; cf.: Di Deaeque superi atque inferi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 6; cf. also: ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videantur deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: loca, *the lower parts*, id. Arat. 474: fulmina, *that come out of the ground*, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138: aqua, *that falls down, rain-water*, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 221: mare inferum, *the Lower*, i. e. *the Tuscan Sea* (opp. mare superum, the Upper or Adriatic Sea), Mel. 2, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1; id. de Or. 3, 19 et saep. also without mare: navigatio infero, *upon the Tuscan Sea*, id. Att. 9, 5, 1.—**B.** In partic., *underground, belonging to the Lower World*: **infĕri**, ōrum, *m.* (*gen.* inferûm for inferorum, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16; Sen. de Ira, 2, 35), *the inhabitants of the infernal regions, the dead*: triceps apud inferos Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: si ab inferis exsistat rex Hiero, *were to rise from the dead*, Liv. 26, 32: si salvi esse velint, Sulla sit iis ab inferis excitandus, *to be raised from the dead*, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: inferorum animas elicere, id. Vatin. 6, 14: ad inferos poenas parricidii luere, *in the infernal regions*, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32: ab inferis excitare aliquem, i. e. *to quote the words of one deceased*, id. Or. 25, 85; id. Brut. 93, 322.

II. *Comp.*: **infĕrĭor**, ius, *lower* in situation or place. **A.** Lit.: spatium, Caes. B. G. 7, 46, 3: locus, id. ib. 2, 25: pars, id. ib. 7, 35: ex inferiore loco dicere, *from below* (opp. ex superiore loco, from the tribunal), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 3; cf. superus, II. A.: onerosa suo pondere in inferius feruntur, *downwards*, Ov. M. 15, 241: scriptura, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117.—*Plur. subst.*: **infĕrĭōres**, um, *m.*, *the people of the lower part of the city*, Auct. B. Alex. 6, 3. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *Subsequent, later, latter*, in time or succession: erant inferiores quam illorum aetas, qui, etc., *lived later, were younger*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2; cf.: aetate inferiores paulo quam Iulius, etc., id. Brut. 49, 182; and: inferioris aetatis esse, id. ib. 64, 228: inferiores quinque dies, *the latter*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll. —**2.** *Inferior* in quality, rank, or number. (α) With *abl. specif.*: voluptatibus erant inferiores, nec pecuniis ferme superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34: inferior fortunâ, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2: dignitate, auctoritate, existimatione, gratia non inferior, quam qui umquam fuerunt amplissimi, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 6: inferiores animo, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: quemadmodum causa inferior, dicendo fieri superior posset, Cic. Brut. 8: erat multo inferior navium numero Brutus, Caes. B. C. 1, 57. — With *abl.*: ut humanos casus virtute inferiores putes, Cic. Lael. 2.—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: in jure civili non inferior, quam magister fuit, Cic. Brut. 48, 179.—(γ) *Absol.*: inferiores extollere, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. § 71: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209; cf.: indignum est, a pari vinci aut superiore, indignius ab inferiore atque humiliore, id. Quint. 31: supplices inferioresque, id. Font. 11: ordines, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: crudelis in inferiores, Auct. Her. 4, 40: non inferiora secutus, *naught inferior*, Verg. A. 6, 170.

III. *Sup.* in two forms: **infĭmus** (or **infŭmus**) and **īmus**. **A.** Form infimus (infumus), a, um, *lowest, last* (= imus; but where the lowest of several objects is referred to, infimus is used, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103; 2, 6, 17; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 588). **1.** Lit.: stabiliendi causa singuli ab infimo solo pedes terra exculcabantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 7: ab infimis radicibus montis, id. B. C. 1, 41, 3; 1, 42, 2: cum scripsissem haec infima, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: ab infima ara, *from the lowest part of the altar*, id. Div. 1, 33; cf.: sub infimo colle, *the foot*, Caes. B. G. 7, 79. — *Subst.*: **infĭmum**, i, *n.*, *the lowest part, bottom*, in the phrase: ab infimo, *from below, at the bottom*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: collis erat leniter ab infimo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 1 (for which, ab imo; v. below, B. 1.): stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id. ib. 7, 73, 3; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4; 6, 4, 1; so, ad infimum, *at the bottom*, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 3: collis passus circiter CC. infimus apertus, *at the bottom*, id. ib. 2, 18, 2.—**2.** Trop., *lowest, meanest, basest* in quality or rank: infima faex populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6; cf.: condicio servorum, id. Off. 1, 13: infimo loco natus, id. Fl. 11: summos cum infimis pari jure retinebat, id. Off. 2, 12: humilitas natalium, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37: preces, *the most humble*, Liv. 8, 2; 29, 30. — Hence, **infĭmē**, *adv.*, only trop., *at the bottom* (late Lat.): quid summe est, quid infime, Aug. Ep. 18, 2. — **B.** Form imus, a, um, *the lowest, deepest, last* (= infimus; but when opp. to summus, to express a whole from end to end, imus is used; v. Suet. Aug. 79; Quint. 2, 13, 9; Liv. 24, 34, 9; Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 588). **1.** Lit.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: terra ima sede semper haeret, id. Rep. 6, 18: fundo in imo, *at the very bottom*, Verg. A. 6, 581: vox, *the deepest bass* (opp. vox summa, the treble), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 11, 3, 15: conviva, *that reclines at the bottom*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 40; Mart. 6, 74: ad imam quercum, *at the foot of the oak*, Phaedr. 2, 4, 3: in aure ima, *at the bottom of the ear*, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 205. — As substt. **A.** *Plur.*: **īmi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the lowest, most humble*: aequalis ad maximos imosque pervenit clementiae tuae admiratio, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 9: pacis et armorum superis imisque deorum Arbiter, Ov. F. 5, 665. —**B. īmum**, i, *n.*, *the bottom, depth, low*

est part. Lit.: ab imo ad summum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 308: locus erat paulatim ab imo acclivis, Caes. B. G. 3, 19, 1 (for which, ab infimo; v. above, A. 1.); so, tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, id. ib. 4, 17: suspirare ab imo, *to fetch a deep sigh*, Ov. A. A. 3, 675: (aures) instabiles imo facit, *at the bottom, at their roots*, id. M. 11, 177: aquae perspicuae imo, *down to the bottom*, id. ib. 5, 588. — *Plur.*: ima summis mutare, *to turn the lowest into the highest*, Hor. C. 1, 34, 12; Vell. 2, 2: ima, *the under world*, Ov. M. 10, 47.—With *gen.*: ima maris, *the bottom of the sea*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 64: ima montis, *the foot of a mountain*, id. 4, 11, 18, § 40.— **2.** Trop., with respect to time or order, *the last* (mostly poet.): mensis, Ov. F. 2, 52.—Hence, *subst.*: **imum,** i, *n.*, *the last, the end*: nihil nostrâ intersit an ab summo an ab imo nomina dicere incipiamus, Auct. Her. 3, 18, 30: si quid inexpertum scaenae committis . . . servetur ad imum, *till the last, to the end*, Hor. A. P. 126: dormiet in lucem . . . ad imum Threx erit, *at last*, id. Ep. 1, 18, 35.

in-fervĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* (*pass.* fīo, factus, fĭĕri), *to cause to boil in* any thing; or simply *to cause to boil, to boil*: infervefacito paulisper, Cato, R. R. 156, 7: liquatum acetum, Col. 12, 17, 2: cum infervefiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271: omnia infervefacta, Col. 9, 13, 5.

infervĕfīo, v. the preced. art.

in-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to boil in* any thing; *to boil, seethe*: facito bis aut ter inferveat, Cato, R. R. 108; Cels. 5, 25, 4: mel Atticum ter infervere facito, Col. 12, 38, 5.

in-fervesco, ferbŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to boil down, to boil, to grow hot, be heated*: fabae tertia pars ut infervescat, Cato, R. R. 90: mulsum quod inferbuit, Cels. 2, 30: hoc ubi inferbuit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: ne infervescat aqua sole, *be heated*, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183.—Poet.: solem infervescere fronti arcet, *to burn on the forehead*, Sil. 13, 341.

infestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infesto], *a disturbing, troubling* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 1.

infestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disturber, troubler* (post-Aug. and very rare), Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143.

infestē, *adv.*, v. infestus *fin.*

infestīvĭter, *adv.*, v. infestivus *fin.*

in-festīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *not agreeable, not pleasant, inelegant* (post-class.): subagresti ingenio et infestivo, Gell. 1, 5, 3.—*Adv.*: **infestīvĭter,** *inelegantly*: cetera vertit non infestiviter, i. e. *quite elegantly*, Gell. 9, 9, 9.

infesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [infestus], *to attack, trouble, molest, disturb, infest* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Scylla latus dextrum, laevum Charybdis infestant, Ov. M. 13, 730: eas insulas infestari beluis, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 205: morbis, id. 17, 24, 37, § 216: mari infestato latrociniis, Vell. 2, 73: vulnera et nimius calor et nimium frigus infestant, Cels. 5, 26, 6 *fin.*: hostem, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16: sagittis infestari, id. ib. 2, 13, 7; Sen. Ep. 71, 18; Lact. Epit. 59, 7.— **II.** Transf., in gen., *to attack, destroy, injure, impair*: vinum minus infestat nervos, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 39: aloë non infestat stomachum, id. 27, 4, 5, § 16: saporem, id. 15, 23, 25, § 92: fons amaritudine infestatur, id. 2, 103, 106, § 228: rem familiarem, *to impair*, Col. 1, 5, 7: animos, *to destroy*, id. 11, 1, 22: animam, Sen. Contr. 3, 18, 10.

in-festus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-festus for fenstus, from fendo; whence defendo, infensus], *made unsafe, disturbed, molested, infested; unquiet, unsafe* (class.; cf. infensus). **I.** Lit.: via excursionibus barbarorum infesta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: iter, id. Phil. 12, 10: civitas, Liv. 3, 24: omnia infesta serpentibus, Sall. J. 89: sua tuta omnia, infesta hostium (omnia), Liv. 2, 49: vita, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11: infestum agrum reddere, *to make unsafe*, Liv. 2, 11: mare infestum habere, *to disturb, render insecure*, Cic. Att. 16, 1: infestam habere Macedoniam, Liv. 26, 24.—*Comp.*: infestior salus, Cic. Planc. 1: senectus, Liv. 1, 47. — *Sup.*: infestissima pars Ciliciae, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3.— **II.** Transf., *act.*, *that renders unsafe, that acts in a hostile manner, hostile, inimical, troublesome, dangerous*: irrupit in Galliam, quam sibi armis animisque infestam inimicamque cognovit, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: provincia huic victoriae maxime infesta, id. Lig. 8, 24: gens infestissima nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52: pestis infesta rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5: infestus in cognatos, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 52: exercitu infesto in agrum Sabinum profecti, Liv. 2, 36; cf.: infestis signis impetum facere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; so freq.: infestis signis, Cic. Font. 16; Caes. B. G. 6, 7; 7, 52; Liv. 2, 30 al.: infestis pilis procurrere, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: infestis pilis proturbare, Tac. H. 1, 31 *fin.*: infesto spiculo aliquem petere, Liv. 2, 20: infesta tela ferre, Verg. A. 5, 582: infestis oculis conspici, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: infesta virtutibus tempora, Tac. Agr. 2: scelus, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: atque inimicus clamor, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: animo infestissimo aliquem intueri, id. ib. 2, 5, 55: bellum, Liv. 9, 12: missus morbus infesto a numine, Juv. 13, 231.—Hence, *adv.*: **infestē,** *hostilely, violently, outrageously*: quae illi infeste in nos fecerint, Liv. 26, 13, 7; Vell. 2, 45, 3. — *Comp.*, Liv. 2, 55; 8, 33; 28, 29.— *Sup.*, Cic. Quint. 21 (with inimicissime), Quint. 11, 8, 10.

in-fībŭlo (-fiblo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-fibula], *to clasp, buckle*, or *button together, to close with a clasp* or *pin* (rare): infibulati sacrificabant flamines propter usum aeris antiquissimum aereis fibulis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 262.— **II.** Esp. **A.** Med. t. t.: adulescentulos interdum vocis, interdum valetudinis causa, *to infibulate*, Cels. 7, 25, 3.—**B.** In cookery, *to fasten together* that which is larded or stuffed, Apic. 8, 7, § 372.

infĭcētē and **infĭcētus,** v. infac-.

infĭcĭae, v. infitiae.

1. infĭcĭens, entis, *Part.*, from inficio.

2. infĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-facio], *that does nothing, inactive* (ante-class.): homo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 78 Müll.: apes (with inertes), id. R. R. 3, 16, 8.

in-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *v. a.* [in-facio], *to put* or *dip into* any thing; hence, **I.** Lit., *to stain, dye, color, tinge with*: quia tibi suaso infecisti pallulam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16: omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: lana infecta conchylio, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77: arma infecta sanguine, Verg. A. 5, 413; cf.: locum sanguine, Tac. H. 2, 55: diem, *to discolor, darken*, Ov. M. 13, 601: populi sole infecti, nondum exusti, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 70: palpebrae mulieribus infectae quotidiano, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154: vestis ita infecta, id. 28, 7, 23, § 83; cf.: tinguntur sole populi, jam quidem infecti, *darkened, tanned*, id. 6, 19, 22, § 70: albus ora pallor inficit, *covers*, Hor. Epod. 7, 15; cf.: virgo inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To mix with* something: pocula veneno, Just. 21, 4: hôc (*abl.*) amnem inficit, Verg. A. 12, 418. — **2.** In partic., in a bad sense, *to taint, infect, spoil*: pabula tabo, Verg. G. 3, 481; cf.: Gorgoneis Alecto infecta venenis, *imbued*, id. A. 7, 341: mel infectum fronde, *that has a taste of leaves*, Plin. 11, 13, 13, § 32.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: sapientia nisi alte descendit et diu sedit animum non coloravit sed infecit, *has merely tinged*, Sen. Ep. 71, 31: si illâ (humanorum divinorumque notitiâ) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, id. ib. 110, 8; cf.: (vestes) quarum generosi graminis ipsum Infecit natura pecus, Juv. 12, 41. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To instruct in* any thing (syn. imbuere): jam infici debet (puer) iis artibus, quas si, dum est tener, combiberit, ad majora veniet paratior, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9: animos teneros et rudes inficiunt et flectunt, ut volunt, id. Leg. 1, 17 *fin.*—**2.** *To spoil, corrupt, infect* (syn. corrumpo): nos umbris, deliciis, otio . . . desidia animum infecimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: inficimur opinionum pravitate, id. ib. 3, 2: vereor ne hoc quod infectum est serpat longius, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: cupiditatibus principum et vitiis infici solet tota civitas, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: elui difficile est; non enim inquinati sumus, sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59, 9: artibus infectus, Tac. A. 2, 2.—Poet.: infectum eluitur scelus (= quo se infecerunt), Verg. A. 6, 742 Forbig. and Conington ad loc.

infĭcĭor, v. infitior.

in-fīdēlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be relied upon, unfaithful, faithless.* **I.** In gen. (rare but class.): si hoc sibi sument, nullam esse fidem, quae infideli data sit, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 106: Bellovaci, qui ante erant per se infideles, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: non infideles arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50: obsecro, infidelior mihi ne fuas, quam ego sum tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 83: ut ex infidelissimis (sociis) firmissimos redderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 14: silex ad structuram infidelis, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169: infidelis recti magister est metus, Plin. Pan. 45.— **II.** In partic., in eccl. Lat., *unbelieving, infidel*: Christiani, Salv. de Gub. 5 *init.*—*Adv.*: **infīdēlĭter,** *faithlessly, perfidiously*: nec me minus putarem reprehendendum, si inutiliter aliquid senatui suaserim quam si infideliter, Cic. Brut. 2, 1, 2; Vulg. Isa. 21, 2. —*Sup.*: infidelissime, Salv. contra Avar. 3.

infīdēlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infidelis], *unfaithfulness, faithlessness, infidelity*: amicitiarum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: infidelitatis suspicionem sustinere, * Caes. B. C. 2, 33. — In *plur.*: quantae infidelitates in amicitiis, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

infīdēlĭter, *adv.*, v. infidelis *fin.*

infīdĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

infīdigrăphus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr., infidus-γράφω], *writing faithlessly* (eccl. Lat.): infidelis Deo nec infidigraphus nec ingratus, (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, 124.

in-fīdus, a, um, *adj.*, *not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false* (class.): quos fidos amicos habuisset, quos infidos, Cic. Lael. 15, 53: nihil stabile quod infidum est, id. ib. 18, 65: gentes, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33; cf.: civitas Rhodiorum, Sall. C. 51, 5: genus Numidarum, id. J. 46, 3: scurra, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 4: societas regni, Liv. 1, 14: pax, id. 9, 45: promissa, Val. Fl. 2, 578: mare, Lucr. 2, 557; cf. Verg. G. 1, 254. — With *dat.*: istis infidus, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 48, 15 Dietsch.—With *ad* and *acc.*: gens ut segnis ad pericula, ita infida ad occasiones, Tac. A. 14, 23.— *Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* seem not to occur.

in-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to fix, thrust, drive*, or *fasten in.* **I.** Lit.: gladium hosti in pectus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: ferreis hamis infixis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*: hastam portae, Verg. A. 9, 746: signum, Cic. Div. 2, 31: (sagitta) infigitur arbore, *remains fixed, sticks fast*, Verg. A. 5, 504: vulnus infixum, *made by a thrust*, id. ib. 4, 689: infixa corpori extrahere, *things stuck in the body*, Plin. 26, 12, 79, § 128; cf.: infixum moenibus hostem deicere, *standing firmly on*, Sil. 11, 173: infixum educere telum, Ov. M. 13, 393: aliquem in limo, Vulg. Psa. 68, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to infix, impress, imprint* (esp. freq. in the *part. perf.*): quod in hominum sensibus atque in ipsa natura positum atque infixum est, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: infigere animis res, Quint. 9, 4, 134: religio infixa animo, Liv. 29, 18, 1: quicquid infixum et ingenitum est, Sen. Ep. 11: quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20: infixus pectori dolor haeret, id. ib.: natis oscula, Sil. 12, 738: oscula dextris, id. 12, 592; 8, 127: infixum est mihi, *I have firmly resolved, I am determined*: Vologesi penitus infixum erat arma Romana vitandi, Tac. A. 15, 5; so with *inf.*: infixum est fugere, Sil. 4, 332; 10, 643.

* **infīgūrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-figura], *shapeless, ill-shaped, deformed*: fornix, Amm. 24, 4, 15.

infĭmātis (infŭm-), is, *adj.* [infimus], *one of the lowest* (in condition, rank, etc.), opp. summas: ego infumatis infumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 37; cf. Prisc. 943 P.: infimates ὑστερεύοντες, Gloss.

infĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *lowness, humility* (late Lat.): sortis, Amm. 29, 11: obsequiorum, id. 17, 13, 12; Aug. 1 Music. 9, 15.

infĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make low, to lower* (post-class.): deos, App. M. 1, p. 106, 2: ingenia ad miserias infimata (opp. ad beatitudinem sublimata), id. de Deo Socr. p. 44, 8.

infĭmus, a, um, v. inferus, III. A.

in-findo, fīdi, fissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cut into, to cleave* (poet.): telluri sulcos, Verg. E. 4, 33; so poet., sulcos, for *to plough up, make by sailing*, id. A. 5, 142: silvam, Dig. 50, 66: volat cava pinus infinditque salum, *cuts through, sails through*, Val. Fl. 1, 687.

infīnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-finio], *endless*

(post-class.): materia, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 4, 1; Mart. Cap. 2, § 203.

infīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-finis], *boundlessness, endlessness, infinity:* locorum, *boundlessness, endless extent*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: rerum atque naturae, id. Tusc. 5, 36 *fin.*: naturae, id. Ac. 2, 37; Plin. 2, 2, 1, § 3: mundorum, Amm. 15, 1, 4: populi, Hilar. in Matt. 14, 11; Aug. Ver. Relig. 43.—*Absol.:* in infinitatem omnem peregrinari (sc. animo), Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114; id. N. D. 1, 19, 50.

infīnītē, *adv.*, v. infinitus *fin.*

* **infīnītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [infinitus], *boundlessness, infinity:* infinitio ipsa, quam ἀπειρίαν vocant, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 21.

infīnītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unlimited, indefinite:* modus, or *absol.:* **infīnītīvus**, i, *m.*; in gram., *the infinitive*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310 sqq.; Isid. Orig. 1, 8; Diom. p. 331 P. al.

in-fīnītus, a, um, *adj.*, *not enclosed within boundaries, boundless, unlimited.* **I.** Lit.: quod finitum est habet extremum ... nihil igitur cum habeat extremum, infinitum sit necesse est, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 103: aër, materia, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: imperium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91: potestas, id: Agr. 2, 13, 33; Liv. 3, 9: magnitudines infinitissimae, Boëth. Inst. Arithm. 1, 4.—*Subst.:* **infīnītum**, i, *n.*, *boundless space, the infinite:* ex infinito coorta, Lucr. 5, 367.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Without end, endless, infinite:* altitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48: spes, id. Deiot. 5, 13: odium, id. Balb. 27, 62: labor, id. de Or. 1, 1: licentia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 94, § 220: imperium, id. ib. 2, 3, 91, § 213: potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: occupationes, Nep. Att. 20, 2: pretium, *immoderate*, Dig. 35, 2, 61: sin cuipiam nimis infinitum videtur, *too prolix*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 65.—*Subst.:* **infīnītum**, i, *n.*, *an infinitude, an endless amount* or *number:* infinitum auri, Eutr. 9, 9: ad or in infinitum, *to infinity, without end:* haec (ars statuaria) ad infinitum effloruit, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 35: crescere, id. 34, 2, 3, § 5: durescere, id. 13, 9, 18, § 62: sectio in infinitum, Quint. 1, 10 *fin.:* ne in infinitum abeamus, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243: infinitum quantum, *beyond all measure, exceedingly, extraordinarily*, Plin. 18, 28, 68, n. 3, § 277: infinito plus or magis, *infinitely more, far more*, Quint. 3, 4, 25; 11, 3, 172.—**B.** *Innumerable, countless:* multitudo librorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: multitudo, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: causarum varietas, id. de Or. 1, 5, 16; Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 3: legum infinita multitudo, Tac. A. 3, 25: numerus annorum, Gell. 14, 1, 18: pietatis exempla, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121: pecunia ex infinitis rapinis, Auct. B. Alex. 64, 4; Spart. Hadr. 20, 5; Eutr. 1, 3; 3, 20 al.—**C.** *Indefinite.* **1.** In gen.: infinitior distributio, *where no person* or *time is mentioned* or *implied*, Cic. Top. 8: quaestio, id. Part. Or. 18: res, id. de Or. 1, 31: conexa, *indefinite conclusions*, id. Fat. 8.—*Adv.:* in infinito, *to infinity, everywhere, at pleasure*, Dig. 8, 2, 24; 8, 1, 9.—**2.** In gram.: verbum, i. e. *the infinitive*, Quint. 9, 3, 9; also *absol.*, id. 1, 6, 7 and 8: articulus, *an indefinite pronoun*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 45; 50 Müll.: vocabula, *appellative nouns* (as vir, mulier), ib. § 80.—*Adv.* **A. infīnītē. 1.** *Without bounds, without end, infinitely:* ne infinite feratur ut flumen oratio, Cic. Or. 68, 228: concupiscere, *excessively*, id. Par. 6, 3: dividere, id. Ac. 1, 7: perorare, *without cessation, constantly*, id. Or. 36 *fin.*—**2.** *Indefinitely, in general:* referre de re publica, Gell. 14, 7, 9.—**B. infīnītō** (rare), *immensely, vastly:* magis delectare, Quint. 11, 3, 4: magis flexa sunt, id. 8, 4, 25: plus cogitare, id. ib.: infinito praestare, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

infĭo, v. infit.

infirmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. infirmo], *a weakening, invalidating.* **I.** Rerum judicatarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8; 2, 4, 10.—**II.** Transf., *a refuting, disproving:* judicatio est, quae ex infirmatione et confirmatione rationis nascitur controversia, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18; 2, 21, 62.

infirmē, *adv.*, v. infirmus *fin.*

infirmis, e, *adj.*, v. infirmus *init.*

infirmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infirmus], *want of strength; weakness, feebleness.* **I.** Lit.: puerorum, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: summa gracilitas et infirmitas corporis, id. Fam. 7, 1: oculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 21: propter sexus infirmitatem, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 1: aetatis, Paul. Sent. 1, 7, 2.—**2.** In partic. (sc. corporis, valetudinis), *infirmity, indisposition, sickness:* suspicionem infirmitatis dare, Suet. Tib. 72: infirmitate correptus, Just. 28, 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 6, 1: infirmitate impeditus, Dig. 4, 6, 38.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things: hordeo contra tempestates maxima infirmitas, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 78: aedificii, Dig. 39, 2, 43: nimia vini, Col. 12; 20, 7.—**2.** Concr., *of the weaker sex, women*, Liv. 34, 7 *fin.:* infirmitas a robustioribus separanda est, *children*, Quint. 2, 2, 14.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: animi, *want of spirit, want of courage*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: mentis, Sen. Ep. 11: memoriae, *weakness*, Dig. 41, 2, 44: necesse est aut infirmitati aut invidiae adsignetur, Caec. in Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3.—**B.** In partic., *fickleness, inconstancy:* infirmitatem Gallorum veritus, quod sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5.

infirmĭter, *adv.*, v. infirmus *fin.*

1. infirmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [infirmus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to deprive of strength, to weaken, enfeeble.* **A.** Lit.: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 10: munimenta madore, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 6: hominem, Cels. 2, 12.—**B.** Trop. **a.** *To invalidate, disprove, refute:* res tam leves infirmare ac diluere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42; with tollere, id. N. D. 2, 59, 147; with frangere, id. de Or. 131: fidem testis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: fidem alicui, id. Att. 15, 26.—**b.** *To annul, make void:* legem, Liv. 34, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 49: contractum, Dig. 49, 14, 46: graviter ferens aliquid a se factum infirmari, Vell. 2, 2, 1: acta illa atque omnes res superioris anni, Cic. Sest. 18, 40.—**II.** *Neutr.* only in *part. pres.* as *subst.:* **infirmantes**, um, *m.*, *the weak, sick*, Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 18, 5; id. Ep. 2, 12.

2. in-firmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to establish in, fix*, or *confirm in* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 36.

in-firmus, a, um (post-class. **infirmis**, e, Amm. 20, 6), *adj.*, *not strong, weak, feeble.* **I.** Lit.: viribus infirmis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: valetudo, id. Brut. 48, 180: classis inops et infirma, id. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: valetudo infirmissima, id. de Or. 1, 45.—Hence, *infirm, indisposed, sick:* sum admodum infirmus, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14; Plin. Ep. 7, 26: pecus, i. e. *sheep*, Ov. Ib. 44: lumen solis, *weak, feeble*, Luc. 5, 545: infirmior est panis ex polline, *less nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: infirmissimus cibarius panis, id. ib.: saporis vinum, Col. 3, 7: infirmissimae arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: nervi, *weak*, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59: civitas exigua et infirma, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—With *ad:* infirmi ad resistendum, Caes. B. C. 3, 9, 3: infirmior ad haec omnia, Plin. 36, 20, 37, § 145.—With *adversus:* fama, infirmissimum adversus viros fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14.—In *neutr. pl. subst.:* **infirma**, ōrum, *the weak parts:* lineae, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145.—**II.** Trop., *weak* in mind or character, *superstitious, pusillanimous, inconstant, light-minded:* tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: quippe minuti Semper et infirmi est animi voluptas ultio, Juv. 13, 190: sum paulo infirmior, Hor. S. 1. 9, 71: quorum concursu terrentur infirmiores, Caes. B. C. 1, 3, 5: homines infirmissimi, *very uncertain, not to be depended on*, Col. 3, 10, 6.—Of things, *of no weight* or *consequence, weak, trivial, inconclusive:* omnino ad probandum utraque res infirma et nugatoria est, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: cautiones, id. Fam. 7, 18: infirmiore vinculo (amicitiae) contrahi, Liv. 7, 30, 2.—Hence, *advv.* **A.** Form **infirmē. 1.** *Weakly, faintly, not strongly, not very:* infirme animatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3.—Of speech, *feebly, without vigor of expression:* jejune et infirme, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—**2.** *Weak-mindedly, superstitiously:* tonitrua et fulgura paulo infirmius expavescebat, Suet. Aug. 9.—**B.** Form **infirmĭter**, *weakly, feebly, without energy:* infirmiter invalideque dicere, Arn. 7. 250.

in-fit, *v. def.* (infiunt, Mart. Cap. 2, § 220: infe ἄρξαι, Gloss.: infio, Varr. ap. Prisc. 8 *fin.*), *he* (*she, it*), *begins:* infit me percontarier, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 76: laudare formam virginis, id. Rud. prol. 51: postulare plorans ejulans, ut, etc., id. Aul. 2, 4, 39: commutare animum (with adoritur), Lucr. 3, 515: erigere caput, id. 5, 1208: ita farier, Verg. A. 11, 242.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *He begins to speak:* his vocibus infit, Verg. A. 5, 708; cf.: talibus, id. ib. 10, 860: tum ita Tullus infit: Romani, etc., Liv. 1, 28, 4; cf. with *acc.* and *inf.:* ibi infit, annum se tertium et octogesimum agere, Liv. 3, 71, 6.—**B.** In gen., *he speaks*, Prud. Apoth. 805.

‡ **infĭtens**, entis, *Part.*, from infiteor, *that does not confess*, Gloss. Philox.; cf. the foll. art.

‡ **infĭtēri** non fateri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.

infĭtĭae (**infĭcĭae**), ārum, *f.* [2. infateor], *denial;* only in the *acc.* in connection with ire, and very rarely without a negative, except in ante-class. Lat.: infitias ire, *to deny* (not in Cic. or Cæs.); constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, *aliquid* or *absol.:* qui lubet ire infitias mihi facta quae sunt? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 45: ille infitias ibit, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: omnia infitias ire, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 9; so without a negative: infitias eunt mercedem se belli Romanis inferendi pactos, Liv. 10, 10, 8.—With a *negative:* ne infitias eat, Plaut. Truc. 4. 3, 76: quod nemo it infitias, Nep. Epam. 10, 4: neque infitias eo, quasdam esse, etc., Quint. 3, 7, 3: neque nego, neque infitias eo, nos enixe operam dedisse, Liv. 6, 40, 4; id. 9, 9, 4; 31, 31, 9: nec eo infitias, quin, etc., Front. Aquaed. 72; Gell. 2, 26, 7; 19, 8, 5.—**II.** Esp., *to defend an action at law:* jurare debent non calumniae causa litem intendere, et non calumniae causa ad infitias ire, Dig. 10, 2, 44, § 4.

infĭtĭālis (**infĭc-**), e, *adj.* [infitiae], *negative, consisting in denial:* quaestio, Cic. Top. 24, 92: status, Quint. 3, 6, 15; 32.

infĭtĭātĭo (**infĭc-**), ōnis, *f.* [infitior], *a denial.* **I.** In gen.: causam infitiatione defendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 105: ipsam negationem infitiationemque, id. Part. 29, 102.—**II.** In partic., *a denying* or *disowning of a debt*, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1: circumscriptiones, furta, fraudes, infitiationes, Dig. 47, 2, 69.

infĭtĭātor (**infĭc-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a denier*, esp. *one who denies a debt* or *refuses to restore a deposit:* ille infitiator, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; with fraudulentus, Sen. Ben. 3, 27: lentus, *a bad debtor*, Cic. Cat. 2, 10.

* **infĭtĭātrix** (**infĭc-**), īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that denies* or *disowns*, Prud. Psych. 680.

infĭtĭor (**infĭc-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [infitiae], *not to confess, to contradict, deny, disown.* **I.** In gen.: omnia infitiatur ea, quae dudum confessa est mihi, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 9: cum id posset infitiari, repente confessus est, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: verum, id. Part. Or. 14: neque infitiandi ratio, neque defendendi facultas, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47: resistere aut infitiando aut definiendo, id. Part. Or. 29, 102: notitiam alicujus, Ov. P. 4, 6, 42: fama factis infitianda tuis, *to be refuted by thy deeds*, id. H. 9, 4: Varro Sophocleo non infitiande Cothurno, *whom the tragic Muse need not disown*, Mart. 5, 30, 1.—**II.** In partic., *to deny* any thing promised or received: infitiari creditum fraudare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.: quid si infitiatur, quid si omnino non debetur? Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: depositum, Juv. 13, 60: praedas, *to withhold the promised booty*, Flor. 1, 22, 2: pretium, Ov. M. 11, 205: adversus infitiantem in duplum agimus, *one who denies* a claim, Gai. Inst. 4, 10; 171.

infixus, a, um, *Part.*, from infigo.

inflābellātus, a, um, *Part.* [from the obs. inflabello], *breathed into* (late Lat.): corporibus ignis, Tert. adv. Val. 23.

inflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inflo], *that may be inflated* (late Lat.): viscus, Lact. Opif. D. 11, 4.—**II.** *Puffing up, causing wind:* cibi, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 40, 233.

in-flaccĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to become flaccid* or *weak;* hence, trop., *to become useless:* inflaccebunt condiciones, Enn. ap. Non. 110, 14 dub. (Vahl. Enn. p. 142 reads: sin flaccebunt).

in-flāgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to kindle* (late Lat.): nullo inflagrante halitu, Sol. 5 *fin.*

inflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [inflo], *a state of in-*

flation, puffing out: buccarum inflamina, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.

inflammanter, *adv.*, v. inflammo *fin.*

inflammātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflammo], *a kindling, setting on fire, conflagration.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): portarum, Nazar. in Pan. Constant. 21: imperium quodam quasi diluvio et inflammatione corripuit, Flor. 4, 2, 3.—**B.** Transf., of the body, *an inflammation:* oculos inflammatio occupat, Cels. 6, 6, 1: aurium, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 132: discutere, id. 21, 20, 86, § 150: sedare, id. 22, 25, 74, § 155: refrigerare, id. 24, 8, 35, § 51: mitigare, id. 23 prooem. § 3.—**II.** Trop., *a kindling, inflaming:* animorum (poëtarum), Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194.

inflammātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that kindles* or *inflames* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 2; Mamert. Pan. Julian. 3, 3.

in-flammo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to set on fire, light up, kindle* (syn. incendere). **I.** Lit.: taedas ignibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; id. Att. 8, 2, 4: patriam inflammandam relinquere, id. ib. 8, 2, 3: classem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35: tecta, Liv. 10, 2, 8: horrea, Suet. Ner. 38.—**B.** Transf., of the body, *to inflame:* laser tauros inflammat naribus illitis, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 106: inflammari vulnera ac morbos, id. 25, 2, 5, § 15: equi pasti inflammantur rabie, id. 25, 8, 53, § 94.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *to inflame, kindle, rouse, excite:* contionibus et legibus invidiam senatus, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: sensus animorum atque motus, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60: inflammari ad cupiditates, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: populum in improbos, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: cupiditates, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: inflammari cupiditate honorum, id. Lael. 23, 86: aliquem amore, Verg. A. 4, 54.—In *part. perf.:* **inflammātus,** a, um, *inflamed, kindled, excited* by any thing: a pueritia inflammatus ad gloriam, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: voluptatum potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: libidinibus, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 6: amore in patriam, id. Or. 1, 44, 296: scelere et furore, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: pretio inflammata manus, i. e. *bribed,* Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 293. —Hence, *adv.:* **inflammanter,** *in an inflammatory manner:* acriter et inflammanter facit complorationem, Gell. 10, 3, 13.

inflātē, *adv.*, v. inflo *fin.*

inflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [inflo], *of* or *for blowing:* instrumenta, Cassiod. de Mus. 1, 1.

inflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a blowing itself up, swelling up.* **I.** Lit., of boiling water, Vitr. 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., of the body; med. t. t., *a swelling* or *puffing up, inflation, flatulence:* habet inflationem magnam is cibus (faba), *produces flatulence,* Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62: inflationem stomachi facit, Col. 12, 11, 2; Cels. 2, 26: mala dulcia inflationes pariunt, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 106: inflationes discutere, id. 23, 4, 4, § 128: inflationem sedare, id. 23, 4, 40, § 81: in nostris corporibus ex cibo fit inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4.—***B.** *An inflammation,* i. q. inflammatio: praecordiorum, Suet. Aug. 81; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 104.

1. inflātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from inflo.

2. inflātus, ūs, *m.* [in-flo], *a blowing into, a blast.* **I.** Lit.: eae (tibiae) si inflatum non recipiunt, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: primo inflatu tibicinis, id. Ac. 4, 7, 20.—**II.** Trop., *a breathing into, inspiration:* aliquo instinctu inflatuque divino, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12.

in-flecto, exi, exum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bend, bow, curve.* **I.** Lit.: cum ferrum se inflexisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17: capillum leniter, Suet. Aug. 79. —Mid.: sinus ad urbem inflectitur, *bends itself, curves round,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: montes inflexi theatrali modo, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: nullum cursus sui vestigium, *to turn aside,* Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To change, alter, modulate, mitigate* a tone: voces cantu, Tib. 1, 8, 37: vox inflexa, *a plaintive tone,* Cic. Or. 17 *fin.;* Mart. Cap. 3, § 268 sqq.—**2.** In gram., *to mark* or *pronounce with a circumflex accent,* Arn. 1, p. 44; cf.: agite, equi, facitote sonitus ungularum appareat: Cursu celeri facite inflexa sit pedum pernicitas, i. e. *beat quick time with your feet,* Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 113.—**II.** Trop., *to change, affect, alter, pervert:* solus hic inflexit sensus, Verg. A. 4, 22: jus civile gratiā, Cic. Caecin. 26, 73: orationem, *manner* or *style of speaking,* id. Brut. 9, 38: magnitudinem animi, *to lessen,* id. Fam. 1, 7.

in-flētus, a, um, *adj.*, *unwept, unlamented* (poet.): animae viles, inhumata infletaque turba, Verg. A. 11, 372; Val. Fl. 6, 651.

in-flexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be bent, inflexible.* **I.** Lit.: dolor (cervicum), *lockjaw* = opisthotonos, Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 65.—**II.** Transf.: judicium, *unchangeable,* Sen. Ep. 95: obstinatio, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3.

inflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inflecto], *a bending.* **I.** Prop.: quasi helicis inflexio, Cic. Univ. 9, 27: dextra inflexio Bospori, Amm. 22, 8, 14: laterum inflexione forti ac virili, *a vigorous and manly attitude,* Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 229.—**II.** Transf., *an inflection, modification:* in adverbio temporum significationes non de ejusdem soni inflexione nascuntur, Macr. de Diff. c. 19, § 4.

in-flexŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-flecto], *not flexible, without bending:* serpens, Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 26.

1. inflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from inflecto.

2. in-flexus, a, um, *adj.;* gram. t. t., *not declined, not inflected,* Mart. Cap. 3, § 305.

3. inflexus, ūs, *m.* [inflecto], *a bending, curving, inflecting* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vicorum, Juv. 3, 237: adire inflexibus flexuosis, Arn. 2, 57.—**II.** Trop.: vocem inflexu modulationis torquere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 3.

inflictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infligo], *a laying on, inflicting* (late Lat.): multae, Cod. Th. 9, 17, 2.

1. inflictus, a, um, *Part.*, from infligo.

2. inflictus, ūs, *m.* [infligo], *a striking on* or *against:* labiorum et dentium, Arn. 3, 111.

in-flīgo, ixi, ictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike* a thing *on* or *against* (syn.: incutere, illidere). **I.** Lit.: alicui securim, Cic. Planc. 29, 70: cratera viro, Ov. M. 5, 83: caput suum parietibus, Lact. de Mort. Pers. 49: puppis inflicta vadis, *dashed against,* Verg. A. 10, 303: inflicta terga, *struck, beaten,* Val. Fl. 4, 281. —**B.** Trop.: cum ex verbo adversarii aliquid in ipsum infligitur, *is hurled at,* Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**II.** Transf., *to inflict* by striking: mortiferam plagam infligere, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: vulnera, id. Pis. 14, 32.—**B.** In gen., *to inflict, impose upon:* infligere alicui turpitudinem, Cic. Pis. 26, 63: detrimenta civitati, Just. 3, 5: fuit consuetudo, ut, intra certa tempora non latis usuris, graviores infligerentur, *laid upon, imposed,* Dig. 22, 1, 11: alicui pretium rei emptae, ib. 3, 5, 30.

in-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to blow into* or *upon* any thing, *to inflate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: age, jam infla buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 26: ex ore in os palumbi inflare aquam, Cato, R. R. 90: tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, *is swelled,* Verg. A. 3, 357: merito quin illis Juppiter ambas Iratus buccas inflet, *should in a rage puff up both his cheeks,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 21: inflant (corpus) omnia fere legumina, *make flatulent,* Cels. 2, 26.—**B.** In partic., *to play upon* a wind instrument: inflare cavas cicutas, Lucr. 5, 1383: calamos leves, Verg. E. 5, 2.—*Absol.*, *to blow:* simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86.—With *cognate acc.:* sonum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225. —**II.** Trop., *to puff up, inflate:* spe falsa animos, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: regis spem (with erigere animos), Liv. 35, 42, 5: animos ad intolerabilem superbiam, id. 45, 31, 31; 37, 26, 4: purpuratis solita vanitate spem ejus inflantibus, Curt. 3, 2, 10; 5, 10, 3: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98: ipse erit gloriā inflandus, Quint. 11, 1 *med.*—*Absol.*, of speech: Antipater paulo inflavit vehementius, *blew a little too hard,* Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6.—Of music: illi qui fecerunt modos, a quibus aliquid extenuatur, inflatur, variatur, id. de Or. 3, 26, 102 *fin.:* et ea (medicamenta) quae ob caritatem emendi mulo medicorum cupiditas inflaverat, *puffed, bepraised,* Veg. Vet. 4, 7, 4.—Hence, **inflātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *blown into, filled* with blowing. **A.** Lit.: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: bucina cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: nolo verba inflata et quasi anhelata gravius exire, *with a too great expenditure of breath,* Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 40.—**2.** Transf., *swelled up, swollen, puffed up:* serpens inflato collo, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: bucca inflatior, Suet. Rhet. 5: inflatum hesterno venas Iaccho, Verg. E. 6, 15: Volturnus amnis inflatus aquis, *swollen, enlarged,* Liv. 23, 19, 4: amnes, id. 40, 33, 2: capilli, *hanging loose, dishevelled,* Ov. A. A. 3, 145: inflata rore non Achaico turba, Verg. Cat. 7, 2.—*Comp.:* vestis inflatior, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *puffed up, inflated, haughty, proud:* quibus illi rebus elati et inflati non continebantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: inflatus et tumens animus, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: inflata spe atque animis, id. Mur. 15, 33: promissis, id. ib. 24, 49: laetitia atque insolentia, id. Phil. 14, 6, 15: jactatione, Liv. 29, 37, 9: assensionibus, id. 24, 6, 8: estne quisquam tanto inflatus errore, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: opinionibus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: his opinionibus animus, Liv. 6, 11, 6; 6, 18, 5: vana spe, id. 35, 49, 4: vano nuntio, id. 24, 32, 3: successu tantae rei, id. 37, 12, 4: legionum numero, Vell. 2, 80, 2: superbus et inflatus, Juv. 8, 72: elatus inflatusque, Suet. Ner. 37.—*Comp.:* juvenis inflatior, Liv. 39, 53, 8.—**2.** In partic., of style, *inflated, turgid:* Attici pressi et integri, Asiani inflati et inanes, Quint. 12, 10, 16: inflatus et tumidus, Tac. Or. 18: Callimachus, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 32; Suet. Rhet. 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **inflātē,** only in *comp.*, *haughtily, proudly, pompously:* aliquid latius atque inflatius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17, 3: inflatius commemorare, id. ib. 2, 39, 4: inflatius multo, quam res erat gesta, fama percrebuerat, id. ib. 3, 79, 4: fabulari inflatius, Amm. 22, 16, 10.

***in-flōresco,** rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to blossom, put forth blossoms:* pristina aetas, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 124.

in-flŭo, xi, xum, 3, *v. n.*, *to flow* or *run into.* **I.** Lit.: Hypanis in Pontum influit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in quem sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit, id. N. D. 2, 55, 138: lacus qui in flumen Rhodanum influit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 3, 9, 1: palus influit in Sequanam flumen, id. ib. 7, 57.—With the simple *acc.:* Oceanum, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 108.—With *adv. of place:* non longe a mari, quo Rhenus influit, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: huc Lycus, huc Sagaris influit, Ov. P. 4, 10, 48: influentes capilli, *flowing down, hanging loose,* Cels. 6, 1.—*Absol.:* amnis influens, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19.—**II.** Transf., of things not fluid, *to flow, stream, rush,* or *press into:* influentes in Italiam Gallorum copiae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: influxisse eo Scythas, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22; cf.: influentibus negotiis, Plin. Pan. 81: influens atque effluens divinus animus tamquam influere possumus, Cic. Univ. 13: in universorum animos, *steal into, insinuate one's self into,* id. Off. 2, 9, 31: in aures, id. Lael. 25, 96: oratio quam maxime in sensus eorum qui audiunt influat, id. de Or. 3, 24, 91: in animos teneros atque molles, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: sermone Graeco in proximas Asiae civitates influente, Quint. 12, 10, 16: aliquid ex illa lenitate ad hanc vim acerrimam, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: quis influentis dona fortunae abnuit, *overflowing, abounding,* Sen. Thyest. 536.

***inflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [influo], *flowing in,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 107.

influxĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a flowing in* (late Lat.): materialis influxio in corpus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 10; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 192.—**II.** Transf., *a cold, catarrh:* ad nares, ad fauces, ad thoracem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 et saep.

influxus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flowing in* (late Lat.); trop.: stellarum, *influence,* Firm. Math. 1, 1.

in-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dig in* or *up, make by digging; to bury in the earth, inter:* locus alte duos pedes infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 5: sarmenta, Cato, R. R. 37, 3: squalentes conchas, Verg. G. 2, 348: corpora terrae, id. A. 11, 205: taleas in terram, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: procul ab eo loco infoderunt, in quo erat mortuus, Nep. Paus. 5: gemmas corpori (sc. auribus), *to insert in,*

Plin. 12, prooem. § 2: vulnera infossa penitus cerebro, *inflicted deeply*, Stat. Th. 8, 534: saxum perfractae cassidis aera Ossibus infodiens, Sil. 10, 238: infossus puer, *buried*, Hor. Epod. 5, 32.

in-foecundus, v. infecundus.

in-foedĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not leagued together*, *not allied* (late Lat.): reges, Tert. Praescr. 12.

in-formābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *insusceptible of form, that does not assume a form* (late Lat.): Deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

in-formātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [informo], *a representation.* **I.** Lit., *an outline, sketch, first draft:* aedium sacrarum informationes, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *an idea, conception:* anticipatio, quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, id est anteceptam animo rei quandam informationem, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: dei, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: unius verbi imagine totius sententiae informatio, *an exhibition of the idea contained in a word, an explanation of its meaning*, id. Part. Or. 29, 102.

informātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who fashions, an instructor* (late Lat.): populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 22.

in-formīdābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be feared, not formidable* (late Lat.): judex, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 354.

* **in-formīdātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not feared*, Sil. 15, 241.

informis, e, *adj.* [2. in-forma], *that has no form* or *not a proper form, unformed, shapeless.* **I.** Lit.: cum res muta aut informis fit loquens et formata, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: alveus, Liv. 21, 26, 9: caro, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.—**II.** Transf., *unshapely, misshapen, deformed, hideous, horrid:* cadaver, Verg. A. 8, 264: hiemes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 15: situs, id. Ep. 2, 2, 118: nota in ore, Prop. 1, 5, 16: color, Tib. 4, 4, 6: informes sanguine peltae, Stat. Th. 12, 528: imbre cruento informis facies, Luc. 6, 224: exitus, Tac. A. 6, 49: sors, id. ib. 12, 37: letum, Verg. A. 12, 603: nihil est illis (metallis) informius, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*—*Adv.:* **informĭter,** *hideously, horridly:* sonare, Aug. Conf. 12, 29.

informĭtas, ātis, *f.* [informis], *unshapeliness, ugliness, deformity* (late Lat.): materiae, Tert. adv. Hermog. 42; so Aug. Conf. 12, 12.

informĭter, *adv.*, v. informis *fin.*

in-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to give form to* a thing, *to shape, form, mould, fashion.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): clipeum, Verg. A. 8, 447: aream, Col. 11, 3, 13: effigiem, Sil. 17, 525: Martem cerā, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 9, 7: taedas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 331.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** *To form an idea of* a thing, *to represent, sketch, delineate:* di ita ignoti, ut eos ne conjectura quidem informare possimus, Cic. N. D. 1, 15: inanium visorum una depulsio est, sive illa cogitatione informantur, sive in quiete, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 16, 45: atque ego in summo oratore fingendo talem informabo, *will describe*, id. Or. 2, 7: ad eum (oratorem) incohandum et informandum, id. ib. 9, 33: informat adhuc adumbratum indicium filii, id. Sull. 18, 52.—**B.** *To inform, instruct, educate* (syn.: instruere, instituere): artes quibus aetas puerilis ad humanitatem informari solet, Cic. Arch. 3, 4: animus a natura bene informatus, *formed*, id. Off. 1, 4, 13.

* **1. in-fŏro,** āre, *v. n.* [in-foro], *to bore into:* mox ausi inforare medio trunco, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102 Jan. (Sillig, imperare); cf. also the foll. art.

* **2. infŏro,** āre, *v. a.* [in-forum], *to accuse in a court of justice:* *Curc.* Quaeso ne me incomities. *Ly.* Licetne inforare, si incomitiare haud licet? *Curc.* Non inforabis me quidem (with double meaning, in mal. part.; cf. 1. inforo), Plaut. Curc. 3, 30 sq.

in-fortūnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfortunate* (class.): o infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 7: nihil me infortunatius, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4: infortunatissimus maritus, App. M. 4, p. 154, 37.

* **infortūnĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [2. in-fortuna], *misfortune* (with felicitas), Gell. 6, 1, 5 dub.

infortūnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *misfortune* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ferres infortunium, *thou wouldst come badly off*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: ni pareat patri habiturum infortunium esse, * Liv. 1, 50, 9: invenire, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 130: infortunio aliquem mactare, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: cavere infortunio, *to guard against*, id. Rud. 3, 5, 48; so, vitare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 19: domus alienae, App. M. 9, p. 228, 8: domus, id. ib. 9, p. 231, 22; 10, p. 241, 35; Macr. S. 7, 2, 5; 7, 3, 11; *plur.*, App. de Dog. Plat. 2, p. 18, 3; Macr. S. 7, 2, 9.

infossĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infodio], *a digging in* (late Lat.), Pall. 3, 16.

infossus, a, um, *Part.*, from infodio.

infrā [infer, inferā, sc. parte], *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** *Adv.*, *on the under side, below, underneath.* **A.** Lit.: infra nihil est nisi mortale ... supra Lunam sunt aeterna omnia, Cic. Rep. 6, 17: in occipitio et infra, qua summa vertebra, etc., Cels. 3, 23 *fin.*—With *quam:* ipsius autem partes eae, quae sunt infra quam id quod devoratur, dilatantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: si infra, quam rami fuere, praecidatur, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 123.—*Absol.*, of the lower world: non seges est infra, *there is no sowing down below*, Tib. 1, 10, 35.—Of a following place in a writing, *below:* earum exemplum infra scripsi, Cic. Att. 8, 6; id. Fam. 5, 10, 5; Quint. 8, 4, 9.—*Comp.:* inferius, *lower, farther down:* altius egressus caelestia tecta cremabis, inferius terras, Ov. M. 2, 137: currere, id. ib. 2, 208: inferius, quam collo pectora subsunt, id. ib. 12, 420.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Below, beneath*, in value or esteem: liberos ejus ut multum infra despectare, Tac. A. 2, 43.—*Comp.*, *lower, farther down:* persequi, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: virtutem non flamma, non ruina inferius adducet, Sen. Ep. 79: quae praeterire, quam inferius exsequi tutius duximus, Sol. 2 *med.*—**2.** *Farther* along the coast: onerariae duae ... paulo infra delatae sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 36.—**3.** *Later* in time: quid quod Ciceronis temporibus paulumque infra ... geminabatur, Quint. 1, 7, 20.

II. *Prep.* with *acc.*, *below, under.* **A.** Lit.: ad mare infra oppidum exspectabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 51: infra mortuos amandare, id. Quint. 15, 49: infra caelum et sidera nox cadit, Tac. Agr. 12.—**2.** Of time, *later than:* Homerus non infra superiorem Lycurgum fuit, Cic. Brut. 10, 40.—**3.** Of size, *smaller than:* uri sunt magnitudine paulo infra elephantos, Caes. B. G. 6, 28.—**4.** Of number, *less than:* non infra novena (ova), Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231; id. 6, 6, 6, § 18.—**B.** Trop., *below, beneath* in rank, honor, or esteem: quem ego infra esse infimos omnis puto homines, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 36: res humanas despicere atque infra se positas arbitrari, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: omnia infra se esse judicare, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: e quo infra se et Caesarem videret et rempublicam, *he despised them*, Vell. 2, 76, 4: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metientem, id. 2, 127 *fin.:* infra servos cliens, id. 2, 83: non infra speciem, *not inferior in beauty*, Prop. 1, 20, 5: conferant se Marii ... infra Pallantis laudes jacebunt, *they will not come up to the glory of Pallas*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 2: id quidem infra grammatici officium est, Quint. 1, 7, 1; cf. id. 2, 5, 4.

infractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infringo], *a breaking to pieces*, Prisc. 1282 P.—**II.** Trop., *a weakening:* infractio et demissio animi, *despondency*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14.

1. infractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from infringo.

2. in-fractus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbroken, unweakened* (late Lat.): animi, Symm. Ep. 1, 3: infractus hoc spectaculo, Hier. Vit. Pauli.

infraeno, v. infreno.

‡ **infrā-fŏrānus,** a, um, *adj.* [forum], *that is under the Forum:* COLLEGIUM, Inscr. ap. Le-Vita AA. BB. 26, 3.

in-frăgĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be broken to pieces.* **I.** Lit.: adamas, Plin. H. N. 20 prooem. § 2.—**II.** Trop., *strong, that cannot be weakened:* vox, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 53: animi, Sen. Vit. B. 9.

in-frĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to make* or *utter a noise* (poet.). **I.** Lit., *to growl, bellow:* infremuitque ferox, of the wild boar, Verg. A. 10, 711.—**II.** Transf., of things, *to roar, rage:* bellum infremuit, Sil. 3, 230.

in-frēnātĭo (infraen-), ōnis, *f.* [in freno], *a taming* (late Lat.): libidinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29.

1. in-frēnātus (infraen-), a, um, *adj.*, *without a bridle:* equites frenati et infrenati, *on unbridled horses*, Liv. 21, 44, 1.—Trop.: lingua, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 4.

2. infrēnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from infreno.

in-frendĕo, ēre, and **in-frendo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to gnash* the teeth (poet. and post-class.): dentibus infrendens gemitu, Verg. A. 3, 664: ac simul infrendens, Stat. Th. 5, 663: infrendite, inspumate, Tert. Apol. 12.—**II.** *To gnash the teeth at, threaten furiously;* with *dat.:* aliis infrendentem, Stat. Th. 8, 580.

infrendis, e, *adj.* [2. in-frendo], *that cannot gnash* (late Lat.): infantes sine dentibus infrendes dicuntur, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 5, 663.

in-frendo, ĕre, v. infrendeo.

infrēnis, e, and **infrēnus,** a, um (**infraen-**), *adj.* [2. in-frenum], *without a bridle, unbridled* (poet. and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: infrenis equus, Verg. A. 10, 750: Numidae infreni, *on unbridled horses*, id. ib. 4, 41.—**II.** Trop., *untamed, unchecked:* infreno volitare cursu, Col. poët. 10, 215: lingua infrenis, Gell. 1, 15, 17: infrenus manat de vulnere sanguis, Ser. Samm. 43, 804.

in-frēno (infraen-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to put on a bridle.* **I.** Lit., *to furnish with a bridle, to bridle:* equos, Liv. 37, 20, 12; cf.: non stratos, non infrenatos equos habere, ib. § 4: currus, *to harness the horses to a chariot*, Verg. A. 12, 287: infrenati manipli, *on bridled horses*, Sil. 4, 316.—**II.** Transf., *to curb, restrain:* horum (ducum) alterum sic fuisse infrenatum conscientia scelerum, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: navigia ancoris, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: infrenat impetus et domat mundi rabiem, id. 32, 1, 1, § 2: lascivias carnis, Ambros. in Luc. 9, § 8.

infrēnus, a, um, v. infrenis.

in-frĕquens, tis, *adj.*, *that does not often* or *frequently take place, unfrequent.* **I.** Lit., of persons, *that is not often at a place, that seldom does a thing, seldom, rare:* sum et Romae et in praedio infrequens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 4: parcus deorum cultor et infrequens, *unfrequent*, Hor. C. 1, 34, 1: exercitus, *thinned* by furloughs, Liv. 43, 11, 10: miles, *that does not appear regularly at his standard*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf. Gell. 16, 4, 5.—Hence: pro infrequente eum mittat militia domum (meretrix), of a lover, *who makes few presents*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., *that does not often happen, that is seldom used, rare, unusual:* cum Appius senatum infrequentem coëgisset, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: eae copiae ipsae hoc infrequentiores imponuntur, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: interdictum, Dig. 43, 31, 1: usus, Gell. 9, 12, 19: vocabulum, id. 2, 22, 2: infrequentissima urbis, *the parts least inhabited*, Liv. 31, 23, 4: causa, *which is attended by few hearers*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320.—**B.** Usually with *abl.* or *gen.*, *not filled with, not well provided with, not acquainted with* any thing: altera pars (urbis) infrequens aedificiis, Liv. 37, 32: signa infrequentia armatis, *to which but few soldiers belong*, id. 10, 20.—Also *absol.:* infrequentia signa, Liv. 7, 8: rei militaris te reddidisti infrequentem, *inexperienced*, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37; *with little knowledge of, unskilled in:* vocum Latinarum, Gell. 13, 24, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **infrĕquenter,** *rarely* (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 35.

in-frĕquentātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not much used* (late Lat.): metrum, Sid. Ep. 9, 15.

in-frĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small number, thinness, scantiness:* summa senatus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: senatus, Liv. 2, 23, 12: prodita (sc. legionum), *the small number of his troops*, Tac. A. 15, 10.—**II.** *Solitariness, loneliness:* locorum, Tac. A. 14, 27.

in-frĭco, cŭi, ctum, and cātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to rub in:* aliquid alicui rei, Col. 12, 30, 2: cinerem ex aceto, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 26: dentes, id. 28, 11, 49, § 178: sal infricatus juvat, id. 31, 9, 45, § 100: muscae infricatae, id. 30, 12, 34, § 108.

infrĭcŏlo, āre, *v. freq. a.* [infrico], *to*

rub in repeatedly (late Lat.): oculum infricolato, Pelag. Veter. 31 *fin.*

infrictio, ōnis, *f.* [infrico], *a rubbing, friction:* infrictionem ei membro adhibere, Cels. 8, 11 *fin.* dub. (al. frictionem).

infrictus, *Part.*, from infrico.

in-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become cold* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 3, 28: cum infrixit, Cels. 5, 25, 4.

infrīgīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infrigido], *a cooling* (late Lat.): sudoris, Veg. Vet. 1, 29: corporis, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 25.

in-frīgĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make cold* or *cool, to cool* (late Lat.): caput, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.:* infrigidatus fuit, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 7, 149.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [infrango], *to break off, to break, bruise, crack.* **I.** Lit.: infractis omnibus hastis, Liv. 40, 40, 7: ut si quis violas riguove papavera in horto Liliaque infringat, Ov. M. 10, 191: genibusque tumens infringitur unda, Val. Fl. 5, 412: manus, *to snap* or *crack one's fingers*, Petr. 17: articulos, Quint. 11, 3, 158: latus liminibus, *to bruise one's side by lying on the threshold*, Hor. Epod. 11, 22: infractus remus, *appearing broken*, in consequence of the refraction of the rays in the water, Cic. Ac. 2, 25; cf.: infracti radii resiliunt, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 103: ossa infracta extrahere, id. 23, 7, 63, § 119.—**B.** Transf., *to strike* one thing *against* another: digitos citharae, *to strike* or *play upon the lute*, Stat. Ach. 1, 575: alicui colaphum, *to give one a box on the ear*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46; Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130: linguam (metu), *to stammer*, Lucr. 3, 155.—**II.** Trop., *to break, check, weaken, lessen, diminish, mitigate, assuage:* ut primus incursus et vis militum infringeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: conatus adversariorum, id. ib. 2, 21: florem dignitatis, Cic. Balb. 6, 15: militum gloriam, id. Mil. 2, 5: animos hostium, Liv. 38, 16: spem, Cic. Or. 2, 6: tribunatum alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 7, 24: vehementius esse quiddam suspicor, quod te infringat, id. Att. 7, 2, 2: continuam laudem humanitatis, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: res Samnitium, Liv. 8, 39. 10: difficultatem, *to overcome*, Col. 2, 4, 10: jus consulis, Dig. 34, 9, 5 *fin.:* fortia facta suis modis, *to weaken*, Ov. Tr. 2, 412: deos precatu, *to appease by entreaties*, Stat. Ach. 1, 144: infringitur ille quasi verborum ambitus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: infringendis concidendisque numeris, id. Or. 69, 230: vocem de industria, *purposely to make plaintive*, Sen. Contr. 3, 19.—**B.** *To destroy, make void, break:* quoniam haec gloriatio non infringetur in me, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 10: legem, ib. 1 Macc. 1, 66.—Hence, **infractus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *broken, bent.* **1.** Lit.: mares caprarum longis auribus infractisque probant, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202.—**2.** Trop., *broken, exhausted, weakened, subdued.* **a.** In gen.: infractos animos gerere, Liv. 7, 31, 6: nihil infractus Appii animus, id. 2, 59, 4: oratio submissa et infracta, id. 38, 14: infractae ad proelia vires, Verg. A. 9, 499: veritas, *falsified*, Tac. H. 1, 1: fides metu infracta, *shaken*, id. ib. 3, 42: tributa, *diminished*, id. ib. 4, 57: potentia matris, id. A. 13, 12: fama, *injured reputation*, Verg. A. 7, 332; Tac. H. 2, 22: Latini, *broken*, Verg. A. 12, 1.—**b.** *Diluted:* fel aqua infractum, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 186.—**c.** In partic., of speech, *broken off:* infracta et amputata loqui, *broken, unconnected*, Cic. Or. 51, 170: infracta loquela, *broken talk, baby-talk*, Lucr. 5, 230: cum vocem ejus (delicati) infractam videret, *effeminate*, Gell. 3, 5, 2: vocibus delinitus infractis, Arn. 4, 141.

in-frĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to rub into, crumble into, strew upon:* farinam in aquam, Cato, R. R. 156: papaver, id. ib. 79; Cels. 7, 12: seni papaverem, Varr. ap. Non. 220, 11: ruta infriata, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 140.

* **in-frons**, ondis, *adj.*, *without foliage, treeless*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 31.

* **in-frontātē**, *adv.*, *impudently*, Fulg. de Prisc. Serm. *no.* 22.

infructĭfĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *bearing no fruit* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fr. Erem. 3.

infructŭōsē, *adv.*, v. infructuosus *fin.*

infructŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [infructuosus], *unfruitfulness, unproductiveness, uselessness* (late Lat.): Judaica, Tert. Resurr. Carn. 33.

in-fructŭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfruitful* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vites, Col. Arb. 8, 4: cultura, id. 11, 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., *fruitless, useless:* preces, Plin. Ep. 8, 23: epistula, Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *fin.:* militia, Tac. H. 1, 51.—*Adv.:* **infructŭōsē**, *fruitlessly, uselessly*, Hier. Ep. 12, n. 16; Aug. Ep. 67, n. 6.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

infrūnītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-frunniscor], *unfit for enjoyment, tasteless, senseless, silly* (post-Aug.): animus. Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 23: mulier, id. Ben. 3, 16: copia, Macr. S. 5, 1 *med.;* Vulg. Eccli. 31, 23, and 23, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **infrūnītē**, *senselessly* (late Lat.), Hilar. in Job, 3, p. 220.

1. in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in], *painted:* infucata vitia, Cic. de Or. 3, 25 *fin.*

2. in-fūcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *not painted* (late Lat.), Arn. 2, 75.

infūdĭbŭlum, v. infundibulum.

infŭla, ae, *f.* [cf. Sanscr. bhāla, brow; Gr. φάλος, φάλαρα], *a band, bandage.* **I.** In gen.: in infulis tantam rem depingere, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81.—**II.** In partic., *a white and red fillet* or *band of woollen stuff, worn upon the forehead, as a sign of religious consecration and of inviolability, a sacred fillet;* so *a priest's fillet:* sacerdotes Cereris cum infulis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110: Phoebi Triviaeque sacerdos, Infula cui sacrâ redimibat tempora vittâ, Verg. A. 10, 538: cujus sacerdotii (i. e. fratrum arvalium) insigne est spicea corona et infulae albae, Sabin. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 8.—Hence, meton., *a priest*, Prud. Apoth. 486.—Of the *victim's fillet* (whether beast or man): saepe in honore deum medio stans hostia ad aram, Lanea dum niveâ circumdatur infula vittâ, Verg. G. 3, 487: infula virgineos circumdata comptus (of Iphigenia), Lucr. 1, 87.—Of *the fillet worn by a suppliant for protection:* velata infulis ramisque oleae Carthaginiensium navis, Liv. 30, 36, 4: velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. H. 1, 66: hae litterae (philosophy) apud mediocriter malos infularum loco sunt, *held in awe*, Sen. Ep. 14, 10: ipsas miserias infularum loco habet, i. e. *his wretchedness claims reverence*, id. ad Helv. 13, 4.—**B.** Transf., *an ornament, mark of distinction, badge of honor:* his insignibus atque infulis imperii venditis (said of the lands belonging to the state), Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6.—*The insignia of an office:* honorum, Cod. Just. 7, 63, 1: infulae imperiales, id. tit. 37 *fin.*—Hence, for *the office* itself, Spart. Hadr. 6.—*Ornaments of houses and temples*, i. e. *carved work*, etc., Luc. 2, 355.

infŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [infula], *adorned with the* infula; so of victims or of human beings who were led to death adorned like victims, Inscr. Orell. 642; Suet. Calig. 27: mystae, Sid. Carm. 9, 206: rex infulatus, *king David adorned with the diadem*, Prud. Cath. 9, 5: domus, id. περὶ στεφ. 4, 79.

in-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4, *v. a.*, *to cram in.* **I.** Lit.: alicui cibum, Suet. Tib. 53.—**II.** Transf., *to put in, foist in:* verbum omnibus locis, Sen. Ep. 114: aliud, id. ib. 106: aliquid epistulae, id. ib. 24: infulsit praeterea nomen Severi, *he added to his own names*, Capitol. Macrin. 5.

‡ **infulgĕrat**, 1, *v. impers.*, *it lightens*, Not. Tir. p. 118.

‡ **infullōnĭcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. infullo], *not fulled*, ἄκναφος, Gloss. Philox.

infūmĭbŭlum, v. infurnibulum.

in-fūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to smoke, dry in the smoke:* asini cerebrum infumatum, *smoked, smoke-dried*, Plin. 28, 16, 63, § 225; 28, 11, 48, § 176.

infŭmus, a, um, i. q. infimus.

infundĭbŭlum (**infūd-**, **infīd-**), i, *n.* [infundo], *a funnel* (cf. infurnibulum). **I.** In gen., Col. 3, 18, 6; Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 2; 13, 3; Pall. 7, 7; Vitr. 10, 10, 12 and 13 (infidibula).—**II.** In partic., *the funnel* in a mill, through which the grain is poured, *the hopper*, Vitr. 10, 10.

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour in, upon,* or *into* (syn. invergere). **I.** Lit.: aliquid in aliquod vas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: vinum reticulo aut cribro, Sen. Ben. 7, 19: aliquid in nares, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 180: sine riguis mare in salinas infundentibus, id. 31, 7, 39, § 81: rex Mithridates Aquilio duci capto aurum in os infudit, id. 33, 3, 14, § 48: animas formatae terrae, Ov. M. 1, 364; Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5: sibi resinam et nardum, *to anoint one's self with*, Auct. B. H. 33; Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Infundere alicui aliquid, *to pour out for, to administer to, present to, lay before:* alicui venenum, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: alicui poculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 77: jumentis hordea, Juv. 8, 154: (Neroni) totam tremuli frontem pulli, id. 6, 616.—Esp., as a medicine, *to administer to* a person, *for* a disease: (aloë) dysenteriae infunditur, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 20: tenesmo et dysentericis, id. 20, 21, 84, § 227.—With *abl.:* clystere, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 66.—**2.** *To wet, moisten:* olivam aceto non acerrimo, Col. 12, 47: si uvam nimius imber infuderit, Pall. 11, 9.—**3.** *To pour out, cast, hurl* anywhere: nimbum desuper alicui, Verg. A. 4, 122: gemmas margaritasque mare littoribus infundit, Curt. 8, 9: vim sagittarum ratibus, id. 9, 7: agmen urbi, Flor. 3, 21, 6: agmina infusa Graecis, Curt. 5, 7, 1; cf. 7, 9, 8.—**4.** *To mix itself, mingle with* any thing: cum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus, Cic. Brut. 16, 62; id. Fam. 9, 15, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to pour into, spread over, communicate, impart:* orationem in aures tuas, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 355: aliquid ejusmodi auribus ejus, Amm. 14, 9, 2: imperatoris auribus, id. 15, 3, 5: magorum sensibus, id. 23, 6, 33: per aures cantum, Sil. 11, 433: vitia in civitatem, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32: nihil ex illius animo quod semel esset infusum, umquam effluere potuisse, id. de Or. 2, 47, 300: rebus lumen, Sen. Hipp. 154: civitati detrimenta (acc. to others, infligere), Just. 3, 5.—Hence, **infūsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *poured over* or *into.* **A.** Lit.: sucus infusus auribus, Plin. 20, 8, 27, § 69: cinis in aurem, id. 30, 3, 8, § 24: sucus per nares, id. 25, 13, 92, § 144: vino, *drunk with wine*, Macr. S. 7, 5: infusam vomitu egerere aquam, *swallowed*, Curt. 7, 5, 8.—**B.** Transf., of things not fluid: nudos umeris infusa capillos, *falling down on*, Ov. M. 7, 183: canitiem infuso pulvere foedans, Cat. 64, 224: si qua concurrerat, obruebatur (navis) infuso igni, Liv. 37, 30, 5: sole infuso (terris), *at daybreak*, Verg. A. 9, 461: conjugis gremio, *resting on her bosom*, id. ib. 8, 406: collo infusa amantis, Ov. H. 2, 93: populus circo, Verg. A. 5, 552: totamque infusa per artus Mens agitat molem, id. ib. 6, 726: infusa tranquilla per aethera pace, Sil. 7, 258: cera in eam formam gypsi infusa, Plin. 35, 12, 4, § 153: imago senis cadaveri infusa, Quint. 6, 1, 40.

infurnĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [in-furnus], *a funnel for inhaling smoke:* is nidor per infurnibulum imbibitur in tussi, Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135 (Jahn and others read infundibulum; Gloss. Philox. infumibulum καπνοδόχη).

in-fusco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make dark* or *dusky, to darken, obscure.* **I.** Lit.: humida fulmina non urunt sed infuscant, Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137: aquâ infuscatâ atramento, id. 9, 29, 45, § 84; Vict. Orig. Gentis R. 14: vellera, Verg. G. 3, 389: harenam sanie, id. ib. 493: rufum colorem nigro, Gell. 2, 26, 8.—Transf.: vinum, *to dilute wine*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 21: saporem, *to spoil the taste*, Col. 12, 19, 2: sonum, *to obscure* or *lower the voice*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: vox non infuscata, Sen. praef. Contr. 1 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *to obscure, sully, stain, tarnish:* metuo ne quid infuscaverit, *lest he do some mischief*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 46: nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica infuscaverat, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentiâ, id. Planc. 9, 22: gloriosam militiam, Just. 12, 11: victoriae gloriam saevitiae macula, id. 12, 5: jus pietatis, Calp. Declam. 24.

in-fuscus, a, um, *adj.*, *dusky, dark brown, blackish:* apes infusci coloris, Col. 9, 3, 1; 9, 10, 1.

infūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [infundo], *a pouring in* or *into, a watering, wetting:* infusione emollit oleum, *a clyster*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228; v. infundo; id. 27, 13, 113, § 140: caelestis, i. e. *rain*, Pall. 3, 25 *med.:* theriacae, id. 3, 28: veneni, Ambros. Apol. Dav. 3, 11 *init.:* velleris, *a coloring, dyeing*, id. ib. 8, 45: umoris, *a flowing, flow*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 99; 154.

infūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who pours in;* trop.: fidei, Prud. Cath. 4, 11.

infūsōrium, i, *n.* [infundo], *a can, reservoir for a lamp*, Vulg. Zach. 4, 2.

1. infūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from infundo.

2. infūsus, ūs, *m.* [infundo], *a pouring in, an injection:* sonitus auris emendat infusu, Plin. 24, 6, 15, § 24 (only in *abl.*).

Ingaevōnes, um, *m.*, *a Germanic tribe, near the ocean*, Tac. G. 2; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96; 4, 14, 28, § 99 (al. Ingyaeones).

Ingauni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Liguria, on the sea-coast, at the foot of the Maritime Alps*, Liv. 28, 46; 30, 19.—Hence, **Album Ingaunum,** *their capital city*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17; Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; called also: **Albingaunum,** Tac. H. 2, 15; its inhabitants are called **Albingauni Lĭgŭres,** Liv. 29, 5, 2.

in-gĕmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to redouble, repeat, reiterate.* **I.** *Act.:* dextrâ ingeminans ictus, Verg. A. 5, 457: terrorem, id. ib. 7, 578: liquidas voces, id. G. 1, 411: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, id. ib. 3, 45: me miserum! ingeminat, Ov. M. 1, 653; Val. Fl. 4, 328.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be redoubled, to increase:* ingeminant austri, Verg. G. 1, 333: ingeminant plausu Tyrii, id. A. 1, 747: ignes, id. ib. 3, 199: clamor, id. ib. 5, 227: ingeminant curae, id. ib. 4, 531.

in-gĕmisco, ŭi, 3. *v. a.* and *n.*, *to groan* or *sigh over* a thing. **I.** *Act.* (*a*) With *acc.* and *inf.:* quid ingemiscis hostem Dolabellam judicatum, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart. 9, 59, 10.—(*β*) With *acc. obj.:* suos casus, App. M. 8, p. 235.—Hence, **ingĕmiscendus,** a, um, *lamentable:* clades, Amm. 30, 7, 26.—**II.** *Neutr.:* pueri Spartani non ingemiscunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: quantum ingemiscant patres nostri, si, etc., Liv. 21, 53, 5: in quo tu ingemiscis, id. Att. 7, 23, 1.—With *dat.:* ulli malo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21 (a transl. from Sophocles): ingemiscamus illis, quae patiebamur, Plin. Pan. 53, 5.—With *ad:* ad aliquid, Suet. Aug. 65 *ext.*—With *abl.:* (luce) repertâ, Verg. A. 4, 692: morte alicujus, Curt. 9, 3, 20.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things: ignis ingemiscit, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1732.

‡ **in-gĕmĭtus,** ūs, *m.*, *a groan:* ingemitus, ἐπιστεναγμός, Gloss. Philox.

in-gemmesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become a jewel*, Isid. 16, 14, 7.

in-gĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to groan* or *sigh over* a thing; *to mourn over, lament, bewail.* **I.** *Act.:* alicujus interitum, Verg. E. 5, 27: caesos ingemunt nati patres, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1758: jacentem, Stat. Th. 9, 2.—With *inf.:* ingemuit citro non satis esse suo, Mart. 9, 60, 10.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to mourn, groan, wail, lament:* in aliqua re, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 64: agris, Tac. G. 46.—With *dat.:* exsiliis alicujus, Ov. P. 2, 5, 8: ingemens laboribus, Hor. Epod. 5, 31: conditioni suae, Liv. 36, 28, 9; Suet. Vesp. 15: aratro, Verg. G. 1, 46.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things: ingemuit solum, Ov. M. 14, 407: limen, id. ib. 4, 450: omne nemus ingemuit alis, Val. Fl. 1, 577.

in-gĕnĕrasco, v. generasco.

in-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To implant, engender, produce.* **A.** Lit.: natura ingenerat amorem in eos qui, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: homini soli cupiditas ingeneratur, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 123, 5: non ingenerantur hominibus mores, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: ingenerata familiae frugalitas, id. Sest. 9, 21: haec astro ingenerata, id. Div. 2, 46, 96.—**B.** Transf., *to generate, create:* animum esse ingeneratum a Deo, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: societas quam ingeneravit natura, Liv. 5, 27, 6.—**II.** Transf., *to plant.*—*Absol.:* ingenera; nunc sunt genitalia tempora mundi (sc. tellurem), Col. 10, 196.

ingĕnĭātus (**ingĕnŭ-**), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium], *naturally constituted, disposed* or *apt by nature:* lepide ingeniatus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136: primordia, Gell. 12, 1, 17: ad astutiam, App. Flor. n. 18, p. 360, 20.

ingĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. ingeniculo *fin.*

in-gĕnĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-geniculum], *to cause one to bend the knee;* hence, ingeniculare se, *to bend the knee, to sink down on the knee, to kneel*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 6 *fin.;* also, without se, Lampr. Elag. 5, 4.—Hence, **ingĕnĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *kneeling:* Hercules, *a constellation*, also called ingeniculus, Vitr. 9, 6.

in-gĕnĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [in-geniculum], *kneeling:* Ingeniculus, sc. Hercules, *a constellation:* in extremis partibus oritur Ingeniculus, qui a Graecis ἐν γόνασιν dicitur, Firm. Math. 8, 17: ingenicla (by sync. for ingenicula) imago, Manil. 5, 645; v. ‡ engonasi.

ingĕnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ingenium], *a little genius, feeble intellect*, Arn. 5, 157; Hier. adv. Ruf. 4 *fin.*

ingĕnĭōsē, *adv.*, v. ingeniosus *fin.*

ingĕnĭōsus (**ingĕnŭ-**), a, um, *adj.* [ingenium], *intellectual, superior in intellect, endowed with a good capacity, gifted with genius, of good natural talents* or *abilities, clever, ingenious.* **I.** Lit.: Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: ingeniosi vocantur, id. Fin. 5, 13, 36: vir ingeniosus et eruditus, id. Att. 14, 20, 3: quo quisque est solertior et ingeniosior, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: homo ingeniosissimus, id. Mur. 30, 62: ad aliquid, Ov. M. 11, 313: dandis ingeniosa notis, id. Am. 1, 11, 4: esse in aliqua re, Mart. praef. 1: in poenas, Ov. Tr. 2, 342: res est ingeniosa dare, *giving requires good sense*, id. Am. 1, 8, 62.—**II.** Transf., of inanimate things. **A.** *Ingenious, clever:* argumentum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69.—**B.** *Adapted to, apt, fit for* any thing: vox mutandis ingeniosa sonis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 18: terra ingeniosa colenti, id. H. 6, 117: ad segetes ager, id. F. 4, 684.—*Sup.:* ingenuosissimus, Inscr. Murat. 1742, 15.—*Adv.:* **ingĕnĭōsē,** *acutely, wittily, ingeniously:* tractantur ista ingeniose, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 87: electas res collocare, id. Inv. 1, 6, 81: dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 36.—*Comp.*, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.—*Sup.:* homo ingeniosissime nequam, Vell. 2, 48, 3.

1. in-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *unbegotten:* Deus, Arn. 1, 17.

2. in-gĕnĭtus, v. ingigno.

ingĕnĭum, ii, *n.* [in-geno, from gigno], *innate* or *natural quality, nature.* **I.** In gen. (so mostly poet.; in Sall. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): pro ingenio ego me liberum esse ratus sum, pro imperio tuo tibi servire aequom censeo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 22: ite in frundiferos locos Ingenio arbusta ubi nata sunt, non obsita, *by their own nature*, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 28 Rib.); so, loci, Sall. H. 3, 18 Dietsch: locorum hominumque ingenia, Liv. 28, 12, 11; Tac. A. 6, 41; id. H. 1, 51; Flor. 2, 6, 16 al.: terrae, Liv. 37, 54, 21: montis, Tac. H. 2, 4; cf.: campi suopte ingenio humentes, id. ib. 5, 14: arvorum, Verg. G. 2, 177; and, portûs, Sil. 14, 283: arbores sui cujusque ingenii poma ferunt, Col. 3, 1, 2: lactis ingenia et proprietates, Gell. 12, 1, 14: ingenium velox igni, Sev. Aetn. 214: crines ingenio suo flexi, *naturally*, Petr. 126: ut magistratus imperio suo vehemens mansueto permitteretur ingenio, Liv. 2, 30, 4; cf.: cum honesta suopte ingenio peterentur, *in consequence of its own nature*, Tac. A. 3, 26: mitis ingenio, id. ib. 6, 15: cunctator ingenio, id. ib. 15, 1: ingenio trux, id. H. 1, 21.—Rarely of beasts: mitior ad feras bestias, praecipitia ingenia sortitas, Curt. 8, 1, 35.—**II.** In partic., of persons. **A.** *Natural disposition, temper, mode of thinking, character, bent, inclination:* feci ego ingenium meum, *have acted out*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 2: ita ingenium meumst, id. Am. 3, 2, 18: ut ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: liberale, id. ib. 4, 5, 59: pium ac pudicum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 77: durum atque inexorabile, id. Phorm. 3. 2, 12: inhumanum, id. Eun. 5, 2, 41: lene in liberos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99: utinam nunc matrescam ingenio, Pac. Con. Rel. v. 139 Rib. (l Rib., maturescam): mobile, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 22: cicur et mansuetum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll.: inverecundum animi, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: vera loqui etsi meum ingenium non moneret, Liv. 3, 68, 9: ingenio suo vivere, id. 3, 36, 1: redire ad ingenium, *to return to one's natural bent, to one's old courses*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46: Volscis levatis metu suum rediit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22, 3: quae maxime ad muliebre ingenium efficaces preces sunt, id. 1, 9, 16: vanum dictatoris, id. 1, 27, 1: mitis ingenii juvenem, id. 1, 46, 4: Turni ferox, id. 1, 51, 7: temperare suum, *to control his temper*, id. 8, 36, 5: horrida, Curt. 4, 6, 3: molliora, id. 5, 6, 18: humana, id. 5, 10, 13: felix, Sen. Ep. 95, 36: rapax, id. ad Helv. 17, 4: atrox, Tac. A. 4, 50: procax, id. H. 3, 32: ingenium ingeni, in Plautus, signifies *peculiarity of disposition*, Stich. 1, 2, 69.—**2.** Concr. collect.: tanto corruptius iter immixtis histrionibus et spadonum gregibus et cetero Neronianae aulae ingenio, *the people who gave character to the court*, Tac. H. 2, 71.—**B.** With respect to intelligence. **1.** *Natural capacity, talents, parts, abilities, genius:* docilitas, memoria, quae fere appellantur uno ingenii nomine, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 36: ingenium ad fingendum, id. Font. 14, 30: excellens ac singulare, id. de Or. 2, 74, 298: vir acerrimo ingenio, id. Or. 5, 18: cujus tanta vis ingenii est, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 74, 299: tardum, id. ib. 2, 27, 117: acutum aut retusum, id. de Div. 1, 36, 72: eximium, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: praestantissimum, id. Fin. 2, 16, 51: magnum, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: illustre, id. Cael. 1, 1: oratorium, Tac. Dial. 10: pulcherrimum et maximum, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 4: hebetatum, fractum, contusum, id. ib. 8, 14, 9: celeres ingenii motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 113: ingenii acies, id. ib. 3, 5, 20: ingenii lumen, id. Brut. 15, 59: ingenii vis, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ingenii vena, Hor. C. 2, 18, 9: ingenii vigor, Ov. M. 8, 254: ingenii celeritas, Nep. Eum. 1: ingenii docilitas, id. Att. 1: ingenio abundare, Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 1: ingenio valere, Quint. 1, 8, 8: ingenio divino esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 117: ingenio hebeti esse, id. Phil. 10, 8, 17: in eo ingenium ejus elucere videbatis, id. Cael. 19, 45: colere et imbuere ingenium artibus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 16: acuere, Quint. 1, 4, 7: alere, id. 1, 8, 8: exercere multiplici variâque materiâ, id. 2, 4, 20: versabatur in hoc nostro studio cum ingenio, *with cleverness*, Cic. Fam. 13. 10, 2; so, cum ingenio, Dig. 1, 16, 9: ingenii memoria immortalis est, Sen. Polyb. 18, 2.—*Plur.:* acutiora ingenia et ad intellegendum aptiora eorum, qui, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 42: aliae (partes agrorum) quae acuta ingenia gignant, aliae quae retusa, *intellects*, id. Div. 1, 36, 79 *fin.*—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A genius*, i. e. *a man of genius, a clever, ingenious person:* excepi voluntatem tam excellens ingenium fuisse in civitate, Cic. Brut. 40, 147; id. Rep. 2, 1, 2; Liv. 41, 4, 3: nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura dementiae fuit, Sen. Tranq. An. 17, 10.—*Plur.:* ut saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 62: decora, Tac. A. 1, 1: magna, id. H. 1, 1: nostra (i. e. oratores, id. Dial. 1; id. Agr. 2; Sen. Ep. 2, 1; id. ad Polyb. 27, 1: candidissimus omnium magnorum ingeniorum aestimator Livius, id. Suas. 6, 22: ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit, Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Aug. 89: id in magnis animis ingeniisque plerumque contingit, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 74.—**b.** Of things, *an invention, a clever thought:* exquisita ingenia cenarum, Plin. Pan. 49, 7; cf. Tac. H. 3, 28: noctium suarum ingenia (= flagitiosae libidinis inventiones), *voluptuous inventions*, id. A. 16, 20.

(**in-gĕno,** false reading for ingenioque, Lucr. 3, 745.)

ingens, tis, *adj.* [2. in-genus, gens, that goes beyond its kind or species, qs. uncouth. monstrous], *of immoderate size, vast, huge, prodigious, enormous; great, remarkable:* magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? *Gn.* Ingentes, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1 (cf.: satis erat respondere magnas: ingentes inquit, semper auget assentator, Cic. Lael. 26, 98): ingens immanisque praeda, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: ingens immensusque campus, id. de Or. 3, 19, 70: pecunia, *an exorbitant sum*, id. Div. in Caecil. 10 *init.;* cf. id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: aquae, Liv. 35, 9, 2: aequor, Hor. C. 1, 7, 32: pinus, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: exitus Istri, Val. Fl. 8, 185: clamor, Liv. 2, 23, 7: gloria, id. 2, 22, 6: virtus atque animus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 103: ingentia facta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 6: vir, Sen. Herc. Fur. 441: ingens aliquâ re, *great, remarkable, distinguished* in any respect: vir famâ ingens, ingentior armis, Verg. A. 11, 124: gloriâ, Tac. A. 11, 10: viribus opibusque, id. H. 1, 61: eloquio, Stat. S. 1, 4, 71.—(*β*) With *gen.:* ingens virium atque animi, Sall. H. 3, 13 Dietsch: femina

ingens animi, Tac. A. 1, 69: vir ingens rerum, id. H. 4, 66.—(γ) With *inf.*: ingens ferre mala, Sil. 10, 216.—*Comp.* (poet.), Verg. A. 11, 124.—**II.** Trop., *great, strong, powerful*: senatus, Sil. 11, 67: Paulus, id. 17, 298: ingentis spiritus vir, Liv. 21, 1, 5: cui genus a proavis ingens, Verg. A. 12, 225.

ingĕnŭātus, v. ingeniatus.

ingĕnŭē, *adv.*, v. ingenuus *fin.*

ingĕnŭīlis, e, *adj.* [ingenuus], *sincere, ingenuous*: AVRELIVS, Inscr. ap. Grut. 538, 9.

ingĕnŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that belongs to an* ingenuus, Inscr. ap. Grut. 8, 7.

ingĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *The condition of a free-born man* or *gentleman, good birth*: ornamenta ingenuitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113: assertus in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74; Tac. Or. 32.—**II.** Trop., *a mode of thinking worthy of a freeman, noble-mindedness, frankness, ingenuousness, noble demeanor*: prae se probitatem quandam et ingenuitatem ferre, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 66: praestare ingenuitatem et ruborem, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.

ingĕnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [ingeno, ingigno]. **I.** *Native, indigenous, not foreign.* **A.** Lit.: fontes, Lucr. 1, 230: tophus, *produced in the country*, Juv. 3, 20.—**B.** Transf., *inborn, innate, natural*: inest in hoc amussitata sua sibi ingenua indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38: color, *natural color*, Prop. 1, 4, 13.—**II.** *Free-born, born of free parents.* **A.** In gen.: ingenuus homo meant formerly *one born of a certain* or *known father, who can cite his father*: en unquam fando audistis patricios primo esse factos, non de caelo demissos, sed qui patrem ciere possent, id est nihil ultra quam ingenuos, Liv. 10, 8, 10: ingenui clarique parentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 91; 1, 6, 8.—Esp., *subst.*: **ingĕnŭus**, i, *m.*, and **ingĕnŭa**, ae, *f.*, *a free-born man* or *woman*: ingenui sunt qui liberi nati sunt; libertini, qui ex justa servitute manumissi sunt, Gai. Inst. 1, 11: tutela liberantur ingenuae, etc., id. ib. 1, 194; but this word differs from liber, inasmuch as the latter signifies also a freedman, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 15: ingenuamne an libertinam, id. ib. 3, 1, 189: omnis ingenuorum adest multitudo, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: Patricios Cincius ait appellari solitos, qui nunc ingenui vocentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 241 Müll.: libertinos ab ingenuis adoptari posse, Masur. ap. Gell. 5, 19, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Worthy of a freeman, noble, upright, frank, candid, ingenuous* (syn. liberalis): nihil apparet in eo ingenuum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28; id. Off. 1, 42: timiditas, id. de Or. 2, 3: dolor, id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: vita, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3: est animi ingenui (with *inf.*), id. ib. 2, 6, 2: ingenuis studiis atque artibus delectari, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: (with humanae) artes, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris, Juv. 11, 154: amor, Hor. C. 1, 27, 16: per gemitus nostros ingenuasque cruces, *and by such sufferings on the part of a freeman as belong only to slaves*, Mart. 10, 82, 6: fastidium, Cic. Brut. 67: aperte odisse magis ingenui est, quam, etc., id. Lael. 18, 65: astuta ingenuum vulpes imitata leonem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186.—**2.** *Weakly, delicate, tender* (free-born persons being less inured to hardships than slaves; poet.): invalidae vires, ingenuaeque mihi, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 72: gula, Mart. 10, 82, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **ingĕnŭē**, *in a manner befitting a person of free* or *noble birth, liberally; openly, frankly, ingenuously*: educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 38: aperte atque ingenue confiteri, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2; id. Att. 13, 27, 1: pro suis dicere, Quint. 12, 3, 3.

in-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.* (*imper.* inger for ingere, Cat. 27, 2), *to carry, pour, throw*, or *put into, in*, or *upon* a place. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aquam ingere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24: ligna foco, Tib. 2, 1, 22: quicquid vini oleique erat, oribus ingerebatur, Curt. 7, 5, 7: e puteis aquam in salinas, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Ingerere se, *to betake one's self* or *rush to* any place: ubi confertissimos hostes pugnare conspexisset, eo se semper ingerebat, Just. 11, 14, 5: se morti obviam, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1032; cf.: se oculis, *to offer one's self to*, Just. 18, 7, 9: sese periclis, Sil. 10, 5.—**2.** *To inflict upon, execute, apply*: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461: pugnos alicui in ventrem, *to deal blows*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 95: verbera, Curt. 6, 11, 8: manus capiti, Sen. Ep. 99 *med.*—**3.** Of weapons, *to press upon, thrust into*: ensem viris, Val. Fl. 6, 230: hastas in tergum fugientibus, Verg. A. 9, 763: saxa in subeuntes, Liv. 2, 65, 4: sagittas et jacula, id. 36, 18, 5: missilia in propugnantes, Curt. 4, 3, 15; 4, 4, 13.—**4.** *To bring, give*, or *present to* one: saginandis anseribus polentae duas partes, et furfuris quatuor ingerunt, Pall. 1, 30: mihi nova pocula, Nemes. Cyneg. 5.—*Absol.*: aqua frigida ingesta sistitur sanguis, *administered internally*, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 40.—**5.** *To bring, throw, heap*, or *put upon* a person or thing: ut Cassandreus, saucius ingestâ contumuleris humo, Ov. Ib. 460: vasta giganteis ingesta est insula membris, id. M. 5, 346: adeps pastillis ingestus, Plin. 30, 13, 38, § 112: stercus vitibus, Col. 2, 16, 8: summis ingestum montibus Aepy, Stat. Th. 4, 180: facies ingesta sopori, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 81: ingesta vincula unguibus, id. B. Gild. 365: supplicia, Sen. Med. 461.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., of language. **1.** *To pour forth*, *to pour out against*: convicia alicui, Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: contumelias, Tac. A. 1, 39: vocis verborumque quantum voletis, Liv. 3, 68, 4.—**2.** *To mention, repeat, keep saying*: auctorem suum ingerit et inculcat, Sen. Ben. 1, 12: ingerebat lentissima voce, Carpe, Carpe, Petr. 36; Sen. Ben. 7, 22, 2: omnia mala ingerebat, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 17: voces quae plerumque verae et graves coram ingerebantur, Tac. A. 4, 42: a tribunis eadem ingerebantur, id. H. 4, 78.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To obtrude, press*, or *force upon* one: ne recusanti quidem amicitiam suam ingerere destitit, Suet. Vit. Hor. p. 297 Roth: nomina liberis, Tac. Or. 7; cf. id. A. 1, 72: filium filiamque orbis senibus, Petr. 140: omnia imperia recusanti, Just. 6, 8: ingerebat iste Artemidorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: his se ingerit (Fortuna), *presses her favors*, Juv. 6, 609: veritatis tanta vis est ut nemo . . . qui non videat ingerentem se oculis divinam claritatem, Lact. 1, 5, 2: nomen patris patriae a populo saepius ingestum repudiavit, *pressed upon him*, Tac. A. 1, 72.—**2.** *To heap up*: scelus sceleri, Sen. Thyest. 731.

in-gestābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be borne, insupportable*: onus, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41.

ingestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingero], *a pouring in, introduction*: liquentis plumbi, Cod. Th. 9, 24, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 152.—**II.** *An uttering*: primae vocis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 459.

in-gesto, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear*: votum, a dub. read. in App. M. 11, p. 264, 37, where now intextas; v. Hildebr. ad h. l.

1. ingestus, a, um, *Part.*, from ingero.

2. ingestus, ūs, *m.* [ingero], *a presenting with, bestowment* (late Lat.): immortalitatis, Tert. Res. Carn. 42.

in-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to instil by birth* or *nature, to implant, engender.* **I.** Lit.: herbasque nocentes rupibus ingenuit tellus, Luc. 6, 439: vites ingenita sterilitate, Col. 3, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop.: natura cupiditatem nomini ingenuit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 46: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: vitia ingenita, *inborn*, Suet. Ner. 1: cum sic hominis natura generata sit, ut habeat quiddam ingenitum quasi civile atque populare, *innate*, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66.

in-glŏmĕro, 1, *v. a.*, *to heap together, accumulate*: noctem, Stat. Th. 1, 351.

in-glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄδοξος, *inglorious, without repute*: gubernator, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4; Arn. in Psa. 130.

inglōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-gloria], *without glory* or *fame, not glorious, inglorious.* **I.** Lit. (class.): beati qui honorati sunt videntur; miseri qui sunt inglorii, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: latam trahens inglorius alvum, Verg. G. 4, 94: imperium, Tac A. 12, 14: vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81.—(β) With *gen.*: militiae, Tac. H. 3, 59: ausi, Sil. 12, 39.—**II.** Transf.: ingloria cassis, *unadorned, without a crest*, Stat. Th. 9, 108.

‡ **inglūtĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not glued* or *fastened*, = ἀκόλλητος, Gloss. Philox.

in-glūtio (**glutt-**), īre, 4, *v. a.*, *to swallow down*, Isid. 4, 9, 9.

inglŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [a gula dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112 Müll.; cf. Sanscr. gar-, girami, swallow; Lat. glutire], *the crop, maw.* **I.** Lit., of animals, Varr. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 431: vacua, Col. 8, 5 *med.*: hic piscibus atram Improbus ingluviem, ranisque loquacibus explet, Verg. G. 3, 431.—Of persons, App. M. 1, p. 109, 29: turgida, Fronto ad Anton. Imp. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf., *voraciousness, gluttony*: avi cur atque parentis Praeclaram ingratâ stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: profunda, Gell. 7, 16, 4: notabilis ingluvie atque voracitate, Eutr. 7, 18 (ap. Petr. 119, read inluvies).

‡ **inglŭvĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [ingluvies], *voracious, gluttonous*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 112, 2 Müll.

in-grandesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow big, increase* (post-Aug.): asinus, Col. 3, 6, 3: sata, id. 2, 10, 15: porrum, si jam ingranduit, id. 11, 3, 17.

ingrātē, *adv.*, v. ingratus *fin.*

ingrātĭa, ae, *f.* [ingratus]. **I.** *Thanklessness, ingratitude*: in ingratiam incidere, Tert. Poen. 1: hominum, id. ib. 2.—Hence,

II. ingrātĭīs, or contr. **ingrātīs** (v. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19), *without one's thanks, against one's will.* **A.** As *subst.* (rare, and not in class. Lat.): tuis ingratiis (= te invito), Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 11; so perh. ingratiis nostris, Gell. 17, 1, 7.—With *gen.*: vobis invitis atque amborum ingratiis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7.—**B.** *Adv.*, *unwillingly, against his* (*her*, etc.) *will* (class., and in both forms): id quod odio'st faciundum'st cum malo atque ingratiis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 153; id. ib. 2, 5, 39; id. Am. 1, 1, 215; id. Curc. 1, 1, 6; id. Cist. 2, 3, 82; id. Men. 5, 8, 5; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37; id. Eun. 2, 1, 14; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 48: ingratis, Lucr. 3, 1069; 5, 44; Lact. 2, 10, 25: extorquendum est invito atque ingratiis, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: dicent quae necesse erit, ingratiis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19 Halm (Zumpt, ingratis): nisi plane cogit ingratiis, id. Tull. § 5; cf.: ut ingratis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, *against their will*, Nep. Them. 4, 4; so, cogere, also App. M. 2, p. 123, 39.—See Hand, Turs. III. p. 379 sq.

ingrātĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *unthankfulness* (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 3, p. 212.

ingrātĭfĭcentĭa, *unthankfulness* (eccl. Lat.), Fulg. Rusp. ad Monim. 3, 4.

* **ingrātĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [ingratus-facio], *unthankful, ungrateful*: Argivi, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122 (Trag. Rel. v. 364 Rib.).

ingrātĭīs and **ingrātīs**, v. ingratia, II.

ingrātĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [ingratus]. **I.** *Unthankfulness, ingratitude* (late Lat. for animus ingratus), Firm. 5, 1 *med.*; Cassiod. Var. 5, 8.—**II.** *Displeasure*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 30.

in-grātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Unpleasant, disagreeable* (class. in prose and poetry). **A.** Of things: bene quae in me fecerunt, ingrata habui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 30: sin autem ingrata esse sentiam, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3: fuit haec oratio non ingrata Gallis, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: ingratam Veneri pone superbiam, Hor. C. 3, 10, 9: labor, Verg. G. 3, 97: jocus, Ov. F. 3, 738: sapor, Col. 7, 8, 7.—**B.** Of persons: non ingratus, *acceptable, agreeable*: Gaetulicus exercitui, Tac. A. 6, 36 (30).—**II.** *Unthankful, ungrateful.* **A.** Lit.: ingratus est, qui beneficium accepisse se negat, quod accepit: ingratus qui dissimulat: ingratus qui non reddit: ingratissimus omnium, qui oblitus est, Sen. Ben. 3, 1: nihil cognovi ingratius, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: ingrati animi crimen, id. ib. 9, 2, 2: ingratum esse in aliquem, Liv. 38, 50, 7; Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 2: contra aliquem, Dig. 4, 2, 21: vir adversus merita Caesaris ingratissimus, Vell. 2, 69; cf. Val. Max. 5, 3, ext. 2: quia nihil amas, quom ingratum amas, *irresponsive, who makes no return*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 46.—(β) With *gen.*: salutis, *not grateful for his preservation*, Verg. A. 10, 666.—**2.** *Pass.*, *that receives no thanks*: ingrata atque inrita esse omnia intellego quae dedi, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 10: donum, id. Truc. 2, 6, 54: umeri, Stat. Th. 1, 700.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things that do not repay the trouble bestowed upon them, *ungrateful*: ager, *that*

bears nothing, Mart. 10, 47, 4: amicitiae, id. 5, 19, 8: ignosces tamen post, et id ingratum, *you will get no thanks for it*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61: pericla, Verg. A. 7, 425: cubile, id. ib. 12, 144: ingratā ingluvie rem stringere (i. e. quae numquam satiatur, numquam acceptis contenta est), *insatiable*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8: ingrato vocem prostituisse foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 6: mulier contra patronum suum ingrata, Dig. 4, 2, 21.—Hence, *adv.:* **ingrātē.** **1.** *Unpleasantly, disagreeably:* ingrate viridis gemma, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74: sunt quibus ingrate timida indulgentia servit, Ov. A. A. 2, 435: non ingrate nominando Varrone, *not unwillingly*, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 23 (al. in grege).—**2.** *Unthankfully, ungratefully:* ingrate nostra facilitate abutuntur, Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 2: aliquid ferre, *to receive a thing with unthankfulness*, Tac. H. 1, 52: ut sucus qui ingrate his (pomis vitiosis) posset impendi, ad meliora vertatur, Pall. 7, 5.

in-grăvātē, *adv.*, *not grudgingly, willingly* (late Lat.), Amm. 17, 10 *fin.*; 18, 2, 6.

ingrăvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingravo], *a load, burden* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 13, 7.

in-grăvesco, 3 (in tmesi: inque gravescunt, Lucr. 4, 1250), *v. inch. n.*, *to grow heavy, become heavier.* **I.** Lit.: corpora exercitationum defatigatione ingravescunt, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: sal vix incredibili pondere ingravescit, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79.—Poet., *to become pregnant:* suscipiunt aliae pondus magis inque gravescunt, Lucr. 4, 1250.—**II.** Transf., *to increase; grow worse, to become burdensome:* ingravescens morbus, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: ingravescens aetas, id. de Sen. 2, 6: corpora exercitationum defatigatione ingravescunt, id. de Sen. 11, 36: hoc studium quotidie ingravescit, *grows more serious*, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: alter in dies ingravescit, id. Att. 10, 4, 2: annona, *provisions grow dearer*, Auct. Or. pro Domo. 5, 11: Verania mox ingravescit, clamat moriens, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 5: falsis (rumoribus) ingravescebat, *by false reports he sank deeper and deeper*, Tac. H. 3, 54.

in-grăvĭdo, āre, *v. a.* (late Lat.). **I.** *To make pregnant, impregnate:* coëuntes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 352.—**II.** *To weigh down, burden, oppress.*—*Part.:* **ingrăvĭdātus,** a, um, *burdened, oppressed:* pectus curis, Aug. Conf. 7, 5 *fin.*

(**in-grăvis,** false reading for in gravi, Dig. 29, 5, 3.)

in-grăvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *To weigh down:* puppem, Stat. Th. 5, 402.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To cause its weight to be felt, to oppress, molest:* saevitia hiemis ingravat, Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166: annis ingravantibus, Phaedr. 5, 10, 3.—**B.** *To render worse, to aggravate:* ingravat haec saevus Drances, Verg. A. 11, 220: illa meos casus ingravat, illa levat, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 60.—**C.** *To make severe* (eccl. Lat.): ingravavit cor suum, *he hardened his heart*, Vulg. Exod. 8, 15; in *pass.*, ib. 7, 14 al.

in-grĕdĭor (in tmesi: ut velit ire inque gredi, Lucr. 4, 888), essus sum, di, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [1. in-gradior] **I.** Prop., *to go into, to enter* (class.; syn. intro, introeo). **1.** With *in* and *acc.:* in stadium, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 147: in templum, id. Phil. 14, 5, 12: in navem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 160: cum in antiquum fundum ingredi vellet, frequentes armati obstiterunt, id. Caecin. 8, 21; 11, 31: in castra, Liv. 38, 27, 5: in urbem, id. 9, 7, 10.—**2.** With *acc.:* iter pedibus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: domum, id. Phil. 2, 27, 68: pontem Mulvium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 6: via, quam nobis quoque ingrediendum sit, id. Sen. 2, 6: hoc mare, Quint. 12 prooem. § 4: mare, Sall. H. 3, 77: regnum, id. ib. 2, 45: curiam, Liv. 44, 19, 7; 40, 8, 1; Curt. 4, 7, 6; 9, 10, 1 al.—**3.** With *intra:* ingrediens intra finem ejus loci, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: ingredi intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 9, 6: intra fines, id. ib. 2, 4, 2.—**4.** With *dat.:* castris ingressus Etruscis, Verg. A. 10, 148.—**5.** With *ad:* ad quos (sc. deos penates) paulo ante ingressus hospitaliter fecerat, Just. 8, 3, 4.—**B.** *To enter upon, engage in, apply one's self to* a thing. **1.** With *in* and *acc.* (so most freq.): in vitam paulo serius, tanquam in viam, ingressus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330: jam ingrediar in disputationem, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: in eam rationem, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213: in spem libertatis, id. Fam. 12, 25: in orationem, id. Phil. 7, 3: in bellum, id. Cat. 2, 6: in causam, id. Div. in Caecin. 12, 40; id. Fam. 6, 1, 4; id. Planc. 3, 8: in sermonem, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: in rem publicam, *to engage in public affairs*, Hirt. B. Afr. 22.—**2.** With *simple acc.:* quam quisque viam vivendi sit ingressurus, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: disputationem mecum, id. Caecin. 28, 79: vitam, id. Off. 3, 2, 6; id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: magistratum, Sall. J. 43, 2: consulatum, Quint. 6, 1, 35: eadem pericula, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: hanc partem, Quint. 4, 3, 1: studia, id. 1, 10, 2: hunc video mihi principem ad ingrediendam rationem horum studiorum exstitisse, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: eloquendi rationem, Quint. 12 prooem. § 3.—**3.** With *ad:* ad discendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94.—**C.** *To enter upon, begin, commence* an action, speech, etc. **1.** With *inf.:* posteaquam sum ingressus eas res mandare monumentis, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: dicere, id. Att. 15, 11, 2: describere aliquid, id. de Sen. 14, 49: scribere, id. Div. 2, 1, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 18: versare dolos, Verg. A. 11, 704.—**2.** *Absol.:* sic contra est ingressa Venus, *thus began Venus* (to speak), Verg. A. 4, 107: Anchises lacrimis ingressus obortis, id. ib. 6, 867.—**3.** With *acc.:* quam orationem cum ingressus essem, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 1: tibi res antiquae laudis et artis Ingredior, Verg. G. 2, 175: longinquam profectionem, Suet. Aug. 92.—**4.** With *in* and *acc.:* quem ingressum in sermonem Pompeius interpellavit, *at the beginning of his speech*, Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 3; cf. 1, 2, 2.—**D.** Of time, *to enter upon, begin, commence:* Caesar decimum nonum annum ingressus, Vell. 2, 61, 1: ingresso vere, *when spring has begun* or *arrived*, Luc. 10, 224.—**II.** Transf., = incedo.—Prop., *to go along, advance, proceed, march.* **1.** *Absol.:* si stas, ingredere; si ingrederis, curre, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3.—**2.** With *per:* rex pedes per nivem et glaciem ingredi coepit, Curt. 5, 7, 8.—**3.** With *adv.:* tardius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: quacumque, Ov. F. 4, 481: elephanti gregatim ingrediuntur, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 11.—**4.** With *abl.:* campo, Verg. A. 10, 763: solo, id. ib. 4, 177; 10, 767.—**B.** Fig., *to walk, go.* **1.** With *abl.:* vestigiis patris, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26; for which, **2.** With *acc.:* vestigia patris, *to follow, walk in*, Liv. 37, 53, 11.—**3.** With *per:* per titulos ingredimurque tuos, Ov. F. 2, 16.—**4.** *Absol.:* sublimia debent ingredi, lenia duci, acria currere, delicata fluere, *to march majestically*, Quint. 9, 4, 139: nec tragoedia socco ingreditur, id. 10, 2, 22.

ingressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingredior], *a going into, entering* (Ciceron.). **I.** Lit.: ab ingressione fori, *entrance*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A gait, pace:* interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic. de Or. 59, 201.—**B.** *A beginning:* prima ingressio mea, Cic. de Or. 3, 11.

ingressus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a going into, entering, an entrance.* **I.** Lit.: Antonii in castra, Vell. 2, 63, 2: turba ad ingressum tuum te consalutavit, Plin. Pan. 5, 4; 22 *fin.*: haec in ipso ingressu meo (sc. in provinciam) scripsi, Plin. Ep. ad Traj. 17, 4.—Esp. **B.** *A hostile entrance, inroad:* ingressus hostiles, Tac. A. 15, 3.—**C.** *A going, walking, gait:* ingressus, cursus, accubitio, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94: prohiberi ingressu, *were prevented from moving, could not stir a step*, Caes. B. C. 1, 84; cf.: instabilemque ingressum praebere, Liv. 24, 34, 15; so, praebere ingressum, Front. Stat. 3, 7, 4: quaedam terrae ad ingressus tremunt, Plin. 2, 94, 96, § 209: celsior, id. 11, 16, 16, § 51.—**II.** Transf., *the way into a place, entrance, passage:* trini ingressus, Prud. Psych. 843; cf.: vulgus quod Horatius arcet ingressu, Aus. Edyll. 6 ep.—**III.** Trop., *an entering upon* any thing, *beginning, commencement:* in ingressu, Quint. 9, 4, 72: in ingressu (causae) ac fine, id. 8 prooem. § 7: in ingressu operis, id. 10, 1, 48: ingressus capere, Verg. G. 4, 316: Cannensis pugnae temerarius ingressus, Val. Max. 4, 5, 2.

ingrŭens, *Part.*, from ingruo.

ingrŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* [in-ruo, with an epenth. *g* from gruo, kindr. with κρούω], *to rush* or *break into, to fall violently upon, assail, attack* (syn. incumbo; differing from immineo and impendo, in that it denotes the actual doing of that which they merely threaten; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: hostes crebri cadunt; nostri contra ingruunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 81: ingruit Aeneas Italis, Verg. A. 12, 628; cf.: ingruere hostes, id. ib. 11, 899: simul ingruunt saxa jaciunt, Tac. A. 1, 27: ingruentes accusatores, id. ib. 6, 38: ingruente in Italiam Hannibale, id. H. 3, 34.—**II.** Transf., of things: ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 284: umbra vitibus, id. G. 2, 410: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tela, id. ib. 1, 65: ingruere morbi in remiges coeperunt, Liv. 37, 23, 2: si bellum ingrueret, Verg. A. 8, 535; Tac. A. 1, 48: si nullus ingruat metus, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: si quid subitum ingruat, Tac. A. 4, 2: damnatio, id. ib. 4, 35.

inguen, inis, *n.* (also late Lat. **inguīna,** ae, *f.*, Isid. 4, 6, 19), *the front part of the body between the hips.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *The groin.*—*Sing.*, Cels. 7, 20: lentum destillat ab inguine virus, Verg. G. 3, 281; more freq. *plur.:* candida succincta inguina (Scylla), id. E. 6, 75: ventrem atque inguina hausit, Liv. 7, 10, 10; Cels. 3, 5 al.—**B.** *The privy members*, Ov. F. 2, 346; Hor. S. 1, 2, 26; 116; Juv. 6, 370 al.—**C.** *A swelling in the groin*, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 360 Müll.; Cels. 3, 5; also *a swelling on the knee*, Fronto ad Marc. Caes. 5, ep. 44 Mai.—**D.** *The abdomen:* legenti suffodit inguina, Suet. Dom. 17; Stat. Th. 6, 900.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *the place where a branch is joined to the stem*, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163; 17, 21, 35, § 153.

inguīna, v. inguen *init.*

inguīnālis, e, *adj.* [inguen], *of* or *belonging to the* inguen: herba, Plin. 26, 9, 59, § 92 (al. **inguīnārius**); App. Herb. 60.

Inguĭomĕrus, i, *m.*, *a prince of the Germans:* Arminii patruus, Tac. A. 1, 60; 2, 21 al.

ingurgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ingurgito], *immoderate eating and drinking, gormandizing, guzzling* (late Lat.), Firm. 5, 8.

ingurgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-gurges], *to pour in* like a flood or whirlpool. **I.** Lit.: merum ventri suo, App. M. 4, p. 145, 27: vide ut avariter merum in se ingurgitat faucibus plenis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35: umor ex nivibus non universus ingurgitans (sc. se), diluensque, sed destillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 15.—**B.** *To flood, to fill:* Rhodanus palude sese ingurgitat, nomine Lemanno, Amm. 15, 11, 16.—**C.** *To glut* or *gorge one's self with meat and drink, to gormandize, guzzle:* se caeno (of swine), Lact. 4, 17, 21: crudique postridie se rursus ingurgitant, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 23: ingenium crebris et ingentibus poculis, Gell. 15, 2, 3.—Hence, ingurgitari, *to make one's self drunk, to get drunk:* anus ingurgitata, Petr. 79: temeto ingurgitatus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to engage deeply in, be absorbed in* any thing, *to addict* or *devote one's self to:* se in flagitia, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: se in alicujus copias, id. Phil. 2, 27, 66: qui degustandum ex philosophia censet, non in eam ingurgitandum, Gell. 5, 16, 5 (cf. Enn. Trag. v. 340 Rib. ad loc.).

ingustābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-gusto], *that cannot be tasted, not fit to be eaten* or *drunk:* fons, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238: bacae omnibus animantibus, id. 16, 26, 43, § 105.

* **in-gustātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *untasted, not tasted before:* ilia rhombi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 30.

in-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to give to taste* (late Lat.): Jovi sanguinem humanum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7.

Ingyaeŏnes (v. Ingaevones), um, *m.*, *a German tribe*, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99.

ĭn-hăbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be managed, unmanageable, unwieldy.* **I.** Lit.: navis inhabilis prope magnitudinis, Liv. 33, 30, 5: telum inhabile ad remittendum imperitis, id. 24, 34, 5; cf.: telum pondere, Curt. 8, 9 *med.:* inhabiles vastorum corporum moles (of elephants), id. 9, 2: quod et ipsis vetustate militiae exercitatum, et hostibus inhabile, *awkward*, Tac. Agr. 36: iter, Dig. 8, 5, 4.—**II.** Trop., *unfit, unapt, incapable, unable:* alicui rei, Cic. Fragm. Oecon. 4 Orell.: reddere aliquem inhabilem studiis, Sen. Ep. 15: progenerandis esse fetibus inhabilem, Col. 2, 1, 2: boves

labori et culturae non inhabiles, id. 6, 1, 1; cf.: calori non inhabile, *fit to express*, Quint. 11, 3, 146; Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2 al.—(β) With *ad:* multitudo inhabilis ad consensum, Liv. 12, 16, 10.—(γ) With *inf.:* inhabiles rempublicam tueri, Dig. 50, 2, 11.

1. ĭn-hăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *uninhabitable:* regiones, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24: Indi ostia inhabitabilia, Mela, 3, 7 *fin.;* Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53.

2. ĭnhăbĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inhabito], *inhabitable:* per inhabitabiles oras terrae, Arn. 1, 3.

ĭnhăbĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a dwelling-place:* inhabitat inhabitaculum, Not. Tir. p. 11.

ĭnhăbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dwelling, habitation* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Marc. 3, 24; id. ex Gen. 27, 40.

ĭnhăbĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dweller, inhabitant* (post-class.): aedium, Dig. 9, 3, 5; Hier. ad Helv. 1.

ĭn-hăbĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to dwell in, to inhabit* (post-Aug. for habito, incolo). **I.** Lit.: inhabitatur illa regio, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 53; Sen. Ep. 102, 27: Dorienses oceani locos inhabitasse confines, Amm. 15, 9, 3: nobile solum, Petr. 116.—*Subst.:* **inhăbĭtantes**, *inhabitants*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6; App. M. 1, p. 107.—**II.** Transf., of garments, *to wear*, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

ĭn-haerēdĭto, etc., v. inheredito, etc.

ĭn-haerĕo, haesi, haesum, 2, *v. n.*, *to stick in, to stick, hang*, or *cleave to, to adhere to, inhere in.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *abl.:* sidera suis sedibus inhaerent, Cic. Univ. 10: animi, qui corporibus non inhaerent, id. Div. 1, 50, 114: visceribus, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: constantior quam nova collibus arbor, Hor. Epod. 12, 20: occupati regni finibus, Vell. 2, 129, 3: prioribus vestigiis, i. e. *continues in his former path*, Col. 9, 8, 10: cervice, Ov. M. 11, 403.—(β) With *ad* and *acc.:* ad saxa inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.:* in visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: in rei natura, id. de Or. 2, 39, 163.—(δ) With *dat.:* conjux umeris abeuntis inhaerens, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 79: pectoribus nostris, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: tergo, id. M. 9, 54.—(ε) *Absol.:* linguae, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: inhaesuro similis (canis), *as if about to hang on the hare*, i. e. *to fasten on her*, Ov. M. 1, 535: dextram amplexus inhaesit, Verg. A. 8, 124.—**II.** Trop., *to cling to, adhere to, engage deeply* or *closely in; to be closely connected with*, etc.; with *in* and *abl.:* inhaeret in mentibus quoddam augurium, *is inherent in our minds*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33.—*Absol.:* opinatio inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.—With *dat.:* virtutes semper voluptatibus inhaerent, *are always connected with*, id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: vultibus illa tuis, tanquam praesentis inhaeret, *she hangs upon your features, gazes at*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 19: pectoribus tu nostris inhaeres, id. ib. 1, 6, 3: oculis animisque, Vell. 1, 14, 1: paene stulta est inhaerentium oculis ingeniorum enumeratio, *that are before the eyes, plainly to be seen*, id. 2, 36, 3: illa meis oculis species abeuntis inhaeret, Ov. H. 2, 91: excidere proxima, vetera inhaerere, Quint. 11, 2, 6: memoriae inhaerent fidelius quae, etc., id. 10, 6, 2: scio memoriae tuae preces nostras inhaerere, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 12, 1: studiis, *to apply one's self to*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 11: studio operatus inhaesi, id. M. 8, 865: semper alicui, *to be always about one*, id. A. A. 3, 561: Lysippum statuae unius lineamentis inhaerentem, inopia exstinxit, *constantly intent upon*, Petr. 88: conpendendis rebus pertinaciter inhaerere, *to be obstinately bent on*, Amm. 21, 13, 11.—With *acc.:* pejores inhaesimus laqueos, App. M. 8, p. 209.

ĭnhaeresco, haesi, haesum, 3, *v. inch. n.* [inhaereo], *to stick fast, cleave, adhere to.* **I.** Lit.: in sordibus aurium, tamquam in visco, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: ne quid emineret ubi ignis hostium inhaeresceret, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: sucus villis, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.—**II.** Trop.: poëtae inhaerescunt penitus in mentibus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3.

ĭnhaesĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hanging* or *adhering to*, Aug. Conf.

ĭnhālātus, ūs, *m.* [inhalo], *a breathing at, breath:* oris, App. M. 2, 119, 15.

ĭn-hālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to breathe at* or *upon:* cerae, Lact. Ira D. 10, 20: alicui popinam, *the smell of food that has been eaten*, Cic. Pis. 6, 13.—**B.** *To breathe the odor* of something: inhalantes horti floribus, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 21, 69.—**II.** Transf., *to breathe upon*, as a magical rite: surculis et lapillis inhalatis, App. M. 2, p. 116, 37.

ĭn-hāmo, āre, *v. a.* [hamus], *to fasten by a hook.*—Hence, transf., *to entangle* (late Lat.): linguam, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

ĭn-hērēdĭto (haer-), āre, *v. a.*, *to appoint an heir* (late Lat.), Vulg. 4 Esdr. 7, 67.

ĭnhērēdo (haer-), āre, *v. a.* [heres], *to appoint as an heir* (late Lat.), Salv. contra Avar. 2, p. 384.

ĭnhĭanter, *adv.* [inhio], *with open mouth, eagerly* (late Lat.): aliquid inhianter haurire, Aug. Conf. 9, 8: ardescere, id. ep. 112, 8.

ĭnhĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an opening of the mouth, gaping*, e. g. in astonishment (late Lat.), Treb. Poll. Gall. 9.

ĭn-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [in-habeo], *to lay hold of* a thing, in order to keep it back or to put it forward. **I.** *To keep back, restrain, curb, check.* **A.** Lit.: tela, Verg. A. 12, 693; Liv. 30, 10, 15: crudelissimas manus, Petr. 105: frenos, Liv. 1, 48, 6: equos, Ov. M. 2, 128: cruorem, id. ib. 7, 849: alvum, Plin. 19, 8, 40, § 2: remos, *to cease rowing*, Quint. 12 prooem. § 4: inhibere, or inhibere remis, or inhibere remis puppim, or inhibere retro navem, *to row the ship backwards without turning it round;* cf.: inhibere est verbum totum nauticum: sed arbitrabar sustineri remos, cum inhibere essent jussi remiges. Id non esse ejusmodi, didici heri . . . non enim sustinent, sed alio modo remigant: id ab ἐποχῇ remotissimum est, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3. (Cicero himself has used the term in the incorrect signif. here found fault with: Ut concitato navigio, cum remiges inhibuerunt, retinet tamen ipsa navis motum et cursum suum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 153.) In the foll. passages it is used in its proper acceptation: cum divellere se ab hoste cupientes inhiberent Rhodii, Liv. 37, 30, 10: ite cessim inhibete remis, et a bello discedite, Just. 2, 12: Tyrii inhibentes remis aegre evellere navem quae haerebat, Curt. 4, 4: retro navem inhibere, Liv. 26, 39, 12: postquam inhibent remis puppes, Luc. 3, 659.—**B.** Transf., *to restrain, hinder, prevent, inhibit:* impetum victoris, Liv. 39, 21, 10: facinus, Petr. 108: urentis oculos, *blasting* or *evil eyes*, Pers. 2, 34.—(β) *Ab aliqua re:* a turpi mente inhibere probro, Cat. 91, 4.—(γ) With *quominus:* nec tamen potuit inhibere (Cato), quominus Romae quoque ponerentur (statuae), Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31.—(δ) With *inf.:* inhibentur rectum agere cursum, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 69: inhibenda tamen est (mater mori), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1030; Quint. 10, 1, 18.—**II.** Sometimes in the sense of adhibere, exercere, *to set in operation, to practise, perform, use, employ:* hocine hic pacto potest inhibere imperium magister, *exert authority*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 43: utrum fontine an Libero imperium te inhibere mavis? id. Stich. 5, 4, 17: imperium in deditos, Liv. 36, 28, 5: imperium si quis inhiberet, id. 3, 50, 12: neque animis ad imperium inhibendum imminutis, id. 3, 38, 1: eadem supplicia alicui, *to inflict the same punishment on one*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 37; cf. coërcitionem, *to inflict*, Liv. 4, 53, 7.

***ĭnhĭbĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [inhibeo], *a restraining:* remigum, *a rowing backwards:* inhibitio autem remigum motum habet, et vehementiorem quidem remigationis navem convertentis ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; v. inhibeo. I. A.

ĭnhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from inhibeo.

ĭn-hinnĭo, īvi, 4, *v. n.*, *to neigh at* (late Lat.): puellis, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 57.

ĭn-hĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to stand open, to gape.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ora inhiasse luporum, Stat. Th. 1, 626.—**B.** Trop., *to gape* with amazement, etc.: inhians Cerberus, Verg. G. 4, 483: attonitis inhians animis, id. A. 7, 814.—**II.** In partic., *to open the mouth wide, to gape at.* **A.** Lit.: Romulus lactens, uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: gazis inhians, Sen. Herc. Fur. 166: praedae, Val. Fl. 2, 531: pecudumque reclusis Pectoribus inhians, spirantia consulit exta, Verg. A. 4, 64.—With *acc.:* postes, *to gape at*, Verg. G. 2, 463.—**B.** Transf., *to gaze at with eagerness, regard with longing* (cf.: capto, appeto, sitio): congestis saccis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 71: inhians in te, dea, Lucr. 1, 36; Just. 17, 3, 4; Flor. 3, 11, 2; Tac. A. 4, 12; 11, 1; 12, 59 al.: lucro, Sen. Contr. 3, 22, 11: omnia, quibus vulgus inhiat, id. Ep. 102, 27; Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: dictis, *to hear eagerly, attend closely to*, Val. Fl. 5, 469; Suet. Ter. 1.—With *acc.* (poet. and rare, except in Plaut.): hereditatem alicujus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 25: aurum, id. Aul. 2, 2, 17: mortem alicujus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 18: bona mea, id. Mil. 3, 1, 121: inhiat quod nusquam est miser, id. ib. 4, 4, 62.

ĭn-hisco, 3, *v. n.*, i. q. inhio: inhisco ἐπιχαίνω, Gloss. Philox.

ĭnhŏnestāmentum, i, *n.* [inhonesto], *dishonor, disgrace, shame* (ante- and post-class.): pueritia tua adulescentiae tuae inhonestamentum fuit, Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21; App. Mag. p. 275, 13.

ĭn-hŏnestas, ātis, *f.* [inhonestus], *dishonor, disgrace* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.;* id. adv. Jud. 14.

ĭnhŏnestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhonesto], *a dishonoring*, Hier.

ĭnhŏnestē, *adv.*, v. inhonestus.

***ĭnhŏnesto**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [inhonestus], *to dishonor, disgrace:* palmas adeptas, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 19.

ĭn-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Dishonorable, disgraceful, shameful* (class.): eho, impure, inhoneste, labes popli! Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4: simus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: ignotâ matre inhonestus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 36: vita, Sall. C. 20, 9: exitus nobis non inhonestus, *inglorious*, Prop. 2, 26, 58 (3, 22, 38 Müll.): mors, id. 2, 7, 89 (2, 8 b, 27 M.); Liv. 29, 18: vulnus, Verg. A. 6, 497: (hostes) inhonesta vulnera tergo accipiunt, Ov. F. 2, 211: pax, Tac. A. 15, 25: Vitellius gulâ et ventre sibi inhonestus, id. H. 2, 31 Orell. *N. cr.:* nihil injustum atque inhonestum, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 41: quid hoc joco inhonestius, *more indecent*, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.—*Sup.:* inhonestissima cupiditas, Cic. Quint. Fr. 1, 1, 6 *fin.:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 18.—**II.** *Unseemly, ugly, filthy:* homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 65; 5, 4, 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **ĭnhŏnestē**, *dishonorably, disgracefully:* parere divitias, Ter. And. 4, 5, 2: accusare, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 9: submitti alicui, Vell. 2, 37, 3: (with improbe) facere aliquid, Gell. 10, 19, 1.—*Comp.*, Capitol. Ver. 8.

ĭn-hŏnōrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unhonored* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17.

ĭnhŏnōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inhonoro], *a dishonoring*, Vulg. Sap. 1, 38; Hilar. Trin. 4, 41.

ĭnhŏnōrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. inhonoro *fin.*

ĭn-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *not honorable, dishonorable:* factum dictumque, Sen. Const. Sap. 10, 1.

ĭnhŏnōris, e, *adj.* [2. in-honorus], *unhonored, without honor:* ipse quoque non inhonoris hoc labore, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 35 Mai.

ĭn-hŏnōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [inhonorus], *to dishonor*, Tert. Res. Carn. 10; id. Fug. in Persec. 5.—Hence, **ĭnhŏnōrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Unhonored, disregarded:* vita inhonorata et ingloria, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81: inhonoratior triumphus, Liv. 33, 23, 8: inhonorata dea, i. e. *to whom no incense* or *offerings are brought*, Ov. M. 8, 280: artem grammaticam inhonoratam transire, Quint. 1, 5, 54.—**II.** *Unrewarded:* aliquem inhonoratum dimittere, Liv. 37, 54, 9: omnium Graeciae gentium inhonoratissimi, id. 35, 12, 4: societas, Flor. 2, 8, 5; Ov. M. 13, 41.

ĭn-hŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *without honor, not respected* or *esteemed, of no account, inconsiderable:* civitates, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126: pomum, id. 15, 24, 28, § 99: Hercules, *to whom no divine honors are paid*, id. 36, 5, 5, § 39: signa, *disfigured, defaced*, Tac. H. 4, 62.—**II.** *Unsightly, ugly:* facies, Sil. 10, 391.—*Adv.:* **ĭnhŏnōrē**, *dishonorably:* contemni, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53; 6, 18.

ĭn-horrĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to stand on end,*

stand erect, bristle. **I.** Lit.: haud secus quam vallo saepta inhorreret acies, Liv. 8, 8, 10: spicea jam campis cum messis inhorruit, Verg. G. 1, 314: aper pilis inhorrentibus corio squalidus, *bristling*, App. M. 8, p. 202, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To have a tremulous motion, to quiver, shake, shudder:* pennis agitatus inhorruit aër. Ov. P. 3, 3, 9: inhorruit aether, Luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348: inhorruit unda tenebris, Verg. A. 3, 195.—**B.** *To cause to bristle up:* aper inhorruit armos, Verg. A. 10, 711.—**C.** *To tremble, shake, shudder*, with cold, fear, horror: cum primum aliquis inhorruit et ex horrore incaluit, Cels. 3, 12: inhorrui frigore, Petr. 17: in severitatem alicujus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 423, 6 (Rep. 4, 6 B. and K.): domus principis inhorruit, Tac. A. 11, 28: (Mercurius) tenui exceptus inhorruit aurâ, Stat. Th. 1, 309.

ĭn-horresco, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to send forth sharp points, to rise erect, to bristle up.* **I.** Lit.: gallinae inhorrescunt edito ovo excutiuntque sese, Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116: inhorrescit mare, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 411 Rib.): mobilibus veris inhorruit Adventus foliis (poet. for folia inhorrescunt, varie agitantur auris vernis), Hor. C. 1, 23, 5, v. Orell. ad h. l.: frigorum impatientia papiliones villis inhorrescunt, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: trifolium inhorrescere et folia contra tempestatem subrigere, id. 18, 35, 89, § 365: Atlas nemoribus inhorrescit, Sol. 24.—**II.** Transf., *to tremble, shake, shiver.* **A.** With fever, Cels. 3, 12 *med.*: frigida potio inutilis est iis qui facile inhorrescunt, id. 1, 3.—With cold: aër nivibus et glacie inhorrescit, App. de Mund. p. 58, 33: cum tristis hiems aquilonis inhorruit alis, Ov. Ib. 199.—**B.** *To quake, shudder*, with fear, horror, App. M. 5, p. 172, 22: solitudo inhorrescit vacuis, Tac. H. 3, 85; id. A. 11, 28.—Rarely with *acc.*: adeo rebus accommodanda compositio, ut asperis asperos etiam numeros adhiberi oporteat, et cum dicente aeque audientem inhorrescere, Quint. 9, 4, 126.—Transf., *to shudder at:* severitatis vim, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24.

ĭn-hortor, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep.*, *to incite, instigate* to a thing: alicui canes, *to set on*, App. M. 8, p. 209, 9.—Hence, **inhortātus,** a, um, with *pass. signif.*, *instigated, set on:* canes in eorum exitium inhortati, App. M. 9, p. 234, 15.

ĭn-hospĭtālis, e, *adj.*, *inhospitable.* **I.** Lit.: Caucasus, Hor. C. 1, 22, 6: litus, Plin. Pan. 34 *ext.*: regnum, Sen. Troad. 215.—**II.** Transf.: Pontus Euxinus antea ab inhospitali feritate Axenos appellatus, Plin. H. N. 6 praef. § 1.—Of a tree that does not admit of ingrafting: duritia, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 104.—*Adv.*: **inhospĭtālĭter,** *inhospitably*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

ĭnhospĭtālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inhospitalis], *inhospitality:* ut inhospitalitas sit opinio vehemens, valde fugiendum esse hospitem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 27.

ĭn-hospĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *inhospitable.* **I.** *Adj.*: tecta, Ov. M. 15, 15: Syrtis, Verg. A. 4, 41: saxa, id. ib. 5, 627: deserta et inhospita tesqua, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: terra Baccho, i. e. *not bearing the vine*, Sil. 1, 237.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ĭnhospĭta,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *inhospitable regions:* tanta inter inhospita, Sil. 4, 753: per inhospita ducere vitam, id. 6, 308.

(**ĭnhostus,** false read. in Tac. for inhonestus, v. Orell. ad Tac. H. 2, 31.)

ĭnhūmānātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a being made man, incarnation:* unigeniti Dei Filii, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 5 and 6 *fin.*

ĭnhūmānātŭs, a, um [in-humanus], *made man, incarnate:* Jesus Christus, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6: Christus, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 10.

ĭnhūmānē, *adv.*, v. inhumanus *fin.*

ĭnhūmānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inhumanus], *inhumanity.* **I.** *Inhuman conduct, savageness, barbarity:* crudelitas inhumanitasque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115; id. Deiot. 12, 32.—**II.** *Want of good breeding.* **A.** *Incivility, impoliteness:* quod ego non superbia neque inhumanitate faciebam, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99; id. Phil. 2, 4, 8.—**B.** *Unkindness, disobligingness;* opp. officiosus, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.—**C.** *Surliness, churlishness:* importunitas et inhumanitas omni aetati molesta est, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7.—**D.** *Niggardliness:* (populus Rom.) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, Cic. Mur. 36, 76.

ĭnhūmānĭter, *adv.*, v. inhumanus *fin.*

ĭnhūmāno, v. inhumanatus.

ĭn-hūmānus, a, um, *adj.*, *not suitable to the human condition, that does not befit a human being.* **I.** *Inhuman.* **A.** *Rude, savage, barbarous:* quis tam fuit durus et ferreus, quis tam inhumanus, qui non illorum miseria commoveretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: vox, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: scelus, Liv. 1, 48, 7: crudelitas, id. 21, 4, 9: via, *covered with corpses*, Tac. H. 2, 70: securitas, *that enjoyed itself during the slaughter*, id. ib. 3, 83: testamentum, *cruel, unjust*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107.—**B.** *Unpolished, uncivil, unmannerly, ill-bred, churlish, discourteous:* quis contumacior, quis inhumanior, quis superbior, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: moderati nec difficiles, nec inhumani senes, id. de Sen. 3, 7: at hoc idem si in convivio faciat, inhumanus videatur, *ill-bred*, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: agrestis et inhumana neglegentia, id. ib. 36, 130: homo inhumanissimus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 24: aures, *uncultivated*, Cic. Or. 51, 172.—**II.** *Superhuman, godlike:* mensae, App. M. 5, p. 334: sententia, id. de Deo Soc. 5, p. 44, 24.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **1. inhūmānē,** *inhumanly, savagely, cruelly:* nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum, nimisque inhumane, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 2: facere contraque naturae legem, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 30: muta (oratio), Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 16.—*Comp.*: inhumanius dicere, Cic. Lael. 13, 46.—**2. ĭnhūmānĭter,** *uncivilly, discourteously:* me miratum esse istum tam inhumaniter fecisse, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 21; id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137, acc. to Prisc. p. 1010 P. (where the MSS. have inhumane).

ĭnhŭmātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-humo], *not inhumed, unburied:* ossuum inhumatûm aestuosam aulam, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 102 Rib.): is cum esset projectus inhumatus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 143: corpora, Verg. A. 11, 22: funus, Luc. 7, 820.

ĭn-hūmectus, a, um, *adj.*, *not moist:* corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 207.

* **ĭn-hūmĭgo,** 1, *v. a.*, *to moisten, wet:* campum totum, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 62, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 2 Rib.).

ĭn-hŭmo, 1, *v. a.*, *to bury in the ground, cover with earth, inhume:* taleas, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 130.

ĭn-ĭbi, *adv.*, *therein, there.* **I.** Lit., of place, *in that place, there:* superbia nata inibi (Capuae) esse videtur, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 20: marsupium habeat, inibi paulum praesidii, *in that matter*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45; Cato, R. R. 18, 2; Cels. 5, 26, 23: inibi (i. e. in eodem libro) iisdem laudibus non invenuste lusit, Gell. 17, 12, 13; cf. id. 17, 8, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of time, *nearly, almost, on the point of:* in vitae postremo, cum jam inibi mors occuparet, *when he was on the point of dying*, Gell. 1, 3 *init.*—**B.** Inibi est, for in eo est, *it is near at hand, about to happen, will soon take place:* quod sperare debemus aut inibi esse, aut jam esse confectum, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 5: profecto aut inibi est aut jam potiuntur Frugum, Pac. ap. Non. 124, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 205 Rib.): liberne es? non sum: verum inibi est, Caecil. ap. Non. 124, 23 (Com. Fragm. v. 189 Rib.)

ĭnĭcĭo (less correctly **injĭcĭo,** v. Brambach's Hilfsb. p. 19), jēci, jectum (endojacito for inicito, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. in struere, p. 313, a, Müll.: injexit for injecerit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18), 3, *v. a.* [in-jacio]. **A.** Lit., *to throw, cast*, or *put in, on*, or *into:* cum mea domus ardebat ignibus injectis, Cic. Pis. 11, 26: ignem castris, Liv. 40, 31, 9: ignes tectis, id. 25, 39, 3: semen, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173: opus flammis, Quint. 6 praef. 3: foculo manum, Liv. 2, 12, 13: vestem flammae, Suet. Caes. 84; hence: inicere se, *to throw* or *fling one's self* anywhere: se in medios hostes ad perspicuam mortem, Cic. Dom. 24, 64: se in ignem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 113: sese medium in agmen, Verg. A. 2, 408: sese morti, id. ib. 9, 553: se flammae, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 143.—**B.** *To throw* or *put on* or *upon, to throw at* or *over* any thing.—In gen.: pallium inice in me huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 26: eique laneum pallium injecit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: togam ex integro, Quint. 11, 3, 156: bracchia collo, Ov. M. 3, 389; cf.: bracchia caelo, i. e. *to attack*, id. ib. 1, 184: securim alicui, Cic. Mur. 24, 48: pontem, Liv. 26, 6, 2: eo super tigna sesquipedalia iniciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: taedas ad fastigia tectorum, Val. Fl. 2, 235: manicas alicui, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 1: catenas alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106; cf.: vincula alicui, id. Fin. 3, 22, 76; Verg. E. 6, 19: frenos alicui, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: frena, Hor. C. 4, 15, 11: spiranti pulvinum, Suet. Calig. 12: cervicibus laqueum, id. Vit. 17: injecti umeris capilli, i. e. *falling over her shoulders*, Ov. M. 11, 770.—**C.** Esp. **1.** Inicere manum alicui, *to lay one's hand on, to take hold of any one*, in order to make him stand still. Petr. 115.—**2.** In a jurid. sense, *to seize, take possession of*, as one's property, without a previous judicial decision (which was permitted, e. g. to a master on meeting with his runaway slave; v. injectio): virgini venienti in forum minister decemviri manum injecit, servâ suâ natam appellans, Liv. 3, 44, 6; so Dig. 18, 7, 9 al.—So too in summoning before a judge: ubi quadruplator quempiam injexit (injecerit) manum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18; id. Truc. 4, 2, 49.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring into, inspire, infuse, occasion, cause:* inicere tumultum civitati, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 7: alicui formidinem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68: spem, id. Att. 3, 22, 1: terrorem mortis, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: religionem, id. Caecin. 33, 97: scrupulum, id. Clu. 28, 76: alicui mentem ut audeat, id. Mil. 31, 84: alicui cogitationem de triumpho, id. Att. 7, 3, 2: curam, ne, Liv. 27, 4, 2: alacritatem et studium pugnandi exercitui, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: metum alicui in pectus, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 26: vultis hoc certamen uxoribus vestris inicere? *to give occasion for*, Liv. 34, 4, 14: cunctationem, *to cause delay*, id. 35, 25, 5: arma regnis, i. e. bellum inferre, Stat. Th. 1, 241: frustrationem, *to produce deception, confusion*, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 15: alicui causam deliberandi, *to furnish*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4: plaga injecta petitioni, *given*, Cic. Mur. 23, 48.—**b.** Of the mind, with se, *to dwell upon, reflect on:* in quam (magnitudinem regionum) se iniciens animus, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Manus inicere (acc. to I. B.), *to seize upon, take possession of, exercise power over:* animus sacer et aeternus est, et cui non possint inici manus, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11 *fin.*: quieti ejus injeci manum, *I have torn him away from his repose*, Plin. Ep. 10, 19, 2: injecere manum Parcae, *took possession of him*, Verg. A. 10, 419.—**2.** Inicere, *to throw out a hint, to mention, suggest:* quia nuper injecit, Cic. Quint. 21, 68: Bruto cum saepe injecissem de ὁμοπλοίᾳ, id. Att. 16, 5, 3: cum mihi in sermone injecisset, se velle, etc., Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 2: alicui nomen alicujus, id. Dom. 6, 14.

(**ĭn-ĭdōnĕē,** false read. in App. for idonee.)

ĭnĭens, euntis, *Part.*, v. ineo.

ĭnĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [in-ago]. **I.** *To drive into* or *to* a place, *to drive:* grege jumentorum inacto, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2: in stabula, id. ib. 2, 15: equum in oves, Fronto ad M. Caes. 2, ep. 15 Mai.: feras ad nocendum, Sen. Ep. 103, 2: navem Romam, Fronto, B. Parth. p. 203 Mai.—**II.** *To throw* or *thrust* anywhere: anus repentino pulsu nutantem ac pendulum praeceps inegit, *pushed him down*, App. M. 4 ante med. p. 148, 12.

ĭnĭmīcālis, e, *adj.* [inimicus], *inimical, hostile* (late Lat.): stimuli, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

ĭnĭmīcē and **ĭnĭmīcĭter,** *advv.*, v. inimicus *fin.*

ĭnĭmīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [inimicus], *enmity, hostility*, usu. in *plur.*: capere inimicitias in aliquem, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 23: suscipere, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 2: intercedunt mihi inimicitiae cum aliquo, id. Cael. 13, 32: erant ei veteres inimicitiae cum Rosciis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: inimicitias insitas habere et gerere cum aliquo, id. Font. 11, 23: inimicitias subire, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182: denuntiare alicui, id. Fl. 1, 2: exstinguere, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: inimicitias suas donare rei publicae, id. Fam. 5, 4, 2: inimicitias suas temporibus rei publicae permit-

tere, id. Sest. 33, 72: nobiles inter eos, *well known*, Liv. 37, 35, 7: nobilissimae, id. 39, 4, 8; 40, 45, 7: paternae, id. 44, 25, 1: inimicitias habere conceptas ex aliqua re, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: exercere cum aliquo, Sall. C. 49: contrahere, Quint. 7, 1, 53: privatas ulcisci, Tac. A. 3, 12: fovere, id. ib. 11, 6: capitales, *deadly*, Paul. Sent. 2, 27, 1: mortales, *transient*, *temporary* (opp. amicitiae inmortales), Liv. 40, 46, 12.—(β) *Sing.*: inimicitia (est) ira ulciscendi tempus observans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21; 4, 7, 16: miscent inter sese inimicitiam agitantes, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 275 Vahl.): aeque inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gero, id. ib. 19, 8, 6 (Trag. v. 8 Vahl.): cum eo reveni ex inimicitia in gratiam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 8: inimicitiae causa, Dig. 22, 5, 3; 5, 1, 15.

ĭnĭmīco, 1, *v. a.* [inimicus], *to make enemies, to set at variance* (poet. and rare): miseras inimicat urbes, Hor. C. 4, 15, 20: hostiles inimicant classica turmas, *urge on to fight*, Stat. Th. 2, 419: pectora, Aus. Ep. 24, 63; Sid. Ep. 5, 19.—*Absol.*: desine inimicari, Vulg. Eccli. 28, 6.

ĭnĭmīcus, a, um (*gen. plur.*: **ĭnĭmīcûm**, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 14), *adj.* [2. in-amicus], *unfriendly, hostile, inimical.* **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Of persons: quod eos infenso animo atque inimico venisse dicatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149; id. Phil. 10, 10, 21; cf.: quam inimico vultu intuitur, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 25: inter omnia inimica infestaque, Liv. 22, 39, 13: Clodius inimicus est nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 6; 11, 10, 2; id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28; cf. in *sup.*: Hannibal nomini Romano, Nep. Hann. 7, 3; Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: animorum motus inimicissimi mentis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34.—**B.** Of inanim. things, *hurtful, injurious*: raphani dentibus inimici, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 86: (naves) accipiunt inimicum imbrem, Verg. A. 1, 123: odor nervis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 53: maritare ulmos nisi validas inimicum (est), Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 203.—*Comp.*: nec quidquam inimicius quam illa (oratio) versibus, Cic. Or. 57, 194; id. Fam. 3, 8, 9.—*Sup.*: brassica stomacho inimicissima, Plin. 20, 9, 38, § 96.—**2.** Like hostilis, *hostile*: nomina, Verg. A. 11, 84: tela, id. ib. 11, 809: insigne, *spoils of a vanquished foe*, id. ib. 12, 944: terra, id. ib. 10, 295: natura inimica inter se esse liberam civitatem et regem, Liv. 44, 24, 2: in hostili terra, inter omnia inimica infestaque, id. 22, 39, 13.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. ĭnĭmīcus**, i, *m.*, *an enemy, foe*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; Nep. Them. 9, 4; id. Alc. 4, 1; 2, 6 al.: aliquem insectari tamquam inimicum et hostem, Liv. 39, 28, 13: paternus, *hereditary*, Paul. Sent. 2, 27, 1.—**B. ĭnĭmīca**, ae, *f.*: cujusquam inimica, Cic. Cael. 13, 32.—*Sup.*: ubi vidit fortissimum virum inimicissimum suum, certissimum consulem, *greatest enemy*, Cic. Mil. 9, 25; Nep. Eum. 6, 3; id. Dat. 5, 4; id. Hann. 12, 2; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 410, and v. iniquus, II. B. *fin.*—*Adv.*, in two forms. **1. ĭnĭmīcē**, *in an unfriendly manner, hostilely, inimically*: vide quam tecum agam non inimice, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: insectari aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5.—*Comp.*: infestius aut inimicius consulere, Liv. 28, 29, 8.—*Sup.*: inimicissime contendere, Cic. Quint. 21, 66.—**2. ĭnĭmīcĭter**, *adv.*, *hostilely, inimically*: accensus, Acc. ap. Non. 514, 22: commoti inimiciter, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 8; Enn. ap. Prisc. 1010 P.

ĭn-ĭmĭtābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be imitated, inimitable* (post-Aug.): auctoritas, Quint. 8, 3, 25: mellis inimitabilis humanae rationi sapor, id. 1, 10, 7: dulcedo morum, Vell. 2, 97.

ĭn-ĭnĭtĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not begun*: ininitiato substantiarum cardine (al. in initiato), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 23.

ĭn-intellĭgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unintelligible, incomprehensible*: dei splendor, Ambros. Off. 1, 14.

ĭn-interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *inexplicable*: nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14: sermo, Vulg. Heb. 5, 71.

ĭn-interprĕtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *uninterpreted, unexplained*: ininterpretatum (al. non interpretatum), Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

ĭn-inventĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-inventio], *not to be found out, inscrutable*, Tert. adv. Herm. 45.

ĭn-investīgābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unsearchable*, Tert. adv. Herm. 45.

ĭn-invĭcem, *adv.*, *not by turns, continually*, Not. Tir. p. 84.

ĭnīquē, *adv.*, v. iniquus *fin.*

ĭnīquĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* iniquitatium, Tert. Spect. 2), *f.* [iniquus], *unequalness.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Unevenness*, of the ground: loci, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: in talibus iniquitatibus locorum, Liv. 38, 22, 3.—**B.** *Inequality*, of weight: ponderis, App. M. 7, p. 195, 38.—**C.** *Excessiveness, that exceeds one's strength*: operis, Col. 2, 4, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Unfavorableness, adverseness, difficulty, hardness*: loci, Liv. 2, 65, 5: in tanta rerum iniquitate, Caes. B. G. 2, 22 *fin.*: temporum iniquitate pressi, Liv. 35, 16, 11: temporis, Curt. 7, 7, 3: propter iniquitatem temporum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1; with acerbitas, id. ib. 29, 81.—**B.** *Unfairness, injustice, unreasonableness*: aequitas, temperantia, fortitudo certant cum iniquitate, luxuria, ignavia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: praetoris, id. Quint. 2, 9: in tanta hominum perfidia et iniquitate, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4; id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: iniquitates potestatum, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: Vespasiano ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, *unreasonable demands in the shape of taxes*, Tac. H. 2, 84: exitii, id. A. 16, 17: summae iniquitatis se condemnari debere, *would render himself guilty of the highest injustice*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: quae si vobis non probabuntur, vestram iniquitatem accusatote, *your unreasonable demands*, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 208; so of *unreasonable harshness*, id. Caecin. 23, 65: iniquitatem deum atque execrabilem fortunam suam incusabant, Liv. 26, 34, 13: ab iniquitate judicis victoriam sperare, *partiality*, Gai. Inst. 4, 178.—*Plur.*: juris emendatae edicto Praetoris, Gai. Inst. 3, 25; 41: calumniantium, *acts of injustice*, Just. Inst. prooem. *init.*

ĭnīquo, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to render unfavorable*: aequum animum alicui, Laber. ap. Non. 126, 31 (Com. Fragm. v. 65 Rib.).

ĭnīquus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-aequus], *unequal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Uneven, not level, steep*: puppis, inflicta vadis, dorso dum pendet iniquo, Verg. A. 10, 303: juga montis iniqui, Ov. M. 10, 172.—**B.** *Not of the right measure, too great* or *too small*: haeret Hylas lateri (Herculis), passusque moratur iniquos, *greater than his own*, Val. Fl. 3, 486: iniquae heminae, Pers. 1, 130: pocula iniqua, *too large*, Ser. Samm. 37: iniquo pondere rastri, *too heavy*, Verg. G. 1, 164; so, adhibitis iniquis ponderibus, Dig. 18, 1, 32: sol, *too hot*, Verg. A. 7, 227: merum, *taken immoderately*, Val. Fl. 3, 66.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Unfair, unjust*: quam iniqui sunt patres omnes in adulescentes judices, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: pacem vel iniquā condicione retinere, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 6: quid hoc iniquius dici potest, id. Quint. 2, 8: causa, Ter. And. 1, 5, 22: lex, Hor. S. 1, 3, 67: Parcae, id. C. 2, 6, 9: quis iniquae Tam patiens urbis, ut, etc., Juv. 1, 30: ventres modio castigare iniquo, *with short measure, scanty fare*, id. 14, 126: praeripere... valde est iniquum, Cic. Har. Resp. 3, 6.—**B.** *Inimical, hostile, adverse*: iniquum esse in aliquem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 25: homines natura asperi atque omnibus iniqui, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: animo iniquissimo infestissimoque aliquem intueri, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: obscurius iniqui, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: sermones, id. ib. 1, 9, 20: vultu iniquo spectare, *with an envious, spiteful look*, Ov. A. A. 1, 313.—*Subst.*: **ĭnīquus**, i, *m.*, *an enemy, foe*: iniqui mei, Cic. Planc. 16, 40; id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: tui, id. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 167 Zumpt: nonnulli nostri iniqui, id. Planc. 23, 57.—Also in *sup.*: omnibus iniquissimis meis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 69 *init.*; cf. inimicus, and Zumpt, Gram. § 410.—**C.** *Hurtful, injurious, unfavorable, disadvantageous*: loco iniquo subeundum erat ad hostes, Liv. 2, 31, 4: ascensu, id. 28, 16, 7: loca ad transitum, id. 8, 38, 6; cf. spatio, Verg. A. 5, 203; id. G. 4, 147: palus gnara vincentibus, iniqua (i. e. invia) nesciis, Tac. A. 1, 63: tributum iniquo suo tempore imperatum, Liv. 2, 23, 5: consilia cum patriae tum sibi capere, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: vina capiti, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 44: casus, Verg. A. 6, 475: sortem miserari iniquam, *hard*, id. ib. 12, 243.—*Comp.*: in locum iniquiorem progredi, Caes. B. G. 2, 10, 4.—*Sup.*: iniquissimo nostris loco proelium committere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32 *fin.*; so, locum subire, id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.*—**D.** *Unwilling, impatient, discontented*: iniquo animo pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 6: iniquo animo ferre aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: iniquissimo animo mori, id. de Sen. 23, 83: iniquae mentis asellus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: utrum aequo an iniquo animo mortem subieris jam nihil refert, Lact. 3, 27, 8: caelestes iniqui, *ungracious, unkind*, Ov. H. 8, 87.—**E.** *Unsuitable*: hoc paene iniquum est, comico choragio conari agere nos tragoediam, Plaut. Capt. prol. 61.—**F.** *Imperfect, improperly drawn up*: formula, Gai. Inst. 4, 57.—Hence, *adv.*: **ĭnīquē**. **1.** Lit., *unequally*: quam inique comparatum est, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 7; cf.: numquam vidi iniquius concertationem comparatam, i. e. *where the parties were more unequally matched*, id. Ad. 2, 2, 4; and: hoc prope iniquissime comparatum est, etc., Cic. Clu. 21, 57.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Unfairly, unjustly* (opp. jure): occidere, Liv. 39, 48, 2: facere aliquid erga aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 27: pacisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37: expulsi, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 33: locum immeritum causari, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 12.—**b.** *Unfitly, unsuitably*: etsi inique Castorem cum Domitio comparem, Cic. Deiot. 11, 31.—**c.** *Not patiently, indignantly*: aliquid ferre, Lact. 6, 4 *med.*; cf.: aliquid iniquissime ferre, Suet. Caes. 45.

* **ĭnĭtālĭa**, ium, *n. plur.* [initium], *opening* or *initial ceremonies*: initalia Cereris adiit (al. initialia and inter alia Cereris templum), Capit. Marc. Aur. 27.

ĭnĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *initial, incipient, original* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: elementorum origo initialis, App. M. 4, p. 156, 9: saeculorum progenies, id. ib. 11, p. 259: controversiae status, Aggen. ap. Front. de Limit. p. 63 Goes.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ĭnĭtĭāles**, ium, *m. plur.*, *those who first assembled together in a* collegium, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 12.

* **ĭnĭtĭāmenta**, ōrum, *n. plur.* [initio], *an initiation* into secret rites; trop.: sapientiae, Sen. Ep. 90, 29.

ĭnĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a participation* in secret religious rites: Eleusiniorum sacrorum, Suet. Ner. 34.

ĭnĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an originator, founder* (late Lat.): novi testamenti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

ĭnĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [initiator], *she who originates, a foundress* (late Lat.): litteraturae, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 7 *med.*: virtutum omnium, Salv. de Avarit. 4 post med. p. 165 Rittersh.

ĭnĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [initium]. **I.** *To begin, originate* (only late Lat.): ver tunc initiatur, Firm. 2, 12: brassicam seremus vel irriguo loco, vel pluviā initiante madefacto, *when the rainy season begins* (which begins again after the dog-days), Pall. 7, 4: ex his initiata sunt cetera, Tert. adv. Val. 15: initiatum jurgium, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3 al.—**II.** *To initiate, consecrate*, or *admit* to secret religious rites. **A.** Of the sacred mysteries of Ceres: initienturque eo ritu Cereri, quo Romae initiantur, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 21; Liv. 31, 14, 7; Just. 11, 7.—Of other mysteries: initiari Bacchis, Liv. 39, 14, 8; 39, 9, 4: magicis cenis aliquem, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17; Varr. ap. Non. 108, 21.—**B.** In gen., *to initiate into, consecrate to* any thing (rare): neque enim est sanctius sacris iisdem quam studiis initiari, Quint. 1, 2, 20: litteris, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 8; Symm. Ep. 4, 20.—**C.** *To baptize* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 8, de Joh. Bapt.

ĭnĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [ineo], *a going in, entrance.* **I.** *A beginning, commencement* (syn.: principium, exordium). **A.** Lit.: bonis initiis orsus tribunatus, tristes exitus habuit consulatus, id. Brut. 34, 128: initio accusationis, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: initium capere, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: dicendi initium sumere, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: facere initium confligendi, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: caedis initium ab aliquo facere, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: male ponere initia, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: ducere ab aliqua re, id. ib. 9, 9, 2: ab initio res quem ad modum facta sint, exponemus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 14: ab ultimo initio

repetere, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: seditionem ab altiore initio repetam, Tac. H. 2, 27: quia initio caedis orto difficilis modus, id. ib. 1, 39.—Pleon.: querellae ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint, Liv. praef. § 12; cf.: prima initia incohare, id. 3, 54, 9: primum initium certaminis, id. 6, 12, 10. — The *abl. sing.* is used adverbially, *in the beginning, at first:* quemadmodum senatus initio censuit, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4: redeo ad illud quod initio scripsi, id. ib. 1, 7, 5; Nep. Thras. 1, 5; id. Tim. 3, 1; id. Alc. 5, 3; Curt. 3, 8, 17 al.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 475. —**B.** Transf. **1.** *Constituent parts, elements:* inde est indagatio nata initiorum, et tamquam seminum, unde essent omnia orta, generata, concreta, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: illa initia, et, ut e Graeco vertam, elementa dicuntur (= στοιχεῖα), id. Ac. 1, 7, 26; so of death: Augustus in sua resolutus initia, Vell. 2, 123, 3. — **2.** *First principles, elements* of a science: illa initia mathematicorum, quibus non concessis digitum progredi non possunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116.—**3.** *Beginning, origin:* quomodo initium nobis rerum omnium ortus noster adferat, sic exitum mors, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: natus obscurissimis initiis, Vell. 2, 761; cf.: pauca ab initio causisque talium facinorum non absurda, *which relate to the origin*, etc., Tac. H. 4, 48.—**4.** *Auspices,* because with them everything was begun; hence, *the beginning of a reign:* novis initiis et ominibus opus est, i. e. *of a new king,* Curt. 5, 9, 4.—**II.** *Secret sacred rites, sacred mysteries,* to which only the initiated were admitted: initia vocantur potissimum ea, quae Cereri fiunt sacra, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5: initia Cereris, Liv. 31, 47, 2; cf. 39, 8, 5: nihil melius illis mysteriis, quibus ex agresti immanique vita exculti ad humanitatem et mitigati sumus, initiaque ut appellantur, ita re vera principia vitae cognovimus, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36; Just. 2, 6: initia Samothracum, Curt. 8, 1, 12: initiis pacis, foedus cum feritur, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9.—**B.** *Things (musical instruments) used in celebrating these mysteries:* Typanum, tubam, Cybele, tua, mater, initia, Cat. 63, 9.

* **ĭnĭto,** āre, *v. freq.* [ineo], *to go into, to enter:* loca horrida initas, Pac. ap. Diom. 336 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 1 Rib.); cf. inito, ἐμβατεύω, Gloss. Philox.

1. ĭnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from ineo.

2. ĭnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [ineo], *a coming in, entrance.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *An approach, arrival, advent:* volucres te, diva, tuumque Significant initum, Lucr. 1, 13.—**B.** *A beginning, commencement:* movendi, Lucr. 1, 383: motūs, id. 2, 269.—**II.** Transf., *approach* (in mal. part.), Ov. F. 4, 94; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172: sues initum matutinum appetere, id. 10, 63, 83, § 181.

injectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inicio]. **I.** *A throwing in;* lit., med. t. t., *an injection, clyster,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5. 4, 69; 5, 1, 10; id. Acut. 1, 17, 167.—**II.** *A laying on:* manus, *a laying on of the hand,* an act by which one takes possession of a thing belonging to him without a judicial decision: patri in filium, patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9: aeris confessi debitique jure judicatis triginta dies justi sunto; post deinde manus injectio esto, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; Dig. 2, 4, 10 al.—**B.** Transf.: habebat enim vera secum bona, in quae non est manus injectio, i. e. *such as cannot be grasped by the hand,* Sen. Const. 5. 7.—**III.** Trop. (late Lat.). **A.** *An instigation, suggestion:* Satanae, Tert. de Pudic. 13 *init.*—**B.** *An objection,* Tert. ad Hermog. 10.

injectĭōnāle, is, *n.* [injectio] (lit., *neutr.* of injectionalis, e. sc. remedium), *a clyster, injection,* Theod. Prisc. 4, 8.

injectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inicio]: injectivus status est generalis. Nam sive de possessione, sive de fine controversia nascatur, per hoc repetitio justa injustaque inicitur, Aggen. ap. Front. de Limit. Agr. p. 63 Goes.

injecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to lay on, apply* (poet.): dextram, Stat. Th. 9, 133; Sil. 3, 183; Luc. 3, 611.

1. injectus, a, um, *Part.*, from inicio.

2. injectus, ūs, *m.* [inicio], *a throwing* or *casting on* or *over.* **I.** Lit.: opprimere senem injectu multae vestis, Tac. A. 6, 50; so Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54; 8, 17, 21, § 60: pulveris, id. 11, 17, 18, § 58; Stat. S. 4, 3, 22.—**II.** Transf., *a putting in:* animi in corpora, Lucr. 2, 740.

injexit for **injēcĕrit,** v. inicio *init.*

injĭcĭo, v. inicio.

injūcundē, *adv.*, v. injucundus *fin.*

* **injūcundĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [injucundus], *unpleasantness:* ne quid habeat injucunditatis oratio, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

in-jūcundus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Unpleasant* (class.): minime nobis injucundus labor, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3: rumor bonis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4: odor, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 74: sonus vocis, Gell. 13, 20, 12: schemata, Quint. 4, 5, 4: non injucundus auctor, id. 10, 1, 124. —*Comp.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 123.—**II.** *Harsh, severe:* adversus malos, Tac. Agr. 22. — *Adv.:* **injūcundē,** *unpleasantly:* res injucundius actae, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1.

in-jūdĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-judico]. **I.** *Unsentenced, not formally tried by a judge:* decem hominibus vitam eripis, indicta causa, injudicatis, incondemnatis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.—**II.** *Undecided:* id injudicatum relinquo, Quint. 10, 1, 67: res, Gell. 5, 10, 15.

in-jŭgātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jugo], *not yoked, unyoked* (late Lat.): taurus, Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.*

in-jŭgis, e, *adj., not yoked, that has borne no yoke.* **I.** Hostia, Macr. S. 3, 5; cf.: boves, qui sub jugo non fuerint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; Fulg. p. 560, 33.—**II.** Injuges versus, *verses in which no connecting particle occurs* (e. g. tectum augustum, ingens, centum sublime columnis, Verg. A. 7, 170), Diom. p. 489 P.

injunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [injungo], *an injunction, command* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

1. injunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from injungo.

2. in-junctus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jungo], *not joined, not united* (late Lat.): fideles, Tert. adv. Ux. 2, 2.

in-jungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to join into* something. **I.** Lit. **A.** *To join* or *fasten into:* tignos in asseres, Liv. 44, 5, 4: arborem scrobi, *to set* or *plant into,* Pall. Febr. 10, 1; so without scrobi, id. ib. 1, 6, 5.—**B.** *To join with, to join, unite, attach to* any thing: vineas et aggerem muro, Liv. 37, 26, 8: vineas moenibus, id. 5, 7, 2: area injuncta domui, Dig. 2, 57: pondus, *to hang on,* Col. 6, 2, 7: nutrienda sarmenta putator injungit, *fastens on,* i. e. *does not cut off,* Pall. 1, 6, 9.—Transf.: injungere marem feminae, Col. 6, 37, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To inflict, occasion, bring upon* (syn. impono): civitatibus aeternam servitutem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: alicui novum laborem, Liv. 5, 4, 3: alicui onus, id. 26, 35, 9: alicui leges, id. 39, 37, 8: injuriam a nobis repulsam aliis, id. 3, 65, 11: ignominiam alicui, id. 8, 32, 15: delectus, Tac. Agr. 15: tributum, id. G. 25: sibi tormentum, *to torment one's self,* Plin. Pan. 86, 1.—**B.** *To lay* or *impose upon* as a burden; *to charge, enjoin* (syn. mando): alicui munus comitiorum habendorum, Liv. 3, 35, 7; cf.: injuncta imperii munera, Tac. Agr. 13: injuncta militia, Liv. 32, 3, 4: quid a te jucundius mihi potuit injungi, quam, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 1: nova alicui, id. Pan. 94, 2: mihi Bassus injunxerat ut, etc., id. Ep. 4, 9, 4; 4, 13, 11: injungo mihi ut, *I have determined,* id. ib. 10, 55: alicui superlationem, Val. Max. 6, 9, n. 12: nec sibi ullius rei moram necessitatemque injungebat, quin, etc., i. e. *permitted nothing, however pressing, to hinder,* etc., Auct. B. Alex. 44, 5: jusjurandi religionem, *to impose the obligation of an oath,* Gai. Inst. 4, 181.

in-jūrātus, a, um, *adj., unsworn, having taken no oath* (class.; cf. injuro): injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281; cf.: cum id jurati dicunt quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Caecin. 1, 3; so opp. jurati, id. Sull. 11 *fin.*; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4; id. Verr. 2, 1, 10 *fin.*: pariter jurati injuratique fugiunt, Liv. 10, 41, 10: mens, Cic. poët. Off. 3, 29, 108.

in-jūre-cessĭo, ōnis, *f.* (better separately, **in jure cessio**), *a form of delivering possession, a transfer of property:* quod valet mancipatio, idem valet et in jure cessio, Gai. Inst. 2, 22 sqq.; v. jus, cessio.

injūrĭa, ae, *f.* [injurius], *any thing that is done contrary to justice and equity, injury, wrong, violence:* injuria ex eo dicta est, quod non jure fiat! omne enim, quod non jure fit, injuria fieri dicitur: hoc generaliter. Specialiter autem injuria dicitur contumelia. Interdum injuriae appellatione damnum culpa datum significatur: interdum iniquitatem injuriam dicimus, etc., Dig. 47, 10, 1: cum autem duobus modis, id est aut vi aut fraude, fiat injuria, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus, aut convicio aures, aut aliqua turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35. **I.** Lit.: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35: alienum est a sapiente non modo injuriam cui facere, verum etiam nocere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71: injuriam inferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 24: injurias contumeliasque imponere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 20: injuriam jacere et immittere in aliquem, id. Par. 4, § 28: in populum Romanum, Liv. 44, 1, 10: accipere ab aliquo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60: propulsare, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: defendere, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: condonare alicui, id. B. G. 1, 20: persequi, id. ib. 7, 38: ulcisci, id. ib. 1, 12: injuriis onerare, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: per injuriam, *in an unjust manner, unjustly,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226.—The *abl.* injuriâ is used adverb., *unjustly, undeservedly, without cause:* ne palma detur cuiquam artifici injuriâ, Plaut. Poen. prol. 37: dispertivisti, id. Aul. 2, 5, 4: si me meis civibus injuriâ suspectum viderem, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hoc horret Milo: nec injuriâ, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6.

II. Transf., *injurious, unlawful,* or *unjust conduct.* **A. 1.** *Act., injustice, wrongdoing:* vostrâ hercle factum injuriâ, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 66: quocumque aspexisti, ut furiae, sic tuae tibi occurrunt injuriae, Cic. Par. 2, 18: ut meum jus teneam et injuriam tuam persequar, id. Caecin. 11, 32. — **2.** *Pass.:* pro veteribus Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: Sabinae mulieres, quarum ex injuria bellum ortum, Liv. 1, 13, 1; cf., so of *dishonoring, deflowering* a virgin, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 64; id. Cist. 1, 3, 32.—**B.** *An injurious act, injury, outrage, insult, affront:* injuriarum multam dicere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 57: injuriarum dicam alicui scribere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15: actio injuriarum, *an action for a personal injury* or *affront,* Cic. Caecin. 12, 35: periculum injuriae muliebris, Liv. 26, 49, 12: agere injuriarum, Dig. 47, tit. 10: teneri injuriarum, ib. 11: injuriarum experiri, ib. *fin.*: injuriarum judicio convenire quempiam, ib. 13: tantine injuria cenae? *the insult of a dinner,* Juv. 5, 9.—**C.** *Unjust severity, harshness, rigor:* (filius) carens patriâ ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85; cf. paterna, id. ib. 5, 2, 39.—**D.** *Revenge* or *punishment for injury inflicted:* injuria consulis, etiam si justa, non tamen in magistratu exercenda, Liv. 42, 1, 12: injuria caedis nostrae, Verg. A. 3, 256.—**E.** *An unjust acquisition:* injuriam obtinere, Liv. 29, 1, 17.—**F.** *A damage, harm, injury* of any kind, even that which proceeds from inanimate things: ab injuria oblivionis aliquem asserere, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 4: pluviarum, Col. 11, 3, 7: ignis, id. ib.: frigorum, grandinum aut nivis, Plin. 13, 24, 47, § 134: puellam vinculis onerat, ex quorum injuria decessit, Just. 43, 2: comparere incolumem ac sine injuria, Suet. Aug. 14: haerens injuria lumbis, *pain, disease,* Ser. Samm. 38, 452: curandum ne magna injuria fiat fortibus, Juv. 8, 121.

injūrĭē, *adv.*, v. injurius *fin.*

injūrĭor, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep.* [injuria], *to do an injury, to injure* (post-Aug. and rare): omne fortuitum citra nos saevit atque injuriatur (a dub. reading), Sen. Const. 9, 1.—*Impers.*: plus victoriatum est, quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6. — *Pass. part.*: injuriatus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31, 1 Fickert (al. in injuriam): elephas injuriatus, Cassiod. Var. 12. 30.

injūrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. injuriosus *fin.*

injūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [injuria], *acting unjustly, injurious, wrongful, criminal.* **I.** Lit.: injuriosi in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44: injuriosa et facinorosa vita, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: appetitio alienorum (avaritia), Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35: adversus patrem injuriosior, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*: genus hominum injuriosissimum, Hadrian. Imp. Ep.

ap. Vopisc. Saturn. 8.—**II.** Transf., *hurtful, noxious:* injurioso ictu vitem verberare, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: ventus, Hor. Epod. 17, 34: pes, id. C. 1, 35, 13.—*Adv.:* **injūrĭōsē,** *unjustly, unlawfully:* qui in magistratibus injuriose decreverant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21: sacra conjugalia tractare, Val. Max. 2, 9, 2: magistratum tractare, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 24: aliquid facere, ib. 47, 10, 32.—*Comp.:* mercatoribus injuriosius tractatis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11.—*Sup.:* aliquid in aliquem injuriosissime cogitare, Aug. de Quaest. 83, n. 82.

injūrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jus], *that acts unlawfully, injurious, wrongful, unjust* (mostly ante-class.): *Scel.* Quis igitur vocare? *Phil.* Δικαίᾳ nomen est. *Scel.* Injuria's, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 27: injuria's qui, etc., id. Curc. 1, 1, 65: si id succenseat, ipsus sibi esse injurius videatur, Ter. And. 2, 3, 3; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 79: me illi irasci injurium est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 26; 2. 1, 51; id. Hec. 1, 1, 14 and 15; cf.: quia sit injurium, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: indicta causa damnari absentem consularem virum injurium esse, Liv. 43, 5, 5.—*Adv.:* **injūrĭē,** *unjustly, unlawfully:* injurie facere, Naev. ap. Non. 124, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 40 Rib.): injurie dictum pro injuriose, Non. ib.—*Sup.:* aliquem injuriissime nominare, Amm. 16, 12, 67 dub. (others read irrisive).

in-jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. in-juro], *not to swear* (very rare; cf. injuratus): qui injuraverit, Inscr. ap. Mar. Fratr. Arv. p. 70.

in-jūrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jus], *that acts unlawfully, unjust, injurious:* impure, inhoneste, injure, illex, labes popli, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4; cf.: injurum, perjurum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110 Müll.

1. in-jussus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-jubeo], *unbidden, voluntary, of one's own accord.* **I.** Lit.: ut numquam inducant animum cantare rogati, injussi numquam desistant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: puer, Luc. 7, 38: injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49.—**II.** Transf., of things: injussaque tela vagantur, *that fly from the soldiers' hands against their will,* Luc. 6, 78: injussa virescunt Gramina, *spontaneous,* Verg. G. 1, 55.

2. in-jussus, ūs, *m.*, only in the *abl.*, *without command* (freq. in Cic. and Livy): populus Romanus, injussu suo, nullo pacto potest religione obligari, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: injussu imperatoris, id. de Sen. 20, 73; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; id. Quint. 26, 82; id. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. Inv. 1, 33, 56; Liv. 2, 43, 9; 3, 63, 5; 4, 32, 11; 5, 19, 9 al.

injustē, *adv.*, v. injustus *fin.*

injustĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [injustus]. **I.** *Injustice, unjust proceeding:* injustitiae duo genera sunt, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23: totius injustitiae nulla capitalior est, quam eorum, etc., id. ib. 13, 41; id. N. D. 3, 28 *fin.;* id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42.—*Plur.:* exprobrante illis peccata et injustitias, Lact. 4, 16, 12.—**II.** *Severity, harsh proceeding:* eum ego hinc ejeci injustitiâ meâ, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 82.

in-justus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is contrary to right and justice, unjust, wrongful, unreasonable, excessive, oppressive, severe.* **I.** In gen., *unsuitable, oppressive, excessive* (rare): onus (= immodicum), Cic. Or. 10, 35: faenus, Liv. 42, 5: injustis collatum viribus hostem, *unequal,* Stat. Th. 6, 774.—**II.** In partic., *unjust, wrongful:* vir maleficus naturâ et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Fl. 38, 97: noverca, *harsh, severe,* Verg. E. 3, 33: homine imperito numquam quidquam injustius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 18: emori, ne aliquid faciat injustum, Lact. 5, 13, 15: Samnites Sidicinis injusta arma cum intulissent, Liv. 7, 29, 4: injusto carpere dente, *with envious, malicious tooth,* Ov. P. 3, 4, 73: mare, id. Am. 2, 11, 12: iracundia, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203: id quam injustum in patriam ... esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: injustissima atque acerbissima incommoda, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1: injustaque regna tenebat, *unjustly gotten,* Ov. M. 5, 277.—*Subst.:* **injustum,** i, *n.*, *injustice:* jura inventa metu injusti fateare necesse est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 111.—*Adv.:* **injustē.** **1.** In gen., i. q. injuriâ, *wrongfully, unfairly:* morbus non injuste terret, *not without cause,* Cels. 7, 3.—**2.** In partic., *unjustly:* imperare alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58: in aliquem dicere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 59: facis injuste si putas, etc., Cic. Fl. 17, 41; id. Off. 1, 7, 23; 3, 21, 84 al.: male et injuste facere, Nep. Them. 7 *fin.*—*Sup.:* injustissime, Sall. J. 85, 43.

in-lăquĕātus, v. illaqueatus.

in-largĭo, 4, *v. a.*, *to bestow, grant:* pecuniam inlargibo tibi, Cato ap. Non. 470, 27.

inlex, v. illex.

‡ **in-lĭcĭtātor,** ōris, *m.*, *a buyer, purchaser,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 113, 14.

inlĭcĭum, v. illicium.

inlittĕrātus, v. illitteratus.

inlūdĭa, v. illudia.

inlūtus, v. illotus.

* **innābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-no], *that cannot be swum in:* unda, Ov. M. 1, 16.

in-narrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be related, indescribable* (late Lat.): soni, Lact. Carm. de Phoenic. 54; cf.: narrabilis, innarrabilis, Not. Tir. p. 72.

in-nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be born* (late Lat.): virtus, Tert. Praescript. adv. Haer. 46.

in-nascor, nātus sum, 3, *v. dep.*, *to be born in, to grow* or *spring up in* a place. **I.** Lit.: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37: Fauni velut innati triviis, id. A. P. 245: innata rupibus altis robora, Ov. H. 7, 37: eodem innati solo, quod incolunt, Just. 2, 6: innata in cornibus cervi hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: calvitium uni tantum animalium homini, praeterquam innatum, *excepting those that have it naturally,* id. 11, 37, 47, § 131.—**II.** Trop. (class.), *to arise in, originate in, be produced in:* in hac elatione animi nimia cupiditas principatus innascitur, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.—Hence, *P. a.:* **innātus,** a, um, *inborn, innate, inherent, natural.* (α) With *dat.:* non mihi avaritia umquam innatast; satis habeo divitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 71: innatam esse homini probitatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: sunt ingeniis nostris semina innata virtutum, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: est quaedam alacritas naturaliter innata omnibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 3: affectata aliis castitas, tibi ingenita et innata, Plin. Pan. 20, 2.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* tantus est igitur innatus in nobis cognitionis amor, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: in animis eorum insitum atque innatum esse videtur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48.—(γ) *Absol.:* nos habere insitam quandam, vel potius innatam cupiditatem scientiae, Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 4: innata atque insita anteponantur assumptis atque adventiciis, id. Top. 18, 69: affectatio innata videtur esse, non arcessita, Quint. 9, 3, 74.

in-năto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to swim* or *float in* or *upon* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** Homines flumini innatant, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93: aquis pluma innatans, id. 18, 35, 86, § 360: lactuca innatat acri Post vinum stomacho (= supernatat, non subsidet), Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf.: dulce (vinum) stomacho innatat, austerum facilius concoquitur, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38.—(β) With *acc.:* undam innatat alnus, *swims the stream,* Verg. G. 2, 451.—**B.** *To swim* or *float into:* cum pisciculi parvi in concham hiantem innataverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123.—**2.** *To flow over, overflow:* Nilus fecundus innatat terrae, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 54; so, innatat campis (Tiberis), Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 2: innatat unda freto dulcis, *the fresh water flows into the sea,* Ov. P. 4, 10, 63.—**3.** *To swim* or *float among, to be intermingled with:* inter hos latent arteriae ... his innatant venae, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Innatans illa verborum facilitas, *floating on the surface, superficial,* Quint. 10, 7, 28; 7, 1, 44.—**B.** Of the hair, *to float* or *flow:* tenui vagus innatat undâ Crinis, Val. Fl. 3, 525.

in-nātūrālis, e, *adj.*, *unnatural* (late Lat.): amplexus, Sarisb. 1, 4.

1. in-nātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nascor], *not born, unborn* (eccl. Lat.): innatus Deus annon et innata materia? Tert. adv. Hermog. 5, 18; Prud. Apoth. 245.

2. innātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from in-nascor.

in-nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unnavigable:* Tiberis, Liv. 5, 13, 1; Lact. 7, 16, 11.

in-nāvĭgo, 1, *v. n.*, *to sail towards:* sinistro latere innavigantium, Mel. 2, 1 *init.;* Avien. Or. Mar. 167.—**II.** *V. a.*, *to sail in, navigate:* nec innavigabitur mare, App. Asclep. 25, p. 91 *fin.*

in-necto, nexŭi, nexum, 3 (innectier for innecti, Prud. Psych. 375), *v. a.*, *to tie, join, bind, attach, connect,* or *fasten to, together,* or *about.* **I.** Lit.: paribus palmas amborum innexuit armis, Verg. A. 5, 425: colla auro, id. ib. 8, 661: tempora sertis, *to deck, garland,* Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 3: fauces laqueo, *to encircle,* id. M. 10, 378: colla lacertis, id. ib. 11, 240: bracchia collo, Stat. Th. 4, 26: ambos innectens manibus, id. ib. 1, 511: mancipia compedibus, Col. 11, 1, 22: innecti cervicibus, *to fasten upon, cling to,* or *embrace the neck,* Tac. H. 4, 46; cf.: tunc placuit caesis innectere vincula silvis, Luc. 2, 670; v. Orelli ad Hor. Epod. 17, 72.—With *acc.:* nodos et vincula rupit, Queis innexa pedem malo pendebat ab alto, Verg. A. 5, 511: vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis, id. ib. 6, 281.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to connect one thing with another, adduce* or *devise successively, weave, frame, contrive:* causas innecte morandi, Verg. A. 4, 51: moras, Stat. Th. 5, 743: fraudem clienti, Verg. A. 6, 609.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To entangle, implicate:* innexus conscientiae alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 10.—**2.** *To join, connect:* Hyrcanis per affinitatem innexus erat, Tac. A. 6, 36: motus animi innexi implicatique vigoribus quibusdam mentium, Gell. 19, 2, 3: mentem, i. e. veneficio illigare, Sen. Hipp. 416.

innervis, e, *adj.* [2. in-nervus], *enervated* (late Lat.): marcidus et innervis animus, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

innexus, a, um, *Part.*, from innecto.

(**in-nexus,** ūs, a false reading in App. M. p. 115, instead of in nexu.)

innīsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. innitor.

in-nītor, nixus or nīsus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to lean* or *rest upon, to support one's self by* any thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vineis breves ad innitendum cannas circumdare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 185. (α) With *dat.* and *abl.:* innititur hastae, Ov. M. 14, 655: fractae hastae, Stat. Th. 12, 144: scutis innixi, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: templa vastis innixa columnis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 49: arbores radicibus innixae, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127: hasta innixus, Liv. 4, 19, 4: moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* in Pansam fratrem innixus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 182.—**B.** In partic., *to lean upon* in order to press down, *to press* or *bear upon:* elephantus lixam genu innixus, Hirt. B. Afr. 84.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: praecipuus, cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur, Tac. A. 3, 30: salutem suam incolumitati Pisonis, id. ib. 15, 60: omnia curae tutelaeque unius innixa, Quint. 6, 1, 35: tuis promissis freti et innixi, Plin. Pan. 66, 5.—**B.** In partic., *to end, terminate:* syllabae nostrae in *b* litteram et *d* innituntur, Quint. 12, 10, 32.—**C.** Innixum sidus, i. q. En gonasi, Avien. Arat. 205.

innixus, v. innitor *init.*

in-no, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to swim* or *float in* or *upon.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Partim submersae, partim fluitantes et innantes beluae, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: innare contextis ratibus, Amm. 14, 2, 10: innabant pariter fluctusque secabant, Verg. A. 10, 222: innare aquae, Liv. 21, 26, 9: fluviis, Col. poët. 10, 388.—Of vessels, a fleet, etc.: quo levior classis vadoso mari innaret, Tac. A. 1, 70: pelago, Sil. 12, 448.—With *acc.:* rapaces fluvios, Verg. G. 3, 142: fluvium vinclis innaret Cloelia ruptis, Verg. A. 8, 651.—With *abl.:* aquâ, Suet. Ner. 12.—**B.** *To flow upon, to wash:* innantem Maricae littoribus Lirim, Hor. C. 3, 17, 7.—**II.** Transf., *to sail upon, navigate:* Stygios lacus, Verg. A. 6, 134.

in-nōbĭlĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nobilito], *not ennobled, ignoble* (late Lat.), Lampr. Elag. 4.

in-nŏcens, entis, *adj.* (*gen. plur.* innocentûm, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 5; but innocentium, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, § 116), *that does no harm.* **I.** Lit., *harmless, inoffensive, innoxious* (syn. insons): epistula, Cic. Fam. 5, 18: ruina, Mart. 1, 83, 11: innocentis pocula Lesbii, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21: innocentior cibus, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132.—**II.** Transf., *that harms no one, blameless, guiltless, innocent.* **A.** In gen.: servus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7:

innocens is dicitur, non qui leviter nocet, sed qui nihil nocet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: innocens si accusatus sit, absolvi potest, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: vir integer, innocens, religiosus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: parricidii, Flor. 4, 1: factorum innocens sum, Tac. A. 4, 34: innocentissimo patre privatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 88: contentiones, *carried on without bitterness*, Vell. 1, 11, 6: vita innocentissimus, id. 2, 2, 2.—As *subst.*: **innŏcens,** entis, *m.*, *the guiltless man*: cum innocente abstinentiâ certabat (Cato), Sall. C. 54, 5; Auct. Her. 2, 3, 5. — **B.** In partic., *disinterested, upright*: praetores, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: vir innocens et industrius, Suet. Vit. 2; Plin. Pan. 28, 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **innŏcenter,** *harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently*: vivere, Quint. 7, 4, 18: opes innocenter paratae, Tac. A. 4, 44.—*Comp.*: omnia, quae caeduntur, innocentius decrescente luna, quam crescente fiunt, *more safely, better*, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 321: agere, Tac. H. 1, 9. — *Sup.*: vita innocentissime acta, Auct. Decl. ap. Sall. 2.

in-nŏcentĭa, ae, *f.*, *harmlessness.* **I.** Lit.: ferorum animalium, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: fumi graveolentis, Pall. 1, 35 *med.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *blamelessness, innocence*: est innocentia affectio talis animi, quae noceat nemini, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: rigidae innocentiae Cato erat, Liv. 39, 40, 10: sola innocentia vivere, i. e. *with no other support*, id. 2, 3, 4: mutuâ innocentiâ tutum esse, *where no one seeks to injure another*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59.—**B.** In partic., *uprightness, integrity, disinterestedness*: quantâ innocentiâ debent esse imperatores, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 36: suam innocentiam (opp. avaritiam) perpetuâ vitâ esse perspectam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—**C.** Collect. concr., *innocent persons*: innocentiam liberare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202.

‡ **innŏcĭa,** ae, *f.*, *innocence*, Gloss. Phil.

innŏcŭē, *adv.*, v. innocuus *fin.*

in-nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *harmless, innocuous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Act.*: luporum genus innocuum homini, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123: imber leguminibus, id. 18, 17, 44, § 152: iter, Ov. F. 4, 800: litus, *safe*, Verg. A. 7, 230.—**B.** *Pass.*, *unharmed, uninjured*: sedere carinae omnes innocuae, Verg. A. 10, 302: fida per innocuas errent incendia turres, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 330. — **II.** Transf., *inoffensive, innocent*: viximus innocuae, Ov. M. 9, 373: agere causas innocuas, *to defend the innocent*, id. Tr. 2, 273: innocuum perforat ense latus, id. ib. 3, 9, 26. — Hence, *adv.*: **innŏcŭē. 1.** *Harmlessly*: sagittas tanta arte direxit, ut omnes per intervalla digitorum innocue evaderent, Suet. Dom. 19. —**2.** *Innocently*: vivere, Ov. A. A. 1, 640.

in-nōdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fasten with a knot.* **I.** Lit.: innodato gutture laquei nexibus, Amm. 28, 6, 27: altis cervicibus cito laqueus innodatur, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 8, § 44.—**II.** Trop., *to entangle, implicate*: spiris categoricis lubricas quaestiones innodare, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*: causa non multis ambagibus innodata, Cod. Just. 5, 31, 14.

innōmĭnābĭlis, e. *adj.* [2. in-nomino], *that cannot be named, nameless* (post-class.): indictus, innominabilis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3. 30; Tert. adv. Val. 37 (dub.).

in-nōmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unnamed*, Sarisb. 2, 27; Don. Vit. Verg. 16.

innōtescentĭa, ae, *f.* [innotesco], *a becoming known*, Sarisb. in Ep.

in-nōtesco, tui, 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To become known* or *noted.* (α) With *abl.*: fraude, Phaedr. 1, 10, 1: nostris innotuit illa libellis, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 7: petulanti pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140: sceleribus, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3 *ext.*—(β) *Absol.*: quod ubi innotuit, Liv. 22, 61, 4: carmina quae vulgo innotuerunt, Suet. Ner. 42; Tac. Or. 10. — **B.** Transf., of daylight, *to become clear*: innotescente jam luce, Amm. 19, 18 *init.*—**II.** (I. q. cognosco.) *To come to know, to learn by experience*, Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 10.

* **in-nŏto,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to mark, observe, take notice of*, Hyg. Astr. 4, 1 (dub.): chrismate innotatus, Prud. Cath. 6, 128.

innŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [innovo], *a renewing, an alteration, innovation* (late Lat.; syn.: instauratio, renovatio), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: rerum, Arn. 1, 7; App. Trism. p. 95.

in-nŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to renew, alter.* **I.** Lit.: plurima innovare instituit, Dig. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*—So in *part. pass.*: **innŏvātus,** a, um, *renewed*, Min. Fel. Oct. 11 *fin.*; Lact. 7, 22 *med.*—**II.** Transf.: se ad aliquam rem, *to return to a thing*: se ad suam intemperantiam, Cic. Pis. 36, 89.—As a translation of *καινιεῖ*, Vulg. Eccli. 38, 30: vox mallei innovat aurem, *the noise of the hammer is ever in his ears.*

‡ **innox,** *harmless, innocent*, Isid. Orig. 10, 125; Inscr. ap. Rein. cl. 20, n. 144, 145, and 317.

innoxĭē, *adv.*, v. innoxius *fin.*

in-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *harmless, innoxious.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** In gen.: quaedam animalia indigenis innoxia, Plin. 8, 59, 84, § 229: vitis viribus (bibentium), id. 14, 2, 4, § 31: anguis, Verg. A. 5, 92: vulnera, *not mortal, curable*, Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109: saltus, *free from noxious animals*, id. 3, 5, 6, § 41: iter, *secure*, Tac. H. 4, 20: hinc vel illinc appellere indiscretum et innoxium est, id. ib. 3, 47 *fin.*—**B.** *That does harm to none, not guilty, blameless, innocent*: decet innocentem servum atque innoxium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 7; Nep. Milt. 8 *fin.*: non possum innoxia dici, Ov. M. 9, 628: animus innoxior (al. innoxiior), Cato ap. Prisc. 601 P.: paupertas, *undeserved poverty*, Tac. A. 14, 34.—(β) With *gen.*: criminis innoxia, Liv. 4, 44, 11: initi consilii in caput regis, Curt. 8, 8, 21.—(γ) With *a* and *abl.*: ut innoxium abs te atque abs tuis me irrideas, i. e. *who never harmed you or yours*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 44.—**II.** *Pass.*, *unharmed, unhurt, uninjured*: innoxius volvitur in flammis, Lucr. 6, 394: hi magistratus, provincias aliaque omnia tenere, ipsi innoxii, Sall. C. 39, 2; id. ib. 39, 40 *fin.*: sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib. 2, 5, 63; Col. 12, 38, 8.—(β) With *prep. a* and *abl.*: gens a saevo serpentum innoxia morsu, Luc. 9, 892: faba a curculionibus innoxia, Col. 2, 10, 12.—*Adv.*: **innoxĭē. 1.** *Harmlessly, without harm*: emollire alvum, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 102.—**2.** *Blamelessly, innocently*, Min. Fel. Oct. 33.

in-nūbĭlo, 1, *v. a.*, *to cloud over, to overcast, make gloomy.* **I.** Lit., Sol. 53, 24. —**II.** Trop.: serenitatem gaudii, Aug. Ep. 238.

* **in-nūbĭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unclouded, cloudless*: aether, Lucr. 3, 21.

* **innūbis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-nubes], *cloudless*: dies, Sen. Herc. Oet. 238.

in-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.*, *to marry into.* **I.** Lit.: quae haud facile iis, in quibus nata erat, humiliora sineret ea, quae innupsisset, *into which she had married*, Liv. 1, 34, 4: nostris thalamis, Ov. M. 7, 856. —**II.** Transf., *to pass over*, Lucil. ap. Non. 125, 10.

innŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nubo], *unmarried.* **I.** Lit., Ov. M. 10, 567; 14, 142: Pallas, Aus. Epigr. 106; Val. Fl. 1, 87: diva, id. 4, 605.—**II.** Transf., of the laurel (because Daphne, who was never married, was changed into it): innuba laurus, Ov. M. 10, 92.

* **innŭclĕātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nucleo], *not stoned, from which the kernels are not taken out*: uvae passae, Plin. Val. 1, 7.

in-nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *countless, innumerable* (class.): mundi, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55; 1, 10, 25: atomi, id. N. D. 1, 20, 54: homines, id. de Or. 2, 38, 142: pecunia, id. Quint. 11, 37: series annorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 4: numerus annorum, Gell. 14, 1, 18.—*Absol.*: reperiam multos vel innumerabiles potius quibus, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28; Quint. 12, 2, 30; cf. innumerabilia, id. 3, 4, 2; 12, 1, 45.—*Adv.*: **innŭmĕrābĭlĭter,** *innumerably*, Lucr. 5, 274; Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201; id. Div. 1, 14 *fin.*

innŭmĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [innumerabilis], *countless number, innumerableness*: mundorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 73: atomorum, id. ib. 1, 39, 109; Arn. 3, p. 132 Herald.

innŭmĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. innumerabilis *fin.*

* **in-nŭmĕrālis,** e, *adj.*, *numberless, innumerable*: numerus, Lucr. 2, 1086.

in-nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-numero], *unnumbered* (late Lat.): miracula, Tert. adv. Marc. Carm. 2, 17.

in-nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *countless* (late Lat.): manus, Coripp. Joann. 5, 662: domini, Hilar. in Psa. 122, 6.

in-nŭmĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *countless, innumerable, numberless.* **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; false reading instead of meri, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94; v. Orell. and Klotz): numerus, Lucr. 2, 1054: scaena est deserta, dein Risus, Ludu' jocusque, et numeri innumeri simul omnes collacrumarunt, *verses without number*, Plaut. or Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 3: pecunia, Tac. A. 14, 53: innumeras adversariorum copias superare, Suet. Caes. 68 *med.*; id. Galb. 6: turba, id. Calig. 26: post proelii innumeras caedes, Just. 2, 9, 17: gentes populique, Verg. A. 6, 706; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 58: pyrae, Verg. A. 11, 204: miles, Ov. H. 16, 366; id. Tr. 5, 12, 20; Mart. 8, 55, 2: multitudo populorum, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 59. — **II.** In partic., *without metre, prosaic*: innumeros numeros doctis accentibus effer, Aus. Idyll. 4, 47.

in-nŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. n.*, *to give a nod, to nod to*; *to give a sign, to intimate, hint.* (α) With *dat.*: ubi ego innuero vobis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: abiens innuit mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 9: stabat innuebat digito similis vocanti, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 9.—(β) *Absol.*: ne mora sit, si innuerim, quin pugnus in mala haereat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 17: ubi innuerint, Liv. 8, 4, 2: coram licet innuat atque Rescribat, Juv. 6, 140: aqua innuetur his signis esse tenus, Vitr. 8, 5 *ext.*—**II.** *To mean, intimate, signify*, = significo, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46.

in-nuptus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nubo], *unmarried.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: pueri innuptaeque puellae, Verg. G. 4, 476: Minerva, *virginal, virgin-*, id. A. 2, 31: manus, *the Amazons*, Sil. 2, 75.—**B.** *Subst.*: **innupta,** ae, *f.*, *an unmarried woman, a virgin*, Cat. 62, 6; 12; 36; 64, 78; Prop. 3, 19, 25; Verg. A. 12, 24: praegnans, Arn. in Luc. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf.: innuptae nuptiae (*γάμος ἄγαμος*), *a marriage that is no marriage, an unhappy marriage*, Poëta ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219 (Trag. Fragm. Inc. v. 80 Rib.).

in-nūtrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not nourishing*: juscellum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 55.

in-nūtrĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to nourish* or *bring up in* any thing (post-Aug.): ne castris innutriretur et armis, Sil. 2, 286.—*Part. perf.*: indigenae atque ipsius provinciae finibus innutriti, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 6, § 1: mari innutritus, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 6: amplis opibus, Suet. Aug. 3: bellicis laudibus, Plin. Pan. 16, 1: caelestium praeceptorum disciplinis, Vell. 2, 94, 1: liberalibus disciplinis, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 21 *fin.*: certis ingeniis innutriri oportet, id. Ep. 2.

1. innūtrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from innutrio.

2. in-nūtrītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-nutrio], *not nourished, without nourishment*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 17, 1, 17, § 177.

Īnō, ūs, *f.* (**Ino,** ōnis, Hyg. Fab. 2), *daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, sister of Semele, wife of Athamas king of Thebes, nurse of Bacchus, mother of Learchus and Melicerta, and step-mother of Phrixus and Helle. Being pursued by Athamas, who had become raving mad, she threw herself with Melicerta into the sea, whereupon they were both changed into sea-deities. Ino, as such, was called* Matuta (Gr. Leucothea), *and Melicerta* Palaemon or Portumnus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; Ov. M. 4, 416 sq.; id. F. 6, 485; Hor. A. P. 123 al.; cf. Preller's Gr. Mythol. 1, p. 377 sq.—Hence, **II. Īnōŭs,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ino*: Melicerta, Verg. G. 1, 437; cf. Palaemon, id. A. 5, 823: sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pectus, Stat. S. 2, 1, 98: doli, Ov. A. A. 3, 176: arae, *where Ino wished to sacrifice Phrixus*, Val. Fl. 1, 521: undae, *where Ino threw herself into the sea*, id. ib. 2, 608: Isthmus, *where games were celebrated by Athamas in honor of Ino*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 60: Lechaeum, *a promontory of the isthmus just mentioned*, id. ib. 2, 2, 35.

ĭn-ŏbaudĭentĭa, v. inoboedientia *fin.*

ĭn-ŏbaudĭo, īre, v. inoboedio.

ĭnŏbēdĭens, etc., v. inoboediens, etc.

ĭn-objurgātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not scolded, not blamed*, Charis. p. 41 P.

ĭn-oblector, āri, *v. dep.*, *to take delight in* any thing (late Lat.): in filiis hominum, Tert. adv. Hermog. 18.

ĭn-oblītĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not obliterated, unforgotten:* scientia, Tert. Anim. 24.

ĭn-oblītus, a, um, *adj.*, *not forgetful, mindful*, Ov. P. 4, 15, 37.

ĭnŏboedĭens and **ĭnŏboedĭenter,** v. inoboedio *fin.*

ĭn-ŏboedĭentĭa, ae, *f.*, *disobedience* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17; Hier. Quaest. Hebr. ad Reg. 2, 1.—In the form **ĭnŏbaudĭentĭa,** Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17 *fin.*

ĭn-ŏboedĭo (or **ĭnŏbaudĭo,** Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16), īre, *v. n.*, *to disobey, be disobedient*, Ambros. Serm. Epiph. 1.—Hence, **ĭnŏboedĭens,** entis, *P. a.*, *disobedient*, Vulg. Interp. Deut. 8, 20; ib. Tit. 1, 10.—*Adv.:* **ĭnŏboedĭenter,** *disobediently*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17.

ĭnŏboedus, a, um, *adj.* [inoboedio], *disobedient:* cessatio (al. in obeundo), Arn. 7, 248.

* **ĭn-obrŭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not overwhelmed*, Ov. M. 7, 356.

ĭn-obsaeptus, a, um, *adj.* [in-obsaepio], *not hedged up, not closed, open:* foramina aurium, Lact. Opif. D. 8, 7.

ĭn-obscūrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be obscured* (late Lat.): regula, Tert. Anim. 3.

(**ĭn-obscūro,** āre, a false read. in Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10, instead of obscurabit.)

ĭn-obsĕquens, entis, *adj.*, *not yielding, uncomplying, disobedient*, Sen. praef. Q. N. *fin.:* equi frenis, id. Hippol. 1068.—*Absol.:* contumaces et inobsequentes, Tert. adv. Marc. 4. 17 *fin.*

ĭn-obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.*, *disobedience*, Jul. Valer. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 21 Mai.

ĭn-observābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be observed, unobservable:* cursus, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77: error, Cat. 64, 115.

ĭn-observans, antis, *adj.*, *unobservant:* homines, Pall. 1, 35, 12.

ĭnobservantĭa, ae, *f.* [inobservans], *inattention, negligence, irregularity:* quae ne fecisse inobservantia quadam videatur, Quint. 4, 2, 107; Suet. Aug. 76.

ĭn-observātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unobserved, unperceived*, Ov. M. 2, 544; 4, 341: et incertum tempus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26 *med.:* sidera, Ov. F. 3, 111: columba, Mart. 8, 32, 3.

ĭn-obsŏlētus, a, um, *adj.*, *not grown old:* vestimenta, Tert. Res. Carn. 58.

ĭn-occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *never setting.* **I.** Lit.: axis, *the north pole*, Luc. 8, 175.—**II.** Transf.: visus, *ever open eyes*, Stat. Th. 6, 277: ignes, *inextinguishable*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 400: vita continua et inoccidua, Arn. 2, 68.

ĭn-occo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to harrow in:* semen inoccatum, Col. 2, 8, 4; 11, 2, 82: pastinatio inoccata, id. 3, 15, 1.

ĭn-occultus, a, um, *adj.*, *not secret*, Quint. 7, 9, 5 dub. (al. incultus).

ĭnŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inoculo], *an inoculating, ingrafting*, Col. 5, 11, 1; 11, 2, 54; Pall. 7, 5. (An earlier method of inoculating is described in Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100; cf. id. 17, 16, 26, § 118.)

ĭnŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an inoculator, ingrafter*, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 329.

ĭn-ŏcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to inoculate*, i. e. *to ingraft an eye* or *bud of one tree into another* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To implant:* justitiae affectum pectoribus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1.—**B.** *To adorn:* bullis aureis inoculatus, App. M. 6, p. 185, 21.

ĭnŏdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-odium], *not hated:* odiosus, inodiatus, Not. Tir. p. 77.

ĭn-ŏdōro, 1, *v. a.*, *to scent, cause to smell:* mandentium halitus, Col. 11, 3, 22.

(**ĭn-ŏdōror,** ātus sum, 1, formerly regarded as *v. dep.*, *to smell out, trace out:* mirabiliter inodoratus est, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1, where Orell., B. and K., al. now read moratus.)

ĭn-ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Without smell, inodorous:* ossa, *unperfumed*, Pers. 6, 35: flos, App. M. 4, p. 143, 16.—**II.** *Without the sense of smell:* animalia, Gell. 7, 6 (also ap. Non. 129, 11).

ĭnoffensē, *adv.*, v. inoffensus *fin.*

ĭn-offensus, a, um, *adj.*, *not struck; without stumbling, without hinderance, unobstructed, uninjured* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: cogit inoffensae currus accedere metae, *untouched, not grazed*, Luc. 8, 201: voluptatis regionisque abundantiam inoffensa transmitteres, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 2: inoffensum pedem referre, *not stumbling*, Tib. 1, 7, 62.—**II.** Transf., *that goes on without hinderance, without obstacle, unhindered, uninterrupted:* lumen oculorum, Pall. 1, 3: inoffensae metam tangere vitae, *placid, undisturbed*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: sed mare inoffensum crescenti adlabitur aestu, Verg. A. 10, 292: oratio, Sen. Ep. 52: cursus honorum, Tac. H. 1, 48: litterarum inter se conjunctio, Quint. 1, 1, 31: copulatio vocum, id. 1, 10, 23: tantā temperantiā (vir) ut omnia fere vitae suae tempora valetudine inoffensa vixerit, Gell. 2, 1, 4.—*Adv.:* **ĭnoffensē,** *without stumbling, without hinderance*, Ambros. Apol. David. 3, § 9; id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 10, 43; Cassiod. Var. 11, 35.—*Comp.:* inoffensius, Gell. 6, 2, 8.

ĭnoffĭcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inofficiosus], *disobligingness*, Salv. Ep. 3: Ruricius, Ep. 2, 15.

ĭn-offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *undutiful, inofficious.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Not observant of his duty, undutiful:* humana gens inofficiosa dei, Tert. Apol. 40: libertus inofficiosus patrono, Dig. 37, 14, 1.—**B.** *Contrary to one's duty:* testamentum, i. e. one in which nothing is left to one's nearest relatives, children, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 42, 107; cf. Dig. 5, 2.—**II.** In partic., *not obliging, disobliging:* in aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 27, 1.

* **ĭn-ŏlens,** entis, *adj.*, *without smell, inodorous:* olivum, Lucr. 2, 850.

ĭn-ŏlesco, lēvi, ŏlĭtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (inolesti, Aus. Grat. Act. § 36). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to grow in, on*, or *to* any thing. **A.** Lit.: udo libro, Verg. G. 2, 77: necesse est multa diu concreta modis inolescere miris, id. A. 6, 738; Sil. 8, 583: tradux a materno sustinetur ubere dum inolescat, Col. 4, 29, 14.—**B.** Trop.: assidua veterum scriptorum tractatione inoleverat linguae illius vox, i. e. *had remained fixed in his mind*, Gell. 5, 21, 3: quae nosti, meditando velis inolescere menti, Aus. Ep. 141.—**II.** *Act.*, *to implant:* natura induit nobis inolevitque amorem nostri et caritatem, Gell. 12, 5, 7: alicui semina amoris inolesti (= inolevisti), Aus. Grat. Act. ad Grat. 36: inolitum nomen urbi, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 33 Mai.: in moribus inolescendis, Gell. 12, 1, 20.

ĭn-ōmĭnālis, e, *adj.*, *unlucky, ill-omened, inauspicious:* dies, Gell. 5, 17, 3; Macr. S. 1, 16, § 26.

* **ĭn-ōmĭnātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *ill-omened, inauspicious:* cubilia, Hor. Epod. 16, 38.

ĭn-ŏpāco, 1, *v. a.*, *to overshadow*, Col. 8, 15, 4.

ĭn-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj.*, *not shady:* inopacus, ἄσκιος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unoccupied, inactive:* bonitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 11.—**II.** *Not wrought*, Ambros. de Fid. 3, 14, 113.

ĭn-ŏpĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to effect, produce* (eccl. Lat.): hoc inoperatur per Deum Patrem, Rufin. Orig. de Princip. 1, 3, 7.

ĭn-ŏpĕror, āri, *v. dep.*, *to effect, operate, produce* (eccl. Lat.): ille inoperatus est in Christum valentiam suam, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17 (ex adv. Ephes. 1).

ĭn-ŏpertus, a, um, *adj.*, *uncovered, bare.* **I.** Lit.: corpora, Prud. Cath. 3, 117: capite inoperto, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13.—**II.** Trop., *naked:* ac confessa veritas, Sen. Ot. Sap. 30.

ĭnŏpĭa, ae, *f.* [inops], *want, lack, scarcity.* **I.** In gen.: argenti, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 55: summa rerum omnium, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: frumenti commeatusque, id. ib. 3, 6: frumenti, Sall. J. 91, 1; cf.: frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: et amore pereo et inopia argentaria, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 66: loci, Liv. 1, 33, 6: advocatorum, Tac. A. 11, 7: consilii, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2: criminum, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48: occasionis, Suet. Cal. 56: remedii, Tac. A. 13, 57: veri, id. H. 1, 35 al.—**II.** In partic., *a want*, esp. *of necessaries, want, need, indigence, scarcity, fewness.* **A.** Lit.: opem ferre inopiae, i. e. *to one in want*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 3: Quor (me) conducebas? *Bal.* Inopia; alius non erat, id. Ps. 3, 2, 9: ne inopiam cives objectare possint tibi, id. Trin. 3, 2, 27: si propter inopiam in egestate estis, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88: utrum propter imbecillitatem atque inopiam desiderata sit amicitia, id. Lael. 8, 26; cf.: amicitiam ex inopia atque egestate natam volunt, id. ib. 9, 29; so also with egestas, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: in Rhodiorum inopia et fame summaque annonae caritate, id. Off. 3, 12, 50: inopiae subsidium, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: inopiam vitare, id. ib. 3, 17: ad pudendam inopiam delabi, Tac. A. 2, 38: inopiam alicui facere, *to bring one to want*, id. H. 3, 48: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, Sall. C. 38, 7: multorum dierum inopia contrahere pestem, Just. 2, 13, 12: dispensatio inopiae, *of scanty supplies*, Liv. 4, 12, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Want, helplessness:* praesidio esse contra vim et gratiam solitudini atque inopiae, *to those who have no protectors*, Cic. Quint. 1, 5: in hac causa improbitatem et gratiam cum inopia et veritate contendere, id. ib. 27, 84; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20; id. Clu. 20, 57: judicum, *worthlessness*, id. Att. 1, 16, 2: ingenti cum difficultate itinerum locorumque inopia, *and the want of necessaries in these regions*, Vell. 2, 54, 3; Sen. ad Helv. 12.—**2.** Of a speaker: inopia et jejunitas, *poverty of ideas*, Cic. Brut. 55, 202.—**3.** Of the *want of fruition:* incendere animum cupidum alicujus inopiā, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 126.

ĭn-ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be supposed* or *expected, inconceivable:* latebra, Gell. 17, 9, 18: id (dictum), id. 11, 18, 11: res, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.—**II.** Esp., rhet. t. t., *surprising, paradoxical:* infames materias, sive quis mavult dicere inopinabiles, quas Graeci ἀδόξους ὑποθέσεις appellant, veteres adorti sunt, Gell. 17, 12, 1.—*Adv.:* **ĭnŏpīnābĭlĭter,** *unexpectedly*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 3; 8, 1.

ĭn-ŏpīnans, antis, *adj.*, *not expecting, unaware* (freq. in the historians; not in Cic.): inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: impeditos et inopinantes aggressus, id. ib. 1, 12: imprudente atque inopinante Curione, id. B. C. 2, 3: rex in potestatem inopinanti (ei) venerat, Nep. Dat. 3, 4: suis inopinantibus, Liv. 27, 48, 14.—Hence, *adv.:* **ĭnŏpīnanter,** *unexpectedly*, Suet. Tib. 60.

ĭnŏpīnātē and **ĭnŏpīnātō,** *advv.*, v. inopinatus *fin.*

ĭn-ŏpīnātus, a, um, *not expected, unexpected* (class.). **I.** *Adj.:* cum hoc illi improvisum atque inopinatum accidisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69: nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. ib. 2, 2, 8, § 24: neque novum neque inopinatum mihi sit, Liv. 6, 40, 3: nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic. Par. 5, 1, § 35: malum, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87: fraus, Sil. 7, 133: id quoque scriptum est, quod volgo inopinatum est, *contrary to the common belief*, Gell. 11, 18, 13.—*Sup.:* inopinatissimus sensus, Aug. Trin. 7, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ĭnŏpīnātum,** i, *n.*, *something unexpected:* nihil inopinati accidit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76.—Hence, ex inopinato, adverbially, *unexpectedly:* aliae ut ex inopinato observant, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: repente ex inopinato prope cuncta turbata sunt, Suet. Galb. 10.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1. ĭnŏpīnātē,** *unexpectedly:* aliquem inopinate occupare, Sen. ad Helv. 5.—**2. ĭnŏpīnātō,** *unexpectedly:* in castra irrumpere, Liv. 26, 6, 9.

ĭn-ŏpīnor, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep.*, *to suppose, think, opine:* Alexander facilius inopinatus, Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 52 Mai. (but a false read. for opinor, Gell. 18, 7, 5).

ĭn-ŏpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *unexpected* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose = in-opinatus, insperatus): quies, Verg. A. 5, 857: nova inopinave facies laborum, id. ib. 6, 104: fors, id. ib. 8, 476: visus, Ov. M. 4, 232: siccitas, Plin. Pan. 30, 2; Tac. A. 1, 68.

* **ĭnŏpĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [inops], *in want of* something: res inopiosae consilii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 2.

ĭn-oppĭdātus, a, um, *adj.*, *that has no town, not dwelling in a town* (late Lat.): Gabalitani sparsi, inoppidati, Sid. Ep. 5, 13; cf.: inoppidatus ἀοίκητος, Gloss. Philox.

ĭn-opportūnus, *unfitting* (late Lat.),

Oros. c. Pelag. p. 618 (also a false reading in two places for importunus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20; 3, 5, 18). — Hence, **ĭnopportūnē,** *adv.*, *unsuitably, untimely*, Aug. c. Faust. 22, 72.

ĭnops, ŏpis, *adj.* [2. in-opis], *without resources, helpless, weak* (class.). **I.** In gen.: ab ope inops, qui ejus indiget, Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.: inopes relicti a duce, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34: nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1, 8: solare inopem et succurre relictae, Verg. A. 9, 290.—(β) With *ab*: sic inopes et ab amicis, et ab existimatione sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.—(γ) With *inf.*: inopes laudis conscendere carmen, *unable*, Prop. 2, 10, 23 (3, 1, 23 Müll.).—**II.** In partic., *helpless through poverty, destitute, needy, indigent.* **A.** Lit.: res pauperes inopesque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 24: aerarium inops et exhaustum, *empty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 164: te semper inops vexet cupido, *unsated*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: domus cujusvis inopis, Nep. Ages. 7, 4. —Esp., of the dead who could not pay Charon's fee: haec omnis inops inhumataque turba est, Verg. A. 6, 325; cf.: infletaeque jacent inopes super arva catervae, Aus. Mos. 4: mortuis in ore nummum immittere, ut apud inferos non tamquam inopes errent, Schol. Juv. 3, 267.—(β) With *gen.*, *destitute of, without*: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40: amicorum, id. Lael. 15: animi, Verg. A. 4, 300: mentis, Ov. F. 4, 457: consilii, Liv. 26, 18, 6: rationis, Stat. Th. 1, 373: senatus auxilii humani, Liv. 3, 7, 7: terra pacis, Ov. P. 2, 2, 96: somni cibique, id. M. 14, 424: provinciae virorum, Tac. H. 2, 67: miles Martis, *that never fights*, Sil. 9, 334.—(γ) *Plur.* as *subst.*: **ĭnŏpes,** um, opp. potentes, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch.—*Sing.*: si nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquitur inopi, Liv. 9, 1, 8. —**B.** Trop. **1.** Of inanimate things, *mean, wretched, contemptible*: inopis et pusilli animi esse, Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: nostras inopes noluit esse vias, Ov. Ib. 24: advorsus atque inops amor, Lucr. 4, 1142: odia aegra sine armis errabant, iraeque inopes, *impotent*, Val. Fl. 5, 147: vita, Vell. 2, 19, 4. —**2.** Of speech, *poor* in words or ideas, *meagre*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: non inops verbis, id. ib. 70, 247: ad ornandum, id. ib. 76, 263: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10: vir inopi lingua et infacundus, Gell. 18, 8, 6.

ĭn-optābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *undesirable, unpleasant*: officinae disciplina, App. M. 9, p. 222, 24.

ĭn-optātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undesired, unpleasant*: res, Sen. Exc. Contr. 8, 6, § 5.

Ĭnōpus, i, *m.* [Ἰνωπός], *a fountain and river in the island of Delos, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. It is said to have risen and fallen at the same time with the Nile, and hence was supposed to be connected with it by a subterraneous channel*, Plin. 2, 103, 166, § 229; Val. Fl. 5, 105.

(**ĭnōrābĭlis,** e, false reading for evocabili, Att. ap. Non. 487, 15; v. Att. Trag. Fragm. v. 158 Rib.)

ĭn-ōrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not pleaded*: incertâ re atque inoratâ, i. e. *without obtaining a hearing*, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23 (Trag. v. 12 Vahl.): legati Ameriam re inorata reverterunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ĭnordĭnālĭter, *adv.* [2. in-ordinalis], *irregularly*: scarificandum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 36.

ĭnordĭnātē and **ĭnordĭnātim,** *advv.*, v. inordinatus *fin.*

ĭn-ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *disorder*, App. Trism. p. 92, 1; Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

ĭn-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not arranged, disordered, irregular*: inordinati et incompositi milites, Liv. 22, 50, 8: hostes, id. 35, 29, 5: inordinati in proelium ruunt, id. 23, 27, 5: ordo, App. M. p. 292 Oud. —*Sup.*: inordinatissimi pili, Plin. 22, 22, 45, § 91.—In *neutr. absol.*: idque ex inordinato in ordinem adduxit, *disorder*, Cic. Univ. 3, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 46; 8, 2, 23; 10, 4, 1.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1. ĭnordĭnātē,** *irregularly*: febres redire, Cels. 3, 3; so 1, 4.—**2. ĭnordĭnātim,** *irregularly*: acies non inordinatim incedebant, Amm. 19, 7, 3.

ĭn-ordĭno, 1, *v. a.*, *to arrange, bring into order*: inordinandi soli duo sunt tempora, Col. 11, 3, 9 dub. (al. ordinandi).

(**ĭn-ŏrĭor,** false reading for oreretur, Tac. A. 11, 23.)

‡ **ĭn-ōris,** e, *adj.* [ōs], *without a mouth*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll. *N. cr.*

ĭnormis, e, *adj.* [2. in-norma], *immoderate, enormous*, Spart. Anton. Get. 6, 2; Ael. Ver. 1, 3 acc. to Salmas (al. enormis).

ĭnornātē, *adv.*, v. inornatus.

ĭn-ornātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unadorned* (syn. incomptus): mulieres, Cic. Or. 23, 78; cf. capilli, Ov. M. 1, 497; 5, 472; and, crines, id. ib. 9, 3: Lysias tenuis atque inornatus, Cic. Or. 9, 29; so Quint. 4, 2, 46; 8, 3, 50; 59 al.: nomina et verba, *plain, common*, Hor. A. P. 234: non ego te meis Chartis inornatum silebo, *uncelebrated*, id. C. 4, 9, 31.—*Adv.*: **ĭnornātē,** *without ornament, inelegantly*: dicere, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.—*Comp.*: inornatius scribere, Fronto ad Verum Imp. ep. 1 *med.* Mai.

ĭn-orno, 1, *v. a.*, *to adorn* (late Lat.): flosculi inornantur, Tert. Anim. 19; id. adv. Val. 12.

* **ĭn-ōro,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to crown the brim* of a drinking-vessel: calix de coronis quoque potatoris inorabitur (al. inornabitur), Tert. Res. Carn. 16.

ĭnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-os], *without a mouth*: ostreae, Turp. ap. Non. 216, 8 (Com. Rel. v. 23 Rib.; cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 114).

ĭn-ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *not idle, busy* (ἄσχολος): actio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

Īnōus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Ino *fin.*

inp-, v. imp-.

inpraesentĭārum, v. impr-.

in-prīmis, v. primus, II. B.

in-quaesītus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. inquisitus, *sought for*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

inquam (the foll. forms are found: inquam and inquit very freq.; v. infra; *first pers.*, **inquio,** found in late writers: si igitur, inquio, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Saec. Resp. Jul. 4, 9, is not in good use, but mentioned by Vel. Long. ap. Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2287; Prisc. 8, 11, 62; cf. inquo, Eutych. 2, 12, p. 2182: inquis, Cic. Caecin. 13, 37; id. Fam. 2, 12, 3; 9, 26, 1; id. Att. 2, 5, 8; Hor. S. 2, 1, 5; Mart. 2, 93, 1 saep.: inquĭmus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: inquitis, Arn. 2, 44; Tert. Apol. 9 al.: inquiunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; id. Or. 50, 169; id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: inquiebat, id. Ac. 2, 47, 125; id. Top. 12, 51: inquii, Cat. 10, 27: inquisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259: inquies, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 31; Cic. Or. 29, 101; Cat. 24, 7: inquiet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; id. Fin. 4, 25, 71; id. Off. 3, 12, 53: inque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 42; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 1: inquito, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 58; id. Rud. 5, 2, 55; and in eccl. Lat. inquiens, Vulg. 1 Par. 22, 18; Marc. 12, 26; Greg. Ep. 8, 12; 12, 8; Tert. Jejun. 2, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 612 sqq.), 3, *v. defect.* [kindred to Sanscr. khyâ, dicere, praedicare, celebrare, appellare; cf. Bopp Gloss. p. 98, 6 sq.], *I say*, placed after one or more words of a quotation, our *say (said) I, says (said) he*, etc. **I.** In citing the words of a person: cum respondissem me ex provincia decedere, etiam mehercules, inquit, ut opinor, ex Africa, Cic. Planc. 26: est vero, inquam, signum quidem notum, id. Cat. 3, 5: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id. Lael. 1, 3: qui ubi me viderunt, ubi sunt, inquiunt, scyphi? id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Cat. 10, 14: Romulus, Juppiter, inquit, tuis jussus avibus, etc., Liv. 1, 12, 4.—(β) With *dat.*: tum Quinctius en, inquit mihi, haec ego patior quotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3.—**B.** Inquam is frequently placed after a word which the speaker strongly emphasizes, esp. in repetitions: libera per terras unde haec animantibus exstat, unde est haec, inquam, fatis avulsa potestas, Lucr. 2, 257: rex maximo conventu Syracusis, in foro, ne quis, etc., in foro, inquam, Syracusis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 67: hunc unum diem, hunc unum inquam, hodiernum diem defende si potes, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112: per mihi, per, inquam, mihi gratum feceris, si, id. Att. 1, 20, 7: delector enim: quamquam te non possum, ut ais, corrumpere, delector, inquam, et familia vestra et nomine, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72: tuas, tuas, inquam, suspiciones, id. Mil. 25, 67; id. Sest. 69, 146: haec inquam, de Oppianico constabunt, id. Clu. 44, 125.—**II.** With an *indef. subj.* **1.** *Plur.*: inquiunt, *they say, it is said*: noluit, inquiunt, hodie agere Roscius, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124; id. Or. 50, 168 *fin.*: contra dicuntur haec... natura adfert dolorem, cui quidem Crantor, inquiunt, vester cedendum putat, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71; id. N. D. 1, 41, 144; Sen. Ep. 102, 3; Quint. 1, 10, 3; 9, 2, 85.—**2.** *Sing.*, esp. in stating objections to one's own arguments, *it is said, one says, reply is made*: cetera funebria, quibus luctus augetur, duodecim sustulerunt. Homini. inquit (sc. lex), mortuo ne ossa legito, quo post funus faciat, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60; id. Ac. 2, 18, 60; id. Clu. 34, 92: inquit (sc. scriptor litterarum), id. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 248; id. Brut. 83, 287; id. Att. 14, 12, 2: nec magis quisquam eodem tempore et iratus potest esse, et vir bonus, quam aeger et sanus. Non potest, inquit, omnis ex animo ira tolli, nec hominis natura patitur, Sen. de Ira, 2, 12.—**III.** In partic. **1.** Inquit is sometimes omitted by ellipsis: Turpemque aperto pignore errorem probans, En, hic declarat quales sitis judices, Phaedr. 5, 5, 38; 1, 30, 7; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 73; Val. Fl. 1, 692.—**2.** It is sometimes inserted pleonastically: excepit Demochares: Te, inquit, suspendere, Sen. Ira, 23: hoc adjunxit: Pater, inquit, meus, Nep. Hann. 2, 2.—**3.** It is freq. repeated: Crassus. numquidnam, inquit, novi? Nihil sane, inquit Catulus; etenim vides esse ludos: sed vel tu nos ineptos, licet [inquit], vel molestos putes, cum ad me in Tusculanum, inquit, heri vesperi venisset Caesar de Tusculano suo, dixit, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: dicam equidem, Caesar inquit, quid intellegam; sed tu et vos omnes hoc, inquit, mementote, id. ib. 2, 74, 298.

‡ **in-quassātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unbroken*: inquassatus. ἄθραυστος, Gloss. Philox.

1. in-quĭes, ētis, *f.*, *restlessness, unquietness*: nocturna, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: vigiliarum, Gell. 19, 9, 5: infantis (in utero), Tert. Anim. 25.

2. in-quĭes, ētis, *adj.* (*abl.* inquieti, App. M. 9, 42), *restless, unquiet*: homo, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 704 P.: vir, Vell. 2, 68: animus, Plin. prooem. § 16 (al. in quiete): inquies atque indomitum ingenium, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 7 Dietsch: Germanus spe, cupidine, Tac. A. 1, 68: animo, id. ib. 16, 14: animus, Vell. 2, 77, 2: ad libidinem, App. M. 2, p. 122 *fin.*

(**inquĭescens,** false reading for increscente, App. M. 9, p. 218.)

inquĭētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inquieto], *disturbance, agitation*, Sen. Suas. 2; Marc. Emp. 8, 1 (but false reading for irrita quassatio, Liv. 22, 17, 3).

inquĭētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disturber*: animarum, Tert. Spect. 23; Cod. Th. 6, 10, 1.

inquĭētē, *adv.*, v. inquietus *fin.*

in-quĭēto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to disquiet, disturb* (syn. sollicitare): nares digito, Quint. 11, 3, 80: mentem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12: nullis rumoribus inquietari, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: tam multis libellis et tam querulis inquietor, id. ib. 9, 15, 1: num alio genere furiarum declamatores inquietantur, Petr. *init.*: victoriam, Tac. H. 3, 84: aliquem litibus, Suet. Ner. 34: matrimonium quiescens, *by an accusation of adultery*, Dig. 48, 5, 26: inquietatus fremitu, Suet. Calig. 26.

inquĭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [inquieto], *restlessness, disquietude.* **I.** In gen.: de aliqua re sustinere, Cod. 7, 14, 5.—**II.** In partic., *feverishness*, Marc. Emp. 20 *med.*: capitis inquietudo, Sol. 1.

in-quĭētus, a, um, *adj.*, *restless, unquiet* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; freq. in Liv.): animus, Liv. 1, 46, 2: ingenia, id. 22, 21, 2: lux deinde noctem inquieta insecuta est, id. 5, 52, 6: praecordia, Hor. Epod. 5, 95: inquieta urbs auctionibus, Tac. H. 1, 20: vita oratorum, id. Or. 13 *init.*: tempora, id. ib. 37: Marius, Vell. 2, 11, 2: noctes, Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1: littora saeviente fluctu inquieta, Sen. Suas. 1, 2: infantes, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 259: Adria, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5: inertia,

busy idleness, Sen. Tranq. 12, 2; Just. 41, 3, 8.—*Comp.:* inquietiores, Amm. 22, 5.—*Sup.:* inter affectus inquietissimos rem quietissimam fidem quaeris, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 5.—*Adv.:* **inquiētē,** *restlessly, unquietly, without intermission:* jugis flagrantibus, Sol. 30.—*Comp.:* inquietius agens, Amm. 15, 5, 4 al.

inquilīna, ae, *f.*, v. 1. inquilinus.

inquilīnātus, ūs, *m.* [inquilinus], *an inhabiting of a place which is not one's own, sojourning:* inquilinatūs tempus, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 5, 19.

‡ **inquilīno,** 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to be an inhabitant* or *sojourner:* inquilino, ἐνοικέω, Gloss. Philox.

1. inquilīnus, a, *m.* and *f.* [incolinus, colo], *an inhabitant of a place which is not his own, a sojourner, tenant, lodger* (cf. incola). **I.** Lit. **A.** Padi, Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73: Massilienses, qui nunc inquilini videantur, quandoque dominos regionum futuros, Just. 43, 4: fabrum inquilinum et ferrarium vicinum, Sen. Ep. 56, 4: te inquilino (non enim domino) personabat omnia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: inquilini privatarum aedium atque insularum, Suet. Ner. 44.—**B.** *An inmate* or *lodger:* inquilinus, qui eundem colit focum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 107 Müll.: vicinus alicui vel inquilinus, Mart. 1, 86, 12: quidam erant perpetui carcerum inquilini, Amm. 30, 5, 6.—**II.** Trop.: in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae, impietas, perfidia, impudicitia, Varr. ap. Non. 403, 28: quos ego non discipulos philosophorum, sed inquilinos voco, Sen. Ep. 108: anima inquilina carnis, Tert. Res. Carn. 46 *fin.*

2. inquilīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of foreign birth:* civis urbis Romae, Sall. C. 31, 7.

‡**inquĭnābŭlum,** i, *n.* [inquino], *filth:* inquinabulum, μόλυμμα, Gloss. Philox.

inquĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *filth*, Vitr. 8, 5; Gell. 2, 6, 25.

inquĭnātē, *adv.*, v. inquino *fin.*

inquĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [inquino], *a defiling:* animarum, Vulg. Sap. 14, 26.

inquĭnātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from inquino.

inquĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cunire, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 50 Müll.], *to befoul, stain, pollute, defile* (syn.: polluo, contamino, conspurco). **I.** Lit.: vestem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17: mentior at si quid, merdis caput inquiner albis Corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37: ruris opes niteant: inquinet arma situs, Ov. F. 4, 928: (gurgitem) venenis, id. M. 14, 56: segetem injecto lolio, Dig. 9, 2, 27.—**II.** Trop., *to pollute, defile, corrupt, contaminate:* saepe unus puer petulans atque impurus inquinat gregem puerorum, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 7: amicitiam nomine criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: agros turpissimis possessoribus, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43: omnem splendorem honestatis, id. Fin. 5, 8, 22: urbis jura et exempla corrumpere domesticaque immanitate inquinare, id. Deiot. 12, 23: senatum, Liv. 9, 46, 10: famam alterius, id. 29, 37 *med.*: argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, Quint. 10, 1, 100; cf. id. 2, 5, 24; 4, 2, 102: se parricidio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: se vitiis atque flagitiis, id. ib. 1, 30, 72: nuptias et genus et domos, Hor. C. 3, 6, 18: Juppiter inquinavit aere tempus aureum, id. Epod. 16, 64.—Hence, **inquĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *befouled, polluted.* **A.** Lit.: aqua turbida et cadaveribus inquinata, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.—**2.** Transf., *stained, dyed:* bis murice vellus inquinatum, Mart. 4, 4, 6.—**B.** Trop., *defiled, impure, filthy, base.* **1.** In gen.: omnibus flagitiis vita inquinata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: nihil hoc homine inquinatius, id. Fl. 22, 53: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, id. Off. 2, 6, 21: quis in voluptate inquinatior, id. Cael. 6, 13: comitia largitione inquinata, id. Q. Petit. Cons. *fin.*: dextra inquinatior, Cat. 33, 3: sermo inquinatissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of speech, *low, base:* est vitiosum in verbis, si inquinatum, si abjectum, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 7: versus inquinatus, insuavissima littera, id. Or. 49, 163.—**b.** *Tinctured, slightly imbued* with any thing (cf. A. 2.): litteris satis inquinatus est, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 46 Burm.: non inquinati sumus (istis vitiis), sed infecti, Sen. Ep. 59 *med.*—*Adv.*: **inquĭnātē,** *filthily, impurely:* loqui, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; 74, 258.

inquĭo, v. inquam *init.*

inquīro, sīvi, sītum, 3, *v. a.* [in-quaero], *to seek after, search for, inquire into* any thing (cf. anquirere). **I.** Lit.: vera illa honestas, quam natura maxime inquirit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: omnia ordine, Liv. 22, 7, 11: sedes, Just. 3, 4: inquire in ea quae memoriae sunt prodita, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4: de opere, Quint. 3, 11, 21: verborum originem, id. 1, 6, 28: aliquibus inquirenda quaedam mandare, id. 10, 1, 128: vitia (alicujus), Hor. S. 1, 3, 28: quid sit furere, id. ib. 2, 3, 41.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Jurid., *to search for grounds of accusation against* one: cum ego diem inquirendi in Siciliam perexiguam postulavissem, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6: in competitores, id. Mur. 21: de rebus capitalibus, Curt. 6, 8, 17: inquisitum missi de iis, quorum, etc., Liv. 40, 20, 3.—**B.** *To search, pry, examine,* or *inquire into* any thing: si quis habet causam celebritatis, in eum quid agat inquiritur, etc., Cic. de Off. 2, 13, 44: nimium inquirens in se, atque ipse sese observans, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: filius ante diem patrios inquirit in annos, *to inquire how long his father will live*, Ov. M. 1, 148: totum in orbem, id. ib. 12, 63: obstitit oceanus in se simul et in Herculem inquiri, Tac. G. 34.—Hence, **inquīsītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *searched into* or *for:* res, Liv. 10, 40, 10: corpus magna cum cura inquisitum, *searched for*, id. 22, 7, 5: istanc rem inquisitam certumst non amittere, *not to neglect inquiry*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217.—Hence, *adv.*: **inquīsītē,** *with investigation, thoroughly*, Gell. 1, 3, 9; *comp.*, id. 1, 3, 21.

inquīsītio, ōnis, *f.* [inquiro], *a seeking* or *searching for.* **I.** Lit.: tu cave inquisitioni mihi sis, *be at hand, don't let me have to look for you*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1 *fin.*: novorum militum, Curt. 4, 6: corporum, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106.—**II.** Transf., *a searching* or *inquiring into, an examination.* **A.** In gen.: veri inquisitio atque investigatio, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 13: opinionum, Quint. 3, 1, 2: nova inquisitione addiscere, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 117.—**B.** In partic., *a seeking for proofs* or *grounds in support of an accusation, a legal inquisition*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 14: candidati, id. Mur. 21, 44: annua, *for which a year is allowed*, Tac. A. 13, 43; cf. Gai. Inst. 2, 44: postulare inquisitionem in aliquem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: dare inquisitionem alicui, id. ib. 5, 20: agere inquisitionem, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18.

inquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a searcher.* **I.** Lit., *one who searches for a suspected person, an inquisitor, tracker, detective, spy:* scrutatur vestigia (canis) atque persequitur, comitantem ad feram inquisitorem loro trahens, *the hunter*, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: se ab inquisitoribus pecunia redimere, Suet. Caes. 1: inquisitores algae, *they who search the very sea-weed*, Juv. 4, 49.—**II.** Transf., *an examiner, investigator.* **A.** In gen.: rerum inquisitorem decet esse sapientem, Cic. Fragm. Ac. ap. Aug. cont. Ac. 2, 11: rerum naturae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13, 2.—**B.** In partic., *one who searches for proofs to support an accusation*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6: Norbanus legatus et inquisitor reum postulavit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29; Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 2; Tac. A. 15, 66.

1. inquīsītus, a, um, v. inquiro *fin.*

2. inquīsītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-quaero], *not searched* or *inquired into* (Plautin.): res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217: quaestio, id. ib. 4, 1, 9.

inr-. For words beginning thus, v. irr-.

inrādo, v. irrado.

in-rectus, a, um, *adj.*, *not straight, crooked:* vulpinari dictum ab inrecto, seu intorto vulpium cursu, Non. 46, 24.

in-saepio, īre, saeptus, 4, *v. a.*, *to hedge in, enclose:* ingenti muro, Sen. Ben. 4, 19, 1.

insaeptio, ōnis, *f.* [insaepio], *a defined surface, facet*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3.

1. insaeptus, *Part.* of insaepio.

2. in-saeptus, a, um, *adj.*, *not hedged in, not enclosed*, Paul. ex Fest. 95, 111 Müll.

in-saevio, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to fall into a passion*, Ambros. de Jos. Patr. 3, 11; Cassiod. Var. 1, 37.

in-sălūbris, e, *adj.*, *unwholesome.* **I.** *Unhealthy, insalubrious:* fundus, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 27: in medicina alia salubria, alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3.—*Comp.:* insalubrius, Gell. 19, 5, 7.—*Sup.:* vinum insaluberrimum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40.—**II.** *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless:* meridiem vineas spectare colono insalubre est, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 20.—*Adv.:* **insălūbrĭter,** *unwholesomely, unserviceably, unprofitably*, Salv. ap. Avar. 3, p. 90: indulgere naturae, id. ib. p. 92.

in-sălūtāris, e, *adj.*, *not healthful; plur.:* cogitationes, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 13, 14 (also a false read. for salutare, App. M. 2, p. 117, 25).

in-sălūtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *ungreeted, unsaluted:* annis jam multis insalutatus, Sid. Ep. 4, 10; 9, 9; Hier. Ep. 3, 1; in tmesis: inque salutatam linquo, Verg. A. 9, 288.

in-sānābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be cured* or *healed, incurable* (class.). **I.** Lit.: morbus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 3: vulnus, Col. 7, 5, 13: venenum, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64.—**II.** Trop., *irretrievable, without remedy, hopeless:* contumeliae, Cic. Or. 26, 89: ingenium, Liv. 1, 28, 9: nihil insanabilius, id. 28, 25, 7: insanabili leto perire, Plin. 24, 17, 100, § 157: dolor, Quint. 6 prooem. § 6: caput insanabile tribus Anticyris, Hor. A. P. 300: scribendi cacoethes, Juv. 7, 51.—*Adv.:* **insānābĭlĭter,** *incurably*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 45: aeger, Marcell. et Faust. ap. Libr. Prec. ad Imp. p. 19 Sirmond.

‡**in-sanctus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unholy:* insanctus, ὁ μὴ ἅγιος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

insānē, *adv.*, v. insanus *fin.*

insānĭa, ae, *f.* [insanus], *unsoundness of mind.* **A.** As a disease, *madness, insanity*, Cels. 3, 18, 2 sqq.—**B.** As a personal quality, *madness, frenzy, folly, senselessness:* nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sanitatem animorum positam in tranquillitate quadam constantiaque censebant: his rebus mentem vacuam appellarunt insaniam, id. ib. 3, 4, 9: furorem esse rati sunt, mentis ad omnia caecitatem: quod cum majus esse videatur, quam insania, tamen ejusmodi est, ut furor in sapientem cadere possit, non possit insania, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: concupiscere aliquid ad insaniam, *to madness*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: favere alicui ad insaniam, Suet. Cal. 55: adigere ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: scelerata belli, Verg. A. 7, 461: quae tanta insania, cives? id. ib. 2, 42: nudus agas, minus est insania turpis, Juv. 2, 71 al.—(β) *Plur.:* hunc intem periae insaniaeque agitant senem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 15: incideram in hominum pugnandi cupidorum insanias, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Madness*, i. e. *excess, extravagance* in any thing: villarum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: libidinum, id. Sull. 25, 70: ut appareret, quam ab sano initio res in hanc insaniam venerit, Liv. 7, 2, 13: mensarum, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91.—**B.** Of speech: orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284.—**C.** *Poetic enthusiasm, rapture, inspiration:* auditis? an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. C. 3, 4, 6.

insānĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [insanio], *insane, raging:* furor, Lact. 4, 19 dub.

insānĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum (*imperf.:* insanibat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 37), 4, *v. n.* [insanus], *to be of unsound mind* (syn.: furo, deliro, desipio). **I.** Lit. **A.** As a medic. t. t., *to be mad, insane*, of men, Cels. 3, 18, 66; 2, 7, 69 al.; of animals, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101.—**B.** *To be senseless, without reason, mad, insane:* insanire ex amore, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 53: homo insanibat (for insaniebat), Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 37: usque eo est commotus, ut insanire omnibus ac furere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: insanire tibi videris, quod, etc., id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: nisi ego insanio, id. Att. 7, 10: ex injuria, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 43; Liv. 7, 39: cum ratione, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 18: certa ratione modoque, Hor. S. 2, 3, 271.—**II.** Transf., *to act like a madman, to rage, rave:* quid opus fuit hoc, hospes, sumptu tanto, nostra gratia? Insanivisti hercle, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160: amavi equidem olim in adulescentia: Verum ad hoc exemplum numquam ut nunc insanio, id. Merc. 2, 1, 40: insanire libet quoniam tibi, Verg. E. 3, 36: manu, i. e. *in battle*, Stat. Th. 3, 668.—Of speech: dicendi genus, quod . . . specie libertatis insanit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.—Of a rage for building, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—(β) With *acc.:* errorem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 63: sollemnia, id. Ep. 1,

1, 101: amores alicujus, *to be madly in love with one*, Prop. 2, 34, 25 (3, 32, 25 M.): hilarem insaniam insanire, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12. —(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in libertinas, Hor. S. 1, 2. 49.—(δ) With *abl.*: qua me stultitia insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3, 302.—(ε) *Pass. impers.*: insanitur a patre, Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

insānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insanus], *unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease*: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et aegrotum animum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 122, 28.

insānĭter, *adv.*, v. insanus *fin.*

1. in-sānus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsound in mind.* **I.** Lit., *mad, insane* (syn.: furiosus, fanaticus): quod idem contigit insanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: si fecisset Juno maritum insanum, Juv. 6, 620. — **II.** Transf., *that acts like a madman, raging, raving, foolish, frantic.* **A.** Ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: acrior et insanior cupiditas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: insanissima concio, id. Mil. 17, 45: homo insanissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 12. 33: uter est insanior horum? Hor. S. 2, 3, 102.—**2.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things: caedis insana cupido, Verg. A. 9, 760: amor duri Martis, id. E. 10, 44: insano verba tonare foro, i. e. *where there is a great bustle*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 134: omnis et insana semita nocte sonat, i. e. *of women raving about*, id. 4 (5), 8, 60: insani enses, Calp. Ecl. 1, 59: fluctus, Verg. E. 9, 43: venti, Tib. 2, 4, 9: vires Austri, Ov. M. 12, 510: insana Caprae sidera, Hor. C. 3, 7, 6. — **B.** *That causes madness* (cf. "The insane root, that takes the reason prisoner," Shaks. Macb. 1, 3): laurum insanam vocant, quoniam si quid ex ea decerptum inferatur navibus, jurgia fiunt, donec abiciatur, Plin. 16, 44, 89, § 239: herba, *that produces madness*, Ser. Samm. 20: fames, *that drives one to madness*, Luc. 7, 413.—**C.** *Outrageous, monstrous, violent, extravagant, excessive*: substructionum insanae moles, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: substructiones Capitolii insanae, Plin. 36, 14, 2, § 104: labor, Verg. A. 6, 135: trepidatio, Liv. 32, 17, 16: cum stupet insanis acies fulgoribus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 5: vites, *that bear excessively, three times*, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 115; cf. adv., 3. insanum. — **D.** *Enthusiastic, enraptured, inspired*: vates, Verg. A. 3. 443. — *Adv.*, in three forms. **1. insānē. a.** *Madly, insanely*: amare, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20. — *Comp.*: in silvam non ligna feras insanius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34.—*Sup.*: insanissime desperare, Aug. Ep. 238.—**b.** *Outrageously, excessively*: esuriens insane bene, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 24; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 86 Müll.—**2. insānĭter**, *madly, violently, excessively*: ludit nimium insaniter, Pomp. ap. Non. 509, 31; Prisc. p. 1010 P.—**3. insānum**, *outrageously, vehemently, excessively*: insanum malum = pessimum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 47: porticus, insanum bona, id. Most. 3, 3, 5: magnum molior negotium, id. Bacch. 4, 5, 1: valde, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 26.

2. Insāni montes, *the insane mountains* (= τὰ μαινόμενα ὄρη), i. e. absurdly high, Weissenb. (acc. to others, *the raging* or *stormy mountains*), *a range in the western part of Sardinia*, Liv. 30, 39, 2; cf.: Sardiniam Gracchus arripuit. Nihil illi gentium feritas. Insanorumque, nam sic vocantur, immanitas montium profuere, Flor. 2, 6, 35; Claud. B. Gild. 513.

in-sarcio, īre, 4, *v. a.*, *to stuff in* (late Lat.): nummos in calceos sibi, Porphyr. ad Hor. S. 1, 8, 39.

in-sătĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** *That cannot be satisfied, insatiable*: cupiditas, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: gaudium, id. ib. 5, 25, 70: crudelitas, id. Phil. 1, 3, 8: humanus animus, Liv. 4, 13, 4: acquirendi votum, Juv. 14, 125. —(β) With *gen.*: sanguinis, Just. 1, 8, 13: laudis, Val. Max. 8, 14, 3: spectaculi, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 1.—**II.** *That cannot cloy* or *sate, that never produces satiety*: varietas, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 38: nulla est insatiabilior species, id. ib. 2, 62, 155.—*Adv.*: **insătĭābĭlĭter**, *insatiably*: deflere, Lucr. 3, 907: in re inani desidere, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 3: parare memoriam sui, Tac. A. 4, 38: opes congerere, Lact. Ep. 4.

insătĭābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insatiabilis], *insatiableness*, Amm. 31, 4, 11.

insătĭābĭlĭter, v. insatiabilis *fin.*

in-sătĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsatisfied, insatiate*: ardor eundi, Stat. Th. 6, 305; Prud. Psych. 478.

* **in-sătĭĕtas**, ātis, *f.*, *insatiateness, greedy disposition*: quorum animis avidis atque insatietatibus neque lex est, etc., Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 13.

(**in-sătīvus**, false reading for in sativis, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183.)

in-sătŭrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *insatiable*: abdomen, Cic. Sest. 51, 110; with *gen.*: sanguinis humani, Oros. 3. 18 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **insătŭrābĭlĭter**, *insatiably*: annis praeteritis expleri, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64.

in-sătŭrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsatisfied, insatiate*: noverca insaturata odiis, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 183.

in-sătŭrus, a, um, *adj.*, *insatiable*, Coripp. Joann. 3, 368.

in-saucĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not wounded*, Ambros. Dign. Sacerd. 5.

inscalp-, v. insculp-.

inscalptio, v. insculptio.

inscendo, scendi, scensum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-scando], *to step into* or *upon, to climb up, mount, ascend.* **I.** Lit.: cum inscenderet in rogum ardentem, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47: supra pilam inscendat, Cato, R. R. 127, 2: quadrigas Jovis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294: in arborem, id. Aul. 4, 6, 12: in currum, id. Men. 5, 2, 10: equum, Suet. Ner. 48: haud se inscendi ab alio (Bucephalus) nisi a rege passus est, Gell. 5, 2, 3: grabatulo inscenso, App. M. 2, p. 122, 16.—*Absol.*: ubi amicam avectam scio, Inscendo, *I go on board ship, embark*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 37.—**II.** Transf., in mal. part.: matronam, App. M. 7, p. 197, 21; 10, p. 249, 7.

inscensio, ōnis, *f.* [inscendo], *a mounting, ascending*: in navem inscensio, *an embarking*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19.

1. inscensus, a, um, *Part.*, v. inscendo.

2. inscensus, ūs, *m.* [inscendo], *a mounting*, i. e. *covering*: equarum, App. M. 7, p. 194, 17.

inscĭē, *adv.*, v. inscius *fin.*

in-sciens, entis, *adj.*, *unknowing.* **I.** *Without knowledge, unaware*: si peccavi, insciens feci, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 19: nihil me insciente esse factum, *without my knowing it*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3: saepe jam Plus insciens quis fecit quam prudens boni, Plaut. Capt. prol. 45; cf. sq.: me apsente atque insciente, id. Trin. 1, 2, 130: utrum inscientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an scientem? Cic. Balb. 5, 13.—With *de* and *abl.*: de eorum verbis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 178 al.—**II.** *Ignorant, stupid, silly*: abi, sis, insciens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 9.—Hence, *adv.*: **inscienter**, *unknowingly, ignorantly, stupidly*: facere, Cic. Top. 8, 32: tuba inflata, Liv. 25, 10, 4. — *Sup.*: interpretari, Hyg. Astr. 2, 12.

in-scientia, ae, *f.* **I.** *Want of knowledge, ignorance, inexperience* (cf. inscitia *init.*): in tantis tenebris erroris et inscientiae, Cic. Sull. 14, 40: mea, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: alicujus, id. ib. 3, 35, 142; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146.—With *gen.* (α) *Subj.*: vulgi, Caes. B. G. 7, 43, 3: hostium, id. ib. 3, 19, 3: temeritas et inscientia ducum, Liv. 22, 25, 12.—(β) *Obj.*: locorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 3: belli, Nep. Epam. 7: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 233.—**II.** *Ignorance*, philosophically speaking; opp. fundamental knowledge: de qua (natura Deorum) tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum tamque discrepantes sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, causam, i. e. principium philosophiae esse inscientiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Ac. 1, 11, 41.—**III.** *Blameworthy ignorance, neglect* (only in Tac.; cf. inscitia): praecipientium, Tac. Or. 28: desidia ac inscientia, id. ib. 33.

inscītē, *adv.*, v. inscitus *fin.*

inscītia, ae, *f.* [inscitus], *ignorance, inexperience, unskilfulness, awkwardness, stupidity, stolidity* in any thing (usu. with suggestion of blame; while inscientia is simply the absence of knowledge; but the distinction is neglected by Tacitus; v. infra).—With *gen.*, rarely with *erga* (class.): rerum, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 49: temporis, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: belli, Nep. Epam. 7, 4: rei publicae ut alienae, Tac. H. 1, 1: rerum verborumque, Quint. 6, 13, 38: veri, Hor. S. 2, 3, 43: artis, Suet. Ner. 41: temporum, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 155: aedificandi, Tac. G. 16: inscitiam potius legionum quam audaciam increpans, Tac. H. 1, 90.—*Absol.*, *ignorance, stupidity* (ante-class.): male mereri de immerente inscitia est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 29: sex talenta magna dotis demam pro ista inscitia, id. Truc. 4, 3, 71: temeritate atque inscitia exercitum in locum praecipitem perducere, Liv. 26, 2, 7; 8, 33, 17.—In *plur.*: Pannoniorum inscitiae, Front. Princip. Hist. 319.—**II.** *Ignorance, absence of knowledge*, = inscientia (only in Tac.): fore ut acerrimi militum per tenebras et inscitiam ceterorum occiderentur, Tac. H. 1, 54: quo fidem inscitiae pararet, *to induce confidence in his ignorance* of the crime, id. A. 15, 58: isque illi finis inscitiae erga domum suam fuit, id. ib. 11, 25: inscitia litterarum, id. Or. 19.

* **inscītŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [inscitus], *ignorant, awkward, unmannerly*: ancillula, Afran. ap. Non. 12, 21 (Com. Fragm. v. 386 Rib.).

in-scītus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Ignorant, inexperienced, unskilful, silly, simple, stupid*; freq. coupled with stultus (rare in Cic.; a favorite word of Plaut.), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 51: inscita atque stulta mulier, id. ib. 2, 3, 85; id. Mil. 3, 1, 141.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5.—*Comp.*: quid est inscitius, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 36; id. Div. 2, 62.—*Sup.*: inscitissimus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 14.—* **II.** *Pass.*, *unknown*: nescio quid aliud indictum inscitumque dicit, Gell. 1, 22, 11.—*Adv.*: **inscītē**, *unskilfully, clumsily, awkwardly* (class.): comparari, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 25: non inscite nugatur, id. Div. 2, 13, 30: facta navis, Liv. 36, 43, 6.—*Sup.*: inscitissime petit, Hyg. ap. Gell. 10, 16, 5.

in-scĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *not knowing, ignorant* of a thing (not used by Plaut. or Ter.; v. Ritschl, Proleg. p. 64 sq.; and cf. insciens); constr., *absol.*, with *gen.*, rarely with *de*, an *acc.*, an *inf.*, or a *rel. clause* (class.). (α) *Absol.*: distinguere artificem ab inscio, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: is, quem vos ad mortem inscii misistis, *ignorantly*, id. Planc. 16, 40: inscios inopinantesque Menapios oppresserunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: omnibus insciis, neque suspicantibus, Hirt. B. Afr. 37.—(β) With *gen.*: omnium rerum, Cic. Brut. 85, 292: haedulus inscius herbae, Juv. 11, 66.—(γ) With *de aliqua re*: de malitia, Dig. 16, 3, 31.—* (δ) With *acc.*: at enim scies ea, quae fuisti inscius, Turp. ap. Non. 501, 18.—* (ε) With *inf.*: imperii flectere molem haud inscius, Stat. Th. 3, 387 sq.: sutrinas facere inscius, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 17.—(ζ) With *rel. clause*: inscii quid in Aeduis gereretur, *not knowing*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: unde vitam sumeret inscius, Hor. C. 3, 5, 37.—(η) With *subj.*, Verg. A. 1, 718. —**B.** Special phrase: non sum inscius, *I am by no means unaware, I know very well*: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historia, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51.—* **II.** *Pass.*, *unknown*: trames, App. M. 5, p. 170, 12; cf. nescius.—*Adv.*: **inscĭē**, *ignorantly*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 7.

in-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write in* or *upon* any thing, *to inscribe* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquid in basi tropaeorum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: in statua inscripsit, Parenti optime merito, id. Fam. 12, 3, 1: nomen suum monumentis, id. Har. Resp. 27: ea inscribam brevi, quae, etc., id. Att. 4, 1, 4: sit inscriptum in fronte unius cujusque civis, quid de re publica sentiat, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: orationes in animo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: ut, si quae essent incisae aut inscriptae litterae, tollerentur, id. Dom. 53, 137: senarioli in ejus monumento inscripti, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: in illis libellis, id. Arch. 11, 26 B. and K. (Klotz omits in): Pan . . . vix ulla inscribens terrae vestigia cornu, Sil. 13, 328. —*Pass.* with *Gr. acc.*: inscripti nomina regum flores, Verg. E. 3, 106.—**B.** Transf., *to furnish with an inscription*: statuae, quas tu inscribi jussisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 167: aedes, *to write on a house that it is for sale*: aedes venales hasce inscribit litteris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 131; cf.: aedes mercede, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 92: librum, *to inscribe, give a title to a book*: eos (libellos) rhetoricos inscribunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122:

in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, *is entitled*, id. Off. 2, 24, 87: inscripta lintea, i. e. *curtains used as signs*, Juv. 8, 168. — Hence, *subst.*: **inscriptum**, i, *n.*, *an inscription, title*: alia inscripta nimis lepida, Gell. praef. 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vitiis suis sapientiam inscribit, *gives to his vices the name of wisdom*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To ascribe, assign, attribute*: Epicurus, quia tantummodo induit personam philosophi, et sibi ipse hoc nomen inscripsit, *has assigned, appropriated to himself*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73: deos sceleri, *to ascribe crimes to the gods*, Ov. M. 15, 128: mea dextera leto Inscribenda tuo est, *thy death is to be ascribed to my hand*, id. ib. 10, 199.—**2.** *To make known, mark*, as if by an inscription: sua quemque deorum inscribit facies, Ov. M. 6, 74: versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ, Verg. A. 1, 478; cf.: sua quemque deorum Inscribit facies, *makes known, characterizes*, Ov. M. 6, 74.—**3.** *To brand, place a brand upon*: vultus, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: naufrago stigmata, Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 3: inscripta ergastula, Juv. 14, 24.—**4.** *To subscribe an accusation* (post-class.), Cod. 9, 35, 11.—**5.** *To write* something *over* an old writing, so that the latter is no longer legible (post-class.): de his, quae in testamento delentur, inducuntur, inscribuntur, Dig. 28, 4.

* **in-scriptĭlis**, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be written*, Diom. p. 413 P.

inscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inscribo], *a writing upon, inscribing; an inscription, title* (class.): nominis inscriptio, Cic. Dom. 20, 51: quod de inscriptione quaeris, non dubito, quin καθῆκον officium sit; sed inscriptio plenior, de officiis, id. Att. 16, 11, 4.—*An inscription* on monuments: hinc illa infelicis monumenti inscriptio, turba se medicorum periisse, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11: frontis, *a branding on the forehead*, Petr. 106; 103; so *plur.*, Sen. de Ira, 3, 3, 6: servi, quibus stigmata inscripta sint, Gai. Inst. 1, 13.—*An accusation* (post-class.): libellos inscriptionis deponere, Dig. 48, 5, 2.

inscriptum, v. inscribo, I. B. *fin.*

* **inscriptūra**, ae, *f.* [inscribo], *an inscription* (al. in scriptura), Tert. adv. Val. 30.

1. inscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from inscribo.

2. in-scriptus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Unwritten*: unde et illa divisio est, alia esse scripta, alia inscripta, Quint. 3, 6, 36; 7, 4, 36.—**II.** *Not marked* or *entered at the custom-house, contraband*: inscriptum pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 16.—**III.** *Concerning which nothing is written* (in the statutes): maleficium, Sen. praef. 3 Excerpt. Controv.

in-scrūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-scrutor], *inscrutable* (eccl. Lat.): Dei judicia, Aug. Ep. 106, 4; Hilar. Trin. 8, 38.

* **in-scrūtor**, āri, *v. dep.*, *to search* or *examine into*: si Homeri latentem prudentiam inscruteris altius (al. scruteris), Macr. S. 7, 1.

in-sculpo (inscalp-), psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cut* or *carve in* or *upon, to engrave.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *dat.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): summam patrimonii saxo (shortly before, incidere), Hor. S. 2, 3, 90: litteras tabellae, Quint. 1, 1, 27: elogium tumulo, Suet. Claud. 1: incisa et insculpta sunt publicis aeternisque monumentis praetoria ornamenta Pallantis, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturas pretiosis gemmis coepit insculpere, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.—(β) With *abl.* (very rare): columna aenea insculptum, Liv. 2, 33, 9.—(γ) *Absol.* (with *abl.* of manner): ara cum ingenti titulo Punicis Graecisque litteris insculpto, Liv. 28, 46, 16. — **II.** Trop., *to engrave, imprint*: natura insculpsit in mentibus, ut deos aeternos et beatos haberemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: omnibus enim innatum est et in animo quasi insculptum, esse deos, id. ib. 1, 4, 12: in animo, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2.

insculptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insculpo], *a cutting, carving* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. 2, 28.

insculptus, a, um, *Part.*, from insculpo.

in-sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be cut up* or *divided, inseparable, indivisible* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 118: corpora, i. e. *atoms*, Quint. 2, 17, 38; 3, 3, 13.

1. in-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut into, cut up* (class.): aliquid dentibus, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: olivam acuta harundine, Col. 12, 47: corpora mortuorum ad scrutandos morbos, *to dissect*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 86: insecandi sunt favi, Col. 9. 15, 9: quod (subtemen) insecti pectine dentes, *cut in, notched*, Ov. M. 6, 58.—Hence, **insectum**, i, *n.* (sc. animale), *an insect; plur.*, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1; 11, 28, 33, § 96 al.

2. insĕco or **insĕquo**, insexi, old form for **insĕquor**, *to pursue the narration, to proceed, relate, declare*; so *imper.*: insece, Musa, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 3 (Ann. v. 332 Vahl.): virum mihi, Camena, insece versutum, Liv. Andr. ap. Gell. 18, 9, 5; *perf. subj.*: insexit, dixerit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.; *gerund.*: insecenda, Cato ap. Gell. l. l.

insecta, v. 1. inseco *fin.*

* **insectanter**, *adv.* [insector], *harshly, bitterly* (with graviter): vituperari, Gell. 19, 3, 1.

in-sectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a pursuing, pursuit* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: hostis, Liv. 21, 47, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a pursuing with words, a censuring, railing at, deriding, insulting*: tanta est hominum insolentia et nostri insectatio, Brut. ap. Ep. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 2: principum, Liv. 22, 34, 2: studiorum et morum alicujus, Suet. Gramm. 19: insectationibus petere aliquem, Tac. A. 2, 55: fortunae, Quint. 6, 3, 28; 11, 1, 86: quod insectationis genus, id. 5, 7, 6.

in-sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a persecutor* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: plebis, Liv. 3, 33, 7.—**II.** Trop., *a censurer*: vitiorum, Quint. 10, 1, 129.

‡ **insectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. inseco], *a narration*, i. q. narratio, acc. to a remark of Gell. 18, 9, 4; 11.

insecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, a rare form for insector, *to pursue* (ante- and post-class.): nos insectabit lapidibus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 61.—Hence, *pass.*: insectatus, *pursued*, Auct. B. Afr. 71, 4.

insector, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a. freq.* [insequor], *to pursue* (class.). **I.** Lit.: impios agitant insectanturque furiae, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf. id. Div. 2, 70, 144: aliquem hastis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 17: aliquem verberibus, *to pursue with blows*, Tac. A. 1, 20.—**B.** Transf.: assiduis herbam insectabere rastris, *pursue the weeds with diligent hoes*, i. e. *diligently extirpate them*, Verg. G. 1, 155.—**II.** Trop., *to pursue with words, to censure, blame, rail at, inveigh against, speak ill of* (with exagitare): indices, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: insector ultro, atque insto accusatori: insector, inquam, et flagito testes, id. Font. 1; cf. id. Planc. 19, 48: aliquem maledictis, id. Fin. 2, 25, 80: acerbius in aliquem invehi insectarique vehementius, id. Lael. 16, 57: aliquem inimice, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: audaciam improborum, id. Att. 10, 1, 4: injuriam alicujus, id. ib. 5, 17: librariorum inscientiam, Quint. 9, 4, 39: vitia, id. 10, 1, 65: praetextam demissam ad talos, id. 5, 13, 39 al.: damnum amissi corporis, *to reproach, upbraid with*, Phaedr. 3, 11, 3: de legitima insectandi alicujus causa composita oratione, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15: obsceno nomine, id. ib. 5, 4, 21.

insectum, i, *n.*, v. 1. inseco *fin.*

* **in-sectūra**, ae, *f.* [1. inseco), *an incision*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7.

1. insectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. inseco.

2. in-sectus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-seco], for non sectus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

in-sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.*, *not following, unyielding, uncomplying*: secundus, insecundus, Not. Tir. 95.

* **insĕcūtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [insequor], *a pursuing*: incerta, App. M. 8, p. 208, 23.

insĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pursuer, persecutor* (post-class.), Tert. Mag. 5: frustratis insecutoribus, App. M. 7 *init.*

in-sēdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sedo], *that cannot be stayed* or *stilled, incessant*: insedabilis, ἀκατάπαυστος, Gloss. Philox.—* *Adv.*: **insēdābĭlĭter**, *unquenchably, incessantly*: sitis arida, Lucr. 6, 1175.

insēdūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-seduco], *not to be drawn away* (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 2, p. 188.

‡ **in-sēdŭlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *not zealous*: insedulus, ἀσπούδαστος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **in-segnis**, e, *adj.*, *inactive, indolent*: insegnis, ἀδρανής, Gloss. Philox.

in-sĕmel, *adv.*, *at once*, Flor. prooem. § 3; id. 2, 20, 1; Dig. 18, 1, 35, § 7.

in-sēmĭno, 1, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *plant in, to implant* (post-Aug.): tabem et morbos visceribus, Gell. 19, 5, 3: terra ex caelestium imbrium conceptionibus inseminata, *impregnated, fertilized*, Vitr. 8 praef. *init.*: ex conventu Jovis inseminati et nati sunt, Arn. 2, 93; Macr. S. 1, 17, 35; 68.

‡ **insēmĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* (2. in-semita], *pathlessness, impassableness*: insemitatio, ἀνοδία, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **insĕnescĭbĭlis**, e, *adj.* [2. in-senesco], *not growing old, undecaying*: insenescibilis, ἀγήραος, ἀγήρατος, Gloss. Philox.

in-sĕnesco, nui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow old in* or *at* a thing; constr. with *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): insenuit Libris et curis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: malis, Ov. P. 1, 4, 48: singulis actionum partibus, Quint. 10, 3, 11: iisdem negotiis, Tac. A. 4, 6.

in-sensātus, a, um, *adj.*, *irrational* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 al.—*Adv.*: **insensātē**, *foolishly*, Vulg. Sap. Sir. 12, 23.

in-sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be felt, insensible, imperceptible* (post-class.). **I.** *Pass.*: morbus, Ser. Samm. 3, 2. — As *subst.*: **insensĭbĭlĭa**, ium, *n.*, *things of no account*, Lact. 2, 2, 17; 2, 5, 1.—(β) *Things imperceptible*, Apul. Asclep. 19, p. 87. — **B.** Trop., *incomprehensible*: inenarrabile esse ait, et propemodum insensibile, Gell. 17, 10, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *that cannot feel, insensible, senseless*: simulacra, Lact. 6, 13 *fin.*: deus, id. 7, 3, 7; 4, 1, 2 al.—*Adv.*: **insensĭbĭlĭter**, *insensibly*, Cassiod.

insensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insensibilis], *insensibility*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 7, 26.

in-sensĭlis, e, *adj.*, *insensible, imperceptible*, = insensibilis: principia, Lucr. 2, 866; 888.

* **in-sensŭālis**, e, *adj.*, *insensible*: res, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

insensŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insensualis], *insensibility* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. contr. Faust. 15, 4.

in-sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be separated, inseparable* (post-Aug.): quaedam inter se, Sen. Ep. 118, 85: societas, Gell. 1, 9, 12.—*Comp.*: trinitas inseparabilior, Aug. Trin. 15, 23.—*Adv.*: **insēpărābĭlĭter**, *inseparably* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 22: conexa, Lact. 3, 11.

insēpărābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inseparabilis], *inseparableness, inseparability* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 15, 23: virtutum, id. Ep. 29, 2.

in-sēpărātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not separate* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 9.

in-septus, v. insaeptus.

in-sĕpultus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sepultus], *unburied* (class.): acervi civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: membra, Hor. Epod. 5, 99: insepultos projecit, Liv. 29, 9, 10. — **II.** Transf., *without burial*: mors, Sen. Tranq. 14: sepultura, *a burial without the customary funeral rites*, and therefore undeserving the name of a burial (imitation of the Gr. τάφος ἄταφος), Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5 (but sepulta is the true reading, id. ib. 14, 12, 33 B. and K.).

insĕque, v. 2. inseco.

insĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from insequor.

* **1. insĕquenter**, *adv.*, v. insequor, *P. a. fin.*

* **2. in-sĕquenter**, *adv.* [2. in-sequor], *not in the proper order of succession, without connection, unconnectedly*: particula posita, Gell. 10, 29, 4.

in-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, *to follow, to follow after* or *upon* a person or thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: proximus huic, longo sed proximus intervallo Insequitur Salius, Verg. A. 5, 321: fugientem lumine pinum, *with her eyes follows the flying ship*, Ov. M. 11, 468.—**B.** In partic., *to pursue, follow up, press upon*:

gens eadem quae te bello Insequitur, Verg. A. 8, 146: hostem, Curt. 4, 9, 13; 7, 9, 13; Suet. Claud. 1: ad hostem insequendum, Liv. 26, 6, 7: reliquias Troiae cineres atque ossa peremptae, Verg. A. 5, 786: aliquem gladio stricto, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; so Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 23 *fin.* al.—**C.** Of time, *to follow, succeed* (in *verb. fin.* rare; cf. *P. a.* infra): hunc proximo saeculo Themistocles insecutus est, Cic. Brut. 10, 41; Quint. 3, 1, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: improborum facta suspicio insequitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To strive after, endeavor:* nec vero te rhetoricis quibusdam libris insequor, ut erudiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10. — **2.** *To proceed:* pergam atque insequar longius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 51.—Poet. with *inf.*: rursus et alterius lentum convellere vimen Insequor, Verg. A. 3, 32.—**3.** *To overtake:* at mors insecuta est Gracchum, Cic. Div. 2, 29, 62. —**4.** *To pursue in a hostile manner with words, to censure, reproach,* etc.: homines benevolos contumeliā, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 5: irridendo, id. Sest. 11, 25: clamore ac minis, id. Clu. 8, 24: turpitudinem vitae, Cic. Sull. 29, 81: dissimiles, Plin. Pan. 53, 2.—**5.** Of order or succession, *to follow, come next:* postremam litteram detrahebant, nisi vocalis insequebatur, Cic. Or. 48, 161: praesagium insequentis casus, Suet. Galb. 6.—Hence, **insĕquens,** entis, *P. a.*, of time, *following:* annus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 10; Liv. 2, 18, 1: diei insequentis pars, id. 26, 14, 5: nocte insequenti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23, 1: anno, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259: tempore, Vell. 1, 6: insequentium aetatum principes, Suet. Aug. 31.—**2.** Of logical order: ex prioribus geometria probat insequentia, Quint. 1, 10, 37; cf. id. 8, 4, 17 al. — * *Adv.:* **insĕquenter,** i. q. protinus, deinceps, *thereupon, immediately,* Non. 376, 19.

* **in-sĕrābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [2. in-sera], *so as not to be unlocked:* obstruere, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 100 Mai.

* **in-sĕrēnus,** a, um, *adj., not clear* or *serene, overcast:* Hyas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 21.

1. in-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [in-, 1. sero], *to sow* or *plant in; to ingraft* (class.). **I.** Lit.: frumentum, Col. 5, 7, 3: pirum bonam in pirum silvaticam, *to ingraft, graft,* Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: vitem, Col. Arb. 8, 2: fissā modo cortice virgam Inserit, Ov. M. 14, 631; Hor. Epod. 2, 12: inseritur et nucis arbutus horrida fetu, Verg. G. 2, 69 Forbig. ad loc.; so, cum Vergilius insitam nucibus arbutum dicat, Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 57. — **II.** Trop., *to implant:* num qua tibi vitiorum inseverit olim Natura, Hor. S. 1, 3, 35: remedia herbis invisis, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 15: animos corporibus, *to unite,* Cic. Univ. 12, 38.—Hence, **insĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *ingrafted, grafted.* **A.** Lit.: arbor, Col. Arb. 20, 2: mala, Verg. G. 2, 33.—**2.** Transf., of animals: discordantem utero suo generis alieni stirpem insitam recipere, *a hybrid,* Col. 6, 36, 2.—*Subst.:* **insĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a graft, scion,* Col. 5, 11, 8.—**III.** Trop., *implanted by nature, inborn, innate, natural:* O generosam stirpem et tamquam in unam arborem plura genera, sic in istam domum multorum insitam atque illigatam sapientiam, Cic. Brut. 58, 213: reliqua est ea causa, quae non jam recepta, sed innata; neque delata ad me, sed in animo sensuque meo penitus affixa atque insita est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: Deorum cognitiones, id. N. D. 1, 17, 44: tam penitus insita opinio, id. Clu. 1, 4: notio quasi naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: menti cognitionis amor, id. ib. 4, 7, 18: hoc naturā est insitum, ut, id. Sull. 30, 83: feritas, Liv. 34, 20, 2.—In gen., *taken in, incorporated, admitted, adopted:* ex deserto Gavii horreo in Calatinos Atilios insitus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: insitus et adoptivus, Tac. A. 13, 14.

2. in-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3, *v. a.* [in-, 2. sero], *to put, bring,* or *introduce into, to insert* (class.); constr. with *in* and *acc.*, or with *dat.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: collum in laqueum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: oculos in pectora, Ov. M. 2, 94: caput in tentoria, Liv. 8, 36, 6: gemmas aureis soleis, Curt. 9, 1, 29: falces longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: subtegmen radiis, Ov. M. 6, 56: in avium nidis aliquid, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174.—**B.** In partic., *to ingraft:* quidquid inserueris, vimine diligenter ligato, Col. Arb. 8, 2: surculus insertus, id. ib. 3.—**II.** Trop., *to bring into, introduce, to mix* or *mingle with:* amputanda plura sunt illi aetati, quam inserenda, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: jus est, quod non opinio genuit, sed quaedam innata vis inseruit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: historiae jocos, Ov. Tr. 2, 444: querelas, Tac. H. 1, 23: adeo minimis etiam rebus prava religio inserit Deos, Liv. 27, 23, 2: contiones directas operi suo, Just. 38, 3: tantae rerum magnitudini hoc inserere, Vell. 2, 107, 1: haec libello, Suet. Dom. 18: manus, *to set one's hands to,* Luc. 8, 552: liberos sceleri, *to draw into, involve in crime,* Sen. Thyest. 322: nomina alienae gentis Aeacidis, Ov. M. 13, 33; cf.: ignobilitatem suam magnis nominibus, Tac. A. 6, 2: se, *to mingle with, join, engage in:* inserentibus se centurionibus, id. H. 2, 19: se turbae, Ov. A. A. 1, 605: se bellis civilibus, id. M. 3, 117: civium numero, *to reckon* or *enroll among,* Suet. Aug. 42: Liviorum familiae, id. Tib. 3: stellis et concilio Jovis, Hor. C. 3, 25, 6: aliquem vitae, i. e. *to preserve alive,* Stat. S. 5, 5, 72: nomen famae, *to attach to fame,* i. e. *to render celebrated,* Tac. Or. 10.

in-serpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.*, *to creep on* or *over* any thing; only trop.; constr. with *dat.* (poet. and post-class.): jam somnus avaris Inserpit curis, Stat. Th. 1, 340: ei lanugo malis inserpebat, *covered over his cheeks,* App. M. 7, p. 189 *fin.*

inserta, ae, *f.* [2. insero], *an ornament* (very rare): frugalitas inserta est rumoris boni, Macr. S. 2, 7.

* **insertātio,** ōnis, *f.* [inserto], *an inserting,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 43.

‡ **insertĭcius,** a, um, *adj.* [2. insero], *that can be inserted:* inserticius, ἐγκεντρήσιμος, ἐντάξιμος, Gloss. Philox.

(**insertim,** false read. for inserti, Lucr. 2, 115.)

insertio, ōnis, *f.* [2. insero], *a putting in, ingrafting, grafting* (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 17, 6, 2: oleastri, Aug. Ep. 120, 20: surculorum, Macr. S. 1, 7, 25.

insertīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *inserted, ingrafted;* only trop. (very rare): stirps, i. e. *an illegitimate posterity,* Calp. Decl. 24: liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10.

inserto, 1, *v. a. freq.* [id.], *to put into, insert;* with *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.): clipeoque sinistram Insertabam aptans, Verg. A. 2, 672: dextras catenis, Stat. Th. 12, 460: insertans commissuris secures, Petr. 97.

insertus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. insero.

in-servio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 (archaic forms, inservibas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 59: inservibat, Sil. 7, 341), *v. n.* and (rarely) *a.*, *to be serviceable, to be devoted* or *attached to, to be submissive to, to serve* (syn.: deservio, ministro): with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.* (class.). (α) With *dat.:* filium meum amico suo video inservire, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: a quo plurimum sperant, ei potissimum inserviunt, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: plebi, cui ad eam diem summa ope inservitum erat, *who had been treated with the utmost deference,* Liv. 2, 21, 6: legibus definitionis, Gell. 1, 25, 10.—Of inanim. and abstr. things, *to be devoted to, to attend to, take care of:* suis commodis, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: temporibus, Nep. Alcib. 1: honoribus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 4: artibus, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: vocibus, id. Or. 20, 68: famae, Tac. A. 13, 8.—(β) With *acc.:* si illum inservibis solum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 59; id. Poen. 4, 2, 105; cf.: nihil est a me inservitum temporis causa, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2.—(γ) *Absol.:* inservientium regum ditissimus, *vassal,* Tac. H. 2, 81.

in-servo, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To attend to, observe* (a favorite word of Statius): gemit, inservante noverca, Liber, Stat. Th. 10, 886: volucres, id. ib. 8, 194: fata, id. ib. 6, 935.—**II.** *To keep:* sagittae volitantes vires integras inservabant, Amm. 31, 15, 11.

insessio, ōnis, *f.* [insideo], *a sitting down* (late Lat.): hostium insessio, id est hostilis circundatio, Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 12.

insessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a besetter, occupant* (very rare); of a ship, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 1: viarum, *a waylayer,* Symm. Ep. 2, 48; cf.: insessores, latrones, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.: quod circa vias insidientur sedentes.

1. insessus, a, um, *Part.*, from insideo.

* **2. in-sessus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sedeo], *unsettled, without a permanent dwelling:* gentes, Sic. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 3.

insexit, v. 2. inseco.

insībĭlātor, *m.* [insibilo], *one that breathes in by hissing* (late Lat.): venenorum insibilator serpens, Aug. in Joh. 8, 6.

in-sībĭlo, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to hiss, whistle,* or *rustle in* (poet.): Eurus, Ov. M. 15, 603: ignis membris, Sil. 12, 616: Erinys atros insibilat ore tumores, *hisses in, breathes in, with a hissing noise,* id. 2, 626.

* **in-siccābĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *that cannot be dried,* Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

in-siccātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undried, not dried up* (only in Statius): vulnera cruore, Stat. Th. 3, 364: cruor, id. ib. 8, 246.

insĭcia, ae, *f.*, and **insĭcium** (**īsĭc-**), ii, *n.* [inseco], *stuffing, force-meat, a dish of minced meat* (very rare). (α) Form insicia, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.—(β) Form insicium, Macr. S. 7, 8; Arn. 2, 92.

insĭcĭārius, ii, *m.* [insicia], *a force-meat-maker,* Hier. in Ruf. 1, 4.

* **insĭcĭātus** or **isĭcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *stuffed with force-meat:* pullus, Apic. 8, 7.

insĭcĭŏlum or **isĭcĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [insicium], *a little force-meat* (post-class.): porcina, Apic. 2, 2; 5, 3.

insĭcium, v. insicia.

insĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-sedeo], *to sit in* or *upon* any thing; mostly with *dat.* (class.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit.: equo, Liv. 7, 6, 5: curru insidens, Sen. Med. 29: solo, Suet. Aug. 82.—**2.** *To settle:* ubi Lydia quondam jugis insedit Etruscis, Verg. A. 8, 479.—**B.** Trop., *to be seated, fixed,* or *stamped in, to adhere to:* cum in locis semen insedit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: longus morbus, cum penitus insedit, *when it has become deeply seated,* Cels. 3, 1: insidens capulo manus, i. e. *keeping firm hold of the handle,* Tac. A. 2, 21: nihil quisquam unquam, me audiente, egit orator, quod non in memoria mea penitus insederit, *remained thoroughly fixed in my mind,* Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, *was firmly stamped on his mind,* id. Or. 5, 18: voluptas, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47: cum hic fervor concitatioque animi inveteraverit, et tamquam in venis medullisque insederit, *has firmly seated itself,* id. Tusc. 4, 10, 24.—**II.** *Act.*, *to sit* or *be situated upon, stand upon, take place upon, occupy.* **A.** Lit.: currum, Varr. L. L. 5, 22: Joppe insidet collem, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69. — **B.** Transf., *to take possession of* a place, *to hold, occupy:* locum, Liv. 21, 54, 3: juga, Tac. A. 2, 16: militibus arcem, Liv. 26, 44, 2: insidere vias examina infantium solebant, Plin. Pan. 26, 1: Aventinum, Liv. 9, 34, 3; 3, 50, 13; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 9 Dietsch: medium mare, Flor. 4, 8, 2: arcem Capitolii, id. 3, 21, 7: ea loca, *inhabit,* Tac. A. 12, 62. — *Pass.:* viaeque omnes hostium praesidiis insidentur, Liv. 25, 13, 2: saltus circa insessus ab hoste, id. 7, 34, 1: per montes praesidiis nostris insessos, Tac. A. 13, 39: insessus iterum Alpibus, id. H. 3, 1: insessum diris avibus Capitolium, *occupied as a perch,* id. A. 12, 43.

insĭdĭae, ārum, *f. plur.* (in *sing.* insidia prima, Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.) [insideo], *an ambush, ambuscade* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons: qui sustinuerant primos impetus insidiarum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: equites procedere longius jussi, donec insidiae coorirentur, Tac. H. 2, 24.—**B.** Of place: si forte in insidias devenero, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 92: signa aenea in insidiis ponere, Cic. Deiot. 7, 21: milites in insidiis collocare, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: intrare insidias, id. B. C. 3, 38.—Particular phrases. (α) *To lay an ambush for any one:* insidias dare alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 32: facere vitae alicujus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: ponere vitae alicujus, id. Sest. 18, 41: insidias penitus abstrusas ponere contra aliquem, id. Agr. 2, 18, 49: parare alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: tendere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: collocare, id. Mil. 10, 27: comparare, id. Clu. 16, 47: struere, id. ib. 66, 190: componere, Tac. H. 5, 22: componere in aliquem, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 19: com-

ponere alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 4: disponere, Quint. 4, 2, 48: afferre ovilibus, Calp. Ecl. 1, 40: avibus moliri, Verg. G. 1, 271.—(*β*) In *abl.* alone, *abl.* with *ex*, or *acc.* with *per*, *by artifice* or *stratagem*, *craftily*, *insidiously:* Marcellus insidiis interfectus est, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: per insidias quempiam interficere, id. Dom. 23: per insidias circumvenire, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaborare, Cic. Or. 12, 38: ex insidiis invadere aliquem, Sall. J. 113, 6.—**II.** Trop., *artifice*, *crafty device*, *plot*, *snare:* nimis insidiarum ad capiendas aures adhiberi videtur, Cic. Or. 51, 170: compositae orationis insidiis fidem alicujus attentare, id. ib. 61, 208: noctis, Verg. G. 1, 426: maris, Val. Fl. 1, 416: post obitum parentis periculo insidiarum subjectus pupillus, Gai. Inst. 2, 181.

* **insĭdianter,** *adv.* [insidior], *craftily*, *artfully*, *insidiously:* insidianter speculati (al. insidiantes), Just. 6, 6.

insĭdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a soldier lying in ambush*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18.—**II.** Transf., *one who lies in wait*, *a lurker*, *waylayer* (rare but class.): viae, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: in foro collocatur, id. Mil. 7, 19: imperii, Nep. Reg. 2.

* **insĭdĭātrix,** īcis, *f. adj.* [insidiator], *that lies in wait:* manus, Amm. 24, 4.

* **insĭdĭo,** āvi, 1, v. the foll. art.

insĭdĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* form insidiaverint for insidiati erunt, Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 11) [insidiae], *to lie in ambush*, *lie in wait for;* constr. with *dat.* **I.** Lit.: quam diu mihi, Catilina, insidiatus es, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11: apris, Mart. 12, 14, 10: in legatis insidiandis, Cic. Cael. 21, 51.—**II.** Trop.: somno maritorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: tempori, *to watch for*, *seize upon the favorable moment*, Liv. 23, 35, 15: temporibus, *to watch the changes of the times*, *to turn them to one's own advantage*, Vell. 2, 21.

insĭdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. insidiosus *fin.*

insĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [insidiae], *cunning*, *artful*, *deceitful*, *dangerous*, *insidious* (class.). **I.** Of persons: quis insidiosior unquam fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: Capraria insidiosa naufragiis, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 78: pocula Circes, Ov. M. 14, 294: verba, id. H. 20, 212: clementia, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2.—*Sup.*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 28.—*Adv.:* **insĭdĭōsē,** *cunningly*, *deceitfully*, *insidiously:* in gratiam rediit cum illo, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: me insidiosissime tractavit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.

in-sīdo, sēdi (*perf.* insidi, Amm. 28, 6, 4), sessum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sit down in* or *on*, *to settle on;* constr. with *dat.* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: apes floribus insidunt, Verg. A. 6, 708: inscia Dido, Insidat quantus miserae deus, id. ib. 1, 719: volucres metuunt insidere ramis, Luc. 3, 407.—With *acc.:* locum, Stat. Th. 2, 151: apex insiditur astris, id. ib. 2, 36: littera "i" sibi insidit, coniicit enim est ab illo jacit, *coalesces*, Quint. 1, 4, 11: digitos membris, *sink into*, Ov. M. 10, 257.—**B.** In partic., *to occupy*, *keep possession of* a place. (*a*) With *dat.:* iniquis silvis, Verg. A. 11, 531.—(*β*) With *acc.:* tumulos, Liv. 8, 24: Aventinum, id. 9, 34: viam, id. 21, 34: arcem, id. 26, 44: collem, Flor. 3, 23: ad itinera insidenda, Liv. 24, 31: fauces, id. 35, 11: saltus ab hoste insessus, id. 7, 34: montes insessi, Tac. A. 13, 39: quo jugum melius aptum cervicibus insidat, *may sit more closely on*, Col. 2, 22, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to be fixed*, *remain*, *be rooted in*, *adhere to:* in memoria, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: insedit in animo oratio, id. Tusc. 2, 4: tibi insedisset suspicio, id. Mil. 25: macula insedit in nomine, id. de Imp. Pomp. 3: dum illa verba memoriae insidant, *settle*, i. e. *remain fixed* or *rooted in the memory*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.

insigne, is, *n.* [insignis], *a mark*, *sign*, *signal;* *a distinctive mark*, *a badge of office* (class.). **A.** Lit.: quod erat insigne, eum facere, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: Minerva singulare est insigne ejus gymnasii, id. Att. 1, 4, 3: bos in Aegypto etiam numinis vice colitur: Apim vocant. Insigne ei in dextro latere candicans macula, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184.—*Plur.:* sibi haberent honores . . . sibi triumphos, sibi alia praeclarae laudis insignia, Cic. Pis. 9, 26.—**B.** *A sign* or *badge of office* or *honor*, *a decoration:* bulla erat indicium et insigne fortunae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152; id. Div. 1, 17, 36; Liv. 25, 4; Suet. Aug. 35.—Esp. in *plur.*, *insignia*, *attire*, *uniform*, *costume*, *regalia*, etc.: sedebat cum purpura et sceptro, et insignibus illis regiis, Cic. Sest. 26, 57: imperatoris, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: sacerdotum, Liv. 3, 39: pontificalia, id. 10, 7: militaria, *ornaments*, probably *on the helmets of the officers*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: triumphorum, Suet. Aug. 29: majestatis, Just. 10, 1, 3; cf.: horum (mundi et caeli) insignia, sol, luna, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100: vocis, *the costume of a public singer*, Juv. 8, 227.—**C.** *A standard:* navem Bruti, quae ex insigni facile agnosci poterat, i. e. *the flag* of the admiral's ship, Caes. B. C. 2, 6.—**D.** *A signal:* in praetoria nave insigne nocturnum trium luminum fore, Liv. 29, 25, 11.—**II.** Trop., *an honor:* insignia virtutis multi sine virtute adsecuti sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 1: laudis, id. Sull. 9, 26: orationis lumina et quodam modo insignia, *brilliant passages*, *gems*, id. Or. 39, 135 (v. the context): verborum et sententiarum insignia, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36; 3, 25, 96 al.

‡ **insigniārius,** ii, *m.* [insigne], *a keeper of insignia:* insigniarius, ὁπλοπάροχος, Gloss. Philox.

in-signĭfĭcātīvus, i, *m.* (sc. modus) [2. in-significo], *the insignificative*, a name given by some grammarians to the *infinitive*, Diom. p. 331 P.

insignio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* insignibat, Verg. A. 7, 790; Stat. Th. 7, 56), *v. a.* [insignis], *to put a mark upon*, *to mark;* *to distinguish* (mostly post-Aug.): pueri insigniti, *marked with some bodily defect*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 375, 19 (id. Mil. 3, 1, 127 Weise): clipeum auro, Verg. A. 7, 790: mulli insigniuntur barba gemina inferiori labro, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64: oratorem fucatis et meretriciis vestibus, Tac. Or. 26: nec insigniri, nec misceri omnibus, *to distinguish one's self*, Sen. Ep. 18: cum omnis annus funeribus et cladibus insigniretur, *was distinguished by*, *remarkable for*, Tac. Agr. 41: aliquem, *to make known*, *to name*, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 4.—Hence, **insignītus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Marked*, *clear*, *plain:* englyphus, id est bene insignitus, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, § 42: utendum imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: conformatio, id. Top. 5, 27: notae veritatis, id. Div. 1, 30, 64.—**B.** *Distinguished*, *striking*, *remarkable*, *notable:* injuriae, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ignominia (al. insignior), Liv. 7, 15, 10: lacus nomen ab hac recentiore insignitius fabula est, id. 7, 6, 6: flagitium, Tac. A. 4, 51: infamia, id. ib. 3, 70.—**C.** *Arrayed with banners*, *with standards:* insigneita fere tum milia militum octo duxit, Enn. ap. Prisc. 1, p. 556 P. (Ann. v. 336 Vahl.).—**D.** *Subst.:* **insignīta,** ōrum, *n.*, *bruises*, *black and blue marks*, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 18; 27, 12, 105, § 128.—*Adv.:* **insignītē,** *remarkably*, *extraordinarily*, *notably:* mihi insignite facta est magna injuria, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 31; id. Mil. 2, 6, 77: insignite improbus, Cic. Quint. 23, 73: laudare ac vituperari, id. de Or. 2, 85, 349.—*Comp.*, Liv. 8, 13, 1.

insignis, e, *adj.* [in-signum], *distinguished by a mark;* *remarkable*, *noted*, *eminent*, *distinguished*, *prominent*, *extraordinary* (class.): insignes appellantur boves, qui in femine et in pede album habent, quasi insigniti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.: maculis insignis et albo, i. e. maculis albis, Verg. G. 3, 56: insigni eum veste adornavit, Liv. 1, 20, 2: officinae, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 161: virtus, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: vis, id. N. D. 2, 31, 80; id. de Or. 2, 22, 90: ad deformitatem puer, id. Leg. 3, 8, 19: homo omnibus insignis notis turpitudinis, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 24: vir, *illustrious*, Tac. A. 11, 19: totā cantabitur urbe, i. e. *notorious*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 46: debilitate aliqua corporis, *remarkable*, Suet. Calig. 26: indignus genere et praeclaro nomine tantum Insignis, Juv. 8, 32: cujus studium insigne fuit erga me, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 72: odium in aliquem, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 3: improbitas, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: temeritas, id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: impudentia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66: honorum pagina, *glorious*, Juv. 10, 57: magnificentia, Tac. A. 11, 1: jamdiu causam quaerebat senex, quamobrem insigne aliquid faceret his, i. e. *of punishing them severely*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 31.—With *gen.:* libidinum, Tert. Pall. 4.—With *inf.:* insignis ventos anteire lacerto, Sil. 16, 561.—*Sup.:* spectaculum, Tert. Spect. 12: religio, id. Apol. 21.—*Adv.:* **insignĭter,** *remarkably*, *extraordinarily*, *notably:* amicos diligere, Cic. Part. 23, 80: pullus insigniter cristatus, Suet. Tib. 14: dimicare, Just. 33, 2: facere unum aliquid, Plin. Ep. 9, 29, 1: verba nove et insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7, 2.—*Comp.:* ornari, Nep. Ages. 3, 2.

insignītē, *adv.*, v. insignio, *P. a. fin.*

insignĭter, *adv.*, v. insignis *fin.*

insignītor, ōris, *m.* [insignio], *an engraver* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 4.

insignītus, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from insignio.

‡ **in-signo,** 1, *v. a.*, *to engrave:* insigno, ἐγχαράσσω, Gloss. Philox.

insĭlĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [insilio], *the treadle* of a weaver's loom, Lucr. 5, 1353.

insĭlĭo, ŭi (insilivi, Liv. 8, 9, 9: insilii, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 349; *imperf.* insilibat, Gell. 9, 11, 7), 4, *v. n.* [in-salio], *to leap into* or *upon*, *to spring at;* constr. with *in* and *acc.*, with the simple *acc.*, with *dat.*, or *absol.* (class., but not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *in* and *acc.:* e navi in scapham, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 36: in equum, Liv. 6, 7, 3: milites qui in phalangas insilirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 52, 5.—(*β*) With the simple *acc.:* equum, Sall. H. Fragm. 5, 3 Dietsch: puppim, Luc. 3, 626: undas, Ov. M. 8, 142: Aetnam, Hor. A. P. 466: tauros, Suet. Claud. 21: aliquem, *to spring upon one*, *to attack him*, App. M. 8, p. 209: equos, id. ib. 8, p. 203, 3.—(*γ*) With *dat.:* prorae, puppique, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 8: ramis, id. M. 8, 367: tergo centauri, id. ib. 12, 345: puppi, Luc. 9, 152.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* leo insilit saltu, *leaps*, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 50: insilit huc, Ov. M. 11, 731.—**II.** Trop.: palmes in jugum insilit, *mounts*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175: metuo, ne hodie in malum cruciatum insiliamus, *I fear we shall dance on the cross to-day*, i. e. *shall be crucified*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insĭmĭlo, v. insimulo.

in-sĭmul, *adv.*, *at the same time* (post-Aug.; first in Statius), Stat. S. 1, 6, 36 (in Flor. 2, 20, 1, read insemel).

insĭmŭlātĭo (**insĭmĭl-**), ōnis, *f.* [insimulo], *a charge* against one, *an accusation* (class.): in falsam atque iniquam probrorum insimulationem vocabatur, Cic. Font. 13, 29: criminis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: falsae, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19.

insĭmŭlātor (**insĭmĭl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accuser* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 293, 37; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 43.

insĭmŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-simulo], *undisguised*, *unfeigned* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 18, 16.

in-sĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make a plausible charge* (true or false) *against a person* before a tribunal; *to make suspected*, *charge*, *accuse*, *blame*, esp. falsely; *to invent a charge* or *bear false witness against* (syn.: accuso, incuso, arguo). **1.** With *acc. of person:* si non facit tu male facis, quae insontem insimules, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 55: hic tu me etiam insimulas, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: non possum quemquam insimulare falso, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: hic tu me etiam insimulas, id. Fam. 7, 13, 1: (hunc) velut insidiis ejus petitus sceleste insimulare coepit, Vell. 2, 60, 3: criminibus falsis insimulasse virum, Ov. H. 6, 21.—**2.** With *acc. of person* and *gen. of the charge:* Amphitruo uxorem insimulat probri, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 15: se peccati, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: Verrem avaritiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 128: Vercingetorix proditionis insimulatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: proditionis insimulari, Liv. 44, 16: erum insimulabis avaritiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 12: repetundarum insimulari, Quint. 4, 2, 15 Halm.—**3.** With *acc.* and *inf.:* queruntur, quod eos insimulemus omnia incerta dicere, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 32: insimulant hominem fraudandi causa discessisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 59: et quod illum durum insimulat, id non est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 30; cf. in *pass.*, with *nom.* and *inf.:* rumore tenus insimulatus fovisse partes hostiles, Amm. 14, 5, 3: Alcibiades absens insimulatur Athenis mysteria Cereris enuntiavisse, Just. 5, 1, 1.—**4.** With two *acc.:* mirum'st

sic (eum) me insimulare falso facinus tam malum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 229: quod illum insimulat durum, id non est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 30.—**5.** With *acc. of the charge* alone: non istuc quod tu insimulas, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 9 (Bothe and Wagner, quo): istuc facinus, quod tu insimulas, id. Am. 2, 2, 188 Fleck.: id quod ego injuratus insimulo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107; 2, 5, 59, § 153: aperta, id. Clu. 64, 180; cf.: neque aliud quam patientia aut pudor, quod legato pepercisset, insimulari posset, Liv. 29, 20, 4. —**6.** With *abl. of manner:* fateri facinus insimulati falso crimine senatus, Liv. 6, 16, 1; Ov. H. 6, 21 (supra).

in-sincērus, a, um, *adj.*, *not genuine, not pure, adulterated, spoiled; not honest* or *candid, insincere* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: cruor, Verg. G. 4, 285: acies, *imperfect*, Prud. Ham. 4.—**II.** Trop.: philosophus, Gell. 5, 3, 7: oblatio, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 2, 6, § 18; id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 11, § 20.

insĭnŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insinuo], *an entrance through a narrow* or *crooked way.* **I.** Lit.: Ponti, Avien. Perieg. 397.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *An insinuating* or *ingratiating one's self into the favor of others:* exordium in duas partes dividitur, in principium et insinuationem. . . . Insinuatio est oratio, quadam dissimulatione et circuitione obscure subiens auditoris animum, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20.—**B.** *A notification, publication*, Cod. Just. 8, 54, 32.

insĭnŭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an introducer* (eccl. Lat.): deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 1.

insĭnŭātrix, īcis, *f.* [insinuator], *she that introduces* or *makes known* (eccl. Lat.): rei novae, Aug. Ep. 110, 1.

in-sĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit., *to put, place,* or *thrust into the bosom* (post-class.): sicine vacuus et otiosus insinuatis manibus ambulabis, *with folded arms*, App. M. 9, p. 219, 23: manum in sinum, Tert. Res. Carn. 28.—**B.** *To bring in by windings* or *turnings, to insinuate into; to cause* a person or thing *to get to* a place *by windings* or *turnings;* and, in gen., *to cause to arrive at* or *get to* a place. **1.** In gen.: ratem terris, *to land*, Avien. Arat. 312: suum aestum per saepta domorum, Lucr. 6, 860: Romani quacumque data intervalla essent, insinuabant ordines suos, *pushed forward their files into the open spaces of the enemy*, Liv. 44, 41.—Poet.: et (tibi) omni tempore tam faciles insinuentur opes, *come to you*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 28.—**2.** Esp., with *se, to wind one's way into, to steal into; to insinuate* or *ingratiate one's self:* se inter equitum turmas, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: quâ te insinuaveris, retro via repetenda, Liv. 9, 2, 8: cum (Romanus) insinuasset se inter corpus armaque, id. 7, 10, 10: qua se inter valles flumen insinuat, *winds along*, id. 32. 31, 1: Tigris Persico mari se insinuat, Curt. 5, 3.—**C.** Trop., *to make favorably known to, to introduce, recommend.* **1.** In gen.: Augusto insinuatus est, Suet. Gramm. 21; id. Calig. 10; id. Oth. 2: hoc est quod penitus illos animo Caesaris insinuavit, Plin. Pan. 62; cf.: vitam moresque feris mentibus, Aur. Vict. de Orig. Gent. 3, 3.—**2.** Esp., reflex. with *se*, etc. (α) With *ad* or *in* and *acc.:* his nos rebus insinuabimus ad causam, *will make our way to, get to*, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: se in antiquam philosophiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: se ad aliquam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 27: se in familiaritatem alicujus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: se in amicitiam cum aliquo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 94; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 157: se in forum, id. Phil. 5, 3, 8: se in familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21, 11: se in eorum sermonem, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 12.—(β) *Absol.:* callidus ille ne se insinuet, studiose cavendum est, Cic. Lael. 26, 99: eadem qua te insinuaveris via retro repetenda est, Liv. 9, 2, 8: celeriter dato loco cum se insinuasset, Auct. B. Alex. 52, 2: praefecto regis se, Just. 5, 2, 5: plebi se, Liv. 3, 15, 2.—**3.** *To introduce to, initiate into:* adest tibi dies, quo per istas meas manus piissimis sacrorum arcanis insinueris, App. M. 11, p. 268.—**4.** *To make known, publish* (post-class.): voluntatem suam heredibus, Dig. 32, 1, 11, § 2; Rutil. Nam. 1, 590.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to wind* or *steal into, to make one's way* or *get into, to penetrate, enter, reach, arrive at;* constr. with *in* and *acc.* or *dat.:* inde in amicitiam insinuavit cum matre et mecum simul. Blanditiis, etc., Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 93: penitus insinuare in causam, *to penetrate thoroughly into, to acquire a complete knowledge of*, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 149; cf.: ad causam, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: in ipsius consuetudinem insinuabo, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 6: novus per pectora cunctis Insinuat pavor, Verg. A. 2, 229: Italiaeque urbes dextram insinuantis in undam, *winding, reaching to*, Manil. 4, 602: et blandiri suppliciter et subtiliter insinuare eis, a quibus, etc., i. e. *to steal into favor with*, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90.

in-sĭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sapidus], *tasteless, insipid* (late Lat.): sapor, Firm. Math. 2, 12; Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 4.

in-sĭpĭens (**insăp-,** Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. 53; p. 304, 16 Bait.), entis, *adj.* [2. in-sapiens], *unwise, senseless, foolish* (class.): sed ego insipiens nova nunc facio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 4: insipiens fortunatus, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: sermo insipientium (opp. sapiens), id. Fin. 2, 15, 50. — *Comp.:* quis homost me insipientior, qui, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 84: ego insipientior quam illi ipsi, id. Div. 2, 23, 51.—*Sup.:* insipientissimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59.—*Adv.:* **insĭpĭenter,** *unwisely, foolishly:* a me factum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 78: factum, id. Truc. 4, 3, 53: sperat, Cic. de Sen. 19, 68.

insĭpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [insipiens], *want of wisdom, senselessness, folly* (class.): ita fit, ut sapientia sanitas sit animi, insipientia autem quasi insanitas quaedam, quae est insania eademque dementia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; 3, 28, 68; Plaut. Am. prol. 36; id. Mil. 3, 3, 5; id. Poen. 5, 2, 130.

insĭpo, ŭi (*pres. pass.* insipitur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.), 3, *v. a.*, *to throw in* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 85: ligna, Pompon. ap. Non. 10, n. 3 (Com. Fragm. v. 50, 86 Rib.).

in-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. n.*, *to set foot upon, to stand, tread,* or *press upon;* constr. mostly with *dat.*, also with *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, or the simple *acc.* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) With *dat.:* nec desunt villae quae secutae fluminis amoenitatem margini insistunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 6: ut proximi jacentibus insisterent, *stepped upon them*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: alternis pedibus, Quint. 11, 3, 128: volucres metuunt insistere ramis, Luc. 3, 407: vestigiis, Liv. 25, 33 *fin.:* huic (saxo) institerat frustra, Ov. F. 5, 150: plantis, Juv. 6, 96: clamoso circo, *occupy a place in*, id. 9, 144.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* insistebat in manu Cereris dextra simulacrum Victoriae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 110: cingulus australis, in quo qui insistunt, id. Rep. 6, 20: in jugo, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: ipse non insistere in terra poterat, Curt. 7, 7, 6.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* in sinistrum pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 125; cf.: corvus repente super galeam insistit, *lights*, Gell. 9, 11, 7.—(δ) With the simple *acc.:* plantam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: limen, *to step upon, to tread the threshold*, Verg. A. 6, 563: vestigia nuda sinistri pedis, id. ib. 7, 690: primis infans vestigia plantis, id. ib. 11, 574: cineres, Hor. Epod. 16, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To enter on* or *pursue* a way, path, or journey: cum semel institerunt vestigia certa viaĭ, Lucr. 1, 407: huc an illuc iter, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 11: omnes itinera insistant sua, id. Capt. 4, 2, 14: quam insistam viam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 3; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 14; Liv. 37, 7, 8.—**2.** In hostile sense, *to follow, pursue, press on;* with *dat.:* effusis hostibus, Liv. 26, 44, 4: fugientibus, id. 27, 13, 4: contenti non institere cedentibus, Curt. 8, 11, 18; Nep. Eum. 4.—*Pass. impers.:* ut fracto jam Maroboduo, usque in exitium insisteretur, Tac. A. 2, 62.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to follow, pursue.* (α) With *acc.:* viam domandi, Verg. G. 3, 164: rationem pugnae, *plan*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 3.—(β) With *dat.:* vestigiis laudum suarum, Liv. 5, 30, 2: honoribus, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To follow up, pursue* an object or enterprise; *to press vigorously, apply one's self to:* in dolos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 4: totus et mente et animo in bellum, Caes. B. G. 6, 5.—With *acc.:* hoc negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: munus, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176.—With *dat.:* rebus magnis, Tib. 4, 1, 135: perdomandae Campaniae, Tac. H. 3, 77.—**2.** *To set about, devote one's self to, to begin* with zeal; with *inf.:* tribuni orare dictatorem insistunt, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 35, 2: Appium institit sequi, id. 25, 19, 8; 24, 26, 11; 24, 46, 1; cf.: postero die ad spolia legenda foedamque spectandam stragem insistunt, id. 22, 51, 5: flagitare senatus institit Coruntum, ut, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1. — *Absol.:* sic institit ore, i. e. *began to speak*, Verg. A. 12, 47; cf.: sic insistit secumque corde volutat, i. e. *to reflect, think*, id. ib. 4, 533.—**3.** *To persevere, continue, persist in;* with *inf.:* credere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 53: tueri, Nep. Att. 11.—With *dat.:* sin crudelitati insisteret, Tac. A. 16, 25: spei, id. H. 2, 46: caedibus, id. A. 2, 21: studiis, *to pursue diligently*, Quint. 1, 12, 10: obsidioni, Curt. 7, 6, 23: curae rerum, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 2: funeri, *to set forward*, id. 7, 52, 53, § 177. — *Absol.:* importune, *to persist*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80; Tac. A. 4, 60.—**4.** *To press upon, urge;* with *dat.:* atriensibus ut supellectilem exponant, Col. 12, 3, 9: id bellum ipsis institit moenibus, *was at*, Liv. 2, 51, 2.—*Absol.:* dilataque tempora taedae Institerant, *were at hand*, Ov. M. 9, 769: institit quantum potuit ut illum ex eorum manibus liberaret, *urged, insisted*, Aug. in Psa. 63, 4. —**III.** *To press upon, repress;* and hence, *to halt, pause, stop, stand still:* stellarum motus insistunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8; Tac. A. 4, 60: quae cum dixisset paulumque institisset, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75; id. Or. 56, 187: saepe accidit, ut aut citius insistendum sit, aut longius procedendum, id. ib. 66, 221; so, *to pause in thought, hesitate, doubt:* ille in reliquis rebus non poterit eodem modo insistere? Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107; 2, 29, 94.—**B.** *To dwell upon, delay at, treat* or *consider at length:* ut si singulis insistere velim, progredi iste non possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74, § 172: insistendum ei (arbori) paulum, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100: profuit adsidue vitiis insistere amicae, Ov. R. Am. 315.

insĭtīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insitio], *that is inserted, ingrafted* (ante-class. and post-Aug.); hence, trop.: somnus, *that is inserted between the occupations of the day, a noon-day nap, siesta*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: muli, *produced from two species of animals*, qs. *ingrafted*, id. ib. 2, 8, 1; App. M. 6, p. 186: (with inductus) sermo, i. e. *foreign*, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 5.

insĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. insero]. **I.** *An ingrafting, grafting:* nec consitiones modo delectant, sed etiam insitiones, Cic. de Sen. 15, 54; Col. 3, 9, 6.—**II.** *That which is ingrafted:* insitionem nutrire, Pall. 5, 2; Col. Arb. 8, 3.—**III.** *The time of grafting*, Ov. R. Am. 195.

‡ **insĭtĭum,** ĭi, *n.* [id.], *a putting in, insertion:* insitium, ἔνθεσις, Gloss. Philox.

insĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ingrafted, grafted* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19.—**II.** Trop., *substituted, spurious:* liberi, Phaedr. 3, 3, 10: heres, *adopted*, Sen. Contr. 2, 8: alimentum lactis, *of another person than the mother*, Gell. 12, 1, 17.—*Plur. n.* as *subst.:* insitiva virtutum, Ambros. Ep. 2, 8.

1. insĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an ingrafter, grafter*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 17; Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 329.

2. Insĭtor, ōris, *m.*, *the god that presides over grafting*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.

insĭtum, i, *n.*, v. 1. insero *fin.*

1. insĭtus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. 1. insero *fin.*

2. insĭtus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [1. insero], *an ingrafting*, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

Insochi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Armenia*, Tac. A. 13, 37 (dub.; al. Moschi).

in-sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be joined together, unsociable, incompatible* (mostly post-Aug.): gens, Liv. 37, 1: diversae, insociabilesque naturae arborum, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137: anum insociabilem nurui efficiebat, Tac. A. 4, 12 *fin.:* regnum (with discordiae), id. ib. 13, 17; 15, 68.

in-sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.*, for insociabilis, *unsociable* (late Lat.): inconcinna, insocialis, Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6.

* **in-sōlābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [2. in-solor], *inconsolably:* dolere, Hor. Ep. 1. 14, 8.

* **insōlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [insolo], *a setting* or *placing in the sun:* cerae, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84.

insōlātus, *Part.* and *P. a.* of insolo.

in-sŏlens, ntis, *adj.* [2. in-soleo]. **I.** In gen., i. q. insuetus, *contrary to custom, unaccustomed to* a thing; *unusual, not in use* (class.); constr. *absol.*, or with *gen.*: quid tu Athenas insolens? Ter. And. 5, 4, 4: mutatos deos flebit et aspera aequora emirabitur insolens (= antea insuetus tam celeris immutationis), Hor. C. 1, 5, 8: verbum, i. q. insuetum, insolitum, Cic. Or. 8, 25; Quint. 4, 1, 58; Gell. 11, 7, 1; cf. in *sup.*: insolentissimum nomen, Quint. prooem. § 14.—With *gen.*: infamiae, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3; id. de Or. 1, 48, 207: belli, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: bellorum, Tac. H. 1, 87: audiendi, id. A. 15, 67: vera accipiendi, Sall. H. 4, 48 Dietsch: ruris colendi, Gell. 19, 12, 7: malarum artium, Sall. C. 3, 4 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Excessive, immoderate; haughty, arrogant, insolent:* insolenti alacritate gestire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: ostentatio, id. Par. 6, 1, 42: victoria, id. Marc. 3, 9: laetitia, Hor. C. 2, 3, 3: exercitus, id. ib. 1, 6, 21: nec erat ei verendum, ne vera de se praedicans, nimis videretur aut insolens, aut loquax, Cic. de Sen. 10, 31: ne in re nota multus et insolens sim, id. de Or. 2, 87, 358: non tam insolens sum, quam ineruditus, id. Dom. 34, 92: nihil umquam neque insolens, neque gloriosum ex ore ejus exiit, Nep. Tim. 4: Fortuna ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. C. 3, 29, 50.—*Comp.*: secundis rebus insolentiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.—*Sup.*: insolentissimi homines, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3.—**B.** *Extravagant, prodigal:* in aliena re, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: in pecunia, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342.—**C.** *Unfrequented, lonely:* locus, Pall. 12, 4, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **insŏlenter. 1.** *Unusually, contrary to custom* (class.): evenire insolenter et raro, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: verbum fingere, Gell. 1, 21, 5.—*Comp.*: insolentius hac figura uti, Gell. 10, 13, 4.—**2.** *Immoderately; haughtily, insolently:* Gorgias his festivitatibus insolentius abutitur, Cic. Or. 52, 176: auctorem extinctum laete atque insolenter ferre, *with insolent exultation*, id. Phil. 9, 3, 7: victoriâ suâ insolenter gloriari, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: se efferre, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: a sorore irrisa, Flor. 1, 26: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9: hostis insequens, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.—*Comp.*: se insolentius jactare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20; Caes. B. C. 3, 46.—*Sup.*: insolentissime obequitare, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21.

in-sŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [insolens]. **I.** *A being unaccustomed* to a thing, *unusualness, novelty;* with *gen.* (class.). **A.** In gen.: fori, judiciorumque, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 88: itineris, Sall. J. 94, 2: loci, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: voluptatum, id. Cael. 31, 75: disputationis, id. de Or. 1, 22.—**B.** Rhet., *unusualness, novelty, strangeness, affectedness* in the choice of words: orationis, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: verborum, id. de Or. 3, 13: peregrina, id. ib. 12.—In *plur.*: insolentias verborum a veteribus dictorum respuere, Gell. 13, 21, 22.—**II.** *Want of moderation, pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence:* illa tua singularis insolentia, superbia, contumacia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 89; id. ib. 2, 3, 44, § 106; *lavish indulgence;* opp. continentiam, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13; id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: hominis, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: modeste insolentiam suam continere, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: ex secundis rebus, Sall. J. 40, 5: insolentiam alicui obicere, Nep. Epam. 5: gloriae, id. Ag. 5.—*Plur.*: spiritus a noxiorum insolentiis premitur, Phaedr. 3, epil. 31.

* **in-sŏleo,** 2, *v. n.*, *to be wont*, i. q. soleo, Caecil. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 4 dub. (perh. solet).

insŏlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [insolens], *to become unusual* or *strange.* **I.** Lit., of the voice, *to begin to change, to become manly:* coepit Caelo vox insolescere, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12; of the womb: uterus insolescens, i. e. *swelling up*, Hier. in Helv. 18.—**II.** Trop., *to grow haughty* or *insolent, to become elated* (mostly post-Aug.): ad superbiam, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15: per licentiam animus humanus insolescit, Sall. C. 6, 7: rebus secundis, Tac. H. 2, 7; Just. 31, 8, 7.

* **in-sŏlĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not solid, soft, tender:* herba, Ov. M. 15, 203.

insŏlĭtē, *adv.*, v. insolitus, a, um, *fin.*

in-sŏlĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *unaccustomed, unusual* (class.). **I.** *Act.*, *unaccustomed to* a thing; constr. *absol.*, with *ad* or with *gen.* (α) *Absol.*: cur pudentissimas feminas in tantum virorum conventum insolitas, invitasque prodire cogis? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37: phocae, *not accustomed to rivers*, Verg. G. 3, 543.—(β) With *ad:* insolitus ad laborem, Caes. B. C. 3, 85.—(γ) With *gen.*: civitas insolita rerum bellicarum, Sall. J. 39, 1: genus serviti insolitum, id. H. 2, 81 Dietsch.—**II.** *Pass.*, *unusual, uncommon:* insolita mihi loquacitas, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: adulescentibus gloria, id. Brut. 81, 282: verbum, id. Balb. 16, 36: tumultus, Sall. J. 38, 5: novum et moribus veterum insolitum, Tac. A. 12, 37: laus, Quint. 8, 3, 4: labor, id. 11, 3, 26; Sall. C. 7, 5; Ov. M. 10, 554 al.—With *ut:* in principe rarum ac prope insolitum est, ut se putet obligatum, Plin. Pan. 60, 6.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: id insolitum esse fieri, Dig. 48, 19, 27.—*Adv.*: **insŏlĭtē,** *contrary to custom, unusually* (late Lat.): accidere, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 23 *fin.*

‡ **in-sollĭcĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unconcerned, careless:* insollicitus dies, ἀμνήμονος ἡμέρα (dub.; perh. ἀμέριμνος), Gloss. Philox.

in-sōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-sol], *to place in the sun*, i. e. *expose to the sun*, in order to warm, dry, etc. (a favorite word with Columella): uvas, Col. 12, 39, 2: insolati dies, *sunny, sunshiny days*, id. 11, 3, 51: humus insolatur, *becomes warmed*, id. 4, 17, 8.

in-sŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be loosed, indissoluble* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vinculum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, § 24: colligatio, id. ib. § 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *That cannot be paid:* beneficium, creditum insolubile est, Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 1.—**B.** *That cannot be refuted, incontestable:* signum, Quint. 5, 9, 3.—**C.** *That cannot be destroyed:* aeternitas, App. Asclep. p. 100, 37.—*Adv.*: **insŏlūbĭlĭter,** *indissolubly:* vinciri, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 10.

* **in-sŏlūbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [insolubilis], *insolubility:* quaestionum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

in-sŏlūtus, a, um, *adj.*, *not solved:* quaestio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23, 1.

insomnĭa, ae, *f.* (*plur.* insomnia, *n.*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 82; Prop. 2, 25, 47; Val. Fl. 1, 329; 7, 6; 2, 140) [insomnis], *sleeplessness, want of sleep* (class.): consequitur comes insomnia, Caecil. ap. Non. 209, 15: aut mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13 Fleck. (Umpfenbach, adigent, v. insomnium): incitabatur insomnia, Suet. Cal. 50.—In *plur.*: neque insomniis, neque labore fatigari, Sall. C. 27, 2: insomniis carere, Cic. de Sen. 13, 44.

insomnĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], for insomnia, *sleeplessness* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 1; Plin. Val. 1, 35.

* **insomnĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [insomnia], *sleepless, troubled with want of sleep*, Cato, R. R. 157, 8.

in-somnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-somnus], *sleepless* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Of living beings, Hor. C. 3, 7, 8: juventus, Pers. 3, 54: insomnes magis, quam pervigiles, Tac. A. 1, 65: draco, Ov. M. 9, 190.—**II.** Of things: oculi, Stat. Th. 3, 328: dens, i. e. *of the dragon, from which armed men sprung*, Luc. 4, 552: nox, Verg. A. 9, 167: cura, Luc. 2, 239.

1. insomnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [in-somnus], *a dream* (mostly in *plur.*). (α) In *sing.*: illud haud ambigitur, qualicumque insomnio ipsi fratrique perniciem allatam, Tac. A. 11, 4: per insomnium dicere, *in a dream*, Arn. 7, 244: ipsa insomnii verba, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.—(β) In *plur.*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13 Umpfenbach; Tib. 3, 4, 1; Verg. A. 4, 9; 6, 896; Sil. 10, 358; 11, 102; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118.

2. insomnĭum, ĭi, v. insomnia *init.*

in-sŏno, ŭi, 1, *v. n.*, *to make a noise in* or *on, to sound, sound loudly, resound* (mostly poet.): Boreae cum spiritus alto Insonat Aegaeo, *roars on the Ægean Sea*, Verg. A. 12, 366: insonuere cavernae, id. ib. 2, 53: caeli delapsa per auras Insonuit, *resounded flying through the air*, id. ib. 11, 596; cf. pennis, Ov. M. 13, 608: calamis, *to play upon*, id. ib. 11, 161: insonuitque flagello, *cracked his whip*, Verg. A. 5, 579; cf. poet. with *acc.*: verbera insonuit, id. ib. 7, 451: quasi faucibus aliquid obstiterit, insonare, *to clear one's throat, to hawk*, Quint. 11, 3, 121.

in-sons, ntis, *adj.* **I.** *Guiltless, innocent;* constr. with *gen.* or *absol.* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): insontem probri accusare, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 9: aliquem falso atque insontem arguere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 10: publici consilii, Liv. 34, 32, 8: culpae, id. 22, 49.—With *abl.* (rare): si regni crimine insons fuerit, Liv. 4, 15, 1.—*Absol.*: purus et insons ... si vivo, Hor. S. 1, 6, 69; Sen. Hipp. 486: amicus, Verg. A. 2, 93; 5, 350.—Esp., as *subst.*: **insontes,** um, *m.*, *the innocent* (opp. sontes): circumvenire, jugulare, Sall. C. 16, 3.—**II.** *Harmless* (only poet.): Cerberus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 29: oliva, Stat. Th. 12, 682: casa, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 66.

in-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, *without sound, noiseless, silent* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: passus, Amm. 27, 12; cf. gressus, id. 29, 5: vestigium, App. M. 3, p. 138, 22.—**II.** Transf.: litterae, i. e. mutae, App. de Mundo, p. 66, 29.

in-sōpībĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-sopio], *that cannot be lulled to sleep* (post-class.): flamma, i. e. *inextinguishable*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7: ignis, id. 9, § 910.

in-sōpītus, a, um, *adj.*, *not lulled to sleep, sleepless, wakeful* (poet.): draco, Ov. M. 7, 36; Luc. 9, 357: ignis, *inextinguishable*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 401.

in-sordesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become dirty* or *foul* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—**II.** Esp., *to become gloomy, to darken*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; Rutil. Itin. 1, 617.

* **in-sortītus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not allotted:* spicula insortita (al. specula in sortitu), Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27.

inspargo, insparsus, v. inspergo.

* **in-spătĭor,** āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to walk about in* a place: inspatiantem (al. exspatiantem), Prud. Apoth. 130.

in-spĕcĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unshapen:* substantia informis et inspeciata (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 10 *fin.*

* **in-spĕcĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.*, *unshapely, ugly:* puer, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 74, 8 Burm.

inspectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [inspecto], *worth looking at, glorious:* victoria, Gell. 4, 18, 2.

inspectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspecto], *a looking into, considering* (post-Aug.).—Lit.: Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 17; 4, 35 (in Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 3, read inseptiones).

inspectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], for inspector, *an overseer* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 6, 9.

inspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspicio], *a looking into, inspection* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ager prima inspectione neque vitia, neque virtutes abditas ostendit, Col. 1, 4, 1: speculi non tam possessio culpatur quam inspectio, App. Mag. 13, p. 282, 4.—**B.** In partic., *a looking through, examination:* tabularum, Quint. 5, 5, 2; Dig. 29, 3, 2, § 5: rationum, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57, 1.—**II.** Trop., *consideration, investigation, contemplation;* hence *theory*, in opposition to practice, Quint. 2, 18, 3; 2, 17, 42; Dig. 41, 1, 63, § 3; 45, 1, 91, § 4.

inspectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [inspectio], *considering, reflecting, contemplative* (post-class.): pars rationis philosophiae (opp. actualis), Isid. Orig. 2, 24.

inspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [inspicio], *to look at, observe, view* (class. only in *part. pres.*): aliquid, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 69: nescio quis inspectavit per impluvium, id. Mil. 2, 2, 18: me inspectante, *before my eyes*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; cf.: inspectante exercitu, id. ib. 6, 18, 2: inspectantibus nobis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; and: astante et inspectante ipso, *in his presence and before his eyes*, id. B. C. 2, 20.

inspector, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A viewer, observer* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 3.—**II.** *An inspector, examiner* (late Lat.), Dig. 13, 6, 10; Cod. Th. 11, 1, 31; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2 al.

inspectrix, īcis, *f.* [inspector], *she that inspects* or *examines* (late Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 5.

1. inspectus, a, um, *Part.*, from inspicio.

2. inspectus, ūs, *m.* [inspicio]. **I.** *A looking at, inspection, an examination* (post-Aug.): jecoris, Amm. 22, 1, 25.—**II.** *Contemplation:* animus liber ad inspectum, oculis inspectu minacibus, App. M. 10, p. 254, 26: universi, Sen. Ep. 92, 6.

in-spērābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be hoped for* (post-class.): pax, Gell. 4, 18, 3: nuntius, Amm. 15, 5, 17.

in-spērans, ntis, *adj.* (usually in the oblique cases), *not hoping*, *not expecting*, *contrary to one's hopes* or *expectations* (class.): insperanti mihi, sed valde optanti cecidit, ut, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 96: quibus tu salutem insperantibus reddidisti, id. Marc. 7, 21: insperante hoc atque invito Pamphilo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 24; Cat. 107, 5.—In *nom.*: aetas, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1133, 15.

inspērātē and **inspērātō**, *advv.*, v. insperatus, a, um, *fin.*

in-spērātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unhoped for*, *unexpected* (class.).—Of inanim. and abstr. things: insperata accidunt magis saepe, quam quae speres, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 40: insperatum et repentinum praesidium, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: repentinaeque pecuniae, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20.—Of persons, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 72; cf. in *sup.*: insperatissime mihi, id. Poen. 5, 3, 8.—Of unpleasant things: *unlooked for*, *unforeseen*: insperatum et necopinatum malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28: nihil tam necopinatum, nec tam insperatum accidere potuit, Liv. 3, 26, 5.—*Neutr. adv.*: ex insperato, *unexpectedly*, Liv. 1, 25, 9; 2, 35, 1; 30, 10 *fin.*; Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 17 al.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1. inspērātē**, *unexpectedly*, Cassiod. Var. 7, 6.—*Comp.*: insperatius, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 2; Vulg. Sap. 11, 8.—**2. inspērātō**, *unexpectedly* (ante- and post-class.): illam augeam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 32 Fleck.: abiit, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 10: aulam invenit, Plaut. Aul. Argum. 1, 14: insperato et contra opinionem, App. M. 9, p. 235, 16.

inspergo, spersi, spersum (also **in-spargo**, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; and insparsus, id. 26, 14, 87, § 140), 3, *v. a.* [in-spargo], *to sprinkle* or *scatter into* or *upon*; *to sprinkle* (class.). **I.** Lit.: molam ac vinum, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37.—With *dat.*: farinam potioni, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 73; Col. 11, 2, 18: papaver panis rustici crustae inspergitur, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168.—With *abl. means*: oleam sale, Cato, R. R. 65: aqua, Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 32.—**II.** Transf., with *abl.*: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67.

inspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inspergo], *a sprinkling* or *scattering upon*, *inspersion* (late Lat.): cineris, Pall. 4, 9, 13.

1. inspersus, a, um, *Part.*, from inspergo.

2. inspersus, ūs, *m.* [inspergo], *a sprinkling upon*, *inspersion* (post-class.; only in *abl. sing.*), App. M. 7, p. 197, 35; id. ib. 9, p. 231, 5.

inspĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, *v. a.* [in-specio], *to look into*; *to look at*, *inspect*; *to consider*, *contemplate*, *examine* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: intro inspice, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 72: inspicere tanquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: cum Romam inspexerit Eos, Ov. F. 4, 389: inspice quid portem, id. Tr. 3, 1, 9: faciem, Juv. 1, 97: ranarum viscera, id. 3, 45: ea est procul inspicientibus natura loci, ut, Just. 4, 1: libros, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1: leges, Cic. Balb. 14, 32: aurum inspicere, ne subruptum siet, *to examine whether*, Plaut. Aul. prol. 39.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look at*, *inspect* a thing with reference to its value, etc.: te hoc orare jussit, Ut sibi liceret inspicere has aedes. *Si.* Non sunt venales, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 65: candelabrum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64; cf.: praedium suum, id. Fam. 9, 7, 2: venalem domum, Suet. Oth. 6: ludorum sumptus, Ov. Tr. 2, 509.—**2.** *To inspect*, *examine*: morbum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 15: arma, viros, equos, cum cura, Liv. 44, 1, 6: arma militis, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61.—**3.** *To examine*, *spy out*: domos, Verg. A. 2, 47.—**II.** Trop., *to consider*, *examine*, *become acquainted with*, *comprehend*, *perceive*: res sociorum, *to inspect their affairs*, *examine into their conduct*, Liv. 21, 6, 3: aliquem a puero, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44: quem diliges ut ego, si ut ego propius inspexeris, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 3: est aliquis, qui se inspici, aestimari fastidiat, Liv. 6, 41, 2: sententiam mulieris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 51: querelam, Petr. 15: rationes, Plin. Ep. 10, 57, 1: aes alienum, Liv. 6, 27, 8: fidem, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 26: an possit fieri, Mart. 1, 55, 6: quid expediat, quid deceat, Quint. 11, 1, 8 al.

inspĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [inspicio], *a looking into*, *inspection* (late Lat.): extorum, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 12.

* **in-spīco**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cleave*, *split* (i. q. incidere): faces (i. e. ligna in usum facium ita incidere, ut multis incisuris dividantur), Verg. G. 1, 292 (cf.: novas incidere faces, id. E. 8, 29).

* **inspīrāmentum**, i, *n.* [inspiro], for inspiratio, *an inspiration*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 150.

inspīrātē, *adv.*, v. inspiro *fin.*

inspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *inspiration* (late Lat.): litteraria, Sol. 7, 23: divina, Tert. de Patient. 1.

* **inspīrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an inspirer*: furoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 144; and **inspīrātrix**, *f.* [id.], Jul. ap. Aug. contr. Sec. Resp. Jul. 198.

* **in-spīrĭtālis**, e, *adj.*, *unspiritual*, Paul. Nol. ep. 22.

in-spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to blow into* or *upon* a thing; *to breathe into*, *inspire* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *to blow into*; with the simple *acc.*: foramen, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.—*To blow upon*; with *abl.*: fistulâ sensim graviusculum sonum inspirare, *to blow upon the flute*, *produce by blowing on the flute*, Gell. 1, 11, 13: Atticos ἰχθύν, ἱρόν inspirantis primae litterae dixisse, *to pronounce with a breathing*, *to aspirate* a letter, id. 2, 3, 2.—With *dat.*: alicui animam, *to breathe into*, Vulg. Sap. 15, 11; cf.: in faciem ejus spiraculum vitae, ib. Gen. 2, 7.—*Impers.*: si gravitati aurium per fistulas inspiretur, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 127.—**II.** Trop., *to breathe into*, *inspire*, *excite*, *inflame*: occultum ignem, Verg. A. 1, 688: magnam mentem animumque, id. ib. 6, 12: amorem, Stat. S. 1, 2, 194: fortitudinem, Curt. 4, 13, 12: iram, misericordiam, Quint. 12, 10, 62: quibus viribus inspiret (orator), *animate*, *inflame*, Quint. 2, 5, 8; 5, 14, 32.—**B.** Of religious feeling or influence, *to inspire*: unde adhuc, qui inspirari solent, fatuari dicuntur, Just. 43, 1, 8: vates, id. 18, 5, 7: Spiritu Sancto, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 21 et saep.—Hence, *adv.*: **inspīrātē**, *inspiredly*, *benignantly*, *abundantly*; only *comp.*: inspiratius, Val. Max. 3, 8, 2 (dub. al. insperatius).

* **in-spissātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *thickened*: caro, Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

in-splendesco, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to shine into*, *illuminate*: insplendesco, ἐνλάμπω, Gloss. Philox.

in-spŏlĭātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not plundered* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): occisus est non praedae gratiâ, quia inspoliatus est, Quint. 7, 1, 33; Sen. Contr. 5, 30: arma, Verg. A. 11, 594.

in-spūmo, 1, *v. n.*, *to foam*, *rage* (late Lat.): O impiae voces! infrendite, inspumate, etc., Tert. Apol. 12.

in-spŭo, spŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to spit into* or *upon* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Neutr.*: alicui in frontem mediam, Sen. Ira, 3, 38: in faciem alicujus, id. Cons. ad Helv. 13.—**II.** *Act.*: aliquid oculis jumentorum, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 105; cf. id. 22, 21, 25, § 52.

in-spurco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to defile*: utrum illum pecunia purum effecit, an ipse pecuniam inspurcavit, Sen. Ep. 87, 16.

in-spūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a. freq.* [inspuo], *to spit upon*: ain' eum mihi esse morbum, ut qui med opus sit insputarier? . . . quibus insputari saluti fuit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 21; 43.

in-stăbĭlĭo, īre, 4, *v. a.*, *to fortify*, Hyg. de Munit. Castr. § 54.

in-stăbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that does not stand fast*, *unsteady*, *unstable*, *tottering*, *not firm* (mostly poet.; syn. varius, mutabilis, vagus; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: sic erat instabilis tellus, Ov. M. 1, 16: locus ad gradum instabilis, Tac. A. 1, 64: (with lubricus) gradus, Curt. 8, 11, 13: ingressus, Liv. 24, 34, 15: vestigium, Plin. Pan. 22, 4: volutatio, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 63: cymbae, Verg. G. 4, 195: naves, Curt. 4, 2, 9.—Transf., *unsteady*, i. e. *that does not keep its ground*: (with fluctuans) acies, Liv. 9, 35, 6: hostis, id. 27, 18, 14.—**II.** Trop., *unstable*, *inconstant*, *changeable*, *fickle*: insanam aiunt (Fortunam), quia atrox, incerta instabilisque sit, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: res maritimae celerem atque instabilem motum habent, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nihil tam instabile ac fluxum est, quam fama, Tac. A. 13, 19: fortuna, id. H. 4, 47: conjugium, Juv. 9, 79: animus, Verg. G. 4, 105 (but read insatiabiles, Curt. 7, 8, 19).—*Adv.*: **instābĭlĭter**, *unsteadily*, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

instăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [instabilis], *unsteadiness*, *instability* (post-Aug.; syn. inconstantia): mentis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.

instăbĭlĭter, *adv.* v. instabilis *fin.*

in-stagno, 1, *v. n.*, *to overflow*, Not. Tir. p. 183.

instans, *P. a.*, v. insto *fin.*

instanter, *adv.*, v. insto *fin.*

instantĭa, ae, *f.* [insto]. **I.** Lit., *a being near* or *close upon*, hence *presence*: futura quorum consequenti tempore vera erit instantia, ea vera dicimus, Cic. Fat. 12, 27 B. and K.: infestus dicitur ab instantia atque imminentia fraudis, *the immediate and threatening character of the injury*, Nigid. ap. Gell. 9, 12, 6.—**II.** Trop., *steadiness*, *constancy*, *perseverance*; *force*, *vehemence* in speaking; *earnestness* in supplication, *importunity*, *urgency* (post-Aug.): quid est enim, quod haec instantia non possit efficere? Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 18: oratio maxime vi, amaritudine, instantiâ placet, id. ib. 5, 8, 10; opp. tarditas, Sol. 2, 46: repetendi debiti instantia, Dig. 32, 1, 32: sed instantia Byrrhaenae perfecit, ut vellet, App. M. 2, p. 123, 38: pertinaci negare instantia, Amm. 28, 1, 19.

instar, *n. indecl.* [perh. in and root sta-; cf. Gr. ἵστημι, στήλη, etc.]. **I.** *A sketch*, *image*, *resemblance*, *likeness*, *kind*, *manner*: parvum instar eorum, quae, etc., Liv. 28, 17, 2.—**B.** Ad instar, or simply instar. **1.** *According to the likeness of*, *after the fashion of*, *like*. (α) Ad instar, with *gen.* (post-class.): vallis continuis montibus ad instar castrorum clauditur, Just. 36, 3: ad instar proprietatis, non ad instar possessionis, Dig. 6, 2, 7.—(β) Instar, with *gen.* (class.): Erana, quae fuit non vici instar, sed urbis, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: instar muri, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: instar montis equus, Verg. A. 2, 15: nomina ea partium urbis et instar urbium sunt, Liv. 25, 25, 5 Weissenb.—**2.** Instar, with *gen.*, *about*: cohortes quaedam, quod instar legionis videretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 66; cf.: videretis vix duarum male plenarum legiuncularum instar in castris regis, Liv. 35, 49, 10: milites dati duarum instar legionum, id. 26, 28, 11: habet Tiro instar septuaginta (mearum epistularum), Cic. Att. 16, 5, 5: librorum octo, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10.—**II.** *A form*, *figure*, *appearance*: quantum instar in ipso! Verg. A. 6, 865: terra ad universi caeli complexum quasi puncti instar obtinet, *has almost the appearance of*, *looks almost like a point*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.—**III.** *Worth*, *value*: omnia vix minimi momenti instar habent, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11: unus ille dies mihi immortalitatis instar fuit, *was worth immortality to me*, id. Pis. 22, 52: unus is innumeri militis instar habet, *is as good as*, *equivalent to*, Ov. H. 16, 368: Plato mihi unus instar est omnium, *is to me worth them all*, Cic. Brut. 51, 191: clientes appellari, mortis instar putant, *is as bad as death to them*, id. Off. 2, 20, 69.

instaurātīcius (**-tītius**), a, um, *adj.* [instauro], *renewed*, *repeated* (post-class.): dies, *the day when the games are repeated*, Macr. S. 1, 11, 5.

instaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a renewing*, *renewal*, *repetition*: ludorum, Auct. Har. Resp. 11; Liv. 2, 36: templorum, *restoration*, Eum. Pan. ad Const. 20: pugnae, Gell. 15, 18, 2: causae, Paul. Sent. 5, 5, a. 10.

instaurātītius, v. instauraticius.

instaurātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [instauro], *renewed*, *repeated*: ludi, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55.

instaurātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renewer*, *restorer* (post-class.): moenium, Inscr. ap. Reines. 2, 31; Amm. 27, 3, 5.

in-stauro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [staurus, obs., = Gr. σταυρός, a paling, stake; cf. Sanscr. sthavaras, firm; root stare, ἵστημι], *to renew*, *repeat*, *celebrate anew*; *to repair*, *restore*; *to erect*, *make* (syn.: renovo, integro; class.): Latinas, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 4: caedem, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 3: (with renovare) scelus pristinum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: novum de integro bellum, Liv. 37, 19, 5: infestis pugnam sagittis, Juv. 15, 74: societatem,

Suet. Ner. 57: omne genus operis, auspicandi causa, Col. 11, 2, 98: cinere aut gypso instaurare vina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 126: sibi monumenta, id. 31, 2, 3, § 6: opus, id. 34, 7, 18, § 46: sibi tunicas, id. 11, 23, 27, § 77: instaurati animi, *refreshed*, Verg. A. 2, 451: sacrum diis loci, *to offer, perform*, Tac. H. 2, 70: dî, talia Graiis, Instaurate, i. e. *to repay, requite*, Verg. A. 6, 530: pervigiles popinas, *to frequent anew*, Juv. 8, 158.

in-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To cover, cover over:* instrata cubilia fronde, Lucr. 5, 987; so, instratos ostro, Verg. A. 7, 277; cf.: si palo adacto caverna paleâ insternatur, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 84: pontes altos, Verg. A. 12, 675.—**B.** Transf., *to lay upon as a cover, to spread over:* modicis instravit pulpita tignis (*dat.*), *laid the stage over an insignificant scaffolding*, Hor. A. P. 279.—**II.** *To cast* or *throw into:* sese Ignibus, Stat. Th. 12, 800.

instīgātio, ōnis, *f.* [instigo], *an urging, stimulating, instigating, an incitement, instigation:* auditorum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: novercalibus instigationibus corrupti, Dig. 5, 2, 4: praedonum, Lact. 5, 19, 2.

instīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a stimulator, instigator* (post-Aug.): sibi quisque dux et instigator, Tac. H. 1, 38: superfluus, Aus. Ep. 17 *fin.*: accusationis, Dig. 3, 2, 20.

instīgātrix, īcis, *f.* [instigator], *she that instigates* (post-Aug.): acerrima adversum Galbianos, Tac. H. 1, 51.

instīgātus, ūs, *m.* [instigo], *an instigation, setting on:* si instigatu alterius fera damnum dederit, Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 6.

instīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [from in and stigo (unused), cf. Gr. στίζω; Sanscr. tig, tij, to be sharp; cf. stimulus for stig-mulus, stilus for stig-lus], *to urge, stimulate, stir up, set on, incite, instigate* (class.): si hic non insanit satis sua sponte, instiga, Ter. And. 4, 2, 9: instigante te, *at your instigation*, Cic. Pis. 11: cuncti sequentem Instigant studiis, *stimulate him in the pursuit*, Verg. A. 5, 228; 11, 730: Romanos in Hannibalem, Liv. 33, 47: comites agmen instigant, Ov. M. 3, 243: in arma, *to rouse to arms*, Vell. 1, 12: canem in aliquem, *to set on one*, Petr. 95: iracundiam, Sen. Ep. 10.—With *inf.:* laedere, Lucr. 4, 1082.

instillātio, ōnis, *f.* [instillo], *a dropping in, instillation:* lactis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133; Pall. Nov. 10.

instillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to pour in by drops, to drop in, to instil* (class.). **I.** Lit.: haec quoque, nisi tamquam lumini, oleum instilles, extinguuntur senectute, Cic. de Sen. 11: (oleum) caulibus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: auribus sucum brassicae, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83.—**B.** *To drop into* or *upon:* guttae, quae saxa assidue instillant Caucasi, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to instil, to inspire with:* uberrimae tuae litterae mihi quiddam quasi animulae instillarunt (al. restillarunt), Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: praeceptum auriculis, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16.

instĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [instimulo], *a stimulator, instigator:* seditionis (al. stimulator), Cic. Dom. 5, 11.

in-stĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *urge on, to stimulate* (poet.): aliquem, Ov. F. 6, 508: verbis, id. M. 14, 495; Stat. Th. 1, 715: voce, Sil. 2, 543: falso instimulari, Dig. 5, 2, 3.

instinctor, ōris, *m.* [instinguo], *an instigator* (post-Aug.): sceleris, Tac. H. 1, 22: belli, id. ib. 4, 68; Amm. 21, 12; 30, 1.

1. instinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from instinguo.

2. instinctus, ūs, *m.* [instinguo], *instigation, impulse* (class.; mostly in *abl. sing.*): oracula, quae instinctu divino afflatuque funduntur, *inspiration*, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 34; id. ib. 1, 6 *fin.*; 1. 31, 66: sine caelesti aliquo mentis instinctu, id. Tusc. 1, 26: instinctu decurionum, Tac. H. 1, 70: instinctibus daemonum, Lact. 4, 30: ex instinctu deorum dicere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 5.

in-stinguo, stinxi, stinctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to instigate, incite, impel* (class. only in the *part. pass.*): Christus intus instinxerat, Tert. Anim. 26 (Gell. 17, 20, 7, read instrinxit).—*Part. pass.:* **instinctus**, a, um, *instigated, incited:* furore et audaciâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188: his vocibus, *fired, animated*, Liv. 9, 40, 7: furiis, id. 1, 47: injuriâ, Suet. Caes. 19: divino spiritu, Quint. 12, 10, 24: classico, id. 2, 11, 4: in bellum, Vell. 1, 12: litterarum jucunditatibus instinctae mentes, Vitr. 9 praef.

in-stīpo, āre, *v. a.*, *to stuff into* (ante- and post-class.): vinum in culleum, Cato, R. R. 113; Marc. Emp. 10.

in-stīpŭlor, 1, *v. dep.*, *to bargain, stipulate for* (Plautinian): dolo malo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 25 (but id. Ps. 4, 6, 7, est stipulatus, Ritschl).

instĭta, ae, *f.* [insisto]. **I.** *The border* or *flounce* (laid in several plaits) *of a Roman lady's tunic* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quarum subsutâ talos tegit instita veste, Hor. S. 1, 2, 29: longa, Ov. Am. 1, 32: nulla, i. e. *no lady*, id. ib. 2, 600.—**II.** *A bandage, girth*, Petr. 20; id. 97, 4; Scrib. Larg. 133; Stat. Th. 7, 654.

***instĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a standing still:* errantium stellarum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62.

***instĭtĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], = institio, *a standing still*, Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.

(**instito**, āre, a false read. for instare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25.)

instĭtor, ōris, *m.* [insisto], *a person who sells goods for another, a factor, broker, agent; a huckster, hawker, peddler* (cf.: circulator, negotiator): amata nautis multum et institoribus, Hor. Epod. 17, 20: mercis, Liv. 22, 25: hibernae tegetis, Juv. 7, 221.—**II.** Trop.: eloquentiae, *who hawks about his eloquence, makes an exhibition of it*, Quint. 11, 1, 50; id. 8, 3, 12.

instĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [institor], *of* or *relating to* institores (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* operae, Suet. Ner. 21: artes, Hier. ap. Helv. 21: actio, Dig. 14, 3; Gai. Inst. 4, 71; 74.—**II.** *Subst.:* **instĭtōrĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a female broker* or *huckster*, Dig. 14, 3, 5.

instĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum (institivi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 2), 3, *v. a.* [in-statuo]. **I.** *To put* or *place into, to plant, fix, set* (cf.: instruo, informo; class.): vestigia nuda sinistri Instituere pedis, Verg. A. 7, 690.—Trop.: argumenta in pectus multa institui, *I have put*, i. e. *formed in my heart*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 2: quemquamne hominem in animum instituere, aut parare, i. e. *to set his heart on* (al. in animo), Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 13.—**2.** *To set up, erect, plant, establish, arrange:* vestigia, Lucr. 4, 474: arborem, Suet. Galb. 1: pratum, Col. 2, 18, 3: jugera tercenta, ubi institui vineae possunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: portorium vini, *to lay on, impose*, id. Font. 5: instituit officinam Syracusis in regia maximam, *founded, erected*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: mercatum, id. Phil. 3, 12: codicem et conscribere, id. Rosc. Com. 2: bibliothecam, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 10.—**B.** In gen., *to make, fabricate, construct:* magnus muralium pilorum numerus instituitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: naves, *to build*, id. ib. 5, 11: pontem, *to construct*, id. ib. 4, 18: turres, id. ib. 5, 52: amphora coepit institui, Hor. A. P. 22: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7: longiorem sermonem, *to hold*, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: delectum, id. B. C. 1, 16: remiges ex provincia, *to obtain, procure*, id. B. G. 3, 9.—**2.** *To prepare, furnish, provide* (viands, food, a feast, etc.): dapes, Verg. A. 7, 109: convivium, Just. 12, 13, 6: convivia jucunda, Suet. Tit. 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To institute, found, establish, organize, set up* (of institutions, governments, etc.); cf.: ibi regnum magnum institutum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 30: quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: so, magistratum, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: de civitatibus instituendis littera, id. de Or. 1, 19, 86: civitatis formam, Tac. H. 4, 8: is id regnum cum fratribus suis instituit, Lact. 1, 13, 14: ab instituta gente, Amm. 17, 13, 27: collegium figulorum, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 159: aerarium militare, Suet. Aug. 49: stipendia, id. Claud. 5.—So of holidays, games, etc.: ferias diesque festos, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284: Saturnalia institutus festus dies, Liv. 2, 21, 2: sacros ludos, Ov. M. 1, 446.—**B.** *To institute, appoint* one, esp. as heir or to an office: qui me cum tutorem, tum etiam secundum heredem instituerit, Cic. Fam. 13, 61: Populum Romanum tutorem, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: magistratum, id. Att. 6, 1; Suet. Caes. 83; id. Vitel. 6; id. Claud. 1; Just. 7, 2, 5; Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9.—**C.** With *ut*, *to ordain that:* Arcesilas instituit, ut ii, qui, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 2: ut fierent (quaestores), Liv. 4, 4; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—With the simple *subj.:* instituit, quotannis subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41.—**D.** *To take upon one's self, to undertake:* ubi cenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 26: cum Zenone Arcesilas sibi omne certamen instituit, Cic. Ac. 1, 12.—**E.** *To undertake, begin, commence:* id negotium institutum est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 103: si diligentiam, quam instituisti, adhibueris, id. ib. 16, 20: perge tenere istam viam, quam instituisti, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14: ad hunc ipsum quaedam institui, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2: historia nec institui potest sine, etc., id. Leg. 1, 3, 9: iter, Hor. C. 3, 27, 5.—With *inf.:* ut primum Velia navigare coepi, institui Topica conscribere, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *init.*: flagitare, id. ib. 10, 16, 1: si quae non nupta mulier virorum alienissimorum conviviis uti instituerit, *begun, made it a practice*, id. Cael. 20, 49: recitare omnia, Suet. Aug. 84.—**F.** Of troops, *to draw up, arrange:* tu actionem instituis, ille aciem instruit, Cic. Mur. 9: quartae aciei quam instituerat, signum dedit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93, 5.—**G.** *To provide, procure:* quaestum, Cic. Quint. 3: aliquos sibi amicos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: animum ad cogitandum, *apply*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 10.—**H.** *To purpose, determine, resolve upon:* in praesentia (Caesar) similem rationem operis instituit, Caes. B. C. 1, 42, 1.—With *inf.:* senex scribere historias instituit, Nep. Cat. 3: quaerere tempus ejus interficiendi, id. Alcib. 5: montanos oppugnare, Liv. 28, 46: habere secum, Caes. B. G. 7, 13, 1: coronas ad ipsum mittere, Suet. Ner. 22.—With *object-clause:* frumentum plebi dari, Vell. 2, 6, 3.—**I.** *To order, govern, administer, regulate:* sapienter vitam instituit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 40: libri de civitatibus instituendis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: mores, Quint. 1, 2, 2: familiam, id. 10, 3, 9.—**K.** *To teach, instruct, train up, educate:* sic tu instituis adulescentes? Cic. Cael. 17, 39: oratorem, Quint. 1, 1, 21.—With *inf.:* Latine loqui, Col. 1, 1, 12: Pan primus calamos cerā conjungere plures Instituit, Verg. E. 2, 32; 5, 30; id. G. 1, 148: amphora fumum bibere instituta Consule Tullo, Hor. C. 3, 8, 11: cum tibiis canere voce instituit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—With *abl.:* aliquem disciplinis Graecis, Quint. 1, 1, 12: lyrā, id. 1, 10, 13: disciplina Romana, Suet. Caes. 24.—With *ad:* aliquem ad dicendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: aliquem artibus et moribus, Juv. 14, 74: filios instituere atque erudire ad majorum instituta, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: ad lectionem, Quint. 1, 7, 17.—With *ut* or *ne* and *subj.:* quem tu a puero sic instituisses, ut nobili ne gladiatori quidem faveret, Cic. Quint. 21, 69: pueros, ut, etc., Suet. Tib. 44; id. Aug. 64: nos, ne quem coleremus, etc., Sall. J. 14, 18.—Of animals: boves, Col. 6, 2, 8 al.

instĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [instituo], *disposition, arrangement* (class.): rerum, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35.—**B.** *Custom, manner:* institutionem suam conservare, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 10.—**C.** *Instruction, education:* doctoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 35: puerilis, id. ib. 2, 1, 1: de aliqua re, id. Off. 1, 2, 7.—**D.** *Principles, elements of instruction:* complures Graecis institutionibus eruditi, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 8: ex institutione Stoica se agere, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2.—**E.** *Induction, appointment:* heredis, Just. Inst. 1, 14, 3; Gai. Inst. 2, 116 sqq.

instĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a founder, creator, erector, contractor* (post-class.): veteres urbium, Amm. 14, 8, 6: sordidissimorum artificiorum, Sen. Ben. 6, 17, 1: materiae, Lact. 2, 8 *med.*—**II.** *A teacher, instructor:* morum, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 3, 1.—*Plur.*, Pac. Pan. 8, 5; Lampr. Commod. 1.

instĭtūtum, i, *n.* [id.], *a purpose, intention, design; an arrangement, plan; mode of life, habits, practices, manners; a regulation, ordinance, institution; instruction; agreement, stipulation* (class.): ejus omne institutum voluntatemque omnem successio prospera consecuta est, Cic. Hortens. Fragm.: ad hujus libri institutum illa nihil pertinent, id. Top. 6: me nunc oblitum consuetudinis et instituti mei, id. Att. 4, 18: meretricium, id. Cael. 20, 50: majorum, id. Agr. 2, 1: vitae capere, *to form a plan of life*, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: juris publici leges et instituta, id. Brut. 77: instituta

Parthorum, Tac. A. 6, 32: institutis patriae parere, Nep. Ages. 4: praecepta institutaque philosophiae, Cic. Off. 1, 1: optimis institutis mentem infantium informare, Quint. 1, 1, 16.—*Adv.:* ex instituto, *according to law* or *tradition:* militem ex instituto dare, Liv. 6, 10, 6; 45, 13, 8.

institūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from instituo.

in-sto, stĭti, stātum (e. g. instaturum, Liv. 10, 36, 3: instaturos, Front. Strat. 2, 6, 10 al.), 1, *v. n.*, *to stand in* or *upon* a thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *dat.*, *in* and *abl.*, or *acc.* (α) With *dat.:* jugis, Verg. A. 11, 529.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* saxo in globoso, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Fragm. v. 367 Rib.): instans in medio triclinio, Suet. Tib. 72.—(γ) *Absol.*, *to draw nigh, approach; to impend, threaten:* quibus ego confido impendere fatum aliquod, et poenas jam diu debitas aut instare jam plane, aut certe jam appropinquare, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: instant apparatissimi magnificentissimique ludi, id. Pis. 27: cum illi iter instaret, id. Att. 13, 23: quidquid subiti et magni discriminis instat, Juv. 6, 520: ante factis omissis, illud quod instet, agi oportere, *the subject in hand*, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37.—Of persons: cum legionibus instare Varum, Caes. B. C. 2, 43.—(δ) With *acc.* (ante-class.): tantum eum instat exitii, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 96.—**B.** In partic., *to press upon, harass, molest, menace, threaten.*—With *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* (α) With *dat.:* cedenti, Liv. 10, 36: vestigiis, id. 27, 12, 9: instantem regi cometen videre, Juv. 6, 407.—(β) With *acc.:* si me instabunt (al. mi), Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To urge* or *press upon* one, *to insist; to pursue* a thing (syn. urgeo): quamobrem urge, insta, perfice, Cic. Att. 13, 32, 1: accusatori, id. Font. 1: ille instat factum (esse), *he insists upon the fact*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 120.—*To follow up eagerly, pursue;* with *dat.* or *acc.* (α) With *dat.:* instant operi regnisque futuris, Verg. A. 1, 504: talibus instans monitis (parens), Juv. 14, 210: non ignarus instandum famae, Tac. Agr. 18.—(β) With *acc.*, *to urge forward, ply, transact with zeal* or *diligence:* instant mercaturam, Nov. ap. Non. 212, 30 (Com. Rel. p. 223 Rib.): parte aliâ Marti currumque, rotasque volucres Instabant, *were hastening forward, working hard at, busily constructing*, Verg. A. 8, 434: rectam viam, *to go right*, i. e. *to be right, to hit the mark.* Plaut. As. 1, 1, 40: unum instare de induttiis vehementissime contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 5; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 385.—(γ) *Absol.:* vox domini instantis, Juv. 14, 63.—**B.** *To demand earnestly, solicit, insist upon:* satis est, quod instat de Milone, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: quod profecto cum sua sponte, tum, te instante, faciet, *at your instance, your solicitation*, id. Att. 3, 15.—With *inf.:* instat Scandilius poscere recuperatores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136.—With *ut* or *ne:* tibi instat Hortensius, ut eas in consilium, Cic. Quint. 10: uxor acriter tua instat, ne mihi detur, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 33; cf.: nunc nosmet ipsi nobis instemus, ut, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69.—*Impers.:* profecto, si instetur, suo milite vinci Romam posse, Liv. 2, 44.—Hence,

instans, antis, *P. a.* **A.** (Standing by, being near, i. e.) *Present.* **1.** In gen.: quae venientia metuuntur, eadem efficiunt aegritudinem instantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: ex controversia futuri, raro etiam ex instantis aut facti, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: tempus, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24.—**2.** In partic., gram. t. t.: tempus, i. q. praesens tempus, *the present tense, the present*, Quint. 5, 10, 42; Charis. p. 147 P. et saep.—**B.** *Pressing, urgent, importunate* (post-Aug.): periculum, Nep. Paus. 3, 5: species terribilior jam et instantior, Tac. H. 4, 83: gestus acer atque instans, Quint. 11, 3, 92 sq.; cf.: argumentatio acrior et instantior, id. ib. § 164: admonitio instantior, Gell. 13, 24, 19.—*Adv.:* **instanter,** *vehemently, earnestly, pressingly:* intente instanterque pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6: petere, id. ib. 5, 7, 22: plura acriter et instanter incipere, Quint. 9, 3, 30: dicere, id. 9, 4, 126.—*Comp.:* instantius concurrere, *to fight more vehemently*, Tac. A. 6, 35.—*Sup.:* instantissime desiderare, Gell. 4, 18.

instrāgŭlum, i, *n.* [insterno], *a covering, coverlet* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 10, 11.

instrātum, i, *n.* [insterno], *a covering* (ante- and post-class.), Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Dig. 50, 16, 45.

1. instrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from insterno.

***2. in-strātus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-sterno], *not covered* or *spread over:* cubile, *an unspread couch*, Verg. G. 3, 230 (so interpp. plur. ad loc.; but it is better to construe instrato as *part.* of insterno, with frondibus hirsutis; cf.: instrata cubilia fronde, Lucr. 5, 987 Wakef. ad loc.).

instrēnŭē, *adv.*, v. instrenuus, a, um, *fin.*

in-strēnŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *not brisk, inactive, sluggish, spiritless* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): homo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 23: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: dux, Suet. Vesp. 4.—*Adv.:* **instrēnŭē,** *without spirit:* non instrenue moriens, Just. 17, 2, 1.

instrĕpĭto, āre, *v. n. freq.* [instrepo], *to make a noise* anywhere (late Lat.): floribus instrepitans (apis), *humming over the flowers*, Ven. Carm. 3, 9, 26.

in-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n.*, *to make a noise* anywhere; *to sound, resound, rattle, clatter, creak* (mostly poet. and post-class.): sub pondere faginus axis Instrepat, *Verg. G. 3, 172: dentibus, *to gnash*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 222.—With a Gr. *acc.*, *to make resound, to utter:* lamentabiles questus, App. M. 2, p. 126, 36 (but in Liv. 4, 43 *fin.*, the correct read. is increparet).

instrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from instringo.

in-strīdo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to hiss in* a place (poet.): fax instridens pelago, Sil. 14, 435.

in-stringo, nxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind, girdle, fasten, chain* (rare; not ante-Aug.): aliquem vinculis, Quint. Decl. 5, 16: adhuc feralibus amiculis instrictus, App. M. 10, p. 244, 14.—*Absol.*, Isid. 19, 10, 1.—**II.** Of a weapon, *to draw, brandish, employ in attack:* nam si gladium instrinxit, quid dubium est quin occidendi animo percusserit? Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 6, 3.—**III.** Trop., *to stimulate, incite:* divino spiritu instrictus, Liv. 5, 15, 10 Drak. *N. cr.;* so, uxor dolore, App. M. 8, p. 211; 9, p. 225, 9 (Hild., instinctus); haec admonitio Tauri non modo non repressit, sed instrinxit etiam nos ad elegantiam Graecae orationis affectandam, Gell. 17, 20, 7 Hertz.

instructē, *adv.*, v. instruo *fin.*

in-structĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not compound* (late Lat.): anima, Tert. Anim. 14.

in-structĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a constructing, erecting, building.* **I.** Lit.: novi balinei, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35: tubulorum in cloacas, i. e. *a sinking into, insertion*, Vitr. 5, 9.—**B.** Transf., *an arranging, planting, setting in array:* signorum, Cic. Caec. 15, 43; cf. Front. Strat. 2, 3, 4: militum, Auct. Her. 3, 10, 18.—In *plur.*, Amm. 28, 1.—**II.** Trop., *instruction* (syn.: doctrina, institutio, disciplina): futuri temporis pro instructione (al. per structionem), Arn. 5, 167.

instructor, ōris, *m.* [instruo], *a preparer:* convivii, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 6, 15.

instructūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a building in, enclosure, barrier*, Gromat. Vet. p. 347, 8.—*Plur.*, Gromat. Vet. p. 255, 25; p. 349, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Array, order of battle:* Macedonum, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17.—**B.** *Arrangement, construction* of discourse, Fronto ad M. Caes. 2, ep. 1.

1. instructus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. instruo *fin.*

***2. instructus,** ūs, *m.* [instruo], *arrangement, preparation* (syn. apparatus): oratio eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23.

instrūmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *an implement* of any kind, *a utensil, tool, instrument* (class.). **I.** Lit.: militare, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: culinarum argentea, Just. 38, 10, 4: crudelia jussae instrumenta necis, Ov. M. 3, 698.—**2.** Esp., *sing. collect.*, *instruments, apparatus, material, stock, furniture* (freq. and class.): instrumentum ac ornamenta villae, Cic. Dom. 24, 62: orationes magna impensâ magnoque instrumento tueri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53: belli instrumentum et apparatus, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: rusticum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24; Val. Max. 4, 4, 6: hostium spolia, monumenta imperatorum, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, in instrumento atque in supellectile Verris nominabuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97; cf. Pall. 1, 43, 1: hibernorum, Caes. B. C. 5, 31: bellicum, Liv. 42, 53, 4: nauticum, id. 30, 10, 3: venatorium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3: piscationis, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 41.—Esp., in law, *the personalty, chattels*, or *stock* of a farm, business, trade, etc.: fundo legato, neque instrumentum fundi ... ad legatarium pertinet, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 34: instrumento cauponio legato, ea debentur, quae in cauponis usum parata sunt, velut vasa, id. ib. 3, 6, 61: pistoris, id. ib. § 64: medici, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 10; cf.: in fanis alia vasorum sunt et sacrae supellectilis, alia ornamentorum, quae vasorum sunt instrumenti instar habent, quibus sacrificia conficiuntur, *apparatus*, Macr. S. 3, 11, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of writings, *an instrument, document, record:* opus est intueri omne litis instrumentum, Quint. 12, 8, 12: aerearum tabularum tria milia ... instrumentum imperii pulcherrimum ac vetustissimum, Suet. Vesp. 8: publici instrumenti auctoritas, id. Calig. 8: emtionis, Dig. 24, 1, 58: si scriptum fuerit instrumento, promisisse aliquem, Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 2: instrumentorum obligatio desideratur, id. ib. 2, 17, 13.—**B.** *Store, provision, supply, means, assistance, furtherance*, etc.: oratoris, *provision, supply*, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 165: causarum, id. ib. 2, 34, 146.—*Absol.:* quid viatici, quid instrumenti satis sit, i. e. *for a journey*, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 2: instrumenta ad obtinendam sapientiam, *means*, id. Leg. 1, 22, 59: virtutis, id. Cat. 2, 5, 9: naturae, id. Brut. 77, 268: graviorum artium, id. ib. 97: dicendi, Quint. 12, 11, 24: ciborum, i. e. *organs of digestion*, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168.—**C.** *Ornament, embellishment:* felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 9: anilia, *apparel, dress*, id. M. 14, 766; Suet. Aug. 73.

in-strŭo, xi (*perf. sync.* instruxti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 34), ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build in* or *into; to build, erect, construct* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: contabulationem in parietes, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: tubulos in earum (cloacarum) parietibus, Vitr. 5, 9, 7: muros, Nep. Them. 6: aggerem, Tac. H. 2, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To set in order, draw up in battle array:* legiones, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 66: aciem, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; id. Phil. 4, 5, 11: contra copias praesidia vestrosque exercitus, id. Cat. 2, 11 *init.*—*Absol.:* ad instruendum spatium, Liv. 9, 37, 3; 10, 19, 15; 24, 48, 11: insidias in loco aliquo, *to lay an ambush*, id. Clu. 66, 190; cf.: quem insidiis instruendis locum? Liv. 6, 23, 6: acies circa vallum, id. 3, 22, 5: ad hunc modum aciem, Caes. B. C. 3, 88: postremo in plures ordines, Liv. 8, 8, 4: naves, Just. 5, 4, 1.—**2.** *To prepare, make ready, furnish, provide, to equip, fit out* (with necessaries): domum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: instruere et parare convivium omnibus rebus, id. ib. 2, 4, 27, § 62: mensas, Verg. A. 3, 231; Ov. M. 8, 571: agrum, *to stock, furnish*, Liv. 6, 5, 5: hortos, Col. 11, 2, 25; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 11: frumento et stipendio victorem, Just. 6, 6: et dotare filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: mulieri aurum atque ornamenta, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 35: instruit focum provincia, Juv. 5, 97: socios simul instruit armis, Verg. A. 8, 80: concubinas securibus peltisque, Suet. Ner. 44: Xerxes bellum per quinquennium instruxit, Just. 2, 10, 12; 8, 5, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to procure, provide for, prepare for, furnish:* accusationem, Cic. Clu. 6: causam, Plin. Ep. 10, 85: in instruendo (orationem) dissipatus, *in arranging*, Cic. Brut. 59, 216: se, *to furnish, prepare one's self:* ad judicium nondum se satis instruxerat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19: neque spatium erat instruendi bellum, Just. 8, 5, 2.—**B.** In partic., *to provide with information, to teach, instruct:* (oratores) parum his artibus instructos vidimus, Cic. Brut. 59, 214: judicem notitiâ rerum, Quint. 4, 2, 24: juvenes salubribus praeceptis, Petr. 140: aliquem scientiâ alicujus rei, Quint. prooem. § 23; cf. id. 1, 10, 5; 2, 4, 20; 2, 5, 1 al.—*Absol.*, Just. praef. 4 (but in Cic. Cael. 30, 72, the true reading is instituimur).—**2.** *To plan, devise:* magnas res hic agito in mentem instruere, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 31: instruendae fraudi intentior, Liv. 23, 35, 14: insidias

mihi, Cat. 18 (21), 7.—Hence, **instructus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *ordered, drawn up; furnished, provided* with any thing. **A.** Lit.: exercitus ita stetit instructus, ut, etc., Liv. 4, 18: acies, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: domicilia rebus iis omnibus, quibus, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: instructa et exornata domus, *provided with necessaries*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 84: instructae ornataeque naves, id. ib. 2, 5, 51, § 133: instructae atque ornatae omnibus rebus copiae, id. de Imp. Pomp. 8: omnibus rebus instructum et paratum convivium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Arranged, prepared; instructed:* jam instructa sunt mihi in corde consilia omnia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 7: res satis scite instructae et compositae, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, id. Or. 5: ad mortem contemnendam, id. Fin. 2, 17: ad dicendum instructissimus, id. de Or. 3, 8.—**2.** *Instructed, versed in:* in jure civili, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. ib. 1, 16, 73: a jure civili, ab historia instructior (v. ab), id. Brut. 43.—In a bad sense: accusatores instructi et subornati, *prepared, instructed*, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3: vitiis instructior, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 25.—*Adv.:* **instructē,** *with great preparation;* only *comp.:* ludos opulentius instructius facere, Liv. 1, 35, 7: instructius accusare, App. Mag. 34, p. 296.

in-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *not studious, regardless of* a thing; with *gen.* (post-class.): medicinae, App. Mag. p. 299, 28.

in-stŭpĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be torpid, numb;* only in *part. pres.:* membro instupente, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38.

insuāsăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-suadeo], *the incapacity to be persuaded*, Hier. Eph. 5, 6.

***insuāsum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of dark color:* quia tibi insuaso infecisti pallulam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

in-sŭāvis, e, *adj.*, *unpleasant, disagreeable* (class.): herba cibo non insuavis, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154: vita, Cic. Att. 10, 4: voces, Gell. 18, 11.—*Comp.:* quid insuavius quam clamor? Auct. Her. 3, 12.—*Sup.:* insuavissima littera, Cic. Or. 49, 163.

insŭāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insuavis], *unpleasantness, disagreeableness* (post-class.): per insuavitatem medentur, Tert. ad Martyr. 3; Poen. 10: dictionis, Gell. 1, 21, 4; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 115.

in-subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *not counterfeit, not supposititious* (late Lat.): matris semen, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *fin.*

Insŭber, bris, *adj.* (Insubris for Insuber, Spart. Julian. 1; *gen. plur.* Insubrium, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77: Insubrum, id. 3, 17, 21, § 125), *of* or *belonging to Insubria, a country in the neighborhood of Milan, Insubrian:* eques, Liv. 22, 6, 3.—*Subst.:* **Insŭber,** *an Insubrian:* Insuber quidam fuit, Cic. Pis. 15, 34.—*Plur.:* **Insŭbres,** ium, *m.*, *the Insubrians*, Cic. Balb. 14, 32; Liv. 30, 18, 1; 5, 34, 9; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124 sq.

insŭbĭdē, *adv.*, v. insubidus *fin.*

in-sŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *stupid, foolish* (post-class.), Gell. 19, 9, 9: vultus, Lampr. Commod. 17, 3: scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8, 1.—*Comp.*, Gell. 6, 1, 2; 13, 20, 4.—*Adv.:* **insŭbĭdē,** *stupidly, foolishly* (post-class.): aliquid non insubide introspicere, Macr. S. 7, 14, § 3: disserere, Gell. 1, 2, 4.

in-subjectus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsubjected, unsubdued*, Prud. Ham. 699.

Insŭbres, v. Insuber.

insubsĭdĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-subsidior], *unsupported*, Vulg. Esdr. 3, 9, 11.

in-substantīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *unsubstantial*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 1, 2, 7; Interpr. Iren. 1, 10.

in-subtīlis, e, *adj.*, *not fine, not subtle* (post-class.): ratio, Dig. 30, 1, 11.—*Adv.:* **insubtīlĭter,** *without subtlety:* dicere, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6; 28, 5, 1.

insŭbŭlum, i, *n.*, for insilia, *the treadle of a weaver's loom*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 29, 1.

insubvertĭbĭlis, e, *not to be overturned* (eccl. Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 11, p. 186.

insūco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. in-sucus], *to soak in, to steep* (a favorite word of Columella): lanam vino, Col. 7, 4, 5; 7, 5, 18; 9, 13, 5: panem ex mulso, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 77.

in-sūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to sweat in, on,* or *at* any thing (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quis (libellis) manus insudet vulgi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 72: labori, Calp. Ecl. 5, 10.—**II.** In gen., *to sweat:* si corpus dormientis insudat, Cels. 1, 4, 6; 2, 2.

‡**in-sūdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *dry:* insudus ἄνυδρος, ἄβροχος, Gloss. Philox.

***insuēfactus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. in-sueo-facio], *accustomed, habituated* (= assuetus): equi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 3.

in-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (insuerat, Tac. A. 4, 57), *to accustom, habituate* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to accustom* or *habituate one's self, to become accustomed to* a thing; constr. with *dat.*, with *ad*, or *inf.* (α) With *dat.:* corpori, Tac. A. 11, 29.—(β) With *ad:* ad disciplinam militiae insuescere militem nostrum, Liv. 5, 6.—(γ) With *inf.:* mentiri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 30: largiri, Sall. J. 8, 2: amare, potare, id. C. 11, 6.—**II.** *Act.*, *to accustom* or *habituate* one *to* a thing; constr. *aliquem aliquid* or *aliqua re.* (α) *Aliquem aliquid:* insuevit pater optimus hoc me Ut fugerem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 105.—(β) *Aliquem aliqua re:* aquâ pecus, Col. 6, 4.—*Pass.:* sic insuesci debent, ut, id. 11, 3: ita se a pueris insuetos, Liv. 24, 48, 6.

insuētē, *adv.*, v. 2. insuetus *fin.*

insuētūdo, inis, *f.* [2. insuetus], *a being unaccustomed to* (post-class.): cibi, Spart. Sev. 16, 2.

1. insuētus, a, um, *Part.*, from insuesco.

2. in-suētus, a, um, *adj.*, *unaccustomed* (class.). **I.** *Act.* **A.** *Not accustomed to, unused to* a thing; constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, *ad*, or *inf.* (α) With *gen.:* insuetus contumeliae, Cic. Att. 2, 21: laboris, Caes. B. G. 7, 30, 4: hujus generis pugnae, id. B. C. 1, 44, 3: navigandi, id. ib. 5, 6, 3: operum, id. B. C. 3, 49: male audiendi, Nep. Dion. 7: moris ejus insueta, Liv. 6, 34, 6; 3: libertatis, Sall. H. 1, 115 Dietsch.—**B.** *Inexperienced in, unacquainted with* a thing: rerum majorum, Auct. Her. 4, 4.—(β) With *dat.:* insuetus moribus Romanis, Liv. 28, 18, 6: insuetae operi manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48.—(γ) With *ad:* eques ad stabilem pugnam, Liv. 31, 35, 6: ad tale spectaculum, *not used to*, id. 41, 20, 11: corpora ad onera portanda, Caes. B. C. 1, 78, 2.—(δ) With *inf.:* vera audire, Liv. 31, 18, 3: vinci, id. 4, 31, 4.—**II.** *Pass.*, *to which one is not accustomed, unusual:* insueta liberae civitati species, Liv. 30, 37, 8: haec, quibus insolita atque insueta sunt, Graeci timeant, id. 38, 17, 5: limen Olympi, Verg. E. 5, 56: iter, id. A. 6, 16: solitudo, Liv. 3, 52: insuetos foetus animalia edere, *monsters*, id. 28, 21, 16.—**insuēta,** *n. plur.*, as *adv.:* insueta rudentem (i. e. insolito more), Verg. A. 8, 248.—*Adv.:* **insuētē,** *contrary to custom* (post-class.): immorari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 54.—*Comp.:* insuetius perscrutari, Aug. Ep. 3.

insuffĭcĭens, entis, *adj.* [2. in-sufficio], *insufficient* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Hermog. 15.

insuffĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [insufficiens], *insufficiency* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4; Boëth. Cons. Phil. 3, pros. 3.

insufflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insufflo], *a blowing into* (post-class.): aceti naribus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 136.

in-sufflo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to blow* or *breathe into* or *upon* (post-class.): insufflavit in faciem ejus flatum vitae, Tert. Res. Carn. 5; Prud. περὶ στεφ. 10, 9, 19: per fistulam os plenum vino, Veg. 2, 21: ei spiritum, Vulg. Sap. 15, 11.—*Absol.*, Vulg. Johan. 20, 22.

1. insŭla, ae, *f.* [in-sul; cf. con-sul, prop. in-land]. **I.** *An island, isle*, whether formed by the sea, a lake, or a river: insulam Britanniam, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2; id. de Imp. Pomp. 11 *fin.*; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144; Verg. A. 1, 159; 3, 211: in lacu, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: Rheni amnis, Tac. G. 29; Ov. F. 1, 292: in medio flumine nata, Gai. Inst. 2, 72 al.—**B.** Transf.: apud fustitudinas ferricrepinas insulas, i. e. *the mills in which, as a punishment, slaves were forced to grind*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 18.—**II.** *A house for poor people, which was let out in portions to several families;* opp. domus, which was the mansion of a rich family, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: intellego Clodii insulam esse venalem, id. Cael. 7, 17; Tac. A. 6, 45; 15, 43; Suet. Tib. 48; id. Caes. 41; Mart. 4, 37, 4 al.; sometimes also of a *single lodging* in such a house, Suet. Ner. 38; cf. Preller, Regionen der Stadt Rom, p. 86 sq.; Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 146 sq. 2d edit.—**III.** *A temple* (eccl.); cf. Is. Voss. ad Just. 32, 2, 2.

2. Insŭla, ae, *f.*, *nom. prop.*, *a part of Syracuse cut off from the rest by a narrow arm of the sea, which was bridged*, Liv. 24, 21, 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117.

insŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [insula], *of* or *belonging to an island:* preces, *offered by islanders*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 23, 3.—Hence, *subst.:* **insŭlānus,** i, *m.*, *an islander*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.

insŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an island, insular* (post-class.): insulari poena multavit, i. e. *punished him with banishment to an island*, Amm. 15, 7, 2: solitudo, id. 14, 5, 3; 24, 2, 9 al.—**II.** **insŭlāres,** *m. plur.*, *keepers of a temple*, Just. 32, 2, 2.

insŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A tenant of an* insula (post-Aug.), Petr. 95; Dig. 1, 15, 4; cf.: CERDO INSVLAR., Inscr. Orell. 2926.—**II.** *A slave who had charge of an* insula, *and collected the rents*, Dig. 50, 16, 203; 7, 8, 16; 14, 3, 5 al.

insŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made into an island, insulated* (post-class.): terrae, App. de Mundo, p. 73; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 2.

insulcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [in-sulco], *a furrowing, making furrows* in the ground, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. Mai. 1, 20.

in-sulco, 1, *v. a.*, *to furrow, make furrows:* sulcat, insulcat, Not. Tir. p. 155.

insŭlensis, e, *adj.* [insula], *of* or *belonging to an island, insular* (late Lat.): a insulense ad continentem, Sol. 54 dub.

insŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of islands* (late Lat.): mare Persicum, Amm. 23, 6, 10 al.

insulsē, *adv.*, v. insulsus *fin.*

insulsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [insulsus], *tastelessness, insipidity, silliness, absurdity* (class.): insipientia insulsitasque, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 11: villae, Cic. Att. 13, 29: harum rerum, id. ib. 5, 11 *init.:* Graecorum, id. Rab. Post. 13: orationis, id. Brut. 82, 284; Quint. 5, 13, 38.

insulsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-salsus], *unsalted, insipid.* **I.** Lit.: amurcâ insulsâ perfundunt sulcos, Col. 2, 9: gula, *that longs for tasteless things*, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4.—*Comp.:* cibus insulsior, Hier. Ep. 22, 40.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Bungling, awkward:* Tyndaris illa bipennem insulsam et fatuam dextra laevaque tenebat, Juv. 6, 658.—**B.** *Tasteless, insipid, silly, absurd:* non insulsum huic ingeniumst, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 79: est etiam in verbo positum non insulsum genus (ridiculi), Cic. de Or. 2, 64: multa (in sermone) nec illitterata, nec insulsa esse videntur, id. Fam. 9, 16: adulescens, id. Cael. 29: acuti, nec insulsi hominis sententia, id. Tusc. 1, 8.—*Sup.:* insulsissimus homo, Cat. 17, 12.—As *subst.:* **insulsae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. mulieres), *silly creatures*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2.—*Adv.:* **insulsē,** *tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, absurdly:* aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 15, 4: insulse, arroganter dicere, id. ib. 5, 10: non insulse interpretari, *not amiss, not badly*, id. de Or. 2, 54.—*Comp.:* nihil potest dici insulsius, Gell. 16, 12.—*Sup.:* haec etiam addit insulsissime, Gell. 12, 2, 6.

insultābundus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto], *insulting, full of scorn* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 86 ad Casul.

insultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a springing* or *leaping over* or *on*, Sol. 52, 20.—**II.** Trop., *insolent behavior* towards any one, *a scoffing, reviling, insulting*, Quint. 8, 5, 11: nihil insultatione barbarorum intolerantius, Flor. 4, 12, 36.

insultātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. insultatorius *fin.*

insultātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [insulto], *scornful, mocking, insulting* (late Lat.): verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.—*Adv.:* **insultātōrĭē,** *scornfully, insultingly*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

insultātrix, īcis, *f.* [insultator], *she that scoffs at, reviles, insults* (late Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 5, 23, 1.

insulto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [insilio], *to spring* or *leap at* or *upon* a thing, *to leap, bound, jump, spring.* **I.** Lit.: fores calcibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54: floribus, Verg. G. 4, 11: sub armis Insultare solo, id. ib. 3, 116: busto, Hor. C. 3, 3, 40: fluctibus insultavere carinae, Ov. M. 1, 133: Batavi dum insultant aquis, Tac. A. 2, 8: rogis, Prop. 2, 8, 20 (2, 8, b. 4. M.).—(β) With *acc.:* nemora avia matres Insultant thiasis, Verg. A. 7, 580.—(γ) *Absol.:* fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes, Verg. A. 11, 599.— **II.** Trop., *to behave insolently towards* any one, *to scoff at, revile, abuse, taunt, insult:* alicui in calamitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50: dominis, Liv. 1, 48, 2: alicui per contumelias, id. 3, 62, 1: adversis rebus eorum, id. 36, 29, 9: jacenti, Ov. Tr. 2, 571: casibus alicujus, id. ib. 5, 8, 4.—(β) With *acc.:* multos bonos, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54; Serv. Verg. A. 9, 643: patientiam et segnitiam cujuspiam, Tac. A. 4, 59.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* in rem publicam, Cic. Mil. 32: in omnes, id. N. D. 2, 29.—(δ) With *abl.:* morte mea, *at my death*, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 24.—(ε) *Absol.:* quippe impune se insultaturos, Liv. 2, 45: cernis ut insultent Rutuli, *exult*, Verg. A. 10, 20.

* **insultūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a springing* or *leaping at* or *upon* a thing (opp. desultura), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 8.

insultus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a scoffing, reviling, insult* (eccl. Lat.): insultus et saevae jurgia turbae, Poët. ap. Lact. Carm. de Pass. Chr. 30.

(**insŭlŭla**, ae, *f.*, false reading for insula, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85 Lamb.)

in-sum, fui, esse, *v. n.*, *to be in* or *upon.* **I.** Lit.: meo patri torulus inerit aureus sub petaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144: nummi octingenti aurei in marsupio infuerunt, id. Rud. 5, 2, 26: nec digitis anulus ullus inest, Ov. F 4, 658: comae insunt capiti, id. Am. 1, 14, 32: inerant lunaria fronti cornua, id. M. 9, 687.—**II.** Trop., of abstract things, *to be contained in, to be in, to belong* or *appertain to.* (α) With *in:* superstitio, in qua inest inanis timor deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42: imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum, id. ib. 1, 43: in vita nihil insit, nisi, etc., id. Fam. 5, 15: vitium aliquod inesse in moribus, id. Off. 1, 37, 13.—(β) With *dat.:* quibus artibus prudentia major inest, Cic. Off. 1, 2: cui virile ingenium inest, Sall. C. 20, 11: huic homini non minor veritas inerat, id. ib. 23, 2: tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides, Ov. H. 17, 130.—(γ) *Absol.:* inest tamen aliquid, quod, etc., Cic. Phil. 11, 1: praecipue pedum pernicitas inerat, Liv. 9, 16: inerat contemptor animus, Sall. J. 64, 1: inerat conscientia, derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, Tac. Agr. 39.

in-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to take for* any thing; hence *to apply to, expend upon.* **I.** Lit. (α) *In aliquid:* ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2: sumptum in aliquam rem, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: sestertios tricenos in cenam, Gell. 2, 24, 11.—(β) With *dat.:* paucos dies reficiendae classi, Tac. A. 2, 53.—(γ) With *abl.:* non est melius quo insumere possis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 102.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To apply, employ, bestow:* operam frustra, Liv. 10, 18: operam libellis accusatorum, Tac. A. 3, 44: vitam versibus, id. Or. 9.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* nec in evolvenda antiquitate satis operae insumitur, Tac. Or. 29.—(γ) With *ad:* omnis cura ad speculandum hoc malum insumitur, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153.—**B.** *To take to one's self, to take, assume:* interficiendi domini animum, Tac. A. 14, 44: medium latus, Stat. Th. 2, 39: dignas insumite mentes Coeptibus, id. ib. 12, 643.—**C.** *To use up, exhaust, weaken:* corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 2, 60: corporis virtutem, id. Acut. 2, 37, 213.

insumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insumo], *expense* (late Lat.): sportularum, Cod. Th. 6, 24, 3.—**II.** *Exhaustion:* corporis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 172.

insumptum, i, *n.* [id.], *expense:* sumptus, insumptum, Not. Tir. 68.

in-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sew in* or *into, to sew up in.* (α) With *acc.:* aliquem in culleum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 5: asinum jugulare, totisque vacuefactum praecordiis, per mediam alvum virginem insuere, App. M. 6, p. 187.—*Pass.:* terga boum plumbo insuto, i. e. *the cestus*, Verg. A. 5, 405.—(β) With *dat.:* aliquem culleo, Sen. Clem. 1, 23, 1; Suet. Aug. 33: pilos vulneri, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 99 (al. inseruere): patrio tener (infans) insuitur femori, Ov. M. 3, 312: insutum vestibus aurum, *embroidered*, id. A. A. 3, 131.—(γ) *Absol.:* si Phryges insuerent, Tert. Hab. Mulier. 1 (but in Liv. 40, 51, 2, the correct reading is imposuerat).

in-sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* **I.** *Adv.*, *above, on the top, overhead.* **A.** Lit.: cumulata videbis insuper esse aliis alia, Lucr. 6, 192: insuper bipedalibus trabibus immissis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; id. B. C. 2, 9: montes insuper altos Imposuit, Verg. A. 1, 61: cumulatis in aquas sarcinis, insuper incumbebant, Liv. 22, 2, 8: eum muniunt undique parietes atque insuper camera, Sall. C. 55, 4.—**2.** *From above:* sed eam (manum) gravis insuper ictus Amputat, Luc. 3, 610: jugum insuper imminens, Liv. 21, 34, 6; Tac. G. 16.—**B.** Transf., *over and above, moreover, besides:* aut satisfaciat mihi, atque adjuret Insuper, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: parumne est quod amat, Ni sumptuosus insuper etiam siet, id. Merc. 4, 2, 1: etiam insuper defraudat, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 38: si id parum est, insuper poenas expetite, Liv. 3, 67, 4; cf.: stipendio etiam insuper imposito, id. 21, 1, 5: insuper quam, *besides that*, id. 23, 7: non negando minuendove, sed insuper amplificando ementiendoque, Suet. Caes. 66: haec insuper addidit, Verg. A. 2, 593: insuper habere, i. q. contemnere, *to make light of, to slight*, Gell. 1, 19; 4, 1; App. M. 1, p. 107, 33; 4, 154, 7; Dig. 11, 7, 43; 34, 9, 17.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.*, *over, above.* **A.** With *acc.* (rare): insuper arbores trabem planam imponito, Cato, R. R. 18, 5: insuper eam exaequationem pila struatur, Vitr. 5, 12, 4.—**B.** With *abl.* (poet. and late Lat.): insuper his, campi quod rex habet ipse Latinus, Verg. A. 9, 274: quibus (trabibus) insuper transtra sustinent culmen, Vitr. 5, 1: quo (tigno) insuper collocata erat materies, id. 10, 21; cf. Hand, Turs. III. 383–387.

in-sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be passed over.* **I.** Lit., *insurmountable:* transitus Alpium, Liv. 21, 23: via, id. ib. 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Unconquerable:* genus bello, Verg. A. 4, 40; cf.: caput bello, Ov. M. 12, 613.—Of a disease, *incurable:* valetudo, Plin. Ep. 2, 2.—**B.** *Unavoidable, inevitable:* fatum, Ov. M. 15, 807: necessitas fati, Gell. 13, 1.—*Adv.:* **insŭpĕrābĭlĭter**, *unconquerably*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8.

insŭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-supero], *unconquered, unconquerable*, Max. Gall. 1, 34.

in-sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to pass over, surpass;* hence, *to conquer:* semper dux in proeliis insuperavi, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 3, Mai.

insupportābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unsupportable* (eccl. Lat.), (Hilar.) Anon. in Job, 1, 93.

in-surgo, surrexi, rectum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To rise upon, to rise up* or *to:* insurgite remis, *rise on your oars*, i. e. *ply your oars vigorously*, Verg. A. 3, 560; 3, 207; 5, 189; so, remis insurgitur, Val. Fl. 2, 14: insurgit transtris, id. ib. 1, 450: nigro glomerari pulvere nubem Prospiciunt Teucri, ac tenebras insurgere campis, Verg. A. 9, 33: sibilat insurgens capiti, *raising its head*, Sil. 10, 546.—(β) With *acc.:* jugum (i. q. in jugum), App. M. 1, p. 103.—**II.** *To raise one's self, to rise, mount:* insurgat Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 10, 7: si forte prolapsus est, attolli et insurgere haud licitum, Tac. G. 39, 8: altior insurgens et cursu concitus heros, Verg. A. 12, 902: et (serpens) sibilat ore, Arduus insurgens, id. ib. 11, 755: acuta silex Speluncae dorso insurgens, id. ib. 8, 233: inde colles insurgunt, Liv. 22, 4, 2: pone tergum insurgebat silva, Tac. A. 2, 16; so in fight, *to rise* for a blow: ostendit dextram insurgens Entellus, Verg. A. 5, 443: altior, Sil. 5, 294.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To rise, grow in power:* insurgere regnis alicujus, *to rise against*, i. e. *to aim at seizing one's kingdom*, Ov. M. 9, 444: Caesar insurgere paulatim, Tac. A. 1, 2: Romanas opes insurgere, id. ib. 11, 16.—**2.** Of waters, floods: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: Atax usque eo solitus insurgere, ut se ipse non capiat, Mel. 2, 6, 6.—**3.** *To arise:* insurgunt fremitus, Val. Fl. 2, 82.—**4.** *To rise up, to rouse* or *bestir one's self:* invigilare publicis utilitatibus et insurgere, Plin. Pan. 66, 2.—**5.** Of speech, *to rise* above the level of ordinary language, *to become sublime:* Horatius insurgit aliquando, Quint. 10, 1, 96: augeri debent sententiae, et insurgere, id. 9, 4, 23: haec sunt, quibus mens pariter et oratio insurgant, id. 12, 2, 28; id. 11, 3, 13.

‡ **insurrectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [insurgo], *a rising up, insurrection:* insurrectio, ἐπανάστασις, Gloss. Philox.

in-susceptus, a, um, *adj.*, *not taken upon one's self:* vota, Albin. 1, 197.

in-suspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not thought of, unexpected* (eccl. Lat.); only *subst.* **1.** **insuspĭcābĭlis**, is, *m.*, *one unexpected, not thought of:* portavit diadema, Vulg. Sir. 11, 5.—**2.** *Plur.:* **insuspĭcābĭlia**, ium, *n.*, *fancies, imaginations:* insuspicabilia cordis, Vulg. Sir. 25, 9.

in-sustentābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unbearable, intolerable* (late Lat.): dominatio, Lact. 7, 16, 4: dolor, id. Mort. Pers. 49; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 100.

insŭsurrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [insusurro], *a whispering to, a suggesting* (late Lat.), Capit. Marc. Aur. 19, 11.

in-sŭsurro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to whisper in, into,* or *to; to insinuate, suggest.* **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.:* alicui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: in aures, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: ad aurem familiariter, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: modo insusurrans, Suet. Cal. 22.—*Impers.:* in aurem ejus insusurratum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 120.—(β) *Act.:* alicui cantilenam, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 8: vota diis, Sen. Ep. 10: insusurratum nomen, id. Brev. Vit. 14.—**II.** Transf.: non solum nauta significat, sed etiam Favonius ipse insusurrat, navigandi nobis tempus esse, *suggests to us, reminds us*, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147.

(**insūtĭcius**, false reading for insiticius, App. M. 6, p. 186.)

insūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from insuo.

in-tābesco, bui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to waste away by degrees, to pine away.* **I.** Lit.: diuturno morbo, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 84 (B. and K. tabescentem): cum semel fixae cibo Intabuissent pupulae, Hor. Epod. 5, 39: vitis intabescit, Col. 4, 3: virtutem videant intabescantque relictā, Pers. 3, 38: dolori, *with grief*, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 24.—**II.** Transf., *to melt away, dissolve:* ut intabescere flavae Igne levi cerae solent, Ov. M. 3, 487: lata plumbea funda Missa solet medio glans intabescere caelo, id. ib. 14, 826.

* **in-tactĭlis**, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be touched, intangible*, Lucr. 1, 437.

1. in-tactus, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched, uninjured, intact.* **I.** Lit.: cervix juvencae, *not broken to the yoke*, Verg. G. 4, 540: grex, id. A. 6, 38: boves, Hor. Epod. 9, 22: nix, Liv. 21, 36: exercitus integer intactusque, id. 10, 14: intactum aliquem inviolatumque dimittere, id. 2, 12: integri intactique fugerunt, id. 5, 38; 21, 25: ferro corpus, id. 1, 25: bello fines, id. 3, 26: vulnere miles, Sil. 7, 399: arx bellis, id. 2, 661: corpus ab vexatione, Liv. 7, 10: intactus profugit, Sall. J. 54 *fin.:* Britannus, *unsubdued*, Hor. Epod. 7, 7: Scythae perpetuo ab alieno imperio intacti, aut invicti, Just. 2, 3: fides, *unstained*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: vires, *unimpaired*, Curt. 9, 7: intactus superstitione, *free from superstition*, id. 4, 6: vir haud intacti religione animi, Liv. 5, 15: intactus infamiā, *of spotless integrity*, id. 38, 51: intacta invidiā media, id. 45, 35, 5: (triarii) per alios manipulos prope intacti evasere, id. 8, 10, 6: caput intactum buxo, Juv. 14, 194.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Untried, unattempted:* prorsus nihil intactum, neque quietum pati, Sall. J. 66; cf. bellum, *without combat*, id. ib. 83 *fin.:* novā intactāque ratione, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65: Dryadum silvas saltusque sequamur Intactos, Verg. G. 3, 40: carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: thensauros Proserpinae intactos ad eam diem spoliavit, Liv. 29, 18, 4; cf.: sacrilegas admovere manus intactis illis thensauris, id. 29, 18, 8: intactis opulentior thesauris Arabum, Hor. C. 3, 24, 1.—Of a play not yet acted: esurit (Statius) intactam Paridi nisi vendat Agaven, Juv. 7, 87; cf.: intactum dicere carmen, Stat. S. 1, 2, 238: intacta carmi-

na discens, id. ib. 3, 1, 67.—**B.** *Untouched, undefiled, chaste*, of virgins: Pallas, Hor. C. 1, 7, 5: cui pater intactam dederat, Verg. A. 1, 345: virgo, Cat. 62, 45: intactior omni Sabina, Juv. 6, 162; cf.: utinam publica saltem his intacta malis agerentur sacra, *not disgraced by these scandals*, Juv. 6, 336.

2. in-tactus, ūs, *m., intangibleness*, only in an interpolation in Lucr. 1, 454; cf. Lachm. and Munro ad loc.

intāminābĭlis, e, *adj., undefilable* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. contr. adv. Leg. and Bleph. 1, 50.

intāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tamino; whence contamino], *unsullied, undefiled:* virtus Intaminatis fulget honoribus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 18; Tert. Cor. Milit. 15 *init.*

in-tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to stay, abide* (late Lat.): intardans atque perseverans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, 43; *part. pass. subst.:* intardata corporibus emovere, *chronic disorders*, id. ib. 2, 3, 70.

‡ **intectāmentum**, i, *n.* [intego], *the covering of a roof, roofing:* intectamentum, σκέπασμα στέγης, Gloss. Philox.

1. intectus, a, um, *Part.*, from intego.

2. in-tectus, a, um, *adj., uncovered, unclad.* **I.** Lit.: nuda, intecta corpora, Sall. H. 1, 59: semiruta moenia, domūs intectae, *unroofed*, id. ib. 2, 21: cetera intecti, *with no other covering*, Tac. G. 17: dux prope intectus, Tac. H. 5, 22: pedes, *uncovered*, i. e. *with only sandals on them*, id. A. 2, 59: corpus, id. H. 4, 77; cf.: nudum et intectum corpus, App. M. 10, p. 254: caput, Amm. 27, 10.—**II.** Trop., *unconcealed, open, frank* (opp. obscurus), Tac. A. 4, 1.

intĕgellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [integer], *pretty safe, tolerably uninjured:* συμβιωτής, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2; with castus, Cat. 15, 4.

intĕger, tĕgra, tĕgrum (long e in intēgri, intēgros, etc., Lucr. 1, 927; Verg. E. 4, 5; Hor. S. 2, 2, 113 al.), *adj.* [2. in and root tag-, tango], *untouched, unhurt, unchanged.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Undiminished, whole, entire, complete, perfect:* integer et plenus thensaurus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 12, 13: exercitus, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 148: annus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8: quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: integris bonis exulare, Suet. Caes. 42: nec superstes Integer, Hor. C. 2, 17, 7: puer malasque comamque Integer, *with beard, and hair on his head*, Stat. Th. 8, 487: signa (litterarum), *unbroken*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6.—*Adv.:* ad integrum, *wholly, entirely:* corpore carens, Macr. Som. Scip. 1, 5.—**B.** *Unimpaired, uninjured, unhurt, unwounded, unmutilated, unexhausted, sound, fresh, vigorous.* **1.** *Absol.:* adulescens cum sis, tum, cum est sanguis integer, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 7: aetas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45: cum recentes atque integri defessis successissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 94; so opp. defessi, id. B. G. 7, 41; opp. defatigati, id. ib. 7, 48; 5, 16; id. B. C. 3, 40: integris viribus repugnare, id. B. G. 3, 4: si ad quietem integri iremus, opp. onustus cibo et vino, Cic. Div. 1, 29: integra valetudo, id. Fin. 2, 20, 64: integrum se salvumque velle, id. ib. 2, 11, 33: omnibus rebus integros incolumesque esse, id. Fam. 13, 4: florentes atque integri, id. Planc. 35: integros pro sauciis arcessere, Sall. C. 60, 4; so opp. saucius, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: Horatius, Liv. 1, 25: nasus, Juv. 15, 56; 10, 288; so opp. truncus, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: cecidit Cethegus integer, et jacuit Catilina cadavere toto, *not mutilated*, Juv. 10, 288: opes, opp. accisae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113: mulier aetate integra, *in the flower of her age*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 45: corpora sana et integri sanguinis, Quint. 8 praef. § 19; tantum capite integro (opp. transfigurato), *unchanged*, Suet. Ner. 46: quam integerrimis corporibus cibum offerre, *free from fever*, Cels. 3, 4: antequam ex toto integer fiat, id. ib.: integra aetate ac valetudine, Suet. Tib. 10.—**2.** With *gen.:* integer aevi sanguis (= integri aevi sanguis, i. e. juvenilis vigor), Verg. A. 2, 638; 9, 255; Ov. M. 9, 441: integer annorum, Stat. Th. 1, 415 (cf. II. A. infra): deos aevi integros, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 255 (Trag. v. 440 Vahl.).—**3.** With *abl.:* fama et fortunis integer, Sall. H. 2, 41, 5: copiis integra (regio), id. ib. 1, 95: neque aetate neque corpore integer, Suet. Aug. 19: pectore maturo fuerat puer integer aevo, Ped. Albin. 3, 5: dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 59.—**4.** With *a* (*ab*) and *abl.* (rare): a populi suffragiis integer, i. e. *who has not been rejected*, Sall. H. 1, 52 D.: cohortes integrae ab labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: gens integra a cladibus belli, Liv. 9, 41, 8.—**5.** Esp. in phrase ad or in integrum (sc. statum), *to a former condition* or *state:* potius quam redeat ad integrum haec eadem oratio, i. e. *to have the same story over again*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: quod te absente hic filius egit restitui in integrum aequum est, id. Phorm. 2, 4, 11: quos ego non idcirco esse arbitror in integrum restitutos, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; id. Fl. 32, 79: (judicia) in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 4.—**C.** *Not worn, fresh, new, unused:* ad integrum bellum cuncta parare, Sall. J. 73, 1: consilia, id. ib. 108, 2: pugnam edere, Liv. 8, 9, 13.—Hence, esp. *adv.:* de integro, ab integro, ex integro, *anew, afresh:* ut mihi de integro scribendi causa non sit, Cic. Att. 13, 27; id. Clu. 60, 167: acrius de integro obortum est bellum, Liv. 21, 8, 2: relata de integro res ad senatum, id. 21, 6, 5: columnam efficere ab integro novam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: magnus ab integro saeclorum nascitur ordo, Verg. E. 4, 5: recipere ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 20: navibus ex integro fabricatis, Suet. Aug. 16.—**D.** *Untainted, fresh, sweet:* ut anteponantur integra contaminatis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: fontes, Hor. C. 1, 26, 6: sapor, id. S. 2, 4, 54: aper, opp. vitiatus, id. ib. 2, 2, 91.—**E.** *Not before attempted, fresh:* ex integra Graeca integram comoediam Hodie sum acturus, Ter. Heaut. prol. 4: alias ut uti possim causa hac integra, *this pretext as a fresh one*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 5: eum Plautus locum reliquit integrum, *not treated, not imitated*, id. Ad. prol. 9.

II. Trop. **A.** *Blameless, irreproachable, spotless, pure, honest, virtuous:* cum illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate, neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53: (homines) integri, innocentes, religiosi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7: integerrima vita, id. Planc. 1: incorrupti atque integri testes, id. Fin. 1, 21: vitae, Hor. C. 1, 22, 1: integer urbis, *not spoiled by the city, untainted with city vices*, Val. Fl. 2, 374: vir a multis vitiis integer, Sen. de Ira, 1, 18, 3.—Of female chastity: loquere filiam meam quis integram stupraverit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47: narratque, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: quibus liberos conjugesque suas integras ab istius petulantia conservare non licitum est, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: virgines, Cat. 61, 36.—**B.** Of the *mind* or *disposition.* **1.** *Free from passion* or *prejudice, unbiassed, impartial:* integrum se servare, *to keep one's self neutral*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 2: arbiter, Juv. 8, 80: scopulis surdior Icari Voces audit, adhuc integer, *untouched with love, heart-whole*, Hor. C. 3, 7, 21: bracchia et vultum teretesque suras Integer laudo, id. ib. 2, 4, 21.—**2.** *Healthy, sound, sane, unimpaired:* animi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 220: mentis, id. ib. 2, 3, 65; cf. mens, id. C. 1, 31, 18: a conjuratione, *without complicity in*, Tac. A. 15, 52: integrius judicium a favore et odio, Liv. 45, 37, 8.—**C.** *New* to a thing, *ignorant* of it: rudem me discipulum, et integrum accipe, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: suffragiis integer, Sall. H. 1, 52 Dietsch.—**D.** *In which nothing has yet been done, undecided, undetermined:* integram rem et causam relinquere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13: rem integram ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: integram omnem causam reservare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: ea dicam, quae ipsi, re integra saepe dixi, id. Mur. 21: ut quam integerrima ad pacem essent omnia, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: offensiones, *not yet cancelled*, Tac. A. 3, 24: integrum est mihi, *it is still in my power, I am at liberty*, Cic. Att. 15, 23: loquor de legibus promulgatis, de quibus est integrum vobis, id. Phil. 1, 10: non est integrum, Cn. Pompeio consilio jam uti tuo, id. Pis. 24: ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—So, integrum dare, *to grant full power, to leave at liberty*, Cic. Part. 38.—*Adv.:* **intĕgrē. 1.** Lit., *wholly, entirely:* mutare, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Irreproachably, honestly, justly:* incorrupte atque integre judicare, Cic. Fin. 1, 9: in amicorum periculis caste integreque versatus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1.—*Comp.:* quid dici potest integrius, quid incorruptius, Cic. Mil. 22.—*Sup.:* Asiam integerrime administravit, Suet. Vesp. 4: procuratione integerrime functus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25.—**b.** *Purely, correctly:* integre et ample et ornate dicere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12: proprie atque integre loqui, Gell. 7, 11, 2.

in-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to cover:* villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 13: turres coriis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliqua pars scrobis viminibus ac virgultis integebatur, id. ib. 7, 73: cum prima luce densa nebula saltum camposque intexit, Liv. 26, 17, 12; 27, 3, 3: casside crines, Stat. Th. 4, 303: Clitumnus flumina luco Integit, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 12), 25: statuas auro, Plin. 34, 4, 9, § 15: viam, *to arch over*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 150, 1.—**II.** *To protect:* vidit cum loci altitudine tum vallo etiam integi Romanos, Liv. 7, 23, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.

* **intĕgrasco**, 3, *v. inch. n.* [integro], *to renew itself, begin anew, break out afresh:* hoc malum integrascit, Ter. And. 4, 2, 5.

intĕgrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a renewing, restoring:* amantium irae amoris integratio, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23: rei familiaris, Symm. Ep. 3, 73.

intĕgrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renewer, restorer:* veritatis, Tert. Ap. 46 *fin.*

intĕgrē, *adv.*, v. integer *fin.*

intĕgrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [integer], *the undiminished* or *unimpaired condition* of a thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Completeness, soundness:* corporis, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 34; 5, 14 *fin.*; cf.: valetudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 34: integritatis testes mihi desunt, i. e. testiculi, Phaedr. 3, 11: integritas, *freedom from fever*, Cels. 3, 5: saporis, Vitr. 8, 7.—**B.** Transf., *the whole* (opp. pars): cum pars movetur, quiescente integritate, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 8; id. S. 7, 16, 12: universa philosophiae, id. Somn. Scip. 2, 17, 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the intellectual powers: non eandem esse vim neque integritatem dormientium et vigilantium nec mente nec sensu, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: integritas mentis, *soundness of mind*, Dig. 28, 1, 2.—**B.** *Blamelessness, innocence, integrity:* integritas atque innocentia, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9: sic provinciae praefuit in pace, ut et civibus et sociis gratissima esset ejus integritas, id. Lig. 1: ut omnes aequitatem tuam, temperantiam, severitatem, integritatem laudent, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: omnes ita de tua virtute, integritate, humanitate commemorant, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 13: vitae, Nep. Phoc. 1.—**C.** *Chastity* of females: mulierem summa integritate pudicitiaque existimari, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25; cf. virginitatis, Flor. 2, 6.—**D.** *Purity, correctness* of language: Latini sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35.

intĕgrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *soundness, integrity:* animi, Dig. 29, 1, 1.

intĕgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make whole, renew.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To restore, heal, repair:* amnes Integrant mare, *supply, keep full*, Lucr. 1, 1032: omnia debet enim cibus integrare novando, *to make* or *keep entire by renewing*, id. 2, 1146: ut mea ope opes Trojae integrem, Att. ap. Non. 127, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 124 Rib.): elapsos in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81.—**B.** *To renew, begin again:* integrare caedem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 127, 5: inimicitiam, Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 111 Rib.): pugnam, Liv. 1, 29: lacrimas, id. 1, 29: seditionem, id. 5, 25: bellum, Stat. Th. 8, 657: carmen, Verg. G. 4, 514: immania vulnera, i. e. *by relating*, Stat. Th. 5, 29.—**II.** Trop., *to recreate, refresh:* animus defessus audiendo aut admiratione integratur, aut risu novatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17 *fin.:* modicis honestisque inter bibendum remissionibus refici integrarique animos ad, etc., Gell. 15, 2, 5.

intĕgŭlātus, a, um [2. in-tegula], *adj., not tiled* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 128, 11.

intĕgŭmentum, i, *n.* [intego], *a covering.* **I.** Lit.: lanx cum integumentis, quae Jovi adposita fuit, *the plate-covers, lids*, Liv. 40, 59, 7 Weissenb. (al. lana cum integumentis, i. e. the pillows on which rested the heads of the statues of the gods): ea legio linteata ab integumento consaepti . . . appellata est, id. 10, 38, 12: vestis aut pellis, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 13, 2: integumenta carnalia, Ambros. de Isaac et An. 4, 16.—**II.** Transf

A. *That which conceals, a covering:* frontis, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 7, 15: flagitiorum, id. Cael. 20, 47: dissimulationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: ornamenta ejus ingenii per quaedam involucra atque integumenta perspexi, id. ib. 1, 35: nequitia frontis involuta integumentis, id. Pis. 6.—**B.** *That which protects, a defence, shelter:* corporis alicujus, *one's constant attendant*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 19: aetati meae, id. Trin. 2, 2, 32.

intellectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intellego], *synecdoche*, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44.

intellectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], = θεωρητικός, *dependent on discernment, theoretical*, Aug. de Gen. ad Lit. 12, 7.

intellector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who understands*, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 13.

intellectŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. intellectus], *of* or *relating to the understanding, intellectual*, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 3, 1; Aug. de Gen. ad Lit. 12, 7.—*Adv.:* **intellectŭālĭter,** *intellectually*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 5.

intellectŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intellectualis], *understanding*, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

1. intellectus, a, um, *Part.*, from intellego.

2. intellectus, ūs, *m.* [intellego], *a perceiving, discerning.* **I.** Lit., *perception, discernment* by the senses: saporum, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: acrimoniae, id. 19, 8, 54, § 171: nec est intellectus ullus in odore vel sapore, i. e. *the poison cannot be perceived either by the taste or smell*, id. 11, 53, 116, § 280: intellectus in cortice protinus peritis, *good judges know a tree by its bark*, id. 16, 39, 76, § 196.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Understanding, comprehension:* quis neque boni intellectus neque mali cura, Tac. A. 6, 36: alicujus rei intellectum amittere, Sen. Ben. 3, 17: capere intellectum disciplinarum, Quint. 1, 1, 15: intellectu consequi aliquid, id. 2, 5, 22: elephantis intellectus sermonis patrii, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1: nullum animal minus docile existimatur minorisve intellectus, id. 29, 6, 34, § 106: dissimulare intellectum insidiarum, Tac. A. 13, 38: intellectu carere, *to be unintelligible*, Quint. 1, 1, 28: rudis Corinthiorum, Vell. 1, 13, 5: intellectum habere, *to be understood:* hiems et ver et aestas intellectum ac vocabula habent, autumni perinde nomen ac bona ignorantur, Tac. G. 26.—**B.** *Meaning, sense, signification* of a word: verba quaedam diversos intellectus habent, ut cerno, Quint. 7, 9, 2: in obscenum intellectum sermo detortus, id. 8, 3, 44; id. 1, 7, 13.—**C.** *Knowledge* of a language, *understanding:* Latini sermonis intellectum habere, Gai. Inst. 3, 93.—**D.** *Understanding*, i. e. *the faculty of understanding, intellect:* per analogiam nostro intellectu et honestum et bonum judicante, Sen. Ep. 120: in errorem intellectum inducere, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 3: intellectu carere, *to be without understanding*, Dig. 29, 2, 92: aliquem intellectum habere, ... nullum intellectum habere, Gai. Inst. 3, 109.

intellĕgens, *P. a.*, v. intellego *fin.*

intellĕgenter, *adv.*, v. intellego *fin.*

intellĕgentĭa (**intellĭg-**), ae, *f.* [intellego], *the power of discerning* or *understanding, discernment, understanding, intelligence.* **I.** Lit.: Deus intellegentiam in animo inclusit, Cic. Univ. 3: intellegentia est, per quam animus ea perspicit, quae sunt, id. Inv. 2, 53: pars animi, rationis atque intellegentiae particeps, id. de Div. 1, 32, 70: infixam nostram intellegentiam capere, etc., id. N. D. 1, 19, 49 *fin.:* fretus intellegentia vestra dissero brevius, id. ib. 1, 19, 49: quod in nostram intellegentiam cadit, id. Off. 3, 4; 2, 9 *fin.:* ratione et intellegentia tenere aliquid, id. ib. 3, 17 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Understanding, knowledge:* quia difficilis erat animi, quid, aut qualis esset, intellegentia, nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: quae nos magis ad cognitionem intellegentiamque convertant, id. ib. 5, 24: juris, id. Phil. 9, 5: somniorum, *the knowledge of dreams*, i. e. *the art of interpreting dreams*, Just. 36, 2: eam calamitatem vestra intellegentia sedabit, *discrimination*, Ter. Hec. prol. 23.—(β) *Plur.:* rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intellegentias animo ac mente concipere, Cic. Leg. 1, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Art, skill, taste, connoisseurship:* intellegentia in rusticis rebus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17: in homine intellegentiam esse, non avaritiam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46: pecuniae quaerendae, id. Inv. 1, 29.—**2.** *Perception, discernment* by the senses: in gustu et odoratu intellegentia, Cic. Ac. 4, 7.

intellĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intellego]. **I.** *That can be understood, intelligible, intellectual:* bonum (opp. intellegibile), Sen. Ep. 124, 2: causa, Amm. 20, 3: deus, Aug. Soliloq. 1, 1.—**II.** *Perceptible* to the senses, *sensible:* in corporis intellegibilis lineam (dyas) prima defluxit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 19.—*Adv.:* **intellĕgĭbĭlĭter,** *intelligibly*, Aug. Ep. 218.

intellĕgo (less correctly **intellĭgo**), exi, ectum (intellexti for intellexisti, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 30; Cic. Att. 13, 32, 3: intellexes for intellexisses, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 81; *subj. perf.:* intellegerint, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 23 Dietsch), 3, *v. a.* [inter-lego], *to see into, perceive, understand.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To perceive, understand, comprehend:* qualem autem deum intellegere nos possumus nulla virtute praeditum, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38 Schoemann ad loc.: haec dumtaxat in Graecis intellego, quae ipsi, qui scripserunt, voluerunt a vulgo intellegi, Cic. de Or. 2, 14: puderet me dicere non intellegere, si vos ipsi intellegeretis, qui ista defenditis, id. N. D. 1, 39: corpus quid sit intellego, id. ib. 1, 26: quare autem in his vis deorum insit, tum intellegam cum cognovero, id. ib. 3, 24: quam sis audax hinc omnes intellegere potuerunt, quod, id. Rosc. Am. 31: magna ex parvis, id. Off. 1, 41: intellexi ex tuis litteris, te audisse, id. Att. 6, 9: de gestu intellego, quid respondeas, id. Vatin. 15: intellegere et sapere plus quam ceteros, id. Off. 2, 14: cernere aliquid animo atque intellegere, id. Top. 5: facile intellectu est, Nep. Dion. 9: intellegi necesse est: esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 17; id. Tusc. 3, 5: quocirca intellegi necesse est, in ipsis rebus invitamenta inesse, id. Fin. 5, 11.—In answers, intellego corresponds to our *I understand, go on, very well*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 63; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 93.—*Abl. absol.:* intellecto; with *rel. clause:* quidam bonorum caesi, postquam, intellecto in quos saeviretur, pessimi quoque arma rapuerant, Tac. A. 1, 49: intellecto quantum bellum suscitaret, Just. 38, 3, 6.—**B.** In partic., *to have an accurate knowledge of* or *skill in* a thing, *to be a connoisseur:* faciunt intellegendo ut nihil intellegant, Ter. And. prol. 17: tametsi non multum in istis rebus intellego, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: hoc nugatorium sciebam esse, ista intellegere, id. ib. 2, 4, 14, § 33: quoniam non intellexerunt in operibus domini, Lact. 4, 13, 18: illi qui linguam ejus intellegebant, Petr. S. 73, 3; Sen. Apoc. 5, 2.—**C.** *To distinguish:* oraculorum praestigias profani a veritate intellegere non possunt, Lact. 2, 16.—**D.** *To see, perceive, observe* by the understanding: vehementer nunc mihi est irata: sentio atque intellego, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: ubi neque cohortationes suas neque preces audiri intellegit, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, id. B. G. 2, 33: intellego, quid loquar, Cic. Lig. 5.—**E.** Of persons, *to understand, comprehend, judge rightly* (post-Aug.): quod Catonem aetas sua parum intellexisset, Sen. de Const. Sap. 1: quando Socrates ab hominibus sui temporis parum intellegebatur, Quint. 11, 1, 10; Vell. 2, 114, 5; Tac. A. 3, 3: quem legatum tribunus ita et intellexit et cepit, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 5.—**F.** *To understand* a language: isti qui linguam avium intellegunt, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131 (Trag. v. 83 Rib.): in iis linguis quas non intellegimus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: quantum ego Graece scripta intellegere possum, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55: linguam ejus, Sen. de M. Claud. 5, 2; Petr. 73.—**G.** *To understand* by any thing, *to take* a thing *to mean.* **1.** With *in* or *sub* aliqua re, or *per* aliquid: illa est εὐταξία, in qua intellegitur ordinis conservatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: sub hoc themate intellegere non hoc, sed, etc., Sen. Contr. 9, 28, 10: intellego sub hoc verbo multa, id. ib. 1, 2, 15: per nemo homo, Donat. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 1: solem sub appellatione Jovis, Macr. S. 1, 23, 5: per sagittas vim radiorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 12.—**2.** With *two acc.:* non habeo quod intellegam bonum illud, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41.—**3.** With *acc.* and *abl.:* consuetudo omnibus his nominibus Argesten intellegi, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121.—**II.** Transf., *to perceive, discern* by the senses; *to see, feel, notice:* Alcumenam ante aedis stare saturam intellego, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 35: *Si.* Statum vide hominis, Callipho.... *Ca.* Bene confidenterque astitisse intellego, id. Ps. 1, 5, 41: illa quidem primo nullos intellegit ignes, Ov. M. 9, 456: frigus, Col. Arbor. 13: vestigia hominum intellegi a feris, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58; 28, 4, 14, § 55.—Hence, **intellĕgens,** entis, *P. a.*, *that has understanding* or *that understands* a thing; *intelligent, acquainted with.* **A.** In gen.: semperne vulgi judicium cum intellegentium judicio congruit? Cic. Brut. 49: intellegens dicendi existimator, id. ib. 54: judicium, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4: vir, id. Fin. 3, 5.—With *gen.:* cujusvis generis ejus intellegens, id. ib. 2, 20.—*Comp.:* aliquid intellegentiore mente discutere, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Intellegens alicujus, *that understands a person, rightly estimates his character:* intellegens principis nostri, cujus videbam hanc esse laudem, Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 2 Döring ad loc.—**2.** *Well skilled in matters of taste, a connoisseur:* signa pulcherrima quae non modo istum hominem, ingeniosum atque intellegentem, verum etiam quemvis nostrum, quos iste idiotas appellat, delectare possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: ut putetur in istis rebus intellegens esse, id. ib. 2, 4, 15, § 33.—*Adv.:* **intellĕgenter,** *intelligently:* ut amice, ut intelligenter, ut attente audiamur, Cic. Part. 8, 28: lectitare, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3.

intellĭgo, v. intellego.

Intĕmelii (**Intim-**), ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the coast of Liguria, at the foot of the Maritime Alps*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15; Liv. 40, 41, 6; Tac. Agr. 7.—*Their capital, Albium Intemelium*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Tac. H. 2, 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17.

intĕmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-temero], *inviolable:* divinitas, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 3: laus, Epith. in Anth. Lat. T. II. p. 640, v. 71.

in-tĕmĕrandus, a, um, *adj.*, *that may not be profaned* or *violated:* Martia templa, Val. Fl. 5, 642.

intĕmĕrātē, *adv.*, v. intemeratus *fin.*

in-tĕmĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *undefiled, unviolated, inviolate, chaste, virgin, pure:* (Camilla) virginitatis amorem Intemerata colit, Verg. A. 11, 584: fides, id. ib. 2, 143: munera, *pure gifts*, id. ib. 3, 177: Penelope, inter tot juvenes procos, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 23: quid enim per hos dies inausum intemeratumve vobis, Tac. A. 1, 42: castra incorrupta et intemerata servare, id. H. 4, 58; id. A. 1, 49: ratis, Val. Fl. 4, 270: integrum et intemeratum beneficium, App. Flor. 16: corpora, *unviolated*, Tac. A. 12, 34: intemeratior cunctis virginibus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 6: equae, Stat. Th. 2, 724.—*Adv.:* **intĕmĕrātē,** *incorruptly:* popularibus plausibus servire (al. intemperanter), Cod. Th. 15, 5, 3.

* **in-tempĕrābĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *not to be moderated*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 124 dub. (al. intemporalis).

in-tempĕrans, antis, *adj.*, *intemperate, immoderate.* **I.** Lit.: intemperans atque immoderata permixtio, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11.—*Comp.*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *That cannot govern himself, without moderation, extravagant, immoderate, intemperate:* intemperantis esse arbitror scribere, quod occultari velit, Cic. Ac. 1, 1: fui paulo intemperantior fortasse, quam debui, i. e. *I ought to have exhibited more moderation*, id. Vatin. 1: intemperans sum in ejus rei cupiditate, id. Att. 13, 26: intemperans militaris in forti viro gloria, id. Tusc. 2, 17: in augendo eo non alius intemperantior est, Liv. 36, 38: avidi atque intemperantes animi, id. 24, 25: in voluptates, Sen. Ira. 1, 3: ad vescendum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 6.—**B.** *Incontinent, profligate, debauched:* inter impudicas mulieres, et intemperantes viros versari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: libidinosa et intemperans adulescentia, id. de Sen. 9, 29: impurissima atque intemperantissima pecus, id. Pis. 29.—*Adv.:* **intempĕranter,** *immoderately, extravagantly, intemperately:* nimis iracunde hoc quidem, et valde intemperanter, Cic. Phil. 1, 5: intemperanter abuti et otio et litteris,

id. Tusc. 1, 3: lacerare aliquem, Plin. Ep. 1, 5.—*Comp.:* ne intemperantius opibus suis utatur, Cic. Phil. 5, 18: insequi, Liv. 31, 37: amare, Plin. Pan. 68: adesse adversus aliquem, Suet. Claud. 38.—*Sup.:* intemperantissime gloriari, App. Mag. p. 321, 33.

intemperantia, ae, *f.* [intemperans], *want of mildness, intemperateness, inclemency.* **I.** Lit.: caeli, Sen. Const. Sap. 9; Col. prooem. 1, § 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Want of moderation, excess, extravagance, intemperance:* omnium perturbationum fontem esse dicunt intemperantiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: menti inimica intemperantia, id. ib. 4, 9, 22; id. Agr. 2, 36: libidinum, id. Off. 1, 34: vini, *the immoderate use of wine*, Liv. 44, 30: morbo et intemperantiā perire, Suet. Tib. 62: risûs, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 205: litterarum, Sen. Ep. 106: linguae, Tac. A. 4, 18: civitatis, donec unus eligatur, multos destinandi, id. H. 2, 1: legitima, said of a second marriage, Val. Max. 2, 1, 3.—**B.** In partic., *want of moderation* in one's conduct towards others; *haughtiness, arrogance; insolence, impudence, insubordination:* Pausaniae, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: suā intemperantiā, nimiāque licentiā, id. Eum. 8, 2.

intemperāte, *adv.*, v. intemperatus *fin.*

in-temperātus, a, um, *adj.*, *untempered, inclement.* **I.** Lit.: quid ad caeli naturam intemperatius, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6; hence: intemperatum vinum, *unmixed wine*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, § 158.—**II.** Trop., *immoderate, intemperate:* benevolentia, Cic. Lael. 20.—*Adv.:* **intemperāte**, *intemperately:* immoderate et intemperate vivere, Cic. Univ. 12.

intemperiae, ārum, *f. plur.* [2. intemperies], *intemperateness, inclemency.* **I.** Lit., of the weather: calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, Cato, R. R. 141. —**II.** Trop., *folly, madness, insanity:* Quae te intemperiae tenent? *what storm has got hold of you?* i. e. *what are you raving about?* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 24: larvae hunc atque intemperiae insaniaeque agitant senem, id. Aul. 1, 1, 32; 4, 4, 15; id. Ep. 3, 4, 39: intemperiarum pleni, *disquietude*, Gell. praef. § 19.

in-temperies, ēi, *f.*, *intemperateness, inclemency.* **I.** Lit.: caeli, Liv. 8, 18: aquarum, *immoderate rains*, id. 3, 31.—Hence, transf., *a tempest, storm*, i. e. *calamity:* intemperies modo in nostram advenit domum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Intemperate behavior, outrageous conduct, fury, madness, insanity, folly:* amici, Cic. Att. 4, 6: cohortium, Tac. H. 1, 64: mulierum, Gell. 1, 23, 11: intemperies ista quae μελαγχολία dicitur, id. 18, 7, 4.—*Plur.:* has ejus (Xanthippes) intemperies in maritum demirari, Gell. 1, 17, 2. —**B.** In gen., *intemperance:* ebrietatis, Just. 12, 13, 10.

intempestīvē, *adv.*, v. intempestivus *fin.*

intempestīvitas, ātis, *f.* [intempestivus], *unseasonableness:* mensis octavi, i. e. *a premature birth*, Gell. 3, 16, 21.

intempestīviter, *adv.*, v. intempestivus *fin.*

in-tempestīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *untimely, unseasonable, inopportune, inconvenient.* **I.** Lit.: postes intempestivos excisos credo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 141: imbres, Lucr. 2, 873; 929; 6, 1101: amicitia numquam intempestiva est, Cic. Lael. 6: epistula, id. Att. 4, 14: cupido, Ov. M. 10, 689: intempestivā turbantes festa Minervā, i. e. *by their unseasonable spinning*, id. ib. 4, 33: immodica et intempestiva libido, Vell. 2, 68, 4: quid hoc joco intempestivius, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9: gula, *gratified at unseasonable times*, Suet. Vit. 13: intempestivo partu extracto, *premature*, Amm. 23, 2, 17.—**II.** Transf., *that acts* or *does a thing unseasonably:* anseres continuo clamore intempestivi, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 363.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1.** Form **intempestīvē**, *out of season, unseasonably:* accedere, Cic. Off. 1, 25: adire ad aliquem, id. Fam. 11, 16; Liv. 45, 21: fovere vulnera mentis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 19; Phaedr. 3, 19, 12: juvare, Tac. A. 2, 23.—**2.** Form **intempestīviter**, *unseasonably:* dicere, Gell. 4, 20 *in lemm.*

intempestus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tempus], *unseasonable.* **I.** Lit.: intempesta nox, *the dead of night*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3; id. Pis. 38; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Verg. A. 3, 587; id. G. 1, 247 al.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 7; 7, § 72: nox intempesta, quae non habet idoneum tempus rebus gerendis, Macr. S. 1, 3, p. 209 Bip.—Hence, personified: intempesta silet Nox, *dismal Night, the mother of the Furies*, Verg. A. 12, 846.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Unwholesome, unhealthy:* Graviscae, Verg. A. 10, 184.—**B.** *Stormy, tempestuous:* Tonans, Stat. Th. 2, 153.

in-tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Without time, eternal*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 1; Prud. στεφ. 10, 316. — **II.** *Untimely, unseasonable:* cibus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—*Adv.:* **intempŏrālĭter**, *unseasonably:* uti cataplasmatibus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9, 50.

intempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [intemporalis], *unseasonableness:* somni, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9, 64; id. ib. 1, 15, 120.

intendĭtus, v. intendo *init.*

in-tendo, di, tum and sum, 3, *v. a.* (*part.* intenditus, Fronto, Fer. Als. 3, 11 Mai.), *to stretch out* or *forth, extend.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In hunc intende digitum, hic lenost, *point* in scorn, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 45: dextram ad statuam, Cic. Att. 16, 15: alicui manus, Sen. Clem. 1, 25: bracchia, Ov. M. 10, 58: manus, id. ib. 8, 107: jubet intendi bracchia velis, Verg. A. 5, 829: intenta bracchia remis, id. ib. 5, 136: ventis vela, id. ib. 3, 683: nervos aut remittere, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 96: cutem, id. 8, 35, 53, § 125: jamque manus Colchis crinemque intenderat astris, Val. Fl. 8, 68.—**B.** *To bend* a bow, etc.: ballistam in aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 58: arcum, Verg. A. 8, 704: intentus est arcus in me unum, Cic. Sest. 7, 15.—**C.** *To aim* or *direct* at a thing: tela in patriam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: tela intenta jugulis civitatis, id. Pis. 2: sagittam, Verg. A. 9, 590: telum in jugulum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—**D.** *To stretch* or *spread out; to stretch, lay* or *put upon* a thing: tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, *pitched*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; 2, 5, 31, § 80: sella intenta loris, Quint. 6, 3, 25: stuppea vincula collo Intendunt, Verg. A. 2, 237: duro intendere bracchia tergo, i. e. *to bind with the cestus*, id. ib. 5, 403: locum sertis, *encircled, surrounded*, id. ib. 4, 506: vela secundi Intendunt Zephyri, *swell, fill*, id. ib. 5, 33: intendentibus tenebris, *spreading*, Liv. 1, 57, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To strain* or *stretch towards, to extend:* aciem acrem in omnes partes intendit, *turns keen looks on every side*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 38: aciem longius, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80: quo intendisset oculos, *whithersoever he turns his eyes*, Tac. A. 4, 70: aures ad verba, Ov. P. 4, 4, 36: cum putaret licere senatui, et mitigare leges et intendere, *to stretch*, i. e. *increase the rigor of*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 17: numeros intendere nervis, Verg. A. 9, 776 (per nervos intentos, Forbig.); cf.: strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To direct* towards any thing, *to turn* or *bend* in any direction: digna est res ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: intendenda in senem est fallacia, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 2: ut eo quo intendit, cum exercitu mature perveniat, Cic. Mur. 9: iter, *to direct one's course:* ad explorandum quonam hostes iter intendissent, Liv. 31, 33, 6: a porta ad praetorem iter intendit, id. 36, 21: coeptum iter in Italiam, id. 21, 29, 6; 27, 46, 9.—*Absol.:* quo nunc primum intendam, *whither shall I turn?* Ter. And. 2, 2, 6.—**2.** Intendere animum, *to direct one's thoughts* or *attention to* any thing: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed, etc., Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 329, 6: parum defigunt animos et intendunt in ea, quae, etc., id. Ac. 2, 15, 46: quo animum intendat, facile perspicio, id. Verr. 1, 3; Liv. praef. 9: intentus animus tuus est ad fortissimum virum liberandum, Cic. Phil. 11, 9: oculi mentesque ad pugnam intentae, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: in ea re omnium nostrorum intentis animis, id. ib. 3, 22: intendere animum in regnum Adherbalis, Sall. J. 20, 1: ad bellum animum intendit, id. ib. 43, 2: animum studiis et rebus honestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 36: considerationem in aliquam rem, Cic. Inv. 2, 33: omnes cogitationes ad aliquid, Liv. 40, 5: omnium eo curae sunt intentae, Liv. 9, 31; id. 25, 9: ad scribendum animum, oculos, manum, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7: ubi ingenium intenderis, valet, Sall. J. 51, 3: eruditionem tuam, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14. — **3.** Hence, intendere alone, *to urge on, incite:* intenderant eum ad cavendi omnia curam tot auditae proditiones, Liv. 24, 37: aliquem ad custodiae curam, id. 21, 49: vis omnis intendenda rebus, Quint. 10, 7, 21.—**4.** *To enlarge, spread, extend, magnify:* intendetur socordia, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38: amici accendendis offensionibus callidi, intendere vera, adgerere falsa, *exaggerated*, id. ib. 2, 57; 4, 11: gloriam, id. ib. 4, 26; 12, 35: tormentum, Cels. 4, 15 *init.*—**C.** *Absol.*, *to turn one's attention to, exert one's self for, to purpose, endeavor, intend:* pergin, sceleste, intendere hanc arguere? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 27 Brix: quod est tibi ante explicandum, quam illuc proficiscare, quo te dicis intendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 42: quod ubi secus procedit, neque quod intenderat, efficere potest, Sall. J. 25, 10: quocumque intenderat, id. ib. 74, 2; cf. id. ib. 64, 1; 102, 1: genera lectionum, quae praecipue convenire intendentibus, ut oratores fiant, Quint. 10, 1, 45: ad nuptias, Just. 13, 6.—(β) With *inf.:* quo ire intenderant, Sall. J. 107, 7: altum petere intendit, Liv. 36, 44.—**D.** Intendere se, *to exert one's self, prepare for* any thing: se ad firmitatem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: se in rem, Quint. 4, 1, 39: qui se intenderunt adversarios in ejus tribunatum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2.—**E.** Intendere animo, *to purpose in one's mind, to intend:* si C. Antonius, quod animo intenderat, perficere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9.—**F.** *To maintain, assert:* eam sese intendit esse, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 19.—Esp., as leg. t. t., *to aver, maintain, assert* as a plaintiff in court: quo modo nunc intendit, Cic. Quint. 29, 88: si quod intendit adversarius tuus, probationibus implere non possit, Vet. cujusd. Jurec. Consult. 6, 16 Huschke; Dig. 10, 4, 9, § 6. — **G.** *To threaten with* any thing, *to seek to bring upon, to afflict with:* alicui actionem perduellionis, Cic. Mil. 14: alicui litem, id. de Or. 1, 10: periculum in omnes, id. Rosc. Am. 3: crimen in aliquem, Liv. 9, 26: injuriarum formulam, Suet. Vit. 7: probra et minas alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36: metum intendere, id. ib. 1, 28.—**H.** Intendere in se, *to contemplate one's self:* quid sit Deus: totus in se intendat, an ad nos aliquando respiciat, Sen. Q. N. praef. 1.—**I.** Intendere alicui, *to be intended for* a person, Stat. S. 3 praef.—**K.** In rhet., *to premise, to state as the proposition of a syllogism*, Quint. 5, 14, 10.—**L.** In gram., *to make long, to use* (a syllable) *as long:* primam syllabam intendit, tertiam corripuit, Gell. 13, 22, 18.—Hence, *P. a.* in two forms. **1. intentus**, a, um. **A.** *On the stretch, strained, bent:* arcus, Cic. Sen. 10, 37; Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26.—**B.** *Attentive to, intent upon, waiting for* something. (α) With *dat.:* quem pueri intenti ludo exercent, Verg. A. 7, 380: intentus recipiendo exercitui esse, Liv. 10, 42, 1.—(β) With *abl.:* aliquo negotio intentus, Sall. C. 2; id. ib. 4; 54.—**C.** *Absol.*, *eager, intent:* at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, Sall. C. 6, 5: senatus nihil sane intentus, id. ib. 16, 5: intenti exspectant signum, Verg. A. 5, 137: intenti ora tenebant, id. ib. 2, 1: totam causam quam maxime intentis, quod aiunt, oculis contemplari, Cic. Fl. 11: intentaque tuis precibus se praebuit aure, Tib. 4, 1, 132. —*Comp.:* intentiore custodia aliquem asservare, Liv. 39, 19.—*Sup.:* cum intentissima conquisitione ad triginta milia peditum confecisset, Liv. 29, 35: intentissima cura aliquid consequi, Quint. 10, 1, 111: haec omnia intentissima cura acta, Liv. 25, 22, 4. —**D.** *Strict:* intentum et magnis delictis inexorabilem scias, Tac. A. 12, 42: intentius delectum habere, Liv. 8, 17: intentiorem fore disciplinam, Tac. A. 12, 42.—**E.** *Raised:* intento alimentorum pretio, Tac. H. 1, 89. —**F.** Of speech and style, *vigorous, nervous:* sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: pars orationis, id. ib. 2, 52, 211.—*Adv.:* **intentē**, *with earnestness, attentively, intently:* pronuntiare, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: audire, Quint. 2, 2, 13.—*Comp.* (cf. intense): cum delectus intentius haberetur, Liv. 8, 17: et quo intentius custodiae serventur, id. 25, 30, 5: apparare proelium, id. 8, 1: se excusare, Tac. A. 3, 35: premere obsessos, id. ib. 15, 13: adesse alicui rei, id. ib. 11, 11.—*Sup.:* exspectans intentissime, Lampr. Elag. 14. —**2. intensus**, a, um. **A.** *Stretched,*

tightened, tight: per intensos funes ire, Sen. de Ira, 2, 13.—**B.** *Violent:* intensior impetus, Sen. Ira, 2, 35: virtus in mediocribus modice intensior, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 23, 2.—**C.** *Attentive; sup.*, Aug. Ep. 56 al.—*Adv.:* **intensē,** *violently; comp.:* intensius, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.; Schol. Juv. 11, 15; *sup.:* intensissime, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 19.

intĕnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-teneo], *not to be grasped, intangible* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Fortun. 1, 3.

intensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo]. **I.** *A stretching out, straining, effort:* oculorum, Scrib. Comp. 255.—**B.** *An intensifying, increase:* calorem suum (sol) intensionibus ac remissionibus temperando fovet, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 3.—**II.** *The tune:* gravis, media, acuta, Censor. 12.

‡**intentābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-tento], *that cannot be tried:* intentabilis, ἀπείραστος, Gloss. Philox.

‡**intentālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *that cannot be tried:* intentalis, ἀπείραστος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intento], *a stretching out* or *extending towards* a thing. **I.** Lit.: oculi ad intentationem subitam digitorum comprimuntur, Sen. Ira, 2, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a reproaching* with a thing: criminum, Tert. Apol. 46 dub. (al. intentio).

in-tentātŏr, ōris, *m.*, *he who does not tempt:* deus malorum, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 13; Aug. de Pecc. Mer. 2, 4.

1. intentātus, a, um, *Part.*, from intento.

2. in-tentātus, a, um, *adj.*, *untouched.* **I.** Lit.: vacca intentata jugo, Sen. Med. 62.—**II.** Trop., *untried, unattempted:* miseri, quibus Intentata nites, Hor. C. 1, 5, 12: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, id. A. P. 285: sors rerum, Verg. A. 10, 39: iter, Tac. A. 1, 50.

intentē, *adv.*, v. intendo *fin.*

intentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intendo], *a stretching out, straining, tension.* **I.** Lit.: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: nervorum, Col. 6, 6: vocis, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: aëris, Gell. 5, 16, 2: intentionem aëris ostendent tibi inflata, . . . quid enim est vox nisi intentio aëris? Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 3: et remissio motus, Gell. 18, 10: vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34.—**B.** *Increase, augmentation:* doloris, Sen. Ep. 78, 7: ve particula tum intentionem significat, tum minutionem, Gell. 16, 5, 5.—**II.** Trop., *a directing of the mind towards* any thing. **A.** *Exertion, effort:* animus intentione sua depellit pressum omnem ponderum, opp. remissio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: animi, id. ib. 2, 27, 65: cogitationum, id. ib. 4, 2; id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: tantum curae intentionisque, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 5: ut libertatem revoces, id. Pan. 78 *med.*: ad intentiones capiendas habiliores, Gell. 15, 2, 5.—**B.** *Attention, application* to any thing: lusûs, *to play*, Liv. 4, 17: intentionem alicui accommodare, Sen. Ep. 113, 3: avocare ab intentione operis destinati, Quint. 10, 3, 23: rerum, id. 6, 3, 1: rei familiaris, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 2.—**C.** *A design, purpose, intention:* haec intentio tua ut libertatem revoces, Plin. Pan. 78: defuncti, Dig. 34, 1, 10; Ambros. de Jos. Patriarch. 11, 52; Aug. c. Mendac. 18.—**D.** *A charge, accusation:* intentio adversariorum, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125: judiciale genus officiis constat duobus, intentionis ac depulsionis, Quint. 3, 9, 11; 7, 1, 9.—Hence, **2.** Esp., law t. t., *that part of the* formula or *instruction given by the prætor to the court, setting forth the judgment* or *relief prayed for by a plaintiff* in his complaint (cf. Sanders, Inst. of Just. introd. p. 65 sqq.): intentio est ea pars formulae qua actor desiderium suum concludit, Gai. Inst. 4, 41; 44 sq.; 53 sq.: cum petitor intentionem suam perdiderit, Dig. 10, 4, 9, § 6: quod intentionis vestrae proprias afferre debeatis probationes, Vet. Consult. 6, 14 Huschke.—**E.** *The first* or *major premise* in a syllogism: ita erit prima intentio, secunda assumptio, tertia conexio, Quint. 5, 14, 6.

intentĭōsē, *adv.*, *eagerly:* emunt, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 11, 15.

intentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intendo], *intensive:* adverbia, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

intento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to stretch out* or *extend towards* any thing. **I.** Lit.: haec sica intentata nobis est, Cic. Mil. 14: manus, Tac. A. 1, 27: alicui manus, Auct. B. Hisp. 22: cum voces cum manus intentarent, *raise*, Tac. A. 3, 36: strictos gladios, Suet. Caes. 14: manus ad sidera, Petr. 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To direct* or *turn towards:* oculos in proeliantes, Petr. 70.—**B.** *To stretch out threateningly towards, to threaten* or *attack with* any thing: dolor ardentes faces intentat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: arma Latinis Hernicis, Liv. 6, 27: Romanum imperium intentantes, id. 42, 12: praesentemque viris intentant omnia mortem, Verg. A. 1, 91: Verginius intentans in Appium manus, Liv. 3, 47, 7: ictus, Tac. H. 3, 31: probra ac verbera, id. A. 12, 47: terror omnibus intentabatur, *all were struck with terror*, id. ib. 3, 28: invicem crimen, Quint. 3, 10, 4: mortem, Amm. 15, 5, 37: pugnam, id. 16, 2, 12.—**C.** *To attack, accuse* one: quasi intentantis loco, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 125.

1. intentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from intendo.

2. intentus, ūs, *m.* [intendo], *a stretching out, extending:* palmarum, Cic. Sest. 55, 117.

in-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to be lukewarm:* et lacus aestivis intepet Umber aquis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 124: Lernaea palus, Stat. Th. 2, 377.

in-tĕpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become lukewarm.* **I.** Lit.: ne quis intepescat cibus, Sen. Ep. 78: strata membris tuis, Ov. H. 10. 54: intepescit annus, Col. 11, 2, 2: mitigato et intepescente calore, id. 1, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to become weaker, milder; to cool down, lose force, slacken:* iramque meam prudenti absentia extinxit: paululum ergo intepescente saevitia, Petr. 94: vitium, Amm. 14, 5, 5; 30, 4, 9: alacritas pugnatorum, id. 17, 13, 7; of persons, id. 20, 10, 1.

inter, *adv.*, and *prep.* with *acc.* [kindred to in, intra; Sanscr. antar; Goth. undar; Germ. unter; Engl. under]. **I.** *Adv.*, *in the midst, in between* (poet. and rare): dumque pii petit ora patris stetit arduus inter pontus, Val. Fl. 5, 337: tot montibus inter diviso, id. 6, 220; 8, 382.—**II.** *Prep.*, with *acc.*, *between, betwixt, among, amid, surrounded by.* **A.** Lit., in space. **1.** Of position only. **a.** Referring to two places or objects, *between:* qui (mons Jura) est inter Sequanos et Helvetios, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: cum inter me et Brundisium Caesar esset, Cic. Att. 9, 2: inter Padum atque Alpes, Liv. 5, 35: ager Tarquiniorum, qui inter urbem ac Tiberim fuit, id. 2, 5: locus inter duos lucos, id. 1, 8, 5: apud Artemisium inter Euboeam continentemque terram, id. 2, 5, 2; so, inter haec maria Asia, Curt. 3, 1, 13.—**b.** Referring to more than two places or objects, *among, in the midst of:* inter hostium tela versari, Cic. de Or. 1, 46: inter multos saucios spe incertae vitae relictus, Liv. 2, 17, 4: rex inter primos constiterat, Curt. 5, 3, 9: inter multitudinem, Liv. 22, 13, 2: inter lignarios, id. 35, 41, 10: repertae inter spolia catenae, Tac. A. 2, 18: vicos aut inter vias manere, Suet Caes. 39: inter ingentes solitudines, Sall. J 89, 4: inter deserta ferarum Lustra domosque, Verg. A. 3, 646.—So, even with a noun in the *sing.*, *in the midst of, surrounded by:* erat inter ceteram planitiem mons, Sall. J. 92, 5: tibicines inter exercitum positi, Gell. 1, 11, 3: inter caedem aquila, Tac. A. 1, 60; cf.: inter ceteram praedam, Liv. 22, 16, 7; 8, 10, 10: inter purpuram atque aurum, id. 9, 17, 16.—**2.** With verbs of motion. **a.** *Between, through, among:* inter medias stationes hostium erupere, Liv. 35, 11: acies inter bina castra procedunt, id. 4, 18, 3; Tac. A. 14, 33: inter oppositas classes transmisit, Suet. Caes. 58: spatiabatur in nemore Parmenion medius inter duces, Curt. 7, 2, 23: medios inter hostes Londinium perrexit, Tac. A. 14, 33.—**b.** Pregn., including motion to and position between or among things mentioned, *among, into the midst of:* inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos Adsidue veniebat, Verg. E. 2, 3: te mea dextera magna inter praemia ducet, id. A. 12, 437: dico te priore nocte venisse inter falcarios in Laecae domum, *among the scythe-makers, into the street of the scythe-makers*, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 8.—**B.** Transf., of relations conceived as local. **1.** In discrimination (doubt, choice, etc.), *between* two or more objects: judicium inter deas tres, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114; cf.: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios judicare, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: inter has sententias dijudicare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: inter diversas opiniones electio, Quint. prooem. 2: discrimen inter gratiosos cives atque fortes, id. Balb. 21, 49: inter optime valere et gravissime aegrotare nihil prorsus interesse, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: qui bellum et pacem inter dubitabant, Tac. A. 12, 32: trepidare inter scelus metumque, id. H. 3, 39: inter pugnae fugaeque consilium, Liv. 1, 27.—So, with inter repeated: ut nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem aliquam putes interesse, Cic. Par. 1; id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: quid intersit inter popularem civem et inter constantem, severum et gravem, id. Lael. 25, 95.—**2.** In expressing any relation which connects two or more persons, conceived as *between* or *among* them (strife, rivalry, friendship, intercourse, etc.). (α) In gen.: quos inter magna fuit contentio, Nep. Mil. 4, 4: Nestor componere lites Inter Peliden festinat et inter Atriden, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 12: certamen inter primores civitates, Liv. 10, 6.—Esp., with *pronouns*, to express all reciprocal relations, *among, with,* or *between one another; mutually, together:* quasi nunc non norimus nos inter nos, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 1, 28, 58; id. Att. 10, 4, 10; id. N. D. 1, 26, 51: quod colloquimur inter nos, *with one another*, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; cf.: inter nos naturâ ad civilem communitatem conjuncti sumus, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: vobis inter vos voluntatem fuisse conjunctam, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34: Ciceronis pueri amant inter se, *love one another* (like the Fr. *s'entr'aimer*), id. Att. 6, 1, 12: inter se consultare, id. de Or. 2, 3, 13: inter se amare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: neque solum se colent inter se ac diligent, id. Lael. 22, 82: Di inter se diligunt, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: furtim inter se aspiciebant, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: complecti inter se lacrimantes milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42: haec inter se cum repugnent, plerique non vident, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: inter se nondum satis noti, Liv. 21, 39: ratio et oratio conciliat homines inter se, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50: ne nostra nobiscum aut inter nos cessatio vituperetur, id. Fam. 9, 3, 4: quae res eos in magno diuturnoque bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3.—Sometimes pleon., the reciprocal relation being sufficiently expressed by the context: manus conserentis inter se Romanos exercitus, Sall. H. 1, 41, 19 Dietsch: Ulixes cum Ajace summa vi contendere inter se, Dict. Cret. 5, 14: conferti inter se, id. 2, 46.—(β) So of things: ita effici complexiones atomorum inter se, *mutual, reciprocal*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: colles duos inter se propinquos occupat, *near one another*, Sall. J. 98, 3: haud procul inter se erant, id. ib. 41, 2: multum inter se distant istae facultates, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 215: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51: inter se dissimilis, id. 9, 4, 17.—(γ) Of a common privacy, secrecy, etc.: inter nos, *between* or *among ourselves, confidentially*, like the Fr. *entre nous:* nec consulto dicis occulte, sed quod inter nos liceat, ne tu quidem intellegis, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 74: quod inter nos liceat dicere, id. Att. 2, 4: quod inter nos sit, *but let that be between ourselves*, Sen. Ep. 12, 2.—(δ) With nouns denoting a multitude of persons, like apud (not ante-Aug.): haudquaquam inter id genus contemptor habebatur, Liv. 6, 34, 5: inter hostes variae fuere sententiae, id. 4, 18, 1: credula fama inter gaudentes, Tac. H. 1, 34: more inter veteres recepto, id. ib. 2, 85.—**3.** Of a class of persons or things to which the subject is referred. **a.** In gen., *among:* homines inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 22, 52: inter suos et honestus et nobilis, id. Clu. 5, 11: in oratoribus vero admirabile est, quantum inter omnes unus excellat, id. Or. 2, 6: inter philosophos (Xenophon) reddendus est, Quint. 10, 1, 37: ille Croesus, inter reges opulentissimus, Sen. Contr. 2, 9: Borysthenes inter Scythiae amnes amoenissimus, Mel. 2, 1, 6.—So freq. with *sup.*, inter and *acc.* take the place of a *gen.:* honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: plurimum inter eos valere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 4: maximum imperium inter finitimos, Liv. 5, 3, 10: inter Athenienses longe clarissimi, Curt. 4, 13, 15; Plin. 34, 8, 21, § 81; Petr. 78; Sen. Suas. 2, 7; 2, 12; Just. 12, 7, 2; 36, 2, 6.—**b.** Esp.: inter paucos, etc.

among few, i. e. among the few select ones, *eminently, especially:* pingunt et vestes in Aegypto inter pauca mirabili genere, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 150; cf.: sternutamento utilis inter pauca, id. 24, 11, 58, § 97: pugna inter paucas memorata populi Romani clades, Liv. 22, 7; cf.: inter paucos disertus, Quint. 10, 3, 13: inter paucos familiarium Neroni assumptus est, Tac. A. 16, 18: claritudine paucos inter senum regum, id. ib. 11, 10; so, inter alios: judicatur inter alios omnes beatus, qui in proelio profuderit animam, *among all others to be noticed*, i. e. *especially, in the highest degree*, Amm. 2, 3, 6; so, inter cuncta, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 96: inter omnia, Curt. 3, 3, 18: inter cetera, Liv. 37, 12.—**c.** In judic. lang., t. t.: inter sicarios, *on the charge of assassination:* cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54; id. Clu. 53, 147; cf.: in recuperatorio judicio ejus maleficii, de quo inter sicarios quaeritur, id. Inv. 2, 20, 60: longo intervallo judicium inter sicarios hoc primum committitur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, id. ib. 32, 90: si ostenderis, quomodo sis eos inter sicarios defensurus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8.—**4.** In some idiomatic phrases. **a.** Inter manus, *within reach*, i. e. *close at hand:* ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, Verg. A. 11, 311; also, *upon* or *in the hands:* inter manus domum ablatus, Liv. 3, 13: inter quas (manus) collapsus extinguitur, Curt. 8, 2, 39: inter manus auferri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: inter manus meas crevit, *under my hands*, Sen. Ep. 12: manus inter maestorumque ora parentum, *before their faces and within their reach*, Verg. A. 2, 681.—**b.** Inter viam, vias, *on the way:* dum rus eo, coepi egomet mecum inter vias, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43: si se inter viam obtulerit, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5.—**C.** Of time. **a.** *Between* two dates or periods specified: dies XLV. inter binos ludos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52 *fin.;* Liv. 1, 3.—**b.** *During, in the course of, within;* for which, in English, we sometimes use *by* or *at:* quot prandia inter continuum perdidi triennium, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 61: omnia agentur, quae inter decem annos nefarie flagitioseque facta sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 13; cf.: qui inter annos tot unus inventus sit, quem, etc., id. de Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: inter ipsum pugnae tempus, Liv. 36, 20: inter noctem lux orta, id. 32, 29: qui plus cernant oculis per noctem quam inter diem, Gell. 9, 4.—**c.** Freq., with *substt.*, to denote an act performed at a certain time, *in the course of, while:* haec inter cenam Tironi dictavi, *at table*, Cic. Quint. Fragm. 3, 1, 6; cf.: illuseras heri inter scyphos, id. Fam. 7, 22: inter fulmina et tonitrua, id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: promptior inter tenebras affirmatio, Tac. A. 2, 82: inter initia, *at the beginning*, Cels. 3, 25.—**d.** *During*, and hence under the circumstances described, i. e. *in spite of, notwithstanding:* nobis inter has turbas senatus tamen frequens flagitavit triumphum, *amid, in spite of these commotions*, Cic. Fam. 16, 11: utrumque consilium aspernatus, quod inter ancipitia deterrimum est, dum media sequitur, Tac. H. 3, 40: senum coloniae inter male parentes et injuste imperantes aegra municipia et discordantia, id. Agr. 32; cf.: ita neutris cura posteritatis inter infensos vel obnoxios, id. H. 1, 1.—**e.** Inter haec, inter quae, *meanwhile, during this time:* = interea, inter haec major alius terror, *in the mean time*, Liv. 2, 24; cf.: inter haec jam praemissi Albam erant equites, id. 1, 29; 3, 57, 7; 44, 10, 5; Curt. 3, 1, 1; Suet. Tib. 8; 63: inter quae tribuni plebei petivere, etc., Tac. A. 1, 15; 2, 34; 58; 3, 33; id. H. 1, 78; Curt. 4, 2, 10: inter quae unctione uti licet, Cels. 4, 2, 3.—So with gerunds and gerundives: inter agendum, *at, while*, Verg. E. 9, 24; Quint. 12, 3, 10: inter disceptandum, id. 12, 7, 6: inter res agendas, Suet. Caes. 45.—**D.** In composition its final *r* is assimilated in intellego and its derivatives. **a.** *Between;* as, intercedere, interponere.—**b.** *At intervals, from time to time;* as, interaestuare, intermittere, intervisere.—**c.** *Under, down, to the bottom;* as, interire, interficere.

* **intĕr-aestĭmātĭo**, ōnis, *f.*, *valuation*, Dig. 21, 1, 64 dub. (al. in aestimationem).

intĕr-aestŭo, āre, *v. n.*, *to bubble up at intervals, to be restless:* stomachus frequenter interaestuans erat, *producing frequent eructations*, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 19; Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 11, 35.

intĕrāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [inter], *timber for the lower part and hold of a ship-of-war*, including the statumina and costæ: Volaterrani interamenta navium polliciti sunt, Liv. 28, 45, 15 Weissenb. (less correctly, acc. to others, **incērāmenta**, ōrum, *n.*, *rosin and pitch for calking a ship*).

Intĕramna, ae, and **Intĕramnānus**, a, um, v. interamnus, II.

Intĕramnas, ātis, v. interamnus, II. B. 1.

intĕr-amnus, a, um, *adj.* [amnis], *that is between two rivers* (as an *adj.*, late Lat.): terras interamnas (al. interamnanas) recepimus (viz. *Mesopotamia*), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 56: Nilus ad insulae faciem spatia amplectitur interamna, Sol. 32, 1.—Hence, **II. Intĕramna**, ae, *f.* (sc. urbs). **A.** *The name of several Italian cities*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 28.—Esp. **1.** *A city of Umbria, surrounded by the river Nar, the birthplace of the historian Tacitus and of the emperor of the same name*, now *Terni*, Cic. Mil. 17, 46; id. Att. 2, 1, 5; Tac. H. 3, 63, 2.—**2.** *A city in Latium, on the Liris*, now *Teramo*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105; Liv. 26, 9, 3.—Also called **Interamnium**, ii, *n.*, Flor. 3, 21, 27.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Interamnas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Interamna:* ager, Liv. 10, 39, 1.—*Subst.:* **Interamnātes**, ium, *m.*, *inhabitants of Interamna*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5: Interamnates cognomine Nartes, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—*Sing.:* C. Causinius Schola, Interamnas, Cic. Mil. 17, 46.—**2.** ‡ **Intĕramnānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Interamna*, Inscr. ap. Don. 161, 3.—**3.** ‡ **Intĕramnātus**, a, um, the same: CIVITAS, Inscr. Orell. 3773.

intĕrānĕum, i, v. interaneus, II.

intĕrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [inter], *inward, interior, internal.* **I.** *Adj.:* vomica, Scrib. Comp. 96.—**II.** *Subst.:* **intĕrānĕum**, i, *n.*, *a gut, intestine:* procedentis interanei morbus, Plin. 32, 9, 33, § 105.—In *plur.*, Col. 9, 14; Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 64.

‡ **intĕr-ăpĕrĭo**, διανοίγω, Gloss. Phil.

* **inter-aptus**, a, um, i. q. interjunctus, *joined together;* in tmesi: quae memorare queam inter singillariter apta, Lucr. 6, 1067; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

intĕr-āresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become dry, to dry up.* **I.** Lit., Vitr. 7, 8, 2: animalia sine humoris potestate interarescent, *will die off*, id. 8 praef. § 3.—**II.** Trop., *to dry up, decay;* with exstingui et cadere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.

inter-bĭbo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to drink in, drink up*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22: mare, Naev. ap. Isid. Orig. 5, 26 (Fragm. Trag. v. 55 Rib.).

* **inter-bīto**, ĕre, *v. n.* [beto], i. q. intereo, *to perish, come to naught:* ne interbitat quaestio, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47.

* **inter-blandĭens**, entis, *Part.* [blandior], *flattering:* obsequiis meis, Aug. Conf. 9, 12.

inter-caelestis, e, *adj.*, *between heaven and earth*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

intercălāris, e, *adj.* [intercalo], *of* or *for insertion, that is to be* or *is inserted, intercalary:* dies, *an intercalary day*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 35; Censor. de Die Nat. 20; Macr. S. 1, 13; Sol. 1: mensis, *an intercalary month*, Macr. S. 1, 13; Censor. l. l.: Kalendae, *the first day of an intercalary month*, Cic. Quint. 25, 79; Liv. 43, 11, 13; 45, 44. 3: Calendae priores, *the first day of the first intercalary month* (of the two months that Cæsar intercalated), Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2; cf. the foll. art.—**II.** Transf.: versus, *with a refrain* or *burden* (as in Verg. E. 8: incipe Maenalios, etc.; and: ducite ab urbe domum), Serv. ib. 21.

intercălārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [intercalaris], *of* or *for insertion, intercalary:* mensis, *an intercalary month*, Liv. 1, 19, 6; 37, 59, 2; Suet. Caes. 40; the same *absol.:* intercalarius, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: annus, *leap-year*, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130; 18, 25, 57, § 207.

intercălātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercalo], *an insertion, intercalation* of a day or month, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122; Macr. S. 1, 13.

* **intercălātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an intercalator;* as *adj.*, *that intercalates:* dies intercalatores, *intercalary days*, Macr. S. 1, 14 (al. intercalantes).

intercalco, v. interculco.

inter-călo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, lit., *to proclaim that something has been intercalated, to insert, intercalate* a day or month (syn.: interpono, intericio); usu. in *pass.:* si intercalatum erit Calendis Maiis, Cato, R. R. 159: ut duodecim annis continuis non intercalaretur, Suet. Caes. 40: fasti intercalandi licentiâ turbati, id. ib.: dies intercalatus, Macr. S. 1, 14 *fin.*—*Impers.:* quando primo intercalatum sit, Macr. S. 1, 13, 19.—*Act. absol.:* Junius Servium Tullium regem primum intercalasse commemorat, Macr. S. 1, 13, 20. The pontifices, to whom it was left to determine the number of intercalary days, were often induced, by party considerations, to insert more or fewer than the proper number of days, or even to neglect the intercalation altogether.—Hence, *pass. impers.:* illud memento curare ... ut annus noster maneat suo statu, ne quid novi decernatur; hoc tibi ita mando ... ut pugnes, ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** Transf.: intercalata poena, i. e. *put off, deferred*, Liv. 9, 9, 2.

intercăpēdĭnans, antis [intercapedo], *interrupting, intermitting*, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 9.

intercăpēdĭnātus, a, um [id.], *separated, interrupted*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 921: exacerbationes (opp. continuae), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

inter-căpēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [capio], *an interruption, intermission, interval, pause, respite:* intercapedo, tempus interceptum, cum scilicet mora est ad capiendum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.: intercapedinem scribendi facere, Cic. Fam. 16, 21: molestiae, id. Fin. 1, 18: jurisdictionis, Suet. Vesp. 10; with remissio, opp. continuatio, Plin. Ep. 4, 9.—Of space (rare): inter circulos universos quid interstitii vel spatii intercapedo naturalis immiserit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 837.—In *nom. sing.* the word is said to have had an obscene signif., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Quint. 8, 3, 46.

inter-căpĭo, 3, *v. a.*, *to take away*, Prisc. p. 624 P.

inter-cardĭnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *joined together by mortise and tenon, mortised:* trabes (acc. to others, interordinatae), Vitr. 10, 20, 2.

Intercatĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. Epit. 48 *med.;* Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.—Hence, **II. Intercatĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *from Intercatia*, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 9.—*Plur. absol.:* **Intercatienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Intercatia*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

inter-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to go* or *come between, to intervene, to be between* (syn. intervenio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: si quis intercedat tertius, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 56: intercedente lunâ, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 49: palus intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: sylvae paludesque intercedebant, id. ib. 5, 52: inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, id. ib. 2, 17, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To occur, happen, come to pass:* saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercedunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: inter bellorum curas res parva intercessit, Liv. 34, 1: nullum dictum intercessit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *to intervene, pass:* vix annus intercesserat, cum, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 21: intercessere pauci dies, Liv. 2, 64: nox nulla intercessit, Cic. Cat. 1, 2: una nox intercesserat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36; id. Clu. 20.—**B.** *To be, exist*, or *come between* persons. **1.** In order or rank: etsi nemo intercedebat, etc., Cic. Brut. 47, 173.—**2.** In feelings or conduct: ira inter eas intercessit, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25: tacebit dum intercedat familiaritas, *as long as our friendship lasts*, id. Phorm. 4, 1, 17: inter nosmetipsos vetus usus intercedit, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1: ut ei cum genere humano quasi civile jus intercederet, id. Fin. 3, 20: nisi intercederent mihi inimicitiae cum istius mulieris viro, id. Cael. 13: inter nos officia paria intercedunt, id. Fam. 13, 65, 1; Nep. Att. 20: huic cum reliquis ... bella intercesserant, Caes. B. G. 5, 11.—**C.** *To interpose one's credit, become surety for* a person: promisit, intercessit, dedit, Cic. Att. 1, 16: pro aliquo, id. Phil. 2,

18, 45: pro aliquo magnam pecuniam, *to procure for a person by becoming surety for him*, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: in omni genere negotiorum et obligationum . . . intercedere mulieres prohibentur, Paul. Sent. 2, 11, 1. —**D.** *To oppose, withstand, protest against;* of the tribunes of the people, who interposed their veto against a decree of the senate: cum intercedere vellent rogationi, Cic. Or. 2, 47: nisi mihi levissimus tribunus plebis intercessisset, id. Leg. 3, 8: ea lege, qua intercedi de provinciis non licebit, id. Prov. Cons. 8: ea quae de reductione regis scripta est auctoritas, cui scis intercessum esse, id. Fam. 1, 7: praetori, Liv. 38, 60: tribuni plebis intercedentes pro se (Caesare), Suet. Caes. 30; cf. At. Cap. ap. Gell. 4, 14, 6. This right of protest was also possessed by other magistrates; v. Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7; Ascon. ap. Pis. 26; Liv. 5, 9.—So fig.: si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies, tamen est eundum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 7.—**2.** In gen., *to interpose, interfere.* (α) For or in behalf of a person, *to intercede, interpose:* cum enim vestra auctoritas intercessisset, ut ego regem tuerer, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 4; Suet. Dom. 11.—(β) *To obstruct, hinder, interrupt:* si nulla aegritudo huic gaudio intercesserit, Ter. And. 5, 5, 5: intercessit et, quominus in acta sua juraretur, ut ne mensis September Tiberius vocaretur, Suet. Tib. 26: de cognomine intercessit Augustus, id. ib. 17: non quia intercedendum putem imaginibus, Tac. Agr. 46: consilio, id. H. 1, 19: parens noster privatas gratiarum actiones cohibet, intercessurus etiam publicis, Plin. Pan. 4: intercedere casibus, occursare fortunae, id. ib. 25 *fin.:* iniquitatibus magistratuum, id. ib. 80, 4; Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4.

interceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercipio], *a taking away* (very rare): poculi, Cic. Clu. 60, 167; Hilar. in Psa. 51, 18; id. in Gal. 68.

interceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an intercepter, usurper, embezzler:* praedae, Liv. 4, 50, 1: litis alienae, id. 3, 72, 4: donativi, Tac. H. 3, 10: divini beneficii, *one who renders void*, Val. Max. 9, 11, 4.

1. interceptus, a, um, *Part.*, v. intercipio.

2. interceptus, ūs, *m.* [intercipio], *a taking away*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

intercessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercedo], *a coming between, intervention.* **I.** Lit.: testium, Gell. 14, 2, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An interposition, a becoming surety* for one: mea intercessio parata et est et fuit, Cic. Att. 1, 4: intercessiones pecuniarum in coitionibus candidatorum, id. Par. 6, 2.—**B.** *A fulfilment, performance*, Cod. Just. 12, 22, 1; Cod. Th. 6, 28, 4.—**C.** *An intervention, interposition, protest* on the part of a tribune of the people, who annulled a decree of the Senate by his veto: cum intercessio stultitiam intercessoris significatura sit, non rem impeditura, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: intercessionem liberam relinquere, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: remittere, Liv. 38, 54: intercessionem facere pro aliquo, Gell. 7, 19: intercessionem suam interponere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 10.

intercessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who intervenes.* **I.** *A mediator* in money matters, *a surety:* utinam semper esses tribunus: intercessorem non quaereres, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: rem aliquam agere intercessore ac deprecatore aliquo, App. Mag. 60, p. 313, 18: intercessorem quaerere, Quint. Decl. 300: nolo per intercessorem mutueris, Sen. Ep. 119 *init.* —**B.** *A fulfiller, performer*, Cod. Just. 1, 42, 8; 8, 17, 7.—**II.** *One who interposes, enters a protest.* **A.** *A protester;* of a tribune of the people who makes use of his veto, Cic. Agr. 2, 12: agrariae legi intercessorem fore professus est, id. Sull. 23: legis, Liv. 4, 53: (Caesar) restitit, partim per intercessores tribunos, etc., Suet. Caes. 29.—**B.** In gen., *a hinderer, preventer*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: rei malae, id. Leg. 3, 4 and 19.

intercessus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an intervention;* only in *abl. sing.* **I.** Lit.: aliquem intercessu suo servare, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2: alicujus, Salv. Gub. D. 1, p. 27.—**II.** Trop.: intercessu auctoritatis suae prohibere ne, etc., Imp. Diocl. et Const. inter Fragm. Jur. Antei. p. 75 Mai.: temporis, Oros. 5, 15.

1. inter-cīdo, īdi, īsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut asunder, cut up, cut to pieces, divide, pierce, cut through.* **I.** Lit.: harundinetum, *to thin out by cutting*, Col. 4, 32, 4: venas, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174: radices, id. 18, 19, 49, 2, § 177: olivas acuto calamo, Pall. Nov. 22, 3: lacus, interciso monte, in Nar defluit, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5; cf.: an Isthmos intercidi possit, Quint. 8, 3, 46: aedis, Dig. 9, 2, 49: flammas ignis, Vulg. Psa. 28, 7: pontem, *to cut down*, Liv. 36, 6.—**B.** Esp., of accounts, *to mutilate, falsify:* commentarios, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 4: rationes dominicas, Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 5.—**II.** Transf., *to part, divide, cut up, mangle, mutilate, destroy:* sententias, *to pervert in reading*, Gell. 13, 30, 9: lux intercisa, Stat. Th. 2, 184: jugum mediocri valle a castris intercisum, *separated*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: dies intercisi, *half-holidays:* intercisi dies sunt, per quos mane et vesperi est nefas; medio tempore, inter hostiam caesam et exta porrecta, fas: a quo quod fas tum intercedit: aut eo est intercisum nefas, intercisum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 31 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 16; Ov. F. 1, 49.—Hence, **intercīsē**, *adv.*, *piecemeal, interruptedly, confusedly*, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 24; Gell. 11, 2, 5: dictum, *syncopated*, id. 15, 3, 4.

2. inter-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3, *v. n.* [cado], *to fall between.* **I.** Lit.: ita in arto stipatae erant naves ut vix ullum telum in mari vanum intercideret, Liv. 26, 39; 21, 8; 3, 10, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To occur meanwhile, to happen:* si quae interciderunt, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 3.—**B.** *To fall to the ground, go to ruin, be lost, perish:* pereant amici, dum una inimici intercidant, Poët. ap. Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: intercidunt ova, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 163: credo, quia nulla gesta res insignem fecerit consulatum, memoriâ intercidisse, Liv. 2, 8, 5: utrum pejorem vocas, apud quem gratia beneficii intercidit, an apud quem etiam memoria? Sen. Ben. 3, 1: augur erat: nomen longis intercidit annis, Ov. F. 2, 433: sive (opera) exstant, sive intercidere, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: haec sequenti tempore interciderunt, Quint. 1, 5, 52: cum verba intercidant invalescantque temporibus, *fall into disuse, become obsolete*, id. 10, 2, 13: quod si interciderit tibi nunc aliquid (= excidit e memoria), *something escapes you, you have forgotten something*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 6.

Intercīdōna, ae, *f.* [1. intercīdo], *one of the three deities* (Intercidona, Pilumnus, and Deverra) *who protected the house of a lying-in woman against Silvanus*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9; cf. Voss. Verg. E. 10, 24.

‡ **inter-cĭlĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the space between the eyebrows:* intercilium, μεσόφρυον, Gloss. Philox.; Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

* **inter-cĭno**, 3, *v. a.* [cano], *to sing between:* neu quid medios intercinat actus, Hor. A. P. 194.

inter-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [capio], lit., to take away between, i. e. *to seize on the passage before arrival at the destined place, to intercept.* **I.** Lit.: tun redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? Plaut. As. 1, 1, 93: venenum, *to take the poison intended for another*, Cic. Clu. 60: litteras, id. Att. 1, 13, 2; cf.: litterae interceptae, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3; id. Att. 10, 8; Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1; Curt. 4, 10, 6: epistulam, id. 6, 9, 13: magnum numerum jumentorum atque hominum, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: commeatus, Liv. 36, 3: aliquis ab suis interceptus, *cut off*, id. 29, 9: hostes discretos, Tac. H. 4, 75: in sublime jactari sagoque intercipi (*be held fast*) ne tellurem attingat, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52: interceptae e publico pecuniae, Tac. A. 4, 45: terga caput tangunt, colla intercepta videntur, *to be wanting*, Ov. M. 6, 379: quam (hastam) medius Rhoeteus intercipit, *comes in the way of*, i. e. *is struck* or *killed by*, Verg. A. 10, 402.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To interrupt, hinder, cut off, prevent, preclude:* medium iter, Liv. 25, 39, 2 (al. intersaepto): opportuna loca, id. 9, 43, 3: hostiles ingressus, Tac. A. 15, 3: medios sermones, Quint. 6, 4, 11: pedestre iter, Curt. 4, 2, 9: usum aurium intercipiente fremitu, id. 4, 13, 38.—**B.** *To take away, rob, steal:* aliquid ab aliquo, Liv. 3, 71: aliquid alicui, Ov. P. 4, 7, 25; Plin. Pan. 75: veram laudem, Phaedr. 4, 12, 2: commentarios, quorum tamen pars maxima intercepta dicitur, *copied from other sources*, Suet. Gram. 3.—**C.** Of death, *to snatch away, carry off:* si me fata intercepissent, Quint. prooem. 1, 6: apes saepe morbis intercipiuntur, Col. 9, 3: rex mortalitate interceptus, Plin. Ep. 10, 50; 6, 25, 4: interceptus veneno, Tac. Agr. 43; id. A. 3, 12; Suet. Caes. 20 *fin.:* scelere Pisonis, id. ib. 2, 71: a manu gladiatorum, id. Aug. 14 *fin.:* ceterum interceptus quoque magnum sibi vindicat locum, Quint. 10, 1, 121: neque ob aliud interceptus, quam, etc., Tac. A. 2, 82: Theophilum atrox interceperat casus, Amm. 14, 7, 8.

intercīsē, *adv.*, v. 1. intercīdo *fin.*

‡ **intercīsīmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [1. intercīdo], *a cutting through, intersection:* intercisimen, διακοπή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

intercīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cutting through*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

inter-clāmo, 1, *v. n.*, *to cry out between* or *among:* multis interclamantibus, Amm. 31, 13, 1.

inter-clūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo], *to shut out, shut off.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To cut off, hinder, stop, block up, shut off.* **1.** Of one's way, passage, entrance, retreat, etc.; constr. (syn. intersaepio). (α) With *acc. of thing* and *dat. of person:* hisce omnis aditus ad Sullam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: sibi reditum, Just. 2, 5, 10; cf. also: intercludit aditum veritati, Aug. de Mendac. 11.—Esp. freq. in milit. lang.: iter inimicis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68: exitum Romano, Liv. 22, 13, 5: aditum Romanis, id. 22, 22, 10.—(β) With *gen. of person* (very rare): multitudinis fugam, Caes. B. G. 7, 11, 8.—(γ) *Pass.*, with *abl. of thing:* his superatis aut reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30, 2: omni exitu interclusi, id. ib. 7, 44, 4: interclusus itinere Caesar, id. ib. 7, 59, 1; id. B. C. 2, 20, 1; 7: ne reditu intercluderentur, Auct. B. Alex. 20, 5; but with *abl. of manner*, etc.: via inculta atque interclusa frondibus et virgultis, Cic. Cael. 18: cum Byzantii totum Pontum aegre repulsum, et cervicibus interclusum suis, sustinerent, id. Prov. Cons. 4.—(δ) With *acc.* alone: bene laudata virtus voluptatis aditus intercludat necesse est, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118; cf.: omnis vias seditionum, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 3: ut fugam intercludat, id. Att. 7, 20, 1: iter, id. ib. 8, 11, D. 4: fugam, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: illos aspera ponti Interclusit hiemps, Verg. A. 2, 111: cervis objectis, ut viam intercluderet, Liv. 44, 11, 4: exitum ad opem ferendam, id. 22, 13, 5.—**2.** In gen., *to shut off, cut off, stop, hinder, prevent:* commeatus hostibus, Liv. 26, 39, 10; 44, 6, 12: ob interclusos commeatus, Suet. Aug. 16: spiritum, Curt. 7, 5, 15; 3, 6, 14: vocem, Just. 11, 8, 4; cf.: consuli admiratio intercluserat vocem, Liv. 2, 2, 8.—**B.** *To cut off, separate* one from any thing. **1.** From a place. (α) With *acc.*, *ab*, and *abl.* (so most usu.): adversarios ab oppido, Caes. B. C. 1, 43, 2: Pompeium ab eo (Dyrrachio), id. ib. 3, 41, 3: ipsum ab reliquo exercitu, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: so, ab exercitu, Caes. B. G. 7, 1, 6: a praesidio, id. ib. 1, 59, 5: intercludi ab oppido, Liv. 1, 27, 10: interclusi ab suis, id. 3, 70, 5: a patria, id. 5, 42, 5: ab acie, id. 4, 41, 4: tribunos a plebe, id. 25, 4, 4 et saep.; Auct. B. Alex. 27, 4; Flor. 4, 2, 26.—(β) With *acc.* and *abl.* alone (rare): hostem Hibero intercludere, et frumento prohibere (cf. 2. infra), Caes. B. C. 1, 67, 3.—**2.** From aid, supplies, relief, etc.; with *abl.:* re frumentaria intercludi, Caes. B. G. 1, 23, 3: frumento commeatuque Caesarem, id. ib. 1, 48, 2: commeatibus nostros, id. ib. 3, 23, 6; id. B. C. 1, 61, 2; 1, 72, 1: ille commeatu et reliquis copiis intercludendus, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 2: hostem commeatibus, Flor. 3, 19, 11: hostes commeatibus in urbe inclusos intercludunt, Just. 4, 4, 5.—*Absol.:* ne tot fortissimos viros interclusos opprimeret hostis, Liv. 4, 39, 3; cf.: interclusi equites, id. ib. § 2.—**C.** *To shut in, blockade:* metuo, ne jam intercludemur, ut cum velitis exire, non liceat, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 1: libertatem suis praesidiis interclusam tenere, id. Leg. 2, 28, 75: veriti, ne angustiis intercluderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: aliquem in insidiis, Cic. Caecin. 29, 84: animam, *to stop the breath, to stifle*, Liv. 23, 7: Amazoniâ latus peltâ, *to cover*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 131.—**II.** Trop., *to hinder, prevent;* with *quominus:* intercludor dolore, quominus ad te plura scribam, Cic. Att. 8, 8, 2.

interclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intercludo], *a stopping* or *shutting up.* **I.** Animae, *a want of breath*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179.—**II.** *A parenthesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

interclūsus, *Part.* of intercludo.

inter-cŏlumnĭum, i, *n.* [columna], *the space between two columns, intercolumniation:* ambulationis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: signa omnibus intercolumniis disposita, id. Verr. 2, 1, 19; Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 3; Vulg. 1 Reg. 7, 31.

inter-concĭlĭo, 1, *v. a.*, *to gain the favor of, conciliate* a person, Quint. 12, 10, 59 dub. (al. conciliandi).

inter-crĕātus, a, um, *adj.*, *inwardly created* or *produced:* humor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

inter-culco, 1, *v. a.* [calco], *to tread between:* ita distantes ut interculcari possint vinacea (al. intercalcari), Col. 12, 43, 10.

inter-cultus, a, um, *adj.*, *cultivated, tilled between:* fines, Sic. Fl. Cond. Agr. p. 7.

inter-curro, curri, rsum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (tmesis in Lucr. 5, 1374: inter plaga currere). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to run between.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: latitudine intercurrentis freti, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**2.** In partic., *to hasten in the meantime* anywhere: indicto delectu in diem certam, ipse interim Veios intercurrit, Liv. 5, 19, 4.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To run along with, mingle with, be among:* intercurrit quaedam distantia formis, Lucr. 2, 373: his laboriosis exercitationibus dolor intercurrit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: alterum genus intercurrit nonnumquam, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 8, 12: gemma candida intercurrentibus sanguineis venis, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162: quibusdam intercurrit umbra, *a dark vein*, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67.—**2.** *To step between, to intercede:* pugnatur acerrime: qui intercurrerent, misimus tres principes civitatis, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 17.—**II.** *Act.*, *to run through, traverse* (late Lat.; for percurrebat is the true reading, Liv. 44, 2, 12): intercurso spatio maris, Amm. 15, 10, 26.

inter-curso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n. freq.* [intercurro] (tmesis: inter enim cursant, Lucr. 3, 262), *to run between.* **I.** Lit.: intercursantibus barbaris, Liv. 21, 35, 1.—**II.** Transf., *to be* or *lie between; to grow, move,* or *be in motion between:* acinos foliis intercursantibus, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; 15, 22, 24, § 88; in tmesi: inter enim cursant primordia principiorum motibus inter se, Lucr. 3, 262.

1. intercursus, *Part.*, from intercurro; v. intercurro, II.

2. intercursus, ūs, *m.* [intercurro], only *abl. sing.*, *a running between, intervention, interposition* (rare, except in Liv.): periculum intercursu tum primum pubescentis filii propulsatum, Liv. 21, 46, 7: impeditus intercursu suorum, id. 37, 42, 4: consulum intercursu rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29, 4.—Of flashes of lightning: non terribilis intercursu luminis diri, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 10.

inter-cus, cŭtis, *adj.* [cutis], *under the skin, intercutaneous.* **I.** Esp., as med. t. t.: aqua intercus, *the dropsy*, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3. medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 42: morbus aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5 al.—**B.** As *subst.*: **intercus**, cŭtis, *f.*, *the dropsy:* tumens morbi intercutis (al. aquae intercutis), Hier. Vita Hilar. 37: leucophlegmatiam, quam Latino nomine intercutem dicimus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 102.—**C.** Trop.: aquam te habere in animo intercutem, *dropsy in the mind, a weak and watery mind*, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 2.—**II.** In gen., *within the skin, internal, inward:* intercutibus vitiis madentes, Gell. 13, 8 *fin.*; cf. stupra, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.

intercussus, ūs, *m.* [inter-quatio], *a striking between:* luminis, *a flashing between*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.

‡ **intercŭtĭtus**, a, um, *adj.* [intercus], *greatly abused, dishonored*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; v. fullo.

interdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [interdiu], *throughout the day, daily* (late Lat.): cibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 95 (dub.).

‡ **interdĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a thief who steals by day:* interdiarius, ἡμεροκλέπτης, Gloss. Philox.

inter-dīco, dixi, ctum (interdixem for interdixissem, Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 9 *fin.*), 3, *v. a.*, *to speak between*, i. e. *to interpose by speaking.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To say among other things, to remark meanwhile, interpose:* in praesentiarum hoc interdicere non alienum fuit, Auct. Her. 2, 11 *fin.*—**B.** *To forbid, prohibit, interdict.* (α) With *ne:* interdico, ne, etc., Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: interdicit atque imperat Cassivellauno ne Mandubratio noceat, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: praecipit atque interdicit omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, neu quis, etc., id. ib. 5, 58; so with *ut ne:* neque enim est interdictum . . . ut singulis hominibus ne amplius quam singulas artes nosse liceat, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 215; id. Balb. 13, 30.—(β) *Alicui aliquid:* feminis dumtaxat purpurae usum (al. usu), Liv. 34, 7: histrionibus scaenam, Suet. Dom. 7: ei convictum hominum, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9: feminis convivia et conspectum virorum, Just. 41, 3, 2: alicui admirationem, Sen. Ep. 87: interdictum est mare Antiati populo, Liv. 8, 14: religio civibus interdicta, Suet. Claud. 25: interdicitur vini potus, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 87; cf. *abl. absol.*: urbe interdicta, Suet. Aug. 27; id. Vesp. 14; Cic. Balb. 10, 26.—(γ) *Alicui* with *inf.*: alicui arte sua uti, Dig. 48, 19, 43: cum sibi interdixerit habere, interdixit et poscere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18, 3; cf. with *ellips. of dat.*: interdixit hariolus . . . aliquid novi negoti incipere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 27: pari severitate interdixit commeatus peti, Suet. Galb. 6.—(δ) *Alicui aliquâ re:* vos interdicitis patribus commercio plebis, Liv. 5, 3, 8: quâ arrogantiâ usus Ariovistus omni Galliâ Romanis interdixisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 4: meretriciis amoribus juventuti, Cic. Cael. 20, 48: male rem gerentibus patribus bonis interdici solet, id. de Sen. 7, 22: ei domo suâ, Quint. 6, 3, 79; Suet. Aug. 66 (cf. 1. B. 2. infra.).—(ε) *Aliquem aliquâ re:* aliquem sacrificiis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 6; mostly in *pass.*: quod moribus eorum interdici non poterat socero gener, Nep. Ham. 3, 2: philosophi urbe et Italiâ interdicti sunt, Gell. 15, 11, 4: illi omni jure interdicti, Q. Metell. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 7.—(ζ) With *dat.* and *de* and *abl.*: interdixi tibi de medicis, *forbid to have to do with, warn against*, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14.—(η) *Pass. impers.*, with *abl. manner:* priusquam senatus consulto interdiceretur, Suet. Aug. 43.—**2.** In partic.: interdicere alicui aquâ et igni, *to forbid one the use of fire and water*, i. e. *to banish:* tanquam si illi aquâ et igni interdictum sit, Cic. Phil. 6, 4: futurum puto, ut aquâ et igni nobis interdicatur, id. Fam. 11, 1: quibus cum aquâ et igni interdixisset, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 3; 5, 29, 1.—(β) Interdicere alicui (sc. aquâ et igni), Ampel. 42.—(γ) Interdicere alicui aquam et ignem, Isid. 5, 27, 38.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To enjoin, command* (of an injunction implying also a prohibition): te familiae valde interdicere ut uni dicto audiens esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61.—**B.** Of the prætor, *to forbid, interdict;* esp., *to make a provisional* or *interlocutory decree:* praetor interdixit de vi, etc., Cic. Caecin. 8, 22: praetor qui de fossis, de cloacis, etc., interdicit, id. ib. 13 *init.*: praetor interdixit, ut unde dejectus esset, eo restitueretur, id. ib. 28, 80.—**C.** *To make use of a prætor's interdict*, Quint. 3, 6, 71: si adversus eum velis interdicere, Dig. 43, 18, 1: alicui rem capitalem, Cato ap. Charis. p. 178 P.

interdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interdico], *a prohibiting, interdicting:* tecti et aquae et ignis interdictione, *banishment*, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 30: finium, Liv. 41, 24: habes igitur et theatri interdictionem de interdictione impudicitiae, Tert. Spect. 17; cf. id. ib. 3.

interdictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a forbidder, interdicter:* delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 9.

interdictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interdictor], *prohibitory, interdictory*, Salv. contr. Avar. 3 *med.* p. 130 Rittersh.

interdictum, i, *n.* [interdico]. **I.** In gen., *a prohibition:* nequeone ego ted interdictis facere mansuetem meis? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 1: deorum, Cic. Pis. 21, 48.—**II.** In partic., as a legal t. t., *a provisional decree* of the prætor, esp. in disputes of private persons respecting possession, *prohibiting some act*, a prætorian *interdict:* certis ex causis praetor aut proconsul auctoritatem suam finiendis controversiis interponit . . . formulae verborum quibus in ea re utitur interdicta decretave vocantur: interdicta cum prohibet aliquid fieri, Gai. Inst. 4, 139 sq. (v. the context): ergo hac lege jus civile, causae possessionum, praetorum interdicta tollentur, Cic. Agr. 3, 3: possessionem per interdictum repetere, id. Caecin. 3: interdicto contendere cum aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 10: venire ad interdictum, Petr. 13 and 83 (for the different classes of interdicts and their effects, v. Gai. Inst. 4, 142 sqq.; Just. Inst. 4, 15 Sandars ad loc.).

1. interdictus, a, um, *Part.*, from interdico.

2. interdictus, ūs, *m.*, = interdictum, Jul. ap. Aug. contr. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 20.

Interdĭdĭum, i, *n.*, *a place in Alexandria*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 30 Mai.

inter-dĭgĭtālĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [digitus], *excrescences* (warts, etc.) *between the fingers*, Plin. Val. 2, 52.

interdĭgĭtĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [id.], *excrescences* (warts, etc.) *between the fingers and toes*, Marc. Emp. 34: intedita (leg. interdigitia) μεσοδάκτυλα, Gloss. Philox.

interdĭū (ante-class. form interdius, Cato, R. R. 83; Varr. R. R. 2, 10 Schneid.; Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 33; Most. 2, 2, 14; Merc. 5, 2, 21), *adv.* [dies], *during the day, in the daytime, by day* (not in Cic.): canes interdiu clausos esse oportet, ut noctu acriores sint, Cato, R. R. 124; so opp. noctu, Caes. B. G. 7, 69, 7; id. B. C. 1, 67, 5: nec nocte nec interdiu, Liv. 1, 47: interdiu, nocte, id. 8, 34 *fin.*; 21, 32.

interdĭus, *adv.*, see the preced. art.

inter-do, dăre. **I.** *To give an interval, to give at intervals:* nec mora nec requies interdatur ulla fluendi, Lucr. 4, 227.—**B.** *To distribute:* cibus interdatus (through the body), Lucr. 4, 868 (by Lachm. written as two words, inter datus).—**II.** (In the archaic form interduo, duim.) *To give for* a thing (in Plaut.): nihil interduo, *I care nothing about it, it is of no consequence to me*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 36; cf.: floccum non interduim, id. Trin. 4, 2, 152.

‡ **interdŭātim**, *adv.*, an old form for interdum, *sometimes, now and then*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll. (but the true reading is interdum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 29).

Inter-dūca, ae, *f.* [inter-duco], *an epithet of Juno*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149 Grotius (Kopp. Iterduca); cf. domiduca.

* **inter-ductus**, ūs, *m.*, *interpunctuation*, Cic. Or. 68, 228.

inter-dum, *adv.*, *sometimes, occasionally, now and then*, = nonnumquam: interdum fio Juppiter, quando lubet, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 4: interdum cursus est in oratione incitatior, interdum moderata ingressio, Cic. Or. 59: modo-interdum, Suet. Calig. 43: modo-modo-interdum, id. Ner. 49.—**II.** I. q. per aliquod tempus, *for some time* (post-Aug.): acribus custodiis domum et vias saepserat Livia; laetique interdum nuntii vulgabantur, donec, Tac. A. 1, 5: occulere interdum et terrae mandare parabat, Sil. 6, 30; id. 4, 490.—**III.** I. q. interea, interim, *meanwhile, in the meantime* (post-class.): interdum cognito strepitu procurrit cubiculo, App. M. 9, p. 226, 17; 4, p. 149, 14; Dig. 4, 8, 16, § 1; Cod. Th. 4, 3, 1.

interdŭo, duim, v. interdo, II.

inter-ĕā, *adv.* **I.** *Meanwhile, in the meantime, in the interim* (class.): saepe interea mihi senex narrabat, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 18: interea dies advenit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37: cum interea, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 7; Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15: haec dum Romae geruntur, Quintius interea de agro detruditur, id. Quint. 6.—With *loci:* plus triginta natus annis sum, cum interea loci Numquam quicquam facinus feci pejus quam hodie, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 1; id. Ps. 1, 3, 32; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 24; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 16; Pac. ap. Non. 488, 14 (Trag. Rel. p. 71 Rib.).—* **B.** (For interdum.) *Sometimes*, Sil. 7, 395.—**II.** Transf., like Engl. *meanwhile* (approaching the sense of), *nevertheless, however* (but in class. prose always retaining a reference to time; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 611 sq.), Cic. Fam. 5, 12 *fin.*; Verg. G. 1, 83: cum interea, Cic. Clu. 30, 82; cf.: tamen interea, Cat. 101, 7.

intĕremptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interimo], *that can be destroyed* or *killed* (eccl. Lat.): Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6.

intĕremptĭo (**-emt-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *destruction, slaughter*, Tert. adv. Prax. 27; Porc. Lat. Decl. in Cat. 10 (but a false reading for internecione, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 30).

intĕremptor (**-emt-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who destroys* or *kills, a slayer, murderer* (post-Aug.): fratris, Vell. 2, 129, 1: eri, Sen. Ep. 70, 12: puellae, Val. Max. 6, 1, 2.

intĕremptrix (**-emt-**), īcis, *f.* [interemptor], *she that destroys* or *kills, a murderess* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: fratris, Lact. 1, 10, 4.—**II.** Trop.: pudoris, Tert. Spect. 17.

intĕremptus (**-emt-**), a, um, *Part.*, from interimo.

intĕr-ĕo, ii, ĭtum (*perf.* -īvi, App. M. 7, 7; *sync.* -issent, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 20 al.), 4, *v. n.*—Prop., *to go among* several things, so as no longer to be perceived (class.). **I.** Lit.: ut interit magnitudine maris stilla muriae, *becomes lost in it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: saxa venis, *become lost among them, mingle with them*, Sever. Aetn. 450.—**II.** Trop., *to perish, to go to ruin* or *decay, to die*: non intellego, quomodo, calore exstincto, corpora intereant, Cic. N. D. 3, 14: omnia fato Interitura gravi, Ov. M. 2, 305: segetes, Verg. G. 1, 152: salus urbis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55: litterae, id. Att. 1, 13: pecunia, Nep. Them. 2: interit ira morâ, *ceases*, Ov. A. A. 1, 374: possessio, Dig. 41, 2, 44.—**B.** *To be ruined*, mostly in *first pers. perf.*: interii, *I am ruined, undone*: hei mihi disperii! . . . interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 36: omnibus exitiis interii, id. Bacch. 5, 17: interii! cur mihi id non dixti? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 42: qui per virtutem peritat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32.—Hence, **intĕrĭtus**, a, um, *Part.*, *perished, destroyed* (ante- and post-class.): multis utrinque interitis, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.; Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

intĕr-ĕquĭto, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to ride between* (a favorite word with Livy). (*a*) *Absol.*, Liv. 34, 15, 4; 35, 5, 10; Curt. 4, 13, 22.—(*β*) With *acc.*: ordines, Liv. 6, 7, 3: agmina, Curt. 4, 13, 1.

intĕr-erro, 1, *v. n.*, *to wander between* or *among, to come, go*, or *be between* (post-class.): Deus locis omnibus intererrat, Minuc. Fel. Octav. 10: splendor, Prud. Cath. 6, 43.

intĕrest, etc., v. intersum.

(**interfăcĭo**, false reading for in perficiendo, Liv. 25, 11, 8.)

inter-fāris, v. interfor.

interfātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfor], *a speaking between, an interrupting in speaking* (syn. interpellatio): contra verba atque interfationem, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: expositiones brevi interfatione distinguere, Quint. 4, 2, 50 Spald. *N. cr.*

interfectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [interficio], *deadly*: ruta viperarum, App. Herb. 89.

interfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a killing, murdering* (rare): Trebonii, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 3 *init.*: Clodii, Ascon. ap. Argum. Milon. p. 34, 16.

interfectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *deadly* (post-class.): morbus, Cael. Aur. praef. § 12.

interfector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a slayer, murderer*. **I.** Lit.: alicujus, Cic. Mil. 27, 72; id. Phil. 1, 14, 35; Nep. Att. 8, 3; Tac. A. 1, 9; 12, 48; 14, 44; Liv. 24, 7, 7; 44, 40, 9.—**II.** Trop., *a destroyer*: veritatis, Tert. Carn. Christ. 5.

interfectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interfector], *deadly, murderous* (late Lat.), Aug. de Lib. Arb. 3, 25; Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 7.—*Subst.*: **interfectōrĭum**, i, *n.*, *a means of destruction*, Ambros. de Elia et Jejun. 10, 37 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*: **interfectōrĭe**, *destructively, murderously*, Aug. contr. Parm. 3, 2, 14.

interfectrix, īcis, *f.* [interfector], *a murderess* (post-Aug.): nepotis, Tac. A. 3, 17; Hyg. Fab. 122.—**II.** Trop.: abstinentia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 95.

interfectus, a, um, *Part.*, from interficio.

interfēmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [inter-femen], i. q. cunnus (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 296, 15 and 22.

‡ **inter-fĕmus**, ŏris, *n.*, *the space between the thighs*: interfemus, *μεσομήριον*, Gloss. Philox.

interfĭcĭo, fēci, fectum (archaic *pass.*: interfiat, Lucr. 3, 872: interfieri, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 131), 3, *v. a.* [inter-facio], *to put between*. **I.** In gen. (rare): terrae natura medicatas aquas interficit, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222 (al. inficiat).—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To consume, devour*: piscium magnam atque altilium vim, Lucil. ap. Non. 330, 31 al.—**B.** *To destroy, bring to naught*: messes, Verg. G. 4, 330: herbas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 450, 2: usum, fructum, victum, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 4: virginitatem, App. M. 5, p. 160, 25.—**C.** *To kill, slay, murder* (class.; syn. neco, occido, trucido): aliquem, Cic. Att. 13, 10; Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.*; 2, 23; Sall. Cat. 18, 5; Liv. 31, 18, 7 al.: feras, Lucr. 5, 1249.—With *abl.* of *separation, to cut off from*: aliquem et vitâ, et lumine, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37.—With *abl.* of *means*: anum siti fameque atque algu, id. Most. 1, 3, 36.—**2.** Esp. with *se*, *to commit suicide*: se ipsum, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: omnes desperatâ salute se ipsi interficiunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 3, 10; Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 6; Liv. 31, 18, 7; Tac. A. 6, 18; Quint. 11, 1, 36; Curt. 6, 11, 20; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 17 *fin.* al.—* **D.** *To interrupt*: sermonem, App. M. 11, p. 269.

interfĭo, fĭeri, v. interficio *init.*

inter-flŭo, fluxi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (in tmesi, Lucr. 4, 227), *to flow between* (rare but class.): quantum interfluit fretum, Liv. 41, 23, 16: angusto freto interfluente, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76.—With *acc.*: fretum, quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit, Liv. 27, 29; cf.: flumen Visurgis Romanos interfluebat, Tac. A. 2, 9.—With *dat.*: interfluens urbi Tiberinus, Flor. 1, 4, 2; Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3; Liv. 28, 23, 4.—*Pass.*: insulae interfluuntur (supply mari), App. de Mundo, p. 69 (but interfuissent is the true reading, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16).

inter-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [interfluo], *flowing between* (rare and post-Aug.): interfluo Euphrate, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 121: amnis, Sol. 66: umor, Pall. Sept. 10 *fin.*

inter-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dig out, dig between, pierce*: pupillas, Lucr. 4, 716: radices, Pall. Oct. 12, 2.

inter-for, fātus sum, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (interfari, interfatur, interfatus are the forms in common use), *to speak between, to interrupt in speaking* (syn. interpello): priusquam ille postulatum perageret, interfatur Appius, Liv. 3, 47: orsum eum dicere, Phaeneas interfatus, *interrupted*, id. 32, 34: Venus sic interfata est, Verg. A. 1, 386: quem interfari nefas est, Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 2.

interfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from interfodio.

inter-frīgesco, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow cold, die away*, or *be dropped in the meanwhile* (post-class.): res, Fragm. Jur. Civ. Antejustin. p. 45.

inter-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [frango], *to break to pieces* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si quid ventus interfregerit, Cato, R. R. 44; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 127.

* **inter-fŭgĭo**, fŭgĕre, *v. n.*, *to flee between* or *into*; in tmesi: inter enim fugit, Lucr. 6, 332.

* **inter-fulgĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine* or *glitter between*: aurum cumulo aliarum rerum interfulgens, Liv. 28, 23, 4.

inter-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.* [2. fundo], *to pour between*; *pass.*, *to flow between* (mostly poet.): pelagus interfunditur oras, Avien. Perieg. 250.—Hence, **interfūsus**, a, um, *Part.*: interfusum mare, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86: Dido maculis trementis interfusa genas, *stained with spots* (*of blood*), Verg. A. 4, 644: Styx coërcet (animas), *interposed*, id. ib. 6, 439: interfusa nitentes Vites aequora Cycladas, Hor. C. 1, 14, 19: oceanus, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173: nox, *intervening*, Stat. Th. 3, 677: opacitas, *intervening*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.

inter-fŭro, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to rage between* or *through* (poet.): orbem, Stat. Ach. 1, 395.

interfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interfundo], *a flowing between* (eccl. Lat.): maris, Lact. 7, 3, 25.

interfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. interfundo *fin.*

interfŭtūrus, v. intersum.

intergannītus, a, um, see the foll. art.

intergarrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsolete intergarrio [inter-garrio], *prated* or *chattered between* (post-class.): dein pauculis verbis intergarritis (al. intergannitis), App. Mag. p. 284, 38.

‡ **inter-gĕries**, ēi, *f.* [1. gero], *a partition, party-wall*: intergeries, paries, *τοῖχος ὁ δύο κτήσεις διορίζων*, i. e. murus duas possessiones separans, Gloss. Philox.

intergĕrīnus, a, um, v. intergerivus.

(**intergĕrĭum**, false read. for intergerivi, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82.)

intergĕrīvus, a, um, *adj.* [intergeries], *that is placed between*; *subst.*: **intergĕrīvus**, i, *m.* (sc. paries), *a partition, party-wall*, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82; 35, 14, 49, § 173.—Of *the walls of wax in a beehive*, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23.

inter-gĕro, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to place between, interpose, insert* walls: intergerivi parietes dicuntur, qui inter confines struuntur, et quasi intergeruntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110, 21 Müll.

intergressus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [from the obs. intergredior], *a coming between, intervention* (post-class.): disputationis, Min. Fel. Octav. 15.

intĕr-hĭo, 1, *v. n.*, *to be open between* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 48.

intĕr-ĭbī (interibei, Sen. con. de Bac. C. I. R. 196), *adv.*, *in the meantime*, for interea, interim (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; id. Capt. 5, 1, 31; 33; id. Mil. 2, 1, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 3; id. Rud. 4, 6, 20; id. Pers. 1, 3, 85; App. Mag. p. 320, 29 (but in Gell. 3, 7, 17, the correct read. is interim).

intĕrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [intereo], *perishable, mortal* (eccl. Lat.): nihil, Tert. adv. Herm. 34: animae, Arn. 2, 65.

intĕrim, *adv.* [inter and old *acc.* of is]. **I.** I. q. interea, *meanwhile, in the meantime*: ibo intro: tu hic ante aedes interim speculare, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 28: interim dum ante ostium sto, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 3: hoc interim spatio conclave illud concidisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86: quo fugit interim dolor ille? Quint. 11, 1, 54; 1, 12, 6.—**B.** *For a time, for a while* (post-Aug.): ut uno interim contenti simus exemplo C. Gracchi, *for the moment*, Quint. 1, 10, 27: interim admonere illud satis est, id. 2, 4, 3; 3, 8, 5.—**C.** (Cf. interea.) *However, nevertheless*: interim velim mihi ignoscas, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3: quod alias vitiosum, interim alias rectum est, Quint. 1, 5, 29; 2, 12, 2 al.—**II.** I. q. nonnumquam, *sometimes* (post-Aug.): Latinis quidem semper, sed etiam Graecis interim, Quint. 2, 1, 1; so, opp. semper, Sen. de Ira, 2, 21, 8: laturi sententiam indocti saepius atque interim rustici, Quint. 12, 10, 53; 11, 3, 51; with nonnumquam, id. 4, 5, 20: interim . . . interim, *sometimes . . . sometimes, at one time . . . at another*, Quint. 5, 10, 34; 6, 3, 59; 9, 2, 100; Plin. Ep. 10, 27: interim . . . mox, Tac. A. 14, 41 Dräger.

intĕr-ĭmo (better than **interĕmo**, Bramb. s. v., but v. Munro, Lucr. Introd. p. 33), ēmi, emptum, or emtum, 3, *v. a.* [emo], *to take out of the midst, to take away, do away with, abolish*; *to destroy, slay, kill* (syn.: interficio, perimo; class.). **I.** Lit.: Abantem, Verg. A. 10, 428: vitam, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 29: interimendorum sacrorum causâ, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: qui Argum dicitur interemisse, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: sensum, Lucr. 3, 288: se, Plaut. Cist. 3, 13: si quae interimant, innumerabilia sint, etiam ea quae conservent, infinita esse debere, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: Hasdrubale interempto, Hor. C. 1, 4, 72: qui ferro sunt interempti, Quint. 3, 8, 5.—So with *se*, *to kill one's self, commit suicide*: Lucretia se ipsa interemit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66.—**II.** Transf., *to kill*, i. e. *to distress intolerably*: illaec interemit me modo hic oratio, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 22: me quidem, judices, exanimant et interimunt hae voces Milonis, *distress me*, Cic. Mil. 34.

intĕrĭor, ius, *gen.* ōris [*comp.* from inter, whence also *sup.* intimus], *inner, interior*; *nearer* (class.). **I. A.** In gen.: in interiore aedium parte, Cic. Sest. 10: spa-

tium, Ov. M. 7, 670: secessit in partem interiorem, Liv. 40, 8: in interiore parte ut maneam solus cum sola, i.e. *within, in the women's apartment*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 31: interior domus, *the inner part of the house*, Verg. A. 1, 637; cf. epistola, *the body of the letter*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: erit aliquid interius (mente), Cic. N. D. 1, 11: motu cietur interiore et suo (opp. quod pulsu agitatur externo), id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: nationes, i. e. *living farther in the interior, farther inland*, id. de Imp. Pomp. 22: homo, i. e. *the life and soul*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 66.—Hence, *subst.* **1. intĕrĭōres,** um, *m., they who live farther inland:* Angrivarii multos redemptos ab interioribus reddidere, Tac. A. 2, 24.—**2. intĕrĭōra,** *the inner parts* or *places:* aedium, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: regni, Liv. 42, 39, 1: navis, Vulg. Jon. 1, 5: deserti, id. Exod. 3, 1.—(β) Esp. of the body, *intestines, bowels:* interiorum morbi, Cels. 1 praef. § 68; Veg. 1, 39, 2.—(γ) T r o p., *the feelings, character:* interiora ejus plena sunt dolo, Vulg. Sir. 19, 23.—**B.** E s p., in the race-course, *nearer the goal, on the left;* for they drove from right to left: nunc stringam metas interiore rotâ, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 12: meta, id. A. A. 2, 426: gyrus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 26; cf. Verg. A. 11, 695: et medius . . . ibat, et interior, si comes unus erat, Ov. F. 5, 68.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *Nearer:* toto corpore interior periculo vulneris factus, i. e. *as he was too near him to be in danger of a wound from him*, Liv. 7, 10: ictibus, *within the line of fire*, id. 24, 34: timor, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: torus, *the side nearest the wall*, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 32: nota Falerni, *from the inmost part of the cellar*, i. e. *the oldest*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 8: sponda regiae lecticae, Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** *More hidden, secret,* or *unknown:* sed haec quoque in promptu fuerint: nunc interiora videamus, Cic. Div. 2, 60: interiores et reconditae litterae, id. N. D. 3, 16, 42: consilia, Nep. Hann. 2: haec interiora, *the personal worth*, opp. illa externa, *public deeds*, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4.—**C.** *Deeper, more intimate, nearer:* vicini, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: societas, id. Off. 3, 17: amicitia interior, Liv. 42, 17: potentia, *greater*, Tac. H. 1, 2: cura, Sil. 16, 339; cf. litterae, *more profound*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 9; 7, 33, 2.—*Neutr. plur.*, with *gen.:* in interiora regni se recepit, Liv. 42, 39.—Hence, **intĕrĭus,** *adv., in the inner part, on the inside, within*, = intra (freq. only since the Aug. per.): ne fluat oratio, ne vagetur, ne insistat interius, ne excurrat longius, i. e. *be too short* or *brief*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; cf. Sen. Tranq. 9: in eo sinu duo maria: Ionium in prima parte, interius Hadriaticum, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150; cf. Mela, 1, 6, 2; 1, 19, 1; 2, 1, 12: rapiat sitiens Venerem interiusque recondat, Verg. G. 3, 137; so Ov. M. 6, 306.—**B.** Esp. *farther inland, farther from the sea:* penetrare, Vell. 2, 120, 2: habitare, Mel. 2, 1, 12: esse, id. 1, 19, 1; Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150.—**C.** T r o p. of mental operations, *more inwardly* or *deeply:* ne insistat interius (oratio), Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: attendere, Juv. 11, 15.

intĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intereo], for interitus, *destruction, ruin* (rare but class.): aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Arn. 2, p. 87; Vitr. 8, 1.

1. intĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from intereo.

2. intĕrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [intereo], *destruction, ruin, annihilation* (class.): interitus est quasi discessus et secretio, ac diremptio earum rerum, quae junctione aliqua tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29: omnium rerum interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16, 37: legum, id. Cat. 3, 8: exercitus, id. Div. 1, 32: pravitatis, id. Fin. 2, 9: immaturus, i. e. *death*, id. Brut. 33: tuum ingemuisse interitum, Verg. E. 5, 28: vitae, Gell. 15, 1.

intĕrĭus. **I.** *Adj. comp.*, from interior.—**II.** *Adv.*, v. interior *fin.*

inter-jăcĕo, 2, *v. n.* and *a., to lie between;* constr. with *dat., acc.*, or *inter* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): interjacebat campus, Liv. 37, 41.—With *dat.:* campus interjacens Tiberi ac moenibus Romanis, Liv. 21, 30: via interjacente, Plin. et Trag. Ep. 33, 1.—T r a n s f.: sed his ipsis media interjacent multa, Quint. 11, 3, 18.—With *acc.:* regio, quae duas Syrtes interjacet, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 27.—With *inter:* interjacet haec inter eam et Rhodum, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60.

inter-jăcĭo and **inter-jĭcĭo,** jēci, jectum (in tmesi: inter enim jecta est, Lucr. 3, 859), 3, *v. a.* [jacio], *to throw* or *cast between; to set, place,* or *put between; to join* or *add to, to intermix* (class., most freq. in the *part. pass.*): legionarias cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: pleraque sermone Latino, Tac. A. 2, 10: id interjecit inter individuum, atque id, quod, etc., Cic. Univ. 7: preces et minas, Tac. A. 1, 23: moram, id. H. 3, 81.—Hence, **interjectus,** a, um, *Part., thrown* or *placed between; interposed, interspersed, intervening, intermingled, intermediate;* constr. with *dat.* or *inter.* (α) With *dat.:* nasus oculis interjectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57.—(β) With *inter:* interjecti inter philosophos, et eos qui, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: aer inter mare et caelum, id. N. D. 2, 26: inter has personas me interjectum amici moleste ferunt, id. Phil. 12, 7, 18.—(γ) *Absol.:* quasi longo intervallo interjecto, *as it were a great way off*, id. Off. 1, 9: anno interjecto, *after a year*, id. Prov. Cons. 8: paucis interjectis diebus, *after a few days*, Liv. 1, 58.—(δ) With Gr. *acc.:* erat interjecta comas, *with loose, dishevelled hair*, Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 28 dub.—*Subst.:* **interjecta,** ōrum, *n. plur., places lying between, interjacent places:* interjecta inter Romam et Arpos, Liv. 9, 13.

interjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interjacio], *a throwing* or *placing between, insertion.* **I.** I n g e n.: verborum, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** In gram., *an interjection*, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**B.** In rhet., *a parenthesis*, an interruption of the principal idea by the insertion of another: interjectio qua et oratores et historici frequentes utuntur, ut medio sermone aliquem inserant sensum, Quint. 8, 2, 15.

interjectīvē, *adv.*, v. interjectivus *fin.*

interjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interjacio], *placed between* (post-class.): rigor, Simplic. de Re Agrar. p. 78.—Hence, **interjectīvē,** *adv., in the manner of an interjection*, Prisc. 15 *fin.*

interjectūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *an insertion*, Front. de Colon. p. 135.

1. interjectus, a, um, *Part.*, v. interjacio *fin.*

2. interjectus, ūs, *m.* [interjacio], *a throwing* or *placing between, interposition; a coming between, intervention* (class.). **I.** L i t.: lapides temerario interjectu ponere, App. de Deo, Soc. Prol. p. 365, 15: luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103.—**II.** T r o p., *an interval:* petito paucorum dierum interjectu, Tac. A. 3, 67.—Esp. *abl. sing.:* interjectu, *after an interval, with an interval:* temporis, Tac. A. 3, 51 *fin.:* noctis, *after a night*, id. ib. 6, 39: paucorum dierum, id. ib. 3, 67: parvi temporis, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48, 15.—In *plur.:* interjectibus capere fructum, *at various times*, Col. 3, 21, 61.

interjĭcĭo, v. interjacio.

interjunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from interjungo.

inter-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To join together, join, unite:* dextrae interjunctae, Liv. 22, 30, 6 (cf. interaptus): interjunctus (equus) equis, *harnessed among*, Stat. Th. 6, 308.—**II.** *To unyoke.* **A.** L i t.: lassos equos, Mart. 3, 67, 7: et quasi interjungo, Sen. Ep. 83, 6; cf. B. infra.—**B.** T r o p., *to rest:* medio die, Sen. Tranq. 17, 7; Mart. 2, 6, 16.

inter-lābor, lapsus sum, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a., to fall, slip, slide, glide,* or *flow between* (poet.): per has stellis interlabentibus umbras, Stat. Th. 2, 649: (in tmesi), inter enim labentur aquae, Verg. G. 2, 349; Sil. 6, 18.—With *acc.:* fluvius lucos, Amm. 22, 8, 17.

inter-lătĕo, 2, *v. n., to lurk* or *lie hid between* (very rare), Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 4 dub.

* **inter-lātrans,** antis, *Part.* [interlatro], *barking between* (eccl. Lat.), trop.: peccata inter nos et Deum, Paul. Nol. Ep. 4 *med.*

inter-lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. lego], *a reading between, a reading together* (eccl. Lat.): scripturarum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

inter-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a., to cull* or *pluck off here and there* (poet. and post-class.): (in tmesi) uncis Carpendae manibus frondes, interque legendae, Verg. G. 2, 366: poma, Pall. Febr. 25, 16; id. Jun. 5, 1.

inter-līdo, līsi, līsum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo]. **I.** *To thrust out of the midst, to strike out* (post-class.): litteris interlisis, Macr. S. 2, 14.—**II.** *To strike against:* dentem, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 261.

inter-lĭgo, 1, *v. a.* [1. ligo], *to bind together:* alterno maculas ostro, Stat. Th. 7, 571: (alga) insanas interligat undas, *restrains, hinders*, Rutil. 1, 539.

inter-lĭno, lēvi, litum, 3, *v. a., to smear between, smear, spread between, lay at intervals.* **I.** L i t.: caementa luto, Liv. 21, 11, 8; cf.: murus bitumine interlitus, Curt. 5, 1, 9: caseum oleo, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 132.—**II.** T r a n s f., *to falsify by striking out* or *erasing* (syn. interpolo): testamentum, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: tabulae quae se corruptas atque interlitas esse clamant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: litterae lacrimis interlitae, *blotted*, Hier. Ep. 41 *init.*

interlīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from interlido.

interlĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from interlino.

* **inter-lŏco,** 1, *v. a., to place between*, Mela, 2, 1.

interlŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interloquor], *a speaking between, interlocution.* **I.** I n g e n.: brevi interlocutione patroni refutandus est, Quint. 5, 7, 26; so Gell. 14, 2, 17.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *an interlocutory sentence:* severâ interlocutione comminatus, Dig. 1, 15, 3; 44, 1, 11; Cod. Th. 11, 36, 1.

inter-lŏquor, lŏcūtus or lŏquūtus, 3, *v. dep., to speak between, interrupt in speaking.* **I.** I n g e n.: siccine mihi interloquere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13.—*Absol.*, Gell. 14, 2, 19: ipse raro et breviter interlocutus, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 6.—**II.** In law, *to pronounce an interlocutory sentence:* si judex ita interlocutus sit, Vim fecisti, Dig. 48, 19, 32 al.

interlūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interluco], *a lopping off of useless branches, a thinning, pruning* (Plinian), Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

inter-lūcĕo, luxi, 2, *v. n., to shine* or *glitter forth* at intervals (class.). **I.** L i t.: duos soles visos, et noctu interluxisse, Liv. 29, 14, 3: quia terrena quaedam animalia plerumque interlucent (in amber), Tac. G. 45, 4; Sol. 20, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be manifest, plainly visible:* loci interlucent, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 31: quibus inter gradus dignitatis et fortunae aliquid interlucet, *by which the degrees of dignity and fortune are distinguished*, Liv. 1, 42, 4.—**B.** *To be capable of being seen through* (thin of substance or few in number), *to be transparent:* interlucet corona (militum), Verg. A. 9, 508: acies, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 16; Veg. Mil. 3, 14.

‡ **inter-lūcesco,** 3, *v. inch. n., to shine through:* interlucesco, διαφαίνομαι, Gloss. Philox.

inter-lūco, āre, *v. a.* [lux], *to let the light through* a tree by clearing it of its useless branches; *to lop* or *thin* a tree (Plinian): interlucata densitate ramorum, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214: arbores, id. 17, 12, 19, § 94.

inter-lūdo, lūsi, lūsum, 3, *v. a., to play between* or *together* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 10, 76: interludamus epistolis, Ambros. Ep. 47, 4.

inter-lūnis, e, *adj.* [luna], *at new moon, interlunar* (post-class.): nox, Amm. 19, 6, 7.

interlūnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [interlunis], *the new moon, time of new moon, interlunary interval*, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 324; 7, 5, 4, § 38.—In *plur.*, Hor. C. 1, 25, 11.

inter-lŭo, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To wash while doing any thing:* manus (*between the acts of a sacrifice*), Cato, R. R. 132.—**II.** Of rivers, *to wash under, to flow between:* pontus... arva et urbes Litore diductas angusto interluit aestu, Verg. A. 3, 419: quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen, id. ib. 7, 717: saxaque interluens unda, Curt. 4, 3, 6: quantum interluit fretum? (al. interfluit), Liv. 41, 23: quod Capreas et Surrentum interluit fretum, Tac. A. 6, 1: (Nereus) abscissos interluit aequore montes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 143; Amm. 23, 6, 70.—*Pass.:* urbs interluitur Euphrate, Sol. 56, 2.

interlŭvĭes, ēi, *f.* [interluo], *water that flows between* two places, *a strait*

(post-class.): angusta, Sol. 22, 14: angusta fluminis, Amm. 24, 2, 4.

inter-măněo, 2, *v. n.*, *to remain between* (poet.): mediis agris, Luc. 6, 47.

inter-mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is between, intermediate* (ante-class. and late Lat), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 637.

intermenstrŭum, i, see the foll. art.

inter-menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *between two months*: lunâ intermenstruâ, i. e. *at the time of new moon*, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 322.—*Subst.*: **intermenstrŭum**, i. *n.* (sc. tempus), *the new moon, time of new moon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1; Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tempore intermenstrui, Amm. 20, 3, 11.

inter-mĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to go between, flow* or *pass through the midst of*; with *acc.* (Plin. and late Lat.): Pergamum intermeat Selinus, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126: paludem, Amm. 15, 11, 16: saepe, *to visit often*, id. 26, 6, 5.

inter-mestris, e, *adj.* [mensis], *between two months*: a mensibus intermestris dictus, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, § 10 Müll.: luna, *the new moon*, Cat. R. R. 37; Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 194.

‡ **inter-mētĭum**, ĭi, *n.* [meta], *the space between the goals*: intermetium, τὸ μεταξὺ τῶν καμπτήρων, Gloss. Philox.

inter-mĭco, ŭi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to glitter among, to gleam forth* (poet.): squamis intermicat aurum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 183. —With *acc.*: tenebras nimbosque intermicat ignis, Val. Fl. 4, 662.—*Absol.*: ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 252.

intermĭnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-terminalis], *endless, interminable* (post-class.): aetas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3: jurgium, Sid. Ep. 2, 7.

intermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interminor], *a threatening, menacing* (post-class.): judicii, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 18; 16, 5, 18 al.

1. in-termĭnātus, a, um, *adj.*, *unbounded, endless* (class.): immensa et interminata magnitudo regionum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: saeculorum cursus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 31, 22.—**II.** Transf.: cupiditas imperii, Vell. 2, 33, 2: petendi licentia, Amm. 30, 4, 18.

2. intermĭnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from interminor.

intermĭnis, e, *adj.* [2. in-terminus], *boundless, endless* (post-class.): mundus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 30.

(**inter-mino**, a false read. for in terrast, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 42; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

inter-mĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to threaten, menace; to forbid with threats* (poet.): mihi tibique interminatus est, nos futuros, etc., Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95; id. Ps. 3, 1. 10: alicui vitam, id. Cas. 3, 5, 28: istuceine tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14: minor, interminorque, ne quis, etc., id. Capt. 4, 2, 11; Ter. And. 3, 2, 16.

☞ **intermĭnātus**, a, um; in *pass.* sense: cibus (= interdictus, vetitus), Hor. Epod. 5, 39: poena, *threatened*, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 60.

in-termĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, *boundless, endless* (post-class.): oceanus, Avien. Perieg. 74: felicitas, Aus. Ep. 16, 38: lapsus stellarum, App. Mund. p. 57, 18.

inter-miscĕo, scui, xtum, or stum, 2, *v. a.*, *to mix among, intermix.*—With *dat.* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): tibi undam, Verg. E. 10, 5; so, aliquid alicui, Col. 11, 3, 57: turbam indignorum dignis, Liv. 4, 56.—With *abl.*: intermixti hostibus cognoscunt, etc., Liv. 10, 20: classe captiva intermixtis mulieribus, Just. 2, 8, 3.—*Absol.*: turbabant equos pedites intermixti, Liv. 21, 46; Scrib. Comp. 207.

intermissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intermitto], *a breaking off, intermission, interruption; a neglecting, ceasing, discontinuance* (class.): forensis operae, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142: sine ulla intermissione, *without any intermission*, id. N. D. 1, 41, 114: a qua (actione) saepe fit intermissio, id. Off. 1, 6: per intermissiones has intervallaque, Liv. 5, 5: febris, Cels. 2, 10: epistularum, *interruption of a correspondence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: consuetudinis, id. ib. 5, 17: intermissionem officii facere, id. Lael. 2, 8: si furiosus habet intermissionem, *a lucid interval*, Dig. 28, 1, 20: verborum, *formed in short clauses*, Cic. Part. 6.

1. intermissus, a, um, *Part.*, from intermitto; q. v. *fin.*

* **2. intermissus**, ūs, *m.* [intermitto], for intermissio, *an intermission, interruption*: garrulus sine intermissu cantus, *incessant*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81.

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To leave off, intermit, omit, neglect*; constr. with *acc.*, *aliquid ab*, *ad*, or *inf.* (α) With *acc.*: studia, Cic. Or. 10: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 3: proelium, id. B. G. 3, 5: opus, id. ib. 3, 29: admirationem rerum, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57: officia militaria, Just. 25, 1, 9: curam rerum, Tac. A. 4, 13: laborem, Ov. M. 3, 154: quod (otium) quidem paulisper intermisit, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 4; cf.: qua erat nostrum opus intermissum, Caes. B. G. 7, 71.—(β) *Aliquid ab*: ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 32, 1: tempus ab opere, id. B. G. 7, 24, 2; cf. id. ib. 7, 17, 1.—(γ) With *ad*: nulla pars nocturni temporis ad laborem intermittitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40, 5; 5, 11, 6.—(ε) With *inf.*: quod tu mihi litteras mittere intermisisses, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 1; so, non intermittit suo tempore caelum mitescere, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: consulere rei publicae, id. Div. 2, 1, 1; id. Fam. 7, 12, 1: obsides dare, Caes. B. G. 4, 31.—**B.** *To let pass, suffer to elapse*: tempus, quin, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 31: unum diem, quin veniat, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 6: diem, Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To leave off, cease, pause*: gallos gallinaceos sic assidue canere coepisse, ut nihil intermitterent, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: aves intermittentes bibunt, *drink by separate draughts*, Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129.—**B.** *To leave an interval, to pause*: spatium, qua flumen intermittit, *does not flow*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171: febris intermittit, *is intermittent*, Cels. 3, 14: febris intermittens, *an intermitting fever*, id. 3, 13.—Hence, **intermissus**, a, um, *Part.* **A.** Of a place, *not occupied by, free from*: custodiis loca, Liv. 7, 36, 1; 24, 35, 8: planities intermissa collibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 70.—**2.** Of time or space, *permitted to elapse, intervening, left between.* (α) Of time: brevi tempore intermisso, Caes. B. G. 4, 34.—(β) Of space: intermissis circiter passibus quadringentis, Caes. B. G. 1, 41; 7, 73 al.—**B.** *Intermitted, neglected*, or *omitted* for a time, *respited, interrupted*: ludi, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: ventus, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: libertas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: impetus remorum, id. de Or. 1, 33, 153: bella, Hor. C. 4, 1, 1: bellum, Suet. Aug. 16: censura diu, id. Claud. 16: nono die, intermisso rure, ad mercatum venire, Rutil. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16, 34.—**C.** *Not surrounded, unenclosed*: pars oppidi, quae intermissa a flumine et a paludibus: aditum angustum habebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: trabes intermissae spatiis, *separated*, id. ib. 7, 23: verba prisca et ab usu quotidiani sermonis jamdiu intermissa, i. e. *given up, abandoned*, Cic. de Or. 3, 38: ordo, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 50: mos, Plin. Ep. 9, 13: per intermissa moenia urbem intrârunt, i. e. *where the wall was discontinued*, Liv. 34, 37 *fin.*: facies, non multarum imaginum et intermissarum, sed unius longae et continuae, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 8.—**D.** *Left out, omitted* (late Lat.): nonnulla, quae mihi intermissa videbantur, adjeci, Hier. praef. ad Chron. Euseb.

intermixtus or **intermistus**, a, um, *Part.*, from intermisceo.

inter-mŏrĭor, mortuus sum, 3, *v. dep.* **I.** *To die in secret, perish unobserved, to die off, fall to decay* (not in Cic. or Cæs.), Cato, R. R. 161, 3: radices intermoriuntur, Plin. 21, 18, 69. § 114: ignis, Curt. 6, 6, 31: civitas, Liv. 34, 49.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To faint away, to swoon*: ex profluvio sanguinis intermorientes vino reficiendi sunt, Cels. 5, 26, 25.—**B.** Of roads, *to come to an end, stop*: pars (viarum) sine ullo exitu intermoriuntur, Dig. 43, 7, 3, § 2.—**C.** *To be neglected*: nullum officium tuum apud me intermoriturum existimas, Bith. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 16.—Hence, **intermortŭus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *dead, faint, lifeless, powerless.* **A.** Lit.: in ipsa contione intermortuus haud multo post exspiravit, Liv. 37, 53, 10: diu prope intermortuus jacuit, Suet. Ner. 42.—**B.** Trop.: gemmae jactatae in ignem, velut intermortuae, exstinguuntur, *lose their lustre*, Plin. 37, 7, 27, § 99: contiones, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: mores boni plerique omnes jam sunt intermortui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 7: Catilinae reliquiae, Cic. Pis. 7 *fin.*: memoria generis sui, id. Mur. 7, 16 *fin.*

intermortŭus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. intermorior, *fin.*

inter-mŏvĕo, 2, *v. a.*, *to move* or *pass between* (post-class.): alios sulcos stilo, Symm. Ep. 8, 69.

inter-mundĭa, ōrum, *n. plur.* [mundus], *spaces between the worlds*, in which, acc. to Epicurus, the gods reside, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75; cf. id. Div. 2, 17, 40: id. N. D. 1, 8, 18.

inter-mūnus, nĕris, *n.*, *a gift for a time*, i. e. *a loan*, Ennod. Dict. 21.

inter-mūrālis, e, *adj.*, *between two walls*: amnis, Liv. 44, 46, 1.

intermūtātus, a, um [inter-muto], *interchanged* (eccl. Lat.): intermutatis manibus, Tert. Baptism. 8.

internas, ātis [inter, cf. supernas], *inward, inner*, Fronto ad Amic. 1, 17.

inter-nascor, nātus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to grow between* or *among*: internascentes herbae, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146: virgulta internata, Liv. 28, 2: internatum corpus, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251.

inter-nătĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [internates], *situated between the nates*, Fronto ad Amic. 1, 16.

internātus, a, um, *Part.*, from internascor.

internē, *adv.*, v. internus, *fin.*

(**internĕcĭālis**, a false read. for perniciales, Liv. 27, 23.)

‡ **internĕcĭda**, ae, *m.* [internecio], *one who by false testimony deprives another of his life*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 10.

‡ **internĕcĭes**, ēi, *f.* [id.], for internecio, *slaughter, death, destruction*: internecies, mors, jactura, Gloss. Isid.

internĕcīnē, *adv.*, see the foll. art.

internĕcīnus or **internĕcīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [internecio], *deadly, murderous, destructive* (class.): bellum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7; Liv. 9, 25 *fin.*; 22, 58, 3: odia, Just. 6, 6: internecini actio, *for poisoning*, Cod. Th. 9, 1, 14: internecini judicium, *of one who has committed perjury*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 5, 26. —*Adv.*: **internĕcīnē**, *with utter destruction*: cuncta disperdere, Amm. 27, 9, 6.

internĕcĭo (**-nĭcĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [interneco], *a massacre, general slaughter, carnage, utter destruction, extermination* (class.): neque resisti sine internecione posse arbitramur, Cic. Att. 2, 20: civium, id. Cat. 3, 10: bella, quae ad internecionem gesta sunt, Nep. Eum. 3: Lucerini ad internecionem caesi, *all put to the sword*, Liv. 9, 26: ad internecionem deleri, *to be utterly destroyed*, id. 9, 45: ad internecionem redigi, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: armis inter se ad internecionem concurrerunt, *till they despatched one another*, Suet. Oth. 12: persequi aliquem ad internecionem, Curt. 4, 11.—**B.** Of inanim. things: vineta ad internecionem perducere, Col. 4, 22, 8: memoriae, i. e. *an utter loss of memory*, Plin. 14 prooem. § 3.

internĕcĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.], for internecio, *slaughter, death, destruction*, Isid. 5, 26, 17; Not. Tir. p. 123.

internĕcīvē and **internĕcīvus**, v. internecinus.

inter-nĕco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to kill, destroy* (ante- and post-class.; cf.: interficio, trucido, etc.). **I.** Lit.: internecatis hostibus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 34, 6.—**II.** Transf.: sementes, Amm. 23, 6, 50: culmum, Prud. prooem. Apoth. 61.

inter-necto, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to bind together, bind up* (poet.): ut fibula crinem Auro internectat, Verg. A. 7, 816: plagas, *to bind up*, Stat. Th. 8, 168.

inter-nīdĭfĭco, 1, *v. n.*, *to build a nest among*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 95.

internĭgrans, antis, *Part.* [inter-nigro], *being black here and there* (poet.): maculae, Stat. Th. 6, 336.

inter-nĭtĕo, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine among, shine forth* (post-Aug.): etiam si qua sidera internitebant, Curt. 5, 4, 25: quicquid lucis internitebat, id. 4, 3, 16: internitentes gem-

mae, id. 3, 3, 16; cf. Plin. 37, 5, 17, § 65; Curt. 4, 12, 14; 7, 11, 21.

‡ **internoctātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [inter-nox], *night-watching:* pernoctatio, excubiae, = παννυχίδες, Gloss. Philox.

inter-nōdĭum, ii, *n.* [nodus], *the space between two knots* or *joints, an internode* or *joint.* **I.** Of plants: harundinum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.—**II.** Of the leg: mollia nervosus facit internodia poples, Ov. M. 6, 256. — **B.** Transf., *the leg* itself: longa internodia, Calp. Ecl. 1, 26.

inter-nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3, *v. a., to distinguish between, to tell apart, to discern, distinguish* (class.): fortuna dignum atque indignum nequit internoscere, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36 (Trag. Rel. v. 371 Rib.): gemini duo, ita forma simili, uti mater sua non internosse posset, Plaut. Men. prol. 20: mater geminos internoscit, Cic. Ac. 2, 18: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci potest, id. Lael. 25: internosci a falsis non possunt, id. Ac. 2, 7 *fin.*: ut internoscat, visa vera illa sint, anne falsa, id. ib. 2, 15 *fin.*

* **internucŭlus**, i, *m., one who gives himself up to prostitution,* Petr. 7.

internuncio, v. internuntio.

internuncius, a, um, v. internuntius.

internundĭnium and **internundĭnum**, ii, *n.* [inter-nundinae], *the space of time between two* nundinae, Mar. Victorin. p. 2469 P.: quoties rusticus internundino barbam radiebat, Varr. ap. Non. 214, 28; Macr. S. 1, 16, 34.

* **inter-nuntĭo (-nunc-)**, āre, *v. n., to send messengers from both sides:* paulisper internuntiando cunctatio fit, Liv. 42, 39, 4.

inter-nuntĭus (internunc-), a, um, *that serves as a messenger* or *mediator between two parties* or *persons;* only *subst., a mediator, messenger, go-between.* **I. internuntĭus**, i, *m.* (class.): egone ut ad te ab libertina esse auderem internuntius? Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 16: internuntiis ultro citroque missis, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: totius internuntius et minister rei, Liv. 33, 28: pacis, Curt. 8, 2, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6: inter absentes negotia contrahuntur, veluti per epistulam aut per internuntium, Gai. Inst. 3, 136.— The augurs are called Jovis interpretes internuntiique, Cic. Phil. 13, 5.—**II. internuntĭa**, ae, *f.*: aves internuntiae Jovis, Cic. Div. 2, 34; Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 39: columbae internuntiae fuere, Plin. 10, 37, 53, § 110: Judaea, summi fida internuntia caeli, Juv. 6, 545.—**III. internuntĭum**, i, *n., a medium, means:* ea, quae sunt internuntia sentiendi, *the organs of sense,* App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 34.

internus, a, um, *adj.* [in; cf. interior, intestinus, intus], *inward, internal* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Lit.: ignis, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27, 2: arae, Ov. H. 7, 113: maria, *inland,* Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 173.—**B.** Trop., *domestic, civil, internal:* discordiae, Tac. A. 2, 26: certamina, id. ib. 54: internum simul externumque bellum, id. H. 2, 69: mala, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 61, 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **interna**, ōrum, *n. plur.* **A.** *Interior parts:* mundi, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 4.—**B.** *Internal* or *domestic affairs:* si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32.—**C.** *Entrails, intestines:* boum, Veg. Vet. 3, 2.—**D.** Trop.: veritatis, *the very depths of truth,* Amm. 15, 5, 23.—*Adv.:* **interne**, *inwardly, internally* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 5, 21; id. Clar. Urb. 14.

in-tĕro, trīvi, trītum (*second pers. perf.* intristi; see below), 3, *v. a., to rub into, to rub, bruise,* or *crumble in* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: infundito in catinum: eo interito, Cato, R. R. 156, 6: aliquid potioni, Plin. 28, 19, 80, § 261.—**II.** Trop. Prov.: tute hoc intristi: tibi omne est exedendum, *you have made this dish, and must eat it up,* i. e. *you have begun the affair, and must carry it through,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4: tibi quod intrīsti exedendum est, sic vetus verbum jubet, Aus. Edyll. 6, p. 167.—Hence, **intrītus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Adj.* **1.** *Bruised to pieces, pounded up:* glans intrita, Plin. 24, 3, 3, § 7. — **2.** *Crumbled into, broken into:* panis triticeus intritus in aquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 21: panis in lacte, id. ib. 2, 9, 10. — **B.** *Subst.* **1. intrīta**, ae, *f., paste, mash* of lime, clay, etc., Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Col. 12, 55. — **2. intrītum**, i, *n., paste* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 265.

intĕr-ordĭnātus, a, um, *adj., fitted together:* trabes, *fitted into each other,* Vitr. 10, 14, 2.

intĕr-ordĭnĭum, i, *n.* [ordo], *the space between two rows,* Col. 3, 13, 3; 4, 14, 2; 5, 5, 3.

inter-pătĕo, 2, *v. n., to be open between* or *among, to lie between, intervene* (post-class.): tectum, Macr. S. 1, 18: pulmo, id. ib. 7, 15: Syria, Amm. 14, 8, 8: senos pedes inter singulas acies, Veg. Mil. 3, 15; Lact. Opif. D. 11, 9.

interpĕdĭo, 4, *v. a.,* i. q. impedio, *to hinder, impede* (post-class.): gustatum linguae, Macr. S. 7, 12, 38.

interpellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpello], *a speaking between, an interruption in speaking; an interruption, hinderance.* **I.** In gen.: quid tibi interpellatio aut in consilium huc accessiost? *What business have you to interrupt?* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 83: cursum orationis interpellatione impedire, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39; id. Part. Or. 8: sine ulla interpellatione, id. Fam. 6, 18 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 72: si quid nobis agentibus novi accidit, interpellatio, interventio alicujus, etc., Quint. 4, 3, 16; 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2. — **II.** In law, *a suit, appeal to the court,* Dig. 5, 1, 23; 50, 16, 188.

interpellātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who interrupts another in speaking, an interrupter, disturber* (class.), Auct. Her. 2, 11, 16: ubi se oblectare sine interpellatoribus posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: matrimoniorum, *a seducer,* Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 5 Huschke (Dig. 74, 11, 1): cum interpellatores aliis atque aliis causis in jure dicendo (Tiberium) detinerent, Suet. Aug. 97: de pantomimis duobus, . . . alterum saltorem dixit, alterum interpellatorem, Quint. 6, 3, 65.

interpellātrix, īcis, *f.* [interpellator], *she that disturbs* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 60, 11.

1. interpellātus, a, um, *Part.*, from interpello.

2. interpellātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [interpello], i. q. interpellatio, *a disturbance* (post-class.), Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 31.

inter-pello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to interrupt by speaking, to disturb, molest,* etc. (syn. obloquor; class.). **I.** *To interrupt by speaking, to disturb* a person speaking: si interpellas, ego tacebo, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 62: nihil te interpellabo, continentem orationem audire malo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16: tu vero, ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10: quasi interpellamur ab iis, Quint. 4, 5, 20; a person engaged in business: si quis te arti tuae intentum sic interpellet, Curt. 9, 4, 28. — *Absol.*: ministri, interpellando, . . . atrocitatem facti leniebant, Sall. J. 27, 1; Suet. Tib. 27.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To annoy, importune:* cum a Ceballino interpellatus sum, Curt. 6, 10, 19: urbe egrediens, ne quis se interpellaret, Suet. Tib. 40; *molest, disturb* one, id. ib. 34. — **2.** *To solicit, try to seduce* a female: qui mulierem puellamve interpellaverit, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 14 Huschke (Dig. 47, 11, 1, § 2).—**3.** *To address, accost, speak to,* i. q. alloqui: verum tu quid agis? interpella me, ut sciam, Lucil. ap. Non. 331, 1; = interjicere, interpellantem admonere, *to object,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 71. — **4.** *To dun, demand payment of,* Dig. 26, 7, 44; cf. Amm. 17, 3, 6. — **II.** In gen., *to disturb, hinder, obstruct, molest;* constr. with *acc., quin, quominus, ne,* or *inf.* (*α*) With *acc.*; of persons: aliquem in jure suo, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; of things: partam jam victoriam, id. B. C. 3, 73: poenam, Liv. 4, 50: incrementa urbis, Just. 18, 5, 7: otium bello, Curt. 6, 6, 12: satietatem epularum ludis, id. 6, 2, 5: lex Julia non interpellat eam possessionem, *does not disturb, does not abrogate it,* Dig. 23, 5, 16.—*Pass.*: reperiebat T. Ampium conatum esse tollere pecunias . . . sed interpellatum adventum Caesaris profugisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: haec tota res interpellata bello refrixerat, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: stupro interpellato motus, Liv. 3, 57.—(*β*) With *quin:* Caesar numquam interpellavit, quin, quibus vellem, uterer, Matius ad Cic. Fam. 11, 28.—(*γ*) With *quominus:* interpellent me, quo minus honoratus sim, dum ne interpellent, quo minus, etc., Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1.—(*δ*) With *ne:* tribunis interregem interpellantibus, ne senatusconsultum fieret, *to interpose their veto,* Liv. 4, 43.—(*ε*) With *inf.*: pransus non avide, quantum interpellet inani Ventre diem durare, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127.—(*ζ*) *Absol.*: fameque et siti interpellante, *disturbing* him, Suet. Ner. 48.

interpendĭum, v. interpondium.

inter-pensīvus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo], *hanging* or *suspended between.* — Hence, *subst.*: **interpensīva**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, (sc. tigilla), *cross-beams,* Vitr. 6, 3, 1

inter-plĭco, 1, *v. a., to fold* or *plait between, to interweave, to surround:* ducem, Stat. Th. 2, 282: cristas, id. ib. 4, 218.

interpŏlāmentum, i, *n.* [interpolo], *an intermixture, admixture* (post-class.), Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. praef.

interpŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an alteration made here and there* (post-Aug.): tenuatam (chartam) curiosa interpolatione, principalem fecit e plebeia, *by a curious dressing made the best paper from common,* Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75; Tert. adv. Haer. 39.

interpŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who gives another appearance to things, a polisher, furbisher; a corrupter, spoiler* (eccl. Lat.): multum est inter institutorem et interpolatorem, Tert. Spect. 2: veritatis, id. Apol. 46: Satanas totius saeculi interpolator, id. Testim. Anim. 3.

interpŏlātrix, īcis, *f.* [interpolator], *she that alters the appearance of a thing, a falsifier, corrupter* (eccl. Lat.): veri, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15: veritatis, Tert. adv. Haer. 7.

interpŏlis, e, and **interpŏlus**, a, um, *adj.* [inter-polio], *that has received a new appearance, altered by furbishing, polished up, vamped up, repaired;* esp., *falsified, painted, not genuine* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29: si vestimenta interpola quis pro novis emerit, Dig. 18, 1, 45. — **II.** Transf.: istaec veteres (mulieres), quae se unguentis unctitant, interpoles, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117: mutatur ars quotidie, toties interpolis, *new vamped,* Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.

interpŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [interpolio; cf. Non. p. 34, 2 sq.], *to give a new form, shape,* or *appearance to* any thing; *to polish, furbish,* or *dress up; to spoil, corrupt, falsify; to vary, change* (class.; cf. interlino, vitio, transscribo). **I.** Lit.: togam praetextam, *to dye anew,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen.: illic homo me interpolabit, meumque os finget denuo, *will work me up anew,* i. e. *will bang me into another shape,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 161: nova pictura interpolare vis opus lepidissimum, i. e. *to paint the lily,* id. Most. 1, 3, 105: tura, *to prepare,* Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 39.—**B.** Esp. of the falsification of writings, *to insert, interpolate, alter, falsify:* semper aliquid demendo, mutando, interpolando, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 158 Zumpt *N. cr.*: scripturas divinas, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 16, 193: priorem textum, Amm. 15, 5, 12.

‡ **inter-pondĭum (interpendĭum)**, i, *n.* [pondus], *equipoise, equilibrium:* interpondium, παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

inter-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a., to put, place, lay,* or *set between* or *among, to interpose, insert between.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of place, constr. with *acc.* and *dat.*, or *inter* with *acc.*: equitatus praesidia levis armaturae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 17; 13; 19: vestibus interponi eam (herbam) gratissimum, Plin. 21, 6, 20, § 43: ubi spatium inter muros . . . pilae interponuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: inter eos levis armaturae Numidas, Hirt. B. Afr. 13: uti levis armatura interjecta inter equites suos interponeretur, id. ib. 20: sulcos, Cato, R. R. 33, 3: ne interpositi quidem elephanti militem deterrebant, Liv. 37, 42: lateri vinculum lapides sunt, quos interposuere, ut, etc., Curt. 8, 10, 25.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To insert, interpose, introduce.*—Of time: intercalariis mensibus interpositis, Liv. 1, 19, 6; cf.: inediam unius diei per singulos menses, Suet. Vesp. 20.—Of musical notes: iis sonis quos interposuerant, inserunt alios, Quint. 12, 10, 68.—Of words or language: ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, Cic. Lael. 1: hoc loco libet interponere . . . quantae, etc., Nep. Pelop. 3, 1: subinde interponenti precibus, quid respondebo,

etc., Quint. 6, 3, 64: paucis interpositis versibus, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 12: verbum ullum, Cic. Quint. 4, 15; so, querelas, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: meam sententiam, Quint. 5 prooem. 3.—Of a letter in a word: quibusdam (verbis litteram), Quint. 1, 5, 17.—Of a foot in verse: quibusdam (iambus) interpositus, id. 10, 1, 96.—**2.** Of time, *to let pass, permit to elapse, leave* an interval: spatium ad recreandos animos, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: ejus rei causa moram interponi arbitrabatur, id. B. G. 4, 9, *fin.*: tridui mora interposita, *after a delay of*, id. ib. 4, 11; id. B. C. 1, 64; 3, 12; 75: nullam moram, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 2: nullam moram, quin, etc., id. Ac. 1, 1: spatio interposito, *some time after*, id. Clu. 2, 5; Liv. 5, 5, 10: diebus aliquot interpositis, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: tempore interposito, Suet. Tib. 9; cf. id. Claud. 26; Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88: hac interposita nocte, Liv. 44, 39.—**3.** *To mingle*: frigidam (cibis), *to drink cold water while eating*, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 55; cf.: condimentis cuminum, *to mix with*, id. 20, 15, 58, § 153.—**C.** With personal objects, *to introduce among, admit among, bring into, to bring into* a feast, a society, *among* associates, etc.: quam sancta sit societas civium, dis immortalibus interpositis, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: aliquem convivio, Suet. Claud. 39: legatos familiaribus, id. Ner. 22.—**II.** Trop., *to interpose, introduce, put in the way, put forward.* **A.** In gen., as a hinderance, interference, reason, or pretext: Lentulus provinciam, quam sorte habebat, interposita religione, deposuit, Cic. Pis. 21, 50: neque ulla belli suspicione interposita, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: nulla interposita dubitatione, id. ib. 7, 40; Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; 52: interposita pactione, Just. 7, 6, 5: offensione aliqua interposita, Cic. Phil. 2, 4: nec colloquium interposita causa tolli volebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 42; Hirt. B. Alex. 70: causam interponens collegas exspectare, Nep. Them. 7, 2: postulata haec ab eo interposita esse, quominus, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 15, 3: operam, studium, laborem pro sociis, id. Div. in Caecin. 19.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of a judgment, decree, edict, oath, etc.: jurejurando interposito, Liv. 34, 25, 7; Suet. Caes. 85: jus eo die se non dicturum, neque decretum interpositurum, Liv. 3, 46, 3: ad decreta interponenda pecuniam occipere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119; Suet. Tib. 33: judicium suum, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: poenas compromissaque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 66: exceptionem actioni, Dig. 44, 1, 2: intercessionem suam (of a tribune of the people), Val. Max. 6, 1, 10: tutor interponit auctoritatem suam, *gives his authorization*, Gai. Inst. 1, 190.—**2.** Fidem interponere, *to pledge* one's *word* or *credit*: fidem suam in eam rem, Caes. B. G. 5, 36, 2: fidem reliquis interponere, jusjurandum poscere, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 6, 6: fidem suam in re omni, Hirt. B. Alex. 63: omni interposita fide, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: ut in eam rem fidem suam, si quid opus esse putaret, interponeret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 114; cf.: sponsio interponeretur, Liv. 9, 9.—**3.** Se interponere (in aliquid, or alicui rei; also with *quominus* or *absol.*), *to interfere, intermeddle, engage in, set one's self in the way*: si te in istam pacificationem non interponis, Cic. Fam. 10, 27, 2: bello se, Liv. 35, 48: num ego me non interpono Romanis, Just. 3, 10, 11: num quem putas posse reperiri, qui se interponat, quominus, etc.? Cic. Vatin. 15: quid enim me interponerem audaciae tuae? *expose myself*, id. Phil. 2, 4, 19: ni tribuni plebis interposuissent se, Liv. 27, 6: tu vero, quod voles, facies; me nihil interpono, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5.—Rarely, *to interfere, interpose* in behalf of any one: semper se interposuit, Nep. Att. 2, 4; 9, 5: Qui me mediis interposuerim Caesaris scriptis, i. e. by writing a continuation, Hirt. B. G. 8 praef.

interpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpono], *a putting between, insertion.* **I.** In gen.: tetrastyli, propter columnarum interpositiones, spatiosiores constituantur, Vitr. 5, 3, 8.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *An inserting* or *introduction* of persons in discourse: personarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 6, 8; of words: una interpositio difficilior est, id. Fam. 16, 22, 1.—**B.** A rhet. figure, *parenthesis*, Quint. 9, 3, 23.

1. interpŏsĭtus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interpono *fin.*

2. interpŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a putting between, interposition* (rare but class.): luna interpositu interjectuque terrae repente deficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: solis radios luna interpositu suo auferens terrae, Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47.

inter-prĕmo, v. interprimo.

inter-prĕs, ĕtis, *com.* [inter, and Sanscr. root prath-, to spread abroad; cf. πλατύς, latus]. **I.** *An agent between two parties, a broker, factor, negotiator* (class.): quod te praesente isti egi, teque interprete, *through your agency*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 64: quasi ego ei rei sim interpres, id. Mil. 3, 1, 203: quasi ea res per me interpretem curetur, id. ib. 3, 3, 36; 4, 1, 6: interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 12: pacis, Liv. 21, 12: divûm, *the messenger of the gods*, i. e. *Mercury*, Verg. A. 4, 356; 3, 359: harum curarum, i. e. *Juno, the goddess of marriage*, id. ib. 608.—**II.** *An explainer, expounder, translator, interpreter* (syn. internuntius): juris, Cic. Top. 1: legum, Juv. 4, 79; 6, 544: grammatici interpretes poëtarum, Cic. Div. 1, 18: caeli, *an astronomer*, id. ib. 2, 44: mentis est oratio, id. Leg. 1, 10; cf. lingua, Hor. A. P. 111: metus interpres semper in deteriora inclinatus, Liv. 27, 44: comitiorum, i. e. *the Haruspices*, who can tell whether or not the comitia are properly held, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: portentorum, *a soothsayer*, id. Div. 2, 28: nec converti, ut interpres, sed ut orator, *a translator*, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14: indiserti, id. Fin. 3, 4: interpres veridica, Liv. 1, 7.—**B.** Esp., *an interpreter, dragoman*: quotidianis interpretibus remotis, per C. Valerium cum eo (Divitiaco) colloquitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: appellare aliquem per interpretem, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6: audire aliquem cum interprete, Cic. Fin. 5, 29: litteraeque lectae per interpretem sunt, Liv. 27, 43 al.

interprĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [interpretor], *that can be explained* or *translated* (late Lat.): nomen, Tert. adv. Val. 14.

interprĕtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *an explanation, exposition, translation, interpretation* (post-class.): obscurius, Gell. 6, 2, 2: Graeci (verbi), id. 13, 9, 4: alicujus rei Latinum, id. 5, 18, 7: somniorum, Petr. 10.

interprĕtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *An explanation, exposition, interpretation* (class.): juris, Cic. Off. 1, 10: facilis, Liv. 2, 8: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 141: ostentorum et somniorum, id. 7, 56, 57, § 203; Suet. Caes. 14: exemplo adjuvare interpretationem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 273.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A translation, version*: rhetoricen in Latinum transferentes oratoriam nominaverunt . . . et haec interpretatio dura est, Quint. 2, 14, 1.—**2.** *Signification, meaning*: foederis, Cic. Balb. 6, 14: nominis, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124: in Graecum sermonem per interpretationem proprie transferri, Gai. Inst. 3, 92 *fin.*—**II.** Rhet. t. t., *an explanation of one expression by another*, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 98.

interprĕtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interpretatio], *a brief explanation* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

interprĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [interpretor], *an explainer, interpreter* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 19: utriusque testamenti, id. Monog. 6.

interprĕtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interpretator], *pertaining to an interpreter* (late Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 4.

interprĕtātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interpretor *fin.*

inter-prĕtĭum, i, *n.*, *the difference between the buying and selling price, profit* (post-class.), Amm. 28, 1, 18; cf.: interpretium παράλληλον, Gloss. Philox.

interprĕtor, ātus (in tmesi: inter quaecumque pretantur, Lucr. 4, 832), 1, *v. dep.* [interpres], *to explain, expound, interpret, give expression to, translate; to understand, conclude, infer, appreciate, recognize, comprehend.* **I.** In gen. (class.): tuae memoriae interpretari me aequom censes, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 29: nec quidquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: jus, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: monstra aut fulgura, id. Div. 1, 6, 12: somnia, id. ib. 1, 23, 46: sapienter, id. Dom. 1, 1: cetera de genere hoc, Lucr. 4, 832: aliquid mitiorem in partem, id. Mur. 31, 64: felicitatem alicujus grato animo, id. Brut. 1: male bene dicta, id. N. D. 3, 31, 77: grate beneficia, Plin. Ep. 2, 13: male beneficium fortunae, Sen. Ep. 63: voluntatem alicujus, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: sententiam alicujus, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 37: epistolam alicujus, id. Att. 15, 28: qui scriptum recitet et scriptoris voluntatem non interpretetur, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14: medio responso spem ad voluntatem interpretantibus fecerat, Liv. 39, 39: obscure dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3: aenigmata, id. 8, 6, 53: leges, id. 3, 6, 87: versus, id. 1, 9, 2: ἀλληγορία, quam inversionem interpretamur, *translate*, id. 8, 6, 44; 2, 15, 25; Suet. Gramm. 1: ut plerique . . . viso aspectoque Agricola quaererent famam, pauci interpretarentur, *few understood him*, Tac. Agr. 40: jussa ducum interpretari quam exsequi malle, id. H. 2, 39.—With *inf.*: reditu enim in castra liberatum se esse jurejurando, interpretabatur, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113: pomoerium verbi vim solam intuentes postmoerium interpretantur esse, Liv. 1, 44, 4: victoriam ut suam, *claimed as his own*, Vell. 2, 80, 2: nolite consilium ex necessitate, nec voluntatem ex vi interpretari, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29: virtutem ex consuetudine vitae, id. Lael. 6, 21: Chaldaeos interpretatos imperium Persarum ad eos transiturum, *interpret signs*, etc., i. e. *predict, foretell*, Curt. 3, 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 44; id. Galb. 8.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To decide, determine*: neque, recte, an perperam, interpretor, Liv. 1, 23, 8.—**B.** Memoriae alicujus, *to assist one's memory*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 25.—**C.** *To translate*: recte sententiam (v. the context), Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20.—**D.** Diabolo, *to ascribe to the devil*, Tert. Verg. Vel. 15.

☞ In *pass. sense*: scripturae, quae male de Hebraicis interpretata sunt, Lact. 4, 7, 7: ex quo ita illud somnium esse interpretatum, ut, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: flumen Naarmalcha, quod amnis regum interpretatur, Amm. 24, 6.—**interprĕtātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *explained, translated* (class.): nomen, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: haec ex Graeco carmine interpretata recitavit, Liv. 23, 11, 4; 45, 29, 3.

inter-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press* or *squeeze to pieces, to crush* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: qui sacerdoti scelestus faucis interpresserit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 41.—**II.** Trop., *to suppress, conceal*, Min. Fel. Oct. 10.

Interpromĭnĭus, i, *m.*, *a place in the territory of the Marrucini, on the Adriatic Sea*, the modern *S. Valentino*, Inscr. ap. Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. 3, 117.

interpunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interpungo], *a placing of points between words, interpunctuation*: interpunctiones verborum, Cic. Mur. 11, 25.

interpunctum, i, *n.* [id.], i. q. interpunctio, *a separating of words by points, interpunctuation*: interpuncta verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

interpunctus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interpungo *fin.*

inter-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to place points between words, to point, punctuate*: cum scribimus, interpungere consuevimus, Sen. Ep. 40.—Hence, **interpunctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *well divided*: narratio distincta personis et interpuncta sermonibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328: clausula, id. ib. 3, 44, 173: intervalla, id. Or. 16, 53.—As *subst.*: interpuncta verborum, *divisions by punctuation*, id. de Or. 3, 46, 181.

inter-purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cleanse here and there*: ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243.

inter-pŭto, 1, *v. a.*, *to prune here and there*: ficos, Cato, R. R. 50: oleam, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: rosas, Col. Arb. 30.

inter-quĕror, questus sum, 3, *v. dep.*: interquaesti sunt, false reading for leniter questi sunt, Liv. 33, 35, 10.

inter-quĭesco, quiēvi, quiētum, 3, *v. n.*, *to rest between whiles, rest a while, pause.* **I.** Lit., of persons: bibe, interquiesce, Cato, R. R. 159: cum haec dixissem et paululum interquievissem, Cic. Brut. 23, 91.—**II.** Trop., of things: dolor, Sen. Ep. 78: lites, Plin. Ep. 8, 21.

inter-rādo, rāsi, rāsum, 3, *v. a.* (almost exclusively in Pliny and Columella). **I.** Lit., *to scrape here and there*: interrasa cortice, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 254.—**B.**

Esp., *to emboss* or *work in low relief:* latera vasorum, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140.—**II.** *To prune here and there:* oleae interradi gaudent, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 4: olivetum, id. 17, 18, 30, § 130: arbores, Col. Arb. 19.

interrāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [interrado], *scraped here and there, worked in low relief, embossed* (post-Aug.): aurum, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 94: decus, Ven. Carm. 1, 13, 15: corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 25 al.

‡ **interrăsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a filigree-worker:* interrasor, διακρινητής, Gloss. Philox.

interrāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from interrado.

inter-regnum, i, *n.*, *the time between the death of one king and the election of another, an interregnum:* populus flagitare regem non destitit; cum . . . illi principes novam interregni ineundi rationem excogitaverunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: id ab re, quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, interregnum appellatum, Liv. 1, 17.—**II.** Transf., under the republic, *the time between the death or departure of the consuls and the choice of new ones:* res ad interregnum venit, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 3: rem adduci ad interregnum, id. ib. 7, 9, 2: per interregnum renovare auspicia, Liv. 5, 31, 7: interregnum inire, *to become* interrex, id. 3, 8.

inter-rex, rēgis, *m.*, *one who held the regal office between the death of one king and the election of another; a regent, interrex,* Liv. 1, 17; 1, 32.—**II.** During the times of the republic, *one who held the supreme power from the death or absence of the chief magistrates till the election of new ones:* L. Flaccus interrex legem de Sulla tulit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 5; id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; id. Dom. 14, 38: prodere, *to nominate, appoint*, id. Agr. 3, 2, 5: creare, Liv. 5, 31, 8: infestam patribus plebem interreges cum accepissent, id. 7, 21.

interrĭtē, *adv.*, v. interritus *fin.*

in-terrĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *undaunted, undismayed, unterrified* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. impavidus): bracchia interritus extulit ad auras, Verg. A. 5, 427: spectatque interrita pugnas, id. ib. 11, 837: vultu, Quint. 1, 3, 4: classis interrita fertur, *fearless*, Verg. A. 5, 863; Ov. M. 13, 198; 15, 514; Tac. A. 1, 64; Quint. 5, 7, 11 al.; Curt. 6, 5, 29; 3, 6, 9 al.—With *gen.:* mens interrita leti, *unterrified at death, not afraid of death*, Ov. M. 10, 616.—*Adv.:* **interrĭtē,** *undauntedly*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 16 *init.*

inter-rīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rivo], *a drawing off of water between two places* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 661.

inter-rīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of water, *drawn off between two places* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 584; 627.

‡ **interrŏgāmentum,** i, *n.* [interrogo], i. q. interrogatio, *a question, interrogation:* interrogamentum, πεῦσις, Gloss. Philox.

interrŏganter, v. interrogo *fin.*

interrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a questioning, inquiry, examination, interrogation* (class.). **I.** In gen.: sententia per interrogationem, Quint. 8, 5, 5: instare interrogatione, id. 6, 3, 38: testium, Tac. A. 6, 47: insidiosa, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 7: litteris inclusae, Dig. 48, 3, 6, § 1.—*Absol.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 7; Quint. 5, 7, 3: verbis obligatio fit ex interrogatione et responsione, Gai. Inst. 2, 92.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As rhet. fig., Quint. 9, 2, 15; 9, 3, 98.—**B.** *A syllogism:* recte genus hoc interrogationis ignavum ac iners nominatum est, Cic. Fat. 13; Sen. Ep. 87 *med.*

interrŏgātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [interrogatio], *a short argument* or *syllogism:* minutae, Cic. prooem. Par.: nectere, Sen. Ep. 82.

interrŏgātīvē, *adv.*, v. interrogativus *fin.*

interrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogo], *of* or *belonging to a question, interrogative:* adverbia, Prisc. p. 1059 P.—*Adv.:* **interrŏgātīvē,** *interrogatively*, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41; Schol. Vet. Juv. 9, 48.

interrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an interrogator* (post-class.), Dig. 11, 1, 11, § 7: mortuorum, *a wizard*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 2.

interrŏgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [interrogator], *consisting of questions, interrogatory* (post-class.): actiones, Dig. 11, 1, 1: sonus, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.

inter-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to ask, question, inquire, interrogate* (syn.: percontor, sciscitor; class.). **I.** In gen.: hoc quod te interrogo, responde, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 70: pusionem quendam interrogat Socrates quaedam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 57: aliquem de aliqua re, id. Part. 1, 2; id. Vatin. 5, 13: interrogas me, num, id. Cat. 1, 5, 13.—*Pass.:* tunc sententiae interrogari coeptae, *judgments* or *votes to be taken;* esp., in the Senate: interrogare sententias, Suet. Caes. 21 *fin.;* Liv. 45, 25: ad haec, quae interrogatus es, responde, id. 8, 32: testimonium interrogatus miles, Suet. Tib. 71: illa interrogavit illam: Qui scis? etc., Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 65: Clodius interrogabat suos, quis esset, qui, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; Suet. Vesp. 23; id. Aug. 54: illud interrogo, *I put this question*, Liv. 8, 32: nil plus interrogo, *I have no more to ask*, Juv. 10, 72.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To interrogate judicially, to examine; to go to law with, bring an action against, sue:* testes in reos, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: bene testem, *to cross-question a witness in such a manner as to make him contradict himself*, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: legibus interrogari, Liv. 38, 50; 45, 47, 3: quis me umquam ulla lege interrogavit? Cic. Dom. 29, 77: consules legibus ambitûs interrogati, Sall. C. 18, 2; 31, 4: pepigerat Pallas, ne cujus facti in praeteritum interrogaretur, Tac. A. 13, 14: damnatus Priscus repetundarum, Bithynis interrogantibus, id. ib. 14, 46; 16, 21; Vell. 2, 13, 2.—**B.** *To argue, reason syllogistically:* Posidonius sic interrogandum ait: Quae neque magnitudinem animo dant, nec securitatem, non sunt bona: divitiae nihil horum faciunt: ergo non sunt bona, Sen. Ep. 87, 31.—**C.** In gram.: interrogandi casus, *the genitive*, Gell. 20, 6, 8; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 3.—**III.** Trop.: si versum pangis, etc., aurem tuam interroga, quo quid loco conveniat dicere, *consult*, Prob. Val. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1 sq.—Hence, **interrŏganter,** *adv.*, *interrogatively* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Job, 34.

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3 (in tmesi: inter quasi rumpere, Lucr. 5, 287: inter quasi rupta, id. 5, 299), *v. a.*, *to break apart* or *asunder, break to pieces, break up* (class., esp. in *part. pass.*). **I.** Lit.: contingere idem terrae necesse est, ut nihil interrumpat, quo labefactari possit, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: interrupta et impervia itinera, Tac. A. 3, 31: acies, Liv. 40, 40: ignes, *scattered about, here and there*, Verg. A. 9, 239.—Of bridges, etc.: pontem fluminis, *to destroy*, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; 1, 48; id. B. G. 7, 34; Plaut. Cas. prol. 66; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3; Liv. 2, 10; Just. 2, 13, 5.—Of the ranks of an army, esp. the enemy's line: interrupta acies, Liv. 40, 40: extremum agmen, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: aciem hostium, Liv. 44, 41.—**II.** Trop., *to break off, interrupt:* orationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: iter amoris et officii, Cic. Att. 4, 2: ordinem, Col. 11, 2, 25: sermonem, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 25: contextum, Quint. 11, 3, 39: querelas, Ov. M. 11, 420: possessionem, Dig. 41, 3, 5: somnos, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 55: ni medici adventus nos interrupisset, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 1: somnum, Suet. Aug. 78.—Hence, **interruptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *interrupted:* officium, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: consuetudo, id. ib. 15, 14: voces, id. Cael. 24: dictio silentio, Quint. 9, 2, 71: sermo, Tac. H. 2, 41.—*Adv.:* **interruptē,** *interruptedly:* narrare, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329.

interruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interrumpo], *an interrupting, interruption, interval* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: muri, Hier. in Isa. 9, 3, § 12 sqq.: Oceani, Mart. Cap. 6, § 622; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Rhet. t. t., = ἀποσιώπησις, *a sudden break in the thought* or *expression:* quam idem Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 54.—**B.** *An interruption:* usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Dig. 41, 3, 2.—**C.** *A breaking up, division, distinction:* generum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5.

‡ **interruptor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an interrupter, spoiler:* interruptor, διαφθορεύς, Gloss. Philox.

interruptus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interrumpo *fin.*

inter-saepĭo, saepsi, saeptum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To fence about, hedge in, stop up, enclose, secure:* foramina intersaepta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: quaedam operibus, Liv. 34, 40: muro intersaepta urbs, id. 31, 46: legionem densis arbustis, Tac. A. 3, 21.—**II.** *To shut off, deprive of, take away, cut off:* iter, Cic. Balb. 18, 43; so, itinera, Liv. 6, 9; Amm. 14, 2, 4: vallo urbem ab arce, Liv. 25, 11: alicui conspectum abeuntis exercitus, id. 1, 27: incendio intersaepti ab hoste, id. 42, 63.

intersaeptum, i, *n.* [intersaepio], *the midriff, diaphragm:* intersaeptum, διάφραγμα, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** In gen., *a boundary:* regnorum, Aus. Grat. Act. § 82.

intersaeptus, a, um, *Part.*, from intersaepio.

inter-scalmĭum, i, *n.* [scalmus], *the space between two oars*, Vitr. 1, 2, 4.

inter-scalptus, a, um, *adj.*, *engraved in the middle, ornamented with carved work in the middle* (late Lat.): columnae, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58.

inter-scăpĭlium, i, *n.* [scapula], *the space between the shoulders* (post-class.), App. Flor. 14, p. 350, 11; Hyg. Astr. 3, 3; Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 93.—*Plur.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 77.

inter-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear asunder, break down; to separate, interrupt* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pontem, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 4: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: venas, i. e. *to open*, Tac. A. 15, 35.—**II.** Transf., *to break* or *cut off, to separate, part, divide, hinder, interrupt, disturb:* Chalcis arto interscinditur freto, Liv. 28, 7: ruina interscindit aquas, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11: vinculum animi atque amoris, Gell. 12, 1, 21: laetitiam, Sen. Ep. 72, 5.

inter-scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write between* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: alia interscribere alia rescribere, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 5.—**II.** Transf., of the phœnix: in cauda (phoenicis) caeruleus interscribitur nitor, i. e. *is intermingled*, Sol. 33.—Of the agate: interscribentes eum venae, i. e. *running between*, Sol. 5.

intersĕcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [interseco], *separated, cut off*, Front. de Colon. 112.

inter-sĕco, sĕcui, sectum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut asunder, separate, divide, intersect* (post-class.): Tiberis media intersecans moenia, Amm. 29, 6, 17: mediam paludem, id. 15, 4, 4: aquarum ductibus intersectis, id. 21, 12, 17: terras, id. 23, 6, 13: telluris complexum intersecat (Nilus) multitudine fluviorum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 626.—**II.** Trop., *to fix in channels, impress deeply:* ipsa pronuntiatione eas res . . . inserere atque insecare in animis auditorum, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.

intersectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interseco], *an intersection;* in archit., *the part cut out between two teeth in indented work:* intersectio, quae Graece μετοχή dicitur, Vitr. 3, 3.

intersēmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [intersemino], *sown between* or *at intervals:* remedia, App. Mag. p. 299, 30.

inter-sēpĭo, etc., v. intersaepio, etc.

1. inter-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [1. sero], *to sow, plant,* or *set between:* malleolum vitibus, Col. 3, 16, 1; 3, 9, 7: pomis intersita, Lucr. 5, 1377.—**II.** With *se* or *pass.*, *to come between, lie between:* si se vallis interserat, Pall. Aug. 11, 2: nullis ossibus spinisve intersitis, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—Hence, *P. a.*, **intersĭtus,** a, um, *put between, interposed:* quatuor venti, Gell. 2, 22: area vacanti intersita, Gall. ap. Gell. 16, 5, 3; App. Mag. p. 301.

2. inter-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3, *v. a.* [2. sero], *to put* or *place between, to interpose, add:* causam interserens, Nep. Milt. 4, 1: oscula mediis verbis, Ov. M. 10, 559.

inter-sĭlĕo, ui, *v. n.*, *to be silent in the meanwhile* (late Lat.), Aug. Ord. 1, 19.

inter-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. n.*, *to stand still in the middle;* trop., *to stop in the midst, to make a pause* in speaking (perhaps only in Quint.); of a speaker: indecentissime, Quint. 8, 3, 45: ut intersistat fatigatus, id. 12, 11, 2; 10, 7, 10; of discourse: oratio, id. 9, 4, 33.—*Pass. impers.:* quasi intersistatur, Quint. 9, 4, 36; so, ubi clausulis non intersistitur, id. 9, 4, 106.

inter-sĭtus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. 1. intersero *fin.*

inter-sŏno, 1. *v. n.*, *to sound among*: remigiis, Stat. Th. 5, 344.

inter-spătium, ii, *n.*, *the interval*: diei, Tert. de Orat. 20 *init.*

inter-spersus, a, um [spargo], *strewn, sprinkled upon* or *between, interspersed* (post-class.): interspersus rara canitie, App. M. 5, p. 165, 36: sunt multa naturae munere interspersa, id. Mag. p. 299, 30.

interspīrātio, ōnis, *f.* [interspiro], *a fetching of breath between* (class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173; Plin. 23, 1, 18, § 29.—In *plur.*: aequalibus interspirationibus uti, Cic. de Or. 3, 51 *fin.*

inter-spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to fetch breath between*; hence, *to admit air*: qua interspirat (operculum), Cato, R. R. 112, 1.

inter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strew* or *lay between* or *among* (perh. only in *part. pass.*): bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2, 7: assulis interstratis, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 34.

interstĕs, stitis, *adj.* [intersto], *that stands* or *is between* or *among* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4. 33.

interstinctio, ōnis, *f.* [interstinguo], *a distribution* of gems, set here and there (post-class.), Arn. 6, 191 (al. interstitio).

interstinctus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. interstinguo.

inter-stinguo (stinxi), stinctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** In gen., *to separate, mark off, divide; to variegate* or *checker with* any thing (only in *perf. pass.*): spatia interstincta columnis, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: facies medicaminibus interstincta, Tac. A. 4, 57: candor interstinctus variis coloribus, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143: aureum capitis figmentum interstinctum lapillis, Amm. 19, 1, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To extinguish*: quae faciunt ignes interstingui atque perire, Lucr. 5, 761: ardor interstinctis aquis, Mart. Cap. 9, § 915 poet.—**B.** *To kill*: aliquem, App. M. 4, p. 147, 34.

interstĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [intersisto]. **I.** *A pause, respite, interval*, Gell. praef. *init.*; id. 20, 1, 43.—**II.** *A difference, distinction*: interstitio fieri quae poterit singulorum, cum, qui Juppiter fuerat, idem possit existimari Mars esse? Arn. 6, 198.

interstĭtium, i, *n.* [id.], *a space between, interstice, interval* (post-Aug.). **I.** Of place, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Mart. Cap. 8, § 837; Amm. 20, 3, 10.—**II.** Of time, *an interval*: quantum interstitii dies habet, Mart. Cap. 6, § 601.—*Plur.*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 600.

inter-sto, stĕti, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to stand* or *be between* or *in the midst of* (post-class.): tempus interstat, Amm. 22, 11, 3; 16, 9, 4.—With *acc.*, Avien. Perieg. 849.

interstrātus, a, um, *Part. pass.* of intersterno.

inter-strĕpo, 3, *v. n.*, *to make a noise among, to sound in the midst of* (poet.): Nereus undis, Claud. in. Rufin. 2, 303 (but in Verg. E. 9, 36, the correct read. is inter strepere).

inter-stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to squeeze tight* (poet.): alicui gulam, *to throttle, strangle*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

inter-strŭo, struxi, structum, 3, *v. a.*, *to join together; to add* (poet. and eccl. Lat.): qua spina interstruit artus, Sil. 10, 147: nullam distinctionem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *med.*

inter-sum, fŭi, esse (interfŭtūrus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35; in tmesi: interque esse desiderat pugnis, Arn. 7, 255), *v. n.*, *to be between, lie between* (class.; syn. interjaceo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of space: quas (segetes) inter et castra unus omnino collis intererat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: ut Tiberis inter eos et pons interesset, Cic. Cat. 3, 2: via interest perangusta, Liv. 22, 4: morari victoriam rati, quod interesset amnis, id. 21, 5: quod interest spatii, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28.—**B.** Of time: cujus inter primum et sextum consulatum sex et quadraginta anni interfuerunt, *elapsed*, Cic. de Sen. 17, 60: inter Laviniam et Albam Longam coloniam deductam triginta ferme interfuere anni, Liv. 1, 3; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To be apart*; with *abl. of distance* (syn. disto): clathros interesse oportet pede, Cato, R. R. 4.—**B.** *To be different, to differ*: ut inter eos, ne minimum quidem intersit, *there is not the slightest difference*, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: inter hominem et beluam hoc maxime interest, quod, *men differ chiefly from brutes in this, that*, etc., id. Off. 1, 4, 11: vide, quantum interfuturum sit inter meam atque tuam accusationem, *how great a difference there will be*, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: in his rebus nihil omnino interest, *there is no difference whatever*, id. Ac. 2, 15, 47: hoc pater ac dominus interest, *there is this difference*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 51: tantum id interest, veneritne eo itinere ad urbem, an ab urbe in Campaniam redierit, Liv. 26, 11.—With *ab* (like differo, rare): negant quidquam a falsis interesse, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27; cf.: quod intersit aut differat, aliud ab alio, id. Fin. 3, 7, 25: quod ab eo nihil intersit, etc., id. Ac. 2, 26, 83.—With *dat.*: ut matrona Intererit Satyris paulum pudibunda protervis, Hor. A. P. 232: quid dimidium dimidiato intersit, Gell. 3, 14, 4.—With *gen.* (in analogy with the Gr. διαφέρειν τινός): quoniam τὸ νεμεσᾶν interest (= διαφέρει) τοῦ φθονεῖν, i. e. *anger differs from envy*, Cic. Att. 5, 19 *fin.*—**C.** *To be present at, take part in, attend*; constr. *absol.*, with *dat.* or *in* and *abl.* (α) *Absol.*: ac si ipse interfuerit, ac praesens viderit, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 104: interfuisse me memini, Suet. Dom. 12.—(β) With *dat. rei*: consiliis, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2; 2, 23, 3: crudelitati, id. ib. 9, 6, 7: negotiis, id. Fam. 1, 6: lacrimis patris, Verg. A. 11, 62: ludis, Suet. Tib. 72: caedi, id. Dom. 47: rebus gerendis, Gell. 5, 18, 1: sermoni, id. 11, 7, 1: senatui, Cic. Dom. 11; Suet. Claud. 46: populo Quirini, *to be among, live with*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 46: rebus divinis, Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 4: proelio, id. ib. 7, 87: bello, Liv. 36, 4: spectaculo, id. 2, 38.—Also, with *dat. loci*: curiae, Suet. Aug. 38: contubernio patris, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27, 1.—Also, with *dat. pers.*: sacrificanti interfuit, *attended him*, Suet. Oth. 6.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: in convivio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: in testamento faciendo, id. Clu. 59, 162: voluerunt eos in suis rebus ipsos interesse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 14: quibus in rebus, Auct. Her. 1, 9.—Also used of time, *to live in*: quisquis illis temporibus interfuit, Vell. 2, 114, 2: cui tempori Saturninus interfuit, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 3; cf.: ea (ratiocinatio) dicitur interfuisse tum, cum aliquid vitasse aut secutus esse animus videbitur, *to have taken place*, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18.—**D.** *To interest, be of interest* to one (very rare as *pers. verb*): non quo mea interesset natura loci, Cic. Att. 3, 19, 1 (cf. interest, *impers.* infra).—**III.** Esp.: **intĕrest**, *impers.*, *it makes a difference, interests, concerns, imports; is of interest, importance*; constr. with *gen. pers.* or *meā, tuā, suā*, and with a *subj.* or *rel. clause*, *ut* or *ne*, or with *ad*: ea vos rata habeatis, ne magis reipublicae interest, quam mea, Liv. 26, 31, 10: quanto opere reipublicae communisque salutis intersit, manus hostium distineri, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 2: semper ille, quantum interesset P. Clodii, se perire, cogitabat, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: quid illius interest, ubi sis? id. Att. 10, 4, 10: quis enim est hodie, cujus intersit istam legem manere? id. Phil. 1, 9: hoc vehementer interest rei publicae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1: quod ego et mea et rei publicae interesse arbitror, id. Fam. 2, 19 *fin.*: multum interest rei familiaris tuae, te quam primum venire, id. Fam. 4, 10, 2: tuā et meā maxime interest, te valere, id. ib. 16, 4: id ignorare eos velis, quorum intersit id scire, id. Off. 3, 13, 57.—With *ut* or *ne*: illud meā magni interest, te ut videam, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 2: quod ut facias tuā interesse arbitror, id. Fam. 12, 18, 2: vestrā interest, ne imperatorem pessimi faciant, Tac. H. 1, 30: non tam suā quam reipublicae interesse ut salvus esset, Suet. Caes. 86; so, utriusque nostrum magni interest ut te videam, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 4 B. and K. (dub.).—With *gen. pretii*: quod meus familiaris tanti suā interesse arbitraretur, Cic. Fam. 13, 10.—With *rel.* or *interrog.-clause*: in omnibus novis conjunctionibus interest, qualis primus aditus sit, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 4: non tam interest, quo animo scribatur, quam quo accipiatur, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1: neque multum interest, quod nondum per numeros distributi sunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 30, 2: cf. with *utrum ... an*: quid interfuit, homo audacissime, utrum hoc decerneres, an, etc., *what mattered it?* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141: nihil interest nunc, an violaverim, etc., Liv. 26, 31.—With *ad*: ad honorem interesse, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 1: ad decus et ad laudem civitatis, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7: ad laudem nostram, id. ib. 5, 12, 2: ad beate vivendum, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90.

inter-tālĕo, 1, *v. a.* [talea], *to cut out between, to cut by lopping off both ends*, Non. p. 414, 27.

inter-texo, texŭi, textum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to intertwine, interweave, intersperse*: flores hederis intertexti, Ov. M. 6, 128: vestis intertexta notis, Quint. 8, 5, 28: chlamys auro intertexta, Verg. A. 8, 167.—**II.** Transf., *to interweave, combine, construct* (post-class.): fabricator mundanae animae Deus partes ejus ex pari et impari intertexuit, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 2.

intertextus, a, um, *Part.*, from intertexo.

inter-tignium, i, *n.* [tignum], *the interval* or *space between two beams*, Vitr. 4, 2, 4.

* **inter-tortus**, a, um, *adj.*, *wound between, intertwisted*: intertorto pectore, Petr. 124 dub.

* **inter-trăho**, traxi, tractum, 3, *v. a.*, *to take away, withdraw from*: illi animam omnem intertraxero, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.

intertrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [intertrigo], *chafed, galled*, Not. Tir. 180.

inter-trīgo, inis, *f.* [tero], *a chafing, fretting*, or *galling of the skin* in riding, walking, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.: intertrigines, Plin. 20, 14, 53, § 151.

inter-trīmentum, i, *n.* [inter-tero; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 176 Müll.], *loss by attrition*, i. e. *waste* of gold or silver in melting or working it. **I.** Lit.: in auro, Liv. 34, 7, 4: argenti, id. 32, 2.—**II.** Trop., *loss, damage* (syn.: detrimentum, jactura): sine ullo intertrimento, * Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 132 Zumpt: sine magno intertrimento, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 39: nullum intertrimenti aut deminutionis vestigium, Cic. Font. 2, 3.

inter-trītūra, ae, *f.*, *loss by attrition, wear and tear*, i. q. intertrimentum: culleorum, Dig. 13, 7, 43, § 1.

inter-trūdo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to thrust between* (late Lat.), Aug. Ord. 1, 7.

* **interturbātio**, ōnis, *f.* [interturbo], *disquietude, confusion*: patre animi quoque ejus haud mirabilem interturbationem causante, Liv. 23, 8, 7.

inter-turbo, 1, *v. a.*, *to produce disquietude* or *confusion, to cause a disturbance* (ante- and post-class.): ne interturba, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 81; Amm. 18, 2, 5; 26, 4; 31, 12 (but not Ter. And. 4, 1, 39; v. Bentl. ad h. l.): qui interturbare gestit affectum, Ambros. in Psa. 38, § 6.

‡ **interturrium**, ii, *n.* [inter-turris], *a wall between two towers*, Inscr. ap. Don. 220, 3.

interŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [inter], *inward, inner* (post-class.): nexus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 888: tunica, *under-garment, shirt*, App. Flor. 9.—Also, *subst.*: **intĕrŭla**, ae, *f.*, App. M. 8, p. 205, 16: interulae dilores duae, Vop. Bonos. 15, 8.

* **intĕr-undātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *done in waves, waved, watered*, Sol. 17, 5.

intĕr-ūsūrium, ii, *n.* [usura], *interest accruing in the meantime* (post-class.), Dig. 15, 1, 9, § 8; 35, 2, § 66.

inter-văcans, antis, *Part.* [vaco], *being empty between*: intervacantibus spatiis, Col. 4, 32, 2.

intervallātio, ōnis [intervallo], *an interval* (late Lat.): frequenti intervallatione, Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 42; cf. id. ib. 45.

inter-vallo, āre, *v. a.* [vallum], *to take* or *assume at intervals* (post-class.): intervallando potestates assiduas, Amm. 27, 11.—Hence, **intervallātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *separated, having intervals*: febris, *intermittent fever*, Gell. 1, 12: intervallato brevi tempore, *after a short time*, Amm. 26, 1, 3.

inter-vallum, i, *n.*, prop., *the open space within the mound* or *breastwork of a camp, the space between two palisades.* **I.** Lit.: opus, pedum sexaginta, quod est inter vallum et legiones ... a quibusdam in-

tervallum cognominatum, Hyg. de Munit. Cast. 6: intervalla sunt spatia inter capita vallorum, Isid. 15, 9, 2.—**B.** In gen., *space between, interval, distance:* trabes directae, paribus intervallis in solo collocantur. Ea autem intervalla grandibus saxis effarciuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: pari intervallo, *at an equal distance*, id. ib. 1, 43: respiciens videt magnis intervallis sequentes, Liv. 1, 25: unius signi, Cic. N. D. 2, 20: digitorum, Suet. Dom. 19: sonorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18: locorum et temporum, id. Fam. 1, 7: ex intervallo, *from a distance*, Liv. 48, 44, 8: proximus longo intervallo insequi, Verg. A. 5, 320: juvenes modicis intervallis disponere, Suet. Aug. 49: quinque milium intervallo, Liv. 23, 29: mille passuum intervallo distantes, id. 33, 1 saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Interval of time, intermission, respite:* annuum regni, *an interregnum*, Liv. 1, 17: sine intervallo loquacitas, i. e. *incessant*, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: dolor si longus, levis, dat enim intervalla, *relaxes sometimes*, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: litterarum, id. Fam. 7, 18: intervallum jam hos dies multos fuit, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 28: distinctio et aequalium et saepe variorum intervallorum numerum conficit, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186; cf. the context.—**B.** *A pause:* flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est: distincta alios et interpuncta intervalla, morae, respirationesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16: trochaeus temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, id. ib. 57: ut te tanto intervallo viderem, *after so long a time*, id. Fam. 15, 14: vocem paululum attenuata crebris intervallis et divisionibus oportet uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: tanto ex intervallo, Quint. 11, 2, 5; Liv. 3, 38: intervallo dicere, *after a pause*, Cic. Or. 66: ex intervallo, *farther on, lower down* (in the discourse), Gell. 15, 12, 4: sine intervallo cibum dare, *without loss of time*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: dare quippiam alicui per intervalla, *at intervals*, i. e. *from time to time*, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 164 (al. intervalla dantur): per intervallum adventantes, Tac. A. 4, 73: scelerum, *time for the perpetration of crimes*, id. ib. 3.—**C.** *Difference, dissimilitude:* videte, quantum intervallum sit interjectum inter majorum consilia, et istorum dementiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 89; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 15.—**D.** *An interval* in music, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146.

inter-vectus, a, um, *adj.* [veho], *carried up, raised up* (post-class.): arbores, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 38.

inter-vello, vulsi (rarely velli, v. infra), vulsum, 3, *v. a., to pluck, pull,* or *pick out here and there, to lop, prune* (post-Aug.). **I.** In partic., *to pluck out here and there, to thin.*—Of wings: ne ego homo infelix fui qui non alas intervelli (sc. vocis), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 170.—Of the beard: isti, qui aut vellunt barbam, aut intervellunt, Sen. Ep. 114, 20.—Of fruit and trees, *to pluck here and there, to prune:* poma intervelli melius est, ut quae relicta sint, grandescant, Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 260: arbores, Col. 5, 10: semina, id. 4, 33, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to tear out, take away:* num aliquid ex illis intervelli, atque ex tempore dicendis inseri possit, Quint. 12, 9, 17: quae ita sunt natura copulata, ut mutari aut intervelli sine confusione non possint, id. 10, 7, 5.

inter-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.*, rarely *a., to come between, come upon, to come in during, to intervene, interrupt* (class.; syn. intercedo). **I.** Lit., constr. with *dat.*, rarely with *acc.* **A.** Of persons: sponsae pater intervenit, Ter. And. 4, 3, 17: quin malo abscedas: ne interveneris, quaeso, dum resipiscit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 23: verens ne molesti vobis interveniremus, Cic. de Or. 2, 3: casu Germani equites interveniunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: orationi, Liv. 1, 48: Statius intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1.—With *pro:* pro sociis, Flor. 1, 13, 6.—With *ne:* ne quid perperam fieret, Suet. Tib. 33.—**B.** Of things. **1.** *To come, be,* or *lie between:* medius paries intervenit, Dig. 33, 3, 4: interveniente Ascanio lacu, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148: interveniente flumine, id. 5, 1, 1, § 13; 4, 21, 35, § 115.—**2.** *To interfere with, interrupt, put a stop to.* (α) With *dat.:* nox proelio intervenit, Liv. 23, 18: continuationi sermonis, Quint. 9, 3, 23: verboque intervenit omni plangor, Ov. M. 11, 708; so, of an oath in conversation: quoties lascivum intervenit illud, etc., Juv. 6, 194.—(β) With *acc.* (only in Tacitus): ludorum diebus, qui cognitionem intervenerant, Tac. A. 3, 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To take place meanwhile* or *among other things, to happen, occur:* nulla mihi res posthac potest jam intervenire tanta, quae, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 1: quae inter vos intervenerint, etc., id. Hec. 3, 2, 16: Epicurus exiguam dicit fortunam intervenire sapienti, Cic. Fin. 1, 19: casus mirificus quidam intervenit, *has taken place*, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: interveniunt motu stellarum grandines, imbres, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 208: intervenit his cogitationibus avitum malum, regni cupido, Liv. 1, 6.—**B.** *To stand in the way of, to oppose, hinder, prevent, disturb:* Sabinum bellum coeptis intervenit, Liv. 1, 36: deliberationi metum pro republica intervenisse, id. 2, 24: vilicum intervenientem flagellâsset, Suet. Claud. 38: quis vestro Deus intervenit amori? Calp. Ecl. 3, 23.—**C.** Leg. t. t. **1.** *To interpose, become surety*, Dig. 15, 1, 3, § 5; 50, 1, 17, § 15 al.—**2.** *To conduct a suit in another's name*, Gai. Inst. 4, 87; cf. 4, 86 *init.:* pro debitore, id. ib. 4, 182.—**D.** *To interfere, intermeddle, exercise one's authority:* neque senatu interveniente, Suet. Caes. 30: praetor interveniet, Dig. 4, 3, 23.—*Pass. impers.:* si interventum est casu, Cic. Top. 20: ubi de improviso est interventum mulieri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 40.

inter-vēnĭum, ii, *n.* [vena], *the space between the veins*, in the earth, in stones, etc., Vitr. 2, 6; 8, 1.

interventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intervenio], *an interposition, a giving security* (post-class.), Dig. 4, 4, 7, § 3.

interventor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who comes in, a visitor:* vacuus ab interventoribus dies, Cic. Fat. 1, 2.—**II.** *A surety, bondsman:* si filius fidejussor, vel quasi interventor acceptus sit, Dig. 15, 1, 3.—**III.** *An intercessor, mediator*, Lampr. Comm. 4.

interventus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a coming up, appearance, coming between, intervention.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons: interventus alicujus, Cic. Part. 8, 30: Caleni et Calvenae, id. Att. 16, 11, 1: Pomptini, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: hominum, Liv. 26, 19: Alexandri, Just. 11, 1, 7.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *a coming between, intervention, occurrence:* id proelium diremit nox interventu suo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 99: amnis alicujus interventu arceri, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52: solem interventu lunae occultari, id. 2, 10, 7, § 47: noctis, Caes. B. G. 3, 15: malorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: interventu feriarum impediri, Dig. 4, 6, 26, § 7.—**II.** Transf., *interposition, mediation, assistance:* principis, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 68: judicis, Dig. 33, 1, 7: sponsorum, i. e. *bail*, Suet. Caes. 18.—Esp., in a suit at law, *the substitution* of a new plaintiff or defendant, Gai. Inst. 3, 176.

interversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [interverto]. **I.** *An overthrowing, frustrating, thwarting* (post-class.): praedicationis (Christi), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.—**II.** *A purloining, pilfering, embezzling:* de interversione convictus, Cod. 10, 70, 12.

1. interversor, āri, *v. freq.* [id.], *to turn hither and thither* (post-Aug.): interversando, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.

2. interversor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a purloiner, pilferer, embezzler* (post-class.), Cod. 10, 1, 8.

interversūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a bending, turning* (post-class.), Hyg. de Limit. 178 al.

interversus, a, um, *Part.*, from interverto.

inter-verto (-vorto), ti, sum, 3, *v. a., to turn aside, turn* or *draw in another direction, divert.* **I.** Lit.: in extremis partibus triglyphi semicanaliculi intervertantur, Vitr. 4, 3, 5: ductum aquae, Dig. 43, 20, 8.—**II.** Trop., *to alter, change* for the worse, *pervert:* recta ingenia, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 1: rationes. *to falsify accounts*, Front. Strat. 3, 16, 3.—**B.** *To purloin, pilfer, embezzle:* argentum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92: ille induxit, ut peteret: et receptum intervertit, ad seque transtulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 79: interverso regali hoc dono, id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: vectigalia, Suet. Vit. 7.—**2.** Esp., *to cheat out of, defraud of* a thing: aliquem aliqua re, *to cheat, defraud* (ante- and post-class.): ut me muliere intervorteret, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 110: possessione dominum, Gell. 11, 18, 13.—With *acc.* alone: quem intervortam? Plaut. As. 2, 1, 10; Dig. 41, 2, 20.—**C.** *To spend, squander, waste*, Tac. H. 2, 95: interversis patroni rebus, id. A. 16, 10.

inter-vĭbrans, antis, *Part.* [vibro], *glittering among* (post-class.): aethra intervibrans, Mart. Cap. 6, § 586.

inter-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to watch between whiles, to awake now and then during sleep* (post-Aug.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61.

inter-vĭrĕo, 2, *v. n.* [1. vireo], *to be green here and there, to be green between* or *among* (poet.), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 100.—Of a snake: laetisque minax interviret herbis, Stat. Th. 4, 98.

inter-vīso, vīsi, vīsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To look after, inspect secretly* (class.): nunc interviso jamne a portu advenerit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 3: domum, id. ib. 1, 2, 90; id. Aul. 2, 2, 25: intervisam, quid faciant coci, id. ib. 2, 9, 1; id. Rud. 2, 7, 34: ipse crebro interviso, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** *To visit from time to time:* aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5; Suet. Aug. 24.

inter-vōcālĭter, *adv., loudly* (post-class.): clamare, App. M. 9, p. 231, 13.

* **intervŏlĭto,** 1, *v. n. freq.* [intervolo], *to fly about between* or *among:* quem imbrem ingens numerus avium intervolitando rapuisse fertur, Liv. 3, 10, 6.

inter-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to fly between* or *among* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., of birds, Col. 8, 10, 1.—**II.** In gen.: ille recens oculis intervolat Idmon, *flits before*, Val. Fl. 5. 27: medias intervolat urbes, id. 2, 614: hasta auras, Stat. Th. 2, 539.

inter-vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n., to pour forth among* (poet.): aequor undas, Lucr. 6, 894.—**II.** Transf.: tenebras hinc blasphemiae intervomunt, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 20.

intervorto, v. interverto.

intervulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from intervello.

1. in-testābĭlis, e, *adj., that is incapable, by reason of misconduct, of being a witness or of making a will.* **I.** Lit.: si quis ob carmen famosum damnetur, senatusconsulto expressum est, ut intestabilis sit, ergo nec testamentum facere poterit, nec ad testamentum adhiberi testis, Dig. 28, 1, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Infamous, execrable, detestable, abominable:* homo, Sall. J. 67 *fin.*; Hor. S. 2, 3, 181; Tac. A. 6, 40: intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 81.—*Comp.*, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 1; Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.*—**B.** Of things: ars magica, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 7: saevitia, Tac. A. 6, 51.

2. intestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [in-, 2. testis], = 2. intestatus; in double sense with 1. intestabilis, II. A., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 30; id. Mil. 5, 1, 24 (cf. Lorenz ad loc.).

intestātō, *adv.*, v. 1. intestatus *fin.*

1. in-testātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *That has made no will, intestate:* si intestata esset mortua, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53: cives, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 88: ad cenam si intestatus eas, Juv. 3, 274: senectus, id. 1, 144: mori, Dig. 25, 4, 4; cf. ib. 50, 16, 64.—**II.** *Not convicted by witnesses:* indemnatus atque intestatus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 17; so id. ib. 5, 2, 24.—**III.** *Not trustworthy:* servus, Pompon. ap. Non. 323, 28.—Hence, **A.** *Subst.:* **intestātus,** i, *m.;* **intestāta,** ae, *f., one who has not made a will:* virgo vestalis neque heres est cuiquam intestato neque intestatae quisquam, Lab. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 18.—*Plur.*, Gai. 3, 1 sqq.; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 3; 1 sq.—**B.** As *adv.:* **intestātō** or **ab intestātō,** *without a will, intestate:* paterfamilias cum mortuus esset intestato, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; id. Inv. 2, 50, 148: ab intestato heres, Dig. 37, 7, 1, § 8; 5, 2, 6, § 1; 29, 2, 93 al.

2. in-testātus, a, um, [2. testis], *emasculated:* si intestatus non abeo hinc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 23.

intestīna, ōrum, v. intestinus.

intestīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [intestinus], *that does inlaid work* or *fine joiner's work* (post-class.): FABER, Inscr. Orell. 4182.—**II. intestīnārĭus,** i, *m., a joiner*, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.

intestīnus, a, um, *adj.* [intus], *inward, internal, intestine* (class.). **I.** *Adj.:* neque

ut quidquam interesset inter intestinum et oblatum, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: occultum, intestinum ac domesticum malum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15; id. Fam. 7, 25, 2: bellum, id. Cat. 2, 13, 28; Nep. Ham. 2, 1; Just. 3, 4, 2; Suet. Calig. 5: discordia, Just. 20, 5: opus, *inlaid work, fine joiner's work:* villa opere tectorio et intestino spectanda, Varr. R. R. 3, 1: opera, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.—**II.** *Subst.:* **intestīnum,** i, *n.*, and **intestīna,** ōrum, *a gut, the guts, intestines, entrails* in the abdomen (whereas exta denotes the entrails or large viscera contained in the thorax). **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Sing.*, Lucr. 4, 118: loto terram ferit intestino, Juv. 6, 429; Cels. 2, 1; 7, 16 al.—Also, *m.:* **intestīnus,** i (sc. canalis), Plin. 11, 37, 78, § 199.—(*β*) *Plur.*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6: reliquiae cibi depelluntur, tum adstringentibus se intestinis, tum relaxantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 55: laborare ex intestinis, *to be disordered in the bowels*, id. Fam. 7, 26: capiunt plus intestina poetae, Juv. 7, 78.—**B.** In partic.: intestinum medium, i. e. *μεσεντέριον, the mesentery*, id. N. D. 2, 55: intestinum tenuius, crassius, jejunum, caecum, rectum, *the straight gut, rectum*, Cels. 4, 1: imum, *rectum*, Nep. Att. 21, 3.—**C.** Sine ornamentis, cum intestinis omnibus (amicam vendere), i. e. *naked*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 109.—*Plur. heterocl.:* **intestīni,** ōrum, *m.*, Varr. Sat. Men. 54: **intestīnae,** ārum, *f.*, Petr. S. 76, 11.

in-testis, e, *adj.* [2. in-, 2. testis], *without testicles, emasculated*, Arn. 5, 160 (cf. Salmas ad Tert. Pall. 3).

in-texo, texŭi, textum, 3, *v. a.*, *to weave into, to inweave, interweave; to plait, join together, interlace, surround, cover.* **I.** Lit.: purpureasque notas filis intexuit albis, Ov. M. 6, 577: diversos colores picturae, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: hastas foliis, Verg. E. 5, 31: vitibus ulmos, id. G. 2, 221: vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov. M. 6, 166; cf. Curt. 9, 7, 12: cum chlamyde purpurea variis coloribus intexta, *embroidered*, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: intextus puer regius, Verg. A. 5, 252; id. G. 3, 25: hederae intexere truncos, Ov. M. 4, 365.—**B.** Esp., *to weave, make by weaving* or *interlacing:* tribus intextum tauris opus, *of hides*, Verg. A. 10, 785: sterili junco cannaque intexta palustri, Luc. 5, 517: ex lino, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96; cf.: latera intextus stellatis axibus agger, Sil. 13, 109.—**II.** Trop.: facta chartis, *to interweave on paper*, i. e. *to describe*, Tib. 4, 1, 5: parva magnis, laeta tristibus, Cic. Part. 4, 12: aliquid in causa prudenter, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: Varronem, id. Att. 13, 12, 3: tali te vellem ritu inter soles ... naturae rerum magnis intexere chartis, *to interweave in a poem on nature your fame*, etc., Verg. Cir. 39.

intextĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intexo], *a weaving together*, Ambros. in Luc. 10, 23, § 118.

1. intextus, a, um, *Part.*, from intexo.

2. intextus, ūs, *m.* [intexo], *an interweaving, joining together*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 30 (but in Quint. 8, 4, 8, contextu is the true reading).

in-thrŏnizo, 1, *v. a.* [thronus], *to enthrone*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 10.

intĭbācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [intibus], *of* or *belonging to endive, endive-:* folia, Plin. 27, 12, 82, § 106.

Intibili, *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the farther side of the Ebro, at its mouth*, now *Torre del Sol*, Liv. 23, 49, 12; the same, **Indibile,** Front. Strat. 2, 3 *init.*

intĭbus (**intȳbus** or **intŭbus**), i, *m.* or *f.*, or **intĭbum** (**intȳbum**), i, *n.* [ἔντυβον], *endive, succory* (Cichorium, Linn.), Ov. M. 8, 666; Plin. 19, 8, 29, § 139: intiba, Verg. G. 1, 120; 4, 120: edere acres intibos, Pomp. ap. Non. 209, 4 (Com. Fragm. v. 128 Rib.): torpenti grata palato intyba, Col. 10, 110.

intĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intimo], *an announcement, declaration, intimation*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 897.

intĭmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who announces* or *publishes* (post-class.), Capitol. Pert. 10, 9.

intĭmē, *adv.*, v. intimus *fin.*

in-tĭmĭdē, *adv.*, *fearlessly;* in *comp.:* intimidius, Amm. 26, 6, 17.

intĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [intimus], *to put* or *bring into* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: partem gurgiti, Sol. 5: Nilus mari intimatur, *flows into*, id. 32; Amm. 22, 8, 40: argentum tabulis, Tert. Hab. Mul. 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To drive* or *press into:* imaginem aliquam inbibere et sibi intimare, Tert. adv. Valent. 17; Symm. Ep. 10, 33.—**B.** *To announce, publish, make known, intimate:* nuntius intimatur, Amm. 21, 11, 1; 28, 3, 8: vitam litteris, Treb. Gall. 16: notoriâ tuâ intimâsti, Claudium graviter irasci, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17: cunctis pistoribus intimari oportet, quod si quis, etc., Cod. 14, 3, 1: longitudines syllabarum, Mart. Cap. 3, § 274; 5, § 519.

* **intĭmōrātē,** *adv.* [2. in-timor], *fearlessly*, Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

intĭmus, a, um, *adj. sup.* [in-ter; cf. interior], *inmost, innermost, most secret, most profound, most intimate* (class.). **I.** Lit.: traxit ex intimo ventre suspirium, *from the deepest part*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 41: in eo sacrario intimo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: in urbis intimam partem venisse, id. ib. 2, 5, 37, § 96: abdidit se in intimam Macedoniam, id. Fam. 13, 29, 4: Tartara, Verg. G. 4, 481: praecordia, Ov. M. 4, 506: pectus, Cat. 61, 177.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Adj.* **1.** *Profound, inward, deepest, inmost:* ex intima philosophia, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: consilia, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: cogitationes, id. Sull. 23, 64: sermo, i. e. *soliloquy*, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49: animus, id. ib. 4, 9, 21: artificium, id. Clu. 21, 58: ars, id. Or. 53, 179: amicitia, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: familiaritas, id. Att. 12, 1.—**2.** Of persons, *intimate, near:* ex meis intimis familiaribus, Cic. Att. 3, 1, 3: intimi ipsius amici, Tac. A. 4, 29; 16, 17; 16, 34: inter intimos amicos habere, id. H. 1, 71: scis quam intimum habeam te, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 47; Suet. Dom. 14.—With *dat.:* me fuisse huic fateor intimum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 61: Catilinae, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: Clodio, id. Phil. 2, 19, 48.—With *apud:* facere se intimum apud aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 30.—**B.** *Subst.:* **intĭmus,** i, *m.*, *a most intimate friend:* unus ex meis familiarissimis atque intimis, Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 2; cf. 3, 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Att. 4, 16, 1: ex intimis regis, Nep. Con. 2, 2: intimi amicorum Vitellii, Tac. H. 3, 56 *fin.*—**2. intĭma,** ōrum, *n.*, *the inmost parts:* finium, Liv. 34, 47, 8: scalpuntur intima versu, Pers. 1, 21.—*Sing.* (rare): se in intimum conicere, Cic. Cael. 26, 62.—*Adv.:* **intĭmē,** *in the inmost part, inwardly, internally; most intimately, most cordially, most strongly* (class. only in the trop. signif.). **1.** Lit.: uri intime, App. M. 2, p. 118, 5; id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24, 41.—**2.** Trop.: utebatur intime Q. Hortensio, *was on terms of close intimacy with*, Nep. Att. 5: intime commendari, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

intinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intingo], *a dipping in, a baptizing* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Poenit. 2, 6; 12; Hier. Ep. 125.

1. intinctus, a, um, *P. a.* of intingo.

2. intinctus, ūs, *m.* [intingo], *a dipping in;* concr., *a sauce* or *pickle* in which meat, etc., is dipped, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 65; 20, 9, 33, § 81; in *plur.*, id. 15, 29, 35, § 118.

in-tingo or **in-tinguo,** nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [tinguo], *to dip in.* **I.** In gen.: brassicam in acetum, Cato, R. R. 156: buccas rubricâ cerâ omne corpus intinxti tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39: faces in fossa sanguinis atra, Ov. M. 7, 260: aliquid in aqua, Vitr. 1, 5: quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum (in writing on parchment), Quint. 10, 3, 31.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To dip in sauce* or *pickle; to pickle, preserve:* omnibus, quae condiuntur, quaeque intinguntur, Plin. 20, 17, 72, § 185.—**B.** *To baptize*, Tert. Poenit. 6 *fin.*

intĭtŭbābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-titubo], *firm, unwavering* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 134, 2.

in-tĭtŭlo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to entitle, give a name to*, Rufin. Invect. in Hier. 1, 8.

in-tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Act.*, *that cannot bear* a thing, *impatient* (ante-class.): didicisset id ferre, et non esset intolerabilis, Afran. ap. Non. 125, 25 (Com. Fragm. v. 255 Rib.).—**II.** *Pass.*, *that cannot be borne, insupportable, intolerable* (class.): sumptus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 59: odor, Cic. N. D. 2, 50: frigus, id. Rosc. Am. 45: dolor, id. Ac. 2, 8: potentia, id. Verr. 1, 12, 35: vitium, id. Or. 65 *fin.:* verba, id. ib. 8, 26: insolentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14: saevitia, Gai. Inst. 1, 53; Liv. 1, 53, 5: regium nomen Romae, id. 27, 19: Cornelius arrogantiâ, Suet. Galb. 14: vitium, Juv. 6, 413: injuria, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 3, 3, 2.—*Comp.:* multo intolerabilior, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: factum, Suet. Caes. 78: intolerabilius nihil est quam femina dives, Juv. 6, 460.—**B.** *Irresistible:* vis Romanorum, Liv. 6, 32, 8.—*Adv.:* **intŏlĕrābĭlĭter,** *insupportably, intolerably*, Col. 1, 4, 9.

‡ **intŏlĕrābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [intolerabilis], *insupportableness:* intolerabilitas, ἀνυποιστότης, Gloss. Philox.

intŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. intolerabilis *fin.*

in-tŏlĕrandus, a, um, *adj.*, *insupportable, intolerable* (class.): tyrannus, Cic. Vatin. 9, 23: anxitudo, Pac. ap. Non. 72, 33 (Trag. Fragm. v. 164 Rib.): res, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78: frigora, Liv. 22, 1: licentia rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 15: hiems, Liv. 5, 14: superbia, id. 9, 1: factum, Sall. C. 10, 6: tam longi itineris labor, Tac. H. 3, 26: dominatio nobilitati plebique, id. A. 12, 10: auribus, Gell. 10, 12, 1.—*Neutr.:* **intŏlĕrandum,** adverbially, *insupportably, intolerably:* intolerandum fervit, Gell. 17, 8, 8.

in-tŏlĕrans, antis, *adj.* **I.** *Act.*, *that cannot bear* or *endure* a thing (syn. impatiens), *impatient, intolerant* (not ante-Aug.); constr. with *gen.:* secundarum rerum nemo intolerantior fuit, Liv. 9, 18: corpora intolerantissima laboris atque aestus, id. 10, 28: omnium, Tac. A. 2, 75: aequalium, id. H. 4, 80.—**II.** *Pass.*, = intolerandus, *that cannot be borne, insufferable, intolerable* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): curae, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10.—*Comp.:* servitus, Tac. A. 3, 45; cf.: vir ingens gloriâ, atque eo ferocior, et subjectis intolerantior, id. ib. 11, 10: nihil insultatione barbarorum intolerantius fuit, Flor. 4, 12, 36.—*Adv.:* **intŏlĕranter,** *intolerably, immoderately, excessively* (class.): dolere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9.—*Comp.:* intolerantius insequi, Caes. B. G. 7, 51: se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52.—*Sup.:* intolerantissime gloriari, id. Vatin. 12, 29.

intŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [intolerans]. **I.** *Act.*, *impatience:* intolerantia, cum injurias, quae sunt ferendae, non toleramus, neque ferimus, Gell. 17, 19, 5.—**II.** *Pass.* **A.** *Unendurableness:* sitis, Oros. 5, 15.—**B.** Esp., of conduct, *insufferableness, insolence:* superbia atque intolerantia, Cic. Clu. 40 *fin.:* regis, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: morum, Suet. Tib. 51: fletoris, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 10.

in-tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not nourished* or *refreshed by food:* aeger, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 124.

in-tŏlĕro, 1, *v. a.*, *not to bear, not to suffer, to take ill:* tolerat, intolerat, Not. Tir. p. 140.

in-tollo, 3, *v. a.*, *to raise* (post-class.): clamores absonos, App. M. 8, p. 213, 27.

in-tondĕo, tondi, tonsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to clip off:* fibrarum summas partes, Col. 11, 3, 31.

in-tŏno, ŭi (āvi), 1, *v. n.*, *to thunder* (class.). **I.** Lit.: partibus intonuit caeli Pater ipse sinistris, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106: cum deus intonuit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 27: intonuere poli, Verg. A. 1, 90: pater omnipotens ter intonuit, id. ib. 7, 142; 9, 361: deus majestatis intonuit, Vulg. Psa. 28, 3 et saep.—*Impers.:* intonuit laevum, Verg. A. 2, 693; Ov. M. 14, 542.—**B.** Transf., *to make a noise, resound:* et clipeum super intonat ingens, Verg. A. 9, 709: concussa arma intonuere, Sil. 2, 213: unus praecipue servus tam valde intonuit, ut, Petr. 78: ingenti latratu canis, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 142: Eurus Intonat Aegaeo, Val. Fl. 2, 365.—**2.** Pregn., *to bring down with a thundering sound:* clavam superne intonat, Val. Fl. 3, 169; cf.: Eois intonata fluctibus hiems, Hor. Epod. 2, 51.—**II.** Trop., *to cry out vehemently; to thunder forth:* hesternâ contione intonuit vox perniciosa tribuni, Cic. Mur. 38, 81: exsurgit atque intonat ore, Verg. A. 6, 607: intonet horrendum, Juv. 6, 485: cum haec intonuisset plenus irae, Liv. 3, 48: minas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 46; Prop. 2, 1, 40: silvae intonuere, Verg. A. 7, 515; Ov. F. 4, 267.—Poet.: (Fortuna) simul intonuit, proxi-

ma quaeque fugat, *has threatened*, Ov. P. 2, 3, 24: armis urbi, Sil. 14, 298.

1. intonsus, a, um, *Part.*, from intondeo.

2. intonsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tondeo], *unshorn.* **I.** Lit.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Acc. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26: capilli, Hor. Epod. 15, 9: crinis, Tib. 1, 4, 38: Cynthius, Hor. C. 1, 21, 2: deus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 60; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 52: comae, Curt. 9, 10, 9; 4, 13, 5: mentum, id. 8, 9, 22: caput, Ov. F. 4, 655: ora, i. e. *not yet shaved*, Verg. A. 9, 181: oves, Col. 7, 3, 7.—With *Gr. acc.*: Rhodanique comas intonsa juventus, Sil. 15, 674.—**B.** Transf.: montes, i. e. *leafy* (covered with grass, herbs, or bushes), Verg. E. 5, 63: quercus intonsaque caelo Attollunt capita, *leafy*, id. A. 9, 681: myrtus, Stat. S. 4, 7, 10.—Of the old Romans, who neither cut their hair nor shaved their beards: tonsores in Italiam venere post Romam conditam anno CCCCLIV., antea intonsi fuere, Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211: Cato, Hor. C. 2, 15, 11: avi, *bearded*, Ov. F. 2, 30.—**II.** Trop., *unpolished, rude*: homines intonsi et inculti, Liv. 21, 32: Getae, Ov. P. 4, 2, 2.

in-torpĕo, 2, *v. n.*, *to be very stiff* or *numb*: torpet, intorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

in-torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2, *v. a.*, *to twist, turn round, turn to; to wrench, sprain* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mentum in dicendo, *to distort*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66: oculos, Verg. G. 4, 451: caulem, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 114: talum, *to sprain*, Auct. B. Hisp. 38: vereor, ne Pompeio quid oneris imponam, μή μοι Γοργείην κεφαλὴν δεινοῖο πελώρου intorqueat, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 3.—*Pass.* or with *se*, *to twist* or *wrap itself*: involvulus, quae in pampini folio intorta implicat se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64: cum subito . . . procella nubibus intorsit sese, Lucr. 6, 124: ipsi palmites intorquentur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To brandish, hurl*, or *throw towards*: hastam tergo, *to launch at its back*, Verg. A. 2, 231: jaculum alicui, *to hurl against one*, id. ib. 10, 322; Ov. M. 5, 90; Sil. 1, 304: telum, Verg. A. 10, 381: saxum, Sil. 7, 623: telum in hostem, Verg. A. 10, 882; Sen. Ep. 45.—**B.** *To throw into confusion*: orationem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 65; cf. mores, *to corrupt, pervert*, Pers. 5, 38.—**III.** Trop., *to cast upon, throw out against*: alternis versibus intorquentur inter fratres gravissimae contumeliae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 77: vocem diram, Sil. 11, 342.—Hence, **intortus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *twisted, wound; crisped, curled; trailed, prolonged; perplexed, involved; distorted, corrupted*: spirae modo, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91: intorto circa bracchium pallio, *wound about my arm*, Petr. 80: paludamentum, *wrapped round*, Liv. 25, 16: angues intorti capillis Eumenidum, *entwined*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 35: capilli, *curled*, Mart. 8, 33; Sil. 3, 284: sonus concisus, intortus, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: noctuae intorto carmine occinunt, App. Flor. 13: rudentes, *twisted, made by twisting*, Cat. 64, 235: funes, Ov. M. 3, 679 al.—*Adv.*: **intortē,** *windingly, crookedly*: intortius, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.—Transf.: hoc dicere, August. de Nat. et Grat. 49.

intortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intorqueo], *a curling, crisping* (post-class.): capillorum, Arn. 3, 108.

intortus, a, um, *P. a.*, from intorqueo, q. v. *fin.*

intrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [contr. from interā; sc. parte], *on the inside, within* (class. only as a *prep.*). **I.** *Adv.* (post-Aug.). **A.** In gen.: quadraginta per oram, intra centum erunt, Quint. 1, 10, 43: pars, quae intra, longior esse debet, quam quae extra, Cels. 7, 15: si inciditur, viridis intra caro apparet, id. 5, 28, 13: vasa extrinsecus, et intra diligenter picata, Col. 12, 43, 7.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of the interior of countries: intra vix jam homines magisque semiferi, Mela, 1, 4, 4.—**2.** Of the interior of a building: pro rostris aurata aedes . . . intraque lectus eburneus, Suet. Caes. 84: intra forisque, Petr. 22.—**3.** Of the Mediterranean Sea, Mela, prooem. 2: abunde orbe terrae extra intra indicato (opp. extra, of the ocean), Plin. 6, 32, 38, § 205 *fin.*—**C.** *Inwardly, towards the inside* (rare): binos interim digitos distinguimus . . . paulum tamen inferioribus intra spectantibus, Quint. 11, 3, 98.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* (placed after its noun: praeturam intra, Tac. A. 3, 75, and: lucem intra, id. ib. 4, 48), *within.* **A.** Lit., of place: intra navim, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 75: intra parietes meos, Cic. Att. 3, 10: carceres stare, Auct. Her. 4, 3: jactum teli, *within a javelin's throw*, Verg. A. 11, 608: montem Taurum, Cic. Sest. 27: locus intra oceanum jam, nullus est, quo non, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 89: Apenninum, Liv. 5, 35: ea intra se consumunt Arabes, *consume among themselves, in their own country*, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99: *Sy.* Devoravi nomen inprudens modo. *Ch.* Non placet qui amicos intra dentis conclusos habet, *behind*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 64; cf.: inter dentis, id. ib. 4, 2, 80 Brix.—**B.** Transf. **1.** I. q. *in* with *acc.*, *in, into*: ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23: nosse regiones, intra quas venere, Cic. de Or. 2, 34: qui intra fines suos Ariovistum recepissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: intra moenia compulsus, Liv. 34, 33.—**2.** Of time, *within, during, in the course of, in less than*: intra viginti dies, Plaut. Curc. 3, 77: qui intra annos quatuordecim tectum non subiissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quae intra decem annos facta sunt, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 37 (dub.; B. and K. inter): intra paucos dies, Liv. 23, 41; Suet. Caes. 8: intra breve tempus, id. Tib. 51; id. Claud. 38: juventam, *in youth*, Tac. A. 2, 71.—With *quam* (= postquam): intra decimum diem quam Pheras venerat, i. e. *before the lapse of ten days after his arrival*, Liv. 36, 10, 1; 43, 9, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 9; Suet. Caes. 35 al.—**C.** Trop. **1.** *Under, below*, i. e. *less than, fewer than, within the limits of*: intra centum, Liv. 1, 43: epulari intra legem, i. e. *less expensively than the law allows*, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: intra modum, id. ib. 4, 4, 14: intra verba desipere, *to betray insanity in words only*, Cels. 3, 18: intra verba peccare, *to transgress in words only*, Curt. 7, 1, 25: intra gloriam fuit facinus, i. e. *was not inglorious*, Flor. 1, 3: intra silentium se tenere, *to keep silence*, Plin. Ep. 4, 16: intra famam sunt scripta, *beneath his reputation*, Quint. 11, 3, 8: intra fortunam, Prop. 4, 8, 2.—**2.** With *acc.* of *pron.*, *within* or *among*. (α) Intra se, *inwardly, to one's self*: meditantes intra semet, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 118: intra se dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 25: intra se componere, id. 11, 3, 2.—(β) *Secretly*: intra vos futura, *shall remain among yourselves, be kept secret*, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 4.

intrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [intro], *that can be entered*: ōs amnis, Liv. 22, 19, 12.

intrā-clūsus (also separately **intra clusus**), a, um, *adj.* [claudo], *shut in, enclosed* (post-class.), Aggen. Urb. de Limit. 49.

in-tractābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *not to be handled* or *meddled with, unmanageable, intractable; rough, rude, wild, fierce* (since the Aug. per.): genus intractabile bello, Verg. A. 1, 339; cf. in *comp.*: homo naturâ intractabilior et morosior, Gell. 18, 7, 1.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: pastinacae virus intractabile est, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89: loca frigore, *uninhabitable*, Just. 24, 4: intractabilis et dura aetas, Sen. Ep. 25, 1: bruma, Verg. G. 1, 211: ira, Grat. Cyn. 159.

in-tractātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-tracto], *not handled* or *managed, untamed, wild; untried, unattempted* (class.): equus, *unbroken*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: decor, *wild, natural, simple*, Grat. Cyn. 134: lanae, *not carded*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 57: ne quid intractatum scelerisve dolive fuisset, Verg. A. 8, 206.

intractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intraho], *a dragging, drawling*: linguae (al. contractio), Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

in-trăho, traxi, tractum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw* or *drag along, to trail* (post-Aug.): gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 23.—**II.** *To draw on*: vesperam, App. M. 11, p. 268, 28.—**III.** *To throw abuse upon, assail*: intrahere est contumeliam intorquere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 111 Müll.

‡ **intrā-mĕātus** (**intrōm-**), ūs, *m.*, *a going between* or *within*: meatus, intrameatus, intromeatus, Not. Tir. p. 85.

intrā-mūrānus, a, um, *adj.* [murus], *that is within the walls* (post-class.): magistratus, i. e. *within the city of Rome*, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: spatia, Amm. 31, 7, 5.

intrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [intra], *inner* (opp. extraneus), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 12.

in-transgressĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that cannot be crossed, surpassed, transferred*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

intransĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. in-transeo], *impassable* (post-class.): Nilus, Hier. in Isa. 4, 11, 15.

intransĭtīvē, *adv.*, v. intransitivus *fin.*

intransĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-transeo], gram. t. t., *intransitive*, i. e. that does not pass over to another person, Prisc. p. 982 P.—*Adv.*: **intransĭtīvē,** *intransitively*, Prisc. p. 1134 P.

in-transmĕābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *impassable* (late Lat.): chaos, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 8; 9, 1: oceanus, Jorn. Reb. Get. 1 al.

intrĕmisco, 3, *v. n. inch.* [intremo], *to begin to tremble* or *quake* (post-Aug.): insidiarum metu, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: terrae, id. 2, 79, 81, § 192: manu intremiscente, Cels. 7 praef. *med.*

in-trĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to tremble, shake, quake*: totum corpus intremit, Cels. 3, 3: omnem Murmure Trinacriam, Verg. A. 3, 581: intremuit malus, id. ib. 5, 505; so, tellus, Ov. M. 1, 284: quercus, id. ib. 7, 629: genua intremuere, id. ib. 10, 458; 2, 180: quo (clamore) intremuere undae, Verg. A. 3, 672.—**II.** *Act.*, *to tremble at* or *before*: regum eventus, Sil. 8, 60: Hannibalem, id. 16, 664.

1. intrĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [intremo], *shaking, tremulous* (post-class.): manus, Aus. Epit. 34, 4.

2. in-trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *not tremulous*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 39.

‡ **intrĕpĭdans,** antis, *adj.* [2. in-trepido], *not shaking, firm, strong, powerful* (post-class.), Inscr. ap. Paulovich. Marm. Macarens. p. 61.—*Adv.*: **intrĕpĭdanter,** *without trembling, intrepidly*: ascendere, Non. 530, 5.

intrĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. intrepidus.

in-trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to perform tremblingly*, i. e. *hastily, rapidly* (post-class.): multos orbes, Symm. ap. Jornand. de Reb. Get. 15.

in-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *unshaken, undaunted, intrepid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Of living beings: intrepidus minantibus, Tac. H. 1, 35: paucae bestiarum in hostem actae, Liv. 30, 33, 14: dux, id. 44, 6, 6: tranquillus, intrepidus, immobilis, Gell. 19, 12: genitor discrimine nati, Val. Fl. 1, 503: nova nupta, App. Mag. 76, p. 323, 7: fortis et intrepidus, id. Met. 4, p. 171, 7: ac paratus, Lact. 3, 9, 14; Just. 24, 4, 8; Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 3; Plin. praef. § 5; Curt. 8, 11, 18: quaecumque altaria tangere, Juv. 13, 89 al.—With *Gr. acc.*: voltum, Luc. 5, 317.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: vultus, Ov. M. 13, 478: modulatio, *that drives away fear*, Gell. 1, 11, 18: verba, Sen. Hippol. 593: hiems, i. e. *spent in quiet winter-quarters, without disturbance from enemies*, Tac. Agr. 22.—*Adv.*: **intrĕpĭdē,** *without trembling, undauntedly, intrepidly*, Liv. 26, 4; 23, 33, 6; Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 136; Sen. Ep. 18, 3; Gell. 9, 11, 6.

intrībŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-tribulo], *pressed, pressed out* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 127.

in-trĭbŭo, 3, *v. a.*, *to contribute, to pay tribute* or *taxes* (post-Aug.): modo ne quid intribuant, Trajan. ad Plin. Ep. 10, 35.

intrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [intribuo], *a contribution* (post-class.): ab intributionibus excusari, Dig. 49, 18, 4: patrimonii intributionibus fungi, ib. 50, 1, 22 *fin.* al.

intrīcātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from intrico.

in-trīco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. in-tricor], *to entangle, perplex, embarrass* (mostly ante- and post-class.). **I.** Of persons: Chrysippus intricatur hoc modo, Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 2: lenonem intricatum dabo, *will entangle, embarrass him*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 9.—**II.** Of things: ita intricavit hanc rem temeritas, Afran. ap. Non. 8, 27: peculium, Dig. 15, 1, 21.

* **intrīmentum,** i, *n.* [intero], *that which is rubbed in, a seasoning made of ingredients rubbed in*, App. M. 10, p. 244, 31.

1. intrinsĕcus, *adv.* [intra-secus], *on the inside, inwardly* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): eam intrinsecus eâdem re perinungunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: sudabant fauces, intrinsecus atrae, sanguine, Lucr. 6, 1147: intrinsecus cavum, extrinsecus gibberum est, Cels. 4, 1; cf. opp. exterius, Col. 12, 44, 5; 8, 3, 6: latebant, Amm. 20, 11, 9.—**II.** *Towards the inside, inwards:* replicata jocinera, Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 190; Suet. Aug. 95.

2. intrinsĕcus, a, um, *adj., inward* (late Lat.): lumina cordis intrinseca, Cassiod. in Psa. 118, 82.

intrīta, ae, *f.*, v. intero, *P. a.*

1. intrītus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. intero *fin.*

2. in-trītus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *not rubbed* or *worn away, whole, entire, sound.* **I.** Lit.: oliva, Col. 12, 49, 2.—**II.** Transf., *not worn out, not exhausted:* cohortes intritae ab labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 2.

1. intrō, *adv.* [contr. from interō; sc. loco]. **I.** *Inwardly, internally; on the inside:* omnia sana faciet, intro quae dolitabunt, Cato, R. R. 157, 7: stare, Pall. 1, 40, 2: Cato, R. R. 157, 6; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 50.—**II.** *To the inside, within, in* (class.): sequere intro me, amabo, *into the house,* Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 19: intro ad nos venit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 2: intro ire, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 59: intro advenire, id. Truc. 1, 2, 7: abire, id. Ps. 1, 2, 35: intro est itum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 5: cur ad nos filiam tuam non intro vocari jubes? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66; cf.: prius quam intro vocarentur ad suffragium tribus, Liv. 10, 24 *fin.;* so, intro vocata centuria, id. 10, 13, 11: accipere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 36.

2. intro, āvi, ātum (intrassis for intraveris, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 63), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. intro], *to go* or *walk into, to enter* (syn.: ingredior, introeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.; constr. with *acc.*, with *in* and *acc.; poet.* with *dat.* (α) With *acc.:* tu ingredi illam domum ausus es? tu illud sanctissimum limen intrare? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 68: pomoerium, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Caecin. 8, 22: regnum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 22: postes, Ov. M. 8, 639: domum, Nep. Ages. 7, 4; id. Dat. 2, 1: limen, Val. Max. 2, 2, 1; 4, 5, 5; Vell. 2, 59 *fin.;* Just. 18, 7, 10; Suet. Tib. 30: portas, Liv. 1, 29, 1: flumen, Sall. J. 110, 6: januam, Petr. 139: fumum et flammam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: maria, Verg. A. 6, 59: amnis intrans aequora, *emptying into the sea,* Val. Fl. 2, 11: notus medullas intravit calor, Verg. A. 8, 390: fluminis ripas, *to come between,* id. ib. 7, 201.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* ante quam (animus) in corpus intravisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: in tabernaculum, Curt. 3, 12, 10: in flumen, Plin. 32, 1, 4, § 10; 9, 15, 20, § 50: in eum mundum, Sen. Ep. 91, 15: intravit in hortos, Ov. M. 14, 656: in portus, id. ib. 7, 492: in Capitolium, Cic. Dom. 3, 5.—(γ) With *dat.:* montibus undae, Val. Fl. 1, 590: ponto, Sil. 11, 473: vulneribus mare, id. 14, 550: discordia caelo, id. 9, 289.—(δ) With *intra* (rare): intra praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 8, 1.—(ε) With *ad:* protinus ad Alexandrum, Curt. 6, 7, 19.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To penetrate, pierce, enter, force a way into:* quo qui intraverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: intravere eo arma Romana, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181: intra praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ne quo loco nostri intrare possent, id. B. C. 3, 44: ne hostes intrare ad se possent, Hirt. B. Afr. 79: ad munimenta, Liv. 6, 2.—*Absol.:* **intrantes,** ium, *m.*, as *subst.* (opp. abeuntes), Petr. S. 28, 8; Col. 1, 6: cujus vultum intrantes tristem, abeuntes hilarum putant, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 13.—*Pass.:* si mare intretur, Tac. A. 2, 5.—*Impers.:* quo non modo intrari, sed ne perspici quidem possit, Caes. B. G. 2, 17.—**2.** *To appear before court:* alio senatu Vicetini sine advocato intraverunt, Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 2; 6, 31, 10.—**3.** *To attack,* Stat. Th. 6, 774.—**4.** *To pierce, transfix* (poet.): aprum, Mart. 7, 27, 3: intravit torvum Gortynia lumen harundo, Sil. 5, 447; Sid. Carm. 2, 147.—**II.** Trop., *to penetrate* or *pierce into* (class.); constr. usu. with *in* and *acc.:* nulla acies humani ingenii tanta est, quae penetrare in caelum, terram intrare possit, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122: in rerum naturam, id. Fin. 5, 16: in sensum et in mentem judicis, id. de Or. 2, 25, 109; 1, 47, 204: penitus in alicujus familiaritatem, *to become one's intimate friend,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: in pectus, Sen. ad Helv. 13, 2; Quint. 9, 4, 10.—With *acc.:* domus quam nec honor nec gratia intrare posset, Liv. 6, 34, 9; cf. terram, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122: vatem Deus, *inspires,* Sil. 3, 697; cf. id. 12, 323: animum militaris gloriae cupido, Tac. Agr. 5: pavidos intrat metus, id. A. 1, 39; 1, 43: intravit animos pavor, Curt. 4, 16, 17; cf. Sil. 1, 124.—*Absol.:* propius accedo . . . intrabo etiam magis, Cic. Fl. 10, 23.

intrō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n., to go* or *come in, to enter:* post opimas dapes quidam introcessit, App. M. 5, p. 160, 13; 10, p. 254, 3.

‡ **intrō-clūdo,** 3, *v. a.*, for intracludo, *to shut up in:* introcludo, ἐγκατακλείω, Gloss. Philox.

* **intrō-curro,** 3, *v. n., to run in:* per fretum, Nov. ap. Non. 205, 27 (Trag. Fragm. v. 59 Rib.).

intrō-dūco, duxi, ductum, 3, *v. a., to lead* or *bring into* a place, *to conduct into* or *within* (syn.: induco, immitto). **I.** Lit. (α) With *acc.:* gregem venalium, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4: noctu milites, Sall. J. 12, 4: Volturcium cum legatis, id. C. 46, 6: praesidium, Caes. B. C. 1, 13, 2; cf. se, Curt. 3, 12, 10: aliquem tecum, id. 8, 8, 19: quod oppidum cohortibus introductis tenebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 12, 3.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum introduxerint, Caes. B. G. 2, 5, 3: legationes in senatum, Liv. 10, 45, 4: in senatum aliquem ad agendas gratias, Suet. Oth. 2: praesidium in urbem Chium, Curt. 4, 1, 17.—(γ) With *ad* and *acc.:* ad regem, Curt. 6, 7, 17.—(δ) With *eo:* nacti portum, eo naves introduxerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring in, introduce:* philosophiam in domos, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4: aliquem in possessionem, Dig. 25, 5, 2: ambitionem in senatum, *to introduce,* Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 19; Dig. 9, 4, 26: senatusconsulta, ib. 29, 5, 1.—**2.** Esp., in speaking or writing, *to introduce a person* or *subject:* Catonem senem disputantem, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: sermones, Quint. 9, 2, 30: fictam narrationem, id. 4, 2, 19; cf.: pictores animas sensibus auctas, *represented,* Lucr. 3, 630.—**B.** *To bring forward, maintain:* non modo natum mundum introduxit, sed etiam paene manu factum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: introducebat, summum bonum esse, frui, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131: deliberationem, id. Off. 3, 3, 10: narrationem, Quint. 4, 2, 19 al.—**C.** *To institute, originate:* ex hujus modi principio consuetudo aestimationis introducta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189: hac introducta consuetudine, id. Fam. 16, 21, 3: ejusmodi deliberationem, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: consuetudinem, Val. Max. 2, 6, 5: novum in republica exemplum, *to set an example,* Caes. B. C. 1, 7, 2: exemplum a patricio homine introductum, Liv. 4, 16, 4: leges perniciosissimas reipublicae, Val. Max. 9, 5, 1: ritus novos, Lact. 1, 22, 19: novas superstitiones, Quint. 4, 4, 5.

intrōductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [introduco], *a leading in, introduction:* adulescentulorum nobilium, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: saeculi, *a beginning,* Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6.

intrōductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an introducer,* Ruf. ap. Hier. 2, 7.

intrōductōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [introductor], *introductory:* libri, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 24.

intrōductus, a, um, *Part.*, from introduco.

intro-ĕo (ante-class. **introdeo;** introiet for introibit, Hier. in Lucifer. 5), īvi, or ii, itum, 4, *v. n., to go in* or *into, to enter* (syn.: intro, ingredior); constr. with *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, with *acc.*, with *in* and *abl.*, with *inf.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *in* and *acc.:* vereri introire in alienam domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 32: in urbem, Cic. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 30, 43, 5: in domum, Cic. Att. 16, 11: in Thraciam, Nep. Alcib. 7: in tabernaculum, Sall. J. 71, 4.—(β) With *ad:* ad amicam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 36: sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, Sall. C. 28, 1.—(γ) With *acc.:* domum, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 68: curiam, Suet. Caes. 81: urbem, id. ib. 18: theatrum, id. ib. 80: castra, Sall. H. 4, 45: Syracusas, Nep. Dion, 5, 3: Bithyniam, Amm. 14, 11, 6.—(δ) With *in* and *abl.* (ante-class.): in naso, Cato, R. R. 157.—(ε) With *inf.:* filius introiit videre, quid agat, *went in to see,* Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 10.—(ζ) With *huc,* Suet. Aug. 6.—*Impers.:* cum periculo introitur recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1, 63: castra sine vulnere introitum, *entered,* Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 628.—**II.** Trop.: quem fuerat aequius, ut prius introieram, sic prius exire de vita, Cic. Lael. 4, 15.

intrō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. anom. a., to carry* or *bring in:* lecticâ in urbem introferri solitus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: lecticâ est introlatus, Liv. 43, 7, 5; Suet. Tib. 30.

intrō-grĕdĭor, essus sum, 3, *v. dep.* [gradior], *to step* or *go in, to enter* (poet.): introgressi, Verg. A. 1, 520; 11, 248.

‡ **intrŏĭtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. introĭtus], *of* or *belonging to entry:* introitorius, εἰσόδιος, Gloss. Philox.

1. intrŏĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from introeo.

2. intrŏĭtus, ūs, *m.* [introeo], *a going in* or *into, an entering, entrance* (class.). **I.** Lit.: nocturnus introitus Zmyrnam quasi in hostium urbem, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: militum, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: in urbem, id. Dom. 28: sol in Geminos introitum facit, *enters,* Col. 11, 2, 43: primo statim introitu, *at his very first entrance,* Tac. H. 1, 31: aliquem introitu prohibere, Cic. Caecin. 13: cujus in Graeciam, Just. 2, 11, 1: introitum alicujus rei pellere, *to keep a thing from entering,* Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 101.—With *in* and *abl.* (rare): sol introitum in Cancro facit, Col. 11, 2, 49.—**2.** Esp., *the mouth* of a river, *its entrance into another:* Averni, Sil. 13, 398; also as *the entrance to it* from the sea (cf. B. infra): Indi, Plin. 12, 12, 25, § 41 al.—**B.** Transf., *a place of entrance, passage:* ad omnes introitus, qua adiri poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8: omnes introitus erant praeclusi, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: clandestinus, Suet. Ner. 48: aures duros et quasi corneolos habere introitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: portus, Caes. B. C. 3, 39, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: aedis, Nep. Paus. 5, 3: ad ipsum introitum exspectare macelli, Juv. 11, 10.—In the *abl.:* INTROITO, Inscr. Orell. 2103.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *An entering, entrance* upon an office or into a society: certum aliquid pro introitu dare, Plin. Ep. 10, 113: sacerdotii, Suet. Claud. 9: militiam illam cum introitu comparari volo, i. e. *entrance-money,* Dig. 32, 1, 102.—**B.** *A beginning, introduction, prelude* (syn.: principium, exordium, prooemium): fabulae Clodianae, Cic. Att. 1, 18: defensionis, id. Cael. 2, 3: in introitu hujus operis, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 141.

intrō-jŭgus, a, um, *adj., that is under the yoke:* tres equi, Inscr. ap. Grut. 337.

intrōlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from introfero.

intrōmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from intromitto.

intrō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* (*inf. pass.* intromittier, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 53), *to send in, to let in* or *into* (syn. induco, immitto; class.). **I.** Lit., with *in* and *acc.:* lepores in leporarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4; cf.: legiones (sc. in oppidum), Caes. B. G. 7, 11: Caninium legatum, Hirt. B. Hisp. 35: in aedes, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 20: qui cum bestiis in harenam intromissi sunt, Dig. 48, 2, 4.—With *two acc.:* sex milia peditum Nolam intromisit, Liv. 24, 13, 10.—With *ad:* quemquam ad vos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 7: ad Senecam aliquem, Tac. A. 15, 61.—With *sup.:* Phaedriam comissatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 52.—**II.** Trop., *to introduce* (post-class.): verba in usum linguae Latinae, Gell. 19, 13, 3: exemplum, id. 1, 13, 4: controversiam (εἰσάγεσθαι δίκην), Amm. 30, 4, 19.

‡ **intrō-pōno,** 3, *v. a., to put in,* Not. Tir. p. 38.

‡ **intrō-porto,** 1, *v. a., to bring in,* Not. Tir. p. 11.

intrō-rēpo, 3, *v. n., to creep in:* introrepens mustela, App. M. 2, p. 125, 32; id. ib. 9, p. 125, 19.

introrsum and **introrsus** (access. form INTROSVS, Inscr. Orell. 4034; v. also introversus), *adv.* [contr. from intro versum]. **I.** Form introrsum. **A.** *Towards the inside, inwards, into:* hostem introrsum in media castra accipiunt, Liv. 10, 33.—**B.** *Inwardly, within, on the inside:* sed

videt hunc omnis domus Introrsum turpem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45; id. S. 2, 1, 64.—**II.** Form introrsus. **A.** *Inwards, in, into:* ut non facile Introrsus perspici posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: reducere aliquid, id. ib. 7, 22: pergit, Tac. A. 2, 25.—**B.** *Inwardly, within:* foris nitent, introrsus misera sunt, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 4; Liv. 25, 21: lacrimae obortae, Ov. M. 13, 539.

intrō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. n., to break* or *burst into, to break in, enter by force:* in aedis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 50: quod ea non posse introrumpere videbantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 51, 4: cerva in cubiculum Sertorii, Gell. 15, 22, 9.

intrŏspecto, 1, *v. a. freq.* [introspicio], *to look into* (ante-class.): quid introspectant? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 27.

* **intrŏspector,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who looks into, an inspector,* August.

intrō-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, *v. a.* [specio], *to look into, look at* (syn. inspicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** *To look into* any thing: domum, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 1, 33: casas omnium, id. Div. 2, 51, 105.—**B.** *To look at:* aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis, Tac. H. 2, 20. —**II.** Trop., *to inspect, examine, observe attentively;* constr. with *in* and *acc.*, or simple *acc.* (α) With *in* and *acc.:* introspicite penitus in omnes rei publicae partes, Cic. Font. 15, 43: in mentem tuam, id. Fin. 2, 35, 118.—(β) With simple *acc.:* penitus introspicite Catilinae, Cethegi, ceterorumque mentes, id. Sull. 27, 76: fortunam suam, Tac. A. 11, 38: numinum religiones, id. ib. 3, 60: non introspectis penitus virtutibus, Quint. 10, 2, 16: vitam, Plin. Pan. 75: verba, Gell. 17, 2.

intrō-trūdo, 3, *v. a., to thrust in* (ante-class.): turundam introtrudito (al. intro trudito), Cato, R. R. 157, 14.

* **intrō-vĕnĭo,** īre, *v. n., to come in,* trop., Jul. Obseq. de Prodig. 127.

intrō-versus (also separately **intrō versus**), *adv.* for introrsus, *towards the inside, inwards* (ante-class.): introversus, et ad te Spectant, Lucil. ap. Non. 402, 7: spectantia genua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: se proicere, Petr. 63.

intrōvŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [introvoco], *a calling in* (post-class.): primo introvocatu, Amm. 29, 1, 25.

intrō-vŏco, 1, *v. a., to call in:* aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66 (more correctly intro vocari, as in Liv. 10, 13, 11; 10, 24, 18).

in-trūdo, trūsi, 3, *v. a., to thrust in, force in:* se ipse inferebat et intrudebat, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13 B. and K. (dub.; Klotz, intro dabat; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 620).

intŭbus, intŭbum, v. intibus, etc.

in-tŭĕor, itus, 2, *v. dep.* (in tmesi: inque tueri, Lucr. 4, 713; archaic form indo tuetur, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 18 = Ann. 73 Vahl.; and intuor, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 150; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23; Turp. ap. Non. 470, 30; Sen. Hippol. 898, and in the *act.* form **intŭo,** ĕre, Commod. 31, 1; 39, 5), *to look at, upon,* or *towards* (syn.: adspicio, contemplor, specto). **I.** Lit., constr. with simple *acc.*, or *in* and *acc.* (α) With simple *acc.:* terram intuens modeste, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: solem, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 19; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: aliquid oculis, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: ornamenta rei publicae, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: cum intueor et contemplor unumquemque vestrum, id. Planc. 1: huc atque illuc, id. de Or. 1, 40: lasciviam piscium, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: terram, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 13: me omnes intueri, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63: ora omnium atque oculos, id. Mil. 16, 42: quid, ut noverca, me intueris? Hor. Epod. 5, 9: faciem alicujus, Nep. Ages. 8, 1: caelum, Suet. Aug. 17: nutum illius diligenter, *to watch,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61.—Of situation: cubiculum montes intuentur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 28.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* in speciem rerum intuens, Cic. Univ. 10: in te intuens, id. Brut. 97, 331.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, *to regard, observe, contemplate, consider, give attention to.* (α) With *acc.* (so most freq.): ut tota mente Crassum atque omni animo intueretur, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89; cf.: intentis oculis omnes rei publicae partes, id. Agr. 2, 28: voluntatem eorum qui audiunt, id. Or. 8, 24: mentis acies seipsam intuens, id. Tusc. 1, 30: oratores, id. de Or. 1, 34, 156: potius, quid se facere par esset, intuebatur, quam quid alii laudaturi forent, *he regarded more, had more respect for,* Nep. Att. 9, 5; cf. id. Them. 7, 6: rationem, Quint. 3, 6, 83; 3, 8, 35 al.: tempestatem impendentem, Cic. Sest. 9: id ille intuens, Nep. Alcib. 4, 1.—In *pass. part.:* intuendum quid affectet quisque, Quint. 5, 10, 28: non tam veteranos intuendos nobis, Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39.—(β) With *adv.:* quo intuens, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 145.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* in summos homines, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 6: tu in tuā intuens te continebis, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: in aliquod majus malum, id. ib. 3, 13, 28; id. Univ. 10 *init.*; Plin. Pan. 58, 8.—(δ) With *ad* (rare): ad finiendum bellum, Liv. 36, 45.—**B.** Esp., *to regard with admiration, admire, wonder at:* Graeci sic te intuebuntur, ut quendam ex annalium memoria esse delapsum putent, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 7: sicut aliquem de caelo delapsum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 14, 41.

☞ intueri, in *pass.* sense, Amm. 23, 5, 13.

intŭĭtus, ūs, *m.* [intueor], *a look, view,* Salv. Gub. Dei, 2, 1: quaqua intuitus erat oculi, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll. (ex conject.).—**II.** Transf. (only in *abl. sing.*), *respect, consideration,* Treb. Poll. Claud. 1, § 1; Dig. 23, 2, 67; 48, 20, 5; cf. 46, 1, 47.

in-tŭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v. n. inch., to swell up; to rise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fluctus flatu intumescens, Plin. 2, 81, 83, § 196; id. 37, 5, 18, § 69: vidi virgineas intumuisse genas, Ov. F. 6, 700.—Of dropsical persons: intumuit suffusâ venter ab undâ, Ov. F. 1, 215: si partes corporis in vesicas intumuerint, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51.—**B.** Transf., *to rise, be elevated,* of the surface of the ground: loco tamen ipso paululum intumescente, Col. 1, 4, 10; cf.: nec intumescit alta viperis humus, Hor. Epod. 16, 52.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To swell up:* vox intumescit, Tac. G. 3: motus, *grows, increases,* id. A. 1, 38: intumuere statim superbia ferociaque, Tac. H. 4, 19: jure quodam potestatis intumescere, *to be puffed up, elated,* Quint. 1, 1, 8: rebus secundis, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3: supra humanum modum, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36.—**B.** *To become angry:* intumuit vati, Ov. P. 4, 14, 34: Juno, quod, etc., id. F. 6, 487; id. M. 8, 582 al.

* **in-tŭmŭlātus,** a, um, *adj., unburied,* Ov. H. 2, 136.

intŭmus, v. intimus.

in-tundo, 3, *v. a., to bruise, pound* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 71.

intŭor, tŭi, v. intueor *init.*

in-turbātus, a, um, *adj., undisturbed, calm* (post-Aug.): sedit inturbatus, interritus, Plin. Pan. 64, 2.

in-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Pass., undisturbed, quiet* (Tacitean): inturbidus externis rebus annus, Tac. A. 3, 52: juventa, id. ib. 14, 22.—**II.** *Act., not turbulent:* vir sanctus, inturbidus, Tac. H. 3, 39.

in-turgesco, 3, *v. n. inch., to swell up* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 19.

intus, *adv.* [1. in and the *abl.* termination -tus; Sanscr. -tas; cf. ἐντός]. **I.** *On the inside, within:* ibi intro atque intus subducam ratiunculam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 89: vide sitne istaec nostra intus, id. Mil. 2, 6, 55: intus insidiae sunt: intus inclusum periculum est: intus est hostis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5: estne frater intus? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 30: intus domique, Cic. de Sen. 4: ea, quae sunt intus in corpore, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18; cf.: intus in mundo, id. Univ. 10: intus in animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44; so, intus in cella Fortis Fortunae, Liv. 27, 11, 3: te intus et in cute novi, Pers. 3, 30: extra et intus hostem habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 69.—Poet., with *abl.:* membris intus, Lucr. 4, 1091: tali intus templo, Verg. A. 7, 192.—With *gen.:* aedium, i.e. *in the house,* App. M. 8, p. 215, 24: adductos intus agere equos, *closer to the goal,* Ov. F. 6, 586; cf.: intus agere lacrimas, *to moderate,* Albin. Eleg. 114.—Prov.: intus canere, v. Aspendius.—**II.** *To the inside, into, within, in* (for the usual intro, cf. Quint. 1, 5, 50): intus novam nuptam deduxi viā rectā, *into the house,* Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 7 dub. (al. intro): dic, me orare ut aliquis intus prodeat, id. Cist. 3, 8: quo simul atque intus est itum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 (al. intro): intus in artus, Lucr. 2, 711; Ov. M. 10, 457; Tac. H. 1, 35: pollice intus inclinato, *inwards* (= introrsus), Quint. 11, 3, 99; so Cels. 8, 4.—**III.** *From within* = ἔνδοθεν, ex interiore parte (mostly ante-class.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 196): tu in tus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 138: evocato aliquem intus ad te, id. Most. 3, 1, 145; id. Men. 1, 3, 35; id. Mil. 4, 4, 33; 49; cf.: intus evocato aliquem foras, id. Ps. 2, 2, 10; and: argentum intus efferre foras, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 62: obsera otium intus, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: quicquid spinosum est et intus eminet, Cels. 8, 4.

intŭsĭum, v. indusium.

in-tūtus, a, um, *adj., unguarded, defenceless; unsafe, dangerous:* rem publicam intutam patiemini, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 1, 48, 17 Dietsch: castra Gallorum intuta neglectaque, Liv. 5, 45, 2: amicitia, Tac. A. 2, 42: proinde intuta quae indecora, id. H. 1, 33: latebrae, id. A. 1, 38: stilo scribere intutum esse, Plin. 34, 14, 39, § 139.—In *neutr. plur.:* **intūta;** with *gen.:* moenium, *insecure parts,* Tac. H. 3, 76; Amm. 16, 4; 31, 15, 6.—*Comp.:* intutior, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 26.

intȳbus, intȳbum, v. intibus.

* **ĭn-ūber,** ŭberis, *adj., not full, ill-fed, ill-conditioned, poor:* ostreae, Gell. 20, 8, 3.

* **ĭn-ūdo,** āre, *v. a., to wet, moisten:* manus labris, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 418.

ĭnŭla, ae, *f.* [ἑλένιον], *elecampane, a plant* (Inula helenium, Linn.), Plin. 19, 5, 29, § 91; Col. 11, 3, 35; Hor. S. 2, 2, 44; 2, 8, 51.

* **ĭn-ulcĕro,** 1, *v. a., to ulcerate,* Veg. Vet. 2, 59.

(**ĭnultē,** *adv.*, false read. for inulti, Curt. 4, 4, 9; v. Mütz. ad h. l.)

ĭn-ultus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *For whom no revenge is taken, unavenged, unrevenged, not vindicated.* **A.** Of persons: Marius ne inultus esset, Cic. Sest. 22, 50: ne inultos imperatores suos jacere sinerent, Liv. 25, 37, 10: moriemur inultae? Verg. A. 4, 659: non me inulto Victor laetabere, id. ib. 10, 739; Hor. S. 1, 8, 44; 2, 3, 297: quam inulti perierint, Sall. J. 31, 2; id. Hist. Fragm. 3, 74 Dietsch; Ov. F. 2, 233.—**B.** Of things: mortem suam ne inultam pateretur, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: injuriae, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 53: cruor, Val. Max. 9, 2, 3 *fin.:* nil poterit Juno, nisi inultos flere dolores? Ov. M. 4, 426: nec Ptolemaeo inulta scelera fuerunt, Just. 24, 3, 10: Alexandro caedes, id. 29, 5, 1.—**II.** *Upon whom no revenge is taken, unpunished.* **A.** Of persons: numquam me inultus istic ludificabit, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 13: cur Asellium esse inultum tam diu sinis, Cic. Clu. 62, 172: hostis inultos abire sinere, Sall. J. 58, 5; 70, 4: hostis Medeae nullus inultus, Ov. H. 12, 182. —**B.** Transf. **1.** Of things, for which no punishment is inflicted, *unpunished:* neque scelus inultum relinquendum, Sall. J. 106, 6; Val. Max. 9, 7, 2: quicquid multis peccatur, inultum est, Luc. 5, 260.—**2.** *Unharmed, unhurt, safe, with impunity:* inulto Dicere quod sentit permitto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 189: neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, id. C. 1, 2, 51; cf.: at ne illud haud inultum, si vivo, ferent (= inulti), Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 45: sed inultum numquam id auferet, id. And. 3, 5, 4: et catulos ferae Celent inultae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 42.—**C.** Trop., *unsated, unappeased, insatiable:* odium, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 61; cf. preces, *unavailing,* id. C. 1, 28, 33.

ĭnumbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [inumbro], *an overshadowing, darkness,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 79.

ĭn-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cast a shadow upon, to shade* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. opaco). **I.** Lit.: terraque inumbratur, Lucr. 5, 289: toros obtentu frondis, Verg. A. 11, 66: forum velis, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24; Curt. 3, 4, 9; Quint. 12, 10, 60.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To cause darkness:* inumbrante vespera, Tac. H. 3, 19.—**2.** *To cover:* ora coronis, Lucr. 3, 913: pubem pallio, App. M. 10, p. 254: ante genas quam flos juvenilis inumbret, Claud. Prob. et Olyb. 69.—**3.** *To mark the shadows upon, to mark out, lay out* (ante-class.): solarium, Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll. —**II.** Trop., *to obscure:* imperatoris adventu legatorum dignitas inumbratur, Plin. Pan. 19, 1: inumbrata quies, *apparent,* Dig. 41, 2, 18, § 1.

ĭn-unco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. uncus], *to hook, catch with hooks; to clutch, seize, grasp* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aquila unguibus agnum, leporem, App. Flor. 2,

p. 349, 9; Col. 7, 3, 10.—**II.** Transf.: nummos, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 124, 16.

ĭnunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inunguo], *an anointing, besmearing with unguents; a spreading on, applying* (post-Aug.): tridui, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 117: matutina, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37: medicamentorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14: suci plantaginis, Col. 6, 33, 2.

inunctus, a, um, *Part.*, from inunguo.

inundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inundo], *an overflowing, inundating, inundation* (post-Aug.): fluminum, Col. 3, 11, 8: coërcere, Suet. Aug. 30: inundationes Tiberis, id. Oth. 8: Nili, Plin. Pan. 30 *fin.*; Cassiod. Var. 3, 42: terrarum, *the deluge*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Sol. 34, 1.—**II.** Transf., of a crowd of people, Schol. Juv. 3, 249.—Of horses: inundatione equorum ejus operiet te pulvis, Vulg. Ezech. 26, 10.—Of troubles, sorrow, Vulg. Job, 21, 17.

ĭn-undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to overflow, inundate* (class.). **1.** Lit.: terram inundet aqua, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: imbres campis inundantes, Liv. 8, 24: Tiberis agros inundavit, id. 24, 9; 28, 28; 24, 38: Ciliciam cruore Persarum, Curt. 9, 2, 23: cruore campos, Lact. 1, 18, 10.—**2.** Transf., *to spread over, run over, flood*: inundant Troes, Verg. A. 12, 280: Cimbros inundasse Italiam, Just. 38, 4, 15: multitudo inundaverat campos, Curt. 4, 12, 20: Europam, id. 5, 7, 8: totam urbem civilis sanguinis fluminibus, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1: armis campos, Sil. 15, 551.—**B.** Trop.: lacrimae pectus, Petr. 113: meus ingenti flumine litterarum inundata, *overflowing*, id. 118; 101.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To overflow, to be inundated* or *deluged*; of a river: Arnus inundaverat, Liv. 22, 2, 2: Tiberis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 32, 3: aquae super terram, Vulg. Gen. 7, 6; Val. Max. 1, 7, 5.—**B.** *To be full, abound*: inundant sanguine fossae, Verg. A. 10, 24; 11, 382.

ĭnungĭto, 1, *v. a. freq.* [inunguo], *to besmear* (ante-class.): capillum cinere, Cato ap. Charis. p. 78 P.

ĭn-unguo (not **-go**), unxi, unctum, 3, *v. a., to anoint* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oculos, Varr. L. L. 5, 8: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungui, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; id. S. 1, 3, 25; Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 141: inunguendum primo lenibus, Cels. 7, 7, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to besmear*: lentem siccatam oleo, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308; id. 13, 3, 4, § 23 al.: conchis inuncta, *dressed with oil*, Mart. 7, 78, 2.

ĭn-ūnĭo, 4, *v. a., to unite*, Tert. adv. Val. 29.

ĭnurbānē, *adv.*, v. inurbanus *fin.*

ĭn-urbānus, a, um, *adj., rustic, boorish, rude, unpolished, unmannerly* (class.): habitus orationis non inurbanus, Cic. Brut. 63, 227: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus, id. de Or. 2, 90, 365: gestus, Quint. 6, 3, 26: inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273.—*Adv.*: **inurbānē,** *rudely, inelegantly, without wit* or *humor*: non inurbane, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 50; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 5; and, **inurbānĭter** (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. Manich. 12, 1.

ĭn-urgĕo, ursi, 2, *v. a., to push, thrust; to obtrude* (poet. and post-class.): vitulus cornibus, Lucr. 5, 1035: susurros, *to be always whispering*, App. M. 8, p. 205, 6.

ĭn-ūrīno, 1, *v. n., to plunge* or *dive under the water* (post-Aug.): piscinis, Col. 8, 14, 2.

ĭn-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a., to burn in, to burn.* **I.** Lit.: foramen, i. e. *to make an uneven hole, such as is made by burning*, Col. 4, 29, 16.—Of encaustic painting: Nicias scripsit se inussisse, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27: cerae tinguntur isdem his coloribus ad eas picturas quae inuruntur, id. 35, 7, 31, § 49.—*To burn in* a mark: notas et nomina gentis, Verg. G. 3, 158; Just. 44, 4, 9: inustis barbarum litterarum notis, Curt. 5, 5, 6.—**B.** *To burn off* or *away, remove by burning*: inustis infantum dexterioribus mammis . . . unde Amazones dictae sunt, Just. 2, 4, 11: ferro candente calcaribus inustis, Col. 8, 2, 3; cf. Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 148.—**II.** Trop., *to brand, to imprint* or *attach indelibly*: ne qua generi ac nomini suo nota nefariae turpitudinis inuratur, Cic. Sull. 31, 88: quas ille leges fuit impositurus nobis atque inusturus? id. Mil. 12, 33: aliquid calamistris, id. Brut. 75, 262: censoriae severitatis nota inuri, id. Clu. 46, 129: signa probitatis . . . domesticis inusta notis veritatis, id. Planc. 12, 29: acerbissimum alicui dolorem, id. Phil. 11, 15, 38: alicui famam superbiae et crudelitatis, id. Mur. 4, 8: plurima mala rei publicae, id. Phil. 2, 46, 117: alicui ignominiam, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16: vivet semper in pectoribus illorum, quidquid istuc praesens necessitas inusserit, Liv. 9, 3 *fin.*: nota turpitudinis inusta vitae alicujus, Cic. Cat. 1, 6 *init.*; Liv. 3, 58: mihi dolorem, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: ei dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; cf.: hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113.—Hence, **ĭnustus,** a, um, *P. a., burned*; *subst.*: **inusta,** ōrum, *n., burned parts, burns*, Plin. 22, 14, 16, § 37.

ĭnūsĭtātē and **ĭnūsĭtātō,** *advv.*, v. inusitatus *fin.*

ĭn-ūsĭtātus, a, um, *adj., unusual, uncommon, extraordinary, very rare* (class.): pro di immortales! speciem humanam inusitatam, Att. ap. Non. 226, 2: nova et inusitata belli ratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: magnitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38: lepor, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98.—With *dat.*: nostris oratoribus lepos, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 91; Flor. 4, 2, 81: inusitatum est, with *subj.-clause*, Cic. Deiot. 1, 1.—*Comp.*: species navium inusitatior, Caes. B. G. 4, 25.—*Sup.*: miracula, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 12.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1. ĭnūsĭtātē,** *in an unwonted manner, unusually, strangely*: absurde et inusitate scriptae epistolae, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: loqui, id. Brut. 75.—*Comp.*: poëta inusitatius contraxerat, Cic. Or. 46.—*Sup.*: inusitatissime nox pro noctu dixerunt (al. inusitate), Macr. S. 1, 4, 19.—* **2. ĭnūsĭtātō,** *in an unusual manner*: enituit, Plin. Pan. 5, 2 (al. inusitato indicio enituit).

ĭn-usquĕ (separately, **ĭn usquĕ**), *adv.* for usque in, *even unto, all the way to, as far as, into* (poet.), Stat. Th. 1, 440; Avien. Per. 525; 641.

1. ĭnustus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. inuro.

2. ĭn-ustus, a, um, *adj.* [uro], *not burned, unconsumed*: ossa inustis plena medullis, Luc. 8, 787.

ĭn-ūsus, ūs, false reading for in usu, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 65.)

ĭn-ūtĭlis, e, *adj., useless, unserviceable, unprofitable*; constr. *absol.*, with *ad*, or with *dat.* (class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons. (α) *Absol.*: homo iners atque inutilis, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 31; Verg. A. 2, 647; 10, 794: dum meliorem ex ducibus inutilem vulnus faceret, Liv. 21, 53: turba, id. 30, 30; Just. 2, 11, 3.—*Sup.*, Col. 3, 10, 6.—(β) With *ad*: per aetatem ad pugnam inutiles, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: ad rem gerendam, id. B. C. 3, 43; Val. Max. 3, 2, 11.—(γ) With *dat.*: aetate inutiles bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 78: sibi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: reipublicae, Liv. 29, 1.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: rami, Hor. Epod. 2, 13: naves ad navigandum inutiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: tempestas non inutilis ad capiendum consilium, id. ib. 7, 27: impedimenta, Liv. 38, 15 *fin.*: ferrum, Verg. A. 2, 510: lingua, Ov. H. 4, 7: alga, Hor. C. 3, 7, 10: et genus et nomen jactare, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: inutiles oratori universales quaestiones, Quint. 3, 5, 12; 5, 10, 82: ad audiendum, id. 4, 1, 34.—With *subj.-clause*: quod non inutile sit imitari, Quint. 2, 3, 11; 1, 1, 27; 11, 2, 48 et saep.: stipulatio, *invalid*, Gai. Inst. 3, 97: fidei commissa, id. ib. 2, 261.—*Sup.*: inutilissimus quisque, Col. 3, 10, 1.—**II.** Esp., *hurtful, injurious.* **A.** Of persons: seditiosus et inutilis civis, Cic. Off. 2, 14; so id. ib. 3, 13: sed sibi inutilior, Ov. M. 13, 37: mihi reique publicae, Hirt. B. Afr. 54.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: fungus, Cels. 5, 27, n. 17: inutile est, Cic. Off. 3, 13; Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257: aquae inutiles pestilentesque, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27: oratio, Liv. 42, 14: arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 100.—*Adv.*: **inūtĭlĭter. 1.** *Uselessly, unprofitably*: non inutiliter, Quint. 2, 4, 18.—**2.** *Hurtfully, injuriously*: late diffusa aqua bibitur inutilius, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 2: administrare, Hirt. B. Alex. 65, 1.

ĭnūtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [inutilis]. **I.** *Uselessness, unprofitableness*, Lucr. 5, 1274.—**II.** *Hurtfulness, injuriousness*, Cic. Inv. 2, 52, 158: facti, id. ib. 2, 26, 77.

ĭnūtĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. inutilis *fin.*

Ĭnŭus, i, *m.* [ineo; the fructifying god], *the god* Pan, *who gave fruitfulness to the herds*, Liv. 1, 5; Arn. 3, p. 143; Macr. S. 1, 22.—**II. Castrum Inui,** *a sea-coast town in Latium, near Antium*, Verg. A. 6, 775; cf. Serv. ad loc.

ĭn-uxōrus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-uxor], *unmarried* (late Lat.): virginitas, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 9.

in-vādo, vāsi, vāsum (invasse, Lucil. Sat. 2, 4), 3, *v. n.* and *a., to go, come,* or *get into, to enter upon.* **I.** Lit.: ignis quocumque invasit, cuncta disturbat ac dissipat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 41: consul exercitusque Romanus sine certamine urbem invasere, Liv. 10, 10, 4; 24, 33 al.: forum, Tac. H. 1, 33: oppidum, Front. Strat. 3, 10, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To get into, fall into*: ut profugiens hostem, inimici invadam manus, Att. ap. Non. 234, 1.—**2.** In gen., *to go, make, accomplish* a distance: biduo tria milia stadiorum invasit, Tac. A. 11, 8.—**3.** *To enter upon, set foot upon*: tuque invade viam, Verg. A. 6, 260: lutum minis frigidum, App. M. 9, p. 232, 11.—**4.** *To enter violently, move against, rush upon, fall upon, assail, assault, attack, invade* (syn. oppugno); constr. with *in* and *acc.*, or simple *acc.* (α) With *in* and *acc.* (so nearly always in Cic.; cf. II. B. γ infra): in oppidum antiquum et vetus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60: in transversa latera invaserant cohortes, Liv. 27, 42: globus juvenum in ipsum consulem invadit, id. 2, 47: in collum (mulieris) invasit, *fell upon her neck*, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: alicujus pectus amplexibus, *to embrace*, Petr. 91: aliquem basiolis, id. 85; with osculari, id. 74: in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 11, 2: si in eas (urbes) vi cum exercitu invasisses, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20: cum ferro in aliquem, id. Caecin. 9, 25.—*Impers.*: in oculos invadi nunc est optimum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 58.—(β) With simple *acc.*: aciem hastati invadunt, Liv. 9, 35: stationem hostium, id. 37, 20: validissimas Pompeii copias, Nep. Dat. 6, 7: vicinos portus, Verg. A. 3, 382: urbem, id. ib. 2, 265: jam tandem invasit medios, id. ib. 12, 497: eam (Europam), Nep. Them. 2: regem, Val. Max. 3, 2, 3: in lecto cubantem, Nep. Dion, 9, 4: greges, Ov. F. 2, 210: madida cum veste gravatum, Verg. A. 6, 361: ventus invasit nubem, Lucr. 6, 174: canes appropinquantem invadunt, Col. 7, 12, 7: castra, Liv. 10, 35; cf.: quem semel invasit senectus, Col. 2, 1, 4.—*Pass.*: sperans, mox effusos hostes invadi posse, Sall. J. 87 *fin.*—*Pass. impers.*: signo dato, undique simul ex insidiis invaditur, Sall. J. 113.—**5.** *To rush into, enter hurriedly into* a struggle, fight, etc. (poet.): Martem, Verg. A. 12, 712: proelia, Mart. 9, 57, 6: certamina, Sil. 17, 473: bella, id. 9, 12: pugnam, id. 12, 199 al.; cf.: in pugnas, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 323, 32; and: aut pugnam aut aliquid jam dudum invadere magnum mens agitat mihi, *to attempt, enter hurriedly upon*, Verg. A. 9, 186.—**6.** *To make an attack on, seize, grasp*: Jubae barbam, Suet. Caes. 71: cibum avidius, Aur. Vict. Epit. 20, 9: pallium, Petr. 5, 15: capillos, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 5: virgineos artus, Ov. M. 11, 200; cf. Suet. Ner. 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To fall upon, seize, take possession of, usurp*; constr. with *in* and *acc.*, or simple *acc.* (α) With *in* and *acc.*: in multas pecunias, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: in quod ipsa invaderet, id. N. D. 2, 49, 124: in fortunas alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 26, 65; id. Rosc. Am. 5: in praedia alicujus, id. ib. 8: in nomen Marii, id. Phil. 1, 1: in arcem illius causae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8.—(β) With simple *acc.*: dictaturam, Suet. Caes. 9: consulatum, id. Aug. 26: rempublicam, Just. 5, 8, 12: imperium, Sall. J. 38.—**B.** *To make an attack on, seize, lay hold of, attack, befall* a person or thing; with simple *acc.*, or *in* and *acc.*, or *dat.* (α) With simple *acc.*: cum gravis morbus invasit, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 40: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet, Sall. J. 35 *fin.*: cupido Marium, id. ib. 89, 6; id. C. 31, 1 al.: tantus repente terror invasit, ut, Caes. B. C. 1, 14.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: dolor in oculos, Lucr. 6, 659: pestis in vitam invasit, Cic. Off. 3, 7: in philosophiam, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: in nomen Marii, id. Phil. 1, 2, 5: vis avaritiae in animos eorum invasit, Sall. J. 32, 4: vis morbi in corpus meum, Liv. 28, 29; cf.: lassitudine invaserunt misero (mihi) in genua flemina, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 5.

— (γ) Rarely with *dat.:* furor invaserat improbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2; Gell. 19, 4. —(δ) *Absol.:* ubi pro continentiā et aequitate lubido atque superbia invasere, Sall. C. 2, 5: ubi contagio quasi pestilentia invasit, id. ib. 10, 6: cum potentiā avaritia sine modo ... invasere, id. J. 41, 9.—**C.** *To assail with words, accost* (poet.): continuo invadit, Verg. A. 4, 265: Agrippa consules anni prioris invasit, cur silerent, Tac. A. 6, 4: Vinnium Laco minaciter invasit, id. H. 1, 33.—Hence, **invāsus,** a, um, *P. a., ingrafted:* comae, i. e. rami, Pall. Insit. 120.

in-vălentĭa, ae, *f., weakness, inability, indisposition* (post-class.); with imbecilitas, Gell. 20, 1, 27; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 11, 36.

in-vălĕo, ēre, *to be strong against, to prevail* (late Lat.; vique valebunt is the true reading, Lucr. 2, 301; v. Lachm. ad h. l.; and the *perf.* invaluit belongs to invalesco; v. the foll. art.): egredi conatus, invalente morbi gravitate detentus est, Amm. 21, 15, 2.

in-vălesco, valŭi, 3, *v. n. inch.* [valeo], *to become strong;* only trop. **I.** *To grow strong* or *powerful:* tantum opibus invaluit, Cic. Mur. 15; Tac. H. 2, 98.—**II.** *To increase, prevail, predominate:* libido atque luxuria invaluerat, Suet. Vesp. 11: appellatio grammaticorum invaluit, id. Gramm. 4: amor, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 2: consuetudo, id. ib. 6, 2, 5: vitiis invalescentibus, Suet. Ner. 27: consuetudo cotidie magis invalescit, Quint. 2, 1, 1: hic effectus (opp. nihil efficit), id. 6, 1, 44.—**III.** *To come into use:* verba intercidunt, invalescuntque temporibus, Quint. 10, 2, 13.

(**invălētūdĭnārĭus,** a, um, false read. for in valetudinario, Sen. Q. N. praef. 5.)

in-vălētūdo, inis, *f.* [2. in], *infirmity, indisposition, sickness* (very rare; not in Cic.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 621), Plin. Val. 1, 18.

invălĭdē, *adv.*, v. invalidus *fin.*

in-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj., not strong, infirm, impotent, weak, feeble* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: Camillus, jam ad munera corporis senectā invalidus, Liv. 6, 8: milites, id. 23, 16: paucos graves aetate aut invalidos inveniunt, id. 10, 34 *fin.:* ad ingrediendum, Gell. 20, 1, 11: corpus laborum impatiens invalidumque, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 4: manus, Luc. 5, 275: quidquid tecum invalidum metuensque pericli est, Verg. A. 5, 716: pueri, Val. Fl. 5, 24; (with inermis), Tac. A. 1, 46: corpus, Ov. H. 21, 297: artus, id. ib. 21, 245.—*Comp.:* invalidiores Parthi, Just. 41, 6, 3.—*Sup.:* invalidissimum urso caput, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**II.** Transf., *weak, inefficient, inadequate, unsuitable:* stationes pro castris, Liv. 41, 2: invalida moenia adversum irrumpentes, Tac. A. 12, 16: invalidae ad hoc monstrum sugillandum litterae, Val. Max. 5, 3, 4: defensionis praesidia, id. 8, 1, 3: venenum, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 170: causa, Luc. 7, 67: argumentum, Dig. 48, 18, 1: ignes, *low*, Tac. A. 1, 65: fama, *inadequate, depreciating*, Amm. 16, 10, 17.—*Adv.:* **invălĭdē,** *weakly, feebly*, Arn. 7, 250.

(**invānum,** false read. for in vanum, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.)

invāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invado], *an attack, invasion* (post-class. for incursio, aggressio), Symm. Ep. 10, 41 (48).

invāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an invader, intruder, usurper* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Epit. 35; Cod. 7, 4, 5; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 6, § 20.

1. invāsus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. invado *fin.*

2. invāsus, ūs, *m.* [invado], only in *abl. sing., an attack* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 82.

invectīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [inveho], *imported, not indigenous, not native* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: columbae, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 79: frumentum, Ambros. Off. 3, 7. —**II.** Trop.: gaudium, i. e. *not hearty, not sincere*, Sen. Ep. 23, 4.

invectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A bringing in, importing* of goods, *importation* (opp. exportatio), Cic. Off. 2, 3, 13: eodem flumine invectio, *the entrance*, id. Fin. 5, 24, 70.—**II.** *An attacking* or *assailing with words, an inveighing against, invective:* Tullianae severae invectiones, Fulg. Myth. 1, p. 15 Munck.

* **invectīvālĭter,** *adv.* [invectio], *with invectives:* carpere vitia, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

invectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *scolding, abusive, reproachful, full of invectives* (post-class.): oratio acer, et invectiva, Amm. 21, 10, 7: volumen, id. 22, 14, 2.—*Subst.:* **invectīva,** ōrum, *n., invectives, abuse:* quaedam in principem, Amm. 28, 1, 20.

invector, ōris, *m.* [inveho], *one who brings in, an importer* (post-class.): lanati pecoris, Symm. Ep. 10, 27.

invectrix, īcis, *f.* [invector], *she that brings in* or *introduces* (post-class.): mali, Ambros. Ep. 63, 3.

1. invectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. inveho.

2. invectus, ūs, *m.* [inveho], *a bringing in* (post-Aug.), only in *abl. sing.:* terrae invectu, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; with *gen. subj.:* terrae nascuntur fluminum invectu, id. 2, 85, 87, § 201.—**II.** Esp., *an importation*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 2.

in-vĕho, vexi, vectum, 3, *v. a., to carry, bear*, or *bring to* or *into* a place, in one's hands, on a horse, by water, etc. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Act.* (α) With *in* and *acc.:* tantum in aerarium pecuniae invexit, ut, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam quasi novos agros invehit, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130.—(β) With *acc.* of place (poet., except with names of towns, etc.): marmor Romam, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 49; 18, 7, 12, § 66: Iamque mare (lyra et lingua) invectae flumen relinquunt, Ov. M. 11, 54. — (γ) With *dat.:* Caesar legiones per flumen Oceano invexit, Tac. A. 2, 23: gazam urbi, Suet. Aug. 41: quas (opes) mare litoribus invehit, Curt. 9, 2, 27. —(δ) *Absol.* (sc. frumenta), *into the barns*, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 303: peregrinas mercis, id. 29, 1, 8, § 24. —**B.** *Pass.* **1.** *To ride, drive, sail, fly to* or *into* a place: dictator triumphans urbem invehitur, i. e. *enters*, Liv. 2, 31; 35, 8; 36, 39: invecta corpori patris nefando vehiculo filia, id. 1, 59, 10: at Caesar triplici invectus Romano triumpho moenia, Verg. A. 8, 714: invehitur celeri barbarus hostis equo, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 54; cf.: equitum acies invecta in dissipatos, Liv. 8, 39; so id. 25, 34, 4; 38, 18, 6 al.: equo, Verg. A. 5, 571; Liv. 8, 9; Sil. 15, 436: curru, Verg. A. 6, 785: invectus mare, *carried into the sea*, Ov. M. 11, 54: in portum ex alto invehi, Cic. Mur. 2, 4; Vell. 2, 42, 2: portum invectus, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84; cf.: ab invectis portum audit, Liv. 44, 7. —With *dat.:* classes invectas Tibridis alveo, Verg. A. 7, 436; Just. 32, 3, 14: ostio fluminis, id. 12, 10, 5.—**2.** *To enter, penetrate:* cum utrimque invehi hostem nunciaretur, Liv. 5, 8: Alexander ordines ... multa caede hostium invehitur, Curt. 4, 15, 20.—**C.** Invehere se, or invehi, *to attack, assail, fall upon, assault; to force one's way in, penetrate.*—With *se:* invehebant se hostes, Liv. 40, 39 *fin.;* 6, 32: cum eo ipso acrius victores se undique inveherent, Curt. 8, 14, 18. —*Pass.:* Valerius temere invectus in aciem, Liv. 2, 20; equites in laevum cornu invecti sunt, Curt. 3, 11, 1; 4, 15, 2; 8, 14, 15: belua invehebatur ordinibus, id. 8, 14, 33: levi agmine, id. 8, 14, 5: currus in phalangem invecti erant, id. 4, 15, 14 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Act., to introduce, bring in, bring upon:* quae (mala) tibi casus invexerit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: partem incommodorum, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: ut quemcumque casum fortuna invexerit, *brings with it*, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: divitiae avaritiam invexere, Liv. praef. § 12.—**B.** *Pass., to attack with words, inveigh against:* in homines caros, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304: quod consul in eum ordinem esset invectus, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: acerbius in aliquem, id. Lael. 16, 57: in adversarios, Quint. 12, 9, 11; 2, 15, 29: in Philotam, Curt. 6, 9, 30: aliquid inclementius in te, Liv. 3, 48: vehementius in causam principum, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 24: in eam artem, Quint. 2, 16, 1.—*Act.:* * de quo Caesar in senatu aperte in te invehens questus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74.—With *Gr. acc.:* cum nonnulla inveheretur in Timoleonta, Nep. Timol. 5: multa in Thebanos, id. Ep. 6. — Hence, **invectus,** a, um, *P. a., brought in:* invecta et illata (or without et): invecta illata, *things brought into a house* by the tenant, i. e. his *movables, household stuff, furniture:* placet, in urbanis habitationibus locandis, invecta illata, pignori esse locatori, Dig. 2, 14, 4: invecta et illata pignori erunt obligata, ib. 20, 2, 2.

in-vēlātus, a, um, *adj., unveiled, uncovered* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 5; Ambros. in Psa. 43, § 22.

‡ **in-vēnālis,** ἄπρατος, *not for sale*, Gloss. Philox.

* **in-vendĭbĭlis,** e, *adj., unsalable* (ante-class.): merx, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128.

in-vendĭtus, a, um, *adj., unsold:* praedia, Dig. 18, 5, 10, § 1.

in-vĕnĭābĭlis, e, *adj., not pardonable*, Ambros. in Psa. 35, § 12.

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. a.* (*fut.* invenibit for inveniet, Pompon. ap. Non. p. 479, 28), lit., *to come* or *light upon* a thing; *to find, meet with* (cf.: reperio, offendo). **I.** Lit.: neque domi, neque in urbe invenio quemquam, qui illum viderit, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 2; id. Aul. 4, 2, 13; cf. id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: in agro populabundum hostem, Liv. 3, 4, 7: Scipio mortuus in cubiculo inventus est, id. Epit. 59 *fin.:* naves reliquas paratas ad navigandum invenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: tolerabiles oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 2: scis, Pamphilam meam inventam civem? *is found to be a citizen's daughter*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 6. —*Sup.:* pleraque inventu rara ac difficilia, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 1; so Gell. 17, 12, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To find out, to invent, effect:* quandam fallaciam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35: perniciem aliis, ac postremo sibi, Tac. A. 1, 74.—Of an orator's faculty of invention: tanta in eo inveniendi copia et eloquendi facultas, Quint. 10, 1, 69: multa divinitus a majoribus nostris inventa atque instituta sunt, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 1.—**B.** *To find out, discover, ascertain, learn:* inveniebat ex captivis, Sabim flumen ab suis castris non amplius milia passuum decem abesse, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: conjurationem, Cic. Cat. 3, 7: apud auctores invenio eodem anno descisse Antiates, Liv. 3, 23; 9, 45—**C.** *To find out, invent, devise, contrive* how to do a thing: ille quomodo crimen commenticium confirmaret, non inveniebat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: Venus inveniet puero succumbere furtim, i. e. *will find out a way*, Tib. 1 (8), 9, 35.—**D.** *To acquire, get, earn:* ut facillume Sine invidia laudem invenias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: qui primus hoc cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23: ex quo illi gloria opesque inventae, Sall. J. 70, 2: laudem, Just. 3, 7, 10; cf.: gratiam apud aliquem, Vulg. Luc. 1, 30.—**E.** With *se.* **1.** *To show itself, appear:* postquam se dolor invenit, Ov. H. 15, 113.—**2.** *To be at home* in any thing: minus se inveniunt, i. e. *are perplexed*, Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 6: nec medici se inveniunt, Petr. 47.

inventārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [invenio], *a list, inventory* (post-class.), Dig. 26, 7, 57; 27, 3, 1; 42, 5, 15 al.

inventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an inventing, invention* (class.). **I.** In gen.: illa vis quae investigat occulta, quae inventio atque excogitatio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61; 1, 26, 65; Plin. Pan. 72.—**II.** Rhet., *the faculty of invention:* inventio est excogitatio rerum verarum aut verisimilium, quae causam probabilem reddant, Auct. Her. 1, 2; cf.: partes eae (rhetoricae artis) . . . inventio, dispositio, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9: rerum, Quint. 12, 10, 36.

inventĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [inventio], *a trifling invention* (post-Aug.): minimis inventiunculis gaudere, Quint. 8, 5, 22.

inventor, ōris, *m.* [invenio], *one that finds out, a contriver, author, discoverer, inventor* (class.): o mearum voluptatum omnium Inventor, inceptor, perfector, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 5: Aristaeus, qui olivae dicitur inventor, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: veritatis, id. Fin. 1, 10, 32: disputationum, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47: omnium artium, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: scelerum, Verg. A. 2, 164 al.: inventor legis Volero, *proposer*, Liv. 2, 56: Stoicorum, *founder*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 131.—*Absol.:* artes inventoribus afferunt laudem, Quint. 3, 7, 18; 8, 6, 23 Zumpt *N. cr.*

inventrix, īcis, *f.* [inventor], *she that finds out* or *invents, an inventress* (class.): omnium doctrinarum inventrices Athenae, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 13: belli, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: carminis hujus, Ov. F. 6, 709.

inventum, i, *n.* [invenio], *a device, contrivance, invention* (class.): ut te omnes di

cum istoc invento atque incepto perduint, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7: inventa Zenonis, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: inventum medicina meum est, Ov. M. 1, 521: artium, litterarum, etc., Quint. 3, 7, 8: optima inventa, id. 5, 12, 19.

1. inventus, a, um, *Part.*, from invenio.

2. inventus, ūs, *m.*, only in *abl. sing.* [invenio], *an invention* (for inventio), Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 162.

invĕnustē, *adv.*, v. invenustus *fin.*

in-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Not elegant* or *graceful*, *ungraceful*, *not beautiful*, *unattractive:* scortillum, Cat. 10, 4: non invenustus actor, Cic. Brut. 67, 237: res, Cat. 12, 5: arbustum, Col. 5, 6, 37. — **II.** (Without Venus, i. e.) *Unfortunate in love:* invenustae sine munditia et sumptu, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 37: homo invenustus aut infelix, Ter. And. 1, 5, 10 Don. ad loc.—*Adv.:* **invĕnustē,** *not elegantly, ungracefully* (post-Aug.): non invenuste dici videtur, Quint. 1, 6, 27: ludere, Gell. 17, 12, 3; App. de Mundo, p. 70.

invĕrēcundē, *adv.*, v. inverecundus *fin.*

invĕrēcundĭa, ae, *f.* [inverecundus], *shamelessness, immodesty* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 150; Tert. Apol. 7; Schol. Juv. 6, 456.

in-vĕrēcundus, a, um (inverecundus, Ven. de Vit. S. Mart. 1, 393), *adj.*, *without shame, shameless, immodest.* **I.** Of persons: impudens, impurus, inverecundissimus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 43: deus, i. e. *Bacchus*, Hor. Epod. 11, 13. — **II.** Of things: frons, Quint. 2, 4, 16: animi ingenium, Poët. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: animus, Suet. Gram. 15. —In *neutr. sing.:* inverecundum est, *it is shameful*, Dig. 32. 1, 23.—*Comp.:* quid inverecundius, Val. Max. 7, 7, 1.—*Adv.:* **invĕrēcundē,** *without shame, shamelessly* (post-Aug.): aliqua aetas fuerit, quae translationis jure uteretur inverecunde, Sen. Ep. 114, 1: dicere, Quint. 7, 4, 10: privatorum parietes, aedibus sacris inverecunde conexi, *irreverently*, Amm. 27, 9, 10.— *Comp.*, Hier. Ep. 128, 2: dicere, Aug. Ep. 155, 3, § 11.

in-vergo, 3, *v. a.*, *to incline* or *turn to, to pour upon* (poet.; syn. infundo): liquores in me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 12: carchesia lactis, mellis, Ov. M. 7, 246 and 247: fronti vina, Verg. A. 6, 244: pelago vina, Val. Fl. 2, 611.

in-vērīsĭmĭlis, e [2. in], *adj.*, *improbable, not plausible:* ratio, Prisc. 715 P.

inversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [inverto], *an inversion.* **I.** Verborum, i. e. *an ironical inversion of meaning*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.—**II.** *An allegory*, transl. of Gr. ἀλληγορία, Quint. 8, 6, 44.—**III.** *A transposition*, i. q. ἀναστροφή (as quoque ego for ego quoque), Quint. 1, 5, 40.

* **in-versor,** 1, *v. dep.*, *to be among, to be occupied about* (ante-class.): quis inversamur, Lucil. ap. Lact. 6, 5, 2 (perh. quis in versamur).

inversum, *adv.*, v. inverto *fin.*

inversūra, ae, *f.* [inverto], *a turn, curve:* aditus sine inversuris, Vitr. 5, 3, 5.

inversus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. inverto *fin.*

invertĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. in-verto], *unchangeableness* (eccl. Lat.): incommutabilitas, atque, ut ita dicam, invertibilitas, Aug. de Mor. Eccl. 13, 28.

in-verto, verti, versum, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn upside down, turn about, to upset, invert* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pingue solum Fortes invertant tauri, *to turn up, plough up*, Verg. G. 1, 64: campum, id. ib. 3, 161: Boreas invertit ornos, *upturns, overthrows*, Luc. 6, 390: vinaria, *to upset, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39: mare, i. e. *disturbed, rough*, id. Epod. 10, 5: alveos navium inversos pro tuguriis habere, Sall. J. 18, 5: adeo vehementer talum inverti, ut minimum affuerim quin articulum defregerim, *dislocated*, App. Flor. 3, p. 134, 3: si polypus invertatur, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91: invertere se, *to turn over*, id. 32, 2, 5, § 13: cum in locum anulum inverterat, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38. — **2.** Esp., *to dip, dye:* albentes lanas, Sil. 16, 568.—**II.** Trop., *to invert, transpose; to change, alter; to pervert; to exchange:* ut cum semel dictum sit directe, invertatur ordo, et idem quasi sursum versus retroque dicatur, Cic. Part. 7, 24: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis, invertere supersedeo, *to alter, give in another form*, Tac. A. 15, 63: virtutes, *to alter, misrepresent*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 55: lanas, *to dye, color*, Sil. 16, 569: Vertumnus Deus invertendarum rerum est, i. e. *of barter, trade*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154. —**B.** Esp. of words, *to pervert, misapply, use ironically* (cf. inversio, I.): invertuntur verba, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262.—Hence, **inversus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *turned upside down, inverted.* **A.** Lit.: vomer inversus, Hor. Epod. 2, 63: carinae, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 15: manus (opp. supina), id. 12, 25, 54, § 121: charta, Mart. 4, 87, 11: submovere Euros Pellibus inversis, *turned inside out*, Juv. 14, 187.—**B.** Trop., *inverted, perverted:* annus, *inverted, brought back to its beginning*, i. e. *completed, ended*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36: pro curia, inversique mores! *perverted, corrupt*, id. C. 3, 5, 7: consuetudo, Quint. 3, 9, 9: verba, *perverted from their proper meanings, ambiguous*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 131; so, too, verba, *dark, obscure*, Lucr. 1, 642. — *Neutr. sing.* as *adv.:* **inversum,** *upside down:* surculis inversum superpositis, Sol. 8.

in-vespĕrascit, 3, *v. impers.*, *it becomes evening, evening is approaching:* jam invesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50, 1.

1. investīgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [investigo], *that may be searched into, investigable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ap. Herm. 43; Lact. 3, 26, 13 (dub. al. vestigabiles).

2. in-vestīgābĭlis, *adj.*, *not to be traced, unsearchable:* gressus, Vulg. Prov. 5, 6: divitiae Christi, id. Eph. 3, 8: viae, id. Rom. 11, 33.

investīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [investigo], *a searching* or *inquiring into, investigation* (class.): rerum occultissimarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10: veri (with inquisitio), id. Off. 1, 4, 13: sapientiae ejus, Vulg. Isa. 40, 28.

investīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that searches* or *inquires into, an investigator* (class.): acer et diligens rerum, Cic. Univ. 1, 1: antiquitatis, id. Brut. 15, 60: conjurationis, id. Sull. 30, 85. — **II.** *A contriver:* malorum, Vulg. Prov. 11, 27.

investīgātrix, īcis, *f.* [investigator], *she that investigates* (post-class.): comprehensio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 442.

in-vestīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (investigandum for investigandorum, Pac. ap. Non. 495, 26), *to track* or *trace out*, as a dog; *to search after* (class.). **I.** Lit.: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: illam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 79: latentes conscios, Suet. Dom. 10: David et Viros ejus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to trace out, find out, discover, investigate, search into:* nihil investigo quicquam de illa, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 13: quid dare velis, qui istaec tibi investiget indicetque, id. Rud. 5, 2, 35: nil tam difficile est, quin quaerendo investigari possiet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: qui sim, nequeo certum investigare, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 4: Cibyratici canes investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: conjurationem, id. Sull. 1, 3; 30, 85: veri investigandi cupidus, id. Fin. 4, 8, 20: de Lentulo, id. Att. 9, 7, 6: diligentia inimici investigatum est, quod latebat, id. Lig. 1, 1: ubi Lentulus sit, investigare non possum, id. Att. 9, 1, 2: conatus, id. Verr. 1, 16, 48: perquirere et investigare homines, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 8: quae per notas scripta, *to decipher*, Suet. Caes. 56.

in-vestĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to clothe, cover* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: scrupeo investita saxo, Enn. ap. Non. 162, 22 (Trag. Fragm. v. 139).—**II.** In gen., *to surround:* focum, Sen. Ep. 114, 6.

in-vestis, e, *adj.* [2. in], *unclothed* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: homo nudus et investis, Tert. Pall. 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Without a beard, beardless:* puer, App. M. 5, p. 171; id. Mag. p. 336: pueri et puellae, Macr. S. 3, 8; Fest. s. v. vesticeps, p. 368 Müll.—**B.** *Unmarried:* vir, Tert. de Vel. Virg. 8; id. ib. 11.—**C.** *Deprived of:* investis dotalibus, Tert. Ux. 2, 9.

in-vĕtĕrasco, rāvi, 3, *v. n. inch.* (in the form invetereseo, Inscr. ap. Att. dell' Acad. Rom. Archeol. 2, p. 46, n. 17), *to grow old, to become fixed* or *established, to continue long* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quibus quisque in locis miles inveteravit, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: equites, qui inveteraverant Alexandriae bellis, id. ib. 3, 10: populi R. exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, *to settle, establish themselves*, id. B. G. 2, 1: aes alienum inveterascit, Nep. Att. 2: res nostrae litterarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26.—In *perf.*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44.—Of wine, *to ripen, age*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 44.—**II.** Transf., *to become fixed, inveterate:* ut hanc inveterascere consuetudinem nolint, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: quae (macula) penitus insedit atque inveteravit in populi Romani nomine, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: inveteravit opinio perniciosa rei publicae, id. Verr. 41, 1: verbi significatio falsa, *became fixed in use*, Gell. 1, 22, 1: ulcus alendo, Lucr. 4, 1068: si malum inveteravit, Cels. 3, 13: intellego, in nostra civitate inveterasse, ut, etc., *it has grown into use, become a custom*, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57; cf.: si inveterarit, actum est, id. Fam. 14, 3, 3.—**B.** *To grow old, decay, grow weak* or *feeble, become obsolete* (post-Aug.): inveterascet hoc quoque, Tac. A. 11, 24: inter amicos, Vulg. Psa. 6, 18: ossa mea, id. ib. 31, 3: vestimenta, id. 2 Esdr. 9, 21.

* **invĕtĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [invetero], *inveterateness;* hence, *an inveterate disease*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.

in-vĕtĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to render old, to give age* or *duration to* a thing. **I.** Lit.: aquam, Col. 12, 12: allium, cepamque, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 115.—*Pass.*, *to become old, to acquire age* or *durability; to abide, endure* (class. but rare): non tam stabilis opinio permaneret, ... nec una cum saeclis aetatibusque hominum inveterari posset, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5 B. and K. (al. inveterascere): ad ea, quae inveterari volunt, nitro utuntur, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 111: vina, id. 19, 4, 19, § 53.—*Part. pass.:* **invĕtĕrātus,** a, um. (*α*) *Kept for a long time:* acetum, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59: vinum, id. 15, 2, 3, § 7: jecur felis, inveteratum sale, *preserved in*, id. 28, 16, 66, § 229; so, fel vino, id. 32, 7, 25, § 77 et saep.—(*β*) *Inveterate, old, of long standing, rooted:* amicitia, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 3: dolor, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 35: malum, id. Phil. 5, 11, 31: conglutinatio, id. de Sen. 20: licentia, Nep. Eum. 8; Suet. Ner. 16: litterae atque doctrinae, Aug. C. D. 22, 6 *init.:* codex, *hardened by age*, Col. 4, 8, 4. — (*γ*) Of diseases, sores, etc., *deep-seated, chronic, inveterate:* scabritiae oculorum, Plin. 24, 12, 31, § 121: ulcus, id. 29, 4, 18, § 65.—Hence, *subst.:* **invĕtĕrāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *chronic diseases:* vehementius contra inveterata pugnandum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 8.—**II.** Trop. **1.** Mid.: inveterari, *to keep, last, endure*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 53.—Esp., in law, *part. pass.:* inveteratus, *established by prescription, customary:* mores sunt taciti consensus populi, longa consuetudine inveteratus, Ulp. Fragm. 1, 4.—**2.** *To cause to fail, bring to an end, abolish* (eccl. Lat.): notitiam veri Dei, Lact. 2, 16 *fin.*

in-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *unforbidden, unrestrained* (poet.), Sil. 2, 441.

invĭcem, in MSS. and edd. often separately, **in vĭcem** (poet. in tmesi: inque vicem, Verg. G. 4, 166; id. A. 12, 502; Ov. M. 6, 631; 9, 525; id. Her. 17, 180; Stat. Th. 2, 149; 7, 817 al.), *adv.* [in-vicis]. **I.** Prop., *by turns, in turn, one after another, alternately* (class., but not in Cic.; syn. vicissim): hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1, 5; 7, 85, 5; Hirt. B. G. 8, 6, 4: defatigatis invicem integri succedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: cum timor atque ira invicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57: Etruscos, multis invicem casibus victos victoresque, id. 2, 44: regio invicem a suis atque hoste vexata, Curt. 3, 8, 8: periculum invicem metuens, Suet. Aug. 10: invicem eum odero, id. Tib. 28: praebens invicem aurem, id. Calig. 22: invicem alternis diebus modo aqua, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: invicem modo sedere, modo ingredi, id. 4, 24.—**II.** Transf., *one another, each other, mutually, reciprocally* (mostly post-Aug.; syn. inter se): ibi se cognoscunt fratres invicem, Plaut. Men. Arg. 10: Aricini atque Ardeates multis invicem cladibus fessi, Liv. 3, 71, 2: adhortatio invicem totam invasit aciem, id. 6, 24, 7; 9, 3, 4; 41, 3, 3: multum sanguinem invicem hausimus, Curt. 4, 14, 17: invicem

smare, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2; 7, 20, 7: vixerunt mira concordia, per mutuam caritatem et invicem se anteponendo, Tac. Agr. 6 *init.*: invicem se occidere, Eutr. 1, 10; Just. 11, 9, 13; cf.: invicem inter se gratantes, Liv. 9, 43, 17: haec invicem obstant, Quint. 4, 5, 13: homines, manibus invicem apprehensis, gradum firmant, id. 9, 4, 129: invicem ardentius diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7: invicem se ad amorem exacuere, id. ib. 3, 7 *fin.*: invicem permutatae O atque U, Quint. 1, 4, 16: cuncta invicem hostilia, i. e. *on both sides*, Tac. H. 3, 46.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Ad invicem (post-class.), *instead of*, Veg. Vet. 2, 7 *fin.*—**2.** Ad invicem, *mutually*: caritatem illorum ad invicem, Vulg. 2 Macc. 25, 32; ib. Luc. 2, 15; ib. Gen. 42, 21; so, in invicem, ib. Joan. 6, 43; ib. Rom. 1, 27: ab invicem, ib. Matt. 25, 32; ib. Dan. 13, 14: pro invicem, ib. 1 Cor. 12, 25.

invictē, *adv.*, v. invictus *fin.*

‡ **invictrix,** īcis, *f.*, *adj.* [invictus], *unconquerable* (post-class.): invictricis Fortunae filius, Inscr. ap. Grut. 1065, 6.

in-victus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in], *unconquered, unsubdued, not vanquished*; hence *unconquerable, invincible*; constr. with *ab*, *in* and *abl.* or *acc.*, *ad*, *contra*, *adversum*, the simple *abl.*, with *gen.* and *inf.* (class.). (α) With *ab*: invictum se a labore praestare, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: invictus a civibus hostibusque animus, Liv. 22, 26: Fabius prius ab illis invictum animum praestat, id. 22, 15, 1: vos, hoc est populus Romanus, invicti ab hostibus, Sall. J. 31, 20: a cupiditatibus animus, Liv. 39, 40; 22, 26 *fin.*—(β) With *in* and *abl.*: spartum in aquis, marique invictum, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in hostem et in mortem invictus animus, Just. 12, 15.—(δ) With *ad*: invictum ad vulnera corpus, Ov. M. 12, 167.—(ε) With *contra*: crocodilus contra omnes ictus cute invicta, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89.—(ζ) With *adversus* or *adversum*: adversum divitias invictum animum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5; so Sen. Helv. 5, 5; Tac. A. 15, 21.—(η) With simple *abl.*: armis invictus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: invicti viribus, Verg. A. 6, 394: certamine, Ov. M. 7, 792: cursu, id. ib. 8, 311: caestibus, id. ib. 5, 107: robore, Luc. 4, 608: invictaque bello dextera, Verg. A. 6, 878: dentes ignibus, Plin. 7, 6, 15, § 70.—(θ) With the *gen.* and *inf.* (poet.): Cantaber hiemisque aestusque famisque Invictus, palmamque ex omni ferre labore, Sil. 3, 326.—(ι) With *dat.* cunctis, Luc. 4, 608; cf. Tac. Agr. 18.—(κ) *Absol.*: Germani, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: ambae invictae gentes, Verg. A. 12, 191: satis vixi, invictus enim morior, Epam. ap. Nep. Epam. 9, 4: Hannibal, Nep. Hann. 6, 1: nomen invicti imperatoris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82: dux, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 44; Luc. 5, 324; 10, 346: res publica, Cic. Par. 4, 29: imperium, Liv. Epit. 3: Palladis manus, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 28: virtus, id. P. 3, 4, 111: invictae opinionis exercitus, *reputed invincible*, Just. 33, 1, 3: adamas, *impenetrable*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 32.—*Comp.*: invictior ratio, *irrefutable*, Aug. de Immort. Anim. 8.—*Sup.*: omnes sciunt te unum in terra vivere virtute et forma et factis invictissumum, *not to be surpassed*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 57; Symm. Ep. 10, 78.—Hence, **invictē,** *adv.*, *invincibly, irrefutably* (eccl. Lat.): invictissime, Aug. Ep. 28.

1. invĭdens, *P. a.*, v. invideo *fin.* D. 1.

2. in-vĭdens, entis, *adj.*, *not seeing, without vision*: animalia, App. Mag. 51, p. 307, 4.

invĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [invideo], *an envying, envy*: invidentiam esse dicunt aegritudinem susceptam propter alterius res secundas, quae nihil noceant invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 21; Scrib. Ep. § 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9, 132.

in-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., i. q. βασκαίνειν (fascinare), *to look askance at, to look maliciously* or *spitefully at, to cast an evil eye upon* (only ante-class.).—With *acc.*: ut est in Menalippo: quisnam florem liberûm invidit meûm? Male Latine videtur; sed praeclare Attius; ut enim videre, sic invidere florem rectius, quam flori. Nos consuetudine prohibemur; poëta jus suum tenuit et dixit audacius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.—*Absol.*: ne quis malus invidere possit, *produce misfortune by his evil eye*, Cat. 5, 12 sq.—**B.** Trop., *to be prejudiced* against one, *to be influenced by prejudice*: semper dignitatis iniquus judex est, qui aut invidet aut favet, Cic. Planc. 3, 7; cf.: cui nisi invidisset is, etc., id. Fam. 5, 21, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (I. q. φθονεῖν τινί τινος.) *To envy* or *grudge* one any thing. (α) With *dat. of the person* or *thing* exciting the feeling: malim mihi inimicos invidere quam inimicis me meis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 30: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, 209; id. Ac. 2, 2, 7: probus invidet nemini, id. Univ. 3: bonis, Sall. C. 51, 38: invidet ipsa sibi, Ov. F. 2, 591: Troasin, id. H. 13, 137.—*Pass. impers.*: sibi ne invideatur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 15: illi, quibus invidetur, id. Truc. 4, 2, 32: invidia dicitur ... etiam in eo cui invidetur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: si is cui invidetur, et invidet, Sen. Ep. 84, 11.—Of *the thing*: eorum commodis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 149: honori, Verg. A. 5, 541; Cic. Agr. 2 *fin.*: virtuti, id. Balb. 6, 15; id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: virtuti vestrae, Sall. C. 58, 21: omnia tunc quibus invideas si lividulus sis, Juv. 11, 110.—(β) *Alicui in aliqua re*: in qua (purpura) tibi invideo, quod, etc., Cic. Fl. 29, 70: in hoc Crasso, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228.—(γ) *Alicui* with *gen. of the thing* (poet.): neque ille Sepositi ciceris nec longae invidit avenae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—(δ) *Alicui aliqua re*: non inviderunt laude sua mulieribus viri Romani, Liv. 2, 40, 11: nobis voluptate, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2; so with *abl.* alone: ne hostes quidem sepulturâ invident, Tac. A. 1, 22; id. Germ. 33: nec invidebo vobis hac arte, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. § 7: qua (ratione) nulli mortalium invideo, id. de Vit. Beat. 24, 6; cf.: si anticum sermonem nostro comparemus, paene jam quidquid loquimur figura est, ut hac re invidere, non ut omnes veteres et Cicero praecipue, hanc rem, Quint. 9, 3, 11.—(ε) With *ob*: ob secundas res malorum hominum, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 5.—(ζ) *Absol.*: qui invident, eorum, etc., *of envious men*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 149; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17: qui invident minor est, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 4; Cic. Brut. 50, 188: non equidem invideo, Verg. E. 1, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 1; id. P. 1, 8, 8: invidit Clytie, id. M. 4, 234.—(η) *Alicui aliquid* (mostly post-class.; not in Cic.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 624 sq.): fama fuit Mononi Dardanorum principis filiam pacto fratri eum invidisse, Liv. 44, 30, 4 Weissenb.: sibi laudem, Curt. 9, 4, 21: nobis caeli te regia, Caesar, invidet, Verg. G. 1, 504: mihi senectus invidet imperium, id. A. 8, 509; cf.: Liber pampineas invidit collibus umbras, i. e. *deprives of*, id. E. 7, 58 Forbig. ad loc.; cf. D. infra; Ov. F. 4, 86: homini misero medicinam, Petr. 129: sibi voluptatem, Spart. Hadr. 20 *init.*; Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 1.—(θ) *Alicui* with *object-clause*: invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseriast, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 31: nullus est cui non invideant rem secundam optingere, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 14.—(ι) *Aliquid* alone, *to envy the possession of, envy* one *on account of*: oro vos id mihi dare quod multi invideant, plures concupiscant, Nep. Thras. 4, 2: nam quis invideat mala, Sen. Herc. Oet. 36; cf.: haec qui gaudent, gaudeant perpetuo suo bono; qui invident, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 49.—*Pass.*: ego cur, acquirere pauca Si possum, invideor? (for cur mihi invidetur) *am I envied?* Hor. A. P. 56.—*Impers.*: invidetur enim commodis hominum ipsorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 51: non dixi invidiam, quae tum est, cum invidetur, id. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.—Hence, *P. a.*, **invĭdendus,** a, um, *enviable*: aula, Hor. C. 2, 10, 7: postis, id. ib. 3, 1, 45; Sen. Const. Sap. 13, 3.—**B.** *To be loath, be unwilling*; with a foll. *inf.* (poet.): invidens deduci triumpho, Hor. C. 1, 37, 30.—With *abl.*: invidere igne rogi miseris, *to grudge*, i. e. *not grant a burning and burial*, Luc. 7, 798.—With *inf.*: his te quoque jungere, Caesar, Invideo, *am not willing*, Luc. 2, 550.—**C.** *To emulate, aspire to rival*: Caesar et se illius gloriae invidere, et illum suae invidisse dixit, Val. Max. 5, 1, 10.—**D.** *To hinder, prevent; to refuse, deny*: plurima, quae invideant pure apparere tibi rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: invidisse deos, ut Conjugium optatum viderem, Verg. A. 11, 269; cf.: tene invidit fortuna mihi, ne, etc., id. ib. 11, 43: Cereri totum natura concessit, oleum ac vinum non invidit tantum, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 8: nobis invidit inutile ferrum, Ov. P. 2, 8, 59: nec famam invidit Apollo, Sil. 4, 400.—With *dat.* and *abl.*: tibi laude, nobis voluptate, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2.—With *abl.* alone: ne hostes quidem sepulturâ invident, Tac. A. 1, 22: exemplo, id. ib. 15, 63: spectaculo proelii, id. G. 33: bona morte, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8.—Hence, **1. invĭdens,** entis, *P. a.*, *envious*: nocere invidenti, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Hor. C. 1, 37, 30; Vell. 2, 73, 1: sive apud cupidos sive apud invidentes dicendum habuerit orator, Tac. Dial. 31 *med.*—**2. invīsus,** a, um, *P. a.* **a.** *Hated, hateful, detested* (class.). (α) Of persons, animals, etc.: persona lutulenta, impura, invisa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: Cato, id. Dom. 25, 65: suspectos alios invisosque efficere, Liv. 41, 24, 18: me invisum meo patri esse intellego, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 79: invisos nos esse illos, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 48: deo, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: caelestibus, Verg. A. 1, 387: divis, id. ib. 2, 647: Minervae, id. G. 4, 246; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 34: dominae deae, id. ib. 3, 13, 18: infamem invisumque plebei Claudium facere, Liv. 27, 20, 11: ne invisi apud incolas forent, caverunt, Just. 36, 2, 15; Quint. 3, 7, 19; 5, 13, 38: (Helena) abdiderat sese atque aris invisa sedebat, Verg. A. 2, 574 Forbig. ed. 4 ad loc.; cf.: Tyndaridis facies invisa, id. ib. 2, 601.—*Comp.*: quo quis versutior et callidior est, hoc invisior et suspectior, Cic. Off. 2, 9.—*Sup.*: ipsi invisissimus fuerat, Plin. Ep. 2, 20.—(β) Of inanim. and abstr. things: cupressus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 23: negotia, id. Ep. 1, 14, 17: dis inmortalibus oratio nostra, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: regna dis invisa, Verg. A. 8, 245: Troja jacet Danais invisa puellis, Ov. H. 1, 3: improbitas judici, Quint. 6, 4, 15: potestatem invisam facere, Liv. 3, 9, 10: nomen Romanum ad aliquem, id. 24, 32, 2: omnia invisa efficere, id. 42, 42, 5: lux, Verg. A. 4, 631: facies, id. ib. 9, 734: vita, id. ib. 11, 177: lumina, id. ib. 12, 62: aurum, Prop. 3, 5, 3: locus, Ov. P. 2, 8, 64: liberalitas, Curt. 8, 8, 9: Macedonum nomen, id. 10, 1, 4.—**b.** In *act.* sense = inimicus, *hostile, malicious* (rare and poet.): invisum quem tu tibi fingis, Verg. A. 11, 364; cf.: quae tanta licentia ferri, Gentibus invisis Latium praebere cruorem, Luc. 1, 9: invisa belli consulibus fugiens mandat decreta senatus, id. 1, 488.

(in-vĭdĕo, false reading for non vidit, App. Mag. p. 391 Oud.)

invĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [invidus], *envy, grudge, jealousy, act.* and *pass.*; cf.: ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen invidiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20: quoniam invidia non in eo qui invidet solum dicitur, sed etiam in eo cui invidetur, id. ib. 4, 7, 16; Quint. 6, 2, 21 (whereas invidentia is only *act.*; class.). **I.** *Act.*, *envy, jealousy, ill-will.*—With *gen.* of person envying: invidiâ ducum perfidiâque militum Antigono est deditus, Nep. Eum. 10: nobilium, Liv. 9, 46.—With *gen.* of *obj.*: invidia atque obtrectatio laudis suae, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: divitiarum, Liv. 10, 3. More freq. *absol.*: invidia adducti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: invidiam sequi, Sall. J. 55, 3: virtus digna imitatione, non invidiâ, Cic. Phil. 14, 6: invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58; Verg. G. 3, 38; Liv. 9, 46.—**B.** Esp., in phrases: sine invidia, *without ill-will, ungrudgingly*: laudem invenire, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: dare oscula, *willingly, with pleasure*, Mart. 3, 65, 10.—**C.** Transf., *an object of envy* or *ill-will*: invidiae facinus, Prop. 1, 12, 9.—**II.** *Pass.*, *envy, ill-will, odium, unpopularity*: ne quae me illius temporis invidia attingeret, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10: in invidia esse, id. Div. in Caecil. 14; Sall. J. 25, 5: in invidiam invidia magna esse, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41: habere, *to be hated*, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: reformidare, id. Rab. Post. 17, 48: in summam invidiam adducere, id. Fam. 1, 1, 4: extinguere, id. Balb. 6, 16: in eum ... invidia quaesita est, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46: invidiam placare paras, virtute relictâ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13: non erit invidiae victoria nostra ferendae, *not sufficient to endure*, i. e. *not so great as to justify so odious a result*, Ov. M. 10, 628; cf. id. Am. 3, 6, 21: venire in invidiam, Nep. Epam. 7, 3: invidiâ onerare quemquam, Suet. Tib. 8: cumulare alicui invidiam, id. Ner. 34: conflare, Liv. 3, 12: invidiae alicui esse, Cic. Cat. 1, 9: invidiam a se removere, Ov. M. 12, 626: sedare, Cic. Clu. 33: lenire, Sall. C. 22: pati, Ov. H. 20, 67: intacta invidiâ media sunt: ad summa

ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35, 5: Ciceronis, *the unpopularity of*, Sall. C. 22, 3: Caesaris, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53; Suet. Rhet. 6: fraterna, Sall. J. 39, 5: Decemviralis, Liv. 3, 43.—Esp., in phrase: absit invidia verbo, *to be said without boasting*, Liv. 9, 19, 15; 36, 7, 7.—*Plur.*: vita remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56, 153; Amm. 17, 5.

invĭdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. invidiosus *fin.*

invĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [invidia]. **I.** *Full of envy, envious, invidious, hostile* (i. q. invidus; class.): illa peraeque Prae se formosis invidiosa dea est, Prop. 2, 28, 10 (3, 24, 10): vetustas, Ov. M. 15, 234.—**II.** *Enviable:* possessiones, Cic. Agr. 2, 26 *init.*; cf. id. Font. 5, 9: pecunia, id. Balb. 25, 66; so, nec curis erat (Pactolus) invidiosus harenis, *by reason of*, Ov. M. 11, 88; cf.: invidiosior mors, id. ib. 7, 603; and in a good sense, Prop. 2, 1, 73: spes procorum, *desired, longed for*, Ov. M. 4, 794; 9, 10: praemia, id. ib. 13, 414: solacia, Juv. 13, 179.—**III.** *Exciting envy* or *hatred, envied, hated, hateful, odious* (i. q. invisus): etiam si is invidiosus ac multis offensus esse videatur, Cic. Clu. 58: damnatio, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42: triumphum accipere, invidiosum ad bonos, id. Att. 8, 3, 6: in eos, id. Cael. 9: invidiosis nominibus utebatur consul, Liv. 34, 7: invidiosa oratione multitudo credula accenditur, Just. 2, 8, 9: laudatrix Venus mihi, Ov. H. 17, 126.—*Sup.*: invidiosissimus, Cic. Font. 5; id. Clu. 37, 103; Sen. Contr. 31 *fin.*—Hence, **invĭdĭōsē,** *adv.*, *enviously, invidiously; hatefully, odiously* (class.): dicere, Cic. Ac. 2, 47; id. Mil. 5; Sen. Ep. 87; Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28.—*Comp.*: expulsus, Vell. 2, 45.

invĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [invideo], *envious* (class.): neque ambitiosus imperator neque invidus, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: invida me spatio natura coercuit, Ov. Tr. 2, 531: Lycus, Hor. C. 3, 9, 23.—*Subst.*: **invĭdus,** i, *m.*, *an envious person, a hater:* invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27; Verg. Cul. 5.—Mostly *plur.*: mei, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: istos invidos di perdant, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 19; Tac. Dial. 34: invidi, malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: tui invidi, id. Fam. 1, 4, 2.—With *dat.*: o Fortuna viris invida fortibus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 524: aegris, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 7.—With *gen.*, *envious of* a thing: laudis invidus, Cic. Fl. 1, 2: ille Martini non invidus gloriarum, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 17, 5.—*Absol.*: populus invidus etiam potentiae in crimen vocabantur—domum revocat, Nep. Timoth. 3, 5.—Also of inanim. and abstr. things: noxque fuit praeceps, et coeptis invida nostris, *hostile, inimical, unfavorable*, Ov. M. 9, 485: invida fata piis, Stat. Th. 10, 384: fatum, Phaedr. 5, 6, 5: fatorum series, Luc. 1, 70: cura, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 18: et jam dente minus mordeor invido, id. C. 4, 3, 10: taciturnitas, id. ib. 4, 8, 24: aetas, id. ib. 1, 11, 7.

in-vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to watch* or *be awake in, at, over,* or *on account of* any thing; *to be watchful over* or *on account of; to be intent on, pay attention to, bestow pains upon.*—With *dat.* (mostly poet.): rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20: publicis utilitatibus, Plin. Pan. 66, 2: custodiendis domibus, Lact. 4, 17, 19: nec capiat somnos invigiletque malis, Ov. F. 4, 530: mens invigilat curis, Sil. 10, 331: rati, Val. Fl. 2, 374: namque aliae victu (for victui) invigilant, Verg. G. 4, 158: venatu (for venatui), id. A. 9, 605: hereditati, Dig. 29, 2, 25, § 8.—*Absol.*, *to be watchful:* invigilate, viri, tacito nam tempora gressu diffugiunt, Col. 10, 151.—With *pro:* invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus oro, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 43.—With *inf.*: prohibere minas, Val. Fl. 5, 257.—Hence, **in-vĭgĭlātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *elaborated in night vigils, diligently composed:* invigilata lucernis Carmina, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.

‡ **in-vīlesco,** lŭi, 3, *v. n. inch.*, *not to become bad*, Not. Tir. p. 66.

‡ **in-vīlĭto,** 1, *v. a.*, *to account very bad, to despise:* invilitat = εὐτελίζει, Gloss. Philox.

in-vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Invincible, unconquerable* (post-class.): invincibile et insuperabile malum, Tert. adv. Herm. 11.—**II.** *Irrefutable:* gravia et invincibilia dicere, App. Mag. p. 297.—*Adv.*: **invincĭbĭlĭter,** *irrefutably*, App. Flor. p. 360, 31.

invinctus, a, um, *adj.* [1. in-vincio], *fettered* (post-class.): aliquem invinctum habere (al. in vinculis), Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 2.

invīnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-vinum], *that abstains from wine* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 268, 26.

* **in-vĭo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tread upon, set foot upon:* depavita, Sol. 2, 4.

in-vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *invulnerable, imperishable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inviolabile telis servabant sacrumque caput, Sil. 16, 16: inviolabilia haec ne credas forte vigere, Lucr. 5, 305: elementum, App. Mund. 1, p. 57: quia non laniabatur (Mariccus), stolidum vulgus inviolabilem credebat, *invulnerable*, Tac. H. 2, 61.—**II.** *Inviolable, hallowed:* uti Dianae Leucophrynae perfugium inviolabile foret, Tac. A. 3, 62: lex, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 18: comitum concilium, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 242 al.—*Adv.*: **invĭŏlābĭlĭter,** *inviolably*, Cod. 2, 17, 1; Boëth. Consol. 3 Pros. 10.

in-vĭŏlābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *inviolability* (eccl. Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1249.

invĭŏlātē, *adv.*, v. inviolatus *fin.*

in-vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Unhurt, inviolate* (class.): invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67, 140: corpus omnium civium, id. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: amicitia, id. Sull. 17: vita, i. e. *happy, pleasant*, Sil. 13, 875: terra, i. e. *unploughed*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4: aliquid integrum atque inviolatum praestare, Cic. Cael. 5, 11.—**II.** *Inviolable:* tribuni plebis, Liv. 3, 55: tribunicia potestas, id. 8, 54: templum, id. 2. 1: pudicitia, Ov. Liv. Aug. 43: fides publica, Sall. J. 33, 3: jus vel fas, Just. 8, 3, 13: fama, *unavailable*, Sall. J. 43, 1.—*Adv.*: **invĭŏlātē,** *inviolably:* servare memoriam alicujus, Cic. de Sen. 22, 81 *fin.*: servare jusjurandum, Gell. 7, 18, 1.

‡ **in-vĭŏlentus,** a, um, *adj.*, *not violent*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 20; Not. Tir. p. 88.

‡ **in-vĭŏlo,** 1, *v. a.*, *not to violate*, Not. Tir. p. 88.

in-viscĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to put into the entrails* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquid canibus, Nemes. Cyn. 214.—**II.** Trop.: caritas inviscerata in cordibus nostris, *deeply rooted*, Aug. Serm. 24.

1. in-visco, 1, *v. a.* [viscum], *to ensnare, capture with birdlime* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 69.

2. ‡ **in-visco,** 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to besmear with birdlime*, Not. Tir. p. 160.

invīsē, *adv.*, v. 2. invisus *fin.*

in-vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *invisible, unseen* (post-Aug.): foramina, Cels. praef.: terra, Tert. adv. Herm. 29 *init.*: deus, Lact. 7, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 208; Tert. Carn. Chr. 12: ea in nobis sunt meliora, quae sunt invisibilia, Aug. Ep. 159, 3: opera ad illos dies invisibiles pertinentia, quibus creavit omnia, i. e. *when there was no human eye to see*, Aug. de Gen. 6, 6 *init.* al.—*Adv.*: **in-vīsĭbĭlĭter,** *invisibly*, Tert. adv. Val. 14; Aug. de Gen. 6, 6, 10.

invīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [invisibilis], *invisibility* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Prax. 14.

invīsĭbĭlĭtēr, *adv.*, v. invisibilis.

in-vīsĭtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *not seen.* **I.** *Unseen, invisible:* sidera, Vitr. 9, 1, 4: (potestatum) forma invisitata, vis cognita, App. Flor. p. 348, 16.—**II.** *Not visited:* nulla civitas, Quint. Decl. 12, 18.—**III.** *Unseen, unknown:* quae est enim forma tam invisitata, tum nulla, quam non sibi ipse fingere animus possit? Cic. Div. 2, 67, 138 B. and K.: acies inaudita ante id tempus invisitataque, Liv. 4, 33, 1; Gell. 5, 14, 7.—**B.** Transf., *uncommon, new, strange:* pro di inmortales! speciem humanam invisitatam, egregiam, indignam clade, Att. ap. Non. 225, 32 (Trag. Fragm. v. 340 Rib.): formas hominum invisitatas cernere, Liv. 5, 35, 4: simulacra, Curt. 5, 5, 7: avis invisitata specie, Tac. H. 2, 50.

in-vīso, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To look after, to go to see, to visit* a person or place: ad meam majorem filiam inviso domum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 9: ad fratrem modo ad captivos alios inviso meos, id. Capt. 2, 3, 85 Brix: huc intro ad me invisam domum, id. Merc. 3, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 2, 92: res rusticas, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: quod Lentulum invisis, valde gratum, id. Att. 12, 30, 1: cum locum, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5; id. Att. 4, 6, 4; 4, 10, 2: ut jam invisas nos, id. Att. 1, 20: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, Verg. A. 4, 144: domos castas, Cat. 64, 385.—**II.** *To look into:* speculum, App. Mag. p. 283, 22 al.

invīsor, ōris, *m.* [invideo], *one that envies, an envier* (post-class.), App. Flor. 1, p. 375, 1; Ambros. Ep. 46, 1.

1. invīsus, a, um, v. 1. invideo, *P. a.*

2. in-vīsus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Unseen:* sacra maribus non invisa solum, sed etiam inaudita, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 57: morbus, *unknown*, Cato, R. R. 141, 2: invisus atque inaccessus in id tempus saltus, Flor. 4, 12, 27.—**II.** *Adv.*: **invīsē,** *without being seen* (post-class.): invise advenerat, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

invītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [invito], *inviting, attractive, alluring* (post-class.): sermones, Gell. 13, 11, 4.

invītāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *an invitation.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): filia invitamento matris suae circumlata, App. Mag. p. 322, 39; id. M. 1, p. 103, 40.—**II.** Trop., *an allurement, incitement, inducement:* invitamenta naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 17 *fin.*: is (honos), autem, non invitamentum ad tempus, sed perpetuae virtutis praemium, id. Fam. 10, 10, 2: temeritatis, Liv. 2, 42, 6: sceleris, Vell. 2, 67, 3: pulchritudinem ejus non libidinis habuerat invitamentum, sed gloriae, Curt. 4, 10, 24 (al. incitamentum): ad res necessarias, id. ap. Non. 321, 16: invitamenta urbis et fori, *attractions*, Cic. Sull. 26, 74.

invītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an invitation, incitement, challenge* (class.): aderat et hospitum invitatio liberalis, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: in Epirum invitatio quam suavis! id. Att. 9, 12, 1: quaedam ad dolendum, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: fit invitatio, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66.—With *gen.*: largior vini, Gell. 15, 2, 4; cf. benigna, *feast, revel, banquet*, Liv. 40, 7.

invītātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [invitatio], *a little invitation* (post-class.): vini, *little drinking-matches*, Gell. 15, 2 *in lemm.*

invītātor, ōris, *m.* [invito], *one who invites, an inviter* (poet. and post-class.), Mart. 3, 23 *lemm.*; Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25: aeternae vitae invitator, Christus, id. ib.—**II.** Esp., *the officer charged with invitations at the court*, Cod. 12, 60, 10; Inscr. Orell. 4436: Caesaris, Jovis, Mart. 9, 91, 2.

invītātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [invitator], *of* or *belonging to invitation, inviting* (post-class.): operatio, Tert. Anim. 57: scripta, Hier. Ep. 1, 15.

invītātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that invites* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 1, 59.

invītātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [invito], *an inviting, invitation* (rare), Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2.

invītē, *adv.*, v. invitus *fin.*

in-vĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *inviolable, incorruptible, imperishable* (post-class.): aevum, Prud. Psych. 626.

invīto, āvi, ātum, 1 (invitassitis for invitaveritis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 31), *v. a.* [perh. for invicito; root vec-; Sanscr. vak-, speak; vak'as, word; cf.: vox, convicium; Gr. ϝεπ- in εἶπον, ὄψ], *to invite, treat, feast, entertain* (cf. illicio; class.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*, with simple *acc.* or *abl.*, or with *ut.* (α) With *ad:* aliquem ad prandium, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ad cenam, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2; Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 2; Suet. Aug. 34; ad consulem, Liv. 45, 8 *fin.*—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: aliquem in hospitium, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Val. Max. 2, 10, ext. 1: ad cenam in hortos in posterum diem, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58.—(γ) With simple *acc.*: aliquem domum suam ut animum ejus in Sthenium inflammarent (cf. ε infra), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89; Liv. 3, 14: alius alium domos suas invitant, Sall. J. 66, 3; Nep. Att. 13, 6.—(δ) With *abl.*: aliquem tecto ac domo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 25; cf.: hospitio invitabit, id. Phil. 12, 9, 23.—(ε) With *ut:* invito eum, ut apud me diversetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2; ut cenem invitor? Mart. 4, 68, 2.—*Absol.*, *to entertain:* alii suos in castra, invitandi causâ adducunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: aliquem poculis, *to challenge to drink*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 31.—With *se*, *to treat one's self, drink one's*

own health: sese in cena plusculum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 127: so cibo vinoque largius, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 321, 25 (Hist. 4, 4 Dietsch).—Comic.: gladio, *to treat to the sword*, i. e. *to want to kill*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 21; cf.: aliquem clavâ, id. Rud. 3, 5, 31.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To invite, summon, challenge:* a Caesare liberaliter invitor in legationem illam, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3: Cosconio mortuo, in ejus locum invitor, id. ib. 1, 19, 4: hostes ad deditionem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aliquem ad audiendum, Suet. Calig. 53: ad spectaculum, id. Ner. 12: praemiis ad quippiam agendum, Cic. Lig. 4: in libidinem, Suet. Calig. 41.—**B.** *To incite, allure, attract:* ni id me invitet ut faciam fides, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 5: invitat hiemps curasque resolvit, Verg. G. 1, 302: invitent croceis halantes floribus horti, id. ib. 4, 109: ad agrum fruendum invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. de Sen. 16; so, assentationem, *to encourage flattery*, id. Lael. 26: invitare et allicere appetitum animi, id. Fin. 5, 6: somnos, *to attract*, Ov. M. 11, 604: culpam, *to allure to transgression*, id. H. 17, 183: invitatur vino appetentia ciborum, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38: fossis invitavit mare, i. e. *conducted*, Sol. 2.—Trop., of things: invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604; cf. Hor. Epod. 2, 28.—With *inf.:* vicina invitet decedere ripa calori, Verg. G. 4, 23.—**C.** *To ask, request, urge:* Germanos, uti ab Rheno discederent, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: benignis verbis, ut, etc., Val. Max. 4, 3, 5 al.

in-vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *unblamable*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; 4, 1 al.

invītus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for in-vicitus; cf. Sanscr. vaç-, to will; avaças, unwilling; Gr. ἑκών, ἀ-έκων], *against one's will, unwilling, reluctant* (syn. coactus; class.). **I.** Of persons: invitus me vides, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 23: ut viatores invitos consistere cogant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5: soli hoc contingit sapienti, ut nihil faciat invitus, nihil dolens, nihil coactus, Cic. Par. 5, 1: ego eum a me invitissimus dimisi, *very unwillingly, very much against my will*, id. Fam. 13, 63: Berenicen ab urbe dimisit (Titus) invitus invitam, Suet. Tit. 7: trahit invitam nova vis, Ov. M. 7, 19.—*Abl. absol.:* me (te, se, etc.) invito, *against my* (*your*, *his*, etc.) *will, in spite of me, without my consent:* vobis invitis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 7: si se invito transire conarentur, *against his will*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: Sequanis invitis, id. ib. 1, 9: diis hominibusque invitis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2: invito numine, Verg. A. 10, 31: invita Diana, Ov. M. 8, 395: invitâ Minervâ, *against one's natural bent*, Hor. A. P. 385: invita Minerva, id est adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110: quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet, *altogether contrary both to his inclination and my own*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9.—With *ut:* invitus feci, ut L. Flaminium e senatu eicerem, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42.—With *gen.:* credidit, dominum non invitum fore hujus solutionis, *would not be ill pleased with this payment*, Dig. 16, 3, 11.—**II.** Of things: invita in hoc loco versatur oratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 85: invitae properes anni spem credere terrae, Verg. G. 1, 224: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: dantur in invitos impia tura focos, Ov. H. 14, 26: lyra, id. Am. 3, 9, 24: ignes, id. M. 8, 514: oculis legere, id. H. 18, 4; cf.: vultu prospicere, Val. Fl. 7, 575: ope, i. e. *furnished involuntarily*, Ov. P. 2, 1, 16: invito sanguine, Val. Fl. 3, 391.—*Adv.:* **invītē**, *against one's will, unwillingly:* invite cepi Capuam, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4 (dub.).—*Comp.:* invitius, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364.

invĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-via], *without a road, impassable* (syn.: inaccessus, devius; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: lustra, Verg. A. 4, 151: longa via, id. ib. 3, 383: saltus, Liv. 9, 14: per invias atque ignotas rupes iter, id. 38, 2 *fin.:* saxa, Verg. A. 1, 537: maria Teucris, Verg. A. 9, 130: rupibus regio, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52: virtuti nulla est via, Ov. M. 14, 113.—*Neutr.:* nil virtuti invium, Tac. Agr. 27.—With *inf.:* Acheron invius renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 715.—*Subst.:* **invĭa**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *impassable places:* per invia pleraque et errores, Liv. 21, 35: per vias inviaque, id. 23, 17: per vias, per invia, id. 38, 23: dumosa, Sil. 4, 305.—**II.** Transf., *inaccessible, impenetrable:* regna, *impenetrable*, Verg. A. 6, 514: templa, Ov. M. 11, 414: tot bellis invia tecta, Sil. 14, 639: Sarmaticis lorica sagittis, Mart. 7, 2.

invŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [invoco], *an invoking, invocation* (post-Aug.): deorum, Quint. 6, 1, 33: dearum, id. 6, 1, 48.—*Absol.*, Quint. 9, 2, 104; 11, 3, 115; Macr. S. 1, 16.

1. invŏcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from invoco.

2. invŏcātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. in-voco]. **I.** *Uncalled* (class.): imagines rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108: ego ad subsellia rei occurro, id. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**II.** *Uninvited:* invocatus soleo esse in convivio, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 2: ut mihi ... invocato sit locus semper, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 29: cotidie sic ei cena coquebatur, ut quos invocatos vidisset in foro, omnes devocaret, Nep. Cim. 4, 3; Vitr. 6, 8.

3. in-vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a non-summoning:* si injussu atque invocatu meo (verba) venerint, *without my summons*, Fronto ad Verum, ep. 1.

in-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call upon, invoke* (cf. imploro), esp. as a witness or for aid. **I.** Lit. **A.** With living beings as objects: alium invocat, cum alio cantat, Naev. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 26: invoco vos, Lares viales, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 23: sibi deos, id. Am. 5, 1, 9; cf.: in pariendo Junonem Lucinam, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: deos in auxilium, Quint. 4 prooem. § 5: deos precibus, Tac. A. 16, 31: Deos testes, Liv. 45, 31; Curt. 4, 10, 33; 5, 12, 3.—With a foll. *subj.:* justae preces invocantium, ad ultionem accingerentur, Tac. H. 4, 79.—**B.** With things as objects, *to invoke, appeal to, implore:* leges, Tac. A. 2, 71: auxilia libertati, id. ib. 15, 56: arma alicujus adversus alium, id. ib. 2, 46: fidem suorum militum, id. H. 2, 9; Suet. Caes. 33: nomen Domini, Vulg. Deut. 32, 3 saep.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to call by name, to name:* aspice hoc sublimen candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4 (Trag. v. 402 Vahl.): aliquem dominum, regem, Curt. 10, 5, 9: reginas dominasque veris quondam, tunc alienis nominibus invocantes, id. 3, 11, 25.

‡ **invŏlātor**, ōris, *m.* [involo], *a robber:* κλέπτης, fur, involator, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **invŏlātus**, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.], *a flying, flight:* ex alitis involatu, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7.

* **in-volentĭa**, ae, *f.*, for involuntas, *unwillingness*, Salv. de Gub. Dei, 7.

involgo, v. invulgo.

invŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n. freq.* [involo], *to fly over* a place. **I.** Lit., with *dat.:* nec minus involitat terris, Prud. 13, 100.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. things, *to flow* or *float over* or *upon:* umeris involitant comae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 3.

in-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to fly into* or *to* a place; *to fly at, rush upon.* **I.** Lit. (class.). (*a*) With *in* and *acc.:* in villam columbae, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: vix me contineam, quin involem in capillum, *from flying at his hair*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 20: unguibus illi in oculos venefico, id. ib. 4, 3, 6: in possessionem, *to take forcible possession of*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122.—(*β*) With *ad:* involare ad aliquem, eumque sauciare, Auct. B. Alex. 52.—**II.** Transf., with *acc.*, *to attack, seize, take possession of, carry off* (syn. occupo): equites ... citi ab dextera maxumo cum clamore involant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89: piscator singulos involat, Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 181: castra, Tac. H. 4, 33.—Of things: animos involat cupido eundi in hostem, Tac. A. 1, 49: pallium, Cat. 25, 6: plus ex hereditate, quam, etc., Petr. 43: ancorae involantur de mari, Dig. 47, 9, 6.

in-vŏlŭcer, cris, cre, *adj.*, *unable to fly, unfledged* (post-class.): pulli, Gell. 2, 29, 5.

(**invŏlūcre**, false reading for involucri, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17; v. involucrum).

invŏlūcrum, i, *n.* [involvo], *that in which something is wrapped, a wrapper, covering, case, envelope* (class.). **I.** Lit.: candelabri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: clipei causa involucrum, vaginam autem gladii ... esse generata, id. N. D. 2, 14, 37: chartarum, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76: solvere, Dig. 47, 2, 21.—**B.** Esp., *a napkin* or *cloth to protect the clothing while shaving:* ne id quidem involucri inicere voluit, vestem ut ne inquinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.—**II.** Trop.: (ingenii), Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: simulationum, *cover, mask*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.

‡ **invŏlūmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [involvo], *a wrapper, cover:* involumen, ἐνείλημα, Gloss. Philox.

invŏlūmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a wrapper, covering, envelope*, for involucrum (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Vulg. Sap. 7, 4.

invŏluntārĭē, *adv.*, v. the foll. art.

in-vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *involuntary* (post-class.): emissio urinae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 18; 2, 5, 24 sq.—*Adv.:* **invŏluntārĭē**, *involuntarily*, Boëth. Arist. Top. 4, 2.

in-vŏluntas, ātis, *f.*, *unwillingness* (eccl. Lat.): ex involuntate delinquere, Tert. Apol. 45.

invŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. involvo, *P. a. fin.*

invŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [involvo], *a rolling up, gathering of itself together:* corporis spirae similis sive canina involutio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 11, 103; concr., *that which is inwrapped* or *infolded*, Vitr. 10, 11.

invŏlūto, 1, *v. a. freq.* [id.], *to inwrap, infold* (post-class.), Apic. 2, 1.

invŏlūtus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. involvo.

in-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to roll to* or *upon* any thing. **I.** Lit.: Ossae frondosum involvere Olympum, Verg. G. 1, 282: montes, Ov. M. 12, 507: silvas, armenta secum, *to sweep away with it*, Verg. A. 12, 689: miser involvitur in caput, id. ib. 292.—**B.** Transf., *to roll about, wrap up, envelop, involve:* se foliis ac frondibus, Lucr. 5, 970: aliquid corpori, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: sinistras sagis, Caes. B. C. 1, 75: caput flammeolo, Petr. 26: se farinâ, Phaedr. 4, 1, 23: involvi fumo, Ov. M. 2, 232: vestimentis, Cels. 2, 17: manum amiculo, Just. 15, 3, 8: totum involvit flammis nemus, Verg. G. 2, 308: fit quoque ut involvat venti se nubibus ipse vortex, Lucr. 6, 442: nec densae trepidis apium se involvere nubes cessarunt aquilis, Sil. 8, 635.—**C.** *To cover, overwhelm:* Auster aqua involvens navemque virosque, Verg. A. 6, 336: stagnante vado patulos involvere campos, Sil. 6, 143; 12, 622: eos in mediis fluctibus, Vulg. Deut. 14, 27: non vox et mutui hortatus juvabant adversante unda ... cuncta pari violentia involvebantur, Tac. A. 1, 70.—**II.** Trop., *to inwrap, wrap, infold, envelop, surround:* se litteris, i. e. *to devote one's self to*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3: pacis nomine bellum involutum, id. Phil. 7, 6, 19: obscuris vera, Verg. A. 6, 100: se suâ virtute, Hor. C. 3, 29, 54: se otio, Plin. Ep. 7, 3: se laqueis insidiosae interrogationis, *to involve* or *entangle themselves*, id. ib. 1, 5: ut si qua iniquitas involveretur, Tac. A. 3, 63: fraudibus involuti, id. ib. 16, 32.—Hence, **invŏlūtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *involved, intricate, obscure:* res involutas definiendo explicare, Cic. Or. 29, 102: philosophiam a rebus occultis et ab ipsa natura involutis avocare, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15: res omnium involutissima, Sen. Q. N. 6, 5, 3.—*Adv.:* **invŏlūtē**, *obscurely* (post-class.): queri, Spart. Car. 2.

involvŭlus (**involvŏlus**), i, *m.* [involvo], *a worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in leaves*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 63.

in-vulgo (**volg-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bring before the public, to publish, make known:* disciplinas acroaticas libris foras editis, Gell. 20, 5, 7; cf. id. 4, 9, 9.—*Absol.:* quo die Allobroges involgarunt, *to give evidence, make a deposition*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.—Hence, **invulgātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *known, common:* verba (opp. nova), Gell. 11, 7, 1.

invulnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *invulnerable:* hostis, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1.—Transf.: cum animum virtus induravit, undique invulnerabilem praestat, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 13, 2; id. Ep. 9, 2.

* **in-vulnĕrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *unwounded:* invulnerati inviolatique, Cic. Sest. 67, 140.

1. ĭō, *interj.* [ἰώ], expressing joy, *ho! huzza! hurra!* io hymen hymenaee, io hymen, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 3; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11: miles, io, magna voce, triumphe, canet, Tib. 2, 5, 121 (118): io triumphe! Hor. C. 4, 2, 49: io, io, liber ad te venio, Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—**II.** Expressing pain, *oh! ah!* io! enicas me miserum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 21: uror, io, remove saeva puella faces! Tib. 2, 4, 6.—**III.** Used in a sudden or vehement call, *holla! look!*

quick! io! matres, audite, Verg. A. 7, 400: io! comites, his retia tendite silvis, Ov. M. 4, 513; id. A. A. 3, 742.

2. Īō, Iūs, and **Īōn,** Iōnis, *f.*, = Ἰώ, *a daughter of Inachus, king of Argos, beloved by Jupiter, and changed, through fear of Juno, into a cow; afterwards worshipped as an Egyptian deity, under the name of Isis.*—Form Io, Ov. H. 14, 85; Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 17; Ov. M. 1, 588 sq.; Val. Fl. 4, 351 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 145.—*Gen.* Ius, Nemes. Cyn. 31.—*Acc.* Io, Ov. M. 1, 588; Amm. 2, 19, 29.—*Abl.* Io, Prop. 2, 13, 19.—Form Ion; *dat.* Ioni, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 20.—*Acc.* Ionem, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 153.

Īōannes, v. Joannes.

Īōb, is, and **Īōbus,** i, *m.*, *Job*, Prud. Psych. 103; Vulg. Job. 1, 1 et saep.

Ĭŏcasta (quadrisyl.), ae, and **Ĭŏcastē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ἰοκάστη, *the wife of Laïus, and mother of Œdipus, whom she married unknowingly, and had by him Eteocles and Polynices.*—Form Iocasta, Stat. Th. 1, 681; Hyg. Fab. 66.—Form Iocaste, Hyg. Fab. 67; 242.

(**iŏhĭa,** false read. for ohe, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 31; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

Iol, is, *f.*, *the former name of the city of Cæsarea in Numidia*, now *Ser-Sel*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20; Mel. 1, 6.

Ĭŏlāŭs, i, *m.*, = Ἰόλαος, *a son of Iphiclus, and constant companion of his uncle Hercules*, Ov. M. 8, 310; 9, 399; 430.

Iolcos or **Iolcus,** i, *m.*, = Ἰωλκός, *a town and harbor of Thessaly, in Magnesia, on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts*, Liv. 44, 13, 4; Hor. Epod. 5, 21; Col. 10, 368; Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.—**II.** D e r i v v. **A.** **Iolcĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Iolcus, Iolchian*: portus, Ov. M. 7, 158: foci, Prop. 2, 1, 56 (54): vota, Verg. Cir. 377.—**B.** **Iolci,** ōrum, *m.*, = Ἰωλκοί, *the Iolchians*, Serv. Verg. E. 4, 34.

Ĭŏlē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰόλη. **I.** *A daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia, whom Hercules, after killing Eurytus, married to his son Hyllus*, Ov. M. 9, 140; 278; 394; Hyg. Fab. 35.—**II.** *The name of a female slave*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 35.

Iollas, ae, *m.* **I.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 11, 640.—**II.** *A shepherd*, Verg. E. 2, 57; 3, 76. —**III.** *A Greek writer on medicine*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 104 al.

1. ĭon, ĭi, *n.* [ἴον]. **I.** *A kind of violet*, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64; *plur.*: ia, id. 21, 6, 14, § 27. —**II.** *A precious stone of a violet color*, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170.

2. Ĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἴων, *an Athenian, son of Xuthus, who led a colony into Asia; from him is derived the name Ionia*, Vitr. 4, 1; Stat. Th. 8, 454.—**II.** *A sculptor of the one hundred and thirteenth Olympiad*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51.

Ĭōnas (or **Jōnas,** Vulg. Jon. 1, 1 al.), ae, *m.*, = Ἰωνᾶς, *the Hebrew prophet Jonah*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 169; Sid. Carm. 16, 25. —**II.** D e r i v.: **Ĭōnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Jonah*, Juvenc. 2, 711.

Ĭōnes, um, *m. plur.*, = Ἴωνες, *the inhabitants of Ionia, the Ionians*, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113; Cic. Fl. 27; Nep. Milt. 4, 1; also applied to the Athenians, Isid. Orig. 9, 2, 77.

Ĭōnĭa, v. Ionius.

Ĭōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰωνιακός, *Ionian*: puellae, Ov. H. 9, 13; id. A. A. 2, 219.

Ĭōnĭcē, *adv.*, v. Ionicus *fin.*

Ĭōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰωνικός, *of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionic.* **I.** I n g e n.: gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7: attagen, Hor. Epod. 2, 54; Mart. 13, 61, 2: motus, i. e. *the Ionic dance*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 21.—*Subst.* **A.** **Ĭōnĭcus,** i, *m.*, *an Ionic dancer*: qui Ionicus, aut cinaedicus, qui hoc tale facere possiet? Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 1.—**B.** **Iōnĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *the Ionic dance*: ego qui Ionica probe perdidici, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29. —**II.** E s p., metrical t. t., *Ionic.* **A.** Metrum Ionicum, *an Ionic foot, which consists of a pyrrhic and a spondee; when the pyrrhic precedes, it is called* Ionic a minore; *when the spondee precedes*, Ionic a majore, Serv. p. 1823 P.; Mar. Vict. 2538 P.—**B.** *Subst.*: **Iōnĭcus,** i, *m.*, *an Ionic foot*: a majore, Mar. Vict. p. 2536 P.: minor, id. p. 2539 P.—(*Adv.*: **Ĭōnĭcē,** Gloss. ap. Gell. 6, 15 *fin.*).

Ĭōnis, idis, *adj. f.*, = Ἰωνίς, *Ionian*: Ionides insulae, Avien. Perieg. 722.—**II.** *Subst.*, *an Ionian woman*, Sen. Troad. 362.

Ĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰώνιος or Ἰόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Ionia, Ionian*: attagen, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133: Ionium mare (or poet. aequor), or Ionii fluctus, Ionius sinus; or *subst.*: **Ionium,** i, *n.*, *the Ionic Sea, in the west of Greece*: mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Liv. 23, 33, 22; Verg. A. 5, 193: aequor, Ov. M. 15, 700: fluctus, Verg. G. 2, 108: sinus, Hor. Epod. 10, 19; and simply Ionium: insulae Ionio in magno, Verg. A. 3, 211: per Ionium vectus, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 19 (but Ionia is a false reading for Jovis, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103).—**II.** *Subst.*: **Ĭōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Ἰωνία, *Ionia, a country of Asia Minor on the Ægean Sea, between Caria and Æolis*, Mel. 1, 17; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Nep. Alc. 5, 6; Prop. 1, 6, 31; Ov. F. 6, 175 al.

Ĭos, i, *f.*, = Ἴος, *a small island of the Sporades, in the Ægean Sea*, now *Nio*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.—**Ĭētae,** ārum, *m.*, = Ἰῆται, *the inhabitants of* Ios, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 11, 6.

Iōseph, v. Joseph.

Iōsēphus, v. Josephus.

† **ĭōta,** *n. indec.*, = ἰῶτα, *the name of the Greek ι, iota* (in Gr. trisyl., in Lat. dissyl.): ut iota litteram tollas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 43: unum de titulo tollere iota, Mart. 2, 93, 4. —Sometimes (on account of littera) **ĭōta,** ae, *f.*, Aus. Idyll. in Monosyllab. de Litteris, (12), 23: littera iotae similis, id. ib. 7.

† **ĭōtăcismus,** i, *m.*, = ἰωτακισμός, *iotacism, a too frequent repetition of the letter i*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514; *or a doubling of its sound in pronunciation*, Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 7.

Īphĭănassa, ae, *f.*, for Iphigenia, Lucr. 1, 85.

Īphĭăs, ădis, *f.*, = Ἰφιάς, *the daughter of Iphis*, i. e. *Evadne*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 38 al.

Īphĭclus, i, *m.*, = Ἴφικλος, *one of the Argonauts, a swift runner*, Ov. H. 13, 25; cf. also Hyg. Fab. 14; 103; Val. Fl. 1, 370.

Īphĭcrătensis, e, *adj.*, v. the foll. art.

Īphĭcrătes, is, *m.*, *a famous Athenian general*, Nep. Iph. 1, 1 sqq.; Just. 6, 5, 2.— Hence, **Iphĭcrătensis,** is, *adj.*: Iphicratenses milites, *soldiers of Iphicrates*, Nep. Iph. 2, 4.

Īphĭgĕnīa, ae (Gr. *acc.* Iphigenian, Ov. P. 3, 2, 62), *f.*, = Ἰφιγένεια, *Iphigenia, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, who, because her father had killed, in Aulis, a hart belonging to Diana, was to be offered up by way of expiation; but the goddess put a hart in her place and conveyed her to the Tauric Chersonese, where she became a priestess of Diana, and with her brother Orestes carried off Diana's image*, Ov. M. 12, 27 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 98 and 120; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 146; Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 24; Juv. 12, 119.

Īphĭmĕdīa, ae, or **Īphĭmĕdē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ἰφιμέδεια, *the wife of Alōeus* (trisyl.), *who had two sons by Neptune, Otus and Ephialtes*, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 582; Hyg. Fab. 28.

Īphĭnŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰφινόη, *a Lemnian woman*, Val. Fl. 2, 162 and 327.

Īphĭnŏus, i, *m.*, *a centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 379.

1. Īphis, is, *m.*, = Ἶφις. **I.** *A youth of Cyprus, who hung himself because his love for Anaxarete was not returned*, Ov. M. 14, 699.—**II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Val. Fl. 1, 441.

2. Īphis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a Cretan girl who was changed into a man*, Ov. M. 9, 667.

Īphĭtus, i, *m.*, = Ἴφιτος. **I.** *The son of Eurytus and Antiope, one of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**II.** *A Trojan*, Verg. A. 2, 435.—**B.** Hence, **Īphĭtĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *son of Iphitus*: Coeranos, Ov. M. 13, 257.—**III.** *A king in Elis, who reinstated the Olympic games*, Val. Fl. 1, 363.

Ipra, v. the foll. art.

Iprasturgi, *a town of Bœtica*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10 (Jahn reads Ipra, Isturgi).

ipse (**ipsus,** Cato, R. R. 70; 71; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 43; id. Trin. 2, 2, 40; 3, 1, 10 et saep.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 15; id. Eun. 3, 4, 8, id. Hec. 3, 5, 5; Jusjur. Milit. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4 al.), a, um (ipsud, Gloss. Philox.); *gen.* ipsīus (poet. also ipsius, Cat. 64, 43; Verg. A. 1, 114; 2, 772 al.; and dissyl. Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 15; id. Phorm. 4, 5, 13: ipsi, Afran. ap. Prisc. 694); *dat.* ipsi (ipso, App. M. 10, p. 243, 24); *pron. demonstr.* [is-pse for pte; cf. sua-pte and -pote in ut-pote; root in potis; Sanscr. patis, lord, master; hence, = he, the master, himself, etc.; cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 2, 866 sq.; Fick, Vergl. Wörterb. p. 116. Hence, in the original form, the pronoun is was declined, while the suffix was unchanged; thus eopte = eo ipso, Paul. ex Fest. p. 110: eapse = ea ipsa, id. p. 77; *nom. sing.* eapse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 4; id. Cist. 1, 2, 17; id. Rud. 2, 3, 80; 2, 5, 21 al.; *acc.* eumpse, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 32: eampse, Plaut. Aul. 5, 7; id. Cist. 1, 3, 22; id. Men. 5, 2, 22 al.; *abl.* eopse, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 6: eāpse, id. Trin. 4, 2, 132; id. Curc. 4, 3, 2; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 197 sq.], = αὐτός, *self, in person, he* (emphatic), *himself, herself, itself*, used both substantively and adjectively, to denote that person (thing) of which something is eminently or exclusively predicated. **I.** I n g e n. **A.** With *substt.* or *pronn.* **1.** Expressing eminence or distinction: ipse ille Gorgias . . . in illo ipso Platonis libro, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: ille ipse Marcellus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: natura ipsa, id. Brut. 29, 112: dicet pro me ipsa virtus, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: ipsa res publica, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3: neque enim ipse Caesar est alienus a nobis, id. ib. 6, 10, 2: ipse Moeris, Verg. E. 8, 96: rex ipse Aeneas, id. A. 1, 575: ipse aries, id. E. 3, 95: ductores ipsi, id. A. 1, 189: si in ipsa arce habitarem, Liv. 2, 7, 10; esp. freq. with names of gods, etc.: naturas quas Juppiter ipse Addidit, Verg. G. 4, 149; id. A. 3, 222; Hor. C. 1, 16, 12: Pater ipse, Verg. G. 1, 121; Tib. 1, 4, 23: Venus ipsa, Hor. C. 2, 8, 13; Ov. H. 19, 159: ipse pater Pluton, Verg. A. 7, 327 et saep.—P r o v.: audentes deus ipse juvat, Ov. M. 10, 586.—**2.** For emphasis or in contrast, *very, just, precisely, self, in person*: adest optime ipse frater, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 66: in orationibus hisce ipsis, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 73: ea ipsa hora, id. Fam. 7, 23, 4: nec carmina nobis Ipsa placent: ipsae rursus concedite silvae, Verg. E. 10, 63: tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsti, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: lepide ipsi hi sunt capti, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 91: ego enim ipse cum eodem isto non invitus erraverim, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: ipse ille divinationis auctor, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: cariorem esse patriam quam nosmet ipsos, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64: eaque ipsa causa belli fuit, *the very, the true cause*, Liv. 1, 57, 1; esp. with *is*, in all persons and numbers: estne hic Philto? Is hercle'st ipsus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 31: cui tutor is fuerat ipse, Liv. 5, 33, 3: jam id ipsum absurdum, maximum malum neglegi, *even*, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93 (Madv.); id. de Or. 2, 30, 132: tempus ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5, 5: duumvir ad id ipsum creatus, id. 2, 42, 5: Tullius et eos ipsos et per eos multitudinem aliam deduxit, id. 2, 38, 1: eorum ipsorum facta (opp. loca in quibus, etc.), Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2: nec vero clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanerent, si nihil eorum ipsorum animi efficerent, id. de Sen. 22, 80: ad eum ipsum honorem deferre, Liv. 3, 51, 3; so sometimes with an *inf.* or *subst.-clause*: ipsum dicere ineptum, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: quid juvat quod ante initum tribunatum veni, si ipsum, quod veni, nihil juvat? *the mere fact, the fact alone*, id. Att. 11, 9, 1: ipsum, quod habuisti, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 12, 2: et ipsum, quod sum victus, ama, Luc. 8, 78.— E s p. in legal phrase: ipso jure, *by the letter of the law, in legal strictness* or *precision*, Gai Inst. 2, 198; 3, 181; 4, 106 sqq. et saep.—**B.** Alone, emphatically taking the place of an omitted *person.* or *demonstr. pron.*: *Ar.* Ubi is nunc est? *He.* Ubi ego minume atque ipsus se volt maxume, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 108; 4, 1, 10: *Su.* Is ipsusne's? *Ch.* Aio: *Su.* Ipsus es? id. Trin. 4, 2, 146: atque ipsis, ad quorum commodum pertinebat, durior inventus est Coelius, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 4: quaeram ex ipsā, Cic. Cael. 14: tempus, quo ipse eos sustulisset, ad id ipsum congruere, Liv. 1, 5, 5: agrum dare immunem ipsi, qui accepisset, liberisque, id. 21, 45, 5; 9, 34, 18; 10,

6, 10: laeta et ipsis qui rem gessere expugnatio fuit, id. 28, 4, 1: a nobis exposita, ut ab ipsis, qui eam disciplinam probant, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 13.—So freq. in Cic. before a *rel.*: ut de ipso, qui judicarit, judicium fieri videretur, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 82: ipsi omnia, quorum negotium est, ad nos deferunt, id. de Or. 1, 58, 250; 2, 14, 60; id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 13; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: nullis definitionibus utuntur, ipsique dicunt ea se modo probare, quibus natura tacita assentiatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40 Madv.—**C.** To make prominent one of two or more subjects of any predicate, *he* (*she*, *it*), *for his part, he too, also, as well.* **1.** Ipse alone: litterae Metello Capuam adlatae sunt a Clodia, quae ipsa transiit, i. e. *also, in person*, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: Italiam ornare quam domum suam maluit: quamquam Italia ornata domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, id. Off. 2, 22, 76: tris ipse excitavit recitatores, *he too*, id. Clu. 51, 141: neque tanti timoris sum ut ipse deficiam, Caes. B. C. 2, 31, 8: Jugurtha, tametsi regem ficta locutum intellegebat, et ipse longe aliter animo agitabat, Sall. J. 11, 1: hoc Rhipeus, hoc ipse Dymas omnisque juventus Laeta facit, Verg. A. 2, 394.—**2.** With *conjunctions.* (α) With *etiam* (class.): ipse etiam Fufidius in numero fuit, Cic. Brut. 29, 112: scribebat orationes quas alii dicerent: quamquam is etiam ipse scripsit eas, quibus pro se est usus, sed non sine Aelio; his enim scriptis etiam ipse interfui, id. ib. 56, 206 sq. — (β) With *quoque*: quippe quia plebs senatus consultum solvit, ipsi quoque solutum vultis, Liv. 3, 21, 4: consul, quia collegae decretum triumphum audivit, ipse quoque triumphi flagitator Romam rediit, id. 8, 12, 9: cum subito Sulpicius et Albinovanus objecissent catervas, ipse quoque (Sulla) jaculatus, etc., Flor. 3, 21, 7.—(γ) With *et* (et ipse = καὶ αὐτός, ipse etiam; rare in Cic.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 698): tamen et ipsi tuae familiae genere et nomine continebuntur, Cic. Caecin. 20, 58: deseret eos quos una scis esse, cum habeat praesertim et ipse cohortis triginta? id. Att. 8, 7, 1; id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: Cornelius dictatorem Aemilium dixit, et ipse ab eo magister equitum est dictus, Liv. 4, 31, 5: credo ego vos, socii, et ipsos cernere, id. 21, 21, 3: Cornelio minus copiarum datum, quia L. Manlius praetor et ipse cum praesidio in Galliam mittebatur, id. 21, 17, 7: qui et ipse crus fregerat, Suet. Aug. 43: Antoninus Commodus nihil paternum habuit, nisi quod contra Germanos feliciter et ipse pugnavit, Eutr. 8, 7: virtutes et ipsae taedium pariunt, Quint. 9, 4, 43. — (δ) With *nec* (= ne ipse quidem): primis repulsis Maharbal cum majore robore virorum missus nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit, Liv. 23, 18, 4: nihil moveri viderunt, nec ipsi quicquam mutarunt, id. 37, 20, 8: neque ipsi, id. 30, 42, 7: crimina non quidem nec ipsa mediocria; sed quid ista sunt prae iis, etc., id. 34, 32, 9.

II. Esp. **A.** By way of eminence, ipse is used to indicate the chief person, host, master, teacher, etc.: ipsus tristis, Ter. And. 2, 2, 23: ipsum praesto video, id. ib. 2, 5, 3: ego eo quo me ipsa misit, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 10: suam norat ipsam tam bene, quam puella matrem, Cat. 3, 7 (Müll., ipsa); cf.: Pythagorei respondere solebant, ipse dixit, i. e. *Pythagoras*, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 10; cf.: nec hoc oratori contingere inter adversarios quod Pythagorae inter discipulos potest ipse dixit, Quint. 11, 1, 27: cum veniat lectica Mathonis plena ipso, *the great man*, Juv. 1, 33: anseris ante ipsum jecur, *before the host*, id. 5, 114.—**B.** *Of* or *by one's self, of one's own accord* = suâ sponte, ultro: videar non ipse promisisse (opp. to fortuito), Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 111: de manibus delapsa arma ipsa ceciderunt, id. Off. 1, 22, 77: valvae clausae se ipsae aperuerunt, id. Div. 1, 37, 74: ipsae lacte domum referent distenta capellae Ubera, Verg. E. 4, 21: ipsi potum venient juvenci, id. ib. 7, 11; cf.: aliae ipsae Sponte sua veniunt, id. G. 2, 10: fruges sponte sua (tellus) primum ipsa creavit, Lucr. 2, 11, 58; and αὐταί for αὐτόματοι, Theocr. Idyll. 11, 12.—**C.** *Himself* exclusively. **1.** *By* or *in one's self, alone*: haec ipse suo tristi cum corde volutat, Verg. A. 6, 185: his actis, aliud genitor secum ipse volutat, id. ib. 12, 843: tempus secum ipsa Exigit, id. ib. 4, 475: quam facile exercitu socios conservaturus sit, qui ipso nomine ac rumore defenderit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 45: multa secum ipse volvens, Sall. C. 32, 1: aestimando ipse secum, Liv. 25, 23, 11.—**2.** *In one's self, for one's own sake*: ipsam aequitatem et jus ipsum amare, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48.—**3.** *Of one's self, of one's own nature*, etc.: erat ipse immani acerbâque naturâ Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 15, 44: duo imperatores, ipsi pares, ceterum opibus disparibus, Sall. J. 52, 1: natura serpentium, ipsa perniciosa, siti accenditur, id. ib. 89, 5.—**D.** With *advv. of time.* **1.** Nunc ipsum, *just now, at this very time*: nunc ipsum exurit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 16: nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam adicere, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2; 8, 9, 2: nunc tamen ipsum sine te esse non possum, id. ib. 12, 16. — **2.** Tum ipsum, *just then, at that very time*: id, quod aliquando posset accidere, ne tum ipsum accideret, timere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: ratio largitionum vitiosa est, temporibus necessaria, et tum ipsum ad facultates accommodanda est, id. Off. 2, 17, 60: et tum ipsum, cum immolare velis, extorum fieri mutatio potest, id. Div. 1, 52, 118; cf. id. Fin. 2, 20, 65 Madv.—**E.** With numerals, *just, exactly, precisely* (opp. fere): triginta dies erant ipsi, cum, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 21 *init.*: ipsas undecim esse legiones, id. Fam. 6, 18, 2: nam cum dixisset minus CIↃↃ (sc. milia), populus cum risu acclamavit, ipsa esse, id. Caecin. 10, 28; cf. id. Brut. 15, 61; 43, 162: ipso vigesimo anno, id. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25.—**F.** In reflexive uses, **1.** Ipse strengthens the subject when opposed in thought to other agents; the object, when opposed to other objects; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 696; Kennedy, Gram. § 67, 3; Madv. Gram. § 487, 6.—Hence, **a.** With *subject.* (α) In gen.: non egeo medicina (i. e. ut alii me consolentur), me ipse consolor, Cic. Lael. 3, 10: Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit, id. N. D. 2. 3, 7: neque potest exercitum is continere imperator, qui se ipse non continet, id. de Imp. Pomp. 13, 38: Artaxerxes se ipse reprehendit, Nep. Dat. 5: ipsa se virtus satis ostendit, Sall. J. 85; cf.: deponendo tutelam ipse in se unum omnium etiam vires convertit, Liv. 24, 4, 9: deforme etiam est de se ipsum praedicare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137.—(β) With special emphasis, ipse is joined to the subject to indicate its relation to itself as both subject and object, though the antithesis would suggest another case (Cic.): cum iste sic erat humilis atque demissus, ut non modo populo Romano, sed etiam sibi ipse condemnatus videretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: si quis ipse sibi inimicus est, id. Fin. 5, 10, 28: qui ipsi sibi bellum indixissent, id. ib. 5, 10, 29: quoniam se ipsi omnes natura diligant, id. ib. 3, 18, 59: nam si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8.—**b.** With *object*: neque vero ipsam amicitiam tueri (possumus), nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: omne animal se ipsum diligit, id. ib. 5, 9, 24: fac ut diligentissime te ipsum custodias, id. Fam. 9, 14, 8: Pompeianus miles fratrem suum, dein se ipsum interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 51: Lentulum, quem mihi ipsi antepono, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.—**2.** Ipse defines the subject of a reflexive pronoun: natura movet infantem, sed tantum ut se ipse diligat (where ipse shows that se refers to infantem), Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 33: proinde consulant sibi ipsi; jubeant abire se, Just. 16, 4, 15: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, Nep. Paus. 4: in portis murisque sibimet ipsos tecta coëgerat aedificare, Liv. 27, 3, 2 (cf. 1. a. supra).—**3.** Ipse stands for the reflexive pronoun, **a.** Where the person or thing referred to is to be emphatically distinguished from others (class.): cum omnes se expetendos putent, nec id ob aliam rem, sed propter ipsos, necesse est ejus etiam partes propter se expeti, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46: quis umquam consul senatum ipsius decretis parere prohibuit? id. Sest. 14, 32: quos, quidquid ipsis expediat, facturos arbitrabimur, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117: qui negant se recusare, quo minus, ipsis mortuis, terrarum deflagratio consequatur, id. ib. 3, 19, 64: nec quid ipsius natura sit intellegit, id. ib. 5, 9, 24.—**b.** In a subordinate clause, to point out either the subject of the principal clause, or the chief agent or speaker; esp. where se or sibi is already applied to the subject of the subordinate clause: ne ob eam rem aut suae magnopere virtuti tribueret aut ipsos despiceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 5: legatos ad consulem mittit, qui tantum modo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, Sall. J. 16, 2; cf.: ipsis mortuis, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64: supra nihil, quantum in ipso est, praetermittere quo minus, etc., id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: ipsius, id. ib. 2, 22, 55: nihil umquam audivi ... nihil de re publica gravius, nihil de ipso modestius, i. e. de ipso dicente, id. Balb. 1, 2: id quod ipsum adjuvat (i. e. dicentem; opp. id quod adversario prodest), id. Inv. 1, 21, 30.—**c.** In gen., for an emphatic se or sibi (mostly post-Aug.; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40): nam ipsis certum esse, etc., Liv. 35, 46, 13: pravitas consulum discordiaque inter ipsos, id. 4, 26, 6: inexperta remedia haud injuria ipsis esse suspecta, Curt. 3, 5, 15: Graecis nuntiare jubet, ipsum quidem gratias agere, etc., id. 3, 8, 7: dixit, ab illo deo ipsos genus ducere, id. 4, 2, 3: a quibus nec acceperunt injuriam nec accepisse ipsos existimant, Sen. de Ira, 2, 5, 1: intemperantiam in morbo suam experti parere ipsis vetant, id. ib. 3. 13, 5: sciunt ipsos omnia habere communia, id. Ep. 6, 3; 22, 10 et saep.; cf.: verum est etiam iis, qui aliquando futuri sint, esse propter ipsos consulendum, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64.—**4.** Ipse stands in free constr. with *abl. absol.* as with *finite verb* (cf. also quisque; only freq. in Liv. and post-Aug. writers): cum dies venit, causa ipse pro se dicta, quindecim milibus aeris damnatur, Liv. 4, 44, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: Romani imperatores, junctis et ipsi exercitibus ... ad sedem hostium pervenere, id. 29, 2, 2: C. Popilius, dimissis et ipse Atticis navibus ... pergit, id. 45, 10, 2; cf.: Catilina et Autronius parabant consules interficere, ipsi fascibus conreptis Pisonem cum exercitu mittere, Sall. C. 18, 5: amisso et ipse Pacoro, Tac. G. 37; cf. also the emphatic use of ipse (like quisque) with *abl.* of *gerund* (freq. in Liv.): adsentando indignandoque et ipse, Liv. 40, 23, 1: cogendo ipse, id. 39, 49, 3: agendo ipse, id. 41, 24, 2: aestimando ipse secum, id. 25, 23, 11 et saep.

☞ Ipse is very rarely strengthened by the suffix -met: ipsemet abiit, Plaut. Am. prol. 102: ipsimet nobis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3: ipsemet profugiam, Sen. Ep. 117, 21; also Front. Aq. 74 ex conj.—*Sup.*: *Com.* Ergo ipsusne es? *Charm.* Ipsissumus, *his own very self*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 146; cf. Gr. αὐτότατος, Aristoph. Plut. 83; so, ipsimus and ipsima, for dominus and domina (cf II. A. supra), Petr. 75, 11; and: ipsimi nostri, id. 63, 3 Büch. ex conj.

‡**ipsĭplĭces,** αὐτόπτυκτα φύλλα, Gloss. Philox.

‡**ipsippe,** ipsi neque alii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.

‡**ipsullĭces,** bracteae in virilem muliebremque speciem expressae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.

ĭr, v. hir.

īra, ae (*gen.* iraï for irae, Lucr. 3, 303), *f.* [kindred to Sanscr. îr, tremere, commoveri; cf.: ir-ya, vigorous; iras-yati, to be angry; Gr. ἔρις, ἐρέθω]. **I.** Prop., *anger, wrath, rage, ire*: ira est libido poeniendi ejus, qui videatur laesisse injuriâ, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: ira, quae quamdiu perturbationem habet, dubitationem non habet, id. ib. 4, 36, 77: ira furor brevis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: ira est cupiditas ulciscendae injuriae, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2, 4: facit ira nocentem Hunc sexum, Juv. 6, 647: facere aliquid per iram, *in anger*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: plus irae suae quam utilitati communi paruisse, *to his anger*, Nep. Alc. 4, 6: irâ et dolore incensus, id. Pelop. 5, 4: irâ commotus, Sall. C. 31, 6: acuere iram, id. ib. 12, 590: attollere, id. ib. 2, 381: concipere, Just. 5, 10: concitare, Ov. P. 4, 14, 41: evomere in aliquem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 14: vertere in aliquem, Hor. Epod. 5, 54: non sufficit irae occidisse aliquem, Juv. 15, 169: indulgere irae, Liv. 23, 3: iram exstinguere, Petr. 94: contundere, Col. 6, 2: frangere, Quint. 6, 3, 9: lenire, id. 3, 8, 12: ponere, Hor. A. P. 160: moderari irae, id. Ep. 1, 2, 59: pone irae frena modumque, Juv. 8, 88: quantulacumque est occasio, sufficit irae, id. 13, 183: dum defervescat ira, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78: deflagrat, Liv

40, 8: decedit, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 55: irae sunt inter aliquos, id. And. 3, 3, 20: ira inter eas intercessit, id. Hec. 3, 1, 25: in Romanos, propter obsides nuper interfectos, Liv. 25, 15, 7: adversus Romanos, id. 36, 6, 1: ira deorum, Ov. M. 1, 378; Juv. 13, 100: numinis, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 23: deûm, Verg. A. 3, 215: Junonis, id. ib. 1, 4: in quorum mente pares sunt Et similes ira atque fames, Juv. 15, 131.—*Plur.:* veteres in Populum Romanum irae, Liv. 21, 25, 2: excitare iras, Verg. A. 2, 594: horribiles exercere iras, id. G. 3, 152: mollire iras, Liv. 1, 9: induere, Stat. Th. 1, 38: quicquid ex foedere rupto irarum in nos caelestium fuit, Liv. 9, 1: iras plumbeas gerere, *heavy*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 18: inde irae et lacrimae, Juv. 1, 168.—With *obj.-gen.*, *on account of:* ob iram fugae, Liv. 27, 7: amissae praedae, id. 1, 5: diremptae pacis, id. 9, 8; 21, 2; 37, 51: ereptae virginis, Verg. A. 2, 413.—So, *plur.:* irae imperatorum, *against the commanders*, Liv. 8, 30: cladum, *because of*, *indignation at*, Sil. 12, 271.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A cause of anger*, *provocation:* aut age, dic aliquam, quae te mutaverit, iram, Ov. P. 4, 3, 21.—**B.** *An object of anger* or *hatred:* justae quibus est Mezentius irae, Verg. A. 10, 714 Jan. ad loc.: Hannibal est irae tibi, Sil. 11, 604.—**C.** *A passion* inspired by anger (poet.): subit ira cadentem Ulcisci patriam, Verg. A. 2, 575.—**D.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *violence*, *impetuosity*, *fury* (mostly poet.): belli, Sall. Hist. Fragm. 4, 61, 3 Dietsch: ira belli desenuit, id. ib. 1, 93: flagelli, Val. Fl. 7, 149: maris, id. 1, 37: dant mucronibus iras, Sil. 7, 344: nimborum, id. 17, 253: grandinis, id. 12, 610.—**III.** Personified: comunt Furor Iraque cristas, Stat. Th. 3, 424.—*Plur.:* Iraeque Insidiaeque, dei (Mavortis) comitatus, Verg. A. 12, 336: atraeque genis pallentibus Irae, Val. Fl. 2, 205; Sil. 4. 437.

īrācundē, *adv.*, v. iracundus *fin.*

īrācundia, ae, *f.* [iracundus], *a proneness to anger*, *hastiness of temper*, *irascibility; violence of anger*, *wrath*, *rage*, *passion* (class.): ex quo in aliis anxietas, unde anxii, in aliis iracundia dicitur, quae ab ira differt: estque aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: quo distet (ira) ab iracundia apparet, Sen. de Ira, 1, 4, 1: prae iracundiâ vix sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 47: iracundiam reprimere, id. Ad. 5, 8, 3; cf. omittere, id. ib. 4, 7, 37: remittere, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19: suam rei publicae dimittere, *to sacrifice to the good of the state*, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: esse summâ iracundiâ, id. ib. 3, 16: iracundiâ ardere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: iracundiâ efferri, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: iracundiâ exardescere ac stomacho, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: inflammari, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: iracundiam irritare, aut mitigare, Curt. 10, 5, 34: satiare, Petr. 97: opportunus ad iracundiam, Sen. de Ira, 2, 19, 1.—*Plur.:* iracundias domitas habere, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 14, 40: resistere implacabilibus iracundiis, Amm. 29, 2, 18.

īrācundĭter, *adv.*, v. iracundus *fin.*

īrācundus, a, um, *adj.* [ira], *irascible*, *irritable*, *passionate*, *choleric*, *angry*, *ireful*, *easily provoked* (class.): iratus potest non esse iracundus: iracundus non potest aliquando iratus non esse, Sen. de Ira, 1, 4, 1 (al. om. non before potest): ut non tantum iratus sit sapiens, sed iracundus, id. ib. 2, 6, 3: sunt morosi et anxii et iracundi senes, Cic. de Sen. 18, 65: iracundum esse in aliquem, id. Planc. 26, 63: adversus hostes, Just. 7, 6, 15: quemadmodum posset leniri, Sen. de Ira, 1, 1, 1: tale non est ira, sed quasi ira, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: leones, Ov. M. 15, 86: mens, Lucr. 3, 296.—*Comp.:* iracundior est paulo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29.—*Sup.:* iracundissimus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 6, 4; 2, 15, 1.—Transf. (poet.): neque patimur Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina, *easily provoked*, *held in readiness to fall*, Hor. C. 1, 3, 40.—*Adv.* in two forms. **1. īrācundē,** *angrily*, *passionately:* agere cum aliquo, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16; Just. 12, 6, 6; Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 143.—*Comp.:* iracundius docere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.—**2. īrācundĭter,** *angrily*, *passionately:* rem agere, Caecil. ap. Non. 11, 45; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.

īrascentia, ae, *f.* [irascor], *anger*, *choler* (post-class. for iracundia), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 7; 11, 37.

īrascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [irascor], *choleric*, *irascible* (post-class.): irascibilem effici, Firm. Math. 5, 9.

īrascītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *angry*, *choleric* (late Lat.), Hier. in Ezech. 1, 1, 7.

īrascor, īrātus (*act.* collat. form **īrasco,** ĕre, Pompon. and Nigid. ap. Non. 127, 8 sq.: irascier, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60), 3, *v. dep.* [ira], *to be angry*, *to be in a rage* (syn.: succenseo, indignor); constr. *absol.*; with *dat.*, with *in* and *acc.*, or *acc. of pronouns* (class.). (α) With *dat.* (so most freq.): vehementer mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64: tibi jure, Ter. And. 2, 3, 20: di inmortales hominibus irasci et succensere consuerunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: ego non tibi irascor, quod, etc., id. Sull. 18, 50: miror, cur tu huic irascere, id. Planc. 7, 17; id. Vat. 9, 21: improbitati candidatorum, id. Mil. 16, 42: his irascebamur, id. Lig. 11, 13; id. Sull. 17, 49: ego tibi irascerer: tibi ego possem irasci? id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: irasci amicis, id. Phil. 8, 5: inimicis, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: votis meis, Ov. H. 1, 68: patriae, Nep. Epam. 7, 1: admonitioni, Quint. 2, 6, 3: erroribus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 10, 1.—(β) *Absol.:* noli irascier, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: de nihilo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 56: numquam sapiens irascitur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: numquam irasci desinet sapiens, si semel coeperit, Sen. de Ira, 2, 9, 1: nec cuiquam irasci propiusque accedere virtus, Verg. A. 10, 712: irasci, quod ausi hoc essent superi, Ov. M. 6, 269: qui nesciat irasci, Juv. 10, 360.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* an et in hunc fratrem irascitur, Sen. Contr. 5, 32, 14: iratus est Dominus in populum suum, Vulg. Psa. 105, 40: taurus irasci in cornua discit, *to gather his rage into his horns*, Verg. G. 3, 232; id. A. 12, 104.—(δ) With *acc.:* idne irascimini, si quis, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: nihil, Gell. 19, 12, 10: ne nostram vicem irascaris, *with us*, Liv. 34, 32, 6.—(ε) Rarely with *pro:* viri pro suorum injuriis, Sen. de Ira, 1, 12, 4.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. subjects: cum pelago ventus irascitur, Petr. 104: iratus est furor meus in te, Vulg. Job, 42, 7: irascetur furor eorum in nos, ib. Psa. 123, 3.—Hence, **īrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *angered*, *enraged*, *angry*, *violent*, *furious* (class.): numquid iratus es mihi propter has res? Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 30: iratum adversario judicem facere, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220: quam iratus de judicio, et de vilico! id. Fl. 4, 11: quamvis irata est, non hoc irata negabit, Ov. M. 2, 568 al.: cum sint tibi (convivi) irati, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: non existimo Marcellum ideo fortem fuisse, quia fuerit iratus, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, sed iratus cadat in terras ignis, Juv. 13, 226.—*Comp.:* Archytas cum vilico factus esset iratior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78.—*Sup.:* Caesar illis fuerat iratissimus, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19.—**B.** Transf., of things, *raging*, *violent*, *furious:* mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 6: venter, *ravening*, id. S. 2, 8, 5: sitis, *violent*, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 62: venti, id. 4 (5), 6, 28: sistrum, Juv. 13, 93.—*Adv.:* **īrātē,** *angrily*, Phaedr. 4, 24, 14.—*Comp.:* iratius, Col. 7, 12, 5.

īrātē, *adv.*, v. irascor, *P. a. fin.*

īrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. irascor *fin.*

‡ **ircei,** genus farciminis in sacrificiis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.

ircus, i, v. hircus.

īrēnācĕus, i, *m.*, *a hedgehog* (al. erinaceus, herinaceus), Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133; 10, 63, 83, § 174; 30, 8, 21, § 65; 8, 35, 53, § 125.

† **īrēnarcha** or **īrēnarches,** ae, *m.*, = εἰρηνάρχης, *a justice of the peace* in the provinces (late Lat.), Dig. 50, 4, 18; 48, 3, 6; August. Ep. 140.

Iresiae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 9.

īrī and **īrĭer,** v. 1. eo.

Iriātes, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Julia Iria, *in Liguria*, *near* Dertona (now *Voghierro*), Liv. 31, 10 (cf. Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49).

īrĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [iris-color], *rainbow-colored* (post-class.): pluma columbae, Aus. Ep. 3, 15.

Irīnē, ēs, *f.*, *a small island in the Argolic Gulf*, the modern Ypsili, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56.

† **īrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ἴρινος, *of* or *belonging to the plant iris*, *iris-:* sucus, Plin. 30, 14, 43, § 142: unguentum, Cels. 5, 18, 8.—Hence, *subst.:* **īrĭnum,** i, *n.*, *ointment made from the iris*, *iris-ointment*, Cels. 3, 18; Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182.

īrio, ōnis, *f.*, *a siliquose plant*, called by the Greeks sisymbrium, *winter-cresses*, Plin. 22, 25, 75, § 158 al.

Īris, is or idis (*acc.* Irim, Verg. A. 4, 694: Irin, Ov. and App.), *f.*, = Ἶρις, *the goddess of the rainbow*, *daughter of Thaumas and Electra*, *the sister of the Harpies*, *and the swift-footed messenger of the gods:* Irim de caelo misit Saturnia Juno, Verg. A. 5, 606; 4, 700; 9, 803; Ov. M. 1, 271; 11, 631; 14, 830 al.—*Voc.* Iri, Ov. M. 11, 585.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The rainbow:* Irin vulgo arcus esse aiunt, quando imago solis vel imago lunae umidam et cavam nubem densamque ad instar speculi colorat, etc., App. de Mundo, 16, p. 64, 10; cf. Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 1 sqq.: iris erat in circuitu sedis, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; Amm. 20, 11, 26.—**B.** *A sweet-smelling plant*, perh. *the sword-lily*, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 40; Col. 12, 27; 12, 53, 2; Pall. 1, 37, 2.—**C.** (Iris stone.) *A precious stone*, prob. *a very pure six-sided prismatic crystal*, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 136.—**D.** *A river that flows into the Euxine Sea*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Val. Fl. 4, 600.

Īrītis, idis, *f.*, = ἰριτίς, = Iris, II. B., Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 138.

irnĕa and **irnĕla,** v. hirn-.

† **īrōnīa,** ae, *f.*, = εἰρωνεία, *irony*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270; id. Brut. 85, 293; Quint. 8, 6, 54 al.: sine ulla ironia loquor, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4; cf.: ea dissimulatio, quam Graeci εἰρωνείαν vocant, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quid ironia? Nonne etiam, quae severissime fit, joci prope genus est? Quint. 6, 3, 68 (al. quae sit verissima); 8, 6, 54; 9, 1, 3 et saep.

īrōnĭcē, *adv.*, = εἰρωνικῶς, *ironically* (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38.

irpex (**hirpex**), ĭcis, *m.*, = ἅρπαξ, *a large rake with iron teeth*, used for the same purpose as our *harrow* (still called *erpice* by the Italians), Cato, R. R. 10, 2; Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 95.

Irpīni, v. Hirpini.

irpus, i, *m.* [Sabine], *a wolf:* (lupus) quem irpum dicunt Samnites, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 785.

irquītallus, v. hirquitallus.

irrădĭo (**inr-**), āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. in-radio], *to illumine*, *irradiate; to beam forth*, *cast forth rays* (poet. and post-class.). **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit.: hoc undique gemmae irradiant, Stat. Th. 6, 64.—**B.** Trop.: artes Romanis floribus, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 84.—**II.** *Neutr.:* coeperat felix Irradiare dies, *to dawn*, *break*, Sedul. 5, 315; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 8, § 45.

irrādo (**inr-**), 3, *v. a.* [1. in-rado]. **I.** *To scrape into:* eodem silphium irradito, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; cf. § 8.—**II.** *To scrape*, *shave*, *make smooth:* caput irrasum, *shaved*, *bald*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 16.

1. irrāsus (**inr-**), a, um, *Part.*, from irrado.

2. irrāsus (**inr-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. inrado], *unshaved*, *unpolished*, *not smooth* (poet.): aptabat dextris irrasae robora clavae, Sil. 8, 584.

irrătĭōnābĭlis (**inr-**), e, *adj.*, *without reason*, *irrational* (post-class.; not in Quint., v. Spald. ad Quint. 2, 16, 16): error, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 21: motus, Amm. 31, 12, 15.—Of musical intervals, = logica, *proportional*, *harmonic:* irrationabilia (sunt) quibus non subest ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 949.—*Subst.:* **irrătĭōnābĭlia,** ium, *n.*, *unreasoning creatures*, Lact. 2, 2, 17.—*Adv.:* **irrătĭōnābĭlĭter,** *irrationally*, Amm. 19, 10, 1; Tert. Poen. 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 199.

* **irrătĭōnābĭlĭtas** (**inr-**), ātis, *f.* [irrationabilis], *irrationality*, App. Trism. p. 92, 1.

irrătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. irrationabilis *fin.*

irrătĭōnālis (**inr-**), e, *adj.* [2. in-rationalis], *without reason*, *irrational* (post-Aug.): animal, Quint. 7, 3, 3; 24; Sen. Ep.

113, 17; 118, 14; 124, 23: usus, *mechanical exercises*, Quint. 10, 7, 11: anima, Tert. Poen. 12.—*Subst.*: **irrătĭōnālĭa,** ium, *n. plur.*, *things* or *creatures without reason*: de irrationalibus, Quint. 8, 6, 13.—*Adv.*: **irrătĭōnālĭter,** *irrationally*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6 al.

* **irraucesco (inr-),** rausi, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. in-raucus], *to become hoarse*: si paulum irrauserit, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259.

irraucus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hoarse*: vox, Plin. Val. 1, 2.

irrĕcĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [2. in-recito], *unutterably, unspeakably*, Venant. Carm. 3, 9, 49.

irrĕcōgĭtātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-recogitatio], *inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhortat. ad Cast. 4.

irrĕcordābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-recordabilis], *not to be remembered* (post-class.): oblitteratio, Arn. 2, 62.

irrĕcŭpĕrābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-recupero], *irrecoverable, irreparable, unalterable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pud. 14.

irrĕcūsābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-recusabilis], *not to be refused* (post class.): occasio, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13; Hier. Ep. 60, 14. —Hence, *adv.*: **irrĕcūsābĭlĭter,** *without possibility of refusal*, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1218.

* **irrĕdĭvīvus (inr-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-redivivus], *irreparable, that cannot be restored*, Cat. 17, 3.

* **irrĕdux (inr-),** ŭcis, *adj.* [2. in-redux], *that does not bring back*: via, Luc. 9, 408.

irrĕformābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-reformo], *unalterable* (late Lat.), Tert. Verg. Vell. 1; adv. Valent. 29.

irrĕfrāgābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-refragor], *irrefragable* (eccl. Lat.), Pseudo-Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 35.—Hence, *adv.*: **irrĕfrāgābĭlĭter,** *inviolably*: Catholici dogmatis fundamenta observare, Ven. Fort. Vit. Hilar. 1 praef. 1.

irrĕfūtābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-refuto], *irrefutable* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 139. — Hence, *adv.*: **irrĕfūtābĭlĭter,** Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 1, 48.

irrĕfūtātus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-refutatus], *unrefuted* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 5, 16 *fin.*

irrĕgĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-regibilis], *ungovernable, unmanageable* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 3: laxitas corporis (i. e. *very large*, = immoderata), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 107.

irregressĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-regressio], *from which there is no return* (eccl. Lat.): transgressio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 22.

irrĕlĭgātus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-religatus], *unbound*: croceas irreligata comas, Ov. A. A. 1, 530: ratis, *not moored*, Pedo Albin. 2, 5.

irrĕlĭgĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [2. in-religio], *impiety, irreligion* (post-class.), App. Trismeg. p. 91 (but not in Auct. Her. 2, 21).

irrĕlĭgĭōsē (inr-), *adv.*, v. irreligiosus *fin.*

irrĕlĭgĭōsĭtas (inr-), ātis, *f.* [irreligiosus], *irreligion, impiety* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 24; Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, 15: inexpiabilis, Hilar. in Matt. 5, 13; id. Trin. 1, 36 al.

irrĕlĭgĭōsus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-religiosus], *irreligious, impious* (not ante-Aug.): irreligiosum ratus, sacerdotes pedibus ire, etc., Liv. 5, 40 *fin.*: cujus (templi) dedicationem differre longius irreligiosum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 5; 9, 35, 1: in Caesares, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.—*Comp.*: potest irreligiosius quidpiam existimari? Arn. 5, 185. —*Sup.*: factum irreligiosissimum, Tert. Or. 12. — *Adv.*: **irrĕlĭgĭōsē,** *impiously*: si qua irreligiose dixisset, Tac. A. 2, 50. — *Comp.*, Arn. 1, 13; Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

irrĕmĕābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-remeabilis], *from which one cannot return, irremeable* (poet.): error, Verg. A. 5, 591: via, Sen. Herc. Fur. 548: unda, i. e. *the Styx*, Verg. A. 6, 425: litus, Sil. 5, 41.

irrĕmĕdĭābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-remediabilis], *incurable, irremediable, beyond cure* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in vino cicuta, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 152.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: scelus, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 279: summa malorum, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, p. 121: lacrimae, *not to be checked*, Vulg. Job. 10, 4. —**B.** *Implacable*: factio, Maecenas ap. Sen. Ep. 114, 5.

irrĕmissē (inr-), *adv.* [2. in-remisse], *unpardonably, inexorably* (post-class.), Amm. 29, 2, 10.

irrĕmissĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-remissibilis], *unpardonable, irremissible* (eccl. Lat.): peccata, Tert. Pudic. 2: blasphemia, Hier. Ep. 42, 1.

irrĕmōtus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-remotus], *unremoved* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 5, 407.

irrĕmūnĕrābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-remuneror], *that cannot be compensated, not to be remunerated* (post-class.): beneficium, App. M. 3, p. 139; 11, p. 269.

irrĕmūnĕrātus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-remuneratus], *unrewarded, unremunerated* (late Lat.): suboles, Cassiod. Var. 2, 11: militia, id. ib. 2, 28.

irrĕpārābĭlis (inr-), *adj.* [2. in-reparabilis], *irreparable, irrecoverable, irretrievable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempus, Verg. G. 3, 284; id. A. 10, 467: vita, Sen. Ep. 123, 10: fuga temporis, Col. 11, 1, 29.

irrĕpercussus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-repercutio], *not retorted, not refuted*, Tert. Apol. 16.

irrĕpertus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-reperio], *not found, undiscovered*: aurum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 49: puer, Sen. Med. 648.

irrĕplētus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-repleo], *not filled*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 60.

irrēpo (inr-), repsi, reptum, 3, *v. n.* [1. in-repo], *to creep in, into, upon*, or *to a place*. **I.** Lit., with *ad*: draconem repente irrepsisse ad eam, Suet. Aug. 94.— With *dat.*: (salamandra) si arbori irrepsit, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 74.—*Absol.*: irrepsi tamen, Petr. 87.—With *acc. of place*: cubiculum, App. M. 3, p. 139; 8, p. 206: caveam, id. ib. 4, p. 149: hospitium, id. ib. 9, p. 219: Mogontiacum, Amm. 27, 10, 1.—**II.** Transf., of things: haec lues ... inrepsit in Italiam, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3; cf. id. 26, 1, 3, § 9: inrepsisse medicinam, *to be gradually introduced*, id. 30, 1, 1, § 2: irrepentes radiculae, Col. 4, 1, 2: irrepentibus aquis, id. 3, 18, 5 Schneid. —**III.** Trop., *to come* or *get into in an imperceptible manner, to steal in, insinuate one's self*: laetitia in sinum, Pompon. ap. Non. 500, 26 (Com. Rel. v. 141 Rib.): eloquentia irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28, 97: in mentes hominum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: in tabulas municipiorum, id. Arch. 5, 10: in testamenta locupletium, id. Off. 3, 19, 75.— (β) With *acc.*: inrepere paulatim militares animos, Tac. A. 4, 2.—(γ) With *dat.*: dolor animo irrepet, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26: irrepsit subito canities seni, Prud. prooem. 23.—(δ) *Absol.*: lentoque irrepunt agmine poenae, Stat. Th. 5, 60: penitus irrepere per luxum, Tac. A. 13, 12; cf. id. H. 2, 63.

irrĕposcĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-reposcibilis], *that cannot be demanded back* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 332, 18; Sid. Ep. 8, 15.

irrĕprĕhensĭbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-reprehendo], *unblamable, irreprehensible* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 53 (with inculpabiles): mandatum, Tert. Res. Carn. 23; Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 14.—*Adv.*: **irrĕprĕhensĭbĭlĭter,** *unblamably*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 3, 7.

irrĕprĕhensus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *blameless, without blame* (poet.): probitas, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 22: responsa, *true*, id. M. 3, 340.

irreptĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [irrepo], *a creeping in* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 107.

irrepto (inr-), āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to creep into* or *to a place, to creep* or *crawl upon* (poet.). (α) With *dat.*: nemus Lycurgo, *cover*, Stat. Th. 4, 380: umeris avi, id. S. 3, 177.—(β) With *acc.*: Mycenas, Stat. Th. 11, 731.

irreptor (inr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who creeps in* or *upon, an encroacher*: agrorum, Cod. Th. 2, 26, 2.

irrĕquĭēbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-requiesco], *that cannot be stilled, restless*: sitis, *that cannot be allayed*, Scrib. Comp. 105; Marc. Emp. 20.

irrĕquĭēs (inr-), ētis, *adj.* [2. in-requies], *restless, unresting, always in action* or *motion* (late Lat.): cor, Aus. Idyll. 12, 5: gens, id. ib. 12, 42.

irrĕquĭētus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-requietus], *unquiet, restless* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Enipeus, Ov. M. 1, 579: illa, id. ib. 5, 443: Charybdis, id. ib. 13, 730: agitatio, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 6: circuitus mundi, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11; cf.: ambitus (mundi), id. 2, 3, 3, § 6.—**II.** Transf., *disquieting, causing unrest*: sors mea, Ov. M. 2, 386: bella, id. Tr. 2, 236.

irrĕquīsītus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-requiro], *unsought for* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 3.

* **irrĕsectus (inr-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-reseco], *uncut, unpared*: pollex, Hor. Epod. 5, 47.

irrĕsŏlūbĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-resolubilis], *indissoluble*: nexus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19, 22; Amm. 30, 4.

irrĕsŏlūtus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-resolvo], *unloosed, not loosened*: vincula, Ov. P. 1, 2, 21: nexus, Boëth. Cons. 3; Metr. 2, 4.

irrespīrābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-respiro], *in which one cannot breathe*: hypobrychium, Tert. Idol. 24.

irrestinctus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-restinguo], *unextinguished*: altaria, Sil. 3, 29.—Trop., of the feelings: ardor, Mart. Cap. 9, § 915.

irrētĭo (inr-), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [1. in-rete], *to catch in a net, to ensnare, entangle* (syn.: illaqueo, implico; class.). **I.** Lit.: quid ad illum, qui te captare vult, utrum tacentem irretiat te, an loquentem? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94: solum pluribus radicibus impeditum, et quasi irretitum, Col. 3, 11, 2. —**II.** Transf., *to embarrass, hinder* (late Lat.): festinandi studio aliis irretientibus alios, Amm. 19, 8, 3.—**III.** Trop., *to catch, entangle, ensnare*: si laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 25: se erratis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: aliquem corruptelarum illecebris, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: homines judiciis iniquissimis, id. Vatin. 5, 12: cantiunculis irretitus, id. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Stoici disputationum suarum atque interrogationum laqueis te irretitum tenerent, id. de Or. 1, 10: loquacitas interrogationibus irretita, id. Vatin. 1, 2: aliquem sermonibus, Vulg. Isa. 8, 15: calumniis, Amm. 15, 5, 32.

irrētītus, *Part.*, from irretio.

irrĕtortus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-retorqueo], *not turned back*: oculo irretorto Spectat acervos, *without looking back*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 23.

irrĕtractābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-retracto], *irrevocable*: sententia, Aug. Conf. 10, 33. — Hence, *adv.*: **irrĕtractābĭlĭter,** *irrevocably*: custodire decreta, Facund. Def. 12, 3.

irrĕvĕrens (inr-), entis, *adj.* [2. in-revereor], *that does not show due respect* or *veneration, disrespectful, irreverent* (post-Aug.). (α) With *gen.*: operis, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 3.—(β) With *dat.*: matri, Spart. Carac. 2.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in prophetam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14.—(δ) *Absol.*: anima, Vulg. Sirach, 23, 6: non eris tam irreverens ut, etc., Symm. 8, 28.—*Sup. absol.*: quam sint nequissimi et irreverentissimi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 2.—With *erga*: irreverentissimi erga deos vestros, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10. —*Adv.*: **irrĕvĕrenter,** *disrespectfully, irreverently*: irreverenter et temere, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2: agere, id. ib. 6, 13, 2.

irrĕvĕrentĭa (inr-), ae, *f.* [irreverens], *want of due respect* or *reverence, irreverence, disrespect* (post-Aug.): coalitam libertate irreverentiam prorupisse, Tac. A. 13, 26: juventutis, id. ib. 3, 31: adversus fas nefasque, id. H. 3, 51: studiorum, *inattention to, neglect*, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 5: irreverentia ipsius obturatio aurium, *profanity*, Vulg. Sir. 27, 15.

irrĕvŏcābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [2. in-revocabilis], *that cannot be recalled, irrevocable*. **I.** Lit.: vulgus, *uncontrollable*, Luc. 1, 509: praeterita aetas, Lucr. 1, 468: in casum irrevocabilem se dare, *unalterably*, Liv. 42, 62, 3: semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71: constantia, *unchangeable*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 2. —**II.** Transf.: ancorae pondere irrevoca-

bili jactae, *which, on account of their great weight, cannot be drawn back*, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 2: hamus, id. 16, 35, 65, § 159: Domitiani natura praeceps in iram et, quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior, *the more implacable*, Tac. Agr. 42: gladius, *not to be sheathed*, Vulg. Ezech. 21, 5: donatio, *irreversible*, Dig. 39, 5, 34.—*Adv.:* **irrĕvŏcābĭlĭter,** *irrevocably, unchangeably, incessantly*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 35, 1: progredi, Aug. Ep. 120, 24; id. Civ. Dei, 22, 20, 1.

irrĕvŏcandus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-revoco], *not to be recalled, irrevocable:* error, Claud. B. G. 122.

irrĕvŏcātus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *not called back.* * **I.** *Not asked to repeat a thing; without an encore:* cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223.—**II.** *That cannot be called* or *kept back:* ab acri caede lupus, Ov. M. 11, 401 (dub.; al. revocatus).

irrīdenter (inr-), *adv.*, v. irrideo *fin.*

irrīdĕo (inr-), rīsi, rīsum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. in-rideo] (collat. form **irrīdo,** ĕre, M. Brutus ap. Diom. p. 378 P.). **I.** *Neutr., to laugh at* a person or thing, *to joke, jeer:* irrides in re tanta, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 29; id. And. 1. 2, 33: tam aperte, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 63: Caesar mihi irridere visus est, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 3: Lemnii irridentes responderunt, Nep. Milt. 1, 5; cf.: multum irridentibus, Tac. A. 1, 8: qui irrident, quod, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128: et ille irridens... inquit, Suet. Galb. 4: irridens respondit, id. Tib. 52.—**II.** *Act., to mock, ridicule, laugh to scorn:* bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45: venis ultro irrisum dominum, id. Am. 2, 1, 40: nos, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 17: per jocum deos irridens, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: Romam atque contemnere, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: vos ab illo irridemini, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: semel irrisus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 58: perpessus es non irridendam moram, Plin. Pan. 63, 2: quae irrideri ab imperitis solent, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: irrisam sine honore ratem Sergestus agebat, Verg. A. 5, 272: vox praeconis irrisa est, Suet. Claud. 21: tantam irridendi sui facultatem dare, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 39.—Aliquem irrisum habere, *to make a laughing-stock:* me impune irrisum esse habitum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 83.—Hence, **irrīdenter,** *adv., jeeringly, scoffingly* (ante- and post-class.): petit, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 93 Rib.): admonere, Aug. Ep. 5 *med.*

* **irrīdĭcŭlē (inr-),** *adv.* [2. in-ridicule], *unwittily:* non irridicule quidam ex militibus dixit, i.e. *wittily*, Caes. B. G. 1, 42, 6.

irrīdĭcŭlum (inr-), i, *n.* [irrideo], *a laughing-stock:* irridiculo habere, *to make a laughing-stock of*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 10: irridiculum esse, *to be a laughing-stock*, id. Cas. 5, 2, 3.

irrĭgātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [irrigo], *a watering, irrigating:* quos (pulvinos) irrigationes abluunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1: agrorum, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: agri, id. de Sen. 15, 53.—With *gen. subj.:* irrigatione fluminis diluere aliquid, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 81.—Also transf., *refreshment:* irrigatio ossium tuorum, Vulg. Prov. 3, 8.

irrĭgātor (inr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a waterer* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 95, 7.

irrĭgo (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. in-rigo], *to lead* or *conduct* water or other liquids *to* a place. **I.** Lit.: amurcam ad arbores, Cato, R. R. 36: aquam in areas, id. ib. 151: imbres (plantis), Verg. G. 4, 115.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To water, irrigate:* Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; cf. fig.: Democritus, cujus fontibus Epicurus hortulos suos irrigavit, id. ib. 1, 43, 120: jugera L. prati, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: hortos, Just. 11, 10, 9.—**B.** *To overflow, inundate:* Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3: Pactolus irrigat culta auro, Verg. A. 10, 142.—**C.** *To wet, moisten, bedew:* terram sanguine, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 159: irrigat terram cruor, Sen. Thyest. 44: fletu genas, id. Phoen. 441.—**D.** *To supply with fluid:* venas quae sub cute sunt, Cels. 7, 7, 15; cf. Flor. 1, 23, 2.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *To cheer, refresh, nourish, strengthen, flood, diffuse:* vino aetatem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 86: per aures pectus, Lucil. ap. Non. 497, 31: sol irrigat assidue caelum candore recenti, Lucr. 5, 282: per membra quietem, *to diffuse*, id. 4, 908; cf.: alicui placidam per membra quietem, Verg. A. 1, 692: fessos sopor irrigat artus, id. ib. 3, 511: ut studiosi juvenes lectione severa irrigarentur, Petr. 4.—**B.** *To flood, overwhelm* (com.): irrigatus plagis, i.e. *beaten soundly*, Plaut. Epid. 1, 2, 18.

irrĭgŭus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [1. in-riguus], *supplied with water.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Pass., watered, well-watered, irriguous; full of water, wet, swampy:* herba, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9: hortus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 16: pratum, Prop. 1, 20, 37: campus, Luc. 4, 296: loca, Cels. 1, 3: regio irrigua fontibus, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70 (al. rigua).—**B.** *Act.*, poet., *watering, irriguous:* fons, Verg. G. 4, 32: aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2: aquae, Tib. 2, 1, 44.—**II.** Transf., poet. **A.** *Permeating, pervading:* somnus, Pers. 5, 56: sopor, Claud. Cons. Hon. 6 praef. 10.—**B.** Corpus mero, *soaked*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 9; cf.: inrigatus multo venas nectare, Phaedr. 4, 14, 9.—**C.** Carmen, *music produced by the water-organ*, Auct. Aetnae, 295.—As *subst.:* **irrĭgŭa,** ōrum, *n. plur.* **1.** *Overflowings:* aquarum, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23.—**2.** *Swamps, marshes, overflowed land:* (Euphrates) distrahitur ad inrigua, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124.

* **irrīmor (inr-),** āri, *v. dep.* [1. in-rimor], *to explore:* incultos sinus, Pac. ap. Non. 382, 9.

irrĭo, v. hirrio.

* **irrīsĭbĭlis (inr-),** e, *adj.* [irrideo], *laughable, ridiculous*, Aug. Serm. 87, 7 (9).

irrīsĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a deriding, mocking, mockery:* liber a tali irrisione Socrates, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: stultitiae, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 10: irrisio omnium, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: cum irrisione audientium, id. de Off. 1, 38, 137.

irrīsīvē, *adv.* [id.], *mockingly, ironically*, Amm. 16, 12, 67; Schol. Juv. 4, 13; 13, 33.

irrīsor (inr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a derider, mocker, scoffer:* hujus orationis et sententiae, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 9, 1.

irrīsōrĭus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [irrisor], *scornful:* versutia, Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.—*Adv.:* **irrīsōrĭē,** *ironically*, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 27.

1. irrīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from irrideo.

2. irrīsus (inr-), ūs, *m.* [irrideo], *a scoffing, mocking, mockery, derision:* irrisu coarguere aliquid, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 114: irrisum pueri sperans, Tac. A. 13, 15: irrisui esse, *to be a laughing-stock*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: hostibus irrisui fuit, Tac. A. 14, 39; id. H. 1, 7: scripsisse eos non sine irrisu generis humani arbitror, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124: irrisui haberi, *to be made a laughing-stock of, be made game of*, App. M. 5, p. 172: ab irrisu, *out of mockery*, Liv. 7, 10.

irrītābĭlis (inr-), e, *adj.* [1. irrito]. **I.** *Easily excited* or *enraged, irritable:* irritabiles esse animos optimorum saepe hominum, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4: genus vatum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 102; Amm. 18, 6, 18.— * **II.** *Act., easily exciting:* formae, Lact. 6, 23, 5.

irrītābĭlĭtas (inr-), ātis, *f.* [irritabilis], *irritability*, App. Doctr. Plat. 1, p. 11, 28.

irrītāmen (inr-), ĭnis, *n.* [1. irrito], *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (poet.): opes, animi inritamen avari, Ov. M. 13, 434: amoris, id. ib. 9, 133.—In *plur.:* cum (taurus) sua terribili petit inritamina cornu Poeniceas vestis, Ov. M. 12, 103: corporis, Prud. Ham. 523.

irrītāmentum (inr-), i, *n.* [id.], *an incitement, incentive, provocative* (not before the Aug. period, and most freq. in *plur.*; syn.: incitamentum, invitamentum, illecebra): irritamentis iras militum acuere, Liv. 40, 27: certaminum equestrium, id. 30, 11: gulae, Sall. J. 89, 7: invidiae, Tac. A. 3, 9: pacis, id. Agr. 20; cf.: belli, non pacis, Just. 31, 7, 9: opes, inritamenta malorum, Ov. M. 1, 140: Veneris languentis, Juv. 11, 16.—Of things, *a provocation, obstruction acting as a dam:* (fluvius) insulis inpactus, totidem incitatus inritamentis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54.

irrītātē, *adv.*, v. 1. irrito, *P. a. fin.*

irrītātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [1. irrito], *an incitement, incentive, provocative, irritation, stimulant* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Physical: tenesmos est irritatio ultimae partis directi intestini, Scrib. 142 *init.:* tamquam edendi irritationes quasdam repertas esse, Gell. 7, 16, 6.—**II.** Of the feelings or passions. **A.** In gen.: ad amicitiam naturalis irritatio, Sen. Ep. 9, 17: vinum multum... irritationem et iram facit, Vulg. Sir. 31, 38.—With *gen. subj.:* (feminae) nullis conviviorum irritationibus corruptae, Tac. G. 19.—With *gen. obj.:* inesse irritationem animis commutandi sedes, *a restless desire*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 5.—**B.** Esp., *wrath, anger, irritation:* animorum, Liv. 31, 14, 6.

irrītātor (inr-), ōris, *m.* [1. irrito], *an inciter, instigator:* cum irritator accesserit, Sen. Ep. 108, 8; Vulg. Ezech. 2, 7.

irrītātrix (inr-), īcis, *f.* [irritator], *she who incites*, Vulg. Interpr. Ezech. 24, 3.

1. irrītātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. 1. irrito *fin.*

2. irrītātus (inr-), ūs, *m.* [1. irrito], *an inciting, instigating:* irritatu suo, Paul. Sent. 1, 15, 3.

irrĭtē (inr-), *adv.*, v. 1. irritus *fin.*

1. irrīto (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf. subj.* inritassis for inritaveris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298), *v. a.* [cf. ἔρις, ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 342, ed. 4], *to incite, excite, stimulate, instigate, provoke, exasperate, irritate.* **I.** Lit.: inritare dictum est proprie provocare, Non. 31, 21: si me inritassis, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298; id. Stich. 2, 2, 22: ne si magis inritatus siet, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: ita sum inritatus, ut, etc., id. Phorm. 2, 1, 10: ut vi inritare ferroque lacessere fortissimum virum auderet, Cic. Mil. 31, 84: virum telis, Verg. A. 10, 644: Terra, ira irritata deorum, id. ib. 4, 178: bello gentes, Just. 12, 6, 16: sibi simultates, Liv. 33, 46: aliquem ad necem alicujus, Vell. 2, 66.—Poet.: cum fera diluvies quietos Irritat amnes, *enrages*, Hor C. 3, 29, 41: flammas, *to kindle*, Ov. F. 2, 649.—**II.** In gen., *to incite, move, stir up, provoke, vex, inflame:* crabrones, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 75: tribunos plebis fama ea ipsa inritaverat magis ad certamen, Liv. 6, 27: animos ad bellum, id. 31, 5: iracundiam, Sen. de Ira, 3, 8: infantiam ad discendum, Quint. 1, 1, 26: forma meos irritat amores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 9: vitia, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: cupiditatem, Sen. Ep. 7: suspiciones, Tac. H. 3, 4: animos, Hor. A. P. 180: ingenium, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 75: naturam per se pronam ad humanitatem, Sen. Ben. 6, 29: princeps, qui delatores non castigat, irritat, *encourages*, Suet. Dom. 9: exitium, *to hasten*, Tac. A. 13, 1: tussim, *to excite, make worse*, Cels. 2, 1; 5, 28, 2.—Hence, **irrītātus,** a, um, *P. a., excited, enraged, provoked, irritated:* canem irritatam imitarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 25: ad aliquid, Suet. Galb. 21: in aliquid, Sen. Ep. 97.—*Comp.:* ego his ejus verbis irritatior, Gell. 15, 9, 7; 10, 9, 2; id. praef. § 20.—*Adv.:* **irrītātē,** *in an irritated manner;* only in *comp.*, Amm. 22, 15, 19.

2. irrīto (inr-), āre, *v. a.* [1. irritus], *to make void, invalidate* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 3, 12, 2.

1. irrĭtus (inr-), a, um, *adj.* [2. in-ratus], *invalid.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Undecided, unfixed, void, of no effect:* quod modo erat ratum, irritum est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 7, 58: testamentum irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: testamentum pro irrito habere, Suet. Tib. 51; Gai. Inst. 2, 146 sq.; Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 14: injurias rescindere et irritas facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 63: quaeque augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira, defixerit, inrita infectaque sunto, id. Leg. 2, 8, 21: omnia ab iis acta, Vell. 2, 43, 1: pacta, Sil. 6, 696: Tiberii voluntas, Suet. Calig. 14: somnia, *of no significance*, id. Aug. 91: Remus aves irritas habuit, Gell. 13, 14.—**B.** *Vain, useless, without effect, ineffectual:* ingrata atque irrita esse omnia intellego, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 10: inceptum, Liv. 29, 35; 24, 19: dona, Verg. G. 4, 519: tela, id. A. 2, 459: moenia, Ov. M. 12, 587: labor anni, id. ib. 1, 273; Quint. 12, 1, 13: verba, Ov. R. Am. 286: tua dicta factaque, Cat. 30, 10: spes, Liv. 22, 20; Stat. Th. 10, 45: oblivio, Liv. 28, 29: lingua (Cassandrae), Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 66: remedium, Tac. H. 4, 81: preces, Plin. Pan. 26: ova, *fruitless, infertile*, Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 160.—**II.** Transf., of persons, *that does* or *undertakes a thing in vain, to no purpose, without effect.* (**a**) With *gen.:* irritus legationis, Tac. H. 4, 32: consilii, Vell. 2, 63, 2: propositi, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3

ext.: spei, *vainly hoping*, Curt. 6, 5, 31: incepti, Sil. 7, 131.—(β) *Absol.*: variis assultibus irritus urget, Verg. A. 5, 442: venit et e templis irrita turba domum, *without a response*, Tib. 2, 3, 22: irriti legati remittuntur, Tac. A. 15, 25: domum irritus rediit, Sen. Ben. 6, 11: discedere irritum putebat, Curt. 4, 4, 2: irritus qui habebatur, laudabatur, *good for nothing*, Cat. ap. Gell. 11, 2, 2.—*Subst.*: **irritum,** i, *n.*, *nothingness, vanity, worthlessness*: spes ad irritum redacta, Liv. 28, 31: spes ad irritum cadens, id. 2, 6: victoria ad inritum revolvebatur, Tac. H. 3, 26: cecidisse in inritum labores, id. ib. 3, 53 *fin.*: irrita dicere, *useless words*, Ov. M. 11, 40.—*Adv.*: **irritē,** *in vain*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4; 12, 2.

2. irrītus, ūs, *m.*, v. hirritus.

irrōbŏrasco (inr-), āvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [in-roborasco], *to acquire strength, take root, become confirmed*: verbi significatio irroboravit, Gell. 1, 22, 1.

irrŏgātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [in-rogatio], *an imposing, adjudicating*: multae, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: dupli vel quadrupli, Plin. Pan. 40, 5.

irrŏgo (inr-), āvi, ātum (irrogassit for irrogaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3), 1, *v. a.* [in-rogo]. **I.** *To propose* any thing *against* one: leges privatis hominibus irrogare, Cic. Dom. 17, 43: privilegia tyrannica, id. ib. 42, 110; so, privilegium, id. Sest. 30, 65: privilegia, id. Leg. 3, 4, 11.—**II.** In gen., *to impose, appoint, ordain, inflict*: multam alicui, Cic. Mil. 14, 36: centum milium multam, Liv. 37, 58: alicui tributum, Plin. Pan. 37: poenam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118; Liv. 5, 11; Tac. A. 13, 28; Gai. Inst. 3, 190: supplicia, id. ib. 16, 5: sibi mortem, id. ib. 4, 10: id supplicii genus, Val. Max. 1, 1, 13: labori non plus irrogandum est, quam quod somno supererit, *no more is to be bestowed*, Quint. 10, 3, 26: imperia dira in ipsos, *to exercise*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21.

irrōro (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-roro], *to wet* or *moisten with dew, to bedew.* **I.** Lit.: noctibus vas tegendum erit, ne irroretur, Col. 12, 24, 2: uvas, id. 12, 39, 1: interdum Auster irrorat, *brings dew*, id. 11, 2, 93: flores, id. 9, 14, 10.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to moisten, besprinkle, wet*: crinem aquis, Ov. M. 7, 189: liquores Vestibus et capiti, *to besprinkle*, id. ib. 1, 371: liquorem mensis, Sil. 11, 302: assiduis irroras flatibus annum (of the Zephyr), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 75: irrorat pestifer (aër) undis, *falls upon in dew*, Col. 10, 331: lacrimae misero de corpore jactis irrorant foliis, Ov. M. 9, 369.—*Absol.*: extremo irrorat Aquarius anno, Verg. G. 3, 304: oleo viridi, Col. 12, 47, 5: aceto, Cels. 7, 19: oculos lacrimis, Sil. 2, 123.—**B.** Of things not fluid: patinae piper, Pers. 6, 21: oculis quietem, of sleep, Sil. 10, 355.

irrŏto (inr-), āre, *v. a.* [in-roto], *to play "ducks and drakes:"* testam super undas (a boy's game, in which a shell or thin stone is thrown against the water in such a manner as to skip along the surface), Min. Fel. Oct. 3, 6.

irrŭbesco (inr-), bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [in-rubesco], *to grow red, be reddened*: nec sanguine ferrum irrubuit, Stat. Th. 6, 231; 9, 647: haemachates sanguineis maculis irrubescit, Sol. 5, 27.—**II.** *To throw a red light* upon a thing: tuis ut mihi vultibus ignis irrubuit, Stat. S. 5, 3, 32.

* **irructo (inr-),** āre, *v. a.* [in-ructo], *to belch into*: alicui in os, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 6.

‡ **irrŭdis,** e, *adj.* [2. in-rudis], *not raw*, Not. Tir. p. 123.

irrūfo (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [in-rufo], *to make red* (post-class.): capillum, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 5: barba facta irrufata, Tert. Apol. 22.

irrūgātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [irrugo], *a wrinkling*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 648.

irrŭgĭo (inr-), ii, 4, *v. n.* [in-rugio], *to cry loudly*, Vulg. Gen. 27, 34.

irrūgo (inr-), āre, *v. a.* [in-rugo], *to wrinkle, make wrinkled.* **I.** Lit.: aequor ventris, Gell. 12, 1, 8.—**II.** Transf., *to fold*: sinum, Stat. Th. 4, 266.

irrŭmātĭo (inr-), ōnis, *f.* [irrumo], Cat. 21, 8; for signif. see irrumo, I.

irrŭmātor (inr-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who practises beastly obscenity*, Firm. Math. 8, 20.—**II.** Transf., *a vile person*, Cat. 10, 12.

irrŭmo (inr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ruma], *to extend the breast to, to give suck*; hence, **I.** In mal. part., Cat. 16, 1; Auct. Priap. 36, 5; Mart. 4, 50, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To treat in a foul* or *shameful manner, to abuse, deceive*, Cat. 28, 9.—**B.** Irrumata unda, i. e. *defiled*, Mart. 2, 70, 3.

‡ **irrumpĭbĭlis,** ἄρρηκτος, Gloss. Philox.

irrumpo (inr-), rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [in-rumpo], *to break, burst,* or *rush in* or *into.* **I.** Lit. (α) With *advv.* or *prepp.*: cesso huc intro inrumpere? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 26: nec inrumpo, quo non licet ire, Ov. P. 1, 7, 23: quocunque, id. Tr. 2, 305: qua irrumpens oceanus, etc., Plin. 3 prooem. § 3: in castra, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50; Caes. B. G. 4, 14; 6, 36: in eam partem hostium, id. ib. 5, 43: in medios hostes, id. ib. 7, 50: in castellum, id. B. C. 3, 67: cum telis ad aliquem, Sall. C. 50, 2: ad regem, Vulg. 4 Reg. 3, 26: mare in aversa Asiae, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 36: intra tecta, Sen. Oct. 732: tellurem irrumpentem in sidera, Sil. 15, 167: se in curiam, Varr. ap. Non. 263, 21: irrumpentis in curiam turbae, Suet. Calig. 14: in Macedoniam, Just. 24, 6, 1: vacuos in agros, Luc. 2, 441.—(β) With *acc.*: quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13, 4: domum alicujus, id. ib. 3, 111, 1: portam, Sall. J. 58, 1; 25, 9: castra, Just. 2, 11, 15: interiora domus irrumpit limina, Verg. A. 4, 645: moenia Romae, Sil. 13, 79: stationes hostium, Tac. H. 3, 9: Italiam, id. ib. 4, 13: Karthaginem, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 23: cubiculum, Suet. Claud. 37: triclinium, id. Vesp. 5: vacuam arcem, Sil. 2, 692.—(γ) With *dat.*: thalamo, Verg. A. 6, 528: templo, Sil. 2, 378: trepidis, id. 9, 365: sacris muris, id. 10, 368: tectis, id. 13, 176.—(δ) *Absol.*: cum irrumpere nostri conarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: ad primum gemitum, *upon the first groan*, Suet. Oth. 11: dixit et irrupit, Ov. F. 6, 453: cognoscit hostes pluribus agminibus inrupturos, Tac. Agr. 25.—**II.** Trop., *to break* or *rush in* or *upon*; *to intrude upon, invade, attack, interrupt*: quo modo in Academiam irruperit, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: imagines in animos per corpus irrumpunt, id. ib. 2, 40, 125: in alicujus patrimonium, id. de Or. 3, 27, 108: luxuries in domum irrupit, id. ib. 3, 42, 168: in nostrum fletum, id. Lig. 5, 13: calamitates, quae ad me irruperunt, Sen. Ep. 117: irrumpet adulatio, Tac. H. 1, 15: grammatici ad prosopopoeias usque . . . irrumpunt, *venture upon*, i. e. *presume to teach*, Quint. 2, 1, 2: Deos, i. e. *boldly inquire the will of the gods*, Stat. Achill. 1, 508: Phoebe, hanc dignare irrumpere mentem, *to enter, inspire*, id. Th. 10, 341: animos populi, Luc. 1, 470; 5, 167: extremique fragor convexa irrupit Olympi, id. 7, 478.—**B.** *To break, violate*: foedus, Lact. 1, 18, 17; Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 25: institutum, Lact. de Ira Dei, 14, 6: legem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20: pacem, Cassiod. Var. 5, 43.

irrŭo (inr-), rŭi, 3, *v. n.* [in-ruo], *to rush* or *force one's way into, invade, press into, make an attack upon.* **I.** Lit.: ilico equites jubet dexterā inruere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 88 (dub.; Ussing, inducere): quam mox inruimus? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 18: irruimus ferro, Verg. A. 3, 222: in aedis alienas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 8: in mediam aciem, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 61: in aliquem, id. Dom. 45: super collum alicujus, *to embrace eagerly*, Vulg. Gen. 46, 29: super gladium suum, id. 1 Par. 10, 4.—(β) With *dat.*: flammis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 194.—(γ) With *acc.*: proximos agros, Front. 1, 5, 16: Rhodopen, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 50: Alpes, id. Epigr. 77, 5: has terras, of waters, Amm. 17, 13, 4.—(δ) With *se*: vide ne ille huc prorsus se irruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to force one's way into, rush into, enter eagerly into* or *upon, seize upon*: in alienas possessiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41: verecunda debet esse translatio, ut deducta esse in alienum locum, non irruisse videatur, id. ib. 3, 41, 165: in odium alicujus et offensionem, *to incur*, id. Verr. 1, 12, 35: inruente in se Spiritu Dei, Vulg. Num. 24, 2: permulta sunt circumspicienda, ne quid offendas, ne quo irruas, *make a hasty blunder in speaking*, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 301.—(β) With *dat.*: cladibus, Luc. 7, 60.

irruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [irrumpo], *a breaking* or *bursting in, an irruption.* **I.** In gen.: irruptionem facere in popinam, Plaut. Poen. prol. 42: ferarum, Plin. Pan. 81: belli, Flor. 2, 12, 5: luminis, Pall. 10, 17: aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 5.—**II.** Esp., as milit. t. t., *an invasion, incursion, sally*: hostis, Suet. Tib. 6: etiamsi irruptio facta nulla sit, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: Gallorum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31.

1. irruptus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *an irruption* (late Lat.), Fab. Claud. Gord. Fulg. Aet. Mund. 11, p. 141.

2. irruptus (inr-), a, um, *Part.*, from irrumpo.

* **3. irruptus (inr-),** a, um, *adj.* [2. in-rumpo], *unbroken, unsevered*: copula, Hor. C. 1, 13, 18.

irrŭtĭlo (inr-), āvi, 1, *v. n.* [in-rutilo], *to glimmer redly, to be ruddy*, Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 7, 60; id. Apol. Dav. 8, 45 al.

irtĭŏla (irc-), ae, *f.* (sc. vitis), *a sort of vine and grapes in Umbria*, Col. 3, 2, 28; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

Īrus, i, *m.*, = Ἶρος, *the name of a beggar in the house of Ulysses at Ithaca*; used proverbially to denote *a poor man*: Irus est subito, qui modo Croesus erat, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 42: Iron, id. R. Am. 747; Prop. 3, 3, 39 (4, 4, 17): Iro pauperior, Mart. 5, 41, 9; id. 5, 39, 9; 6, 77, 1.—In Ov. Ib. 416, binominis, *double-named*, because he was named Arnaeus by his mother.

is, ĕa, id (*m.* eis, C. I. L. 1, 198; *n.* it, ib. 5, 875 al., and freq. in MSS. of Plaut.), *gen.* ējus (old form eiius, C. I. L. 3, 1365 et saep.; v. Prisc. 1, 4, 18, p. 545; also etius, ib. 2, 1276 al.; scanned ĕius, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 374; also Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109: eius, monosyl., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 7 et saep.; *dat.* ĕī, in ante-class. poetry often ĕi, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 32; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 46; Lucr. 2, 1136; 5, 300: eiei, C. I. L. 1, 198, 12 al.: eei, Inscr. Neap. 2423: iei, C. I. L. 1, 205, col. 2, 12 al.: ei, monosyl., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 68; id. Trin. 1, 2, 138 et saep.; Cat. 82, 3; cf. Prisc. 7, 5, 21, p. 740; Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 374: eo, Inscr. Murat. 582; *f.* eae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 77 Ritschl; Cato, R. R. 46, 1; v. Varr. L. L. 8, 28, 51; *acc.* im for eum, Lex ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60; Charis. 1, 17, p. 107 sq.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 103; also em, Tab. XII., tab. 1, fr. 1.—*Plur. nom. m.* ĕī, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 32; id. Stich. 1, 3, 47; Ter. Ad. prol. 23; but in the MSS. ii; Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87 et saep.: eei, Inscr. Neap. 2423, 8: iei, C. I. L. 1, 185; Varr. L. L. 9, 1, 2 al.; but ī, Plaut. Trin. prol. 17; id. Mil. 3, 1, 158 al.; v. Ritschl prol. p. 98; *gen.* eum for eorum, Inscr. Murat. 582, 2; *dat.* and *abl.* eis or iīs, also īs, C. I. L. 1, 198, 48; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 140, and freq. in MSS.: eis, monosyl., Ter. And. 1, 1, 36; id. Eun. 5, 8, 59 al.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 4, 934: ieis, C. I. L. 1, 204, col. 1, 5 al.; old form also ībus, Plaut. Mil. 1, 74; id. Truc. 1, 2, 17: ībus, Titin. et Pomp. ap. Non. p. 486; Lucr. 2, 88; cf. S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2; v. Lachm. l. l.; *f.* eābus, Cato, R. R. 152; cf. Prisc. 7, 3, 11, p. 733; v. more on these forms, Neue, Formenl. 2, 191–196), *pron. demonstr.* [root i-; Sanscr. itas; hence, i-ha, here; cf. i-bi, i-ta, i-dem, etc.]. **I.** *He, she, it*; *this* or *that* man, woman, thing. **A.** Referring to something already mentioned, in gen. **1.** Referring to the *third person*: fuit quidam senex Mercator: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam: Is obiit mortem, Ter. And. 1, 3, 16: venit mihi obviam tuus puer: is mihi litteras abs te reddidit, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: objecit ut probrum nobiliori, quod is, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3.—**2.** Of the *first person*: ego me credidi Homini docto rem mandare: is lapidi mando maxumo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47: haec omnia is feci, qui sodalis Dolabellae eram, Cic. Fam. 12, 14; Sen. Ep. 63 al.—**3.** Of the *second person*: qui magister equitum fuisse tibi viderere, is per municipia cucurristi, Cic. Phil. 2, 30.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In connection with a *noun*: ea re, quia turpe sit, faciendum non esse, Cic. Off. 3, 13: ea res ut est Helvetiis enuntiata, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 4: ne ob eam rem tribueret, etc., id. ib. 1, 13: flumen est Arar . . . id flumen, etc., id. ib. 1, 12: sub id tempus, Liv

43, 5: ejus disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: ante eam diem, id. Att. 2, 11, 2: ea tempestate, Sall. C. 36, 4: quam urbem is rex condidit, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61.—**2.** When *is, ea, id* would stand in the same case with the *relative* it is usually omitted; when the *relative* precedes, it is sometimes employed for emphasis: male se res habet, cum, quod virtute effici debet, id temptatur pecuniā, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22.—**3.** Connected with *que* and *quidem*, it gives prominence to a preceding idea: cum una legione eaque vacillante, *and that*, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: inprimis nobis sermo isque multus de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: tuus dolor humanus is quidem, sed, etc., id. ib. 12, 10: vincula et ea sempiterna, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: certa flagitiis merces, nec ea parva, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—**4.** It is sometimes used instead of the *reflexive pronoun:* Helvetii persuadent Rauracis, ut una cum iis (for secum) proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: Caesar etiam privatas injurias ultus est, quod ejus soceri avum Tigurini interfecerant, id. ib. 1, 12. —**5.** It is sometimes placed, for greater emphasis, after a *relative:* multitudinem, quae fortunis vestris imminebat, eam . . . se fecisse commemorat, ut, etc., Cic. Mil. 35, 95; cf.: urbem novam conditam vi et armis, jure eam legibusque de integro condere parat, Liv. 1, 19, 1.—**C.** Id, *n.*, to designate an idea in the most general manner, *that* (thing, fact, thought, circumstance, etc.). **1.** In gen.: quando verba vana ad id locorum fuerint, rebus standum esse, *hitherto, till now*, Liv. 9, 45, 2; so, ad id (sc. tempus), id. 3, 22: ad id diei, Gell. 17, 8: ad id quod natura cogeret, i. e. death, Nep. Att. 22, 2: id temporis, *at that time*, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; id. Cat. 4, 1, 10; id. Att. 13, 33: id aetatis, *at that age*, id. de Or. 1, 47; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91.—**2.** Esp. (*a*) Id, *therefore, for that reason, on that account:* id ego gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: id misera maesta est, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 66: idne estis auctores mihi? *do you advise me to that?* Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16.—(*β*) Id genus = ejus generis, Gell. 9, 12, 13: aliquid id genus scribere, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3.—(*γ*) Ad id, *for that purpose:* ad id quod sua quemque mala cogebant, evocati, Liv. 3, 7, 8: ad id quod = praeterquam quod, *besides that:* consul ad id, quod, etc., tunc quoque, etc., id. 44, 37, 12; 3, 62, 1; 26, 45, 8 al.—(*δ*) In id, *to that end, on that account, therefore:* in id fide a rege accepta, Liv. 28, 17.—(*ε*) In eo est, *it is gone so far, is at that pass:* quod ad me de Lentulo scribis, non est in eo, *it is not come to that, is not so*, Cic. Att. 12, 40: cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, *when the soldiers were just on the point of scaling the walls*, Liv. 2, 17, 5; 28, 22, 8; Nep. Milt. 7, 3: in eo est, also, *it consists in that, depends upon that:* totum in eo est tectorium, ut sit concinnum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1: ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 57, 254: sic velim enitare quasi in eo mihi sint omnia, id. Fam. 15, 14.—(*ζ*) Ex eo, *from that, hence:* sed tamen ex eo, quod eam voluptatem videtur amplexari saepe vehementius, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 9.—(*η*) Cum eo, ut (with *subj.*), *with the condition* or *stipulation that*, etc., Liv. 8, 14.—(*θ*) Eo, adverbially, with the *comp., so much, by so much;* but frequently to be expressed in English by *the*, Cic. Quint. 9; so id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5.—**D.** Sometimes *is* refers to the foll. substantive, instead of to the preceding relative: quae vectigalia locasset, ea rata locatio (for eorum), Liv. 23, 11: ea libera conjectura est (for de hac re), id. 4, 20: quae pars major erit, eo stabitur consilio (for ejus), id. 7, 35: existit ea, quae gemma dicitur, Cic. de Sen. 15.—Sometimes, for emphasis, it is placed before the relative quod, to represent a thought or clause: ratus, id quod negotium poscebat, Jugurtham venturum, Sall. J. 56, 1; id. C. 51, 20: sive ille hoc ingenio potuisset, sive, id quod constaret, Platonis studiosus audiendi fuisset, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 89: si nos, id quod debet, nostra patria delectat, id. ib. 1, 44, 196: si, id quod facile factu fuit, vi armisque superassem, id. Sest. 17, 39; 13, 30; so, id quo, id. Inv. 1, 26, 39: id de quo, Liv. 21, 10, 9.—It is thus apparently pleonastic after substantives: Octavio Mamilio—is longe princeps Latini nominis erat . . .—ei Mamilio filiam nuptum dat, Liv. 1, 49, 9: cultrum, quem habebat, eum defigit, id. 1, 58, 11; cf. id. 3, 58, 1.—It is rarely pleonastic after the relative: quod ne id facere posses, idcirco dixeram, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79 dub. (B. and K. bracket id).—**II.** *He, she, it; that man* or *the man* (*woman, thing*), *the one, that one*, as a correlative to qui: si is, qui erit adductus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: is mihi profecto servus spectatus satis, Cui dominus curae est, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 5. And also in the first person: haec tibi scribo . . . is, qui flevi, Sen. Ep. 1.—**III.** *Such, of such a sort, character*, or *quality:* in eum jam rediit locum, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118: neque enim tu is es, qui, quid sis, nescias, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6; 4, 7, 2: itaque ego is in illum sum, quem tu me esse vis, id. Att. 7, 8, 1: is eram natus . . . ut potuerim, Liv. 7, 40, 8.—*Adj.:* nec tamen eas cenas quaero, ut magnae reliquiae fiant, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8; id. Clu. 70: quae causae sunt ejus modi, ut de earum jure dubium esse non possit, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241: est enim credo is vir iste, ut civitatis nomen sua auctoritate sustineat, id. Fl. 15, 34.—**B.** *Such, so great, of so high a degree:* L. Mescinius ea mecum consuetudine conjunctus est, quod mihi quaestor fuit, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 1.—Hence, *advv.* **1. eā** (sc. parte, viā, etc.), *on that side, by that way, there:* quod eā proxime accedi poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21: itinera muniit: effecit ut eā elephantus ornatus ire posset, quā antea, etc., Nep. Ham. 3 *fin.:* postquam comperit, transitum eā non esse, Liv. 21, 32, 9; 5, 43, 2; 24, 2 *fin.;* 26, 11 *fin.;* 27, 15 *fin.* al.—**2. eō**, v. 2. eo.

Isaac (**Isac**), *m. indecl.*, or **Isaacus,** i, *m.*, *the son of Abraham*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 748; Vulg. Gen. 17, 19.

Isacia, ae, *f.*, *an island opposite Velia* (v. Oenotrides), Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

Īsaeus, i, *m.*, = Ἰσαῖος. **I.** *A Grecian orator of Chalcis, instructor of Demosthenes*, Quint. 12, 10, 22.—**II.** *A contemporary of the younger Pliny, also a Grecian orator*, Plin. Ep. 2, 3 *init.;* Juv. 3, 74.

īsăgōgē, ēs, and **īsăgōga,** ae, *f.*, = εἰσαγωγή, *an introduction*, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

īsagōgĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [isagoge], *introductory:* commentarius, Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7, 2.

Īsaias (**Esaias**), ae, *m.*, *the prophet Isaiah*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 195; Prud. στεφ. 5, 524.—Form Esaias, Alcim. Carm. 6, 44.

Īsăra, ae, *m.*, *a river of Gaul that falls into the Rhone*, now *Isère*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3; 10, 23, 3; Luc. 1, 399.

īsătis, is, and ĭdis, *f.*, = ἴσατις, *an herb with a milky juice, used in healing wounds*, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59.

Īsauri, ōrum, *m.*, *an Asiatic tribe between Pamphylia, Lycaonia, and Cilicia, Isaurians*, Liv. Epit. 93; Mel. 1, 2; Amm. 14, 2, 1; also, of their country, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 1; Flor. 3, 6.—**II.** Hence, **A. Īsaurĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Isauri*, Amm. 14, 8, 1.—**B. Īsaurĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Isaurian:* forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9: gens, Plin. 5, 27, 23, § 94.—*Subst.:* **Īsaurĭcus,** *a surname of P. Servilius Vatia, who conquered the Isaurians*, Liv. Epit. 93.—**C. Īsaurus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Isaurian:* opes, Ov. F. 1, 593.

1. Īsaurus, i, *m.*, *a river in Picenum*, now *Foglia*, Luc. 2, 406.

2. Īsaurus, a, um, v. Isauri, II. C.

† **ischaemon,** ŏnis, *f.*, = ἴσχαιμον, *a kind of styptic herb*, Plin. 25, 8, 45, § 83; 26, 12, 82, § 131.

† **ischĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ἰσχία, *the hip-joints, the hips* (Lat. coxae), Gell. 4, 13, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 1.

† **ischĭăcus,** a, um, = ἰσχιακός, *that has the gout in the hip.*—*Subst.:* **ischĭăci,** ōrum, *m.*, Cato, R. R. 123; Gell. 4, 13, 1.

† **ischĭădĭcus,** a, um, = ἰσχιαδικός, *of* or *relating to the gout in the hip, ischiadic:* dolores, *pains in the hip*, Plin. 26, 7, 27, § 42: passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 26.—*Subst., one who has the hip-gout*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 169; 28, 2, 4, § 21; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2 al.

† **ischĭas,** ădis, *f.*, = ἰσχιάς. **I.** *The hip-gout, sciatica*, Plin. 27, 5, 16, § 33.—**II.** Transf., *an herb said to be good for the hip-gout;* called also leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40.

Ischŏmăchē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰσχομάχη, *the daughter of Atracius* or *Atrax;* called also *Hippodamīa, at whose wedding with Pirithoüs the conflict arose between the Centaurs and Lapithæ*, Prop. 2, 2, 9.

† **ischūrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἰσχουρία, *a stoppage of urine, strangury, ischury*, Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 2.

† **īsĕlastĭcus,** a, um, = εἰσελαστικός, *of* or *belonging to a public entrance:* certamen or agon, *a public contest, the victors in which were conducted home in triumphal procession*, Plin. Ep. 10, 119 *init.;* so, ludi, Suet. Calig. 20; Vitr. praef. 9.—**II.** *Subst.:* **īsĕlastĭcum,** i, *n.*, *the reward presented to such a victor by the emperor*, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 120.

Īsēum, i, and **Īsīum,** ii, *n.*, = Ἴσειον, *the temple of Isis*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; Plin. Ep. 10, 33, 1; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.

Īsĭăcus, a, um, v. Isis, II.

isicium, ii, *n.*, v. insicium.

Īsĭdōrus, i, *m.*, *Isidore, the name of several celebrated writers of antiquity, and particularly*, **A.** *A geographer*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9.—**B.** Isidorus Hispalensis, *archbishop of Hispalis, in Spain, in the seventh century of our era, author of the* XX. libri Originum.—**C.** *A cynic, who rebuked Nero*, Suet. Ner. 39.—**D.** *A mime, father of Tertia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 78.

Īsĭdŏtus, i, *m.*, *a sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

Īsĭgŏnus, i, *m.*, *an historian*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.

Isiondensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Isionda* (in the southwest of Pisidia), *Isiondian*, Liv. 38, 15 dub.

Īsis, is, and idis, *f.*, = Ἶσις, *the Egyptian goddess Isis*, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 47; Ov. M. 9, 772; Tac. G. 9; Luc. 9, 158.—**B.** Hence, **1.** Isidis crinis, *an unknown plant*, Juba ap. Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142.—**2.** Isidis sidus, *the planet Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37.—**II.** Deriv. **Īsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰσιακός, *of* or *belonging to Isis:* conjectores, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: focus, Ov. P. 1, 1, 52: Isiacae sacraria lenae, Juv. 6, 488.—*Subst.:* **Īsĭăcus,** i, *m.*, *a priest of Isis*, Suet. Dom. 1; Val. Max. 7, 3, 8; Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53 al.

Īsīum, v. Iseum.

Ismaēl, ēlis, or *indecl.*, *m.*, *Abraham's son by Hagar, Ishmael*, Vulg. Gen. 16, 15 sqq.; *gen.* Ismaël, id. ib. 25, 12: -ēlis, id. ib. 25, 16.—Hence, **Ismăēlītes,** ae, *m.*, *a descendant of Ishmael*, Vulg. 1 Par. 2, 17; id. Gen. 37, 27.

1. Ismărus, i, *m.*, or **Ismăra,** ōrum, *n.*, = Ἴσμαρος, *a mountain on the southern coast of Thrace:* Ismara propter, Lucr. 5, 31: juvat Ismara Baccho conserere, Verg. G. 2, 37; Stat. Th. 7, 685.—Form Ismarus: Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea, Verg. E. 6, 30.—**B.** Transf., *the city at the foot of the mountain, and the territory belonging to it:* quos Idas pater, et patria Ismara mittit, Verg. A. 10, 351: Castra decem annorum, Ciconum manus, Ismara capta, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 25.—**II.** Derivv. **Ismărĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ismarus, Ismarian:* Aquilo, Avien. Perieg. 33.—**B. Ismărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ismarus, Ismarian, Thracian:* gentes, Ov. M. 10, 305: juga, id. F. 3, 410: Bacchae, id. M. 9, 642: rex, i. e. *Polymestor, king of Thrace*, id. ib. 13, 530: vallis, *the valley where Orpheus drew the wild beasts after him by the sound of his lyre*, Prop. 2, 13, 6 (3, 4, 6).

2. Ismărus, i, *m.*, *a Lydian, companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 139.

Ismēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰσμήνη, *daughter of Œdipus*, Stat. Th. 8, 623.

Ismēnĭas, ae, *m.*, = Ἰσμηνίας. **I.** *A celebrated Theban flute-player*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 53; Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6.—**II.** *A Theban general*, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Just. 5, 9, 6.

Ismēnus or **-ŏs,** i, *m.*, = Ἰσμηνός, *a river of Bœotia, near Thebes*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; Ov. M. 2, 244; Stat. Th. 1, 40; 9, 404.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ismēnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*,

= Ἰσμήνιος, *of* or *belonging to Ismenus, Ismenian*, poet. for *Theban*, Ov. M. 13, 682: heros, i. e. *Polynices*, Stat. Th. 2, 307.—**B. Ismēnis,** idis, *f.*, = Ἰσμηνίς, *a Theban woman*, Ov. M. 3, 169; 733; 4, 31.

† **īsŏcinnămon,** i, *n.*, = ἰσοκίνναμον, *an odoriferous shrub resembling cinnamon*, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.

Īsŏcrătes, is, *m.*, = Ἰσοκράτης, *Isocrates, a celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens, a pupil of Gorgias and the friend of Plato*, Cic. Or. 52, 176; id. de Or. 2, 13, 57; id. Brut. 56, 204; Quint. 10, 1, 79 et saep.—**II.** Deriv.: **Īsŏcrătēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Isocrates, Isocratic*: mos, Cic. Or. 61, 207; id. Fam. 1, 9, 23.—*Subst.*: **Īsŏcrătīus,** ii, *m.*, *a pupil of Isocrates*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 8, 1.

† **īsŏdŏmos,** on, *adj.*, = ἰσόδομος, *equally* or *evenly built*: genus isodomon, *a mode of building in which the courses of bricks or stones are uniform in thickness*, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171; Vitr. 2, 8.

† **īsŏētes,** is, *n.*, = ἰσοέτες, *small houseleek* or *ayegreen*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **īsŏpleuros,** on, *adj.*, = ἰσόπλευρος, *equilateral*, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

† **īsŏpȳron,** i, *n.*, = ἰσόπυρον, *an unknown plant*, Plin. 27, 11, 70, § 94.

† **īsoscĕles,** is, *adj.*, *m.*, = ἰσοσκελής, *having equal legs, isosceles*, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

Isrăēl, ēlis (in Sid. Carm. 16, 7, scanned with *a* short), *m.*, *Israel, another name of the patriarch Jacob*, Just. 36, 2, 3; Prud. Psych. 650; Vulg. Gen. 32, 28; Sid. Carm. 16, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The descendants of Israel, the Israelites*: locutus est ad omnem Israel, Vulg. Lev. 21, 24; id. 1 Cor. 10, 18.—**B.** *The people of God*: pax super . . . Israel Dei, Vulg. Gal. 6, 16; ib. Rom. 11, 26.—**III.** Derivv. **A. Isrāēlītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the Israelites*, Juvenc. Act. Apost. 1, 208; Vulg. 1 Sam. 14, 22.—Trop.: non omnes qui ex Israel, ii sunt Israelitae, Vulg. Rom. 9, 6; cf. id. Joh. 1, 47.—*Sing.*, Vulg. Rom. 11, 1; Sid. Ep. 7, 6.—In appos.: cum viro Israelita, Vulg. Lev. 24, 10: nomen viri Israelitae, id. Num. 25, 14.—**B. Isrāēlītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Israelitish*, Not. Tir. p. 192; Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 20; 16, 16.—**C. Isrāēlītis,** idis, *f.*, *an Israelitish woman*, Hier. Ep. 70, n. 2; Vulg. Lev. 24, 10.

Issa, ae, *f.*, = Ἴσσα, *an island in the Adriatic Sea, near Illyria, with a town of the same name*, now *Lissa*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Caes. B. C. 3, 9; Liv. 43, 9.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Issaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Issa, Issæan*; *subst.*: **Issaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Issa*, Liv. 31, 45.—**B. Issaĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Issæan*, Liv. 32, 21.—**C. Issensis,** e, *adj.*, *Issæan*: naves, Liv. 43, 9.—*Subst.*: **Issenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Issa*, Liv. 45, 26.

Issē, ēs, *f.*, *the daughter of the Lesbian king Macareus, who is said to have been seduced by Apollo under the form of a shepherd*, Ov. M. 6, 124.

Issĭcus, a, um, v. 2. Issus, II.

issŭlus, v. the foll. art.

‡ **1. issus,** a, um, *adj.*, *a childish form of* ipse, *used with little children as a term of endearment*: ISSA HAVE, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 45, n. 255.—**Issa,** *the name of a pet slut*, Mart. 1, 109.—Also *dim.*: ‡ **issŭlus,** a, um, Inscr. ap. Fabr. n. 254.

2. Issus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Ἰσσός, *a city of Cilicia, on the Mediterranean (the Gulf of Issus, now Gulf of Iskenderun), at the foot of Mount Amanus, where Darius was defeated by Alexander*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; Curt. 3, 8, 8.—**II.** Deriv. **Issĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Issus*: sinus, *the Gulf of Issus*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 243.

istāc, *adv.* (= istā viā), *there, that way* (ante-class. and very rare): exi istac per hortum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 53; so id. Pers. 3, 3, 39; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.—**II.** Trop. (= eo modo), *in that way, in such wise*: nequaquam istuc istac ibit: magna inest certatio, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.* (Trag. v. 304 Vahl.): istac indico, *on this side*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 101.

* **istac-tĕnus,** *adv.*, *thus far*: istactenus tibi, Lyde, libertas data'st, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 58.

istaec, v. istic.

Istaevŏnes, um, *m.* (al. Istyaeŏnes), *an ancient people of Germany bordering on the Rhine*, Tac. G. 2; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.

iste, a, ud, *gen.* istīus (the poets often make the penult of the *gen.* short: istius, Verg. A. 12, 648: istius, dissyl., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 59; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 76 al.—An old form of the *gen.* isti, with modi, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; Plaut. Truc. 5, 38.—With affixed *ce*: istisce, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 40; and in interrogations, *cine*: istoscine patrem aequum'st mores liberis largirier? id. As. 5, 2, 82.—*Dat.* isto, App. M. 5, 31, p. 172 *fin.* al.; *dat. f.* istae, Plaut. Truc. 5, 38.—Shortened form, ste, sta, stoc, etc.; v. Non. p. 476; Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 954), *pron. demonstr.* [compounded of two pronom. stems, i- (cf. is) and to-; Sanscr. -ta; cf. tam, tum], *this, that* (man, woman, thing), called the *demonstr. of the second person*, since it is especially used in reference to persons and things connected in place, relation, or thought, with the person addressed. **I.** In gen. **A.** *That* (person or thing) *near to you* (in place or thought), *that of yours, that of which you speak* or *with which you are connected*: si ista nobis cogitatio de triumpho injecta non esset, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: istae minae, *those threats of yours*, Liv. 4, 5: de istis rebus exspecto tuas litteras, *those affairs of yours*, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 2: quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, *those seats where you are sitting*, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; id. de Sen. 17, 59: quae est ista praetura? *that prætorship of yours*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: quaevis mallem fuisset (causa), quam ista quam dicis, id. de Or. 2, 4, 15.—**2.** So with *pronom. of the second person*: cum enim tuus iste Stoicus sapiens dixerit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: quid iste tuus vates donat? Ov. Am. 1, 8, 57: iste vester (sapiens), Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: quae tua est ista vita, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16.—**B.** With a general reference, *that, this, the very, that particular* (person or thing), *he, she, it.* **1.** Alone, as *pron.*: illae quae cum isto cubant, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 65: credis quod iste dicit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 44: haec quae ista elementa videantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.—**2.** With *substt.*: erat enim ab isto Aristotele, a cujus inventis, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: ista divina studia, id. de Sen. 7, 24: ut jam ne istius quidem rei culpam sustineam, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: nec enim ab isto officio abduci debui, id. Lael. 2, 8.—**3.** With other *pronouns*: istius ipsius in dicendo facultatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128: transeat idem iste sapiens ad rem publicam tuendam, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: in eodem isto Aegyptio regno vità privatus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23.—**4.** With the *rel.*: necesse est eam, quae suum corpus prodixerit turpissimae cupiditati, timere permultos. Quos istos? etc., Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Like *is* in the sense of tantus and talis, *such, of such a kind*: quare cum ista sis auctoritate, etc., Cic. Mur. 6, 13: servi mei, si me isto pacto metuerent, ut te metuunt omnes, etc., id. Cat. 1, 7, 17: homines ista auctoritate praediti, qua vos estis, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: animo isto esse, Nep. Eum. 11, 4: egon, quidquam cum istis factis tibi respondeam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 73.—**B.** It freq. implies scorn or contempt: non erit ista amicitia, sed mercatura, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; id. Cat. 2, 7: iste otii et pacis hostis, id. Dom. 5, 12: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: hic vestis cum isto squalore permutandus, Curt. 4, 1, 22; 3, 2, 16: tuus iste frater, Petr. 9: o isti, an urgent form of address, Arn. 1, 23, 36 et saep.—**C.** In the *abl.*: isto, *for this reason, therefore*: isto tu's pauper, quom nimis sancte piu's, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8.

Ister, v. Hister.

Isthmus or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Ἰσθμός, *a strip of land between two seas, an isthmus*, Mel. 1, 18; 2, 2.—**B.** Esp., *the Isthmus of Corinth*, where the Isthmian games were celebrated, Caes. B. C. 3, 55, 2; Liv. 45, 28, 2 sq.; Plin. 4, 1, 5, § 12; Cic. Fat. 4, 7; Suet. Ner. 19; Mel. 2, 3; Ov. M. 7, 406.—**C.** Transf., poet., *a strait*, viz., *the Dardanelles*, Prop. 3, 21, 1 (4, 22, 2).—**II.** Derivv. **A. Isthmĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἴσθμιος, *of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*: ludi, Liv. 33, 32: labor, Hor. C. 4, 3, 3: Dione, i. e. *Venus*, who had a temple at Corinth, Stat. S. 2, 7, 2.—Esp. freq. *subst.*: **Isthmĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Ἴσθμια, *the Isthmian games, celebrated every five years at the Isthmus of Corinth, the victors in which received a pine garland*, Liv. 33, 32; Curt. 4, 5, 8; cf. Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.—**B. Isthmĭăcus (Isthmĭcus),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian*: harena, Stat. Th. 6, 557: litus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 463: coloni, i. e. *Syracusans* (as a colony of Corinth), Sil. 14, 341; cf. favillae, Stat. S. 2, 2, 68.—Form Isthmicus, Mel. 2, 3; Val. Max. 4, 8, 5.

isti, *adv.*, v. istic *init.*

1. istic (not **isthic**), aec, oc, and uc, *pron. demonstr.* [for iste-ce; v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 211 sqq.], *this same, this, the very* (person or thing). **I.** In gen. **A.** Substantively: isne istic fuit, quem vendidisti? Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 10: quid istic narrat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 6; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 18.—**B.** With a *subst.*, usually with special reference to the person addressed, *that of yours, that mentioned by* or *related to you* (cf. iste): istac lege filiam tuam sponden mihi dari? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 38: cum istoc ornatu, id. Curc. 1, 1, 2: istic labor, id. Truc. 2, 6, 40: haud istoc modo solita se me ante appellare, *as you now do*, id. ib. 1, 2, 60: istaec praeda, id. Rud. 4, 7, 16: istic servus, id. Ps. 2, 4, 47: *Sos.* Egone? *Amph.* Tu istic, *you yourself*, id. Am. 2, 1, 25: quis istic est qui deos tam parvi pendit? id. Rud. 3, 2, 36: istaec miseria, id. ib. 2, 1, 45: malum istoc, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 15: istaec res, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 17: circum istaec loca commorari, Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1.—**C.** Esp., in *neutr. sing.* and *plur.*: si istuc ita est, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: istuc quidem considerabo, Cic. Ac. 1, 4: ergo istoc magis, quia vanilocu's, vapulabis, *so much the more*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 222: istoc vilius, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 24: dicitur, quidem, istuc, inquit, a Cotta, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: istuc fractum, id. Pis. 26, 62: non posse istaec sic abire, id. Att. 14, 1.—With *gen.*: quid istuc est verbi? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 32: istuc aeta tis homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 1.—**II.** Esp., with the demonstr. particle *ce*, and in interrogations *cine*: istucine interminata sum hinc abiens tibi? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 14; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 58: istocine pacto me adjutas? id. ib. 1, 1, 81: istaece ridicularia, id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.—Hence,

2. istic (old form **isti,** Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28 Brix ad loc.; id. Ep. 5, 2, 56; Verg. A. 2, 661; 10, 557 Rib.), *adv.* [for isti-ce], *there, in that place, here.* **I.** Lit., of place: cave cuiquam indicassis aurum meum esse istic, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 1: Heus! vos pueri! Quid istic agitis? id. Most. 4, 2, 30: quid istic habitat, id. Cist. 2, 3, 55: intellego te re istic prodesse: hic ne verbo quidem levare me posse, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3: ibi malis esse . . . quam istic ubi, etc., id. Fam. 1, 10; 7, 13, 2; 14, 14, 2: istic nunc metuende jace, Verg. A. 10, 557; Liv. 7, 40 *fin.*: quid istic tibi negoti est? Ter. And. 5, 2, 8: tu istic mane, id. Eun. 5, 2, 70.—**II.** Transf., *herein*, i. e. *in this affair, on this occasion*: neque istic, neque alibi, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: Ausculta. *Phi.* Istic sum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 39: istic sum, inquit, exspectoque quid respondeas, *I am listening*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78 *fin.*: rem publicam ut vos istic expedistis, ita, pro nostrā parte, etc., i. e. *on that side, on your side*, Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4.

istim, *adv.* [iste], *thither, to that place* (very rare): nolite, hospites, ad me adire! ilico istim! Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Enn. Trag. v. 404 Vahl., and Trag. Rel. v. 303 Rib., isti, in the same meaning): quod eos usque istim exauditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4 (Klotz, but Baiter reads istinc): ite istim, ecferte lora, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 125 (acc. to Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 189; al. istinc).

istimŏdi, v. istiusmodi.

istinc, *adv.* [istim-ce; cf. hinc, illinc], *from there, thence*, i. e. from the place of the person addressed, or a place related to that person. **I.** Lit., of place: istinc loquere, si quid vis: procul tamen audiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 71: serva istas fores, ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, id. Mil. 3, 3, 72: age alter istinc, alter hinc adsistite, id. Rud. 3, 5, 28: istinc excludere, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 4:

qui istinc veniunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: emanare, id. Att. 7, 21, 1; Verg. A. 6, 389.—**II.** Transf., *thereof*, i. e. *of that thing:* memento dimidium istinc mihi de praeda dare, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 68: neque ergo partem posco mihi istinc de istoc vidulo, id. Rud. 4, 4, 33.

istīus-mŏdi (also separately **istīus mŏdi, istīmŏdi,** Plaut. Truc. 5, 38), *of that kind, such:* istius modi amicos, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 16: istius modi clientes, id. Most. 3, 2, 59: cum istius modi virtutibus, id. Rud. 2, 2, 15: vos esse istius modi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7: istiusmodi ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 33: nihil istiusmodi, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9.

istō, *adv.* [iste], *thither*, with reference to the place where the person addressed is. **I.** Lit., of place: do fidem, si omittis, isto me intro ituram, quo jubes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 45: isto venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 22; 10, 17, 4: peream si minima causa est properandi isto mihi, id. ib. 8, 15, 5; 10, 17, 2: isto usque penetrasse, Plin. Ep. 4, 12, 7.—**II.** Transf., *thereinto, in that thing:* Trebatium meum, quod isto admisceas, nihil est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9; v. iste.

istoc, *adv.* [istic], *thither, that way, yonder:* quemquam istoc ad vos intromittere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 6: accede illuc: nimium istoc abisti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15; v. also istic.

istorsum, *adv.* [isto-versum], *thitherwards:* concede hinc a foribus paululum istorsum, sodes, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 14; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 27.

Istri (**Histri**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Istria, the Istrians*, Liv. 41, 11; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Istrĭa** (**Hist-**), *a country of Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, and bordering on Illyria*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129; Liv. 39, 55.—**B. Istrĭāni** (**Hist-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Istria, Istrians*, Juv. 9, 2, 1.—**C. Istrĭcus** (**Hist-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Istria, Istrian:* bellum, Liv. 41, 1; 41, 11: ostrea, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—**D. Istrus** (**Hist-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Istrian:* testa, i. e. *Istrian oil in Istrian jars*, Mart. 12, 63, 2.

istuc, *adv.* [isto- (iste) ce], *thither*, esp. in reference to the place where the party addressed is: concedite istuc, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 56: istuc eo quantum potest, id. Merc. 4, 1, 25: jam istuc ego revortar, id. Poen. 3, 3, 1; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 39: dabam operam, ut istuc veniam ante quam plane ex animo tuo effluo, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1: istuc mens animusque Fert, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8: dum transferor istuc, Ov. H. 18, 205.—**II.** Transf., *to that thing, to that subject* in discourse, etc.: hoc quod coepi primum enarrem: Post istuc veniam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 33: scio: istuc ibam, id. Ad. 5, 3, 35.

istucĭne, v. 1. istic.

Isturgi, v. Iprasturgi.

Istўaeŏnes, um, *m.*, *a German tribe*, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100 (Jan.).

ĭta, *adv.* [pronom. stem i-; cf. is; Sanscr. itthā; Zend, itha], in the manner specified, *in this manner, in this wise, in such a way, so, thus.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Referring to what precedes, *as has been said, thus, so:* des operam ut investiges sitne ita, Cic. Att. 12, 17: vidi ego nequam homines, verum te nullum deteriorem. *Phil.* Ita sum, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 60: ita aiunt, Ter. And. 1, 2, 21; 3, 3, 18; id. Ad. 5, 5, 7: et hercule ita fecit, Cic. Cael. 11, 37: factum est ita, id. Att. 7, 8, 4: aiunt enim te ita dictitare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 151; frequent in phrase. quae cum ita sint, *since what has been said is true*, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 *init.*; so, quod cum ita sit, id. Caecin. 12, 33: quae cum ita essent, id. Clu. 34, 94 *fin.*—**B.** To introduce the thought which follows, *thus, in the following manner, as follows, in this way:* in tertio de oratore ita scriptum est, in perpetua, etc., Quint. 9, 1, 25: haec ita digerunt: primum... secundum, etc., id. 11, 2, 20: ita sciunt procuratores... nullius apud te auctoritatem valere plus quam meam, Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 4; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, id. Clu. 19, 51.—**C.** In affirmations, esp. in replies, *yes, it is so, just so, true:* quid istic tibi negoti est? *Dav.* Mihin'? *Si.* Ita, Ter. And. 5, 2, 8: an laudationes? ita, inquit Antonius, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: Davusne? ita, Hor. S. 2, 7, 2; so in solemn affirmation: est ita: est, judices, ita, ut dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117: et certe ita est, id. Att. 9, 13, 2: ita est, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 51; Ter. And. 1, 1, 27; and in negations: non est ita, Cic. Off. 1, 44, § 158; strengthened by other particles of affirmation: as vero, profecto, prorsus, plane; ita vero, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 37: ita profecto, id. Am. 1, 1, 214: non est profecto ita, judices, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 121: ita prorsus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 67: prorsus ita, id. Leg. 3, 12, 26: ita plane, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13; id. Ac. 2, 35, 113.—**D.** In interrogations, esp. **a.** Jeeringly, implying an affirmative, = ἀληθές: itane? *really? truly? is it so?* itane credis? Ter. And. 2, 3, 25; id. Eun. 5, 8, 28; Cic. Div. 2, 40, 83: itane est? id. Rosc. Am. 39, 113, so with vero or tandem: itane vero? ego non justus? Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 77; id. Div. 1, 13, 23: itane tandem? id. Clu. 65, 182.—**b.** Where surprise or reproach is implied: quid ita? (Gr. τί δαί), *why so? how is that? what do you mean?* accusatis Sex. Roscium. Quid ita? Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 34; id. N. D. 1, 35, 99; id. Off. 2, 23, 83: quid ita passus est Eretriam capi? quid ita tot Thessaliae urbes? Quid ita, etc., Liv. 32, 21, 13; 27, 34, 13; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 42.

II. In partic. **A.** In comparisons, *so.* **1.** To point out the resemblance, usually corresponding to ut; sometimes to quasi, quomodo, quemadmodum, quam, tamquam, veluti, qualis, etc., *as, like, in the same way as:* non ita amo ut sani solent homines, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 38: ita ut res sese habet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 24: ita vero, Quirites, ut precamini, eveniat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: omnis enim pecunia ita tractatur, ut praeda, a praefectis, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7: an ita tu's animata, ut qui expers matris imperiis sies? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 2: ut homost, ita morem geras, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 77: ut hirundines... ita falsi amici, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61: tametsi ita de meo facto loquor, quasi ego illud mea voluntate fecerim, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 29: sed prorsus ita, quasi aut reus numquam esset futurus, aut, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 22, § 49; Quint. 9, 4, 87: me consulem ita fecistis, quomodo pauci facti sunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3; Quint. 11, 1, 92: quemadmodum dicimus non feci furtum, ita, non est hoc furtum, Quint. 7, 3, 1: non ita variant undae... quam facile mutantur amantes, Prop. 3, 5, 11: castra in hostico incuriose ita posita, tamquam procul abesset hostis, Liv. 8, 38, 2: neque enim ita se gessit tamquam rationem aliquando esset redditurus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49: Alexander ita cupide profectus fuerat, veluti, etc., Just. 12, 2, 1: sane ita se habet sacrum, quale apud Homerum quoque est, Quint. 1, 5, 67.—**2.** Following or followed by *ut*, to denote that two things are in the same condition or category. (α) Ut... ita, *as... so, just as... so also, alike... and, as well... as:* Dolabellam ut Tarsenses, ita Laodiceni multo amentiores ultro arcessierunt, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 10: Hercules cum ut Eurysthei filios, ita suos configebat sagittis, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89; id. Leg. 2, 2, 5.—(β) Ut... ita, *although... yet:* ut errare potuisti, sic decipi te non potuisse quis non videt? Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2: haec omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, Liv. 3, 55, 15; cf.: pleraque Alpium sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, id. 21, 35, 11.—(γ) Ita ut, *just as:* ita ut occoepi dicere, Plaut. Poen. 2, 24; id. Trin. 4, 2, 52: ita ut antea demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; Cato, R. R. 144, 2.—**3.** In oaths, emphatic wishes, solemn assertions, etc., expressed by a comparison: ita ille faxit Juppiter, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 51: ita me di ament, non nil timeo, i. e. may they *so* love me *as* it is true that, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 1; 3, 2, 21: ita sim felix, Prop. 1, 7, 3: sollicitat, ita vivam, me tua valetudo, Cic. Fam. 16, 20, 1; Verg. A. 9, 208; so, followed by *ut*, with *indic.:* ita mihi salvâ re publicâ vobiscum perfrui liceat, ut ego non moveor, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: ita me Venus amet, ut ego te numquam sinam, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 52: ita me amabit sancta Saturitas, itaque suo me condecoret cognomine, ut ego vidi, id. Capt. 4, 2, 97; by *ut*, with *subj.*, adding a second wish: nam tecum esse, ita mihi omnia quae opto contingant, ut vehementer velim, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 1; for which the *abl. absol.:* ita incolumi Caesare moriar, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, 3; for the *subj.* with ita, the *fut. indic.:* ita te amabit Juppiter, ut tu nescis? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 31; id. Merc. 4, 4, 22.—**B.** To denote a kind or quality, *so, such, of this nature, of this kind:* nam ita est ingenium muliebre, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 3: ita est amor: balista ut jacitur, id. Trin. 3, 2, 42: ita sunt res nostrae, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 8: ita sunt Persarum mores, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 25: si ita sum, non tam est admirandum regem esse me, Cic. Sull. 7, 22; id. Dom. 27, 71: ita inquam = hoc dico, id. Phil. 14, 5, 12.—**C.** To denote an expected or natural consequence, *so, thus, accordingly, under these circumstances, in this manner, therefore:* ita praetorium missum, Liv. 21, 54, 3: ita Jovis illud sacerdotium per hanc rationem Theomnasto datur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51 *fin.*; esp.: ita fit, *thus it comes to pass, hence it follows:* ita fit ut animus de se ipse tum judicet, cum id ipsum, quo judicatur, aegrotet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1; id. Off. 1, 28, 101; 1, 45, 160: ita fit ut deus ille nusquam prorsus appareat, id. N. D. 1, 14, 37; id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; so in an inference, *therefore:* et deus vester nihil agens; expers virtutis igitur; ita ne beatus quidem, id. N. D. 1, 40, 110; Suet. Caes. 60; so, itaque (= et ita), crassum (caelum) Thebis, itaque pingues Thebani, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; id. N. D. 3, 17, 44.—**D.** Introducing a limitation or restriction, *on the condition, on the assumption, in so far, to such an extent, only in so far*, etc., commonly followed by *ut:* et tamen ita probanda est mansuetudo, ut adhibeatur rei publicae causa severitas, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: pax ita convenerat, ut Etruscis Latinisque fluvius Albula finis esset, Liv. 1, 3; 24, 29 *fin.*: sed ante omnia ita vos irae indulgere oportet, ut potiorem irâ salutem habeatis, id. 23, 3; so with *tamen:* longiorem dicturis periodum colligendus est spiritus, ita tamen ut id neque diu neque cum sono faciamus, Quint. 11, 3, 53: haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes ac respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5, 13.—**E.** To denote degree, *so, to such a degree, so very, so much:* quod quid ita placuerit iis, non video, Quint. 9, 4, 10: hoc tibi ita mando, ut dubitem an etiam te rogem, ut pugnes ne intercaletur, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 2: ita fugavit Samnites, ut, etc., Liv. 8, 36; esp. with *adjj.:* judices ita fortes tamen fuerunt, ut... vel perire maluerint, quam, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5: ita sordidus ut se Non umquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96: ita sunt omnia debilitata, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 2; so with *negatives:* non (haud, nec, etc.) ita, *not very, not especially:* non ita magna mercede, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 3: non ita lato interjecto mari, id. Or. 8, 25: non ita antiqua, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109: accessione utuntur non ita probabili, id. Fin. 2, 13, 42: haec nunc enucleare non ita necesse est, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: non ita multum provectus, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7: post, neque ita multo, Nep. Cim. 3, 4; id. Pel. 2, 4; id. Phoc. 2, 5.

itaeomĕlis, *a made wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

Ĭtălĭa, ae, *f.* [for Vitalia from vitulus; cf. ἰταλός, from the abundance and excellence of its cattle; v. Gell. 11, 1, 1], *Italy*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 3; Verg. A. 1, 263; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 38; 37, 13, 77, § 201 et saep.—In apposition: Italia terra, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 6.—**B.** Transf., *the inhabitants of Italy:* totam Italiam esse effusam, Cic. Deiot. 4, 11.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĭtălĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Italy, Italian:* jus habere, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139: triticum, id. 18, 7, 12, § 65: genus falcium, id. 18, 28, 67, § 261: oppida, Tac. A. 3, 71: coloniae, id. ib. 6, 12: legio, id. H. 1, 59: de qua (olea) Catonis Italica sententia, *adapted to the climate of Italy*, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 93: bellum, *the Social war*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15: Pythagorei, qui essent Italici philosophi quondam nominati, id. de Sen. 21.—*Subst.:* **Ĭtălĭcus,** i, *m.*, *an Italian:* Italicus es an provincialis, Plin. Ep. 9, 23; Liv. 24, 47.—*Plur.*, Vell. 2, 16, 1.—**B. Ĭtălis,** idis, *adj. f.*, *Italian:* ora, Ov. P. 2, 3, 84: matres, Mart. 11, 53.—*Subst. plur.:* **Ĭtălĭdes,** *the Italian women*, Verg. A. 11, 657.—**C. Ĭtălus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Italian* (poet. and post-class.): Italis longe disjungimur oris, Verg. A. 1, 252: terra, id. ib. 7, 643: virtus, id. ib. 12, 827: sermo, *the Latin language*, Arn. 4, 134.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Ĭtălus,** i, *m.* **a.** *An Italian, plur.:* Itali

ac Latini, Auct. Har. Resp. 9, 9; Verg. A. 1, 109; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71: gentes Italum (Italorum), Verg. A. 6, 92.—**b.** *An ancient king of Italy, from whom the country is said to have taken its name*, Verg. A. 7, 178; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 2; 1, 533; Hyg. Fab. 127; cf. also Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 3.

Ĭtălĭca, ae, *f.* **I.** *The confederate name of the city of Corfinium during the Marsian war*, Vell. 2, 16, 5.—**II.** *A city in* Hispania Baetica, *founded by* Scipio Africanus, *the birthplace of the emperors Trajan and Hadrian*, now *Santiponce*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; Eutr. 8. 2 and 3.—Hence, *adj.:* **Ĭtălĭcenses** homines, Auct. B. Alex. 52; and, *subst.:* **Ĭtălĭcenses,** ium, *m.*, Gell. 16, 13, 4; Hirt. B. Alex. 52.

ĭtă-que, *conj.* **I.** (= et ita.) *And so, and thus, and accordingly:* ita dolui, itaque ego nunc doleo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45: si cetera ita sunt ut vis, itaque ut esse ego illa existimo, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 28: cum quaestor in Sicilia fuissem, itaque ex ea provincia discessissem, ut, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1: ita constitui, fortiter esse agendum, itaque feci, id. Clu. 19, 51; id. Deiot. 7, 19: ita nostri acriter in hostes, signo dato, impetum fecerunt, itaque hostes repente celeriterque procurrerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: illud tempus exspectandum decreverunt, itaque fecerunt, Nep. Alc. 4, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 10.—**II.** *And so, accordingly, therefore, for that reason, consequently* (for syn. cf. igitur, idcirco, ideo, ergo): itaque ipse mea legens, sic adficior interdum, Cic. Lael. 1: itaque rem suscipit et a Sequanis impetrat, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; id. B. C. 2, 7; Tac. Agr. 10.—(β) Occupying the second or third place in the sentence (very rare, and not before the Aug. period): versis itaque subito voluntatibus, Liv. 34, 34 *fin.;* so, edicimus itaque omnes, id. 3, 20, 4: quaero itaque, Curt. 7, 10, 7; and: nunc itaque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: pro ingenti itaque victoria, Liv. 4, 54. 6; so id. 6, 17, 8; 32, 16, 7.—In the fourth place: omnium sententiis absolutus itaque est, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 43.—**B.** Adding an example or argument, *accordingly, in like manner, in this manner:* nihil opus (est philosophum) litteras scire. Itaque, ut majores nostri ab aratro Cincinnatum abduxerunt, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: principes sunt simplices . . . itaque aër et ignis et aqua et terra prima sunt, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: itaque hoc frequenter dici solet, *in like manner*, id. Fin. 2, 4, 11.—**C.** Itaque ergo, *and hence therefore, and so for that reason:* itaque ergo amantur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25; Liv. 1, 25, 2 Drak.; 3, 31, 5; 39, 25, 11 al.

ĭtă-tĕnus, *adv.*, *so far, to such a degree* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 10.

ĭtem, *adv.* [i- (cf. is) and -tam, *acc. fem.* corresponding to tum (is), -tud; cf. tam; Sanscr. ittham, so]. **I.** Implying comparison, *just so, in like manner, after the same manner, likewise, also* (cf.: ita, pariter, eodem modo): proinde eri ut sint, ipse item sit, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 5: quia mi item ut parentes lucis das tuendi copiam, id. Capt. 5, 4, 11: utinam item a principio rei pepercisses meae, ut nunc repercis saviis, id. Truc. 2, 4, 24: placuit Scaevolae et Coruncanio, itemque ceteris, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 52: item igitur si sine divinatione non potest, id. Div. 2, 52, 107: ita fit, ut non item in oratione, ut in versu numerus exstet, id. Or. 60: fecisti item uti praedones solent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: item . . . quemadmodum, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 22, § 54: item . . . quasi murteta juncis, item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27; Liv. 39, 19: item . . . atque, Varr. L. L. 9, 4; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 71: parentes vagitu suo paene bis prodidit: semel, cum a nutricis ubere, item cum a sinu matris raptim auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6.—**B.** Esp.: non item, *but not:* spectaculum uni Crasso jucundum, ceteris non item, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 4: corporum offensiones sine culpa accidere possunt, animorum non item, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: in libero servant, in libera non item, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62.—**II.** Introducing something additional, without comparison, *likewise, besides, also, further, moreover* (cf.: etiam, quoque): postquam amans accessit unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 49: Ariovistus respondit, jus esse belli, ut, etc.: item populum Romanum victis non ad alterius praescriptum imperare, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36: legionem Caesar constituit . . . item equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, id. ib. 1, 43 *init.:* Romulus augur cum fratre item augure, Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: ille res in Africa gessit: itemque Mago, ejus frater, Nep. Han. 7, 1: ut recessit, sic accessit et abscessit, item, incessit, Varr. L. L. p. 87 Müll.; so in enumerating, *next, again:* item . . . tertio . . . quarto . . ., Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3: semel . . . item, Suet. Tib. 6; id. Claud. 4.

ĭter, itinĕris (archaic forms: *nom.* ītiner, Enn. Pac. Att. Varr. ap. Non. 482, 20; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 72; Lucr. 6, 339; Mart. Cap. 9, § 897.—*Gen.* iteris, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 695 P.; id. ap. Non. 485, 3; Jul. Hyg. ap. Charis. p. 108 P.; also, iteneris, Lex Agr., C. I. L. 1, 200, 26.—*Abl.* itere, Att. and Varr. ap. Non. 485, 8; Lucr. 5, 653), *n.* [for itiner, from īre, itum], *a going, a walk, way.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dicam in itinere, *on the way, as we go along*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 34: hoc ipsa in itinere dum narrat, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 30: huc quia habebas iter, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 6: iter illi saepius in forum, Plin. Pan. 77: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28.—Hence, **B.** In partic. **1.** *A going to a distant place, a journey;* and of an army, *a march:* cum illi iter instaret et subitum et longum, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 1; 3, 2 *init.:* ut in itinere copia frumenti suppeteret, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: qui eo itineris causa convenerant, id. ib. 7, 55: sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, id. ib. 1, 7: in ipso itinere confligere, Liv. 29, 36, 4; Nep. Eum. 8, 1; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 5; Just. 11, 15, 4: Catilina ex itinere plerisque consularibus litteras mittit, Sall. C. 34, 2: committere se itineri, Cic. Phil. 12, 10: ingredi pedibus, id. de Sen. 10: conficere pulverulentâ viâ, id. Att. 5, 14: iter mihi est Lanuvium, id. Mil. 10: iter habere Capuam, id. Att. 8, 11: facere in Apuliam, id. ib.: agere, Dig. 47, 5, 6; Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 9: contendere iter, *to hasten one's journey*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; so, intendere, Liv. 21, 29: maturare, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: properare, Tac. H. 3, 40: conficere, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1; 4, 14, 2; id. Vatin. 5, 12: constituere, *to determine upon*, id. Att. 3, 1 *init.:* urgere, Ov. F. 6, 520: convertere in aliquem locum, *to direct one's journey to a certain place*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: dirigere ad Mutinam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11: agere in aliquam partem, Ov. M. 2, 715: flectere, *to change one's course*, Verg. A. 7, 35: convertere, *to direct*, Cic. Att. 3, 3; facere, id. ib. 8, 11, C; Nep. Pel. 2, 5; Suet. Ner. 30 *fin.;* id. Aug. 64: comparare, *to prepare for a journey*, Nep. Alc. 10; Claud. Eutr. 2, 97: supprimere, *to stop, break off*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: retro vertere, Liv. 28, 3: ferre per medium mare, Verg. A. 7, 810: ferre Inachias urbes, Stat. Th. 1, 326: continuare die ac nocte, *to march day and night*, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: desistere itinere, id. B. G. 5, 11: coeptum dimittere, Ov. M. 2, 598: frangere, Stat. Th. 12, 232: impedire, Ov. H. 21, 74: instituere, Hor. C. 3, 27, 5: peragere, Verg. A. 6, 381; Hor. S. 2, 6, 99; Ov. F. 1, 188: rumpere, Hor. C. 3, 27, 5: itinere prohibere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: ex itinere redire, Cic. Att. 15, 24; Suet. Tit. 5: revertere, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26: Boii ex itinere nostros adgressi, Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 6: tutum alicui praestare, Cic. Planc. 41.—**2.** Iter terrestre, iter pedestre, *a journey by land, a land route* (not ante-Aug.): iter terrestre facturus, Just. 12, 10, 7: inde terrestri itinere frumentum advehere, Tac. H. 4, 35: terrestri itinere ducere legiones, Liv. 30, 36, 3; 44, 1, 4; Curt. 9, 10, 2: pedestri itinere confecto, Suet. Claud. 17: pedestri itinere Romam pervenire, Liv. 36, 21, 6; 37, 45, 2; Amm. 31, 11, 6.—**3.** *A journey, a march*, considered as a measure of distance: cum abessem ab Amano iter unius diei, *a day's journey*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: cum dierum iter quadraginta processerit, Caes. B. G. 6, 24: quam maximis itineribus potest in Galliam contendit, *by making each day's journey as long as possible*, i. e. *forced marches*, id. ib. 1, 7: magnis diurnis nocturnisque itineribus contendere, id. ib. 1, 38: itinera multo majora fugiens quam ego sequens, *making greater marches in his flight*, Brut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 13.—Hence, justum iter diei, *a day's march of a proper length:* confecto justo itinere ejus diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 76.—**4.** The place in which one goes, travels, etc., *a way, passage, path, road:* qua ibant ab itu iter appellarant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 35 Müll.; cf. 5, § 22: itineribus deviis proficisci in provinciam, Cic. Att. 14, 10: erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: pedestria itinera concisa aestuariis, id. ib. 3, 9: patefacere alicui iter in aliquem locum, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 11: in diversum iter equi concitati, Liv. 1, 28: ut deviis itineribus milites duceret, Nep. Eum. 3, 5: itinere devio per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: exercitum per insidiosa itinera ducere, id. Caes. 58: qua rectum iter in Persidem ducebat, Curt. 13, 11, 19: ferro aperire, Sall. C. 58, 7: fodiendo, substruendo iter facere, Dig. 8, 1, 10.—Of the *corridors* in houses, Vitr. 6, 9.—Of any *passage:* iter urinae, *the urethra*, Cels. 7, 25: iter vocis, Verg. A. 7, 534: itinera aquae, Col. 8, 17: carpere iter, *to pursue a journey:* Rubos fessi pervenimus utpote longum carpentes iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 95: non utile carpis iter, Ov. M. 2, 550: alicui iter claudere, *to block one's way, close the way* for him: ne suus hoc illis clauserit auctor iter, Ov. P. 1, 1, 6; id. F. 1, 272; id. M. 14, 793: iter ingredi, *to enter on a way* or *road*, Suet. Caes. 31: iter patefacere, *to open a way*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—**5.** A privilege or legal right of going to a place, *the right of way:* aquaeductus, haustus, iter, actus a patre sumitur, Cic. Caecin. 26, 74: negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8. 3; cf. Dig. 8, 3, 1, § 1; 8, 3, 7; 12.—**II.** Trop., *a way, course, custom, method* of a person or thing: patiamur illum ire nostris itineribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3: verum iter gloriae, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33: videmus naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, id. N. D. 2, 13, 35: iter amoris nostri et officii mei, id. Att. 4, 2, 1: salutis, Verg. A. 2, 387: fecit iter sceleri, Ov. M. 15, 106: labi per iter declive senectae, id. ib. 15, 227: vitae diversum iter ingredi, Juv. 7, 172: duo itinera audendi, Tac. H. 4, 49: novis et exquisitis eloquentiae itineribus opus est, id. Or. 19: pronum ad honores, Plin. Ep. 8, 10 *fin.;* cf.: novum ad principatum, id. Pan. 7, 1.

ĭtĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [itero], *that may be repeated* (late Lat.): injuria, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 28.

ĭtĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a repetition:* verborum, Cic. Or. 25, 85; esp., in rhet., *iteration*, = ἐπαναφορά, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533 al.; cf.: et reditus ad propositum, et iteratio (dictorum), id. de Or. 3, 53, § 203: lectio non cruda, sed multâ iteratione mollita, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**II.** Agric. t. t.: arationis, Col. 11, 2, 64; so, *absol.*, of *a second ploughing:* compluribus iterationibus resolvatur vervactum in pulverem, id. 2, 4, 2; 2, 12, 9; of *a second pressing of olives:* plurimum refert non miscere iterationem, multoque minus tertiationem, cum prima pressura; cf. id. 12, 50, 11.—**III.** Law t. t., *a species of manumission granted a second time to one who had already been freed and made a Latin, by which he received Roman citizenship*, Ulp. Fragm. 3, 1, 4; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 35.

ĭtĕrātīvum verbum, i. e. verbum frequentativum, Diom. pp. 335 and 336, and Charis. p. 226 P.

ĭtĕrātō, *adv.*, v. 1. itero *fin.*

ĭterdŭca, ae, *f.* [iter-duco], *she who guides on a journey*, an epithet of Juno, as the goddess who guides the steps of the child into the world, and of the bride to her new home, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

1. ĭtĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to do* a thing *a second time, to repeat* (syn.: duplico, repeto). **I.** In gen.: quae audistis, si eadem hic iterem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 99.—Also pleonastically: bis iterare, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 154; and: iterum iterare, id. Rud. 4, 8, 1: itera dum eadem ista mihi, non enim satis intellego, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 1: cum duplicantur iteranturque verba, id. Or. 39, 135; id. Part. Or. 6, 21: ne jam dicta iteremus, Col. 8, 8, 3: saepe iterando eadem, perculit tandem, Liv. 1, 45, 2: clamor segnius saepe iteratus, id. 4, 37, 9; Suet. Aug. 86: pugnam, *to renew*, Liv. 6, 32: praelium, Just. 29, 4, 1; cf. of games, etc.: quibusdam iteratus, Suet. Ner. 23: ubi Phoebus iteraverit ortus, *has risen a second time*, Ov. F. 6, 199: quotiensque puer Eheu dixerat, haec resonis iterabat vocibus Eheu, id. M. 3, 496: cursus

relictos, Hor. C. 1, 34, 4: aequor, *to embark again upon*, id. ib. 1, 7, 32: vitam morte, *to be restored to life by way of death*, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190: legationem, *to renew, send a second time*, Just. 18, 1, 1: multiplicem tenues iterant thoraca catenae, *double it, make it thicker*, Stat. Th. 12, 775: calceamentum, *to wear twice*, Lampr. Heliog. 32: mulierem, id. ib. 24: muricibus Tyriis iteratae vellera lanae, *dipped* or *dyed twice*, or *repeatedly*, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: tumulum, *to reconstruct*, Tac. A. 2, 7: iterata vulnera, *repeated*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 84.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agriculture, *to plough a second time*: agrum, Cic. de Or. 2, 30 *fin.*; cf.: siccitatibus censeo, quod jam proscissum est, iterare, Col. 2, 4, 4: locus diligenter fossione iterandus, id. 11, 3, 12: sarrituram, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; id. 18, 29, 71, § 295; 19, 4, 20, § 60.—**B.** *To repeat, rehearse, relate*: haec ubi Telebois ordine iterarunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 56: dum mea facta itero, id. Cas. 5, 2, 5: scribere bellum et quae in eo gesta sunt iterare, Sempron. Asell. ap. Gell. 5, 18: cantare rivos atque truncis Lapsa cavis iterare mella, *to celebrate*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 11: sic iterat voces, id. Ep. 1, 18, 12.—Hence,

1. ĭtĕrātus, i, *m.*, *a soldier who had been discharged* (honestâ missione dimissus) *and was again recalled to service*, Inscr. Orell. 3463.—**2. ĭtĕrātō,** *adv.*, *again, once more* (post-class.): vinci, Just. 5, 4, 2: quaerentibus de persona regis, id. 11, 7, 11: navali proelio iterato congredi, id. 15, 2, 6 al.: si postea eum iterato reum non fecerit, Dig. 48, 16, 17; Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

‡**2. ĭtĕrō,** *adv.*, v. iterum *init.*

ĭtĕrum (collat. form ‡ĭtĕro, Inscr. ap. Fea Framm. di Fast. Cons. Tav. 10, n. 26), *adv.* [*acc. sing. n.* of compar. form from pronom. stem i- of is; cf. Sanscr. itara, the other; Hibern. itir], *again, a second time, once more, anew.* **I.** Lit.: ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, et iterum Phintias, tertium Liparo, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 58: iterum mihi natus videor, quia te repperi, id. Poen. 5, 2, 117: iterum ille eam rem judicatam judicat, id. Rud. prol. 19: Livianae fabulae non satis dignae sunt, quae iterum legantur, Cic. Brut. 18, 71: C. Flaminius consul iterum, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: T. Quinctius Pennus, iterum, Liv. 4, 30; Nep. Hann. 5, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 4: cum is iterum bellum dare dixisset, Liv. 21, 18.—In enumerations: primo quidem decipi, incommodum est: iterum, stultum: tertio turpe, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; id. Font. 8, 16; Suet. Caes. 36; id. Aug. 25; Nep. Hann. 6, 1; Juv. 4, 1.—With other *advv.*, esp. with semel, tertium, etc.: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Juv. 3, 134: Venerium jacere iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: iterum atque tertium tribuni, Liv. 3, 19: semel iterumque, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54.—Repeated: iterum atque iterum spectare, *again and again, repeatedly*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 39: iterum atque iterum fragor increpat ingens, Verg. A. 8, 527: iterumque iterumque vocavi, id. ib. 2, 770; 3, 436.—**II.** Transf., *in turn, again, on the other hand*: cum is iterum sinu effuso bellum dare dixisset, *having loosed again the fold*, Liv. 21, 18 *fin.*; Just. 21, 4, 6: pares iterum accusandi caussas esse, Tac. A. 12, 65.

Ĭthăca, ae (**Ĭthăcē,** ēs, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41), *f.*, = Ἰθάκη, *an island in the Ionian Sea, the kingdom of Ulysses*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Cic. Off. 3, 26, 27; id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; id. de Or. 1, 44, 196 al.: effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna, Verg. A. 3, 272.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ĭthăcensis,** e, *adj.*, *Ithacan*: Ulixes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.—**B. Ĭthăcēsius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ithacan*: sedes, i. e. *Baiæ*, said to have been named after the pilot of Ulysses, Sil. 8, 541.—**C. Ĭthăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ithaca* or *Ulysses, Ithacan*: me data pensa trahentem matribus ostendens Ithacis, Ov. M. 13, 512: Aeolios Ithacis inclusimus utribus Euros, id. Am. 3, 12, 29: puppis, id. P. 2, 7, 60.—*Subst.*: **Ĭthăcus,** i, *m.*, *the Ithacan*, i. e. *Ulysses*: hoc Ithacus velit, Verg. A. 2, 104; Ov. M. 13, 98; 103; Juv. 15, 26; 10, 257.

Ĭthōmē, ēs, *f.*, = Ἰθώμη, *a city of Messenia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Liv. 32, 13; Stat. Th. 4, 179.

Ĭthōnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Itone.

†**īthȳphallus,** i, *m.*, = ἰθύφαλλος, *the ithyphallus, a piece of wood shaped like the fascinum, and carried about in the festivals of Bacchus*, Arn. 5, 176.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *Priapus, the son of Bacchus, whose symbol was the ithyphallus*, Col. 10, 31.—**B.** Deriv.: **īthȳphallĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *ithyphallic*: carmen, *an ithyphallic song*, i. e. *a poem composed in the measure of the hymns to Priapus*, Serv. Centim. 1018 P. Atil. Fortun. p. 2698.—**2.** The metrum Phalaecium is also sometimes called ithyphallicum, Mar. Vict. p. 2566 P.

ĭtĭdem, *adv.* [ita; suffix -dem for diem; cf. pridem, etc.], *in like manner, so, just, in the same way.* **I.** As correl. (cf. item). **1.** With *ut*: itidem, uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: ut filium bonum patri esse oportet, itidem ego sum patri, id. Am. 3, 4, 9; 2, 2, 79; id. Capt. 2, 2, 11; id. Truc. 4, 2, 36; id. Aul. 2, 2, 37: atque eas itidem fallam, ut ab illis fallimur, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94: floriferis ut apes in saltibus omnia libant, omnia nos itidem depascimur aurea dicta, Lucr. 3, 12.—**2.** With *quasi*: quasi piscis, itidem est amator lenae, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 26: itidem olent, quasi quom una multa jura confudit cocus, id. Most. 1, 3, 119; id. Capt. 5, 4, 5; id. Rud. 3, 2, 46.—**II.** *Absol.*: (cf.: pariter, una, etiam): illa autem virgo atque altera itidem ancillula, Plaud. Rud. prol. 74: feci ego istaec itidem in adulescentia, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 6: nimis similist mihi, Itidem habet petasum ac vestitum, id. Am. 1, 1, 286: jube me vinciri ilico, dum istic itidem vinciatur, id. Capt. 3, 4, 76: temperantia in suas itidem res, et in communes distributa est, Cic. Part. 22: exsectum a filio Caelum, vinctum itidem a filio Saturnum, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62.

ĭtĭner, v. iter *init.*

ĭtĭnĕrārĭum, i, v. itinerarius, II.

ĭtĭnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [iter], *of* or *belonging to a journey* or *march, itinerary* (late Lat.): sumptus, Lampr. Commod. 9: mōtus, *the motion of travelling*, Amm. 21, 15, 2.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **itinerarium,** i, *n.* **A.** *An account of a journey, an itinerary*, Veg. Mil. 3, 6.—**B.** *A signal for marching*: itinerarium sonare, Amm. 24, 1.

ĭtĭnĕrātor, ōris, *m.*, *a traveller* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Mauril. 24.

ĭtĭnĕror, āri, 1, *v. n.* [iter], = ὁδοιπορέω, *to travel*, Gloss. Lab.—Hence, *part.* as *subst.*: **itinerans,** antis, *a traveller* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 1, § 25: Salv. de Gub. Dei, 1, p. 33.

ĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [eo], *a going, walking, travelling*: itiones crebrae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1: quaeris quod cogitem de obviam itione, id. ib. 13, 50, 4: reditum ac domum itionem dari, id. Div. 1, 32, 68.

‡ **itis,** is, *f.*, a Tuscan word meaning *day*, from which Idus is derived, Macr. S. 1, 15.

* **ĭtĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [ito], *to go*: exsequias ititant, Naev. ap. Calp. Pis., acc. to Merul. Fragm. Enn. p. 417.

Itius (**Iccius**) Portus, *a port of the Morini, in Belgic Gaul, from which Cæsar passed over to Britain*, now *Wissant* or *Witsand*, a few miles east of *Cape Grisnez*, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 2; 5, 5, 1.

ĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [eo], *to go*: ad legionem cum itant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: ad cenas itare, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: pedibus itavisse in curiam, Gell. 3, 18, 4; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; Edict. ap. Suet. Rhet. 1.

Ĭtōnē (**Ithōnē**), ēs, *f.*, and **Itōnus,** i, *m.*, *a city and mountain in Bœotia* (or *Thessaly*), *with a temple of Pallas*, Stat. Th. 2, 720; Cat. 64, 228.—**II.** Hence, **A.** ‡**Itonida** (an error for **Itōnis**). Minerva a loco sic appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 105 Müll.—**B. Ĭtōnaei** (**Ithōn-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Itone*, Stat. Th. 7, 330.—**C. Ĭtōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰτώνιος, *Itonian*: templum Minervae Itoniae, Liv. 36, 20, 3.

Ĭtūraea (**Ityr-**), ae, *f.* **I.** *A district of Cœlesyria, the inhabitants of which were celebrated as archers*, now *El-Jeidoor*, Vulg. Luc. 3, 1.—**II.** Deriv. **Ĭtūraeus** (**Ityr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ituræa, Ituræan*: arcus, Verg. G. 2, 448: sagittae, Luc. 5, 230; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81.—*Subst.*: **Ĭtūraei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Ituræans*, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 112; 2, 8, 19.

ĭtus, ūs, *m.* [eo], *a going, gait.* **I.** In gen.: nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis Sentimus, Lucr. 3, 388: itum, gestum, amictum qui videbant ejus, Titin. ap. Non. 123, 10.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A going away, departure*: noster itus, reditus, vultus, Cic. Att. 15, 5, 3: pro itu ac reditu, Suet. Tib. 38: itum felicem reditumque gloriosum exoptans, Amm. 23, 2, 4.—(β) *Plur.*: per paucos itus ac reditus, Pall. 7, 2, 4.—**B.** *The right of going* anywhere, *right of road*, Inscr. Orell. 4085 al.

Ĭtȳlus, i, *m.*, = Ἴτυλος, *the son of Zethus*, Cat. 65, 13 (where Itylus is confounded with Itys).

Ĭtȳraeus, a, um, v. Ituraeus.

Ĭtys, Itўos, Itўn or Itўm, *m.*, = Ἴτυς. **I.** *Son of Tereus and Progne; he was killed by his mother and served up to his father for food; whereupon he was changed into a pheasant, Progne into a swallow, and Tereus into an owl*, Ov. M. 6, 652 sq.—**II.** *A Trojan, slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 574; Prop. 3, 10, 10.

Ĭūlēus (**Jūl-**), v. Iulus.

† **1. ĭūlis,** idis, *f.*, = ἰουλίς, *a kind of rockfish*, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 94.

2. Iūlis, idis, *f.*, = Ἰουλίς, *a city in the island of Ceos, in which Simonides and Bacchylides were born*, now *Zea*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8.

† **1. ĭūlus,** i, *m.*, = ἴουλος, the *down* or *woolly part* of many plants, *a catkin*, Plin. 16, 29, 52, § 120.

2. Iūlus (trisyl.) (**Jūl-**), i, *m.*, = Ἴουλος. **I.** *The son of Ascanius and grandson of Æneas, whom the* gens Julia *regarded as their ancestor*, Verg. A. 1, 288; Ov. M. 14, 583; Juv. 8, 42.—Hence, **A. Iūlēus,** (**Jūl-**), a, um, *adj.*, *named from Iulus, son of Æneas, Iulian*: mons, i. e. *Albanus*, Mart. 13, 108, 2: Iūlēi avi, Ov. F. 4, 124.—**B.** *Originating from Julius Cæsar.* **1.** *Relating to Cæsar and his family*: Iuleae Calendae, *the first of July*, Ov. F. 6, 797: Iulea carina, *the fleet of Augustus*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 17.—**2.** *Imperial*: oliva, *the garland of olive boughs given by Domitian*, Mart. 9, 36, 9: habenae, *the imperial power*, id. 9, 102, 15.—**II.** Jūlus (dissyl.), *prænomen of Antonius, son of the triumvir M. Antonius*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 2.

Iverna, v. Hibernia.

† **ixĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἰξία, *the chameleon plant*, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 45.

Ixion, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ἰξίων, *the son of Phlegyas* (acc. to others, *of Antion* or *of Jupiter*), *king of the Lapithæ in Thessaly, and father of Pirithoüs. He murdered his father-in-law, to avoid paying the nuptial presents; and as no one would absolve him after such a deed, Jupiter took him into heaven and there purified him. When, notwithstanding this, he made an attempt on the chastity of Juno, Jupiter substituted for her an image of cloud, with which he begat the Centaurs; but having boasted of his imaginary criminal success with Juno, Jupiter hurled him into Tartarus, where he was bound fast to an ever-revolving wheel*, Ov. M. 4, 465; 10, 42; Verg. A. 6, 601: Ixione natus, i. e. *Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 210: Ixione nati, *the Centaurs*, id. ib. 12, 504.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Ixīŏnius** (**-onēus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ixion*: Ixionei rota orbis, Verg. G. 4, 484: Ixionii amici, Lampr. Heliog. 24.—**B. Ixīŏnides,** ae, *m.*, *son of Ixion*, i. e. *Pirithoüs*, Prop. 2, 1, 38.—In *plur.*: **Ixīŏnĭdae,** ārum, *the Centaurs*, Luc. 6, 386; Ov. M. 8, 566.

Ixor, ōris, *m.*, *a river in Gætulia*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 13.

† **ĭynx,** iyngis, *f.*, = ἴυγξ, *the wryneck*, a bird made use of in conjurations and charms, with which it was thought that slighted lovers could procure a return of affection, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 256; Laev. ap. App. Mag. p. 294.

Izi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 64 Jan. (al. Izzi).

J.

J, j, a consonant which, although originally represented by the same character as the vowel *i*, was distinguished from it by the ancients themselves, Charis. p. 1 P.; Diom. p. 416 ib.; Prisc. p. 544 ib.; Don. p. 1735 ib. al. The old grammarians supposed it to lengthen a preceding vowel (but v. Roby, Gram. 1, § 143). Its pronunciation was like that of the German *j* (or English *y*) at the beginning of syllables, as jus, injuria, ejectus (Corss.). But where *j* occurs as a medial between two vowels, it is, according to the statement of the grammarians, to be pronounced double; wherefore, in such cases, it is also written double by many (e. g. by Cicero), as ajjo, Majja, ejjus, pejjus, etc., Quint. 1, 4, 11; Prisc. p. 545 P.; Vel. Long. p. 2219 ib. al.; and in inscriptions with a tall *I*. The closest relation exists between *j* and the vowel *i*, and in the course of formation and inflection they are very often interchanged: Pompejus, Pompei; Gajus, Gai; jam, etiam, quoniam; ajo, aibam. By the poets, *i* was often hardened into *j* to form position: abjete, abjetibus, for abiete, abietibus; cf. Val. Prob. p. 1432 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2474 ib. *J* is related to *g*, as magis, major. *J* arises from *dj* or *di*, as Juppiter, Jovis, from Djuppiter, Djovis. *J* was omitted before another *i* in compounds of jacio with monosyllabic prepositions: abicit, adicit, obicit, for abjicit, adjicit, objicit. The preposition is regularly long (Verg. A. 6, 421), but after the time of Ovid is sometimes shortened (Luc. 9, 188). A diphthong is sometimes formed with the preceding vowel: rēicē (Verg. E. 3, 96), ēicit (Lucr. 3, 890). As an abbreviation, J. O. M. signifies Jovi Optimo Maximo; J. R. Juno Regina; J. V. T. Julia Victrix Togata.

Jăbŏlēnus (Javol-), i, *m.*, *a celebrated Roman jurist in the time of Trajan, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius*, Capit. Anton. 12.

jacea, ae, *f.*, *a wooden hay-rack:* cratis, quae jacea vocatur a vulgo, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 5 (dub. al jacca).

jăcĕo, cŭi, citum (*fut. part.* jaci-turus, Stat. Th. 7, 777), 2, *v. n.* [*intr.* of jacio; lit., to be thrown or cast; hence], *to lie.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: in limine, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: stratum ad pedes alicujus, id. Quint. 31, 96; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: alicui ad pedes, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129: in lecto, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; Juv. 6, 269: in ignota harena, Verg. A. 5, 871: Tyrio sublimis in ostro, Ov. H. 12, 179: in viridi gramine, id. Am. 1, 14, 22: in teneris dominae lacertis, id. ib. 1, 13, 5: in solo, id. M. 2, 420: in viduo toro, id. H. 16, 316: in gremio, id. ib. 9, 136; 11, 4: in servi complexibus, Juv. 6, 279; for which: saxum campo quod forte jacebat, Verg. A. 12, 897: deserto lecto, Ov. H. 1, 7: saxo, id. M. 6, 100: gremio mariti, Juv. 2, 120: in aversa ora, Ov. H. 12, 63: super corpus alicujus, id. F. 2, 836: somno, Verg. E. 6, 14: spissa harena, id. A. 6, 336: humo, Ov. A. A. 2, 238: nudus humi jacet, Lucr. 5, 224; Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 1, 12: humi ante lectum jacens, Suet. Oth. 7: mecum inter salices lenta sub vite jacere, Verg. E. 10, 40: sub alta platano, Hor. C. 2, 11, 14: strata jacent sub arbore poma, Verg. E. 7, 54.—*Absol.:* Tityos jacet alitis esca, Verg. Cul. 237: vittae jacentes, Tib. 2, 5, 53: pisces jacentes, i. e. *flatfish*, Col. 8, 17, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of sick persons, *to lie ill, to be sick:* cura ut valeas, ne ego te jacente bona tua comedim, Cic. Fam. 9, 20: cum tristi morbo defessa jaceres, Tib. 1, 5, 9: hic facit ut jaceas, Ov. H. 20, 173: graviter, Plin. Ep. 5, 9: sine spe, Sen. Ep. 101, 3.—**2.** *To lie dead, to have fallen:* Aeacidae telo jacet Hector, Verg. A. 1, 99; 10, 737: corpora per campos ferro quae fusa jacebant, id. ib. 11, 102: cum primi occidissent, proximi jacentibus insisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 3; 7, 25, 3: neminem jacentem veste spoliavit, Nep. Thras. 2, 6; cf.: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus, Liv. 44, 45: ne inultos imperatores suos jacere sinerent, id. 25, 37: qui bene pro patria cum patriaque jacent, Ov. H. 3, 106: Argo, jaces! id. M. 1, 720: morte jacent merita, id. F. 3, 707: fratri jacet, *killed by his brother*, Sil. 15, 650: rupto jacuit corpore (rana), Phaedr. 1, 24, 10: jacuit Catilina cadavere toto, Juv. 10, 288.—**3.** *To be* or *lie long* anywhere, *to linger, tarry, stop* at a place: pernam, glandium, sumen facito in aqua jaceant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 33: Brundusii, *to stay long at*, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2.—**4.** Geographically, *to lie, be situate*, = esse, situm esse (not in Cic. or Cæs.): jacet Vada inter Appenninum et Alpis, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2; Liv. 5, 48, 2; 6, 30, 5; 22, 3, 3: inter Taurum montem jacet et Hellespontem, Nep. Eum. 3, 2 saep.: quae gens jacet supra Ciliciam, id. Dat. 4: ad vesperam jacentis terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 216: summo in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Verg. A. 11, 527: quod urbes in planis jaceant, Just. 22, 5, 5: alio patriam quaerunt sub sole jacentem, Verg. G. 2, 512: jacet extra sidera tellus, id. A. 6, 795; cf.: pallente sub umbra Cimmerias jacuisse domos, Sil. 12, 132: inter eos solemque jacent immania ponti aequora, Lucr. 4, 412; cf.: Cyclades et Sporades per quingenta milia in longitudinem . . . jacent, *extend*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71.—**5.** *To be low, flat, level:* jacentia et plana urbis loca, Tac. H. 1, 86: despiciens terras jacentis, Verg. A. 1, 224: praetervehor Thapsum jacentem, id. ib. 3, 689; Val. Fl. 4, 712: quaeque jacent valles, Ov. F. 2, 392; Just. 22, 5, 5: jacentes campos, Luc. 4, 52: summo despexit ab aethere terras Infelix Phaëthon penitus penitusque jacentes, Ov. M. 2, 178.—**6.** Esp., of the sea, *to be level, quiet, lie still:* mediusque jacet sine murmure pontus, Luc. 1, 260; 5, 434: servatum bello jacuit mare, id. 3, 523: planum mare, Juv. 12, 62: stagna jacentia, Sil. 5, 583.—**7.** *To lie in ruins, be broken down:* cui nec arae patriae domi stant, fractae et disjectae jacent, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. Rel. v. 115 Vahl.): jacent. Ilion ingens, Ov. M. 13, 505: ausa et jacentem visere regiam vultu sereno, Hor. C. 1, 37, 25: Troja jacet certe, Ov. H. 1, 3: vetus Thebe jacet, Juv. 15, 6.—**8.** *To hang loose:* vagi crines per colla jacebant, Ov. M. 2, 673; id. A. A. 3, 236: jacentia lora, *lying loose on the horse's neck*, id. M. 2, 201; cf., of clothing, etc.: juvenes timidaeque puellae Praeverrunt latas veste jacente vias, id. Am. 3, 13, 24: demissa jacent tibi pallia terrae, id. ib. 3, 2, 25; id. A. A. 153.—**9.** Of the eyes, face, etc., *to be cast down, fixed on the ground:* vultusque attolle jacentes, Ov. M. 4, 144: jacentes Vix oculos tollens, id. ib. 11, 618.

II. Trop. **A.** *To be indolent* or *inactive, not to come forward:* in pace jacere, quam in bello vigere maluit. Quamquam ille quidem numquam jacuit, Cic. Phil. 10, 7, 14: C. Marius cum a spe consulatus longe abesset et jam septimum annum post praeturam jaceret, id. Off. 3, 20, 79: ars tua, Tiphy, jacet, si non sit in aequore fluctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 77: at mea numina tandem fessa jacent, Verg. A. 7, 298.—**B.** *To be cast down, dejected:* Gnaeus noster ut totus jacet, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: ne jaceam? quis unquam minus, id. ib. 12, 40, 2: jacet in maerore meus frater, id. ib. 10, 4; id. Phil. 12, 2: militum jacere animos, Liv. 10, 35.—**C.** *To lie prostrate:* victa jacet pietas, Ov. M. 1, 149: nobilitas sub amore jacet, id. H. 4, 161: Africani, Marii, Sullae, Pompeii infra Pallantis laudes jacebant, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 2: justitia vacillat, vel jacet potius, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 118: humana cum vita jaceret, oppressa gravi sub religione, Lucr. 1, 63.—**D.** *To be refuted, overcome, disproved, to fail:* jacent suis testibus, qui Clodium negant Romam fuisse rediturum, etc., Cic. Mil. 18, 47: jacet omnis ratio Peripateticorum, id. Fin. 5, 28, 86: jacet igitur tota conclusio, id. Div. 2, 51, 106.—**E.** *To lie dormant, be disused* or *neglected, to be of no avail:* cum leges nihil valebant, cum judicia jacebant, Cic. Par. 4, 1: tota Capua et omnis hic delectus jacet, id. Att. 7, 22: dici non potest, quomodo hic omnia jaceant, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6: justitia jacet, Cic. Off. 3, 33: maximas virtutes jacere omnes necesse est voluptate dominante, id. Fin. 2, 35, 117; Quint. 9, 2, 4.—**F.** *To be despised, in no esteem:* cum jacerent pretia praediorum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: ut neque jacere regem pateremur, id. Fam. 1, 5, 3: sed nunc omnia ista jacere puto, propter nummorum caritatem, *are cheap*, id. Att. 9, 9, 4: dat census honores, Census amicitias: pauper ubique jacet, Ov. F. 1, 218; id. R. Am 139.—**G.** *To lie idle, neglected*, or *unemployed:* cur tamdiu jacet hoc nomen in adversariis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3: quomodo tibi tanta pecunia extraordinaria jacet? id. ib. 1: quae (pecuniae) vereor, ne otiosae jaceant, Plin. Ep. 10, 62, 1: nonne justius erit proximo cuique bonorum possessionem dari, ne bona jaceant, *that they be not without an owner*, Dig. 37, 3, 1.—**H.** *To lie open, be obvious, to be known, be at hand:* neque ex alio genere (verborum) ad usum cottidianum, alio ad scenam pompamque sumuntur, sed ea nos cum jacentia sustulimus e medio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177.—**I.** Of speech or language, *to be languid, lifeless, dull:* quibus detractis, jacet (oratio), Quint. 9, 2, 4: jacens oratio, Gell. 1, 11, 15; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 32.

Jăcĕtāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in northern Spain, at the foot of the Pyrenees*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60, 2.

jăcio, jēci, jactum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. διώκω, to pursue; Germ. jagen], to make go, cause to go, send; hence, *to throw, cast, fling, hurl.* **I.** Lit.: genu ad aliquem, *to hit* or *push one with the knee*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: lapides, Cic. Mil. 15: fulmen in medium mare, id. Div. 2, 19: in quem scyphum de manu jacere conatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10: aridam materiam de muro in aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: se in profundum, Cic. Sest. 20: saxeam pilam ponto, Verg. A. 9, 712: ensem fluctibus mediis, id. ib. 10, 683: balearica plumbum Funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 728: libellos in faciem ejus, Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.*—Freq. of dice-throwing: talos, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 35; 5, 2, 54; Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: Venerem, id. Div. 2, 59, 121; Suet. Aug. 71.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To lay, set, establish, build, found, construct, erect:* urbi fundamenta, Liv. 1, 12: vallum, id. 30, 10: aggere jacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: molem, id. B. C. 1, 25: muros, Verg. A. 5, 631; 9, 712: moles, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 1: novae domus fundamenta, Suet. Calig. 22; Ov. F. 4, 835: molem in mare, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 8.—**2.** *To send forth, emit; to bring forth, produce:* de corpore odorem, Lucr. 2, 846: igniculos, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 2: jacturas poma myricas, *that will bear*, Ov. A. A. 1, 747.—**3.** *To throw away:* scuta jacere, fugereque hostes, more habent licentiam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 27: vestem procul, Ov. M. 4, 357: is sua jecit humi arma, id. ib. 3, 127: pavidas pharetras, Val. Fl. 5, 427.—Esp., *to throw overboard*, Dig. 41, 2, 21, § 2; 14, 2, 2, § 7; *to cast, shed:* cornua, Ov. A. A. 3, 78.—**4.** *To throw, scatter, sow:* volucres semina jacta legunt, Ov. M. 5, 485; id. H. 12, 17: jacto semine, Verg. G. 1, 104: seminibus jactis, id. ib. 2, 57; 6, 11; id. F. 1, 662: flores, id. A. 5, 79: lapides, id. E. 6, 41.—**5.** *To project* as a shadow: nullam umbram, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183 sq.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To throw, cast:* contumeliam in aliquem, Cic. Sull. 7, 23: injuriam in aliquem, id. Par. 4, 1: adulteria, *to lay to one's charge*, id. Planc. 12, 30: ridiculum, id. Or. 26, 87: id, quod proponendum fuit, permotis animis jacit ad extremum, id. Part. 13, 46: jecit quidam casus caput meum, in medium contentionem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 13: probra in feminas illustres, Tac. A. 11, 13.—**B.** *To lay, set, establish:* causae fundamenta, Cic. Fl. 2, 4: fundamenta pacis, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: gradum atque aditum ad rem, id. Agr. 2, 15: odia in longum jacere, *to strew, sow*, Tac. A. 1, 69: fundamenta reipublicae, Suet. Aug. 28.—**C.** *To throw out in speaking, to let fall, intimate, utter, mention, declare:* assiduas querelas, Cic. poët. Div 1, 8, 14: illud, quod jacis obscure, id. Att. 2, 7, 4: suspicionem, id. Fl. 3, 6: de lacu Albano, Liv. 5, 15: vera an vana, id. 6, 14: multo plura praesens audivit, quam in absentem jacta erant, id. 43, 8: Jugurtha inter alias jacit oportere, etc., Sall. J. 11: quaedam de habitu cultuque et institutis ejus, Tac. A 1, 11: fortuitos sermones, id. ib. 4, 68: aliquid per vaniloquentiam ac minas, id. ib. 6, 31: multasque nec dubias significationes saepe jecit, Suet. Ner. 37: crimina non haec sunt nostro sine jacta dolore, Tib. 4, 14, 3.

jactābĭlis, e [jacto], *that can be thrown:* umeri, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2.

jactābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tossing to and fro, agitated, stormy* (post-class.) **I.** Lit.: mare, Gell. 19, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.

boasting, vaunting: homo in Graecae facundiae gloria, Gell. 15, 2, 2.

jactans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from jacto.

jactanter, *adv.*, v. jacto *fin.*

jactantĭa, ae, *f.* [jacto], *a boasting, bragging; display, ostentation* (post-Aug.): sui, Tac. A. 2, 46: militaris, id. Agr. 25: frivola in parvis, Quint. 1, 6, 20; 9, 2, 74: partim jactantia ingenii, ut res cito accepisse videantur, id. 12, 8, 3: privatae studere, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 13; id. Pan. 38, 4.

jactantĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [jactans], *somewhat boasting* (late Lat.), Aug. adv. Ac. 3, 8. — *Subst.:* **jactantĭcŭlus,** i, *m., a braggart; plur.*, Schol. Juv. 11, 34.

jactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jacto], *a throwing* or *tossing to and fro, a shaking, agitation, violent* or *frequent motion.* **I.** Lit.: corporis, *motion, gestures,* Cic. Or. 25, 86: ubi primum ducta cicatrix, patique posse visa jactationem, Liv. 29, 32: manus, Quint. 10, 7, 26; of a storm at sea: ex magna jactatione terram videre, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: armigeri in castra referebant (eum) jactationem vulnerum haud facile tolerantem, *the jolting,* Curt. 6, 5, 1. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., of mental *agitation:* jactationes animorum incitatae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A boasting, bragging; ostentation, display, vanity:* jactatio est voluptas gestiens et se efferens insolentius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: verborum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: nulla cultûs, Tac. G. 6: extemporalis garrulitas circulatoriae jactationis est, Quint. 2, 4, 15: eruditionis, id. 1, 5, 11: nonnullorum hominum jactationem et insolentiam ferre non potes, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 5.—**2.** Jactatio popularis, *a striving after popular applause,* Cic. Clu. 35, 95; id. Har. Resp. 20, 43; so, jactatio cursusque popularis, id. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: eloquentia haec forensis . . . ornata verbis atque sententiis jactationem habuit in populo, id. Or. 3, 13.

jactātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who makes an ostentatious display of himself, a boaster, braggart:* rerum a se gestarum, Quint. 11, 1, 17: civilitatis, Suet. Claud. 35; Stat. Th. 6, 837; Gell. 18, 4, 1.—Poet., with *inf.:* ille sub hiberno somnos educere caelo Jactator, *he boasts,* Sil. 11, 403.

jactātrix, īcis, *f.* [jactator], *she that boasts,* Sidon.

jactātus, ūs, *m.* [jacto], *a throwing to and fro, a tossing:* pennarum, Ov. M. 6, 703: maris, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118; 33, 6, 32, § 99: quodlibet quassum vas et quolibet fragile jactatu, Sen. ad Marc. 11, 2.

jactĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jactito], *boasting, bragging* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

jactĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [jacto], *to bring forward in public, to utter:* ridicula intexta versibus, Liv. 7, 2, 11: come officium, Phaedr. 2, 5, 16.

jacto, āvi, ātum (jactarier, Lucr. 6, 556; Enn. Tr. 130), 1, *v. freq. a.* [jacio], *to throw, cast, hurl.* **I.** Lit.: semen, *to scatter,* Varr. R. R. 1, 42: semina per undas, Ov. M. 4, 748: jactato flore tegente vias, id. Tr. 4, 2, 50: irrita sacrilega jactas incendia dextra, id. M. 14, 539: hastas, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 316: vestem argentumque de muro, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: lapides vacuum in orbem, Verg. G. 1, 62: cinerem per agros, id. ib. 1, 81: se muris in praeceps, Curt. 5, 6, 7; of casting a net: rete, Dig. 19, 1, 12; also of dice-throwing: talos arripio, jacto basilicum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79; cf.: numerosque manu jactabat eburnos, Ov. A. A. 2, 203; id. ib. 3, 355; Suet. Aug. 71. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To throw* or *toss about; to shake, flourish:* crura, Lucr. 4, 991: brachia in numerum, id. 4, 769: manus, Quint. 11, 3, 179; 10, 3, 21: umeros, id. 11, 3, 130: tinnula manu, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 38: tintinnabulum, Phaedr. 2, 7, 5: onerosa pallia, Juv. 6, 236: cerviculam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 49: nisi se suo more jactavisset, i. e. *to make gestures,* id. Brut. 60, 217: cum multum se Curio ex more jactasset, Quint. 11, 3, 129: exsultare immoderateque jactari, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: corpus in suo sanguine, *to wallow,* Ov. M. 10, 721: videntes, Verg. G. 2, 355: a facie manus, *to throw kisses,* Juv. 3, 106; cf.: jactare basia, id. 4, 118: oculos, Lucr. 4, 1133: lumina, Ov. H. 3, 11: jugum, i. e. *to be restless, rebellious,* Juv. 13, 22. — **2.** *To drive hither and thither, to drive about:* cum adversâ tempestate in alto jactarentur, Cic. Inv. 2. 31, 95; Ov. H. 17, 235; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15; Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 15: ut Aeneas pelago . . . omnia circum Litora jactetur, Verg. A. 1, 668; 10, 48; 1, 182: jactati aequore toto Troes, id. ib. 1, 29; Ov. M. 11, 441 al.: si quando, ut fit, jactor in turba, etc., Cic. Planc. 7, 17: jactatur domi suae homo honestissimus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: aestu febrique jactari, id. Cat. 1, 13.—So of the sea: ut jactetur aqua, Lucr. 6, 553: cito mutata est jactati forma profundi, Ov. H. 19, 77: aequora, id. Tr. 4, 4, 57. — **3.** *To throw away:* merces, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 43: arma, Liv. 9, 12; Curt. 3, 3, 9. —Esp., *to throw overboard, throw into the sea,* Dig. 47, 2, 43, § 10; 14, 2, 4, § 2: jactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, Juv. 12, 52.—**4.** *To throw out, emit, spread:* luna suam jactat de corpore lucem, Lucr. 5, 576: voces per umbram, Verg. A. 2, 768.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To torment, disquiet, disturb:* jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4: nolo te jactari diutius, id. Trin. 3, 2, 59: ipsa velut navis jactor, Ov. H. 21, 41: jactari morbis, Lucr. 3, 507: clamore et convicio, Cic. Fam. 1, 5: aliquem, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45.—**B.** Jactare se or jactari, *not to be firm, to waver,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 10.—Of money, *to fluctuate in value:* jactabatur temporibus illis nummus sic, ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80. —**C.** *To consider, examine, discuss:* pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: multa totâ die in concilio variis jactata sermonibus erant, i. e. *discussed, not decided,* Liv. 1. 50, 3: pectore curas, Verg. A. 1, 227: jactari magis quam peragi accusatio ejus poterat, *discussed without a conclusion, to no purpose,* Liv. 10, 46, 16.—**D.** *To discuss, mention, intimate, pronounce, throw out, utter, speak, say, name, propose* a thing: rem jactare sermonibus, Liv. 8, 29: ultro citroque, id. 7, 9: jactamus jam pridem omnis te Roma beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 18: talia jactanti, etc., Verg. A. 1, 102: jactatum in condicionibus nequiquam de Tarquiniis in regnum restituendis, Liv. 2, 13, 3: hanc autem jactari magis causam quam veram esse, *to be rather the pretext than the true reason,* id. 5, 53, 2.—**E.** *To throw* or *fling out* threats, etc.: jactare et opponere terrorem, Cic. Sest. 23, 52: minas, id. Quint. 14, 47: probra in quempiam, Liv. 29, 9; cf.: convicia, Prop. 3, 8, 11.—**F.** *To boast of, vaunt* a thing: ostentare honorem aetatis, jactare urbanam gratiam et dignitatem, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: ingenium, Quint. 3, 1, 3: genus et nomen, Hor. C. 1, 14, 13: regna et virtutem, Ov. H. 16, 81: quo te jactas creatum, id. M. 9, 23; Curt. 8, 1, 23.—**G.** With *se, to talk boastfully of one's self, to boast, make an ostentatious display.* (*a*) *Absol.:* intolerantius se jactare, Cic. de Or. 2, 52, § 209: non jactandi mei causâ, Quint. Decl. 268.—(*β*) With *dat.:* se alicui, *to boast of one's self to a person,* Ov. H. 12, 175: se Iliae querenti ultorem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 18; Liv. 35, 49, 3: ipse cum se jactaret amicae, Juv. 1, 62.—(*γ*) With *in* or simple *abl.:* cum in eo se in contione jactavisset, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5: ne quis sit lucus, quo se plus jactet Apollo, Verg. E. 6, 73.—(*δ*) With *de:* jactat se jamdudum de Calidio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46.—(*ε*) With *gen.:* se justitiae, Hier. Ep. 23, 34. —(*ζ*) With *two acc.:* se jactare formosum, Phaedr. 3, 8, 6.—**H.** *To carry one's self confidently* or *conceitedly:* qui antea solitus esset jactare se magnificentissime in illo loco, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 3.—**I.** *To be officious* or *active in, to give one's self up to, devote one's self to* a thing: jactare se in causis centumviralibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: nostrum hoc tempus aetatis forensi labore jactari, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5: in qua (re publica) tu non valde te jactas, id. Fam. 2, 15, 3: se actionibus tribuniciis, Liv. 3, 1.—**K.** Se in pecuniis, *to be prodigal of one's money,* Cic. Cat. 2, 9.—Hence, **jactans,** antis, *P. a., boasting, bragging, boastful, vainglorious.* **1.** Lit.: insolens, arrogans, jactans, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 322, 13: epistolae jactantes et gloriosae, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: neque vereor ne jactantior videar, etc., id. ib. 9, 23; so Verg. A. 6, 815: jactantior hic paulo est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 50.—With *gen.:* tumidus ac sui jactans, Quint. 11, 1, 50: plebis jactantissimus amator, Spart. Hadr. 17.—**2.** Transf., *proud, noble, splendid:* septemgemino jactantior aethera pulset Roma jugo, Stat. S. 4, 1, 6; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 1.—*Adv.:* **jactanter,** *boastfully, ostentatiously:* minae jactanter sonantes, Amm. 27, 2, 3; Prud. Ham. 170.—*Comp.:* jactantius maerere, Tac. A. 2, 77: litteras componere, id. H. 3, 53; Prud. Ham. 170.

jactūra, ae, *f.* [jacto], *a throwing, a throwing away.* **I.** Lit., *a throwing overboard:* si in mari jactura facienda sit, equine pretiosi potius jacturam faciat, an servuli vilis? Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: gubernator, ubi naufragium timet, jactura, quidquid servari potest, redimit, Curt. 5, 9, 3; Dig. 14, 2, 2, § 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Loss, damage, detriment:* si nullam praeterquam vitae jacturam fieri viderem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: rei familiaris, id. ib. 7, 64: si qua jactura facienda sit in repraesentando, Cic. Att. 12, 29, 2; cf.: jacturae rei familiaris erunt faciendae, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: jacturas afferre, Col. 1, 1: jacturam pati, id. praef. 1. 1.: sarcinarum potius quam disciplinae facere, Curt. 6, 6, 17: fuit ordinis retinendi causa facienda jactura, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8: jacturam gravissimam feci, si jactura dicenda est tanti viri amissio, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 1.—Of men: seniorum, Liv. 5, 39: equitum, id. 22, 8; Curt. 4, 14, 17: suorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: sepulcri, *want of,* Verg. A. 2, 646.—**2.** *Expense, cost:* provincia sumptibus et jacturis exhausta, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; 3, 29: non magnâ jacturâ factâ, id. Clu. 8, 23: magnis jacturis sibi quorundam animos conciliare, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: eos ad se magnis jacturis pollicitationibusque perduxerant, id. B. G. 6, 12, 1.—**3.** *A dismissal, turning away:* clientis, Juv. 3, 125.—**II.** Trop., *loss* or *diminution:* concedam hoc ipsum, si vis, etsi magnam jacturam causae fecero, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 34: dignitatis jacturam facere, id. Planc. 2, 6: jacturam criminum facere, i. e. *to omit in the accusation,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: jacturam honoris et dignitatis facere, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: temporis, Liv. 39, 4: parvâ jacturâ acceptâ, id. 4, 32: nulla Sophocleo veniet jactura cothurno, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15; id. A. A. 2, 253: humani generis, id. M. 1, 246: famae, Juv. 6, 91.

‡ **jactūrālis,** ἐπιζήμιος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **jactūrārĭus,** qui frequenter jacturam patitur, Gloss. Isid.

1. jactus, a, um, *Part.*, from jacio.

2. jactus, ūs, *m.* [jacio], *a throwing, casting, hurling; a throw, cast.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jactus fulminum, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 18; Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104: haec certamina tanta Pulveris exigui jactu compressa quiescunt, Verg. G. 4, 87: glebarum et testarum, Quint. 8, 2, 5: intra jactum teli progressus, Verg. A. 11, 608: teli jactu abesse, *to be a spear's-throw distant,* Liv. 8, 7 *init.:* usque ad jactum tali, Tac. A. 13, 40; Curt. 3, 11, 1: truces in sublime jactus (of the bull), Plin. 11, 2. 1, § 4.—**B.** In partic., *a throw* or *cast* of dice: quid est tam incertum quam talorum jactus, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: in prospero tesserarum jactu, Liv. 4, 17: talorum ducere jactus, Ov. A. A. 3, 353: ita vita'st hominum quasi si ludas tesseris: si illud, quod maxime opus't jactu non cadit, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 22.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *A throwing out, spreading:* jactus radiorum, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.—**2.** *A throwing down* or *out, throwing overboard:* jactum mercium facere levandae navis causâ, *a jettison,* Dig. 14, 2, 1 sq.: facere jactum medio in ponto, Sen. Troad. 1037: horribilis de saxo jactu' deorsum, Lucr. 3, 1016; Verg. G. 4, 528.—*Absol.:* decidere jactu cum ventis, Juv. 12, 33; Paul. Sent. 2, 7.—**3.** *A cast* (of the net), *a haul, draught:* jactum retis emere, Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18; Val. Max. 4, 1, 7 *ext.*—* **II.** Trop., *a throwing out, uttering:* fortuitus jactus vocis, *an assertion casually thrown out,* Val. Max. 1, 5, 9.

3. Jactus, i, *m., a river flowing into the Po,* Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

jăcŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jaculor], *that may be thrown* or *hurled:* telum, Ov. M. 7, 680: pondus, Stat. Th. 6, 658.

***jăcŭlāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a missive weapon, missile,* Non. 556, 24.

jăcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jaculor], *a throwing, casting, hurling.* **I.** Lit.: fulminatio est jaculatio cum ictu, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 1: equestris, Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 162: fulgoris, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 22.—**II.** Trop.: in hac veluti jaculatione verborum, Quint. 6, 3, 43.

jăcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thrower, caster, hurler.* **I.** In gen.: Enceladus jaculator audax (truncorum), Hor. C. 3, 4, 55: fulminis, Stat. Th. 12, 562; Arn. 4, 22: missis a rege Boccho jaculatoribus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A thrower of the dart* or *javelin* (a sort of light-armed soldier, who carried only a dart or javelin): jaculatorum manus, Liv. 36, 18; 21, 21 al. —**B.** *A caster of the net, a fisherman*, Plaut. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 5, 2.—**III.** Trop., *an accuser:* felix orator quoque maximus et jaculator, Juv. 7, 193.

jăcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jaculator], *of* or *for throwing* or *shooting:* campus, *where the exercise of throwing the javelin is practised*, Dig. 9, 2, 9 *fin.*—Transf.: preces, Hier. Ep. 120.

jăcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that hurls; the huntress*, an epithet of Diana, Ov. M. 5, 375; id. F. 2, 155; id. H. 20, 229.

jăcŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [jaculor], *a throwing, hurling*, Tert. Spect. 18.

jăcŭlo, active form of the following, Inscr. Orell. 7416 λ; Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 139; Isid. 18, 7, 8.—*Pass.*, Luc. 3, 568.

jăcŭlor, ātus (*inf.* jacularier, Arn. 6, 16), 1, *v. dep.* [jaculum], *to throw, cast, hurl.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui jaculum emittit jaculari dicitur, Quint. 8, 2, 5: in jaculando brachia reducimus, etc., id. 10, 3, 6: duros jaculatur Juppiter imbres, Col. poët. 10, 329: se in hostium tela, Flor. 1, 14, 4: in quas partes se jaculetur cometes, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: puppibus ignes, Verg. A. 2, 276: rapidum e nubibus ignem, id. ib. 1, 42.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To throw the javelin, fight with the javelin:* laudem consequi, equitando, jaculando, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: totum diem jaculans, id. Div. 2, 59, 121: cum in latus dextrum, quod patebat, Numidae jacularentur, Liv. 22, 50; Dig. 9, 2, 9, § 4.—**2.** *To throw out, emit, spread:* oculi lupo splendent, lucemque jaculantur, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: umbram, id. 36, 10, 15, § 72.—**3.** *To throw* or *hurl at, to strike, hit:* cervos jaculari, Hor. C. 3, 12, 11: dextera sacras jaculatus arces, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: aliquem ferro acuto, Ov. Ib. 49: aëra disco, id. ib. 589: Juppiter igne suo lucos jaculatur et arces, id. Am. 3, 3, 35.—**II.** Trop., *to shoot at, assail, revile:* verbum, Lucr. 4, 1129: sententias vibrantes digitis, Quint. 11, 3, 120: dicta in calvos, Petr. S. 109, 8: probris procacibus jaculari, in aliquem, Liv. 42, 54, 1: in uxorem obliquis sententiis, Quint. 9, 2, 79.—**B.** *To aim at, strive for:* quid brevi fortes jaculamur aevo Multa? Hor. C. 2, 16, 17.—**C.** (Eccl. Lat.) *To utter rapidly, to ejaculate*, Aug. Ep. 121 (130), 10, 20.

jăcŭlum, i, *n.* [jaculus]. **I.** Lit., *a dart, javelin:* solem prae jaculorum multitudine et sagittarum non videbitis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: murum jaculo traicere, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: has (litteras) ille in jaculo illigatas affert, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: acutum, Ov. M. 10, 130: torquere, Juv. 5, 155; 8, 124.—**B.** Trop.: fulminis, Mart. Cap. 2, § 151: radiorum solis, id. 1, § 13.—**II.** *A net*, v. jaculus.

jăcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [jacio], *that is thrown* (mostly subst.). So, rete jaculum and simply jaculum, *a casting-net, fishing-net*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 14; id. As. 1, 1, 86; cf.: hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis, Ov. A. A. 1, 763.—Also of the *net* of the gladiator retiarius, Isid. Orig. 18, 54.—Hence, *subst.:* **jăcŭlus**, i, *m.* **A.** (Sc. serpens.) *A serpent that darts from a tree on its prey:* jaculi volucres, Luc. 9, 720; 9, 822; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85.—**B.** Jaculus (sc. funis or laqueus), *a sling* or *noose which is thrown over the horns of oxen, a lasso*, Col. 6, 2, 4 (al. laquei).

jam, *adv.* [for diam, collat. form of diem, cf. pri-dem, du-dum, Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 213; II. p. 850; but acc. to Curt. Gr. Etym. 398. 620; locat. form from pronom. stem ja]. **I.** Of time, denoting a point or moment of time as coinciding with that of the action, etc., described. **A.** Of present time. **1.** As opp. to past or future, *at this time, now, just now, at present*, i. e. while I speak or write this. **a.** Jam alone: jamne autem, ut soles, deludis? Plaut. Aul. 5, 11: jam satis credis sobrium esse me, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 36: saltus reficit jam roscida luna, Verg. G. 3, 337: jam tenebris et sole cadente, id. ib. 3, 401: jamque dies, ni fallor, adest, id. A. 5, 49: jam advesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2: reddere qui voces jam scit puer, Hor. A. P. 158: stabat modo consularis, modo septemvir epulonum; jam neutrum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12: jam melior, jam, diva, precor, Verg. A. 12, 179: Hem, scio jam quod vis dicere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 36: in ea (consuetudine) quaedam sunt jura ipsa jam certa propter vetustatem, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: jam tempus agi, Verg. A. 5, 638: surgere jam tempus, Cat. 62, 3.—**b.** Strengthened. (α) By repetition: jam jam, jam jamque (nearly = nunc), *at this very time, precisely now:* jam jam intellego, Crasse, quod dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 90: jam jam minime miror te otium perturbare, id. Phil. 2, 34, 87: jam jam dolet quod egi, jam jamque paenitet, Cat. 63, 73: jam jam linquo acies, Verg. A. 12, 875: jam jamque video bellum, Cic. Att. 16, 9 *fin.:* at illum ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, id. ib. 7, 20, 1; cf.: jam mihi, jam possim contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25 (7).—(β) By nunc: jam nunc, *just now, at this very time, as things now are:* jam nunc irata non es, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 65: dux, jam nunc locatus in urbe, Liv. 22, 38, 9; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: quae cum cogito, jam nunc timeo quidnam, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: deliberationis ejus tempus ita jam nunc statui posse, etc., Liv. 31, 32, 3: ipsa Venus laetos jam nunc migravit in agros, Tib. 2, 3, 3: nec jam nunc regina loquor, Val. Fl. 8, 47; so, nunc jam (nunciam): secede huc nunciam, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 23: audi nunciam, Ter. And. 2, 1, 29: i nunciam, id. Ad. 2, 1, 21: nunc jam sum expeditus, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 5: nunc jam nobis vobisque consulatus patet, Liv. 7, 32, 14.—(γ) By tum: jam tum opifices funguntur munere, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 74; Verg. G. 2, 405; id. A. 1, 18.—(δ) By pridem, v. jampridem.—**2.** In contrast with the time at which something was expected. **a.** Of that which occurs sooner, *already, so soon:* quies (animos) aut jam exhaustos aut mox exhauriendos, renovavit, Liv. 21, 21, 7: gravitate valetudinis, qua tamen jam paululum videor levari, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1; 3, 8, 16: jamne ibis, *are you going so soon*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 86; id. Rud. 2, 7, 26.—**b.** Of that which occurs later, *at last, now, only now:* ohe jam desine deos uxor gratulando obtundere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 8: postulo, Dave, ut redeat jam in viam, id. And. 1, 2, 19: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem faciendis castris, Tac. A. 2, 21: jam sanguinis alti vis sibi fecit iter, Luc. 2, 214.—Tandem or aliquando is often added: jam tandem ades ilico, Plaut. Mil 4, 2, 39: putamus enim utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, Cic. Att. 1, 4, 1: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Verg. A. 6, 61; Liv. 22, 12, 10.—**3.** As continued from the past, *already, by this time, ere now, till now, hitherto:* et apud Graecos quidem jam anni prope quadringenti sunt, etc., Cic. Or. 51, 171: obsolevit jam ista oratio, id. de Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: nondum feminam aequavimus gloriā, et jam nos laudis satietas cepit? Curt. 9, 6, 23.—With numerals and words specifying time: jam biennium est, cum mecum coepit rem gerere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 35; so, plus jam anno, id. Curc. 1, 1, 14: sunt duo menses jam, Cic. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: qui septingentos jam annos vivunt, etc., id. Fl. 26, 63: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, id. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; id. Fin. 2, 29, 94.—**4.** With imperatives, to express haste or impatience, like Engl. now, *now, straightway, at once:* quid miserum, Aenea, laceras? Jam parce sepulto, Verg. A. 3, 41: sed jam age, carpe viam, id. ib. 6, 629: et jam tu ... illum adspice contra, id. ib. 11, 373.—So in impetuous or passionate questions (freq. in Plaut.): Jam tu autem nobis praeturam geris? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 23; cf. id. Aul. 5, 11; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 25.—**5.** Jam ... jam, *at one time ... at another, now ... now, at this time ... at that:* jamque eadem digitis jam pectine pulsat eburno, Verg. A. 647: jamque hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, id. ib. 4, 157: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: jam vino quaerens, jam somno fallere curas, id. ib. 2, 7, 114: jam secundae, jam adversae res, ita erudierant, etc., Liv. 30, 30; Tib. 1, 2, 49; Ov. M. 1, 111.—**B.** Of past time. **1.** In the time just past, *but now, a moment ago, a little while ago, just:* videamus nunc quam sint praeclare illa his, quae jam posui, consequentia, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 26: Arsinoë et jam dicta Memphis, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61: insulae praeter jam dictas, id. 3, 26, 30, § 151: hiems jam praecipitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 25, 1: domum quam tu jam exaedificatam habebas, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 1.—**2.** Like English now, *by this time, already.* **a.** Alone: jam advesperascebat, Liv. 39, 50: Hannibalem movisse ex hibernis, et jam Alpes transire, id. 27, 39: et jam fama volans ... domos et moenia complet, Verg. A. 11, 139; 12, 582; Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 6, 6: jamque rubescebat Aurora, Verg. A. 3, 521; 10, 260: ut semel inclinavit pugna, jam intolerabilis Romana vis erat, Liv. 6, 32: cum decimum jam diem graviter ex intestinis laborarem, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1.—**b.** Strengthened. (α) Jam jamque, Verg. A. 8, 708.—(β) By tum, *as early as that:* se jam tum gessisse pro cive, Cic. Arch. 5, 11; Liv. 29, 1; Verg. 7, 738; Tac. Agr. 45.—(γ) By tunc (post-Aug.; once in Cic.), Suet. Aug. 89; id. Ner. 7; Tac. H. 4, 50; Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3 dub.—**3.** Of a time succeeding another time referred to, *from that time, thenceforth, thereafter* (esp. with *a* or *ab*, when it is often = Eng. *even, very*): qui aequom esse censent nos jam a pueris nasci senes, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 2: quae me maxime sicuti jam a prima adolescentia delectarunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 67: benevolentia quae mihi jam a pueritia tua cognita est, id. ib. 4, 7, 1: dederas enim jam ab adolescentia documenta, id. Mil. 8, 22: jam ab illo tempore, cum, etc., *from the very time when*, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 9; cf.: urgerent philosophorum greges jam ab illo fonte et capite Socrate, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42. —So with *ex:* jam ex quo ipse accepisset regnum, *ever since*, Liv. 42, 11, 8.—**C.** Of future time. **1.** In the time immediately approaching, *forthwith, straightway, directly, presently:* occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis: jam ego hic ero, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 25: ille jam hic aderit, id. Ep. 2, 2, 72: omitte; jam adero, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 26; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 1; id. And. 1, 2, 9; 4, 4, 38: bono animo es; jam argentum ad eam deferes, quod ei es pollicitus, id. Heaut. 4, 6, 18: facere id ut paratum jam sit, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 76: jam fuerit, neque post unquam revocare licebit, Lucr. 3, 927: jam faciam quod voltis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 16: jam enim aderunt consules ad suas Nonas, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2.—**2.** In the time immediately succeeding another time referred to, *forthwith, at once, straightway, then:* nunc ubi me illic non videbit, jam huc recurret, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 10: accede ad ignem ... jam calesces, id. Eun. 1, 2, 5: nisi puerum tollis, jam ego hunc in mediam viam provolvam, id. And. 4, 4, 38: de quibus jam dicendi locus erit, cum de senioribus pauca dixero, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: agedum, dictatorem creemus. Jam hic conticescet furor, Liv. 2, 29, 11: aperi, inquit, jam scies, Petr. 16, 2; cf. Verg. A. 1, 272.—**3.** Representing as present an impending event, *now, already, presently* (mostly poet.): jam te premet nox, Hor. C. 1, 4, 16: jam veniet mors, jam subrepet iners aetas, Tib. 1, 1, 70: jam mare turbari trabibus videbis, jam fervere litora flammis, Verg. A. 4, 566; 6, 676: alius Latio jam partus Achilles, id. ib. 6, 89: hic magnae jam locus urbis erit, Tib. 2, 5, 55.—**D.** With negatives, denoting cessation of previous condition: jam non, *no more, no longer:* quem odisse jam non potestis, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; Ov. M. 4, 382: non jam, *not any more*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: nihil jam, Caes. B. G. 2, 21.—**E.** With comparatives: ad mitiora jam ingenia, *which had become milder*, Liv. 27, 39: ad ferociores jam gentes, *which then were less civilized*, id. 21, 60: una jam potior sententia, Stat. Th. 2, 368.

II. In other relations. **A.** To denote that something will certainly, properly, or easily occur, under certain circumstances. **1.** In a conclusion, to emphasize its relation to the condition, *then surely, then:* si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 6: si quis voluerit animi sui

notionem evolvere, jam se ipse doceat, eum virum bonum esse, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: si hoc dixissem, jam mihi consuli jure optimo senatus vim intulisset, id. Cat. 1, 8, 21; id. Leg. 1, 12, 34; id. Brut. 17, 68: si jubeat eo dirigi, jam in portu fore omnem classem, Liv. 29, 27, 8.—**2.** In a consequence, to show that it is conceived as immediate, *now, then, therefore:* satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus; jam contemni non poteris, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: jam hoc non potest in te non honorifice esse dictum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2; id. Leg. 2, 24, 60; id. Clu. 16, 46: nec hanc solam Romani meretricem colunt... Jam quanta ista immortalitas putanda est, Lact. 1, 20, 5: Quae cum ita sint, ego jam hinc praedico, Liv. 40, 36, 14: conspecta et ex muris ea multitudo erat; jamque etiam legionariae cohortes sequebantur, id. 10, 43, 1.—**B.** In transitions. **1.** To a new subject, *now, moreover, again, once more then:* jam de artificiis et quaestibus ... haec fere accepimus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Verg. G. 2, 57: jam jura legitima ex legibus cognosci oportebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68: jam illud senatus consultum, quod eo die factum est, etc., id. Fam. 5, 2, 4: jam Saliare Numae carmen qui laudat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86.—So with *vero:* jam vero motus animi, sollicitudines aegritudinesque oblivione leniuntur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 110: jam vero virtuti Cn. Pompei quae potest par oratio inveniri? id. de Imp. Pomp. 11, 29; 14, 41; id. Off. 3, 13 *init.*—With *at enim:* at enim jam dicetis virtutem non posse constitui, si ea, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 40 *init.*—**2.** In enumerations: et aures... itemque nares ... jam gustatus ... tactus autem, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.—So sometimes repeatedly, *at one time ... at another ... at another,* jam ... jam ... jam: jam medici, jam apparatus cibi, jam in hoc solum importatum instrumentum balinei nullius non succurrit valetudini, Vell. 2, 114, 2; cf. Flor. 2, 17, 8, and I. A. 5. supra.—**C.** For emphasis. **1.** After non modo... sed (= adeo), *now, even, I may say:* non cum senatu modo, sed jam cum diis bellum gerere, Liv. 21, 63, 6.—**2.** Pressing the strict sense of a word or clause, *now, precisely, indeed:* (Hieronymum) quem jam cur Peripateticum appellem, nescio, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 14: hoc quidem haud molestum est jam, quod collus collari caret, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 107: loquor enim jam non de sapientium, sed de communibus amicitiis, Cic. Lael. 21, 77: te quoque jam, Thais, ita me di bene ament, amo, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 43: imitatio morum alienorum ... jam inter leniores affectus numerari potest, Quint. 9, 2, 58: reliqua jam aequitatis sunt, id. 7, 1, 62: cetera jam fabulosa, Tac. G. 46: desine: jam venio moriturus, Verg. A. 10, 881.—So esp. with *et:* et jam (cf. etiam), *and indeed, and in fact,* et lenitas illa Graecorum et verborum comprehensio, et jam artifex, ut ita dicam, stilus, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: pulchriora etiam Polycleti et jam plane perfecta, id. ib. 18, 70: Pompeium et hortari et orare et jam liberius accusare non desistimus, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3; Quint. Decl. 5, 3; Luc. 8, 659; cf. jamque, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 9; so, jam et: nec deerat Ptolemaeus, jam et sceleris instinctor, Tac. H. 1, 23; 1, 22; and, ac jam: ac jam, ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: jam ergo, *in very fact:* jam ergo aliquis condemnavit, Cic. Clu. 41, 113.—**3.** In climax, *even, indeed, really:* opus Paniceis, opus Placentinis quoque ... jam maritumi omnes milites opus sunt mihi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59: jam illa quae natura, non litteris, assecuti sunt, neque cum Graecia neque ulla cum gente sunt conferenda, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: jam in opere quis par Romano miles? Liv. 9, 19, 8; Quint. 12, 1, 45; Cic. Rep. 1, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83.

jam-dūdum (or separat. **jam dūdum**), *adv., long since, long before, a long time ago.* **I.** In gen.: dixi ego jamdudum tibi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 78: jamdudum audivi, id. Merc. 5, 2, 112: jamdudum, si des, porrexi manum, id. Ps. 4, 7, 49: jamdudum est intus, id. As. 3, 3, 151; id. Am. 2, 1, 71: ego jamdudum hic adsum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 5: quem jamdudum et Cotta et Sulpicius exspectat, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26: quod te jamdudum hortor, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12; id. Clu. 23, 63; Ov. H. 16, 13: jamdudum tibi non imprudens adversabar, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 65: jamdudum flebam, *I had been a long time weeping,* Ov. M. 3, 656: jamdudum vincula pugnat exuere, id. ib. 7, 772; cf. id. ib. 8, 867.—Corresp. with cum: jamdudum factum'st, quom abisti domo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3; so id. As. 5, 2, 40.—In tmesi: quia jam non dudum ante lucem ad Veneris aedem venimus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 105.—**II.** In partic., i. q. jam modo, *this very instant, without delay, forthwith, immediately, directly* (poet.): jamdudum sumite poenas, Verg. A. 2, 103: ardua jamdudum demittite cornua, Ov. M. 11, 482: jamdudum dominae more venire jube, id. H. 20, 80; so id. M. 2, 843; 4, 405; 11, 483; 13, 457: candida jamdudum cingantur colla lacertis (i. q. statim), *instantly,* id. A. A. 2, 457: in medios ire furores, jamdudum incumbere paras? Luc. 2, 524: jamdudum incumbere aratris, Dum, sicca tellure, licet, Verg. G. 1, 213.

jam-jam (or separat. **jam jam**), the strengthened jam, *already, now:* o jamjam, optume, praeceptis paruisti, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 72: jamjam faciam ut jusseris, id. Curc. 5, 3, 29: jamjam intellego, Crasse, quid dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 24; id. Brut. 14, 55; id. Phil. 2, 34, 87: jamjam nulla mora est, Verg. A. 2, 701: jamjam casurae arces, Ov. M. 12, 588; v. jam, I. A. 1. b. *α*.

jam-jamquĕ (or separat. **jam jamquĕ**). **I.** *At this very moment, just now:* quae potest in vita esse jucunditas, cum dies et noctes cogitandum sit, jamjamque esse moriendum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 7 *fin.:* cum Romae essem et te jamjamque visurum me putarem, id. Att. 12, 5 *fin.;* 14, 22, 1; id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: Caesar adventare jamjamque et adesse ejus equites nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14.—**II.** The strengthened jam and jamjam, *already, now, just:* Umber Haeret hians, jam jamque tenet, Verg. A. 12, 754; 940; Ov. M. 1, 535; 11, 724; v. jam, I. A. 1. b. *α*.

jam-prīdem (and separat. **jam prīdem**; v. jam and pridem), *adv., long ago, long since, a long time ago:* id jam pridem sensi, Plaut. Pseud. 1, 5, 7: is jam pridem mortuus est, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42; id. Att. 11, 14, 4: erat jam pridem apud me reliquum pauxillulum nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: jam pridem quidem, cum vultus inter vos minime fraternos cernebam, Liv. 40, 8; so opp. nondum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: te nunc etiam, Cic. Marc. 9, 28. te nunc vero, id. Att. 2, 7, 4.—**II.** Esp., *This long time, now for a long time, hitherto:* cupio equidem, et jam pridem cupio, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1: jam pridem hanc prolem cupio enumerare meorum, Verg. A. 6, 717; id. E. 2, 43: nihil jam sum pridem admiratus magis, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: qui bellum jam pridem parabat, *had long been preparing,* Just. 12, 8, 2: veritus ne traderetur Philippo, jam pridem hosti, Liv. 36, 14; v. jam, I. A. 1. b., and pridem.

Jana, ae, *f.,* for *Diana, the moon-goddess,* Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 3; Macr. S. 1, 9; cf. the letter D.—**II.** *The goddess of doors and passages,* Tert. adv. Nat. 2, 15.

Jānālis, e, *adj.* [Janus], *of* or *belonging to Janus:* virga, Ov. F. 6, 165.

‡ **jānĕus,** janitor, Paul. ex Fest. p. 102 Müll.

Jānĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [Janus], *one of the hills of Rome, on which Janus was said to have built a citadel,* Verg. A. 8, 358; Ov. F. 1, 245; cf. Liv. 1, 33; Mart. 4, 64, 3; Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16; 2, 27, 74; id. Mil. 27, 74 al.—Hence, **II. Jānĭcŭlāris,** e, *adj., of Janiculum:* mons, i. e. *Janiculum,* Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 784.

Jānĭgĕna, ae, *f.* [Janus-gigno], *begotten by Janus, child of Janus,* Ov. M. 14, 381.

jānĭtor (‡ **jānĭtos,** Varr. L. L. 7, § 27 Müll.), ōris, *m.* [janua], *a door-keeper, porter, janitor:* heus ecquis hic est janitor? aperite, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 110: carceris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: janitor (indignum!) durā religate catenā, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 1: utque sedens vester primi prope limina tecti, janitor egressus videt, id. F. 1, 138; Hor. S. 2, 7, 45; id. C. 3, 14, 23; Tib. 1, 1, 65; Col. 1 praef.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** Caeli janitor, i. e. *Janus,* Ov. F. 1, 139.—**B.** (Ingens) janitor, of *Cerberus,* Verg. A. 6, 400; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 16.

‡ **jānĭtrīces,** corrupted from εἰνατέρες, *the wives of two brothers,* Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Isid. 9, 7, 17.

jānĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [Janitor], *a female door-keeper, a portress.* **I.** Lit.: anus hic solet cubitare custos, janitrix, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 76.—**II.** Transf.: laurus janitrix Caesarum, i. e. *planted in front of the house,* Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

jānŭa, ae, *f.* [Janus, i. e. ianus, from i, ire; cf. Sanscr. yâna, itio, incessus, from yâ, ire], *a door, house-door.* **I.** Lit.: principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, quod ab eundo nomen est ductum: ex quo transitiones perviae, jani; foresque in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: claudere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: januam occludere, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 11: pultare, id. Poen. 3, 4, 30: ante ostium et januam, id. Pers. 5, 1, 6: indiligenter observare, id. As. 2, 2, 7: reserare, Ov. H. 4, 141: frangere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128.—The dog was commonly chained there; hence, janua mordax, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 1; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 126 sq.—**B.** Transf., *an entrance* of any sort: inferni janua regis, Verg. A. 6, 106; cf.: atri janua Ditis, id. ib. 6, 127: mortis, Sil. 11, 187: leti, Val. Fl. 4, 23: cum eam urbem sibi Mithridates Asiae januam fore putasset, *the key of Asia,* Cic. Mur. 15, 33: hic locus est gemini janua vasta maris, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 32.—**II.** Trop., *an entrance, approach:* qua nolui janua sum ingressus in causam, Cic. Planc. 3, 8: facillime vos ad ea, quae cupitis, perventuros, ab hoc aditu januaque patefacta, id. de Or. 1, 47, 204: illa januam Famae patefecit, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 4; Val. Fl. 4, 231: vultus ac frons, quae est animi janua, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44: ego sum ostium, Vulg. Johan. 10, 2.

‡ **Jānŭal,** ālis, *n.:* libi genus, quod Jano tantummodo libatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll.

Jānŭālis, e, *adj.* [Janus], *of* or *belonging to Janus:* versus Januales (al. Janulii), Paul. ex Fest. s. v. axamenta: Janualis porta dicta ab Jano: et ideo ibi positum Jani signum, et jus institutum a Numa Pompilio, ut scribit in annalibus L. Piso, ut sit clausa semper, nisi cum bellum sit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 165; cf. Ov. F. 1, 127; Macr. S. 1, 9.

Jānŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to Janus.*—Esp., **A.** Januarius mensis, *the month of January:* auctio constituta in mensem Januarium, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4: Januario mense cura ut Romae sis, id. Att. 1, 2, 2.—Also, *subst.:* **Jānŭārĭus,** i, *m.* (sc. mensis), *January:* a. d. VII. Idus Januarii, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; Hirt. B. G. 8, 2.—**B.** Kalendae Januariae, *the first day of January.* This was a festival on which the Romans presented their good wishes to each other. It was also regarded as a fortunate day on which to begin any undertaking, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 26; 2, 3, 6; 2, 3, 8; Ov. F. 1, 64; Col. 11, 2: Nonae Januariae, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 177.

Jānus, i, *m.* [root i, ire, prop. a going, a going through, passage; cf. janua], *an old Italian deity.* He was represented with a face on the front and another on the back of his head, Ov. F. 1, 245; hence, anceps, id. M. 14, 334. The month of January, Mensis Jani, Ov. F. 2, 51, was sacred to him, as were all other beginnings. The myth makes him a king of Latium or Etruria, where he hospitably received Saturn when expelled by Jupiter from Crete, Macr. S. 1, 7, 8, 9. He had a small temple in the Forum, with two doors opposite to each other, which in time of war stood open and in time of peace were shut; the temple was thrice closed on this account: in the time of Numa, after the first Punic war, and after the battle of Actium, Ov. F. 1, 281. With reference to his temple, the deity was called Janus geminus, or Janus Quirinus, Macr. S. 1, 9; Suet. Aug. 22; for which, poet.: Janus Quirini, Hor. C. 4, 15, 9.—Joined with pater: Januspater, Gell. 5, 12, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The temple of Janus:* Janum ad infimum Argiletum indicem pacis bellique fecit, Liv. 1, 19; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.—**B.** *An arched passageway, covered passage, arcade:* janos tres faciendos locavit, Liv. 41, 27; 2, 49; Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Suet. Aug. 31.—**C.** In partic.,

Jani, *four arched passages in the Roman Forum, where the merchants and money-changers had their stand:* qui Puteal Janumque timet, celeresque Calendas, Ov. R. Am. 561: haec Janus summus ab imo Prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: postquam omnis res mea Janum Ad medium fracta est, id. S. 2, 3, 18; Cic. Off. 2, 25, 90; id. Phil. 6, 5, 15 al.—**D.** *A year:* vive, vale et totidem venturos congere Janos, quot, etc., Aus. Ep. 20, 13.

Jānus-păter, v. Janus.

Jăvŏlēnus, v. Jabolenus.

Jaxămătae, ārum, *m.*, *a people on the lake Mœotis*, Val. Fl. 6, 146; Amm. 22, 8, 31; called also **Ixămătae,** Mel. 1, 19, 17.

Jaxartes, is, *m.*, *a river of Sogdiana*, now *Sir* or *Sihoon*, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Amm. 23, 6, 63.

Jāzўges, v. Iazyges.

jĕcĭnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur], *that has the liver complaint*, Marc. Emp. 22.

‡ **jĕcŏrălis,** ἡπατικός, Gloss. Philox.

jĕcŏrĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [jecur], *that has the liver complaint*, Marc. Emp. 22.

jĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has the liver complaint*, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

jectūra, ae, *f.* [jacio], *a throwing, casting*, Veg. Vet. 2, 45 dub. (al. ejectura).

jĕcur (**jŏcur,** Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76 Sillig. *N. cr.*), jecŏris, jĕcĭnŏris, and jŏcĭnŏris, *n.* [kindred to Sanscr. yakrit, jecur, and Gr. ἧπαρ], *the liver*.—L i t.: cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur: haec enim sunt domicilia vitae, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99: portae jecoris, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: jecorum, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: caput jecoris, Liv. 8, 9: alterius quoque visceris morbus id est jocinoris, etc., Cels. 2, 8.—The goose's liver was considered a delicacy, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 52; Mart. 13, 58, 1; Juv. 5, 114; Hor. S. 2, 8, 88. So, too, that of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209.—**II.** E s p. as the seat of the soul and affections: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72: fervens difficili bile tumet jecur, id. C. 1, 13, 4: quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira, Juv. 1, 45: rabie jecur incendente feruntur, id. 6, 647.—As the seat of the understanding: en cor Zenodoti, en jecur Cratetis, Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11.

jĕcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [jecur], *a little liver*, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Plin. 11, 37, 76, § 196; or **jocusculum,** Plin. l. l., Jahn; Apic. 4, 2.

jējūnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jejuno], *a fasting*, Tert. Jejun. 13.

jējūnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a faster* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 86; Hier. in Jov. 2, 16.

jējūnē, *adv.*, v. jejunus *fin.*

jējūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [com. *intens.* form, from jejunus], *fasting, hungry:* neque jejuniosiorem (diem) nec magis ecfertum fame vidi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 6.

jējūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a fasting, emptiness of stomach.* **I.** L i t.: jejunitatis plenus, anima foetida, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13.—**B.** T r a n s f., *dryness:* calida umoris, Vitr. 2, 6, 4; 7, 4, 3.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** Of speech, *dryness, poverty, meagreness:* inopia et jejunitas, Cic. Brut. 55: qui jejunitatem et famem se malle quam ubertatem et copiam dicerent, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: jejunitas et siccitas et inopia, id. Brut. 82, 285.—**B.** *Ignorance* of any thing: bonarum artium, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10.

jējūnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a fast-day, fast.* **I.** L i t.: jejunium Cereri instituere, Liv. 36, 37: illos longa domant inopi jejunia victu, Ov. M. 1, 312: solvere, id. ib. 5, 534: ponere, id. F. 4, 535: jejunia indicere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 291: servare, Suet. Aug. 76: jejunio aegrum vexare, Cels. 3, 18.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *Hunger:* in vacuis spargit jejunia venis, Ov. M. 8, 820: jejunia pascere, id. ib. 4, 263: sedare, id. ib. 15, 83: placare voracis jejunia ventris, id. ib. 95.—P o e t.: jejunia undae, *thirst*, Luc. 4, 332.—**B.** *Leanness, poorness:* invalidique patrum referant jejunia nati, Verg. G. 3, 128.—**C.** *Barrenness, unproductiveness:* macram ac tenuem terram jejunio laborare, Col. 3, 12, 3.

jējūno, 1, *v. n.* [id.], *to fast* (late Lat.): Abraham peregrinis prandentibus cibos jejunaturus apposuit, Hier. Ep. 66, 11: cum jejunas laeta sit facies tibi, id. ib. 22, 27.—(**β**) With *dat.*, *to abstain from* a thing: Adam salvus alioquin, si uni arbusculae jejunare maluisset, Tert. Jejun. 3.—With *ab:* a justa fruge naturae, Tert. Pud. 16.—T r o p.: philosophiā, Tert. Anim. 6.

jējūnus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. to Sanscr. yam, refrenare, cohibere; *intens.* yanyam, Bopp. Gloss. p. 276, a], *fasting, hungry, abstinent, not partaking of food.* **I.** L i t.: in scenam qui jejunus venerit, Plaut. Ps. prol. 12: sic expletur jejuna cupido, *hunger*, Lucr. 4, 876; so, jejuna aviditas, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: misera ac jejuna plebecula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: cum quidem biduum ita jejunus fuissem, ut, etc., id. Fam. 7, 26, 1: canis, Hor. Epod. 5, 23: jejuna fessaque corpora, Liv. 21, 55.—Of inanimate things: lupus jejunis dentibus acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 29: Cerberus jejuno sono, *with hungry howlings*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 4: tam jejuna fames? *so extreme*, Juv. 5, 10: pullus ad quem volat mater jejuna, id. 10, 232: odium, i. e. *on an empty stomach*, id. 15, 51: saliva, *fasting spittle*, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35.—**2.** *Thirsty:* vilem jejunae saepe negavit aquam, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 14), 18.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *Dry, barren, unproductive:* corpora suco jejuna, Lucr. 2, 845: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84: glarea, Verg. G. 2, 212: pars jejunior humi, Col. 2, 4, 7.—**2.** *Scanty, insignificant* in quantity: summaque jejunâ sanie infuscatur arena, Verg. G. 3, 493.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *Poor, barren, powerless:* ut quosdam nimis jejuno animo et angusto monerem uti, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: pusillus animus atque ipsâ malevolentiâ jejunus atque inanis, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7.—**B.** *Insignificant, trifling, contemptible, mean, low:* solivaga cognitio et jejuna, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: frigida et jejuna calumnia, id. Caecin. 21, 61: jejunum hoc nescio quid et contemnendum, id. Fam. 15, 17: aliquid humile et jejunum, id. ib. 3, 10, 7.—**C.** Of speech, *meagre, dry, feeble, spiritless:* si quis aut Antonium jejuniorem, aut Crassum fuisse pleniorem putet, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 16: Theodorus, in arte subtilior, in orationibus jejunior, id. Brut. 12, 48.—With *gen.*, Cic. Or. 40: concertatio verborum, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68; Quint. 1, 4, 5; 10, 2, 17 al.—**D.** *Destitute of, without, deprived of:* divitiarum avidi ac jejuni, Just. 38, 6, 8: pecunia, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9.—*Adv.:* **jējūnē,** *meagrely, dryly, jejunely, without ornament* or *spirit:* jejune et exiliter disputare, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 50; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20; Gell. 19, 3: agere, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112.—*Comp.:* dicere jejunius, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 17; id. Att. 12, 21, 1.

jentācŭlum, i, *n.* [jento], *a breakfast*, taken immediately after rising, by children, valetudinarians, etc. (whereas the prandium was not taken till towards noon): epulas interdum quadrifariam dispertiebat: in jentacula et prandia et cenas comissationesque, Suet. Vit. 13; Mart. 14, 233: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72.

jentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a breakfasting, breakfast*, Firm. Math. 2, 10.

jento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [contr. for jejunito from jejunus], *to breakfast:* quod pulli jentent, Varr. ap. Non. 126, 14; Afran. ib.; Suet. Vit. 7: ut jentes, sero venis, Mart. 8, 67.

Jĕrĕmĭas (scanned Ĭĕrĕmĭas, Prud. Ham. 450: Jĕrĕmĭās, Juvenc. Ev. Hist. 3, 269), ae, *m.*, *the Hebrew prophet Jeremiah:* sermo Domini quem locutus fuerat per os Jeremiae, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 22; id. Jer. 27, 1 et saep.; called **Hīĕrĕmĭās,** Lact. 4, 11, 4.

Jerĭcho, *f. indecl.*, *the Hebrew city Jericho*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 10, 5 al.

Jēsus (also **Ĭēsus,** trisyl.), u, *m.*, =Ἰησοῦς, a Hebrew name; esp., **I.** *Jesus:* venturum praemisso nomine Jesum, Sedul. 1, 153; Lact. 4, 12, 6; Arat. Act. Apost. 1, 274: Nazara, cui felix patria est et nomen Iēsus, Juvenc. 2, 106.—**II.** *Joshua*, Prud. Cath. 12, 173; Vulg. Act. Apost. 7, 45; id. Heb. 4, 8; Lact. 4, 5, 6 al.

Jōannes (trisyl. and quadrisyl.) and **Jōannis,** is, *m.*, =Ἰωάννης. **I.** *John the Baptist*, Lact. 4, 15, 2; Vulg. Matt. 3, 1.—*Nom.* Joannis, Prud. Cath. 7, 46.—**II.** *John the Evangelist*, Vulg. Matt. 4, 21; Prud. Apoth. 9.—*Nom.* Joannis, Prud. Cath. 6, 108.

jŏcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [jocor], *sportive, jocular* (post-class.): juventus, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; Lact. 2, 7, 11: satura, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

* **jŏcālĭter,** *adv.* [jocus], for joculariter, *jestingly, in joke*, Amm. 15, 12, 3 dub. (al. joculariter, al. localiter).

jŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jocor], *a joking, joke* (class.): nunc venio ad jocationes tuas, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; id. Att. 2, 8, 1; Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25.

jŏcĭnor, ŏris (jocineris, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80), *the liver:* morbus jocinoris, Cels. 2, 8; v. jecur.

jŏco, āre, v. jocor.

jŏcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [jocus], *to jest, joke* (class.): tu hanc jocari credis? faciet, nisi caveo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: duplex jocandi genus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; cf.: voluit Fortuna jocari, Juv. 3, 40.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *to say in jest:* haec jocatus sum, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: in aliquid permulta, Hor. S. 1, 5, 62: multum de aliqua re, Sen. Suas. 1, 6; Cat. 2, 6: obscaena, Ov. Tr. 2, 497; Quint. 5, 13, 46.—*Act.* collat. form **jŏco,** āre: quasi jocabo, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 20 (al. jocabor).

jŏcōsē, *adv.*, v. jocosus *fin.*

jŏcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jocus], *full of jesting, jocose, humorous, droll, facetious* (class.). **A.** Of persons: homo humanus et jocosus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: Maecenas, Hor. Epod. 3, 20: Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 354.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: res, Cic. Off. 1, 37: lis, Ov. M. 3, 332: verba, id. F. 6, 692: furtum, Hor. C. 1, 10, 7: Nilus, *the sportive Nile*, with reference to the merry lives of the Egyptians, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 80.—*Adv.:* **jŏcōsē,** *jestingly, jocosely:* eumque lusi jocose satis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2.—*Comp.:* dicere aliquid jocosius, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 4; Hor. S. 1, 4, 104.

jŏcŭlanter, *adv.*, v. joculor *fin.*

jŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [joculus], *facetious, jocular, laughable, droll* (class.): audacia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 84: joculare istuc quidem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20: licentia, id. Fat. 8.—*Subst.:* **jŏcŭlārĭa,** ium, *n. plur.*, *jests, jokes:* ut qui jocularia ridens Percurram, Hor. S. 1, 1, 23: fundere, Liv. 7, 2.—*Adv.:* **jŏcŭlārĭter,** *jocosely, in a jocular* or *comical manner:* irridere, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecin. 11, 33: obicere aliquid alicui, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: cancre carmina, Suet. Caes. 49.

jŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ludicrous, droll* (poet.): malum, Ter. And. 4, 4, 43.

jŏcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [joculor], *a jest, joke* (post-class.): joculationes cantusque exercebant, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

jŏcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a jester, joker* (rare but class.): huic joculatorem senem illum interesse sane nolui, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3.—*Plur.:* scenici, Firm. Math. 8, 22.

jŏcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [joculator], *jesting, jocular.*—In *plur. subst.*, *jests, jokes:* joculatoria quaedam, Diom. p. 486 P. (but in Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3, the better reading is joculatorem; v. the preced. art.).

jŏcŭlor, āri [joculus], *to jest, joke;* only in *part. pres.:* incondita quaedam joculantes, Liv. 7, 10, 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **jŏcŭlanter,** *jestingly, jokingly:* compellare, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

jŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [jocus], *a little jest* or *joke* (a favorite word of Plautus): per joculum et ludum oblectare aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 11; usu. in *abl. manner:* joculo dicere aliquid, *to say a thing in jest*, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33: Egone te joculo modo ausim dicto aut facto fallere? id. Most. 3, 3, 20; id. Rud. 3, 4, 24.—**II.** C o n c r.: **jŏcŭli,** ōrum, *m.*, *toys, playthings*, Vitr. 4, 1, 9.

jŏcundus, a, um, v. jucundus (late Lat.), Vop. Proc. 12, 6.

jŏcur, v. jecur.

jŏcus, i (*plur.* also joca, jocorum, *n.;* so always in Cic.), *m.* [perh. akin to Sanscr. root div, ludere; cf. jucundus], *a jest, joke* (class.): joci causa magistrum adhibes, *for the sake of the joke*, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: defensio redundabat hilaritate quadam et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: ut ad ludum et jocum facti videamur, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: quicum joca seria, ut dicitur, id. Fin. 2, 26,

85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2: seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4, 9: jocum accipimus quod est contrarium serio, Quint. 6, 3, 21; 68; 94: conviva joco mordente facetus, Juv. 9, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 5; Tac. A. 2, 13: agitare jocos cum aliquo, Ov. M. 3, 320; of jests of love, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65: seu tu querelas sive geris jocos, id. C. 3, 21, 2: materiam praebere causas jocorum, Juv. 3, 147; *pastime, sport*, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144: quibus jusjurandum jocus est, Cic. Fl. 5, 12: per jocum, *in jest, by way of a joke*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 39; id. Poen. 5, 5, 42: joco an serio haec dicat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20; Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1.—So, too, joco quid dictum est per jocum, Plaut. Am. 2, 3, 35: ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Ep. 3, 1: joco seriove, Liv. 7, 41, 3; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Aug. 53; extra jocum or remoto joco, *joking aside, without joking:* extra jocum, bellus est, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 2: remoto joco, tibi praecipio, ut, etc., id. ib. 7, 11, 3: ludus et jocus, *mere sport, a trifle*, Liv. 28, 42: mille facesse jocos: turpe est nescire puellam Ludere, Ov. A. A. 3, 367.—Personified: quam Jocus circumvolat et Cupido, *the god of jests*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 34; Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8.

jŏcuscŭlum, see jecusculum.

Jōnas, v. Ionas.

Joppē or **Jŏpē**, ēs, *f.* [Ἰόππη], *Joppa, a seaport of Palestine*, now *Jaffa*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—Hence, **Joppĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Joppa*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.

Jordānes and **Jordānis**, is, *m.*, *the Jordan, the principal river of Palestine*, Tac. H. 5, 6; Lact. 4, 15, 2; Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Jōsēph or **Iōsēph**, *m. indecl.* **I.** *Son of the patriarch Jacob*, Just. 36, 2, 6; Vulg. Gen. 30, 24 al.—**II.** *The husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus*, Vulg. Matt. 1, 16; Juvenc. 1, 272.—**III.** *An inhabitant of Arimathea*, Juvenc. 4, 720; Vulg. Matt. 27, 57.

Jōsēphus, i, *m.*, *a Jewish historian, taken prisoner by Flavius Vespasian, of whom he prophesied that he would become emperor*, Suet. Vesp. 5.

Jŏvĭālis, e, *adj.* [Jovis, Juppiter], *of* or *pertaining to Jupiter* (post-class.): stella, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19: incontinentia, Arn. 5, 162.

Jŏvis, is, v. Juppiter *init.*

Jŏvis-jūrandum, i, *n.*, *a swearing by Jupiter;* for jus-jurandum, Enn. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 4 (but Vahl. reads jusjurandum Jovis, Trag. Fragm. v. 410).

1. Jŏvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Jovis], *of* or *belonging to Jupiter:* nomen, Arn. 6, 194.

2. Jŏvĭus, ii, *m.*, *a surname of the emperor Diocletian.*—**II.** Derivv. **A. Jŏvĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Diocletian:* cohors, *a legion of honor instituted by Diocletian*, Claud. B. Gild. 418.—**B. Jŏvĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same; hence, *subst.:* **Jŏvĭāni**, *soldiers of Diocletian's legion of honor*, Amm. 22, 3, 2 al.

1. jŭba, ae, *f.*, *the flowing hair on the neck of an animal, the mane.* **I.** Lit.: equi, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: huic equus ille jubam quatiens, Cic. N. D. poet. 2, 43, 111: equorum jubae, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142: luduntque jubae per colla, per armos, Verg. A. 11, 497.—**B.** Transf., *the hair of the head*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; *the hairy neck* of dogs, Val. Fl. 6, 111; *the crest* of serpents, id. 8, 88; *the crest* of a helmet, Verg. A. 7, 785; *the comb* or *tuft of feathers* on the head of cocks and other birds, Col. 8, 2, 10; *the tail* of a comet, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89; *the foliage* of trees, id. 6, 22, 24, § 87: mullorum, *the beards*, Juv. 6, 40.—* **II.** Trop., of the historic style of writing: hanc (orationem) saepius ossa, musculi, nervi: illam (historiam) tori quidam, et quasi jubae decent, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.

2. Jŭba, ae, *m.*, *the name of two Numidian kings.* **I.** Juba I., *king of Numidia and a part of Mauretania, who joined the party of Pompey, gained a victory over Cæsar's legate Curio, and put an end to his own life after the battle of Thapsus*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 15; Caes. B. C. 2, 25; Suet. Caes. 66; Auct. B. Afr. 25 and 43.—**II.** Juba II., *the son of the former, who, after his father's death, was brought by Cæsar to Rome, where he received a liberal education, and won himself great reputation by his historical works and works on the history of art. He married the daughter of Antony and Cleopatra, and was afterwards reinstated in his paternal kingdom*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 6, 27, 31, § 139; Tac. A. 4, 5; 23; Suet. Calig. 26.

jŭbar, ăris (*m.:* albus jubar, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P.; Auct. Aetna, 332), *n.* [1. juba], *the radiance of the heavenly bodies, light, splendor, brightness, sunshine.* **I.** Lit.: it portis jubare exorto delecta juventus, Verg. A. 4, 130; cf.: jubar stella, quam Graeci appellant φωσφόρον vel ἕσπερον, Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll.: quintus ab aequoreis nitidum jubar extulit undis Lucifer, Ov. F. 2, 149: jubar aureus extulerat sol, id. M. 7, 663; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 93; cf. of Aurora, Ov. F. 4, 944: hanc animam interea, caeso de corpore raptam, Fac jubar, *make into a constellation*, id. M. 15, 840.—**II.** Transf., *a splendid appearance, splendor, glory, radiance:* non ille vultus flammeum intendens jubar, Sed fessus ac dejectus, Sen. Troad. 448: purpureum fundens Caesar ab ore jubar, Mart. 8, 65, 4.

jŭbātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a mane* or *crest, crested:* devolant angues jubati deorsum in inpluvium duo, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: stella, Varr. L. L. 6, § 6 Müll.: anguis, Liv. 41, 21 *fin.:* cervix, id. 41, 21: leones, Plin. 8, 16, 20, § 53.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum (jusso for jussero, Verg. A. 11, 467; Sil. 12, 175: justi for jussisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 15.—*Inf.:* jusse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 48: jussitur for jubetur, Cato, R. R. 14), 2, *v. a.* [perh. = jus habere, to regard as right, hence], *to order* one to do something, *to bid, tell, command* (syn.: mando, impero, praecipio). **I.** In gen.: jubesne? jubeo, cogo atque impero, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 97: ut justi (jussisti), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 85: defessa jubendo, est saeva Jovis conjux, Ov. M. 9, 198: sic jubeo, stat pro ratione voluntas, Juv. 6, 223. (*a*) With an *object-clause:* jubeto, istos foras exire, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 16: hae me litterae Dolabellae jubent ad pristinas cogitationes reverti, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2: Perdicca pueros equos jussit conscendere, Curt. 10, 8, 4: eos suum adventum exspectare jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: so with *pass.:* deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui jussit, Liv. 27, 16, 8.—(*β*) With *ut* or *ne:* jubet sententiam ut dicat suam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 50: jubere ut haec quoque referret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 28; Liv. 28, 36, 2; Curt. 8, 5, 38; 5, 13, 19; Suet. Tib. 22: jussitque ut quae venissent naves Euboeam peterent, Liv. 32, 16; Hor. S. 1, 4, 121.—Esp. of decrees of the people: senatus decrevit populusque jussit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 67, § 161; id. Pis. 29, 72; id. Dom. 17, 44; Gell. 5, 19 (cf. II. B. infra): quod ne fieret, consules jusserunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52.—(*γ*) With *subj.* alone (ante-class. and post-Aug., Madv. Gr. § 390): jube, mihi denuo respondeat, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 24; Liv. 30, 19, 2; 24, 10, 4; cf. esp. Ter. Eun. 3, 27, 3 sq. Weissenb.; 28, 36, 2: rescribat multa jubeto, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 19; id. M. 8, 795; 11, 588 al.—(*δ*) With *dat. pers.:* qui scribae . . . deos iratos Tarentinis relinqui jussit, Liv. 27, 16, 8: Hercules sacrorum custodibus jussit, ne mulierem interesse permitterent, Macr. S. 1, 12, 28: quibus jusserat, ut instantibus resisterent, Tac. A. 13, 40: Britannico jussit, exsurgeret, id. ib. 13, 15: suis rex cultu feminarum abstinere jussit, Curt. 5, 6, 8.—(*ε*) With *acc. pers.* vel *rei:* jube famulos, rem divinam mihi apparent, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 71: litterae non quae te aliquid juberent, sed, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 26: sed tu jussisses Eurysthea, Mart. 9, 66, 7: neque jubere caedem fratris palam audebat, Tac. A. 13, 15: Nero jussit scelera, id. Agr. 45.—(*ζ*) With *acc. rei* and *dat. pers.:* tributum iis Drusus jusserat modicum, *imposed*, Tac. A. 4, 72; cf. II. B. 2. infra: pacem jubebo Omnibus, Stat. Th. 7, 32.—(*η*) *Pass.:* quod jussi sunt faciunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: consules jubentur scribere exercitum, Liv. 3, 30: opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quae, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 26: Germanos non juberi, non regi, Tac. H. 4, 76: jussi sunt aegri deferri, Suet. Tib. 11; cf.: locus lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv. 28, 39, 19.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To wish, desire, entreat, bid:* jubeto habere bonum animum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 2: sperare nos amici jubent, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 2: valde jubeo gaudere te, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: Caesar te sine cura esse jussit, id. Att. 12, 6, 3: Dionysium jube salvere, *salute him for me*, id. ib. 4, 14.—So ellipt.: jubeo Chremetem, Ter. And. 3, 3, 1.—**B.** In polit. lang. **1.** *To order, decree, ratify, approve* the introduction of a proposed law: quae scisceret plebs aut quae populus juberet, Cic. Flac. 7, 15; Sall. J. 40, 3: legem populus Romanus jussit de civitate tribuenda, Cic. Balb. 17, 38: dicere apud populum de legibus jubendis aut vetandis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 60.—*Absol.* with *de:* de omnibus his—populum jussisse, Liv. 38, 45.—**2.** *To designate, appoint, assign:* Tullum Hostilium regem populus jussit, Liv. 1, 22, 1 Weissenb.: id modo excepere ne postea eosdem tribunos juberent, id. 3, 30: quem vos imperatorem jussistis, Sall. J. 85, 11: postquam ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit, *allotted*, id. ib. 84, 1.—**3.** Hence the formula, Velitis, jubeatis, with which the magistrates called upon the people to confirm any thing proposed to them: rogationem promulgavit: vellent, juberent Philippo regi bellum indici, Liv. 31, 6.—**C.** Med. t. t., *to prescribe, order:* quod jussi ei dari bibere, date, Ter. And. 3, 2, 4; Petr. 56, 3: aegrotus, qui jussus sit vinum sumere, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 78.—**D.** Transf.: qui modo, si volucres habuissem regna jubentes, In populo potui maximus esse meo, Ov. F. 5, 461.

Jūberna, v. Juverna.

jūbĭlaeus (**jūbēlaeus; jŭb-**, incorrectly), i, *m.* [ἰωβηλαῖος; Hebr. jōbēl], *the year of jubilee among the Jews*, in which all slaves were set free and all lands reverted to their former possessors; it took place every fifty years: quinquagesimus annus Cum Jubilaeus adest, Arat. Act. Apost. 2, 677; Hier. in Isa. 16, 58, 6 sq.

jūbĭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [jubilo], *a shouting*, App. M. 8, p. 209, 11.

‡ **jūbĭlātus**, ὀλολυγμός, κραυγὴ ἀγροίκων, Gloss. Philox.

jūbĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [jubilum], *to shout, to raise a shout of joy:* quiritare, jubilare, Varr. L. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: aliquem, *to call out to* a person: io bucco! quis me jubilat? Poet. ib.: jubilate Deo, Vulg. Psa. 99, 4: in conspectu regis Domini, id. ib. 99, 6.

jūbĭlum, i, *n.*, *a wild cry, shout, shepherd's song:* audivit jubila Cyclops, Sil. 14, 475: montana jubila, Calp. Ecl. 1, 30.

jūcundē, *adv.*, v. jucundus *fin.*

jūcundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jucundus], *agreeableness, pleasantness, delight, enjoyment* (class.): corporis morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59: agri, id. Agr. 2, 29, 79: epistola plena jucunditatis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2; with delectatio, id. de Or. 3, 38, 155: dare se jucunditati, *to give one's self up to enjoyment*, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: vitae, id. ib. 1, 3: jucunditate perfundi, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: ea est in homine jucunditas, ut, *cheerfulness, liveliness*, id. de Or. 1, 7, 27.—*Plur.:* nihil mihi ex plurimis tuis jucunditatibus gratius accidit, quam, etc., *good offices, favors*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9.

jūcundo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to please, delight;* mid., jucundari, *to feel delighted, take delight* (post-class.): consolationes Dei jucundant animam, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 12, 34; ex Psa. 94, 19: quotidie autem jucundabar ante faciem ejus, Lact. 4, 6; ex Prov. 8, 30; Vulg. Apoc. 11, 10 al.

jūcundus (**jōcundus**), a, um, *adj.* [jocus], *pleasant, agreeable, delightful, pleasing* (syn.: gratus, blandus; class.): est mihi jucunda in malis et grata in dolore vestra erga me voluntas, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 1: comes, id. ib. 4, 6, 11: id vero militibus fuit pergratum et jucundum, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: verba ad audiendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: jucunda captat praemia, Hor. Epod. 2, 36: sine amore jocisque nil est jucundum, id. Ep. 1, 6, 66; id. S. 2, 6, 62: Crispi jucunda senectus (i. e. senex jucundus), Juv. 4, 81: aqua potui jucunda, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 203: agri, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 40.—*Absol.:* pro jucundis aptissima quaeque dabunt di, Juv. 10, 349.—*Comp.:* officia jucundiora, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1: bonum jucundius vita, Juv. 13, 180.—*Sup.:* jucundissimi ludi, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 78: conspectus vester est mihi multo jucundissimus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 1.—*Adv.:* **jūcundē**, *agreeably, delight*

fully: vivere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: cantare et psallere, Suet. Tit. 3: herba jucunde olet, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 177.—*Comp.:* bibere jucundius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: vivere, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72; 1, 18, 57.—*Sup.:* vivere, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 70: loqui, Val. Max. 7, 2, 8 *ext.*; 6, 2, 11 *ext.*

Jūda, v. Judas.

Jūdaea (post-Aug.; in inscrr. and coins IVDEA, Cohen, Descr. Hist. Monn. 1, 310 sqq.), ae, *f.*, = Ἰουδαία, *the country of the Jews, Judea, Palestine*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Suet. Tit. 4; Tac. H. 2, 79; 5, 9.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Jūdaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ἰουδαῖος, *of* or *belonging to Judea, Jewish:* gens, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46: sacra, id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.—*Subst.:* **Jūdaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Jews*, Tac. H. 5, 2 sq.; 12, 23; Just. 36, 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 100; Juv. 6, 547; 3, 18.—**Jūdaea,** ae, *f.*, *a Jewess*, Juv. 6, 543. —**B. Jūdăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Jewish:* aurum, Cic. Fl. 28: superstitio, Quint. 3, 7, 21: jus, Juv. 14, 101: bellum, Tac. H. 2, 4: victoria, *over the Jews*, id. ib. 2, 78: exercitus, i. e. *in Judea*, id. ib. 2, 79: panis, *unleavened*, id. ib. 5, 4.—*Adv.:* **Jūdăĭcē,** *in the Jewish manner, superstitiously*, Cod. Just. 1, 1; Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 26.—*In the Hebrew language:* exclamare, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 28.

Jūdăismus, i, *m.*, *Judaism* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

Jūdăīzo, 1, *v. n.*, *to live in the Jewish manner*, Vulg. Gal. 2, 14.

Jūdas, ae, or **Jūda,** *indecl. m.*, = Ἰούδας. **I.** *Judah, son of Jacob and patriarch of one of the tribes of Israel:* istae sunt familiae Juda, Vulg. Num. 1, 26: dixit Judas fratribus suis, id. Gen. 37, 26.—**B.** Transf., *the tribe of Judah, descendants of Judah:* in diebus illis salvabitur Juda, Vulg. Jer. 23, 6.—Of the land inhabited by the tribe, Vulg. Judic. 10, 9 al.—**II.** *Jude* or *Judas, one of Christ's apostles*, Vulg. Jud. 1, 1; id. Matt. 13, 55.—**III.** *Judas Iscariot*, Sedul. Carm. 5, 38; Vulg. Matt. 10, 4; Juvenc. 4, 428.—**IV.** *Judas Machabæus*, Vulg. Macc. 2, 4 et saep.

jūdex, ĭcis, *com.* (*f.:* et sumus, ut fateor, tam saevā judice sontes, Luc. 10, 368; cf. 227; Ov. M. 2, 428; 8, 24; Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 91; Petr. poët. 122, v. 174 al.) [jus-, 2. dico], *a judge* (class.). **I.** Lit.: judex, quod judicat accepta potestate, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: verissimus judex, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: nequam et levis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 30: sanctissimus et justissimus plurimarum rerum, id. Planc. 13, 32: severissimi atque integerrimi, id. Verr. 1, 10, 30: apud judices causam agere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: habere aliquem judicem de re quapiam, id. Caecin. 17, 48: sedere judicem in aliquem, id. Clu. 38, 105: esse judicem de re pecuniaria, id. ib. 43, 120: aequum se judicem rei alicui praebere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: judici litem committere, Petr. 80: judicem ferre alicui, *to offer* or *propose a judge to any one*, which was done by the plaintiff: ni ita esset, multi privatim ferebant Volscio judicem, Liv. 3, 24: cum ei M. Flaccus, multis probris objectis, P. Mucium judicem tulisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: judicem dicere, *to name a judge*, which was done by a defendant who was willing to submit the cause to a trial, Liv. 3, 56: dare judicem, *to grant a judge*, this was done by the prætor, who proposed the judges from whom the parties made their selection, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 30; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 5; Dig. 4, 4, 18: judices petere, *to solicit judges*, i. e. to ask that the cause be tried, not before the Senate, but before the ordinary judges, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2.—Sometimes judex stands for consul: omnes Quirites, ite ad conventionem huc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, § 88 Müll.—**II.** Trop., *a judge, decider, umpire* in any matter: cape, opsecro hercle, una cum eo judicem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 30, Lorenz ad loc.: aequissimus eorum studiorum existimator et judex, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 6: non ego Daphnim Judice te metuam, Verg. E. 2, 27; cf.: judice me, *in my judgment*, Juv. 8, 188: se judice, id. 13, 3: judice te non sordidus auctor, Hor. C. 1, 28, 14: grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, id. A. P. 78: bonus atque fidus, id. ib. 4, 9, 41: sermonum candide, id. Ep. 1, 4, 1: judex morum, i. e. *a censor*, Juv. 4, 12.

jūdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [judico], *that may be judged of* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 461; also *judicial, befitting a judge:* judicabili vigore et censoria auctoritate, Ambros. in Psa. 37.

jūdĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [judico]. **I.** *A judging, investigating* (class.): longi subsellii, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 2; hence, *an inquiry into an accusation, a judicial examination of a cause*, id. Inv. 1, 13, 18: consilium est ratio quaedam habens in se et inventionem et judicationem, Quint. 6, 5, 3.—**II.** In gen., *a judgment, opinion*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: arbitralis, Macr. S. 7, 1, 7: poetarum et carminum, *a critical estimate*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 338.

jūdĭcātō, *adv.*, v. judico, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **jūdĭcātōrĭum,** δικαστήριον, Gloss. Philox.

jūdĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [judicator], *of* or *pertaining to a judge, judicial* (eccl. Lat.): rigor, Aug. Ep. 54.

jūdĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that judges* or *decides* (post-Aug.): ars inventrix, et judicatrix, Quint. 2, 15, 21.

jūdĭcātum, i, *n.*, v. judico, *P. a.*

1. jūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. judico *fin.*

2. jūdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [judico], *a judgeship, the office of a judge* (rare but class.): isti ordini judicatus lege Julia non patebit, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: judicatu illo solvi, Gell. 14, 2, 25.

jūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [judicium], *of* or *belonging to the courts of justice, judicial:* jus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 103: annus, i. e. *the year in which Pompey altered the form of trials*, id. Brut. 69, 243: molestia, id. Att. 13, 6, 3: genus, *rhetorical speeches containing an accusation* or *a defence*, id. Inv. 1, 5, 7: porta judicialis, *where justice is administered*, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 3, 31.—*Adv.:* **jūdĭcĭālĭter,** *judicially* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 156.

jūdĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the courts, judiciary* (class.): lex, Cic. Pis. 39, 94: quaestus, id. Clu. 26, 72: controversia, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5: leges, Suet. Aug. 56: Lex Julia judiciaria, Gai. Inst. 4, 104.

jūdĭcĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a weak* or *feeble judgment* (post-class.): juste, an secus, non judicioli est nostri, Amm. 27, 11, 1; 28, 4, 14.

jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [judex], *a judgment*, i. e. *a judicial investigation, trial; a judicial sentence* (class.). **I.** Lit.: omnia judicia aut distrahendarum controversiarum aut puniendorum maleficiorum causā reperta sunt, Cic. Caecin. 2: dignitatis meae, *concerning*, id. Brut. 1, 1: praetor judicium prius de probro, quam de re fieri maluit, id. Quint. 2: de alicujus meritis judicia facere, id. Or. 41, 140: de mea fide, id. Fam. 11, 29, 2: de se, Caes. B. G. 1, 41, 2: inter sicarios, *for assassination*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: adducere causam aliquam in judicium, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 7, 18: judicio aliquid defendere, id. Quint. 20, 62: agere, *to settle a dispute*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: ferre, *to give his vote;* of a judge (different from sententiam ferre, to pass sentence), Cic. Tog. Cand. p. 525 Orell.: exercere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: vocare aliquem in judicium, *to summon before court*, id. Balb. 28, 64: judicio quempiam arcessere, *to sue*, id. Fl. 6, 14: sistere in judicium, *to set before the court*, Dig. 2, 5, 4: dare, *to allow, grant a trial*, of the prætor who proposes the judges: in Lurconis libertum judicium ex edicto dedit, Cic. Fl. 35, 88: judicium accipere, suscipere, *to undertake a legal trial*, id. Quint. 20, 62; Dig. 5, 3, 7: pati, *to submit to*, Cic. Quint. 20, 63: damnatus inani judicio Marius, Juv. 1, 48. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A court of justice:* at ille in judicium venit, Nep. Ep. 8: judicium clauserat militibus armatis, Quint. 4, 2, 25. —**B.** Beyond the legal sphere, *a judgment, decision, opinion* with regard to any thing: meum semper judicium fuit, omnia nostros invenisse per se sapientius quam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: judicium facere, quanti quisque sibi faciendus esset, *to judge, decide*, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 1: meo judicio, *in my judgment, according to my opinion*, id. Brut. 8, 32; Quint. 9, 3, 59: ex alicujus judicio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 108: de quo homine vos tanta et tam praeclara judicia fecistis, i. e. by conferring honors on him, id. de Imp. Pomp. 15, 43.—**C.** *The power of judging, judgment, discernment:* studio optimo, judicio minus firmo praeditus, Cic. Or. 7, 24; id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: intellegens, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 11: subtile, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242: si quid mei judicii est, *if I can judge of it*, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: videor id judicio facere, i. e. *with discretion, good judgment*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18; so Caes. B. G. 5, 27; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30 dub.: adhibere, Tac. H. 1, 83: acri judicio perpendere aliquid, Lucr. 2, 1042.—**D.** *Judicial harangues, speeches in court:* illa mala judicia, Quint. 10, 1, 70.

jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (judicassit for judicaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6), *v. a.* [judex], *to examine judicially, to judge, be a judge, pass judgment, decide* (syn.: judicium facio, reddo; class.). **I.** Lit.: si recte et ordine judicaris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: cum magistratus judicassit, id. Leg. 3, 3, 6: ordo alius ad res judicandas postulatur, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: aliquid contra aliquem, id. Fl. 4, 11: judicare, deberi viro dotem, id. Caecin. 25 *fin.:* homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, id. Verr. 1, 10, 29: judicantem vidimus Aeacum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 22: ad judicandum evocari, Suet. Galb. 14: ne aut spoliaret fama probatum virum, si contra judicavisset, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: de bene meritis civibus potestas judicandi, id. Mil. 2, 4: res, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20; id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76: ex aequo et bono, id. Caecin. 23, 63: mihi tris hodie litis judicandas dicito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 10.—With *kindred acc.:* inclytum judicium, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114. —Esp., **B.** *To condemn* = damnare; quo jam diu sum judicatus, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20: judicati atque addicti, Liv. 6, 34, 2; 6, 14, 10: judicatum pecuniae, id. 6, 14, 3: quoad vel capitis vel pecuniae judicasset privato, id. 26, 3, 8: quique judicati pecuniae in vinculis essent, id. 23, 14, 3: judicare aliquem pecuniae, *to fine*, Gell. 20, 1, 47: alicui perduellionem judicare, Liv. 1, 26.—**II.** Transf. beyond the legal sphere. **A.** *To judge, judge of* a thing: aliquid oculorum fallacissimo sensu, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91: quod egomet multis argumentis jam antea judicâram, id. Fam. 3, 4, 1: sic statuo et judico, neminem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 28, 22.—**B.** *To declare, proclaim* a person to be any thing: judicetur non verbo sed re, non modo non consul, sed etiam, hostis Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14: Deiotarum unum fidelem populo Romano, id. ib. 11, 13, 34: cujus rei exemplum pulcherrimum judicarem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**C.** *To determine, resolve, conclude:* de itinere ipsos brevi tempore judicaturos, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—**D.** *To adjudge, make over* to a person: nam ego ad Menaechmum nunc eo, cui jam diu Sum judicatus (al. quo), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20: judicata pecunia, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8.—Hence, **jūdĭcātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *decided, determined:* mihi judicatum est deponere illam personam, *I am determined*, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2: res judicata, *a decided matter taken as a precedent for other cases*, id. Top. 5, 28; Quint. 5, 2, 1: infirmatio rerum judicatarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 3, 8.—Also, *sentenced, condemned:* judicatum duci, Cic. de Or. 2, 63. —Hence, *subst.:* **jūdĭcātum,** i, *n.*, *a matter judged* or *decided; a decision, judgment, precedent, authority:* judicatum est id, de quo sententia lata est, aut decretum interpositum, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: judicatum est, de quo ante jam sententia alicujus . . . constitutum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68; id. Flac. 20, 48: quamvis postea judicatum fiat, tamen actio data non intercidit, Dig. 27, 3, 21.— **B.** *An award, a fine:* solvere, Cic. Quint. 13, 44; 7, 29.—*Adv.:* **jūdĭcātō,** *deliberately* (post-class.), Gell. 14, 1.

jŭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [jugo], *that may be joined together* (post-class.): competentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 24.

jŭgālis, e, *adj.* [jugum], *of* or *belonging to a yoke, yoked together.* **I.** Lit.: equi jumentaque, Curt. 9, 10, 22: equi et currus jugalis, Macr. S. 5, 17, 2.—*Subst.:* **jŭgāles,** *a team:* gemini, Verg. A. 7, 280. —**II.** Transf. **A.** ŏs, *a bone above the ear, near the temple*, Cels. 8, 1.—**B.** *Fastened to the loom:* tela, Cato, R. R. 10, 5.—**C.** *Matrimonial, nuptial:* ne cui me vinclo vellem sociare jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16: lectus, id. ib. 4.

496: foedus, Val. Fl. 8, 222: dona, Ov. M. 3, 309: amor, Sen. Agm. 239: anni, Mart. 10, 38.—*Subst.:* **jŭgālis**, *a husband, spouse*, Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 76.

jŭgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [jugalis], *union* (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. 1, 15.

jŭgāmento, jŭgāmentum, v. jugumento, etc.

jŭgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum], *yoked together*, Hyg. Fab. 183: Vicus Jugarius, *a place in Rome where stood an altar to the foundress of marriage*, Liv. 35, 21, 6; 27, 37, 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **jŭgārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an ox-herd*, Col. 1, 6, 6.

Jŭgātīnus, i, *m.* [jugo], *the god of marriage*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

jŭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a binding* (e. g. of a vine) *to rails*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8; Cic. de Sen. 15, 53.—**II.** *A kind of land-measure*, Cod. Th. 10, 48, 1.

jŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who yokes* (post-class.): boum, Arn. 5, 174.

jūge, *adv.*, v. 2. jugis *fin.*

jūgĕrālis, e, *adj.* [jugerum], *of* or *belonging to an acre, acre-* (post-class.): tabula, Pall. 3, 9, 9.

jūgĕrātim, *adv.* [id.], *per acre* (post-Aug.), Col. 3, 3, 3.

jūgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A dividing of land into acres*, Front. Col. p. 146.—**II.** *A measure of land*, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 33.

jūgĕrum, i (in *sing.* acc. to the second, in *plur.* mostly acc. to the third declension; *gen. plur.* always jugerum; cf. Lachm. in Rhein. Mus. 1845, pp. 609–612), *n.*, *an acre*, or rather *juger* of land, measuring 28,800 square feet, or 240 feet in length by 120 in breadth (whereas the English acre measures 43,560 square feet): in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis, in Campania versibus, apud nos in agro Romano ac Latino jugeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 10: ex jugero decumano, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113: is partes fecit in ripa, nescio quotenorum jugerum, id. Att. 12, 33: donare clientem Jugeribus paucis, Juv. 9, 60; 14, 163.

jūgĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jugis-fluo], *ever-flowing* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 439.

1. jūgis, e, *adj.* [jungo], *joined together:* auspicium, *marred auspices*, occasioned by a yoke of oxen dunging at the same time, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 537.

2. jūgis, e (*gen. plur.* jugerum for jugium, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.; with the first syll. short, Sedul. 1, 18), *adj.*, *continual, perpetual;* esp. of running water, *always flowing, perennial* (class.): thesaurus jugis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 82: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 10: aqua, Sall. J. 89, 6: concordia, Gell. 12, 8: holocaustum juge, Vulg. Num. 28, 6: convivium juge, id. Prov. 15, 15: jugi sanguine, id. Lev. 15, 33: scabiem jugem, id. ib. 21, 20.—*Adv.* in two forms. **A. jūge**, *continually, always, ever* (post-class.): juge durans (anima), Prud. στεφ. 10, 472.—**B. jūgĭter**, *continually, perpetually; immediately, instantly* (post-class.), App. de Mund. p. 71: jugiter atque perpetuo, Cod. Th. 16, 7, 3; Aus. Ep. 19, 9; Vulg. Exod. 29, 38; id. 1 Par. 9, 33.

jūgĭtas, ātis, *f.* [2. jugis], *continuance, duration* (post-class.): lacrimarum, Marc. Emp. 8: temporis, Cod. 5, 17, 7; 12, 1, 186.

jūgĭter, *adv.*, v. 2. jugis *fin.*

jūglans, glandis, *f.* [i. q. Jovis glans = Gr. Διὸς βάλανος], *a walnut; a walnut-tree:* haec glans optima, et maxima, ab Jove et glande juglans appellata est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 102 Müll.: juglandium putamina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: juglandium umbra, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 89.—Also with nux: nuces juglandes, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86.

1. jŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [jugum], *to bind to laths* or *rails.* **I.** Lit.: furcas vel palos perticis jugare, Col. 12, 39; 12, 15, 1: vineam, id. 4, 26, 1.—**II.** Transf., *to marry* (poet.): cui pater intactam dederat, primisque jugarat Ominibus, Verg. A. 1, 345.—**B.** In gen., *to join, connect:* sol vagus igneas habenas Immittit propius, jugatque terrae, Naev. ap. Macr. S. 1, 18.—Hence, **jŭgātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Joined, connected:* virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17.—**B.** Jugata verba, *derived from one another* (as justus, justitia, juste), Quint. 6, 3, 66; cf. 5, 10, 94.

2. jūgo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to utter the* note of the kite (milvus), Varr. ap. Non. 179, 2; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 104 Müll., and jugit ἰκτὶν βοᾷ, Gloss. Philox.

jŭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum], *mountainous* (poet.): silvae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 9; id. H. 4, 85.

Jŭgŭla, ae, and **Jŭgŭlae**, ārum, *f.* [jugulus], *the three stars which form Orion's belt;* also, *the whole constellation Orion*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 50 Müll.: neque Jugulae neque Vesperugo neque Vergiliae occidunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119.—**II.** *Two stars in the constellation Cancer*, otherwise called *Aselli:* nunc Cancro vicina canam, cui parte sinistra Consurgunt Jugulae, Manil. 5, 175.

jŭgŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jugulo], *a cutting of one's throat, a killing, murdering*, Auct. B. Hisp. 16; 18; 22.

jŭgŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a cutthroat, slayer, murderer* (late Lat.), Salv. ad Eccl. 3; cf. jugulator, φονεύς, σφάκτης, Gloss. Philox.

jŭgŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [jugulum], *to cut the throat, to kill, slay, murder* (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum jugulatur sus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: cives optimos jugulari jussit, id. Phil. 3, 2, 4: se alicui tradere jugulandum, id. Mil. 11, 31: hominem crudeliter, Cels. 1 praef. § 70: qui unum hominem jugulat, Lact. 1, 18, 10.—Com. of hunger: ita mi auctores fuere, ut egomet me hodie jugularem fame, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 3.—Also of diseases: quartana neminem jugulat, Cels. 3, 15: id genus acutum est, et celeriter jugulat, id. 3, 20, 3.—In a pun: cur non Hunc Regem jugulas? Hor. S. 1, 7, 35.—Pregn.: tum rite sacratas in flammam jugulant pecudes, *slaughter and throw*, Verg. A. 12, 214.—**II.** Trop., *to confute, convict, silence:* aliquem factis decretisque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: jugulari sua confessione, id. ib. 2, 5, 64, § 166: jugulari suo gladio, suoque telo, *to be beaten with one's own weapons, foiled with one's own devices*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: gladio plumbeo, i. e. *to overcome without difficulty*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: Falernum, *to adulterate, spoil*, Mart. 1, 19, 5: curas, *to drive away, banish*, id. 8, 51, 26.

jŭgŭlum, i, *n.*, and **jŭgŭlus**, i, *m.* [jug, jungo], *the collar-bone*, which joins together the shoulders and the breast, Cels. 8, 1, § 70: uni homini juguli, humeri: ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243.—**II.** Transf., hence, *the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone:* quod jugula concava non haberet, Cic. Fat. 5, 10.—**B.** *The throat:* jugulum perfodere, Tac. A. 3, 15: resolvere, Ov. M. 1, 227: recludere stricto ense, id. ib. 7, 285: tenui jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110: demittere gladium in jugulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28: dare or praebere, *to present the throat*, sc. to be cut, as was done by conquered gladiators, Cic. Mil. 11: offerre alicui, Tac. H. 1, 41: porrigere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 89.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *A slaughter, murder:* Electrae jugulo se polluere, Juv. 8, 218.—**B.** Petere, *to aim at the throat*, i. e. *to attack the main point of one's argument*, Quint. 8, 6, 51: jugulum causae premere, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 14.

jŭgum, i, *n.* [kindred to Sanscr. yuga from yug-, jungere; Gr. ζυγόν; v. jungo], *a yoke* for oxen, *a collar* for horses. **I.** Lit.: nos onera quibusdam bestiis, nos juga imponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: leones jugo subdere, et ad currum jungere, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 55: (bos) juga detractans, Verg. G. 3, 57: tauris solvere, id. E. 4, 41: frena jugo concordia ferre, id. A. 3, 542; Ov. M. 12, 77: jugum excutere, Curt. 4, 15, 16.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A yoke, pair, team* of draught-cattle: ut minus multis jugis ararent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120; *a pair of horses*, Verg. A. 5, 147: aquilarum, *a pair*, Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 16.—*Plur.:* nunc sociis juga pauca boum, Juv. 8, 108: also for *the chariot itself*, Verg. A. 10, 594; Sil. 7, 683: curtum temone jugum, Juv. 10, 135.—**2.** *A juger* of land: in Hispania ulteriore metiuntur jugis: jugum vocant, quod juncti boves uno die exarare possint, Varr. R. R. 1, 10 (but in Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9, the correct reading is jugerum; v. Sillig ad h. l.).—**3.** *A beam, lath,* or *rail fastened in a horizontal direction to perpendicular poles* or *posts, a cross-beam, cross-rail:* palmes in jugum insilit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175: vineam sub jugum mittere, Col. 4, 22.—**4.** Esp. as the symbol of humiliation and defeat, *a yoke*, consisting of two upright spears, and a third laid transversely upon them, under which vanquished enemies were made to pass: cum male pugnatum apud Caudium esset, legionibus nostris sub jugum missis, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; 1, 7; Quint. 3, 8, 3; Liv. 1, 26, 13; 2, 34, 9 al.; also, sub jugo mittere, id. 3, 28 *fin.*—**5.** *The constellation Libra:* Romam, in jugo cum esset luna, natam esse dicebat, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98.—**6.** *The beam of a weaver's loom:* tela jugo vincta est, Ov. M. 6, 55.—**7.** *A rower's bench*, Verg. A. 6, 411.—**8.** *A height* or *summit of a mountain, a ridge;* also, *a chain of mountains:* in immensis qua tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138: montis, Verg. E. 5, 76; Caes. B. C. 1, 70: suspectum jugum Cumis, Juv. 9, 57; 3, 191.—**II.** Trop., *yoke, bonds* of slavery, matrimony, etc.: *Pa.* Jamne ea fert jugum? *Ph.* Tam a me pudicast quasi soror mea, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 50: cujus a cervicibus jugum servile dejecerant, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: Venus Diductos jugo cogit aëneo, Hor. C. 3, 9, 18: accipere, Just. 44, 5, 8: exuere, *to shake off*, Tac. Agr. 31: excutere, Plin. Pan. 11: nondum subacta ferre jugum valet Cervice, *the yoke of marriage*, Hor. C. 2, 5, 1.—Of misfortune: ferre jugum pariter dolosi, Hor. C. 1, 35, 28: pari jugo niti, *to work with equal efforts*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9: calamitates terroresque mortalium sub jugum mittere, *to subjugate*, Sen. de Prov. 4 *init.:* felices, qui ferre incommoda vitae, nec jactare jugum vita didicere magistra, Juv. 13, 22.

jŭgūmento (jŭgāmento), 1, *v. a.* [1. jugo], *to fasten together*, Vitr. 2, 1.

jŭgūmentum (jŭgām-), i, *n.* [id.], *a cross-beam, lintel, threshold* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 14.

Jŭgurtha, ae, *m.*, *the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by Marius in the war with the Romans;* v. Sall. J. 5 sqq.; Flor. 3, 1.—Hence, **II. Jŭgurthīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Jugurtha, Jugurthan:* conjuratio, Cic. N. D. 3, 30: bellum, Hor. Epod. 9, 23: triumphus, Ov. P. 4, 3, 45.

jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jugo], *belonging together* (ante-class.): vasa, Cato, R. R. 10.

Jūlēus, v. Iuleus.

Juliacum, i, *n.*, *a city of Gallia Belgica*, now *Juliers*, Amm. 17, 4.

1. Jūlĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Julius], *of* or *belonging to Julius Cæsar, Julian:* vectigalia, i. e. *which were introduced by Julius Cæsar*, M. Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 15, 31: gladiatores, id. Ep. ad Oct. 9.—*Subst.:* **Jūlĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, i. e. *soldiers who were on the side of Cæsar in the civil war*, Suet. Caes. 75.

2. Jūlĭānus, i, *m.*, *Julian, a Roman proper name.* **I.** M. Didius Severus Julianus Augustus, *a Roman emperor, who was put to death after a reign of* 66 *days*, A.D. 193.—**II.** Julianus Augustus Apostata, *an emperor who turned from Christianity to paganism.*

Jūlĭas, adis, *f.*, *a town in Galilee*, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Jūlĭensis, e, *adj.* [Julius], *of* or *belonging to Julius, Julian*, an appellation given to cities or colonies, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23; 3, 5, 8, § 52; 3, 19, 23, § 130.

Jūlĭŏbrīga, ae, *f.*, *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27.—Hence, **Jūlĭŏbrīgensis**, is, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Juliobriga*, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110.

jūlis (iūlis), idis, *f.*, *a kind of rock-fish*, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 94.

Jūlĭus (in poets also **Īūlĭus**, quadrisyll.), a, *adj.*, *name of a Roman gens;* especially celebrated, C. Julius Cæsar and his adopted son, C. Julius Cæsar (Octavianus) Augustus: unde domus Teucros Julia tangit avos, Ov. F. 4, 40: templa, i. e. curia Julia, id. P. 4, 5, 21: leges, Cic. Balb. 8; id. Sest. 64: edicta, *decrees and laws of Augustus*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 22: sidus, id. ib. 1, 12, 47.—**II.** Transf.: Julius mensis (or, *absol.*, Julius), *the month of July*, which was pre-

viously called Quinctilis: fervens Julius, Mart. 10, 62.

Jūlus, i, v. 2. Iulus.

jūmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [jumentum], *of* or *belonging to draught-cattle* (post-class.): mola, *worked by draught-cattle*, Dig. 33, 7, 26, § 1: contubernium, App. M. 10, p. 222, 34.

jūmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from jugimentum, from jungo]: jumenta ducunt, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 27; *a beast used for drawing* or *carrying, draught-cattle, a beast of burden*, esp. *a horse, mule*, or *ass* (class.): cum illam curru vehi jus esset, morarenturque jumenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; Caes. B. C. 1, 60: jumento nihil opus est, i. e. equo, Cic. Att. 12, 32: sarcinaria, *beasts of burden*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: non jumenta solum, sed elephanti etiam, Liv. 21, 37: vectus jumentis junctis, Nep. Tim. 4: servi ut taceant, jumenta loquentur, Juv. 9, 103.—Freq. opp. boves: jumenta bovesque, Col. 6, 19; cf. Amm. 16, 12, 22; 35: jumentis legatis boves non continentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 74.—*Sing. collect.*: vultur, jumento et canibus relictis, etc., Juv. 14, 77.—**II.** *A carriage, vehicle*, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 28.

juncētum, i, *n.* [juncus], *a place full of rushes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 3.

junceus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Made of rushes, rush-*: sporta, Col. 12, 6: vincula, Ov. F. 4, 870: cratis, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84.—Comically: nam mihi jam intus potione junceā onerabo gulam, *with a rush-drink*, i. e. *with a rope of rushes*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.—**II.** *Like a rush*: herba caule junceo pedali, Plin. 25, 8, 47, § 85.—**B.** Transf., *slim, slender*: tam etsi bona'st natura, reddunt curatura junceam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 25 (Fleck.): pectora, Prud. στεφ. 3, 132: proceritas columnarum, Cassiod. Var. 7, 15.

juncĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made from rushes, rush-*: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

juncōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of rushes*: ager, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 46: litora, Ov. M. 7, 231.

junctim, *adv.*, v. jungo *fin.*

* **junctio**, ōnis, *f.* [jungo], *a joining, uniting, union*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

junctor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a harnesser*, Dig. 50, 16, 203 *fin.*

junctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a joining, uniting*; *a juncture, joint* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: boum, Col. 2, 2, 22: genuum, Ov. M. 2, 823: ut umor teneat juncturas, i. e. *the commissures, joints*, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 214: quadrato saxo murus ducatur juncturis quam longissimis, Vitr. 5, 12, 6: laterum juncturas fibula mordet, *the two ends of the girdle which meet*, Verg. A. 12, 274.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Plur., trappings, mountings* (post-class.): data et vehicula cum mulabus, et mulionibus, cum juncturis argenteis, Capitol. Ver. 5.—**2.** *A team* (post-class.): carruca cum junctura legata, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 91.—**II.** Trop., *a connection*: generis, i. e. *relationship, consanguinity*, Ov. H. 4, 135.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Rhet.: in omni compositione tria sunt necessaria, ordo, junctura, numerus, Quint. 9, 4, 32.—**2.** Gram., *a joining together, compounding*: dixeris egregie, notum si callida verbum Reddiderit junctura novum, Hor. A. P. 47.

1. junctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from jungo.

2. junctus, ūs, *m.* [jungo], *a joining* (ante-class.): Carinarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47, Müll.

juncus, i, *m.*, *a rush*. **I.** Lit.: murteta juncis circumvincire, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27: palustres, Ov. M. 8, 336: acutā cuspide junci, id. ib. 4, 299.—**II.** *A twig resembling a rush*, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 72.

jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. jug, junagmi, to unite; juk, joined; Goth. juk; O. H. Germ. joh, joch; Gr. ζυγ, ζεύγνυμι, ζυγός, ζυγόν], *to join* or *unite together, connect, attach, fasten, yoke, harness*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** With *acc.*: Narcissum et florem anethi, Verg. E. 2, 48: pontes et propugnacula, id. A. 9, 170: nemoris carentia sensu robora, Claud. B. G. 17: gradus, *to close the ranks*, Sil. 4, 372: montes, *to heap up*, Val. Fl. 1, 198: ostia, *to shut*, Juv. 9, 105; cf.: junctas quatere fenestras, Hor. C. 1, 25, 1: oscula, *to exchange*, Ov. M. 2, 357; cf. id. Am. 2, 5, 59; Petr. 67: da jungere dextram, *to clasp*, Verg. A. 6, 697: cur dextrae jungere dextram non datur, id. ib. 1, 408; cf.: quas junximus hospitio dextras, id. ib. 3, 83; 11, 165: duos sinus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 116: juncto ponte milites transmittit, Tac. A. 1, 49.—So with *abl. of means* or *manner*: Ticinum ponte, *to span*, Liv. 21, 45, 1: amnem ponte, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86: ratibus flumen, *to bridge*, Liv. 21, 47, 2; cf.: qui biduo vix locum rate jungendo flumini inventum tradunt, id. 21, 47, 6: eo omnia vallo et fossa, id. 38, 4, 6: plumbum nigrum albo, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94; cf.: nam calamus cera jungitur, Tib. 2, 5, 32: illos defendit numerus junctaeque umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46: erga juncta est mihi foedere dextra, Verg. A. 8, 169: Pompei acies junxerat in seriem nexis umbonibus arma, Luc. 7, 453.—**2.** With *dat. of indir. object*: hoc opus ad turrim hostium admovent, ut aedificio jungatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10 *fin.*: humano capiti cervicem equinam, Hor. A. P. 2: mortua corpora vivis, Verg. A. 8, 485; cf.: his tignis contraria duo juncta, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 5: se Romanis, Liv. 24, 49, 1: exercitum sibi, Vell. 2, 80, 1: socia arma Rutulis, Liv. 1, 2, 3: victores Germani juncturi se Pannoniis, Suet. Tib. 17: cervicem meam amplexui, Petr. 86 dub. (Büch., vinxit amplexu): dextra dextrae jungitur, Ov. M. 6, 447; cf. Verg. A. 1, 408 supra: aeri aes plumbo fit uti jungatur ab albo, Lucr. 6, 1079: juncta est vena arteriis, Cels. 2, 10: Comius incensum calcaribus equum jungit equo Quadrati, *drives against*, Hirt. B. C. 8, 48.—**3.** With *inter se*: tigna bina inter se, Caes. B. G. 3, 17, 3: maxime autem corpora inter se juncta permanent, cum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 115: disparibus calamis inter se junctis, Ov. M. 1, 712: saltus duo alti inter se juncti, Liv. 9, 2, 7.—**4.** With *cum*: cum Bruto Cassioque vires suas, Vell. 2, 65, 1: legiones se cum Caesare juncturae, id. 2, 110, 1: erat cum pede pes junctus, Ov. M. 9, 44: lecto mecum junctus in uno, id. H. 13, 117: digitis medio cum pollice junctis, id. F. 5, 433: lingua cum subjecta parte juncta est, Cels. 7, 12, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To harness, yoke, attach.* (α) Of animals: angues ingentes alites juncti jugo, Pac. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 19, 27 (Trag. v. 397 Rib.): junge pares, i. e. *in pairs*, Verg. G. 3, 169; Grat. Cyneg. 263: nec jungere tauros norant, Verg. A. 8, 316: currus et quatuor equos, id. G. 3, 114: grypes equis, id. E. 8, 27 Forbig.: curru jungit Halaesus Equos, id. A. 7, 724: leones ad currum, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 54: mulis e proximo pistrino ad vehiculum junctis, Suet. Caes. 31.—(β) Of a vehicle (rare): reda equis juncta, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: neve (mulier) juncto vehiculo veheretur, Liv. 34, 1, 3: juncta vehicula, pleraque onusta, mille admodum capiuntur, id. 42, 65, 3.—**2.** Of wounds, etc., *to join, bring together, unite, heal*: ego vulnera doctum jungere Etiona petam, Stat. Th. 10, 733: parotidas suppuratas, Scrib. Comp. 206: oras (tumoris), Cels. 7, 17, 1: oras vulneris, id. 5, 4, 23 al.—**3.** Of lands, territories, etc.: juncta pharetratis Sarmatis ora Getis, *adjoining*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 110; cf.: juncta Aquilonibus Arctos, id. M. 2, 132: quibus (campis) junctae paludes erant, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 6; Vell. 2, 110, 4: fundos Apuliae, *to add, join to*, Petr. 77: longos jungere fines agrorum, Luc. 1, 167.—**4.** *To connect in time, cause to follow immediately*: cum diei noctem pervigilem junxisset, Just. 12, 13, 7: somnum morti, Petr. 79: vidit hic annus Ventidium consularem praetextam jungentem praetoriae, Vell. 2, 65, 3: nulla natio tam mature consilio belli bellum junxit, id. 2, 110, 5: junge, puer, cyathos, atque enumerare labora, Stat. S. 1, 5, 10: laborem difficilius est repetere quam jungere, *to resume than to continue*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 10.—So of pronunciation: si jungas (opp. interpunctis quibusdam), Quint. 9, 4, 108.—**5.** Milit. t. t., of troops, an army, etc., *to join, unite*: cum juncti essent, Liv. 25, 35; 25, 37: exercitum Pompei sibi, Vell. 2, 80, 1: junctis exercitious, Vell. 2, 113, 1: cum collegae se junxisset, Front. Strat. 1, 1, 9; so, exercitum, id. ib. 1, 2, 9: Ajacem naves suas Atheniensibus junxisse, Quint. 5, 11, 40.—**6.** *To add, give in addition*: commoda praeterea jungentur multa caducis, Juv. 9, 89.—**7.** In mal. part.: corpora, Ov. M. 10, 464: turpia corpora, id. H. 9, 134: tu mihi juncta toro, id. F. 3, 511; id. R. Am. 408: si jungitur ulla Ursidio, Juv. 6, 41; 6, 448; cf. Venerem, Tib. 1, 9, 76; Ov. H. 353; id. R. Am. 407.

II. Transf. **A.** In gen., of abstract things, *to bring together, join, unite*: cum hominibus nostris consuetudines, amicitias, res rationesque jungebat, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27: omnem naturam, quae non solitaria sit . . . sed cum alio juncta atque conexa, etc., id. N. D. 2, 11, 29: an virtus et voluptas inter se jungi copularique possint, id. de Or. 1, 51, 122: sapientiam junctam habere eloquentiae, id. ib. 3, 35, 142: indignationem conquestioni, id. Inv. 2, 11, 36: insignis improbitas et scelere juncta, id. de Or. 2, 58, 237: plura crimina junguntur, *are combined*, Quint. 4, 4, 5.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of persons, *to join, unite, bring together, associate*, in love, marriage, relationship, etc.: cum impari, Liv. 1, 46: cum pare, Ov. F. 4, 98: alicujus filiam secum matrimonio, Curt. 5, 3, 12: si tibi legitimis pactam junctamque tabellis non es amaturus, Juv. 6, 200: juncta puella viro, Ov. A. A. 1, 682; id. Tr. 2, 284.—Of animals, etc.: Appulis jungentur capreae lupis, Hor. C. 1, 33, 8: variis albae junguntur columbae, Ov. H. 15, 37: unaque nos sibi operā amicos junget, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 32: ut quos certus amor junxit, Ov. M. 4, 156: amicos, Hor. S. 1, 3, 54: Geminum mecum tua in me beneficia junxerunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 26, 1: puer puero junctus amicitia, Ov. P. 4, 3, 12.—Esp., of a treaty, alliance, etc.: si populus Romanus foedere jungeretur regi, Liv. 26, 24; Just. 15, 4, 24.—**2.** Of things, *to make by joining, enter into*: pacem cum Aenea, deinde affinitatem, Liv. 1, 1: nova foedera, id. 7, 30: cum Hispanis amicitiam, Just. 43, 5, 3: societatem cum eo metu potentiae ejus, id. 22, 2, 6: foedus cum eo amicitiamque, Liv. 24, 48; 23, 33: juncta societas Hannibali, id. 24, 6: foedera, id. 7, 30: jungendae societatis gratia, Just. 29, 4, 2.—**C.** Of words, etc., *to join, unite*. (α) Esp., gram. t. t.: verba jungere, *to make by joining, to compound*: jungitur verbum ex corrupto et integro, ut malevolus, Quint. 1, 5, 68: in jungendo aut in derivando, id. 8, 3, 31; so, juncta verba, Cic. Or. 56, 186; id. Part. Or. 15, 53.—(β) *To connect* so as to sound agreeably: quantum interest . . . verba eadem qua compositione vel in textu jungantur vel in fine claudantur, Quint. 9, 4, 15.—Hence, *P. a.*: **junctus**, a, um, *joined, united, connected, associated*: in opere male juncto, Quint. 12, 9, 17.—*Comp.*: causa fuit propior et cum exitu junctior, Cic. Fat. 16, 36.—*Sup.*: junctissimus illi comes, *most attached*, Ov. M. 5, 69: principum prosperis et alii fruantur: adversae ad junctissimos pertineant, *their nearest of kin*, Tac. H. 4, 52.

Jūnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Junius], *of* or *belonging to a Junius, Junian*: judicium, Cic. Clu. 1, 1: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

jūnĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, *an old vine-branch*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

jūnĭor, v. juvenis.

jūnĭpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [juniperus], *of juniper*, Cic. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 4 Goes.

jūnĭpĕrus (also **jūnĭpĭrus**, in Plin. passim), i, *f.*, *the juniper-tree*, Plin. 8, 31, 51, § 99; 16, 18, 30, § 73; Verg. E. 7, 53; 10, 76.

Jūnĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens: e. g. M. and D. Junius Brutus.—Hence, **II.** **Jūnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Junian*: familia, Tac. A. 3, 24: domus, Liv. 2, 5: lex, *proposed by Junius*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1; 4, 16, 5: mensis, *the sixth month, June*, id. ib. 6, 2, 6.—Esp., as *subst.*: **Jūnĭus**, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9; Ov. F. 6, 88.

jūnix, or uncontr. **jŭvĕnix**, īcis, *f.* [juvenix], *a young cow, a calf, heifer*: tot tibi cum in flammas junicum omenta liquescant, Pers. 2, 47.—In the form juvenix, of a maiden (cf.: δάμαλις, juvenca): quam mox horsum ad stabulum juvenix recipiat se pabulo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33 Ritschl. dub. (MSS. juvenis).

Jūno, ōnis, *f.*, *the goddess Juno, daughter of Saturn, sister and wife of Jupiter, and the guardian deity of women; as the foundress of marriage, she is also called* pronuba Juno; *and as the protecting goddess of lying-in women*, Juno Lucina, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11; Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: prima et Tellus et pronuba Juno dant signum, Verg.

A. 4, 166.—**B.** Juno inferna or infera, i. e. *Proserpine*, Verg. A. 6, 138; Stat. S. 2, 1, 147; or, Averna, Ov. M. 14, 114; or, profunda, Claud. Proserp. 1, 2; or, Stygia, Stat. Th. 4. 526.—**II.** Esp. in phrases: stella Junonis, *the planet Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37: urbs Junonis, i. e. *Argos*, Ov. H. 14, 28: per Junonem matrem familias jurare, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 201.—Prov.: Junonis sacra ferre, i. e. *to walk at a slow and measured pace*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11.—**B.** Comically transf.: mea Juno, non decet esse te tam tristem tuo Jovi, i. e. *my wife*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 14; cf.: ni nanctus Venerem essem, hanc Junonem ducerem, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 39: ejuno as *interj.* like ecastor, acc. to Charis. p. 183 P. — Hence, **1. Jūnōnālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Juno:* tempus, i. e. *the month of June*, Ov. F. 6, 63.—**2. Jūnōnĭcŏla,** ae, *com.* [Junocolo], *a worshipper of Juno* (poet.): Adde Junonicolas Faliscos, Ov. F. 6, 49. —**3. Jūnōnĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [Juno-gigno], *Juno-born*, i. e. *Vulcan*, Ov. M. 4, 173.—**4. Jūnōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Juno, Junonian* (poet.): hospitia, i. e. *Carthage, where Juno was worshipped*, Verg. A. 1, 671; so, Samos, Ov. M. 8, 220: ales, i. e. *the peacock*, id. Am. 2, 6, 55: custos, i. e. *Argus*, id. M. 1, 678: mensis, i. e. *June, sacred to Juno*, id. F. 6, 61: Hebe, i. e. *the daughter of Juno*, id. M. 9, 400; Val. Fl. 8, 231: stella, *the planet Venus*, App. de Mund. p. 58, 12: insula, *one of the Fortunate Isles*, Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 202.

Jūppĭter (**Jūpĭter;** in all good MSS. double *p;* v. Wagner, Orthogr. Vergl. s. h. v.), Jŏvis (*nom.* Jovis, Enn. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 42; Ann. v. 64 Vahl.), *m.* [Jovis-pater; Jovis for Djovis, kindred to Sanscr. dyŏ, splendere; Gr. Ζεύς; cf. Bopp. Gloss. p. 177, a], *Jupiter* or *Jove, a son of Saturn, brother and husband of Juno, the chief god among the Romans;* corresp. to the Gr. Ζεύς, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 89; Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 64; 3, 21, 53: Juppiter pater, old formula ap. Liv. 1, 18 *ext.:* Jovis satelles, *the eagle*, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106; so, Jovis ales, Ov. A. A. 3, 420.—As the god of omens, etc.: te prodigiali Iovi conprecatam oportuit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 108. — Prov.: Jovem lapidem jurare, said of one who swore by Jupiter (holding in one hand a knife with which he pierced the sacrificial sow, and in the other hand a stone); of gossips: sciunt quod Juno fabulata'st cum Jove, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 171; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; Gell. 1, 21, 4.—In *plur.:* Varro trecentos Joves (sive Juppiteres dicendum) introducit, Tert. Apol. 14; and, trop.: repente ut emoriantur humani Joves, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 26: Joves quoque plures in priscis Graecorum litteris invenimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42. — **II.** Transf. **A.** As the god of heaven, his name is freq. used by the poets as i. q. *Heaven, sky, air:* aspice hoc sublimen candens, quem invocant omnes Jovem, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: Chrysippus disputat, aethera esse eum, quem homines Jovem appellarent, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 40: sub Jove frigido, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: malus, id. ib. 1, 22, 20: metuendus, i. e. pluvius, Verg. G. 2, 419: hibernus, Stat. Th. 3, 26: sub Jove pars durat, *in the open air*, Ov. F. 3, 527: loci, *the temperature*, id. M. 13, 707.—**B.** Juppiter Stygius, i. e. *Pluto*, Verg. A. 4, 638; cf. terrestris, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20; of *the planet Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Luc. 10, 207.—**C.** As an exclamation of surprise, i. q. our *My heavens! good heavens!* Juppiter! estne illic Charinus? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.

Jūra, ae (also **Jūres,** ium, *m.*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31; 16, 39, 76, § 197), *m.*, *a chain of mountains extending from the Rhine to the Rhone*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2.—Hence, **Jūrensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Mount Jura*, Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

jūrāmentum, i, *n.* [juro], *an oath* (post-class. for jusjurandum), Dig. 22, 3, 25: praestare, *to take an oath, to swear*, Cod. 2, 56, 4.

jūrandum, i, *n.* [id.], *an oath* (ante-class. for jusjurandum): abi quaerere ubi jurando tuo satis sit praesidi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26 (dub.; al. juri-jurando).

jūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a swearing, an oath* (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 6, 30; Tert. Idol. 21.

jūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to an oath* (post-class.): adverbia, *adverbs of swearing*, Prisc. p. 1020 P.

jūrātō, *adv.*, v. juro.

jūrātor, ōris, *m.* [juro], *a swearer.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): falsus, Macr. S. 5, 19, § 21.—**II.** In partic., *an assistant of the censor, one who received the sworn returns of tax-payers:* census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 30 (38); cf. id. Poen. prol. 58; Liv. 39, 44, 2; Symm. Or. pro Synes. 1.—**III.** Trop., of the audience, as judges of a play: vos juratores estis, quaeso, operam date, Plaut. Poen. prol. 58.

jūrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [jurator], *of* or *confirmed by an oath, juratory* (post-class.): cautio, Cod. 12, 19, 12.

jūrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. juro *fin.*

jūrĕconsultus, v. jurisconsultus.

jūrĕ-jūro, 1, *v. a.* [2. jus-juro], *to swear*, only in doubtful passage: praetores ambo in eadem verba jurejurarunt, Liv. 41, 15, 10 (better jure jurarunt; Weissenb. jurarunt).

jūrĕ-pĕrītus, v. jurisperitus.

(**jūrĕus,** a, um, false read. for jus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 15, v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

‡ **jurgātio,** juris actio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 103 Müll.

jurgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [jurgo], *quarrelsome* (post-class.): vocis sonus, Amm. 27, 1.

jurgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a quarrelsome woman* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 117, 4.

jurgiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [jurgium], *quarrelsome* (post-class.): mulier, Gell. 1, 17, 1: facundia, id. 19, 9, 7.

jurgium, i, *n.* [jurgo], *a quarrel, strife, dispute, altercation, contention* (class.): jurgio tandem uxorem abegi ab janua, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 18; 5, 2, 21: jam jurgio enicabit, si intro rediero, id. Merc. 3, 2, 14: benevolorum concertatio, non lis inimicorum, jurgium dicitur, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8 (ap. Non. p. 430): in jurgio respondere, Cic. de Sen. 3, 8: optimum quemque jurgio lacessere, Tac. A. 14, 40: quempiam jurgio invadere, id. H. 2, 53: petulantibus jurgiis illudere, id. ib. 3, 32: jurgia jactare, *to quarrel*, Verg. A. 10, 95: tecum jurgia nectere, *engage in mutual strife*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 35: per jurgia dicere aliquid, *in the heat of a dispute*, id. Tr. 5, 11, 1: jurgia prima sonare incipiunt, Juv. 15, 51: alterna jurgia, id. 6, 268: facere, Plin. 16, 44, 89, § 239: erumpere in jurgia, *to break out into railing*, Just. 10, 2, 5: jurgio aliquem corripere, Suet. Galb. 5: inter Helvidium et Eprium acre jurgium, Tac. H. 4, 6: vixit cum uxore sine jurgio, *without a quarrel*, Plin. Ep. 8, 5, 1.—**II.** Law t. t. *A legal dispute, a separation* between husband and wife (cf. divortium): quod si non divortium sed jurgium fuit, dos ejusdem matrimonii manebit, Dig. 23, 3, 31.

jurgo, āvi, ātum (ante-class. jurigo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 9; Brix ad Trin. 1, 2, 30), 1. *v. n.* and *a.* [from jus, not a compound of ago, v. Ritschl. Opusc. 2, 427]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To quarrel, brawl, dispute, scold:* cedo, quid jurgabit tecum? Ter. Andr. 2, 3, 15: cum Davo egomet vidi jurgantem ancillam, id. ib. 5, 1, 19; Suet. Ner. 5: jurgare igitur lex putat inter se vicinos, non litigare, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 4 (ap. Non. p. 430): ne jurgares quod, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 22.—**B.** *To sue at law:* apud aediles adversus lenones jurgare (al. jurgari), Just. 21, 5, 7: in proprio foro, Cod. Th. 2, 1, 6; 11, 33, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to chide, censure, blame:* haec jurgans, Liv. 8, 33; 10, 35: istis Jurgatur verbis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 100.

jurgor, v. jurgo.

‡ **jūrĭdĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [juridicus], *a judgeship, jurisdiction*, Inscr. Orell. 3117.

jūrĭdĭciālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *relating to right* or *justice* (class.): juridicialis constitutio est, cum factum convenit, sed jure, an injuria factum sit, quaeritur, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: genus, id. ib. 2, 22, 68: quaestio, id. Top. 24, 92.

jūrĭdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [id.], *the administration of justice, the office of a prætor* (late Lat.), Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

jūrĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus-, 2. dico], *relating to the administration of justice, judiciary* (post-Aug.): conventus, *assize towns*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: dies, Cod. Th. 3, 12, 7.—*Subst.:* **jūrĭdĭcus,** i, *m.*, *one who administers justice, a judge*, Dig. 1, tit. 20; 45, 5, 41, § 5.

jurĭgo, v. jurgo *init.*

jūris-consultus, or less freq. **jūreconsultus** (also juris consultus and consultus juris), i, *m.* [2. jus-consulo], *one skilled in the law, a lawyer* (class.).—Form jurisconsultus: si quaereretur, quisnam jurisconsultus vere nominaretur, eum dicerem, qui legum et consuetudinis ejus, qua privati in civitate uterentur, et ad respondendum et ad agendum et ad cavendum peritus est, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 212; id. Leg. 2, 19, 47; id. Mur. 11, 25; Quint. 5, 14, 34.—Form jureconsultus: ea jureconsultorum ingeniis corrupta sunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; id. Fam. 3, 1, 3; 7, 8, 2; Gell. 11, 18, 16; Lact. Mort. Pers. 22, 24.

jūris-dictio, ōnis (in tmesi: jurisque dictio, Liv. 41, 9; and separately: juris dictio), *f.* [2. jus-dictio], *administration of justice, jurisdiction.* **I.** Lit.: jurisdictionem confeceram, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3: absolvere, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Legal authority, jurisdiction, power:* ut sub vestrum jus, jurisdictionem, potestatem urbes subjungeretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36: libera, Suet. Calig. 16: praetorum, Gai. Inst. 1, 6.—**B.** In gen., *authority, control:* quae ruant urbes, quae oriantur, jurisdictio mea est, *it is mine to determine*, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 2; *a place where justice was administered, an assize town* (post-Aug.): mediterraneae jurisdictiones, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105.

jūrisŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus-sono], *resounding with justice, pronouncing judgment* (al. jura sonans, leges crepans; poet.): lingua, Poëta in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 515.

jūris-pĕrītus or **jūrĕ-pĕrītus** (freq. also separately), i, *m. adj.* [2. jus-peritus], *skilled* or *learned in the law* (class.): Fabius Pictor et juris et litterarum et antiquitatis bene peritus, Cic. Brut. 21, 81: Apollo, Juv. 1, 128.—*Comp.:* Quis jure peritior? Cic. Clu. 38, 108.—*Sup.:* eloquentium jurisperitissimus Crassus, jurisperitorum eloquentissimus Scaevola, Cic. Brut. 39, 145.

jūris-prūdentĭa, ae (also separately and **prūdentĭa jūris,** Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256; cf. Nep. Cim. 2, 1), *f.* [2. jus-prudentia], *the science of law, jurisprudence* (post-class.): jurisprudentia est divinarum humanarumque rerum notitia, justi atque injusti scientia, Dig. 1, 1, 10, § 2; Just. Inst. 1, 1, 1.

jūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, and **jūror,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [2. jus], *to swear, to take an oath.* **I.** In gen., *absol.:* cui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90: cum ille mihi nihil, nisi ut jurarem, permitteret, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: cum enim faciles sint nonnulli hominum ad jurandum, Dig. 28, 7, 8: posteaquam juratum est, denegatur actio, ib. 12, 2, 9: ex animi tui sententia juraris, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108.—With *inf.*, Sil. 2, 3, 51; Claud. B. Get. 81; Dig. 12, 2, 13, § 5.—With *nom.* and *inf.*, poet., Prop. 3, 4, 40.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* jurat, se eum non deserturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: se non reversurum, id. ib. 3, 87: jurarem . . . me et ardere studio veri reperiendi, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 65: nisi victores se redituros jurant, Liv. 2, 45: Boeotum in crasso jurares aëre natum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 244: falsum, *to swear falsely*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: vere, *to swear truly*, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: jurarem per Jovem, *by Jupiter*, id. Ac. 2, 20, 65: per supremi regis regnum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 211; Verg. A. 9, 300: per solis radios, Juv. 13, 78; 6, 16.—Also with simple *acc.* of the being or object sworn by (mostly poet.): Terram, Mare, Sidera, Verg. A. 12, 197; 6, 324: quomodo tibi placebit Jovem lapidem jurare, cum scias? Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2: quaevis tibi numina, Ov. H. 16, 319: Samothracum aras, Juv. 3, 144.—Hence also *pass.:* dis juranda palus, *the Styx, by which the gods swear*, Ov. M. 2, 46; cf.: Stygias juravimus undas, id. ib. 2, 101: Junonis numina, Tib. 4, 13, 15: caput, Sil. 8, 106.—Rarely with *acc.* of the fact sworn to: morbum, i. e. *to swear to the fact of sickness*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf.: jurata pacta, Sil. 2, 274: ex mei animi sententia, *with sincerity, without reservation*, Liv. 22, 53, 10; so, ex nostri animi sententia, Quint. 8, 5, 1; cf. Liv. 43, 15, 8; Gell. 4, 20, 3: alicui ali-

quid, *to vow* or *promise to one*, Stat. Th. 4, 396: sacramenta deis, Sil. 10, 448: alicui jurare, *to swear allegiance to*, Plin. Pan. 68, 4: in verba, *to swear with certain words*, i. e. *to take a prescribed form of oath:* Petreius in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: cur in certa verba jurent, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: milites in verba P. Scipionis jurarunt, Liv. 28, 29; 7, 5; 6, 22: in haec verba jures postulo, *in this form of words*, id. 22, 53, 12: in verba magistri, *to echo his sentiments*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14: in verba ejus, Suet. Galb. 16: in verba Vitellii, id. Oth. 8: idem deinceps omnis exercitus in se quisque jurat, i. e. each soldier took the oath separately; whereas the usual practice was that one man uttered the entire oath, and the others only added, idem in me, Liv. 2, 45, 14: in litem, *to make oath respecting the matter in dispute, to appraise under oath*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 4; Dig. 4, 3, 18; 8, 5, 7 al.: in nomen alicujus, *to swear allegiance to one*, Suet. Claud. 10: in legem, *to swear to observe a law*, Cic. Sest. 16, 37: verissimum pulcherrimumque jusjurandum, *to take an oath*, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: sacramenta, Sil. 10, 447; cf.: sceleri jurato nefando sacramenta, Luc. 4, 228.—With *de* and *abl.:* de sua persona, *in one's own behalf*, Dig. 44, 5, 1, § 3: de calumnia, *to clear one's self of calumny under oath*, ib. 12, 2, 16; 2, 8, 8, § 5.—*Pass. impers.:* scis, tibi ubique jurari, Plin. Pan. 68: ne in acta sua juraretur, Suet Tib. 26.—(β) Dep. form, Plaut. Pers. 3, 2, 2; cf. id. Rud. 5, 3, 16: judici demonstrandum est, quid juratus sit, quid sequi debeat, Cic. Inv. 2, 43, 126: ex lege, in quam jurati sitis, id. ib. 2, 45, 121: juratus se eum sua manu interempturum, Liv. 32, 22, 7.—**II.** In partic., *to conspire* (cf. conjuro); with *inf.:* jurarunt inter se barbaros necare, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: in me jurarunt somnus, ventusque, fidesque, Ov. H. 10, 117: in facinus, id. M. 1, 242.—Hence,

jūrātus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Pass.* **1.** *Called upon* or *taken to witness in an oath:* numina, Ov. H. 2, 25.—**2.** *Under an oath, bound by an oath:* Regulus juratus missus est ad senatum, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: quamvis jurato metuam tibi credere testi, Juv. 5, 5.—**B.** *Act., having sworn, that has sworn:* nam injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281; id. As. 1, 1, 8: haec, quae juratus in maxima contione dixi, Cic. Sull. 11: in eadem arma, Ov. M. 13, 50.—*Sup.:* juratissimi auctores, *the most trustworthy*, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22.—*Adv.:* **jūrātō**, *with an oath, under oath* (post-class.): promittere, Dig. 2, 8, 16.

jūror, ātus sum, *v. dep.*, v juro, I. β.

jūrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [jurulentus], *juice, the fluids in flesh* (post-class.), Tert. Jejun. 1: sanguinis, id. Apol. 8 *fin.*

jūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus], *containing the juice, not dried* (post-Aug.): res eadem magis alit jurulenta, quam assa, Cels. 2, 18 al.

1. jūs, jūris, *n.* [kindred to Sanscr. yûsh, the same; cf. Gr. ζωμός], *broth, soup, sauce* (class.): cum una multa jura confundit cocus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120: quo pacto ex jure hesterno panem atrum vorent, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: in jus vocat pisces cocus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: negavit, se jure illo nigro delectatum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98: in ea cena cocus meus praeter jus fervens nihil potuit imitari, id. Fam. 9, 20, 2: tepidum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: male conditum, id. ib. 2, 8, 69.—In a sarcastic lusus verbb.: Verrinum, *hog-broth*, or *the justice of Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121.—**II.** Transf., *juice, mixture:* addita creta in jus idem, *the juice of the purple-fish*, Plin. 35, 6, 26, § 44.

2. jūs, jūris (*gen. plur.* jurum for jurium, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 86; Cato ap. Charis. p. 72 and 109 P.: juribus, Dig. 13, 5, 3, § 1; Charis. p. 19: jure, arch. *dat.*, Liv. 42, 28, 6; Corp. Ins. Lat. 198, 31), *n.* [kindred with Sanscr. yu, to join; cf. ζεύγνυμι, jungo, qs. the binding, obliging; cf. lex from ligo], *right, law, justice.* **I.** Lit. (class.; in *plur.* very rare, except in *nom.* and *acc.*), *that which is binding* or *obligatory;* that which is binding by its nature, *right, justice, duty:* juris praecepta sunt haec, honeste vivere, alterum non laedere, suum cuique tribuere, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 3: jus naturale est quod natura omnia animalia docuit... videmus etenim cetera quoque animalia istius juris perita censeri, Dig. 1, 1, 1, § 3; Just. Inst. 1, 2 prooem.: omnes boni ipsam aequitatem et jus ipsum amant; per se jus est appetendum, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: *Gy.* Amabo, hicine istuc decet? *Le.* Jusque fasque est, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 20: jus hic orat, id. Trin. 5, 2, 37; id. Ps. 1, 5, 123: omnium legum atque jurium fictor, conditor cluet, id. Ep. 3, 4, 90: jus hominum situm est in generis humani societate, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: tenere, id. Caecin. 11: obtinere, *to maintain*, id. Quint. 9: de jure alicui respondere, *to lay down the law*, id. de Or. 2, 33, 142: respondere, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12: dicere, *to pronounce judgment, give a judicial decision*, as, e. g. the prætor: a Volcatio, qui Romae jus dicit, id. Fam. 13, 14; Verg. A. 7, 246; cf.: jura dare, id. ib. 1, 507: praetor quoque jus reddere dicitur, etiam cum inique decernit, Dig. 1, 1, 11: quid dubitas dare mihi argentum? *S.* Jus petis, fateor, *you ask what is right, reasonable*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 16: jus publicum, *common right*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 65: jura communia, *equal rights*, Cic. Div. 1, 5: divina ac humana, id. Off. 1, 26: belli, id. Div. 2, 77: gentium, *the law of nations*, id. Off. 3, 5: quod naturalis ratio inter omnes homines constituit, id apud omnes populos peraeque custoditur, vocaturque jus gentium, Gai. Inst. 1, 1: civile, *the civil law*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: quod quisque populus ipse sibi jus constituit, id ipsius proprium est vocaturque jus civile, Gai Inst. 1, 1: pontificium, Cic. Dom. 13, 34: praediatorium, id. Balb. 20: conjugialia, Ov. M. 6, 536: jus est, apponi pernam frigidam, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 26: jus fasque est, *human and divine right*, id. Cist. 1, 1, 22: juris nodos solvere, Juv. 8, 50.—*Abl.:* **jūrĕ**, adverb., *with justice, justly:* jure in eum animadverteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 19: jure ac merito, id. ib. 2, 5, 67, § 172; id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Juv. 2, 34: et jure fortasse, id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: et fortasse suo jure, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4: te ipse, jure optimo, merito incuses licet, *with perfect justice*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 24: optimo jure, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf.: pleno jure, Gai Inst. 1, 5, 14: justo jure, Liv. 21, 3, 4; cf. opp. to injuria: non quaero, jure an injuria sint inimici, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 150: summum jus, *the extremity* or *utmost rigor of the law:* non agam summo jure tecum, id. ib. 2, 5, 2, § 4: ex quo illud, Summum jus, summa injuria, factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33; so opp. (aequum et bonum habere quod defendant), si contra verbis et litteris, et, ut dici solet, summo jure contenditur, id. Caecin. 23, 65.

II. Transf. **A.** *A place where justice is administered, a court of justice:* in jus ambula, *come before a magistrate*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 22; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 43: in jus ire, Nep. Att. 6, 4: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: in jus acres procurrunt, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20: aliquem in jus vocare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; Hor. S. 2, 5, 29: aliquem in jus rapere, id. ib. 1, 9, 77; 2, 3, 72: trahere, Juv. 10, 87.—**B.** *Justice, justness* of a thing: absolverunt, admiratione magis virtutis, quam jure causae, Liv. 1, 26.—**C.** *Legal right, power, authority, permission:* cum plebe agendi, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: materiae caedendae, Liv. 5, 55.—Of particular *rights:* jus eundi, *a right of way*, Gai Inst. 2, 31: jus agendi, aquamve ducendi, id. ib.: altius tollendi vel prospiciendi, id. ib. 4, 3: jus civitatis, *the right to obtain the privileges of citizenship* (cf. civitas; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 640), Cic. Arch. 5, 11; id. Caecin. 34, 98; 35, 102; id. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: jus capiendi, Juv. 1, 56: testandi, id. 16, 51; cf. 6, 217: jus trium liberorum, Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16, 10: patrium, *the power of life and death over their children*, Liv. 1, 26: homines recipere in jus dicionemque, id. 21, 61: sub jus judiciumque regis venire, id. 39, 24: (homo) sui juris, *his own master, independent*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 18: jus ad mulieres, *over the women*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 22: ut eodem jure essent, quo fuissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13; cf.: melius, quod nil animis in corpora juris natura indulget, Juv. 2, 139.—*The legal forms* of the old jurists: jus Flavianum, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7.

‡ **juscellārĭus**, ζωμετής, Gloss. Philox.

juscellum, i, *n. dim.* [jusculum], *broth, soup* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 13; *plur.*, Ven. Carm. 6, 10, 18; Schol. Juv. 4, 23.

‡ **juscŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a soup-maker*, Inscr. ap. Mur. 305.

juscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [1. jus], *a broth:* frigidum, Cato, R. R. 156, 7.

jus-jūrandum, jurisjurandi (often separately jurisque jurandi, Cic. Cael. 22, 54; id. Off. 3, 29, 104; in an inverted order: qui jurando jure malo quaerunt rem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 63), *n.* [2. jus-juro], *an oath* (class.; cf. sacramentum): jusjurandum pollicitus est dare mihi, neque se hasce aedes vendidisse, etc., Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 36: est enim jusjurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: socius vestrae religionis jurisque jurandi, id. Cael. 54: jurare, id. Fam. 5, 2, 7: idem jusjurandum adigit Afranium, *made him take the same oath*, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: accipere, *to take an oath, be sworn*, id. ib. 3, 28: deferre alicui, *to tender to one*, Quint. 5, 6, 4: offerre, id. 5, 6, 1: recipere, id. ib.: exigere ab aliquo, *to demand, require*, id. ib.: jurejurando stare, *to keep one's oath*, id. 5, 6, 4: conservare, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: violare, *to break* or *violate*, id. ib. 29: remittere, *to dispense with*, i. e. to accept the word or promise instead of the oath, Dig. 12, 2, 6 al.: neglegere, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 46: jurejurando civitatem obstringere, *to bind by an oath*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 76, 3; 2, 18, 5: jurejurando teneri, *to be bound by an oath*, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: jurejurando aliquid decidere, Dig. 42, 1, 56: fraudem jure tueri jurando, Juv. 13, 201 sq.—*Plur.:* jura, Paul. ex Fest. 132, 29.

jusquĭāmus for hyoscyamus, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Veg. de Re Vet. 2, 12.

jussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [jubeo], *an order, command* (post-class.), Dig. 40, 4, 44; Lact. 4, 15, 9; Vulg. Gen. 27, 5 al.

jussĭtur and **jusso**, v. jubeo.

‡ **jussor**, κελευτής, Gloss. Philox.

jussōrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *giving orders* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Sem. 56.

jussŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [1. jus], *having broth* or *sauce* (post-class.): piscis, App. Mag. p. 299, 24.

jussum, i, *n.* [jubeo], *an order, command; a law* (class.; mostly in *plur.;* the *abl. sing.* is supplied by jussu; v. 2. jussus): deorum immortalium jussis aliquid facere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: interpres Divûm fert horrida jussa per auras, Verg. A. 4, 378: tua haud mollia jussa, id. G. 3, 41: jussis carmina coepta tuis, id. E. 8, 11: efficere, *to execute*, Sall. J. 25: capessere, *to accept, assume to execute*, Verg. A. 1, 77: facere, id. ib. 1, 302: facessere, id. ib. 4, 295: flectere, *to divert, annul*, id. ib. 10, 35: festinare, id. ib. 1, 177: alicujus detrectare, *to reject, disobey*, Tac. A. 3, 17: exuere, id. ib. 11, 19: spernere, id. ib. 11, 14: abnuere, id. ib. 11, 37: exsequi, Verg. A. 4, 396; Tac. H. 4, 81: patrare, id. ib. 4, 83: peragere, Ov. M. 2, 119: explere, Vulg. Gen. 50, 3: complere, id. Jos. 3, 6: perficere, id. Judic. 9, 54: injusta jussa populis describere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11: jussa ac scita, id. Balb. 18, 42.—In *sing.:* putasne, si populus jusserit, id jussum ratum atque firmum futurum? Cic. Caecin. 33, 96: fac jussum regis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 18 al.—**II.** Esp., *a physician's prescription:* jussa medicorum ministrare, Ov. H. 20, 133.—**B.** *A father's consent* to the marriage of his son: jussum parentis praecedere debet, Just. Inst. 1, 10 pr.

1. jussus, a, um, *Part.*, from jubeo.

2. jussus, ūs (used only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [jubeo], *an order, command, decree* (class.): tuo jussu profectus sum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 50: Jovis jussu venio, id. Am. prol. 19: vestro jussu coactus, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: aut ab regibus lecti aut post reges exactos jussu populi, Liv. 4, 4, 7: sine populi jussu, Sall. C. 29, 3: Romano jussu, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4: Timotheus populi jussu bellum gessit, Nep. Timoth. 4: Neronis, Juv. 10, 15: patris dominive negotium gerere, Gai. Inst. 4, 70.

justa, ōrum, v. justus, B. 2.

justē, *adv.*, v. justus *fin.*

justĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [justifico], *justification* (late Lat.), Salv. Avar. 3, 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 36.—**II.** (As if from justa fa

cio.) *Due formality:* erit haec filiis Israel justificatio judiciorum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 1, 10: juxta omnes caerimonias et justificationes, Vulg. Num. 9, 3 and 14; id. 2 Par. 19, 10; id. Heb. 9, 1.

jūstĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [justifico], *he who justifies* (eccl. Lat.), August. de Spir. et Lit. 26; id. ib. 29.

justĭfĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [justificator], *she who justifies* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

justĭfĭcātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. justifico *fin.*

justĭfĭco, 1, *v. a.* [justificus]. **I.** *To act justly towards, do justice to* one; with simple *acc. of the pers.* (post-class.): justificate viduam, Tert. adv. Marc. 19.—**II.** *To justify, make just, forgive, pardon, vindicate* (post-class.): malos, Coripp. Laud. Justini jun. 2 *fin.*: impium, Aug. Enar. in Psa. 110, 3; Vulg. Rom. 8, 30: ut ex fide justificemur, id. Gal. 3, 24 et saep.—Hence, **justĭfĭcātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *justified* (eccl. Lat.): baptismate, Prud. Apoth. 881; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.—*Comp.:* Publicanus Pharisaeo justificatior discessit, Tert. Or. 13.

justĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [justus-facio], *that acts justly* (poet.): mens deorum, Cat. 64, 407.

Justīna, ae, *f.*, *a Roman empress, wife of the elder Valentinian, and mother of the younger Valentinian,* Amm. 30, 10, 4; Aug. Conf. 9, 7, 15.

1. Justīnĭānus, v. Justinus.

2. Justīnĭānus, i, *m.*, *Justinian, a Roman emperor in the sixth century of the Christian era, who caused the compilation of the* Corpus Juris, Cod. Just. *init.*—Hence, **Justīnĭānēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Justinian:* urbs, Just. Novell. praef. 28.

Justīnus, i, *m.*, *Justin.* **I.** *A Roman historian in the second century of the Christian era, who made an abstract of the historical work of* Trogus Pompeius.—**II.** Justinus I., *a Roman emperor of low birth* (a swine-herd) *in the sixth century of the Christian era.*—**III.** Justinus II., *a Roman emperor in the latter half of the sixth century.* — Hence, **Justīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Justin:* labores, Coripp. Laud. Just. 1, 263.—**IV.** *A philosopher who defended the Christians under Antoninus Pius, called also* Justin Martyr, Hier. Ep. 70, 4 al.

justĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [justus], *justice, equity, righteousness, uprightness:* quae animi affectio suum cuique tribuens, atque hanc quam dico, societatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aeque tuens, justitia dicitur, cui sunt adjunctae pietas, bonitas, liberalitas, benignitas, comitas, quaeque sunt generis ejusdem, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65: justitia est constans et perpetua voluntas jus suum cuique tribuendi, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 1: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas, creditis in rebus fides … nominatur, Cic. Part. Or. 22, 78: ordinata erat in duodecim tabulis tota justitia, *the whole of the laws,* Flor. 1, 24. — Personified: **Justĭtĭa,** *the goddess of justice,* Gell. 14, 4, 3.—**B.** Esp., *righteousness, holiness, conduct in accordance with the divine law,* Vulg. Gen. 15, 6; id. Rom. 9, 31 et saep.—**II.** *Clemency, compassion,* Caes. B. G. 5, 41 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 32; so Cic. Marcell. 4: ut meae stultitiae justitia tua sit aliquid praesidi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33.—**III.** Concr., *plur.*, *judgments, precepts, ordinances:* Domini, Vulg. Psa. 18, 9; id. Deut. 4, 5 al.

justĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [2. jus-sisto], *a cessation from business in the courts of justice, a legal vacation,* Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: justitium per aliquot dies servatum est, Liv. 3, 5: justitiumque in foro sua sponte coeptum prius quam indictum, id. 9, 7: prope justitium omnium rerum futurum videbatur, id. 26, 26, 9: remittere, *to put an end to a suspension of legal proceedings, to cause the courts to resume their business,* id. 10, 21. —**II.** In gen., *a cessation of public business, a public mourning:* hos mors (Germanici) adeo incendit, ut, sumpto justitio, desererentur foro, Tac. A. 2, 82: arcis triste tyrannicae, Prud. Cath. 5, 80; so, in a household, *a suspension of business* for mourning the dead, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

justus, a, um, *adj.* [2. jus], *just, upright, righteous.* **I.** Lit.: justus et bonus vir, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: digna esse justo homine, eoque quem virum bonum dicimus, id. ib. 1, 10, 31: in amicitia parum justus, id. Lael. 20, 75: vir, Vulg. Gen. 6, 9: Dominus. id. Exod. 9, 27: in socios, Cic. Planc. 26, 63: qui omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, id. Sest. 67, 141. — Of things, *in accordance with law* or *right, equitable, just:* bella, Cic. Deiot. 5, 13: causa, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: supplicia, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: querela, Ov. P. 4, 3, 22: bella, id. M. 8, 58: triumphus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 54; Suet. Calig. 48; Liv. 33, 22: justissimos triumphos videre, Cic. Pis. 19, 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Lawful, rightful, true:* uxor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: hymenaei, Verg. G. 3, 60: matrimonium, Gai. Inst. 4, 16: nuptiae, id. ib. 1, 90 sq.: liberi, *legitimate,* id. ib. 3, 72: filius, id. ib. 1, 77: justâ matrefamilias ortus, opp. pellice, Liv. 39, 53: justissima causa faciendi aliquid, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: imperium, id. ib. 1, 45.—**2.** Esp.: dies justi, *a delay of thirty days allowed by law in paying debts,* Gell. 20, 1, 43.—**B.** *Due;* esp. in the *plur. neutr. subst.:* **justa,** *rights, privileges:* servis justa praebere, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41; Col. 4, 3, 5: justa reddere, Col. 1, 8, 11; 11, 1, 26.—**2.** In partic.: **justa,** ōrum, *n.*, *due ceremonies* or *formalities:* omnia justa perficere, Liv. 9, 8; so, justis omnibus hospitalibus fungi, id. 9, 6.—Esp. of *funeral rites, obsequies* (cf. exsequiae): justa facere uxori, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 28: more regio justa magnifice facere, Sall. J. 11, 2: justis funebribus confectis, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: paterno funeri justa solvere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8: peragere, Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248: praestare, Curt. 10, 8: persolvere, id. 6, 6: ferre ovis positis, Ov. F. 5, 480: dare manibus alicujus, Flor. 4, 2.—**C.** *Proper, perfect, complete, reasonable, suitable, sufficient, right:* vidulus, i. e. *full, with all its contents,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 23: timor, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: proelium, Liv. 39, 2: victoria, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: iter conficere, *a regular day's march,* Caes. B. C. 1, 23: exercitus, *complete, in full number,* Liv. 9, 43: muri altitudo, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: volumina, Vell. 2, 119: aetas, Dig. 12, 4, 8: eloquentia, Cic. Brut. 90: loca, i. q. aequa, *even, level* (opp. iniquus, *uneven*), Tac. A. 2, 5.—**D.** *Moderate, mild, gentle, easy:* ut justioribus utamur iis, qui, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2: justa et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9.—Hence, **1.** *Subst.:* **justum,** i, *n.*, *that which is right* or *just, justice:* justum ac jus colere, Cic. Leg. 2, 5: plus justo, *more than is right, too much,* Hor. C. 3, 7, 24; so, ulterius justo, Ov. M. 6, 470: gravius justo dolere, id. ib. 3, 333: justo longius, *too long,* Quint. 9, 4, 125: praeter justum, Lucr. 4, 1241.—*Plur.:* ergo est lex justorum injustorumque distinctio, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13.—**2.** *Adv.:* **justē,** *rightly, justly, equitably, duly:* juste et legitime imperare, Cic. Off. 1, 4: aestimare aliquid, Curt. 10, 5: timere, Ov. H. 17, 168.—*Comp.:* justius, Phaedr. 4, 25, 8: reprehendi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 86. — *Sup.:* justissime, Quint. 10, 1, 82.

jūsum, *adv.* [corrupt form of deorsum], *down, downwards,* opp. susum (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Ep. Joan. ad Parth. 8, 2; 10, 8.

Jūturna, ae, *f.* [juvo], *a fountain in Latium:* Juturna fons est in Italia saluberrimus juxta Numicum flumen, Serv. Verg. A. 12, 139.—**II.** Hence, also, *a nymph, sister of Turnus, the king of the Rutuli,* Verg. A. 12, 146; 154; Ov. F. 2, 585; 606.—Hence, ad Juturnae (sc. aedem), Cic. Clu. 36: Juturnae lacus, in Rome, Ov. F. 1, 708; Lact. 2, 7, 9.—Hence, **Jūturnālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the festival of the nymph Juturna,* Serv. Verg. A. 12, 139.

jūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from juvo.

jŭvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [juvo], *help, aid, assistance* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 12, 2; Hilar. in Galat. 64; Aem. Mac. in Cap. de Betonica.

jŭvāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *help, aid, assistance* (late Lat.), Veg. 4, 25, 3.

1. jŭvĕnālis, e, *adj.* [juvenis], *youthful, juvenile, suitable for young people* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): corpus, Verg. A. 5, 475: arma, id. ib. 2, 518; Sil. 2, 312: mihi mens juvenali ardebat amore compellare virum, Verg. A. 8, 163: fama, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32: ludi, *a kind of games introduced by Nero,* Suet. Ner. 11; cf. dies, id. Calig. 17: ludus, Liv. 1, 57, 11.—Hence, *subst.:* **jŭvĕnālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *youthful pursuits, games,* Tac. A. 14, 15; 15, 33; 16, 21; Capitol. Gord. 4.—*Adv.:* **jŭvĕnālĭter,** *in a youthful manner, youthfully:* jecit ab obliquo nitidum juvenaliter aurum, Ov. M. 10, 675; id. A. A. 3, 733; id. M. 7, 805. —Hence, *rashly, improvidently,* Ov. Tr. 2, 117 al.

2. Jŭvĕnālis, is, *m.*, *Juvenal:* D. Junius Juvenalis, *a Roman satirist in the time of Domitian and Trajan,* Mart. 7, 24, 1; 12, 18, 2 al.

jŭvenca, ae, *f.*, v. 1. juvencus.

jŭvencŭlasco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch.* [juvenculus], *to become youthful, to grow into youth:* juvenculescat adulescentia, senecta canescat, Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 2, 1, 2.

jŭvencŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [juvenca], *young* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 13: viduae, *young widows,* id. ib.: bos, Ambros. de Tob. § 25; Vulg. Psa. 67, 26.—**II.** As *subst.* **A. jŭvencŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a young man,* Hier. Ep. 2, 16; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 3, 12.—**2.** *A young bullock,* Vulg. Jer. 31, 18.—**B. jŭvencŭla,** ae, *a young girl,* Vulg. Psa. 68, 26; Tert. adv. Jud. 9.—*Plur.*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 2 al.

1. jŭvencus, a, um (*gen. plur.* juvencûm, Verg. A. 9, 609), *adj.* [contr. from juvenicus, from juvenis], *young* (mostly poet.): ecus, Lucr. 5, 1074: gallinae, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.* **A. jŭvencus,** i, *m.* **1.** Sc. bos, *a young bullock:* aspice, aratra jugo referunt suspensa juvenci, Verg. E. 2, 66; 7, 11; id. A. 6, 38: est in juvencis, est in Equis patrum virtus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 30: fessi juvenci, Ov. M. 14, 648; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6.—**b.** Poet. transf., *neat's leather:* clipeum vestisse juvenco, Stat. Th. 3, 591.—**2.** Sc. homo, *a young man:* te suis matres metuunt juvencis, Hor. C. 2, 8, 21.—**B. jŭvenca,** ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. bos.) *A young cow, heifer:* pascitur in magna Sila formosa juvenca, Verg. G. 3, 219; Hor. C. 2, 5, 6; id. Ep. 1, 3, 36; Juv. 6, 49.—**2.** Sc. femina, *a girl:* Graia, i. e. *Helen,* Ov. H. 5, 117; Val. Fl. 4, 350.

2. Jŭvencus, i, *m.*, *a priest in Spain in the time of Constantine the Great, who made a metrical version of the four Gospels,* Hier. Ep. 70, 5 (I. p. 430 Vall.); v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. p. 912 sq.

jŭvĕnesco, nŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [juvenis]. **I.** *To reach the age of youth, to grow up* (poet. and post-Aug.): vitulus … largis juvenescit herbis, Hor. C. 4, 2, 54: ex quo juvenuit, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 6 *fin.*—**II.** *To grow young again.* **A.** Lit.: Pylius juvenescere posset, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 41: glires aestate juvenescunt, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224. —Of plants: rosa recisa juvenescit, Plin. 21, 11, 40, § 69.—**B.** Transf., *to become vigorous, regain strength, flourish:* gladii juvenescunt, Stat. Th. 3, 583: corpus regni juvenescit, *recovers itself,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 20: continuo montes muro, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 534.

jŭvĕnīlis (**jŭvĕnāl-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to youth, youthful, juvenile.* **I.** Lit.: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: redundantia, id. Or. 30, 108: sumptis Priamum juvenalibus armis vidit, Verg. A. 2, 518: corpus, id. ib. 5, 475: valida ac juvenilia membra, Juv. 11, 5: anni, Ov. M. 8, 632: caput, id. ib. 1, 564: femur, id. Am. 1, 5, 22: suis semper juvenilior annis, id. M. 14, 639: sidus juvenile nepotes, *shining among the youths like stars, a youthful constellation,* id. Tr. 2, 167. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Lively, cheerful:* integer et laetus laeta et juvenilia lusi, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 7.—**B.** *Violent, strong:* praeceps juvenile pericli, Stat. S. 1, 4, 50. — Hence, *advv.* **1. jŭvĕnīle,** *youthfully:* adhuc juvenile vagans, Stat. S. 3, 5, 25.—**2. jŭvĕnīlĭter,** *youthfully, after the manner of youth:* exsultare, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10 (in Ovid only juvenaliter; v. juvenalis *fin.*).

jŭvĕnīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [juvenilis], *youth, juvenility* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 123, 8.

jŭvĕnīlĭter, *adv.*, v. juvenilis *fin.*

jŭvĕnis, is, *adj.* (*comp.* juvenior, for the more usual junior, Plin. Ep. 4, 8; App. M. 8, p. 210, 36) [Sanscr. yuvan, young]. **I.** *Adj.:* ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: est mihi filius juvenis, Quint. 4, 2, 42: juvenes anni, Ov. M. 7, 295: juvenes premere Medos, Juv. 7, 132: ovis juvenis, Col. 7, 3, 6: deus, Calp. Ecl. 7, 6.—*Comp.:* toto junior anno, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 44: dis junioribus permisit ut, etc., Cic. Univ. 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **jŭvĕnis,** is, *comm.*, *one who is in the flower of his or her age* (mostly of persons older than adolescentes and younger than seniores, i. e. between twenty and forty years), *a young person, a young man, a young woman:* infirmitas puerorum, et ferocitas juvenum, et gravitas jam constantis aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 10, 33: simul ac juvenes esse coeperunt, id. Off. 2, 13, 45: aetas juvenum (opp. senum), id. Cat. 19, 67: juvenem egregium praestanti munere donat, Verg. A. 5, 361: juvenes fervidi, Hor. C. 4, 13, 26: nefas si juvenis vetulo non assurrexerat, Juv. 13, 55: telluris juvenes = terrae filios, Hor. C. 2, 12, 7: clamosus juvenem pater excitat, Juv. 4, 191; so, juvenes ipsius consulis, *sons*, id. 8, 262. — In *comp.:* edicitur delectus: juniores ad nomina respondent, Liv. 3, 41, 1; 6, 2, 6: junior (opp. senior), *the son, the younger of the name* (late Lat.), Ambros. Enar. in Psa. 45, 31: eos (milites) ad annum quadragesimum sextum juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellavit (Servius Tullius), Gell. 11, 28, 1.—*Fem.:* Cornelia juvenis est, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122: pulchra, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 63· amica, Claud. in Eutr. 2, praef. 23.—**B.** Juvenis (for juventus), *the youth, the young men:* lectus juvenis, Sil. 4, 219.

jŭvĕnix, v. junix.

***jŭvĕnor,** 1, *v. dep.* [juvenis], *to act with youthful indiscretion, to wanton:* aut nimium teneris juvenentur versibus umquam, Hor. A. P. 246; cf.: juvenor, νεωτερίζω, Gloss. Philox.

jŭventa, ae, *f.* [id.], *the age of youth, youth* (mostly post-Aug. for the class. juventus). **I.** Lit.: membra decora juventā, Verg. A. 4, 559: prima a parte juventae, Cic. Att. poët. 2, 3, 3: Euryalus forma insignis, viridique juventa, Verg. A. 5, 295; Ov. M. 4, 17; 6, 719; 10, 84: non ita se a juventa eum gessisse, Liv. 35, 42: qua capta juventa Hippia, Juv. 6, 103: Livia, prima sua juventa ex Nerone gravida, Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 154: elephantorum juventa a sexagesimo anno incipit, id. 8, 10, 10, § 28: nitidus juventā (of the snake), Verg. G. 3, 437.—Of plants, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86.—Poet., *youth, young people:* moderator juventae, Mart. 2, 90, 1.—**II.** Personified, *the goddess of youth*, Ov. M. 7, 241; id. P. 1, 10, 12; cf. the foll. art.

jŭventas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the age of youth, youth.* **I.** Lit. (poet.), Lucr. 5, 888; Verg. G. 3, 63; id. A. 5, 398; Hor. C. 2, 11, 6; of the eagle, id. ib. 4, 4, 5.—**II.** Personified: **Jŭventas,** *the goddess of youth, Hebe*, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 112; id. Att. 1, 18, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Hor. C. 1, 30, 7; Liv. 5, 54 *fin.*; 21, 62, 9; 36, 36, 5.

Jŭventĭus (Jŭvenc-), a, *name of a Roman gens;* e. g. M. Juventius Pedo, Cic. Clu. 30.—*Adj.:* **Jŭventĭus,** a, um, *of or belonging to Juventius:* familia, Cic. Planc. 8, 19.

jŭventus, ūtis (scanned as dissyl., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 30; id. Curc. 1, 1, 38; cf. junior), *f.* [juvenis], *the age of youth* (from the twentieth to the fortieth year), *youth* (rare, except in transf. meaning; cf. juventas). **I.** Lit.: quae juventute geruntur et viribus, Cic. de Sen. 6, 15: ibique juventutem suam exercuit, Sall. C. 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *Young persons, youth:* quo nemo adaeque juventute ex omni Attica antehac est habitus parcus, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 29: juventutis mores scire, id. Am. 1, 1, 2: nulla juventutis est spes; sese omnes amant, id. Capt. 1, 2, 19: ob eamque causam juventus nostra dedisceret paene discendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 93: cum omnis juventus, omnes etiam gravioris aetatis eo convenerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16, 2; 6, 14 *fin.*; 6, 23, 6; id. B. C. 2, 5, 3 sq.; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, 2: Trojana, Verg. A. 1, 467: Cannis consumpta juventus, Juv. 2, 155: alios caedit sua quemque juventus, *pupils*, id. 7, 213.—Of young bees, Verg. G. 4, 22; hence: princeps juventutis, in the time of the republic *the first among the knights*, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Fam. 3, 11, 3; under the emperors, *a title of the imperial princes*, Tac. A. 1, 3. — **B.** Personified: **Jŭventus,** *the goddess of youth* (for the usual Juventas): FLAMINIS IVVENTVTIS, Inscr. Orell. 2213; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Jūverna or **Jūberna,** ae, *f.*, *Ireland*, Mela, 3, 6, 6; Juv. 2, 160.

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1 (juvaturus, Sall. J. 47, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 13: iuerint, Cat. 66, 18), *v. a.* and *n.* [perh. root div-, to gleam; cf. dies], *to help, aid, assist, support, benefit* (cf.: auxilior, subvenio, opitulor). **I.** In gen.: qui se natos ad homines juvandos, tutandos, conservandos arbitrantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: beatae vitae disciplinam juvare, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: aliquem omni suo studio in petitione, id. Fam. 11, 17, 2: aliquem auxilio laboris, id. Balb. 9: hostes frumento, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: juvit facundia causam, Ov. M. 7, 505: imbres arva juvantes, id. A. A. 1, 647: (Juppiter) juvat imbribus agros, id. P. 2, 1, 13: aliquem portuque locoque, *by receiving into harbor and house*, id. H. 2, 55: nudum hospitio tectoque, Juv. 3, 211: pectora alloquio, Ov. P. 1, 6, 18: audentes deus ipse juvat, id. M. 10, 586: audentes Fortuna juvat, Verg. A. 10, 284: aliquem in aliqua re, Cat. 68, 41. — With *two acc.:* aliquid Rutulos, Verg. A. 10, 84. —Of medical assistance: qui salutari juvat arte fessos, Hor. C. S. 63; Ov. Tr. 2, 270; Plin. 23, 1, 10, § 14: dis juvantibus or deo juvante, *with God's help:* me, dis juvantibus, ante brumam exspecta, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 2; id. N. D. 2, 66, 165; cf.: non denique quicquam aliud nisi juvantibus sacris deligunt, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21.—In *pass.:* lex Cornelia proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: viatico a me juvabitur, Liv. 44, 22: precor, quaeras, qua sim tibi parte juvandus, Ov. P. 4, 12 *fin.:* placuit sollertia, tempore etiam juta, Tac. A. 14, 4 *init.* (al. adjuta): nec sola (lingua) loquendi munus implere potest, nisi juta, etc., Lact. Opif. D. 10, 13.—*Impers.*, juvat, *it is of use;* with a *subject-clause:* juvat Ismara Baccho Conserere, Verg. G. 2, 37: quid docuisse juvabat? Ov. M. 7, 858; cf.: quid juvat esse deum? id. ib. 13, 965.—**II.** In partic., *to delight, gratify, please:* juvare in utroque (in sensu et in animo) dicitur: ex eoque jucundum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14. —In this sense rarely as a personal verb: nec umquam quicquam me juvat quod edo domi; Foris . . . quod gusto id beat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 34: non omnis arbusta juvant humilesque myricae, Verg. E. 4, 2: nec me vita juvaret, invisa civibus et militibus meis, Liv. 28, 27: si nec fabellae te juvant nec fabulae, Phaedr. 4, 7, 22: multos castra juvant, Hor. C. 1, 23: aurem juvantia verba, Ov. A. A. 2, 159.—In *pass.:* refer ad aures, probabunt: quaere, cur? ita se dicent juvari, Cic. Or. 48, 159.—More freq. *impers.*, juvat (aliquem), with *subject-clause*, *it delights, pleases, I (thou, he, etc.) am delighted, take pleasure in:* juvit me, tibi tuas litteras profuisse, Cic. Fam. 5, 21, 3: juvat me haec praeclara nomina artificum . . . concidisse, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg. A. 1, 203: juvat evasisse tot urbes Argolicas, id. ib. 3, 282: insano juvat indulgere labori, id. ib. 6, 135: si pereo, hominum manibus periisse juvabit, id. ib. 3, 606: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106.

juxtā, *adv.* and *prep.* [*sup.* form from jugis; v. jungo], *near to, nigh.* **I.** *Adv.* **A.** Lit., of place. **1.** Of several objects, *near together, in close proximity:* theatra duo juxta fecit amplissima e ligno, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 117. — **2.** In gen., *near at hand, near, near by, hard by, close to, by the side of:* legio, quae juxta constiterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 26, 1: ut sellam juxta poneret, Sall. J. 65, 2: furiarum maxima juxta Accubat, Verg. A. 6, 605: forte fuit juxta tumulus, id. ib. 3, 22: procul vel juxta sitas vires circumspectabat, Tac. H. 2, 72: talem perlatum Pompeio juxta res gerenti Mithridaticο bello, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 51: abjecto clam juxta pugione, Suet. Ner. 34: thermisque juxta celeriter constructis, id. Tit. 7. — Rarely with verbs of motion: accedere juxta, Ov. M. 8, 809. — **B.** Transf., *in like manner, equally, alike* (syn.: aeque, pariter). (*a*) *Absol.:* eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta aestimo, Sall. C. 2: aestatem et hiemem juxta pati, id. J. 85, 33: ceteri juxta insontes, Liv. 24, 5, 13: qui Argenta habent, aliaque castella juxta ignobilia, id. 32, 14, 2: juxta periculosum seu ficta seu vera promeret, Tac. A. 1, 6: solo caeloque juxta gravi, id. H. 5, 7. — (*β*) With *dat.:* Fabius omittendam rem parvam ac juxta magnis difficilem censebat, Liv. 24, 19, 6.— (*γ*) With *ac, atque, et, quam, cum*, in the sense of *as, than* (cf.: aeque ac, pariter ac, etc.): juxta tecum aeque scio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 75: juxta eam curo cum mea, id. Trin. 1. 2, 160 (so always in Plaut.; v. Brix ad loc.): juxta mecum omnes intellegitis, Sall. C. 58, 5: absentium bona juxta atque interemptorum divisa fuere, Liv. 1, 54. 9; 3, 33, 10: juxta eam rem aegre passi patres, quam cum consulatum vulgari viderent, i. e. *were just as indignant*, id. 10, 6, 9: qui me, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, *just as if*, = non secus ac si, Cic. post Red. ap. Sen. 8, 20: juxta ac si hostes adessent, Sall. J. 45, 2; Liv. 22, 31, 3: in re juxta manifesta atque atroci, id. 3, 33, 10; 24, 5, 13; 21, 33, 4; 5, 6, 5: reipublicae juxta ac sibi consulere, Sall. C. 37, 8: litteris Graecis atque Latinis juxta eruditus, id. J. 95, 3: juxta bonos et malos interficere, id. C. 51, 30.—**II.** *Prep.*, with *acc.*, *very near, close to, near to, hard by* (not ante-class.). **A.** Lit., of place: juxta eum castra posuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 41, 4; 3, 65, 4; 3, 20, 1; Nep. Dat. 1, 1; id. Att. 22 *fin.*; Quint. 8, 4, 22: juxta murum castra posuit, Caes. B. C. 1, 16, 4: totos dies juxta focum atque ignem agunt, Tac. G. 17; Col. 4, 8, 2.—Placed after the case: hanc (aram) juxta, Nep. Paus. 4, 4: vicina Ceraunia juxta, Verg. A. 3, 506: cubiculum Caesaris juxta, Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.:* Rhenum juxta, id. ib. 4, 5: Tiberim juxta, id. ib. 2, 41: Aditum juxta moenia urbis Volsco militi struxit, Val. Max. 5, 4, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Next to, immediately after, beside, on a par with:* juxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: apud quos juxta divinas religiones, humana fides colitur, Liv. 9, 9, 4: homo, juxta M. Varronem doctissimus, Gell. 4, 9: vilitate juxta beluas esse, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 26.—**2.** *Near, approaching to, like, almost the same as:* velocitas juxta formidinem, cunctatio propior constantiae est, Tac. G. 30: gravitate annonae juxta seditionem ventum est, id. A. 6, 13: juxta seditionem esse, Sall. H. 3, 67, 11 Dietsch: populi imperium juxta libertatem, Tac. A. 6, 42: sapor juxta fontis dulcissimos, Sall. H. 4, 13.—**3.** *Along with, together with:* cum interea lucubrando faceret juxta ancillas lanam, Varr. ap. Non. 322: juxta se conjuges vexari, *just as:* pariter ac, Liv. 41, 6: periculosiores sunt inimicitiae juxta libertatem, *among a free people*, Tac. G. 21.—**4.** *In consequence of, in proportion to* (post-class., except one doubtful passage in Liv.): huic consuetudo juxta vicinitatem cum Aebutio fuit, Liv. 39, 9, 6 dub. Weissenb. ad loc.: quem juxta nocturnum visum ergastulo liberavit, Just. 1, 7, 1: convivium juxta regiam magnificentiam ludis exornat, id. 12, 3, 11.—**5.** *According to:* juxta praeceptum, Just. 2, 12, 25; Nazar. Pan. Const. 23; Vulg. Gen. 1, 11: juxta morem, id. ib. 19, 31: juxta hoc videtur et divus Hadrianus rescripsisse in haec verba, Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 28: juxta inclytum oratorem, Hier. Ep. 82.

juxtim, *adv.* and *prep.* [juxta], *next to, close by.* **I.** *Adv.:* in sedes collocat se regias Clytaemnestra juxtim, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 127, 32 (Trag. Rel. p. 2 Rib.): assidebat juxtim, Suet. Tib. 33.—**B.** In partic., *near to us, in the neighborhood* quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, Lucr. 4, 501.—**2.** *In an equal degree, equally:* sed quos utriusque figurae esse vides, juxtim miscentes vulta parentum, Lucr. 4, 1213.—***II.** *Prep.*, with *acc.*, *near, next to:* juxtim Numicium flumen obtruncatur, Sisenn. ap. Non. 127, 30.

K.

K, k, was used in the oldest period of the language as a separate character for the sound *k*, while *C* was used for the sound *g*. In course of time the character C came to be used also for the *k* sound, and, after the introduction of the character G, for that alone, and K disappeared almost entirely from the Latin orthography, except at the beginning of a few words, for each of which, also, the letter K itself was in common use as an abbreviation; thus, Kæso (or Cæso), Kalendæ (less correctly Calendæ), sometimes Karthago (or Kar.; v. Carthago); and in special connections, Kalumnia, Kaput (for Calumnia and Caput, e. g. k.k. = calumniae causâ in jurid. lang.): nam k quidem in nullis verbis utendum puto, nisi quae significat, etiam ut sola ponatur, Quint. 1, 7, 10; cf. id. 1, 4, 9.—Some grammarians, indeed, as early as Quintilian's time, thought it proper always to write K for initial C before *a*, Quint. 1, 7, 10.— Besides the above-mentioned abbreviations, the K is also found in KA. for capitalis, KK. for castrorum, K. S. for carus suis.

Kălendae (**Cal-**; v. the letter K), ārum, *f.* [root kal-, cal-; Gr. καλέω; Lat. calāre, clamo; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; prop., the day when the order of days was proclaimed; hence], *the Calends, the first day of the month:* primi dies nominati Kalendae, ab eo quod his diebus calantur ejus mensis nonae a pontificibus, quintanae an septimanae sint futurae, Varr. L. L. l. l.; Macr. S. 1, 15: sed heus tu, ecquid vides Kalendas venire, Antonium non venire? Cic. Att. 2, 2, 3: litteras accepi datas pridie Kalendas Maias, *on the last day of April*, id. ib. 13, 20, 1.—Interest was due on the first day of each month; hence: tristes Kalendae, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: celeres, Ov. R. Am. 561.—This reckoning of time was Roman only; hence: Kalendae Ausoniae, Ov. F. 1, 55.—P r o v.: ad Kalendas Graecas solvere, i. e. *never*, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 87.—The Kalends were sacred to Juno, Ov. F. 1, 55; Macr. S. 1, 15; hence the first day of the year, Kalendae Martiae, was celebrated as a festival of married women, the Matronalia: dabat, sicut Saturnalibus viris apophoreta, ita per Kalendas Martias feminis, Suet. Vesp. 19: Martiis caelebs quid agam Kalendis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 1: scis certe, puto, vestra jam venire Saturnalia, Martias Kalendas, Mart. 5, 84, 10; Dig. 24, 1, 31, § 8; hence: femineae Kalendae = Kal. Mart., Juv. 9, 53: Kalendae Sextae, *the Calends of June*, Ov. F. 6, 181: Kalendae Germanicae, *the Calends of September*, Inscr. Orell. 4949 (cf.: in memoriam patris Septembrem mensem Germanicum appellavit, Suet. Calig. 15): Kalendae Januariae primae, *of next January*, Cato, R. R. 147 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 3121.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a month:* nec totidem veteres, quot nunc, habuere Kalendas, Ov. F. 3, 99: intra septimas Kalendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6; 10, 75, 7; Dig. 45, 1, 46.

Kălendālis or **Kălendāris**, e, *adj.* [Kalendae], *of* or *belonging to the Kalends; of* or *belonging to the first day of the month:* tributa Kalendalia, *which fall due on the Kalends*, Just. Edict. 13: Juno Kalendaris, *to whom worship is paid on the Kalends*, Macr. S. 1, 15, 18.

Kălendārium (**Cal-**), ii, *n.* [id.], *a debt-book, account-book, the interest-book of a money-lender*, because monthly interest was reckoned to the Kalends: nemo beneficia in Kalendario scribit, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 3: versare, id. Ep. 14, 18: quid fenus et Kalendarium et usura, nisi humanae cupiditatis extra naturam quaesita nomina, id. Ben. 7, 10, 3; Orig. 12, 1, 41; 15, 1, 58 al.; also called Kalendarii liber, Sen. Ep. 87, 7.—**II.** T r o p.: graciles aurium cutes Kalendarium expendunt, i. e. *a fortune, a whole estate*, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1, 9 *fin.*

Kălendārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the Kalends:* strena, Hier. in Ephes. 3, 6, 4.

Kalo, v. calo.

Karthāgo, v. Carthago.

† **Koppa** (**Coppa**), *n. indecl.*, = κόππα, *a letter of the original Greek alphabet*, in which it stood between π and ρ, and corresponded to the Hebr. *koph* and the Lat. *q*. It was rejected in the literary language, κ taking its place, but was retained as a numeral, = 90, Quint. 1, 4, 9; 1, 7, 10.

L.

L, l, *indecl. n.* or (on account of littera) *f.*, the eleventh letter of the Latin alphabet (I and J being counted as one), in form modified from a Λ, like the Greek, but with the angle downward. In sound it was identical with Gr. lambda, Engl. *l*. L has, according to Pliny, a threefold power: the slight sound of the second *l*, when doubled, as in *ille, Metellus;* a full sound, when it ends words or syllables, or follows a consonant in the same syllable, as in *sol, silva, flavus, clarus;* and a middle sound in other cases, as in *lectus*, Prisc. 1, 7, 38 (p. 555 P.). In transcriptions of Greek words in Latin and of Latin words in Greek letters, it always corresponds to Λ.

II. In etymology it represents, **1.** Usually an original *l;* cf. alius, ἄλλος; lego, λέγω; leo, λέων; lavo, λούω, etc.—**2.** Sometimes an *r*, as in lilium, λείριον; balbus, βάρβαρος; latrare, Sanscr. ra-, to bark; lateo, Sanscr. rah-, to abandon; luceo, Sanscr. ruc-, etc.; cf. also the endings in australis, corporalis, liberalis, and in stellaris, capillaris, maxillaris.— **3.** Sometimes a *d;* cf. lacrima, δάκρυον; levir, Sanscr. dēvar, Gr. δαήρ; oleo, odor, Gr. ὄζω, ὄδωδα; uligo, udus; adeps, Sanscr. lip-, to smear, Gr. ἀλειφαρ.

III. Before *l* an initial guttural or *t* is often dropped, as latus for tlatus, lis for stlis, lamentum from clamo; lac, cf. Gr. γαλακτ-; and a preceding *c, d, n, r, s*, or *x* is omitted or assimilated, as sella for sedula (sed-la), corolla for coronula (coronla), prelum for prem-lum (from premo), āla = ax-la (axilla); so, libellus for liberulus (liber), alligo for ad-ligo, ullus for unulus. In the nominative of nouns the ending *s* is not added after *l*, as in consul, vigil; and *l* final occurs in Latin only in such words.

IV. L stands alone, **A.** As a numeral for 50.—**B.** As an abbreviation, usually for Lucius; rarely for libens, locus, or libertus.

† **lăbărum**, i, *n.*, = λαβαρόν, *the labarum, a Roman military standard of the later times, richly ornamented with gold and precious stones, and bearing the effigy of the general. Constantine the Great placed upon it a crown, a cross, and the initial letters of the name* Jesus Christus, *and made it the imperial standard*, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 487; Tert. Apol. 16.

lăbasco, ĕre, *v. n. inch.*, and **lăbascor**, ci, *v. dep.* [labo], *to totter, be ready to fall* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** L i t.: quod crebro tunditur ictu, vincitur in longo spatio tamen atque labascit, Lucr. 4, 1285; 1, 537.—**II.** T r o p., *to waver, give way, yield.*—Form labascor, Att. ap. Non. 473, 9: postquam vidit misericordia labasci mentem infirmam populi, Varr. ib. 473, 11.— Form labasco: leno labascit, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 38: labascit victus uno verbo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98; id. Ad. 2, 2, 31: animum vi quadam nova ictum labascere, Gell. 15, 2, 7.

1. labda, *n. indecl.*, = λάμβδα, *the Greek letter* Λ; *supinum*, i. e. *an inverted* V, Mart. Cap. 9, § 943.

2. † **labda**, ae, *m.*, = λάβδα, *a voluptuary*, i. q. irrumator (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 70, 11; Aus. Epigr. 126.

Labdăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Λαβδάκη, *the name of a girl*, Auct. Priap. 79, 5.

Labdăcĭdes, ae, v. Labdacus, II. B.

† **labdăcismus**, i, *m.*, = λαβδακισμός, *labdacism*, a fault in speaking. **I.** *The too frequent use of the letter l* (as, sol et luna luce lucebant alba, levi, lactea), Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.—**II.** *An erroneous pronunciation of the letter l*, like the Spanish ll, Diom. 448 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 31, 8.

Labdăcus, i, *m.*, = Λάβδακος, *a king of Thebes, father of Lāius*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 495; id. Phoen. 53.—**II.** Hence, **A. Labdăcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Labdacus:* dux, i. e. *Eteocles, so called after his grandfather Lāius*, Stat. Th. 2, 210.—**B. Labdăcĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Labdacus, a Labdacide;* applied to *Polynīces* as grandson of Laius, Stat. Th. 6, 450. — *Plur.:* **Labdăcĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the Thebans*, Stat. Th. 9, 777; 10, 36.

lăbĕa, ae, v. labia.

Labĕātes, ium (**Labĕātae**, ārum, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144), *m.*, *a people of Illyria, whose capital was* Scodra, Liv. 44, 31; 32; 45, 26.— Hence, **Labĕātis**, ĭdis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Labeates:* palus, Liv. 44, 31, 2: Meteone Labeatidis terrae, id. 44, 23, 3.

lābēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. labes], *a slight stain* or *disgrace, a blemish; opprobrium:* alicui aspergere labeculam, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41.

lăbĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum (labefactarier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 5), 3, *v. a.; pass.:* **lăbĕfīo**, factus, fieri [labo-facio], *to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, to make ready to fall* (Cic. uses only labefactus). **I.** L i t.: dentes alicui, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 36: partem muri, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: labefactae aedes, Tac. A. 1, 75: labefacta ictibus arbor Corruit, Ov. M. 8, 776; id. ib. 3, 69: charta (i. e. epistola) a vinclis non labefacta suis, *loosened, opened*, id. P. 3, 7, 6: munimenta incussu arietis labefieri, Sen. Const. Sap. 6.—P o e t.: ignes labefacti aëre multo, *weakened*, Lucr. 5, 653: membra voluptatis dum vi labefacta liquescunt, id. 4, 1108: calor labefacta per ossa cucurrit, Verg. A. 8, 390.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To cause to waver, to shake* a person in his mind, principles, or fidelity: aliquem, Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7: quem nulla umquam vis, nullae minae, nulla invidia labefecit, Cic. Sest. 47, 101: primores classiariorum, *to shake their fidelity, excite them to mutiny*, Tac. A. 15, 51: sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375; cf. in Greek construction: magno animum labefactus amore, *shaken, disquieted*, Verg. A. 4, 395. — **B.** *To shake, weaken; to overthrow, ruin, destroy:* haec (res publica) jam labefacta, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 60: quo, per contumeliam consulum, jura plebis labefacta essent, Liv. 3, 64: nihil hunc amicitia Sejani, sed labefacit haud minus ad exitia Macronis odium, Tac. A. 6, 29 (35): si priorem aetate et jam labefactum demovisset, id. ib. 4, 60: ne quis contagione ceteros labefaciat, Col. 6, 5, 1; cf. Tac. H. 2, 93: fidem, *to shake* or *weaken one's credit*, Suet. Vesp. 4.

lăbĕfactātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [labefacio], *a shaking, loosening, weakening.* **I.** L i t.: dentium, *looseness*, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56.— * **II.** T r o p.: mediocris labefactatio caedi comparatur, Quint. 8, 4, 14: libertatis, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 5, § 5.

lăbĕfacto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to cause to totter, to shake, to overthrow* (syn.: quatio, concutio). **I.** L i t.: signum vectibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 49: horrea bellicis machinis, Suet. Ner. 38: aedium fundamenta, Cod. Th. 10, 19, 14: phalangii morsus genua labefactat, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.—**B.** T r a n s f., in gen., *to injure, weaken, ruin, destroy:* sensus, Lucr. 1, 694: onus gravidi ventris, *to procure an abortion*, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1: colla boum, *to hurt, gall*, Col. 2, 2, 22.—**II.** T r o p., *to shake, throw down, overthrow, destroy, ruin, weaken* (a favorite expression of Cic.): animam, Lucr. 6, 798: aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 2; id. Dom. 12, 27; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44: alicujus consulatum, id. Mil. 13, 34: alicujus dignitatem, id. Rab. Post. 16, 44: invidiâ verbi orationem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: Aristoteles primus species labefactavit, quas mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, id. Ac. 1, 9, 33: conjurationem, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: causam ad judicem, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 13: fidem, Liv. 24, 20: opinionem, Cic. Clu. 2, 6; so, labefactare alone, *to shake in purpose, move, cause to yield:* me video ab ea astute labefactarier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 3: labefacto paulatim (sc. eum), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: non illam rarae labefactes munere vestis, *corrupt*, Cat. 69, 3; cf.: castimoniam viduae, Cod. Th. 9, 25, 1: rem publicam, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: maximas res publicas ab adulescentibus labefactatas . . . reperietis, id. Sen. 6, 20; cf.: Carthaginem et Corinthum, id. Rep 2, 4, 7: labefactarat

vehementer aratores superior annus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: amicitiam aut justitiam labefactare atque pervertere, id. Fin. 3, 21, 70: leges ac jura, id. Caecin. 25, 70: alicujus fidem pretio, id. Clu. 68, 194: provinciarum fidem, Tac. A. 13, 21: (praecepta) labefactari aliqua parte, Quint. 2, 13, 14.

lăbĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from labefacio.

lăbĕfīo, *pass.* of labefacio.

1. lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [1. labrum], *a little lip*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 67; id. As. 4, 1, 52: dentes illidunt saepe labellis, * Lucr. 4, 1080: Platoni cum in cunis parvulo dormienti apes in labellis consedissent, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78: nec te paeniteat calamo trivisse labellum, Verg. E. 2, 34; cf.: et roseo terit ore deus mollique labello, Pub. Syr. ap. Wernsd. Poet. L. Min. 2, 388: digito compesce labellum, Juv. 1, 160: extendere, *to pout, thrust out*, id. 15, 325: compara labella cum labellis, i. e. *kiss*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 78.—As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153; so id. ib. 1, 2, 175.

2. lăbellum, i, *n. dim.* [2. labrum], *a small water-vessel, a tub, bathing-tub*, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 88: labellum fictile novum impleto paleis, Col. 12, 44, 1; 12, 28, 3.—**II.** Esp., *a small pan* or *basin* set on a tomb for use in libations, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66.

1. lăbĕo, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [labium], *one who has large lips, who is blubber-lipped:* esse quosdam capitones, frontones, labeones, Arn. 3, 108; cf.: labio, Ver. Flac. ap. Charis. 1, 79.

2. Lăbĕo, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname:* labra, a quibus Brocchi Labeones dicti, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159.—Esp. a surname of the Antistii, Atinii, Fabii, and other Roman families; so, Antistius Labeo, *a celebrated teacher of law in the time of Augustus*, Gell. 13, 10, 1; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 44; 47; Gai. Inst. 1, 188.

* **lăbĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [labeo, labio], *having large lips, blubber-lipped:* philema, Lucr. 4, 1169.

Lăbĕrius, a, *name of a Roman* gens; so esp. D. Laberius, *a knight, celebrated as a composer of mimes*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11; 12, 18; Hor. S. 1, 10, 6; Suet. Caes. 39; Sen. de Ira, 2, 11; Macr. S. 2, 7.—Hence, **II. Lăbĕriānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* D. Laberius, *Laberian:* versus, Sen. de Ira, 2, 11, 4.

1. lābes, is (*abl.* labi for labe, Lucr. 5, 930), *f.* [1. lābor], *a fall, falling down, sinking in.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): dare labem, Lucr. 2, 1145: motus terrae Rhodum . . . gravi ruinarum labe concussit, Just. 30, 4, 3: tantos terrae motus in Italia factos esse, ut multis locis labes factae sint terraeque desederint, *subsidences of the earth*, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78; cf.: labes agri, id. ib. 1, 43, 97: terrae, Liv. 42, 15; so *absol.:* si labes facta sit, omnemque fructum tulerit, Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2: labes imbris e caelo, Arn. 5, 185.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fall, stroke, ruin, destruction:* hinc mihi prima mali labes, *the first blow of misfortune*, Verg. A. 2, 97: haec prima mali labes, hoc initium impendentis ruinae fuit, Just. 17, 1, 5: metuo legionibu' labem, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (Ann. v. 283 Vahl.): quanta pernis pestis veniet, quanta labes larido, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3: innocentiae labes ac ruina, Cic. Fl. 10, 24: labes in tabella, id. Lael. 12, 41: regnorum labes, Val. Fl. 5, 237.—**B.** Meton., *ruin, destruction;* of a dangerous person, one who causes ruin: (Verres) labes atque pernicies provinciae Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: labes popli, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 4.—Of a bad law: labes atque eluvies civitatis, Cic. Dom. 20, 53.—**2.** In partic., *the falling sickness, epilepsy*, Ser. Samm. 57, 1018.—Hence, in gen., *disease, sickness*, Grat. Cyneg. 468.

2. lābes, is, *f.* [Gr. λώβη, λωβεύω; cf. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 372], *a spot, blot, stain, blemish, defect.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235: sine labe toga, Ov. A. A. 1, 514: purum et sine labe salinum, Pers. 3, 25: victima labe carens, Ov. M. 15, 130: aliqua corporis labe insignis, Suet. Aug. 38: item quae (virgo) lingua debili sensuve aurium deminuta, aliave qua corporis labe insignita sit, Gell. 1, 12, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a stain, blot, stigma, disgrace, discredit:* labes macula in vestimento dicitur, et deinde μεταφορικῶς transfertur in homines vituperatione dignos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll. (freq. and class.): animi labes nec diuturnitate evanescere, nec amnibus ullis elui potest, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: saeculi labes atque macula, id. Balb. 6, 15: labem alicujus dignitati aspergere, *a stain, disgrace*, id. Vatin. 6, 15: labem alicui inferre, id. Cael. 18, 42: famae non sine labe meae, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 20: domus sine labe, Juv. 14, 69: vita sine labe peracta, Ov. P. 2, 7, 49: abolere labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24: donec longa dies . . . concretam eximit labem, purumque relinquit sensum, Verg. A. 6, 746.—Of an immoral custom: dedit hanc contagio labem, Juv. 2, 78.—*Plur.:* conscientiae labes habere, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 85: peccatorum labibus inquinati, Lact. 4, 26; id. Ira Dei, 19.—**b.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a disgrace*, i. e. *a good-for-nothing fellow, a wretch:* habeo quem opponam labi illi atque caeno, Cic. Sest. 8, 20: caenum illud ac labes, id. ib. 11, 26.

lăbĭa or **lăbĕa,** ae, *f.*, and **lăbĭum,** ii, *n.* [Gr. λάπτω; Lat. lambo, labrum, labeo; cf. Germ. Lippe; Engl. lip], *a lip* (form labia, ante- and post-class. for labrum; labium, also post-Aug.: Verrius Flaccus sic distinxit, modica esse labra, labia immodica et inde labiones dici, Charis. p. 79 P.): dejecta labia, App. M. 3, p. 140.—In *neutr.:* labium, Seren. ap. Non. 210, 21. — More freq. in *plur.:* age tibicen: refer ad labias tibias, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: tremulus labeis demissis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 44; Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4, 4: labiae pendulae, App. M. 3, p. 140. — Form labea, Pompon. ap. Non. 456, 43: labearum ductu, Gell. 18, 4, 6.—In *neutr.:* salivosa labia, App. Mag. p. 313: labiorum fissuris mederi, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 46: ulcera labiorum, id. 34, 11, 27, § 115; Quint. 11, 3, 160 dub.; Lact. Opif. D. 10, 13; Just. 1, 10, 15; 15, 3, 4. — Prov.: labiis ductare aliquem, *to ridicule, make game of one*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 15. — **II.** Transf., *the axle* or *some other part of an oil-press:* labiam bifariam facito, Cato, R. R. 20, 2.

Lăbīci (**Lăvīci**), ōrum, *m.* (**Lăbīcum,** i, *n.*, Sil. 12, 534), *a town of Latium, between Tusculum and Præneste*, now *Colonna*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; Liv. 3, 39; 4, 45: arva Labici, Sil. 12, 534.—Hence, **II. A. Lăbīci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Labicum, the Labici* (poet.): picti scuta Labici, Verg. A. 7, 796; Sil. 8, 368.—**B. Lăbīcānus** (scanned Lābīcānus, Mart. 1, 89), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Labicum, Labican:* ager, Liv. 26, 9, 11: via, *leading from Rome to Labicum*, id. 4, 41: vicinitas, Cic. Planc. 9, 23.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Lăbīcāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Labicum, Labicans*, Liv. 4, 45; 6, 21.—**b. Lăbīcānus,** i, *m.* (sc. ager), *the territory of Labicum:* habuit fundum in Labicano, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50.

* **lābĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. labor], *where one is apt to fall, slippery:* iter, Vitr. 6 prooem.

Lăbĭēnus, i, *m.*, *the name of several Romans.* In partic., **I.** T. Atius L., *a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, who afterwards went over to Pompey*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Hirt. ib. 8, 52; Caes. B. C. 3, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1. —**B.** Hence, **Lăbĭēnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Labienus:* milites, Auct. B. Afr. 29, 2.—**II.** Q. Atius L., *an uncle of the former, an adherent of Saturninus*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5 and 7.—**III.** *A rhetorician, who, from the boldness and fierceness of his disposition, was called* Rabienus, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

lābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. labor], (post-class. for caducus, infirmus, debilis). **I.** *Slipping, gliding, prone to slip* or *slide.* **A.** Lit.: humus rivis operta sanguineis, gressus labiles evertebat, Amm. 31, 13, 6; Arnob. 2, 59. — **B.** Trop., *fleeting, gliding, prone, transient, perishable:* in vitia labiles animae, Arnob. 2, 45: dulcedo, id. 7, 4 *init.*—**II.** *Causing to slip, slippery:* limus, Amm. 27, 10, 11: humus, id. 15, 10, 5. — Hence, **lābĭlĭter,** *adv.*, *waveringly*, Aug. Gen. ad Litt. B. 3.

labina, ae, *f.* [labes], *a slippery place* (post-class.), Isid. 16, 1, 4.

‡ **lăbĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [labium], *having large lips, big-lipped*, acc. to Verr. Fl. ap. Charis. p. 79 P.; v. labia *init.*

lăbĭōsus, v. labeosus.

lăbĭum, ii, v. labia.

lăbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [from the same root as 1. labor], *to totter, be ready to fall, begin to sink, to give way, be loosened* (syn.: vacillo, titubo, nato). **I.** Lit.: labat, labuntur saxa, caementae cadunt, Enn. ap. Non. 196, 3 (Trag. v. 142 Vahl.): signum labat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, 95: si ex ictu . . . labant dentes, Cels. 7, 12, 1: labat ariete crebro Janua, Verg. A. 2, 492: labant curvae naves, *roll*, Ov. M. 2, 163: pressaeque labant sub gurgite turres, id. ib. 1, 290: (turris) qua summa labantis Juncturas tabulata dabant, Verg. A. 2, 463: littera labat, *written with a trembling hand*, Ov. H. 10, 140: labare sermone, *to stutter, speak indistinctly*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: si labat oculus et hac atque illac movetur, *is unsteady*, Cels. 7, 7, 14: tarda trementi genua labant, *sink*, Verg. A. 5, 432; so, pedes, Ov. F. 6, 676: vincla labant, *are loosed*, id. A. A. 2, 85.—Poet., of dying persons: inde labant populi, *fall, sink*, Luc. 6, 93; cf.: omnia tum vero vitaï claustra lababant, Lucr. 6, 1153.—With Gr. *acc.:* egressi labant vestigia prima, Verg. A. 10, 283 Forbig. (Rib. egressisque).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To waver, to be unstable, undecided, to hesitate* (in opinion, resolution, etc.): si res labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16; cf.: scito, labare meum consilium illud, quod satis jam fixum videbatur, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 2: labamus mutamusque sententiam, id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78: cum ei labare M. Antonius videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: animumque labantem inpulit, Verg. A. 4, 22: labantia corda, id. ib. 12, 223: socii labant, *waver in fidelity*, Liv. 22, 61; cf.: fides sociorum, id. 32, 30, 9: animus regis, id. 40, 54; 2, 39: quis lababat fides, *whose fidelity was wavering*, Sil. 2, 392: mens, Ov. M. 6, 629: tu mente labantem dirige me, Luc. 2, 244: ex nimia matrem pietate labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: memoria labat, *becomes weak*, Liv. 5, 18; cf.: mens in illis (phreneticis) labat, in hoc (cordiaco) constat, Cels. 3, 19: nec dubium habebatur labare hostes, Tac. A. 2, 26: labante jam Agrippina, id. H. 14, 22: labantem ordinem confirmare, Suet. Caes. 14: acies labantes restituere, Tac. G. 8 *init.:* sustinere labantem aciem, id. H. 3, 23; 5, 18.—**B.** *To sink, fall to pieces, go to ruin:* quid non sic aliud ex alio nectitur, ut non, si unam litteram moveris, labent omnia? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, id. Mil. 25, 68; cf.: sustinuisse labantem fortunam populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: sicuti populo Romano sua fortuna labet, id. 42, 50: labante egregia quondam disciplina, id. 36, 6: cum res Trojana labaret, Ov. M. 15, 437: labantibus Vitellii rebus, Tac. H. 2, 86: si quid in moribus labaret, id. A. 2, 33.

1. lābor, lapsus (*inf. parag.* labier, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 94; *part.* labundus, Att. ap. Non. 504, 31; Trag. Fragm. v. 570 Rib.), 3, *v. dep. n.* [cf. lăbo; Sanscr. lamb- (ramb-), to glide, fall], *to move gently along a smooth surface, to fall, slide; to slide, slip,* or *glide down, to fall down, to sink* as the beginning of a fall; constr. *absol.*, or with *ad, in, inter, per, sub, super, ab, de, ex,* or with *abl.* alone. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of living beings: non squamoso labuntur ventre cerastae, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27: per sinus crebros et magna volumina labens, Ov. M. 15, 721: pigraque labatur circa donaria serpens, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 13: ille inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus volvitur, Verg. A. 7, 349: (angues) in diversum lapsi, Jul. Obseq. 119.—Of floating: ut rate felice pacata per aequora labar, Ov. H. 10, 65: dum Stygio gurgite labor, id. M. 5, 504: tua labens navita aqua, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 8.—Of flying: tollunt se celeres, liquidumque per aera lapsae, Verg. A. 6, 202: vade, age, nate, voca Zephyros et labere pennis, id. ib. 4, 223: pennis lapsa per auras, Ov. M. 8, 51: labere, nympha, polo, Verg. A. 11, 588.—Of sinking, slipping down: labor, io! cara lumina conde manu, Ov. A. A. 7, 342: labitur infelix (equus), Verg. G. 3, 498; cf. Luc. 5, 799: labitur exsanguis, Verg. A. 11, 818; 5, 181: super terram, Ov. M. 13, 477: equo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 15: temone, Verg. A. 12, 470

limite, Luc. 9, 712: in vulnera, id. 7, 604: in colla mariti, Val. Fl. 2. 425: alieno vulnere, Luc. 2, 265: in rivo, Cic. Fat. 3, 5: pondere lapsi pectoris arma sonant, Luc. 7, 572.—Of gliding upwards: celeri fuga sub sidera, Verg. A. 3, 243.—**2.** Of things: splendida signa videntur labier, Lucr. 4, 445; Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: umor in genas Furtim labitur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 7: stellas Praecipites caelo labi, Verg. G. 1, 366: perque genas lacrimae labuntur, Ov. H. 7, 185; id. M. 2, 656: lapsi de fontibus amnes, id. ib. 13, 954; cf.: catenae lapsae lacertis sponte sua, id. ib. 3, 699: lapsuram domum subire, *about to tumble down*, id. Ib. 511; Luc. 1, 25; cf. with cado: multa in silvis Lapsa cadunt folia, Verg. A. 6, 310: ipsaque in Oceanum sidera lapsa cadunt. Prop. 4 (5), 4, 64: lapsis repente saxis, Tac. A. 4, 59: ab arbore ramus, Ov. M. 3, 410.—Of the eyes, *to fall, close:* labentes, oculos condere, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 44: lumina, Verg. A. 11, 818; Prop. 1, 10, 7; 2, 5, 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To glide away, glide along, slip* or *haste away:* labitur uncta carina: volat super impetus undas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 379 Vahl.); so id. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1 (Ann. v. 476 Vahl.); cf.: labitur uncta vadis abies, Verg. A. 8, 91; Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: sidera, quae vaga et mutabili ratione labuntur, id. Univ. 10.—Esp., of a transition in discourse, *to pass:* a dispositione ad elocutionis praecepta labor, Quint. 7, 10, 17.—**2.** *To slip away, escape:* lapsus custodiâ, Tac. A. 5, 10; 11, 31: e manibus custodientium lapsus, Curt. 3, 13, 3; Prop. 1, 11, 5; Amm. 26, 3, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to come* or *go gently* or *insensibly, to glide, glide* or *pass away:* ilico res foras labitur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21: brevitate et celeritate syllabarum labi putat verba proclivius, Cic. Or. 57; 56: sed labor longius, ad propositum revertor, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Leg. 1, 19, 52: labitur occulte fallitque volubilis aetas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 49: labi somnum sensit in artus, id. M. 11, 631: nostro illius labatur pectore vultus, Verg. E. 1. 64.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, *to die away, be lost, not be heard* (very rare): ne adjectae voces laberentur atque errarent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 114; cf. Sil. 7, 745.—**2.** Of time, *to glide, pass away, elapse:* eheu fugaces labuntur anni, Hor. C. 2, 14, 2: anni tacite labentis origo, Ov. F. 1, 65: labentia tempora, id. Tr. 3, 11; id. F. 6, 771; id. Tr. 4, 10, 27: aetas labitur, Tib. 1, 8, 48; cf.: labente officio, *when the attendance* or *service is ended*, Juv. 6, 203.—**3.** Pregn., *to sink, incline, begin to fall, go to ruin, perish:* quantis opibus, quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna accidat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 396 Vahl.); cf.: cetera nasci, occidere, fluere, labi, Cic. Or. 3, 10: labentem et prope cadentem rem publicam fulcire, id. Phil. 2, 21, 51: equitem Romanum labentem excepit, fulsit, sustinuit, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43; id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18, 2: sustinuit labentem aciem Antonius, Tac. H. 3, 23: vidi labentes acies, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 53: eo citius lapsa res est, Liv. 3, 33: mores lapsi sunt, id. praef.; Tac. A. 6, 50: fides lapsa, Ov. H. 2, 102: labentur opes, *will be lost*, Tib. 1, 6, 53: res, Lucr. 4. 1117: hereditas lapsa est, Dig. 4, 4, 11, § 5.—**4.** *To slip* or *fall away from* a thing, *to lose* it: hac spe lapsus, *deceived* or *disappointed in this hope*, Caes. B. G. 5, 55, 3: hoc munere, Sil. 7, 740: facultatibus, *to lose one's property, become poor*, Dig. 27, 8, 2, § 11; 26, 7, 9, § 1: mente, *to lose one's senses, go mad*, Cels. 5, 26, 13; Suet. Aug. 48; cf.: lapsae mentis error, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2.—Hence, **lapsus,** a, um, *ruined, unfortunate*, Prop. 1, 1, 25.—**5.** *To fall into* or *upon, to come* or *turn to:* labor eo, ut assentiar Epicuro, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139; id. Att. 4, 5, 2: ad opinionem, id. Ac. 2, 45, 138: in adulationem, Tac. A. 4. 6: in gaudia, Val. Fl. 6, 662: in vitium, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 94.—**6.** *To fall into error, to be mistaken, to err, mistake, commit a fault:* labi, errare, nescire, decipi et malum et turpe ducimus, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 18: in aliqua re labi et cadere, id. Brut. 49, 185: in minimis tenuissimisque rebus. id. de Or. 1, 37, 169; id. Fam. 2, 7, 1: lapsus est per errorem suum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 8: consilio, . . . casu, id. Agr. 2, 3, 6: propter inprudentiam, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: in officio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12: in verbo, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 7: ne verbo quidem labi, Plin. Ep. 2, 3: a vera ratione, Lucr. 2, 176.—**7.** Esp., *to fall away from the true faith, to become apostate* (eccl. Lat.): lapsorum fratrum petulantia, Cypr. Ep. 30, 1 al.

2. lăbor (old form **lăbos,** like arbos, honos, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 35; id. Truc. 2, 6, 40; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6; Varr. ap. Non. 487, 13; Cat. 55, 13; Sall. C. 7, 5; id. J. 100, 4; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m.* [Sanscr. root rabh, to grasp, â-rabh, to undertake; Gr. ἀλφ- in ἦλφον, earned, ἄλφημα, wages; Germ. Arbeit], *labor, toil, exertion* (cf.: contentio, opera). **I.** Lit.: ut ingenium est omnium Hominum a labore proclive ad libidinem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 51: haud existimans quanto labore partum, id. Phorm. 1, 1, 12: interest aliquid inter laborem et dolorem: sunt finitima omnino, sed tamen differt aliquid. Labor est functio quaedam vel animi vel corporis, gravioris operis et muneris: dolor autem motus asper in corpore alienus a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 2. 15, 35: corporis, id. Cael. 17, 39: res est magni laboris, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: laborem sibi sumere et alteri imponere, id. Mur. 18, 38: sumptum et laborem insumere in rem aliquam, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: multum operae laborisque consumere, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: laborem sustinere, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: exantlare, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108: suscipere, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 13: subire, id. Att. 3, 15, 7: capere, id. Rosc. Com. 16, 49: labores magnos excipere, id. Brut. 69, 243: se in magnis laboribus exercere, id. Arch. 11, 28: summi laboris esse, *capable of great exertion*, Caes. B. G. 4, 2, 2: laborem levare alicui, Cic. Or. 34, 120: detrahere, id. Fam. 3, 6, 5: ex labore se reficere, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 5, 11: victus suppeditabatur sine labore, Cic. Sest. 48, 103: non est quod existumes, ullam esse sine labore virtutem, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 5; Suet. Ner. 52; Quint. 2. 12, 12; cf.: nullo labore, Cic. Dom. 34, 91; id. Sest. 40, 87; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 51: quantum meruit labor, Juv. 7, 216: reddere sua dona labori, id. 16, 57: numerenter labores, *be valued*, id. 9, 42.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *drudgery, hardship, fatigue, distress, trouble, pain, suffering* (mostly poet. and late Lat.; syn. aerumna): decet id pati animo aequo; si id facietis, levior labos erit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 2: propter meum caput labores homini evenisse optumo, id. ib. 5, 1, 25: cum labore magno et misere vivere, id. Aul. prol. 14; id. Ps. 2, 4, 2: hoc evenit in labore atque in dolore, id. ib. 2, 3, 20: vel in labore meo vel in honore, Cic. Fam. 15, 18: Iliacos audire labores, Verg. A. 4, 78: mox et frumentis labor additus, ut mala culmos Esset rubigo, id. G. 1, 150: belli labores, id. A. 11, 126; cf. id. ib. 2, 619; 12, 727: labor militiae, Juv. 16, 52: castrorum labores, id. 14, 198: Lucinae labores, Verg. G. 4, 340: cor de labore pectus tundit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 63: hoc medicamentum sine magno labore cadere cogit haemorrhoidas, Scrib. 227: litterarius, = opus, Aug. Conf. 9, 2; id. cont. Jul. 6, 21: meos labores legere, id. de Don. Pers. 68.—Of sickness: valetudo crescit, accrescit labor. Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: sulphurosi fontes labores nervorum reficiunt, Vitr. 8, 3, 4.—Of danger: maximus autem earum (apium) labor est initio veris, Col. 9, 13, 2.—Prov.: jucundi acti labores, Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105: suavis laborum est praeteritorum memoria, id. ib.—**2.** Poet. **a.** Labores solis, *eclipses of the sun*. Verg. A. 1, 742 Forbig. ad loc.; so, defectus solis varios lunaeque labores, id. G. 1, 478; Sil. 14. 378.—**b.** Of plants: hunc laborem perferre, i. e. *growth*, Verg. G. 2, 343.—**3.** Personified: **Lăbos,** *toil, in the lower world*, Verg. A. 6, 277.—**II.** Meton., of the products of labor. **a.** *Work, workmanship* of an artist (poet.): operum, Verg. A. 1, 455: hic labor ille domûs, id. ib. 6, 27: nec non Polycleti multus ubique labor. Juv. 8, 104.—**b.** Of cultivated plants, crops, etc.: ruit arduus aether et pluvia ingenti sata laeta boumque labores Diluit, Verg. G. 1, 325; cf.: haec cum sint hominumque boumque labores, id. ib. 1, 118: Juppiter Grandine dilapidans hominumque boumque labores. Col. poët. 10, 330; Verg. A. 2, 284; 306.—**c.** Labores uteri, i. e. *children*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 193.

* **lăbōrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [laboro], *labor, toil*, Front. Hist. *init.* Mai.

1. lăbōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *labor, laboriousness* (late Lat.), Ven. v. Rad. 13.

2. lăbōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [laboro]. **I.** *Labored, attended with labor* or *difficulty* (post-class.): laboratior continentia, Tert. Verg. Vel. 10.—**II.** *Laborious, troublesome, miserable, full of hardship* (in post-Aug. poets): aevum, Val. Fl. 5, 255: vita, Stat. Th. 1. 341.

Lăbōrĭae, ārum, v. Laborinus.

lăbōrĭfer, a, um, *adj.* [2. labor-fero], *labor-bearing, toil-enduring* (poet.): Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 285: juvencus, id. ib. 15, 129: currus, Stat. Th. 6, 25.

Lăbōrīnus campus, i, or **Lăbōrĭāni campi,** ōrum, *m.*, or **Lăbōrĭae** (**Leb-**), ārum, *f.*, *a district in Campania, lying around Capua and Nola*, now *Terra di Lavoro*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; 17, 4, 3, § 28; 18, 11, 29, § 111.

lăbōrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. laboriosus *fin.*

lăbōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. labor], *full of labor, laborious.* **I.** *Attended with much labor, laborious, toilsome, wearisome, difficult, troublesome* (syn. operosus): deambulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: nihil laboriosius, Cic. Leg. 3, 8. 19: operum longe maximum ac laboriosissimum, Liv. 5, 19 *fin.:* si qua laboriosa est (fabula), ad me curritur, *difficult to put on the stage*, opp. lenis, Ter. Heaut. prol. 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Inclined to labor, laborious, industrious*, for the Gr. φιλόπονος (syn.: impiger, industrius): homines, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35: bos laboriosissimus hominis socius in agricultura, Col. 6 praef. § 7.—**B.** *That undergoes much trouble and hardship, troubled, harassed:* quid enim nobis duobus laboriosius? Cic. Mil. 2, 5; id. Phil. 11, 4, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **lăbōrĭōsē,** *laboriously, wearisomely, with difficulty*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1. 9; Cels. 5, 17, 2; Cat. 38, 1.—*Comp.*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.—*Sup.:* laboriosissime, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 71; Suet. Caes. 43 al.

lăbōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [2. labor]. **I.** *Neutr., to labor, take pains, exert one's self, strive.* **A.** In gen.: ne labora, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37: sese (aratores) sibi, laborare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: quid ego laboravi, aut quid egi, aut in quo evigilaverunt curae et cogitationes meae, si? etc., id. Par. 2, 17: ne familiares, si scuta ipsi ferrent, laborarent, id. Phil. 5, 6: si mea res esset, non magis laborarem, id. Fam. 13, 44; 74: qui non satis laborarunt, Quint. 8 prooem. § 29: frustra laborabimus, id. 6, 3, 35; cf.: frustra laboret Ausus idem, Hor. A. P. 241: in enodandis nominibus, *to exert one's self in vain*, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: circa memoriam et pronuntiationem, Quint. 6, 4, 1: circa nomina rerum ambitiose, id. 3, 11, 21: in famam, Sen. de Ira, 3, 41, 3: in commune, Quint. 5, 11, 24; 8, 2, 18: in spem, Ov. M. 15, 367.—With *dat.*, *to toil for, to serve:* cui (Jovi) tertia regna laborant, Sil. 8, 116.—With *in* and *abl.:* quid est, in quo se laborasse dicit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 124: qua in re mihi non arbitror diu laborandum, Quint. 2, 3, 2: in dura humo, Ov. F. 4, 416: in remigando, Vulg. Marc. 6, 48: in omni gente, *in behalf of*, Juv. 8, 239.—With *pro:* pro hoc (L. Flacco) laborant, Cic. Planc. 11, 28: pro salute mea, id. Dom. 11, 30: pro Sestio, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1.—With *ut:* laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: ut vos decerneretis laboravi, id. Prov. Cons. 11. 28: neque te ut miretur turba labores, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73.—With *ne:* et sponsio illa ne fieret, laborasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: quae ego no frustra subierim . . . laboro, Lent. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 5.—With *inf.:* quem perspexisse laborant. Hor. A. P. 435: amarique ab eo laboravi, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2; 2, 5. 9: si sociis fidelissimis prospicere non laboratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 127: quod audiri non laborarit, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2: hunc superare laboret, Hor. S. 41, 112; 2. 3, 269: ne quaerere quidem de tanta re laborarint, Nep. Pel. 3, 1: describere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To suffer, to labor under, to be oppressed, afflicted*, or *troubled with.* (*a*) *Absol.:* aliud est dolere. aliud laborare. Cum varices secabantur C. Mario. dolebat: cum aestu magno ducebat agmen, laborabat. Est inter haec tamen quaedam similitudo: consuetudo enim laborum perpessionem dolorum efficiet faciliorem, Cic.

Tusc. 2, 15, 35: valetudo tua me valde conturbat: significant enim tuae litterae, te prorsus laborare, id. Att. 7, 2, 2: cum sine febri laborassem, id. ib. 5, 8: eum graviter esse aegrum, quod vehementer ejus artus laborarent, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61. — (β) With *ex:* ex intestinis, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 1: ex pedibus, id. ib. 9, 23: ex renibus, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: e dolore, Ter. And. 1, 5, 33.—Esp. of mental disorders, etc.: ex invidia, Cic. Clu. 71, 202; id. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: ex desiderio, id. Fam. 16, 11, 1: ex inscitia, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: ex aere alieno laborare, *to be oppressed with debt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 22.—(γ) With *ab:* a re frumentaria, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ab avaritia, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26.—(δ) With *abl.:* laborantes utero puellae, Hor. C. 3, 22, 2: domesticā crudelitate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: nec vero quisquam stultus non horum morborum aliquo laborat, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: odio apud hostes, contemptu inter socios, Liv. 6, 2: pestilentiā laboratum est, id. 1, 31, 5: crimine temeritatis, Quint. 12, 9, 14.—**2.** *To grieve, be in trouble, be vexed, to be concerned, solicitous*, or *anxious:* animo laborabat, ut reliquas civitates adjungeret, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: ut vos decerneretis, laboravi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11: nihil laboro, nisi ut salvus sis, id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: sponsio illa ne fieret laborasti, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132.—With *de* (esp. of events or persons *on whose account* one is concerned): sororem de fratrum morte laborantem, Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: de quibus ego ante laborabam, ne, etc., id. Caecin. 1, 3: laboro, ut non minimum hac mea commendatione se consecutum videretur, id. Fam. 13, 26, 4: noli putare me de ulla re magis laborare, id. Att. 6, 1, 3: his de rebus eo magis laboro, quod, etc., id. Fam. 13, 56, 3: in uno, i. e. *to love*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 19: non laboro, nihil laboro, *I don't trouble myself about it, it concerns me not:* cujus manu sit percussus, non laboro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: quorsum recidat responsum tuum non magnopere laboro, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 43: Tironi prospicit, de se nihil laborat, id. Phil. 8, 9, 26: quid est quod de iis laborat, id. ib. 8, 8, 27; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.—With *abl.:* tuā causā, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 6: neglegens ne qua populus laborat, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25.—With *in:* in re familiari valde laboramus, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 3.—**3.** *To be in distress, difficulty*, or *danger:* quos laborantes conspexerat iis subsidia submittebat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: suis laborantibus succurrere, id. B. C. 2, 6; Sall. C. 60, 4: ne legatus laborantibus suis auxilio foret, id. J. 52, 6; Curt. 9, 1, 15.—*Impers. pass.:* maxime ad superiores munitiones laboratur, Caes. B. G. 7, 85.—Of inanim. things: ut utraeque (triremes) ex concursu laborarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: nec cur fraternis luna laboret equis (of an eclipse of the moon, because the sun's light is then withdrawn from it), Prop. 2, 34, 52 (3, 32, 48 M.); so, luna laboret, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: cum luna laborare non creditur, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: laboranti succurrere lunae, Juv. 6, 443: Aquilonibus Querceta laborant, Hor. C. 2, 9, 6: laborantem ratem deserere, Ov. P. 2, 6, 22: laborat carmen in fine, Petr. 45.—**II.** *Act.* (only since the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Cael. 22, 54, elaboratus is the correct reading). **A.** *To work out, elaborate, to form, make, prepare:* noctibus hibernis castrensia pensa laboro, Prop. 4, 3, 33: quale non perfectius Meae laborarint manus, Hor. Epod. 5, 60: arte laboratae vestes, Verg. A. 1, 639: laborata Ceres, *bread*, id. ib. 8, 181: et nobis et equis letum commune laboras, *preparest*, Sil. 16, 411. — **B.** *To labor at, to cultivate:* frumenta ceterosque fructus, Tac. G. 45.

lăbos, v. 2. labor *init.*

* **lăbōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [labos for labor], *laborious, troublesome:* iter labosum, Lucil. ap. Non. 489, 11.

Labrandius (**Labradius** or **Lăbrăyndus,** v. infra), *m.*, = Λαβράνδεος (Λαβράδεος), *a surname of Jupiter, derived from the town of Labranda, in Caria, where there was a temple to him*, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 13 (Enn. Euhem. 52, p. 173 Vahl.): in Labrayndi Jovis fonte, Plin. 32, 2, 7, § 16 Jan.

‡ **labratum,** ἀσπαστικὸν βασιλέως: ‡ labratum, φίλημα βασιλικόν (perh. for osculum labratum), Vet. Gloss.

Labro, ōnis, *f.*, prob. *a seaport in Etruria, where stands the modern Livorno (Leghorn)*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2.

† **lābros** or **-us,** = λάβρος (greedy). **I.** *A fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152 (Jahn, melanarum).—**II. Lābros,** *the name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 224.

* **lābrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. labrum], *with large lips:* ferramentum, *with a large rim* or *border*, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

1. lābrum, i, *n.* [root lab, as in labium; v. lambo], *a lip.* **I.** Lit.: cape cultrum ac seca digitum vel nasum vel labrum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 39: apes, quas dixisti in labris Platonis consedisse pueri, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: vide ut discidit labrum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: labrum superius, *the upper lip*, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: (poculis) labra admovere, Verg. E. 3, 43: labra movere, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60; Juv. 13, 114: sive puer furens impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. C. 1, 13, 12: haec ego mecum Compressis agito labris, id. S. 1, 4, 137: labra distorquere, Quint. 1, 11, 9: labra male porrigere, scindere, adstringere, diducere, replicare, in latus trahere, id. 11, 3, 81: labris labris conserere, *to kiss*, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 2: labra labellis ferruminare, *to kiss*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 25; so, labra ad labella adjungere, id. Ps. 5, 1, 14: labra valgiter commovere, Petr. 26: viscantur labra mariti, Juv. 6, 466.—**B.** Prov.: linere alicui labra, *to deceive one*, Mart. 3, 42, 2: non in pectore, sed in labris habere bonitatem, Lact. 3, 16, 4: primis or primoribus labris gustare, or attingere aliquid, *to get a slight taste of, to get only a superficial knowledge of a thing*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: quae ipsi rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attigissent, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: multos vidi qui primoribus labris gustassent genus hoc vitae, id. Cael. 12, 28: non a summis labris venire, *not to be lightly spoken*, Sen. Ep. 10, 3: similem habent labra lactucam, a saying of M. Crassus when he saw an ass eating thistles, and which may be rendered, *like lips, like lettuce;* meaning, *like has met its like*, Hier. Ep. 7, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An edge, margin, brim* (of a vessel, a ditch, etc.): ut ejus fossae solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: extra duplex vallum fossae circumdedit, interiore labro murum objecit, Liv. 37, 37, 11: labra doliorum, Cato, R. R. 107, 1: fontis, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: lilium resupinis per ambitum labris, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23; 17, 22, 35, § 168.—* **B.** Poet., *a trench*, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 5, 9.—**C.** Labrum Venerium, *a plant growing by rivers*, Plin. 25, 13, 108, § 171: called also labrum Veneris, Ser. Samm. 1038.

2. lābrum, i, *n.* [for lavabrum, q. v.], *a basin, a tub* for bathing; *a vat* for treading out grapes: labrum si in balineo non est, Cic. Fam. 14, 20: marmoreo labro aqua exundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 20: splendentia, Verg. A. 12, 417: aëna, id. ib. 8, 22: marmorea duo labra ante fornicem posuit, Liv. 37, 3, 7: unda labris nitentibus instat, Stat. S. 1, 5, 49: eluacrum, Cato, R. R. 11: lupinarium, id. ib.: olearium, id. ib. 13; Col. 12, 50, 10 sq.; cf.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, *in the full vats* or *vessels*, Verg. G. 2, 6; of a tub or basin for bathing, Vitr. 5, 10, 4; of a fountain, Dig. 19, 1, 15.—**II.** Poet. transf., *a bath:* nec Dryades, nec nos videamus labra Dianae, Ov. F. 4, 761; cf. id. Ib. 481; id. H. 21, 178.

lābrus, i, v. labros.

lābrusca (ae) **vītis** or **ūva;** also *absol.:* **lābrusca,** ae, *f.*, *the wild vine, claret-vine:* vitis labrusca, Linn.: uva labrusca, Col. 8, 5 *fin.:* vitis labrusca, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—*Absol.:* aspice ut antrum Sylvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, Verg. E. 5, 7 Serv. ad loc.; Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 19: omphacium ... fit e labrusca, hoc est vite sylvestri, quod vocatur oenanthinum, id. 14, 16, 18, § 98.

lābruscum, i, *n.* [labrusca], *the fruit of the* labrusca, *the wild grape*, Verg. Cul. 52.

* **lābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. labor], *falling:* unda, Att. ap. Non. 504, 32.

laburnum, i, *n.*, *the broad-leaved bean-trefoil:* Cytisus laburnum, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 76; 17, 22, 35, § 174.

lăbyrinthus, i, *m.*, = λαβύρινθος, *a labyrinth, a building with many winding passages;* e. g. *that built by Psammetichus on Lake Mœris, in Middle Egypt, and containing* 3000 *chambers*, Mel. 1, 9, 5; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84; but esp. *that built by Dædalus, near Gnossus, in Crete*, id. 36, 13, 19, § 85; Sen. Ep. 44, 6; Ov. M. 8, 159; Juv. 1, 53; Verg. A. 5, 588.—**B.** Trop., *a maze, tangle, bewildering intricacy:* inextricabilis negotii, Sid. Ep. 2, 5.—**II.** Hence, **A. lăbyrinthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a labyrinth, labyrinthine:* flexus, Cat. 64, 114.—**B. lăbyrinthĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of a labyrinth, labyrinthine, intricate:* viae, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: quaestionum insolubilitas, id. ib. 11, 4.

lac, lactis (*nom.* **lacte,** Enn. ap. Non. 483, 2; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16 Ritschl *N. cr.* al.; and **lact,** Aus. Idyll. 12; Mart. Cap. 3, § 307; *masc. acc.* lactem, App. M. 8, p. 214 *fin.;* 215 *init.;* but dub. in Gell. 12, 1, 17, where Hertz reads lacte), *n.* [Gr. γάλα, gen. γάλακτ-ος], *milk.* **I.** Lit.: dulci repletur lacte, Lucr. 5, 814: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: lacte vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg. E. 2, 22: concretum vimine querno lac, Ov. M. 12, 437: lactis inopia ... abundantia, Col. 5, 12, 2: a lacte cunisque, *from the cradle, from infancy*, Quint. 1, 1, 21: lac pressum, *cheese*, Verg. E. 1, 82: coagulatum, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 128.—Prov.: tam similem quam lacte lacti'st, *as like as one egg is to another*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85; cf.: neque lac lacti magis est simile, id. Am. 2, 1, 54; id. Men. 5, 9, 30: lac gallinaceum, *chicken's milk*, of something very rare, Plin. N. H. praef. § 23; Petr. 38, 1: qui plus lactis quam sanguinis habet, *of tender age*, Juv. 11, 68.—**B.** Trop., for something sweet, pleasant: in melle sunt linguae sitae nostrae atque orationes, lacteque; corda felle sunt lita, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 77: ut mentes ... satiari velut quodam jucundioris disciplinae lacte patiantur, Quint. 2, 4, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Milky juice, milk* of plants: herbae, nigri cum lacte veneni, Verg. A. 4, 514: herbarum, Ov. M. 11, 606: tenero dum lacte, quod intro est, id. Nux, 95: ficulneum, Col. 7, 8, 1: caprifici, Cels. 5, 7.—**B.** *Milk-white color* (poet.): candidus taurus ... una fuit labes; cetera lactis erant, Ov. A. A. 1, 290.

Lăcaena, ae, *f.*, = Λάκαινα, *Spartan, Lacedæmonian;* and *subst.*, *a Lacedæmonian or Spartan woman.* **I.** *Adj.* (poet.): apud Lacaenas virgines, quibus magis palaestra studio est, etc., Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: virginibus bacchata Lacaenis Taygeta, Verg. G. 2, 487: Tyndaris, id. A. 2, 601: canes, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 300.—**II.** *Subst.*, *a Spartan woman:* qualis tandem Lacaena, quae, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 102; so *of Helen*, Verg. A. 2, 601; 6, 511; *of Clytemnestra*, Val. Fl. 7, 150; *of Leda*, Mart. 9, 103, 2.

lacca, ae, *f.* **I.** *A swelling on the shin-bone of draught-cattle*, Veg. Vet. 1, 27, 4; 3, 18.—**II.** *A plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 3 *fin.*

laccar, ăris, *n.*, *a plant*, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

Lăcĕdaemōn (*nom.* **Lăcĕdaemo,** Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Rep. 1, 33, 50), ŏnis, *f.*, = Λακεδαίμων, *the city of Lacedæmon* or *Sparta*, near the modern *Mistra:* dura, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; id. Rep. 1, 33, 50: patiens, Hor. C. 1, 7, 10; *gen.* Lacedaemonis moenia, Liv. 34, 34: obsidio, id. 34, 33; *acc.* Lacedaemonem, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; *acc. Graec.* Lacedaemona, Verg. A. 7, 363; *abl.* Lacedaemone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; *locat.* Lacedaemoni, Nep. praef. 4.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lăcĕdaemŏnes,** um, *m.*, *the Lacedæmonians:* gemini illi reges Lacedaemones Heraclidae, Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 9, 4.—**B. Lăcĕdaemŏnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lacedæmonian, Spartan:* mulier, i. e. *Helen*, Enn. ap. Div. 1, 50, 114 (Trag. v. 93 Vahl.): Tarentum, i. e. *founded by Spartans*, Ov. M. 15, 50; Hor. C. 3, 5, 56: Galesus, *that flows near Tarentum*, Mart. 2, 43, 3: marmor, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: orbis, i. e. *floor of Laconian marble*, Juv. 11, 175.—*Subst.:* **Lăcĕdaemŏnii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Lacedæmonians, Spartans*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95 sq.; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Rep. 3, 9, 15 et saep.—*Sing.:* Lacedaimonius quidam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100; Nep. Lys. 1, 1.

lăcer (**lăcĕrus** quoted by Prisc. 901

P.), ĕra, ŏrum, *adj.* [root λακ-, to tear; Gr. λακερός, torn; λάκκος, lake; Lat. lacero, lacus, lacuna, lāma; Irish, loch; Engl. lake], *mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces.* **I.** Lit. (not in Cic. or Cæs.): homo, Lucr. 3, 403: corpus, Liv. 1, 28; Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 156: corpus verberibus, Just. 21, 4, 7: cui quod membrum lacerum laesumve est, Masur. Sab. ap. Gell. 4, 2, 15: Deiphobum lacerum crudeliter ora, *mutilated*, Verg. A. 6, 495; so, artus avolsaque membra et funus lacerum tellus habet, id. ib. 9, 491.—Of the hair: nec modus aut pennis, laceris aut crinibus, ignem spargere, Stat. S. 1, 1. 133; Sil. 6, 560; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 177: vestis, Tac. H. 3, 10: tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, id. A. 15, 40: puppis, Ov. H. 2, 45: insignia, Stat. Th. 10, 8: lacerae unguibus venae, Sen. Phoen. 162.—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug. and very rare): sparsas, atque, ut ita dicam, laceras gentilitates colligere atque conectere, *families rent and scattered*, Plin. Pan. 39, 3.—Poet.: castra, *an army that has lost its general*, Sil. 15, 9: lacerae domus artus componere, Sen. Thyest. 432.—* **II.** Transf., *act.*, *rending, lacerating* (for lacerans): morsus, Ov. M. 8, 880.

* **lăcĕrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [lacero], *that can be easily lacerated* or *torn to pieces:* corpus, Aus. Idyll. 15, 17.

lăcĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a tearing, rending, mangling, lacerating, laceration* (rare but class.): corporis, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: corporum, Liv. 7, 4.—Concr.: omnia loca crinium laceratione complere, *the tearings of her hair*, Vulg. Esth. 14, 2.—*Plur.*: muliebres lacerationes genarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62.

lăcĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a mangler, lacerater* (late Lat.), of a violent critic, Aug. de Mor. Eccl. Cath. 1.

lăcĕrātrix, icis, *f.* [lacerator], *she that lacerates* (late Lat.), Macer. Carm. 2, 6.

1. lăcerna, ae, *f.* [cf. Gr. ῥάκος, and lacer], *a kind of cloak which the Romans wore over the toga on journeys, or in damp and cold weather.* To wear a lacerna in common was regarded as disgraceful: cum calceis et toga, nullis nec Gallicis nec lacerna, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: negotium aedilibus dedit, ne quem paterenter in foro circove, nisi positis lacernis, togatum consistere, Suet. Aug. 40: cum Gallicis, inquit, et lacerna cucurristi, Gell. 13, 21, 6. Worn in the theatre as a protection against the weather, but thrown off on the appearance of the emperor, Suet. Claud. 6; Mart. 14, 137 *lemm.* Sometimes wrapped around the head: odoratum caput obscurante lacerna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55; Vell. 2, 70, 2. Usually of white cloth, rarely black, Mart. 4, 2, 2 sqq.; Sen. Ep. 114, 21; v. also Amm. 14, 6, 9: foeda et scissa, Juv. 3, 148. Also used in the army, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 18; Ov. F. 2, 745; Vell. 2, 80, 3; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 14: comitem trita donare lacerna, Pers. 1, 54; cf. Becker's Gallus, 3, p. 123 sq.; and v. Dict. Antiq. s. v.

2. Lăcerna, ae, *m.*, *the name of a rich charioteer*, Juv. 7, 114.

lăcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacerna], *wearing a* lacerna (not ante-Aug.), Vell. 2, 80, 3: lacernata amica, prob. *the eunuch Sporus*, Juv. 1, 62; cf. Suet. Ner. 28; Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 14.

lăcernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small* lacerna, *a little cloak*, Arn. 2, 56.

lăcĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lacer], *to tear to pieces, to mangle, rend, mutilate, lacerate* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: lanio, discerpo). **I.** Lit.: quin spolies, mutiles, laceres quemquam nacta sis, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8: lacerat lacertum Largi mordax Memmius, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: corpus uti volucres lacerent in morte feraeque, Lucr. 3, 880: membra aliena, Juv. 15, 102; cf.: lacerato corpore, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 95 Vahl.): morsu viscera, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8: ora, comas, vestem lacerat, Ov. M. 11, 726: amictus, Sil. 13, 389: genas, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 51: verbere terga, id. F. 2, 695: Tum autem Syrum impulsorem, vah, quibus illum lacerarem modis, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17: tergum virgis, Liv. 3, 58; 26, 13: unguibus cavos recessus luminum, Sen. Oedip. 968: quid miserum laceras? Verg. A. 3, 41: ferro, Hor. C. 3, 27, 46: loricam, Verg. A. 12, 98: lacerari morsibus saevis canum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 11: ferae corpus lacerabant, Petr. 115 sq.: carnes dentibus, Vulg. Job, 13, 4; id. Gen. 40, 19.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To break up, to wreck, shatter:* navem Ulixis, Ov. P. 3, 6, 19: majorem partem classis, Vell. 2, 79, 3: naves, Liv. 29, 8: navigia, Curt. 4, 3, 18: lecticam, Suet. Aug. 91.—**2.** *To cut up, carve:* obsonium, Petr. 36: anserem, id. 137; 74.—**3.** *To waste, plunder:* cum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 7, 6: orbem, Juv. 4, 37.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To tear to pieces* with words, *to censure, asperse, abuse, rail at:* obtrectatio invidiaque, quae solet lacerare plerosque, Cic. Brut. 42, 156: optimum virum verborum contumeliis, id. Phil. 11, 2: aliquem probris, Liv. 31, 6: Pompeium dempto metu lacerant, Sall. H. 3, 61, 21 Dietsch: meque vosque male dictis, id. J. 85, 26: famam alicujus, *to slander, calumniate*, id. 38, 54: alicujus carmina, Ov. P. 4, 16, 1: lacerari crebro vulgi rumore, Tac. A. 15, 73.—**B.** *To distress, torture, pain, afflict:* intolerabili dolore lacerari, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 23: quam omni crudelitate lacerastis, id. Dom. 23, 59: quid laceras pectora nostra morâ? Ov. H. 15, 212: meus me maeror cottidianus lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2; cf.: aegritudo lacerat, exest animum planeque conficit, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 27.—**C.** *To ruin, destroy, dissipate, squander, waste:* male suadendo et lustris lacerant homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22: patriam omni scelere, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57: bonorum emptores, ut carnifices, ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, *to scatter, disperse*, Cic. Quint. 15, 50: pecuniam, *to squander*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 164: lacerari valde suam rem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 48; cf.: bona patria manu, ventre, *to lavish, squander*, Sall. C. 14, 2: diem, *to waste*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 25; id. Stich. 3, 1, 45.

lăcerta, ae, *f.*, and **lăcertus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A lizard:* lacerta, Plin. 8, 39, 60, § 141; Ov. M. 5, 458; Hor. C. 1, 23, 7; Mart. 14, 172; Juv. 14, 75: lacertus, Verg. E. 2, 9; id. G. 4, 13; Juv. 14, 131; cf. Schol. Juv. 3, 231.—Prov.: unius sese dominum fecisse lacertae, *to get a little place of one's own* (if only big enough for a lizard), Juv. 3, 231.—**II.** *A sea-fish*, otherwise unknown: lacertus, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; Cels. 2, 18; Mart. 10, 48, 11 al.: lacerta, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 3.

lăcertōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lacertus], *muscular, brawny, powerful* (cf. nervosus): equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: centuriones, * Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: viri, Col. 1, 9, 4: colonus, Ov. M. 11, 33.

lăcertŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lacertus], *a little arm;* only transf., *a small cake* (from its shape), App. M. 10, p. 245, 2.

1. lăcertus, i, *m.*, *the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, the upper arm.* **I.** Lit., opp. bracchium, the forearm, Lucr. 4, 829; cf.: laudat digitosque manusque, Bracchiaque et nudos mediâ plus parte lacertos, Ov. M. 1, 501; and: subjecta lacertis brachia sunt, id. ib. 14, 304; cf. also Quint. 8 prooem. 19: brachia quoque et lacertos auro colunt, Curt. 8, 9, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The arm* (esp. as brawny, muscular): nam scutum gladium galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam umeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: Milo Crotoniates nobilitatus ex lateribus et lacertis suis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: excusso lacerto telum torquere, Sen. Ben. 2, 6; Prop. 2, 18 (3, 15), 37: lacertos collo imponere, Ov. H. 16, 219: lacerto jaculari, id. Am. 3, 12, 27: amplecti, id. ib. 3, 8, 11: candida cingantur colla lacertis, id. A. A. 2, 457: laevus, Verg. A. 11, 693; Hor. S. 1, 6, 74: adducto contortum hastile lacerto immittit, Verg. A. 11, 561: secto requiem sperare lacerto, Juv. 6, 106.—Of bees: spicula exacuunt rostris, aptantque lacertos, i. e. *make trial of*, Verg. G. 4, 74.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A blow* or *cast* from a strong arm, Sil. 16, 562; 1, 262.—**2.** Trop., *muscular power, muscle, strength, military force:* in Lysia saepe sunt lacerti, sic ut fieri nihil possit valentius, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: hastas oratoris lacertis viribusque torquere, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: me civilis tulit aestus in arma, Caesaris Augusti non responsura lacertis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 48; Flor. prooem. § 8: viribus confisus admirandisque lacertis, Juv. 10, 11.

2. lăcertus, i, *a lizard; a sea-fish;* v. lacerta.

* **lăcessītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [lacesso], *an exciting, provoking, challenging*, Amm. 19, 3, 1.

lăcessītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a provoker, challenger*, Isid. Orig. 10 in Litt. L.

lăcessītus, a, um, *Part.*, from lacesso.

lăcesso, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3 (*inf. pass.* lacessiri, Col. 9, 8, 3; 9, 15, 4; Ambros. Ep. 6, 1: lacessi, Liv. 31, 18, 4 al.; Lact. 5, 2, 2: lacessientium, Liv. 27, 12, 13: lacessiebant, id. 23, 46, 11), *v. a.* [lacio; v. Roby, 1, § 625], *to excite, provoke, challenge, exasperate, irritate* (syn.: irrito, provoco). **I.** Lit.: aliquem ferro, Cic. Mil. 31, 84: sponsione me homo promtus lacessivit, id. Pis. 23, 55: tu ultro me maledictis lacessisti, id. Phil. 2, 1, 1: me amabis et scripto aliquo lacesses, *by writing, force me to write in return*, id. Fam. 12, 20: vetus si poeta non lacessisset prior, Ter. Phorm. prol. 14: hostes proelio, i. e. *to attack, assail*, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: aliquem bello, id. ib. 6, 5: Aeduos injuriâ, id. ib. 1, 35: nos te nulla lacessiimus injuria, Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 1: Saguntini nec lacessentes nec lacessiti, Liv. 21, 11: aliquos lacessiturus bello, id. 28, 28; Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 10, 23: quorum alter relictus, alter lacessitus, id. ib. 2, 4: quid tam necessarium quam tenere semper arma, quibus . . . te ulcisci lacessitus, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: ne rudis agminum sponsus lacessat leonem, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11: Caesar neque cedentes tanto collis ascensu lacessendos judicabat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: aliquem capitaliter, *to make a deadly attack upon one*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5: (corpora) quae feriunt oculorum acies visumque lacessunt, *to strike, meet*, Lucr. 4, 217; 691; cf. id. 4, 597: nares odor lacessit, id. 4, 691: fores nondum reserati carceris acer nunc pede nunc ipsa fronte lacessit Equus, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 30.—Poet.: aëra Sole lacessita (= percussa radiis solis), *struck with the sunbeams' glitter*, Verg. A. 7, 527; cf. vindemia pluviisque aut ventis lacessita, Col. 3, 21, 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *To urge, arouse, excite, stimulate, shake, move:* a quo non modo impulsi sumus ad philosophas scriptiones, verum Etiam lacessiti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 121: ad scribendum, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: ad pugnam, Liv. 2, 45 *init.*: usus luxuriantis aetatis signaturas pretiosis gemmis coepit insculpere, et certatim haec omnis imitatio lacessivit, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11: aurigae manibusque lacessunt Pectora plausa cavis, *pat them on their breasts* (in order to animate them), Verg. A. 12, 85: pugnam, id. ib. 5, 429: bella, id. ib. 11, 254: ne quemquam voce lacessas, id. E. 3, 51: his se stimulis dolor ipse lacessit, Luc. 2, 42: Nilus spuma astra lacessit, id. 10, 320: taurus lacessit campum, Stat. Th. 12, 604: clamore sidera, Sil. 17, 387: deos (precibus), *to assail, importune*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 12: pelagus carinâ, *to stir, chafe*, id. ib. 1, 35, 7.—**B.** *To call forth, arouse, produce:* sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 7: ferrum, Verg. A. 10, 10.

Lacetāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 60; 28, 34; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 34.—Hence, **Lacetānia,** ae *f.*, *the country of the* Lacetani, Liv. 21, 23; Sall. Ep. Pomp. 5; Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 17.

† **lăchănisso** or **-nizo,** āre, *v. n.* (λάχανον, olus), = λαχανίζω, *to be weak, languid:* ponit betissare pro languere quod vulgo lachanissare dicitur, Suet. Aug. 87.

Lăchēs, *m.*, *name of an old man*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5; id. Hec. 1, 2, 59; 2, 1, and 2

Lăchĕsis, is, *f.*, = Λάχεσις, *one of the three Fates:* o duram Lachesin, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 45; Sen. Apoc. 4, 1; Mart. 4, 54, 9; Juv. 3, 27; 9, 136; Claud. B. Gild. 203.

lachrĭma, an old form for lacrima, Gell. 2, 3, 3.

Lăcĭădes, ae, *m.*, = Λακιάδης, *one belonging to the Lacian demos*, or *district, in Attica*, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.

lăcĭnĭa, ae, *f.* [v. lacus, lacer], *the lappet, flap, edge*, or *corner* of a garment. **I.** Lit.: sume laciniam atque absterge sudorem tibi, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 16: aliquem lacinia tenere, id. As. 3, 2, 41: in lacinia servare ex mensa secunda semina, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 7: consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, Suet. Ner. 19: togae, id

Calig. 35; id. Claud. 15.—**2.** In gen., *a garment* (post-class.): detraxit umeris laciniam, Petr. S. 12; App. M. 3, p. 138; 6, p. 174; 11, p. 263; Macr. S. 2, 3; Vulg. Thren. 4, 14 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of cattle, *the dewlap:* laciniae dependentes, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 202.—**2.** *A small piece* or *part:* porrum et allium serunt in laciniis colligatum, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: folii, id. 15, 30, 39, § 130: gregem in lacinias distribuere, Col. 7, 5, 3.—Hence, also, *a small strip* or *spot of land:* quoniam id oppidum velut in lacinia erat, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148; id. 36, 13, 19, § 85.—**II.** Trop.: aliquid obtinere lacinia, *by the lappet*, i. e. *hardly, with difficulty, without a firm hold upon it*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110.

* **lăcĭnĭātim,** *adv.* [lacinia], *piecemeal, in small divisions*, App. M. 8, p. 208, 20, p. 175 Bip.

lăcĭnĭōsē, *adv.*, v. laciniosus *fin.*

lăcĭnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lacinia], *full of folds, full of lappets, full of corners, projections*, or *indentations, indented, jagged* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: metatus est Eam (urbem) . . . ad effigiem Macedonicae chlamydis orbe gyrato laciniosam, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62: corporis laciniosae pomparum et deliciarum ineptiae, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9: ostrea spondylo brevi, nec fibris lacinioso, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: folia, id. 25, 10, 76, § 124.—**II.** Trop., qs., *impeded, entangled with lappets* or *fringes; overloaded, redundant:* animi imbecillitas, App. Mag. p. 287, 31: vita et implicita, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29: sermo, id. Verg. Vel. 4.—*Sup.:* haec Porphyrius sermone laciniosissimo prosecutus est (al. latissimo), Hier. in Dan. 11, 22.—* *Adv.:* **lăcĭnĭōsē,** *like lappets, with lappets*, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226 (al. lacunosa est).

Lăcīnium, ii, *n.*, = Λακίνιον, *a promontory in Magna Græcia, near Crotona, with a temple to Juno*, now *Capo delle Colonne* or *Cape Nao*, Liv. 27, 25; 36, 42; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96.—Hence, **II. Lăcīnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lacinium, Lacinian:* Juno, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; Liv. 24, 3, 3; Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240; 35, 9, 36, § 64: diva, i. e. *Juno*, Verg. A. 3, 552: litora, Ov. M. 15, 13: templa, id. ib. 15, 701.

‡ **lăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [v. laqueus], *to entice, allure:* lacit, in fraudem inducit. Inde est allicere et lacessere; inde lactat, illectat, delectat, oblectat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.; cf.: lacit, decipiendo inducit. Lax etenim fraus est, id. ib. p. 116.

Lăcō or **Lăcon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Λάκων, *a Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan:* flumen et regnata petam Laconi rura Phalanto, Hor. C. 2, 6, 11: Laconis illud dictum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40; cf.: Laconis illa vox, id. ib. 1, 46, 111: a quo cum Laco pecuniam numeratam accepisset, i. e. *Agesilaüs*, Nep. Tim. 1, 12.—Also of the *Spartan dogs*, which (like the Newfoundland dogs with us) were famed for their strength and vigilance: Molossus, aut fulvus Lacon, Amica vis pastoribus, Hor. Epod. 6, 5; Ov. M. 3, 219; Sil. 3, 2, 95.—*Plur.:* **Lăcōnes,** um, *m.*, *the Laconians, Lacedæmonians, Spartans:* consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 33.—Also of *Castor and Pollux*, the sons of the Spartan, Leda: Ledaei Lacones, Mart. 1, 37, 2; 9, 4, 11: sidus Laconum, id. Spect. 26: quod ei notus amor provexit in castra Laconas, Claud. Idyll. 7, 37.—Comically, of *parasites*, for their endurance of humiliations: nil morantur jam Lacones imi supselli viros, plagipatidas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lăcōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a country of the Peloponnesus, of which Sparta*, or *Lacedæmon, was the capital city*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214 (al. Laconicam); 17, 18, 30, § 133; called also **Lăcōnĭca,** ae, *f.*, = Λακωνική, Vell. 1, 3, 1; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94 al.; and **Lăcōnĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, Nep. Tim. 2, 1; Mel. 2, 3, 4.—**B. Lăcōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Λακωνικός, *of* or *belonging to Laconia, Laconian, Lacedæmonian:* sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 8: classis, id. 2, 2, 7: clavem mi harunce aedium Laconicam jam jube efferri intus; hasce ego aedis occludam hanc foris, *a key made with peculiar skill, one which fastened a lock from without* (whereas others closed it only from within), Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 57; cf. Guhl & Koner, Life of Greeks and Romans, p. 465: purpurae, Hor. C. 2, 18, 7: canes, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 177: brevitas, Symm. Ep. 1, 8.—*Subst.:* **Lăcōnĭcum,** i, *n.* (sc. balnium), *a sweating-room, a sweating-bath*, first used by the Lacedæmonians, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.;* Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2; Cels. 2, 17; Col. 1 praef. § 16.—**C. Lăcōnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, = Λακωνίς, *Laconian, Lacedæmonian:* matre Laconide nati, Ov. M. 3, 223.—*Absol.* for Laconia, Mel. 2, 3, 4.

Lacobrīga, ae, *f.*, *a town of Lusitania*, Mel. 1, 3, 6.—Hence, **Lacobrīgenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Lacobriga*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

† **lăcŏtŏmus,** i, *f.*, = λακότομος, *a straight line which cuts the equator*, Vitr. 9, 8 (but v. laeotomus).

lăcrĭma (archaic **lacrŭma,** not lacrȳma, lachryma; old form **dacrĭma,** freq. in Livius Andronicus, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.; v. the letter D), ae, *f.* [dacru-ma, kindred with Gr. δάκρυ; Sanscr. asru for dasru; Goth. tah-ja; Engl. tear; Germ. Zaehre; cf. the Sanscr. root dans and Gr. δάκ-νω, to bite], *a tear.* **I.** Lit.: meae in quem lacrumae guttatim cadunt, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 1 (Trag. v. 238 Vahl.): miserae, id. ib. (Trag. v. 168 id.): lacrimas effundere, Lucr. 1, 125: cito arescit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: lacrimas dare ignoto, *to shed a tear, to weep for*, Ov. M. 11, 720: lacrumas mi haec, quom video, eliciunt, quia, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13: ut mi excivisti lacrumas, id. Cist. 1, 1, 113: homini lacrumae cadunt quasi puero gaudio, *tears fall from his eyes for joy, he sheds tears of joy*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, *her brilliant eyes moistened with tears*, Verg. A. 1, 228: neque prae lacrimis jam loqui possum, *cannot speak for tears*, Cic. Mil. 38, 105; cf. id. Planc. 41, 99: lacrimas non tenere, *not withhold tears, not restrain them*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: tradere se lacrimis et tristitiae, id. Fam. 5, 14: lacrimis confici, id. ib. 14, 4: multis cum lacrimis obsecrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: manantibus prae gaudio lacrimis, *shedding tears of joy*, Curt. 7, 8, 5: lacrimis semper paratis, Juv. 6, 273: lacrumae confictae dolis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 26: diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumpunt, *tears long restrained break forth*, Plin. Ep. 3, 16: fatiscere in lacrimas, *to dissolve in tears*, Val. Fl. 3, 395: lacrumis opplet os totum sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 65: lacrimas effundere, *to shed*, Lucr. 1, 126; Cic. Planc. 42, 101: profundere, id. Font. 17, 38: fundere, Vulg. Jud. 14, 16: mittere, *to let flow*, Sen. Ep. 76, 20; but lacrimas mitte, *away with tears*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 27: lacrimae siccentur protinus, Juv. 16, 27: dare, Verg. A. 4, 370: ciere, *to cause to flow*, id. ib. 6, 468: movere, Quint. 4, 2, 77: commovere, Curt. 5, 5, 7: cohibere, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5: per lacrimas effundere bilem, Juv. 5, 159: ciere, Verg. A. 6, 468: lacrumas excussit mihi, *forced from me*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 115: quis talia fando temperet a lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 6: abstersis lacrimis, Curt. 5, 5, 8: absterget Deus omnem lacrymam ab oculis, Vulg. Apoc. 7, 17.—Prov.: hinc illae lacrumae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 99; imitated by Cic. Cael. 25, 61, and Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41; cf.: inde irae et lacrimae, Juv. 1, 168.—**II.** Transf., *a tear* or *gum-drop* which exudes from plants: narcissi, Verg. G. 4, 160: arborum, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14; 21, 5, 11, § 24: vitium, id. 23 praef. 3, § 3; Col. 10, 103.

lăcrĭmābĭlis (**lacrŭm-**), e, *adj.* [lacrima]. **I.** *Worthy of tears, lamentable, mournful* (poet. and post-class.): vixque tenet lacrimas, quia nil lacrimabile cernit, Ov. M. 2, 796: gemitus, Verg. A. 3, 39: bellum, id. ib. 7, 604; opp. felix, Am. Vict. Epit. 42, 15: nomen, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 261.—**II.** *Tear-like:* destillatio, Arn. 7, 233: vox, *tearful*, Vulg. Dan. 6, 20.—*Comp.:* lacrimabilior series, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 17, 2: quid lacrimabilius hac stultitia, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6.—*Adv.:* **lăcrĭmābĭlĭter,** *with tears, mournfully* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 140, 15.

lăcrĭmābundus (**lacrŭm-**), a, um, *adj.* [lacrimo], *bursting into tears, with tears, weeping*, Liv. 3, 46, 8; Lact. de Mort. Pers. 18.

lăcrĭmātĭo (**lacrŭm-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a weeping.* **I.** Esp. as a disease: oculorum, Plin. 23 praef. 5, § 9; id. 11, 37, 54, § 147.—**II.** In gen.: lacrimatio et fletus, Vulg. Tob. 3, 22.

lăcrĭmo (arch. **lacrŭmo;** not lacrȳ-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, and **lacrĭmor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [lacrima], *to shed tears, to weep* (syn.: fleo, ploro; class.). **I.** Lit. (α) Form lacrimo: ne lacruma, patrue, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 19: nequeo quin lacrumem, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25: te lacrimasse moleste ferebam, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: lacrumo gaudio, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 55: quid tu igitur lacrumas? id. Hec. 3, 2, 20: lacrumo, quae posthac futura'st vita, id. ib. 3, 3, 45: ecquis fuit quin lacrimaret? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: quia oculi sunt tibi lacrumantes, eo rogavi, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 30: flentes, lacrumantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 442 P. (Ann. v. 107 Vahl.); cf. id. ap. Prisc. p. 824 P. (Ann. v. 175 id.): oculis lacrimantibus, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: multa super nata lacrimans, Verg. A. 7, 358.—*Impers. pass.:* lacrimandum est, Sen. Ep. 63, 1.—(β) Form lacrimor (post-class.), Hyg. Fab. 126; Tert. Poen. 9; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 35; 2, 10, 71; Vulg. Tob. 7, 19 al.—**B.** *Act.*, *to beweep, bewail, lament* a thing (very rare): num id lacrumat virgo? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13; cf.: lacrimo quae posthac futura est vita, quom, id. Hec. 3, 3, 45: Argos exsequiis lacrimandus eat, Stat. Th. 9, 99 (but illacrimarit is the true reading, Nep. Alc. 6, 4); cf. also the foll. no.—**II.** Transf., *to weep, drop, distil*, of plants which exude a gum (poet. and post-Aug.): lacrimantes calami, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107: lacrimat sua gaudia palmes, Ven. Carm. 3, 9, 18: lacrimatas cortice myrrhas, *dropped, distilled*, Ov. F. 1, 339.

lăcrĭmōsē, *adv.*, v. lacrimosus *fin.*

lăcrĭmōsus (**lacrŭm-, lacrȳm-**), a, um, *adj.* [lacrima], *full of tears, tearful, weeping* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: lumina (i. e. oculi), Ov. M. 1, 8, 111: oculi, Plin. 38, 6, 17, § 34.—**II.** *That excites to tears, lamentable, doleful:* fumus, Ov. M. 10, 6; Hor. S. 1, 5, 80; cf.: caepis odor lacrimosus, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101: Trojae funera, Hor. C. 1, 8, 14: bellum, id. ib. 1, 21, 13: carmen, *plaintive*, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 35: poëmata, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67.—**B.** Transf., *weeping, dropping, exuding.*—*Act.*, of plants: vites, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 261.—*Pass.*, of the sap: lacrimosum electrum, Verg. Cir. 434; cf. Ov. M. 2, 364.—Hence, *adv.:* **lăcrĭmōsē,** *with tears* (post-class.), Gell. 10, 3, 4.

lăcrĭmŭla (**-mŏla**), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little tear, crocodile-tear* (rare but class.): haec verba una me hercule falsa lacrimola, Quam oculos terendo misere vix vi expresserit, Restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 22: non modo lacrimulam, sed multas lacrimas videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: frustrantur falsis gaudia lacrimulis, Cat. 66, 16.

lăcrŭma and **lăcrȳma,** with their derivv., v. lacrima, etc.

lacta, ae, *f.*, *a kind of cassia*, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 97; al. lada.

lactānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lac], *milk-like, milky:* color, Th. Prisc. 4, 2.

1. lactans, *P.* and *P. a.*, of lacto, q. v.

2. Lactans, ntis, *m.* [lac], *the god of milky growth in corn:* Lactantem deum esse qui se infundit segetibus, et eas facit lactescere, Varr. ap. Sen. Verg. G. 1, 315.

Lactantĭus, ii, *m.*, with the surname Firmianus, *a celebrated father of the Church in the beginning of the fourth century of the Christian era, famous for the purity of his Latin style, and sometimes called the Christian Cicero*, Hier. de Vir. Ill. 80; id. Ep. 84, 7; 13 *fin.*

lactāris, e, *adj.* [lac], *suckling* (post-class.): capra, Marc. Emp. 23.

lactārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to milk, containing milk, milky; made of milk* or *with milk.* **I.** In gen.: lactaria columna in foro holitorio dicta, quod ibi infantes lacte alendos deferebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88: herba, *milk-weed*, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62: opus, *food prepared with milk*, Lampr. Heliog. 32: Mons, *a hill in Campania, famous for its pasture*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 10 *init.*—So, *absol.:* **lactārium,** ii, *n.*, *milk-food*, Lampr. Heliog. 26.—**lactārius,** ii, *m.*, *a preparer of milk-food*, Lampr. Heliog.

27, 3.—Also, *a seller of milk*, = γαλακτοπώλης, Gloss. Labb.—**II.** In partic., *suckling, giving suck:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17.

lactātum, i, *n.* [lac], *a drink made of milk:* lactatum est potio e lacte, Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 10.

lacte, v. lac *init.*

lactĕo, ēre (used almost exclusively in the *part. pres.*), *v. a.* [lac]. **I.** *To suck milk, to be a suckling:* Romulus parvus atque lactens, uberibus lupinis inhians, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; so, lactens Juppiter puer, id. Div. 2, 41, 85: vitulus, Ov. M. 2, 624; 10, 227: lactens hostia, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29; also *absol.:* lactentibus rem divinam facere, Liv. 37, 3.—Poet.: viscera lactentia, i. e. *sucking children, sucklings*, Ov. F. 6, 137.—Of the spring: tener et lactens (sc. annus), Ov. M. 15, 201.—**II.** *To contain milk* or *sap, to be milky, sappy, juicy:* verno tempore, cum lactent novella virentia, Pall. 3, 26; cf.: nam sata, vere novo, teneris lactentia sucis, Ov. F. 1, 351: frumenta in viridi stipula lactentia turgent, Verg. G. 1, 315: lactuca lactens, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 67.—*Subst.:* **lactentia**, ium, *n.*, *milk-food, milk-dishes*, Cels. 2, 28.

lactĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lacteus], *white as milk, milk-white* (poet.): puellae, Cat. 55, 17; viscus, Aus. Ep. 7, 46; agni, Prud. στεφ. 11, 245.

lacteris, idis, *f.*, *a plant*, App. Herb. 111.

lactes, ium (in *sing.* lactis, is, only, acc. to Prisc. p. 686, erroneously on account of lactis agninas), *f.* [root lag-; Gr. λαγαρός; cf. Lat. languidus, laxus], *the intestines;* esp. *the smaller intestines, chitterlings* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ab hoc ventriculo lactes in homine et ove, per quas labitur cibus: in ceteris hillae, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200: ita cibi vocivitate venio lassis lactibus, i. e. *empty, famished*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40: pulmone et lactibus unctis, Pers. 2, 30.—Prov.: adligare canem fugitivom agninis lactibus, said of the employment of a trifling remedy for a great evil, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85.

lactesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lacteo]. ***I.** *To turn to milk:* omnis fere cibus matrum lactescere incipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230 al.—**II.** *To have milk for suckling, to become capable of giving suck:* asinae praegnantes continuo lactescunt, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 237: pectore, Aug. Ep. 150: segetes facit lactescere, *to become milky*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 315; v. 2. Lactans.

lactĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lac]. **I.** *Of milk, milky; full of milk* (mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: umor, Ov. M. 15, 79: ubera, Verg. G. 2, 525.—**B.** In partic., *milk-drinking, sucking:* vernae, Mart. 3, 58, 22: porcus, id. 3, 47, 12.—**II.** Transf., *milk-white, milk-colored, milky:* colla, Verg. A. 8, 660: cervix, id. ib. 10, 137: gemma, Mart. 8, 45, 2: circulus, the Gr. γαλαξίας κύκλος, *the Milky Way*, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16; also, via, Ov. M. 1, 168.—**B.** Illa Livi lactea ubertas, *pure*, Quint. 10, 1, 32.

* **lactĭcīnĭum**, i, *n.* [id.], *milk-food, food prepared with milk*, Apic. 7, 11.—Also, ‡ **lactĭcīnĭa** (ōrum) ὠόγαλα (*a dish prepared with milk and eggs*), Gloss. Philox.

* **lactĭcŏlor**, ōris, *adj.* [lac-color], *milk-colored*, Aus. Ep. 7, 54.

‡ **lactĭcŭlārĭus**, ‡ **lactĭcŭlōsus**, λιπογάλακτος, *deprived of milk* (also *absol.*), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lactĭdĭăcus**, λελακτισμένος (*that kicks*, or *that has been wounded by kicking*), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lactĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lac-fero], *milk-bringing, producing milk:* Silvanus, Inscr. ap. Mur. 70, 6.

lactĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [lac], *a plant*, called also chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 27.

* **lactĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *milk-colored, white*, Ven. Carm. 8, 1, 27.

lactis, is, v. lactes.

lactĭto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. lacto], *to give suck, to suckle* (poet.), Ps.-Mart. 7, 102, 3.

1. lacto, āvi, ātum (used almost exclusively in the *part. pres.*), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [lac]. **I.** *To contain milk, to have milk, to give suck:* ubera lactantia, Ov. M. 6, 342; 7, 321; Lucr. 5, 885: ubera quae non lactaverunt, Vulg. Luc. 23, 29: quaecunque (femina) id temporis lactans est, Gell. 12, 1, 17.—**II.** *To suck milk, to take the breast, to suck:* puer lactans, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 153, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 38 Rib.); cf.: infans lactavit, Aus. Epit. 32: anni lactantes, *the suckling years* (of a child), id. Idyll. 4, 67.—**III.** *To be full of milk, to be milky:* metae, *cheeses*, Mart. 1, 43, 7 (cf.: meta lactis, id. 3, 58, 35).—*Part.* as *subst.:* **lactantia**, ium, *n.*, *milky food*, Cels. 2, 28, 2 al.—**IV.** *Act.*, *to give suck to:* lactaverunt catulos suos, Vulg. Thren. 4, 2: filium suum, id. 1 Reg. 1, 23.—*Pass.:* lactare ut nutriaris, Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 130, 12: mamilla regum lactaberis, Vulg. Isa. 60, 16.

2. lacto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [lacio], *to allure, wheedle, flatter, deceive with fair words, to dupe, cajole* (mostly ante-class.): dictis lenibus lactare aliquem, Att. ap. Non. 16, 17: frustrando lactans, id. ib.: ita me amor lapsum animi ludificat... retinet, lactat largitur, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9: animos, Ter. And. 5, 4, 9; 4, 1, 24: si te lactaverint peccatores, Vulg. Prov. 1, 10: nec lactes quemquam labiis tuis, id. ib. 24, 28.

lactŏris, *f.* [lac], *a kind of milky plant*, Plin. 24, 18, 104, § 168.

‡ **lactōsus**, = γαλακτώδης, *milk-like, milky*, Gloss. Philox.

lactūca, ae, *f.* [lac]. **I.** *Lettuce*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125 sqq.; Col. 10, 179; 11, 3, 25 sq.; Verg. M. 76; Cels. 2, 32; Mart. 13, 14, 1; several species are described by Plin. H. N. 20, 7, 24, § 58 sqq.—**II.** Lactuca marina, *the plant wolf's-milk*, Cels. 5, 7; Col. 6, 15, 2.

† **lactūcārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in lettuce*, acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

Lactūcīnus, i, *m.* [lactuca], *a Roman surname in the* familia Valeria, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

‡ **lactūcōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of lettuce*, Diom. p. 316 P.

lactūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small, young lettuce*, Col. 10, 111; Suet. Aug. 77; Pall. 1, 30.

Lacturcĭa, ae, *f.* [lac], *a goddess who presided over the corn swelling with milk*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 (al. deum Lacturnum); cf. 2. Lactans.

Lacturnus, i, v. the preced. art.

lăcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [lacus], *four-cornered, checkered:* vestis, *woven in square compartments* or *checks, with inwoven or embroidered pictures* (v. lacus, V.), Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 11.

lăcūna (collateral form **lūcūna**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 205; **lăcūnātūra**, App. Flor. 15, p. 351, 2 Hildebrand; v. infra), ae, *f.* [lacus], *a ditch, pit, hole;* esp. a place where water collects, *a pool, pond.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): lacuna, id est aquae collectio, a lacu derivatur, quam alii lamam, alii lustrum dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.: vastae, Lucr. 6, 552: vastae Orci, id. 1, 116; 6, 538: cavae, Verg. G. 1, 117; 3, 365.—Poet.: salsae, i. e. *the sea*, Lucr. 5, 794; 3, 1044; also, Neptuniae, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15: caecas lustravit luce lacunas, Cic. Arat. 431.—**B.** In gen., *a hollow, cavity, opening, chasm, cleft:* cum supercilia cana, et sub ea lacunae, dicunt, eum equum habere annos sedecim, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3; 1, 29, 3; cf.: atque lacunarum fuerant vestigia cuique, Lucr. 5, 1261; Vitr. 7, 1, 4: labrum superius sub ipsa medietate narium lacuna quadam levi, quasi valle, signavit deus, Lact. Op. D. 10: genae teretes ac medio mento lacuna, *a dimple*, App. Flor. p. 351 (Hildebr., lacunatura).—**II.** Trop., *a gap, void, defect, want, loss* (rare but class.): est, qui expleas duplicem istam lacunam, *to fill up the double void*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 28: ut illam lacunam rei familiaris expleant, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: lacuna in auro, id. Att. 12, 6, 1: illa labes et quasi lacuna famae, Gell. 1, 3, 23.

lăcūnar, āris (*nom.* **lacūnārĭum**, Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 6; *gen. plur.* lacunariorum for lacunarium, Vitr. 4, 3, 1 al.; *dat. plur.* lacunariis, id. 5, 2), *n.* [lacuna], *a wainscoted and gilded ceiling* of an unvaulted chamber, *a panel-ceiling, a ceiling* (so called from its sunken spaces; class.), Vitr. 7, 2: non ebur neque aureum Mea renidet in domo lacunar, Hor. C. 2, 18, 2: gladium e lacunari seta equina aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: primus lacunaria pingere instituit (Polygnotus), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.—Prov.: spectare lacunar, *to gaze at the ceiling, to be wilfully blind*, Juv. 1, 56.—**II.** *Plur.:* **lăcūnārĭa**, ōrum (-arium, App. Flor. 18, p. 83), *n.*, *panels of the under surface of a cornice*, Vitr. 4, 3, 1; 7, 2, 2; 5, 2, 1; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124.

lăcūnārium, ii, v. lacunar.

lăcūnārĭus, ii, *m.* [lacuna], *a grave-digger* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 21; cf.: lacunarius, λακκοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

lăcūnātūra, ae, *f.*, v. lacuna, I. B. *fin.*

lăcūno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lacuna]. ***I.** *To hollow out, to fret* or *pit:* lacunati tori, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35.—**II.** *To panel like a lacunar:* summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 564.

lăcūnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Full of holes, ponds,* or *sloughs:* convallis, App. M. 1, p. 105, 21; cf.: (via) lacunosis incilibus voraginosa, id. ib. 9, p. 221, 1.—**II.** In gen., *full of hollows, gaps,* or *cavities:* nihil eminens, nihil lacunosum, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: vena, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

lăcus, ūs (*gen.* laci, Vulg. Dan. 6, 17; 24; id. Jer. 37, 15; Cassiod. Var. 11, 14; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* lacis, Anthol. Lat. 5, 71, 10: lacibus, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 33; usually lacubus, Ov. M. 12, 278 al.), *m.* [root lak, to tear; Gr. λάκος, λακερός, λάκκος; Lat. lacer, lacinia, lacuna, lāma; cf. lacerna; originally any thing hollow, hence]. **I.** A large vessel for liquids, *a basin, tank, tub;* esp. *a vat* into which the wine flowed from the press, Cato, R. R. 25; 67, 2; Col. 12, 18, 3: tu quoque devotos, Bacche, relinque lacus, Tib. 2, 3, 64: de lacubus proxima musta tuis, Ov. F. 4, 888; a tank of water, in which heated metal was cooled: alii stridentia tingunt Aera lacu, Verg. G. 4, 173: gelido ceu quondam lamina candens tincta lacu, stridit, Ov. M. 9, 170: ferrum, igne rubens ... lacubus demittit, id. ib. 12, 278.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: oratio quasi de musto ac lacu fervida, i. e. *still new, that has not done fermenting*, Cic. Brut. 83, 288.—**II.** A large body of water which rises and falls (opp. stagnum, a standing pool), *a lake, pond:* agri, aedificia, lacus, stagna, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: exhalant lacus nebulam, Lucr. 5, 463: deae, quae illos Hennenses lacus lucosque incolitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188; cf. 2, 4, 48, § 107: Averni, Lucr. 6, 746; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: Albanus, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: Fucinus, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 124: dicebar sicco vilior esse lacu, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 12: ad spurcos lacus, Juv. 6, 603.—Poet., of a river: deinde lacu fluvius se condidit alto Ima petens, Verg. A. 8, 66; cf. v. 74; of the Styx, id. ib. 6, 134; 238; 393.—**III.** *A large reservoir for water, a basin, tank, cistern* (of which there were a great number in Rome), Front. 3; 78; Liv. 39, 44; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121: a furno redeuntes lacuque, Hor. S. 1, 4, 37.—A place called Lacus: garruli et malevoli supra Lacum, *at the pond* (perh. Lacus Curtius or Lacus Juturnae), Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 16.—Prov.: siccus lacus, for something useless, Prop. 2, 11, 11 (3, 6, 12).—**IV. a.** *A hole in which lime is slacked, a lime-hole*, Vitr. 7, 2, 2.—**b.** *One of the bins* or *receptacles for pulse in a granary:* sed et lacubus distinguuntur granaria, ut separatim quaeque legumina ponantur, Col. 1, 6, 14.—**c.** *A den* or *cave for lions:* labitur in lacum leonum, Prud. Cath. 4, 65; Vulg. Dan. 6, 7.—**d.** *The pit, the place of the dead* (cf. II. *fin.* supra): salvasti me a descendentibus in lacum, Vulg. Psa. 29, 4.—**V.** For lacunar, *a panel in a ceiling* (ante-class.): resultant aedesque lacusque, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 726.

lăcuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lacus]. **I.** *A little lake* (only in Columella), Col. 4, 8, 2; id. Arb. 10, 4.—**II.** *A receptacle* or *bin for keeping olives*, Col. 12, 50, 3 sq.

lăcŭturris, is (sc. caulis), *m.* [lacus-turris], *a kind of cabbage*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Lăcȳdes, is, *m.*, = Λακύδης, *an Academician of Cyrene, a pupil of Arcesilas*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107.

Lăcȳdon, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of the port of Marseilles:* Massiliensium portus, Mel. 2, 5.

† **lāda** or **lēda**, ae, *f.*, and **lēdon**, i, *n.*, = λῆδον, *a shrub in Cyprus from which a*

resin was obtained, the Cistus Creticus, Linn.; form lada, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 97; form leda, id. 12, 17, 37, § 75; form ledon, id. 26, 8, 30, § 47.

† **lādănum** or **lēdănum**, i, *n.* [λήδανον], *the resinous juice obtained from the shrub* lada, *ladanum*, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 47 al.

Lādas, ae, *m.*, = Λάδας, *a runner of Alexander the Great, whose name became a proverb for swiftness*, Sol. 1, § 96; Mart. 10, 100, 5; 2, 86, 8; Cat. 55, 25; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4; Sen. Ep. 85, 4: pauper locupletem optare podagram Ne dubitet Ladas, Juv. 13, 97.

Lādon, ōnis, *m.*, = Λάδων. **I.** *A river of Arcadia which flows into the Alphēus; the fabled father of Daphne:* harenosus, Ov. M. 1, 702; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, 2; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 3, 63; id. ad Aen. 3, 91.—**II.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 216.

Laeāna, ae, *f.*, *a town of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 156.— Hence, **Laeānīta**, ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant thereof*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 156.—**Laeānītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 156.

Laeca, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname;* e. g. M. Porcius Laeca, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators*, Sall. C. 17: fuisti apud Laecam illa nocte, Catilina, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9.

laecasin, an imprecation (= Gr. λαικάζειν), *go to:* dico frigori, Petr. S. 42, 2.

laedo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [perh. for lavido, root lu-; cf.: luo, solvo, and Germ. los-], *to hurt* by striking, *wound, injure, damage* (syn.: saucio, vulnero). **I.** Lit.: lora laedunt bracchia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 9: lembus ille mihi laedit latus, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 47: tua laesuro subtrahe colla, Ov. R. Am. 90: frondes laedit hiems, id. F. 6, 150: teneros laedunt prima juga juvencos, id. H. 4, 21; cf.: thymum laeditur imbribus, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: aliquem vulnere, Ov. M. 4, 601: quid me dente captas laedere? Phaedr. 4, 8, 6: ferro retunso Semina, Verg. G. 2, 301: salsâ laedit rubigine ferrum, id. ib. 2, 220: servum aliqua parte corporis, Gai Inst. 3, 219. — Poet.: collum, i. e. *to hang one's self*, Hor. C. 3, 27, 60: laesus nube dies, i. e. *darkened*, Luc. 5, 456.—**II.** Trop., *to trouble, annoy, vex, injure, offend, afflict, grieve, hurt:* dicto, facto, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53: injuste neminem laesit, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: non minus nos stultitia illius sublevat, quam laedit improbitas, id. Caecin. 9, 23: aliquem perjurio suo, *to attack*, id. ib. 10, 28: Pisonem, *to rail at*, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285: nulli os, *to offend no one to his face*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: tua me infortunia laedunt, Hor. A. P. 103: tristi laedere versu scurram, id. S. 2, 1, 21: te a me ludibrio laesum iri, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 1: quae laedunt oculum, demere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 38; 1, 17, 8.—*Absol.:* quia laesit prior, Ter. Eun. prol. 6: nec laedere nec violari, Lucr. 5, 1020.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of pledged faith, one's word, agreement, etc., *to break, violate, betray:* fidem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111; Caes. B. C. 2, 44: cur tibi junior laesa praeniteat fide, Hor. C. 1, 33, 4: laesi testatur foederis aras, Verg. A. 12, 496: laesae vulnera pacis, Petr. 119.—**2.** Of reputation, *to harm, injure:* famam alicujus gravi opprobrio. Suet. Caes. 49.—**3.** Freq. of an offended divinity: quo numine laeso, Verg. A. 1, 8; 2, 183: tu magnorum numen laesura deorum, Hor. Epod. 15, 3: ego laedor, Ov. M. 1, 608: Veneris numina, Tib. 1, 3, 79; 3, 6, 26: superos, Luc. 7, 848.—**4.** Of circumstances: res laesae, *disaster, misfortune*, Sil. 11, 6, 5.—Esp., in the phrase laedere majestatem, *to commit treason* (late Lat., v. also majestas): laesae majestatis arcessere maritum, Amm. 16, 8, 4: laesae crimina majestatis, id. 19, 12, 1; 21, 12, 19; so, laedere majestatem populi Romani, Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 13.

Laelaps, ăpis, *m.* [λαῖλαψ, hurricane], *name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 211; 7, 771.

Laelius, a, *name of a Roman gens.*—So esp., **1.** C. Lælius, *a friend of Scipio Africanus:* in quo Laeliu' clamores, σοφὸς ille, solebat Edere, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Fin. 2, 8, 24; cf.: nec dubitare illum (C. Laelium) in omni sermone appellare sapientem. Cic. Lael. 1, 1; id. Brut. 21, 82; cf. Hor. S. 2, 1, 65; 72. Cicero's treatise on Friendship is named after him.—**2.** D. Lælius, *a writer of moderate abilities*, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25.—**3.** Another D. Lælius, perh. a son of the preceding, *an adherent of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. — In *fem.:* **Laelia**, ae, *daughter of C. Lælius, and mother-in-law of L. Crassus, celebrated for her intellectual culture*, Cic. Brut. 58, 211.—Another Lælia, *a Vestal*, Tac. A. 15, 22.— Hence, **Laeliānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Lælius, Lælian:* naves, i. e. *of Pompey's commander*, D. Lælius, Caes. B. C. 3, 100, 2.

laena, ae, *f.*, = χλαίνη, *a lined upper garment, a cloak, mantle:* laena vestimenti genus habitu duplicis. Quidam appellatam existimant Tusce, quidam Graece, quam χλανίδα dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll. Usually worn by the flamens over the toga, Cic. Brut. 14, 56; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 262. Also by persons of distinction, Verg. l. l.; Sil. 15, 424; Pers. 1, 31; Juv. 5, 131; 3, 283; v. Dict. of Antiq.

Laenas, ātis, *a surname in the* gens Popilia, v. Popilius.

† **laeŏtŏmus**, i, *f.*, = λαιότομος, *the chord of a segment of a circle*, Vitr. 9, 8, 6 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. lacotomus).

Laërtes, ae (*nom.* Laërta, Sen. Troad. 699; *gen.* Laërtis, acc. to Prisc. p. 705 P.), *m.*, = Λαέρτης, *the father of Ulysses*, Att. ap. Non. 314, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 131 Rib.); Cic. de Sen. 15, 54; Ov. H. 1, 113.—**II.** Hence, **A. Laërtius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Laertes, Laertian:* regna, i. e. *Ithaca*, Verg. A. 3, 272: heros, i. e. *Ulysses*, Ov. M. 13, 124; id. Tr. 5, 5, 3: proles, Verg. Cul. 326.—**B. Laërtiădes**, ae, *m.*, = Λαερτιάδης, *a male descendant of Laertes: his son Ulysses*, Att. ap. App. de Deo Socr. c. 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 524 Rib.); Hor. C. 1, 15, 21; id. S. 2, 5, 59; Ov. M. 13, 48.

Laërtius, a, um. **I.** *Adj.*, from Laërtes, q. v. II. A.—**II.** *An inhabitant of Laertes, a seaport town in Cilicia*, e. g. Diogenes Laërtius, *a Greek historian in the third century of the Christian era.*

laesio, ōnis, *f.* [laedo], *a hurting, injuring.* **I.** Lit. (only in late Lat.): si quod, absente socio, ad laesionem fecit, Dig. 10, 3, 28: quae non ad publicam laesionem respiciunt, ib. 2, 14, 7, § 14: irritat laesio dolorem, Lact. Ira D. 17 *med.:* regis, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 14: nulla laesio est in eo quia credidit Deo, id. Dan. 6, 23.—* **II.** Rhet. t. t., *a personal attack by an orator on his opponent:* purgatio, conciliatio, laesio, optatio atque exsecratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205.

Laestrȳgon (**Lestr-**), ŏnis, *m.*, more freq. in *plur.:* **Laestrȳgŏnes**, um, *m.*, = Λαιστρυγόνες, *an ancient people of Italy, originally in Campania, in the region around Formiæ, and afterwards in Sicily, who are fabled to have been savages and cannibals*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; 7, 1, 2, § 9; Gell. 15, 21; Juv. 15, 18; Mart. Cap. 6, § 641. —In *sing.*, Ov. M. 14, 233.—Of Laestrygonians in Sicily, Sil. 14, 125. — Hence, **II. Laestrȳgŏnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Læstrygonians, Læstrygonian.* **A.** In Formiae: domus, i. e. *Formiæ*, Ov. Ib. 390; cf.: rupes, *in Formiæ*, Sil. 7, 276: amphora, i. e. *Campanian*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 34.—**B.** In Sicily: campi, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

laesūra, ae, *f.* [laedo], *a hurting, injuring* (post-class.): divitiarum, *loss*, Tert. Patient. 7: ANIMI, Inscr. Grut. 828, 10.

laesus, a, um, *Part.*, from laedo.

laeta, ōrum, v. 2. laetus.

laetābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laetor], *joyful, glad, gladsome* (class.): quid habet ista res aut laetabile, aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: nihil laetabile, id. ib. 4, 17, 37: factum, Ov. M. 9, 255: sidus alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 606.—*Comp.*, Mamert. Genethl. 18.

laetābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *greatly rejoicing, full of joy, joyful* (post-class.): laetabundus is dicitur, qui abunde laetus est, Gell. 11, 15, 8: his dictis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 23; Vulg. Isa. 35, 2.

laetāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *dung, manure* (post-Aug.), Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141: anserum, Pall. 1, 23.

laetans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from laetor.

laetanter, *adv.*, v. laetor *fin.*

* **laetātio**, ōnis, *f.* [laetor], *rejoicing, exultation, joy* (for the usual laetitia): diutina, Caes. B. G. 5, 52 *fin.*

laetē, *adv.*, v. 1. laetus *fin.*

* **laetĭcŭlōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [laetor], *too joyful, overjoyful:* tu laeticulosus (al. lacticulosus), Petr. Fragm. Trag. 57 Burm.

laetĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. laetus.

laetĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [laetificus], *to cheer, gladden, delight;* constr. with *abl.* (rare but class.): non illum gloria pulsi Laetificat Magni, Luc. 3, 48: sol laetificat terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102; Vulg. Psa. 21, 7: corda, id. ib. 19, 9; 103, 15.—Mid., *to rejoice, be glad* respecting any thing: nunc eo alii laetificantur Meo malo et damno, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 15.—**II.** In partic., in agriculture, *to render fruitful, to fertilize, enrich, manure* the ground: Indus agros laetificat et mitigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: faba solum laetificat, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120: agrum, id. 17, 9, 6, § 50: laetificata seges, Sedul. 1, 41.—Hence, **laetĭfĭcans**, antis, *P. a.*, *rejoicing, joyous* (ante-class.): unde ego omnes hilares, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 8.

laetĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [laetus-facio], *making glad, gladdening, glad, joyful, joyous* (poet.): fetus, Lucr. 1, 193; cf. vites, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 193 Vahl.): gau (i. e. gaudium), id. ap. Aus. Technop. 144 (Ann. v. 451 Vahl.): tumultus, Stat. Th. 8, 261: plausus, id. ib. 12, 521. —In *neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* **laetĭfĭca**, ōrum, *joyful news:* laetifica referre alicui, Sen. Troad. 597.

* **laetisco**, 3, *v. n. inch.* [laetus], *to rejoice*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 133, 2.

laetĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *joy*, esp. *unrestrained joyfulness, gladness, pleasure, delight* (cf.: gaudium, hilaritas). **I.** Lit.: laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis, in quo efferri rectum esse videatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 14: laetitia dicitur exsultatio quaedam animi gaudio efferventior eventu rerum expetitarum, Gell. 2, 27, 3: judicium plenum laetitiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: percipere laetitiam ex re, id. ib. 1, 44, 197: prae laetitia lacrumae prosiliunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13: ut mea laetitia laetus promiscam siet, id. Ps. 4, 5, 11: totus in laetitiam effusus, *wholly dissolved in pleasure*, Just. 12, 13, 7: diem perpetuum in laetitia degere, *to spend joyfully*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 6: ne me in laetitiam frustra conicias, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 51: laetitiae dator, i. e. *Bacchus*, Verg. A. 1, 734: efferri laetitiâ, *to be transported with joy*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: exsultare, id. Att. 14, 6, 2: perfrui, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: afficere aliquem, id. Mil. 28, 77: comitia me laetitiâ extulerunt, *have rejoiced me exceedingly*, id. Fam. 2, 10, 1: laetitiam capere oculis, *to enjoy*, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: dare alicui, *to give delight to*, id. Planc. 42, 103: et altera traditur circensis turbae non minus similis veri laetitia, *another outbreak of joy*, Liv. 45, 1, 6: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus ei obicerem domi, *this cause of joy*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12; cf.: offerre laetitiam alicui, id. Hec. 5, 3, 18.—Esp. of success in love, Prop. 1, 10, 12; 2, 6, 32.—*Plur.:* quaero quoi ter trinas triplicis tribus demeritas artibus Dem laetitias, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 14: incessi omnibus laetitiis laetus, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 2.—**II.** Transf., *pleasing appearance, beauty, grace:* membrorum, Stat. Th. 6, 571. — *Luxuriance, fertility*, of plants: trunci, Col. 4, 24, 12: pabuli, *plenty, abundance*, Just. 44, 4, 14.—Of a fruitful soil: loci, Col. 4, 21, 2. — Of speech, *sweetness, grace:* laetitia et pulcritudo orationis, Tac. Or. 20.

laetĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], ante-class. for laetitia, *joy:* me excitasti ex luctu in laetitudinem, Att. ap. Non. 132, 12: affecti laetitudine, id. ib. 13 (Trag. Fragm. v. 61, 259 Rib.).

laeto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make joyful, to delight, cheer, gladden.* **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): oculos specie laetavisti optabili, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 132, 32: te ut triplici laetarem bono, Att. ib.: frontem alicujus serena venustate, App. M. 3, p. 134, 16.—**II.** In partic., of the soil, *to fertilize, render fertile, manure* (post-class.): in laetandis arboribus, Pall. 1, 6, 18: loca sterilia, id. 1, 6, 13.

laetor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [lit. *pass.* of laeto], *to rejoice, feel joy, be joyful* or *glad*

at any thing (syn. gaudeo); constr. with *abl.*, with *in*, *de*, *ex*, or *super* and *abl.*, with *neutr. acc.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, poet. with *gen.* (*a*) With *abl.*: ut quisquam amator nuptiis laetetur, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 37: et laetari bonis rebus et dolere contrariis, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: sua re gesta, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: laetor tum praesenti, tum sperata tua dignitate, id. Fam. 2, 9, 1: laetabitur cor meum quasi a vino, Vulg. Zach. 10, 7: juvenis specie, Juv. 10, 310.—(*β*) With *in* and *abl.*: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: in hoc est laetatus, quod, *because that*, id. Phil. 11, 4, 9: ad laetandum in laetitia gentis tuae, Vulg. Psa. 105, 5: in Domino, id. ib. 96, 12; 84, 7 et saep.—(*γ*) With *de* and *abl.*: de communi salute, Cic. Marc. 11, 33: de labore suo, Vulg. Sirach, 5, 18.—(*δ*) With *ex* and *abl.*: Vaccenses ex perfidia laetati, Sall. J. 69, 3. —(*ε*) With *super* (late Lat.): super hederâ, Vulg. Jonah, 4, 6; id. Isa. 39, 2.—(*ζ*) With *neutr. acc.*: illud mihi laetandum video, quod, *because that*, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 1; but rarely with *acc. of direct object*: laetandum magis quam dolendum casum tuum, Sall. J. 14, 22: hos erat Aeacides voltu laetatus honores, Verg. Cul. 322.—(*η*) With *acc.* and *inf.* (freq. in Cic.): istuc tibi ex sententia tua obtigisse laetor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5; id. Hec. 5, 3, 35: quae perfecta esse gaudeo, judices, vehementerque laetor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: quem esse natum ... haec civitas laetabitur, id. Lael. 4, 14: utrumque laetor, et sine dolore corporis te fuisse et animo valuisse, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1; cf.: nec vero Alciden me sum laetatus euntem accepisse, Verg. A. 6, 392.—(*θ*) With *gen.*, in connection with memini: nec veterum memini laetorve malorum, Verg. A. 11, 280.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. subjects, *to delight, rejoice, be joyful*: omne vitis genus naturaliter laetatur tepore potius, quam frigore, *is fonder of warmth than of cold*, Col. 3, 9 *fin.*: frumenta omnia maxime laetantur patenti campo, *delight in*, Pall. 1, 6, 15: laetatur mons Sion, Vulg. Psa. 47, 12. — Hence, **laetans**, antis, *P. a.*, *rejoicing, joyful, glad*: eos nunc laetantis faciam adventu meo, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 6: nubit Oppianico continuo Sassia laetanti jam animo, Cic. Clu. 9 *fin.*—Poet., of inanim. things: loca, *delightful, cheerful, agreeable*, Lucr. 2, 344. — * *Adv.*: **laetanter,** *with joy, joyfully*, Lampr. Commod. 5.

Laetōrius, a, *adj.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, Mart. 12, 26, 13 (but lex Plaetoria is the true reading, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Cod. Th. 8, 12, 2).

1. laetus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. root prī-, to cheer; prētis, joy, love; cf. Gr. πραΰς, πρᾷος; Germ. Friede, Freude; cf. also Latin gentile name, Plaetorius], *joyful, cheerful, glad, gay, joyous, rejoicing, pleased, delighted, full of joy.* **I.** Lit., constr. *absol.*, with *de*, the *gen.*, the *inf.*, or *acc.* and *inf.* (*a*) *Absol.*: laeti atque erecti, Cic. Font. 11, 33: alacres laetique, id. Sest. 1, 1: vultus, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: dies laetissimi, id. Lael. 3, 12.—In *neutr. plur.* as *subst.*: litterae tuae partim laeta partim tristia continent, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 1.—(*β*) With *de*: laetus est de amica, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45.—(*γ*) With *gen.*: laetus animi et ingenii, Vell. 2, 93, 1; Tac. A. 2, 26: laborum, Verg. A. 11, 73: irae, Sil. 17, 308.—(*δ*) With *inf.*: laetus uterque Spectari superis, Sil. 9, 453.—(*ε*) With *acc.* and *inf.*: laetus sum, fratri obtigisse quod volt, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 1: laeta est abs te (donum) datum esse, id. Eun. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Doing a thing with joy, cheerful, ready, willing*: senatus supplementum etiam laetus decreverat, Sall. J. 84, 3: descendere regno, Stat. Th. 2, 396: fatebere laetus nec surdum esse, etc., Juv. 13, 248.—**B.** *Delighting* or *taking pleasure in* a thing; with *abl.* or *inf.* (*a*) With *abl.*: et laetum equino sanguine Concanum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 34: laetus stridore catenae, Juv. 14, 23: plantaribus horti, id. 13, 123.—(*β*) With *inf.*: et ferro vivere laetum Vulgus, Sil. 9, 223.—**C.** *Pleased, satisfied with* any thing; *delighting in*; with *abl.*: classis Romana haudquaquam laeta praedâ rediit, Liv. 27, 31: contentus modicis, meoque laetus, Mart. 4, 77, 2.—With *gen.*: laeta laborum, Verg. A. 11, 73: laetissimus viae, *indulging to the full*, Sil. 17, 308.—**D.** *Pleasing, pleasant, grateful*: omnia erant facta hoc biduo laetiora, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: laetique nuntii vulgabantur, Tac. A. 1, 5: vitium laetissimi fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: virtus haud laeta tyranno, Val. Fl. 1, 30: militibus id nomen, Tac. H. 4, 68.—**E.** *Favorable, propitious, prosperous*: venti, Val. Fl. 4, 31: sors, id. 4, 540: bellum, Sil. 10, 552; Plaut. Am. prol. 2: saecula, Verg. A. 1, 605: exta, Suet. Caes. 77: cujus (proelii) initium ambiguum, finis laetior, Tac. A. 12, 40.—**F.** *Fortunate, auspicious, lucky*: prodigium, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197: augurium, Tac. H. 1, 62: laeta et congruentia exta, id. ib. 2, 4: omina, Petr. 122.—**G.** *Joyous in appearance, delightful, pleasing, beautiful*: vite quid potest esse cum fructu laetius, tum aspectu pulchrius? Cic. de Sen. 15, 53: segetes, Verg. G. 1, 1: lupae fulvo nutricis tegmine, id. A. 1, 275: ferarum exuviis, Ov. M. 1, 475: indoles, Quint. 2, 4, 4: colles frondibus laeti, Curt. 5, 4, 9.—**2.** In partic., in econom. lang., *fertile, rich*, of soil: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: laeta Clitumni pascua, Juv. 12, 13.—Of cattle, *fat*: glande sues laeti redeunt, Verg. G. 2, 520.—**3.** *Abundant, copious*: laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Verg. G. 3, 310; 3, 494: lucus laetissimus umbrae, id. A. 1, 441.—Of style, etc., *rich, copious, agreeable*: nitidum quoddam genus est verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81.—Of the author: (Homerus) laetus ac pressus, Quint. 10, 1, 46.—**H.** *Pleasant, agreeable*: dicendi genus tenue laetioribus numeris corrumpere, Quint. 9, 4, 17.—In *neutr. sing.*, adverbially: laetumque rubet, *with joy, with pleasure*, Stat. Ach. 1, 323.—Hence, *adv.*: **laetē,** *joyfully, gladly, cheerfully.* **1.** Lit. (class.): auctorem senatus exstinctum laete atque insolenter tulit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 7: laete an severe dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.—*Comp.*, Vell. 2, 45, 3: neque refert cujusquam Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, *more eagerly*, Tac. A. 4, 33: aliquid ausi laetius aut licentius, Quint. 2, 4, 14.—*Sup.*: laetissime gaudere, Gell. 3, 15, 2.—**2.** Transf., *fruitfully, abundantly, luxuriantly*: seges laete virens, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89.—*Comp.*: truncus laetius frondet, *more fruitfully, more luxuriantly*, Col. 5, 9, 10; cf. Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130.—**3.** *Lightly, not severely, without seriousness*: si quis putet nos laetius fecisse quam orationis severitas exigat, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 6.

2. laetus, i, *m.*, in late Lat., *a foreign bondman who received a piece of land to cultivate, for which he paid tribute to his master, a serf*, Amm. 20, 8, 13; Eum. Pan. 21, 1.—Hence, **A. laeta,** ōrum, *n.*, *the land so cultivated*, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 10.—**B. laeticus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a* laetus: laeticae terrae, Cod. Th. 13, 11, 9.

laeva, ae, *f.*, *the left hand*, v. laevus, I. B. 1.

laevātus, v. levatus.

laevē, *adv.* v. laevus *fin.*

Laevi (**Lēvi**), ōrum, *m.*, *the Lævi, an ancient people of Liguria, between the Po and the Ticinus*, Liv. 33, 37, 6; 5, 35, 2; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

Laeviānus, a, um, v. Laevius, II.

laevĭgātĭo and **laevĭgātor,** v. levig-.

Laevīnus, i, *m.* [laeva], *a Roman surname in the* gens Valeria, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8. Esp. **1.** M. Valerius Laevinus, *consul during the second Punic war*, Liv. 26, 40.—**2.** C. Valerius Laevinus, *prætor and consul about* B.C. 180, Liv. 40, 44, 2; ib. § 7.—**3.** P. Valerius Laevinus, *lampooned by Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12; 19.

laevis, laevĭtas, v. 1. levis, etc.

Laevius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman poet of the ante-classical period*, Gell. 2, 24, 8; 19, 9, 7; Aus. Edyll. 13.—Hence, **II. Laeviānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Lævius, Lævian*: carmen, Gell. 19, 7, 2: verba, id. 19, 7, 12.

laevorsum and **laevorsus,** *adv.* [laevus-versum], *on the left hand, to* or *towards the left* (post-class.): laevorsum vel dextrorsum, App. Flor. 1, p. 340, 41; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.; Amm. 14, 3, 2: laevorsus flexus itinere, id. 31, 10, 11 al.

laevus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Gr. λαιός], *left, on the left side* (mostly poet.; syn.: sinister, scaevus). **I.** Lit.: ut idem nunc sit laevus; et e laevo sit mutua dexter, Lucr. 4, 301 (325): manus, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: ab laeva manu, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 1: habeo equidem hercle oculum. *Py.* At laevom dico, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 24: latus, Ov. M. 12, 415: auris, id. ib. 12, 336: pes, id. ib. 12, 101: umerus, id. H. 9, 62: Pontus, *lying to the left*, id. P. 4, 9, 119: iter, Verg. A. 5, 170: habena, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12: amnis, *the left bank*, Tac. A. 2, 8: laevâ in parte mamillae, Juv. 7, 159. —**B.** *Subst.* **1. laeva,** ae, *f.* (*a*) (Sc. manus.) *The left hand*: opsecro te hanc per dexteram, perque hanc sororem laevam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 9: Ilionea petit dextrâ, laevâque Serestum, Verg. A. 1, 611; id. ib. 2, 552; 7, 188: cognovi clipeum laevae gestamina nostrae, Ov. M. 15, 163; id. ib. 4, 782; 8, 321: hinc factum est ut usus anulorum exemtus dexterae, in laevam relegaretur, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11; so, dextera laevaque, Juv. 6, 561; 658.—(*β*) (Sc. pars.) *The left side*: laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit, Verg. A. 3, 563: laevam pete, *go to the left*, Ov. M. 3, 642.—Esp. freq. *adv.*: laevâ, *on the left side, on the left*: dextrâ montibus, laevâ Tiberi amne saeptus, *on the left*, Liv. 4, 32: dextrâ laevâque duo maria claudunt, id. 21, 43: so, a laevâ: Diana facem jacit a laeva, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. Rel. v. 55 Vahl.); Vulg. Exod. 14, 22.—So, ad laevam, in laevam, *to the left, on the left*: ante, et pone; ad laevam, et ad dexteram, Cic. Univ. 13: si in laevam detorserit, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93.—**2.** In *neutr.*: laevum, *on the left* (poet.): intonuit laevum, Verg. A. 2, 693; 9, 631: laevum extendere comas, Juv. 6, 495: in laevum, adverbially, *to the left*: fleximus in laevum cursus, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 17: dixit in laevum conversus, Juv. 4, 120 (Jahn, in laevam).—*Plur.*: **laeva,** ōrum, *n.*, *places lying on the left*: laeva tenent Thetis et Melite, Verg. A. 5, 825: Thracen et laeva Propontidos intrat, Ov. F. 5, 257.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Awkward, stupid, foolish, silly*: si mens non laeva fuisset, Verg. E. 1, 16; id. A. 2, 54: o ego laevus, Qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 301.—**B.** *Of ill omen, unfavorable, inconvenient; unfortunate, unlucky, bad, pernicious*: Sirius laevo contristat lumine caelum, Verg. A. 10, 275: peccatum fateor, cum te sic tempore laevo Interpellarim, Hor. S. 2, 4, 4: teque nec laevus vetat ire picus, id. C. 3, 27, 15: laevo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. 14, 228: omen, Val. Fl. 6, 70: ignis, i. e. *a pestilence*, Stat. Th. 1, 634; Claud. Idyll. 2, 92; Sil. 1, 464 Rupert; so, numina laeva (opp. dextra or propitia), *unfavorable gods, hostile deities*, Verg. G. 4, 7 Jahn and Forbig. ad loc.: impia Cappadocum tellus et numine laevo Visa tibi, Mart. 6, 85, 3; Sil. 14, 494; 15, 512; Arn. adv. Gent. 3, 26.—**C.** In the language of augurs, *fortunate, lucky, propitious* (because the Romans, by turning their faces to the south, had the eastern signs on their left hand; v. sinister): laeva prospera existimantur, quoniam laevâ parte mundi ortus est, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142; cf. Liv. 1, 18: omina, Phaedr. 3, 18, 12: tonitru dedit omina laevo Juppiter, Ov. F. 4, 833; cf. Verg. A. 2, 693; 9, 631 (I. B. 2 supra).—Hence, *adv.*: **laevē,** *awkwardly, wrongly* (poet.), Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 52.

lăgaena, ae, *f.*, v. lagena.

† **lăgănum,** i, *n.*, = λάγανον, *a kind of cake made of flour and oil*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115; Cels. 8, 7, § 23 al.: lagana azyma, Vulg. Exod. 29, 2; id. Num. 6, 15.

Lagarīna, ōrum, *n. plur.* (sc. vina), *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.

† **lăgēna** (also **lăgaena, lăgoena,** and **lăgōna**), ae, *f.*, = λάγηνος, *a large earthen vessel with a neck and handles, a flask, flagon, bottle*: quasi tu lagenam dicas, ubi vinum solet Chium esse, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 78; Cic. Fam. 16, 26, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 10; Hor. S. 2, 8, 41; 81; id. Ep. 2, 2, 134; Juv. 12, 60; 14, 271 et saep.—Also made of other materials, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128: Syra nigri defruti, *of glass*, Mart. 4, 46, 9.

† **lăgēos,** i, *f.*, = λάγειος, *a Greek species of vine*: et passo Psithia utilior, tenuisque Lageos, Verg. G. 2, 93; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 16.—**lăgēos,** a, um, *adj.*: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; Macr. S. 2, 16, 7.

Lāgēus, a, um, v. Lagus, II.

lago, inis, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise called schite; and scammonia tenuis, Plin. 24, 15, 89, § 139.

lăgoena, v. lăgēna *init.*

† **lăgōis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = λαγωΐς, *a kind of bird*, perh. *heath-cock*, *grouse* (or the same as lagopus, *white grouse*): peregrina, Hor. S. 2, 2, 22; Schol. Cruq. ad loc.

Lăgōn, ōnis, *m.*, *name of a boy:* nos facimus Bruti puerum, nos Lagona vivum, Mart. 9, 51, 5 (al. Langona).

lăgōna, v. lagena *init.*

(† **lăgŏnŏpŏnos**, false reading for adligato raphano, Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 24.)

† **lăgophthalmos**, i, *m.*, = λαγωφθαλμός (hare-eye), *a person afflicted with a disease of the eye, in which the upper lid does not cover the eye*, Cels. 7, 7, 9, § 93 sqq.

lăgōpūs, ŏdis, *f.*, = λαγώπους, *hare's-foot.* **I.** *An Alpine bird*, perh. *white grouse*, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133 (see also glaucopis, Mart. 7, 87).—**II.** *The herb hare's-foot*, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 53.

Lagos, i, *f.*, *a city in Great Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 15, 2.

lăguncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lagena], *a small flask, small bottle*, Col. 12, 38, 6; 8; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 2; 1, 6, 3: novae, Vulg. Job, 32, 19; id. Jer. 13, 12; 48, 12.

* **lăguncŭlāris**, e, *adj.* [laguncula], *of* or *belonging to a small bottle:* pix, Marc. Emp. 36.

* **lăguncŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a kind of pastry* (al. lucunculus), Stat. S. 1, 6, 17.

Lāgus, i, *m.*, *the father of Ptolemy I. king of Egypt:* regia Lagi, Luc. 10, 527: famosa moenia Lagi, Juv. 6, 83: flumina Lagi, i. e. Nilus, Sil. 17, 592.—Hence, **II.** **Lāgēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lagus, Lagian*, poet. for *Egyptian:* Nilus, Luc. 1, 684; cf. amnis, Sil. 1, 196: litora, Mart. 10, 26, 4: ratis, Sil. 10, 322.

Lāĭădes, ae, v. Laius, II.

† **lāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = λαϊκός, *of* or *belonging to the people* or *laity, not priestly, not consecrated:* non habeo laicos panes, *loaves not consecrated*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 21, 4.—*Subst.:* **lāĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a layman, laic, one not belonging to the priesthood* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 7; opp. clericus, Hier. adv. Lucif. 3 al.

Lāïs, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*, = Λαΐς, *the name of two courtesans of Corinth celebrated for their beauty.* **I.** Lais, who flourished during the Peloponnesian war: dicitur et multis Lais amata viris, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 12; Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2 (*acc.* Laida); Prop. 2, 6, 1 (*gen.* Laidos).—**II.** Lais, *a contemporary of Demosthenes*, Gell. 1, 8, 3 sqq.; Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 81.—*Acc. plur.:* Laidas et Glyceras, lascivae nomina famae, Aus. Epigr. 18, 1.

Lāïus or **Lajus**, i (*voc.* Lai, Stat. Th. 7, 355), *m.*, = Λάϊος, *son of Labdacus, king of Thebes, and father of Œdipus*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; id. Fat. 13, 30; Stat. Th. 2, 7; 66.—Hence, **Lāĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Laius*, i. e. *Œdipus*, Ov. M. 7, 759.

Lălăgē, ēs, *f.*, = Λαλαγή, *the name of a girl*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 10; 23; 2, 5, 16; *of a woman:* LIVIA LALAGE, Inscr. ap. Mur. 1367, 1.

Lălĕtānĭa, ae, *f.*, *a region in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *where the vine was cultivated*, Ep. Pompei ad Senat. 5; Sall. Hist. Fragm. 2, 96, 5 Dietsch; Mart. 1, 50, 22.—Hence, **Lălĕtānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Laletania, Laletanian:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 71.—*Plur.:* **Lălĕtāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Laletania, Laletanians*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21 (dub.; al. Lacetani).

†† **lālīsio**, ōnis, *m.* (African), *the foal of a wild ass*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174; Mart. 13, 97.

lallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to sing lalla* or *lullaby, to sing as a nurse to a child:* iratus mammae, lallare recusas, *will not let yourself be sung to sleep*, Pers. 3, 17; Hier. Ep. 14, 3: lallare βαβάζειν, Gloss. Philox.

lallum, i, *n.*, or **lallus**, i, *m.* [lallo], *a singing lalla* or *lullaby* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 16, 91.

lāma, ae, *f.* (cf.: lacus, lacer). **I.** *A slough, bog, fen:* lacuna id est aquae collectio, quam alii lamam, alii lustrum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.: viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10.—**II.** *A kind of mastic:* Pistacia lentiscus, Linn.; Plin. 12, 17, 36, § 72 (al. lainam).

lambdăcismus, i, v. labdacismus.

lambero, āre, *v. a.*, *to tear to pieces* (ante-class.): lamberat scindit ac laniat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.—Prov.: lepide, Charine, meo me ludo lamberas, *you beat me at my own game, pay me in my own coin*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 53.

* **lambĭto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [lambo], *to lick, lap up:* Aegyptii canes e Nilo numquam nisi currentes lambitant, Sol. 15, 12.

* **lambĭtus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a licking:* lupam primo lambitu pueros detersisse, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gentis R. 20.

lambo, bi, bĭtum (*perf.* lambuerunt, Vulg. Jud. 7, 7 al.), 3, *v. a.* [root lap-; Gr. λάπτω, λαφύσσω; Lat. labrum, labium; Germ. Löffel, spoon; Eng. lip], *to lick, lap; to touch* (class.; cf.: lingo, sugo, ligurio). **I.** Lit.: hi canes, quos tribunal meum vides lambere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28: lagonae collum, Phaedr. 1, 25, 10: lambent cibos (pisces), Col. 8, 17, 11: manum, Mart. 4, 30, 4: sanguinem, Plin. Pan. 48, 3: crustula, Juv. 9, 5: jucundasque puer qui lamberat ore placentas, Lucil. ap. Prisc. 10, 3, 14: lambent sanguinem, *to lick up, to lap*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 9; cf. id. Judic. 7, 5 al.: te gurgite mersum unda feret, piscesque inpasti vulnera lambent, Verg. A. 10, 560.—**II.** Transf., of a river, *to flow by, to wash, bathe:* vel quae loca fabulosus Lambit Hydaspes, *washes*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 7.—Of fire, *to lick, to reach, play upon:* flamma summum properabat lambere tectum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: innoxia mollis Lambere flamma comas (Iuli), Verg. A. 2, 684: Aetna attollit globos flammarum et sidera lambit, id. ib. 3, 574.—Of the ivy: quorum imagines lambunt hederae sequaces, *to encircle*, Pers. prol. 5: Tedia non lambit Cluviam, *caress, fondle*, Juv. 2, 49: tribunal unius legati, *to fawn upon, court*, Amm. 15, 3, 3.—In mal. part., Aus. Ep. 120, 1 et saep.

Lambrīca, ae, *f.*, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Mel. 3, 1.

Lambrus, i, *m.*, *a small river in northern Italy, a tributary of the Po*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131 al.

lāmella, ae, *f. dim.* [lamina], *a small plate of metal*, Vitr. 7, 3: paucae lamellae argenti, *a few small silver coins*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 21, 3; id. Brev. Vit. 12, 2: stella e lamella aerea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 351.

* **lāmellŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [lamella], *a small plate of metal:* glebulas emi, lamellulas paravi, Petr. 57, 6.

lāmenta, ae, *f.* (collat. form of lamentum, q. v.): lamentas, fletus facere, Pac. ap. Non. 132, 28 (Trag. Fragm. v. 175 Rib.).

lāmentābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lamentor], *mournful, lamentable* (class.). **A.** *Full of sorrow, expressing sorrow:* afflictus et jacens, et lamentabili voce deplorans, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32: carmen, Stat. S. 5, 3, 1.—**B.** *Causing sorrow, deplorable:* funera sumptuosa et lamentabilia, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 64: regnum, Verg. A. 2, 4: tributum, Ov. M. 8, 263.

* **lāmentārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [lamentum], *mournful, causing tears:* aedes, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 28.

lāmentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lamentor], *a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamenting, lamentation* (class.; cf.: querela, questus, lamentum, plangor, planctus): lamentatio (est) aegritudo, cum ejulatu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: aegritudo, lacrumae, lamentatio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 29: lugubris fletusque maerens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: plangore et lamentatione complerimus forum, id. Or. 38, 131; id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: cottidianae virginis, id. Font. 17, 47: (funeris), id. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21: nox lamentationis, Vulg. Jer. 9, 19. — **II.** Transf., *plur.* (in eccl. Lat.): Lamentationes, *title of the book of afflictions, written by the prophet Jeremiah*, Vulg. 2 Paral. 35, 25 al.

‡ **lāmentātor**, θρηνητής, Gloss. Philox.

lāmentātrix, īcis, *f.* [lamentator], *she who bewails*, Vulg. Jer. 9, 17.

lāmento, āvi, 1, *v. n.* (collat. form of lamentor), Vulg. Matt. 11, 17; id. Luc. 7, 32.

lāmentor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [lamentum], *to wail, moan, weep, lament* (class.). (α) *Neutr.:* lamentari, cruciari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 40: quod nunc lamentari, id. Pers. 1, 3, 94: praeter ceteras lamentari, Ter. And. 1, 1, 94: lapides flere ac lamentari cogere, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: debiliter lamentari, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 49; id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: ac plangere, Suet. Ner. 49: quid ego hic animo lamentor, Enn. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 2 (Ann. v. 210 Vahl.): Thetis quoque lamentando pausam fecit filio, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 18.—(β) *Act.*, *to weep over* a person or thing, *to bewail, lament, bemoan:* conqueri fortunam advorsam, non lamentari decet, Id viri est officium; fletus muliebri ingenio additus est, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50 (Trag. Rel. v. 268 Rib.): nam haec quidem vita mors est, quam lamentari possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: caecitatem, id. ib. 5, 38, 112: se ipsum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 7: suam matrem mortuam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 46: ut nemo ad lamentandam tanti imperii calamitatem relinquatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 4.—With *object.-clause*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 79; so, cum lamentamur, non apparere labores Nostros, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 224. — **II.** *Pass.* (poet. and late Lat.; cf. lamento). — *Part. perf.* in pass. signif. (poet.), *wept over, bewailed:* fata per urbem Lamentata, Sil. 13, 711; so, Dindyma, *resounding with lamentations*, Stat. Th. 12, 224. — **2.** *Impers. pass.:* maeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 157.

lāmentum, i, *n.* [perh. for clamentum, from clamo], *a wailing, moaning, weeping, lamentation, lament* (class., only in *plur.*): virum, Lucr. 6, 242 Lachm.: negat se velle mortem suam dolore amicorum et lamentis vacare, Cic. de Sen. 20, 73: se lamentis lacrimisque dedere, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: lamentis lacrimisque extinctos prosequi, Liv. 25, 38: lamenta ac lacrimas cito ponunt, Tac. G. 27: in sordibus, lamentis luctuque jacēre, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu Tecta fremunt, Verg. A. 4, 667: per lamenta . . . muliebriter ferre, Tac. Agr. 28.—Transf., of hens, Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 155.—*Sing.:* assume super Syrum lamentum, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 2; id. Jer. 9, 20 al.

† **1. lămĭa**, ae, *f.*, = λαμία. **I.** *A witch* who was said to suck children's blood, *a sorceress, enchantress:* neu pransae lamiae vivum puerum extrahat alvo, Hor. A. P. 340; App. M. 1, p. 110, 3; 5, p. 164, 6.—Transf.: lamiae turres, *nursery tales*, Tert. adv. Val. 3.—**II.** *A sort of flatfish*, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78.—**III.** *A species of owl*, Vulg. Isa. 34, 14.

2. Lămĭa, ae, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Aelia, Cic. Sest. 12, 29; id. Fam. 12, 29, 3; id. Att. 11, 7, 2; Hor. C. 1, 26, 8; 3, 17, 2; Juv. 4, 154; 6, 385; Tac. A. 6, 27; Suet. Dom. 1. — Hence, **II. Lămĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Lamia, Lamian:* horti, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 2; Suet. Calig. 59.

3. Lămĭa, ae, *f.*, = Λαμία, *a city in Phthiotis*, now *Zeitun*, Liv. 27, 30, 1; 32, 4, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.

lāmĭna or **lammĭna**, and sync. **lamna** (e. g. Hor. C. 2, 2, 2; id. Ep. 1, 15, 36; Val. Fl. 1, 123; Vitr. 7, 9; also, lamina, id. 5, 3), ae, *f.*, *a thin piece of metal, wood, marble*, etc., *a plate, leaf, layer, lamina* [root la, = ἐλα- of ἐλαύνω; cf. ἐλατός]. **I.** Lit. (class.): cum lamina esset inventa, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58: tigna laminis clavisque religant, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 3: cataphractarum tegimen ferreis laminis consertum, Tac. H. 1, 79: plumbi, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 166: ex argento laminas ducere, id. 33, 9, 45, § 128; cf.: aes in laminas tenuare, id. 34, 8, 20, § 94: ossa in laminas secare, id. 8, 3, 4, § 7: tenuem nimium laminam ducere, Quint. 2, 4, 7: argutae lamina serrae, *the blade of a saw*, Verg. G. 1, 143; *of a knife*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 2; *of a sword*, Ov. M. 5, 173; 12, 488: doliorum, i. e. *staves*, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236 (Jahn, lanas): laminae aëneae, Vulg. Exod. 38, 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Laminae ardentes, *red-hot plates*, instruments of torture for slaves, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163; so, candens, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 36; without *adj.:* adversum laminas, crucesque compedisque, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 4; Lucr. 3, 1017.—**B.** *Money coin:* et levis argenti lamina cri-

men erat, Ov. F. 1, 209; cf. fulva, *a gold piece, gold*, id. M. 11, 124: inimicus lamnae, *foe to money*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 2: tuas opes . . . laminas utriusque materiae, *of each precious metal*, Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 1.—**C.** *A saw*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6.—**D.** Aurium, *the flap of the ear*, Arn. 2, 72: aurium laminae frigescunt, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198.—**E.** *The tender shell of an unripe nut*, Ov. Nux, 95.

lāmĭum, ii, *n.*, *dead-nettle*, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 93; 22, 14, 16, § 37.

lamna, ae, v. lamina *init.*

lamnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lamina] for lamella, *a little plate of metal* (eccl. Lat.): triumphi laurea lamnulis ornatur, Tert. Coron. Mil. 12 dub. (al. lamnis).

lampābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lampo], *shining* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. praef. 17.

lampăda, v. lampas *init.*

lampădārĭus, ii, *m.* [lampas], *a lamp-bearer, torch-bearer* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 60, 10; Inscr. Orell. 2930; 2845 (called in Suet. Aug. 29, servus praelucens).

† **lampădĭas,** ae, *m.*, = λαμπαδίας, *a comet resembling a blazing torch*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90.

Lampadio, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 50.

Lampădiscus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 2.

lampădo, ōnis, *m.*, i. q. bulbus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

† **lampăs,** ădis (late Lat. also **lampăda,** ae, Jul. Val. Rer. G. Alex. 3, 28: lampadarum, Vulg. Ezech. 1, 13), *f.*, = λαμπάς, *a light, torch, flambeau* (mostly poet.; cf.: lucerna, lychnus, laterna). **I.** Lit.: lampades ardentes, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 86: illatae lampades, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 41: lampadas igniferas, Lucr. 2, 25: vidi argenteum Cupidinem cum lampade, Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 47, § 115: pinguis, Ov. M. 4, 403: pingues lampades, Lucr. 4, 403: ardens, Verg. A. 9, 535: Salmoneus. dum flammas Jovis imitatur, lampada quassans, id. ib. 6, 587: lampadibus densum rapuit funale coruscis, *with torches*, Ov. M. 12, 247; Vulg. Exod. 20, 18: lampas ignis, id. Gen. 15, 17.—Used at weddings, *a wedding-torch:* tene hanc lampadem, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 17: Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 9.—Hence, poet.: lampade primâ, *at her wedding*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 59; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 4.—**B.** Esp., *a lamp:* ferreae lampades, Col. 12, 18, 5: aënea, Juv. 3, 285: praecinctae lampades auro, Ov. H. 14, 25: accipere oleum cum lampadibus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** From the Grecian torch-race (which consisted in keeping the torch burning during the race and handing it, still lighted, to the next one), are borrowed the expressions: lampada tradere alicui, *to give* or *resign one's occupation to another:* nunc cursu lampada tibi trado, *now it is your turn*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9: quasi cursores, vitai lampada tradunt, i. e. *they finish their course, die*, Lucr. 2, 79: qui prior es, cur me in decursu lampada poscis? i. e. *do you wish to succeed to my estate while I am yet alive?* Pers. 6, 61.—**B.** In gen., *splendor, brightness, lustre:* aeterna mundi, Lucr. 5, 402; cf.: rosea sol alte lampade lucens, id. 5, 610: Phoebeae lampadis instar, *the light of the sun, the sun*, Verg. A. 3, 637: postera cum primâ lustrabat lampade terras Orta dies, *the first beams of light, first rays of dawn*, id. ib. 7, 148.—**C.** Hence, poet., like lumen, for *day:* octavoque fere candenti lumine solis Aut etiam nonâ reddebant lampade vitam, *on the ninth day*, Lucr. 6, 1198; so of the moonlight: decima lampas Phoebes, Val. Fl. 7, 366; cf.: cum se bina formavit lampade Phoebe, i. e. *after two moons*, Nemes. Cyn. 130: lampade Phoebes sub decima, *the tenth month*, Val. Fl. 7, 366.—**D.** *A meteor resembling a torch:* emicant et faces, non nisi cum decidunt visae. Duo genera earum: lampades vocant plane faces, alterum bolidas, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96; cf. Sen. Q. N. 1, 15: nunc sparso lumine lampas emicuit caelo, Luc. 1, 532; 10, 502.

Lampĕtĭē, ēs, *f.*, = Λαμπετίη, *a daughter of the sun-god and sister of Phaëthon, who was changed into a tree*, Ov. M. 2, 349; Hyg. Fab. 154; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 29.

‡ **lampetra,** μύραινα, *the lamprey*, Gloss. Philox.

Lampĭa or **Lampēa,** ae, *f.*, *a town in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 290.

* **lampo,** āvi, 1, *v. n.* [lampas], *to shine* (eccl. Lat.); only trop. of eloquence, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 21.

Lampon, ōnis, *m.*, = Λάμπων, *the name of a horse*, Sil. 16, 334.

Lamprĭdĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** Aelius, *a Roman historiographer, one of the* Scriptores Historiae Augustae, Vopisc. Prob. 2 *fin.*; cf. Teuffel, Gesch. der Röm. Lit. § 397, 4.—**II.** *A Latin orator of the fifth century*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; cf. Teuffel, Gesch. der Röm. Lit. § 459, 6.

Lampsăcum, i, *n.*, and **Lampsăcus (-os),** i, *f.*, = Λάμψακος, *a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, now Lamsaki.*—Form Lampsacum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; Mel. 1, 19.—Form Lampsacus, Val. Fl. 2, 624; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 26.—Hence, **II. A. Lampsăcēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lampsacum, Lampsacene:* urbs, Val. Max. 7, 3, 4: homines, i. e. *inhabitants of Lampsacum, Lampsacenes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63.—*Subst.:* **Lampsăcēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Lampsacum, the Lampsacenes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 81.—**B. Lampsăcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lampsacum:* versus, i. e. *obscene*, Mart. 11, 16, 3: puellae, id. 11, 51, 2.

lampsăna, v. lapsana.

Lampus, i, *m.* **I.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.—**II.** *One of the four horses of the sun*, Fulg. Myth. 1, 11.

† **lampȳris,** idis, *f.*, = λαμπυρίς, *a glowworm*, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.

Lămus, i, *m.*, = Λάμος. **I.** *A mythic king of the Læstrygonians, a son of Neptune, and the founder of Formiæ*, Hor. C. 3, 17, 1; Sil. 8, 530; hence, urbs Lami, i. e. *Formiæ*, Ov. M. 14, 233.—**II.** *A son of Hercules and Omphale*, Ov. H. 9, 54.—**III.** *The name of a horse*, Sil. 16, 474.

† **lămȳrus,** i, *m.*, = λάμυρος, *a sea-fish*, Ov. Hal. 120; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149 (Jahn, larinus).

lāna, ae, *f.* [Gr. λάχνη, λάχνος, λῆνος, Dor. λᾶνος; cf. λάσιος, and v. Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.], *wool*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 12; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277; Col. 7, 2, 4: lanam cārĕre, *to card wool*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46; so, lanam trahere, Juv. 2, 54: lanam deducere, id. 7, 224: lanas ducere, *to spin wool*, Ov. M. 4, 34: lanam expediendam conducere, *for carding and spinning*, Dig. 7, 8, 12: lanas tingere murice, *to dye*, Ov. M. 6, 9; cf.: lanam fucare veneno Assyrio, Verg. G. 2, 465: medicata fuco, Hor. C. 3, 5, 28: aurea lana, *the golden fleece*, Ov. F. 3, 876: lana legata, sive succida sive lota sit, sive pectinata sive versicoloria, legato cedit, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 82; cf. § 85: si ex lana mea vestimentum feceris, etc., Gai. Inst. 2, 79.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a working in wool:* lana et tela victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1. 1, 48: Lucretia lanae dedita, Liv. 1. 57: lanam facere, Ov. M. 6, 31.—*Plur.:* te lanae . . . non citharae decent, Hor. C. 3, 15, 13: admotaque lanis quae cessat acu, Juv. 6, 497.—Prov.: cogitare de lana sua, *to be thinking about her work*, i. e. *to be unconcerned*, Ov. A. A. 2, 686.—**B.** Of things resembling wool, *soft hair* or *feathers, down:* lana leporina et anserina et caprina, Dig. 32, 1, 70; Mart. 14, 161: celantur simili ventura Cydonia lana, id. 10, 42; cf. Plin. 12. 10, 21, § 38.—Of *thin, fleecy clouds:* tenuia lanae vellera, Verg. G. 1, 397; cf. Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356.—Prov.: rixari de lana caprina, i. e. *to dispute about trifles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.

* **lānāris,** e, *adj.* [lana], *woolly, wool-bearing* (ante-class.): pecus, Varr. R. R. 2. 9, 1.

1. lānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to wool, wool-* (post-Aug.; cf.: lanifer, laniger, lanificus, lanatus). **I.** *Adj.:* herba, *fuller's-weed, soapwort*, Plin. 24, 18, 105, § 169; so, radix, Col. 11, 2, 35.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. lānārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a worker in wool*, Plaut. Aul. 3. 5, 34; cf. Arn. 2, 70; Firm. Math. 8, 19: ‡ lanarius coactiliarius, *a maker of fulled stuffs, a fuller*, Inscr. Orell. 4206: ‡ lanarius pectinarius, *a wool-carder*, ib. 4207.—**B.** ‡ **lānārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a wool-factory, wool-spinning establishment*, Inscr. Orell. 3303.

2. Lānārĭus, ii, *m.*, *the surname of* P. Calpurnius, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66.

1. lānātus, a, um, *adj.* [lana], *furnished with wool, bearing wool, woolly* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: lanatae oves, i. e. *unshorn*, Col. 7, 3, 2: pelles, id. 6, 2, 4: de lanata pelle, Veg. 3, 7, 1; 5, 42, 2: animalia, Juv. 15, 11.—*Subst.:* **lānātae,** ārum, *f.*, *wool-bearers*, for *sheep*, Juv. 8, 155.—**II.** Transf.: vitis, *downy, covered with down*, Col. 3, 2: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 48: lupus, *soft like wool*, id. 9, 17, 28, § 61.—*Comp.:* folia lanatiore canitie, *white like wool*, Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 147.—Prov.: dii lanatos pedes habent, i. e. *the vengeance of the gods comes noiselessly*, Petr. 44 *fin.*

2. Lānātus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Menenia, Liv. 4, 13.

lancĕa, ae, *f.* [λόγχη, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.; acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 15, 30 *fin.*, of Spanish origin], *a light spear, with a leather thong fastened to the middle of it, a lance, spear* (cf.: telum, spiculum, hastile, pilum, jaculum, etc.): Suevi lanceis configunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 8: lancea infesta . . . medium femur trajecit voluseni, Hirt. B. G. 4, 48: ceteri sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56, 3: Romanus miles missili pilo aut lanceis assultans, Tac. H. 1, 79; 3, 27: lata, i. e. *with a broad head*, Verg. A. 12, 375; Suet. Claud. 35: cujus torta manu commisit lancea bellum, Luc. 7, 472; Just. 24, 5: haec, duas lanceas dextra praeferens, Curt. 6, 5, 26: mihi non parvam incussisti sollicitudinem, injecto non scrupulo, sed lancea, ne sermones nostros anus illa cognoscat, i. e. *great dread*, App. M. 1, p. 107, 5.

lancĕārĭus, v. lanciarius.

lancĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [lancea], *made into a lance, lance-formed:* armabitur ferro et ligno lanceato, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 7.

lancĕo, āre, *v. a.* [lancea], *to wield* or *handle a lance* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 9; id. adv. Marc. 13.

lancĕŏla (lancĭŏla), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small lance*, Capitol. Maxim. jun. 4; App. M. 8, p. 214, 7.

* **lancĕŏlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [lanceola], *armed with a little lance* or *point, lanceolated, lanceolate:* plantago, Macer de Plantagine, 5.

lances, v. lanx.

Lancia, ae, *f.*, *a city of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Castro*, Flor. 4, 12; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 358.—Hence, **Lancienses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Lancia*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.—**II.** *A city of the same name in* Lusitania, *whose inhabitants were called* **Lancĭenses,** Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 335.

lancĭārĭus (lancĕār-), ii, *m.* [lancea], *a lancer* (post-class.), Amm. 21, 13, 16; Cassiod. Hist. 6, 35; Vulg. Act. 23, 23.

lancĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lanx], *a small dish* or *platter* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 59.

* **lancĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [lancino], *one that tears to pieces, a render, lacerater:* gregum, Prud. στεφ. 10. 1057.

lancĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cf. lacer], *to tear to pieces, to rend, mangle, lacerate* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: alium ira in cubili suo confodit . . . alium intra leges celebrisque spectaculum fori lancinavit, Sen. de Ira, 1, 2, 2: morsu aliquem, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13: conjux membratim lancinatur, Arn. 1, 20: tot sinus Pelopennesi oram lancinant, *indent, cut up*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 19.—**II.** Trop., *to destroy, consume, waste:* bona lancinata sunt, *squandered, dissipated*, Cat. 29, 18: vitam (al. lanciniare), *to fritter away, waste*, Sen. Ep. 32, 2: credulitatem facetiis jocularibus, Arn. 2, 47.

lancĭŏla, v. lanceola.

lancŭla (langŭla, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34), ae, *f. dim.* [lanx], *a small balance*, Vitr. 10, 8.

‡ **landica,** ἐσχαράδιν, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lanerum,** vestimenti genus ex lana sucida confectum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

* **lānestris,** e, *adj.* [lana], *woollen, of wool* (post-class.): pallium, Vop. Aur. 29, 1.

lānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *woollen, of wool.* **I.** Lit.: pallium, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83: culcita ob oculos, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42: infula, Verg. G. 3, 487: thorax subuculae, Suet.

Aug. 82: coma flaminis, i.e. *his woollen fillet*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 183: effigies, *little woollen figures which were distributed at the Compitalia*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—Prov.: dii irati laneos pedes habent, i.e. *the vengeance of the gods comes unperceived*, Macr. S. 1, 8, 5; Petr. 44, v. 789.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Covered with a woolly substance, downy;* of fruits: pira corio laneo, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55 (Jahn et Corrolana).—**B.** *Soft like wool, woolly:* lupus, *a kind of fish*, Mart. 13, 89, 1: latusculum, Cat. 25, 10.

†† **langa**, ae, *f.* [Celtic], *a kind of lizard, from whose urine the stone called* langurium (lyncurium) *was said to be produced*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

Langŏbardi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of northern Germany, west of the Elbe*, Tac. G. 40; id. A. 2, 45; 11, 17: gens etiam Germana feritate ferocior, Vell. 2, 106, 2.

* **languĕfăcĭo**, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [langueo-facio], *to make faint, weary, languid:* incitare languentes et languefacere excitatos, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

languens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. langueo *fin.*

languĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.* [root lag-; Gr. λαγαρός, λάγνος, lewd; Lat. laxare, lactes; cf. Sanscr. lang-a, prostitute; Gr. λαγώς, hare, λαγόνες, the flanks, womb], *to be faint, weary, languid* (cf.: languesco, marceo, torpeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum de via languerem, *was fatigued with my journey*, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: per assiduos motus languere, *to be wearied*, Ov. H. 18, 161.—Poet.: flos languet, *droops*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 46; Val. Fl. 7, 24 al.: languet aequor, *the sea is calm*, Mart. 10, 30, 12: lunae languet jubar, *is enfeebled, obscured*, Stat. Th. 12, 305.—**B.** In partic., *to be weak, faint, languid* from disease (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): languent mea membra, Tib. 3, 5, 28: tristi languebunt corpora morbo, Verg. G. 4, 252: sub natalem suum plerumque languebat, Suet. Aug. 81: si te languere audierimus, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 *fin.*: ego langui et aegrotavi per dies, Vulg. Dan. 8, 27; Luc. 7, 10; cf. languesco.—**II.** Trop., *to be languid, dull, heavy, inactive, listless:* languet juventus, nec perinde atque debebat in laudis et gloriae cupiditate versatur, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: nec eam solitudinem languere patior, *to pass in idleness, to be wasted*, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: otio, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7; cf.: in otio hebescere et languere, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: si paululum modo vos languere viderint, *to be without energy*, Sall. C. 52, 18: languet amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 436: mihi gratia languet, Sil. 17, 361.—Hence, **languens**, entis, *P. a.*, *faint, weak, feeble, inert, powerless, inactive, languid:* incitare languentes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38; cf.: commovere languentem id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: languenti stomacho esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: irritamentum Veneris languentis, Juv. 11, 167: vox languens, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133: cor, Cat. 64, 97: hyacinthus, *drooping*, Verg. A. 11, 69; so, ramus, Suet. Aug. 92.

languesco, gui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [langueo], *to become faint, weak, languid* (class.; syn.: torpesco, marcesco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: corpore languescit, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65: orator metuo ne languescat senectute, id. de Sen. 9, 28: corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39; Plin. Pan. 18: vites languescunt, Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 138: cum flos, succisus aratro, languescit moriens, *droops, withers*, Verg. A. 9, 436: Bacchus in amphora Languescit, *becomes mild* or *mellow*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 34: luna languescit, *becomes obscured*, Tac. A. 1, 28: color in luteum languescens, *inclining to*, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—**B.** In partic., *to be enfeebled* by disease, *to be ill, to languish* (poet. and post-Aug.): nec mea languescent corpora, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 39: ter omnino per quatuordecim annos languit, Suet. Ner. 51.—**II.** Trop., *to grow languid, listless*, or *inactive, to decline, decrease:* consensus populi, si nos languescimus debilitetur necesse est, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 4: Martia legio hoc nuntio languescet et mollietur, id. ib. 12, 3, 8: quare non est, cur eorum spes infringatur aut languescat industria, *should relax*, id. Or. 2, 6: militaria studia, *are on the decline*, Plin. Pan. 18: affectus omnes, Quint. 11, 3, 2: mens languescit, id. 1, 2, 18: omnium rerum cupido languescit, cum facilis occasio est, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 1: paulatim atrocibus irae languescunt animis, Sil. 13, 325: illa rabies languit, Luc. 7, 246.

languĭdē, *adv.*, v. languidus *fin.*

languĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [languidus], *withered, faded.* * **I.** Lit.: coronae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66.—* **II.** Transf.: somnus, *proceeding from faintness, languid*, Cat. 64, 332.

languĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [langueo], *faint, weak, dull, sluggish, languid* (class.; cf.: lassus, fessus, fatigatus, defessus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: homines vino languidi, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: vino vigiliisque languidus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31: pecus, id. Fin. 2, 13, 39: boves Collo trahentes languido, Hor. Epod. 2, 64.—Transf., of things: (oculi) languidi et torpentes, *dull*, Quint. 11, 3, 76; cf.: vultus non languidus, id. 11, 3, 159: flumen, *sluggish*, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17; so, aqua, Liv. 1, 4: ventus, *gentle, mild;* Ov. P. 2, 1, 2; cf. carbasa, *hanging loose, not swelled out*, Luc. 5, 421: color, *pale*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 43: ignis, id. 34, 8, 17, § 79: ictus venarum, id. 11, 37, 88, § 219: arbor piri, Pall. Febr. 25, 4; id. Novem. 7, 14.—*Comp.:* languidioribus nostris vallum scindere (hostes), Caes. B. G. 3, 5: folia languidiora, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50: vina, i. e. *more mellow*, Hor. C. 3, 21, 8.—**B.** In partic., *faint, weak, languid* from sickness, *languishing, ill* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lumina, Laurea Tullius poët. ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8: languidior noster si quando est Paulus, Mart. 9, 86: uxor, Juv. 1, 122.—*Subst.:* **languĭdus**, i, *m.*, *the sick man, invalid*, Vulg. Johan. 5, 7; id. Matt. 14, 14 al.—**II.** Trop., *faint, feeble, powerless, inactive, listless*, of persons and things: senectus languida atque iners, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26: philosophus mollis, languidus, enervatus, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226: si qui antea aut alieniores fuerant aut languidiores, *more sluggish*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16; cf.: nos etiam languidiores postea facti sumus, id. Phil. 8, 7, 21: illi beati, quos nullae futtiles laetitiae exultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; Caes. B. G. 3, 5: esse remisso ac languido animo, id. B. C. 1, 21: languidiore credo studio in causa fuistis, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: oratio languidior, Quint. 4, 1, 67: auctoritas patrum, *weak*, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121: Romani ... fessi lassique erant: tamen instructi intentique obviam procedebant. Nam dolus Numidarum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, Sall. J. 53, 6: oculos ubi languida pressit quies, *producing languor*, Verg. A. 12, 908.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *adv.:* **languĭdē**, *in a languid manner, faintly, feebly, slowly, languidly* (class.): procedere, Col. 11, 1, 17: nutare, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53: agere, Petr. 98: palmae languide dulces, *slightly*, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 34.—*Comp.:* languidius in opere versari, Caes. B. G. 7, 27: dictum languidius, *more faintheartedly, spiritlessly*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 25.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

* **languĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [langueo-facio], *that makes faint* or *feeble:* Leo, Aus. Ecl. in Versib. Q. Cic. 6.

langŭla, v. lancula.

languor, ōris, *m.* [langueo], *faintness, feebleness, weariness, sluggishness, languor, lassitude.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf.: torpor, torpedo, veternus): ubi saepe ad languorem tua duritia dederis octo validos lictores, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 28: haec deambulatio me ad languorem dedit, *has fatigued me*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 3: (animus) cum languore corporis nec membris uti nec sensibus potest, *on account of lassitude of the body*, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: languore militum et vigiliis periculum augetur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31.—In *plur.*, Cat. 55, 31.—Transf., of things, of the *faintness, paleness* of colors, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 130.—Poet., of the sea, *stillness, calmness:* et maria pigro fixa languore impulit, Sen. Agm. 161.—**B.** In partic., *faintness, weakness, languor* proceeding from disease (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aquosus, *dropsy*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: languor faucium, Suet. Ner. 41: in languorem incidit, id. Tib. 72: ipsum languorem peperit cibus imperfectus, Juv. 3, 233: vere languores nostros ipse tulit, Vulg. Isa. 53, 4: a languoribus sanari, id. Luc. 6, 18.—**II.** Trop., *faintness, dulness, sluggishness, apathy, inactivity, listlessness* (class.): languori se desidiaeque dedere, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: languorem afferre alicui, opp. acuere, id. ib. 3, 1, 1; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: bonorum, id. Att. 14, 6, 2: in languorem vertere, Tac. H. 2, 42: amantem languor Arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 194.

langŭrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of lizard*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34.

langŭrĭum, ii, *n.*, *a kind of amber*, also called lyncurium, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 34; cf. langa.

lănĭāmentum, i, *n.* [lanio], *a tearing to pieces*, August. Ep. 2, 26.

lănĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lanius], *pertaining to a butcher.*—Only as *subst.* **I.** **lănĭārĭum**, i, *n.*, *a butcher's stall* (anteclass.), Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3.—**II.** **lănĭārĭus**, i, *m.*, *a butcher*, Inscr. Grut. p. 1035, n. 4.

lănĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. lanio], *a tearing in pieces, a mangling, lacerating* (post-Aug.): caedes hominum et laniationes, Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 2.

‡ **lănĭātor** [id.], μακελλάριος, *a butcher*, i. q. lanius, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lănĭātōrĭum**, μακελλεῖον, κρεωπωλεῖον, *a butcher's stall*, i. q. laniena, Gloss. Philox.

lănĭātus, ūs, *m.* [1. lanio], *a tearing in pieces, a mangling, lacerating.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): ferarum, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: avium, Amm. 24, 2, 8.—In *plur.:* avium ferarumque laniatibus objectus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11: quid efferatius quam quod membra et artus debitoris brevissimo laniatu distrahantur, Gell. 20, 1, 19.—**II.** Trop., *anguish, remorse:* si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, posse adspici laniatus, Tac. A. 6, 6.

lānĭcĭa, ae, and **lānĭcĭes**, ēi, v. lanicius.

lānĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lana], *of wool, woolly, fleecy:* grex, Arn. 5, 174.—Hence, *subst.:* **lānĭcĭum** or **-tĭum**, ii, *n.* (anteclass. collat. form **lānĭcĭa** or **-tĭa**, ae, *f.*, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 22; Com. Fragm. v. 67 Rib.; post-class. collat. form **lānĭcĭes** or **-tĭes**, ēi, *f.*, Tert. adv. Marc. ap. Carm. 2, 24), *wool.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si tibi lanicium curae, Verg. G. 3, 384: e lanicia Attica vestitus, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 22: Seres lanicio silvarum nobiles, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; 8, 47, 72, § 189.—**II.** Transf., *wool-bearing* or *fleecy cattle* (post-class.); form lanitium, Arn. 1, 8; id. 1, 8, p. 12.

* **lānĭcŭtis**, e, *adj.* [lana-cutis], *woolly-skinned:* aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1.

lănĭēnus, a, um, *adj.* [lanius], *of a butcher, butcher's:* tabernae, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 20.—Hence, *subst.:* **lănĭēna**, ae, *f.* **I.** *A butcher's stall:* per myropolia et lanienas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 15: lanienae et tabernae conjunctae, Liv. 44, 16 *fin.*—**II.** *A mangling, dissecting*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 497: omnique laniena excruciatus, *torture, mutilation*, Amm. 29, 1, 44.

* **lānĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lana-fero], *wool-bearing*, i. e. *cotton-bearing:* arbores, Plin. 13, 14, 28, § 90.

lānĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [lanificus], *the working of wool*, i. e. *spinning, weaving*, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): de lanificio neminem metuo, una aetate quae sit, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22: lanificii curam suscipere, Col. 12 praef. § 9: usum lanificii docere, Just. 2, 6, 5; 2, 4, 8: filiam et neptes lanificio assuefacere, Suet. Aug. 64.

lānĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lana-facio], *wool-working, that works in wool*, i. e. *spinning, weaving*, etc. (poet.): manus, Tib. 2, 1, 10: ars, Ov. M. 6, 6; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 382: sorores, *the spinning sisters*, i. e. *the Fates*, Mart. 6, 58, 7; cf. Juv. 12, 66.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lānĭfĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a wool-spinner*, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 5 sq.

lānĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [lana-gero], *wool-bearing, fleecy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pecus, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: greges, Verg. G. 3, 287: arbores, i. e. *cotton-trees*, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: fertilitas, of insects, id. 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **lānĭger**, gĕri, *m.*, *a ram*, Ov. M. 7, 312.

—Of a lamb: timens, Phaedr. 1, 1, 6.—Of the constellation of *the Ram*, for Aries, Manil. 1, 672; 2, 200 al.—**B. lānĭgĕra,** ae, *f.*, *a lamb, sheep*, Sil. 15, 703.

‡ **lānilūtor** ἐριοπλύτης (*wool-washer*), Gloss. Lat. Gr.

1. lănĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. lacer, δάκνω], *to tear* or *rend in pieces, to mangle, lacerate* (class.; cf.: lacero, discerpo, dilanio). **I.** Lit.: hominem, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: corpora a feris laniata, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: lanianda viscera praebere, Liv. 9, 1, 9: laniando dentibus hostem exspirare, id. 22, 51, 9: foede crura brachiaque, Tac. H. 1, 41: vestem, Ov. M. 5, 398: vestes, Quint. 11, 3, 174: Priamiden laniatum corpore toto vidit, Verg. A. 6, 494: digitis ora, Ov. A. A. 3, 678: carmen, Dig. 33, 7, 18 *init.*—With *Gr. acc.*: flavos Lavinia crinis, Et roseas laniata genas, Verg. A. 12, 606: comas, Ov. M. 4, 139.—Transf., poet.: venti mundum laniant, Ov. M. 1, 60: laniata classis, id. H. 7, 175.—**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et tua sacrilegae laniarunt carmina linguae, Ov. R. Am. 367: vitia cor laniant, Sen. Ep. 51, 13.

2. lănĭo, ōnis, *m.* [1. lanio], *a butcher* (post-class.): lanionis instrumentum, Dig. 33, 7, 18; 1, 2, 2, § 24: quis tibi tunc, lanio, cernenti talia sensus, Sedul. Carm. 2, 127.

* **lănĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [lanius], *a little butcher's stall*, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.

lănĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a butcher* (post-Aug.): mensa, *a butcher's stall*, Suet. Claud. 15.

‡ **lānĭpendens,** σταθμοῦχος, γυνὴ ἡ τὸν σταθμὸν παρέχουσα ταῖς ἄλλαις, *one who weighs out wool for spinning, a spinning-mistress*, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2820.

lānĭpendĭum, i, *m.* [lana-pendo], *the distribution of wool* (late Lat.), Caes. Aul. Reg. ad Verg. 30.

lānĭpendĭus (collat. form ‡ **lānĭpendus,** Inscr. ap. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 223; Inscr. Don. Cl. 8, 57), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that weighs out wool, portions it out for spinning* (post-class.); only as *subst.* **A. lānĭpendĭus,** i, *m.*, *one who weighs out wool*: lanipendius, σταθμοῦχος ἐριδίων, Gloss. Philox.—**B. lānĭpendĭa,** ae, *f.*, Dig. 24. 1, 31 *init.*; Schol. Juv. 6, 476.

* **lānĭpēs,** pĕdis, *m.* [lana-pes], *with wool on the feet* (i. e. wrapped round), *wool-footed*: senex, Cass. ap. Quint. 5, 11, 24.

lănista, ae, *m.*, *a trainer of gladiators, fencing-master* (class.; cf.: gladiator, athleta, pugil). **I.** Lit.: num ille lanista omnino jam a gladiatore recessisse videtur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: reus, tamquam clemens lanista, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: regia verba lanistae, Juv. 11, 8: circumforaneus, Suet. Vit. 12: lanistarum familias ex urbe expellere, id. Aug. 42; Juv. 6, 215.—So of fowls: rixosarum avium, Col. 8, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., *an inciter, instigator, agitator; one who stimulates to wrong* or *violence*: hic se ad eum lanistam contulit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: ne videret unius corporis duas acies, lanista Cicerone, dimicantes. Ego lanista? Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 40: lanistis Aetolis dimicare, Liv. 35, 33, 6.

‡ **lănistātūra,** ae, *f.* [lanista], *the profession of a* lanista, Inscr. Tab. Aen. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. p. 424, 49.

* **lănistĭcius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a trainer of gladiators*: familia, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 45, 4.

lānĭtĭa, -tiēs, and **-tĭum,** v. lanicium.

lănĭus, ii, *m.* [1. lanio], *a butcher* (cf. macellarius): lanii, qui concinnant liberis orbas ovis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 39; id. Ps. 1, 2, 63: cetarii, lanii, coqui, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 6; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: ab lanio cultro arrepto, Liv. 3, 48: cum de laniis aut vinariis ageretur, Suet. Claud. 40 *init.*; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Phaedr. 3, 4, 1.—Transf., *an executioner* (ante-class. and very rare): arcesse hostias, victimas, lanios, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 93 and 98.—Abusively, *of a surgeon*, Tert. de Anim. 10.

‡ **Lānĭvīnus,** a, um, and **Lānĭvĭum,** v. Lanuvium, II.

‡ **lannae,** λοβοί, *ear-flaps*, Gloss. Philox. (sync. for laminae; v. lamina).

‡ **lāno,** ἐριοφορέω, Gloss. Philox., *to bear* or *wear wool.*

‡ **lānŏcŭlus,** qui lana tegit oculi vitium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

lānōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lanosus], *woolliness* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 3.

lānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lana], *full of wool, woolly* (post-Aug.): uterus, Col. 7, 3, 7: vellus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 29.

lanterna (ante-class. and later **lāterna**), ae, *f.* [Gr. λαμπτήρ, root in λάμπω; cf. Lat. limpidus, lepor, lepidus, lĕpus], *a lantern, lamp, torch*: a portu illic nunc cum laterna huc advenit, Plaut. Am. prol. 149: laterna Punica, id. Aul. 3, 6, 30: linea lanterna, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5: hic caulis olebit lanternam, Juv. 5, 88; Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 49.

lanternārĭus, ii, *m.* [lanterna], *a lantern-bearer, guide*: Catilinae, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

lānūgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lanugo], for lanuginosus, *woolly, downy* (post-class.): folia, App. Herb. 62.

lānūgĭno, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [lanugo], *to be of wool* (late Lat.): lanuginans trama, Aug. in Job. 38.

lānūgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lanugo], *woolly, downy* (Plinian): araneus, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85: vermiculus, id. 30, 15, 47, § 139: lanuginosa et aspera folia, id. 25, 8, 45, § 83. —*Comp.*: herba lanuginosior, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

lānūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [cf. Gr. λάχνη, Lat. lāna], *woolly substance, down*, of plants, of the cheeks, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: flaventem primā lanugine malas Dum sequeris Clytium, Verg. A. 10, 324; so, primaque par sacrae lanugo senectae, Juv. 13, 59; cf.: comae graciles et lanuginis instar, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 23: signarat dubia teneras lanugine malas, id. M. 13, 754: a prima lanugine, Suet. Oth. 12: herba cubile praebebat, multa et molli lanugine abundans, Lucr. 5, 817: folia araneosa lanugine obducta, Plin. 24, 12, 66, § 108: cana legam tenera lanugine mala, Verg. E. 2, 51.—**II.** Transf., *sawdust*, Col. 4, 29, 16.

lānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lana], *a little wool, a small lock of wool* (perh. only in Celsus), Cels. 6, 9 *fin.*; 7, 27, 1.

Lānŭvĭum (**Lānĭv-**), ii, *n.*, *a town of Latium, on the* Via Appia, now *Cività Lavinia*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; id. Mil. 10, 27; 17, 45; id. Div. 1, 44, 99; Liv. 3, 29; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 635.—Hence, **II. Lānŭvīnus** (**Lānĭv-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lanuvium, Lanuvian*: ager, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Hor. C. 3, 27, 3: colei, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4: magistratus, Liv. 41, 16.—*Subst.*: **Lānŭvīnum,** i, *n.*, *an estate at Lanuvium*, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 4.—*Plur.*: **Lānŭvīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Lanuvium, Lanuvians*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Balb. 13, 31; Liv. 6, 21; cf. id. 8, 14 al.

lanx, lancis, *f.* [cf. λέκος, λεκάνη], *a plate, platter, charger, dish* (class.; cf.: patina, patella, magis, scutula). **I.** In gen.: in lancibus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 45: in filicatis lancibus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: pomum de caelata sumere lance, Ov. P. 3, 5, 20: cumulantque oneratis lancibus aras, Verg. A. 8, 284: inter lances mensasque nitentes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 4: rotundae lances, id. ib. 2, 4, 41: qui furtum quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens, etc., Gai. Inst. 3, 192 sqq.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; Gell. 11, 18, 9; 16, 10, 8: sic implet leves scutulas, cavasque lances, Mart. 11, 32, 18; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 86: squilla distendat pectore lancem, Juv. 5, 80.—**II.** In partic., *the scale* of a balance (cf.: libra, statera, trutina): necesse est lancem in libra ponderibus impositis deprimi, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 38: Critolaus cum in alteram lancem animi bona imponat, in alteram corporis et externa, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 91; cf.: Juppiter ipse duas aequato examine lances Sustinet, Verg. A. 12, 725: cum in altera lance Claudius et Nero starent, in altera, etc., Suet. Vesp. 25.—**B.** Trop.: vitam aequa lance pensitare, *to weigh* or *consider impartially*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44: aequa lance examinare, Ambros. Ep. 41, 22: paripendere lance cunctos, Arn. 6, 2: aequa lance servari, i. e. *in like manner*, Dig. 42, 1, 20.

Lāŏcŏon (**Laucŏon**), ontis, *m.*, = Λαοκόων, *a son of Priam and Hecuba, priest of the Thymbrean Apollo, who was killed, with his two sons, at the altar by two serpents*, Verg. A. 2, 41; 201; Hyg. Fab. 135: sicut in Laocoonte, *in the statue of Laocoon*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 37.—Form Laucoōn, Petr. 89.

Lāŏdămīa, ae, *f.*, = Λαοδάμεια, *a daughter of Acastus; she followed her husband Protesilāus, who had been slain by Hector, to the Lower World*, Hyg. Fab. 243; Ov. P. 3, 1, 110; id. H. 13, 2; Cat. 68, 74.

Lāŏdĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = Λαοδίκη. **I.** *A daughter of Priam, who married Helicāon, son of the Thracian king, Antenor*, Hyg. Fab. 80.—**II.** *A woman*, otherwise unknown, Ov. H. 19, 135.—**III.** *The wife of Antiochus*, Val. Max. 9, 14, 1 *ext.*

Lāŏdĭcēa, ae, *f.*, = Λαοδίκεια, *the name of several cities.* **A.** *In Cœle-Syria, near Lebanon*, now *Jusy*, Mel. 1, 12.—**B.** *In Phrygia Major*, also called **Lāŏdĭcĭa,** and **Laudĭcēa,** now *Eski Hissar*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4; 15, 4, 2; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 105; Vulg. Apoc. 1, 11 al.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lāŏdĭcensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Laodicea, Laodicean*: civitas, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; 13, 67, 1.—**B. Lāŏdĭcēni** (**Laudĭcēni,** Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4, v. h. l.), ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Laodicea*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Lāŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, = Λαομέδων, *the father of Priam and Ganymede, king of Troy*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 2; Hor. C. 3, 3, 22; Ov. M. 6, 96; id. F. 6, 729; Hyg. Fab. 89.—Hence, **A. Lāŏmĕdontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Λαομεδόντειος, *of* or *belonging to Laomedon*, poet., *Trojan*: gens, Verg. A. 4, 542: arva, Ov. M. 11, 196: flammae, i. e. *the Vestal fire brought by Æneas to Rome*, Sil. 1, 543.—**B. Lāŏmĕdontĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Laomedon*, poet., *Trojan*: heros, i. e. *Æneas*, Verg. A. 8, 18: pubes, i. e. *the Trojan youth*, id. ib. 7, 105.—**C. Lāŏmĕdontĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Laomedon*: Priamus, Verg. A. 8, 158; Juv. 6, 326.—In *plur.*: **Lāŏmĕdontĭădae,** ārum, *m.*, poet., *Trojans*, Verg. A. 3, 248.

lăpăthĭum, i, v. lapathum.

† **lăpăthum,** i, *n.*, and **lăpăthus,** i, *f.* (*m.*, Lucil.; v. infra. Ante-class. collat. form **lăpăthĭum,** ii, Varr. ap. Non. 550, 17; id. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll.), *n.*, = λάπαθον or λάπαθος, *sorrel.*—Form lapathum, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.—Form lapathus, Col. poët. 10, 373.—In *masc.*, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.—In a dub. form: lapathi brevis herba, Hor. S. 2, 4, 29; id. Epod. 2, 57.

Lăpăthūs, untis, *f.*, *a fort* or *castle in Thessaly, at Tempe*, Liv. 44, 2; 6.

lăpĭcīda (**lăpĭdĭcīda**), ae, *m.* [lapis-caedo], *a quarryman, stone-cutter*: qui lapides caedunt, lapicidas dici, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.; Liv. 1, 59, 10: lapidicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

lăpĭcīdīnae (‡ LAPICAEDINAE, Inscr. Orell. 1243.—Collat. form lapidicinae; v. infra), ārum, *f.* [id.], *stone-quarries* (class.): in lapicidinas facite deductus siet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 78; 5, 1, 24: in Chiorum lapidicinis, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: lapidicinae ubi exciduntur lapides, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll. *N. cr.*; Vulg. 2 Par. 34, 11.

‡ **lăpĭcīdīnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a superintendent of stone-quarries*, Inscr. Orell. 3246; cf.: ‡ lapicidinarius, λαξευτής, Gloss. Philox. —Collat. form: ‡ lapidicinarius, λιθοξόος, Gloss. Philox.

Lapicīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Liv. 41, 19.

‡ **lăpĭdāris,** e, *adj.* [lapis], *of stone, stone-*: TERMINI, Inscr. Orell. 4334.

lăpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to stones, stone-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): latomiae, *stone-quarries*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 65: navis, *that carries stones*, Petr. 117: lapidariae litterae, *cut in stone*, id. 58: ‡ OPIFICES, *stone-cutters*, Inscr. Orell. 4203.—*Subst.*: **lăpĭdārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a stone-cutter*, Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 7; Inscr. Orell. 4220; Vulg. Sirach, 45, 13.—* **II.** *Full of stones, stony*, for lapidosus: campi, Sol. 2, 6.

lăpĭdat, v. lapido.

lăpĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lapido], *a throwing of stones, a stoning* (class.). **I.** Lit.: fit magna lapidatio, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: magna, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197; id. Dom. 6, 14; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 73.—In *plur.*: lapidationes persaepe vidimus, Cic. Sest. 36, 77.—**II.** *A shower of stones* (post-class.): non diu lapidatione terruere Romanos, Flor. 3, 9, 6.—Transf., *a hail-storm*: grandinis lapidatio, Imp. Constant. Cod. 9, 18, 4.

* **lăpĭdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a stoner, thrower of stones*: percussor, lapidator, Cic. Dom. 5, 13.

lăpĭdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lapis], *to become stone, turn to stone, to petrify* (Plinian): spongiae ipsae lapidescunt, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120: in balano lapidescit duritia, id. 16, 6, 8, § 21; 32, 2, 11, § 22.

lăpĭdĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of stone, consisting of stones, stone-.* **A.** Lit. (class.): flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: imber, *a shower of stones*, id. Div. 2, 28, 60; so, pluit lapideo imbri, Liv. 30, 38, 8: murus, id. 1, 38 *fin.*: in lapideo mortario terere, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169: duritia, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98: suggestus, Col. 9, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop. (ante-class.): lapideo sunt corde multi, quos non miseret neminis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 162 Müll. (Trag. v. 174 Vahl.): lapideus sum, *I am petrified*: commovere me miser non audeo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 44.—**II.** For lapidosus, *full of stones, stony* (post-Aug.): lapidei campi, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34; 21, 10, 31, § 57: litus, Mel. 2, 5, 4.

‡ **lăpĭdĭcaesor,** λατόμος, *a stone-cutter*, Gloss. Philox.

lăpĭdĭcīda, v. lapicida.

lăpĭdĭcīnae, v. lapicidinae.

lăpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [lapis], *to throw stones at* a person or thing, *to stone* (= lapidibus obruo, percutio; not ante-Aug.). **I.** With personal object: exercitus imperatorem lapidavit, Flor. 1, 22; Petr. 93: eum lapidare coeperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 23: Stephanum, Vulg. Act. 7, 58: Paulum, id. ib. 14, 18.—(β) *To cast stones upon, to bury*: praeteriens aliquis nos lapidabit, Petr. 114, 11.—(γ) With an inanim. object: quo defunctus est die, lapidata sunt templa, Suet. Calig. 5.—**B.** Trop., *to assail, assault, strike at*: notantes impotentiam ejus hac dicacitate lapidatam, Macr. S. 2, 7 *init.*—**II.** *Impers.*: lapidat, *it rains stones*: quia Veiis de caelo lapidaverat, Liv. 27, 37: Reate imbri lapidavit, id. 43, 13.—In the *pass.* form: quod de caelo lapidatum esset, Liv. 29, 14, 4: propter crebrius eo anno de caelo lapidatum, id. 29, 10, 4.

lăpĭdōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lapidosus], *a stony hardness* (post-class.), Tert. Hab. Mul. 6.

lăpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lapis], *full of stones, stony.* **I.** Lit.: lapidosa terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9: montes, Ov. M. 1, 44: ager, id. ib. 8, 799: fluvius, id. ib. 15, 23.—**II.** Transf., *hard as stone, stony*: panis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: corna, Verg. G. 2, 34: genus pirorum, Pall. 3, 25, 1; 3, 25, 6: gemma, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145: chiragra, Pers. 5, 58.—*Comp.*: est lapidosius, Plin. 34, 12, 30, § 120.

* **lăpillisco** (**lăpillesco**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lapillus], *to become stone, turn to stone*; trop., *to become hard, be distended* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

lăpillŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a very little stone, gravel-stone* (late Lat.), Sol. 10, 12.

lăpillus, i, *m. dim.* [lapis], *a little stone, a pebble* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: invitat somnos crepitantibus unda lapillis, Ov. M. 11, 604; Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 59 sq.—Lucky days were marked with white, and unlucky ones with black stones (cf. calculus, 2. e.); hence: felix utraque lux diesque nobis Signandi melioribus lapillis, i. e. *with white stones*, Mart. 9, 53, 5; cf.: hunc Macrine, diem numera meliore lapillo, Pers. 2, 1; cf. also Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 131.—In trials at law, a white stone was cast as a vote for acquittal, a black stone for condemnation: mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque lapillis, His damnare reos, illis absolvere culpa, Ov. M. 15, 41.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Stone in the bladder, gravel*: ejectus calculoso, Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 42.—**B.** *A precious stone, gem, jewel; marble*, etc.: inter niveos viridesque lapillos, i. e. *pearls and emeralds*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 80: caris aures onerare lapillis, Ov. A. A. 3, 129: indici, Mart. 1, 110, 4: Libyci, *bits of Numidian marble*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19.—**C.** *A tombstone*, Inscr. ap. Murat. 1536, 6; cf. Burm. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 269.

lăpĭo, īre, *v. a.* [lapis], *to turn into stone, make hard like stone, to petrify, harden* (ante-class.): lapit significat obdurefacit et lapidem facit. Pacuvius Periboea: lapit cor cura, Non. 23, 7 sq. (Pac. Fragm. Trag. v. 276 Rib.): lapit dolore afficit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

lăpis, ĭdis (*abl.* lapi, Enn. ap. Prisc. 708 P.; *gen. plur.* lapiderum, C. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), *m.* (*f.*: tanto sublatae sunt augmine tunc lapides, Enn. ap. Non. 211, 9) [etym. dub.; perh. from same root with rupes; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 545; not connected with λᾶας, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 542], *a stone* (cf.: saxum, silex, cautes, cos, calculus). **I.** In gen.: stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 313: undique lapides in murum jaci coepti sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; cf. Cic. Mil. 15, 41: pars eminus glande aut lapidibus pugnare, Sall. J. 57, 4: lapide percussus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33: lapidem habere, ut illi cerebrum excutiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 197: consul ingentem vim modicorum, qui funda mitti possent, lapidum paraverat, Liv. 38, 20, 1; Gell. 4, 14, 3 sqq.: e lapide duro parietes construere, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171: lapis duritia marmoris, id. 36, 22, 46, § 163: bibulus, *sandstone, pumice-stone*, Verg. G. 2, 348: molaris, *a millstone*, Quint. 2, 19, 3; cf.: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? i. e. *into the mill*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 16: Parius, *Parian stone*, i. e. *Parian marble*, Verg. A. 1, 593: lapide candidiore diem notare, i. e. *to mark with a white stone the luckiest day*, Cat. 68, 148; cf. lapillus.—**B.** Trop. for dulness, stupidity, want of feeling: ego me credidi homini docto rem mandare: is lapidi mando maximo, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 47: i, quid stas, lapis? quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 3; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 43: tu, inquam, mulier, quae me omnino lapidem, non hominem putas, id. Hec. 2, 1, 17; and with silex (q. v.): tu es lapide silice stultior, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 78; cf.: lapides mehercule omnes flere ac lamentari coëgisses, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245: lapis est ferrumque suam quicumque puellam verberat, Tib. 1, 10, 59: aut mare prospiciens in saxo frigida sedi, quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui, Ov. H. 19, 30.—Prov.: lapidem ferre altera manu, altera panem ostentare, i. e. *to flatter openly and injure secretly*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18: verberare lapidem, i. e. *to hurt one's self more than one's enemy*, id. Curc. 1, 3, 41: lapides loqui, *to speak hard words*, id. Aul. 2, 1, 29: ad eundem lapidem bis offendere, *to commit the same error twice*, Aus. Ep. 11; so, bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem), Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A mile-stone*, set up on the roads at every thousand paces, which made a Roman mile; hence, with an ordinal numeral added to denote distance in miles: ad quartum et vicesimum lapidem a Roma, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14; cf.: effoditur ad vigesimum ab Urbe lapidem, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 159: sacra videt fieri sextus ab Urbe lapis, Ov. F. 6, 682: intra vicesimum lapidem, Liv. 5, 4 *fin.*: duodecimum apud lapidem, Tac. A. 3, 45: a tertio lapide, Flor. 2, 6 *fin.*: ad lapidem undecimum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 Müll.—Sometimes ellipt. without lapis: ad duodecimum a Cremona, Tac. H. 2, 24: ad quartum, id. ib. 2, 39: ad octavum, id. ib. 3, 15.—**B.** *The stone* or *stone elevation on which the prætor stood at slave-sales*: in eo ipso astas lapide, ubi praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17; Col. 3, 3, 8: praeter duos de lapide emptos tribunos, Cic. Pis. 15, 35.—**C.** Terminalis, *a landmark, boundary-stone*, Amm. 18, 2, 15; called lapis alone, Lact. 1, 20 *fin.*; so, lapis sacer, Liv. 41, 13; cf.: non fixus in agris, qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis, Tib. 1, 3, 44; cf. id. 1, 1, 12.—**D.** *A gravestone, tombstone*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 37; Tib. 1, 3, 54; called also ultimus, Prop. 1, 17, 20.—**E.** *A precious stone, gem, jewel, pearl* (mostly poet.), Cat. 69, 3: gemmas et lapides, Hor. C. 3, 24, 48: clari lapides, id. ib. 4, 13, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 432; Sil. 12, 231; Mart. 11, 50, 4; Tac. A. 3, 53; Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.—**F.** *A statue*: Jovem lapidem jurare, *the statue of Jupiter at the Capitol*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2; Gell. 1, 21, 4; v. Juppiter.—* **2.** Meton.: albus, *a table of white marble, a marble table*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 116.

Lăpĭtha, ae, *com.*, and **Lăpĭthes,** ae, *m., a Lapitha*; *plur.*: **Lăpĭthae,** ārum, *m.*, = Λαπίθαι, *the Lapithæ, a rude tribe of mountaineers in Thessaly, about Olympus, who fought with the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithŏüs, king of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 261; 536; Hor. C. 1, 18, 8; 2, 12, 5; Cic. Pis. 10, 22.—*Gen. plur.*: Lapithûm, Verg. A. 7, 304.—*Sing. gen.*: Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 250.—In *fem.* adjectively: Lapithae genus heroinae, Prop. 2, 2, 9 (Müll. heroine); cf.: Lapithes eques, Val. Fl. 5, 516.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lăpĭthaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Lapithæ, Lapithean*: gens, Ov. M. 12, 530.—**B. Lăpĭthēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Lapithæ*: tecta, Ov. M. 12, 417: proelia, id. ib. 14, 670.—**C. Lăpĭthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Lapithæ*: nympha, Stat. Th. 7, 297.

lappa, ae, *f., a bur*, Verg. G. 1, 153; Ov. P. 2, 1, 14; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 153; 21, 17, 64, § 104 al.—**II. Lappa,** ae, *m., a Roman surname*; e. g. Rubrenus Lappa, *a tragedian*, Juv. 7, 72.

* **lappācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [lappa], *bur-shaped, bur-like*: capita, Plin. 22, 17, 19, § 41.

lappāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *a plant resembling a bur*, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102.

Laprĭus, ii, *m., a surname of Jupiter*, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 22, 23 (Eutr. p. 173 Vahl.).

† **lapsāna** (**lampsāna**), ae, *f.* (also **lapsānium,** ii, *n.*, Hier. ap. Reg. S. Pachom. 52), = λαψάνη and λαμψάνη, *an edible plant, charlock*, Sinapis arvensis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 25; Cels. 2, 25.—Prov.: lapsanâ vivere, *to live on a meagre diet*, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 144.

‡ **lapsĭlis,** γλίσχρος, *slippery*, Gloss. Philox.

* **lapsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. labor], *a sliding*; trop., *an inclination, tendency*: haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.

lapso, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to slip, slide, stumble, fall.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Priamum) in multo lapsantem sanguine nati, Verg. A. 2, 551: sanguine suo et lubrico paludum lapsantes (equi), Tac. A. 1, 65: lapsantibus equis, id. H. 1, 79: lapsantem gressum firmare, Sil. 3, 632; Flor. 2, 10, 3: Gyan vidi lapsare cruentae Vulnere Myrmidonis, *fall*, Stat. Th. 5, 223: plantis lapsantibus, Amm. 14, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.): verba lapsantia, i. e. *babbled forth*, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

1. lapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. labor.

2. lapsus, ūs, *m.* [1. labor], *a falling, fall; a slipping, sliding, gliding, running, flowing, flying, flight*, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit.: ac celeri ferme percurrunt fulmina lapsu, Lucr. 6, 324: atque ea, quae lapsu tandem cecidere vetusto, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 19: infrenis equi lapsu jacens, Verg. A. 10, 750: tum quassae nutant turres, lapsumque minantur, Luc. 6, 136: horrere lapsus tectorum assiduos, Juv. 3, 8.—Of a landslide: locus recenti lapsu terrae abruptus, Liv. 21, 36, 2: lapsu scalarum exanimatus, *by falling down stairs*, Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 124: ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35 *fin.*: puerilium dentium, *the shedding*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 6: si lacus emissus lapsu et cursu suo ad mare profluxisset, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: (stellae) certo lapsu spatioque feruntur, *course*, id. ib. 1, 11, 17; cf.: medio volvuntur sidera lapsu, Verg. A. 4, 524: molli zephyros descendere lapsu adspiciunt, Val. Fl. 1, 686: accepere deae, celerique per aethera lapsu, periere, etc., id. 1, 91: volucrum lapsus, *flight*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99; cf.: facili lapsu ad deos pervolare, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 18 (19), 6: gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Verg. A. 2, 225: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. de Sen. 15, 52: rotarum, i. e. *rolling wheels*, Verg. A. 2, 236 (cf. τροχῶν βάσεις, Soph. Elect. 718; and remigium alarum = alae, Verg. A. 1, 301): arte materna rapidos morantem Flumi-

num lapsus, i. e. flumina, Hor. C. 1, 12, 10. —**B.** Transf., of the effects of a fall; in *plur.:* contra ulcera, rupta, lapsusque, *bruises, contusions* received in falling, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43. — **II.** Trop., *a failing, error, fault* (rare but class.): amor lapsum animi ludificat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11: ab omni lapsu continere temeritatem, *to restrain one's rashness in believing from leading him into error*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 45: cum sint populares multi variique lapsus, *of losing popularity*, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: haud alius fidei pronior lapsus, quam ubi, etc., Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 12.

lăquĕar, āris (or **lăquĕāre,** Verg. Cul. 62; cf. Prisc. p. 691 P.; and: laqueare, συνίθωμα, Gloss. Philox.: **lăquĕārium,** ii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 12), *n.* [kindr. with laqueus and lacunar], *a panelled* or *fretted ceiling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. in *plur.*): laquearia, quae nunc et in privatis domibus auro teguntur, Plin. 33, 3, 18, § 57: laetior quam laquearium auro, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: dependent lychni laquearibus aureis, Verg. A. 1, 726: laquearia tecti, id. ib. 8, 25; Sil. 7, 142: caelata laquearia, Sen. Ep. 90, 42; 90, 15. — In *sing.* (very rare): sub laqueare domus, Verg. Cul. 62.

lăquĕārium, ii, v. laquear *init.*

lăquĕārius, ii, *m.* [laquear], *one that makes panelled ceilings, a ceiling-maker* (late Lat.): architecti, laquearii, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.—**II.** Perh. *a kind of gladiator;* v. the foll. art.

lăquĕātor, ōris, *m.* [laqueus], *an ensnarer*, a kind of gladiator who attempted to catch his adversary with a noose, acc. to Isid. Orig. 18, 56 (al. laquearius).

1. lăquĕātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 1. laqueo.

2. lăquĕātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2. laqueo.

1. lăquĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [laqueus], *to noose, ensnare, entangle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: extentis laqueare profundum Retibus, Manil. 5, 659: cassem Per senos circum usque sinus laqueabis, i. e. *to plait*, Grat. Cyn. 40: corpus laqueatum et distentum, Col. 6, 19, 3: laqueatis resistentium membris, Amm. 31, 2, 9: laqueatis cruribus (elephantorum), *entangled*, Sol. 20, 11. — **II.** Trop., *to ensnare*, etc.: si te forte oculi dextri laqueaverit error, Juvenc. 1, 537.

2. lăquĕo (or **lăcŭo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [laquear], *to adorn with a panelled* or *fretted ceiling* (perh. only in the *part.*): tectis caelatis lacuatis, *panelled, fretted*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 121 Vahl.); Serv. Verg. A. 1, 726: tecta, Hor. C. 2, 16, 11: Jovis Capitolini templum, non laqueatum auro tantum, sed parietibus totis lammina inauratum, Liv. 41, 20, 9; cf.: considerat templum, videt undique tectum pulcherrime laqueatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133: laqueata tecta, id. Leg. 2, 1, 2: cenationes laqueatae, *panelled dining-rooms*, Suet. Ner. 31.

lăquĕus, i, *m.* [cf. Gr. ἕλκω, draw, ὁλκός; Lat. lacio; perh. Germ. locken], *a noose, snare* (class.; cf. tendicula). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41: saxa laqueis vinciebat, Sall. J. 94: laqueis falces avertebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: collum in laqueum inserere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: inicere laqueum, *to throw over* any one, Liv. 1, 26: inicere cervicibus laqueum, Suet. Vit. 17: laqueo gulam alicui frangere, *to throttle, strangle*, Sall. C. 55, 4: ad laqueum compellere aliquem, *to the halter*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 12: alicui mandare laqueum, *to bid go and be hanged*, Juv. 10, 53: neque carcer neque laqueus, *a halter, gallows*, Tac. A. 3, 50; 5, 9: faucesque jam exanimis laqueo vexatae, id. ib. 6, 40.—Of a snare, trap or lasso used by hunters: laqueis captare feras, Verg. G. 1, 139: metuit foveam lupus accipiterque Suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: laqueos et muscipula effugere, Phaedr. 4, 2, 8; cf.: impliciti laqueis nudus uterque jacent, Ov. A. A. 2, 580: dare in laqueum vestigia, *to step into a snare*, Juv. 13, 244.—**II.** Trop., *a snare, gin, trap.* **A.** In gen.: judicii laqueos declinans, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf.: interrogationum laqueis aliquem irretire, id. de Or. 1, 10, 43: laquei Stoicorum, *subtleties*, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: Chrysippi laquei, id. Fat. 4, 7: legum et condicionum, id. Clu. 55, 150: verbi laqueo capere, id. Caecin. 29, 83. — Without a *gen.:* in hos inexplicabiles laqueos inciderunt, Quint. 5, 10, 101: (testes) inducuntur in laqueos, id. 5, 7, 11: sciens in hoc se laqueos induxit, Lact. 6, 12, 13. — **B.** *Fetters, chains, hinderances:* tibi fortuna laqueum impegit, quem nec solvere posses nec erumpere, Sen. Tranq. 10, 1: nunquamne hos artissimos laqueos abrumpam, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3.

1. Lār or **Lars,** Lartis, *m.*, *a prænomen of Etruscan origin* (in Etruscan, usu. the prefix of the first-born, while a younger son was called Aruns. The name Lar, Lars, or Larth was an honorary appellation in Etruscan, = Engl. lord): Lars Tolumnius, rex Veientium, Cic. Phil. 9, 2; Liv. 4, 17, 1; 4, 58, 7: ad Lartem Porsenam, id. 2, 9 (*nom.* Lar, Charis. 110 P.).

2. Lār, Lăris, *m.*, v. 1. Lares, ium.

Lăra, ae, and **Lărunda,** ae, *f.*, *daughter of the river-god Almo, a nymph whose tongue was cut out by Jupiter on account of her talkativeness, and who was worshipped in Rome under the name of* Tacita *or* Muta: Lara, Ov. F. 2, 599 sq.: Larunda, Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.; Lact. 1, 20, 35; Aus. Idyll. ap. Monos. de Deis, 9.

‡ **Lărālia,** ium, *n.* [1. Lares], *a festival in honor of the Lares*, celebrated on the first of May; *the festival of the Lares*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 253 Müll.

lărārium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a part of the interior of a Roman house, in which the tutelar deities* (Lares) *were placed, the chapel of the Lares*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29, 2; 31, 4 sq.

* **larbăson,** i, *n.*, *antimony*, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101 (Sillig, larbasim).

Larcius, i, *m.:* T. Larcius Flavus, *a Roman dictator*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56; Liv. 2, 18, 5.

‡ **lardārius,** ii, *m.* [lardum for laridum], *a pork-butcher, pork-seller*, Inscr. Grut. 647, 4.

lardum, i, v. laridum.

Lārentia (**Lārentina,** Lact. 1, 20 *init.*), ae, *f.* (also called Acca Larentia), acc. to the myth, *the wife of Faustulus, and mother of the twelve Arval Brothers, who suckled and reared the twins Romulus and Remus*, Ov. F. 3, 55; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Gell. 6, 7; Varr. L. L. 6, § 23 Müll.—**Lārentālia,** ium, *n.*, *the festival celebrated in honor of Larentia, on the 23d of December*, Ov. F. 3, 57; Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—Also in a lengthened form: ‡**Lārentinal,** Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 58, § 23 Müll.

1. Lāres (old form ‡ **Lăses,** Inscr. Fratr. Arval.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.), um and ium (Larum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7; id. N. D. 3, 25, 63; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; Inscr. Orell. 961: Larium, Liv. 40, 52), *m.* [old Lat. Lases; Etrusc. Laran, Lalan; root las-; cf. lascivus], *tutelar deities, Lares*, belonging orig. to the Etruscan religion, and worshipped especially as the presiders over and protectors of a particular locality (cf. Otfr. Müll. Etrusc. 2, p. 90 sq.): praestites, *the tutelar deities of an entire city*, Ov. F. 5, 129 sq.: mille Lares geniumque ducis, qui tradidit illos, urbs habet, id. ib. 5, 145: Puteolanae civitatis, Inscr. Orell. 1670: civitatum, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 10, 2: vicorum, Arn. 3, 41: rurales, Inscr. ap. Grut. p. 251: compitales, *of cross-roads*, Suet. Aug. 31; called also Lares compitalicii, Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 381: viales, *worshipped by the road-side*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24: permarini, *tutelar deities of the sea*, Liv. 40, 52: caelipotentes, Inscr. ap. Tert. de Spect. 5.—*Sing.:* Lari viali, Inscr. Orell. 1762; 1894: eundem esse Genium et Larem, multi veteres memoriae prodiderunt, Censor. 3, 2.—**II.** Most commonly the Lares (as familiares or domestici), *the tutelar deities of a house, household gods, domestic Lares* (whose images stood on the hearth in a little shrine, aedes, or in a small chapel, lararium); as the tutelar deities of each particular dwelling, also in *sing.:* **Lar,** Laris, *m.* (α) In *plur.:* rem divinam facere Laribus familiaribus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 17: sanctis Penatium deorum Larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7; id. Quint. 27 *fin.:* ad aedem Larum, id. N. D. 3, 25, 63: immolet aequis porcum Laribus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 164; Laribus tuum Miscet numen, id. C. 4, 5, 34. —(β) In *sing.:* ego Lar sum familiaris, ex hac familia, Plaut. Aul. prol. 2: haec imponuntur in foco nostro dari, id. ib. 2, 8, 16: familiae Lar pater, alium Larem persequi, id. Merc. 5, 1, 5 sq.—**B.** Meton., *a hearth, dwelling, home* (class.; usually in *sing.*): larem corona nostrum decorari volo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 1: relinquent larem familiarem suum? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27: ad suum larem familiarem redire, id. ib. 2, 3, 54, § 125: nobis larem familiarem nusquam ullum esse? Sall. C. 20: paternus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 51: patrius, id. S. 1, 2, 56; cf.: avitus apto Cum lare fundus, id. C. 1, 12, 43: gaudens lare certo, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: parvo sub lare, id. C. 3, 29, 14: conductus, Mart. 11, 82, 2: deserere larem, *to abandon one's home*, Ov. F. 1, 478: pelli lare, *to be driven from a place*, id. ib. 6, 362: alumnus laris Antenorei, i. e. *of the city of Padua*, Mart. 1, 77, 2: ob eam rem tibi Lare commercioque interdico, Vet. Formul. ap. Paul. Sent. 3, 4, 7.—(β) In *plur.*, Ov. R. Am. 302: jussa pars mutare lares, Hor. C. S. 39.—Poet., of a bird's *nest:* avis in ramo tecta laremque parat, Ov. F. 3, 242: cum rapit Halcyones miserae fetumque laremque, Val. Fl. 4, 45.

2. Lāres, ium, *f.*, *a city in Numidia*, Sall. J. 90 Kritz *N. cr.*

Larga, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman of bad repute*, Juv. 14, 25.

largē, *adv.*, v. 1. largus *fin.* A.

Largiānus, a, um, v. 2. Largus.

largĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [largus-facio], *bountiful*, Lucr. 2, 627: grando mixta imbri largifico, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Fragm. v. 414 Rib.).

largĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [large-fluo], *flowing copiously, copious* (ante-class.): fons, Lucr. 5, 598.

largĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [large-loquor], *talking copiously, talkative* (Plautin.): largiloquae sumus: plus loquimur, quam sat est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2: lingua, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

* **largīmentum,** i, *n.* [largior], for largitas, *bounty, gift*, Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

largĭo, 4, v. largior *fin.*

largĭor, ītus, 4 (ante-class. and poet.; collat. form of the *imperf.* largibar, Prop. 1, 3, 25; *fut.* largibere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; *inf.* largirier, id. As. 5, 2, 82.—*Act.* collat. form, v. *fin.*), *v. dep.* [1. largus], *to give bountifully, to lavish, bestow, dispense, distribute, impart* (class.; cf.: dono, suppedito). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: amico homini mea ex crumena largiar, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 13: ex ea (dote) largiri te illi, id. Trin. 3, 3, 14: cenam esurientibus, id. Am. 1, 1, 155: qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43; cf.: ex alieno, id. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Rosc. Com. 10: agros emeritis, Tac. A. 1, 28: largitur in servos quantum aderat pecuniae, id. ib. 16, 11: facile largiri de alieno, Just. 36, 3, 9.—Of inanimate subjects: sol universis idem lucis largitur, Quint. 1, 2, 14: Gallis provinciae propinquitas multa ad copiam atque usus largitur, *Caes. B. G. 6, 24.—**B.** In partic., *to give largesses, to bribe:* largiundo et pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38; id. J. 13: exercitum largiendo corrumpere, Quint. 5, 13, 17: largiendo de alieno popularem fieri, Liv. 3, 1: dictis largiri, *to bestow in words*, i. e. *to promise* without power to give: quid nunc acturu's, postquam erili filio largitu's dictis dapsilis lubentias, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 3. — **II.** Trop., *to confer, bestow, grant, yield:* Hortensio summam copiam facultatemque dicendi natura largita est, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: utrisque fortuna regnum est largita, id. Har. Resp. 25: nimium parcus in largienda civitate, id. Balb. 22, 50: plusculum amori, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: occasionem clamandi, Quint. 12, 8, 2: quidquid solamen humandi est, largior, Verg. A. 10. 494; so, alicui occasionem impudentiae, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 87: laetitiam alicui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 49: Istoscine patrem aequom morest liberis largirier? *to teach, communicate*, id. As. 5, 2, 82: id largiamur inertiae nostrae, *give up, concede*, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 68: reipublicae injurias, *to forgive*, Tac. A. 3, 70: beneficia in vulgus, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 1: totas habenas, *to give, relax*, Sil. 15, 724.—Esp.: se largiri, *to bestow one's society, to be free* or *eager* in courtship: nam tu te vilem feceris, si te ultro largiere: sine ultro veniat, quaeritet, etc.,

Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 28.—(β) With foll. *ut:* si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam, *would grant*, Cic. de Sen. 23, 83. **1.** *Act.* collat. form, **largio,** īre; *act. imp.* largi, Att. ap. Non. 470, 26; so, Lucil. ib. —* **2. largītus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif.: Tib. 4, 1, 129.

largĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. largus], *abundance, bounty, liberality* (rare but class.): largitas nimia, opp. parsimonia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32: quae istaec subita est largitas? id. Ad. 5, 9, 28: tui muneris, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: terra fruges cum maxima largitate fundit, id. N. D. 2, 62, 156.

largĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. largus *fin.* B.

largītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [largior], *a giving freely, a granting, bestowing, dispensing, distributing, imparting.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): largitio, quae fit ex re familiari, fontem ipsum benignitatis exhaurit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: largitione redemit militum voluntates, Caes. B. C. 1, 39 *fin.*: his pauca ad spem largitionis addidit, id. ib. 2, 28: maximas largitiones fecit, id. ib. 3, 31: largitio et communicatio civitatis, *a granting*, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: aequitatis, *a distributing, dispensing*, id. Mur. 20, 41.—Prov.: largitio fundum non habet, *there is no end of giving*, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55; v. fundus.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense. **1.** *Bribery, corruption*, esp. to obtain a public office: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione sejungere, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 55: tribum turpi largitione corrumpere, id. Planc. 15, 37: tribus largitione devinctas habere, id. ib.: perniciosa, id. Mur. 37, 80: profusissima, Suet. Caes. 13: nullum largitionis genus omisit, id. ib. 26.—* **2.** *Profusion, prodigality:* nullius rei, minime beneficiorum, honesta largitio est, Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 1.—**II.** Meton., concr., largitiones, *the imperial treasury, public chest*, or *imperial fund* for presents and distributions, Eutr. 8, 13; Cod. Just. 7, 62, 21; both sacrae (for public or state purposes) and privatae (for personal outlay), id. 10, 23, 2; Cod. Th. 12, 6, 13.

largītĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [largitio, II.], *of* or *belonging to the imperial treasury:* officiales, *treasury-officers, masters of the treasury*, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 13; also *subst.*: **largītĭōnālis,** is, *m., a treasury-officer*, Vop. Carin. 19.

(**1. largītor,** āri, false read. for largiri te, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 14; v. Ritschl ad h. l. and proleg. p. 68.)

2. largītor, ōris, *m.* [largior], *a liberal giver, a bestower, granter, dispenser, distributer, imparter.* **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): multarum rerum ac maxume pecuniae largitor, Sall. J. 95: largitor voluntarius repente senatus factus, Liv. 6, 16: minime largitore duce, *liberal*, id. 6, 2; cf. praedae, id. 9, 42: Bacche, sacri largitor laticis, *dispenser*, Sil. 7, 164.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense, *a briber* (class.): exsistunt in re publica plerumque largitores et factiosi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64: cujuscumque tribus largitor esset, id. Planc. 15, 37: Lentulum largitorem et prodigum non putat, *a spendthrift, squanderer*, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10.

largītūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [1. largus], *liberality* (for largitas): largitudo nusquam invenitur, nisi apud Nepotem, Charis. p. 78 P.

1. largītus, *adv.*, v. largus *fin.* C.

2. largītus, a, um, *Part.*, v. largior.

***largĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. largus], *rather copious:* haustus, Sol. 7, § 4.

1. largus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for lasgus; Sanscr. root lash, desire; Gr. λᾱ- in λιλαίομαι, λῆμα; cf. Lat. lascivus], *abundant, copious, plentiful, large, much.* **I.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pabula, *abundant*, Lucr. 5, 869: haustus, id. 1, 412: semen, id. 4, 1238: imbres, id. 1, 282; cf.: undae fluminis, id. 1, 1031: lux, id. 2, 806; cf.: (sol) cum terras larga luce compleverit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: odores, Ov. M. 4, 758: aër, Lucr. 4, 894.—*Comp.*: largior ignis, Hor. S. 1, 8, 44: largiore vino usus, Liv. 40, 14: largiora stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 31: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Hor. C. 2, 18, 13.—*Sup.*: munus largissimum edere, Suet. Tit. 7 *fin.*: vena largissima ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 43, § 149.—(β) With *gen.*, *abounding in* any thing: largus lacrumarum, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 30: opum, Verg. A. 11, 338: fons largus aquae, Luc. 9, 608: comae, Sil. 7, 601: rapinae, id. 8, 250.—(γ) With *abl.*: audin' hunc, opera ut largus est nocturna? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 8: folia larga suco, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161.—**II.** In partic., *giving abundantly* or *much, bountiful, profuse, liberal:* justus, injustus: malignus, largus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 17: duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: largissimus esse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118: largus et exundans ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119: largus animo, *of a generous disposition*, Tac. H. 2, 59: promissis, *liberal in promises*, Tac. H. 3, 58: natura, Juv. 10, 301.—*Comp.*: Quid ego concesso pedibus, linguâ largior? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 24.—Poet.: largus animae, *prodigal of life*, Stat. Th. 3, 603.—With *inf.*: spes donare novas largus, Hor. C. 4, 12, 19.—Hence, *adv.* in three forms. **A. largē** (class.), *abundantly, plentifully, bountifully, liberally:* large blandus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 19: large dare, Cic. Mur. 4, 10: large effuseque donare, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: large et copiose aliquid comparare, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: munifice et large dari, id. ib. 3, 27, 69: large atque honorifice promittere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: large liberaliterque aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 88, § 204: ministrare libertatem alicui, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: senatus consultum large factum, Tac. A. 6, 15: large florescens, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: large frequentantibus (locum), *in great numbers*, id. 5, 17, 15, § 73: large amplecti, *widely*, id. 2, 11, 8, § 50; 17, 19, 30, § 137.—*Comp.*: dare largius, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 48: ne potum largius aequo Rideat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—*Sup.*: copia quam largissime facta, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 158 Zumpt *N. cr.* (Klotz, largissima), Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167.—**B. largĭter,** *largely, in abundance, plentifully, much; greatly, far* (rare in class. prose; not used by Cic.), Plaut. Truc. 5, 11: peccavisti largiter, id. Most. 2, 2, 9; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 49: apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, *to have great weight* or *influence*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: distare, Lucr. 6, 1112: auferre, id. 6, 622; Hor. S. 1, 4, 132: discrepare, Vitr. 6, 1, 8: largius a prisca consuetudine movere, Varr. L. L. 10, p. 583.—(β) Substantively, with *gen.* (ante- and post-class.): credo, illic inesse auri et argenti largiter, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 144; cf.: largiter mercedis indipiscar, id. ib. 5, 2, 28.—* **C. largītus,** *copiously:* quid lacrimas largitus? Afran. ap. Non. 514, 31 (Com. Fragm. v. 212 Rib.).

2. Largus, i, *m., a Roman surname*, esp. in the gens Scribonia, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 1; id. de Or. 2, 59, 240: P. Largus Caecina, Tac. A. 11, 33.—Hence, **II. Largĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Largus, Largian:* senatusconsultum, Just. Inst. 3, 7 *fin.*

lārĭdum, and sync. **lardum** (collat. form, **lārĭda,** ae, *f.*, sc. caro, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 17), i, *n.* [kindr. with λαρός, λαρινός, fattened, fat], *the fat of bacon, lard.*—Form laridum: quanta pernis pestis veniet! quanta labes larido! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3; 4, 2, 67; id. Men. 1, 3, 27.—Form lardum: lardum ossa fracta solidat, Plin. 28, 16, 65, § 227; Hor. S. 2, 6, 64; 85; Mart. 5, 78; Juv. 11, 84.—In *plur.*: larda, Ov. F. 6, 169.

***lărĭfŭga,** ae, *m.* [2. lar-fugio], *a vagabond:* larifuga nescio quis, Petr. 57, 3.

***lărignus,** a, um, *adj.* [larix], *of the larch-tree, larch-:* materies, Vitr. 2, 9, 15.

Lārīnum, i, *n., a town of Samnium, in the territory of the* Frentani, *near* Teanum, now *Larino*, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 7; 7, 13, 6; id. Clu. 8, 27; Mel. 2, 4.—Hence, **II. Lārīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town of Larinum:* Larinas socrus, Cic. Clu. 7: municipium, id. ib. 5.—In *plur. subst.*: **Lārīnātes,** ium, *m., inhabitants of Larinum:* in foro Larinatium, Cic. Clu. 13, 38.

lărīnus, v. lamyros.

Lārissa, ae, *f.*, = Λάρισσα, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *In Thessaly, on the Peneus*, now *Yeni-shehr* or *Larissa*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Hor. C. 1, 7, 11; Luc. 6, 355.—**B.** Hence, **1. Lārissaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town of Larissa, Larissean:* Achilles, i. e. *Thessalian*, Verg. A. 2, 197; hence also, hasta, i. e. *of Achilles*, Ser. Samm. 46, 836: Coronis, Ov. M. 2, 542.—In *plur. subst.*: **Lārissaei,** ōrum, *m., inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81.—**2. Lārissenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Larissa, Larisseans*, Liv. 31, 31.—**II.** *A city in Phthiotis*, also called Larissa Cremaste, near the modern *Gardhiki*, Liv. 31, 46; 42, 56.—**III.** *A fortress of Argos*, Liv. 32, 25, 5.

Larissus (Larīsus), i, *m., a river in Achaia*, now *Mana*, Liv. 27, 31.

Lārĭus, ii, *m., a lake in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on which* Comum *lay*, now *Lago di Como*, Verg. G. 2, 159; Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 1; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131.—Hence, **Lārĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Larius, Larian:* Larium litus, Cat. 35, 4.

† **lărix,** ĭcis *f.* (*m.* Vitruv., v. infra), = λάριξ, *a larch, larch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 43; Vitr. 2, 9, 14; Luc. 9, 920.

Lărōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a female name*, Juv. 2, 65; Mart. 2, 32, 5.

lăros, i, v. larus.

Lars, v. 1. Lar.

Lartidĭus, i, *m.*, prop. name, *an imitator of Ulysses*, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 9.

Lărunda, ae, v. Lara.

† **lărus (lăros),** i, *m.*, = λάρος, *a ravenous sea-bird*, perh. *the mew*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 16; id. Deut. 14, 15; cf.: larus, λάρος, Gloss. Philox.

larva (ante class. as trisyl. **lārŭa**), ae, *f.* [2. lar], *a ghost, spectre:* larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66: amator qui me et uxorem ludificatust larva, id. Cas. 3, 4, 2; id. Aul. 4, 4, 15: cum mortuis non nisi larvas luctari, Plin. praef. H. N. § 31.—As a term of reproach, *hobgoblin, scarecrow:* etiam loquere larŭa? Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 20: nam haec quidem edepol larvarum plenast, *possessed*, id. Am. 2, 2, 145.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mask* (cf. persona): nil illi larva et tragicis opus esse cothurnis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 64.—**B.** *A skeleton*, Petr. 34, 8.

larvālis (larŭālis), e, *adj.* [larva], *like a ghost, ghostly* (post-Aug.): habitus, Sen. Ep. 25; so, si larvali habitu processeris, Lex ap. Paul. Sent. 3, 4, b, 2: macies larŭalis, Auct. Priap. 32, 13.

larvĭālis, v. larvalis.

larvo, no *perf.*, ātum (*part.* ante-class. **larŭātus**), 1, *v. a.* [larva], *to bewitch, enchant* (ante- and post-class., and used almost exclusively in the *part. perf.*): artus larvari, Firm. Math. 3, 14.—*P. a.* as *subst.*: **larvans,** ntis, *m., an enchanter, a dealer in magic:* hunc denique qui larvam putat ipse est larvans, App. Mag. p. 315, 20 Hildeb. (al. larvatus).—*Part. perf.*: **larŭātus,** a, um, *bewitched, enchanted:* quid illi esse morbi dixeras? . . . Num larvatust aut cerritus? Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 1: pro laruato te circumferam, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 229.

Larymna, ae, *f.*, *the name of a small town in Bœotia*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

† **lăsănum,** i, *n.*, = λάσανον, *a utensil.* **I.** Perh. *a cooking-utensil, cooking-pot*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 109.—**II.** *A chamber utensil, close-stool*, Petr. 41, 9.

lăsar, v. laser.

lăsarpīcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lasarpicium for laserpicium-fero], *bearing* or *producing assafœtida*, Cat. 7, 4.

lascīvē, *adv.*, v. lascivus *fin.* A.

lascīvĭa, ae, *f.* [lascivus], *sportiveness, playfulness, frolicsomeness, jollity.* **I.** In a good sense (class.): adulescens plenus amoris ac lasciviae, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23: hilaritas et lascivia, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 65: laeta (agrestium), Lucr. 5, 1400: ut nudi juvenes, Lycaeum Pana venerantes, per lusum atque lasciviam currerent, Liv. 1, 5, 2 Drak.: in juvenales lusus lasciviamque versi, id. 24, 16, 14; 37, 20, 5: piscium, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: si quid per lasciviam, et non data opera ut furtum committeretur, factum sit, Gai. Inst. 3, 181.—Of inanim. things: naturae, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123.—Comic.: o virgarum lascivia, *thou scourge's pastime!* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 32.—**II.** In a bad sense, *wantonness, licentiousness, petulance, impudence, lewdness, lasciviousness* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): quos soluto imperio licentia corruperat, Sall. J. 39 *fin.*: with superbia, id. ib. 41: maledicendi, Quint. 9, 2, 76: theatralis populi, Tac. A. 11, 13: lasci-

viae notae, *of lewdness*, Suet. Calig. 36; cf.: Caesonia luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, id. ib. 25: ignoscitur, nisi in lata et incauta neglegentia vel lascivia fuit, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 5, 2; cf. Gai. Inst. 1. l. supra. —Of a licentious, prolix style: lasciviae flosculis capi, Quint. 2, 5, 22: alios recens haec lascivia deliciaeque et omnia ad voluptatem multitudinis imperitae composita delectant, id. 10, 1, 43: lasciviam a vobis prohibetote, *impious exultation*, Liv. 23, 10, 3 Gronov. ad loc.

* **lascīvĭbundus,** a, um, *adj.* [lascivio], *wanton, full of petulance*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 16 (Ritschl and Fleck. lixabundus, q. v.).

lascīvĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [lascivus], *to be wanton, petulant, sportive, to sport, frisk, frolic* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, *Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 63: Ap. Claudius ait, lascivire magis plebem quam saevire, Liv. 2, 29, 9: licentiam lasciviendi permittere militi, Suet. Caes. 67: eo principio lascivire miles, Tac. A. 1, 16: exsilit agnus Lascivitque fuga, *and wantonly frisks away*, Ov. M. 7, 321; cf. Col. 6, 24: angues ... lascivientium piscium modo exsultasse, Liv. 27. 5. —Poet.: dextera lascivit caesa Tegeatide capra (of the Luperci, who wantonly struck at passers-by), Sil. 13, 329: ferratus lascivit apex, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 145: quis lascivit aquis et ab aethere ludit, Mart. 4, 3, 7. —Esp.: in Venerem, *to be lascivious*, Col. 6, 24, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to indulge in license* of language or style (a favorite expression of Quintilian): lascivimus syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142; cf. id. 11, 1, 56: toto et rerum et verborum et compositionis genere lasciviunt, id. 4, 2, 39: puerilibus sententiolis, id. 12, 10, 73; cf. id. 9, 4, 28; 9, 4, 6: Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

lascīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wantonness* (post-class.): Asiana, Firm. 1, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

lascīvĭter, *adv.*, v. lascivus *fin.* B.

* **lascīvŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [lascivus], *a little* or *somewhat wanton:* manus, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.

lascīvus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. lash-âmi, desire; las-āmi, play; Gr. la- in λάω, λιλαίομαι; cf. Goth. lustus; also Lat. largus], *wanton, petulant, sportive, playful, frolicsome, frisky*, (syn.: petulans, procax). **I.** In a good sense: nova proles, * Lucr. 1, 260: capella, Verg. E. 2, 64: puella, id. ib. 3, 64: pueri, Hor. S. 1, 3, 134: Amores, id. C. 2, 11, 7: currumque sequuntur matris lascivo sidera fulva choro, Tib. 2, 1, 88: tenero lascivior haedo, Ov. M. 13, 791: aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 216: hederae, *wanton, luxuriant*, id. C. 1, 36, 20: acus, *for ornamenting the hair, a hair-pin*, Mart. 11, 45, 6; cf. Tert. Verg. Vel. 12: tristia maestum Vultum verba decent. . . . Ludentem lasciva, *sportive, playful*, Hor. A. P. 107; cf.: quod dicitur, aut est lascivum et hilare aut contumeliosum, Quint. 6, 3, 27: ad quod (caput aselli) lascivi ludebant ruris alumni, Juv. 11, 98. —**II.** In a bad sense, *licentious, lewd, lustful, lascivious*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14: Siculi, ut sunt lascivi et dicaces, Cael. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 41: puellae, *lascivious*, Ov. A. A. 1, 523: femur, id. Am. 3, 7, 10: libelli, *lewd*, Mart. 5, 2, 5; cf.: tabellis ac sigillis lascivissimarum picturarum et figurarum, Suet. Tib. 43.—**III.** Trop., of style, *licentious, luxuriant, overloaded with ornament:* oratio, Gell. 12, 2, 9; cf.: illud lascivum ζωὴ καὶ ψυχή, Juv. 6, 194.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. lascīvē,** *wantonly, lasciviously* (post-class.): loqui, *licentiously*, Mart. 8 *init.:* versus facere, App. Mag. p. 278, 31. —*Comp.:* lascivius, Avien. Arat. 514.—**B. lascīvĭter,** *wantonly, petulantly:* ludere, Laev. ap. Charis. p. 183 P.

lāser (lāsar), ĕris, *n.*, *the juice of the plant* laserpitium, *assafœtida.* **I.** Lit.: laser e silphio profluens, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 101; cf.: cujus sucum vocant laser, id. 19, 3, 15, § 38: laser Cyrenaicum vino diluere, Col. Arb. 23.—Jestingly of Maecenas: laser Arretinum, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4, 12. —Form lasar: lasaris radix, Apic. 8, 7.—**II.** Meton., *the plant* laserpitium *itself:* laseris radix, Plin. 19, 8, 43, § 153; Scrib. Comp. 192: 196.

lāsĕrātum, i, v. the foll. art.

lāsĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [laser], *flavored with* laser. **I.** *Adj.:* acetum, Plin. Val. 1, 21.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lāsĕrātum,** i, *n.*, *a condiment made from* laser, Apic. 1, 30 *in lemm.*

* **lāserpīcĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [laserpicium], *of* or *belonging to* laserpicium: de laserpiciario mimo, Petr. 35 dub. (in Bip.: de laserpitio et minio).

lāserpīcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prepared* or *flavored with* laserpicium: acetum, Cato, R. R. 116; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308.

lāserpīcĭfer, v. lasarpicifer.

lāserpīcĭum (lāsarpīcĭum), ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* silphium, *from which the* laser *was obtained*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; id. Stich. 2, 3, 11; Col. 6, 17, 7; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; also *the juice of the* silphium, id. 20, 13, 51, § 141.

‡ **Lāses,** v. 1. Lares *init.*

Lasĭa, ae, *f.*, *a name of the island of Lesbos*, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; also of *a small island near Lycia*, id. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

lassesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lassus], *to become tired, to grow weary* (post-Aug.): ne lassescat fortuna, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130; 14, 2, 4, § 33: victo lassescere visu, Prud. in Symm. 2, 101: lassescere sub lorica, Hier. Ep. 22, 39: non bibet aquam et lassescet, Vulg. Isa. 44, 12.

lassĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *faintness, weariness, heaviness, lassitude* (class.): exercitationis finis esse debet lassitudo, quae citra fatigationem est, Cels. 1, 2: omnia membra lassitudo mihi tenet, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 12: lassitudinem hercle verba tua mihi addunt, id. Merc. 1, 2, 45: lassitudinem alicui eximere, id. ib. 1, 2, 17: sedare, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 75: illic (in lapicidinis) ibi demumst locus, ubi labore lassitudost exigunda ex corpore, id. Capt. 5, 4, 4: artius ex lassitudine dormire, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: nulla lassitudo impedire officium et fidem debet, id. Fam. 12, 25, 6: nostros vires lassitudine deficiebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: lassitudine confici, id. ib. 3, 92 and 95: cursu ac lassitudine exanimati, id. B. G. 2, 23: lassitudine oppressi, id. ib. 4, 15: timere, ne non virtute hostium, sed lassitudine sua vincerentur, Curt. 3, 7, 9: in lassitudine homines proniores sunt ad iracundiam, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111: citra lassitudinem exercere aliquid, *not to weary*, Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 1.—(β) With *gen. subj.:* lassitudo armorum equitandive, Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 52.—Transf., as a term of reproach: lassitudo conservûm, reduviae flagri, *that wearies his fellow-slaves with stripes*, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

lasso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lassus], *to render faint* or *languid, to tire, weary, fatigue, to deprive of vigor* (syn.: fatigo, languefacio; perh. not ante-Aug.): aliquem, Cels. 1, 3, 1: laevam, Curt. 9, 5, 1: longior infirmum ne lasset epistola corpus, Ov. H. 20, 241: brachia plagis, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 67; cf.: lassata gravi ceciderunt brachia massâ, Juv. 6, 421: visu lassatur inani, Val. Fl. 1, 707: oculos, Stat. Th. 5, 483: jam vitia primo fervore adulescentiae indomita lassavit, Sen. Ep. 68, 13; 70, 3; 88, 10; id. Clem. 1, 19, 4; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36; 30, 16, 53, § 149: numina, *to weary with petitions*, Luc. 5, 695: Cecropiam Cotytto, Juv. 2, 92.—Transf.: sidus Hyperborei Bootae, i. e. *to bear steadfastly*, Mart. 4, 3, 5: lassatum fluctibus aequor, i. e. *become calm*, Luc. 5, 703: ventus lassatur, id. 9, 453: lassata triumphis fortuna, id. 2, 727.—In mal. part., Tib. 1, 9, 55; Juv. 6, 129.

* **lassŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat wearied:* lassulae nimio e labore, Cat. 63. 35.

lassus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Bopp, Gloss. 112, 6. for glassus from glasnus; kindred to Sanscr. glasnu, fessus, defessus. lassus; but more prob. collat. form of laxus; cf. langueo], *faint, languid, weary, tired, exhausted* (syn.: fessus, fatigatus, defatigatus; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: lassus de via, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 66: opere faciundo, id. As. 5. 2, 23: lassus jam sum durando miser, id. Truc. 2, 3, 6; cf.: Romani itinere atque opere castrorum et proelio fessi lassique erant, Sall. J. 53: recto itinere lassi, Quint. 2, 3, 9: assiduo gaudio, Plin. 37, 1, 1, § 3: ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10: lasso mihi subvenire, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 5: alieno aratro, Juv. 8, 246: marris ac vomere, id. 15, 167.—Prov.: a lasso rixam quaeri (because tired persons are easily vexed), Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 5.—(β) With *gen.:* lassus maris et viarum Militiaeque, Hor. C. 2, 6, 7; cf.: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8.—(γ) With *acc.:* lassus pondus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1599. —(δ) With *inf.:* nec fueris nomen lassa vocare meum, Prop. 2, 13, 28 (3, 5, 12); 2, 15 (3, 7), 46; 2, 33 (3, 31), 26.—**II.** Transf., of things: fructious assiduis lassa humus, *exhausted*, Ov. P. 1, 4, 14; cf.: lassa et effeta natura, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 2: aurae spatio ipso, id. ib. 5, 6, 14: stomachus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 8: verba onerantia lassas aures, id. ib. 1, 10, 10: collum, *drooping*, Verg. A. 9, 436: lasso collo jumenta, Juv. 14, 146: undae, i. e. *become calm again*, Luc. 2, 618: mons, *gently sloping*, Stat. Th. 1, 330: si res lassa labat, Itidem amici collabascunt, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 16.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* seem not to occur.

† **lastaurus,** i, *m.*, = λάσταυρος, *a lewd person, debauchee*, Suet. Gramm. 15.

† **latăcē,** ēs, *f.*, *a magic herb*, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18.

lātē, *adv.*, v. 1. latus *fin.*

lătĕbra, ae, *f.* [lateo], *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, retreat* (class.; most freq. in *plur.;* v. infra, II. B.). **I.** Lit.: (aurum) in latebris situm est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2: itaque in totis aedibus tenebrae, latebrae, id. Poen. 4, 2, 13: latebris ac silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: Cappadociae latebris se occultare, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: aliquem in latebras impellere, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: at Scyllam caecis cohibet spelunca latebris, Verg. A. 3, 424: tum latebras animae, pectus mucrone recludit, *the hidden seat of life*, id. ib. 10, 601: solis defectus lunaeque latebrae, i. e. *eclipses of the moon*, Lucr. 5. 751. —In *sing.*, Cic. Cael. 26, 62: extractus ▪ latebra, Suet. Vit. 17; id. Ner. 48: bellorum, *a place of refuge from war*, Luc. 5, 743: teli, *the weapon's lurking-place*, i. e. *the place where the arrow-head was sticking in his body*, Verg. A. 12, 389.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a lurking-place, hidden recess, retreat:* in latebras abscondas (stultitiam) pectore penitissumo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64; Lucr. 1, 408: cum illa conjuratio ex latebris atque ex tenebris erupisset, Cic. Sest. 4, 9: latebras suspicionum peragrare, id. Cael. 22, 53; Quint. 12, 9, 3.—In *sing.:* adhibuit etiam latebram obscuritatis, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 111: in tabellae latebra, id. Fam. 3, 12, 1: scribendi, *a secret mode of writing, a writing in cipher*, Gell. 17, 9, 4.—**B.** In partic., *a subterfuge, shift, cloak, pretence, feigned excuse* (only in *sing.*): latebram haberes, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: magnificam in latebram conjecisti, id. Div. 2, 20, 46: videant, ne quaeratur latebra perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: latebram dare vitiis, Ov. A. A. 3, 754.

* **lătĕbrĭcŏla,** ae, *com.* [latebra], *one who dwells in lurking-places* or *brothels*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 14.

lătĕbrōsē, *adv.*, v. latebrosus *fin.*

lătĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [latebra], *full of lurking-holes* or *coverts, hidden, retired, secret.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): loca, *lurking-places, disreputable haunts*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26: via, * Cic. Sest. 59, 126: locus, Liv. 21, 54: viae, Amm. 14, 2, 2: loca, id. 17, 1, 6: flumina, Verg. A. 8, 713: latebrosae tempora noctis, Luc. 6, 120: serpens, Sen. Oedip. 153: latebrosa et lucifuga natio, Min. Fel. 8, 4.—Poet.: pumex, i. e. *full of holes, porous*, Verg. A. 12, 587.—**II.** Trop., *intricate, obscure* (late Lat.): latebrosissima quaestio, Aug. Retract. 1, 19.—Hence, * *adv.:* **lătĕbrōsē,** *in a lurking-place, secretly:* se occultare, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 3.

lătens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from lateo.

lătenter, *adv.*, v. lateo, *P. a. fin.*

lătĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root rah-, forsake; rahas, loneliness, concealment; Gr. ΛΑΘ λανθάνω], *to lurk, be* or *lie hid* or *concealed, to skulk* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ubi sunt, ubi latent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 69: cochleae in occulto latent, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12; cf. Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: occulte, id.

Agr. 2, 16, 41: clam, Ov. R. Am. 437: abdite, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 181: in tenebris, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 9: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, id. Phil. 12, 7, 17: scelus latet inter tot flagitia, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: non latuit scintilla ingenii, id. Rep. 2, 21, 37; 40, 67: naves latent portu, Hor. Epod. 9, 19; cf.: tuta arce, Verg. A. 10, 805.—Prov.: latet anguis in herba, Verg. E. 3, 93.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To be hidden, to be in safety:* sub umbra amicitiae Romae, Liv. 34, 9, 10; Phaedr. 4, 5, 13: sub illius umbra Philotas latebam, *lurked*, Curt. 6, 10, 22.—**2.** Jurid., *to lie hid, keep out of sight*, in order not to appear before court, Cic. Quint. 23, 74.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to live in concealment, to live retired* (rare): crede mihi, bene qui latuit, bene vixit, *to lead a retired* or *quiet life*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 25.—**B.** In partic., analog. to the Gr. λανθάνειν, res latet, *to be concealed from, be unknown to* one. (*a*) with *acc.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf.: fugit me, praeterit me, etc.): latet plerosque, siderum ignes esse, etc., Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82: nec latuere doli fratrem Junonis, Verg. A. 1, 130: nil illum latet, Ov. P. 4, 9, 126: res Eumenem non latuit, Just. 13, 8, 6; 31, 2, 2: semen duplex, unum, quod latet nostrum sensum, alterum, quod apertum, Varr. R. R. 1, 40.—(β) With *dat.:* quae et oculis et auribus latere soleant, Varr. L. L. 9, § 92 Müll.: ubi nobis haec auctoritas tamdiu tanta latuit? Cic. Red. in Sen. 6, 13: hostique propinquo Roma latet, Sil. 12, 614.—(γ) *Absol.*, *to be concealed* or *obscure, to be unknown:* earum causarum aliae sunt perspicuae, aliae latent, Cic. Top. 17, 63: cum laterent hae partes (sc. Galliae), Amm. 15, 11, 1: quae tantum accenderit ignem, Causa latet, Verg. A. 5, 5: id qua ratione consecutus sit, latet, Nep. Lys. 1.—Hence, **lătens**, entis, *P. a.*, *lying hid, hidden, concealed, secret, unknown:* saxa latentia, Verg. A. 1, 108: junctura, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 93: rem latentem explicare definiendo, Cic. Brut. 41, 152: animus in aegro corpore, Juv. 9, 18: causas tentare latentes, Verg. A. 3, 32: Tarquinius mandata latentia nati accipit, Ov. F. 2, 705.—*Comp.:* latentior origo, Aug. de Gen. ad Litt. 12, 18: caussa, id. Civ. Dei, 5, 19.—*Absol.:* in latenti, *in secret, secretly*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **lătenter**, *in secret, secretly, privately:* efficere, Cic. Top. 17, 63: amare, Ov. P. 3, 6, 59: intellegere ex aliqua re, Gell. 2, 18 *fin.*

lăter, ĕris, *m.* [Sanscr. root prath-, widen; prathas, breadth; Gr. πλατύς, πλάτος], *a brick, tile.* **I.** Lit.: nil mirum, vetus est maceria, lateres si veteres ruunt, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 49 sqq.: in latere aut in caemento, ex quibus urbs effecta est, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98; cf.: paries crudo latere ac luto constructus, Col. 9, 1, 2: contabulationem summam lateribus lutoque constraverunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: lateres de terra ducere, *to make*, Vitr. 2, 3, 1: lateres coquere, *to burn*, id. 1, 5: sepimentum e lateribus coctilibus, *burnt bricks*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4.—Prov.: laterem lavare, *to wash a brick*, = πλίνθον πλύνειν, i. e. *to wash the color out of a brick, to labor in vain*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 8; but cf. Lucil. Sat. 9, 19.—**II.** Transf.: lateres aurei, argentei, *bars, ingots*, or *wedges of gold, of silver*, Plin. 33, 3, 17, § 56; Varr. ap. Non. 131, 15; 520, 17.

lătĕrālis, e, *adj.* [2. latus], *of* or *belonging to the side, lateral.* **I.** *Adj.* (ante- and post-class.): lateralis dolor, Enn. ap. Victor. p. 1963 P. (Ann. v. 601 Vahl.; for which: lateris dolor, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155): cingula, Calp. Ecl. 6, 40.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lătĕrālia**, ium, *n.*, *saddle-bags*, Dig. 32, 1, 102.

* **lătĕrāmen**, inis, *n.* [later], *any thing made like bricks:* lateramina vasi, *the earthen-ware*, Lucr. 6, 233.

1. Lătĕrānus, a, *a family name in the* gens Claudia, Sextia, and Plautia.—So, Plautius Lateranus, Tac. A. 15, 49; 60; Juv. 8, 148.—The splendid mansion of these Laterani on Mons Caelius (egregiae Lateranorum aedes, Juv. 10, 17; and: Lateranae aedes, Prud. adv. Symm. 1. 587) was given by the emperor Constantine to the bishop of Rome; afterwards the seat of the popes; now *the Lateran.*

2. Lătĕrānus, i, *m.* [later], *the god of the hearth* (because hearths were made of bricks), Arn. 4, 130.

1. lătĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [later], *of* or *pertaining to bricks, brick-.* **I.** *Adj.:* terra lateraria, *brick-clay*, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. lătĕrārius**, ii, *m.*, *a brickmaker*, Non. 445, 22.—**B. lătĕrāria**, ae, *f.* (sc. officina), *a brickkiln*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194.

2. lătĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [2. latus], *of* or *belonging to the sides;* only *subst.:* **lătĕrāria**, ium, *n.* (sc. tigna), *side-beams*, Vitr. 10, 20.

lătercŭlensis, is, *m.* [laterculum], *one who keeps the register of offices, a secretary*, Cod. 12, 34, 5.

lătercŭlum, i, *n.* [later], *a register of all the offices and dignities in the Roman empire*, Cod. 1, 27, 1, § 7.—**II.** In gen., *a register, list*, Tert. adv. Val. 29.

lătercŭlus (**lătericŭlus**, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2), i, *m. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A small brick* or *tile:* hanc contignationem laterculo astruxerunt, Caes. l. l.: sacellum factum crudis laterculis, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 63: observationes siderum coctilibus laterculis inscriptae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 193.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kind of pastry*, so called because shaped like a tile, Cato, R. R. 109: nihil nisi laterculos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 115.—**B.** Among the agrimensores, *a tile-shaped piece of land*, Sic. Fl. de Cond. Agr. p. 2 Goes.

1. lătĕrensis, e, *adj.* [2. latus], *of* or *belonging to the side.*—*Subst.:* **lătĕrensis**, is, *m.*, *an attendant, body-guard, satellite* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

2. Lătĕrensis, is, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Juventia; e. g. M. Juventius Laterensis, *a legate of Lepidus*, Cic. Planc. 1 sq.; id. Fam. 10, 21; 23; id. Att. 2, 18; 24 saep.

lătĕriāna, v. lateritana.

lătĕrĭcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [later], *made* or *consisting of bricks:* turris, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; 2, 14: muri, id. ib. 2, 15: opus, *brickwork*, Col. 9, 6, 4: urbs, *built of bricks*, Suet. Aug. 28: paries, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 301.—Hence, *subst.:* **lătĕrĭcium**, ii, *n.*, *brickwork:* ne saxa ex catapultis latericium discuterent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 4.

lătĕrīna, ae, *f.* [id.], *a brickkiln* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43.

lătĕrĭtāna or **lătĕrĭtiāna**, ōrum, *n.* (pira), *a good sort of pears*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; also, **lătĕriāna**, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; and **lătĕrisiāna**, Macr. S. 2, 15. (Perhaps pears from Laterium, in Arpinum; v. Laterium).

lătĕrĭtius, v. latericius.

Lătĕrium, ii, *n.*, *a villa of Q. Cicero in Arpinum*, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 3; 10, 1, 1.

lăterna, v. lanterna.

* **1. lătesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lateo], *to hide one's self, lie hid, be concealed:* hic Equus a capite et longa cervice latescit, Cic. Arat. 385.

2. lātesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. latus], *to grow broad, to widen* (not ante-Aug.): napi non in ventrem latescunt, Col. 2, 10, 24: ossa paulatim latescentia, Cels. 8, 1: bis sex latescit fascia partes, Manil. 1, 680.

lătet, v. lateo, II. B.

lătex, ĭcis, *m.* (*f.*, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P.), *a liquid, fluid* (mostly poet.).—So esp. of water: latices simulatos fontis Averni, Verg. A. 4, 512: Lethaei ad fluminis undam Securos latices et longa oblivia potant, id. ib. 6, 715: desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 353: fontes laticis, id. P. 3, 1, 17: occulti latices, *hidden springs*, Liv. 44, 33, 2: latex aquae, Sol. 5, 16: laticum frugumque cupido, *thirst and hunger*, Lucr. 4, 1093.—Of wine: liquoris vitigeni, Lucr. 5, 15: Lyaeus, Verg. A. 1, 686: meri, Ov. M. 13, 653: vineus, Sol. 5, 16.—Of other liquids: absinthi, *juice of wormwood*, Lucr. 4, 16: Palladii, *oil*, Ov. M. 8, 274: nivei, *milk*, Prud. Cath. 3, 67.

† **lathўris**, ĭdis, *f.* (collat. form, **lăthyr**, Ser. Samm. 1099), = λαθυρίς, *a plant, a kind of wolf's-milk*, Plin. 27, 11, 71, § 95.

† **lathўros**, i, *f.*, = λάθυρος, *a plant, also called* leontopodion, App. Herb. 7.

Lătiālis, e; **Lătiāliter**, **Lătiar**, āris; **Lătiāris**, e; **Lătiāriter**, v. Latium, II. D.

lătĭbŭlor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [latibulum], *to be concealed, to lie hid, to lurk* (ante-class.): nocte ut opertus amictu latibuletur, Naev. ap. Non. 133, 9; Att. ib. 10 (acc. to Perott. Cornucop. also used by Varro in the *act.* form: vide, ne servus domino latibulet).

lătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [lateo], *a hiding-place, lurking-hole, covert, den*, of animals. **I.** Lit.: cum etiam ferae latibulis se tegant, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42: serpens e latibulis, id. Vatin. 2, 4; id. Off. 1, 4, 11: furibunda ferarum, Cat. 63, 54; of men: latibulis occultorum locorum, Cic. Fl. 13, 31: aedium, App. M. 8, p. 215, 26.—**II.** Trop., *a hiding-place, refuge*, etc. (syn. receptaculum): latibulum et perfugium doloris mei, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2: quaerere occepit ex diffidentia latibulum aliquod temeritati, App. Mag. 1, p. 274, 4.

‡ **lātĭclāviālis**, e, *adj.* [laticlavius], for laticlavius: ‡ TRIBVNVS, Inscr. Grut. 180, 3.

lātĭclāvium, ii, v. laticlavius, II. B.

lātĭclāvius, a, um, *adj.* [1. latus-clavus, II. 4.], *having a broad purple stripe, broad-striped.* **I.** *Adj.:* mappa, Petr. 32: tunica (a mark of distinction borne by senators, military tribunes of the equestrian order, and the sons of distinguished families who were fitting themselves for offices of state; cf. clavus), Val. Max. 5, 1, n. 7: tribunus, Suet. Dom. 10; Inscr. Orell. 133.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. lātĭclāvius**, ii, *m.*, *one entitled to wear the* latus clavus, *a senator, patrician:* a quodam laticlavio prope ad necem caesus, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Aug. 38.—**B. lātĭclāvium**, ii, *n.*, for laticlavus, *a broad purple stripe on the tunic*, worn as a mark of distinction (v. supra): laticlavium πλατύσημον, Gloss. Philox.; Dig. 24, 1, 42: per laticlavii honorem, Lampr. Commod. 4.

lātĭclāvus, i, *m.* [id.], *a broad stripe on the toga* of senators (v. clavus and laticlavius; late Lat.), Cod. Th. 6, 4, 17.

‡ **lātĭfĭco**, πλατύνω, *to make wide, to widen*, Gloss. Philox.

lātĭfŏlius, a, um, *adj.* [1. latus-folium], *broad-leaved:* laurus, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 27.

lātĭfundium, ii, *n.* [1. latus-fundus], *a large landed property, large estate* or *farm* (not ante-Aug.), Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: nisi latifundiis vestris maria cinxistis, Sen. Ep. 89, 20: metiri me geometres docet latifundia, id. ib. 88, 10: possidere, Petr. 77.

‡ **lātĭlŏquens**, πλατυλόγος (qui magna loquitur), Gloss. Philox.

Lătīnae, ārum (sc. feriae); **Lătīnē**, *adv.*, and **Lătīni**, ōrum, v. Latium, II. B.

Lătīniensis, e. **I.** *Latin*, v. Latium, II. C.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* Q. Caelius Latiniensis, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 58.

Lătīnĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Latium-gigno], *one born in Latium*, Prisc. 1285 P.

lătīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Latinus]. **I.** *Pure Latin style, Latinity:* latinitas est, quae sermonem purum conservat, ab omni vitio remotum. Vitia in sermone, quominus is latinus sit, duo possunt esse: soloecismus et barbarismus, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17: secutus sum non dico Caecilium (malus enim auctor latinitatis est), sed Terentium, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10.—**II.** *The Latin law*, also called jus Latii (v. Latium), Cic. Att. 14, 12: urbium quasdam foederatas, latinitate vel civitate donavit, Suet. Aug. 47.

Lătīnius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* Latinius Latiaris, Tac. A. 4, 68: Latinius Pandus, id. ib. 2, 66.

lătīnĭzo, 1, *v. a.* [1. Latinus], *to translate into Latin* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1, 8; id. Tard. 5, 4.

* **lătīno**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to express in Latin, translate into Latin*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 77 (dub.; al. latinizavimus).

1. Lătīnus, a, um, v. Latium, II. B.

2. Lătīnus, i, *m.*, *a king of the Laurentians, who favorably received Æneas and gave him his daughter Lavinia in marriage*, Liv. 1, 2; Just. 43, 1; Verg. A. 7, 45 sq.: urbs Latini, i. e. Laurentum, id. ib. 6, 891.

lātio, ōnis, *f.* [fero], *a bearing, bringing* (only in the trop. signif.). * **I.** In gen.: auxilii, *a rendering of assistance*, Liv. 2, 33. 1.—**II.** In partic. (cf. fero). **A.** Suffragii latio, *a voting* or *right of voting*, Liv. 9, 43,

24; 38, 36, 7; 45, 15, 3: legis latio, *a proposing of a law, a bill*, Cic. Att. 3, 26.—* **B.** Expensi latio, *a setting down of expenditures, entering of money paid*, Gell. 14, 2, 7.

* **lātĭpēs,** ĕdis, *adj.* [1. latus-pes], *broadfooted:* anas, Avien. Prog. Arat. 358.

* **lătĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [latito], *lying hid, skulking*, Sid. Ep. 1, 6 *fin.*

lătĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hiding, lurking*, Quint. 7, 2, 46; Dig. 42, 4, 7.

lătĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who lies hid*, Aug.

lātĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [1. latus], *breadth, width* (late Lat.): fines in latitia breviores, Auct. Rei Agrar. p. 222 Goes.; opp. longitia, Inscr. ap. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 119.

lătĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [lateo], *to be hid* or *concealed, to lie hid, hide, lurk* (rare but class.). **I.** In gen.: ille ignavissimus Mihi latitabat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 83: latitans Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 13, 38: latitans aper, Hor. C. 3, 12, 11. — Of inanim. and abstr. subjects, Lucr. 1, 875 sq.: in terram latitare minute, id. 1, 890; 1, 642: invisis atque latitantibus rebus confidere, * Caes. B. C. 2, 14.—**B.** Latitare aliquem, *to hide from any one* (post-class.), Dig. 35, 1, 8.—**II.** In partic., jurid., *to lie hid, keep out of the way*, in order not to appear before court: qui fraudationis causa latitarit, Edict. Praet. ap. Cic. Quint. 19, 60; Gai. Inst. 3, 78: si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, Cic. Quint. 17, 54; id. Dom. 31, 83; Dig. 42, 4, 7, § 3 sq.

lātĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [1. latus], *breadth, width* of any thing (class.). **I.** Lit.: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: fossae, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: castra amplius milibus passuum VIII. in latitudinem patebant, id. ib. 2, 7 *fin.:* patere in latitudinem, id. ib. 2, 8; Plin. 3 prooem. § 3; cf. Quint. 1, 10, 42; 11, 3, 141: vires umerorum et latitudines ad aratra extrahenda, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159. —**B.** Transf., in gen., *extent, size, compass:* possessionum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 67.—**II.** Trop. (very rare): verborum, *a broad pronunciation*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91: Platonica, *richness* or *copiousness of expression*, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5 (for the Gr. πλατύτης τῆς ἑρμηνείας, called amplitudo Platonis, Cic. Or. 1, 5).

Lătĭum, ii, *n.* [2. lătus; Sanscr. root prath-, to spread or widen; cf. Lat. later, etc.; prop., the plains or flat-land; by the ancients referred to latēre, because here Saturnus lay concealed from his son, Ov. F. 1, 238; Verg. A. 8, 322; Arn. 4, 143; Lact. 1, 13; or to Latinus, *the name of the mythical king*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.], *a country of Italy, in which Rome was situated*, now *Campagna di Roma*, and a part of the *Terra di Lavoro*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54; Enn. ap. Acro. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 455); Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44; Liv. 6, 21; 8, 13; Hor. C. 1, 12, 53; 1, 35, 10; id. C. S. 66; Mel. 3, 4, 2; *consisting of two parts:* Latium vetus, Tac. A. 4, 5; or antiquum, Verg. A. 7, 38; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; *which was the original territory governed by Rome before the subjugation of the Æqui and Volsci, and:* Latium novum, or adjectum, *originally the territory of the Æqui, Volsci, Hernici, and Aurunci*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.—**B.** Jus Latii, *the political rights and privileges which belonged originally to the Latins, but were afterwards granted by the Romans to other people; this* jus *comprehended less than* civitas Romana, *but more than* peregrinitas (cf. latinitas and Latini): eodem anno Caesar nationes Alpium maritimarum in jus Latii transtulit, Tac. A. 15, 32. —Also called Latium alone: aut majus est Latium aut minus; majus est Latium, cum et hi, qui decuriones leguntur, et ei qui honorem aliquem aut magistratum gerunt, civitatem Romanam consecuntur; minus Latium est, cum hi tantum, qui vel magistratum vel honorem gerunt, ad civitatem Romanam perveniunt, Gai. Inst. 1, 96; cf.: Latium externis dilargiri, Tac. H. 3, 55: Latio dato, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20: Latio donata oppida, id. 3, 1, 3, § 7.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lătĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Latium, Latian, Latin* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): agri, *the Latin territory*, Ov. F. 2, 553; 3, 606; 5, 91: gens, id. ib. 4, 42; id. M. 14, 832: lingua, id. P. 2, 3, 75: palmes, *vines growing in Latium*, id. F. 4, 894: boves, Col. 6, 1, 2. —Poet., for *Roman:* turba, *the Roman people*, Ov. F. 1, 639: parentes, id. ib. 3, 243; cf. matres, id. ib. 4, 133: annus, *the Roman year*, id. ib. 1, 1: vulnera, *of Roman soldiers*, id. A. A. 1, 414.—**B. Lătīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Latium, Latin.* **1.** *Adj.:* populi, *the Latins*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll. (Ann. v. 24 Vahl.); cf. genus, *the Latins, Romans*, Verg. A. 1, 6: lingua, *the Latin language*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 1 Müll.; cf. opp. Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: poëtae, opp. Graeci, id. Ac. 1, 3, 10: via, *beginning at the* Porta Latina, *near the* Porta Capena, id. Clu. 59, 163; Liv. 2, 39; 10, 36 al.: dies, *the days of the Roman calendar, the Roman year*, Ov. F. 3, 177: feriae, *the festival of the allied Latins, which was celebrated especially by offerings to* Juppiter Latiaris *on* Mons Albanus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 25 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Liv. 21, 63; 22, 1; more freq. *absol.;* v. in the foll. 2.: coloniae, *which possessed the* jus Latii, Cic. Caecin. 33 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 8: nomen, *Latin citizenship*, also called jus Latii and Latinitas, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31; 3, 29, 41; Sall. J. 39, 2 (v. socius): casus, i. e. *the ablative*, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 277 P.: tragici veteres, Quint. 1, 8, 8: esse illud Latinum (verbum), Suet. Gram. 22.—*Comp.:* nihil Latinius legi, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 6 Mai.; cf.: nihil Latinius tuis voluminibus, Hier. Ep. 58, 9.—*Sup.:* homo Latinissimus, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.—*Adv.:* **Lătīnē,** *in Latin:* Graece haec vocatur emporos: eadem Latine mercator, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 5; id. Cas. prol. 34: Cumanis petentibus, ut publice Latine loquerentur, et praeconibus Latine vendendi jus esset, *in the Latin tongue*, Liv. 40, 42 *fin.:* scire, *to understand Latin*, Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: num Latine scit? id. Phil. 5, 5, 13: non enim tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, id. Brut. 37, 140: nescire, Juv. 6, 188: reddere, *to translate into Latin*, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 153; cf. docere, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 9.—In partic.: Latine loqui, *to speak with propriety* or *elegance:* Latine et diligenter loqui, Cic. Brut. 45, 166; cf.: ut pure et emendate loquentes, quod est Latine, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 4: pure et Latine loqui, id. de Or. 1, 32, 144.—Sometimes, also, like our *to talk plain English*, for, *to speak out, to speak plainly* or *openly* (syn. Romano more loqui): (gladiator), ut appellant ii, qui plane et Latine loquuntur, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: Latine me scitote, non accusatorie loqui, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 2: poscere, Juv. 11, 148: formare, *to compose in Latin*, Suet. Aug. 89: componere, id. Gram. *init.*—*Comp.:* Latinius, *in better Latin* (late Lat.), Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 6; Hier. in Isa. 8, 10.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Lătīni,** ōrum, *m.* (α) *The inhabitants of Latium, Latins*, Liv. 1, 2 sq.; 1, 32 sq.; 2, 19 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; 3, 31, 112; Verg. A. 7, 367; Juv. 6, 44. —(β) *Those who possessed the Latin rights of citizenship* (jus Latii, Latinitas); freq. in the connection, socii et Latini, Cic. Balb. 8, 21; id. Sest. 13, 30; id. Lael. 3, 12 (v. socius).—(γ) Latini Juniani, *freedmen whose liberty was secured by the operation of the* lex Junia Norbana (772 A. U. C.), Gai. Inst. 3, § 56.—**b. Lătīnae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. feriae), *the festival of the allied Latins, the Latin holidays*, Liv. 5, 17; 19; Cic. Att. 1, 3; id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2 *fin.;* id. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**c. Lătīnum,** i, *n.*, *Latin, the Latin language:* licet in Latinum illa convertere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29: in Latinum vertere, Quint. 1, 5, 2.—**C. Lătīnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Latin:* populi, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69: ager, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 10, 20.— In *plur. absol.:* **Lătīnĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the Latins*, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 28, 62.—**D. Lătĭālis,** and euphon. collat. form **Lătĭāris,** e (also **Lătĭar,** v. infra), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Latium, Latin.* **1.** Form Latialis: populus, *the Latins, Romans*, Ov. M. 15, 481: sermo, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: Juppiter, Luc. 1, 198; hence, also, caput, *a statue of Jupiter*, id. 1, 535.—**Lătĭālĭter,** *adv.*, *in the Latin manner* (post-class.): peplo circa umeros involuto Latialiter tegebatur, Mart. Cap. 5 *init.:* nihil effari, id. 6, § 587: te Latialiter sonantem, Sid. Carm. 23, 235 (al. Latiariter).—**2.** Form Latiaris: Latiaris sancte Juppiter (Juppiter Latiaris was the guardian deity of the Latin confederacy, to whom the feriae Latinae were consecrated), Cic. Mil. 31, 85: Juppiter, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 43 Sillig. *N. cr.:* collis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.: doctrina Latiaris, Macr. S. 1, 2.—*Adv.:* **Lătĭārĭter,** v. in the preced. 1.—**b.** Hence, *subst.:* **Lătĭar,** āris, *n.*, *the festival of Jupiter Latiaris:* confectum erat Latiar, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; cf. Macr. S. 1, 16, 16.

Latmĭădēus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Latmus, II. B.

Latmĭus, a, um, v. Latmus, II.

Latmus, i, *m.*, = Λάτμος, *a mountain in Caria, at the mouth of the Mæander, where Luna* (*Selene*) *kissed the sleeping Endymion*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92; Mel. 1, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113.—**II.** Hence, **A. Latmĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Latmus, Latmian:* Latmius Endymion, Ov. A. A. 3, 84: venator, *Endymion*, Val. Fl. 8, 28.—**B. Latmĭădēus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same; of *Endymion*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 919.

Lāto, v. Latona.

‡ **Latobius,** ii, *m.*, *an almost unknown deity*, Inscr. Orell. 2019.

Latobrigi, ōrum, *m.*, *a Gallic people, neighbors of the Helvetians, situated probably on the Rhine*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 1, 28 sq.

Lātōĭdes, Lātōis, Lātōĭus, v. Latona.

lātŏmĭae, ārum, v. lautumiae.

lātŏmus, v. lautumus.

Lātōna, ae (old *gen. sing.* Latonas, Liv. Androu. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.; Gr. form **Lāto,** ūs, Varr. Sat. Men. 83, 1), *f.*, = Λητώ; Dor. Λατώ; Aeol. Λάτων, *daughter of the Titan Cœus and Phœbe, and mother of Apollo and Diana, whom she brought forth on the floating island of Delos*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 424 Vahl.); Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48; 2, 5, 72; id. N. D. 3, 23; Verg. A. 1, 502; Juv. 6, 176; Ov. M. 6, 336; Hyg. Fab. 14.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lātōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian:* Delos, Verg. G. 3, 6: virgo, i. e. *Diana*, id. A. 11, 557: Luna, Tib. 3, 4, 29: Cynthus, *the mountain, on Delos, where Latona brought forth*, Stat. Th. 1, 701.—*Subst.:* **Lātōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Diana*, Cat. 34, 5; Verg. A. 9, 405; 11, 534; Ov. M. 1, 696; 8, 393; Stat. Th. 9, 679.—**B. Lātōnĭgĕna,** ae, *comm.* [Latona-gigno], *one born of Latona* (poet.): Latonigenae duo, i. e. *Apollo and Diana*, Ov. M. 6, 160: di, Sen. Agm. 320.—**C. Lātōĭus** (**Lētōĭus,** Ov. M. 8, 15, where others read **Lātōnĭa**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian:* stirps, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 3: proles, id. ib. 5, 1, 57; id. M. 8, 15.—*Subst.:* **Lātōĭus,** ii, *m.*, *Apollo*, Ov. M. 11, 197.—**D. Lātōus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Latona:* arae, Ov. M. 6, 274. — *Subst.:* **Lātōus,** i, *m.*, *Apollo*, Ov. M. 6, 384; Hor. C. 1, 31, 18.—**E. Lātōĭdes,** ae, *m.*, = Λατωΐδης, *the son of Latona*, i. e. *Apollo:* Latoiden canamus, Stat. Th. 1, 695.—In *plur.:* **Lātōĭdae,** ārum, *the children of Latona*, i. e. *Apollo and Diana; gen. plur.:* Latoidum, Aus. Epit. 27.—**F. Lātōis** (**Lētōis**), idis or ĭdos, *f. adj.*, = Λατωΐς and Λητωΐς, *of* or *belonging to Latona, Latonian:* Calaurea, *sacred to Latona*, Ov. M. 7, 384.—*Subst. adj.:* **Lātōis,** idis or ĭdos, *f.*, *Diana:* timeo saevae Latoidos iram, Ov. H. 21, 153; id. M. 8, 278.

lātor, ōris, *m.* [latum, v. fero], *a bearer*, i. e. *a mover* or *proposer* of a law (class.): lator legis Semproniae, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: legis, id. N. D. 3, 38, 90; Quint. 12, 10, 5; 3, 2, 4; cf.: legis ambitus, Cic. Mur. 2; Quint. 3, 7, 18: rogationis, Liv. 3, 9: latorum audacia, *of the proposers of laws*, * Caes. B. C. 1, 5.

Lātōus, v. Latona, II. D.

Latovici, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

lātrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. latro], *barking:* vox, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 11, 103: animal, Mythogr. Lat. 3, 9, 3: bestia, Boëth. ap. Porphyr. 1, p. 52.

lātrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a barker* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit., poet. for *a dog:* Molossi, Mart. 12, 1: Anubis (who is represented with the head of a dog), Verg. A. 8, 698; Ov. M. 9, 690.—**II.** Transf., *a bawler, brawler:* a viro bono in rabulam latratorem que converti, Quint. 12, 9, 12.

lātrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [latrator], *brawling, noisy:* lingua, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 6.

lātrātus, ūs, *m.* [1. latro], *a barking* (not ante-Aug.), Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 142: apros Latratu turbabis agens, Verg. G. 3, 411.— In *plur.:* venator cursu canis et latratibus instat, Verg. A. 12, 751: latratus edere, Ov. M. 4, 450: latratibus rumpuntur somni, Juv. 6, 415: vasti canis, Col. 7, 12, 3.

latrīa, ae, *f.*, = λατρεία, *service, worship*, Cassiod. de Amic. 36.

lātrīna, ae (collat. forms **lăvātrīna**, *f.*, and **lātrīnum**, i, *n.*, Lucil. and Laber. ap. Non. 212, 10 sq.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 393), *f.* [contr. from lavatrina, Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.; 9, § 68 ib.]. **I.** *A bath:* qui in latrina languet, Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 9.—**II.** *A water-closet, privy*, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 10; Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 24; Suet. Tib. 58; Col. poët. 10, 85.—Form lavatrina, Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.—**B.** *A brothel:* latrinarum antistes, Tert. Pall. 4.

lātrīnum, i, v. latrina *init.*

Lātris, idis, *f.* [λάτρις, a maid-servant, handmaid], *a female proper name:* deliciaeque meae Latris, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 75.

1. lātro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. λοιδορέω and λατράζειν = βαρβαρίζειν, Hesych.], *to bark* (cf. baubor). **I.** Lit.: si canes latrent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Lucr. 5, 1066: ne latret canis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 128: quasi feta canes sine dentibus latrat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v. 518 Vahl.): canis timidus vehementius latrat quam mordet, Curt. 7, 4, 13: canino rictu, Juv. 10, 272.— *Impers. pass.:* scit cui latretur cum solus obambulet ipse, Ov. Tr. 2, 459.—(β) *Act.* for allatrare, *to bark at, bay:* senem adulterum Latrent Suburanae canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 57: cervinam pellem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 66: nubila, Stat. Th. 1, 551.—Also in *pass.:* latrari a canibus, Plin. 25, 10, 78, § 126.—(γ) *Part. pres.* as *subst.:* **lātrans**, antis, *m.*, *a barker*, i. e. *a dog* (poet.): inmeriti fatum latrantis, Ov. M. 8, 412; *plur.*, id. ib. 8, 344.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To resound, roar*, of water (poet.): latrantes undae, Sil. 5, 396: (amnis) Alpibus ortus fertur latrantibus undis, id. 3, 470; Stat. Ach. 1, 451.—**2.** In speaking, *to rant, roar, bluster:* latrant jam quidam oratores, non loquuntur, Cic. Brut. 15, 58: rumperis et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136.—(β) *Act.. to bark at:* si quis Obprobriis dignum latraverit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 85.—**II.** Trop., *to bark at, rage*, etc. **A.** In gen.: multa ab animalium vocibus tralata in homines, partim quae sunt aperta, partim obscura. Perspicua, ut Ennii: Animus cum pectore latrat, Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll. (cf. Ann. v. 570 Vahl.): admoto latrant praecordia tactu, *rage*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 13: curae latrantes, Petr. 119.—(β) *Act.:* magnas latrantia pectora curas, Stat. Th. 2, 338.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To demand vehemently:* latrare Ennius pro poscere posuit, Paul. ex Fest. 121 Müll.; cf. Enn. l. l.: cum sale panis Latrantem stomachum bene leniet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 17: nil aliud sibi naturam latrare, nisi ut, etc., Lucr. 2, 17.—**2.** *Opening the mouth wide, pronounced with a wide mouth:* hanc scripsit Latine Plautus cum latranti nomine, Plaut. Cas. prol. 34.

2. lātro, ōnis, *m.* [Gr. λάτρις, root λα-, λαϝ-, in λάω, λεία; cf. lucrum], *a hired servant, hireling, mercenary, satellite, body-guard*, etc. (only ante-class.): haec effatus ibi, latrones dicta facessunt, Enn. ap. Non. 306, 23 (Ann. v. 60 Vahl.).—Of mercenary soldiers: latrones, quos conduxi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 3: nam hic latro in Sparta fuit, id. Poen. 3, 3, 50: latronem suam qui auro vitam venditat, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 20 Fleck.; cf.: fortunas suas coepere latrones Inter se memorare, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 29 (Ann. v. 528 Vahl.); cf. Varr. L. L. 7, p. 141 Müll., and the passage from Paul. ex Fest. infra.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A freebooter, highwayman, robber, bandit, irregular soldier, brigand* (opp. justi hostes), Liv. 40, 27, 10: latrones eos antiqui dicebant, qui conducti militabant, ἀπὸ τῆς λατρείας. At nunc viarum obsessores dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.: hostes hi sunt, qui nobis, aut quibus nos publice bellum decrevimus: ceteri latrones aut praedones sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 118: vos latrones et mendicos homines magni penditis? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 75: collecti ex praedonibus latronibusque Syriae, Caes. B. C. 3, 110; 3, 109 *fin.*; id. B. G. 3, 17: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: non semper viator a latrone, non numquam etiam latro a viatore occiditur, Cic. Mil. 21, 55; cf.: cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, Juv. 10, 22; 13, 145: ne quis fur esset, neu latro, Hor. S. 1, 3, 106: quin etiam leges latronum esse dicuntur, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: quaestio latronum, Paul. Sent. 5, 16, 13: qui latronem caedem sibi inferentem, occiderit, id. ib. 5, 23, 8.—Of an assassin, Val. Max. 5, 9, 4.—Poet. of a hunter, Verg. A. 12, 7.—Of a wolf, Phaedr. 1, 1, 4.—**B.** For latrunculus, *a chessman, a piece in the game of draughts* or *chess which represents a soldier; a man, pawn* (poet.): latronum proelia, Ov. A. A. 3, 357: ludere bella latronum, Mart. 14, 20, 1; cf. vitreo latrone, id. 7, 72, 8.

3. Lātro, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So M. Porcius Latro, *a famous orator from Spain, a friend of the elder Seneca*, Sen. Contr. 1 praef.; Quint. 10, 5, 18; 9, 2, 91; Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160.—Hence, **II. Lātrōniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Latro, Latronian:* color, Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 16; 1 praef. § 13.

lātrōcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [2. latro, II.], *of* or *belonging to robbers, robber-* (post-class.): manus, *a band of robbers*, App. M. 2, p. 125, 5: castra, Amm. 27, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **lātrōcĭnālĭter**, *after the manner of a robber, like a robber:* aliquem interimere, Mart. Cap. 6, § 642.

* **lātrōcĭnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [latrocinor], *a robbing, highway-robbery:* multitudinis saeva, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59.

lātrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. * **I.** *Military service* for pay: apud regem in latrocinio fuisti, Plaut. ap. Non. 134, 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Freebooting, robbery, highway-robbery, piracy* (class.): cum illum ex occultis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: fines suos ab latrociniis tueri, id. Deiot. 8, 22: pugna latrocinio magis, quam proelio similis, *a contest with robbers*, Sall. J. 97: latrociniis magis quam justo bello gerebantur res, Liv. 29, 6: latrocinium potius quam bellum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: latrociniis ac praedationibus infestatum mare, *piracies*, Vell. 2, 73, 3; Just. 43, 3: latrocinia nullam habent infamiam (apud Germanos), Caes. B. G. 6, 23, 6: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliqua noxa comprehensi, *in robbery*, id. ib. 6, 16 *fin.*—**B.** In gen., *villany, roguery, fraud:* furtim et per latrocinia potius, quam bonis artibus, ad imperia et honores nituntur, Sall. J. 4, 7; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61.—**2.** Abstr. pro concreto, *a band of robbers:* si ex tanto latrocinio unus tolletur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31.—**C.** Latrocinii imago, *the semblance of freebooting*, i. e. *the game of draughts* or *chess, which imitates freebooting:* sive latrocinii sub imagine calculus ibit, Ov. A. A. 2, 207.

lātrōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [2. latro]. **I.** *To perform military service for pay, to be a hired soldier* (ante-class.): ibit aliquo Latrocinatum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 198; id. Mil. 2, 6, 19: qui regi latrocinatus decem annos Demetrio, id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 52 Müll.—**II.** *To practise freebooting, robbery*, or *highway-robbery, to rob on the highway:* Catilina latrocinantem se interfici mallet, quam exsulem vivere, Cic. Cat. 2, 7 *fin.*: ubi impune sui posteri latrocinarentur, id. Mil. 7, 17: vitae instituta sic distant, ut Cretes et Aetoli latrocinari honestum putent, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15.—*To commit piracy:* maritimi, alteri mercandi causa, alteri latrocinandi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9.—**B.** Transf. * **1.** Of a fish preying upon others, *to hunt, seize:* pastinaca latrocinatur ex occulto, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 144.—* **2.** Of a physician who dissects a body: mortui praecordia et viscus omne in conspectum, Cels. 1 praef.—Hence, **lātrōcĭnanter**, *adv.*, *like a robber*, Aug. Ep. 35, 3.

Lātrōniānus, a, um, v. 3. Latro.

* **lātruncŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [latrunculus], *of* or *belonging to draughts* or *chess:* tabula, *a chess-board*, Sen. Ep. 117, 30.

lātruncŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [latrunculus, I.], *one who tries cases of robbery, a larceny judge*, Dig. 5, 1, 61 *fin.*; Jul. Ep. Nov. c. 15, 60.

lātruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. latro]. **I.** *A highwayman, robber, freebooter, brigand:* mastrucati latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15: hostes sunt, quibus bellum publice populus Romanus decrevit, vel ipsi populo Romano, ceteri latrunculi vel praedones appellantur, Dig. 49, 15, 24 (cf. the passage from Dig. 50, 16, 118, where the word latrones is used; v. 2. latro, II.): a latrunculis vel hostibus, ib. 39, 5, 34.—Of the usurper of a throne, Vop. Firm. 2, 1.—**II.** *A man, pawn*, in draughts or chess. latrunculis ludimus, Sen. Ep. 106, 11; Varr. L. L. 10, § 22 Müll.; Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215.

lātŭmiae, ārum, v. lautumiae *init.*

lātūra, ae, *f.* [fero], *a bearing, carrying* of burdens (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. 345, 3; Sen. Apoc. 14, 3: latura, φόρετρον, Gloss. Philox.

lātūrārĭus, ii, *m.* [latura], *a carrier, porter* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. 18, 4; 38, 9; 60, 8.

1. lātus, a, um, *adj.* [old Lat. stlātus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 313; Sanscr. root star-, strnāmi = sterno; Gr. στορ- in στόρνυμι, στρατός; Lat. sterno, stratus, torus; cf. strāges, struo; not connected with πλατύς, nor with 3. lātus = τλητός], *broad, wide.* **I.** Lit.: fossa, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: mare, id. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: via, id. ib. 2, 4, 53, § 119: agri, id. Rep. 5, 2, 3: clavus, Quint. 11, 3, 138 (v. clavus): umeri, Verg. A. 9, 725; cf.: artus barbarorum, Tac. A. 2, 21: lati et lacertosi viri, *broad-shouldered*, Col. 1, 9, 4; Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: rana bove latior, Phaedr. 1, 24, 5: palus non latior pedibus quinquaginta, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: latissimum flumen, id. ib. 2, 27: latissimae solitudines, id. ib. 6, 22: comesse panem tris pedes latum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 8: fossae quindecim pedes latae, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: areas latas pedum denum facito, Col. 2, 10, 26: populi, Verg. A. 1, 225: moenia lata videt, id. ib. 6, 549: latis otia fundis, id. G. 2, 468: ne latos fines parare studeant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: ager, Liv. 23, 46: orbis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 57: terrae, Ov. M. 2, 307: lata Polyphemi acies, *wide eye*, Juv. 9, 64.—*Neutr. absol.:* crescere in latum, *to increase in width, widen*, Ov. M. 1, 336.—*Absol.:* per latum, Vulg. Ezech. 46, 22: in lato pedum centum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26, 7.—**B.** Transf., poet., for *proud, swelling* (cf. Eng. vulg. *spreading*): latus ut in circo spatiere, *that you may stalk along largely, proudly*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 183: lati incesserunt et cothurnati (histriones), Sen. Ep. 76, 31.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *broad, wide, wide-spread, extended* (mostly post-Aug.): vox, Quint. 11, 3, 82; cf.: verba, *pronounced broadly*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: gloria, *widespread*, Plin. Ep. 4, 12, 7: lato Murrus caligat in hoste, Sil. 1, 499: interpretatio, *broad, not strict, lenient*, Dig. 22, 1, 1: culpa, *great*, ib. 50, 16, 213; 11, 6, 1 *fin.*: fuga, *a kind of banishment, whereby all places are forbidden to the exile but one*, ib. 48, 22, 5.—**B.** In partic., of style, *diffuse, detailed, copious, prolix:* oratio Academicorum liberior et latior (opp. Stoicorum oratio astrictior et contractior), Cic. Brut. 31, 120: latum atque fusum, Quint. 11, 3, 50: latiore varioque tractatu, id. 7, 3, 16: latiore quadam comprehensione, id. 2, 5, 14: genus orandi latum et sonans, Tac. H. 1, 90: Aeschines his latior et audentior, Quint. 12, 10, 23.—Hence, *adv.:* **lātē**, *broadly, widely, extensively;* with longe, *on all sides, far and wide, everywhere.* **1.** Lit.: late longeque diffusus, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34: omnibus longe lateque aedificiis incensis, Caes. B. G. 4, 35: minus late vagari, id. ib. 1, 2: regnare, Just. 13, 7: populus late rex, Verg. A. 1, 21; cf.: diu Lateque victrix, Hor. C. 4, 4, 23: cladem inferre, Tac. H. 3, 23.—*Comp.:* latius demum operaest pretium ivisse, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 156: itaque latius quam caedebatur ruebat (murus), Liv. 21, 11: possidere (agros), Ov. M. 5, 131: metui, Tac. A. 12, 43.—*Sup.:* ager latissime continuatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: quam latissime possint, ignes faciant, Nep. Eum. 9, 3.—**2.** Trop.: ars late patet, *widely*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235: Phrygiae late refer primordia gentis, Ov. H. 17, 57.—*Comp.:* latius loquuntur rhetores, dialectici compressius, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: quod

pateat latius, *of rather extensive application*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19: latius perscribere, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: uti opibus, *more lavishly*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 113.—*Sup.*: fidei bonae nomen latissime manat, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 70: latissime patere, id. ib. 3, 17, 69.

2. lătus, ĕris, *n.* [cf. Gr. πλατύς; Lat. lāter, Latium, plautus or plotus], *the side, flank* of men or animals. **I.** Lit.: ego vostra faciam latera lorea, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 2: quid comminatu's mihi? *Con.* Istud male factum arbitror, quia non latus fodi, id. Aul. 3, 2, 4: occidisse ex equo dicitur, et latus offendisse vehementer, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: cujus latus ille mucro petebat, id. Lig. 3, 9: laterique accommodat ensem, Verg. A. 2, 393; Quint. 2, 13, 12; 11, 3, 69; 118: laterum inclinatione forti ac virili, id. 1, 11, 18: vellere latus digitis, *to twitch one by the side* (in order to attract attention), Ov. A. A. 1, 606; cf.: si tetigit latus acrior, Juv. 7, 109: tum latus ei dicenti condoluisse ... dieque septimo est lateris dolore consumptus, *pleurisy*, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6; so, lateris dolor, Cato, R. R. 125; Cels. 2, 7; 8; Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: lateris vigili cum febre dolor, Juv. 13, 229; cf.: laterum dolor aut tussis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: artifices lateris, i. e. *those who make skilful side movements* or *evolutions, ballet-dancers*, Ov. A. A. 3, 351: latus tegere alicui, *to walk by the side of one*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: claudere alicui, Juv. 3, 131; and: mares inter se uxoresque contendunt, uter det latus illis (sc. pantomimis), Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 3.—Of animals: equorum, Lucr. 5, 1324: cujus (equi aënei) in lateribus fores essent, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38.—**2.** Of orators, *the lungs*: lateribus aut clamore contendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255: quae vox, quae latera, quae vires, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 67: ut lateris conatus sit ille, non capitis, Quint. 1, 11, 8; cf.: lateris pectorisve firmitas an capitis etiam plus adjuvet, id. 11, 3, 16; so id. 11, 3, 40: dum vox ac latus praeparetur, id. 10, 7, 2; 11, 3, 13: voce, latere, firmitate (constat orator), id. 12, 11, 2: neque enim ex te umquam es nobilitatus, sed ex lateribus et lacertis tuis, Cic. de Sen. 9, 27: cum legem Voconiam voce magna et bonis lateribus suasissem, id. ib. 5, 14: illa adhuc audaciora et majorum, ut Cicero existimat, laterum, Quint. 9, 1, 29.—**3.** Poet., in mal. part., Lucil. ap. Non. 260, 30; Ov. H. 2, 58; 19, 138; Prop. 2, 2, 12: lateri parcere, Juv. 6, 37.—**B.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *The side, flank, lateral surface* of a thing (opp. frons and tergum; v. h. vv.): collis ex utraque parte lateris dejectus habebat et in frontem leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planiciem redibat, *on each side*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; cf. Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202: terra angusta verticibus, lateribus latior, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: latus unum castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: insula, cujus unum latus est contra Galliam, id. ib. 5, 13: et (Fibrenus) divisus aequaliter in duas partis latera haec (insulae) adluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6.—Of a maritime country, *the coast, seaboard*: Illyricum, Juv. 8, 117: castelli, Sall. J. 93: tum prora avertit et undis Dat latus, *the ship's side*, Verg. A. 1, 105: ubi pulsarunt acres latera ardua fluctus, Ov. M. 11, 529: nudum remigio, Hor. C. 1, 14, 4; id. Epod. 10, 3: dextrum (domus), id. Ep. 1, 16, 6: mundi, id. C. 1, 22, 19: crystallus sexangulis nascitur lateribus, *surfaces*, Plin. 37, 2, 9, § 26.—Of an army, *the flank*, Tac. Agr. 35: reliquos equites ad latera disponit, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: ex itinere nostros latere aperto aggressi, id. ib. 1, 25; cf. id. ib. 2, 23 *fin.*: ad latus apertum hostium constitui, id. ib. 4, 25: ne simul in frontem, simul in latera, pugnaretur, Tac. Agr. 35. — So in fighting: latus dare, *to expose one's side* or *flank* to the adversary, Val. Fl. 4, 304 (v. II. A. infra).—**b.** Esp. freq.: a (ab) latere, *on* or *at the side* or *flank*; a or ab lateribus, *on* or *at the sides* or *flanks* (opp. a fronte, *in front, before*, and a tergo, *at the back, behind*): a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, Cic. Phil. 3, 13, 32: a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25 *fin.*; id. B. G. 2, 25: ab omni latere securus, Amm. 16, 9, 3: ab latere aggredi, Liv. 27, 48: disjectos ab tergo aut lateribus circumveniebant, Sall. J. 50 *fin.*: ne quis inermibus militibus ab latere impetus fieri posset, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Sulla profligatis iis, quos advorsum ierat, rediens ab latere Mauris incurrit, Sall. J. 101, 8: si ex hac causa unda prorumperet, a lateribus undae circumfunderentur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 6, 4: a lateribus, a fronte, quasi tria maria prospectat, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5.—**c.** Less freq. with *ex*: latere ex utroque, Lucr. 2, 1049: ex lateribus aggredi aliquem, Sall. C. 60: tribus ex lateribus (locus) tegebatur, Hirt. B. Alex. 28, 4: ex alio latere cubiculum est politissimum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10: omni ex latere armorum molibus urgeri, Amm. 19, 7, 7.—**d.** With *de*: de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 117.—Without *prep.*: alio latere, Tac. A. 3, 74.—**2.** Poet. (pars pro toto), *the body*: penna latus vestit, tenet, Ov. M. 2, 376: nunc latus in fulvis niveum deponit harenis, id. ib. 2, 865; cf. id. ib. 3, 23; 14, 710: forte, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 26: fessum longā militiā, id. C. 2, 7, 18: credidit tauro latus, id. ib. 3, 27, 26: liminis aut aquae Caelestis patiens latus, id. ib. 3, 10, 20.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in latera atque in terga incurrere, *to attack the sides*, i. e. *the unguarded points*, Quint. 9, 1, 20: aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa saliunt latus, *encompass on every side*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34: ut a senis latere numquam discederem, *never left his side*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; cf.: aliquem lateri alicujus adjungere, *to attach to his side*, i. e. *to give him for a companion*, Quint. 1, 2, 5; so, alicui latus dare, of a client, Sen. Q. N. 7, 32, 3 (cf. B. 1. infra): lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, *hung about them, threatened them*, Liv. 39, 25: Illyriorum rex, lateri ejus haerens, assiduis precibus promissa exigebat, Just. 29, 4, 8; cf.: Agathocles regis lateri junctus, civitatem regebat, id. 30, 2, 5: circumfusa turba lateri meo, Liv. 6, 15.—Esp.: saepe dabis nudum latus, *expose*, Tib. 1, 4, 52: latus imperii nudum, Flor. 3, 5, 4: nec adulatoribus latus praebeas, *expose yourself, lay yourself open to*, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef.: latere tecto abscedere, i. e. *safe, unharmed*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: hic fugit omnes Insidias nullique malo latus obdit apertum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59: ex uno latere constat contractus, *on one side*, Dig. 19, 1, 13 *fin.*; so ib. 3, 5, 5: nulla ex utroque latere nascitur actio, ib. 3, 5, 6, § 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To express *intimacy, attachment*: latus alicui cingere, *to cling to*, Liv. 32, 39, 8; esp. in the phrase: ab latere, *at the side* of, i. e. *in intimate association* with (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): ab latere tyranni: addit eos ab latere tyranni, Liv. 24, 5, 13; Curt. 3, 5, 15; cf.: ille tuum, Castrice, dulce latus, *your constant associate*, Mart. 6, 68, 4.—**2.** *Relationship, kindred*, esp. *collateral relationship* (post-Aug.): quibus (liberis) videor a meo tuoque latere pronum ad honores iter relicturus, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: sunt et ex lateribus cognati ut fratres sororesque, Dig. 38, 10, 10, § [illegible]: ex latere uxorem ducere, ib. 23, 2, 68: latus omne divinae domus, Stat. S. 5 praef.: omnes personae cognatorum aut supra numerantur, aut infra, aut ex transverso, sive a latere ... a latere, fratres et sorores, liberique eorum; item parentium fratres et sorores liberique eorum, (Ulp.) de Grad. Cogn. 2 ap. Huschke, Jurisp. Antejust. p. 530.

3. lātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. fero.

lătuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. latus], *a little side* (poet. and rare): laneum, Cat. 25, 10: speculorum, Lucr. 4, 335.

laudābĭlis, e, *adj.* [laudo], *to be praised, praiseworthy, laudable* (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit.: laudabile est, quod conficit honestam et praesentem et consequentem commemorationem, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: honestum, etiam si a nullo laudetur, natura esse laudabile, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: vita, id. Lael. 7, 23: orationes, id. Brut. 95, 325; cf. oratores, id. ib. 97, 333: vir erga rempublicam, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 32, 2: civis, Quint. 12, 1, 41; 3, 6, 84: carmen, Hor. A. P. 408: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 35: in Rutilo luxuria est: in Ventidio laudabile nomen sumit, Juv. 11, 22.—As *subst.*: **laudābile,** is, *n.*, *the praiseworthy*, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7. — *Comp.*: vitae ratio laudabilior, Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6: (voluptas) melioremne efficit aut laudabiliorem virum? id. Par. 1 *fin*: multo modestia post victoriam, quam ipsa victoria, laudabilior, Liv. 36, 21.—**II.** Transf., *valuable, precious, excellent* (post-Aug.): mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38: terra, id. 17, 4, 3, § 28.—*Comp.*: laudabilius vinum, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—Hence, *adv.*: **laudābĭlĭter,** *in a praiseworthy manner, praiseworthily, laudably*, ad recte, honeste, laudabiliter, postremo ad bene vivendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: laudabiliter ac placabiliter propitiandi judices, *by flattering expressions*, Gell. 7, 3.—*Comp.*: laudabilius, Val. Max. 5, 1, 2 *ext.*; 5, 4, 3.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* appear not to occur.

laudābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [laudo], *laudability, excellency*, a title of the Comes Metallorum: tua, Cod. Th. 10, 19, 3.

laudābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. laudabilis *fin.*

laudātē, *adv.*, v. laudo *fin.*

laudātio, ōnis, *f.* [laudo], *a praising, praise, commendation; a eulogy, panegyric.* **I.** In gen.: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferrem? *with your eulogy*, i. e. *that pronounced by you*, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: felicitatem ipsam deorum immortalium judicio tribui laudationis est, id. de Or. 2, 85, 347: quae quidem laudatio hominis turpissimi mihi ipsi erat paene turpis, id. Pis. 29, 72: in omnibus laudationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 153.—With *object.-gen.*: laudationes eorum, qui sunt ab Homero laudati, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 116: legis, Quint. 7, 1, 47: laudationes modulatae, *songs of praise*, Suet. Ner. 20.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a court of justice, *a favorable testimony* to a person's character, *a eulogy, panegyric*: lectissimos viros cum legatione ad hoc judicium, et cum gravissima atque ornatissima laudatione miserunt, Cic. Cael. 2, 5; id. Fl. 15, 36; id. Font. 2, 4: judicialis, Suet. Aug. 56.—**B.** *A funeral oration, eulogy*: funebris, Cic. Mil. 13, 33; Quint. 3, 7, 2: est in manibus laudatio, quam cum legimus, etc., Cic. de Sen. 4, 12: nonnullae mortuorum laudationes, id. Brut. 16, 61. — With *object.-gen.*: matronarum, Liv. 5, 50.

laudātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in rhet. lang. of Quintilian, *of* or *relating to praise, laudatory*: est unum genus, quo laus et vituperatio continetur, sed est appellatum a meliore parte laudativum: idem alii demonstrativum vocant: utrumque nomen ex Graeco creditur fluxisse: nam et ἐγκωμιαστικὸν et ἐπιδεικτικὸν dicunt, Quint. 3, 4, 12; cf. id. 3, 7, 28: materia, id. 3, 4, 16.—**II.** *Subst.*: **laudātīva,** ae, *f.*, *commendation*, etc.: laudativa tota, quae est rhetorices pars tertia, Quint. 2, 15, 20; cf. id. 3, 3, 14.—Hence, **laudātīvē,** *adv.*, *in a laudatory manner*, Don. ad Ter. Enn. 5, 8, 5.

laudātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a praiser; a eulogizer, panegyrist* (class.). **I.** In gen.: integritatis et elegantiae, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8: auctores et laudatores voluptatis, id. Sest. 10, 23: rerum mearum gestarum laudatores, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 16: temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: derisor vero plus laudatore movetur, id. ib. 433: formae, Ov. H. 21, 33: tuus, Cic. Fin. 1, 41, 90.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a court of justice, *one who bears favorable testimony* to the character of the accused, *a eulogizer, panegyrist*: excitabo laudatores, quos ad hoc judicium ... deprecatores hujus periculi missos videtis, Cic. Balb. 18, 41; id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 57.—**B.** *One who pronounces a funeral oration*, Liv. 2, 47; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 6.

laudātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to praise, laudatory* (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. *init.*

laudātrix, īcis, *f.* [laudator], *she who praises* (rare): vitiorum laudatrix fama popularis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: Venus, Ov. H. 17, 126.

laudātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from laudo.

Laudĭcēni, ōrum, *m.*, collat. form of Laodiceni, v. Laodicea, II. B. — Hence, **II.** In a pun, of parasites [laudo-cena], *dinner-chanters, who give applause for a dinner*, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 5.

‡ **laudĭdignus,** ἐπαίνου ἄξιος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **laudĭfĭco,** ὑμνῶ, Gloss. Philox.

laudo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [laus], *to praise, laud, commend, extol, eulogize, approve* (cf.: celebro, praed co). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omnes mortales sese laudarier optant, Enn. ap. Aug. Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v. 551 Vahl.): coram in os te laudare, *to praise to one's face*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5; cf.: in faciem, Lact. 3, 14, 7: vituperare improbos asperius, laudare bonos ornatius, Cic. de Or. 2,

9, 35: et efferre aliquid, id. ib. 2, 75, 304: rationem, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: sententiam alicujus, id. Sest. 34, 74: laudantur exquisitissimis verbis legiones, id. Phil. 4, 3, 6: legem ipsam, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: magnifice, id. Brut. 73, 254: agricolam laudat juris peritus, *praises him as happy, extols his happiness*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9; so, diversa sequentes, id. ib. 1, 1, 3; 109: volucrem laudamus equum, *praise as swift*, i. e. *for swiftness*, Juv. 8, 57: laudatur dis aequa potestas, id. 4, 71.—*Part.* as *subst.*: prava laudantium sermo, Sen. Ep. 123, 9.—*Pass.* with *dat.*: numquam praestantibus viris laudata est in una sententia perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: Germanicus cunctis laudatus, *by all*, Tac. A. 4, 57 *fin.*: herba laudata Eratostheni, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 86: laudataque quondam ora Jovi, Ov. M. 2, 480.—* (β) Poet., with *object.-gen.*: laudabat leti juvenem, *pronounced him happy on account of his death*, Sil. 4, 260.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*: in quo tuum consilium nemo potest non maxime laudare, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: juvenes laudari in bonis gaudent, Quint. 5, 12, 22: scriptores iamborum saepe in illis laudantur, id. 10, 1, 9.—(δ) *Pass.* with *inf.* (poet.): extinxisse nefas Laudabor, Verg. A. 2, 585.—(ε) With *quod*: quod viris fortibus honos habitus est, laudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: laudat Africanum Panaetius, quod fuerit abstinens, id. Off. 2, 22, 76: jamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter Ridebat, etc., Juv. 10, 28: non laudans, quod non in melius, sed in deterius, convenitis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 17.—(ζ) With *quoniam*: utrumque laudemus, quoniam per illos ne haec quidem genera laude caruerunt, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.—(η) With *cum* (very rare): te quidem, cum isto animo es, satis laudare non possum, Cic. Mil. 36, 99: jam id ipsum consul laudare, cum initiatam se (Hispala) non infitiaretur, Liv. 39, 12, 7.—(θ) With *si*: consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto Praecipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi, Juv. 4, 18.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To pronounce a funeral oration over* a person: quem cum supremo ejus die Maximus laudaret, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5.—**2.** In medicine, *to recommend as a remedy*: apri cerebrum contra serpentes laudatur, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 152; 29, 3, 12, § 54.—**3.** *To praise, compliment*, i. e. *dismiss with a compliment, leave, turn from* (poet.): laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, Verg. G. 2, 412: cf.: probitas laudatur et alget, Juv. 1, 74.—**II.** Transf., *to adduce, name, quote, cite* a person as any thing: laudare significat priscâ linguâ nominare appellareque, Gell. 2, 6, 16; cf.: laudare ponebatur apud antiquos pro nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.: id ut scias, Jovem supremum testem laudo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 66: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: auctores, id. de Or. 3, 18, 68; cf.: ut auctoribus laudandis ineptiarum crimen effugiam, id. ib. 3, 49, 187: auctore laudato, Cod. 8, 45, 7.—Hence, **laudātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *extolled, praiseworthy, esteemed, excellent*: laudari a laudato viro, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; Naev. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: omnium laudatarum artium procreatrix, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9: hunc ubi laudatos jactantem in sanguine vultus videt, Ov. M. 5, 59: olus laudatum in cibis, Plin. 22, 22, 33, § 74.—*Comp.*: saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 32.—*Sup.*: laudatissimus caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241: virgo laudatissima formae dote, Ov. M. 9, 715.—Hence, *adv.*: **laudātē**, *laudably, admirably*: regias domos laudatissime ebore adornans, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 46 (al. lautissime).

laurāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [laurus], *a plant of the laurel kind*, App. Herb. 58.

laurĕa, ae, v. laureus, II.

laurĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [laurea], *crowned* or *decked with laurel, laureate*: imago, Cic. Mur. 41, 88: lictores, id. Att. 7, 10, 1: fasces, id. Div. 1, 28, 59: legiones, Liv. 45, 39: litterae, *a letter announcing a victory* (so called because bound up with bay-leaves), *a laurelled letter*, id. 45, 1: litterae a Postumio laureatae sequuntur, id. 5, 28 *fin.*: tabellae, id. 45, 1.—*Subst.*: **laurĕātae**, ārum (sc. litterae), *a letter announcing a victory*: ne laureatis quidem gesta prosecutus est, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.*; cf. laurus.

Laurentum, i, *n.*, *a maritime town in Latium, between Ostia and Lavinium*, now *Torre Paterno*, Mel. 2, 4, 9.—Hence, **A. Laurens**, entis, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Laurentum, Laurentian*: Laurens Thybris, Verg. A. 5, 797: arva, id. ib. 7, 661: Turnus, id. ib. 7, 650: ager, Juv. 1, 107; Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 2: castrum, Tib. 2, 5, 49.—*Subst.*: **Laurens**, entis, *n.*, *an estate (of the younger Pliny) near Laurentum*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 1.—In *plur.*: **Laurentes**, um, *m.*, *the Laurentines*: Laurentum Troumque acies, Verg. A. 12, 137; and of the Laurentes who were incorporated in Lavinium (v. Laurolavinium): Laurentes Lavinates, Symm. Ep. 1, 71; Inscr. ap. Grut. 1101, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2174 sqq.; 3888.—**2.** Poet., transf., *Roman*: bella, Sil. 3, 83: praeda, i. e. *that taken by Hannibal*, id. 17, 282.—**B. Laurentīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Laurentine*: litus, Mart. 10, 37: via, Val. Max. 8, 5, 6.—*Subst.*: **Laurentīnum**, i, *n.* (sc. praedium), *the younger Pliny's estate near Laurentum*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 1.—* **C. Laurentius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Laurentian*: palus Laurentia, Verg. A. 10, 709.—* **D. Laurentis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *Laurentian*: Laurentis terra, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.).

laurĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [laurea], lit., *a little laurel crown* or *garland*; hence, transf., *a little triumph*: quod esset ad laureolam satis, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2.—Prov.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere (a laurel branch in a laurel cake), i. e. *to seek fame in trifles*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

Laurĕŏlus, i, *m.*, *a notorious robber, who is said to have been crucified and torn to pieces by wild beasts; hero of a play by the mimographer Q. Lutatius Catulus*, Juv. 8, 187; Mart. Spect. 7; Suet. Calig. 57.

Laurētum (**Lōrētum**), i, *n.* [laurus], *a laurel-grove*: tale, Suet. Galb. 1.—**B.** Esp., *Lauretum* or *Laurel-grove*, a place on the Aventine Hill, Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.—Form Loretum, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138.

laurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of laurel, laurel-*. **I.** *Adj.*: vectes laurei, Cato, R. R. 31: folia, id. ib. 76: corona, Liv. 23, 11: in nitidâ laurea serta comâ, Ov. Tr. 2, 172: oleum, *laurel-oil*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 137: ramus, id. 15, 30, 40, § 136: ramulus, Suet. Caes. 81: pira, i. e. *that smell like laurel*, Col. 12, 10: cerasa, *grafted on laurel*, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104: nemus, Mart. 10, 92, 11.—**II.** *Subst.*: **laurĕa**, ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. arbor.) *The laurel-tree*: laurea in puppi navis longae enata, Liv. 32, 1: tum spissa ramis laurea fervidos Excludet ictus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 9: factis modo laurea ramis annuit, Ov. M. 1, 566: ex Pannonia, Plin. Pan. 8, 3.—**B.** (Sc. corona.) *A laurel crown* or *garland, laurel branch*, as the ornament of Apollo, of poets, of ancestral images, of generals enjoying a triumph, and of letters containing news of a victory: te precor, o vates, assit tua laurea nobis, Ov. R. Am. 75: laureâ donandus Apollinari, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9: cedant arma togae, concedat laurea linguae, Cic. poët. Off. 1, 22, 77: quam lauream cum tua laudatione conferam, id. Fam. 15, 6, 1. Sometimes victorious generals, instead of a triumphal procession, contented themselves with carrying a laurel branch to the Capitol: de Cattis Dacisque duplicem triumphum egit: de Sarmatis lauream modo Capitolino Jovi retulit, Suet. Dom. 6: urbem praetextatus et laurea coronatus intravit, id. Tib. 17; id. Ner. 13; Plin. Pan. 8: thyrsus enim vobis, gestata est laurea nobis, Ov. P. 2, 5, 67: bellorum laureas victori tradens, Just. 14, 4, 17.—**2.** Trop., *a victory, triumph*: primus in toga triumphum linguaeque lauream merite, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; cf.: parite laudem et lauream, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 53.

†† **laurex** (**laurix**), ĭcis, *m.* (Balearic), *a young rabbit cut out from the mother*, or *taken from her teats*, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217.

* **laurĭcŏmus**, a, um, *adj.* [laurus-coma], *laurel-haired, covered with laurels*: montes, Lucr. 6, 152.

laurĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [laurus-fero]. **I.** *Laurel-bearing*: tellus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 134.—**II.** *Laurel-crowned*: juventa, Luc. 8, 25: currus, id. 5, 332.

laurĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [laurus-gero], *laurel-bearing, crowned* or *decked with laurel*: Phoebus, Ov. A. A. 3, 389: manus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 54: cuspis, *a lance wound round with laurel*, Mart. 7, 6, 6: avis, Sil. 5, 422.

laurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [laurus], *of laurel, laurel-*: folium, Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 34: oleum, id. 23, 4, 43, § 86.

laurĭōtis, is, *f. adj.*, = Λαυριῶτις, *from Laurion, in Attica*, where there were silver mines; hence, spodos, *the ashes which, in smelting silver, remain in the furnace, dross, scoria*, Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 132.

laurĭpŏtens, entis, *m.* [laurus-potens], *lord of laurels, laurel-ruler*, an epithet of Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, § 24.

Laurŏlāvīnium, i, *n.*, *a later name of the city Lavinium, after (about the time of the Antonines) the inhabitants of Laurentum were transplanted thither*, Front. de Colon. p. 105 Goes.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 59.—Hence, **Laurens Lāvīnāris**, Laurentis Lavinaris, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Lauro-Lavinium*, Symm. Ep. 1, 71 (v. Laurentum, A. 1. *fin.*).

Laurōn, ōnis, *f.*, *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 3, 22, 7; 4, 2, 86.—Hence, **II. Laurōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *Lauronian*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

laurus, i (*gen.* laurûs, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132; 14, 16, 19, § 112; Col. 6, 7, 3 *codd.*; *abl.* lauru, Hor. C. 2, 7, 19; but lauro, id. ib. 3, 30, 16; *nom. plur.* laurus, Verg. A. 3, 91; *acc. plur.* laurus, id. E. 6, 83 al.; Tib. 2, 5, 63; *gen. plur.* lauruum, acc. to Charis. p. 110 P.), *f.* [cf. Germ. lor- in Lorbeere], *a bay-tree, laurel-tree, laurel*, sacred to Apollo; cf.: aliquid cedo Qui vicini hanc nostram augeam aram Apollinis. Da sane hanc virgam lauri, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 11; it grew in greatest beauty on Parnassus, and hence is called Parnasia laurus, Verg. G. 2, 18; its branches were the decoration of poets, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9; of the flamens, Liv. 23, 11; Ov. F. 3, 137. In festivals, the ancestral images were decorated with laurel, Cic. Mur. 41. The leaves, when eaten, were said to impart the power of prophesying, Tib. 2, 5, 63; Juv. 7, 19. Victorious generals, in triumphal processions, wore laurel crowns on their heads and carried laurel branches in their hands, while their lictors bore fasces bound with laurel, Cic. Att. 7, 10; Ov. M. 1, 560. Before the gate of the imperial palace stood two laurel-trees, with oaken crowns, in honor of the emperor, as the vanquisher of foes and the people's preserver: janitrix Caesarum et pontificum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127 sqq.; Tert. Apol. 35. A wet branch of laurel was used in lustrations, to sprinkle the objects to be purified: cuperent lustrari . . . si foret umida laurus, Juv. 2, 158; cf. Dict. Antiq. s. v. lustratio.—**II.** Meton. for laurea, *a laurel crown*, as the sign of a triumph; hence for *triumph, victory*: incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: Parthica, Plin. Pan. 14: Indica, Stat. S. 4, 1, 4: Sarmatica, Mart. 7, 6, 10: ornari lauro secunda, Juv. 8, 253.

1. laus, laudis (*gen. plur.* laudium, Sid. Carm. 23, 32), *f.* [for claus, from clavid, kindred to cluo and the Greek κλέϝος], *praise, commendation, glory, fame, renown, esteem* (cf.: gloria, praeconium, elogium). **I.** Lit.: in laude vivere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1: ut is cum populo Romano et in laude et in gratia esse possit, id. Verr. 1, 17, 51: cum te (omnes) summis laudibus ad caelum extulerunt, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: divinis laudibus ornare aliquem, id. ib. 2, 15, 1: Bruti nostri cotidianis assiduisque laudibus, quas ab eo de nobis haberi permulti mihi renuntiaverunt, commotum istum aliquando scripsisse ad me credo, id. Att. 13, 38, 1: laude afficere aliquem, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: omni laude cumulare, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: summam alicui laudem tribuere, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: illustri laude celebrari, id. Mur. 7, 16: maximam laudem ex re aliqua sibi parere, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: ornare aliquem suis laudibus et onerare alienis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25: aliquem laudibus efferre, Juv. 6, 182: neque ego hoc in tua laude pono, Cic. Verr. 2, 3,

91, § 212. Fabio laudi datum est, quod pingeret, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: eloquentiae, humanitatis, id. de Or. 1, 23, 106: brevitas laus est interdum in aliqua parte dicendi, in universa eloquentia laudem non habet, id. Brut. 13, 50: laudis titulique cupido, Juv. 10, 143: supremae laudes, i. e. *a funeral oration*, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 159: vitiatam memoriam funebribus laudibus reor, Liv. 8, 40. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A praiseworthy thing, a ground for praise, a laudable* or *glorious action, a laudable enterprise; a merit, desert*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 2: abundans bellicis laudibus, id. Off. 1, 22, 78: nostras laudes in astra sustulit, id. Att. 2, 25, 1: summa laus tua et Bruti est, quod exercitum praeter spem existimamini comparasse, id. Fam. 12, 4, 2: cum ceteris tuis laudibus, hanc esse vel maximam, quod, etc., id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: magna laus, et grata hominibus, unum hominem elaborare, etc., id. Mur. 9, 19: Suevi maximam putant esse laudem, vacare agros, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 3, 1: Pericles hac laude (dicendi) clarissimus fuit, Cic. Brut. 7, 28; Verg. A. 5, 355; 1, 461: conferre nostris tu potes te laudibus? Phaedr. 4, 23, 3: conscientia laudis, *worth, desert*, id. 2, epil. 11: te censeri laude tuorum noluerim, Juv. 8, 74.—**B.** Of things, *estimation, worth, value, repute* (post-Aug.): Cois amphoris laus est maxima, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 161: coccum Galatiae in maxima laude est, id. 9, 41, 65, § 141: peculiaris laus ejus, quod fatigato corpori succurrit, id. 22, 22, 38, § 81: Creticae cotes diu maximam laudem habuere, id. 36, 22, 47, § 164.

2. Laus, Laudis, *f.*, *the name of several cities*.—Esp., *a city in Cisalpine Gaul, northwest of Placentia*, now *Lodi Vecchia*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 1; also called Laus Pompeia, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

Lausus, i, *m.* **I.** *Son of Numitor and brother of Rhea Silvia*, Ov. F. 4, 55.—**II.** *The son of Mezentius, whom Æneas slew*, Verg. A. 7, 649; 10, 790.

lautē, *adv.*, v. lavo *fin.*

lautĭa (in Plutarch λαύτεια, Quaest. Rom. 45; old form: dautia quae lautia dicimus et dantur legatis hospitii gratia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.), ōrum, *n.* [lautus, v. lavo *fin.*], *the entertainment furnished in Rome to foreign ambassadors or distinguished guests at the expense of the state.* **I.** Lit.: locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv. 28, 39, 19; 30, 17, 14; 33, 24, 5; 35, 23, 11; 42, 6, 11; 42, 19, 6.—**II.** Transf. (post-class.), App. M. 9, p. 221, 39: equum illum hospitium, ac loca lautia mihi praebiturum, id. ib. 3, p. 140, 33; Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *fin.*; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 361.

‡ **lautĭtas,** πολυτέλεια, Gloss. Philox.; cf. the foll. art.

lautĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [lautus], *elegance, splendor, magnificence* in one's style of living, in one's house, furniture, food, etc. **I.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 114, 9: fama ad te de mea nova lautitia veniet, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: esse in lautitiis, Petr. 32: accuratissimae lautitiae, id. 34: summa cenarum lautitia, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 162: lautitiae causa, id. 36, 6, 5, § 45: munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46: lautitia, epularum magnificentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.—**II.** Lautitia farina appelabatur ex tritico aqua consperso, Paul. ex Fest. p. 118 Müll.

* **lautĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat splendid* or *magnificent:* vestis, App. M. 7, p. 191, 22.

Lautŭlae (**Lautŏlae**), ārum, *f.* [lavo]. **I.** *A place in Rome where there were warm baths*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll. Acc. to Servius, *the place where the Sabines, in pursuit of the Romans, were stopped by the gushing forth of a hot spring*, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 361. —**II.** *A town in Latium, between Anxur and Fundi, with warm baths*, Liv. 7, 39, 7; 9, 23, 4.

lautŭmĭae (**lātŏmĭae** and **lātŭmĭae**), ārum, *f.*, = λατομία, *a stone-quarry*. **I.** In gen.: vel in lautumiis vel in pistrino mavelim Agere aetatem, quam, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: latomiae lapidariae, id. Capt. 3, 5, 65.—**II.** In partic., *a prison cut out of the rock*. **A.** At Syracuse: carcer Syracusis vocantur latomiae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; v. in the foll.: lautumias Syracusanas omnes audistis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; 2, 5, 57, § 148.—**B.** *The state prison in Rome, on the north-eastern side of the capitol, usually called* Tullianum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151: principes Aetolorum Romam deducti et in Lautumias conjecti sunt, Liv. 37, 3, 8; 26, 27, 3; 32, 26, 17; 39, 44, 7.

* **lautŭmĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [lautumiae], *of* or *belonging to a stone-quarry:* carcer, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 17; cf. the preced. art. II.

lautŭmus or **lātŏmus,** i, *m.*, *a stone-cutter*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 15; id. 1 Par. 22, 15.

lautus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from lavo.

lăvābrum, i [lavo; fuller form of labrum], *a bathing-tub:* si calidis cunctare lavabris, Lucr. 6, 799; cf. Mar. Victorin. 2457 P.

lăvācrum (**lăvăcrum,** Ven. Carm. 5, 5, 96), i, *n.* [lavo], *a bath* (post-class.), Gell. 1, 2, 2: lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18: lavacra in modum provinciarum exstructa, Amm. 16, 10, 14; Tert. Cor. 3: ferventia, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, 134; Vulg. Tit. 3, 5.

* **lăvandārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [id.], *things to be washed:* lavandaria dicit, quae ad lavandum sint data, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 5 (Inc. Fab. XVII. Rib.).

lăvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a washing, bathing, bath.* **I.** In abstr.: quid ea messis attinet ad meam lavationem? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 4; Cic. ap. Col. 12, 3, 2: lavatio calida et pueris et senibus apta est, Cels. 1, 3, § 71; 79; cf.: boves lavatione calidae aquae traduntur pinguescere, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 178.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Bathing apparatus:* ut lavatio parata sit, Cic Fam. 9, 5, 3: argentea, Phaedr. 4, 5, 22; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10. —**B.** *A bathing-place, bathing-room, bath:* in versura porticus frigida lavatio, quam Graeci λουτρὸν vocitant, Vitr. 5, 11; Dig. 19, 2, 30, § 1; Inscr. Grut. 444, 8; 473, 1 al.

‡ **lăvātor,** πλύτης, *a clothes-washer*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lăvātōrium,** πλύσιμον, locus ad lavandum, Gloss. Philox.

lăvātrīna, ae, v. latrina.

lăver, ĕris, *f.*, *a water-plant*, Plin. 26, 8, 32, § 50; called also sion, id. 22, 22, 41, § 84.

Lăverna, ae, *f.*, *the patron goddess of gain* (lawful or unlawful), *and hence especially of rogues and thieves*, Nov. ap. Non. 483, 21 (Com. Fragm. v. 105 Rib.); Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 31: mihi, Laverna, in furtis celerassis manus, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 134, 32; Lucil. ib. 135, 1: pulcra Laverna, da mihi fallere, da justo sanctoque videri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 60: Laverna in via Salaria lucum habet, Est autem dea furum et simulacrum ejus fures colunt, et qui consilia sua volunt tacita, nam preces ejus cum silentio exercentur, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. l. l.—Hence, **II. Lăvernālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Laverna, Lavernal:* Porta, *a gate in Rome where stood an altar of Laverna*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 117 Müll.

‡ **lăverniōnes** fures antiqui dicebant, quod sub tutela deae Lavernae essent, in cujus luco obscuro abditoque solitos furta praedamque inter se luere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.

Lăvernĭum, ii, *n.*, *a place in Campania*, otherwise unknown, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4; id. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12 (in Cic. IV. 2, p. 235 Orell.).

Lavīci, Lavīcum, and **Lavīcānus,** v. Labici.

Lāvīnĭa, ae, *f.*, *the daughter of Latinus and wife of Æneas*, Liv. 1, 1 sq.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 144 Müll.; Verg. A. 6, 764; Ov. M. 14, 449; 570.

Lāvīnĭum, ii, *n.*, *a city of Latium, near the sea-coast, six Roman miles distant from Laurentum, founded by Æneas in honor of his wife Lavinia*, now *Pratica*, Liv. 1, 1, 11; Varr. L. L. 5, § 144 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 4, 18; Ov. M. 15, 728; Juv. 12, 71.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lāvīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lavinium, Lavinian:* arva, Verg. A. 4, 236: litora, id. ib. 1, 2; Prop. 2, 25 (3, 32), 64.—**B. Lāvīnĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Lavinium, Lavinians*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18.

* **lăvĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [lavo], *to wash, bathe:* se lacrimis falsis, Pompon. ap. Calp. Pis. ap. Merul. Fragm. Ennii, p. 308 (dub.; v. Com. Fragm. Pompon. v. 164 Rib.).

lăvo, lāvi, lautum, lăvātum and lōtum (in class. prose, *perf.* lāvi; *sup.* always lavātum; *perf. part.* lautus; the other forms of the first conj. Also, *pres.* lavĕre; *second pers.* lavis, ante-class. and poet.; cf. Diom. 1, p. 377; v. Neue, Formenl. second ed. 2, p. 420), 1 and 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [Gr. λυ- in λύθρον; strengthened in λούω, λοῦτρον; cf. λόϝετρον; Lat. luo (pol-luo, etc.), diluvium, lutus], *to wash, bathe, lave.* **I.** Lit.: si inquinata erit lavito, Cato, R. R. 65: puerum, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 17; Plaut. Truc. 5, 10: manus lavite, Titin. ib. 22: manus lava, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246: cum jam manus pransores lavarent, Veran. ap. Macrob. S. 3, 6, 14.—Mid.: cum soceris generi non lavantur, *do not bathe themselves* or *bathe*, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: lavantur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: cur te lautum voluit occidere? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: lautis manibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 282: lotis pedibus, Plin. 24, 11, 62, § 103: vestimenta lota, Petr. 30 *fin.*: qui it lavatum in balineas, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 51; so, eo lavatum, id. Aul. 3, 6, 43; id. Stich. 4, 1, 62; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 44; 52; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 42: (venias) vasa lautum, non ad cenam dico, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 15.—(β) *Neutr.:* pisces ego credo, qui usque dum vivunt, lavant, Minus diu lavere, quam haec lavat Phronesium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 1 sqq.: illa si jam laverit, mihi nuncia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 5: lavanti regi dicitur nuntiatum, hostes adesse, Liv. 44, 6.—**B.** Transf., *to wet, moisten, bedew:* eas (tabellas) lacrimis lavis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 8: si . . . neque quicquam captumst piscium, salsi lautique pure domum redimus clanculum, *soaked*, id. Rud. 2, 1, 12; Lucr. 5, 950: lacrimis vultum lavere profusis, Ov. M. 9, 680; Luc. 6, 709; esp. of bloodshed: lavit ater corpora sanguis, Verg. G. 3, 221: lavit improba teter Ora cruor, id. A. 10, 727: sanguine largo Colla, id. ib. 12, 722: arma cerebro, Val. Fl. 4, 153: his (rivis) nunc illa viridia, nunc haec, interdum simul omnia lavantur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 40; cf. of rivers: flavus quam Tiberis lavat, Hor. C. 2, 3, 18; id. Epod. 16, 28; of the ocean: quas Oceani refluum mare lavit arenas, Ov. M. 7, 267.—**II.** Trop., *to wash away:* venias nunc precibus lautum peccatum tuum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 80: dulci Mala vino lavere, Hor. C. 3, 12, 2.—Hence, **lautus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *washed, bathed, laved* (very rare): nam itast ingenium muliebre; bene quom lauta tersa ornata fictast, infectast tamen, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4: in double meaning with C., v. infra: lautam vis an nondum lauta quae sit? *Pa.* Siccam, at sucidam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192 Lorenz ad loc.—**B.** Hence, transf., *neat, elegant, splendid, sumptuous, luxurious:* tute tibi puer es; lautus luces cereum, i. e. *in a fine dress*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 9: nihil apud hunc lautum, nihil elegans, nihil exquisitum, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: lauta supellex, id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: lautum victum et elegantem colere, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 337, 27: magnificum et lautum, id. Fam. 9, 16, 8: lautiora opera, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67: lauto cenare paratu, Juv. 14, 13: epulae lautiores, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: lautissima vina, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92: lautissima cena, Plin. Ep. 9, 17: praetor, Juv. 14, 257: lautum et copiosum patrimonium, *rich, splendid, noble*, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 38: in civitate Halaesina tam lauta, tamque nobili, *wealthy*, id. Fam. 13, 32, 1: valde jam lautus es, qui gravere litteras ad me dare, *you are now very grand*, id. ib. 7, 14, 1: homines lauti et urbani, *noble, distinguished*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: libertis minus lautis servisque nihil defuit: nam lautiores eleganter accepti, id. Att. 13, 52, 2: certumque fit . . . cocos tum panem lautioribus coquere solitos, *for the rich*, Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 108: orborum lautissimus, Juv. 3, 221.—(β) With *inf.:* rhombos libertis ponere lautus, *splendid*, Pers. 6, 23.—**C.** Trop., *noble, glorious*, etc.: beneficentiae et liberalitatis est ratio duplex: nam aut opera benigne fit indigentibus, aut pecunia: facilior est haec posterior, locupleti praesertim: sed illa lautior ac splendidior, *nobler*.

more glorious, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 52: lautum negotium, *honorable*, id. Att. 6, 1, 13: omnium hortensiorum lautissima cura asparagis, *the most diligent, the nicest*, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145: lautus habetur, *a gentleman*, Juv. 11, 1; 1, 67.—Hence, *adv.*: **lautē,** *neatly, elegantly, splendidly, sumptuously.* **1.** Lit.: laute exornatus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 10: facete, lepide, laute, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37: vivere, Nep. Chabr. 3: res domesticas lautius tueri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: lautius accipi, Suet. Calig. 55.—**2.** Trop., *excellently, beautifully, finely*: loquitur laute, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 25: militem laute ludificari, id. ib. 4, 4, 25: munus administrasti tuum, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2.—*Comp.*: si quis existat, qui putet nos lautius fecisse, quam orationis severitas exigat, *that I have made more use of ornament*, Plin. Ep. 2, 5.—*Sup.*: hodie me ante omnes comicos stultos senes Versaris atque emunxeris lautissime, Poët. ap. Cic. Lael. 26, 99.

‡ **lax** [cf. Gr. λέχρις; Lat.: licinus, luxus], *fraud, deception*: lacit decipiendo inducit. Lax etenim fraus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116.

laxāmentum, i, *n.* [laxo], *an extending, widening.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): ventus laxamentum sibi parat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18, 3: cellae, Vitr. 4, 7 *fin.*: ventris, *an evacuating, purging*, Macr. S. 7, 11.—**B.** Transf. (in concr.), *a wide space, room*: choragia laxamentum habeant, ad chorum parandum, Vitr. 5, 9, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a relaxation, mitigation, alleviation, respite* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): si quid laxamenti a bello Samnitium esset, Liv. 9, 41: eo laxamento cogitationibus dato, id. 7, 38 *fin.*: ut minus laxamenti daretur iis ad auxilia Hannibali submittenda, id. 22, 37; 10, 39: nactus in navigatione pusillum laxamenti, Trebon. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: dare laxamentum legi, *laxity, indulgence*, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; so, leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse . . . nihil laxamenti nec veniae habere, Liv. 2, 3.

laxātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a widening, wide space, width, breadth* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: duorum digitorum laxatio, Vitr. 4, 7, 4.—**II.** *A relief, mitigation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 52 al.

laxātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mitigating, assuaging*: cataplasmata, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 67; id. Acut. 3, 17, 151.

laxātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from laxo.

laxē, *adv.*, v. laxus *fin.*

laxĭtas, ātis, *f.* [laxus], *width, roominess, spaciousness, extent.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.), of a house, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: loci, Sall. ap. Non. 132, 23: laxitas appellatur Propontis, angustiae Thracius Bosporus, *the wide part*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: mundi, id. 14 prooem. § 5: spatiosa, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169: hae semitae opportunam laxitatem praebent, Col. 4, 18: aëris, i. e. *a free current of air*, Pall. 1, 5.—* **II.** Trop., *laxity, languor*, Arn. 6, 197.

laxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (rarely *n.*; v. I. B. 2. β. and II. B. β. infra) [id.], *to stretch out, extend, to make wide* or *roomy, to expand.* **I.** Lit.: forum, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8: manipulos, *to open the ranks*, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: lilium ab angustiis in latitudinem paulatim se laxans, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 22.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To open, undo, unloose* (syn. solvo): vincula epistolae laxavit, Nep. Paus. 4: nodos Herculeos, Luc. 4, 632: ubi dolor vocem laxaverat, *had loosened his voice*, Just. 42, 4, 13: claustra, Verg. A. 2, 259: claustra portarum, Juv. 8, 261: intestina, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 129.—**2.** *To slacken, relax*: laxare arcum, *to slacken, unbend*, Phaedr. 3, 14, 11: excussos rudentes, Verg. A. 3, 267: laxantur corpora rugis, *become flabby with wrinkles*, Ov. A. A. 3, 73: laxatis habenis invehi jussit, Curt. 4, 9, 24; 4, 15, 3: laxatisque vinculis . . . ostendit manum, Just. 14, 4, 1: se cutis arida laxet, Juv. 6, 144: oleum ad nervos laxandos utile est, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157: corpus velut laxatum, Petr. 82: ferrum, *to smelt*, Stat. Achill. 1, 429.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: crebris fluctibus compages operis verberatae laxavere, *were loosened, opened*, Curt. 4, 3, 6.—**3.** *To lighten, ease*: pharetra graves laxavit umeros, Sen. Herc. Oet. 787.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To lighten, relieve, unbend, recreate* (syn.: levo, libero): a contentione disputationis animos curamque laxemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: judicum animos atque a severitate ad hilaritatem traducere, id. Brut. 93, 322: animum ab assiduis laboribus, Liv. 32, 5: ut istis te molestiis laxes, *release yourself*, Luc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3.—**B.** *To relax, mitigate, moderate, abate, weaken*: alicui laxare aliquid laboris, Liv. 9, 16: vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Verg. A. 5, 187: placida laxarant membra quiete . . . nautae, id. ib. 5, 836: subtile examen justitiae, Gell. 1, 3: iram, Stat. Th. 6, 831: nigrantes tenebras id. ib. 12, 254: paulatim temeritate laxata, Petr. 82: longiore dierum spatio laxare dicendi necessitatem, *to prolong, delay, defer*, Quint. 10, 5, 22: memoriae inhaeret fidelius, quod nulla scribendi securitate laxatur, id. 10, 6, 2: rarescit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *weakened*, Sil. 17, 422.—*To lay open, disclose, reveal* (poet.): fata latentia laxa, Stat. Achill. 1, 508.—(*β*) *To reduce the price of*: annonam, Liv. 2, 34, 12; so *neutr.*, *to lessen, fall* in price: annona laxaverat, Liv. 26, 20.—**laxātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *spread out, separated, extended, wide.* **A.** Lit.: custodiae, i. e. *separated, withdrawn*, Liv. 21, 32 *fin.*: custodia, Petr. 112: membrana laxatior, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: laxati ordines (aciei), Tac. H. 3, 25; Sil. 9, 364: corpore laxati, *released from the body*, Cic. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: libidinum vinculis laxati, *released, freed, free*, Cic. de Sen. 3, 7: laxatus curis, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: pugna, *a battle broken off*, Liv. 21, 59: nox, i. e. *clear*, Sil. 13, 550.

laxus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. languidus, languor, lactes], *wide, loose, open; spacious, roomy*; opp. adstrictus (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: laxius agmen, Sall. ap. Non. 235, 16: casses, Verg. G. 4, 247: circli, id. ib. 3, 166: sinus, Tib. 1, 6, 18: toga, id. 1, 6, 40; 2, 3, 78; cf.: in pede calceus haeret, *wide, loose*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 32: nuces Ferre sinu laxo, id. ib. 2, 3, 171: qua satis laxo spatio equi permitti possent, Liv. 10, 5; so, spatium, *wide, roomy*, Sen. Ep. 88 *med.*; cf.: laxior domus, Vell. 2, 81: janua, *open*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 77: compages, Verg. A. 1, 122: mulier, Mart. 11, 21: habenae, Cic. Lael. 13 (v. under II.); Verg. A. 1, 63: frena, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 16; cf.: qui jam contento, jam laxo fune laborat, Hor. S. 2, 7, 20: arcus, *slackened, unbent, unstrung*, Verg. A. 11, 874: laxo meditantur arcu cedere campis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 23: opes, *large, great*, Mart. 2, 30, 4.—**II.** Trop.: laxissimas habenas habere amicitiae, *very wide, loose*, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: si bellum cum eo hoste haberemus, in quo neglegentiae laxior locus esset, *greater latitude* or *scope*, Liv. 24, 8; cf.: laxius imperium, *less strict, more indulgent*, Sall. J. 64: annona, i. e. *reduced, cheap*, Liv. 2, 52: caput, *relaxed, disordered from drinking*, Pers. 3, 58: vox, *pronounced broad*, Gell. 13, 20, 12: laxioribus verbis dicere aliquid, *prolix, diffuse*, id. 16, 1, 3.—Of time: diem statuo satis laxam, *sufficiently distant*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16: tempus sibi et quidem laxius postulavit, Plin. Ep. 4, 9 *med.*—Hence, *adv.*: **laxē,** *widely, spaciously, loosely.* **1.** Lit.: vis sideris laxe grassantis, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 217: distans, id. 13, 4, 7, § 33: aurum laxius dilatatur, id. 33, 3, 19, § 61: Mercurii stella laxissime vagatur, id. 2, 16, 13, § 66: medio suspendit vincula ponto, Et laxe fluitare sinit, *loosely, freely*, Luc. 4, 450: manus vincire, *loosely*, Liv. 9, 10, 7.—**2.** Trop.: laxius proferre diem, *to put farther off*, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1; cf.: volo laxius (sc. rem curari), id. ib. 15, 20, 4: de munere pastorum alii angustius, alii laxius constituere solent, *a greater number, more*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 10: in hostico laxius rapto suetis vivere artiores in pace res erant, *more unrestrictedly, more freely*, Liv. 28, 24, 6: Romanos remoto metu laxius licentiusque futuros, *be more relaxed in discipline, more negligent, disorderly*, Sall. J. 85.

lĕa, ae, *f.* [leo], *a lioness* (poet. for leaena): panthera et lea, Varr. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 2, 63; * Lucr. 5, 1318: pectus et ora leae, Ov. M. 9, 648: hirsutae, id. F. 5, 176; id. M. 14, 255: saeva, id. ib. 4, 102.

† **1. lĕaena,** ae, *f.*, = λέαινα, *a lioness*: statuerunt aeream leaenam, Cic. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 2, 63; Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45; Gell. 13, 7, 1; Tib. 3, 4, 90; Verg. E. 2, 63; id. G. 3, 245; 4, 408; Ov. M. 4, 97; 514; 9, 615; 13, 547; Cat. 64, 154.

2. Lĕaena, ae, *f.*, = Λέαινα, *an heroic courtesan of Athens, in the time of Harmodius and Aristogiton*, Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87; 34, 8, 19, § 72; Lact. 1, 20.

Lēander (**Lēandrus,** Mart. Spect. 25; *voc.* Leandre, Ov. H. 19, 1 al.), i, *m.*, = Λείανδρος, *a young man of Abydos, who, in order to visit Hero in Sestos, swam nightly across the Hellespont, until he was drowned in a storm*, Ov. H. 18 and 19; id. Tr. 3, 10, 41; Mart. 14, 181 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lēandrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Leander, Leandrian*: natatus, Fulg. Myth. 1 *init.*—**B. Lēandrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Leander, Leandrian*: Leandrius Hellespontus, Sil. 8, 622.

Lĕarchus, i, *m.*, = Λέαρχος, *the son of Athamas and Ino, whom Athamas, in a fit of madness, killed*, Ov. M. 4, 515; id. F. 6, 479; Hyg. Fab. 1, 2.—Hence, **II. Lĕarchēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Learchus*: umbrae, Ov. F. 6, 491.

Lĕbădīa (**Lĕbădēa,** Stat. Th. 7, 345), ae, *f.*, = Λεβαδεία, Λεβαδία, *a Bœotian city near Mount Helicon, and above which was situated the cave of Trophonius, with a temple*, now *Livadhia*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; Liv. 45, 27, 8; Gell. 12, 5.

Lĕbĕdus (**-dos**), i, *f.*, = Λέβεδος, *a city on the coast of Ionia, north of Colophon; where every year great theatrical games were celebrated in honor of Bacchus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 6 sq.; Mel. 1, 17, 2; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 116.

‡ **leber** for liber, v. 1. liber *init.*

lĕbes, ētis, *m.*, = λέβης, among the Greeks, *a copper basin, kettle, caldron*, for cooking, frequently given as an honorary reward or prize: tertia dona facit geminos ex aere lebetas, Verg. A. 5, 266: Dodonaei, id. ib. 3, 466; Ov. H. 3, 31.—**B.** *A hand-basin* for washing, Ov. M. 12, 243.—**C.** *A bronze vessel* in which flesh was boiled, Vulg. 1 Sam. 2, 14 al.: lebetes aëneae, Isid. Orig. 22, 8, 11.—For ashes: lebetes ad suscipiendos cineres, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3.

Lĕbynthos (**Lĕbynthus, Lĕbinthos** or **-us**), i, *f.*, = Λέβινθος, *one of the Sporadic Isles*, now *Lenitha*, Mel. 2, 7; Ov. A. A. 2, 81; id. M. 8, 222.

Lĕchaeum, i, *n.*, and **Lĕchaeae,** ārum, *f.*, = Λέχαιον, *the port of Corinth, on the Corinthian Gulf*, Liv. 32, 23, 11; Stat. S. 2, 2, 34; Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 19; Stat. Th. 2, 381: Corinthiacus hinc, illinc Saronicus appellatur sinus: Lechaeae hinc, Cenchreae illinc, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 12.—Hence, **II. Lĕchaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lechæum, Lechæan*: spatia, Grat. Cyn. 227.

‡ **lectārĭus,** κλινοποιός (*a couch-maker*), Gloss. Philox.; so, FABER LECTARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4183.

lectē, *adv.*, v. 2. lego, *P. a. fin.*

lectīca, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a litter, sedan*, used at first only on journeys, but afterwards also, for the sake of convenience, in the city: lecticā octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: lecticae usum alicui adimere, Suet. Caes. 43: inditus lecticae, Tac. A. 3, 14: lecticae imponere aliquem, Petr. 28: lecticā gestare aliquem, Hor. S. 2, 3, 214: lecticae gestamine uti, Tac. A. 2, 2: in eadem illa lecticā qua ipse delatus eram, eum referre, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: lectica introferri, Liv. 43, 7: lectica formosis imposita calonibus, Sen. Ep. 110, 17: comparare homines ad lecticam, *litter-bearers*, Cat. 10, 15: facit somnum clausā lectica fenestrā, Juv. 3, 242.—Collect.: densissima centum Quadrantes lectica petit, *a throng of litters*, Juv. 1, 121.—* **II.** Transf.: arboris, *that part of a tree from which the branches spring*, Plin. 17, 14, 22, § 99.

* **lectīcārĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [lecticarius], *a chairman's mistress*, a comically formed term of reproach, Mart. 12, 58, 2.

lectīcārĭus, i, *m.* [lectica], *a litter-bearer, sedan-bearer, chairman*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: lecticarii cum asseribus in auxilium accucurrerunt, *with their poles*, Suet. Calig. 58: inter urbana ministeria continentur . . . et lecticarii, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72.—The chairmen formed a guild or corporation: EX

CORPORE LECTICARIORVM CAESARIS, Inscr. ap. Grut. 599, 11: DECVRIO LECTICARIORVM, ib. 600, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2871; 6323.

lectīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lectica], *a small litter* or *sedan*. **I.** In gen.: lecticulâ in curiam esse delatum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: Scipio lecticulâ in aciem illatus, Liv. 24, 42. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *A bier:* elatus est in lecticula sine ulla pompa funebri, Nep. Att. 22, 2.—**2.** *A couch* or *settee*, on which one lay while reading or writing: lucubratoria lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78.—**II.** Transf., of *a hen's nest*, App. M. 9, p. 232.

lectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lego]. **I.** *A gathering, collecting.* **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and rare): lectio lapidum, Col. 2, 2, 12: florum, Arn. 5, 173.—* **B.** In partic., *a picking out, selecting:* judicum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16. —**II.** *A reading, perusal; a reading out, reading aloud.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: delectabatur lectione librorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: lectio sine ulla delectatione, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: versuum, Quint. 1, 8, 2: non cruda, sed multa iteratione mollita et velut confecta, id. 10, 1, 19: continua, id. 11, 2, 34; cf. id. 1, cap. 8 and 10, cap. 1 *passim.*—**2.** In partic.: lectio senatûs, *a reading off* or *calling over* the names of the senators; this was done by the censor, who at the same time struck the unworthy ones from the list: infamis atque invidiosa senatus lectio, Liv. 9, 29; 27, 11; Suet. Aug. 35.—**B.** Transf. (abstr. pro contr.), *that which is read, reading, text* (post-class.): lectio tamen docet, eo tempore solitos, etc., Macr. S. 7, 7, 5: haec sunt quae lectio pontificalis habet, id. ib. 7, 13, 11 *fin.:* juris lectiones, *passages of the laws*, Cod. Just. 6, 61, 5: ubi lectio aliqua falsitate notata est, Isid. 1, 20, 3; so, pervulgati juris, Amm. 30, 4, 18: datâ lectione quae non sit intellectu difficilis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 163: quia Moyses prius hoc statuit, sicut lectio manifestat, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 7, 1 prooem.

* **lectisterniātor**, ōris, *m.* [lectisternium], *one who arranged the couches and placed the cushions on them for reclining on at table:* propera, abi intro; tu esto lectisterniator, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29; cf.: lectis sternundis studuimus, id. Stich. 5, 3, 5.

lectisternium, ii, *n.* [2. lectus-sterno], *a feast of the gods.* **I.** Lit., an offering in which the images of the gods, lying on pillows, were placed in the streets, and food of all kinds set before them; these banquets were prepared by the Epulones, and consumed by them, Liv. 5, 13, 6; 7, 2, 27; 8, 25; 21, 62; 22, 1; 10 et saep.; cf.: lecti sternebantur in honorem deorum, unde hoc sacrum, vel potius sacrilegium nomen accepit, Aug. C. D. 3, 17, 2; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. p. 351 Müll.—**II.** Transf., in the Christian age, *a feast held in memory of a deceased person,* or *at the consecration of a chapel dedicated to him, a feast of the dead*, Sid. Ep. 4, 15; Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

lectĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [2. lego]. **I.** *To gather* or *collect eagerly* or *often* (post-class.): conchulas et calculos in litore lectitasse, Val. Max. 8, 8, 1: flores, Arn. 5, 183. —**II.** *To read often, with eagerness,* or *with attention* (class.): Pyrrhi te video libros lectitasse, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1: auctores quos nunc lectito, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: Platonem studiose, id. Brut. 31, 121: libros non legendos sed lectitandos, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 8: libros conquisitos lectitatosque, Tac. A. 14, 51: orationes, *to read aloud*, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 4; Quint. 9, 1, 12.

* **lectiuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [lectio], *a short* or *light reading:* matutina tempora lectiunculis consumpseris, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

lecto, āre, 1, *v. freq.* [2. lego], = lectito, Vet. Schol. Hor. S. 1, 6, 122; cf. Charis. 142 P.

Lecton (**Lectum**), i, *n.*, = Λέκτον, *a promontory on the coast of Troy*, now *C. Baba*, Liv. 37, 37; Plin. 5, 32, 32, § 123; 9, 17, 29, § 62.

lector, ōris, *m.* [2. lego], *one who reads.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a reader:* cum enim Brutus duos lectores excitasset, et alteri orationem legendam dedisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: nihil est aptius ad delectationem lectoris, quam fortunae vicissitudines, id. Fam. 5, 12, 4: se lectori credere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1. 214: otiosus, Quint. 4, 2, 4: adsiduo ruptae lectore columnae, Juv. 1, 13.—**B.** In partic., *a slave who read aloud to his master:* unum aliquem constituere lectorem, Quint. 2, 5, 6: lectorem inducere, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 15, 2.—**II.** Transf., *an officer in the Christian Church:* itaque hodie diaconus, qui cras lector, Tert. adv. Haeretic. 41; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

‡ **lectrix**, īcis, *f.* [lector], *a female reader*, Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 311, n. 347; cf. Cledon. p. 1893 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 159.

* **lectŭālis**, e, *adj.* [2. lectus], *of* or *belonging to the bed:* morbus, *which confines one to his bed*, Spart. Hadr. 23 dub. (al. letalis).

lectŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the bed, bed-* (late Lat.): lectuaria (lecticaria) sindon, Non. 537, 21.

lectŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a cosey couch, a bed.* **I.** In gen.: qui sese illa ipsa nocte me in meo lectulo interfecturos pollicerentur, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: philosophi in suis lectulis plerumque moriuntur, id. Fin. 2, 30, 97: a ducenda uxore sic abhorret, ut quicquam libero lectulo neget esse jucundius, *single*, id. Att. 14, 13: testis mihi lectulus, Juv. 9, 77.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A small couch for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch:* statuite hic lectulos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 6: lectuli Puniciani, Cic. Mur. 36, 75.—**B.** *A funeral-bed, bed of state*, Tac. A. 16, 11.—**C.** *A reading-couch, lounge, settee, sofa*, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 5; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 38.—**D.** *A bridal-bed*, Mart. 10, 38, 7; in full, lectulus matrimonialis, Quint. Decl. 1, 13.

lectŭrĭo, īre, *v. desid. a.* [2. lego], *to desire to read, be inclined to read* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 9, 7; 2, 10.

1. lectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. lego.

2. lectus, i, *m.* (*nom.* **lectum**, i, *n.*, Dig. 32, 1, 52, § 9; 34, 2, 19, § 8; **lectus**, ūs, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 15; al. lecti; Sen. Ep. 95, 72 Haas; Cornif. ap. Prisc. 711 P.) [Gr. λέχος, ἄλοχος, λόχος, λόχμη; Lat. lectica; cf. Germ. Lager], *a couch, bed.* **I.** In gen.: meum quidem te lectum certe occupare non sinam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 71: dapsilis, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: standumst in lecto, id. Men. 1, 1, 26: lecti loris subtenti, Cato, R. R. 10: in lecto esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 23; id. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: lecto teneri, *to be confined to one's bed*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 16: surgere lecto, Prop. 2, 18 (3, 15), 31: descendere lecto, Tib. 1, 2, 19 (al. derepere): lectus Proculâ minor, *too short for*, Juv. 3, 203: pedes lecti, in quo cubat Dialis, luto tenui circumlitos esse oportet, Gell. 10, 15, 14 sqq.—*Plur.:* lectos eburatos, auratos (advexit), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A bridal bed:* lectus genialis, *the nuptial-bed*, which, after the marriage, was called adversus (because it stood opposite the door): genialis, Cic. Clu. 5 *fin.:* adversus, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 85: jugalis, Verg. A. 4, 496: aucupor in lecto mendaces caelibe somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.—**B.** *A couch for reclining on at meals, a dining-* or *eating-couch*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: lecto recumbere, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1: in imo lecto residere, Suet. Aug. 64.—**C.** *A couch* or *settee on which it was customary to read or write, a reading-couch*, Sen. Ep. 72, 2.—**D.** *A funeral bed* or *couch, a bier:* flebis et arsuro positum me, Delia, lecto, Tib. 1, 1, 61: lecto funebri aptatus, Petr. 114: corpus ipsum impositum lecto erat, Quint. 6, 1, 31.

3. lectus, ūs, *m.* [2. lego], *a reading*, Prisc. 1221 P.—**II.** = 2. lectus, q. v.

lēcy̆thinus, a, um, *adj.* [λήκυθος], *of* or *belonging to an oil-flask:* oleum lecythinum, *oil from the flask* (al. legitimo or lecythi), Petr. 21.

lēcy̆thus, i, *m.*, = λήκυθος, *a flask, cruise*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 17, 12.

1. Lēda, ae. and **Lēdē**, ēs, *f.* = Λήδα, *the daughter of Thestius, and wife of Tyndarus; she bore by Jupiter, who visited her in the form of a swan, two eggs, from one of which came Pollux and Helen, and from the other Castor and Clytemnestra*, Ov. H. 17, 55; id. M. 6, 109; Hyg. Fab. 77: pueri Ledae, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 25.—She was deified after her death, under the name of Nemesis, Lact. 1, 21: Lede, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 3: chironomon Ledam saltare, i. e. *in the part of Leda in a pantomime*, Juv. 6, 63.—Hence, **II. Lēdaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Leda, Ledæan.* **A.** Lit.: Ledaei dei, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Ov. F. 1, 706; also, Lacones, Mart. 1, 37, 2: Helena, Verg. A. 7, 364: Hermione (as granddaughter of Leda), id. ib. 3, 328: ovum, *a swan's egg*, Mart. 8, 33, 21; cf. olores, id. 1, 54, 8: Timavus, because Castor, on the return of the Argonauts, let his horse Cyllarus drink of it, id. 4, 25, 5; cf. Cyllarus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 54: astrum, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Mart. 8, 21, 5.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** *Spartan:* Phalantum, *Tarentum, founded by the Spartan Phalantus*, Mart. 8, 28, 3: gurges, i. e. *of the Eurotas*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 45. —**2.** *Amyclæan* (because Castor and Pollux were born at Amyclæ): Xanthippus, Sil. 4, 358.

2. lēda, ae, **lēdon**, i, and **lēdănum**, v. lada.

Lēdās, ae, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Juv. 6, 63.

Lēdŭs, i, *m.*, *a river in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Lez*, Sid. Pan. 813; Mel. 2, 5.

lēgālis, e, *adj.* [lex], *of* or *belonging to the law, legal* (post-Aug.): genus quaestionis, Quint. 3, 5, 4; cf. id. 3, 6, 86 sq.: quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 46: status, id. 3, 6, 45: tractatus, id. 3, 8, 4: vita, *according to the* (divine) *law, pious*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.—Hence, *adv.:* **lēgālĭter**, *according to law, legally:* adversarium provocare legaliter, Cassiod. Ep. 4, 37: de homicidiis Moyses legaliter dicit, i. e. *in laying down the law*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 5 prooem.

* **lĕgārium**, ii, *n.* [2. lego], *pulse, legumes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 32.

lēgātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legatum], *enjoined by a last will* or *testament* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* editiones, Tert. Spect. 6. —**II.** *Subst.* **A. Lēgātārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one to whom something is left by will, a legatee*, Suet. Galb. 5; Dig. 41, 3, 14; Gai. Inst. 2, 195: antequam legatarius admittat legatum, id. ib. 2, 200.—**B. Lēgātārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a female legatee*, Dig. 19, 11, 43; 33, 4, 2.

lēgātīcĭus, v. legativus.

lēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. lego], *the sending of an ambassador; hence, the office of an ambassador, an embassy, legation.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum legatione in provinciam esset profectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: legationem obire, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: legationis officium conficere, id. B. C. 3, 103: in legationem proficisci, Liv. 21, 63: in legatione esse, Quint. 7, 1, 50: legatio male gesta, id. 4, 4, 5: munus legationis recusare, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: legationem renuntiare, *to make a report* or *give an account of one's embassy*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 4; 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20 al.; v. renuntio, I. B.: legationem ementiri, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 7: a Treveris Germanos crebris legationibus sollicitari, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: per legationes petere foedus, Tac. A. 2, 45.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Libera legatio, *a free legation*, i. e. permission granted to a senator to visit one or more provinces on his private affairs in the character of an ambassador, but without performing the duties of one (such an embassy was called *free*, because while it lasted the holder of it was at liberty to come to the city of Rome and leave it again without resigning his office): negotiorum suorum causa legatus est in Africam legatione libera, Cic. Fam. 12, 21: habent opinor liberae legationes definitum tempus lege Julia, id. Att. 15, 11; called simply legatio, id. Leg. 3, 8, 18; id. Fl. 34: qui libera legatione abest, non videtur rei publicae causa abesse: hic enim non publici causa, sed sui abest, Dig. 50, 7, 14.—**2.** Legatio votiva, *a free embassy assumed for the purpose* (often a mere pretext) *of paying a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2 *fin.;* 15, 8; 15, 11.—**3.** *The charge of a legatus Augusti* (v. legatus, B. 2.), Tac. Agr. 9; v. Orell. ad h. l.—**II.** Transf., *the persons attached to an embassy, an embassy, legation:* communem legationem ad Crassum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, id. ib. 1, 13: quas legationes Caesar ad se reverti jussit, id. ib. 2, 35: ab Eumene legatio de victoria gratulatum venit, Liv. 45, 13.

lēgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lego]. **I.** *Of* or *relating to an embassy* (post-class.): viaticum, or *absol.* **lēgātīvum**, i, *n.*, *an ambassador's expenses:* viaticum, quod legativum dicitur, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12: his, qui non gratuitam legationem susceperunt, legativum ex forma restituitur, ib. 50, 7, 2, § 3 (al. legaticium).—**II.** *Left by a last will* or *testament*, Inscr. Orell. 3817.

* **lēgātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leaves something by will, a testator:* voluntas legatoris, Suet. Tib. 31.

lēgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legatus], *of* or *belonging to a deputy:* provincia, *one given to a senator as deputy* or *lieutenant*, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1 B. and K. (dub.; Orell. locatoria).

lēgātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. lego *fin.* 2.

lēgātus, i, v. 1. lego *fin.* 1.

lĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. lego], *that may be read, legible* (post-class.): si legibilia sunt inconsulto deleta, Dig. 28, 4, 1.

‡ **lēgĭcrĕpa**, νομοδίφας, Gloss. Philox.

lēgĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lex-fero], *law-giving* (poet.). **I.** *Adj.:* Minos, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 41: legifera Ceres (as the foundress of the social life of mankind), Verg. A. 4, 58. —**II.** *Subst.:* **lēgĭfer**, ĕri, *m.*, *a law-giver*, applied to Moses, Lact. 4, 17, 7; Tert. Apol. 19 *fin.*; Prud. στεφ. 3, 363; Vulg. Isa. 33, 22.

lĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. lego] (prop., a selecting, choosing; hence), transf., *a body of soldiers:* legio, quod leguntur milites in delectu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 87 Müll. **I.** Lit., *a Roman legion.* It consisted of 10 cohorts of foot-soldiers and 300 cavalry, making together between 4200 and 6000 men. As a general rule, the legion was composed of Roman citizens; it was only on the most pressing occasions that slaves were taken into it. The standard was a silver eagle. The legions were usually designated by numerals, according to the order in which they were levied; though sometimes they were named after the emperor who raised them, or after their leader, after a deity, after some exploit performed by them, etc.: cum legionibus secunda ac tertia, Liv. 10, 18: undevicesima, id. 27, 14: vicesima, id. 27, 38: Claudiana, Tac. H. 2, 84: Galbiana, id. ib. 2, 86: Martia, Cic. Phil. 4, 2: adjutrix, Tac. H. 2, 43: rapax, id. ib.: in legione sunt centuriae sexaginta, manipuli triginta, cohortes decem, Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Inscr. Orell. Index rerum, s. v. legio.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Plur.*, of the troops of other nations, *legions, soldiers:* Bruttiae Lucanaeque legiones, Liv. 8, 24: Latinae, id. 6, 32; cf. of the troops of the Samnites, id. 10, 17; of the Gauls, id. 22, 14; of the Carthaginians, id. 26, 6: Teleboae ex oppido Legiones educunt suas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 62: in quorum (i. e. Thebanorum) sulcis legiones dentibus anguis nascuntur, Juv. 14, 241. — **B.** In gen., *an army, a large body of troops:* legio rediit, Enn. ap. Non. 385, 17 (Ann. v. 535 Vahl.): quia cotidie ipse ad me ab legione epistolas mittebat, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 56; 83; 2, 2, 22; id. Most. 1, 2, 48: si tu ad legionem bellator cluis, at ego in culina clueo, id. Truc. 2, 7, 53: cetera dum legio campis instructa tenetur, Verg. A. 9, 368: de colle videri poterat legio, id. ib. 8, 605; 10, 120: horruit Argoae legio ratis, Val. Fl. 7, 573.—**C.** Of a large body of men: idem istuc aliis adscriptivis fieri ad legionem solet, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; cf.: legio mihi nomen est, quod multi sumus, Vulg. Marc. 5, 9; id. Luc. 8, 30; 36: duodecim legiones angelorum, id. Matt. 26, 53.—**2.** Trop.: sibi nunc uterque contra legiones parat, *his troops, forces, expedients*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 50.

lĕgĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [legio], *of* or *belonging to a legion, legionary:* miles, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 5; cf.: legionarii milites legionis decimae, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: cohortes, id. ib. 3, 11; id. B. C. 1, 73; Sall. J. 41: equites, Liv. 35, 5; Veg. Mil. 2, 2.

lēgĭrŭpa, ae, *m.* [lex-rumpo], *a law-breaker* (ante- and post-class.): perjure, legirupa, pernicies adolescentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf. id. Rud. 3, 2, 38; id. Ps. 4, 2, 19: legirupam damnare, id. Pers. 1, 2, 16; Prud. Ham. 239; cf. the foll. art.

* **lēgĭrŭpĭo**, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a law-breaker*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 4.

lēgis-doctor (also written separately), ōris, *m.*, *a doctor* or *teacher of the law*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; Vulg. Act. 5, 34.

lēgislātio, ōnis, *f.* [lex-latum, *sup.* of fero], *the giving of the law*, Vulg. Rom. 9, 4.

lēgis-lātor and **lēgum-lātor** (in class. authors usu. written separately; v. lator), ōris, *m.*, *a law-giver, legislator:* noster legumlator, Liv. 34, 31; Quint. 7, 8, 13; id. Decl. 329; 334: legislator, Val. Max. 6, 5, n. 3 *ext.:* non satis in ea re legislatorem voluntatem suam verbis expressisse, Gai. Inst. 3, 76 al.

lēgis-pĕrītus, i, *m.*, *one learned in the law, a lawyer* (late Lat.), Vulg. Luc. 7, 30.

lēgĭtĭmē, *adv.*, v. legitimus *fin.*

lēgĭtĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [lex; cf. Cic. Top. 8, 36], *fixed* or *appointed by law, according to law, lawful, legal, legitimate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* dies is erat legitimus comitiis habendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: legitimum imperium habere, id. Phil. 11, 10, 26: potestas, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: scriptum, id. Inv. 2, 43, 125: controversiae legitimae et civiles, *which come under and are settled by the laws*, id. Or. 34, 120: justus et legitimus hostis, *a lawful adversary*, as distinguished from pirates and other outlaws, id. Off. 3, 29, 109: aetas legitima ad petendam aedilitatem, Liv. 25, 2: horae, *allowed by law* (for transacting any business), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: impedimentum, *a legal impediment*, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: poena, Suet. Claud. 14: crimen, *laid down in the laws*, Dig. 47, 20, 3: filius (opp. nothus), *legitimate*, Quint. 3, 6, 72; 5, 14, 16; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3: matrimonia, ib. 6, 4, 2: conjux, Ov. M. 10, 437: legitimis pactam junctamque tabellis amare, Juv. 6, 200. — **B.** *Subst.:* **lēgĭtĭma**, ōrum, *n.*, *usages prescribed by law, precepts* (very rare): legitimis quibusdam confectis, Nep. Phoc. 4, 2: custodite legitima mea, *precepts, statutes*, Vulg. Lev. 18, 26; also in *sing.:* legitimum sempiternum erit, id. Exod. 28, 43. — **II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** I. q. legalis, *of* or *belonging to the law, legal* (post-Aug.): quaestiones, Quint. 3, 6, 72; 7, 3, 13: verba, Gell. 11, 1, 4: scientia, Just. Inst. prooem. § 4: actio injuriarum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 2, 5, 5: judicia, Gai. Inst. 4, 103 sq.—**B.** *Right, just, proper, appropriate* (class.): numerus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, 57: in omnibus meis epistolis, legitima quaedam est accessio commendationis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 6, 1: illa oratorum propria et quasi legitima tractavit, ut delectaret, ut moveret, ut augeret, etc., id. Brut. 21, 82: poëma facere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 109: sonus, id. A. P. 274: insania, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 178: verba, Ov. F. 2, 527: partus, *right, regular*, Plin. 8, 43, 64, § 168; cf.: spectavit studiosissime pugiles, non legitimos et ordinarios modo, sed et catervarios, etc., Suet. Aug. 45: olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80.—In *neutr.:* legitimum est, with a *subject-clause, it is right, proper, suitable* (post-Aug.): fistulas denum pedum longitudinis esse, legitimum est, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58; 33, 3, 20, § 64: seruntur lactucae anno toto: legitimum tamen, a bruma semen jacere, *but the proper way is*, id. 19, 8, 39, § 130. — Hence, *adv.:* **lēgĭtĭmē.** **1.** *According to law, lawfully, legally, legitimately:* is qui legitime procurator dicitur, Cic. Caecin. 20, 57: juste et legitime imperanti, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: non nisi legitime vult nubere, Juv. 10, 338. — **2.** Transf., *duly, properly:* faex legitime cocta, Plin. 23, 2, 31, § 64: studere, Tac. Or. 32: legitime fixis tabellis, Juv. 12, 100.

‡ **lĕgĭto**, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to read often*, Prisc. p. 825 P.

* **lĕgĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [legio], *a small legion*, Liv. 35, 49, 10.

1. lēgo, āvi, ātum (archaic *perf.* legassit for legaverit, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148), 1, *v. a.* [lex; and therefore qs. lege creare], a publicist's and jurid. t. t. **I.** A publicist's t. t. **A.** *To send with a commission or charge, to send on an embassy, send as ambassador; to depute, despatch:* ne hoc quidem senatui relinquebas, ut legati ex ejus ordinis auctoritate legarentur, Cic. Vatin. 15, 35: hominem honestum ac nobilem legarunt ad Apronium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114: eos privatae rei causa legari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: juste pieque legatus venio, Liv. 1, 32: tres adulescentes in Africam legantur, qui reges adeant, etc., Sall. J. 21, 4: quos Athenienses Romam ad senatum legaverant impetratum, etc., Gell. 7, 14, 8.—**2.** Transf. to the commission itself (ante- and post-class.): quae verba legaverint Rhodii ad hostium ducem, *what they told him through their deputies*, Gell. 15, 31 *in lemm.*—**b.** Beyond the official sphere: quin potius, quod legatum est tibi negotium, Id curas? *committed, intrusted*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 12.—**B.** *To appoint* or *choose as deputy* (as the official assistant, lieutenant, of a general or governor): eum (Messium) Caesari legarat Appius, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9: ego me a Pompeio legari ita sum passus, ut, etc., id. ib. 4, 2, 6: istum legatum iri non arbitror, id. ib. 10, 1, 4: ne legaretur Gabinius Pompeio expetenti, id. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: Dolabella me sibi legavit, *chose me for his lieutenant*, id. Att. 15, 11, 4: Calpurnius parato exercitu legat sibi homines nobiles, etc., Sall. J. 28.—**II.** A jurid. t. t.: aliquid, *to appoint by a last will* or *testament, to leave* or *bequeath as a legacy* (class.): Numitori, qui stirpis maximus erat, regnum vetustum Silviae gentis legat, Liv. 1, 3: legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 3: usumfructum omnium bonorum Caesenniae legat, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: Fabiae pecunia legata est a viro, id. Top. 3, 14: cui argentum omne legatum est, Quint. 5, 10, 62: in argento legato, id. 7, 2, 11.—**B.** Aliquid alicui ab aliquo, *to leave one a legacy to be paid by the principal heir:* uxori testamento legat grandem pecuniam a filio, si qui natus esset: ab secundo herede nihil legat, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: si paterfamilias uxori ancillarum usum fructum legavit a filio, neque a secundo herede legavit, id. Top. 4, 21; Quint. 7, 9, 5.—Hence,

1. lēgātus, i, *m.* **A.** (Acc. to lego, I. A.) *An ambassador, legate*, Cic. Vatin. 15, 35: legatos mittere, id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: ad senatum legatos de aliqua re mittere, id. de Or. 2, 37, 155; cf.: missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: legatos mittere ad indicendum bellum, Liv. 31, 8; Ov. M. 14, 527.—**B.** (Acc. to lego, I. B.). **a.** An official assistant given to a general or the governor of a province, *a deputy, lieutenant, lieutenant-general:* quos legatos tute tibi legasti? Cic. Pis. 14, 33: qui M. Aemilio legati fuerunt, id. Clu. 36, 99: Quintus frater meus legatus est Caesaris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21; id. Off. 3, 20, 79; cf.: Murena summo imperatori legatus L. Lucullo fuit, qua in legatione duxit exercitum, etc., id. Mur. 9, 20; 14, 32: neque se ei legatum defuturum, id. Phil. 11, 7, 17; Val. Max. 5, 5, 1: hiberna cum legato praefectoque tradidisses, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: (Calvisius) duos legatos Uticae reliquerat, id. Phil. 3, 10 *fin.:* quaestorius, id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56; Caes. B. G. 2, 5 *fin.:* L. Caesar, cujus pater Caesaris erat legatus, id. B. C. 1, 8, 2: magnitudo et splendor legati, Liv. 38, 58, 9: in magna legatum quaere popina, Juv. 8, 172.—**b.** Under the emperors, *a governor sent to a province by the emperor*, Tac. A. 12, 40; id. Agr. 33; Suet. Vesp. 4; Spart. Hadr. 3 et saep.; cf. legatio, I. B. 2., and Orell. ad Tac. Agr. 9.—(*β*) Legati legionum, *commanders*, Suet. Tib. 19; id. Vesp. 4; cf.: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos et quaestorem praefecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; Tac. A. 2, 36; id. H. 1, 7.—Also called: legatus praetorius, Tac. Agr. 7.—**2. lēgātum**, i, *n.* (acc. to lego, II.), *a bequest, legacy:* legatum est delibatio hereditatis, qua testator ex eo, quod universum heredis foret, alicui quid collatum velit, Dig. 30, 116: Hortensii legata cognovi, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 9: reliqua legata varie dedit, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Tib. 48: legatum peto ex testamento, Quint. 4, 2, 6: jus capiendi legata alicui adimere, Suet. Dom. 8: cymbala pulsantis legatum amici, Juv. 9, 62: legatorum genera sunt quattuor, Gai. Inst. 2, 192; cf. sqq.

2. lĕgo, lēgi, lectum (*gen. plur. part.* legentum, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25), 3, *v. a.* [Gr. λέγω, λόγος, λογάς, etc.; Lat. legumen, di-leg-ens, neg-leg-o, etc.; cf. Germ. lesen], *to bring together, to gather, collect.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: oleam, Cato, R. R. 144: nuces, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: herbas collibus, Ov. M. 14, 347: flores et humi nascentia fraga,

Verg. E. 3, 92; cf.: roscida mala, id. ib. 8, 38: flores in calathos, Ov. F. 5, 218: spolia caesorum, Liv. 5, 39: quos (montanos asparagos), Juv. 11, 69.—Of the dead who have been burned: ossa, Ov. H. 10, 150: homini mortuo ossa, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: ossa filii, Sen. de Ira, 2, 33, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 21; Lact. de Mort. Persec. 21, 11: reliquias legerunt primores equestris ordinis, Suet. Aug. 100. —**B.** Esp. **1.** *To take out, pick out, extract, remove:* quibusdam et radi ossa et legi . . . quae sine totius pernicie corporis haerere non poterant, Sen. Prov. 1, 3, 2: ossa vivis, id. ad Marc. 22, 3: ossa in capite lecta, id. Ben. 5, 24, 3: ossa e vulneribus, Quint. 6, 1, 30.—**2.** *To pluck, strip, gather fruit from* (a tree, etc.): oleam qui legerit, Cato, R. R. 144, 1: ficus non erat apta legi, Ov. F. 2, 254. — **3.** Poet.: legere fila, *to wind up:* extrema Lauso Parcae fila legunt, i. e. *spin the last thread of life,* Verg. A. 10, 815; cf.: quae dedit ingrato fila legenda viro, Ov. F. 3, 462: stamen, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 40 (42).—**4.** Naut. t. t.: vela legere, *to draw together, furl:* omnis navita ponto umida vela legit, Verg. G. 1, 373: vela legunt socii, id. A. 3, 532: ipse dabit tenera vela, legetque manu, Ov. H. 15, 215; Val. Fl. 2, 13: prora funem legit Argus ab alta, *draws in, takes in,* id. 1, 312: ancoras classis legit, *is weighing anchor,* Sen. Troad. 759.—**5.** *To take to one's self unjustly, to carry off, steal, purloin, plunder, abstract* (not in Cic.): omnia viscatis manibus leget, omnia sumet: crede mihi, auferet omnia, Lucil. ap. Non. 332 and 396, 4: majus esse maleficium stuprare ingenuam quam sacrum legere, Auct. Her. 2, 30 *fin.:* sacra divum, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117: soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas, Verg. A. 10, 79 Serv. ad loc. (but Forbig. renders legere here as = eligere, sumere; cf. 8. infra).—**6.** Of places, *to go, pass,* or *wander through* (poet.): nec me studiosius altera saltus Legit, Ov. M. 5, 579: pars cetera pontum Pone legit, *sails through,* Verg. A. 2, 207: vada dura lego, id. ib. 3, 706: freta, id. ib. 3, 127: aequora Afra, Ov. F. 4, 289: Ioniumque rapax Icariumque legit, id. ib. 4, 566: vestigia alicujus, *to follow one's footsteps, to track* or *pursue him:* subsequitur pressoque legit vestigia gressu, id. M. 3, 17; cf.: et vestigia retro Observata legit, Verg. A. 9, 392: tortos orbes, *to wander through,* id. ib. 12, 481.—**7.** *To pass* or *sail by, to skirt, to coast along a shore, land,* or *place* (mostly poet.): Inarimen Prochytenque legit, Ov. M. 14, 89; 15, 705; 709: primi litoris oram, *coast along,* i.e. *not enter into details,* Verg. G. 2, 44; id. E. 8, 7: navibus oram Italiae, Liv. 21, 51 *fin.:* oram Campaniae, Suet. Tib. 11; cf. terram, id. Aug. 16. —**8.** Pregn., *to choose* from a number, *to pick out, single out, select, elect* (class.): alia esse oportet forma quem tu pugno legeris, *pick out to fight with,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 160: judices, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 16: omnia, quae leget quaeque reiciet, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: scribam, *to elect, appoint,* id. Clu. 45, 126: condiciones nubendi, id. Cael. 15: cives in patres, Liv. 23, 22: viros ad bella, Ov. M. 7, 669: geminasque legit de classe biremes, Verg. A. 8, 79: legit virum vir, *each one singles out his man* (of the combatants in a battle), id. ib. 11, 632: senatum ad modum pristinum redegit duabus lectionibus: prima ipsorum arbitratu, quo vir virum legit, Suet. Aug. 35; Tac. H. 1, 18: neque ejus legendam filiam (sc. virginem Vestalem) qui domicilium in Italia non haberet, At. Cap. ap. Gell. 1, 12, 8. — * (*β*) With *inf.:* fidissima custos Lecta sacrum justae veneri occultare pudorem, Stat. Th. 1, 530.

II. Trop. * **A.** *To catch up,* i. e. *overhear* a conversation: nunc huc concedam, ut horum sermonem legam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 21 (cf. sublegere, id. Mil. 4, 2, 98).—**B.** *To catch with the eye, to view, observe, behold, survey, see.* * **1.** In gen.: tumulum capit, unde omnes longo ordine posset Adversos legere, Verg. A. 6, 755 Heyne ad loc.; and cf. Verg. A. 6, 34.—**2.** In partic., *to read* or *peruse* a writing: ut eos libros per te ipse legeres, Cic. Top. 1: defensionem causae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112: legi apud Clitomachum, A. Albium jocantem dixisse, etc., id. Ac. 2, 45, 137: aliquid studiose intenteque, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 1: significas legisse te in quadam epistula mea, jussisse Verginium, etc., id. ib. 9, 19, 1: philosophorum consultorumque opiniones, Quint. 12, 11, 17: liber tuus et lectus est et legitur a me diligenter, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1: orationem, Quint. 1, 1, 6: aiunt multum legendum esse non multa, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 15.—With a *pers. obj.:* antiquos et novos, Quint. 2, 5, 23: antiquos studiosius, id. 3, 6, 62: poëtas, id. 1, 4, 4. —In *pass.:* Horatius fere solus legi dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 96: si cum judicio legatur Cassius Severus, id. 10, 1, 116: dumque legar, mecum pariter tua fama legetur, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 5: sepulcra legens, *when reading epitaphs,* Cic. de Sen. 7, 21: legentium plerisque, Liv. 1 praef. § 4: opus nescio an minimae legentibus futurum voluptati, *to my readers,* Quint. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. 9, 4, 2; 2, 5, 3: nec Cynicos nec Stoica dogmata, Juv. 13, 121.—*Absol.:* legendi usus, Lact. 3, 25, 9: memoriam continuus legendi usus instruit, Macr. S. 1, 5, 1.—**b.** In partic. (*a*) *To read out, read aloud, recite* (esp. freq. in post-Aug. authors): convocatis auditoribus volumen legere, etc., Cic. Brut. 51, 191: codicem pro contione, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 4, 8: audio me male legere, dumtaxat versus, orationes enim commodius, Plin. Ep. 9, 34: obturem impune legentibus aures, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: quem vero arripuit tenet occiditque legendo, *with recitation,* id. A. P. 475: quis dabit historico quantum daret acta legenti, *to read him the news,* Juv. 7, 104. — (*β*) *To find* in an author or a writing: ut scriptum legimus, Cic. Deiot. 7, 19: legi etiam scriptum, esse avem quandam, etc., id. N. D. 2, 49 *init.:* ego vero haec scripta legi, id. Planc. 39, 94: praeterea scriptum legimus, Gallos in venatibus tinguere sagittas, Gell. 17, 15, 7. relatum legere, Nep. praef. 1.—*Pass.:* in aliis codicibus non peccato sed peccatis legitur, Aug. Cont. Jul. Rel. 1, 22; id. Don. Persev. 6 *init.* al.—**C.** A publicist's t. t.: legere senatum, *to read over* or *call off the names of senators* (which was done by the censors; v. lectio, II. A. 2.): censores fideli concordia senatum legerunt, Liv. 40, 51; 9, 29; 9, 30; 9, 46; 43, 15 al.—Hence, **lĕgens**, entis, *Part.* as *subst. m., a reader* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for lector), Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25.—*Plur.*, Liv. praef. 4; Quint. 3, 1, 2; Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44; Tac. A. 4, 33.—Also, **lectus**, a, um, *P. a., chosen, picked out, selected; choice, excellent* (class.): argenti lectae numeratae minae, *good,* i.e. *of full weight,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 50; so, argentum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 3: ut neque vir melior neque lectior femina in terris sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: lectissimi viri atque ornatissimi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 15; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29: uxor lectissima, id. Inv. 1, 31, 52: (verbis) lectis atque illustribus uti, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: nihil est aliud . . . pulcre et oratorie dicere nisi optimis sententiis verbisque lectissimis dicere, id. Or. 68, 227: juvenum lectissime, Stat. S. 5, 1, 247; cf.: viginti lectis equitum comitatus, Verg. A. 9, 48.—Hence, *adv.:* **lectē**, *choicely, selectly* (very rare): ab lego lecte ac lectissime, Varr. L. L. 6, § 36 Müll. — *Comp.:* lectius, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2 (al. lecta).

legŭla, ae, *f., a flap:* auris, *the ear-flap* (late Lat.): aurium legulae, Sid. Ep. 1, 2: Legula, μύτρον, Gloss. Philox.

lēgŭlēius, i, *m.* [lex], *a pettifogging lawyer, pettifogger,* one who depends on legal technicalities for getting the better of his opponent: leguleius quidam cautus et acutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236: formularii, vel ut Cicero ait, leguleii, Quint. 12, 3, 11.

lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [2. lego], *a gatherer, collector;* esp. *one who picked up the fallen olives* (opp. strictor, he who beat or shook them from the tree; ante- and post-class.): ab legendo leguli, qui oleam aut qui uvas legunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 94: legulos quot opus erunt, praebeto et strictores, Cato, R. R. 144: leguli volunt ut olea caduca quam plurima sit, quo plus legatur, id. ib. 64; Calp. Ecl. 3, 49.

lĕgūmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *pulse, any leguminous plant.* **I.** In gen., Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 32; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 165; Col. 2, 7, 1; 2, 10, 1; 18, 7, 10: terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; Caes. B. C. 3, 47 *fin.:* ventri indulgere omne legumen, Juv. 15, 174: frugibus legatis, legumina continentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 78.—*Collect. sing.*, Petr. S. 135, 5.—**II.** In partic., *the bean:* laetum siliqua quassante legumen, Verg. G. 1, 74.

* **lĕgūmentum**, i, *n.* [legumen], *pulse* (for legumen), Gell. 4, 11, 4.

‡ **lĕgūmĭnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to pulse:* NEGOTIATRIX LEGVMINARIA, *dealing in pulse,* Inscr. Orell. 3093. —*Subst.:* **lĕgūmĭnārĭus**, ὀσπριοπώλης, Gloss. Philox.

† **leiostrĕa** (**līostrĕa**), ae, *f.,* = λειόστρεον, *an oyster with a smooth shell,* Lampr. Heliog. 19, 6.

Lĕlĕges, um, *m.,* = Λέλεγες, *a Pelasgic tribe who lived scattered over several parts of Asia Minor and Greece* (in Caria, Ionia, Mysia, Thessaly, Locris, Megara), Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; 5, 30, 33, § 127; Verg. A. 8, 725; Ov. M. 9, 645; Luc. 6, 383.—In *sing.:* hac Ixionides, illa Troezenius heros parte Lelex, *the Lelegeian,* as a proper name, Ov. M. 8, 566.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lĕlĕgēius**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Leleges, Lelegeian:* litora, i.e. *the coast of Megara,* Ov. M. 8, 8: moenia, i.e. *Megara,* id. ib. 7, 443.—**B. Lĕlĕgēis**, idis, *adj., Lelegeian, Asiatic:* nymphae Lelegeides, Ov. M. 9, 651.—*Subst., an early name of Miletus, because formerly inhabited by the Leleges,* Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112.

lĕlĕpris, is, *f., a fish,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

lēma, ae, *f.,* = λήμη, *a humor* or *rheum that gathers in the corner of the eye* (also called grămiae), Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.

Lĕmannus, i, *m.* (with or without lacus), *the Lake of Geneva.*—Without lacus: deseruere cavo tentoria fixa Lemanno, Luc. 1, 396; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224.—With lacus: Rhodanus, Lemanno lacu acceptus tenet impetum, Mel. 2, 5, 5; 2, 5, 1; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Luc. 1, 396; Mart. Cap. 6, § 635.

lembŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lembus], *a small boat, a wherry,* Prud. στεφ. 5, 455.

lembuncŭlus, i, v. 2. lenunculus.

† **lembus**, i, *m.,* = λέμβος, *a small fast-sailing vessel with a sharp prow, a pinnace, yacht, cutter:* lembus genus navicellae velocissimae, quod et dromonis nomine appellamus, Fulg. Exp. Serm. 564, 6; Att. ap. Non. 534, 5: celerare lembum, Turp. ib. 7: lembo advehitur pauxillulo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 81: ascendi in lembum, id. ib. 2, 1, 35: ducit lembum jam dierectum navis praeditoria, id. Men. 2, 3, 87: classis lemborum, Liv. 45, 10; 34, 35: qui adverso vix flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, Verg. G. 1, 201: piratici lembi, Curt. 4, 5, 18.

† **lemma**, ătis, *n.,* = λῆμμα, *a subject for consideration* or *explanation, a theme, matter, subject, contents* (not ante-Aug.; in Cic. only written as Greek). **I.** Lit.: lemma sibi sumpsit, quod ego interdum versibus ludo, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The title* of an epigram, because it indicates the subject: lemmata si quaeris, cur sint ascripta, docebo: Ut si malueris lemmata sola legas, Mart. 14, 2, 1; Aus. Parent. praef.—**B.** *The epigram* itself: si mihi ex hoc ipso lemmate secundus versus occurrerit, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 3: consumpta est uno si lemmate pagina, transis, Mart. 10, 59, 1.—**C.** *A story, tale:* nutricis lemmata, *nursery-tales,* Aus. Ep. 16, 90.—**D.** *The assumption* or *lemma* of a syllogism: est vitium insidiosum et sub falsa lemmatis specie latens, Gell. 9, 16, 7; v. sumptio.

Lemnĭăcus, a, um, v. Lemnos, II. B.

Lemnĭas, adis, v. Lemnos, II. D.

Lemnĭcŏla, ae, v. Lemnos, II. E.

Lemniensis, e, *adj.*, v. Lemnos, II. C.

lemniscātus, a, um, *adj.* [lemniscus], *adorned with pendent ribbons:* corona, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 269; 6, 772: palma, lit., *a palm-branch ornamented with ribbons,* the highest reward of a victor; hence, transf., for *highest reward:* palma (as the reward for a murder), Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; Tert. Anim. 1.

† **lemniscus**, i, *m.,* = λημνίσκος. **I.** *A pendent* (*purple?*) *ribbon,* fastened to a victor's crown, at first of linden-bast or wool, afterwards of gold. A crown adorned with such a ribbon was the highest reward of a victor: tenuissimae earum (tiliarum), philyrae, coronarum lemniscis celebres, antiquorum honore, Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65: lemnisci id est fascicolae coloriae, dependentes ex coronis, propterea dicuntur, quod

antiquissimum fuit genus coronarum lanearum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.; Plin. 21, 3, 4, § 6.—Such crowns were given as especial honors to guests at a feast: unguenta atque odores, lemniscos, corollas dari dapsilas, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 21: coronae datae lemniscis aureis interpositis, Capitol. Verr. 5: turba coronas lemniscosque jacientium, Liv. 33, 33, 2: ingestaeque aves, ac lemnisci, et bellaria, Suet. Ner. 25.—Crowns ornamented in this manner were given, also, to the victors in public games and to poets: et quae jamdudum tibi palma poëtica pollet, Lemnisco ornata est, quo mea palma caret, Aus. Epist. 20, 5; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100.—**II.** *A tent or roll of lint dipped in a medicament*, Veg. Vet. 2, 14, 3; 2, 48, 7 (in Cels. 7, 28, written as Greek).

Lemnos and **Lemnus**, i, *f.*, = Λῆμνος, *the island of Lemnos, in the Ægean Sea; in mythology, the abode of Vulcan; it was also here that Philoctetes was left behind;* now *Lemno* or *Stalimeni*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 4; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 49; Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55; id. Fat. 16, 36; Ov. M. 13, 46; 313; Stat. Th. 5, 49; Val. Fl. 2, 87 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lemnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lemnos, Lemnian:* quia tibi alia est sponsa locuples Lemnia, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 25: litora, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll.: furtum, i. e. *of Prometheus, who stole the fire from Vulcan at Lemnos*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: saxum, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: pater, i. e. *Vulcan*, Verg. A. 8, 454: turba, *the women of Lemnos, who in one night all killed their husbands*, Ov. Ib. 398: rubrica, *a kind of red chalk*, Plin. 28, 8, 24, § 88; 29, 5, 33, § 104.—*Absol.:* **Lemnĭus**, i, *m.*, *Vulcan:* Lemnius extemplo valvas patefecit eburnas, Ov. M. 4, 185.—*Subst.:* **Lemnii**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Lemnos, Lemnians*, Nep. Milt. 1.—**B. Lemnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lemnian:* nec major ab antris Lemniacis fragor est, i. e. *Vulcan's forge in Lemnos*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 131: catenae, *the fetters made by Vulcan in Lemnos with which to bind Venus and Mars*, id. Th. 3, 274; Mart. 5, 7, 7.—**C. Lemnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Lemnian:* sua cognata Lemniensis, *from Lemnos*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 99.—**D. Lemnĭas**, ădis, *f.*, = Λημνιάς, *a Lemnian woman*, Ov. H. 6, 53.—With Gr. form of *dat. plur.:* Lemniasi gladios in mea damna dabo, Ov. A. A. 3, 672.—*Adj.:* exsul, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Stat. Th. 5, 500.—**E. Lemnĭcŏla**, ae, *m.*, *the dweller in Lemnos*, a surname of Vulcan: Lemnicolae stirps, i. e. *Erichthonius, son of Vulcan*, Ov. M. 2, 757.

Lemonĭa tribus, *a rustic tribe on the Via Latina*, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.

† **lēmōnĭum** and **līmōnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = λειμώνιον, *the wild beet*, Plin. 25, 9, 61, § 108 (al. molenonium); id. 20, 8, 28, § 72.

Lĕmŏvīces, um, *m.*, *a people of Aquitanian Gaul, neighbors of the Arverni; their name, as applied to their ancient capital, is preserved in the modern form of Limoges*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4, 6; 7, 75, 3; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.

Lemovii, ōrum, *m.*, *a Germanic people on the Baltic, bordering on the Rugii:* Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43.

‡ **lemuncŭlus**, πίτυλος, σκαφίδιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr. [lembus].

Lĕmūres, um, *m.*, *shades, ghosts* of the departed. **I.** Lit.: Lemures animas dixere silentum, Ov. F. 5, 483.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *ghosts, spectres:* lemures larvae nocturnae et terrificationes imaginum et bestiarum, Non. 135, 15 sq.: somnia, terrores magicos, miracula, sagas, Nocturnos lemures portentaque Thessala rides, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 209: tunc nigri lemures ovoque pericula rupto, Pers. 5, 185.—Hence, **II. Lĕmūrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *a festival held on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of May to appease the ghosts of the departed:* nocturna, Ov. F. 5, 421 sq.

lēna, ae, *f.* [leno], *a bawd, procuress.* **I.** Lit.: lenas eas dicimus, quae mulieres quaestuarias prostituunt. Lenam accipiemus et eam, quae alterius nomine hoc vitae genus exercet, Dig. 23, 2, 43: omnes sunt lenae levifidae, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61; id. Truc. 2, 1, 14; id. As. 1, 3, 23: callida, Tib. 1, 6, 11 (5, 48): improba, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17.—In apposition: lena anus, *an old go-between*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 40: Isiaca, i. e. *Isis*, Juv. 6, 489: ingenui prohibentur ducere ... et lenam et a lenone lenave manumissam, Ulp. Fragm. 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., *she that entices, allures, seduces; a female enticer, a seductress:* non vides, quam blanda conciliatrix, et quasi sui sit lena natura? Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77: pro facie multis vox sua lena fuit, Ov. A. A. 3, 316: pictura lena, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 24.

1. Lēnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ληναῖος, *Lenæan, Bacchic:* Lenaei latices, i. e. *wine*, Verg. G. 3, 510: honorem libare, id. A. 4, 207: Lenaea dona, Stat. S. 4, 6, 80: Lenaeus pater, i. e. *Bacchus*, Verg. G. 2, 7; Ov. M. 4, 14; 11, 132; and *absol.:* **Lēnaeus**, i, *m.*, *Bacchus:* te libans, Lenaee, vocat, Verg. G. 2, 529; Tib. 3, 6, 38.

2. Lēnaeus, i, *m.* **I.** *A surname of a king*, otherwise unknown, Ov. Ib. 331.—**II.** *A name of Roman slaves*, e. g. Cn. Pompeius Lenaeus, *a freedman of Pompey*, Suet. Gram. 15; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

lēne, *adv.*, v. lenis *fin.*

lēnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lenio], *a softening* or *soothing remedy; an alleviation, mitigation, solace* (poet.): testudo laborum Dulce lenimen, Hor. C. 1, 32, 14: sollicitae lenimen dulce senectae, Ov. M. 6, 500: addidit illis hoc quoque lenimen, id. ib. 11, 450.

lēnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a softening* or *soothing remedy; an alleviation, mollification* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 59.—**II.** Trop.: addito honestae missionis lenimento, Tac. H. 2, 67.

lēnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* lenibant, Verg. A. 4, 528: lenibat, id. ib. 6, 468; *fut.* lenibunt, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 32), *v. a.* and *n.* [1. lenis]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make soft* or *mild, to soften, mollify, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, soothe, calm* (syn.: mitigo, placo, sedo, mulceo). **A.** Lit.: lapsana alvum lenit et mollit, Plin. 20, 9, 37, § 96: nuces leniunt saporem caeparum, id. 23, 8, 77, § 147: tumores, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: collectiones impetusque, id. 22, 25, 58, § 122: stomachum latrantem, Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: volnera, *to assuage, heal*, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 32: clamorem, *to soften, moderate*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 7: inopiam frumenti lenire, *to make amends for, cause to be less felt*, Sall. J. 91.—**B.** Trop., *to render mild, to appease, calm, pacify*, etc.: senem illum tibi dedo ulteriorem, ut lenitum reddas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 31: illum saepe lenivi iratum, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: temperantia animos placat ac lenit, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: te ipsum dies leniet, aetas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31, 65: epulis multitudinem imperitam, id. Phil. 2, 45, 116: desiderium crebris epistolis, id. Fam. 15, 21, 1: se multa consolatione, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: diem tempusque ... leniturum iras, Liv. 2, 45: seditionem, id. 6, 16: animum ferocem, Sall. J. 11: saepius fatigatus lenitur, id. ib. 111, 3: lenire dolentem Solando, Verg. A. 4, 393.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to become soft* or *mild, to be softened, mitigated:* dum irae leniunt, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 100; cf. Brix ad loc.

1. lēnis, e, *adj.* [cf. lentus], *soft, smooth, mild, gentle, easy, calm.* **I.** Lit.: sensus judicat dulce, amarum: lene, asperum, Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36; id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: vehemens fricatio spissat, lenis mollit, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: vinum hoc asperum est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48: lenibus venenis uti, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 1: lenissimus ventus, id. ib. 7, 2, 1: motus laterum, *moderate, gentle*, Quint. 11, 3, 92; 161: leni igni sucus coquitur, Plin. 21, 18, 73, § 122.—Of the Nile: postea lenis, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54: tormentum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 13: volatus, Ov. M. 12, 527: somnus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 21.—Of heights, *gently* or *gradually rising:* clivus, Liv. 6, 24; cf. id. 29, 33.—*Comp.:* jugum paulo leniore fastigio ab ea parte quae, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 24; so fastigium, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—**II.** Trop., *gentle, moderate, mild, lenient, calm.* **A.** In gen.: servitutem lenem reddere, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 5: Ecce me. Opusne (erit tibi) leni? leniorem dices quam mutumst mare, id. Mil. 3, 1, 70: homo lenis et facilis, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9: populus Romanus in hostes lenissimus, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: lenissima verba, id. Fam. 5, 15, 1: lenissimum ingenium, id. Brut. 56, 204: lenior sententia, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: lene consilium dare, Hor. C. 3, 4, 41.—(β) With *inf.:* non lenis precibus fata recludere Mercurius, Hor. C. 1, 24, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, *mild, gentle:* oratio placida, submissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: lenis et fluens contextus orationis, Quint. 9, 4, 127: leniores epilogi, id. 6, 1, 50.—**2.** In gram.: spiritus, *the spiritus lenis, the smooth* or *soft breathing* (opp. the spiritus asper), Prisc. p. 572 P.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A. lēne** (only poet.), *softly, mildly, gently:* sectus humum rivo, lene sonantis aquae, Ov. F. 2, 704: clivi lene jacentes, *gently rising*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 25: lene fluens fons, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 47: lene Notus spirat, Avien. Descript. Orb. 857.—**B. lēnĭter** (class.), *softly, mildly, gently.* **1.** Lit.: leniter arridens, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: leniter atterens Caudam, Hor. C. 2, 19, 30: ventus leniter pluvius, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337: leniter ire per excubias custodum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 7: collis leniter acclivis, *gradually* or *gently rising*, Caes. B. G. 7, 19; so, editus collis, Liv. 2, 50.—*Comp.:* torrens lenius decurrit, Ov. M. 3, 568.—**2.** Trop., *quietly, calmly, gently, moderately, leniently.* **a.** In gen.: tentem leniter an minaciter? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 20: petere quippiam ab aliquo dictis bonis, id. Am. prol. 25: ferre aliquid, Ov. H. 5, 7: traducere aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: nimis leniter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9 (al. leviter).—*Sup.:* lenissime sentire, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—**b.** In partic. (α) Of speech: multa leniter, multa aspere dicta sunt, Cic. Brut. 44, 164: agit versum Roscius quam leniter, quam remisse, quam non actuose, id. de Or. 3, 26, 102.—*Comp.:* qui jamdiu multo dicis remissius et lenius quam solebas, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255.—(β) *Moderately*, i. e. *very little, not at all:* hoc leniter laudabitis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 40; 3, 3, 9: leniter qui saeviunt sapiunt magis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 4.—(γ) In a bad sense, *remissly, indolently:* si cunctetur atque agat lenius, *too slowly*, Caes. B. C. 1, 1.

2. lenis, is, *m.*, *a kind of vessel*, Afran. and Laber. ap. Non. 544, 31.

lēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. lenis], *softness, smoothness, gentleness, mildness.* **I.** Lit.: vini, opp. asperitas, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: lini, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: Arar in Rhodanum influit incredibili lenitate, *slowness*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: vocis, *mildness*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182: smaragdi viridis lenitas, *delicate green*, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *mildness, gentleness, tenderness, lenity:* non est jam lenitati locus, severitatem res ipsa flagitat, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dare se ad lenitatem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 4: animi, with mollitia, id. Sull. 6, 18: animadvertendi, id. Part. Or. 22, 78: legum, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 10: remissa nimis lenitate uti, Gell. 11, 18, 6.—**B.** In partic., of speech: elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate, et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53: lenitas ejus sine nervis perspici potest, id. Brut. 48, 177: genus orationis cum lenitate quadam aequabili profluens, id. de Or. 2, 15, 64.

lēnĭter, *adv.*, v. lenis *fin.*

* **lēnĭties**, ēi, *f.* [1. lenis], *mildness, gentleness:* non sine lenitie, Schol. Ambros. ad Cic. Or. ap. Clod. et Cur. p. 20 Mai.

lēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *softness, mildness, gentleness, calmness* (very rare): orationis, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46 (Trag. Fragm. v. 247 Rib.): mira lenitudine ac suavitate abundat, Turp. ap. Non. 132, 3 (Com. Fragm. v. 189 Rib.): nimia in aliquem lenitudo, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 61, § 136.

1. lēno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [2. leno]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to pimp, pander* (poet.): lenandi callidus arte, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 611 Burm.—**II.** *Act.*, *to procure:* filiam suam, Schol. Juv. 6, 233: formosas puellas, Epigr. ap. Salmas. ad Vop. Car. 16: lenatae puellae, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. T. 2, p. 587.

2. lēno, ōnis, *m.* [lenio], *a pimp, pander, procurer.* **I.** Lit.: perjurus leno, Plaut. Capt. prol. 57: leno me peregre militi Macedonico Minis viginti vendidit, id. Ps. 1, 1, 49: importunus, id. Merc. prol. 44: leno sum, fateor, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: improbissimus et perjurissimus leno, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: insidiosus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 172: verba facit leno, etc., id. S. 2, 3, 231: cum

leno accipiat moechi bona, Juv. 1, 55.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A seducer, allurer:* lenonem quendam Lentuli concursare circum tabernas, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17; (puella) me lenone placet, i. e. *through my intervention*, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10.—**B.** *A go-between*, Just. 2, 3, 8.—*Adj.:* se Narcissus amat captus lenonibus undis, *alluring, seductive*, Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 102 Burm.

lēnōcĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [lenocinor], *an allurement* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

lēnōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *flattery* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 15.

* **lēnōcĭnātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who obtains* any thing *by flattery:* gratiae lenocinator, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22 *fin.*

lēnōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [leno], *the trade of a pander, pimping, pandering.* **I.** Lit.: ait praetor: Qui lenocinium fecerit. Lenocinium facit, qui quaestuaria mancipia habet. Sed et qui in liberis hunc quaestum exercet, in eadem causa est, etc., Dig. 3, 2, 4: quid? ego lenocinium facio? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 11: uxori meae Mihique objectent lenocinium facere, id. Merc. 2, 3, 76: profiteri, *to profess to be a bawd*, Suet. Tib. 35: praebere uxori, *to be a pander to*, Dig. 24, 3, 47: eum qui in adulterio deprehensam uxorem non statim dimiserit, reum lenocinii postulari placuit, Paul. Sent. 2, 26, 8; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 12, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An allurement, enticement*, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: cupiditatum, id. Sest. 66, 138.—**B.** *Excessive* or *artificial ornament, finery* or *nicety in dress:* corporum lenocinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: omnis lenocinii negligens, Suet. Aug. 79: lenocinium est muneris antecedens metus, *adds a charm to the benefit*, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 3; cf.: in lenocinio commendationis dolor est, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145.—**2.** In partic., of speech, *meretricious ornament* or *allurement* (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 1, 18: nos quibus sordent omnia, quae natura dictavit: qui non ornamenta quaerimus, sed lenocinia, Quint. 8 prooem. § 26; cf. id. 12, 1, 30: caret lenociniis expositio, id. 4, 2, 118; Suet. Calig. 38.

lēnōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [1. leno; lit., to pander; hence, transf.]. **I.** *To flatter, entice, allure, wheedle, cajole* (syn.: blandior, adulor): tibi serviet, tibi lenocinabitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: gloriae alicujus, Sen. Contr. 1: alicui captatione testamenti, Plin. 20, 14, 57, § 160.—**II.** *To forward, serve, promote, advance* (post-Aug.): ut libro isti novitas lenocinetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 7: anceps hic et lubricus locus est, etiam cum illi necessitas lenocinatur, id. ib. 1, 8, 6: quo vitio mancipiorum negotiatores formae puerorum lenocinantur, Quint. 5, 12, 17: Harii insitae feritati arte ac tempore lenocinantur, i. e. *increase, add to*, Tac. G. 43 *fin.*

* **lēnōnĭcē**, *adv.* [id.], *like a pimp:* quae lenonice faceret, Lampr. Commod. 15 (al. lenonie).

lēnōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to pimping* or *pandering:* non periclumst nequid recte monstres. *Ba.* Non lenoniumst (sc. recte monstrare), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 53: aedes, id. Truc. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 3, 3, 29: servitus, id. Pers. 3, 1, 1: fides, id. Rud. 5, 3, 30: genus, id. Curc. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 4, 4, 33: quoi servitutem di danunt lenoniam Puero, id. Ps. 3, 1, 1: pueri, Verr. Fl. Fragm. Fast. Praenest. ad VII. K. Maias (in Inscr. Orell. T. 2, p. 410): lutum lenonium, as a term of reproach, *filthy pander*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 2: jam ego hoc ipsum oppidum expugnatum faxo erit lenonium, i. e. *will outwit this pander*, id. Ps. 2, 4, 76: Juppiter lenonius, id. ib. 1, 3, 99.—*Adv.:* **lēnōnĭē**, v. lenonice.

1. lens, dis, *f.*, *a louse's egg, a nit:* lendes tolluntur adipe canino, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 111; Ser. Samm. 5, 72.

2. lens, tis (*nom.* lentis, acc. to Prisc. p. 764 P.—*Acc.* lentim, Cato. R. R. 35; 116; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 101 P.: lentem, Col. 2, 10, 15.—*Abl.* lenti, Titin. ap. Non. 210, 5.—*Plur.* lentes, Scrib. Comp. 114), *f.* (*masc.*, Titin. ap. Non. 210, 5), *a lentil:* lens amat solum tenue, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: Pelusiaca (Egyptian lentils were considered the best), Verg. G. 1, 228; cf. Mart. 13, 9, 1; Gell. 17, 8, 2.

lentē, *adv.*, v. lentus *fin.*

* **lentĕo**, ēre, *v. n.* [lentus], *to proceed slowly:* lentet opus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 800 P.

lentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [lentus], *to become viscous* or *sticky; to become pliant, soft* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: salix, si minus lenta est, in stercore obruenda, ut lentescat, Col. 11, 2, 92: sed picis in morem ad digitos lentescit habendo, *becomes viscous, adheres*, Verg. G. 2, 250: ut in picem resinamve lentescit, Tac. G. 45: gemma cerae modo lentescit, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185: metallum in virgulas lentescens, Hier. Ep. 24, n. 3.—**II.** Trop., *to slacken, relax:* lentescunt tempore curae, Ov. A. A. 2, 357.—Of persons: non torpenti lentescit affectu, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 1.

lentĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. lens], *a lentil.* **I.** Lit.: faba vel lenticula, Cels. 2, 18: hoc mense lenticulam seres, Pall. 3, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The shape of a lentil, lentil-shape*, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 196.—**B.** *A vessel shaped like a lentil:* vasa fictilia (quas a similitudine lenticulas vocant), Cels. 2, 17, § 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 7, 4; Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 1.—**C.** *A freckly eruption, freckles*, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7: lenticulam tollunt galbanum et nitrum, Cels. 6, 5; cf. lentigo.

* **lentĭcŭlāris**, e, *adj.* [lenticula], *like a lentil:* ampulla lenticulari formâ, *lentil-shaped*, App. Flor. n. 9, p. 346, 26.

* **lentīgĭnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [lentigo], *full of freckles, freckled:* vir lentiginosi oris, Val. Max. 1, 7, 6 *ext.*

lentīgo, inis, *f.* [2. lens], *a lentil-shaped spot.* **I.** In gen.: stellio plenus lentigine, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90: chartae, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81.—**II.** In partic., *a freckly eruption, freckles, lentigo:* lentiginem habere, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 16: faciem lentigine obducit, id. 29, 4, 22, § 73: lentiginem corrigere, id. 22, 25, 74, § 156: emendare, id. 23, 1, 16, § 23: sanare, id. 24, 9, 38, § 63: lentigines e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9.

Lentīnus, i, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Mart. 3, 43.

* **lentĭpēs**, ĕdis, *adj.* [lentus-pes], *slow-footed, slow-paced:* comes, Aus. Ep. 21, 40.

* **lentiscĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lentiscus-fero], *bearing mastic-trees:* Linternum, Ov. M. 15, 713.

lentiscĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [lentiscus], *of* or *from the mastic-tree:* oleum, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 65: resina, id. 24, 6, 22, § 36; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 197 al.

lentiscus, i, *f.*, **lentiscum**, i, *n.*, *the mastic-tree*, Pistacia lentiscus, Linn. **I.** Lit.: viridis semperque gravata Lentiscus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Mastic-oil*, Cato, R. R. 7, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 60; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21.—**B.** *A toothpick of mastic-wood*, Mart. 14, 22, 1; 3, 82, 9; 6, 74, 3.

lentĭtĭa, ae (**lentĭtĭes**, ēi, Auct. Aetn. 540), *f.* [lentus], *pliancy, flexibility, toughness, viscosity, stickiness:* virgas sequacis ad vincturas lentitiae, Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 16, 40, 77, § 210: lactucae lentitiam pituitae digerunt, id. 20, 7, 26, § 64; cf. lentor.

lentĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, sluggishness, inactivity.* **I.** Lit.: conjuratorum, Tac. A. 15, 51; Vell. 2, 11, 2.—**II.** Trop.: *dulness, apathy, insensibility*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: omnino non irasci est non solum gravitatis, sed nonnumquam etiam lentitudinis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38.—Of speech: libros ejusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, *dulness, heaviness*, Tac. Or. 21, 6.

1. lento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make flexible, to bend* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Lit.: arcus lentare et fundere glandes, i. e. *to draw a bow*, Stat. Achill. 1, 436; so, arcus, id. Th. 1, 703: Gortynia cornua, id. ib. 3, 587.—**B.** Transf., *to bend*, i. e. *ply* the oar: Trinacriâ lentandus remus in undâ, Verg. A. 3, 384: remos, Sen. Agm. 437.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *to draw out, prolong, lengthen, protract:* lentare fervida bella, Sil. 8, 11: fata Romana lentata, Treb. Claud. 6.—**B.** *To moderate:* lentatus vapor, Sid. Carm. 22, 191.

2. Lento, ōnis, *m.* [lentus, sluggard], *a Roman surname:* Caesennius Lento, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 3; 12, 9, 23.

lentor, ōris, *m.* [lentus], *pliancy, flexibility; toughness, stickiness, viscosity* (Plinian; cf. lentitia): ad rotarum axes lentore fraxinus utilis, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 229: lentor resinosus, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: picis, id. 16, 11, 22, § 53: usque ad lentorem aliquid subigere, id. 17, 14, 24, § 111.

Lentŭlĭtas, v. 2. Lentulus.

* **1. lentŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [lentus], *rather slow:* lentulus aut restrictus, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2.

2. Lentŭlus, i, *m.*, *a surname of a distinguished family in the* gens Cornelia. **A.** Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Clodianus, *consul* 682 A.U.C., Cic. Balb. 8, 19; 14, 33; id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 95.—**B.** Cn. Cornelius Lentulus Marcellinus, *consul* 698 A.U.C., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; 2, 6, 5; id. Brut. 70, 247.—**C.** L. Cornelius Lentulus Crus, *consul* 705 A.U.C., Cic. Phil. 2, 21, 51; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50.—**D.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Sura, *one of Catiline's fellow-conspirators*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3 sq.; Sall. C. 46.—**E.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, the elder, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 48; id. Brut. 77, 268; Juv. 7, 95.—**F.** P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, *son of the preceding*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 11; 7, 26, 2; id. Att. 14, 11, 2.—Hence, **II. Lentŭlĭtas**, ātis, *f.*, *the name* or *nobility of a Lentulus*, qs. *Lentulity* (a comically formed word of Cicero): Appietas (the nobility of an Appius) aut Lentulitas, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

lentus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. lenis], *pliant, flexible, tough, tenacious, sticky, viscous* (syn.: flexilis, tardus, serus). **I.** Lit.: viburna, Verg. E. 1, 26: vitis, id. ib. 3, 38: genistae, id. G. 2, 12: rami, id. ib. 4, 558: flagellum, Phaedr. 3, 6, 6: verbera, i. e. *produced with the limber whip*, Verg. G. 3, 208: argentum, id. A. 7, 634; Cat. 61, 106; Tib. 4, 1, 171: lentior salicis virgis, Ov. M. 13, 800: gluten visco et pice lentius, *tougher, more tenacious*, Verg. G. 4, 41: ita istaec nimis lenta vincla sunt escaria, *adhesive, tenacious*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 18; cf.: lentis adhaerens brachiis, Hor. Epod. 15, 6: quoniam mas (aron) esset in coquendo lentior, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143.—**B.** Transf., *slow, sluggish, immovable:* tellus lenta gelu, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 39: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190: in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, *sluggish, motionless*, Verg. A. 7, 28: lento pilo, Tib. 4, 1, 90: asinus, Phaedr. 1, 15, 7: uteri pondera lenta, *immovable, heavy*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 96 (100): herba durior et in coquendo lentior, *slower, longer*, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 143: venenum, Tac. A. 6, 32: remedia, Curt. 3, 5, 13; Suet. Tib. 73: miserum populum Romanum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, id. ib. 21: lentaque fori pugnamus harena, Juv. 7, 47: funus matris, *slow in coming*, id. 6, 565.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Lasting* or *continuing long:* militiae, Tib. 1, 3, 82: amor, id. 1, 4, 81: spes, Ov. H. 2, 9: tranquillitatis lentissimae taedium, Sen. Ep. 70: lentus abesto, *remain long away*, Ov. R. Am. 243: vivacitas adeo lenta, *persistent*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 100.—**B.** *Slow, lingering, lazy:* lentus in dicendo, *drawling*, Cic. Brut. 48: mortis genus, Suet. Caes. 87: si lentus pigrâ muniret castra dolabra, Juv. 8, 248: ira deorum, id. 13, 100.—(β) With *gen.:* lentus coepti, Sil. 3, 176.—(γ) With *inf.:* nec Idalia lenta incaluisse sagitta, Sil. 5, 19.—**2.** Of bad payers, *slow, backward:* infitiatores, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: negotium, *tedious*, id. Att. 1, 12; 1, 13 *fin.*—**C.** Of character, *easy, calm, indifferent, unconcerned, phlegmatic, sluggish, obstinate:* ut multa verba feci, ut lenta materies fuit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 4: genus ridiculi patientis ac lenti, Cic. de Or. 2, 69: nimium patiens et lentus existimor, id. ib. 2, 75: Hannibalem lenti spectamus, Liv. 22, 14: lentus in suo dolore, Tac. A. 3, 70: tu, Tityre, lentus in umbra, *at ease*, Verg. E. 1, 4: lentissima pectora, *insensible, cold* (to love), Ov. H. 15, 169.—* **D.** (Pliant, hence) *Ready, willing*, Lucil. ap. Non. 22, 32, and 338, 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **lentē**, *slowly, without haste, leisurely.* **1.** Lit.: lente ac paulatim proceditur, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: currere, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 40: corpora lente augescunt, cito exstinguuntur, Tac. Agr. 3: Nilus evagari incipit, lente primo, deinde vehementius, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 167.—*Comp.:* ipse cum reliquis copiis lentius subsequitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 40.—*Sup.:* asinus lentissime mandit, Col. 2, 15.—* **b.** Transf., *pliantly, readily:* arida ligna lentius serrae cedunt, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Calmly, dispassionately, indifferently:* aliquid lente ferre, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Non. 338, 9: agere, Liv. 1, 10: respondere, *to answer*

coolly, phlegmatically, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287. —*Comp.:* sed haec videri possunt odiosiora, cum lentius disputantur, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 10: quid lentius, celerius dicendum, Quint. 1, 8, 1.—**b.** In a good sense, *calmly, considerately, attentively:* nisi eum (librum) lente ac fastidiose probavissem, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1.

lēnullus, i, *m. dim.* [2. leno], *a little pimp*, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 25 (ap. Prisc. p. 614 P., lenulus).

‡ **lēnuncŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [2. lenunculus, for lembunculus], *one who sails in a small vessel*, Inscr. Orell. 3248; 4054; 4104.

1. lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. leno], *a young go-between:* aere militari tetigero lenunculum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 7; cf. Prisc. p. 614 P.

2. lēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [for lembunculus, from lembus], *a small sailing-vessel, a bark, skiff:* pauci lenunculi conveniebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: in lenunculo piscantes, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 534, 32: occursu lenunculorum, Tac. A. 14, 5: piscatorius, Amm. 14, 2, 10.

‡ **1. lĕo,** lēre, *v. a.* The root of deleo; cf. Prisc. l. 9 *fin.*

2. lĕo, ōnis, *m.* [Gr. λέων, λίς], *a lion.* **I.** Lit.: validus, Lucr. 5, 985: fulvus, Ov. H. 10, 85: ferus, id. M. 7, 373: magnanimus, id. Tr. 3, 5, 33: leoni praecipua generositas, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 42: Gaetulus, Verg. A. 5, 351: Poenus, id. E. 5, 27: Phrygius, id. A. 10, 157: fulvus, id. ib. 4, 159: leonum animi index cauda, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 42: leo alumnus, Juv. 14, 247: pardus, tigris, leo—si quid adhuc est quod fremat in terris violentius, id. 8, 36: leo femina, *a she-lion, lioness* (for leaena), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Verg. E. 2, 63.—Without femina: orbati leones, Stat. S. 2, 1, 9; Val. Fl. 6, 317.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A lion's skin*, Val. Fl. 8, 126.—**B.** *The constellation* Leo: momenta Leonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: cum sol in Leone est, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162: in pectore Leonis, id. 18, 26, 64, § 235.—**C.** *A kind of crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97.—**D.** *A plant*, perhaps *lion's-foot*, Col. 10, 260; 98.—**E.** To denote a courageous person: in pace leones, in proelio cervi, Tert. Coron. Mil. 1 *med.;* cf.: in praetoriis leones, in castris lepores, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.:* domi leones, foris vulpes, Petr. 44, 4.

3. Lĕo, ōnis, *m.;* only *plur.:* **Lĕōnes,** um, *the priests of the Persian god Mithras:* Leones Mithrae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13.

Lĕōcŏrĭon, i, *n.*, = Λεωκόριον, *a temple in Athens*, reared in honor of the three daughters of Leos, who suffered themselves to be sacrificed in order to avert a famine: Leoidum est delubrum Athenis, quod Leocorion nominatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 50.

leocrŏcŏta, v. leucrocota.

Lĕōĭdes, um, *f.*, *the daughters of Leos*, Cic. N. D 3, 19, 50 Wyttenb. (Lambin., Leo natarum; B. and K., Leocorion, q. v.).

Lĕon, ontis, *m.*, = Λέων. **I.** *The name of a town near Syracuse*, now *Magnisi; acc.* Leonta, Liv. 24, 39, 13.—**II.** *A ruler of Phlius*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8.—**III.** *A celebrated painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 141.

Lĕōnĭdas (*nom.* **Lĕōnĭda,** Just. 2, 11, 2), ae, *m.*, = Λεωνίδας. **I.** *A king of Sparta, who fell at Thermopylæ*, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; 2, 19, 62; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; 1, 49, 116; Nep. Them. 3.—**II.** *The name of a slave*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 43 al.; v. also Leonides.

Lĕōnĭdes, ae, *m.* **I.** *An instructor of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62; Quint. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** *A teacher of the younger Cicero at Athens*, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3; 15, 16, A; id. Fam. 16, 21, 5.

1. lĕōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [2. leo], *of* or *belonging to a lion, a lion's.* **I.** Lit.: concede audacter ab leonino cavo, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 47: species, *a lion-like appearance*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: pellis, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 142: jubae, id. ib.: adeps, id. 24, 17, 102, § 165.— * **II.** Trop.: leonina societas, *a lion's partnership*, i. e. *in which one party gets all the profit and the other all the loss:* Aristo refert: Cassium respondisse, societatem talem coiri non posse, ut alter lucrum tantum, alter damnum sentiret, et hanc societatem leoninam solitum appellare, Dig. 17, 2, 29, § 2.

2. Lĕōnīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Leo, Leonine:* lex, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 50.

Leonnātus, i, *m.*, *one of Alexander's generals*, Nep. Eum. 2; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.

Lĕontĕus, ĕi, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Stat. Th. 9, 133.

† **lĕontĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = λεοντική, *a plant, called also* cacalia, Plin. 25, 11, 85, § 135; v. cacalia.

‡ † **lĕontĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λεοντικός, *of* or *belonging to a lion:* SACRA, *the offerings made to Mithras, who was represented under the form of a lion* (cf. Arn. 6, 196; cf. also 3. Leo), Inscr. Orell. 2345; 2343.

1. Lĕontīni, ōrum, *m.*, = Λεοντῖνοι, *a very ancient town on the eastern side of Sicily*, now *Lentini*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 2. 66, § 160; Liv. 24, 7, 2.—Hence, **II. Lĕontīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Leontini, Leontine:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104; id. Phil. 2, 17, 43; id. Div. 1, 33, 73: campus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; id. Phil. 8, 8, 26; Sil. 14, 126. — *Plur. subst.:* **Lĕontīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Leontini, Leontines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109.

† **lĕontĭos,** ii, *m.*, = λεόντιος, *a precious stone of the color of a lion*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

Lĕontĭum, i, *f.*, = Λεόντιον, *an Athenian hetæra, a friend of Epicurus*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93.

† **lĕontŏcăron,** i, *n.*, = λεοντόκαρον, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 57.

† **lĕontŏpĕtălon,** i, *n.*, = λεοντοπέταλον, *a plant, lion's-leaf:* Leontice leontopetalum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 72, § 96.

† **lĕontŏphŏnos,** i, *m.*, = λεοντοφόνος (lion-killer), *a small animal whose urine was said to be fatal to lions*, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136.

† **lĕontŏpŏdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = λεοντοπόδιον, i. q. leontopetalon, *a plant, lion's-foot*, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52; App. Herb. 7.

lĕŏpardīnus, a, um, *adj.* [leopardus], *of a leopard:* adeps, Marc. Emp. 28.

† **lĕŏpardus,** i, *m.* [λεόπαρδος], *a leopard:* leopardi Libyci, Vop. Prob. 19; Lampr. Heliog. 21.

Lĕōtȳchĭdes, ae, *m.*, = Λεωτυχίδης, *brother of Agesilāus*, Nep. Ages. 1.

‡ **Lĕpărēses,** ium, v. Lipara, II. B.

† **lĕpas** (**lŏpas,** Non. 551, 5), ădis, *f.*, = λεπάς, *a kind of shell-fish that adheres closely to rocks, a limpet:* lopades genus conchae marinae, Non. l. l.: lepadas (lopadas, acc. to Non.), ostreas, captamus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; id. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

lĕpasta and **lĕpesta,** v. lepista.

Lĕpĭdānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. Lepidus.

lĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. 1. lepidus *fin.*

Lĕpĭdĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. Lepidus.

† **lĕpĭdĭum,** i, *n.*, = λεπίδιον, *a plant, garden-cress, pepperwort:* Lepidium sativum, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166; Col. 11, 3, 16; 41; 12, 8, 3.

† **lĕpĭdōtis,** is, *f.* [λεπιδωτός, scaly], *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

lĕpĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. lepidus], *rather pleasant, rather witty* (post-class.): infacetus et impar lepidulis, Mart. Cap. 7, § 726; 8, § 807.

1. lĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lepos], *pleasant, agreeable, charming, fine, elegant, neat* (esp. freq. in Plaut. and Ter.; in Cic. very rare). **I.** In gen.: fui ego bellus, lepidus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 3: nugator, id. Curc. 4, 1, 1: virgo, id. ib. 1, 3, 11: mortalis, id. Truc. 5, 1, 57: o lepidum patrem! Ter. And. 5, 4, 45: ego usa sum benigno et lepido et comi, id. Hec. 5, 3, 39: lepida es, id. ib. 5, 1, 26: forma lepida et liberalis, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 41: mores, id. Most. 2, 3, 12: fama, id. Trin. 2, 2, 98: facinus lepidum et festivum, id. Poen. 1, 2, 95: dies, id. Aul. 4, 8, 4: itan' lepidum tibi visum est, scelus nos irridere? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 17.—*Comp.:* nos invenies alterum Lepidiorem ad omnes res, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 65.—*Sup.:* pater lepidissime, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 13: o capitulum lepidissimum, id. Eun. 3, 3, 25.—**B.** In a bad sense, *nice, effeminate:* hi pueri tam lepidi ac delicati, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23. — **II.** In partic., of speech, *smart, witty, facetious:* lepida et concinna, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 32: scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, Hor. A. P. 273: versus, Cat. 6, 17. — Hence, *adv.:* **lĕpĭdē,** *pleasantly, agreeably, charmingly, finely, prettily.* **1.** In gen.: lepide ornata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 84: stratus lectus, id. ib. 3, 3, 84: hoc effectum lepide tibi tradam, id. Curc. 3, 15: lepide ludificatus, id. Cas. 3, 2, 27: intellexisti, id. Truc. 3, 2, 13: lepide prospereque evenire, id. Ps. 2, 1, 1: ubi lepide voles esse tibi, mea rosa, mihi dicito, *when you want to enjoy yourself*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 50.—**2.** In partic. (*α*) As an affirmative response, *yes, very well:* lepide licet, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 1.—(*β*) As a term of applause, *splendidly, excellently:* euge, euge, lepide, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: facete, laute, lepide: nihil supra, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 37.—*Comp.:* nimis lepide fabulare: eo potuerit lepidius pol fieri, Plaut. Mil. 3, 5, 52.—*Sup.:* lepidissime et comissime, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66.—(*γ*) Of speech, *smartly, wittily, humorously:* in quo lepide in soceri mei persona lusit is, qui elegantissime id facere potuit, Lucilius: Quam lepide lexeis compostae, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; cf. id. Or. 44, 149: in libris multa posuit lepide atque argute reperta, Gell. 13, 10, 3.

2. Lĕpĭdus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Aemilia; e. g. M. Aemilius Lepidus, *consul* 675 A.U.C., *an enemy of Sylla*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24; id. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212.—Another M. Aemilius Lepidus, *triumvir with Antony and Octavius*, Cic. Mil. 5, 13; id. Phil. 5, 14, 39; v. his letters to Cicero ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34 sq.—Hence, **A. Lĕpĭdānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lepidus, Lepidan:* bellum, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 63 Dietsch.—**B. Lĕpĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lepidus. Lepidian:* tumultus, *which broke out a year after Sylla's death, in the consulate of M. Æmilius Lepidus*, Macr. S. 1, 32.

† **lĕpis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = λεπίς, *a scale* (pure Lat. squama): similiter squamae aeris, quam vocant lepida, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107.

† **lĕpista** (**lĕpesta** and **lĕpasta**), ae, *f.*, = λεπαστή, *a drinking-vessel, goblet:* lepista genus vasis aquarii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.: lepistae aut fictiles aut aëneae, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 26: ferunt pulchras creteras aureasque lepistas, Naev. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2587 P.—Form lepesta, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 714 P.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.—Form lepasta, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 24; Serv. Verg. E. 7, 33.

Lēpontĭi, ōrum, *m.*, = Ληπόντιοι, *a people of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Ticinus;* their territory is the modern *Val Leventina*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 181 sq.—Hence, * **II. Lēpontĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a Lepontian*, Sil. 4, 235.

lĕpor and **lĕpos,** ōris, *m.* [perh. root lamp-; Gr. λάμπω, λαμπρός; cf. Lat. limpidus, lanterna], *pleasantness, agreeableness, attractiveness, charm.* **I.** In gen.: quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur sine omni lepore et sine suavitate, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32: aurea, pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Saecla, Lucr. 2, 502; 4, 1133: omnis vitae lepos, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of behavior, *pleasantness, grace, politeness, amiability:* affluens omni lepore ac venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55.—**B.** As a term of endearment, = blanditiae, *my delight, charmer:* respice, o mi lepos, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19; id. Curc. 1, 2, 4.—**C.** Of speech, *pleasantry, wit, humor* (so most freq. in Cic.; cf.: sal, facetiae, festivitas): Inest lepos ludusque in hac comoedia, Plaut. As. prol. 13: ea esset in homine jucunditas et tantus in jocando lepos ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 27: urbanitatis oratorius, non scurrilis, lepos, id. Brut. 38, 143; cf. id. de Or. 1, 34, 159: floruit admirabili quodam lepore dicendi, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: inusitatus nostris oratoribus lepos, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: omnes verborum, omnes sententiarum lepores, id. Or. 27, 96.

lĕpŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lepus], *of* or *belonging to a hare, hare-:* lageos (vitis) est, quae Latine leporaria dicitur: nam λαγώς lepus, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 93.—*Subst.:* **lĕpŏrārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a place where hares and*

other wild animals are kept; a preserve, warren, cover, Varr. R. R. 3, 3; 3, 12; Gell. 2, 20, 4.

lĕpŏrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lepus], *of a hare, hare-*: coagulum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4; Cels. 5, 5: cinis, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 166: lana, Dig. 32, 70, 9.

lĕpos, v. lepor.

lĕpra, ae, *f.*, = λέπρα, *the leprosy.* **I.** *Sing.* (late Lat.): plaga leprae, Vulg. Lev. 13, 9 al.; Scrib. Comp. 250; Juvenc. 1.—**II.** *Plur.*: **leprae,** ārum (class.): lepras sedare, Plin. 24, 8, 33, § 48: curare, id. 20, 21, 86, § 234: emendare, id. 22, 25, 74, § 156: sanare, id. 32, 9, 31, § 97: tollere, id. 20, 17, 70, § 181

Leprĕum or **Leprĕon** (**Leprĭon** or **Leprĭum**), i, *n.*, and **Leprĕos** (**-us**), i, *f.*, = Λέπρεον, *a sea-coast town in Elis. south of Pylos*; its ruins are near the modern town *Strobitza*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14; cf. Mann. Griechenland, p. 525 sq.

lĕprōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lepra], *leprous* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: viri, Sedul. 4, 191.—**II.** Trop.: nil tam leprosum aut putridum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 285.

Lepta, ae, *m.* [λεπτός, weak], *a Roman surname*: Q. Lepta, praefectus fabrûm, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 20, 4. To him are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 6, 18 and 19.

Leptis, is (*abl.* Lepte, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2, § 1), *f.*, = Λέπτις, *the name of two cities on the coast of Africa.* **I.** Leptis Magna, *situated on the Great Syrtis*, now *Lebdah*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Sall. J. 19, 3; 77, 1; Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 11.—Hence, **B. Leptĭmagnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Leptis Magna*: civitas, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.—**II.** Leptis Minor, *near Hadrumetum, the birthplace of the emperor Septimius Severus*, near the modern *Lamta*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Sall. J. 19, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 155; Liv. 30, 25 *fin.*; 34, 62.—Hence, **Leptĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Leptis, Leptitan.*—*Absol.*: **Leptĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Leptis*, Caes. B. C. 2, 38; Sall. J. 77; 79; Tac. H. 4, 50.

† **leptŏmĕres,** is, *n.*, = λεπτομερές, *consisting of fine particles*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

† **leptŏmĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λεπτομερικός, *consisting of fine particles*: virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

† **lepton centaurĭum** (**-ĭon**), *n.*, = λεπτὸν κενταύριον, *the lesser centaury*: centaureum minus, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

† **leptŏphyllon,** i, *n.*, = λεπτόφυλλον, *a species of the herb* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 45, § 71.

† **leptopsēphos,** i, *m.*, = λεπτόψηφος, *a kind of porphyry with white spots*, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 57.

† **leptŏrax,** ăgis, *f.*, = λεπτόραξ, *a kind of grape-vine with very small berries* (like our Levant currants), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15.

† **leptyntĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λεπτυντικός, *making thin* or *meagre*: caeparum virtus leptyntica, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

lĕpus, ŏris, *m.* (*com.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; v. infra) [cf. Aeol. and Sicil. λέπορις, collat. form of λαγώς, Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 12; but Curt. compares lepor, lepidus, root in Gr. λάμπω], *a hare*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: lepus multum somni affert, qui illum edit, Cato ap. Diomed. p. 358 P.; Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 31: auritosque sequi lepores, Verg. G. 1, 308: pavidus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35; id. C. 1, 37, 18: dare semesum leporem, Juv. 5, 167.—Of the *she-hare*: lepus cum praegnans sit, Varr. R. R. 3, 12; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219; cf.: fecundae leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44 (fecundi, Keller).—Prov.: aliis leporem exagitare, *to hunt the hare for others*, i. e. *to do something of which others reap the advantage*, Petr. 131; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 661: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *What! you a hare, and hunting for game?*—In mal. part., Liv. Andron. ap. Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36; cf. Don. ad h. l. and Vop. Num. 13.—As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A poisonous sea-fish, of the color of a hare*, the Aplysia depilans, Linn.; Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; 32, 1, 3, § 8.—**B.** *The constellation* Lepus, Cic. Arat. 365; id. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Hyg. Astr. 3, 22; Manil. 5, 159.

lĕpuscŭlus (contr. *acc. plur.* lepusclos, Poët. ap. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38), *m. dim.* [lepus], *a young* or *little hare, leveret, a hare.* **I.** Lit.: in qua (insula) lepusculos vulpeculasque saepe vidisses, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Col. 9, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47.

‡ **lerĭa,** ornamenta tunicarum aurea, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.

Lerna, ae, and **Lernē,** ēs, *f.*, = Λέρνη, *a forest and marsh near Argos, through which flowed a stream of the same name; the abode of the Lernæan Hydra, which Hercules slew with the help of Iolāus, and then drained the marsh*: belua Lernae, Verg. A. 6, 287: anguifera, Stat. S. 2, 181: fecunda veneno, id. Theb. 9, 340: haec dextra Lernam Placavit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: et Lerne pulsa tridente palus, Prop. 2, 26, 48 (3, 22, 20), where Müll. Lernae: Lerne, *also a town situated there*, acc. to Mel. 2, 3, 9.—Hence, **II. Lernaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lernæan*: pestis, Lucr. 5, 26: anguis, Verg. A. 8, 300: hydra, Prop. 2, 19, 9: mixtus Lernaei labe veneni, Ov. M. 9, 130: sagittae, *with which Hercules killed the Hydra*, Luc. 6, 392: cancer, *killed by Hercules at the same time with the Hydra*, Col. poët. 10, 313.—**B.** Poet., transf., *Argive, Grecian*: Lernaei reges, Stat. Th. 5, 499: alumni, id. ib. 4, 638: coloni, id. ib. 3, 461.

Lesbĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, one of the dramatis personae in Ter. And.

Lesbos (**-us**), i (*acc.* Lesbum, Tac. A. 2, 54), *f.*, = Λέσβος, *a celebrated island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Troy and Mysia, the birthplace of Pittacus, Alcæus, Arion, Sappho, and Theophrastus, and famous for its wine*; now *Mityleni*: sed quam capiam civitatem cogito ... Lesbumne, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 62; Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Ov. M. 11, 55: nota, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 1.—Hence, **A. Lesbĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lesbian*: Lesbiaci libri, *a work of Dicæarchus on the immortality of the soul* (so called because the dialogues contained in it were held at Mitylene, in Lesbos), Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: metrum, i. e. *the Sapphic metre* (because Sappho was a native of Lesbos), Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 1.—**B. Lesbĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Λέσβιος, *Lesbian*: civis, i. e. *Alcæus*, Hor. C. 1, 32, 5: plectrum, i. e. *Alcaic*, id. ib. 1, 26, 11: pes, i. e. *a lyric poem*, id. ib. 4, 6, 35: Lesbia vates, i. e. *Sappho*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 20: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 73; Gell. 13, 5; Prop. 1, 14, 2; Hor. Epod. 9, 34: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 44.—Also *absol.*: **Lesbĭum,** i, *n.*, *Lesbian wine*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21: Lesbium genus vasis caelati a Lesbis inventum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll.—* **C. Lesbōus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lesbian*: nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, *the Lesbian lyre*, i. e. *lyric songs* (like those of Alcæus and Sappho), Hor. C. 1, 1, 34.—**D. Lesbĭas,** ădis, *f.*, = Λεσβιάς, *a Lesbian woman*: Lesbiadum turba, Ov. H. 15, 16: Lesbias, *a precious stone found in Lesbos*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171 (al. Lesbia).—**E. Lesbis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, = Λεσβίς, *Lesbian*: Lesbida cum domino seu tulit ille lyram, i. e. *of Arion the Lesbian poet*, Ov. F. 2, 82: Lesbi puella, vale, id. H. 15, 100.—*Subst.*, *a Lesbian woman*: Lesbides, Ov. H. 15, 199.

Lesbus, i, v. Lesbos.

lessus, *acc.* um (only in *acc. sing.*), *m.*, *a wailing, cry, funeral lamentation*: mulieres genas ne radunto, neve lessum funeris ergo habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; but a false reading for pausam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 18.

Lestrȳgŏnes, v. Laestrygones.

Lĕsūra (**Lĕsōra,** Sid. Carm. 24, 44), ae, *m.* **I.** *A mountain in Gaul that produced excellent cheese*, now *La Lozère*, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240.—**II. Lĕsūra,** *a small river in Belgium, that runs into the Moselle*, Aus. Mosell. 365.

* **lētābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [letum], *deadly, fatal*: lues, Amm. 19, 4, 7.

lētālis (**lēthāl-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *deadly, fatal, mortal* (mostly poet. and late Lat.): vulnus, Verg. A. 9, 580; Suet. Caes. 82: harundo, Verg. A. 4, 73; ensis, Ov. M. 13, 392: serpens, Stat. Th. 6, 40: dapes, Val. Fl. 2, 155: hiems, Ov. M. 2, 827: venenum, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118: lac gustasse letale est, id. 11, 41, 96, § 236; Aug. Serm. 351, 5: ferrum, Juv. 15, 165.—In *neutr.*, adverbially, *in a deadly manner*: letale minari, Stat. S. 4, 4, 84: letale furens, id. Th. 12, 760.—*Plur. subst.*: **lētālĭa,** ium, *means of death*, Liv. 8, 18, 7.—Hence, *adv.*: **lētālĭter,** *in a deadly manner, mortally*, Plin. 11, 37, 81, § 206: vulneratus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 2, 7 prooem.

Lēthaea, ae, *f.*, *the wife of Olēnus, who, on account of her pride, was turned into stone*, Ov. M. 10, 70.

Lēthaeus, a, um, v. Lethe, II.

lēthālis, v. letalis.

† **lēthargĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ληθαργία, *drowsiness, lethargy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 6, 49; 2, 9, 45.

† **lēthargĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ληθαργικός, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10: somnus, Aug. Ep. 48 ad Vincent.; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 38 al.—**II.** *Subst.*: **lēthargĭcus,** i, *m.*, *one affected with lethargy, a lethargic person*: ut lethargicus hic cum fit pugil et medicum urget, Hor. S. 2, 3, 30; Plin. 24, 6, 16, § 25: lethargicos excitare labor est, id. 26, 11, 72, § 118.

† **lēthargus,** a, um, *adj.*, Gr. λήθαργος, *drowsy, lethargic*: morbus, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10; Schol. Juv. 6, 613.—Esp. as *subst.* **A. lēthargus,** i, *m.* (sc. morbus), *drowsiness, lethargy* (in Cels. 3, 20, written as Greek): lethargo grandi est oppressus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 145; cf.: gravi lethargo oppressus, Serv. Sulp. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 106: olfactoriis excitatur, Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 97: in lethargum vergere, id. 32, 10, 38, § 116.—(β) *Plur.*: ocimum facit lethargos, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 119; 28, 8, 29, § 116.—**B.** (Sc. homo.) *A lethargic person*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 37 sqq.

Lēthē, ēs, *f.*, = Λήθη (forgetfulness), *the river Lethe, in the infernal regions, from which the Shades drank and obtained forgetfulness of the past*: pocula Lethes, Ov. P. 2, 4, 23: da mihi hebetantem pectora Lethen, id. ib. 4, 1, 17: soporifera, id. Tr. 4, 1, 47: immittere Lethen Stygiam alicui in viscera, i. e. *forgetfulness*, Luc. 5, 221: aqua Lethes, i. q. soporifera, Ov. M. 11, 603.—Hence, **II. Lēthaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lethe, Lethean.* **A.** Lit.: ratis, Tib. 3, 5, 24: amnis, Verg. A. 6, 705: stagna, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 91.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the infernal regions*: Lethaei dii, Luc. 6, 685: tyrannus, i. e. *Pluto*, Col. 10, 271: Lethaea vincula abrumpere alicui, *to bring one from the Lower World back to life*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 27: janitor, i. e. *Anubis*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 112.—**2.** *That produces sleepiness* or *forgetfulness, Lethean*: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. G. 1, 78: ros, id. A. 5, 854: papavera, id. G. 4, 545: sucus, Ov. M. 7, 152: amor, *faithless love*, id. R. Am. 551: nox, id. A. A. 3, 648.

† **lēthūsa,** ae, *f.*, *the white poppy*, App. Herb. 35.

lētĭfer (**lēth-**), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [letum], *death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal* (poet.): arcus, Verg. A. 10, 169: ictus, Ov. M. 8, 362: dextra, id. ib. 12, 606: vestis, id. ib. 9, 166: anguis, Stat. Th. 5, 628: certamen, Cat. 64, 390: annus, Verg. A. 3, 139: autumnus, Juv. 4, 57.—In prose: rabies letifer morbus canibus, Col. 7, 12 *fin.*—Transf.: locus, *a place in the body where a wound is fatal, a mortal part*, Ov. M. 5, 133.

lēto (**lētho**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to kill, slay*: Lycurgiden letavit, Ov. Ib. 505: Paris hunc letat, Verg. Cul. 323: letata corpora, Ov. M. 3, 55 (the conjectural reading letatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19, is very dub.; v. Orell. ad loc., where leto datus is proposed; B. and K., necatus).

Lētōis and **Lētōĭus,** v. Lat-.

lētum (sometimes written **lēthum,** from a supposed connection with λήθη), i, *n.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll., and Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll., from λήθη; more prob. acc. to Prisc. p. 665 and 898 P., from leo, whence also deleo; root li-; cf. Sanscr. vi-li, to dissolve; Gr. λίμνη, λιμήν, λοιμός], *death* (ante-class., and in the class. period mostly poet.): ollus apparet in funeribus indictivis, cum dicitur: ollus leto datus est (qs. *was*

given up to oblivion), Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.—The phrase leto datus, *dead:* leto dare, *to kill*, often occurs: sos leto datos divos habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: quorum liberi leto dati sunt in bello, Enn. ap. Non. 15, 13 (Trag. v. 378 Vahl.): qui te leto dabit, Pac. ib. 355, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.); Verg. A. 5, 806; 11, 172; 12, 328; Ov. H. 2, 147: utrumque largus leto dedit ingenii fons, Juv. 10, 119; Phaedr. 1, 21, 9; 3, 16, 18: letum inimico deprecer, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 10 (Trag. v. 162 Vahl.): emortuus leto malo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 5, 1: letum sibi consciscere, id. Mil. 4, 6, 26: responde, quo leto censes ut peream, id. Merc. 2, 4, 15: leto offerre caput, Lucr. 3, 1041: mortis letique potitus, id. 4, 766: eodem sibi leto, quo ipse interisset, esse pereundum, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 56: turpi leto perire, id. Att. 10, 10, 5: ferre (alicui), Verg. A. 11, 872: leto sternendus, id. ib. 8, 566: sibi parere manu, id. ib. 6, 434: ostentant omnia letum, Cat. 64, 187: leto jam mala finissem, Tib. 2, 6, 19: leto adimere aliquem, *to save from death*, Hor. C. 3, 22, 3: leto se eripere, Verg. A. 2, 134: pari leto affici, Nep. Reg. 3, 2: me pessimo leto adficere, Liv. 22, 53, 11: novo genere leti mergi, id. 1, 51, 9; 2, 40, 10: oppetere, id. 45, 26.—**B.** Personified: consanguineus Leti Sopor, Verg. A. 6, 278.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. subjects, *ruin, destruction* (poet. for interitus): tenues Teucrum res eripe leto, Verg. A. 5, 690; cf.: tum me, Juppiter Optime Maxime, domum, familiam remque meam pessimo leto afficias, Liv. 12, 53, 11.

Letus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Liguria*, Liv. 41, 18; Val. Max. 1, 5.

1. † † **leuca** (**leuga**), ae, *f.* [a Celtic word, whence the Fr. *lieue*], *a Gallic mile of* 1500 *Roman paces, a league:* Λεύκη μέτρον τι Γαλακτικόν, Hesych.: leuca finitur passibus mille quingentis, Isid. Orig. 15, 16: cum et Latini mille passus vocent, et Galli leucas, et Persae parasangas, et rastas universa Germania, Hier. in Joel, 3, 18: exinde non millenis passibus sed leugis itinera metiuntur, Amm. 15, 11, 17: quarta leuga signabatur et decima, id est unum et viginti millia passuum, id. 16, 12, 8; cf. also Inscr. Orell. 1018; 1019; 5063.

2. Leuca, ae, *f.*, *a town in Calabria, near the Iapygian promontory*, now *S. Maria di Leuca:* secretaque littora Leucae, Luc. 5, 376.

† **leucăcantha,** ae, *f.*, and **leucăcanthos,** i, *m.*, = λευκάκανθα. **I.** *The white thorn*, form leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40; form leucacanthos, id. 21, 16, 56, § 94.—**II.** *A plant*, called also phalangites and leucanthemon, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

† **leucăchātes,** ae, *m.*, = λευκαχάτης, *the white agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139.

Leucădĭa, ae, and **Leucas,** ădis, *f.*, = Λευκαδία, *an island* (*previously a peninsula*) *in the Ionic Sea, opposite Acarnania, with a famous temple of Apollo*, now *S. Maura*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 33, 17, 8; *acc.* Leucada, Ov. M. 15, 289; id. H. 15, 172.—Hence, **A. Leucădĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Leucadia, Leucadian:* aequor, Ov. H. 15, 166: litus, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 76; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 86: Dites damnosos maritos apud Leucadiam Oppiam, id. Curc. 4, 1, 24: deus, i. e. *Apollo, who had a temple in Leucadia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 76; 3, 1, 42; cf. Apollo, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 69: quotannis Tristia Leucadio sacra peracta modo (the Leucadians had a custom of casting every year a criminal from a mountain into the sea; they sought, however, by attaching wings to him, to break the violence of his fall, and to pick him up in boats, whereupon he was banished out of the island), Ov. F. 5, 630; cf. id. Tr. 5, 2, 76; id. H. 15, 165 sq.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Leucădĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the mistress of Varro Atacinus*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 86.—(β) *The name of a comedy of Turpilius*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72.—**b. Leucădĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Leucadia, Leucadians*, Liv. 33, 17.—**B. Leucas,** ădis, *f.*, *the capital of Leucadia*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 33, 17, 7; 11.

Leucaethĭŏpes, um, *m.*, = Λευκαιθίοπες, *the white Ethiopians of Libya*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43 (Jahn, Leucoe Aethiopes); called also Leucoaethiopes, Mel. 1, 4, 4.

† **leucanthĕmis,** idis, *f.*, = λευκανθεμίς, *the chamomile plant*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.

† **leucanthĕmon** or **-mum,** i, *n.*, = λευκάνθεμον, *the name of three plants.* **I.** *The chamomile*, called also anthemis, leucanthemis, etc., Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.—**II.** *A plant*, called also phalangites and leucacantha, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.—**III.** *A plant whose scent resembles that of southernwood* (abrotonum), Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

† **leucanthes,** is, *n.*, = λευκανθές, *the herb pellitory*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

† **leucanthus,** i, *m.*, = λεύκανθος, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 92.

† **leucargillos,** i, *f.*, = λευκάργιλλος, *white clay*, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 42.

Leucas, ădis, *f.*, = Λευκάς. **I.** For Leucadia, v. h. v.—**II.** *The capital of the island Leucadia;* v. Leucadia, B.—**III.** *The promontory Leucata;* v. Leucata.

1. † **leucaspis,** ĭdis, *adj.*, *f.*, = λεύκασπις, *armed with a white shield:* phalanx, Liv. 44, 41.

2. Leucaspis, ĭdis, *m.*, *one of the companions of Æneas*, Verg. A. 6, 334.

Leucāta, ae, and **Leucātē,** ēs, *f.* (**Leucāte,** is, *n.*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 279.—**Leucātes,** ae, *m.*, Claud. B. G. 185.—**Leucas,** ădis, *f.*, Ov. H. 15, 172; Sen. Herc. Oet. 732), *a promontory in the island of Leucadia*, now *Capo Ducato*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; Liv. 26, 26; 44, 1: Leucatae nimbosa cacumina montis, Verg. A. 3, 274; Liv. 36, 15; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.

1. † **leucē,** ēs, *f.*, = λεύκη. **I.** *The spotted dead-nettle:* Lamium maculatum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 11, 77, § 102.—**II.** *The white poplar*, into which Leuce, the daughter of Oceanus, whom Pluto fell in love with and carried off to the infernal regions, was changed after her death, Serv. Verg. E. 7, 61.—**III.** *A kind of wild radish, horseradish*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 82.—**IV.** *A kind of white spots on the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 19 (shortly before written as Greek).

2. Leucē, ēs, *f.*, = Λευκή. **I.** *The name of several islands.* **A.** *Near Crete, over against Cydonia*, now *Fort Suda*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.—**B.** *In the Euxine Sea, near the mouth of the Borysthenes*, also called Achillea and Achillis insula, now *Oulan Adassi, Fidonisi*, or *Serpents' Island*, Mel. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93.—**II.** *A city in Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27 *init.*

† **leucēŏron,** i, *n.*, = λευκήορον, *a plant*, called also leontopodion, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52; App. Herb. 7.

Leuci, ōrum, *m.*, = Λεῦκοι, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, *adjacent to the* Lingones, whence, perh., the mod. *Liège*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 10; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 1, 64.—Collect., in *sing.:* **Leucus,** i, *m.*, Luc. 1, 424.

Leucippē, ēs, *f.*, = Λευκίππη. **I.** *The daughter of Thestor*, Hyg. Fab. 190.—**II.** *The wife of Ilus, and mother of Laomedon*, Hyg. Fab. 250.—**III.** *The wife of Thestius*, Hyg. Fab. 14.—**IV.** *A Roman surname:* AVRELIA LEVCIPPE, Inscr. ap. Grut. 761, 7.

Leucippus, i, *m.*, = Λεύκιππος. **I.** *The father of Phœbe and Hilaira, who were carried off by Castor and Pollux*, Ov. F. 5, 709.—Hence, **B. Leucippis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a daughter of Leucippus*, Prop. 1, 2, 15: te rapuit Theseus, geminas Leucippidas illi, Ov. H. 16, 327; Hyg. Fab. 80; Lact. 1, 10.—**II.** *A son of Hercules*, Hyg. Fab. 162.—**III.** *A Grecian philosopher, a disciple of Zeno the Eleatic*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 24, 66.

† **leucochrȳsos,** i, *m.*, = λευκόχρυσος. **I.** *A precious stone, a species of chrysolite*, Plin. 37, 9, 44, § 128.—**II.** *A white precious stone, clear as crystal*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172.

† **leucŏcŏmos** or **-us,** a, um, *adj.*, = λευκόκομος (white-haired; hence), *having white leaves* or *blossoms:* (mala) erythrocomis et leucocomis, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 113.

† **leucŏcōum,** i, *n.*, = λευκόκῳον, *white Coan wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **leucŏgaea,** ae, *f.*, = λευκόγαια (of white earth), *a precious stone almost unknown*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162.

† **leucŏgaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λευκόγαιος, *of white earth:* colles, *a chain of hills in Campania, where chalk was dug*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114; 35, 15, 56, § 174.—Here were the leucogaei fontes, Plin. 31, 2, 8, § 12.

† **leucogrăphĭa,** ae, *f.*, = λευκογραφία, *a precious stone*, called also leucogaea, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162; al. leucographitin.

† **leucogrăphis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = λευκογραφίς, *a kind of St. Mary's thistle*, Carduus leucographus, Linn., *which was used as a remedy for spitting blood*, Plin. 27, 11, 78, § 103.

leucŏĭon (trisyl. leucoja, Col. poët. 10, 97), ii, *n.*, = λευκόϊον, *the white violet*, Col. 9, 4, 4: candida leucoia, id. 10, 97.

Leucōn, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 218.—**II.** *A king of Pontus*, Ov. Ib. 312.

Leucŏnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Leucones* (a people in Gaul), *Leuconic:* lanae, Mart. 11, 56, 9 dub.: sagae, id. 14, 159, 2, also dub.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Leucŏnĭcum,** i, *n.*, *Leuconic wool*, Mart. 11, 21, 8.

† **leucŏnŏtus,** i, *m.*, = λευκόνοτος, *the* (*white*, i. e. *clear, dry*) *south wind*, more precisely, *the south-southwest wind*, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6: leuconotus Libs, Aus. Technopaegn. de Deis, 12.

Leucŏpĕtra, ae, *f.*, = Λευκοπέτρα (white rock), *a promontory in the territory of the Bruttii, near Rhegium*, now *Capo dell' Armi*, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Att. 16, 6, 1; 16, 7, 1.

* **leucŏphaeātus,** a, um, *adj.* [leucophaeus], *clothed in dark gray* or *ash-colored garments*, Mart. 1, 97, 5.

† **leucŏphaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λευκόφαιος, *ash-colored, dun-colored:* pannus, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 114: vellera, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

† **leucophŏron,** i, *n.*, = λευκοφόρον, *gold-size*, Plin. 35, 6, 17, § 36; 33, 3, 20, § 64.

Leucŏphrȳna, ae, *f.*, = Λευκοφρύνη (with white eyebrows), *a surname of Diana in Magnesia*, Tac. A. 3, 62; Arn. 6, 6.

† **leucophthalmos,** i, *m.*, = λευκόφθαλμος (white eye), *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

† **leucŏpis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = λευκῶπις, *a plant*, called also artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

† **leucŏpoecĭlos,** i, *m.*, = λευκοποίκιλος (spotted with white), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

† **leucos,** on, *adj.*, = λευκός, *white*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

Leucŏsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Λευκοσία, *a small island off the coast of Lucania, near Pæstum*, now *Licosa:* Leucosiamque petit, tepidique rosaria Paesti, Ov. M. 15, 708; called also Leucothĕa, Mel. 2, 7, 18 (Jahn reads Leucasia, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85).

Leucŏsȳri, ōrum, *m.*, = Λευκόσυροι, *the white Syrians* on the shores of the Euxine, afterwards called *Cappadocians*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; Curt. 6, 4, 17; Nep. Dat. 1, 1.

Leucŏthĕa, ae, and **Leucŏthĕē,** ēs, *f.*, = Λευκοθέη. **I.** *The name of Ino, daughter of Cadmus, after she was received among the sea-gods; afterwards confounded with the Italian goddess Matuta:* Leucotheë Graiis Matuta vocabare nostris, Ov. F. 6, 545; so, Leucothee (others Leucothea), id. M. 4, 542: Ino Leucothea nominata a Graecis; Matuta habetur a nostris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 3, 15, 39; 3, 19, 48.—In Stat. Th. 9, 402, identical with *Aurora.*—**II.** *Another name for* Leucosia, v. h. v.—**III.** *A fountain in the island of Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.

Leucŏthŏē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon, and Eurynome*, Ov. M. 4, 196; 204 sqq.

† **leucŏzōmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λευκόζωμος, *with white sauce:* pullus, Apic. 6, 9, § 254.

† **leucrĭon,** ii, *n.*, *a plant*, called also cynoglossa, *hound's-tongue*, App. Herb. 96.

leucrŏcŏta (also **lĕŏcrŏcŏta** and **leucrŏcŭta**), ae, *f.*, *a wild beast in India*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Sol. 52, 34.

Leuctra, ōrum, *n.* (**Leuctrae,** ārum, *f.*, Sol. 7), = Λεῦκτρα. **I.** *A small town in Bœotia, where Epaminondas defeated the*

Spartans, now the village of *Leuca*, with the ruins of *Eremo-Castro* (cf. Mann. Griechenland, p. 238), Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; id. Off. 1, 18, 61: Lacedaemoniorum mala pugna in Leuctris, id. Div. 2, 25, 54.—Hence, **B.** **Leuctrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Leuctra*, *Leuctrian:* pugna, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; v. supra: calamitas, id. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. Off. 2, 7 *fin.*—Cicero jestingly gives to the fray in which Milo killed Clodius the name of Leuctrica pugna (because Rome was thereby delivered from the yoke of Clodius, as Greece had been from that of the Spartans by the battle of Leuctra), Att. 6, 1, 26.—**II.** *A small town in Laconica*, now *Leftro*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16.

Leucus, i, v. Leuci.

leudus, i, *m.* (Germ. Lied, Laut), *a German song*, Ven. Fort. 7, 8, 69.

leŭga, ae, v. leuca.

lĕuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [leo], *a small lion*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 20; id. 1 Par. 28, 17.

† **lēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λεῖος, *smooth:* brassica lea, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

† **leuson,** i, *n.*, = λοῦσσον, *the inner part of the wood of the fir:* (hoc lignum, proximum medullae) in abiete leuson Graeci vocant, Plin. 16, 39, 73, § 187.

* **lĕvābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [levo], *that can be lightened:* motus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 7, 71.

Levāci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, *allies of the Nervii*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 374.

lĕvāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [levo], *an alleviation, mitigation, solace, consolation* (mostly poet.): quod si esset aliquod levamen, id esset in te uno, *Cic. Att. 12, 16: dulce viatori lasso in sudore levamen, *Cat. 68, 61; *Prop. 4 (5), 11, 63: omnis curae casusque levamen, Amitto Anchisen, *Verg. A. 3, 709: ejus mali, Liv. 6, 35, 1.

lĕvāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [levamentum], *of* or *for lightening* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 13, 5, 1.

lĕvāmentum, i, *n.* [1. levo], *an alleviation, mitigation, consolation, comfort* (class.): miseriarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53: doloris, Plin. Ep. 8, 19: sine levamento, Tac. A. 4, 66: tributi, id. H. 1, 8: nec aliud levamentum quam si certis sub legibus militia iniretur, id. A. 1, 17: praestare, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 23: mihi illam rem fore levamento, Cic. Att. 12, 43, 1.

Lĕvāna, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess supposed to raise new-born infants from the ground*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.

lĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *A lifting up, raising, elevating:* onerum levationes facere, Vitr. 10, 8; a metrical t. t. = ἄρσις, Aug. Mus. II. 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *An alleviation, mitigation, relief* (class.): alicui esse levationi, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 5: ea, quae levationem habeant aegritudinum, *may produce an alleviation, may alleviate*, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: levationem invenire acerbissimis doloribus, id. ib. 5, 41, 121: doloris at officii debiti, id. Att. 12, 23, 3.—**B.** *A diminishing* (rare but class.): vitiorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: periculi, Vell. 2, 130 *fin.*

lĕvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a lifter, a thief*, Petr. 140 dub.

1. lĕvātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. lĕvo.

2. lēvātus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. lēvo.

* **lĕvenna,** ae, *m.*, for 1. levis: (Laberius) hominem levennam pro levi dixit, Gell. 16, 7, 11.

lĕvĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. levis]. * **I.** *Very small, trivial, insignificant:* quid significet prandium caninum, rem leviculam, diu et anxie quaesivimus, Gell. 13, 31, 15.—**II.** *Somewhat light-minded, vain:* leviculus sane noster Demosthenes, qui, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103.

lĕvĭdensis, e, *adj.* [1. levis-densus], *lightly wrought, thin.* **I.** Lit.: levidensis vestis dicta, quod raro filo sit leviterque densata. Pavitensis contraria levidensi dicta, quod graviter pressa atque calcata sit; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 19.—* **II.** Transf., *slight, poor:* munusculum, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2.

‡ **lĕvĭfēcit,** ἐξουθένησεν (*he set at naught*), Gloss. Philox.

* **lĕvĭ-fīdus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. levis], *of slight credit, untrustworthy:* omnes sunt lenae levifidae, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 61.

* **lēvĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. levigo], *a smoothing*, Vitr. 7, 1, 4.

lēvĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. levigo.

1. lēvĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. lēvis], *to make smooth, to smooth* (not in Cic.; syn. polio, dolo, limo). **I.** Lit.: omnes parietes tectorio levigantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3: aliquid opere tectorio, Col. 9, 7, 1; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101: ad levigandam cutem, id. 20, 3, 10, § 20: alvum, *to make slippery*, Gell. 4, 11, 4: scabritia levigatur dente conchāve, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81.—**II.** Transf., *to make small, bruise small, pulverize, levigate:* quae diligenter contrita levigantur, Col. 12, 41 *fin.:* semina, id. 6, 17, 3: galla cum austero vino levigata, id. 7, 5, 12; 9, 13, 5.—Hence, **lēvĭgātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *smooth, slippery* (post-class. and rare): oleum levigatius et spissius est, Macr. S. 1, 12 *med.*

2. lĕvĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. levis], *to make light, lighten:* gravia, Cassiod. de Amic. prol. § 33: pondus sollicitudinis, Gregor. Ep. 7, 76: omni sarcinā, App. M. 4, p. 142, 23.

lĕvĭo, āvi, *v. a.* [id.], *to alleviate* (late Lat.), Ven. Vit. Leob. 23.

lĕvĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [1. levis-pes], *light-footed* (rare), *Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 6: levipes Lepus, *Cic. Arat. 121.

lēvir, īri, *m.* [for dêvir, kindred with Sanscr. dêvar, whence juvân = juvenis; Gr. δαήρ], *a husband's brother, brother-in-law:* viri frater levir est: apud Graecos δαὴρ appellatur, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6: levir dicitur frater mariti, quasi laevus vir, Non. 557, 8: levir est uxōri meae frater meus (i. e. *my brother is* levir *to my wife*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 115 Müll. *N. cr.*

1. lĕvis, e, *adj.* [for leg-vis; Sanscr. laghu-s, little; cf. O. H. Germ. ring-i; Germ. gering; Gr. ἐλαχύς], *light* in weight, *not heavy* (opp. gravis). **I.** Lit.: leviora corpora (opp. graviora), Lucr. 2, 227: aether, id. 5, 459: aura, id. 3, 196: levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 23: stipulae, Verg. G. 1, 289: armatura, *light armor:* levis armaturae Numidae, *the light-armed Numidians*, Caes. B. G. 2, 10; also, by metonymy, *light-armed troops;* v. armatura, and cf.: sed haec fuerit nobis tamquam levis armaturae prima orationis excursio, Cic. Div. 2, 10 *fin.;* so, miles, *a light-armed soldier*, Liv. 8, 8; cf. of clothing: nudi, aut sagulo leves, Tac. G. 6: flebis in solo levis angiportu, Hor. C. 1, 25, 10.—Of the earth upon the dead: terraque securae sit super ossa levis, Tib. 2, 4, 50; esp. freq. on tombstones: sit tibi terra levis (abbreviated, S. T. T. L.): per leves populos, *the shades, bodiless persons*, Ov. M. 10, 14: virgaque levem coerces aurea turbam, Hor. C. 1, 10, 18.—Poet. with *inf.:* fessis leviora tolli Pergama Grais, *a lighter burden*, i. e. *easier to be destroyed*, Hor C. 2, 4, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Light* of digestion, *easy to digest* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): quae in aqua degunt, leviorem cibum praestant. Inter domesticas quadrupedes levissima suilla est, gravissima bubula, *lightest of digestion*, Cels. 1, 18: leves malvae, Hor. C. 1, 31, 16 (cf.: gravi Malvae salubres corpori, id. Epod. 2, 57).—**2.** *Light* in motion, *swift, quick, fleet, nimble, rapid* (syn.: agilis, alacer, pernix): ipsa (diva) levi fecit volitantem flamine currum (i. e. Argo), *a quick, favorable wind*, Cat. 64, 9; cf.: leves venti, Ov. M. 15, 346: flatus, Sil. 15, 162: currus, *light, swift*, Ov. M. 2, 150: levi deducens pollice filum, *light, nimble*, id. ib. 4, 36; so, pollex, id. ib. 6, 22: saltus, id. ib. 7, 767; 3, 599: peltam pro parma fecit, ut ad motus concursusque essent leviores, Nep. Iphicr. 1: Messapus levis cursu, Verg. A. 12, 489: leves Parthi, id. G. 4, 314: equus, Val. Fl. 1, 389: Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori, Hor. C. 1, 1, 31: quaere modos leviore plectro, *nimbler, gayer*, id. ib. 2, 1, 40: et levis erecta consurgit ad oscula plantā, Juv. 6, 507.—With *inf.* (poet.): omnes ire leves, Sil. 16, 488: exsultare levis, id. 10, 605: levior discurrere, id. 4, 549: nullo levis terrore moveri, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 514: hora, *fleeting*, Ov. M. 15, 181: terra, *light, thin soil*, Verg. G. 2, 92: et ubi montana (loca) quod leviora et ideo salubriora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3; so (opp. graviora), id. ib.—**3.** *Slight, trifling, small* (mostly poet.): ignis, Ov. M. 3, 488: tactus, *a slight, gentle touch*, id. ib. 4, 180: strepitus, id. ib. 7, 840: stridor, id. ib. 4, 413.

II. Trop. **A.** *Without weight*, i. e. *of no consequence;* hence, in gen., *light, trifling, unimportant, inconsiderable, trivial, slight, little, petty, easy* (class.): nunquam erit alienis gravis qui suis se concinnat levem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 58: grave est nomen imperii atque id etiam in levi persona pertimescitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 45: leve et infirmum, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: quae mihi ad spem obtinendae veritatis gravissima sunt; ad motum animi . . . leviora, id. Deiot. 2, 5: quod alia quaedam inania et levia conquiras, id. Planc. 26, 63: auditio, *a light, unfounded report*, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: cui res et pecunia levissima et existimatio sanctissima fuit semper, *something very insignificant*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: dolor, id. Fin. 1, 12, 40: proelium, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: periculum, id. B. C. 3, 26: in aliquem merita, id. ib. 2, 32, 10: leviore de causa, id. B. G. 7, 4 *fin.:* praecordia levibus flagrantia causis, Juv. 13, 182: effutire leves indigna tragoedia versus, Hor. A. P. 231.—As *subst.:* in levi habitum, *was made little of, was regarded as a trifle*, Tac. H. 2, 21; id. A. 3, 54: levia sed nimium queror, Sen. Herc. Fur. 63: quid leviora loquor? Petr. poët. 134, 12: non est leve tot puerorum observare manus, *no easy matter*, Juv. 7, 240: quidquid levius putaris, *easier*, id. 10, 344.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): opum levior, Sil. 2, 102.—**B.** In disposition or character. **1.** *Light, light-minded, capricious, fickle, inconstant, unreliable, false:* homo levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 23: ne me leviorem erga te putes, id. Trin. 5, 2, 34: tu levior cortice, Hor. C. 3, 9, 22: vitium levium hominum atque fallacium, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: quidam saepe in parva pecunia perspiciuntur quam sint leves, id. ib. 17, 63: leves ac nummarii judices, id. Clu. 28, 75: sit precor illa levis, Tib. 1, 6, 56: levi brachio aliquid agere, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6: quid levius aut turpius, Caes. B. G. 5, 28 *fin.:* auctor, Liv. 5, 15: leves amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 26, 100: spes, *vain, empty*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8: leviores mores, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 12.—**2.** *Mild, gentle, pleasant* (rare): quos qui leviore nomine appellant, percussores vocant, Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 93; and: levior reprehensio, id. Ac. 2, 32, 102: tandem eo, quod levissimum videbatur, decursum est, *the gentlest, mildest*, Liv. 5, 23 *fin.:* nec leves somnos timor aut cupido Sordidus aufert, Hor. C. 2, 16, 15; id. Epod. 2, 28: exsilium, *mild, tolerable*, Suet. Aug. 51.—Hence, *adv.:* **lĕvĭter,** *lightly, not heavily.* **1.** Lit. (rare): armati, *light-armed*, Curt. 4, 13.—Of the blow of a weapon: levius casura pila sperabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 92, 2.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Slightly, a little, not much, somewhat:* leviter densae nubes, Lucr. 6, 248: inflexum bacillum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: genae leviter eminentes (al. leniter), id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: qui (medici) leviter aegrotantes leniter curant, gravioribus autem morbis, etc., id. Off. 1, 24, 83: saucius, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154: non leviter lucra liguriens, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 177: agnoscere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 11, 33: eruditus, id. de Or. 3, 6, 24.—*Comp.:* quanto constantior idem In vitiis, tanto levius miser, *so much less*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 18: dolere, Ov. P. 1, 9, 30.—*Sup.:* ut levissime dicam, *to express it in the mildest manner*, Cic. Cat. 3, 7 *fin.*—**b.** *Easily, lightly, without difficulty, with equanimity:* id eo levius ferendum est, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2; cf.: sed levissime feram, si, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 20, 47; Liv. 29, 9.—*Comp.:* levius torquetis Arachne, *more dexterously*, Juv. 2, 56.

2. lēvis (erroneously **laevis**), e, *adj.* [Gr. λεῖος, λευρός], *smooth, smoothed, not rough*, opp. asper (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: corpuscula quaedam levia, alia aspera, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66: in locis (spectatur): leves eum an asperi, id. Part. Or. 10, 36: Deus levem eum (mundum) fecit et undique aequabilem, id. Univ. 6: pocula, *smooth, shining*, Verg. A. 5, 91: pharetrae, id. ib. 5, 558: brassica, Cato, R. R. 15, 7: levissima corpora, Lucr. 4, 659: coma pectine levis, Ov. M. 12, 409: nascunturque leves per digitos umerosque plumae, Hor. C. 2, 20, 11: levior assiduo detritis aequore conchis, Ov. M. 13, 792: inimicus pumice levis, *rubbed* (cf. pumicatus), Juv. 9, 95.—Poet.: levi cum sanguine Nisus labitur infelix, *slip-*

pery, Verg. A. 5, 328: levis Juventas (= imberbis), *smooth, without hair, beardless*, Hor. C. 2, 11, 6; so, ora, Tib. 1, 9 (8), 31: crura, Juv. 8, 115: sponsus, id. 3, 111: caput, id. 10, 199; 2, 12; hence, also, poet. for *youthful, delicate, beautiful*: pectus, Verg. A. 11, 40: frons, id. E. 6, 51: umeri, id. A. 7, 815: colla, Ov. M. 10, 698.—Also, *finely dressed, spruce, effeminate*: vir, Ov. A. A. 3, 437; Pers. 1, 82: argentum, *smooth, not engraved* or *chased*, Juv. 14, 62.—In *neutr. absol.*: externi ne quid valeat per leve morari, *smoothness*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 87; so, per leve, Pers. 1, 64: per levia, Aus. Idyll. 16, 4.—**B.** Transf., *rubbed smooth, ground down, softened, soft* (rare), Scrib. Comp. 228; Cels. 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *smooth, flowing* (rare but class.): oratio (opp. aspera), Cic. Or. 5 *fin.*; so, levis verborum concursus (opp. asper), id. de Or. 3, 43, 171: levis et aspera (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 15: levis et quadrata compositio, id. 2, 5, 9: levia ac nitida, id. 5, 12, 18: (aures) fragosis offenduntur et levibus mulcentur, id. 9, 4, 116.—*Adv.* does not occur.

* **lĕvĭsomnus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. levis-somnus], *lightly sleeping*: corda canum, Lucr. 5, 864.

Lĕvistĭcum, i, *n.*, i. q. Ligusticum (q. v.), Veg. 3, 52 Gesn.

Lēvīta, ae, v. Levites *init.*

1. lĕvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. levis], *lightness*, as to weight. **I.** Lit. (rare): plumarum, Lucr. 3, 387; id. 4, 745: armorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: nulli fruticum levitas major, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.—* **B.** Transf., poet., *movableness, mobility*: Termine, post illud levitas tibi libera non est: Qua positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 673.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Light-mindedness, changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy, levity* (freq. and class.): quid est inconstantiâ, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: temere assentientium, id. Ac. 2, 38, 120: in populari ratione, id. Brut. 27, 103: mobilitas et levitas animi, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre, levitatis est, *lightness of mind*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: amatoriis levitatibus dediti, *frivolities*, id. Fin. 1, 18, 62: manet in rebus temere congestis levitas, Quint. 10, 3, 17: contemnamus igitur omnis ineptias—quod enim lenius huic levitati nomen inponam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 95.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *shallowness, superficialness* (rare): opinionis, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

2. lēvĭtas (laev-), ātis, *f.* [2. lēvis], *smoothness*. **I.** Lit. (class.): speculorum, Cic. Univ. 14; id. de Or. 3, 25, 99; id. Univ. 6; Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 7: intestinorum, *slipperiness, lubricity*, Cels. 4, 16; 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *smoothness, fluency, facility*: Demosthenes nihil levitate Aeschini et splendore verborum cedit, Cic. Or. 31, 110: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 52: effeminata, id. 8, 3, 6.

lĕvĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. levis *fin.*

Lēvītes (Lēvīta, Prud. στεφ. 2, 39; 5. 30), ae, *m.*, *a Levite*: Levita de tribu sacra, Prud. στεφ. 2, 39; 5, 30. **I.** Transf., *a deacon*, Sid. Ep. 9, 2.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lēvītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Levi* or *to the Levites, Levitical*: genus Leviticum, Vulg. Deut. 17, 9: stirps, id. Ios. 3, 3.—**B. Lēvītis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to the tribe of Levi*: gentis Levitidis una Semper fida comes, *of the Levites*, Prud. Psych. 502.

lēvītōnārium, ii, *n.*, *an Egyptian monk's garment*, Isid. Orig. 19, 22; Hier. praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. n. 4.

lēvĭtūdo (laev-), ĭnis, *f.* [2. levis], *smoothness* (post-class.): levitudo granorum (miliorum), Lact. Ira D. 10, 7.

1. lĕvo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of *fut. perf.* levasso, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1), *v. a.* [1. levis], *to lift up, raise, elevate* (syn.: extollo, erigo). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit, Verg. A. 4, 690: se de caespite, *to rise*, Ov. M. 2, 427: se saxo, id. F. 4, 528: cum se matura levarit progenies (avium), Juv. 14, 83: apis se confestim levat sublimius, Col. 9, 12, 1; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 69; 36, 16, 24, § 122: per hiemem, quae altius levat Alpes, i. e. by the snow, Flor. 3, 3, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To make lighter, lighten, to relieve, ease*: cantantes ut eamus, ego te fasce levabo, Verg. E. 9, 65: serpentum colla levavit, i. e. *alighted from the dragon-car*, Ov. M. 8, 798: dentes, *to clean the teeth*, Mart. 14, 22: vesicam, Spart. Carac. 7: jactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec damna levant, *do not lighten the ship*, Juv. 12, 53.—**2.** *To take away, take*: furcâ levat ille bicorni sordida terga suis, *takes down*, Ov. M. 8, 647: alicui manicas atque arcta Vincla, Verg. A. 2, 146: tributum, *to raise, levy*, Dig. 50, 15, 4, § 2.—**II.** Trop., *to lighten, relieve, console, refresh, support* a person or thing *with* any thing (freq. and class.).—Of a personal object: non nihil enim me levant tuae litterae hoc tempore, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1.—Of things as objects: O Tite, si quid te adjuero curamve levasso, Enn. ap. Cic. de Sen. 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.); so, auxilio viros, Verg. A. 2, 452; 4, 538: curam et angorem animi sermone et consilio, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: molestias, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2: fonte sitim, *to slake*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 26: arida ora aqua, *to refresh*, id. R. Am. 230; so, membra gramine, id. F. 6, 328.—*Pass.*: levantur tamen miserae civitates, quod nullus fit sumptus in nos, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To lighten, lessen, alleviate, mitigate* (cf.: laxo, libero): meam egestatem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 62: alicui paupertatem, id. Ep. 4, 1, 33: morbum, id. Mil. 4, 6, 57: inopiam multum, Caes. B. C. 3, 48, 1: salutari arte fessos Corporis artus, Hor. C. S. 63: morbi vim levaturus, Curt. 3, 6, 2: levavitque apertis horreis pretia frugum, *reduced*, Tac. A. 2, 59: vario viam sermone, Verg. A. 8, 309: injurias, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: suspicionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: ut sumptus levaretur, Plin. Ep. 10, 43 (52), 2: calamitatem innocentium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: his levabat omnem vulnerum metum nobilitas mortis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: qui paupertatem levet propinqui, Juv. 14, 236.—**2.** *To lessen, diminish, weaken, impair*: cave lassitudo poplitum cursum levet, Att. ap. Non. 336, 29: laudem alicujus, id. ib. 31: inconstantiâ levatur auctoritas, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10.—**3.** *To relieve, release, discharge, free from* any thing. (*a*) With *abl.*: leva me hoc onere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: aliquem miseriis, id. ib. 3, 8: me molestia, id. ib. 16, 9, 2: aliquem metu, Liv. 2, 22: animos religione, id. 21, 62; cf.: qui hac opinione non modo verbis, sed etiam opere levandi sunt, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: ut homines populares supplicio aut exsilio levarentur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 13: se aere alieno, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: se infamiâ, id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141: se vitâ, Varr. ap. Non. 336, 33.—* (*β*) With *gen.*: ut me omnium jam laborum levas, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27.—**4.** *To avert*: omen, Verg. A. 3, 36: ictum dextra, Hor. C. 2, 17, 28.

2. lēvo (laevo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. levis], *to make smooth, to smooth, polish.* **I.** Lit.: levare ac radere tigna, Lucr. 5, 1267: corpus, * Cic. Fragm. Or. in Clod. et Cur. 5; Cels. 8, 3: magni levatique mensarum orbes, Sen. Helv. 11, 6: mensas, Stat. Th. 1, 519.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *to smooth down, polish, soften*: nimis aspera sano Levabit cultu, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 123.—Hence, *P. a.*: **lēvātus**, a, um; *comp.*: quae levatiora levioraque sunt, *more highly polished*, Gell. 17, 8, 15.

lēvor (laevor), ōris, *m.* [id.], *smoothness*: haud sine principali aliquo levore, Lucr. 2, 423: spectantur in chartis tenuitas, densitas, candor, levor, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 78: levorem corpori afferre, id. 30, 14, 43, § 127; 37, 4, 15, § 56: vocis, Lucr. 4, 552.

lex, lēgis, *f.* [perh. Sanscr. root lag-, lig-, to fasten; Lat. ligo, to bind, oblige; cf. religio], *a proposition* or *motion for a law* made to the people by a magistrate, *a bill* (cf. institutum). **I.** Lit.: legem ferre: antiquare, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: rogare, id. Phil. 2, 29, 72: leges ac jura ferre, Juv. 2, 72: legem promulgavit pertulitque, ut, etc., Liv. 33, 46: Antonius fixit legem a dictatore comitiis latam, qua, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 12: legem sciscere de aliqua re, id. Planc. 14, 35: populus R. jussit legem de civitate tribuenda, id. Balb. 17, 38: repudiare, id. Lael. 25, 96.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bill which has become a law* in consequence of its adoption by the people in the comitia, *a law* (cf.: jus, fas; decretum, edictum, scitum): legem constituere alicui, Cic. Caecin. 14, 40: legem gravem alicui imponere, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: legem neglegere, evertere, perfringere, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: neglegere, perrumpere, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: leges ac jura labefactare, id. Caecin. 25, 70: legem condere, Liv. 3, 34: leges duodecim tabularum, *the laws composed by the decemvirs*, the foundation of Roman legislation, Liv. 3, 33 sq.: nunc barbaricâ lege certumst jus meum omne persequi, i. e. *by the Roman law, that of the Twelve Tables*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 32.—**B.** Esp. in phrases. **1.** Lege and legibus, *according to law, by law, legally*: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4: Athenas deductus est, ut ibi de eo legibus fieret judicium, Nep. Phoc. 3, 4.—**2.** Legis actio, *a statutory process*: actiones quas in usu veteres habuerunt legis actiones appellabantur, vel ideo quod legibus proditae sunt, . . . vel ideo quia ipsarum legum verbis accommodatae erant, et ideo inmutabiles proinde atque leges observabantur, Gai. Inst. 4, 11; cf. § 12 sqq.—**3.** Hence, in partic.: lege agere, *to proceed strictly according to law.* **a.** Of the lictor, *to execute a sentence*: Fulvius praeconi imperavit, ut lictorem lege agere juberet, Liv. 26, 15, 9.—**b.** *To bring a legal* or *statutory action*: una injuria est tecum. *Chr.* Lege agito ergo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 90: lege agito dicebatur ei cujus intentio contemptibilis adversario videbatur, Don. ad Ter. l. l.: lege agito mecum; molestus ne sis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 11: lege egit in hereditatem paternam exheres filius, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; 1. 36, 167; id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115.—**4.** Fraudem legi facere, *to evade the law*: ut ne legi fraudem faciant aleariae, adcuratote ut, etc., *the law against dicing*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9: quod emancupando filium fraudem legi fecisset, Liv. 7, 16, 9; cf. Val. Max. 8, 6, 3; cf. also: facio fraudem senatus consulto, Cic. Att. 4, 12, 1.—**C.** In gen., *a law, precept, regulation, principle, rule, mode, manner*: qui disciplinam suam legem vitae putet, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: communis condicio lexque vitae, id. ib. 4, 29, 62; id. Balb. 7, 18: haec lex in amicitia sanciatur, id. Lael. 12, 40: quaero cur vir bonus has sibi tam gravis leges imposuerit, id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: lex veri rectique, id. ib. 2, 9, 27: aliquam legem vitae accipere, Sen. Ep. 108, 6: ad legem naturae revertamur, id. ib. 25, 4: leges in historia observandae, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 5: quis nescit primam esse historiae legem, ne quid falsi dicere audeat? id. de Or. 2, 15, 62; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: vetus est lex amicitiae, ut idem amici semper velint, id. Planc. 2, 5: hanc ad legem formanda est oratio, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: versibus est certa quaedam et definita lex, id. Or. 58: legibus suis (i. e. philosophiae) parere, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: leges Epicuri, id. ib. 5, 37, 108; 4, 4, 7; Sen. Ep. 94, 15; Suet. Ner. 24: vetus lex sermonis, Quint. 1, 5, 29: contra leges loquendi, id. 1, 8, 13: lex et ratio loquendi, Juv. 6, 453: secundum grammaticam legem, Gell. 13, 21, 22: legem esse aiunt disciplinae dialecticae, etc., id. 16, 2, 1: citharae leges, Tac. A. 16, 4: beneficii, Sen. Ben. 2, 10, 4: sic ingens rerum numerus jubet atque operum lex, Juv. 7, 102: scimus hujus opusculi illam esse legem, etc, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 5: qui titulus sola metri lege constringitur, id. ib. 4, 14, 8.—Of things: quâ sidera lege mearent, *by what law, what rule*, Ov. M. 15, 71.—Hence, sine lege, *without order, in confusion, confusedly*: exspatiantur equi . . . quaque impetus egit, Hac sine lege ruunt, Ov. M. 2, 204: jacent collo sparsi sine lege capilli, id. H. 15, 73: haec in lege loci commoda Circus habet, *quality, nature*, id. Am. 3, 2, 20; cf.: sub lege loci sumit mutatque figuras, id. Hal. 32.—**D.** *A contract, agreement, covenant*: oleam faciundam hac lege oportet locare, etc., Cato, R. R. 145: in mancipii lege, *a contract of sale*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 178; cf.: Manilianas venalium vendendorum leges ediscere, id. ib. 1, 58, 246: collegii Aesculapii, Inscr. ap. Fabrett. p. 724, n. 443.—**E.** *A condition, stipulation* (cf. condicio). **1.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): ego dabo ei talentum, primus qui in crucem excucurrerit, Set ea lege, ut offigantur bis pedes, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 13: quia nequit, qua lege licuit velle dixit fieri, id. Stich. 3, 1, 58: estne empta mi haec? *Pe.* His legi-

bus habeas licet, id. Ep. 3, 4, 39: hac lege tibi adstringo meam fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22: legibus dictis, Liv. 9, 5, 3: dicta tibi est lex, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 18: sed vos saevas imponite leges, Juv. 7, 229.—**2.** Hence of conditions or terms of peace: pax data Philippo in has leges est, Liv. 33, 30: quibus ante dictum est legibus, pacem fecerunt, id. 30, 43: pacemque his legibus constituerunt, Nep. Tim. 2: se sub leges pacis iniquae Tradere, Verg. A. 4, 618: leges et foedera jungere, id. ib. 12, 822: in leges ire, Stat. S. 1, 1, 27.—**F.** In eccl. Lat. esp., *the law of Moses:* nolite putare quoniam veni solvere legem, Vulg. Matt. 5, 17; 11, 13; often called lex Moysi, id. Luc. 2, 22; id. Act. 15, 5; but more freq. lex Domini, id. Luc. 2, 23; id. Psa. 4, 2: lex Dei, id. 2 Esdr. 10, 28 sq.; also cf.: lex Altissimi, id. Eccl. 19, 21: lex tua, id. Psa. 39, 8; 118, 18: lex mea, id. Prov. 3, 1.—Also of *a precept of the Mosaic law:* ista est lex animantium, Vulg. Lev. 11, 46: istae sunt leges quas constituit Dominus, id. Num. 30, 17.

Lexānor, ŏris, *m.*, *name of a warrior*, Val. Fl. 6, 686.

† **lexĭdĭum,** i, *n.*, = λεξίδιον, *a little word:* lexidia colligere, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

† **lexĭpȳrĕtos (-us),** on and a, um, *adj.*, = ληξιπύρετος, *that allays fever, antifebrile*, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 201; Marc. Emp. 16.

† **lexĭpȳrexĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ληξιπυρεξία, *a cessation of fever*, Marc. Emp. 20.

† **lexis,** ĕos (*acc. plur.* -eis), *f.*, = λέξις, *a word* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): quam lepide lexeis compostae! Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171; Charis. 249; 251 P.

Lexobĭi (Lexovĭi), ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *at the mouth of the* Sequana, whence the name of the modern *Lisieux*, Départ. du Calvados, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 sq.; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

‡ **lĭăcŭlum,** λειαντήρ (*a polishing instrument*), Gloss. Philox.

* **lībăcuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [libum], *a little cake:* de libacunculo, Tert. Spect. 27 (al. lucunculo).

† **lĭbădĭon,** ĭi, *n.*, = λιβάδιον, *the herb centaury*, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.

lībāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [libo], *that which is poured out in offerings to the gods, a drink-offering, libation* (poet. for libamentum), Ov. F. 3, 733: pingui cumulat libamine flammam, Val. Fl. 1, 204: setas Ignibus imponit, libamina prima, *the hairs offered as a beginning of the sacrifice*, Verg. A. 6, 246.—So (eccl. Lat.) of the Mosaic drink-offerings: vinum libaminum bibere, Vulg. Deut. 32, 38; id. 1 Par. 29, 21.—**B.** Transf., *that which is thrown upon a funeral pile, an offering*, Stat. Th. 6, 224.—**II.** Trop., *the first enjoyment* of a thing: tu nova servatae capies: libamina famae, Ov. H. 4, 27.

lībāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which is poured out in offerings to the gods, a drink-offering, libation* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ut sacrificiorum libamenta serventur, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: libamenta Veneri solvere, Just. 12, 10, 4: haec ego nascentes laetus bacchatus ad aras libamenta tuli, *offerings*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 163: dona magnifica, quasi libamenta praedarum, *first-fruits*, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44: haec est lex sacrificii et libamentorum, Vulg. Lev. 6, 14 (cf. libamen, I. A.).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *That which is tasted:* varia illa libamenta, Sen. Ep. 84, 5.—**B.** *A trial, first attempt, a sample, specimen* (post-class. and very rare): primitias quasdam et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium dedimus, Gell. N. A. praef. § 13; id. 16, 8, 15.

† **lĭbănĭos,** ĭi, *f.*, = λιβάνιος, *a kind of vine, with the odor of frankincense, growing in the island of Thasos*, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117.

† **lĭbănītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = λιβανῖτις, *a plant*, called also polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **lĭbănochrūs,** i, *f.*, = λιβανόχρους (frankincense-colored), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 171.

† **lĭbănōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = λιβανωτίς, *rosemary*, Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187; 20, 16, 64, § 172.

1. Lĭbănus (scanned Lībănus, Sedul. 4, 55), i, *m.*, = Λίβανος (Hebr. Lĕbānōn), *Mount Lebanon, in Syria*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 77; Aus. Techn. Idyll. 12, 5; Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 33.—**B. Lībănus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Lebanon:* Libana cedrus, Sedul. 4, 55.—**II.** Transf.: **lĭbănus,** i, *c.*, *frankincense* (pure Lat. tus), Vulg. Sirach, 24, 21; 39, 18.

2. Lībănus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 37.

lībārĭus, ii, *m.* [libum], *a pastry-cook, confectioner*, Sen. Ep. 56, 3.

lībātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libo], *a drink-offering, libation*, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 10, 21: mensa, in qua epulae, libationesque reponuntur, Macr. S. 3, 11, 5.—**II.** *A Mosaic drink-offering* (= libamentum), Vulg. Num. 28, 24 al.

* **lībātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who makes a libation:* cenarum libator, Front. de Fer. Als. ep. 3 Mai.

lībātōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.], *the vessel in which a libation was offered*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 23; id. Esr. 2, 13.

lībella, ae, *f. dim.* [libra]. **I.** *An* as, *a small silver coin, the tenth part of a* denarius: nummi denarii decuma libella, quod libram pondo aeris valebat, et erat ex argento parva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.: librales, unde etiam nunc libella dicitur et dupondius, appendebantur asses, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42; Cato, R. R. 15, 1: sunt enim in sestertio libellae decem, singulae viginti, teruncii quadraginta, Volus. Maec. 66.—**B.** In gen. **1.** Prov. for *a very small sum of money*, as with us *a farthing, groat, cent:* una libella liber possum fieri, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 8; cf. id. Capt. 5, 1, 27: tibi libellam argenti numquam credam, id. Ps. 2, 2, 34: quoi neque libellai spes sit usquam gentium, id. ib. 1, 1, 96: quom libella nusquamst, nisi, etc., id. ib. 4, 7, 47: quis Volcatio unam libellam dedisset? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26.—Hence, ad libellam, i. q. ad assem, *to a farthing, to a cent, exactly*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11.—**2.** In inheritances: ex libella, i. q. ex asse, *sole heir:* Curius fecit palam te ex libella, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.—**II.** An instrument for detecting any variation from a perfectly horizontal surface, *a level, water-level, plummet-line:* libella aliqua si ex parti claudicat hilum, Lucr. 4, 515: collocare et expolire aliquid ad regulam et libellam, Vitr. 1, 6, 6; cf. Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188: structuram (parietis) ad normam et libellam fieri, et ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, id. 36, 22, 51, § 172: locus qui est ad libellam aequus, *quite, perfectly level*, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 *fin.*

lībellāris, e, *adj.* [libellus], *of or belonging to books, book-* (late Lat.): opus, *a written work, writing*, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

lībellātĭci, ōrum, *m.* [id.], *a term applied to Christians who, during the persecutions, purchased false certificates of a magistrate that they had sacrificed in the heathen manner*, Cypr. Ep. 55.

lībellensis, is, *m.* [id.], *an officer who presented petitions to the emperor and registered them*, Cod. 7, 62, 32; 12, 19, 14; 3, 24, 3.

lībellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.]. ***I.** *A notary*, Varr. ap. Non. 133, 28.—***II.** *A poor bookseller:* de capsa miseri libellionis, Stat. S. 4, 9, 21.

lībellŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a very little book* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 3, § 289.

lībellus, i, *m. dim.* [3. liber]. ***I.** *The inner bark* of a tree, used for writing-tablets: levis in aridulo malvae descripta libello (carmina), Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12.—**II.** Transf., *a little book, pamphlet*, esp. *a book written in pages*, and not in long rolls: epistulae, quas primus videtur ad paginas et formam memorialis libelli convertisse (opp. transversa charta), Suet. Caes. 56. **A.** In gen.: scripsi etiam illud quodam in libello, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94: in quodam joculari libello, Quint. 8, 6, 73; 2, 13, 15: quoi dono lepidum novum libellum, Cat. 1, 1: horribilis et sacer, id. 14, 12: quicquid hoc libelli est, id. 1, 8: libellis eum (Scipionem) palaestraeque operam dare, *to books*, Liv. 29, 19 *fin.*: nostri farrago libelli, Juv. 1, 86.—Of a single satire, Hor. S. 1, 10, 92.—**2.** In *plur.*, poet., *a bookseller's shop:* te (quaesivimus) in omnibus libellis, Cat. 55, 4 (dub.; al. labellis); Mart. 5, 20, 8.—**B.** In partic., *a writing* of any kind. **1.** *A memorandum-book, journal, diary:* si quid memoriae causā retulit in libellum, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19: in commentariolis et chirographis et libellis, id. ib. 1, 7, 16; Quint. 12, 8, 5; cf. id. 10, 7, 31; 11, 3, 142; 6, 2, 5.—**2.** *A memorial:* non illi in libellis laudationum decreta miserunt, Cic. Clu. 69, 197.—**3.** *A petition:* Atticus libellum composuit: eum mihi dedit, ut darem Caesari, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 4: libellum alicui porrigere, Suet. Aug. 53: supplices libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vitem posce libello, Juv. 14, 193: libellos signare, subnotare, *to answer petitions:* libellos signare, Suet. Aug. 50: subnotare libellos, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9; so, ad libellum rescribere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 3, 3, 5: libellos agere, *to have the charge of answering petitions*, Dig. 20, 5, 12: a libellis, *the officer charged with receiving petitions:* Epaphroditum a libellis capitali poena condemnavit, Suet. Dom. 14; Inscr. Grut. 587, 9: A LIBELLIS ADIVTOR, ib. 587, 7.—**4.** *A note of invitation*, to hear a lecture, see a play, etc., *a notice, programme:* gladiatorum libellos venditare, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97: domum mutuatur et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit, Tac. Or. 9: munerarius, *the programme of a festival*, Treb. Claud. 5.—**5.** *A public notification, announcement, placard, handbill:* edere per libellos, Suet. Caes. 41: libellos Sex. Alfenus, procurator P. Quincti, deicit, *tears down the auction handbills*, Cic. Quint. 6, 27: suspensum amici bonis libellum, Sen. Ben. 4, 12: vestitur tota libellis porticus, Juv. 12, 100.—**6.** *A letter:* (laetitias) in libello hoc opsignato quas tuli pausillulo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 16 (cf. epistulam, id. ib. v. 26): libellum ipsius habeo in quo, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: ut ex libellis ejus animadverti, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 1.—**7.** *A libel, lampoon, pasquinade* (post-Aug.): libellos aut carmina ad infamiam cujuspiam edere, Suet. Aug. 55; id. Caes. 80; id. Vit. 14: sparsos de se in Curia famosos libellos, id. Aug. 55: sive quis ad infamiam alicujus libellum aut carmen scripserit, Gai. Inst. 3, 220: injuriam patimur . . . famosis libellis, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 1.—**8.** *A written accusation or complaint* (post-Aug.): componunt ipsae per se formantque libellos, Juv. 6, 244; Dig. 48, 2, 3.—**9.** *A lawyer's brief:* quid causidicis praestent magno comites in fasce libelli? Juv. 7, 107.—**10.** *An attestation, certificate:* significent id libello manu sua subscripto, Dig. 39, 4, 4.

lĭbens (lŭb-), entis, *P. a.*, v. libet.

lĭbenter (lŭb-), *adv.*, v. libet *fin.*

lĭbentia (lŭb-), ae, *f.* [libens], *delight, pleasure, joy* (ante- and post-class.): onustum pectus porto laetitia lubentiaque, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3: postquam erili filio Largitu's dictis dapsilis lubentias, id. Ps. 1, 4, 3: libentiae gratiaeque conviviorum, Gell. 15, 2, 7.—**II.** Personified: **Lĭbentia (Lŭb-),** ae, *f.*, *the goddess of delight*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 2; cf. the foll. art.

Lĭbentina (Lŭb-), ae, *f.* [id.], usually connected with Venus, *the goddess of sensual pleasure, Venus:* a lubendo libido, libidinosus ac Venus Libentina et Libitina, Varr. L. L. 6, § 47 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 64, 14; Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: lucus Veneris Lubentinae, Varr. ap. Non. 64, 14; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

lĭbĕo, v. libet.

1. līber, ĕra, ĕrum (old form, loebesum et loebertatem antiqui dicebant liberum et libertatem. Ita Graeci λοιβὴν et λείβειν, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.; cf. 2. Liber), *adj.* [Gr. root λιφ-, λίπτω, to desire; cf. Sanscr. lub-dhas, desirous; Lat. libet, libido], *that acts according to his own will and pleasure, is his own master; free, unrestricted, unrestrained, unimpeded, unshackled; independent, frank, open, bold* (opp. servus, servilis). **I.** In gen.; constr. *absol.*, with *ab*, the *abl.*, and poet. also with *gen.* (*a*) *Absol.:* dictum est ab eruditissimis viris, nisi sapientem liberum esse neminem. Quid est enim libertas? Potestas vivendi ut velis, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 33: an ille mihi liber, cui mulier imperat, cui leges imponit, praescribit, jubet, vetat? etc., id. ib. 5, 2, 36: ad scribendi licentiam liber, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: agri immunes ac liberi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 166: integro animo ac libero causam defendere, *unprejudiced, unbiased*, id. Sull. 31, 86: liberi ad causas solutique veniebant, *not under obligations, not bribed*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78 § 192; cf.: libera lingua, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 9: cor liberum, id. Ep. 1, 2, 43: vocem liberam mittere adversus aliquem, Liv. 35, 32, 6: libera verba animi proferre, Juv. 4, 90: judicium

audientium relinquere integrum ac liberum, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: aliquid respuere ingenuo liberoque fastidio, id. Brut. 67, 236: libero tempore, cum soluta nobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: tibi uni vexatio direptioque sociorum impunita fuit ac libera, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: liberum arbitrium eis populo Romano permittente, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.;* cf. id. 37, 1, 5: mandata, *full powers, unlimited authority,* id. 37, 56; 38, 8: fenus, *unlimited,* id. 35, 7: custodia, *free custody* (i.e. confinement to a house or to a town), id. 24, 45; Vell. 1, 11, 1; v. custodia, II.: legatio, v. legatio: suffragia, *the right of voting freely,* Juv. 8, 211: locus, *free from intruders, undisturbed, secure,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 49; 3, 2, 25; id. Cas. 3, 2, 4: aedes, *a free house, free dwelling* (assigned to the use of ambassadors of friendly nations during their stay in Rome), Liv. 30, 17 *fin.;* 35, 23; 42, 6: lectulus, i.e. *not shared with a wife,* Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5: toga (poet. for virilis toga), *a man's* (prop. of one who is his own master), Ov. F. 3, 771: vestis, id. ib. 3, 777: libera omnia sibi servare, *to reserve to one's self full liberty,* Plin. Ep. 1, 5.—*Comp.:* hoc liberiores et solutiores sumus, quod, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 8: est finitimus oratori poëta, numeris astrictior paulo, verborum licentia liberior, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: liberiores litterae, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, *freer, more unrestrained, more cheerful,* id. Lael. 18 *fin.:* paulo liberior sententia, Quint. 4, 2, 121: liberior in utramque partem disputatio, id. 7, 2, 14: fusiores liberioresque numeri, id. 9, 4, 130: officia liberiora plenioraque, id. 6, 1, 9: (flumina) campo recepta Liberioris aquae, *freer, less impeded,* Ov. M. 1, 41; cf.: (Tiberinus) campo liberiore natat, *freer, opener,* id. F. 4, 292: liberiore frui caelo, *freer, opener,* id. M. 15, 301.—*Sup.:* liberrimum hominum genus, comici veteres tradunt, etc., *the frankest, most free-spoken,* Quint. 12, 2, 22; cf.: liberrime Lolli, *most frank, most ingenuous,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 1: indignatio, id. Epod. 4, 10.—(β) *Free* or *exempt from, void of;* with *ab:* Mamertini vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestia, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23; cf.: (consul) solutus a cupiditatibus, liber a delictis, id. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ab observando homine perverso liber, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: liber a tali irrisione Socrates, liber Aristo Chius, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: ab omni animi perturbatione liber, id. Off. 1, 20, 67; id. N. D. 2, 21, 55: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, id. Att. 15, 16, B: libera a ferro crura, Ov. P. 1, 6, 32: animus liber a partibus rei publicae, Sall. C. 4.—(γ) With *abl.:* animus omni liber curâ et angore, *free from, without,* Cic. Fin. 1, 15: animus religione, Liv. 2, 36: animus cogitationibus aliis, Quint. 11, 2, 35: mens omnibus vitiis, id. 12, 1, 4; cf.: liberis odio et gratia mentibus, id. 5, 11, 37: omni liber metu, Liv. 7, 34: liber invidia, Quint. 12, 11, 7: equus carcere, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 20.—(δ) With *gen.* (poet.): liber laborum, Hor. A. P. 212: fati gens Lydia, Verg. A. 10, 154: curarum, Luc. 4, 384. —*Comp.:* liberior campi, *having a wider space,* Stat. S. 4, 2, 24.—(ε) Liberum est, with *subject-clause:* quam (opinionem) sequi magis probantibus liberum est, *it is free, permitted, allowable,* Quint. 6, 3, 112; Plin. Ep. 1, 8: dies eligere certos liberum erat, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 16.—So in *abl. absol.:* libero, quid firmaret mutaretve, Tac. A. 3, 60.

II. In partic. **A.** *Free,* in a social point of view, *not a slave* (opp. servus; also to ingenuus): neque vendendam censes quae libera est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; cf. id. ib. v. 28: dis habeo gratiam quom aliquot affuerunt liberae, because slaves were not permitted to testify, id. And. 4, 4, 32; opp. ingenuus, *free-born:* quid ea? ingenuan' an festucâ facta e servâ liberast? Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 14: in jure civili, qui est matre liberâ, liber est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; id. Caecin. 36, 96: si neque censu, neque vindictâ, nec testamento liber factus est (servus), non est liber, id. Top. 2, 10: quae (assentatio) non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, *of a freeman,* id. Lael. 24, 89; Quint. 11, 1, 43: liberorum hominum alii ingenui sunt, alii libertini, Gai. Inst. 1, 10; cf. sqq.: ex ancilla et libero jure gentium servus nascitur, id. ib. 1, 82; cf. § 85; Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 1 sqq.—**B.** *Free,* in a political point of view; said both of a people not under monarchical rule and of one not in subjection to another people, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48; cf.: ut ex nimia potentia principum oritur interitus principum, sic hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsa servitute afficit, id. ib. 1, 44, 68: liber populus, id. ib. 3, 34, 46: (Demaratus) vir liber ac fortis, *democratic, republican, fond of liberty,* id. ib. 2, 19, 34: civitates liberae atque immunes, *free from service,* Liv. 37, 55: provinciae civitatesque liberae, Suet. Vesp. 8: libera ac foederata oppida, id. Calig. 3: Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit, Juv. 8, 244.—**C.** In a bad sense, esp. with reference to sensual pleasure, *unbridled, unchecked, unrestrained, licentious:* quam liber harum rerum multarum siet (Juppiter), Plaut. Am. prol. 105: adulescens imprudens et liber, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 40; cf.: sit adulescentia liberior, *somewhat freer,* Cic. Cael. 18, 42: amores soluti et liberi, id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: consuetudo peccandi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 177—Hence, *adv.:* **lībĕrē,** *freely, unrestrictedly, without let* or *hinderance; frankly, openly, boldly:* qui nihil dicit, nihil facit, nihil cogitat denique, nisi libenter ac libere, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34: animus somno relaxatus solute movetur et libere, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: respirare, id. Quint. 11, 39: constanter et libere (me gessi), id. Att. 4, 16, 9: consilium dare, id. Lael. 13, 44: aliquid magis accusatorie quam libere dixisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176: omnia libere fingimus et impune, Quint. 6, 1, 43: ut ingredi libere (oratio), non ut licenter videatur errare, Cic. Or. 23, 77.—*Comp.:* liberius vivendi fuit potestas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 23: loqui, Cic. Planc. 13, 33: fortius liberiusque defendere, Quint. 12, 1, 21: liberius si Dixero quid, Hor. S. 1, 4, 103: maledicere, id. ib. 2, 8, 37: longius et liberius exseritur digitus, Quint. 11, 3, 92; cf. id. 11, 3, 97: ipsaque tellus Omnia liberius, nullo poscente, ferebat, *freely, of itself, spontaneously,* Verg. G. 1, 127.

2. līber, ĕri (*gen. plur.* liberûm, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 9; Turp. ap. Non. 495, 26; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40; 2, 1, 30, § 77; Tac. A. 2, 38; 3, 25 saep.; cf. Cic. Or. 46, 155; but also: liberorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 76; 2, 5, 42, § 109), *m.* [1. liber], *a child.* **I.** *Sing.* (post-class. and rare): si quis maximam portionem libero relinquat, Cod. Just. 3, 28, 33; 5, 9, 8 *fin.;* Quint. Decl. 2, 8.—**II.** *Plur., children* (freq.; but in class. Lat. only of children with reference to their parents: pueri = children in general, as younger than adulescentes; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 657 sq.). **A.** Lit.: liberorum genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155 (Trag. v. 347 Vahl.): liberorum sibi quaesendum gratia, id. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Trag. v. 161 Vahl.): cum conjugibus et liberis, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3: eum ex C. Fadii filiâ liberos habuisse, id. ib. 16, 11, 1: liberos procreare, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: suscipere liberos, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: per liberos te precor, Hor. Epod. 5, 5: dulces, id. ib. 2, 40: parvuli, Quint. 2, 15, 8; opp. parentes, id. 11, 1, 82; 3, 7, 18; 26; 6, 1, 18; 6, 5 al.: mater quae liberos, quasi oculos (amisit), orba est, Sulp. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 182 Müll.: jus trium liberorum, under the emperors, *a privilege enjoyed by those who had three legitimate children* (it consisted in the permission to fill a public office before one's twenty-fifth year, and in freedom from personal burdens); *this privilege was sometimes also bestowed on those who had fewer than three children, or even none at all;* also of *one child:* non est sine liberis, cui vel unus filius unave filia est, Dig. 50, 16, 148; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 6; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 15; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 99; id. And. 5, 3, 20; Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; id. de Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40; ib. 30, § 76 Zumpt; cf. also Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: neque ejus legendam filiam (virginem Vestalem) . . . qui liberos tres haberet, Gell. 1, 12, 8: uxores duxerant, ex quibus plerique liberos habebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110, 2.—Of grandchildren and great-grandchildren: liberorum appellatione nepotes et pronepotes ceterique qui ex his descendunt, continentur, Dig. 50, 16, 220; cf.: liberi usque ad trinepotem, ultra hos posteriores vocantur, ib. 38, 10, 10, § 7: habitus sis in liberum loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40.—**2.** Esp. (α) Of sons (opp. daughters): procreavit liberos septem totidemque filias, Hyg. Fab. 9.—(β) Of children in gen. = pueri: praecepta Chrysippi de liberorum educatione, Quint. 1, 11, 17; cf.: Catus aut de liberis educandis, the title of a book by Varro, v. Gell. 4, 19, 2; Macr. S. 3, 6, 5.—**B.** Transf., of animals, *young:* liberis orbas oves, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 38.—Comically: quaerunt litterae hae sibi liberos: alia aliam scandit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 23.

3. Līber, ĕri (Sabine collat. form, loebasius, acc. to Serv. Verg. G. 1, 7; cf. 1. liber, and libertas *init.*), *m.* [Gr. λείβω, to pour; λοιβή, a drink-offering; Lat. libare], *an old Italian deity, who presided over planting and fructification;* afterwards identified with the Greek *Bacchus:* hunc dico Liberum Semelâ natum, non eum, quem nostri majores auguste sancteque Liberum cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt. Sed quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, idcirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera: quod in Libera servant, in Libero non item, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: tertio (invocabo) Cererem et Liberum, quod horum fructus maxime necessarii ad victum: ab his enim cibus et potio venit e fundo, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5: Liber et alma Ceres, Verg. G. 1, 7: ex aede Liberi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 128; in a pun with 1. liber, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 46; cf. id. Curc. 1, 2, 21; id. Stich. 5, 4, 17; so in a pun with liber, *free:* quiaque adeo me complevi flore Liberi, Magis libera uti lingua collibitum est mihi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 8; cf.: salve, anime mi, lepos Liberi, ut veteris ego sum cupida, etc., id. Curc. 1, 2, 3.—Connected with *pater:* sic factum, ut Libero patri repertori vitis hirci immolarentur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19: Romulus et Liber pater, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 5: per vestigia Liberi patris, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 39: patre favente Libero fetis palmitibus, Col. 3, 21, 3: Libero patri in monte res divina celebratur, Macr. S. 1, 18, 4.—**B.** Meton., *wine:* illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant: ut cum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Liberum: ex quo illud Terentii (Eun. 4, 5, 6): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane, Quint. 8, 6, 24; cf. also Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 4 supra: sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum Si gestis, etc., Hor. C. 4, 12, 14: condita cum verax aperit praecordia Liber, id. S. 1, 4, 89.

4. lĭber, bri, *m.* [Gr. λέπειν, to peel; λέπος, λεπίς; cf. λοβός], *the inner bark* or *rind* of a tree. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: obducuntur libro aut cortice trunci, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: colligatae libris (arundines), Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4: udoque docent (germen) inolescere libro, Verg. G. 2, 77: natam libro et silvestri subere clausam, id. A. 11, 554; id. E. 10, 67: quam denso fascia libro, Juv. 6, 263.—**B.** Esp., because the ancients used *the bark* or *rind* of trees to write upon; usually *the thin rind of the Egyptian papyrus,* on which the books of the Greeks and Romans were usually written (v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 587 sq.): antea non fuisse chartarum usum. In palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum, dein quarundam arborum libris, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** *Paper, parchment,* or *rolls* of any substance used to write upon (cf.: charta, membrana): quasi quom in libro scribuntur calamo litterae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131.—**B.** Most freq. *a book, work, treatise:* Demetrii liber de concordia, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 6: quas (sententias) hoc libro exposui, id. Lael. 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 5: dixi in eo libro, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, id. de Sen. 15, 54: libros pervolutare, id. Att. 5, 12, 2: evolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: volvere, id. Brut. 87, 298: legere, id. Fam. 6, 6, 8: edere, id. Fat. 1, 1: libri confectio, id. de Sen. 1, 1: tempus ad libros vacuum, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cujus (Platonis) in libris, id. ib. 1, 10, 16: in Graecorum libris, id. ib. 2, 11, 21: librum, si malus est, nequeo laudare, Juv. 3, 41: actorum libri, *the official gazette,* id. 9, 84; cf. 2, 136; and v. Dict. Antiq. s. v. Acta.—**C.** In partic. **1.** *A division of a work, a book:* tres libri perfecti sunt de Natura Deorum, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: hi tres libri (de Officiis), id. Off. 3, 33, 121: sermo in novem libros distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1: dictum est in libro superiore, id. Off. 2, 13, 43

sicut superiore libro continetur, Quint. 11, 1, 1: versus de libro Ennii annali sexto, id. 6, 3, 86: liber primus, secundus, tertius, etc., id. 8, 1, 2; 10, 2, 20; 11, 1, 4 al. —Sometimes, in this latter case, liber is omitted: in T. Livii primo, Quint. 9, 2, 37: in tertio de Oratore, id. 9, 1, 26: legi tuum nuper quartum de Finibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32.—**2.** In relig. or pub. law lang., *a religious book, scriptures; a statute-book, code:* decemviris adire libros jussis, i. e. *the Sibylline books*, Liv. 34, 55; 21, 62; 25, 12: se cum legeret libros, recordatum esse, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: ut in libris est Etruscorum, id. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Att. 9, 9, 3: caerimoniarum, *rituals*, Tac. A. 3, 38.—**D.** *A list, catalogue, register*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167.—**E.** *A letter, epistle*, Nep. Lys. 4, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 5.—**F.** *A rescript, decree* (post-Aug.): liber principis severus et tamen moderatus, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8.

Lībĕra, ae. *f.* [3. Liber]. **I.** *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres, and sister of* Liber: hunc dico Liberum Semelâ natum, non eum, quem nostri majores auguste sancteque Liberum cum Cerere et Libera consecraverunt, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: Ceres et Libera, quarum sacra, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 72, § 137: signa aënea Cereri, Libero Liberaeque posuerunt, Liv. 33, 25: supplicatio ad Cereris, Liberi Liberaeque fuit, id. 41, 28; for which in full: familia ad aedem Cereris, Liberi Liberaeque venum iret, id. 3, 55, 7.—**II.** *Ariadne* (because she was the wife of Bacchus), Ov. F. 3, 512.

Lībĕrālĭa, ium, v. 3. Liber, II.

1. lībĕrālis, e, *adj.* [1. liber], *of* or *belonging to freedom, relating to the freeborn condition of a man.* **I.** L i t.: liberalis causa or liberale judicium, *a suit concerning a person's freedom*, v. Dig. 40, 12, 1 sqq.; Paul. Sent. 5, 1, 1 sqq.: si quisquam hanc liberali caussa manu adsereret, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 4; cf. 5, 2, 68: manu eas adserat liberali causa, id. Poen. 4, 2, 84: nam ego liberali illam assero causa manu, *I formally assert that she is freeborn*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: judicium, Quint. 6, 3, 32: liberale conjugium, *a marriage between persons of free condition*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 29.—P l e o n.: ego te hoc triduom numquam sinam in domo esse, quin ego te liberalem liberem, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 53.—**II.** T r a n s f., *befitting a freeman, gentlemanly, noble, noble-minded, honorable, ingenuous, gracious, kind* (syn.: generosus, ingenuus). **A.** I n g e n.: ingenium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 59; id. Ep. 1, 1, 41: artes liberales, *befitting a freeman*, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35; cf.: liberalia studia accipimus, quae Graeci ἐλευθέρια μαθήματα appellant; rhetores continebuntur, grammatici, geometrae, Dig. 50, 13, 1: hae artes, quibus liberales doctrinae atque ingenuae continerentur, geometria, musica, litterarum cognitio et poëtarum, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; cf.: omnis liberalis et digna homine nobili doctrina, id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: de artificiis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, id. Off. 1, 42, 150: liberalissima studia, id. Arch. 3, 4; id. Cael. 21 52; id. Rep. 1, 5, 9: spes liberalioris fortunae, *of a higher, more respectable station*, Liv. 22, 26: responsum, *kind, gracious*, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4; so, liberalibus verbis permulceri, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *Bountiful, generous, munificent, liberal* (syn. munificus): liberales (sunt), qui suis facultatibus aut captos a praedonibus redimunt, aut aes alienum suscipiunt amicorum, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: benefici liberalesque, id. Lael. 9, 31; cf.: liberalissimi et beneficentissimi, id. ib. 14, 51: liberalissimus munificentissimusque, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: virtus munifica et liberalis, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12: largus, beneficus, liberalis, id. Deiot. 9, 26.—* (β) With *gen.*: laudis avidi, pecuniae liberales erant, Sall. C. 7, 6.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.*: in omne genus hominum liberalissimus, Suet. Vesp. 7. —**b.** Of things, *plentiful, copious, abundant:* largum et liberale viaticum, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: potio, Cels. 3, 6: liberalius alimentum, id. 8, 10, 7.—**2.** *Noble, engaging, beautiful* (ante-class.): illarum altera pulcer est et liberalis, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 60: lepidâ et liberali formast, id. ib. 4, 1, 20; id. Ep. 5, 1, 41; id. Pers. 1, 3, 50: species, id. ib. 4, 3, 76; cf.: liberales dicuntur non solum benigni, sed etiam ingenuae formae homines, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—Hence, *adv.:* **lībĕrālĭter,** *in a manner befitting a freeman, nobly, ingenuously, kindly, courteously, graciously.* **1.** I n g e n.: homo liberaliter educatus, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: eruditi, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: vivere, id. Lael. 23, 86: servire, i. e. *properly*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 11: respondere, *kindly, courteously*, Caes. B. G. 4, 18: oratione aliquem prosequi, id. ib. 2, 5.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., *bountifully, profusely, generously, liberally:* benigne ac liberaliter, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: large et liberaliter, id. ib. 2, 3, 88, § 204: instructus, Caes. B. C. 3, 61.—*Comp.:* vivo paulo liberalius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: nec potui accipi liberalius, id. Att. 16, 6, 1: ille (sal) in cibis paulo liberalius aspersus, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ubi liberalius malos odimus, *more abundantly, more heartily*, Plin. Pan. 68, 7.—*Sup.:* dotem largiri liberalissime, App. M. 10, p. 250, 13: liberalissime polliceri, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 2.

2. Lībĕrālis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Liber* or *Bacchus:* ludi, *a festival in honor of Bacchus*, = Liberalia (v. infra), Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.—Hence, *subst.:* **Lībĕrālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *a festival in honor of Liber, celebrated on the 17th of March, the day on which youths received the manly toga*, Ov. F. 3, 713: Liberalium dies, a pontificibus agonium martiale appellatur, Macr. S. 1, 4, § 15: sacra, id. ib. 1, 18, § 22; Calend. Maff. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411: Liberalia tu accusas, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1: Liberalibus litteras accepi tuas, id. Fam. 12, 25, 1.—Called also: ludi Liberales: Liberalia Liberi festa, quae apud Graecos dicuntur Διονύσια. Libera lingua loquemur ludis Liberalibus, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; Com. Rel. v. 113 Rib.

lībĕrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. liber], *a way of thinking befitting a freeman; a noble, kind,* or *friendly disposition, noble spirit, kindness, affability.* **I.** I n g e n. (rare): liberalitate liberos retinere satius est, quam metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 32: qui ita vivunt. ut eorum probetur fides, liberalitas, *kindness*, Cic. Lael. 5, 19: (L. Cassius) homo, non liberalitate, ut alii, sed ipsa tristitia et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *generosity, liberality* (the usual signif. of the word; syn.: bonitas, beneficentia, benignitas): beneficentia, quam eandem vel benignitatem vel liberalitatem appellari licet, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: liberalitas ac benignitas, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: magnificentia liberalitatis, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: ut ea liberalitate utamur, quae prosit amicis, noceat nemini, id. Off. 1, 14, 43: quid dicam de pietate in matrem, liberalitate in sorores? id. Lael. 3, 11: liberalitatis virtutes, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10: illa quidam catachresis volunt esse, cum ... pro luxuria liberalitas dicitur; a quibus equidem dissentio, id. 8, 6, 36.—**B.** T r a n s f. (abstr. pro concr.), *a gift, present* (post-Aug.): decima parte liberalitatis apud quemque eorum relicta, Tac. H. 1, 20; Suet. Tib. 46: unaque et altera liberalitate locupletavit, id. Vit. Hor.—*Plur.:* revocatae liberalitates ejus, *gifts, grants*, Suet. Claud. 29: liberalitates Neronis revocandas curavit, id. Galb. 15.

lībĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libero], *a freeing* or *becoming free, a delivering, releasing, release, liberation.* **I.** I n g e n.: ipsa liberatione et vacuitate omnis molestiae gaudemus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: malorum, Quint. 5, 10, 33: culpae, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: rempublicam sub obtentu liberationis invadere, *of setting it at liberty*, Just. 5, 8, 12.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A discharge* in a court of law, *an acquittal:* libidinosissimae liberationes, Cic. Pis. 36, 87.—**B.** In jurid. Lat., *a discharge* or *release* from debt, *a payment:* liberationis verbum eandem vim habet quam solutionis, Dig. 50, 16, 47: liberationem debitori legare, i. e. *remission*, ib. 34, 3, 3; cf.: de liberatione legata, *of releasing from a debt by last will* or *testament*, ib. 34, tit. 3.

lībĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a freer, deliverer, liberator:* patriae liberatores, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: urbis, Liv. 1, 60: nostri liberatores, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2: liberator suus, Liv. 6, 14: scortorum, * Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14.—In apposition: liberator populus, Liv. 35, 18 *fin.*—So as an epithet of Jupiter (like Ζεὺς ἐλευθέριος): libare se liquorem illum Jovi liberatori, Tac. A. 15, 64; 16, 35.—So in eccl. Lat. freq. of God: refugium meum ac liberator meus, Vulg. Psa. 17, 3.—**II.** T r a n s f.: liberator ille populi Romani animus, Liv. 1, 56.

‡ **lībĕrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [liberator], *she that releases*, Eckhel. D. N. V. T. 6, p. 288.

lībĕrē, *adv.*, v. 1. liber *fin.* A.

lībĕri, ōrum, *children;* v. 2. liber.

lībĕro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of the *fut. perf.* liberasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 66), *v. a.* [1. liber], *to make* or *set free, to free, liberate* (syn. vindico). **I.** L i t., *to release from slavery, to free, manumit:* amicas emite, liberate, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 22: liberem ego te? id. Men. 5, 7, 35: servos, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: sese, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182: aliquem vindictâ liberare, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** I n g e n., *to free, release, extricate, deliver* (cf. levo) a person or thing from something (an obligation, debt, difficulty, etc.); constr.: *aliquem* (*aliquid*) *ab aliqua re*, with simple *abl.;* less freq. with *gen.* **a.** With personal objects. (α) With *ab:* teque item ab eo vindico ac libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: se a Venere, *to release one's self from one's duty to Venus*, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 53.—(β) With *abl.:* divortio te liberabo incommodis, Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: defensionum laboribus senatoriisque muneribus liberatus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: aliquem culpâ, id. Att. 13, 22, 3: aliquem invidiâ, id. N. D. 1, 6, 13: aliquem suspicione crudelitatis, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: aliquem magnâ sollicitudine, id. Att. 6, 1, 10; cf.: populum metu, id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: liberatus omni perturbatione animi, id. ib. 1, 17, 28: aliquem periculo, Caes. B. C. 3, 83: obsidione, id. B. G. 4, 19: se aere alieno, *to pay a debt*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 4.—(γ) With *gen.:* aliquem culpae, Liv. 41, 19: voti liberari, id. 5, 28.—* (δ) With *ex:* multos ex incommodis pecuniâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23.—(ε) With simple *acc.:* vectigales multos ac stipendiarios liberavit, *exempted from taxes*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: Volusii liberandi, meum fuit consilium, *to release from obligation*, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4: Buthrotios cum Caesar decreto suo liberavisset, viz., *from a division of their lands*, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 11: amotusque post triumphum abdicatione dictaturae terror et linguam et animos liberaverat hominum, Liv. 6, 16, 8: (debitores) capitis deminutione liberantur, i. e. *from debt*, Gai. Inst. 3, 84 al.—**b.** With inanim. and abstr. objects: eum (mundum) ab omni erratione liberavit, Cic. Univ. 6; cf. below, at the end of this number: quorum linguae sic inhaererent, ut loqui non possent, eae scalpello resectae liberarentur, *would be set free*, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: liberare agros, *to free* or *exempt from taxes*, id. Agr. 1, 4, 10: publica liberare, id. ib. 2, 21, 57; cf.: liberari omnia Asiae emporia portusque, Liv. 32, 33: liberata vectigalia, id. 41, 28: fundum alii obligatum liberare, Dig. 18, 1, 41: liberare fidem, *to discharge one's promise, keep one's word*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: liberare promissa, *to cancel promises, to make them void and of no effect*, id. Off. 1, 10, 33: nomina, *to settle debts*, Liv. 7, 21: impensam, *to clear* or *repay expenses*, Col. 3, 3.—Of an abstr. object: divinum animum corpore liberatum cogitatione complecti, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *To absolve* or *acquit* in a court of justice (syn.: absolvo, solvo): aliquem, opp. condemnare, Cic. Clu. 22, 60: aliquem crimine aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 71: liberatur Milo, non eo consilio profectus esse, *is acquitted of the charge of having undertaken a journey with the design*, etc., id. Mil. 18, 47: reum a judicibus hoc defensionis modo liberari non posse, Quint. 7, 4, 20.—Very rarely with *acc. of the charge:* crimen libidinis confessio intemperantiae liberavit, Val. Max. 8, 1, 12.—**2.** *To clear*, i. e. *to pass, traverse, cross over* a place *without hinderance* (post-Aug.): flumen, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3; 4, 7, 28; Hyg. Fab. 257: angustias freti, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 13: limen, Petr. 136.—**3.** Templa liberata, *freed from buildings that obstructed the view*, i. e. *having a free prospect*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

lībĕrta, ae, v. libertus, B.

lībertas (old form, **loebertas;** v. 1. liber *init.*), ātis, *f.* [1. liber], *the state* or *condition of a freeman, a being free, freedom, liberty, freedom from restraint* or *obliga-*

tion, *free will*, etc. **I.** In gen.: quid est enim libertas? potestas vivendi, ut velis, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34: ne majorem largiar ei, qui contra dicturus est, libertatem et licentiam, id. Ac. 2, 10, 30: praecidere sibi libertatem vivendi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3: tabella dat populo eam libertatem, ut, quod velint, faciant, id. Planc. 6, 16: libertas in ridendo, in plorando, id. ib. 14, 33: omnium rerum impunitam libertatem tenere, id. de Or. 1, 52, 226: libertas est naturalis facultas ejus quod cuique facere libet, nisi si quid vi aut jure prohibetur, Just. Inst. 1, 3, 1.—With *gen.:* feminae omnium rerum libertatem desiderant, Liv. 34, 2 *fin:* testamentorum, Quint. 3, 6, 84: verborum (with licentia figurarum), id. 10, 1, 28: dialogorum, id. 10, 5, 15: caeli, *the open air*, id. 10, 3, 22.—Poet. with *inf* sit modo libertas, quae velit ira, loqui, Prop. 1, 1, 28: nec mihi libertas imis freta tollere arenis, Val. Fl. 1, 601.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Civil freedom*, *liberty*, opp. to slavery: Scaevae, servo Q. Crotonis, libertas data est, Cic. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: alicujus libertati parcere, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 206 Vahl.): omnes homines naturâ libertati studere et condicionem servitutis odisse, Caes. B. G. 3, 10 *fin.:* patriam et libertatem perdidi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 50: libertas paenulast tergo tuo, id. Most. 4, 2, 74: haruspex his promisit libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 54: aliquem in libertatem asserere, Suet. Vit. 10: petitur puer in libertatem, id. Rhet. 1: libertatis condicio, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 3: favor libertatis, Gai. Inst. 1, 21; Paul. Sent. 2, 23, 2: libertatem dare, Gai. Inst. 2, 200: amittere, id. ib. 1, 160 sq.—(*β*) In *plur.* (ante- and post-class.): tribus non conduci possim libertatibus, Quin, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 70: pecunias et libertates servis et ante dono datas, Tac. A. 15, 55: in libertatibus dandis, Gai. Inst. 2, § 228: libertatium conservandarum causa, Dig. 38, 1, 13, § 1: lex (Fufia Caninia) cavet ut libertates servis testamento nominatim dentur, Ulp. Fragm. 1, 25.—**2.** Trop.: se in libertatem vindicare, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 145; cf.: in libertatem vindicati, id. N. D. 1, 20, 56.—**B.** *Political freedom*, *liberty*, or *independence* of a people not under monarchical rule, or not subject to another people (opp. servitus and dominatus): aut exigendi reges non fuerunt: aut plebi re, non verbo danda libertas, Cic. Leg. 3, 10 *fin.:* aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt: populi Romani est propria libertas, id. Phil. 6, 7 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.:* in optimatium dominatu vix particeps libertatis potest esse multitudo, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: et a regum et a patrum dominatione solere in libertatem rem populi vindicari, etc., id. ib. 1, 32, 48: alicui eripere libertatem, id. ib. 1, 17, 28: in libertate permanere, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: libertatem accipere, recuperare, id. ib. 7, 1 *fin.:* plus communi libertati tribuere, id. ib. 7, 37: per dolum ac proditionem prope libertas amissa est, Liv. 2, 3, 1: conditor Romanae libertatis, id. 8, 34.—**C.** *The spirit of liberty*, *consciousness of freedom:* dolor animi, innata libertas, prompta excellensque virtus, Cic. Sest. 41, 88: timefacta libertas, id. Off. 2, 7, 24.—**D.** *Freedom of speech* or *thought*, *frankness*, *boldness*, *candor* (mostly post-Aug.): hoc mihi libertas, hoc pia lingua dedit, Ov. H. 15, 68: vera de exitu ejus magna cum libertate ominatus est, Vell. 2, 71, 2: quae in aliis libertas est, in aliis licentia vocatur, Quint. 3, 8, 48: affectatores libertatis, id. 6, 2, 16; 10, 1, 94: antiqua comoedia facundissimae libertatis, id. 10, 1, 65: vox honestissimae libertatis, id. 11, 1, 37: libertas ingenii, Sall. J. 30, 3.—**E.** *Freedom* from taxation, *exemption:* aedium, Dig. 8, 6, 18.—**F.** Personified: **Lībertas,** tatis, *f.*, *the goddess of Liberty, whose temple on the Aventine Hill was founded by the father of Tiberius Gracchus in the second Punic war; in the atrium of this temple the census-tables were preserved*, Ov. F. 4, 624; Liv. 24, 17; 25, 7; 34, 44; 45, 15; Cic. Mil. 22, 59; id. Att. 4, 16, 14; id. N. D. 2, 23, 61. A statue of Libertas was erected by Clodius on the site of Cicero's house after it was pulled down, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3.

lībertīna, ae, v. 1. libertinus, II. B.

lībertīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [libertinus], *the condition of a freedman* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 22, 3, 14; 4, 8, 32; 49, 4, 2 *med.* al.

* **lībertīnĭum,** ii, *n.* [libertinus], *the property obtained by a freedman on the death of his patron:* tenue, Calp. Decl. 14 *fin.* dub.

1. lībertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [libertus], *of* or *belonging to the condition of a freedman* (opp. ingenuus, of the condition of a freeborn person; cf. in the foll. the passage Tac. A. 15, 57, and under II. A. the passage from Gai. Inst. 1, 10 and 11): homo liber, qui se vendidit, manumissus non ad suum statum revertitur, quo se abdicavit, sed efficitur libertinae condicionis, *enters into the condition of a freedman*, *becomes a freedman*, Dig. 1, 5, 21: in classem mille socii navales cives Romani libertini ordinis scribi jussi, Liv. 43, 12, 9; 42, 27, 3 (for which: navales socii cives Romani, qui servitutem servissent, id. 40, 18, 7); Suet. Gram. 18: Atilius quidam libertini generis, Tac. A. 4, 62; 2, 85; Suet. Aug. 44: libertinus homo, *a freedman*, Cic. Balb. 11, 28; id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124; cf.: mulieris libertinae sermo, *of a freedwoman*, Liv. 39, 13, 2: libertina mulier, Tac. A. 15, 57; Suet. Calig. 16: ut me libertino patre natum, *of a father who was a freedman*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 6; so, id. ib. 45; 46; id. Ep. 1, 20, 20: sunt etiam libertini optimates, Cic. Sest. 45, 97: miles, Suet. Aug. 25: plebs, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: opes, Mart. 5, 13, 6: homines libertini ordinis, Gell. 5, 19, 12.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. lībertīnus,** i, *m.*, *a freedman* (in reference to his status in society or the state; whereas a freedman was called libertus in reference to the manumitter): qui servus est, si manumittatur, fit libertinus, Quint. 5, 10, 60; cf.: servus cum manumittitur, libertinus: addictus recepta libertate ingenuus, id. 7, 3, 27: liberorum hominum alii ingenui sunt, alii libertini. Ingenui sunt, qui liberi nati sunt: libertini sunt, qui ex justa servitute manumissi sunt, Gai. Inst. 1, §§ 10 and 11; Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 10: sed ita pars libertinorumst, nisi patrono qui advorsatust, ni illi offecit, etc., id. Pers. 5, 2, 57: Ti. Gracchus libertinos in urbanas tribus transtulit, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38; id. Phil. 3, 6 *fin.:* libertini centuriati, Liv. 10, 21, 4: libertinis detrahenda est auctoritas, Quint. 11, 1, 88: neminem libertinorum adhibitum ab eo cenae, Suet. Aug. 74: primus omnium libertinorum scribere historiam orsus, id. Rhet. 3: quae deberetur cuidam libertino, clienti tuo, id. Caes. 2; cf. id. Claud. 26; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281: unde Mundior exiret vix libertinus honeste, id. ib. 2, 7, 12: libertinis nullo jure uti praetextis licebat, Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.—**2.** Transf., *the son of a freedman*, opp. libertus, the freedman himself (only acc. to a statement of Suetonius and of Isidore; v. the foll.): ignarus, temporibus Appii et deinceps aliquandiu libertinos dictos non ipsos, qui manumitterentur, sed ingenuos ex his procreatos, Suet. Claud. 24: libertorum filii apud antiquos libertini appellabantur, quasi de libertis nati. Nunc vero libertinus aut a liberto factus aut possessus, Isid. Orig. 9, 4, 47: libertinos ab ingenuis adoptari jure posse, Mas. Sab. ap. Gell. 5, 19, 11.—**B. lībertīna,** ae, *f.*, *a freedwoman*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 16: ingenuamne an libertinam? id. ib. 3, 1, 189: amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2: aulica, id. Oth. 2; Gai. Inst. 3, § 51: tutior merx est Libertinarum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 48: Myrtale, id. C. 1, 33, 15: Phryne, id. Epod. 14, 15: libertinas ducere, Ulp. Fragm. 13, 1: libertinae quae longa veste uterentur, Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.

2. lībertīnus, i, v. 1. libertinus, II. A.

lībertus, a, um, *adj.* [=liberatus, from libero], *made free*, *set free*, only as *subst.*, *one made free*, *a freedman*, *an emancipated person* (so called in reference to the manumitter; cf. libertinus, II., and on the several classes of freedmen, v. Sanders ad Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3). **I.** Lit. **A. lībertus,** i, *m.:* tibi servire mavelim Multo, quam alii libertus esse, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 47: nec mihi quidem libertus ullus est, id. Curc. 4, 3, 15: feci, e servo ut esses libertus mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 10: libertus Cossinii, Cic. Fam. 13, 23: Ciceronis libertus Tiro, Quint. 10, 7, 31: Claudii Caesaris libertus, id. 6, 3, 81: servos nostros libertos suos fecisset, Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Suet. Claud. 27; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 2; id. Sest. 35, 76: patrono in libertum manus injectio sit, Quint. 7, 7, 9; cf. id. 11, 1, 66.—**B.** In *fem.:* **līberta,** ae (*dat.* and *abl.* libertis, Tac. A. 12, 53; Plin. Ep. 10, 4, 2), *a freedwoman:* jam libertâ auctus es? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 15: tua, id. ib. 4, 8, 7: mea, id. Ep. 3, 4, 29: matris meae liberta, Suet. Claud. 40: Antoniae liberta, id. Vesp. 3: si neque ipsa patrona neque liberta capite deminuta sit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 51: libertis libertabusque meis, Dig. 50, 16, 105; so esp. freq. in inscriptions: LIBERTIS LIBERTABVSQVE POSTERISQVE EORVM, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3006; 3026 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a freedman*, without reference to the manumitter; for the usual libertinus (only in late Lat.): de libertis et eorum liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 7 (for which: de libertinis, Just. Inst. 1, 5; Cod. Just. 10, 56).

lĭbet or **lŭbet,** libuit (lub-) and libitum (lub-) est (in Cic. perh. only in the latter form), 2, *v. n.* and *impers.* (libeo, es, etc., as a personal verb acc. to Caper ap. Prisc. p. 922 P.) [Sanscr. root lubh, cupere, desiderare; Gr. root λιφ- in λίπτω, λιψ; cf. Goth. liub-s; Germ. lieb, dear; Lat. līber], *it pleases*, *is pleasing*, *is agreeable:* mihi, *I am disposed*, *I like*, *I please*, *I will.*—Constr. with *nom.* of a demonstr. or rel. pronoun, with *inf.* or a *subject-clause* as subject, or *impers.* without a subject, and with or without a *dat.* (*α*) *Id* (*quod*) *libet* (*mihi*): quod tibi lubet, idem mihi lubet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 138: facite, quod vobis lubet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 34: cui facile persuasi, mihi id, quod rogaret, ne licere quidem, non modo non libere, Cic. Att. 14, 19, 4; cf.: sin et poterit Naevius id quod libet et ei libebit quod non licet, quid agendum est? id. Quint. 30, 94: quodcumque homini accidit libere, posse retur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 17: ubi peregre, tibi quod libitum fuit, feceris, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 77.—Once in *plur.:* cetera item, quae cuique libuissent, dilargitus est, Suet. Caes. 20.—Without a *dat.:* rogita quod lubet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 31: faciat quod lubet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 55: nihil vident, nisi quod lubet, id. ib. 4, 1, 30: si quid lubet, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 88: quae (senectus) efficeret, ut id non liberet quod non oporteret, Cic. de Sen. 12, 42: illa priorum scribendi, quodcumque animo flagrante liberet, simplicitas, Juv. 1, 152.—(*β*) With *inf.* or a *subject-clause*, with or without a *dat.:* concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro lubet, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158: mihi lubet nunc venire Pseudolum, id. ib. 4, 5, 3; Ter. And. 5, 5, 2: Qui lubitumst illi condormiscere? *Lu.* Oculis, opinor, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 13: non libet mihi deplorare vitam, Cic. de Sen. 23, 84: quarum (orationum) alteram non libebat mihi scribere, id. Att. 2, 7, 1: de quo genere libitum est mihi paulo plura dicere, id. de Or. 2, 85, 348; id. Leg. 2, 27, 69; Ter. And. 1, 5, 28.—Without a *dat.*, cum illuc ventum est, ire illinc lubet, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 258 Vahl.); Ter. And. 4, 5, 21: de C. Gracchi tribunatu quid exspectem non libet augurari, Cic. Lael. 12, 41: qui in foro, quicum colloqui libeat, non habeant, id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: incohare haec studia, vel non vacabit, vel non libebit, Quint. 1, 12, 12; 10, 1, 13; Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4: ultra Sauromatas fugere hinc libet, Juv. 2, 1: libet expectare quis impendat, etc., *I should like to see who*, etc., id. 12, 95.—(*γ*) *Absol.*, with or without a *dat.:* ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 10: ubiquomque libitum erit animo meo, id. As. 1, 1, 97: adi, si libet, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13; Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; Ter. And. 1, 3, 8: age, age, ut libet, id. ib. 2, 1, 10: ut libet, as an expression of assent, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; 4, 5, 32; 5, 1, 61; id. Ad. 2, 2, 38: *Ch.* Quid in urbe reptas villice? *Ol.* Lubet, Plaut. Cas. 1, 11; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 79: *Pe.* Qua fiducia ausus . . . dicere? *Ep.* Libuit, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 33; cf. id. Ps. 1, 3, 114.—Hence, **1. lĭbens** (**lŭbens;** LIBES, Inscr. R. N. 2598 Mommsen), entis, *P. a.*, *that does a thing willingly* or *with readiness*, *willing*, *with good will*, *with pleasure* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: studeo hercle audire, nam ted ausculto lubens, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 108: *Ph.* Complectere. *Ar.* Facio lubens, id. As. 3, 3, 25: ego illud vero illud feci, ac lubens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 43; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 15; id. And. 2, 1, 37: cum totius Italiae concursus facti illius gloriam

libens agnovisset, Cic. Mil. 14, 38.—Freq. (esp. in Cic.; Cæs. and Quint. do not use libens as an *adj.* at all) in the *abl. absol.:* me, te, etc., and animo libente or libenti, *with pleasure, gladly, very willingly:* edepol me lubente facies, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 218: me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6; id. de Or. 2, 73, 295: libente me vero, id. Rep. 1, 9 *fin.* Mos. *N. cr.:* quae (res nostrae) tam libenti senatu laudarentur, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: cum Musis nos delectabimus animo aequo, immo vero etiam gaudenti ac libenti, id. ib. 2, 4, 2.—*Sup.:* cunctae praefecturae libentissimis animis eum recipiunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 15, 1: illam porticum redemptores statim sunt demoliti libentissimis omnibus, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: libentissimis Graecis, id. Fam. 13, 65, 1: lubentissimo corde atque animo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 22: fecit animo libentissimo populus Romanus, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 25.—**2.** In partic.: libens or libens merito (abbreviated L. M.), a formula used in paying a vow: Jovi lubens meritoque vitulor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: EX VOTO L. M., Inscr. Orell. 1412: V. S. L. M., i. e. votum solvit libens merito, or V. L. S., i. e. votum libens solvit, very freq. in inscriptions.—**B.** Transf., *glad, happy, joyful, cheerful, merry* (ante-class.): uti ego illos lubentiores faciam, quam Lubentia st, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 2: ego omnes hilaros, lubentes, laetificantes faciam ut fiant, id. Pers. 5, 1, 8: hilarum ac lubentem fac te in gnati nuptiis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 38.—Hence, *adv.:* **libenter** or **lŭbenter,** *willingly, cheerfully, gladly, with pleasure,* Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 239 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 15, 12 (Trag. v. 379 ib.): cenare lubenter, Cato, R. R. 156: ecastor frigida non lavi magis lubenter, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1: ut homines te libenter studioseque audiant, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; id. Rep. 1, 18, 30: libenter verbo utor Catonis, id. ib. 2, 1, 3; id. Lael. 24, 89; id. Rep. 2, 38, 64: ego tuas litteras legi libenter, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1; id. Att. 2, 1, 1: libenter homines id, quod volunt, credunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 18.—*Comp.:* ille adjurans, nusquam se umquam libentius (cenavisse), *with a better appetite,* Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1; id. Lael. 19, 68: nihil libentius audiunt, Quint. 7, 1, 63; 8, 2, 11: nil umquam hac carne libentius edit, Juv. 15, 88.—*Sup.:* cui ego quibuscumque rebus potero libentissime commodabo, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 275, 18: cum lubentissime edis, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2: libentissime dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63; id. Leg. 2, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 30, 9.—Hence also, **2. lĭbĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.;* only *plur.* as *subst.:* **lĭbĭta,** ōrum, *n.,* lit., *the things that please, one's pleasure, will, liking, humor* (Tacitean): sua libita exercebant, Tac. A. 6, 1: ad libita Caesarum, id. ib. 12, 6: ad libita Pallantis, id. ib. 14, 2.

Lībēthra, ae, *f.* (or ōrum, *n.;* **Lībēthros** or **-us,** i, *m.,* Serv. Verg. E. 7, 21), = Λειβηθρα, *a fountain near Magnesia, in Macedonia, sacred to the Muses,* Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.—Hence, **II. Lībēthris,** idis, *f.,* = Λειβηθρίς, *Libethrian:* fons, Mart. Cap. 6, § 654.—*Plur. subst.:* **Lībēthrĭdes,** *the Muses:* nymphae Libethrides, Verg. E. 7, 21.

Lībēthrum, i, *n.,* = Λειβηθρον, *a city of Macedonia, near the fountain of Libethra,* Liv. 44, 5, 12.

Libĭci, ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Transpadana, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; perh. identical with the Libui, v. Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38; 33, 37.

lĭbīdĭnĭtas (lŭbīd-), ātis, *f.* [libido], *desire,* Laber. ap. Non. 491, 5.

lĭbīdĭnor (lŭbīd-), āri, *v. dep.* [id], *to indulge* or *gratify lust* (post-Aug.): cum libidinatur, Mart. 7, 67, 13: inceste libidinari, Suet. Ner. 28 *fin.:* abeunt libidinatum ad filias Moab, Tert. ad Gnost. 3; Petr. 138, 7.

lĭbīdĭnōsē, *adv.,* v. libidinosus *fin.*

lĭbīdĭnōsus (lŭbīd-), a, um, *adj.* [libido], *full of desire, passion,* or *lust, self-willed, licentious, sensual, lustful, voluptuous, libidinous.* **I.** Lit. (in a bad sense), Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41, 68 Mos.): homo libidinosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192: nihil (isto) luxuriosius, nihil libidinosius, id. Pis. 27, 66: libidinosior es quam ullus spado, Quint. 6, 3, 64: caper, *lecherous,* Hor. Epod. 10, 23.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: libidinosissimae liberationes, *arbitrary, self-willed,* Cic. Pis. 36, 87: libidinosae voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: libidinosa et intemperans adulescentia, id. de Sen. 9, 29: fortuna varia et libidinosa, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 10: pretia, *extravagant,* Col. 10 praef. § 2: libidinosam liberalitatem debiti nomine colorare, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.—Of speech, *licentious, wanton:* eloquentia, Quint. 5, 12, 20.—**II.** In a good sense, *eager, longing for* a thing (post-class.): libidinosus eloquentiae et gloriae, Tert. Apol. 48; id. Virg. Vel. 13: suae sapientiae, id. Res. Carn. 32.—Hence, *adv.:* **lĭbīdĭnōsē,** *according to one's pleasure* or *caprice, wilfully, wantonly:* quae ille libidinose, quae nefarie, quae crudeliter fecerit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38: ne quid libidinose aut facias aut cogites, id. Off. 1, 4, 14; id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: libidinose crudeliterque consulere in aliquem, Liv. 3, 63.—*Comp.:* libidinosius saevire, Tert. Monog. 16 *fin.*

lĭbīdo or **lŭbīdo,** inis, *f.* [libet], *pleasure, desire, eagerness, longing, fancy, inclination* (cf.: appetitio, optatio, cupiditas, cupido, studium). **I.** In gen.: ubi lubido veniet nauseae, Cato, R. R. 156, 4; Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 26; Lucr. 4, 779: ex bonis (perturbationibus) libidinem et laetitiam, ut sit laetitia praesentium bonorum, libido futurorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11: ipsa iracundia libidinis est pars: sic enim definitur iracundia, ulciscendi libido, id. ib. 3, 5, 11; id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: non omnibus delendi urbem libido erat, Liv. 5, 42: juventus magis in decoris armis et militaribus equis quam in scortis atque conviviis libidinem habebat, *delighted in,* Sall. C. 7: tanta libido cum Mario eundi plerosque invaserat, id. J. 84; id. ib. 86: tanta libidine vulgi auditur, Juv. 7, 85: rarus sermo illis, et magna libido tacendi, id. 2, 14: urinae lacessit, Gell. 19, 4: est lubido with *inf.* (= libet, ante-class.): est lubido orationem audire, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 25; 4, 2, 23: est lubido homini suo animo opsequi, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 11; id. Men. 1, 1, 7; id. Ep. 2, 2, 56 al.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Unlawful* or *inordinate desire, passion, caprice, wilfulness, wantonness:* ingenium est omnium hominum ab labore proclive ad libidinem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 51: ad libidinem suam vexare aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 141: fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, *arbitrarily, according to pleasure* or *caprice,* Sall. C. 8: quod positum est in alterius voluntate, ne dicam libidine, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 3: ad libidinem aliorum judicare, id. Font. 12, 26; id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: instruitur acies ad libidinem militum, Liv. 25, 21.—**B.** *Sensual desire, lust* (the usual meaning in *plur.*): procreandi, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: libidinis ministri, id. Lael. 10, 35: commiscendorum corporum mirae libidines, id. N. D. 2, 51, 128: qui voluptatum libidine feruntur, id. Tusc. 3, 2, 4: qui feruntur libidine, id. ib. 3, 5, 11: libidine accendi, Sall. C. 28: mala libido Lucretiae per vim stuprandae, Liv. 1, 57; Suet. Aug. 69; id. Galb. 22; Col. 8, 11, 6: eadem summis pariter minimisque libido, Juv. 6, 349: saltante libidine, i. e. *passion goading on,* id. 6, 318.—Esp., of *unnatural lust,* Suet. Aug. 71; Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 13.—Of unbridled indulgence: vinulentiam ac libidines, grata barbaris, usurpans, Tac. A. 11, 16.—Hence, **2.** Transf. (abstr. pro concreto): libidines, *voluptuous* or *obscene representations* in painting and sculpture, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31: in poculis libidines caelare juvit, Plin. 33 praef. § 4: pinxit et libidines, id. 35, 10, 36, § 72.

lĭbĭta, ōrum, *n.,* v. libet *fin.* 2.

Lĭbĭtīna, ae, *f.* [libet, līber], *the goddess of corpses, in whose temple everything pertaining to burials was sold or hired out, and where the registers of deaths were kept.* **I.** Lit.: triginta funerum milia in rationem Libitinae venerunt, *were registered,* Suet. Ner. 39.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The requisites for burial, the apparatus of funerals:* pestilentia tanta erat ut Libitina vix sufficeret, i. e. *it was hardly possible to bury all the dead,* Liv. 40, 19, 3: ne liberorum quidem funeribus Libitina sufficiebat, id. 41, 21, 6.—**2.** Esp., *a bier, a funeral pile:* dum levis arsura struitur libitina papyro, Mart. 10, 97; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45.—**3.** *The undertaker's business, the disposal of corpses:* Libitinam exercere, Val. Max. 5, 2, 10.—**B.** *Death* (poet.): multaque pars mei Vitabit Libitinam, Hor. C. 3, 30, 6; cf. id. S. 2, 6, 19: Libitinam evadere, Juv. 14, 122; Phaedr. 4, 18 *fin.*

lĭbĭtīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [Libitina], *an undertaker* (post-Aug.): designatores et libitinarii, Sen. Ben. 6, 38; cf.: si libitinarius, quos Graece νεκροθάπτας vocant, etc., Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 8.

Lĭbĭtīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of Libitina:* porta, *the gate at which the bodies of slain gladiators were carried out,* Lampr. Commod. 16, 7.

lĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from libet.

1. lībo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root λιβ-, λείβω, λοιβή; cf. Līber, delibutus, etc.], *to take a little from* any thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: libare gramina dentibus, *to crop,* Calp. Ecl. 5, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To take a taste of* a thing, *to taste:* jecur, Liv. 25, 16: pocula Bacchi, Verg. A. 3, 354: flumina libant Summa leves, *to sip,* id. G. 4, 54.—**b.** Poet., *to touch* a thing: cibos digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 577: summam celeri pede libat harenam, id. M. 10, 653: cellulae limen, Petr. 136: oscula alicujus, *to kiss,* Verg. A. 1, 256.—**2.** *To pour out* in honor of a deity, *to make a libation of* any thing: duo rite mero libans carchesia Baccho, Verg. A. 5, 77: carchesia patri, Val. Fl. 5, 274: Oceano libemus, Verg. G. 4, 381: in mensam laticum libavit honorem, id. A. 1, 740: pateris altaria libant, *sprinkle,* id. ib. 12, 174: sepulcrum mei Tlepolemi tuo luminum cruore libabo, App. M. 8, p. 206 *fin.*—**b.** *To pour out* or *forth:* rorem in tempora nati, Val. Fl. 4, 15.—**3.** *To pour out as an offering, to offer, dedicate, consecrate:* certasque fruges certasque bacas sacerdotes publice libanto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: diis dapes, Liv. 39, 43: uvam, Tib. 1, 11, 21: frugem Cereri, Ov. M. 8, 274: noluit bibere, sed libavit eam (aquam) Domino, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 16.—*Absol., to offer libations:* libant diis alienis, Vulg. Jer. 7, 18: Domino, id. 2 Reg. 23, 16: cum solemni die Jovi libaretur, Gell. 12, 8, 2.—So poet.: carmen aris, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 8: Celso lacrimas libamus adempto, Ov. P. 1, 9, 41.—**4.** *To lessen, diminish, impair* by taking away: ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 5, 260; id. 5, 568: virginitatem, Ov. H. 2, 115: vires, Liv. 21, 29.—**II.** Trop., *to take out, cull, extract* from any thing (rare but class.): ex variis ingeniis excellentissima quaeque libavimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 29, 82: qui tuo nomini velis ex aliorum laboribus libare laudem, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: libandus est etiam ex omni genere urbanitatis facetiarum quidem lepos, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159: a qua (natura deorum) haustos animos et libatos habemus, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: unde (i. e. ex divinitate) omnes animos haustos, aut acceptos, aut libatos haberemus, id. ib. 2, 11, 26: neque ea, ut sua, possedisse, sed ut aliena libasse, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218.—**B.** *To learn something of, acquire superficially:* sed eum (informamus) qui quasdam artes haurire, omnes libare debet, Tac. Dial. 31 *fin.*

2. Lĭbo, ōnis, *m., a Roman surname in the* gens Marcia *and* Scribonia, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3; id. Brut. 23, 89; id. de Or. 2, 65, 263; id. Ac. 1, 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8.

† **lĭbŏnŏtus** or **-tos,** i, *m.,* = λιβόνοτος, *a wind between south and south-west,* pure Lat. austro-africus, Vitr. 1, 6, 10; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6 Fick. (dub.; Haase, leuconotus); Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; Isid. 13, 11, 7.

lībra, ae, *f.* [cf. λίτρα; root cli-, clino], *the Roman pound,* of twelve ounces: as erat libra pondus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.: coronam auream libram pondo ex publica pecunia in Capitolio Iovi donum posuit, Liv. 4, 20: mulli binas libras ponderis raro exsuperant, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64: expende Hannibalem, quot libras in duce summo invenies? Juv. 10, 147: neque argenti in convivio plus pondo quam libras centum inlaturos, Gell. 2, 24, 2: dipondii pondo duas erant libras, Gai. Inst. 1, 122.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A measure for liquids:* frumenti denos modios et totidem olei libras, Suet. Caes. 38.—**B. 1.** *A balance, pair of scales:* cum in alteram librae lancem animi bona imponebat, in alteram corporis, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 51; cf. id. Fin. 5, 30, 91.—**2.** *A water-poise, plummet-level, level, line:* sin autem locus . . . pari libra cum aequore maris est, Col. 8, 17, 4: libratur

autem dioptris aut libris aquariis aut chorobate, Vitr. 8, 6, 1.—Hence, ad libram: alteram navem pluribus aggressus navibus in quibus ad libram fecerat turres, *of equal height* or *of equal weight*, Caes. B. C. 3, 40. 1.—**3.** *Counterpoise, balance:* contra flatus quoque pervicax libra Bononiensibus calamis, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161: aes et libra, v. aes.—**4.** The constellation Libra, *The Balance*, Verg. G. 1, 208; Ov. F. 4, 386; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221: felix aequato genitus sub pondere Librae, Manil. 4, 545.—**5.** Trop., *a balance* (poet.), Pers. 4, 10: animi cunctantis libra, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 75.

lībrālis, e, *adj.* [libra], *of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight:* pondus, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 34: offae, Col. 6, 2, 7: veluti asses librales erant, Gai. Inst. 1, 122.

lībrāmen, inis, *n.* [libro], *a balance, poise* (late Lat.).—Trop.: judicii, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 13.

lībrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which gives to any thing a downward pressure; weight, gravity.* **I.** Lit.: plumbi, Liv. 42, 63, 4.—**B.** *A fall, descent* of water: libramentum aquae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57: quod libramentum cum exinanitum est, suscitat et elicit fontem, cum repletum, moratur et strangulat, of a spring that alternately rises and falls, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 10: inferiore labro demisso ad libramentum modicae aquae receptae in fauces, palpitante ibi lingua ululatus elicitur, of the croaking of frogs, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A level surface, horizontal plane:* extremitatem et quasi libramentum, in quo nulla omnino crassitudo sit, * Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116: sub eodem libramento stare, Sen. Q. N. 1, 12, 1: usque ad libramentum summi fornicis, Ael. Gall. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 206 Müll.—**B.** *Evenness, equality:* ventorum hiemalium et aestivorum, Col. 1, 5, 8—**C.** *A straight line:* si recto libramento inter solem terrasque media (luna) successit, Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 4: libramentum finale, *a boundary line*, Amm. 15, 4, 4.—**D.** *A weight* for balancing or giving motive power (ballista): ferrea manus cum injecta prorae esset, gravique libramento plumbi recelleret ad solum, Liv. 24, 34, 10: arietem admotum nunc saxis ingentibus nunc libramento plumbi gravatum ad terram urguebant, id. 42, 63, 4 Weissenb.: late cladem intulisset, ni duo milites vincla ac libramenta tormento abscidissent, Tac. H. 3, 23.

lĭbrārĭa, ae, *f.*, v. 1. librarius, II., and 2. librarius. II. B.

lĭbrārĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. librarius], *a copyist, transcriber; a scribe, secretary*, Cic. Att. 4, 4, 6; id. Balb. 6, 14: ex librariolis Latinis, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.

lĭbrārĭum, v. 2. librarius, II. C.

1. lībrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [libra]. **I.** *Of* or *containing a pound, of a pound weight* (post-Aug.): frusta, Col. 12, 53, 4: as, Gell. 20, 1, 31.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. lībrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a weight, the sixteenth part of a modius*, = sextarius: sextarius aequus aequo cum librario siet, sexdecimque librarii in modio sient, Plebisc. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 246 Müll.—**B. lībrārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *she that weighed out the wool* to the female slaves, *a forewoman, head-spinner*, called also lanipendia, Juv. 6, 475 (by others referred to 2. librarius); Inscr. Orell. 4212.

2. lĭbrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [3. liber], *of* or *belonging to books:* scriba librarius, *a copyist, transcriber of books*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14; Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: libraria taberna, *a bookseller's shop*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: scriptor, *a transcriber of books*, Hor. A. P. 354: atramentum, *ink for writing books*, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. lĭbrārĭus**, i, *m.* **1.** *A transcriber of books, a copyist, scribe, secretary*, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: librum ut tuis librariis daret, id. Att. 12, 40, 1: librarii mendum, Liv. 38, 55, 8: legionis, *the secretary of the legion*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 365, 1; cf. Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 18; Juv. 9, 109.—**2.** *A bookseller*, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 1; Gell. 5, 4, 2; 18, 4, 1; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 23, 4.—**3.** (Sc. doctor.) *An elementary teacher*, Hier. Ep. 107, 4.—**B. lĭbrārĭa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *A female scribe:* (Parcae) utpote librariae Superum archivumque custodes, Mart. Cap. 1, § 65 (perh. also Juv. 6, 476; cf. sub 1. librarius).—**2.** *A bookseller's shop;* in libraria, ego et Julius Paulus poëta consederamus, Gell. 5, 4, 1: quispiam in libraria sedens, id. 13, 30, 1.—**C. lĭbrārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a place to keep books in, a bookcase, bookchest:* exhibe librarium illud legum vestrarum, Cic. Mil. 12, 33: libraria omnia exurerent, Amm. 29, 2, 4.

lībrātē, *adv.*, v. libro, *P. a. fin.*

lībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [libro]. **I.** *A making level, levelling:* fortasse qui Archimedis libros legit, dicet non posse fieri veram ex aqua librationem, Vitr. 8, 6, 3.—**II.** *A horizontal position, level:* circa terrae librationem, Vitr. 6, 1, 5.—**III.** *A hurling off, hurling, slinging*, Diom. p. 473 P.

lībrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A leveller*, esp. by means of a water-level, *a surveyor*, Cato, R. R. 22, 1; Front. Aquaed. 105: superest ut tu libratorem vel architectum mittas, qui diligenter exploret, sitne lacus altior mari, Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 3.—**II.** *One who throws* or *hurls weapons by hand* (cf. funditor, *a slinger*): funditores libratoresque excutere tela et proturbare hostem jubet, Tac. A. 2, 20: libratoribus funditoribusque attributus locus, id. ib. 13, 39; Inscr. ap. Kellerm. Vigil. p. 55, n. 127.

lībrātūra, ae, *f.* [libro], *a making even:* cutis, Veg. 2, 22, 3.

lībrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from libro.

* **lībrĭger**, gĕri, *m.* [4. liber-gero], *one who carries books, a book-carrier, colporteur*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 28, 4.

lībrīle, is, v. the foll. art.

lībrīlis, e, *adj.* [libra]. **I.** *Of a pound, weighing a pound:* tunica, Vop. Bonos. 15, 8: fundis librilibus sudibusque, Gallos proterrent, *throwing stones of a pound each*, Caes. B. G. 7, 81, 4.—**II.** *Of* or *pertaining to weighing.*—Hence, *subst.:* **lībrīle**, is, *n.* **A.** *A balance, pair of scales:* in librili perpendere, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—**B.** *A scale-beam:* librile scapus librae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.

‡ **librilla** appellantur instrumenta bellica saxa scilicet ad bracchii crassitudinem in modum flagellorum loris revincta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Scalig. prefers to read ‡ librilia; v. librilis, I.).

lībrĭpens, pendis, *m.* [libra-pendo]. **I.** *One who weighed* or *counted out the pay to soldiers, a paymaster*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43: impubes libripens esse non potest, Ael. ap. Prisc. 892 P.—**II.** *One who held the balance, as if to weigh out money, at nominal sales:* adhibitis non minus quam V. testibus civibus Romanis puberibus, item libripende, Gai. Inst. 1, § 113; Ulp. Fragm. 19, 3; cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43.

lībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [libra]. **I.** *To balance, make even, level, to determine a level:* aquam, *to level water*, i. e. *to ascertain the fall of water by means of a level*, Vitr. 8, 6, 3: collocationem libratam indicare, id 8, 6, 1.—*Pass. impers.:* libratur autem dioptris, Vitr. 8, 6, 1.—**B.** Transf., *to make even* or *level:* pavimenta, Cato, R. R. 18, 7.—**II.** *To hold in equilibrium, to poise, balance:* terra librata ponderibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: columnarum turbines ita librati perpenderunt, ut puero circumagente tornarentur, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: librati pondera caeli orbe tene medio, Luc. 1, 58.—**B.** *To cause to hang* or *swing, to keep suspended, keep in its place:* vela cadunt primo et dubia librantur ab aura, *are waved to and fro*, Ov. F. 3, 585: et fluctus supra, vento librante, pependit, Sil. 17, 274: aëris vi suspensam librari medio spatio tellurem, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—**C.** *To cause to swing, to swing, sway, brandish, set in motion, hurl, dash, cast, launch, fling, throw:* summā telum librabat ab aure, Verg. A. 9, 417: ferro praefixum robur, id. ib. 10, 479: caestus, id. ib. 5, 478: tum librat ab aure intorquens jaculum, Sil. 5, 576: dextra libratum fulmen ab aure misit, Ov. M. 2, 311; 5, 624; 7, 787; Luc. 3, 433: librata cum sederit glans, Liv. 38, 29: librare se, *to balance* or *poise one's self, to fly:* cursum in aëre, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 11: saepe lapillos Tollunt; his sese per inania nubila librant, Verg. G. 4, 196: haliaeetos librans ex alto sese, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: corpus in herba, *to stretch one's self out on the grass*, Ov. F. 1, 429: incidentis manus libratur artifici temperamento, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115: librare iter, *to take one's way*, Sen. Oed. 899.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *To make of even weight, to balance, make equal* (poet.): orbem horis, Col. 10, 42: crimina in antithetis, Pers. 1, 85.—**B.** *To weigh, ponder, consider* (poet. and in post-class. prose): librabat metus, Stat. Th. 9, 165: quae omnia meritorum momenta perpendit, librat, examinat, Naz. Pan. ad Const. 7: praescriptiones, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 26.—Hence, **lībrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Level, horizontal:* aquam non esse libratam, sed sphaeroides habere schema, Vitr. 8, 6.—**B.** *Poised, balanced, swung, hurled, launched; forcible, powerful:* librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29: librato magis et certo ictu, *violent, powerful*, Tac. H. 2, 22: malleus dextra libratus ab aure, Ov. M. 2, 624: per nubes aquila librata volatu, Sil. 15, 429.—*Comp.:* libratior ictus, Liv. 30, 10; cf. id. 42, 65.—Hence, * *adv.:* **lībrātē**, *deliberately:* aliquid eligere, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 713.

Lībs (Līps), ĭbis, *adj.*, = Λίψ, *Libyan; subst.*, *a Libyan;* of *Antæus*, Sid. Carm. 9, 94.—**II.** *The west-south-west wind:* ab occasu brumali Africus: Noton et Liba nominant, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119: velivolique maris constrator leuconotos libs, Aus. Technopaegn. de Deis, 12.—Form Lips: Africus furibundus apud Graecos Lips dicitur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5; cf. Suet. Fragm. § 151 (p. 231 Reiffersch.).

Lĭbŭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Transpadana, Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38; 33, 37; perh. identical with Libici, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

lībum (lībus, *m.*, Nigid. ap. Non. 211, 31), i, *n.* [libo; cf. Varr. L. L. 4, 22], *a cake, pancake* of meal, made with milk or oil, and spread with honey, Cato, R. R. 75: rustica liba, Ov. F. 3, 670: adorea liba per herbam Subiciunt epulis, Verg. A. 7, 109; Ov. F. 3, 761: plena domus libis venalibus, Juv. 3, 187.—Often used in offerings to the gods: liba absoluta esse et rem divinam paratam, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1: suum Baccho dicemus honorem, . . . et liba feremus, Verg. G. 2, 394; Tib. 1, 7, 54; 1, 10, 23; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 10: melle pater (Bacchus) fruitur, liboque infusa calenti Jure repertori candida mella damus, Ov. F. 3, 761: haec te liba, Priape, quot annis Exspectare sat est, Verg. E. 7, 33. It was customary to offer a cake to the gods on one's birthday, Juv. 16, 38.—Hence, quinquagesima liba, *a cake offered to the gods on one's fiftieth birthday*, Mart. 10, 24, 4.—In *masc.:* faciat libos quatuor, Nigid. ap. Non. 211, 31.

Lĭburni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Liburnians, an Illyrian people, between Istria and Dalmatia*, in the mod. *Croatia*, Mel. 2, 3, 12 and 13; Liv. 10, 2: regna Liburnorum, Verg. A. 1, 244.—In *sing.:* **Lĭburnus**, i, *m.*, *a Liburnian;* esp., *a Liburnian slave*, such as were used in Rome as sedan-bearers, Juv. 3, 239; 4, 75.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lĭburnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Liburnians, Liburnian:* terrae, Luc. 8, 38: rostra, *Liburnian ships*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 10), 44.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **Lĭburna**, ae, *f.*, *a light, fast-sailing vessel, a Liburnian galley, a brigantine*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9; Hor. C. 1, 37, 30; id. Epod. 1, 1; Sil. 13, 240; Luc. 3, 534; Tac. G. 9.—**B. Lĭburnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of Liburnia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; 8, 48, 73, § 191.—**III. Lĭburnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Liburnic, Liburnian:* Liburnicae insulae, Plin. 3, 25, 30, § 152: oleum, Pall. 12, 18.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **Lĭburnĭca**, ae, *f.*, like Liburna, *a fast-sailing vessel, a brigantine:* parte Liburnicarum demersa, Suet. Aug. 17; id. Calig. 37; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63.

1. Lĭburnus, a, um, v. Liburni, I.

2. Lībŭrnus, i, *m.* [libet], *the god of lustful enjoyment*, Arn. 4, 9.

lībus, i, v. libum *init.*

Lĭbya (Lĭbŭa, Plaut. Curc. 3, 76), ae, and **Lĭbyē**, ēs, *f.*, = Λιβύη, *Libya*, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39; Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Graecus Aristippus. qui servos proicere aurum In media jussit Libya, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100.—**B.** Transf., *Africa.*—Form Libya: mundus . . . premitur Libyae devexus in Austros,

Verg. G. 1, 240; Juv. 11, 25.—Form Libye: Libye torretur, Sil. 1, 194: tibi habe frumentum, O Libye, dum tubera mittas, Juv. 5, 119.—**II.** Hence, **A. Libycus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Λιβυκός, *of Libya, Libyan:* fines, Verg. A. 1, 339: cursus, id. ib. 6, 338: gentes, id. ib. 4, 320: lapilli, *Numidian marble*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19: Libyca succensae lampade Cannae, *the funeral pile on which Hannibal, after the battle of Cannæ, caused the bodies of the slaughtered Romans to be burned*, Luc. 7, 880: orbes, *a table-top of citrus*, Mart. 2, 43, 9: Libycus campus in agro Argeo (i. e. Argivo) appellatus, quod in eo primum fruges ex Libya allatae sunt. Quam ob causam etiam Ceres ab Argeis Libyssa vocata est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—*Plur. subst.:* **Lĭbўci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Libyans*, Macr. S. 1, 17.—**2.** Transf., *African*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 16: mare Libycum, *the Egyptian Sea*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 1: fera, *the lion*, Ov. F. 5, 178: arenae, id. M. 4, 616: axis, *the African sky, Africa*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 908: uvae, Col. 3, 2: crines, *frizzly, woolly hair*, Luc. 10, 129: pestes, i. e. *snakes*, id. 9, 805.—**B. Lĭbys,** ўos and ys, and **Libs,** ĭbis, *adj.*, = Λίβυς, *Libyan:* Libys lectulus, *of citrus*, Verg. Cir. 440: mons, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27.—*Subst.* **1.** Form **Lĭbys,** ўos, *m.*, *a Libyan:* Africam initio habuere Gaetuli et Libyes, Sall. J. 18 *init.:* Cancro (subditus) Libys, Sen. Herc. Oet. 24.—**2.** Form **Libs.** (*a*) *A Libyan*, Sid. Carm. 9, 94.—(*β*) = Africus (sc. ventus), *the south-west wind* (*acc.* Liba), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119.—**C. Lĭbyssus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Libyan:* Libyssa arena, Cat. 7, 3: gens, Sil. 8, 206: ficus, Col. 10, 418: Libyssa Ceres, *a surname of Ceres among the Argives*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 (v. the passage under Libycus).—**D. Lĭbystīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Λιβυστῖνος, *Libyan:* montes Libystini, Cat. 60, 1: Apollo, *a name given to Apollo by the Sicilians, because he had delivered them by a pestilence from an attack of the Carthaginians*, Macr. S. 1, 17.—**E. Lĭbystis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = Λιβυστίς, *Libyan:* Libystis ursa, Verg. A. 5, 37.—**F. Lĭbўus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Libyan:* Libya citrus, Varr. ap. Non. 86, 10: terra, *Libya*, Tac. A. 2, 60.

Lĭbў-aegyptĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in the west of* Libya interior, Mela, 1, 4, 3; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43 (al. Libyes Aegyptii).

Lĭbў-phoenīces, um, *m.*, = Λιβυφοίνικες, *Libyphœnicians: a Libyan people in the territory of Byzacium, descended from Phœnicians*, Liv. 21, 22, 3; 25, 40, 5; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24.

Lĭbystĭcae fābŭlae, v. Aesopicus.

lĭcens, entis, *P. a.*, from licet.

lĭcenter, *adv.*, v. licet, *P. a. fin.*

lĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [licet], *freedom, liberty, leave to do as one pleases, license.* **I.** In gen.: *Dae.* Licet ... licet ... licet. *Tr.* Hercules istum infelicet cum sua licentia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 21: nobis nostra Academia magnam licentiam dat, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 4, 20: pueris non omnem ludendi licentiam damus, id. ib. 1, 29, 103: tantum licentiae dabat gloria, id. de Sen. 13, 44: absolvendi, Tac. A. 14, 49: lasciviendi permittere militibus, Suet. Caes. 67.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Liberty which one assumes, boldness, presumption, license:* homo ad scribendi licentiam liber, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 123: a Democrito omnino haec licentia, id. ib. 1, 38, 107: per intercalandi licentiam, *by arbitrary intercalation*, Suet. Caes. 40.—Freq. of style: poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: juvenilis quaedam dicendi impunitas et licentia, id. Brut. 91, 316: figurarum, Quint. 10, 1, 28.—**2.** In rhet. as a figure of speech, = παρρησία, *boldness, freedom* of speech, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: poëtica, Quint. 2, 4, 3; 4, 1, 58: declamatoria, id. 8, 3, 76.—**B.** *Unrestrained liberty, unbounded license, dissoluteness, licentiousness:* deteriores omnes sumus licentia, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 74: nimia illaec licentia evadet in aliquod magnum malum, id. Ad. 3, 4, 63: omnium rerum infinita atque intoleranda licentia, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 5: licentia libidoque, id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: cupiditatum, id. Att. 10, 4, 1; id. Off. 2, 8, 28: habere impunitatem et licentiam sempiternam, id. Mil. 31, 84: quorum licentiae nisi Carneades restitisset, id. Div. 2, 72, 150: malle licentiam suam quam aliorum libertatem, Liv. 3, 37: Sullani temporis, *lawlessness*, Suet. Gram. 11: militum, Nep. Eum. 8: indomitam Refrenare (licentiam), Hor. C. 3, 24, 29: licentiam coërcere, Tac. H. 1, 35: in libertatibus quoque dandis nimiam licentiam compescuit lex Fufia Caninia, Gai. Inst. 2, 228.—Of inanimate things: magna gladiorum est licentia, *the license of the sword is great*, i. e. *daring murders are prevalent*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 12: immensa licentia ponti, Ov. M. 1, 309.—**C.** Personified as *a goddess:* templum Licentiae (for Libertatis), Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 42; cf. Libertas.

* **lĭcentĭātus,** ūs, *m.* [licentia], *freedom, license:* meo licentiatu, Laber. ap. Non. 212, 6 (Com. Fragm. v. 71 Rib.).

lĭcentĭōsē, *adv.*, v. licentiosus *fin.*

lĭcentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [licentia], *full of freedom* or *license, over-free, unbridled, unrestrained, wanton, licentious* (post-Aug.): (ebor dicere) non minus est licentiosum, quam si sulfuri et gutturi subicerent in genitivo litteram o mediam, * Quint. 1, 6, 23: temeritas, App. M. 5, p. 165, 11.—*Comp.:* conversatio cum viris licentiosior, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 6, 8, § 5.—*Sup.:* libidini licentiosissimum spatium praebere, Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 7.—*Adv.:* **lĭcentĭōsē** (late Lat. and rare), Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 8, 11.

Lĭcentĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Christian poet*, Paul. Nol. Epist. 47, 51.

1. lĭcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root rik-, riktas, empty; Gr. λιπ-, λείπω, leave; Lat. lic-, linquo, licet, liceor; cf. Germ. leihen, verleihen], *to be for sale; to have a price put upon* it, *to be valued, esteemed at* so much. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): omnia vaenibunt, quiqui licebunt, praesenti pecunia, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 97: quanti licuisse tu scribis (hortos), *how much they were valued at*, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 5: unius assis Non umquam pretio pluris licuisse, Hor. S. 1, 6, 13.—**II.** Transf., of the seller, *to offer for sale, to fix the price, to value* at so much (only post-Aug.): percontanti quanti liceret opera effecta, parvum nescio quid dixerat, *how much he asked for them, what he held them at*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88: parvo cum pretio diu liceret, Mart. 6, 66, 4.

2. lĭcĕo, v. licet.

lĭcĕor, lĭcĭtus, 2, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [root lic-; v. 1. liceo], *to bid* on goods at an auction (class.). (*a*) *Absol.:* licetur Aebutius, Cic. Caecin. 6, 16: liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: digito liceri (because, in bidding, the finger was raised), id. ib. 2, 3, 11, § 27: omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redemta habere, propterea, quod illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo, *to bid against*, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: immoderatius liceri, Suet. Caes. 20: nec licendi finem factum, id. Calig. 38.—(*β*) *Act., to bid for, make an offer for.*—With *acc.:* heredes Scapulae si istos hortos liceri cogitant, *to bid on the gardens*, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4; so, hortos liceri, Plin. Pan. 50: et centum Graecos curto centusse licetur, Pers. 5, 191.—* **II.** Trop., *to appraise, estimate, value:* tunc avidi matronam oculi licentur, *appraise her, reckon at what price she can be robbed of her honor*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141.

Lĭcĕrĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Licerium* (in Aquitania), *Licerian:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

lĭcet, cŭit and cĭtum est, 2 (old form, licessit for licuerit, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 13; *imp.* liceto, Lex ap. Inscr. Grut. 202, 508 al.), *v. n.* and *impers.* [root lic-; Gr. λιπ-; v. 1. liceo], *it is lawful, it is allowed* or *permitted; one may* or *can, one is at liberty* to do so and so; constr. with *neutr. of the demonstr.* or *rel. pron.*, with *inf.* or a *subject-clause*, with or without a *dat.*, or *dat.* and *inf.*, with *ut* or (more freq.) with the simple *subj.*, or entirely *absol.* (*a*) With *neutr. of the demonstr.* or *rel. pron.* as a subject, with or without a *dat.:* licere id dicimus, quod legibus, quod more majorum institutisque conceditur. Neque enim quod quisque potest, id ei licet, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: cui facile persuasi, mihi id, quod rogaret, ne licere quidem, non modo non lubere, id. Att. 14, 19, 4: quid deceat vos, non quantum liceat vobis, spectare debetis, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11; cf.: si hominibus tantum licere judicas, quantum possunt: vide, ne, etc., id. Phil. 13, 7, 15: si illud non licet, Saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12: neque idem ubique aut licet aut decorum est, Quint. 5, 10, 40: quod in foro non expedit, illic nec liceat, id. 9, 2, 67: sin et poterit Naevius id quod lubet et ei lubebit, quod non licet, quid agendum est? Cic. Quint. 30, 94: nihil, quod per leges liceret, id. Mil. 16, 43: cui tantum de te licuit? Verg. A. 6, 502; Anthol. Lat. 1, 172, 150: cui tantum fata licere In genērum voluere tuum, Luc. 9, 1025; cf.: tantumque licere horruit, Sil. 14, 670.—Rarely in *plur.:* cum in servum omnia liceant, est, etc., Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2.—(*β*) With *inf.* or a *subject-clause*, with or without a *dat.:* neque terram inicere, neque cruenta Convestire corpora mihi licuit, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 168 Vahl.): licet nemini contra patriam ducere exercitum, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: ut tibi id facere liceat, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: M. Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: sceleris crimine liceat Cn. Pompeio mortuo, liceat multis aliis carere, id. Lig. 6, 18; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5: quaerere, qui licuerit aedificare navem senatori, id. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45: meamet facta mihi dicere licet, Sall. J. 85, 24.—Without a *dat.:* introire in aedes numquam licitum est, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 70: impune optare istuc licet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 14: modo liceat vivere, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 28: licetne scire ex te? id. Hec. 5, 4, 33: hic subitam rerum commutationem videre licuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27, 1; 3, 96, 4: si facere omnino non licebit, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: licet ora ipsa cernere iratorum, id. Off. 1, 29, 102; cf. id. Div. 1, 41, 91: licet hoc videre, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99; id. Div. 1, 7, 13; id. Inv. 1, 15, 21; 2, 23, 71; 2, 9, 29: veretur ne non liceat tenere hereditatem, id. Att. 13, 48, 1: licetne extra ordinem in provocantem hostem pugnare? Liv. 23, 47, 1: poscere ut perculsis instare liceat, id. 2, 65, 2.—With *inf. pass.* (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 660 sq.): intellegi jam licet, nullum fore imperium, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: idque e pontificio jure intellegi licet, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; cf.: his cognosci licuit, quantum, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 28; Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: evocari ex insula Cyprios non licet, id. Att. 5, 21, 6: in senatu dici nihil liceat, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: coöptari sacerdotem licebat, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: in eum ordinem coöptari licet, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: id primum in poëtis cerni licet, id. de Or. 3, 7, 27; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—The noun of the subject-clause is regularly in the *acc.:* licet me id scire quid sit? Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 14: non licet hominem esse, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 53: si licet me latere, id. ib. 4, 2, 5: hocine me miserum non licere meo modo ingenium frui! id. ib. 2, 4, 21; cf.: eodem ut jure uti senem Liceat, id. Hec. prol. alt. 3: non licet me isto tanto bono uti, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154: cum non liceret Romae quemquam esse, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 41, § 100: ex eis locis, in quibus te habere nihil licet, id. ib. 2, 5, 18, § 45: quare licet etiam mortalem esse animum judicantem aeterna moliri, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: cur his per te frui libertate sua, cur denique esse liberos non licet? id. Fl. 29, 71 B. and K. (al. liberis; v. infra).—So with *esse:* liceat esse miseros, Cic. Lig. 6, 18; cf.: medios esse jam non licebit, id. Att. 10, 8, 4; id. Tusc. 5, 15, 44; 1, 38, 91 Klotz *N. cr.;* also with *fieri:* ut eum liceat ante tempus consulem fieri, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: ut jam liceat una comprehensione omnia complecti non dubitantemque dicere, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: haec praescripta servantem licet magnifice vivere, id. Off. 1, 26, 92: licet tamen opera prodesse multis, beneficia petentem, etc., id. ib. 2, 19, 67.—So with *acc.* with a *subject-inf.*, *esse* or *fieri*, even when licet is accompanied by the *dat.:* si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: potest incidere quaestio, An huic esse procuratorem liceat? Quint. 7, 1, 19: procuratorem tibi esse non licuit, id. 4, 4, 6 Zumpt *N. cr.:* mihi non licet esse piam, Ov. H. 14, 64: is erat annus, quo per leges ei consulem fieri liceret, Caes. B. C. 3, 1 Oud. *N. cr.*—But more freq., in this case, there is an attraction of the predicate-noun to the dative dependent on licet.—Hence, (*γ*) Licet alicui with *inf.*, esp. with *esse:* per hanc tibi cenam incenato esse hodie licet, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 31: per hanc curam quieto tibi licet esse, id. Ep. 3, 2, 2: licuit esse otioso Themistocli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33; cf.: ut tibi abesse liceat, et esse otioso, id. Att. 9, 2, A, 1: quare

judici mihi non esse liceat, id. Rab. Post. 7, 17: ut iis ingratis esse non liceat, id. Off. 2, 18, 63: quo in genere mihi neglegenti esse non licet, id. Att. 1, 17, 6: cur iis per te frui libertate sua, cur denique esse liberis non licet? id. Fl. 29, 71 (B. and K. liberos; v. supra): quibus otiosis ne in communi quidem otio liceat esse, id. Cael. 1, 1: quibus licet jam esse fortunatissimis, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 8: illis timidis et ignavis licet esse, Liv. 21, 44, 3.—With other verbs than *esse:* ut sibi per te liceat innocenti vitam in egestate degere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: cum postulasset . . . ut sibi triumphanti urbem invehi liceret, Liv. 38, 44 *fin.* — Very rarely, in this construction, the dative with licet is wanting, and is to be supplied from the connection: atqui licet esse beatis (sc. iis), Hor. S. 1, 1, 19: licet eminus esse Fortibus, Ov. M. 8, 405: Hannibal precatur deos ut incolumi cedere atque abire liceat, Liv. 26, 41, 16: sibi vitam filiae suā cariorem fuisse, si liberae ac pudicae vivere licitum fuisset, id. 3, 50, 6. Cf. on this and the preced. construction, Krüger, Untersuchungen, vol. iii. p. 359 sq.; Ruddim. 2, p. 15; Zumpt, Gram. § 601; Madv. Gram. § 393, c. and obs. 1.—(δ) With *ut,* and more freq. with the simple *subj.:* neque jam mihi licet neque est integrum, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 4, 8: facto nunc laedat licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 53: mea quidem causa salvos sis licet, id. Rud. 1, 2, 51: ludas licet, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 33: fremant omnes licet, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195: sed omnia licet concurrant, id. Att. 14, 4, 2: ex qua licet pauca degustes, id. ib. 1, 16, 8: vel ipsi hoc dicas licet, id. ib. 5, 1, 4: quamvis licet insectemur istos, metuo ne soli philosophi sint, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53; cf. id. Leg. 3, 10, 24; id. N. D. 3, 36, 88: sequatur Hermagoram licebit, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97; id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: sis pecore et multa dives tellure licebit, Hor. Epod. 15, 19: detrahat auctori multum fortuna licebit, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 3; Verg. A. 6, 400. Cf. also under II. a.—(ε) As a *v. impers. absol.,* with or without *dat.:* immo, aliis si licet, tibi non licet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 15, 49: cum licitum est ei, id. And. 2, 6, 12: nec crederem mihi impunius Licere, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 50: quod profecto faciam, si mihi per ejusdem amicitiam licebit, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 3: *Ph.* Sed quaeso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi. *He.* Licet, *that may be* or *may be done, I have no objection,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 29: si per vos licet, id. As. prol. 12: id quod postea, si per vos, judices, licitum erit, aperietur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 127: dum per aetatem licet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 28: fruare, dum licet, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 104; cf.: dum licet, loquimini mecum, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 16: sic ut quimus, aiunt, quando, ut volumus, non licet, id. And. 4, 5, 10: ut id, quoad posset, quod fas esset, quoad liceret, populi ad partes daret, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 19.

II. Transf. When licet introduces a subordinate proposition, which makes a concession, without abandoning the main proposition, it is used as a *conjunction* corresponding to quamvis, quamquam, etsi. In late Latin it is, like these, connected with the indicative, and in the class. per. it is not unfreq. opposed to tamen and certe in the main proposition; *even if, although, notwithstanding.* **A.** With *subj.* (class.): quoniam quidem semel suscepi, licet hercules undique omnes mihi minae et terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: improbitas, licet adversario molesta sit, judici invisa est, Quint. 6, 4, 15: in comoedia maxime claudamus: licet Varro Musas Plautino dicat sermone locuturas fuisse, si Latine loqui vellent; licet, etc., id. 10, 1, 99: vita brevis est, licet supra mille annos exeat, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: licet ingens janitor . . . exsanguis terreat umbras, Verg. A. 6, 400. —With *part.* for *subj.:* isque, licet caeli regione remotos, mente deos adiit, Ov. M. 15, 62.—With a corresp. *tamen:* licet laudem Fortunam, tamen, ut ne Salutem culpem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 28: licet saepius tibi hujus generis litteras mittam . . . sed tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 27, 1: licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires, tamen, etc., id. Att. 3, 12, 3; Quint. 2, 2, 8; 8, 3, 69: licet ergo non sint confirmati testamento, a me tamen, ut confirmati, observabuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 3; Quint. 7 praef. § 2: constet illi licet fides et benevolentia, tranquillitas tamen, etc., Sen. Tranq. Anim. 7, 6. — With *ellips. of subj.:* immatura licet, tamen huc non noxia veni (sc. venias), Prop. 5, 11, 17.—With a corresp. *certe:* licet enim haec quivis arbitratu suo reprehendat . . . certe levior reprehensio est, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 102.— **B.** With *indic.* (post-class.): licet inter gesta et facta videtur quaedam esse subtilis differentia, attamen, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 58; 2, 15, 8, § 25: licet directae libertates deficiunt, attamen, etc., ib. 29, 7, 2: obduxi licet arma, sum Priapus, Poëta ap. Anth. Lat. 5, 218; Macr. S. 1, 11; App. M. 2, p. 117, 25.—**C.** As an *adv.* with *adj.* or *part., although* (post-class.): licet contumacissimum, tamen efficacissimum, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 8, 1: miles, licet membris vigentibus firmus, se solum circumspicit, Amm. 14, 10, 12; 17, 12, 11; Claud. Mam. Paneg. Max. 1. — Hence, **1. lĭcens,** entis, *P. a., free, unrestrained, uncurbed, bold, forward, presumptuous, licentious.* **A.** Of persons (only poet. and in post-class. prose): quam audaces et quam licentes sumus qui, etc., Gell. 15, 9, 4: unde licens Fabius sacra Lupercus habet, Prop. 4, 1, 26: turba licens, Naides improbae, Sen. Hippol. 777.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (once in Cic.; elsewh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): licentior dithyrambus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: hic tibi multa licet sermone licentia tecto Dicere, Ov. A. A. 1, 569: joci, Stat. S. 1, 6, 93: licentior epistula, Plin. N. H. prooem. § 1: imperium, Val. Max. 6, 4, 2: vita, id. 9, 1, 3. —Hence, *adv.:* **lĭcenter,** *freely, according to one's own pleasure* or *fancy;* and, in a bad sense, *without restraint, boldly, impudently, licentiously* (class.): at quam licenter! Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109: ut ingredi libere, non ut licenter videatur errare, id. Or. 23, 77: Graeci licenter multa, Quint. 1, 8, 6: aliquid facere, Liv. 26, 10.—*Comp.:* (servos) licentius, liberius, familiarius cum domina vivere, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: Romanos, remoto metu, laxius licentiusque futuros, *more remiss in their discipline,* Sall. J. 87 *fin.:* gerere res communes, id. ib. 108: ausi aliquid, Quint. 2, 4, 14: si quid licentius dixerint, id. 1, 2, 7: translata, id. 8, 3, 37; 12, 10, 50: Liberum et Cererem pro vino et pane licentius, quam ut fori severitas ferat, id. 8, 6, 24; Tac. A. 6, 13.—**2. lĭcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., permitted, allowed, allowable, lawful* (poet. and post-Aug. for permissus, honestus): sermo, Verg. A. 8, 468: torus, Petr. 34, 8: acies, Stat. Th. 11, 123: negotiatio, Dig. 37, 14, 2: contractus, ib. 50, 14, 3.—In *plur.* as *subst.:* **lĭcĭta,** ōrum, *n., things that are lawful:* ipse per licita atque illicita foedatus, Tac. A. 15, 37.—Hence, *adv.,* in two forms: **lĭcĭtē** and **lĭcĭtō,** *rightfully, lawfully* (post-class. for juste, honeste, legitime).—Form licite, Dig. 30, 114, § 5.—Form licito, Sol. 11, 8; Cod. Th. 11, 8, 3.

† **lĭchănos,** i, *m.,* = λίχανος, *a note on the tetrachord,* Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

Lĭchas, ae, *m.,* = Λίχας, *an attendant of Hercules, who brought to him the poisoned garment of Dejanira,* Ov. M. 9, 155; 211; 229; Hyg. Fab. 36.

† **lĭchēn,** ēnis, *m.,* = λειχήν, *a cryptogamic species of vegetation growing on trees, lichen.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 26, 4, 10, § 21.—**II.** Transf., *an eruption on the skin of men and beasts, a tetter, ringworm:* in fricando lichene, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 118: sordidi lichenes, Mart. 11, 98, 5.—Of beasts, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88.—**B.** Esp., *a callous excrescence upon the leg of a horse, used as a medicine:* lichene equi cum oleo infuso per aurem, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 180; 28, 17, 67, § 230 saep.

lĭcĭātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [licium], *a weaver's beam* (late Lat.): liciatorium texentium, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 7 al.

lĭcĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [licium; laid, leashed, like a web; hence, trop.], *begun, commenced* (late Lat.): ut ita dicam liciatum videtur, quod nondum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 14; id. Gen. ad Litt. 3, 14.

Lĭcĭnĭānus, a, um, v. Licinius, II. B.

lĭcĭnĭo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [licium], *to show through, disclose,* of a thin texture: membrorum voluptatem, App. M. 10, p. 254, 11.

lĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *lint* for dressing wounds (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 2, 22, 2; 2, 48, 6.

Lĭcĭnĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** *The tribune* C. Licinius Crassus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9; Cic. Lael. 25, 96.—**2.** *The triumvir* M. Licinius Crassus, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 22; Ov. F. 6, 465.—**3.** L. Licinius Crassus, *the famous orator,* Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 74; Tac. Dial. 34.—In *fem.:* **Lĭcĭnĭa,** ae, *a daughter of the orator* L. Licinius Crassus, Cic. Brut. 58, 211. — Also, *a vestal,* Cic. Brut. 43, 160.—**II.** Hence, **A. Lĭcĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Licinius, Licinian:* lex, of various kinds, esp. the lex de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15, 36; cf. the Index legum, Orell. Cic. Opera, vol. viii. p. 199 sq.: lex Licinia et Mucia de civibus redigundis, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 10, vol. xi. p. 11 B. and K.: lex de modo agrorum, Liv. 34, 4; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9 al.: atria, named after L. Licinius Crassus, *auction-halls,* Cic. Quint. 3, 12; 6, 25.—**B. Lĭcĭnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Licinian:* olea, *introduced by a Licinius,* Cato, R. R. 6, 2: jugera, *the lands distributed to the plebeians by C. Licinius Stolo,* Col. 1, 3, 10; id. Arb. 17.—**2. Lĭcĭnĭāni,** ōrum, *m., a surname of the sons and descendants of Cato the Censor, by his first wife,* Licinia; to distinguish them from those by the second, who where called Salonii or Saloniani, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 62.

1. lĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj., bent* or *turned upward:* Licini boves (i. e. qui sursum versum reflexa cornua habent), Serv. and Philarg. on Verg. G. 3, 55.

2. Lĭcĭnus, i, *m., a surname in the* gens Fabia *and* Porcia.—Also, *the name of a barber and freedman of Augustus, celebrated for his wealth,* Hor. A. P. 301; Mart. 8, 3, 6; Varr. Atac. in Anth. Lat. T. 1, p. 205. —*Plur.:* ego possideo plus Pallante et Licinis, Juv. 1, 109.

lĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [licitor], *an offering of a price, a bidding* for any thing, at sales and auctions: exquisitis palam pretiis et licitationibus factis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133; id. Att. 11, 15, 4: praedam ad licitationem dividere, *to the highest bidders,* Suet. Ner. 26: licitatione maxima comparare aliquid, id. Calig. 22: ad licitationem rem deducere, Dig. 10, 2, 6: licitatione vincere, *to bid highest,* ib. 10, 2, 6: penes quem licitatio remansit, *to whom it was knocked down,* ib. 10, 3, 19: cum contentio fructus licitationis est, Gai. Inst. 4, 244.

(**lĭcĭtātor,** ōris, an old erroneous reading for illicitator, v. h. v., Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. Fam. 7, 2, 1.)

lĭcĭtē and **lĭcĭtō,** *advv.,* v. licet *fin.* B.

lĭcĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [liceor], *to offer a price, to bid* for any thing (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ut ne licitare advorsum animi mei sententiam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 104.—**II.** Transf., *to contend, fight:* licitati in mercando sive pugnando contendentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.: inter se licitantur, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 14 (Ann. v. 77 Vahl.): licitari machaerā adversum aliquem, Caecil. ap. Non. 134, 16 (Com. Fragm. v. 69 Rib.).

lĭcĭtus, a, um, v. licet *fin.* B.

lĭcĭum, ii, *n., the thrum* or *leash,* the ends of a web to which those of the new piece are fastened. **I.** Lit.: licia telae Addere, i. e. *to weave,* Verg. G. 1, 285: adnectit licia telis, Tib. 1, 6, 79: plurimis liciis texere, quae polymita appellant, Alexandria instituit, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A thread of the web:* per licia texta querelas Edidit et tacitis mandavit crimina telis, Aus. Ep. 23, 14.—**B.** *A thread* of any thing woven: licia dependent longas velantia sepes, Ov. F. 3, 267: cinerem fici cum aluta inligatum licio e collo suspendere, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125.—Often used in charms and spells: tum cantata ligat cum fusco licia rhombo, Ov. F. 2, 575: terna tibi haec primum triplici diversa colore Licia circumdo, Verg. E. 8, 73; Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 48.— As an ornament for the head, worn by women: licia crinibus addunt, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 1104.— **C.** *A small girdle* or *belt around the abdomen;* so in the law phrase: per lancem et licium furta concipere, i. e. *to search in a house for stolen property;* this was done per licium, with which the person making the search was covered, and per lancem, which he held before his face, in order not to be recognized by the women. This lanx was perforated. He was clothed

with a licium instead of his usual garments, that he might not be suspected of having brought in his clothes that which he might find and recognize as stolen property, Gell. 11, 18, 9; 16, 10; v. lanx.

lictor (pronounced līctor, Gell. 12, 3, 4), ōris, *m.* [1. ligo; cf. Gell. 12, 3, 1 sqq.], *a lictor*, i. e. *an attendant granted to a magistrate, as a sign of official dignity.* The Romans adopted this custom from the Etrurians: Romulus cum cetero habitu se augustiorem tum maxime lictoribus duodecim sumptis (a finitima Etruria) fecit, Liv. 1, 8. The lictors bore a bundle of rods, from which an axe projected. Their duty was to walk before the magistrate in a line, one after the other; to call out to the people to make way (submovere turbam); and to remind them of paying their respects to him (animadvertere, v. h. v.). The foremost one was called primus lictor: apud quem primus quievit lictor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 21; the last and nearest to the consul, proximus lictor, Liv. 24, 44 *fin.* The lictors had also to execute sentences of judgment, to bind criminals to a stake, to scourge them, and to behead them, Liv. 1, 26; 8, 7; 38; 26, 16.—It was necessary that lictors should be freeborn: not till the time of Tacitus were freedmen also appointed to the office. They were united into a company, and formed the decuriae apparitorum (public servants). In Rome they wore the toga, in the field the sagum, in triumphal processions a purple mantle and fasces wreathed with laurel: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, quibus illi acceptis, sagula rejecerunt et catervam imperatori suo novam praebuerunt, Cic. Pis. 23, 55. Only those magistrates who had potestatem cum imperio had lictors. In the earliest times the king had twelve; immediately after the expulsion of the kings, each of the two consuls had twelve; but it was soon decreed that the consuls should be preceded for a month alternately by twelve lictors, Liv. 2, 1; a regulation which appears to have been afterwards, although not always, observed, Liv. 22, 41; Cæsar was the first who restored the old custom, Suet. Caes. 20.—The decemvirs had, in their first year of office, twelve lictors each one day alternately, Liv. 3, 33; in their second year each had twelve lictors to himself, id. 3, 36.—The military tribunes with consular power had also twelve lictors, Liv. 4, 7; and likewise the interrex, id. 1, 17.—The dictator had twenty-four, Dio. 54, 1; Polyb. 3, 87; Plut. Fab. 4; the magister equitum only six, Dio. 42, 27. The praetor urbanus had, in the earlier times, two lictors, Censor. de Die Natal. 24: at enim unum a praetura tua, Epidice, abest. *Ep.* Quidnam? *Th.* Scies. Lictores duo, duo viminei fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26; in the provinces he had six; but in the later times the praetor had in the city, as well as in the province, six lictors, Polyb. 3, 40: cum praetor lictorem impellat et ire praecipitem jubeat, Juv. 3, 128. The quaestor had lictors only in the province, when he, in consequence of the praetor's absence or death, performed the functions of propraetor, Sall. C. 19; Cic. Planc. 41, 98. Moreover, the flamen dialis, the vestals, and the magistri vicorum had lictors; these, however, appear to have had no fasces, which was also the case with the thirty lictores curiati (who summoned the curiae to vote), Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 81; Gell. 15, 27, 2; Inscr. Grut. 33, 4; 630, 9.—**II.** Transf.: lictorem feminae in publico unionem esse, *a lady's mark of distinction*, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

lictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lictor], *of* or *belonging to a lictor* (post-class.): virga lictoria, Flor. 1, 26, 3: DECVRIA LICTORIA, Inscr. Orell. 2676: fasces, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 20, 1.

Lĭcus, i, *m.*, *a river in Vindelicia, a tributary of the Danube*, now the *Lech*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 641.

lĭēn, ēnis, and **liēnis,** is, *m.* (*gen. plur.* lienum, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121) [for plien; Sanscr. plīhan; Gr. σπλήν], *the milt* or *spleen.* **I.** Lit.: lienes turgent, Cato, R. R. 157: seditionem facit lien (of a stitch in the side), Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 14: jam quasi sona liene cinctus ambulo, id. Curc. 2, 1, 6: equisetum lienes cursorum exstinguit, Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 132: at lienis, ubi affectus est, intumescit, Cels. 4, 9: lienis bubulus, id. ib.: lienem coërcere, id. ib.: extenuare, id. ib.: consumere, Plin. 26, 8, 48, § 76.—**II.** Transf., of the fiscus: (Trajanus) fiscum lienem vocavit, quod eo crescente artus reliqui tabescunt, Aur. Vict. Epit. 42 *fin.*

lĭēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lien], = σπληνικός, *splenetic.*—*Subst.* **A. lĭēnĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *splenetic persons*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 56; 57; 64.—**B. lĭēnĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *remedies for spleen*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 58.

lĭēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *splenetic:* cor lienosum, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* tactu lienosis medebatur, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20.

lĭentĕrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [λειεντερία; cf. Cels. 2, 1], *troubled with looseness* or *diarrhœa, lienteric:* dantur coeliacis ... sic et lientericis, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 44.

lĭgāmen, inis, *n.* [1. ligo], *a band, tie, bandage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Sidoniae nocturna ligamina mitrae, Prop. 2, 22, 15; Ov. M. 14, 230: ligamina vitium, Col. 11, 2, 92: ligamina herbarum, id. 12, 8, 1.—In *sing.:* papyri ligamen, *a bandage, ligature*, Col. 6, 6, 4.

lĭgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a band, tie, bandage* (post-Aug.): aurium ligamenta, Quint. 11, 3, 144: vulneribus ligamenta parare, Tac. A. 15, 54.

Lĭgārĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* So, Q. Ligarius, *whom Cicero defended in an oration still extant*, Quint. 11, 1, 80; Auct. B. Afr. 64, 1; Cic. Lig. 1, 1.—Hence, **II. Lĭgārĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ligarius, Ligarian:* oratio Ligariana, Cic. Att. 13, 44, 3; or *absol.:* **Lĭgārĭāna,** ae, *f.*, *Cicero's oration for Ligarius*, Cic. Att. 13, 19, 2.—Also *plur.:* **Lĭgārĭāna,** ōrum, *n.*, the same, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2.

lĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. ligo], *a binding*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 195; Scrib. Comp. 255.

lĭgātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a band, ligature* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ligatura in vitibus, Pall. 1, 6, 11.—**B.** In partic., *an amulet* (bound about one), Aug. in Joann. 7; cf. Isid. Orig. 8, 9.—**C.** *A bunch, cluster:* duas ligaturas uvae passae, Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 12.—**II.** Transf., *a twisting* or *twining* of the body in wrestling: ligaturis corporis certant, Ambros. Enarrat. in Psa. 36, § 55.

Lĭgauni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, Sil. 4, 206.

Lĭgdus (**Lygdus**), i, *m.*, *a Cretan, the husband of Telethusa, and father of Iphis, who, on the day of her wedding, was turned into a man*, Ov. M. 9, 669, 683.

Lĭgēa, ae, *f.*, = Λίγεια (clear-voiced). **I.** *A wood-nymph, dryad*, Verg. G. 4, 336.—**II.** *An island opposite the Bruttian town Tempsa*, Sol. 2.

Lĭgella, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Mart. 10, 90.

Lĭger, ĕris, *m.*, *a river forming the boundary between* Gallia Lugdunensis *and* Aquitania, now the *Loire:* quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 10; Tib. 1, 7, 12: cum ad flumen Ligerim venissent, Caes. B. G. 7, 5, 4: Caesar Ligere interclusus, id. ib. 7, 59: in flumine Ligeri, id. ib. 3, 9.—Hence, **II.** ‡ **Lĭgĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Liger, Ligerian*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 472, 1.

Ligii (**Lygii**), ōrum, *m.*, *a Germanic people on the Weser*, Tac. G. 43; id. A. 12, 29; 30.

lignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum], *of* or *belonging to wood, wood-:* negotiatio, *timber-trade*, Capitol. Pert. 1: lima, Scrib. Comp. 141: artifex, *a worker in wood*, Vulg. Isa. 44, 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lignārĭus,** i, *m.* **A.** *A worker in wood, a carpenter, joiner*, Pall. 1, 6, 2.—Perh. hence, **2.** Inter lignarios, *a place in Rome* before the Porta Trigemina, perh. *Joiners'-street, Timber-street*, Liv. 35, 41 *fin.* (acc. to others, *timber-market*).—**B.** *A slave whose office it was to carry wood* (to a temple), *a wood-carrier:* Josue Gabionitas in aquarios lignariosque damnavit, Hier. Ep. 108, 8.—**C.** *A wood-cutter, woodman:* lignarius ξυλοκόπος, ὁ κόπτων ξύλα, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

lignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lignor], *a felling* or *procuring of wood.* **I.** Lit.: qui lignationis munitionisque causā in silvas discessissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: quae maxime necessaria est ad cibum excoquendum, Vitr. 5, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., concr., *a place where wood is cut, a place for procuring wood*, Col. 1, 5, 1.

lignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wood-cutter, one sent to get wood:* oppressis lignatoribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: legio tertia, quae pabulatores et lignatores tueretur, Liv. 41, 1, 7.

lignĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ligneus], *wooden*, of small objects: scuta, Lucil. ap. Prisc. 3 *fin.:* lychnuchus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7: figurae, App. de Mundo, p. 70, 19.

lignĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lignum], *of wood, wooden.* **I.** Lit.: ponticulus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: turres, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: materia, *wood*, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170: deus, Tib. 1, 11, 20: piscinas, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123: Fabii Maximi oppida, Quint. 6, 3, 61: custodia, i. e. *the stocks*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 28: salus, *written on wooden tablets*, id. Ps. 1, 1, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Like wood, woody:* putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: semen (arboris), id. 16, 26, 46, § 110.—**B.** *Like dry wood, dry:* nervosa et lignea (appellatur) dorcas, Lucr. 4, 1161: conjux, Cat. 23, 6.

(**lignĭcīda,** ae, *m.* [lignum-caedo], *one who cuts* or *hews wood*, not used, and only analogously formed by Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.)

‡ **lignĭfer,** fĕri, *m.* [lignum-fero], *one who carries wood* or *a tree*, Inscr. Orell. 4138.

lignor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [lignum], *to fetch* or *procure wood, to collect wood:* num lignatum mittimur? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 125 (dub.; cf. Brix ad loc.): lignandi atque aquandi potestas, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: lignandi pabulandique causā progredi, id. ib. 3, 76, 2: lignatum ire, Liv. 40, 25, 4: procul a castris lignatum pabulatumque progressi, id. 25, 34, 4.

lignōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like wood, woody:* caules, Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65: glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236.—*Comp.:* lignosiora sunt reliqua, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88.—**II.** *Stony, having a large stone* or *kernel:* fructus, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69: nucleus, id. 13, 19, 34, § 112.

lignum, i, *n.* [prob. root leg-, v. 2. lĕgo; that which is gathered, i. e. for firewood], *wood* (*firewood*, opp. to materia, timber for building, Dig. 32, 1, 55). **I.** Lit. (class. only in *plur.*): ligna neque fumosa erunt et ardebunt bene, Cato, R. R. 130: ligna et sarmenta circumdare, ignem subicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque umidis fieri jussit, id. ib. 2, 1, 17, § 45: ligna super foco Large reponens, Hor. C. 1, 9, 5: ligna et virgas et carbones quibusdam videri esse in penu, Mas. Sab. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 22.—Prov.: in silvam ligna ferre, i. e. *to perform useless labor*, or, as we say in English, *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34: lignorum aliquid posce, Juv. 7, 24.—**B.** In gen., *timber, wood:* hos lignum stabat in usus, Annosam si forte nucem dejecerat Eurus, i. e. *for making tables*, Juv. 11, 118.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That which is made of wood, *a writing-tablet:* vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni, Juv. 13, 137; 16, 41; *a plank:* ventis animam committe, dolato confisus ligno, id. 12, 58.—**B.** The hard part of fruit, *the shell* (of a nut), or the *stone* or *kernel* (of cherries, plums, etc.): bacarum intus lignum, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 111; 15, 3, 3, § 10: lignum in pomo, id. 13, 4, 9, § 40; of *grape-stones*, id. 17, 21, 35, § 162.—**C.** *A fault in table-tops, where the grain of the wood is not curly, but straight*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98.—**D.** (Poet. and late Lat.) *A tree*, Verg. A. 12, 767; Hor. S. 1, 8, 1; id. C. 2, 13, 11: lignum pomiferum, Vulg. Gen. 1, 11: lignum scientiae boni et mali, id. ib. 2, 9: lignum vitae, id. Apoc. 2, 7.—**E.** *A staff, club* (eccl. Lat.): cum gladiis et lignis, Vulg. Marc. 14, 43 and 48.

lignўzōn, *m.* (λιγνύς), *an Indian carbuncle of faint brilliancy and a brownish color*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.

1. lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Gr. root λυγ- in λύγος, λυγόω], *to tie, bind, bind together,*

bind up, bandage, bind fast, etc. (syn.: vincio, destino; perh. only poet. and post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: manus post terga ligatae, Ov. M. 3, 575: ligare et vincire crura et manus, Gell. 12, 3, 1: crus fasciâ, Phaedr. 5, 7, 36: laqueo guttura, *to tie up,* Ov. M. 6, 134: vulnera veste, *to bind up, bandage,* id. ib. 7, 849: dum mula ligatur, *is harnessed,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 13: funem litoribus, Luc. 8, 61: sudarium circum collum, *to bind around,* Suet. Ner. 51: pisces in glacie ligatos, i. e. *frozen fast,* Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 49: nimbi ligati, i. e. *ice,* Petr. 123.—**B.** Transf., *to wind round, to surround:* balteus loricam ligat, Val. Fl. 4, 94: digitosque ligat junctura, Ov. M. 2, 375; Sil. 7, 589.—**2.** *To fix* or *fasten in:* igne cremato lapide caementa in tectis ligantur, Plin. 36, 27, 68, § 200.—**II.** Trop., *to bind up, bind together, unite:* dissociata locis concordi pace ligavit, Ov. M. 1, 25: vinclo propiore cum aliquo ligari, id. ib. 9, 548: laqueo colla, id. P. 1, 6, 39.—**B.** *To ratify, confirm:* pacta, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 82: conjugia artibus magicis, Sen. Herc. Oet. 452: argumenta in catenas, *Quint. 5, 14, 32.—Hence, *P. a.:* **lĭgātus,** a, um, *connected with, adjoining:* Tartari ripis ligatos squalidae mortis specus, Sen. Med. 742.

2. lĭgo, ōnis, *m., a mattock, grub-axe, hoe.* **I.** Lit.: longis purgare ligonibus arva, Ov. P. 1, 8, 59: ligonibus duris humum Exhaurire, Hor. Epod. 5, 30: ligonibus Versare glebas, id. C. 3, 6, 38; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31: centeno ligone domare arva, Mart. 4, 64, 32: fractus, so called from the bent form of the iron, Col. poët. 10, 88: erectum domito referens a monte ligonem, Juv. 11, 89.—**II.** Poet.: defuit aetas Et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis, i. e. *tillage, agriculture,* Juv. 7, 33.

lĭgŭla and **lingŭla** (v. infra), ae, *f. dim.* [from lingua: quamvis me ligulam dicant Equitesque Patresque, Dicor ab indoctis lingula grammaticis, Mart. 14, 120], *a little tongue;* hence, transf. **I.** *A tongue of land:* oppida posita in extremis lingulis promontoriisque, Caes. B. G. 3, 12.—**II.** *The tongue of a shoe, a shoe-strap, shoe-latchet:* lingula per diminutionem linguae dicta; alias a similitudine linguae exsertae, ut in calceis, alias insertae, id est intra dentes coërcitae, ut in tibiis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.: habet Trebius, propter quod rumpere somnum debeat et ligulas dimittere, Juv. 5, 20; Mart. 2, 29, 7.—As a term of reproach: ligula, i in malam crucem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 30.—**III.** *A spoon* or *ladle* for skimming a pot, *a skimmer:* isque (musteus fructus) saepius ligula purgandus est, Col. 9, 5 *fin.*—For taking out and dropping aromatic essences: inde lingulis eligunt florem, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84.—For preserves, Cato, R. R. 84.—**B.** As a measure, *a spoonful:* duarum aut trium ligularum mensura, Plin. 20, 5, 18, § 36.—**IV.** *A small sword,* Naev. ap. Gell. 10, 25, 3; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.—**V.** *The tongue* or *reed* of a flute, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 171; cf. under II. the passage cited from Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.—**VI.** The pointed end of a post or stake, which was inserted into something, *a tongue, tenon:* lingulae edolatae, Col. 8, 11, 4.—**VII.** *The short arm* of a lever, which is placed under the weight to be raised: si sub onus vectis lingula subjecta fuerit, Vitr. 10, 8.—**VIII.** *The tongue-shaped extremity* of a water-pipe, by which it is fitted into another, Vitr. 8, 7.—**IX.** *The tongue of a scale-beam:* examen est ligula et lignum, quod mediam hastam ad pondera adaequanda tenet, Schol. ad Pers. 1, 6.—**X.** *A tongue-shaped member of the cuttle-fish:* loliginum ligulas, App. Mag. p. 297, 5.

Lĭgŭres, um, *m., the Ligurians, an Italian people in* Gallia Cisalpina, in the mod. *Piedmont, Genoa,* and *Lucca:* montani duri atque agrestes, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; id. Brut. 73, 255; Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47; Liv. 5, 35; 22, 33; 27, 39; Ov. M. 2, 370; Flor. 2, 3, 2 al.: Ligures omnes fallaces, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 701: terrae motus in Liguribus, i. e. *in Liguria,* Cic. Div. 1, 35, 78.—Hence, **A. Lĭgur** and **Lĭgus,** ŭris, *adj. comm., Ligurian;* and *subst., a Ligurian:* Ligus iste, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: vane Ligus, Verg. A. 11, 715: tonse Ligur, Luc. 1, 442: femina Ligus, Tac. H. 2, 13: Ligus ora, Pers. 6, 6: securis, Cat. 16, 19.—**2. Lĭgur** or **Lĭgus,** *a surname in the gens* Aelia *and* Octavia, Cic. Clu. 26, 72; id. Att. 12, 23, 3.—**B. Lĭgŭrĭa,** ae, *f., Liguria, a country of Cisalpine Gaul,* Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Tac. H. 2, 15; id. Agr. 7.—**C. Lĭgŭrīnus,** a, um, *adj., Ligurian:* Ligurinae Alpes, Grat. Cyn. 510.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Lĭgŭrīnus,** i, *m., the name of a favorite of Horace,* Hor. C. 4, 1, 33. To him is addressed C. 4, 10.—**D. Lĭgustĭcus** (collat. form **Lĭguscus,** Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6; 2, 5, 9; 3, 9, 17, acc. to the MSS.; cf. Etruscus), a, um, *adj.,* = Λιγυστικός, *Ligustine, Ligurian:* ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6: mare, Plin. 3, 6, 10, § 75: ora, id. 3, 5, 7, § 47: saxa, Juv. 3, 257.—**2.** *Subst.:* **lĭgustĭcum,** i, *n., a plant indigenous to Liguria, lovage,* Col. 12, 57, 5; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; 20, 15, 60, § 168 (corrupted into Levisticum, Veg. Vet. 3, 52, 2).—**E. Lĭgustīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Λιγυστῖνός, *Ligustine, Ligurian:* montes, Liv. 34, 8: ager, id. 42, 4: scutum, id. 44, 35.—*Subst.:* **Lĭgustīni,** ōrum, *m., the Ligurians,* Plin. 10, 24, 34, § 71.—**F. Lĭgustis,** ĭdis, *adj.,* = Λιγυστίς, *Ligurian:* gente cretus in Ligustide, Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15.

lĭgūrio and **lĭgurrio,** īvi and ĭi, ītum (*imperf.* ligurribant, Macr. S. 2, 12, 17), 4, *v. a.* and *n.* [root lig-; cf. lingo], *to lick.* ***I.** *Neutr., to be dainty, fond of good things* (cf. lambo): quae (meretrices) cum amatore cum cenant, liguriunt, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 14.—**II.** *Act., to lick.* **A.** Lit.: apes non, ut muscae, (eum) liguriunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: semesos pisces tepidumque jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81.—**2.** Transf.: dum ruri rurant homines, quos (parasiti) ligurriant, *whom they lick, whom they daintily feed upon,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 15: furta, *to lick up, feast on by stealth,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 79.—Also in mal. part., as Gr. λείχειν and λειχάζειν, Suet. Tib. 45 *fin.;* Mart. 11, 58.—**B.** Trop., *to long for, desire eagerly, lust after* any thing: improbissima lucra liguriens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 177: agrariam curationem, id. Fam. 11, 21, 5.

* **lĭgūrītio** (**lĭgurr-**), ōnis, *f.* [ligurio], *a fondness for dainties, daintiness:* liguritio, vinolentia, cupedia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26.

lĭgūrītor (**lĭgurr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.]. ***I.** *One fond of dainties, an epicure, gourmand:* eumque quasi liguritorem catillonem appellat, Macr. S. 2, 12.—**II.** In mal. part., Aus. Ep. 128 *in lemm.*

1. ‡ **lĭgūrĭus,** gulosus, catillo, λίχνος, Gloss.

2. lĭgūrĭus, *m., a kind of precious stone,* Vulg. Exod. 28, 19; id. ib. 39, 12.

3. lĭgūrĭus, i, *m., a gem,* v. lyncurium.

Lĭgurra, ae, *f., the name of a woman,* Mart. 12, 61.

Lĭgus, Lĭguscus, Lĭgustĭcus, Lĭgustīnus, Lĭgustis, v. Ligures.

lĭgustrum, i, *n., a plant, privet:* alba ligustra cadunt, Verg. E. 2, 18: candidior folio nivei, Galatea, ligustri, Ov. M. 13, 789: loto candidior puella cygno, argento, nive, lilio, ligustro, Mart. 1, 116, 3.—**II.** *A plant,* otherwise unknown, *which,* acc. to Pliny, *was held by some to be the* cyprus, Plin. 12, 24, 55, § 109; 24, 10, 45, § 74; 16, 18, 31, § 77.—To this perhaps may be referred ligustrum nigrum, Col. 10, 300.

Lilaea, ae, *f.,* = Λίλαια, *a town of Phocis, situated at the sources of the Cephisus,* now *Paleokastro,* Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8; Stat. Th. 7, 348.

līlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lilium], *of* or *from lilies:* oleum, *oil of lilies,* Pall. 6, 14 *in lemm.*

līlĭētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a bed of lilies,* Pall. Febr. 21, 3.

līlĭnus, a, um, *adj., made from lilies,* Plin. 25, 4, 18, § 40.

līlĭum, ĭi, *n.* [λείριον], *a lily:* lilium rosae nobilitate promixum est, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 22; 21, 19, 74, § 126; Varr. R. R. 1, 35; Pall. Febr. 21, 3: candida, Verg. A. 6, 709: lucida, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 12), 30: argentea, id. 4, 4, 23: hiantia, Ov. A. A. 2, 115: breve, *short-lived, that blooms but for a short time,* Hor. C. 1, 36, 16: rubens, = κρίνον, *a reddish kind of lily,* Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 24.—**II.** Transf., *a sort of defence, consisting of several rows of pits, in which stakes were planted, rising only four inches above the surface of the ground,* Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 8.

Lĭlȳbaeum or **-ŏn** (Ov. M. 13, 726), i, *n.,* = Λιλύβαιον, *a promontory on the southern coast of Sicily, with a town of the same name,* now *Capo Bœo,* Mel. 2, 7; 15; 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; 17, 56; Liv. 25, 31; 27, 5; Ov. M. 5, 351 al.—Called also **Lĭlȳbē,** ēs, *f.,* acc. to the Gr. Λιλύβη, Prisc. Perieg. 482.—Hence, **A. Lĭlȳbaetānus,** a, um, *adj., Lilybœan, of Lilybœum:* Lyso Lilybaetanus, Cic. Fam. 13, 34: mulier, id. Div. in Caecil. 17.—**B. Lĭlȳbaeus,** a, um, *adj., Lilybœan:* litus, Luc. 4, 583.—**C. Lĭlȳbēĭus,** a, um, *adj., Lilybœan:* vada, Verg. A. 3, 706.

līma, ae, *f.* [etym. unknown], *a file.* **I.** Lit.: limâ proterere aliquid, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9: limâ aliquid avellere, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109: limâ aliquid polire, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: topazius limam sentit, id. 37, 8, 32, § 109: confitendum est detrahere doctrinam aliquid, ut limam rudibus, * Quint. 2, 12, 8: vipera limam momordit, Phaedr. 4, 8, 5.—**II.** Trop., *a file,* as applied to literary compositions, i. e. *polishing, revision* (not in Cic.; cf., however, limatus, under limo): defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 30: incipiam limâ mordacius uti, Et sub judicium singula verba vocem, id. P. 1, 5, 19: limae labor et mora, Hor. A. P. 291: carmina rasa limâ recenti, Mart. 10, 2, 3: in illis limae, in hoc plus videtur fuisse sanguinis, Vell. 2, 9, 2: ad limam consilii desiderium petitoris distulit, App. M. 8, p. 204 *fin.*

līmācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. limus], *of mud, slime,* or *earth:* primus homo de terra choicus, id est limaceus, Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

Limaeas or **Limaea,** ae, *m.* (Limia, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112), *a river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Lima,* Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 115.

līmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. limus], *of* or *belonging to slime:* limaria piscina, *where the water, as it flows off, deposits slime,* Front. Aquaed. 15.

līmātē, *adv.,* v. limo, *P. a. fin.*

līmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* (prop. a filing; hence), *a diminishing* (of the body), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11.

‡ **līmātor,** ῥινητής *(a filer),* Gloss. Philox.

* **līmātŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [limatus], *somewhat filed* or *polished:* opus est huc limatulo et polito tuo judicio, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2.

‡ **līmātūra,** ῥίνημα *(file-dust, filings),* Gloss. Vet.

līmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. limo.

līmax, ācis, *f.* (less freq. *m.*) [kindred with 2. limus: limax a limo quod ibi vivit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.; cf.: limaces cochleae a limo appellatae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.], *a slug, snail.* **I.** Lit.: implicitus conchae limax, Col. poët. 10, 323: limacis inter duas orbitas, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113: limaces nascuntur in vicia, id. 18, 17, 44, § 156: lactucis innascuntur limaces et cochleae, id. 19, 10, 57, § 177.—**II.** Transf.: limaces lividae, of courtesans, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. l. l.; so perh. limaces viri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 4, 274.

* **limbātus,** a, um, *adj.* [limbus], *edged, bordered:* chlamydes, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

limbŏlārĭus, i, *m.* [id.], *a maker of edgings* or *fringes* for ladies' dresses, *a fringe-maker:* textores limbolarii, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45; Inscr. Orell. 4213; cf. ‡ limbolarius, θυσανοπράκτης, Gloss. Philox.

limbus, i, *m., a border* that surrounds any thing, *a hem, welt, edge, selvage, fringe; a belt, band, girdle.* **I.** Lit.: Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo, Verg. A. 4, 137; id. ib. 2, 616 (this the better read., others nimbo): indutus chlamydem Tyriam, quam limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51; id. ib. 6, 127; 2, 734; Stat. Achill. 1, 330: frontem limbo velata pudicam, *with a head-band, fillet,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 118; cf.: imminuerent frontes limbis, Arn. 2, 72: picto discingit pectora limbo, *with a girdle,*

belt, Stat. Th. 6, 367.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *The zodiac:* extra limbum XII. signorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 7; id. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.—**B.** *A noose, snare*, for catching animals, Grat. Cyn. 25.

līmen, inis, *n.* [Gr. λέχριος, λοξός; Lat. obliquus, līmus; hence prop. a cross-piece], *a threshold; the head-piece* or *foot-piece* of a doorway, *the lintel* or *the sill* (limen superum et inferum). **I.** Lit.: limen superum inferumque, salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: limen superum, quod mihi misero saepe confregit caput: Inferum autem, ubi ego omnis digitos defregi meos, Novius ap. Non. 336, 14: sensim super attolle limen pedes, nova nupta, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: imponere foribus, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96: ad limen consulis adesse, Liv. 2, 48: curiae, id. 3, 41: primo limine, *at the outer threshold*, Juv. 1, 96.—*Plur.* (poet.): haec limina, intra quae puer est, Juv. 14, 45; 220.—The moment of touching the threshold was regarded as ominous: ter limen tetigi, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 55.—Prov.: salutare a limine, *to greet in passing*, i. e. *to touch upon slightly, not go deeply into*, Sen. Ep. 49, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A door, entrance:* ubi hanc ego tetulero intra limen, Plaut. Cist. 3, 19: intrare intra limen, id. Men. 2, 3, 63: intra limen cohibere se, *to keep within doors*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: marmoreo stridens in limine cardo, Verg. Cir. 222; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 73: fores in liminibus profanarum aedium januae nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: ad valvas se templi limenque convertisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: penetrare aulas et limina regum, *the courts and doors*, Verg. G. 2, 504: ipso in limine portae, id. A. 2, 242; cf.: tremuitque saepe limite in primo sonipes, Sen. Agam. 629: famuli ad limina, *door-keepers, porters*, Sil. 1, 66: in limine portūs, *at the very entrance of the haven*, Verg. A. 7, 598: densos per limina tende corymbos, Juv. 6, 52.—**2.** Still more gen., *a house, dwelling, abode:* matronae nulla auctoritate virorum contineri limine poterant, *in the house, at home*, Liv. 34, 1: ad limen consulis adesse, etc., id. 2, 48: limine pelli, Verg. A. 7, 579.—**3.** Poet., *the barrier* in a race-course: limen relinquunt, Verg. A. 5, 316.—**II.** Trop., both entrance and exit. **A.** *A beginning, commencement* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): leti limine in ipso, Lucr. 6, 1157: in limine belli, Tac. A. 3, 74: in ipso statim limine obstare, Quint. 2, 11, 1: in limine victoriae, Curt. 6, 3, 10; 6, 9, 17; 9, 10, 26: a limine ipso mortis revocatus, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; Sen. Ep. 22, 16; Just. 14, 3, 9.—**B.** *An end, termination* (post-class.): in ipso finitae lucis limine, App. M. 11, p. 267, 18; cf.: limina sicut in domibus finem quendam faciunt, sic et imperii finem limen esse veteres voluerunt, Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 5.

lĭmĕnarcha, ae, *m.* [vox hybrida; limen, ἄρχω; cf. Germ. Markgraf; Engl. margrave], *a commander on the frontier:* limenarchae et stationarii fugitivos deprehensos recte in custodiam retinent, Dig. 11, 4, 4; Paul. Sent. 1, 6, 3 (acc. to others, *a harbor-master, port-warden*).

Līmentīnus, i, *m.* [limen], *a deity who presided over the threshold*, Tert. Idol. 15; id. Cor. Mil. 13; Arn. 1, 15; 4, 132 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; 6, 7.

līmĕs, itis, *m.* [root in līmus; cf. limen, and Gr. λέχριος; cf. Just. Inst. 1, 12, 5], *a cross-path, balk* between fields. **I.** Lit., the Romans usually had in their fields two broad and two narrower paths; the principal balk from east to west was called limes decumanus; that from north to south was called cardo; of the two smaller ones, that running from east to west was called prorus, the other, from north to south, transversus, Hyg. de Limit. Const. 18, 33 and 34; Col. 1, 8, 7: lutosi limites, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet.). **1.** *A boundary, limit* between two fields or estates, consisting of a stone or a balk: partiri limite campum, Verg. G. 1, 126: saxum antiquum, ingens, campo quod forte jacebat, Limes agro positus, litem ut discerneret arvis, id. A. 12, 897: effodit medio de limite saxum, Juv. 16, 38.—**2.** *A fortified boundary-line, a boundary-wall:* cuncta inter castellum Alisonem ac Rhenum novis limitibus aggeribusque permunita, Tac. A. 2, 7: limite acto promotisque praesidiis, id. G. 29: penetrat interius, aperit limites, Vell. 2, 120.—**3.** In gen., *any path, passage, road, way;* also, *by-street, by-road:* eo limite Athenienses signa extulerunt, Liv. 31, 39: profectus inde transversis limitibus, id. ib.: lato te limite ducam, Verg. A. 9, 323: acclivis, Ov. M. 2, 19: limite recto fugere, id. ib. 7, 782: transversi, *by-roads*, Liv. 22, 12, 2 Fabr.; 31, 39, 5; 41, 14 *init.:* limes Appiae, *the line of the Appian street* (for the street itself), id. 22, 15, 11: limite acto (i.e. facto), Tac. G. 29.—Of the channel of a stream: solito dum flumina currant Limite, Ov. M. 8, 558; Prop. 5, 9, 60.—Of the track of light left behind them by comets, fiery meteors, torches, etc.: flammiferumque trahens spatioso limite crinem, Stella micat, Ov. M. 15, 849: tum longo limite sulcus Dat lucem, Verg. A. 2, 697; Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96: sectus in obliquo est lato curvamine limes, *the zodiac*, Ov. M. 2, 130: latum per agmen Ardens limitem agit ferro, Verg. A. 10, 514; cf. Sil. 4, 463; 9, 379; Stat. Th. 9, 182.—**4.** *A line* or *vein* in a precious stone: nigram materiam distinguente limite albo, Plin. 37, 10, 69, § 184.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A boundary, limit:* limes carminis, Stat. Th. 1, 16: aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv. 10, 169.—**B.** *A distinction, difference:* judicium brevi limite falle tuum, Ov. R. Am. 325: quaedam perquam tenui limite dividuntur, Quint. 9, 1, 3.—**C.** *A way, path:* si maledicitis vostro gradiar limite, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 18: bene meritis de patria quasi limes ad caeli aditum patet, Cic. Somn. Scip. 8; Sen. Ben. 1, 15, 2: eundem limitem agere, *to go the same way, employ the same means*, Ov. A. A. 3, 558.

lĭmĕum, i, *n.*, *a kind of herb, with the poisonous juice of which the Gauls anointed their arrows used in hunting*, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101.

Limia, ae, v. Limaeas.

† **Limici,** ōrum, *m. plur.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28.

* **līmĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [limus-colo], *a dweller in the mud:* ostreae, Aus. Ep. 7, 36.

līmĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [limus-gigno], *produced in mud* or *slime, mud-born:* ulvae, Aus. Mosell. 45.

līmĭnāris, e, *adj.* [limen], *belonging to a threshold* or *lintel.* **I.** Lit.: trabes, *ceiling-beams*, Vitr. 6, 4.—**II.** Transf.: pagina, *the first*, Aug. Ep. 67, n. 2.

līmĭnium, a lengthened form of limen, assumed as accounting for the form postliminium, Cic. Top. 8, 36; v. post-liminium.

līmis, e, v. 1. limus.

līmĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [limes], *that is on the borders* (late Lat.): agri limitanei, *situated on the borders:* milites, *frontier troops*, Cod. 11, 59, 3; Spart. Nigr. 7; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 58.

līmĭtāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *that is on the border:* iter, *a path that runs between two fields*, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, § 21 Müll.

līmĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [limito], *a fixing, determination:* limitatio terrae vinealis, Col. 3, 12, 1: limitatione cognita, Vitr. 10, 22.

līmĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [limes], *to enclose within boundaries* or *limits, to bound.* **I.** Lit.: vineas limitari decumano XVIII. pedum latitudinis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169; cf.: limitatus ager est in centurias dimensus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.—**II.** Trop., *to fix, settle, determine:* limitata est pecuaria quaestio, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1.

līmĭtŏtrŏphus (**līmĭtrŏphus**), a, um, *adj.* [limes-τροφέω]: agri, *lands set apart to furnish subsistence to the troops stationed on the frontiers* (limitanei), Cod. 11, 59, 3.

† **limma,** ătis, *n.*, = λεῖμμα (a remainder; hence), *a semitone*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, § 23.

Limnaea, ae, *f.*, = Λιμναία, *a town of Thessaly*, now *Kortikhi*, Liv. 36, 13 *fin.*

Limnātis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Λιμνᾶτις (that lives in marshes), *a surname of Diana:* templum Dianae Limnatidis, Tac. A. 4, 43 *init.* (Ms. Flor. Liminatidis).

† **limnē,** ēs, *f.*, = λίμνη, *a lake:* lacus qui limne asphaltites appellabatur, Vitr. 8, 3, 8.

† **limnestis** (**limnētis**), ĭdis, *f.*, = λιμνῆστις, *a plant, called also* centaurea major, App. Herb. 34.

limnĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = λιμνική, *the pond-lily, sword-lily*, App. Herb. 78.

1. līmō, *adv.*, v. 1. limus *fin.*

2. līmo, āvi, ātum (arch. limassis, for limaveris, Caecil. Com. 140), 1, *v. a.* [lima], *to file.* **I.** Lit.: gemmis scalpendis atque limandis, Plin. 36, 7, 10, § 54.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To file off:* plumbum limatum, *lead-filings*, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 168: limata scobs, id. ib.: cornum limatum lima lignaria, Scrib. 141: acumen ossis, Cels. 8, 10, 7.—**2.** *To rub, whet:* cornu ad saxa limato, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71; hence, limare caput cum aliquo, *to kiss*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 40; id. Poen. 1, 2, 82.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to file, polish, finish:* quaedam institui, quae limantur a me politius, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2: stilus hoc maxime ornat ac limat, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: ut ars aliquid limare non possit, id. ib. 1, 25, 115: vir nostrorum hominum urbanitate limatus, id. N. D. 2, 29, 74.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To investigate accurately, to clear of every thing superfluous:* veritas ipsa limatur in disputatione, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 35: subtiliter mendacium, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49.—**2.** Cum se ipse consulto ad minutarum causarum genera limaverit, *has prepared one's self thoroughly for*, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 9.—**3.** *To file off, take away from, diminish:* tantum alteri affinxit, de altero limavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 36: de tua prolixa beneficaque natura limavit aliquid posterior annus, id. Fam. 3, 8, 8: commoda alicujus, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38: multum inde decoquent anni, multum ratio limabit, Quint. 2, 4, 7.—Hence, **līmātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *polished, refined, elegant, fine, accurate:* vir oratione maxime limatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180: jure madens, varioque togae limatus in usu, Mart. 7, 51, 5: pressum limatumque genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4; 11, 1, 3: Attici, id. 12, 10, 17.—*Comp.:* limatius dicendi genus, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: comis et urbanus fuerit limatior idem, Hor. S. 1, 10, 65: limatius ingenium, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—Hence, *adv.:* **līmātē,** *finely, elegantly, accurately; comp.:* limatius scriptum, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: limatius quaerere, Amm. 15, 13, 2.

3. līmo, āre, *v. a.* [2. limus], *to bemire, besmirch* (in double sense, v. 2. limo, I. 2.): caput alicui, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 82.

4. † **Līmo,** ōnis, *m.*, = λειμών, *the Meadow*, the name of a writing of Cicero, Suet. Vit. Ter.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* C. Apronius Limo, Ascon. ap. Cic. Or. pro Scauro.

‡ **līmŏcinctus,** i, *m.* [3. limus-cingo, girt with an apron], *a kind of public attendant on magistrates*, Inscr. Orell. 3219.

† **līmŏdŏron,** i, *n.*, = λιμόδωρον, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 176.

Līmŏnē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter of Hippomenes*, Ov. Ib. 461.

† **līmōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = λειμωνία. **I.** *A plant, called also* scolymos, Plin. 22, 22, 43, § 86.—**II.** *A kind of anemone*, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65.

Līmōnĭădes, um, *f. plur.*, = Λειμωνιάδες, *the nymphs of the meadows and flowers*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 62.

† **līmōnĭātis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = λειμωνιάτις, *a precious stone of a green color*, perh. *the emerald*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172.

† **līmōnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = λειμώνιον, *the wild beet*, Plin. 20, 8, 28, § 72.

Līmŏnum, i, *n.*, *a city in Aquitanian Gaul*, now *Poitiers*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 26, 27 (al. Limo).

līmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. limus], *full of mud* or *slime, slimy, miry, muddy:* quae (aqua) flumine Nilo fertur, adeo est limosa atque turbida, etc., Hirt. B. Alex. 5: limosoque palus obducit pascua junco, i. e. *growing in muddy places*, Verg. E. 1, 49; cf. radix, Plin. 27, 1, 17, § 34: lacus, Verg. A. 2, 135: ripae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 1: harena, id. Tr. 4, 1, 7.—*Plur. absol.:* **līmōsa,** ōrum, *n.*, *muddy* or *miry places*, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142.

limpĭdē, v. limpidus *fin.*

limpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [limpidus], *lucidity, clearness:* fluminis, Jornand. Reb. Goth. 16.

limpĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [limpidus], *to make clear* or *clean, to cleanse* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 4, 28; 2, 18; Mac. Carm. 2, 5.

limpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. λάμπω; cf. lepor, O-lymp-us], *clear, bright, pellucid, transparent, limpid* (poet and in post-Aug. prose): lacus, Cat. 4, 24: limpidior aqua fiet, Vitr. 8, 7: vinum limpidissimum, Col. 12, 28, 3: limpidae chrysolithi, Plin. 37, 9, 42, § 126: alumen, id. 35, 15, 52, § 184.—**II.** Transf., *pure, clean:* panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 2: linimentum, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: lana, id. Acut. 2, 18, 103.—Hence, **limpĭdē**, *adv., clearly,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 30. — **II.** Trop.: perspicere, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 6.

* **limpĭtūdo**, ĭnis, *f.* [limpidus], *clearness, brightness, transparency:* maris, Plin. 32. 11, 54, § 154 (Jahn, latitudo).

* **līmŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [lima], *a little file, a file*, Ter. Maur. p. 2390 P.

* **līmŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. limus], *somewhat askance:* limulis (oculis) intueri, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 12.

1. līmus, a, um (**līmis**, e, Amm. 20, 9, 2; v. infra), *adj.* [Gr. λέχριος, λέχρις, λοξός; Lat. licinus, ob-liquus, luxus], *sidelong, askew, aslant, askance.* **I.** Lit.: limis oculis aspicere, *to look sideways, look askance,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 2: limis subrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: (leones) nec limis intuentur oculis aspicique simili modo nolunt, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: limibus oculis eos contuens, Amm. 20, 9.—So, limis aspicere (sc. oculis), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: limi, et ut sic dicam venerei (sc. oculi), Quint. 11, 3, 76: oculi contuitu quoque multiformes, truces et limi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145: limi Di, *the guardian gods of obliquities,* Arn. 4, 132. — **II.** Transf., of persons, *looking sideways:* neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, sed limus intra limites culinae, Varr. ap. Non. 133, 31; cf. id. ib. 442, 33.—Hence, *adv.:* **līmō**, *sideways, askance:* leones numquam limo vident, Sol. 27, 20; for which: limis oculis in Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52 (v. the passage above).

2. līmus, i, *m.* [root lib-; Gr. λείβω, to pour; cf. Lat. lino; Gr. λίμνη, λιμήν], *slime, mud, mire.* **I.** Lit.: atque omnis mundi quasi limus in imum Confluxit gravis et subsedit funditus ut faex, Lucr. 5, 496: luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 212, 16: frumenti acervos sedisse illitos limo, Liv. 2, 5: profundo limo cum ipsis equis hausti sunt, id. 31, 27: amnis abundans Exit et obducto late tenet omnia limo, Verg. G. 1, 116: amnes Felicem trahunt limum, id. ib. 2, 188: limo Turbata aqua, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59: veteri craterae limus adhaesit, id. ib. 2, 4, 80.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Excrement in the intestines,* Pall. 3, 31.—**2.** *Dirt, mire:* limumque inducere monstrat, Ov. F. 3, 759.—**II.** Trop., *filth, pollution,* etc.: pectora sic mihi sunt limo vitiata malorum, Ov. P. 4, 2, 17.

3. līmus, i, *m.* [perh. for lig-mus, from ligo], *a girdle* or *apron trimmed with purple,* which the sacrificing priests and other servants of the magistrates wore about the abdomen: velati limo, Verg. A. 12, 120; cf.: limus autem est vestis, qua ab umbilico usque ad pedes teguntur pudenda poparum. Haec autem vestis in extremo sui purpuram limam, i. e. flexuosam habet. Unde et nomen accepit. Nam limum obliquum dicimus, Serv. ad Verg. l. l.: licio transverso, quod limum appellatur, cincti erant, Tiro ap. Gell. 12, 3, 3.

4. Līmus, i, *m., the god of oblique glances,* Arn. 4, cap. 9.

Līmўra, ae, *f.* (**Līmўrē**, Ov. M. 9, 646; **Līmўra**, ōrum, *n.*, Vell. 2, 102), *a river, with a town of the same name, in Lycia,* Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100.

līnāmentum, i, *n.* [linum], *linen-stuff, linen* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., *plur.*, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 129.—**II.** In partic., *lint,* Col. 6, 11, 7: applicare, id. 6, 12, 10: suppurationem linamentis curare, id. 6, 38, 2: linamentum demittere, Cels. 7, 9: indere, id. 5, 6, 23: imponere, id. 5, 6, 30: siccis linamentis vulnus implere, id. 5, 6, 21.

‡ **līnārĭa**, ae, *f.* [linum], *a factory of linen,* Not. Tir. p. 178.

līnārĭus, ii, *m.* [linum], *a linen-weaver, dealer in linen:* stat fullo, phrugio, aurifex, linarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34 Wagn. (al. lanarius); Inscr. Orell. 4214; Inscr. Grut. 649, 3.

‡ **linctor**, = λίκτης *(one who licks),* Gloss. Philox.

1. linctus, a, um, *Part.*, from lingo.

2. linctus, ūs, *m.* [lingo], *a licking:* nectaris, Lucr. 6, 971 (v. Lachm. ad h. l.), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104; 35, 15, 50, § 177.

Lindus (-os), i, *f.*, = Λίνδος, *a town in the island of Rhodes, founded by Lindus, brother of Ialysus, with a temple of Minerva,* now *Lindo,* Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.—Hence, **II. Lindĭus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lindus, Lindian:* Lindia Minerva, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 155: Chares, id. 34, 7, 18, § 41: Cleobulus, *of Lindus, one of the seven wise men,* Aus. Sept. Sap. 1, 16.

līnĕa (līnĭa), ae, *f.* [linum], *a linen thread, a string, line.* **I.** Lit.: nectere lineas, restes, funes, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 6: linia longinqua per os religata, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59: ligato pede longâ lineâ gallina custoditur, Col. 8, 11, 15: linea margaritarum triginta quinque, Dig. 35, 2, 26; cf.: lineae duae ex margaritis, ib. 34, 2, 40; and ib. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*: linea dives (of the strings of pearls which were thrown among the people at the public games), Mart. 8, 78, 7 (cf. Suet. Ner. 11).—**B.** In partic. **1.** In a net, *the threads* which form the meshes: licia difficile cernuntur: atque ut in plagis lineae offensae, praecipitant in sinum (of spiders' webs), Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.—**b.** Transf., *a net,* Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145: si feras lineis et pinnâ clusas contineas, Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 5.—**2.** *A fishing-line:* tremulâve captum lineâ trahit piscem, Mart. 3, 58, 27; 10, 30, 18.—Hence, prov.: mittere lineam, *to cast a line, to fish for, try to catch* a person, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 22.—**3.** *A plumb-line* of masons and carpenters: perpendiculo et lineâ uti, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; cf.: ad regulam et lineam, Vitr. 7, 3; 5, 3; Pall. 3, 9.—Hence, **b.** Ad lineam and rectâ lineâ, *in a straight line, vertically, perpendicularly:* solida corpora ferri suo deorsum pondere ad lineam, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 147; of the layers of stone in a wall: saxa, quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: (ignis) rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40.—**4.** *A region, tract:* linea tam rectum mundi ferit illa Leonem, *that region lies directly under the lion,* Luc. 10, 306.—**5.** *A bowstring,* Ter. Maur. praef. v. 19.—**II.** Transf., *a thread-like stroke* or *mark* made with a pen, pencil, etc., *a line:* Apelli fuit perpetua consuetudo, numquam tam occupatam diem agendi, ut non, lineam ducendo, exerceret artem, quod ab eo in proverbium venit (namely, the proverb: nulla dies sine linea), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84: lineam cinere ducere, id. 18, 33, 76, § 327: candida per medium folium transcurrens, id. 27, 11, 77, § 102: serra in praetenui linea premente harenas (of sawing marble), id. 36, 6, 9, § 51: nec congruebant ad horas ejus lineae (of the sundial), id. 7, 60, 60, § 214; Pers. 3, 4.—In geometry, *a line:* linea a nostris dicitur, quam γραμμὴν Graeci nominant. Eam M. Varro ita definit: Linea est, inquit, longitudo quaedam sine latitudine et altitudine, Gell. 1, 20, 7: locorum extremae lineae, Quint. 1, 10, 39: lineae, quae emittuntur ex centro, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 165; 2, 16, 13, § 64: linea circumcurrens, *a circular line, circle,* Quint. 1, 10, 41.—**2.** In partic. (*a*) *A boundary-line* which consisted of a narrow path between fields, Hyg. de Limit. p. 151; 152 Goes. —(*β*) In gen., *a way, path:* dedit sequendam calle recto lineam, Prud. Cath. 7, 48.—**b.** *A barrier* or *line* in the theatre, by which the seats were separated from each other: quid frustra refugis? cogit nos linea jungi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 19; id. A. A. 1, 139: lineas poscere, Quint. 11, 3, 133.—**c.** *A feature, lineament:* adulti venustissimis lineis, Arn. 5, 179 al.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A line* of descent or kindred, *lineage* (post-class.): στέμματα cognationum directo limite in duas lineas separantur, quarum altera est superior, altera inferior, Dig. 38, 10, 9: clara gentis Linea, Stat. S. 3, 3, 43: primo gradu superioris linea continentur pater, mater, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 1.—**2.** *An outline, sketch, design* (a fig. borrowed from painting): quidam materias latius dicendo prosequebantur ... alii, cum primas modo lineas duxissent, Quint. 2, 6, 2; cf. id. 4, 2, 120: ea quae in Platonis oratione demiramur, non aemulari quidem, sed lineas umbrasque facere ausi sumus, Gell. 17, 20, 8.—**3.** *A boundary-line, bound, limit, end, goal:* cum poëtae transilire lineas impune possint, Varr. L. L. 9, § 5 Müll.; Cassiod. Var. 3, 50: si quidem est peccare tamquam transire lineas, *to go beyond the mark, pass the prescribed limits,* Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: admoveri lineas sentio, Sen. Ep. 49.—Hence, prov.: amare extremâ lineâ, *to love at a distance,* i. e. *to see the beloved object only at a distance, not be able to speak to her,* Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12.

līnĕālis, e, *adj.* [linea], *consisting of lines, made with lines, lineal* (post-class.): ambitus lineales, Amm. 22, 16, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **līnĕālĭter**, *in the manner of lines, by means of lines:* quos (circulos) lineali ter feci, Mart. Cap. 8, § 834.

līnĕāmentum (līnĭā-), i, *n.* [linea], *a line* or *stroke* made with a pen, with chalk, etc., *a mark, line.* **I.** Lit.: in geometria lineamenta formae, etc., *lines,* Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 187: lineamentum, longitudinem latitudine carentem, id. Ac. 2, 36, 116. —**B.** Transf. **1.** *A feature, lineament:* quae conformatio lineamentorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47: lineamenta hospitae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: lineamenta oris effingere, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: habitum oris lineamentaque intueri, Liv. 21, 4: corporis, id. 26, 41.—**2.** In *plur.*, of the works of artists, *designs, drawings, delineations:* adumbratorum deorum lineamenta, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: operum lineamenta, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98.—**II.** Trop., *a feature, lineament:* animi lineamenta sunt pulchriora quam corporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: numerus quasi quandam palaestram et extrema lineamenta orationi attulit, id. Or. 56, 186: Catonis lineamentis nihil nisi eorum pigmentorum, quae inventa nondum erant, florem et colorem defuisse, *sketches, outlines,* id. Brut. 87, 298.

līnĕāris, e (or **līnĭāris**), *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lines, consisting of lines, linear:* pictura, *the art of drawing with lines, without colors,* Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 16: ratio, *the science of lines, geometry,* Quint. 1, 10, 36: probatio, *a proving by means of lines, a mathematical demonstration,* id. 1, 10, 49.—*Adv.:* **līnĕārĭter**, *by lines,* Boëth. Inst. Music. 3, 9 *init.*

līnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lines, line-:* limes, *a narrow pathway between fields,* Hyg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.

līnĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the drawing of a line, a line:* solis radii paribus lateribus lineationibus extenduntur, Vitr. 9, 4.—**II.** *A feature, lineament:* corporis, Firm. Math. 1, 4.

līnĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to reduce to a straight line, to make straight* or *perpendicular.* **I.** Lit.: dolabit, lineabit, secabitque materiam, Cato, R. R. 14, 3: bene lineata carina, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 40: radios, Vitr. 9, 4, 13.—**II.** Transf., *pass. part.* **A.** *Striped:* basiliscus albis maculis lineatus, Isid. 12, 4, 7; 16, 12, 4.—**B.** *Decked out:* inter comatos lineatosque juvenes, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6.

līnĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little line,* Gell. 10, 1, 9.

līnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [linum], *of flax* or *lint, flaxen, linen-:* vincula, Verg. A. 5, 510: terga, *the linen lining of a shield,* id. ib. 10, 784: vestes, Plin. 12, 6, 13, § 25: lanugo, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: pannis lineis involvere, Cels. 8, 10, 1.—Also *subst.:* **līnĕum**, *a linen garment,* Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2; id. ib. 10, 2 al.

lingo, nxi (Prisc. 881), nctum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. lih, rih, to lick; Gr. λιχ-, λείχω, λιχανός; cf. ligurio], *to lick, lick up:* mel mihi videor lingere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21: crepidas carbatinas, Cat. 98, 5: sulphur linctum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177 (al. linctu): sal pecoribus datur lingendus, id. 31, 9, 45, § 105: canes linguebant ulcera ejus, Vulg. Luc. 16, 21: sanguinem Naboth, id. 3 Reg. 21, 19.—In mal. part., like the Gr. λειχάζειν, Mart. 12, 55, 13; 7, 67, 17.

Lingŏnes, um, *m.*, *a people in Celtic Gaul,* whence the modern name of their chief city, *Langres,* Caes. B. G. 1, 26; Plin.

4, 17, 31, § 106.—Afterwards dwelling on the Po, Liv. 5, 35, 2.—Hence, **A. Lingŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lingonian:* bardocucullus, *a poor sort of garment worn by the Lingones*, Mart. 1, 54, 5: victoria, *over the Lingones*, Eum. Pan. Const. 6, 3.—**B. Lingŏnus**, i, *m.*, *a Lingonian*, Mart. 8, 75, 2; Tac. H. 4, 55.

Lingos (-us), i, *m.*, *a mountain in Epirus*, Liv. 32, 13.

lingua (ante-class. form dingua, like dagrima for lacrima, Mar. Victorin. p. 2457 and 2470 P.; cf. the letter D), ae, *f.* [Sanscr. jihvā; original Lat. form, dingua; A.-S. tunga; Germ. Zunge; Engl. tongue. Not from the root lih, lich, v. lingo], *the tongue.* **I.** Lit.: fac proserpentem bestiam me duplicem ut habeam linguam (of a kiss in which the tongues touched each other), Plaut. As. 3, 3, 105: lingua haeret metu, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 7: in ore sita lingua est, finita dentibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149: linguâ haesitantes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 115: linguâ properanti legere, Ov. P. 3, 5, 9: linguâ titubante loqui, id. Tr. 3, 1, 21: quo facilius verba ore libero exprimeret, calculos lingua volvens dicere domi solebat (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 54: linguam exserere, *to thrust out the tongue*, in token of derision or contempt, Liv. 7, 10: so, lingua ejecta, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266: lingua minor, *the epiglottis*, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175.—Comically, as mock term of endearment: hujus voluptas, te opsecro, hujus mel, hujus cor, hujus labellum, hujus lingua, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 178; cf. v. 175.—In mal. part.: homo malae linguae, *a fellow with a bad tongue*, i. q. fellator, Mart. 3, 80, 2; Min. Fel. Oct. 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Since the tongue is an organ of speech, *a tongue, utterance, speech, language:* largus opum, lingua melior, Verg. A. 11, 338: facilem benevolumque lingua tua jam tibi me reddidit, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 35: non tu tibi istam praetruncari linguam largiloquam jubes? Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 47: Latium beare divite linguâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: lingua quasi flabello seditionis contionem ventilare, Cic. Fl. 23, 54: linguam continere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: tenere, Ov. F. 2, 602: moderari, Sall. J. 84: linguae solutio, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: linguam solvere ad jurgia, Ov. M. 3, 261: quidam operarii linguâ celeri et exercitatâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 83: ut vitemus linguas hominum, id. Fam. 9, 2, 2: Aetolorum linguas retundere, *to check their tongues, bring them to silence*, Liv. 33, 3; cf.: claudente noxarum conscientiâ linguam, Amm. 16, 12, 61: si mihi lingua foret, Ov. H. 21, 205: ne vati noceat mala lingua futuro, Verg. E. 7, 28: favete linguis, i. e. *give attention*, "*be silent that you may hear*," Hor. C. 3, 1, 2; Ov. F. 1, 71: linguis animisque faventes, Juv. 12, 83: nam lingua mali pars pessima servi, id. 9, 121: mercedem imponere linguae, i. e. *to speak for pay*, id. 7, 149: usum linguae reciperare, Amm. 17, 12, 10: linguâ debili esse, *to stammer*, Gell. 1, 12, 2.—Comically: os habeat, linguam, perfidiam, *tongue*, i. e. *readiness in speech*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 33.—**2.** *The tongue* or *language* of a people: lingua Latina, Graeca, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10: Graeca et Latina lingua, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: (Massilia) tam procul a Graecorum regionibus, disciplinis linguâque divisa, Cic. Fl. 26, 63: quod quidem Latina lingua sic observat, ut, etc., id. Or. 44, 150: Gallicae linguae scientiam habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: qui ipsorum lingua Celtae, nostra Galli, appellantur, id. ib. 1, 1: dissimili linguâ, Sall. C. 6, 2: linguâ utrâque, i. e. *Greek and Latin*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 23; so, auctores utriusque linguae, Quint. prooem. 1; 1, 1, 14: Mithridates, cui duas et viginti linguas notas fuisse, id. 11, 2, 50: haud rudis Graecae linguae, Curt. 5, 11, 4; 5, 4, 4; Nep. Milt. 3, 2: Syrus in Tiberim Orontes et linguam et mores vexit, Juv. 3, 63.—**b.** *Dialect, idiom, mode of speech* (post-Aug.): illis non verborum modo, sed linguarum etiam se inter differentium copia est, Quint. 12, 10, 34: Crassus quinque Graeci sermonis differentias sic tenuit, ut, qua quisque apud eum linguâ postulasset, eadem jus sibi redditum ferret, id. 11, 2, 50: utar enim historicâ linguâ, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 3: si philosophorum linguâ uti voluissem, id. ib. 2, 2, 4.—**3.** Poet. of animals, *the voice, note, song, bark*, etc.: linguae volucrum, Verg. A. 3, 361; 10, 177: linguam praecludere (canis), Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.—**4.** *An utterance, expression:* lingua secretior, *a dark saying*, Quint. 1, 1, 35.—**B.** Of tongue-shaped things. **1.** *A plant, also called* lingulaca, Plin. 24, 19, 108, § 170.—**2.** Lingua bubula, *a plant, ox-tongue, bugloss*, Cato, R. R. 40; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 112.—**3.** Lingua canina, Cels. 5, 27, 18 *init.;* and lingua canis, App. Herb. 96, *the plant hound's-tongue, also called* cynoglossos; q. v.—**4.** *A tongue of land:* id promontorium, Cujus lingua in altum proicit, Pac. ap. Gell. 4, 17 *fin.:* lingua in altum mille passuum excurrens, Liv. 37, 31, 9; Weissenb. ad Liv. 25, 15, 12: eminet in altum lingua, in qua urbs sita est, Liv. 44, 11: tenuem producit in aequora linguam, Luc. 2, 614; cf.: lingua dicitur promontorii genus non excellentis sed molliter in planum devexi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.—**5.** *A spoonful*, as a measure, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 119 (al. lingulis).—**6.** *The tongue* or *reed* of a flute, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.—**7.** *The short arm* of a lever: vectis lingua sub onus subdita, Vitr. 10, 8 (cf. ligula, VII.).

* **linguārĭum**, ii, *n.* [lingua], *tongue-money;* a comic expression to denote a penalty for rash sayings: linguarium dare, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 1.

linguātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [linguatus], *somewhat gifted with a tongue, sub-eloquent*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 8.

linguātus, a, um, *adj.* [lingua], *gifted with a tongue, eloquent* (post-class.): civitas, Tert. Anim. 3; Vulg. Eccl. 8, 4; 25, 27.

* **linguax**, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *loquacious*, Gell. 1, 15, 20.

lingŭla, v. ligula.

lingŭlāca, ae [lingula]. **I.** *Comm.*, *a gossip, chatterbox:* ea (uxor) lingulaca est nobis: numquam tacet, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 62: lingulacae obtrectatores, Varr. ap. Non. 26, 18; Gell. 1, 15.—**II.** *Fem.* **A.** *A kind of fish, a sole*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 117 Müll.—**B.** *A plant* (perhaps Ranunculus lingua, Linn.), *the marsh crowfoot*, Plin. 25, 11, 84, § 133.

lingŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tongue-shaped, lingulate:* tubi, Vitr. 8, 7: calcei, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 13.

lingŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *talkative, quarrelsome*, Poët. ap. Wernsdorf. Poet. Lat. Min. 2, p. 237.

linguōsitas, ātis, *f.* [lingua], *loquacity* (late Lat.), Rust. c. Aceph. *init.*

linguōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *talkative, loquacious.* **I.** Lit.: durae buccae fuit, linguosus, Petr. 43, 3; 63, 2: adulescentula, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 20.—**II.** Transf., *expressive:* orchestarum linguosi digiti, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

lĭnĭāmentum, v. lineamentum.

‡ **lĭnĭātūra**, χρίσις (*an anointing*), Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lĭnĭfer**, fĕri, *m.* [linum-fero]. **I.** *Flax-bearing:* arbores, Plin. 13, 14, 28, § 90.—**II.** *A surname of* Silvanus, Inscr. ap. Murat. 70, 6.

lĭnĭfĭārĭus, lĭnĭfĭo, v. linyphiarius.

lĭnĭfĭcus, i, *m.* [linum-facio], *a linen-weaver*, Cod. Th. 8, 16.

lĭniger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [linum gero], *linen-wearing, clothed in linen;* of Isis and her priests: turba, Ov. M. 1, 747: neu fuge linigerae Memphitica templa juvencae, id. A. A. 1, 77: grege linigero circumdatus, Juv. 6, 532.

lĭnīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [lino], *grease:* pro linimine adhibere, Theod. Prisc. 1, 18.

lĭnīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *smearing-stuff, liniment:* dolii, Pall. 11, 14 *fin.:* limpidum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 34.

lĭnĭo, īre, v. lino.

lĭnĭphĭārĭus, ii, v. linyphiarius.

lĭnĭphio, onis, v. linyphio.

lĭnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lino], *an anointing*, Vulg. Eccl. 38, 34.

1. lĭnītus, a, um, *Part.*, from linio, v. lino.

2. lĭnītus, ūs, *m.* [linio], *a smearing, anointing:* potu et linitu, Plin. 20, 12, 47, § 118.

lino, lēvi (līvi), lĭtum, 3, and **lĭnĭo**, īvi, ītum, 4 (contr. form of the *inf. perf.* lisse for livisse, Spart. Hadr. 4; *perf.* livi, Cato, R. R. 69; Col. 12, 50, 17: levi, Hor. C. 1, 20, 3: lini for livi, acc. to Prisc. p. 898 P.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root li-, to let go, pour; Gr. λιβ-, λείβω; cf. Lat. libo; hence, littera, 2. limus], *to daub, besmear, anoint, to spread* or *rub over.* **I.** Lit.: cerâ Spiramenta, Verg. G. 4, 39: spicula vipereo felle, Ov. P. 1, 2, 18: carmina linenda cedro, Hor. A. P. 331: Sabinum quod ego ipse testa Conditum levi (sc. pice), *which I have sealed with pitch*, id. C. 1, 20, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 8, 10 Drak. *N. cr.:* nam quis plura linit victuro dolia musto? Juv. 9, 58: picata opercula diligenter gypso linunt, Col. 12, 16, 5: faciem, Juv. 6, 461: sucis sagittas, Sen. Med. 711: cum relego, scripsisse pudet, qui plurima cerno, Me quoque, qui feci, judice digna lini, *that deserve to be rubbed out, erased* (because the writing on a tablet was rubbed out with the broad end of the style), Ov. P. 1, 5, 15.—In the form linio, īre: liquidâ pice cum oleo linire, Col. 6, 17; Pall. 4, 10, 29; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 266: tectoria luto cum liniuntur, Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.*—**2.** *To rub* over something: linere medicamenta per corpora, Ov. Med. fac. 81.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To overlay, cover:* tecta auro, Ov. Med. fac. 7; Mart. 9, 62, 4.—**2.** *To bedaub, bemire:* linit ora luto, Ov. F. 3, 760; Mart. 9, 22, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to befoul:* carmine foedo Splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 237.

‡ **lĭnostema**, est vestis ex lana linoque contexta: et dicta linostema, quia in stamine linum in trama lanam habet, Isid. Orig. 19, 22.

† **lĭnostrŏphon**, i, *n.*, = λινόστροφον, *a plant, called also* marrubium, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241.

† **lĭnozōstis**, is and ĭdis, *f.*, = λινόζωστις, *a plant, called also* mercurialis, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38; 26, 12, 76, § 124; 26, 14, 89, § 150.

linquo, līqui, 3 (*part.* lictus, Capitol. M. Aurel. 7 dub.), *v. a.* [Gr. λιπ- in λείπω, λοιπός; cf. Lat. licet]. **I.** *To leave, quit, forsake, depart from* something (cf.: destituo, desero): urbem exsul linquat, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 69: terram, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: nil intentatum nostri liquere poëtae, Hor. A. P. 285: linquenda tellus, id. C. 2, 14, 21.—*Absol.*, *to go away:* linquebat comite ancilla una, Juv. 6, 119.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Linqui animo, and simply linqui, *to swoon, faint*, Suet. Caes. 45: linquor et ancillis excipienda cado, Ov. H. 2, 130; so *act.:* me liquit animus, Sen. Troad. 623; Ov. M. 8, 363.—**2.** Linquere lumen, animam, vitam, *to die:* lumen linque, Plaut. Cist. 3, 12: dulcia linquebant labentis lumina vitae, Lucr. 5, 989; 3, 542: linquebant dulces animas, Verg. A. 3, 140: animam, Ov. M. 13, 522; Quint. Decl. 13, 6: nec Poenum liquere doli, Sil. 5, 38.—**II.** *To leave, give up, resign, abandon* something: linquamus haec, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 38: linquamus naturam, artesque videamus, id. ib. 3, 46, 180: linque severa, Hor. C. 3, 8, 28: spem, Val. Fl. 1, 631: inrita ventosae linquens promissa procellae, Cat. 64, 59.—**III.** *To leave* in any place or condition: erum in opsidione linquet, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 14: lupos apud oves, id. Ps. 1, 2, 8.—**IV.** *To leave behind:* linquere vacuos cultoribus agros, Luc. 9, 162: sui monumentum insigne pericli, Val. Fl. 5, 231: pharetram hospitio, id. 1, 661.—**V.** *Impers. pass.:* linquitur, *it is left, it remains.*—With *ut* and *subj.:* linquitur, ut totis animalibus adsimulentur, Lucr. 2, 914: et vix cernere linquitur undas, Silv. 4, 628.

lintĕāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [linteum], *a linen cloth:* lotum, Lampr. Heliog. 26: candidum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 35: mollia, Hier. Ep. 108, 15; Vulg. Luc. 24, 12 al.

lintĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to linen, linen-.* **I.** Negotiatio, Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lintĕārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a linen-weaver:* lintéariorum corpus, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 16; so Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 8; 4215.

lintĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *clothed in linen:* senex, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 26, 8; cf.: legio, a legion of Samnites, containing picked men, Liv. 10, 38, 12 (v. the context): cohortes, id. 10, 41, 10: pallio deae Isidis linteata, Tert. Test. Anim. 2.

lintĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a linen-weaver*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 14: linteones Apollinis, Inscr. Grut. 38, 15.

lintĕŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [linteum], *a small linen cloth*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46: rosae folia tusa in linteolo, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 106; 31, 9, 45, § 100; Vulg. Ezech. 30, 21.—**II.** Transf., *a lamp-wick:* ebrium, Prud. Cath. 5, 18.

* **lintĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [linteus], *linen-:* palliolum, Prud. στεφ. 3, 180.

linter, tris (*nom.* lintris, Sid. Carm. 5, 283), *f.* (*m.*, Tib. 2, 5, 34) [old form lunter for plun-ter; root πλύνω, to wash; cf. pluvia; hence] **I.** Lit., *a wash-tub;* or in gen., *a trough, vat, tray, tub,* for wine, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; cf. Tib. 1, 5, 23: cavat arbore lintres, Verg. G. 1, 262. — **II.** Transf., *a boat, skiff, wherry:* lintribus materiam in insulam convehere, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Caes. B. G. 1, 12: novas (sc. lintres), cavare, Liv. 21, 26.—Prov.: loqui e lintre, said of one who sways his body to and fro when speaking, Julius ap. Cic. Brut. 60, 216: reprehendenda et illa frequens et concitata in utramque partem nutatio, quam in Curione patre inrisit et Julius, quaerens, quis in luntre loqueretur, Quint. 11, 3, 129: navigabit hinc aliâ jam mihi linter aquâ, i. e. *let me now turn to something else*, Ov. F. 2, 864: in liquida nat tibi linter aquâ, *you have a favorable opportunity*, Tib. 1, 7, 37 (1, 5, 76).

Linternum, i, v. Liternum.

lintĕum, i, *n.* [linum], *a linen cloth.* **I.** Lit.: linteum cape atque exterge tibi manus, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 110: uncto linteo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 42: linteum extersui, id. Curc. 4, 4, 22: merces linteis et vitro delatae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: succinctus linteo, Suet. Calig. 26: sucus linteo colatus, Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164: sella, linteisque lorisque, Mart. 2, 57, 6: lintea componit, Juv. 3, 263.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Linen:* Tarquinienses (polliciti sunt) lintea in vela, Liv. 28, 45.—**B.** *A sail:* certum est dare lintea retro, Verg. A. 3, 686: non tibi sunt integra lintea, Hor. C. 1, 14, 9: Zephyri veniant in lintea pleni, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 41. — **C.** *A girdle:* ut qui quaerere velit, nudus quaerat, linteo cinctus, lancem habens, Gai. Inst. 3, § 192; cf. also licium.—**D.** *A curtain*, used as a sign: inscripta lintea, Juv. 8, 168.—**E.** *Stuff, cloth,* other than linen, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38 sq.

lintĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *linen-:* lintea vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: tunica, Liv. 9, 40: Lintei libri, *an ancient chronicle of the Roman people, which was written on linen, and preserved in the temple of Juno Moneta:* Macer Auctor est et in foedere Ardeatino et in linteis libris ad Monetae inventa, Liv. 4, 7, 12; 4, 20, 8; 4, 23, 2; cf. id. 10, 38, 6: postea publica monumenta plumbeis voluminibus mox et privata linteis confici coepta sunt, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69; Symm. Ep. 4, 34; Vop. Aur. 1 and 8: thorax, *a linen breastplate*, = λινοθώραξ, Liv. 4, 20, 7: loricae, Nep. Iph. 1.

lintrārius, ii, *m.* [linter], *a boatman, waterman*, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 4245.

* **lintrĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small boat* or *wherry*, Cic. Att. 10, 10, 5.

lintris, v. linter *init.*

† **līnum,** i, *n.* [Gr. λίνον; Goth. lein; Germ. Leinwand; Engl. linen], *flax.* **I.** Lit.: reticulum, tenuissimo lino, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: urit lini campum seges, Verg. G. 1, 77; cf. Plin. 19 prooem. § 2; 19, 1, 1, § 9: lino legato tam factum quam infectum continetur, quodque netum quodque in tela est, Dig. 32, 70, 11. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A thread*, Cels. 7, 14: consuto vulnere, crassum atque recens linum ostendit non una cicatrix, Juv. 3, 151.—Esp., *the thread with which letters were bound and legal instruments sealed:* effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 64: per ceram et linum litterasque interpretes salutem mittit, id. Ps. 1, 1, 40: linum incidimus, legimus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5.—Hence: solvere vincula epistolae, *to open a letter*, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: lino consignare tabulas, Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 6: easque tabulas proprio lino propriaque cera consignamus, Gai. Inst. 2, 181: linum ruptum, Quint. 12, 8, 13.—**B.** *A fishing line:* nunc in mole sedens moderabar arundine linum, Ov. M. 13, 923. — **C.** *A linen cloth* or *garment, linen:* Massica Integrum perdunt lino vitiata saporem, *strained through linen*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54; Ov. F. 5, 519: velati lino et verbena tempora cincti, Verg. A. 12, 120: lino vestiri aut lanis, Mel. 3, 7, 3.—**D.** *A sail:* lina sinu Tendere toto, Sen. Med. 320.—**E.** *A rope, cable:* subducere carbasa lino, Ov. F. 3, 587.—**F.** *A net* for hunting or fishing; *a hunter's net, toils:* positarum lina plagarum, Ov. M. 7, 768: nec lina sequi nodosa sinebam, id. ib. 7, 807; 3, 153.—*A fisher's net, drag-net*, Verg. G. 1, 142; Ov. M. 13, 931.—*Plur.*, Juv. 5, 102: cymbae linique magister, i. e. *the fisherman*, id. 4, 45; Sil. 7, 503.—**G.** *A linen corselet, habergeon:* fugit hasta per oras Multiplicis lini, Sil. 4, 292: tempora multiplici mos est defendere lino, id. 3, 272: thorax Multiplicis lini, id. 9, 587.—**H.** *A string of pearls:* uno lino decies sestertium inseritur, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1, 9. — **K.** *A lamp-wick:* fumigans, Vulg. Isa. 42, 3; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23: ardens, id. adv. Jud. 9.

Līnus (-os), i, *m.*, = Λίνος, *Linus.* **I.** *A son of Apollo and Psammate, daughter of Crotopus, king of the Argives; he was given by his mother to the care of shepherds, and one day, being left alone, was torn to pieces by dogs; whereupon Apollo sent into the land a monster which destroyed everything, until slain by Chorœbus*, Stat. Th. 6, 64; 1, 557 sqq.—**II.** *The son of Apollo and Terpsichore, instructor of Orpheus and Hercules, the latter of whom killed him by a blow with the lyre:* tiam, ut ego opinor, Hercules, tu autem Linus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 47; Verg. E. 4, 56; Prop. 2, 10 (3, 4), 8, who confounds him with the preceding. According to others, *he was a son of Mercury and Urania, and was killed by Apollo in Eubœa*, Hyg. Fab. 161; Mart. 9, 86, 4. — **III.** *A fountain in Arcadia*, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.

† **lĭnyphus (līnĭf-),** i, **linyphio (līnĭf-),** ōnis, and **linyphiarius (līnĭf-),** ii, *m.*, = λινόϋφος, λινουφής (λίνυφος, Gloss.), *a linen-weaver* (post-class.): Scythopolitani linyphi, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 8: alii linyphiones sunt, Hadr. in Ep. ap. Vop. Sat. 8: corpus linyphiariorum, Cod. Th. 10, 20, 16.

† **lĭo,** āre, *v. a.*, = λειόω, λειῶ, *to make smooth, plaster over:* cisternam liare, Tert. Idol. 5; Apic. 5, 1, § 186.

lĭostrĕa, v. leiostrea.

lĭŏthăsius (leiŏthăsius), a, um, *adj.*, = λεῖος-Θάσιος, *a kind of turnip*, which perh. came from Thasus, and was more delicate than the others, Plin. 19, 3, 25, § 75.

1. Lĭpăra, ae, and **Lĭpărē,** ēs, = Λιπάρη, *one of the Æolian isles, to the north of Sicily, with a city of the same name*, now *Lipari*.—Form Lipara, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93.—Form Lipare, Verg. A. 8, 417; Val. Fl. 2, 96.—*Plur.:* **Lĭpărae,** ārum, = αἱ Λιπάραι, *the Liparian* or *Æolic Islands*, Liv. 5, 28, 2; Flor. 2, 2, 9; Val. Max. 6, 9, 11. — Hence, **A. Lĭpăraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Liparœan:* Liparaei nitor Hebri, *from Lipara*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 6: taberna, i. e. *Vulcan's smithy*, Juv. 13, 45. — *Subst.:* **Lĭpăraei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Liparœans:* Liparaeorum insulae, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.—**B. Lĭpărensis,** e, *adj.*, *Liparœan:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84: piratae, Liv. 5, 28.—**Lĭpărenses** (old form lepareses Liparitani cives, id est Liparenses, Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.), ium, *m.*, *the Liparœans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84.—**C. Lĭpărītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Liparitan:* obsidio, Val. Max. 2, 7, 4. — **II.** *Subst.:* **Lĭpărītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Liparitans*, Val. Max. 1, 1, 4 *ext.*

2. lĭpăra, ae, *f.* [λιπαρός], *an emollient plaster*, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 162; 33, 6, 35, § 110; 34, 18, 53, § 174.

lĭpărĕa, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172; Isid 16, 15, 22.

1. Lĭpăris, ĭdis, *f.*, = Λιπαρίς, *a Cilician river near the town of Soli, the water of which is of an oleaginous quality*, Vitr. 8, 3, 8.

(**2. lĭpăris,** ĭdis, *f.*, a false reading for lelepris, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.)

Lĭpărītānus, v. 1. Lipara, C.

Lĭpăro, ōnis, *m.*, *king of Syracuse*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59.

lĭpio, īre, *v. n.*, *to croak*, of the kite: milvus lipit, Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

lippesco, 3, *v. n.*, *to become blear-eyed* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Sophon. 3, 49.

‡ **lippĭdus,** γλαμώδης (i. q. lippus), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

lippio, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [lippus], *to have watery* or *inflamed eyes, to be blear-eyed.* **I.** Lit.: cum leviter lippirem, has litteras dedi, * Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1: ne omnino lippiatur, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 94: calor adjuvat lippientes, Cels. 1, 9; Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 128.— * **II.** Transf.: lippiunt fauces fame, i. e. *burn*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37.

lippĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *bleeredness, rheum* or *inflammation of the eyes:* ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 18; id. Poen. 1, 2, 182: diuturna, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 8: molestior, id. Att. 8, 12, 1: sicca, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 169; cf. arida, i. q. ξηροφθαλμία, Cels. 6, 6, 29: lippitudines arcere, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 37: abstergere, id. 31, 11, 47, § 125.

lippōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *blear-eyed* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 17.

* **lippŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [lippus], *somewhat blear-eyed*, Arn. 7, 240.

lippus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. lip, to smear; Gr. λίπα, λίπος, fat; ἄλειφα, salve; whence adeps], *blear-eyed, bleared, inflamed.* **I.** Lit.: num tibi lippus videor, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 21: (matrem) cubare in navi lippam atque oculis turgidis, id. ib. 4, 3, 15: lippi illic oculi servos est simillimus, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72; id. Pers. 1, 1, 11; Vitr. 8, 4, 1: non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus inungi, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 29; cf.: lippus Illinere, id. S. 1, 5, 30.—Prov.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus, i. e. *to everybody*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Dim-sighted, nearly blind, half-blind, purblind:* fuligine lippus, Juv. 10, 130: patres, Pers. 1, 79.—**2.** *Dropping, running:* lippa sub attrita fronte lacuna putet, of an empty eye-socket, Mart. 8, 59, 2: ficus, *an over-ripe fig, dropping with juice*, id. 7, 20, 12. — **II.** Trop., *blind* to one's own faults: vappa et lippus, Pers. 5, 76; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 25.

Lips, v. Libs.

lĭquābĭlis, e, *adj.* [liquo], *that may be melted* or *dissolved* (post-class.): cera, App. Mag. 293, 3: saxum, i. e. *the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was turned*, Prud. Ham. 744.

lĭquāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a liquid mixture:* eo liquamine tonsa ovis imbuitur, Col. 7, 4, 7.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A sauce* made of fish-fat, *fish-sauce* (cf. garum), Col. 6, 2, 7; Pall. 3, 25, 12.—**B.** = lixivium, *lye*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 167.

lĭquāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a mixture, concoction*, Veg. Vet. 3, 66, 5.

‡ **lĭquāmĭnārius,** γαροπώλης (*one who prepares* or *sells fish-sauce*), Gloss. Philox.

lĭquāmĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [liquamen], *furnished with gravy, having gravy:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7.

lĭquāmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of gravy:* res, Marc. Emp. 5 *fin.*

‡ **lĭquārius,** a, um, *adj.* [liquo], *of* or *pertaining to liquids:* mensurae, *measures for liquids, liquid measures*, Inscr. Orell. 4344.

* **lĭquātio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a melting*, Vop. Aur. 46, 1.

lĭquātōrium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a filter, strainer*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39, 229.

lĭquĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, and *pass.* **liquĕfīo** (e long, Sil. 1, 178), factus, fĭeri [liqueo-facio], *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy* (class.; but in *act.* very rare). **I.** Lit.: glacies liquefacta, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: legum aera liquefacta, id. Cat. 3, 8, 19: liquefactum plumbum, Verg. A. 9, 588: saxa (Aetnae), i. e. *lava*, id. G. 1, 473: ne sol liquefaciat ceram, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84: sevum liquefieri prius jubent, id. 28, 9, 38, § 144: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**B.** Transf., *part. perf., dissolved, putrefied:* caecâ medullae Tabe liquefactae, Ov. M. 9, 175: liquefacta boum per viscera, Verg. G. 4, 555.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To weaken, enervate:* quos nullae futtiles laetitiae exsultantes languidis liquefaciunt voluptatibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: sic mea perpetuis liquefiunt pectora curis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 57.—**B.** *To soften, melt:* Bacchi dona volunt epu-

lasque et carmina rursus Pieria liquefacta lyra, Sil. 11, 416.

lĭquĕfactĭo, ōnis, *f.*, = liquatio (late Lat.), Inc. Auct. de Tripl. Habit. 2.

lĭquĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from liquefacio.

lĭquĕfīo, v. liquefacio *init.*

1. lĭquens, *Part.*, from liqueo.

2. līquens, *Part.*, from liquor.

Lĭquentĭa, ae, *m.*, *a river in Venetia*, now *the Livenza*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Serv. Verg. A. 9, 679; Cod. Th. 11, 10, 2.

lĭquĕo, līqui or licui, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. rik-, riktas, empty; Zend. ric-, to pour out; Gr. λιπ- in λείπω; cf. linquo], *to be fluid* or *liquid.* **I.** Lit. (only in the *part. pres.*): lac est omnium rerum liquentium maxime alibile, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: vina liquentia fundere, Verg. A. 5, 238: caelum ac terras camposque liquentes, id. ib. 6, 724: fluvium liquentem, id. G. 4, 442. — **II.** Transf., *to be clear:* polus liquet, Prud. στεφ. 1, 88. —**III.** Trop., *to be clear, manifest, apparent, evident* (class., but used for the most part only in the *third pers. sing.*): quicquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defaecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: ut liqueant omnia, id. Most. 2, 1, 69: hoc non liquet nec satis cogitatum est, utrum, etc., id. Trin. 2, 1, 3: Protagoras sese negat omnino de deis habere, quod liqueat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; cf.: cui (Protagorae) neutrum licuerit, nec esse deos nec non esse, id. ib. 1, 42, 117: te liquet esse meum, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 62: si liquerit eum vivere, Dig. 29, 3, 2.—In *part. pres.:* fidei purae liquentisque (opp. turbidae. ambiguae), Gell. 18, 5, 11.—**B.** In partic.: non liquet, *it doth not appear*, a legal formula by which the judge declared that he was unable to decide respecting the guilt or innocence of the accused.—Hence also, in gen., *it is not evident, it is doubtful:* non liquere dixerunt (judices), Cic. Clu. 28, 76: cum id de quo Panaetio non liquet, reliquis ejusdem disciplinae solis luce videatur clarius, id. Div. 1, 3, 6: juravi, mihi non liquere, Gell. 14, 2, 25: non liquet mihi, Quint. 9, 3, 97.—So, on the contrary, liquet: cum causam non audisset, dixit sibi liquere, Cic. Caecin. 10, 29: quid maxime liquere judici velit, Quint. 3, 6, 12: de quo liquet, id. 3, 6, 35: si liquebit mundum providentia regi, id. 5, 10, 14: mirabatur, id cuiquam pro percepto liquere, stellas istas non esse plures, etc., Gell. 14, 1, 11.

lĭquesco, lĭcŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [liqueo], *to become fluid* or *liquid, to melt.* **I.** Lit.: tabes nivis liquescentis, Liv. 21, 36: haec ut cera liquescit, Verg. E. 8, 80; Ov. M. 5, 431: volnificusque chalybs vastâ fornace liquescit, Verg. A. 8, 446; Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162: corpora foeda jacent . . . dilapsa liquescunt, i. e. *putrefy*, Ov. M. 7, 550.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To become clear, limpid:* aqua liquescit ac subsidit, Auct. B. Alex. 5.—**2.** Of the liquid sound of *l, m, n, r* with other consonants, *to merge, coalesce, be confined with* other sounds: eorum sonus liquescit et tenuatur, Val. Prob. p. 1389 P.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To grow soft, effeminate:* qua (voluptate) cum liquescimus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52. —**B.** *To melt* or *waste away:* fortuna liquescit, Ov. Ib. 425.—Of a person: minui et deperire, et, ut proprie dicam, liquescere, Sen. Ep. 26.

lĭquet, v. liqueo.

lĭquĭdē, *adv.*, v. liquidus *fin.*

* **lĭquĭdĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [liquidus], *liquidity:* aëris, App. de Mundo, p. 57, 13.

* **lĭquĭdĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. comp. dim.* [id.], *somewhat more fluid* or *soft:* liquidiusculusque ero, quam ventus est Favonius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 71; v. Brix ad loc.

lĭquĭdō, *adv.*, v. liquidus *fin.*

lĭquĭdus, a, um (the first syll. usually short; long in Lucr. 1, 349; 3, 427; while in the line id. 4, 1259 it is used both as long and short; v. infra), *adj.* [liqueo], *flowing, fluid, liquid.* **I.** Lit.: aqua bona et liquida, Cato, R. R. 73: crassaque conveniant liquidis et liquida crassis, Lucr. 4, 1259: liquida moles, *the sea*, id. 6, 405: iter, *a voyage*, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 21), 14: palaestra (because there liquid unguents were used), Luc. 9, 661: odores, *liquid unguents*, Hor. C. 1, 5, 2: sorores, *fountain-nymphs*, Ov. M. 1, 704: venter, *loose*, Cels. 2, 8: alvus, *watery, loose*, id. 2, 6.—*Subst.:* **liquĭdum**, i, *n.*, *a liquid, water:* tibi si sit opus liquidi non amplius urna, Hor. S. 1, 1, 54: cum liquido mixtâ polentâ, Ov. M. 5, 454. — **B.** Transf., *clear, bright, transparent, limpid, pure:* lumen, Lucr. 5, 281: fontes, Verg. E. 2, 59: ignis, id. ib. 6, 33: aër, id. G. 1, 404: aether, id. A. 7, 65; Hor. C. 2, 20, 2: Baiae, id. ib. 3, 4, 24: color, id. ib. 4, 8, 7: liquidior lux, Curt. 7, 11, 22: liquidissima caeli tempestas, Lucr. 4, 168: nox, Verg. A. 10, 272: aestas, id. G. 4, 59: iter, *serene way* (through the air), id. A. 5, 217.—**2.** Esp. of sounds. (α) Of the voice: vox, *a clear voice* or *song:* variae volucres liquidis loca vocibus opplent, Lucr. 2, 146; Verg. G. 1, 410: cui liquidam pater Vocem cum cithara dedit, Hor. C. 1, 24, 3: carmen citharae, Lucr. 4, 981.—(β) Liquidae consonantes, *the liquids*, i. e. the letters *l, m, n, r*, Prisc. 1, 2, 11; 2, 2, 13: liquidae dictae sunt (litterae) quia liquescunt in metro aliquoties et pereunt, Cledon. p. 1882 P. al.; cf. liquesco, I. B. 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Flowing, continuing without interruption:* genus sermonis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159. — **B.** *Clear, calm, serene, peaceful:* tam liquidus est, quam liquida esse tempestas solet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64: animo liquido et tranquillo es, id. Ep. 5, 1, 36: liquido's animo, id. Ps. 1, 3, 3: mens, Cat. 63, 46: somnus, Val. Fl. 4, 16.—**C.** *Unmixed, unadulterated:* ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: voluptas liquida puraque, Lucr. 3, 40; cf.: voluptas et libera, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 58.—**D.** *Clear, evident, certain:* auspicium, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 72. — Hence, **liquĭdum**, i, *n.*, *clearness, certainty:* redigere aliquid ad liquidum, Sen. Ep. 71, 32: ad liquidum confessumque perducere aliquid, Quint. 5, 14, 28: res ad liquidum ratione perducta, Vell. 1, 16, 1. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **lĭquĭdō** and **liquĭdē**, *clearly.* **1.** Lit.: caelum liquide serenum, Gell. 2, 21, 2. — *Comp.:* liquidius audiunt talpae, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191.—**2.** *Clearly, plainly, evidently, certainly:* aliquid liquido audire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136; so, confirmare, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124: negare, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: si liquido appareat, Dig. 44, 5, 1: si liquido constiterit, ib. 29, 4, 4.—In the form liquide: consistere, Gell. 14, 1, 7.—*Comp.:* liquidius judicare, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 1: liquidius facere, id. Fin. 2, 12, 38: aliquid liquidius absolvere, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20.—*Sup.:* liquidissime atque invictissime defendere, Aug. Ep. 28 *fin.*

† **lĭquĭrĭtĭa**, ae, *f.* [corrupted fr. γλυκυρρίζα = glycyrrhiza, q. v.], *liquorice*, Theod. de Diaet. 9; Veg. Vet. 4, 9.

* **lĭquis**, e, *adj.* [the simple word, whence obliquus], *oblique*, Front. Expos. Form. p. 32 Goes.

lĭquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make liquid, to melt, dissolve, liquefy.* **I.** Lit.: pila, Luc. 7, 159: vitrum, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194: lapis liquatur igni, id. 36, 8, 13, § 62: liquatum aes, id. 34, 13, 36, § 134: liquatae guttae, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25.—**B.** Transf., *to strain, filter, clarify:* vina liques, Hor. C. 1, 11, 6: liquatum vinum, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124: liquatae aquae, id. 31, 3, 22, § 36: saccus, quo vinum liquatur, Col. 9, 15, 12: silicem rivo saliente, Manil. 5, 534: voces liquatae, i. e. *clear voices*, Auct. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3.—* **II.** Trop., *to make clear, simplify:* quae (verba) cum sex et viginti natus annos summis audientium clamoribus dixerit, defervisse tempore et annis liquata jam senior idem fatetur, Quint. 12, 6, 4.

1. līquor, līqui (*inf.* liquier, Att. Trag. Brut. 28), *v. dep. n.* [liqueo], *to be fluid* or *liquid, to flow, melt, dissolve* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: tum toto corpore sudor Liquitur, Verg. A. 9, 813: huic (arbori) atro liquuntur sanguine guttae, id. ib. 3, 28: liquentia flumina, id. ib. 9, 679: mella, id. ib. 1, 432: fluvius, id. G. 4, 442: ut fraces et amurca liquentur, Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22.—**II.** Trop., *to melt* or *waste away:* ilico res foras labitur, liquitur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 17: in partem pejorem liquitur aetas, Lucr. 2, 1132: per poli liquentis axem, Prud. στεφ. 1, 88.

2. lĭquor, ōris (lī, Lucr. 1, 454), *m.* [liqueo], *fluidness, fluidity, liquidity.* **I.** Lit.: liquor aquai, Lucr. 1, 454; Cic. N. D. 2, 10: causae, quae vim habent frigoris et caloris, concretionis et liquoris, id. Univ. 14: vomica liquoris aeterni argentum vivum appellatur, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99.—**II.** Transf., *a fluid, liquid*, liquoris vitigeni latex, *wine*, Lucr. 5, 14: dulcis flavusque mellis, id. 1, 938: liquores amnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: Stygius, Ov. Ib. 594: Virgineus, *the water of the spring* Virgo (v. Virgo), id. P. 1, 8, 38: aurea tunc pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45: fluidus, *a corrupt moisture*, i. e. *putrefaction*, = tabes, Verg. G. 3, 484: (teritur) parvo saepe liquore silex, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 16: Assyrius, i. e. amomum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 212: niveus lactis, Sen. Oedip. 565: oleique, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 179. —Of the sea: qua medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. C. 3, 3, 46.

līra, ae, *f.* [perh. fr. lisa; O. H. Germ. Leisa; Germ. Geleise, a track or rut; cf. delirus], *the earth thrown up between two furrows, a ridge:* liras rustici vocant easdem porcas, cum sic aratum est, ut inter duos latius distantes sulcos medius cumulus siccam sedem frumentis praebeat, Col. 2, 4, 8: patentes liras facere, id. 2, 8, 3: proscissa lira, id. 2, 10; cf. id. 11, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a furrow*, acc. to Non. 17, 32; cf. lira, αὖλαξ, Gloss. Philox.

* **līrātim**, *adv.* [lira], *by furrows:* liratim serere, Col. 11, 3, 20.

Līrēnas, v. Liris, II.

Līrīnas, v. Liris, II.

Līrīnensis, v. Lirinus, II.

† **līrĭnon**, i, *n.*,=λείρινον, *oil of lilies*, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 22; 23, 4, 49, § 95.

Līrīnus, i (**Lērīna**, ae), *f.*, = Ληρίνη, *an island on the coast of* Gallia Narbonensis, *opposite to* Antipolis (the modern Antibes), now *St. Honorat* (one of the islands *De Lérins*), Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Sid. Carm. 16, 104. —Hence, **II. Līrīnensis**, *adj.*, *Lirinian:* Cenobium Lirinense, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

† **līrĭon**, i, *n.*, = λείριον, *a lily*, App. Herb. 107.

Līrĭŏpē, ēs, *f.*, *a fountain-nymph, the mother of Narcissus by Cephisus*, Ov. M. 3, 342.

Līris, is, *m.*, *a river between Latium and Campania*, now *Garigliano*, Hor. C. 1, 31, 7; Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227, 3, 5, 9, § 56; Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; Luc. 2, 424.— *Acc.:* Lirem, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: Lirim, Liv. 26, 9: Lirin, Tac. A. 12, 56.—Hence, **II. Līrīnas** or **Līrēnas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Liris:* interamnates Succasini, qui et Lirenates vocantur, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 54.

līro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lira], *to plough* or *harrow in* the seed. **I.** Lit.: terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant: cum iterum, offringere dicunt: tertio cum arant jacto semine, lirare dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2; cf.: haec (iteratio) quoque ubi consuetudo patitur, crate dentata, vel tabula aratro adnexa, quod vocant lirare, operiente semina, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180: lirantur una jugera quatuor, Col. 11, 2, 47. — * **B.** Transf., *to scratch* one's lips: alicui labias, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 5. — * **II.** Trop., for delirare, *to be mad, to rave:* et si Pierias patitur lirare sorores, Aus. Ep. 10, 8.

† **līroe** (dissyl.) = λῆροι, *trifles, bagatelles:* gerrae germanae, atque edepol liroe liroe, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 9.

līs, lītis (old form stlis, stlitis, like stlocus for locus; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 16), *f.* [root star-, in sterno; cf. Germ. streiten, to contend], *a strife, dispute, quarrel.* **I.** In gen.: si quis pugnam expectat, litis contrahat, Plaut. Capt. prol. 63: philosophi aetatem in litibus conterunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: grammatici certant et adhuc sub judice lis est, Hor. A. P. 78: morsus litibus alternis dati, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 39: semper habet lites alternaque jurgia lectus In quo nupta jacet, Juv. 6, 268.—Transf., of inanimate things: lis est cum formâ magna pudicitiae, Ov. H. 16, 288; id. F. 1, 107.— **II.** In partic. **A.** *A charge, an accusation:* accipito hanc tute ad te litem . . . Fac ego ne metuam mihi, atque ut tu meam timeas vicem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 23. —**B.** *A lawsuit, an action* or *process* at law: nam mihi tris hodie litis judicandas dicito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 10: hodie juris coctiores

non sunt, qui litis creant, Quam sunt hice, qui, si nihil est litium, litis serunt, id. Poen. 3, 2, 9 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109: repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 32: litem alicui intendere, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: in inferendis litibus, id. Rab. Post. 4, 10: contestari, id. Att. 16, 15, 2: obtinere aut amittere, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: orare, id. Off. 3. 10, 43: sedare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: secare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: perdere, Gai. Inst. 4, 30: in litibus aestimandis, *in suits for damages*, Cic. Clu. 41, 116; id. Rab. Post. 4, 9: lis capitis, *a prosecution involving life, a capital charge*, id. Clu. 41, 116: aestimationem litium non esse judicium, *an appraisal of damages*, id. ib.; cf. id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: cum in eum litis aestimares, id. ib. 5, 12: quod vulgo dicitur, e lege Julia litem anno et sex mensibus mori, Gai. Inst. 4, 104.— **2.** In the phrase: litem suam facere, *to make the cause his own*, said, (α) Litem suam facere, of an advocate who neglects the cause of his client and seeks his own advantage: quid, si cum pro altero dicas, litem tuam facias? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305.—(β) Also of a judge who, out of favor or through bribery, pronounces an unjust sentence, or who turns aside from the questions strictly before him to express his own opinions or feelings through the judgment: debet enim judex attendere, ut cum certae pecuniae condemnatio posita sit, neque majoris neque minoris summa petita nummo condemnet, alioquin litem suam facit; item si taxatio posita sit, ne pluris condemnet quam taxatum sit, alias enim similiter litem suam facit, Gai. Inst. 2, 52: si judex litem suam fecerit, Dig. 44, 7, 4, § 4; cf. ib. 5, 1, 15; so, trop.: nam et Varro satis aperte, quid dicere oporteret, edocuit; et ego adversus eum, qui doctus esse dicebatur, litem meam facere absens nolui, Gell. 10, 1.—(γ) Also of a judge who does not appear on the day appointed: inde ad comitium vadunt, ne litem suam faciant, C. Titius ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.—**C.** *The subject of an action at law, the matter in dispute:* quibus res erat in controversia, ea vocabatur lis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll.: illud mihi mirum videri solet, tot homines statuere non potuisse, utrum rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: lites severe aestimatae, id. ib. 20, 42: quo minus secundum eas tabulas lis detur, non recusamus, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 3: de tota lite pactionem facere, id. ib. 14, 40: in suam rem litem vertere, Liv. 3, 72: litem lite resolvere, *to explain one obscure thing by another equally so*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103.

Lissus, i, *f.*, and **Lissum,** i, *n.*, = Λισσός, *a city in southern Dalmatia, on the borders of Macedonia*, now *Alessio*, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Liv. 43, 20; 44, 30.

lītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [lito], *fit for sacrifice, with which a successful offering can be made* (post-class.): victima, Lact. 1, 21, 25: hostia, Min. Fel. 32, 2: litabilior victima, Lact. Epit. 7.

lītāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a sacrifice:* extrema litamina divum, Stat. Th. 10, 610: cujus litamen sordet, Prud. Hamart. praef. 50.

Lĭtāna silva, or *absol.*, **Lĭtāna,** ae, *f.*, *a forest in* Gallia Cisalpina, *which extended through Liguria and Etruria*, now *Selva de Luogo*, Liv. 23, 24, 7; 34, 22, 4; 34, 42, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 6.—Form Litana, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89.

† **lĭtănīa,** ae, *f.*, = λιτανεία, *a public form of prayer to God, a litany:* litanias facere, Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Cod. 1, 5, 6.

lĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lito], *a fortunate* or *successful sacrifice*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100: per dies aliquot hostiae majores sine litatione caesae, diuque non impetrata pax deorum, Liv. 27, 23, 4: sacrificare, id. 41, 15, 4; Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Orell. 2271.

lĭtātō, *abl. absol.*, v lito, I. A.

lĭtĕra, v. littera.

Lĭternum (Lint-), i, *n.*, *a city of Campania, situated to the north of the mouth of the river Liternus*, now the village of *Patria*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Liv. 22, 16; Ov. M. 15, 714; Sil. 6, 654; 8, 533.— Hence, **A. Lĭternus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Liternian:* Liternus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: palus, Sil. 6, 654.—*Absol.*: **Lĭternum** (sc. praedium), i, *n.*, *an estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum*, Liv. 38, 53; Sen. Ep. 86.—**B. Lĭternīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Liternian:* rus, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 49.—*Absol.*: **Lĭternīnum** (sc. praedium), *an estate of Scipio Africanus, near Liternum*, Liv. 38, 52.

lĭtĕrōsus, lĭtĕrŭla, etc., v. litterosus, litterula, etc.

† **lĭthănĭcus,** i, *m.* [λιθιάω], *one suffering from the stone*, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

† **lĭthargȳrus (-os),** i, *m.*, = λιθάργυρος, *the spume of silver, litharge, the semi-vitreous protoxide of lead* (pure Lat.: spuma argenti), Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 101.

† **lĭthizon,** ontis, *m.*, = λιθίζων (stone-like): lithizontes, a reading for lignyizontes, in Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95.

† **lĭthospermon,** i, *n.*, = λιθόσπερμον, *a plant, stone-crop, gromwell*, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 98.

† **lĭthostrōtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λιθόστρωτος, *inlaid with stones, mosaic:* pavimentum, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 10.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **lĭthostrōtum,** i, *n.*, *mosaic-work*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; Capitol. Gord. 32, 6.

† **lĭthŏtŏmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = λιθοτομία, *lithotomy, the cutting out of a stone from the bladder*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 77.

lĭtĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [lituus-cano], *a clarion-blower, trumpeter:* tubicines a tuba et canendo, similiter liticines, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: liticines et tubicines, Cato ap. Gell. 20, 2: notus Hectoris armis, i. e. *Misenus*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 19; Inscr. Orell. 4105.

lītĭgans, antis, *Part.* and *subst.*, v. litigo *fin.*

lītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [litigo], *a dispute, quarrel* (post-class. for lis, jurgium, certatio): omissis litigationibus (al. litigatoribus), Lact. 3, 8 *init.* dub. (al. litigatoribus): litigatio μάχη ἡ διὰ λόγων, Gloss. Philox.

lītĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one engaged in a dispute, a disputant.* **I.** In gen., Plin. praef. § 32: litigatores furiosi, Lact. 3, 8 *init.* (al. litigationes, v. litigatio). — **II.** In partic., *a party in a lawsuit, a litigant:* litigator rusticus illitteratusque de sua causa melius, quam orator, qui nescit, quid in lite sit, dicet, Quint. 2, 21, 16: ne omnia testimonia expetat a litigatore, id. 10, 1, 34; Tac. A. 13, 42; Plin. Pan. 80; Gai. Inst. 4, 42; 105 et saep.

* **lītĭgātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a lawsuit, process:* in hoc litigatu, Quint. Decl. 6, 19.

lītĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [lis-gero], *belonging to legal process:* fasces (consulum), Anthol. Lat. 6, 86 (295), 19.

lītĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [litigium], *full of disputes, quarrelsome.* **I.** Lit.: fora, Ov. F. 4, 188: disputatio, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 76.— **B.** *Fond of disputes, contentious, litigious:* homo minime litigiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37: duae anus, quibus nihil litigiosius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3: homines pertinacissimi et litigiosissimi, Aug. Ep. 68. — **II.** Transf., of the object of dispute, *disputed:* praediolum, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 106.—**B.** Esp. of the subject of a lawsuit, *contested, claimed:* de rebus litigiosis et convenire et transigere possumus, Paul. Sent. 1, 2, 5: fundum litigiosum emere, Gai. Inst. 4, 117: pecora, Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 3.—*Adv.*: **lītĭgĭōsē,** *contentiously*, Aug. c. Duas Epp. Pel. 3, 4, 13.

lītĭgĭum, i, *n.* [litigo], *a dispute, quarrel, strife* (ante-class.): nam ego aliquid contrahere cupio litigii inter eos duos, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 31: cum viro litigium natum, id. Men. 5, 2, 15: litigium tibist cum uxore, id. ib. 1, 2, 42. — **II.** Esp., *litigation:* litigii seminarium propagare, Vet. Jurec. Consult. 7, 1 Huschke.

lītĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [litem ago], *to dispute, quarrel, strive.* **I.** In gen.: qua de re litigatis inter vos? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 16: Hirtium cum Quinctio acerrime litigasse, Cic. Att. 13, 37, 2; Juv. 6, 35.—Prov.: litigare cum ventis, *to give one's self useless trouble:* cum ventis litigo, Petr. 83; cf.: miraris, quererisque, litigasque, Mart. 11, 35, 3.—**II.** In partic., *to sue at law, litigate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3; id. Cael. 11, 27; Juv. 7, 141: effectum est ut per concepta verba, id est, per formulas litigaremus, Gai. Inst. 4, 30.—*Impers. pass.*: litigatur, *there is a lawsuit*, Gell. 14, 2, 14.—Hence, *subst.*: **lītĭgans,** antis, *m.*, *a quarrelsome person, a disputant, litigant.* **a.** In a suit at law, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24.—**b.** In some other way, Gell. 2, 12, 6.

lĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to make an offering which exhibits favorable prognostics, to sacrifice under favorable auspices, to obtain favorable omens.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.*: si istuc umquam factum est, tum me Juppiter Faciat, ut semper sacrificem nec umquam litem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 41: nec auspicato, nec litato instruunt aciem, *without favorable omens*, Liv. 5, 38: Manlium egregie litasse, id. 8, 9, 1: non facile litare, id. 27, 23; 29, 10, 6; Suet. Caes. 81; Curt. 7, 7, 29: impia tam saeve gesturus bella litasti, Luc. 7, 171.—Prov.: mola tantum salsa litant, qui non habent tura, i. e. *a man can give no more than he has*, Plin. praef. § 11.—(β) With *dat.*: cum pluribus dis immolatur, qui tandem evenit, ut litetur aliis, aliis non litetur, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 38: litatum est ei deo, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75.—(γ) With *abl.*: proximâ hostiâ litatur saepe pulcherrime, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36; so Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 183: humanis hostiis, Tac. G. 9.—**2.** Of the victim itself, *to give a favorable omen, promise a successful event:* victima Diti patri caesa litavit, Suet. Oth. 8; id. Aug. 96: non quacunque manu victima caesa litat, Mart. 10, 73, 6.—**3.** Transf., in gen., *to make an offering, offer sacrifice:* qui hominem immolaverint, exve ejus sanguine litaverint . . . capite puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 16.—**B.** *Act.*, *to offer acceptably* (poet. and in post-class. prose): exta litabat ovis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 24: sacra bove, Ov. F. 4, 630: sacris litatis, Verg. A. 4, 50: sacris ex more litatis, Ov. M. 14, 156: Phoebe, tibi enim haec sacra litavi, Stat. Th. 10, 338: tibi litavi hoc sacrum, Luc. 1, 632: diis sanguinem humanum, Flor. 3, 4, 2: hostias, Just. 20, 2, 14. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring an offering to, to make atonement to, to propitiate, appease, satisfy:* litemus Lentulo, parentemus Cethego, Cic. Fl. 38, 96: publico gaudio, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: aliquid poenâ, Auct. B. Hisp. 24. —*Impers. pass.*: sanguine quaerendi reditus, animâque litandum Argolicâ, Verg. A. 2, 118: postquam litatum est Ilio Phoebus redit, Sen. Agm. 577: de alicujus sanguine legibus, App. M. 2, p. 132 *fin.*—**B.** *To devote, consecrate:* plura non habui, dolor, tibi quae litarem, Sen. Med. *fin.*: honorem deo, Tert. Patient. 10: victimam, Prud. Cath. 7, 5.

lītŏrālis, e, *adj.* [3. litus], *of* or *belonging to the sea-shore:* dii litorales, *that guard the shore, gods of the sea-shore*, Cat. 4, 22: pisces, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65: Indi, Just. 12, 10, 6.

lītŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the shore:* harena, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11, § 134: moratio, *on the shore*, id. ib. 3, 5, 74.

lītŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the sea-shore, shore-, beach-:* harena, Ov. M. 15, 725: cancer, id. ib. 10, 127: aves, Verg. A. 12, 248: Cupra, *a town of the Piceni, lying on the sea-shore*, Sil. 8, 434.

lītŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the shore, on the shore:* callais litoroso mari similis, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 151. —*Sup.*: ager litorosissimus, *next the shore*, Fab. Maxim. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 3.

littĕra (less correctly **lĭtĕra**), ae, *f.* [lino, q. v.], *a letter, a written sign* or *mark signifying a sound.* **I.** Lit.: cubitum hercle longis litteris signabo jam usquequaque, si quis, etc., Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 7: quid hae locuntur litterae? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 3; cf.: quid istae narrant? *Tox.* Perconctare ex ipsis; ipsae tibi narrabunt, id. Pers. 4, 3, 29: sus rostro si humi A litteram impresserit, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: priscarum litterarum notae, id. ib. 2, 41, 85: maximis litteris incisum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154 *fin.*: lenis appellatio litterarum, id. Brut. 74, 259: suavis appellatio litterarum, Quint. 11, 3, 35: quae si nostris litteris scribantur, id. 12, 10, 28 litterarum ordine, *in alphabetical order*, Plin. 37, 9, 54, § 138: verba primis litteris notare, Prob. de Not. Signif. 1 Huschke: digerere in litteram, *to arrange alphabetically*, Sen. Ep. 68, 18: scire litte-

ras, *to be able to read and write*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 23; Vitr. 1, 1, 14: nescire litteras, *not to be able to read and write*, id. Clem. 2, 1, 2; Suet. Ner. 10: scribere aureis litteris, Gai. Inst. 2, 77: scientia litterarum, *the art of writing*, Dig. 29, 2, 93: facere litteram or litteras, *to write*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 22; Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6.—In the language of comedy: homo trium litterarum, i. e. fur, *a thief*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 46: litteram ex se longam facere, i. e. *to make an I by hanging perpendicularly, to hang one's self*: neque quicquam meliust mihi, ut opinor, quam ex me ut faciam litteram longam, meum laqueo collum quando obstrinxero, id. ib. 1, 1, 37: littera salutaris, i. e. A. (absolvo) and tristis, i. e. C. (condemno), which were put on the voting-tablets, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Sing.* **1.** *A word, a line*: ad me litteram numquam misit, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: ad litteram, *word for word, literally*: locum ad litteram subjeci, Quint. 9, 1, 15.—**2.** *A handwriting*: Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae litterae, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; cf.: arguit ipsorum quos littera, Juv. 13, 138 (v. also infra B. 1. *fin.*).—**B.** Usually *plur.* **1.** **Littĕrae**, ārum, *f.*, *a letter, epistle*: litteras resignare, *to unseal* or *open a letter*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65: ut litterarum ego harum sermonem audio, id. Ps. 1, 1, 97; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: dare alicui litteras ad aliquem, id. Cat. 3, 4, 9: litteras mittere, id. Att. 5, 21, 2: reddere alicui, id. ib. 5, 21, 4: accipere, id. ib. 5, 21, 7: remittere, id. ib. 11, 16, 4: nullas iis praeterquam ad te et ad Brutum dedi litteras, id. Fam. 3, 7, 1: queri apud aliquem per litteras, id. Att. 5, 21, 13: invitare aliquem per litteras, id. ib. 13, 2, 2: civitatum animos litteris temptare, Caes. B. C. 1, 40, 1: litterae missae, *a letter sent* by a person: litterae allatae, *a letter received*: hence, liber litterarum missarum et allatarum, *a letter-book*: L. M. (i. e. litterae missae) . . . L. A. (i. e. litterae allatae), etc., Cic. Font. 4, 8; id. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167.—In poets also sometimes in *sing.*: quam legis a rapta Briseide littera venit, Ov. H. 3, 1; 5, 2; id. M. 9, 515; Tib. 3, 2, 27; Mart. 10, 73 al.—**2.** *A writing, document, paper*: litterae publicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140; 2, 4, 16, § 35; esp. *a written acknowledgment*: littera poscetur, Ov. A. A. 1, 428.—**3.** *An account-book*: ratio omnis et litterae, Cic. Quint. 11, 37; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27.—**4.** *An edict, ordinance*: praetoris litterae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56: litteras revocavit, *letter of appointment, commission*, Suet. Vesp. 8.—**5.** *Written monuments, records, literature*: abest historia litteris nostris, *is wanting in our literature*, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 5: Graecae de philosophia litterae, *philosophical literature*, id. Div. 2, 2, 5: genus hoc scriptionis nondum satis Latinis litteris illustratae, id. Brut. 64, 228; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; id. Fin. 1, 2, 4: Graecis litteris studere, id. Brut. 20, 78: damnum Hortensii interitu Latinae litterae fecerunt, id. ib. 33, 125: nullam artem litteris sine interprete et sine aliqua exercitatione percipi posse, *merely from books*, id. Fam. 7, 19: quod litteris exstet, Pherecydes primum dixit animos hominum esse sempiternos, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: parvae et rarae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv. 6, 1, 2; 7, 3, 6: Etruscae, id. 9, 36, 3: paucissimos adhuc eloquentes litterae Romanae tulerunt, Quint. 10, 1, 123: amor litterarum, id. prooem. 6.—**6.** *History*, inasmuch as it is derived from written monuments: cupidissimus litterarum fuit, Nep. Cat. 3, 1; id. Pelop. 1: parvae et rarae per eadem tempora litterae fuere, Liv. 6, 1.—**7.** *Literary labor, composition*: omnis varietas litterarum mearum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 12: non nihil temporis tribuit litteris, Nep. Hann. 13, 2.—**8.** *An inscription*, Ov. M. 11, 706.—**9.** *Learning, the sciences, liberal education, scholarship, letters*: sit mihi orator tinctus litteris: audierit aliquid, legerit, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: erant in eo plurimae litterae, id. Brut. 76, 265: homo communium litterarum, et politioris humanitatis non expers, id. de Or. 2, 7, 28: homo sine ingenio, sine litteris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litterae, cura, cogitatio, diligentia, id. Phil. 2, 45, 116: mihi nihil libri, nihil litterae, nihil doctrina prodest, id. Att. 9, 10, 2: litterarum scientia, id. Brut. 42, 153: litterarum cognitio, id. de Or. 3, 32, 127: nescire litteras, *to be without a liberal education*, id. Brut. 74, 259: altiores litterae, *magic*, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51.—Comically of the art of love: Litteras didicisti; quando scis, sine alios discere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 22.

littĕrālis (**lĭtĕr-**), e, *adj.* [littera], *of* or *belonging to letters* or *writing* (post-class.): commercium, *epistolary correspondence*, Symm. Ep. 4, 52: lectio, *the reading of books*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: grammatica litteralis dicta, quod a litteris incipiat, Diom. p. 414 P.

littĕrārĭus (**lĭtĕr-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to reading and writing*: ludus, *an elementary school*, Quint. 1, 4, 27; Tac. A. 3, 66; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25; Suet. Calig. 45: magister, *an elementary teacher, schoolmaster*, Vop. Pertin. 8.

littĕrātē (**lĭtĕr-**), *adv.*, v. litteratus *fin.*

littĕrātio (**lĭtĕr-**), ōnis, *f.* [littera], *instruction in reading and writing*, Varr. ap. Aug. de Ordin. 2, 12; Mart. Cap. 3, § 229; Isid. Orig. 1, 3.

littĕrātor (**lĭtĕr-**), ōris, *m.* [id.]. * **I.** *A teacher of reading and writing, an elementary instructor*: litterator ruditatem eximit, grammaticus doctrinā instruit, App. Flor. p. 363, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a grammarian, critic, philologist*, Cat. 14, 9; Mart. Cap. 3, § 229; cf. Kopp ad loc.—**B.** In opp. to litteratus (a man of real learning), *a smatterer, sciolist*: alter litterator fuit, alter litteras sciens, Gell. 18, 9, 2; cf. id. 16, 6: Suet. Gram. 4.

littĕrātōrĭus (**lĭtĕr-**), a, um, *adj.* [litterator], *grammatical*: eruditio, Tert. Idol. 10.—The *fem.* not to be used as a substantive: grammatice litteratura est, non litteratrix, quemadmodum oratrix: nec litteratoria, quemadmodum oratoria, Quint. 2, 14, 3.

littĕrātrix, v. litteratorius.

* **littĕrātŭlus** (**lĭtĕr-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [litteratus], *somewhat learned*, Hier. ad Ruf. 1, n. 31.

littĕrātūra (**lĭtĕr-**), ae, *f.* [litterae]. **I.** *A writing* formed of letters: litteratura constat ex notis litterarum et ex eo, in quo imprimuntur illae notae, Cic. Part. 7, 26.—* **B.** Transf.: Graeca, *the Greek alphabet*, Tac. A. 11, 13.—**II.** *The science of language, grammar, philology*: grammatice, quam in Latinum transferentes litteraturam vocaverunt, Quint. 2, 1, 4; cf. id. 2, 14, 3: prima illa litteratura, per quam pueris elementa traduntur, Sen. Ep. 88, 20.—**III.** *Learning, erudition*: saecularis, Tert. Spect. 18.

littĕrātus (**lĭtĕr-**), a, um, *adj.* [littera], *lettered*, i. e. **I.** Lit., *marked with letters, branded*: ensiculus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 112: securicula, id. ib. 115: urna, id. ib. 2, 5, 21: laminae, App. M. 3, p. 137, 7: laciniae auro litteratae, id. ib. 6, 174, 28: servus, *a branded slave*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 49; cf.: homunculi frontes litterati, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Learned, liberally educated*: Canius nec infacetus et satis litteratus, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: et litteratus et disertus, id. Brut. 21, 81; id. Mur. 7, 16: servi, id. Brut. 22, 87: quibus ineptiis nec litteratior fit quisquam nec melior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 1.—Esp. of the learned expounders of the poets: quem litteratissimum fuisse judico, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: appellatio grammaticorum Graecā consuetudine invaluit: sed initio litterati vocabantur, Suet. Gram. 4.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to learning, learned*: quid est enim dulcius otio litterato, *learned leisure*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: senectus, id. Brut. 76, 265: labor, App. Mag. 4, p. 276, 8.—Hence, *adv.*: **littĕrātē. 1.** *With plain letters, in a clear hand*: rationes perscriptae scite et litterate, Cic. Pis. 25, 61.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *To the letter, literally*: litterate respondere, Cic. Harusp. Resp. 8, 17.—**b.** *Learnedly, scientifically, elegantly, cleverly*: scriptorum veterum litterate peritus, *learnedly, critically skilled*, Cic. Brut. 56, 205: belle et litterate dicta, *clever sayings*, id. de Or. 2, 62, 253.—*Comp.*: litteratius Latine loqui, Cic. Brut. 108, 28.

littĕrĭo (**lĭtĕr-**), ōnis, *m.* [litterae], *a language-master*, in a contemptuous sense: appellare (aliquem) loquacem talpam, et purpuratam simiam, et litterionem Graecum, Amm. 17, 11, 1; so, Graecus, Aug. adv. Leg. et Proph. 1, § 52.

* **littĕrōsus** (**lĭtĕr-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *literary, learned in letters*: homo mere litterosus, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 133, 6.

littĕrŭla (**lĭtĕr-**), ae, *f. dim.* [littera]. **I.** *A little letter*, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: accepi tuam epistolam vacillantibus litterulis, id. Fam. 16, 15, 2.—**II.** Transf.: litterulae, ārum. **A.** *A short letter, a note*: hoc litterularum exaravi, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1.—**B.** *Grammatical knowledge, literary learning, liberal studies*: quem propter litterularum nescio quid libenter vidi, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8: litterulae meae oblanguerunt, id. Fam. 16, 10, 2; 5, 21, 2: litterulis Graecis imbutus, Hor. Ep. 2, 27.

littus, v. litus.

Litubium, i, *n.*, *a town in Liguria*, Liv. 32, 29.

lĭtūra, ae, *f.* [lino], *a smearing, anointing*. **I.** In gen.: solem etiam et pluviam arcet ejusmodi litura, Col. 4, 24, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., *a rubbing* or *smearing of the wax on a writing-tablet, in order to erase something written*; hence, *a blotting out, erasure, correction*: unius nominis litura, Cic. Arch. 5, 9.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., *a passage erased, an erasure*: videtis extremam partem nominis demersam esse in litura, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: litterae lituraeque omnes assimilatae, id. ib. 2, 2, 77, § 189: carmen multā liturā coërcere, Hor. A. P. 292.—**2.** *A blot, blur* made in a writing: haec erit e lacrimis facta litura meis, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 4: littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15.—**3.** *A wrinkle*: cum corpus nulla litura notet, Mart. 7, 18, 2.—**C.** Trop., *an alteration*: nec ulla in decretis ejus litura sit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 2.

lĭtūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [litura], *of* or *for rubbing out*.—Only as *subst.*: * **lĭtūrārii**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. libri), *books kept for the first rough drafts of writings, blotters* (so called from the erasures made in them), Aus. praef. Idyll. 13.

† **lĭturgus**, i, *m.*, = λειτουργός, *one who fills a public office, a servant of the state*, Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6.—**II.** In gen., *an attendant*, Mart. Cap. 2, 45.

lĭtūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [litura], *to rub* or *blot out, erase*: liturasse aliqua, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4405.

1. lĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from lino.

2. lĭtus, ūs, *m.* [lino], *a smearing, besmearing, anointing*: litu, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 110 (Cels. 6, 6, 20, instead of litum we should read lenitum; v. Targa, ad loc.).

3. lītus (not **littus**), ŏris, *n.* [cf. λίμνη, λειμών, λιμήν; and lino], *the sea-shore, seaside, beach, strand* (opp. ripa, *the bank* of a river: ora, *the coast* of the sea; cf. Ov. M. 1. 37 sqq.; Verg. A. 3, 75): litus est, quousque maximus fluctus a mari pervenit, Dig. 50, 16, 96: solebat Aquilius quaerentibus, quid esset litus, ita definire: qua fluctus eluderet, Cic. Top. 7, 32: quid est tam commune quam . . . litus ejectis, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: litus tunditur undā, Cat. 11, 4: praetervolare litora, Hor. Epod. 16, 40: Circaeae raduntur litora terrae, Verg. A. 7, 10: petere, Ov. M. 2, 844: intrare, id. ib. 14, 104: sinuosum legere, Val. Fl. 2, 451: litoris ora, Verg. A. 3, 396; cf. id. G. 2, 44.—Prov.: litus arare, i. e. *to labor in vain, take useless pains*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 48; so, litus sterili versamus aratro, Juv. 7, 49: in litus harenas fundere, *to pour sand on the sea-shore*, i. e. *to add to that of which there is already an abundance*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A landing-place*: quod uno parvoque litore adiretur, Suet. Tib. 40.—**B.** *The shore of a lake*: Trasimeni litora, Sil. 15, 818: Larium litus, Cat. 35, 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 7.—**C.** *The bank of a river*: hostias constituit omnes in litore, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: viridique in litore conspicitur sus, Verg. A. 8, 83: percussa fluctu litora, id. E. 5, 83.—**D.** *Land situated on the sea-side*: cui litus arandum dedimus, Verg. A. 4, 212: electione litorum, Tac. H. 3, 63.

lĭtŭus, i (*gen. plur.* lituum, Luc. 1, 237; Val. Fl. 6, 166; Sil. 13, 146), *m.* [prob. Etruscan; prim. signif. crooked]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *The crooked staff borne by the augurs, an augur's crook* or *crosier, augural wand*: dextra manu baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18, 7; cf.: lituus iste vester, quod clarissimum est insigne auguratus, Cic. Div. 1, 17.

30; Gell. 5, 7, 8: Quirinalis, Verg. A. 7, 187: lituo pulcher trabeaque Quirinus, Ov. F. 6, 375.—**B.** *A crooked wind-instrument* (used to give signals in war), *a curved trumpet, cornet, clarion:* lituus sonitus effudit acutos, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 Vahl.); Verg. A. 6, 167: jam lituus pugnae signa daturus erat, Ov. F. 3, 216: lituo tubae Permixtus sonitus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 23: stridor lituum clangorque tubarum, Luc. 1, 237: cornua cum lituis audita, Juv. 14, 200.—**II.** Transf., *a signal:* de lituis, βοώπιδος, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.—**III.** Trop., *an instigator, author:* lituus meae profectionis, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1.

* **līvēdo,** inis, *f.* [liveo], *blueness, lividness,* produced by bruises, blows, etc.: homunculi vibicibus livedinis totam cutem depicti, App. M. 9, p. 222, 26.

līvens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from liveo.

līventer, *adv.*, v. liveo, *P. a.*, A. *fin.*

līvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [for pliveo; Gr. πελιός, πελλός, dark-blue; cf.: pullus, pallidus], *to be of a bluish color, black and blue, livid:* livent rubigine dentes, Ov. M. 2, 776: livere catenis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 65.—**II.** Trop., *to be envious, to envy* (mostly poet. for invideo). (α) *Absol.:* livet Carinus, rumpitur, furit, plorat, Mart. 8, 61, 1; Stat. Th. 11, 211.—(β) With *dat.*, *to envy:* livere iis, qui eloquentiam exercent, Tac. A. 13, 42: qui mihi livet, Mart. 6, 86, 6; 11, 94, 1.— Hence, **līvens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Bluish, lead-colored, black and blue, livid:* plumbum, Verg. A. 7, 687: pruna, Ov. M. 13, 817: crura compedibus, id. Am. 2, 2, 47: oculi in morte, Stat. Th. 1, 617: venenum, Sil. 2, 707.—**B.** *Envious:* quid imprecabor, o Severe, liventi? Mart. 8, 61, 8.— *Adv.:* **līventer,** *lividly*, Paul. Petr. 4, 192.

līvesco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to turn black and blue, become livid:* digiti, Lucr. 3, 528; Scrib. Comp. 181.—* **II.** Trop., *to envy, be envious:* nec enim livescere fas est, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 27.

Līvĭa, v. Livius.

Līvĭānus, a, um, v. Livius, B.

līvĭdē, *adv.*, v. lividus *fin.*

* **līvĭdinans,** antis, *adj.* [lividus], *envious:* ipse Paris dearum lividinantium judex, Petr. 138 dub. (al. libidinantium; al. litigantium).

līvĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to render livid:* pallore vultum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 619.

* **līvĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat envious:* quibus invideas si lividulus sis, Juv. 11, 110.

līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [liveo], *of a blue* or *leaden color, bluish, blue.* **I.** Lit.: vada, Verg. A. 6, 320: lividissima vorago, Cat. 17, 11: racemi, Hor. C. 2, 5, 10.—**B.** Esp., produced by beating, bruising, etc., *black and blue, livid:* livida armis Bracchia, Hor. C. 1, 8, 10: ora livida facta, Ov. H. 20, 82; Plin. 24, 11, 55, § 93.—**C.** Transf., *making livid,* i. e. *deadly:* livida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 631.—**II.** Trop., *envious, invidious, spiteful, malicious.* **A.** Of persons: invidi et malevoli et lividi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28 (dub.): nos nostraque lividus odit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 89.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 74: obliviones (because forgetfulness robs the deserving of the praise which is his due), Hor. C. 4, 9, 33: sententia, *spiteful, malicious,* Sen. Contr. 2, 14.—Hence, **līvĭdē,** *adv.*, *of a leaden color, lividly.*—*Comp.*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94 dub.

Līvilla, ae, *f. dim.* [Livia], *the daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, and sister of Caligula,* Suet. Calig. 7.

Līvĭus, i, *m.* (**-a,** ae, *f.*), *name of a Roman* gens.—So, M. Livius Andronicus, *the first Roman tragic poet,* Cic. Brut. 18, 72; Liv. 7, 2, 8: T. Livius, *the celebrated historian,* Quint. 10, 1, 32 al.: C. Livius Salinator, *consul with* L. Valerius Messala, A. U. C. 584; Liv. 29, 37, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273; and many others.— In *fem.:* **Līvĭa,** ae, Drusilla, *the second wife of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 29; 63; id. Tib. 4; id. Claud. 1; Ov. F. 5, 157: Livia Orestilla, *wife of Caligula,* Suet. Calig. 25.— Hence, **A. Līvĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Livian:* Liviae leges, Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 11: familia, Tac. A. 6, 51: arbos, Col. 10, 413.—**B. Līvĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Livian:* modi, i. e. *of Livius Andronicus,* Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: exercitus, *the army of the consul* M. Livius, Liv. 28, 9: aes, *from mines belonging to Livia,* Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 3: charta, *named after Livia,* id. 13, 12, 23, § 80; cf. § 74.

līvor, ōris, *m.* [liveo], *bluish color, leaden color, a black and blue spot.* **I.** Lit.: jam livorem tute scapulis istoc concinnas tuis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 19: livore decoloratum corpus mortui, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: ostendere nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam, Juv. 16, 11; Quint. 2, 21, 19; cf. id. 5, 9, 1; 11; 5, 10, 46: illinitur livoribus, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 240.—Of a *speck* or *taint* in fruit: uva conspectâ livorem ducit ab uva, Juv. 2, 81: tum sucos herbasque dedi queis livor abiret, Tib. 1, 6, 13.—**II.** Trop., *envy, spite, malice, ill-will* (mostly poet. and post-Aug. for invidia): summâ malevolentiâ et livore impediuntur, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 1: obtrectatio et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: pascitur in vivis livor; post fata quiescit, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 39: ergo submotum patriâ proscindere, livor, Desine, id. P. 4, 16, 47: rumpere, livor edax, id. R. Am. 389: cupidus, Prop. 1, 8, 29: livor ac malignitas, Suet. Calig. 34; Plin. Pan. 3, 4; 58, 5.

‡ **lix,** līcis, *m.*, *ashes, lye:* lix est cinis vel umor cineri admixtus: nam etiamnum id genus lixivium vocatur, Non. 62, 11.

lixa, ae, *m.* [perh. linquo], *a sutler:* non lixa sequebatur, Liv. 39, 1: lixae modo sine insignibus, sine lictoribus, profectum, id. 21, 63: lixarum in modum negotiari, id. 5, 8: lixae ac negotiatores, Tac. A. 2, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In *plur.:* **lixae,** *camp-followers,* consisting of sutlers, cooks, servants, etc.: lixas e castris submovit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: lixae permixti cum militibus, Sall. J. 44: ne lixae exercitum sequerentur, id. ib. 45: agmini totidem lixas habenti quot milites, Quint. 8, 6, 42; Justin. 38, 10, 2.—**B.** *An attendant on a magistrate,* App. M. 1, p. 113, 22.

lixābundus [lixa], *journeying at pleasure:* iter libere ac prolixe faciens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll.; cf.: lixabundus ambulat, qui voluptatis causâ ambulat, Gloss. Isid.: Pinacium tam lixabundum currere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 15 Fleck.; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

‡ **lixio,** ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a sutler, camp-follower:* lixiones aquarum portitores, Gloss. Isid.

lixīvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lix], *made into lye:* cinere lixivio abluere, *lye-ashes,* Plin. 28, 18, 75, § 244.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lixīvĭa,** ae, *f.*, *lye:* lixivia cineris, Col. 12, 16; 12, 50.—Also, **lixīvĭum,** i, *n.*, *lye:* ossa prunorum lixivio sunt maceranda, Pall. 12, 7, 13: aqua cineribus distillata, quam volgo lixivium vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 70.

lixīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made into lye:* cinis lixiva, Scrib. Larg. 216; 230; Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202; 15, 17, 18, § 67: mustum lixivum, *the must which flows from the grapes before they are pressed,* Cato, R. R. 23.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lixīvum,** i, *n.*, *lye,* Pall. 2, 15, 18; and so perh. Col. 12, 50, 11.

‡ **lixo** ἕψω, *to boil, seethe,* Gloss. Philox.

‡ **lixŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [a Sabine word], *a round pancake made of flour, cheese, and water,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.

Lixus, i, *m.*, = Λίξος, *a river in Mauritania, with a city of the same name,* now *Wady al-Khos,* Mel. 3, 10, 6; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9; Sil. 3, 258; 5, 400.

lŏba, ae, *f.* **I.** *The haulm* or *straw of Indian millet,* Plin. 11, 7, 10, § 55.—**II.** *Nightshade, also called* strychnos, App. Herb. 74.

lŏcālis, e, *adj.* [locus], *of* or *belonging to a place, local* (late Lat.): determinatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34: locale universali opponit, id. ad Scapul. 3: aerumnae, Amm. 14, 7, 5: adverbia, *adverbs of place,* Charis. p. 182 P.—Hence, *adv.:* **lŏcālĭter,** *locally:* Besae dei localiter appellati oraculum, i. e. *by the inhabitants,* Amm. 19, 12, 3; Tert. Pall. 2; Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

lŏcālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *locality,* as a necessary quality of bodies, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 3; 4.

lŏcālĭter, *adv.*, v. localis *fin.*

lŏcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [loco], *of* or *belonging to letting;* hence, *substt.* **I. lŏcārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who first took possession of a seat in the theatre and let it out to one who came later:* Hermes, divitiae locariorum, *a famous gladiator, who filled the theatre, and thus brought much gain to those who parted with their seats for hire,* Mart. 5, 24, 9.—**II. lŏcārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *rent paid for a stall* to sell goods from, *stall-money, stallage,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 15 Müll.

‡ **lŏcātārĭus,** ὁ μισθούμενος, *a contractor,* Gloss. Philox.

lŏcātīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [loco], *let, hired out:* fatigatio, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: manus, Salv. Ep. 1.

lŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a placing, locating; a disposition, arrangement.* **I.** In gen.: recta locatio, prioribus sequentia annectens, Quint. 7, 1, 1 dub. (Zumpt, collocatio): locatio verborum, id. 9, 4, 32.—**II.** In partic., *a letting out, leasing:* quae (porticus) consulum locatione reficiebatur, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 2: fundi, Col. 1, 7, 3: locationes praediorum rusticorum, *the farming out of the Macedonian crown-lands,* Liv. 45, 18.—**B.** Transf., *a contract of letting* or *hiring, a lease,* Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: consensu fiunt obligationes in locationibus, Gai. Inst. 3, 135; 142 sqq.

lŏcātītius, v. locaticius.

lŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [loco], *one who lets, a letter, hirer out:* domus, Dig. 19, 2, 60: insulae et fundi, ib. 35: operis, ib. 36: meretricum, Firm. Math. 4, 6: LOCATOR A SCENA or SCENICORVM, *one who furnished for a stipulated sum the actors and stage apparatus to him who gave a play,* Inscr. Orell. 2618 sq.; 2629.—**II.** *A contractor, undertaker:* funeris, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 176.

* **lŏcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to letting* or *hiring out:* locatorius, μισθωσιμαῖος, Gloss. Philox.: locatoria provincia, *where one will be a mere letter out,* Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1; Orell. *N. cr.*

lŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [locus], *a little place;* hence, **I.** *A compartment in a locker* or *chest,* Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.: praetorum, Mart. 10, 88.—**II.** *A chest, casket:* anulos in locellum repositos haeredibus reddidit, Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.

† **Lochĭa,** ae, *f.*, = λοχεία (midwife), *a surname of Diana,* Inscr. ap. Grut. 1011, 3.

lŏcĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [loco], *to let* or *hire out:* agelli hic est sub urbe paulum, quod locitas foras, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26.

lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1 (old forms, locassim for locaverim, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 51; so, locassint, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11), *v. a.* [locus], *to place, put, lay, set, dispose, arrange.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equites pro cornibus, Quint. 2, 13, 3: crates adversas locari jubet, Caes. B. C. 3, 46: milites super vallum in munimentis, Sall. J. 100: cum sol ita locatus fuisset, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: fundamenta (urbis), Verg. A. 4, 266; cf. id. ib. 1, 428: gramineoque viros locat ipse sedili, id. ib. 8, 176: vicos, Tac. G. 16: stipendium et commeatum, Sall. J. 90.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Locare puellam in matrimonium or in matrimonio, nuptiis, nuptum, or simply locare, *to give a girl in marriage, to marry her* to any one: cur me huic locabas nuptiis? Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 157 Vahl.): virginem habeo grandem, neque eam queo locare quoiquam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 15: in matrimonium, id. Trin. 3, 3, 52: aliquam in luculentam familiam, id. Cist. 3, 2, 18: nuptum virginem adulescenti, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 25.—**2.** *To let, lease, to hire* or *farm out* (opp. conduco): vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: portorium, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47: agrum frumento, Liv. 27, 3: praedia non nummo sed partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3: tabernas civitatibus ad stationem, Suet. Ner. 37.—**b.** *To give out on contract, to contract for having a thing done:* tu idem optimum est loces efferendum: nam jam credo mortuus est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 30: impero, ut tu me quoivis castrandum loces, id. ib. 2, 2, 73: ut quod sit sibi operis locatum efficeret, id. As. 2, 4, 37: ego operam meam tribus nummis hodie locavi ad artis nugatorias, id. Trin. 4, 2, 2: statuam faciendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: funera, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 120: majore pecuniâ columnas dealbandas, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 59, § 154: statuas demoliendas, id. ib. 2, 2, 67, § 161: anseribus cibaria publice locantur (sc. praeben-

da), id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: Junoni templum (sc. exstruendum), Liv. 5, 23: vestimenta exercitui (sc. facienda), id. 27, 10: ingentesque locat Caesonia Rhenos. Pers. 6, 47.—**c.** Locare se or locare operam suam, *to hire one's self out, hire out one's services:* quid si aliquo ad ludos me pro manduco locem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51: operam suam ad aliquam rem, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1; Gell. 3, 3, 14: vocem, i. e. *to become a ranter*, Juv. 8, 185: locare noctes, of courtesans, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 30.—**d.** *To lend:* ornamenta quae locavi metuo ut possim recipere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 3.—**e.** *To quarter, establish in quarters:* cohortes novis hibernaculis, Tac. A. 14, 38.—**3.** Of money, *to invest, place:* nec quicquam argenti locavi jam diu usquam aeque bene? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 144.—**4.** *To put* or *lend out* money on interest: locare argenti nemini nummum queo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 4.—Hence, locare se, *to bring in* interest, *to yield:* disciplina (histrionis) quae erat (Panurgo) ab hoc (Roscio) tradita, locabat se non minus HS CCCIↃↃↃ, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to place, put, set, lay, fix:* metuo hercle ne illa mulier mi insidias locet, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 17: num tu pudicae quoipiam insidias locas? id. Curc. 1, 1, 25: vitam in tam clara luce locavit, Lucr. 5, 12: inter recte factum atque peccatum media locabat quaedam, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37: aliquem in amplissimo gradu dignitatis, id. Mur. 14, 30: civitas in Catonis et Bruti fide locata, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: omnia mea studia in Milonis magistratu fixi et locavi, id. Fam. 2, 6, 3: eo loco locati sumus, ut, etc., id. Lael. 12, 40: vos hortor, ut ita virtutem locetis, ut eâ exceptâ nihil amicitiâ praestabilius esse putetis, id. ib. 27, 104: res certis in personis ac temporibus locata, id. de Or. 1, 31, 138: prudentia est locata in delectu bonorum et malorum, *consists in*, id. Off. 3, 17, 71: beneficium apud gratos, *to confer upon*, Liv. 7, 20.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2. c.) *To put out*, as at interest; *to place so as to secure a return:* optumo optume optumam operam das; datam pulcre locas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 122: beneficia apud gratos, Liv. 7, 20, 5: benefacta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62 (Trag. v. 429 Vahl.).—**C.** Locare nomen, *to become surety*, Phaedr. 1, 16, 1.—Hence, *P. a.:* **lŏcātus,** a, um, only as *subst.:* **lŏcātum,** i, *n.*, *that which is placed on lease, hired out*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

Lŏcri, ōrum, *m.*, = Λοκροί. **A** *A people of Greece, consisting of several tribes.* **1.** *The* Locri Epicnemidii, *on the Cephissus*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.—**2.** *The* Locri Ozolae, *bordering on the Ætolians*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**3.** *The* Locri Epizephyrii, *in the territory of the Bruttii, where they had founded the city of Narycium*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74; Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11; id. Fin. 5, 29, 87; id. Att. 6, 1, 18.—**B.** *The city of Narycium, a colony of the Grecian Locrians*, now *Gierace:* haud procul ab urbe Locris, Liv. 28, 6 sq.; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211; 7, 47, 48, § 152; cf. Mann. Ital. p. 186.—Hence, **A. Lŏcrensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Epizephyrian Locrians, Locrian:* ager, Plin. 11, 27, 32, § 95.—**Lŏcrenses,** ium, *m.*, *the Locrians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90.—**B. Lŏcris,** idis, *f.*, = Λοκρίς, *the country of Locris, in Greece*, Liv. 26, 26.

lŏcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [loculus], *a case, box, receptacle* for any thing. **I.** In gen., for doves: loculamenta, quibus nidificent aves, Col. 8, 8, 3: novum, id. 8, 9, 3; for books: tecto tenus exstructa loculamenta, Sen. Tranq. 9, 7.—**II.** In partic., *a case, box, cell*, Vitr. 10, 14, 3: dentium, i. e. *the gums*, Veg. Vet. 2, 32.

lŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *kept in boxes:* resina, Pall. 3, 25, 23.

***lŏcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with compartments* or *divisions:* loculatae arculae, piscinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4.

lŏcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of little compartments* or *cells:* putamen, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88.

lŏcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [locus], *a little place.* **I.** In gen.: in cella est paulum nimis loculi lubrici, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A coffin:* equites in loculis asservati, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75; Vulg. Luc. 7, 14: hunc (pollicem regis in dextro pede) cremari cum reliquo corpore non potuisse tradunt, conditumque loculo in templo, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20.—**B.** *A bier*, Fulg. Planc. Exposit. Serm. p. 558 Merc.—**C.** *A compartment, manger, stall:* loculi vel marmore vel lapide vel ligno facti distinguendi sunt, ut singula jumenta hordeum suum ex integro nullo praeripiente consumant, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 4.—**D.** In *plur.:* loculi, *a small receptacle with compartments, a coffer* or *casket* for keeping all sorts of things in: gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175; id. S. 1, 3, 17: gramina continuo loculis depromit eburnis, Ov. F. 6, 749: hos de flavâ loculos implere monetâ, Mart. 14, 12: in quibus (loculis) erant claves vinariae cellae, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89.—Hence, stimulorum loculi, applied to a bad slave, qs. *you receptacle for goads* (with which slaves were chastised), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 11; v. stimulus.—**E.** Esp., *a purse, pocket:* e peculiaribus loculis suis, *out of his own pocket*, Suet. Galb. 12: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56: neque enim loculis comitantibus itur ad casum tabulae, Juv. 1, 89; 10, 46 al.

lŏcŭples, ētis (ū, Mart. 5, 36, 6; *gen.* locupletium and locupletum; *abl. sing.* locuplete, usu. of a person, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29; id. Att. 12, 43, 2; Tac. H. 1, 46; rarely of a thing, Hor. S. 2, 6, 102; Pers. 3, 74: locupleti, of things, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; id. de Or. 3, 48, 185; Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 4; rarely of a person, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46; Macrob. S. 5, 18, 14; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 49 sq.), *adj.* [locus-plenus], *rich in lands, substantial, opulent* (syn.: dives, abundans, copiosus). **I.** Lit.: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus: ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16; cf.: (P. Nigidius) locupletem dictum ait ex compositis vocibus, qui pleraque loca, hoc est, qui multas possessiones teneret, Gell. 10, 5: locupletes locorum multorum domini, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—So too, locupletem a locorum copia, Quint. 5, 10, 55: locupletes dicebant loci, hoc est agri plenos, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: unum genus est eorum, qui magno in aere alieno, majores etiam possessiones habent: horum hominum species est honestissima, sunt enim locupletes, Cic. Cat. 2, 8; rarely of things: neque minus locuples ad eos hereditas perveniat, Gai. Inst. 1, 192.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *rich, wealthy, opulent:* de ornatu ut locupletes simus scitis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 4: egebat? immo locuples erat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: mulier copiosa plane et locuples, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55.—As *subst.:* Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, *the rich*, Cic. Rep. 3, 9 *fin.:* ut suffragia non in multitudinis, sed in locupletium potestate essent, id. ib. 2, 22, 39.—So *fem.:* locuples quae nupsit avaro, Juv. 6, 141: locuples et referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 74: locupletem optare podagram, i. e. *characteristic of the rich*, Juv. 13, 96.—With *abl.:* praedâ locuples, Sall. J. 84: locuples frugibus annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 137: mancipiis locuples, id. ib. 1, 6, 39.—With *gen.:* pecuniae, App. M. 8, p. 202, 12: locuples aquila, i. e. *the lucrative post of centurion*, Juv. 14, 197.—With *in* and *abl.* in thesauris, Vulg. Jer. 51, 13.—*Comp.:* locupletior negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17.—*Sup.:* urbs locupletissima, Cic. Rep. 1, 14: locupletissimae urbes, Caes. B. C. 3, 31.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Well stored* or *provided, richly supplied, rich:* Lysias oratione locuples, rebus ipsis jejunior, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 13; id. N. D. 1, 40, 112: Latinam linguam non modo non inopem, sed locupletiorem etiam esse quam Graecam, id. Fin. 1, 3, 10.—**B.** Transf., *that is able to answer for a thing, that is a good surety, responsible, trustworthy, reliable, safe, sure:* reus, *that can fulfil his engagement*, Liv. 9, 9: auctor, testis, *a sufficient surety, a credible witness:* Pythagoras et Plato locupletissimi auctores, jubent, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119; cf.: quem enim auctorem de illo (Socrate) locupletiorem Platone laudare possumus? id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: locuples auctor Thucydides, id. Brut. 12, 47; id. Div. 1, 19, 37: accedit etiam testis locuples, Posidonius, id. Off. 3, 2, 10: tabellarius, *a trusty, safe letter-carrier*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **lŏcŭplētē,** *richly, amply* (post-class.). **1.** Lit., *sup.:* locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3: dotata filia, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9.—**2.** Trop., in *comp.*, Front. ad Anton. Imp. 1, 3 Mai.

lŏcŭplētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [locupleto], *an enriching, a rich possession*, Vulg. Judith, 2, 16.

lŏcŭplētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enricher* (post-class.): familiarium, Eutr. 10, 15: MVNICIPII, Inscr. Orell. 816.

lŏcŭplētē, *adv.*, v. locuples *fin.*

lŏcŭplēto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [locuples], *to make rich, enrich* (syn. dito). **I.** Lit.: auro suas domus, Att. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34: homines fortunis, Cic. Agr. 2, 26: maxima auri argentique praeda locupletatus, id. Rep. 2, 24, 44; id. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: Africam equis, armis, viris, pecunia, Nep. Hamilc. 4, 1: cives, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: celeriter locupletari, *to grow rich*, Col. 6 praef. § 4.—**II.** Trop., *to enrich*, etc.: sapientem locupletat ipsa natura, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90: ipsam eloquentiam graviorum artium instrumento, id. Brut. 97, 331: templum picturis, i. e. *to decorate, adorn*, id. Inv. 2, 1.

lŏcus (old form stlocus, like stlis for lis, Quint. 1, 4, 16), i, *m.* (**lŏcum,** i, *n.*, Inscr. ap. Grut. 129, 14; *plur.* loci, single places; loca, places connected with each other, a region; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 666 sq., and v. infra), *a place, spot.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: adsedistis in festivo loco, i. e. *the theatre*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 83: locum sibi velle liberum praeberier, ubi nequam faciat clam, id. Poen. 1, 1, 49; 3, 3, 44; cf. 3, 2, 25: omnes copias in unum locum convenire, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2: Galli qui ea loca incolerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: locorum situm naturam regionis nosse, Liv. 22, 38: Romae per omnes locos, Sall. J. 32: facere alicui locum in turba, Ov. A. A. 2, 210: ex loco superiore agere, of an orator speaking from the rostra, or of a judge pronouncing judgment: de loco superiore dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102: ex aequo loco, of one speaking in the Senate or conversing with another: et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habiti, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: ex inferiore loco, *to speak before a judge*, id. de Or. 3, 6, 23: primus locus aedium, *a dwelling on the ground-floor*, Nep. praef. 6.—*A post, position:* loco movere, *to drive from a place* or *post*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 32; so, loco deicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: loco cedere, *to give way, abandon one's post, retire*, Sall. C. 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A place, seat*, in the theatre, the circus, or the forum: Servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, *room, seats*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 23.—Esp. the place assigned by the Senate to foreign ambassadors: locum ad spectandum dare, Cic. Mur. 35, 73; 34, 72; so Liv. 30, 17.—*Plur.* loca, Liv. 34, 44, 5; Vell. 2, 32, 3; Suet. Claud. 21; id. Ner. 11; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21.—But *plur.* loci, Tac. A. 15, 32.—**2.** So of the *lodging, quarters, place of abode* assigned to foreign ambassadors for their residence: locus inde lautiaque legatis praeberi jussa, Liv. 28, 39, 19; 30, 17, 14; 42, 26, 5; Symm. Ep. 4, 56; Sid. Ep. 8, 12: loca lautia, App. M. 3, p. 140, 30.—**3.** *A piece* or *part* of an estate: stricte loquendo locus non est fundus sed pars aliqua fundi, Dig. 50, 16, 60: locus certus ex fundo possideri potest, ib. 41, 2, 26.—**4.** *A place, spot, locality; a country region:* hau longe abesse oportet homines hinc; ita hic lepidust locus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 35: nunc hoc ubi abstrudam cogito solum locum, id. Aul. 4, 6, 7: non hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10; Verg. A. 1, 530; Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—Poet. *of the inhabitants of a place, a neighborhood:* numina vicinorum odit uterque locus, Juv. 15, 37.—Of a place where a city once stood, *a site:* locus Pherae, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13: locus Buprasium, Hyrmine, id. ib.; cf. Ov. F. 2, 280.—*Plur.* rarely loci: quos locos adiisti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86: locos tenere, Liv. 5, 35, 1: occupare, Sall. J. 18, 4; 76, 1; Lucr. 4, 509; Verg. A. 1, 306; 2, 28; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 22; Tac. A. 1, 61; 13, 36; Suet. Tib. 43.—Usually loca: loca haec circiter, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8: venisse in illa loca, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5; id. Fin. 5, 1, 2 sq.; Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 2; Lucr. 1, 373; 2, 146; Cat. 9, 7; 63, 3; Sall. J. 18, 11; 54, 3; Verg. G. 2, 140; id. A. 1, 51; 2, 495; Hor. C. 1, 22, 7; Tib. 4, 1, 97; Ov. M. 10, 29; Liv. 1, 1, 5; 1, 5, 2; 1, 6, 4 et saep.—**5.** In war

or battle, *a post, station* (*plur.* loca): tum loca sorte legunt, Verg. A. 5, 132: loca jussa tenere, id. ib. 10, 238: loca servare, Amm. 25, 6, 14.—**6.** Loci and loca, of *parts of the body:* loci nervosi, Cels. 5, 26, 26.—Esp.: muliebres, Varr. L. L. 5, 2, 15; and without *adj.*, in females, *the womb:* si ea lotio locos fovebit, Cato, R. R. 157, 11: cum in locis semen insederit, Cic. N. D. 2, 51; Cels. 2, 8.—Of animals, Col. 6, 27, 10.—Of birds, Col. 8, 11, 8; Lucr. 14, 1246; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17: genitalia, Col. 7, 7, 4; cf. id. 8, 7, 2; 8, 11, 8; in males, Lucr. 4, 1034; 4, 1045.—**7.** Communis locus, (*α*) *The place of the dead:* qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 19.—(*β*) *A public place:* Sthenius ... qui oppidum non maximum maximis ex pecunia sua locis communibus monumentisque decoravit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 112. — **8.** *A burial-place, grave;* very freq. in epitaphs; v. Inscr. Orell. 8; 4499; 4500 sq.

II. Trop. **A.** *A topic* of discussion or thought; *a matter, subject, point, head* or *division* of a subject. **1.** In gen.: cum fundamentum esset philosophiae positum in finibus bonorum, perpurgatus est is locus a nobis quinque libris, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 2: Theophrastus cum tractat locos ab Aristotele ante tractatos, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: hic locus, de natura usuque verborum, id. Or. 48, 162: philosophiae noti et tractati loci, id. ib. 33, 118: ex quattuor locis in quos honesti naturam vimque divisimus, id. Off. 1, 6, 18; id. Inv. 2, 3, 11; 2, 5, 16; 2, 8, 26 et saep.; Quint. 2, 4, 27; 2, 11, 6; 5, 8, 4; Juv. 6, 245; Tac. Or. 31.—**2.** Esp.: loci, *the grounds of proof, the points* on which proofs are founded or from which they are deduced: cum pervestigare argumentum aliquod volumus, locos nosse debemus, Cic. Top. 2, 7; id. de Or. 1, 13, 56; 3, 55, 210: traditi sunt ex quibus argumenta ducantur duplices loci, id. Or. 35; so *sing.:* itaque licet definire, locum esse argumenti sedem, id. Top. 2.—**3.** Esp.: loci communes, *general arguments,* which do not grow out of the particular facts of a case, but are applicable to any class of cases: pars (argumentorum) est pervagatior et aut in omnis ejusdem generis aut in plerasque causas adcommodata: haec ergo argumenta, quae transferri in multas causas possunt, locos communis nominamus, Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 47 sq.; cf. the passage at length; id. ib. 2, 16, 50 sq.; 2, 18, 56; Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15; Quint. 2, 1, 9; 3, 1, 12; 5, 1, 3; 5, 13, 57 al.—*Sing.:* vix ullus est tam communis locus, qui possit cohaerere cum causa, nisi aliquo proprio quaestionis vinculo copulatus, Quint. 2, 4, 30: locus, for communis locus, id. 4, 2, 117; 5, 7, 32.—**B.** *A passage* in a book or author; *plur.* loci (Zumpt, Gram. § 99): locos quosdam transferam, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 1, 36; 1, 4, 4; 5, 13, 42; 6, 3, 36; Tac. Or. 22: locos Lucreti plurimos sectare, Gell. 1, 21, 7; but rarely loca: loca jam recitata, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223; Amm. 29, 2, 8.—**C.** *Room, opportunity, cause, occasion, place, time,* etc., for any thing: et cognoscendi et ignoscendi dabitur peccati locus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 6: avaritia paululum aliquid loci rationi et consilio dedisset, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: de tuo in me animo iniquis secus existimandi videris nonnihil dedisse loci, *to have given occasion, cause, reason,* id. Fam. 3, 6, 6: dare suspicioni locum, id. Cael. 4, 9: dare locum dubitationis, id. Balb. 6, 16; Val. Fl. 4, 451: locum habere, *to find a place:* qui dolorem summum malum dicit, apud eum, quem locum habet fortitudo? Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hoc altero dicacitatis quid habet ars loci? id. de Or. 2, 54, 219; so, locus est alicui rei: legi Aquiliae locus est adversus te, Dig. 9, 2, 27; cf.: huic edicto locus est, ib. 37, 10, 6; cf.: meritis vacat hic tibi locus, Verg. A. 11, 179: cum defendendi negandive non est locus, Quint. 5, 13, 8: quaerendi, id. 3, 8, 21.—Also in the sense of *there is place for any thing, it finds acceptance:* in poëtis non Homero soli locus est aut Archilocho, etc., Cic. Or. 1, 4: si in mea familiaritate locus esset nemini nisi, etc., id. Planc. 33, 82: maledicto nihil loci est, id. Mur. 5, 12: locum non relinquere, *to leave no room for, not to admit, to exclude:* vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49; so, nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, id. Fam. 1, 1, 2: nancisci locum, *to find occasion:* nactus locum resecandae libidinis, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: valde gaudeo, si est nunc ullus gaudendi locus, id. ib. 9, 7, 6.—**D.** In aliquo loco esse, *to be in any place, position, situation, condition, state, relation:* si ego in istoc siem loco, dem potius aurum, quam, etc., *position, place,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 116: tanta ibi copia venustatum aderat, in suo quaeque loco sita munde, id. Poen. 5, 4, 8: in uxoris loco habere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 52: in liberûm loco esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200; id. Planc. 11, 28; id. Brut. 1, 1; but more freq. without *in:* is si eo loco esset, negavit se facturum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: eodem loco esse, Sen. Ben. 3, 8, 2; 7, 14, 6.—Esp. with a *gen.:* parentis loco esse, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61: hostium loco esse, Liv. 2, 4, 7: fratris loco esse, Cic. Fam. 5, 3, 1; 7, 3, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 7: nec vero hic locus est, ut, etc., *not the proper occasion,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33.—Hence, loco or in loco, *at the right place* or *time, seasonably, suitably:* posuisti loco versus Attianos, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: epistolae non in loco redditae, id. ib. 11, 16, 1: dulce est desipere in loco, Hor. C. 4, 12, 28; so, locis: non insurgit locis? non figuris gaudet? Quint. 12, 10, 23: quo res summa loco? *in what condition?* Verg. A. 2, 322: quo sit fortuna loco, id. ib. 9, 723: quo sit Romana loco res, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 25: quo tua sit fortuna loco, Stat. Th. 7, 558: missis nuntiis, quo loco res essent, Liv. 2, 47, 5: primo loco, *in the first place, first in order,* Juv. 5, 12.—Freq. as a *partit. gen.:* quo loci for quo loco, Cic. Att. 8, 10; id. Div. 2, 66: eo loci for eo loco, id. Sest. 31, 68; Tac. A. 15, 74: eodem loci, Suet. Calig. 53: ubi loci, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 26: ibidem loci, id. Cist. 3, 1, 53: interea loci for interea, *meanwhile,* Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 46: postea loci, *after that, afterwards,* Sall. J. 102: ubicumque locorum, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: adhuc locorum, *hitherto,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25: ad id locorum, *to that time, till then, hitherto,* Sall. J. 63, 6; 73, 2; Liv. 22, 38, 12: post id locorum, *after that, thereupon,* Plaut. Cas. 1, 32: inde loci, *since then,* Lucr. 5, 437.—**E.** *Place, position, degree, rank, order, office,* of persons or things: summus locus civitatis, Cic. Clu. 55, 150: tua dignitas suum locum obtinebit, id. Fam. 3, 9, 2: quem locum apud ipsum Caesarem obtinuisti? id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: res erat et causa nostra eo jam loci, ut, etc., id. Sest. 31, 68: Socrates voluptatem nullo loco numerat, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: eodem loco habere, quo, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 6; 7, 77, 3; id. B. C. 1, 84, 2: indignantes eodem se loco esse, quo, etc., Liv. 42, 37, 8: sed esto, neque melius quod invenimus esse, neque par, est certe proximus locus, Quint. 10, 5, 6: erat ordine proximus locus, id. 7, 3, 36: humili loco, id. 4, 2, 2.—*Plur.* loca: ut patricii recuperarent duo consularia loca, Liv. 10, 15, 8: quinque augurum loca, id. 10, 8, 3; 42, 34, 15: omnia loca obtinuere, ne cui plebeio aditus esset, id. 4, 57, 11; Tac. A. 2, 55: Vesta loca prima tenet, Ov. F. 6, 304.—Esp. of birth: infimo loco natus, Cic. Fl. 11, 24: esse summo loco natus, id. Planc. 25, 60: Tanaquil summo loco nata, Liv. 1, 34.—**F.** Loco, adverbially, *in the place of, instead of, for:* criminis loco putant esse, quod vivam, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 6: haec filium suum sibi praemii loco deposcit, id. Inv. 2, 49, 144.

1. lŏcusta (**lūc-;** scanned **lōcusta,** Juvenc. in Matt. 3, 1, 339), ae, *f.*, *a marine shell-fish, a lobster,* Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: locustis squillisque magna ex parte sub eodem munimento praeduri eminent oculi, id. 11, 37, 55, § 152: marina, Petr. 35, 4.—Hence, dic mihi hoc etiam: solent tibi umquam oculi duri fieri? *Men.* Quid? tu me locustam censes esse, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 24.—Prov.: prius pariet locusta Lucam bovem, said of something that can never take place, of something impossible, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.—**II.** *A locust,* Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104: esca ejus erat locustae, Vulg. Matt. 3, 4.

2. Locusta (**Lūcusta**), ae, *f.*, *a woman famous for her skill in poisons, in the time of Nero and Claudius,* Tac. A. 12, 66; 13, 15; Suet. Ner. 33; Juv. 1, 71.

3. Locusta, ae, *m.*, *name of a man,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4.

lŏcūtĭo (**lŏquūtio**), ōnis, *f.* [loquor], *a speaking.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a speaking, speech, discourse:* sermo est oratio remissa et finitima quotidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23: ex locutione, ex reticentia, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: quamquam omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio signata nomine est, id. Or. 19, 64.—**B.** In partic., *way of speaking, pronunciation:* emendata et Latina, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: recta, Quint. 1, 6, 20.—**II.** Transf., *an utterance, word, mode of expression, phrase* (post-Aug.): quidam dicere maluerunt locutiones (quam verba), Quint. 1, 5, 2: copia locutionum talium, Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*

Locutius, v. Aius.

lŏcūtor (**lŏquūtor**), ōris, *m.* [loquor], *one who speaks, a speaker* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: rudis locutor exotici sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 102.—**II.** In partic., *a talker, prater, babbler:* leves et futiles et importuni locutores, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

lŏcūtŭlēius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *babbling, prating;* perh. only as *substt.* **A. lŏcūtŭlēius,** ii, *m.*, *a talker, prater, babbler:* veteres nostri hoc genus homines in verba projectos locutuleios et blaterones et lingulacas dixerunt, Gell. 1, 15, 20.—**B. lŏcūtŭlēĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a female babbler,* = linguaculae, Non. 50, 8.

lŏcūtŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prating, loquacious:* ranae, Alcim. 5, 160.

1. lŏcūtus (**lŏqu-**), a, um, *Part.*, from loquor.

2. *lŏcūtus (**lŏquūtus**), ūs, *m.* [loquor], *a speaking, speech:* soluto locutu, App. Flor. p. 352, 2.

lōdīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lodix], *a small coverlet, blanket:* segestri vel lodicula involutus, Suet. Aug. 83: lodiculam in pavimento extendere, Petr. 20, 2.

lōdix, īcis, *f.* (*m.*, Pollio ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42), *a coverlet, blanket, counterpane,* Juv. 6, 195; 7, 66; Mart. 14, 152, 1.

‡**Loebasius,** v. 2. Liber *init.*

‡**loebertas** and ‡**loebesum,** v. 1. liber *init.*

†**loedŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = λοιδορία, *open reviling, gross abuse:* loedoria exprobratio ad directam contumeliam, Macr. S. 7, 3 *init.*

†**lŏgăoedĭcus** (**-dĭăcus**), a, um, *adj.*, = λογαοιδικός, *logaœdic:* metrum, *a dactylic verse in which trochees take the place of the last two dactyls,* Mar. Vict. p. 2560 P. al.

†**lŏgărĭon** (**-um**), ii, *n.*, = λογάριον, *a little account-book,* i. e. in which small matters are entered: chartas ad ratiunculam vel ad logarion paratas, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11 (by others written as Greek).

†**lŏgēum,** i, and **lŏgĭum,** ii, *n.*, = λογεῖον and λόγιον, *that part of the stage on which the actors spoke, the pulpitum,* Vitr. 5, 8, 3.—**II.** *Archives:* quoniam de logeo parum provisum est, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 6 dub.

†**lŏgĭca,** ae, or **lŏgĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = λογική (sc. τέχνη), *logic,* Isid. 2, 22, 1; written as Greek: in altera philosophiae parte, quae est quaerendi ac disserendi, quae λογική dicitur, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22; id. Fat. 1, 1.

†**lŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λογικός, *logical, reasonable:* haeresis medicorum, Isid. 4, 4, 1: alia logica, alia aloga memorantur, Mart. Cap. 9, § 949.—Hence, in *plur. subst.*, **A. lŏgĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ λογικά, *logic:* habes ea, quae de perturbationibus enucleate disputant Stoici, quae logica appellant, quia disseruntur subtilius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33.—In *sing.:* **lŏgĭcum,** i, *n.*, *logic,* Sid. Carm. 15, 100.—**B. lŏgĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *rational physicians,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 216.

†**lŏgista,** ae, *m.*, = λογιστής, *an accountant;* under the later emperors a high civic functionary: curator reipublicae, qui Graeco vocabulo logista nuncupatur, Cod. Just. 1, 54, 3; Inscr. Orell. 798.

†**Lŏgistŏrĭcus,** i, *m.*, = λογιστορικός, *a lost work of Varro,* Gell. 20, 11, 4: M. Varro in Logistorico, qui inscriptus est Cato aut de liberis educandis, id. 4, 19, 2.

†**lŏgŏdaedălĭa,** ae, *f.*, = λογοδαιδαλία, *an excessive nicety in one's words, affectation in selecting expressions,* Aus. Idyll. 12, 1.

†**lŏgŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*, = λογογράφος.

an accountant, Dig. 15, 4, 18; Cod. Just. 10, 69.

† **lŏgos** (**-us**), i, *m.*, = λόγος, *a word.* **I.** In gen.: non longos logos, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29; Petr. 126.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Mere words, empty talk:* dabuntur dotis tibi sescenti logei atque Attici omnes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 7.—**B.** *A witty saying, bon-mot, jest:* logos ridiculos vendo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68: omnes logos, qui ludis dicti sunt, animadvertisse, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18.—**C.** *A fable:* fabellae et Aesopei logi, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 27.—**D.** *Reason:* logos aut methodos, Aus. Idyll. 11, 67: logos aut methodus, Marc. Carm. de Medic. 6.

lŏlĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lolium], *of darnel, darnel-:* farina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.

lŏlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to darnel:* cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

lōlīguncŭla (**lollig-**), or **lōlīguncŭla** (**loll-**), *f. dim.* [loligo], *a little cuttle-fish*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58.

lōlīgo (**loll-**), ĭnis, *f.*, *the cuttle-fish*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.; Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83; Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145: hic nigrae sucus loliginis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 100.

lŏlĭum, ii, *n.*, *darnel, cockle, tares*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 153: infelix lolium et steriles dominantur avenae, Verg. G. 1, 154; id. E. 5, 37: lolio victitare, *to have bad eyes*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 50: et careant loliis oculos vitiantibus agri, Ov. F. 1, 691.

Lollĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So, M. Lollius Palicanus, *governor of Galatia and afterwards of Gaul, a favorite of Augustus, famous for his rapacity and a defeat which he suffered in Germany*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; Vell. 2, 97; Tac. A. 3, 48; Suet. Tib. 13; to him is addressed Hor. C. 4, 9.—In *fem.:* **Lollia**, ae, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Suet. Caes. 50.—Lollia Paulina, *a daughter of* M. Lollius, *and mistress of the emperor Claudius, who was murdered at the instigation of Agrippina*, Tac. A. 12, 1; 22; 14, 12; Suet. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 25; id. Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.—Hence, **II. Lolliānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Lollius, Lollian:* clades, *the defeat suffered by M. Lollius in Germany*, Vell. 2, 97; Tac. A. 1, 10; Suet. Aug. 23.

‡ **lōmentārĭus** σμηγματοπώλης, *one who makes* or *sells* lomentum, Gloss. Philox.

lōmentum, i, *n.* [lavo], *a mixture of bean-meal and rice kneaded together, used by the Roman ladies for preserving the smoothness of their skin.* **I.** Lit.: lomento rugas condere, Mart. 3, 42, 1: ex faba lomentum factum, Pall. Oct. 14, 9.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A kind of blue color, azure:* lomentum est caeruleo candidius, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 162.—**2.** *Bean-meal:* lomentum appellatur ea farina, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 117.—* **II.** Trop., *a wash, cosmetic*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4.

† **lonchītis**, idis, *f.*, = λογχῖτις, *a plant, the tongue-shaped stander-grass, satyrion*, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137; 26, 8, 48, § 76.

lonchōton, *n.*, = λογχωτόν, *a kind of copperas*, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124.

† **lonchus** (**lunch-**), i, *m.*, = λόγχος, *a lance*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.

Londĭnĭum (**Lund-**), ii, *n.*, *a city in Britain*, the modern *London*, Tac. A. 14, 33; Amm. 27, 8, 7; 28, 3, 1.—Hence, **II. Londĭniensis**, e, *adj.*, *of London:* oppidum Londiniense, Eum. Paneg. ad Const. 17.

longābo, ōnis, *m.*, v. longanon.

longaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longaevus], *long life, longevity:* corvorum, Macr. S. 7, 5: alicui longaevitatem indulgere, Ambros. de Caïn et Ab. 2, 10, § 37.

longaevus, a, um, *adj.* [longus-aevum], *of great age, aged, ancient* (poet.): parens, Verg. A. 3, 169; cf. id. ib. 2, 525: senes, id. ib. 5, 715: caput, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 52: pons, Stat. Th. 10, 864: senecta, Prop. 2, 10, 47 (3, 5, 31): vetustas, Mart. Spect. 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **longaeva**, ae, *f.*, *an old woman:* cunctantem longaeva manu deducit, Ov. M. 10, 462.

longănĭmis, e, *adj.* [longus-animus], *long-suffering, patient:* Dominus, Vulg. Psa. 102, 8 al.

longănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longanimis], *long-suffering, patience, forbearance*, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 15; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 42.

longănĭmĭter, *adv.* [longanimis], *with long-suffering, patiently:* ferre, Vulg. Heb. 6, 15: pati, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33.

longănon, i, *n.* (also **-gāno** and **-gābo**, or **-găvo, -gāo**, ōnis, *m.*), *the straight gut*, Veg. Vet. 1, 42, 1; 1, 49; 1, 56, 17; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 22, 220; id. Tard. 2, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a sausage*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 11 Müll.; Arn. 7, 229.

Longānus, a, um, *adj.*, *inhabitant of Longula*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (al. Longulani).

longē, *adv.*, v. longus *fin.* A.

longĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [longus-loqui], *a long speech*, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 34; Isid. 1, 33, 8.

Longĭmănus, i, *m.* [longus-manus, long-hand, i. e. that has an uncommonly long forearm], *a surname of Artaxerxes, king of Persia;* a transl. of the Gr. Μακρόχειρ, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad Olymp. LXXIX.; v. Macrochir.

longinquē, *adv.*, v. longinquus *fin.*

longinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longinquus], *length, extent.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: viae, Flor. 4, 12, 62: itineris, Tac. A. 6, 44; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: navigandi, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 63.—**B.** In partic., *distance, remoteness:* quo propter longinquitatem tardissime omnia perferuntur, Cic. Fam. 2, 9, 1: regionum, Tac. Agr. 19.—**II.** Transf., of time. **A.** In gen., *length, long continuance* or *duration:* aetatis, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: temporum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40: gravissimi morbi, id. Phil. 10, 8, 16: bellorum, Liv. 10, 31: exilii, Tac. A. 1, 53.—**B.** In partic., *long duration, length of time:* (dolores) longinquitate producti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: longinquitate potestatem dominantem, Liv. 9, 33.

1. longinquō, *adv.*, v. longinquus *fin.*

2. longinquo, āre, *v. a.* [longinquus], *to remove to a distance, put afar off* (eccl. Lat.): deum a se, Claud. Mam. 1, 1; so Aug. in Psa. 34, Serm. 2, n. 6.

longinquus, a, um, *adj.* [longus], *long, extensive.* **I.** Lit., in space. **A.** In gen. (rare): linea, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59: aequora, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 363: amnes, Tac. A. 1, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Far removed, far off, remote, distant* (class.): nos longinqui et a te ipso missi in ultimas gentes, Cic. Fam. 15, 9, 1: ex locis tam longinquis, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 47: ab extero hoste atque longinquo, id. Cat. 2, 13, 29: longinqua Lacedaemon, id. Att. 15, 9, 1: nationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: cura, *respecting things that are far off*, Liv. 22, 23: longinquiores loci, Caes. B. G. 4, 27: vulnera, i. e. e longinquo accepta, Luc. 3, 568.—In *neutr. absol.:* ex (e) longinquo, *from afar, from a distance:* e longinquo intueri, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97; Tac. A. 1, 47; Sen. Ep. 22.—*Plur.:* longinqua imperii adire, *the remote parts*, Tac. A. 3, 34.—**2.** *Living far off, foreign, strange:* homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3, 10: Clodius aequaliter in longinquos, in propinquos, in alienos, in suos irruebat, id. Mil. 28, 76: piscis, Ov. Ib. 150.—**II.** Transf., of time. **A.** In gen., *long, of long duration* or *continuance, prolonged, lasting, continued, tedious* (class.; cf.: diutinus, diuturnus): vita, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 136: adfert vetustas omnibus in rebus longinqua observatione incredibilem scientiam, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 109: dolores, id. Fin. 2, 29, 94: oppugnatio, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: consuetudo, id. B. G. 1, 47: militia, Liv. 4, 18.—*Comp.:* longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, Nep. Them. 4, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Long deferred, distant* (rare): cum spe perrumpendi periculi, vel in longinquum tempus differendi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 112: cum . . . aut tempore longinqua aut praeceps periculo victoria esset, Liv. 9, 24, 2: spes longinqua et sera, Tac. A. 13, 37.—* **2.** *Old, ancient:* monumenta, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 83.—**3.** *Remote, far-fetched:* sunt et durae (translationes), id est a longinqua similitudine ductae, ut "capitis nives," etc., Quint. 8, 6, 17.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms: **longinquē, longinquō**, and **longinquom** (only ante- and post-class.). **1.** *A long way off, far away:* longinque ab domo bellum gerentes, Enn. ap. Non. 515, 14 (Trag. v. 103 Vahl.).—**2.** In time, *long, a long while:* odiosast oratio, quom rem agas, longinquom loqui, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 25: servus longinquo absens, Dig. 30, 3; so ib. 3, 3, 44.—*Comp.:* longinquius diutiusque adesse, Gell. 1, 22, 12.—**b.** *After a long interval:* historiam scripsere Pictor incondite, Sisenna longinque, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 Mai.

Longīnus, i, *m.* [longus], *a Roman surname in the* gens Cassia.—So, Cassius Longinus, v. Cassius.—**II.** *A Grecian philosopher, minister of Zenobia, who was put to death by Aurelian*, Vop. Aur. 30; Hier. Ep. 95.

longĭpēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [longus-pes], *long-footed:* simillimum scarabeo longipedi, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30: longipedes porrectis ad caudam cruribus volant, id. 11, 47, 107, § 257.

* **longisco**, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [longus], *to become long* (perh. languisco = languidum fieri, frangi, *to become faint, weak, languid*), Enn. ap. Non. 134, 19 (Ann. v. 480 Vahl.).

longĭter, *adv.*, v. longus *fin.* B.

longĭtĭa (**longĭcia**), ae, *f.* [longus], *length* (late Lat.), Auct. de Limit. p. 271; Goes. Veg. Vet. 6, 2, 2 (Schneid. longitudo).

‡ **longĭtrorsus** sic dicitur, sicut dextrorsus, sinistrorsus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.

longĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [longus], *length.* **I.** Lit.: in hac immensitate latitudinum, longitudinum, altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: itineris, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: pontis, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: longitudines et brevitates in sonis, Cic. Or. 51, 173: diffindere aliquid in longitudinem, *lengthwise*, id. Univ. 7: in longitudinem murum praeduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: longitudinis pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 42; 11, 3, 118; Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 150: Hispania ulterior in duas per longitudinem provincias dividitur, id. 3, 1, 2, § 6.—**II.** Transf., of time, *length, long duration* (rare; cf.: longinquitas, diuturnitas): noctis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: orationis, id. Part. 17, 59; cf. prooemii, Quint. 4, 1, 62: consulere in longitudinem, *to look far ahead, take thought for the future*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 10.

longĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [longiturnus], *duration*, Vulg. Baruch. 3, 14: vitae, Cassiod. de Amic. 57.

longĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [longus], *long, of long duration*, Vulg. Baruch. 4, 35.

longĭuscŭlē, *adv.*, v. longiusculus *fin.*

longĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longior, -ius], *rather long* (very rare): versus, Cic. Arch. 10, 25.—Hence, * *adv.:* **longĭuscŭlē**, *rather far:* progredi, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

* **longĭvīvax**, ācis, *adj.* [longus-vivax], *long-lived*, Vet. Schol. in Juv. 14, 251.

Longŏbardi, ōrum, v. Langobardi.

Longŭla, ae, *f.*, *a Volscian city in the neighborhood of Corioli*, Liv. 2, 33; id. 2, 39; 9, 39.—Hence, **II. Longŭlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Longula, Longulans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (al. Longani).

longŭlē, *adv.*, v. longulus *fin.*

longŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [longus], *rather long:* iter, Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.—Hence, *adv.:* **longŭlē**, *rather far:* haud longule ex hoc loco, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 8; id. Men. prol. 64; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 10; App. M. 9, p. 224.

longum, *adv.*, v. longus *fin.* C.

Longuntĭca, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 22, 20, 6.

* **longŭrio**, ōnis, *m.* [longus], *a tall fellow, a long-shanks*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 29.

longŭrĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a long pole:* inter singulas equas a praesepibus intericere longurios, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10; 1, 14, 2: falces praeacutae insertae affixaeque longuriis, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; 4, 17.

longus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. λαγγάζω, λογγάζω], *long.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: longo interjecto intervallo, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 30: longissima epistula, id. Att. 16, 11: Rhenus longo spatio citatus fertur, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: proficisci longissimo agmine, id. ib. 5, 31: stant longis annixi hastis, Verg. A. 9, 229: umbilicus septem pedes longus, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212: longa folia habet fere ad tres digitos, id. 27, 12, 86, § 110: ferrum autem tres longum habebat pedes, *in length*, Liv. 21, 8: scrobes faciemus tribus pedibus longas, Pall. 2, 10: longa navis, *a war-ship, man-of-war*, on account of its shape, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 326 (Ann. v. 468 Vahl.);

Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 5: longus versus, *the heroic hexameter*, Enn. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68; Diom. p. 493 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 38: longa atque insignis honorum pagina, Juv. 10, 57: sesquipede est quam tu longior, *taller*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58: longus homo, i. q. longurio, *a tall fellow, long-shanks*, Cat. 67, 47; so, Maura, Juv. 10, 223: longa manus, *a long, far-reaching, mighty hand:* an nescis longas regibus esse manus, Ov. H. 17, 166; on the contrary: attulimus longas in freta vestra manus, *unmutilated, uninjured*, Prop. 3, 5, 14 (4, 6, 60).—**B.** In partic., *far off, remote, distant*, = longinquus (post-Aug. and very rare): remeans longis oris, Sil. 6, 628: longa a domo militia, Just. 18, 1: longas terras peragrare, Auct. Decl. Quint. 320.—**C.** *Great, vast, spacious* (poet.): pontus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 37; 3, 27, 43: Olympus, Verg. G. 3, 223: classemque ex aethere longo prospexit, id. A. 7, 288: caelum, Ov. M. 6, 64.—**II.** Transf., of time, *long, of long duration* or *continuance, tedious:* in tam longa aetate, Cic. de Sen. 19, 66: vita longior, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: horae quibus exspectabam longae videbantur, id. Att. 12, 5, 4: uno die longior mensis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: longa interjecta mora, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: post longum tempus, Sen. Contr. 7, 17, 2; 9, 28, 12: per longum tempus, Suet. Ner. 57: vita, Liv. 2, 40, 6; 9, 17, 6: spatium (sc. temporis), id. 9, 18, 10: error, *protracted*, id. 5, 33: caedes, id. 6, 8, 7: longi aliorum principatus, Tac. H. 2, 55: longae pacis mala, Juv. 6, 292: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 56: memoriam nostri longam efficere, Sall. C. 1, 3: morbus, Liv. 27, 23, 6; Cels. 3, 1, 1: longo tempore, *after a long interval*, Verg. A. 3, 309; cf.: longo post tempore, id. E. 1, 29: longa dies, *length of days, a long life*, Juv. 10, 265: longa syllaba, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183: littera, id. Or. 48, 159: syllabae, Quint. 9, 4, 36: vocalis, id. 9, 4, 85: longae pretium virtutis, Luc. 2, 258: longa Lethe, id. 6, 769: in rebus apertissimis nimis longi sumus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 85: exordium nimis longum, Auct. Her. 1, 7, 11: longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53: nulla de morte hominis cunctatio longa est, Juv. 6, 221: quantis longa senectus plena malis, id. 10, 190; 14, 251.—Hence: longum est, *it would take long, it would be tedious*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 156: longum est ea dicere, sed hoc breve dicam, id. Sest. 5, 12: experire; non est longum, id. Phil. 3, 2, 10: arcessere tormenta longum videbatur, Tac. H. 3, 71.—Ellipt., without *inf.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: ne longum sit, ne longum faciam, *not to be tedious, to speak briefly:* ac, ne longum sit, Quirites, tabellas proferri jussimus, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10: ac ne longum fiat, videte, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24: ne longum faciam: dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137: longius facere, *to defer* or *put off any longer:* nihil opus est exemplis id facere longius, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. Leg. 1, 7, 22: nihil est mihi longius, *nothing makes time seem longer to me than*, i. e. *I am full of impatience, can hardly wait for:* respondit, nihil sibi longius fuisse, quam ut me viderit, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1; id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; but: nec mihi longius quicquam est quam videre hominum voltus, *nothing is more tedious*, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35: in longum, *long, for a long time:* nec in longum dilata res, Liv. 5, 16: in longum dilata conclusio, *drawn out tediously*, Quint. 8, 2, 22: causando nostros in longum ducis amores, Verg. E. 9, 56: otium ejus rei haud in longum paravit, Tac. A. 3, 27; 11, 20: in longum sufficere, id. H. 4, 22: odia in longum jaciens, id. A. 1, 69: nec in longius consultans, id. H. 2, 95: per longum, *for a long time:* per longum celata fames, Sil. 2, 465: ex longo, *for a long time back:* collecta fatigat edendi Ex longo rabies, Verg. A. 9, 64: longa spes, *that looks far ahead, reaching far into futurity:* vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15; Stat. Th. 1, 322.—Of persons, *prolix, tedious:* nolo esse longus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: in verbis nimius et compositione nonnumquam longior, Quint. 10, 1, 118: (testis) longus protrahi potest, id. 5, 7, 26: longus spe (= tardus et difficilis ad sperandum), *slow to hope*, Hor. A. P. 172.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms. **A.** Form **longē,** *long, in length.* **1.** Lit., *a long way off, far, far off, at a distance*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: ab eo oppido non longe fanum est Junonis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: longe absum, audio sero, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1: quam longe est hinc in saltum Gallicanum, id. Quint. 25, 79: longe mihi obviam processerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 65: longe lateque collucere, *in length and breadth*, i. e. *far and wide, everywhere*, id. N. D. 2, 15, 40: Di vim suam longe lateque diffundunt, id. Div. 1, 36, 79: longe gradi, *to take long steps*, Verg. A. 10, 572: Vercingetorix locum castris delegit ab Avarico longe millia passuum XVI., Caes. B. G. 7, 16: Rhenum non longe a mari transire, id. ib. 4, 1, 1: tu autem abes longe gentium, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1; cf. id. Fam. 12, 22, 2.—*Comp.:* fontes longius a praesidiis aberant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5: longius non discedam, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *fin.:* longius meare, Col. 9, 8, 9.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time, *long, for a long period* (but, acc. to some, not in positive; and the foll. passages are to be understood locally; v. Forbig. ad Verg. A. 5, 406; 10, 317): longe prospicere futuros casus, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: stupet Dares, longeque recusat, Verg. A. 5, 406: nec longe, id. ib. 10, 317: quae venientia longe ante videris, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29.—*Comp.:* Varro vitam Naevii producit longius, Cic. Brut. 15, 60: paulo longius tolerare, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: longius anno remanere, id. ib. 4, 1, 7; Nep. Att. 2, 4; Sall. C. 29, 1.—*Sup.:* quamdudum in portum venis huc? *Ep.* Longissime, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 24: quid longissime meministi in patria tua, id. Men. 5, 9, 52: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere, Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**b.** Of speech, *long, at length, diffusely:* haec dixi longius quam instituta ratio postulabat, Cic. Or. 48, 162: longius aliquid circumducere, Quint. 10, 2, 17.—**c.** Longe esse, abesse. (*a*) *To be far away*, i. e. *to be of no assistance, of no avail:* longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: longe illi dea mater erit, Verg. A. 12, 52: quam tibi nunc longe regnum dotale Creusae, Ov. H. 12, 53: longe conjugia, ac longe Tyrios hymenaeos Inter Dardanias acies fore, Sil. 17, 80; Petr. 58.—(*β*) Longe esse ab aliqua re, *to be far from*, i. e. *destitute of* a thing: ut ab eloquentia longissime fuerint, Quint. 8 prooem. § 3.—**d.** *Widely, greatly, much, very much, by far;* esp. with *sup.* and (poet. and post-Aug. = multo) *comp.:* errat longe, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40: longe ante videre, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14; Liv. 1, 19, 12: longe melior, Verg. A. 9, 556: minor, Liv. 24, 28, 5: longe acrius, Tac. A. 4, 40: praestantior, Curt. 10, 3, 10; Suet. Calig. 5; Quint. 10, 1, 67: tumultuosior, Vell. 2, 74: proelium longe magis prosperum, id. 2, 51: longe omnium longissima est, Plaut. Most. 8, 3, 8: longe nobilissimus, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: longe doctissimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3: longe plurimum ingenio valuisse videtur, Cic. Brut. 14, 35: longe princeps, id. Fam. 13, 13: longe praestare, id. Brut. 64, 230: ceteris antecellere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: anteponere alicui rei aliquid, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: dissentire, id. Lael. 9, 32 *init.:* quod longe secus est, id. ib. 9, 29 *fin.:* longe aliter se habet ac, id. Ac. 2, 31, 101: longe dissimilis contentio, id. Sull. 17, 49: longe ante alias specie insignis, Liv. 1, 9: sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris, id. 1, 12, 8: longe mihi alia mens est, Sall. C. 52, 2: a quo mea longissime ratio ... abhorrebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: longissime diversa ratio est, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: (istae facultates) longe sunt diversae, id. de Or. 1, 49, 215: longe omnes multumque superare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115: longe et multum antecellere, id. Mur. 13, 29.—Repeated: plurimum et longe longeque plurimum tribuere honestati, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68: sed longe cunctis longeque potentior illa, Ov. M. 4, 325; so Gell. 14, 1.—**e.** In post-class. Lat. = valde: longe gravis, Stat. Th. 10, 140: longe opulentus, App. M. 1, p. 112, 1: par studiis aevique modis sed robore longe (sc. impar), *far from equal*, Stat. Achill. 1, 176.—* **B.** Form **longĭter,** *far:* non, ut opinor, id a leto jam longiter errat, Lucr. 3, 676.—**C.** Form **longum,** *long, a long while* (poet.): nimis longum loquor, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 40: nimis diu et longam loquor, id. Ps. 2, 3, 21: nec longum laetabere, Verg. A. 10, 740; Ov. M. 5, 65: clamare, Hor. A. P. 459; Juv. 6, 65; Stat. Th. 7, 300; 10, 467.

Lopadusa, ae, *f.*, *an island on the coast of Africa*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 42.—The same as **Lepadusē,** Plin. 3, 9, 15, § 92 Jan. (al. Lepidose).

lŏpas, v. lepas.

lŏquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [loquax], *talkativeness, loquacity*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 4: Macri loquacitas, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7: Graeci alicujus, id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: quo quaeque accuratius celantur, eo facilius loquacitate regiorum ministrorum emanant, Liv. 44, 35, 3: in loquacitatem incidere, Quint. 5, 10, 91: inanem loquacitatem recidet, id. 10, 5, 22; so, inanis, id. 10, 3, 2; cf. id. 8, 2, 17.—Of birds: expressior loquacitas picarum generi, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 110.

lŏquācĭter, *adv.*, v. loquax *fin.*

* **lŏquācŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [loquax], *somewhat loquacious*, Lucr. 4, 1165.

lŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [loquor], *talkative, prating, chattering, loquacious, full of words.* **I.** Lit.: quae (ars) in excogitandis argumentis muta nimium est, in judicandis nimium loquax, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 160: senectus est naturā loquacior, id. de Sen. 16, 55: homo loquacissimus obmutuit, id. Fl. 20, 48: loquacem esse de aliquo, Prop. 3, 23, 22 (4, 25, 2).—With *gen.:* mendaciorum loquacissimus, Tert. Apol. 16.—**II.** Transf.: ranae, *croaking*, Verg. G. 3, 431: nidus, i. e. *in which the young birds chatter*, id. A. 12, 475; cf., of young children: ipse (pater) loquaci gaudebit nido, Juv. 5, 142: stagna (on account of the frogs in them), Verg. A. 11, 458: nutus, Tib. 1, 2, 21: oculi, *expressive, speaking*, id. 2, 7, 25 (2, 6, 43): vultus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 17: manu, Petr. Fragm. 24: lymphae, *murmuring, babbling*, Hor. C. 3, 13, 15: fama, Ov. P. 2, 9, 3.—*Comp.:* avium loquaciores quae minores, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 268.—Hence, *adv.:* **lŏquācĭter,** *talkatively, loquaciously:* loquaciter litigiosus, Cic. Mur. 12, 26: scribetur tibi forma loquaciter et situs agri, i. e. *at large, with all the particulars*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—*Comp.:* loquacius, Paul. Nol. Ep. 39, 8.

lŏquēla (incorrectly written **lŏquella**), ae, *f.* [id.], *speech, language, words, discourse.* **I.** Lit.: commoda loquelam tuam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76: fuditque has ore loquelas, Verg. A. 5, 842: nutricis blanda loquela, Lucr. 5, 230.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *A word:* hinc quidam loquelam dixerunt verbum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.—* **B.** *A language:* Graia loquela, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 68.

lŏquēlāris, e, *adj.* [loquela], *of* or *belonging to speech:* praepositiones loquelares, in the grammarians, *the inseparable prepositions*, as re, se, dis, etc., Val. Prob. p. 1427 P.: am praepositio loquelaris significat circum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

lŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [loquor], *a talking, discoursing, readiness in speaking, fluency of speech* (post-Aug.): Julius Candidus non invenuste solet dicere, aliud esse eloquentiam, aliud loquentiam, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 5: satis loquentiae, sapientiae parum, Val. Prob. ap. Gell. 1, 15, 18.

lŏquĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. freq. dep. n.* [id.], *to speak much, talk:* loquitatusne es gnato meo male, *reviled*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 5: meditari condiscere, loquitari dediscere, App. Flor. p. 352, 18.

lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), lŏqui (*inf.* loquier, Naev. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 2), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. lap-, to talk, whisper; Gr. λακ-, ἔλακον, λάσκω], *to speak, talk, say* (in the lang. of common life, in the tone of conversation; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 10; 11, 3, 45). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* mitte male loqui, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: Scipio mihi sane bene et loqui videtur et dicere, Cic. Brut. 58, 212; id. Or. 32, 113: magistratum legem esse loquentem; legem autem mutum magistratum, id. Leg. 3, 1, 2: male ... vere ac libere, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140: cum loquimur terni, nihil flagitii dicimus, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: quid tu, Epicure? loquere, id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: pure et Latine, id. de Or. 1, 32, 144; id. Fin. 2, 4, 14; 2, 5, 15: aliud esse Latine, aliud grammatice loqui, Quint. 1, 6, 27: Latine atque emendate, id. 8, 1, 2: aliā linguā, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 61: pro aliquo, id. Att. 3, 1: apud aliquem, *before any one*, id. Fin. 2, 22, 74; so, adversum aliquem, *before any one*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 30: secum, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: cum aliquo, Ov. M. 6, 205: bene de aliquo, Sen. Contr. 2, 9, 63: secus de aliquo, Tac. A. 2, 50: male de aliquo, Vulg. Sirach, 8, 5; Capi-

tol. Alb. 2: de me male, Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.* —(β) With *dat.:* male loqui alicui, *to speak evil of any one:* pergin male loqui, mulier, mihi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 10; Stat. Th. 12, 26: vento et fluctibus loqui, *to express vain wishes*, Luc. 4, 491.—(γ) *Absol.:* neque loqui possumus, nisi e syllabis brevibus ac longis, Quint. 9, 4, 61: ut non loqui et orare, sed fulgurare ac tonare videaris, id. 2, 16, 19.—**B.** *Act.* **1.** *To speak out, to say, tell, talk about, mention, utter, name:* loquere tuum mihi nomen, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 7; id. Aul. 2, 1, 15: deliramenta, id. Am. 2, 2, 64: quas tu mulieres quos tu parasitos loquere, id. Men. 2, 2, 47: si quid tu in illum bene voles loqui, id loqui licebit, id. Most. 1, 3, 83: adfirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: horribile est, quae loquantur, id. ib. 14, 4, 1: pugnantia, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: ne singulas loquar urbes, *mention*, Liv. 5, 54, 5: quid turres loquar, id. 5, 5, 6: quid ego legem loquar? id. 3, 11, 13: quid loquar marmora, etc., Sen. Ep. 90, 25: proelia, Hor. C. 4, 15, 1: aliquem absentem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 17.—**2.** *To talk of, speak about, to have ever on one's lips:* Dolabella merum bellum loquitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 8: ne semper Curios et Luscinos loquamur, id. Par. 6, 50: multi etiam Catilinam atque illa portenta loquebantur, id. Mil. 23, 63: nil nisi classes loquens et exitus, id. Att. 9, 2, 3: qui de magnis majora loquuntur, Juv. 4, 17.—**3.** Loquuntur, *they say, it is said, they talk of, the talk is of:* hic mera scelera loquuntur, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 78: eodem die vulgo loquebantur Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, id. Att. 16, 10, 1: omnia magna loquens, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: dare aliquem famae loquendum, Mart. 5, 25, 5: Juppiter, hospitibus nam te dare jura loquuntur, Verg. A. 1, 731: de damnatione ferventer loqui est coeptum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To speak, declare, show, indicate* or *express clearly:* oculi nimis arguti quemadmodum animo affecti simus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: res loquitur ipsa, judices, quae semper valet plurimum, id. Mil. 20, 53: haec ipsae res loquuntur, Tert. de Pud. 5: ut fama loquitur, Vell. 2, 93, 3: cum chartâ dextra locuta est, *has written upon it*, Ov. H. 18, 20: volucres mea fata loquentur, Stat. Th. 8, 181; Luc. 6, 617: rescriptum divi Marci sic loquitur, quasi, etc., Dig. 2, 14, 10.—**B.** Poet., *to rustle, murmur:* pini loquentes, Verg. E. 8, 22; Cat. 4, 11: mollia discordi strepitu virgulta loquuntur, Petr. poët. Sat. 120, 73.

1. lŏra, ae, *f.*, *a small* or *thin wine made of the husks of grapes, after-wine:* loram bibere, Cato, R. R. 57: expressi acinorum folliculi in dolia coniciuntur, eoque aqua additur, ea vocatur lora, quod lota acina: ac pro vino operariis datur hieme, Varr. R. R. 1, 54 *fin.;* cf. Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86; Varr. ap. Non. 551, 18; cf. also lorea.

2. lōra, v. lura.

Loracīna, ae, *f.*, *a river near Antium*, Liv. 43, 4, 7.

lōrāmentum, i, *n.* [lorum], *a thong:* capita loramentorum, Just. 11, 7, 16: gladio loramenta caedit, id. ib.—Also, *any fastening:* loramentum ligneum, Vulg. Eccl. 22, 19.

lōrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a harness-maker.* **I.** Lit., Inscr. ap. Maff. Mus. Ver. 295, 3 (cf. Inscr. Orell. 4302).—**II.** Transf., *a flogger, chastiser*, who scourged slaves with thongs: qui (magistratus) dicebantur lorarii, et, quos erant jussi, vinciebant, aut verberabant, Gell. 10, 3, 8; Plaut. Capt. 1, 2.

*** lōrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *bound with thongs:* juga, Verg. Mor. 122.

lŏrĕa, ae, *f.*, for 1. lora, *wine of the second press, after-wine:* postquam adbibere aures meae tuae loream orationis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 10 Brix ad loc.: erit lorea familiae, quod bibat, Cato, R. R. 25: bibere solitus esse, Gell. 10, 23, 3.

lōrētum, v. lauretum.

lōrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lorum], *of thongs, made of thongs.* **I.** Lit.: funes, Cato, R. R. 3, 5; 12; 63.—**II.** Transf.: ego vostra faciam latera lorea. *I will cut your hide into strips*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 2.

lōrīca, ae, *f.* [id.], *a leather cuirass, a corselet of thongs* (opp. thorax, a brazen breastplate). **I.** Lit.: pro lorica malacum capiam pallium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37: lata insignisque lorica, Cic. Mur. 26, 52: ambulat cum lorica, id. Fl. 17, 41: graves loricis, Liv. 5, 38: trilix, Verg. A. 3, 467; 5, 259; Sil. 2, 401: bilix, Verg. A. 12, 376: truncis affixa tropaeis lorica, Juv. 10, 134: cum vix loricam multiplicem conixi umeris ferunt, Quint. 8, 4, 25.—Also of linen: lintea, Suet. Galb. 19.—**B.** Transf., *a defence* of any kind. **1.** Milit., *a breastwork, parapet:* turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: huic vallo loricam pinnasque adjecit, id. ib. 7, 72: loricam vallumque struxere, Tac. H. 4, 37; Curt. 9, 4, 30; Veg. Mil. 4, 28.—**2.** *A fence, hedge, enclosure*, App. M. 6, p. 186; Amm. 24, 5, 2.—**3.** *A plastering, plaster:* lorica testacea, Vitr. 2, 8; 2, 9: stellionis cubile est in loricis ostiorum, fenestrarumque, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89.—* **II.** Trop.: libros Mutare loricis, i. e. *to exchange studies for arms*, Hor. C. 1, 29, 15.

lōrīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lorica], *of* or *pertaining to cuirasses:* loricaria fabrica, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* ‡ **lōrīcārĭus**, θωρακοποιός, *a maker of cuirasses*, Gloss. Philox.

lōrīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a clothing in armor, an arming;* hence, transf., duplex, *a double flooring, double pavement*, Vitr. 7, 1; so, loricationes, Paul. Dig. 50, 16, 79 *fin.*

‡ **lōrīcĭfer**, θωρακοφόρος (*a cuirassier*), Gloss. Philox.

lōrīco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lorica], *to clothe in mail, to mail, to harness.* **I.** Lit.: statua loricata, Liv. 23, 19: equites loricati, id. 37, 40: ornatus loricatusque elephantus cum esset, ubi pluribus coriis se loricavit, Plin. 8, 24, 36, § 88: (salmonis) loricatum pectus, Aus. Mos. 101.—**B.** In partic.: AD LORICATA, perh. the title of the person intrusted with the care of the mailed statue of Cæsar in the Forum, Inscr. Orell. 2893 (for which: A LORICATA, ib. 2894).—* **II.** Transf., *to cover with plastering, to plaster*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.—Hence, **lōrīcātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *harnessed, clad in mail:* cum loricatus in foro ambularet, Quint. 8, 5, 15.

lōrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small breastplate;* hence, transf., *a small breastwork:* quorum frontes viminea loricula munirentur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9, 3: loricula urbem esse circumdatam, Veg. Mil. 4, 28.

*** lŏrĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [1. lora], *wine of the second press, after-wine:* loriolam nominabant, cum ex uvis expressum erat, et ad folliculos reliquos et vinacea adiciebant aquam, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 30.

lōrĭpēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [lorum-pes], *strap-footed*, i. e. *limber-footed, lithe-legged;* acc. to others, *crook-footed, bandy-legged:* proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7: loripedem rectus derideat, Juv. 2, 23: juvenis, id. 10, 308: gentem inter Nomadas Indos, anguium modo loripedem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25; cf. id. 5, 8, 8, § 46; Petr. 45, 11.

lōrum, i (**lōrus**, i, *m.*, Petr. 57, 8; App. M. 3, p. 135, 13; Schol. ap. Juv. 6, 480), *n.* [for vlorum, from a ground-form vlārom; Gr. εὔληρα, reins; root perh. val-; cf. volvo], *a thong.* **I.** Lit.: vincire vis? en ostendo manus: tu habes lora, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 18: vis subigit verum fateri; ita lora laedunt brachia, id. Truc. 4, 3, 9; Liv. 9, 10: celsa lorum cervice ferentem, *a leash*, Grat. Cyn. 213; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147: sella loris intenta, Quint. 6, 3, 25: arcano sacra ferens nutantia loro, Juv. 2, 125.—**B.** In gen., *leather:* signum de paupere loro, Juv. 5, 165.—**II.** Transf., *plur.:* **lōra**, *the reins* of a bridle: loris ducere equos, Liv. 35, 34: lora dare, *to give the reins to the horses, slacken the reins*, Verg. G. 3, 107: lora tende, *draw the reins tight*, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: fortius uti loris, id. M. 2, 127: lora remisit, id. ib. 2, 200: Automedon lora tenebat, Juv. 1, 61.—**B.** *A whip, lash, scourge:* quin loris caedite, si lubet, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 42; id. Ps. 1, 2, 12: loris uri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 47: loris caedere aliquem, Cic. Phil. 8, 8; Quint. 5, 10, 88: loris rumpere aliquem, Dig. 47, 10, 15; Juv. 6, 414.—**C.** *The girdle of Venus:* dixit et arcano percussit pectora loro, Mart. 6, 21, 9.—**D.** *The leathern* bulla, *worn by children of the poorer class*, Juv. 5, 165; v. bulla.—**E.** = membrum virile, Petr. 13; Mart. 7, 58, 3; 10, 55, 5.—**F.** *A slender vine-branch*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11.—**G.** Lorum vomitorium, *a thong thrust into the throat to produce vomiting*, Scrib. Comp. 180.

Lōryma, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Λώρυμα, *a seaport in Caria*, Liv. 37, 17; 45, 10; Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.

Lōt, *m. indecl.*, = Λώτ, *Lot, son of Haran, and nephew of Abraham*, Prud. Psych. praef. 32; Alcim. 2, 405; Vulg. Gen. 11, 27.

*** lōtaster**, tri, *m.* [lotos], *the wild lotus, of which javelins were made*, Grat. Cyn. 131 Wernsd.

lōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lavo], *a washing:* lotiones, Vitr. 7, 9.

lōtĭōlentē, *adv.* [lotium], *foully, impurely*, Titin. ap. Non. 131, 32 (lotilente, v. 137 Rib.).

Lōtis, ĭdis, and **Lōtos**, i, *f.*, = Λωτίς, Λωτός, *a nymph, daughter of Neptune, who was changed into the lotus-tree:* Lotis, Ov. M. 9, 347; id. F. 1, 415; Lotos, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 84.

lōtĭum, ii, *n.*, *urine:* brassica alvum bonam facit lotiumque, Cato, R. R. 156; Suet. Vesp. 23.—Prov.: non valet lotium suum, of a good-for-nothing fellow, Petr. 57, 3.

† **lōtŏmētra**, ae, *f.*, = Λωτομήτρα, *a species of lotus*, Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56.

Lōtŏphăgi, ōrum [*Gr. gen.* Lotophagôn, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 20], *m.*, = Λωτοφάγοι (lotus-eaters), *an African people on the Lesser Syrtis, to whom fable ascribes great hospitality*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Ov. R. Am. 789; Verg. Cul. 124; Sil. 3, 310; Amm. 14, 6, 21.

† **Lōtŏphăgītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = Λωτοφαγῖτις, *the island of the lotus-eaters*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41.

† **lōtos** and **lōtus**, i, *f.* (*m.*, Mart. 8, 51, 14), = λωτός. **I.** *The name of several plants.* **A.** *The Egyptian water-lily*, Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 104.—**B.** *A tree on the northern coast of Africa, the food of the Lotophagi, the lotus-tree, edible nettle-tree*, contrasted with the former of the same name, Plin. 13, 17, 32, § 101 sqq.; Verg. G. 2, 84; id. Cul. 123.—**C.** *A tree of Italy, the Italian persimmon*, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 121; 16, 44, 85, § 235 sq.—**D.** *The date-plum* (faba Graeca), Plin. 24, 2, 2, § 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The fruit of the lotus*, Prop. 3, 12, 27; Ov. P. 4, 10, 18; Sil. 3, 311.—**B.** *A flute* (because made of lotus-wood): horrendo lotos adunca sono, Ov. F. 4, 190; Sil. 11, 432.

lōtūra, ae, *f.* [lavo], *a washing, bathing* (post-Aug.): pompholyx loturā se paratur, spodos illota est, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128; Mart. 2, 52.

1. lōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from lavo.

2. lōtus, i, v. lotos.

3. lōtus, ūs, *m.* [lavo], *a washing, bathing*, Cels. 1, 3.

Loxias, Λοξίας, *a surname of Apollo, on account of his obscure* (λοξοῖς) *oracles*, Macr. S. 1, 17, 31.

Lŭa, ae, *f.* [luo], also called Lua Mater and Lua Saturni, *a goddess who expiated the blood shed in battle; to her were devoted the arms taken from an enemy*, Liv. 8, 1; 45, 33; Varr. L. L. 8, § 36 Müll.; Gell. 13, 23, 1; Inscr. ap. Reinas. I. n. 238.

lŭbens, lŭbenter, v. libet *fin.*

lŭbet, v. libet.

lŭbīdo, ĭnis, v. libido.

lūbrĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [lubricus], *slipperiness*, Cassiod. de Amic. 22.

lūbrĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lubricus], *to make smooth* or *slippery, to lubricate* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: qui Lacedaemonium pytismate lubricat orbem, Juv. 11, 175: lubricatus lapis, Arn. 1, 22; Prud. στεφ. 11, 38.—**II.** *To be slippery*, Vulg. Thren. 4, 18: limo caenoso ripae supercilio lubricante, App. M. 7, 18 (p. 481), 196, 3.—**III.** Trop.: lubricatus, *anointed*, Prud. Psych. 571.

lūbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Gr. λιτός, λισσός, smooth; from root γλιτ; cf. γλίσχρος, glittus, and ὀλιβρός, slippery], *slippery.* **I.** Lit.: loculi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 38: testudini injecta imbris in modum lubrico fastigio innoxia ad imum labebantur, Liv. 44, 9, 9: assiduo lubricus imbre lapis, Mart. 4, 18, 2.—*Subst.:* **lūbrĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a slippery place*, Cels. 8, 3: in lubrico atque instabili fundamenta, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95.—With *gen.:* equi lubrico paludum lapsantes, *on the slip-*

pery morass, Tac. A. 1, 65.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Slippery, smooth*, Mart. 9, 58, 3. —**2.** *That easily slips, glides*, or *moves away, slippery, slimy, lubricous*: natura lubricos oculos fecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: anguis, Verg. A. 5, 84: exta, Tib. 2, 5, 14: amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 81: pisces, Plin. 9, 20, 37, § 73: conchylia, *slimy*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 30: corpus, Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 7: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: amnis, *gliding*, id. Am. 3, 6, 81.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Slippery, uncertain, hazardous, dangerous, critical* (class.): via vitae praeceps et lubrica, Cic. Fl. 42, 105; cf. id. Rep. 1, 28: viae lubricae adulescentiae, id. Cael. 17, 41: aetas puerilis maxime lubrica atque incerta, id. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 137: cupiditas dominandi praeceps et lubrica, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: lubrica defensionis ratio, id. Planc. 2, 5: observatio, Quint. 1, 5, 5: locus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 35: geometriam dico... et si qua alia propter subtilitatem lubrica sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 1.—Poet., with *inf.*: vultus nimium lubricus aspici, *seductive*, Hor. C. 1, 19, 8. —*Subst.*: **lūbrĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a slippery* or *hazardous state, period*, or *season*: in lubrico versari, Cic. Or. 28, 98: lubricum aetatis, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4: lubricum linguae, Dig. 48, 4, 7, § 3.—**B.** *Gliding, fleeting*: historia lubrica est hac atque illac fluit, ut homines, qui manibus invicem adprehensis gradum firmant, continent et continentur, *passing from one subject to another*, Quint. 9, 4, 129: annus, *fleeting*, Ov. A. A. 3, 364. —**C.** *Slippery, deceitful*: nequiquam patrias tentasti lubricus artes, Verg. A. 11, 716.—**D.** *Prone, inclined, ready*: flore capi juvenum lubrica mentem nympha, Sil. 5, 18: aetas ad vitium, Ambros. de Interp. Job et Dav. 1, 7, 21.—**E.** *Unsteady, unsettled, easily going astray*: si qua in parte lubricum adulescentiae nostrae declinat, Tac. A. 14, 56: lubricam principis aetatem retinere, id. ib. 13, 2.

1. Lūca, ae, *f.*, *a city of Etruria*, now *Lucca*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9; Liv. 21, 59, 10; 41, 17; Front. Strat. 3, 2.—Hence, **II. Lūcensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Lucca*: municipium, Cic. Fam. 13, 13.

2. Lūca or **Lūcas,** ae, *m.*, *Lucanian*; v. Lucani, D.

Lūcāgus, i, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Verg. A. 10, 575.

Lūcāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Lower Italy*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Liv. 8, 19 and 25; 9, 20 et saep.—Transf., *the territory inhabited by them*, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; Liv. 8, 17, 9; Juv. 8, 180.—Hence, **A. Lūcānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucanian*: ager, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71: montes, Liv. 8, 24: pascua, Hor. Epod. 1, 28: mare, Stat. S. 3, 2, 85: vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69: legiones, Liv. 8, 24.—*Subst.*: **Lūcānus,** i, *m.*, *a surname of the poet* M. Annaeus, *of* Corduba, *nephew of Seneca the philosopher*, *and author of the poem* Pharsalia. *He was condemned to death by Nero for participating in the conspiracy of Piso*, Quint. 10, 1, 90; Mart. 1, 62, 7; 14, 194; Tac. A. 15, 49; Suet. Ner. 36; Juv. 7, 79. —**B. Lūcānia,** ae, *f.*, *the district of Lucania, in Lower Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; 9; Hor. S. 2, 1, 38; Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89.—**C. Lūcānicus,** a, um, *Lucanian*; only as *subst.*: **lūcānica,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of meat sausage invented by the Lucanians*: solebam antea delectari oleis et lucanicis tuis, Cic. Fam. 9, 16; Mart. 13, 35; Stat. S. 4, 9, 35. Called also **lūcānicum** and **lūcānicus,** Charis. p. 73 P.; and **lūcāna,** acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.—**D. Lūca bōs,** *Lucanian cow*, for *elephant* (because the Romans first saw this animal in Lucania, in the army of Pyrrhus), Varr. L. L. 7, 389, § 39 Müll.; Enn. ib.; Lucr. 5, 1302; 1339; Sil. 9, 573; Aus. Ep. 15, 12; Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 16.—Prov.: prius pariet locusta Lucam bovem, *of an impossible thing*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 3.

lūcar, āris, *n.* [lucus], *a forest-tax for the support of players*: lucar appellatur aes, quod ex lucis captatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf.: lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, ib.: lucar θεατρικὸν ἀργύριον μισθὸς ἀπὸ φίσκου, Gloss. Philox.: lucar vectigal, erogatio quae fiebat in lucis, Gloss. Isid.: de modo lucaris multa decernuntur, Tac. A. 1, 77; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3882: (Johannes) contumeliosâ caede truncatur in puellae salticae lucar (*the reward of a dancing-girl*), Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

lūcāris, e, *adj.* [lucus], *of* or *belonging to a grove*: lucaris pecunia, quae in luco erat data, *forest-tax*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 6 Müll.; v. lucar.—Hence, *subst.*: **lūcāria,** ium, *n.*, *the grove-festival*: lucaria festa in luco colebant Romani, qui permagnus inter viam Salariam et Tiberim fuit, pro eo, quod victi a Gallis fugientes e proelio ibi se occultaverint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.; Calend. Maff. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 394; cf. Calend. Amitern. ib.—*Sing.*: eam noctem deincepsque insequentem diem, qui est Lucarium, Masur. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4, 6.

Lūcārium, v. lucaris *fin.*

Lūcās, ae, *m.*, = Λουκᾶς, *St. Luke, the third evangelist*, Vulg. Col. 4, 14; Prud. Apoth. 1002 et saep.

Lūca bos, v. Lucani, D.

Lucceīus, i, *m.*, *a Roman name.* So esp., **1.** Q. Lucceius, *of Rhegium, a witness against Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165.—**2.** L. Lucceius, *son of Marcus, a friend and correspondent of Cicero, and a supporter of the aristocracy*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; 5, 20, 8; 6, 1, 23.—**3.** L. Lucceius, *son of Quintus, an historical writer*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; 1, 5, 5; 1, 17, 11 saep.—**4.** P. Lucceius, *a friend of Cicero, recommended by him to Cornificius*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 6; 12, 30, 5.

lūcĕ, *abl. adv.*, *by day*, etc.; v. lux, I. 2. b.

Luceium, i, *n.*, *a castle* or *fortress in Galatia*, Cic. Deiot. 6; 7.

lūcellum, i, *n. dim.* [lucrum], *a small gain, slight profit*: lucelli aliquid dare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72: facere aliquid lucelli, id. ib. 2, 3, 44, § 106: tecum partita lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82; trop.: hujus diei lucellum tecum communico, Sen. Ep. 5, 7.

lūcens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from luceo.

Lūcensis, e, v. 1. Luca, II.

lūcĕo, xi, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. ruk, to be bright; Gr. λύχνος, λευκός, ἀμφιλύκη; Lat. lux, lumen, lucidus, luna; O. H.-Germ. lioht; Germ. Licht; cf. also illustris], *to be light* or *clear, to shine, beam, glitter* (syn.: splendeo, fulgeo). **I.** Lit.: (lumen) Nihilo minus ipsi lucet, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 389 Vahl.): tum candida lumina lucent, id. ap. Fest. p. 228 and 229 Müll. (Ann. v. 157 Vahl.): (stella) luce lucebat aliena, Cic. Rep. 4, 16, 16: dum meus assiduo luceat igne focus, Tib. 1, 1, 6: lucet igne rogus, Ov. H. 11, 104: rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383: lucet via longo Ordine flammarum, id. ib. 11, 143; cf. Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 17: interior caeli qua semita lucet, Stat. Th. 9, 641: (luminaria) lucent in firmamento caeli, Vulg. Gen. 1, 15: niveo lucet in ore rubor, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 6: lucent oculi, id. M. 1, 239; Val. Fl. 6, 492: cinis in multam noctem pertinaciter luxit, Suet. Tib. 74: virgatis lucent sagulis (sc. Galli), *glitter*, Verg. A. 8, 660: taedâ lucebis in illa, i. e. *shall burn*, Juv. 1, 155: non amplius erit sol ad lucendum, Vulg. Isa. 60, 19.—In the *part. pres.*: e rosea sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 610; so, globus lunae, Verg. A. 6, 725: faces, Ov. F. 3, 270: sedebat In solio Phoebus claris lucente smaragdis, id. M. 2, 24: lucerna lucens in caliginoso loco, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—Poet., with *acc.*: huic lucebis novae nuptae facem, *will light her home with a torch*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 30: tute tibi puer es; lautus luces cereum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 9.—**2.** Of the day, daylight, etc., *to appear, dawn, become light*: an umquam lucebit in orbe ille dies, Sil. 16, 91: lucente jam die, Amm. 21, 15, 2.—(β) Esp., *impers.*: lucet, lucebat, etc., *it is (was) light, it is (was) day, it is dawning*: priusquam lucet, adsunt, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115: si lucet lucet· lucet autem, lucet igitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 96: si judicatum erit meridie non lucere, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: nondum lucebat, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: nec satis lucebat: cum autem luceret, etc., id. Att. 16, 13, a, 1: ubi lucere coepisset, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: expergiscere: lucet hoc, *it is light, it is day there* (in the sky), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 63: hoc... luce lucebit, id. Curc. 1, 3, 26. —**B.** Transf., *to shine* or *show through, to be discernible, visible* (poet.): si qua Arabio lucet bombyce puella, Prop. 2, 2, 25 (2, 3, 15): femineum lucet sic per bombycina corpus, Mart. 8, 68, 7: vitalia lucent, *are uncovered*, Stat. Th. 8, 525.—**II.** Trop., *to shine forth, to be conspicuous, apparent, clear, evident*: nunc imperii nostri splendor illis gentibus lucet, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: mea officia et studia, quae parum antea luxerunt, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: cum res ipsa tot, tam claris argumentis luceat, id. Mil. 23, 61: virtus lucet in tenebris, id. Sest. 28, 60: tota oratio lucet, Quint. 8, 5, 29; 9, 1, 19.—Hence, **lūcens,** entis, *P. a.*, *shining, bright, conspicuous*: lucentior usus, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 9, 7.

Lūcĕres (also **Lūcĕrenses,** or perh. **Lūcĕrēses,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 10), ium, *m.*, *an Etruscan tribe, whose union with the* Ramnes (*Latins*) *and* Taties (*Sabines*) *gave rise to the oldest Roman state. Romulus named after them one of his three centuries of horsemen*: Luceres, ut Junius, a Lucumone, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 55 and 81 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; 2, 20, 36; Liv. 1, 13, 8; 1, 36, 2; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31; Ov. F. 3, 131: hinc Taties Ramnesque viri Lūceresque coloni, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31.

Lūcĕria, ae, *f.*, *an ancient city of Apulia*, now *Lucera*, Cic. Fam. 15, 15, 4; id. Att. 7, 12, 2; 8, 11, a; id. Clu. 69, 197; Liv. 22, 9; Hor. C. 3, 15, 14 et saep.—Hence, **II. Lūcĕrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucerian*: finis, Liv. 10, 35.—In *plur. subst.*: **Lūcĕrīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Luceria, Lucerians*: Lucerini ac Samnites ad internecionem caesi, Liv. 9, 26.

lūcerna, ae, *f.* [luc-erna, from luceo, q. v.; with double suffix like caverna, laverna, lanterna, etc.; cf. Gr. κέ-αρνον, σκέπ-αρνον], *a lamp, oil-lamp.* **I.** Lit.: lucerna dicta a luce, aut quod id vocant Graeci λύχνον, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: lucernam forte oblitus fueram extinguere, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 56: in sole lucernam adhibere nihil interest, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: lucerna me deserit, *my light goes out*, id. Att. 7, 7, 7: vino et lucernis Medus acinaces Immane quantum discrepat, i. e. *evening entertainments*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 5: accedit numerus lucernis, *the lights begin to seem double*, id. S. 2, 1, 25; cf.: cum geminis exsurgit mensa lucernis, Juv. 6, 305: pereundum est ante lucernas, *before candle-light*, id. 10, 339: lucernam accendere, Phaedr. 3, 19, 4: turpis fumo lucernae, Juv. 6, 131: lucerna ardens exstinguitur, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49: fungi lucernarum, id. 28, 11, 46, § 163: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181: lucerna splendens super candelabrum, Vulg. Sir. 26, 22.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Nocturnal labor, lucubration* (poet.): haec ego non credam Venusina digna Lucerna? Juv. 1, 51.—**B.** *A guide, instructor*: quia mandatum lucerna est, Vulg. Prov. 6, 23; id. 2 Sam. 2, 29: lucerna pedibus meis verbum tuum, id. Psa. 118, 105.—**C.** *A phosphorescent fish*, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.

lūcernārĭa, ae, *f.*, *the plant* verbascum (acc. to Adelung's Lex. Manuale), Marc. Emp. 20.

lūcernāris, e, *adj.* [lucerna], *of* or *belonging to a lamp*: herba, *candle-grass*, Isid. 17, 9, 73.

lūcernārĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.], *the time when the lamps are lighted, candle-light*, Aug. ap. Reg. Cleric.—**II.** *A lamp*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 38 *fin.*

‡ **lūcernārĭus,** λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand*, Gloss. Philox.

lūcernātus, a, um, *adj.* [lucerna], *furnished*, i. e. *lighted with a lamp*: janua, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 6.

lūcernŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small lamp*: accensa lucernula, Hier. Ep. 107, n. 9; 117, n. 12.

lūcesco and **lūcisco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [luceo], *to begin to shine.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sol lucescit, Verg. E. 6, 37: quorum caput flavo capillorum crine lucescat, Firm. Math. 4, 13.—**B.** In partic., of the break of day, *to grow light, break, dawn*: nonae lucescunt, Ov. F. 5, 417.—**2.** *Impers.*: lucescit or luciscit, *the day is breaking*: eamus, Amphitruo: luciscit hoc jam, *it is getting light there* (in the sky), Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 1; v. luceo, I. A. *fin.*: cum

lucisceret, *as soon as it grew light, at break of day*, *Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: et jam lucescebat, Liv. 4, 28.—**II.** Trop.: luciscens amor, *bright*, Front. ad Anton. 1, 5 Mai.

lūcet, *v. impers.*, v. luceo, I. A. 2. *β.*

Lūcĕtĭus, i, *m.*, and **Lūcĕtĭa,** ae, *f.* [lux], *light-bringer, a surname of Jupiter and of Juno:* Lucetium Jovem appellat, Naev. ap. Gell. 5, 12, 6; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 570; Macr. S. 1, 15; cf. also: Lucetium Jovem appellabant, quod eum lucis esse causam credebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 114 Müll.—Of Juno: Juno pulchra, sive te Lucinam, quod lucem nascentibus tribuas, ac Lucetiam convenit nuncupari, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

lūcī, *abl.* as *adv.*, v. lux *init.* and I. 2. b.

‡ **lūcĭbĭlis,** φωτεινός, *bright, clear,* Gloss. Philox.; cf.: luceus est, quod aliunde illuminatur, lucibile, quod per se patet, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 725.

lūcĭdē, *adv.*, v. lucidus *fin.*

lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], *containing light, full of light, clear, bright, shining* (syn.: luminosus, luculentus; as an *adj.* not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aër, Lucr. 4, 315: sidera, Hor. C. 1, 3, 2: gemma, Ov. H. 15, 74: amnis, Quint. 12, 10, 60: concha, Tib. 2, 4, 30: lucidior domus, Ov. F. 1, 94: lucidissima stella, Vitr. 9, 6: saxa, Stat. S. 3, 3, 200 (Queck, dulcia): quid lucidius sole? Vulg. Sir. 17, 30.—**B.** Transf., *brilliant, bright, beautiful, transparent, shining, white,* etc.: Alcyone, Ov. H. 19, 133: ovis, Tib. 2, 1, 62: sedes deorum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 33: vestis, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59 (better tralucido).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Full of light,* i. e. *of truth and purity:* totum corpus tuum lucidum erit, Vulg. Luc. 11, 34.—**B.** *Clear, perspicuous, luminous, lucid* (of speech, or of orators; a favorite expression with Quintilian): neque refert, an pro lucida (narratione) perspicuam dicamus, Quint. 4, 2, 31: propositio aperta et lucida, id. 4, 5, 26: manifesta et lucida ratio, id. 4, 5, 3: ordo, Hor. A. P. 41.—*Comp.:* res lucidior, Quint. 7, 3, 21: causa, id. 4, 4, 4; 4, 2, 83; 4, 5, 1; 2, 3, 8: lucidior via, id. 3, 11, 23.—Transf., of orators, Quint. 12, 10, 21: lucidior auctor, id. 10, 1, 74.—Hence, *adv.:* **lūcĭdē. A.** *Clearly, plainly, distinctly* (mostly of speech): lucide verbum definire, *Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108: lucide dicentium, Quint. 8, 3, 1.—*Comp.:* quo lucidius intellegi possit haec exceptio, Dig. 44, 4, 1.—*Sup.:* sic ostendit lucidissime causam, Quint. 4, 5, 12.—**B.** *Gloriously* (see lucidus, B.): lucidius tranquilliusque inter divina mansurus, Sen. Ep. 71, 16.

lūcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [lux-fero], *light-bringing:* itaque ut apud Graecos Dianam, eamque Luciferam, sic apud nostros Junonem Lucinam in pariendo invocant, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: pars Lunae, Lucr. 5, 726: equi, *the horses of Luna,* Ov. H. 11, 46: manus, i. e. *of Lucina,* id. ib. 20, 192.—Poet., *bringing safety,* Prud. Psych. 625.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **Lūcĭfer,** fĕri, *m.* **A.** *The morning-star, the planet Venus:* stella Lucifer interdiu, noctu Hesperus ita circumeunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 17: stella Veneris, quae Φωσφόρος Graece, Latine dicitur Lucifer, cum antegreditur solem, cum subsequitur autem Hesperos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: si dormire incipis ortu Luciferi, Juv. 8, 12; 13, 158; cf. Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Tib. 1, 10 (9), 62; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 71.—**B.** *The fabled son of Aurora and Cephalus, and father of Ceyx,* Hyg. Astr. 2, 42; Ov. M. 11, 271; 346; acc. to others, *a son of Jupiter,* Serv. Verg. A. 4, 130.—**C.** Poet. transf., *day:* memento Venturum paucis me tibi Luciferis, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 12), 28: omnis, Ov. F. 1, 46: tres, id. ib. 3, 877.

* **lūcĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [lux-facio], *to make bright, to brighten:* lucificare exitum alicujus aetati, Lab. ap. Gell. 10, 17 *fin.*

lūcĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *light-making, light-giving:* sol, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 45.

lūcĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [lux-fluo], *light-streaming, light-beaming, brilliant.* **I.** Lit.: lucifluus solis ortus, Juvenc. 3, 294.—**II.** Trop., *light-beaming, glorious:* sermo, Juvenc. 4, 120.

lūcĭfŭga, ae, *comm.* [lux-fugio], *light-fleeing, light-shunning.* **I.** Lit.: maritus, i. e. Cupid (who visited Psyche only at night), App. M. 5, p. 167, 5; id. Mag. p. 284, 38.—**II.** Transf., *one who turns night into day:* turba lucifugarum, Sen. Ep. 122, 15.

lūcĭfŭgax, ācis, *adj.* [lux-fugax], *light-shunning:* noctua, Auct. Carm. Philomel. 40: natio, Min. Fel. Octav. 8.

lūcĭfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [lux-fugio], *light-shunning.* **I.** Lit.: blattae, Verg. G. 4, 243; Isid. 12, 8, 7.—**II.** Trop.: lucifugus, nebulo, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 1: homines, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61: natio, Min. Fel. 8, 4.

Lūcīlĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens,* whose most celebrated members were, **A.** *The poet* C. Lucilius, *a native of the Campanian Suessa, formerly Aurunca* (hence, Auruncae alumnus, Juv. 1, 19), *the father of Roman satire,* Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72; Quint. 10, 1, 92: vis Lucilii, Arn. 5, 169 (alluding to the verse of Lucilius: vis est vita, vides, vis nos facere omnia cogit, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 63 Müll.); cf. Hor. S. 1, 4, 6; 1, 10, 1; 2, 1, 62; Juv. 1, 65.—**B.** Q. Lucilius Balbus, *an eminent Stoic,* Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15; id. Div. 1, 5, 9; Lact. 2, 5, 7.—**C.** Lucilius Bassus, *a writer of no merit,* Cic. Att. 12, 5.—Hence, **II. Lūcīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucilian, of the poet Lucilius:* character, Varr. R. R. 3, 2: versus, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185: aetas, Macr. S. 2, 12: fornix, prob. *a satire bearing this title,* Arn. 2, 45.

Lūcīna, ae, v. 1. lucinus.

‡ **lūcīnium** = cicindela, *a glowworm,* Gloss. Vet.

1. lūcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], *light-bringing,* or, *bringing to the light:* hora, *one's natal hour,* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 222.—Class. only *subst.:* **Lūcīna,** ae, *f.* (lit., *adj.;* sc. dea). **I.** *The goddess of childbirth* (because she brings to the light): Juno Lucina, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 11: date ignem in aram, ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23: an facient mensem luces, Lucinaque ab illis Dicar? Ov. F. 6, 39; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 41; Cat. 35, 13; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68.—More freq. *absol.:* nascenti puero Casta fave Lucina, Verg. E. 4, 8: si vocata partubus Lucina veris affuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 5: facilis, Ov. F. 2, 449.—**B.** Poet. transf., *childbirth:* Lucinam pati, Verg. G. 3, 60; cf.: Lucinae experta labores, id. ib. 4, 340: cui rugis uterum Lucina notabit, Ov. A. A. 3, 785.—**II.** Of Hecate, as the producer of terrific dreams and nocturnal spectres: efficiat vanos noctis Lucina timores, Tib. 3, 4, 13 Dissen ad loc.

2. lūcīnus, i. q. lychnus, q. v.

lūcĭpărens, entis, *adj.* [lux-parens], *light-bearing, light-producing:* nox (because day follows it), Avien. Phaen. 853.

lūcĭpĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [lux-peto], *seeking light* (opp. lucifugus): musca, Isid. 12, 8, 7.

Lūcĭpor, v. 1. Lucius, II.

lūcĭsător, ōris, *m.* [lux-sator], *light-producer, author of light:* lucisator Omnipotens, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.

lūcisco, v. lucesco.

1. Lūcĭus, i, *m.* [lux; of the day], *a Roman prænomen, usually represented by* L.: Crepusci, qui eo tempore erant nati, ut Lucii prima luce, Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.; cf.: qui luci natus est Lucius, id. ib. 9, § 60 Müll.; and: Lucius praenomen est ejus, qui primum fuit, qui oriente luce natus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—In *fem.:* **Lūcĭa,** Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.—Hence, **II. Lucipor** for Lucii puer, *the slave of a Lucius,* Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

2. lūcĭus, ii, *m.*, *a fish,* perh. *the pike,* Aus. Mosell. 123.

‡ **Lūcŏmedi,** v. lucumo, II. A.

‡ **Lūcŏmōnes,** v. lucumo, II. B.

lūcrātio, ōnis, *f.* [lucror], *a gaining, gain:* spes lucrationis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7.

lūcrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *gaining, attended with gain.* **I.** In gen., *gainful, profitable, lucrative* (rare but class.): apricatio in illo lucrativo sole, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1 B. and K.: opera, Quint. 10, 7, 27; Spald. *N. cr.:* lucrativa in tantis negotiis tempora, Front. ad Anton. Ep. 2 Mai.: potu, Ambros. in Luc. 2, § 72.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat.: res lucrativae, *things bequeathed* or *given to* a person (because the acquisition is pure gain, without payment), Paul. Sent. 5, 11, 5; Cod. Just. 10, 35, 1: ex causa lucrativa habere (acquirere) aliquid, *to receive something by bequest* or *as a gift,* Dig. 31, 1, 87 *pr.;* 40, 1, 4: ex causa lucrativa (fundus) meus factus est, Paul. Sent. 2, 17, 8; so, lucrativa possessio, Gai. Inst. 2, 56; Dig. 29, 4, 2: lucrativa usucapio, Gai. Inst. 2, 60: lucrativa acquisitio, Dig. 44, 4, 4.

lūcrātor, ōris, *m.* [lucror], *he who gains, the acquirer:* multarum gentium lucratores, i. e. *the apostles,* Arn. in Psa. 88: hominum, Hier. Comm. ad Tit. 1, 11.

Lūcrētĭa, ae, v. Lucretius.

Lūcrētĭlis, is, *m.*, *a mountain in the Sabine territory,* now *Monte Genaro,* Hor. C. 1, 17, 1; cf.: Lucretilis mons in Sabinis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.—Hence, **Lūcrētīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *near the mountain* Lucretilis, *where Atticus had a villa:* sol, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1 Klotz (dub.; v. lucrativus, I.).

Lūcrētĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* **A.** *Masc.* **1.** *The poet* T. Lucretius Carus, *an Epicurean in philosophy, author of the poem* De rerum natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 4; Quint. 10, 1, 87; 12, 11, 27; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 23; Stat. S. 2, 7, 76.—**2.** Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *father of Lucretia, consul* A. U. C. 245, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; id. Rep. 2, 31, 55; Liv. 1, 59, 8.—**3.** Q. Lucretius Vespillo, *an orator,* Cic. Brut. 48, 178.—**4.** Another Lucretius Vespillo, *an adherent of Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 3, 7.—**B.** *Fem.* **1. Lūcrētĭa,** *daughter of Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, and wife of Collatinus, who, when dishonored by Sex. Tarquinius, put herself to death, and thus became the immediate cause of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome,* Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; id. Fin. 2, 20, 66; Liv. 1, 58; Ov. F. 2, 685; Juv. 10, 293.—**2.** Transf., for *a chaste woman:* Lucretia toto Sis licet usque die, Laida nocte volo, Mart. 11, 104, 21; Petr. 9, 5.

lūcrĭcŭpīdo, inis, *f.* [lucrum-cupido], *the passion for gain,* App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 20, 24.

lūcrĭfăcĭo, fēci, factum, and in *pass.*, **lūcrĭfīo,** factus, fieri (also separately: licet lucri dotem faciat, Dig. 11, 7, 29: me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 26; id. Most 2, 1, 7; id. Pers. 4, 4, 117; id. Truc. 3, 2, 22; usu. written as two words in recent edd. of Cic., etc.), 3, *v. a.* [lucrum facio], *to gain, win, acquire, get* (as profit). **I.** Lit.: pallium lucrifacere, Petr. 15; Mart. 8, 10: quid si ostendo in hac una optione lucri fieri tritici modios centum? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 111: pecuniam lucri factum videtis, id. ib. 2, 3, 75, § 174.—**II.** Trop.: quod lucrifecerunt hoc nomen turdi, *have appropriated, acquired,* Varr. R. R. 3, 4: suum maleficium existimabant se lucrifacere, *that they would escape the punishment of their fault, would get off with impunity,* Auct. B. Hisp. 36: injuriam, *to commit with impunity,* Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129: traduc equum ac lucrifac censoriam notam, i. e. *think yourself lucky that you have escaped it,* Val. Max. 4, 1, 10.—*Neutr.:* lucrifecit, *made a profit,* Mart. 8, 10.

lūcrĭfactus, a, um, *Part.* of lucrifacio.

* **lūcrĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [lucrifico], *gainful, profitable:* dies, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 2.

lūcrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [lucrum-facio], *to gain, win:* Paulum factum omnibus esse omnia, ut omnes lucrificaret, Tert. Praescr. 24.

lūcrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *gainful, profitable:* Fortuna, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

lūcrĭfīo, v. lucrifacio *init.*

* **lūcrĭfŭga,** ae, *comm.* [lucrum-fugio], *gain-fleeing, gain-shunning:* quom ea (Venus) homines huc ad me adigit lucrifugas, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 33.

Lūcrīnus, i, *m.*, with or without lacus, *the Lucrine Lake, on the coast of Campania, in the neighborhood of Baiæ* (now *Lago Lucrino*), Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 1; Hor. C. 2, 15, 3. Cæsar, or, acc. to Suetonius, Augustus, connected it with Lake Avernus, and threw up dikes to ward off the waves of the sea: Lucrinoque addita claustra, Verg. G. 2, 161; cf. Suet. Aug. 16; Tac. A. 14, 5. The surrounding scenery was celebrated for its beauty: dum nos

blanda tenent lascivi stagna Lucrini, Mart. 4, 57, 1: hic mihi Baiani colles mollisque Lucrinus, id. 6, 43, 5.—Hence, **II. A. Lūcrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lake Lucrinus, Lucrine:* aqua, *the Lucrine Lake,* Prop. 1, 11, 10: ostrea Lucrina, *the Lucrine oysters,* celebrated for their delicious flavor, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; cf.: Lucrinum ad saxum . . . ostrea, Juv. 4, 141; called also Lucrina conchylia, Hor. Epod. 2, 49; and *absol.:* **Lūcrīna,** ōrum, *n.*, Mart. 6, 11, 5; 12, 48, 4.—Near the lake was a temple of Venus; hence: Lucrina Venus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 150.—**B. Lūcrīnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Lucrine:* res Puteolanae et Lucrinenses, i. e. *oysters,* Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.

‡ **lūcrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [lucrum], *one fond of gain: κερδωνα,* quem nos quoque lucrionem vocamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 56 Müll.

lūcrĭpĕta, ae, *m.* [lucrum-peto], *a gain-seeker, one fond of lucre:* lucripeta fenerator, Argum. Most. Plaut. 6.—Collat. form in *plur.:* **lūcrĭpĕtes,** um, *m.*, Cassiod. Var. 12, 11.

lūcrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum], *of* or *pertaining to gain:* di Lucrii, *gods of gain,* Arn. 4, 132.

lūcror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.], *to gain, win, acquire, get, make* (as profit). **I.** Lit.: cum lucrari impune posset auri pondo decem, Cic. Par. 3, 1: ut locupletes suum perdant, debitores lucrentur alienum, id. Off. 2, 24, 84: stipendium, *to keep for one's self, put into one's own pocket,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 24, § 61: Pythias emuncto lucrata Simone talentum, Hor. A. P. 238: lucrandi perdendive temeritas, Tac. G. 24: qui duo acceperat lucratus est alia duo, Vulg. Matt. 25, 17: majorem partem lucrari, *to receive the larger share of profit* in a partnership, Gai. Inst. 3, 149.—**B.** In partic., *to gain by economy, to save:* occasione lucrandi salis, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 68.—**II.** Trop., *to acquire, gain, win:* qui domitā nomen ab Africā Lucratus rediit, Hor. C. 4, 8, 19: lucretur indicia veteris infamiae, i. e. *I will make him a present of them, I will not mention them,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33; Stat. Th. 9, 779.—**B.** *To win, persuade, convert* (eccl. Lat.): factus sum Judaeis tamquam Judaeus, ut Judaeos lucrarer, Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 20.

lūcrōsē, *adv.*, v. lucrosus *fin.*

lūcrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lucrum], *gainful, profitable, lucrative:* voluptas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 35; Tac. Agr. 19: fraus lucrosior, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197: id peraeque etiam lucrosissimum, id. 18, 31, 74, § 320.—Hence, *adv.:* **lūcrōsē,** *profitably, advantageously,* Cassiod. Var. 12, 20.—In *comp.:* lucrosius perire, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 13 al.

lŭcrum, i, *n.* [root laf-; Gr. λάω, ἀπολαύω; Goth. Laun; Germ. Lohn; cf. Laverna], *gain, profit, advantage* (syn.: quaestus, compendium; cf.: commodum, fructus). **I.** Lit.: rem gero et facio lucrum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 34: quoi di sunt homini propitii lucrum ei obiciunt, id. Curc. 4, 2, 44: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existumo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 75: lucrum facere (opp. damnum facere), id. ib. 2, 2, 77: vendendi quaestu et lucro ducerentur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: aliquid ad praedam lucrumque revocare, id. Phil. 3, 12, 30: qui ex publicis vectigalibus tanta lucra fecit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86: frumentaria lucra exigere, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 85: dat de lucro, nihil detrahit de vivo: minus igitur lucri facit, id. Fl. 37, 91: lucri bonus est odor ex re qualibet, Juv. 14, 208: lucro est, *it is profitable, advantageous:* nobis lucro fuisti potius quam decori tibi, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 40: amanti amoenitas malo est, nobis lucro, id. Men. 2, 3, 5: quod in divinis rebus sumptumst sapienti lucrost, id. Mil. 3, 1, 81; id. Cist. 1, 1, 52: ponere or deputare in lucro, *to count as gain:* omne id deputare esse in lucro, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 16; 21: id ego in lucris pono, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1; cf.: quem sors dierum cunque dabit lucro Appone, Hor. C. 1, 9, 14: in lucro, quae datur hora, mihi est, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 67: lucri facere, *to gain, get the credit of:* quae ille universa naturali quodam bono fecit lucri, Nep. Thras. 1; v. lucrifacio: lucrum et damnum, *profit and loss,* Gai. Inst. 3, 150; Ulp. Fragm. 25, 15; cf.: qui mensis damnis, quae dentur tempora lucro, Juv. 6, 571: quom scis jam senex, tum in otium Te conloces, dum potis ames; id jam lucrist, Quor vivas, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 10: de lucro prope jam quadriennium vivimus, i. e. *as by a miracle, in constant, imminent danger of death,* Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1: de lucro tibi vivere me scito, Liv. 40, 8, 2: qui (Mercurius) me in mercimoniis Juvit lucrisque quadruplicavit rem meam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Love of gain, avarice:* lucri pallida tabes, Luc. 4, 96: impius lucri furor, Sen. Hippol. 4, 540.—**B.** *Wealth, riches:* omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 35: periculosum semper putavi lucrum, Phaedr. 5, 4, 8: non turpe lucrum sectantes, Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 8.

lucta, ae, *f.* [root lug-; cf. λυγίζω, to writhe, ligare], *a wrestling, wrestling-match* (post-class.): exercebat cum militibus ipse luctam, Capitol. Maxim. 6: certamen luctae, Aus. Ep. 93.—**II.** Trop.: perseverans quodammodo lucta convincitur, Aug. Ep. 606.

luctāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a wrestling.* **I.** Lit., Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A struggling, struggle,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30, 4.—**2.** *Toil, exertion, contest, fight:* remo ut luctamen abesset, Verg. A. 8, 89: Veneris luctamen anhelum exercere, Auct. Epith. in Anthol. Lat. T. II. p. 636: lento luctamine Poenum compressit, Claud. B. G. 138.—**3.** *A mixing together, mixture* of materials of different kinds: sine luctamine alterius generis, Pall. 3, 9, 13.—**II.** Trop.: sed emendatio morum difficile luctamen fuit, *labor, task,* Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 4.

luctans, antis, *P. a.*, v. luctor *fin.*

Luctātĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Lutatius, II.

luctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [luctor], *a wrestling.* **I.** Lit.: sine adversario nulla luctatio est, Cic. Fat. 13, 30: quid prodest multos vincere luctatione vel caestu, ab iracundia vinci, Sen. Ep. 88, 19; Hyg. Fab. 273; Scrib. 101.—**B.** Transf., *a struggle, contest, fight:* tetra ibi luctatio erat, Liv. 21, 36, 7; Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 1: plurium ventorum inter ipsos, id. ib. 7, 9, 2; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.—**II.** Trop., of mental or moral wrestling, *a struggle, contest:* nam cum Academicis incerta luctatio est, qui nihil affirmant, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 43; id. Fat. 6, 12; Lact. 2, 19, 2: una tamen veluti luctatio civitatis fuit, pugnantis cum Caesare senatus populique Romani, ut, etc., Vell. 2, 124, 2: una nobis et magna et praecipua cum carne est, Lact. 4, 25, 9.

Luctātius, v. Lutatius.

luctātor, ōris, *m.* [luctor], *a wrestler.* **I.** Lit.: fortior in fulva novus est luctator arena, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 31: luctator ter abjectus perdidit palmam, Sen. Ben. 5, 3, 1; id. Ep. 88, 18; Quint. 2, 8, 7; 12, 2, 12.—**B.** Esp. *a wrestler* represented in art: Naucerus luctatorem anhelantem fecit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; 35, 11, 40, § 130.—**II.** Transf.: (vinum) pedes captat primum, luctator dolosus est, *a treacherous foe,* in allusion to the wrestler, who strove to grasp his opponent's feet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 5.

luctātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a wrestling,* Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26; id. 8, 12, 12, § 33.—In *plur.*, Tert. Spect. 29.

luctĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [luctus-fero], *grief-bringing, mournful:* illic luctifer bubo gemit, *ill-boding,* Sen. Herc. Fur. 687: annus, Val. Fl. 3, 454.

luctĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [luctus-facio], *sorrowful, afflicted:* cor, Pers. 1, 78.

luctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *causing sorrow* or *lamentation, doleful, woful, baleful:* clades, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: Alecto, Verg. A. 7, 324: pavor, Sil. 6, 557: jubar, Val. Fl. 3, 292.—*Neutr.* as *adv.:* luctificum clangente tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 348.

* **luctĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [luctus-sonus], *sad-sounding, mournful, doleful:* mugitu, Ov. M. 1, 732.

‡ **luctĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [lucto], *to wrestle violently,* acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.

lucto, āre, v. the foll. *init.*

luctor, ātus, 1 (*part. gen. plur.* luctantûm, Prop. 4 (5), 22, 9; *act.* collat. form: viri validis viribus luctant, Enn. ap. Non. 472, 8: plurimum luctavimus, Plaut. ap. Non. 468, 32; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 61 Müll.: dum luctat, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 31), *v. dep.* [lucta, q. v.], *to wrestle.* **I.** Lit.: ibi cursu luctando disco hasta . . . sese exercebant (juventus), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24: luctabitur Olympiis Milo, Cic. Fat. 13: fulvā luctantur harenā, Verg. A. 6, 643: luctabatur adsidue, Suet. Ner. 53: paucae (feminae) luctantur, Juv. 2, 53: umeris, ut luctaturi solent, ad occipitium ductis, Quint. 11, 3, 160.—**B.** Transf, *to wrestle, struggle, strive, contend.* **a.** Of living creatures: in pestilenti atque arido solo luctari, Liv. 7, 38, 7: boves luctari, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177: luctandum in turbā, Hor. S. 2, 6, 28: inter se adversis luctantur cornibus haedi, Verg. G. 2, 526: non luctor de nomine hujus temporis, Ov. F. 6, 69.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): et infracta luctatur harundine telum Eripere, Verg. A. 12, 387: deducere versum, Ov. P. 1, 5, 13: compescere risum, id. H. 17, 161; id. M. 15, 300.—**b.** Of inanimate things: et in lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Verg. A. 7, 28: tristia robustis luctantur funera plaustris, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 147: luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum, Hor. C. 1, 1, 15; cf.: luctantes venti, Verg. A. 1, 53.—**2.** In partic., in mal. part.: cum aliquo, Prop. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** Trop., of mental or moral strife, *to struggle, strive, contend:* non luctabor tecum amplius, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74: cum aliquo luctari, id. Sull. 16, 47: Plancus diu, quarum esset partium secum luctatus, Vell. 2, 63, 3; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 28: cum latentibus nodis, Curt. 3, 1, 18: cum ardore et siccitate regionis, id. 4, 7, 7.—(β) With *dat.* (poet.): luctataeque diu tenebris hiemique sibique, Stat. Th. 11, 522: crudo pelago, Sil. 14, 453: morti, id. 10, 296.—(γ) With *abl.:* ignis viridi luctetur robore, Luc. 3, 503; Vell. 2, 86, 2.—Hence, **luctans,** antis, *P. a.*, *struggling, reluctant:* luctantia oscula carpere, Ov. M. 4, 358: composuit luctantia lumina somnus, Sil. 7, 204.—**B.** In partic., as *subst.*, of cross-beams, rafters, because they oppose and uphold each other like wrestlers, Isid. Orig. 19, 19.

luctŭōsē, *adv.*, v. luctuosus *fin.*

luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luctus], *full of sorrow.* **I.** *Causing sorrow, sorrowful, lamentable, doleful, mournful:* o diem illum rei publicae luctuosum, Cic. Sest. 12, 27: fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, id. de Or. 3, 2, 8: misera tempora et luctuosa, id. Fam. 5, 14, 1: luctuosum est tradi alteri luctuosius inimico, id. Quint. 31, 95: luctuosissimum exitium patriae, id. Sull. 33, 11: luctuosae preces, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: illud luctuosum, quod Julius Avitus decessit, dum ex praetura redit, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 3.—**II.** *Feeling sorrow, sorrowful, sad:* Dii multa dederunt Hesperiae luctuosae mala, Hor. C. 3, 6, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **luctŭōsē,** *dolefully, mournfully:* luctuose canere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.: illud autem quam luctuose ridiculum est, Aug. de Op. Monach. 32, § 42.—*Comp.:* imperatores vestri luctuosius nobis prope, quam vobis perierunt, Liv. 28, 39, 6.

luctus, ūs (*gen.* lucti, Att. ap. Non. 485, 30 and 32), *m.* [lugeo], *sorrow, mourning, grief, affliction, distress, lamentation,* esp. over the loss of something dear to one. **I.** Lit.: filius luctu perditus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: orat, ne suum luctum patris lacrimis augeatis, id. Fl. 42, 106: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36, 89: afflictus et confectus luctu, id. Att. 3, 8, 4: re cognitā tantus luctus excepit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 7: luctu atque caede omnia complentur, Sall. J. 97: furere luctu filii, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: in maximos luctus incidere, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: luctum alicui importare, Phaedr. 1, 28, 6: dare animum in luctus, Ov. M. 2, 384: luctus aliquando ridicula fuerit imitatio, Quint. 6, 2, 26: multis in luctibus, inque perpetuo maerore senescere, Juv. 10, 244.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The external signs of sorrow in one's dress and gestures, *mourning, mourning apparel, weeds* (usually worn by the bereaved, and also by accused persons): erat in luctu senatus, squalebat civitas, publico consilio mutatā veste, Cic. Sest. 14, 32: omnia discessu meo plena luctūs et maeroris fuerunt, id. ib. 60, 128: senatusconsulto diebus triginta luctus est finitus, Liv. 22, 56: Plancina luctum amissae sororis tum primum laeto cultu mutavit, Tac. A. 2, 75: minuitur populo luctus aedis dedicatione . . . privatis autem, cum liberi nati sunt, etc.,

Fest. s. v. minuitur, p. 154 Müll.—**B.** *A source of grief:* tu non inventa repertâ Luctus eras levior, Ov. M. 1, 655; cf.: et luctum et curam effugies, Juv. 14, 157.—**C.** Personified: **Luctus,** *the god of grief:* primisque in faucibus Orci Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae, Verg. A. 6, 274; Sil. 13, 581; Stat. Th. 3, 126.

lūcū, *abl. adv.*, v. lux, I. 2. b.

lūcŭbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lucubro], *a working by lamp-light, night-work, nocturnal study, lucubration.* **I.** Lit.: per hiemem lucubratione haec facito, Cato, R. R. 37: lucubrationes detraxi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142: ista sunt tota commenticia, vix digna lucubratione anicularum, *hardly worth the evening gossip of old women*, id. N. D. 1, 34, 94: cannabis lucubrationibus decorticata purgatur, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174: est enim lucubratio, quoties ad eam integri ac refecti venimus, optimum secreti genus, Quint. 10, 3, 27: et vigilandae noctes, et fuligo lucubrationum bibenda, id. 11, 3, 23.—**II.** Transf., *any thing done* or *composed at night, night-work, lucubration:* perire lucubrationem meam nolui, i. e. epistolam noctu scriptam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 1.—As title of a work by Bibaculus, Plin. praef. § 24.

lūcŭbrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [lucubratio], *a working by night, sitting up at night* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Marc. Aur. ap. Front. ad Ep. M. Caes. 1, 3 Mai.—**II.** Transf., *night-work, lucubration*, Gell. N. A. praef. § 14.

* **lūcŭbrātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [lucubro], *of* or *belonging to a night-student:* lecticula, Suet. Aug. 78.

lūcŭbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [lux], *to work by lamp-light, work at night.* **I.** *Neutr.:* (Lucretiam) deditam lanae inter lucubrantes ancillas inveniunt, Liv. 1, 57, 9: sin lucubrandum est, non post cibum id facere, sed post concoctionem, Cels. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make by lamp-light, to compose at night:* parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, Cic. Par. prooem. § 5: nox lucubrata, *spent in work*, Mart. 4, 90, 9: viam, *to travel by night*, App. M. 6, p. 186.

‡ **lūcŭbrum** vocatum, quod luceat in umbra. Est enim modicus ignis, qui solet ex tenui stuppa ceraque formari, Isid. Orig. 20, 10, 8.

lūcŭlentas, ātis, *f.* [luculentus], *splendor* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 6.

lūcŭlentē and **lūcŭlenter,** *advv.*, v. luculentus *fin.*

lūcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [luculentus], *brilliancy, beauty* (post-class.): verborum luculentiae, Arn. 3, 103 (p. 111 Orell.).—*Sing.:* scriptorum, Oros. 5, 15.

lūcŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *excellence, splendor, magnificence:* luculentitate captus, Lab. ap. Non. 135, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 71 Rib.): alicujus, Caecil. ib. (Com. Rel. v. 90 Rib.).

lūcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [lux], *full of light, bright, splendid.* **I.** Lit.: vestibulum et ambulacrum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132: camino luculento uti, i. e. *brightly burning, having a good fire in it*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Distinguished, excellent of its kind:* luculenta et festiva femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 2: facinus, id. Men. 1, 2, 32: forma, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: legio luculentissima, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 3: verba luculentiora, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1: scriptor, id. ib. 7, 17, 2: oratio, *perspicuous, fine*, Sall. C. 31: plaga, *great, serious*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: navigia, id. Att. 16, 4, 4.—**B.** *Respectable, considerable, rich:* divitiae, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 33: familia, id. Cist. 2, 3, 17: magna et luculenta hereditas, id. Truc. 2, 3, 24: condicio, id. Mil. 4, 1, 6: lucrum homines luculentos reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 7, 76: patrimonium, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19.—**C.** *Clear, satisfactorily proved:* est luculenta res Aureliani indiciis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 4.—**D.** *Lucky, fortunate:* dies, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 5.—**E.** *Trustworthy:* auctores, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 2: homo, id. ib. 2, 12, 4: scriptor, id. Brut. 26, 102: constantia, Just. Inst. prooem. 2.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **lūcŭlentē** and **lūcŭlenter,** *splendidly, excellently, well.* **1.** Form **lūcŭlentē:** eamus intro huc ad te, et hunc hodie diem luculente habeamus, *in jollity, merrily*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 55: vendere, *to advantage*, id. Merc. 2, 3, 88: luculente scripserunt, Cic. Brut. 19, 76; so id. Off. 3, 28, 102; id. Att. 14, 21, 1: calefacere aliquem, *to give one a thorough warming*, i. e. *beating*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 1.—**2.** Form **lūcŭlenter:** hoc quidem sane luculenter, *very well said*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60 (al. luculente): Graece luculenter scire, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15: opus texere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1.

Lūcullus, i, *m.*, *a family name in the* gens Licinia. The most celebrated is L. Licinius Lucullus, *the conqueror of Mithridates, famous for his great wealth and luxury*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20 sq.; id. Ac. 2, 1 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 40; 2, 2, 26 saep.—Hence, **A.** **Lūcullānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* ager, Front. Aquaed. 5: carinae, *the fleet of Mithridates, defeated by Lucullus*, Sid. Carm. 2, 54.—**B.** **Lūcullēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* marmor, *a sort of marble found on an island in the Nile, and of which Lucullus was particularly fond*, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6; 36, 6, 8, § 49: lancea, Suet. Dom. 10.—**C.** **Lūcullĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lucullan:* horti, Tac. A. 11, 32: villa, Suet. Tib. 73; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2 and 13.

lūcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucus], *a small grove*, Suet. Vit. Hor. *fin.*

lŭcŭmo or **lŭcŏmo,** and sync. **lucmo** or **lucmon,** ōnis, *m.* [Etrusc. Lauchme], orig., *one possessed, an inspired person:* lucumones quidam homines ob insaniam dicti, quod loca ad quae venissent, infesta facerent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An appellation of the Etruscan princes and priests*, like the Roman patricius: Tuscia duodecim Lucumones habuit, i. e. reges, quibus unus praeerat, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 475, and 2, 278: Lucomedi a duce suo Lucumo dicti qui postea Lucereses appellati sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 9 Creuz.; Müll. ad loc.—**B.** Mistaken by the Romans for a proper name, it is given to *the son of Demaratus of Corinth, afterwards Tarquinius Priscus, king of Rome:* Anco regnante, Lucumo, vir impiger ac divitiis potens, Romam commigravit, Liv. 1, 34, 1 sqq.: invexisse in Galliam vinum Arruntem Clusinum irâ corruptae uxoris ab Lucumone, id. 5, 33, 3; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 2, 51 (Müll. Lycomedius).—**C.** *An Etrurian:* prima galeritus posuit praetoria Lucmo, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 29 (Lygmon, Müll.).—**D.** Lucumo Samius, for *Pythagoras*, Aus. Ep. 4, 68.—Hence, **Lŭcŭmōnĭus,** ii, *m.*, *an Etruscan*, Prop. 4, 2, 51 dub. (5, 2, 51 Müll. Lycomedius).

lŭcuna, v. lacuna *init.*

lŭcuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lucuns], *a kind of pastry*, Afran. ap. Non. 131, 28: molles caseoli lucunculique, Stat. S. 1, 6, 17; App. M. 10, p. 245, 1; Petr. 66: lucunculus, τηγανίτης, Gloss. Philox.

lŭcuns, untis, *f.* [root lic or luc, crooked, as in obliquus, luxus; Gr. λοξός; cf.: licinus, limus], *a kind of pastry*, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 24; cf.: lucuntem genus operis pistorii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119 Müll.

1. lūcus, i, *m.* [luceo, the shining, i. e. open place in the wood], *a wood, grove*, or *thicket of trees sacred to a deity.* **I.** Lit.: Silani lucus extra murumst est avius crebro salicto oppletus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: lucus est arborum multitudo cum religione, nemus vero composita multitudo arborum, silva diffusa et inculta, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 310; cf. id. ib. 1, 441; 11, 316: vos jam, Albani tumuli atque luci, imploro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: lucus frequenti silvâ septus, Liv. 24, 3: nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3, 3, 15: virtutem verba putas et Lucum ligna, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 31: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10, 1, 88: nemoris sacri lucos tenere, Sen. Herc. Oet. 956.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a wood* (poet.): aut quos Oceano propior gerit India lucos, Verg. G. 2, 122: alto in luco, id. A. 11, 456.—**B.** *Wood:* nec quicquam positum sine luco, auro, ebore, argento, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 179 P.

2. Lūcus, i, *m.* [1. lucus], the name of several cities in Gaul and Spain, of which the most important was *Lucus, a city of the Vocontii*, also called Lucus Augusti, now *Lucim*, Tac. H. 1, 66; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.

3. lūcus, ūs, *m.*, i. q. lux, *light:* cum primo lucu, *at daybreak*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 56 (dub.; Fleck. and Ussing, luci): noctu lucuque, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 99 Müll. (ex conj.; al. noctulucus).

Lūcusta, v. 2. Locusta.

lūdĭa, ae, *f.* [1. ludius]. **I.** *An actress, a female stage-dancer*, Mart. 5, 25, 10.—**II.** *A female gladiator, a gladiator's wife* or *mistress:* quid vidit, propter quod ludia dici Sustinuit, Juv. 6, 103: quae ludia sumpserit umquam hos habitus? id. 6, 266.

‡ **lūdĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. ludius, ludus], *of* or *belonging to players:* pecunia, *the money appropriated by the state for the getting up of plays*, Inscr. Orell. 2601.

lūdĭbrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. ludibriosus *fin.*

lūdĭbrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ludibrium], *full of mockery* or *scorn, mocking, scornful* (post-class.): probra ludibriosa, Gell. 7, 11; auspicia, Amm. 15, 5, 25.—Hence, *adv.:* **lūdĭbrĭōsē,** *scornfully*, Amm. 26, 6; Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

lūdĭbrĭum, ii, *n.* [ludus and, perh., fero], *a mockery, derision, wantonness.* **I.** Lit.: quodsi ridicula haec ludibriaque esse videmus, Lucr. 2, 47: ne per ludibrium interiret regnum, *by wantonness*, Liv. 24, 4, 2.—(β) With *gen. subj.:* ille (Bias) haec ludibria fortunae ne sua quidem putavit, i. e. *worldly goods*, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 8: hoc quoque ludibrium casus ediderit fortuna, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 30: inter magna rerum verborumque ludibria, Suet. Vit. 17: ludibria naturae, id. Aug. 83.—(γ) With *gen. obj.:* ludibrium oculorum specie terribile ad frustrandum hostem commentus, Liv. 22, 16; cf. id. 24, 44: sive ludibrium oculorum sive vera species, Curt. 4, 15, 26.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A laughing-stock, butt, jest, sport:* is (Brutus) ab Tarquiniis ductus Delphos, ludibrium verius, quam comes, Liv. 1, 56, 9: quibus mihi ludibrio fuisse videntur divitiae, *the sport of*, Sall. C. 13: in ora hominum pro ludibrio abire, Liv. 2, 36: ludibrium soceri, Luc. 7, 379: pelagi, id. 8, 710: ventis Debes ludibrium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 15: ludibrium omnium reddere aliquem, Just. 9, 6, 6: et vultus et vox ludibrio sunt hominibus, quos non permoverunt, Quint. 6, 1, 45.—**B.** *A scoff, jest, sport:* qui lubet ludibrio habere me, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 45; so, ludibrio aliquem habere, id. Cas. 3, 5, 19.—*Pass.:* ludibrio haberi, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 74; 4, 1, 11: hosti ludibrio esse, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 2: legati per ludibrium auditi dimissique, Liv. 24, 26: per ludibrium exprobrare, *to reproach jestingly, scoff*, Curt. 4, 10: nec dubie ludibrio esse miserias suas, id. 2, 23, 13: aliquem in ludibrium reservare, Suet. Calig. 23: adusque ludibria ebriosus, *such a drunkard as to be a standing jest*, Gell. 15, 2, 2.—(β) With *gen. subj.:* Varro ad ludibrium moriturus Antonii, Vell. 2, 71, 2.—(γ) With *gen. obj.:* ludibrium stolidae superbiae, Liv. 45, 3; 45, 41: ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, id. 1, 7; 9, 11; Just. 36, 1.—**C.** *Abuse, violence* done to a woman: in corporum ludibria deflere, Curt. 10, 1, 3; 4, 10, 27.

lūdĭbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ludibrium], *ridiculous:* habitus, Hilar. in Psa. 41, 1.

lūdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [ludo], *playful, sportive, frolicsome, wanton.* **I.** Lit.: Sic palliolatim amictus hac incessi ludibundus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30: milites ita ludibundi Beneventum rediere, ut ab epulis reverti viderentur, Liv. 24, 16: circum vicos vagabatur ludibundus, Suet. Ner. 26: oculi ludibundi atque illecebrae voluptatisque plenae, Gell. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., *playing, easily, without danger:* caelo sereno in Italiam ludibundi pervenimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: si Vulteium habebis, omnia ludibundus conficies, id. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 156.

lūdĭcer or **lūdĭcrus** (*nom. sing. m.* is not used), cra, crum, *adj.* [ludus], *that serves for sport, done in sport, sportive:* ars, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 3: exercitatio, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: sermones, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: ludicrae artes sunt, quae ad voluptatem oculorum atque aurium tendunt, Sen. Ep. 88, 22: ludicras partes sustinere, *to appear on the stage*, Suet. Ner. 11: certamen, Vell. 1, 8, 1: tibiae, *which were played in the theatre*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: in modum ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 14: versus et cetera ludicra pono,

Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: quibus (juvenibus) id ludicrum est, Tac. G. 24: solemnibus epulis ludicra, id. A. 1, 50: hac lege excipiuntur qui artem ludicram faciunt, *actors*, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 2; so, quae artem ludicram fecerit, Ulp. Fragm. 13, 1 sq.—Hence, **lūdĭcrum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A show, public games; a scenic show, stage-play:* Olympiorum solemne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7, 14: Isthmiorum statum ludicrum aderat, id. 33, 32, 1; 34, 41, 1: iisdem fere diebus sollemne erat ludicrum Isthmiorum, Curt. 4, 5, 11: indulserat ei ludicro Augustus, Suet. Aug. 43: coronae ludicro quaesitae, *won in the public games*, Plin. 21, 3, 5, § 7; cf.: quid maris extremos Arabas ditantis et ludos, Ludicra quid, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7 Orell. ad loc.—**2.** *A sport, toy, means of sport:* quos (ramulos) Hamadryades deae ludicrum sibi rosido nutriunt umore, Cat. 61, 24; cf.: urbes duae, quae in proverbii ludicrum vertere, Apina et Trica, *sport*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104.—*Plur.:* et versus et cetera ludicra pono, *trifles*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10; cf. K. and H. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **lūdĭcrē,** *in sport, playfully* (ante- and post-class.): pars ludicre saxa jactant, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 14 (Ann. v. 76 Vahl.): tractare aliquem, App. M. 9, 7; 220, 15.

lūdĭcror, āri, *v. dep.* [ludicrum], *to joke, jest*, Front. ad Amic. 1, 15 Mai.

lūdĭcrus, v. ludicer.

* **lūdĭfăcĭo,** fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [collat. form of ludifico], *to make game of, make sport of:* aliquem de aliqua re, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 41.

* **lūdĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [ludifico], *with which one makes game of* a person: ludi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 2.

lūdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making game, a rallying, jeering, derision, mocking:* cum omni morâ, ludificatione, calumniâ senatûs auctoritas impediretur, * Cic. Sest. 35, 75: exactâ prope aestate per ludificationem hostis, Liv. 22, 18: ludificatio veri, id. 26, 6.

* **lūdĭfĭcātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who makes game of* another, *a mocker:* ludificator meus, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 18.

lūdĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ludificator], *that makes game of* one, *mocking, deceptive, false:* phantasmatum imaginatio ludificatoria, Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 26: ubi fuit procuratoris ludificatoria, inanis et nulla persona, Vet. Jureconsult. 3, 2 Huschke.

* **lūdĭfĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [ludifico], *a mocking, mockery, derision:* habere aliquem ludificatui, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 2.

lūdĭfĭco, āvi, ātum (*inf. pass.* ludificarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 27), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [ludus-facio], *to make sport of, make game of, make a fool of; to delude, chouse, cozen, deceive:* erum meum ut ego hodie lusi lepide! ut ludificatus est! Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 3: erum qui ludificas dictis delirantibus, id. Am. 2, 1, 38: hospitam, id. Mil. 2, 6, 15: postquam video me sic ludificarier, id. Capt. 3, 1, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 5; 2, 8, 6; Lucr. 1, 939.—*Absol.:* si latitare ac diutius ludificare videatur, * Cic. Quint. 17, 54.

lūdĭfĭcor, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.] (*inf.* ludificarier, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 25), *to make game, to mock; to make game of, make sport of, turn into ridicule; to delude, deceive.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* aperte ludificari et calumniari, *to mock, ridicule*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55.—With *acc.* of kindred signif.: nugas ludificabitur, *will make game of you in trifles*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 80.—**B.** *Act.:* Potin' ut hominem mihi des? . . . ni ludificata ero lepide, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 53: tun me, verbero, audes erum ludificari? id. Am. 2, 1, 15: me ludificatus est, id. Most. 5, 2, 25: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 3: siquidem tu me hic etiam, nebulo, ludificabere, id. ib. 4, 4, 49: patres et plebem cunctatione fictâ, Tac. A. 1, 46: aliena mala, *to make sport of*, Plin. Ep. 6, 20.—**II.** Transf., *to thwart, frustrate*, by tricks or contrivances: locationem, Liv. 39, 44: ea, quae hostes agerent, id. 24, 34: rostra fuga, Flor. 2, 2, 8: hostis impune Romanum ludificabatur, Tac. A. 3, 21.—*Pass. part.:* ludificato incerto proelio, Sall. J. 50, 4.—**III.** Trop.: Quojus ego hodie ludificabor corium, si vivo, probe, i. e. *cut up, lash*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 19 Lorenz.

lūdĭmăgister (better separately, **lūdī măgister**), tri, *m.* [ludus-magister], *a school-master, school-teacher:* cum agellus eum non satis aleret, ut opinor, ludi magister fuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: Dionysius ludimagistrum professus pueros in trivio docebat, Just. 21, 5, 8; Mart. 10, 62, 1.

‡ **lūdĭmentum,** παίγνιον (*a plaything*), Gloss. Philox.

lūdĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ludus], *a stage-player, pantomimist:* ludiones ex Etruria acciti, Liv. 7, 2, 4: ludionum oblectamenta, id. 39, 6; App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 359, 8; cf. 1. ludius, I.

‡ **lūdĭtor,** διαπαίζω, Gloss. Philox.

1. lūdĭus, ii, *m.* [ludus]. **I.** *A stage-player, pantomimist:* fite caussâ meâ ludii barbari, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 63: ipse ille maxime ludius, non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54, 116; id. Har. Resp. 11; Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: ludius aequatam ter pede pulsat humum, Ov. A. A. 1, 112: triviales ex Circo ludios interponebat, Suet. Aug. 74; cf. ludio.—**II.** *A gladiator:* comitata est Hippia ludium ad Pharon, Juv. 6, 82.

(**2. Lūdĭus,** i, *m.*, a false reading for S. Tadius, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 116.)

lūdĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [ludus-vagus], *sportive* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 1, 6.

lūdo, si, sum (*inf.* ludier, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16), 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root lud- for loid-, from Sanscr. krîd, to play; cf. laus and cluere from Sanscr. root çru-], *to play.* **I.** Lit., *to play, play at a game* of some kind: tesseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21: aleâ ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: pilâ et duodecim scriptis, id. de Or. 1, 50, 217; 1, 16, 73; 2, 62, 253: cum pila, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: trocho, Hor. C. 3, 24, 56: nucibus, Mart. 14, 1, 12: pilâ, Val. Max. 8, 8, 2: positâ luditur arcâ, *with one's whole cash-box staked*, Juv. 1, 90: eburnis quadrigis cotidie in abaco, Suet. Ner. 22: apud quem alea lusum esse dicetur, Dig. 11, 5, 1 praef.: senatus consultum vetuit in pecuniam ludere, *to play for money*, ib. 11, 5, 2: ego nisi quom lusim nil moror ullum lucrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 22.—(β) With *acc.:* aleam, Suet. Aug. 70; id. Claud. 33; id. Ner. 30: par impar, id. Aug. 71; Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: ducatus et imperia, Suet. Ner. 35: Trojam, id. Caes. 39; id. Ner. 7: proelia latronum, Ov. A. A. 3, 357; cf. *pass.:* sunt aliis scriptae, quibus alea luditur, artes, id. Tr. 2, 471: alea luditur, Juv. 8, 10: aleae ludendae causa, Dig. 11, 5, 1 praef.: alea ludebatur, ib. 11, 5, 1, § 2.—(γ) *Absol.:* lusimus per omnes dies, Suet. Aug. 71; 94; cf.: ludis circensibus elephantos lusisse, *appeared in the public games*, Liv. 44, 18, 8.—In *sup.:* dimittere lusum, Varr. Sat. Men. 53, 7.—**B.** *To play, sport, frisk, frolic:* dum se exornat, nos volo Ludere inter nos, *have some fun*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 20: ludere armis, Lucr. 2, 631: suppeditant et campus noster et studia venandi honesta exempla ludendi, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: ad ludendumne, an ad pugnandum, arma sumturi, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: in numerum, *dance*, Verg. E. 6, 28: hic juvenum series teneris immixta puellis ludit, Tib. 1, 3, 64: cumque marinae In sicco ludunt fulicae, Verg. G. 1, 363: in exiguo cymba lacu, Ov. Tr. 2, 330.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To sport, play* with any thing, *to practise as a pastime, amuse one's self with* any thing: illa ipsa ludens conjeci in communes locos, Cic. Par. prooem.: Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu Nostra . . . Thalia, Verg. E. 6, 1.—Esp., *to play* on an instrument of music, *to make* or *compose music* or *song:* ludere quae vellem calamo permisit agresti, Verg. E. 1, 10: talia fumosi luduntur mense Decembri, Ov. Tr. 2, 491: quod tenerae cantent, lusit tua musa, puellae, id. Am. 3, 1, 27: coloni Versibus incomptis ludunt, Verg. G. 2, 386: carmina pastorum, id. ib. 4, 565; Suet. Ner. 3: si quid vacui sub umbra Lusimus tecum, Hor. C. 1, 22, 2.—**B.** *To sport, dally, wanton* (cf. "amorous play," Milton, P. L. 9, 1045): scis solere illam aetatem tali ludo ludere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 36: affatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. affatim, p. 11 Müll.; cf.: lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 214; Ov. A. A. 2, 389; Cat. 61, 207; Suet. Tib. 44; Mart. 11, 104, 5.—**C.** Ludere aliquem or aliquid, *to play, mock, imitate, mimic* a person or thing (only in mockery; cf.: partes agere, etc.): civem bonum ludit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1; cf.: ludere opus, *to imitate work, make believe work*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 252: magistratum fascibus purpurâque, App. M. 11, p. 260 *fin.:* ludere causas, Calp. Ecl. 1, 45: impia dum Phoebi Caesar mendacia ludit, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70.—**D.** *To trifle with:* summa pericula, Mart. 9, 38, 1: viribus imperii, Sen. Brev. Vit. 18, 4.—**E.** *To spend in play* or *amusement, to sport away:* otium, Mart. 3, 67, 9.—Hence, ludere operam, *to throw away one's labor, to labor in vain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135.—**F.** *To make sport* or *game of* a person, *to ridicule, rally, banter:* Domitius in senatu lusit Appium collegam, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15 a, 13: satis jocose aliquem ludere, id. ib. 2, 12, 2: omnium irrisione ludi, id. de Or. 1, 12, 50.—Rarely with *ad:* caput aselli, ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni, Juv. 11, 98.—**G.** *To delude, deceive:* auditis, an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. C. 3, 4, 5; Ov. A. A. 3, 332: custodes, Tib. 1, 6, 9; 3, 4, 7.—*Comp.:* hoc civili bello, quam multa (haruspicum responsa) luserunt, i. e. *gave wanton, deceptive responses*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 53.

* **lūdor,** ōris, *m.* [ludo], *a player*, Schol. ad Juv. 6, 105.

lūdus, i, *m.* [id.], *a play.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a play, game, diversion, pastime:* ad pilam se aut ad talos, aut ad tessaras conferunt, aut etiam novum sibi aliquem excogitant in otio ludum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: datur concessu omnium huic aliqui ludus aetati, id. Cael. 12, 28: campestris, id. ib. 5, 11: nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Ludi, *public games, plays, spectacles, shows, exhibitions*, which were given in honor of the gods, etc. (α) In gen.: hoc praetore ludos Apollini faciente, Cic. Brut. 20, 78: ludos committere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: ludos magnificentissimos apparare, id. ib. 3, 8, 6: ludos apparatissimos magnificentissimosque facere, id. Sest. 54, 116: ludos aspicere, Ov. F. 6, 238: ludos persolvere alicui deo, id. ib. 5, 330: ludis, *during the games*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 63, 18; Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: circus maximus ne diebus quidem ludorum Circensium . . . irrigabatur, Front. Aq. 97.—*Sing.:* haec ultra quid erit, nisi ludus? Juv. 8, 199.—(β) In this sense, ludi is freq. in appos. with the *neutr. plur.* of the *adj.* which names the games: ludi Consualia, Liv. 1, 9, 6: ludi Cerealia, id. 30, 39, 8: ludi Taurilia, id. 39, 22, 1 (Weissenb. Taurii); 34, 54, 3; cf.: quaedam faciem soloecismi habent . . . ut tragoedia Thyestes, ut ludi Floralia ac Megalensia . . . numquam aliter a veteribus dicta, Quint. 1, 5, 52; cf.: ludis Megalensibus, Gell. 2, 24, 2.—(γ) Also with *gen. of place:* eo ipso die auditam esse eam pugnam ludis Olympiae memoriae proditum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6.—**2.** *Stage-plays* (opp. to the games of the circus): venationes autem ludosque et cum collegâ et separatim edidit, Suet. Caes. 10.—**C.** *A place of exercise* or *practice, a school* for elementary instruction and discipline (cf. schola): in ludum ire, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 6: fidicinus, *music-school*, id. Rud. prol. 43: litterarius, id. Merc. 2, 2, 32: litterarum ludi, Liv. 3, 44; 6, 25: ludus discendi, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: Dionysius Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, id. Fam. 9, 18, 1: Isocrates, cujus e ludo, tamquam ex equo Trojano, meri principes exierunt, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94; id. Or. 42, 144: gladiatores, quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 14, 4: militaris, Liv. 7, 33, 1: litterarii paene ista sunt ludi et trivialis scientiae, Quint. 1, 4, 27: litterarium ludum exercere, Tac. A. 3, 66: obsides quosdam abductos e litterario ludo, Suet. Calig. 45: ibi namque (in foro) in tabernis litterarum ludi erant, Liv. 3, 44, 6: quem puerum in ludo cognôrat, Nep. Att. 10, 3: in Flavî ludum me mittere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 72; cf. Gell. 15, 11, 2; Suet. Gram. 4; id. Rhet. 1: sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi, Juv. 11, 26.

II. Transf. **A.** *Play, sport*, i. e. any thing done, as it were, in play, without trouble, *mere sport, child's play:* oratio ludus est homini non hebeti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: cum illa perdiscere ludus esset, id. Fin. 1, 8, 27: quibus (Graecis) jusjurandum jocus est, testimonium ludus, id. Fl. 5, 12.—**B.** *Sport, jest, joke, fun:* si vis videre lu-

dos jucundissimos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 78: ad honores per ludum et per neglegentiam pervenire, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181: aliquem per ludum et jocum evertere, id. ib. 2, 1, 60, § 155: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27: vertere seria ludo, id. A. P. 226: nil per ludum simulabitur, Juv. 6, 324: ut ludos facit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 52: ludos facere aliquem, *to make sport of, make game of, to banter, jeer at, mock:* ut nunc is te ludos facit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 47: quem, senecta aetate, ludos facias, id. Aul. 2, 2, 74.—With *dat.:* miris modis di ludos faciunt hominibus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 1; id. Truc. 4, 2, 46.—In *pass.:* ludos fieri, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 72: hocine me aetatis ludos vis factum esse indigne? id. Bacch. 5, 1, 4: ludos aliquem dimittere, *to send one away with scorn and derision,* or, as in Engl., *to send one off with a flea in his ear:* numquam hercle quisquam me lenonem dixerit, si te non ludos pessimos dimisero, id. Rud. 3, 5, 11: ludos facis me, id. Am. 2, 1, 21: facere ludos aliquid, *to make a jest* or *a trifle of any thing, to throw away, to lose:* nunc et operam ludos facit, et retia, etc., id. Rud. 4, 1, 9: ludos dare, praebere, *to make one's self ridiculous,* Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 9: ludos alicui reddere, *to play tricks on,* id. And. 3, 1, 21: dare ludum alicui, *to give play to one,* i. e. *to humor, indulge,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 7; id. Cas. prol. 25; id. Bacch. 4, 10, 9: amori dare ludum, Hor. C. 3, 12, 1: ludus aetatis, *the pleasures of love;* si frui liceret ludo aetatis, praesertim recto et legitimo amore, Liv. 26, 50.—**C.** Ludus, *the title of a work of Nævius:* ut est in Naevii Ludo, Cic. de Sen. 6, 20; Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270, 22 Müll.—Also, Ludus de Morte Claudii, a work of Seneca.

* **lŭella** or **lŭēla,** ae, *f.* [luo], *an expiation, a punishment:* scelerisque luela Carcer, Lucr. 3, 1015.

1. lŭes, is (*nom.* **lŭis,** Prud. Hamart. 250; id. Psych. 508; old *acc.* lueruem, i. e. luerem for luem, Carm. Fratr. Arv.), *f.* [akin to λοιμός; Sanscr. root lû, to cut; cf. λυτήρ, λύτρον, solvo], *a plague, pestilence.* **I.** Lit., Carm. Fratr. Arv.: dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626: lues et pestifer annus, Verg. A. 3, 139; Mart. 1, 79, 2; Luc. 2, 199; Licin. Macer. ap. Non. 52, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Any spreading evil, common calamity* or *misfortune;* of war: immensa belli lues, Tac. H. 3, 15; of an earthquake, id. A. 2, 47; of a tempest, Sen. Hippol. 1117.—**B.** As a term of abuse, of whatever has a blighting influence, *a plague, pest,* Cic. Harusp. Resp. 12: saeva Thebarum lues, i. e. *the Sphinx,* Sen. Phoen. 131: illa horrida lues, *of Hannibal,* Sil. 10, 603: dira illa lues, id. 16, 622: pellere saevam Quondam fata luem dederunt Aquilone creatis, i. e. *the Harpies,* Val. Fl. 4, 431.—**C.** *Decay, corruption:* morum, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 27.

2. lŭes, is, *f.* [cf. λύω], *that which is not bound;* hence, *fluid, water not frozen:* paulo ante lues, jam considenda jacebat, Petr. 123.

Lugdūnum (orig. form LVGVDVNVM, v. Rhein. Mus. 1854, vol. 9, p. 445 sq.), i, *n., a city of Gaul, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhodanus,* now *Lyons,* Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Suet. Calig. 20; Tac. A. 3, 41; id. H. 2, 65; 4, 85.—Hence, **II. Lugdūnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lugdunum:* colonia, Tac. H. 1, 51; 64; 65; Sen. Ep. 91, 2: clades, Tac. A. 16, 13: ara, *an altar to Augustus, where Caligula instituted a prize contest between the Greek and Latin rhetoricians,* Juv. 1, 43; cf. Suet. Calig. 20: Gallia Lugdunensis, *that part of Gaul in which Lugdunum was situated,* also called Gallia Celtica, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105; 4, 18, 32, § 107; Tac. H. 1, 59; 2, 59.

lūgĕo, xi, ctum, 2 (luxti for luxisti, Cat. 66, 21; *dep.* lugeri, Prisc. 1251), *v. n.* and *a.* [akin to Gr. λυγρός, λοιγός; Sanscr. root lû, to cut; cf. lues], *to mourn, lament, bewail, deplore* (syn. ploro). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: annum feminis ad lugendum constituere majores, Sen. Ep. 63, 13; id. Cons. ad Helv. 16, 1: hos pro me lugere, Cic. Planc. 42, 101.—*Impers. pass.:* sei ad pii rogum fili lugetur, etc., Cat. 39, 4.—**B.** *Act.:* lugere mortem Trebonii, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: quid ego nunc lugeam vitam hominum? id. Tusc. 1, 34, 83: occasum atque interitum rei publicae, id. Pis. 8, 18: ut ager lugere dominum videretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7.—In *pass.:* lugebere nobis, Lugebisque alios, Ov. M. 10, 141: parentes et filii majores X annis anno lugendi sunt, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 13: servus matronis lugendus, Juv. 8, 267.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* urbem e suis faucibus ereptam esse, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: in dominos vanas luget abisse minas, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 4 prooem.—(β) With *gen.:* lugere formae, Sil. 3, 424.—**II.** Transf., *to be in mourning, to wear mourning apparel* (v. luctus): nec lugentibus id facere fas est, Liv. 22, 56: qui luget, abstinere debet a conviviis, ornamentis et albâ veste, Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 14: pullo lugentes vellere lanas, *fit for mourning,* Mart. 14, 157.

lūgŭbrē, *adv.,* v. lugubris *fin.*

lūgŭbris (**lūgūbris,** Lucr. 4, 547), e, *adj.* [lugeo and fero], *of* or *belonging to mourning, mourning-.* **I.** Lit.: lamentatio, *over the dead,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: vestis, *mourning apparel,* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 45; cf. cultus, Tac. A. 13, 32: cantus, *a dirge,* Hor. C. 1, 24, 2: domus, *a house of mourning,* Liv. 3, 32: genitor, *mourning, sorrowing,* Ov. M. 4, 690; so, pectora, id. H. 10, 145.—*Subst.:* **lūgŭbria,** ium, *n., mourning garments, sable weeds:* lugubria indue, Ov. M. 11, 669: illa dies veniet, mea qua lugubria ponam, id. Tr. 4, 2, 73: imposita lugubria numquam exuerunt, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16, 2: lugubria sumpsi, Prop. 4 (5), 12, 97.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *That causes mourning, disastrous:* bellum, Hor. C. 2, 1, 33: Trojae renascens alite lugubri, id. ib. 3, 3, 61.—**B.** *Mournful, doleful, plaintive:* vox, Lucr. 4, 546: vagitus, id. 5, 226: verba, Ov. Ib. 99.—**C.** *Mean, pitiable:* sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 28.—Hence, *adv.,* in two forms: **lūgŭbre** and **lūgŭbrĭter,** *mournfully, dolefully, portentously, plaintively:* cometae Sanguinei lugubre rubent, Verg. A. 10, 273: sonitu lugubre minaci Mulciber immugit, Sil. 12, 140: lugubriter eiulantes, App. M. 3, 8, p. 132.

lūgŭbrĭter, *adv.,* v. lugubris *fin.*

lŭis, v. lues *init.*

lŭĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [luo], *a paying, payment,* Dig. 49, 15, 15; Paul. Sent. 3, 7: de luitione pignoris, *the redemption of a pledge* by paying the money lent, Cod. Just. 8, 31.

‡ **lūma,** ae, *f.* **I.** *A thorn:* luma genus herbae vel potius spinae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.—**II.** *A kind of cloak:* luma, sagum quadrum, Gloss. Isid.

lūmārius, a, um, *adj.* [luma, I.], *of* or *for thorns:* falces, *for cutting down thorns,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.

‡ **lumbāgo,** inis, *f.* [lumbus], *lumbago:* vitium et debilitas lumborum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.

lumbāre, is, *n.* [id.], *an apron for the loins,* Hier. in Jer. 13, 1; id. Ep. 7, 3; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 25.

lumbellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little loin,* Apic. 7, 1, § 259.

* **lumbĭfrăgium,** i, *n.* [lumbus-frango], *a breaking of the loins,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 298.

lumbrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [lumbricus], *full of intestinal worms,* Cael. Aur.

lumbrīcus, i, *m., an intestinal worm, maw-worm, stomach-worm.* **I.** Lit.: si teniae et lumbrici molesti erunt, Cato, R. R. 126; Col. 6, 25; cf. id. 6, 30, 9: nec lumbricis ulli sunt (oculi), Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140; Cael. Aur. Acut. 7, 8 al.—**II.** Transf., *an earth-worm, dew-worm:* nunc ab transenna hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22: effodere lumbricos, Col. 7, 9: terrae, Ser. Samm. 12.—As a term of abuse, *thou worm!* foras, lumbrice, qui sub terra erepsisti modo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 1.

lumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [lumbus], *a little loin,* Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 109; Apic. 7, 8, § 292.

lumbus, i, *m., a loin.* **I.** Lit.: At Edepol nos (velimus) tibi in lumbos linguam atque oculos in solum (decidisse), Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 68: exporgi meliust lumbos, id. Ps. prol. 24 (1); id. Ep. Grex, 2: lumborum tenus, Cic. Arat. 82: usque ad lumbos, Quint. 11, 3, 131: nautaeque caput lumbosque saligno Fuste dolat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: aprugnus, Plin. 8, 57, 78, § 210; 20, 3, 8, § 14: magno premit populus agmine lumbos, Juv. 3, 244.—As food: caprigeni lumbi, Macr. S. 2, 9, 12.—Prov.: lumbis patris habere se putat digitos grossiores, said of those who regard themselves as superior to their forefathers (cf. 1 Kings, 12, 10), Hier. Ep. 82, n. 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The genital organs,* Pers. 1, 20; 4, 35; Juv. 9, 59.—Hence, in eccl. Lat.: in lumbis patris, *yet unborn,* Vulg. Heb. 7, 10: reges de lumbis tuis egredientur, id. Gen. 35, 11.—**B.** *That part of a vine from which the branches spring,* Col. Arbor. 3; Plin. 17, 23, 35, n. 26, § 210.

* **lūmectum,** i, *n.* [luma, I.], *a thicket of thorns:* lumariae (falces) sunt, quibus secant lumecta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.

lūmen, inis, *n.* [contr. from lucmen, from the root luc; v. luceo], *light.* **I.** Lit.: quasi lumen de suo lumine accendat, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Fragm. v. 388 Vahl.): solis, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 91: tabulas bene pictas conlocare in bono lumine, id. Brut. 75, 261: solare, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: lumina solis, *the sunbeams,* Lucr. 2, 162.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A light, a source of light, a lamp, torch:* lumine apposito, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: diurnum, *the morning-star,* Lucr. 4, 455; Liv. 29, 25: lumini oleum instillare, Cic. de Sen. 11, 36: luminibus accensis, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: multa lumina nocte tuli, Tib. 1, 10 (9), 42.—**2.** *Brightness, splendor, gleam* (poet.): ferri, Stat. Th. 9, 802; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 94.—**3.** *A bright color* (poet.): flaventia lumina calthae, Col. poët. 10, 97; 9, 4.—**4.** *Daylight, day* (poet.): si te secundo lumine hic offendero, Moriere, Enn. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29 (Trag. v. 302 Vahl.): lumine quarto, Verg. A. 6, 356; cf.: eos hostes, urbes agrosque eorum . . . lumine supero privetis, Vet. Form. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 11.—**5.** *The light of life, life* (poet.): lumen linque, Plaut. Cist. 3, 12: lumine adempto, Lucr. 3, 1033; Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 45.—**6.** *The light of the eye, the eye* (mostly poet.): luminibus amissis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Verg. A. 3, 677: fossis lumen abire genis, Ov. P. 2, 8, 66: acuentes lumina rutae, id. R. Am. 801: lumina defixa tenere in gremio, id. H. 21, 113: lumina flectere, id. M. 5, 232: parcite luminibus, *close* or *turn away the eyes,* Tib. 1, 2, 33: lumina sera dextra componere, *to close one's eyes,* Val. Fl. 3, 279.—Fig.: Romani imperii lumen, Vell. 2, 52, 3: reipublicae lumen et caput, id. 2, 99, 1.—* **b.** *The pupil of the eye,* Veg. Vet. 2, 16.—**7.** An opening through which light can penetrate, *a light,* Val. Fl. 1, 168; Vitr. 4, 6.—*An air-hole, air-shaft,* Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57.—*A window:* stabula non egeant septentrionis luminibus, Pall. 1, 21: obserare lumina, App. M. 2, p. 125: altius aedes non tollendi, ne luminibus vicini officiatur, Gai Inst. 2, 31: immittere lumina, *to put in windows,* Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**8.** In *plur., the light* in a building: ne quid altius exstruendo, aut arborem ponendo, lumina cujusquam obscuriora fiant, Dig. 8, 2, 14: cum M. Buculeius aedes L. Fufio venderet, in mancipio lumina, uti tum essent, ita recepit, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 179.—Hence, se luminibus ejus esse obstructurum, *to obstruct the light by building,* Cic. pro Dom. 44, 115.—**9.** *The opening* or *orifice* in a water-pipe or funnel, Front. Aquaed. 27; 29; 36; 105.—**10.** *The light* in pictures, in opp. to the shade: invenit lumen atque umbras, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 35, 11, 40, § 131; Plin. Ep. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A light,* i. e. *a most distinguished person* or *thing, an ornament, glory, luminary:* clarissimis viris interfectis lumina civitatis exstincta sunt, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 24: certis dicendi luminibus ornare orationem, id. de Or. 2, 27, 119: animi, ingenii consiliique tui, id. Rep. 6, 12, 12: probitatis et virtutis, id. Lael. 8, 27: est corporis macula, naevus; illi tamen hoc lumen videbatur, i. e. *a beauty-spot,* id. N. D. 1, 28, 79: luminibus alicujus obstruere or officere, *to obscure one's glory* or *reputation,* id. Brut. 17, 66.—**B.** *Light, clearness, perspicuity:* ordo est maxime, qui memoriae lumen affert, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: oratio adhibere lumen rebus debet, id. ib. 3, 13, 50: nunc parvulos nobis dedit (natura) igniculos, quos celeriter . . . sic restingui-

mus, ut nusquam naturae lumen adpareat, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: nec mentis quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunae, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43.—**C.** *Merit, excellence, beauty* of style: Origines (Catonis) quod lumen eloquentiae non habent? Cic. Brut. 17, 66; so in the pun: Catonis luminibus obstruere, id. ib.; cf. I. B. 7. 8. supra.—**D.** *Ornaments of style:* at sunt qui haec excitatoria lumina a componendis orationibus excludenda arbitrentur, Quint. 12, 10, 49; 8, 5, 29: orationis, id. 8, 5, 34: lumina sententiarum, id. 9, 2, 202.

lūmĭnāre, āris, *n.* [lumen], *that which gives light, a light-giver* (mostly in *plur.*). **I.** *A luminary, a heavenly body:* fecitque Deus duo luminaria magna, Vulg. Gen. 1, 16.—**II.** *A light, lamp,* burned in the Jewish temple and in Christian churches, Vulg. Exod. 35, 8 (cf. lucerna): accenduntur luminaria, Hier. adv. Vigil. 3.—**III.** *A window-shutter, window:* luminaria luta, Cato, R. R. 14: octavam partem tolli luminarium aedium ad Streniae memineris, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4.

lūmĭnātor, oris, *m.* [lumino], *a giver of light* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. Manich. 20, 12.

lūmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. lumino.

lūmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [lumen], *to light up, brighten, illumine* (post-class.): tu luminas solem, regis mundum, App. M. 11, p. 269, 40: tellus floribus luminata, Marc. Cap. 1, § 27; § 66: locus fenestris luminatus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.—Hence, **lūmĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a.:* male luminatus, *short-sighted*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 32.

lūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of light, light, luminous.* **I.** Lit.: aedificia, Vitr. 6, 9: oleum luminosius, Aug. Ep. 137 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *bright, conspicuous, prominent, remarkable:* partes orationis, Cic. Or. 36, 125.—*Sup.:* luminosissima caritas, Aug. Ep. 144.

1. lūna, ae (*gen.* lunai, Lucr. 5, 69), *f.* [contr. for luc-na, from root luc; v. luceo], *the moon.* **I.** Lit.: dimidiata, Cato, R. R. 37: extrema et prima, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: solis annuos cursus spatiis menstruis luna consequitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50; 2, 40, 103; id. Ac. 2, 39, 123: cum luna laboret, *is eclipsed*, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: lunae defectus, Liv. 26, 5: lunae defectio, Quint. 1, 10, 47: siderum regina bicornis, Hor. C. S. 35: aurea, Ov. M. 10, 448: nivea, id. ib. 14, 367: minor, Hor. S. 2, 8, 31: dimidia, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 323: plena, id. 11, 30, 36, § 109: nova, id. 18, 32, 75, § 322: intermenstrua, id. 18, 32, 75, § 322: lunae senium, id. 7, 48, 49, § 155: lunae coitus, id. 16, 39, 74, § 190: crescens, Col. 2, 15: decrescens, id. 2, 5: tertia, quarta, quinta, etc., *the third, fourth, fifth,* etc., *day after the new moon,* id. 2, 10: laborans, *an eclipse of the moon,* Juv. 6, 442: corniculata, dividua, protumida, plena, App. de Deo Socr.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A month:* centesima revolvente se luna, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 217; cf. Ov. M. 7, 531.—**B.** *A night:* roscida, Verg. G. 3, 337: immeritae omnia lunae, Prop. 4, 4, 23.—**C.** *The figure of a half-moon, a crescent, lune,* Stat. Th. 6, 289.—Esp., *the badge worn by senators on their shoes:* felix ... appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae, Juv. 7, 191: patricia, Stat. S. 5, 2, 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 34, and lunula.—**D.** *The semicircular cartilages in the throat,* Sid. Carm. 7, 191.—**E.** Personified: **Lūna,** *the Moon-goddess:* Volcanus, Luna, Sol, Dies, di quattuor, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; Ov. F. 4, 374; Aus. Ep. 5, 3; 19, 3; cf. Stat. Th. 12, 299 sqq.; Hyg. Fab. praef.: Aristoteles ... Minervam esse lunam probabilibus argumentis explicat, Arn. 3, 31. Her temple, built on the Aventine by Servius Tullius, was burned in Nero's reign, Liv. 40, 2, 2; Tac. A. 15, 41.

2. Lūna, ae, *f.*, *a city of Etruria,* now *Luni,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Liv. 39, 21, 5; 43, 11; Mart. 13, 30, 1; Sil. 8, 482.—Hence, **II. Lūnensis** or **Lūniensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Luna:* caseus Luniensis, remarkable for its size, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241; Mart. 13, 30 *in lemm.:* marmor, *the modern marble of Carrara,* Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48: silex, id. 36, 18, 29, § 135: ara, *an altar of marble of Luna,* Suet. Ner. 50.—*Plur. subst.:* **Lūnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Luna,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

lūnāris, e, *adj.* [1. luna], *of* or *belonging to the moon, lunar.*—Lit.: dies, Varr. R. R. 1, 37: horae, id. L. L. 9, § 26 Müll.: cursus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18: equi, Ov. F. 5, 16: ratio, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190: cornua, Ov. M. 10, 296.

lūnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Living on the moon:* homines, Lact. 3, 23, 13.—**II.** = σεληνιακός, σεληνόπληκτος, *epileptic, lunatic, moon-struck, crazy:* mancipium, Dig. 21, 1, 43, § 6; Vulg. Matt. 4, 24; 17, 14; Acron. ad Hor. A. P. 454; App. Herb. 64, 1: oculus, *that is blind at certain times, blind in moonlight,* Veg. Vet. 2, 18.—As *subst.:* **lūnātĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a crazy person, lunatic:* lunaticus est et male patitur, Vulg. Matt. 17, 15.

lūnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. luno.

lunchus, v. lonchus.

Lūnensis, e, *adj.*, v. 2. Luna, II.

lūno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. luna], *to bend like a half-moon* or *crescent, to crook like a sickle* (rare in the *verb. finit.;* freq. in the *P. a.*): lunavit fortiter arcum, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: acies geminos in arcus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 25.—Hence, **lūnātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *half-moon-shaped, crescent-shaped, lunated, falcated:* Amazonidum peltae, Verg. A. 1, 490: lunata fronte juvenci, Stat. Th. 6, 265: lunatis obliquatur cornibus, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38: conchae, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: ferramentum, Col. 12, 54.—Hence, *bearing a crescent; marked with something of a crescent shape:* lunatum agmen, *a line of battle with shields of crescent shape,* Stat. Th. 5, 145: pellis, *a senator's shoe* (v. luna, I. 3.), Mart. 1, 49, 31.

lūnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. luna], *a little moon,* an ornament worn by women: aurea, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 33: lunulae sunt ornamenta mulierum in similitudinem lunae, bullulae aureae dependentes, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 17; Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 10.—Rarely of the luna worn by senators on their shoes: hac lunula nam adsuta calceis discernuntur patricii a noviciis, Schol. Juv. 7, 192; cf. luna, II. C.

Lūnus, i, *m.* [luceo], *the Moon-god,* worshipped at Carræ, Spart. Caracall. 6, 6; 7, 3; cf. Tert. Apol. 15.

1. lŭo, lui, 3, *v. a.* [root lu-, to wash; Gr. λούω, λουτρόν; cf. λῦμα, λύθρον, polluo, diluo, and lavo], *to wash, lave.*—Lit.: Graecia luitur Ionio, Sil. 11, 22: amnis moenia luit, Prud. στεφ. 3, 190.—**II.** Trop., *to cleanse, purge:* insontes errore luit, Val. Fl. 3, 407.

2. lŭo, lui (no *sup.*, but *fut. part. act.* luiturus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 140; Prud. Psych. 535; v. Neue, Formenl. 2. p. 585), 3, *v. a.* [root lu, to loose, let go; Gr. λύω; cf. λυτήρ, λύτρον; Lat. solvo, reluo; Germ. los; Engl. loose; prob. not connected with luo, 1.], *to loose, let go, set free.*—Hence, **A.** *To release from debt:* fundum a testatore obligatum, Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 6.—**B.** *To pay* a debt or penalty: aes alienum, Curt. 10, 2, 25: debitum, Cod. Th. 2, 4, 3: cautum est ut lueret in singulas (arbores caesas) aeris XXV., Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7.—**C.** Luere poenas or poenam, *to suffer* as a punishment, *undergo:* itaque mei peccati luo poenas, Cic. Att. 3, 9, 1: ad luendas rei publicae poenas, id. Sull. 27, 76: qui Tuscâ pulsus ab urbe Exsilium dirâ poenam pro caede luebat, *was undergoing banishment as a punishment,* Ov. M. 3, 624: augurium malis, *to suffer the misfortune which the augury predicted,* Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: supplicia crucibus, Just. 2, 5, 6.—**D.** *To atone for, expiate* (class.): stuprum voluntariâ morte luere, Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64: noxam pecuniâ, Liv. 38, 37: qui (obsides) capite luerent, si pacto non staretur, id. 9, 5: sanguine perjuria, Verg. G. 1, 502: commissa, id. ib. 4, 454.—**E.** *To satisfy, appease:* libidinem alicujus sanguine innocentium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77.—**F.** *To avert by expiation* or *punishment:* pericula publica, Liv. 10, 28, 13: responsa, *to render void, of no effect,* Val. Fl. 2, 569.

lŭpa, ae, *f.* [lupus], *a she-wolf.* **I.** Lit.: rabidae tradis ovile lupae, Ov. A. A. 3, 8; Liv. 1, 4, 6: ab agro rava decurrens lupa Lanuvino, Hor. C. 3, 27, 3: quem nutrit dura papilla lupae, Prop. 5, 4, 54: lupa Romuli, Quint. 2, 4, 19; 3, 7, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A prostitute, vile woman,* Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 22: ille, qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, Cic. Mil. 21, 55; Liv. 1, 4, 7: quibus grata est pictâ lupa barbara mitrâ, Juv. 3, 66; Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21, 1: lupa, id est meretrix, Lact. 1, 19.—In a pun with the literal meaning, I. supra: nam ovis illius hau longe absunt a lupis, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 12.—**B.** *The name of a dog,* Col. 7, 12, 13.

lŭpānar, āris, *n.* [lupa, II. A.], *a house of ill-repute:* qui in lupanari accubat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 50: deprehensus in lupanari cum alienâ uxore, Quint. 7, 3, 6: intrare, Juv. 6, 121: virorum, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2.—As a term of reproach: O lutum, lupanar, aut si perditius potest quid esse, Cat. 42, 13.

lŭpānāris, e, *adj.* [lupanar], *belonging to* or *characteristic of a lewd woman:* infamia, App. M. 9, p. 229, 7.

lŭpānārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], i. q. lupanar, Dig. 5, 3, 27 al.

lŭpānus, a, um, *adj.* [lupa], *lewd:* feminae, Commod. 59, 22.

lŭpārĭae, ārum, *f.*, *brothels,* Sext. Ruf. Reg. 2; Inscr. ap. Gud. 33, 1.

lŭpārĭus, ii, *m.* [lupus], *a wolf-hunter,* Serv. Verg. G. 1, 139; cf.: luparius, λυκοθήρας, Gloss. Philox.

lŭpātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with wolf's teeth,* i. e. *iron prickles* shaped like a wolf's teeth. **I.** *Adj.:* Gallia nec lupatis Temperet ora frenis, *curbs studded with jagged points,* Hor. C. 1, 8, 6.—**II.** *Subst.* (sc. freni or frena): **lŭpāti,** ōrum, *m.*, and **lŭpāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *a curb armed with sharp teeth:* equus adeo sprevit lupatos, ut, etc., Sol. 45: duris parere lupatis, Verg. G. 3, 208: asper equus duris contunditur ora lupatis, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 15: aurea lupata, Mart. 1, 105, 4.

Lŭperca, ae, *f.* [v. Lupercus], *a goddess of the old Romans, the wife of* Lupercus, *identified with the deified she-wolf that suckled Romulus,* Arn. 4, 128; cf. Liv. 1, 4; Lact. 1, 20.

Lŭpercal, ālis, *n.* [Lupercalis], *a grotto on the Palatine Hill, sacred to the Lycean Pan (Lupercus):* gelidâ monstrat sub rupe Lupercal, Verg. A. 8, 342; v. Serv. ad loc.: quamquam Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: forsitan et quaeras cur sit locus ille Lupercal, Ov. F. 2, 381.—Hence, **A. Lŭpercālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Lupercalia, Lupercal:* sacrum, Suet. Aug. 31.—**B.** Hence, *plur.* as *subst.:* **Lŭpercālĭa,** ium and ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of the Lycean Pan (Lupercus), celebrated in February, in which the priests* (Luperci), *with their faces painted and only a girdle about their loins* (cincticuti, Ov. F. 5, 101), *ran about the city striking the women whom they met, a ceremony supposed to make them fruitful:* ad Lupercalia, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 87; 2, 33, 84: hodierni diei res gestas Lupercalibus habebis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4; cf. Ov. F. 2, 267 sqq.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 343.

Lŭpercus, i, *m.* [lupus, and perh. arceo]. **I.** *The Roman name of the Lycean Pan* (so called because he protected the flocks from wolves), Just. 4, 3, 1.—Far more freq., **II.** *A priest of the Lycean Pan:* nudi Luperci, Verg. A. 8, 663; Ov. F. 2, 267: nec prodest agili palmas praebere Luperco, Juv. 2, 142. There were at first two classes of these priests, the Fabiani and the Quintiliani, to whom afterwards, in honor of Cæsar, were added the Juliani, Suet. Caes. 76. At first the priests were chosen only from the herdsmen, but afterwards young persons of the highest rank were received among them: ita eras Lupercus, ut te consulem esse meminisse deberes, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; Suet. Aug. 31.—There were also Luperci at Velitrae, Inscr. Murat. 1, 3.

Lupĭa (Luppia), ae, *m.*, *a river in the north-west of Germany,* now the *Lippe,* Mela, 3, 3, 3; Vell. 2, 10, 5; Tac. A. 1, 60; 2, 7; id. H. 5, 22.

Lŭpĭae, ārum, *f. plur.*, *a town of Calabria,* Paul. Nol. 30, 85; cf. Mel. 2, 4.

Lŭpĭcīnus, i, *m.*, *the name of a man,* Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 369.

* **lūpillus,** i, *m. dim.* [2. lupinus], *a small lupine,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9.

lŭpīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *made of lupines:* lomentum, App. Herb. 21.

lŭpīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for lupines:* labrum, Cato, R. R. 10 and 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lŭpīnārĭi,** ōrum, *m., dealers in lupines,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33, 2.

1. lŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [lupus], *of* or *belonging to a wolf, wolf's:* ubera, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19: juba, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 20: pellis, Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 257.—**II.** Transf., *like a wolf:* impetus, Enn. ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. v. 28 Vahl.): rictus, Prud. στεφ. 2, 98.

2. lŭpīnus, i, *m.*, and **lŭpīnum,** i, *n., a lupine:* ibi lupinum bonum fiet, Cato, R. R. 34, 2; cf. Col. 12, 10, 1 sq.; Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 133; Pall. 1, 6, 14; 7, 3, 2: fetus viciae tristisque lupini, Verg. G. 1, 75: tunicam mihi malo lupini, Juv. 14, 153.—Esp., since on the stage, lupines were used as mock-money, prov.: nec tamen ignorat quid distent aera lupinis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 23; cf.: *Ag.* Agite, inspicite. *Co.* Aurum est, profecto, spectatores, comicum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 20; cf. also: si quis sub specie alearum victus sit lupinis vel alia quavis materia, Cod. 3, 43, 1.

Lūpŏdūnum, i, *n., a German town near the sources of the Danube,* now *Ladenburg* or *Lupff,* Aus. Mosell. 423.

lŭpor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [lupa, II.], *to associate with lewd women:* cum meretrice per vias lupantur, Atta ap. Non. 133, 11 (Com. Rel. v. 3 Rib.): impune lupari, Lucil. ib. 15.

lŭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little she-wolf,* transf., *a witch, hag,* App. M. 5, p. 164, 3.

1. lŭpus, i, *m.* [kindred with λύκος; Sanscr. vrika, and our wolf], *a wolf.* **I.** Lit.: torva leaena lupum sequitur, lupus ipse capellam, Verg. E. 2, 63; Plin. 10, 63, 88, § 173; 8, 22, 34, § 80: Martialis lupus, *sacred to Mars,* Hor. C. 1, 17, 9; so, Martius, Verg. A. 9, 566: lupus femina for lupa, *a she-wolf,* Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 355 (Ann. v. 70 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 378, 18 (ib. v. 73): lupus masculinum (est), quamquam Varro ... lupum feminam dicit, Ennium Pictoremque Fabium secutus, Quint. 1, 6, 12.—According to the belief of the Romans, if a wolf saw a man before the latter saw him, the man became dumb: vox quoque Moerim Jam fugit ipsa; lupi Moerim videre priores, Verg. E. 9, 53; cf. Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80.—Prov.: lupus in fabulā or sermone, said of the appearance of a person when he is spoken of; as we say in English, *talk of the devil, and he appears:* atque eccum tibi lupum in sermone, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 71; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 21; Serv. Verg. E. 9, 54: de Varrone loquebamur: lupus in fabulā: venit enim ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—(β) Lupum auribus tenere, *to have a wolf by the ears,* to be unable to hold and afraid to let go, i. e. *to be in a situation of doubt and difficulty,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 21; Suet. Tib. 25.—(γ) Hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, *on this side the wolf, on that the dog,* i. e. *to be placed between two fires,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 64.—(δ) Lupos apud oves custodes relinquere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 28: ovem lupo committere, *to intrust sheep to a wolf,* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16; cf. o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27; cf.: plenum montano credis ovile lupo? Ov. A. A. 2, 363.—(ε) Lupo agnum eripere, of a difficult undertaking; as in English, *to snatch the meat from a dog's mouth,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31.—(ζ) Lupus observavit, dum dormitaret canes, of one who watches his opportunity to be unobserved, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 133.—(η) Ovis ultro fugiat lupus, of a very improbable act, Verg. E. 8, 52.—(θ) Tantum curamus frigora, quantum numerum (ovium) lupus, i. e. do not care at all, *as the wolf does not care whether the number of the sheep is right or not,* Verg. E. 7, 51.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A voracious fish, the wolf-fish* or *pike,* Hor. S. 2, 2, 31; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169; 9, 17, 28, § 61; Col. 8, 16; Mart. 13, 89; Macr. S. 2, 12 bis.—**B.** *A kind of spider,* Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 85; 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**C.** *A bit armed with points like wolves' teeth* (frena lupata): et placido duros (equus) accipit ore lupos, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 3; Stat. Ach. 1, 281.—**D.** *A hook* with which things were hoisted: in alios lupi superne ferrei injecti, Liv. 28, 3, 7; Isid. Orig. 23, 15.—**E.** *A small handsaw,* Pall. 1, 43, 2.—**F.** *The hop, a plant* (Humulus lupulus), Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

2. Lŭpus, *a surname in the* gens Rutilia, e. g. P. Lutilius Lupus, *a rhetorician in the time of Augustus;* v. Rutilius; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63.

lūra (lōra), ae, *f.* [from same root as lorum, q. v.], prop. *a thong;* hence, *the mouth of a skin* or *leathern bag,* which was closed by a thong: lura os cullei vel etiam utris: unde lurcones capacis gulae homines et bonorum suorum consumptores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120.—**II.** Transf., *a skin, leathern sack,* Aus. Perioch. Odyss. 10 (In Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48, Fischer conjectures furi, v. h. l.).

lurchĭnābundus (lurcĭnābundus and **lurchābundus),** a, um, *adj.* [1. lurco], *voracious,* Cat. ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42; cf. Spald. ad loc.

1. lurco, āre, *v. a.*, and **lurcor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [perh. lura, to have a stomach of leather], *to eat voraciously, to devour:* lurcare est cum aviditate cibum sumere, Non. 10, 31: lardum, Pomp. ap. Non. 11, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 169 Rib.): ut lurcaretur lardum, Lucil. ib. 11, 2.

2. lurco (lurcho, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 4; Prob. p. 1455 P.), ōnis, *m., a gormandizer, glutton.*—Lit.: lurco, edax, furax, fugax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 16: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 9: lastaurum et lurconem et nebulonem popinonemque appellans, Suet. Gram. 15: lurcones capacis gulae homines et bonorum suorum consumptores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120.

3. Lurco, ōnis, *m., a Roman surname.* Esp., *M. Aufidius, who was the first to fatten peacocks for the table,* Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45.—So of M. Perpenna Lurco, Inscr. Grut. 237, 8.—**B.** Transf., *a voluptuary, debauchee,* App. M. 8, p. 213, 6.—Hence, **II. Lurcōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lurco, Lurconian:* Apiciana et Lurconiana condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

lūrĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [luridus], *besmeared, defiled,* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.

lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [luror], *pale yellow, sallow, wan, ghastly, lurid.* **I.** Lit.: luridi supra modum pallidi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120; cf.: luridus, ὠχρός, πέλιος, ἰκτερικός, ὑπώπιος, Gloss. Philox.: luridus Orcus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 74: pallor, Ov. M. 4, 267: dentes, Hor. C. 4, 13, 10: bilis, Sen. Ep. 95; cf.: viden tu illi maculari corpus maculis luridis,*Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: sol, Plin. Ep. 6, 20 *fin.*: luna, Sen. Med. 790.—**II.** Transf., *that renders pale* or *ghastly:* horror, Ov. M. 14, 198: aconita, id. ib. 1, 147: mors, Sil. 13, 560.

lūror, ōris, *m.* [etym. dub.; cf.: pullus, lividus], *a yellowish color, sallowness, paleness,* Lucr. 4, 308: luror permanat in herbas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 238: lurore buxeo foedatus, App. M. 9, p. 222, 31.

luscĭnĭa, ae, *f.* (**luscĭnĭus,** ii, *m.*, Phaedr. 3, 18, 2 and 11; Sen. Ep. 76, 7; and, ‡ **luscĭnus,** i, *m.*,= ἀηδών, Gloss. Lat. Gr.) [for clus-cinia; Sanscr. root çru, to hear; Gr. κλύω; Lat. clueo, to be famous, akin to gloria and cano; hence, the melodious or glorious songstress], *the nightingale,* Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81 sq.: luscinias soliti impenso prandere coëmptas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: vox luscinii, Sen. Ep. 76, 9.

luscĭnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [luscinia], *a little nightingale:* aves cantrices, ut lusciniolae ac merulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; cf. id. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.—Prov.: *So.* Pol magis metuo mihi in monendo ne defuerit optio. *Ba.* Pol ego metuo lusciniolae ne defuerit cantio, of one who possesses a thing in superabundance, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 4 Fleck.

1. luscĭnĭus, ii, *m., a nightingale;* v. luscinia *init.*

2. luscĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [luscinus], *blinded, one-eyed,* applied by Commodus to persons one of whose eyes he had destroyed, Lampr. Commod. 10, 6; cf. the foll. art.

1. luscĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [luscus], *one-eyed; plur.* as *subst.:* **luscĭni,** ōrum, *m., one-eyed persons:* qui altero lumine orbi nascerentur, Coclites vocabantur, qui par vis utrisque Ocellae; Luscini injuriae cognomen habuere, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150.

2. Luscĭnus, i, *m., a Roman surname:* C. Fabricius Luscinus, Val. Max. 4, 3, 6; Liv. 33, 42 and 43; 37, 4.

3. luscinus, i, *m.*, v. luscinia *init.*

lusciōsus, v luscitiosus.

‡ **luscĭtio,** ōnis, *f.* [luscus], *dimness of sight,* Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 4: vitium oculorum, quod clarius vesperi quam meridie cernit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120, 17 Müll.

luscĭtĭōsus and **luscĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [i. e. luscitionosus, from luscitio], *that cannot see in the dusk or by lamp-light, dim-sighted, purblind:* *Pa.* Quid jam? *Sce.* Quia luscitiosus. *Pa.* Verbero, edepol tu quidem caecus, non luscitiosus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51 sq. Lorenz ad loc.: vesperi non vidère, quos appellant lusciosos, Varr. ap. Non. 135, 13: edepol idem caecus non lusciosus est, id. ib. 14; cf. also: luscitiosus qui vespere nihil videt, Isid. Orig. 10, 163: lusciosos nyctalopas a Graecis dictos, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: luscitiosos dici voluerunt interdiu parum videntes, quos Graeci μύωπας vocant, Fulgent. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 561 Merc. (Gerlach, p. 391, luscitios).

luscĭtĭus, i, v. luscitiosus *fin.*

luscus, a, um, *adj.* [root luc of lux; with fundamental idea to glimmer; cf. Gr. λυγη, gloom], *one-eyed:* *Le.* Oculum ego ecfodiam tibi, si verbum addideris. *Sc.* Hercle qui dicam tamen: nam si sic non licebit, luscus dixero, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 64; id. Curc. 4, 2, 19: Appius cenabo, inquit, apud te, huic lusco, familiari meo C. Sestio: uni enim locum esse video, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 246; Mart. 4, 65; Gai Inst. 3, 214: cum Gaetula ducem portaret belua luscum (of Hannibal), Juv. 10, 157: ambos perdidit ille oculos, et luscis invidet, id. 10, 228.—Hence, *with one eye shut,* i. e. taking aim, said mockingly of a statue: statua meditatur proelia lusca, Juv. 7, 128; *half-blind,* Mart. 9, 37, 10.

lūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ludo], *a playing, play:* in ludum discendi, non lusionis, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6: pueri lusionibus vel laboriosis delectantur, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: in ipsā lusione (pilae), *in the act of playing,* id. de Or. 1, 16, 73: pilaris lusio, Stat. S. 4 praef.

Lūsĭtānĭa, ae, *f., the western part of Spain,* the mod. *Portugal* and a part of the Spanish provinces of *Estremadura* and *Toledo,* Caes. B. C. 1, 38, 2; Liv. 21, 43, 8; 27, 20; Mel. 2, 6, 3 sq.; 3, 1, 6; 3, 6, 2; Liv. Ep. 52; Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.—Hence, **Lūsĭtānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Lusitania, Lusitanian:* cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103: tela, Val. Max. 9, 1, n. 5.—In *plur. subst.:* **Lūsĭtāni,** ōrum, *m., the Lusitanians,* Cic. Brut. 23, 89; Liv. 35, 1; 37, 46 sq.; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 116.

lūsĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [ludo], *to play often* or *habitually* (ante- and post-class.): aut coturnices dantur, quibuscum lusitent, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 6: alea festiva et honesta lusitabamus, Gell. 18, 13, 1: in labellis morsicatim, Naev. ap. Non. 139, 25.

Lusĭus, i, *m., a river of Arcadia,* Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.

lūsor, ōris, *m.* [ludo], *one who plays* at a game; *a player.* **I.** Lit.: sic ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. A. A. 1, 1, 451; Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 3: furtum factum domi et eo tempore quo alea ludebatur, licet lusor non fuerit qui quid eorum fecerit, impune fit, Dig. 11, 5, 1, § 2.—Poet. transf.: cum lusore catello, *a playful little dog,* Juv. 9, 611.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A humorous writer:* tenerorum lusor amorum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 1.—**B.** *A banterer, mocker:* te ut deludam contra, lusorem meum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 62.

lūsōrĭē, *adv.* v. lusorius *fin.*

lūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [lusor], *of* or *belonging to a player.* **I.** Lit.: pila, *a playing-ball,* Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205: alveus cum tesseris, id. 37, 2, 6, § 13.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **lūsōrĭum,** ii, *n., a place where shows of gladiators and wild beasts were given:* statuit sibi triclinium in summo lusorio, Lampr. Heliog. 25; Lact. Mort. Persecut. 21.—**B.** *Used for pleasure;* hence, as *subst.:* **lūsōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. navis), a

vessel for pleasure, yacht, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3; and, transf., *any kind of light vessel, cutter*: lusoriis navibus discurrere flumen ultro citroque, *with cruisers*, Amm. 17, 2, 3.—*Plur.*: lusoriae, *swift-sailing cruisers, cutters*, Vop. Bonos. 15: de lusoriis Danubii, Cod. Th. 7, tit. 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *That serves for amusement* or *pastime, sportive*: quaestio, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180: arma, Sen. Ep. 117, 25: spectaculum non fidele et lusorium, id. ib. 80, 2.—**B.** Transf., *that is done* or *given in play*; hence, *empty, ineffectual, invalid*, = irritus: nomen, Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 3: lusorias minas alicui facere, Dig. 35, 3, 4: imperium, ib. 43, 8, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **lūsōriē**, *playfully, in sport, not in earnest, apparently*: lusorie (causam) agens, Dig. 30, 1, 50, § 1.

‡ **lustrābilis**, e, *adj.* [lustro], *conspicuous*, περίβλεπτος (i. e. spectabilis), Gloss. Philox.

lustrāgo, inis, *f.* [perh. from lustrum], *a plant, also called* verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

lustrālis, e, *adj.* [2. lustrum], *relating to purification from guilt* or *the appeasing of the gods, lustral.* **I.** Lit.: sacrificium, *a sacrifice of purification, a propitiatory offering*, Liv. 1, 28: aqua, *lustral water, holy water*, Ov. P. 3, 2, 73: exta, Verg. A. 8, 183: hostiae, App. Mag. p. 304 *fin.*: vota, Val. Fl. 3, 414: caput, *atoning* (of Iphigenia), Sen. Agam. 163.—**II.** [V. 2. lustrum.] *Of* or *belonging to a period of five years, quinquennial*: certamen, Tac. A. 6, 4: aurum, *a tax levied every five years on petty shopkeepers, usurers, and brothel-keepers*: AVRI LVSTRALIS COACTOR, Inscr. Grut. 347. 4: collatio, Cod. Th. 13, tit. 1: census Romae, Ulp. Regul. 1, 8.—Hence, *subst.*: **lustrālis**, is, *m.*, *the collector of this tax*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 426, n. 458.

lustrāmen, inis, *n.* [lustro], *a means of purification*, Val. Fl. 3, 442; 409.

1. lustrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a means of purification*, Arn. in Psa. 118, Serm. 8.

2. lustrāmentum, i, *n.* [lustror], *an incentive to lust*: si quis lustramenti causâ dederit cantharides, Dig. 48, 8, 3.

lustrātio, ōnis, *f.* [lustro], *a purification by sacrifice, a lustration.* **I.** Lit.: lustrationis sacro peracto, Liv. 40, 6; 40, 13, 2 sq.; Col. 2, 22, 5.—**II.** Transf. [v. lustro, II.], *a going* or *wandering about*: lustrationesque (ferarum), Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: municipiorum, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

lustrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A purifier, cleanser*: Gallus sacerdos ac lustrator, Schol. Juv. 6, 542.—**II.** *A wanderer through* a place, *a traverser*: Hercules lustrator orbis, App. Mag. p. 288, 25.

lustrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lustrum], *of* or *belonging to purification*: dies, *the eighth* (or *ninth*) *day after a child's birth, on which it was purified by a sacrifice and received a name*, Suet. Ner. 6; Macr. S. 1, 16; Arn. 3, 102; cf.: lustrici dies infantium appellantur, puellarum octavus, puerorum nonus, qui his lustrantur atque eis nomina imponuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.

* **lustrĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. lustrum-facio], *purifying*: cantus, Val. Fl. 3, 448.

1. lustro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. lustrum], *to purify by means of a propitiatory offering* (syn.: procuro, expio). **I.** Lit.: agrum lustrare sic oportet. Impera suovetaurilia circumagi, etc., Cato, R. R. 141: in lustranda colonia ab eo, qui eam deduceret, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: ibi instructum exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit, Liv. 1, 44; 40, 6: tunc vitula innumeros lustrabat caesa juvencos, Tib. 1, 1, 25 (31 Müll.): aliquem taedis, id. 1, 2, 61: terque senem flammâ, ter aquâ, ter sulphure lustrat, Ov. M. 7, 261; cf. Verg. A. 6, 231: lustramurque Iovi votisque incendimus aras, *we purify ourselves*, id. ib. 3, 279: se centum lustrare ovis, Juv. 6, 518: lustrari, id. 2, 157: non inveniatur in te, qui lustret filium tuum aut filiam tuam, nec divinus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 1, 1.—**II.** Transf., because, at the lustral sacrifice, the priest went around the person or object purified; hence, **A.** *To go around, encircle*: regem choreis, Verg. A. 10, 224.—**B.** *To go round, wander over, traverse*: Pythagoras et Aegyptum lustravit et Persarum Magos adiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: latitudinem lustrans signiferi orbis, id. N. D. 2, 20, 53; so id. Univ. 9: et salis Ausonii lustrandum navibus aequor, Verg. A. 3, 385: pede barbaro Lustrata Rhodope, Hor. C. 3, 25, 11: lustrati montes, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129: nulla meis frustra lustrantur compita plantis, Prop. 3, 15, 3: lustravitque fuga mediam gladiator harenam, Juv. 2, 14, 4: spatium, id. 6, 582.—**C.** Military term, *to review*: exercitum lustravi apud Iconium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 52; cf.: inclusas animas superumque ad lumen ituras Lustrabat, Verg. A. 6, 681.—**D.** *To review, survey, observe, examine* (poet.): et totum lustrabat lumine corpus, Verg. A. 8, 153: respicio et quae sit me circum copia lustro, id. ib. 2, 564: alicujus vestigia, id. ib. 11, 763; Tac. A. 15, 26; Petr. Sat. 11; Sil. 15, 787.—**2.** Trop., *to review, consider*: omnia ratione animoque, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 57.—**E.** (Of the sun, moon, etc.) *To illuminate, make bright*: postera Phoebeâ lustrabat lampade terras Aurora, Verg. A. 4, 6; 7, 148: sol, obliquo terras et caelum lumine lustrans, Lucr. 5, 693; 5, 79: mundi magnum templum Sol et luna suo lustrantes lumine, id. 5, 1437; 6, 737: Sol, qui terrarum flammis opera omnia lustras, Verg. A. 4, 607.

2. * **lustro**, ōnis, *m.*, i.q. vagus, *wanderer, vagabond*, Naev. in Lex. Vatic. tom. 8, p. 313; cf. Klussman, Naev. p. 232, and Com. Rel. v. 118 sq. Rib.

lustror, āri, *v. dep. n.* [1. lustrum], *to frequent places of ill-repute*: circum oppida, Lucil. Sat. 30, 68: lustrantur, comedunt quod habent, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 6: ubi fuisti, ubi lustratus, id. Cas. 2, 3, 29.

1. lustrum, i, *n.* [1. luo, lavo; cf.: monstrum, moneo], *a slough, bog, morass, puddle.* **I.** Lit.: prodigunt in lutosos limites ac lustra, ut volutentur in luto, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A haunt* or *den of wild beasts*: lustra ferarum, Verg. G. 2, 471; id. A. 3, 647: lustra horrida monstris, Val. Fl. 4, 370.—**2.** *A wood, forest*: postquam altos ventum in montes atque invia lustra, Verg. A. 4, 151: inter horrentia lustra, id. ib. 11, 570.—**B.** *A house of ill-repute*: ubi in lustra jacuisti? *St.* Egone in lustra? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 26: quod dem scortis, quodque in lustris comedim, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; id. Curc. 4, 2, 22: in lustris latet, Turp. ap. Non. 333, 15: in lustris, popinis, alea, vino tempus aetatis omne consumpsisses, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: homo emersus ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum, id. Sest. 9, 20.—**2.** *Debauchery*; cf.: lustra significant lacunas lutosas, quae sunt in silvis aprorum cubilia. A quâ similitudine, hi, qui in locis abditis et sorditis ventri et gulae operam dant, dicuntur in lustris vitam agere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120: domus, in qua lustra, libidines, luxuries, omnia denique inaudita vitia, versentur, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: studere lustris, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 17: lustris perire, Lucr. 4, 1136: vino lustrisque confectus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: qui pugnent, marcere Campana luxuria, vino et scortis omnibusque lustris per totam hiemem confectos, Liv. 23, 45, 3.

2. lustrum, i, *n.* [2. luo], *a purificatory sacrifice, expiatory offering, lustration*, made by the censors for the whole people once in five years, after completing the census, and in which a swine, a sheep, and a bull were offered (suovetaurilia): lustrum condere, *to make the lustral sacrifice*: lustrum condidit et taurum immolavit, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268: censu perfecto edixit, ut omnes cives Romani in campo primâ luce adessent. Ibi exercitum omnem suovetaurilibus lustravit: idque conditum lustrum appellatum, quia is censendo finis factus est, Liv. 1, 44; 3, 24; cf. id. 35, 9; 38, 36; 42, 10. The census could also be taken without being followed by a lustrum, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 24, 43, 4: sub lustrum censeri, *at the close of the census, when the* lustrum *should begin*: sub lustrum censeri, germani negotiatoris est (because these were usually not in Rome, and were included in the census last of all), Cic. Att. 1, 18, 8.—Being a religious ceremonial, the lustrum was sometimes omitted, when circumstances seemed to forbid it: census actus eo anno: lustrum propter Capitolium captum, consulem occisum, condi religiosum fuit, Liv. 3, 22, 1. Hence in part, doubtless, must be explained the small number of lustra actually celebrated; thus, A.U.C. 296: census perficitur, idque lustrum ab origine urbis decimum conditum ferunt, Liv. 3, 24, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A propitiatory offering*: quinto die Delphis Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus lustra sacrificavi, Liv. 45, 41, 3.—**B.** *A period of five years, a lustrum* (because every five years a lustrum was performed). **1.** In gen.: cujus octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 78; Mart. 10, 38, 9.—**2.** As the period of taxation, in reference to the imposition of duties, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 11: hoc ipso lustro, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: superioris lustri reliqua, id. Fam. 2, 13, 3.—**C.** In gen., *a period of several years*; *of four years* (of the Julian calendar), Ov. F. 3, 163; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: ingens lustrum, *the grand lustrum, a hundred years*, at the end of which the ludi saeculares were celebrated, Mart. 4, 1, 7.—**D.** From the time of Domitian, *the Capitoline games*, recurring every fifth year, Suet. Dom. 4; Censor. de Die Nat. 18; cf. Stat. S. 4, 2, 60: certamine Jovis Capitolini lustro sexto, Inscr. Grut. 332, 3; called lustri certamen, Aur. Vict. Caes. 27, 7.—**E.** Hectoris Lustra (not Lytra), *title of a tragedy of Ennius*; v. Trag. Rel. p. 28 sq. Rib.; Vahl. Enn. p. 113 sq.—**F.** *The term of a lease*: priore lustro, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2.

1. lūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from ludo.

2. lūsus, ūs, *m.* [ludo], *a playing, play, game* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: virgineis exercent lusibus undas Naides, Ov. M. 14, 556: aleae, Suet. Calig. 41: calculorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 24: nec me offenderit lusus in pueris, Quint. 1, 3, 10; cf. id. 1, 1, 20: eburneas litterarum formas in lusum offerre, id. 1, 1, 26: ediscere inter lusum, id. 1, 1, 36: in lusu duodecim scriptorum, id. 11, 2, 38: regnum lusu sortiri, i. e. *by throwing dice*, Tac. A. 13, 15: solent quidam et cogere ad lusum, Dig. 11, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Play, sport, game* (*that is done by way of amusement*): fas est et carmine remitti, non dico continuo ac longo, sed hoc arguto et brevi. Lusus vocantur, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 10: Trojae lusum exhibuit, Suet. Claud. 21.—**B.** *Sportive dalliance, toying*: sunt apti lusibus anni, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 10, 9.—**C.** *Jest, fun, mockery*: dant de se respondentibus venustissimos lusus, i. e. *make themselves ridiculous*, Quint. 5, 13, 46: lusum ludere aliquem, Gell. 18, 13, 4.

* **lŭtāmentum**, i, *n.* [1. luto], *that which is made of mud* or *clay, a mud* or *clay wall*, Cato, R. R. 128.

lŭtārius, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *of* or *belonging to mud.* **I.** *Living in mud*: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 32.—**II.** *Living on mud*: mullus, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

Lŭtātius (**Luctātius**), a, *the name of a Roman gens.* So, Q. Lutatius Catulus, *consul* A.U.C. 652, Cic. Mur. 17, 36; id. Cael. 29, 70; *a younger man of the same name, consul* A.U.C. 676, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24; id. Balb. 15, 34.—Hence, **II. Lŭtātiānus** (**Luct-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Lutatius, Lutatian*: praedia, Dig. 33, 1, 12.

(**lūtĕa**, ae, *f.* [1. lutum], a false reading for uvam, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 87.)

* **lŭtensis**, e, *adj.* [2. lutum], *found* or *living in mud*: genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

lūtĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. luteus], *yellowish*: mollia luteolâ pingit vaccinia calthâ, Verg. E. 2, 50: violae, Col. 9, 4, 4: olivae, id. 12, 47, 9.

† **lūtēr**, ēris, *m.*, = λουτήρ, *a hand-basin, laver*, Hier. in Jov. 1, n. 20; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 26 al.

lŭtesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. lutum], *to turn to mud, become muddy*: litora, quae limo caenoque lutescunt, Col. 8, 17, 9: cava terra lutescit, Furius Antias ap. Gell. 18, 11; id. ap. Non. 133, 26.

Lutetia, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Paris*, Caes. B. G. 7, 57; Amm. 15, 11, 3 al.; called also Lutetia Parisiorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 3.

lūtĕum, v. 1. luteus, II. A.

1. lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [1. lutum], prop. *of* or *belonging to the yellow-weed*; hence, in gen., *of the color of lutum.* **A.** *Golden-yellow, saffron-yellow, orange-yellow*: chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 91; Varr. ap. Non. 549, 22: pallor, Hor. Epod. 10, 16: palla, Tib. 1, 7, 46.—*Subst.*: **lūtĕum**, i, *n.*,

yellow: color in luteum inclinatus, *towards yellow*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136: color in luteum languescens, id. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—Esp., *the yolk of an egg:* lutea ex ovis quinque columbarum, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 141. —**B.** *Flame-colored*, of the veil of a bride (v. flammeus), Luc. 2, 361; cf. Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46; Cat. 61, 10.—**II.** *Rose-colored:* rosa ... sese pandit in calyces medio sui stantis conplexa luteos apices, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: Aurora in roseis fulgebat lutea bigis (= crocea; cf. κροκόπεπλος, Hom. Il. 8, 1), Verg. A. 7, 26: me Lutea mane videt pulsis Aurora tenebris, Ov. M. 7, 703; 13, 579: Memnonis in roseis lutea mater equis, id. F. 4, 714; Anthol. Lat. 5, 7, 1.

2. lŭtĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *of mud* or *clay.* **I.** Lit.: defingit Rheni luteum caput, Hor. S. 1, 10, 37: opus, *of a swallow's nest*, Ov. F. 1, 157: aedificium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194: toreuma, Mart. 4, 46, 16: homo, i.e. *Adam*, Prud. Cath. 3, 41.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Bemired, muddy:* gallina si sit luteis pedibus, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 93.—**2.** *Besmeared, bedaubed:* luteum ceromate corpus, Mart. 11, 47, 5: Vulcanus, Juv. 10, 132.—**II.** Trop., *dirty, vile, worthless:* blitea et lutea meretrix, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 1: homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: negotium, *a sorry commodity, poor affair*, id. ib. 2, 4, 14, § 32.

* **lŭtĭto,** āre, 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. luto], *to bedaub;* only trop., *to bring into contempt, to asperse:* nam hi mores majorum laudant, eosdem lutitant quos conlaudant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 15 Brix ad loc.

1. lŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. lutum], *to bedaub with mud* or *clay.* **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 92: nidosque reversa lutabit hirundo, Calp. Ecl. 5, 17: lutati tituli statuarum, Lampr. Elag. 14.—**II.** Transf., *to bedaub, besmear:* ne lutet immundum nitidos ceroma capillos, Mart. 14, 50, 1: crassis lutatus amomis, Pers. 3, 104.

2. * **lūto,** āvi, ātum, *v. freq. a.* [for luito, from luo; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116, 5 Müll.: litatum ... quasi luitatum], *to pay:* lutavi, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 21.

‡ **lūtor,** ōris, *m.* [luo], *a washer, fuller:* ‡ lutor, πλύτης ἡλιαστής, Gloss. Philox.; Inscr. Gud. 17, 2.

lŭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *full of mud* or *loam, muddy, miry, dirty:* terra, Cato ap. Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: ager, Col. 2, 45: rapa, id. 12, 54 (56), 1.

lūtra (**lȳtra**), ae, *f.* [luo], *an otter*, Plin. 8, 30, 47, § 109; 32, 11, 53, § 144; form lytra, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.

lŭtŭlentē, *adv.*, v. lutulentus *fin.*

lŭtŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [2. lutum], *muddy.* **I.** Lit.: sus, *bedaubed with mud*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75: diluvio tellus lutulenta recenti, Ov. M. 1, 434: amnis, id. Am. 3, 6, 95: mula, Mart. 9, 23, 13.—***B.** Transf., *besmeared* with ointment: et putri lutulenta de palaestra, Mart. 7, 67, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Filthy, dirty, vile:* lenone istoc non lutum est lutulentius, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 29: scio ego, multos jam lucrum lutulentos homines reddidit, id. Capt. 2, 2, 76: lutulente Caesonine, Cic. Pis. 12, 27: persona illa lutulenta, impura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: vitia, id. Pis. 1, 1: qui vexat lutulentâ balnea turbâ, Juv. 7, 131.—**B.** Of style, *muddy, turbid, impure:* (Lucilius) cum flueret lutulentus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 11: at dixi fluere hunc lutulentum, id. ib. 1, 10, 50.—Hence, * *adv.:* **lŭtŭlentē,** *impurely:* lotiolente dictum velut lutulente, Non. 131, 32.

* **lŭtŭlo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to bespatter with mud;* trop., *to asperse:* old reading, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 15; for lutito, q. v., cf. Ritschl, Prol. ad Plaut. p. lxxiv.

1. lūtum, i, *n.*, *a plant used in dyeing yellow, yellow-weed, dyer's-weed, weld:* jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Verg. E. 4, 44; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 87; Vitr. 7, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a yellow color, yellow*, Verg. Cir. 316: nimius luto corpora tingit amor, Tib. 1, 9 (8), 52 Heyne ad loc.

2. lŭtum, i, *n.* (**lŭtus,** i, *m.*, Quadrig. ap. Non. 212, 17) [luo], *mud, mire.* **I.** Lit.: volutari in luto, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: cratesque luto integuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; Quadrig. ap. Non. 212, 17: imbre lutoque Aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 11: luto perfusa porticus, Juv. 14, 66: pinguia crura luto, id. 3, 247: luto opplere aliquem, Suet. Vesp. 5: in longa via et pulvis et lutum et pluvia, Sen. Ep. 96, 3: si quis aliquem luto obliniverit, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 13: te pervolvam in luto, Ter. And. 4, 4, 38.—In *plur.:* luta et limum aggerebant, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 212, 16.—Prov.: in luto esse or haerere, *to stick in the mud*, i. e. *to be at a dead stop, unable to proceed:* nunc homo in medio luto est: Nomen nescit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 27: neque mihi haud imperito eveniet, tali ut in luto haeream, id. Pers. 4, 3, 66: in eodem haesitas luto, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15; cf. Lact. 2, 8, 24; 7, 2, 3: pro luto esse, *to be as cheap as dirt:* pro luto erat annona, Petr. 44: omnia pro luto habere, id. 67, 10; cf. id. 51, 6.—As a term of reproach, *mud, filth:* ludis me. *Pa.* Tum mihi sunt manus inquinatae. *Sc.* Quidum? *Pa.* Quia ludo luto, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 54; id. Most. 5, 2, 45: Lutum lenonium, commictum caeno sterculinum publicum! id. Pers. 3, 5, 2; 9; Cat. 42, 13: O tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes, *offscouring of the earth*, Cic. Pis. 26, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Loam, clay, potter's clay:* pocula de facili luto componere, Tib. 1, 1, 40: ficta Saguntino cymbia malo luto, Mart. 8, 6, 2: quibus arte benigna Et meliore luto finxit praecordia Titan, *of better clay*, i. e. *of better materials*, Juv. 14, 34; cf. Pers. 3, 23: homines compositi luto, Juv. 6, 13.—**B.** *The dust with which wrestlers besprinkled themselves*, Sen. Ep. 88, 18.

lŭtus, i, *m.*, v. 2. lutum *init.*

lux, lūcis (adverb. *abl.* luce, luci, and lucu, and in these old forms also used as *m.;* v. infra; in Plaut. lux is usually *m.;* Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 11), *f.* [luceo], *light.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *the light of the sun and other heavenly bodies:* cum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 37, 90; id. Cat. 1, 3; id. Cael. 9: per umbras Stella facem ducens multâ cum luce cucurrit, Verg. A. 2, 694: a lucifero donec lux occidat, *till sunset*, Juv. 13, 158. —*The light, splendor, brightness of shining bodies:* viridi cum luce zmaragdi, Lucr. 4, 1126: luce coruscus ahenâ, Verg. A. 2, 470: lucem non fundentes gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94: ferri, Stat. Th. 8, 124.—**2.** In partic., *the light of day, daylight, day:* diurna, Lucr. 6, 848: Metellus cum primâ luce in campum currebat, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4: ante lucem, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: primâ luce ad eum accurrit, *at daybreak, dawn of day*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: luce sub ipsâ, *on the very verge of day*, Verg. G. 4, 490: in luci, *by day*, Lucr. 4, 233: luce reversâ, Juv. 6, 312.—Hence, **b.** In *abl.* adverb.: luce, luci, and (ante-class.) lucu, *by daylight, in the daytime:* ut luce palam in foro saltet, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93; so, luce, id. Pis. 10, 23; Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48; Verg. A. 9, 153 al.: nocte ac luce, Juv. 15, 43: ut veniamus luci, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 7: cum luci simul, id. Merc. 2, 1, 31: luci claro, id. Aul. 4, 10, 18; cf. Non. 210, 9: quis audeat luci, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: quodsi luce quoque canes latrent, id. Rosc. Am. 20, 56; Liv. 35, 4, 5: cum primo lucu ibo hinc, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 55: cum primo luci, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 49.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The heavenly bodies:* illae, quae fulgent luces, Cic. Arat. 96.—**2.** *A day:* centesima lux est ab interitu P. Clodii, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: longiore luce ad id certamen nobis opus est, Liv. 3, 2: anxia nocte, anxia luce gemit, Ov. M. 2, 806: crastina, Verg. A. 10, 244: natali die mihi dulcior haec lux, Juv. 12, 1: septima quaeque lux, id. 14, 105; cf.: natura volvente vices et lucis et anni, id. 13, 88. —Hence, poet.: lux aestiva, *summer*, Verg. G. 4, 52: lux brumalis, *winter*, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 39.—**3.** *Life:* qui ab Orco mortuom me reducem in lucem feceris, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 12: corpora luce carentum, i. e. *of the dead*, Verg. G. 4, 255; Sil. 13, 473; cf.: simul atque editi in lucem sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.—**4.** *An eye, the eyesight:* effossae squalent vestigia lucis, Stat. Th. 11, 585: damnum lucis ademptae, Ov. M. 14, 197.—**5.** *A light*, of an eminent man to whom all eyes turn: Luce nihil gestum, nihil est Diomede remoto, Ov. M. 13, 100.—Of a beloved person: o lux salve candida, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The sight of all men, the public view, the public, the world:* nec vero ille in luce modo, atque in oculis civium magnus sed intus domique praestantior, Cic. Sen. 4, 12: Isocrates forensi luce caruit, id. Brut. 8, 32: familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem vocare, id. Deiot. 11, 30: res occultas aperire in lucemque proferre, id. Ac. 2, 19, 62.—**B.** *Light, encouragement, help, succor:* lux quaedam videbatur oblata, non modo regno, sed etiam regni timore sublato, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 40: civibus lucem ingenii et consilii porrigere, id. de Or. 1, 40, 184; cf.: lucem adferre rei publicae, id. Manil. 12, 33.—**C.** *A light, an ornament:* hanc urbem, lucem orbis terrarum, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: genus sine luce, *undistinguished, obscure*, Sil. 8, 248.—**D.** *Light, illustration, elucidation:* historia testis temporum, lux veritatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36.—**E.** *That which enlightens, the source of illumination:* ratio quasi quaedam lux lumenque vitae, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; cf.: ego sum lux mundi, Vulg. John, 8, 12; id. ib. 12, 26.

‡ **luxātĭo,** στρέμμα, i. q. luxatura, *a dislocation, luxation*, Gloss. Philox.

luxātūra, ae, *f.* [luxo], *a dislocation, luxation*, Marc. Emp. 36.

luxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Gr. λοξός, slanting, akin to obliquus, limus, licinus], *to put out of joint, to dislocate.* **I.** Lit.: luxatum si quod est, sanum faciet, Cato, R. R. 157: luxata in locum reponere, Sen. Ep. 104, 18: articulis luxatis, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 79: luxata corpora, id. 31, 6, 37, § 71.—**II.** Transf., *to put out of place, displace:* luxare vitium radices, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: luxatae machinae, *fallen apart*, id. 36, 15, 24, § 119: luxata cornua, id. 8, 45, 70, § 179.

luxor, āri, *v. dep.* [luxus], *to riot, revel, live luxuriously:* luxantur a luxu dictum, id est luxuriantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 120 Müll.; cf. Non. 55, 15: luxantur, lustrantur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 5 Fleck.

luxŭrĭa, ae, and **luxŭrĭēs,** ēi (v. Zumpt, Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7, and 2, 5, 31, § 80; Roby, Gram. § 342; old *gen.* luxurii, Gracch. ap. Gell. 9, 14; the *dat.* of the fifth decl. is not in use, and the *abl.* is doubtful; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 382 sqq.), *f.* [luxus], *rankness.* **I.** Lit., *rankness, luxuriance* of trees and plants: luxuriem segetum tenerâ depascit in herbâ, Verg. G. 1, 112: si vitis luxuria se consumpserit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 181; 9, 2, 1, § 2.—**B.** Poet., transf., of animals: *wantonness, friskiness, frolicsomeness*, Val. Fl. 7, 65.—**II.** Trop., *riotous living, extravagance, profusion, luxury, excess:* quam ecfliges, luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10: animus, qui nunc luxuriâ et lasciviâ diffluit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 72: in urbe luxuries creatur, ex luxuriâ existat avaritia, necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: odit populus Romanus privatam luxuriam, id. Mur. 36, 76: luxuries Hannibalem ipsum Capuae corrupit, id. Agr. 1, 7, 20: diffluere luxuriâ, id. Off. 1, 30, 106; 1, 34, 123: res ad luxuriam pertinentes, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: saevior armis Luxuria incubuit, Juv. 6, 293: quis ferat istas luxuriae sordes? id. 1, 140. —**B.** Of style: in qua (oratione), ut in herbis, in summâ ubertate inest luxuries quaedam, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.

luxŭrĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, and **luxŭrĭor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 7) [luxuria], *to be rank, luxuriant, abound to excess* (not in Cic or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: ager assiduâ luxuriabat aquâ, Ov. F. 4, 644: luxuriat Phrygio sanguine pinguis humus, id. H. 1, 53: cacumina virgarum ne luxurientur, Col. Arb. 11: ne (caules) in frondem luxurient, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113: in patulas comas, Ov. de Nuce, 20: ut seges in pingui luxuriabit humo, id. A. A. 1, 360.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To wanton, sport, skip, bound, frisk:* (equus) luxurians, Verg. A. 11, 497: luxuriat pecus, Ov. F. 1, 156: leo luxurians, Val. Fl. 6, 613.—**2.** *To have in abundance* or *excess, to abound in:* luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, Verg. G. 3, 81: faciem Deliciis decet luxuriare novis, Ov. H. 16, 191.—**3.** *To swell, enlarge, grow rapidly:* membra luxuriant, Ov. M. 7, 292.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of style or language, *to be luxuriant, to be too fruitful, to run riot:* luxuriantia compescet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 122; cf.: luxuriantia astringere (stilo), Quint. 10, 4, 1.—**B.** *To be wanton* or *licentious, to indulge to excess, to revel, run riot, be dissolute:* ne luxuriarentur otio animi, Liv. 1, 19: Capuam luxuriantem felicitate, id. 23, 2; cf. Flor. 2, 15: libertate luxuriare, Curt. 10, 7, 11: vereor ne haec laetitia luxuriet.

Liv. 23, 12: usus luxuriantis aetatis, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.

luxŭrĭōsē, *adv.*, v. luxuriosus *fin.*

luxŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [luxuria], *rank, luxuriant, exuberant.* **I.** Lit.: frumenta, Cic. Or. 24, 81: seges, Ov. F. 1, 690: vitis valida et luxuriosa, Col. 5, 6, 36: vitis, id. 4, 21, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Immoderate, excessive:* luxurioso otio esse, Sall. J. 100: laetitia, Liv. 2, 21.—**B.** *Immoderate, extravagant, wanton:* luxuriosissimum dictum, Col. 8, 16: amor, Ov. R. Am. 746.—**C.** *Excessive, profuse, luxurious, voluptuous:* reprehendere luxuriosos, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 21: multa et lauta supellex, non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, id. Phil. 2, 27, 66: nihil luxuriosius, id. Pis. 27, 66: homines luxuriosi prodigi (vocantur), Paul. ex Fest. p. 250: cena, Juv. 11, 77.—Hence, *adv.:* **luxŭrĭōsē. A.** *Wantonly, immoderately, excessively:* ne haec laetitia nimis luxuriose eveniat, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3.—**B.** *Luxuriously, voluptuously:* cum libidinosis luxuriose vivere, Cic. Cael. 6: exercitum luxuriose habere, Sall. C. 11. —*Comp.:* luxuriosius epulari, Nep. Paus. 3: struere fercula, Col. prooem.—*Sup.:* luxuriosissime bibere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 34.

† **1. luxus,** a, um, *adj.* [= Gr. λοξός; v. luxo], *dislocated:* luxum si quod est, Cato, R. R. 160: luxo pede, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prob. p. 1476 P. (Hist. 5, 2); cf.: luxa membra e suis locis mota et soluta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 119, 17 Müll.—*Subst.:* **luxum,** i, *n.*, *a dislocation:* emplastrum utile ad luxa, vel fracta, Marc. Emp. 36.

2. luxus, ūs, *m.* [1. luxus], *a dislocation* (ante- and post-class.): ad luxum aut fracturam alliga: sanum fiet, Cato, R. R. 160; App. Flor. p. 354 *med.*; Plin. Val. 2, 49.

3. luxus, ūs (*dat.* luxu, Sall. J. 6; Tac. A. 3, 34; id. H. 2, 71) [root luc-; cf. pol-luceo, pol-lucte; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 368 sq.]. **I.** *Excess, extravagance* in eating and drinking, *luxury, debauchery:* adulescens luxu perditus, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 42: in vino ac luxu, Cic. Verr. 2, 3. 25, § 62: aliquid luxu antecapere, Sall. C. 13: luxu atque desidiâ corrupta civitas, id. ib. 57: luxu et saginae mancipatus, Tac. H. 2, 71; 4, 14: per luxum et ignaviam aetatem agere, i. e. *luxuriously and slothfully*, Sall. J. 2: flagitiosus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2: turpi fregerunt saecula luxu divitiae molles, Juv. 6, 299.—In *plur.:* nondum translatos Romana in saecula luxus, Luc. 10, 109: combibat illapsos ductor per viscera luxus, Sil. 11, 402.—**II.** *Splendor, pomp, magnificence, state:* at domus interior regali splendida luxu Instruitur, Verg. A. 1, 637: epulaeque ante ora paratae Regifico luxu, id. ib. 6, 604: eruditus luxus, Tac. A. 16, 18.

Lyaeus, i, *m.*, = Λυαῖος, *Lyæus, the relaxer, unbender, deliverer from care.* **I.** *A surname of Bacchus:* patri Lyaeo, Verg. A. 4, 58: corniger Lyaeus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 17; id. M. 4, 11; 8, 274; 11, 68; Verg. G. 2, 229 al.—**II.** Transf., *wine:* uda Lyaeo Tempora, Hor. C. 1, 7, 22: Curam Dulci Lyaeo solvere, id. Epod. 9, 37: illic apposito narrabis multa Lyaeo, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 49.—Hence, **Lyaeus,** a, um, *adj.:* regales inter mensas laticemque Lyaeum, *the Lyæan liquid*, i. e. *wine*, Verg. A. 1, 686.

Lўcăbas, ae, *m.*, = Λυκάβας. **I.** *A Tuscan who fled from his country on account of a murder, and who, for a slight shown to Bacchus, was changed into a dolphin*, Ov. M. 3, 624.—**II.** *An Assyrian*, Ov. M. 5, 60.—**III.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 302.

Lўcaeus, i, *m.*, = Λυκαῖος, *a mountain in Arcadia* (now *Dhiaforti*), *where Jupiter and Pan were worshipped*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Verg. G. 4, 539; Ov. M. 1, 217; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 343 and 344: saxa Lycaei, Verg. E. 10, 15.—Hence, **II. Lўcaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lycean:* Panos de more Lycaei, Verg. A. 8, 344: collis, Ov. M. 1, 698: nemus, id. ib. 8, 317: deus, i. e. *Pan*, Val. Fl. 6, 533.

Lўcambes, ae, *m.*, = Λυκάμβης, *a Theban who promised his daughter to Archilochus, and afterwards refused her; for which he was pursued by the poet with such bitter sarcasm that he hung both himself and his daughter:* qualis Lycambae spretus infido gener, Hor. Epod. 6, 13; cf. id. Ep. 1, 19, 30. —Hence, **II. Lўcambēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Lycambes:* sanguis, Ov. Ib. 54.

1. Lўcāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Λυκάων, *a king of Arcadia, father of Callisto, whom Jupiter, because he had defiled his altar with human sacrifices, turned into a wolf;* acc. to Ovid, *because he had tried to murder Jupiter himself, who was his guest*, Ov. M. 1, 198; Hyg. Fab. 176 sq.; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10; *acc.* Lycaona, id. ib. 2, 526.—**B.** *His grandson*, also called Arcas, Ov. F. 6, 225.—Hence, **II. A. Lўcāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lycaon, Lycaonian:* mensa, Ov. Ib. 433: parens, i. e. *Callisto*, id. M. 2, 496; cf. Cat. 66, 66: Arctos, i. e. *Callisto as the constellation of the Bear*, Ov. F. 3, 793; 6, 235. —Hence, axis, *the northern sky*, where the constellation of the Bear is situated, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 2.—**B. Lўcāŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Lycaon*, i. e. *Callisto*, Ov. F. 2, 173.

2. lўcāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = λυκάων, *an animal of the wolf kind*, Mela, 3, 9, 2; Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123; Sol. 3.

Lўcāŏnes, um, *m.*, = Λυκάονες, *the Lycaonians, a people of Asia Minor, between Cappadocia, Cilicia, and Pisidia*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.—Hence, **II. Lўcāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lycaonian:* Lycaoniumque Ericeten, Verg. A. 10, 749.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Lўcāŏnia,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Lycaonians*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3; Liv. 37, 54, 11; 38, 39; Vulg. Act. 14, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **Lўcāŏnĭcē,** *in the dialect of Lycaonia:* dicentes, Vulg. Act. 14, 10.

Lўcāŏnis, idis, v. 1. Lycaon, II. B.

Lўcāŏnĭus, a, um, v. 1. Lycaon, II. A. and Lycaones.

lўcapsos, *f.*, = λύκαψος, *alkanet*, Plin. 27, 11, 73, § 97 (al. lycopsis).

Lўcaūnūs, i, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Sil. 4, 203.

Lўcē, ēs, *f.*, = Λύκη, *the name of a woman*, Hor. C. 4, 13, 1.

Lўcēum, v. Lycium.

† **lychnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = λυχνικός, *luminous, shining:* lapis, *a kind of white marble, also called* lychnites, Hyg. Fab. 223.

Lychnĭdum, i, *n.*, and **Lychnĭdus,** i, *f.*, = Λυχνιδός, *a city of Illyria, near the Haliacmon, in the territory of the Dessaretes*, Liv. 27, 32; 43, 9; 10; 21.

† **lychnĭon,** i, *n.*, = λυχνίον, *a lamp, light*, Isid. 17, 9, 73.

† **lychnis,** idis, *adj. f.*, = λυχνίς, *light-giving, shining.* **I.** Lit.: lychnides puellae, *girls with lamps*, Fulg. Myth. prooem. 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **lychnis,** idis, *f.* **A.** *A kind of rose of a fiery red*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18.—**B.** Lychnis agria, another plant, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129.—**C.** *A gem of a fiery color*, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103.

† **lychnītes,** ae, *m.*, = λυχνίτης, *a kind of white marble*, which was quarried in the Isle of Paros by lamp-light, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

† **lychnītis,** ītĭdis, *f.*, = λυχνῖτις, *a plant from which wicks were made*, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121.

† **lychnŏbĭus,** ii, *m.*, = λυχνόβιος, *one who lives by lamp-light, who turns night into day*, Sen. Ep. 122, 17; v. lucifuga.

† **lychnūchus,** i, *m.*, = λυχνοῦχος, *a lamp-stand, candlestick, chandelier:* ligneolus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7, 2: pensiles, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14; Suet. Dom. 4; id. Caes. 37.

† **lychnus** (old Latinized form lucinus, Enn.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. 10, p. 448 sq.), i, *m.*, = λύχνος, *a light, a lamp:* pendentes lychni, Lucr. 5, 295: lux alia est solis et lychnorum, Cic. Cael. 28, 67; Verg. A. 1, 726; Stat. Th. 1, 520.

Lўcia (**Lūcia,** Plaut. Curc. 3, 73 Fleck.), ae, *f.*, = Λυκία, *a country of Asia Minor, between Caria and Pamphylia, where was the volcano Chimæra*, Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 15, 1; 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97: Chimaerifera Lycia, Ov. M. 6, 340; Stat. Th. 8, 200; Verg. A. 7, 721.—Hence, **II. Lўcius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Lycian:* sagittae, Verg. A. 8, 166: pharetra, id. ib. 7, 816: cornu, id. ib. 11, 773: sortes, *the oracle of Apollo at Patara, in Lycia*, id. ib. 4, 346: deus, i. e. *Apollo*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 38; cf. Macr. S. 1, 17: catervae, i. e. *the troops of Sarpedon*, Hor. C. 1, 8, 16.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Lўcii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Lycians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21; id. Div. 1, 15, 25; id. Att. 6, 5, 3 et saep.—**2. Lўcĭum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of thorn, the juice and roots of which were used medicinally*, Plin. 24, 14, 76, § 124 sq.; Cels. 5, 26, 30; 6, 7, 2; 8, 6; 9.

Lўcĭdas, ae, *m.*, = Λυκίδας, *one of the Centaurs, who endeavored to carry off Hippodamia from Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 310.—**II.** *The name of a beautiful boy*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 19.—**III.** *The name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 7, 67; 9, 12.

Lўcimnia (**Lĭcўm-**), ae, *f.*, *the name of the wife of a king of Lydia*, Verg. A. 9, 546 (al. Licymnia).

Lўcimnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town of Lycimna* (in Argolis), *Lycimnian:* stagna, Stat. Th. 4, 734.

Lўcinna, ae, *f.*, *the name of a girl*, Prop. 3 (4), 13, 6.

Lўcisca, ae, and **Lўciscē,** ēs, *f.* **I.** *The name of a bitch*, Verg. E. 3, 18; Ov. M. 3, 220.—**II.** *A vile woman*, Juv. 6, 122.

† **lўciscus,** i, *m.*, = λυκίσκος, *a wolf-dog:* lycisci dicuntur canes nati ex lupis et canibus, cum inter se forte miscentur, Isid. Orig. 12, 2.—**II. Lўciscus,** *the name of a beautiful boy*, Hor. Epod. 11, 24.—**III.** *A boy whose statue was made by Leochares*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

1. Lўcĭum, and **Lўcĭus,** a, um, v. Lycia, II.

2. Lўcīum (less correctly **Lўcēum,** v. Ellendt ad Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98), i, *n.*, = Λύκειον, *a gymnasium very near Athens, in which Aristotle taught*, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Div. 1, 13, 22; Liv. 31, 24, 18; Gell. 20, 5, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The upper gymnasium of Cicero's Tusculan villa, with a library in it*, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8; 2, 3, 8.—**B.** *A gymnasium of the emperor Hadrian at his Tiburtine villa*, Spart. Hadr. 27.

Lyco, ōnis, *m.*, *a Peripatetic philosopher, a follower of Strato of Lampsacus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 78.

Lўcŏmēdes, is, *m.*, = Λυκομήδης, *a king of the Isle of Scyros, with whom Achilles concealed himself disguised in female attire, and whose daughter Deidamia bore to the latter Pyrrhus* or *Neoptolemus*, Cic. Lael. 20, 75 (where Neoptolemus is erroneously spoken of instead of Achilles); Stat. Achill. 1, 207.

Lўcŏmēdius, v. lucumo, II. A.

Lўcŏnīdēs, ae, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 49.

1. lўcŏphon, *a plant, also called* scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

2. Lўcŏphōn, ōntis, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Stat. Th. 2, 610.

† **lўcŏphŏs,** ŏtis, *n.*, = λυκόφως, *the morning twilight*, Macr. S. 1, 17, 37, p. 292 Bip.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 121 Müll.

Lўcŏphron, ŏnis, *m.*, = Λυκόφρων, *Lycophron of Chalcis, in Eubœa, the author of Cassandra, an Alexandrine grammarian and tragedian of the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus:* utque cothurnatum periisse Lycophrona narrant, Ov. Ib. 531: latebrae Lycophronis atri, so called from his obscure style, Stat. S. 5, 3, 157.

† **lўcophthalmos,** i, *m.*, = λυκόφθαλμος (wolf's-eye), *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187; cf. Isid. 16, 15, 20.

† **lўcopsis** (al. **lўcapsos**), is, *f.*, = λυκοψίς, *the wild bugloss*, a plant resembling the alkanet, Plin. 27, 11, 73, § 97.

Lycŏreus, ei and eos, *m.*, *a son of Apollo*, Hyg. Fab. 161.

Lўcŏrias, ădis, *f.*, = Λυκωριάς, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 339; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Lўcŏris, ĭdis (*acc.* -orida, Ov. A. A. 3, 537; *voc.* Lycori, Verg. E. 10, 42; Mart. 1, 102, 1), *f.*, also called Cytheris, *a freedwoman of the senator Volumnius Eutrapelus, the mistress of Cornelius Gallus, and afterwards of Marc Antony*, Verg. E. 10, 22; 42; Ov. A. A. 3, 537; id. Am. 1, 15, 29 sq.; id. Tr. 2, 445; Prop. 2. 25 (3, 32), 91; Mart. 8, 73, 6.

Lўcormas, ae, *m.*, = Λυκόρμας, *a river*

of *Ætolia*, Ov. M. 2, 245; afterwards called Chrysorrhoas, Hyg. Fab. 242.

Lўcortas, ae, *m.*, = Λυκόρτας, *a general* (strategos, στρατηγός) *of the Achæan League*, Liv. 39, 35; 36.

† **lўcos**, i, *m.*, = λύκος, *a kind of spider:* araneus, et maxume qui lycos vocatur, Plin. 30, 6, 17, § 52; *acc.* lycon, id. 30, 11, 30, § 104.

Lўcōtas, ae, *m.*, *one of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 350.—**II.** *A fictitious name of a man*, probably meaning Postumius, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 1.

Lўcotherses, is, *m.*, *a king of Illyria, whom his wife Agave, the daughter of Cadmus, murdered, in order to give the kingdom to her father*, Hyg. Fab. 184; 340; 254.

Lyctus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Λύκτος, *a city of Crete, east of Gnossus, a colony of the Lacedæmonians*, Mel. 2, 7, 12; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.— Hence, **Lyctĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lyctus, Lyctian, Cretan:* Lyctius Idomeneus, Verg. A. 3, 401: classis, i. e. *the Cretan*, Ov. M. 7, 490.

Lўcurgus, i, *m.*, = Λυκοῦργος. **I.** *Son of Dryas, king of the Edones, who prohibited the worship of Bacchus to his subjects, and ordered all the vines to be destroyed*, Ov. M. 4, 22; Prop. 4, 16, 23; Stat. Th. 4, 386; Hor. C. 2, 19, 16; Hyg. Fab. 132; 242.—**II.** *Son of Pheres, a king of Nemea*, Stat. Th. 5, 39.—**III.** *Son of Aleus and Neæra, and father of Ancæus, a king of Arcadia;* hence, **Lўcurgīdes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Lycurgus*, i. e. *Ancæus*, Ov. Ib. 503; and: **Lўcoorgīdes**, ae, *m.*, the same, Prisc. 584 P.—**IV.** *The famous lawgiver of the Spartans*, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96; id. Rep. 2, 1; 2, 9, 5 sq.; id. Off. 1, 22, 76; Vell. 1, 6, 3 et saep.—**V.** *An Athenian orator, the contemporary and friend of Demosthenes, famed for his incorruptible integrity*, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; id. de Or. 2, 23, 94.—Transf., for *a severe magistrate:* Lycurgos invenisse se praedicabat et Cassios, columina justitiae prisca, Amm. 30, 8, 13.— Hence, **Lўcurgēi**, ōrum, *m.*, = Λυκούργειοι, *disciples of Lycurgus, inflexibly severe:* nosmetipsi, qui Lycurgei a principio fuissemus, cotidie demitigamur, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3.

Lўcus or **-os**, i, *m.*, = Λύκος. **I.** *Son of Pandion, king of Lycia*, Mela, 1, 15, 1.—**II.** *A Theban, who, when Hercules descended into the Lower World, took possession of the sovereignty in Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 31 and 32.—**III.** *One of the Centaurs at the wedding of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 332.—**IV.** *A companion of Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 504.—**V.** *One of the companions of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 222. — **VI.** *An historian of Regium, the adoptive father of the tragic writer Lycophron; he wrote a history of Libya and Sicily*, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 27.—**VII.** *The name of several rivers.* **A.** *In Bithynia, the Rhyndacus, now Kilij Su*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47.—**B.** *In Great Phrygia*, Ov. M. 15, 273.—**C.** *In Paphlagonia*, Verg. G. 4, 367.—**D.** *In Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91.—**E.** *In Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.—**F.** *A river flowing into the Euphrates*, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84.—**VIII.** *An Illyrian city in the territory of the Dessaretes*, Liv. 32, 9.

Lўdē, ēs, *f.*, = Λύδη, *the wife of the poet Antimachus of Claros, who attempted to console himself for her death by an elegiac poem which he named Lyde:* Clario Lyde dilecta poëtae, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 1.—**II.** *The name of a female quack-doctor:* turgida condita pyxide Lyde, Juv. 2, 141.

Lўdĭa, ae, *f.*, = Λυδία, *a country in Asia Minor, the capital of which was Sardis, the fabled original land of the Etruscans*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 4; Cic. Fl. 27, 65; Liv. 38, 39, 16 et saep.— Hence, **A. Lўdĭus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Lydian:* regna, *of Gyges*, Tib. 4, 1, 199: aurifer amnis, i. e. *Pactolus*, id. 3, 3, 29: mitra, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 30: pensa, *which Omphale gave to Hercules*, Mart. 9, 66, 11: nurus, i. e. *Omphale*, Sen. Oet. 371: sil, Plin. 33, 13, 56, § 160: lapis, *a touchstone* (at first found only on the Tmolus), id. 33, 8, 43, § 126: moduli, id. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—(*β*) *Subst.:* **Lydĭon**, i, *n.*, *a kind of brick*, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Etruscan:* Lydius fluvius, i. e. *the Tiber*, Verg. A. 2, 781: ripa, *the right bank of the Tiber*, Stat. S. 4, 4, 6: stagna, *the Trasimene Lake*, Sil. 9, 11.—(**Lydii**, false read. for ludii; v. ludius).—**b.** *Rhætian* (because the Rhætians were descended from the Etruscans, the descendants of the Lydians): undae, *the Lake Benacus*, Cat. 31, 13. — **B. Lўdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lydian:* Lydus servus, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: puella, i. e. *Omphale*, Ov. F. 2, 365: Lydae pondera gazae (i e. aurum Pactoli), Stat. S. 5, 1, 60: nurus, Val. Fl. 4, 369.—**2.** Transf., *Etrurian, Etruscan.*—As *subst.:* **Lўdi**, ōrum, *m.:* Lydorum manus, *a band of Etruscans*, Verg. A. 9, 11.

Lygdămus, i, *m.*, *a slave of Cynthia, the mistress of Propertius*, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 5), 2; 4 (5), 7, 43.

† **lygdĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = λύγδινος, *of white marble:* horoscopus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 3.—Esp.: lygdinus lapis, *a dazzling white marble found in the island of Paros*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 62; Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 8 (the same as lygdos).

† **lygdos**, i, *f.*, = λύγδος, *a white stone*, = lygdinus lapis: candida, Mart. 6, 13, 3: vacua, id. 6, 42, 21.

Lygii, ōrum, v. Ligii.

Lygmon, Müller's reading for Lucmo, Prop. 5, 1, 29.

† **1. lўgos**, i, *f.*, = λύγος, *a plant, the chaste tree, agnus castus, Abraham's balm* (in late Lat. vitex), Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

2. Lўgos, i, *f.*, = Λύγος, *an ancient name of Byzantium:* oppidum Byzantium ... antea Lygos dictum, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 46; Aus. de Clar. Urb. Carm. 1, 14.

lympha, ae, *f.* [νύμφη], *water;* esp. clear river or spring water (poet.): lymphae puteales, Lucr. 6, 1178: fluviali spargere lympha, Verg. A. 4, 635; Ov. M. 2, 459: vulnera lymphis abluere, id. ib. 13, 531.—Also, *the water* in dropsical persons: lympha intercus, Ser. Samm. 27, 501.—**II.** Personified: **Lympha. A.** *A rural deity, the goddess of water*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6.—**B.** Lymphae, i. q. Nymphae, Hor. S. 1, 5, 97; Inscr. Orell. 1639.

lymphācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [lympha], *clear as water, clear as crystal*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 569.

lymphātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lympha; cf. hydrophobia; hence, in gen.], *distracted, frantic, panic-struck:* pavor, *a panic*, Liv. 10, 28, 10; 7, 17, 3: metus, Sen. Ep. 13, 9: somnia, Plin. 26, 8, 34, § 52: elleborum medetur melancholicis, insanientibus, lymphaticis, id. 25, 5, 24, § 60.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Comically: lymphatici nummi, *that cannot keep quiet in one's purse, as if mad*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 135 Weise (al. lymphati).—**B. lymphātĭcum**, i, *n.*, *the disease of* a lymphaticus, *insanity:* faxo actutum constiterit lymphaticum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 136.

lymphātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [lympho], *distraction, frenzy*, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 61; 34, 15, 44, § 151.

1. lymphātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. lympho.

2. lymphātus, ūs, *m.* [lympho], *madness*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146.

lympho, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [lympha]. **I.** *To water, dilute with water:* admixto vino lymphato, id est, aqua temperato, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 68.—**II.** *To drive out of one's senses, to distract with fear, to make mad:* urbem, Val. Fl. 3, 47: urbes incursibus, Stat. Th. 7, 113: hac herba pota lymphari homines, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.— As *neutr.:* lymphantes animi, *driven crazy, mad*, Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 107.—Hence, **lymphātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *distracted, crazy, beside one's self, mad:* exercitum pavor invasit: quippe lymphati trepidare coeperunt, Curt. 4, 12, 14: lymphati et attoniti, Liv. 7, 17, 3: repente lymphati destrictis gladiis invadunt, Tac. A. 1, 32: lymphatis caeco pavore animis, id. H. 1, 82: sine more furit lymphata per urbem, Verg. A. 7, 377: pectora, Ov. M. 11, 3: mens, Hor. C. 1, 37, 14: urbs, Stat. Th. 10, 557: lymphato cursu ruere, Sil. 1, 459.

lymphor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *water:* impermixtum lymphorem, Lucil. ap. Non. 212, 4.

Lyncaestē, ēs, *f.*, *one of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Lyncestae, ārum, *m.*, = Λυγκησταί, *a people in the south-western part of Macedonia*, Liv. 45, 30, 6; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—Hence, **II. A. Lyncestius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lyncestian:* amnis, Ov. M. 15, 329; v. Sen. Q. N. 3, 20 *fin.*—**B. Lyncestis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *Lyncestian:* aqua, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230.—**C. Lyncestus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lyncestian*, Vitr. 8, 3, 17.

Lynceus (dissyl.), ĕi (*gen.* Lyncei, dissyl., Hor. S. 1, 2, 90 Orell. ad loc.; *voc.* Lynceu, Prop. 3, 32, 9), *m.*, = Λυγκεύς, *a Messenian, and one of the Argonauts, brother of Idas, and son of Aphareus, famed for the sharpness of his sight:* non possis oculo quantum contendere Lynceus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 28: Lyncei oculi, id. S. 1, 2, 90; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 462; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 14; Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 78; Ov. F. 5, 711; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 9.—Hence, **I. Lyncēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Λύγκειος, *of Lynceus, Lyncean*, Ov. F. 5, 709.—**b.** Transf., *sharp-sighted:* quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2.—**2. Lyncīdes**, ae, *m.*, *a descendant of Lynceus*, Ov. M. 5, 99; 4, 767.—**II.** *A son of Ægyptus, and husband of Hypermnestra, who alone was saved by his wife when all his brothers were put to death*, Ov. H 14, 123; Hyg. Fab. 273.—**III.** *Son of Thestius, and brother of Althæa, who was slain by Meleager*, Hyg. Fab. 173; 174.—**IV.** *One of the companions of Æneas; acc.* Lyncĕă, Verg. A. 9, 768.

† **lyncūrion** or **-ĭum**, ii, *n.*, = λυγκούριον, *a hard, transparent gem, which, according to the opinion of the ancients, was formed of lynxes' urine;* prob. *the hyacinth* or *tourmaline*, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137; 37, 2, 11, § 34; 37, 3, 13, § 52; cf. Ov. M. 15, 413; Sol. 2; Hier. Ep. 94, n. 16.—Called also **lyncūrĭus**, i, *m.*, Isid. 12, 2, 20; 14, 4, 19; 16, 8, 8 (al. ligurius); and **lĭgūrĭus**, i, *m.*, Hier. Ep. 64, 16; Vulg. Exod. 28, 19.

Lyncus, i, = Λύγκος. **I.** *Masc.*, *a Scythian king, who attempted the life of his guest, Triptolemus, and was changed by Ceres into a lynx*, Ov. M. 5, 650; Hyg. Fab. 259.—**II.** *Fem.*, *a city of Macedonia, the capital of the* Lyncestae (q. v.), Liv. 26, 25, 4; 31, 33.

† **lynx**, lyncis, *com.*, = λύγξ, *a lynx:* lynces Bacchi variae (Bacchus was drawn by a team of lynxes), Verg. G. 3, 264: maculosae tegmine lyncis, id. A. 1, 323: lyncibus ad caelum vecta Ariadna tuis, Prop. 3, 15, 8 (4, 16, 18): colla lyncum, Ov. M. 4, 25: timidos agitare lyncas, Hor. C. 2, 13, 40: dejectus lyncis, *a lynx-skin*, Stat. Th. 4, 272.

lўo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [λύω], *to make liquid, to liquefy:* ptisanam, Apic. 4, 4: pulpa lyata, id. 5, 1.

† **lўra**, ae, *f.*, = λύρα, *a lute, lyre*, a stringed instrument resembling the cithara, fabled to have been invented by Mercury and presented to Apollo, Hyg. Astr. 2, 7: curvae lyrae parens, Hor. C. 1, 10, 6: Threiciam digitis increpuisse lyram, Ov. H. 3, 118: mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyrā, id. A. A. 3, 50; Val. Fl. 5, 100.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Lyric poetry, song:* imbellis, Hor. C. 1, 6, 10: Aeoliae Lesbis amica lyrae, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 26; id. P. 3, 3, 45.—**B.** In gen., *poetic genius:* inferior lyra, Stat. Th. 10, 445.—**C.** Lyra, *the constellation, the Lyre:* exoriente Lyra, Ov. F. 1, 315; cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 6; Varr. R. R. 2, 5.

Lyrcēĭus or **Lyrcēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Lyrcean, of* or *near the Mount Lyrceum* (Λύρκειον) *between Arcadia and Argolis:* tellus, Val. Fl. 4, 355: Lyrcea arva, Ov. M. 1, 598.

Lyrcīus or **Lyrcēus** (**Lyrcaeus**), i, *m.*, *a fountain in the Peloponnesus:* aret Lyrcius (Lyrceus), Stat. Th. 4, 711.

lўrĭcen, ĭnis, *m.* [lyra-cano], *a lute-player, lyrist:* fidicen, lyricen, cornicen, liticen, Aug. de Gramm. p. 1977 P.; cf.: lyricen, λυρῳδός, Gloss. Philox.

lўrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [lyra], *of* or *belonging to the lute* or *lyre, lyric:* lyrici soni, Ov. F. 2, 94: vates, Hor. C. 1, 1, 35: senex, i. e. *Anacreon*, Ov. Tr. 2, 364: regnator lyricae cohortis, i. e. *Pindar*, Stat. S. 4, 7, 5.—*Subst.* **A. lўrĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *lyric poems*, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 3; 3, 1, 7.—**B. lўrĭcus**, i,

m., = λυρικός, *a lyric poet*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1: Bacchylides, Amm. 25, 4, 3.—Usually *plur.:* **lyrici**, ōrum, *m.*, *lyric poets*, Quint. 9, 4, 53; 1, 8, 6; 8, 6, 71; 10, 1, 96; 61 (in Cic. Or. 55, written in Gr. letters, λυρικοί).

† **lyristes**, ae, *m.*, = λυριστής, *a lute-player, lyrist:* audisses lectorem, vel lyristen, Plin. Ep. 1, 15, 2; 9, 17, 3; 9, 36, 4; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

Lyrnēsus (**Lyrnessus**), i, *f.*, = Λυρνησσός, *a town in Troas, the birthplace of Briseis*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122: Lyrnessi domus alta, Verg. A. 12, 547. — Hence, **A. Lyrnēsius** (**Lyrnessius**), a, um, *adj.*, *Lyrnesian:* moenia, Ov. M. 12, 108; 13, 176; id. H. 3, 45.—**B. Lyrnēsis** (**Lyrnessis**), idis, *f. adj.* (only used as *subst.*), *the Lyrnesian* (sc. *maid* or *woman*): abductā Lyrnesside tristis Achilles, i. e. *Briseis*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 15: audierat, Lyrnessi, tuos, abducta, dolores, id. A. A. 2, 403.

† **lyron**, i, *n.*, = λύρον, *a plant, also called* alisma, Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124.

Lȳsander, dri, *m.*, = Λύσανδρος. **I.** *A celebrated Spartan general, conqueror of the Athenians*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; 1, 30, 109; Nep. Lys.—**II.** *An ephor in Sparta, banished for injustice*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80.

‡ **lysas**, antis, *f.*, *a plant, also called* artemisia, App. Herb. 10.

Lȳsiăcus, a, um, v. Lysias, I. B.

Lȳsiădes, ae, *m.*, = Λυσιάδης, *an Athenian, son of the philosopher Phædrus*, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13.

Lȳsias, ae, *m.*, = Λυσίας. **I.** *Son of Cephalus, a famous orator of Athens:* tum fuit Lysias, quem jam prope audeas oratorem perfectum dicere, Cic. Brut. 9, 35; cf. id. ib. 85, 293; id. de Or. 1, 54, 231; id. Or. 9, 29; Quint. 10, 1, 78; 12, 10, 24.—Hence, **B. Lȳsiăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the orator Lysias:* gracilitas, Quint. 12, 10, 24.—**II.** *A physician*, Cels. 5, 18.—**III.** *A celebrated sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 2.

† **1. lysimăchia**, ae, *f.*, = λυσιμαχία, *a plant*, Lysimachia vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 26, 12, 82, § 131; 26, 14, 87, § 141.

2. Lȳsimăchia, ae, *f.*, or **Lȳsimăchea**, = Λυσιμάχεια, *a city in Thrace*, now *Examili*, Mela, 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48; Liv. 32, 34, 6 al.—Hence, **Lȳsimăchienses**, ium, *m.*, *the Lysimachians*, Liv. 33, 38, 12.

† **lȳsimăchos**, i, *m.*, = λυσίμαχος, *a precious stone with golden veins*, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 62.

Lȳsimăchus, i, *m.*, = Λυσίμαχος, *one of the generals of Alexander the Great, afterwards king of Thrace, and founder of Lysimachia*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 5, 40, 117; Plin. 8, 16, 61, § 143; Just. 17, 1.—**II.** *An Acarnanian, instructor of Alexander the Great*, Just. 15, 3.—**III.** *The discoverer of the herb lysimachia*, Plin. 25, 7, 35, § 72.—**IV.** *The name of a man*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 41.

Lȳsĭnŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Λυσινόη, *a city of Pisidia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Lȳsippus, i, *m.*, = Λύσιππος, *a celebrated brass-founder of Sicyon, to whom alone Alexander the Great gave permission to cast a statue of him*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7; id. Brut. 86, 296; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; 34, 7, 17, § 37; Quint. 12, 10, 9.

† **1. lysis**, is, *f.*, = λύσις. **I.** *A loosening, rupture:* trabes frangunt suā lysi structuras, Vitr. 6, 11.—**II.** *A talon, ogee*, Vitr. 3, 4, 5; 5, 6, 6.

2. Lȳsis, is, *m.*, *a small river in Asia Minor*, Liv. 38, 15, 3.

3. Lȳsis, idis, *m.*, = Λύσις, *a Pythagorean of Tarentum, instructor of Epaminondas*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Off. 1, 44, 155; Nep. Epam. 2.

Lȳsistrătus, i, *m.*, *the brother of Lysippus, who first made statues of gypsum*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 91; 35, 12, 44, § 153.

Lȳsitĕles, is, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 28.

Lȳson, ōnis, *m.*, = Λύσων, *a celebrated sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 34.

Lystra, ae, *f.*, or ōrum, *n.*, *a city in Lycaonia, north-west of Iconium*, Vulg. Act. 14, 8; 14, 21.—Hence, **Lystrēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Lystra, Lystrenes*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.

lytra, v. lutra.

† **lytrōtes**, ae, *m.*, = λυτρωτής, *one of the æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 9.

(**lytrum**, false read. for lustra; v. 2. lustrum, II. E.)

† **lytta**, ae, *f.*, = λύττα, *a worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause madness*, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 100.

M.

M, m, the twelfth letter of the Latin alphabet (J not being distinguished from I in the class. period), corresponds in form and sound to the Greek M; the Latin language, however, does not combine an initial *m* with *n*, as in the Greek μνᾶ, μνῆμα, μνίον, μνόος, etc.; hence, the Greek μνᾶ became Latin mina. The Latin language, unlike the Greek, tolerated a final *m;* but its sound was obscure, Prisc. p. 555 P. (cf. Quint. 12, 10, 31), and before an initial vowel, even in prose, was scarcely heard (hence Verrius Flaccus proposed to represent it by an M half obliterated, thus, Ꟍ). In poetry, the vowel also immediately preceding the *m* was elided, Quint. 9, 4, 40; 11, 3, 34; 109; Diom. p. 488 P.; Prisc. p. 555 sq. ib.; Val. Prob. 1392; 1440 ib. To this rejection of the *m* at the end of words before vowels are owing the forms attinge, dice, ostende, facie, recipie, for attingam, dicam, ostendam, faciam, recipiam; v. the letter E; and the forms doneo for donicum, coëo, coërceo for com-eo, com-erceo; circueo, circuitus, for circum-eo, circum-itus; veneo for venum eo; vendo for venum do; animadverto for animum adverto, etc.—*M* is substituted for *p* or *b* before a nasal suffix, as som-nus, cf. sopor, sopio; scamnum, cf. scabellum; Samnium for Sabinium; summus, cf. sub, super. Often also for *n* before a labial, as impello for inpello; cf. rumpo, root rup-; lambo, root lab-, with fundo, root fud-, etc.—*M* corresponds with the *m* of all Indo-European tongues, like Gr. μ; cf. simul, ἅμα; me, μέ; mel, μέλι; magnus, μέγας; but in inflections final *m* corresponds with Gr. ν, as navem, ναῦν; musarum, μουσῶν; sim, εἴην, etc.—*M* is interchanged most freq. with *n;* so eundem, eandem, quendam, quorundam, tantundem, from eum, eam, quem, quorum, tantum; and, on the other hand, *im* is written for *in* before labials and *m:* imbellis, imbibo, imbuo; impar, impedio, imprimo, immanis, immergo, immuto, etc. Thus also *m* regularly stands for the final ν of neuters borrowed from the Greek. A collat. form of Nilus, Melo, for Νεῖλος, is mentioned in Paul. ex Fest. p. 7; 18 and 129 Müll.—The Latin *m* also interchanges with Gr. β: mel-ior, βελ-τίων; mortuus (Sanscr. mrita), βροτός (v. for full details, Corss. Ausspr. 1, pp. 263 sqq.).

As an abbreviation, M. denotes most freq. the prænomen Marcus, and less freq. magister, monumentum, municipium; v. the Index Notar. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 464 sq. M' denotes the prænomen Manius.

As a numeral, M, standing for CIↃ, denotes the number 1000.

1. Macae, ārum, *m.*, *a people in the north-eastern part of Arabia Felix*, Prisc. Peri. 887.

2. Macae, ārum, *m.*, = οἱ Μάκαι (Herod. 4, 175), *a people of Africa in the* regio Syrtica, Mela, 3, 8, 6; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 34; Sil. 3, 275; 15, 670.—*Sing.:* **Maces**, Sil. 9, 222.—*Acc.* Macen, Sil. 2, 60.

† **macaerinthē**, ēs, *f.* [μάκαιρα], *another name for* rosmarinus: rosmarinum prophetae macaerinthen, Latini salutarem, App. Herb. 79.

Măcăreus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Μακαρεύς. **I.** *A son of Æolus, who lived in incest with his sister Canace*, Ov. H. 11, 21; id. Ib. 564; Hyg. Fab. 242.—Hence, **B. Măcărēis**, idis, *f.*, = Μακαρηΐς, *daughter of Macareus, Isse; acc. Græc.*, Macareïda, Ov. M. 6, 124.—**II.** *A companion of Ulysses before Troy, and afterwards of Æneas in Italy*, Ov. M. 14, 159; 441.—In *voc. Græc.*, Macareu, Ov. M. 14, 318.—**III.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 452.

† **măcăriŏtēs**, ētis, *f.*, = μακαριότης (happiness), *one of the æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Macātus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* M. Livius Macatus, Liv. 27, 34.

maccis, idis, *f.*, *a fictitious spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43 (al. macis).

Maccius, a, *name of a Roman gens.*—Hence, T. Maccius Plautus, *the celebrated Roman comic poet;* v. Plautus.

maccus, i, *m.* [cf. Sanscr. mûkas, dumb; Gr. μῶκος, mockery; also Μῶμος], *a buffoon, punchinello, macaroni*, in the Atellane plays: in Atellana Oscae personae inducuntur, ut maccus, Diom. p. 488 P.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2621.—**II.** Transf., *a simpleton, blockhead:* macci et buccones, App. Mag. p. 325, 30.

Măcĕdae, v. Macetae.

1. Măcĕdo, ŏnis, v. Macedones.

2. Măcĕdo, ŏnis, *m.*, *the name of a usurer*, Dig. 14, 6, 1 *init.*—Hence, **Măcĕdŏniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *relating to the usurer Macedo:* senatusconsultum, *a decree forbidding usurers to recover loans from heirs after they inherited their estates*, Dig. 14, 6, 1.—**II.** Also *the name of a philosopher, a friend of Gellius*, Gell. 13, 8, 4.

Măcĕdŏnes, um (*Gr. acc.* Macedonas, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43; Liv. 26, 24, 5 et saep.; Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 1; Flor. 2, 8, 5; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 328), *m.*, = Μακεδόνες, *the Macedonians*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76; Auct. Her. 4, 25, 34; 32; Liv. 7, 26; 30, 33 sq. et saep.—Hyrcani Macedones, v. Hyrcani.—In *sing.:* **Măcĕdo** (Macedon, Luc. 8, 694), ŏnis, *m.*, *a Macedonian:* quid Macedo Alexander? i. e. *Alexander the Great*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; so Luc. 8, 694: diffidit urbium Portas vir Macedo, i. e. *Philip of Macedon*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 14: hostis, Liv. 9, 19, 14.—**B.** Transf.: Macedonum robur, *a body of men armed in the Macedonian manner in the army of Antiochus*, Liv. 36, 18, 2; 4 and 5.—Hence, **II. A. Măcĕdŏnia**, ae, *f.*, = Μακεδονία, *Macedonia, Macedon, a country between Thessaly and Thrace*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Cic. Leg. Agr. 1, 2, 5; Liv. 9, 18; 27, 33; Vell. 1, 6, 5 et saep.—**B. Măcĕdŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Macedonia, Macedonic, Macedonian:* miles, Plaut. Rud. 1, 1, 49: mare, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51: legiones, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 2: legio, Tac. H. 3, 22: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104.—*Subst.:* **Măcĕdŏnĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of Q. Cæcilius Metellus, who made Macedonia a Roman province*, Vell. 1, 11; Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 144; Val. Max. 4, 1, 12.—**C. Măcĕdŏniensis**, e, *adj.*, *Macedonian* (ante-class.): vir, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 4.—**D. Măcĕdŏnius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μακεδόνιος, *Macedonian:* Macedonia sarissa (with sec. syl. long, acc. to the Gr. Μακηδόνιος), Ov. M. 12, 466: militi Macedonio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 112: colonia, Just. 11, 11 *fin.*

Măcĕdŏniānus, a, um, v. 2. Macedo, I.

Macella, ae, *f.*, = Μάκελλα, *a town in Sicily, on the Crimisus*, Liv. 26, 21.

măcellārius, a, um, *adj.* [macellum], *of* or *belonging to the meat-market* or *provision-market:* taberna, Val. Max. 3, 4, 4: negotiator artis macellariae, Inscr. Grut. 647, 5: ARS, Inscr. Orell. 4302.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **măcellārius**, ii, *m.*, *a meat-seller, victualler:* vendere apros macellario, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11; 3, 4, 2; Suet. Caes. 26: macellarios adjuvare, id. Vesp. 19.

Măcellīnus, i, *m.* [id.], *an epithet of the emperor* M. Opilius Macrinus, *who killed his slaves in his own house*, Capit. Macr. 13.

măcellum, i (**măcellus**, i, *m.*, Mart. 10, 96, 9), *n.* [root μαχ-; cf. Gr. μάχομαι, *to fight;* cf. μάχαιρα, μάχη, and mactāre; prop. butcher's stall, shambles; hence, transf.], *meat-market, provision-market* (where flesh, fish, and vegetables were sold). **I.** Lit.: venio ad macellum, rogito pisces, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: apud emporium atque in macello, id. Am. 4, 1, 4: nostin' porticum apud macellum hac deorsum? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 34: excandefacere annonam ma-

celli, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16; cf.: putarem annonam in macello cariorem fore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: barathrum macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31: quae est ista laus, quae possit e macello peti? Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 50: dispositis circa macellum custodibus, Suet. Caes. 43: cetariorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7: ad ipsum introitum exspectare macelli, Juv. 11, 10: retibus adsiduis penitus scrutante macello proxima, id. 5, 95.—In *masc.:* conturbator macellus, Mart. 10, 96, 9.—*Plur.:* fercula nullis ornata macellis, Juv. 11, 64.—* **II.** Transf., *meat:* arcessitur inde macellum, Manil. 5, 370.

* **1. măcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. macer; cf.: ut in his macer, macriculus, macellus; niger, nigriculus, nigellus, Varr. L. L. 8, § 79 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. altellus, p. 7 Müll.], *rather meagre:* homo, Lucil. ap. Non. 136, 32.

2. măcellus, i, *m.*, v. macellum *init.*

* **măcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [1. macer], *to be lean, meagre:* quia ossa atque pellis totust: ita cura macet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28; cf. Non. 509, 11.

1. măcer, cra, crum, *adj.* [Sanscr. root mak, to crush; Gr. μάσσω, knead; μαγεύς, baker; Germ. mager], *lean, meagre.* **A.** Lit., of living beings (most freq. of animals): taurus, opp. pinguis, Verg. E. 3, 100: boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; Juv. 14, 146: turdi, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: mustela, id. Ep. 1, 7, 33: ostreae inuberes et macrae, Gell. 20, 8; Quint. 6, 3, 58.—Of parts of the body: in macerrimis corporis partibus, Sen. Ep. 78, 8.—Humorously of a person: valeat res ludicra si me Palma negata macrum donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 181: nec pharetris Veneris macer est, Juv. 6, 138.—**B.** Of inanimate things, *thin, poor, barren:* solum exile et macrum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 67: ager macrior, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 2: macerrimi agri, Col. 11, 2, 7: stirpes, id. 3, 10, 3: vineae, id. 8, 1, 2: libellus, *meagre, thin,* Mart. 2, 6, 10: ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra, Juv. 7, 29.

2. Măcer, cri, *m., a Roman surname.* **1.** C. Licinius Macer, *an historian,* Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 7; id. Brut. 67, 238; Liv. 4, 7, 12.—**2.** Aemilius Macer, *a poet and a friend of Virgil and Ovid,* Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 44; v. Aemilius.

mācĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [macero], *a steeping, soaking, maceration:* diuturna, Vitr. 6, 2.—**II.** *A making soft* or *tender,* Arn. 4, 152.

* **mācĕresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to make soft* or *tender,* Cato, R. R. 92.

mācĕrĭa, ae (post-class. form, **mācĕrĭes,** only *nom.* and *acc.*, Afran. ap. Non. 138; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; Prud. Hamart. 227; Inscr. Grut. 611, 13; Inscr. Orell. 4057), *f.* [from macero, to soften; orig. a wall built of soft clay; cf. Gr. μάσσω], *an enclosure, a wall* (class.): maceriam sine calce ex caementis et silice altam pedes quinque facito, Cato, R. R. 15; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4; 3, 5, 12: quid maceria illa ait in horto, quaest quae in noctes singulas latere fit minor? Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 49: hanc in horto maceriam jube dirui, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 10: herba in maceriis nascens, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 43: nulla maceria, nulla casa, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2: post villarum macerias, Sisenn. ap. Non. 141, 23: fossam et maceriam sex in altitudinem pedum praeduxerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 69; 7, 70: maceria ab laeva semitae paulum exstans a fundamenta, Liv. 42, 15.—**II.** *Affliction:* facere illi satis vis, quanta illius mors sit maceries tibi? Afran. ap. Non. 138, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 150 Rib.)

‡ **mācĕrĭātĭo,** θριγκωσις *(an enclosing),* Gloss. Philox.

‡ **mācĕrĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [maceria], *enclosed, walled in:* SEPVLCRVM, Inscr Mur 1644, 14.

1. măcĕrĭes, ēi, *f* [1. macer], *distress, affliction* (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 138, 13.

2. mācĕrĭes, ēi, v. maceria *init.*

† **mācĕrĭŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [maceria], *a small enclosure, wall,* Inscr. Mur. 492, 2.

mācĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [prob. from root μαγ-, μάσσω, to knead; through an *adj.* mācerus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 395; cf. also măcer], *to make soft* or *tender, to soften by steeping, to soak, steep, macerate* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: brassicam in aquam, Cato, R. R. 156, 5: salsamenta, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 27: in piscina lupinum, Col. 1, 6, 21: semen lacte, id. 11, 3, 51: (ramos genistae) marinâ aquâ, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 66: (siliginem) novem diebus maceratum ... subigunt, id. 18, 11, 27, § 106: grana (cacaliae) in oleo, id. 25, 11, 85, § 135: intestina piscium sale, id. 31, 7, 43, § 93: podagrici crura macerantes, Vitr. 18, 3.—**II.** Transf., *to weaken* in body or mind, *to waste away, enervate.* **A.** Of the body: multos iste morbus homines macerat, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 22; Liv. 26, 13: quam lentis macerer ignibus, Hor. C. 1, 13, 8; cf.: Macedo siti maceratus, Curt. 5, 13, 24: pars exercitus ad utilitatem nostram macerata perductaque ad exitiabilem famem, Vell. 2, 112, 4: Fabius sic maceravit Hannibalem, ut, etc., i. e. *Hannibal's army,* Flor. 2, 6, 28: muscus crura vitium situ et veterno macerat, Col. 4, 22, 6: cor solum viscerum vitiis non maceratur, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182.—**B.** Of the mind, *to fret, vex, torment, distress, torture, pain* (syn.: crucio, torqueo): egomet me concoquo et macero et defatigo, *fret myself,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 2: quor me excrucio? quor me macero? quor meam senectutem sollicito? Ter. And. 5, 3, 15; cf. id. Eun. 1, 2, 107: noli te macerare, id. And. 4, 2, 2: cura satis me lacrumis maceravi, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 8: hoc me facinus miserum macerat, id. Mil. 3, 1, 21: infelix sollicitudo persequitur nec oratorem macerat et coquit, * Quint. 12, 10, 77: quae vos macerent desiderio, Liv. 5, 54, 3; 26, 13, 8.—Poet., with a causal *object-clause:* consimili ratione ab eodem saepe timore macerat invidia, ante oculos illum esse potentem, Lucr. 3, 75.—Mid., *to vex, torment one's self:* maceror interdum, quod sim tibi causa dolendi, Ov. H. 2, 125: unum hoc maceror et doleo tibi deesse, Terenti, C. Caes. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. *fin.:* ex desiderio magis magisque maceror, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 182 P.

Mācĕrōnes, um, *m., a people of Iberia,* Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29.

Măces, v. 2. Macae.

măcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [maceo], *to grow lean* or *thin, to become meagre* (ante- and post-Aug.): (apes) propter laborem asperantur et macescunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16; 1, 55, 1: constat, arva segetibus ejus (hordei) macescere, *become poor,* Col. 2, 9, 14: feminis bubus demitur (cibus), quod macescentes melius concipere dicuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 17: tuo maerore maceror, Macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 31.

Măcētae (**Măcĕdae**), ārum, *m.*, = Μακέται. **I.** (As a less usual form for Μακεδόνες.) *Macedonians:* Macetae locupletissimo imperio aucti, Gell. 9, 3, 1.—*Gen. plur.* Măcĕtûm, Stat. S. 4, 6, 106; Sil. 14, 5; Luc. 2, 647; Claud. ap. Rufin. 2, 279; Aus. de Clar. Urb. 2, 9.—**II.** (Because Antiochus the Great was a descendant of Seleucus Nicator) = Syri, Sil. 13, 878.

Machabaeus, i, *m., a surname of Judas,* Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 2 et saep.—Hence, **Machabaei,** ōrum, *m., the Maccabees,* Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 36; Hier. Ep. 7, 6.

† **1. măchaera,** ae, *f.*, = μάχαιρα, *a sword* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): machaera atque hasta, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 212 Müll.): succincti corda machaeris, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 678 (Ann. v. 392 ib.): eia machaeras, id. ib. 9, 38 (Ann. v. 585 ib.); Plaut. Curc. 3, 54: ni hebes machaera foret, id. Mil. 1, 1, 53; Sen. Ben. 5, 24 *fin.;* Suet. Claud. 15.—*A weapon,* in mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85.

2. Măchaera, ae, *m., an auctioneer,* Juv. 7, 9.

(**măchaerĭum,** ii, a false reading for machaeris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 9.)

† **măchaerŏphŏrus,** i, *m.*, = μαχαιροφόρος, *a sword-wearer, a satellite:* machaerophoris centum sequentibus, i. e. *soldiers armed in the Greek manner,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2.

† **măchaerŏphyllon,** i, *n.*, = μαχαιρόφυλλον (sword-leaf), *a plant* (al. macrophyllon), App. Herb. 78.

Măchāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μαχάων, *son of Æsculapius, a famous surgeon of the Greeks before Troy,* Cels. praef.; Prop. 2, 1, 61; Verg. A. 2, 263; Ov. P. 3, 4, 7 al.—**II.** Transf., in *plur., surgeons, physicians:* quid tibi cum medicis? dimitte Machaonas omnes, Mart. 2, 16, 5.—Hence, **A. Măchāŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Machaon:* ars, i. e. *the art of surgery,* Sid. Ep. 2, 12.—**B. Măchāŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Machaon, Machaonian, surgical:* Machaoniâ ope sanus, Ov. R. Am. 546: sucus, Stat. S. 1, 4, 114.

machetum, i, *n., a kind of rose,* Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19.

† **māchilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [machina], *a little machine:* e machillâ sustuli, Petr. 74, 13 dub. (al. e machina illam sustuli).

† **Machĭmus,** i, *m.*, = Μάχιμος, *the name of one of Actæon's hounds,* Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **māchĭna,** ae, *f.* = μηχανή, *a machine,* i. e. any artificial contrivance for performing work, *an engine, fabric, frame, scaffolding, staging, easel, warlike engine, military machine,* etc. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: omnes illae columnae machinâ appositâ dejectae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145: torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: trahuntque siccas machinae carinas, id. C. 1, 4, 2: frumentaria, Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**B.** Esp., **1.** *A platform* on which slaves were exposed for sale: amicam de machinis emere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 2, 8.—**2.** *A painter's easel,* Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120.—**3.** *A scaffold* for building: de machinâ cadere, Dig. 13, 6, 5; Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 30.—**4.** *A military machine, warlike engine:* machinis omnium generum expugnare oppidum, Sall. J. 21: aut haec in nostros fabricata est machina muros, Verg. A. 2, 46: murales, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202: arietaria, Vitr. 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., *a device, plan, contrivance;* esp. *a trick, artifice, stratagem:* at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, i. e. *abandon your schemes,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: totam hanc legem ad illius opes evertendas tamquam machinam comparari, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 50: omnes ad amplificandam orationem quasi machinae, * Quint. 11, 1, 44: dolum aut machinam commoliar, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: quantas moveo machinas! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 1: aliquam machinabor machinam, Unde aurum efficiam, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 54.

māchĭnālis, e, *adj.* [machina], *of* or *belonging to machines* (post-Aug.): scientia, Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125: saxa machinali pondere, Aus. Ep. 21, 34.

māchĭnāmen, inis, *n.* [machinor], *a contrivance, device,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 14.

māchĭnāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a machine, engine; an instrument, organ* (perh. not ante-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: machinamenta alia quatiendis muris portabant, *military engines,* Liv. 24, 34: suspensum et nutans machinamentum, Tac. H. 4, 30: nihil tam ignarum barbaris, quam machinamenta et astus oppugnationum, id. A. 12, 45: tot genera machinamentorum ad extendendum femur, *surgical instruments,* Cels. 8, 20: singulis articulis singula machinamenta, quibus extorqueantur, aptata, Sen. Ep. 24, 14; id. Cons. ad Marc. 20, 3.—* **B.** Transf., *the organs of sense,* App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 20.—**II.** Trop., *a trick, device, stratagem* (post-class.): callida commeantium, Cod. Th. 6, 28, 6.

māchĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [machina], *of* or *belonging to machines, machine-* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* mola, *which is worked by an animal by means of a machine,* App. M. 7, p. 194, 20: asinus, Dig. 33, 7, 12: mensor, *a surveyor,* ib. 11, 6, 7: commentator, *a machinist, machine-builder,* Sol. 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **māchĭnārĭus,** ii, *m., one who works on a scaffold,* Dig. 9, 2, 31.

māchĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [machinor], *artificial contrivance, mechanism, machinery* (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum machinatione quadam moveri aliquid videmus, ut sphaeram, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 97: data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam, et sollertia, *power of contrivance, design,* id. ib. 2, 48, 123.—**B.** Transf. (abstr. pro concreto), *a machine, engine:* tantae altitudinis machinationes, Caes. B. G. 2, 31: tanta, id. ib. 2, 30; 4, 17: navalis, id. B. C. 2, 10: tale ma-

chinationis genus, Liv. 37, 5.—**II.** Trop., *a trick, device, machination, contrivance; artifice, fraud:* judex tamquam machinatione aliqua tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: dolus malus est omnis calliditas, fallacia, machinatio ad circumveniendum, fallendum, decipiendum alterum adhibita, Dig. 4, 3, 1; 14: per machinationem obligatus, *by artifice, by fraud*, ib. 45, 1, 36.

māchĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [machinor], *a maker of machines, a machinist, an engineer, architect* (class.). **I.** Lit., of Archimedes: inventor ac machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34: machinatores, qui pegmata per se surgentia excogitant, Sen. Ep. 88, 19: magistri et machinatores quibus ingenium et audacia erat, Tac. A. 15, 42: deus rerum omnium machinator fecit hominem, *maker, creator*, Lact. 2, 11. —**II.** Trop., *a contriver, inventor:* harum omnium rerum machinatores, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: omnium architectus et machinator, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 132: horum omnium scelerum improbissimus machinator, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: doli, Tac. A. 1, 10: auctor et machinator accusationis, App. Mag. p. 274, 22.

* **māchĭnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [machinator], *an inventress:* malorum facinorum, Sen. Med. 266.

māchĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [machinor], *a contrivance, artifice, device* (post-class.): suo machinatu, App. Mag. p. 321, 33; Sid. Ep. 5, 6.

māchĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [machina], *to contrive skilfully, to devise, design, frame, invent* (class.). **I.** In gen.: incredibile est, quantā operā machinata natura sit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149: qui haec machinatus est, id. Univ. 3: haec duo musici machinati ad voluptatem sunt, versum atque cantum, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174: quod machiner inveniamque, Lucr. 3, 944; cf. Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*—**II.** In partic., *to contrive artfully, to scheme, plot,* = μηχανᾶσθαι: aliquam machinabor machinam, Unde aurum efficiam amanti erili, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 54: aliquam astutiam corde, id. Capt. 3, 3, 15; 16; id. Cas. 2, 4, 22: aliud quiddam, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 15: inimico exitum, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28; cf.: sibi nefariam pestem, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: necem alicui, Liv. 1, 51, 1: perniciem alicui, Sall. C. 18: pestem in aliquem, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2.—(β) *Neutr.* (post-class.): adversus aliquem, Dig. 4, 3, 1, § 3.—*Part. perf.* **māchĭnātus,** a, um, in pass. signif.: quae (sol, luna, etc.) ni machinata versarentur, *skilfully arranged, adjusted*, Vitr. 10, 1: cum machinato strepitu tonitruum, *artificial*, Sall. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9, and ap. Non. 180, 22 (Hist. 2, 23, 3 Dietsch); App. de Mundo, p. 67: indicium a P. Autronio machinatum, *contrived, planned, devised*, Sall. C. 48, 7: regis cura machinata fames, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P. (Hist. 3, 34 Dietsch).

* **māchĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *skilfully constructed:* navigium, Suet. Ner. 34.

māchĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little machine*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 458; Paul. ex Fest. p. 107, 3; p. 147, 2.

‡ **māchĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [id.], *one who works on a scaffold, a mason:* machiones dicti a machinis, quibus insistunt propter altitudinem parietum, Isid. Orig. 19, 8, 2 (hence, Fr. maçon; Engl. mason).

Machlyes, um, *m.*, *a fabled people of Africa:* supra Nasamonas confinesque illis Machlyas androgynos esse utriusque naturae, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15.

Măchŏrōnes, um, *m.*, *a people of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

macia, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called by the Greeks* ἀναγαλλίς, *pimpernel*, Marc. Emp. 1.

măcĭes, ēi, *f.* [maceo], *leanness, thinness, meagreness* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of living beings and the parts of their bodies: profectus est (ad bellum) Hirtius consul: at quā imbecillitate? quā macie? Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 12; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93: hoc maciem facit, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 60: reducere ad maciem, id. 24, 8, 30, § 46: equi macie corrupti, * Caes. B. C. 3, 58: corpus macie extabuit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: turpis macies decentes Occupet malas, Hor. C. 3, 27, 53: tenet ora profanae Foeda situ macies, Luc. 6, 515: macies aegri veteris, Juv. 9, 16; 15, 101.—**B.** Of inanim. things: macies soli, *poorness, barrenness*, Col. 1, 4, 3: lapidosa aurosi pulveris, Pall. 1, 5, 1: jejuna corticis, id. Mart. 10, 21; so, corticis, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 252: seges macie deficit, Ov. F. 1, 689.—**II.** Transf., of water, *diminution:* aquarum, e. g. at the ebb, Sol. 23.—* **III.** Trop., *meagreness, poverty* of language, Tac. Or. 21, 1.

măcĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [macies], *lean, thin, meagre* (ante- and post-class.): macilento ore, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 114: macilentis malis, id. As. 2, 3, 20: macilenti, macie tenuati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.: solum, *poor, barren*, Pall. Mart. 10, 1.—*Comp.:* macilentiores vultus, Vulg. Dan. 1, 10: macilentior equus, Pelagon. Vet. 13.

măcĭo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make lean, thin,* or *meagre, to reduce* (post-class.): Caspii maris fauces mirum in modum macientur imbribus, crescunt aestibus, Sol. 15, 18; cf.: macio διακναίω, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **macir,** *indecl.*, = μάκερ, *a kind of red spicy bark brought from India*, Plin. 12, 8, 16, § 32.

măcis, v. maccis.

măco, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [cf. macellum], *to maul, beat, hack:* namque nullum Pejus macit homonem quamde mare saevum, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 397 Müll. ad loc.: ut nunc saepe boves lucae ferro male mactae Diffugiunt, Lucr. 5, 1339 Munro ad loc.

* **măcor,** ōris, *m.* [maceo], *leanness, meagreness* (ante-class. for macies): corpus meum tali maerore, aegrore, macore senet, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 275 Rib.); cf. Prisc. 699 P.

Măcra, ae, *m.* **I.** *A river in Italy, between Liguria and Etruria, now Magra*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Liv. 39, 32, 2; 40, 41, 3.—**II.** Macra Cōmē, Gr. Μακρὰ κώμη, *a town in Locris, on the border of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 10.

măcresco, crŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [1. macer], *to grow lean, meagre:* algor eas et famis macrescere cogit, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; 3, 5, 3: macrescit pecus, Col. 6, 3, 1: macrescunt animalia, Veg. Vet. 1, 7, 2: invidus alterius macrescit rebus opimis, *grows thin at, pines away at*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57: curionem agnum Plautus pro macro dixit, quasi cura macruisset, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curionem, p. 60 Müll.

Macri Campi (also **Campi Macri,** Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6, and Liv. 41, 18), = Μακροὶ Κάμποι, *a region in* Gallia Cispadana, *on the river* Macra, *in the vicinity of Parma and Modena*, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6; Col. 7, 2, 3; Liv. 41, 18, 5; 45, 12, 11.

Macria, *f.*, *a small island near Eubœa*, Plin. 2, 88, 90, § 204.

macrĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. macer], *lean*, Varr. L. L. 8, 40, § 79 Müll.

Măcrīnus, i, *m.*, *the name of a man.* **I.** *A friend of the poet Persius*, Pers. 2, 1.—**II.** *A Roman emperor*, Aus. Caes. 23.

Măcris, idis, *f.*, = Μακρίς, *the name of several islands.* **I.** *In the Ægean Sea, near Ionia*, Liv. 27, 13; 28; 29.—**II.** *An ancient name of the island of Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.—**III.** *Of Chios*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136. —**IV.** *Of Icarus*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 68.

măcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. macer], *leanness, poorness, thinness* (post-Aug. and rare for macies): arenae, Vitr. 2, 4: soli, Pall. Oct. 1, 2.

* **măcrĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *leanness, thinness, meagreness* (for macies): ossa atque pellis sum, miser macritudine, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 26 Weise (1, 2, 32 Brix and Fleck., who read aegritudine; acc. to Non. 136, 2).

Macrŏbii (**Macrŏbĭoe,** Schol. Juv. 10, 150), ōrum, *m.*, = Μακρόβιοι (long-lived). **I.** *A people of Æthiopia*, Mel. 3, 9, 1; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 7, 2, 2, § 28; Val. Max. 8, 13, 5 *ext.*—**II.** *The inhabitants of Apollonia, in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

Măcrŏbĭus, ii, *m.*, = Μακρόβιος (living long): Aurelius Macrobius Ambrosius Theodosius, *a Roman grammarian at the end of the fourth century, author of a commentary on Cicero's* Somnium Scipionis, *and of a treatise entitled* Convivia Saturnalia, cf. Jan. Proleg. ad Macr. p. 1 sq.

Macrŏcĕphăli, ōrum, *m.*, = Μακροκέφαλοι (i. e. *people with great heads*), *a people of Pontus*, Mela, 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.

† **macrŏchēra,** ae, *f.*, = μακρόχειρα, *having long sleeves, long-sleeved:* tunica, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33, 4.

† **Măcrŏchīr,** *m.*, = Μακρόχειρ, *Long-hand*, = Lat. Longimanus, *a surname of king Artaxerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1, 3 sq.; Amm. 30, 8, 4.

† **măcrŏcōlum** and **măcrŏcollum,** i, *n.*, = μακρόκωλον, *large-sized paper, royal paper*, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1; 13, 25, 3; Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 80.

Macrocremnii montes, *a chain of mountains near the Dniester*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

† **macrŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μακρολογία, *tediousness in speech* (Lat. longiloquium), Pomp. Gram. Com. in Donat. de Barb. 3, 1, p. 293 Keil (as Greek, trans., longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53).

Măcrōnes, um, *m.*, v. Macerones and Machorones.

* **mactābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [macto], *deadly:* plaga, Lucr. 6, 805.

mactātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a slaying, killing* (post-class.): innoxiorum animantium mactatio, Arn. 7, 213; Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 31.

* **mactātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a slayer, murderer:* mactator senum, Sen. Troad. 1002.

* **mactātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a slaying, killing:* mactatu parentis, Lucr. 1, 99.

macte and **macti,** v. mactus.

mactĕa, v. mattea.

macto, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of *perf. subj.* mactassint, Enn., Afran., and Pompon. ap. Non. 342, 12 sq.), *v. freq. a.* [macto, kindr. to Sanscr. makh, mah; *intens.* māmahyata, to slaughter, sacrifice; maha, victim; the ct in macto like vectum from veho; hence], **I.** Within the religious sphere, *to offer, sacrifice, immolate* any thing in honor of the gods: ferctum Jovi moveto et mactato sic, Cato, R. R. 134, 2; so id. ib. § 4: pultem dis mactat, Varr. ap. Non. 341, 28: nigras pecudes, Lucr. 3, 52: lectas de more bidentes Cereri, Verg. A. 4, 57; Varr. ap. Non. 114, 27: mactatus vitulus concidit propter aras, Lucr. 2, 353: manibus divis mactata, id. 6, 759: mactata veniet lenior hostia, Hor. C. 1, 19, 16: mactata Polyxena, Ov. M. 13, 448: trecenti ex dediticiis hostiarum more mactati, Suet. Aug. 15: vite caper morsa Bacchi mactandus ad aras, Ov. M. 15, 114: suovetaurilia mactanda, Fronto de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.: se Orco, Liv. 9, 40: hostium legiones Telluri ac diis Manibus mactandas dabo, id. 10, 28; cf.: ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae, Tac. A. 2, 13.—**II.** Beyond the relig. sphere. **A.** *To present, reward, honor* with any thing good or bad: Livius inde redit magno mactatu' triumpho, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 641 (Ann. v. 302 Vahl.): eos ferunt laudibus et mactant honoribus, *heap honors on, extol*, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67 (also ap. Non. 342, 5); id. Vatin. 6, 14; id. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**B.** Far more freq. in a bad sense, *to afflict, trouble, punish* with any thing: illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 15 (Trag. v. 377 Vahl.); Afran. ib. 16; Cic. Vatin. 15, 36; cf. without *abl.*, Pompon. ib. 12: dotatae mactant et malo et damno viros, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 61; cf.: mactare malo adficere significat, Non. 342, 8: aliquem infortunio, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 14: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, * Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 39: hostes patriae aeternis suppliciis vivos mortuosque mactabis, *pursue, punish*, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 33; cf.: divisores omnium tribuum domi ipse suae crudelissima morte mactaret, id. Harusp. Resp. 20, 42: aliquem summo supplicio, id. ib. 1, 11, 27: aliquem morte, id. Rep. 2, 35, 60: mactantur comminus uno exitio, Sil. 17, 500.—**C.** *To kill, slaughter, put to death:* hic mactat Ladona, Pheretaque Demodocumque, Verg. A. 10, 413: illigatas mollibus damas plagis, Mart. 1, 50, 24: haec dextra Lernam taetra mactata excetra Pacavit, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.—**D.** *To magnify; trop., to extol, glorify, honor;* esp. *to glorify*

honor a deity with sacrifices, *to worship:* Liberum patrem fanorum consecratione mactatis. Arn. 1, 24: puerorum extis deos manes mactare, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14.—**E.** Poet., *to give splendor to* a festival: lacte Latinas, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**F.** Aliquem or aliquid, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy,* Cic. Fl. 22. 52: quorum ego furori nisi cessissem, in Catilinae busto vobis ducibus mactatus essem, *should have been sacrificed,* id. ib. 7, 16: perfidos et ruptores pacis ultioni et gloriae mactandos, *to offer up, immolate,* Tac. A. 2, 13: cum videant jus civitatis illo supplicio esse mactatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: aut naves uram, aut castra mactabo, *to destroy,* Att. ap. Non. 341, 18.—Hence, **mactus,** a, um, *Part.,* sync. for mactatus: boves mactae. Lucr. 5, 1339 (better referred to maco, q. v.).

1. mactus, a, um, *adj.* [root μακ, in μάκαρ, blessed; cf. μακρός]. **I.** In relig. lang., of the gods, *glorified, worshipped, honored, adored* (only in the *voc.* macte, and rarely in the *nom.*): Juppiter te bonas preces precor, uti sies volens propitius mihi liberisque meis, mactus hoc fercto. Jove pater, macte vino inferio esto, Cato, R. R. 134, 2 and 3; cf. id. ib. 132, 2; for which: mactus hoc vino inferio esto, Arn. 7, 296: macte hoc porco piaculo immolando esto, Cato, R. R. 139 *fin.:* macte hisce suovitaurilibus lactentibus immolandis esto, id. ib. 141, 3 sq.: macte hac dape esto, id. ib. 132.—**II.** Transf., beyond the relig. sphere, with or without esto, as an exclamation of applause or congratulation: macte, macte virtute (esto), macti virtute este, etc.; and as a standing formula, macte, even with *acc.* (v. infra), Engl. *good luck! hail to thee!* etc.; in responses, *bravo! well done! that's right! go on!* tantumne ab re tua est oti tibi, ut etiam Oratorem legas? Macte virtute! *increase in, go on in,* Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: macte virtute esto sanguinolentis et ex acie redeuntibus dicitur, Sen. Ep. 66 *fin.:* macte virtute esto, Hor. S. 1, 2, 31: macte novâ virtute, puer; sic itur ad astra! Verg. A. 9, 641: macte virtute diligentiâque esto, Liv. 10, 40: macte virtute simulque his versibus esto, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 641: macte animo, Stat. Th. 7, 280; cf.: macte bonis animi, id. S. 1, 3, 106: macte toris, id. ib. 1, 2, 201: macte hac gloriâ, Plin. Pan. 46: macte uterque ingenti in rempublicam merito, id. ib. 89: macte esto taedis, o Hymenaee, tuis, Mart. 4, 13, 2.—In *plur.:* macti virtute milites Romani este, Liv. 7, 36, 5: macti ingenio este, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54: vos macti virtute estote, Curt. 4, 1, 18: juberem macte virtute esse, si pro meâ patriâ ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12, 14.—With *acc.:* macte fortissimam et meo judicio beatissimam in ipsis malis civitatem! Flor. 2, 18, 16.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): macte animi, Mart. 12, 6, 7; Stat. S. 5, 1, 37; id. Th. 2, 495.—With *abl.:* macte animo, juvenis, Stat. Th. 7, 280.—(γ) *Absol.:* Macte! *that's right! well done! good!* Cic. Att. 15, 29 *fin.*

2. mactus, a, um, *P. a.* of maco, q. v., and cf. macto *fin.*

1. măcŭla, ae, *f.* [for malocula, malcula, *dim.;* cf. Sanscr. mala, dirt], *a spot, mark, stain* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 155: (bos) maculis insignis et albo, i. e. *with white spots,* Verg. G. 3. 56: maculis albis equus, id. A. 9, 49: maculis auro squalentibus ardens (rex apum), id. G. 4. 91: in ipsis quasi maculis (terra), ubi habitatur, *in those spots,* i. e. *small places,* Cic. Rep. 6, 19 *fin.:* parcit cognatis maculis similis fera, Juv. 15, 160; cf. 5, 104.—**2.** Transf., *a mesh in a net, a hole* in network or in a web: rete grandibus maculis. Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3; Col. 8, 15, 1: reticulum minutis maculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: retia maculis distincta, Ov. H. 5, 19.—Of the meshes of a spider's web, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**B.** In partic., *a spot, stain, blot, blemish, mole,* etc.: maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: est corporis macula, naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: maculas auferre de vestibus, Ov. F. 3, 821: extrahere, Plin. 20, 13, 50, § 120: in veste facere, id. 12, 25, 54, § 123: e veste abluere, id. 28, 7, 23, § 109: mederi maculis corporis, id. 36, 19, 33, § 140; cf.: lentigines ac maculas e facie tollere, id. 20, 2, 4, § 9.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *a blot, stain, stigma, blemish, fault* in character: quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 13: inest amoris macula huic homini in pectore, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 70: jam ego ex corpore exigam omnis maculas maerorum tibi, id. Capt. 4, 2, 61: vitium commune omnium est, Quod nimium ad rem in senecta attenti sumus: hanc maculam nos decet Effugere, * Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31: delenda vobis est illa macula, Mithridatico bello suscepta, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: est hujus saeculi labes quaedam et macula, virtuti invidere, id. Balb. 6, 15: vitae splendorem maculis aspergere, id. Planc. 12, 30: furtorum et flagitiorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: adulescentiae, id. ib. 1, 4, 11: familiae, id. Clu. 5, 12: in oratione nitida notabile humilius verbum et velut macula, Quint. 8, 3, 18; 8, 5, 28: ne Claudiae genti eam inustam maculam vellent, Liv. 3, 58: plurima sunt nitidis maculam haesuram figentia rebus, *enduring disgrace,* Juv. 14, 2.

2. Măcŭla, ae, *m., a Roman surname,* e.g. of Q. Pompeius, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1.

măcŭlātim, *adv.,* v. maculo *fin.*

măcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maculo], *a spotting; a spot, stain* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cutem maculationibus convariare, App. Mag. p. 306, 14.—**II.** Trop.: aliquâ infamiae maculatione pollutus, *stain,* Firm. Math. 3, 15, 3.

măcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. macula], *to make spotted, to spot, speckle, variegate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (only poet.), *to stain, tinge, dye:* telas maculare ostro, Val. Fl. 4, 368: et multo maculatum murice tigrim, id. 6, 704.—**B.** In partic., *to spot, stain, defile, pollute:* maculari corpus maculis luridis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 63: solum sanguine, Cat. 63, 7; cf.: terram tabo, Verg. A. 3, 29: dextra maculata cruore, Ov. de Nuce, 157.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *to defile, dishonor, disgrace,* etc. (freq. in Cic.): rex ille optimi regis caede maculatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; cf.: partus suos parricidio, Liv. 1, 13: nemora nefario stupro, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: Catonis splendorem, id. Sest. 28, 60: tuum maculavi crimine nomen, Verg. A. 10, 851: inde metus maculat poenarum praemia vitae, *spoils,* Lucr. 5, 1151: obsoleta quoque (verba) et maculantia ex sordidiore vulgi usu ponit, Gell. 16, 7, 4.—Hence, **măcŭlātim,** *adv., in a spotted* or *mottled fashion* (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 5, 10.

măcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of spots, spotted, speckled, dappled, mottled, variegated.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): maculosae tegmine lyncis, Verg. A. 1, 323: color, Col. 6, 37, 6: marmor, Plin. 36, 6, 5, § 44: luna, id. 2, 9, 6, § 46: corium, *variegated, striped,* Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 30.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, *spotted, blotted, stained, defiled:* vestis Pompeii non multa, eaque maculosa, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 73: maculosae sanguine harenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 395: litora suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, id. Tr. 3, 1, 15.—**II.** Trop., *defiled, polluted, filthy:* senatores, *in bad repute,* Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: maculosas commodat aedes, Juv. 7, 40: vir omni dedecore, Tac. H. 3, 38: avaritia et libidine foedus ac maculosus, id. H. 1, 7: adulescentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11: nefas, *unnatural, abominable,* Hor. C. 4, 5, 22.—* *Comp.:* maculosiora quam nutricis pallium, Front. de Or. 3 Mai.

Mădărus, i, *m.,* = μαδαρός (bald), *a surname jestingly given to* C. Matius, *on account of his baldness,* Cic. Att. 14, 2, 1; cf. Calvena.

Madaura, ae, *f.,* and **Madauri,** ōrum, *m., a city in Numidia,* now *Ayedrah,* Aug. Conf. 2, 3.

Madaurensis, e, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Madaura* (on the borders of Numidia and Gætulia, not the city mentioned in the preced. art.), *Madauran:* Appuleius Madaurensis, Aug. Ep. 49.—Hence, *subst.:* **Madaurensis,** is, *m., an inhabitant of Madaura,* App. M. 11, p. 271, 20.

mădĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.;* in *pass.:* **mădĕfīo,** factus, fiĕri [madeo, facio], *to make wet, to wet, moisten, to soak, drench, water,* etc. **I.** In gen.: lanam aceto et nitro, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77: amarantus madefactus aquâ revirescit, id. 21, 8, 23, § 47: radix in vino madefacta, id. 26, 6, 15, § 29: spongiam (opp. exprimere), Suet. Vesp. 16: ne libelli madefierent, id. Caes. 64: imbuti sanguine gladii, vel madefacti potius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6; cf.: Graeciam madefactum iri sanguine, id. Div. 1, 32, 68; Verg. A. 5. 330: caules, *to soak, steep,* Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68: terram suo madefecit odore, *steeped,* Ov. M. 4, 253.—Poet.: caris vellera sucis bis madefacta, i. e. *dyed,* Tib. 4, 2, 16.—**II.** In partic., *to drench* with wine, *to intoxicate, make drunk* (poet. and in post-class. prose): eo vos vostrosque adeo pantices madefacitis, quom ego sim hic siccus, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 2. 51: multo madefactus Iaccho, Col. poët. 10, 309: poculis amplioribus madefacit. Amm. 15, 3, 7; cf.: molli luxu madefacta (membra), Sil. 12, 18.

mădĕfacto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [madefacio], *to wet, moisten, water, irrigate* (post-class.): humum, Ven. Carm. 1, 21, 26.

mădĕfactus, a, um, *Part.,* from madefacio.

mădĕfīo, factus, fieri, v. madefacio.

Madena, ae, *f., a district of Great Armenia, between the rivers Cyrus and Araxes,* Eutr. 8, 3; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 16 al.

mădens, entis, *P. a.,* v. madeo *fin.*

mădĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v. n.* [Gr. μαδάω, to drip; cf. Sanscr. mad-, to be merry; Gr. μαστός and μεστός], *to be wet* or *moist, to drip* or *flow* with any thing (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: Persae unguento madent, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 3: plurima fuso Sanguine terra madet, Verg. A. 12, 690: vere madent udo terrae, id. G. 3, 429: radix suco madet, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: lacrimis madent genae, *are moistened, bedewed,* Ov. A. A. 3, 378: cruore maduit, id. M. 13, 389: nec umquam sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli, Juv. 10, 121: metu, *to sweat* or *melt with fear,* Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 48.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To be drenched* with wine, *to be drunk, intoxicated:* membra vino madent, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: ecquid tibi videor madere? id. Most. 1, 4, 7: madide madere, id. Ps. 5, 2, 7: festâ luce madere, Tib. 2. 1. 29.—Poet.: tardescit lingua, madet mens, Nant oculi (of a drunken man), *his senses fail,* Lucr. 3, 479.—**2.** *To be softened by boiling, to be boiled, sodden* (mostly in Plaut. and Verg.): jam ergo haec madebunt, faxo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2. 51: collyrae facite ut madeant et colyphia, id. Pers. 1, 3, 12: ut, quamvis igni exiguo, properata maderent, Verg. G. 1, 196: comedam, inquit, flebile nati sinciput Pharioque madentis aceto, Juv. 13, 85; cf.: commadeo, madesco.—**II.** Transf., *to be full of, to overflow with, to abound in* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): madeant generoso pocula Baccho, *be filled up to the brim,* Tib. 3, 6, 5: madent fercula deliciis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 76: Caecubae vites in Pomptinis paludibus madent, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 31: arte madent simulacra, Lucr. 4, 792: quamquam Socraticis madet Sermonibus, *is full of, familiar with,* Hor. C. 3. 21, 9; cf.: cujus Cecropia pectora voce madent, i. e. *perfectly versed in the Greek language,* Mart. 7, 69, 2.—Hence, **mădens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *wet, moist.* **1.** In gen.: madentes spongiae, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 149: campi, *wet, marshy* (corresp. to paludes), Tac. H. 5, 17: vestis madens sanguine, *dripping,* Quint. 6, 1, 31: nix sole madens, i. e. *melting,* Ov. H. 13, 52: umor sudoris per collum, *flowing,* Lucr. 6, 1187: crinis, *flowing, abundant,* Verg. A. 4, 216: Auster, i. e. *rainy,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 71; so, bruma, Mart. 10, 5, 6: deus, i. e. *Neptune,* Stat. S. 4, 8, 8: Lamiarum caede, *reeking with,* Juv. 4, 154.—**2.** In partic., *drunk, intoxicated:* mersus vino et madens, Sen. Ep. 83; so *absol.:* distentus ac madens, Suet. Claud. 33; cf.: ille meri veteris per crura madentia torrens, Juv. 6, 319.—**B.** Transf., *full, filled, imbued* with something: jure madens, *full of,* i. e. *skilled in law,* Mart. 7, 51, 5: intercutibus ipsi vitiis madentes, *full of,* Gell. 13, 8 *fin.:* cui felle nullo, melle multo mens madens, Aus. Prof. 15.

mădesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [madeo], *to become moist* or *wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: semiusta madescunt Robora, Verg. A. 5, 697: tellus Nubibus assi

duis pluvioque madescit ab austro, Ov. M. 1, 66: multâ terra madescit aquâ, id. F. 6, 198: nec madescimus nisi umore, * Quint. 6, 2, 28: spectare oportet, num tempora paulum madescant, *become moist*, i. e. *perspire*, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*—Poet.: quibus invito maduerunt sanguine dextrae, *have killed*, Val. Fl. 3, 391; cf.: nati maduere paterno Sanguine, Luc. 2, 149.—* **B.** In partic., *to get drunk, become intoxicated:* quem (Chrysippum) cotidie ferunt madescere solitum, Front. de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.—**II.** Transf., *to become soft:* ne umore madescant ungulae, Col. 6, 30; 11, 3, 23; id. poët. 10, 398: triticum madescit dulci aquâ ligneis vasis, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 76.

mădĭdē, *adv.*, v. madidus *fin.*

mădĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [madidus], *to make wet* or *moist, to wet, moisten* (post-class.). **I.** In gen. **A.** *Act.:* proluvie linerent et madidarent se suâ, Arn. 2, 70: madidari ex imbribus arva, id. 1, 3: madidatae spongiae, App. M. 8, p. 210, 6.—**B.** *Neutr., to be wet:* ille novo madidantes nectare pennas concutit, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 88.—**II.** In partic., *to make drunk, intoxicate:* mero multo madidari, Arn. 5, 163: injecisse madidatis vincula, id. 5 *init.*

mădĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [madeo], *moist, wet, soaked, drenched* (rare until after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fasciculus epistolarum aquâ madidus, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4: spiritus, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79: madidi myrrhâ capilli, Ov. M. 5, 53: madidis Notus evolat alis, id. ib. 1, 264; cf. Luc. 1, 219 Cort.: genae, i. e. *bedewed with tears*, Ov. A. A. 1, 660: comae, *moistened with unguents*, id. H. 14, 30: fossae, *wet, abounding in water*, id. Tr. 5, 6, 37: palus, id. A. A. 1, 554: lacus, Mart. 4, 44, 2: Juppiter, i. e. *Pluvius*, id. 7, 36, 1: ver, *rainy*, Juv. 9, 51.—* (β) With *gen.:* rosas madidas divini roris et nectaris video, App. M. 4, p. 143.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Dyed:* vestis cocco madida, vel murice tincta, Mart. 5, 23, 5.—**2.** *Drunk, intoxicated:* madidus vino, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 36: faciam ut sit madidus sobrius, id. Am. 3, 4, 18: cum peteret matellam madidus, Mart. 6, 89, 2; 9, 23, 11: illum madidum, nihili incontinentem, etc., *a drunkard, sot*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9: molli luxu madefacta meroque, Sil. 12, 18: dies, i. e. *spent in drinking*, Mart. 14, 1, 9: Tarentum, *full of drunkenness*, Juv. 6, 297.—**C.** Transf., *soft, boiled soft, sodden, soaked:* madidiora lenticula, Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38: madida quae mihi apposita in mensam, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29; id. Pers. 1, 3, 14: cicer, Mart. 1, 42, 6; 10, 48, 12: siliginis offas accipere et madidae, Juv. 6, 473: tabe jecur madidum, *putrid, corrupt*, Luc. 1, 621.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** *Soft, weak:* madida memoria, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P. (Com. Rel. v. 31 Rib.).—**B.** *Full of, filled with* any thing: Minervae artibus, Mart. 1, 40, 3: madidi jocis libelli, id. 4, 14, 12.—Hence, * *adv.:* **mădĭdē**, *moistly:* non vides me uti madide madeam? *how thoroughly soaked, drunk, I am*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7.

mădon, i, v. mados.

mădor, ōris, *m.* [madeo], *moisture, wetness* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ingens terror erat, ne ex latere nova munimenta madore infirmarentur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 6 (Hist. 3, 26): terrae, Arn. 5, 185: quoad me urinae madore perluerent, App. M. 1, p. 108, 21: lapides madore infirmi, Amm. 20, 6; Mart. Cap. 1, § 82 al.

† **mădos**, i, *f.*, or **mădon**, i, *n.*, = μάδος. **I.** *A kind of grape-vine, white grape*, = vitis alba, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.—**II.** A reading in Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75, for mallon, q. v.

Maduatēni, ōrum, v. Madytos.

* **mădulsa**, ae, *m.* [madeo], *a drunken man:* nunc probe abeo madulsa, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 7; cf.: madulsa, ebrius, a Graeco μαδᾶν deductum, vel quia madidus satis a vino, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126, 5 Müll.

Madytos (**Madytus**), i, *f.*, = Μαδυτός, *a seaport town in the Thracian Chersonese*, now *Maitos*, Mel. 2, 2, 7; Liv. 31, 16; 33, 38.—Hence, **Maduatēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Madytos*, Liv. 38, 40.

maea, ae, *f.*, *a kind of sea-crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97.

Maeander (**Maeandros** or **Maeandrus**), dri, *m.*, = Μαίανδρος, *a river, proverbial for its winding course, which rises in Great Phrygia, flows between Lydia and Caria, and falls, near Miletus, into the Icarian Sea*, now *Mendere Su; nom.* Maeander, Liv. 38, 13, 7; Sen. Ep. 104, 15; Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 29, 31, § 113; Claud. Eutr. 2, 266; Avien. Perieg. 999: Maeandros, Ov. M. 2, 246; 8, 162; id. H. 9, 55: Maeandrus, Sil. 7, 139; Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.; *acc.* Maeandrum, Liv. 38, 12; 13: Maeandron, Luc. 3, 208: more Maeandri, i. e. *with turnings and windings*, Col. 8, 17, 11.—**2.** Personified, acc. to the fable, *the father of Cyane, and grandfather of Caunus and Byblis*, Ov. M. 9, 450.—**B.** Transf. (from the windings of the Mæander), as an appellative, and hence also in the *plur.* **1.** *A crooked* or *roundabout way, a turning, twisting, winding, meandering, maze*, etc.: quos tu Maeandros, quae deverticula flexionesque quaesisti? Cic. Pis. 22, 53; Amm. 30, 1, 12; cf. Ov. M. 2, 246; 8, 162 sqq.; Sil. 7, 139; Sen. Herc. Fur. 683: in illis dialecticae gyris atque Maeandris, Gell. 16, 8, 17: Maeandros faciebat et gyros, etc., Amm. 30, 1: Mēandros, Prud. Cath. 6, 142.—**2.** In embroidery, *a border wrought with many involutions* or *windings:* victori chlamydem auratam, quam plurima circum Purpura Maeandro duplici Meliboea cucurrit, Verg. A. 5, 251; cf. Serv. in loc.; cf. Non. 140, 2, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.—Hence, **II. A. Maeandrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαιάνδριος. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Mæander, Mæandrian:* juvenis Maeandrius, i. e. *Caunus, the grandson of Mæander*, Ov. M. 9, 573.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the river Mæander, Mæandrian:* unda, Prop. 3, 32, 35: flumina, Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 635.—**B. Maeandrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Mæandrian* (acc. to I. B. 2.): fluxus, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—* **C. Maeandrātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *full of curves like the Mæander, Mæandrian:* facies Maeandrata et vermiculata, Varr. ap. Non. 140, 5 (Sat. Men. 86, 14).

Maecēnas, ātis, *m.* [Tuscan, perh. Maecnatial; v. Sil. 10, 40; Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 404; 415]: C. Cilnius Maecenas, *a Roman knight, descended, on the mother's side, from the Arretinian* gens *of the* Maecenates (and on the father's side from that of the Cilnii; v. Müll. l. c. p. 416 sq.), *the friend of Augustus and the patron of Horace and Virgil*, Prop. 4, 8 (9), 1; Hor. C. 1, 1, 1; Verg. G. 1, 2; Vell. 2, 88, 2; Tac. A. 6, 11; Sen. Prov. 3, 9 sq.; id. Ep. 19, 8 sq.; 114, 4; Quint. 9, 4, 28.—**B.** Transf., to denote, in gen., **1.** *A patron* of literature: sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones, Mart. 8, 56, 5; Sen. Prov. 3, 10: quis tibi Maecenas erit? Juv. 7, 94.—**2.** *A person of distinction:* vestem Purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, Juv. 12, 39.—**3.** *A luxurious, effeminate person:* multum referens de Maecenate supino, Juv. 1, 66.—Hence, **II. Maecēnātĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mæcenas:* turris, Suet. Ner. 38: horti, id. Tib. 15: vina, *named after him*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

Maecĭa (**Mētĭa**), ae, v. 2. Maecius, II.

1. Maecĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, Sp. Maecius Tarpa, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; Hor. A. P. 387; id. S. 1, 10. 38 Orell. ad loc.

2. Maecĭus (**Mētĭus**), i, *m.*, *the name of a place in Latium:* nec procul ab Lanuvio (ad Maecium is locus dicitur) castra oppugnare est adortus, Liv. 6, 2, 8 (dub.; Weissenb. ad Mecium).—Hence, **II. Maecĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a tribe*, Liv. 8, 17, 11; 29, 37; Cic. Planc. 16, 38; id. Att. 4, 15, 9; Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.

Maedi (**Mēdi**), ōrum, *m.*, = Μαῖδοι, *a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 3; 4, 11, 18, § 40; Liv. 26, 25, 6; 28, 5; Eutr. 5, 7.—Hence, **II. Maedĭcus** (**Mēd-**), a, um, *adj.*, = Μαιδικός, *of* or *belonging to the Mædi.*—*Subst.:* **Maedĭca**, ae, *f.* (sc. terra or regio), *the Mædian territory*, Liv. 26, 25, 8; 40, 21; 22.

maeles, v. 1. meles.

Maelĭānus (**Mēl-**), v. Maelius.

maelĭum, ii, v. mellum.

Maelĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, *of which the most celebrated member is* Sp. Maelius, *who, under suspicion of aiming at kingly power, was slain, at the command of the dictator L. Quinctius Cincinnatus, by the* magister equitum *C. Servilius Ahala*, Liv. 4, 13 sq.; Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. Sen. 16, 56; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; cf. Aequimaelium.—Hence, **II. Maelĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mælius, Mælian:* caedes, i. e. *the murder of* Sp. Maelius, Liv. 4, 16.—*Subst.:* **Maelĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the partisans of Mælius, Mælians*, Liv. 4, 14.

† **maena** (**mēna**), ae, *f.*, = μαίνη, *a kind of small sea-fish*, eaten salted by the poor, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; Ov. Hal. 120; Mart. 11, 31, 14; 12, 32, 15; Pers. 3, 76: acipenserem maenae non anteponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—As a term of reproach: deglupta maena, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33.

Maenădes, um, *f.*, = Μαινάδες [Gr. μαίνομαι, to be inspired, rave], *the priestesses of Bacchus, Bacchantes:* hederigerae, Cat. 63, 23; 69: Threïciae, Ov. F. 4, 458: Ausoniae, *the Italian Bacchantes*, id. ib. 6, 504.—In *sing.:* **Maenas**, ădis, *f.*, *a Bacchante*, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 7), 14; Sil. 3, 102; Pers. 1, 105.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Maenades Priapi, *priestesses* or *worshippers of Priapus, matrons who made invocations to Priapus in the temples of the* Bona Dea, Juv. 6, 315.—**B.** In *sing.:* **Maenas**, ădis, *f.*, *an inspired prophetess;* of Cassandra, Prop. 3, 11. 64 (4, 12. 62); Sen. Agam. 718.

Maenălus or **-os**, i, *m.*, and **Maenăla**, ōrum, *n.*, = Μαίναλον, *a range of mountains in Arcadia, extending from Megalopolis to Tegea, and sacred to Pan; nom.* Maenalus, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Verg. E. 8, 22: Maenalos, Ov. F. 5, 89: Maenala, Verg. E. 10, 55; id. G. 1, 17; Ov. M. 1, 216; *acc.* Maenalon, id. ib. 2, 415; 442.—Hence, **A. Maenălĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαινάλιος, *of* or *belonging to Mænalus, Mænalian:* nemus, Stat. Th. 9, 719: ferae, *that dwell on the Mænalus*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 14: canis, *a hound bred there*, id. A. A. 1, 272: pater, i. e. *Bacchus* (whose orgies were celebrated on Mount Mænalus), Col. 10, 429: ramus, *the club of Hercules*, consisting of the branch of a tree broken off on this mountain, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 15.—**2.** Also transf. (poet.), *Arcadian:* incipe Maenalios mecum, mea tibia, versus, i. e. *shepherd songs, such as were used in Arcadia*, Verg. E. 8, 31: deus, i. e. *Pan*, Ov. F. 4, 650: ales, i. e. *Mercury*, who was born in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 7, 65.—**B. Maenălĭdes**, ae, *m.*, = Μαιναλίδης, *the Mænalide*, i. e. *Pan*, to whom the Mænalus was sacred: Maenalide Pan, Aus. Idyll. 12, 8.—**C. Maenălis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, = Μαιναλίς, *of* or *belonging to the Mænalus:* ursa, i. e. *Callisto*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 8: ora, i. e. *Arcadia*, id. F. 3, 84.

Maenas, ădis, *f.*, v. Maenades.

Maenĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens: C. Maenius, consul A.U.C. 416, Liv. 8, 13, 1.—Hence, **A. Maenĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mænius, Mænian:* Maenia lex, *proposed by the people's tribune Mænius*, A.U.C. 468, Cic. Brut. 14, 55.—Esp. freq., **Maenĭa Cŏlumna**, ae, *f.*, *a pillar in the Forum, at which thieves and refractory slaves were scourged, and to which bad debtors were summoned, a whipping-post*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50; id. Sest. 58, 124.—**B. Maenĭānum**, i, *n.*, *a projecting gallery, balcony of a house* (first made use of by a Mænius); commonly used in the *plur.:* Maeniana appellata sunt a Maenio censore, qui primus in Foro ultra columnas tigna projecit, quo ampliarentur superiora spectacula, Paul. ex Fest. p. 134 Müll.; Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 70; Suet. Calig. 18; Vitr. 5, 1, 2; Varro ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113; Dig. 50, 16, 242; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 11.—In *sing.:* Maenianum conscendere, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7.

† **maenŏmĕnon mel**, *n.*, = μαινόμενον μέλι, *a kind of honey* in Pontus, which was said to cause madness, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 77.

Maeon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μαίων. **I.** *A Theban, a priest of Apollo*, Stat. Th. 2, 693; 4, 598.—**II.** *A Lydian;* v. Maeones.

Maeŏnes, um, *m.*, = Μαίονες, *the inhabitants of Mæonia, Mæonians*, for *Lyd-*

ians, in gen.: dicti post Maeona regem Maeones, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 256.— Hence,

A. Maeŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μαιονία (orig. the country of Mæonia, in Lydia). — Transf., **1.** *Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110.— **2.** *Etruria*, because the Etruscans were said to be descended from the Lydians, Verg. A. 8, 499.—**B. Maeŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, = Μαιονίδης, *a Mæonide, native of Mæonia (Lydia)*. **1.** A poet. designation of *Homer*, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 25; Mart. 5, 10, 8 (cf. Milton, P. L. 3, 35).—**2.** *An Etrurian*, Verg. A. 11, 759: Maeonidûm tellus, *Etruria*, Sil. 6, 607. —**C. Maeŏnis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = Μαιονίς, *a Mæonian woman, Lydian woman:* Maeonis elusam designat imagine tauri Europen, i. e. *Arachne*, Ov. M. 6, 103: Maeonis aurato conspicienda sinu, i. e. *Omphale*, id. F. 2, 310. — As *adj.:* femina, *a Lydian woman*, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 40.—**D. Maeŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαιόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Mæonia, Lydian:* rex, Verg. A. 9, 546: domus, id. ib. 10, 141: mitra, id. ib. 4, 216: Bacchus, i. e. *Lydian wine*, id. G. 4, 380: ripae, i. e. *of the Lydian river Mæander*, Ov. M. 2, 252: rex, i. e. *Midas*, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 165.—*Plur. subst.:* **Maeŏnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Lydians*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 111. —**b.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the Mæonide* (Homer), *Mæonidic, Homeric:* senex, Ov. A. A. 2, 4: carmen, id. P. 3, 3, 31: chartae, id. ib. 4, 12, 27: pes, id. R. Am. 373: lingua, Sil. 4, 527; Col. 1 prooem. *fin.* —**2.** *Of* or *belonging to Etruria, Etrurian:* Maeonii nautae, Ov. M. 4, 423: lacus, *the Trasimene Lake*, Sil. 15, 35: fluctus, id. 12, 17: terra, *Etruria*, id. 10, 40: aequor, *the plain surrounding Lake Trasimene*, id. 5, 329.

Maeōtae, ārum, *m.*, = Μαιῶται, *a Scythian people on Lake Mæotis*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—Hence, **A. Maeōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαιωτικός, *of* or *belonging to Lake Mæotis, Mæotic:* palus, *Lake Mæotis*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: glacies, Juv. 4, 42: pisces, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146.—*Plur. subst.:* **Maeōtĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the people living around Lake Mæotis* (for Maeotae), Mel. 1, 2, 6; 1, 19, 17; Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19.—**B. Maeōtĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *Mæotic tribes, dwellers around Lake Mæotis*, Vop. Aur. 16; id. Tac. 13.—**C. Maeōtis**, idis (.dos and is), *adj.*, *f.*, = Μαιῶτις, *Mæotic.*—Transf., poet. for *Scythian, Tauric*, etc.: ora, *of Lake Mæotis*, Ov. P. 3, 2, 59: hiems, i. e. *Scythian*, id. Tr. 3, 12, 2: ara, i. e. *Tauric*, Juv. 15, 115: Penthesilea, *from the region about Lake Mæotis*, Prop. 4, 10, 14.—Esp.: Palus Maeotis, *Lake Mæotis*, now *the Sea of Azov*, Plin. 10, 8, 10, § 23; also: Lacus Maeotis, id. 4, 12, 24, § 76; 6, 7, 6, § 18; and *absol.:* Maeotis, id. 4, 12, 24, § 75; 4, 12, 26, § 84; 5, 9, 9, § 47: supra Maeoti' paludes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. v. 7 Vahl.).—In *plur. subst.:* Maeotides peltiferae, i. e. *the Amazons, women dwelling on the Mæotis*, Sabin. Ep. 2, 9.—**D. Maeōtĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Mæotian:* tellus, Verg. A. 6, 799: unda, id. G. 3, 349: palus, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76.

Maera, ae, *f.*, = Μαῖρα. **I.** *The name of a woman who was changed into a dog*, Ov. M. 7, 362; 13, 406; *the name of a dog*, Hyg. Fab. 131.—**II.** *A priestess of Venus*, Stat. Th. 8, 478.

maerens (**moer-**), entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. maereo.

maerĕo (**moer-**), ēre (maerui, Prisc. 8, p. 817; Vop. Carus, 1, 4; *part. gen. plur.* maerentûm, Verg. A. 11, 216; *dep.* collat. form dub., Matius ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 95 Müll., where, for maerebar and mirabar of the MSS., Müller reads maerebat; and Cic. Sest. 39, 84, where, for maerebamini, the best MSS. have maerebatis), *v. n.* and *a.* [root mis; Gr. μῖσος, μισέω; Lat. miser; cf. moestus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be sad* or *mournful, to mourn, grieve, lament* (class.; cf.: doleo, lugeo, angor): cum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, maereret Menelaüs, Cic. Or. 22, 74: nemo maeret suo incommodo; dolent fortasse et anguntur, *mourns over his own misfortune*, id. Tusc. 1, 13, 30: cum omnes boni abditi inclusique maererent, id. Pis. 9 *fin.:* vos taciti maerebatis, id. Sest. 39, 84: homines alienis bonis maerentes, id. Balb. 25, 56: qui (amici) tuo dolore maerent, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: maereat haec genero, maereat illa viro, Tib. 3, 2, 14: sedatio maerendi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: intellectumque nihil profici maerendo, id. ib. § 64.—*Impers. pass.:* maeretur, fletur, lamentatur diebus plusculis, App. M. 4, p. 157, 34.—**II.** *Act.*, *to mourn over, bemoan, lament, bewail* any thing (class.): filii mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115; 1, 44, 105: mortem perditorum civium, id. Sest. 17, 39: rei publicae calamitatem, id. ib. 14, 32: casum ejusmodi, id. Fam. 14, 2, 2: illud maereo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 10: talia maerens, *thus lamenting*, Ov. M. 1, 664.—(β) With *acc. and inf.:* qui patriam nimium tarde concidere maererent, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, Matius ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 95 Müll. *N. cr.*—Hence, **maerens** (**moer-**), entis, *P. a.*, *mourning, lamenting, mournful, sad:* maerentes, flentes, lacrimantes, commiserantes, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 442 P. (Ann. v. 107 Vahl.): quis Sullam nisi maerentem, demissum, afflictumque vidit? Cic. Sull. 26, 74: hunc cum afflictum, debilitatum, maerentem viderem, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195: nunc domo maerens ad rem publicam confugere possum, id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: interque maerentes amicos Egregius properaret exsul, Hor. C. 3, 5, 47: dictis maerentia pectora mulcet, Verg. A. 1, 197: fletus maerens, *mournful lamentation*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 30.—*Sup.:* mater maerentissima, Inscr. Mur. 1229, 7.

maerĕor (**moer-**), ēri, v. maereo *init.*

maeror (**moer-**), ōris, *m.* [maereo], *a mourning, sadness, grief, sorrow, lamentation*, whether secret or open (class.): maeror est aegritudo flebilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: maerorem minui; dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem, id. Att. 12, 28, 2; id. Sest. 31, 68: maerore se conficere, id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: maeror funeris, id. Lael. 3, 11: orationis, id. de Or. 2, 47, 196: clausi in tenebris cum maerore et luctu, Sall. J. 16: esse in maerore, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10: jacere in maerore, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: versari in maerore, id. Fam. 5, 2, 2: maerore macerari, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 30: meus me maeror lacerat et conficit, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2: maerore consenui, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 62: maeroris tabe confecti, Plin. 8, 12, 12, § 33: deponere maerorem atque luctum, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 34: a maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14, 3: perpetuo maerore senescere, Juv. 10, 245.—In *plur.:* meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 2: Pol maerores mi antevortunt gaudiis, id. Capt. 4, 2, 60: mihi maerores (dabo), illi luctum, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 65 (Trag. Rel. v. 309 Vahl.): accedunt aegritudines, molestiae, maerores, qui exedunt animos, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59.

Maesĭa Silva, or **Messĭa Silva**, *a forest in the territory of the Veii, on the borders of Etruria*, now *Bosco di Baccano*, Liv. 1, 33, 9; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225.

‡ **maesius**, linguâ Oscâ, mensis Maius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.

‡ **Maeson**, persona comica ab inventore dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 135 Müll.

maestē (**moestē**), *adv.*, v. maestus *fin.* *A.

maestĭfĭco (**moest-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [maestus-facio], *to make sad* or *sorrowful, to sadden* (post-class.): si paupertas angit, si luctus maestificat, Aug. Ep. 121: facies umbris maestificata larvalibus, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *med.;* Mart. Cap. 9, § 888.

maestĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *saddening* (eccl. Lat.) [Fulg.], Serm. 14.

maestĭter (**moest-**), *adv.*, v. maestus *fin.* B.

maestĭtĭa (**moest-**), ae, *f.* [maestus], *a being sad* or *sorrowful, sadness, sorrow, grief, dejection, melancholy* (class.): ex maestitiâ, ex hilaritate, ex risu, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: totis theatris maestitiam inferre, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: esse in maestitiâ, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: maestitiae resistere, id. Or. 43, 148: sapientia est una, quae maestitiam pellat ex animis, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43: illa maestitia est, caruisse anno circensibus uno, Juv. 11, 53. — Of inanim. things, *gloom, gloominess, severity:* orationis, Cic. Or. 16, 53: frigorum, Col. 7, 3, 11.

maestĭtūdo (**moest-**), ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *sadness* (ante- and post-class., for maestitia), Att. ap. Non. 136, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 616 Rib.): ego sum miser, cui tanta maestitu do obtigit, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 1; Cael. Aur Tard. 1, 4, 104; Sulp. Sev. Ep. 2, 2: captivitatis maestitudinem (societate) consolari, Pall. 1, 26, 2: animi, Ambros. de Vid. 6, 36.

* **maesto** (**moest-**), āre, *v. a.* [maestus], *to make sad, to grieve, afflict*, Laber. ap. Non. 137, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 91 Rib.).

maestus (**moest-**), a, um, *adj.* [maereo, q. v.], *full of sadness, sad, sorrowful, afflicted, dejected, melancholy* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quid vos maestos tam tristesque esse conspicor? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 18: id misera maestast, sibi eorum evenisse inopiam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 67; Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: cum immolanda Iphigenia tristis Calchas esset, maestior Ulixes, etc., id. Or. 22, 74: maestus ac sordidatus senex, id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; id. Fam. 4, 6, 2: maestus ac sollicitus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3: maestissimus Hector, Verg. A. 2, 270.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: maesto et conturbato vultu, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27: maesta ac lugentia castra, Just. 18, 7: maestam attonitamque videre urbem, Juv. 11, 199: maesta manus, Ov. F. 4, 454: horrida pro maestis lanietur pluma capillis, id. Am. 2, 6, 5: comae, id. F. 4, 854: collum, id. Tr. 3, 5, 15: timor, Verg. A. 1, 202.—Poet., with *inf.:* animam maestam teneri, Stat. Th. 10, 775.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Like tristis, *gloomy, severe* by nature: ille neci maestum mittit Oniten, Verg. A. 12, 514 (naturaliter tristem, severum, quem Graeci σκυθρωπὸν dicunt ἀγέλαστον, Serv.): tacitâ maestissimus irâ, Val. Fl. 5, 568: oratores maesti et inculti, *gloomy*, Tac. Or. 24.—**B.** In gen., *connected with mourning; containing, causing*, or *showing sadness; sad, unhappy, unlucky:* vestis, *a mourning garment*, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 5), 13: tubae, id. 4 (5), 11, 9: funera, Ov. F. 6, 660; cf.: ossa parentis Condidimus terrâ maestasque sacravimus aras, Verg. A. 5, 48: a laevâ maesta volavit avis, *the bird of ill omen*, Ov. Ib. 128: venter, *exhausted with hunger*, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 33 (enectus fame, Non.).—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. * **A. maestē**, *with sadness, sadly, sorrowfully:* maeste, hilariter, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24.— * **B. maestĭter**, *in a way to indicate sorrow:* maestiter vestitae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 6.

Maevĭus, i, *m.*, and **Maevĭa**, ae, *f.*, *Roman proper names.* **A.** Maevius. **1.** *A secretary of Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 75, § 175. —**2.** *A wretched poet, contemporary with Virgil*, Verg. E. 3, 90; Hor. Epod. 10, 2.—**B.** Maevia, *a woman*, Dig. 31, 4, 87.—Hence, **II. Maevĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mævius, Mævian:* fundus, Dig. 34, 5, 1: hereditas, ib. 31, 1, 76 *init.*

mă̆ga, ae, v. magus.

* **Magăba**, ae, *m.*, *a mountain in Galatia*, Liv. 38, 19.

†† **măgālĭa**, ium, *n.* [Punic; Hebr. מגור; Gr. μέγαρον; cf. Isid. Or. 15, 12], *little dwellings, huts, tents.* **I.** Lit.: magalia aedificia quasi cohortes rotundas dicunt, Cato, Orig. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 421: miratur molem Aeneas, magalia quondam, Verg. A. 1, 421; 4, 259; Serv. ad loc.; so Sall. and Cass. Hem. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 421.—**II. Măgālĭa**, ium, *n.*, *the suburbs of Carthage*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 86; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 368 (al. Magaria).

magdălĭa, ōrum, *n.*, *cylindrical figures* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 20; Plin. Val. 1, 6 *fin.;* 2, 37 *med.*—Called also magdalides, Scrib. Comp. 201.

magdalĭdes, um, v. magdalia.

Magdŏlus, i, *f.*, *a town of Egypt, on the Red Sea*, Alcim. 5, 527.

măgē, *adv.*, v. magis *init.*, under magnus.

‡ **măgester**, v. magister *init.*

magganum (**maganum**), i, *n.*, *a wine-vessel made of wood*, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. C. 1, 9, 8.

† **măgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = μαγεία, *the science of the Magi, magic, sorcery* (post-class.), App. M. 3, 16, p. 201 *fin.;* id. Mag. p. 290, 23; 304, 24; id. M. 3, p. 136, 19; p. 137, 36; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 89.

† **măgĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = μαγική (sc. τέχνη), *the magic art, magic, sorcery* (post-Aug.): pariter utrasque artes effloruisse, medici-

nam dico magicenque, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 10; 30, 1, 2, § 7: magices factio, id. 30, 1, 2, § 11.

† **măgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μαγικός, *of* or *belonging to magic, magic, magical* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): artes, Verg. A. 4, 493: magicis auxiliis uti, Tib. 1, 8, 24: arma movere, Ov. M. 5, 197: superstitiones, Tac. A. 12, 59: vanitates, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 1: herbae, id. 24, 17, 99, § 156: aquae, Prop. 4, 1, 102 (5, 1, 106): di magici, *that were invoked by incantations* (as Pluto, Hecate, Proserpine), Tib. 1, 2, 62; Luc. 6, 577: linguae, i. e. *hieroglyphics*, id. 3, 222; but lingua, *skilled in incantations*, Ov. M. 7, 330; Luc. 3, 224: cantus, Juv. 6, 610: magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae, *mysterious*, id. 15, 5.

măgīda, ae, v. 2. magis.

† **măgīra**, ae, *f.* [μάγειρος, a cook], *the art of cooking, cookery*, Front. de Fer. Als. 2 Mai.

† **măgīriscĭum**, ii, *n.*, = μαγειρίσκος, *a little cook*, figures made by the engraver Pytheas, Plin. 33, 12, 57, § 157.

† **măgīrus**, i, *m.*, = μάγειρος, *a cook* (post-class.), in mal. part.: concide, magire, Heliog. ap. Lampr. Heliog. 10.

1. magis, *adv.*, v. magnus *fin.*

† **2. măgis**, ĭdis, or **măgĭda**, ae, *f.*, = μαγίς. **I.** *A dish, platter, plate:* magidam et longulam alterum a magnitudine, alterum a latitudine finxerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 120 Müll.: Cornelius Nepos tradit tympana, se juvene, appellata stateras, et lances, quas antiqui magidas vocaverant, Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146: magidem commodare, Dig. 12, 6, 36.—**II.** *A kneading-trough* (post-class.): in magide, Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

măgister, tri (old orthog., ‡ magester, like ‡ leber, ‡ Menerva, for liber, Minerva, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17), *m.* [a double comparative in form, from magis, and comparative ending -ter; cf.: minister, sinister], *a master, chief, head, superior, director, president, leader, commander, conductor*, etc.: quibus praecipua cura rerum incumbit, et qui magis quam ceteri diligentiam et sollicitudinem rebus, quibus praesunt, debent, hi magistri appellantur, Dig. 50, 16, 57. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the dictator* in the earliest times was called magister populi, *the chief of the people:* in Magistro populi faciendo, qui vulgo dictator appellatur ... qui primus Magister a populo creatus est, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. optima lex, p. 198 Müll.: (sapiens) rectius appellabitur rex quam Tarquinius, qui nec se nec suos regere potuit: rectius magister populi (is enim dictator est) quam Sulla, qui trium pestiferorum vitiorum, luxuriae, avaritiae, crudelitatis magister fuit, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75; cf. also below the passage, Varr. L. L. 5, § 82 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: dictator quidem ab eo appellatur, quia dicitur: sed in nostris libris (sc. auguralibus) vides eum magistrum populi appellari, id. Rep. 1, 40, 63 Creuz.; cf., with reference to this passage, Sen. Ep. 108, 31: Larcum moderatorem et magistrum consulibus appositum, Liv. 2, 18, 5.—Magister equitum, *the chief of the cavalry*, appointed by the dictator: magister equitum, quod summa potestas hujus in equites et accensos, ut est summa populi dictator, a quo is quoque magister populi appellatus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 82 Müll.: dictator magistrum equitum dicit L. Tarquitium, Liv. 3, 27; 7, 21 *fin.*; 23, 11: fumosi equitum magistri, *in a family tree*, Juv. 8, 8.—So, magister peditum (analogous to magister equitum), *chief of the infantry*, Amm. 21, 12, 16. —The censor is called magister morum, *master of morals*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 2: magister sacrorum, *the chief priest*, Liv. 39, 18 *fin.*; v. Drak. ad loc.; so, PVBLICVS SACRORVM (or SACERDOTVM), Inscr. Orell. 2351: FRATRVM ARVALIVM, ib. 2426: SALIORVM, ib. 2247; 2419: LARVM AVGVSTI, ib. 1661 et saep.: curiae, *the overseer of a curia*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 29: vici, *the overseer of a quarter* or *ward*, Suet. Aug. 30: chori canentium, *a head-chorister, leader of a choir*, Col. 12, 2: officiorum et operarum, *a superintendent, bailiff*, id. 1, 18: scripturae and in scripturâ, *a director of a company of farmers-general*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 3; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169; cf.: P. Terentius operas in portu et scripturâ Asiae pro magistro dedit, i. e. *has performed the functions of a* magister, *was vice-director*, id. Att. 11, 10, 1: quaesivi, qui per eos annos magistri illius societatis fuissent, id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: P. Rupilius, qui est magister in ea societate, id. Fam. 13, 9, 2: maximarum societatum auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc. 13, 32: pecoris, *a chief herdsman*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10; cf. Verg. G. 3, 445: elephanti, *conductor*, Sil. 4, 616: auctionis, *the director, superintendent, conductor of an auction*, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: is quem putabant magistrum fore, si bona venirent, id. Att. 1, 1, 3; 6, 1, 15; *an officer charged with distributing money among the people*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 3.—Law t. t., *an agent* or *assignee* to dispose of a debtor's goods: praetor jubet convenire creditores, et ex eo numero magistrum creari, id est eum per quem bona veneant, Gai. Inst. 3, 79: convivii, *the master* or *president of a feast*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 122 Müll.; App. Mag. p. 336, 11: navis, *the master* or *captain of a ship*, Dig. 14, 1, 1; Gai. Inst. 4, 71; so without navis, Juv. 12, 79: gubernatores et magistri navium, Liv. 29, 25, 7; 45, 42, 3; *the steersman, pilot:* ipse gubernaclo rector subit, ipse magister, Verg. A. 5, 176; 1, 115; 6, 353; Val. Fl. 1, 18; 1, 382; Luc. 2, 696; Sil. 4, 719: samnitium, i. e. *of the gladiators, a fencing-master*, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: magistri tabernae, *innkeepers*, Paul. Sent. 2, 8, 3.—In inscrr. are found also: fani, horreorum, collegii, memoriae, munerum, Augustalis, admissionum, epistolarum, libellorum, etc.; likewise: a bibliothecâ, ab marmoribus, etc.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A teacher, instructor*, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: pueri apud magistros exercentur, id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: artium lberalium magistri, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35; cf.: virtutis magistri, id. Mur. 31, 65; id. N. D. 1, 26, 72: rarum ac memorabile magni Gutturis exemplum conducendusque magister, Juv. 2, 114.—Transf., of inanim. things: magister mihi exercitor animus nunc est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 4; id. Curc. 2, 2, 8: stilus optimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; Pers. prol. 10: timor, non diuturnus magister officii, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 90.—**2.** *An educator of children, a tutor, pedagogue:* senes me filiis relinquunt quasi magistrum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 21: docendis publice juvenibus magister, Gell. 19, 9, 2. —**3.** *A master, owner, keeper:* trepidumque magistrum In cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus, Juv. 14, 246. —**4.** *A master* of his art, *professor:* a tonsore magistro Pecteris, Juv. 6, 26.—**II.** Trop., *an adviser, instigator, author* of any thing (very rare): si quis magistrum cepit ad eam rem improbum, Ter. And. 1, 2, 21: magister ad despoliandum Dianae templum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 54.—As *adj.:* rituque magistro Plurima Niliacis tradant mendacia biblis, Sedul. 1, 15.

măgistĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [magister], *the office of a president, chief, director, superintendent*, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dictaturâ ac magisterio equitum honorata familia, Suet. Tib. 3: morum, i. e. *the censorship*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 46: me magisteria delectant a majoribus instituta (sc. conviviorum), *the custom of having a master* or *president at feasts*, id. Sen. 14, 46: collegii, Suet. Dom. 4: sacerdotii, id. Calig. 22: pedestre, *the office of a commander of infantry*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.—Transf., of dogs: inter se exercent etiam magisteria, *the post of leader* (in hunting), Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 148.—**B.** In partic., *the office of tutor* or *instructor of youth, tutorship, guardianship* (very rare): jam excessit mi aetas ex magisterio tuo, *I have now outgrown your tutorship*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 44.—**II.** Trop., *teaching, instruction, advice:* virtute id factum, et magisterio tuo, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 32: vana, Tib. 1, 4, 84: novum, *method*, Cels. 5, 27, 2.

măgistĕrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *magisterial* (post-class.): potestas, Cod. Th. 3, 13, 2; 3, 24, 3; 6, 8, 1.

măgistĕro, and, sync., **măgistro**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to perform the office of a director* or *chief, to rule, direct, command:* magisterare regere et temperare est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll.; cf.: magisterare moderari, id. p. 126: inter manipulares vitam militarem magistrans, Spart. Hadr. 10.

măgistra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a mistress, superior, conductress, directress*, etc. **I.** Lit (very rare): ludo magistra esse, *school-mistress, instructress*, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 7.—*A high-priestess*, Inscr. Orell. 1501; 1519 sq.; 2427 sq.—**II.** Trop., *a directress, conductress, instructress:* nunc ego ad vos discipulus venio ad magistras, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 32: vita rustica parsimoniae magistra est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: philosophia magistra vitae, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: historia, magistra vitae, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: lex quasi dux vitae et magistra officiorum, id. N. D. 1, 15, 40: frigus formicâ quidam expavere magistrâ, Juv. 6, 361: vita magistra, id. 13, 22: arte magistrâ, *with the aid of art*, Verg. A. 8, 442: pietate magistrâ, Stat. Achil. 1 104.—*Adj.* (poet.): artes magistrae, Ov. H. 15, 82: jussis parere magistris, Sil. 3, 387: clementia magistra, Claud. 22, 22.

măgistrālis, e, *adj.* [magister], *of* or *belonging to a master* or *teacher* (post-class.): pergulae, Vop. Saturn. 10, 4: manus, id. Tac. 6, 6.

‡ **măgistras**, ātis, v. magistratus *init.*

măgistrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [magistro], *instruction, schooling* (post-class.): quae magistratione discuntur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 15 (al. magistrâ ratione).—**II.** Transf., concr., *a school:* in publicis magistrationibus, Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3.

măgistrātus, ūs (contr. form: magistras primus, Inscr. Orell. 3798), *m.* [magister], *the office* or *rank of a* magister, *a magisterial office, civil office, magistracy.* **I.** Lit.: honores, magistratus, imperia, potestates, Cic. Lael. 17, 63: magistratûs mandare, id. Mur 35, 74: dare, id. Agr. 2, 10, 26: alicui committere, id. Planc. 25, 61: magistratum habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 61, § 137: obtinere, *to hold, administer*, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: ingredi, *to enter upon*, Sall. J. 47: magistratu abire, *to resign*, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47: se abdicare, Dig. 1, 2, 2: deponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: in magistratu manere, *to remain in office*, Liv. 5, 11: esse, id. 5, 28: aliquid gerere in magistratu, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47: hoc mihi deposco, quod agam in magistratu, id. Verr. 1, 12, 36: lex est generale jussum populi aut plebis, rogante magistratu, Att. Cap. ap. Gell. 10, 20, 2. —There were two kinds of civil offices in Rome, magistratus extraordinarii and ordinarii. To the former belonged the dictators, the magistri equitum, the duumviri perduellionis, the quaestores rerum capitalium, the triumviri mensarii, etc. The latter were divided into the majores: the consulate, praetorship, and censorship; and the minores, to which belonged the aediles, the quaestors, the tribuni plebis, the triumviri, etc. Besides these, there were magistratus patricii, which, at first, were filled by patricians; and, on the other hand, magistratus plebeii, which were filled from the plebs; curules, who had the privilege of using the sella curulis, namely, the consuls, censors, praetors, and aediles curules. On the distinction between magistratus majores and minores, v. esp. Gell. 13, 15, 4; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 157.—**B.** Esp. **1.** When magistratus and imperia are joined together, the former denotes magisterial offices in Rome, and the latter the authority of officers in the provinces: magistratus et imperia minime mihi cupiunda videntur, Sall. J. 3; cf.: juris dictionem de fidei commissis, quot annis et tantum in urbe delegari magistratibus solitam, in perpetuum atque etiam per provincias potestatibus demandavit, Suet. Claud. 23: magistratus, as a general rule, is used of civil offices alone, and only by way of exception of military commands; the latter were called imperia: abstinentiam neque in imperiis, neque in magistratibus praestitit, Suet. Caes. 54.—**2.** Of *military commands:* erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed omnes, qui in magistratu erant, auctoritate anteibat, Nep. Chabr. 4, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a magistrate, public functionary:* quae vox (magistratus) duabus significationibus notatur. Nam aut personam ipsam demonstrat, ut cum dicimus: magistratus jussit; aut honorem, ut cum dicimus: Tito magistratus datus est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll.: est proprium munus magistratûs, intelligere, se gerere personam civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124; Sall. J. 19: seditiosi, id. ib. 73: creare magistratus, Liv. 5, 17: his enim

magistratibus legati Romam venerunt, *in their consulate*, Nep. Hann. 7: inter filium magistratum et patrem privatum, Gell. 2, 2. —**B.** Esp., *sing. collect., the body of magistrates, the municipal administration* (cf. Gr. ἀρχή = ἄρχοντες; not in Cic.): ad magistratum senatumque Lacedaemoniorum, Nep. Them. 7, 4; id. Lys. 4, 3; id. Epam. 4, 3.

măgistrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [magister], *of* or *caused by a master or teacher*, Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 160 Muncker.

măgistro, āre, v. magistero.

magma, ătis, *n.*, = μάγμα, *the dregs of an unguent:* faecem unguenti magma appellant, Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19; Scrib. Comp. 157.

‡ **magmătārĭus** [magma], μυρεψός, *one who prepares unguents*, Gloss. Philox.

magmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [magmentum], *of* or *belonging to an addition made to a sacrifice* (ante-class.): magmentum a magis, quod ad religionem magis pertinet; itaque propter hoc magmentaria fana instituta locis certis, quo id imponeretur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 112 Müll.—Hence, *subst.:* **magmentārĭum,** i, *n.* (sc. sacellum), *a sanctuary for additional sacrifices:* putant enim ad me non nulli pertinere magmentarium Telluris aperire, Cic. Har. Resp. 14, 31: magmentarium ἐφ' οὗ τὰ σπλάγχνα ἀνατιθέμενα τοῖς βωμοῖς προσφέρονται, Gloss. Philox.

magmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *increased by an addition* to a sacrifice, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126, 4.

‡ **magmentum,** i, *n.* [contr. from magimentum, from root mag; cf. mactare and mactus].—In relig. lang., *that which magnifies* or *glorifies, an offering, sacrifice*, Inscr. Orell. 2489; 2490; Inscr. Grut. 23, 12; 229, 1; Arn. 7, 24; cf. in preced., Varr. L. L. 5, § 112 Müll.

‡ **magnaevus,** ἀρχαιογέρων, *of a great age*, Gloss. Philox.

Magna Graecia, v. Graecia, under Graeci.

magnālĭa, ium, *n.* [magnus], *great things, mighty works* or *words* (eccl. Lat.): sensit magnalia, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 7: loquitur magnalia mutus, id. adv. Marc. 1, 54; Cypr. Ep. 58; Vulg. Act. 2, 11.

magnănĭmis, e [magnus, animus] (rare and post-class.), *high-minded, magnanimous*, Tert. Patient. 12.

magnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [magnanimus], *greatness of soul, magnanimity* (class.): omnis honestas manat a partibus quatuor, quarum una est cognitionis, altera communitatis, tertia magnanimitatis, quarta moderationis, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 152: magnanimitas fuit expetito semper honore abstinere, Plin. Pan. 58, 6; Sen. Ep. 74, 13; 115, 3; id. Clem. 1, 5, 3; Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 93; Flor. 1, 18 al.; Amm. 16, 5, 9; Macr. S. 1, 11, 24.

magnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus, animus], *great-souled, magnanimous* (rare but class.): viri fortes, magnanimi, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63; id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61; Juba, Ov. F. 4, 380: heroës, Verg. A. 6, 649: Acragas, magnanimûm quondam generator equorum, *high-spirited, mettlesome*, id. ib. 3, 704: liberale atque magnanimum factum, *high-souled, magnanimous*, Gell. 6 (7), 19, 1.

magnārĭus, ii, *m.* [magnus], *of* or *belonging to what is great* or *in the gross* (post-class.): negotiator magnarius, *a dealer in gross, wholesale dealer*, App. M. 1, p. 104, 24: PISTOR. Inscr. Orell. 4264; Inscr. Grut. 283, 1.

* **magnātus,** i, *m.*, and **magnas,** ātis, *m.* [id.], *a great man, important person, magnate* (post-class.): omnes magnates, Vulg. Judith, 5, 26: in conspectu magnatorum, id. Sir. 38, 3; 33, 19; Inscr. ap. Demster. ad Rosini Antiq. 2, 12: magnates, μεγιστᾶνες, Gloss.

(**magne,** i. fals. for magna, Tac. A. 11, 36.)

† **1. magnes,** ētis, *m.*, = μάγνης, with or without lapis, *a magnet, loadstone:* (lapis), quem magneta vocant patrio de nomine Grai Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 908; cf. Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 126: lapis, Lucr. 6, 1046; Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86.—Without lapis, Sil. 3, 265.—Hence, *adj.:* **magnētĭcus,** a, um, *magnetic:* gemma, Claud. de Magnet. 26.

2. Magnes, ētis, v. Magnesia, II. D.

Magnēsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μαγνησία, *a geographical proper name.* **A.** *A country in Thessaly, on the Ægean Sea*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Liv. 42, 54, 10; 44, 11, 3. —**B.** *A city in Caria, on the Mæander*, now *Aineh Bazar*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 114; Liv. 37, 45, 1; Nep. Them. 10, 2.—**C.** *A city in Lydia, on Mount Sipylus*, now *Manisa*, Plin. 2, 91, 93, § 205; Liv. 36, 43, 9; 37, 10, 12; 37, 11, 3.—Hence, **A. Magnēsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Μαγνήσιος, *of* or *belonging to Magnesia, Magnesian:* Magnesia flumine saxa, i. e. *of the magnet*, Lucr. 6, 1064; v. 1. magnes.—**B. Magnessa,** ae, *adj. f.*, = Μάγνησσα, *a Magnesian woman:* Magnessam Hippolyten dum fugit abstinens, Hor. C. 3, 7, 18.—**C. Magnētarches,** ae, *m.*, = Μαγνητάρχης, *the chief magistrate of the Magnesians*, Liv. 35, 31, 11; 35, 39, 6. —**D. Magnētes,** um, *m.*, = Μάγνητες, *the Magnesians*, Liv. 33, 32; 34; 35, 31: (lapis) Magnetum quia sit patriis in finibus ortus, Lucr. 6, 909; Luc. 6, 385: Magnetas adit vagus exsul, Ov. M. 11, 408.—In *sing.:* **Magnes,** ētis, *m.*, *a Magnesian:* Dionysius Magnes, Cic. Brut. 91, 316.—As *adj.*, Magnes campus, Val. Fl. 2, 9.—**E. Magnētis,** idis, *adj. f.*, = Μαγνῆτις, *of* or *belonging to Magnesia, Magnesian:* cur umquam Colchi Magnetida vidimus Argo? (because built at Pagasae, in Magnesia), Ov. H. 12, 9.

Magni Campi, ōrum, *m.*, translation of τὰ μεγάλα πεδία, *a place in Africa near Utica*, Liv. 30, 8, 3.

magnĭcies, v. magnities.

magnĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus, dico], *that talks big, boastful, bragging* (ante- and post-class.): homo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 48: Persae, Amm. 23, 6, 80.—Transf., of abstr. things: mendacia, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 31.

magnĭfăcĭo (or **magnī făcĭo**), 3, *v. a.* [magnus-facio], *to make* or *think much of* a thing (ante-class.), Plaut. As. 2, 4, 1; id. Ps. 2, 1, 4.

magnĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [magnifico], *a making much of, making great, magnifying* (post-class.): personarum, Macr. S. 5, 13, 41.

magnĭfĭcē and **magnĭfĭcenter,** *advv.*, v. magnificus *fin.*

magnĭfĭcens, v. magnificus.

magnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [magnificus], *greatness* in action or in sentiment, *nobleness, distinction, eminence, high-mindedness, magnanimity*; in a bad sense, *boasting, bragging*, etc. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: magnificentia est rerum magnarum et excelsarum cum anima ampla quadam et splendida propositione agitatio atque administratio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: et magnificentia et despicientia adhibenda est rerum humanarum, *greatness of soul*, id. Off. 1, 21, 72; id. Agr. 2, 8, 22.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate things, *grandeur, magnificence, splendor, sumptuousness:* epularum, Cic. Or. 25, 83: villarum, id. Off. 1, 39, 140: funerum et sepulcrorum, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: liberalitatis, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: extra modum sumptu et magnificentia prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 40: exhaustus magnificentiâ publicorum operum, Liv. 1, 57: magnificentiae studium, Tac. A. 3, 55: publica magnificentia, Vell. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** Esp. **1.** Rhet. t. t., *an imposing style, sounding* or *dignified language:* his tribus narrandi virtutibus adiciunt quidam magnificentiam, quam μεγαλοπρέπειαν vocant, Quint. 4, 2, 61 sq.—**2.** In a bad sense: verborum magnificentia, *pomposity of language, bombast*, Cic. Lael. 6, 21: i hinc in malam crucem cum istac magnificentiâ, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 37.—**3.** In partic., *greatness of talent, great artistic skill*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19.

‡ **magnĭfĭcĭum,** i, *n.* [magnifico], μεγαλοεργία, Gloss. Philox.

magnĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [magnificus]. **I.** *To make much of, to value greatly, esteem highly, set a high value on* (ante-class. and late Lat.): aliquem, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 44: te quia me colitis et magnificatis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 22: unum ex omnibus Venus voluit me magnificare, id. Men. 2, 3, 19: illam haud minus quam se ipsum, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 18: ob tuam perfidiam te amo et metuo et magnifico, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 34: quid est homo, quia magnificas eum, Vulg. Job, 7, 17.—**II.** Transf., *to magnify, extol, praise highly* (post-Aug.): Arcesilaum quoque magnificat Varro, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155; 36, 5, 4, § 41: aliquid, id. 17, 9, 6, § 50; cf. id. 36, 12, 18, § 83; Auct. Her. 3, 4, 8 Klotz. —**B.** *To praise, glorify, worship:* magnificate Dominum mecum, Vulg. Psa. 34, 3: Deum Israël, id. Matt. 15, 31.—**C.** *To exalt, honor:* nomen tuum, Vulg. Gen. 12, 2: Salomonem, id. 1 Paral. 29, 25.—*Pass.:* magnificabor, Vulg. Ezech. 38, 23.—**D.** *To enlarge:* fimbrias, Vulg. Matt. 23, 5.

magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* magnificentior; *sup.* magnificentissimus; v. in the foll.; old form of *comp.* magnificior, acc. to Fest. p. 154 Müll., and *sup.* magnificissimus, acc. to Fest. p. 151; so in the *adv.* magnificissime, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 603 P.) [magnus-facio], *great* in deeds or in sentiment, *noble, distinguished, eminent, august, great in soul, high-minded* (cf. splendidus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In a good sense (class.): vir factis magnificus, Liv. 1, 10: Rhodiorum civitas magna atque magnifica, *great, glorious*, Sall. C. 51: animus excelsus magnificusque, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79: cives in suppliciis deorum magnifici, domi parci, *magnificent, splendid, grand, fond of splendor*, Sall. C. 9: elegans, non magnificus, *fond of show*, Nep. Att. 13; Suet. Ner. 30: magnificus in publicum, Plin. Pan. 51, 3; Vell. 2, 130.—**B.** In a bad sense, *bragging, boastful* (ante-class.): cum magnifico milite, urbis verbis qui inermus capit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 42; id. As. 2, 2, 84.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things, *splendid, rich, fine, costly, sumptuous, magnificent*, etc. (class.): magnificae villae, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: oppidum, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 67: apparatus, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: ornatus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58: funera, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: funus, Curt. 4, 8, 8: venationes, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: nomen, Tac. H. 4, 15: res gestae, Liv. 26, 2, 1.—Of speech, *of high strain, lofty, sublime:* genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89: oratio, Plin. 35, 4, 9, § 26; cf. in the *comp.:* magnificentius dicendi genus et ornatius, Cic. Brut. 32, 123.—In a bad sense, *boastful, bragging:* verba, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 3: litterae, Suet. Calig. 44.—*Sup.:* Crassus magnificentissimâ aedilitate functus, Cic. Off. 2, 16.—Of medicaments, *valuable, useful, admirable*, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **magnĭfĭcē** and (post-Aug.) **magnĭfĭcenter,** *nobly, magnificently, generously, grandly, sumptuously, richly, splendidly, excellently:* magnifice conscreabor, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7: cesso magnifice patriceque, id. Cas. 3, 6, 7: magnifice laudare, Cic. Brut. 73, 254: ornare convivium, id. Quint. 30, 93: comparare convivium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: vivere, id. Off. 1, 26, 65: vincere, *splendidly, gloriously*, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: radicula ex melle prodest magnifice ad tussim, *admirably, excellently*, Plin. 24, 11, 58, § 96; 30, 14, 47, § 139.—In a bad sense, *pompously, proudly, haughtily, boastfully:* se jactare, Auct. Her. 4, 21, 29: incedere, Liv. 2, 6.—In the form magnificenter: oppidum magnificenter aedificatum et eleganter, Vitr. 1, 6.—*Comp.:* magnificentius et dicere et sentire, *grandly, loftily*, Cic. Or. 34, 119.—*Sup.:* consulatum magnificentissime gerere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: gloriosissime et magnificentissime aliquid conficere, id. Att. 14, 4, 2: jactare se, 2, 21, 3.

‡ **magnĭlŏquax** [magnus-loquor], *talking largely*, = μεγαλολάλος, Gloss. Graec. Lat.

magnĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [magniloquus]. **I.** *Elevated language, a lofty style* or *strain* (class.): hexametrorum, Cic. Or. 57, 191: Homeri, id. Fam. 13, 15, 2: Graecarum facundiarum, Gell. 3, 7, 1.—**II.** In a bad sense, *pompous language, magniloquence, boasting* (perh. not ante-Aug.): quâ auditâ re, principem legationis, cujus magniloquentiam vix curia paulo ante ceperat, corruisse, Liv. 44, 15, 2: vestra, Gell. 1, 2, 6: adulatorum, Amm. 16, 12, 69.

magnĭlŏquĭum, i, *n.* [id.], *pomposity, boasting*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 4, 3.

magnĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-loquor], *that speaks in a lofty style, sublime:*

Homerus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 62.—**II.** In a bad sense, *that speaks in a pompous style, magniloquent, vaunting, boastful:* atque illi modo cauti ac sapientes, prompti post eventum ac magniloqui erant, Tac. Agr. 27: os, Ov. M. 8, 396; Mart. 2, 43, 2: lingua, Vulg. Psa. 12, 4: flatus, Stat. Th. 3, 192.

magni pendo, v. pendo.

* **magnisŏnans,** antis, *adj.* [magnus-sono], *loud-sounding:* saxa, Att. ap. Non. 463, 15.

magnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [magnus-sonus], *loud-sounding* (late Lat.): tubae, Hier. Intpr. Orig. in Jerem. Hom. 3, 1.

* **magnĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [magnus], *greatness, magnitude,* for magnitudo, Att. ap. Non. 136, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 248 Rib.).

* **magnĭties (-cies),** ēi, *f.* [id.], *greatness, size,* for magnitudo (of the ostrich), Auct. Carm. de Phoenic. 145.

magnĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *greatness, size, bulk, magnitude* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Silvestres apes minores sunt magnitudine, *in size,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19: mundi, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: maris Aegaei, id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 49: corporum, id. B. G. 1, 39: ad fabae magnitudinem, *of the size of, as large as,* Cels. 5, 25, 4: habebat ursos ferociae ac magnitudini suae simillimos, Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, 5: Goliath quidam, vir mirae magnitudinis et roboris, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 34, 3: elephantus ferus infinitae magnitudinis ultro se obtulit, Just. 15, 4, 19.—*Plur.:* magnitudines regionum, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5.—**B.** Of number and amount, *a great number, great quantity, abundance, great amount:* copiarum, Nep. Dat. 1: fructuum, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: pecuniae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: quaestus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *greatness, vastness, extent:* magnitudo et vis amoris, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: acerbitatis et odii, id. Deiot. 11, 30: beneficii, id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: periculi, id. Quint. 2, 6: doloris, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 24: ingenii, id. 25, 2, 3, § 7: animi, *greatness of soul,* Cic. Part. 23, 81.—Rhetorically: vocis, *the strength* or *compass of the voice,* Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20.—Of time: dierum ac noctium magnitudines, *length,* Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 72.—**B.** In partic., *rank, dignity* (post-Aug.): imperatoria, Tac. A. 16, 23: infra tuam magnitudinem, *beneath your dignity,* id. ib. 14, 54.—Hence, in late Lat., as a title of honor, *highness, excellency:* magnitudo tua, Cassiod. Var. 9, 13; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 2.

magnŏpĕrē (so written by Plaut., Cæs., Liv., and Sen., but ap. Ter., Cic., Plin. H. N., the best MSS. and edd. have **magnō opĕre**; cf. Ellendt, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; Osann, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13), *adv.* [magnus-opus, with great labor; hence, in gen.], *very much, greatly, exceedingly, particularly, earnestly.* **A.** With *verbs* and *verbal adjj.*, etc. (class.): edictum est magnopere mihi, ne, etc., Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 59: L. Gellius philosophis magno opere auctor fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ego tibi Romam properandum, magno opere censeo, id. Fam. 15, 14, 4; id. de Or. 2, 86, 353: desidero, id. Sen. 13, 44: nullâ magnopere clade acceptâ, Liv. 3, 26.—Esp., with words denoting mental action, as velle, petere, orare, hortari, desiderare, mirari, etc., *strongly, vehemently, with all one's heart, zealously:* hoc etiam magnopere oravit, ut, etc., Suet. Ner. 57: magno opere velle, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: magnopere cohortatus, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: suadere, Liv. 3, 71, 8: desiderare, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: mirari, id. Off. 2, 16, 56; so with putare, censere, providere, etc., *strongly, earnestly:* putare, id. Fam. 6, 13, 12: censeo, id. ib. 15, 14, 6; Liv. 3, 18, 3: quâ de re, judices, vobis magno opere providendum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28; cf.: nulla magno opere expectatio est, *no very great,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.—In tmesi: magnoque opere abs te peto, cures, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 34.—In the contrary order: opere magno edicite, ut etc., Att. ap. Non. 357, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 508 Rib.).—In *comp.:* quo majore opere dico suadeoque, uti, etc., *the more,* Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 4.—In *sup.:* meministin' mihi te maximopere dicere? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 13: a te maximo opere etiam atque etiam quaeso et peto, ut, etc., *most particularly,* Cic. Fam. 3, 2, 1: maximopere indigne ferens, Liv. 42, 57.—In tmesi: Thais maximo te orabat opere, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 26.—In inverted order: rogare jussit te opere maximo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 94: nos ambo opere maximo dabamus operam, ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 33.—**B.** With *adjectives* = valde (very rare): id ego Tadio et gratum esse intellexi et magno opere jucundum, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 1.

1. magnus, a, um (archaic *gen.* magnai for magnae: magnai reipublicai gratia, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 23), *adj.; comp.* **mājor,** us; *sup.* **maxĭmus (maxŭm-),** a, um [root magh-; Sanscr. mahat, mahâ, great; Gr. μέγας; cf. μείζων for μεγιων; cf. μῆχος, majestas; also cf. root mak-; Gr. μακρός, and perh. μάκαρ], *great, large.* **I.** Lit., of physical size or quantity, *great, large;* of things, *vast, extensive, spacious,* etc.: nequam et magnus homo, *a great, tall fellow,* Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll.; cf. the double meaning: tu, bis denis grandia libris Qui scribis Priami proelia, magnus homo es, *a great man,* Mart. 9, 51, 4: magna ossa lacertique Apparent homini, Lucil. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: magna ossa lacertosque Exuit, Verg. A. 5, 422: (scarus) magnusque bonusque, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 9 Vahl.): indu mari magno, id. ap. Macr. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 Vahl.); so, in mari magno, id. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf. Lucr. 2, 554: magnus fluens Nilus, Verg. G. 3, 28; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 2: magna et pulcra domus, *spacious,* Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 17: montes, Cat. 64. 280; cf. Olympum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll. (Ann. v. 1 Vahl.): templa caelitum, *vast,* id. ib. 7, § 6 (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.): magnae quercus, *great oaks, lofty oaks,* id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.): aquae, *great floods, inundations,* Liv. 24, 9: saxa maxima, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: oppidum maximum, Caes. B. G. 1, 23.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of measure, weight, quantity, *great, much, abundant, considerable,* etc.: maximum pondus auri, magnum numerum frumenti, vim mellis maximam exportasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176: magna pecunia mutua, id. Att. 11, 3, 3: copia pabuli, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: multitudo peditatus, id. ib. 4, 34: divitiae, Nep. Dion. 1, 2: populus, Verg. A. 1, 148.—**2.** Rarely of time, for longus, multus: interea magnum sol circumvolvitur annum, Verg. A. 3, 284: magnum vocans solis (annum) comparatione lunaris, Macr. S. 2, 11: magno post tempore, Just. 11, 10, 14; 32, 3, 10.—**3.** Of the voice, *loud, powerful, strong, mighty:* magnâ voce confiteri, Cic. Caecin. 32, 92: major pars, *the majority:* tribunorum, Liv. 9, 46, 7.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *great, grand, mighty, noble, lofty, important, of great weight* or *importance, momentous:* cum magnis dis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 207 Vahl.); cf.: Saturnia magna dearum, id. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P. (Ann. v. 482 Vahl.): vir magnus in primis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: nemo igitur vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino umquam fuit, id. ib. 2, 66, 167: magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit, nec minor in pace, Nep. Them. 6, 1: Cato clarus atque magnus habetur, Sall. C. 53, 1: amicus, *great, wealthy,* Juv. 6, 312: res magnas parvasque Eloqui, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 244 Vahl.): virtus, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: infamia, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: eloquentia, gravitas, studium, contentio, id. ib.: multo major alacritas studiumque pugnandi majus, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: causa, *great, important, weighty,* Cic. Dom. 1, 1: opus et arduum, id. Or. 10, 33.—*Absol.* in *neutr sing.* and *plur.:* quamquam id magnum, et arduum est, *something great,* Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: magna Di curant (*great things, important matters*), parva neglegunt, id. N. D. 2, 66, 167: magna loqui, *to say great things, speak boastfully,* Tib. 2, 6, 11: magnum est efficere, ut quis intellegat, quid sit illud, etc., *it is a great, difficult, important thing,* Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7: probitatem vel in eis, quos numquam vidimus, vel, quod majus est, in hoste etiam diligimus, *what is far greater,* id. Lael. 9, 29: annus magnus, *the great year,* at the end of which the sun, moon, and planets were supposed to return to the same relative positions, *the Platonic year* or *cycle,* consisting of 15000 years: quarum (stellarum) ex disparibus motionibus, magnum annum mathematici nominaverunt, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52; id. Fragm. ap. Tac. Or. 16.—*Posit.* in comparison: Alexander orbi magnus est, Alexandro orbis angustus, *great in comparison with,* i.e. *too great for,* Sen. Suas. 1, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of age, with natu, *advanced in years, of great age, aged:* jam magno natu, Nep. Paus. 5; Liv. 3, 71, 3: homo magnus natu, id. 10, 38, 6.—Usually in the *comp.* and *sup.*, with or without natu or annis, *older, the elder, the oldest* or *eldest:* qui (Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, *older than, earlier,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: audivi ex majoribus natu, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: hic una e multis, quae maxima natu, Pyrgo, Verg. A. 5, 644: annos natus major quadraginta, *more than,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: civis major annis viginti, Suet. Caes. 42: cum liberis, majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32.—*Absol.:* senis nostri frater major, *the elder* of two, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 13: ex duobus filiis major, Caes B. C. 3, 108, 3: Fabii Ambusti filiae duae nuptae, Ser. Sulpicio major minor Licinio Stoloni erat, Liv. 6, 34: Gelo maximus stirpis, id. 23, 30: ut nubere vellet mulier viro, major juniori, App. Mag. 27, p. 291, 28; cf. in gen.: Cyrus major, Lact. 4, 5, 7: quaerere uter major aetate fuerit, Homerus an Hesiodus, cum minor Hecuba fuerit quam Helena, Sen. Ep. 88, 5.—In legal lang., major (opp. minor), *one who has attained his twenty-fifth year, who is of age:* si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, Dig. 4, 4, 24.—In *plur. subst.:* **mājōres,** um, *m., adults* (opp. pueri), Varr. L. L. 9, 10, § 16 Müll.—But usually majores, *ancestors, forefathers:* Itan tandem hanc majores famam tradiderunt tibi tui, Ut, etc., Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 16: ibi mei sunt majores siti, pater, avos, proavos, abavos, id. Mil. 2, 4, 20: L. Philippus, vir patre, avo, majoribus suis dignissimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 69: more majorum, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: spes tamen una est, aliquando populum Romanum majorum similem fore, id. Fam. 12, 22, 2: majores natu, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 1: maxima virgo, *the eldest of the Vestal virgins,* Ov. F. 4, 639: major erus, *the old master, the master of the house, the old man* (opp.: minor erus, *the young master*): *Le.* Ubinam est erus? *Li.* Major apud forum'st, minor hic est intus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 63: majores natu, of *the Senate:* de istis rebus in patriâ majores natu consulemus, Liv. 1, 32, 10.—In designating relationship, magnus denotes kindred of the fourth, major of the fifth, and maximus of the sixth degree; so, avunculus magnus, *a great-uncle;* amita magna, *a great-aunt;* avunculus or amita major; avunculus maximus, amita maxima, etc.; v. h. vv., and cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10.—**2.** In specifications of value, in the *neutr. absol.*, magni or magno, *high, dear, of great value, at a high price,* etc.; cf.: pretii majoris or maximi, *higher, highest, very high:* magni esse, *to be highly esteemed,* Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 2: magni aestimare, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: magni existimans interesse ad decus, *to be of great consequence,* id. N. D. 1, 4, 7: emere agros poterunt quam volent magno, id. Agr. 2, 13, 34: magno vendere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 71: conducere aliquid nimium magno, *too high, too dear,* id. Att. 1, 17, 9: magno illi ea cunctatio stetit, *cost him dear,* Liv. 2, 36.—*Comp.:* ornatus muliebris majoris pretii, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51, rarely without pretii: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, *dearer, higher,* Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.—*Sup.:* te haec solum semper fecit maxumi, *most highly prized,* Ter. And. 1, 5, 58: senatus auctoritatem sibi maximi videri, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2: in majus, *too greatly, too highly, greater than it is:* extollere aliquid in majus, *more highly than it deserves,* Tac. A. 15, 30: celebrare, id. ib. 13, 8: nuntiare, id. H. 3, 38: credere, *to believe a thing to be worse than it is,* id. ib. 1, 18: accipere, *to take a thing to be greater than it is,* id. ib. 3, 8 *init.:* innotescere, *in an exaggerated manner,* id. ib. 4, 50.—Also with *abl.*: in majus vero ferri, Liv. 21, 32, 7.—**3.** Magnum and maximum, adverbially, *greatly, loudly* (ante- and post-class.): magnum clamat, *greatly, with a loud voice, aloud,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10: inclamare, Gell. 5, 9 *fin.*: exclamat derepente maximum, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 57.—Hence, **măgis,** *adv.*, only in *comp.* in this anomalous form (i. e. mag-ius, like pris-cus for

prius-cus, and pris-tinus for prius-tinus); and in *sup.*: **maximē** (**maxŭmē**). **A.** *Comp.*: **măgis** (apocop. form, **măgĕ**, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 51; 2, 3, 14; id. Men. 2, 3, 35; id. Poen. 1, 2, 64; 1, 2, 14; id. Trin. 4, 3, 46; id. Truc. 1, 2, 75; 3, 1, 17; 4, 4, 34; Lucr. 4, 81; 756; 5, 1203; Prop. 1, 11, 9; 3 (4), 14, 2; 4 (5). 8, 16; Verg. A. 10, 481; Sol. 22 *fin.*; but in Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2, magis or magi'. Acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 10, 481, Cicero in the Frumentaria wrote: mage condemnatum hominum in judicium adducere non posse), *in a higher degree, more completely, more* (for the difference between magis, plus, potius, and amplius, v. amplius).—**B.** In gen. **1.** With no qualifying words. **a.** With the addition of the second term of the comparison. (α) With *verbs:* quae (facinora) istaec aetas fugere magis quam sectari solet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 28: saliendo sese exercebant magis, quam scorto aut saviis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 25; id. Pers. 4, 4, 108; 86: magis honorem tribuere quam salutem accipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, 7: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem, quam si quis humilem necarit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: magis ut consuetudinem servem, quam quod, etc., id. Clu. 32, 89.—Repeated: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, Laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, i. e. quo magis,... eo magis, Verg. G. 3, 309 sq.; cf.: tam magis illa fremens ... quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae, id. ib. 7, 787 sq.; v. Hand, Turs. III. p. 566.—Magis est, quod or ut, *there is greater reason, there is more cause that*, etc.: quamobrem etsi magis est, quod gratuler tibi, quam quod te rogem: tamen etiam rogo, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: magis est, ut ipse moleste ferat, errasse se, quam ut, etc., id. Cael. 6, 14. —(β) With *substt.*, usu. with *quam:* tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratiâ, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: bellipotentes sunt magi' quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 188 Vahl.): umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia ulla culpa mea contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: aditus ad consulatum non magis nobilitati quam virtuti pateret, id. Mur. 8, 17: magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 8; cf.: ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: se magis consuetudine suâ quam merito eorum civitatem conservaturum, id. ib. 2, 32, 1: timori magis quam religioni consulere, id. B. C. 1, 67, 3: jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam naturâ valebat, Sall. C. 9, 1: non duces magis quam milites callent (obsistere, etc.), Curt. 3, 2, 14.—And after negatives: non magis quam, *as little as:* in dicendo irasci, dolere... non sunt figurae, non magis quam suadere, Quint. 9, 1, 23: Romanos nec magis jam dolo capi quam armis vinci posse, Liv. 10, 4, 10: pro certo habens non magis Antonio eripi se quam Caesari Brutum posse, Sen. Suas. 6, 17: non magis Alexandri saevitiam quam Bessi parricidium ferre potuisse, Curt. 7, 6, 15; cf.: nec magis post proelium quam in proelio caedibus temperatum est, Liv. 2, 16, 9. —Followed by *atque* instead of *quam* (rare): non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15.—With the *comp. abl.* (rare): quid philosophiâ magis colendum? Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: quanto magis Aliensi die Aliam ipsam reformidaturos? Liv. 6, 28, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam... coluisse, Verg. A. 1, 15 (cf. B. 3. infra): Albanum sive Falernum Te magis appositis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17.—(γ) With *pronn.:* quid habetis, qui mage immortales vos credam esse quam ego siem? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 64: quis homo sit magis meus quam tu es? id. Mil. 3, 1, 20: quam mage amo quam matrem meam, id. Truc. 3, 1, 17; cf.: quem ego ecastor mage amo quam me, id. ib. 4, 4, 34.—With *utrum*, followed by *an:* jam scibo, utrum haec me mage amet, an marsupium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 35.—With the *abl.* instead of *quam:* nec magis hac infra quicquam est in corpore nostro, Lucr. 3, 274; Verg. A. 1, 15.—(δ) With *adjj.* and *advv.*, and esp. with those which do not admit the comparative termination (most freq. without adding the second term of the comparison; v. under b. δ): numquam potuisti mihi Magis opportunus advenire quam advenis, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 47: neque lac lacti magis est simile, quam ille ego similis est mei, id. Am. 2, 1, 54: ars magis magna atque uber, quam difficilis et obscura, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 190: corpora magna magis quam firma, Liv. 5, 44, 4: vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51.—With the *abl.*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 114: neque ego hoc homine quemquam vidi magis malum, id. Ps. 4, 1, 27: ab secundis rebus magis etiam solito incauti, Liv. 5, 44, 6.—With *compp.* (adding to their force): ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis quam ullus cinaedus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 8. —**b.** Without the addition of the second term. (α) With *verbs:* ergo plusque magisque viri nunc gloria claret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 315 Vahl.): sapiunt magis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 4: magis curae est, magisque afformido, ne, etc., id. ib. 4, 10, 3: magis metuant, id. Mil. 5, 44: tum magis id diceres, Fanni, si, etc., Cic. Lael. 7 *fin.*; cf. id. Rep. 1, 40, 62: cum Pompeius ita contendisset, ut nihil umquam magis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: magis velle, for malle: quod magis vellem evenire, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 1; Val. Fl. 3, 270.—(β) With *substt.:* non ex jure manum consertum sed magi' ferro, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 276 Vahl.): magis aedilis fieri non potuisset, *better, finer*, Cic. Planc. 24, 60.—(γ) With *pronn.:* ecastor neminem hodie mage Amat corde atque animo suo, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 75.—(δ) With *adjj.* and *advv.* (so most freq.).—With *adjj.:* ut quadam magis necessaria ratione recte sit vivendum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: magis anxius, Ov. M. 1, 182: hic magis tranquillu'st, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 55: nihil videtur mundius, nec magis compositum quicquam, nec magis elegans, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 12: nemo fuit magis severus nec magis continens, id. ib. 2, 1, 21: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. B. G. 3, 13, 6: magis admirabilis oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 24: magis communia verba, id. 8, 2, 24 et saep.; rare: magis quam in aliis = praeter ceteros; nescio quo pacto magis quam in aliis suum cuique pulchrum est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.—With *advv.:* magis aperte, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 30: magis impense, id. ib. 5, 9, 36.—With *compp.* adding to their force: magis est dulcius, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 22: magis majores nugae, id. Men. prol. 55: magis modum in majorem, id. Am. 1, 1, 145: contentiores mage erunt, id. Poen. 2, 15.—**2.** Strengthened. **a.** By *etiam, multo, tanto, eo, hoc, quo, tam, quam;* and negatively, *nihilo:* qualis in dicendo Hierocles Alabandeus, magis etiam Menecles, frater ejus, fuit, Cic. Brut. 95, 325; id. Off. 1, 21, 72: illud ad me, ac multo etiam magis ad vos, id. de Or. 2, 32, 139: tanto magis Dic, quis est? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 28: ut quidque magis contemplor, tanto magis placet, id. Most. 3, 2, 146: vicina cacumina caelo, quam sint magis, tanto magis fument, Lucr. 6, 460: quanto ille plura miscebat, tanto hic magis in dies convalescebat, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: sed eo magis cauto est Opus, ne huc exeat, qui, etc., Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 22: atque eo magis, si, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: eoque magis quod, etc., id. Lael. 2, 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 23; 1, 47; 3, 14; 5, 1: immo vero etiam hoc magis, quam illi veteres, quod, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: hoc vero magis properare Varro, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 20: quo magis cogito ego cum meo animo, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 13; Nep. Thras. 2: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror, Plaut. Bacch. 5. 1, 5: tam magis illa fremens... Quam magis, etc., Verg. A. 7, 787: quanto mage... tam magis, Lucr. 4, 81 sq.: quam magis in pectore meo foveo, quas meus filius turbas turbet... magis curae est magisque afformido, ne, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4. 10, 1; 4, 4, 27; id. Men. 1, 1, 19: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: densior hinc suboles Quam magis, etc., Verg. G. 3, 309: cum Vercingetorix nihilo magis in aequum locum descenderet, Caes. B. G. 6, 53.—**b.** By reduplication: magis magisque, magis et magis, magis ac magis; and poet. also, magis magis, *more and more:* ex desiderio magis magisque maceror, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 182 P.: cum cotidie magis magisque perditi homines tectis ac templis urbis minarentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Fam. 2, 18, 2; 16, 21, 2; Sall. C. 5, 7; cf. Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 2: de Graecia cotidie magis et magis cogito, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 4; 16, 3, 1; id. Brut. 90, 308; Liv. 7, 32, 6; Sall. J. 8, 6: magis deinde ac magis, Suet. Vit. 10: post hoc magis ac magis, id. Gram. 3; for which also: magisque ac magis deinceps, id. Tit. 3; Tac. A. 14, 8; Sen. de Ira, 3, 1, 4; id. Ep. 114, 25; id. Ben. 2, 14, 4; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 10; 7, 3, 4; 10, 28, 3.—Poet. also: magis atque magis, Verg. A. 12, 239; Cat. 68, 48: post, vento crescente, magis magis increbescunt, id. 64, 275; cf. Verg. G. 4, 311.—**3.** Pleon. **a.** With *potius* (ante-class.): magis decorum'st Libertum potius quam patronum onus in via portare, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 99: mihi magis lubet cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 38.—**b.** With *malle:* quam cum lego, nihil malo quam has res relinquere; his vero auditis multo magis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: finge enim malle eum magis suum consequi quam, etc., Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 10. —**C.** In partic.: non (neque) magis quam. **1.** To signify perfect equality between two enunciations, *no more... than; just as much... as;* or neg., *no more... than; just as little... as:* domus erat non domino magis ornamento quam civitati, i. e. *just as much to the city as to its owner*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2: non Hannibale magis victo a se quam Q. Fabio, Liv. 22, 27, 2: conficior enim maerore, mea Terentia, nec me meae miseriae magis excruciant quam tuae vestraeque, Cic. Fam. 13, 3, 1; Liv. 9, 22.—Neg.: qui est enim animus in aliquo morbo... non magis est sanus, quam id corpus, quod in morbo est, i. e. *is just as far from being sound as a body*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: si aliquâ in re Verris similis fuero, non magis mihi deerit inimicus quam Verri defuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 162; id. Fam. 5, 12, 3; id. de Or. 2, 8, 31: non nascitur itaque ex malo bonum, non magis quam ficus ex olea, Sen. Ep. 87, 25; Quint. prooem. § 26: non magis Gaium imperaturum, quam per Baianum sinum equis discursurum, Suet. Calig. 19. —Ellipt.: nec eo magis lege liberi sunto, *just as little from that as from the rest*, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11.—**2.** For restricting the idea expressed in the clause with non magis, so that *not more*, according to a common figure of speech, = *less;* in Engl. *not so much... as; less... than:* deinde credas mihi affirmanti velim, me hoc non pro Lysone magis quam pro omnibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17: miserebat non poenae magis homines, quam sceleris, quo poenam meriti essent, Liv. 2, 5; 1, 28.—**3.** Magis minusve, magis aut minus, or magis ac minus; post-Aug. for the usual plus minusve, *more or less:* sed istud magis minusve vitiosum est pro personis dicentium, Quint. 11, 1, 27; Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220: minora vero plerumque sunt talia, ut pro persona, tempore, loco, causa magis ac minus vel excusata debeant videri vel reprehendenda, Quint. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: quaedam tamen et nationibus puto magis aut minus convenire, Sen. Ep. 40, 11; cf.: quosdam minus aut magis osos veritatem, id. Suas. 1, 5: aut minus, aut magis, id. Ep. 82, 14.—**4.** With *alius... alio*, etc.: ceterae philosophorum disciplinae, omnino alia magis alia, sed tamen omnes, *one more than another*, i. e. *in different degrees*, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 11 Madvig. ad loc. (al.: alia magis, alia minus, v. Hand, Turs. III. p. 560): mihi videntur omnes quidem illi errasse... sed alius alio magis, Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 43: sunt omnino omnes fere similes, sed declarant communis notiones, alia magis alia, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: alii aliis magis recusare, Liv. 29, 15, 11.—*Sup.:* **maximē** (**maxŭmē**), *in the highest degree, most of all, most particularly, especially, exceedingly, very*, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** Alone. **a.** With a *verb:* haec una res in omni libero populo maximeque in pacatis tranquillisque civitatibus praecipue semper floruit, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: quid commemorem primum aut laudem maxime? Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 14; 3, 1, 79: nos coluit maxime, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54: quem convenire maxime cupiebam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 30; id. As. 3, 3, 133: de te audiebamus ea, quae maxime vellemus, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 7; cf. id. Att. 13, 1: extra quos (fines) egredi non possim, si maxime velim, id. Quint. 10, 35: in re publica maxime conservanda sunt jura belli, *most especially*, id. Off. 1, 11, 33: huic legioni Caesar propter virtutem confidebat maxi-

me, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quem Homero crederet maxime accedere, *came nearest to*, Quint. 10, 1, 86; cf. pugnare, *most violently*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 271; 1, 1, 44: jubere, *most positively*, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 80: id enim est profecto, quod constituta religione rem publicam contineat maxime, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 69; cf. maxime *fin.*: ab eo exordiri volui maxime, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: cernere naturae vim maxime, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35.—**b.** With an *adj.*: res maxime necessaria, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: loca maxime frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: loci ad hoc maxime idonei, Quint. 1, 11, 13: maxime naturali carent amicitiâ, Cic. Lael. 21, 80: maxime feri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: qui eo tempore maxime plebi acceptus erat, id. ib. 1, 3: idem ad augendam eloquentiam maxime accommodati erunt, Quint. 1, 11, 13: elegans maxime auctor, id. 10, 1, 93: maxime vero commune est quaerere, an sit honesta? etc., id. 2, 4, 37: noto enim maxime utar exemplo, id. 7, 3, 3.—So with *supp.*: quae maxime liberalissima, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 3: maxime gravissimam omniumque (rerum), Liv. 41, 23, 4 MS. (dub.: maxumam gravissimamque, Weissenb.). —**c.** With numerals, *at most*: puer ad annos maxime natus octo, Gell. 17, 8, 4.—**d.** With an *adv.*: ut dicatis quam maxime ad veritatem accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149 (v. infra 2).—**2.** Strengthened by *unus*, *unus omnium*, *omnium*, *multo*, *vel*, *tam*, *quam*, etc. (supply potest): qui proelium unus maxime accenderat, Curt. 5, 2, 5: cum suâ modestiâ unus omnium maxime floreret, Nep. Milt. 1, 1: quae maxime omnium belli avida, Liv. 23, 49; 4, 59; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 36, 19, 4: atque ea res multo maxime disjunxit illum ab illa, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 85: imperium populi Romani multo maxime miserabile visum est, Sall. C. 36, 4: illud mihi videtur vel maxime confirmare, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 162: hoc enim uno praestamus vel maxime feris, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: quae quidem vel maxime suspicionem movent, id. Part. Or. 33, 114: quam potes, tam verba confer maxime ad compendium, *as much as possible*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 186: ego jubeo quam maxime unam facere nos hanc familiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 2: ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. de Or. 1, 34, 154: quo mihi rectius videtur, memoriam nostri quam maxime longam efficere, Sall. C. 1, 3: ceterum illum juvenem incipere a quam maxime facili ac favorabili causa velim, Quint. 12, 6, 6.—**3.** With the relative *qui* in the phrases, quam qui maxime and ut qui maxime: tam enim sum amicus rei publicae, quam qui maxime, *as any one whatever*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: grata ea res, ut quae maxime senatui umquam fuit, Liv. 5, 25; 7, 33.—**4.** With *ut quisque . . . ita* (maxime, potissimum or minime), *the more . . . the more* (or *less*): hoc maxime officii est, ut quisque maxime opis indigeat, ita ei potissimum opitulari, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: utquisque magnitudine animae maxime excellit, ita maxime, etc., id. ib. 1, 19, 64; cf., in the contrary order: colendum autem esse ita quemque maxime, ut quisque maxime virtutibus his lenioribus erit ornatus, id. ib. 1, 15, 47: ut enim quisque maxime ad suum commodum refert, quaecumque agit, ita minime est vir bonus, id. Leg. 1, 18, 49.—**5.** In gradations, to denote the first and most desirable, *first of all*, *in the first place*: hujus industriam maxime quidem vellem, ut imitarentur ii, quos oportebat: secundo autem loco, ne alterius labori inviderent, Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 31; cf. id. Caecin. 9, 23: si per eum reductus insidiose redissem, me scilicet maxime sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: in quo genere sunt maxime oves, deinde caprae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 1: maxime . . dein, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56: sed vitem maxime populus videtur alere, deinde ulmus, post etiam fraxinus, Col. 5, 6, 4: maxime . . . deinde . . . postea . . . minime, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 196: maxime . . . postea . . . ultimae, Col. 6, 3, 6: post Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like potissimum, to give prominence to an idea, *especially*, *particularly*, *principally*: quae ratio poetas, maximeque Homerum impulit, ut, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 6, 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: scribe aliquid, et maxime. si Pompeius Italiâ cedit, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 4: de Coccelo et Libone quae scribis, approbo: maxime quod de judicatu meo, id. ib. 12, 19, 2; id. Fin. 5, 1, 1: cognoscat etiam rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordinem, maxime scilicet nostrae civitatis, id. Or. 34, 120; id. Att. 13, 1, 2.—So in the connection, cum . . . tum maxime; tum . . . tum maxime; ut . . . tum maxime, *but more especially*: scio et perspexi saepe: cum antehac, tum hodie maxime, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 56: plena exemplorum est nostra res publica, cum saepe, tum maxime bello Punico secundo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47; id. Att. 11, 6, 1; id. Fl. 38, 94: tum exercitationibus crebris atque magnis, tum scribendo maxime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 23, 96: longius autem procedens, ut in ceteris eloquentiae partibus, tum maxime, etc., id. Brut. 93, 320.—With nunc, nuper, tum, cum, *just*, *precisely*, *exactly*: *Me.* Quid? vostrum patri Filii quot eratis? *M. Su.* Ut nunc maxime memini, duo, *just now*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 58: cum iis, quos nuper maxime liberaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: ipse tum maxime admoto igne refovebat artus, Curt. 8, 4, 25; 6, 6, 10; 5, 7, 2; Liv. 27, 4, 2 Drak.: haec cum maxime loqueretur, sex lictores eum circumsistunt valentissimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142; cf. id. ib. 2. 2, 76, § 187; 2, 4, 38, § 72: totius autem injustitiae nulla capitalior, quam eorum, qui cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, id. Off. 1, 13, 41; Liv. 4, 3; 30, 33: tum cum maxime, *at that precise time*, *at that moment*, Liv. 40, 13, 4; 40, 32, 1; 33, 9, 3; 43, 7, 8; so, tunc cum maxime, Curt. 3, 2, 17: nunc cum maxime, Cic. Clu. 5, 12; id. Sen. 11, 38; Liv. 29, 17, 7; v. 2. cum.—**2.** In colloquial lang., to denote emphatic assent, *certainly*, *by all means*, *very well*, *yes*; and with immo, to express emphatic dissent, *certainly not*, *by no means*: *Ar.* Jace, pater, talos, ut porro nos jaciamus. *De.* Maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 54; id. Curc. 2, 3, 36: *Th.* Nisi quid magis Es occupatus, operam mihi da. *Si.* Maxime, id. Most. 4, 3, 17; Ter. And. 4, 5, 23: *Ca.* Numquid peccatum est, Simo? *Si.* Immo maxime, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 80; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: scilicet res ipsa aspera est, sed vos non timetis eam. Immo vero maxime, Sall. C. 52, 28 (v. immo); v. Hand, Turs. III. p. 552–607.

2. Magnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Cn. Pompeius Magnus; v. Pompeius.

Măgo and **Măgon**, ōnis, *m.*, Μάγων. **I.** *A Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal*, Nep. Hann. 7, 4; 8, 2; Liv. 21, 47; 4, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49; Sil. 11, 556; and perhaps also id. 4, 564.—**II.** *Another Carthaginian, the author of a work on agriculture, which was afterwards translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate*, Cic. Or. 1, 58, 249; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10; Col. 1, 1, 13; Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22.—**III.** *A son of Hamilcar the elder*, Just. 19, 2, 1.—**IV.** *A town in the Balearic islands*, now *Port Mahon*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

Magontiăcum, i, *n.*, *a city of Germany, on the Rhine*, the modern *Mayence*, Tac. H. 4, 15; 24 sq.; called **Mogontiăcum**, Eutr. 7, 8; 9, 7; **Magontiăcus**, i, *f.*, Amm. 15, 11. 8; and **Maguntia**, ae, *f.*, Venant. Fort. Carm. 9, 9, 1.

† **măgūdăris** and **măgўdăris** (**-dĕris**), is, *f.*, = μαγύδαρις, *the stalk*, acc. to others, *the root* or *the juice of the plant* laserpitium, Plaut Rud. 3, 2, 16; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 45; cf. Prisc. p. 757 P.

Măgulla, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Mart. 12, 9, 1.

magŭlum, i, *n.*, *the jaw*, *mouth*: conspurcatum, Schol. Juv. 2, 16; cf. γνάθος, τὸ μάγουλον, Gloss.

Maguntia, ae, v. Magontiacum.

* **1. măgus**, i, *m.*, and **măga**, ae, *f.*, = μάγος. **I.** In the *masc.*, *a Magian*, *a learned man and magician* among the Persians: ei magos dixisse, quod genus sapientum et doctorum habebatur in Persis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; 1, 41, 90; id. Leg. 2, 10, 26; id. N. D. 1, 16, 43 al.: Augur, schoenobates, medicus, magus, omnia novit, Juv. 3, 77; App. d. Dog. 1, 3, p. 186: nam si (quod ego apud plurimos lego), Persarum linguâ magus est, qui nostrâ sacerdos, etc., id. Mag. 25, p. 290, 20.—**II.** In the *fem.*, *a female magician*, *enchantress*: cantusque artesque magarum, v. l. Ov. M. 7, 195 (al. leg. magorum): Circe maga famosissima, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17.

2. măgus, a, um, *adj.* [1. magus], *magic*, *magical* (poet.): artes, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 5: manus, id. Med. fac. 36: carmen, Sen. Herc. Oet. 467.

măgўdăris, v. magudaris.

Maharbal, ălis, *m.*, *a Carthaginian officer under Hannibal*, Liv. 21, 12; 45; 22, 6; 46; 51.

† **1. maia**, ae, *f.*, = μαῖα, *a large kind of crab*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; al. maea.

2. Māia, Māja (written by Cicero **Majja**, like ejjus, pejjus, etc.; v. the letter J), ae, *f.*, = Μαῖα. **I.** *Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56: Majâ genitum demittit ab alto, i. e. *Mercury*, Verg. A. 1, 297: Maiâ natus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 5; Ov. M. 11, 303; Macr. S. 1, 12, 19; *acc.* Majam, Ov. F. 4, 174.—As *one of the Pleiades*: sanctissima Maja, Cic. Arat. 270: multi ante occasum Majae coepere, Verg. G. 1, 225; Ov. F. 4, 174; 5, 85.—**II.** *A daughter of Faunus*, Macr. S. 1, 12.

Māius, i, *m.* [Maia], usually mensis Maius, *the month of May*: Cincius mensem (Maium nominatum putat a Maia, quam Vulcani dicit uxorem, Macr. S. 1, 12, 18: (mensis) tertius a majoribus Maius, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 34; Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100; Ov. F. 5, 490; also simply Maius, Ov. F. 5, 185.—As *adj.*: Kalendae Maiae, Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 1; Ov. F. 4, 947: Idus Maiae, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 36.

mājālis, is, *m.*, *a gelded boar*, *a barrow hog* (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 2. 4, 21; 2, 7, 15.—Transf., *an unmanned person*: nunc tecum obsecro, ut mihi subvenias, ego ne majalis fuam, Titin. Non. 111, 11 (Com. Rel. v. 33 Rib.).—As a term of reproach: in hoc majali, Cic. Pis. 9, 19 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 2, 39).

Mājesta, ae, *f.*, *the wife of Vulcan*, Piso ap. Macr. S. 1, 12, 18.

mājestas, ātis, *f.* [major, magnus, q. v.], *greatness*, *grandeur*, *dignity*, *majesty*. **I.** Lit., of the gods; also the condition of men in high station, as kings, consuls, senators, knights, etc., and, in republican states, esp. freq. of the people (class.). **1.** Of the gods: di non censent esse suae majestatis, praesignificare hominibus, quae sunt futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82 sq.: primus est deorum cultus deos credere, deinde reddere illis majestatem suam, Sen. Ep. 95, 50: divinam majestatem asserere sibi coepit, *divine majesty*, Suet. Calig. 22.—**2.** Of men: consulis, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: judicum, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: regia, Caes. B. C. 3, 106: ducis, Phaedr. 2, 5, 23: senatus, Liv. 8, 34: patria, *the paternal authority*, id. 8, 7, 3: inter nos sanctissima divitiarum majestas, Juv. 1, 113.—*The sovereign power*, *sovereignty of the Roman people*: majestatem populi Romani defendere, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: per majestatem populi Romani subvenite misero mihi, Sall. J. 14, 25: ad tantam magnitudinem Romana majestas cunctorum numinum favore pervenit, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 6: majestatem minuere or laedere, *to injure* or *offend against the majesty*, *sovereignty of the people*: majestatem minuere est de dignitate, aut amplitudine, aut potestate populi, aut eorum, quibus populus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 53; Tac. A. 1, 72: populi Romani majestatem laedere, Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 13; Amm. 16, 8, 4; 19, 12, 1; 21, 12, 19 al.: crimen majestatis, *high-treason*; *an offence against the majesty*, *sovereignty of the people*: et crimen majestatis, quod imperii nostri gloriae, rerumque gestarum monumenta evertere atque asportare ausus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 88: legionem sollicitare, res est, quae lege majestatis tenetur, *against treason*, id. Clu. 35, 97: condemnatus majestatis, id. ib.: laesae majestatis accusari, Sen. Contr. 4, 25: majestatis causâ damnatus, Dig. 48, 24, 1: majestatis judicium, ib. 2, 20: Lege Julia majestatis tenetur is, cujus ope, consilio adversus imperatorem vel rem publicam arma mota sunt, exercitusve ejus in insidias deductus est, Paul. Sent. 5, 29, 1.—As a title of honor of the Roman emperors, *majesty*, Phaedr. 2, 5, 23; Symm. Ep. 19, 16 et saep.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *honor*, *dignity*, *excellence*.

splendor: majestas et pudor matronarum, Liv. 34, 2: rex apum nullum habeat aculeum, majestate solâ armatus, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 52: boum, i. e. *fine condition, appearance*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: ipsa dierum Festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro, Juv. 3, 173: templorum, id. 11, 111: Tyria majestas, *the splendor of Tyrian purple*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 79: quanta illi fuit gravitas! quanta in oratione majestas! Cic. Lael. 25, 96: loci, i. e. Jovis templi, Liv. 1, 53.

mājor, mājōres, v. magnus.

‡ **mājōrĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [major], *a great farmer of the revenue* (opp. minuscularius, a petty farmer of the revenue), Inscr. Orell. 1532.

mājōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the larger sort, of a larger form* (post-Aug.): olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 15: pecunia, Cod. Th. 9, 23, 2.

Mājŭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Maia-gigno], *the Maia-born*, i. e. *Mercury*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 92.

mājūma, ae, *f.* [Maius], *a great popular festival on the Tiber in the month of May, a kind of mock sea-fight*, Cod. Th. 5, 6, 1; 5, 6, 2.

mājus, a, um, *adj.* [root mag, whence magis, magnus], an old word for magnus, *great*, e. g. Majus Deus, i. e. *Jupiter:* Dea Maia, Macr. S. 1, 12, 17.

mājuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [major], *somewhat greater* or *larger; somewhat great* (rare but class.): folia sunt majuscula, quam hederae, Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30: cura, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 3.—Of age, *somewhat older:* hanc vicinam dico lenonis hujus meretricem majusculam, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 27: Thaïs, quam ego sum, majuscula est, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20.

māla, ae, *f.* [mando, like scala, from scando], *the cheek-bone, jaw;* in the stricter anatomical sense, the upper bones of the face, between the eyes, nose, and mouth, in which the teeth are fixed (usually in *plur.*): maxilla est mobile os. Malae cum toto osse, quod superiores dentes excipit, immobiles sunt, Cels. 8, 1: dentium pars maxillae, pars superiori ossi malarum haeret, id. ib.: ut meos malis miser manderem natos, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; Lucr. 2, 638: ambesas subigat malis absumere mensas, Verg. A. 3, 257.—Of the dog, Verg. A. 12, 755; of the horse, id. G. 3, 268; of the wolf, id. A. 11, 681; of the lion: horribilique malâ, Hor. C. 2, 19, 23. — **II.** Transf., the corresponding external part of the face, *a cheek* (mostly in *plur.*): infra oculos malae homini tantum, quas prisci genas vocabant. Pudoris haec sedes: ibi maxime ostenditur rubor, Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157. pugno malam si tibi percussero mox, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 104; id. Mil. 2, 5, 35: feri malam illi rursum, *slap his cheek again*, id. Cas. 2, 6, 55: (juventas) molli vestit lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 889; Ov. M. 12, 391; Verg. A. 10, 324: impubes, id. ib. 9, 751: tenerae, Ov. M. 13, 753: Quod Aulo Agerio a Numerio Negidio pugno mala percussa est, Vet. Form. in Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 2, 7, 4: paucae sine vulnere malae, Juv. 15, 54.

mālăbăthron, i, v. malobathron.

Malăca (-cha), ae, *f.*, Μάλακα, *a city of* Hispania Baetica, now *Malaga*, Mel. 2, 6, 7; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; 3, 1, 3, § 8; Auct. B. Alex. 64, 3.

malacha, ae, *f.*, v. maldacon.

† **mălăchē** and **mŏlŏchē,** ēs, *f.*, = μαλάχη and μολόχη, *a kind of mallows* (v. malva). **1.** Form malache, Varr. L. L. 5, 21, § 103 Müll.; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222; App. Herb. 41.—**2.** Form moloche, Col. 10, 247 (poet.); cf. Plin. 20, 4, 14, § 29; App. Herb. 41.

† **mălăcĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μαλακία, *a calm at sea, dead calm.* **I.** Lit.: tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se loco movere non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 15, 3.—**B.** Trop.: in otio inconcusso jacere non est tranquillitas, malacia est, Sen. Ep. 67, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a total want of appetite, nausea* (post-Aug.): semen citreorum edendum praecipiunt in malacia praegnantibus, Plin. 23, 6, 56, § 105; so id. 23, 6, 57, § 107.—With *stomachi:* absinthium pellit malaciam stomachi, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 48.

† **mălăcisso,** 1, *v. a.*, = μαλακίζω, *to render soft* or *supple, to soften, make pliable* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): malacissandus es, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 31: articulos, v. l. Sen. Ep. 66, 53 dub. (Haase, malaxandos).

† **mălactĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μαλακτικός, *mollifying* (post-class.): virtus, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 15.

† **mălăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μαλακός, *soft, supple, pliant* (Plautin.): pallium malacum et calidum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 93: pallium, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 38.—**II.** Transf., *soft, delicate, luxurious:* ad saltandum malacus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 74: unctiones, id. Stich. 1, 3, 74: in malacum modum, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 121.

* **malagĭnum,** i, *n.*, *a plaster made without fire*, Plin. Val. 3, 12.

† **mălagma,** ătis, *n.* (**malagma,** ae, *f.*, Veg. Vet. 2, 48, 9), = μάλαγμα, *an emollient, poultice, cataplasm:* malagmata contusa abunde mollescunt, Cels. 5, 17, 2; Col. 6, 17, 3; 5; Plin. 22, 24, 56, § 117; 25, 13, 95, § 153.—In *dat. plur.:* malagmatis, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 63.

mălandrĭa, ōrum, *n.* (**mălandria,** ae, *f.*, Marc. Emp. 34), *blisters* or *pustules on the neck*, esp. in horses, Veg. Vet. 2, 42, 1; Plin. 24, 8, 29, § 44 Jan.

mălandrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malandria], *full of blisters* or *pustules on the neck*, Marc. Emp. 19.

* **mălaxātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [malaxo], *a softening, mollifying*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

† **mălaxo,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, = μαλάσσω, *to soften, mollify:* malas, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 7: ventrem, Plin. Val. 1, 8: articulos, Sen. Ep. 66, 49; but v. malacisso.

Malchīnus, v. Malthinus.

Malchĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Mart. 3, 82, 32.

* **maldăcon,** i, *n.*, *the gum of the tree called* bdellium: vicina est Bactriana, in qua bdellium nominatissimum. Arbor nigra est . . . gummi alii brochon appellant, alii malacham, alii maldacon, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

mălĕ, *adv.*, v. 1. malus, 2. *fin.*

Mălēa and **Mălĕa,** ae, *f.* (collat. form **Mălĕae,** ārum, *f.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1 B. and K.), = Μαλέα and Μάλεια, *a promontory in the Peloponnesus, at the south of Laconia*, now *C. Malea*, Liv. 34, 32, 19; Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 22; Cic. Fam. 4, 12; Verg. A. 5, 193; Ov. Am. 2, 16, 24; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 18), 8; Stat. Th. 2, 33.—Hence, **II. Mălēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the promontory of Malea, Malean:* jugum, Flor. 2, 9, 4; 3, 6, 3.

‡ **mălĕbarbis, mălĭbarbis** [malebarba], σπανιοπώγων, *having a thin beard*, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mălĕdĭcax (or separately, **mălĕ dĭcax**), ācis, *adj.* [male-dicax], *foul-mouthed, abusive, slanderous, reviling* (ante- and post-class.): maledicax es, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 26.—**II.** *Subst.*, *a reviler, slanderer*, Macr. S. 7, 3 *med.*

mălĕdĭcē, *adv.*, v. maledicus *fin.*

mălĕdīcens, entis, *P. a.*, v. maledico *fin.* A.

mălĕdīcentĭa, ae, *f.* [maledico], *an evil-speaking, abuse, scurrilousness* (only in Gellius; syn. maledictio, procacitas): ob assiduam maledicentiam, et probra in principes civitatis, Gell. 3, 3, 15; 17, 14, 2.

mălĕdīco (or separately, **mălĕ dīco;** rarely in reverse order: qui bonis dicunt male, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 10; cf. id. Trin. 4, 2, 79), xi, ctum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [male-dico], *to speak ill of, to abuse, revile, slander, asperse;* constr. *absol.*, or with a *dat.* (so class.) or *acc.* (post-Aug.). (α) *Absol.:* aliud est maledicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Cael. 3, 6.—(β) With *dat.:* optimo viro maledicere, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: turpissime alicui, id. N. D. 1, 33, 93: petulanter alicui, id. Cael. 3, 8: utrique, Hor. S. 2, 3, 140: Christo, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 5; Sen. Contr. 1, 4, 1.—*Impers. pass.:* indignis si maledicitur, maledictum id esse dico, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 27; Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 14.—(γ) With *acc.:* si me amas, maledic illam, Petr. 96; v. id. 74.—**II.** Esp., *to curse, utter a curse upon* (eccl. Lat.): populo huic, Vulg. Num. 22, 6 al.—Hence, **A. mălĕdīcens,** entis, *P. a.*, *evil-speaking, foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous* (syn. maledicus): maledicentes homines, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 75.—*Comp.:* maledicentior, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31.—*Sup.:* in maledicentissimâ civitate, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: carmina, Suet. Caes. 23; Nep. Alc. 11, 1.—**B. mălĕdictus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *accursed* (post-class. for exsecrabilis): maledicte parricida, Spart. Get. 3, 3: maledictus es inter omnia animantia, Vulg. Gen. 3, 14: omnes incesti, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 7 praef.—Hence, as *subst.:* **mălĕdictum,** i, *n.*, *a foul* or *abusive word.* **I.** In gen. (class.): maledicta in aliquem dicere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: in vitam alicujus conicere, id. Planc. 12, 31: maledictis figere aliquem, id. N. D. 1, 34, 93: maledicta in aliquem conferre, id. Att. 11, 8, 2: quod crimen (i. e. majestatis) non solum facto, sed et verbis impiis ac maledictis maxime exacerbatur, Paul. Sent. 5, 29, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a curse, imprecation:* esse in maledictis jam antiquis strigem, convenit, Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232: scribere maledicta, Vulg. Num. 5, 23.—**B.** Transf., *a cursed thing:* Christus factus pro nobis maledictum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 13: maledictum non erit amplius, id. Apoc. 22, 3.

mălĕdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maledico], *an evil-speaking, reviling, abuse* (very rare): maledictio nihil habet propositi praeter contumeliam, Cic. Cael. 3, 6; Arn. 4, 147.—**II.** Esp., *the act of cursing, a curse, malediction* (freq. in eccl. Lat.): alicui benedictionem et maledictionem proponere, Vulg. Deut. 30, 19: bonum pro maledictione, id. 2 Reg. 16, 12; id. Jer. 24, 9.

* **mălĕdictĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to revile* or *abuse vehemently* or *repeatedly*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 62 (also separately, male dictitatur).

‡ **mălĕdictor,** ōris, *m.*, *a reviler, slanderer:* maledictores dicebantur ab antiquis, qui nunc maledici, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152, 8; Tert. p. 154 Müll.

mălĕdictum, i, *n.*, v. maledico *fin.* B.

mălĕdictus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. maledico, *fin.* B.

mălĕdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [maledico], *foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous, slanderous* (class.): conviciator maledicus, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: homines, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: maledicum esse in aliquem, Quint. 4, 1, 10.—Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things: civitas, Cic. Fl. 28, 48: lingua, Val. Max. 8, 9, 2: sermo, id. 7, 2, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **mălĕdĭcē,** *in a slanderous manner, abusively, scurrilously:* maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; so, maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39, 16.

mălĕ-făber, bra, brum, *adj.* [malefaber], *contriving evil, cunning, crafty, insidious* (post-class.): suadelae, Prud. Ham. 716.

mălĕfăcĭo (or separately, **mălĕ făcio**), fēci, factum, 3, *v. n.* [male-facio], *to do evil, harm, mischief* to any one, *to injure:* alicui, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 11: neque tu verbis solves umquam, quod mi re male feceris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10: tibi, Vulg. 1 Reg. 26, 21.—With *contra:* malefacere omnia contra aliquem, Vulg. Jer. 38, 9.—Hence, **mălĕfactum** (or separately, **mălĕ factum;** sync., **malfactum,** Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185; v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 720 sq.), i, *n.*, *an evil deed, injury:* benefacta male locata malefacta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62 (Trag. v. 429 Vahl.): augere, Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108.

* **mălĕfactĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [malefacio, properly, an injuring; hence], *syncope, fainting, swooning*, Macer. de Herb. Carm. 2, 4.

mălĕfactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an evil-doer, malefactor* (Plautin. and post-class.): malefactorem amitti satiu'st quam relinqui beneficum, i. e. *it is better to let a malefactor go unpunished than to be ungrateful towards a benefactor*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 11: ad vindictam malefactorum, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 14.

mălĕfactum, i, *n.*, v. malefacio *fin.*

mălĕfĭcē, *adv.*, v. maleficus *fin.*

mălĕfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [maleficus], *an evil-doing, ill-conduct* towards any one, *mischievousness; harm, injury* (post-Aug.). (tursiones) maxime rostris canicularum

maleficentiae assimulati, Plin. 9, 9, 11, § 34: neque ex beneficentia dei quicquam boni perveniat ad nos, neque ex maleficentia quicquam mali, Lact. Ira Dei, 1, 1.

mălĕfĭcium, ii, *n.* [maleficus], *an evil deed, misdeed, wickedness, offence, crime.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): ne conscii sint ipsi malefici suis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 21: conscientia maleficiorum, Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 15: committere, admittere, *to commit*, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: exsilio multare, id. Caecin. 34, 100: supplicia pro maleficiis metuere, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8.—**B.** In partic. (mostly post-Aug.). **1.** *Fraud, deception, adulteration:* me maleficio vinceres? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 20 Speng.; Quint. 7, 4, 36; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.—**2.** *Enchantment, sorcery*, Tac. A. 2, 69 Orell. *N. cr.;* App. M. 9, p. 230, 24; 231, 28; cf. magica, id. Mag. p. 278, 21; Schol. Juv. 6, 595.—**II.** Transf., *mischief, hurt, harm, injury, wrong* inflicted (acc. to maleficus, II.): pro maleficio beneficium reddere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 22: ab injuria et maleficio se prohibere, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: sine ullo maleficio, id. ib. 1, 7; id. B. C. 2, 20: novis corrumperent maleficiis, Liv. 7, 20: maleficii occasione omissa, id. 9, 12 al. —Hence, transf. (abstr. pro concr.), *a noxious insect, vermin:* ita non nasci maleficia, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308; 8, 59, 84, § 229; 20, 13, 51, § 133.

mălĕfĭcus (in MSS. also **mălĭfĭcus**), a, um, *adj.* [malefacio], *evil-doing, nefarious, vicious, wicked, criminal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): homo natura maleficus, et injustus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: malefici sceleratique homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: maleficentissimus, Suet. Galb. 15: mores malefici, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 4: malefica vita, Tac. A. 4, 21.—As *subst.:* **mălĕfĭcus**, i, *m.*, *an evil-doer, criminal:* contra istoc detrudi maleficos Aequom videtur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 150.—**B.** In partic., *magical:* artes, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 6.—As *substt.* **1. mălĕfĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a magician, enchanter:* de maleficis et mathematicis, Cod. Just. 9, 18, 5: magi qui malefici vulgi consuetudine nuncupantur, ib. 9, 18, 7; Schol. Juv. 6, 594.—**2. mălĕfĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a charm, means of enchantment:* semusti cineres aliaque malefica, quis creditur anima numinibus inferis sacrari, Tac. A. 2, 69 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *hurtful, injurious, noxious, mischievous* (only post-Aug.): Christiani, genus hominum superstitionis novae atque maleficae, Suet. Ner. 16: sidera, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160: vis, id. 33, 4, 25, § 84: bestia piscibus malefica, id. 9, 15, 20, § 50: caprae, maleficum frondibus animal, id. 12, 17, 37, § 73: natura, *inimical, unpropitious*, Nep. Ages. 8, 1: bestia, Amm. 28, 3, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **mălĕfĭcē**, *mischievously:* aliquid agere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

mălĕ-fīdus, a, um, *adj.*, *unfaithful, faithless*, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 1, 1; 1, 17. (In class. Lat. always separately, as, capiti male fido, Ov. Ib. 85.)

mălĕfīo or **mălfīo**, fĭĕri, *v. n.* [malefio], *to be injured* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 89.

mălens, *P. a.*, v. malo *fin.*

mălĕsuādus, a, um, *adj.* [male-suadeo], *ill-advising, seductive* (poet.): Illa hanc corrumpit mulierem viti malesuada plena, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56 Lorenz ad loc. (al. vitilena): interpres, Sid. Ep. 7, 5.—Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things; of wine: malesuadi pocula succi, Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 69: Fames, Verg. A. 6, 276.

mălĕtractātio, ōnis, *f.* [male-tracto], *ill-treatment* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 178; 187.

Mălĕus, a, um, v. Malea, II.

Mălĕventum, i, *n.*, *ancient name of* Beneventum, *in the Samnite territory*, Liv. 9, 27, 14; v. Beneventum.

mălĕvŏlens (**mălĭvŏl-**), entis, *adj.* [male-volens], *ill-disposed, disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent* (very rare, and in *posit.* ante-class.): est miserorum ut malevolentes sint, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: ingenium, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 4.—*Sup.:* malevolentissimae obtrectationes, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7; 1, 9, 17.—As *subst.:* **mălĕvŏlens**, entis, *m.*, *a spiteful person, an enemy:* jam meo malost quod malevolentes gaudeant, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: (manu) malam rem mittunt malevolentibus, id. Ps. 4, 2, 49.

mălĕvŏlentĭa (**mălĭv-**), ae, *f.* [malevolens], *ill-will, evil disposition* towards any one, *dislike, hatred, envy, malevolence* (class.): malevolentia est voluptas ex malo alterius sine emolumento suo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: malevolentia in ceteros, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: obtrectatio et malevolentia, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: malevolentia et invidia, Sall. C. 3, 2: vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, Cic. Planc. 9, 22.

mălĕvŏlus (**mălĭv-**), a, um, *adj.* [male-volo], *ill-disposed* towards any one, *disaffected, envious, spiteful, malevolent.* **I.** *Adj.* with *dat.*, or *in* with *acc.* (class.): si omnibus est malevolus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7: Cato in me turpiter fuit malevolus, id. Att. 7, 2, 7.—Transf., of things: sermones, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 10.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. Mălĕvŏlus**, i, *m.*, *an ill-disposed person, a foe, an enemy:* omnium malevolorum, iniquorum, invidiosorum animos frangerem, Cic. Balb. 25, 56: et invidi et malevoli et lividi, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 28.—**B. Mălĕvŏla**, ae, *f.*, *a female enemy, foe:* mea inimica et malevola, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 181.—Hence, **mălĕvŏlē**, *adv.*, *malevolently* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 68, Serm. 27.

malfactum, v. malefactum.

Mālĭăcus Sĭnus, *a gulf south of Thessaly*, now *Gulf of Zeitouni*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27; Liv. 27, 30, 3.—Hence, **A. Mālĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Malian:* ager, Liv. 42, 40, 6.—**B. Mālĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Malian:* lympha, Cat. 68, 54.

‡ **mălĭcordis**, = πονηροκάρδιος, *bad-hearted*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mālĭcŏrium, ii, *n.* [malum-corium], *the rind of a pomegranate*, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 107; Petr. 47.

* **mālĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [malum-fero], *apple-bearing* (poet.): Et quos maliferae despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. A. 7, 740.

mălĭfĭcus, v. maleficus.

mălignans, *P. a.* of maligno, q. v.

mălignē, *adv.*, v. malignus *fin.*

mălignĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malignus]. **I.** *ill-will, spite, malice, envy, malignity* (not in Cic. or Cæs.).—Lit.: malignitati falsa species libertatis inest, Tac. H. 1, 1: malignitas multo veneno tincta, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18, 2: interpretantium, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 6: humana, Tac. Or. 18: malignitas et livor, id. Agr. 41.—In *plur.:* malignitatum vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 2, 259.—**II.** *Stinginess, niggardliness, meanness* [v. malignus, II.]: ita malignitate oneravit omnes mortales mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 4; Liv. 10, 46, 15; 34, 34, 8; 39, 9, 6.—Hence, **III.** Transf., *stingy* or *niggardly act:* malignitatis auctores quaerendo, Liv. 5, 22, 1: accensaque ea cupiditas est malignitate patrum, id. 2, 42, 1.—**B.** *Barrenness, unfruitfulness;* of the vine, Col. 3, 10, 18.

măligno, 1, *v. a.*, and **mălignor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to do* or *contrive maliciously, to malign* (post-class.). (α) Form maligno: consilium super populum tuum, Vulg. Psa. 83, 4: venena malignantes, i. e. *maliciously ejecting*, Amm. 22, 15, 26.—(β) Form malignor: quanta malignatus est inimicus in sancto, Vulg. Psa. 74, 3: in prophetis meis nolite malignari, id. ib. 105, 15; 37, 8 sq.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **mălignantes**, ium, *m.*, *the wicked*, Vulg. Psa. 21, 17 al.

‡ **mălignōsus**, *adj.*, *active in mischief*, = κακεντρεχής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mălignus, a, um, *adj.* [for maligenus, malus, and gen-, root of gigno; cf. the opp. benignus], *of an evil nature* or *disposition, ill-disposed, wicked, mischievous, malicious, spiteful, envious, malignant, malign* (poet. and post-Aug.); syn.: invidus, malevolus, parcus). **I.** In gen.: maligni caupones, Hor. S. 1, 5, 4: magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis, *unkind*, Juv. 10, 111.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: malignissima capita, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18: litus, Luc. 8, 565: portus, id. 5, 651: leges, Ov. M. 10, 329: votum, Cat. 67, 5: verba, Manil. 4, 573: mente malignā, Cat. 68, 37: studia, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 101: vulgus, Hor. C. 2, 16, 40: oculi, Verg. A. 5, 654.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Stingy, niggardly:* malignus, largus, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 17.—Of favors, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 84: vagae ne parce malignus arenae ossibus particulam dare, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23.—Trop.: fama, Ov. H. 16, 143: in laudandis dictionibus, Quint. 2, 2, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Barren, unfruitful:* terra malignior ceteris, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: colles, Verg. G. 2, 179.—**2.** *Scanty, insufficient, dim, petty, small, narrow:* ostium, *too narrow*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27: aditus, Verg. A. 11, 525: ignis, Mart. 10, 96, 7: lux, Verg. A. 6, 270: conspecta est parva maligna Unda procul venā, Luc. 9, 500: munus, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167.—Hence, *adv.:* **mălignē**. **1.** In gen., *ill-naturedly, spitefully, enviously, malignantly* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): maledice ac maligne loqui, Liv. 45, 39.—*Comp.:* malignius habitum esse sermonem, Curt. 8, 1, 8.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Stingily, grudgingly:* ager maligne plebi divisus, Liv. 8, 12: famem exstinguere, *sparingly*, Sen. Ep. 18, 9: non mihi fuit tam maligne, ut, etc., *it has not gone so poorly with me that*, etc., Cat. 10, 18: dispensare, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 7: laudare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 209.—*Comp.:* dicis, malignius tecum egisse naturam, Sen. Ep. 44, 1.—**b.** *Little, scantily:* terra eorum, quae seruntur, maligne admodum patiens, *a very little*, Mel. 2, 2: apertus, Sen. Ben. 6, 34, 3: virens, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 112.

mălĭlŏquax, ācis, *adj.* [male-loquax], *evil-speaking, slanderous:* lingua est maliloquax mentis indicium malae, P. Syrus in Mim. (cf. id. Sent. App. v. 267 Rib.).

mălĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [male-loquor], *an evil-speaking, slander* (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 2; id. Apol. 45.

mălĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *evil-speaking, slanderous* (post-class.): lingua, Hier. Ep. 148, 16; Arn. in Psa. 11.

† **mālĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μήλινος, *of* or *belonging to an apple-tree:* pruna, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.—**II.** *Of the color of apples, apple-green*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53 Jan.

mălĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malus; cf. bonitas], *evil, harm* (post-class.): timor majoris malitatis (al. majoris mali), Dig. 4, 2, 5; cf. κακία, malitas, Gloss. Philox.

mălĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [malus], *bad quality, badness.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): terrae malitia, Pall. 1, 6: arboris, *unfruitfulness*, id. 11, 8.—**II.** Trop., *ill-will, spite, malice* (class.): virtutis contraria est vitiositas: sic enim malo, quam malitiam, appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant: nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est: vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: est enim malitia versuta et fallax nocendi ratio, id. N. D. 3, 30, 75; id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: per summam fraudem et malitiam, id. Quint. 18, 56; id. Clu. 26, 70; opp. to virtus: virtute, non malitia, P. Scipioni placuisse, Sall. J. 22, 2.—With *malus:* sine mala omni malitia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38.—In *plur.:* collatio nostrarum malitiarum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 66: everriculum malitiarum omnium, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**B.** *Cunning, artfulness:* muliebris malitia adhibenda est mihi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 23.—**C.** Sometimes in a good sense, like our *roguery*, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: tamen a malitia non discedis, *you do not desist from your roguery*, id. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

mălĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. malitiosus *fin.*

mălĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [malitiosus], *wickedness, knavishness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 15 *fin.*

mălĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [malitia], *full of wickedness, wicked, knavish, crafty, malicious.* **I.** In gen. (class.): homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: malitiosissimus, Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.—Of things: juris interpretatio, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33.—**II.** As *nom. prop.:* Silva Malitiosa, *a forest in the Sabine territory*, Liv. 1, 30, 9; = ὕλη κακοῦργος, Dion. 3, 33. —Hence, *adv.:* **mălĭtĭōsē**, *wickedly, knavishly, perfidiously:* quicquam agi dolose, aut malitiose, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: facere aliquid, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132.—*Comp.:* rem mandatam malitiosius gerere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111.

Mālĭus, a, um, v. Maliacus.

mălĭvŏlens, mălĭvŏlentĭa, and **mălĭvŏlus**, v. malevolens, etc.

mallĕātor, ōris, *m.* [malleo, -āre, obs.; v. malleus], *a hammerer, hammer-man:* balucis, Mart. 12, 57, 9: malleatores mone-

tae Caesaris, Inscr. Orell. 3229; Vulg. Gen. 4, 22.

mallĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [malleo, -āre, obs.; v. malleus], *wrought* or *beaten with a hammer, hammered* (post-Aug.): spartum, Col. 12, 19, 4: libri, Dig. 32, 1, 52, § 5.

* **mallĕŏlāris**, e, *adj.* [malleolus], *of* or *belonging to vine-shoots* or *to young vines* (post-Aug.): virga, Col. Arbor. 3, 3.

mallĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [malleus], *a small hammer* or *mallet*. **I.** Lit., Cels. 8, 3, 29; Vulg. Jud. 4, 21: verba mea sunt quasi malleus conterens petram, id. Jer. 23, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A hammer-shaped slip, a mallet-shoot* for planting: malleolus novellus est palmes, innatus prioris anni flagello, cognominatusque a similitudine rei, quod in ea parte, quae deciditur, ex vetere sarmento prominens utrinque, malleoli speciem praebet, Col. 3, 6, 3; cf. Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156: malleolos pangere, *to set in, plant*, Col. 3, 3, 12; so, deponere, id. ib.: conserere, id. 3, 14, 2: demergere, id. 3, 18, 2: serere sulco, vel scrobe, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169. — **B.** In milit. lang., *a kind of fire-dart*, Amm. 23, 4, 14; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 135 Müll.: malleoli, manipuli spartei pice contecti, qui incensi aut in muros aut in testudines jaciuntur, Non. 556, 11 sq.: partim malleolos, partim fasces sarmentorum incensos supra vallum, etc., Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 13: malleolos et faces ad inflammandam urbem comparare, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf. id. Mil. 24, 64: faces taedamque et malleolos stupae illitos pice parari jubet, Liv 42, 64, 3; cf. id. 38, 6, 2. —**C.** *The tongue of a shoe-buckle:* malleoli ossei vel aerei, Isid. 19, 34, 10.

mallĕus, i, *m.*, *a hammer, mallet, maul.* **I.** Lit.: (navis) excussa malleo, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52: malleorum rostra, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144: stuparius, *a swingle-staff*, id. 19, 1, 3, § 17.—Of the maul or axe for felling animals to be sacrificed: tempora discussit claro cava malleus ictu, Ov. M. 2, 624: elato alte malleo, cultrarium mactavit, Suet. Calig. 32.—Prov.: malleum sapientiorem vidi excusso manubrio, *the hammer wiser than the handle*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 87.—**II.** Transf., *a disease among animals:* sunt species mallei septem, Veg. Vet. 1, 2, 1; 1, 10, 1.

Mallĭus, ii, *m.* [cf. Manlius], *a Roman proper name.* **1.** Mallius Glaucia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; 34, 96.—**2.** Cn. Mallius Maximus, Cic. Planc. 5, 12; id. Mur. 17, 36; cf. Sall. J. 114.

† **mallo**, ōnis, *m.*, = μαλλός. **I.** *The stem* of onions (post-class.): mallonem caeparum, id est calamos siccos, unde fasces dependent, Veg. Vet. 2, 60; 1, 63.—**II.** *A kind of tumor on the knees* in animals, Veg. Vet. 2, 48, 1.

Malloea, ae, *f.*, *a city in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 41, 5; 36, 10, 5.

mallon, *n.*, *the Bœotian name for the plant Nymphœa*, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75 (al. madon).

Mallos and **us**, i, *f.*, = Μαλλός, *a city in Cilicia*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Luc. 3, 227.—Hence, **II. Mallōtes** and **Mālōtes**, ae, *m.*, = Μαλλώτης and Μαλώτης, *an inhabitant of Mallus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Suet. Gram. 2.

† **mallus**, i, *m.*, = μαλλός, *a lock of wool*, Cato, R. R. 157.

mallŭvĭae, ārum, *f.* [manus-lavo], *water for washing the hands*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 161 Müll.; v. the foll. art.

‡ **mallŭvĭum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a wash-hand-basin:* malluvium dicitur, quo manus lavuntur malluviae quibus manus sunt lautae (i. e. *water to wash the hands in*), perinde ut quibus pedes pelluviae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 160 Müll.

mālo, mālui, malle (old forms, mavolo for malo, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 18; id. Curc. 2, 3, 41; id. Poen. 1, 2, 88; 90; id. Rud. 5, 3, 57; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 25: mavolunt for malunt, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 Müll.: mavoluit for maluit, Petr. S. p. 77: mavelim for malim, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 27; id. Aul. 4, 5, 1; id. Capt. 3, 3, 1; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 18; id. Men. 5, 1, 20; id. Mil. 4, 8, 46; id. Merc. 4, 3, 21; 5, 4, 48; id. Poen. 1, 1, 23; 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 31; id. Pers. 1, 1, 4; id. Rud. 2, 7, 12; id. Truc. 2, 2, 22; 2, 4, 68; 4, 2, 29; 30; 33: mavelis for malis, id. Capt. 2, 2, 20; id. Ps. 1, 2, 8: mavelit for malit, id. Trin. 2, 2, 25: mavellem for mallem, id. Am. 1, 3, 14; id. Curc. 4, 2, 26; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 21; 3, 3, 48; 4, 9, 1:5; id. Mil. 2, 2, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 128; 4, 5, 6; id. Poen. 3, 3, 37: mavolet for malet, id. As. 1, 1, 108), *v. a.* [magis-volo], *to choose rather, to prefer.* **I.** In gen., constr. with *acc.* of the person or thing, with an *object-clause*, or with *subj.* (class.). (α) With *acc.* of the person or thing (rare): bonos et senatum malet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: ambigua, ancipitia malebat, Tac. H. 2, 86: quin omnia malit, Hor. S. 2, 4, 61: quod mallem, *which I would prefer*, Ov. Tr. 2, 239; id. H. 21, 35: malo, Malo Venusinam quam te, Juv. 6, 167: ridenda poemata malo, quam te, id. 10, 124; 14, 153.—In late Lat. also with *acc.* and *dat.:* ut me aliis omnibus mallet, App. Mag. 73, p. 321, 10.—(β) With *object-clause* (usu. class. constr.): seseque ii perire mavolunt ibidem, quam, etc., Naev. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: Cato jam servire quam pugnare mavult, id. Att. 7, 15, 2: maluit illum esse deum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 3; Cic. Att. 13, 22, 3; id. Div. 2, 57, 118: judicium prius de probro quam de re maluit fieri, id. Quint. 2, 9: praetextam sumere mavis, an esse, etc., Juv. 10, 99.—(γ) With *nom.* and *inf.:* esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis, Juv. 4, 98.—(δ) With *subj.* (mostly poet.): mallem ... cognoscerem, Cic. Fam. 7, 14: mallem divitias mihi dedisses, Quam, etc., Cat. 24, 4: fabula sit mavult, quam sine amore deus, Tib. 2, 3, 32: malo pater tibi sit Thersites, Juv. 8, 269. — Sometimes with *comp. abl.* instead of *quam* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nullos his mallem ludos spectasse, *rather than these*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 79: ne dubitaret armis incruentas conditiones malle, *to choose rather than arms, prefer to arms*, Tac. A. 12, 46.—Sometimes followed pleonastically by *potius:* se ab omnibus desertos potius quam abs te defensos esse malunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: an ille Uticae potius, quam Romae, cum alienis esse quam cum suis maluisset? id. Lig. 2, 5; id. Cat. ap. Fam. 15, 5, 2; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3.—Also by *quam:* qui magis vere vincere, quam diu imperare malit, Liv. 22, 34 *fin.*—Strengthened by *multo* or *haud paulo:* meo judicio multo stare malo, quam aliorum, *much rather*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5: haud paulo hunc animum malim quam, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 42, 99.—**II.** In partic., *to be more favorable to* one: in hac re malo universae Asiae et negotiatoribus, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4: quamquam illi omnia malo, quam mihi, i. e. *would rather he had them*, id. Planc. 24, 59.—Hence, **mālens**, entis, *P. a.*, *preferring* (late Lat.), Hier. in Matt. 2, ad 14, 4; Aug. c. Jul. 4, 14, 68.

mālŏbăthrātus, a, um, *adj.* [malobathron], *anointed with* malobathron (post-class.): satrapae pumicati, malobathrati, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

† **mālŏbăthrĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μαλοβάθρινος, *made of betel:* oleum, Cael. Aur. Acut 3, 3, 24; id. Tard. 5, 1, 12.

† **mālŏbăthron** (**mālŏbăthrum**), i, *n.*, = μαλόβαθρον. **I.** Lit., *an Indian* or *Syrian plant, from which a costly ointment was prepared*, perh. *betel* or *base cinnamon*, Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129; Sid. Carm. 2, 415.—**II.** Transf., *the oil procured from this plant, malobathrum:* coronatus nitentes Malobathro Syrio capillos, Hor. C. 2, 7, 7; also used in medicine, Cels. 5, 23; Plin. 23, 4, 48, § 93.

mālŏgrānāta, ae, *f.*, *a pomegranate-tree*, Isid. Orig. 17, 7.

mālŏgrānātum (better **mālum grānātum**), i, *n.* [2. malum-granatum], *a pomegranate*, Plin. 26, 8, 31, § 49; Hier. Com. ad Aggen. 2, 20; Vulg. Num. 20, 5.

† **mālŏpē**, ēs, *f.*, *mallows:* majorem (malvam) Graeci malopen vocant in sativis, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222 (v. malva).

† **maltha**, ae, *f.*, = μάλθα, *a kind of thick, fatty petroleum* from Samosata, *fossil tar*, the flame of which could be extinguished only with earth, Plin. 2, 104, 108, § 235.—**B.** Transf., *a kind of varnish* or *cement* made of slaked lime and hog's fat: maltha e calce fit recenti; gleba vino restinguitur: mox tunditur cum adipe suillo et fico, Plin. 36, 24, 38, § 181; Pall. 1, 41.—* **II.** Trop., *an effeminate person*, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 9.

Malthīnus (al. **Maltī-**), i, *m.* [maltha, II.], *a fictitious name*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 25.

maltho, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cement, to varnish* (post-Aug.), Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 181, Schol. Juv. 5, 48 Cramer.

Malūgĭnensis, is, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Cornelia, e. g. M. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 4, 21.

‡ **malūgĭnōsus**, μακεντρεχής, *cunning, crafty*, Gloss. Philox.

1. mălum, i, v. 1. malus, *fin.* 1.

† **2. mālum**, i, *n.*, = μῆλον (Doric μᾶλον), *an apple*, i. e. any tree-fruit fleshy on the outside, and having a kernel within (opp. nux); hence, applied also to quinces, pomegranates, peaches, oranges, lemons, etc. **I.** In gen., Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; Col. 5, 10, 19; Verg. G. 2, 127 al.: malis orbiculatis pasci, Cael. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 15.—In a pun with mălum, *a calamity*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 89; 91 al.—Prov.: ab ovo usque ad mala, i. e. *from beginning to end* (from the Roman custom to begin meals with eggs and end with fruit), Hor. S. 1, 3, 7.—Trop.: malum discordiae, *an apple of discord*, Just. 12, 15, 11.—**II.** Malum terrae, *a plant* (the Aristolochia), having four varieties, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 95; Scrib. Comp. 202; also called malum terrenum, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

* **malundrum**, i, *n.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 26, 7, 24, § 40.

1. mălus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. mala, dirt; Gr. μέλας, black; cf. macula; Germ. mal in Mutter-mal, etc.].—*Comp.:* pējor, pejus.—*Sup.:* pessimus, a, um, *bad*, in the widest sense of the word (opp. bonus), *evil, wicked, injurious, destructive, mischievous, hurtful;* of personal appearance, *ill-looking, ugly, deformed;* of weight, *bad, light;* of fate, *evil, unlucky*, etc.: malus et nequam homo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 1: pessima puella, Cat. 36, 9; 55, 10: delituit mala, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 9: philosophi minime mali illi quidem, sed non satis acuti, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 23: malam opinionem habere de aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: consuetudo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 36: conscientia, Quint. 12, 1, 3: mens, id. ib.: mores, Sall. C. 18: fures, Hor. S. 1, 1, 77: Furiae, id. ib. 2, 3, 135: virus, Verg. G. 1, 129: cicuta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 56: libido, Liv. 1, 57: falx, Verg. E. 3, 11: gramina, id. A. 2, 471: carmen, i. e. *an incantation*, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 17: abi in malam rem, *go and be hanged!* Ter. And. 2, 1, 17: pugna, *unsuccessful, adverse*, Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; Sall. J. 56: avis, i. e. *ill-boding*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 5; cf. id. ib. 3, 6, 46: ales, id. Epod. 10, 1: aetas, *burdensome*, i. e. senectus, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 4: haud mala est mulier, *not bad-looking*, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 42: facies, Quint. 6, 3, 32; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 43: crus, i. e. *deformed*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: pondus, i. e. *light, deficient*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 156.—Of the sick: in malis aeger est, *in great danger*, Cels. 3, 15 *fin.:* tempus a quo omnis aeger pejor fiat, id. 3, 5 *med.:* eo tempore fere pessimi sunt qui aegrotant, id. ib.—In *neutr. sing.*, as *adv.:* ne gallina malum responset dura palato, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18.—*Comp.:* pejor, *worse:* via, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96.—Hence, **1. mălum**, i, *n.*, *any thing bad, an evil, mischief, misfortune, calamity*, etc. **A.** In gen.: orarem, ut ei, quod posses mali facere, faceres, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 25: quam sit bellum, cavere malum, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: nihil enim mali accidisse Scipioni puto, id. Lael. 3, 10: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: externum, i. e. bellum, Nep. Hamilc. 21: ne in cotidianam id malum vertat, i. e. febris, Cels. 3, 15: hoc malo domitos potius cultores agrorum fore, quam, etc., Liv. 2, 34, 11. — **B.** In partic. (a) *Punishment; hurt, harm, severity, injury:* malo domandam tribuniciam potestatem, Liv. 2, 54, 10: malo exercitum coërcere, Sall. J. 100, 5: sine malo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 81; so Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 45; Liv. 4, 49, 11: vi, malo, plagis adductus est, ut frumenti daret, *ill-usage*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: amanti amoenitas malo est: nobis lucro est, *is hurtful, injurious*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 5: clementiam illi malo fuisse, *was injurious, unfortunate*, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1: malo hercle magno suo convivat sine modo, *to his own*

hurt, Enn. ap. Non. 474, 23 (Sat. v. 1 Vahl.): olet homo quidam malo suo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 165: male merenti bona es: at malo cum tuo, *to your own hurt*, id. As. 1, 3, 3.—(β) *Wrong-doing:* causae, quae numquam malo defuturae sunt, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16, 3: sperans famam exstingui veterum sic posse malorum, Verg. A. 6, 527; Anthol. Lat. 1, 178.—(γ) As a term of abuse, *plague, mischief, torment:* quid tu, malum, me sequere? Plaut. Cas. 1, 3: qui, malum, alii? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10: quae, malum, est ista tanta audacia? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54; so id. Off. 2, 15, 53; Curt. 8, 14, 41.—(δ) As an exclamation, *alas! misery!* Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 16; id. Men. 2, 3, 37 Brix ad loc.—**2. măle**, *adv.*, *badly, ill, wrongly, wickedly, unfortunately, erroneously, improperly*, etc.: dubitas, quin lubenter tuo ero meus, quod possiet facere, faciat male? *will do all the harm to him*, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 66: si iste Italiam relinquet, faciet omnino male, et, ut ego existimo, ἀλογίστως, *will act altogether unwisely*, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10: di isti Segulio male faciant, *do harm to him, punish him*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1: o factum male de Alexione! id. Att. 15, 1, 1: male velle alicui, *to wish ill*, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 13: Karthagini male jamdiu cogitanti bellum multo ante denuntio, cogitare de aliquo, Cic. Sen. 6, 18: male loqui, id. Rosc. Am. 48: male loqui alicui, for maledicere, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 25: male accipere verbis aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 140: equitatu agmen adversariorum, male habere, *to harass, annoy*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: hoc male habet virum, *annoys, vexes him*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 5: male se habere, *to feel ill, dejected, low-spirited*, id. Eun. 4, 2, 6: male est animo, *it vexes me*, id. Ad. 4, 5, 21: male est animo, *I feel unwell*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: male fit animo, *I am beginning to feel bad, am getting unwell*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26: L. Antonio male sit, si quidem, etc., *evil betide him!* (a formula of imprecation), Cic. Att. 15, 15, 1: quae res tibi vertat male, *much harm may it do you!* Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37: male tibi esse malo quam molliter, *I would rather you should be unfortunate than effeminate*, Sen. Ep. 82, 1: proelium male pugnatum, *unsuccessfully*, Sall. J. 54, 7: ea quae male empta sunt, *at a bad bargain*, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1: male vendere, *at a sacrifice*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: male reprehendunt praemeditationem rerum futurarum, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: male tegere mutationem fortunae, Tac. H. 1, 66: male sustinere arma, *unskilfully*, Liv. 1, 25, 12: non dubito, quin me male oderit, i. e. *very much, intensely*, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: male metuo, ne, etc., *exceedingly, much*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: rauci, *miserably*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 66.—When attached to an adjective, it freq. gives it the opposite meaning: male sanus = insanus, *insane, deranged*, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 5: male sana, *with mind disturbed*, Verg. A. 4, 8: gratus, i. e. *ungrateful*, Ov. H. 7, 27: male fidas provincias, *unfaithful*, Tac. H. 1, 17: statio male fida carinis, *unsafe*, Verg. A. 2, 23.—*Comp.:* oderam multo pejus hunc quam illum ipsum Clodium, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3; cf.: pejusque leto flagitium timet, Hor. C. 4, 9, 50; and: cane pejus vitabit chlamydem, id. Ep. 1, 17, 30.

† **2. mālus**, i, *f.*, Gr. μηλέα, *an apple-tree:* malus bifera, Varr. R. R. 1, 7: et steriles platani malos gessere valentes, Verg. G. 2, 70: malus granata, *the pomegranate*, Isid. 17, 7, 6: felices arbores putantur esse quercus . . . malus, etc., Macr. S. 3, 20, 2.

3. mālus, i, *m.* [by some referred to root mac-; Gr. μακρός; Lat. magnus; but perh. the same word with 2. malus], *an upright mast, pole*, or *beam*. **I.** In gen.: malos exaequantes altitudinem jugi surrexit, Front. Strat. 3, 8, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A mast* of a ship: ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando agere nihil dicant, cum alii malos scandant, etc., Cic. Sen. 6, 17: malum erigi, vela fieri imperavit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: attolli malos, Verg. A. 5, 829: malo suspendit ab alto, id. ib. 5, 489: saucius, *injured*, Hor. C. 1, 14, 5.—**B.** *A standard* or *pole*, to which the awnings spread over the theatre were attached, Lucr. 6, 110; Liv. 39, 7, 8.—**C.** *The beam* in the middle of a wine-press, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—**D.** *The corner beams* of a tower: turrium mali, Caes. B. G. 7, 22, 4.

malva, ae, *f.* [μαλάχη], *mallows:* in magnis laudibus malva est utraque, et sativa, et silvestris. Duo genera earum amplitudine folii discernuntur: majorem Graeci malopen vocant in sativis. Alteram ab emoliendo ventre dictam putant malachen, etc., Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222; Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2; Mart. 10, 48, 7.

malvācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [malva], *of* or *belonging to mallows, like mallows, mallow-shaped* (post-Aug.): caulis, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19.

Māmercīnus, i, *m.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mamercus, Mamercine*, a Roman surname, e. g. L. Aemilius Mamercinus, Liv. 7, 1.

Māmercus, i, *m.* [Mamers for Mars], *an Oscan prænomen:* Mamercus praenomen Oscum est, ab eo, quod hi Martem Mamertem appellant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 130 Müll.—**II.** *A Roman surname in the Æmilian* gens, *who claimed Numa as their ancestor:* ridere Mamercorum alapas, Juv. 8, 192.—Esp.: M. Aemilius Mamercus, Cic. Brut. 47, 175.

Māmers, mertis, *m.*, *the Oscan name for Mars:* Mamers Mamertis facit, id est lingua Osca Mars Martis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. Mamertini, p. 158 ib. The Sabines also gave to Mars the name of Mamers, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.—Hence, **A. Māmertini**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Mamertines.*—After the death of Agathocles of Syracuse, B.C. 289, the mercenary troops which he had collected from Umbria seized the city of Messana in Sicily, murdered the inhabitants, and made themselves masters of the vicinity. They called themselves *Mamertines*, from Mamers, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13; id. Balb. 23, 52; Liv. 21, 22; 28, 28, 6.—**B. Māmertīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Mamertines, Mamertine:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13; 2, 3, 6, § 13; 2, 4, 10, § 22: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 66: amphora, Mart. 13, 117.

1. Māmertīnus, i, *m.*, Claudius M., *consul*, A.D. 362, *under Julian, to whom he wrote a letter, which is still extant, thanking him for his promotion to this dignity.*

2. Māmertīnus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Mamers.

Mămilĭus, a [root mar-, the shining, splendid one; cf. marmor], *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** Octavius Mamilius, *a prince of Tusculum*, Liv. 1, 50.—**2.** C. Mamilius Limetanus, *a tribune of the people*, Sall. J. 40, 1.—**3.** C. Mamilius Vitulus, *a prætor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123; Sall. J. 40.—**4.** L. Mamilius Tusculanus, Liv. 3, 29.—Hence, **II. Mămilĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mamilius, Mamilian:* rogatio, *of the tribune Mamilius*, Cic. Brut. 33, 127; Sall. J. 40, 4: lex, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; id. Leg. 1, 21, 55; Sall. J. 65, 5: turris, Paul. ex Fest. p. 131; v. Müll. ad loc.

mămilla (incorrectly **mamm-**; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. vol. 2, p. 36), ae, *f. dim.* [mamma], *a breast, pap, nipple, teat.* **I.** Lit., Vell. 2, 70, 5; Juv. 6, 400: laeva in parte mamillae Nil salit juveni, id. 7, 159: scrofa triginta clara mamillis, id. 12, 74; 13, 163.—As a term of endearment, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 47.—**II.** Transf., *a little pipe* joined to a larger one, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 2.

* **mămillānus**, a, um, *adj.* [mamilla, having breasts; hence, transf.], *full, swelling, protuberant:* ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 69.

mămillāre, is, *n.* [id.], *a breast-cloth, stomacher*, Mart. 14, 66 *in lemm.*

mămillāris, e, *adj.*, *of* or *in the breast:* tumores, Dyn. 2, 96.

mamma, ae, *f.*, = μάμμα, *a breast, pap*, esp. of females, rarely of males; also, *a teat, dug* of animals. **I.** Lit.: puero isti date mammam, *give him the breast, suckle him*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 1; id. Trin. 5, 1, 16: puer in gremio matris sedens, mammam appetens, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: ubera mammarum, Lucr. 5, 885.—Of a man: mammas homo solus e maribus habet, Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232; Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Just. 12, 9 *fin.*—Of animals, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 18: mammam sugere, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: mammas praebere, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234: mamma sterilescit, *dries up*, id. ib.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A protuberance* on the bark of a tree, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 118.—**B.** In the language of children, *mother, mamma:* cum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, matrem mammam, patrem tatam, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 4; Mart. 1, 101, 1.—In inscrr., for *mother*, Inscr. Orell. 2769; 2813; for *grandmother*, Inscr. Mur. 1134, 3; for *nurse*, Inscr. Visc. Mus. Pio-Clem. t. 2, p. 82.

Mammaea, ae, *f.*, *the mother of the emperor Alexander Severus*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 3, 1.—Hence, **II. Mammaeānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mammæa, Mammæan*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 57, 7.

mammālis, e, *adj.* [mamma], *of* or *for the breasts* (post-class.): herba, *good for diseases of the breasts*, App. Herb. 26.

mammātus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma, having breasts; hence, transf.], *furnished with little pipes* (post-Aug.), Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 159, v. Sillig. ad h. l.

* **mammeātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], for mammosus, *having large breasts, large-breasted, full-breasted* (Plautin.): amica, Plin. Poen. 1, 2, 181; cf. Non. 137, 20.

mammĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little breast*, i. e. *a man's breast:* ubi mamma mammicula opprimitur, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 17.

mammilla, v. mamilla.

mammo, āre, 1, *v. n.* [mamma], *to give suck* (late Lat.): vae tunc praegnantibus et mammantibus, S. S. Marc. 13, 17, ap. Aug. in Psa. 95, 14.

† **mammōnas**, or **mammōna**, ae, or **mammon**, nos, *m.*, = μαμμωνᾶς [properly, Syr. מָמוֹנָא], *riches, mammon:* non potestis servire Deo et Mammonae, Vulg. Matt. 6, 24; id. Luc. 16, 9; Aug. Serm. Domin. 2, 14: mammona iniquitatis prodere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10, 3.

mammōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mammonas], *greedy of gain, self-interested* (eccl. Lat.): fides, Prud. Ham. 429.

mammōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mamma], *having large breasts, full-breasted.* **I.** Lit.: non mammosa, non annosa, non bibosa, Laber. ap. Gell. 3, 12.—Of animals: canes feminae, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 5.—**II.** Transf., *full, protuberant:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: genus panici, id. 18, 7, 10, § 54: tus, *cluster-shaped*, in which one drop adheres to the other, id. 12, 14, 32, § 61.

† **mammothreptus**, i, *m.*, = μαμμόθρεπτος, *nourished by a nurse*, Aug. in Psa. Conc. 30.

1. mammŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mamma], *a little breast* or *teat.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 2; Cels. 7, 26, 1.—**II.** Transf., in the language of children, *little mamma, mammy*, Inscr. Orell. 4849; 4671; cf. mamma, II. B.

2. Mammŭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* M. Cornelius Mammula, Liv 42, 6.

†† **mamphūla**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of Syrian bread:* mamphula appellatur panis Syriaci genus, quod, ut ait Venius, in clibano, antequam percoquatur, decidit in carbones cineremque, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.

‡ **mamphur**, appellatur loro circumvolutum mediocris longitudinis lignum rotundum, quod circumagunt fabri in operibus tornandis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 132 Müll., *a bow-drill* [acc. to Scalig. mutilated from μαννοφόρον, wearing a collar].

Māmŭrĭus, ii, *m.*, in full, Mamurius Veturius, *the maker of the* ancilia; v. ancile, Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll.; Ov. F. 3, 391; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 61 (where Müll. Mamurri).—Varro explains in an entirely different manner the expression, Mamuri Veturi, which he considers an appellative, signifying memoriam veterem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 45 Müll.

Māmurra, ae, *m.*, *a Roman knight of Formiæ*, praefectus fabrûm *in Gaul under Cæsar, who was the first in Rome to cover the walls of his house on the Mons Cælius with marble, and had none but marble columns in his house*, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6; 13, 52, 1; Suet. Caes. 73; Cat. 29, 3: Mamurrarum urbs, i. e. *Formiæ*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 37.

1. Māna, also Genita Mana, and **Manuāna**, ae, *f.*, *ancient Roman goddesses*

who presided over the submanes, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164; Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

2. mana, ae, false read. for manos.

* **mānābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [mano], *flowing, running;* hence, trop., *penetrating:* frigus, Lucr. 1, 534.

† **mānăchus** and **mānăcus**, i, *m.*, = μήναχος, Dor. μάναχος, *the ecliptic* on a sundial, Vitr. 9, 8 (Schneid. reads menaeus).

1. mānālis, e, *adj.* [mano], *flowing* (ante-class.): manalem fontem dici pro eo, quod aqua ex eo semper manet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 128 Müll.; cf. id. p. 157 ib.: manalem vocabant lapidem etiam (cf. another signif. in the foll. art.) petram quandam, quae erat extra portam Capenam juxta aedem Martis, quam cum propter nimiam siccitatem in Urbem protraherent, insequebatur pluvia statim, id. p. 128 ib.; cf.: manalis lapis, qui tunc movetur, cum pluviae exoptantur, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 10, and Fulg. Expos. Serm. p. 559, 16 sq.—Hence, *subst.:* **mānāle**, is, *n.*, *a ewer*, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 9; cf. aquaemanalis.

2. Mānālis, e, *adj.* [Manes], *of* or *belonging to the Manes:* Manalem lapidem putabant esse ostium Orci, per quod animae inferorum ad superos manarent, qui dicuntur manes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 128, 14 Müll. (perhaps from the same origin as the preceding word).

* **mānāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [mano], *a flowing:* bivio refluus manamine pontus, i. e. *in ebb and flood*, Aus. Mosell. 32.

mānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a flowing, flowing out* (post-Aug.), Front. Aquaed. 65; 110; 122.

manceps, ĭpis, *m.* [manus-capio], *a purchaser* of any thing at a public auction, *a renter, farmer, contractor*, etc. (syn.: redemtor, exactor). **I.** Lit.: manceps dicitur, qui quid a populo emit conducitve, quia manu sublata significat se auctorem emptionis esse: qui idem praes dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.: postremo ne in praedae quidem societate mancipem aut praedem ... reperire potuisti, Cic. Dom. 18, 48: si res abiret ab eo mancipe, quem ipse apposuisset, *contractor for building*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: hominis studiosissimi nobilitatis manceps fit Chrysogonus, *the purchaser*, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: mancipes a civitatibus pro frumento pecuniam exegerunt, *the contractors with the government, farmers*, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33; id. Dom. 10, 25: nullius rei neque praes neque manceps, Nep. Att. 6, 3: aliquis praevalens annonam flagellet, i. e. *a forestaller, speculator*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 164: sutrinae, *a keeper of a stall*, id. 10, 43, 60, § 122; Plin. Ep. 3, 19: operarum, *one who hires laborers to let them out again*, Suet. Vesp. 1: itinera fraude mancipum et incuria magistratuum interrupta, *a farmer of the revenue, farmer-general*, Tac. A. 3, 31: VIAE APPIAE, Inscr. Orell. 3221.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A surety, bondsman, bail*, = praes: ego mancipem te nihil moror, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 29.—* **B.** *One who hires people to applaud:* conducti et redempti mancipes, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4.—* **C.** *The owner, proprietor*, or *possessor* of a thing: deus et manceps divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 11.—**D.** *A master, chief:* carceris, i. e. *jailer*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 345; Tert. de Spect. 10.

Mancĭa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Q. Mucius Mancia, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109.

Mancīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, e. g. C. Hostilius Mancinus, *a consul who was delivered up to the Numantines, on the refusal of the Roman people to ratify the dishonorable treaty of peace which he had made with them*, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. de Or. 1, 40, 181; 1, 56, 238; 2, 32, 137; id. Off. 3, 30, 109; id. Caecin. 34, 98; Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll.—Hence, **II. Mancīnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mancinus:* deditio, i. e. *the delivering up of Mancinus*, Flor. 3, 14, 2.

mancĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus], *a little hand* (ante-class.), Laev. ap. Gell. 17, 7.

mancĭpārĭus, ii, *m.*, = mango, Schol. Juv. 11, 148.

mancĭpātĭo (**mancŭp-**), ōnis, *f.* [mancipo], *a making over, delivery, transfer* of a thing to another; one of the modes of acquiring possession by the Roman civil law; hence, also, for *purchase:* qui mancipio accipit, apprehendere id ipsum, quod ei mancipio datur, necesse sit: unde etiam mancipatio dicitur, quia manu res capitur, Gai. Inst. 1, 121 (v. the passage in full under mancipium): mancupationem tabulis probare, *the purchase*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.

mancĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [mancipo]. **I.** *A sale* (post-Aug.): in mancipatum venire, Plin. 9, 35, 60, § 124.—**II.** *The office* or *business of a public farmer* (in jurid. Lat.), Cod. Th. 8, 5, 36; so ib. 7, 9.

mancĭpi, v. mancipium *init.*

mancĭpĭum (**mancŭpĭum**), ii (the contr. form of the *gen.*, mancipi, like imperi, ingeni, etc., predominates in jurid. lang.), *n.* [manceps], *a taking by hand;* hence, law t. t., *the formal acceptance, the taking possession of a purchase and sale* (corresponding to the formal delivery by the vendor; cf. the feudal livery of seisin, etc.); *the legal, formal purchase* of a thing: est autem mancipatio imaginaria quaedam venditio: quod et ipsum jus proprium civium Romanorum est. Eaque res ita agitur: adhibitis non minus quam quinque testibus civibus Romanis puberibus et praeterea alio ejusdem condicionis, qui libram aeneam teneat, qui appellatur libripens, is qui mancipio accipit, rem tenens ita dicit: hunc ego hominem ex jure Quiritium meum esse aio, isque mihi emptus est hoc aere aëneaque libra: deinde aere percutit libram, idque aes dat ei, a quo mancipio accipit, quasi pretii loco. Eo modo et serviles et liberae personae mancipantur: animalia quoque, quae mancipi sunt, quo in numero habentur boves, equi, muli, asini; ita praedia tam urbana quam rustica, quae et ipsa mancipi sunt, qualia sunt Italica, eodem modo solent mancipari. In eo solo praediorum mancipatio a ceterorum mancipatione differt, quod personae serviles et liberae, item animalia quae mancipi sunt, nisi in praesentia sint, mancipari non possunt, adeo quidem, ut eum, qui mancipio accipit, apprehendere id ipsum, quod ei mancipio datur, necesse sit: unde etiam mancipatio dicitur, quia manu res capitur: praedia vero absentia solent mancipari, Gai. Inst. 1, 119 sq.: hoc in mancipio Marius non dixerat, *at the sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67; cf.: cum M. Marius Graditianus aedes Auratae vendidisset, neque in mancipii lege dixisset, etc., *in the contract of sale ... in the sale*, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A possession, property, right of ownership*, acquired by such purchase: mancipio dare, and accipere, *to give* or *take possession of* by way of formal seizure (on the case of mancipio, v. Roby, Gram. 2, § 1243): *Ca.* Memini et mancipio tibi dabo. *Cu.* Egon' ab lenone quicquam Mancipio accipiam? quibus sui nihil est nisi una lingua? Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 8; Cic. Att. 13, 50, 2: ille aedis mancupio aps te accepit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 19: egomet ei me mancupio dabo, id. Mil. 1, 1, 23: finge mancipio aliquem dedisse id, quod mancipio dari non potest, Cic. Top. 10, 45: esse in mancipio alicujus, *to be the property of any one*, Gell. 18, 6, 9: mancupio aedis poscere, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 42.—Esp., in the Roman law, things were classified as res mancipi (for mancipii; also, res mancupi for mancupii) and res nec mancipi, i. e. things transferrible only by formal mancipation, and things transferrible by mere delivery, Gai. Inst. 2, 15 sqq.; 59; 65; Ulp. Fragm. 19, 1 sqq. (cf. Maine, Ancient Law, chap. viii.): in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic. Mur. 2: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, id. Top. 5.—**2.** Trop.: vitaque mancipio nulli datur, omnibus usu, Lucr. 3, 971: fortuna nihil dat mancipio, *bestows nothing as a property* or *constant possession*, Sen. Ep. 72, 9.—**B.** Concr., *a slave obtained by* mancipium: mancipia, quae dominorum sunt facta nexu aut aliquo jure civili, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35; id. Att. 8, 11, 4.—**2.** In gen., *a slave:* Edepol mancipium scelestum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 20; cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 18; id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: mancipiis locuples eget aeris Cappadocum rex, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 39: mancipia argento parata, *purchased slaves*, Liv. 41, 6: mancipium Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 2: nudum olido stans Fornice, Juv. 11, 172; 9, 120; Vulg. Apoc. 18, 13.—**3.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): jurat, Se fore mancipium tempus in omne tuum, *thy slave, servant*, Ov. P. 4, 5, 40: omnis Musae, Petr. 68: Christi, Prud. Apoth. 476.

mancĭpo (**mancŭpo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [manceps]. **I.** *To make over* or *deliver up as property* by means of the formal act of purchase (mancipium; v. mancipium *init.*), *to dispose of, transfer, alienate, sell* (not in Cic.; for the true reading ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24, is emancipaverat; id. Sen. 11, 38, emancipatus; and id. Phil. 2, 21, 51, emancipatum). **A.** Lit.: alienos mancupatis, Alienos manumittitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 10: servos singulos actori publico, Tac. A. 2, 30; Gai. Inst. 2, 33: defundo mancipando, id. ib. 4, 131: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, *gives one a title to, makes one's property*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159.—**B.** Trop., *to give up to, deliver up, subject:* luxu et saginae mancipatus emptusque, Tac. H. 2, 71: corpus mero et stupro, App. M. 9, p. 223, 29: de ignaviae latebris retractus curiarum functionibus mancipetur, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 83.—* **II.** I. q. manu capere, *to seize, catch:* ita capitur (alces): alioqui difficile est eam mancipari, Sol. 20.

mancŭpātĭo, mancŭpĭum, and **mancŭpo,** v. mancip-.

mancus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. man-âk, little; cf. Germ. mangeln], *maimed, infirm* (class.). **I.** Lit., in a limb or member, esp. in the hand: sciendum, scaevam non esse morbosum, praeterquam si, imbecillitate dextrae, validius sinistra utatur: sed hunc non scaevam, sed mancum esse dicimus, Dig. 21, 1, 12: mancus et membris omnibus captus ac debilis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: ad mandata claudus, caecus, mutus, mancus, debilis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 45: mancorum ac debilium dux, Liv. 7, 13; Ov. F. 3, 825: tamquam mancus et exstinctae corpus non utile dextrae, Juv. 3, 48.—**II.** Trop., *infirm, defective, imperfect* (rare but class.): virtus, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ac debilis praetura, id. Mil. 9, 25: contemplatio naturae, id. Off. 1, 43, 153: fortuna, Hor. S. 2, 7, 88.—With *abl.:* talibus officiis prope mancus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 21.—In *neutr* adverb.: error mancum claudicat, Prud. στεφ. 2, 23.

mandātārĭus, ii, *m.* [mandatum], *one to whom a charge* or *commission is given, an attorney, agent, mandatory* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 11 dub. (al. mandatores).

mandātēla, ae, *f.* [id.], *a charge, the intrusting of a commission*, Gai. Inst. 2, 104; Prisc. 622 P.

mandātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. mando], *a charge, commission* (jurid. Lat.): mandatione, Dig. 41, 1, 37 *init.* (dub.; al. traditione).

mandātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a charge* or *command, mandative:* modus, a name given by some grammarians to *the future used imperatively* (e. g. leges for lege), Diom. p. 330 P.

mandātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who gives a charge* or *commission, a mandator.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): quod extra mandatum egit, non praejudicet mandatori, Gai. Inst. 1, 17 *fin.;* Dig. 3, 2, 20; 17, 1, 22; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 2: caedis, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 12; 5, 23, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *One who instigates* or *suborns accusers* or *informers* (post-Aug.): et delatores mandatoresque erant ex licentia veteri, Suet. Tit. 8: delator compellitur edere mandatorem, Dig. 49, 14, 2.—**B.** *One by whose authority money is lent*, Dig. 17, 1, 59 sq.

mandātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mandator], *of* or *belonging to a mandator, mandatory* (post-class.): nomine, Cod. Just. 8, 41, 19 al.

mandātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that charges* or *commands* (post-class.): operum, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235.

mandātum, i, *n.*, v. 1. mando *fin.*

1. mandātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of mando, q. v.

2. mandātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [1. mando], *a command, mandate* (class.): mandatu Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: Sullae, id. Sull. 23, 65: praetoris, Suet. Caes. 7: creditorum, Dig. 17, 1, 32: agitur mandatu meo, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2.

***Mandēla,** ae, *f.*, *a town in the Sabine territory, near the Digentia*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105.—Hence, **Mandēlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mandela:* MASSA, Inscr. Orell. 104.

mandĭbŭla, ae, *f.*, or **mandĭbŭlum,** i, *n.* [2. mando], *a jaw* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 69: cibaria confecta mandibulis, id. S. 7, 4, 14; Isid. 11, 1, 45.

1. mando, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [manus-do], *to commit to one's charge, to enjoin, commission, order, command* (syn.: praecipio, edico); constr. *alicui aliquid*, with *ut*, *ne*, the simple *subj.*, or with *inf.* (class.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Alicui aliquid:* tibi de nostris rebus nihil sum mandaturus per litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1: praeterea typos tibi mando, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: si quid velis, huic mandes, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 7: L. Clodio mandasse, quae illum mecum loqui velles, Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 1: alicui mandare laqueum, *to bid go and be hanged*, Juv. 10, 57.—With ellipsis of *dat.:* tamquam hoc senatus mandasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84: excusationem, Suet. Oth. 6; haec ego numquam mandavi, Juv. 14, 225.—(*β*) With *ut* or *ne:* Voluseno mandat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 21: mandat ut exploratores in Suebos mittant, id. ib. 6, 10, 3: Caesar per litteras Trebonio magnopere mandaverat, ne, etc., id. B. C. 2, 13.—(*γ*) With simple *subj.:* huic mandat, Remos reliquosque Belgas adeat, Caes. B. G. 3, 11.—(*δ*) With *object-clause:* mandavit Tigranen Armeniâ exturbare, Tac. A. 15, 2: non aliter cineres mando jacere meos, Mart. 1, 88, 10.—(*ε*) *Impers. pass.:* fecerunt ut eis mandatum fuerat, Vulg. Gen. 45, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to commit, consign, enjoin, confide, commend, intrust* any thing to a person or thing: ego tibi meas res mando, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 54: bona nostra haec tibi permitto et tuae mando fidei, Ter. And. 1, 5, 61: ludibrio habeor . . . ab illo, quoi me mandavisti, meo viro, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 32: (adulescens) qui tuae mandatus est fide et fiduciae, id. Trin. 1, 2, 80; 91; 99: aliquem alicui alendum, Verg. A. 3, 49: alicui magistratum, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: honores, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81: filiam viro, *to give in marriage*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 32: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: se fugae, *to betake one's self to flight*, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: fugae et solitudini vitam suam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: semen terrae, i. e. *to sow*, Col. 1, 7, 6: hordea sulcis, Verg. E. 5, 36: corpus humo, *to bury*, id. A. 9, 214: aliquid memoriae, Cic. Quint. 6, 24: litteris, *to commit to writing*, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52: scriptis actiones nostras, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: historiae, id. Div. 2, 32, 69: monumentis, id. Ac. 2, 1, 2: fruges conditas vetustati, *to keep for a long time, to suffer to grow old*, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151: Alcibiadem interficiendum insidiis mandare, Just. 5, 2, 5.—*Absol.:* Claudio mandante ac volente (opp. invito), Vop. Aur. 16, 2.—**B.** *To charge a person to announce* something, *to send word to* a person or place (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mandare ad Pisonem, noli, etc., Suet. Calig. 25: mandabat in urbem, nullum proelio finem exspectarent, *sent word*, Tac. A. 14, 38: ferre ad nuptam quae mittit adulter, quae mandat, Juv. 3, 46: senatui mandavit, bellum se ei illaturum, Eutr. 5, 5: consulantes, si quid ad uxores suas mandarent, Flor. 3, 3, 6.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **mandātum,** i, *n.*, *a charge, order, commission, injunction, command.* **A.** In gen.: ut mandatum scias me procurasse, *have performed the commission*, Cic. Att. 5, 7, 3: hoc mandatum accepi a Patre, Vulg. Joh. 10, 18.—More freq. in *plur.:* omnibus ei de rebus, quas agi a me voles, mandata des, velim, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2: dare mandata alicui in aliquem, id. ib. 3, 11, 5: dare alicui mandata, ut, etc., id. Phil. 6, 3, 6: accipere ab aliquo, id. ib. 8, 8, 23: persequi, *to perform, execute, fulfil*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 2: audire, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: alicujus exhaurire, id. Att. 5, 1, 5: exponere in senatu, id. de Or. 2, 12, 49: exsequi, id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; Sall. J. 35, 5: facere, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 64; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 72: perficere, Liv. 1, 56: efficere, Sall. J. 58: facere, Curt. 7, 9, 17: deferre, *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1: perferre, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: neglegere, *to neglect, not perform*, Ov. H. 16, 303: fallere, id. M. 6, 696: haec mandata, Liv. 21, 54, 4: legatis occulta mandata data sint, ut, Just. 34, 1, 5.—Poet., with *inf.:* producetque virum, dabit et mandata reverti, *and enjoin him to return*, Ov. H. 13, 143.—**B.** Esp. as legal term. **1.** *A commission* constituting a mutual obligation; hence, in gen., *a contract:* mandatum constitit, sive nostra gratia mandamus, sive alienâ: id est, sive ut mea negotia geras, sive ut alterius mandem tibi, erit mandati obligatio, et invicem alter alteri tenebimur, Gai. Inst. 3, 155 sqq.: itaque mandati constitutum est judicium non minus turpe, quam furti, i. e. *for breach of contract*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: actio mandati, *an action for the non-performance of a contract*, Dig. 17, 1, 8, § 3.—**2.** *An imperial command, mandate*, Plin. Ep. 10, 110, 1; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111: principum, Front. Aquaed. 3.—Esp. of *the secret orders* of the emperors: (Galba) mandata Neronis de nece sua deprehenderat, Suet. Galb. 9; id. Tib. 52: occulta mandata, Tac. A. 2, 43: fingere scelesta mandata, id. ib. 2, 71; 3, 16; id. H. 4, 49.—**C.** In eccl. lang., *the law* or *commandment of God:* mandatum hoc, quod ego praecipio tibi hodie, non supra te est, Vulg. Deut. 30, 11: nec custodisti mandata, id. 1 Reg. 13, 13: maximum et primum mandatum, id. Matt. 22, 38.

2. mando, di, sum (in the *dep.* form mandor, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), 3, *v. a.* [akin to madeo, properly to moisten; hence], *to chew, masticate* (syn. manduco). **I.** Lit. (class.): animalia alia sugunt, alia carpunt, alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: asini lentissime mandunt, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 54; Col. 6, 2, 14.—Poet.: (equi) fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, i. e. *champ*, Verg. A. 7, 279: tristia vulnera saevo dente, i. e. *to eat the flesh of slaughtered animals*, Ov. M. 15, 92.—In *part. perf.:* mansum ex ore daturum, Lucil. ap. Non. 140, 14; Varr. ib. 12: omnia minima mansa in os inserere, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: ut cibos mansos ac prope liquefactos demittimus, Quint. 10, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to eat, devour* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quom socios nostros mandisset impiu' Cyclops, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 817 P.; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P. (Ann. v. 141 Vahl.): apros, Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210: Diomedes immanibus equis mandendos solitus objectare advenas, *to throw to them for food*, Mel. 2, 2.—Poet.: mandere humum (like mordere humum), *to bite the ground*, said of those who fall in battle, Verg. A. 11, 669; so, compressa aequora, Val. Fl. 3, 106: corpora Graiorum maerebat mandier igni, *to be consumed*, Matius in Varr. L. L. 6, § 95 Müll.

***3. mando,** ōnis, *m.* [2. mando], *a glutton, gormandizer:* mandonum gulae, Lucil. ap. Non. 17, 16; cf. manduco.

Mandŏnĭus, i, *m.*, = Μανδόνιος, *a general in Spain, who sided with the Romans in the second Punic war*, Liv. 22, 21; 28, 31 sq.

† **mandra,** ae, *f.*, = μάνδρα, *a stall* or *pen for cattle*, etc. (poet.). **I.** Lit.: mulorum, Mart. 5, 22, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A herd of cattle:* stantis convicia mandrae, *abuse from the herd penned up* or *stopped*, i. e. from the drovers, Juv. 3, 237; cf.: mandrae, locus in quo porci includuntur, Vet. Schol. ad loc.—**B.** In *plur.*, *a checkered draught-board, gaming-table:* vincas Novium Publiumque mandris clusos, i. e. *penned up in the squares*, Mart. 7, 72, 8.

† **mandrăgŏras,** ae, *m.*, = μανδραγόρας, *a plant, mandrake:* mandragoras illitus, Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175; so id. 25, 13, 94, § 147; Col. 10, 20.

***Mandrŏpŏlis,** is, *f.*, = Μανδρόπολις, *a city in Great Phrygia*, Liv. 38, 15.

Mandūbĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Celtica, *whose chief city was* Alesia, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; 78.

mandūcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. manduco], *a chewing* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

mandūcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chewer* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27.

1. mandūco, āvi, ātum (in the *dep.* form, **mandūcor,** ari, Lucil., Afran., and Pompon. ap. Non. 477, 8 sq. (Pomp. Com. Rel. v. 100 Rib.; Afran. ib. v. 184); cf. Prisc. 799 P.), 1, *v. a.* [a lengthened form of 2 mando]. **I.** Lit., *to chew, masticate; to eat by chewing* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): manducato candido pane, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9; Sen. Ep. 95, 27.—**II.** Transf., *to eat, devour:* bucceas, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76: crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo in Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

2. mandūco, ōnis, *m.* [1. manduco], *a glutton, gormandizer* (post-class.), Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 15 (Com. Rel. v. 112 Rib.); App. M. 6, p. 186, 41.

mandūcor, ari, v. 1. manduco *init.*

mandūcus, i, *m.* [1. manduco], *a glutton* (ante-class.). **I.** Lit., Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 15.—**II.** Transf., *a ludicrous masked figure representing a person chewing*, used in processions and in comedies to excite merriment: manduci effigies in pompa antiquorum inter ceteras ridiculas formidolosasque ire solebat magnis malis ac late dehiscens et ingentem dentibus sonitum faciens, de qua Plautus (Rud. 2, 6, 51), etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 128 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 95; and E. Munk. de Fab. Atell. p. 39 sq.

Mandūrĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of the Salentines, in Lower Italy, between Aletium and Tarentum*, still called *Manduria*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226; Liv. 27, 15, 4.

māne, *indecl.* (archaic *abl.* mani, like luci, vesperi: a mani ad vesperum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 80; id. Poen. 3, 3, 37), *n.* [old Lat. manus, good; whence immanis; cf. Manes]. **I.** *The morning, morn.* As *subst.*, mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose: noctes vigilabat ad ipsum Mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: a primo mane opus aggredi, *at the earliest dawn*, Col. 11, 1, 14: mane novum, Verg. G. 3, 325: (litteras) multo mane mihi dedit, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 1: mane totum dormies, Mart. 1, 49, 36: mane erat, Ov. F. 1, 547: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Calig. 18: a mane diei, Auct. B. Afr. 42.—**II.** As *adv.*, *in the morning, early in the morning* (freq. and class.): postridie ejus diei, mane, Caes. B. G. 4, 13; 5, 10, 1: hodie mane, *this morning*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: cras mane, *to-morrow morning*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46: hodierno die, mane, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 21.—Connected with other adverbs: nimis paene mane est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 33: bene mane, *very early in the morning*, Cic. Att. 4, 9, 2; 14, 18, 1; 10, 16, 1: primo mane, Just. 1, 10; Col. 12, 1, 3: tam mane, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: plane mane, *quite early in the morning*, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.

mănentĭa, ae, *f.* [maneo], *permanency* (eccl. Lat.): substantia habet manentiam quandam ut ita dicam, Aug. Ep. 11, 3.

mănĕo, nsi, nsum (contr. *perf.* mansti for mansisti, Lucil. ap. Gell. 18, 8), 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [root man, to think; whence the notion of hesitating leads to that of waiting; cf. Gr. μένω, μένος, μιμνήσκω, μάντις; and Lat. memini, moneo, mens, etc.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to stay, remain* anywhere (class.). **A.** In gen.: ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 26: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: domi, id. ib. 4, 1: in loco, id. B. C. 2, 41: in patria, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99: si consulem manere ad urbem senatui placuisset, Liv. 30, 27: ad exercitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: uno loco manens, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: unum manere diem, Prop. 2, 9, 20: decem dies, Vulg. Gen. 24, 55: diebus quindecim, id. Gal. 1, 18.—*Impers. pass.:* omnia excogitantur, quare nec sine periculo maneatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: in Italia fortasse manebitur, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; Vell. 2, 16, 4: manendum eo loco, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: hic maneri diutius non potest, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To stay, tarry, stop, continue, abide, pass the night* (= pernoctare): apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 3: eo die mansit Venafri, id. ib. 7, 13, 7: in tabernaculo, id. ib. 5, 16, 3: sub Jove frigido, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: extra domum patris, Liv. 3, 45, 7: ad decimum lapidem, id. 3, 69, 8: cum is Casilini eo die mansurum eum dixisset = Casilini, id. 22, 13, 8; cf.: triduom hoc, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 4: apud alium mansit, Sen. Ben. 3, 17, 3: mane apud me, Vulg. Gen. 29, 19: manebis clam, id. 1 Reg. 19, 2.—In mal. part.: cum masculo mansione muliebri, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 1, 1.—**2.** Pregn., *to remain, last, endure, con-*

tinue in any place or manner: si in eo manerent, quod convenisset, *would adhere to, abide by that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 5: in vita, *to remain alive*, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: in veritate, *to adhere to the truth*, id. Clu. 63, 176: in condicione, *to fulfil a condition*, id. Att. 7, 15, 3: in sententia, *to adhere to*, id. ib. 9, 2, 1: in voluntate, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: in pristina mente, id. Sest. 27, 58: in officio, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47: tu modo promissis maneas, *abide by, keep*, Verg. A. 2, 160: in pactione, *to abide by*, Nep. Ages. 2, 4: an credi posse ullum populum in ea condicione mansurum? Liv. 8, 21, 6: mansit in condicione atque pacto, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16: plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum, id. Att. 7, 15, 3. — Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: nihil semper suo statu manet, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 6, 31: monumenta, Nep. Them. 10: regna, Verg. A. 2, 22: adfinitas, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 101: memoria, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: rerum omnium mutabilium immutabiles manent origines, Aug. Conf. 1, 2. — With *dat.*: manent ingenia senibus, Cic. Sen. 7, 22: his bellum, *to continue, not be at an end*, Liv. 1, 53: cujus quidem tibi fatum manet, *awaits*, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 11.—*Absol.*: maneat ergo, quod turpe sit, id numquam esse utile, *be it regarded as a settled principle*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 49; id. Mil. 4, 11: quamobrem illud maneat, et fixum sit, quod neque moveri, etc., id. Rab. Post. 9, 25.—*Part. act. fut.*: mansurus, *that which will abide* or *endure; lasting, permanent*: urbs, Verg. A. 3, 86.—So *part. pres.* manens: civitas, Vulg. Heb. 13, 14.—**II.** *Act., to wait for, await, expect* a person or thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: opperior, praestolor, expecto). **A.** In gen.: nunc te, nox, quae me mansisti, mitto ut concedas die, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 48: sese, id. Aul. 4, 6, 14: non manebat aetas virginis meam neclegentiam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 16: hostium adventum mansit, Liv. 42, 66; Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 4.—**B.** In partic., *to await* one (as his fate, portion, etc.), *to be about to befall* one: mors sua quemque manet, Prop. 2, 21, 58 (3, 26, 12): quis me manet exitus? Ov. M. 9, 725: qui si manet exitus urbem, id. ib. 8, 60: funera quos maneant, id. ib. 11, 540: quae (acerba) manent victos, Liv. 26, 13 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 14; id. Dom. 18: maneat nostros ea cura nepotes, Verg. A. 3, 505: vincula et tribulationes me manent, Vulg. Act. 20, 23.

Mānes, ium (*fem.*, Inscr. ap. Fea, Var. di Notiz. p. 174; Inscr. Grut. 786, 5), *m.* [manus, good; v. mane], with or without di. **I.** *The deified souls of the departed, the ghosts* or *shades of the dead, the gods of the Lower World, infernal deities, manes* (as benevolent spirits, opp. to larvae and lemures, malevolent spirits): deorum manium jura sancta sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: Manibus divis mactatus, Lucr. 6, 759: Manibu' divis Inferias mittunt, id. 3, 52; Cic. Pis. 7, 16: sacrae (res) sunt quae Dis superis consecratae sunt: religiosae, quae Diis manibus relictae sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 4.—**B.** Esp., *the departed spirit, ghost, shade* of a person: nec patris Anchisae cinerem manesve revelli, Verg. A. 4, 427: conjugis, id. ib. 6, 119; 3, 303: manes Virginiae, Liv. 3, 58, 11; 21, 10, 3: camilli, Juv. 2, 154; Sen. Contr. 3, 16, 21: Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7. —In *sing.*: nomine Manem deum nuncupant, App. de Deo Socr. 15, p. 50, 19.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The Lower World, infernal regions* (poet.): Manesque profundi, Verg. G. 1, 243: haec Manes veniet mihi fama sub imos, id. A. 4, 387: esse aliquos Manes et subterranea regna, Juv. 3, 149. And in apposition: fabulae Manes, Hor. C. 1, 4, 16. —**B.** *Punishments inflicted in the Lower World* (poet.): quisque suos patimur Manes, Verg. A. 6, 743 (Manes id est supplicia, Serv.); so Stat. Th. 8, 84; Aus. Ephem. 57. —**C.** *A corpse* (post-Aug.): accipiet manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32 (3, 5, 16); Liv. 31, 30: ea causa est, ut pleraeque alitum e manibus hominum oculos potissimum appetant, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148; 16, 44, 85, § 234.

Manĕtho, ōnis, or **Manĕthos**, i, *m.*, Μανέθων and Μανέθως, *a priest of Heliopolis, who wrote a history of Egypt in Greek.*

mango, ōnis, *m.* [μάγγανον], *a dealer, monger* in slaves or wares, to which he tries to give an appearance of greater value, by adorning them (post-Aug.): mangones quicquid est quod displiceat, aliquo lenocinio abscondunt, etc., Sen. Ep. 80, 9: milia pro puero centum me mango poposcit, Mart. 1, 58, 1: non puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Virilitatis damna maeret ereptae, id. 9, 7, 4; Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 36: mangones, qui colorem fuco mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25: non a mangone petitus quisquam erit, Juv. 11, 147.—Also, *a furbisher, polisher*, etc.: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; 12, 20, 43, § 98; 23, 1, 22, § 40; cf. Sillig. ad Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

mangōnico (**-izo**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [mango], *to set off, deck, adorn* an article for sale (post-Aug.): ita pueros mangonicavit saepe obstetrix, Plin. 32, 10, 47, § 135. —In *part. perf.*: mangonicatae villae, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168. —**II.** In gen., *to set off, adorn*: corpora, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 26.

mangōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a dealer* (post-Aug.): venalicii, Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170: quaestus, Suet. Vesp. 4.

mangōnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a setting off, displaying* of wares (post-Aug.), Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140.

mangōnīzo, v. mangonico.

māni, *abl.*, v. mane *init.*

1. Mānĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** In the Roman religion, *the mother of the Lares*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 7, 34 sq.; Arn. 3, 124; Mart. Cap. 2, § 164.—**II.** *A bugbear, bugaboo* for children, Arn. 6 *fin.*; cf.: Maniae turpes deformesque personae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.

2. mănĭa, ae, *f.*, = μανία, *madness* (syn.: furor, insania, v. Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12, 107.—As a disease of cattle, Veg. Vet. 3, 2, 19 Gesn. (Schneid. insania).

3. Mānĭa, ae, v. Manius.

mānĭbrium, v. manubrium.

mănĭbŭla, v. 2. manicula.

mănĭcae, ārum, *f.* [manus], *the long sleeve of a tunic*, reaching to the hand, and which therefore supplied the place of our *glove.* **I.** Lit.: et tunicae manicas (habent), Verg. A. 9, 616: partem vestitus superioris in manicas non extendunt, Tac. 17: notarius, cujus manus hieme manicis muniebantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15: de pellibus, *sleeves of skins* or *fur*, Pall. 1, 43, 4: miror, tamdiu morari Antonium: solet enim accipere ipse manicas, *fur-gloves* or *a muff*, Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26.—For soldiers in battle, as a protector against an enemy's weapon, *an armlet, gauntlet*, Juv. 6, 255.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A handcuff, manacle* (cf. pedicae): quid si manus manicis restringantur? quid si pedes pedicis coarctentur? App. Flor. 3, p. 357; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 76: ubi manus manicae complexae sunt, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 35: manicas alicui inicere, id. Capt. 3, 5, 1: conectere, id. Most. 5, 1, 17: manicisque jacentem Occupat, Verg. G. 4, 439.—***2.** Trop., *manacles, fetters*: sic laqueis, manicis, pedicis mens irretita est, Lucil. ap. Non. 350, 25.—***B.** *A grappling-iron*, with which an enemy's ship was held fast (usu. harpago), Luc. 3, 565.

‡ **mănĭcārĭus**, ii, *m.* [manicae], *a manacler*, a gladiator who sought to manacle his opponent; cf. LAQVEATOR, Inscr. Orell. 2566.

mănĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with long sleeves* (class.): tunica, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: pelles, Col. 1, 8, 9; 11, 1, 21.

Mănichaei, ōrum, *m.*, *a heretical Christian sect*, Prud. Apoth. 1025; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 4.—In *sing.*: **Mănichaeus**, i, *m.*, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 4.

* **manicleātus**, a, um, *adj.* [manicae], *furnished with long sleeves*, for manicatus: tunica, Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 8.

mānĭco, āre, *v. n.* [mane], *to come in the morning* (eccl. Lat.): omnis populus ad eum, Vulg. Luc. 21, 38 al.

† **mănĭcon**, i, *n.*, = μανικόν, *a plant, the juice of which maddens*, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179.

mănĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [manus]. **I.** Lit., *a little hand*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.—**II.** Transf. (cf. Engl. handle), *the handle of a plough, plough-tail*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 135 Müll. (al. manibula).

mănĭfestārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [manifestus], *palpable, plain, clear, evident, manifest* (ante- and post-class. for manifestus): fur, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10: moechus, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 77: teneo hunc manifestarium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 50.—Of things: res, id. Mil. 2, 5, 34: soloecismus, Gell. 1, 7, 3.

mănĭfestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. manifesto], *a manifesting, manifestation* (post-class.): suae praesentiae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 30: tantae virtutis, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 4.

mănĭfestātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a discoverer, shower, manifester* (post-class.): alicujus rei, Non. 14, 6; Acron ad Hor. C. 1, 9, 21.

mănĭfestē, *adv.*, v. manifestus *fin.*

1. mănĭfestō, *adv.*, v. manifestus *fin.*

2. mănĭfesto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [manifestus], *to make public, discover, show clearly, exhibit, manifest* (poet. and post-class.): aliquem latentem, Ov. M. 13, 105: gratam voluntatem, Just. 24, 6, 10. — In *pass.*: quod vel ex eo manifestari, quod, *was plain from the fact that*, etc., Just. 11, 3, 10: per se ipsa manifestata delectant, *revelations*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 12 *fin.*

mănĭfestus, old form **mănŭfestus** (v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 867), a, um, *adj.* [manus and fendo; cf.: defendo, offendo, i. e. that one hits by the hand; hence], *palpable, clear, plain, apparent, evident, manifest.* **I.** In gen. (class.): manifesta res est, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 8: Penates multo manifesti lumine, Verg. A. 3, 151: res ita notas, ita manifestas proferam, ut, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48: et apertae res, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: manifestus ex opere labor, Quint. 10, 3, 8: phrenesis, Juv. 14, 136.—With *inf.*: manifestus nosci, Stat. Th. 10, 759.—*Comp.*: manifestior fraus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123.—*Sup.*: manifestissimum exemplum, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 165.—In *neutr. sing.* with a *subject-clause, it is manifest that*: manifestum est, ab exordio matutino latitudines scandi, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 69.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.*: **mănĭfesta**, orum, *obvious facts, palpable things*: vera ac manifesta canere, Juv. 2, 64.—**II.** In partic., law t. t. **A.** Of offences, *exposed, brought to light, proved by direct evidence*: manifestum furtum est quod deprehenditur dum fit, Masur. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 11: atque deprehensum scelus, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 11: peccatum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191; Gai. Inst. 3, 183 sqq.; Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 2. —**B.** Of offenders, *convicted of* a thing, *caught* or *apprehended in, manifestly betraying* any thing; constr. *absol.*, with a *gen.* or *inf.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). (α) *Absol.*: nec magis manufestum ego hominem umquam ullum teneri vidi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 29: ut eos (sc. conjuratos) quam maxume manifestos habeant, i. e. *bring to light, expose*, Sall. C. 41: nocentes, i. e. *evidently guilty*, Ov. Nux, 3.—(β) With *gen.*: mendacii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 30: sceleris, Sall. J. 35: rerum capitalium, id. C. 52, 36: ambitionis, Tac. A. 14, 29: offensionis, id. ib. 4, 53: doloris, Ov. F. 5, 313: vitae, *giving manifest signs of life*, Tac. A. 12, 51: magnae cogitationis, id. ib. 15, 54: novarum virium, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 8.—(γ) With *inf.*: dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: **mănĭfestō** (class.) and **mănĭfestē** (post-class.), *palpably, clearly, openly, evidently, manifestly.*—Form manifesto: teneor manifesto miser, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66: alter alterum manifesto prehendunt, id. Ps. 5, 1, 16; id. Most. 2, 2, 79: ut tota res a vobis manifesto deprehenderetur, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4: compertum atque deprehensum facinus, id. Clu. 14, 43: cum manifesto venenum deprehendisset, id. ib. 7, 20: apparet, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 161; 9, 45, 69, § 148. —Form manifeste, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 7, 5; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 60; Dig. 50, 16, 243: manifeste comperire, App. M. 6, p. 180, 5.—*Comp.*: manifestius ipsi apparere, Verg. A. 8, 16; Tac. H. 4, 23; 1, 88.—*Sup.*: ut omnibus manifestissime pateat, App. Mag. p. 316, 26; so Dig. 33, 2, 32, § 6; Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2, § 1.

mănĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.*, *a kind of burdock*, also called personata, App. Herb. 36.

Mānīlius, a, *name of a Roman gens.* So, **1.** C. Manilius, *a tribune of the people*

A. U. C. 687, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 13, 51.—**2.** A. Manilius, *the astronomer and poet, author of the poem* Astronomica.—**3.** In *fem.*: * **Mānīlia,** ae, *a courtesan*, Juv. S. 6, 243.—Hence, **A. Mānīlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Manilius, Manilian:* lex, *of C. Manilius, according to which the chief command against Mithridates was given to Pompey*, Cic. Or. 29, 102; id. Mur. 23, 47.—**B. Mānīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Manilian:* leges, *respecting the sale of slaves, probably introduced by* M'. Manilius Nepos (*consul* A. U. C. 605), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.

‡ **mānĭŏlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [maniae], *little bugaboos* for children, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 128 Müll.

† **mănĭŏpoeos,** i, *m.*, = μανιοποιός (making mad), *a term applied to henbane*, App. Herb. 4.

* **mănĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. mania], *full of madness, utterly crazed*, Amm. 28, 4, 16 dub. (al. famosus).

mănĭplāris, mănīplus, v. manipularis, etc.

mănĭprĕtĭum, v. manupretium.

mănĭpŭlāris or **mănŭpŭlāris** (sync. **mănīplāris** and **mănŭplāris**), e, *adj.* [manipulus], with *miles*, or *absol.*, *of* or *belonging to a maniple* or *company, manipular* (class.): pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos: Unde maniplaris nomina miles habet, Ov. F. 3, 117: manipulares judices, *who once were common soldiers*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: imperator, *one who rose from the ranks to be general* (of C. Marius), Plin. 33, 11, 53, § 150.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mănĭpŭlāris** (**-plaris**), is, *m.*, *a soldier of a maniple, a common soldier*: Pompeium, tanquam unus manipularis, secutus sum, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 1: Rufus diu manipularis, dein centurio, mox praefectus, Tac. A. 1, 20: non placet quem scurrae laudant, manipularis mussitant, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 10: optimo quoque manipularium, Tac. A. 1, 21.—**B.** Esp., *a soldier of the same maniple, a fellow-soldier, comrade:* postquam ex oppidione in tutum eduxi manuplaris meos, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7: si centuriati bene sunt manuplares mei, id. Mil. 3, 2, 3: conveniunt manuplares eccos, id. Most. 1, 3, 154: centurio, tres suos nactus manipulares, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: mei, id. B. C. 3, 91.

mănĭpŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a maniple* or *to a common soldier* (post-Aug.): manipulario habitu, *in the dress of a private*, Suet. Calig. 9.

mănĭpŭlātim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** *By handfuls, in bundles*, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—**II.** Milit., *by maniples:* manipulatim resistere hostibus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 141, 27: manipulatim structa acies, Liv. 8, 8; Tac. H. 1, 8, 2.—Comically: manipulatim munerigeruli facite mihi jam ante aedis hic adsint, i. e. *in troops*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 48.

mănĭpŭlus (sync. **mănīplus,** in poets; *plur.*: inter manipula, Spart. Hadrian. 10), i, *m.* [manus-pleo, plenus], *a handful, a bundle.* **I.** Lit.: de his (herbis) manipulos fieri, Varr. R. R. 1, 49: manipulos obligare, Col. 11, 2, 40: vincire, id. 2, 19, 2: alligari, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 262: filicumque maniplis Sternere humum, Verg. G. 3, 297: nexos deferre maniplos, Col. 10, 315: maniplos solvere, *the bundles of hay*, Juv. 8, 153.—**II.** Transf. **A.** = ἁλτῆρες, *pieces of metal held in the hand during gymnastic exercises, to increase the momentum of a leap* or *stroke*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 38.—**B.** Because the ancient Romans adopted a pole, with a handful of hay or straw twisted about it, as the standard of a company of soldiers; in milit. lang., *a certain number of soldiers belonging to the same standard, a company, maniple;* generally applied to infantry, and only by way of exception to cavalry: miles pulcre centuriatus est expuncto in manipulo, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 29: pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos: Unde maniplaris nomina miles habet, Ov. F. 3, 117: adeo ut iidem ordines, manipulique constarent, Caes. B. C. 2, 28: manipulos laxare, id. B. G. 2, 25: continere ad signa manipulos, id. ib. 6, 33: in legione sunt manipuli triginta, Gell. 16, 4, 6.—Of cavalry: infrenati manipli, Sil. 4, 316; App. M. 9, p. 221, 5.—Comically: manipulus furum, *a troop, band*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 6.

Mānĭus, i, *m.*, and **Mānĭa,** ae, *f.* [mane], *a Roman prænomen*, usually abbreviated M'., Varr. L. L. 9, § 61 Müll.; cf.: Manius praenomen dictum est ab eo, quod mane quis initio natus sit, ut Lucius, qui luce, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.

Manlĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** So esp. M. Manlius Capitolinus, *who saved the Capitol in the Gallic war, but afterwards, suspected of aspiring to royal power, was thrown from the Tarpeian Rock*, Liv. 5, 47, 4 sq.; 6, 11 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 49; id. Phil. 1, 13, 32; 2, 44, 113 et saep.—**2.** L. Manlius Torquatus, *a dictator, and his son*, T. Manlius Torquatus, *a consul, each of whom, for his severity, was surnamed* Imperiosus, Liv. 7, 3 sq.; 8, 7, 1; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. id. Fin. 2, 19, 60 et saep.—Hence, **A. Manlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Manlius, Manlian:* gens, Cic. Phil. 1, 13, 32; Liv. 6, 20, 15.—**B. Manlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Manlius, Manlian:* supplicium, Liv. 6, 20.—Transf. (from L. Manlius Torquatus, v. supra), *severe:* vide, ne ista sint Manliana vestra, aut majora etiam, si imperes quod facere non possim (preceded by ut nimis imperiosi philosophi sit), Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105; cf. Liv. 8, 7 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Manlĭānum,** i, *n.*, *a villa belonging to Q. Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1.

† **1. manna,** ae, *f.*, = μάννα, *a grain, a vegetable juice hardened into grains*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62: manna una turis, id. 29, 6, 38, § 119: croci, Veg. Vet. 2, 39.

†† **2. manna, man, manhu,** *neutr. indecl.*, and **manna,** ae, *f.* [Hebrew], *the manna* of the Hebrews.—*Neutr.*: Filii Israël dixerunt ad invicem, Manhu, quod significat, Quid est hoc? Vulg. Exod. 16, 15: sume vas unum, et mitte ibi man, quantum, etc., id. ib. 16, 33.—*Fem.*, Hier. in Psa. 131, 16: mannae cibus, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 20, 3: legimus, manna esui populo fuisse, Tert. Carn. Chr. 6.—**II.** Transf., *food for the soul, divine support:* manna absconditum, Vulg. Apoc. 2, 17.

mannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. mannus], *a Gallic pony* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 4, 2, 3; Mart. 12, 24, 8.

†† **1. mannus,** i, *m.* [Celtic], *a kind of small Gallic horse, a coach-horse, cob* (used esp. for pleasure-drives): agens mannos, Lucr. 3, 1063: si per obliquum similis sagittae (serpens) Terruit mannos, Hor. C. 3, 27, 6; id. Ep. 1, 7, 77: rapientibus esseda mannis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 49: detonsi, *with shorn manes*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 15: obesi manni, Sen. Ep. 87, 9.

†† **2. Mannus,** i, *m.* [Germ. Mann, ἄνθρωπος], *a god of the ancient Germans, son of Tuisco*, Tac. G. 2.

māno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [prob. for mad-no; Sanscr. madas, drunkenness; Gr. μαδαρός, flowing; cf.: madeo, madidus; also Gr. μανός], *to flow, run, trickle, drop, distil*, etc. **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.*: manat omni corpore sudor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 399); cf.: manat item nobis e toto corpore sudor, Lucr. 6, 944: gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, Verg. A. 3, 175: tepidae manant ex arbore guttae, Ov. M. 10, 500: fons manat, id. ib. 9, 664: cruor, id. ib. 13, 887: lacrima, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59: sanies, id. C. 3, 11, 19: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, *dripped with much sweat*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: signa Lanuvii cruore manavere, *dripped with gore*, Liv. 23, 31, 15: cultrum ex volnere extractum manante cruore prae se tenens, Liv. 1, 59, 1: alvei manantes per latera et fluctu superurgente, *leaking through the joints of the side*, Tac. A. 2, 23: longâ manantia labra salivâ, Juv. 6, 623.—(β) *Act.*, *to give out, shed, pour forth:* Indica gemma in attritu sudorem purpureum manat, *gives out*, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: lacrimas marmora manant, Ov. M. 6, 312.—Poet.: fidis enim manare poëtica mella Te solum, *to distil poetic honey*, i. e. *to be a poet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.—**B.** Transf., of things not fluid, *to flow, diffuse* or *extend itself, to spread:* aër, qui per maria manat, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 40: sonitus per aures, Lucr. 6, 927: multa a luna manant, et fluunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: manat dies ab oriente, Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: manare solem antiqui dicebant, cum solis orientis radii splendorem jacere coepissent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.—**II.** Trop., *to diffuse* or *extend itself, to spread, get abroad:* cum malum manaret in dies latius, *daily spreads farther*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; cf.: malum manavit per Italiam, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: manat tota urbe rumor, Liv. 2, 49: manat et funditur disserendi ratio per omnes partis sapientiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 72: cum tristis a Mutina fama manaret, id. Phil. 4, 6, 15: nomen usque ad Pythagorae manavit aetatem, id. ib. 5, 3, 8: fidei bonae nomen manat latissime, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: manavit ea benignitas ex urbe etiam in castra, Liv. 24, 18.—**B.** Esp., *to flow, spring, arise, proceed, emanate, have its origin, originate* from any thing: peccata ex vitiis manant, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 22: omnis honestas manat a partibus quattuor, id. Off. 1, 43, 152: ab Aristippo Cyrenaica philosophia manavit, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: unde omnia manant, videre, id. ib. 3, 2, 27.—**C.** *To escape, be forgotten:* omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337.

† **mānon,** i, *n.*, = μανόν, *a kind of soft sponge*, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; called also, **mānos,** i, *f.*: (spongearum genus) spissum et mollius manos, id. 9, 45, 69, § 149 Jan. (al. mana).—*Plur.* manoi, *f.*: maximae fiunt manoi, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 149.

mansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [maneo], *a staying, remaining, stay, continuance.* **I.** Lit. (class.): is saepe mecum de tua mansione, aut decessione communicat, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: mansio Formiis, id. Att. 9, 5, 1: excessus e vita et in vita mansio, id. Fin. 3, 18, 60: cautior certe est mansio, id. Att. 8, 15, 2: diutinae Lemni, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 23: crebrae ad amicam, i. e. *visits*, Turp. ap. Non. 132, 16.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.), *a place of abode, a dwelling, habitation.* **A.** In gen.: pecorum mansio, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194: aestivae, hibernae, vernae, auctumnales, Pall. 1, 9, 5; 1, 12: mansionem apud eum faciemus, Vulg. Joann. 14, 23: multae mansiones, id. ib. 14, 2.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Night-quarters, lodging-place, inn;* also, as a measure of days' journeys, *a stopping* or *halting-place, station:* deinde ad primam statim mansionem febrim nactus, Suet. Tib. 10: a quo (monte) octo mansionibus distat regio, etc., i. e. *stations, days' journeys*, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52: aquationum ratione mansionibus dispositis, id. 6, 23, 26, § 102: continuatis mansionibus, Just. 13, 8, 5.—**2.** Mala mansio, *bad quarters*, a kind of punishment in which the culprit was stretched out and tied fast to a board, Dig. 47, 10, 15; 16, 3, 7.

mansĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mansio], *of* or *belonging to a dwelling* or *lodging* (post-class.): conjugium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6.

mansĭto, 1, *v. freq. n.* [maneo], *to stay, remain, tarry, abide, dwell* (post-Aug.): pygargus in oppidis mansitat, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7: sub eodem tecto, Tac. A. 14, 42: una, *to pass the night*, id. ib. 13, 44; cf. maneo, B.; mansio, B. 1.

mansĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mansio], *a little dwelling* (late Lat.): mansiunculas in arca facies, *chambers*, Vulg. Gen. 6, 14.

mansor, ōris, *m.* [maneo], *a sojourner, indweller, guest* (late Lat.): faciat (Deus nos) tanto mansore capaces, Sedul. 5, 294.

mansōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mansor], *abiding, permanent* (opp. transitorius): non quasi mansoria dilectio atque delectatio, sed transitoria potius, ut viae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 35, 39.

mansŭēfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.; pass.* **mansŭēfīo,** factus, fĭĕri [mansuetus-facio], *to make tame, to tame* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mansuefacimus animalia? indomita nascuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 5: uri assuescere ad homines et mansuefieri, ne parvuli quidem excepti, possunt, *grow* or *become tame*, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: arietes feri mansuefacti, Col. 7, 2, 4: tigris mansuefactus, Plin. 8, 17, 25, § 65: grues mansuefactae, id. 10, 23, 30, § 59.—Transf.: aes attritu domitum et consuetudine nitoris veluti mansuefactum, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97.—**II.** Trop., *to make gentle, to soften, civilize, pacify:* a quibus (nos) mansuefacti et exculti, *Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: deposita et mansuefacta barbaria, Just. 43, 4, 1: plebem, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*: ferum ingenium, Suet. Calig. 11.

mansŭēfactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mansuefacio], *the taming:* bestiarum, Aug. de Nat. et Grat. 15, 16.

mansŭēfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from mansuefacio.

mansŭēfīo, *pass.*, from mansuefacio.

mansŭēs, ŭis, and ētis, *adj.* [manus-suesco], *tamed, tame* (ante- and post-class. for mansuetus, v. mansuesco *fin.*): mansues pro mansueto, dixit Cato in epistola ad filium, Cato ap. Fest. p. 154 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 152, 125 Müll.: leonem facere mansuem, Varr. ap. Non. 483, 9 sq.: mitis et mansues, Gell. 5, 14, 21: scio ferocissimos equos atque truces mansuetos et mansues factos, App. M. 7, 23, p. 198, 8: ursa mansues, id. ib. 11, 7, p. 261, 1.—**II.** Trop., *mild, soft, gentle:* nunc si me matrem mansues misericordia capsit, Att. ap. Non. 483, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 453 Rib.): reddam ego te ex fera fame mansuetem, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19; cf. Plin. 8, 9, 9, § 27: nequcone ego ted interdictis facere mansuetem meis? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 1 Ussing.

mansŭesco, sŭēvi, sŭētum, 3, *v. inch. a.* and *n.* [manus-suesco; lit., to accustom to the hand; hence], **I.** *Act.*, *to tame, to make tame* (in the *verb. finit.* ante- and post-class.; but cf. infra, mansuetus). **A.** Lit.: silvestria animalia, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4: tigres, Coripp. Johann. 6, 253: fructus feros, Lucr. 5, 1368; v. Lachm. ad h. l.—* **B.** Trop., *to render mild, gentle,* or *peaceable:* gentes, Coripp. Johann. 6, 484.—**II.** *Neutr.* (= mansuetum fieri), *to become* or *grow tame* (in the *verb. finit.* only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: buculi triduo fere mansuescunt, Col. 6, 2, 4: ferae, Luc. 4, 237.—**B.** Trop., *to grow tame, gentle, mild, soft:* nesciaque humanis precibus mansuescere corda, Verg. G. 4, 470: umor, Lucr. 2, 475: tellus, Verg. G. 2, 239: radii, Petr. 122: fera mansuescere jussa, Juv. 11, 104.—Hence, **mansŭētus** (MASVETA, Inscr. Grut. 688, 2), a, um, *P. a., tamed, tame.* **A.** Lit.: juvenci diebus paucis erunt mansueti, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: sus, Liv. 35, 49: cum (apes) sint neque mansueti generis, neque feri, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12: stabula, i. e. mansuetarum pecudum, Grat. Cyn. 164.—**B.** Trop., *mild, soft, gentle, quiet,* etc. (syn. mitis; opp. ferus): illud quaero, cur tam subito mansuetus in senatu fuerit, cum in edictis tam fuisset ferus, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 23: amor, Prop. 1, 9, 12: manus, id. 3, 14, 10: malum, Liv. 3, 16: litora, *tranquil, not stormy,* Prop. 1, 17, 28.—*Comp.:* ut mitior mansuetiorque fiat, Asellio ap. Prisc. p. 668 P.: nam me jam ab orationibus dijungo fere, referoque ad mansuetiores Musas, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ira, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 23.—*Sup.:* ut mansuetissimus viderer, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: ingenium, Val. Max. 2, 7, 11.—Hence, *adv.:* **mansŭētē** (acc. to B.), *gently, mildly, calmly, quietly,* etc.: clementer, mansuete factum, Cic. Marcell. 3, 9: adeo tum imperio meliori animus mansuete obediens erat, Liv. 3, 29, 3: ferre fortunam, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65.—*Comp.:* mansuetius versari, App. M. 9, p. 236, 10.

mansŭētārĭus, ii, *m.* [mansuetus], *a tamer of wild beasts* (post-class.), Lampr. Heliog. 21; Firmic. 8, 17.

mansŭētē, *adv.*, v. mansuetus *fin.*

mansŭēto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [mansuetus], *to make tame, to tame* (late Lat. for mansuefacio): mansuetabatur ignis, Vulg. Sap. 16, 18.

mansŭētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *tameness.* **I.** Lit. (post-class.): elephanti, Just. 15, 4, 19.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *mildness, gentleness, clemency* (class.): uti clementiā ac mansuetudine in aliquem, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: imperii, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 114: morum, id. Off. 2, 9, 32: alterum genus orationis lenitatis et mansuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200: animorum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15: hostes, Tac. A. 2, 72.—**B.** In partic., in the times of the emperors, a complimentary title used in addressing them: mansuetudo tua, *your clemency* or *your grace*, Eutr. praef. ad Valent. Imp.

mansŭētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. mansuesco.

mansus, a, um. **I.** *Part.*, from 2. mando.—**II.** *Part.*, from maneo.

mantēle (**mantīle**), is, *n.*, and **mantēlium** (**mantīlium**), ii, *n.* [manus and tela, properly a cloth for the hand], *a towel, napkin.* **I.** Lit.: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 85 Müll.: tonsisque ferunt mantelia villis, Verg. A. 1, 702 (v. l. mantilia); id. G. 4, 377; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.—**II.** Transf., *a table-cloth* (post-class.): mantelia nunc pro operiendis mensis sunt: quae, ut nomen ipsum indicat, olim tergendis manibus praebebantur, Isid. Orig. 19, 266; in form mantile, Treb. Galb. 16, 3.

mantēlum and **mantellum,** i, *n.* [i. q. mantele, q. v.], *a cloth, napkin,* Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 4, 377; Paul. ex Fest. p. 133, 33; Inscr. Orell. 2271.—**II.** *A cloak, mantle;* trop.: nec mendaciis subdolis mihi usquam mantelum est meis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5.

† **mantĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μαντεία, *the name of the blackberry-bush* among the Dacians, App. Herb. 87.

mantĭca, ae, *f.* [manus], *a bag for the hand, wallet, cloak-bag, portmanteau:* mantica cui (mulo) lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 104: umero exuere, *to take off from the shoulder*, App. M. 1, p. 110, 27.—Prov.: non videmus, manticae quid in tergo est, i. e. *do not learn to know ourselves*, Cat. 22, 21 (acc. to the fable, Phaedr. 4, 10, 1); cf.: ut nemo in sese temptat descendere, nemo, sed praecedenti spectatur mantica tergo, Pers. 4, 24 Gildersleeve ad loc.

mantĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = Μαντική, *the goddess of prescience:* divinationem quam Graeci Μαντικὴν appellant, id est, praesensionem et scientiam rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. Leg. 2, 13, 32: Mantice Pronoës filia, Mart. Cap. 1, § 6.

† **mantĭchōra,** ae, *f.*, = μαντιχώρας and μαντιχόρας, *a fabulous Indian beast, with a human face, a lion's body, and a scorpion's tail,* Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 75; 8, 30, 45, § 107; Calp. Ecl. 7, 58.

* **mantĭcĭnor,** ātus, *v. dep.* [μάντις-cano], *to predict, prophesy, divine* (comically formed, in imitation of vaticinor): nisi ego manticinatus probe ero, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115.

mantĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mantica], *a small wallet, purse, pouch,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 133 Müll.

‡ **mantĭcŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [obsol. *adj.* manticularius], *handy little things, things in constant use:* dicuntur ea, quae frequenter in usu habentur, et quasi manu tractantur. Frequens enim antiquis ad manus tergendas usus fuit mantelorum, unde haec trahitur similitudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 132 Müll.

mantĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [manticulor], *a cutpurse* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 44.

‡ **mantĭcŭlātio** fallacia vel lenocinium, Gloss. Placid. p. 484.

* **mantĭcŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [manticulor], *a pickpocket, sharper,* Pac. ap. Fest. p. 133 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 376 Rib.).

mantĭcŭlor, 1, *v. dep.* [manticula; lit., to be busied with purses; hence], *to steal* (ante- and post-class.): cum utrem ventosissimum manticularentur, App. Mag. 55, p. 309, 36.—**II.** Transf., *to act slyly, go cunningly to work:* manticularum usus pauperibus in nummis recondendis etiam nostro saeculo fuit. Unde manticulari dicebantur, qui furandi gratiā manticulos attrectabant. Inde poëtae pro dolose quid agendo usi sunt eo verbo, etc., Pac. ap. Fest. p. 133 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 376 Rib.).

mantīle and **mantīlium,** v. mantele.

Mantĭnēa, ae, *f.*, = Μαντίνεια, *a city of Arcadia, celebrated for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans,* Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Nep. Ep. 9, 1; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5; id. Fin. 2, 30, 97.

†† **mantīsa** (**mantissa**), ae, *f.* [Tuscan]. **I.** Lit., *a worthless addition, make-weight:* mantisa additamentum dicitur lingua Tusca, quod ponderi adicitur, sed deterius et quod sine ullo usu est. Lucilius: mantisa obsonia vincit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 132, 11 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *gain,* Petr. 65 *fin.*

(**mantiscĭnor,** a false read. for manticinor, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115.)

1. manto, āre, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [maneo]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to stay, remain, wait* (ante-class.): in eādem mantat malitiā, Caecil. ap. Non. 505, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 87 Rib.): manta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 49; id. Rud. 2, 4, 26: usque mantant, id. Most. 1, 2, 34.—**II.** *Act.*, *to wait for, await* a person: nos apud aedem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 52: jam me adeo manta, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 133 (Com. Rel. v. 34 Rib.).

2. Manto, ūs, *f.*, = Μαντώ. **I.** *The daughter of Tiresias, a prophetess, and mother of the seer Mopsus,* Ov. M. 6, 157; Mel. 1, 17, 2; Hyg. Fab. 128; Stat. Th. 7, 758; 10, 679.—**II.** *An Italian nymph who had the gift of prophecy, the mother of Ocnus, who founded the city of Mantua:* (Ocnus) Fatidicae Mantûs et Tusci filius amnis, Verg. A. 10, 198.

Mantŭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of* Gallia Transpadana, *on the Mincius, in whose vicinity was Andes, the birthplace of Virgil,* still called *Mantua,* Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 24, 10, 7; Verg. A. 10, 200: Mantua Vergilio gaudet, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 7; Sil. 8, 595.—Hence, **II. Mantŭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mantua* or *to Virgil, Mantuan, Virgilian:* fama, Stat. S. 4, 7, 26: Maro, Min. Fel. Octav. 19: vates, Mart. Cap. 2, § 212; also called Mantuanus Homerus, Macr. S. 1, 16; and Mantuanus, id. ib. 5, 1: carmina, *Virgil's poems,* Sol. 46.

mantŭēlis, e, *adj.* [mantelum], *cloak-shaped, mantle-like* (post-class.), Treb. Claud. 17, 6.

†† **mantum,** i, *n.*, *a Spanish cloak:* mantum Hispani vocant, quod manus tegat tantum: est enim breve amictum, Isid. Orig. 19, 24, 15.

Manturna, ae, *f.* [maneo], *the goddess of matrimony, who was invoked to render the marriage lasting,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

Mantus, i, *m.*, *the Etruscan Pluto, the god of the under-world,* Serv. Verg. A. 10, 199.

mănŭa, ae, *f.* [manus], *a handful:* manuae feni, Schol. Juv. 8, 154: manua, δράγμα, Gloss.

mănŭālis, e, *adj.* [1. manus], *of* or *belonging to the hand, for the hand, that is held in* or *fills the hand, hand-.* **I.** *Adj.* (mostly post-Aug.): manuales lapides, *that can be thrown with the hand,* Sisenn. ap. Non. 449, 2: saxa, Tac. A. 4, 51: fasciculi, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 16: pecten, id. 18, 30, 72, § 298: scopae, id. 24, 15, 80, § 131: mola, Hier. in Chron. ad Ann. CCCVIII. a. Chr. n.: aqua, *for washing hands,* Tert. Apol. 39.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mănŭāle,** is, *n.* (sc. involucrum), *the case* or *covering of a book,* Mart. 14, 84 *in lemm.*—*Plur.:* manualia, *handbooks,* Fragm. Vat. § 45 sq.

mănŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the hand, for the hand, that fills the hand* (ante- and post-class.): mola, *a hand-mill,* Dig. 33, 7, 26: vas, Charis. p. 95 P.: aes, *won with the hand at gaming, money won at dice,* Gell. 18, 13, 4; cf. manus.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mănŭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a thief:* manuari, pudorem perdidisti, Lab. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 46 Rib.).

mănŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with hands,* Mart. Cap. 4, § 378; v. also manuor.

mănŭ-ballista and **balista,** ae, *f.*, *a hand-ballista* (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 4, 22.

mănŭballistārĭus, ii, *m.* [manu-ballista], *one who carries* or *uses a hand-ballista* (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 3, 14; 4, 21.

mănŭbĭae, ārum (in *sing.*, v. infra, II.), *f.* [1. manus]. **I.** In milit. and legal lang. **A.** Lit.: *money obtained from the sale of booty* (opp. praeda, the booty itself). Of this money, one part was put into the ærarium, one was given to the soldiers, and the remainder to the general; this last part was usually expended by the general on public buildings: aliud omnino praeda est, ut in libris rerum verborumque veterum scriptum est, aliud manubiae. Nam praeda dicitur corpora ipsa rerum, quae capta sunt: manubiae vero appellatae sunt pecunia a quaestore ex venditione praedae redacta, etc.... Est tamen nonnusquam invenire, ita scripsisse quosdam non ignobiles scriptores, ut aut temere aut incuriose praedam pro manubiis et manubias pro praeda posuerint, etc.... Sed enim, qui proprie atque signate locuti sunt, manubias pecuni

am dixerunt, Favorin. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 25 sq.; Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2 Mai.: qua ex praeda aut manubiis haec abs te donatio constituta est? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 186; so with praeda, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13; 2, 22, 59; id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 6: qui manubias sibi tantas ex L. Metelli manubiis fecerit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154: manubias alicui concedere, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108: quae (rostra) censor imperatoriis manubiis ornarat, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: (Tullus Hostilius) sepsit de manubiis comitium et curiam, id. Rep. 2, 17, 31: aedem Fortis Fortunae de manubiis faciendam locavit, Liv. 10, 46: de manubiis captarum urbium templum erexit, Flor. 1, 7, 8: delubrum Minervae ex manubiis dicavit, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 97: sacratas ab Augusto manubias, i. e. *the temple of Apollo, near Actium*, Tac. A. 2, 53; cf. Suet. Aug. 18.—**B.** Transf., in gen. **1.** *Booty, spoils* taken from the enemy (ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf. above the passage from Gell. 13, 24, 25), Naev. ap. Non. 138, 17: partiri manubias, Petr. 79 *fin.*: contenti armorum manubiis, Flor. 2, 18, 6. —(The reading manubia machaera, Plaut. Truc. 5, 35, is doubtless corrupt.)—**2.** *Unlawful gain, plunder:* ad manubias et rapinas compulsus, Suet. Vesp. 16; id. Calig. 41.—**II.** In the lang. of augurs, *kinds of flashes* or *strokes of lightning, thunderbolts:* tres manubias ... prima ... secunda .. tertiam manubiam, etc., Sen. Q. N. 2, 41, 1: fatales, Amm. 17, 7, 3: Minervales, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 259: fulminis, id. ib. 8, 429; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 129, 16; p. 214, 25 Müll.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 896.

mănŭbĭālis, e, *adj.* [manubiae], *of* or *belonging to booty* (post-Aug.): pecunia, *derived from the sale of booty:* de manubiis, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. manubiae, I. A.

* **mănŭbĭārius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to booty;* transf.: amicus manubiarius, i. e. *that brings one profit*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 27.

mănŭbĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. manubiae, I. B. 1 *fin.*

mănŭbrĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [manubrium], *furnished with a handle* (post-class.): manubriatae serrulae, Pall. 1, 43, 2: magistri manubriatos cultros dexteris manibus gestabant, Amm. 25, 1, 15.

mănŭbrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little handle* or *haft* (post-Aug.): scalpelli, Cels. 7, 6 *fin.*

mănŭbrĭum (mănĭbrĭum), ii, *n.* [1. manus], *that which is grasped* or *held in the hand;* hence, *a handle, hilt, haft* (class.): trulla excavata, manubrio aureo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: manubria, quorum optima sunt ilignea, Col. 11, 2, 92: bidentis, id. 5, 10, 2: per ipsum manubrii foramen, Pall. 3, 17, 8: cultellorum, Juv. 11, 133: epistomiorum, Vitr. 10, 13.—Prov.: Is etiam sese sapere memorat! Malleum sapientiorem scilicet esse manubrio, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 92: eximere alicui ex manu manubrium, *to take the handle out of one's hand*, i. e. *to deprive one of the opportunity of doing a thing*, id. Aul. 3, 4, 12.

* **mănŭcĭŏlum (mănĭc-),** i, *n. dim.* [manucium], *a small bundle*, = manipulus, Petr. 63, 8.

‡ **mănŭcĭum (mănĭc-)** [manus], = χειρίς, *a glove, muff*, Gloss. Philox.

mănucla and **mănucŭla,** v. manulea.

mănŭcŭlātus, v. manuleatus.

mănŭfactĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. manus-facio], *made by hand of man* (eccl. Lat.): Deum manufactilem, Hier. in Psa. 118.

(**mănŭfactus,** a, um, more correctly written as two words, manu factus.)

‡ **mănŭinspex** [manus-inspicio], = χειροσκόπος, *a hand-inspector, student* or *practitioner of palmistry*, Gloss. Vet.

mănŭlĕa (al. leg. ap. Vitr. mănucŭla or mănucla), ae, *f.* [1. manus]. * **I.** *A long sleeve* reaching to the hand, i. q. manica: quid tu amicam times ne te manulea cajet? Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 163 Muncker; v. cajo, and cf. manuleus.—**II.** *The trigger of a catapult*, which held the cord in tension, Vitr. 10, 15, 4.

mănŭlĕārius, ii, *m.* [manulea], *a maker of sleeves* or *muffs* for women (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37; Inscr. Rein. 2, n. 83.

mănŭlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [manulea], *furnished with long sleeves*, which were regarded as a proof of effeminacy (ante-class. and post-Aug.): manuleatus et armillatus in publicum processit, Suet. Calig. 52: tunicam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48.

mănŭlĕus, ii, *m.* [id.], *the long sleeve of a tunic* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for manica): actoribus manuleos, baltea, machaeras, Att. ap. Non. 194, 19: laxiores, Front. Ep. 4, 3 bis; cf. manulea, I.

mănūmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [manumitto], *the freeing of a slave, manumission.* It was effected either per censum (when the person to be freed was registered in the census), or per testamentum, or per vindictam (v. vindicta, and Cic. Top. 2, 10); in these three cases it was called justa manumissio. A fourth mode, which, however, was less valid, consisted in pronouncing the slave free before (five) friends, or inviting him to table, or by letter, Cic. Cael. 29, 69; Gai. Inst. 1, 17; Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4; Val. Max. 2, 6, 7; Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a remission of punishment, pardon*, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 1.

mănūmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who gives a slave his freedom, a liberator, emancipator* (post-class.), Dig. 37, 15, 3; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

mănūmissus, a, um, *Part.*, from manumitto.

mănūmitto (also as two words, v. infra; and ante-class. **manu emitto,** v. emitto, I. B.), mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* [1. manus-mitto], *to release from one's power* (manus), *to set at liberty, to enfranchise, emancipate, make free* a slave (v. manumissio): quos (servos) nisi manumisisset, Cic. Mil. 22, 58: sunt servi de cognatorum sententiā manumissi, id. Cael. 29, 68; id. Fam. 13, 77, 3: testamento manumissi, Tac. A. 13, 32: quos proxime inter amicos manumisisti, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4. — Separated by other words: orabo, ut manu me mittat, Plaut. Aul. 5, 4: manu vero cur miserit? Cic. Mil. 22, 57: manu non mittere, Liv. 41, 9, 11 *fin.*

mănŭor, ātus sum, *v. dep.* [manus], *to steal:* Laberius in mimis scripsit, manuatus est pro furatus est, Gell. 16, 7, 2.

* **mănŭprĕtĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [manupretium], *precious, valuable, costly:* vestimentum, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1.

mănŭprĕtĭum (mănĭpr-; and as two words, **mănūs prĕtium** and **mănūi prĕtium;** v. Weissenb. ad Liv. 34, 7, 4), ii, *n.* [1. manus-pretium], *a workman's* or *artist's pay, wages.* **I.** Lit.: manupretium dabo, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 17: in auro, praeter manus pretium, nihil intertrimenti fit, Liv. 34, 7: ex manipretio cujusque signi denarios deponere aureos singulos, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 37.—**B.** Trop., *pay, reward:* manupretium perditae civitatis, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: castrensium laborum tarda manupretia, Sen. Ep. 101, 6.—**II.** Transf., *the value of the work* in a thing made by art, *the workmanship* (opp. to the material; post-class.): manupretium dicitur, ubi non tam materiae ratio, quam manus atque artis ducitur, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: plerumque plus est in manus pretio, quam in re, Dig. 50, 16, 13.

1. mănus, ūs (*dat.* manu for manui: alternae manu, Prop. 1, 11, 12; 2, 1, 60), *f.* [root man-, ma-, to measure; Sanscr. ma, measure, moon; cf. Germ. Mond, moon, and O. H. Germ. mund, hand; Angl.-Sax. mund], *a hand.* **I.** Lit.: quam vero aptas, quamque multarum artium ministras manus natura homini dedit! Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: vas in manus sumere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: Epicurum in manus sumere, i. e. scripta Epicuri, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: pyxidem in manu tenere, id. Cael. 26, 63: manum porrigere ad tradendum aliquid, id. ib.: de manibus deponere, *to lay out of one's hands, lay down*, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2. ponere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: extorquere, *to wrest from one's hands*, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: e manibus dimittere, *to let go out of one's hands*, id. Or. 30, 105: manum ad os apponere, i. e. *to lay the finger on the lips* in token of secrecy, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: alicui in manu esse, *to be obvious, clear:* neque mihi in manu Jugurtha qualis foret, Sall. J. 14, 4: (feminas) in manu esse parentium, fratrum, virorum, *subject to*, Liv. 34, 2, 11; cf.: minus filiae uxores sorores quibusdam in manu erunt, id. 34, 7, 11: in manibus esse, *to be in everybody's hands, to be well known:* est in manibus oratio, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: est in manibus laudatio, id. Sen. 4, 12; id. Brut. 33, 125.—Also, *to be near:* hostes sunt in manibus, *near to us, close by us, upon us*, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 7; also, *to be present:* attendere, quae in manibus sunt, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 1; Verg. A. 10, 280: in manibus habere, *to have in hand, to be engaged on* a thing: omnia, quae in manibus habebam, abjeci, Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1: habeo opus magnum in manibus, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2: philosophi quamcunque rem habent in manibus, in eam, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 7, 18; id. Sen. 7, 22; id. Cael. 27, 65: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, reliquisse, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf.: dum occasio in manibus esset, Liv. 7, 36, 10: inimicorum in manibus mortuus est, *among*, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 108: manu tenere, *to know for certain*, id. Brut. 80, 277.—*Pass.:* manibus teneri, *to be certain, evident*, Cic. Sest. 32, 69: habere in manibus, *to fondle, caress, make much of:* sic in manibus (inimicum meum) habebant, sic fovebant, etc., id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: in manus venire, *to come to hand*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 1: proelium in manibus facere, *to fight at close quarters*, Sall. J. 57, 4: ad manum habere, *to have at hand, have in readiness*, Quint. 12, 5, 1: ad manum esse, *at hand, in hand, near*, Liv. 9, 19: ad manum venire or accedere, *to come hand to hand, come to close quarters:* nonnumquam etiam res ad manus, atque ad pugnam veniebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; Nep. Eum. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 30: ut venere in manus, Tac. A. 2, 80: ut ventum in manus, id. H. 4, 71: adire manum alicui, v. 1. adeo: ad manum intueri aliquid, *at hand, close by, hard by*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97: prae manu or manibus, *at hand, in readiness, in hand*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 10; App. M. 6, p. 180, 32; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23; Gell. 19, 8: quem servum ille habuit ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225: servus a manu, i. e. *a scribe, secretary*, Suet. Caes. 74: de manu dare, *to give with one's own hand*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37: de manu in manum quippiam tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand*, i. e. *with great care*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2: manum ferulae subducere, *to take the hand from the rod*, i. e. *to be too old for the rod*, Juv. 1, 15: e manu (for eminus; opp. cominus), *from a distance:* quae mea cominus machaera atque hasta hostibit e manu, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 212 Vahl.): plenā manu, *with a full* or *plentiful hand, bountifully, liberally:* plenā manu dare, *abundantly*, Sen. Ben. 1, 7, 2; id. Ep. 120, 10; id. ad Polyb. 9, 7; so trop.: Hortalus, quam plenā manu nostras laudes in astra sustulit, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1; so, plenis manibus pecuniam largiri, Lact. 3, 16, 15; cf.: quemquam vacuis a se manibus abire pati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 5: manibus pedibusque aliquid facere (Greek πὺξ καὶ λάξ), *with hands and feet*, i. e. *with all one's power, with might and main*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 134: per manus, *with the hands*, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: per manus servulae, *by her assistance*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3: per manus tradere, *to deliver from hand to hand, from mouth to mouth, to hand down from father to son:* traditae per manus religiones, Liv. 5, 51: per manus, also, *by force, by main force, forcibly:* per manus libertatem retinere, Sall. J. 31, 22: inter manus, *in one's hands, under one's hands:* agger inter manus proferebatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: villa crescit inter manus, Sen. Ep. 12, 1: nihil adhuc inter manus habui cui majorem sollicitudinem praestare deberem, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 2: scripta quae inter manus habes, *are occupied with*, id. ib. 5, 5, 7.—Trop., *palpable, evident:* ante oculos interque manus sunt omnia vestras, Verg. A. 11, 311; cf.: manus inter parentum, id. ib. 2, 681: inter manus, also, *in one's hands, in one's arms:* abripite hunc intro actutum inter manus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38: e convivio auferri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: sub manu and sub manum, *at hand, near, readily, immediately, on the instant:* Vocontii sub manu ut essent, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: quo celerius, ac sub manum annuntiari cognoscique posset, quid in provincia quāque gereretur, etc., Suet. Aug. 49; Sen. Ep. 71, 1: sub manus succedere, *according to one's wish,*

Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: alicujus manu esse, *to be from* or *by one's hand:* epistulae quae quidem erant tua manu, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 8, 13, 1 (cf. II. C. infra): manu, *with the hand, by hand*, i. e. *artificially*, opp. to naturally, by nature: manu sata, i. e. *by the hand of man*, opp. to what grows wild, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: urbs manu munitissima, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: quaedam ingenia manu, quod aiunt, facienda sunt, Sen. Ep. 52, 1: quidam et liberos ejurent et orbitatem manu faciant, id. ad Marc. 19, 2: morbi, quos manu fecimus, i. e. *which we produce by our own fault* (e. g. by intemperance), Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3: oratio manu facta, *artificial, elaborate*, opp. to natural, simple, id. Ep. 115, 2: manu mederi, *to be a surgeon*, Cels. praef. 1: manibus aequis or manu aequâ, *with equal advantage:* manibus aequis abscessum est, Tac. A. 1, 63: aequâ manu discedere, *to come off with equal advantage*, Sall. C. 39, 4: manus afferre, *to lay hands on;* trop., *to destroy* or *weaken:* qui diutius torqueri patitur, quem protinus potest liberare, beneficio suo manus affert, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 3: manum inicere alicui, *to lay the hand on one, to detain, arrest him*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48: manum dare, *to give* or *lend a hand, to help, assist*, Quint. 2, 3, 7: manus dare or dedere, *to give the hands* to be bound; hence, in gen., *to give up, yield, surrender:* perpende, et, si tibi vera videntur, Dede manus, aut, si falsum est, accingere contra, Lucr. 2, 1043: fateor, manus vobis do, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72: donicum aut certe vicissent, aut victi manum dedissent, Nep. Ham. 1; cf. Caes. B. G. 5, 31; Cic. Att. 2, 22, 2; Ov. H. 4, 14; 17, 260; Verg. A. 11, 568; Lact. 5, 1, 3: brevi manu, *immediately, without delay*, Dig. 23, 3, 43, § 1: longâ manu, *slowly, tediously*, ib. 46, 3, 79: manum tollere, *to raise the hand* in token of an intention to yield, *to yield, submit:* cedo et tollo manum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 28: manus tollere, *to raise the hands* in token of admiration or astonishment, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 63: manus tendere ad aliquem, less freq. alicui, *to stretch out the hands to one* to implore assistance, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; Cic. Font. 17, 38: quae Romanis manus tendebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: dextram Italiae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9: manu sternere aliquem, *with the sword*, Verg. A. 9, 702: utrâque manu, *with both hands*, i. e. *willingly, readily*, Mart. 1, 16, 9: manus manum lavat, *one hand washes the other, one helps the other*, Sen. Apoc. 9 *fin.;* Petr. c. 45, 13; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80: manum non vertere, *not to turn the hand*, prov. for *to take no pains, make no effort:* qui se fatentur virtutis causâ ne manum quidem versuros fuisse, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93; cf. App. Mag. p. 311.

II. Transf. **A.** *The hand as the instrument used in fight;* hence, *personal valor, bravery:* ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallent, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: manu fortissimus, Liv. 39, 40: manu fortis, Nep. Dat. 1, 3: manu vincere, Ov. M. 1, 448: manu capere urbes, *by force of arms*, Sall. J. 5, 5: manum committere Teucris, *to fight*, Verg. A. 12, 60; so, conserere manum, Liv. 21, 39; 25, 11; 27, 33: conferre manum, Liv. 10, 43; Verg. A. 12, 345: in proelia Ferre manum, id. ib. 5, 403; cf.: et vice teli saevit nuda manus, Juv. 15, 54.—**2.** *Force, violence, fighting, close combat:* res venit ad manus atque ad pugnam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: venire ad manum, Liv. 2, 30: accedere ad manum, Nep. Eum. 5: in manus venire, *to come to an engagement, come to close quarters*, Sall. J. 89, 2: pugna jam ad manus venerat, Liv. 2, 46: non manu, neque vi, *force, violence*, Sall. J. 31, 18; so Tac. Agr. 9.—**B.** Of the hand of an artist: manuś extrema non accessit ejus operibus, *the last hand, the finishing touch*, Cic. Brut. 33, 126: aptius a summâ conspiciare manu, *when you have given yourself the finishing touch*, i. e. *have completed your toilet*, Ov. A. A. 3, 225: carmen nondum recepit ultimam manum, *has not yet received the last polish*, Petr. 118.—Hence, extremam bello Imponere manum, *to put the finishing hand to the war, to bring it to a close*, Verg. A. 7, 573.—Prov.: manum de tabula, lit., *the hand from the picture*, i. e. *enough*, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1.—**C.** *A hand, handwriting;* in gen., *work, workmanship:* librarii manus, Cic. Att. 8, 13, 1: Alexidis manum amabam, quod tam prope accedebat ad similitudinem tuae litterae, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: manum suam cognovit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 12: propter emissam ab eis manum, Dig. 22, 3, 15: Praxitelis manus, Scopaeque, Mart. 4, 39, 3: artificum, Verg. A. 1, 455.—**D.** For pars, *a side:* est ad hanc manum sacellum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: a laeva conspicienda manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 307.—**E.** In throwing dice, *a stake:* quas manus remisi, *to throw up the stakes*, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71.—**F.** In fencing, *a thrust, hit, blow:* rectae, aversae, tectaeque manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: prima, secunda, tertia, quarta, *the prime, second, tierce, quart*, id. 5, 13, 54.—**G.** *The trunk* of an elephant: manus etiam data elephantis, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Curt. 8, 14, 27; Sil. 9, 628.—**H.** *The fore-paws* of bears, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**K.** *The branches* on a tree: (platanus) cui innumerae manus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 39: fraxineae, Pall. Insit. 60.—**L.** In milit. lang.: ferreae manus, *iron hooks with which an enemy's ship was grappled, grappling-irons:* manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: in advenientes hostium naves ferreas manus inicere, Liv. 36, 44 *fin.:* manus ferreas excogitare, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 24; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209; Curt. 4, 9, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 38; Luc. 3, 635.—**M.** Also milit., *an armed force, corps* of soldiers: si nova manus cum veteribus copiis se conjunxisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: magnam manum conducere, id. ib. 5, 27: Hasdrubalem propediem affore cum manu haudquaquam contemnenda, Liv. 30, 7 *fin.;* id. 44, 27.—**2.** Beyond the milit. sphere, in gen., *a body, host, number, company, multitude:* Romam veniet cum magna manu, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6: evocatorum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 3: manus ad Quirinalia paratur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4; cf.: manum facere, copias parare, id. Caecin. 12, 33: manus bonorum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: Judaeorum, id. Fl. 28, 66: conjuratorum, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: bicorpor, i. e. *the Centaurs*, id. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: purpuratorum et satellitum, Liv. 42, 51: magna clientium, Suet. Tib. 1: comitum, Stat. S. 5, 3, 262: juvenum, Verg. A. 6, 5.—**N.** *Labor, hands*, i. e. *workmen:* nos aera, manus, navalia demus, Verg. A. 11, 329: quale manus addunt ebori decus, id. ib. 1, 592.—**O.** *Power:* haec non sunt in nostra manu, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; cf.: in tua manu est, *it rests with you*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: juxta deos in tua manu positum est, Tac. H. 2, 76: victoria in manu nobis est, *depends on*, Sall. C. 20, 10: in vostra manu situm, id. J. 31; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 43: in manu esse mihi, id. Trin. 1, 2, 67.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *the legal power of a husband over his wife, the manus:* in potestate quidem et masculi et feminae esse solent: in manum autem feminae tantum conveniunt. Olim itaque tribus modis in manum conveniebant: usu, farreo, coëmptione, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, 108 sq.; Cic. Fl. 34, 84 al.—**P.** Law t. t., manûs injectio, i. e. *an arrest:* per manus injectionem agebatur, Gai Inst. 4, 21: ob eam rem ego tibi sestertium X. milium judicati manus inicio, Vet. Form. ap. Gai. ib.

‡ **2. mānus,** i. q. bonus, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, 4; Macr. S. 1, 3, 13; Isid. 5, 30, 14; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 139; 2, 286; v. ‡ cerus manus.

‡ **mănūtergĭum,** ii, *n.* [1. manus-tergeo], *a towel:* manutergium a tergendo manus vocatur, Isid. Orig. 19, 26.

mănūtīgĭum, ii, *n.* [1. manus-tango], *a touching* or *feeling with the hand* (= manuum contactus; cf. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 177; post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 121.

†† **manzer** (**mamzer**), ĕris, *adj. comm.* [Heb. ממזר], *illegitimate, bastard* (eccl. Lat.), Sedul. Carm. 5, 256: agmina manzera, Ven. Carm. 5, 5, 75.—As *subst.:* **manzer,** ĕris, *m., a bastard:* non ingredietur manzer, hoc est de scorto natus, in Ecclesiam Domini, Vulg. Deut. 23, 2.

†† **măpālĭa,** ium, *n.* [Punic], *huts, cottages* of the Africans: mapalia casae Punicae appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 146, 25 Müll.; so ib. p. 147; cf.: aedificia Numidarum agrestium, quae mapalia illi vocant, oblonga, incurvis lateribus tecta, quasi navium carinae sunt, Sall. J. 18, 8: ex oppidis et mapalibus, id. ib. 46, 5: cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis persecuti sunt regem, Liv. 29, 31: et raris habitata mapalia tectis, Verg. G. 3, 340; Sil. 17, 89; Mart. 10, 20, 8.—In *sing.*, Aus. Per. Odyss. 16.—Collect.: coit e sparso concita mapali Agrestum manus, Val. Fl. 2, 460.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A house of ill-repute*, Petr. S. 58, 13.—**B.** *Useless things, follies*, Sen. Apoc. 9, 1.

mappa, ae, *f.* [Punic, Quint. 1, 5, 57], *a napkin, table-napkin; a towel.* **I.** Lit.: Varius mappa compescere risum Vix poterat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 63: laticlavia, Petr. 32; Mart. 4, 46, 17: rubra detergere vulnera mappa, Juv. 5, 27.—**II.** Transf., *a cloth* with which the signal for starting was given to racers in the circus, *a signal-cloth:* mappam usitatum Circo nomen, Poeni sibi vindicant, Quint. 1, 5, 57: mappa cretata, Mart. 12, 29, 9: Megalesiacae spectacula mappae, Juv. 11, 191: aliquo liberto mittente mappam, unde magistratus solent, Suet. Ner. 22.

mappŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mappa], *a small napkin* (late Lat.): mappulam apponere, Hier. Ep. 108, 28 (al. matulam).

Maracanda, ōrum, *n., the capital of Sogdiana*, now *Samarcand*, Curt. 7, 6, 16; 7, 9, 20.

Mărăthēnus, a, um, v. Marathos, II.

Mărăthon, ōnis, *f.* (*m.*, Mel. 2, 3, 6), = Μαραθών, *a town* (now *Vrana*) *on the eastern coast of Attica, famed for the death of Icarus, the victory of Theseus over the Marathonian bull, and that of Miltiades over the Persians*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Milt. 4, 2; Just. 2, 15, 18: proelium apud Marathona, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 57; Ov. M. 7, 433.—Hence, **A. Mărăthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Μαραθώνιος, *of* or *belonging to Marathon, Marathonian:* an etiam Theseus Marathonii tauri cornua comprehendit iratus? Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: pugna, id. Att. 9, 10, 3.—**2.** Transf., *Athenian:* Marathonia virgo, i. e. *Erigone*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 74: hostis, Sil. 14, 650; Just. 4, 4; 5.—**B. Mărăthōnis,** idis, *adj. f.*, = Μαραθωνίς, *Marathonian:* quercum Marathonida Theseus extulit, i. e. *the spear with which he fought against the Marathonian bull*, Stat. Th. 12, 730: Marathonide silvâ, id. ib. 11, 644.

Mărăthos or **-us,** i, *f.*, = Μάραθος, *an ancient Phœnician city, opposite the island of Arados*, near the modern *Ain-el-Hye*, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Curt. 4, 1, 6.—Hence, **Mărăthēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Marathos, Marathene:* Menelaüs, *a rhetorician from Marathos*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100 Meyer.

† **mărăthrītes,** ae, *m.*, = μαραθρίτης (sc. οἶνος), *wine flavored with fennel, fennel-wine:* vinum absinthiten, et hyssopiten, et marathriten sic condire oportet, Col. 12, 35 *init.*

† **mărăthrus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, or **mărăthrum,** i, *n.*, = μάραθρον, *fennel*, called in pure Lat. feniculum, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99: marathros (v. l. marathrus), Ov. Med. Fac. 91.

1. Mărăthus, i, *m.*, = Μάραθος. **I.** *A favorite of Tibullus*, Tib. 1, 8, 49.—**II.** *A freedman who wrote the acts of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 79.

2. Mărăthus, i, *f.*, v. Marathos.

Marcellus, i, *m.* [*dim.* of Marcus], *a Roman family name in the plebeian* gens Claudia: inter Marcellos et Claudios patricios, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 176: generosior Marcellis, Juv. 2, 145.—**B.** Esp., M. Claudius Marcellus, *the taker of Syracuse*, Liv. 25, 23 *fin.;* Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Rep. 1, 1, 1; 1, 14, 21; Verg. A. 6, 855; Hor. C. 1, 12, 46.—Another M. Claudius Marcellus, *the nephew of Octavian and adopted by him*, Vell. 2, 93; Tac. A. 1, 3; Prop. 3, 18 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 861 sq.); Hor. C. 1, 12, 46; Sen. ad Marc. 2, 3.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Marcellĭa** (**ēa**), ōrum, *n., a festival in honor of the Marcelli in Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51; 2, 2, 63, § 154.—**B. Marcelliānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Marcellus, Marcellian:* theatrum, *named after* M. Claudius Marcellus, *the nephew of Augustus*, Suet. Vesp. 19; id. Aug. 29.

marcens, entis, v. marceo, *P. a.*

marcĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root mar, die; Gr. μαραίνω, μαρασμός; cf. also morbus, morior], *to wither, droop, shrink, shrivel.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): marcebant coro-

nae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 244: silva comis, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.—**II.** Transf., *to be faint, weak, drooping, feeble, languid, lazy* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): annis corpus jam marcet, Lucr. 3, 946: marcent luxuria, vino, et epulis per totam hiemem confecti, Liv. 23, 45: otio ac desidia corrupti marcebant, Just. 30, 1: pavore, Curt. 4, 13, 18; Vell. 2, 84: si marcet animus, si corpus torpet, Cels. 2, 2: amor, Claud. Laud. Seren. 226: juventa, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 60.—Hence, **marcens,** entis, *P. a., withering, drooping, feeble, wasted away, exhausted, weak, languid, indolent* (mostly poet.). **A.** Lit.: marcentes coronae, Claud. Epithal. Pall. et Celer. 96: marcentes tibi porrigentur uvae, Mart. 5, 78, 12: bracchia marcentia vino, Col. 10, 428.—**B.** Transf.: colla, Stat. Th. 2, 630: guttura, Ov. M. 7, 314: senex marcentibus annis, Sil. 15, 746: visus, Sen. Agam. 788: stomachus, Suet. Calig. 58: terga, Mart. Cap. 6, § 704.—*Absol.:* tostis marcentem squillis recreabis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 58: Vitellius deses et marcens, Tac. H. 3, 36: pocula, i. e. *enfeebling*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 56: pax, Tac. G. 36: flamma cupiditatis, Mam. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 17.

marcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [marceo], *to wither, pine away, droop, decay* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: fagus et cerrus celeriter marcescunt, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 218: quae spectatissime florent, celerrime marcescunt, id. 21, 1, 1, § 2: calamus, Vulg. Isa. 19, 6.—**II.** Transf., *to become weak, feeble, powerless, to pine* or *waste away, languish:* marcescens celerius nominis sui flore, *fading*, Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125: alia genera pecorum morbo et languoribus marcescunt, Col. 7, 7, 1: senio vires, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 81: vino, Ov. P. 1, 5, 45: equitem marcescere desidia, Liv. 28, 35, 3: marcescere otii situ, id. 33, 45, 7: otio, id. 35, 35, 9: otia per somnos, Ov. P. 2, 9, 61: dives, Vulg. Jac. 1, 11.

Marcĭa ăqua, v. Marcius, A.

Marcĭānŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Μαρκιανούπολις, *a city of Lower Mœsia on the Euxine*, now *Imertje*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 9, 3; Amm. 27, 4, 12; 31, 5, 4.

1. Marcĭānus, a, um, v. Marcius, B. and 2. Marcus.

2. Marcĭānus, i, *m.:* Tullius M., *a freedman and steward of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 12, 17.

3. Marcĭānus, i, *m.*, v. Martianus.

‡ **marcĭdat,** τήκει, τήκεται, *melts away*, Gloss. Vet.

marcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [marcidus], *somewhat drooping, somewhat faint* or *languid* (post-class.): marcidulis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 727.

marcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [marceo], *withered, wasted, shrunk, decayed, rotten* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: lilia marcida, Ov. M. 10, 92: aures, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137: cicatrices, id. prooem. 23: stagna, *foul*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 280: asseres vetustate marcidi fiunt, Vitr. 2, 8, 20: manus, Val. Max. 6, 9, 6 *ext.*—**II.** Transf., *weak, feeble, languid, enervated, exhausted:* huc incede gradu marcidus ebrio, Sen. Med. 69: marcidus edomito bellum referebat ab Haemo Liber, Stat. Th. 4, 652: somno, Plin. Pan. 63: somno aut libidinosis vigiliis, Tac. A. 6, 10; Plin. Pan. 63: sol, *faint, pale, dull*, Poët. ap. Diom. p. 445 P.: senectus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4: oculi libidine marcidi, *languishing, voluptuous*, App. M. 3, p. 135, 34.

Marcĭon, ōnis, *m.* (**Marcĭon,** Prud. Ham. 120), *a heretic of Sinope, who gave himself out to be Christ*, Tert. de Praescr. adv. Haeret. 30; Prud. Ham. 502.—Hence, **A. Marcĭōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the heretic Marcion:* continentia, Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 30.—**B. Marcĭōnista,** ae, *m.*, *a follower of the heretic Marcion, a Marcionite.*—*Plur.*, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.—**C. Marcĭōnīta,** ae, *m.*, for Marcionensis, *of* or *belonging to the heretic Marcion:* Marcionita Deus, tristis, ferus insidiator, i. e. *feigned by Marcion*, Prud. Ham. 129.—*Plur.:* **Marcĭōnītae,** *Marcionites, disciples of Marcion*, Tert. Praescr. Her. 49; Lact. 4, 30, 10; Ambros. de Fide, 5, 13, 162.—**II.** *A native of Smyrna, the author of a treatise* De simplicibus effectibus, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38.

Marcĭpor, ōris, *m.*, i. e. Marci puer, *the slave of Marcus.*—*Plur.*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. quintipor, p. 257, 19 Müll.—**II.** *The title of a satire of Varro.*

Marcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** Ancus Marcius, *the fourth king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 32; Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; 2, 20, 35.—L. Marcius, *a Roman knight, who commanded the army in Spain after the death of the Scipios*, Liv. 25, 37 sq.—**2.** Two brothers Marcii, *Roman soothsayers in very ancient times*, Cic. Div. 1, 40, 84; 1, 50, 115; 2, 55, 113.—In *fem.:* **Marcĭa,** *a vestal virgin*, Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 46 Orell.—Hence, **A. Marcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Marcius, Marcian:* Marcia aqua, *brought into Rome first by king* Ancus Marcius, *and afterwards by the prætor* Q. Marcius Rex, Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41; called also: Marcius liquor, Prop. 4, 1, 52: umor, id. 4, 22, 24: lympha, Tib. 3, 6, 58; and: frigora, Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: Marcius saltus, *in Liguria, where the consul* Q. Marcius *suffered a defeat*, Liv. 39, 20.—**B. Marcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Marcius:* carmina, *of the soothsayer Marcius*, Liv. 25, 12: foedus, *made by* L. Marcius *with the inhabitants of Gades*, Cic. Balb. 17, 39.—Silva Marciana, *a mountain-range in western Germany, the Schwarzwald*, Amm. 21, 8, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **Marcĭānē,** *in the manner of Marcius*, Prisc. vol. 2, p. 528, 25 Hertz.

Marcŏdūrum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Ubians, in the west of Germany*, the mod. *Düren*, Tac. H. 4, 28.

Marcŏlĭca, ae, *f.*, *a chief city of Spain*, Liv. 45, 4.

Marcŏmăni and **-manni,** ōrum, *m.* [marka, a march, border; the marchmen, borderers], *a Germanic people, a portion of the tribe of the Suevi, who, after their defeat by Drusus, removed from the Rhine and the Main to the country of the Boii* (Bohemians), Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 42; id. A. 2, 46; 62; Vell. 2, 108; 109; 110 and 382; Stat. S. 3, 3, 170; Vop. Aur. 13, 3.—Hence, **A. Marcŏmănĭa** and **-mannĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Marcomanni*, Capitol. M. Aur. 24, 5.—**B. Marcŏmănĭcus** and **-mannĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Marcomanni, Marcomannic:* bellum, Capitol. M. Aur. 17; Eutr. 8, 12; 13: MARCOMANNICVS MAXIMVS, *a surname given to Caracalla, commemorative of his victory over the Marcomanni*, Inscr. Mur. 1021, 7.

marcor, ōris, *m.* [marceo], *a withering:* segetum, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 4.—Hence, Transf. **I.** *Decay, rottenness* (not ante-Aug.): panni marcor, *a rotten rag*, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 94.—**II.** *Faintness, languor, indolence:* marcor, et inexpugnabilis dormiendi necessitas, Cels. 3, 20: cernitis expositas turpi marcore cohortes, i. e. somno, Stat. Th. 10, 269: maeror marcorque, *melancholy*, Sen. Tranq. 2, 8: ducis, *indolence, worthlessness*, Vell. 2, 119, 2.

marcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [marcor], *withered, feeble, faint* (post-class.): marculenta foliorum calvities, Fulg. Myth. 2, 8.

1. marcŭlus or **martŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [marcus], *a small hammer, a hammer* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): malleus vocatur, quia dum quid calet et molle est, caedit et producit: marcus, malleus major: et dictus marcus, quod major sit ad caedendum, et fortior: marcellus mediocris: marculus malleus pusillus, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2; Lucil. ib.: tegulas invenit Cinyra, et metalla aeris, item forcipem, martulum, vectem, incudem, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195: alii caelo et marculo gemmulas exsculpunt, Front. ad Caes. 4, 4, 3 Mai.: aerariorum marculi, Mart. 12, 57, 6.

2. Marcŭlus diminutivum a Marco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.

1. marcus, i, *m.* [cf. Sanscr. mar, mrid, to break, crush], *a large hammer*, Isid. Orig. 19, 7, 2, v. 1. marculus.

2. Marcus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen*, in gen. represented by M. simply, e. g. M. Terentius Varro, M. Tullius Cicero; written in full, MAARCVS, Inscr. Rein. 1006; MARCVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 324, 450; p. 342, 528 et saep. Afterwards also *a surname*, e. g. C. PONTIVS C. L. MARCVS, Inscr. Grut. 986, 5.—Hence, **Marcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to Marcus, Marcian:* sodales, *the priests who performed the sacred rites instituted in honor of the emperor* Marcus Aurelius, Capitol. Pertinax, 15; cf. Spart. Sever. 7; Inscr. Grut. 379.

Mardi, ōrum, *m.*, *a plundering race dwelling in the highlands between Media, Susiana, and Persis, near the Hyrcanians*, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 16; 6, 16, 18, § 47; Tac. A. 14, 23; Curt. 4, 12, 7; 5, 6, 17; 6, 5, 11.—In *sing.:* natione Mardus, Curt. 3, 13, 2.

Mardŏnĭus, ii, *m.*, = Μαρδόνιος, *a son-in-law of Darius, and general of the Persians, defeated by Pausanias at Platæa*, Nep. Paus. 1, 2; Just. 2, 13, 1; Curt. 4, 1, 12.

măre, is (*abl. sing.* mare, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 45 and 111 P.; and in Prisc. p. 759 ib.; Lucr. 1, 161; Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 20; id. P. 4, 6, 46; 198; Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, 11; *gen. plur.* marum, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 770 P.), *n.* [root mar-, gleam, glimmer (cf. ἅλς μαρμαρέη, Il. 14, 273); Gr. μάρμαρος; Lat. marmor; Sanscr. mīras, sea; Goth. marei; Angl.-Sax. mere; Germ. Meer. Curtius, however, refers these words to root mar-, die; cf. morior, marceo], *the sea*, opp. to dry land. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sol, qui Mare, terram, caelum contines tuo cum lumine, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 322 Vahl.): indu mari magno, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 425 ib.): mare infidum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 13: fluctuosum, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: ventosum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 45: tumultuosum, id. ib. 3, 1, 26: tumidum, Verg. A. 8, 671: placidum, id. E. 2, 26: tranquillum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 4: vastissimum, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: vastum atque apertum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: planum, Juv. 12, 62: numquam ingressus es mare, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 5: mare pedibus ingredi, Lact. 4, 15, 21: remenso ire mari, Verg. A. 3, 144: terrā marique, *by sea and by land:* terra marique acquirenda, i. e. *at all hazards*, Juv. 14, 222; v. terra.—In *plur.:* maria salsa, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 18 (Trag. v. 145 Vahl.): quibus cavernis maria sustineantur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24 *fin.:* in reliquis maribus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2.—Poet. as a figure for hard-heartedness: te saevae progenuere ferae Aut mare, etc., Ov. H. 7, 39; cf. Cat. 64, 155; cf. also: Nam mare haud est mare; vos mare acerrumum; nam in mari repperi, hic elavi bonis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 8 sq.: meretricem ego item esse reor mare ut est; quod des devorat, numquam abundat, id. Truc. 2, 7, 17 sq.—In apposition with Oceanus: proximus mare Oceanum in Andibus hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; Tac. H. 4, 12; cf. also: ecce maris magna claudit nos obice pontus, *the depths of the sea*, Verg. A. 10, 377: maria omnia caelo Miscere, id. ib. 5, 790.—Prov.: mare caelo miscere, *to mingle sea and sky*, i. e. *to raise a terrific storm, bluster:* clames licet, et mare caelo Confundas, homo sum, Juv. 6, 282: quis caelum terris non misceat et mare caelo, id. 2, 25: terrā marique aliquid quaerere or conquirere, *to search for a thing by sea and land*, i. e. *everywhere*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9; Sall. C. 13: maria et montes polliceri, *to promise seas and mountains*, i. e. *more than one can perform*, id. ib. 23, 2: his qui contentus non est, in mare fundat aquas, *pour water into the sea*, i. e. *fill that which is already full*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.—**B.** In partic., of single seas: mare nostrum, i. e. *the Mediterranean Sea*, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. J. 17; Plin. 6, 28, 30, § 126; Luc. 8, 293: mare superum, *the Upper Sea, the Adriatic*, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; Mel. 2, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41; 3, 5, 10 al.: mare inferum, *the Etruscan Sea*, Cic. l. l.; Att. 8, 3, 5; Mel. l. l.; Plin. l. l. al.: mare Aegeum, Juv. 13, 246: mare rubrum, v. ruber; of a fresh-water lake: Galilaeae, Vulg. Matt. 4, 18.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Sea-water, salt-water:* Chium maris expers, *unmixed Chian wine*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 15 (id est, sine aqua marina, Schol. Acr.); so, vinum mari condire, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 73.—**B.** *The color of the sea, sea-green:* smaragdi virens mare, Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 80.—* **C.** Of the air: mare aëris, *the sea*, i. e. *expanse of air:* id omne Aëris in magnum fertur mare, Lucr. 5, 276.—**D.** *A large vessel:* bases et mare aëneum, Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 13.

Mărēa and **Mărēōta,** ae, *f.*, *a lake*

and city of Lower Egypt, not far from Alexandria (called in Gr. Μαρέα), Edict. Just. 13, 1; 9; 17 sq.—**II.** Hence, **A. Mărĕōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Mareotic:* (vinum), Hor. C. 1, 37, 14: vites, Col. 3, 2.—T r a n s f.: *Egyptian:* arva, Ov. M. 9, 733: cortex, *the papyrus plant,* Mart. 14, 209: labor, *the Egyptian pyramids,* id. 8, 36, 3: arbiter, i. e. *Busiris,* Stat. S. 4, 6, 103.—**B. Mărĕōtis,** idis, *adj. f.,* = Μαρεῶτις, *Mareotic:* Mareotis Libya, *a part of Libya bordering on Egypt, whose inhabitants are called* **Mărĕōtae,** Μαρεῶται, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39: palus, *the Mareotic lake, Lake Mareotis,* id. 5, 10, 11, § 62; or *absol.:* **Mărĕōtis,** Luc. 9, 354: puppis, i. e. navis Alexandrina, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103: uva, Luc. 10, 160: vites, Verg. G. 2, 91; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

* **Marēnē,** ēs, *f., a region of Thrace,* Liv. 43, 67.

marga, ae, *f., a kind of earth, marl,* Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42.

Margānĭa, ae, *f., a city in Margiana,* Curt. 7, 10, 15 Foss. (al. Margianam).

† **margărīdes,** um, *f.,* = μαργαρίδες, *a round kind of date,* perh. *the Maldive nut,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 42.

† **margărīta,** ae, *f.,* and **margărītum,** i, *n.,* = μαργαρίτης (λίθος), *a pearl.* **a.** Form margarita (class.), Varr. ap. Non. 213, 30: nego ullam gemmam fuisse, aut margaritam, quin abstulerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: ornatus margaritarum, id. Or. 39, 78; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 3: linea margaritarum, Dig. 35, 2, 26: Britannici, Plin. 9, 35, 53, § 105: una pretiosa, Vulg. Matt. 13, 46.—P r o v.: ne mittatis margaritas vestras ante porcos, *do not cast your pearls before swine,* Vulg. Matt. 7, 6. — **b.** Form margaritum (rare, not in Cic.): arma margarito candicantia, Varr. ap. Non. 213, 24: gignit et Oceanus margarita, Tac. Agr. 12; Dig. 19, 5, 17, § 1; Tert. ad Ux. 2, 5; id. de Pall. 5; Prud. στεφ. 10, 648; id. Psych. 873.—As a term of endearment, *pearl, treasure:* Tiberinum margaritum, said of *Mæcenas,* Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; Petr. 63, 3.

margărītārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [margarita], *of* or *belonging to pearls, pearl-* (post-class.): porticus, *where pearls were bought,* Auct. de Region. Urb. Rom. Reg. 8. — **II.** *Subst.* **A. margărītārĭus,** ii, *m., a dealer in pearls, a pearl-fisher,* Firm. Math. 4, 6; Inscr. Orell. 1602; 4076; 4218.—**B. Margărītārĭa,** ae, *f., a female dealer in pearls,* Inscr. Orell. 4148.

margărītātus, a, um, *adj.* [margarita], *adorned with pearls* (post-class.): sinus, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 266 (where the metre requires margărĭtatus).

* **margărītĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [margarita-fero], *pearl-bearing, containing* or *producing pearls:* concha, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147.

margărītĭon, ōnis, *m. dim.* [margaritum], *a little pearl;* transf., of a beloved child, Inscr. Orell. 2681.

margărītum, i, v. margarita.

‡ **margella,** κοράλλιον (*red coral*), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Margĭāna, ae, and **Margĭānē,** ēs, *f.,* = Μαργιανή, *a country of Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea, between Bactria and Hyrcania,* Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46; Curt. 7, 10, 15 Mütz. (dub. al. Marganiam).

margĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [margo], *to furnish with a border, to border, enclose with a margin* (perh. not ante-Aug.): viae marginandae, Liv. 41, 27: tabulae marginatae, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154: saga limbis marginata puniceis, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

Margis or **Margas,** *m., a river of Mœsia,* Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149.

margo, inis, *m.* and *f.* (cf. Prisc. p. 684 P.), *an edge, brink, border, margin* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): flumen marginibus lapideis, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9: conchae, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130: ulceris, id. 30, 13, 39, § 113: calicis, id. 37, 2, 7, § 18: gemmae, id. 37, 8, 37, § 116: margine gramineo (sc. fontis), Ov. M. 3, 162: ripae, id. ib. 5, 598: agri, *a boundary,* Val. Max. 5, 6, 4: puppis, Sil. 3, 360: terrarum, *shore,* Ov. M. 1, 13: viridi si margine cluderet undas herba, Juv. 3, 14: capite super margine scuti posito, Liv. 44, 33.—In *fem.:* margo, quae sustinet arenam, Vitr. 5, 12; Aemil. Macer. and Rabir. ap. Charis. p. 49 P.: plena jam margine libri, Juv. 1, 5; cf. Quint. 1, 1, 27: margine in extremo littera rasa, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22: comae, Stat. S. 2, 1, 44: oculorum, id. ib. 3, 2, 53: rostri, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 37: templi, *threshold,* Stat. S. 4, 4, 54: imperii, *boundary,* Ov. Tr. 2, 199; cf.: extremo in margine imperii, qua Rhenus alluit, Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.—**II.** T r a n s f. (poet.): partem modicae sumptam de margine cenae, i. e. *the side-dishes,* Juv. 4, 30.

* **Margum,** i, *n., a city in Upper Mœsia, on the Margis,* Eutr. 9, 13.

1. Mărĭa, ae, *f., a female proper name.* **I.** *Mary, the mother of Jesus* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 2, 11: Maria, Prud. Psych. 88; id. Apoth. 643; Sedul. Car. Pasch. 2, 49: Maria, id. Hymn. 1, 53; 54. — **II.** *Mary Magdalene,* Vulg. Johan. 20, 1; Sedul. 4, 142.—**III.** *Mary of Bethany, sister of Lazarus and Martha,* Vulg. Johan. 11, 1.

2. Mărĭa, *f., a town of the Parthians,* Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 113.

mărĭambŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [mare-ambulo], *a walker on the sea* (eccl. Lat.): Petrum non funambulum, sed ut ita dicam mariambulum, Aug. in Psa. 39, 9.

Mărĭāna, ae, *f.,* v. Marius, B.

Mărĭandȳni, ōrum, *m.,* = Μαριανδυνοί, *a people of Bithynia,* Mel. 1, 19, 1; 7; 2, 7, 2; Val. Fl. 4, 171; Avien. Descr. Orbis, 960; Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.—Hence, **Mărĭandȳnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Mariandyni, Mariandynian:* sinus, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4: arenae, Val. Fl. 4, 733.

Mărĭānus, a, um, v. Marius, B.

Mărīca, ae, *f., a nymph in the territory of Minturnæ, on the river Liris, the fabled mother of the Latins,* Verg. A. 7, 47; Serv. acc. to Lact. 1, 21, 23, *Circe, who was deified after her death.* After her was named the lucus Maricae, *the grove consecrated to her,* Liv. 27, 37; called also, silva Maricae, Mart. 13, 83, 1; and, querceta Maricae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 259: palus Maricae, *the lake near Minturnæ, where Marius hid himself after his flight from Sylla,* Vell. 2, 19, 2.—As *subst.:* **Mărīca,** ae, i. e. *Minturnæ,* Hor. C. 3, 17, 7: regna Maricae, *the territory of Minturnæ,* Liv. 2, 424.

Maricas, ae, *m.,* = Μαρικᾶς, *a title of a comedy of Eupolis, directed against Hyperbolus,* Quint. 1, 10, 18 Spald.

Mariccus, i, *m., a Boian, who stirred up a revolt against Vitellius,* Tac. H. 2, 61.

mărīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mare], *of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-, marine* (class.): marini terrenique umores, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: aestus, id. Div. 2, 14, 34: fremitus, Verg. G. 2, 160: naves, *sea-ships,* Dig. 50, 5, 3: mustela, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Hedyphag. p. 166 Vahl.): Nympha, Cat. 64, 16: Venus, *sea-born,* Hor. C. 3, 26, 5: ros, *rosemary,* id. ib. 3, 23, 15: vituli, *sea-calves,* Juv. 3, 238: morsus, *of sea-water,* Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191. —*Neutr. absol.:* terrenum differt a marino, i. e. *that which is produced by the sea,* Quint. 5, 10, 61.

mărisca, ae, *f., a large inferior kind of fig.* **I.** L i t.: pingues mariscae, Col. 10, 415: fatua, Mart. 7, 25, 7; in apposition with ficus, Cato, R. R. 8 (also in Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72); so, mariscae fici, Varr. ap. Non. 550, 31.—* **II.** T r a n s.: *the piles:* tumidae mariscae, Juv. 2, 13.

mărĭscos or **-us,** i, *m., a kind of rush:* de junco, quem mariscon appellat, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

mărīta, ae, *a married woman, wife,* v. 1. maritus, III.

mărītālis, e, *adj.* [1. maritus], *of* or *belonging to married people, matrimonial, nuptial, conjugal* (poet. and post-Aug.): vestis, Ov. A. A. 2, 258: conjugium, Col. 12 praef. 1: fax, Val. Max. 9, 1, 9: supercilium, id. ib. 6, 3, 10: capistrum, *the marriage-halter,* Juv. 6, 43: honor et affectio, Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 253 a, Huschke. — Hence, **mărītālĭter,** *adv., matrimonially,* Aug. in Johann. tr. 31, 3.

mărītātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of marito.

mărĭtĭmus (**mărĭtŭmus**), a, um, *adj.* [mare], *of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-, maritime* (class.). **I.** L i t.: fluctus movi maritumos, Plaut. Rud. prol. 69: homines maritimi, *seamen, mariners,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69; cf. *absol.:* e barbaris ipsis nulli erant antea maritimi praeter Etruscos et Poenos, id. Rep. 2, 4, 9: maritimus et navalis hostis, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: loci maritimi, an remoti a mari, id. Part. Or. 10, 36: urbes, *on the sea-coast, lying on the sea,* id. Rep. 2, 3, 5; 2, 3, 6: civitas, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: portus, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 139: agri, Liv. 29, 28: provincia, id. 37, 2: ora, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40; Caes. B. C. 3, 5: cursus, *a voyage,* Cic. Planc. 40: res, *maritime affairs,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 70: naves, *sea-going,* Liv. 21, 63: officium, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: ecfugere a vita marituma, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 108: bellum, *with the pirates,* Sall. C. 39, 1: portus, navibus ab maritima vi tutus, Liv. 37, 16: sal, *sea-salt,* Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8: silvae, *on the sea-coast,* Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33: nuptiae, i. e. *those of Peleus with Thetis* (opp. terrenae nuptiae, i. e. *with Musa*), id. ib.: usurae, *from maritime speculations,* Dig. 22, 3, 6.—*Subst.:* **mărĭtĭma,** ōrum, *n., maritime parts* or *places:* in maritimis sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2; so with *gen.:* maritima Aetoliae vastare, Liv. 38, 7: maritima Africae, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212: Tarraconis, Flor. 4, 12, 5.—* **II.** T r a n s f., *changeable, inconstant,* like the sea: mores, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 11.

mărīto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. maritus], *to give a husband* to one; hence *to wed, marry, give in marriage* to a man. **I.** L i t. (post-Aug. and rare): Vitellii filiam, Suet. Vesp. 14: lex (Augusti) de maritandis ordinibus, i. e. *imposing fines for celibacy in all classes,* id. Aug. 34: lex Julia de maritandis ordinibus, Gai. Inst. 1, 178; Ulp. Fragm. 11, 20; pleonastically: matrimonia, i. e. *to conclude, make,* App. Dogm. Plat. p. 26.—Hence, *absol., to marry, take a wife:* maritandum principem suaderent, Tac. A. 12, 6. — **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** Of animals and plants. **1.** *Pass.:* maritari, *to be coupled,* i. e. *to have a mate:* tunc dicuntur catulire, id est ostendere, se velle maritari, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11.—**2.** *To impregnate:* (Zephyrus) glebas fecundo rore maritat, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 89; so in *pass., to be impregnated:* quae (feminae) ternae singulis (maribus) maritantur, Col. 8, 2, 12; Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 93; Sol. 23.—**B.** Of plants, *to wed,* i. e. *to tie* or *fasten* to another tree: adultâ vitium propagine Altas maritat populos, Hor. Epod. 2, 10: ulmi vitibus maritantur, Col. 11, 2, 79; 4, 2, 1: maritandae arbores, id. 4, 1, 6; cf. id. 5, 6, 18.—Hence, **mărītātus,** a, um, *P. a., of* or *pertaining to a wife.*—C o m i c.: *A.* Pulchra dos pecunia est. *P.* Quae quidem non maritata est, *yes, if not accompanied with a wife,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 12.—*Subst.:* **mărītāta,** ae, *f., a wife, a married woman,* Lact. 1, 11, 9.—*Plur.,* opp. virgines, viduae, Hier. Ep. 77, n. 12.

1. mărītus, a, um, *adj.* [mas], *of* or *belonging to marriage, matrimonial, conjugal, nuptial, marriage-.* **I.** *Adj.* (so mostly poet.; not in Cic.). **A.** L i t.: facibus cessit maritis, *to the nuptial torches, to wedlock,* Prop. 4 (5), 11, 33: faces, Ov. H. 11, 101: foedus, *the conjugal tie,* id. P. 3, 1, 73: tori, id. H. 2, 41: sacra, Prop. 3, 20, 26 (4, 20, 16); Ov. H. 12, 87: Venus, *wedded love,* id. ib. 16, 283; cf.: fides, *conjugal fidelity,* Prop. 4 (5), 3, 11: lex, *respecting marriage, a marriage-law* (de maritandis ordinibus, Suet. Aug. 34), Hor. C. S. 20.—In prose: vagabatur per maritas domos dies noctesque, i. e. *the houses of married people,* Liv. 27, 31, 5 Drak. — **B.** T r a n s f. **1.** Of plants, *wedded,* i. e. *tied up* (cf. marito, II. B.): arbores, Cato, R. R. 32, 2; Col. 11, 2, 32: ulmo conjuncta marito (sc. vitis), Cat. 62, 54; Quint. 8, 3, 8: olivetum, Col. 3, 11, 3.—**2.** *Impregnating, fertilizing* (in post-class. poetry): fluctus (Nili), Avien. Perieg. 339: imbres, Pervigil. Ven. 4, 11.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. mărītus,** i, *m., a married man, husband* (freq. and class.; cf. conjux, vir): ditis damnosos maritos sub basilica quaerito, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10: ut maritus sis quam optimae (mulieris), Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 52: sororis, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; Liv. 1, 57, 10; Quint. 6, 2, 14; 3, 11, 4; Suet. Caes. 43; 52; 81; Tac. A. 1, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1; 2, 20, 2; Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 1; Just. 1, 7, 19; Val Max. 8, 2, 14; Gell. 1, 17 et saep.: insidian

tem somno maritorum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: quae major calumnia est quam venire imberbum adulescentem, bene valentem ac maritum, id. Dom. 14, 37; Liv. 36, 17, 8; opp. coelebs: seu maritum sive coelibem scortarier, Plaut. Merc. 5, 14, 58; id. Cas. 2, 4, 11 sq.; Quint. 5, 10, 26; Sen. Ep. 94, 8; Gell. 2, 15; bonus optandusque maritus, Juv. 6, 211: malus ingratusque maritus, id. 7, 169: mariti testamentum, Quint. 9, 2, 73: patrius, Verg. A. 3, 297: Phrygio servire marito, id. ib. 4, 103: unico gaudens mulier marito, Hor. C. 3, 14, 5: novus, *a newly-married man, a young husband*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 6: intra quartum et vicesimum annum maritus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 3: recens, id. ib. 8, 23, 8: ut juveni primum virgo deducta marito, Tib. 3, 4, 31: lex Bithynorum, si quid mulier contrahat, maritum auctorem esse jubet, Gai. Inst. 1, 193: si maritus pro muliere se obligaverit, Ulp. Fragm. 11, 3: maritus lugendus decem mensibus, Plaut. Sent. 1, 21, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A lover, suitor* (poet.), Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 10: aegram (Dido) nulli quondam flexere mariti, Verg. A. 4, 35.—**2.** Of animals: olens maritus, i. e. *a he-goat*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 7: quem pecori dixere maritum, Verg. G. 3, 125; so, gregum, Col. 7, 6, 4; of cocks, id. 8, 5 *fin.*; Juv. 3, 91.—**3.** In *plur.*: **mărīti**, ōrum, *m.*, *married people, man and wife* (post-class.), Dig. 24, 1, 52 *fin.*: novi mariti, *newly-married people, a young couple*, App. M. 8, p. 201, 36.—**III. mărīta**, ae, *f.*, *a married woman, wife* (poet. and post-class.): marita, Hor. Epod. 8, 13: castae maritae, Ov. F. 2, 139; id. H. 12, 175; Inscr. Orell. 2665; Inscr. Fabr. 299 al.; and freq. on epitaphs.

2. mărītus, i, v. 1. maritus, II. A.

Marium, i, *n.*, and **Mareum**, = Μάριον, *an ancient town of Cyprus*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.

Mărĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** The most celebrated is C. Marius, *the conqueror of Jugurtha, and seven times consul*, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 7; id. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; Sall. C. 59, 3; id. J. 46 sqq.; as a friend of the popular party, his name is used as an appellative: Caesari multos Marios inesse, *Cæsar had many Mariuses in him*, Sulla ap. Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.*—**2.** M. Marius Gratidianus, Cic. Brut. 45, 168; 62, 224; id. Leg. 3, 16, 36; id. Off. 3, 20, 80; Sen. de Ira, 3, 18; Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 132.—**3.** Marius Priscus, *proconsul in Africa, tried for extortion*, A.D. 100, Plin. Ep. 2, 11; Juv. 1, 49; 8, 120.—**4.** Marius Victorinus, *a rhetorician and grammarian, a native of Africa, in the middle of the fourth century of the Christian era.* — Hence, **A. Mărĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to C. Marius, Marian*: lex, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38.—**B. Mărĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to C. Marius, Marian*: Mariani consulatus, Cic. Brut. 47, 175: scutum Cimbricum, id. de Or. 2, 66, 266: quercus, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 3, 2, 7: Mariana et Sullana tempestas, Flor. 3, 12, 11: Mariana et Cinnana rabies, id. 4, 2, 2.—*Subst.*: **Mărĭāna**, ae, *f.*, *a Roman colony on the eastern coast of Corsica, founded by C. Marius*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80; Mel. 2, 7, 19.—*Plur. subst.*: **Mărĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *another name of the Cernetari in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Marmărĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαρμαρικός, *of* or *belonging to Marmarica* (a country lying between Egypt and the Syrtes, now Barca), *Marmaric*: genus capparis, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127.—Transf. (post-Aug.), *African*, Luc. 3, 293: nubes, i. e. *the swarm of Carthaginians*, Sil. 7, 83: fera, i. e. *the elephant*, Sid. Carm. 11, 103.

Marmărĭdes, ae, *m.*, = Μαρμαρίδης, *a man from Marmarica* (v. Marmaricus), *a Marmarican*: cuspide Marmaridae Corythi, Ov. M. 5, 124.—**Marmărĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Marmarica*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33: Marmaridae Psylli, Luc. 9, 894: phalanx Marmaridûm, i. e. *of the Carthaginians*, Sil. 5, 184.

† **marmărītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = μαρμαρῖτις, *a plant that grows in marble quarries*, = aglaophotis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160.

marmărўga, ae, *f.*, = μαρμαρυγή, and **marmărygma**, ătis, *n.*, = μαρμάρυγμα, *movable specks* or *spots in the eye*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 62; 1, 2, 52.

* **Marmessus** or **Marmissus** (**-os**), i, *f.*, *a town in Troas, on Mount Ida*, Lact. 1, 6.

† **marmor**, ŏris (also **marmur**; *plur.* marmura, Antonius Gripho ap. Quint. 1, 6, 23; *abl.* marmori, Corp. Inscr. L. 1012; *m.*, Plin. Val. 3, 14), *n.* [root mar-, gleam, glimmer (v. mare), the white or gleaming stone; cf. margarita, = μάρμαρος], *marble.* **I.** Lit.: in omni marmore, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: Parium marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3; 5, 11, 30: tu secanda marmora Locas, Hor. C. 2, 18, 17: templum de marmore ponam, Verg. G. 3, 13; cf.: vivos ducent de marmore vultus, id. A. 6, 848: parietes crusta marmoris operire totius domus, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48: A MARMORIBVS, *one whose office it was to superintend the purchasing and working of marble*, Inscr. Grut. 593, 7: marmora, *kinds of marble*, Sen. Ep. 100, 5; Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 54; 36, 16, 25, § 126; but *blocks* or *pieces of marble*, Hor. l. l.; Luc. 10, 114; Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160; 36, 1, 1, § 2; Quint. 5, 11, 30; Mart. 5, 22, 8; v. infra.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Pulverized marble, marble-dust*, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; Col. 12, 20 *fin.*; Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120; 23, 1, 24, § 45.—**B.** *A marble*, i. e., **1.** *A piece of wrought marble, marble statue*, etc.: Praxiteles marmore nobilitatus est Gnidiaque Venere, Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 127; Hor. C. 4, 8, 13; Ov. M. 5, 234; 12, 487: duo marmora, id. ib. 7, 790; cf.: lacrimas marmora manant, id. ib. 6, 312; so *plur.*, Sen. Ep. 90, 26; Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9; 33, 7, 40, § 122; Stat. Silv. 1, 3, 36; Juv. 1, 12; 14, 40 et saep.—**2.** *A building of marble*, Mart. 8, 3, 6; 10, 63, 1.—**3.** In *plur.*, *a marble pavement*, Mart. 10, 2, 9; 12, 60, 12; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 360; Juv. 6, 430.—**C.** *A mile-stone* of marble: rus marmore tertio notatum, i. e. *three miles from town*, Mart. 7, 31, 10.—**D.** *A marble slab* upon a sideboard, Juv. 3, 205.—**E.** *A hard, stony tumor in the joints of the horse*: plerumque in genibus aut phlegmon oritur, aut marmora, Veg. Vet. 2, 48, 1: tumor obduratione convertitur in marmor, id. ib. 2, 48, 10.—**F.** *Stone* in gen., Ov. M. 5, 214; 11, 404: flumen inducit marmora rebus, *incrusts*, id. ib. 15, 314.—**G.** Poet., *the bright level surface of the sea*; hence, *the surface of the sea, the sea* in gen.: verrunt extemplo placide mare marmore flavo, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 21 (Ann. v. 377 Vahl.); Lucr. 2, 767: lento luctantur marmore tonsae, Verg. A. 7, 28; id. G. 1, 254: Libycum, id. A. 7, 718: spumant vada marmore verso, id. ib. 10, 208: marmora pelagi, Cat. 63, 88: infidum, Sil. 14, 464: medium, *the surface of a lake*, Val. Fl. 6, 568.

marmŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor], *of* or *belonging to marble, marble-* (post-Aug.): faber, Sen. Ep. 90, 15.—*Subst.*: **marmŏrārĭus**, i, *m.*, *a worker in marble, marble-mason*, Vitr. 7, 6; Sen. Ep. 88, 15; 90, 13; Firm. Math. 8, 19.

marmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [marmoro], *an overlaying or incrusting with marble* (post-class.): pavimenti, App. Flor. p. 359, 2.

marmŏrātum, v. marmoro *fin.*

marmŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor], *made* or *consisting of marble, marble-*. **I.** Lit. (class.): signum aëneum, marmoreum, eburneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: tecta, id. Par. 1, 3, 13: solum, *a floor*, id. ib. 6, 3, 49: facere aliquem marmoreum, *to make of marble*, i. e. *as a marble statue*, Verg. E. 7, 35: ponere aliquem marmoreum, Hor. C. 4, 1, 20: colossus, Juv. 8, 230: villa, id. 4, 112.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of* or *pertaining to marble, marble-* (very rare): ars, Vitr. 4, 1.—**B.** *Resembling marble* (in whiteness or smoothness), *marble-like, marble-* (mostly poet.): pectus, Lucil. ap. Non. 391, 26: cervix, Verg. G. 4, 523: pollex, Ov. M. 13, 746: palmae, id. ib. 3, 481: pedes, id. Am. 2, 11, 15: manus, Mart. 8, 56, 14: candor, *marble-whiteness*, Lucr. 2, 765: color, i. e. *whiteness*, id. 2, 775: Paros (from its famous marble quarries), Ov. M. 7, 465: gelu, id. F. 4, 918: aequor, Verg. A. 6, 729.—**C.** *Adorned with statues*: Lucanus in hortis marmoreis, Juv. 7, 80.

marmŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to overlay* or *incrust with marble* (post-Aug.; most freq. in *part. perf.*): palatio exornato hoc genere marmorandi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25: porticus marmorata, Petr. 77, 4: ingenti plaga marmorata dorso, i. e. *paved with stones*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 96.—**II.** *To make a kind of plaster out of marble* (ante-class., and only in *part. perf.*): tectorium marmoratum, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1.—Hence, **marmŏrātum**, i, *n.*, *a covering for walls* or *floors made of pounded marble and lime*, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; 3, 7, 3; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176.

marmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [marmor], *like marble, hard as marble*: sil marmorosum, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158; 35, 6, 20, § 38.

marmuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small work in marble*, Isid. 1, 27, 3.

Marnas, ae, *m.* [Syrian], *a deity worshipped at Gaza, in Palestine*, Hier. Isa. 7, 17, 2; id. Vit. Hilar. 14.

1. Mărō, ōnis, *m.* [from root smar-, to be thoughtful; cf. memor], *the family name of the poet* P. Vergilius, Lact. 1, 15, 12: ingenium sacri miraris abesse Maronis: Sint Maecenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones, Mart. 8, 56, 5: summus, id. 12, 4, 1: altisonus, Juv. 11, 180.—Transf., *a statue of Virgil*, Juv. 7, 227. — Hence, **A. Mărōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Virgil, Maronian, Virgilian*: templum, Stat. S. 4, 4, 55. —**B. Mărōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Maronian, Virgilian*: culex, Stat. S. 2, 7, 74: stilus, Sid. Ep. 8, 1 *in carm.*

2. Mărō, ōnis, *m.*, *a mountain in Sicily, near the river Himera*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88 (dub.; Jan., ad Maroneum et Gemellos colles).

3. Mărō, ōnis, *m.*, = Μάρων, *the companion and instructor of the youthful Bacchus*: terra Thraeca, ubi Liberi fanum inclutum Maro locavit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 14 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 170 Vahl.); Fulg. Myth. 2, 15.—**II.** Transf., v. l. Prop. 3, 30, 14 (al. leg. Anione), as the name of *a statue beside a spring*, prob. *a Silenus* (v. Herzb. Com. in Prop. 2, 32, 14).

Marŏbŏdŭus, i, *m.*, *Marbod, king of the Suevi, who, being defeated by Arminius and compelled to flee, was hospitably received by Augustus*, Vell. 2, 108; Tac. G. 42; id. A. 2, 26; 44; 63.

maron, v. marum.

Mărōnēa or **Mărōnīa**, ae, *f.*, = Μαρώνεια. **I.** *A town of Thrace, on the Schœneus, famous for its wine*, now *Marona*, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Liv. 31, 16, 3; 37, 60, 7. — Hence, **Mărōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Maronea*: vinum, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53; Tib. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** *A town of the Samnites*, now *Campo Marano*, Liv. 27, 1, 1.

Marōnēus, a, um. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Virgil*; v. Maro, I. A.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the town of Maronea*; v. Maronea, I.

Mărōnĭānus, a, um, v. 1. Maro, II. B.

* **maronion**, i, *n.*, *a plant, called also* Centaurea major, *the greater centaury*, App. Herb. 34.

Marpessĭus, v. 1. Marpessus.

1. Marpessus or **Marpēsus**, i, *f.*, = Μάρπησσος (another form of Μάρμησσος v. Marmessus), *a town in the Troas, on Mount Ida, home of the Erythrean Sibyl*, Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 12. — Hence, *adj.*: **Marpessĭus** (**-ēsius**), a, um, *of* or *belonging to Marpessus in the Troas, Marpessian*, Tib. 2, 5, 67 Drisen.

2. Marpessus (**Marpēsus**), i, *m.*, = Μάρπησσος, *a mountain in the island of Paros, in which lay the quarries of Parian marble*, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 471. — Hence, **Marpessĭus** (**Marpēsĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Marpessus* in Paros, *Marpessian*; and transf., *Parian*: Marpessia cautes, i. e. *Parian*, Verg. A. 6, 471; and referring to the above passage, Marpessia rupes, Arn. 2, 60.

marra, ae, *f.* [etym. unknown], *a sort of hoe for tearing up weeds, a weeding-hook*, = ligo (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: tu penitus latis eradere viscera marris Ne dubita, Col. 10, 72; id. 10, 89; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; Juv. 15, 166.—**II.** Transf., *a hook*: (Silurus) in Danubio marris extrahitur, Plin. 9, 14, 17, § 45.

1. marrŭbĭum, ii, *n.*, *the plant horehound:* marrubium quod Graeci prasion vocant, alii linostrophon, nonnulli philopaeda, aut philochares, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241; 14, 16, 19, § 105; Col. 10, 356.

2. Marrŭbĭum or **Marrŭvĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a city in Latium, the capital of the Marsians,* now *S. Benedetto,* Sil. 8, 507.—Hence, **II. Marrŭbĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Marrubium, Marrubian:* Marrubia gens, Verg. A. 7, 750.—In *plur. subst.:* **Marrŭvii** or **Marrŭvīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Marrubium,* Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3149.

Marrūcīni (Marūcīni), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Italy, on the Adriatic coast, near the river Aternus, whose chief city was* Teate, now *Chieti,* Cic. Clu. 69, 197; id. Phil. 7, 9, 23; Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Liv. 8, 29; 26, 11 al.; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—Hence, **Marrūcīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Marrucini, Marrucinian:* ager, Liv. 27, 43; Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199: montes, Stat. S. 4, 4, 86: pubes, Sil. 8, 521: gens, id. 15, 566.—*Adv.:* **Marrūcīnē,** *in the Marrucine manner,* i. e. *faithfully,* since the faithfulness of the Marrucini was proverbial, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

Mars (archaic and poet. Māvors, q. v.), Martis (collat. reduplic. form Marmar, in the Song of the Arval Brothers; v. the following, and Mamers), *m.* [root mar-, gleam; Sanscr. marikis, beam of light; hence Mars, the bright god; cf.: marmor, mare], *Mars, who, as father of Romulus, was the primogenitor of the Roman people, the god of war, of husbandry, of shepherds and seers. For him was named the month of* Martius, *March, the beginning of the Roman year,* Ov. F. 3, 73 sqq.: legio Martia . . . ab eo deo, a quo populum Romanum generatum accepimus, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5: Mars pater te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi, etc., . . . ut tu morbos visos invisosque viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, etc., Cato, R. R. 141, 2; cf., in the Song of the Arval Brothers, NEVE LVERVE MARMAR SINS INCVRRERE IN PLEORIS; for Mars pater, the forms Marspiter, gen. Marspitris, or -tĕris, and Maspiter were also employed, Gell. 5, 12, 5; Macr. S. 1, 12; 19; Varr. L. L. 8, § 33 Müll.; 9, § 75; 10, § 65; Prisc. p. 695: Mars Gradivus, Quirinus, Silvanus, Ultor, v. under h. vv.: Mars durus, Verg. E. 10, 44: torvus, Hor. C. 1, 28, 17: cruentus, id. ib. 2, 14, 13: ferus, Ov. H. 7, 160; id. F. 4, 25: ferox, id. M. 13, 11: bellicus, id. F. 3, 1: fortibus sane oculis Cassius (Martem spirare dicens) se in Siciliam non iturum, Cic. Att. 15, 11. The Salii were destined for his service, Liv. 1, 20, 4; horses and bulls were offered to him, Paul. ex Fest. p. 61 Müll.; Ov. H. 6, 10; Macr. S. 3, 10, 4: per Martem, a soldier's oath, Plaut. Mil. 5, 21. He was often appealed to in oaths, etc., esp. by soldiers: Nam neque Duellona mi umquam neque Mars creduat, ni, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 8; id. Mil. 1, 1, 11; id. Truc. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *War, battle, a conflict, engagement, contest,* etc.; also *the art of war:* cum veter occubuit Priamus sub Marte Pelasgo, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): Martem accendere cantu, *to incite to battle,* Verg. A. 6, 165: apertus, *fighting in the open field,* Ov. M. 13, 27: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, i. e. *to fight both in their own fashion* (on horseback) *and in one which was strange to them* (on foot), Liv. 3, 62, 9: pugna jam in manus, jam in gladios, ubi Mars est atrocissimus, venerat, id. 2, 46, 3: terribili Marte ululare, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 19: captam sine Marte, Stat. Ach. 1, 401: quos amisimus cives, eos Martis vis perculit, non ira victoriae, Cic. Marcell. 6, 17.—Poet.: Mars forensis, *a contest in the forum, legal contest,* Ov. P. 4, 6, 29; cf.: et fora Marte suo litigiosa vacent, id. F. 4, 188.—Hence, prov.: suo (nostro, vestro) Marte, *by one's own exertions, without the assistance of others:* rex ipse suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95; id. Off. 3, 7, 34: cum vos vestro Marte his rebus omnibus abundetis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 9.—**B.** *The issue of a war* or *a battle, the fortune of war:* cum omnis belli Mars communis, et cum semper incerti exitus proeliorum sint, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: communis adhuc Mars belli erat, Liv. 10, 28: aequo Marte, *with equal advantage, on equal terms,* Caes. B. G. 7, 19, 3; 8, 19, 2; Curt. 4, 1, 8: pari Marte, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25: verso Marte (= versâ fortunâ), id. 29, 3, 11: vario Marte pugnatum est, Quint. 8, 6, 24: incerto Marte, Tac. H. 4, 35: anceps, Liv. 7, 29, 2; 21, 1, 2: dubius, Vell. 2, 55, 3.—**C.** *The planet Mars:* Jovis stellae proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυρόεις, quae stella Martis appellatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; 2, 46, 119; Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 34; 2, 15, 12, § 60; Hyg. Astr. 2, 42: Martis sidus, Cassiod. Var. 11, 36.—Hence, **III. Martĭus (Māvortius,** v. infra), a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Of* or *belonging to Mars:* lupus, *sacred to Mars,* Verg. A. 9, 566; cf.: Martius lupus, integer et intactus, gentis nos Martiae et conditoris nostri admonuit, *descended from Mars* (since Mars is the father of Romulus and Remus), Liv. 10, 27: legio, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 6; 4, 2, 5: miles, Ov. M. 14, 798: proles, i. e. *Romulus and Remus,* id. F. 3, 59: anguis, *sacred to Mars,* id. M. 3, 32: judicium, i. e. *of the Areopagus at Athens,* App. M. 10, p. 718 Oud.: Campus; v. campus; harena, *a place in the Circus where the gladiators fought,* Ov. Tr. 2, 282; Mart. 2, 75, 8: gramen, i. e. *the Field of Mars,* Hor. C. 3, 7, 26: Martius mensis, *the month of March,* formerly the first month of the year, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13: Martii Calendis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 1: Idus Martiae, *the Ides of March,* famous as the day on which Julius Cæsar was killed, Cic. Att. 14, 4, 2; cf. 14, 20, 1 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 35, 88; id. Fam. 10, 28, 1.—In the form Mavortius (poet.): moenia, i. e. *Rome,* Verg. A. 1, 276: tellus, i. e. *Thrace,* id. G. 4, 462: conjux, i. e. *Venus,* Val. Fl. 2, 208: proles, i. e. *the Thebans,* Ov. M. 3, 531; cf.: seges belli (because sprung from the dragon's teeth), Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 135.—**b.** Transf. **1.** *Warlike, martial:* Martia Penthesilea, Verg. A. 11, 661: Martia saeculi voluptas, Mart. 5, 24, 1: Martius aeris rauci canor, Verg. G. 4, 71: vulnera, id. A. 7, 182: Thebe, i. e. *where many wars were carried on,* Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the planet Mars:* ille fulgor rutilus, horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—As *subst.:* **Martĭus,** ii, *m.* (sc. mensis), *March, the month of March:* Mensium nomina fere aperta sunt, si a Martio, ut antiqui constituerunt, numeres, Nam primus a Marte, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 33.—**IV. Martĭālis,** e, *adj.* **A.** *Of* or *belonging to Mars:* Flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.; 7, § 45 ib.: lupus, *sacred to Mars,* Hor. C. 1, 17, 9: ludi, *in honor of Mars,* Suet. Claud. 1: Martialis collis, *near the temple of* Deus Fidius, Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.—*Subst.:* **Martĭālis,** is, *m.*, *a priest of Mars:* Martiales quidam Larini appellabantur, ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15, 43.—**B.** *Belonging to the* legio Martia; hence, **Martĭāles,** *the soldiers of the* legio Martia, Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5.

Marsăci and **Marsăcii,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica.—Marsacii, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101: Marsaci, Tac. H. 4, 56.

Marsi, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people in Latium, on the* Lacus Fucinus, *celebrated as wizards and snake-charmers; in the Social War the most zealous enemies of the Romans,* Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15; 3, 12, 17, § 106; Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Liv. 8, 6; 9, 41 sq.; 26, 11; Flor. 3, 18, § 6; § 13 et saep.—*Sing. collect.,* Cic. Div. 2, 33, 70.—**B.** Hence, **1. Marsus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Marsi, Marsian:* augur, Auct. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. ib. 2, 33, 70: manus, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl.): ager, Luc. 9, 790: montes, Verg. A. 7, 758; Col. 6, 5, 3: nives, Stat. S. 1, 5, 26: aper, Hor. C. 1, 1, 28: cellae (for the wine; v. Marsicus), Mart. 14, 116: centuriones, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: nenia, *incantations,* Hor. Epod. 17, 29; Ov. A. A. 2, 102: duellum, Hor. C. 3, 14, 18: senex, Juv. 14, 180.—**2. Marsĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Marsian, Marsic:* bellum, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; id. Div. 1, 44, 99; 2, 27, 59: pubes, Sil. 8, 496: vinum, Mart. 13, 121.—**II.** *A people of Germany, between the Rhine, Lippe, and Ems,* Tac. G. 2; id. A. 1, 50; 56; 2, 25; id. H. 3, 59.

Marsigni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Germany, a part of the Suevi,* Tac. G. 43.

‡ **Marspedis** sive sine r littera maspedis in precatione solitaurilium quid significet, ne Messalla quidem augur in explanatione auguriorum reperire se potuis se ait, Paul. ex Fest. p. 161 Müll.

Marspĭter, tris, v. Mars *init.*

† **marsūpĭum (-suppium),** ii, *n.*, = μαρσύπιον, *a pouch, purse* (ante- and post-class.): curam marsupii habere, Varr. ap. Non. 142, 1: nummi aurei in marsupio, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 26: quom inspicio marsupium, id. Men. 2, 1, 29: exenterare, *to empty,* id. Ep. 2, 2, 3; Prud. Psych. 600; Alcim. 6, 311.

1. Marsus, a, um, v. Marsi, I. B. 1.

2. Marsus, i, *m.*, Domitius Marsus, *an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus,* Ov. P. 4, 16, 5; Mart. 2, 71, 3.

1. Marsўas and **Marsўa,** ae, *m.*, = Μαρσύας, *a satyr who challenged Apollo to a trial of skill on the flute, and whom the latter vanquished and flayed alive,* Liv. 38, 13, 6; Ov. F. 6, 705; id. M. 6, 383; App. Flor. 1, 3, p. 113; Luc. 3, 207; Stat. Th. 4, 186; *near his statue in the Roman forum was the place for the transaction of business,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 120; Mart. 2, 64, 8; Sen. de Ben. 6, 32, 1; cf. Juv. 9, 2.

2. Marsўas, ae, *m.*, the name of several rivers. **I.** *A river in Greater Phrygia, which flows into the Mæander,* now *Tschinar Tchai,* Ov. M. 6, 400; Liv. 38, 13, 6.—**II.** *The name of two rivers in Syria,* Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; id. 5, 24, 21, § 86.

* **martes,** is, *f.*, *a marten:* captâ marte, Mart. 10, 37, 18 dub. (al. mele or maele).

1. Martĭālis, e, v. Mars, IV. B.

2. Martĭālis, is, *m.*, M. Valerius Martialis, *a native of Bilbilis, in Spain, a celebrated epigrammatic poet under Domitian, Nerva, and Trajan,* Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 1.

Martĭānus (Marc-), i, *m.* **I.** Aelius Martianus, *a Roman jurist, a pupil of Papinian under Alexander Severus,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68.—**II.** Martianus Capella, v. Capella.

Martĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Mars], *martial, military:* stipendia, Prisc. 1284 P.

Martĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Mars-colo], *a worshipper of Mars* (only in Ovid): Getes, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 21; id. P. 4, 14, 14.

‡ **Martĭcultor,** ōris, *m.* [Mars-cultor], *a worshipper of Mars,* Inscr. Orell. 2397.

Martĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Mars-gigno], *Mars-born, begotten by Mars* (poet.): Martigenae . . . Romulus Iliades, Iliadesque Remus, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 39: Martigena Quirinus, id. F. 1, 199: vulgus, i. e. *martial,* Sil. 16, 533.

martĭobarbŭlus (mattĭob-), i, *m.* [Mars], *a soldier provided with leaden balls* (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 1, 17 dub.; cf. the context.

Martĭus, a, um, v. Mars, III.

martŭlus, v. 1. marculus.

† **martyr,** ўris, *comm.*, = μάρτυρ, *a witness;* esp. *one who by his death bears witness to the truth of the Christian religion, a martyr* (eccl. Lat.): salvete flores Martyrum, Prud. Cath. 12, 125; Vulg. Apoc. 17, 6.—In *fem.:* Perpetua, fortissima martyr, Tert. Anim. 55.

† **martўrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μαρτύριον, *a testimony, sealed with one's blood, to the truth of the Christian religion, martyrdom.* **I.** Lit. (eccl. Lat.): martyrii palmae, Tert. Spect. 29; Greg. M. Dial. 3, 28: Domini martyrium, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1: sanguine martyrii, Prud. στεφ. 7, 9: sacri martyrii corona, Ambros. Off. 2, 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The place where a martyr is buried, a martyr's grave:* martyria negat esse facienda, Tert. adv. Haer. 46; so Cod. Just. 1, 2, 16.—**B.** *A church* dedicated to a saint: martyrium fabricare, Hier. Vita Hilar. 31.

Marucca, ae, *f.*, *a town in Bætica,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 12.

Mărullus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname,* e. g. C. Epidius Marullus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 2.—In *fem.:* **Mărulla,** ae, Mart. 10, 55, 1.

† **mărum** and **măron,** i, *n.*, = μάρον, *a plant,* perh. Teucrium Marum, Linn.; *catthyme,* Plin. 12, 24, 53, § 111; 13, 2, 2, § 18.

Marus, i, *m.*, *a river in Dacia,* now *the March* or *Morana,* Tac. A. 2, 63; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81.

mās, măris [n. mare, rare; *gen. plur*

marium, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 35; Mel. 3, 9, 5), *adj.* [prob. from Sanscr. root man, think; manus, man, human being; cf.: memini, moneo, etc.], *male, masculine, of the male sex:* mare et femineum sexus, App. de Mund. p. 66 *med.:* maribus (sc. diis), Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: si marem (anguem) emisisset . . . si feminam, etc., id. Div. 1, 18, 36; id. Part. Or. 10; so, emissio maris anguis (opp. emissio feminae anguis), id. Div. 2, 29, 62: mas vitellus, *a male yolk,* i. e. which would produce a male chick, Hor. S. 2, 4, 14.—Of plants: ure mares oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741.—**B.** Transf., *masculine, manly, brave* (poet.): quod mares homines amant, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 32: maribus Curiis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 64: animi, id. A. P. 402: male mas, *unmanly, effeminate,* Cat. 16, 13: atque marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, i. e. *a manly, noble strain,* Pers. 6, 4.—As *subst.:* **mās,** măris, *a male* (opp. femina, v. infra). **A.** Lit., of gods, human beings, and animals: congressio maris et feminae, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: et mares deos et feminas esse dicitis, id. N. D. 1, 34, 95: (bestiarum) aliae mares, aliae feminae sunt . . . et in mare et in femina, etc., id. ib. 2, 51, 128; cf.: feminaque ut maribus conjungi possit, Lucr. 5, 853: marium expers, Suet. Claud. 33; so, marium pignora, id. Aug. 21 Oud. *N. cr.:* stuprum in maribus, Quint. 11, 1, 84: vos tollite laudibus, mares, Delon Apollinis, Hor. C. 1, 21, 10.—**B.** Trop., of plants: in tilia mas et femina differunt omni modo: namque et materies dura ac nodosa, etc., Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65: cognati virilis sexus, per mares descendentes, Ulp. Fragm. 26, 1.

Masada, ae, *f., a fortress in Judæa,* now *Sebbeh,* Plin. 5, 17, 15, § 73.

Masaesȳli, ōrum, v. Massaesyli.

Masāti, ōrum, *m., a people of Mauritania,* Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9.

* **mascarpĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [mas-carpo], i. q. masturbator, Petr. 134, 5 dub.

* **masculātus,** a, um, *adj.* [mas], *male:* Mercurialis masculata, App. Herb. 82.

* **mascŭlesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [masculus], *to become* or *turn male:* densiore satu (rapa) masculescere, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 129.

mascŭlētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a place where male plants are planted* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 182.

mascŭlīnē, *adv.,* v. masculinus *fin.*

* **mascŭlīnĭter,** *adv.,* v. masculinus *fin.* * B.

mascŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [masculus], *male, masculine;* of human beings, animals, and plants (not in Cic.; perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: membra, *the male parts,* Phaedr. 4, 14, 15: facies, App. M. 7, p. 190, 20: rapa rotunda masculini sexus, Plin. 19, 5, 25, § 75.—**II.** Transf. **a.** (Cf. masculus, II. B.) *Manly, worthy of manhood:* masculini viri, v. l. Quint. 5, 12, 20; al. leg. masculi.—**b.** In gram., of gender, *masculine:* masculina Graeca nomina, Quint. 1, 5, 61: ut si quaeratur, funis masculinum sit an femininum, id. 1, 6, 3: masculino genere cor enuntiavit Ennius, Caesell. Vindex ap. Gell. 7, 2.—Hence, *adv.* (post-class.). **A. mascŭlīnē,** *in the masculine gender,* Arn. 1, 36: masculine etiam dicebant frontem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.: caelum masculine veteres dixerunt, Charis. p. 55 P. —* **B. mascŭlīnĭter,** *in the masculine gender,* Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

* **mascŭlŏfemĭna,** ae, *f* [masculus-femina], *a man-woman, hermaphrodite,* Vet. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

mascŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mas], *male, masculine; subst., a male* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: bona femina, et malus masculus, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 39: incertus infans natus masculus an femina esset, Liv. 31, 12: genus, Phaedr. 4. 14, 15: genus masculum femininumve, Plin. 10, 68, 87, § 189: tura, Verg. E. 8, 65; Ov. Med. fac. 94; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 61: dare mascula nomina rebus, Mart. 11, 43, 11: libido, i. e. tribadum, Hor. Epod. 5, 41.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things: cardo, *which is inserted into another* (opp. cardo femina, into which another is inserted), Vitr. 9, 9 *med.;* v. cardo; of gems, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92.—**B.** *Worthy of* or *befitting a man, manly, vigorous, bold:* proles, Hor. C. 3, 6, 37: Sappho, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28: animus, App. M. 6, p. 184, 21: ingenium, id. ib. 7, p. 190, 25: indicium masculi et incorrupti viri, Quint. 5, 12, 20; v. masculinus.

Masēi, ōrum, *m., a people of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

* **Masgăba,** ae, *m.* **I.** *A son of King Masinissa,* Liv. 45, 13.—**II.** *A favorite of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 98.

Masicitus, i, *m., a mountain in Lycia,* Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100.

Măsĭnissa (**Măsănīsa,** Oros. 4, 18), ae, *m., a king of Numidia, grandfather of Jugurtha, at first the enemy and afterwards the friend and ally of the Romans,* Liv. 24, 48; 25, 34 sq.; Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; id. Sen. 10; Sall. J. 5, 5; 9, 2; 24, 10; 65, 1; Ov. F. 6, 769; Sil. 16, 117.

Maso and **Masso,** ōnis, *m., a surname in the* gens Papiria; e. g. C. Papirius Maso (Masso), Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 126; Fast. Capitol. ad a. 523; Cic. Balb. 23, 53.

Maspedis, v. Marspedis.

† **maspĕtum,** i, *n.,* = μάσπετον, *the leaf of the* laserpitium, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 42.

‡ **Maspĭter,** i. q. Marspiter, v. Mars.

† **1. massa,** ae, *f.,* = μᾶζα, *that which adheres together like dough, a lump, mass* (poet. and post-Aug.): massa picis, Verg. G. 1, 275: salis, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 78: lactis coacti, *cheese,* Ov. M. 8, 666: lactis alligati, Mart. 8, 64, 9.—Of metals: versantque tenaci forcipe massam, Verg. A. 8, 453: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: chalybis, Ov. F. 4, 405: ardens, Juv. 10, 130.—Of money: tum argenti montis, non massas habet: Aetna non aeque altast, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73.—*Absol.,* of *a mass of gold:* contactu gleba potenti Massa fit, Ov. M. 11, 112: marmoris, *a block of marble:* marmor, non in columnis crustisve, sed in massa, Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 49.—Of chaos, Ov. M. 1, 70.—Of a heavy weight, Juv. 6, 421.—Of an indeterminate quantity of land, Inscr. Orell. 4360.

2. Massa, ae, *m., a Roman surname.* **1.** L. Terentius Massa, Liv. 31, 50; 40, 35. —**2.** Baebius Massa, *a notorious informer and sycophant,* Plin. Ep. 3, 4; 7, 33; Juv. 1, 35.—**3.** *The name of a slave,* Petr. 69.

Massaesȳli (**Masaes-**), ōrum, *m.,* = Μασσαισύλιοι, *a people in Africa,* Liv. 28, 17, 5; 29, 32; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 17.—Hence, **Massaesȳlia,** ae, *f., the country of the Massæsyli,* Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22.

Massăgĕtae, ārum, *m.,* = Μασσαγέται, *a Scythian people, to the east of the Caspian Sea,* in the mod. *Sangaria* and *Mongolia,* Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Nep. Reg. 1, 2; Stat. Achill. 1, 307: retusum in Massagetas Arabasque ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 40.—In *sing. collect.:* **Massăgĕtes,** ae, *m., one of the Massagetæ,* Luc. 3, 283: Massageten monstrans, Sil. 3, 360; Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 312.

Massala, ae, *f., a town of Arabia Felix,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 158.

Massălĭōtĭcus, a, um, v. Massilia, C.

massālis, e, *adj.* [1. massa], *of* or *belonging to a mass, that constitutes a mass* (eccl. Lat.): massalis moles, i. e. *chaos,* Tert. adv. Hermog. 30: summa, *the All-embracer,* i. e. *Christ,* id. adv. Marc. 4, 18.—Hence, *adv.:* **massālĭter,** *in a mass, all together* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 16.

massālĭter, *adv.,* v. massalis *fin.*

massāris, is, *f., a grape from a wild vine,* Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 133; 23 prooem. 5, § 9.

massātĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [massa], *consisting of masses* or *lumps,* Agrim. p. 265 Goes.

Massĭcus, i, *m.* (with or without mons), *a mountain in Campania, celebrated for its excellent wine,* now *Monte Massico:* per juga Massici montis, Liv. 22, 14: vertunt felicia Baccho Massica qui rastris (sc. juga, or arbusta), Verg. A. 7, 725: in Massici radices, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66.—Hence, **Massĭcum vīnum,** or simply **Massĭcum,** i, *n., wine of the Massicus, Massic wine:* veteris pocula Massici, Hor. C. 1, 1, 19; 2, 7, 21: vina, id. S. 2, 4, 51: Bacchi umor, Verg. G. 2, 143; 3, 526.

Massĭlĭa, ae, *f.,* = Μασσαλία, *a celebrated seaport town in* Gallia Narbonensis, *a colony from Phocæa, and a seat of Greek civilization,* now *Marseilles,* Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28; id. Fl. 26, 63; id. Font. 1, 3; Sil. 15, 169; Luc. 4, 257 et saep.—Hence, **A. Massĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.,* of or *belonging to Massilia, Massilian:* vinum, Mart. 13, 123 *in lemm.*—**B. Massĭlĭensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Massilia, Massilian:* mores, i. e. *Sybaritic, luxurious,* Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 1.—In *plur. subst.:* **Massĭlĭenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Massilia, Massilians,* Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43; id. Phil. 2, 37, 94; Caes. B. C. 1, 34 et saep.; transf. for Massilia, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 10.—**C. Massĭlĭōtĭcus** or **Massălĭōtĭcus** (acc. to the Gr. Μασσαλιωτικός), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Massilia, Massiliotic:* ostium Rhodani, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Mart. Cap. 6, § 635.—**D. Massĭlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj., Massilitan;* in tmesi: Massili portabant juvenes ad litora tanas, Enn. ap. Donat. p. 1777 P. (Ann. v. 605 Vahl.).—*Subst.:* **Massĭlĭtāni,** ōrum, *m., the Massilians,* Vitr. 10, 22, 11.—**2. Massĭlĭtānum,** i, *n., wine of Massilia,* Mart. 13, 123 *in lemm.*

† **1. masso,** 1, *v. a.,* = μάσσω, *to chew* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 1, 8; 2, 29.

2. Masso, ōnis, v. Maso.

massŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. massa], *a little lump* or *mass* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 38, 2: salis, id. 12, 48, 5.

Massūrĭus (**Măsūrĭus**) Sabinus, *a celebrated jurist in the time of the emperor Tiberius,* Dig. 1, 2, 2 *fin.;* Gell. 3, 16 *fin.;* 5, 19 al.: Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90. —Hence, **Masūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Massurius:* deliramenta, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9 Mai.

Massycĭtes, ae, *m.,* v. Masicitus.

Massȳli, ōrum, *m.,* = Μασσύλιοι, *a people in Africa, to the east of the* Massaesyli, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; Verg. A. 6, 60; Sil. 4, 512; 16, 171; Prud. στεφ. 4, 46; called Maesuli, Liv. 24, 48, 13.—Hence, **A. Massȳlus** and **Massȳlĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Massyli, Massylian;* poet. for *African:* Massyli equites, Verg. A. 4, 132: serpens, *that guarded the orchards of the Hesperides,* Mart. 10, 94, 1: Massylia signa, Sil. 16, 184.—**B. Massȳlaeus** or **Massylēus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Μασσυλαῖος or Μασσυλεῖος, *of* or *belonging to the Massylians, Massylian,* Mart. 9, 23, 14.

Mastarna, ae, *m., an ancient* (Tuscan) *name of* Mons Coelius, Oratio Claudii Aug. ap. Grut. 502.

Mastaurenses, ium, *m., the inhabitants of the city of* Mastaura *in Lydia,* Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120.

mastĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mastico], *a chewing, mastication* (post-class.): cibum masticatione exercere, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 70.

mastĭchātus (**mastĭcātus**), a, um, *adj.* [mastiche], *furnished* or *seasoned with mastic* (post-class.), Lampr. Heliog. 19, 4.

† **mastĭchē** (**mastĭcē**), ēs, *f.,* = μαστίχη, *mastic, an odoriferous gum from the mastic-tree,* Plin. 12, 17, 36, § 72; 21, 16, 56, § 96; 14, 20, 25, § 122; Capitol. Gord. 19.—Post-class. collat. forms: **mastĭcha,** ae, *f.,* Marc. Emp. 26; **mastĭchum** (**mastĭcum**), i, *n.,* Pall. Oct. 14, 3 (al. mastichae), and **mastix,** mastichis, *abl.* mastichĕ, Ser. Samm. 156; 447; 423.

† **mastĭchĭnus** (**mastĭcĭnus**), a, um, *adj.,* = μαστίχινος, *of* or *belonging to mastic, mastic-* (post-class.): oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 3.

mastĭchum (**mastĭcum**), v. mastiche.

mastĭco, 1, *v. a., to chew* (post-class.): aliquid, Pelag. Vet. 30; App. Herb. 79: portulaca masticata, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 10.

† **mastīgĭa,** ae, *m.,* = μαστιγίας, *a scoundrel, rascal, rogue.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class.), Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 11; id. Capt. 3, 4, 69; 3, 5, 1; id. Cas. 2, 6, 9; 2, 8, 10; id. Most. 1, 1, 1; 3, 1, 71; id. Poen. 1, 2, 108; 177; 178; id. Rud. 4, 83; id. Trin. 4, 3, 14: non manum abstines, mastigia? Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 6.—**II.** Transf., *f., a whip, scourge* (late Lat.), Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 3, 6.

† **mastīgo,** 1, *v. a.,* = μαστιγόω, *to*

whip, scourge, Cypr. Serm. de Rat. Circumcis. p. 489.

† **mastīgŏphŏrus**, i, *m.*, = μαστιγοφόρος, *a whip-bearer*, i. e. *a beadle, policeman*, an officer whose duty it was to maintain order at the public shows (post-class.), Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 516; Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 17; Arn. 2, 23.

mastix, ĭchis, v. mastiche *fin.*

† **mastos**, i, *m.*, = μαστός, *a plant good for the breast*, Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163.

†† **mastrūca** (**mastrūga**), ae, *f.* [Sardinian; v. infra], *a garment made of skins, a sheepskin, a skin:* mastrucam, quod Sardum est, inridens Cicero ex industria dixit, Quint. 1, 5, 8: mastruca vestis Sardonica ex pelliculis ferarum, de qua Cicero pro Scauro: Quem purpura regalis non commovit, eum Sardorum mastruca mutavit? Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 5 (Orell. Cic. Fragm. Scaur. § 45, d, p. 268); so Prud. Symm. 2, 695.—As a term of abuse, *a sheepskin, a ninny*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 34.

* **mastrūcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [mastruca], *clothed in a mastruca* or *in skins:* latrunculi, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7, 15.

masturbātor, ōris, *m.* [masturbor], *one who defiles himself* (post-Aug.), Mart. 14, 203, 2.

masturbor, 1, *v. dep.* [perhaps from manus-stupro], *to defile one's self* (post-Aug.), Mart. 11, 104, 13; 9, 42, 7; cf. in the *act.* form masturbat, δέφει, δέφεται, Vet. Gloss.

‡ **masucium** edacem a mandendo scilicet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll.

Masŭrĭānus, a, um, v. Massurius.

Masurius, v. Massurius.

* **matăra**, ae, *f.*, v. materis.

matăris, v. materis.

mataxa, v. metaxa.

mătella or **mătēla**, ae, *f. dim.* [matula], *a pot, a vessel* for liquids. **I.** In gen.: matella aquae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 543, 17; Varr. ib. 19; Cato, R. R. 10; 11.—Prov.: mus in matella, of a person in difficulty, Petr. 58, 9.—**II.** In partic., *a chamber-pot*, Mart. 12, 32, 13; id. 6, 89, 1; 14, 119 *in lemm.;* Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2.—Hence, prov.: matellam praestare alicui, i. e. *to perform for one the most menial offices*, Mart. 10, 11, 3.—Transf., of a prostitute, Petr. 45, 8.

mătellĭo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [matula; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 ib.], *a pot, vessel* (class.), Varr. ap. Non. 547, 7: Corinthius, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38.

matĕŏla, ae, *f.*, perh. *a kind of mallet* or *beetle:* si (talea) parum descendet, malleolo aut mateola adigito, Cato, R. R. 45, 2; 46, 2 (also ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126).

māter, tris, *f.* [root ma-; Sanscr. and Zend, to make, measure, like Gr. μήτηρ, the maker, akin with Dor. μάτηρ; Germ. Mutter; Engl. mother; cf.: materies, manus], *a mother* (*dat. sing.* matre, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 177; *dat. plur.* matris, Inscr. Grut. 90: matrabus, Inscr. Orell. 2089). **I.** Lit.: si quidem istius regis (sc. Anci Martii) matrem habemus, ignoramus patrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33: cur non sit heres matri suae? id. ib. 3, 10, 17: de pietate in matrem, id. Lael. 3, 11: Sassia mater hujus Aviti, id. Clu. 5, 12: Hecate, quae matre Asteria est, *who has Asteria for her mother*, id. N. D. 3, 18, 46: musa, matre nati, id. ib. 3, 18, 45: mater esse de aliquo, *to be a mother*, i. e. *to be pregnant by any one*, Ov. H. 9, 48: facere aliquam matrem, id. M. 9, 491: mater familias or familiae, *the mistress of a house, matron* (v. familia).—**B.** Transf., *a nurse:* mater sua ... quae mammam dabat, neque adeo mater ipsa, quae illos pepererat, Plaut. Men. prol. 19: puero opust cibo, opus est autem matri quae puerum lavit, id. Truc. 5 10: lambere matrem, Verg. A. 8, 632.—As a title of honor, *mother*, applied to priestesses: jubemus te salvere, mater. *Sa.* Salvete puellae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 5: amice benigneque honorem, mater, nostrum habes, id. ib. 1, 5, 30.—To goddesses: Vesta mater, Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 4, 2; Verg. G. 1, 498: mater Matuta, v. h. v.: Flora mater, Lucr. 5, 739; the same: florum, Ov. F. 5, 183: mater magna, or *absol.:* Mater, i. e. *Cybele, the mother of all the gods:* matris magnae sacerdos, Cic. Sest. 26; cf. *absol.:* matris quate cymbala circum, Verg. G. 4, 64; id. A. 9, 108: secreta palatia Matris, Juv. 9, 23: matres ... cives Romanae, ut jus liberorum consecutae videantur, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 1: matris condicionem sequi, Gai. Inst. 1, 81; cf. §§ 67, 86.—Also, in gen., *a woman, a lady;* usu. in *plur.*, *women, ladies:* pilentis matres in mollibus, Verg. A. 8, 666: matres atque viri, id. ib. 6, 306; cf. Ov. F. 1, 619.—Of the earth, as the mother of all: exercitum Dis Manibus matrique Terrae deberi, Liv. 8, 6; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.—Of a country: haec terra, quam matrem appellamus, Liv. 5, 54, 2: amorum, i. e. *Venus*, Ov. H. 16, 201: cupidinum, i. e. *Venus*, Hor. C. 1, 19, 1.—Of animals: porci cum matribus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: excretos prohibent a matribus haedos, Verg. G. 3, 398: ova assunt ipsis cum matribus, i. e. cum gallinis, Juv. 11, 70: mater simia, id. 10, 195: pullus hirundinis ad quem volat mater, id. 10, 232.—Of the trunks of trees, etc.: plantas tenero abscindens de corpore matrum, Verg. G. 2, 23; Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23.—Of a *fountain*, as the *source* of waters: ex grandi palude oritur (fluvius), quam matrem ejus accolae appellant, Mel. 2, 1, 7.—Of a chief or capital city: mater Italiae Roma, Flor. 3, 18, 5: ut Graeci dicere solent, urbium mater, Cydona, id. 3, 7, 4: (Cilicia) matrem urbium habet Tarsum, Sol. 38; cf. Metropolis.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The mother*, i. e. *maternal love:* simul matrem labare sensit, Ov. M. 6, 629: mater redit, Sen. ap. Med. 928.—**B.** *Motherhood, maternity*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 389.—**C.** *A producing cause, origin, source*, etc. (freq. and class.): apes mellis matres, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: philosophia mater omnium bene factorum, id. Brut. 93, 322: avaritiae mater, luxuries, id. de Or. 2, 40, 171: voluptas, malorum mater omnium, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47; 1, 22, 58; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 64; id. Planc. 33, 80; Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 80; Quint. 9, 3, 89: juris et religionis, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3: justitiae imbecillitas mater est, id. ib. 3, 14, 23: intemperantia omnium perturbationum mater, id. Ac. 1, 10, 39: similitudo est satietatis mater, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98; Lact. 3, 8, 32; Aug. in Psa. 83, 1.—Comically: eam (sc. hirneam) ego vini ut matre fuerat natum, eduxi meri, i. e. *as it came from the cask, without the addition of water*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 274.—**D.** *The protector, shelter, home:* urbs Roma, virtutum omnium mater, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 1: illa Jerusalem quae est mater nostra, Vulg. Gal. 4, 26.

mātercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mater], *a little mother* (class.): tune igitur mea matercula? Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.: materculae suae festivus filius, *Cic. Fl. 36, 91; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7.

māterfămĭlĭas and **māter fămĭlĭas**, v. familia.

mātĕrĭa, ae (*gen.* materiāi, Lucr. 1, 1051), and **mātĕrĭes**, ēi (only in *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, and once *gen. plur.* materierum, Lact. 2, 12, 1; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 383), *f.* [from same root with mater, q. v.], *stuff, matter, materials* of which any thing is composed; so *the wood of a tree, vine*, etc., *timber* for building (opp. lignum, wood for fuel); *nutritive matter* or *substance* for food (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: materia rerum, ex qua et in qua sunt omnia, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; cf. id. Ac. 1, 6, 7: materiam superabat opus, Ov. M. 2, 5; materiae apparatio, Vitr. 2, 8, 7: rudis, i. e. *chaos*, Luc. 2, 8; cf.: omnis fere materia nondum formata rudis appellatur, Cinc. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 265 Müll.: (arbor) inter corticem et materiem, Col. 5, 11, 4: crispa, Plin. 16, 28, 51, § 119: materiae longitudo, Col. 4, 24, 3: vitis in materiam, frondemque effunditur, id. 4, 21, 2: si nihil valet materies, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: in eam insulam materiam, calcem, caementa, atque arma convexit, id. Mil. 27, 74; caesa, Col. 11, 2, 11; cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 5, 39: cornus non potest videri materies propter exilitatem, sed lignum, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206: materiae, lignorum aggestus, Tac. A. 1, 35: videndum est ut materies suppetat scutariis, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 35: proba materies est, si probum adhibes fabrum, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: imprimebatur sculptura materiae anuli, sive ex ferro sive ex auro foret, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.—*Plur.:* deûm imagines mortalibus materiis in species hominum effingere, Tac. H. 5, 5.—Of food: imbecillissimam materiam esse omnem caulem oleris, Cels. 2, 18, 39 sqq.; cf. of the *means of subsistence:* consumere omnem materiam, Ov. M. 8, 876; *matter*, in gen.: materies aliqua mala erat, Aug. Conf. 7, 5, 2.—In abstract, *matter, the material universe:* Deus ex materia ortus est, aut materia ex Deo, Lact. 2, 8.—**B.** Esp., *matter of suppuration, pus*, Cels. 3, 27, 4.—**II.** Transf., *a stock, race, breed:* quod ex vetere materia nascitur, plerumque congeneratum parentis senium refert, Col. 7, 3, 15: generosa (equorum), id. 6, 27 *init.*—**III.** Trop. **A.** *The matter, subject-matter, subject, topic, ground, theme* of any exertion of the mental powers, as of an art or science, an oration, etc.: materiam artis eam dicimus in qua omnis ars et facultas, quae conficitur ex arte, versatur. Ut si medicinae materiam dicamus morbos ac vulnera, quod in his omnis medicina versetur; item quibus in rebus versatur ars et facultas oratoria, eas res materiam artis rhetoricae nominamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 17: quasi materia, quam tractet, et in qua versetur, subjecta est veritas, id. Off. 1, 5, 16: est enim deformitatis et corporis vitiorum satis bella materies ad jocandum, id. de Or. 2, 59, 239; 1, 11, 49; id. Rosc. Com. 32, 89; id. Div. 2, 4, 12: sermonum, id. Q. Fr 1, 2, 1: materies crescit mihi, *my matter* (for writing about) *increases*, id. Att. 2, 12, 3: rei, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: aequa viribus, *a subject suited to your powers*, Hor. A. P. 38: infames, Gell. 17, 12, 1: extra materiam juris, *the province*, Gai. Inst. 2, 191.—**B.** *A cause, occasion, source, opportunity* (cf. mater, II.): quid enim odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiam suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13, 35 (for which shortly before: fons perennis gloriae suae): materies ingentis decoris, Liv. 1, 39, 3: non praebiturum se illi eo die materiam, id. 3, 46, 3: major orationis, id. 35, 12, 10: criminandi, id. 3, 31, 4: omnium malorum, Sall. C. 10: materiam invidiae dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 9, 21: materiam bonitati dare, id. de Or. 2, 84, 342: scelerum, Just. 3, 2, 12: seditionis, id. 11, 5, 3: laudis, Luc. 8, 16: benefaciendi, Plin. Pan. 38: ne quid materiae praeberet Neroni, *occasion of jealousy*, Suet. Galb. 9: epistolae, quae materiam sermonibus praebuere, Tac. H. 4, 4: praebere materiam causasque jocorum, Juv. 3, 147: materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quaerit, id. 7, 21.—**C.** *Natural abilities, talents, genius, disposition:* fac, fuisse in isto C. Laelii, M. Catonis materiem atque indolem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: in animis humanis, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: materiam ingentis publice privatimque decoris omni indulgentia nostra nutriamus, Liv. 1, 39, 3: ad cupiditatem, id. 1, 46; Quint. 2, 4, 7.—Hence, one's *nature, natural character:* non sum materia digna perire tua, *thy unfeeling disposition*, Ov. H. 4, 86.—**D.** *A subject, argument, course of thought, topic* (post-Aug.): tertium diem esse, quod omni labore materiae ad scribendum destinatae non inveniret exordium, Quint. 10, 3, 14: argumentum plura significat ... omnem ad scribendum destinatam materiam ita appellari, id. 5, 10, 9: video non futurum finem in ista materia ullum, nisi quem ipse mihi fecero, Sen. Ep. 87, 11: pulcritudinem materiae considerare, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 2; 2, 5, 5: materiam ex titulo cognosces, id. ib. 5, 13, 3 al. (materies animi est, materia arboris; et materies qualitas ingenii, materia fabris apta, Front. II. p. 481 Mai.; but this distinction is not observed by class. writers).

mātĕrĭālis, e, *adj.* [materia], *of* or *belonging to matter, material* (post-class.): influxio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, 7; 10; Ambros. de Virg. 3, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **mātĕrĭālĭter**, *according to the occasion* (post-class.): in pectore viri iracundia materialiter regnans, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mātĕrĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to stuff, matter, wood, timber.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class. and post-Aug.): fabrica, *carpentry*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: FABER, *a carpenter*, Inscr. Grut. 642, 6: NEGOCIATOR, *a timber-merchant*, Inscr. Orell. 4248.—Also *subst.*—**B. mātĕrĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* (sc. negotiator), *a timber-merchant:* si non

hos materiarius remoratur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45: CLAVORVM, *a maker of wooden nails*, Inscr. Orell. 4164.—**II.** In partic.: haeretici materiarii, in eccl. Lat., *those who believed in the eternity of matter*, Tert. adv. Hermog. 25.—**B. mātĕrĭārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. negotiatio), *the trade in timber*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27, 11 Müll.

* **mātĕrĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [materia], *woodwork*, as *beams*, *rafters*, etc., Vitr. 4, 2, 1.

* **mātĕrĭātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a working in wood:* materiatura fabrilis, *carpenter's work*, Vitr. 4, 2, 2.

mātĕrĭes, ēi, v. materia.

* **mātĕrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [materia], *hard, solid:* terra, Cato, R. R. 34, 2 dub.

mātĕrĭo (no *perf.*), ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to build of wood* (rare but class.): eaque aedificia minime sunt materianda propter incendia, Vitr. 5, 12, 7: aedes male materiatae, *of bad wood-work*, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.

mātĕrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small matter* (post-class.), Tert. Baptism. 17.

* **mātĕrĭor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to fell* or *procure wood:* erat eo tempore et materiari et frumentari necesse, Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *init.*

‡ **mātĕrĭōsus,** πολύξυλος (multam materiam habens), Gloss. Philox.

†† **matĕris** or **matăris (madăris)**, is, and **matăra,** ae, *f.* [Celtic], *a Celtic javelin, pike:* nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant nostrosque vulnerabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 3: humero matari trajecto, Liv. 7, 24, 3: materis Transalpina, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43: Galli materibus configunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 556, 8; id. ib. 9.

1. māternus, a, um, *adj.* [mater], *of* or *belonging to a mother, maternal* (class.): sanguis, Enn. ap. Non. 292, 16 (Trag. v. 184 Vahl.): paternus maternusque sanguis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: animus, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 24: nomen, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: menses, *the months of pregnancy*, Nemes. Cyn. 19: tempora, *time of pregnancy*, Ov. M. 3, 312: Caesar cingens maternā tempora myrto, i. e. *of Venus*, the mother of Æneas, from whom sprang the race of the Cæsars, Verg. G. 1, 28: arma (Aeneae), i. e. *which his mother Venus had obtained for him from Vulcan*, id. A. 12, 107: aves, i. e. *the doves sacred to Venus*, id. ib. 6, 193: avus, i. e. *Atlas, the father of Maia, the mother of Mercury*, id. ib. 4, 258: Delum maternam invisit Apollo, i. e. *where his mother Latona had borne him*, id. ib. 144: aequora, i. e. *from which she* (Venus) *was born*, Ov. F. 4, 131: Numa, *related by the mother's side*, id. P. 3, 2, 105; cf.: an ad maternos Latinos hoc senatus consultum pertineat, Gai. Inst. 3, 71: nobilitas, *by the mother's side*, Verg. A. 11, 340: Idus, i. e. *of May* (Mercury's birthday), Mart. 7, 74 5.—Of animals: ut agnus condiscat maternum trahere alimentum, Col. 7, 3: perdix materna vacans cura, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103.

2. Māternus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Curiatius Maternus, Tac. Or. 2.

mātertĕra, ae, *f.* [for materitera, mater and an obsol. *fem. noun* found in *neutr.* i-terum; cf. al-tera, a second mother], *a mother's sister, an aunt* by the mother's side: amita est patris soror; matertera est matris soror, Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 4; cf. ib. § 5: mea matertera (anulum gestitavit), Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 4; Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104; id. de Or. 2, 1, 2; Ov. M. 3, 312: materteram uxorem ducere non licet, Gai. Inst. 1, 62; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 2, 2.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Magna, i. e. aviae soror, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 15; cf.: matertera patris et matris, mihi magna matertera est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.—**B.** Major, i. e. soror proaviae, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 16.—**C.** Maxima, i. e. abaviae soror, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 17.

măthēmătĭcē, ēs, *f.*, v. mathematicus, II. B.

† **măthēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μαθηματικός, *of* or *belonging to mathematics, mathematical* (class.). **I.** *Adj.:* mathematica nota, Vitr. 1, 1: artes, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 2: cogitatio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2: disciplinae, i. e. *geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, music, geography, optics*, Gell. 1, 9, 6.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. Măthēmătĭcus,** i, *m.* **1.** *A mathematician*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 10; id. Ac. 2, 36, 116; id. Tusc. 1, 2, 5; Sen. Ep. 88, 26.—**2.** *An astrologer* (post-Aug.): mathematici, genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22: nota mathematicis genesis tua, Juv. 14, 248; Tert. Apol. 43: qui de salute principis . . . mathematicos consulit, cum eo qui responderit, capite punitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 21, 3.—**B. Măthēmătĭca,** ae, *f.* **1.** *Mathematics*, Sen. Ep. 88, 23; v. i. **măthēmătĭcē** (= μαθηματική, sc. τέχνη).—**2.** *Astrology:* addictus mathematicae, persuasionisque plenus, cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69.

† **măthēsis,** is (with the second syll. short: involvit măthĕsi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 893 al.; Sid. Carm. 5, 131), *f.*, = μάθησις (lit., knowledge, science; hence, in partic.). **I.** *The mathematics, mathesis* (late Lat.): quadrifariae mathesis januae, Cassiod. Var. 1, 45; Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**II.** *Astrology:* mathesin scire, Spart. Hadr. 16; id. Ael. Vel. 3 *fin.;* Firm. Math. 1 praef. *init.;* Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 479.

Mătho, ōnis, *m.*, *a rich speculator, afterwards a bankrupt*, Juv. 1, 32; 7, 129.

Matilīca, ae, *f.*, *a city in Umbria*, the modern *Matelica*, Front. de Colon. p. 100 Goes.—Hence, **Matilīcātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Matilica*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Mătīnus, i, *m.*, *a mountain* or *promontory in Apulia, near the foot of Mount Garganus*, now *Matinata*, Luc. 9, 185; Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. C. 1, 28, 3.—Hence, **1. Mătīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Matinus, Matinian:* apis Matinae More, Hor. C. 4, 2, 27: litus, id. ib. 1, 28, 3: cacumina, id. Epod. 16, 28.—**2. Mătīnus,** i, *m.*, *a mountain in* Apulia Daunia, Luc. 9, 185.

Matisco, ōnis, *m.*, *a city of the Ædu-ans, in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the* Arar, the modern *Maçon*, Caes. B. G. 7, 90, 7.

Mătius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, Cn. Matius, *a poet and translator of the Iliad*, Gell. 6, 6, 5; 9, 14, 14; Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 96 Müll.; perh. the same with C. Matius, *a friend of Cæsar and Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 2; 7, 15; 11, 28; Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13; Col. 12, 4, 2 al.—Hence, **II. Mătĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Matius, Matian:* mala, *a kind of apple*, Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 47, 5; Suet. Dom. 21: poma, Front. de Fer. Als. 3; Minutal, Apic. 4, 3.

‡ **Matrae,** ārum, *f.* (*dat. plur.* MATRABVS, for Matris, Inscr. Grut. 29, 1), or **Matres,** more freq. **Matronae,** *the protecting goddesses of a country, city*, or *place:* MATRIS AVGVSTIS D. D., Inscr. Grut. 90, 1; so ib. 2 sq.

mātrālis, e, *adj.* [mater], *pertaining to a mother:* Matralia festa, Ov. F. 6, 533, or simply Matralia, *the festival of* Mater Matuta, i. e. Ino, *celebrated annually on the 11th of June:* Matralia Matris Matutae festa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.: Matralibus id faciunt matronae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.: ite, bonae matres, vestrum Matralia festum, Ov. F. 6, 475: festa Matralia, id. ib. 6, 533.

* **mātresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become a mother, to become like one's mother* (ante-class.): utinam nunc matrescam ingenio, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 7 dub. (Trag. Rel. v. 139 Rib., maturescam): matrescere, μητράζειν, Onomast. Vet.

mātrīcālis, e, *adj.* [matrix], *of* or *belonging to the womb* or *matrix* (post-class.): herba, App. Herb. 65: vena, Veg. Vet. 1, 10, 7.

mātrĭcīda (scanned matrĭcīda, Sid. Carm. 5, 291), ae, *comm.* [mater-caedo], *a mother's murderer, a matricide* (rare but class.): quem scribis certissimum matricidam, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2; Nep. Alc. 6, 2: cantavit Oresten matricidam, Suet. Ner. 21.—In tmesi: matrique cida Nero, Aus. de XII. Caes. 35 (al. matrīcida Nero).

* **mātrĭcīdĭum,** ii, *n.* [matricida], *the murder of one's mother, matricide:* accusari matricidii, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18.

mātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [matrix], *a public register, list, roll* (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 1, 26; 2, 2; 5; Cod. Just. 12, 20, 3.

* **matrīcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *an unknown fish*, App. Mag. p. 162.

‡ **matrimes,** v. matrimus *init.*

mātrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [matrimonium], *of* or *belonging to marriage, matrimonial* (post-class.): tabulae, Firm. Math. 7, 17: lectulus, Quint. Decl. 1, 13.

mātrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mater], *wedlock, marriage, matrimony.* **I.** Lit. (class.): ire in matrimonium, i. e. *to be married*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 4: in matrimonium dare, opp. in concubinatum, id. ib. 3, 2, 65: aliquam in matrimonio tenere, *to be one's spouse:* te Q. Metelli matrimonium tenuisse sciebas, Cic. Cael. 14, 34: in matrimonium dare alicui filiam suam, *to give in marriage*, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: in matrimonium ducere alicujus filiam, *to marry*, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: in matrimonium petere sibi aliquam, *to ask in marriage*, Suet. Caes. 27: in matrimonium collocare, *to give in marriage*, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in matrimonium collocare (filiam), Gai. Inst. 2, 235; 238: locare in matrimonio stabili et certo, *to take in marriage, marry*, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: matrimonio uxorem exigere, *to put her away, repudiate her*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 6, 6; so, matrimonio exturbare, Tac. A. 11, 12: dimittere aliquam e matrimonio, *to put her away, to repudiate, divorce her*, Suet. Tib. 49: justum matrimonium est, si, etc., *lawful marriage*, Ulp. Fragm. 5, 2: non justo contractum, Gai. Inst. 1, 87.—**II.** Transf., in *plur.*, *married women, wives* (post-Aug.): matrimonia et pecudes hostium praedae destinare, Tac. A. 2, 13 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 52: severius matrimonia sua viri coercerent, Just. 3, 3; 3, 5; 18, 5: matrimonia a finitimis petita, Flor. 1, 1, 10.

mātrĭmus (the quantity of the i is doubtful), a, um, (collat. form: matrimes ac patrimes dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll.), *adj.* [id.], *that has a mother living:* decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique, Liv. 37, 3, 6; Auct. Har. Resp. 11; Tac. H. 4, 53; Macr. S. 1, 6, 13; Lampr. Heliog. 8; Vop. Aur. 19; Gell. 1, 12, 2; cf. patrimus.

mātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a mother* in respect to propagation (in lit. signif. not used of women). **I.** Lit., *a breeding-animal:* of *breeding-cows*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; of *breeding-ewes*, Col. 7, 3, 12; of *laying-hens*, id. 8, 2, 6; 8, 5, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of plants, *the parent-stem*, Suet. Aug. 94.—**2.** *The womb, matrix* (late Lat.): matricis dolor, Veg. Vet. 2, 17, 5; Sen. Contr. 2, 13, 6.—**3.** *A public register, list, roll:* in matricibus beneficiariorum, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 12.—**II.** Trop., *a source, origin, cause* (cf. mater, II.; eccl. Lat.): Eva matrix generis feminini, *the progenitress*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 5: primordialis lex data Adae, quasi matrix omnium praeceptorum Dei, id. adv. Jud. 2; id. adv. Haer. 21: matrix et origo cunctorum, id. adv. Valent. 7.—As *an appellation of Venus*, Inscr. Orell. 1373.

1. mātrōna, ae, *f.* [id.], *a married woman, wife, matron* (whether she was in manu or not; consequently more general in its application than mater familias, which always denoted one who was in manu). **I.** In gen.: matronam dictam esse proprie, quae in matrimonium cum viro convenisset, quoad in eo matrimonio maneret, etiamsi liberi nondum nati forent; dictamque esse ita a matris nomine non adepto jam sed cum spe et omine mox adipiscendi: unde ipsum quoque matrimonium dicitur; matrem autem familias appellatam esse eam solam, quae in mariti manu mancipioque, aut in ejus, in cujus maritus, manu mancipioque esset: quoniam non in matrimonium tantum, sed in familiam quoque mariti, et in sui heredis locum venisset, Gell. 18, 6, 8 and 9: convocatis plebeis matronis, Liv. 10, 23, 6.—Only rarely of *a married woman, woman* in general: ut matronarum hic facta pernovit probe, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 30: quae (dea) quia partus matronarum tueatur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; cf.: et fetus matrona dabit, * Tib. 2, 5, 91: cum prole matronisque nostris, Hor. C. 4, 15, 27: tyranni, id. ib. 3, 2, 7: matronae muros complent, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 18 (Ann. v. 376 Vahl.): tum muros variā cinxere coronā Matronae, * Verg. A. 11, 476: matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant, Plaut. Poen. prol. 32

Suet. Ner. 27: matronas prostratae pudicitiae, id. Tib. 35: dilectae adulter matronae, Juv. 10, 319.—**II.** Esp. **A.** The word very early acquired the accessory idea of (moral or social) dignity, rank. Matronae is thus used even by Ennius of *women of quality, ladies:* matronae opulentae, optimates, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.); cf., in like manner, in Plautus: ubi istas videas summo genere natas Summates matronas, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 26; so Cicero applies to the noble women carried off from the Sabines the term matronae, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13: matrona laris, *the lady of the house,* Juv. 3, 110.—**B.** With the accessory idea of estimable, virtuous, chaste, etc.: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. ap. Non. 174, 9: eam hic ornatam adducas ad matronarum modum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 196 Brix ad loc.; cf.: matronarum sanctitas, Cic. Cael. 13, 32: VETERIS SANCTITATIS MATRONA, Inscr. Orell. 2739. So opp. meretrix, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 80; cf. id. Most. 1, 3, 33; id. Cas. 3, 3, 22: ut matrona meretrici dispar erit atque Discolor, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 3; Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 48: matronae praeter faciem nil cernere possis, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 94: capitis matrona pudici, Juv. 6, 49.—**C.** Hence, *an appellation of Juno:* hinc matrona Juno (stetit), Hor. C. 3, 4, 59: MATRONIS IVNONIBVS, Inscr. Orell. 2085; and of other protecting goddesses of places, ib. 2081 sq. (But not of vestals; v. Drak. ad Liv. 29, 14, 12.)

2. Matrŏna, ae, *m.* (*f.*, Aus. Mos. 462; Sid. Pan. 812), *a river in Gaul,* now the *Marne,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 2; Amm. 15, 11, 3; Aus. Mos. 462; Sid. Carm. 5, 208.

mātrōnālis, e, *adj.* [1. matrona], *of* or *belonging to a married woman* or *matron, womanly, matronly* (not in Cic.): oblitae decoris matronalis, *of womanly honor,* Liv. 26, 49 *fin.:* jam illi anilis prudentia, matronalis gravitas erat, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 2: dignitas, Suet. Tib. 35: habitus, i. e. *the stola,* Dig. 47, 10, 15: genae, *the matron's cheeks,* Ov. F. 2, 828: labor, Col. 12 praef. § 7: sedulitas, id. ib. § 8.—*Subst.:* **Mātrōnālĭa,** ium, *n., a festival celebrated by matrons in honor of Mars, on the 1st of March, at which presents were given to matrons and brides,* Ov. F. 3, 229; Suet. Vesp. 19; Mart. 5, 84, 10; cf. Macr. S. 1, 12, 7; called also: Matronales feriae, Tert. Idol. 14.—Hence, *adv.:* **mātrōnālĭter,** *like a matron:* MATRONALITER NVPTA, *as lawful wife* (opp. to a concubine), Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 46, 4, 6.

mātrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dress of a matron* or *lady of rank,* App. M. 4, p. 153, 9.

(**Matrōum,** i, *n.,* = Μητρῷον, a false read. for Matrem, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 115.)

mātrūēlis, is, *m.* [mater], *a mother's brother's son, a cousin-german, first-cousin* on the mother's side (cf. patruelis, a father's brother's son; post class.), Dig. 48, 9, 1; Vict. de Orig. Gentis Rom. 13, 8.

matta, ae, *f., a mat* made of rushes, Aug. contr. Faust. 5, 5; Schol. Juv. 5, 8; 6, 117 (also v. l. for lata, Ov. F. 6, 679).

Mattārĭus, ii, *m.* [matta], *one who sleeps on a mat* (late Lat.), a name applied by the orthodox to a sect of Manichæans: quia in mattis dormiunt, Mattarii appellantur, Aug. contr. Faust. 5, 5; id. de Haeres. 46.

† **mattĕa** (**mattya, mactĕa**), ae, *f.,* = ματτύα (v. Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 112 Müll.), *a dainty dish, dainty, delicacy,* Suet. Calig. 38; Sen. Contr. 4. 27; Petr. 65: to mattea sola juvat (al. juvant, assuming a collat. form, **mattĕum,** i, *n.*), Mart. 10, 59, 4: inter quadrupedes mattea prima lepus, id. 13, 92, 2.

mattĕŏla (**matĕŏla, mactĕŏla**), ae, *f. dim.* [mattea], *a little delicacy, dainty* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 231.

Matthaeus, i, *m.,* = Ματθαῖος, or **Mattheus** (eu diph.), *St. Matthew the evangelist:* publicanus, Vulg. Matt. 10, 3: Mattheus, as a dissyl., Prud. Apoth. 982.

Mattĭăcus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Mattiacum* (the mod. *Wiesbaden*): Mattiaci fontes, *the warm mineral springs of Wiesbaden,* Plin. 31, 2, 17, § 20: aquae, Amm. 29, 4, 3: pilae, *soap-balls for coloring the hair,* Mart. 14, 27: ager, Tac. A. 11, 20. —In *plur. subst.:* **Mattĭăci,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Mattiacum,* Tac. G. 29; id. H. 4, 37.

Mattici cognominantur homines malarum magnarum atque oribus late patentibus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 126 Müll. [ματύαι, i. q. γνάθοι, acc. to Hesych.].

mattiobarbŭlus, i, *m.,* v. martiobarbulus.

† **mattiŏcŏpa,** ae, *m.* [ματτύα-κόπτω], prop. *a cutter of dainties;* hence, *a skinflint* (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 5, 4.

Mattĭum, ii, *n., a city of Germany, the capital of the Chatti;* acc. to some, *Marburg;* acc. to others, the town of *Maden,* near Fritzlar, Tac. A. 1, 56.

* **mattus** or **matus,** a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. mad, to be drunk; cf. madidus], *drunk, intoxicated,* Petr. 41 *fin.*

mattўa, ae, v. mattea.

mătŭla, ae, *f., a vessel, pot* for liquids (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: continentur mundo muliebri specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10. As a term of abuse, *a simpleton, noodle* (cf. Engl. colloq., *a vessel*): numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi. Quid metuis? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 64.—Prov.: Est modus matulae, *we should observe moderation,* the title of a satire of Varro.—**II.** In partic., *a chamber-pot, urinal:* matula vas urinae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.; Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 39; Hier. Ep. 117, 8.

Mātūra, ae, *f.* [maturus], *a goddess that presides over the ripening of fruits,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 8 (al. Matuta).

mātūrātē, *adv.,* v. maturo *fin.*

* **mātūrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [maturo], *a hastening, accelerating,* Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

mātūrātor, is, *m.* [id.], *one who urges on, a hastener* (late Lat.): itineris inchoati, Ven. Fort. Mauril. 15.

mātūrē, *adv.,* v. maturus *fin.*

mātūrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [maturus-facio], *to make ripe, to ripen, mature* (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 14.

mātūresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [maturus], *to become ripe, ripen, to come to maturity* (class.). **I.** Lit., of fruits: cum maturescere frumenta inciperent, Caes. B. G. 6, 29, 4; id. B. C. 3, 49: fructus maturescens, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.—**II.** Transf.: partus maturescunt . . . novem lunae cursibus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69: nubilibus maturuit annis, *ripened to marriageable years,* i. e. *a marriageable age,* Ov. M. 14, 335: libros opinabar nondum satis maturuisse, Quint. Inst. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: si virtutes ejus maturuissent, *had come to maturity, to perfection,* Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 5.

mātūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *Ripeness, maturity* (class.). **A.** Lit.: frugum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: neque multum a maturitate aberant (frumenta), Caes. B. C. 1, 48, 5: frumentorum, id. ib. 3, 49 *fin.:* celerius occidere festinatam maturitatem, *an accelerated, precocious maturity,* Quint. 6 praef. § 10.—**B.** Transf., *the full* or *proper time* for any thing, *perfection, ripeness, maturity:* maturitates gignendi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: ad maturitatem perducere, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 44: pervenire, id. 13, 4, 7, § 33: maturitatem adipisci, id. 19, 5, 23, § 67: partûs, id. 32, 1, 1, § 6: aestiva, *fullness of heat,* Cic. ap. Non. 343, 21 (Rep. 4, 1, 1 B. and K.): muriae, i. e. *its proper strength,* Col. 12, 6, 2: aetatis ad prudentiam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: ejus rei maturitas, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: habere maturitatem suam, id. Brut. 92, 318: maturitatem Galli criminando, *mental maturity, ripe understanding,* Tac. H. 1, 87; so, veteris imperatoris, Vell. 2, 125: indeflexa aetatis, Plin. Pan. 4, 7.—In *plur.:* temporum maturitates, mutationes, vicissitudinesque, *the maturing of the seasons,* Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 100; 2, 62, 155; but: si maturitas temporum, expectata foret, *the full time,* when the supplies would be exhausted, Liv. 22, 40, 9.—* **2.** Concr., *ripe fruit,* Pall. Febr. 9, 12.—**3.** *Gentleness, mildness* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 10.—**II.** *Promptness, expedition* (post-Aug.): poenae, Suet. Tib. 61: maturitatem beneficio Caesaris praestare, *to hasten,* Front. Aquaed. 105.

mātūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act., to make ripe, ripen, to bring to maturity* (class.). **A.** Lit., of fruits: uvas, Tib. 1, 4, 19: pomum, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 102.—*Pass.:* maturari, *to grow ripe, ripen, to come to maturity:* frumenta maturantur, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: omnia maturata, *ripened,* Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: uva maturata dulcescit, *ripe,* id. de Sen. 15, 53.—**2.** Transf., *to make ripe, to ripen, mature, soften, bring to maturity:* vitis alba suppurationes veteres maturat, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 24: lupini strumas maturant, id. 22, 25, 74, § 156: partus conceptos, id. 30, 14, 43, § 123: olivas muria, *to make ripe, soft, eatable,* Pall. 12, 22, 2.—*Pass., to become ripe* or *soft, to come to maturity:* ova in sicco maturari, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 177: alumen aestivis solibus maturatur, id. 35, 15, 52, § 184: concoctione maturata, id. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—**B.** Trop., *to hasten, accelerate, quicken, despatch, expedite* (class.). (α) With *acc.:* domum ad coepta maturanda redire jubet, Liv. 24, 13: iter, Caes. B. C. 1, 63: mortem alicui, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: necem alicui, Hor. C. 3, 7, 16; cf.: mortem ea res maturat, Cels. 7, 7, 7: insidias consuli, Sall. C. 32: fugam, Verg. A. 1, 137; negotia, Suet. Caes. 80: sibi exitium, id. Dom. 15: maturatur recordatio, Quint. 11, 2, 43: spem praedae suae morte maturare, Val. Max. 8, 2, 2.—(β) With *inf., to make haste* or *hasten* to do a thing: jube maturare illam exire huc, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 101: flumen Axonam exercitum transducere maturavit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: ab urbe proficisci, id. ib. 1, 7: venire, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7: iter pergere, Sall. J. 79, 5.—**2.** *To hurry too much, precipitate:* ni Catilina maturasset signum dare, *had not Catiline given the signal too soon,* Sall. C. 18, 8: jussis ceteris quantum possent maturare sequi, Liv. 32, 16, 5.—**3.** Poet.: multa quae mox caelo properanda sereno, maturare datur, i. e. *to do in good time, betimes,* Verg. G. 1, 261.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *to grow ripe, ripen* (post-class.): ficus, quae sero maturant, Pall. Mart. 10, 27: tardius, id. Nov. 7, 22.—**B.** Transf., *to make haste, hasten* (rare but class.): successor tuus non potest ita maturare, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1: legati in Africam maturantes veniunt, Sall. J. 22, 1: et maturavit Romanus, ne, etc., Liv. 2, 22: maturandum ne, etc., id. 24, 12: facto maturatoque opus esse, id. 1, 58; cf. id. 8, 13 *fin.:* quam maturato opus erat, id. 24, 23.—Hence, *adv.:* **mātūrātē,** *betimes, quickly* (very rare): properare, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 58; also: **mātūrātō,** *hastily* (late Lat.), Schol. Verg. ap. Clau. Auct. Mai. vol. 7, p. 291.

mātūrus, a, um (*sup.* usually maturissimus; less freq. maturrimus, Tac. A. 12, 65; cf. the *adv.*), *adj.* [root, Sanscr. ma-, measure, time, whence mane, matutinus; cf.: manus, modus; hence, timely, ready in time], *ripe, mature* (class.). **I.** Lit., of fruits: poma matura et cocta (opp. cruda), Cic. Sen. 19, 71: uva, Verg. E. 10, 36: fruges, id. ib. 3, 80: maturissimae ficus, Col. 12, 17, 2.—With *dat.:* seges matura messi, *ripe for harvesting,* Liv. 2, 5.—*Neutr.* as *subst.:* quod maturi erat (opp. viride), Liv. 34, 26, 8. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *Ripe, mature, of the proper age, proper, fit, seasonable, timely,* etc.—With *dat.:* filia matura viro, *ripe for marriage, marriageable,* Verg. A. 7, 53: maturus bello, Juv. 8, 169: vitulus templis maturus et arae, *old enough for sacrifice,* id. 12, 7: virgo, Hor. C. 3, 6, 22: ovis, *fit for bearing,* Col. 7, 3, 1: Roxane matura ex Alexandro, Just. 13, 2, 5; cf. venter, *ripe for delivery, ready to bring forth,* Ov. M. 11, 311: infans, id. ib. 7, 127: aetas, *mature, fit for action,* Verg. A. 12, 438: progenies matura militiae, Liv. 42, 52: L. Caesar viris, *of the proper age for assuming the* toga virilis, Vell. 2, 99.—*Plur. subst.:* **mātūri,** *adults* (opp. pueri), Lact. 5, 13, 3: omnia matura sunt, victoria, praeda, laus, *ready to be seized,* Sall. J. 85, 48.—With *ad:* ad arma, Sil. 16, 657.—Of mental qualities: ipse enim Thucydides, si posterius fuisset, multo maturior ac mitior fuisset, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: annis gravis atque animi maturus Aletes, *mature in judgment,* Verg. A. 9, 246: aevi, *ripe in years,* id. ib. 5, 73: centuriones, *who had served out their time,* Suet. Calig. 44: imperia, *old, antiquated,* Just. 11, 5, 7: scribendi tempus maturius, *more seasonable, more favorable,* Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3: mihi vero ad nonas bene maturum videtur fore, *just*

at the right time, id. Fam. 9, 5, 1: se maturam oppetere mortem, *in good old age*, id. Div. 1, 18, 36: senex, Hor. A. P. 115.—**2.** *Powerful, vigorous:* glaebasque jacentis Pulverolenter coquat maturis solibus aestas, Verg. G. 1, 66: lux, id. A. 10, 257: ignes (anni), Grat. Cyn. 59: maturae mala nequitiae, *full-grown depravity*, Juv. 14, 216.—**B.** *That takes place early, early, speedy, quick:* mittam hodie huic suo die natali malam rem magnam et maturam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 5: matura faba, *the early bean* (opp. to the late bean), Col. 2, 10: satio (opp. to late sowing), id. ib.: fenum, *the first hay* (opp. to the after-math), id. 7, 3: hiemes, *early*, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: decessio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: honores, Ov. P. 2, 1, 59: judicium, *quick*, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: robur aetatis quam maturrimum precari, Tac. A. 12, 65: aetas maturissima, *early life*, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 25: si mora pro culpa est, ego sum maturior illo, *was there earlier*, Ov. M. 13, 300.—Hence, *adv.:* **mātūrē** (*sup.* maturissime and maturrime; v. the foll.). **A.** *Seasonably, opportunely, at the proper time* (class.): custodes mature sentiunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96: satis mature occurrit, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: ubi consulueris, mature facto opus est, Sall. C. 1 *fin.*—**B.** *Betimes, early, speedily, quickly, soon:* mature fieri senem, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: proficisci, id. Fam. 3, 3, 1: Romam venire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4.—*Comp.:* maturius proficiscitur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: maturius pervenire, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 60: tempus quam res maturius me deserat, Sall. J. 42, 5: maturius ad Epulas ire, Juv. 11, 88: voluerunt veteres maturius hereditates adiri, Gai. Inst. 2, 55.—*Sup.:* maximos tumultus maturissime disjeci, Cato ap. Charis. p. 184 P.: res maturissime vindicanda est, *as quickly, as early as possible*, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7: quippe qui omnium maturrime ad publicas causas accesserim, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: perge qua coeptas, ut quam maturrime merita invenias, Sall. H. 1, 48, 16 Dietsch.: quibus rebus quam maturrime occurrendum putabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.*—**C.** *Prematurely, untimely:* pater mature decessit, Nep. Att. 2, 1.—With a play upon the three meanings of the word (A., B., and C.): qui homo mature quaesivit pecuniam, Nisi eam mature parsit, mature esurit, *he who has made money at the right time, if he is not soon sparing of it, will too soon suffer hunger*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 10.

mātus, v. mattus.

Mātūta, ae, *f.* [root ma- of mane, maturus, q. v.]. **I.** *Matuta, the goddess of the morning* or *dawn*, identical with Aurora, Lucr. 5, 656.—**II.** *A name of Ino* (Gr. Λευκοθέα), called by the Romans also Mater Matuta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Ov. F. 6, 479; 6, 545 sq.: Ino, postquam se praecipitavit, Leucothea, materque Matuta (dicta est), Lact. 1, 21; who had a temple at Rome, Liv. 5, 19; 23; 6, 33; 7, 27; 25, 7; and at Satricum, id. 28, 11.

mātūtīnālis, e, *adj.* [matutinus], *of* or *belonging to the morning, early, morning-* (post-class.): tempus, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

mātūtīnē and **mātūtīnō**, *advv.*, v. matutinus *fin.*

mātūtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Matuta; cf.: mane, manus, maturus], *of* or *belonging to the morning, morning-* (class.): tempora, *the morning hours*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1: frigora, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: dies, *the morning*, Col. 6, 2, 3: equi, i. e. Aurorae, Ov. F. 5, 160: radii, *the morning sun*, id. M. 1, 62: somni, Mart. 14, 125, 1: harena, i. e. *the morning-hunt in the Circus*, Ov. M. 11, 26: cliens, *who comes early in the morning*, Mart. 12, 68, 1: Juppiter, *who is saluted early in the morning*, id. 4, 8, 12: Aeneas se matutinus agebat, *was up early*, Verg. A. 8, 465: pater, i. e. Janus, *who* (as the god of time) *was invoked early in the morning, that he might promote business*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 20: ter matutino Tiberi mergetur, Juv. 6, 523: matutino sudans amomo, id. 4, 108.—**II.** Transf.: frons, i. e. *sober, serious*, Mart. 13, 2, 10.—*Subst.:* **mātūtīnum**, i, *n.*, *the morning, morning-*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 80: serere matutinis, meridie metere, id. 4, 12, 26, § 90.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. mātūtīnē**, *in the morning, early in the morning*, only ap. Prisc. p. 636 P.—**B. mātūtīnō**, *early in the morning* (post-Aug.), Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 181; 19, 12, 60, § 183; App. M. 5, 17, p. 166; 7, 24, p. 198 al.; cf. Charis. 168 P.; Diom. 402 P.

* **maurella**, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Macer. Cam. 2, 34.

Maurētānĭa (**Maurĭt-**), ae, *f.*, v. Mauri, C.

Mauri, ōrum, *m.* (Μαῦροι), *the Moors, Mauritanians, the inhabitants of* Mauritania: proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. J. 18, 10 sqq.; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 17; 13, 15, 29, § 91; Liv. 21, 22, 3; Mel. 1, 4, 4.—In *sing.:* **Maurus**, i, *m.*, *a Moor*, Juv. 11, 125; Luc. 4, 678.—Hence, **A. Maurus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαῦρος, *of* or *belonging to the Moors, Moorish, Mauritanian;* also poet. for *African:* Maurae manus, i. e. Poenorum arma, Ov. F. 6, 213: angues, Hor. C. 3, 10, 18: jacula, id. ib. 1, 22, 2: Oceanus, Juv. 10, 148: unda, i. e. mare Africum, Hor. C. 2, 6, 3: silvae filia Maurae, i. e. e citro facta, Mart. 14, 90, 1: postes, i. e. citrini, Stat. S. 1, 3, 35.—**B. Maurĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Moorish:* Maurica planta, Coripp. Joann. 2, 137.—*Subst.:* **Maurĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Mart. 5, 28, 5.—*Adv.:* **Maurĭcē**, *like a Moor*, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 8.—And **Maurĭcātim**, *as* or *like a Moor:* Mauricatim scire, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 184 P. (Com. Rel. v. 16 Rib.).—**C. Maurĭtānĭa** (**Maurēt-**), ae, *f.*, = Μαυριτανία, *a country of Africa, on the Mediterranean, between the Atlantic Ocean and Numidia*, the modern *Fez* and *Morocco;* having been divided into *M. Cæsariensis* and *Tingitana*, it was called also in the *plur.* Mauritaniae, Caes. B. C. 1, 6; 39; Cic. Sull. 20, 56; Tac. H. 1, 11; 2, 58; 59; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2.—Hence, **Maurĭtānĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mauritania:* exercitus, on a coin of Hadrian, in Eckhel. D. N. V. t. 6, p. 498.—**D. Maurūsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Μαυρουσία, *the Greek name of Mauritania*, Vitr. 8, 2, 6.—Hence, **a. Maurūsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Moorish, Mauritanian:* citrus, Mart. 12, 66, 6.—**b. Maurūsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μαυρούσιος, *Maurusian, Mauritanian, African:* gens, Verg. A. 4, 206: pubes, Sil. 11, 414.—*Subst.:* **Maurūsĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Mauritanians*, Liv. 24, 49.

Mausōlēum, i, v. Mausolus, II. A.

Mausōlus, i, *m.*, = Μαύσωλος, *a king of Caria, husband of Artemisia*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; Gell. 10, 18, 1 sqq.; Mel. 1, 16, 3.—Hence, **II. Mausōlēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mausolus, Mausolean.* **A.** Lit.: sepulcrum, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 59; or *absol.:* **Mausōlēum** (**Mēsōlum**, Inscr. Orell. 4370), i, *n.*, = Μαυσωλεῖον, *the magnificent tomb erected for Mausolus by his wife Artemisia;* it was one of the seven wonders of the world, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30; Mel. 1, 16, 3; Gell. 10, 18, 2; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 59.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *a splendid sepulchre, mausoleum*, Mart. 5, 64, 5; Suet. Aug. 100; 101; id. Calig. 15; id. Ner. 46: Caesarum, id. Vesp. 23; id. Vitell. 10.

māvŏlo, v. malo *init.*

Māvors, vortis, *m.* [from mah, magh, to cut; Gr. μάχη, μάχαιρα, and vor, root of vortere; i. e. the turner of the battle], old and poetic name for Mars (q. v.), the god of war, etc. **I.** Prop.: urbs Mavortis, i. e. Rome, Verg. A. 6, 872; 8, 630; 12, 179; Cic. N. D. 2, 26; 3, 24; Luc. 7, 569: Mavors pater, Val. Fl. 6, 178: genitor Mavors, Ov. F. 4, 828: Iliae Mavortisque puer, i. e. *Romulus*, Hor. C. 4, 8, 23.—**II.** Transf., *war, battle:* civili Mavorte, Aus. Idyll. 4, 65.—Hence, **Māvortius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mavors* or *Mars* (poet.): moenia, i. e. Rome, Verg. A. 1, 276: tellus, i. e. *Thrace*, id. G. 4, 462: conjux, i. e. *Venus*, Val. Fl. 2, 208: proles, i. e. *the Thebans*, Ov. M. 3, 531; cf.: seges Mavortia belli, *the armed men that sprang up where the dragon's teeth were sown*, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 135.—As *subst.:* **Māvortius**, i, *m.*, *Meleager, son of Mavors*, Ov. M. 8, 437; cf. Hyg. Fab. 471; but of *Mars*, Petr. poët. 124, v. 261; Inscr. Grut. 57, 1.—Transf., *of* or *belonging to war, warlike, martial:* Amazon, Val. Fl. 5, 90: tela, Stat. Ach. 1, 626: vulnera, Grat. Cyn. 344.

Māvortius, a, um, v. Mars.

Maxentĭus, i, *m.*, *a Roman emperor*, Eutr. 10; Aur. Vict. Epit. 54.—Hence, **II. Maxentĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Maxentius:* milites, Lact. Mort. Pers. 44, 3.

maxilla, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of a ground-form magsula (whence māla; root mag of μάσσω, to knead; μαγεύς, baker, etc.; cf. axilla, ala, from ago)], *the jawbone, jaw* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quam litteram (X) etiam e maxillis et taxillis et vexillo . . . consuetudo elegans Latini sermonis evellit, Cic. Or. 45, 153: maxillae superiores, Plin. 11, 37, 60, § 159; Suet. Calig. 58; Veg. Vet. 2, 40, 2: maxillam superiorem commovere solam, Amm. 22, 15, 15: cum in maxillis balanatum gausape pectas, *you comb the anointed beard on your jaws*, Pers. 4, 37.—* **II.** Transf.: miserum populum, qui sub tam lentis maxillis erit, *under such slow-grinding teeth*, i. e. *subject to such protracted cruelty*, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21.

maxillāris, e, *adj.* [maxilla], *of* or *belonging to the jaw, maxillary* (post-Aug.): dentes, *the maxillary teeth, grinders*, Cels. 6, 9; Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 166; 32, 7, 26, § 80; 32, 10, 50, § 139.

‡ **maxillo**, στομοκοπῶ, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

maxĭmē (**maxŭmē**), *adv.*, v. magnus *fin.*

maxĭmĭtas (**maxŭmĭtas**), ātis, *f.* [maximus], *greatness, magnitude* (ante- and post-class.): immanis, Lucr. 2, 498: se in maximitatem producere, Arn. 6, 204.

maxĭmŏpĕre, v. magnopere.

maxĭmus (**maxŭm-**), a, um, v. magnus.

† **māza**, ae, *f.*, = μᾶζα, *frumenty*, for feeding dogs, Grat. Cyn. 307.

Măzăca, ae, *f.*, = Μάζακα, *the chief city of Cappadocia*, now *Kaisariyeh*, Auct. B. Alex. 66, 4; Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Eutr. 7, 6.—Also, **Măzăca**, ōrum, *n.*, Vitr. 8, 3, 9; Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 244; and **Măzăcum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8.

Măzăces, um, *m.* **I.** *A people of Numidia*, afterwards called Mazacenses: Mazacum turba, Suet. Ner. 30.—In *sing. collect.:* **Mazax**, Luc. 4, 681; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 356.—**II.** *A people near the Palus Mæotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 6, § 21.

Mazagae, ārum, *f.*, *a city in India*, Curt. 8, 10, 22.

Mazīces, um, *m.*, = Μάζικες, *a people of Numidia*, the same with Mazaces, q. v., Amm. 29, 25, 21 sqq.

† **māzŏnŏmus**, i, *m.* (acc. to others, **māzŏnŏmon**, i, *n.*; the *m.* form corresponds with the Greek word μαζονόμος, sc. κύκλος), *a dish, charger*, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3: deinde secuti Mazonomo pueri magno discerpta ferentes Membra gruis, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 86 (cf. Schol. Aug. ad loc.); Nemes. de Aucup. 16.

me, for mihi, v. ego *init.*

mĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [meo]. * **I.** *Pass.*, *passable, that can be passed through:* transitus vel bubus meabilis, Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 2.—* **II.** *Act.*, *passing through, penetrating:* aër per cuncta rerum meabilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10.

* **mĕācŭlum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a course, passage* = meatus: vos, superi caelestesque, vestra recensebitis meacula, Mart. Cap. 8, § 813.

mĕāmet, for mea or mea ipsius: culpa, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 37.

meapte, for mea or mea ipsius: causa, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8.

‡ **mĕātim**, *adv.* [meus], *in my manner*, analog. to tuatim, after thy manner; acc. to Prisc. p. 949 P.; Donat. p. 1759 P.

‡ **mĕātor**, ōris, *m.* [meo], *a passenger, traveller, wanderer:* DOLE MEATOR QVISQVIS HOC LEGIS CARMEN, Inscr. ap. Guarin. in Prosod. Lat. Fundam. p. 133: INTERPRES DIVVM COELI TERRAEQVE MEATOR, of Mercury, as the messenger of the gods, Inscr. Orell. 1417

mĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a going, passing, motion, course* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: solis lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 1, 128: caeli, Verg. A. 6, 850: aquilae, *flight*, Tac. H. 1, 62: spiritus, i. e. *the breathing, respiration*, Quint. 7, 10, 10: animae, Plin. Ep. 6,

16, 13.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a way, path, passage*, Val. Fl. 3, 403: meatum vomiticnibus praeparare, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 85: spirandi, id. 28, 13, 55, § 197: cur signa meatus Deseruere suos, *left their paths*, i.e. *became darkened, eclipsed*, Luc. 1, 664: Danubius in Ponticum sex meatibus erumpit, *discharges itself through six channels*, Tac. G. 1; cf.: bifido meatu divisus Rhenus, *divided into two channels*, Claud. B. G. 336. —**B.** *The avenues of sensation* in the body: homo septem meatus habet in capite, duos oculos, etc., Mart. Cap. 7, § 739.

mecastor, v. Castor.

† **mēchănēma**, ătis, *n.*, = μηχάνημα, *a piece of mechanism, a trick* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

† **mēchănĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μηχανικός, *of* or *belonging to mechanics, mechanical* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.*: disciplina, Gell. 10, 12: opera, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 2, 2: ars, Firm. Math. 6, 31.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. mēchănĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a mechanic*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. petauristas, p. 206 Müll.: sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2; Suet. Vesp. 18.—**B. mēchănĭca**, ae, *f.*, *mechanics*: Cyriades mechanicae professor, Symm. Ep. 10, 38.—**C. mēchănĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *works of mechanical art*, App. Mag. 61, p. 314, 6.

† **mēchănisma**, ătis, *n.*, *mechanical contrivance, mechanism*, for mechanema (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

Mechir, iris, *m.*, *the name of an Egyptian month, answering nearly to the Roman January and a part of February*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 106.

† **mēcon**, ōnis, *f.*, = μήκων, *a sort of poppy*: tertium genus est tithymalon, mecona vocant, Plin. 20, 19, 80, § 209; App. Herb. 53; 91.

† **mēcōnis**, idis, *f.*, = μηκωνίς, *a kind of lettuce with a milky juice of a soporiferous quality, like the poppy*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 126; 20, 7, 26, § 67.

† **mēcōnītes**, ae, *m.*, = μηκωνίτης, *a precious stone resembling a poppy*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

† **mēcōnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = μηκώνιον. **I.** *Poppy-juice*, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 202; 25, 12, 91, § 142.—**II.** *A plant, called also* peplis, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119.—**III.** *The excrements of new-born children*, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 52.

mēcum, i.e. cum me, *with me*, like tecum, secum, etc., v. ego.

med, for me, v. ego.

meddix (**medix**), icis, *m.* [from the root med-, medeor; cf. Homeric μέδοντες], *he who cares for, attends to, a curator*, the title of *a magistrate among the Oscans*: meddix apud Oscos nomen magistratūs est. Ennius: summus ibi capitur meddix, occiditur alter, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (Enn. Ann. v. 296 Vahl.).—With the epithet tuticus (which prob. answers to the summus of Ennius, and is allied to totus), joined into one word, meddixtuticus or medixtuticus, Liv. 24, 19, 2; 26, 6, 13: is summus magistratus erat Campanis, id. 23, 35, 13.

Mēdēa, ae (arch. *gen.* Medeaī, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; v. Enn. p. 127, v. 292 Vahl.; *nom.* **Mēdē**, acc. to id. p. 130, v. 311 Vahl.), and **Mēdīa**, *f.*, = Μήδεια, *a celebrated sorceress, daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis. She assisted her lover, Jason the Argonaut, in obtaining the golden fleece, accompanied him to Greece, and prevented her father, who was in pursuit, from overtaking them, by strewing the sea with her brother's limbs. When Jason afterwards repudiated her, in order to marry Creusa, she killed the children she had had by him, and burned the bride to death in her palace*: item ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 52; Ov. M. 7, 9 sqq.; Hyg. Fab. 21, 22, 25: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185.—The subject of tragedies by several authors, v. Quint. 10, 1, 98.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Medea Palatina, i. e. Clodia, Cic. Cael. 8, 18.—**2.** Medea nigra, *a precious stone, so named after Medea*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.—Hence, **II. Mēdēis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *Medean, magical* (poet.): Medeides herbae, Ov. A. A. 2, 101.

mĕdēla (**mĕdella**, Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 204; Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Red. ad Quir. p. 251, 8 Bait.), ae, *f.* [medeor], *a healing, cure, a remedy* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: facere medelam, Gell. 12, 5, 3: facere medelarum miracula, id. 16, 11, 2: vulneribus medelas adhibere, App. M. 8, p. 210, 4.—**II.** Trop., *a remedy, means of redress*: legum, Gell. 20, 1, 22; Aus. Prof. 15: quibus rebus veluti medela adventus Alexandri fuit, Just. 11, 1, 7.

mĕdens, entis, v. medeor *fin.*

Medĕon, ōnis, *m.*, = Μεδεών. **I.** *A city in Dalmatia*, Liv. 44, 23.—**II.** *A city in Bœotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

mĕdĕor, 2, *v. dep. n.* [root madh, to be wise; Zend, madha, the healing art; cf. μάθος, also medicus, re-med-ium], *to heal, cure, be good for* or *against* a disease (syn.: medico, sano, curo); constr. with *dat.*, rarely with *contra*, very rarely with *acc.* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of pers. subjects: medico non solum morbus ejus, cui mederi volet, cognoscendus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186.—Prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i.e. *to neglect matters of importance while attending to trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**B.** Of subjects not personal: contra serpentium ictus mederi, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 99: oculis herba chelidonia, id. 8, 27, 41, § 98: dolori dentium, id. 20, 1, 2, § 4: capitis vulneribus, id. 24, 6, 22, § 36: medendi ars, *the healing art, art of medicine*, Ov. A. A. 2, 735; id. M. 7, 526; Lact. 1, 18 *fin.*—*Pass.*: ut ex vino stomachi dolor medeatur, Hier. Ep. 22, 4; cf.: medendae valetudini leniendisque morbis opem adhibere, Suet. Vesp. 8.—**II.** Trop., *to remedy, relieve, amend, correct, restore*, etc. (*a*) With *dat.*: huic malo, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26: dies stultis quoque mederi solet, id. Fam. 7, 28, 3: incommodis omnium, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: afflictae et perditae rei publicae, id. Sest. 13, 31: religioni, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114: inopiae rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: tum satietati, tum ignorantiae lectorum, *to provide against*, Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: rei alicui lege aut decreto senatus, Tac. A. 4, 16.—(*β*) With *acc.*: quas (cupiditates) mederi possis, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 2; Just. Inst. 2, 7.—*Pass.*: aquae medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25, 4.—*Absol.*: aegrescit medendo, *his disorder increases with the remedy*, Verg. A. 12, 46.—*Impers. pass.*: ut huic vitio medeatur, Vitr. 6, 11.—Hence, **mĕdens**, entis (*gen. plur.* medentum, Ov. M. 15, 629), *subst.*, *a physician* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): veluti pueris absinthia tetra medentes cum dare conantur, Lucr. 1, 936; Ov. H. 21, 14: Democrates e primis medentium, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 87; Plin. Pan. 22.

Mēdi, ōrum, *m.*, = Μῆδοι, *the Medes*; poet. also for *the Assyrians, Persians, Parthians*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41; Hor. C. 1, 2, 51; 2, 16, 6; Luc. 8, 386; Pers. 3, 53.—In *sing.*: Medusque et Indus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 42: pervigil, Val. Fl. 5, 604.—Hence, **A. Mēdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Median, Assyrian*, etc.: Hydaspes, Verg. G. 4, 211: acinaces, Hor. C. 1, 27, 5: sagittae, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 11), 11: flumen, i.e. doubtless *the Euphrates*, the most famous river of the remote East; though some understand it to mean *the river Medus*, a small branch of the Araxes, mentioned by Strabo, Hor. C. 2, 9, 21.—**B. Mēdĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Μηδία, *a country lying between Armenia, Parthia, Hyrcania, and Assyria*, the modern *Azerbijan, Shirvan, Ghilan*, and *Mazanderan*, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 114; Verg. G. 2, 126.—**C. Mēdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Median, Assyrian, Persian*, etc.: vestis, *Persian*, Nep. Paus. 3: rura, Luc. 8, 368: arbor, *the orange-tree*, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15: mala, *Assyrian*, i.e. *oranges, citrons*, id. 15, 14, 14, § 47: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 71: dea, i.e. *Nemesis, a statue of Parian marble*, Aus. Ep. 24, 54.—**Mēdĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a surname of the emperor Verus, on account of his victory over the Medes*, Capitol. Verr. 7; v. Medica.

1. mĕdĭālis, e, *adj.* [medius], *middle*; *subst.*: **mĕdĭāle**, is, *n.*, *the middle* (late Lat.), Sol. 20, 9 al.

‡ **2. mĕdĭālis**, e, *adj.*: medialem appellabant hostiam atram, quam meridie immolabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; cf. meridies *init.*

Mĕdĭamna, ae, *f.* [medius-amnis], = Μεσοποταμία, *Mesopotamia*, Prisc. 1097 P.

mĕdĭans, antis, *P. a.*, v. medio.

mĕdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [medius], *that is in the middle, middle* (except Vitr., only post-class.): columnae, Vitr. 3, 2, 6: acroteria, id. 3, 5, 12: capita leonina, id. 3, 5, 15: digitus, Veg. Vet. 2, 40, 3: filius, Hier. Ep. 73, 3: porta, Inscr. Fabr. 463, 95.—*Subst.*: **mĕdĭānum**, i, *n.*, *the middle part, the middle*: ex mediano coenaculi, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 2.—*Plur.*: mediana malvarum, Apic. 4, 2, 133.

mĕdĭastīnus, i, *m.* [id.], *a common servant, drudge*, employed in all kinds of menial occupations (class.): tu illi mediastinus, Cato ap. Non. 143, 9: atque bubulcus, Lucil. ib. 7: exercitus collectus ex senibus desperatis, ex agresti luxuria, ex rusticis mediastinis, decoctoribus, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5 (dub.): tu mediastinus tacitā prece rura petebas, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 14; Col. 2, 13, 7; 1, 9, 3: Prodicus instituens quam vocant iatralepticen, reunctoribus quoque medicorum, ac mediastinis vectigal invenit, i.e. *medical assistants*, Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4; Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 5.

mĕdĭātĕnus, *adv.* [mediā tenus, like hactenus], *as far as the middle, half way over*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 683; 8, § 873 *init.*

mĕdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [medius], *a mediator* (post-class., esp. in eccl. Lat.): tot mediatorum praesentia, App. M. 9, 36, p. 202: mediator unius non est, Vulg. Gal. 3, 20; cf. v. 19; id. Heb. 8, 6: mediator advenit, id est Deus in carne, Lact. 4, 25; Tert. Carn. 15; id. Resurr. 51 al.; Aug. Conf. 10, 42, 2 sq.

mĕdĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [mediator], *a mediatrix* (post-class.), Alcim. Avit. 5, 565.

‡ **mĕdĭbĭle**, medicabile, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 21 Müll.

1. Mēdĭca, ae, *f.*, = Μηδική [Media], *an excellent kind of clover introduced from Media; Burgundy-clover, lucern* (Medicago sativa), Verg. G. 1, 215; Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 144; Varr. R. R. 1, 42.

2. mĕdĭca, ae, *a female physician*; v 1. medicus, II. B.

mĕdĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [medicor]. **I.** *Pass.*, *that can be healed* or *cured, curable* (poet. and not ante-Aug.): nullis amor est medicabilis herbis, Ov. M. 1, 523; id. H. 5, 149: vulnus, Sil. 10, 416.—**II.** *Act.*, *healing, curative, medicinal* (post-Aug.): sucus, Col. 7, 10, 8: mel, Pall. Jan. 15, 19: carmen, *soothing*, Val. Fl. 4, 87.—Hence, *adv.*: **mĕdĭcābĭlĭter**, *medicinally* (post-class.), Pall. Febr. 31, 2.

mĕdĭcābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a healthy place* (post-class.): aegris medicabula, App Flor. p. 353, 6.

mĕdĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a drug, medicament*, in a good and a bad sense, meaning both *a healing substance, remedy, medicine*, and, as also medicamentum and the Gr. φάρμακον, *a poisonous drug, poison* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only once in Cic.; cf., on the contrary, medicamentum). **I.** Lit., *a remedy, antidote, medicine*: violentis medicaminibus curari, *Cic. Pis. 6, 13: agrestia medicamina adhibent, Tac. A. 12, 51: facies medicaminibus interstincta, *plasters*, id. ib. 4, 57: medicamen habendum est, Juv. 14, 254: medicaminis datio vel impositio, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 28: potentia materni medicaminis, Pall. 3, 28: tantum (ejus) medicamina possunt quae steriles facit, Juv. 6, 595.—**B.** Trop., *a remedy, antidote* (poet.): iratae medicamina fortia praebe, Ov. A. A. 2, 489 sq.; quasso medicamina Imperio circumspectare, Sil. 15, 7, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A poisonous drug, poison*: infusum delectabili cibo boletorum venenum, nec vim medicaminis statim intellectam, Tac. A. 12, 67: noxium, id. ib. 14, 51: impura, Flor. 2, 20, 7; Val. Fl. 8, 17.—**B.** *A coloring-matter, tincture, dye*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: croceum, Luc. 3, 238.—**2.** In partic., *a paint, wash, cosmetic*: est mihi, quo dixi vestrae medicamina formae, Parvus, sed cura grande libellus opus, i. e. *the treatise* Medicamina faciei, Ov. A. A. 3, 205: facies medicamine attrita, Petr. 126.—**C.** In gen., *an artificial means of improving a thing*: qui (caseus) exiguum medicaminis habet, i. e. *rennet*, Col. 7, 8: vitiosum, i. e. conditura, id. 12, 20: vina medicamine instaurare, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 126: seminum, i. e. *manure*, id. 17, 14, 22, § 99.

mĕdĭcāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medicamentum], *of* or *belonging to drugs* or *to poisons;* only *subst.* **I. mĕdĭcāmentārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** *A druggist, apothecary*, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110.—**B.** *A preparer of poisons:* homicida vel medicamentarius, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1.—**II. mĕdĭcāmentārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a female mixer of poisons:* moecha vel medicamentaria, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1.—**B.** *The art of preparing drugs, pharmacy:* medicamentaria a Chirone (reperta), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

mĕdĭcāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has a healing power, medicinal* (perh. only ἅπαξ εἰρημ.; in Cato, R. R. 157, 2 dub.; al. medicamento): aqua, Vitr. 8, 3, 4.

mĕdĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [medicor], *a drug, remedy, physic, medicine, medicament.* **I.** Lit.: medicamentum alicui dare ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: haurire, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174: sumere, *to take*, Curt. 3, 6, 3: componere, *to compound*, Plin. 32, 9, 34, § 106: somnificum, id. 37, 10, 57, § 158: medicamenta salubria, Liv. 8, 18: salutaria, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132.—Also of remedies applied externally: medicamentis delibutus, Cic. Brut. 60, 217.—**B.** Transf., like the Gr. φάρμακον, *a drug, a potion.* **1.** *A hurtful drug, poison:* quaerit ibidem ab Hannibale, cur biberit medicamentum, Varr. ap. Non. 345, 23: coquere medicamenta, Liv. 8, 18: medicamentis partum abigere, Cic. Clu. 11, 32: medicamento sagittas tingere, Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101: amatorium, *a love-potion, philter*, Suet. Calig. 50; of *an enchanted potion*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80.—**2.** *A tincture for dyeing, a color, dye, mordant*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 521, 20: crassius, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3: rudia, Plin. 35, 6, 26, § 44.—**3.** *A seasoning, condiment*, Col. 12, 20.—**4.** *A paint, wash, cosmetic*, Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 2.—**5.** *A plastering*, Vop. Firm. 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A remedy, relief, antidote* (rare but class.): multorum medicamentum laborum, Cic. Clu. 71, 201: doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: panchrestum medicamentum (sc. pecunia), id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 4.) *An embellishment:* medicamenta fucati candoris, et ruboris, Cic. Or. 23, 79.—**C.** *An enchantment:* ne quid mali medicamenti inferretur, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 142.

* **mĕdĭcātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], lit., *a healing, cure;* hence, in agriculture, *a besprinkling with vegetable juices*, e. g., of lentils, to preserve them from the corn-worm, Col. 2, 10, 16.

mĕdĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a physician* (post-class.): annunciari Christum medicatorem, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17; Avien. Arat. 216.

1. mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. medico.

2. mĕdĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [medicor], *a charm* (poet.), Ov. H. 12, 165.

mĕdĭcīna, ae, v. medicinus, II.

mĕdĭcīnālis, e, *adj.* [medicina], *of* or *pertaining to medicine, medical, medicinal* (not ante-Aug.): ars, Cels. praef.: cucurbitulae, *cupping-glasses*, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 123: mortarium, id. 36, 22, 43, § 157: scalprum, Scrib. Compos. 53: digitus, *the next to the little finger*, Macr. S. 7, 13.

mĕdĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. medicus], *of* or *belonging to a physician* or *surgeon, medical* (as *adj.* only ante- and post-class.; as *subst.* class.). **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the healing art, medicine*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.; Hyg. Fab. 274; Aug. Conf. 4, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mĕdĭcīna**, ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. ars.) *The healing* or *medical art, medicine, surgery:* ut medicina (ars est) valetudinis, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 16; id. Off. 1, 42, 151: medicina, quae ex observatione salubrium atque his contrariorum reperta est, Quint. 2, 17, 9: tertiam esse partem medicinae, quae manu curet, i. e. *surgery*, Cels. prooem. 7: medicinam excolere, id. ib.: exercere, Cic. Clu. 63, 178: facere, Phaedr. 1, 14, 2: factitare, *to practise*, Quint. 7, 2, 26: clarus medicinā, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 15.—**B.** (Sc. officina.) *The shop of a physician* or *surgeon;* the booth in which a physician waited on his patients and vended his medicines (rare; not in Cic.): in medicinis, in tonstrinis, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 6; cf.: veteres absolute dicebant pistrinam et sutrinam et medicinam, Don. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45 (the taberna of the physician is mentioned in Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 12).—**C.** (Sc. res.) *A remedy, medicine.* **1.** Lit.: si medicus veniat, qui huic morbo facere medicinam potest, i. e. *heal, cure*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 76: accipere medicinam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5.—**b.** Transf. * (*a*) Like medicamentum, *poison*, Att. ap. Non. 20, 31 (Trag. Rel. v. 579 Rib.).—(*β*) *The pruning* of vines, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 191.—**2.** Trop., *a remedy, relief, antidote* (a favorite word of Cic.): singulis medicinam consilii atque orationis meae afferam, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 17: sed non egeo medicinā: me ipse consolor, id. Lael. 3, 10: sublevatio et medicina, id. Rep. 2, 34, 59: temporis, id. Fam. 5, 16, 6: doloris, id. Ac. 1, 3: laboris, id. Fin. 5, 19, 54: calamitatis, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54: quae sanaret vitiosas partes rei publicae, id. Att. 2, 1, 7: crede mihi, non ulla tua'st medicina figurae, i. e. *no means of rendering beautiful*, Prop. 1, 2, 7: periculorum, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: malorum, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 33: curae, id. P. 1, 2, 43.—In *plur.:* his quatuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339.

mĕdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. medicus], *to heal, cure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. medeor). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *acc.:* ego istum lepide medicabo metum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 40: (apes) odore galbani, Col. 9, 13, 7: vulneris aestus, Sil. 6, 98: furores, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 28.—(*β*) With *dat.:* tremulis membris, Ser. Samm. 48, 902.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To impart the virtue of a remedy, give healing power to:* hoc fusum labris splendentibus amnem Inficit, occulte medicans, Verg. A. 12, 418.—**B.** *To besprinkle with the juice of herbs, to medicate:* semina, *to steep*, Verg. G. 1, 193: semina omnia suco herbae quae sedum appellatur, medicare, Col. 11, 30, 40: exigua portione medicatur aqua, id. 6, 4, 4; 9, 13, 3: vinum medicatum, i. e. *spurious, adulterated*, id. 1, 6, 20: merum, Front. 2, 5, 12: ficus, Plin. 16, 27, 51, § 118. **C.** *To color, dye*, with tingere: capillos, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6.—Hence, **mĕdĭcātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **1.** *Besprinkled with juices, sprinkled, medicated* (poet. and post-Aug.): semina suco herbae sedi, Col. 1, 3: sedes, *places sprinkled with the juice of herbs*, Verg. G. 4, 65: somnus, *produced by a juice* or *a charm*, Ov. H. 12, 107: fruges, Verg. A. 6, 420: lana medicata fuco, *stained, dyed*, Hor. C. 3, 5, 28: Amyclaeis medicatum vellus ahenis, Ov. R. Am. 707.—*To poison:* boletum medicatum, i. e. *poisoned*, Suet. Claud. 44: herbae, Col. 11, 3, 64; cf.: medicata veneno tela, Sil. 7, 453: medicatae cuspidis ictus, id. 13, 197: mortui, *embalmed*, Mel. 1, 57.—**2.** *Useful* or *good for healing, medicinal:* aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 9: sapor aquae, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4: fontes, Cels. 4, 5; Sen. Prov. 2, 1; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207: potio, Curt. 3, 6, 2: inguen, Juv. 12, 36.—*Comp.:* lac bubulum medicatius, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124.—*Sup.:* res medicatissimae, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78.

mĕdĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.], *to heal, cure.* **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (*a*) With *dat.:* senibus medicantur anhelis, Verg. G. 2, 135.—(*β*) With *acc.:* cuspidis ictum, Verg. A. 7, 756.—**II.** Trop., *to cure, relieve* (ante-class.): cum ego possim in hac re medicari mihi, Ter. And. 5, 4, 41: alicui, id. ib. 5, 1, 12: ego istum lepide medicabor metum, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 40 Weise (Lorenz, medicabo).

mĕdĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *healing* (post-class.): fomentationes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

1. mĕdĭcus, a, um [medeor], *of* or *pertaining to healing, healing, curative, medical* (as *adj.*, poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Adj.:* medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: ars, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 12: potus, Nemes. Cyn. 222: vis, Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202: salubritas, id. 5, 16, 15, § 72: usus, id. 22, 25, 81, § 163: digitus, *the next to the little finger* (cf. medicinalis), id. 30, 12, 34, § 108.—* **B.** Transf., *magical:* Marmaridae, medicum vulgus, ad quorum tactum mites jacuere cerastae, Sil. 3, 300.—**II.** *Subst.:* **A. mĕdĭcus**, i, *m.* **1.** *A medical man, physician, surgeon* (class.): medicus nobilissimus atque optimus quaeritur, Cic. Clu. 21, 57: medicum arcessere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 122: admovere aegro, Suet. Ner. 37: vulnerum, *a surgeon*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22: caeduntur tumidae medico ridente mariscae, Juv. 2, 13; cf.: medicus ait se obligasse crus fractum Aesculapio, Apollini autem bracchium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: MEDICVS CLINICVS, CHIRVRGVS, OCVLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 2983: AVRICVLARIVS, ib. 4227: IVMENTARIVS, ib. 4229; cf.: medici pecorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *fin.:* LEGIONIS, Inscr. Orell. 448; 4996: DVPLARIVS TRIREMIS, ib. 3640: instrumentum medici, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 62.—Prov.: medice, cura teipsum, Vulg. Luc. 4, 23.—**2.** *The finger next the little finger*, Gr. δάκτυλος ἰατρικός, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33.—**B. mĕdĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a female physician* (post-class.), App. M. 5, p. 363 Oud.; Inscr. Orell. 4230 sq.; Inscr. Grut. 635, 9; 636, 1 sq.—Also, *a midwife*, Interpr. Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 8; Ambros. Ep. 5.—**C. mĕdĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *medicinal herbs*, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89.

2. Mēdĭcus, a, um, v. Medi, II. B.

mĕdĭdies, v. meridies.

mĕdĭē, *adv.*, v. medius *fin.*

mĕdĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [medius], *the middle, place in the middle, midst* (in Cic. only as transl. of the Gr. μεσότης; elsewhere post-class.). **I.** Lit.: vix audeo dicere medietates, quas Graeci μεσότητας appellant, Cic. Univ. 7, 20: narium, Lact. 10, 19: totius loci, App. M. 2, p. 116. 6: sic feliciore loco medietatis est positus (sc. homo), App. Asclep. 6, p. 79: in mediatate distinctis aquis, Tert. de Bapt. 3.—**B.** Transf., *a half, moiety* (syn. dimidium): decoquere aliquid usque ad medietatem, Pall. Mart. 10, 10 and 30: sulcum usque ad medietatem replere, id. Mai. 3: debiti, Cod. Th. 4, 19, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a middle course, medium:* medietatem quandam sequi, Dig. 5, 4, 3 *fin.;* Arn. 2, 65: ejusmodi medietates inter virtutes et vitia intercedere, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 14, 3.

mĕdĭlūnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [medius-luna], *in the middle of the month, having half a disk, half-orbed* (post-class): (luna) primo est corniculata, deinde medilunia, Mart. Cap. 7, § 738.

† **mĕdimnum**, i, *n.*, and **mĕdimnus**, i, *m.*, = μέδιμνος, a Greek measure of corn, *a Greek bushel* (containing six modii): primus, secundus, tertius medimnus, Lucil. ap. Non. 213, 21; so in *masc.* form, Nep. Att. 2 *fin.:* medimnum tritici seritur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: ut quot jugera sunt sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, id. ib. 2, 3, 47, § 113; in *gen. plur.:* medimnûm, id. ib.; so id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 84; 2, 3, 39, § 90; Varr. ap. Non. 495, 32 (cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 107).

mĕdĭo, 1, *v. a.* [medius], *to halve, divide in the middle* (post-class.), Apic. 3, 9.—**B.** *Neutr.*, *to be in the middle:* melius Juno mediante, Pall. Mart. 10, 32.

* **mĕdĭŏcrĭcŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mediocris], *rather middling:* exercitus, Cato ap. Fest. p. 154, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 155 Müll.

mĕdĭŏcris, e (ō usually; rarely ŏ), *adj.* [medius], *in a middle state* between too much and too little, *middling, moderate, tolerable, ordinary;* sometimes also, *not remarkable, indifferent, mediocre.* **I.** In gen. (class.). **A.** Lit., of size, quantity, degree, etc., in material things: castellum, Sall. J. 92, 5: spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: intervallum, id. B. Alex. 30.—**B.** Of mind, character, ability, acts, achievements, etc.: C. L. Memmii fuerunt oratores mediocres, Cic. Brut. 36, 136: L. Cotta in mediocrium oratorum numero, id. ib. 36, 137: non mediocres viri, sed maximi et docti, id. Rep. 3, 11, 19: homines, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: vir, Just. 1, 4, 4: poëta, Hor. A. P. 372: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4: amicitia, id. Lael. 6, 10: malum, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22: artes, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: eloquentia, id. ib. 1, 29, 133: ingenium, id. ib. 2, 27, 119: excusare . . . mediocris est animi, *narrow, small*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: ut mediocris jacturae te mergat onus, Juv. 13, 7.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *Per litoten*, with non (haud, nec). *not insignificant, not common* or *trivial:* Jugurthae non mediocrem animum pollicitando accendebant, i. e. *ardent, ambitious*, Sall. J. 8, 1: non mediocris hominis haec sunt officia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: haud mediocris hic, ut ego quidem intellego, vir fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: nec medio-

cre telum ad res gerendas, id. Lael. 17, 61: non mediocrem sibi diligentiam adhibendam intellegebat, *uncommon, extraordinary*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: praemium non mediocre, Suet. Vesp. 18: non mediocris dissensio, Quint. 9, 1, 10 et saep.—* **B.** With syllaba, *common* = anceps: syllabarum longarum et brevium et mediocrium junctura, Gell. 16, 18, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **mĕdĭŏcrĭter.** **1.** *Moderately, tolerably, ordinarily, not particularly, not very, not remarkably, not much* (class.): ordo annalium mediocriter nos retinet, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: corpus mediocriter aegrum, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—(β) By litotes, with *haud, ne, non* (cf.: supra, mediocris, II. A.): flagitium, et damnum haud mediocriter, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 13: non mediocriter, *in no moderate degree*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: reprehensus est non mediocriter, i. e. *greatly, exceedingly, very much*, Quint. 11, 1, 17; so id. 8, 2, 2; 9; 11, 1, 57 al.—(γ) *Very little:* ne mediocriter quidem disertus, *not in the least*, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 91.—**2.** *With moderation, calmly, tranquilly* = modice (rare, and perh. only in Cic.): quod mihi non mediocriter ferendum videtur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95.—*Comp.:* hoc vellem mediocrius, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 5.

mĕdĭŏcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mediocris]. **I.** *A middle state, a medium, mean; moderateness, moderation* (class.): mediocritatem illam tenere, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89; 1, 39, 140: in dicendo, *mediocrity*, id. de Or. 1, 25, 117: dicendi, id. Brut. 66, 235: vultus, i. e. *a medium between excessive gayety and over-seriousness*, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26: auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit, Hor. C. 2, 10, 5.—Of style: cum omnis virtus sit mediocritas, Cic. Brut. 40, 149: mediocritatis (exemplum esse) Terentium, Varr. ap. Gell. 6, 14, 6.—In *plur.:* mediocritates illi probabant, *moderate passions*, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: mediocritates vel perturbationum vel morborum animi, id. Tusc. 3, 10, 22.—**II.** *Meanness, insignificance, littleness, inferiority* (rare but class.): hominum, Vell. 2, 130, 3: quod meae mediocritati conveniret, *my insignificance*, Gell. 14, 2, 25; cf.: mediocritas nostra, *my modest self*, Vell. 2, 111, 3: ingenii, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 2: memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 39.

mĕdĭŏcrĭter, *adv.*, v. mediocris *fin.*

Mĕdĭōlānum or **Mĕdĭōlānĭum,** i, *n.* **I.** *A city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *the capital of the Insubres*, the mod. *Milan.* Form Mediolanum, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Just. 29, 5, 8; Tac. H. 1, 70; Aus. de Clar. Urb. 4, 1. Form Mediolanium, Liv. 5, 34, 9; 34, 46, 1; Suet. Aug. 20.—Hence, **B. Mĕdĭōlānensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Milan, Milanese:* (ager), Varr. R. R. 1, 8: praeco, Cic. Pis. 26, 62.—In *plur.:* **Mĕdĭōlānenses,** ium, *m.*, *the Milanese*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** *The chief city of the Santoni in Gaul, on the river Carantonus,* now *Saintes*, Amm. 15, 11, 12; Itin. Anton. p. 459, 3.

Mĕdĭōmātrĭci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul, on the Moselle, in the neighborhood of Metz*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10.—Hence, **Mĕdĭōmātrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*—In *sing.*, Inscr. Grut. 731, 12; and in *fem.*, Inscr. Orell. 3523.

† **1. mēdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = μήδιον, *a medicinal plant*, Plin. 27, 12, 79, § 104.

2. Mĕdĭon, ōnis, *f.*, *a city of Acarnania*, Liv. 36, 11, 10; 36, 12, 1; 44, 23, 3.—Hence, **Mĕdĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Medion.*—*Plur. subst.:* **Mĕdĭōnii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Medion*, Liv. 36, 12, 3.

mĕdĭoxĭmē (mĕdĭoxŭmē), *adv.*, v. medioximus *fin.*

mĕdĭoxĭmus (mĕdĭoxŭmus), a, um, *adj.* [superlative of an obsolete mediox for medius]. **I.** *In the middle, middlemost:* medio actum modo, Non. 141, 4: medioximus, μέσος, Gloss. Philox. (ante- and post-class.): medioxumam quam duxit uxorem, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 67: ita me di deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, i. e. *holding a middle place between the supernal and infernal deities*, id. ib. 2, 1, 35: tertium habent (deorum genus), quos medioximos Romani veteres appellant, quod et sui ratione et loco et potestate diis summis sunt minores, hominum natura profecto majores, *between gods and men*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 8: quidam aras superiorum deorum volunt esse, medioxumorum, id est marinorum, focos, inferorum mundos, i. e. *the sea-gods, between those of heaven and those of Hades*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 134.—Of tutelar deities: hos omnes Graeci δαίμονας dicunt, ἀπὸ τοῦ δαήμονας εἶναι: Latini medioximos vocitarunt, Mart. Cap. 2, § 154.—**II.** *Middling, moderate:* medioximum mediocre, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.—Hence, * *adv.:* **mĕdĭoxĭmē (mĕdĭoxŭmē),** *moderately, tolerably*, Varr. ap. Non. 141, 7.

medipontus, i, *m.*, *a kind of thick rope* (ante-class.): medipontos privos loreos (al. melipontos), Cato, R. R. 3, 5; 12.

mĕdĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor], *earnestly meditating, designing;* with *acc.* (post-class.): Romanum meditabundus bellum, Just. 38, 3, 7.

mĕdĭtāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a thinking of* any thing, *a preparation* (poet.): meditamina belli, Sil. 8, 326: rerum, Prud. Psych. 234.

mĕdĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a thinking of* any thing, *a preparation.* **I.** In gen.: belli, Tac. H. 4, 26; id. A. 15, 35: arietum meditamenta, *thoughtfully prepared battering-rams*, Amm. 23, 4, 10.—* **II.** In partic.; *plur.:* puerilia, *rudiments* taught to children at school, Gell. 8, 10 *in lemm.*

mĕdĭtātē, *adv.*, v. meditor *fin.*

mĕdĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [meditor], *a thinking over* any thing, *contemplation, meditation* (class.). **I.** Lit. (very rare): stultam esse meditationem futuri mali, aut fortasse ne futuri quidem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Preparation* for any thing (so most freq.): multa commentatio atque meditatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118: obeundi sui muneris, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: meditatio atque exercitatio, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: nulla meditationis suspicio, id. Brut. 37, 139: mortis, Sen. Ep. 54, 2: campestris, Plin. Pan. 13, 35: dicendi, Quint. 2, 10, 2: rhetoricae, Gell. 20, 5, 2.—**B.** Of things, *exercise, practice* in any thing, *custom, habit:* ramum edomari meditatione curvandi, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137.

mĕdĭtātĭuncŭlă, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of meditatio], *a small* or *trifling preparation*, Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 3.

mĕdĭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [meditor], *meditative* (post-class.): meditativa verba, *which signify a desire to perform an action*, also called desiderativa (as lecturio, etc.), Diom. p. 336 P.; Prisc. 825 ib.

mĕdĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who thinks* or *plans, a meditator* (post-class.): meditator (al. meditatus), Prud. στεφ. 5, 265.

mĕdĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [meditator]. **I.** *A preparation* (eccl. Lat.): meditatorium Evangelii, Hier. Ep. 78.—**II.** *A place of preparation*, Hier. in Jovin. 2, 12.

1. mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from meditor, q. v.

2. mĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [meditor], *a thinking, meditating upon* any thing, *a meditation*, i. q. meditatio (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 135, 31.

mĕdĭ-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [medius-terra], *midland, inland, remote from the sea, mediterranean* (opp. to maritimus). **I.** *Adj.* (class.): nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum, Caes. B. G. 5, 12, 5: locus (opp. maritimus), Quint. 5, 10, 37: homines maxime mediterranei, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 70: Enna mediterranea est maxime, id. ib. 2, 3, 83, § 191: commercium, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 63: jurisdictiones, id. 5, 28, 29, § 105: copiae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 28.—**B.** Esp., in late Lat.: Mediterraneum mare, *the Mediterranean Sea*, for Mare magnum, Isid. Orig. 13, 16.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mĕdĭterrānĕum,** i, *n.*, *the interior* (post-Aug.): in mediterraneo est Segeda, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10.—In *plur.:* **mĕdĭterrānĕa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the inland parts, interior* of a country: Galliae, Liv. 21, 31, 2: in mediterraneis Hispaniae, Plin. 33, 12, 51, § 158.

‡ **mĕdĭterrĕus,** a, um [id.], *inland, remote from the sea*, another form of the preceding word: mediterream melius quam mediterraneam Sisenna dici putat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 22 Müll.

mĕdĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. madh-a, wisdom; Gr. μάθος, μανθάνω, μήδομαι; cf.: medeor, re-med-ium, etc.]; *act.*, *to think* or *reflect upon, to muse over, consider, meditate upon; neutr., to think, reflect, muse, consider, meditate; to design, purpose, intend*, etc.; constr. with *acc.*, with *ad, de*, with *dat.*, with *inf.*, with a *rel.-clause*, or *absol.* (class.). **I.** Lit. (α) With *acc.:* semulque cursuram meditabor ad ludos Olympios, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 34: ea para, meditare, cogita, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 2: nihil aliud cogitare, meditari, curare nisi, etc., id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: forum, subsellia, rostra curiamque, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: fugam ad legiones, Suet. Tib. 65: cor tuum meditabitur timorem, i. e. *promote by meditation*, Vulg. Isa. 33, 18.—(β) With *ad:* ne ad eam rem meditere, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 1: ad hujus vitae studium meditati illi sunt qui feruntur labores tui, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26.—(γ) With *de:* ut de tua ratione meditere, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 4.—(δ) With *dat.* (ante-class.): nugis, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107.—(ε) With *inf.:* jam designatus alio incessu esse meditabatur, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: multos annos regnare meditatus magno labore, id. Phil. 2, 45, 116: cum animo meditaretur proficisci in Persas, Nep. Ages. 4.—(ζ) With a *rel.-clause:* ea nunc meditabor quo modo illi dicam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 42: meditabor, quo modo cum illo loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 1: quid contra dicerem, mecum ipse meditabor, id. N. D. 3, 1, 1: meditare, quibus verbis incensam illius cupiditatem comprimas, id. Pis. 25, 59.—(η) *Absol.:* multis modis meditatus egomet mecum sum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 1: egressus ad meditandum in agro, Vulg. Gen. 24, 63.—**II.** Transf., *to meditate, study, exercise one's self in, practise* a thing: nugas est meditatus male, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 107: Demosthenes perfecit meditando, ut nemo planius esse locutus putaretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260; cf.: Demosthenes in litore meditans, Quint. 10, 3, 30: quid Crassus ageret meditandi aut discendi causâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136: aut in foro dicere aut meditari extra forum, id. Brut. 88, 302: musam, Verg. E. 1, 2: arma, Veg. Mil. 1, 20: proelia, Juv. 4, 112.—Transf., of animals: cervi editos partus exercent cursu, et fugam meditari docent, *to practise flight*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 113.—Of things: semper cauda scorpionis in ictu est: nulloque momento meditari cessat, *to move as in readiness to strike*, i. e. *to threaten*, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 87: semina meditantur aristas, Prud. Cath. 10, 132; also, *to murmur, utter a sad cry:* clamabo, meditabor ut columba, Vulg. Isa. 38, 14; 59, 11.—**III.** In *pass.* signif. (in *verb. fin.* post-class. and very rare): adulteria meditantur, Min. Fel. Oct. 25, 1.—But freq. in *part. perf.:* **mĕdĭtātus,** a, um. **A.** *Exercised, practised, instructed* (only Plautin.): cumque huc ad adulescentem meditatum probe mittam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 88: probe meditatam utramque duco, id. Mil. 3, 3, 29: murmura, Juv. 6, 539.—**B.** *Thought upon, meditated, weighed, considered, studied:* meditati sunt doli docte, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 30: ea, quae meditata et praeparata inferuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: meditatum et cogitatum scelus, id. Phil. 2, 34, 85: meditatum cogitatumque verbum, id. ib. 10, 2, 6: accuratae et meditatae commentationes, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12: doli, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 31: meditata et composita oratio (opp. *extemporized*), Suet. Aug. 84.—*Subst.:* **mĕdĭtāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *a carefully prepared speech:* sive meditata sive subita proferret, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **mĕdĭtātē,** *thoughtfully, designedly, intentionally* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ne tu illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, *knowest thoroughly*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 16: hau male meditate male dicax es, id. Curc. 4, 2, 26: effundere probra, Sen. Const. Sap. 11, 3.

‡ **Mĕdĭtrīna,** ae, *f.* [medeor, with *fem.* suffix -tri-, as in nutrix, genetrix; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 522], *the goddess of Healing;* v. the foll. art.

‡ **Mĕdĭtrīnālĭa,** ium, *n.* [Meditrina], *a festival celebrated on the 11th of October in honor of Meditrina* (on which occasion

a libation of new wine was made for the first time): Octobri mense Meditrinalia dies dictus a medendo, quod Flaccus flamen Martialis dicebat, hoc die solitum vinum novum et vetus libari et degustari medicamenti causâ: quod facere solent etiam nunc multi cum dicant: Novum vetus vinum libo: novo veteri vino morbo medeor, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.: Meditrinalia dicta hac de causa. Mos erat Latinis populis, quo die quis primum gustaret mustum, dicere ominis gratiâ: vetus novum vinum bibo, veteri novo morbo medeor. A quibus verbis etiam Meditrinae deae nomen conceptum ejusque sacra Meditrinalia dicta sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 15 Müll.; v. also Calend. Maff. et Amit. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 400.

mĕdĭtullĭum, ii, *n.* [medius and tollus, old form of tellus, q. v.], *the middle* (ante- and post-class.): in finitimo, legitimo, aeditimo non plus inesse timum, quam in meditullio, tullium, Serv. ap. Cic. Top. 8, 36: in ipso meditullio scenae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 30: medio luci meditullio, id. ib. 5, p. 159: indifferentia ... nec bona nec mala sed velut in meditullio posita, Sen. ap. Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, p. 191 (Fragm. 45 Haas); Hier. Gal. 5, 19 sqq.; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 32: virtutes in meditullio quodam virtutum sunt sitae, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15.

mĕdĭum, i, v. medius, II.

mĕdĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. madhya, the same; Gr. μέσος; Angl.-Sax. midd; Germ. Mitte; cf. dimidius, meridies (medi-), etc.], *that is in the middle* or *midst, mid, middle* (class.). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Lit.: terra complexa medium mundi locum, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf. id. ib. 6, 17, 17: medium mundi locum petere, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: versus aeque prima, et media, et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192: ultimum, proximum, medium tempus, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: in foro medio, *in the midst of the forum*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 14; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6; cf.: medio foro, *in the open forum*, Suet. Claud. 18 al.: in solio medius consedit, *sat in the middle*, Ov. F. 3, 359; Verg. A. 7, 169: consedit scopulo medius, id. G. 4, 436: concilio medius sedebat, Ov. M. 10, 144: ignes, Verg. A. 12, 201: medio tempore, *in the meantime, meanwhile*, Suet. Caes. 76: vinum novum, vetus, medium, i. e. *neither old nor new*, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 31, 14: cum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus, *full to the middle*, Juv. 12, 30.—With *dat.*: Peloponnesii Megaram, mediam Corintho Athenisque urbem, condidere, *midway between Corinth and Athens*, Vell. 1, 2, 4.—With *abl.*: si medius Polluce et Castore ponar, *between*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 13.—With *inter*: cum inter bellum et pacem medium nihil sit, *there is no medium, no middle course between*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4: inter quos numeros duo medii inveniuntur (sc. numeri), Mart. Cap. 7, § 737.—With *gen.*: locus medius regionum earum, *half-way between*, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: locus medius juguli summique lacerti, *between*, Ov. M. 6, 409; 5, 564: et medius juvenum ibat, id. F. 5, 67: medius silentûm, Stat. Th. 4, 683.—With *ex*: medius ex tribus, Sall. J. 11, 3: medium arripere aliquem, *to seize one by the middle, around the body*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: juvenem medium complectitur, Liv. 23, 9, 9: Alcides medium tenuit, *held him fast by the middle*, Luc. 4, 652: medium ostendere unguem, *to point with the middle finger*, Juv. 10, 53.—**2.** Transf., *half* (ante- and post-class.): hieme demunt cibum medium, *half their food*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9: scrupulum croci, Pall. Jan. 18: aurum ... Italicis totum, medium provincialibus reddidit, Capitol. Anton. Pius, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *of the middle, not very great* or *small, middling, medial, moderate.* **1.** Of age: aetatis mediae vir, *of middle age*, Phaedr. 2, 2, 3.—**2.** Of plans, purposes, etc.: nihil medium, nec spem nec curam, sed immensa omnia volventes animo, Liv. 2, 49, 5: medium quiddam tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9.—**3.** Of intellect: eloquentiâ medius, *middling, tolerable*, Vell. 2, 29, 2: ingenium, *moderate*, Tac. H. 1, 49.—**4.** *Undetermined, undecided*: medios esse, i. e. *neutral*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4: medium se gerere, Liv. 2, 27: se dubium mediumque partibus praestitit, Vell. 2, 21, 1; cf.: responsum, *indefinite, ambiguous*, Liv. 39, 39: vocabula, *that can be taken in a good* or *bad sense, ambiguous*, Gell. 12, 9, 1.—**5.** *Indifferent, not imperative*: officium, *a duty which is not distinctly enjoined by the moral law, but is sustained by preponderant reasoning*: medium officium id esse dicunt (Graeci) quod cur factum sit, ratio probabilis reddi possit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 8; cf.: ex quo intellegitur, officium medium quiddam esse, quod neque in bonis ponatur neque in contrariis, id. Fin. 3, 17, 58; cf. sqq. and Madv. ad loc.: artes, *which in themselves are neither good nor bad, indifferent*, Quint. 2, 20, 1.—**6.** *Intermediate*: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, *of a middle kind, resembling each in some degree*, Liv. 1, 32, 4: nihil habet ista res (actoris) medium, sed aut lacrimas meretur aut risum, Quint. 6, 1, 45: ille jam paene medius adfectus est ex amoribus et desideriis amicorum, Quint. 6, 2, 17.—Hence, as *subst.*: **mĕdĭus**, i, *m.*, *one who stands* or *comes between, a mediator*: medium sese offert, *as a mediator*, Verg. A. 7, 536: pacator mediusque Syphax, Sil. 16, 222: pacis eras mediusque belli, *arbiter*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 28; cf.: nunc mediis subeant irrita verba deis, *oaths in which the gods were called upon to be mediators*, Ov. R. Am. 678.—**7.** *Central*, with *ex* or *in*: ex factione media consul, *fully committed to it*, Sall. H. 3, 61, 8; so (nearly = intimus), viros fortis et magnanimos eosdem bonos et simplicis ... esse volumus: quae sunt ex media laude justitiae, *these qualities are clearly among those which make uprightness praiseworthy*, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: partitiones oratoriae, quae e media illa nostra Academia effloruerunt, id. Part. Or. 40, 139: ingressio e media philosophia repetita est, id. Or. 3, 11; id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: in medio maerore et dolore, id. Tusc. 4, 29, 63; id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 1: in media dimicatione, *the hottest of the fight*, Suet. Aug. 10; cf.: in medio ardore certaminis, Curt. 8, 4, 27: in media solitudine, *the most profound*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2: in mediis divitiis, *in abundant wealth*, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 1: in medio robore virium, Liv. 28, 35, 6: in medio ardore belli, id. 24, 45, 4: in media reipublicae luce, *the full blaze of public life*, Quint. 1, 2, 18: media inter pocula, Juv. 8, 217.—Hence,

II. *Subst.*: **mĕdĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the middle, midst.* **A.** Lit. **1.** Of space (very rare in Cic.): in medio aedium sedens, Liv. 1, 57, 9: maris, id. 31, 45, 11; for which, without *in*, medio aedium eburneis sellis sedere, id. 5, 41, 2: medio viae ponere, id. 37, 13, 10: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis, saepe in medio adesse, Sall. J. 45, 2; for which, without *in*, medio sextam legionem constituit, Tac. A. 13, 38: medio montium porrigitur planities, id. ib. 1, 64: medio stans hostia ad aras, Verg. G. 3, 486: medio tutissimus ibis, Ov. M. 2, 137: in medium geminos immani pondere caestus Projecit, Verg. A. 5, 401: in medium sarcinas coniciunt, Liv. 10, 36, 1; 13: equitatus consulem in medium acceptum, armis protegens, in castra reduxit, id. 21, 46, 9.—Trop.: tamquam arbiter honorarius medium ferire voluisse, *to cut through the middle*, Cic. Fat. 17, 39: intacta invidiâ media sunt, ad summa ferme tendit, Liv. 45, 35.—**2.** Of time: diei, Liv. 27, 48: medio temporis, *in the meantime, meanwhile*, Tac. A. 13, 28; cf.: nec longum in medio tempus, cum, *the interval*, Verg. A. 9, 395; Ov. M. 4, 167; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The midst of all, the presence of all, the public, the community* (class.): in medio omnibus palma est posita, qui artem tractant musicam, *lies open to all*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 16: tabulae sunt in medio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: rem totam in medio ponere, *publicly*, id. ib. 2, 1, 11, § 29: ponam in medio sententias philosophorum, id. N. D. 1, 6, 13: dicendi ratio in medio posita, *lies open to all*, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: rem in medium proferre, *to publish, make known*, id. Fam. 15, 27, 6: vocare in medium, *before the public, before a public tribunal*: rem in medium vocare coeperunt, id. Clu. 28, 77: in medio relinquere, *to leave it to the public, leave it undecided*, id. Cael. 20, 48; Sall. C. 19, 16: pellere e medio, *to expel, reject*, Enn. ap. Cic. Mur. 14, 30 (Ann. v. 272 Vahl.); Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37: cum jacentia verba sustulimus e medio, *adopt words from the people, common words*, id. de Or. 3, 45, 177; cf.: munda sed e medio consuetaque verba puellae Scribite, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: tollere de medio, *to do away with, abolish*: litteras, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 176: tollere de medio, *to put out of the way, cut off, destroy*: hominem, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: de medio removere, *to put out of sight*, id. ib. 8, 23: e medio excedere or abire, *to leave the world, to die*: e medio excessit, *she is dead*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 74: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, id. ib. 5, 8, 30: tollite lumen e medio, Juv. 9, 106: recedere de medio, *to go away, retire, withdraw*: cur te mihi offers? recede de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: in medio esse, *to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 32: in medium venire or procedere, *to appear, come forward, show one's self in public*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 175: in medium, *before the public, for the public, for the community*: communes utilitates in medium afferre, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: consulere in medium, *to care for the public good, for the good of all*, Verg. A. 11, 335; so opp. separantem suas res a publicis, Liv. 24, 22, 14 sq.; 26, 12, 7: quaerere, *to make acquisitions for the use of all*, Verg. G. 1, 127: cedere, *to fall* or *devolve to the community*, Tac. H. 4, 64: conferre laudem, i. e. *so that all may have a share of it*, Liv. 6, 6: dare, *to communicate for the use of all*, Ov. M. 15, 66: in medium conferre, in gaming, *to put down, put in the pool*, Suet. Aug. 71: in medio, for sub dio, *in the open air*: scorpios fugari posse, si aliqui ex eis urantur in medio, Pall. 1, 35, 12.—**2.** *A half* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): scillae medium conterunt cum aqua, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: scrobem ad medium completo, Col. Arb. 4, 5.—Hence,

III. *Adv.*: **mĕdĭē**, *in the middle, in a middling degree, moderately, tolerably* (except once in Tac. only post-class.): qui noluerant medie, *kept quiet, remained neutral*, Tac. H. 1, 19: nec plane optimi, nec oppido deterrimi sunt, sed quasi medie morati, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 22, 23; Eutr. 7, 13; Lact. 6, 15 *fin.*: ortus medie humilis, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20.—**2.** *Indefinitely*, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 17, 34.

mĕdĭus fĭdĭus and **mĕdĭusfĭdĭus**, v. Fidius.

medix, v. meddix.

medixtutĭcus, v. meddix.

Medobrēga (**Medubrīga, Mundobrīga**), ae, *f.*, *a city in Lusitania*, now *Portalegre*, Auct. B. Alex. 48, 4.—Hence,

Medubrīgenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Medobrega*, Auct. B. Alex. 48; Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118; al. Medubricenses.—Also written ‡MEIDVBRIGENSES, Inscr. Orell. 162.

Mĕdon, ontis, *m.*, = Μέδων. **I.** *A Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 303.—**II.** *Son of Codrus, king of Athens, the first archon*; hence, **Mĕdontĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *his descendants*, Vell. 1, 2, 2.—**III.** *One of Penelope's suitors*; *acc.* Medonta, Sabin. Ep. 1, 47.

Medubrīgenses, ium, v. Medobrega.

Mĕdŭli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul, whose coast was famous for its oysters*, in the mod. *Medoc*, Aus. Ep. 4, 2; 7, 1.—Hence, **A. Mĕdŭlus** or **Mĕdŭlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Meduli, Medulian*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 62.—**B. Mĕdŭlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Medulian*: supellex, i. e. *oysters*, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

mĕdulla, ae, *f.* [medius], *the marrow* of bones; *the pith* of plants (class.). **I.** Lit., Hor. Epod. 5, 37: cumque albis ossa medullis, Ov. M. 14, 208: ossa regum vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv. 8, 90: per media foramina a cerebro medullâ descendente, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 178.—**B.** Transf., *the pith, inside, kernel*: vitis medullâ, Col. 3, 18, 5; Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103: frumenta, quae salsâ aquâ sparsa moluntur, candidiorem medullam reddunt, i. e. *meal, flour*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87: medulla ventris, *the inside*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 17.—**II.** Trop., *the marrow, kernel, innermost part, best part, quintessence*: at ego pereo, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 18: cum hic fervor tamquam in venis medullisque insederit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; cf.: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: haec mihi semper erunt imis infixa medullis, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 9: qui mihi haeres in medullis, *who are at the bottom of my heart*, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 2.

qui mihi sunt inclusa medullis, id. Att. 15, 4, 3: nondum implevere medullas maturae mala nequitiae, Juv. 14, 215: communes loci, qui in mediis litium medullis versantur, Quint. 2, 1, 11: verborum, *inner meaning*, Gell. 18, 4, 2: divisio compagum ac medullarum, *the innermost parts*, Vulg. Heb. 4, 12. — Poet.: suadae, *the marrow* or *quintessence of eloquence*, said of Cethegus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 309 Vahl.); cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4.

mĕdullāris, e, *adj.* [medulla], *situated in the marrow* or *inmost part* (post-class.): dolor, App. M. 7, p. 193, 26.

mĕdullātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *possessed of marrow, marrowy;* hence, *rich, fat, abounding in richness* (post-class.): convivium pinguium medullatorum, Vulg. Isa. 25, 6; cf. id. ib. 34, 6.

Mĕdulli, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people in* Sabaudia, Inscr. ap. Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137; Vitr. 8, 3, 20.—Hence, **II. Mĕdullīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Medulli, Medullian:* Medullini te feret aura noti, i. e. *Alpine wind*, Aus. Ep. 5, 27.

Medullĭa, ae, *f.*, or **Medullum**, i, *n.*, *a little town in Latium*, near the modern *Monte Verde*, Liv. 1, 33, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68. — Hence, **II. Medullīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Medullia, Medullian;* as *subst.* **A. Mĕdullīnus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname;* e. g. L. Furius Medullinus, Liv. 4, 25, 5.—**B. Mĕdullīna**, ae, *f.:* Livia Medullina, Suet. Claud. 26; Juv. 6, 322.—In *plur. subst.:* **Medullīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *inhabitants of Medullia*, Inscr. Orell. 535.

Medullīnus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** From Medulli.—**II.** From Medullia.

mĕdullĭtus, *adv.* [medulla], *in the marrow, to the very marrow, in the inmost part* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: medullitus aquiloniam intus servat frigedinem, Varr. ap. Non. 139, 9.—**II.** Trop., *inwardly, from the heart, thoroughly:* qui mortalibus Versus propinas flammeos medullitus, Enn. ap. Non. 33, 7, and 139, 14 (Sat. v. 7 Vahl.): ut videas eam medullitus me amare, *heartily, in one's inmost soul*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 86: ostendit sese jam mihi medullitus, id. Truc. 2, 4, 85: gemens, Amm. 14, 1, 9: dolore commotus, App. M. 10, p. 251.

mĕdullo, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to fill with marrow* (post-class.): cura nimia medullatos artus magni facit, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 16, p. 21, 13: quando ossa incipiunt medullari, Aug. Anim. 4, 5; Ven. Carm. 3, 7 *fin.*

mĕdullōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of marrow, marrowy* (post-Aug.): umerus, Cels. 8, 1, 102 sq.

mĕdullŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *marrow:* anseris, Cat. 25, 2.

Medullus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Flor. 4, 12, 50; Oros. 6, 21.

Mĕdŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Meduli.

1. Mēdus, a, um, v. Medi, II. A.

2. Mēdus, i, *m.*, *son of Ægeus and Medea; the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.

3. Mēdus, i, *m.*, = Μῆδος, *a small river of Persia, a tributary of the Araxes, now the Polwar*, Curt. 5, 4, 7; v. also Medi.

Mĕdūsa, ae, *f.*, = Μέδουσα, *daughter of Phorcus; she captivated Neptune with her golden hair, and became by him the mother of Pegasus. Minerva, as a punishment, turned her hair into serpents, and gave to her eyes an enchanted power of converting everything they looked upon to stone. Perseus, provided with the shield of Pallas, slew her, and carried off her head, while from the blood that dropped from it serpents sprung*, Ov. M. 4, 654; 793; Luc. 9, 626. — Hence, **II. Mĕdūsaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Medusa, Medusan* (poet.): monstrum, Ov. M. 10, 22: equus, i. e. *Pegasus*, id. F. 5, 8; cf. praepes, i. e. *Pegasus*, id. M. 5, 257: fons, i. e. *the fount Hippocrene, struck open by a blow of the hoof of Pegasus*, id. ib. 5, 312.

Mĕfītis, is, v. Mephitis, II.

Mĕgăbocchus and **-boccus**, i, *m.* — Caius, *a prætor in Sardinia*, Cic. Scaur. § 40; id. Att. 2, 7, 3 Orell.

Mĕgăbyzus, i, *m.*, = Μεγάβυζος. **I.** *A priest of Diana at Ephesus*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93. — **II.** *One of Darius's generals*, Just. 7, 3, 7. — **III.** *The name of a Persian eunuch*, Quint. 5, 12, 21.

Mĕgaera, ae, *f.*, = Μέγαιρα. **I.** *One of the Furies*, Verg. A. 12, 846; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 387.—**II.** Transf., *a fury:* Megaera quaedam mortalis, Amm. 14, 1, 2.

Mĕgălē, ēs, *f.*, = Μεγάλη (the great, exalted), *a surname of the* Magna Mater, Calend. Verrii Fl. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 389; v. the foll. — **II.** Derivv. **A. Mĕgălensis** (**Mĕgălēsis**), e, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Magna Mater (only post-Aug.): ludorum Megalesium spectaculum, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.:* ludis Megalensibus, Gell. 2, 24, 1: Megalensibus sacris, Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 123.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the Megalesia, Megalesian:* Megalensis purpura, i. e. *the festival dress of the prætor worn at the Megalesia*, Mart. 10, 41, 5.—Most freq. in *neutr. plur. subst.:* **Mĕgălensia**, or, in the archaic form, **Mĕgălēsia**, ium, *n.*, also Magalesia ludi, *the festival in honor of the* Magna Mater, *celebrated annually on the 4th of April with processions and games:* Megalensia, Calend. Praenest. Verrii in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 388 and 399; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.; v. also Müll. ib. p. 400 sq.; and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.: scripsi haec ipsis Megalensibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: pertulere deam (Magnam Matrem) pridie Idus Apriles: isque dies festus fuit: populus frequens dona deae in Palatium tulit lectisterniumque et ludi fuere, Megalesia appellata, Liv. 29, 14 *fin.;* cf. id. 36, 36; Auct. Harusp. 12, 24: Megalesia, Liv. 34, 54: Megalesia ludi, Ov. F. 4, 357; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 52; Juv. 6, 69.—**B. Mĕgălēsiăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Megalesia, Megalesian:* mappae, Juv. 11, 191; Schol. Juv. ib.

Mĕgălensĭa or **Mĕgălēsĭa**, ium, and **Mĕgălensis**, v. Megale, II. A.

Mĕgălēpŏlis, v. Megalopolis.

Mĕgălēsiăcus, a, um, v. Megale, II. B.

Mĕgălĭa, ae, *f.*, *a small island of Campania*, the modern *Castel dell' Ovo*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 80; called also Megaris, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82.

† **mĕgălĭum** (**mĕgallĭum**), ii, *n.*, = μεγάλειον, *a kind of ointment:* postea multo successit propter gloriam appellatum megalium, ex oleo balanino, balsamo, calamo, junco, xylobalsamo, casia, resina, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13.

† **mĕgălŏgrăphĭa**, ae, *f.*, = μεγαλογραφία, *the painting of large* or *grand subjects* (opp. ῥυπαρογραφία, the painting of small subjects), Vitr. 7, 4, 4; 7, 5, 2.

Mĕgălŏbūsus (**-byzus**), i, *m.*, = Μεγαλόβυζος, *the father of Theotimus*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 74.

Mĕgălŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, or **Mĕgălē pŏlis** (*acc.* **Mĕgălēn pŏlin**), *f.*, = Μεγαλόπολις or Μεγάλη πόλις, *a city of Arcadia, the birthplace of Polybius.*—Form Megalopolis, Liv. 36, 31, 6; 45, 28, 4.—Form Megale polis, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Liv. 32, 5, 5; 35, 36, 10. — Hence, **A. Mĕgălŏpŏlītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*, Liv. 28, 8.—**B. Mĕgălŏpŏlītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Megalopolis, Megalopolitan*, Liv. 36, 13. — *Subst.:* **Mĕgălŏpŏlītāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Megalopolis*, Liv. 32, 22.

* **Mĕgăpenthes**, is, *m.*, = Μεγαπένθης, *a son of Prœtus*, Hyg. Fab. 244.

1. Mĕgăra, ae, *m.*, *a Numantine*, Flor. 2, 18, 4.

2. Mĕgăra, ae, *f.*, and **Mĕgăra**, ōrum, *n.* (*abl. plur.* Megaribus for Megaris, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 57), = τὰ Μέγαρα. **I.** *A city in the country of Megaris, the birthplace of Euclid.* **A.** *Fem.*, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Mart. 11, 43, 6.—**B.** *Neutr.*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 60; Liv. 28, 7, 16.—**II. Mĕgăra**, ae, *f.*, *a city of Sicily*, Liv. 24, 30 sq.; Sil. 14, 273; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 55; v. Megaris, II.

3. Mĕgăra, ae, *f.*, *wife of Hercules, whom, in his madness, he destroyed, together with her children*, Hyg. Fab. 31.

1. Mĕgărēĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Megara], *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megareian* (poet.): arva, Stat. Th. 12, 219.

2. Mĕgărēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 2. Megareus.

Mĕgărensis, e, *adj.* [2. Megara], *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara:* Nicias, *of Megara*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196: homines, Gell. 6, 10, 3.

1. Mĕgărĕus (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.* = Μεγαρεῖος, *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara* (in Megaris), *Megarean* (class.): Euclides Socratis discipulus, Megareus, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

2. Mĕgărĕa, ōrum, *n. plur.*, for *Megara* (a city of Sicily), or for *Megarensia*, sc. arva, Ov. F. 4, 471.

3. Mĕgăreus (trisyl.), i, *m.*, = Μεγαρεύς, *a son of Neptune, and father of Hippomenes*, Hyg. Fab. 157 and 185; Ov. M. 10, 605. — Hence, **Mĕgărēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Megareus, Megareian* (poet.): heros, i. e. *Hippomenes*, Ov. M. 10, 659.

Mĕgărĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μεγαρικός, *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megaric:* ager, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 42: Megaricus sinus, *a part of the Saronic Gulf, near Megara*, id. 4, 12, 19, § 57: signa, i. e. *of marble from Megara*, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; 1, 9, 2.—**Mĕgărĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, sc. philosophi, *the followers of Euclid*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.

Mĕgăris, ĭdis, *f.*, = Μεγαρίς. **I.** *A country of Greece, between Attica and Phocis*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**II.** *A city of Sicily, also called* Megara, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

Mĕgărus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Megara], *of* or *belonging to the city of Megara, Megarean* (poet.): sinus, Verg. A. 3, 689.

Mĕgas, ae, *m.*, = μέγας, *a surname;* e. g. Demetrius Megas, Cic. Fam. 13, 36, 1.

Mĕges, ētis, *m.*, = Μέγης, *son of Phyleus, one of Helen's suitors*, Hyg. Fab. 97.

† **mĕgistānes**, um, *m.*, = μεγιστᾶνες *the grandees* of a kingdom, *the magnates* who were in the king's suite, Sen. Ep. 21, 4; Tac. A. 15, 27; Suet. Calig. 5.

† **Mĕgistē**, ēs, *f.*, = Μεγίστη, *a Roman name given to slaves*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 189, n. 433.

Mĕgistō, ūs, or ōnis, *f.*, = Μεγιστώ, *daughter of Celeus*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 1.

‡ **mehe**, for me, v. ego *init.*

mehercle, mehercŭle, and **mehercŭles**, v. Hercules.

mēio, ĕre, *v. n.* [for migio, kindred with Sanscr. mih, effundere; whence also mingo; cf. Gr. ὀμιχέω, ὀμίχλη], *to make water:* sacer est locus, extra Meiite, Pers. 1, 114: HOSPES AD HVNC TVMVLVM NE MEIAS, Inscr. Orell. 4781: mala meiens, Cat. 97, 8; cf. Juv. 1, 131. —Transf., of a vessel, Mart. 12, 32, 13.—In a double sense: ditior aut formae melioris meiat eodem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 52.—Prov.: caldum meiere et frigidum potare, i. e. *to give more than one receives*, Petr. 67, 10.

mĕl, mellis (*abl. sing.* melli, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 20.—*Gen.* and *dat. plur.* obsol. acc. to Prisc. p. 744 P.), *n.* [Gr. μέλι, honey; μέλισσα, bee; cf. mulsus], *honey.* **I.** Lit.: hoc est melli dulci dulcius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 20 (Spengel, dulce): villa abundat lacte, caseo, melle, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; cf. Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33: roscida mella, Verg. E. 4, 30: mellis vindemia, Col. 9, 15, 1.—**II.** Trop., *honey* for *sweetness, pleasantness:* poëtica mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: hoc juvat et melli est, *is pleasant*, id. S. 2, 6, 32.—Of sweetness, pleasantness of speech: Nestoreum mel, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 64: Homerici senis mella, Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 3.—Prov.: quia te tango, mel mihi videor lingere, *it seems to me as sweet as honey*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 21: mella petere in medio flumine, *of a vain search*, Ov. A. A. 1, 748. —As a term of endearment, *darling, sweet, honey:* meum mel, meum cor, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 157; 173; id. Curc. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 2, 1, 18: Sempronium, mel ac delicias tuas, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.

Mēla, ae, *m.* [prob. from μέλας], *a Roman proper name*, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3: Pomponius Mela, *a Roman geographer, a native of Spain, under the emperor Claudius;* v. Teuffel, Röm. Litt. § 291.

Melae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in the Samnite country*, Liv. 24, 20; called also **Meles,** ium, Liv. 27, 1.

Melambĭum, i, *n.*, *a place in Thessaly, near Scotussa*, Liv. 33, 6.

† **mĕlamphyllon,** i, *n.*, = μελάμφυλλον, *a plant, also called* acanthus *and* paederos, Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76.

† **mĕlampŏdĭon,** ii, *n.*, = μελαμπόδιον, *black hellebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 47.

† **mĕlampsythĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μελαμψύθιον, *black raisin-wine*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Mĕlampūs, pŏdis, *m.*, = Μελάμπους. **I.** *Son of Amythāon, a celebrated physician and soothsayer*, Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33; Verg. G. 3, 550; Stat. Th. 3, 452.—**II.** *Son of Atreus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53.—**III.** *Name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 206.

† **mĕlănăĕtos,** i, *f.*, = μελανάετος, *the black eagle;* a small species of eagle, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6.

Mĕlanchaetes, ae, *m.*, = Μελαγχαίτης, *black-hair*, the name of a dog, Ov. M. 3, 232.

† **mĕlanchŏlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μελαγχολία, *melancholy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12, 108.

† **mĕlanchŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελαγχολικός, *having black bile, atrabilious, melancholy:* Aristoteles quidem ait, omnes ingeniosos melancholicos esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80; cf. id. Div. 1, 37, 81: insania, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133: vertigines, id. 27, 12, 105, § 130.

mĕlancŏrўphos, i, *m.*, = μελαγκόρυφος (having a black crown), *the black cap*, the name of a kind of snipe, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86: genus avium, quae Latine vocantur atricapillae, eo, quod summa eorum capita nigra sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124, 15 Müll.; Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86.

† **mĕlancrānis,** is, *f.*, = μελάγκρανις (black-head), *a kind of rush with black seeds*, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **mĕlandrўum,** i, *n.*, = μελάνδρυον, *a piece of salted tunny-fish:* ceterā parte plenis pulpamentis sale asservantur melandrya vocantur, caesis quercus assulis simillima, i. e. *like the black heart of oak*, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48; Mart. 3, 77, 7; Varr. L. L. 5, 12, § 77 Müll.

Mĕlăneus (trisyl.), i, *m.*, = Μελανεύς. **I.** *Name of a Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 306.—**II.** *Name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 223.

† **mĕlănĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μελανία (μέλας, Cels. 5, 28, 19), *blackness, black spots*, of the skin (post-Aug.), Plin. 24, 8, 29, § 44; 26, 14, 88, § 149 Sillig. (Jan. malandrias).

Mĕlănippē, ēs, *f.*, = Μελανίππη. **1.** *Daughter of Desmon* or *Æolus, the mother by Neptune of Bœotus and Æolus, the founders of Bœotia and Æolia*, Hyg. Fab. 186; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5.—*Acc. plur.:* Melanippas, Arn. 4, 26. She was the subject of two tragedies; by Attius, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, § 65 Müll.; Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; and by Ennius, Gell. 5, 11, 12; cf. Juv. 8, 229.—**2.** *A sister of Antiope, queen of the Amazons, taken captive by Hercules*, Just. 2, 4, 23 sq.

Mĕlănippus, v. Menalippus.

Mĕlănĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Inscr. Mur. 858, 5.

† **mĕlantērĭa,** ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* melanterias), = μελαντηρία, *blacking*, Scrib. Comp. 208.

† **mĕlanthĕmum,** i, *n.*, a reading in Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53, for melanthion.

Mĕlanthĕus, v. Melanthus *fin.*

† **mĕlanthĭum (-on)**, ii, *n.*, = μελάνθιον, *the plant* gith, *cultivated fennel-flower:* gith e Graecis alii melanthion, alii melaspermon, vocant, Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182; Col. poët. 10, 245; also *chamomile*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 53.—Called also **mĕlanthum,** Ser. Samm. 30.

Mĕlanthĭus, ii, *m.*, = Μελάνθιος. **I.** *A goatherd of Ulysses*, Ov. H. 1, 95.—**II.** *A celebrated painter*, Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50; 35, 10, 36, § 76.

Mĕlanthō, ūs, *f.*, = Μελανθώ, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Neptune*, Ov. M. 6, 120; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 373.

mĕlanthum, i, *n.*, v. melanthium *fin.*

Mĕlanthus, i, *m.*, = Μέλανθος. **I.** *A river in Sarmatia*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 54.—**II.** *One of the seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins*, Ov. M. 3, 617.—**III.** *The father of the Athenian king Codrus*, Vell. 1, 2, 1.—Hence, **Mĕlanthēus** (quadrisyl.), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Melanthus:* caedes, Ov. Ib. 625.

Melantĭas, ădis, *f.*, = Μελαντιάς, *a town of Thrace, between the Propontis and the Pontus Euxinus*, Amm. 30, 11, 1.

† **mĕlănūrus,** i, *m.*, = μελάνουρος (black-tail), *a kind of sea-fish*, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 7 Vahl.); Ov. Hal. 113; Col. 8, 16, 8; Plin. 32, 2, 8, § 17; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

† **mēlăpĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μηλάπιον, *an apple-pear*, a kind of apple resembling a pear (al. melapia, melappia), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

1. Mĕlas, ănis and ae, *m.*, = Μέλας (black). **I.** *The name of several rivers.* **1.** *A river of Bœotia*, now *Mavropotami*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 230; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 3; Stat. Th. 7, 273.—**2.** *A river of Thrace*, now *Kavatch*, Liv. 38, 40, 5; Mela, 2, 2, 8; Ov. M. 2, 274; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.—**3.** *A river of Sicily*, now *Nocito:* sacrorumque Melan pascua laeta boum, Ov. F. 4, 476.—**4.** *A river of Cappadocia*, now *Jochmah Su*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 11.—**5.** *A river of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.—**II.** *A son of Phryxus*, Hyg. Fab. 3.—**III.** *One of the Etruscan seamen whom Bacchus changed into dolphins*, Hyg. Fab. 134.

†**2. mĕlas,** ănos, = μέλας, *a black spot on the skin*, Cels. 5, 28, 18; cf. melania.

† **mĕlaspermon,** i, *n.*, = μελάνσπερμον, *the plant* gith, *cultivated fennel-flower* (v. melanthium), Plin. 20, 17, 71, § 182.

melcŭlum, i, *n.*, and **melcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [mel; v. melliculus], a term of endearment, = melliculum, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 610 P. (where some read melliculum); applied to a male person, in the *voc.* melcule: vale mel gentium, melcule, ebur ex Etruria, laser Aretinum, etc., Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4 *med.*—Also, v. l. for melliculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 16 and 23.

Meldi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Celtica, *between the Seine and Marne; their chief town* answered to the modern *Meaux*, Caes. B. G. 5, 5; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

mĕlē, Gr. *plur.* of melos, v. 1. melos.

Mĕlĕāger and **Mĕlĕāgros (-agrus)**, gri, *m.*, = Μελέαγρος, *son of the Calydonian king Œneus and Althœa, one of the combatants at the Calydonian boar-hunt. His life depended on the preservation of an extinguished brand; this his mother burned, out of revenge for the death of her brothers who had fallen by his hand, and he expired*, Ov. M. 8, 299 sq.; id. H. 9, 151; Val. Fl. 1, 435; Hyg. Fab. 171 sq.; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 306.—Hence, **A. Mĕlĕāgrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Meleager*, Luc. 6, 365.—**B. Mĕlĕāgrĭdes,** um, *f.* **1.** *The sisters of Meleager, who, according to the fable, bitterly lamented his death, and were changed into birds called after his name*, Hyg. Fab. 174; Ov. M. 8, 534 sq.—**2.** A kind of fowls, *Guinea-hens*, the same as Gallinae Africanae, or a variety of them, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 18; Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74.—**C. Mĕlĕāgrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Μελεάγριος, *of* or *belonging to Meleager, Meleagrian*, Stat. Th. 4, 103.

mĕlĕāgris, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Meleager, B. 2.

1. mēles (maeles) and **mēlis (maelis)**, is, *f.*, *a marten* or *badger*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 3; Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138; Grat. Cyneg. 340.

2. Mĕles, ētis, *m.*, Μέλης, *a river in Ionia, near Smyrna, on the banks of which, it is said, Homer was born*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118; Stat. S. 2, 7, 33; 3, 3, 60.—Hence, **A. Mĕlētēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Meletean*, poet. for *Homeric:* chartae, Tib. 4, 1, 200.—**B. Mĕlētīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Meletine:* deae, *dwelling at Meles*, Ov. F. 4, 236.

3. Mēles, ium, *f. plur.*, *a village in the Samnite territory*, Liv. 27, 1, 1.

Melessi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Hispania Baetica, Liv. 28, 3.

Mĕlĕtē, ēs, *f.*, = Μελέτη. **I.** *One of the Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.—**II.** *A Roman surname:* PORCIA MELETE, Inscr. Grut. 357, 7.—**III.** *The name of a plant, called also* chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

Mĕlētēus, v. 2. Meles.

* **Meletĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a foolish Athenian*, App. Mag. p. 289, 26.

Mĕlĭboea, ae, *f.*, = Μελίβοια, *a maritime town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Ossa, the birthplace of Philoctetes*, now *Kastri*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 7, 16, § 32; Liv. 36, 13, 6; 44, 13.—Hence, **II.** D e r i v v. **A. Mĕlĭboeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Melibœan:* purpura, Lucr. 2, 500; Verg. A. 5, 251.—**B. Mĕlĭboeensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Melibœa*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 251.

1. Mĕlĭboeus, i, *m.*, = Μελίβοιος, *name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 1, 6.

2. Mĕlĭboeus, a, um, v. Meliboea, II. A.

mĕlĭca, ae, *f.*, perh. *a kind of vessel* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 545, 4; 12 and 23.

† **mĕlĭcēris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = μελικηρίς, *a kind of tumor, meliceris* (the yellow matter of which looks like honey): melilotos contra meliceridas efficax, Plin. 21, 20, 87, § 151.—In *sing.*, Veg. Vet. 2, 30 (in Cels. 5, 26, 20, called μελίκηρα).

Mĕlĭcerta and **Mĕlĭcertes,** ae, *m.*, = Μελικέρτης, *son of Ino and the Theban king Athamas. His mother, pursued by her husband in his madness, threw herself into the sea with Melicerta, who became a sea-god, called by the Greeks* Palaemon, *and by the Romans* Portunus, Ov. M. 4, 522; cf. Verg. G. 1, 437; Ov. F. 6, 485 sq.; Pers. 5, 103.

† **mĕlĭchlōros,** i, *m.*, = μελίχλωρος, *a precious stone yellow as honey*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **mĕlĭchros,** ōtos, *m.*, = μελίχρως, *a precious stone of the color of honey*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **mĕlĭchrўsos,** i, *m.*, = μελίχρυσος, *gold-colored chrysolite*, Plin. 37, 9, 45, § 128.

† **mĕlĭcrātum,** i, *n.*, = μελίκρατον, *water-mead*, Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 22.

† **1. mĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελικός, *musical, tuneful, melodious:* sonores, Lucr. 5, 334.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *lyric, lyrical:* poëma, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1, 1.—**B.** *Subst.:* **1. mĕlĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a lyric poet:* Simonides melicus, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 89; 7, 56, 57, § 192.—**2. mĕlĭca,** ae, *f.*, *a lyric poem, ode*, Petr. 64.

2. Mĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, in vulg. lang. for Medicus, *Median:* gallinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19; Col. 8, 2, 4; Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 48.

Mĕlĭē, ēs, or **Mĕlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Μελία. **I.** *A sea-nymph:* Hestiaea, Melie, Ianthe, Hyg. Fab. praef.—**II.** *A Bithynian nymph, beloved by the river-god Inachus*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 25.

† **mĕlĭlōtos,** i, *f.*, = μελίλωτος, *a kind of clover, melilot, also called* sertula Campana: pars meliloton amant, Ov. F. 4, 440; cf. Plin. 21, 11, 37, § 63; 21, 7, 18, § 39.

† **mĕlĭmēla,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, = μελίμηλα, *honey-apples*, previously called *must-apples* (mustea mala): quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, Varr. R. R. 1, 59; cf.: mustea a celeritate mitescendi, quae nunc melimela dicuntur a sapore melleo, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51; Col. 5, 10 *fin.*; 12, 45; Hor. S. 2, 8, 31; Mart. 7, 25, 7.—In *sing.:* melimelum a dulcedine appellatum, quod fructus ejus mellis saporem habeat, vel quod in melle servetur, unde et quidam (Mart. 13, 24, 1) Si tibi Cecropio saturata Cydonia melle Ponentur: dicas haec melimela licet, Isid. Orig. 17, 7; cf. melomeli.

mĕlĭmĕli, v. melomeli.

1. mēlīna, ae, v. 1. melinus.

2. mēlīna, ae, v. 2. melinus.

1. mēlīnum, i, v. 3. melinus.

2. Mēlīnum, i, v. 4. Melinus.

* **1. mēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. meles], *of* or *belonging to the marten;* only *subst.* (sc. crumena): **mēlīna,** ae, *f.*, *a purse* or *wallet of marten-skin*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 20.

2. mĕlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of* or *belonging to honey, honey-;* only *subst.:* **mĕlīna,** ae, *f.*, *mead:* melinam promere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51 (al. mellinam); id. Ep. 1, 1, 21 (al. mellina).

† **3. mēlĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μήλινος, *of* or *belonging to quinces, quince-; quince-yellow;* only as *subst.*: **mēlĭnum,** i, *n.* **I.** (Sc. oleum.) *Quince-oil*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 11; 23, 6, 54, § 103.—**II.** (Sc. unguentum.) *Quince-ointment*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 5. — **III.** *An eye-salve*, Inscr. Tochon, Cachets des Ocul. p. 61. — **IV.** (Sc. vestimentum.) *A quince-yellow garment*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.

4. Mēlĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [Melos], *of* or *belonging to the island of Melos, Melian; subst.*: **Mēlĭnum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of white color, Melian white:* pigmentum, or simply Melinum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106 Lorenz ad loc.; cf. Plin. 35, 6, 17, § 36; Vitr. 7, 7, 1: alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 188.

mĕlĭor, melius [cf. μᾶλλον, for μάλιον], v. bonus.

mĕlĭōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [melioro], *a bettering, improvement, melioration* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 4, 66, 2; 2, 19, 24.

‡ **mĕlĭōresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to improve, grow better;* βελτιοῦμαι, Gloss. Philox.

mĕlĭōro (no *perf.*), ātum, 1, *v. a.* [melior], *to make better, to better, improve* (post-class.): meliorare proprietatem, Dig. 7, 1, 13: melioratum praedium, Cod. Just. 5, 71, 16; Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

mēlis, v. 1. meles.

† **mĕlisphyllum** and **mĕlissophyllon,** i, *n.*, = μελίφυλλον and μελισσόφυλλον (honey-leaf, bee-leaf), an herb of which bees are fond, *balm-gentle, balm* (also called apiastrum): trita melis phylla, et cerinthae ignobile gramen, Verg. G. 4, 63; Plin. 20, 11, 45, § 116; 21, 20, 86, § 149.

Mĕlissa, ae, *f.*, = Μέλισσα. **I.** *A nymph who is said to have invented the art of keeping bees*, Col. 9, 2, 3.—**II.** *Daughter of the Cretan king Melissus, who, together with her sister Amalthea, fed Jupiter with goats' milk.* Lact. 1, 22, 19 sq.

Mĕlisseus, v. Melissus, I.

mĕlissŏphyllon, v. melisphyllum.

Mĕlissus, i, *m.*, = Μέλισσος. **I.** (Also called **Mĕlisseus,** = Μελισσεύς.) *A king of Crete, father of Melissa and Amalthea*, Lact. 1, 22, 19; ib. § 28.—**II.** *A grammarian and comic poet, librarian to Augustus*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 30; cf. Suet. Gram. 21. — **III.** *A philosopher of Samos*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118.

Mĕlĭta, ae, or **Mĕlĭtē,** ēs, *f.*, = Μελίτη. **I.** *The isle of Malta*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.—**II.** *An island off the coast of Dalmatia, now Meleda*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Ov. F. 3. 567.—**III.** *A city of Ionia*, Vitr. 4, 1. — **IV.** *A city of Cappadocia*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8. — **V.** *A sea-nymph*, Verg. A. 5, 825.

Mĕlĭtaeus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μελιταῖος, *of* or *belonging to the Dalmatian island* Melita, *Melitæan:* catuli, Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 43.

Mĕlĭtānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Melita, Melitan*, Inscr. Grut. 751, 3.

Mĕlĭtē, ēs, v. Melita.

Mĕlĭtensis, e, *adj.* [Melita], *of* or *belonging to the isle of Malta, Melitan, Maltese:* vestis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176: rosa, id. ib. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—In *plur. subst.*: **Mĕlĭtensia,** ium (sc. vestimenta), *Melitan garments*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183 (but in Lucr. 4, 1130, the correct read. is alidensia).

Mĕlĭtēsĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *Melitan, Maltese:* Melitesia Coralia (al. Melitensia), Grat. Cyn. 404.

† **1. mĕlĭtīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελίτινος, *of* or *belonging to honey, mixed with honey* (post-class.): cera, Plin. Val. 3, 26.— **2.** Lapis, *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 36, 19, 33, § 140.

2. Mĕlĭtīnus, i, *a Roman proper name*, Inscr. Visc. Opt. Varr. t. 1, p. 182; Inscr. Fabr. p. 45, n. 255.

(† **mĕlĭtis,** a false read. for chalcitis, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.)

† **mĕlĭtītes,** ae, *m.*, = μελιτίτης, *a honey-drink made of honey and must*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85 (but a false read. for melitinus, Plin. 36, 19, 33, § 140).

* **mĕlĭton,** i, *n.*, *a kind of wine*, Vitr. 8, 3.

† **mĕlittaena (mĕlitaena),** ae, *f.*, = μελίτταινα. **I.** *A plant, also called* marrubium, App. Herb. 45.—**II.** *A plant, also called* melissophyllon, Plin. 21, 20, 86, § 149.

† **mĕlitturgus,** i, *m.*, = μελιττουργός, *a bee-keeper*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.

mēlĭum, ii, *n.*, *a dog's collar*, v. mellum.

1. mĕlĭus, *comp. adj.* and *adv.*, v. bonus.

2. Mēlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Melos], *of* or *belonging to the isle of Melos, Melian:* Diagoras Melius, *dwelling in Melos*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2.

mĕlĭuscŭlē, *adv.*, v. meliusculus *fin.*

mĕlĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [melius], *somewhat better, rather better* (ante-class. and post-Aug.).—Of a convalescent: qui meliusculus esse coepit, Cels. 3, 22; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 19.—Of things: si eris verax, ex tuis rebus feceris meliusculas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 15; cf. v. 6: apes coloris meliusculi, Col. 9, 3, 2: facies, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: spes, *rather more*, Varr. ap. Non. 394, 10.— In *neutr. sing.*: meliusculum est monere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 3.—*Adv.*: **mĕlĭuscŭlē.** **I.** *Rather better, pretty well* (class.): cum meliuscule tibi esset, *when you were somewhat better* (of a convalescent), * Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1: jam valere, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 Mai.—**II.** *Rather more, somewhat more:* meliuscule quam satis fuerit, biberis, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 51.

† **mĕlizōmum,** i, *n.*, = μελίζωμον, *honey-sauce*, Apic. 1, 2, 2.

1. mella, ae, *f.* [mel], perh. for mellea (sc. aqua), *honey-water* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 11, 1; 12, 49, 3.

2. Mella or **Mēla,** ae, *m.*, *a river in Upper Italy, near Brescia, now Mella*, Cat. 67, 33: curva legunt prope flumina Mellae, Verg. G. 4, 278.

* **3. Mella,** ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Annaea, e. g. M. Annaeus Mella, *the father of Lucan.*

mellācĕum, i, *n.* [mel], *must* (post-class. for sapa): sapa, quod nunc mellaceum dicimus, mustum ad mediam partem decoctum, Non. 551, 21.

Mellārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7.—Hence, **Mellārĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mellaria;* in *plur. subst.*: **Mellārĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mellaria*, Inscr. Grut. 321, 10.

mellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of* or *belonging to honey, honey-* (post-Aug.): vasa mellaria, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 82.—Hence, *subst.* **1. mellārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a bee-keeper, bee-master* (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17.— **2. mellārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a beehive, apiary*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12.

mellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mello], *a honeying, honey-gathering, taking of honey from the hive*, Col. 11, 2, 50: aestiva, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 41.

mellĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of* or *belonging to honey, honey-* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: color, id. 11, 16, 16, § 48: sardonyches, id. 37, 6, 23, § 89: sucus, id. 36, 19, 33, § 140: crustum, Aus. Eph. Parecb. 12. — **II.** Transf., *honey-sweet, delightful, charming* (post-class.): moduli, App. M. 6, p. 175, 31: adulatio, Aus. Ep. 18 *fin.*

mellĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *honey-sweet, honeyed:* corpusculum melliculum! a coaxing epithet, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 23. —*Subst.*: **mellĭcŭlum,** i, *n.*, *honey-pet, honey-kin*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 14.—Collat. form melculum, q. v.

mellĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [mel-fero], *honey-bearing, honey-producing, melliferous* (poet.): apes, Ov. M. 15, 383: exercitus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 127.

(**mellĭfex,** ficis, *m.* [mel-facio], i. q. mellarius, 1., *a honey-maker*, i. e. *a keeper of bees:* ubicunque saltus idonei sunt mellifici, Col. 9, 8, 8; better referred to mellificus, q. v.)

mellĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the making of honey:* ad mellificium aptissimum est thymum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4; Col. 9, 13, 13.

mellĭfĭco, 1, *v. a.* [mellificus], *to make honey* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes, Verg. ap Don. Vit. Verg. (but ap. Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59, mella faciunt; v. Sillig).

mellĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mel-facio], *honey-making, fit for making honey* (post-Aug.): opus, Col. 9, 13, 14: saltus, id. 9, 8, 8; v. mellifex.

* **mellĭflŭens,** tis, *adj.* [mel-fluo], *honey-dropping;* trop., *mellifluous*, of a speaker: Nestor, Aus. Epist. 16, 14.

mellĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *flowing with honey, honey-dropping* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: antra, Avien. Perieg. 468.—**II.** Trop., *mellifluous:* Homerus melliflui oris, Boëth. Metr. 5, 2, 2.

(**mellĭgĕnus,** a, um, *adj.*, a false read. for melliginis, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28.)

mellĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [mel-gero], *honey-bearing* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virgin. 4.

Mellĭgĕrus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Mur. 1329, 1.

mellīgo, inis, *f.* [mel]. **I.** *A honey-like juice*, sucked by the bees from flowers, but not yet made into honey, *bee-glue, bees'-rosin, hive-dross* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14; 16, 7, 10, § 28.—**II.** *The juice of unripe grapes:* uvae, Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 131.

* **mellilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. melinus], a term of endearment, *little honey, little sweetheart:* mea vita, mea mellilla, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 47 dub.

mellīna, ae, v. 2. melinus.

* **mellīnĭa,** ae, *f.* [mel], *sweetness, deliciousness, delight:* hoc nimio magnae melliniae mihist, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 6 Spengel (al. mellinae).

mellītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mellitus], *honey-sweet, darling* (ante- and post-class.): corpusculum mellitulum! (al. melliculum), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19: puella, Hier. Ep. 79, 6. —*Subst.*: **mellītŭla,** ae, *f.*, *little honey:* mea mellitula, App. M. 3, 139, 3.

mellītus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of honey, honey-*. **I.** Lit.: melliti favi, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: bellaria, id. ap. Gell. 13, 11: absorptio, Suet. Ner. 27.—**2.** *Sweetened with honey, honey-sweet:* placenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11.—**II.** Trop., *honey-sweet, darling, lovely:* mammillae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 47: Cicero, * Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: oculi, Cat. 47, 1: passer, id. 3, 6: verborum globuli, Petr. 1.—So in *sup.*: ubi ubi es mellitissime, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep ad Caes. 4, 5 Mai.; cf.: mellitissimum savium, App. M. 2, 10, p. 119.— As *subst.*: **mellītus,** i, *m.*: mi mellite, mi marite, *my honey, my darling*, App. M. 5, 6, p 161.

mello, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make* or *collect honey*, Pall. 7, 7, 1 dub.

Mellōna, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess of bees and honey*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 24.—Called also **Mellōnĭa,** Arn. 4, 131.

Mellŏproxĭmus, i, *m.*, vox hibr. [μέλλω-proximus], *one who comes next in rank to the Proximus;* v. h. v. under proprior, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 16; Cod. Just. 12, 19, 5; 7; 14.

mellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mel], *of* or *from honey, honey-, honey-like* (post-class. for melleus): mellosa dulcedo, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 151.

mellum, i, *n.*, *a dog's collar*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. melium and maelium).—Also, **millus,** i: millus collare canum venaticorum, factum ex corio confixumque clavis ferreis eminentibus adversus impetum luporum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.—Also written **melium, millus,** q. v.

1. Mēlo, ōnis, *m.*, old Latin name for the Nile: Melo nomine alio Nilus vocatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; cf. id. p. 7 and p. 18; Serv. Verg. G. 4, 291: Melonis alba filia, i. e. *the paper-reed growing in the Nile*, Aus. Epist. 4, 75.

† **2. mēlo,** ōnis, *m.*, = μῆλον, *an apple-shaped melon*, for melopepo, Pall. 4, 9, 6; Vop. Carin. 17.

mēlŏcarpon, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

† **mĕlōdes,** is, *m.*, = μελῳδής, *a pleasing, charming singer* (post-class.): Proculus melodes insonare pulsibus (al. melodiis)

Sid. Ep. 9, 15. — Also in *fem.:* **Mĕlōdes,** *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 1157, 3.

† **mĕlōdĭa,** ae. *f.*, = μελῳδία, *a pleasant song, melody*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 905: melodiae compositor, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 2.

† **mĕlōdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελῳδικός, *melodious:* suavitas, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 6.

mĕlōdīna, ōrum, *n.* [melodia], *a melody* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 49, 33 dub.

* **Melodūnum,** i, *n.*, *a city of the Senones*, the modern *Melun*, Caes. B. G. 7, 58, 2; 7, 60, 1.

† **mĕlōdus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μελῳδός, *pleasantly singing, melodious* (post-class.): virgines, Aus. Prof. 15, 8: carmen, Prud. Cath. 9, 2.—Hence, *subst.:* **mĕlōda,** ae, *f.*, *a melody:* lyricae melodae, Ven. Carm. 9, 7, 13.

† **mēlŏfŏlĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, vox hibr. [μῆλον-folium], *apples with a leaf on the side*, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

† **mēlŏmĕli** (**mēlĭmĕli**), *n.*, = μηλόμελι, *the sirup of preserved quinces*, Col. 12, 45, 3.

† **mēlŏpĕpo,** ōnis, *m.*, = μηλοπέπων, *an apple-shaped melon, cucumber-melon*, not eaten till fully ripe, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 67.

mĕlophyllon, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* millefolium, App. Herb. 88.

† **mĕlŏpoeĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μελοποιΐα, *musical composition:* melopoeia est habitus modulationis effectae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 al.

† **1. mĕlos,** i, *n.* (Greek *plur.* mele, Lucr. 2, 412.—In *masc.:* quosdam melos, Cato ap. Non. 213, 17; so Pac. and Varr. ib.), = μέλος, *a tune, air, strain, song, lay* (ante-class. and poet.): suave summum melos, Naev. ap. Non. 213, 11: quosdam melos, Cato ap. Non. 77, 7: Silvani melo Consimilis cantus, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: longum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 2: Pegaseium, Pers. prol. —Greek *plur.:* cui brevia mela modifica recino, Aus. Parent. 27.

2. Mēlos, i, *f.*, = Μῆλος, *an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades*, now *Milo*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.—Hence, **I. Mēlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Melos:* Diagoras Melius, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2.—**II. Mēlĭnus,** a, um, v. 4. Melinus.

melosmos, i, *m.*, *a plant, also called* polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **mēlōta,** ae, or **mēlōtē,** ēs, *f.*, = μηλωτή, *a sheepskin* (with the wool on): circumierunt in melotis, in pellibus caprinis, Vulg. Heb. 11, 37; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 76. —Collat. form, **mēlōtes,** Isid. 19, 24, 19; and **mēlōtis,** idis, *f.*, Ambros. Ep. 15, 9.

† **mēlōthron** (or **mēlōtrum,** Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53), i, *n.*, = μήλωθρον, *a plant, the white bryony*, called, in pure Lat., vitis alba, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21; 21, 9, 29, § 53.

Melōtis, idis, *f.*, *a country of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13.

mēlōtris, idis, *f.*, = μηλωτρίς, *a probe or sound*, mostly for the ears, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 63.

Melpŏmĕnē, ēs, *f.*, Μελπομένη (the songstress), *the muse of tragic and lyric poetry:* Melpomene, cui liquidam pater Vocem cum citharā dedit, Hor. C. 1, 24, 3; Mart. 4, 37, 1; Aus. Idyll. 20, 2.

‡ **meltom,** v. bonus *init.*

Memacēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Asia, beyond the Caspian Sea*, Curt. 7, 6.

membrāna, ae, *f.* [membrum], *the skin* or *membrane* that covers parts of the body (class.). **I.** Lit.: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: cerebri, *the membrane of the brain, meninges*, Cels. 8, 4: membranis cicadae volant, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96: membranis volant fragilibus insecta, id. 11, 39, 94, § 228. — **B.** Esp., *the skin* or *slough* of snakes, Ov. M. 7, 272; Luc. 6, 679. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The thin skin* of plants and other things, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: corio et membrana Punica (teguntur), id. 15, 28, 34, § 112: tenuissimis membranis velatur allium, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: putaminis ovi, id. 29, 3, 11, § 46.—**B.** *A skin* prepared for writing, etc., *parchment*, Quint. 10, 3, 31: Homeri carmen in Membrana scriptum, Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno Membranam poscas, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2: Parrhasiae, for drawing, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68: croceae membrana tabellae, Juv. 7, 23: quod in chartulis sive membranis meis aliquis scripserit, meum est, Gai. Inst. 2, 77.—**C.** *The surface, outside* of a thing (poet.): coloris, Lucr. 4, 95.—Trop.: scies, sub ista tenui membrana dignitatis quantum mali jaceat, Sen. Ep. 115, 9.

membrānācĕus and **-cĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [membrana], *of skin* or *membrane, skinny, membranaceous* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vespertilio, cui membranaceae pinnae uni, Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168: PVGILLARES, *of parchment*, Inscr. Grut. 174, 7.—**II.** *Like a skin* or *membrane:* quibusdam cortex membranaceus, ut viti, arundini, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126.

membrānārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a parchment-maker* (post-class.), Edict. Dioclet. p. 20; cf. membranarius, διφθεροποιός, Gloss. Philox.

membrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of parchment* (post-Aug.): pugillares membranei, Mart. 14, 7 *in lemm.:* codices, Dig. 32, 50, 1.

membrānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little skin* or *membrane.* **I.** Lit.: membranula, quae sub cute calvariam cingit, Cels. 8, 4: oculi, *membrane of the eye*, id. 7, 7, 13. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A parchment:* iisque imperes, ut sumant membranulam, Cic. Att. 4, 4, b, 1.—**B.** *Plur.*, *an instrument* or *document written on parchment:* quae membranulis meā manu scriptis continebuntur, Dig. 32, 102 prooem.

* **membrānŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.], for membranula, *a little skin* or *membrane*, App. M. 6, p. 184, 20.

membrātim, *adv.* [membrum], *by limbs* or *members, in the limbs, limb by limb, from member to member.* **I.** Lit.: membratim vitalem deperdere sensum, Lucr. 3, 527: nunc peractis malis, quae membratim sentiuntur, dicemus de his, quae totis corporibus grassantur, *in single limbs*, Plin. 26, 11, 67, § 107: caedere, *in pieces*, id. 9, 15, 18, § 48.—**II.** Transf., *piecemeal, singly, severally.* **A.** In gen.: membratim enumerare, Varr. R. R. 1, 22; cf.: animalium naturae generatim membratimque ita se habent, Plin. 12 praef. § 1: gestum negotium, Cic. Part. 35, 121.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *in little clauses, in short sentences:* dicere, Cic. Or. 63, 212; 67, 223; cf.: membratim caesimque dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: narrare, id. 9, 4, 127.

* **membrātūra,** ae, *f.* [membro], *the formation of the limbs, constitution of the body*, Vitr. 8, 5, 1.

membrĭpŏtens, ntis, *adj.* [membrum-potens], *ruling in the members* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 2, 11.

membro, āre, *v. a.* [membrum], *to form limb by limb, to furnish with limbs:* quinque et triginta diebus infans membratur, Censor. de Die Nat. 11; Dracont. Hex. 220.

* **membrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *large membered:* hortorum custos membrosior aequo, i. e. majori mentula praeditus, Auct. Priap. prooem.

membrum, i, *n.* [etym. dub.; perh. for mems-trum; cf. Sanscr. māmsa, flesh], *a limb, member* of the body (class.). **I.** Lit.: jam membrorum, id est partium corporis, alia videntur propter eorum usum a natura esse donata, ut manus, crura, pedes, etc. . . . alia quasi ad quendam ornatum, ut cauda pavoni, plumae versicolores columbis, viris mammae atque barba, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 66: defessa, Verg. G. 4, 438; Suet. Vesp. 20: hispida membra, Juv. 2, 11: membrum lacerum laesumve, Gell. 4. 2. 15: propter membrum ruptum talio, Gai. Inst. 3, 223. — **B.** In partic., = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 70, 17. So *plur.* membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65; cf. App. M. 5, 6, p. 161; id. ib. 10, 31, p. 254; Aus. Epigr. 120, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *a part, portion, division:* omnes philosophiae partes atque omnia membra, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: per omnia philosophiae membra prudenter disputando currere, Amm. 16, 5, 6: eadem sunt membra in utrāque disputatione, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119 —**2.** Of persons: Ponticus . . . Bassus . . . dulcia convictūs membra fuere mei, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 48: membra et partes alienae potentiae, Sen. Ep. 21, 6; cf. poet.: fluctuantia membra Libyae, Sil. 2, 310.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A member of the state:* per multa membra civitas in unum tantum corpus redigitur, Just. 5, 10, 10: membra partesque imperii, Suet. Aug. 48: reipublicae totius membra, Amm. 18, 5, 1: urbis, id. 15, 7, 5: Achaei scilicet per civitates velut per membra divisi sunt, unum tamen corpus et unum imperium habent, Just. 34, 1, 2: corpore sic toto ac membris Roma usa, Sil. 12, 318: cur ut decisa atque avulsa a corpore membra despiciar, id. 1, 670.—**2.** *An apartment, chamber* in a house: dormitorium membrum, *a bed-chamber*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: domūs membra, App. M. 3, 28, p. 141; 7, 1, p. 188: modus membrorum numerusque, Col. 6, 1, 1: cubicula et ejusmodi membra, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2.—**3.** Of speech, *a member* or *clause* of a sentence: quae Graeci κόμματα et κῶλα nominant, nos recte incisa et membra dicimus, Cic. Or. 62, 211; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—**4.** Of the Church of Christ: singuli autem alter alterius membra, Vulg. Rom. 12, 5; cf. the context: membra sumus corporis ejus, i. e. *Christ's*, id. Eph. 5, 30.

† **mēmĕcўlon,** i, *n.*, = μημέκυλον, μιμαίκυλον, *the edible fruit of the strawberry-tree*, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99.

mēmet, *acc.* of ego with met, v. ego and met.

mĕmĭnens, *P. a.*, v. memini *fin.*

mĕmĭni, isse, *v. n.* [Sanscr. man, think; upaman = Gr. ὑπομένειν, await; Gr. μεν- in μένω, Μέντωρ; μαν- in μαίνομαι, μάντις; μνᾱ- in μιμνήσκω, etc.; cf.: maneo, moneo, reminiscor, mens, Minerva, etc.], *to remember, recollect, to think of, be mindful of* a thing; *not to have forgotten* a person or thing, *to bear in mind* (syn.: reminiscor, recordor); constr. with *gen.*, with *acc.* of the person and of the thing, with *de*, with a *rel.-clause*, with *ut*, with *cum;* with the *acc.* and *inf.* (usually the *inf. pres.*, sometimes the *inf. perf.;* class.). **1.** With *gen.:* vivorum memini, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: constantiae tuae, id. Fam. 13, 75, 1: leti paterni, *to be mindful of, not forget to revenge*, Val. Fl. 1, 773.—**2.** With *acc.:* suam quisque homo rem meminit, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 51: praecepta facito ut memineris, id. Mil. 4, 4, 1: officium suum, id. Trin. 3, 2, 71: omnia meminit, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106: Cinnam memini, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: numeros, Verg. E. 9, 45.—With ellips. of *acc.:* neque adeo edepol flocci facio, quando egomet memini mihi (sc. nomen), Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 73.—**3.** With *de:* de pallā memento, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 84: de Herode, Cic. Att. 15, 27, 3; Juv. 11, 81.—**4.** With a *rel.-clause:* meministi, quanta hominum esset admiratio, Cic. Lael. 1, 2. — **5.** With *ut:* meministin', olim ut fuerit vestra oratio? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 47; Col. 11, 2, 55.—**6.** With *cum:* memini, cum mihi desipere videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1.—**7.** With *acc.* and *inf.* (*a*) With *pres. inf.* (so usually of the direct memory of an eye-witness): memini me flere pavum, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. And. 2, 5, 18 (Ann. v. 15 Vahl.): memini Catonem mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: memini Pamphylum mihi narrare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 32: memini te mihi Phameae cenam narrare, id. Fam. 9, 16, 8; id. Deiot. 14, 38: meministis fieri senatusconsultum referente me, id. Mur. 25, 57: mementote hos esse pertimescendos, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: memento mihi suppetias ferre, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51.—So *impers.* memento with *inf.*, *remember to*, i. e. *be sure to, do not fail to:* memento ergo dimidium mihi istinc de praeda dare, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 66: ei et hoc memento (sc. dicere), id. Merc. 2, 2, 11: dextram cohibere memento, Juv. 5, 71.—(β) With *inf. perf.* (so usu. when the subject is not an eye-witness; esp. with second and third persons of memini): peto, ut memineris te omnia mihi cumulate recepisse, Cic. Fam. 13, 72, 2: meministis me ita distribuisse initio causam, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 112: memineram . . . divinum virum . . . senile corpus paludibus occultasse demersum, id. Sest. 22, 50: memini gloriari solitum esse Q. Hortensium, quod, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 3: memento me,

son de meâ, sed de oratoris facultate dixisse, id. de Or. 1, 17, 78.—Poet., of inanim. things: meminit lêvor praestare salutem, Lucr. 4, 153, Luc. 5, 109.—**B.** *Absol.*: memini et scio, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 14: recte meministi, *your recollection is accurate*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 57.—**II.** Transf., *to make mention of, to mention* a thing, either in speaking or writing (rare but class.): meministi ipse de exsulibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91: neque omnino hujus rei meminit us quam poëta ipse, Quint. 11, 2, 16: Achillam, cujus supra meminimus, Caes. B. C. 3, 108, 1: sed tu, qui hujus judicii meministi, cur oblitus es illius, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13; Col. 1, 1, 13: meminerunt hujus conjurationis Janusius Geminus in historia. M. Bibulus in edictis. Suet. Caes. 9; id. Gram 11.—Hence, **meminens**, entis, *P. a.*, *mindful* (ante- and post-class.): meminens corde volutat, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 922 P.: aevi. quod perit. meminens, Aus. Prof. 2, 4: meminens naturae et professionis oblitus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12.

Memmius, a, *name of a Roman gens*. mox Italus Mnestheus, genus, a quo nomine Memmi, Verg. A. 5, 117. So C. Memmius, *a public man, who, being adjudged guilty of* ambitus, *went into exile to Athens*, to him Cicero addressed several letters, and to him Lucretius dedicated his poem. De Rerum Natura; cf. Lucr. 1, 42.—Hence, **A. Memmiădes**, ae, *m.*, *one of the Memmian gens*. a *Memmiade*, *a Memmius*, Lucr. 1, 26.—**B. Memmiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Memmius*: praedia, *of* C. Memmius, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 1.

Memnon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μέμνων, *son of Tithonus and Aurora, and king of the Ethiopians; he went to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Achilles*: nigri Memnonis arma, Verg. A. 1, 489.—*When burned on the funeral pile he is said to have been changed by Aurora into a bird, while from his ashes many other birds flew up, called* Memnoniae or Memnonides, *who every year flew from Ethiopia to Troy and fought over Memnon's tomb*, Ov. M. 13, 600 sq.; id. ib. 13, 617; Plin. 10, 26, 37, § 74. *The black marble statue of Memnon, near Thebes, when struck by the first beams of the sun, gave forth a sound like that of a lute-string, which was regarded as Memnon's greeting to his mother*: dimidio magicae resonant ubi Memnone chordae, Juv. 15, 5; cf.: mater lutea Memnonis, i. e. Aurora, Ov. F. 4, 714: Memnonis saxea effigies, Tac. A. 2, 61.—The fate of Memnon was the subject of a poem by Alpinus, Hor. S. 10, 36.—Hence, **A. Memnŏnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Memnon, Memnonian*. **1.** Lit.: Memnoniae aves, Sol. 40.—**2.** Transf., *Oriental, Moorish, black* (poet.): color, Ov. P. 3, 3, 96: regna, Luc. 3, 284.—Esp., as *subst.*: **Memnŏnia (Menn-)**, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone, of a black color*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.—**B. Memnŏnides**, um, *f. plur.*, *the birds of Memnon*; v. supra.

Memnŏnia, ae, *f.*, v. Memnon.

Memnŏnides, um, *f.*, v. Memnon.

Memnŏnius, a, um, v. Memnon.

1. mĕmor, ŏris (anciently memoris, memore, acc. to Prisc. p. 772 P.; *comp.* memorior, id. p. 699 P.), *adj.* [Sanscr. root smar-, in smarti, memory; smara, love; Gr. μάρτυς, witness; μέριμνα, care; cf. memoria, mora, etc., not from memini], *mindful of* a thing, *remembering*; constr. with *gen.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, with a *rel.-clause*, and *absol.* **I.** In gen. (α) With *gen.*: ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: se eorum facti memorem fore, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: generis, Sall. C. 60, 7: pristinarum virtutum, Nep. Hann. 12 *fin.*: quique sui memores alios fecere merendo, Verg. A. 6, 664: nostri, Hor. C. 3, 27, 14; 1, 33, 1: vale nostri memor, Juv. 3, 318.—(β) With *acc.* and *inf.*: memor Lucullum periisse, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 25: memor objectum ab eo sibi, Suet. Aug. 28.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause*: memor, quo ordine quisque discubuerat, Quint. 11, 2, 13: vive memor, quam sis aevi brevis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 97.—(δ) *Absol.*: memorem et gratum esse, Cic. Fam. 13, 25: et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, *grateful*, Verg. A. 4, 539: cf. 6, 664 supra: ipsa memor praecepta canam, Hor. S. 2, 4, 11; id. A. P. 368: pectus, Juv. 11, 28.—Prov.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. 4, 2, 91.—**B.** Trop., of inanim. things: et cadum Marsi memorem duelli, *which remembers the Marsian war*, i. e. *was made during that war*, Hor. C. 3, 14, 18: medium erat in Anco ingenium, et Numae et Romuli memor, Liv. 1, 32: lingua, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 48: pectus, id. H. 13, 66: auris, id. ib. 20, 98: cura, id. P 4, 2, 7: manus, id. ib. 1, 4, 56: saevae Junonis ira, *vindictive, avenging*, Verg. A. 1, 4: supplicium exempli parum memoris legum humanarum, *unmindful of, not observing*, Liv. 1, 28.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *That easily remembers, possessed of a good memory*: homo ingeniosus ac memor, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194.—**B.** Poet., transf., *that reminds* one of a thing: nostri memorem sepulcro Scalpe querelam, Hor. C. 3, 11, 51: impressit memorem dente labris notam, id. ib. 1, 13, 12: indicii memor poena, Ov. M. 4, 190: tabellae, id. ib. 8, 744: versus, id. P. 2, 7, 33.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. mĕmŏre**, *by heart, readily* (ante-class.): cum ista memore meministi, Pompon. ap. Non. 514, 23 (Com. Rel. v. 109 Rib.).—**B. mĕmŏriter. 1.** *From memory, by personal recollection*: oratio est habita memoriter, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 63: omnes ordines memoriter salutavit, Suet. Ner. 10: Q. Mucius multa narrare de Laelio memoriter et jucunde solebat, Cic. Lael. 1, 1.—**2.** Esp. (α) *With a good memory, by ready recollection*: ista exposuisti, ut tam multa, memoriter, ut tam obscura, dilucide, Cic. Fin. 4, 1, 1: ut memoriter me Sauream vocabat, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 38: hic quidem quae illic sunt res gestae memorat memoriter, id. Am. 1, 1, 261: hem istuc si potes memoriter meminisse, id. Capt. 2, 1, 53; cf. Afran. ap. Charis. 1, p. 89 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 365 Rib.).—(β) *Fully, accurately, correctly*, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 5; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 47: memoriter respondeto ad ea quae rogâro, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10: nostra Aratea memoriter a te pronuntiata sunt, id. Div. 2, 5, 14; Auct. ad Her. 3, 17, 30: tu, qui tam memoriter tenes omnes, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 11 (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34).

2. Mĕmor, ŏris, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Mur. 1128, 6.

mĕmŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [memoro], *memorable, remarkable, worthy of being remembered; heard of, conceivable; worthy to be mentioned, fit to be spoken of* (class.): vir, Liv. 38, 53.—*Comp.*: memorabilior, Liv. 38, 53: auctores, Col. 1, 1: nomen, Verg. A. 2, 583: familiaritas, Cic. Lael. 1, 4: virtus, id. Phil. 13, 19, 44: hoccine credibile est. aut memorabile? Ter. And. 4, 1, 1: nec bellum est, nec memorabile, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 8: hoc memorabilest, ego tu sum, tu es ego, id. Stich. 5, 4, 46: in qua pugna illud memorabile fuit, Just. 1, 8, 12: magni gutturis exemplum, Juv. 2, 113.—*Subst.*: **mĕmŏrābĭle**, is, *n.*, *a noteworthy fact, strange occurrence* (rare): multa memorabilia et in domesticis et in bellicis rebus effecerat, Cic. Brut. 13, 49: hactenus de mundo ... nunc reliqua caeli memorabilia, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 102.—Hence, **mĕmŏrābĭlĭter**, *adv.*, *memorably, remarkably*, Aug. c. Jul. 2, 7, 11.

mĕmŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a monument* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 311, 3.

(**mĕmŏrālis**, e, false read. for memorialis, ap. Arn. 6, p. 196.)

* **mĕmŏrālĭter**, *adv.* [memoria], *serving to make mention*, Ven. Fort. Carm. 4. 20

‡ **mĕmŏrālius**, ii, *m.* [memoro], *a recorder, notary*: ὑπομνηματογράφος, actuarius, memoralius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mĕmŏrandus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. memoro *fin.* B.

mĕmŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [memoro], *a mentioning*, Corn. Gall. 1, 291.

mĕmŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who mentions* or *recounts, a relater* (poet.): tui casûs memorator, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 33.

mĕmŏrātrix, īcis, *f.* [memorator], *she who mentions* or *relates* (post-Aug.), Val. Fl. 6, 142.

1. mĕmŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. memoro *fin.* A.

2. mĕmŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [memoro], *a mentioning, relating; a mention, relation* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): istaec lepida sunt memoratui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28: estne hoc miserum memoratu, id. Cist. 2, 1, 24: parva et levia memoratu, Tac. A. 4, 32; id. H. 2, 73: flumen memoratu dignum, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

mĕmŏrĕ, *adv.*, v. memor *fin.*

mĕmŏrĭa, ae, *f.* [memor]. **I.** *The faculty of remembering, memory, recollection* (class.): ubi me fugiet memoria, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 2: Edepol, memoria's optumad, id. Mil. 1, 1, 45: bona, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: segnis ac lenta, Sen. Ep. 74, 1: tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: Hortensius memoriâ tantâ fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Brut. 88, 301: hoc in memoria mea penitus insedit, id. de Or. 2, 28, 122: in memoriam redigere, *to recall to mind, recollect*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 9; so, in memoriam reducere, id. Inv. 1, 52, 98: memoriâ comprehendere, *to hold in the memory, commit to memory*, id. de Or. 1, 34, 154: memoriâ tenere, id. Sen. 4, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 14: memoriâ custodire, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: memoriam agitare, *to exercise the memory*, Quint. 1, 8, 14: habere in memoriâ, *to remember*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 13: hoc est mihi in memoriâ, *in my recollection*, Cic. Sull. 13, 37: deponere aliquid ex memoriâ, *to forget a thing*, id. ib. 6, 18: memoriam alicujus deponere, *to forget*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: si memoria fefellerit, Quint. 11, 3, 127: hoc fugit memoriam meam, *has escaped my recollection*, id. 4, 5, 3: Carthaginem excidisse de memoriâ, Liv. 29, 19, 12; cf.: memoriâ cedere, id. 2, 33, 9: memoriâ abire, id. 2, 4, 2: ut mea memoria est, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 4: ex memoriâ exponam, *from memory*, id. Cat. 3, 6, 13.—**II.** *Memory, remembrance*: si quid faciendumst mulieri male ... Ibi ei inmortalis memoriast meminisse, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 15: verterunt sese memoriae, *remembrances are altered*, i. e. *times are changed*, id. Truc. 2, 1, 10: memoriâ dign' viri, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2: nostrae, id. Fam. 8, 3, 3: memoriae prodere sermonem alicujus, *to hand down to posterity, to leave in writing, to record*, id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: memoriam prodere, *to transmit, hand down*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: traditur memoriae, prolapsum cecidisse, *it is related*, Liv. 5, 21: vivit, vivetque per omnium saeculorum memoriam, Vell. 2, 66, 5: (oratio) ad memoriam laudum domesticarum, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, id. ib. 2, 9: memoria immortalis, Nep. Att. 11, 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The time of remembrance, period of recollection, time*: multi superiori memoriâ se in alias civitates contulerunt, *in earlier times*, Cic. Balb. 12, 28: Cratippus princeps hujus memoriae philosophorum, *in our time, at the present time*, id. Off. 3, 2, 5: quod persaepe et nostrâ, et patrum memoriâ accidit, id. Font. 7, 13: usque ad nostram memoriam, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: quod in omni memoriâ est omnino inauditum, id. Vatin. 14, 33: post hominum memoriam, *since the memory of man*, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: paulo supra hanc memoriam, *a little before this, a short time since*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19.—**2.** *An historical account, relation, narration*: liber, quo iste omnium rerum memoriam breviter complexus est, Cic. Brut. 3, 14: de Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est, Nep. Hann. 8, 2: memoriam vitae prosâ oratione composuit, Suet. Claud. 1 *fin.*—**b.** Concr., *a written account, narrative, memoir*: quispiam ex his, qui se ad litteras memoriasque veteres dediderat, Gell. 2, 21, 6: in veteribus memoriis scriptum legimus, id. 4, 6, 1; 7, 8, 1: sine ullâ pristini auctoris memoriâ, Suet. Dom. 5.—**c.** (Eccl. Lat.) *A monument*, esp. *a Christian church as a memorial of a saint* or *monument of a martyr*: in memoriâ Cypriani manere, Aug. Conf. 5, 8, 3: memoriae martyrum templis deorum succedunt, id. Civ. Dei, 26, 5; 22, 8, 11 and 12 al.: memoriam sibi et suis comparare, Inscr. Grut. 827, 8.—**III.** Personified, *the goddess of memory*, = Mnemosyne, Afran. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 3: Jovis (filias, ex memoria uxore, Arn. 3, c. 37.

mĕmŏrĭālis, e, *adj.* [memoria], *of* or *belonging to memory* or *remembrance, memorial* (post-Aug.): libellus, *a memorandum-book*, Suet. Caes. 56.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. Mĕmŏrĭālis**, is, *m.*, *a historiographer*, Cod. Just. 12, 29, 1.—**B. mĕmŏrĭāle**, is, *n*

memorial, that which keeps in remembrance: Domine, tuum, Vulg. Psa. 135, 13; Arn. in Psa. 135.—**C. mĕmŏrialia**, ium, *n. plur.*, *memoirs*, Dig. 50, 16, 44; Macr. S. 3. 6, 11.—The title of a book by Sabinus Masurius, Gell. 6 (7), 7, 8. Sabinus in septimo memoriali, id. 4, 20, 11.

mĕmŏrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [memoria]. *I. *Memory*: memoriolā vacillare, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.—**II.** *A monument, tomb*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 85, 155; Inscr. Murat. 994, 7.

‡ **mĕmŏrĭōsē**, *adv.*, v. memoriosus.

‡ **mĕmŏrĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [memoria], *that has a good memory*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.: memoriosus, et memoriose, Fronto de Differ. Voc. p. 2194 P.; cf.: memoriosus, μνημονικός, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, *adj.*: **mĕmŏrĭōse**, *with a good memory*, Fronto l. l.

mĕmŏrĭtĕr, *adv.*, v. memor *fin.* B.

mĕmŏro, āvi, ātum (archaic *inf. pass.* memorarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 99), 1, *v. a.* [memor], *to bring to remembrance, remind of, to mention, recount, relate, speak about* or *of, say, tell* (class.). (α) With *acc.*: memorare mores mulierum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 50: nomen memora tuom mihi, id. Trin. 4, 2, 41: deos absentis testis memoras, *callest on*, id. Merc. 3, 4, 42: superbiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: causas alicui, Verg. A. 1, 8: antequam arma inciperent, misere legatos amicitiam obsequiumque memoraturos, Tac. A. 4, 46; 2, 58: patriam rhombi, Juv. 4, 129.—*Pass.*: quid illa pote pejus muliere memorarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 99: ubi ea, quae dico, gesta esse memorantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: cujus conditor Hercules memorabatur, *was said to have been, was remembered as*, Sall. J. 89, 4: memorari exempla, Tac. A. 11, 23.—(β) With *de*: de naturā nimis obscure memoravit, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15.—(γ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: quem infestum ac odiosum sibi esse, memorabat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 65: Herculem in eo loco boves abegisse memorant, Liv. 1, 7, 4: Mithridates, quem imperitasse Armeniis memoravi, Tac. A. 11, 8 *init.*: Palamedem memorant sedecim litterarum formas repperisse, id. ib. 11, 14.—(δ) With a *rel.-clause*: musa, velim memores, quo patre natus uterque Contulerit lites, Hor. S. 1, 5, 53.—(ε) With *sic*: sic memorat, Verg. A. 1, 631.—**B.** Esp., *to speak, utter, make use of* in speech: scio ego multos memoravisse milites mendacium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 3: vocabula memorata Catonibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 117.—**II.** Memorare significat nunc dicere, nunc memoriae mandare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.—Hence, **A. mĕmŏrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *memorable, renowned, celebrated* (poet. and in post-class. prose): ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister nequiquam memoratus Eryx? Verg. A. 5, 391: locus Italiae ... fama multis memoratus in oris, id. ib. 7, 564; Anthol. Lat. 1, 170, 102; 1, 172, 4: sepulcrum memoratissimum, Gell. 10, 18, 4.—**2.** Esp., *before mentioned*: dux, Amm. 15, 5, 4 al.—**B. mĕmŏrandus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *worthy of remembrance, memorable, celebrated* (poet. and post-class.): juvenis memorande, Verg. A. 10, 793.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: pugnae memorandae meae, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 52: locus, Flor. 2, 8, 11: res, Juv. 2, 102: exitus, Flor. 4, 2, 33.

mĕmŏror, ātus sum, *v. dep.* [id.], *to remember, be mindful of* (eccl. Lat.).—With *gen.*, Vulg. Jer. 31, 14; Ambros. de Laps. Virg. 5, 19.—With *acc.*, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 40 al.

Memphis, is and ĭdos, *f.*, = Μέμφις, *a city of Middle Egypt, celebrated as the residence of the Egyptian kings*, now *Metrahenny* (fourteen miles south of Cairo), Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 9, 9, § 50; Liv. 45, 11 sq.; Hor. C. 3, 26, 10; Tac. H. 4, 84; Prop. 3, 11, 34: quae colis, et Memphin, palmiferamque Pharon, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 7.—Hence, **A. Memphītes**, ae, *m. adj.*, *Memphite, of* or *from the city of Memphis, Egyptian*: Memphiten plangere bovem, i. e. *Apis*, Tib. 1, 8 (7), 28: lapis, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.—**B. Memphītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Memphitic, Egyptian*: templa, Ov. A. A. 1, 77: ensis, Luc. 10, 5.—**C. Memphītis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *Memphite, Egyptian* (poet.): terrā Memphitide, Juv. 15, 122: vacca, i. e. *Io*, Ov. A. A. 3, 393: cymba, Luc. 4, 136.

1. mēna, ae, v. maena.

2. Mēna, ae, *f.* [μήν], *daughter of Jupiter, the goddess who presided over the physical condition of women*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 7, 2.

‡ **3. Mena**, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 241, col. 2.

Mĕnaechmi, ōrum, *m.*, = Μέναιχμοι, *a comedy of Plautus, so called from the two twin brothers of this name, the leading characters.*

Mĕnaenĭus or **Mĕnaenus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *from Menœ* (Μέναι), *a city of Sicily*, now *Mineo*: Xenon Menaenus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22, § 55.—In *plur.*: **Mĕnaeni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Menœ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102; also written **Mĕnanini**, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

1. Mĕnaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Menœ, in Sicily*: comitata Menaeis (viris), Sil. 14, 266.

† **2. mēnaeus**, i, *m.*, = μηναῖος, *monthly; subst.* (sc. circulus), *a monthly circle* (al. manacus), Vitr. 9, 8.

Mĕnalcas, ae, *m.*, *the name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 5, 4; 2, 15.

Mĕnălippē (**Mĕnălippa**, **Mĕlănippē**), ēs, *f.*, = Μεναλίππη, *a sister of Antiope queen of the Amazons, taken prisoner by Hercules*, Just. 2, 4, 23; Hyg. Fab. 186.—**II.** *A tragedy of Attius*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; *and of Ennius*, Gell. 5, 11, 2; cf. Juv. 8, 229.

Mĕnălippus (orig. form **Mĕlănippus**), i, *m.*, = Μελάνιππος, *the slayer of Tydeus, who, while dying, bit the head of Menalippus*, Stat. Th. 8, 719; 740.—The form Melanippus is found as *the name of a tragedy of Attius*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 20.

(**Menalius**, a false reading in Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55; v. Creuz. ad loc.)

Mĕnander or **Mĕnandros** (-**us**; Gr. *gen.* Menandru, acc. to Μενάνδρου, Ter. Eun., Heaut., and Ad.), i, *m.*, = Μένανδρος, *a celebrated Greek comic poet, whom Terence took as his model*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Ter. And. prol. 9; Prop. 3, 21, 28: nobilis comoediis, Phaedr. 5, 1, 9; Amm. 21, 4, 4.—Form Menandros, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 18: also Menandrus, Vell. 1, 16, 3.—**II.** *A slave of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 16, 13.—**III.** *A freedman of T. Ampius Balbus*, Cic. Fam. 13, 70.—Hence, **A. Mĕnandrēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Menander, Menandrian*, Prop. 2, 3 (6), 3.—**B. Mĕnandrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, the same: fluxus, Tert. Pall. 4.

Mĕnanini, v. Menaenius *fin.*

Mĕnăpii, ōrum, *m. plur.* (Mĕnapis for Menapiis, Mart. 13, 54), *a people of Belgic Gaul, between the Meuse and the Scheldt*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 9; 4, 4, 2; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. H. 4, 28; Inscr. Orell. 749.—Hence, **A. Mĕnăpia**, ae, *f.*, *the chief town of the Menapii*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.—**B. Mĕnăpĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the Menapii*, Edict. Diocl. p. 14.

Mēnas, ae, *m.*, = Μηνᾶς, *a freedman of Sextus Pompeius, his lieutenant and commander of the pirate-fleet, which, with the hope of greater gain, he traitorously delivered up to Augustus*, Vell. 2, 73; 77; Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200.

‡ **menceps** [for menteceptus, from mens and capio], *out of his senses, mad*, acc. to Prisc. p. 668 P.

menda, ae, *f.* [v. mendum], *a fault, defect, blemish* of the body (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in toto nusquam corpore menda fuit, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 18: nocte latent mendae, id. A. A. 1, 249.—**II.** Transf., *a mistake, error, blunder*, in writing, in books, *a slip of the pen*, Suet. Aug. 87: mendae istius indoles, Gell. 20, 6, 14; 1, 7, 3.

‡ **mendācĭlŏquium**, ii, *n.* [mendaciloquus], for mendacium, *false-speaking, falsehood, mendacity*: mendaciloquium, ψευδολογία, Gloss. Philox.

mendācĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [mendacium-loquor], *false-speaking, lying, mendacious* (ante- and post-class.): nihil est stolidius, Neque mendaciloquius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 163.—As *subst.*: **mendācĭlŏquus**, i, *m.*, *a liar*: mendaciloquorum doctrinae, Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

mendācĭŏlum, i, *n.*, v. mendaciunculum.

mendācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendax], *falsehood, mendacity* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 31.

mendācĭter, *adv.*, v. mendax *fin.*

mendācĭum, ii, *n.* [mendax], *a lie, untruth, falsehood.* **I.** Lit. (class.): dicere alicui mendacium de re aliquā, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 33: mendacio fallere, Cic. Mur. 30, 62: vatum, Ov. F. 6, 253: famae, id. ib. 4, 311: immensa spirant mendacia, Juv. 7, 111: Titiae meae, cum quā sine mendacio vixi, i. e. *honestly, without hypocrisy*, Dig. 34, 2, 36: prophetāsti mendacium, Vulg. Jer. 20, 6; cf. id. ib. 27, 10: credere mendacio, *to believe a lie*, id. 2 Thess. 2, 11.—**B.** Esp., *a fable, fiction* (opp. historic truth): poëtarum, Curt. 3, 1, 4.—**II.** Transf., of things, *a counterfeit* (post-Aug.): neque est imitabilior alia mendacio vitri, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 112; 35, 6, 29, § 48.

* **mendācĭuncŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [mendacium], *a little lie, trifling untruth, fib*: quod tamen est mendaciunculis aspergendum (al. mendaciolis), Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 241 Orell. *N. cr.*

mendax, dācis, *adj.* [mentior], *given to lying, mendacious; subst.*, *a liar.* **I.** Lit.: mendacem esse adversus aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 188: cum mendaci homini, ne verum quidem dicenti, credere soleamus, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146: Carthaginienses fraudulenti et mendaces, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16.—As *subst.*: **mendax**, dācis, *m.*, *a liar.*—Prov.: mendacem memorem esse oportet, *a liar should have a good memory*, Quint. 4, 2, 91.—*Comp.*: Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112.—*Sup.*: mendacissimus, *the greatest liar*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.—With *gen.*: si hujus rei me mendacem esse inveneris, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 4.—With *dat.*: saepe fui mendax pro te mihi, Ov. H. 2, 11.—With *in* and *acc.*: in parentem, Hor. C. 3, 11, 35; for which *adversum*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 188.—With *in* and *abl.*: in tenui farragine, Pers. 5, 77.—**II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. things, *lying, false, deceptive; feigned, fictitious, counterfeit, not real*, etc. (mostly poet.): mendacia visa, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 127: speculum, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 38: fundus, *that does not yield the expected fruits*, Hor. C. 3, 1, 30: damnum, Ov. A. A. 1, 431: infamia, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 39: os, Tib. 3, 6, 35: pennae, Ov. M. 10, 159: quidquid Graecia mendax audet in historia, Juv. 10, 174.—Hence, *adv.*: **mendācĭter**, *falsely, mendaciously* (post-class.): praedicare, Sol. 1, 87.—*Sup.*: mendacissime dicere, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 17.

Mendēs, ētis, **Mendēsĭcus**, and **Mendēsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Egyptian maritime town Mendes.* (α) Mendes: Asclepias, Suet. Aug. 94.—(β) Mendesicus: ostium, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—(γ) Mendesius: nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 17.

mendīcābŭlum, i, *n.* [mendico], *a beggar, mendicant* (ante- and post-class.): hominum mendicabula, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 2: circumforaneum, App. M. 9, p. 218, 41.

mendīcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *begging, mendicant* (eccl. Lat.): mendicabundā prece stipem rogare, Aug. Ep. 140.

mendīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a begging, obtaining by begging* (post-Aug.): foeda vitae mendicatio, Sen. Ep. 101, 13.

mendīcē, *adv.*, v. mendicus *fin.*

mendīcĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [mendicus], *beggary, indigence*, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 2, and ap. Non. 140, 31.

mendīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *beggary, mendicity, pauperism, indigence* (rare but class.): qui quidem ad mendicitatem properent se detrudere, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 21; id. Rud. 2, 6, 30: in summā mendicitate esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 86: mendicitatem perpeti, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: paupertatem novā mendicitate revocare, Petr. 125.

mendīco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, and **mendīcor**, ātus sum (archaic *inf.* mendicarier, Plaut. Capt. prol. 13), 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to beg, ask for alms, go a-begging; to beg for* something, *solicit, obtain by begging*; constr. *absol.* and with *acc.* (poet. and post-class.): mendicantem vivere, *to*

live by begging, Plaut. Capt 2, 2, 73: quando histrionem cogis mendicarier, id. ib. prol. 13: mendicum malim mendicando vincere, id. ib. 3, 4, 16.—*Act.*: a me mendicas malum, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 12: aliquid mendicare, App. Mag. p. 287, 1.—Poet.: ejectis mendicat silva Camenis, i. e. *is full of beggars*, Juv. 3, 16.—*Part.* in *pass.* sense: mendicatus victa Karthagine panis, Juv. 10, 277.

mendīcŭlus, a, um, *dim. adj.* [mendicus], *of a beggar, beggarly*: inducula (opp. regilla), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 32.

‡ **mendicum**, velum quod in prora ponitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.

mendīcus, a, um, *adj.*, *beggarly, needy, in want, indigent* (class.). **I.** Lit.: paupertas si malum est, mendicus esse beatus nemo potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; cf.: solos sapientes esse, si mendicissimi (sint), divites, id. Mur. 29, 61: mendicior, Tert. de Anim. 33: prandia, Mart. 14, 81.—As *subst.*: **mendīcus**, i, *m.*, *a beggar, mendicant*: mendicum malim mendicando vincere, Quam, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 16: mendici, i. e. *the priests of Cybele*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 2.—As a term of abuse, *a beggar, ragamuffin*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *poor, paltry, mean, sorry, pitiful*: instrumentum mendicum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92.—Hence, *adv.*: **mendīcē**, *in a beggarly manner, meanly* (post-Aug. and post-class.): non tam mendice tecum agam, sed plenâ manu, Sen. Ep. 33, 6.—*Comp.*: ne mendicius patre coenaret, Tert. Pall. 5.

mendōsē, *adv.*, v. mendosus *fin.*

mendōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mendosus], *faultiness* (eccl. Lat.): mendositatem corrigere, Aug. Ep. 71, 5; id. Civ. Dei, 15, 13.

mendōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mendum]. **I.** *Full of faults, faulty*. **A.** Physically, *full of faults* or *blemishes*: equi facies, Ov. M. 12, 399.—**B.** In gen., *erroneous, incorrect* (class.): mendosum exemplar testamenti, Plin. Ep. 10, 75: mendosum est, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: mores, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 1.—*Comp.*: historia mendosior, Cic. Brut. 16, 62.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *That commits faults, makes mistakes*: cur servus societatis, qui tabulas conficeret, semper in Verrucii nomine certo ex loco mendosus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188.—**B.** *False, deceptive*: mendosum for mendose, adverbially, *falsely*: mendosum tinnire, Pers. 5, 106.—Hence, *adv.*: **mendōsē**, *full of faults, faultily, falsely* (class.): libri mendose scribuntur, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 6: mendose colligis, Pers. 5, 85.—*Sup.*: ars mendosissime scripta, Cic. Inv. 1, 6, 8.

mendum, i, *n.* [Sanscr. manâk, a little; mindâ, a defect; cf.: mancus, mendicus], *a fault, error, blunder* in writing (class.). **I.** Lit.: quod mendum ista litura correxit? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: librariorum, id. Att. 13, 23, 2.—**II.** Trop.: Idus Martiae magnum mendum continent, *mistake, error*, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2.—**B.** *A blemish, defect*, in the face, etc.: rara tamen mendo facies caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 261.

Mĕnĕcles, is, *m.*, = Μενεκλῆς, *an Asiatic rhetorician from Alabanda*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 95; id. Or. 69, 231.—Hence, **Mĕnĕclīus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Menecles the rhetorician*: Meneclium studium, Cic. Brut. 95, 326.

Mĕnĕcrătes, is, *m.*, = Μενεκράτης. **I.** *A poet of Ephesus, who wrote of husbandry*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 9.—**II.** *A freedman of Pompey*, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 200.

* **Mĕnĕdēmus**, i, *m.*, = Μενέδημος. **I.** *An Eretrian philosopher, a disciple of Plato*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129.—**II.** *An Athenian rhetorician in the time of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 85.—**III.** *A peripatetic philosopher from Rhodes*, Gell. 13, 5, 3.—**IV.** *A Greek admitted to the privileges of citizenship, but afterwards executed*, Cic. Att. 15, 19, 2.—**V.** *A general of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 7, 6, 13; 7, 7, 15.—**VI.** *The name of a man, one of the* Dramatis Personae *in* Ter. Heaut.

Mĕnĕlāēus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Menelaüs*: thalamus, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 7), 14.

* **Menelāis**, idis and idos, *f.*, *a city in Epirus*, Liv. 39, 26.

Mĕnĕlāītes, *an Egyptian name*, Plin. 5, 8, 9, § 49.

* **Mĕnĕlaïus**, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Laconia, on the Eurotas, near Sparta*, Liv. 34, 28.

Mĕnĕlāūs, i, *m.*, = Μενέλαος. **I.** *Son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, and husband of Helen, who eloped from him with Paris*, Cic. Brut. 13, 50; id. Rep. 5, 9, 14; Auct. Her 3, 21, 34; Ov. M. 13, 203; id. A. A. 2, 359.—**B.** Transf., *a cuckold*.—Jestingly of M. Lucullus, *whose wife was seduced by C. Memmius*, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3.—**II.** Menelaus Marathenus, *a Greek rhetorician, from the old Phœnician city of Marathus*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100.—**III.** Menelai portus, *a city with a port of the same name on the shore of the Mediterranean, between Cyrene and Egypt*, Nep. Ages. 8, 6; also called Menelaita urbs, Edict. Justin. 13, 9, 2.—Hence, *adj.*: **Mĕnĕlāēus**, a, um, *of Menelaus*, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 14.

Mĕnēnĭānus, a, um, see the foll. art. II. B.

Mĕnēnĭus, *name of a Roman* gens. *Its most celebrated member was* Menenius Agrippa, *who told the people the fable of the belly and the limbs*, Liv. 2, 16, 7; 2, 32, 8; 2, 33, 10.—*Another* Menenius *in the time of Horace, noted as a foolish person*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 287.—**II.** Hence, **A.** **Mĕnēnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Menenian*: tribus, *a Roman tribe*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2.—**B.** **Mĕnēnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Menenius, Menenian*: judicium, i. e. *of Menenius Agrippa*, Liv. 2, 52, 8.

Mĕnēphron, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μενέφρων, *the name of an immoral person*, Ov. M. 7, 386; called also **Menŏphrus**, Hyg. Fab. 253.

‡ **Mĕnerva**, v. Minerva *init.*

* **Mĕnestheus** (-steus), ei and eos, *m.*, = Μενεσθεύς, *a man's name*. **I.** *A son of Iphicrates the Athenian*, Nep. Iphicr. 3.—**II.** *A king of the Athenians, a leader in the Trojan war*, Just. 2, 6.—**III.** *A charioteer of Diomedes*, Stat. Th. 6, 661; 712.—**IV.** = Mnestheus, q. v.

Mēnia Cŏlumna, v. Maenius.

Mēniānum, v. Maen-.

† **mēninga**, ae, *f.*, = μῆνιγξ, *the membrane which covers the brain*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 9.

Mēninx, ngis, *f.*, = Μῆνιγξ, *an island off the coast of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis, the modern Jerbah*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41; Liv. 22, 31, 2 (Weissenb. Menige); Mel. 2, 7, 7; Sol. 27, 40; Sil. 3, 318.

mēnion, ii, *n.*, *the name of a plant, also called* menogenion, App. Herb. 64.

Mĕnippēus, a, um, v. Menippus.

Mĕnippus, i, *m.*, = Μένιππος. **I.** *A Cynic philosopher famous for his bitter sarcasms, whence Varro gave to his satires the name of* Menippeae, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8; Gell. 2, 18, 7; Macr. S. 1, 11, 42; 1, 7, 12; Arn. 6, 207.—**II.** *A great Asiatic orator in the time of Cicero, from Stratonice*, Cic. Brut. 91, 315.

† **mēnis**, idis, *f.*, = μηνίς, *a little half-moon, crescent*, placed as an ornament at the beginning of books (post-class.): a primâ menide libri, i. e. *from the beginning*, Aus. Prof. 25, 1.

* **Mēnius**, i, *m.*, = Μήνιος, *son of Lycaon*, Ov. Ib. 472.

* **Mennis**, is, *f.*, *a city of Assyria, in Adiabene*, Curt. 5, 1, 15.

* **mennonĭa**, ae, *f.*, a reading for memnonia, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

Mĕnoeceus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Μενοικεύς, *son of the Theban king Creon, who sacrificed himself for his country*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116; Juv. 14, 240; Stat. Th. 10, 620; 651; 11, 709 al.; Hyg. Fab. 67.—Hence, **Mĕnoeceus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Menœceus, Menœcean*, Stat. Th. 10, 756.

* **Mĕnoetes**, is, *acc.* en, *m.*, = Μενοίτης. **I.** *One of the companions of Æneas*: compellat voce Menoetem, Verg. A. 5, 161.—**II.** *An Arcadian slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 12, 517.

Mĕnoetius, ii, *m.*, = Μενοίτιος, *the son of Actor and father of Patroclus, one of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14 and 97.—Hence, **Mĕnoetĭădes**, ae, *m.*, = Μενοιτιάδης, *the son of Menœtius*, i. e. *Patroclus, the friend of Achilles*, Prop. 2, 1, 38.

Mĕnŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, i. e. *of the consul* M. Messala, Val. Max. 9, 14, 5; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54.—**II.** *A famous sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88.

† **mēnogĕnion**, ii, *n.*, = μήνη (moon) and γένειον (chin), *a plant good for the cure of somnambulism*, App. Herb. 64.

† **mēnŏīdes** = μηνοειδής, *the moon during her first days, the new moon*, Firm. Math. 4 praef. *fin.*

† **Mĕnōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = Μένων, *the name of one of Plato's dialogues*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57.

† **Mēnŏtўrannus**, i, *m.*, = μηνοτύραννος, *lord of the months*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 666, 522; Inscr. Grut. 28, 6 al.

mens, mentis (*nom. sing.* **mentis**: terra corpus est, at mentis ignis est, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 764 P.; so too, istic est de sole sumptus; isque totus mentis est, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll.; cf. Enn. p. 168, v. 6 and 7 Vahl.), *f.* [from the root men, whence memini, q. v., and comminiscor], *the mind, disposition; the heart, soul* (class.). **I.** In gen.: fusi sine mente ac sine sensu ullo jaceant, Enn. ap. Non. 312, 26 (Ann. v. 134 Vahl.): nubilam mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 6: mens animi, Cat. 65, 4: mens animi vigilat, Lucr. 4, 758: mala mens, malus animus, *bad disposition, bad heart*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137: hominum erga se mentes, *feelings, sentiments*, Suet. Calig. 60: mens mollis ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: humanae mentis vitium . . . saeva cupido, Juv. 14, 175.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The conscience*: cum vero jurato sententia dicenda est, meminerit, deum se adhibere testem, id est ut ego arbitror, mentem suam, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 44: auditor, cui frigida mens est criminibus, Juv. 1, 166: quos diri conscia facti Mens habet attonitos et surdo verbere caedit, id. 13, 194.—**B.** *The intellectual faculties, the mind, understanding, intellect, reason, judgment, discernment, consideration, reflection*, etc.: mens, cui regnum totius animi (*soul*) a naturâ tributum est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: animus ita est constitutus, ut habeat praestantiam mentis, id. Fin. 5, 12, 34: deorum mente atque ratione omnem mundum administrari et regi, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: mente complecti aliquid, *to comprehend, understand*, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: sanum mentis esse, *to be of sound mind*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: mens sana in corpore sano, Juv. 10, 356: mentis suae esse, *to be in one's right mind, in one's senses*, Cic. Pis. 21, 50; so, mentis compotem esse, id. ib. 20, 48: captus mente, *out of his senses, beside himself, mad* (cf. menceps), id. Ac. 2, 17, 53; Paul. Sent. 3, 4, a, 11: mentem amittere, *to lose one's mind*, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 31: mentis inops, Ov. H. 15, 139: huic ex tempore dicenti effluit mens, *his recollection vanished*, Cic. Brut. 61, 218: quis est tam vecors, qui ea, quae tanta mente fiunt, casu putet posse fieri? id. Har. Resp. 9, 19: vobis dent mentem oportet (di), ut prohibeatis, sicut mihi dederunt, ut, etc., Liv. 6, 18: quid tibi istuc in mentem venit? *what comes into your mind? what are you thinking of?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34: modo hercle in mentem venit, id. As. 3, 2, 42: venit hoc mihi in mentem, te, etc., id. Aul. 2, 2, 49: venit in mentem, ut, etc., id. Curc. 4, 4, 2.—With *inf.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 31.—With *nom.*: miserae ubi venit in mentem mortis metus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 23: servi venere in mentem calliditates, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 13: quotiescumque patria in mentem veniret, Liv. 5, 54, 3; 8, 5, 10; Quint. 12, 9, 13; cf.: numquam ea res tibi tam belle in mentem venire potuisset, Cic. Att. 12, 37, 2; id. Har. Resp. 26, 55.—With *gen.* (so mostly in Cic.): non minus saepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam aequitatis tuae, *he bethought himself of*, Cic. Quint. 2, 6: tibi tuarum virtutum veniat in mentem, id. de Or 2, 61, 249: venit mihi Platonis in mentem, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2: solet mihi in mentem venire illius temporis, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1.—**C.** *Mind, thought, plan, purpose, intention, design*: quâ facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Verg. A. 1, 676: ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eâdem mente sim futurus,

Nep. Hann. 2, 5: Dolabella classem eâ mente comparavit, ut, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: mentes deorum scrutari in fibris, Ov. M. 15, 136: ferro percussit, sed non occidendi mente, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 6, 3: poenae modus ex mente facientis statui potest, ib. 13, 3, 2: in mente est mihi dormire, *I have a mind to*, Petr. 21.—**D.** *Spirit, boldness, courage:* addere mentem, *to give courage to*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 36: demittunt mentes, *lose courage*, Verg. A. 12, 609 (cf. animus).—**E.** Personified: **Mens**, *the goddess of thought, whose festival was held on the eighth of June*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: Menti aedem T. Otacilius praetor vovit, Liv. 22, 10; cf. Ov. F. 6, 241.

mensa, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. ma, measure; Gr. μέτρον; cf. manus, mane, etc.], *a table* for any purpose, as *a dining-table; a market-stand* for meat, vegetables, etc.; *a money-dealer's table* or *counter, a sacrificial table*, etc. **I.** Lit.: Of the table itself as a fabric: non ferre mensam nisi crebris distinctam venis, Sen. Dial. 3, 35, 5: mensa inanis nunc si adponatur mihi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 26: cibos in mensam alicui apponere, id. Men. 1, 3, 29: surgunt a mensâ saturi, poti, id. Ps. 1, 3, 62: ad mensam consistere, *to wait at table*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: auferre mensam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 14: apud mensam, *at table*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 77; Gell. 2, 22, 1; 19, 7, 2: arae vicem praestare posse mensam dicatam, Macr. S. 3, 11, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Food; a table, meal, course:* quocum mensam sermonesque suos impertit, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 240 Vahl.): communicabo te semper mensâ meâ, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 51: ita mensas exstruit, id. Men. 1, 1, 25: parciore mensâ uti, Tac. A. 13, 16: Italicae Syracusiaeque mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: cui Quintus de mensa misit, id. Att. 5, 1, 4; so, parâsti mensam adversus eos qui tribulant me, Vulg. Psa. 23, 5: una mensa, *at a single meal*, Juv. 1, 138: prior, proxima mensa, *the first, the second rank at table; the first* or *second in esteem:* Raeticis uvis prior mensa erat, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16; id. 9, 17, 29, § 63: secunda mensa, *the second course, the dessert* (at which much wine was used), Cels. 1, 2: haec ad te scripsi, appositâ secundâ mensâ, *during the dessert*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; 14, 21, 4: Agesilaus coronas secundamque mensam servis dispertiit, Nep. Ages. 8, 4: secunda mensa bono stomacho nihil nocet, Cels. 1, 2 *fin.:* mensae tempore, *meal-time*, Juv. 13, 211.—**B.** *The guests at table:* cum primum istorum conduxit mensa choragum, Suet. Aug. 70.—**C.** *A money-changer's counter:* decem minas dum hic solvit, omnis mensas transiit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 4: mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 148: nummulariorum, Vulg. Matt. 21, 12: publica, *a public bank*, Cic. Fl. 19, 44; id. Pis. 36, 88.—**D.** *A butcher's table:* mensa lanionia, *butcher's stall, shambles*, Suet. Claud. 15.—**E.** Mensa lusoria, *a gaming-table* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 8, 6.—**F.** *A sacrificial table:* Curiales mensae, in quibus immolabatur Junoni, quae Curis est appellata, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Curiales, p. 64 Müll.: mensae deorum, Verg. A. 2, 764: Jovis mensa, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105: *a small altar:* super tumulum statuere, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66.—**G.** The long flat part, *the table*, of a military engine (e. g. of a catapult), Vitr. 10, 16.—**H.** *A stand* or *platform* on which slaves were exposed for sale: servus de mensâ paratus, App. M. 8, p. 213; id. Mag. 17, p. 285, 15.

mensālis, e, *adj.* [mensa], *of* or *belonging to the table, table-* (post-class.): argentum mensale, *silver table-service*, Vop. Tac. 10: vinum, Auct. ap. Vop. Aurel. 9, 6: citharae species mensalis, Diom. 479, 12.

mensārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the table* or *counter;* only *subst.* **I. mensārius,** ii, *m.*, *a money-changer, banker.* **A.** In gen.: mensarii nummularii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124, 17 Müll.: Cassius Parmens. ap. Suet. Aug. 4.—**B.** In partic., *a public banker*, who regulated the paying out of public moneys, Cic. Fl. 19, 44: quinqueviris creatis, quos mensarios ab dispensatione pecuniae appellârunt, Liv. 7, 21: mensarii triumviri, id. 23, 21; 26, 36.—**II. Mensārium,** ii, *n.*, *table furniture, a table-cloth:* collarium, quod in collo est: mensarium, quod in mensâ est, Prisc. p. 590 P.

mensātim, *adv.* [mensa], *by tables, from table to table* (late Lat.), Juvenc. 3, 214.

* **mensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [metior], *a measuring, measure:* vocum, *metre, quantity*, Cic. Or. 53, 177.

mensis, is (*gen. plur.* regularly mensium; freq. mensum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 78; Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22; id. Verr. 2, 74, 182 al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 5, 3; Ov. M. 8, 500; id. F. 5, 187; 424; Liv. 3, 24, 4; 3, 25, 4; Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 49 et saep.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1. p. 265 sq.), *m.* [root ma-, measure; Sanscr. mas; Gr. μήν, the measure of time; cf. Goth. mena; Germ. Mond; Engl. moon, month], *a month.* **I.** Lit.: mensium nomina, Varr. L. L. 6, 4, § 33 Müll.; Censor. 22: hunc mensem vortentem servare, *the return of this month*, i. e. *a full year*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76: septem menses sunt, quom in hasce aedis pedem nemo intro tulit, id. Most. 2, 2, 39: lunae cursus qui, quia mensa spatia conficiunt, menses nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69: annûm novûm voluerunt esse primum mensem Martium, Atta ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 43: primo mense, *at the beginning of the month*, Verg. A. 6, 453: regnavit is quidem paucos menses, Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Hor. C. 2, 9, 6.—**B.** Esp., *plur.*, *the months*, i. e. *the fixed time, the period:* mensis jam tibi actos vides, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Transf., esp. in *plur.*, *the menses:* prodest mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156; 22, 22, 40, § 83; 22, 25, 71, § 147; 23, 7, 71, § 138 et saep.—In *sing.:* a muliere incitati mensis, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 267; 28, 7, 23, § 77.—Transf., of female animals, *the yearly flux*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7 *med.*

mensor, ōris, *m.* [metior], *a measurer* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: te maris et terrae, numeroque carentis arenae Mensorem cohibent, Archyta, Hor. C. 1, 28, 1: frumentarius, *a corn-measurer*, Paul. Dig. 27, 1, 26.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A surveyor:* non agricolae sed mensoris officium esse dicebam, Col. 6, 1: cautus humum longo signavit limite mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136.—**B.** *An architect*, Plin. Ep. 10, 27, 5; 10, 18, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3223.—**C.** Milit. t. t. **1.** *An engineer*, Amm. 19, 11, 8; Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.—**2.** *One who measures out the ground for an encampment, a quartermaster*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7, Cod. Th. 7, 8, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3473.

mensōrium, ii, *n.* [mensor], *a basket* (late Lat.): caput Johannis in mensorio accipere, Cassiod. H. E. 10, 15.

menstrŭa, ōrum, v. menstruus.

menstrŭālis, e, *adj.* [menstruus], *monthly, every month, for a month.* **I.** In gen.: epulae, i. e. *free entertainment for a month*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 23: sphaera, Prud. στεφ. 10, 538.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the monthly courses* of women, *menstrual* (post-Aug.): solum animal menstruale mulier est, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63: mulier menstrualis, *menstrual*, id. 19, 10, 57, § 177: pannus, Marc. Emp. 35: tempus, Vulg. Lev. 15, 25.

menstrŭo, āre, v. *n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to have a monthly term, to be menstruant* (post-class.): mulier menstruans, Pall. 1, 35, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *to pollute;* trop.: pannus menstruatae justitiae nostrae, *polluted*, Vulg. Isa. 64, 6; cf. id. Ezech. 18, 6.

menstrŭum, i, v. menstruus.

menstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [mensis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a month, that happens every month, monthly.* **A.** In gen. (class.): ferias menstruas edicere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.: usura, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: ventorum ratio, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—**2.** *Subst.* (α) **menstrŭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the monthly sacrifices:* ad menstrua solvenda montem ascendunt, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 492, 32.—(β) **menstrŭum,** i, *n.:* menstruum meum Calend. Septembr. finitur, *a monthly term of office, monthly service*, Plin. Ep. 10, 24, 3.—**B.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to monthly purgations, to menstruation, menstruous:* menstruae purgationes, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 132: cursus, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230: sanguis, Vulg. Lev. 15, 25.—As *subst.:* **menstrŭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *monthly purgations, menses, catamenia*, Cels. 6, 6, 38: ciere, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 65: sedare, id. 20, 14, 54, § 154.—In *sing.*, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78.—Of female animals: canis, *menstruous*, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98.—**II.** *That lasts a month, for the space of a month, monthly:* vita menstrua, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30: spatium, id. N. D. 1, 31, 87: menstrua cibaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 30, § 72.—As *subst.:* **menstrŭum,** i, *n.*, *a month's provisions*, Liv. 44, 2.

mensŭālis, e, *adj.* [mensis], *of a month, monthly* (post-class.): numerus, Gromat. Vet. p. 393, 12: speculatio, id. ib. p. 415, 13: stipendia, Fulg. Contin. Virg. p. 142, 3.

mensŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little table* (ante-class. and post-Aug.), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; Petr. 136; App. M. 2, 11, p. 119.

mensŭlārius, ii, *m.* [mensula], *a money-changer* (post-Aug.), Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 2; Dig. 42, 5, 24, § 2; 2, 11, 47, § 1.

mensūra, ae, *f.* [metior], *a measuring, measure* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mensuram facere alicujus, Ov. A. A. 3, 265: agere, *to measure, survey*, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 5: inire, Col. 5, 3: res (quae) pondere numero mensura constant, Gai. Inst. 2, 196.—**II.** Transf., *a measure*, by which any thing is measured: majore mensurâ reddere, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48: qui modus mensurae medimnus appellatur, *kind of measure*, Nep. Att. 2, 6: mensuras et pondera invenit Phidon Argivus, aut Palamedes, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: ex aquâ, i. e. clepsydra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: quicquid sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadit, numerus vocatur, Cic. Or. 20, 67: de mensura jus dicere, Juv. 10, 101.—**B.** Trop., *measure, quantity, proportion, capacity, power, extent, degree*, etc.: dare alicui mensuram bibendi, *to prescribe how much one may drink*, Ov. A. A. 1, 589: nostri orbis, Tac. Agr. 12: beneficii, Plin. Ep. 10, 12, 2: qui tanti mensuram nominis imples, i. e. *who answerest to its meaning, art worthy of it*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 1: ficti crescit, *measure, size*, id. M. 12, 57: sui, *one's own measure*, i. e. *capacity*, Juv. 11, 35: sed derat pisci patinae mensura, *was too small*, Juv. 4, 72: nuribus Argolicis fui Mensura voti, *I was the measure of their wishes*, i. e. *they desired to have as much as I possessed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 400: submittere se ad mensuram discentis, *to accommodate one's self to the capacity of the learner*, Quint. 2, 3, 7: legati, *character, standing*, Tac. H. 1, 52: mensura tamen quae sufficiat census, *how large a fortune*, Juv. 14, 316.—In painting: Apelles cedebat Asclepiodoro de mensuris, hoc est quanto quid a quoque distare deberet, *the degree of prominence, and relative distances, of parts of a picture*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80.—In gram.: mensurae verborum, *the quantities of their syllables*, Quint. 10, 1, 10.

mensūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mensura], *that can be measured, measurable* (post-class.): spatium, Prud. Apoth. 881.—Hence, **mensūrābĭlĭter,** *adv.*, *measurably*, Aug. Specul. 20.

mensūrālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to measuring, measuring-* (post-class.): mensuralis linea, Sicul. Fl. p. 19 Goes.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **mensūrālia,** ium, *n.*, *the title of a work by Varro*, Prisc. p. 817 P.—Hence, *adv.:* **mensūrālĭter,** *by measure* (post-class.), Hyg. de Limit. p. 167 Goes.

mensūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mensuro], *a measuring, mensuration* (post-class.): jugeri, Auct. de Limit. p. 264 Goes.: agrorum, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 3, 5; p. 379, 12 Halm.

mensūrātor, is, *m.* [id.], *a measurer* (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 44.

mensurnus, a, um, *adj.* [mensis], *monthly* (for the more usual menstruus): spatium, * Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39 (acc. to Prisc. p. 595 P.; B. and K. menstrui spatii); so Novat. de Trinit.: divisiones, Cypr. Ep. 34.

mensūro, 1, *v. a.* [mensura], *to measure* (post-class.): fossa mensuratur, Veg. Mil. 1, 25; Gromat. Vet. p. 232, 9: fines, Hilar. in Psa. 15, 8: longitudinem, Vulg. Ezech. 45, 3; 48, 30 al.—**II.** Trop., *to measure, estimate:* suas opes viresque suorum, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 372.—Hence, **mensūrātē,** *adv.*, *by measurement*, Cassiod. in Psa. 69, 5.

1. mensus, a, um, *Part.*, from metior.

2. mensus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.*

[metior], *a measuring, measure*, v. l. ap. App. de Mundo, p. 253 dub.

† **menta** (**mentha**), ae, *f.*, = μίνθη, *mint*, acc. to the myth, so called from Menthe or Minthe, a nymph who was changed by Proserpine into this plant, Ov. M. 10, 729; 8, 663; Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159: ructatrix, Mart. 10, 48, 10: serpens, Col. poët. 10, 119. —P r o v.: decimatis mentham et rutam et omne olus, et praeteritis judicium, i. e. *carefully attend to trifles and neglect weighty matters*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 42; id. Matt. 23, 23.

mentăgra, ae, *f.* [mentum-ἄγρα, formed after pod-agra; lit., chin-disease], *an eruption, tetter on the chin* (i. q. lichen, q. v.), Plin. 26, 1, 2, § 2.

mentālis, e, *adj.* [mens], *mental* (late Lat.): mentalibus oculis, Ps.-Aug. ad Frat. Erem. Serm. 19.

mentastrum, i, *n.* [menta], *wild mint*, Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159: silvestre, Col. 11, 3.

Mentēsānus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of* Mentesa (Mentissa, Liv. 26, 17) *in* Hispania Baetica: ordo Mentesanus, Inscr. Grut. 384, 2.—In *plur.*: Mentesani Bastuli, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.—**II.** Mentesani Oretani in Hispaniâ Tarraconensi, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19; Liv. 26, 17.

mentha, v. menta.

mentiens, entis, *Part.*, from mentior, q. v.

mentīgo, inis, *f.* [mentum], *a kind of eruption, scab*, on lambs (i. q. ostigo, q. v.), Col. 7, 5, 21.

1. mentio, ōnis, *f.* [from root man-, men-; v. memini], *a calling to mind, a cursory speaking of, a making mention, mentioning, naming, mention*: civitatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 166: casu in eorum mentionem incidi, *accidentally happened to mention them*, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50: tui, *mention of you*, id. Att. 5, 9, 3: Graecorum, Juv. 3, 114.—With a foll. *ut*: mentionem fecit, ut reperirem, etc., Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 15: mentione illatâ a tribunis, ut liceret, Liv. 4, 1, 2; 4, 8, 4: mentionem facere alicujus rei, *to make mention of a thing, mention it*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 5: mentionem de aliquâ re, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4: de quo feci supra mentionem, id. Leg. 3, 6, 14: mentionem movere alicujus rei, Liv. 28, 11: mentionem habere accusatorum, *to make mention of, to mention*, id. 38, 56: mentionem rei incohare, id. 29, 23: mentionem condicionum jacere, Vell. 2, 65, 1: mentionem facere, with *acc.* and *inf.*, *to mention*: noli facere mentionem, te has emisse, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 126: in senatu consules faciunt mentionem, placere statui, si, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 95: mentio in senatu facta, id. Att. 1, 13, 3; Liv. 6, 6, 2: qua de re tecum mentionem feceram, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 29: fac mentionem cum avonculo, id. Aul. 4, 7, 4: ubi mentionem ego fecero de puellâ, mihi ut despondeat, *to propose for a girl*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 27.—In *plur.*: secessionis mentiones ad vulgus militum sermonibus occultis serere, *suggestions, hints*, Liv. 3, 43, 2.

2. mentio, ire, 4, *v. n.* (archaic collat. form of mentior, Prisc. 8, 6, 29, p. 799 P.): te mentire spirito sancto, v. l. for mentiri, Vulg. Act. 5, 3; for mentitus, *pass. part.*, v. mentior *fin.*, and cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 297 sq.

mentior, ītus, 4 (*fut.* mentibitur, for mentietur, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 35; 2, 2, 99; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 448), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [prob. from root men-, whence mens, memini, q. v. Original meaning, *to invent*; hence], **I.** *Neutr., to lie, cheat, deceive*, etc.: mentiri palam, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89: mentire, id. Poen. 3, 5, 18: adversus aliquem, id. Aul. 4, 7, 9: apud aliquem, id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: sibi, id. Am. 1, 2, 6: mihi, id. Capt. 3, 5, 46; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 35: aperte, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18: in re aliquâ, id. Att. 12, 21, 4: de re aliquâ, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: adeo veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur, Nep. Epam. 3, 1.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, *to pretend, to declare falsely*: certam me sum mentitus habere Horam, quae, etc., Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 53; Plin. 12, 15, 34, § 67: mentior nisi or si mentior, a form of asseveration, *I am a liar, if*, etc.: mentior, nisi et quae aiunt illud, corpora sunt, Sen. Ep. 106, 5: si mentiar, inquit, Ultima, quâ fallam, sit Venus illa mihi, Ov. F. 4, 227.—Of things, *to deceive, impose upon*: frons, oculi, vultus persaepe mentiuntur, oratio vero saepissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: in quibus nihil umquam . . . vetustas mentita sit, id. N. D. 2, 5, 15.—**B.** *To deceive one's self, mistake*: mentire, gnate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 83 Brix ad loc.—**II.** *Act., to lie or speak falsely about, to assert falsely, make a false promise about; to feign, counterfeit, imitate* a shape, nature, etc.: cujus consilio tantam rem mentitus esset, *had devised such a falsehood*, Sall. C. 48: originem alicujus, Just. 35, 2, 4: auspicium, Liv. 10, 40: titulum Lyciscae, *to assume falsely*, Juv. 6, 123: noctem, *to promise falsely*, Prop. 3, 9, 1: cur sese daemonia mentiuntur, Tert. Apol. 23; also, *to invent, feign*, of a poetical fiction: ita mentitur (sc. Homerus), Hor. A. P. 151; cf.: poëtae Orionem mentiuntur in pelago incidentem, Lact. 4, 15, 21.—*Pass.*: si a debitore, praelato die, pignoris obligatio mentiatur, Dig. 48, 10, 28.—**B.** T r o p., of inanim. subjects: semel fac illud, Mentitur tua quod subinde tussis, *do what your cough keeps falsely promising*, i. e. *die*, Mart. 5, 39, 6: mentiris juvenem tinctis capillis, id. 3, 43, 1: color, qui chrysocollam mentitur, Plin. 35, 6, 29, § 48: nec varios discet mentiri lana colores, Verg. E. 4, 42: sexum viris denegatum muliebri motu, Col. praef. 1.—Hence, * **1. mentiens**, entis, *m. subst.*, *a fallacy, sophism*: quomodo mentientem, quem ψευδόμενον vocant, dissolvas, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11.—**2. mentītus**, a, um, *Part.*, in pass. signif., *imitated, counterfeit, feigned* (poet.): mentita tela, Verg. A. 2, 422: figurae, Ov. M. 5, 326: fama, id. ib. 10, 28: nomen, id. ib. 10, 439; id. H. 11, 73; Sen. Contr. 5, 5, 3; Luc. 2, 512; Val. Fl. 6, 698; 7, 155; Sil. 15, 796; Stat. S. 4, 6, 21; id. Th. 1, 256; 7, 303; 10, 875; Poët. ap. Suet. Oth. 3; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 58: mentiti fictique terrores, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 15; id. Pan. 81, 3: divinitas, Lact. 2, 16, 2; Quint. 12, 10, 76.

mentiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [menta], *smelling strong of mint*, Marc. Emp. 33.

Mentissa, ae, v. Mentesanus.

* **mentītio**, ōnis, *f.* [mentior], *a lying, deception*, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3 dub.

mentītus, a, um, *Part.*, v. mentior *fin.* 2.

1. mento, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [mentum], *one who has a long chin, long-chin*, Arn. 3, 108.

2. Mento, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [id.], *a Roman proper name*. So C. Julius Mento, *consul* A. U. C. 323, Liv. 4, 26.

* **Mentonŏmon**, i, *n.*, *a part of the shore of the German Ocean*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 35 (better reading Metonomon, Jan.).

Mentor, ŏris, *m.*, = Μέντωρ. **I.** *The famous friend of Odysseus*, Cic. Att. 9, 8, 2. —**II.** *A celebrated artist in embossed work in metal*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38; Plin. 33, 12, 53, § 147.—**B.** P o e t. transf., *a Mentor-cup*, a skilfully wrought drinking-vessel: rarae sine Mentore mensae, Juv. 8, 104: Mentora frangere, Mart. 11, 11, 5.—Hence, **Mentŏrĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mentor the artist, Mentorean*: opus, Prop. 1, 14, 2: labores, Mart. 4, 39, 5.

mentŭla, ae, *f.*, i. q. membrum virile, Cat. 29, 13; 94, 1; 115, 8 et saep.; Mart. 6, 23, 2.

mentŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [mentula], *having a* mentula (rare).—*Comp.*: Priapo mentulatior, Auct. Priap. 37.

1. mentum, i, *n.* [root men-, min-, to project; cf.: minae, minari, etc.], *the chin* of persons and animals; also, the chin with the hair that grows on it, *the beard*. **I.** L i t.: Herculis mentum paulo attritius, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: attingere, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 251: incana, Verg. A. 6, 809: caprarum, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 204.—**II.** T r a n s f., in archit., *the projecting part of a cornice*, which casts off the rain, *the coping*, Vitr. 4, 3, 6.

‡ **2. mentum** dicebant, quod nos commentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.

menui, *the Indian name of a precious stone which the Greeks called* xanthos, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 169.

mĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. mi, to go], *to go, to pass* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quo simul meâris, Hor. C. 1, 4, 17: in orientem meavisse, Tac. A. 3, 34: meantes exercitus terrere, Quint. 8, 4, 3.—**II.** T r o p., of inanim. and abstr. things: ita ut vix singula meent plaustra, Plin. 6, 14, 17, § 43: triremes, Tac. A. 4, 5: sidera, Ov. M. 15, 71: sol, Quint. 11, 2, 22: aura, id. 11, 3, 16: vapor per inane vacuum, Lucr. 2, 151: spiritus, Curt. 3, 5, 6: anima diversa in membra, Luc. 3, 640.

meopte, i. e. meo ipsius, v. meus.

mĕphītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mephitis], *mephitic, pestilential* (post-class.): odor, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

mĕphītis, is, *f.*, *a noxious, pestilential exhalation from the ground, mephitis*. **I.** L i t.: saevamque exhalat opaca mephitim, Verg. A. 7, 84: sulphureae, Pers. 3, 99.—**II.** P e r s o n i f i e d: **Mĕphītis** (**Mĕfītis**), is, *f.*, *a goddess who averts pestilential exhalations*, Tac. H. 3, 34; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; Inscr. Orell. 1795; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 84: lucus Mephitis, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 49 Müll.: aedes, Paul. ex Fest. 351, 3.

mepte, i. e. me ipsum, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10.

mĕrācē, *adv.*, v. meracus *fin.*

mĕrācŭlus (also sync., meraclus), a, um, *adj. dim.* [meracus], *pretty pure, with very little mixture* (post-Aug.): meraclo se percussit flore Libyco (al. meraco), Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 15: vinum, Cels. 3, 19; Plin. 20, 19, 80, § 209.

mĕrācus, a, um, *adj.* [merus], *pure, unmixed*, esp. of wine (class.). **I.** L i t.: vinum meracius, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 78: uva, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 31), 27.—**B.** T r a n s f., of other things: helleborum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 137; cf. Pers. 4, 16.—**II.** T r o p.: libertas, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: meracissimus scientiae fons, Sid. Ep. 3, 10.—Hence, *adv.*: **mĕrācē**, *purely, without mixture* (post-Aug.): minus, sed meracius bibere, Cels. 1, 3: rubere, Sol. 33, 18.—T r a n s f.: purius, meracius amare, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

* **mĕrālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *pure, unmixed*: calix, Marc. Emp. 27.

mĕrātus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. meracus, *pure*, Cael. Aur. Chron. 1, 1, 17 al.

mercābĭlis, e, *adj.* [mercor], *that can be bought, purchasable* (poet.): meretrix, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21.

mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx], for mercabilis, *that can be bought, purchasable* (post-class.): uxor, Cod. Just. 4, 7, 6.

mercans, antis, *Part.* and *subst.*, v. mercor.

mercantia, ae, *f.* [mercor], *trade* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 3.

Mercātilla or **Mercantilla**, ae, *f.*, *a Roman proper name*, Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 73; Inscr. Mur. 1691, 6.

mercātio, ōnis, *f.* [mercor], *a dealing in wares, mercantile dealing* (post-class.): pecunia in mercationibus perdita, *in mercantile speculations*, Gell. 3, 3, 14; Firm. Math. 3, 8 *fin.*

mercātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a trader, merchant*, esp. *a wholesale dealer* (opp. to caupo, a retailer; class.). **I.** L i t.: venalicii mercatoresque, Cic. Or. 70, 232: multi ad eos mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3. —**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *A dealer, speculator*: non consules, sed mercatores provinciarum, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 4, 10.—Rarely of *a petty dealer*: vilis sacci mercator olentis, Juv. 14, 269.—**B.** *A buyer, purchaser*: signorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 60: veneni, Juv. 13, 154.

mercātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [mercator], *mercantile* (ante-class.): navis mercatoria, *a merchant-vessel*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2.

mercātūra, ae, *f.* [mercor], *trade, traffic, commerce* (class.). **I.** L i t.: mercatura autem, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est; sin magna et copiosa, non est admodum vituperanda, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: mercaturas facere, *to follow the pursuits of trade*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72.—**B.** T r o p.: ad quos cum tanquam ad mercaturam bonarum artium sis profectus, *to the purchase of*, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 2, 6: utilitatum, id. N. D. 1, 44, 122.—**II.** T r a n s f., *goods, wares, merchandise* (ante-Aug.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 51.

mercātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *trade, traffic, buying and selling* (class.): apud aedem Veneris mercatus meretricius, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129: turpissimus mercatus, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 6: domesticus, id. ib. 3, 12, 30.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a place for trade, market-place*,

market, mart: postquam pater ad mercatum abiit, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 55: frequens mercatus, Liv. 1, 30: mercatus conventusque Graeciae, Suet. Ner. 28: mercatu indicto, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: Asiae Graeciaeque, Liv. 33, 32, 2; Tac. H. 3, 30: (Numa Pompilius) mercatus ludos omnesque conveniendi causas et celebritates invenit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27.—**B.** In gen., *a festival assemblage, public feast*, transl. of the Greek πανήγυρις: mercatus is qui habetur maximo ludorum apparatu, totius Graeciae celebritate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: in mercatu Olympiaco, Just. 13, 5, 3: Asiae Graeciaeque is mercatus erat, Liv. 33, 32, 2: magna pars Italiae stato in eosdem dies mercatu congregata, Tac. H. 3, 30.

‡ **mercēdārĭus**, ii, *m.* [merces], *he who pays wages:* ostende mercedarios tuos, Sen. Contr. 5, 33, 5 and 25; cf. Gloss. Isid. s. v., ‡ 1. mercedonius.

‡ **mercēdĭtŭum**, mercenarium, quod mercede se tueatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.

‡ **1. mercēdōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. merces-do], *of* or *belonging to the payment of wages:* Mercedonios (dies) dixerunt a mercede solvendâ, *on which wages are paid, pay-days*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mercēdōnĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a payer of wages, paymaster:* mercedonius, qui solvit mercedem; ‡ mercedarius (*an employer*), qui dat mercedem pro labore sibi impenso, Gloss. Isid. 37.

‡† **2. Mercēdōnĭus** or **Mercēdīnus**, = Μερκηδόνιος, Μερκεδῖνος, mensis, *an intercalary month of* 22 *or* 23 *days, inserted every two years in the calendar of Numa*, Vet. Kalend. Rom. ap. Grut. 133; cf. so Laur. Lyd. de Mens. 4, 92.

mercēdŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. merces]. **I.** *Small wages, poor pay* (class.): infimi homines mercedula adducti, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 198: isto modo nec medico quicquam debere te nisi mercedulam dicis nec praeceptori, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 1.—**II.** *Hire, rent, income:* constituere mercedulas praediorum, Cic. Att. 13, 11, 1.

mercēnārĭus (in old MSS. written mercennarius), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that does any thing for reward* or *pay; hired for money, wages,* or *pay; paid, hired, mercenary* (opp. to gratuitus, without pay, gratuitous). **I.** *Adj.* **A.** Of persons: comes, Cic. Pis. 21, 49: miles, Liv. 24, 49: testes, *hired, bribed*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3: praetor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 54.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: mercenaria arma, Liv. 30, 8: liberalitas gratuitane est, an mercenaria? Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: ancilla mercenariae stipis, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 172: vincla, *his hireling fetters*, i. e. *his salaried office of* praeco, *which kept him confined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mercēnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a hireling, hired servant:* tuus mercenarius, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 55: non male praecipiunt, qui ita jubent uti servis, ut mercenariis, Cic. Off. 1, 13, 41: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: Oppionici, id. Clu. 59, 163: servus perpetuus mercenarius est, i. e. *eye-server*, Sen. Ben. 3, 22, 1.

1. merces, ēdis (*irreg. acc.* mercem, Claud. 6; Cons. Hon. 578), *f.* [mereo, what is deserved or earned; hence], *hire, pay, wages, salary, fee, reward,* etc. (syn.: pretium, stipendium; class.). **I.** Lit.: manuum mercede inopiam tolerare, *the wages of manual labor*, Sall. C. 37, 7: ne ars tanta abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92: operae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: veterum officiorum, Juv. 5, 13: uti ab Arvernis Sequanisque Germani mercede arcesserentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: haec merces erat dialecticorum, *fee*, Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 98: Apollonius cum mercede doceret, id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: mercedibus scenicorum recisis, *the players' salaries*, Suet. Tib. 34: poscere mercedes, *to work for hire*, Juv. 8, 246: sarcienda vestimenta mercede certa accipere, Gai. Inst. 3, 205.—Prov.: dignus est operarius mercede suo, Vulg. Luc. 10, 7.—**B.** In partic., in a bad sense, *an unrighteous reward, a bribe:* pretio atque mercede minuere majestatem rei publicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 50: magnâ mercede pacisci cum aliquo, ut, Liv. 25, 33: mercedem accipere ab aliquo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: lingua adstricta mercede, *tied with a bribe*, id. Pis. 13, 30: iniquitatis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A price* for any thing, *reward, wages; recompense, punishment; cost, injury, detriment; a stipulation, condition,* etc.: mercedem alicujus rei constituere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: alicui proponere, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 4: alicui rei imponere, Juv. 7, 149: exigere ab aliquo, Cic. Lael. 21, 80: merces sanguinis atque laboris, Juv. 14, 164; 1, 42: mercedem solvere, *to make payment*, id. 7, 157: appellare, *to demand payment*, id. 7, 157, v. 158.—Prov.: unâ mercede duas res adsequi, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: non aliâ bibam Mercede, *condition*, Hor. C. 1, 27, 13: temeritatis merces, *punishment*, Liv. 39, 55: qui metit mercedem accipit, *reward*, Vulg. Johan. 4, 36: in molestiâ gaudeo, te eam fidem cognoscere hominum non ita magnâ mercede, quam ego maximo dolore cognôram, *price, cost*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 3: non sine magnâ mercede, *not except at great cost*, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: victum illa mercede parare, Juv. 14, 273: magnâ quidem res tuas mercede colui, *to my great disadvantage*, Sen. Tranq. 11, 2.—**B.** *Rent, revenue, income, interest:* mercedes Argileti et Aventini, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 2: dotalium praediorum, id. ib. 15, 20, 4: ex fundo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: mercedes habitationum annuae, *house-rents*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: publicanos tertiâ mercedum parte relevavit, *farm-rent*, Suet. Caes. 20: quinas hic capiti mercedes exsecat, *interest* or *discount on capital*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 14.

2. merces, for merx, v. h. v.

mercĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [merx], *goods, wares, merchandise* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): in vostris mercimoniis Emundis vendundisque, Plaut. Am. prol. 1; id. Most. 3, 3, 9; 12: quid agit meum mercimonium apud te? id. Curc. 4, 4, 8: videre cupio nostrum mercimonium, Turp. ap. Non. 213, 8: per tabernas, quibus id mercimonium inerat, quo flamma alitur, Tac. A. 15, 38.

merco, are, v. mercor *fin.*

mercor, ātus, 1 (archaic form, mercassitur for mercatus fuerit, Inscr. Grut. 512, 20.—*Inf.* mercarier for mercari, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to trade, traffic, deal in commodities* (*absol.*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 82), *to buy, purchase* something from a person (cf. nundinor). **I.** Lit., constr. with *aliquid ab* or *de aliquo*, with *abl.* or *gen.* of the price (class.): aliquid ab aliquo, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: fundum de pupillo, id. Fl. 20, 46: aliquid tanto pretio, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: hortos egregiasque domos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 24: quanti mercatura mullum luxuria? Plin. 9, 18, 31, § 68: hanc (segetem), Juv. 14, 143.—In *part. pres.:* **mercans**, antis, *subst.*, *a buyer, purchaser:* spem mercantium frustrari, Suet. Aug. 75.—**II.** Trop.: ego haec officia mercanda vitâ puto, *to be purchased with life*, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 3: amorem muneribus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 15.—In *pass.* signif., *to be bought* (mostly post-Aug.): jam quidem facta emplastra mercantur, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108.—*Part. perf.:* **mercātus**, a, um, *bought, purchased:* commeatibus mercatis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 12: cultus, Prop. 1, 2, 5: sestertiis centum quinquaginta milibus trullam unam mercatam a matrefamilias, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 29 (the better reading is mercatâ matre, Jan.).

Mercŭrĭālis, e, *adj.* [Mercurius], *of* or *belonging to the god Mercury:* caduceum, App. M. 11, p. 262: unde frequentia Mercuriale Imposuere mihi cognomen compita, *called me Mercury* (as being a skilful man of business), Hor. S. 2, 3, 25.—*Subst.:* **Mercŭrĭāles**, ium, *m.*, *the name of a corporation of traders:* Mercuriales M. Furium Flaccum de collegio ejecerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2.—With reference to Mercury as the god of scholars: Faunus, Mercurialium Custos virorum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 28.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the planet Mercury:* cursus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Herba mercurialis, *a plant, dog's-mercury*, Cato, R. R. 158; Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38.—**B.** Pagus Mercurialis, *a town of* Africa propria, *in* Zeugitana, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Erud. Antiq. p. 191.

Mercŭrĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little image of Mercury*, App. Mag. p. 314, 16; 315, 4.

Mercŭrĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ἑρμῆς, *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia, the messenger of the gods; as a herald, the god of dexterity; in speaking, of eloquence; the bestower of prosperity; the god of traders and thieves; the presider over roads, and conductor of departed souls to the Lower World:* Mercurius a mercibus est dictus. Hunc etenim negotiorum omnium aestimabant esse deum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 3, 22 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 185; id. Arat. 277; Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Verg. A. 4, 222; Hor. C. 1, 10, 1; Ov. F. 5, 663 sqq.: stella Mercurii, *the planet Mercury:* infra hanc autem stella Mercurii est, ea στίλβων appellatur a Graecis, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 54; so, stella Mercurii, id. Univ. 9; also simply Mercurius, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: dies Mercurii or Mercuris, *Wednesday*, Inscr. Murat. 402, 7.—*Appel. gen. plur.:* Mercuriorum, Tert. Spect. 1. 11 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *the withers* of draught-cattle, between the neck and the back (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 59; 4, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Aqua Mercurii, *a fountain in the* via Appia, Ov. F. 5, 673.—**B.** Tumulus Mercurii, *near* Carthago nova, Liv. 26, 44.—**C.** Promontorium Mercurii, *in* Africa, *in* Zeugitana, *near Carthage*, now *Capo Bon*, Liv. 29, 27; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87.

merda, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. μορύσσειν, to defile], *dung, ordure, excrement:* corvorum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 37; Mart. 3, 17, 6; Veg. 2, 8, 4; Phaedr. 4, 17, 25.

merdācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [merda], *defiled with excrement* (post-class.), Auct. Priap. 69, 8; Anthol. Lat. 3, 160. 6.

merdālĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], = merdaceus, q. v., Auct. Priap. 68, 8.

mĕrē, *adv.*, v. merus *fin.*

1. mĕrenda, ae, *f.* [mereo, q. v.], *an afternoon luncheon*, taken between four and five o'clock (ante- and post-class.): merendam antiqui dicebant pro prandio, quod scilicet medio die caperetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: merenda dicitur cibus post meridiem qui datur, Non. 28, 32; Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49; Afran. ap. Non. 28, 33: serae hora merendae, Calp. Ecl. 5, 60; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 12.—Also of *feed* or *medicine for a beast:* Cyprio bovi merendam, Ennius cum dixit, significat id, quod solet fieri in insulâ Cypro, in quâ boves humano stercore pascuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 59 Müll. (sola, v. 2 Vahl. p. 164).

2. Merenda, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* T. Antonius Merenda, *a consul*, A. U. C. 304, Liv. 3, 35.

mĕrendārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. merenda], *one who takes an afternoon luncheon* (post-Aug.), Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.* dub. (al. mercenarios).

mĕrendo, 1, *v. n.* [id.], *to take an afternoon luncheon* (late Lat.): merenda est cibus, qui declinante die sumitur, quasi post meridiem edenda: Hinc merendare, quasi meridie edere, Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 12.

mĕrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of mereo, q. v.

mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, and **mĕrĕor**, ĭtus, 2, *v. dep.* [cf. Gr. μέρος, μείρομαι, μόρος, etc.; hence, to receive one's share; cf. II. below], *to deserve, merit, to be entitled to, be worthy of* a thing; constr. with *acc.*, with *ut*, with *ne*, with *inf.*, and *absol.* **I.** In gen. (α) With *acc.:* mereri praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: laudem, id. ib. 1, 40, 5; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60: nec minimum decus, Hor. A. P. 286: amorem, Quint. 6 prooem.: favorem aut odium, id. 4, 1, 44: gratiam nullam, Liv. 45, 24, 7; Quint. 4, 9, 32: fidem, Vell. 2, 104 *fin.:* summum honorem, Juv. 6, 532: supplicium, id. 6, 219.—(β) With *ut:* respondit, sese meruisse, ut decoraretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232.—(γ) With *ne:* mereri, ne quis, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8.—(δ) With *inf.:* quae merui vitio perdere cuncta meo, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 16: credi, Quint. 10, 1, 72: sanctus haberi, Juv. 8, 25.—(ε) *Absol.:* dignitatem meam, si mereor, tuearis, *if I deserve it*, Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 3.—In a bad sense: meruisse supplicium, Ov. M. 5, 666.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To earn, gain, get, obtain, acquire:* quid meres? quantillo argenti te conduxit Pseudulus? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 95: iste, qui meret HS. vicenos, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 296: non amplius duodecim aeris, Cic.

Rosc. Com. 10, 28: ne minus gratiae praecipiendo recta quam offensae reprendendo prava mereamur, Quint. 4, 2, 39: nomen patronorum, id 6, 4, 5: indulgentiam, principis ingenio, Tac. Dial. 9 *fin.*: nomen gloriamque merere, id. H. 2, 37: famam, id. ib. 2, 31; id. A. 15, 6: ancillâ natus diadema Quirini meruit, Juv. 8, 260: odium, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 3: quantum quisque uno die mereret, Suet. Calig. 40 *fin.*: aera, Hor. A. P. 345. —With *ut* (rare): quem ego ut non excruciem, alterum tantum auri non meream, *would not give up torturing him for*, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 65: neque ille sibi mereat Persarum montes ... ut istuc faciat, *would not do it for*, etc., id. Stich. 1, 1, 24.—**B.** *To get by purchase, to buy, purchase:* uxores, quae vos dote meruerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 124: quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle, ut ab eis marmorea Venus illa auferatur? *what do you think they would take? for what price would they let it be carried away?* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135: gloriam, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 13: legatum a creditore, Dig. 35, 2, 21: noxam, Petr. 139: quid Minyae meruere queri? *to have reason, cause*, Val. Fl. 1, 519.—**C.** In milit. lang., mereri and merere stipendia, or simply merere (lit., to earn pay), *to serve for pay, to serve as a soldier, serve in the army:* mereri stipendia, Cic. Cael. 5, 11: meruit stipendia in eo bello, id. Mur. 5, 12: adulescens patre suo imperatore meruit, id. ib.: complures annos, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: triennio sub Hannibale, Liv. 21, 4 *fin.*: Romanis in castris, Tac. A. 2, 10: in Thracia, Suet. Vesp. 2: merere equo, *to serve on horseback, in the cavalry*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: merere pedibus, *to serve on foot, in the infantry*, Liv. 24, 18: mereri aere (al. equo) publico, Varr. ap. Non. 345, 2.—**D.** Mereri (ante-class., merere) de aliquo, or de aliquâ re, *to deserve* or *merit* any thing of one, *to behave* in any manner towards one, in a good or bad sense (in Plaut. also with erga): te ego, ut digna es, perdam, atque ut de me meres, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 22: ut erga me est merita, id. Am. 5, 1, 49: nam de te neque re neque verbis merui, ut faceres quod facis, id. Aul. 2, 2, 45: saepe (erga me; sc. illam) meritam quod vellem scio, *that she has often treated me as I desired*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 37.—Esp.: bene, male, optime, etc., mereri, *to deserve well, ill*, etc.: de mendico male meretur, qui ei dat, etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 58: de re publicâ bene mereri, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 2: de populi Romani nomine, id. Brut. 73, 254: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri, quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, id. Lael. 24, 90: de re publica meruisse optime, id. Att. 10, 4, 5: perniciosius de re publicâ merentur vitiosi principes, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: stet haec urbs praeclara, quoquo modo merita de me erit, id. Mil. 34, 93: Paulus, qui nihil meruit, i. e. *was innocent*, Lact. 2, 16, 17: ita se omni tempore de populo Romano meritos esse, ut, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: Caesarem imperatorem bene de republicâ meritum, *deserving well*, id. B. C. 1, 13: optime cum de se meritum judicabat, id. ib. 3, 99: milites mirifice de re publicâ meriti, Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 3: homines de me divinitus meriti, id. Red. in Sen. 12, 30; cf.: te ego ut digna's perdam atque ut de me meres, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 22.—Hence, **1. mĕrens**, entis, *P. a.*, *that deserves* or *merits* any thing; in a good sense, *deserving;* in a bad sense, *guilty; that has rendered himself deserving* towards any one or of any thing; with *de*, rarely with *dat.;* esp. with bene, *well-deserving* (mostly poet. and post-class.): consul laudare, increpare merentes, Sall. J. 100: laurea decreta merenti, Ov. P. 2, 2, 91: quem periisse, ita de re publicâ merentem, doleo, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 344, 23; so Inscr. Grut. 933, 5.—With *dat.:* quando tu me bene merentem tibi habes despicatui, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 19.—In *sup.:* HOMINI BENE MERENTISSIMO, Inscr. Rein. cl. 16, 8; Inscr. Grut. 932, 7; ib. 1129, 3.—**2. mĕrĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **a.** *Deserving:* meriti juvenci, Verg. G. 2, 515.—*Sup.:* filiae meritissimae, Inscr. Rein. cl. 5, 35.—**b.** *Pass.*, *deserved, due, fit, just, proper, right:* ignarus, laus an poena merita esset, Liv. 8, 7: triumphus, id. 39, 4, 6: iracundiam, neque eam injustam, sed meritam ac debitam fuisse, *just*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 203: mors, Verg. A. 4, 696: noxia, *committed, perpetrated*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 1: meritis de causis, *for merited*, i. e. *just reasons*, Dig. 48, 20.—*Sup.:* famâ optimâ et meritissimâ frui, Plin. Ep. 5, 15.—Hence, **3. mĕrĭtum**, i, *n.* **a.** *That which one deserves, desert;* in a good sense, *reward, recompense;* in a bad sense, *punishment* (only ante- and post-class.): nihil suave meritum est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 75: specta denique, quale caelesti providentia meritum reportaverit, *reward, punishment*, App. M. 8, p. 214: delictorum, Tert. Apol. 21.—**b.** *That by which one deserves* any thing of another, *a merit;* esp. in a good sense, *a service, kindness, benefit, favor* (class.): propter eorum (militum) divinum atque immortale meritum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 14: pro singulari eorum merito, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15: magnitudo tuorum erga me meritorum, id. Fam. 1, 1, 1: et hercule merito tuo feci, *according to your merits, as you deserved*, id. Att. 5, 11, 6: pro ingentibus meritis praemia acceperant, Tac. A. 14, 53: recordatio ingentium meritorum, Liv. 39, 49, 11; Curt. 8, 3, 14; Suet. Ner. 3; Sen. Ben. 3, 8, 2.—In Plaut. also in the *sup.:* meritissimo ejus, quae volet faciemus, *on account of his great merit*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 147: merita dare et recipere, Cic. Lael. 8, 26: magna ejus sunt in me non dico officia, sed merita, id. Fam. 11, 17, 1.—Also *demerit, blame, fault:* Caesar, qui a me nullo meo merito alienus esse debebat, *without any fault of mine*, id. Sest. 17, 39: nullo meo in se merito, *although I am guilty of no offence against him*, Liv. 40, 15: leniter, ex merito quicquid patiare, ferendum est, Ov. H. 5, 7: ex cujusque merito scio me fecisse, Liv. 26, 31, 9: quosdam punivit, alios praemiis adfecit, neutrum ex merito, Tac. H. 4, 50; cf.: quod ob meritum nostrum succensuistis? Liv. 25, 6, 4.—**B.** Transf., *worth, value, importance* of a thing (poet. and post-class.): quo sit merito quaeque notata dies, Ov. F. 1, 7: negotiorum, Cod. Just. 8, 5, 2: aedificia majoris meriti, *of greater value*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 30: loci, Mart. 8, 65, 7: primi saporis mella thymi sucus effundit, secundi meriti thymbra, tertii meriti rosmarinus, Pall. 1, 37, 3.—**4. mĕrĭtō**, *adv.*, *according to desert, deservedly, justly*, often connected with jure (class.): quamquam merito sum iratus Metello, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 158: merito ac jure laudantur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; cf.: te ipse jure optimo, merito incuses, licet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23: recte ac merito commovebamur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: merito jam suspectus, Juv. 3, 221; 10, 208.—*Sup.:* meritissimo te magni facio, Turp. ap. Non. 139, 17; Caecil. ib. 18: me deridere meritissumo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 49; Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234; S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 6; ap. Flor. 1, 9.—Post-class.: **meritissime**, Sol. 7, 18.—**b.** In partic.: libens (lubens) merito, a form of expression used in paying vows; v. libens, under libet.

mĕrĕor, itus, v. 2. mereo.

mĕrētrīcābĭlis, e, and **mĕrētrīcārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix], = meretricius, Cassiod. de Amic. 22, 46; id. ib. prol. § 55.

mĕrētrīcĭē, *adv.*, v. meretricius *fin.*

mĕrētrīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meretrix], *of* or *pertaining to harlots* or *prostitutes, meretricious.* **I.** *Adj.* (class.): meretricia ornamenta, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 63: quaestus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44: disciplina, id. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6: domus, *a courtesan's house*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18: amores, Cic. Cael. 20, 48.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mĕrētrīcĭum**, ii, *n.* **1.** *The art of a courtesan:* inmutari blandimentis, hortamentis, ceteris meretriciis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 63.—**2.** *The trade of a harlot:* meretricium facere, Suet. Calig. 40.—Hence, *adv.:* **mĕrētrīcĭē**, *after the manner of harlots, meretriciously* (ante-class.): digne ornata, haud meretricie, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 58.

‡ **mĕrētrīcor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to deal with harlots:* meretricor ἑταιρεύω, Gloss. Philox.

mĕrētrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a public prostitute, courtesan* (class.): meretricula Leontium, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; Hor. S. 2, 7, 46; Quint. 11, 3, 74.

mĕrĕtrix, īcis (*gen. plur.* meretricium, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 22: meretricum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 29; Ov. A. A. 1, 435), *f.* [mereo; she who earns money; hence], *a prostitute, harlot, courtesan:* ita sunt hic meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 26: meretricem indigne deperit, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 66: proterva meretrix procaxque, Cic. Cael. 20, 49: meretrix inter multos se dividit, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 4: stat meretrix certo cuivis mercabilis aere, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21: Augusta, i. e. Messalina, Juv. 6, 118: regina, i. e. Cleopatra, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119: Manilia, Gell. 4, 14, 3.

mergae, ārum, *f.* [root marg-, to clear away; cf.: ἀμέργω, ἀμέλγω, mulgo, amurca], *a two-pronged pitchfork*, with which corn, when cut, was made into heaps: mergae furculae, quibus acervi frugum fiunt, dictae a volucribus mergis, quia, ut illi se in aquam mergunt, dum pisces persequuntur, sic messores eas in fruges demergunt, ut elevare possint manipulos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.: mergas datus, ut hortum fodiat, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 58: multi mergis, alii pectinibus spicam ipsam legunt, Col. 2, 21, 3.—Comically: si attigeris ostium, jam tibi hercle in ore fiet messio mergis pugneis, i. e. *a rich crop of fisticuffs*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 58.

***mergēs**, ĭtis, *f.* [mergae]. **I.** *A sheaf:* cerealis mergite culmi, Verg. G. 2, 517.—**II.** I. q. mergae, *a two-pronged pitchfork*, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 296.

***mergĭto**, 1, *v. a. freq.* [mergo], *to dip in, immerse:* ter mergitamur, i. e. baptizamur (al. mersitamur), Tert. de Cor. Milit. 3.

mergo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. madsh-, majan, to dip; Zend, masga, marrow; Germ. Mark; Engl. marrow], *to dip, dip in, immerse; absol.* also *to plunge into water, to sink.* **I.** Lit. (class.): eos (pullos) mergi in aquam jussit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7: aves, quae se in mari mergunt, id. ib. 2, 49, 124: putealibus undis, Ov. Ib. 391: Stygia undâ, id. M. 10, 697: prodigia indomitis merge sub aequoribus, Tib. 2, 5, 80: ab hoc (the sword-fish) perfossas naves mergi, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15: mersa navis omnes destituit, Curt. 4, 8, 8: mersa carina, Luc. 3, 632: cum coepisset mergi, Vulg. Matt. 14, 30: in immensam altitudinem mergi, ac sine ulla respirandi vice perpeti maria, Sen. Dial. 4, 12, 4: naves, Eutr. 2, 20: partem classis, Vell. 2, 42, 2: pars maxima classis mergitur, Luc. 3, 753 sq.: nec me deus aequore mersit, Verg. A. 6, 348: sub aequora, Ov. M. 13, 948; Luc. 3, 753: ter matutino Tiberi mergetur, *bathe*, Juv. 6, 523.—Poet., of overwhelming waters, *to engulf, swallow up, overwhelm*, etc.: sic te mersuras adjuvet ignis aquas, Ov. Ib. 340: mersa rate, Juv. 14, 302.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To sink down, sink in, to plunge, thrust*, or *drive in, to fix in*, etc. (poet. and post-Aug. prose): palmitem per jugum mergere, et alligare, *to thrust, push*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: aliquem ad Styga, Sen. Thyest. 1007: manum in ora (ursae), *to thrust into*, Mart. 3, 19, 4: mersisque in corpore rostris Dilacerant (canes) falsi dominum sub imagine cervi, Ov. M. 3, 249: fluvius in Euphratem mergitur, *runs* or *empties into*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 128: visceribus ferrum, *to thrust into*, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 447.—Of heavenly bodies, etc.: Bootes, Qui vix sero alto mergitur Oceano, *sinks into*, Cat. 66, 68.—**2.** In partic., *to hide, conceal:* mersitque suos in cortice vultus, Ov. M. 10, 498: vultum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1348: diem or lucem, of the setting of the sun, id. Thyest. 771: terra caelum mergens, i. e. occidentalis, because there the sky seems to sink into the sea, Luc. 4, 54.—Of those on board a vessel: mergere Pelion et templum, i. e. *to sail away from until they sink below the horizon:* condere, Val. Fl. 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to plunge into, sink, overwhelm, cover, bury, immerse, drown:* aliquem malis, Verg. A. 6, 512: funere acerbo, *to bring to a painful death*, id. ib. 11, 28: mergi in voluptates, *to plunge into, yield one's self up to sensual delights*, Curt. 10, 3, 9: se in voluptates, Liv. 23, 18: mergit longa atque insignis honorum pagina, Juv. 10, 57.—Esp. in *part. pass.:* Alexander mersus secundis rebus, *overwhelmed with prosperity*, Liv. 9, 18: vino somnoque mersi jacent, *dead drunk and buried in sleep*, id. 41, 3; Luc. 1, 159; cf.: lumina somno, Val. Fl. 8, 66: cum mergeretur somno, Vulg. Act. 20, 9.—Esp. of those whose fortune is *swallowed up* in debts or debauchery: mersus foro, *bankrupt*, Plaut

Ep. 1, 2, 13: aere paterno Ac rebus mersis in ventrem, Juv. 11, 39: censum domini, Plin. 9, 17, 31, § 67: mergentibus sortem usuris, *sinking, destroying his capital*, Liv. 6, 14: ut mergantur pupilli, *be robbed of their fortune, ruined*, Dig. 27, 4, 3: mersis fer opem rebus, *bring aid to utter distress*, Ov. M. 1, 380.—Of drinking to excess: potatio quae mergit, Sen. Ep. 12.

‡ **1. mergŭlus**, i, *m.* [mergo], *the wick of a lamp:* mergulus, ἐλλύχνιον, Gloss. Gr. and Lat.

2. mergŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mergus], *a diver, a kind of bird*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 17; id. Deut. 14, 17.

mergus, i, *m.* [mergo]. **I.** *A diver*, a kind of water-fowl, Varr. L. L. 5, § 78 Müll.: praesagiunt pluviam mergi, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: mergi maria fugientes, id. ib.; Ov. M. 8, 625; cf.: aequor amat; nomenque tenet, quia mergitur illo, id. ib. 11, 795; Hor. Epod. 10, 22.—Jestingly: mergus agrarius, of one who is eager to possess lands, Capitol. Pertin. 9.—**II.** *A vine-layer*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Pall. 3, 16, 1.

mĕrĭbĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [merumbibulus], *wine-bibbing* (eccl. Lat.): puella, Aug. Conf. 9, 8.

merica (**moer-**), sc. vitis or uva, *an unknown kind of vine*, v. l. ap. Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (al. metica; Jan. mettica).

mĕrīdĭālis, e, *adj.* [meridies], *of midday* (post-class.): ventus (al. meridionalis), Gell. 2, 22, 14: temperatura, Tert. Anim. 25.

mĕrīdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to mid-day, mid-day-.* **I.** (Class.) Tempus, *mid-day, noon*, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: sol, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 86: somnus, id. Ep. 9, 40, 2; Lact. 2, 9, 9.—Hence, as *subst.:* **mĕrīdĭāni**, sc. gladiatores, *mid-day combatants, gladiators who fought at mid-day*, Suet. Claud. 34.—In *abl. adv.:* **mĕrīdĭānō**, sc. tempore, *at mid-day*, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96; 9, 8, 8, § 25.—**II.** Transf., *of* or *belonging to the south* or *south side, southern, southerly, meridional:* ager spectat ad meridianam caeli partem, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 1: pars orbis, opp. septentrionalis, id. ib. 1, 2, 4: plaga, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50; Lact. 2, 9: orbis, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 42: circulus, *the equator*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17: latus tabernaculi, Vulg. Exod. 26, 35.—*Subst.:* **mĕrīdĭānum**, i, *n., the south*, Vell. 2, 126, 3; Vulg. Eccli. 34, 19; id. Act. 8, 26. — **mĕrīdĭāna**, ōrum, *n., southern places* or *parts:* in meridianis Indiae, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.

***mĕrīdĭātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [meridio], *a midday nap, siesta* (class.): et lucubrationes detraxi, et meridiationes addidi, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 142.

mĕrīdĭes, ēi, *m.* (*f.* ap. Amm. 26, 1, 9) [for medidies from medius-dies], *mid-day, noon.* **I.** Lit.: meridies ab eo, quod medius dies, Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: ipsum meridiem cur non medidiem? credo, quod erat insuavius, Cic. Or. 47, 158; Quint. 1, 6, 30; Prisc. p. 551 P.: circiter meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 52: ante meridiem, post meridiem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: diem diffindere insiticio somno meridie, *to take a nap at noon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: inclamare horam esse tertiam, itemque meridiem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 89 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The south:* inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, ab occasu Phoenices, Tac. H. 5, 6.—**B.** In gen., *the middle* of a given time (ante- and post-class.): noctis circiter meridiem, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 9: aetatis, Non. ib. 14.

mĕrīdĭo, 1, *v. n.*, and **mĕrīdĭor**, 1, *v. dep.* [meridies], *to take a mid-day nap* or *siesta:* jube, ad te veniam meridiatum, Cat. 32, 3: meridiari ante cibum, Cels. 1, 2: dum ea meridiaret, Suet. Calig. 38: inter acervos eorum meridiati sunt, i. e. *have taken their ease*, Vulg. Job, 24, 11.

mĕrīdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *southern, meridional* (post-class.): plaga, Lact. 2, 9 (dub.; al. meridiana): signum, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

mĕrīdĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to mid-day, meridional* (post-class.): gloria quoius lemulcatus (lemniscatus) meridionaria, Tit. ap. App. de Orthogr. p. 130 Mai.

Merīnas, ātis, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Merinum, in Apulia:* Merinates ex Gargano, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Mērĭŏnes, ae, *m.*, = Μηριόνης, *a charioteer of Idomeneus, who piloted his ships from Crete to Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 359; Hor. C. 1, 6, 15; 1, 15, 26.

mĕrĭtissĭmē (**-mō**), *adv.*, v. mereo *fin.*

1. mĕrĭtō, *adv.*, v. mereo *fin.*

2. mĕrĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [mereo]. ***I.** *To earn, gain:* vilicus, qui sestertia dena meritâsset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: Roscius histrio HS. D. annua meritâsse proditur, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129. — **II.** *To serve for pay, to serve as a soldier, be a soldier:* meritavere Cato ait pro meruere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll.: Siculas meritare per oras, Sil. 10, 656.

mĕrĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the earning of money, by which money is earned, for which money is paid, that brings in money* (class.). **I.** In gen.: vehicula, Suet. Calig. 39: balinea, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cenaculum, Suet. Vit. 7: artificia, Sen. Ep. 88, 1: salutatio, *by which one hopes to obtain money, interested*, id. Brev. Vit. 14, 3: in meritorio stabulo, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 16. — **B.** *Subst.:* **mĕrĭtōria**, ōrum, *n., places* or *rooms which are let out for a short time*, Juv. 3, 234: facere, *to let out rooms for a short time* (opp. locare, to rent by the year), Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the earning of money by prostitution, that earns money by prostitution:* pueri, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: scorta, Suet. Claud. 15.—**B.** *Subst.:* **mĕrĭtōrium**, ii, *n., a bawdy-house, brothel* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 6, 31.

mĕrĭtum, i, *n.*, v. mereo *fin.* B. 1.

mĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from mereo, q. v. *fin.* B.

merkĕdŏnius, v. mercedonius.

Mermĕros, i, *m.*, = Μέρμερος, *one of the Centaurs present at the wedding of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 305.

Mermessius, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Mermessus, in Phrygia, Mermessian:* quicquid Mermessia dixit, i. e. *the Hellespontine Sibyl*, Tib. 2, 5, 67 (Müller, Marpesia).

Mĕro, ōnis, *m.* [merum], *the wine-bibber*, a nickname bestowed on the emperor Tiberius Claudius Nero, in allusion to his drinking propensities: propter nimiam vini aviditatem, pro Tiberio Biberius, pro Claudio Caldius, pro Nerone Mero vocabatur, Suet. Tib. 42.

***mĕrŏbĭbus**, a, um, *adj.* [merum-bibo], *that drinks wine unmixed* (which among the ancients was the practice only of drunkards): anus multibiba atque merobiba, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77.

Mĕrŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Μερόη, *a large and celebrated island of the Nile, in Ethiopia*, now the province of *Atbar*, Mela, 1, 9, 2; Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184; Ov. F. 4, 570; Luc. 10, 303; Juv. 6, 528. — Transf., in a lusus verbb. with merum, of a tippling woman (cf. merobibus), Aus. Epigr. 20. — Hence, **Mĕrŏētĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Meroë, Meroëtic:* ebenus Meroëtica, Luc. 10, 117 Cort. (al. Mareotica).

† **mĕrŏis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = μεροΐς, *a plant growing in Meroë*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163.

Mĕrŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Μερόπη, *the mythic name of several persons.* **I.** *A daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades, whose star is more obscure than the rest, because she wedded Sisyphus, a mortal*, Ov. F. 4, 175. —**II.** *A daughter of Sol and Clymene, and sister of Phaëthon*, Hyg. Fab. 152.—**III.** *The wife of Megareus*, Hyg. Fab. 185.

1. Mĕrops, ŏpis, *m.*, = Μέροψ. **I.** *A king of Ethiopia, husband of Clymene, and reputed to be the father of Phaëthon*, Ov. M. 1, 763; id. Tr. 3, 4, 30.—**II.** *A king of the isle of Cos, from whose name its inhabitants in early times were called* Meropes, Quint. 8, 6, 71.—**III.** *A Roman proper name*, Inscr. Mur. 887, 5.

† **2. mĕrops**, ŏpis, *m.*, = μέροψ, *a bird that devours bees;* hence also called apiastra, *the bee-eater*, Verg. G. 4, 14; cf. Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 99.

***mĕrōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [merus], *pure, unmixed* (post-class.): vinum, Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2273 P.

‡ **mersĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [mergo], *a dipping in, immersion:* mersio, βύθισις, Gloss. Philox.

mersĭto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to dip in, immerse* (post-class.): nares in bibendo, Sol. 45, 18.

merso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to dip in, immerse* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: balantumque gregem fluvio mersare salubri, Verg. G. 1, 272: balneo infertur, calida aqua mersatur, Tac. A. 15, 69.—**II.** Trop., *to overwhelm:* rerum copia mersat, *drowns, destroys*, Lucr. 5, 1008: mersor civilibus undis, *plunge myself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16.—**III.** *Pass.:* mersari, *to set*, of the stars, Mart. Cap. 8, § 844; cf. merto.

Mersūra, ae, *f.* [merso] (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 54, 25.

mersus, a, um, *Part.*, from mergo.

merthryx, ygis, *f.*, a false reading for myrtis, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108.

merto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [mergo], a collat. form of merso, *to immerse, overwhelm* (ante-class.): mertat pro mersat dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll.; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 14: quos hic non mertet metus, Att. ap. Non. 138, 33; 138, 2.

1. mĕrŭla, ae, *f.* (post-class. collat. form **mĕrŭlus**, i, *m.*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 13), *a blackbird, ousel, merle.* **I.** Lit.: evolare merulas, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: ut merula, quia sola volat, quasi mera volans nominaretur, Quint. 1, 6, 38; cf. Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 10, 30, 45, § 87; 10, 53, 74, § 147.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fish, the sea-carp:* merulae virentes, Ov. Hal. 114; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.—**B.** *A kind of hydraulic machine that produced a sound like the note of the blackbird*, Vitr. 10, 12.

2. Mĕrŭla, ae, *m., a Roman surname*, e. g. **A.** Cn. Cornelius Merula, Liv. 33, 55.— **B.** L. Cornelius Merula, flamen Dialis, Vel. 2, 20; Val. Max. 9, 12, 5; Tac. A. 3, 58, 2.

3. Mĕrŭla, ae, *m., a river of Liguria*, now *Arosia*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48.

‡ **mĕrŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [mero], *a wine-drinker*, Inscr. Mur. 1442, 5.

mĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [merum], *drunken, intoxicated* (post-class.): Pierides, Fulg. Myth. praef.

Mĕrŭlīnus, i, *m., a Roman surname*, Inscr. Raym. Guarin. Comm. 7, p. 41.

mĕrŭlus, i, v. 1. merula *init.*

mĕrum, i, *n.*, v. merus, 2.

mĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [root mar-, to gleam; cf.: μάρμαρος, marmor, mare; hence, bright, pure], *pure, unmixed, unadulterated*, esp. of wine not mixed with water: merum antiqui dicebant solum: at nunc merum purum appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 124 Müll. **I.** Lit.: vinum merum, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 295: vina, Ov. M. 15, 331.—Of other things: argentum merum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 3: undae, Ov. M. 15, 323: lac, id. F. 4, 369: gustus, Col. 3, 21: claror, *clear, unclouded*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 111: mero meridie, Petr. 37.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **mĕrum**, i, *n., pure, unmixed wine, wine not mixed with water* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ingurgitare se in merum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11; id. C. 1, 36, 13: objecturus Antonio Cicero merum et vomitum, Quint. 8, 4, 16: meri veteris torrens, Juv. 6, 319; 3, 283; Val. Fl. 5, 595: ad merum pronior, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145; 23, 1, 23, § 43.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Bare, naked, uncovered* (poet.): pes, Juv. 6, 158: stabat calce merâ, Prud. στεφ. 6, 91.—**2.** In gen., *bare, nothing but, only, mere* (class.): meri bellatores gignuntur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85: in medio (foro) ostentatores meri (ambulant), id. Curc. 4, 1, 15: Diogenem postea pallium solum habuisse, et habere Ulixem meram tunicam, *nothing but, only*, Varr. ap. Non. 344, 10: nihil, nisi spem meram, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95: mera monstra nuntiare, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1: proscriptiones, meri Sullae, id. ib. 9, 11, 3: scelera loquuntur, id. ib. 9, 13, 1: bellum, id. ib. 9, 13, 8: nugae, id. ib. 6, 3, 5: adfectus, Quint. 11, 1, 52. — **II.** Trop., *pure, true, real, genuine, unadulterated:* meri principes, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94: velut ex diutinâ siti nimis avide meram haurientes libertatem, *immoderate, excessive*, Liv.

39, 26; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66; but mera libertas, in Horace, signifies *true, genuine freedom*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 8: Achaia, illa vera et mera Graecia, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 2: Cecropis, *a real Athenian*, Juv. 6, 187.—Hence, *adv.:* **mērē,** *purely, without mixture, wholly, entirely* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): si semel amoris poculum accepit mere, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22.

merx, cis (*nom. sing.* merces, Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 27 P.), *f.* [mereo], *goods, wares, commodities, merchandise* (class.): invendibili merce oportet ultro emptorem adducere: Proba merx facile emptorem reperit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 128: fallaces et fucosae, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40: peregrina et delicata, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 1: femineae, *for women*, Ov. M. 13, 165: esculenta, *eatables, victuals*, Col. 11, 3: navem mercibus implere, Juv. 14, 288: sarmenta quoque in merce sunt, *are an article of merchandise*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118: Arabiae et Indiae, id. 19, 1, 2, § 7: mercis sordidae negotiator, Quint. 1, 12, 17: in peculiari merce negotiari, Gai. Inst. 4, 72.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a thing* (ante-class.). **A.** Of persons: mala merx haec, et callida est, *a bad lot*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 61; id. Ps. 4, 1, 44; id. Pers. 2, 2, 56.—*Plur.:* novi ego illas malas merces, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 23: o mercis malae! id. Truc. 2, 4, 50.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: ut aetas mala mala'st merces tergo! Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6 Ritschl *N. cr.* (in old MSS. for merx also **mers** is written acc. to Ritschl; v. Rhein. Mus. 10, p. 454 sq.).

† **mĕsa,** ae, *f.*, = μέση, *middle*, pure Lat. media (post-Aug.).—Of hemp: tria ejus (cannabis) genera: laudatissima est e medio, quae mesa vocatur, *the middle sort*, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174.

‡ † **mēsancŭlon,** i, *n.* (**mēsancŭla,** ae, *f.*), = μεσάγκυλον, *a javelin, with a thong* (acc. to others, *a poise* or *bent handle*) *attached to the middle*, Gell. 10, 25; cf.: mesanculum, teli missilis genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.

Mesāpĭa, ae, v. Messapia.

Mesāpĭus, a, um, v. Messapius.

Mesāpus, v. Messapus.

† **mesauloe** (trisyl.), ōn, *f.*, = μέσαυλοι.—In archit., *narrow passages between two rooms* or *walls:* inter duo autem peristylia itinera sunt, quae mesauloe dicuntur, Vitr. 6, 7 (10), 5; cf. andron.

† **mĕsē,** ēs, *f.*, = μέση, *the middle note, the note* A, Vitr. 5, 4, 5; 5, 5, 2.

Mĕsembrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μεσημβρία, *a city in Thrace, on the Black Sea*, now *Missiori*, Mel. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 45.—Hence, **Mĕsembrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Mesembrian*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 37.

Mĕsēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Μεσήνη, *the midland, a name of the district of Babylonia*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129; Amm. 24, 3, 12.

† **mĕses,** ae, *m.*, = μέσης, *the north-northeast wind, between* boreas *and* caecias, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120.

† **mĕsŏbrăchys,** *m.*, = μεσόβραχυς (sc. pes), *a poetical foot of five syllables, of which only the middle one is short* (e. g. pulcherrimarum; opp. to mesomacros), Diom. p. 479 P.

† **mĕsŏchŏrus,** i, *m.*, = μεσόχορος, *one who stands in the middle of a chorus* (of dancers or singers) *to lead it, a chorus-leader* (post-class.): cum mesochorus dedit signum, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 7; Sid. Ep. 1, 2; Schol. Juv. 11, 172.

Mĕsŏgītes, ae, *m.*, *a sort of wine from Mesogis* (*Messogis*), *a mountain of Lydia*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

† **mĕsŏīdes,** is, *f.*, = μεσοειδής, *a musical modulation* (post-class.): mesoides, quae tonos aequales, mediosque custodit, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 sq.

† **mĕsŏlăbĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μεσολάβιον, *a mathematical instrument for finding mean proportional lines, a mesolabe*, Vitr. 9, 3, 14.

† **mĕsŏleucos,** i, *m.*, = μεσόλευκος. **I.** *A black precious stone with a white stripe*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.—**II.** *A plant*, Plin. 27, 11, 77, § 102.

† **mĕsŏmăcros,** i, *m.*, = μεσόμακρος (sc. pes), *a poetical foot of five syllables, of which only the middle one is long* (e. g. avidissimus; opp. mesobrachys), Diom. p. 478 P.

† **mĕsŏmĕlas,** ănos, *f.*, = μεσομέλας, *a white precious stone with a black stripe*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.

† **mĕsŏnauta,** ae, *m.*, = μεσοναύτης, *a seaman who ranked between the pilot and the rowers*, Pomp. ap. Ulp. Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2.

mĕsŏnyctĭus, a, um, *adj.*, μεσονύκτιος, *of midnight:* afflatus, Isid. 5, 30, 4.—Hence, *subst.:* † **mĕsŏnyctĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μεσονύκτιον, *midnight* (post-class.): CVIVS MESONYCTIVM FACTVM EST V. ID. DEC., i. e. *midnight apparition*, Inscr. Mur. 333.

Mĕsŏpŏtămĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μεσοποταμία, *a country of Asia, between the Euphrates and Tigris*, now called *Al-Jezireh*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; Isid. 13, 21, 10; Mel. 1. 11, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Sall. H. 4, 51 Dietsch.—Hence, **Mĕsŏpŏtămĭus,** a, um, *adj.* (also written **Mĕsŏpŏtămēnus**), *Mesopotamian* (post-class.): milites, Val. ap. Vop. Aur. 11: Mesopotameni homines, Sall. H. 4, 53 Dietsch.—In *plur. subst.:* **Mĕsŏpŏtămēsii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Mesopotamians*, Spart. Hadr. 21, 12; Schol. Juv. 1, 104.

‡ † **mesŏpўlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μέσοπυλη, *that is at the middle door*, Inscr. Grut. 32, 11.

† **mĕsosphaerum,** i, *n.*, = μεσόσφαιρον, *a kind of nard with middle-sized leaves* (v. hadrosphaerum and microsphaerum), Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44.

† **mespĭlum,** i, *n.*, = μέσπιλον. **I.** *A medlar*, Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84; Pall. Mart. 10, 19 and 22.—**II.** *A medlar-tree*, Pall. Insit. 69.

† **mespĭlus,** i, or **mespĭla,** ae, *f.*, = μεσπίλη, *a medlar-tree*, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67; Pall. 3, 25, 32.—**II.** *A medlar*, Pall. de Insit. 69 and 105.

Messāla, v. Messalla.

Messālīna or **Messallīna,** ae, *f.* **I.** *The profligate wife of the emperor Claudius, daughter of* M. Valerius Messalla Barbatus, Suet. Claud. 17; 26; Tac. A. 11, 1 sq.; Juv. 10, 333; cf. id. 6, 116 al.—**II.** *The wife of the emperor Nero*, Suet. Ner. 35; id. Oth. 10; Tac. A. 15, 68.

Messālīnus (**Messallīn-**), i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Tac. A. 2, 32; 4, 20; 5, 3; 3, 18; 34; id. Agr. 45; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 5.

Messalla (less correctly **Messāla**), ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Valeria: Corvinus primus Messanam vicit, et primus ex familiâ Valeriorum, urbis captae in se translato nomine, Messana appellatus est: paulatimque vulgo permutante litteras, Messalla dictus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13. The most celebrated is the orator M. Valerius Messalla Corvinus, in the time of Cicero and Augustus, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2; 16, 16, A, 5; Tib. 4, 1, 1; Hor. A. P. 371; Sen. Contr. 2, 12, 8.—In *plur.*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 43.

Messāna, ae, *f.*, = Μεσσήνη. **I.** *A Sicilian city, situated on the strait between Italy and Sicily*, the mod. *Messina*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17; Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 16: incumbens Messana freto, Sil. 14, 194.—**II.** *Another name for* Messene, *in the Peloponnesus*, Stat. Ach. 1, 422.—Hence, **Messānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Messanic:* moenia, Ov. M. 14, 17 Merkel.

1. Messānĭus, a, um, v. Messenius.

2. Messānĭus, a, um, v. Messana *fin.*

Messāpĭa (**Mesāpĭa**), ae, *f.*, *the old name of a part of Lower Italy* (Apulia and Calabria): Messapia Apulia a Messapo rege appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.; cf. Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99.—Hence, **Messāpĭus** (**Mesāp-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Messapia, Messapian, Apulian, Calabrian:* arva, Ov. M. 14, 513.—In *plur.*, as *subst.:* **Messāpii** (**Mesāp-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the Messapians*, Liv. 8, 24.

Messāpus (**Mesāp-**), i, *m.*, *a mythic prince in Messapia*, Verg. A. 7, 691; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Messapia, p. 125 Müll.

Messēis, idis, *f.*, = Μεσσηΐς, *a fountain in Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.—As *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the fountain Messēis:* Messeides undae, Val. Fl. 4, 374.

Messēnē, ēs, or **Messēna** (**Messāna**), ae, *f.*, = Μεσσήνη, *the capital of Messenia, in the Peloponnesus, on the river Pamisos*, now *Maura-Matia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; Nep. Ep. 8; id. Pel. 4; Liv. 36, 31, 1; 32, 21, 23; Ov. M. 6, 417; cf. Messana, II.—Hence, **Messēnĭus** (**Messānĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, = Μεσσήνιος, *Messenian:* Messenia arva (al. Messania), Ov. M. 2, 679.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. Messēnia,** ae, *f.*, *the country around Messene*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—**B. Messēnii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Messenians*, Liv. 36, 31.

Messĭa, ae, *f.* [messio], *the goddess of reaping*, Tert. Spect. 8.

Messĭa Silva, ae, *f.*, *a wooded hill on the right bank of the Tiber, south-west of Veii*, Liv. 1, 33, 9 Hertz (Weissenb. Maesia), Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225 Jan. (al. Mesia).

Messĭas, ae, *m.* [Heb., the Anointed, Gr. Χριστός], *the Messiah, Christ*, Vulg. Johan. 4, 25; Lact. 4, 7, and in the eccl. fathers saepiss.

messĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. meto], *a reaping:* frumenti tria genera sunt messionis, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Vulg. Job, 29, 19; id. Jer. 51, 33; id. 2 Sam. 21, 9.

messis, is (*acc. sing.* messim, Cato, R. R. 134; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 5; id. Ep. 5, 2, 53; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 6; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 200), *f.* (*masc.:* non magno messe, Lucil. ap. Non. 213 *fin.*) [id.], *a reaping and ingathering of the fruits of the earth, a harvest* (class.). **I.** Lit.: messis proprio nomine dicitur in iis, quae metuntur, maxime in frumento, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Quint. 5, 9, 5; 8, 3, 8; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; Verg. G. 1, 219 al.: seges matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: messem hordaceam facere, aream in messem creta praeparare, *to get in the harvest*, Plin. 18, 30, 71, § 295: messe amissâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125: messis feria, Cod. 3, 10, 2.—Of the gathering of honey, Verg. G. 4, 231.—**B.** Transf., concr., *harvest.* **1.** *The harvested crops, the harvest:* illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, Verg. G. 1, 49; id. ib. 1, 314; id. E. 8, 99; Just. 24, 7, 6: Cilicum et Arabum, *the harvest of the Arabians*, i. e. *saffron and frankincense*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 34: bellatura, *the men that sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 321.—**2.** *The crops that are to be harvested, the standing crops, the harvest:* messium incensores, vel vinearum olivarumve, Paul. Sent. 5, 20, 5: messes suas urere, prov., like vineta sua caedere, i. e. *to destroy one's own work* (e. g. one's own pupils), Tib. 1, 2, 98: adhuc tua messis in herba est, *your wheat is still in the blade*, i. e. *you are premature in your expectations*, Ov. H. 17, 263.—**3.** *The time of harvest, harvest-time:* si frigus erit, si messis, Verg. E. 5, 70.—Poet. transf. for *a year:* sexagesima messis, Mart. 4, 79, 1.—**II.** Trop.: pro benefactis mali messem metere, *to receive evil for good, to reap ingratitude*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 53: uberem messem mali, id. Rud. 3, 2, 23: (morum malorum) metere messem maxumam, id. Trin. 1, 1, 11: si attigeris ostium, jam tibi hercle in ore fiet messis mergis pugneis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 58: Sullani temporis messem, *the harvest of the time of Sylla*, when so many were killed, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46; (in eccl. Lat.) *the time for winning souls to the truth:* transiit messis, finita est aestas, et nos salvati non sumus, Vulg. Jer. 8, 20.—Of *the persons to be gathered into the church:* messis quidem multa, Vulg. Luc. 10, 2; cf. id. Johan. 4, 35.—Of *the end of the world:* sinite utraque crescere usque ad messem, Vulg. Matt. 13, 30; cf. v. 39.

messor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reaper* (class.). **I.** Lit., Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: durus, Ov. M. 14, 643: feniseca, *a mower*, Col. 2, 18: dura messorum ilia, Hor. Epod. 3, 4: parce messoribus illis qui saturant urbem, Juv. 8, 117.—**B.** Personified: deus Messor, *the god of the harvest*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 21.—* **II.** Trop., *reaper of men:* sator scelerum et messor maxume, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3; cf. Vulg. Matt. 13, 30 and 39.

messōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messor], *of* or *belonging to a reaper* (class.): messoria corbis, *a reaper's basket*, Cic. Sest. 38, 82: falces, Pall. 1, 43: opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

messŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [messura], for messorius, *of* or *belonging to reapers* (post-class.): corbis, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 82.

messūra, ae, *f.* [2. meto], *a reaping* (post-class.), Primas. ap. Gall. c. 6: messuram dicimus, non metitionem, Diom. p. 374 P. (dub.)

messus, a, um, *Part.*, v. 2. meto.

‡ **Mestria,** ae. *f.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 621, 181.

‡ **Mestriānus,** i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Malvas. Marm. Felsin. p. 253.

met, a pronominal suffix attached to substantive and (less freq.) adjective personal pronouns; Engl. *self:* egomet, mihimet, memet, nosmet, nobismet, tutemet, tibimet, vosmet, meamet; v. ego, tu, and meus.

mēta, ae, *f.* [root ma-, measure, whence Gr. μέτρον; Lat. manus, mane, etc. (q. v.), properly, that which marks a measured space, hence], *any mark at a boundary* or *limit*, esp., **I.** *The conical columns set in the ground at each end of the Roman Circus, the goal, turning-post:* metaque fervidis Evitata rotis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 5: aut prius infecto deposcit praemia cursu Septima quam metam triverit ante rota, Prop. 3, 20, 25; cf.: et modo lora dabo, modo verbere terga notabo, Nunc stringam metas interiore rotâ, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 11; Suet. Caes. 39: petra in metae maxime modum erecta est, cujus ima spatiosiora sunt, altiora in artius coëunt, summa in acutum cacumen exsurgunt, i. e. *in the shape of a cone*, Curt. 8, 39, 6; cf. III. 3. infra).—**II.** Any *goal* or *winning-post, the mark, goal*, in any contest of speed: optatam cursu contingere metam, of a foot-race, Hor. A. P. 412: metam tenere, in a boat-race, Verg. A. 5, 159.—**2.** Trop. (because of the danger to drivers of striking the goal, and breaking their oars), *a critical point, place of danger:* fama adulescentis paulum haesit ad metas, notitiâ novâ mulieris, *broke down, failed, at the critical point*, Cic. Cael. 31.—**III.** Transf., *an end, period, extremity, boundary, limit:* longarum haec meta viarum, Verg. A. 3, 714: ad metas aevi pervenire, id. ib. 10, 472: metam tangere vitae, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 1: ad metam properare, id. A. A. 2, 727: ultima, id. Am. 3, 15, 2: hic tibi mortis erant metae, Verg. A. 12, 546: ad quas metas naturae sit perveniendum usu, i. e. *extremes*, Varr. L. L. 8, 16, 31: quando illa (luna) incurrat in umbram terrae, quae est meta noctis, eam obscurari necesse est, *the limit, measure of night*, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17 (but v. 3. below, *fin.* and the passage there cited from Pliny): sol ex aequo metâ distabat utrâque, *equally far from both ends of his course*, i. e. at noon, Ov. M. 3, 145: intercalariis mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit (Numa), ut vices uno anno ad metam eandem solis unde orsi essent ... dies congruerent, Liv. 1, 19, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: metae Marsicae, = fines Marsorum, Mart. Cap. 4, § 331 Kapp: pares horarum metas, tam antemeridialium quam postremarum, manifestant, id. 6, § 600.—**2.** *A turning-point* in one's course: praestat Trinacrii metas lustrare Pachyni, *to sail around the promontory of Pachynus*, Verg. A. 3, 429.—**3.** Of any thing resembling in shape the meta of the Circus; *any thing of a conical or pyramidal form, a cone, pyramid* (class.); of a conical hill: ipse collis est in modum metae, in acutum cacumen a fundo satis lato fastigatus, Liv. 37, 27: buxus in metas emittitur, *into cones*, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: in metas foenum exstruere, *in ricks, haycocks*, Col. 2, 18, 2: lactantes, *conical cheeses*, Mart. 1, 44, 7: lactis, id. 3, 58, 35: meta sudans, *a conical stone on a fountain, dripping with water*, Sen. Ep. 56, 4: meta molendaria, or molendinaria, *that part of the upper millstone which projects downward* and grinds the corn (the upper part is the catillus, q. v.); = Gr. ὄνος ἀλέτης, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5: metas molendinarias rotare, Amm. 17, 4, 15: si minor materia quam lux, metae existere effigiem, i. e. *if the solid body be smaller than the light, its shadow will be conical*, Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 51 (cf. the context).

† **mĕtăbŏlē,** ēs, *f.*, = μεταβολή, *the transition to another key* or *set of tones*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9, p. 128 Muncker: cf. written as Greek, Quint. 9, 4, 50.

Mĕtăbus, i, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Volsci, father of Camilla*, Verg. A. 11, 540; Hyg. Fab. 252.—**II.** *A son of Sisyphus, the founder of Metapontum*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 540.

† **mĕtăcismus,** i, *m.* [for mytacismus, = μυτακισμός, from μῦ], *a frequent repetition of the letter* M, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514; also *the pronunciation of* M *at the close of a word before a word beginning with a vowel, metacism*, Diom. p. 448 P.

† **Mĕtăgōgeūs,** ĕi, *m.*, = μεταγωγεύς, *he who leads around;* Lat. circumductor, one of the æons of Valentinian, Tert. adv. Valent. 10.

Mĕtăgon, ontis, *m.*, = Μετάγων, *the name of a dog*, Grat. Cyn. 209.

Metalces, ae, *m.*, = Μεταλκής, *one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, slain by his wife Cleopatra*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

† **metălepsis,** is, *f.*, = μετάληψις, *in rhetoric, the use of one word for another which it suggests by association*, as, the cause for the effect, or the reverse; especially when a second substitution is made, as when aristae is said for messis, and then for aestas or annus: est haec in metalepsi natura, ut inter id, quod transfertur, sit medius quidam gradus, nihil ipse significans, sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38: in metalepsin cadit, id. 6, 3, 52.

mētālis, e, *adj.* [meta, III. 3], *conical* (post-class.): forma, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. tutulum, p. 335 Müll.—Hence, *adv.:* **mētālĭter,** *conically* (post-class.): majus corpus ejus quo umbra metaliter jacitur, quam umbra ipsa, Mart. Cap. 8, § 859; id. 8, § 870.

mĕtallārĭus, ii, *m.*, and **mĕtallārĭa,** ae, *f.* [metallum], *a man* or *a woman that works in a mine, a miner* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 11, 6, 7.

mĕtallĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to metal, metallic* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* molybdaena metallica, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 173: natura, id. 27, 4, 5, § 15.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mĕtallĭcus,** i, *m.* **A.** *A digger of metals, a mine-digger, miner:* lavant eas arenas metallici, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157; Cod. Just. 11, 6, 7.—**B.** *A person condemned to the mines*, Dig. 48, 19, 10.—**C.** *A worker in stone*, Cassiod. Var. 7, 15.

mĕtallĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [metallum-fero], *yielding* or *abounding in metal, metalliferous* (poet.): terra, Sil. 15, 500: Luna, Stat. S. 4, 4, 23.

Metallinensis, e, or **Metellinensis,** e, *adj.* [Metallinum], *of* or *belonging to the town of Metallinum* (in Lusitania), *Metallinian:* colonia, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117.

† **mĕtallum,** i, *n.*, = μέταλλον, *a mine* or *quarry*, of gold, silver, iron, or stone; *voc.* metalle, as if from metallus, Spart. Pesc. Nig. 126. **I.** Lit., *the place where metals are dug, a mine:* metalla vetera intermissa recoluit, et nova multis locis instituit, Liv. 39, 24: sandaracae, Vitr. 7, 7, 5: aurifera, *gold-mines*, Luc. 3, 209: silicum, *stone-quarry*, id. 4, 304: miniarium, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118: praeter annuum, quod ex metallis regiis capiat, vectigal, Liv. 42, 12: herba tantae suavitatis, ut metallum esse coeperit, *a mine*, i. e. *that a tax was raised from it as from a mine*, Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 44: damnare in metallum, *to condemn to labor in the mines* or *quarries:* damnatus in metallum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: condemnare aliquem ad metalla, Suet. Calig. 27: mediocrium delictorum poenae sunt metallum, ludus, deportatio, Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3; 5, 3, 5: dare aliquem in metallum, Dig. 48, 19, 8: metallo plecti, ib. 47, 11, 7: puniri, ib. 48, 13, 6.—**II.** Transf., *the product of a mine* or *quarry*. **1.** *A metal*, as gold, silver, or iron: ubicumque una inventa vena argenti est, non procul invenitur alia. Hoc quidem et in omni fere materia: unde metalla Graeci videntur dixisse, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 96: auri, Verg. A. 8, 445: potior metallis libertas, i. e. *gold and silver*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: aeris, Verg. G. 2, 165: pejoraque saecula ferri temporibus, quorum ... nomen a nullo posuit natura metallo, Juv. 13, 30.—**2.** Other things dug from the earth. (*a*) *Marble*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 98.—(*β*) *Precious stone:* radiantium metalla gemmarum, Pacat. Pan. 4.—(*γ*) *Chalk:* admiscetur creta ... Campani negant alicam confici sine eo metallo posse, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 114.—(*δ*) *Sulphur:* utque est ingenium vivacis metalli (sulphuris), App. M. 9, p. 228, 23.—(*ε*) *Salt:* metallum fragile, Prud. Hamart. 744.—**III.** Trop., *metal, stuff, material:* saecula meliore metallo, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 184: mores meliore metallo, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 137.

† **mĕtămĕlos,** i, *m.*, = μετάμελος, *repentance* (ante-class.): metamelos, filius inconstantiae, Varr. ap. Non. 79, 23 (Büch. § 239).

† **mĕtămorphōsis,** is, *f.*, = μεταμόρφωσις, *a transformation, metamorphosis;* in *plur.:* **Mĕtămorphōses,** -ĕōn, *the Metamorphoses, a well-known poem of Ovid;* in Gr. *acc. plur.* Metamorphoseis, Tert. adv. Val. 12: censeo eam rem ad metamorphosis Ovidi adiciendam, Sen. Apocol. 9, 5; in Gr. *dat. plur.:* ut Ovidius lascivire in Metamorphosesi solet, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

† **mĕtănoea** (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.*, = μετάνοια, *repentance* (post-class.), Aus. Epigr. 12, 12.

† **mĕtaphŏra,** ae, *f.*, = μεταφορά, *a rhetorical figure, metaphor, a transferring of a word from its proper signification to another* (called by Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 155, verbi translatio; post-Aug.), Quint. 8, 6, 18; (as Greek), id. 8, 6, 4 sqq.; Schol. Juv. 1, 169.

mĕtaphŏrĭcē, *adv.* [metaphora], *metaphorically, figuratively* (post-class.), Acron. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1.—Also **mĕtaphŏrĭcōs,** μεταφορικῶς, Acron. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 29 sq.; Schol. Juv. 7, 103.

† **mĕtăphrĕnum,** i, *n.*, = μετάφρενον, *the upper part of the spine*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 129 (as Greek, id. ib. 2, 29, 151; id. Tard. 3, 2, 31).

Mĕtăpīnus, a, um [etym. dub.], *Metapinic*, an epithet of the second or middle of the three principal mouths of the Rhone: cujus ora appellata ... alterum Metapinum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 635; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

† **mĕtăplasmus,** i, *m.*, = μεταπλασμός, *a grammatical change, irregularity, metaplasm*, e. g. in declension (post-Aug.): metaplasmus enim, et schematismos et schemata vocamus, Quint. 1, 8, 14; Mart. Cap. 3, § 326.

† **mĕtăplastĭcōs,** *adv.*, = μεταπλαστικῶς, *metaplastically, by the use of metaplasm:* metaplasticos dicitur apud poëtas usurpari id quod propter necessitatem metri mutare consueverunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 153 Müll.

Mĕtăpontīnus, a, um, v. Metapontum.

Mĕtăpontum, i, *n.*, *a town of Lucania, where Pythagoras lived and died*, now *Torre a Mare*, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 4; Liv. 1, 18, 8; Mela, 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97.—Hence, **Mĕtăpontīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Metapontine:* ager, Liv. 24, 20.—In *plur.:* **Mĕtăpontīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Metapontines*, Liv. 22, 61.

mētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [meta], *of* or *belonging to limits* or *boundaries* (post-class.): metaria circumscriptio, *a limiting by boundaries*, Arn. 2, 70.

† **mĕtastăsis,** is, *f.*, = μετάστασις, a rhet. figure. **I.** *A refusing*, Agn. Roman. de Fig. 16, p. 155.—**II.** = metabasis, *a passing over, transition*, Julian. Rufin. de Schem. 23, p. 243.

† **mĕtăsyncrĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μετασυγκριτικός, *belonging to the discharge of peccant humors:* adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, 134: cyclus, id. Tard. 1, 1, 24; 2, 1, 49.

mĕtăthĕsis, is, *f.*, = μετάθεσις, *a transposition of the letters of a word*, Diom. 2, p. 437 P.

mētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [metor], *a measuring* or *meting out, a marking off* a place (post-Aug.): vinearum, Col. 7, 15, 1.

mētātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who metes out* or *marks off* a place, *a divider and fixer of boundaries* (class.). **I.** Lit.: castrorum antea metator, nunc, ut sperat, urbis, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12; cf. id. ib. 14, 4, 10: templi, Lact. 4, 11.—**II.** Trop., *a measurer:* tempus arbiter et metator initii et finis, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 8.

mētātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [metator], *of* or *pertaining to measuring out*, transf. (post-class.): pagina, *a letter relative to the providing of quarters*, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

mētātūra, ae, *f.* [metor], *a measuring out, marking off* a place (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 11, 13.

Mĕtaurensis, e, *adj.* [Metaurus], *of or belonging to the river Metaurus, in Umbria:* AGER, Inscr. Oliv. Marm. Pisaur. n. 30.—*Subst.:* **Mĕtaurenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of that region, Metaurians,* Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Mĕtaurus, i, *m.*, = Μέταυρος, *the name of several rivers.* **I.** *A river in Umbria, celebrated for the defeat of Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal,* now *Meturo.* Liv. 27, 43 sq.; Sil. 8, 486.—Hence, **Mĕtaurus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Metaurus:* Metaurum flumen, Hor. C. 4, 4, 38.—**II.** *A river in the Bruttian territory,* now *Marro,* Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73.

† **mĕtaxa** or **mătaxa**, ae, *f.*, = μέταξα and μάταξα, *raw silk,* the web of silkworms. **I.** Lit., Dig. 39, 4, 16; Cod. Just. 11, 7, 10.—**II.** Transf., *a rope:* lini metaxa, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. rodus, p. 265 Müll.; Vitr. 7, 3.

mĕtaxārii, ōrum, *m.* [metaxa], *silk-dealers* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 8, 14, 27.

mĕtella, ae, *f.* (prob. *adj.*, sc. machina), *a basket filled with stones, which the besieged threw down on the heads of the besiegers* (post-class.): ut de ligno crates facerent, quas metellas vocaverunt, lapidibusque complerent, etc. (al. metilas, medullas, metulas), Veg. Mil. 4, 6.

Mĕtellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [Metellus], *of or belonging to a Metellus, Metelline:* oratio Metellina, i.e. *against Metellus,* Cic. Att. 1, 13 *fin.*

Mĕtellus, a [etym. dub.; metellus = μισθιος, hired, i. e. a hired servant, Gloss. Philox.: metelli dicuntur in re militari quasi mercenarii, Attius in Annalibus: calones famulique metellique caculaeque; a quo genere hominum Caeciliae familiae cognomen putatur ductum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 146 and 147 Müll.], *the name of a Roman family in the* gens Caecilia; its most famous members were: **1.** Q. Metellus Macedonicus, who made Macedonia a Roman province, and was renowned for his good fortune, Vell. 1, 11, 1; Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; id. ib. 1, 36, 86, etc.—**2.** Quintus Caecilius Metellus Numidicus, who defeated Jugurtha in Numidia, Sall. J. 43 sqq.; Cic. Brut. 35, 135.—**3.** L. Caecilius Metellus, who saved the palladium from the burning temple of Vesta, B.C. 241, Liv. Epit. 19; Flor. 2, 2, 27; Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1; Juv. 6, 265; cf. id. 3, 137 sq.—**4.** C. Caecilius Metellus Celer, Cicero's contemporary, and husband of Coelia, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5, etc.—**5.** Qu. Caecilius Metellus Pius (Scipio), son of Scipio Nasica, and Pompey's father-in-law, Vell. 2, 15, 5.—**6.** Caecilia Metella, wife of P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, divorced A.U.C. 709, Hor. S. 2, 3, 239; Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3; 13, 7, 1.—**7.** Caecilia Metella, wife of M. Aemilius Scaurus, Cic. Sest. 47, 101.

† **mĕtempsȳchōsis**, is, *f.*, = μετεμψύχωσις, *the transit of the soul, its transmigration from one body to another,* a doctrine of the Pythagoreans, Porphyr. ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.

† **mĕtensōmătōsis**, is, *f.*, = μετενσωμάτωσις, *a removing from one body into another, a change of body* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 31 and 32.

† **mĕtĕōrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = μετεωρία, *forgetfulness,* M. Aurel. ap. Front. ad M. Caes. 4, 7 (as Greek, Suet. Vit. Claud.).

* **Mĕtĕrēa turba**, *a people dwelling about the Danube and the Black Sea,* Ov. Tr. 2, 191.

Mēthīon, ōnis, *m.*, *the father of Phorbas,* Ov. M. 5, 74.

† **mĕthŏdĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = μεθοδική, *the methodical part of grammar* (post-Aug.): grammaticae partes duae, id est ratio loquendi, et enarratio auctorum: quarum illam methodicen, hanc historicen vocant, Quint. 1, 9, 1.

† **mĕthŏdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μεθοδικός, *methodical, belonging to a particular school* (post-Aug.): medicina, Tert. Anim. 6: disciplina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 6: medici, Cels. praef. § 13.

† **mĕthŏdĭum**, ii, *n.*, = μεθόδιον, *a witty conceit, a jest, joke* (post-Aug.): Trimalchio ejusmodi methodio laetus, Carpe, inquit, etc. (al. metōdīum, i.e. μετῳδεῖον, *an inserted song*), Petr. 36, 5.

† **mĕthŏdus** and **mĕthŏdos**, i, *f.*, = μέθοδος, *a way of teaching, mode of proceeding, method* (post-class.), Vitr. 1, 1, 4; Aus. Idyll. 11, 67; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 49 (as Greek, Cels. praef. § 91); cf. methodicus.

Mēthymna, ae, *f.*, = Μήθυμνα, *a city in the island of Lesbos, famous as the birthplace of the poet Arion, and for its excellent wine,* now *Molivo.* Mel. 2, 7, 4; Liv. 45, 31, 14: quot habet Methymna racemos, Ov. A. A. 1, 57.—Hence, **A. Mēthymnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μηθυμναῖος, *of or belonging to Methymna, Methymnean:* Lesbos, Ov. M. 11, 55: Arion, *of Methymna,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67: merum, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 38: palmes, Verg. G. 2, 90.—In *plur. subst.:* **Mēthymnaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Methymneans,* Curt. 4, 5, 19.—**B. Mēthymnĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*, *Methymnian* (poet.): Methymniades puellae, Ov. H. 15, 15.

(**Metĭa Porta**, a false read. in Plaut.; cf. Ritschl ad Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 97.)

mĕtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [metus], *full of fear.* **I.** *Fearful, timid* (ante- and post-class.): nullus est hoc meticulosus aeque, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137; Dig. 4, 2, 7: lepus, App. Flor. p. 341, 9.—* **II.** *Frightful, terrible:* res, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 52.

Metilius, a, *a Roman family name:* M. Metilius, Liv. 5, 11.—Hence, **Metilius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of or belonging to a Metilius:* Metilia lex, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197.

Metina, ae, *f.*, *an island near the coast of Gaul, opposite the mouth of the Rhone,* Mart. Cap. 6, § 643.

mētĭor, mensus (post-class. metītus, Dig. 32, 1, 52), 4, *v. dep.* [Sanscr. ma, to measure; cf. Gr. μέ-τρον, Lat. modus], *to measure, mete* (lands, corn); also, *to measure* or *mete out, to deal out, distribute by measure* (class.). **I.** Lit.: metiri agrum, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 2: frumentum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 192: sol, quem metiri non possunt, id. Ac. 2, 41, 128: magnitudinem mundi, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: nummos, *to measure one's money,* i.e. *to have a great abundance of it,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 95: nummos modio, Petr. S. 37: se ad candelabrum, id. ib. 75: pedes syllabis, *to measure by syllables,* Cic. Or. 57, 194: frumentum militibus metiri, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: cum exercitu frumentum metiri oporteret, id. ib. 1, 23; 7, 71: Caecubum, Hor. Epod. 9, 36: quis mensus est pugillo aquas? Vulg. Isa. 40, 12: tantus acervus fuit, ut metientibus dimidium super tres modios explesse, sint quidam auctores, Liv. 23, 12.—**B.** Poet. transf., *to measure* a distance, i.e. *to pass, walk,* or *sail through* or *over, to traverse:* Sacram metiente te viam (of the measured pace of a proud person), Hor. Epod. 4, 7: aequor curru, *to sail through,* Verg. G. 4, 389: aquas carinā, Ov. M. 9, 446: tu, cursu, dea menstruo metiens iter annuum, *to go through complete,* Cat. 34, 17: instabili gressu metitur litora cornix, Luc. 5, 556.—Also *absol.:* quin hic metimur gradibus militariis, *to walk,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to measure, estimate, judge* one thing by another; also simply *to measure, estimate, judge of, set a value on* a thing. (*a*) With *abl.* of the standard of comparison, or the means of judgment: sonantia metiri auribus, Cic. Or. 68, 227: oculo latus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 103: omnia quaestu, *by profit,* Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 111: qui nihil alterius causa faciet et metietur suis commodis omnia, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: vides igitur, si amicitiam sua caritate metiare, nihil esse praestantius, id. Fin. 2, 26, 85: vim eloquentiae sua facultate non rei natura, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 4, 10: omnia voluptate, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: studia utilitate, Quint. 12, 11, 29: magnos homines virtute, non fortuna, Nep. Eum. 1: usum pecuniae non magnitudine, sed ratione, Cic. Att. 14: officia utilitate, Lact. 6, 11, 12: odium in se aliorum suo in eos metiens odio, Liv. 3, 54: pericula suo metu, Sall. C. 31, 2: peccata vitiis, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: aetatem nostram non spatio senectutis, sed tempore adulescentiae, Quint. 12, 11, 13.—(*β*) With *ex* (very rare): fidelitas, quam ego ex mea conscientiā metior, Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2: ex eo, quantum cuique satis est, metiuntur homines divitiarum modum, id. Par. 6, 1, 14.—(*γ*) With *ad:* nec se metitur ad illum quem dedit haec (paupertas) posuitque modum, i. e. *accommodates herself,* Juv. 6, 358.—(*δ*) *Absol.* (post-Aug.): metiri ac diligenter aestimare vires suas, Quint. 6, 1, 45: pondera sua, Mart. 12, 100, 8: sua regna, Luc. 8, 527.—(*ε*) With *quod:* quanto metiris pretio, quod, etc., Juv. 9, 72.—**B.** *To traverse, go over, pass through:* late Aequora prospectu metior alta meo, Ov. H. 10, 28: tot casus, tot avia, Val. Fl. 5, 476: jamque duas lucis partes Hyperione menso, Ov. M. 8, 564.—**C.** *To measure out, deal to* any one, *treat* one *well* or *ill:* mensurā quā mensi fueritis, remetietur vobis, Vulg. Luc. 6, 38; cf. id. Matt. 7, 2.

☞ In *pass. signif.*, *to be measured:* agri glebatim metiebantur, Lact. Mort. Persec. 23, 2: an sol pedis unius latitudine metiatur, Arn. 2, 86.—*Part. perf.:* **mensus**, a, um, *measured off:* mensa spatia conficere, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69.—As *subst.:* bene mensum dabo, *good measure,* Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 1.

Mĕtĭōsēdum, i, *n.*, *a city in Gaul,* now *Meudon,* Caes. B. G. 7, 61.

Metiscus, i, *m.*, *a charioteer of Turnus,* Verg. A. 12, 469.

‡ **mētītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [metior], = mensura, but not in use; v. Diom. 374 P.

mētītor, ōris, *m.* [metior], *a measurer* (post-Aug.), Front. Aquaed. 79.

mētītus, a, um, v. metior *init.*

Metĭus or **Mettĭus** (also **Mettus**), i, *m.*, *an Italian proper name.* **I.** Metius (Mettius) Curtius, *a Sabine chief,* Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; Varr. L. L. 5, § 149 Müll.—**II.** Metius Fufetius (acc. to others, Mettus Fufetius), *an Alban general, who was put to death by the command of* Tullus Hostilius, Liv. 1, 23 sq.; Verg. A. 8, 642; Flor. 1, 3, 8.—In *gen. sing.:* Mettoi Fubettoi, Enn. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 12 (Ann. v. 129 Vahl.; Halm, Mettoeo Fufettioeo).—**III.** M. Metius, *a friend of Ariovistus,* Caes. B. G. 1, 47; 1, 53 *fin.*

1. mēto (no *perf.*), ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to measure;* v. metor *fin.*

2. mĕto, messŭi (Cato ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 319), messum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root ma-; Gr. ἀμάω, mow, reap; ἄμη, sickle; cf. messis, messor], *to reap, mow, crop;* of the vintage, *to gather, gather in, collect;* and poet. of the *sucking* of honey from flowers (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum est matura seges, metendum, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3: sunt autem metendi genera complura, Col. 2, 21, 2: in metendo occupatos, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pabula falce, *to cut, cut down,* Ov. H. 6, 84: farra, id. F 2, 519: arva, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 30.—Prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita et metes, *as you sow, so shall you reap,* Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261; cf.: ventum seminabunt et turbinem metent, Vulg. Os. 8, 7: qui seminant iniquitatem metet mala, id. Prov. 22, 8: mihi istic nec seritur, nec metitur, i. e. *I have no share in it, it does not concern me,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 80: sibi quisque ruri metit, *every one looks out for himself,* id. Most. 3, 2, 112: Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris; tibi item metes, id. Merc. prol. 71.—Of the vintage, *to gather,* etc.: postremus metito, Verg. G. 2, 410; so, vindemiam, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 185.—Of bees: purpureosque metunt flores, *reap the flowers,* i. e. *gather the pollen,* Verg. G. 4, 54.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to cut off, pluck off, crop* (poet.): virgā lilia summa metit, Ov. F. 2, 706: barbam forfice, Mart. 7, 95, 12: capillos, id. 10, 83, 11: olus, *to cut, gather,* Calp. Ecl. 2, 74: et ferus in silvā farra metebat aper, *laid waste,* Ov. Am. 3, 10, 40: ille metit barbam, Juv. 3, 186.—**2.** In partic., in battle, *to mow down, cut down:* proxima quaeque metit gladio, Verg. A. 10, 513: primosque et extremos metendo Stravit humum, Hor. C. 4, 14, 31: tum Vesulum ense metit rapido, Sil. 10, 147: agmina plura metam, Val. Fl. 3, 670.—So of death: metit Orcus Grandia cum parvis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 178: vita omnibus metenda, ut fruges (transl. of the Greek of Euripid.: ἀναγκαίως δ' ἔχει βίον θερίζειν), Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 59.—**B.** *To inhabit* a region (poet.): qui Batulum Nucrasque metunt, Sil. 8, 566 (cf. a like poetic transfer of the verbs colere, arare, serere, and bibere).

3. Mēto, ōnis, v. Meton.

† **mĕtŏchē**, ēs, *f.*, = μετοχή, *a participle* (late Lat.), Aus. Epigr. 6, 7.

mĕtŏdĭum, v. methodium.

† **mĕtoecus**, i, *m.*, = μέτοικος, *a stranger, sojourner, denizen, resident alien* dwelling in a city without the rights of citizenship (post-class.), Eum. Pan. Flavens. Nom. Dict. 4 *fin.*: ager militi metoeco (al. modico) est assignatus, Front. de Colon. p. 134 Goes. (written **mĕtycus**, Gromat. Vet. 234, 19; 238, 7 Lachm.).

Mĕton or **Mĕto**, ōnis, *m.*, = Μέτων, *a celebrated Athenian astronomer, who discovered the cycle of nineteen years, at the end of which the new and full moons again fall on the same days*, Avien. Prognost. 48; Aus. Epis. 2, 12.—Hence Cicero says, jestingly, of a debtor named Meton, who promised to pay in a year's time: quando iste Metonis annus veniet? Cic. Att. 12, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 12, 51, 3.

† **mĕtōnȳmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = μετωνυμία, *a figure by which one name is changed for another, a change of names, metonymy* (pure Lat. denominatio), Paul. ex Fest. p. 153 Müll.; Charis. p. 244 P. al.

† **mĕtōnȳmĭcōs**, *adv.*, = μετωνυμικῶς, *metonymically, by metonymy*, Porphyr. ad Hor. Epod. 13, 16; id. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9 sqq. al.

† **mĕtōpa**, ae, *f.*, = μετόπη, *the space between two hollows*; in architecture, *the space between two dentils* or *two triglyphs, a metope* (only in Vitr.): inter denticulos et inter triglyphos quae sunt intervalla, metopae nominantur, etc., Vitr. 4, 2, 4.

† **mĕtōpĭon** or **-um**, ii, *n.* (also **mĕtops**, ōpis, Sol. 40), = μετώπιον. **I.** *The gum of an African tree, also called* ammoniacum, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107; Sol. 27, 47.—**II.** *Oil of bitter almonds, almond-oil*, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26 (Jahn, neopum).—**III.** *An ointment made with galbanum*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 8.

† **mĕtōposcŏpus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, = μετωποσκόπος, *a forehead inspector, one who tells fortunes by examining the forehead, a metoposcopist* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tit. 2; cf. Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.

mĕtops, ōpis, for metopion, v. h. v.

mētor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [meta], *to measure, mete; to measure off, mark out* (not in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: stadium Hercules pedibus suis metatus est, Gell. 1, 1, 2: caelum, Ov. F. 1, 309: Indiam, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57.—Poet., *to traverse, pass through*: nunc nemoris alti densa metatur loca, Sen. Hippol. 505: agros, Sil. 6, 58.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Act.*, *to measure out, mark*, or *lay out*: castra metati signa statuunt, Cael. ap. Non. 137, 18: castra, *Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 3: cum ortu solis castra metabatur, *measured out the ground for a camp, encamped, pitched his camp*, Sall. J. 106, 5: agrum, Liv. 21, 25: agros, Verg. G. 2, 274: eam (i. e. Alexandriam), Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62: regiones (for a temple), Liv. 1, 10, 6: castra, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 27.—**2.** *Neutr.*, *to encamp, pitch one's tent*: metarique sub ipso templo ... jussit, Liv. 44, 7, 2: post tabernaculum, Vulg. Num. 3, 23.—Hence, transf., *to erect, pitch, set up*: tabernacula ciliciis, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143.—*Act.* collat. form, **mēto**, āre, *to measure, measure out*, etc.: loca, Verg. Cul. 172.—*Pass.*: locus metatur, Sen. Thyest. 462.—Often in *part. perf.*: castris eo loco metatis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15; so, castra, Liv. 44, 37, 1: porticus, Hor. C. 2, 15, 15: agellus, id. S. 2, 2, 114: prope Beroeam vallo metato, Amm. 31, 9, 1.

† **mĕtrēta**, ae, *f.*, = μετρητής, *an Athenian measure for liquids, containing* 12 *congii* (χόες) *and* 144 κοτύλαι (⅜ *of the Attic medimnus, about* 9 *gallons English*): picis liquidae metreta, Col. 12, 22, 1: se vendidisse navem, metretas quae trecentas tolleret, Plaut. Merc. prol. 75.—**II.** Transf., *a tun, cask, jar*: oleum si in metretam novam inditurus eris, Cato, R. R. 100: Hispanae, Mart. 5, 16, 7: olivariae, Col. 12, 47: hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam, Juv. 3, 246.

† **mētrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μετρικός, *of* or *relating to measuring* or *measure* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: leges metricae, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *relating to metre, metrical*: metrici pedes, Quint. 9, 4, 52; 48.—**B.** *Subst.*: **mētrĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a prosodian* (post-class.), Gell. 18, 15, 1.

† **mētrŏcōmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = μητροκωμία, *a village from which other villages have derived their inhabitants, a mother-village* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 11, 24, 6; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 19.

Mētrŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Μητρόδωρος. **I.** Metrodorus Lampsacenus or Atheniensis, *an Epicurean*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8; 2, 6, 17; 5, 9, 27.—**II.** M. Scepsius (from Scepsis, *a city of Mysia*), *a rhetorical and Academic philosopher, famous for his memory*, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 360; 3, 20, 75; Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34.—**III.** M. Stratonicēus (from Stratonice, *a city of Caria*), *a pupil of Carneades, and an excellent orator*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16.—**IV.** Metrodorus Chius, *a pupil of Democritus and teacher of Anaxarchus and of the fourth Hippocrates* (about B.C. 330), Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73.—**V.** *A freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 2; id. Fam. 16, 20, 1.

† **1. mētrŏpŏlis**, is, *f.*, = μητρόπολις, *a city from which other cities have been colonized, a mother-city*; also, the *chief city, metropolis* of a province (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Cod. Just. 11, 21; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 11.—**II.** Trop.: metropolis et arx mentis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 8.

2. Mētrŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Μητρόπολις, *the proper name of several cities*, e.g. *in Thessaly, between Pharsalus and Gomphi*, Caes. B. C. 3, 80; Liv. 32, 13, 11.—**Mētrŏpŏlītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Metropolis*, Caes. B. C. 3, 81; cf. of others, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; 5, 29, 31, § 120.

† **mētrŏ-pŏlīta**, ae, *m.*, = μητροπολίτης, *a bishop in a chief city, a metropolitan* (post-class.): metropolita sacer, Ven. Carm. 3, 6, 20.

Mētrŏpŏlītae, ārum, v. 2. Metropolis.

1. mētrŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.* [1. metropolis], *of* or *belonging to a metropolis, metropolitan* (post-class.): nomen, Cod. Just. 11, 21, 1.—Esp. *subst.*: **Mētrŏpŏlītānus**, i, *m.*, *a metropolitan, the bishop of a metropolitan church*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

2. Mētrŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. Metropolis], *of* or *belonging to the city of Metropolis*: campus, Liv. 38, 15.

† **mĕtrum**, i, *n.*, = μέτρον, *a measure*; in partic., *a poetical measure, metre; a verse* (post-Aug.): rhythmi, id est numeri, spatio temporum constant: metra etiam ordine: ideoque alterum esse quantitatis videtur, alterum qualitatis, Quint. 9, 4, 46: metri necessitate cogi, id. 8, 6, 17; 1, 6, 2: metri causâ, Gell. 4, 17, 9: Tibulli, i. e. *elegiac metre*, Mart. 4, 6, 4: exceptis metris Vergilii, i. e. *verses*, Col. 3, 10, 20 dub.

mettĭca vitis, *an unknown species of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (Sillig. Metica).

Mettĭus, v. Metius.

Mettus (**Mettĭus**), i, *m.*, *a Sabine prænomen*, prob. *the title of a magistracy among the Albans* (cf. medix, meddix), e.g. Mettus Curtius, Liv. 1, 12; 1, 23 sqq.; v. Metius.

mĕtŭens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. metuo *fin.*

mētŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [meta], *a small pyramid, obelisk* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.

mĕtŭo, ŭi, ūtum (cf.: nimis ante metutum, Lucr. 5, 1140), 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [metus], *to fear, be afraid of* a person or thing; *to hesitate, not to venture, not to wish* (syn.: vereor, formido, timeo); with *inf.*, with *ne*, *to fear lest*; with *ut* or *ne non*, *to fear that not*; also of inanimate things, with *acc.*, *to fear, revere, reverence* one; as a *v. n.*, *to fear, be afraid, be in fear, be apprehensive*, esp. as the effect of the idea of threatening evil (whereas timere usually denotes the effect of some external cause of terror); *to dread, apprehend*; with an indirect interrogation: non metuo quin, for non dubito quin, *I doubt not but*; *to be anxious about* any one; with *dat.* (class.). **I.** *Act.*: quem metuunt oderunt, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23 (Trag. v. 403 Vahl.): deos et amo et metuo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 73: male ego metuo milvos, id. ib. 5, 5, 13: metuebant (senem) servi, verebantur liberi, Cic. Sen. 11, 37: tu, qui crimen ais te metuisse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 78: nec pol istae metuunt Deos, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 6: absentem patrem, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 68: nec metuit quemquam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 5.—With *ab*: quid a nobis metuit? Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 12: a me insidias, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: supplicia a vobis metuere debent, *to fear from you*, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: a quo (Ajace) sibi non injuriâ summum periculum metuebat, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: a quo domino sibi metuebat graves cruciatus, Aug. Lib. Arbitr. 1, 4, 9; Gregor. M. Homil. 1, 14, 2; Aug. cont. Acad. 2, 8.—With *ex*: si periculum ex illis metuit, Sall. C. 52, 16.—With *de*: de lanificio neminem metuo, una aetate quae sit, i. e. *no one's competition in spinning*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 22.—Of inanim. subjects: quae res cotidie videntur, minus metuunt furem, Varr. R. R. 1, 22.—(β) With *inf.*: metuont credere omnes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: ut tentare spem certaminis metuunt, Liv. 32, 31: nil metuunt jurare, Cat. 64, 146: reddere soldum, *not to wish, be averse to*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 65: praebere, id. Ep. 1, 18, 1.—Of nonpersonal subjects: illum aget pennâ metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 7.—(γ) With *ne*: nimis metuebam male, ne abiisses, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 8: male metuo ne ... morbus aggravescat, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 2: fratrem, ne intus sit (Gr. construction), id. Eun. 3, 5, 62.—(δ) With *ut*: ornamenta, quae locavi, metuo, ut possim recipere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 3: metuo ut hodie possim emolirier, id. Bacch. 4, 5, 2: metuo ut substet hospes, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11: ut sis vitalis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 61.—(ε) With *ne non*: metuo ne non sit surda, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 12; id. Pers. 4, 6, 4: metuis ne non, quom velis, convincas esse illum tuom? Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 15.—(ζ) With *quin*: non metuo meae quin uxori latae suppetiae sient, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 54.—(η) With *object-clause*, *to await with fear, anxiety; to be in apprehension, concerned about*: metuo, patres quot fuerint, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35: metui, quid futurum denique esset, *I dreaded, awaited with fear*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 8: metuo quid agam. *Sy.* Metuis? quasi non ea potestas sit tua, etc., id. ib. 4, 3, 42: metuo qualem tu me esse hominem existumes, id. Eun. 4, 6, 20.—(θ) *Pass.* with *dat.*: jam maturis metuendus Juppiter uvis, Verg. G. 2, 419.—(ι) *Absol.*: se e contempto metuendum fecit, Sall. H. 1, 48, 3.—**B.** (Eccl. Lat.) Of religious fear, *to revere, dread, hold in reverence*: Deum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 43: Dominum Deum nostrum, id. Jer. 5, 24: sanctuarium meum, id. Lev. 19, 30.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to fear, be afraid, be apprehensive*, etc. (α) With *de*: neque tam do suâ vitâ, quam de me metuit, *fears not so much for his own life as for me*, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6.—(β) With *ab*: metuens ab Hannibale, *afraid of Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 36.—(γ) With *pro*: metuere pro aliquo, Petr. 123.—(δ) With *dat.*, *to be anxious about* or *for* a person or thing: metuens pueris, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 60: inopi metuens formica senectae, Verg. G. 1, 186: tum decuit metuisse tuis, id. A. 10, 94.—Hence,

mĕtŭens, entis, *P. a.*, *fearing, afraid of* any thing; *anxious for* any person or thing; with *gen.* or *absol.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): contentus parvo metuensque futuri, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110: metuens virgae, Juv. 7, 210.—*Comp.*: quo non metuentius ullum Numinis ingenium, Ov. F. 6, 259: Nero metuentior in posterum, Tac. A. 13, 25.

mĕtus, ūs, *m.* (*fem.*: nulla in me est metus, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: metus ulla, id. ap. Non. 214, 11; cf. Ann. v. 537, and Trag. v. 179 Vahl.; *dat.* metu, Tac. A. 11, 32; 15, 69), *fear, dread, apprehension, anxiety*; constr. with *gen. object.*, with *ne*, with *acc.* and *inf.* **I.** Lit.: est metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita exspectatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52; cf. id. ib. 4, 30, 64: metum excitari vel propriis vel communibus periculis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 505: in metu esse, *to be in fear, be fearful*, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: est et in metu peregrinantium, ut, etc., *they are also afraid*, Plin. 31, 6, 37, § 71: mihi etiam unum de malis in metu est, fratris miseri negotium, *a subject of fear*, Cic. Att. 3, 9, 3: metum habere, *to entertain fear, be afraid*, id. Fam. 8, 10, 1: metum concipere, *to become afraid*, Ov. F. 1, 485: capere, Liv. 33, 27: accipere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 96: metum facere alicui, *to make afraid, put in fear, frighten*, Ov. Tr.

5, 10, 28: metum inicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 19: incutere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: inferre, Liv. 26, 20: affere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: offerre, id. Fam. 15, 1, 5: obicere, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10: intentare, Tac. A. 15, 54: metu territare, *to alarm greatly*, *fill with fear*, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: metum pati, Quint. 6, 2, 21: alicui adimere, *to take away*, *remove*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100: metu exonerare, *to relieve from fear*, Liv. 2, 2: removere metum, *to take away*, *remove*, id. ib.: levare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: alicui deicere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 130: solvere, *to remove*, *dismiss*, Verg. A. 1, 463: civitati metum, formidinem oblivionem inicere, Ser. Samm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9, 7: metu et impressione alicujus terroris mentiri, Paul. Sent. 5, 1, 4: metu mortis furem occidere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 7, 3, 3: quis metus aut pudor est umquam properantis avari? Juv. 14, 178: reddere metu, non moribus, id. 13, 204.—Poet. in *plur.*, Hor. C. 1, 26, 1.—(β) With *gen. object.*: vulnerum metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: ne reliquos populares metus invaderet parendi sibi, Sall. J. 35, 9: id bellum excitabat metus Pompei victoris Hiempsalem in regnum restituentis, Sall. H. 1, 39; v. Gell. 9, 2, 14; Non. p. 96: propter metum alicujus, *for fear of*: Judaeorum, Vulg. Johan. 7, 13; 19, 38.—(γ) With *ne*: quod ubi Romam est nuntiatum, senatui metum injecit, ne, etc., Liv. 5. 7, 4: ne lassescat fortuna, metus est, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 130.—(δ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: quantus metus est mihi, venire huc salvum nunc patruum! Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 18.—(ε) With *ab*: metus a praetore Romano, Liv. 2, 24, 3; 23, 15, 7; 25, 33, 5; cf.: metus poenae a Romanis, id. 32, 23, 9; 45, 26, 7.—(ζ) With *pro*: metus pro universâ republicâ, Liv. 2, 24, 4.—(η) With *ex*: metus ex imperatore, Tac. A. 11, 20.—**B.** Poet., *religious awe*, *holy dread*: laurus Sacra comam multosque metu servata per annos, Verg. A. 7, 60.—*Poetic awe*: evoe! recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. C. 2, 19, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *a cause of fear*, *a terror* (poet.): metus Libyci, i. e. *the head of Medusa*, Stat. Th. 12, 606: nulli nocte metus, *alarms*, Juv. 8, 198.—**B.** Personified: **Mētus**, *the god of fear* or *terror*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Verg. G. 3, 552; id. A. 6, 276.

mĕtūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from metuo.

† **mēum**, i, *n.*, = μῆον, *an umbelliferous plant*, *bear-wort*, Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253.

† **mĕus**, a, um (*voc.* meus for mi: proice tela manu, sanguis meus, Verg. A. 6, 835: Lolli meus, Sid. Ep. 1, 9; and: domine meus, id. ib. 4, 10; *gen. plur* meûm for meorum: pietas majorum meûm, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 66: meapte, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: meopte, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 77: meâmet, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37; Sall. J. 85, 24; archaic form MIVS: MIEIS MORIBVS, Monum. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. 554; and mis = meis: ingens cura'st mis concordibus aequiperare, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 955 P.; cf. Vahl. Enn. Ann. v. 131, p. 21), *pron. possess.* [me], *my*, *mine*, *belonging to me*, *my own*: haec ero dicam meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 304: carnifex, Ter. And. 4, 1, 27: discriptio, *made by me*, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: crimen, *against me*, *what I am blamed for*, App. Mag 10 *init.* p. 279: non mea est simulatio, *is not my way*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34: tempestate meâ, *in my day*, Juv. 4, 140: meus sum, *I am myself*, *in my right senses*: pavidum gelidumque trementi Corpore, vixque meum firmat deus, Ov. M. 3, 689: quod quidem ego facerem, nisi plane esse vellem meus, *quite independent*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 17: vindicta postquam meus a praetore recessi, *my own master*, *free*, Pers. 5, 88: meus est, *he is mine*, *I have him*, *have caught him*, *he is in my power*: meus hic est: hamum vorat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61: meus illic homost, id. Mil. 2, 3, 63; id. Ps. 1, 3, 147; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 70: hic homo meus est, id. Ps. 4, 7, 21: vicimus: en! meus est, exclamat Nāis, Ov. M. 4, 356: meus, *my*, *my own*, *my dear*, *my beloved*: Nero meus mirificas apud me tibi gratias agit, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1: civis, *my fellow-citizen*, Juv. 12, 121.—With apposite *gen.*: cui nomen meum absentis honori fuisset, Cic. Planc. 10, 26: quod meum factum dictumve consulis gravius quam tribuni audistis? Liv. 7, 40, 9. ut mea defunctae molliter ossa cubent, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 108.—*Absol.*: **mĕi**, ōrum, *m.*, *my friends* or *relatives*, *my adherents*, *my followers*: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 21: flamma extrema meorum, Verg. A. 2, 431: meus homo, or simply meus, i. e. *this silly fellow of mine*: homo meus se in pulpito Totum prosternit, Phaedr. 5, 7, 32: at legatus meus ad emendum modo proficiscitur, Auct. Decl. Quint. 12, 18: stupor, *this blockhead of mine*, Cat. 17, 21: mea and mea tu, *my love*, *my darling*: mea Pythias, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 14: mea tu, id. Ad. 3, 1, 2: o mea, Ov. M. 14, 761.—*Voc.*: mi, *my dear! my beloved!* o mi Aeschine, o mi germane! Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 4.—With the *fem.*: mi soror, App. M. 5, p. 166, 3; 4, p. 155, 6; 8, p. 205, 2: mi domina, Hier. Ep. 22, 1: mi catella, id. ib. 2: mi virgo, id. ib. 17.—In *plur.*: mi homines, mi spectatores, *dear people*, *good spectators*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 8.—*Neutr. absol.*: **mĕum**, i, *n.*, *mine*: quod subrupuisti meum, *my property*, i. e. *my daughter*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 29; cf. meam, id. ib. v. 14; 26: meum est, *it is my affair*, *my concern*, *my duty*, *my custom*: non est mentiri meum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: puto esse meum, quid sentiam, exponere, Cic. Fam. 6, 5.—**2.** *Plur.*: fundite quae mea sunt, cuncta, Juv. 12, 37.

Mēvānĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city in Umbria*, now *Bevagna*, Liv. 9, 41, 13; Col. 3, 8, 3; Sil. 6, 647: nebulosa, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 123.—Hence, **I. Mēvānas**, ātis, *comm.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Mevania*: Mevanas Varenus, Sil. 4, 546.—*Subst.*: **Mēvānātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mevania*, *Mevanians*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—**II. Mēvānĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mevania*, *Mevanian*: boves, Philar. ad Verg. G. 2, 146.

Mēvĭa, ae, *f.*, *a woman fond of masculine sports*, Juv. 1, 22.

Mezentius (not **Mezzent-**, **Mesdent-**, **Messent-**, **Mēdient-**, or **Mēdent-**; cf. Rib. in Rhein. Mus. 1857, vol. 12, p. 418 sq.), i, *m.*, *a male proper name* [of Oscan origin], *a tyrant of Cære* or *Agylla*, Liv. 1, 2; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. oscillum, p. 194 Müll.: contemptor divom Mezentius, Verg. A. 7, 648 sq.; cf. Macr. S. 3, 5; and Serv. Verg. A. 1, 267; 7, 760; 9, 745.

mi, **I.** *Dat.* from ego.—**II.** *Voc.* from meus; v. h. vv.

Mia Chărĭtōn = Χαρίτων μία, *one of the Graces*, Lucr. 4, 1162; v. Charites.

mīca, ae, *f.* [root smic-; Gr. σμικρός, μικρός; cf. micula; O. Germ. smahan, to belittle], *a crumb*, *little bit*, *morsel*, *grain* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: mica panis, Petr. 42: auri, Lucr. 1, 839: marmoris, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68: salis, *a grain of salt*, id. 22, 14, 16, § 37: amomi, id. 12, 18, 41, § 83: saliens (i. e. salis) mica, Hor. C. 3, 23, 12: tus in micas friatur, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65: de micis puerorum, Vulg. Marc. 7, 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A small dining-room*, Mart. 2, 59, 1; Sen. Ep. 51, 12.—**B.** In gen., *a little bit*, *a grain*: nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, *a grain of sense*, Cat. 86, 3.

mĭcans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from mico.

mīcārius, a, um, *adj.* [mica], *of* or *belonging to crumbs* or *little bits* (post-Aug.): homo frugi, et micarius, *a crumb-gatherer*, i. e. *frugal*, *economical*, Petr. 73, 6.

‡ **mĭcātio**, ōnis, *f.* [mico], *a quick motion*: micatio λαχμός, Gloss. Philox.

mĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a quick motion* (post-class.): linguarum micatibus, Mart. Cap. 4, § 331.

Miccotrōgus, i, *m.*, = Μικκότρωγος, *the fictitious name of a parasite*, *Small-biter*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 88.

* **mĭcĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to bleat*, of a he-goat (al. mutire), Auct. Phil. 58.

Mĭchāēl, ēlis, *m.*, a Hebrew name, Vulg. Num. 13, 14 al.—Esp., *Michael*, *the archangel*, Vulg. Dan. 10, 13.

Mĭchāēlium, i, *n.*, = Μιχαηλεῖον, *the church of St. Michael*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 19.

* **mīcĭdus**, a, um, *adj.* [mica], *thin*, *poor*, Innocent. Agrar. p. 231 Goes.

Mĭcio, ōnis, *m.*, *name of a man*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 7.

Mĭcipsa, ae, *m.*, *son of Masinissa*, *and king of Numidia*, Sall. J. 5 sq.; Flor. 3, 1.—In *plur.*, poet. for *Numidians*, *Africans*, Juv. 5, 89.

mĭco, ŭi (*pf. subj.* micaverit, Sol. 53), 1, *v. n.* [Sanscr. mish-, to wink], *to move quickly to and fro*, *to have a vibrating* or *tremulous motion*, *to quiver*, *shake*, *tremble*, e. g. of the pulse; *to beat*, *palpitate*; *to spring forth*, of fountains; of the tremulous rays of the stars, *to twinkle*, *sparkle*, *glitter*, *gleam*, *flash* (class.). **I.** In gen.: venae et arteriae micare non desinunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: linguis micat ore trisulcis, Verg. G. 3, 439: gladii, Liv. 6, 12, 9: corque timore micat, *beats*, *palpitates*, Ov. F. 3, 36: nec audissem corde micante tubam, *for the beating*, Prop. 1, 10, 12: metu micuere sinus, Ov. H. 1, 45: et modo cervicem, modo crura micantia captat, id. M. 9, 37: noctuarum genus, quibus pluma aurium modo micat, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 117: semianimesque micant oculi (of a head cut off), *twitch*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 396 (Ann. v. 463 Vahl.): digiti (of a hand cut off), Verg. A. 10, 396: auribus (of a horse), id. G. 3, 84: micuere fontes, *spring forth*, Luc. 4, 300: citatus vulnere angusto micat (cruor), Sen. Oedip. 345: fulmina etiam sic undique micabant, ut peti viderentur corpora, *flashed in every direction*, Liv. 40, 58, 5: inter horrendos fragores micare ignes, id. 21, 58, 5: tum micent gladii, id. 6, 12, 9: eo ferocior inlatus hostis urgere scutis, micare gladiis, id. 4, 37, 10.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To raise suddenly some of the fingers and let another instantly guess their number*, which was practised both as a game of chance (called in Italy mora) and as a mode of deciding doubtful matters: micare est sortiri digitis, Non. 347, 27: micandum erit cum Graeco, utrum … an, Varr. ap. Non. 347, 30: quid enim sors est? item propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: quasi sorte, aut micando, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: patrem et filium pro vita rogantes sortiri vel micare jussisse, Suet. Aug. 13.—Prov.: dignus est, quicum in tenebris mices, said of a thoroughly honest man, since it would be easy to cheat in the dark, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: cum quo audacter posses in tenebris micare, Petr. 44.—Also in contracts: RATIO DOCVIT, CONSVETVDINE MICANDI SVMMOTA, SVB EXAGIO POTIVS PECORA VENDERE, QVAM DIGITIS CONCLVDENTIBVS TRADERE, Edict. in Inscr. Orell. 3166.—**B.** Poet. of the *brilliancy* of the stars, of the eyes, etc., *to flash*, *gleam*, *beam*, *shine*, *be bright*: micat inter omnes Julium sidus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 46: micat ignibus aether, Verg. A. 1, 90: oculis micat ignis, *fire flashes from his eyes*, id. ib. 12, 102: ex oculis micat acrius ardor, Lucr. 3, 289: micant ardorem orbes luminis, Verg. Cul. 220: genitor circum caput omne micantes Deposuit radios, Ov. M. 2, 40: celeri micuerunt nubila flamma, id. Tr. 1, 2, 45.—Hence, **mĭcans**, antis, *P. a.*, *twinkling*, *sparkling*, *glittering*, *gleaming*, *flashing*, *glowing*: stella micans radiis Arcturus, Cic. Div. poët. 2, 42, 110: micantes stellae, Ov. M. 7, 100; Vulg. Job, 38, 31: oculos circumtulit igne micantes, Ov. M. 15, 674: vultus, Liv. 6, 13.—*Comp.*: radius sole micantior, Prud. Cath. 5, 44.

† **Mĭcon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Μίκων, *the name of a shepherd*: cum me arbustum videre Miconis . . . incidere falce, Verg. E. 3, 10: ramosa Micon vivacis cornua cervi, id. ib. 7, 30.—So, forte Micon senior, Canthusque Miconis alumnus, Calp. Ecl. 5, 1.

† **mīcrŏcosmus**, i, *m.*, = μικρόκοσμος, *a little world*, *world in miniature*, *microcosm*, Isid. Orig. 3, 22, 2.

micropsȳchus, a, um, *adj.*, = μικρόψυχος, *little-minded*, *narrow-minded* (post-Aug.), Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110: Novius, Mart. 1, 87 *lemm.*

microsphaerum, i, *n.*, = μικρόσφαιρον, *small-leaved nard*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 44.

* **mictĭlis**, e, *adj* [mingo], *that deserves to be defiled*; hence, transf., *despicable*, *worthless*, *bad* (ante-class.): merx, Lucil. ap. Non. 137, 31.

mictĭo, v. minctio.

mictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mingo], *that promotes urine*, *urinative*, *diuretic* (post-class.): medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 86.

mictŭālis, e, *adj.* [id.] (only post

class.). **I.** *Relating to the passing of urine, urinary:* via, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 91: viae, id. ib. 5, 10, 121. — Hence, *subst.:* **mictūālis,** is, *f.*, *the urinary passage*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 65.—**II.** *That promotes urine, diuretic:* virtus, App. Herb. 117.—*Subst.:* **mictūāle,** is, *n.*, *a diuretic*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 122 al.

mictŭrio, 4, *v. desider. n.* [mingo], *to go to make water, to make water* (only in Juvenal): micturiunt hic, Juv. 6, 309; 16, 46.

mictus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a making water, urinating* (post-class.): sanguinis mictus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 59; 2, 1, 12.

mīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mica], *a little crumb, little grain, little bit* (post-Aug.), Cels. 2, 5: exiguae, Arn. 2, 77.

Mīda, ae, v. Midas.

Midaium, i, *n.*, = Μιδάειον, *a city of Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—Hence, *subst.:* **Midaeenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Midaium*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3.—Also called **Midaei,** orum, *m.*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

Mīdāmus, i, *m.*, *one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus, who was slain by his wife*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Mīdas or **Mīda,** ae, *m.*, = Μίδας, *son of Gordius, and king of Phrygia. At his request he received from Bacchus, who wished to prove his gratitude for the hospitality Midas had accorded him, the boon that everything he touched should turn to gold. But as this extended also to food and drink, he implored the assistance of the god. The latter told him to bathe in the river Pactolus, the sands of which from that time became mixed with gold. Midas decided in favor of Pan a musical contest between him and Apollo; who in revenge provided Midas with ass's ears*, Ov. M. 11, 85 sq. and 146; Hyg. Fab. 191; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114; id. Div. 1, 36, 78; Mart. 6, 86, 4.—Midas is said to have discovered the use of lead and tin, Hyg. Fab. 274.

Mīdē, ēs, *f.*, *a city in Bœotia*, Stat. Th. 7, 331.

Mīdea, ae, *f.*, = Μιδεια, *a city in Lycia*, Stat. Th. 4, 45.

Mīdias, ae, *m.*, = Μειδίας, *the name of a Messenian, who invented the cuirass*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200.

Mīdinus, a, um, *adj.* [Midas], *of* or *belonging to Midas:* Arcadicum ac Midinum sapis, i. e. *after the manner of an ass*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 577.

† **Migdĭlybs,** ybis, *m.* [μιγδην-Λίψ], *a mixed Libyan*, i. e. *of Libyan* (African) *and Tyrian descent*, as the Carthaginians were, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 73.

† **migma,** ătis, *n.*, = μιγμα, *a mixture, mixed provender, meslin:* commistum migma, Vulg. Isa. 30, 24.

mĭgrātio, ōnis, *f.* [migro], *a removal, a changing of one's habitation, migration* (class.). **I.** Lit.: haec migratio nobis misera, Liv. 5, 53: migrationem esse mortem in eas oras, quas, qui vitā excesserunt, incolunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; cf. id. ib. 1, 12, 27; id. Cael. 8, 18.—* **II.** Trop.: cui verbo (fideliter) domicilium est proprium in officio, migrationes in alienum multae, *transfers, metaphorical uses*, Cic. Fam. 16, 17, 1.

‡ **mĭgrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wanderer:* migrator μετανάστης, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mĭgro, āvi, ātum, 1 (migrassit for migraverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11), *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. root mā, exchange; also meo]. **I.** *Neutr., to remove* from one place to another, *to depart, flit, migrate* (class.). **A.** Lit.: migrare e fano foras, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 1: ex urbe tu rus habitatum migres? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 13: ad integra omnia, Liv. 5, 53: ad generum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: in tabernas, Hor. A. P. 229: Veios, Liv. 5, 53: Alexandriam vel Ilium, Suet. Caes. 79: finibus, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 59: Verres domo ejus emigrat atque adeo exit: nam jam ante migrārat, *he quits his house* (leaves it himself without taking any thing with him); *for he had already removed* (had taken away his furniture), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: consilium migrandi a Tarquiniis cepit, Liv. 1, 34, 5: itaque non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1: cum tota Karthagine migra, *be off!* Juv. 6, 171.—*Impers. pass.:* in alium quendam locum ex his locis morte migretur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: Romam inde frequenter migratum est a propinquis, Liv. 1, 11, 4.—**B.** Trop., *to go away, depart, to pass over, change, turn:* scio ipse quid agam, neque mens officio migrat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13: mea ut migrare dicta possint, quo volo, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54: ex hac vitā, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 6, 15, 15: de vitā, i. e. *to die*, id. Fin. 1, 19, 62: equitis migravit ab aure voluptas ad oculos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 187: haec medicina migrabat in Graeciae linguas, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 16: omnia migrant, Omnia commutat natura, *change*, Lucr. 5, 831: caerula quae sunt Numquam in marmoreum possunt migrare colorem, id. 2, 774: in varias migrare figuras, Ov. M. 15, 172: cornua in mucronem migrantia, *running out into, ending in*, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125: ad aliud matrimonium, Dig. 24, 2, 6.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To carry away, transport, transfer* (rare): cassita nidum migravit, Gell. 2, 29, 16: relicta quae migratu difficilia essent, Liv. 10, 34: num migrantur Rhoeteia regna In Libyam Superis? *are transferred*, Sil. 7, 431.—**B.** *To transgress, break, violate*, opp. to servare: jus civile migrare (opp. conservare), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: ea migrare et non servare, id. Off. 1, 10, 31.

mihipte, i. q. mihi ipsi, v. ego.

Mīlānion, ōnis, *m.*, = Μειλανίων, *the husband of Atalanta:* flēsse Milaniona, Ov. A. A. 2, 188; id. Am. 3, 2, 29; Prop. 1, 1, 9.

mīle, milēsimus, etc., v. mille, millesimus, etc.

mīlēon, i, *n.*, *the name of a plant, also called* scelerata, App. Herb. 8.

mīlēs (MEILES, Inscr. Mur. 582; late form, milex, Gromat. Vet. p. 246, 19), ĭtis, *comm.* [Sanscr. root mil-, to unite, combine; cf.: mille, milites, quod trium milium primo legio fiebat, ac singulae tribus Titiensium, Ramnium, Lucerum milia singula militum mittebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.], *a soldier.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: miles, qui locum non tenuit, Cic. Clu. 46, 128: legere milites, *to levy, raise*, Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12 a, 3: scribere, *to enlist, enroll*, Sall. J. 43, 3: deligere, Liv. 29, 1: ordinare, *to form into companies*, id. ib.: mercede conducere, *to hire, take into one's pay*, id. ib. 29, 5: dimittere, *to dismiss*, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 2: miles tremulus, i. e. *Priam*, Juv. 10, 267: miles cum die, qui prodictus sit, aberat, neque excusatus erat, infrequens dabatur, Gell. 16, 4, 5.—**B.** In partic., *of foot-soldiers, infantry*, in opp. to eques: tripartito milites equitesque in expeditionem misit, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; v. eques.—Opp. to the general: miles gregarius, or miles alone, *a common soldier, private:* strenui militis et boni imperatoris officia simul exsequebatur, Sall. C. 60, 4; id. J. 62; Vell. 2, 18, 1: volgus militum, Liv. 22, 30, 7: maritimus, *a soldier in sea-service, marine*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 61.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Collect., *the soldiery, the army* (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. per.), Liv. 22, 57 *fin.*; Verg. A. 2, 495; Vell. 1, 15, 1; 2, 78, 2; Tac. A. 1, 2; 24; 2, 16; Juv. 10, 155; 16, 18 et saep.—**B.** Under the emperors, *an armed servant of the emperor, court-official*, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 34; Dig. 4, 6, 10.—**C.** *A chessman, pawn*, in the game of chess: discolor ut recto grassetur limite miles, Ov. Tr. 2, 477.—**D.** *Fem.*, of a woman who is in childbed for the first time: et rudis ad partūs et nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48.—Of a nymph in the train of Diana: miles erat Phoebes, Ov. M. 2, 415.—**E.** (Eccl. Lat.) Of a servant of God or of Christ, struggling against sin, etc.: bonus Christi, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 3.

* **mīlēsium,** i, *n.*, *a kind of kingfisher*, Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 87.

Mīlēsius, a, um, v. Miletus.

Mīlētis, idis, *f.* [Miletus]. **I.** *The daughter of Miletus, Byblis*, Ov. M. 9, 634.—**II.** *A Milesian woman*, Caecil. ap. Diom. p. 378 P.

* **Mīlētŏpŏlis,** is, *f.*, = Μιλητόπολις, *a city in European Sarmatia, founded by the Milesians, otherwise called* Olbia Borysthenis or Olbiopolis, now *Oczakow*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

1. Mīlētus, i, *m.*, = Μίλητος, *the father of Caunus and Byblis*, Ov. M. 9, 443.—Hence, **Mīlētis,** idis, *f.*, *the daughter of Miletus:* moesta, Ov. M. 9, 634.

2. Mīlētus (**-tos**), i, *f.*, = Μίλητος, *the city of Miletus, in Caria, the birthplace of Thales*, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2.—Esp., as a proverb for luxury and wantonness: paupertas Romana perit, hinc fluxit ad istos et Sybaris colles, hinc et Rhodos et Miletos, Juv. 6, 296.—Hence, **A. Mīlēsius,** a, um, *adj.*, = Μιλήσιος, *of* or *belonging to the city of Miletus, Milesian:* Milesia mulier, Cic. Clu. 11, 32: vellera, Verg. G. 3, 306: lana, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 16: deus, i. e. *Apollo*, who had a temple and oracle at Miletus, App. M. 4, p. 157, 19: Ceres, Val. Max. 1, 1, 5: carmina, v. in the foll.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Mīlēsia,** ae, *f.*, *Miletus:* propter Milesiae conditorem, App. M. 4, p. 157, 29.—**2. Mīlēsii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Miletus, Milesians, famous for their luxury and wantonness*, Liv. 38, 39, 9; hence, transf.: Milesia carmina, *wanton, lascivious songs*, Ov. Tr. 2, 413: sermo Milesius, *obscene stories*, App. M. 1 *init.*; for which, as *subst.*, **Mīlēsiae,** ārum, *f. plur.* (sc. fabulae), Sev. Aug. ap. Capitol. Albin. 12.—**b. Mīlētis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Miletus, Milesian:* Miletida ad urbem, i. e. Tomi, *a colony of Milesians*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 41.

Mileum (**Milevum**), i, *n.*, and **Milevi,** ōrum, *m.*, *a city in Numidia*, Aug. adv. Don. 6, 20.—Hence, **Milēvetānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Mileum*, Aug. Ep. 34.

* **mĭlĭācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [milium], *of millet, millet-*: puls, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. forma, p. 83, 12 Müll.

mĭlĭācus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fed with millet:* ficedulas, sive quas miliacas vocant, *millet-birds*, perh. *ortolans*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 27.

mīlĭārensis (**millĭārensis**), e, *adj.* [mille], *that contains a thousand* (post-class.): porticus, either *containing a thousand columns*, or *containing a thousand paces*, Vop. Aur. 49: COHORS, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 630.

1. mīlĭārius or **millĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing* or *comprising a thousand.* **I.** *Adj.:* decuriae, Varr. L. L. 9, § 87 Müll.: greges, id. R. R. 2, 10: clivus, *of a thousand paces*, id. ib. 3, 1: apri, *weighing a thousand pounds*, Sen. Ep. 110, 12: oleae, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 93: ala, *of a thousand men*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31: COHORS, Inscr. Grut. 482, 4: porticus, *a thousand feet in length*, Suet. Ner. 31: aevum, *of a thousand years*, Tert. Anim. 31.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. mīlĭārĭum** (**mill-**), ii, *n.* **1.** *A mile-stone* (which indicated a distance of a thousand paces, i. e. a Roman mile): cum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium miliarium consedisset, Cic. Brut. 14, 54: intra primum urbis Romae miliarium, Gai. Inst. 4, 104: intra centesimum urbis Romae miliarium, *within a hundred miles of Rome*, id. ib. 1, 27.—In partic.: miliarium or miliarium aureum, *the mile-stone set up by Augustus in the forum, as the terminal point of all military roads:* mille passus non a miliario Urbis, sed a continentibus aedificiis numerandi sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 154; Suet. Oth. 6; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66; Tac. H. 1, 27.—*Plur.:* miliaria lapidea, Aug. Serm. 351, 11.—(β) Transf., *a Roman mile, a mile*, Suet. Ner. 31.—**2.** *The number one thousand, a thousand*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 82 Müll.: annorum, *a space of a thousand years*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7.—**B. mīlĭārii** (**mill-**), ōrum, *m.*, *a Christian sect who believed in the doctrine of a millennial kingdom, the Millenarians, Chiliasts*, Aug. Haeres. 8; id. Civ. Dei, 20, 7, 1; Hier. praef. libri 18 in Isa. 66, 33.

2. mĭlĭārius (**mill-**), a, um, *adj.* [milium], *of* or *belonging to millet, millet-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): miliariae (sc. aves) dictae a cibo, quod milio fiant pingues, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.: aves, *ortolans*, id. R. R. 3, 5: herba, *injurious to millet*, Plin. 22, 25, 78, § 161.—**II.** Transf., *subst.:* **mĭlĭārium** (**mill-**), ii, *n.*, *a short and thick pillar which stood in the centre of the basin of an oil-mill to support the* cupa, Cato, R. R. 20; 22.—**B.** In baths, *a tall and narrow vessel for drawing and warming water*, Pall. 1, 40; Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 2; Paul.

Sent. 3, 6, 65.—**C.** *A cooking-vessel:* miliarium argenteum, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12.

Milĭchus (**Milĭcus**), i, *m.*, *a king in Spain*, Sil. 3, 104.

mīlĭfŏlĭum and **millefŏlĭum**, ii, *n.* [mille-folium], *a plant, milfoil, yarrow;* form milifolium: myriophyllus, quod nostri milifolium vocant, caulis est tener, similis feniculi, Plin. 24, 16, 95, § 152 Jan. (al. millefolium); used in medicine, id. 24, 19, 116, § 176 al.—Form millefolium, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 42 Jan. (al. millefolia).

mīlĭgĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [milium], *of millet* (late Lat.), Dynam. 1, 14.

mīlĭo, ōnis, *m.*, for milvus, *a kite*, Marc. Emp. 33.

Milionĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of Italy, in the country of the Marsians*, Liv. 10, 3; 34.

mīlĭtārĭē, *adv.*, v. militarius *fin.*

mīlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [miles], *of* or *belonging to a soldier, to war,* or *to military service, proper to* or *usual with soldiers, military, warlike, martial* (class.): militares pueri, *soldiers' children, officers' sons*, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16: homo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 14: advena, id. Ps. 4, 1, 20: tribuni, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: vir, Tac. H. 2, 75: homines, Sall. C. 45, 2.—Also *subst.:* **mīlĭtāris**, is, *m.*, *a military man, soldier, warrior:* cur neque militaris Inter aequales equitat? Hor. C. 1, 8, 5: praesidia militarium, Tac. A. 14, 33.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: panis, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 67: institutum, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: usus, id. ib. 3, 103: res, id. B. G. 1, 21: disciplina, Liv. 8, 34: labor, Cic. Mur. 5, 11: signa, *military ensigns, standards*, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: ornatus, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: leges, id. Fl. 32, 77: animi, Tac. A. 1, 32: sepimentum, Varr. 1, 14, 2: ire militaribus gradibus, *to march*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11: aetas, *the age for bearing arms* (from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year), Liv. 25, 5: via, *a military road, a highway on which an army can march*, id. 36, 15: herba, *an herb good for wounds, also called* millefolium, Plin. 24, 18, 104, § 168.—Also *an appellation of Jupiter*, App. de Mundo, p. 75.—In *comp.:* quis justior et militarior Scipione? *more militarily strict*, Tert. Apol. 11 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.:* **mīlĭtārĭter**, *in a soldierly* or *military manner* (rare; not in Cic. or Caes.), Liv. 4, 41; 27, 3; Tac. H. 2, 80; Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 9.

mīlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *soldier-like, military* (ante-class.): gradus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 11.—Hence, *adv.:* **mīlĭtārĭē**, *in a soldier-like* or *military manner* (post-class.): militarie caesus, Treb. Trig. Tyrann. 22 dub.

mīlĭtĭa, ae (-āī, Lucr. 1, 29), *f.* [id.], *military service, warfare, war.* **I.** Lit.: in militiae disciplinam profectus est, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: militiam subterfugere, id. Off. 3, 26, 97: ferre, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 55: tolerare, Verg. A. 8, 516: munus militiae sustinere, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: militiae vacatio, *exemption from military service*, id. ib. 6, 14: militiae magna scientia, Sall. J. 63, 2: militiam discere, id. C. 7, 4: praeclara, Vell. 2, 5, 1: Pompeii, id. 2, 40, 1: adversus Graecos, Just. 20, 1, 3: lentas militias, Tib. 1, 3, 82: Cimbrica Teutonicaque, Vell. 2, 120, 1: militiae honorem, *military honors*, Juv. 7, 88.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Abl.* militiā, *in war*, opp. togā, in peace, Juv. 10, 9.—**2.** *Gen.* militiae, *in military service,* or *on a campaign, in the field;* freq. in phrase: domi militiaeque, *at home and abroad, at home and with the army:* quorum virtus fuerat domi militiaeque cognita, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55; cf.: et domi et militiae, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134: militiae domique, Liv. 7, 32: militiae et domi, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 49.—Also without domi, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Sall. J. 84, 2; Tac. H. 2, 5.—**C.** Trop., of love: at confidentia militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 50; so of an inattentive lover: pro infrequente eum mittat militiā domum, id. Truc. 2, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Military spirit, courage, bravery:* virilis militiae uxor, Flor. 4, 5.—**B.** Concr., *the soldiery, military* (syn.: milites, exercitus, copiae): hic pars militiae, dux erat ille ducum, Ov. H. 8, 46: Romanae militiae decus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11: cum omni militiā interficitur, Just. 32, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 14, 27, § 97: qua (lex) maxima apud eos vis cogendae militiae erat, Liv. 4, 26, 3: magister militiae, *general*, id. 22, 23, 2: caelestis, Vulg. Luc. 2, 13.—So trop.: militia caeli, i. e. *the heavenly bodies*, Vulg. Act. 7, 42; id. Deut. 17, 3.—**C.** *A civil service, office, profession, employment*, esp. a laborious one: hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, etc., Cic. Mur. 9, 19: haec mea militia est, Ov. F. 2, 9.—Of swallows building their nests: eaque militia illis cum anno redit semper, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 95.—**D.** *Any special work of difficulty, requiring a great effort:* completa est militia ejus, Vulg. Isa. 40, 2: arma militiae nostrae non carnalia, id. 2 Cor. 10, 4: bona, id. 1 Tim. 1, 18.—**E.** Under the emperors (like miles), *an office* or *employment at court*, Prud. Cath. 19; Cod. Just. 3, 25.

* **mīlĭtĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [militia], *a short, insignificant term of military service:* semestribus militiolis tumens, Suet. Vit. Juv.

mīlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [miles], *to be a soldier, to perform military service, to serve as a soldier* (syn.: stipendium mereo; class.). **I.** Lit.: in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: sub signis alicujus, Liv. 23, 42: adversus aliquem, Suet. Caes. 68: apud Persas, Curt. 6, 5, 7: vobiscum, id. 8, 8, 11: si inter vigiles Romae sex annis militaverit, Ulp. Fragm. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *To make war, wage war, war against; pass.*, with a homogeneous subject: libenter hoc et omne militabitur Bellum, Hor. Epod. 1, 23.—**2.** Of other than military service: at confidentia militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 50; Ov. H. 7, 32: vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Et militavi non sine gloriā, Hor. C. 3, 26, 1: prima stipendia Veneri militabant, App. M. 9, p. 226, 9: militat in silvis catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.—Of an inanim. subject: aries machina est, quae muros frangere militat, *serves*, Tert. Pall. 1; cf.: carnalia desideria, quae militant adversus animam, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 11.

mĭlĭum, ii, *n.*, *millet*, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; Verg. G. 1, 216; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 304; 18, 10, 24, § 100.

mille, in the *plur.* **mīlia** (or **millia**; archaic, MEILIA, Inscr. Orell. 3308; *abl. sing.* milli, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 16, and ap. Macr. S. 1, 5), *num. adj.* [Sanscr. root mil-, combine, associate; Gr. ὅμιλος; cf. miles], *a thousand, thousands.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., sometimes in *sing. subst.* with *gen.; in plur.* only *subst.* with *gen.:* equites mille viā breviore praemissi, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: mille et quingentis passibus abesse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.—With *gen.:* mille drachumarum Olympicûm, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23: sponderet mille auri Philippum dotis, id. ib. 5, 2, 34; cf.: mille nummûm, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 15; id. ap. Gell. 1, 16, 5: mille denariûm, Gell. 1, 16, 9: mille quingentos aeris in censum adferre, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: ibi occiditur mille hominum, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 1, 16, 1: hominum mille versabatur, Cic. Mil. 20, 53.—So with *verb* in *sing.*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40: mille equitum, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; Liv. 21, 61: mille militum, Nep. Milt. 5, 1: plus mille et centum annorum est, Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 16, 3: mille annorum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 87: passuum, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 25, 5 al.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 116.—In *plur.* with *gen.:* Thracum mille aut duo milia occidere, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 12: sexcenta milia mundorum, id. N. D. 1, 34, 96.—Without *gen.:* censa sunt civium capita centum quadraginta tria milia septingenta quatuor, Liv. 35, 9: sagittarios tria milia numero habebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 4: tot milia, gentes Arma ferunt Italae, Verg. A. 9, 132: decem milia talenta, Hier. in Evang. Matt. 18, 24: quatuor milia, funditores et sagittarii, Liv. 37, 40, 9; cf. id. 37, 40, 11; 38, 38, 13; 37, 58, 4: tritici modios CXX milia polliceri, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 4; 3, 4, 3: Graecis peditibus mercede conductis, triginta milibus, praepositus, Curt. 3, 9, 2; 9, 3, 21; 5, 1, 41; Liv. 34, 52, 7.—Distributively: in milia aeris asses singulos, *on every thousand*, Liv. 29, 15.—**B.** In partic.: mille passus, mille passuum, or simply mille, *a thousand paces*, i. e. *a Roman mile*, which is estimated at 1618 English yards, or 142 yards less than the English statute mile: milli passum dixit (sc. Lucilius) pro mille passibus . . . aperteque ostendit mille et vocabulum esse et singulari numero dici, Gell. 1, 16, 13; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 4: ultra quadringenta milia, id. ib. 3, 4.—Prov.: mille passuum mora, *a mile's delay*, i. e. *a long delay*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 13; cf.: mille passuum commoratu's cantharum, id. Men. 1, 2, 64.—**II.** Transf., like the Gr. μυρία, *a thousand*, for *innumerable, infinite* (mostly poet.): mille pro uno Kaesones exstitisse, Liv. 3, 14, 4; 2, 28, 4: mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 4, 701: tentat mille modis, Hor. C. 3, 7, 12: mille pericula saevae urbis, Juv. 3, 8; 12, 46: quomodo persequatur unus mille, Vulg. Deut. 32, 30.—*Plur.:* ante milia annorum, Plin. 14 praef. 1, § 3: milia tumulorum, Prud. cont. Symm. 1, 516: erat numerus eorum milia milium, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 11; so, mille alia, alia mille, *innumerable others*, Quint. 2, 15, 23; Sen. Ep. 24, 14.

(**millĕfŏlĭa**, ae, *f.*, false read. for milifolium, q. v., Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 42.)

millĕfŏlĭum, v. milifolium.

millĕformis (**milliformis**), e, *adj.* [mille-forma], *of a thousand forms* (post-class.): pestis, Prud. Cath. 9, 55.

millēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [milleni], *containing a thousand, millenary* (post-class.): numerus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 7: aevum, Tert. de Anim. 32: dux lanceariorum, *commander of a thousand*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 35.

millēni, ae, a, *adj. num. distr.* [mille], *a thousand each, a thousand* (post-class.; for mille numero is the true reading, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 4), Gai. Inst. 2, 225; Dig. 31, 89, 1; Lampr. Heliog. 21, 7; 26, 7; Vulg. Num. 31, 5; id. 2 Reg. 18, 4; id. 1 Esdr. 8, 27.

millĕpĕda, ae, *f.* [mille-pes], *thousand-feet*, an insect, perh. *the wood-louse, milleped*, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12.—**2.** *A hairy caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136.

millēsĭmus (**-lensimus**), a, um, *adj.* [mille], *the thousandth* (class.): millesimam partem vix intellego, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; cf.: in millesimo corpore, Cels. 2, 6: inter mille rates tua sit millesima puppis, i. e. ultima, Ov. H. 13, 97: usura, *one for every thousand monthly*, Sen. Ira, 3, 33: pagina, Juv. 7, 100.—In *plur.:* armillam, ex millesimis Mercurii factam, *the thousandth part of gain vowed to Mercury*, Petr. 67, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **millēsĭmum**, *for the thousandth time:* Q. pater quartum vel potius millesimum nihil sapit, Cic. Att. 12, 5, 1.

millĭārensis, e, v. miliarensis.

millĭārĭus, a, um, v. miliarius.

millies or **mīlies** (**milliens** or **miliens**), *adv.* [id.], *a thousand times* (class.): quinquies millies, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85: semel et tricies millies mille, Vitr. 1, 6.—*Innumerable times:* moreretur prius millies quam, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15; id. Sest. 58, 123; id. Att. 7, 11, 1: genera juris millies mutata sunt, id. Rep. 3, 10, 17: millies melius, *a thousand times better*, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112: plus miliens audivi, *more than a thousand times*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32.

millĭformis, e, v. milleformis.

millĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [mille-modus], *thousand-fold, innumerable* (post-class.): irae, Ven. Vit. S. Martin. 3, 303.

* **millio**, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of hawk*, Macr. Emp. 33.

millus, i, *m.*, v. mellum.

1. Mĭlo and **Mĭlon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Μίλων. **I.** *A celebrated athlete of Crotona*, Cic. Fat. 13, 30; id. Sen. 9, 27; 10, 33; Val. Max. 9, 12, 9 *ext.;* Vitr. 9 praef. § 2; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.—**II.** *A king of Pisa, in Elis*, Ov. Ib. 327.

2. Mĭlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a name assumed by T. Annius, as an admirer of Milo of Crotona, and the leader of a band of gladiators. He was the son of C. Papius Celsus and Annia, daughter of C. Annius, who adopted the grandson. He was tribune of the people with Clodius*, B.C. 57, *but afterwards killed the latter, and was defended by Cicero in an oration still extant* (pro T. Annio Milone).—Hence, **Mĭlōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* T. Annius Milo, *Milonian:* tempora, i. e. *the time when Milo was indicted*, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, 2.—*Subst.:* **Mĭlōnĭāna**, ae (sc. oratio), *the oration of Cicero for Milo*, Cic. Or. 49, 165; Mart. Cap. 5, § 526.

Milōnĭus, i, *m., the name of a parasite*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 24.

Miltiădes, is, *m.*, = Μιλτιάδης, *the celebrated general of the Athenians, the victor in the battle of Marathon*, Nep. Milt.; Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Sest. 67, 141.

† **miltītes lăpis** = μιλτίτης λίθος, *a kind of blood-stone*, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 147.

† **miltos**, i, *f.*, = μίλτος, *red-lead, minium*, or *native cinnabar*, Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 115.

milŭa (-va), ae, *f.* [milvus], *a she-kite*, as a term of abuse, Petr. 75, 6.

milŭāgo (-vago), inis, *f.* [id.], *a kind of fish*, = milvus, II. A., Isid. 12, 6, 36 (but a false read for lolligo, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15).

milŭīnus (also **milvīnus**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the kite* (class.): plumae, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.—**B.** Transf., *resembling a kite, kite-like*, i. e. *rapacious*: ungulae, i. e. *a thief's clutches*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63: pullus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: miluinus pes, *kite's-foot*, an herb so called from its resemblance to the foot of a kite, Col. 12, 7, § 1; cf. Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57.—**II.** *Subst.*: **miluīna (milvīna)**, ae, *f.* * **A.** (Sc. fames.) *A kite's*, i. e. *a ravenous, appetite, voracity*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29 (dub.; Ritschl, bulimam).—**B.** (Sc. tibia.) *A kind of flute of a very clear tone*: miluina genus tibiae acutissimi soni, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.; Sol. 5, 19.

milŭus (later also, **milvus**), i, *m.*, *a bird of prey, a kite, glede*. **I.** Lit.: pulmentum ei deripuit miluos .. postulare ut sibi liceret miluom vadarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 37; 40; id. Rud. 4, 4, 80; Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28: miluo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: adulteretur et columba miluo, of something impossible, Hor. Epod. 16, 32.—Of rapacious men, *a kite*: male ego metuo miluos, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 13.—**Prov.**: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberret, *so large that a kite could not fly across it*, Pers. 4, 26; Juv. 9, 55; Petr. 37, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fish of prey, a gurnard*: (metuit) opertum miluus hamum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51; Ov. Hal. 95.—**B.** *A constellation*: stella Lycaoniam vergit proclivis ad Arcton Miluus, Ov. F. 3, 794; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237.

Milvius Pons, v. Mulvius.

* **Milyădum Commūne**, *a district and city in Lycia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95; called **Milyas**, ădis, *f.*, Liv. 38, 39, 16.

mīma, ae (in the *dat.* and *abl. plur.*, mimabus, acc. to Cledonius, p. 1863 P.), *f.* [mimus], *a female mimic* or *mime*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; 13, 11, 24; Hor. S. 1, 2, 56; Inscr. Orell. 2624.—In apposition: a mima uxore, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 20.

Mimallŏnes, um, *f.*, = Μιμάλλονες, *the Bacchantes* (poet.), Stat. Th. 4, 660; Sid. C. 1, 13.—Hence, **I.** **Mimallŏnĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Bacchantic, Bacchanalian* (poet.), Pers. 1, 99.—**II.** **Mimallŏnis**, idis, *f.*, *a Bacchante* (poet.), Ov. A. A. 1, 541.

mīmārius, a, um, *adj.* [mimus], for mimicus, *of* or *belonging to a mime, mimic* (post-class.): mimarii scurrae, Capitol. Ver. 8, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mīmārius**, ii, *m.*, *a mimic actor*, Inscr. Orell. 2631.

Mimas, antis, *m.*, = Μίμας. **I.** *A mountain range in Ionia, opposite the Isle of Chios, a branch of Mount Tmolus, still called Mimas*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118; Ov. M. 2, 222; Luc. 7, 451; Cic. Att. 16, 13, a, 2; id. Fragm. p. 580 Orell.; Amm. 31, 14, 8.—**II.** *A giant*. Typhoeus et validus Mimas, Hor. C. 3, 4, 53; Sil. 4, 278.—**III.** *A Trojan*: Mimanta, Verg. A. 10, 702.

mīmĭambi, ōrum, *m.*, *a mimic poem in iambics, mimic iambics* (post-Aug.), Ter. de Metr. p. 2437 P.; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.

mīmĭcē, *adv.*, v. mimicus *fin.*

† **mīmĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μιμικός, *of* or *belonging to mimes, mimic, farcical* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ne aut scurrilis jocus sit, aut mimicus, *farcical, extravagant*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239; Quint. 6, 1, 47 Spald.—**II.** Trop.: res mimicae et ineptae, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 3: mors, *mimic, feigned*, Petr. 94 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*: **mīmĭcē**, *like a mime, farcically*, Cat. 42, 8; Tert. Apol. 46; Sen. Contr. 2, 12, 5.

mimmŭlus, i, *m.*, *the name of a plant*, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259 dub. (Sillig, nummulus).

‡ **Mimnermĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a surname of Venus*: alii Venerem Mimnermiam vel Meminiam dicunt, quod meminerit omnium, Serv. Aen. 1, 720.

Mimnermus, i, *m.*, = Μίμνερμος, *a Greek elegiac poet of Colophon, the inventor of the pentameter*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 65; 2, 2, 101: Mimnermi versus, i. e. *elegiac poetry*, Prop. 1, 9, 11.

† **mīmŏgrăphus**, i, *m.*, = μιμογράφος, *a composer of mimes, a mimographer*, Suet. Gram. 18; Inscr. Orell. 2622; Schol. Juv. 8, 186.

† **mīmŏlŏgus**, i, *m.*, = μιμολόγος, *an actor in mimic plays* or *farces, a mime*, Firm. Math. 8, 8.

mīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mima], *a little mime*, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; id. Planc. 12, 30.

mīmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mimus], *a little mime* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 69 *fin.*

† **mīmus**, i, *m.*, = μῖμος. **I.** *A mimic actor, mime*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: oratori minime convenit distortus vultus gestusque: quae in mimis rideri solent, Quint. 6, 3, 29; Ov. A. A. 1, 501: nobilis, Juv. 8, 198.—**II.** *A mimic play, mime, farce*. **A.** Lit.: mimi exitus, Cic. Cael. 27, 65: tutor, mimus vetus, id. de Or. 2, 64, 259: mimos scribere, Ov. Tr. 2, 497: mimorum scriptor, Quint. 1, 10, 17: mimos commentari, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: mimum agere, Suet. Caes. 39; Juv. 13, 110: mimus quis melior plorante gula? id. 5, 157.—**B.** Trop., *any thing farcical, pretended, unreal*.—Of the sham triumph of Caligula, Suet. Calig. 45: commendationis, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 53: humanae vitae, Sen. Ep. 80, 7: mimus et simulatio, id. ib. 26, 5.

1. min, for minium, v. h. v.

2. min', for mihine, v. ego.

† **1. mĭna** (**mna**, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 107), ae, *f.*, = μνᾶ. **I.** *A Greek weight of a hundred Attic drachmas, a mina*, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; Rhem. Fann. de Ponder. 32 sq.—**II.** *A Greek money of account*. **A.** *The silver mina*; this was of 100 Attic drachmae or Roman denarii (about $18.05 of our currency): argenti, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 16; id. Poen. 2, 21; 5, 5, 8 al.—Also *absol.*: mina, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 2; id. Ps. 3, 2, 87; id. Poen. 5, 6, 22 al.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; id. Leg. 2, 27, 68: minae bonae mala opera partae, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 144.—**B.** Auri, *the mina of gold*, of five times the value of the silver one: alia opust auri mina, Plaut. Truc. 5, 44; id. Mil. 5, 27.

2. mīna, ae, *f. adj.*, *smooth*: mina ovis, *smooth-bellied, with no wool on the belly*: mina (id est ventre glabro), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: minae oves, a play on the double meaning of the word (v. 1. mina, II.), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 9.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mīna**, ae, *f.*: minam Aelius vocitatam ait mammam alteram lacte deficientem, quasi minorem factam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.

‡ **mĭnābĭlĭter**, *adv.* [1. minor], *threateningly*: minabiliter, ἀπειλητικῶς, Gloss. Philox.

* **mĭnācĭae**, arum, *f.* [minae], *menaces, threats*, with a play upon the double meaning of minae; v. 1. mina: at ego oves et lanam et alia multa quae poscet dabo. Meliust te minis certare mecum quam minaciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 55 sq. (but Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 16; id. Capt. 4, 2, 22, the true reading is minae).

mĭnācĭter, *adv.*, v. minax *fin.*

mĭnae, ārum, *f.* [root min-, only in Lat.; cf.: mentum, minari, and perh. mons], *the projecting points* or *pinnacles* of walls (only poet.). **I.** Lit.: minae murorum, Verg. A. 4, 88: moenium, Amm. 24, 2, 12; 24, 2, 19; 29, 6, 11; 20, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop., *threats, menaces*, of animate and inanimate things (class.). **A.** Of living beings: si quidem hercle Aeacidinis minis animisque expletus cedit, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 25: virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minis et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: terrēre minis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 261): minas jactare, *to throw out threats*, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: intendere alicui, Tac. A. 3, 36.—Of the threats used by cattle-drivers, Ov. P. 1, 8, 56.—**Poet.**, of a bull: nullae in fronte minae, Ov. M. 2, 857; of a snake: tollentemque minas, *raising threats*, i. e. *raising himself in a threatening posture*, Verg. G. 3, 421.—**B.** Of inanimate things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aspice, quam saevas increpat aura minas, Prop. 1, 17, 6: hibernae, Tib. 2, 3, 46: ingentes parturit ira minas, Ov. H. 12, 208: caelestes minae territabant, Flor. 2, 8, 3; *forebodings of misfortune*, Val. Fl. 5, 342.

Minaei (**Minnaei**), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia, celebrated for their myrrh and frankincense*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155 sqq.; Prisc. Perieg. 888.—Hence, *adj.*: **Mīnaeus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to the Minaei*: tus, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 53: murra, id. 12, 16, 35, § 69.

mĭnanter, *adv.*, v. 1. minor *fin.*

mĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. minor], *a threatening, threat, menace*, as an action (rare but class.): quae illaec est minatio? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 19: minationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 288: imperiosis minationibus confutare, Tullius Tiro ap. Gell. 6 (7), 3, 13 Hertz.

mĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who drives cattle with threats, a cattle-driver, a drover* (post-class.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 3 *fin.*

mĭnātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [minator], *threatening* (post-class.): sonitu minatorio (al. minaci), Amm. 17, 7, 14.

mĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [1. minor], lit., *jutting out, projecting*. **I.** Lit. (poet.): minaci Pendentem scopulo, *overhanging, projecting*, Verg. A. 8, 668: robur saxi, *overlying, incumbent*, Lucr. 1, 881.—**II.** Trop., *threatening, menacing, full of threats* or *menaces* (class.). **A.** Of living things: Indutiomarus iste minax atque arrogans, Cic. Font. 12, 36; Quint. 11, 3, 72: vituli nondum metuenda fronte minaces, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 15.—*Sup.*: adversus barbaros minacissimus, Suet. Calig. 51.—**B.** Of inanimate things: aequor saevum minaxque, Ov. H. 19, 85: fluvii, Verg. G. 3, 77: pestilentia minacior, Liv. 4, 52: litterae, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 2: vox, Hor. C. 1, 10, 10: unda, id. ib. 1, 12, 31: genus dicendi, Quint. 11, 1, 3: vultus, *significant*, Calp. 4, 1: fortuna, Juv. 10, 52.—Hence, *adv.*: **mĭnācĭter**, *threateningly, menacingly, with threats* or *menaces* (class.): adversarios minaciter terrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90: dictum, Quint. 1, 5, 9.—*Comp.*: minacius dicere quam facere, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 21.

Minciădes, ae, *m.* [Mincius], *the Minciade*, i. e. *Virgil*, as born in Mantua, on the Mincius, Juvenc. 1, 10.

Mincius, ii, *m.*, *a river in Cisalpine Gaul, which runs by Mantua, a tributary of the Po*, now *Mincio*, Verg. G. 3, 15: amnis, Liv. 24, 10, 7; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224.

minctio, ōnis, *f.* [mingo], *a making water* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 50.

minctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a making water* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 33 (al. mictura).

minctus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. signif. 136.

(**mĭnĕo**, ēre, false reading for meant, Lucr. 6, 563 and 1193; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

‡ **minerrĭmus**, pro minimo dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.

Mĭnerva (old orthogr. **Menerva**, like magester, leber, etc., acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 17), ae, *f.* [from the root men, whence mens, memini, moneo, etc.; v. infra], *a Roman goddess, identified with the Grecian Pallas Athene, the daughter of Zeus, and the goddess of wisdom, of sense and reflection, of the arts and sciences, of poetry, and of spinning and weaving*: Minerva dicta, quod bene moneat. Hanc enim pagani pro sapientiā ponebant; Cornificius vero, quod fingatur pingaturque minitans armis, eandem dictam putat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 180; 3, 23, 59; Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll.: daedala, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. daedalam, p. 68: Minerva nostra, custos urbis, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: Minerva Iliensis, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 6: Aristoteles ... Minervam esse Lunam probabilibus argumentis demonstrat, Arn. 3, 31.—**Prov.**: pingui or crassā Minervā aliquid facere, *without art, skill*, or *learning, plainly, rudely*, Col. 1 praef. § 33; Cic. Lael. 5, 19: rusticus crassā Minervā, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3: invitā Minervā, *contrary to the bent of one's genius or natural abilities, against the grain*, Hor. A. P. 385: quia nihil

decet invitâ, ut aiunt, Minervâ, id est adversante et repugnante naturâ, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 301: sus Minervam (docet), *a stupid man will instruct a wise one*, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18: omnis Minervae homo, *jack-of-all-trades*, Petr. 43, 8: MINERVA MEDICA, i. e. medicina, *the goddess of health*, Inscr. Rein. 11, 81: fecit ex ebore aeque Minervam, *a statue of Minerva*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54. —Transf. **A.** *A working in wool, spinning and weaving:* tolerare colo vitam tenuique Minervâ (= telâ, lanificio), Verg. A. 8, 409; Ov. M. 4, 33; Prop. 2, 9, 5.—**B.** To form the name of a place. **1.** Minervae Arx, v. Minervius, II. B.—**2.** Minervae Promontorium, *a promontory in Campania, to the south-east of* Surrentum, *the abode of the Sirens*, now *Punta della Capanella*, Liv. 40, 18, 8; Ov. M. 15, 709.

Minerval, ālis, *n.* [Minerva], *a gift in return for instruction* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 18; Tert. Idol. 10.

‡ **Minervālicium**, ii, *n.* [Minerval], perh. for Minerval, *a teacher's fee:* Minervalicium, συστατικόν, Gloss. Philox.

Minervālis, e, *adj.* [Minerva], *of* or *belonging to Minerva* (to learning, good sense, etc.), *Minervan* (post-class.): artes, Tert. Spect. 11 *fin.:* munus, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 4: MAGISTER, Inscr. Orell. 2421.—In *plur. subst.:* **Minervālia**, ium, *n.*, *festivities in honor of Minerva*, Sergius, p. 1846 P.

‡ **Minervīnus**, i, *m.* [Minervius], *the name of a Roman slave*, Inscr. Mur. 479, 1.

Minervius, a, um, *adj.* [Minerva], *of* or *belonging to Minerva*, *Minervian* (post-class.): nomen, i. e. *of Minerva*, Arn. 4, 137: LEGIO, *named after Minerva*, Inscr. Orell. 922; 1767; 1894 et saep.: cives, i. e. Athenienses, because there was in Athens a temple of Minerva, Arn. 5, 175: versus, *verses composed in honor of Minerva*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. axamenta, p. 3 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Minervium**, ii, *n.* **A.** *A temple of Minerva*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.; Arn. 6, 193.—**B.** *A city and castle* (hence also called Arx Minervae, Verg. A. 3, 531) *in Calabria, south of Otranto, the primitive seat of the Salentines*, now *Castro*, Liv. 45, 16, 5; Vell. 1, 15, 4.

mĭnēus, a, um, *adj.* [minium], *of a cinnabar-red color:* color rosarum, App. M. 4, 2, p. 143: circulus, id. Flor. 2, p. 348.

mingo, inxi, inctum and ictum, 3, *v. a.* [root mig, whence also meio; cf. also the Greek ὀ-μιχέω], *to make water, to void urine:* in me veniant mictum atque cacatum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 38: urina mingitur, Cels. 4, 20: ut quantum bibisset, tantum mingeret, Vop. ap. Bon. 14; Juv. 3, 107.—In mal. part., Cat. 67, 30.

mĭnĭācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [minium], *of cinnabar* or *minium*, *cinnabar-red*, *vermilion* (only in Vitr.): expolitio, Vitr. 7, 9: cunei, id. 7, 4 *med.;* cf.: miniatius (i. e. miniaceus), μιλτώδης, Gloss. Labb.

mĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *painted with red-lead* or *cinnabar:* minianus Juppiter (i. e. statua Iovis), Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8.

mĭnĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to minium* or *cinnabar* (post-Aug.): miniarium metallum, *a cinnabar mine*, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mĭnĭārĭa**, ae, *f.*, or **mĭnĭārium**, ii, *n.*, *a cinnabar mine*, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121.

* **mĭnĭātŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miniatus], *colored with red-lead* or *cinnabar*, *colored red:* cerula, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1.

mĭnĭātus, a, um, v. 1. minio, *P. a.*

mĭnĭcŭlārius, ii, v. minuscularius.

mĭnĭmē, *adv.*, v. parvus *fin.*, under minimus.

mĭnĭmŏpĕre, i. e. minimo opere, *not at all*, Licin. ap. Prisc. 6.

mĭnĭmus, a, um, v. parvus *fin.*

mĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mina], *costing a mina*, *of the worth of a mina:* exta, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95 Fleck.

1. mĭnĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [minium], *to color with red-lead* or *cinnabar*, *to paint red:* Jovem, Plin. 33, 7, 38, § 112; 35, 12, 45, § 157.—Hence, **mĭnĭātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Colored with red-lead* or *cinnabar*, *colored red*, *red:* quae quidem, vereor, ne miniata cerula tua pluribus locis notandae sint, *with your red-lead pencil*, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4; 16, 11, 1.—**II.** *Of the color of cinnabar*, *cinnabar-red*, of the parrot: avis torque miniato in cervicem distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117.

2. Mĭnĭo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A small river in Etruria*, now *Mignone:* Minionis in arvis, Verg. A. 10, 183; Rutil. 1, 279.—**II.** *A town on the river Minio*, Mela, 2, 4, 9.

‡ **mĭniscĭtur**, pro reminiscitur antiquitus dicebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.

mĭnister, tra, trum, *adj.* (*gen. plur.* ministrûm, Stat. S. 3, 1, 86) [a double *comp.* in form, from minus and *comp.* ending -ter, Gr. -τερ-ος; cf.: magister, sinister], *that is at hand, that serves, ministers* (as an adj. only poet. and later): lumina (i. e. oculi) propositi facta ministra tui, *that further, promote; promotive*, or in a *subst.* sense, Ov. H. 21, 114: minister Grex, Sil. 11, 274: ardor, Lucr. 5, 297: ministro baculo, *with the aid of a staff*, Ov. Ib. 261.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **mĭnister**, tri, *m.*, *an attendant*, *waiter*, *servant;* also *a priest's attendant* or *assistant;* likewise *an inferior officer*, *under-official;* hence, transf., *an aider* in a good or bad sense, *a furtherer*, *promoter*, *helper*, *an abettor*, *accomplice:* centum aliae (famulae), totidemque pares aetate ministri, Verg. A. 1, 705: Phrygius, *the cup-bearer Ganymede*, Val. Fl. 5, 691; Mart. 12, 15, 7: Falerni, *a cup-bearer*, Cat. 27, 1: ministri publici Martis, Cic. Clu. 15, 43: hostia inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros, Verg. G. 3, 488: ministri imperii tui, *inferior officers*, *under-officials*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: regni, *an assistant in the regal government*, *a minister*, Just. 16, 1, 3: infimi homines ministros se praebent in judiciis oratoribus, i. e. *inform the orators what the law is*, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 146: legum, *a minister*, *administrator*, id. Clu. 53, 198: sermonum, *a mediator*, *negotiator*, Tac. H. 2, 99: consiliorum suorum, Vell. 2, 129, 3: Tiberius Alexander . minister bello datus, Tac. A. 15, 28: ministri ac servi seditionum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 13: ministri ac satellites cupiditatum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 21; so, furoris alieni, *agents*, *instruments*, Lact. 5, 11: libidinis, Cic. Lael. 10, 35: socii scelerum atque ministri, Lucr. 3, 61: Calchante ministro, *with the help of Calchas*, Verg. A. 2, 100: ministrum esse in maleficio, Cic. Clu. 22, 60: minister fulminis ales, i. e. *the eagle*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: calidae gelidaeque (aquae) minister, *one who serves*, Juv. 5, 63: me nemo ministro fur erit, *by my aid*, id. 3, 46.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *a minister of religion*, *a preacher of Christ:* ut sim minister Christi, Vulg. Rom. 15, 16; id. Eph. 3, 7: fidelis, id. ib. 6, 21: Dei, id. 2 Cor. 6, 4: optimus, Aug. Conf. 10, 26.—Of inanimate things: sit anulus tuus non minister alienae voluntatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: taedae, ardore ministro, suppeditant novum lumen, Lucr. 5, 297.—**B.** **mĭnistra**, ae, *f.*, *a female attendant*, *maid-servant;* *a female assistant* or *minister*, at religious worship (class. only in the trop. signif.). **1.** Lit.: una ministrarum, Ov. M. 9, 90; 306; 14, 705: accipiat missas apta ministra notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 470: ara deae certe tremuit, pariente ministrâ, i. e. *the Vestal Sylvia*, id. F. 3, 47.—Also among Christians: ancillae, quae ministrae dicebantur, i. e. *deaconesses*, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 8.—**2.** Trop., *a servant*, *handmaid;* in a bad sense, *an aider*, *accessory*, *abettor:* ministra et famula corporis res familiaris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: voluptatum satellites et ministrae, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37: Camilla delegit pacisque bonas bellique ministras, Verg. A. 11, 658.

mĭnistĕrĭālis, e, *adj.* [ministerium], *ministering* (late Lat.): spiritus, Rufin. Orig. Princip. 1, 5, 1.—Hence, **mĭnistĕrĭāles**, ium, *m.*, *imperial officers*, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 5 al.

mĭnistĕrĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, = ministeriales, *imperial officers*, Cod. Just. 12, 26 *rubric.*

‡ **mĭnistĕrĭārius**, a, um, *adj.* [ministerium], *of* or *belonging to service*, *serviceable:* ministeriarius, ὑπηρετικός, Gloss. Phil.

mĭnistĕrium, ii, *n.* [minister], *the office* or *functions of a* minister, *attendance*, *service*, *ministry*, in a good or bad sense; *an office*, *occupation*, *work*, *labor*, *employment*, *administration*, etc. (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf.: munus, officium). **I.** Lit.: sunt qui ita distinguant: quaedam beneficia esse, quaedam officia, quaedam ministeria: beneficium esse, quod alienus det: officium esse filii, uxoris, etc.: ministerium esse servi, quem conditio sua eo loco posuit, ut nihil eorum, quae praestat, imputet superiori, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 1: servorum, Just. 2, 13, 10: ubi ego omnibus parvis magnisque ministeriis praefulcior, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 6: facere uxoribus, *to wait* or *attend upon*, id. 32, 3, 16: praestare alicui, Dig. 13, 5, 15: exhibere, ib. 50, 1, 17: assuetos ministeriis talium facinorum, Liv. 42, 15: magis necessarium quam speciosi ministerii procurationem intueri, id. 4, 8, 6: praebere, Dig. 47, 2, 51: ministerium consilii sui afferre, Just. 31, 5, 8: fabrilia, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: dura, Ov. M. 11, 625: diurna, id. ib. 4, 216: navis, Petr. 108: triste, Verg. A. 6, 223; cf. foeda, id. ib. 7, 619; Sedul. 4, 130: Quirinus acribus ministeriis consulatum adeptus, Tac. A. 3, 48: ministeria belli, *military service*, id. ib. 2, 78: ministerio Catonis . . . facta provincia Cyprus est, *agency*, Vell. 2, 38, 6: caedis, Curt. 10, 1, 2: ministeris functi esse, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 13, 3, 2.—Esp., *the Christian ministry*, *the office of a preacher of Christ* or *of religion:* verbi, Vulg. Act. 6, 4: reconciliationis, id. 2 Cor. 6, 18: melius, id. Heb. 8, 6.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *A suite of attendants:* quindecim convivarum, ac ministerii capax triclinium, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: ministeria magistratibus conscribere, i. e. lictores, viatores, etc., Tac. A. 13, 27: aulicum, *court-servants*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: atratum coquinae ministerium, *the kitchen-servants*, Amm. 14, 6, 17: varia arenae ministeria, *managers of the games*, Suet. Ner. 12.—**B.** *A service of dishes*, *table-service* (post-class.): ducentarum librarum argenti pondus ministerium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 86.

mĭnistra, ae, v. minister, II. B.

mĭnistrātio, ōnis, *f.* [ministro], *service*, *assistance:* commoda, Vitr. 6, 9, 2.

mĭnistrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an attendant*, *waiter*, *servant* (class.): (turbam) transeo ministratorum, per quos, signo dato, ad inferendam cenam discurritur, Sen. Ep. 95, 24: vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est, *cup-bearer*, Petr. 31, 2; Dig. 50, 16, 203: MERCVRIVS, Inscr. Fabr. 114: accensos ministratores, Cato esse scribit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 18 Müll.: cum auriganti Caio ministratorem exhiberet, *play the assistant*, *the instructor*, Suet. Vit. 17: cum te ipsum, Sulpici, objurgabam, quod ministratorem peteres, non adversarium, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: quasi ministrator, aderat, subiciens, quid dicerem, id. Fl. 22, 53.

mĭnistrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [ministrator], *of* or *pertaining to an attendant*, *servant* (post-Aug.): urceoli, Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

* **mĭnistrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], for ministra, *a female attendant*, *a handmaid:* ministratrices oratoris, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 75 dub. (Orell. ministras; v. Orell. ad loc.; and cf. minister, II. B. 2.)

‡ **mĭnistrix**, īcis, *f.* [ministra], for ministra, *a maid-servant*, *handmaid:* ministrix, ὑπηρέτις, Gloss. Philox.

mĭnistro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [minister], *to attend*, *wait upon*, *serve*, esp. at table, *to serve up*, *pour out*, *hand* food or drink (syn.: servio, appareo, praebeo, suggero; class.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *dat.:* Acastum retine, quo commodius tibi ministretur, Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 2: cui matronam ministrasse compererat, Suet. Aug. 45.—(*β*) With *acc.:* nosmet inter nos ministremus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 7.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* hic ministrabit dum ego edam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 90.—**II.** Transf., *to take care of*, *manage*, *govern*, *direct;* and, in gen., *to provide*, *furnish*, *supply*, *give*, *afford:* ministrare (naves) velis, of the steersman, Verg. A. 6, 302: naves nec velis ministrantur, nec, etc., Tac. G. 44: ministrare victum alicui, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: viros et arma alicui, Tac. H. 4, 12: prolem, *to give*, *present*, *produce*, Tib. 2, 2, 21: ministrabant ei de facultatibus suis, Vulg. Luc. 8, 3: faces furiis Clodianis, Cic. Pis. 11, 26: equus terga ministrat (for mounting), Val. Fl. 6, 216: jussa medicorum, *to execute*, Ov. H. 20, 133.—Also of inanim. subjects: sarmentum colibus sucum ministrat, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: (vinum) verba ministrat, Hor.

Ep. 1, 15, 20: luna ministrat equis, *serves them, lights them on their way*, Prop. 3, 14, 15: reges ministrabunt tibi, Vulg. Isa. 60, 10; id. Act. 20, 34.

mĭnĭtābĭlĭter, *adv.* [minitor], *threateningly* (ante-class.): increpare, Pac. ap. Non. 139, 22; Att. ib.

mĭnĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *threatening:* cum rex ... circumdari ignes minitabundus juberet, Liv. 2, 12, 12; 39, 41, 3; Tac. A. 2, 10.

mĭnĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a threatening* (late Lat.), Avien. Arat. Phaen. 250; Ambros. Ep. 24, 8.

mĭnĭto, āre, v. minitor *fin.*

mĭnĭtor, ātus, 1 (*inf.* minitarier for minitari, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 3; id. Rud. 3, 1, 15.—*Act.* collat. form **minito**, āre; v. infra *fin.*), *v. dep. freq.* [1. minor], *to threaten, menace* a person with any thing; constr. *alicui aliquid, alicui aliquā re*, with *inf.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, and *absol.* (class.). (α) *Alicui aliquid:* Mihin' malum minitare? Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 15: ista horribilia minitare purpuratis tuis! Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; id. Phil. 13, 9, 21: malum alicui, id. Caecin. 10, 27: fratri mortem, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: virgas securesque omnibus, Liv. 3, 57, 3.—With *acc.:* facito istud quod minitaris, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 13: quin consul arma minetur, Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: bellum, Quint. 3, 8, 19.—With *dat.:* quis illest qui minitatur filio? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 9: alicui, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3.—(β) *Alicui aliquā re:* huic urbi ferro ignique minitantur, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; 13, 21, 47: huic urbi ferro flammâque minitans, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1 (Klotz, ferrum flammamque): Caesari gladio, Sall. C. 49, 4.—With *abl.:* qui ferro minitere, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. ningulus, p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 133 Vahl.).—(γ) With *inf.:* quod nunc minitare facere, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 13.—(δ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* cur ergo minitaris tibi te vitam esse amissurum? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 2.—(ε) *Absol.:* etiam, carnufex, Minitare? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 16: noli minitari, id. Mil. 2, 4, 19.—*Act.* collat. form **mĭnĭto**, āre (ante-class.): quae minitas mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85: etiam minitas? Naev. ap. Non. 473, 32: quid minitabas te facturum, Plaut. Fragm. ib. 33; Liv. Andron. Tr. 17.

†† **mĭnĭum**, ii, *n.* (apoc. form **min**, Verg. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 28; Aus. Gram. 9) [Span.], *native cinnabar:* Hiberum, Prop. 2, 2, 21.—**II.** *Red-lead, minium*, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118; Verg. E. 10, 27; Suet. Calig. 18; id. Gram. 11; Vitr. 7, 8, 1.

1. mĭnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minium], *of cinnabar* or *minium, cinnabar-red, vermilion* (Appuleian): rosarum minius color, App. M. 4, p. 143, 3: circulus, id. Flor. 2, p. 348, 33.

2. Mĭnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a river in Lusitania, now the Minho*, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; 4, 21, 35, § 115.

mĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, collat. form of minor (ante-class., acc. to Prisc. p. 799, but v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 563.—From the application of the words minari and minae to the threatening cries of cattle-drivers is doubtless derived the old rustic signif., also generally adopted in the post-class. per. into the literary lang.), *to drive* animals: asinos et equum minantes baculis exigunt, App. M. 3, p. 141: asinum, id. ib. 8, p. 216: me ut suam juvencam, Aus. Epigr. 67, 3: gregem ad interiora deserti, Vulg. Exod. 3, 1: per omnem mundum (so, vaccam), Schol. Juv. 6, 526: agasones equos agentes, id est minantes, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. agasones, p. 25 Müll.—*Pass.* transf.: cum a validis ventis minentur (naves), Vulg. Jac. 3, 4; id. Nah. 2, 7.—Of men: eos a tribunali, Vulg. Act. 18, 16.—Hence the Ital. *menare;* Fr. *mener.*

Mīnōis, idis, *f.*, = Μινωΐς. **I.** *A female descendant of Minos.* So *his daughter Ariadne*, Ov. M. 8, 174; Prop. 3, 19, 27: grex magis, an regnum Minoida sollicitat? i. e. *Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos*, Aus. Idyll. 12, 7.—**II.** *A name of the Isle of Paros*, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67.

Mīnōïus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μινώϊος, *of* or *belonging to Minos, Minoan;* poet. also for *Cretan:* Minoia regna, Verg. A. 6, 14: virgo, i. e. *Ariadne, daughter of Minos*, Val. Fl. 7, 279: sella, *the tribunal of Minos in the infernal regions*, Prop. 5, 11, 21: tela, i. e. *Cretan arrows*, Sil. 2, 107: turba, *Cretan army*, id. 14, 43: tecta Brundisii, *founded by Cretans*, Luc. 5, 406.

1. mĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form, v. mino) [minae], *to jut forth, project.* **I.** Lit. (only poet.): geminique minantur In caelum scopuli, Verg. A. 1, 162: saxa minantia caelo, Sil. 4, 2.—**II.** Transf., *to threaten, menace* one with any thing; constr. *alicui, alicui aliquid*, with *abl.*, with *acc.* and *inf.*, or with *ne.* **A.** Ingen. (class.). (α) *Alicui*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149.—(β) *Alicui aliquid:* crucem minari alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102.—(γ) With *abl.:* coepit minari interdum ferro, Sall. C. 23, 3.—(δ) With *acc.* and *inf.:* ab hac minatus sese abire, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 14: dolor se patientiam debilitaturum minatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 75.—(ε) With *ne:* minor interminorque, nequis, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 11 Fleck.—**2.** Of inanim. things: cum domus mea ardore suo deflagrationem Urbi minabatur, Cic. Planc. 40, 95: plaustra populo minantur, Juv. 3, 256: illa (ornus) usque minatur, et tremefacta comam concusso vertice nutat, i. e. *threatens to fall, gives signs of falling*, Verg. A. 2, 628: nil color caeli minatur, Juv. 14, 294: quodcumque minabitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 350.—**B.** In partic., like the Gr. ἀπειλεῖν, *to promise boastfully* (poet.): atqui vultus erat multa et praeclara minantis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 9: qui magna cum minaris, extricas nihil, Phaedr. 4, 21, 4.—Hence, **mĭnanter**, *adv.*, *threateningly, with threats*, = minaciter: multa minanter agat, Ov. A. A. 3, 582.

2. mĭnor, us, *less, smaller inferior*, etc.; *comp.*, from parvus, q. v.

mĭnōrātĭo, nis, *f.* [minor], *diminution, abasement* (late Lat.), Vulg. Eccl. 20, 11.

mĭnōro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. minor], *to make smaller, less*, or *fewer, to lessen, diminish* (eccl. Lat.), perit anima, et minoratur, Tert. Anim. 43: jumenta eorum, Vulg. Psa. 106, 38: dies temporis ejus, id. ib. 88, 46: et qui minoratur viribus, id. Eccli. 41, 3.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be lacking, be in want:* et qui modicum, non minoravit, Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 15.—Hence, **mĭnōrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *diminished, less* (post-class.): minorato pretio vendere, Dig. 18, 7, 10 (al. numerato).

Mīnōs, ōis (ōnis: Minonis ira, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.), *m.*, = Μίνως. **I.** *A son of Zeus and Europa, brother of Rhadamanthus, king and lawgiver in Crete, and after death a judge in the infernal regions:* ad eos venire, qui vere judices appellentur, Minoëm, Rhadamanthum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; 1, 5, 10; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1, 2; Sall. H. 2, 3; 1, 78; Verg. A. 6, 432; Ov. M. 9, 436.—*Acc.* Minoa, Ov. M. 9, 440; Verg. Cir. 367.—**II.** *The grandson of the former, likewise king in Crete, the husband of Pasiphaë, father of Ariadne, Phædra, Androgeos, and Deucalion, and builder of the labyrinth*, Ov. M. 7, 456; 8, 6 sq.; 152; cf. Suet. Tib. 70.

Mīnōtaurus, i, *m.*, = Μινώταυρος, *a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man, the fruit of the intercourse of Pasiphaë, the wife of Minos, with a bull. Minos caused him to be shut up in the labyrinth and fed with human flesh. The Athenians were obliged to deliver to him seven boys and as many maidens every year, until Theseus destroyed him, and, with the aid of Ariadne's clew, escaped from the labyrinth:* Minotaurus putatur esse genitus, cum Pasiphaë Minois regis uxor dicitur concubuisse cum tauro. Sed affirmant alii, Taurum fuisse nomen adulteri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.: proles biformis Minotaurus, Verg. A. 6, 25; cf. Ov. M. 7, 456; 8, 152 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 41: Minotauri effigies inter signa militaria est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.—Comically: offensione Minotauri, i. e. Calvisii et Tauri, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1.

Mīnōus, a, um, *adj.* [Minos], *of* or *belonging to Minos, Minoan;* poet. also for *Cretan:* Minoa venundata Scylla figura, Prop. 4, 18 (19), 21: Pasiphaë, i. e. *the wife of Minos*, Aus. Epigr. 66: Thoas, *the son of Ariadne*, Ov. H. 6, 114: harenae, *the shores of Crete*, id. ib. 511.

† **mintha**, ae, and **minthē**, ēs, *f.*, = μίνθη, *the Greek name for* menta, *mint:* mentae nomen suavitas odoris apud Graecos mutavit, cum alioqui mintha vocaretur, Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159.

mintrĭo, īre, or **mintro**, āre, *v. n.*, of the sound made by a mouse, *to squeak:* mus avidus mintrit (al. mintrat), Auct. Carm. Philom. 61.

Minturnae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Latium, on the border of Campania, at the mouth of the Liris, in the neighborhood of which Marius concealed himself from Sylla in a marsh*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Liv. 9, 25, 3; Vell. 1, 14, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5; Val. Max. 2, 10, 6; 8, 2, 2.—Hence, **II. Minturnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Minturnæ:* populus, Liv. 27, 38: litterae, *written at Minturnæ*, Cic. Att. 5, 3, 2: flumen, i. e. *the Liris*, Dig. 19, 2, 13.—*Subst.:* **Minturnenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Minturnæ*, Vell. 2, 19, 2.

Mĭnŭcĭa, ae, v. Minucius.

Mĭnŭcĭus (**Minut-**), i, *m.;* **Mĭnŭtĭa** (**Minuc-**), ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, *of whom*, **1.** M. Minucius Rufus, magister equitum *under the dictator* Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Liv. 22, 8, 6; Nep. Hann. 5, 3; Sil. 7, 386.—**2.** Another, Luc. 6, 126.—**3.** Minucius Felix, *of Africa, in the third century of the Christian era, the author of an apologetic work in favor of the Christian religion*, Lact. 1, 11, 55; 5, 1, 22.—*Fem.:* **Mĭnŭcĭa**, ae, *a vestal, who was punished for incontinence by being buried alive*, Liv. 8, 15, 7.—**II. Mĭnŭcĭus** (**Minut-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Minucius, Minucian:* Minucia gens, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: lex, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. osi, p. 201 Müll.: Minucia porta appellata est eo, quod proxima esset sacello Minucii, id. p. 147 Müll.: porticus, *in Rome, built by* M. Minucius Rufus, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: via, *from Rome to Brundisium*, id. Att. 9, 6, 1.

* **mĭnŭisco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [minuo], *to grow less, to diminish*, Aus. Ephem. *fin.* dub.

mĭnŭmē, for minime, v. parum.

mĭnŭmus, for minimus, v. parvus.

mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. mi, lessen, change; Gr. μινύω, μινύθω; cf.: μείων = minor; Germ. minder, vermindern]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make smaller, to lessen, diminish;* lit. and trop. **A.** Lit. (rare and mostly poet.): ramaliaque arida tecto Detulit, et minuit, *broke in pieces*, Ov. M. 8, 645: ligna, *to chop into small pieces*, id. F. 2, 647: portarum objectus, *to dash in pieces*, Stat. Th. 10, 526: dentes in limine, id. ib. 10, 47: sanguinem, *to let blood*, Veg. Vet. 1, 16, 2; in the same signif., simply minuere, id. ib. 1, 22, 1.—**B.** Trop., *to lessen, diminish, lower, reduce, weaken, abate, restrict* (very freq. and class.): imperium matris, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 6: sumptus civitatum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: (rem familiarem), Hor. S. 2, 3, 177: gradum, Quint. 2, 3, 7: gloriam alicujus, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: molestias vitae, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: cupiditates, id. ib.: invidiam, id. Agr. 1, 5, 14: spem, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: auctoritatem, id. B. C. 3, 43: minuuntur corporis artus, *grow less, diminish in size*, Ov. M. 7, 317: minuuntur corpora siccis, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283: consul alter proelio uno et vulnere suo minutus, *discouraged*, Liv. 21, 52, 2 (al. deminutus): suspicionem profectionis, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 4: controversias, *to settle, put an end to*, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: minuenda est haec opinio, *to be refuted*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 72: magistratum, censuram, *to restrict the power of, to limit*, Liv. 4, 24: majestatem populi Romani per vim, *to violate, offend against*, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 21: matris imperium, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 6: religionem, Nep. Ages. 4, 8: nec tu ea causa minueris Haec quae facis, ne is mutet suam sententiam, Ter. And. 2, 3, 19: consilium, *to alter, change*, id. Hec. 4, 3, 10: condemnationem, *to commute*, Gai. Inst. 3, 224; 4, 57.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to diminish, grow less:* minuente aestu, *at the ebbing of the tide*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12, 1: minuente lunā, *waning*, Pall. 3, 24; Sedul. 1, 243; cf.: crescentis minuentisque sideris species, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.—Hence, **mĭnūtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (diminished; hence), *little, small, minute* (class.). **A.** Lit.: pueri minuti (opp. majores), Varr. ap. Non. 141, 18: id

omnes magni minutique, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 45. — Of things: litterae, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 68: minuta ac brevia folia, Plin. 12, 24, 53, § 111: ossa, Lucr. 1, 835: opuscula, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: itinera, Suet. Aug. 82: aere minuto qualiacumque somnia vendere, Juv. 6, 546: facies minutae, *miniature portraits*, id. 14, 291. — *Comp.:* minutior ac mage pollens, Lucr. 4, 318. — *Sup.:* minutissimis ictibus excarnificatus, Suet. Vit. 17: res, *little things, trifles*, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: res minutissimae et contemptibiles, Aug. Conf. 10, 35, 4: aves, Col. 8, 5, 10. — **B.** Trop., *petty, paltry, insignificant.* **1.** Of persons: alii minuti et angusti, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61: philosophi, id. Div. 1, 30, 62: imperatores, id. Brut. 73, 256: plebes, Phaedr. 4, 6, 13.—**2.** Of things: canto carmina versibus minutis, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 4: genus orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: minuti est animi voluptas ultio, Juv. 13, 189.— Hence, *subst.:* **mĭnūtum,** i, *n.*, *the smallest piece of money, a mite, farthing:* novissimum reddere, Vulg. Luc. 12, 59; cf.: aes minutum, id. ib. 21, 2.—*Plur.* (α) *The little* (opp. longa), Calp. Ecl. 5, 7. — (β) *Minutes, points, very small parts*, Amm. 20, 3, 2; Gram. Vet. p. 374, 11.—(γ) *Comp.:* illa minutiora, *those less important matters*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 48, 18. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **1. mĭnūtē,** *into small* or *fine pieces, finely, minutely* (class.). **A.** Lit.: sal minute tritus, Col. 6, 17, 7: minutissime commolere, id. 12, 28, 1: historia minutissime scripta, *in an extremely small hand*, Sen. Ep. 95, 2.—**B.** Trop. (α) *In a petty* or *paltry manner:* res minutius tractare, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—(β) *Minutely, closely, accurately:* minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28.—**2. mĭnūtim,** *into small pieces, finely, minutely* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concidere, Cato, R. R. 123: scoria minutim fracta, Plin. 34, 18, 51, § 171; Gell. 17, 8, 2. — **B.** *With short steps, trippingly:* equus ambulans, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 39: deambulare, id. ib. 2, 53, 3.

mĭnŭrĭo or **mĭnurrio,** 4, *v. n.* [μινυρίζω], *to twitter, to chirp, to coo*, said of singing birds (post-class.): palumbes minurriunt (al. minarriunt), Spart. Get. 5: prognem inter asseres minurientem, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*; cf. the foll. art.

‡ **mĭnurrītĭōnes** appellantur avium minorum cantus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.; cf. minurio.

1. mĭnus, *less.* **I.** *Adj. comp.*, from minor; v. parvus.—**II.** *Adv.*, v. parvus *fin.*

2. mīnus, a, um, v. 2. mina.

mĭnuscŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [minusculus], *small, petty, paltry, trifling* (post-class.): minuscularii aquaeductus, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10: res, id. ib. 1, 55, 1. — **II.** *Subst.:* **mĭnuscŭlārĭus,** i, *m.*, *a collector of small taxes*, in detail, opp. to the receiver-general, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 3 (al. minicularii); cf. in full: minuscularii vectigalium conductores (al. minutularii in the same sense), Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 4.

mĭnuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. minus], *rather less, rather small* (class.): ostium, Poët. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12: aviarium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5: cupae, Cato, R. R. 12: nomen, *very short*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46: villa, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 5: epistola, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4. — Of persons: meretrix, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50.

mĭnūtal, ālis, *n.* [minutus]. **I.** *A dish of minced meat* (post-Aug.), Juv. 14, 129; Mart. 11, 31, 11. — **II.** In gen.: **mĭnūtālĭa,** ium, *petty* or *paltry things, trifles* (post-class.), Tert. Hab. Mul. 6: culices, formicae, tineae et hoc genus minutalia, id. Anim. 32.

mĭnūtālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *small, paltry, insignificant* (eccl. Lat.): regna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 4. — As *subst.:* **mĭnūtālis,** is, *m.*, *an insignificant author:* ceteri, i. e. *the other writers of no consequence*, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.

mĭnūtātim, *adv.* [id.], *piecemeal, in little bits; piece by piece, little by little; gradually, by degrees; singly, one by one* (class.): nasturtium consectum minutatim, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 6: cribrare terram, *to sift small*, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76: interrogare, i. e. *in little questions, by bits, always adding something*, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92: aliquid addere, id. ib. 2, 16, 49: assuefaciant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: discere, Lucr. 5, 1384: se recipere, Auct. B. Afr. 31: cedere, id. ib. 78: singulos convenire, *one by one*, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 9.

mĭnūtē, *adv.*, v. minuo, *P. a. fin.*

mĭnūtĭa, ae, *f.* [minutus], *smallness, fineness, minuteness* (post-Aug.): donec ad minutiam redigantur, *to make quite small, reduce to powder*, Sen. Ep. 90, 23: pulveris minutiae, *little particles*, Lact. Ira Dei, 10, 9.—*Plur.*, *insignificant matters, trifles:* ut praetereamus negotiorum minutias, Amm. 23, 1, 1: humilium minutias indagare causarum, id. 26, 1, 1: historiam producere per ignobiles minutias, id. 27, 2, 11: per minutias, *into the minutest detail;* with scrutari, id. 14, 6, 25; with demonstrare, id. 23, 6, 74: gesta narrare, id. 28, 2, 12. — Post-class. collat. form **mĭnūtĭes,** ēi, *f.:* ad summam minutiem conterere, App. M. 9, p. 229: humana, id. ib. 11, p. 263; Arn. 6, p. 256; Lact. 2, 4, 12.

mĭnūtĭ-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [minutus-loquor], *brevity of speech* (eccl. Lat.): Aristotelis, Tert. Anim. 6; Boëth. Myth. 1 praef. *fin.*

mĭnūtim, *adv.*, v. minuo, *P. a. fin.*

mĭnūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [minuo], *a lessening, diminishing* (post-Aug.); trop., opp. incrementum, Quint. 8, 4, 28: rerum, id. 6, 3, 52: capitis, i. e. deminutio, Gell. 1, 12, 9; Dig. 4, 5, 1; 4, 5, 5: sanguinis, *blood-letting, bleeding*, Veg. Vet. 1, 28, 1; so, minutio alone: cum praescriptis minutionis observantiis, id. ib. 1, 17, 13.

1. Mĭnūtĭus, a, um, v. Minucius.

2. mĭnūtĭus, *comp.*, v. minutus and minute.

mĭnūtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [minuo], *adapted for diminution, diminishing*, opp. auctivus, Fortun. Art. Rhet. 3, 20.

mĭnūtŭlārĭus, v. minuscularius.

mĭnūtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [minutus], *very little; very paltry* (ante- and post-class.): pueri, Plaut. Poen. prol. 28: argenteos Philippeos minutulos, Vop. Aur. 9 *fin.:* quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 3.

mĭnūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. minuo *fin.*

Mĭnўae, ārum, *m.*, = Μινύαι, *the Minyans, Argonauts, the companions of Jason, so called from their ancestor Minyas, a king in Thessaly:* Minyae dicti Argonautae, quod plerique eorum ex filiis Minyae fuerant orti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.; Ov. M. 7, 1; cf. Hyg. Fab. 14.

† **minyanthes,** is, *n.*, = μινυανθές, *a kind of large-leaved clover*, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 21, 88, § 152.

1. Mĭnўas, ae, *m.*, v. Minyae.

2. minyas, ădis, *f.*, *a plant:* idem (Pythagoras) minyada appellat, nomine alio Corinthiam, Plin. 24, 17, 100, § 157.

Mĭnўēĭas, ădis, *f.*, = Μινυηιάς, *the daughter of Minyas*, Ov. M. 4, 1.

Mĭnўēĭdēs, *f.* (**Mĭnēĭdēs**), = Μινυηΐδες, *the daughters of Minyas, who were changed into bats for slighting the festival of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 32; cf. Minyeïdas, id. ib. 4, 425.

Mĭnўēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μινυήιος, *of* or *belonging to Minyas* (poet.): Minyeia proles, Ov. M. 4, 389.

* **Mĭnўēus** (quadrisyl.), ei, or **Mĭnўĭus,** ii, *m.*, = Μινυεῖος, *an old name of the river Orchomenos, in Thessaly:* Orchomenus, Minyius antea dictus, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.

‡ **mĭo,** āvi, āre, *v. a.*, *to make water*, Inscr. Zaccaria, Marm. Salonit. p. 10, n. 15.

mīrābĭlĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [mirabilis], *a wonder-worker, worker of miracles* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 13.

mīrābĭlis (*sup.* mirabilissimus, Col. 6, 36, 3 MSS.), e, *adj.* [miror], *to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, admirable, strange, singular* (class.): nimium mirimodis mirabilis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86: nec hoc tam re est, quam dictu inopinatum atque mirabile, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35: pugnandi cupiditas, Nep. Milt. 5, 1: hic tibi sit potius quam tu mirabilis illi, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 23: laetis Phrygibus mirabile sumen, Juv. 12, 73.— *Comp.:* quo ista majora ac mirabiliora fecisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 74.— *Sup.:* mirabilissima soboles, Col. 6, 36, 3. (α) In *neutr.:* mirabile est, with a *subject-clause*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 7.—(β) With *quam, quantum, quomodo:* mirabile est, quam non multum differat, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 197: esset mirabile quomodo, id. Div. 2, 19, 44: mirabile quantum gaudebat, Sil. 6, 620.— (γ) With latter *sup.:* (mirabile dictu) truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, *wonderful to tell* or *to be told*, Verg. G. 2, 30.— **II.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.). **A.** *Glorious:* mirabilis Deus in sanctis suis, Vulg. Psa. 67, 36: mirabilis in altis Dominus, id. ib. 92, 6.— **B.** *Miraculous:* mirabilia opera Altissimi solius, Vulg. Eccli. 11, 4: facta, id. Jer. 5, 30 et saep.— Hence, **A.** *Subst.:* **mīrābĭle,** is, *n.*, *a miracle, wondrous deed* (eccl. Lat.): et faciet Dominus mirabile, Vulg. Exod. 9, 4.—Mostly *plur.:* cras faciet Dominus inter vos mirabilia, Vulg. Jos. 3, 5: videntes mirabilia quae fecit, id. Matt. 21, 15 et saep. — **B.** *Adv.:* **mīrābĭlĭter,** *wonderfully, astonishingly, marvellously, extraordinarily, surprisingly* (class.): mirabiliter vulgi mutata est voluntas, Nep. Dion. 10, 2: cupere, Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 4: laetari, id. ib. 11, 14, 1: moratus est, *is strangely constituted, is a strange fellow*, id. Att. 2, 25, 1: tonabit Deus, Vulg. Job, 37, 5.— *Comp.:* mirabilius augere, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94.

mīrābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mirabilis], *wonderfulness, admirableness, admirable quality* (eccl. Lat.): operum, Lact. 7, 4 *init.*

mīrābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. mirabilis *fin.*

mīrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [miror], *wondering, astonished, full of wonder* or *astonishment* (mostly Livian and post-class.): nova res mirabundam plebem convertit, quidnam incidisset, cur, etc., Liv. 3, 38: Poeni mirabundi, unde, etc., id. 25, 37, 12; Curt. 9, 9, 26.—With *acc.:* mirabundi bestiam, App. M. 4, p. 150, 4.

‡ **miracidion,** primae adulescentiae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.

mīrācŭla, ae, *f.* [miror], *a marvellously ugly woman* (ante-class.): diobolares, miraculae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.: miraculae a miris, id est, monstris, Varr. ib.

mīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a wonderful, strange,* or *marvellous thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle; wonderfulness, marvellousness* (class.; syn.: prodigium, portentum): miracula, quae nunc digna admiratione dicimus, antiqui in rebus turpibus utebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: portenta et miracula philosophorum somniantium, *strange and wonderful imaginations*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: adiciunt miracula huic pugnae, *relate wonderful things*, Liv. 2, 7: esse miraculo, *to be wonderful, to excite wonder*, id. 25, 8: arbor digna miraculo, *singular, curious*, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: in quae miracula, dixit, Verteris? Ov. M. 3, 673: omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Verg. G. 4, 441: miraculum magnitudinis, *extraordinary size*, Liv. 25, 9, 14: Euander ... venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum, rei novae inter rudes artium homines, id. 1, 7, 8: ut mors ejus majori miraculo fuerit, Suet. Oth. 12: miracula septem, *the seven wonders of the world*, Amm. 22, 15, 28.— **II.** Esp., in eccl. Lat., *a miracle:* facientes pene incredibilia miracula, Lact. 4, 21: Dei, id. 7, 9: quibus miraculis plurimi allicientur, id. 7, 17: accidit quasi miraculum Deo, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 15: nihil posse confingi miraculorum atque vitiorum, quod non ibi (in deorum genere) reperiatur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27.—Hence, *adv.:* **mīrācŭlō** = θαυμαστῶς, *wonderfully:* pictus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83.

mīrandus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. miror *fin.*

* **mīrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [miror], *wonder, admiration:* mirationem facere, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49.

mīrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an admirer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): formae honestae, Prop. 2, 13, 9: rerum, Ov. M. 4, 640; Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: inanium, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51: sui, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3.

mīrātrix, īcis, *f.* [mirator], *wondering, admiring; she that wonders* or *admires* (poet.): miratrix turba, Juv. 4, 62: fama, Sen. Hippol. 742: vetustas sui, Luc. 4, 655

mīrē, *adv.*, v. mirus *fin.*

mīrĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. mirificus *fin.*

mīrĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [mirificus], *wonder, admiration* (eccl. Lat.): mirabilium, Chrys. Serm. 63.

mīrĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to exalt, make wonderful, magnify* (eccl. Lat.): mirifica misericordias tuas, Vulg. Psa. 17, 7; 4, 3.

mīrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mirus-facio], *causing wonder* or *admiration, wonderful, marvellous, extraordinary, singular, strange* (class.). **I.** Of persons: voramus litteras cum homine mirifico ... Dionysio, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: homo in doctrinis mirificus, Gell. 6, 15, 2.—**II.** Of things: turris mirificis operibus exstructa, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: pugnae, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1: convicium, id. ib. 1, 14, 5: voluptas, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3: studium, id. ib. 14, 3, 3: mirificas gratias agere, id. Att. 14, 13, 5: sed te mirificam in latebram conjecisti, id. Div. 2, 20, 47.—*Sup.*, in two forms: mirificissimum facinus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 32: mirificentissima potentia, Aug. Civ Dei, 18, 42 *init.*—Hence, *adv.:* **mīrĭfĭcē**, *wonderfully, marvellously, extraordinarily, exceedingly* (class.): delectari, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: dolere, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: diligere, id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: laudare, id. Fam. 3, 11, 3: prodesse, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97.

mīrĭmŏdīs, *adv.* [mirus-modus; cf. multimodis; v. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 98], *in an astonishing manner:* nimium mirimodis mirabilis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 86; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 12.

mīrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [mirus]. ***I.** *A singularly* or *defectively formed person*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.—***II.** *A wonderer, admirer*, Tert. Praescr. 3.

mirmillo (murmillo, myrmillo), ōnis, *m.* [μορμύλος], *a kind of gladiator that used to fight with a Thracian* (Threx), or *a net-fighter* (retiarius), *and wore a Gallic helmet, with the image of a fish for a crest* (whence the name): retiario pugnanti adversus mirmillonem cantatur: Non te peto, piscem peto, quid me fugis, Galle? quia mirmillonicum genus armaturae Gallicum est, ipsique mirmillones ante Galli appellabantur, in quorum galeis piscis effigies inerat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retiario, p. 284 and 285 Müll.: ille autem ex myrmillone dux, ex gladiatore imperator, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31; 5, 7, 20; 6, 4, 10; 6, 7, 13; 12, 8, 20; Quint. 6, 3, 61; Sen. Prov. 4, 4; Suet. Ner. 30; Amm. 16, 12, 49; 23, 6, 83; Inscr. Grut. 334, 3; Inscr. Orell. 25, 66; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 165, 1.

mirmillōnĭcus (myrm-), a, um, *adj.* [mirmillo], *of* or *belonging to a* mirmillo: genus armaturae, *of the* mirmillones, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retiario, p. 284 and 285 Müll.; v. mirmillo: myrmillonica scuta dicebant, cum quibus de muro pugnabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144, 12.

mīro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to wonder* (ante-class. collat. form of miror): quid miras? Varr. ap. Non. 480, 30: aut ambos mira aut noli mirare de eodem, id. ib. 32: si studium mirabis, Pompon. ib. 474, 25 (Com. Rel. v. 108 Rib.).—**2.** *Part.:* **mīrātus**, a, um, in *pass. signif.* (post-class.): miratâ virginis arte, Juvenc. 3, 58.

mīror, ātus, 1 (*act.* collat. form, v. miro), *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. smi, smile; Gr. μειδάω; cf.: mirus, nimirum], *to wonder* or *marvel at, to be astonished* or *amazed at* a thing; *to admire;* constr. with *acc.*, *acc.* with *inf.*, with *quod, si, quâ ratione, quid, unde*, etc., with *de*, and poet.; in Greek constr. also *aliquem alicujus rei* (class.). (α) With *acc.:* neglegentiam hominis, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 59: illud jam mirari desino, quod ante mirabar, id. de Or. 2, 14, 59: signa, tabulas pictas, vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11, 6: praemia, Verg. G. 3, 49: patrem, *to honor admiringly*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 75: alia digna miratu, *of admiring wonder*, Sen. Ep. 94, 56: mirari se, *to admire one's self, be in love with one's self, be vain*, Cat. 22, 17.—(β) With *object-clause:* si quis forte miratur, me ad accusandum descendere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1.—(γ) With *quod:* mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 51.—(δ) With *si:* idne tu miraris, si patrissat filius? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 27: miror si, *I should wonder, be surprised, if:* miror, in illâ superbiâ et importunitate si quemquam amicum habere potuit, Cic. Lael. 15, 54.—(ε) With *rel.-clause:* ne miremini, quâ ratione hic tantum potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: ejus rei quae causa esset miratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: miror, quid ex Piraeo abierit, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59: satis mirari non possum, unde, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod, etc., id. Sest. 1.—(ζ) With *de:* de singulari impudentiâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6.—(η) With *cum:* ne quis miretur, cum tam clare tonuerit, Pompon. ap. Non. 473, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 4 Rib.).—(θ) Poet. in Greek constr. (θαυμάζω τινά τινος), *aliquem alicujus rei:* (te) justitiaene prius mirer belline laborum, Verg. A. 11, 126.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To have a regard for:* familiaritates ... amantium nos amicorum et nostra mirantium, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30.—**B.** Of inanim. subjects (poet.): (arbos) miraturque novas frondes et non sua poma, Verg. G. 2, 82.—Hence, **mīrandus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *wonderful, strange, singular* (class.): in mirandam altitudinem depressum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: mirandum in modum, *in a wonderful manner*, id. Att. 9, 7, 3: cliens, Juv. 10, 161: fides, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20.—*Neutr. absol.:* mirandum est, unde, etc., *the wonder is*, etc., Juv. 10, 32.

mīrus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. smi; v. miror], *wonderful, marvellous, astonishing, extraordinary* (class.): mirum et magnum facinus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 97: mirum me desiderium tenet urbis, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 11: miris modis odisse aliquem, *wonderfully, exceedingly*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 104; so, miris modis, adverbially, *wonderfully, strangely*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 5; id. Men. 5, 7, 50; id. Rud. 3, 1, 1; id. Merc. 2, 1, 1: mirum in modum conversae sunt hominum mentes, *astonishingly, surprisingly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: sibi mirum videri, quid in suâ Galliâ populo Romano negotii esset, id. ib. 1, 34.—With a foll. *si:* minime mirum, si ista res, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55: quid mirum in senibus, si infirmi sunt aliquando? id. Sen. 11, 35: mirum quam or quantum, *it is wonderful how, how very, how much*, i. e. *extraordinarily, exceedingly:* mirum quam inimicus ibat, ut ego objurgarem, Cic. Att. 15, 40: id, mirum quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1; so, mirum ut: mirum dictu, ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos, Tac. H. 1, 79: mirum ni or nisi, *it would be wonderful, I should wonder, I am very much mistaken, if not*, i. e. *most probably, undoubtedly*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43: mira sunt, nisi invitavit sese in cena plusculum, id. Am. 1, 1, 127: mira sunt ni Pseudulust, id. Ps. 4, 7, 118; id. Trin. 4, 2, 19 Brix ad loc.: socer, et medicus me insanire aiebant: quid sit, mira sunt, *I wonder what it means, it is incomprehensible to me*, id. Men. 5, 7, 56: mirum ni or quin, *undoubtedly, certainly:* quid ploras pater? Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, *I wonder I don't sing, of course I ought to sing*, Naev. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: mirum, quin ab avo ejus, aut proavo acciperem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 125: mirum quin te advorsus dicat, id. Am. 2, 2, 118: quid mirum? *what wonder?* Ov. A. A. 3, 110.—*Comp.*, only ante-class.: mirior inquam tibi videor, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: quid hoc mirius? Varr. ap. Non. 135, 29.—*Subst.:* **mīra**, ōrum, *n.*, *wonders, marvels:* nimia mira memoras, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 57: septem mira, *the seven wonders of the world*, Lact. 3, 24, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **mīrē**, *wonderfully, marvellously, strangely, uncommonly, exceedingly* (class.): puero municipia mire favent, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 6: factus canis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 102: laudare, id. 29, 3, 12, § 54: gratus, id. 29, 1, 6, § 13: afficere, Juv. 14, 24.—With a *noun:* mire opifex, Pers. 6, 3: mire quam illius loci cogitatio delectat, *extraordinarily, exceedingly*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 3 (al. mire quantum).

mis, an archaic form for meis; v. meus *init.*

Mĭsăgĕnes, is, *m.*, *a son of Masinissa*, Liv. 42, 29; 62 sq.

Misargўrides, ae, *m.*, = μισαργυρία, *money-hater*, a name comically formed by Plautus to signify *usurer*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 41.

miscellānĕus (miscill-), a, um, *adj.* [miscellus], *mixed, miscellaneous* (post-Aug.): turba, *of all sorts*, App. M. 3, p. 129 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **miscellānĕa**, ōrum, *n.* **A.** *A hash of different sorts of broken meat, a gallimaufry, hodge-podge*, the coarse diet of gladiators, Juv. 11, 20.—**B.** *A writing on miscellaneous subjects:* Miscellanea Ptolemaei, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

‡ **miscelliōnes** appellantur, qui non certae sunt sententiae, sed variorum mixtorumque judiciorum sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.

miscellus (miscillus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 997), a, um, *adj.* [misceo], *mixed* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): uvae, Cato, R. R. 23: genus (i. e. of tame and wild pigeons), Varr. R. R. 3, 7: ludi, *composed of games of several kinds*, Suet. Calig. 20: aes, *a brazen tablet on which were inscribed the names of soldiers who had served out their time and to whom lands were assigned, and of those who succeeded to the place of others deceased*, Sicul. Fl. de Condit. Agror. p. 23 Goes.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 913; § 997 Kopp ad loc.

miscĕo, miscŭi, mixtum (mistum is found in many MSS. and edd., but is probably a corruption of copyists, representing the weakened sound of *x* in later times; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 556), 2, *v. a.* [root mik-, mig-; Sanscr. miçras, mixed; Gr. μίσγω, μίγνυμι; cf. miscellus], *to mix, mingle, to intermingle, blend* (for the difference between this word and temperare, v. below, II. A.; cf. confundo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.; with *abl.:* (sortes) pueri manu miscentur, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: toxicum antidoto, Phaedr. 1, 14, 8: mella Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 24: vina Surrentina faece Falernâ, id. ib. 2, 4, 55: pabula sale, Col. 6, 4: nectare aquas, Ov. H. 16, 198.—With *dat.:* dulce amarumque mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 61: fletum cruori, Ov. M. 4, 140; Col. 7, 5: inter curalium virides miscere smaragdos, Lucr. 2, 805: cumque meis lacrimis miscuit usque suas, Ov. P. 1, 9, 20.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To join one's self to, have carnal intercourse with* one: corpus cum aliquâ, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60.—With *dat.:* sic se tibi misceat, Ov. M. 13, 866: cum aliquo misceri in Venerem, App. M. 9, p. 228, 16: sanguinem et genus, *to intermarry*, Liv. 1, 9, 4.—**2.** *To mix, prepare* a drink: alteri miscere mulsum, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 17; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 29: Veientana mihi misces, Mart. 3, 49, 1: pocula alicui, Ov. M. 10, 160: lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae, id. ib. 1, 147; cf.: miscenda Cum Styge vina bibas, = *you shall die*, id. ib. 12, 321: nullis aconita propinquis miscuit (Orestes), Juv. 8, 219.—**3.** Miscere se, or misceri, *to mingle* with others, *to unite, assemble:* miscet (se) viris, Verg. A. 1, 440: se partibus alicujus, Vell. 2, 86, 3: ipsa ad praetoria densae Miscentur, *assemble*, Verg. G. 4, 75.—**4.** Miscere manus or proelia, *to join battle, engage* (poet.): miscere manus, Prop. 2, 20, 66: proelia dura, id. 4, 1, 28; hence, vulnera, *to inflict wounds on each other*, Verg. A. 12, 720.—**5.** Of storms, *to throw into confusion, to disturb, confound, embroil* (poet.): caelum terramque, Verg. A. 1, 134: magno misceri murmure pontum, id. ib. 1, 124: miscent se maria, id. ib. 9, 714.—Hence, of persons, *to raise a great commotion, make a prodigious disturbance, to move heaven and earth:* caelum ac terras, Liv. 4, 3, 6: quis caelum terris non misceat et mare caelo, Juv. 2, 25; cf.: mare caelo confundere, id. 6, 282.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to mix, mingle, unite*, etc.: dulce amarumque una nunc misces mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63: miscent inter sese inimicitiam agitantes, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 275 Vahl.): animum alicujus cum suo miscere, Cic. Lael. 21, 81: gravitate mixtus lepos, id. Rep. 2, 1, 1: misce Ergo aliquid de nostris moribus, Juv. 14, 322: ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119; cf., joined with temperare, id. Or. 58, 197; also opp. to temperare, since miscere signifies merely to mix, but temperare to mix in due proportion: haec ita mixta fuerunt, ut temperata nullo fuerint modo, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To share with, impart to* another; *to take part in, share in* a thing (rare and perhaps not ante-Aug.): cum amico omnes curas, omnes cogitationes tuas misce, *share*, Sen. Ep. 3, 3: se negotiis, *to take part in, engage in*, Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 11: administrationi, ib. 27, 1, 17, § 5: paternae hereditati, ib. 29, 2, 42, § 3.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 5.). **a.** *To throw into confusion, to embroil, disturb* (class.): om

nia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 19: rem publicam malis concionibus, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91: coetus, Tac. A. 1, 16: animorum motus dicendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220: anima, quae res humanas miscuit olim, Juv. 10, 163.—**b.** *To stir up, occasion, excite, rouse:* ego nova quaedam misceri et concitari mala jam pridem videbam, *stirred up, devised*, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: seditiones, Tac. H. 4, 68 *fin.*—**3.** Misceri aliquo, *to be changed into:* mixtus Enipeo Taenarius deus, Prop. 1, 13, 21.

miscillānĕus, a, um, v. miscellaneus.

miscillio, ōnis, *m.*, *one who is undecided* in opinion, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123, 7 Müll.; cf. misoix.

miscillus, a, um, v. miscellus *init.*

‡ **miscipulo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to smack:* miscipulat, ποππύζει, Gloss. Philox.

* **miscĭtātus,** a, um [*Part.* from the unused miscito, *v. freq.* from misceo], *mixed, mingled*, Auct. de Limit. p. 267 Goes.

* **miscix,** īcis, *adj.* [misceo], *changeable, inconstant:* inconstans, Petr. 45, 6 dub. (al. mittix).

mĭsellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser], *poor, wretched, unfortunate* (rare, and with Cic. only in the epistolary style): homo, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 6; id. Fam. 14, 4, 3: o miselle passer, Cat. 3, 16.—As *subst.:* **mĭsellus,** i, *m.*, *a wretch, miserable fellow*, Juv. 13, 213.—Esp., applied to the dead: cum alicujus defuncti recordaris, misellum vocas eum, Tert. Test. Anim. 4; Petr. 65.—Of inanim. and abstr. things: redactus sum usque ad hoc misellum pallium, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65: spes, Lucr. 4, 1096.

Mīsēnum, i, *n.*, = Μισηνόν, *a promontory, town, and harbor in Campania*, now *Punta di Miseno*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60; id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Plin. Ep. 6, 20; Suet. Aug. 49; Tac. A. 4, 5; 14, 13; cf.: Misenum promontorium a Miseno tubicine Aeneae ibi sepulto est appellatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.; also called Promontorium Misenum, Tac. A. 14, 4; and Miseni, Liv. 24, 13, 6; and poet. in the *plur.:* **Mīsēna,** ōrum, Prop. 1, 11, 4.—Hence, **A. Mīsēnus,** i, *m.* **1.** In fable, *son of Æolus, a trumpeter of Æneas, buried at the promontory of Misenum, whence it received its name*, Verg. A. 6, 162 sq.; Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 3; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.—**2.** For Misenum; v. above.—**B. Mīsēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Misenum:* villa, Phaedr. 2, 5, 8: classis, Tac. H. 3, 57.—**C. Mīsēnātes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Misenum*, Veg. Mil. 4, 31.—**D. Mīsēnus,** i, *m.* (sc. mons), *the promontory of Misenum:* (mons) qui nunc Misenus ab illo dicitur, Verg. A. 6, 234.

mĭser, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [prob. Sanscr. root mi-; cf. minuo; akin to Gr. μῖσος; Lat. maestus, maereo], *wretched, unfortunate, miserable, pitiable, lamentable*, etc. (cf.: infelix, calamitosus). **1.** Of persons: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: homo miser, et infortunatus, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 20: miser atque infelix, Cic. Quint. 30, 94: urgeris multis miser undique curis, Lucr. 3, 1051: o multo miserior Dolabella, quam ille, quem tu miserrimum esse voluisti, Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 8: miser, infelix, aerumnosus, id. Par. 2, 1, 16: miserrimum habere aliquem, *to torment*, id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: miserrimus Fui fugitando, *have exhausted myself with running, am completely tired out*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 7.—With *gen.:* miseros ambitionis, Plin. Pan. 58, 5.—**2.** Of things, *afflicting, sad, wretched, melancholy:* miserâ ambitione laborare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: misera orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: misera et calamitosa res, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77.—**3.** *Sick, ill, indisposed*, etc.: quo morbo misera sum, *suffer*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 39: homini misero non invideo medicinam, Petr. 129; cf.: quid illam miseram animi excrucias? Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 76: homo animo suo miser, id. Truc. 2, 7, 36: miserum esse ex animo, *to be wretched in mind, sick at heart*, id. Ep. 4, 1, 1.—**4.** *Violent, excessive, extravagant:* amor, Verg. A. 5, 655: cultus miser, *with regard to dress*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 66.—**5.** *Bad, vile, poor, worthless:* carmen, Verg. E. 3, 27: remedium, Cels. 5, 26, 34.—With *gen.:* morum, Stat. Th. 4, 403: hominem perditum miserumque, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 28.—**6.** As an exclamation, inserted in the midst of a sentence: ossa atque pellis sum, misera, macritudine, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 32: miserum! (parenthetically) i. e. *what a misfortune! how sad!* tum pendere poenas Cecropidae jussi (miserum!) septena quotannis Corpora, Verg. A. 6, 21.—As *subst.:* **mĭsĕrum,** i, *n.*, *a wretched thing, wretchedness;* bonum valetudo, miserum morbus, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84 MSS. dub. (Madv. and B. and K. miser).—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **1. mĭsĕrē,** *wretchedly, miserably; desperately, vehemently, excessively, urgently* (class.): est misere scriptum, Pseudole! *Ps.* O miserrime, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 72: vivere, Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 50: misere amare, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 32: deperire, id. Cist. 1, 2, 12: invidere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 22: orare aliquid, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 124: discedere quaerens, Hor. S. 1, 9, 8; cf.: misere cupis abire, id. ib. 1, 9, 14: ut miserius a vobis recipiatur quam ab illo capta est, Liv. 34, 24, 2: misere miser, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 21: misere male, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 10.—**2. mĭsĕrĭter,** *wretchedly, lamentably, sadly* (ante-class.; poet.): corrumpi, Laber. ap. Non. 517, 2: alloqui, Cat. 63, 49; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Vahl. Enn. p. 180, n. 40).

mĭsĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [miseror], *worthy of pity, pitiable, miserable, deplorable, lamentable, wretched, sad* (class.): nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, Cic. Part. Or. 17, 57: fiet ultro miserabilis, Quint. 11, 1, 64; 9, 4, 133: sisque miser semper; nec sis miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ib. 117: Irus, Mart. 6, 77, 1: corpus, Ov. H. 21, 213: voces, *plaintive, sad*, Liv. 1, 29: vox, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: aspectus, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73: caedes, Liv. 1, 59: elegi, *mournful*, Hor. C. 1, 33, 2: insania, Aug. Conf. 3, 2, 1.—*Comp.:* miserabilior causa mortis, Liv. 1, 59: **mĭsĕrābĭlē,** *adv.*, for miserabiliter: miserabile caesis insultare, Verg. A. 12, 338: miserabile longum, Juv. 6, 65.—Hence, *adv.:* **mĭsĕrābĭlĭter,** *pitiably, lamentably, in a way to excite pity, mournfully, sadly, miserably* (class.): emori, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: scripta epistola, id. Att. 10, 9, 2: laudare, *to laud pathetically*, id. ib. 14, 10, 1: dicere tristia, Quint. 4, 2, 120: perire, Val. Max. 2, 6, 11.—*Comp.:* hac facie miserabilior Pollio, Juv. 9, 6: miserabilius dicere, Sen. Excerpt. Controv. praef. 4.

* **mĭsĕrāmen,** inis, *n.* [id.], *pity, commiseration:* parvi miseramina panis (al. mihi fragmina panis), Juvenc. 4, 285.

mĭsĕrandus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. miseror *fin.* 1.

mĭsĕranter, *adv.*, v. miseror *fin.*

mĭsĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [miseror], *a pitying, pity, compassion, commiseration* (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum quādam miseratione delectare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: miserationem commovere, Quint. 6, 1, 46: miseratione mens judicum permovenda, Cic. Or. 38, 131: miserationem petere, i. e. *to pray for pity and forgiveness*, Plin. 9, 8, 10, § 33: infantis, Just. 7, 2.—**II.** Transf., rhetor., *a pathetic speech:* miserationibus uti, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: judicem inclinat miseratio, Quint. 4, 1, 14; 6, 1, 23; 4, 1, 27; 4, 3, 15 et saep.

mĭsĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who pities, a commiserator* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Juvenc. 2, 295; Vulg. Psa. 85, 15.

mĭsĕrē, *adv.*, v. miser *fin.* 1.

mĭsĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. n.* and **mĭsĕrĕor,** ĭtus, 2 (*inf. pres.* misererier, Lucr. 5, 1023; ante- and post-class. *part. perf.* misertus for miseritus, Scip. Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; Hyg. Fab. 58), *v. dep.* [miser], *to feel pity, have compassion, to pity, compassionate, commiserate.* **I.** In the *verb. finit.* (in the *act.* form only ante-class.). (α) Form misereo: piaculumst miserere nos hominum rem male gerentum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 13: miserete anuis, Enn. ap. Non. 474, 30 (Trag. v. 232 Vahl.): cogebant hostes, ut misererent, id. ap. Prisc. p. 824 P.: ipse sui miseret, Lucr. 3, 881.—(β) Form misereor (class.): misereмini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 72: postulat, ut sui misereantur, Auct. Her. 1, 14, 24: miserere temporis, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1: nescio qui nostri miseritus tandem deus, Afran. ap. Gell. 20, 6, 5: deos miseritos nominis Romani, Liv. 27, 33 *fin.:* cum misereri mei debent, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 2: laborum tantorum, Verg. A. 2, 143: miserere mei, miserere meorum, Ov. H. 12, 81: miserere inopum sociorum, Juv. 8, 89.—With *dat.:* cui Venus postea miserta est, Hyg. Fab. 58; Diom. p. 294 P.—With *acc.* (dub.): tot miserere animas, Grat. Cyneg. 440 (al. miserare).—*Impers. pass.:* ut supplicum misereatur, *that we should feel pity for suppliants*, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.—**II.** *Impers.:* miseret and (less freq.) miseretur me alicujus and alicujus rei, *it distresses me, I feel pity* or *compassion* for a person or thing. (α) Form miseret: miseret me eādem formā dicitur, quā piget, poenitet, taedet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll.: tui me miseret, mei piget, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 82 Vahl.); cf.: quos non miseret neminis, id. ap. Fest. p. 162 Müll. (Trag. v. 174 ib.): miseret et aliorum, tui te nec miseret nec pudet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 30: eorum nos miseret, Cic. Mil. 34, 92: neque te mei tergi misereret, si, etc., Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 25: nilne te miseret, id. ib. 1, 3, 74.—(β) Form miseretur, miseritum (misertum) est: patris me miseretur, Turp. ap. Non. 477, 15: neque me minus vestri quam mei miserebitur, L. Crassus ap. Prisc. p. 824: quando te nostrum et reipublicae miserebitur? Quadrig. ap. Gell. 20, 6, 11: cave te fratrum pro fratris salute obsecrantium misereatur, Cic. Lig. 5, 14, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P. (Klotz, misereat): neque metui, neque tuorum liberum misereri potest, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77 Zumpt *N. cr.:* me ejus miseritum'st, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 29: quo me reipublicae maxime misertum est, Scip. Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10.—With *gen.:* miseretur tui, Pac. ap. Non. 477, 16.

mĭsĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2, v. misereo.

mĭsĕresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [misereo]. **I.** *To feel pity, have compassion* (only poet.): his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Verg. A. 2, 145: miserescite regis, id. ib. 8, 573: generis miseresce tui, Stat. Th. 1, 280.—**B.** *Impers.:* miserescit me alicujus, *it distresses me, I feel pity, take compassion* (cf. miseret, under misereo, II.): inopis nunc te miserescat mei, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 3.—* **II.** I. q. miserum fieri, *to become wretched, miserable:* sed quid est homini miseriarum, quo miserescat miser ex animo, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 1.

mĭsĕret, v. misereo, II.

mĭsĕrētur, v. misereo, II.

mĭsĕrĕvīvium, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 18.

mĭsĕrĭa, ae, *f.* [miser], *wretchedness, unhappy condition, misfortune, misery; affliction, distress*, etc. **I.** Lit. **A.** (Class.) Nam invidere alii bene esse, tibi male esse, miseriast, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 31: Proloqui Caelo atque terrae Medeaï miserias, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. v. 292 Vahl.): quibus servitutem meā miseriā deprecor, id. ap. Non. 290, 19 (Trag. v. 173 ib.): miserias voluptate sedare, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 93: ubi virtus est, ibi esse miseria et aerumna non potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 32, 95: in miserias incidere, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24: de miseriis in quibus versamur, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1: in miseriā esse, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: oneri miseriaeque esse, Sall. C. 10, 2.—**B.** *Trouble, fatigue, irksomeness:* miseriam capere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 22: nimiae miseriae est, *is too irksome*, Quint. 1, 8, 18: nimia est miseria nimis pulchrum esse hominem, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 68: ne (Stoici) omnia superstitiosā sollicitudine et miseriā crederent, *anxiety*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86.—*Plur.:* miseriae plebis crescebant, Liv. 6, 34, 1.—**II.** Personified: **Mĭsĕrĭa,** *the daughter of Erebus and Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 *fin.*; Hyg. Fab. praef.

mĭsĕrĭcordĭa, ae, *f.* [misericors], *tender-heartedness, pity, compassion, mercy.* **I.** Lit. (class.): misericordia est aegritudo ex miseriā alterius injuriā laborantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: (Stoici) misericordiam, cupiditatem, metum, morbos animi appellant, Lact. 6, 14: misericordiam aliis commovere ... misericordiā capi, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: misericordiā commotus, id. Mur. 31, 65: mentes hominum ad lenitatem misericordiamque revocare, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: misericordiam implorare et exposcere, id

Mil. 34, 92: vestram misericordiam implorat, id. Mur. 40, 86: captare, id. Phil. 2, 34: populi concitare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: tribuere alicui, *to give, bestow*, id. Planc. 1, 3: adhibere, *to show*, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: praebere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 9, 5: exercere, *to exercise*, Dig. 16, 3, 7: misericordiam facere (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 20, 13 al.: alienâ misericordiâ vivo, *on the compassion of others*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: cum ipse patitur, miseria, cum aliis compatitur, misericordia dici solet, Aug. Conf. 3. 2, 1: ad misericordiam inducere, *to move*, Cic. Brut. 50, 188: ad misericordiam vocare, id. Mur. 3: misericordiam magnam habere, *to have, entertain*, id. ib. 40, 86. — *Plur.*: misericordias habere, Plaut. Most. 2, 3, 115.—With *gen.*: puerorum, *for the children*, Cic. Att. 7, 12: haec magnâ cum misericordiâ fletuque pronuntiantur, *with great pathos*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12 *fin.*: remotâ misericordiâ discutere, *without compassion*, Aug. Conf. 9, 13, 1.—Esp., *plur.*: misericordiae, *works of charity*, Salv. adv. Avar. 2, 1.—* **B.** Transf., *a condition to excite compassion, wretchedness, misery*: quantum misericordiae nobis tuae preces et tua salus allatura sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.—**II.** Personified: **Mĭsĕrĭcordĭa,** *the goddess Mercy* or *Compassion*, App. M. 1, p. 263, 38; cf. Quint. 5, 11, 38; Claud. B. Gild. 404.

mĭsĕrĭcordĭter, *adv.*, v. misericors *fin.*

mĭsĕrĭcors, cordis, *adj.* [misereo-cor], *tender-hearted, pitiful, compassionate, merciful* (class.).—Of persons and things: credo misericors est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 141: misericordem se praebere, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: misericors et mansuetus, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: misericordem esse in aliquem, Cic. Lig. 5, 15; Curt. 9, 6, 12; Sen. Contr. 3, 23, 1: sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, Sall. C. 52, 12: animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: Dominus est, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 11: (Deus) miseretur ei, quem viderit misericordem, Lact. Div. Just. Epit. 5.—*Comp.*: misericordior nulla est me feminarum, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 23: in illâ gravi L. Sullae turbulentâque victoriâ quis P. Sulla mitior, quis misericordior inventus est? Cic. Sull. 26, 72.—*Sup.*: quando misericordissimus exstitisset, Aug. Ep. 48: canes misericordissimi, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—**II.** *Mean. pitiful, contemptible*: qui autem natura dicuntur iracundi aut misericordes aut invidi aut tale quid, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.—Hence, *adv.*: **mĭsĕrĭcordĭter,** *tenderheartedly, pitifully, compassionately, mercifully* (ante- and post-class.): crudeliter illi, nos misericorditer, Quadrig. ap. Non. 510, 20; Lact. 6, 18, 9; Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31; 5, 23.—*Comp.*: misericordius, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 16.—*Sup.*: misericordissime, Aug. Ep. 149.

mĭsĕrĭmōnĭum (-mūnĭum), ii, *n.* [miser], *wretchedness, misery* (ante-class. for misera), Laber. ap. Non. 214, 20.

mĭsĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. miser *fin.* 2.

mĭsĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [miser]. * **I.** For miseria, *wretchedness, misery*, Att. ap. Non. 136, 18 (Trag. Rel. v. 185 Rib.).—**II.** For miseratio, *pity, compassion*, Att. ap. Non. 136, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 79 Rib.).

mĭsĕrĭtus and **mĭsertus,** *Part.*, from misereor. v. misereo.

mĭsĕro, āre, 1, *v.*, *act.* collat. form of miseror (ante-class.): ut miserarent mala, Att. ap. Non. 470, 23 (Trag. Rel. v. 195 Rib.).

mĭsĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form, v misero) [miser]. **I.** *To lament, bewail, deplore*: miseratur is, qui conqueritur aliena incommoda: miseretur is, qui miserum sublevat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (class.): quis illaec est mulier, quae ipsa se miseratur? Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 6: communem condicionem miserari, Cic. Mur. 27, 55: sortemque animo miseratus iniquam, Verg. A. 6, 332.—Of a lamenting speech: eos miserando casum suum confirmat, Sall. J. 23, 2: casum alicujus miseratus, Tac. A. 3, 17: haec copiose miseratus est, Gell. 10, 3, 14.—**II.** *To have* or *feel compassion, to pity, compassionate*: (Acestes) ab humo miserans attollit amicum, Verg. A. 5, 452; id. G. 2, 499: juvenem animi miserata, *pitying in her heart*, id. A. 10, 686: hostibus ipsis pallorem miserantibus, Juv. 15, 101.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): te conmiserabam magis, quam miserabar mei, Att. ap. Non. 445, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 355 Rib.): eorum, Min. Fel. Oct. 28: poenae juvenem indignae miseratus, Sil. 11, 381. — * (γ) With *dat.*: servis miseratus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 402.—Hence, **1. mĭsĕrandus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *lamentable, deplorable, pitiable* (class.). **A.** Of persons: ut aliis miserandus, aliis irridendus esse videatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169; Verg. A. 5, 509; 6, 882; Ov. M. 1, 359; 6, 276; 9, 178; 11, 704.—**B.** Of things: haec mihi videntur misera atque miseranda, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12: manus Priamo, Verg. A. 11, 259: fortuna, Sall. J. 14, 7: miserandum in modum, *in a pitiable manner*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5.—* **2. mĭsĕranter,** *adv.*, *pitifully, pathetically*: lacrimose atque miseranter, Gell. 10, 3, 4.

* **mĭsertor,** ōris, *m.* [syncop. for miserator, from miseror], *a pitier, compassionater*: miserande misertor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 478.

mĭsĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [miser], *wretched, unfortunate* (ante-class.): animula miserula, Ser. ap. Non. 517, 4; Afran. ap. Non. 217: ut illius commiserescas miserulae orbitudinis, Turp. ap. Non. 146, 18 (Com. Rel. v. 211 Rib.): cupidius miserulo obito, Liv. Andr. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.

‡ **misisŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a crust of bread hollowed out in the shape of a spoon*: misisula, μυστίλη, Gloss. Philox.

missa, ae, *f.* [mitto], *the mass* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 5, 33.

missārĭum, i, *n.*, v. missum.

* **missĭbĭlia,** ium, for missilia, Sid. Ep. 4, 20

missīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mitto], *discharged from military service* (post-Aug.): praetorianus, Suet. Ner. 48; Inscr. Orell. 3579; 3582.

* **missĭcŭlo,** 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to send often*: ad me litteras Missiculabas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 29.

missĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be hurled* or *cast, that is thrown* or *hurled, missile* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): lapides missiles, *slingstones*, Liv. 1, 43: telum, id. 22, 37: ferro, quod nunc missile libro, *a javelin*, Verg. A. 10, 421: sagittae, Hor. C. 3, 6, 16: uni sibi missile ferrum, *which he alone can launch*, Stat. Th. 8, 524: aculei (of the porcupine), *capable of being shot forth*, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. missĭle,** is, *n.*, *a missile weapon, missile, a javelin*: missilibus Lacedaemonii pugnabant, Liv. 34, 39; in *plur.*: missilibus lacessere, Verg. A. 10, 716: pellere missilibus, id. ib. 9, 520; 10, 802; in *sing.*, Luc. 7, 485.—**B. missĭlĭa,** ium, *n.*, or res missiles, *presents thrown by the emperors among the people*: sparsa et populo missilia omnium rerum, Suet. Ner. 11; cf.: jocandi licentia diripiendi pomorum, et obsoniorum rerumque missilium, id. Aug. 98. — * **2.** Trop.: ad haec, quae a fortunâ sparguntur, sinum expandit et sollicitus missilia ejus exspectat, Sen. Ep. 74, 6.

missĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a letting go, sending away, a sending, despatching; a throwing, hurling* (class.): litterarum, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 3: legatorum, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: extra telorum missionem, *beyond the range of missiles*, Vitr. 2, 9, 16; 1, 5, 4: missio sanguinis, *blood-letting*, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.*; Suet. Calig. 29.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A release* from captivity, *setting at liberty, liberation*: munus pro missione dare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114: si filius familias post missionem faciat testimentum, Gai. Inst. 2, 106.—**B.** *A discharge from service* (of soldiers, office-holders, gladiators, etc.), *a dismission* (syn. exauctoratio): praemium missionis ferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: quibus (militibus) senatus missionem reditumque in patriam negâsset ante belli finem, Liv. 26, 1: exercitum purgare missionibus turbulentorum hominum, id. 7, 39; cf.: missionum generales causae sunt tres: honesta, causaria, ignominiosa. Honesta est, quae tempore militiae impleto datur: causaria cum quis vitio animi vel corporis minus idoneus militiae renunciatur; ignominiosa causa est, cum quis propter delictum sacramento solvitur, Dig. 49, 16, 13: gratiosa ante emerita stipendia, *a discharge obtained by favor*, Liv. 43, 14, 9: nondum justa, id. 43, 14, 15.—Of a quaestor, Suet. Caes. 7.—**C.** Esp., of gladiators, *release, respite, quarter*: cum Myrino peteretur missio laeso, Mart. 12, 29, 7: non enim servavit is, qui non interfecit, nec beneficium dedit, sed missionem, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 3.—Hence, sine missione, *without favor, without quarter, to the death*, Liv. 41, 20, 12.—Trop.: quid prodest, paucos dies aut annos lucrificare? sine missione nascimur, *without respite in the service of wisdom*, Sen. Ep. 37, 2: sine missione pugnatum est, *for life or death*, Flor. 3, 20, 4.—**D.** *A cessation, termination, end*: ante ludorum missionem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8.—**E.** *Remission* from punishment: missionem puero dedit, qs. *let him go*, Petr. 52.—**F.** In jurid. lang., *a delivering up, giving possession*: missio in aedes, Dig. 39, 2, 15, § 12.

missītĭus, a, um, v. missicius.

missĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [mitto], *to send repeatedly, to send* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38, 1: auxilia, Liv. 9, 45, 5: litteras, Front. de Eloq. p. 234 Mai.: codicillos missitatos, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 12.

1. missor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sends, throws*, or *shoots, an archer* (very rare): hic missore vacans fulgens jacet una sagitta (al.: hic misso revocans), Cic. Arat. 84.

2. Missor, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Fabr. 365, 111.

missōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a dish, charger*, for serving up food (post-class.): aurata missoria, Ven. Vit. S. Germ. 13; cf.: lances, missoria, Gloss. Isid.

‡ **missum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a prize*: ἆθλον, missum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.; also called **missārĭum,** i, *n.*, Schol. Juv. 8, 227.

1. missus, a, um, *Part.*, from mitto.

2. missus, ūs, *m.* [mitto], *a sending away, a sending, despatching.* **I.** Lit. **A.** missu Caesaris ad Ambiorigem ventitare consueverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: duas venisse legiones missu Caesaris, id. ib. 6, 7: Archippi regis missu, Verg. A. 7, 752: quae valido venit contorta falarica missu, Enn. ap. Non. 555, 15 (Ann. v. 534 Vahl.).—**B.** *A throwing, hurling, launching*: pilum, haud paulo quam hasta vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: telorum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17, 3; 31, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A cast, a shot*: vix absunt nobis missus bis mille sagittae, Lucr. 4, 408.—**B.** In the public games, *a course, a round, a heat*: spectaculum multiplicatis missibus in serum produxit, Suet. Ner. 22; id. Dom. 4: unus est missus qui ordinarius dicitur, Schol. Juv. 11, 193.—**C.** At table, *a course*: novem libras carnis per tres missus ponebat, Capitol. Pert. 12; Lampr. Heliog. 30.

* **mistārĭus** or **mixtārĭus,** ii, *m.* [misceo], *a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a mixing-vessel*, Lucil. ap. Non. 546, 30.

mistīcĭus (mixtīcĭus) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of mixed race, mongrel, born of parents of different nations*; a transl. of the Gr. σύμμικτος (eccl. Lat.), Hier. 5, in Jer. 25, 19.

* **mistim** or **mixtim,** *adv.* [mistus], *mixedly*, Lucr. 3, 566.

mistio (mix-), ōnis, *f.* [misceo], *a mixing* (post-Aug.): aliam mixtionem habet genus avium, Vitr. 1, 4, 7; *plur.*, id. 1, 4, 6; 11.—Transf., concr., *a mixture*, Pall. 1, 34, 5; 12, 7, 1.

mistūra (mix-), ae, *f.* [id.], *a mixing, mingling* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: mistura immoderata, Varr. ap. Non. 490, 28: rerum, Lucr. 2, 978: unguentorum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 4.—**2.** In partic., *carnal intercourse, copulation*, with or without Veneris: externae Veneris mistura, Luc. 9, 899: cum fero, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 213.—**B.** Transf., concr., *a mixture, compound*: eâ misturâ os perfricatur, Col. 7, 5, 22: vas suppletur, id. 12, 10, 2; 12, 57, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a mixing, mingling*: vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3: raram facit mixturam cum sapientiâ forma, *beauty is seldom united with wisdom*, Petr. 94: ex diversis, Quint. 1, 10, 6: mira figurarum, id. 9, 3, 40; cf. id. 9, 2, 37: aliorum generum cum aliis, id. 6, 3, 63: translationum, id. 5, 11, 22: verborum, id. 8, 2, 14.

mistūrātus (mix-), a, um, *adj.* [mistura], *mixed, mingled* (post-class.), Pelag Veter. 6.

1. mistus (mix-), a, um, *Part.*, from misceo.

2. mistus (mix-), ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [misceo], *a mixing, mingling* (post-Aug.): seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub.

Mistyllus, i, *m.* [μιστύλλω, to cut up], *the name of a cook*, Mart. 1, 51, 1.

Misulāni (Mus-), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Numidia*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; called also **Musulamii**, Tac. A. 2, 52; 4, 24.

† **mĭsy**, ȳos (in the *gen.* also misys, Scrib. Comp. 34; and, misy, Cels. 6, 7, 2; 5, 19, 15; Veg. 6, 16, 1), *n.*, = μίσυ. **I.** *A kind of mushroom* or *truffle*, Plin. 19, 3, 12, § 36.—**II.** *A mineral*, perh. *a vitriolic ore, copperas, sory*, Plin. 34, 12, 27, § 114; Cels. 5, 19, 8; 27; Scrib. Comp. 34; 240.

mīte, *adv.*, v. mitis *fin.*

mĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [mitra], *a head-band*, a kind of *turban*. **I.** Lit.: nobiles adulescentes Neapoli cum mitellā saepe vidimus, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 26 (dub.): copa Syrisca caput Graia redimita mitella, Verg. Cop. 1: mitellā textili contecto capite, App. M. 7, p. 147: mitellis et crocotis et carbasinis et bombycinis injecti, id. ib. 8, p. 214, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a bandage* for the arm, Cels. 8, 10, 3.

(**mĭtellīta** or **mĭtellīca**, false reading for mellita, Suet. Ner. 27.)

mītesco (**mitisco**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [mitis], *to become mild* or *mellow, to grow ripe* (of fruits, to lose their roughness or harsh flavor; class.). **I.** Lit.: nec grandiri frugum fetum posse nec mitescere, Pac. ap. Non. 343, 16 (Trag. Rel. v. 142 Rib.): uvae a sole mitescunt, Cic. Oecon. ap. Gell. 15, 5, 8: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: cornus, arbutus, prunus, piri, *to grow mellow, ripe*, Col. 7, 9: sunt (herbae) quae mitescere flamma, Mollirique queant, Ov. M. 15, 78: ervum, Plin. 22, 25, 73, § 153.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to grow mild, soft; to grow gentle, tame:* offirmatod animo mitescit metus, Pac. ap. Non. 406, 9 (Trag. Rel. v. 293 Rib.): nullum est ingenium tantum neque cor tam ferum, quod non . . . mitiscat malo, Att. ap. Non. 473, 6 (Trag. Rel. v. 684 Rib.): caelum mitescere, arbores frondescere, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: hiems, Liv. 23, 19: annus, Sil. 15, 505: frigora, Hor. C. 4, 7, 9: Alpium juga, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147: ferae quaedam numquam mitescunt, Liv. 33, 45.—**II.** Trop., *to grow mild, gentle:* nemo adeo ferus est, ut non mitescere possit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39.

Mĭthras and **Mĭthres**, ae, *m.*, = Μίθρας. **I.** *The sun-god* of the Persians, Stat. Th. 1, 717; Curt. 4, 13, 12; Mart. Cap. 2, § 191; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 63.—**II.** *The proper name of a priest of Isis*, App. M. 11, p. 267, 35.—**III.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Fab. p. 384, 38.—Hence, **Mithriăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mithras* (post-class.): sacra, Lampr. Commod. 9.

† **mithrax** or **mitrax**, ācis, *m.*, = μίθραξ, *a Persian precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173; also called **mithridax**, Sol. 37.

Mĭthrĭdātes, is (*dat.* -dati, Gell. 15, 1, 6), *m.*, = Μιθριδάτης. **I.** *Mithridates the Great, king of Pontus, who waged war with the Romans, was at last conquered by Pompey, and stabbed himself*, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3; id. Mur. 15, 32 sq.; id. Agr. 2, 19, 52; id. Fl. 24, 57; 25, 59 sq.; Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 5; Val. Max. 1, 8 ext. 13; 3, 7, 8. He early fortified himself against poison by taking antidotes; hence, profecit poto Mithridates saepe veneno, Toxica ne possent saeva nocere sibi, Mart. 5, 76 (cf.: antidotum Mithridatium, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24); Cels. 5, 23, 3; Juv. 14, 252.—**II.** *A witness against Flaccus*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41.—**III.** *A king of Pergamos, a friend of Cæsar*, Auct. B. Alex. 26.—**IV.** *Surnamed* Euergetes, *an ally of the Romans against Carthage*, Just. 37.—**V.** *The fifth king of the Parthians, the most powerful of all the Parthian kings*, Just. 41.—**VI.** *The eighth king of the Parthians*, Just. 42, 2.—**VII.** *A king of Armenia*, Tac. A. 11, 8 sq.; 12, 45 sq.—Hence, **A. Mithrĭdātēus**, a, um, *adj.* (**Mĭthradātium**, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24; Scrib. 194), *of* or *belonging to a Mithridates* (poet.): nomina, Ov. M. 15, 755: vultus, Manil. 5, 515: herba, Plin. 25, 6, 26, § 62: antidotus celebratissima quae Mithridatios vocatur, Gell. 17, 16, 6.—*Subst.:* **Mĭthrĭdātĭum**, ii, *n.*, *an antidote*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 12.—**B. Mĭthrĭdātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mithridates, Mithridatic* (class.): bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7 (v. Mithridates, I.): victoria, *over Mithridates*, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102: crimen, *of the witness Mithridates*, Cic. Fl. 17, 41.

mithrīdax, v. mithrax.

mītĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [mitis-facio], *to make mild* or *mellow, to mature, ripen; to make tame, to tame* (mostly post-Aug. for the class. mitigo, q. v.). **I.** Lit.: in omne corpus diviso et mitigato cibo, *well digested, distributed as nutriment* (al. modificatus), Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 Orell. *N. cr.:* nocte sidus tepido fulgore mitificat (marinas locustas), Plin. 9, 31, 50, § 96: elephantos, *to tame*, id. 8, 7, 7, § 23.—**II.** Trop., *to make mild* or *gentle:* homines, Gell. 2, 12, 4.

mītĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mitifico], *mild, soft, gentle* (poet. and post-class.): vapores, Prud. Ham. 963: mens, Sil. 12, 474.

mītĭgābĭlĭter, *adv.* [mitigo], *mildly, gently* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 32.

mītĭganter, *adv.*, v. mitigo *fin.*

mītĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mitigo], *a soothing, mitigating, mitigation* (rare but class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 118: multis mitigationibus lenire, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49: quae non indiget mitigationis, id. ib. 4, 37, 50: si est lingua curationis, est et mitigationis, Vulg. Sir. 36, 25.

mītĭgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *soothing, mitigative* (post-class.): curatio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 45: cataplasma, id. Tard. 2, 1, 52; 5, 2, 37.

mītĭgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *soothing, mitigative* (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.

mītĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [mitis-ago], *to make mild, soft*, or *tender, make ripe* or *mellow; to make tame, to tame* (class.). **I.** Lit.: cum aestivā maturitate alia mitigaverit, alia torruerit, Cic. Rep. 4, 1, 6 (cited ap. Non. 343, 21): mitiget auctumnus, quod maturaverit aestas, Aus. Idyll. 8: cibum, *to make soft* or *tender, to soften* by boiling or roasting, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.—Comically: misero mihi mitigabat sandalio caput, *mellowed, broke*, Turp. ap. Non. 1, 1: hic, qui dura sedens porrecto saxa leone Mitigat, i. e. *makes soft for sitting on by spreading over them a lion's skin*, Mart. 9, 44, 2: Indus agros, laetificat et mitigat, *to make fruitful*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: vina diluendo, Plin. 14, 22, 29, § 149: silvestres arbores, id. 17, 10, 12, § 66: amaritudinem frugum, *to soften, mitigate*, id. 18, 16, 40, § 141: cervicum duritias, id. 20, 22, 92, § 250: rabiem suum, id. 10, 63, 83, § 182: pilos, *to thin*, id. 35, 6, 19, § 37: animal, *to tame*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3: valetudinem temperantia, *to mitigate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to make mild* or *gentle, to pacify, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, mitigate:* animum alicujus, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: te aetas mitigabit, id. Mur. 31, 65: iras, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 15: querimonias, Col. praef.: tristitiam ac severitatem, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf.: acerbam severitatem condimentis humanitatis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: dolores, id. Att. 3, 15, 2: labores, id. de Or. 3, 4, 14: aliquem pecuniā, Tac. H. 1, 66: temporum atrocitatem, Suet. Tib. 48: acrimonia mitigabitur laude, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 50: aures, *to soothe* with explanatory representations, Quint. 12, 1, 14: metus, id. 12, 2, 28: feritatem animalium, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167: alicui aliquem, *to reconcile:* Hannibalem Romanis, Just. 31, 4, 4; cf.: vix revocanti patri mitigatus est, id. 9, 7, 6.—Hence, **mītĭganter**, *adv.*, *in a soothing manner; in order to soothe*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 13; 4, 3, 62; id. Acut. 1, 11, 76.

mītĭlo, 1, *v. n.*, *to cry like the* acredula: acredula tunc mitilans (al. trutilans, truculans), Auct. Carm. Philom. 16.

mītis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. mith-, to associate; Lat. mutuus], *mild, mellow, mature, ripe;* of the soil, *mellow, light, kindly, fruitful;* of a river, *calm, gentle, placid* (class.; syn.: lenis, placidus, comis). **I.** Lit.: sunt nobis mitia poma, Verg. E. 1, 81: uva, id. G. 1, 448: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), *mellow*, id. ib. 1, 344: suci, Ov. M. 14, 690: mite solum Tiburis, Hor. C. 1, 18, 2: mitis (fluvius) in morem stagni, Verg. A. 8, 88: flamma, *harmless, innoxious*, Sil. 16, 120.—**II.** Trop., *mild, soft, gentle.* **A.** In gen.: nihil tam vidi mite, nihil tam placatum, quam tum meus frater erat in sororem tuam, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3: mitis tranquillusque homo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 2: homo mitissimus atque lenissimus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: ex feris et immanibus, mites reddidit et mansuetos, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2.—Poet., with *acc.*, in respect of: nec Mauris animum mitior anguibus, Hor. C. 3, 10, 18.—With *dat.:* mites hostibus, Ov. P. 2, 1, 48: poenitentiae mitior, *towards the penitent*, Tac. Agr. 16.—**B.** Of things: mitis et misericors animus, Cic. Inv. 1, 55, 106: consilium, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 5: doctrina, Cic. Mur. 29, 160: malum, blandum atque dolosum, Lucil. ap. Non. 343, 9: mitius exsilium, Ov. Tr. 2, 185: servitium, Prop. 3, 13, 20: opes, *acquired through a long peace*, Sil. 14, 653: affectus mitiores, Quint. 5, 13, 2: ingenium, Juv. 4, 82; 13, 184: animus, id. 14, 15.—**C.** Of speech: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, multo maturior fuisset et mitior, *riper and mellower, more palatable*, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: mitis et compta oratio, id. Sen. 9, 28: non hac tam atroci, sed illa lege mitissima, causam dicere, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26.—**III.** Comically, *made soft, mellow* with beating: mitis sum equidem fustibus, Plaut. Mil. 5, 31; cf. Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **mīte**, *mildly, softly, gently* (rare; not in Cic.): mite connivere, App. M. 10, p. 285, 4.—*Comp.:* mitius ille perit, Ov. P. 3, 7, 27.—*Sup.:* mitissime legatos appellare, Caes. B. G. 7, 43.

mītĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mitior], *rather mild, mildish* (post-class.): febres, Cael. Aur. Acut. praef. § 18.

† **mĭtra**, ae, *f.*, = μίτρα. **I.** *A head-band, coif, turban* of the Asiatics; in Greece and Rome worn only by women, except occasionally by effeminate young men: P. Clodius a crocotā, a mitrā . . . est factus repente popularis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58: picta lupa barbara mitra, Juv. 3, 66. Also worn by Bacchus, Prop. 4, 2, 31.—**II.** *A rope* (late Lat.), Tert. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 42; cf. Isid. 19, 4, 6.

mĭtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [mitra], *wearing a turban, turbaned:* mitrati chori, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 42: Arabes, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162: caput, Sid. Carm. 9, 2, 199; Sol. 33, 16.

mĭtrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little head-band, band, bandage* (post-class.): alba mitrula, Sol. 27, 51.

mittendārĭus, ii, *m.* [mitto], *a public officer who was sent into the provinces to collect the taxes* (post-class.): e numero mittendariorum, Impp. Gratian. Valent. et Theod. Cod. Th. 6, 30, 2; ib. 8 and 9.

mittix, v. miscix.

mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (contr. form, misti for misisti, Cat. 14, 14: archaic *inf. pass.* mittier, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 78), *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. math-, to set in motion], *to cause to go, let go, send, to send off, despatch*, etc. **I.** In gen.: ad Trojam cum misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 362 Vahl.): filium suum foras ad propinquum suum quendam mittit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: signa . . . quam plurima quam primumque mittas, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: pabulatum mittebat, id. B. C. 1, 40: scitatum oracula, Verg. A. 2, 114: Delphos consultum, Nep. Them. 2, 6: missus sum, te ut requirerem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 42: ego huc missa sum ludere, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 48: equitatum auxilio Caesari Aedui miserant, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: alicui subsidium, id. ib. 2, 6: ad subsidium, Hirt. Balb. Hisp. 9, 1: misi, pro amicitiā, qui hoc diceret, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: qui solveret, id. Att. 1, 3, 2: mittite ambo hominem, Gai. Inst. 4, 16.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* Deiotarus legatos ad me misit, se cum omnibus copiis esse venturum, *sent me word that*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 5: ad collegam mittit, opus esse exercitu, Liv. 24, 19, 3: Publilius duo milia militum recepta miserat, id. 8, 23, 1: Dexagoridas miserat ad legatum Romanum traditurum se urbem, id. 34, 29, 9: statim Athenas mittit se cum exercitu venturum, Just. 5, 3, 7. Missum facere is also used for mittere, *to send:* ut cohortis ad me missum facias, Pompei. ap.

Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 2: aliquem morti, *to put to death, despatch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; so, ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: in possessionem, *to put in possession*, id. Quint. 26, 83: aliquem ad cenam, *to invite one to dinner*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: sub jugum mittere, *to send* or *cause to go under the yoke*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: sub jugo, Liv. 3, 28 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To send word, announce, tell, report* any thing to any one: ut mihi vadimonia dilata et Chresti compilationem mitteres, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: Curio misi, ut medico honos haberetur, id. ib. 16, 9, 3: mitti ad principes placuit, ut secernerent se ab Etruscis, Liv. 6, 10, 2: hodie Spintherem exspecto: misit enim Brutus ad me, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: salutem alicui, *to send greeting to, to greet one*, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 1: ita existimes velim, me antelaturum fuisse, si ad me misisses, voluntatem tuam commodo meo, i. e. *if you had sent to me for aid, applied to me*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1.—**B.** *To send as a compliment, to dedicate to any one*, of a book or poem: liber Antiochi, qui ab eo ad Balbum missus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: hunc librum de Senectute ad te misimus, id. Sen. 1, 3.—**C.** *To send, yield, produce, furnish, export* any thing (as the product of a country): India mittit ebur, molles sua tura Sabaei, Verg. G. 1, 57: (Padus) electra nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis, Ov. M. 2, 366; cf.: quos frigida misit Nursia, Verg. A. 7, 715: hordea, quae Libyci ratibus misere coloni, Ov. Med. Fac. 53: quas mittit dives Panchaia merces, Tib. 3, 2, 23; Ov. A. A. 3, 213; id. Am. 1, 12, 10.—**D.** *To dismiss* a thing from the mind: maestumque timorem Mittite, Verg. A. 1, 203: mittere ac finire odium, Liv. 40, 46: leves spes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 8: missam iram facere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 14.—**E.** *To put an end to, end:* certamen, Verg. A. 5, 286.—**F.** Esp. in speaking, etc., *to pass over, omit, to give over, cease, forbear* (cf.: praetermitto, praetereo, relinquo): quin tu istas mittis tricas? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 45: mitto proelia, praetereo oppugnationes oppidorum, *omit*, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: maledicta omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 9.—With *inf.:* jam scrutari mitto, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 24: mitte male loqui, Ter. And. 5, 3, 2: cetera mitte loqui, Hor. Epod. 13, 7: illud dicere, Cic. Quint. 27, 85: quaerere, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: mitto jam de rege quaerere, id. Sull. 7, 22: hoc exsequi mitto, Quint. 5, 10, 18: incommoda mortalium deflere, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 2.—With *quod:* mitto, quod omnes meas tempestates subire paratissimus fueris, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 12.—With *de*. mitto de amissâ maximâ parte exercitûs (sc. dicere), Cic. Pis. 20, 47: verum, ut haec missa faciam, quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 45, 132: missos facere quaestus triennii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104.—**G.** *To let go, let loose, to quit, release, dismiss:* mitte rudentem, sceleste, *Tr.* Mittam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 77: unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.: quadrijuges aequo carcere misit equos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66; Plaut. Poen. prol. 100: mittin' me intro? *will you let me go in?* id. Truc. 4, 2, 43: cutem, *to let go, quit*, Hor. A. P. 476: mitte me, *let me alone*, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 5: nos missos face, id. And. 5, 1, 14: missum fieri, *to be let loose, set at liberty*, Nep. Eum. 11: eum missum feci, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, G, 2: nec locupletare amicos umquam suos destitit, mittere in negotium, *to set up in business*, Cic. Rab. Post. 2, 4: sub titulum lares, *to put a bill on one's house*, i. e. *to offer it for sale* or *to be let*, Ov. R. Am. 302: in consilium, *to let the judges go and consult*, i. e. *to send the judges to make out their verdict*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26: sues in hostes, *to set upon*, Lucr. 5, 1309: se in aliquem, *to fall upon, assail, attack:* vota enim faceretis, ut in eos se potius mitteret, quam in vestras possessiones, Cic. Mil. 28, 76 (B. and K. immitteret): se in foedera, *to enter into, conclude, make*, Verg. A. 12, 190: missos faciant honores, *to let go, renounce, not trouble one's self about*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: vos missos facio, et quantum potest, abesse ex Africâ jubeo, Hirt. B. Afr. 54: missam facere legionem, *to dismiss*, Suet. Caes. 69: remotis, sive omnino missis lictoribus, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3: Lolliam Paulinam conjunxit sibi, brevique missam fecit, *put her away*, Suet. Calig. 25; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 70.—**H.** *To let* or *bring out, to put forth, send out, emit:* sanguinem incisâ venâ, *to let blood, to bleed*, Cels. 2, 10: sanguinem alicui, id. ib.; Petr. 91.—Trop.: mittere sanguinem provinciae, *to bleed*, i. e. *drain, exhaust*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; cf.: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: radices, *to put forth roots, to take root*, Col. 3, 18: folium, *to put forth leaves*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: florem, *to blossom, bloom*, id. 24, 9, 38, § 59: membranas de corpore, *to throw off, shed*, Lucr. 4, 57: serpens horrenda sibila misit, *gave forth, emitted*, Ov. M. 3, 38: mittere vocem, *to utter a sound, raise one's voice, speak, say:* vocem pro me ac pro re publica nemo mittit, *speaks a word*, Cic. Sest. 19, 42: vocem liberam, *to speak with freedom*, Liv. 35, 32: flens diu vocem non misit, id. 3, 50, 4: adeo res miraculo fuit, ut unus ex barbaris miserit vocem, etc., Flor. 4, 10, 7: repente vocem sancta misit Religio, Phaedr. 4, 11, 4: nec labra moves, cum mittere vocem debueras, Juv. 13, 114: haec Scipionis oratio ex ipsius ore Pompeii mitti videbatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: Afranios sui timoris signa misisse, *have showed signs of fear*, id. ib. 71: signa, Verg. G. 1, 229: signum sanguinis, *to show signs of blood, look bloody*, Lucr. 1, 882.—**K.** *To send, throw, hurl, cast, launch:* hastam, Ov. M. 11, 8: pila, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: lapides in aliquem, *to throw*, Petr. 90: fulmina, *to hurl*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 59: aliquid igni, Val. Fl. 3, 313: de ponte, *to cast, precipitate*, Cat. 17, 23: praecipitem aliquem ex arce, Ov. M. 8, 250: se saxo ab alto, *to cast one's self down*, id. ib. 11, 340: se in rapidas aquas, id. Am. 3, 6, 80: se in medium, *to plunge into the midst*, Quint. 11, 1, 54.—Of nets: retia misit, Juv. 2, 148.—Of dice, *to throw:* talis enim jactatis, ut quisque canem, aut senionem miserat, etc., Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: talos in phimum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17: panem alicui, *to throw to*, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: Alexandrum manum ad arma misisse, *laid his hand on his weapons*, Sen. Ira, 2, 2: pira in vasculo, Pall. 3, 25, 11: fert missos Vestae pura patella cibos, Ov. F. 6, 310: accidere in mensas ut rosa missa solet, *which one has let fall*, id. ib. 5, 360.—**L.** = πέμπειν, *to attend, guide, escort:* alias (animas) sub Tartara tristia mittit (Mercurius), Verg. A. 4, 243; cf.: sic denique victor Trinacriâ fines Italos mittere relictâ, id. ib. 3, 440.—Hence, *P. a.:* **Missus**, a, um; as *subst.:* **Missus**, i, *m.*, *he that is sent, the messenger* or *ambassador* of God, i. e. Christ, Arn. 2, 73; Isid. 7, 2, 35.

† **mītŭlus** and **mȳtŭlus (mȳtĭlus)**, i, *m.*, = μύτιλος, *a kind of mussel, sea-mussel*, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 32, 9, 36, § 111; also, mutulus, Cato, R. R. 158; Hor. S. 2, 4, 28.

Mĭtȳlēnē and its derivv., v. Mytilene.

mītylus, v. mytilus.

* **Mitys, -ȳos** or **-ȳis**, *m.*, *a river of Macedonia*, Liv. 44, 7.

† **mīūrus versus**, μίουρος, μείουρος, *a hexameter that has at the end an iambus instead of a spondee*, Ter. de Metr. p. 2425 P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1824 P.

mius, a, um, *adj.*, an old form for meus, Diom. p. 319 P.; v. meus.

mixtārius, mixtio, etc., v. mist-.

mna, ae, v. mina.

Mnasĕas, ae, *m.*, = Μνασέας, *an author who wrote* De Re Rustica, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 9; Col. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 38.

Mnēmon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Μνήμων (having a good memory). **I.** *A surname of king Artaxerxes*, Nep. Reg. 1, 3.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Mur. 819, 2.

Mnēmŏnĭdes, um, *f.*, *the Muses, daughters of Mnemosyne*, Ov. M. 5, 268; 280.

Mnēmŏsȳnē, ēs, *f.*, = Μνημοσύνη (remembrance). **I.** *The mother of the Muses*, Ov. M. 6, 114; Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 54; Phaedr. 3 prol. 18: natae Mnemosynes, *the Muses*, Aus. Ep. 4, 64.—**II.** In *plur.:* **Mnēmŏsȳnae**, ārum, *f.*, *the Muses*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 30.

† **mnēmŏsȳnon**, i, *n.*, = μνημόσυνον, *a memorial:* mnemosynon mei sodalis, Cat. 12, 13.

Mnēsarchus, i, *m.*, = Μνήσαρχος. **I.** Acc. to some, *the father of Pythagoras*, App. Flor. 2, p. 55 Oud.—**II.** *A Stoic philosopher*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45; 1, 18, 83 al.

† **1. mnēster**, ēris, *m.*, = μνηστήρ, *a wooer, suitor*, pure Lat. procus: ad mnesteras, Hyg. Fab. 126.

2. Mnēster, ēris, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* M. Lepidus Mnester, *a pantomime, favorite of Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 36; 55; 57.

Mnestheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Μνησθεύς, *a Trojan:* Mnesthea vocat, Verg. A. 4, 288.—On account of the metre, also Menestheus (trisyl.): fratre Menestheo, Verg. A. 10, 129.

Mnēvis, ĭdis, *m.*, = Μνεῦις, *a black ox consecrated to the sun-god at Heliopolis:* Mnevidis regia, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; cf. Macr. S. 1, 21; Amm. 22, 14, 7.

Mōab, *f. indecl.*, *the mountainous region on the eastern coast of the Dead Sea, extending from Zoar to the river Arnon*, Vulg. Gen. 36, 35; 48, 15 and 20, etc.—Hence, **A. Mōābītēs**, ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Moab, a Moabite*, Vulg. 1 Chron. 11, 46.—*Plur.:* Moabitae (= Μωαβῖται), *the Moabites*, Vulg. Gen. 19, 37 et saep.—**B. Mōābītis**, tĭdis, *f.* (Μωαβῖτις). **1.** *Moabite* (sc. regio), *the land of the Moabites, Moab*, Vulg. Ruth, 1, 1.—**2.** *Subst.*, *a Moabitish woman*, Vulg. Ruth, 1, 22.

mōbĭlis, e, *adj.* [for movibilis, from moveo], *easy to be moved, movable; loose, not firm* (class.). **I.** Lit.: sum pernix pedibus manibus mobilis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: mobiles turres, Curt. 8, 11, 32: oculi, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: supercilia, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: penna, Ov. A. A. 2, 62: mobilissimus ardor, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 30: mobiles res and mobilia bona, in law, *movable things, movables, chattels* (opp. to lands, houses, fixtures), as *cattle, money, clothes*, etc., Dig. 6, 1, 1: remedium ad dentium mobiles firmandos, *loose*, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Pliable, pliant, flexible; excitable; nimble, quick, active, agile, rapid, swift, fleet:* dum mobilis aetas, Verg. G. 3, 165: populus mobilior ad cupiditatem agri, Liv. 6, 6: volat ambiguis mobilis alis hora, Sen. Hippol. 1141; cf. id. Oedip. 992: mobile et expeditum agmen, Curt. 4, 14, 16: venti, *the fleet winds*, Ov. H. 5, 110; cf.: puncto mobilis horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: transitus, Vell. 1, 17, 7: ingenium, *versatility of talent*, Vitr. 5, 7.—**B.** In a bad sense, *changeable, inconstant, fickle:* nec in te animo fui mobili, sed ita stabili, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: Galli sunt in consiliis capiendis mobiles, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; cf. under the *adv.* 2: gens ad omnem auram spei mobilis atque infida, Liv. 29, 3: ingenium, Sall. J. 46, 3; 66, 2: favor, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 5: mobiles et fluxae res humanae, Sall. J. 104, 3: mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum, Juv. 13, 237.—Hence, **A.** *Subst.:* **mōbĭlĭa**, ium, *n.*, *movable goods, chattels:* mobilia quidem et moventia, quae modo in jus adferri adducive possent, Gai. Inst. 4, 16.—**B.** *Adv.:* **mōbĭlĭter**, *with rapid motion, rapidly, quickly.* **1.** Lit. (rare but class.): mobiliter quae feruntur, Lucr. 4, 745: cor mobiliter palpitare, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24.—*Comp.:* reverti mobilius, Lucr. 5, 635.—* **2.** Trop.: omnes fere Gallos ad bellum mobiliter celeriterque excitari, *hastily*, Caes. B. G. 3, 10, 3.

mōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mobilis], *movableness, mobility, activity, speed, rapidity, quickness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: animal mobilitate celerrimâ, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42: linguae, *volubility*, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: equitum, *agility, rapidity* (opp. stabilitas peditum), Caes. B. G. 4, 33: fulminis, *quickness*, Lucr. 6, 323: sanare mobilitates dentium, *looseness*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 224.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy:* quid est inconstantiâ, mobilitate, levitate turpius? Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 9: fortunae, Nep. Dion. 6, 1: ingenii, *inconstancy of character*, Sall. J. 88, 6: vulgi, Tac. H. 5, 8.—**B.** *Quickness, vivacity:* opus est naturali quâdam mobilitate animi, Quint. 10, 7, 8.

mōbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. mobilis *fin.*

mōbĭlĭto, 1, *v. a.* [mobilis], *to make movable, to make quick* (ante-class.): omnia mobilitantur, Lucr. 3, 248: laetitia me mobilitat, Caecil. ap. Non. 4, 346, 14: mobilitatâ mente, Laber. ap. Non. 137, 27 (Com. Rel. v. 91 Rib.).

Mōcilla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. L. Julius Mocilla, Nep. Att. 11.

(**mōcōsus**, a, um, a false reading for motiosus, Quint. 11, 3, 183; and for morosus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2.)

* **mŏdĕrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [moderor], *moderate:* nihil moderabile suadere, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 59.

mŏdĕrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a means of managing* or *governing*, e. g. *a rudder, helm* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** Innixus moderamine navis, Ov. M. 15, 726; so in *plur.*, id. ib. 3, 644.—**B.** *Management, direction, control:* equorum, Ov. M. 2, 48.—**II.** Trop.: rerum, *the helm*, i. e. *the management of affairs, the government of the state*, Ov. M. 6, 677; also, *a means of moderating, mitigating, controlling:* verum serenitas nostra certum moderamen invenit, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 64.

mŏdĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a means of guidance, a guide:* accentus moderamenta vocum, Gell. 13, 6, 1.

* **mŏdĕranter**, *adv.* [id.], *with control:* moderanter habere habenas,= moderari habenas, Lucr. 2, 1096 Munro ad loc.

mŏdĕrātē, *adv.*, v. modero *fin.*

* **mŏdĕrātim**, *adv.* [moderatus], *in due measure, gradually:* crescere, Lucr. 1, 323.

mŏdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moderor]. **I.** *A moderating, moderation* in any thing; *moderateness, temperateness* of the weather (Ciceron.): dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: moderatio et continentia, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: animi, id. Sen. 1, 1: dicendi, *in speaking*, id. Agr. 2, 1, 2: moderatio modestiaque in dicendo, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: in cibo, Cels. 3, 18: effrenati populi, *a moderating, restraining*, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 35: conflagrare terras necesse est a tantis ardoribus, moderatione et temperatione sublatā, *temperate state*, id. N. D. 2, 36, 92.—In gen., *regular arrangement, regularity:* moderatio et conformatio continentiae et temperantiae, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 96.—**II.** *Guidance, government:* mundi, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 185: rei publicae, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5.

mŏdĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a manager, ruler, governor, director.* **I.** Lit. (class.): rector et moderator tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: dierum, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 70: equorum, Ov. M. 4, 245: arundinis, *an angler*, id. ib. 8, 856: pectinis unci, *a wool-comber*, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 381: juventae, *a tutor*, Mart. 2. 90, 1: vitae, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 15.—**II.** *He who moderates:* nec moderator adest, i. e. *who could moderate, put a limit to the evil*, Ov. M. 7, 561; Tac. A. 1, 49.

mŏdĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [moderator]. **I.** *She who moderates* or *allays; a directress, mistress, governess* (mostly Ciceron.): sibi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 3.—**II.** *That which rules, guides, controls*, etc.: temperantia est moderatrix omnium commotionum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 42: materiae, id. N. D. 3, 39, 92: factorum, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: officii, id. Fl. 24, 57.

mŏdĕrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. modero *fin.*

mŏdernus, a, um, *adj.* [from modo, just now; like hodiernus from hodie], *modern* (post-class.); as *subst.:* **mŏderna**, ōrum, *n., things* or *institutions of the present:* antiquorum diligentissimus imitator, modernorum nobilissimus institutor, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

mŏdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [modus], *to moderate* a thing (in *verb. fin.* only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit. (α) With *acc.:* neque tuum te ingenium moderat, Pac. ap. Non. 471, 7.—(β) With *dat.:* ego voci moderabo meae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 115.—**II.** Transf., *to regulate*, Dig. 3, 5, 14: ita res moderatur, ut, etc., ib. 23, 3, 39.—Hence, **mŏdĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *keeping within due bounds, observing moderation, moderate* (Ciceron.). **A.** Of persons: moderati senes tolerabilem agunt senectutem, Cic. Sen. 3, 7: in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, id. Font. 14, 40: moderatum esse in re aliquā, id. Phil. 2, 16, 40; cf.: Gracchis cupidine victoriae haud satis moderatus animus, Sall. J. 42, 2.—**B.** Of things, *moderated, kept within due measure* or *bounds, moderate:* convivium moderatum atque honestum, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: ventus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 57: mores, Cic. Fam. 12, 27, 1: otium, id. Brut. 2, 8: doctrina, id. Mur. 29, 60: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 8, 34.—*Comp.:* quando annona moderatior? Vell. 2, 126, 3.—*Sup.:* moderatissimus sensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **mŏdĕrātē**, *with moderation, moderately* (Ciceron.): moderate dictum, Cic. Font. 10, 31: omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, id. Fam. 6, 1, 4: moderate et clementer jus dicere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20.—*Comp.:* moderatius id volunt fieri, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2.—*Sup.:* res moderatissime constituta, Cic. Leg. 3, 5, 12.

mŏdĕror, ātus, 1 (*inf.* moderarier for moderari, Lucr. 5, 1298), *v. dep.* [modus], *to set a measure, set bounds* to a thing (syn.: tempero, rego, guberno). **I.** Lit., *to moderate, mitigate, restrain, allay, temper, qualify;* with *dat.* (class.): moderari linguae, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 25: moderare animo, ne sis cupidus, id. Mil. 4, 5, 16: dictis, id. Curc. 1, 3, 39: alicui, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 9; cf.: moderari uxoribus, id. Rep. 4, 6, 16 (also ap. Non. 499, 15): quis illi finem statuet aut quis moderabitur, Sall. C. 51, 36: irae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59: fortunae suae, Liv. 37, 35, 5: animo et orationi, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: cursui, *to sail slowly*, Tac. A. 2, 70.—(β) With *acc.* (post-Aug.): gaudium moderans, Tac. A. 2, 75: duritiam legum, Suet. Claud. 14: pretia, id. Dom. 7.—**II.** Transf., *to manage, regulate, rule, guide, govern, direct* (class. with *acc.*): senatum servire populo, cui populus ipse moderandi et regendi sui potestatem tradidisset? Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: deus, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: linguam, Sall. J. 82, 2: moderari equos ac flectere, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: habenas, Ov. M. 6, 223: hocine fieri, ut inmodestis te hic moderere moribus? i. e. immodeste te geras, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 44: res rusticas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: officio consilia, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: fidem blandius Orpheo, *to strike more harmoniously*, Hor. C. 1, 24, 14: mens quae omnia moderetur, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: cantus numerosque, id. Tusc. 5, 36, 104.—With *dat.:* ego inscitus sum, qui ero me postulem moderarier, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 88: non vinum hominibus moderari, sed homines vino solent, id. Truc. 4, 3, 57: pleni moderari frena theatri, Juv. 10, 128: funiculo navi moderari, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—*Absol.:* in utroque magis studia partium quam bona aut mala sua moderata (sunt), Sall. J. 73, 4: fortuna, cujus libido gentibus moderatur, id. C. 51, 25.

mŏdestē, *adv.*, v. modestus *fin.*

mŏdestĭa, ae, *f.* [modestus], *moderateness, moderation;* esp. in one's behavior, *unassuming conduct, modesty* (opp. immodestia, superbia, licentia; class.). **I.** In gen.: eam virtutem Graeci σωφροσύνην vocant: quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16; cf.: modestia est in animo continens moderatio cupiditatum, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: rectum dividitur in prudentiam, justitiam, fortitudinem, modestiam, id. ib.: disserebat de suā modestiā, *want of confidence in himself*, Tac. A. 1, 11 *init.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Unassuming conduct, discretion, moderation, sobriety* of behavior (the predom. signif. of the word): sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 36: sine modo et modestia, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 2: temperantiae partes sunt continentia, clementia, modestia, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; cf.: modestia est, per quam pudor honestus claram et stabilem comparat auctoritatem, id. ib.: non minus se in milite modestiam et continentiam, quam virtutem et animi magnitudinem desiderare, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: in dicendo, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10: modestia et humanitas, id. Att. 7, 5, 2: neque modum, neque modestiam victores habent, Sall. C. 11, 4.—**B. 1.** *Shame, shamefacedness, modesty:* et sententiarum et compositionis et vocis et vultūs modestia, Quint. 4, 1, 55: virginalis, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; cf.: primaeque modestia culpae Confundit vultus, Stat. Th. 2, 232; poet.: vacui lecti, i. e. (chaste) *celibacy*, id. Silv. 1, 2, 162.—**2.** *Sense of honor, honor, dignity:* neque sumptui, neque modestiae suae parcere, Sall. C. 14, 6.—**C.** As a transl. of the Gr. εὐταξία, in the lang. of the Stoics, the quality of saying and doing everything in the proper place and at the proper time, *correctness of conduct, propriety:* sic fit, ut modestia haec, quam ita interpretamur, ut dixi, scientia sit opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142 (v. the entire context).—**D.** (Post-Aug.) **1.** Of the weather, *mildness:* hiemis, Tac. A. 12, 43 (cf.: clementia hiemis, Col. 5, 5, 6).—**2.** Of the course of a stream, *gentleness:* aquarum modestia, *gentle course*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.

Mŏdestīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. 36; Inscr. Grut. 712, 2.—So, Herennius Modestinus, *a celebrated lawyer under Alexander Severus*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68.

mŏdestus, a, um, *adj.* [modus], *keeping due measure, moderate;* esp. in behavior, *modest;* as respects anger, *calm, gentle, dispassionate;* towards others, *kind, forbearing, temperate, mild;* in morals, *honest, virtuous, sober, discreet, moral* (class.): vir modestus et frugi, *unassuming, modest*, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 1: adulescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11, 27: plebs modestissima (opp. seditiosa), id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: epistula ut adversus magistrum morum modestior, id. Fam. 3, 13, 2: oculi, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 11: vultus, id. ib. 1, 4, 15: lingua, id. H. 18 (19), 63: verba, id. Am. 3, 14, 16: o modestum ordinem, *kind, gentle, mild*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124: in ea (urbe) isti vestri satellites modesti insolentiam suam continebunt, id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: mendicis modesti, *kind, friendly*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 12: mulier proba et modesta, *modest*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7; cf.: videas, dolere rebus flagitiosis modestos, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: modestissimi mores, id. Planc. 1, 3: ingenui parum modesti, Quint. 1, 2, 4: servitia, Tac. A. 4, 7: vultus modesto sanguine fervens, Juv. 10, 300.—Hence, *adv.:* **mŏdestē**, *with moderation, moderately, temperately, discreetly, modestly* (class.): modice et modeste vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18: ea quae, etiam . . . cum modeste fiunt, tamen ipsa per se molesta sunt, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 1: rebus secundis modeste ac moderate uti, Liv. 30, 42: hosti intrepide modesteque obviam ire, *quietly*, Gell. 9, 11, 6: modestissime vivere, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 274: qui modeste paret, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: intueri, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: parcius et modestius praetentare misericordiam judicis, Quint. 4, 1, 28: si ille Romam modeste venturus est, *without hostile violence*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 1.

mŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [modius], *containing a* modius or *Roman peck* (ante- and post-class.): aulae, calicesque, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 8: figura, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

mŏdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a measuring by* modii (post-class.), Cod. Th. 11, 24, 2.

mŏdĭcē, *adv.*, v. modicus *fin.*

* **mŏdĭcellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [modicus], *very moderate, very little* (post-Aug.): modicella culcita, Suet. Ner. 48 dub. (al. modica; v. Oud. ad loc.).

mŏdĭcō, v. modicus.

mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus], *having* or *keeping a proper measure, moderate* (cf. mediocris); esp. in behavior, *modest, temperate;* also, of size, *moderate-sized; middling, ordinary, mean, bad* (class.; syn.: moderatus, mediocris). **I.** In a good sense: modico gradu ire, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 19: potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: convivia, id. Sen. 13, 44: severitas, id. ib. 18, 65: industrios, supplices, modicos esse, Sall. J. 85, 1: domi modicus, id. ib. 63, 2: modicum quoddam corpus (historiae), *a book of a tolerable size*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: amant (mala) modicas rigationes, *gentle, moderate*, Pall. 3, 25, 14.—**II.** In a disparaging sense, *middling, ordinary, mean, scanty, small*, etc.: genus dicendi subtile in probando, modicum in delectando, Cic. Or. 21, 69: oculi, *middling-sized*, Plin. 11, 37, 53, § 141: ea, valde et modica, et illustria sunt, *few in number*, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 137: Graecis hoc modicum est, *not frequent*, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62: pecunia, *little, scanty*, id. Par. 6, 2, 47: acervus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 190: incrementa, *small*, Just. 7, 1: tempus, *short*, Quint. 1, 2, 12: rem pateris modicam, *a trifling affliction*, Juv. 13, 143: modici amici, *humble, poor*, id. 5, 108.—With *gen.:* Sabinus modicus originis, Tac. A. 6, 39: virium, Vell. 1, 12, 4: pecuniae, Tac. A. 3, 72: voluptatum, id. ib. 2, 73.—As *subst.:* **mŏdĭcum**, i, *n.* (sc. spatium), *a little way:* modicum progredi, *a little*, App. M. 6, p. 180, 38: modico contentus.

Juv. 9, 9.—Also, in *abl.*, modico adverbially: modico deinde regressa, i. e. *after a short time*, App. M. 1, p. 112, 20: modico prius, quam Larissam accederem, *a short time before*, id. ib. p. 105 *med.*: modico secus progredi, *to go a little farther*, id. ib. p. 112, 10. — Hence, *adv.*: **mŏdĭcē**, *with moderation, moderately; modestly; in a proper manner;* also, *in an ordinary manner, meanly, poorly* (class.). **1.** Modice hoc faciam, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: dolorem modice ferre, *quietly, calmly*, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7: se recipere, *quietly, in good order*, Liv. 28, 15: verecunde et modice, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 23 (Trag. v. 241 Vahl.): modice et modeste vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18: dicere, Cic. Sull. 29, 80: modice et scienter uti re aliquā, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132.—**2.** *Slightly, not very, not much:* minae Clodii modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: modice vinosus, Liv. 41, 4: locuples, id. 38, 14, 9: modice instratus torus, *slightly, meanly, scantily*, Suet. Aug. 73.

mŏdĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [modificor], *a measuring, measure* (post-Aug.): versuum lex ac modificatio, Sen. Ep. 88, 3: verborum, Gell. 10, 3, 15; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 160, 10 Müll.

mŏdĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who gives the proper measure* to a thing, *a moderator, manager* (post-class.): tibicen omnis modi peritus modificator, App. Flor. p. 341.

mŏdĭfĭcātus, a, um, v. modificor *fin.* b.

mŏdĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [modusfacio]. **I.** *Neutr., to limit, set limits to:* alicui in aliquā re intercedere aut modificare, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 Mai.—**II.** *Act., to control, regulate:* vitalis motus, Aug. de Music. 6, 17, 58.—*Pass. reflex., to observe due measure, keep within bounds, to be moderate:* modificari in sumptibus, App. Doctr. Plat. p. 18, 37.—Class. only in *part. perf.* **mŏdĭfĭcātus**, a, um, *measured off, measured:* verba modificata, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17: membra modificata, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: corpora... modificata utriusque rei participatione, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 7.—**B.** *Melodious:* lusciniarum querelae, Sid. Ep. 9, 2.

mŏdĭfĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form, v. modifico), *a.* and *n.* [modificus], *to measure off, measure* a thing (post-class. in *verb. finit.*). **I.** Lit.: comprehensa mensura Herculani pedis, quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret... modificatus est, Gell. 1, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to set a measure, set bounds to, to moderate;* with *dat.*: immaturis liberorum desideriis, App. M. 11, p. 267, 1: orationi, id. Flor. p. 365, 8: desideriis omnibus, Front. ad Ver. Imp. 6.

mŏdĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [modus-facio], *measured* (post-class.): mela modifica, Aus. Parent. 27, 2.

* **mŏdimpĕrātor**, ōris, *m.* [for modi imperator], *the president* or *chairman of a convivial party*, who prescribes the quantity to be drunk (the magister bibendi, the Greek συμποσιαρχος): potandi modimperatores, Varr. ap. Non. 142, 7.

mŏdĭŏlum, i, *n.* [*dim.* of modium, v. modius], *the yolk:* quinque ovorum modiola, Plin. Val. 1, 64.

mŏdĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [modius], lit., *a small measure;* hence, transf., **I.** *A kind of drinking-vessel*, Dig. 34, 2, 37.—**II.** *A bucket* on a water-wheel, Vitr. 10, 9: modioli gemelli, *the boxes* or *cylinders* of a forcing-pump, id. 10, 13.—**III.** *The nave* of a wheel, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; Vitr. 10, 4.—**IV.** *The box* to receive the axle-tree of an oil-mill, Cato, R. R. 20.—**V.** A surgical instrument, *a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan*, χοινίκιον, Cels. 8, 3 *init.*

mŏdĭum, ii, *n.*, v. modius.

mŏdĭus, ii (*gen. plur.* modiūm: qui CCCC. modium quinque milia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83: modiorum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 72), *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form: **mŏdĭum**, ii, *n.*, Cato, R. R. 58; so in *plur.*: modia vicena, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 145) [modus], *the Roman corn-measure, a measure, peck*, containing sixteen sextarii, or the sixth part of a Greek medimnus (class.): salis modium, Cato, R. R. 58: tritici modius, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30: siligneae farinae modius, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88: modium populo dare asse, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58: agri Leontini decumae tertio anno venierunt tritici medimnum XXXVI., hoc est tritici modium CC. et XVI. milibus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: non minorem quam decem milium modiorum navem fabricare, Ulp. Fragm. 3, 6.—Prov.: verum illud est, quod dicitur, multos modios salis simul edendos esse, ut amicitiae munus expletum sit, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: modio nummos metiri, *to measure one's money by the peck*, said of a rich woman, Petr. 37; cf.: dives, ut metiretur nummos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 95: ego nunc mihi modium mille esse argenti velim, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 9; Juv. 3, 220: pleno modio, *in full measure, abundantly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16; cf.: argumentum vobis demensum dabo, non modo neque trimodio, verum ipso horreo, Plaut. Men. prol. 15: servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo, *with short measure*, Juv. 14, 126.—Also as a measure for other things, *a peck:* metiri modio oleario, Cato, R. R. 144: ut metientibus dimidium (anulorum aureorum) super tres modios explesse, Liv. 23, 12; Pall. 6, 4, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Among surveyors, *the third part of a* jugerum, Auct. de Limit. p. 264 and 312 Goes.; Pall. Mai. 4 al.—**B.** *The socket, step, shoe* in which the mast of a ship stands, Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 8.

mŏdŏ (scanned mŏdō, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 23; Lucr. 2, 11, 35; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 107; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 480; Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 140), *adv.* [orig. *abl.* of modus, q. v.]. **I.** Qs., by measure, expressing, like tantum, a restriction of the idea, *only, merely, but.* **A.** In gen. **1.** Affirmatively: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, *even once*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 298 Vahl.): semel modo, *only once*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30: uni modo gessi morem, id. Most. 1, 3, 43: hoc autem si ita sit, ut unum modo sensibus falsum videatur, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 101; cf.: quorum genera plura sunt: hi unum modo quale sit suspicantur, id. Or. 9, 28: nec audiendi quidam, qui tres modo primas esse partes volunt, Quint. 3, 3, 4: paulum modo, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 15: perpauxillum modo, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74; cf.: manus erat nulla, quae parvam modo causam timoris afferret, Caes. B. G. 6, 35, 3: quae pacisci modo scis, sed quod pacta es, non scis solvere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 88: ad ornandam modo, non augendam orationem assumuntur, Quint. 8, 6, 39; cf. Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: solere modo non etiam oportere, id. Off. 3, 4, 18: doctrina ac litterae secundis rebus delectationem modo habere videbantur, nunc vero etiam salutem, id. Fam. 6, 12, 5: circi modo spectaculum fuerat, Liv. 7, 2: modo facito ut illam serves, *only see that*, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 59: modo fac, ne quid aliud cures, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1: aetatem velim servire, Libanum ut conveniam modo, *if I can only*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 8: modo ut tacere possis, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 9; cf.: concede, ut impune emerit, modo ut bonā ratione emerit, *if but, provided that*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10: modo ut haec nobis loca tenere liceat, id. Fam. 14, 14, 1.—For the expressions dummodo, solummodo, and tantummodo, v. dum, solum, and tantum.—**2.** Negatively: non modo... sed (verum) etiam (et, or simply sed), *not only... but also:* ut non modo secunda sperare debeas, sed etiam adversa fortissimo animo ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 5: non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, id. Cael. 19, 45: illum non modo favisse, sed et, etc., id. Att. 11, 9, 2: non modo falsum id esse, sed hoc verissimum, id. Rep. 2, 44, 71.—As to these expressions, and also respecting the omission of a second non in the latter clause, v. under sed and non.—**B.** In partic., in restrictive clauses, for ullo or aliquo modo, *in any way* or *degree, at all, only, even:* servus est nemo, qui modo tolerabili conditione sit servitutis, qui, etc., *who is in any tolerable condition*, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 16; cf.: quamquam quis ignorat, qui modo umquam mediocriter res istas scire curavit, quin, etc., id. Fl. 27, 64; and: quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis habeat aliquod commercium, qui? etc., id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: nemo aliter philosophus sensit, in quo modo esset auctoritas, id. Div. 1, 39, 86; cf.: servitus, honorifica modo, Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 17, 4: tum quam plurimis modo dignis, se utilem praebent, *be they but worthy*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: bonis viris... faciendum est, modo pro facultatibus, id. ib. 2, 17, 58: decerne, modo recte, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 138: itaque veniam, quo vocas, modo adjutore te, id. Att. 16, 13, a, 1: atque utinam posset aliquā ratione hoc crimen quamvis falsa, modo humana atque usitata defendere, *if only*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 224.—**b.** Si modo, *if only* (freq.): tu si modo es Romae: vix enim puto, sin es, hoc vehementer animadvertas velim, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2: tute scis (si modo meministi) me tibi tum dixisse, etc., id. ib. 12, 18, 2: fortasse vici, si modo permansero, id. ib. 12, 44, 3.—Poet. with *subj.*: si modo sola queant saxa tenere fidem, Prop. 1, 18, 4.—**c.** Poet. and in jurid. Latin, modo si, for dummodo, *if only, provided that:* persequar inferius, modo si licet ordine ferri, Ov. Tr. 2, 263: modo si ejus nomine opus fiat, Dig. 39, 1, 18; 26, 2, 28; 19, 2, 19, § 10.—**d.** As a conjunction with *subj.*, for dummodo, *if only, provided that* (freq. and class.): quos valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64; id. Or. 9, 28: manent ingenia senibus, modo permaneat studium et industria, id. Sen. 7, 22; Quint. 10, 1, 131: modo Juppiter adsit, Tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, Verg. A. 3, 116.—So, modo ne for dummodo ne, *if only not, provided that not:* quae de Sicinio audisti, ea mihi probantur: modo ne illa exceptio in aliquem incurrat bene de nobis meritum, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 3: si quis est paulo ad voluptates propensior, modo ne sit ex pecudum genere, etc., id. Off. 1, 30, 105; id. Ac. 2, 43, 132.—**2.** Modo non, like the Gr. μόνον οὐχί, *all but, almost, nearly*, = propemodum (ante- and post-class.): modo non montes auri pollicens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 17 Don.: favet Fabi gloriae, quae modo non suā contumeliā splendeat, Liv. 10, 24, 11: pictor equum venientem, modo non vivum, comprehenderat, Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 7: modo non reclamante publico vigore, Amm. 14, 7, 1; 16, 12, 16; 21, 14, 1; 22, 6, 2 al.—**3.** In colloq. lang. with imperatives, *just, now, only:* sequere hac modo, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 4: sedete hic modo, id. Rud. 3, 3, 29: propera modo, id. Men. 1, 4, 32: vide modo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: ignem scrutare modo, inquam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276.—Indignantly: quin tu i modo, *begone now*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 182; so, i modo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 23: tace modo, *be still now*, id. As. 5, 2, 19.—With *tu* or *vos* (poet. and post-class.): tu modo, dum licet, hunc fructum ne desere vitae, Prop. 2, 15, 49; Verg. G. 3, 73: tu modo posce deos veniam, id. A. 4, 50: vos modo, inquit, parcite, Phaedr. 2, 8, 8; Curt. 9, 6, 24; 9, 2, 25.

II. With specifications of time, like Gr. ἄρτι (reaching to the full measure of the time, fully). **A.** In gen. **1.** Of the present time, *just now, just* (ante-class. and poet.): quid? ego modo huic frater factus, dum intro eo atque exeo? *just now?* Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 43: modo dolores, meatu, occipiunt, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2 (evidenter hic modo temporis praesentis adverbium est, Don.): advenis modo, id. Hec. 3, 5, 8 Don.: devoravi nomen imprudens modo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 63: jam modo nunc possum contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25; cf.: peccare fuisset Ante satis, penitus modo nunc genus omne perosos Femineum, Verg. A. 9, 141.—**2.** Of time just passed, *just now, but this moment, a little while ago, lately* (class.): nuper homines nobiles hujusmodi, judices, et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo ac plane paulo ante vidimus, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: *Al.* Ita uti dudum dixeras? *Am.* Dudum? quam dudum istuc factum est? *Al.* Temptas: jam dudum, pridem, modo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 60: *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie. *Ph.* Quamdudum? *Do.* Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30: sum illi villae amicior modo factus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4: quaeras putemne talem esse deorum naturam, qualis modo a te sit exposita, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57: declaravit id modo temeritas C. Caesaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 26: modo hoc malum in rem publicam invasit, id. ib. 2, 21, 75: si hodie bella sint, quale Gallicum modo (i. e. twenty-two years earlier), Liv. 6, 40, 17; cf. id. 22, 14, 13; Cic. Div. 1, 44, 99.—Opp. to *nunc:* qui nunc primum te advenisse di-

cas, modo qui hinc abieris, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 63: in quâ urbe modo gratiâ, auctoritate, gloriâ floruimus, in eâ nunc iis quidem omnibus caremus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; id. Mur. 40, 86; 41, 88; Prop. 1, 18, 7.—With *tunc*, Tac. A. 2, 75.—**3.** Of time just to come, *immediately, directly, in a moment* (rare, and perh. not in Cic.): domum modo ibo, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15; Liv. 26, 15: Artabanus tardari metu, modo cupidine vindictae inardescere, Tac. A. 6, 32; 4, 50.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Modo . . . modo, *now . . . now, at one moment . . . at another, sometimes . . . sometimes* (class.): modo ait, modo negat, *sometimes he says Yes, and sometimes No*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 46: Cotta meus modo hoc, modo illud, Cic. N. D. 1, 18, 47; id. Div. 2, 44, 93: modo his, modo illis ex partibus, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! id. Att. 13, 25, 3: citus modo, modo tardus incessus, Sall. C. 15, 5: laetos modo, modo pavidos animadverteres, id. J. 60, 4: nebulonem modo, modo nugatorem appellat, Liv. 38, 56.—Instead of modo...modo, we sometimes find: nunc . . . modo: nunc quereretur eundem accusatorem ac judicem esse, modo vitam sibi eripi, etc., Liv. 8, 32, 9.—Again, instead of the second modo (esp. in poets and in post-Aug. prose writers), we find: nunc aliquando, interdum, nonnumquam, saepe, rursus.—So, modo . . . nunc, Ov. M. 13, 922; id. F. 4, 643; id. Tr. 1, 2, 27: modo ut reciperet imperium, nunc ut legatione fungeretur, Tac. H. 2, 51: modo . . . aliquando, id. A. 1, 81; 6, 35; 11, 34; 16, 10; id. H. 2, 74: modo . . . interdum, Sall. J. 42, 1; 55, 9; 62, 9 Kritz.; 74, 1; Hor. S. 1, 9, 9 et saep.: modo . . . nonnumquam, Suet. Tib. 66; id. Claud. 15; id. Calig. 52: modo . . . saepe, Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: modo . . . modo . . . saepe, Sall. J. 45, 2; Tac. H. 4, 84: modo . . . rursus, Prop. 1, 3, 41.—**2.** Modo . . . tum (deinde, postea, etc.), *at first . . . then, at one time . . . at another:* sol modo accedens, tum autem recedens, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102: (Xenophon) facit Socratem disputantem . . . et modo unum, tum autem plures deos, id. ib. 1, 12, 31: et modo mundum, tum mentem divinam esse putat, id. ib. 1, 13, 34; cf.: modo (Theophrastus) menti divinum tribuit principatum, modo caelo, tum autem signis sideribusque caelestibus, id. ib. 1, 13, 35: et forte in eo loco grandis ilex coaluerat inter saxa paulum modo prona, deinde flexa, etc., Sall. J. 93, 4: modo . . . paulo post, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5: modo . . . modo . . . postremum, Tac. H. 4, 46: quid agerent, modo timentes, vicissim contemnentes religiones, Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 43.

* **mŏdŭlābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [modulor], *that can be sung* or *played* (poet.): carmen, Calp. Ecl. 4, 63.

mŏdŭlāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *melody, euphony* (post-class.): (Cicero) in secundâ (in Verrem, i.e. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191) simili usûs modulamine, manifesto peccatu inquit, non peccato, Gell. 13, 21 (20), 16: caeli ac siderum, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 12; Sid. Carm. 1, 9.

mŏdŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *melody, euphony* (post-class.): modulamenta orationis M. Tullii, Gell. 1, 7, 19.

mŏdŭlāte, *adv.*, v. modulor *fin.*

mŏdŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [modulor], *a regular measure* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: operis modulationes, Vitr. 5, 9, 3: dorica, id. 5, 9, 2: incedendi, *a marching to time*, Gell. 1, 11, 18.—**II.** In partic., *a rhythmical measure, modulation*; hence, *singing and playing, melody*, in poetry and music, Quint. 9, 4, 139: modulatione produci aut corripi (verba), id. 9, 4, 89: modulatio pedum, id. 1, 6, 2: scenica, id. 11, 3, 57: vocis, *melody*, id. 11, 3, 59: musica, Aus. Ep. 25, 13.

mŏdŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who measures by rule, a director* of music, *a musician* (poet. and post-Aug. prose).—*Absol.:* optimus est modulator, Hor. S. 1, 3, 130: vocis et cantūs, Col. 1 prooem. § 3.

mŏdŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [modulator], *she that regulates* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Bapt. 3.

1. mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. modulor *fin.*

2. mŏdŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [modulor], *a modulating* (poet.): canoro saxa modulatu trahens, *music, a playing on the lute*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 263.

mŏdŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [modulus], *to measure off properly, to measure; to manage properly, to regulate.* **I.** In gen. (only post-Aug.): in modulanda statûs longitudinisque ejus praestantiâ, Gell. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quanta longinquitas corporis ei mensurae conveniret, modificatus est, id. ib. *fin.*: ita modulante naturâ, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142.—**II.** In partic., of singing, speaking, dancing, etc., *to measure rhythmically, to modulate*; hence, transf., *to dance, to represent by dancing; to sing, to play* (class.): ipsa natura, quasi modularetur hominum orationem, in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58; cf.: hominum aures vocem naturâ modulantur, *modulate*, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: insulae, Saliares dictae, quoniam in symphoniae cantu ad ictus modulantium pedum moventur, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209.—**B.** Transf.: virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, *beating time to, accompanying with the dance*, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.*: (carmina) pastoris Siculi modulabor avenâ, Verg. E. 10, 51: carmina descripsi, et modulans alterna notavi, id. ib. 5, 14: verba fidibus modulanda Latinis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143: lyram, Tib. 3, 4, 39—Hence, **mŏdŭlātus**, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, in *pass.* signif. **A.** *Played upon, made by playing, played.* **1.** Of an instrument: dic Latinum, Barbite, carmen Lesbio primum modulate civi, Hor. C. 1, 32, 5.—**2.** Of a song, tune, etc., *sung:* carmina, Suet. Aug. 57: a canticis ad aliorum similitudinem modulatis, Quint. 9, 2, 35.—**B.** *Properly measured, in due measure, in time, melodious, musical* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ipso modulata dolore Verba fundebat, Ov. M. 14, 428: sonus, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81; § 85.—*Comp.:* ut moderatiores modulatioresque fierent animi, *more harmonious*, Gell. 1, 11, 1: lingua, id. 1, 15, 14: orationem modulatiorem aptioremque reddit, id. 13, 24, 9.—*Sup.:* modulatissimus cantus, Flor. 2, 7, 15.—Hence, *adv.:* **mŏdŭlāte**, *measuredly, according to measure, in time, melodiously:* modulate canentes tibiae, *Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: haec tu quam perite, quam concinne, quam modulate enuntiâsti, Aus. Ep. 19.—*Comp.:* ars modulatius incedendi, Amm. 16, 5, 10: verba modulatius collocata, Gell. 11, 13, 2.

mŏdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [modus], *a small measure, a measure* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: relinquitur de numero, quem faciunt alii majorem, alii minorem, nulli enim hujus moduli naturales, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 20: ab imo Ad summum moduli bipedalis, *two feet high*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 309.—Prov.: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, i.e. *to be content with his own condition*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98.—**2.** In archit., *a module:* si Dorici generis erunt columnae, dimetiantur earum altitudines cum capitulis in partes quindecim, et ex eis partibus una constituatur, et fiat modulus, Vitr. 5, 9, 3; 3, 3, 7; 4, 3, 3 sq.—**3.** In aqueducts, *a water-meter:* est autem calix modulus aeneus, qui rivo, vel castello induitur: huic fistulae applicantur, Front. Aquaed. 36.—**4.** *Rhythmical measure, rhythm, music, time, metre, mode, melody:* moduli Lydii, Dorii, Phrygii, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: verborum, Gell. 5, 1, 1: tibiarum modulis in proeliis uti, id. 1, 11, 1.—**II.** Trop.: cur non ponderibus modulisque suis ratio utitur? Hor. S. 1, 3, 78: ganeones, quibus modulus est vitae culina, *measure*, Varr. ap. Non. 119, 11.

mŏdus, i, *m.* [root med-, measure, weigh; Gr. μέδομαι, μέδοντες, μήστωρ, μέδιμνος; cf.: modius, modestus, moderor], *a measure* with which, or according to which, any thing is measured, its *size, length, circumference, quantity* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: modi, quibus metirentur rura, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1: is modus acnua Latine appellatur, id. ib. 1, 10, 2: filio agri reliquit ei non magnum modum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 13: hoc erat in votis, modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: de modo agri scripsit, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 2: de modo agri (actio), cum a venditore emptor deceptus est, Paul. Sent. 1, 19, 1: modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto, Juv. 14, 172: modus altitudinis et latitudinis (sulcorum), Col. 11, 3, 4: collis modum jugeri continens, Col. Arbor. 1, 6: ut omnium par modus sit, Cels. 3, 27; cf. Col. 12, 23: falsus, *false measure*, Dig. 11, 6: magnus legionum, Vell. 2, 73, 2: hic mihi conteritur vitae modus, *measure* or *term of life*, Prop. 1, 7, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *a proper measure, due measure:* in modo fundi non animadverso lapsi sunt multi, Varr. R. R. 1, 11: suus cuique (rei) modus est, Cic. Or. 22, 73: ordine et modo, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: modum alicujus rei habere, *to observe measure in a thing, not exceed the bounds of moderation*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 144: vox quasi extra modum absona, *beyond measure, immoderately*, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41: cum lacus praeter modum crevisset, id. Div. 1, 44, 100: ii sine dubio fidem et modum transeunt, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: supra modum in servos suos saevire, Gai. Inst. 1, 53: sine modo modestiâque, *without measure, without moderation*, Sall. J. 41, 9: sine modo ac modestia agi, Liv. 26, 48, 11.—**2.** *The measure of tones, measure, rhythm, melody, harmony, time;* in poetry, *measure, metre, mode:* vocum, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: musici, Quint. 1, 10, 14: lyrici, Ov. H. 15, 6: fidibus Latinis Thebanos aptare modos, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12: Bacchico exsultas (i. e. exsultans) modo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 152 Vahl.): flebilibus modis concinere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: saltare ad tibicinis modos, *to the music* or *sound of the flute*, Liv. 7, 2: nectere canoris Eloquium vocale modis, Juv. 7, 19.—Fig.: verae numerosque modosque ediscere vitae, *moral harmonies*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 144.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A measure which is not to be exceeded, a bound, limit, end, restriction*, etc.: modus muliebris nullust, neque umquam lavando et fricando modum scimus facere, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 21: quis modus tibi tandem exilio eveniet, id. Merc. 3, 4, 67: modum aliquem et finem orationi facere, *to set bounds to*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118: ludendi est quidem modus retinendus, id. Off. 1, 29, 104: imponere alicui, Liv. 4, 24, 4: cum modum irae nullum faceret, id. 4, 50, 4: modum transire, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 4: cupidinibus statuat natura modum quem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111: inimicitiarum modum facere, Cic. Sull. 17, 48: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 144: qui rebus infinitis modum constituant, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: constituere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145: modus vitae, τοῦ βίου τέλος, Prop. 1, 7, 9.—With *gen. gerund.:* modum lugendi aliquando facere, *to make an end of mourning*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 6.—Poet. with *inf.:* nam quis erit saevire modus? Stat. Th. 12, 573; cf. the foll.—**B.** *A way, manner, mode, method:* modus est, in quo quem ad modum, et quo animo factum sit, quaeritur, Ejus partes sunt prudentia, et imprudentia, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 41: nullum modum esse hominis occidendi quo ille non aliquot occiderit, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: nec enim semper (hae partes) tractantur uno modo, id. Or. 35, 122: vitae, *way of life*, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: caelestium ordinem . . . imitari vitae modo, id. Sen. 21, 77: quibus modis, *by what method of acting*, i. e. *what means*, Sall. C. 5, 6: cultores has Alpis modo tuto transmittere, Liv. 21, 30, 8.—Poet. with *inf.:* nec modus inserere atque oculos imponere simplex, Verg. G. 2, 73.—**2.** Esp. freq.: modo, in modum, or ad modum, with a *gen.* or *adj.*, *in the manner of, like:* servorum modo, *in the manner of, like slaves*, Liv. 39, 26: pecorum modo trahi, Tac. A. 4, 25: in modum ramorum, Col. Arbor. 22: in nostrum modum, *in our manner*, Tac. H. 3, 25: servilem in modum cruciari, *like slaves*, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13; Caes. B. G. 6, 19, 3; Suet. Calig. 56: mirum in modum, *in a wonderful manner, wonderfully*, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: ad hunc modum distributis legionibus, *in this manner*, id. ib. 5, 24: naves ad hunc modum factae, id. ib. 3, 13: nos nostras more nostro et modo instruximus legiones, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 66: non tuo hoc fiet modo, id. Men. 2, 1, 25: si humano modo, si usitato more peccâsset, *after the manner of men*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 8; cf.: Carneadeo more et modo disputata, id. Univ. 1; for which with *gen.:* apis Matinae More modoque, Hor. C. 4, 2, 28; and: agendi more ac modo, Quint. 11, 1, 29: tali modo, *in such a manner, in such wise*, Nep. Att. 21, 1: nullo modo, *in no wise, by no means*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 186: omni modo egi cum rege et ago cotidie, *in every way, earnestly, urgently*, id. Att. 6, 2, 7: omnibus modis tibi esse rem salvam

ut scias, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 13: omnibus modis miser sum, *every way, wholly, completely*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 79: miris modis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9; Liv. 1, 57, 6; Hor. C. 2, 17, 21: mille modis amor ignorandust, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30: hoc multis modis reprehendi potest, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82 (v. Madv. ad h. l.); so, filium multis modis jam exspecto, ut redeat domum, *very much*, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 7; cf. multimodis: mira miris modis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 5; cf. mirimodis: eum tibi commendo in majorem modum, *very much, greatly*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12 (14), 3: nullo modo, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102; Col. 9, 8; Suet. Tit. 2: bono modo, *moderately*, Cato, R. R. 5: bono modo desiderare aliquid, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: ejus modi, *of that kind, of such a kind* or *sort* (freq.): ejusmodi sunt tempestates consecutae, ut, Caes. B. G. 3, 29, 2: in ejusmodi casu, id. ib. 5, 33, 4; 6, 34, 7: erant ejusmodi fere situs oppidorum, ut, id. ib. 3, 12, 1: petitionis nostrae hujusmodi ratio est, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1; so, cujusquemodi, cujusdammodi, cujusmodicumque, cuimodi, cuicuimodi, v. Zumpt, § 678: cujusmodi, *of what sort*, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 3: cujuscemodi, *of what sort soever*, id. Inv. 2, 45, 134: hujusmodi, hujuscemodi, *of this kind, such*: hujusmodi casus, Caes. B. C. 2, 22: hujuscemodi verba, Sall. J. 9 *fin.*: illiusmodi, *of that kind*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68; so, istiusmodi amicos, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 15.—**3.** In gram., *a form* of a verb, *a voice* or *mood*: in verbo fiunt soloecismi per genera, tempora, personas, modos, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 41: patiendi modus (*the passive voice*) . . . faciendi modus (*the active voice*), id. 9, 3, 7; cf. 1, 6, 26.

† **moecha,** ae, *f.*, = μοιχή, *an adulteress*: ne sequerer moechas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 113: turpis, Cat. 42, 3: putida, id. 42, 11: bustuaria, Mart. 3, 93, 15: fastosa, id. 10, 13, 7: zelotypa, Juv. 6, 278.—In apposition: uxor moecha, Aus. Ep. 10.

† **moechīa,** ae, *f.*, = μοιχεία, *adultery* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pudic. 5.

moechīle, is, *n.* [moechus], *a place where adultery is committed* (post-Aug.): moechile (al. cubile), Petr. 113.

* **moechillus,** i, *m.* [id.], *an adulterer, paramour*: moechilli, facto, v. l. ap. Cat. 113, 2 dub. for mucillam.

* **moechĭmōnĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], *adultery*, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 2 (also ap. Non. 140, 31).

moechisso, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to ravish* (ante-class.): aliquam, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 6.

* **moechŏ-cĭnaedus,** i, *m.* [moechus-cinaedus], *a man abandoned to lewdness*, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 26.

moechor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [moechus], *to commit adultery* (poet. and late Lat.), Cat. 94, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 49; Mart. 6, 91, 2; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 1, 1.

† **moechus,** i, *m.*, = μοιχός, *a fornicator, an adulterer*: magnus mulierum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1. 180; Ter. And. 2, 1, 16; id. Eun. 5, 4, 35; Hor. C. 1, 25, 9; id. S. 2, 7, 13; 72; Juv. 9, 25; 14, 26 et saep.

moene, v. moenia *init.*

moenēra, um, for munera, v. munus.

1. moenĭa, ium (*gen. plur.* moeniōrum for moenium, like anciliorum for ancilium, acc. to Cledon. p. 1898 P.; *abl. plur.* MOENIIS for moenibus, Inscr. Grut. 408, 1, 34; in *sing.* moene: moene singulariter dixit Ennius (al. Naevius), Paul. ex Fest. p. 145 Müll.), *n.* [perh. Sanscr. root mū-, bind; Gr. ἀμύνω, μύνη; cf.: munus, immunis, munio], *defensive walls, ramparts, bulwarks, city walls*, as a means of protection and security. **I.** Lit. (class.): uti haberent tuta oppida quod opera muniebant, moenia dicta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 141 Müll.: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, moenibus sepserunt, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: diligentius urbem religione quam ipsis moenibus cingitis, id. N. D. 3, 40, 94; id. Ac. 2, 44, 137; id. Rep. 1, 11, 17: altissima, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: cum paene inaedificata in muris ab exercitu nostro moenia viderentur, *bulwarks, fortifications*, id. ib. 2, 16: summa arcis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 170 Vahl.): dividimus muros, et moenia pandimus urbis, Verg. A. 2, 234.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., in gen., *walls, enclosure*: moenia navis, Ov. M. 11, 532: angusta theatri, Lucr. 4, 82: mundi, id. 1, 73; cf. caeli, Ov. M. 2, 401.—**B.** *A city enclosed by walls, a walled town* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nulla jam pernicies moenibus ipsis intra moenia comparabitur, *to our walls*, i. e. *our city*, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: moenia lata videt triplici circumdata muro, Verg. A. 6, 549: moenia circumdare muro, Flor. 1, 4, 2; Vitr. 8, 4.—* **C.** *A mansion, dwelling*: Ditis magni, Verg. A. 6, 541.

2. moenĭa, for munia, v. h. v.

moenĭo, īre, for munio, v. h. v.

Moenis, is, *m.*, *the River Main, in Germany*, Mel. 3, 3, 3.—Called also **Moenus,** i, Tac. G. 28; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45; Amm. 17, 1, 6.

moenītus, *Part.*, from moenio, v. munio.

Moenus, i, v. Moenis.

† **1. moera** (**mīra**), ae, *f.*, = μοῖρα, *a part, a degree*, in the astronomical sense (post-class.), Sid. Carm. 15, 66; 14 prooem.

2. Moera, ae, *f.*, *the name of one of the Fates*, Gell. 3, 16, 11.

moerens (**maerens**), entis, *P. a.*, v. maereo *fin.*

moereo, ēre, **moereor,** and **moeror,** v. maereo and maeror.

moerica (**merica**), vitis, *a sort of grape-vine*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 14, 2, 6; Col. 3, 2, 27.

1. Moeris, ĭdis, *m.*, = Μοῖρις, *Mœris, a king of Egypt in the fifteenth century* A.C., *who caused the lake which bears his name to be excavated*: Moeridis lacus, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 50.—Hence,

2. Moeris, ĭdis, *f.*, = Μοῖρις, *the Lake Mœris, in Egypt, an artificial lake, fifty miles in width, between Memphis and Arsinoë, designed as a reservoir to hold the superfluous water of the Nile when overflowing*, now *Birket-Karum*, Mel. 1, 9, 5 (ap. Plin. always Moeridis lacus).

3. Moeris, is, *m.*, *the name of a shepherd and sorcerer*, Verg. E. 8, 96, 98; 9, 1; 53, 54, etc.

moerus, i, for murus, v. h. v.

* **Moesa,** ae, *f.*, *the grandmother of Heliogabalus*, Lampr. Heliog. 10.

Moesi, ōrum, *m.*, *the Mœsians, a people in the modern Bulgaria and Servia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; 4, 11, 18, § 41; Tac. A. 15, 6; Juv. 9, 143; Inscr. Orell. 4984.—Hence, **Moesĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Mœsi, Mœsia*, the modern *Bulgaria* and *Servia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; Tac. A. 1, 80; 2, 66 et saep.—As Moesia superior and inferior, also in *plur.*, Moesiae, Suet. Vit. 15.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Moesĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mœsia, Mœsian*: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: copiae, Tac. H. 2, 32.—**B. Moesĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mœsia, Mœsian*: gentes, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 3.

moesīlēum, i, *n.*, corrupted from mausoleum, *a tomb, mausoleum*, Front. de Limit. Agror. p. 43 Goes.

moestē, moestĭfĭco, moestĭter, moestĭtia, moestĭtūdo, moesto, moestus, v. maeste, etc.

moeta, for meta, Front. de Colon. p. 141.

Mogontĭăcum, i, *n.*, *a city of Germany*, the mod. *Mayence*, or *Mainz*, Eutr. 7, 8.—Called also **Magontĭăcum,** Tac. H. 4, 15; 24; 25; 33 al.: **Magontĭăcus,** i, *f.*, Amm. 15, 11, 8; and **Moguntĭă,** ae, *f.*, Ven. Fort. 9, 9.

‡ **moirus,** i, v. murus.

mŏla, ae, *f.* [cf. μύλη, μύλος, mill, millstone; μύλαι, grinders, molar-teeth; cf. molaris], *a millstone*; and usu. *plur.* molae, *a mill* (driven by slaves, animals, or water): verbera, compedes, molae, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 9: molarum strepitum audire, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 4 (Com. 7 Vahl. p. 153): molae oleariae duro et aspero lapide, Varr. R. R. 1, 55: trusatiles, Gell. 3, 3, 14: pumiceae, Ov. F. 6, 318: aquariae, *water-mills*, Pall. 1, 42: digni molam versare Nepotis, Juv. 8, 67: versatiles, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: mola asinaria, i. e. *millstone, too heavy for a man to drive*, Vulg. Matt. 18, 6; id. Marc. 9, 41: molae olivariae, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Grits* or *grains of spelt coarsely ground and mixed with salt* (hence called mola salsa), which it was customary to strew on the victims at sacrifices: mola etiam vocatur far tostum, et sale sparsum, quod eo molito hostiae aspergantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 141 Müll.: sparge molam, Verg. E. 8, 82: molam et vinum inspergere, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: aut molâ salsâ aut ture comprecari, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 109: molâ salsâ supplicare, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 7: litare, id. praef. *med.*: consumpsi salsasque molas et turis acervos, Mart. 7, 5, 4.—**B.** *A false conception, moon-calf, mole*, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63; 10, 64, 84, § 184.—**C.** *A jawbone*, or *the teeth*: molas leonum confringet, Vulg. Psa. 57, 7.

Molae, ārum, *f.*, in the relig. lang. of the Italic people, perh. *the daughters of Mars, the protectresses of mills*, Gell. 13, 22.

mŏlāris, e, *adj.* [mola], *of* or *belonging to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-*. **I.** *Adj.* (post-Aug.): molaris lapis, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137; Isid. 19, 10, 10: petrae molares, Grom. Vet. 401, 20: saxum, id. ib. 212, 9: lapis molaris, Vulg. Luc. 17, 2: deus. *grinding, molar*, id. Judic. 15, 19.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mŏlāris,** is, *m.* **A.** *A millstone*; poet. for *any large stone*: ramis vastisque molaribus instat, Verg. A. 8, 250; Tac. H. 2, 22; Ov. M. 3, 59: lapis quasi molaris magnus, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 21; cf. Sen. Ep. 82, 25.—**B.** (Sc. dens.) *A grinder, molar*: interque molares Difficili crescente cibo, Juv. 13, 212: presso stridere molari, id. 6, 160: molares superiores (of horses' teeth), Col. 6, 29, 4; Pall. 4, 13, 9.

mŏlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-* (ante-class.): asinus molarius, *a mill-ass, an ass that turns a mill*, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 19, 3.

* **mŏlaxo,** 1, *v. a.*, for malaxo, Pelag. Vet. 5.

molemonĭum, ii, *n.*, *a plant that promotes vomiting*, Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 40.

mŏlendārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. molo], *of* or *belonging to a mill* or *to grinding, mill-* (post-class.): asina molendaria, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 2: meta (al. molendinaria), ib. § 5.

mŏlendīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a mill, mill-* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: molendinariae metae, Amm. 17, 4, 15: molendinaria meta (al. molendaria), Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 5.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mŏlendīnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a miller*, Inscr. Grut. 1114, 6.

mŏlendīnum, i, *n.* [id.], *a milling-place, mill-house* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 132, 4; 36, 2.

mōles, is, *f.* [prob. for mog-les; root magh-; cf. magnus; Gr. μόχθος, μογεῖν, μόγις; cf.: μοχλός, molīri, molestus; Germ. Mühe], *a shapeless, huge, heavy mass, huge bulk*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet.): Chaos, rudis indigestaque moles, Ov. M. 1, 7: vastâ se mole moventem Pastorem Polyphemum, Verg. A. 3, 656: taurus et ipsa mole piger, Juv. 12, 12: stetit aequore moles Pinea, i. e. *a fleet of large ships*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 19.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A mass, pile, a cliff* or *ridge of rock*: in mole sedens, Ov. M. 2, 12; 13, 923.—**2.** *A mass* or *pile of waves*: venti, tantas audetis tollere moles, Verg. A. 1, 134; 5, 790.—**3.** *A huge, massive structure*, esp. of stone; *a dam, pier, mole*; *a foundation*, etc. (freq. and class.): molem atque aggerem ab utrâque parte litoris jaciebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: moles oppositae fluctibus, *moles*, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: aditus insulae muniti mirificis molibus, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: exstructa moles opere magnifico, incisaeque litterae, virtutis testes sempiternae, *a monument*, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: moles propinqua nubibus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 10: insanae substructionum moles, *huge buildings, piles*, Cic. Mil. 31, 85; Hor. C. 3, 1, 34: sepulcri moles, i. e. *a tomb*, Luc. 8, 865: molem aggeris ultra venire, Juv. 16, 26.—**4.** *A huge engine* or *machine*, used at sieges: velut celsam oppugnat qui molibus urbem, Verg. A. 5, 439.—**5.** *Warlike apparatus, munitions of war*: belli, Tac. H. 1, 61: non alias majore mole concursum, *with a greater mass*, id. A. 2, 46.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Greatness, might, power, strength, great quantity, heap*: moles pugnae, Liv. 26, 6: molem invidiae sustinere, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; cf.: moles mali, id. ib. 3, 7, 17: vis consili expers mole ruit suâ, Hor.

C. 3, 4, 65: rerum, Suet. Aug. 84: fortunae, Tac. A. 15, 52: Herculea, Sil. 12, 143: densâ ad muros mole feruntur, *a vast crowd, immense body*, Verg. A. 12, 575: curarum, *multitude, crowd*, Tac. A. 12, 66: tantae corporum moles in fugam consternati sunt, Liv. 38. 46, 4. — **B.** *Difficulty, labor, trouble:* transveham naves haud magnâ mole, *without great difficulty*, Liv. 25, 11: tantae molis erat Romanam condere gentem, *so much labor did it cost*, Verg. A. 1, 33: Corbuloni plus molis adversus ignaviam militum, quam, etc., Tac. A. 13, 35.

mŏlestē, *adv.*, v. molestus *fin.*

mŏlestĭa, ae, *f.* [molestus], *trouble, troublesomeness, irksomeness, uneasiness, annoyance, molestation, vexation, disgust, dislike*, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: sine molestiâ, Cato, R. R. 154; cf.: sine molestiâ tuâ, *without trouble to yourself*, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 2: molestiam exhibere, *to cause*, id. ib. 12, 30, 1: habeo etiam illam molestiam, quod, etc., id. ib. 16, 12, 5: fasces habent molestiam, *produce, cause*, id. Att. 8, 3, 6: ex pernicie rei publicae molestiam trahere, *to feel troubled*, id. Fam. 4, 3, 1: capere, *to be vexed, annoyed*, id. Sull. 1, 1: alicui aspergere, *to give, occasion*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: afferre, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 9: demere, id. Ad. 5, 3, 33: molestiis se laxare, Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3: navigandi, Suet. Calig. 23. — **B.** In partic., of speech, *stiffness, affectation:* diligens elegantia sine molestiâ, Cic. Brut. 38, 143: si nihil habere molestiarum Atticorum est, id. ib. 91, 315. — **II.** Transf., concr., *that which causes trouble, an annoyance:* sermones ne et hic viris sint et domi molestiae, Plaut. Poen. prol. 35; of spots or blotches on the face: molestiae in facie, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 109.

mŏlesto, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to trouble, annoy, molest:* aliquem, Petr. Fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 28; id. Sat. 58; App. Herb. 71: neminem molestari volo nomine debiti, Dig. 34, 3, 20. — *Absol.:* uva raro valde molestat, *is troublesome*, Scrib. Larg. 71.

mŏlestus, a, um, *adj.* [moles], *troublesome, irksome, grievous, annoying* (class.; cf. importunus): abscede hinc, molestus ne sis! Plaut. As. 2, 4, 63: provincia, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: operosus ac molestus labor, id. N. D. 2, 23, 39: alicui odiosum et molestum esse, id. Sen. 14, 47: tu autem, nisi molestum est, paulisper exsurge, *if it will not incommode you*, id. Clu. 60, 168: nihil erit his laboriosius molestiusque provinciae? id. Leg. 3, 8, 19: arrogantia ingenii atque eloquentiae est multo molestissima, id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 36: tunica, *a dress of pitch*, in which a malefactor was burned (tunicam alimentis ignium et illitam et intextam, Sen. Ep. 14, 5), Juv. 8, 235; Mart. 10, 25, 5. — **B.** In partic., of speech, *labored, affected:* simplex in agendo veritas non molesta, Cic. Brut. 30, 116: verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 464: pronuntiatio gesticulationibus, Quint. 11, 3, 183: dialectos, Suet. Tib. 56. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *That is done with difficulty, difficult* (post-class.): molesta separatio, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 14. — * **B.** *Dangerous, injurious:* otium, Catulle, tibi molestum est, Cat. 51, 12. — Hence, *adv.:* **mŏlestē.** **1.** *With trouble* or *difficulty* (class.): moleste fero, *I take it ill, it vexes, annoys me*, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 4: molestissime fero, quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 6, 5: molestius ferre, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2: fero, *I lament*, Sen. Ep. 67, 13. — **2.** *In a troublesome* or *offensive manner;* of speech, *in a labored manner, affectedly:* mimice ac moleste, Cat. 42, 8: scribere, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: moleste uti distinctionibus, Quint. 11, 3, 181.

mŏletrīna, ae, *f.* [1. molo], *a mill* (ante-class.), Cato ap. Non. 63, 26.

mŏlĭcīna, v. molocina.

mŏlīle, is, *n.* [mola], *the drawing-ropes* or *traces* of an ass in a mill, Cato, R. R. 10 and 11.

mōlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [molior], *a great exertion, effort, endeavor, attempt, undertaking* (mostly poet., not in Cic.): ventus Trudit agens magnam magno molimine navem, Lucr. 4, 902: revellere Annosam pinum magno molimine, Ov. M. 12, 357: quanto cum fastu, quanto molimine circum Spectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 93: sceleris, Ov. M. 6, 473: res, suo ipsa molimine gravis, Liv. 2, 56: rerum, Ov. P. 1, 2, 75: molimine vasto tabularia, id. M. 15, 809.

mōlīmentum, i, *n.* [molior], *a great exertion, effort, endeavor, attempt, undertaking* (good prose, but not in Cic.): magno cum molimento procedunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 142, 5: neque se exercitum sine magno commeatu atque molimento in unum locum contrahere posse, *Caes. B. G. 1, 34, 3: motam certe sede suâ parvi molimenti adminiculis, *by machines of little power*, Liv. 5, 22: eo minoris molimenti ea claustra esse, *would cost the less labor*, id. 37, 14: rex magni molimenti est, *that has a great spirit of enterprise*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11, 3.

mŏlīna, v. molinus.

‡**mŏlīnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [molina], *a miller:* molinarius, ὑδραλέτης, Gloss. Philox.

mŏlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mola], *of* or *belonging to a mill, mill-* (eccl. Lat.): saxum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35. — Hence, as *subst.* **A. mŏlīna,** ae, *f.*, *a mill*, Amm. 18, 8, 11. — **B. mŏlīnum,** i, *n.*, *a mill*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 29.

mōlĭo, īre, 4 (*act.* collat. form of molior). **I.** *To build, erect* (post-Aug.): neque quis quid molit, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129. — **II.** In a *pass.* signif., *to set in motion, start:* jam sospitatricis deae peculiaris pompa moliebatur, App. M. 11, p. 261, 8.

mōlĭor, ītus, 4 (*inf.* molirier for moliri, Lucr. 5, 934), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [moles]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To set one's self* or *one's powers in motion, to make exertions, exert one's self, to endeavor, struggle, strive, toil*, etc. (rare but class.; syn.: conor, nitor): viden ut misere moliuntur? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 32: agam per me ipse et moliar, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 2: nôsti mores mulierum: Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur, annus est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 11: horam amplius jam in demoliendo signo permulti homines moliebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95. — **B.** *To set one's self in motion, endeavor to depart, to depart:* molientem hinc Hannibalem, Liv. 28, 44: dum naves moliuntur a terra, id. 37, 11: in quam (insulam) gladiatores navibus molientes, Tac. H. 2, 35. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** *To labor upon* any thing, *exert one's self at* or *upon, set in motion, work* an instrument or engine; *to work* any thing (cf. ago; class.). **1.** Nihil enim agit (vita deorum), ... nulla opera molitur, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 51: res dura et regni novitas me talia cogant moliri, Verg. A. 1, 564: validam in vites molire bipennem, *to work*, i. e. *wield*, id. G. 4, 331: ancoras, *to work*, i. e. *hoist the anchor, weigh anchor*, Liv. 28, 17: agricola incurvo terram molitus aratro, i. e. *to work, cultivate, till the ground*, Verg. G. 1, 494; Col. 1 praef. 17; 11, 2, 19: erro molirier arva, Lucr. 5, 932: fores, *to work*, i. e. *to force, to break open*, Tac. A. 1, 39; 2, 82; Liv. 23, 18, 2; 24, 46, 5: Atharrias ad Philotam missus clausum aditum domus moliebatur, Curt. 6, 8, 20: habenas, *to guide*, Verg. A. 12, 327: fulmina molitur dextrâ, *hurls*, id. G. 1, 329: ignem, id. A. 10, 131: opera, *to begin work*, Col. 11, 2, 2: aliquid sub divo moliri potest, id. 1, 8, 9. — **2.** *To set in motion, bestir, rouse, cause to remove, displace* (syn.: deicio, deturbo): montes suâ sede, *displaces*, Liv. 9, 3: corpora ex somno moliebantur, *aroused*, id. 36, 24, 3: onera objecta, id. 25, 36. — **3.** *To build, make, erect, construct* (syn.: condo, fundo, construo): muros, *to build*, Verg. A. 3, 132: classem, id. ib. 3, 6: arcem, id. ib. 1, 424: atrium, Hor. C. 3, 1, 46: aedem, Flor. 1, 7: locum, *prepares*, Verg. A. 7, 158: pocula de inimicorum capitibus hominum, *to construct, make*, Sol. 15. — **B.** Trop., *to endeavor to do; to undertake, attempt, set about* any thing (cf.: aggredior, apparo): nec ea, quae agunt, molientes cum labore operoso, *performing, doing*, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: viam clipei molita per oras, *made its way*, Verg. A. 10, 477: inde datum molitur iter, id. ib. 6, 477: jamque alio moliris iter, Stat. S. 5, 2, 61: viam et gressus, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 278; 3, 438: animum, *to form* or *acquire for one's self*, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: laborem, *to undertake*, Verg. A. 4, 233: struere et moliri aliquid calamitatis alicui, *to try to bring upon*, Cic. Clu. 64, 178: fortissimis atque optimis civibus periculum moliri, id. Sest. 1, 1: pestem patriae nefarie, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: perniciem rei publicae, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: insidias avibus, *to lay snares*, Verg. G. 1, 271: crimina et accusatorem, *to bring about, find out*, Tac. A. 12, 22: triumphos, Ov. M. 14, 719: fugam, Verg. A. 2, 109: moram, *to cause, make, occasion*, id. ib. 1, 414: opem extremam alicui, Val. Fl. 6, 431: dolos apertos, *to devise*, id. 5, 249: bellum in animo, *to design, meditate*, Vell. 2, 46: Athenienses urbem ex integro condere moliuntur, Just. 2, 15, 1: mundum efficere moliens deus, *attempting*, Cic. Univ. 4: fallere, Val. Fl. 3, 491: de occupando regno moliens, *striving to usurp the government*, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60: nuptias, *to bring about*, Tac. A. 12, 3: apud judices oratione molienda sunt amor, odium, etc., *are to be excited, called forth*, Cic. de Or. 2, 51, 206: tumorem, Col. 6, 17: vorandi facultatem, Cels. 1, 3: fidem moliri coepit, *began to meddle with, disturb*, Liv. 6, 11, 8.

1. mōlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [molior], *a putting in motion, moving, removing; a laborious undertaking, preparation, contrivance* (rare but class.): molitio agrorum, *a working, ploughing, digging*, Col. prooem.: terrena, id. 11, 2, 98: facilis molitio eorum valli erat, *a tearing out, demolishing*, Liv. 33, 5, 6; *a building, making*, of the creation of the world, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19. — In gen., *an enterprise, undertaking*, Amm. 14, 9, 4.

2. mŏlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [molo], *a grinding* (late Lat.), Ambros. Serm. 29.

1. mōlītor, ōris, *m.* [molior], *one who undertakes* to do a thing, *an attempter, author, framer, contriver* (class.): effector mundi molitorque deus, Cic. Univ. 5: ratis, Ov. M. 8, 302: caedis, Tac. A. 11, 29: novarum rerum, Suet. Dom. 10: maximorum molitores scelerum, Sen. Tranq. 7, 3.

2. mŏlĭtor, ōris, *m.* [1. molo], *a miller* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 15. — **II.** Transf., in mal. part., Aus. Ep. 90, 3.

mōlītrix, īcis, *f.* [1. molitor], *she who attempts, frames, contrives* (post-Aug.): novarum rerum, Suet. Ner. 35.

(**mŏlĭtūra,** ae, *f.* [1. molo], a false read. for moluntur, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 52.)

1. mŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from molo.

2. mōlītus, a, um, *Part.*, from molior.

* **mollĕo,** 2, *v. n.* [mollis], *to be soft*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 28.

mollesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [molleo], *to become soft, to soften* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. liquesco). **I.** Lit.: rura colit nemo: mollescunt colla juvencis, Cat. 64, 38: ebur, Ov. M. 10, 283: tactu, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 76. — **II.** Trop. **1.** *To become soft, mild*, or *gentle:* tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1014: pectora, Ov. P. 1, 6, 8. — **2.** *To become effeminate, unmanly:* mollescat in undis, Ov. M. 4, 386: ne forte mollescat cor vestrum, Vulg. Jer. 51, 46.

‡**mollestra,** ae, *f.*, *a sheepskin, sheep's-felt, for wiping helmets*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 135 Müll.

mollĭcellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mollis], *soft, tender, delicate* (poet.): nates, Cat. 25, 10.

mollĭcĭa, mollĭcĭes, v. mollitia.

mollĭcīna, ae, *f.* [mollis], *a kind of soft garment* (post-class.), Nov. ap. Non. 540, 22.

mollĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis-coma], *soft-haired* (post-class.): herbae, Avien. Perieg. 1082.

1. mollĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mollis]. **I.** Lit., *soft, tender, delicate* (poet.): escae, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58: meus molliculus caseus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 154. — **II.** Trop., *voluptuous:* versiculi, Cat. 16, 4; cf. adulescentulus, Charis. 183 P.

2. Mollĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Ti. Minucius Molliculus, Liv. 40, 35.

mollĭfĭco, 1, *v. a.* [mollis-facio], *to make soft, to soften, mollify*, Caesar. Epist. Hortat. ad Virgg.; cf.: mollifico, ἁπαλύνω, μαλάσσω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

mollĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mollifico], *making soft, softening* (post-class.): phlebotomia est mollifica corporis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 9.

mollĭgo, ĭnis, v. mollugo.

mollīmentum, i, *n.* [mollio], *a means of softening* or *mitigating* (post-Aug.): calamitatum, Sen. Tranq. 10, 2.

mollio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (mollibat for molliebat, Att. ap. Non. 347, 16; Ov. M. 6, 21: mollirier for molliri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 27), *v. a.* [mollis], *to make soft, pliant, flexible*, or *supple, to soften* (class.). **I.** Lit.: frigoribus durescit umor, et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: lanam trahendo, *by spinning*, Ov. M. 2, 411: artus oleo, Liv. 21, 55: dum ferrum molliat ignis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 20: ceram, Ov. M. 8, 198: semina, id. ib. 7, 123: humum foliis, id. ib. 4, 741: glebas, id. ib. 6, 220: ventrem, *to relax, purge moderately*, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 43: duritias, id. 28, 17, 70, § 34: agri molliti, *softened, loosened*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 130.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To soften, moderate, mitigate; to tame, restrain, check; to render easier, lighter, pleasanter*, or *less disagreeable*: Hannibalem juveniliter exsultantem patientiâ suâ molliebat, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: quâ mons mollibat mare, *broke the violence of the sea*, Att. ap. Non. 347, 16: iras, Liv. 1, 9: impetum, id. 3, 35: indocili numero cum grave mollit opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 6: poenam, id. ib. 3, 5, 53: clivum, *to make the ascent of a hill easier*, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: clivos, Liv. 21, 37, 3: verba usu, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: translationem, id. de Or. 3, 41, 165: fructus feros colendo, *to render milder*, Verg. G. 2, 36: caelum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 124: lacrimae meorum me interdum molliunt, *overcome me*, Cic. Att. 10, 9, 2: Deus mollivit cor meum, *softened*, Vulg. Job, 23, 16.—**B.** *To soften, render effeminate* or *unmanly*: legionem, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: animos, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: vocem, *to make soft* or *womanish*, Quint. 11, 3, 24: puerum, *to unman*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 68.

molli-pes, pĕdis, *adj.* [mollis-pes], *soft-footed* (poet.): boves, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15.

mollis, e, *adj.* [Gr. μαλακός, ἀμαλός, μῶλυς; cf. βληχρός, perh. Lat. mulier (mollior)], *easily movable, pliant, flexible, supple; soft, tender, delicate, gentle, mild, pleasant* (class.; syn.: tener, facilis, flexibilis, lentus). **I.** Lit.: mollis juncus, Verg. E. 2, 72: comam mollis . . . hyacinthi, id. G. 4, 137: aurum, *flexible*, id. A. 10, 818: tiliae, Ov. M. 10, 92: crura, Verg. G. 3, 76: colla, id. A. 11, 622: bracchia, Ov. A. A. 1, 595: cervix, id. F. 4, 185: commissurae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60: molle litus, *of soft sand*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: harena, Ov. M. 2, 577: aqua, id. A. A. 1, 476: fraga, id. M. 13, 816: castaneae, Verg. E. 1, 82: mollissima vina (= mitissima, lenissima), id. G. 1, 341; cf.: molli mero, Hor. C. 1, 7, 19; and: molle Calenum, Juv. 1, 69: alvus, *relaxed, open bowels*, Cels. 3, 12: cibus, *mild, not sharp*, id. 4, 4, 4: ovum, *soft*, id. 4, 4, 5: prata, Verg. G. 2, 384: gramen, Ov. F. 6, 328: humus, id. A. A. 3, 688: lana, id. F. 2, 742: torus, id. Am. 2, 4, 14: arcus, *slack, unbent, unstrung*, id. H. 4, 92: feretrum, *made soft by a layer of leaves*, Verg. A. 11, 64: mollissima cera, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 177: mollia panis, *the soft part of bread, the crumb*, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82: molles genae, *soft, delicate*, Ov. H. 10, 44: capilli, id. P. 3, 3, 17: manus, id. Am. 1, 4, 24: latus, id. M. 14, 710: molles Zephyri, *soft, gentle*, id. A. A. 3, 728; so, hiems, Stat. S. 3, 5, 83: aestas, Verg. G. 1, 312: caelum, Flor. 1, 16, 3; 4, 12, 27: Euphrates mollior undis, *gentler, calmer*, Verg. A. 8, 726: aditus, *easy*, Sil. 4, 491; so, iter, Quint. 4, 2, 46: via, id. 1, 6, 22: fastigium, *gentle, not steep*, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: clivus, Verg. E. 9, 8: modicis et mollibus clivis, Curt. 8, 39, 6: jugum montis, Tac. G. 1: trames, Ov. F. 3, 13.—Prov.: molli bracchio objurgare aliquem, *with a gentle arm*, i. e. *in a forbearing manner*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 6: in molli carne vermes nascuntur, *it is the soft flesh that breeds the worms*, Petr. 57.—*Subst.*: **mollia**, ium, *n.*, *a kind of fishes, mollusks*, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Tender, delicate, susceptible*: mollibus annis, *in tender youth*, Ov. H. 1, 111: os molle, *easily blushing*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 70: mollissima corda, Juv. 15, 131: mollissimae aures, *modest*, Plin. Pan. 68.—**2.** In a bad sense, *soft, effeminate, unmanly, weak* (syn. effeminatus): philosophus tam mollis, tam languidus, tam enervatus, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: Sabaei, Verg. G. 1, 57: viri molles, i. e. pathici, Liv. 33, 28; Sen. Ep. 87: disciplina, *effeminate*, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: delicatior . . . molliorque ratio, id. ib. 5, 5, 12: vita, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9: desine mollium querellarum, Hor. C. 2, 9, 17: mollis teneraque vox, Quint. 11, 3, 23: educatio, id. 1, 2, 6: actio, id. 11, 3, 128: Gallorum mens est mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas, Caes. B. G. 3, 19: sententiae, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: si taedio laboris longaeque viae, ut est mollis ad talia gens (Gallorum), dilaberentur, Liv. 22, 2, 4: Romanos molliores facere ad paciscendum, id. 42. 62, 6; cf.: sunt qui in rebus contrariis parum sibi constent, voluptatem severissime contemnant, in dolore sint molliores, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71: molles in aure fenestrae, Juv. 1, 104.—**B.** *Soft, pleasant, mild, easy*: orationem mollem teneramque reddidit, *soft, pleasant*, Cic. Brut. 9, 38: mollis et jucunda senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: ita eum placidum mollemque reddidi, ut, etc., *calm and gentle*, id. Caecil. 10, 28: verba, Hor. Epod. 5, 83: mollia jussa, *mild, easy*, Verg. G. 3, 41: vincuntur molli pectora dura prece, *soft, tender, touching*, Tib. 3, 4, 76: sic accensum sed molliora referre jussum dimittit, *to return a gentler answer*, Tac. H. 4, 32 *fin.*: saepius molliora respondens, id. A. 12, 46: mollis versus, *an elegiac* or *amatory poem*, Ov. Tr. 2, 307; Prop. 1, 7, 19 (opp. durus versus, *a heroic poem*, id. 2, 1, 41): ridere mollia, *to smile gently*, Ov. A. A. 3, 513: cuncta tamen ad imperatorem in mollius relata, *in a milder, more favorable light*, Tac. A. 14, 39: pilenta, *having a gentle motion*, Verg. A. 8, 666; id. G. 2, 389: mollissima fandi tempora, id. A. 4, 293: hora mollior, *more favorable*, Ov. P. 3, 3, 84: signa, Cic. Brut. 18, 70: duriora Callon, jam minus rigida Calamis, molliora adhuc supra dictis Myron fecit, *more agreeable*, Quint. 12, 10, 7: mollis animus et ad accipiendam et ad deponendam offensionem, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2: in inimicitiis auricula infima mollior, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15), 4.—*Subst.*: **molle**, is, *n.*, *softness, smoothness*: molle atque facetum Vergilio adnuerunt Camenae, Hor. S. 1, 10, 45.—**C.** *Weak, untrustworthy*: nihil est tam molle, tam tenerum, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos civium, Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—Hence, *adv.*: **molliter. 1.** Lit., *softly, gently, agreeably* (class.): molliter sustine me, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 7: aves nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: recubans, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: ossa cubent, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 76: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, *more easily, agreeably*, Verg. A. 6, 847: cura molliter semina conlocandi, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35: colles ad orientem molliter devexi, *gently, gradually*, Col. 1, 2, 3 sq.—**2.** Trop.: quod ferendum est molliter sapienti, *calmly, patiently*, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: abnuere, Liv. 30, 3: delicate et molliter vivere, *voluptuously*, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: aegritudinem pati, *sensitively, weakly*, Sall. J. 82, 2: ne quid per metum, mollius consuleretur, *too compliantly*, Liv. 30, 7, 3: interpretari mollius aliquid, *rather mildly, favorably*, Tac. H. 2, 96.

mollĭtĭa (mollĭcĭa), ae, *f.*, and **mollĭtĭes (mollĭcĭes)**, ēi, *f.* [mollis], *movableness, pliability, flexibility, suppleness; softness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mollitia cervicum, Cic. Or. 18, 59: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 162: lanae, id. 19, 3, 18, § 48: carnis, id. 9, 17, 28, § 61: teneritas et mollitia quaedam, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58.—**II.** Trop., *softness, tenderness, susceptibility; weakness, irresolution; effeminacy, voluptuousness, wantonness* (cf.: inertia, desidia): quâ mollitiâ sum animi ac lenitate, numquam mehercule illius lacrimis ac precibus restitissem, Cic. Sull. 6, 18: agilitas mollitiesque naturae, *sensitive disposition*, id. Att. 1, 17, 4: frontis, *bashfulness*, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 6: animi est ista mollities, non virtus, inopiam paulisper ferre non posse, *weakness, irresolution*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: Niciae, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2: inertiâ et mollitiâ animi, Sall. C. 52, 28: mollitia socordiaque, id. J. 70, 5: in munditiis, mollitiis deliciisque aetatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: civitatum mores lapsi ad mollitiam, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38: mollities luxuriaque, Just. 1, 7, 13: vocis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 441: Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, Vell. 2, 88, 2; id. 1, 6, 2.—Esp., *unchastity*, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: corporis, Tac. A. 11, 2.

mollĭtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *emollient* (late Lat.), Auct. de Virt. Herb. 30, p. 137.

mollĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *suppleness, flexibility, softness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mollitudo vocis, *flexibility of the voice*, Auct. Her. 3, 11, 20: manuum, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13: assimilis spongiis mollitudo, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: viarum, Vitr. 10, 6 *init.*; 10, 2, 11.—**II.** Trop., *softness, susceptibility, weakness*: humanitatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: corrumpi mollitudine vitiorum, Arn. 2, 64.

mollītus, a, um, *Part.*, from mollio.

mollūgo, inis, *f.*, *a variety of the plant* lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102; also called molligo, Marc. Emp. 26.

molluscus, a, um, *adj.* [mollis]. **I.** *Soft*: mollusca nux; and *absol.*: **mollusca**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of soft nut with a thin shell*, Plaut. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90.—**II.** *Subst.*: **molluscum**, i, *n.*, *a fungus that grows on the maple-tree*, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.

1. mŏlo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [mola], *to grind* in a mill. **I.** Lit.: molendum usque in pistrino, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 19: hordeum in subtilem farinam, *to grind into fine flour*, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 73: tolle molam, et mole farinam, Vulg. Isa. 47, 2.—*Absol.*: in mola, Vulg. Matt. 24, 41: molentes in unum, *at one mill* or *stone*, id. Luc. 17, 35.—**II.** Transf., in mal. part., Aus. Epigr. 71, 7; cf. Petr. 23.—Hence, *P. a.*: **mŏlĭtus**, a, um, *ground*; as *subst.*: **mŏlĭtum**, i, *n.*, *food made of flour*: edo lubentius molitum quam praehibeo a me, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 13.

2. Mŏlo or **Mŏlon**, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname of Apollonius of Rhodes, a Greek rhetorician, one of Cicero's teachers, who came to Rome as an ambassador of the Rhodians*, Cic. Brut. 70, 245; 90, 311; id. Att. 2, 1, 9; Quint. 12, 6, 7, etc.

mŏlŏche, v. malache.

† **mŏlŏchĭna**, ae, *f.* [moloche], = μολοχίνη, *a garment woven of fibres from the mallow*: carbasina molochina ampelina, Caecil. ap. Non. 548, 14 (Com. Rel. v. 139 Rib.).—Also called **mŏlucium** or **molicina**, Nov. ap. Non. 539, 20 (Com. Rel. v. 71 Rib.).

mŏlŏchĭnārius (moloci-), ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A mallow-dyer, one who dyes with the color of mallows* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40.—**II.** *A seller of mallow-colored garments*, Inscr. Mar. 939, 6.

† **mŏlŏchītes**, ae, *m.*, = μολοχίτης, *an Arabian gem of the color of mallows*, perh. *malachite*, Plin. 37, 8, 36, § 114.

1. Mŏlon, v. Molo.

2. mŏlon, ŏnis, *m.*, *a plant, also called* syron, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33.

Mŏlorchus, i, *m.*, *a poor vine-dresser near Nemea, who hospitably entertained Hercules when about to slay the lion of that place*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 29; 4, 6, 51; id. Th. 4, 160; Mart. 4, 64, 30.—Poet.: Alpheum linquens lucosque Molorchi, i. e. *the Nemean Forest*, Verg. G. 3, 19.—Hence, **Mŏlorchaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Molorchus* (poet.), Tib. 4, 1, 13.

* **mŏlorthus**, i, *m.*, *a sounding-lead*: gravis molorthus (al. molybdis), Stat. S. 3, 2, 30.

Mŏlossi, ōrum, *m.*, = Μολοσσοί, *the Molossians, a people in the eastern part of Epirus*, Plin. 4 prooem.; Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76; Nep. Them. 8, 4.—They were so called from Molossus, the son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 297.—Hence,

Mŏlossĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μολοσσία, *Molossia, the country of the* Molossi, *in Epirus*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 297.

mŏlossĭambos, i, *m.* [molossus-iambus], *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables and an iambus* (e. g. ādmīrābĭlēs), Diom. p. 478 P.

Mŏlossĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Molossus], *Molossian* (ante- and post-class.): parasiti Molossici (v. Molossus, A.), i. e. *as ravenous as Molossian hounds*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 18: carmen, *consisting wholly of* molossi (— — —; e. g.: Romani victores Germanis devictis), Diom. p. 513 P.

Mŏlossis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Μολοσσίς, *Molossis, the country of the* Molossi, *in the eastern part of Epirus*, Liv. 8, 24.

mŏlossŏ-pyrrhĭchĭus, ii, *m.* [molossus-pyrrhichius], *a metrical foot consist-*

ing of a molossus *and a* pyrrhichius (e. g. ādmīrăb.l:s), Diom. p. 478 P.

mŏlosso-spondēus, i, *m.* [molossus-spondeus], *a metrical verse consisting of a* molossus *and a* spondee (e. g. cōntūrbātōrēs), Diom. p. 479 P.

1. Mŏlossus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μολοσσός, *of* or *belonging to the Molossi, Molossian:* missi de gente Molossâ, Ov. M. 1, 226: canes, famed for their strength, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: rex, Juv. 12, 108: gladii, id. 14, 162.—Also, *subst.:* **Mŏlossus,** i, *m.* **A.** *A Molossian* (hound): Molossus acer, Verg. G. 3, 405: Molossûm for Molossorum, Lucr. 5, 1063.—**B.** In prosody: pes, *a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables* (e. g. Arpinas, evertunt), Quint. 9, 4, 82; Diom. p. 475 P.

2. Mŏlossus, i, *m., son of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, and Andromache, the progenitor of the* Molossi, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 3, 297.

mŏlŭcrum, i, *n.* [mola]. **A.** *A mill-broom,* i. e. *a broom for sweeping out a mill:* molucrum, quo molae verruntur, quod Graeci μυλήκορον dicunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll.—**B.** *A handle for turning a mill:* molucrum, quo molae vertuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll. dub.; al. teruntur; cf. A. supra.—**C.** *A square log of wood at the place where sacrifices were offered,* or *where the* mola salsa *was sprinkled on the victim:* Cloatius in libris sacrorum, molucrum esse, aiunt, ligneum (al. lignum) quoddam quadratum, ubi immolatur. Idem Aelius in explanatione carminum Saliarium eodem nomine appellari ait, quod sub molâ supponatur. Aurelius Opilius appellat, ubi molatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 141 Müll.—**D.** = Mola, *a mooncalf, mole:* molucrum . . . tumor ventris, qui etiam virginibus incidere solet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll.

1. Mŏlus, v. Tmolus.

* **2. Mŏlus** or **Mŏlos,** i, *m.*, = Μόλος, *the father of* Meriones, Hyg. Fab. 97.

† **mōly,** ÿos, *n.*, = μῶλυ. **I.** *A plant with a white flower and a black root,* Plin. 25, 4, 8, § 26.—**II.** *Another plant, a kind of nightshade,* Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180.

† **mŏlybdaena,** ae, *f.*, = μολύβδαινα. **I.** *Sulphuret of lead, galena,* Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 173.—**II.** *The plant leadwort* (pure Lat. plumbago), Plin. 25, 13, 97, § 155.

† **mŏlybdītis,** idis, *f.*, = μολυβδῖτις, *the spume of lead, lead-ashes,* Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

† **mŏlybdus,** i, *m.*, and **mŏlybdis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = μόλυβδος and μολυβδίς, *lead* (pure Lat. plumbum), Stat. S. 3, 2, 30; v. molorthus.

‡ **momar,** *n.*, = μῶμαρ: Siculi stultum appellant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll.

mōmen, inis, *n.* [for movimen, from moveo]. **I.** *Movement, motion:* e salso consurgere momine ponti, i. e. *from the salt billows,* Lucr. 6, 474; so also id. 2, 632, and 4, 179; v. Lachm. (where others read numine); cf. id. 3, 144.—**II.** *Weight, momentum; importance, moment* (ante- and post-class.): momine parvo moveri, Lucr. 3, 188: nullius mominis esse, *to be of no consequence, of no moment,* Arn. 2, 77.—* **III.** *A moment* of time, Manil. 3, 675.

* **mōmentālĭter,** *adv.* [momentum], *in a moment* (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

mōmentāna, ae, *f.* [id.], *a delicate pair of scales for weighing gold and silver:* momentana pro parva modicaque pecunia, Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 4.

mōmentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *short, of brief duration, momentary* (eccl. Lat.): momentaneus ardor gentium, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 17 dub.: vices rerum, Ambros. Ep. 2, 24 *init.:* felicitas, Fulg. Myth. 2, 17; Hier. Ep. 69 (83), 9; Vulg. 2 Cor. 4, 17.

mōmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *brief, of brief duration, momentary; quick* (post-class.): maritus, i. e. *who stays but a short time,* App. M. 5, p. 164, 21: vita, id. ib. 2, p. 127, 24: cura, Dig. 34, 1, 8.—**II.** Transf., *instantaneous:* venenum, *that operates quickly,* App. M. 10, p. 281, 7.

* **mōmentōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rapid, momentary:* rapina (apis), Ps.-Quint. Decl. 13, 12.

mōmentum, i, *n.* [for movimentum, from moveo], *a movement, motion* (as an indwelling force; cf.: motio, motus; class.). **I.** Lit.: astra forma ipsa figuraque sua momenta sustentant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 117: pisces levi caudae in utrumque momento velocitatem suam flectunt, Sen. Ep. 90, 24: utque leves tactus momentaque parva sequantur, Ov. M. 4, 180.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An alteration, change, disturbance, movement, revolution:* cetera populi Romanī vectigalia, perlevi saepe momento fortunae, inclinatione temporis pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: nullum momentum annonae facere, *to effect no alteration in the price of corn,* Liv. 4, 12: animi, id. 39, 5: provincias magnis momentis concusserat, Vell. 2, 78, 1: sine momento rerum, partisque ruinâ cadere, Luc. 7, 118.—**B.** *A particle sufficient to turn the scales:* momentum staterae, Vulg. Isa. 40, 15; id. Sap. 11, 23; hence, *a particle, a part, a point:* myrrhae momentum, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 87: quibus (regnis) pro ignobili momento erat accessura Macedonia, *a make-weight,* Just. 7, 3, 1: sol cotidie ex alio caeli momento, quam pridie, oritur, *a point, part,* Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333: corpus orationis in parva momenta diducendo consumere, Quint. 3, 11, 23; *to lose the main subject in minute divisions:* ordo rerum tribus momentis consertus est, id. 5, 10, 71: officiorum, *parts,* Cic. Mur. 2, 3.—**b.** In partic. (α) Of time, *a short time, brief space, moment* (syn. punctum): parvis momentis multa natura affingit, *instants, moments,* Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118: momentis certis dimensis, *at certain fixed times,* Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 3: non cunctandum ratus Hannibal, totis viribus adgressus urbem momento cepit, Liv. 21, 14, 3: momento temporis, *in a moment,* id. 21, 33; 35, 11, 13: momento horae, *in quick lapse of time,* Hor. S. 1, 1, 7; cf.: momento unius horae, Curt. 9, 6, 21: horae momento, Liv. 5, 7, 3; 9, 16: Maecenati triennio supremo nullo horae momento contigit somnus, *could not sleep a single hour,* Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 172: brevi horarum momento, *in a few hours,* Just. 2, 14, 9: ut momentum horae pereat, *that a short hour be lost,* Phaedr. 3 prol. 5: momento fit cinis diu silva, *in a moment,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 3: in momento, in ictu oculi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 52: in momento indignationis, id. Isa. 54, 8: pruna stomacho non utilissima, sed brevi momento, *are hurtful, but only for a short time,* Plin. 23, 7, 66, § 132: quantum quoquo momento temporis adiciatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 70: hoc fit dicis gratia uno momento, id. ib. 1, 141.—(β) Transf., of space, distance, *a little way:* parvo momento antecedere, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: visûs nostri tarditas non subsequitur momenta currentis (sc. stellae), sed videt simul et unde exsilierit et quo pervenerit, *does not trace the successive points of its course, but sees the whole at once,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 4.—**2.** Trop., *a cause, a circumstance; weight, influence, importance, moment:* minimis momentis maximae inclinationes temporum fiunt, *from the slightest causes spring the greatest changes,* Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 26: momenta omnia observare, *all the circumstances,* id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: unamquamque rem momento suo ponderare, *according to its importance,* id. Font. 6, 21; cf.: ut omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12: ita parvae res magnum in utramque partem momentum habuerunt, *influence,* Caes. B. C. 3, 70: quorum adventus hoc tamen momenti fecit, ut Scipio abscederet inde, etc., Liv. 29, 35: nullum momentum in dando adimendoque regno habere, *no decisive influence,* id. 1, 47, 6: momenti aliquid apud Magnetas ad repetendam societatem Romanam facere, id. 35, 39, 3: cave quidquam habeat momenti gratia, *weight, influence,* Cic. Mur. 30, 62: magno ad persuadendum momento esse, id. Inv. 2, 26, 77: potentia, *motives,* Ov. M. 11, 285: Leonis (sideris), *influence,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: praebe nostrae momenta saluti, *promote,* Ov. P. 4, 13, 49: erant octo cohortes . . . tum discordiâ temporum a legione digressae, prout inclinassent, grande momentum sociae aut adversae, Tac. H. 1, 59: levi momento aestimare aliquid, *to consider of little moment, to prize lightly,* Caes. B. G. 7, 39: nullius momenti aliquid putare, *of no moment, unimportant,* Cic. Vatin. 1, 1: nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: quod (oppidum) per se parvum magni momenti locum obtinuit, Tac. H. 3, 8: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, *of the greatest moment,* Cic. Vatin. 4, 19: exponunt, se tentasse etiam haud magni momenti finitimarum gentium auxilia, Liv. 10, 16, 5: sed in bello nihil tam leve est, quod non magnae interdum rei momentum faciat, id. 25, 18, 3; 28, 17, 10; 27, 45, 5: inpensam in rem maximi ad omnia momenti facere, id. 43, 23, 8: nullâ in re nisi in virtute propensionem ne minimi quidem momenti esse ad, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47: omnino nihil habere momenti, id. ib. 2, 12, 38.

Mŏna, ae, *f.*, = Μόνα, *the name of two islands.* **I.** *The Isle of Man,* near Britain, Caes. B. G. 5, 13.—**II.** *The Isle of Anglesea,* Tac. A. 14, 29; id. Agr. 14; 18; Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187.

† **mŏnăcha,** ae, *f.*, = μοναχή, *a nun* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 39, 4.

† **mŏnăchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μοναχικός, *monkish* (post-class.): certamen, Just. Novell. Constit. 133, 5.

† **mŏnăchĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μοναχεῖον, *a monastery* (post-class.), Impp. Valent. et Marc. Cod. Just. 1, 2, 13.

† **mŏnăchus,** i, *m.*, = μοναχός (that lives alone), *a monk* (eccl. Lat.), Rutil. Nam. 1, 441; Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Hier. Ep. 22, 34.

Mŏnaeses, is, *m.*, *a king of the Parthians:* Monaeses et Pacori manus, Hor. C. 3, 6, 9 (Monaeses et Pacorus reges Persarum fuere, Schol. Acr.).

mŏnālĭter, v. monauliter.

† **mŏnarcha,** ae, *m.*, = μονάρχης, *an absolute ruler, a monarch* (poet.): caeruli monarcha ponti, Vet. poët. ap. Mar. Victor. p. 2551 P.

mŏnarchĭa, ae, *f.*, = μοναρχία, *absolute rule, monarchy* (post-class. for unius dominatio, imperium singulare, regnum, regalis potestas), Capitol. Max. and Balb. 14; Tert. adv. Prax. 14; Lact. 1, 5, 23.

mŏnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [μόνος], *having but one form* in inflection: nomen, Gram. Vatic. de Nom. 68 (class., Auct. 5, p. 240 Mai.).

† **mŏnas,** ădis, *f.*, = μονάς, *unity; a unit, monad* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 7 sqq.; Tert. adv. Val. 37; id. Praescr. 49 *fin.* et saep.

mŏnastērĭālis, e, *adj.* [monasterium], *monastic, monasterial* (eccl. Lat.): disciplina, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

‡ **mŏnastērĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little monastery,* Not. Tir. p. 192; Hier. Ep. 105, 4.

† **mŏnastērĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μοναστήριον, *a monastery* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 25; 7, 17; Aug. ad Casul. Ep. 86.

† **mŏnastrĭae,** ārum, *f.*, = μονάστριαι, *nuns* (post-class.), Just. Novell. Constit. 123, 27; 44.

‡ † **mŏnaules,** ae, *m.*, = μοναύλης, *a player on the single flute,* Not. Tir. p. 173; cf. monaulos.

mŏnaulĭter, *adv.*, *on a single flute* (post-class.): sonare (al. monaliter alone), Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

† **mŏnaulos** or **mŏnaulus,** i, *m.*, = μόναυλος, *a single flute, a flute with a single pipe* (post-Aug.): fistulam et monaulum (invenit) Pan Mercurii, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: saepe monaulon habet, Mart. 14, 64, 2; cf. monaules.

† **mŏnazontes,** ĭum, *m.*, = μονάζοντες (who live alone), *monks* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 63.

Monda, v. Munda, II. *fin.*

mŏnēdŭla, ae, *f.*, *a jackdaw, daw,* Corvus monedula, Linn.: examina graculorum monedularum, cui soli avi furacitas auri argentique praecipue mira est, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77; 17, 14, 22, § 99. Acc. to the myth, the nymph Arne was turned into a daw, for having betrayed her country for gold, Ov. M. 7, 465 sq.—Prov.: non plus aurum tibi quam monedulae committebant, Cic. Fl. 31, 76.—As a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 103; cf. id. Capt. 5, 4, 5.

mŏnēla, ae, *f.* [moneo], *a reminding, admonition* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pat. 8; id. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

† **mŏnēmĕron,** i, *n.*, = μονήμερον, *a kind of eye-salve*, Marc. Emp. 8.

mŏnĕo, ŭi, itum, 2 (*inf. pres. pass.* monerier, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 36; *perf. subj.* moneris pro monueris, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 24 sq.; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 66 Rib.; likewise: di monerint meliora, Pac. ap. Non. l. l. p. 74 Rib.), *v. a.* [causative from the root men; whence memini, q. v., mens. mentio; lit. to cause to think]. **I.** Lit., *to remind, put in mind of, bring to one's recollection; to admonish, advise, warn, instruct, teach* (syn.: hortor, suadeo, doceo): bene mones; tute ipse cunctas, Enn. ap. Non. 469, 25 (Com. v. 3 Vahl.): ea (auctoritas) adhibeatur ad monendum non modo aperte, sed etiam acriter, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: melius nos Zenonis praecepta monent, Juv. 15, 107. — (β) *Aliquem de re:* oro, ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 5; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6. — (γ) *Aliquem aliquid:* Fabius ea me ex tuis mandatis monuit, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1: id ipsum, quod me mones, id. Att. 14, 19, 1: sed eos hoc moneo, desinant furere, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: vos quo pauca monerem advocavi, Sall. C. 58, 3; id. H. 2, 96, 8.— Hence also in *pass.*, moneri *aliquid:* ut moneatur semper servos homo officium suam, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 1: nec ea, quae ab eâ (naturâ) monemur, audimus, Cic. Lael. 24, 88; cf. infra, ζ.— (δ) *Aliquem alicujus rei* (post-Aug., and only in Tac.; cf.: admoneo, commonefacio): Caecina milites temporis ac necessitatis monet, Tac. A. 1, 67 Nipperd. ad loc.: Plancinam Augusta monuit Agrippinam insectandi, id. ib. 2, 43.— (ε) With *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.:* monere te atque hortari, ut in rem publicam incumberes, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: monet ut suspiciones vitet, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: moneo, praedico, ante denuntio, abstineant, manus Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36: moneo obtestorque ut, etc., Sall. J. 10, 3; 49, 2; id. H. 4, 61, 23: vos, ne amittatis, etc., id. J. 31, 25: Macedonas monebat, ne multitudine hostium ... moverentur, Just. 11, 13: quamquam edicto monuisset ne quis quietem ejus interrumperet, Tac. A. 4, 67 *init.*— (ζ) With an *object-* or *rel.-clause:* (Caesar) monuit ejus diei victoriam in earum cohortium virtute constare, Caes. B. C. 3, 89, 4: moneret rationem frumenti esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: Cerealis propinquos monebat fortunam belli mutare, etc., Tac. H. 5, 24: Arminius colligi suos et propinquare silvis monitos vertit, id. A. 1, 63: ultro struebantur qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exercitus, id. ib. 4, 67 *fin.:* Radamistum obpugnationem celerare, id. ib. 12, 46; 13, 37; 16, 11; id. H. 4, 33: si te unum illud monuerimus, artem sine assiduitate dicendi non multum juvare, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: moneo, quid facto opus sit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65: res monet cavere, consultare, Sall. C. 52, 3: alio properare tempus monet, id. J. 19, 2.—*Pass.:* cum Nicanorem insidiari Piraeo a Dercillo moneretur, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: res ipsa monebat tempus esse, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 1: (sol) caecos instare tumultus Saepe monet, Verg. G. 1, 464: immortalia ne speres, monet annus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 7: natura monet festinare, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 227: ut monet ira, Sall. H. 2, 41, 8: ratio ipsa monet amicitias comparare, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Without the accessory notion of reminding or admonishing, in gen., *to teach, instruct, tell, inform, point out;* also, *to announce, predict, foretell:* tu vatem, tu diva, mone, *instruct thy bard*, Verg. A. 7, 42: velut divinitus mente monitâ, Liv. 26, 19: hoc moneas precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: amici somnio monitus, Suet. Aug. 91: reddebant parvuli, quae monebantur, *what they were taught*, Plin. Pan. 26: vates Helenus cum multa horrenda moneret, *announced, foretold*, Verg. A. 3, 712; cf.: ante sinistra cavâ monuisset ab ilice cornix, etc., id. E. 9, 15: quid augurales alites vel cantus monerent, Amm. 28, 1: recte monemur, causas non utique ab ultimo esse repetendas, Quint. 5, 10, 83.—**B.** *To punish, chastise* (only in Tacitus): puerili verbere moneri, Tac. A. 5, 9.

† **mŏnēris,** is, *f.*, = μονήρης (sc. ναῦς), *a vessel with a single bank of oars, a galley*, Liv. 38, 38, 8 (cf. Tac. H. 5, 23).

Mŏnēta, ae (archaic *gen.* Monetas, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.), *f.* [moneo]. **I.** *The mother of the Muses*, a transl. of the Gr. Μνημοσύνη: Μνημοσύνη Moneta, Gloss. Philox.; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; Hyg. Fab. praef.: filia Monetas, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.—**II.** *A surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined:* cum terrae motus factus esset, Ut sue plena procuratio fieret, vocem ab aede Junonis ex arce exstitisse; quocirca Junonem illam appellatam Monetam, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; cf. id. Phil. 7, 1, 1; Liv. 7, 28, 4; Ov. F. 1, 638; 6, 183; Val. Max. 1, 8, 3; Lact. 2, 7, 11: ubi nunc aedes atque officina Monetae est, Liv. 6, 20, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The place for coining money, the mint:* ad Philotimum scripsi de viatico, sive a moneta, sive ab Oppiis, i. e. *taken from the mint* or *borrowed from the Oppian usurers*, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 3; Sid. Carm. 23, 41: monetae officinator, *master of the mint*, Inscr. Orell. 3227: monetae aequator, ib. 3228.—**2.** *Coined money, coin, money* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): victaque concedit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 222: nigrae, i. e. aereae, Mart. 1, 100, 13; Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 1: falsam monetam percussisse, id. ib. 5, 12, 12: probata, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16.—**3.** *A stamp* or *die* for coining money: a novâ monetâ, *of a new stamp*, Mart. 12, 55, 8. — Hence, trop.: communi feriat carmen triviale moneta, *of the common stamp, in ordinary style*, Juv. 7, 55: jam tempus est quaedam ex nostrâ, ut ita dicam, monetâ proferri, Sen. Ben. 3, 35, 1: nomina Graeca Latinâ monetâ percussa, *of the Latin stamp*, App. Mag. p. 298, 33.

mŏnētālis, e, *adj.* [moneta], *of* or *belonging to the mint; minted, coined* (class.): triumviri monetales, *the directors of the mint*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.—In jest of one who asks for money: monetali ascripsi, quod ille ad me pro consule, *the money-man*, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 5: aurum, *coined*, App. M. 7, p. 190, 21: pes monetalis, *the Roman foot* (because the standard was kept in the temple of Juno Moneta), Grom. Vet. p. 128, 2 sq.

mŏnētārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the mint:* FAMILIA, Inscr. Orell. 3226.—Hence, *subst.:* **mŏnētārĭus,** i, *m.*, *a master of the mint*, Inscr. Mur. 968, 5: monetarii, *minters, coiners* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Epit. Eutr. 35; Eutr. 9, 14; Vop. Aur. 38.

mŏnīle, is, *n.* [kindr. to Sanscr. mani; Lat. gemma, margarita; Gr. μάννος, μόννος], *a necklace, a collar* (esp. of women, but also of boys and of animals), Paul. ex Fest. p. 138 Müll.; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 3: cum (Eriphyle) vidisset monile ex auro et gemmis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; Afran. ap. Non. 150, 28: colloque monile Baccatum, Verg. A. 1, 654; Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 44.—*Plur.:* monilia, *jewels:* toto posuere monilia collo, Juv. 2, 85: super gemmas et monilia calcare, App. M. 5, 1, p. 159: monilibus legatis, aurum vel argentum non debetur, nisi, etc., Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 60. — Worn by boys: vidit in Herculeo suspensa monilia collo, Ov. H. 9, 57: ornabant aurata monilia collum, id. M. 5, 52. — *A collar*, worn by horses: aurea pectoribus demissa monilia pendent, Verg. A. 7, 278; by a stag, Ov. M. 10, 113.

mŏnĭmentārĭus, mŏnĭmentum, v. monum-.

mŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [moneo], *a reminding, admonishing, advice, admonition, warning* (rare but class.): objurgatio post turpe factum, castigatio: monitio vero est ante commissum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.: monitio acerbitate, objurgatio contumeliâ careat, * Cic. Lael. 24, 89; Suet. Tib. 18: volebat credi, monitione ejus futura praenoscere, id. Ner. 56: ut ne monitione quidem proficiant, Sen. Ep. 94, 39: officii, Col. 11, 1, 30.—In *plur.*, Col. 11, 1, 6.

mŏnĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to remind, admonish* (post-class.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 387; id. Carm. 5, 5, 23.

mŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who reminds* one of any thing, *an admonisher, monitor* (syn.: hortator, auctor). **I.** In gen.: nil opus fuit monitore, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 119: monitor et praemonstrator, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: est enim (hoc praeceptum) non tam acutum quam necessarium, magisque monitoris non fatui quam eruditi magistri, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 99: stet ad latus monitor, Sen. Ep. 94, 72: officii, Sall. J. 85, 10: monitoris egere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The counsellor who furnishes an orator with his points of law, a remembrancer, an assistant:* video mihi non te sed hunc librum esse responsurum, quem monitor tuus hic tenet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 52.—**B.** *He who reminds one of people's names, a nomenclator:* per monitorem appellandi sunt, Cic. Mur. 36, 77; Plin. Pan. 23.—**C.** *An overseer, superintendent*, e. g. of youth; *an instructor, guide, teacher:* juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: generosa pubes Te monitore regi, mores et facta priorum Discere, Stat. S. 5, 3, 147; id. Th. 12, 205.—Of farm-slaves, Col. 1, 9, 4; 7, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 35; Dig. 33, 7, 8; *leader, general of troops*, Sil. 8, 370.—**D.** *A prompter* in the theatre: monitores qui monent histriones in scenâ, Paul. ex Fest. p. 138 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 4916.—**E.** In relig. lang., *one who leads in praying:* MONITOR AVGVR, Inscr. Don. cl. 1, 44: sine monitore, quia de pectore oramus, precantes sumus, Tert. Apol. 30.

mŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [monitor], *that serves to remind* or *admonish, monitory* (post-Aug.): fulmen, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 2; id. ib. 2, 49, 1.

mŏnĭtum, i, *n.* [moneo], *admonition, advice, counsel* (rare but class.): meis consiliis, monitis, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: tuis monitis praeceptisque, id. ib. 5, 13, 3: meas aures omnium praeceptis monitisque patuisse, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20; Vulg. Job, 1, 15; id. Deut. 21, 20.—**II.** *A prophecy, prediction:* deorum monita, Cic. Har. Resp. 25, 54: Carmentis Nymphae, Verg. A. 8, 336.

1. mŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from moneo.

2. mŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [moneo], *a reminding, warning, admonition.* **I.** In gen. (only poet.): monitu nutricis, Ov. H. 18, 115: finierat monitus, id. M. 2, 103: laevo monitu pueros producit avaros, Juv. 14, 228: monitus acres tradere, Val. Fl. 1, 475. —**II.** In partic., *admonition by the gods* through omens, *an omen, prognostic, prophecy, the will of the gods, a warning* by oracles, lightning, etc. (class.): fortunae monitu, * Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: revererique numinum monitus, Plin. Pan. 76: fulgurum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: pecudum, *sacrificial signs* or *prognostics*, Val. Fl. 1, 29: sub obtentu monituum deorum quaedam enuntiare, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 6.

‡ **monnŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a darling*, a late Lat. term of endearment, Inscr. Mur. 2083, 2.

† **mŏnŏbĕlus,** i, *m.*, = μονόβελος (all shaft): i. q. magno pene praeditus, Heliog. ap. Lampr. Heliog. 8, 7.

† **mŏnŏbŏlon,** i, *n.*, = μόνος-βόλος, *a single throw*, i. e. *leaping alone*, a game in which various feats of bodily agility are performed without the aid of a leaping-pole; diff. from the contomonobolon, where the performer is furnished with such a pole (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

* **mŏnŏcĕros,** ōtis, *m.*, = μονόκερως, *a unicorn:* asperrimam autem feram monocerotem, reliquo corpore equo similem, capite cervo, pedibus elephanto, cauda apro, mugitu gravi, uno cornu nigro mediâ fronte cubitorum duûm eminente, Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76; Sol. 52, 39.

† **mŏnŏchordos,** on, *adj.*, = μονόχορδος, *of one string:* cithara, Aeron. ad Hor. A. P. 216.—*Subst.:* **mŏnŏchordon,** i, *n.*, μονόχορδον, *the monochord, tonometer*, Boëth. Instr. Mus. 1, 27 al.

‡ † **mŏnŏchŏrĭus,** ii, *m.*, = μόνος-χόρος, *one who dances alone, who executes a pas seul*, Not. Tir. p. 173.

† **mŏnochrōmăta,** ōrum, *n.*, = μονοχρώματα, *paintings of but one color* (post-Aug.), Plin. 33, 7, 39, § 117; 35, 8, 34, § 56.

(† **mŏnochrōmătēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μονοχρωμάτειος, a false reading for mox neogrammatea, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.)

† **mŏnochrōmătos,** on, *adj.*, = μονοχρώματος, *one-colored, of a single color* (post-Aug.): picturam singulis coloribus, et monochromaton dictam, Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15; cf. monochromata.

† **mŏnŏchrōmos,** on, *adj.*, = μονόχρωμος, *one-colored, monochromatic*, Petr. 83, 2.

† **mŏnochrŏnos,** on, *adj.*, = μονόχρονος, *of one time, of the same time* or *measure* (post-class.): tempus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 982.

† **mŏnoclŏnos,** on, *adj.*, = μονόκλωνος, *having a single branch* or *shoot* (post-class.): herba monoclonos, App. Herb. 10.

mŏnocnēmos, i, *m.*, = μονόκνημος, *one-legged, a one-legged man*, Petr. 83 dub.

† **mŏnŏcōlus,** i, *m.*, = μονόκωλος, *one-legged*, epithet applied to a fabled race of giants, each with but one leg of prodigious strength (post-Aug.): hominum genus, qui monocoli vocarentur, singulis cruribus, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23; cf. Gell. 9, 4, 9; Sol. 52, 29.

† **mŏnocrēpis,** idis, *m.*, = μονοκρηπίς, *one-shoed, he that has but one shoe* (post-class.): monocrepis, id est uno pede calceatus, Hyg. Fab. 12.

† **mŏnŏcŭlus,** i, *m.* [vox hybr. from μόνος and oculus], *one-eyed, a one-eyed man* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 19; 8, 22; cf. Gloss. Lab. monoculus = μονόφθαλμος.

mŏnōdia, ae, v. monodium.

‡ **mŏnōdĭārĭa,** ae, *f.* [μονῳδία], *she that sings alone, a female solo-singer*, Inscr. Orell. 2633.

‡ **mŏnōdĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a solo-singer*, Not. Tir. p. 173.

‡ **mŏnōdĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μονῴδιον, *the song of a solo-singer*, Diom. p. 489.—Also called **mŏnōdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μονῳδία, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

‡ **Mŏnŏdūs,** ontos, *m.* [μονόδους, one-toothed], *a son of Prusias, who had only a solid bone instead of teeth.*—So, also, *Pyrrhus, king of the Epirotæ*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69; Val. Max. 1, 8, 12 *ext.*

Mŏnoecus, i, *m.*, = Μόνοικος (that dwells alone), *a surname of Hercules;* hence, Arx Monoeci, *a promontory and harbor in Liguria*, the mod. *Monaco:* portus Herculis Monoeci, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47; Tac. H. 3, 42: Arx Monoeci, Verg. A. 6, 830; Luc. 1, 408; Amm. 15, 10, 9.—Called also: Saxa Monoeci, Sil. 1, 586.

† **mŏnŏgămĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μονογαμία, *a marrying of but one wife, monogamy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Monog. 2 sq.; Hier. in Jovinian. 1, 14.

† **mŏnŏgămus,** i, *m.*, = μονόγαμος, *he who has but one wife* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Jovinian. 1, 15; id. Ep. 69, 3.

mŏnŏgĕnēs, is, *m.* [μονογενής], *only-begotten, only*, Tert. adv. Valent. 7 sqq.

† **mŏnogramma,** ătis, *n.*, = μονόγραμμα, *a character consisting of several letters, a monogram* (post-class.), e. g. ☧ = Christus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 618.

† **mŏnogrammus** or **-os, -on,** *adj.*, = μονόγραμμος, lit. of pictures, *that consist of lines merely, outlined, sketched;* hence transf., **I.** Of incorporeal gods, *shadowy:* Epicurus monogrammos Deos et nihil agentes commentus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59.—Hence, as *subst.:* **monogrammus,** i, *m.*, comically, *a skeleton, a shadow:* monogrammi dicti sunt homines macie pertenues ac decolores: tractum a picturâ, quae priusquam coloribus corporatur, umbra fingitur, Non. 37, 11 sq.; Lucil. ap. Non. l. l.—**II.** *A species of jasper:* quae zmaragdo similis traversâ lineâ albâ praecingitur et monogrammos vocatur, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

mŏnŏīdēs, is, *adj.*, = μονοειδής, *having a single form:* luna, Firm. Math. 4 praef.

† **mŏnŏlīnum,** i, *n.*, = μονόλινον, *a necklace consisting of a string of pearls*, Capitol. Max. Jun. 1, 8 (al. monolium).

† **mŏnŏlĭthus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μονόλιθος, *consisting of a single stone, monolith* (ante- and post-class.): columnae, Laber. ap. Non. 544, 33: postes marmorei monolithi, Ampel. Lib. Mem. 8, 12; Inscr. Orell. 1593.

monolium, v. monolinum.

mŏnŏlōris, e, *adj.* [vox hybr. μόνος-lorum], *with one thong:* vestes, *having a single stripe of purple*, Vop. Aur. 46, 6.

† **mŏnŏmăchia,** ae, *f.*, = μονομαχία, *a single combat, duel* (post-class.): cur ad monomachiam recurritis? Cassiod. Var. 3, 24; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 136; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 18.

† **mŏnŏmăchus,** i, *m.*, = μονόμαχος, *he who fights in single combat*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 9; 4, 37.

† **mŏnŏmĕter,** tra, trum, *adj.*, = μονόμετρος, *consisting of one metre, monometer*, Prisc. Metr. Ter. p. 1320 P.

† **mŏnŏpŏdĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μονοπόδιον, *a table* or *stand with one foot*, Liv. 39, 6 *fin.;* cf. Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14.

† **mŏnŏpŏdius,** a, um, *adj.*, = μονοπόδιος, *one-footed* (post-class.), Lampr. Commod. 10.

† **mŏnŏpōlĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μονοπώλιον, *the exclusive privilege of dealing in* or *selling a thing, a monopoly* (post-Aug.), Suet. Tib. 71; 30; Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 135.

† **mŏnoptĕros,** on, *adj.*, = μονόπτερος, of buildings, *with one wing:* aedes, Vitr. 4, 7.

† **mŏnoptōta,** ōrum, *n.*, = μονόπτωτα, in the later grammarians, *nouns which have but one case-ending, monoptotes*, Diom. p. 288 P.; Prisc. p. 672 ib. et saep.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 242 al.

mŏnŏsŏlis, e, *adj.* [vox hibr., from μόνος-solea], *single-soled* (post-class.), Edict. Diocl.

† **mŏnostĭchĭum,** ii, *n.*, = μονοστίχιον, *a poem consisting of a single verse* (post-class.), Aus. Ecl. 7, 8.

† **mŏnostĭchum,** i, *n.*, = μονόστιχον, *a poem consisting of a single verse* (post-class.), Aus. Ecl. 8, 2.

† **mŏnŏsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μονοσύλλαβος, *monosyllabic* (post-Aug.): vox, Mart. Cap. 3, § 269; 5, § 520.—As *subst.*, *a monosyllable:* **mŏnŏsyllabon,** i, *n.* (sc. verbum), Aus. Idyll. Lit. Monosyll. 13: monosyllaba, sc. verba, Quint. 9, 4, 42; Mart. Cap. 3, § 294.

† **mŏnotrĭglўphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μονοτρίγλυφος, *that has only one triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3, 7.

† **mŏnotrŏpus,** i, *m.*, = μονότροπος, *of one kind, single:* nosmet inter nos ministremus monotropi, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 7 (v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

† **mŏnoxўlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μονόξυλος, *that consists of a single piece of wood* (post-Aug.): linter, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 105.

mons, tis (archaic *abl.* montei, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 33; cf. Ann. v. 420 Vahl.), *m.* [etym. dub., perh. from the root min, whence also, emineo, mentum, minari; cf. minae; lit. a projecting body; hence], *a mountain, mount.* **I.** Lit.: montium altitudines, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: altissimi, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: avii, Hor. C. 1, 23, 2: inaccessi, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144: lapidosi, Ov. M. 1, 44.—Prov.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said where much is promised but little performed, Hor. A. P. 139.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A mountain*, i. e. *a* (heaped-up, towering) *mass, a heap, quantity:* argenti montes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73: montes mali ardentes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 32; id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: ita mali maeroris montem maxumum conspicatus sum, id. Most. 2, 1, 6: mons in Tusculani monte, i. e. *a lofty, splendid building near Tusculum*, Cic. Pis. 21, 48: aquae, Verg. A. 1, 105: armorum, Sil. 10, 549.—Of a wagon-load of stones: eversum fudit super agmina montem, Juv. 3, 258; Stat. Th. 1, 145.—Prov.: montes auri polliceri, *to promise mountains of gold, to make great promises*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18; so, maria montesque polliceri, Sall. C. 23, 3: magnos montes promittere, Pers. 3, 65.—**B.** *A mountain-rock, rock* in gen. (poet.): fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actu, Verg. A. 12, 687: Graii, *Greek marble*, Stat. Th. 1, 145.—**C.** *Mountain-beasts, wild beasts* (late poet.): consumant totos spectacula montes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 310.

monstrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstro], *worthy to be shown* or *noticed, conspicuous, remarkable* (post-Aug.): probitate morum monstrabilis, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.

monstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a showing, direction* (only in Terence and Vitruv.): defessus sum ambulando: ut, Syre, te cum tuâ Monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter, *direction*, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 1: solers et expedita monstratio, *indication, hint*, Vitr. 6, 1, 12.

monstrātor, ōris, *m.* [monstro], *a shower, pointer out, introducer, inventor, teacher, informant* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aratri, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Verg. G. 1, 19: sacri iniqui, *an introducer of human sacrifices*, Ov. Ib. 399: hospitii, Tac. G. 21; Luc. 9, 979.

1. monstrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. monstro *fin.*

2. monstrātus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [monstro], *a showing* (post-class.): cujus monstratu, App. M. 1, p. 112, 24: monstratu Helenae, Aus. Per. Iliad. 3.

monstrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [monstrum-fero], *monster-bearing, that produces monsters* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): campi, Val. Fl. 5, 222: novercae, i. e. *Juno, who sent monsters to Hercules*, id. ib. 5, 43: sinus (i. e. mare), id. ib. 2, 498: antra, Claud. Stil. 2, 110.—**II.** *Monstrous, horrid, misshapen:* animalium hominumque effigies monstriferas, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187 (but the better reading is monstrificas).

monstrĭfĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [monstrificus], *monstrous, strange* (ante-class.): mirum ac monstrificabile, Lucil. ap. Non. 138, 26.

monstrĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. monstrificus *fin.*

monstrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [monstrum-facio], *monstrous, strange* (post-Aug.): artes, i. e. *magical*, Val. Fl. 6, 152: natura hyaenae, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92: hominum ingenia, id. 21, 5, 13, § 26: effigies, id. 2, 3, 3, § 7; and so the better reading, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187; 36, 13, 19, § 88.—Hence, *adv.:* **monstrĭfĭcē,** *in a monstrous* or *strange manner* (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 181.

* **monstrĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [monstrum-gigno], *monster-bearing:* monstrigenis fluctibus, Avien. Perieg. 799.

monstrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [monstrum-gero], = monstrifer, II., Salv. Gub. Dei, 5, 8.

monstro, āvi, ātum, (archaic mostro; v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 61), 1, *v. a.* [like monstrum, from moneo], *to show, point out, to indicate, intimate, inform, advise, teach, instruct, tell* any thing (in class. prose very rare, and only in the lit. signif.; in Cic. only a few times; in Cæs. and Sall. not at all; syn.: indico, significo, ostendo, exhibeo). **I.** In gen.: qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 387 Vahl.); cf.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, id. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 358 Vahl.): iter, Curt. 5, 13, 9: palmam, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: digito, Hor. S. 2, 8, 26; Pers. 1, 28: monstra quod bibam, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 42; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 31: tu . . . si quid librari . . . non intellegent, monstrabis, i. e. dices, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1: res gestae . . . Quo scribi possent numero, monstravit Homerus, Hor. A. P. 73: inulas ego primus amaras Monstravi incoquere, id. S. 2, 8, 51 sq.: monstrate mearum Vidistis si quam hic errantem forte sororum, Verg. A. 1, 321: cujus prudentia monstrat Summos posse viros . . . nasci, etc., Juv. 10, 48.—*Pass.:* quod monstror digito praetereuntium, Hor. C. 4, 3, 22.—*Impers. pass.:* si voles advortere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.).—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To ordain, institute, appoint* (poet.): monstratas excitat aras, *appointed*, Verg. G. 4, 549: piacula, id. A. 4, 636: ignis, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 53.—**B.** *To indict, impeach* for a crime, *to denounce, accuse, inform against* (post-Aug.): alii ab amicis monstrabantur, *were pointed out, informed against*, Tac. H. 4, 1: Nerone Scribonios fratres . . . ad exitium, id. ib. 4, 41.—**C.** *To advise* a person in any manner, or to do any thing: alicui bene, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 25: non periclumst ne quid recte monstres, id. Ps. 1, 3, 55: conferre manum pudor iraque monstrat, *advise, urge*, Verg. A. 9, 44.—Hence, **monstrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *conspicuous, distinguished, remarkable* (Tacitean): et hostibus simul suisque monstrati, Tac. G. 31: propinquitate Galbae monstratus, id. H. 1, 88.

monstrōsē, monstrōsus, v. monstruose, monstruosus.

monstrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [monstrosus, -uosus], *unnaturalness, monstrosity*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 26.

monstrum, i, *n.* [moneo]. **I.** Orig. belonging to relig. lang., *a divine omen indicating misfortune, an evil omen, portent* (syn.: ostentum, prodigium, portentum): quia ostendunt, portendunt, monstrant, praedicunt, ostenta, portenta, monstra, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93; cf.: monstrum dictum velut monestrum, quod moneat aliquid futurum; prodigium velut praedicium, quod praedicat; portentum quod portendat; ostentum, quod ostendat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 and 138 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 157: hic est nullum (dubium) quin monstrum siet, Enn. ap. Non. 469, 6 (Trag. v. 326 Vahl.): monstra deûm, Verg. A. 3, 59; cf. Ov. M. 15, 571.—**II.** Transf., *a monster, monstrosity* (whether a living being or an inanimate thing). **A.** Of living beings: monstrum hominis, *you monster of a man*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 29: monstrum advenit, id. ib. 5, 2, 21: horrendum, of Polyphemus, Verg. A. 3, 658.—Also with respect to character: en monstrum mulieris, *that monster of a woman*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 64: nulla jam pernicies a monstro illo atque prodigio comparabitur, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: fatale, of Cleopatra, Hor. C. 1, 37, 21: tune etiam, immanissimum ac foedissimum monstrum ausus es? Cic. Pis. 14, 31: hominum, *monsters of men*, Gell. 17, 1, 1.—Of beasts: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, i. e. canibus, Verg. E. 6, 75: quae plurima terrae monstra ferunt, id. G. 1, 185.—**B.** Of inanim. things, of the sea, Verg. A. 5, 849: infelix, of the Trojan horse, id. ib. 2, 245.—Of the ship Argo, Cat. 64, 15: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171: monstra narrare, dicere, *to relate wonders, prodigies, marvels*: mera monstra narrabat, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1: dicere, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 54: ac portenta loqui, Lucr. 590: totaque jam sparsis exarserat insula monstris, Val. Fl. 2, 248: in vitâ suâ fecit monstra, *he did wonderful things*, Vulg. Eccl. 48, 15; Sap. 19, 8.

monstrŭōsē and **monstrōsē**, *adv.*, v. monstruosus *fin.*

monstrŭōsus (post-class. **monstrōsus**), a, um, *adj.* [monstrum], *strange, preternatural, monstrous* (class.): monstruosissima bestia, of the ape, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: hominum partus monstrosi, Luc. 1, 557: ferculum longe monstruosius, Petr. 69: scriptis monstruosus, Suet. Gram. 15: libidines, *unnatural*, id. Calig. 16: mulier si monstrosum aliquid aut prodigiosum enixa sit, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 3 (but in Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61, instead of monstrosi the correct reading seems to be morosi; so B. and K.; v. Madv. ad h. l.).—Hence, * *adv.*: **monstrŭōsē (monstrōsē)**, *strangely, unnaturally, monstrously*: cogitare, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 146.

Montānĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 3. Montanus, II. *fin.*

‡ **montānĭcŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. montanus], Charis. 128 P.

‡ **Montanilla**, ae, *f.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 1146, 9.

‡ **Montānīnus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 713, 2.

montānĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mons], for montanus, *mountainous* (post-class.): locus, Auct. Rei Agrar. p. 239 Goes.; Gromat. Vet. p. 331, 20.

1. montānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a mountain, mountain-; full of mountains, mountainous* (class.): locus montanus an planus, Quint. 5, 10, 37: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 6: flumen, Verg. A. 2, 305: cacumina, i. e. montium, Ov. M. 1, 310: oppida, *on a mountain*, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100: loca montana et aspera, Liv. 39, 1, 5: Ligures, *dwelling in the mountains*, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: homines asperi et montani, Caes. B. C. 1, 57, 3: uxor, Juv. 6, 5: vulgus, id. 2, 74: Dalmatia, *mountainous*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 78.—*Subst.* **Montāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *mountaineers*, Caes. B. C. 1, 39, 2.—**Montāna**, ōrum, *n.*, *mountainous regions*: inter montana, Liv. 21, 34; Vulg. Deut. 1, 7; id. Luc. 1, 39.

2. Montānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*. **I.** Curtius Montanus, *a favorite of the emperor Tiberius*, Tac. A. 16, 28 sq.; id. H. 4, 42; Ov. P. 4, 16, 11; Juv. 4, 107; 131.—**II.** Votienus Montanus, *an orator of the reign of Tiberius*, Tac. A. 4, 42; Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 3.—Hence, *adj.*: **Montānĭānus**, a, um, *belonging to the orator Montanus*, Sen. Contr. 4, 28, 17.

‡ **montensis**, e, *adj.* [mons], for montanus, *of* or *belonging to mountains, mountain-*: DII, Inscr. Grut. 21, 3.

montĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small mountain, a mount* (post-class.), Auct. Rei Agrar. p. 231 Goes. (Gromat. Vet. 306 sq.).

montĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [mons-colo], *a dweller in the mountains, a mountaineer* (poet.): monticolae Silvani, Ov. M. 1, 193.

‡ **montĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [mons], *a small mountain*: monticulus, ὄριον, βουνός, Gloss. Philox. Donat. Art. Gram. 2, 2, 3.

* **montĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [mons-fero], *mountain-bearing*: montiferum Titana (al. monstriferum), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1212.

‡ **montĭgĕna**, ae, *comm.* [mons-gigno], *mountain-born*: montigena, ὀρεσιγενής, Gloss. Philox. Anthol. Lat. 1, 53, 1.

Montīnus, i, *m.* [mons], *a mountain-god, god of the Mountains*, Arn. 4, 132.

monti-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [mons-vagus], *mountain-roaming, that wanders over mountains* (mostly poet.): Diana, Stat. Ach. 1, 450: fera, Lucr. 1, 404: genus ferarum, id. 2, 597; 1081: ac silvestres cursus lustrationesque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79.

montŭōsus or **montōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [mons], *mountainous, full of mountains* (class.): regio, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: cum locis ipsis delectemur, montuosis etiam, id. Lael. 19, 68: loci, id. Part. 10, 36: frutex, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—Form montosa, Verg. A. 7, 744.—*Subst.*: **montŭōsa**, ōrum, *n.*, *mountain regions, mountainous parts*: montuosa Ciliciae, Plin. 11, 53, 116, § 280; Vulg. Jer. 17, 26.

mŏnŭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [moneo], *reminding, admonishing* (post-class.): columnae, *that serve as remembrancers*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

mŏnŭmentālis, e, *adj.* [monumentum], *of* or *belonging to a monument, monumental* (late Lat.): lapis, Auct. de Limit. p. 305 Goes.

mŏnŭmentārĭus (mŏnĭm-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a monument* or *tomb* (post-class.): ceraula, *who played at tombs*, App. Flor. p. 342, 22.

mŏnŭmentum (mŏnĭm-), i, *n.* [moneo), *that which preserves the remembrance of any thing, a memorial, a monument*; esp. of buildings, statues, galleries, tombs erected to perpetuate the remembrance of a person or thing; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll. **I.** Lit. (class.): statuam dare auream Solidam faciundam, quae siet factis monumentum suis, Plaut. Curc. 3, 72: monimenti causâ, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: monumento ut esset, Liv. 8, 11, 16: vitiorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: Marcelli et Africani, id. ib. 2, 1, 4, § 11: in Mamertino solo foederato atque pacato monumentum istius, crudelitatis constitutum est, id. ib. 2, 4, 11, § 26: ego, quae monumenti ratio sit, nomine ipso admoneor, ad memoriam magis spectare debet posteritatis, quam ad praesentis temporis gratiam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 32, 18: placet mihi, legionis Martiae militibus monumentum fieri quam amplissimum, id. Phil. 14, 12, 41; *plur. excellent*: quod in monumentis majorum suorum sit interfectus (Clodius), i. e. *on the Via Appia*, Cic. Mil. 7, 17; Tac. A. 4, 7: pecunias monumentaque, quae ex fano Herculis collata erant, *memorials, votive offerings, images*, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: monimenta, quae in sepulcris: et ideo secundum viam, quo praetereuntes admoneant, et se fuisse, et illos esse mortales, Varr. L. L. 6, § 45 Müll.: regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 15: Marii, *the temple built by him*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; of the temple of Castor, id. Verr. 1, 50, 13: senatûs, *the house of Cicero, built by order of the Senate*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A sepulchral monument, a sepulchre, tomb* (syn.: sepulcrum, tumulus; class.): marmoreum, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12: sepulcri, Nep. Dion. 10; and without sepulcri: sepultus est in monumento avunculi sui, *family tomb, sepulchre*, Nep. Att. 22, 4.—**2.** Of *written works, monuments*, or *records*: exegi monumentum aere perennius, Hor. C. 3, 30, 1: monumenta rerum gestarum, *books of history, chronicles*, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 201: annalium, *the monuments of history*, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: commendare aliquid monumentis, *memoirs*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: liber monumenti, Vulg. Mal. 3, 16.—**C.** Transf., *a remembrancer, a mark, token*, or *means of recognition*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16: vos monimentis commonefaciam bubulis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop.: at illa laus est, magno in genere . . . liberos hominem educare, generi monumentum et sibi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 110: monumentum laudis, *a memorial*, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26: clementiae, id. Deiot. 14, 40: furtorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 177: amoris, Verg. A. 5, 538.

* **Monustē**, ēs, *f.*, *one of the Danaides, who killed her husband Eurysthenes*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Mōnȳchus, i, *m.*, = Μώνυχος, *the name of a Centaur*, Luc. 6, 388; Ov. M. 12, 499; Juv. 1, 11.

Mopsĭāni or **Mopsĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the adherents of Mopsus, in the city of Compsa, during the second Punic war*, Liv. 23, 1, 2; 3.

* **Mopsĭum**, i, *n.*, = Μόψιον, *a hill in Thessaly, between Tempe and Larissa*, Liv. 42, 61.

Mopsŏpĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μοψόπιος, *of* or *belonging to Mopsopia* (Μοψοπία, an old name of Attica), *Mopsopian, Attic, Athenian* (only poet.): Mopsopius juvenis, i. e. *Triptolemus*, Ov. M. 5, 661: muri, i. e. *of Athens*, id. ib. 6, 423: urbs, *Athens*, id. H. 8, 72.—As *subst.*: **Mopsŏpĭa**, ae, *f.*: Mopsopia tota, i.e. *all Athens* or *all Attica*, Sen. Hippol. 121; 1276.

* **Mopsŭcrēnae**, ārum, *f. plur.*, = Μόψου κρῆναι (Mopsus-springs), *a city in Cappadocia*, now *Mezanluk Khan*, Amm. 21, 15, 2.

* **Mopsuhestĭa** or **Mopsuestĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Μόψου ἑστία (Mopsus-hearth), *a city in Cilicia, on the river Pyramus, near the sea, also called* Mopsos; now *Missis*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 10; Amm. 14, 8, 3.

Mopsus, i, *m.*, = Μόψος. **I.** *A soothsayer in Argos*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; id. Div. 1, 40, 88; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33.—**II.** *A soothsayer in Thessaly*, Ov. M. 12, 456; Hyg. Fab. 14; 128; 173.—**III.** *Another soothsayer, the son of Manto*, Val. Fl. 1, 207.—**IV.** *The name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 5, 1; 10; 8, 26; 29.—**V.** Another name for Mopsuhestia, q. v., Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91.

1. mŏra, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. smar, remember; Gr. root μερ-, μαρ-; μέρμηρα, μέριμνα, care; μάρτυρ, witness; cf. memor, memoria; perh. μέλλειν], *a delay*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tarditas sententiarum, moraque rerum, Cic. Fam. 10, 22, 2: mora et sustentatio, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: mora aut tergiversatio, id. Mil. 20, 54: moram rei alicui inferre, *to delay, put off, defer, hinder*, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: moram ad insequendum intulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 75: afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165: facere delectui, Liv. 6, 31: facere dimicandi, id. 21, 32: facere creditoribus, *to put off payment*, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: moras nectere, Sen. Ira, 3, 39, 2: offerre, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 17: obicere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37: trahere, *to delay*, Verg. A. 10, 888: moliri, *to cause delay*, id. ib. 1, 414: producere malo alicui, *to defer*, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: tibi moram dictis creas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 168: rumpere, Verg. A. 4, 569: pellere, Ov. M. 10, 659: corripere, id. ib. 9, 282: removere, *to make haste, not to delay*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37: moram interponere, *to interpose delay*, Cic. Phil. 10, 1, 1: habeo paululum morae, dum, etc., Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 2: Caesar nihil in morâ habuit, quominus perveniret, *delayed not*, Vell. 2, 51, 2: saltus Castulonensis nequaquam tantâ in morâ est, *does not hinder*, Asin. Pall. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: nec mora ulla est, quin eam uxorem ducam, *I will without delay*, Ter. And. 5, 6, 7; so freq. in the poets: nec (haud) mora, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 82; Ov. M. 1, 717; 6, 53; Verg. G. 4, 548; id. A. 5, 140: ne in morâ illi sis, *hinder, keep waiting*, Ter. And. 3, 1, 9: per me nulla est mora, *there is no delay on my part*, id. ib. 3, 4, 14: in me mora non erit ulla, Verg. E. 3, 52; Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: nulla igitur mora per Novium . . . quin, etc., *it is no fault of Novius*, etc., Juv. 12, 111: nam si alia memorem, mora est, *it will detain us too long*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 6: inter

moras consul mittit senatum, *in the meantime, meanwhile*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 20: inter aliquas moras, Suet. Aug. 78; id. Ner. 49: sine mora, *without delay, at once:* quod ego, ut debui, sine mora feci, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18, 1; id. Fam. 10, 18, 4: moram certaminis hosti exemit, i. e. *hastened it on*, Liv. 9, 43.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *a stopping* or *pause:* morae, respirationesque, Cic. Or. 16, 53: oratio non ictu magis quam morâ imprimitur. Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 3. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *Any thing that retards* or *delays, a hinderance:* ne morae illi sim, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 81: ne morae meis nuptiis egomet siem (al. mora), *hinder*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 78: hoc mihi morae est, id. ib. 5, 7, 5: restituendae Romanis Capuae mora atque impedimentum es, Liv. 23, 9, 11: Abas pugnae nodusque moraque, Verg. A. 10, 428: loricaeque moras et pectus perforat ingens, id. ib. 10, 485; cf. Flor. 4, 9, 1.—**B.** Mora temporis, *a space of time*, Ov. M. 9, 134: an tibi notitiam mora temporis eripit horum? id. P. 2, 10, 5: moram temporis quaerere dum Hannibal in Africam traiceret, Liv. 30, 16, 14; so, temporaria, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114.

2. mŏra, ae, *f., the fish echeneis*, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 6 (al. remora).

† **3. mŏra,** ae, *f.*, = μόρα, *a division of the Spartan army, consisting of three, five,* or *seven hundred men:* moram Lacedaemoniorum intercepit, *the Spartan army*, Nep. Iphicr. 2, 3 (but in Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37, the best reading is agmen, v. Klotz ad h. l.).

‡ **moracillum,** *dim.* from moracius, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll.

‡ **moracĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mora], *hard:* nuces, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll.

mōrālis, e, *adj.* [mores], *of* or *belonging to manners* or *morals, moral* (a word formed by Cicero; cf. moratus): quia pertinet ad mores, quos ἤθη Graeci vocant, nos eam partem philosophiae de moribus appellare solemus. Sed decet augentem linguam Latinam nominare moralem, Cic. Fat. 1, 1; imitated by Seneca and Quintil.: philosophiae tres partes esse dixerunt, moralem, naturalem, et rationalem, Sen. Ep. 89, 9; Quint. 12, 2, 10: pars illa philosophiae ἠθική moralis est dicta, id. 6. 2, 8; cf. also, id. 12, 2, 19 and 20: epistolae, Gell. 12, 2, 3. —Hence, *adv.:* **mōrālĭter,** *in a characteristic manner, characteristically*, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 2.—Esp., *morally*, Ambros. Apol. David. 6.—*Comp.:* moralius, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 1, 5.

mōrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [moralis], *manner, characteristics, character* (post-class.), Macr. S. 5, 1; *morality*, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3.

mōrālĭter, *adv.*, v. moralis *fin.*

mŏrāmentum, i, *n.* [moror], *that which causes a delay, a hinderance* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 363, 32.

mŏrārĭa, ae, *f., a plant, called also* statioron or chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

mŏrātē, *adv.*, v. moror *fin.*

mŏrātim, *adv.* [moror], *slowly*, Sol. 3, 1 dub. (al. memoratim).

mŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a delaying, tarrying, a delay*, Vitr. 9, 4: morationibus impediri, id. ib.: litoraria, *delay on the coast*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 74.

mŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A delayer, loiterer, malingerer:* unus publici commodi, Liv. 2, 44; Curt. 4, 10, 10 (but moratorum, Liv. 21, 47, 3, and 24, 41, 5, is from morati; v. moror).—**II.** *A talker against time*, a sort of advocate who spoke only to gain time while his principal rested and refreshed himself, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49.—**III.** In the races, *persons who strove to embarrass and delay the runners, for the amusement of the crowd*, Inscr. Orell. 2597.

mŏrātōrĭus, a. um, *adj.* [morator], *delaying, dilatory* (post-class.): cunctatio, Dig. 26, 7, 6: appellationes, Paul. Sent. 5, 35, 2: ambages, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14.

1. mŏrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from moror.

2. mōrātus, a. um. *adj.* [mos]. **I.** *Mannered, of morals*, good or bad; *constituted, conditioned, circumstanced* (class.): nequiquam mulier exornata est bene, si morata est male, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 132: condigne pater est ejus moratus moribus, id. Capt. 1, 1, 39: morata recte (puella), id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: viri bene morati, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184: genus hominum optime moratum, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: melius, id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: ita haec morata est janua, *is of such a nature*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 10: male moratus venter, *insatiable*, Ov. M. 15, 95: bene morata disciplina, Col. 1, 8: aut multitudinem melius moratam censeam fieri posse, Liv. 26, 22, 14: in tam bene morata civitate, id. 45, 23, 10: bene moratae urbes, Quint. 8, 6, 24.—**II.** Esp. of style, etc., *adapted to the manners* or *character* of a person, or *to the subject, characteristic:* poëma, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: recte morata Fabula, *in which the characters are accurately drawn*, Hor. A. P. 319; cf.: in oratione morata debent esse omnia cum dignitate, Quint. 4, 2, 64.

* **mōrax,** ācis, *adj.* [moror], *fond of delay, dilatory:* cogitationes, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 13.

* **morbĭdē,** *adv.*, v. morbidus *fin.*

morbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus]. **I.** *Sickly, diseased* (rare and only ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn. aeger, aegrotus): apes morbidae, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 22: corpus, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96.—**II.** *Sickly, unwholesome:* vis, Lucr. 6, 1225: aër, id. 6, 1097: pars, id. 6, 1261.

morbĭfer or **morbĭfĕrus,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [morbus-fero], *that brings disease* (post-class.): labes, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 238.

morbĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. n* [morbus-facio], *to produce disease* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Salut. Praec. 19.

Morbōnĭa, v. Morbovia.

* **morbōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [morbosus], *sickliness, unhealthiness* (post-class.): si provincia, quam colimus, de morbositate suspecta est, Pall. 1, 16 (al. morbis aestate).

morbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [morbus], *sickly, ailing, diseased.* **I.** In gen. (only ante- and post-class.): morbosum hominem morbo aliquo affectum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 139 Müll.: servus, Cato, R. R. 2: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: equus, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2, 5; cf. ib. § 12.—**II.** In partic., *diseased* with lewdness, *consumed by unnatural passion*, Cat. 57, 6: morbosior omnibus cinaedis, Auct. Priap. 47; *sick with longing* or *desire:* in aves, Petr. 46.

Morbōvĭa (or **Morbōnĭa**), ae, *f.* [morbus], *the land of disease, sickdom*, vulg. in execrations: abire Morboviam jusserat, *go to the devil*, Suet. Vesp. 14.

morbus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. mar-, die; Gr. βροτός (for μροτός), μαραίνω; cf. morior, marceo], *a sickness, disease, disorder, distemper, ailment, illness, malady*, of body or mind (class.). **I.** Corporeal: morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate: vitium cum partes corporis inter se dissident: ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 28: morbus est habitus cujusque corporis contra naturam, qui usum ejus facit deteriorem, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2, 3: morbi aegrotationesque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: aeger morbo gravi, id. Cat. 1. 13, 31: in morbo esse, *to be sick*, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: morbo affectum esse, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: corporis gravioribus morbis vitae jucunditas impeditur, id. Fin. 1, 18, 59: animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: affligi, id. Pis. 35, 85: urgeri, id. Fat. 9, 17: tabescere, id. N. D. 3, 35, 84: languere, Lucr. 6, 1221: conflictari, Nep. Dion. 2, 4: in morbum cadere, *to fall sick*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: incidere, id. Clu. 62, 175: delabi, id. Att. 7, 5, 1: morbum nancisci, Nep. Att. 21, 1: morbo consumi, id. Reg. 2, 1: perire, id. ib. 3, 3: mori, id. Them. 10, 4: absumi, Sall. J. 5, 6: confici, id. ib. 9, 4: opprimi, Cic. Clu. 7, 22: homo aeger morbo gravi, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: ex morbo convalescere, *to recover*, id. Fam. 13, 29, 4: a morbo valere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 26: morbum depellere, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: levare, *to alleviate, relieve*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 57: amplior fit, *becomes more violent*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 50: adgravescit, id. ib. 3, 2, 2: ingravescit, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: comitialis or major, *epilepsy*, Cels. 3, 23: regius, *the jaundice*, id. 3, 24: in morbo consumat, a form of imprecation, *may he spend it* (the money) *in sickness*, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2.—**II.** Mental. **A.** *Disease, a fault, vice*, etc.: animi morbi sunt cupiditates immensae, et inanes, divitiarum, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 59: morbum et insaniam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: hic morbus qui est in re publicâ, ingravescet, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: ut, si qui aegrotet, quo morbo Barrus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 30: maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem, id. ib. 2, 3, 121: qui vultu morbum incessuque fatetur, Juv. 2, 17.—**B.** *Grief, sorrow, distress:* quod mulier facere incepit, nisi id efficere perpetrat, Id illi morbo, id illi senio est, *affliction, distress*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 12; cf.: salvere me jubes, quoi tu abiens offers morbum? id. As. 3, 3, 3.—**III.** Trop., of trees, plants, etc.: infestantur namque et arbores morbis, *a disease*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 116 al. —**IV. Morbus,** personified as a deity, *the son of Erebus and Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Sen. Herc. Fur. 694; cf. Verg. A. 6, 275; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 323.

mordācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mordax], *the power of biting* or *stinging, mordacity* (post-Aug.): urticarum foliis inest aculeata mordacitas, Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91: vinosa, *sharp, like sour wine*, id. 21, 18, 72, § 120.—Transf., *snappishness, biting severity* in language, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 12.

mordācĭter, *adv.*, v. mordax *fin.*

mordax, ācis, *adj.* [mordeo], *biting, given to biting, snappish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: canis, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 27: equus, Labeo ap. Gell. 4, 2: asinus, App. M. 8, p. 213 *init.:* Memmius, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240.—Poet.: fibula, Sid. Carm. 5, 18.—**B.** Transf., *stinging, sharp, biting, pungent:* urtica, *stinging*, Ov. A. A. 2, 417: arista mordacior hordeo, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 61: mordacissima marga, id. 17, 8, 4, § 45: mordaci icta ferro Pinus, *biting, deep-cutting*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 9: pumex, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: pulvis, *corrosive*, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 123: fel, *biting, sharp*, Ov. P. 3, 3, 106: acetum, *sharp, pungent*, Pers. 5, 86: sucus, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 89.—**II.** Trop., *biting, disposed to bite.* **A.** Of persons: Cynicus, *biting, snarling*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17. 18: lividus et mordax, id. S. 1, 4, 93. —**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: carmen, Ov. Tr. 2, 563: invidia, Phaedr. 5 prol. 8: verum, Pers. 1, 107: sollicitudines, *biting, carking*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 4: belle interim subicitur pro eo, quod neges, aliud mordacius, *a more stinging assertion*, Quint. 6, 3, 74. — Hence, *adv.:* **mordācĭter,** *bitingly* (poet. and post-class. prose), Macr. S. 7, 3, 8.—*Comp.:* neque enim in nobis febris alias partes mordacius impellit, sed per omnia pari aequalitate discurrit, Sen. Q. N. 6, 15, 3: limâ mordacius uti, *more sharply*, Ov. P. 1, 5, 19: scribere, Lact. 5, 2, 12.

mordĕo, mŏmordi (archaic memordi; v. in the foll.), morsum, 2, *v. a.* [root smard-; Sanscr. mard-, bite; Gr. σμερδνός, σμερδαλέος; (cf. Engl. smart)], *to bite, to bite into* (class.). **I.** Lit.: si me canis memorderit, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 9, 3 (Sat. v. 36 Vahl.): canes mordere possunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 57: mordens pulex, *biting*, Mart. 14, 83: (serpens) fixum hastile momordit, *bit into*, Ov. M. 3, 68: mordeat ante aliquis quidquid, etc., *taste*, Juv. 6, 632: terram, *to bite the ground, bite the dust*, of expiring warriors writhing on the ground: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, Verg. A. 11, 418; Ov. M. 9, 61.—*Part.* as *subst.:* morsi a rabioso cane, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 100: laneaque aridulis haerebant morsa labellis, Cat. 64, 316.—**2.** In partic., *to eat, devour, consume* (poet.): tunicatum cum sale mordens Caepe, Pers. 4, 30: ostrea, Juv. 6, 305: sordes farris mordere canini, id. 5, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To bite into, take fast hold of, catch fast; to press* or *cut into* (poet.): laterum juncturas fibula mordet, *takes hold of, clasps*, Verg. A. 12, 274: mordebat fibula vestem, Ov. M. 8, 318: id quod a lino mordetur, *where the thread presses in*, Cels. 7, 4, 4: locus (corporis), qui mucronem (teli) momordit, id. 7, 5, 4: arbor mordet humum, *takes hold of the ground, is rooted in the ground*, Stat. Th. 9, 499.—Hence, poet., of a river: non rura quae Liris quieta Mordet aqua, *cuts* or *penetrates into*, Hor. C. 1, 31, 7.—**2.** *To nip, bite, sting:* matutina parum cautos jam frigora mordent, *nips, attacks*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 45: oleamque momorde-

rit aestus, id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: mordeat et tenerum fortior aura nemus, Mart. 8, 14, 2: radix gustu acri mordet, *bites, hurts*, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133: linguam, id. 29, 2, 9, § 34: oculos, id. 21, 6, 17, § 32: urtica foliis non mordentibus, *stinging, burning*, id. 22, 14, 16, § 37.—**II.** Trop., *to bite, sting, pain, hurt* (syn.: pungo, stimulo, remordeo; class.): invidere omnes mihi, Mordere clanculum, *bit, stung*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: morderi dictis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 25: jocus mordens, *a biting jest*, Juv. 9, 10: mordear opprobriis falsis, *shall I be stung, vexed*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: par pari referto, quod eam mordeat, *to vex, mortify*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55: valde me momorderunt epistolae tuae, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 1: scribis, morderi te interdum, quod non simul sis, *that it grieves you, affects you*, id. ib. 6, 2, 8: dolore occulto morderi, *to be attacked, tormented*, Ov. M. 2, 806: nec qui detrectat praesentia, Livor iniquo Ullum de nostris dente momordit opus, *detracted*, id. Tr. 4, 10, 124; cf. id. P. 4, 14, 46: morderi conscientiâ, *to feel the sting of conscience*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: hunc mordebit objurgatio, Quint. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** *To seize fast, hold firmly* in the mind (cf. mordicus, II.): hoc tene, hoc morde, Sen. Ep. 78, 29.—**C.** *To squander, dissipate*: de integro patrimonio meo centum milia nummûm memordi, Laber. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 50 Rib.).

mordex, icis, *adj.* [mordeo], *biting, gnawing*: asini mordices, v. l., Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 57 (better mordicus).—As *subst.*: **Mordex,** icis, *m., the biter*, i. e. *tooth*, v. l. ap. App. M. 3, p. 140 (better mordicus, q. v.).

mordĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mordico], *a griping* (post-class.): ventris mordicatio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 20, 161; 2, 18, 105.

* **mordĭcātīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *biting, sharp*: acetum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 144.

mordīces, v. mordicitus.

mordĭcĭtus, *adv.* [a lengthened form for 1. mordicus], *with the teeth* (ante- and post-class.): asini me mordicitus scindant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57 dub. (al. mordicibus, from obsol. mordex, *a bite*; al. mordicus; Non. 139, 30, has mordicibus, where mordicitus is the more correct reading): mordicitus appetens (al. mordicibus), App. M. 3, p. 140, 23.

* **mordĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [mordax], *to bite, sting*: est acerrimae atque mordicantis qualitatis, *biting, sharp*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 8, 34.

1. mordĭcus, *adv.* [mordeo], *by biting, with bites, with the teeth*, ὀδάξ (class.). **I.** Lit.: mordicus arripere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 7: si adbites propius, os denasabit tibi Mordicus, *will bite your nose off*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 73; cf. id. Men. 1, 3, 12: equus eum mordicus interfecit, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9: premere capita mordicus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124: auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, *would have bitten off*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2: caudâ mordicus apprehensâ, Plin. 8, 37, 55, § 132: calcibus feriens et mordicus appetens, App. M. 3, p. 140.—Prov.: mordicus petere aurum e flammâ expediat, e ceno cibum, Lucil. ap. Non. 138, 21.—**II.** Trop.: rem mordicus tenere, *to hold fast to, not give up*, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: verba tenent mordicus, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 184 P.

* **2. mordĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *biting, snappish*: quem equi mordici distraxerunt (al. mordicus, al. mordicibus), Hyg. Fab. 273.

‡ **mordōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *biting, given to biting*: mordosus, δηκτικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mōrē, *adv.*, v. 1. morus *fin.*

mōrēs, um, *m.*, v. mos.

mŏrētārius, a, um, *adj.* [moretum], *of* or *belonging to the dish* moretum (post-class.): moretaria condimenta, Apic. 6, 4.—*Subst.*: **mŏrētārium,** ii, *n., the dish* moretum (made of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil, etc.), Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 4.

mŏrētum, i, *n.* [from same root with mordeo, q. v.]. **I.** *A country dish composed of garlic, rue, vinegar, oil*, etc., Ov. F. 4, 367.—**II. Mŏrētum,** i, *n., the title of a small poem ascribed to Virgil*; v. Heyne and Sillig in Verg. Carm. vol. iv. p. 301 sq. Wagner (acc. to Stander in Zeitschr. für Alt. Wissensch. 1853, part 4, p. 289 sq., a transl. of the Μυττωτός of Virgil's Greek teacher Parthenius).

Morgentĭa, ae, v. Murgan-.

Morgētes, um, *m.*, = Μόργητες, *a people who anciently dwelt in Lucania*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71.

mŏrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [morior]. **I.** *Dying* (class.): minus valet, moribundus est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 15: jacentem moribundumque vidistis, Cic. Sest. 39, 85: moribundus procubuit, Liv. 26, 15: anima, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 3.—Transf.: vox, Stat. Th. 8, 643: membra, *mortal*, Verg. A. 6, 732; App. de Deo Soc. 4, p. 43 *fin.*: corpus, id. Mag. 50, p. 306.—**II.** *Act., causing death*, i. e. *deadly, unwholesome* (poet.): moribunda a sede Pisauri, Cat. 81, 3.

mōrĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [morigeror], *compliance* (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 2, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 381 Rib.).

mōrĭgĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a complier* (late Lat.), Sid.

mōrĭgĕro, āre, v. morigeror *fin.*

mōrĭgĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [morigerus], *to comply with, gratify, humor, endeavor to please* (syn.: obsequor, obtempero; class.): nunc si servitus evenit, ei vos morigerari mos bonus est, *to accommodate yourself to it*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: adulescenti, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 9: voluptati aurium morigerari debet oratio, *Cic. Or. 48, 159.—Esp., in mal. part., ore = fellare, Suet. Tib. 44.

☞ *Act.* collat. form, **mōrĭgĕro,** āre: dum mihi morigero, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 26.

mōrĭgĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [mos-gero], *complying, obsequious, obedient* (ante- and post-class.): meo me aequom est morigerum patri, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 21: male morigerus mihi est danista, id. Ep. 5, 1, 1: quando una vivis meis morigera moribus, id. Men. 1, 3, 19: dum me morigeram praebeo, Afran. ap. Non. 433, 29: imago ad omnem nutum hominis sui morigera, App. Mag. 14, p. 282, 26; id. M. 2, p. 117, 1 al.—Esp., *compliant*, Plaut Cas. 5, 2, 20; cf. Lucr. 4, 1281.

†† **Morimărūsa** (Dead Sea), *the Cimbric appellation of the North Sea*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95.

Mŏrĭni, ōrum, *m., a people of Belgic Gaul, near the channel*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 3, 9; 4, 22; Mel. 3, 2 *fin.*; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106: extremique hominum Morini, Verg. A. 8, 727.

1. mōrĭo, ōnis, *m.*, = μωρός, *an arrant fool* (post-Aug.): quidam tantae sunt fatuitatis, ut non multum a pecoribus differant: quos moriones vulgo vocant, Aug. Ep. 26; Plin. Ep. 9. 17, 1 sq.; Mart. 8, 13; 14, 210 *in lemm.*—**II.** Transf., *a monster, deformed person*, Mart. 6, 39, 17.

(**2. mŏrĭo** or **mŏrĭon,** a false reading for mormorion, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.)

† **mōrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = μώριον. **I.** *A narcotic plant, nightshade, also called* strychnus: alterum genus (strychni), quod halicacabon vocant . . . ab aliis morion, ab aliis moly appellatum, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180.—**II.** *The male mandrake*: album hoc (genus) alii arsena alii morion vocant, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 148.

mŏrĭor, mortŭus, 3 (*fut. part.* moriturus, a, um, Cic. Arch. 12, 30; id. Div. 2, 25, 54; 2, 47, 99; Liv. 21, 12, 4; Verg. A. 4, 308; id. ib. 2, 511 et saep.; old forms acc. to the fourth conj.: si vivimu' sive morīmur, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 830 P.; Ann. v. 384 Vahl.; *inf.* moriri, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 108; id. Capt. 3, 5, 54; id. Rud. 3, 3, 12; id. Ps. 4, 7, 124 Ritschl *N. cr.*; Ov. M. 14, 215), *v. dep.* [Sanscr. root mar-, die; Gr. μορ- (μρο-, βρο-), μαρ; βροτός, μαραίνω; cf.: morbus, marceo], *to die* (cf.: pereo, intereo, occĭdo, occumbo, obeo, exspiro; class.). **I.** Lit.: vivam an moriar, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. metus, p. 123 Müll. (Trag. v. 179 Vahl.): ego cum genui, tum morituros scivi, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 361 Vahl.): mori, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 24: atque eundem (L. Tarquinium) . . . accepimus mortuum esse, cum duodequadraginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36: moriendum certe est, id. Sen. 20, 74: desiderio, *of desire*, id. Att. 1, 3, 1: ut fame senatores quinque morerentur, id. ib. 6, 1, 6: me esse homines mortuom dicant fame, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 57; so, fame, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 3; 1, 7, 8: fame et siti, Liv. 7, 35, 8: siti, id. 4, 30, 8; Petr. 10; Pomp. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 5: vigilando, Juv. 3, 232: ex vulnere, *of a wound*, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: in tormentis, Liv. 40, 23: alterius amore, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 10: curis, Tib. 2, 7, 33 (6, 51): fame, Petr. 10: inediâ, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89: significabat interruptis atque morientibus vocibus, *dying accents, the accents of a dying man*, Cic. Cael. 24, 59: mori videbamus in studio dimetiundi paene caeli atque terrae C. Galum, *spend his whole life in*, id. Sen. 14, 49: cum te complexâ morientem, Galle, puellâ Vidimus, *desperately in love, dying for love*, Prop. 1, 10, 5: ei mihi, si quis, Acrius ut moriar, venerit alter amor, id. 2, 4, 1 sq.: moriar, si, *may I die, if*, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** Transf., of things, *to die away, decay, to wither away, pass away, to vanish, lose its strength*, etc.; of members of the body: id quod supra vinculum est, moritur, *loses its vitality*, Cels. 7, 14.—Of plants: rutam et hederas illico mori, *die away, perish*, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 78: moriturque ad sibila campus, Stat. Th. 5, 528.—Of fire: flammas vidi nullo concutiente mori, *die out, go out*, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 11; of comets: donec in exiguum moriens vanesceret ignem, Claud. B. Get. 248: unguenta moriuntur, *lose their strength*, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 20.—*To end, close*: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45.—Comic.: vae illis virgis miseris, quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, *will find their death, be destroyed, broken*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117: ut iste interpositus sermo deliciarum desidiaeque moreretur, Cic. Cael. 31, 76: ne suavissimi hominis memoria moreretur, id. Pis. 38, 93: cum multa cotidie ab antiquis ficta moriantur, *fall into disuse, become obsolete*, Quint. 8, 6, 32: gratia, Ov. P. 3, 2, 27.—Esp. (in eccl. Lat.), of the loss of moral or spiritual vitality, *to die, to lose virtue and divine guidance*: in Adam omnes moriuntur, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 22: confirma cetera quae moritura erant, id. Apoc. 3, 2; cf. id. Johan. 11, 26; id. Rom. 7, 9.—Hence,

mŏrtŭus, a, um, *P. a., dead* (class.). **A.** *Adj.* **1.** Lit.: sanguine tauri poto mortuus concidit, Cic. Brut. 11, 43.—Prov.: mortuum esse alicui, *to be dead to one, to wish to have nothing further to do with him*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 15.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of persons, *faint, overwhelmed*: cum tu, quod tibi succederetur, exsanguis et mortuus concidisti, Cic. Pis. 36, 88.—**b.** Of things concr. and abstr., *dead, decayed, withered, passed away*, etc.: lacerti, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: flores, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18: et antiquae leges, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45: plausus, id. Att. 2, 19, 3: mortuâ re verba nunc facis. Stultus es, rem actam agis, *dead, done with*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 27.—**c.** Mare mortuum. (α) *The North Sea* of Europe, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94.—(β) *The Dead Sea* of Judea, Just. 36, 3.—**B.** *Subst.*: **mŏrtŭus,** i, *m., a dead person, dead man*: mortuum in domum inferre, Cic. Mil. 27, 75: a mortuis excitare, *to awake from the dead*, id. de Or 1, 57, 242: amandare aliquem infra mortuos, *even below the dead*, id. Quint. 15, 49: ut multis mortuus unus sufficeret, Juv. 15, 79: ossa mortuorum, Vulg. Matt. 23, 27.—Prov.: mortuo verba facere, *to talk to a dead man*, i. e. *in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 26.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *dead, without spiritual life*: nomen habes quod vivas et mortuus es, Vulg. Apoc. 3, 1: fides sine operibus mortua est, id. Jac. 2, 26; cf. id. Eph. 2, 1; 5, 14.—Also, *dead* to any thing, *not alive* to it, *not open* to its influence, etc.: peccato, Vulg. Rom. 6, 2: peccatis, id. 1 Pet. 2, 24: legi, id. Gal. 2, 19; cf.: mortui cum Christo ab elementis hujus mundi, id. Col. 2, 20: mortui estis, et vita vestra est abscondita cum Christo in Deo, id. ib. 3, 3.

Moritasgus, i, *m.* **I.** *A god of the Senones*, Inscr. Orell. 2028.—**II.** *A male proper name among the Senones*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54, 2.

mŏrĭtūrio, 4, *v. n. desid.* [morior], *to desire to die*, Cic. ap. Aug. de Gramm. p. 2006 P.

mormorion, ōnis, *f., a kind of dark-brown rock crystal*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

† **mormyr,** ȳris, *f.*, = μορμύρος, *a sort of fish in Pontus*: pictae mormyres, Ov. Hal. 110; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

mŏro, āre, v. 1. moror *fin.* 1.

† **mŏrŏchītes** (**mŏrŏchthos**), ae, *f.*, *a precious stone of the color of a leek*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

† **mōrŏlŏgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μωρολόγος, *speaking foolishly, foolish* (Plautinian): sermones, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 20.—As *subst.*, *a fool:* tibi morologus fio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 50.

1. mŏror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [mora]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to delay, tarry, stay, wait, remain, linger, loiter* (syn.: cesso, cunctor, haesito; class.); eamus ergo ad cenam: quid stas? *Thr.* Ubi vis: non moror, i. e. *I have no objection*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6: Lucceius narravit, Brutum valde morari, non tergiversantem, sed exspectantem, si qui forte casus, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: quid moror? Hor. C. 2, 17, 6: quid multis moror? *why do I linger long? why make a long story of it?* Ter. And. 1, 1, 87: ne multis morer, *to be brief, in short*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 104: paulum morandum in his intervallis, Quint. 11, 3, 39: quod adhuc Brundisii moratus es, *have tarried, remained*, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 2: in provinciâ, id. Att. 7, 1, 5: haud multa moratus, i. e. *without delaying long*, Verg. A. 3, 610: nec plura moratus, *without tarrying any longer*, id. ib. 5, 381: rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, *may linger, may be*, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3: Corycia semper qui puppe moraris, Juv. 14, 267.—With *cum:* ubi, et cum quibus moreris, *stay, reside*, Sen. Ep. 32, 1.—With *quin:* nec morati sunt quin decurrerent ad castra, Liv. 40, 31, 8.—In the *part. perf. subst.:* ad sexcentos moratorum in citeriore ripâ cepit, Liv. 21, 47, 3; 21, 48, 6; cf.: ad duo milia aut moratorum aut palantium per agros interfecta, id. 24, 41, 4; v. Drakenb. ad h. l.—**II.** *Act.*, *to delay, retard, detain, cause to wait, hinder:* ne affinem morer, Quin, etc., *delay*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 5: argentum non morabor quin feras, id. As. 2, 2, 88: morari ac sustinere impetum hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: conanti dexteram manum, id. ib. 5, 44, 8: eum, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 28: iter, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: naves, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80: morari ab itinere proposito hostem, Liv. 23, 28, 9: morantur pauci Ridiculum et fugientem ex urbe pudorem, Juv. 11, 54.—**2.** *To fix the attention of, to delight, amuse, entertain:* morata recte Fabula Valdius oblectat, populum meliusque moratur, Quam, etc., *delays*, i. e. *entertains*, Hor. A. P. 321: carmina, quae possint oculos auresque morari Caesaris, *arrest*, id. Ep. 1, 13, 17: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: profecto non plus biduum aut— *Ph.* Aut? nihil moror, *I will wait no longer, will bear no delay*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 104: egomet convivas moror, *keep them waiting*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 120.—**B.** In particular: nihil morari aliquem, *not to detain a person, to let him go, to dismiss.* Thus the consul said when he dismissed the Senate: Nihil amplius vos moramur, *I will detain you no longer, you are dismissed*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 10. This is the customary formula for abandoning an accusation and dismissing an accused person: C. Sempronium nihil moror, i. e. *I withdraw my accusation against*, Liv. 4, 42, 8: cum se nihil morari magistrum equitum pronuntiasset, id. 8, 35, 8: negavit, se Gracchum morari, id. 43, 16, 16.—Hence, **2.** Trop.: nihil morari (with *acc.*, an *object-clause*, or *quo minus*), *to let a thing go*, i. e. *not to value* or *regard, to care nothing about it, to have nothing to say against it*, etc.: nam vina nihil moror illius orae, *care nothing for it, am not fond of it*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 16: officium, id. ib. 2, 1, 264: nec dona moror, Verg. A. 5, 400: nil ego istos moror faeceos mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18 Brix ad loc.—With *object-clauses:* alieno uti nihil moror, *I do not want to*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 16: nihil moror, eos salvos esse, et ire quo jubetis, *am not opposed to it, have nothing to say against it*, Ant. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: nil moror eum tibi esse amicum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 56.—With *quominus:* nihil ego quidem moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, *I do not hesitate to, I will immediately*, Liv. 3, 54, 4.—Hence, * **mŏrātē**, *adv.*, *lingeringly, slowly:* moratius, Sen. Q. N. 6, 14, 3.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **mŏro**, āre: quid moras? Naev. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.: morares Enn. ib.: moraret, Pac. ib. (cf. Enn. p. 154, v. 11 Vahl.; Trag. Rel. p. 82 Rib.; Com. Rel. p. 16 ib.).—**2.** *Pass. impers.:* ita diu, ut plus biennium in his tricis moretur, *be spent, lost*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2.

2. mōror, 1, *v. dep. n.* [μωρός], *to be foolish, be a fool* (post-Aug.), in the lusus verbb.: morari eum (Claudium) inter homines desiisse, productâ primâ syllabâ, jocabatur, Suet. Ner. 33.

mōrōsē, *adv.*, v. morosus *fin.*

mōrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [morosus]. **1.** *Peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness* (rare but class.): si in morositatem inutilem et odiosam incidamus, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: morositas et ea vitia, quae dixi, habent aliquid excusationis, id. Sen. 18, 65.—**2.** *Niceness, pedantry:* affectatione et morositate nimiâ obscurabat stilum, *over-scrupulousness, too great nicety*, Suet. Tib. 70.

1. mōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mos; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54], *peevish, fretful, wayward, capricious, captious, morose* (syn.: tristis, severus, gravis, difficilis; class.): usque eo difficiles ac morosi sumus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Cic. Or. 29, 104: at sunt morosi et anxii, et iracundi et difficiles senes, id. Sen. 18, 65: canities, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17.—Of excessive care: circa corporis curam morosior, *particular, fastidious*, Suet. Caes. 45.—Of things concr. and abstr.: cupressus natu morosa, *that grows with difficulty*, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139: morbus, *stubborn*, Ov. A. A. 2, 323: caelandi subtilitas, *anxious, painful*, Plin. 35, prooem. § 1: si tibi morosa prurigine verminat auris, Mart. 14, 23.—Hence, *adv.:* **mōrōsē.** **1.** *Peevishly, fretfully, captiously, morosely* (class.): morose ferre hominum ineptias, Cic. Brut. 67, 236.—**2.** *Scrupulously, carefully:* terram non morose legit, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 128.—*Comp.:* pallium morosius ordinatum, Tert. Pall. 4.—*Sup.:* morosissime, Suet. Aug. 66.

2. mŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mora], *lingering, slow, slow in coming* (late Lat.): cui morosum videtur quodcunque futurum est, Cassiod. in Psa. 34, 20: iter fieri morosum quod ad celeritatem est inventum, id. Var. 1, 29.

Morpheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Μορφεύς, *the son of Sleep and god of dreams:* excitat Morphea, Ov. M. 11, 634; 647.

† **morphnos**, i, *m.*, = μορφνός, *a kind of eagle that lives near lakes*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

‡ **Morrenas**, ātis, *adj. comm.*, *of* or *belonging to* Morrena or Morena (a country of Mysia), Inscr. Grut. 760, 4.

mors, tis, *f.* [root mor, v. morior] (*dat.* morte, Varr. ap. Gell. 24), *death* in every form, natural or violent (syn.: letum, nex). **I.** Lit.: omnium rerum mors est extremum, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 1: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79: mortem sibi consciscere, *to kill one's self*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129: obire, *to die*, id. Phil. 5, 17, 48; Plaut Aul. prol. 15: nam necessest me . . cras mortem exequi, id. Ps. 4, 2, 38: certae occumbere morti, *to submit to*, Verg. A. 2, 62: aliquem ad mortem dare, *to put to death, kill*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 177: morti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 197: aliquem morte multare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50; so, per vim, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 14: morte multatus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 97; Tac. A. 6, 9; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 15; Lact. 2, 9, 24: morte punire, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 12; Tac. A. 4, 44; 11, 18: mortis poena, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: morti addici, id. Off. 3, 10, 45: omne humanum genus morte damnatum est, Sen. Ep. 71, 15: Antonius civium suorum vitae sedebat mortisque arbiter, Sen. Polyb. 16, 2: vitae et mortis habere potestatem, Vulg. Sap. 16, 13: illata per scelus, *assassination*, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: ad mortem se offerre pro patriâ, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 32: afferre, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: multare aliquem usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 9: morte cadere, Hor. C. 4, 2, 15: morte acerbissimâ affici, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: multare, id. de Or. 1, 43, 100: ad mortem duci, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: cui legatio ipsa morti fuisset, *brought death*, id. Phil. 9, 1, 3: imperfecta, *blindness*, Stat. Th. 11, 582: morte suâ mori, *to die a natural death:* bella res est, mori suâ morte, Sen. Ep. 69, 6: mors suprema, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 173; Sil. 5, 416: mortis fine, Boëth. Consol. 2, 7: quae rapit ultima mors est, Lucil. ap. Sen. Ep. 24, 20: proximus morti = moriens, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8; App. M. 1, 72; cf.: morti vicinus, Aug. Serm. 306, 10; Hier. in Joel, 1, 13 al.; cf.: cui, mors cum appropinquet, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: cujus aetati mors propior erat, Sall. H. 2, 41, 9: adpropinquante morte, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64 sq.: ut prorogetur tibi dies mortis, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 6: circa mortis diem, id. Ep. 27, 2: mansurum est vitium usque ad diem mortis, Cels. 7, 7, 15 *init.*—Poet.: mors sola fatetur quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 173.—In *plur.:* mortes, when several persons are spoken of: praeclarae mortes sunt imperatoriae, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; so Hor. S. 1, 3, 108: meorum, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 1: perdere mortes, *to throw away lives, to die in vain*, Stat. Th. 9, 58: hinc subitae mortes, Juv. 1, 144.—Also of different *forms* or *modes of death:* omnis per mortis, Verg. A. 10, 854; cf.: omni imagine mortium, Tac. H. 3, 28; Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2.—Rarely of an abstract thing: fere rerum omnium oblivio morsque memoriae, *death, total loss*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142.—**B.** Personified. **1.** **Mors**, *a goddess, the daughter of Erebus and Nox*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Verg. A. 11, 197; Hyg. Fab. praef.—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.) = eum qui habebat mortis imperium, id est, diabolum, Vulg. Heb. 2, 14; id. Isa. 28, 15; cf.: ero mors tua, o mors, id. Hos. 13, 14; id. Apoc. 6, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A dead body, corpse* (mostly poet.): morte campos contegi, *with corpses*, Att. ap. Non. 110, 31: mortem ejus (Clodii) lacerari, *body, corpse*, Cic. Mil. 32, 86; Cat. 64, 362; Prop. 3, 5, 22: vitis, quam juxta hominis mors laqueo pependerit, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119; Stat. Th. 1, 768.—Hence, jestingly, of an old man: odiosum est mortem amplexari, *a corpse, a skeleton*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 33.—**B.** Like φόνος, *the blood shed by murder:* ensem multâ morte recepit, Verg. A. 9, 348.—**C.** *That which brings death* (of missiles), *a deadly weapon* (poet.): mille cavet lapsas circum cava tempora mortes, Stat. Th. 6, 792; Luc. 7, 517: per pectora saevas Exceptat mortes, Sil. 9, 369.—Of a sentence or threat of death: ut auferat a me mortem istam, Vulg. Ex. 10, 17; of terrible pangs and anxieties: contritiones mortis, id. 2 Reg. 22, 5: dolores mortis, id. Psa. 18, 4; 116, 3; of a cruel and murderous officer: aderat mors terrorque sociorum et civium lictor Sestius, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118.—**D.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.): mors secunda, *the second death, future punishment*, Vulg. Apoc. 2, 11; 20, 6; 14: mors alone, id. 1 Joh. 5, 16; also *spiritual death*, that of a soul under the dominion of sin: stimulus mortis peccatum est, id. 1 Cor. 15, 56; Rom. 8, 6 et saep.; cf. Lact. 7, 10 *fin.*

morsĭcātim, *adv.* [morsico], *by biting, by biting the lips together* (ante-class.): labellis morsicatim lusitant, Naev. ap. Non. 139, 25.

morsĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a biting:* ciborum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 143, 1 Müll. (al. morsitatio).

morsĭco, 1, *v. a.* [mordeo]. **I.** *To bite continually*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 68 Müll.—**II.** *To bite, to press the lips together* as in kissing (post-class.): ore improbo compulsat, et morsicat, App. M. 7, p. 197, 16: limis et morsicantibus oculis, *winking, ogling*, id. ib. 2, p. 119, 8 (al. morsito).

morsĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. morsus], *a little bite; a biting with the lips, a kissing* (ante- and post-class.): formicarum, App. M. 8, p. 211, 35: teneris labellis molles morsiunculae, *kisses*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 65.

morsum, i, *n.* [mordeo], *a bit, little piece*, e. g. of wool (poet.): lanea morsa, Cat. 64, 316.

1. morsus, a, um, *Part.*, from mordeo.

2. morsus, ūs, *m.* [mordeo], *a biting, a bite.* **I.** Lit.: contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: serpentis, id. Fat. 16, 36: morsu apprehendere, *to bite*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: morsibus insequi, Ov. M. 13, 568: morsu appetere, Tac. H. 4, 42: nec tu mensarum morsus horresce futuros, *the eating*, Verg. A. 3, 394: mucida frusta farinae . . . non admittentia morsum, Juv. 5, 69: vertere morsus Exiguam in Cererem penuria adegit edendi, *their bites, their teeth*, id. ib. 7,

112; so, zonam morsu tenere, *by the teeth*, Juv. 14, 297.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A catching hold;* and, concr., *that which takes hold, a catch* (of a buckle, etc.; poet.): quâ fibulâ morsus Loricae crebro laxata resolverat ictu, Sil. 7, 624: roboris, i. e. *the cleft of the tree which held fast the javelin*, Verg. A. 12, 782: patulis agitatos morsibus ignes spirent, Grat. Falisc. 270.—**2.** *Sharpness of flavor, sharp taste, pungency:* nec cibus ipse juvat morsu fraudatus aceti, Mart. 7, 25, 5: marinus, *acrid quality*, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191: et scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, i. e. *a corroding, consuming*, Luc. 1, 243.—**II.** Trop., *a bite, sting, pain, vexation*, etc.: (carmina) odio obscuro morsuque venenare, *a malicious attack*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38: perpetui curarum morsus, *gnawings, pains*, Ov. P. 1, 1, 73: doloris, *a bite, sting*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: libertatis intermissae, id. Off. 2, 7, 24: dubiâ morsus famae depellere pugnâ, Sil. 2, 271.

Morta, ae, *f.*, = Μορτή, *one of the Fates*, Liv. Androu. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11: tria sunt nomina Parcarum, Nona, Decima, Morta, Caesell. ib.

mortālis, e, *adj.* [mors], *subject to death, liable to die, mortal* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quid in iis mortale et caducum, quid divinum aeternumque sit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61: animal, id. N. D. 3, 13, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Human, mortal:* mucro, *of human workmanship*, Verg. A. 12, 740: condicio vitae, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: opera, Liv. 1, 2: acta, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 97: mortalin' decuit violari vulnere divum? *from the hand of a mortal*, Verg. A. 12, 797: haud tibi vultus Mortalis, id. ib. 1, 328: nec mortale sonans, *like a human voice*, id. ib. 6, 50: si mortalis idem nemo sciat, Juv. 13, 76.—*Comp.:* aliquid ipso homine mortalius, *more perishable*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 110.—Hence, *subst.:* **mortālis,** is, *comm.*, *a man, mortal, human being* (in *sing.* mostly ante-class.): lepidus ecastor mortalis est Strabax, Plaut. Truc. 5, 57: edepol, mortalis malos, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 59; id. Truc. 2, 1, 36; id. Aul. 2, 4, 40: ego, quantum mortalis deum possum, te ac tua vestigia sequar, Liv. 3, 17, 6.—Usually *plur.:* mortales, like the Gr. θνητοί, *mortals, men, mankind:* quod ad immortales attinet haec: deinceps quod ad mortales attinet, videamus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.: est locus Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.); cf.: omnes mortales sese laudarier optant, id. ap. Aug. de Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v. 551 Vahl.): omnes mortales hunc aiebant Calliclem vivere, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 175: diu magnum inter mortales certamen fuit, etc., Sall. C. 1, 5: omnes mortales omnium generum, aetatum, ordinum, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: defendo multos mortales, id. Div. in Caecil. 25: plus debuisse fortunae, quam solus omnium mortalium in potestate habuit (Alexander), Curt. 10, 5, 35.—**mortālia,** ium, *n.*, *human affairs*, Verg. A. 1, 462; Tac. A. 14, 54.—**B.** *Temporary, transient* (opp. immortalis, imperishable, eternal; v. immortalis): neque me vero paenitet, mortales inimicitias, sempiternas amicitias habere, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 32; Liv. 34, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **mortālĭter,** *mortally, in the manner of mortals* (eccl. Lat.): mortaliter vivere, Aug. Enchir. 64.

mortālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mortalis], *the state of being subject to death, mortality; a dying, death.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): omne, quod ortum sit, mortalitas consequitur, *Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 26: metu meae mortalitatis, Quint. 6 praef. § 2: mortalitatem explere, i. e. *to die*, Tac. A. 6, 50: rex mortalitate interceptus, *by death*, Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 4: mariti, Dig. 23, 4, 2.—Of abstract things: tofus aedificiis inutilis est mortalitate, mollitia, *perishableness*, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166.—**II.** Transf., concr., *mortals, mankind* (post-Aug.), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 15: tristem de mortalitate ferre sententiam, Curt. 5, 5, 17: contra fortunam non satis cauta mortalitas est, *mankind*, Curt. 8, 4, 24; 9, 3, 7; 10, 5, 36 al.: ad erudiendam mortalitatem, Lact. 4, 25, 1.

mortālĭter, *adv.*, v. mortalis *fin.*

mortārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [mortarium], *a small mortar*, Aem. Mac. 1, 8; Hier. Ep. 64, 9; Vulg. Num. 7, 14.

mortārĭum, ii, *n.*, *a mortar* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: mortarium, in quo teruntur quae solvenda sunt, Non. 543, 22; Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; Cato, R. R. 74: aerea, Plin. 33, 8, 41, § 123: plumbea, id. 34, 18, 50, § 168.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A large basin or trough in which mortar is made*, Vitr. 7, 3, 10; 8, 6, 14; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177.—Hence, **2.** *Mortar:* mortario caementum addatur, Vitr. 8, 7.—**B.** *A hollow resembling a mortar*, dug round a tree: arbori mortarium statim faciunt, Pall. 4, 8, 1.—**C.** *That which is triturated in a mortar, a drug:* et quae jam veteres sanant mortaria caecos, Juv. 7, 170.

morticīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mors], *dead, that has died*, only of animals; hence, *of* or *belonging to an animal that has died of itself, carrion-;* as a term of abuse, *carrion;* and transf., *dead* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: morticinae ovis carne vesci, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 10: volucres aut pisces, id. ib. 3, 2, 18: in sacris ne morticinum quid adsit, id. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.: soleae, *made from the hide of an animal that has died of itself*, Serv. Verg. A. 4, 518: morticine, *you carrion*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 12.—As *subst. plur.:* **morticīna,** orum, *carcasses, carrion*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 11.—**II.** Transf.: morticini clavi, *corns* on the feet, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: caro, Sen. Ep. 122, 5: urnas reorum morticinas, i. e. sepulcra reorum, Prud. στεφ. 10, 384.

mortĭfer or (rarely) **mortĭfĕrus,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [mors-fero], *death-bringing, death-dealing, deadly, fatal* (class.; syn.: letalis, funestus): poculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: morbus, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: vulnus, id. Leg. 2, 5, 13: bellum, Verg. A. 6, 279: gravior dolor nec tamen mortiferus, Cels. 4, 2 *init.;* 5, 26, 22; Aug. de Util. Cred. § 36: res mortifera est inimicus pumice levis, Juv. 9, 95; 10, 10.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* **mortĭfĕra,** um, *deadly things:* cur tam multa mortifera terra marique (deus) dispersserit, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120 (B. and K. pestifera).—Hence, *adv.:* **mortĭfĕrē,** *mortally, fatally* (post-Aug.): mortifere aegrotare, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 3: vulnerare, Dig. 9, 2, 36, § 1.

mortĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mortifico], *a killing, death* (eccl. Lat.), opp. vivificatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

mortĭfĭco, 1, *v. a.* [mortificus], *to kill, destroy* (eccl. Lat.): caro mortificatur, Tert. Res. Carn. 37.—Transf., *to mortify, subject, reduce to weakness:* membra, Vulg. Col. 3, 5: facta carnis, id. Rom. 8, 13; cf. id. ib. 7, 4.

mortĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [mors-facio], *deadly, fatal* (eccl. Lat.): cibus, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 5: mortifico vulnere ictus, v. l. ap. Val. Max. 5, 6, 1 (Halm).

mortĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [mors-gen-, gigno], *the producer of death, death-giver*, Inscr. Grut. p. 1163.

mortŭālĭa, ium, *n.* [mortuus]. **I.** (Sc. vestimenta.) *Grave-clothes* or *mourning-weeds* (ante-class.), Naev. ap. Non. 548, 28 (Trag. Rel. v. 48 Rib.).—**II.** (Sc. carmina.) Haec sunt non nugae; non enim mortualia, *funeral songs, dirges*, referring to the custom at Rome of hiring women to sing absurd eulogies of the dead at funerals, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 63.

mortŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the dead* (ante-class.): mortuaria glossaria, *vocabularies of the dead*, a term applied by Cato to the philosophers who talk of dead, and not of existing, things, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

mortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *death-like, deadly* (post-class.): vultus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 38.—**II.** *Deadly*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71.

mortŭrĭo, ire, 4, *v. n. desid.* [mors], *to long for death, desire to die:* dictum est a Cicerone de philosophis, morturiunt, mori desiderant, Aug. de Gram. p. 2006 P. (Cic. Fragm. 50, 29, p. 146 B. and K.).

mortŭus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. morior *fin.*

mŏrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [mora], *a brief delay* (post-class.): tempus nullâ morulâ extenditur, Aug. Conf. 11, 15; App. Fragm. M. 10, p. 71.

mōrŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [2. morus], *black, dark-colored* (ante-class): jam pol ego illam pugnis totam faciam ut sit morula, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 10.

†**mōrum,** i, *n.*, = μῶρον and μόρον, *a mulberry; a blackberry:* nigra mora, Hor. S. 2, 4, 22; cf. Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 96: in duris haerentia mora rubetis, Ov. M. 1, 105; cf. Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 117.

†**1. mōrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μωρός, *foolish, silly* (Plautin.). **I.** *Adj.:* amor mores hominum moros et morosos facit, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 43: ut hoc utimur more moro molestoque, id. Men. 4, 2, 1.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. mōrus,** i, *m.*, *a fool, simpleton:* morus es, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 78.—**B. mōra,** ae, *f.*, *a foolish woman*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 17.—Hence, *adv.:* **mōrē,** *foolishly* (Plautin.): more hoc fit atque stulte, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 1.

†**2. mōrus,** i, *f.*, = μῶρα or μορέα, *a mulberry-tree:* arbor ibi, niveis uberrima pomis, Ardua morus erat, Ov. M. 4, 89; cf. Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74.

Morvinnĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Morvinnus* (a town of the Ædui), Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. t. 28, p. 351.

mos, mōris, *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. root ma-, measure; cf.: maturus, matutinus; prop., a measuring or guiding rule of life; hence], *manner, custom, way, usage, practice, fashion, wont*, as determined not by the laws, but by men's will and pleasure, *humor, self-will, caprice* (class.; cf.: consuetudo, usus). **I.** Lit.: opsequens oboediensque'st mori atque imperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 54: huncine erat aequum ex illius more, an illum ex hujus vivere? Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 24: alieno more vivendum est mihi, *according to the will* or *humor of another*, id. And. 1, 1, 125: nonne fuit levius dominae pervincere mores, Prop. 1, 17, 15: morem alicui gerere, *to do the will of a person, to humor, gratify, obey him:* sic decet morem geras, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 35; Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: animo morem gessero, Ter. And. 4, 1, 17: adulescenti morem gestum oportuit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 6; v. gero.—**II.** The will as a rule for action, *custom, usage, practice, wont, habit:* leges mori serviunt, *usage, custom*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 36: legi morique parendum est, Cic. Univ. 11: ibam forte Viâ Sacrâ, sicut meus est mos, *custom, wont*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 1: contra morem consuetudinemque civilem, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 148: quae vero more agentur institutisque civilibus, *according to usage, according to custom*, id. ib.: mos est hominum, ut nolint eundem pluribus rebus excellere, id. Brut. 21, 84: ut mos est, Juv. 6, 392; moris erat quondam servare, etc., id. 11, 83: more sinistro, *by a perverted custom*, id. 2, 87.—So with *ut:* morem traditum a patribus, ut, etc., Liv. 27, 11, 10: hunc morem servare, ut, etc., id. 32, 34, 5: virginibus Tyriis mos est gestare pharetram, *it is the custom, they are accustomed*, Verg. A. 1, 336: qui istic mos est? Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 1: mos ita rogandi, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 1: ut mos fuit Bithyniae regibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27: moris est, *it is the custom:* negavit, moris esse Graecorum, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 26, § 66; Vell. 2, 37, 5: quae moris Graecorum non sint, Liv. 36, 28, 4; cf.: (aliquid) satis ex more Graecorum factum, id. 36, 28, 5: ut Domitiano moris erat, Tac. Agr. 39.—*Plur.:* id quoque morum Tiberii erat, Tac. A. 1, 80: praeter civium morem, *contrary to custom, to usage*, Ter. And. 5, 3, 9: sine more, *unwonted, unparalleled:* facinus sine more, Stat. Th. 1, 238; so, nullo more, id. ib. 7, 135: supra morem: terra supra morem densa, *unusually*, Verg. G. 2, 227 (cf.: supra modum): perducere aliquid in morem, *to make into a custom, make customary*, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 162: quod jam in morem venerat, ut, etc., *had become customary*, Liv. 42, 21, 7.—**B.** In partic., in a moral point of view, *conduct, behavior;* in *plur.*, *manners, morals, character;* in a good or bad sense: est ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summâ cum humanitate jungatur, *manners*, Cic. Fam. 12, 27, 1: suavissimi mores, id. Att. 16, 16, A, 6: boni, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 254, 8.—Prov.: corrumpunt mores bonos colloquia mala, Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 33: justi, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184: severi et pudici, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: sanctissimi, Plin. Ep. 10, 20, 3: feri immanisque natura, Cic. Rosc.

Am. 13, 38: totam vitam, naturam moresque alicujus cognoscere, *character*, id. ib. 38, 109: eos esse M'. Curii mores, eamque probitatem, ut, etc., id. Fam. 13, 17, 3; id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: mores disciplinamque alicujus imitari, id. Deiot. 10, 28: perditi, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2: praefectura morum, *the supervision of the public morals*, Suet. Caes. 76: moribus et caelum patuit, *to good morals, virtue*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 101: amator meretricis mores sibi emit auro et purpurâ, *polite behavior, complaisance*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 128: propitiis, si per mores nostros liceret, diis, i. e. *our evil way of life*, Tac. H. 3, 72: morum quoque filius, *like his father in character*, Juv. 14, 52: ne te ignarum fuisse dicas meorum morum, leno ego sum, i. e. *my trade*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 6: in publicis moribus, Suet. Tib. 33; 42.—**III.** Transf. **A.** *Quality, nature, manner; mode, fashion:* haec meretrix fecit, ut mos est meretricius, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8: mores siderum, *qualities, properties*, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 206: caeli, Verg. G. 1, 51: Carneadeo more et modo disputare, *manner*, Cic. Univ. 1: si humano modo, si usitato more peccâsset, *in the usual manner*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9: Graeco more bibere, id. ib. 1, 26, 66: apis Matinae More modoque, *after the manner of, like*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 27: Dardanius torrentis aquae vel turbinis atri More furens, Verg. A. 10, 604: more novalium, Col. 3, 13, 4: caeli et anni mores, Col. 1, Praef. 23: omnium more, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 3; so, ad morem actionum, Quint. 4, 1, 43: elabitur anguis in morem fluminis, *like*, Verg. G. 1, 245: in hunc operis morem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 63: pecudum in morem, Flor. 3, 8, 6: morem vestis tenere, *mode, fashion*, Just. 1, 2, 3.—**B.** *A precept, law, rule* (poet. and post-Aug.): moresque viris et moenia ponet, *precepts, laws*, Verg. A. 1, 264; cf.: pacis inponere morem, id. ib. 6, 852: quod moribus eorum interdici non poterat, Nep. Ham. 3: quid ferri duritiâ pugnacius? sed cedit, et patitur mores, *submits to laws, obeys, is tamed*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127: ut leo mores Accepit, Stat. Ach. 2, 183: in morem tonsa coma, = ex more ludi, Verg. A. 5, 556.

Mŏsa, ae, *m.*, *a river in Belgic Gaul*, now the *Meuse* or *Maas*, Caes. B. G. 4, 9 *fin.*; 4, 10 *init.*; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. A. 2, 6; id. H. 4, 28; 5, 23.

Moschi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people between the Black and the Caspian Seas*, Mela, 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 4; Luc. 3, 270; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 29.—Hence, **1. Moschicus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Moschian*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; Mela, 1, 19, 13.—**2. Moschus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Moschian*, Mela, 1, 19: mons, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99.

‡ **Moschis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a female proper name*, Afran. ap. Non. 318, 5; Inscr. Mur. 477, 5.

Moschus, i, *m.* **I.** *A rhetorician of Pergamus, accused of poisoning*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 9.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Mur. 477, 5.

* **moscilli** or **moscŭli**, ōrum, *m. dim.* [mos], *little customs* or *usages:* moscillis (al. mosculis) Cato pro parvis moribus dixit, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 158 and 159 Müll.

Mŏsella, ae, *m.* and *f.*, *a river of Belgic Gaul*, now the *Moselle*, Tac. A. 13, 53; id. H. 4, 71; 77: largus Mosella, Aus. de Clar. Urb. 4: placida Mosella, id. Idyll. 10, 73.—Also called **Mŏsŭla**, ae, *f.*, Flor. 3, 10, 14.—Hence, **Mŏsellēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Moselle:* ortus, Symm. Ep. 1, 8.

Mōses or **Mōyses**, is or i, *m.* (in Vulg. *nom.* semper Mōyses; *gen.* Mōysi, Lev. 8, 36; 16, 34; Num. 3, 1; 33, 1, etc.: Mosi, Sedul. 5, 274), = Μωσῆς, Μωυσῆς, *Moses:* Moses, Juv. 14, 102: Moyses, Tac. H. 5, 4: Moysen unum exsulum monuisse, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 3: a Mose, Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 11: successor fuit Mosi, Lact. 4, 14: clarum videre Mō̆sen, Sedul. 3, 285; Prud. Ham. 340.—Hence, **A. Mōsēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Moses* (post-class.): Moseia virga, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 354.—**B. Mōsēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Moses:* manus, Juvenc. 2, 219 dub.—**C. Mōsĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Mosaic*, Ven. Fort. Vit. St. Mart. 2, 28.

Mostellārĭa, ae, *f.* [mostellum, *dim.* from monstrum], *The Ghost*, the name of a comedy of Plautus, also called Phasma (φάσμα, ghost).

mostellum, v. Mostellaria.

* **Mostēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Mostena *or* Mostene, *a city of Lydia*, Tac. A. 2, 47.

Mŏsŭla, ae, v. Mosella.

mōtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [moto], *moving, that moves:* anima, Vulg. Gen. 1, 21.

mōtăcilla, ae, *f.*, *the white water-wagtail:* motacilla, quod semper movet caudam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.; Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156; Arn. 7, 223.

mōtārium, ii, *n.*, *lint* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 134.

mōtātio, ōnis, *f.* [moto], *frequent motion, motion* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 45.

mōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a mover* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 12: motator sali Neptunus, Arn. 3, 118.

mōtio, ōnis, *f.* [moveo], *a moving, motion; a removing* (class.). **I.** Lit.: principium motionis, Cic. Fat. 19, 43: corporum, id. N. D. 2, 58, 145: ab ordine motio, *a removing*, Dig. 47, 20, 3.—Abstr., *motion:* ipsum animum . . . quasi quamdam continuatam motionem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22.—**B.** In partic., in medicine, *an ague-fit*, Cels. 3, 5, 28.—**II.** Trop.: motiones animi, *emotions* or *affections of the soul* (old reading), Cic. Ac. 1, 8; better, notionibus.

mōtito, āre, *v. freq. a.* [moto], *to move often, move about* (post-class.), Gell. 9, 6, 3 dub.

mōtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [motio], *a slight motion, shaking;* in medicine, *an attack of fever* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 53, 6: tentatus in Campaniâ motiunculis levibus, Suet. Vesp. 24 *init.*

mōto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [moveo], *to keep moving, move about* (poet.): Zephyris motantibus, Verg. E. 5, 5; cacumina quercûs, id. ib. 6, 28: lacertos, Ov. M. 11, 674.—*Pass.:* fundamenta parietesque quati et motari videntur, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 10.

mōtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a mover, that which keeps* a thing *in motion* (poet.): cunarum fueras motor, Charideme, mearum, i. e. *hast rocked me*, Mart. 11, 39, 1.

mōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [motor], *moving, that has motion* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* modus agendi, *a stirring, bustling, noisy style of playing* (opp. statarius), Don. Ter. Ad. prol. 24; id. ad argum. And.; Prisc. p. 590 P.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mōtōrium**, ii, *n.*, *the power of motion*, Tert. Anim. 14.

1. mōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. moveo *fin.* B.

2. mōtus, ūs, *m.* [moveo], *a moving, motion* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: orbes, qui versantur contrario motu, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: deus motum dedit caelo, id. Univ. 6: natura omnia ciens et agitans motibus et mutationibus suis, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: motus astrorum ignoro, Juv. 3, 42.—Poet.: futuri, *departure*, Verg. A. 4, 297: sub Aurorae primos excedere motus, Luc. 4, 734: crebri terrae, i. e. *earthquakes*, Curt. 4, 4, 20; 8, 11, 2.—**B.** In partic., *artistic movement, gesticulation, dancing:* haud indecoros motus more Tusco dabant, *gesticulated*, Liv. 7, 2: Ionici, *dances*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 21: Cereri dare motûs, *to perform dances, dance*, Verg. G. 1, 350: palaestrici, *the motions of wrestlers*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130.—Of the *gestures* of an orator, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.—Of military *movements, evolutions:* ut ad motûs concursûsque essent leviores, Nep. Iph. 1, 4.—**C.** Transf., *a stage* in the growth of a plant: tres esse motûs in vite, seu potius in surculo, naturales: unum quo germinet: alterum quo floreat: tertium quo maturescat, Col. 4, 28, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., of the mind or heart, *a movement, operation, impulse, emotion, affection, passion, agitation, disturbance* (syn.: affectus, perturbatio): cum semper agitetur animus, nec principium motus habeat, Cic. Sen. 21, 78: motûs animorum duplices sunt, alteri cogitationis, alteri appetitûs, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: motûs animi nimii, i. e. perturbationes, id. ib. 1, 38, 136: mentis meae, id. Att. 3, 8, 4: animi motus et virtutis gloriam esse sempiternam, id. Sest. 68, 143: tres quae dulcem motum afferunt sensibus, *sensation*, id. Fin. 2, 3, 10: Manto, divino concita motu, *impulse, inspiration*, Ov. M. 6, 158.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A political movement, sudden rising, tumult, commotion.* (α) In a good sense: Italiae magnificentissimus ille motus, Cic. pro Dom. 56, 142.—(β) *Rebellion, sedition:* omnes Catilinae motûs conatûsque prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: motum afferre rei publicae, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: populi, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: servilis, *a rising of the slaves, insurrection*, Liv. 39, 29: motum in re publicâ non tantum impendere video, quantum tu aut vides, aut ad me consolandum affers, *a change, alteration*, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3.—**2.** In rhet., *a trope* (= immutatio verborum, Cic.), Quint. 9, 1, 2; cf. id. 8, 5, 35.—**3.** *A motive* (post-Aug.): audisti consilii mei motûs, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 9.

mŏvens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. moveo *fin.* A.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (*sync.*, môstis for movistis, Mart. 3, 67, 1; mōrunt for moverunt, Sil. 14, 141), *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. mīv, set in motion; Gr. ἀμείβω, change; cf.: momentum, mutare]. **I.** *Act.*, *to move, stir, set in motion; to shake, disturb, remove*, etc. (syn.: cieo, agito, ago, molior). **A.** Lit.: movit et ad certos nescia membra modos, Tib. 1, 7, 38: ut festis matrona moveri jussa diebus, *to dance*, Hor. A. P. 232: moveri Cyclopa, *to represent a Cyclop by dancing* (gesticulating), id. Ep. 2, 2, 125: et fila sonantia movit, *struck*, Ov. M. 10, 89: citharam cum voce, id. ib. 5, 112: tympana, id. H. 4, 48; *to disturb:* novis Helicona cantibus, Manil. Astron. 1, 4: signum movere loco, *to move from the place*, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: os, Cels. 8, 2: gradum, i. e. *to go forward, advance*, Sen. Thyest. 420: se, *to move* or *bestir one's self:* move ocius te, Ter. And. 4, 3, 16: praecepit eis, ne se ex eo loco moverent, *not to stir from the spot*, Liv. 34, 20; Caes. B. G. 3, 15: castra, *to break up, remove:* postero die castra ex eo loco movent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; ellipt. without castra: postquam ille Canusio moverat, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 1: movisse a Samo Romanos audivit, Liv. 37, 28, 4.—*Pass. reflex.:* priusquam hostes moverentur, Liv. 37, 19, 18: hostem statu, *to drive from his position, dislodge*, id. 30, 18: aliquem possessione, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 116: heredes, *to eject*, id. Off. 3, 19, 76: tribu centurionem, *to turn out, expel*, id. de Or. 2, 67, 272; so, aliquem de senatu, id. Clu. 43, 122; the same also without senatu, Hor. S. 1, 6, 20: senatorio loco, *to degrade*, Liv. 39, 42, 6: ex agro, Cic. Fam. 13, 5, 2: move abs te moram, *remove, cast off*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 10: consulem de sententiâ, *to cause to recede, to dissuade*, Liv. 3, 21: litteram, *to take away*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74.—Prov.: omnis terras, omnia maria movere, *to turn the world upside down*, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *To excite, occasion, cause, promote, produce; to begin, commence, undertake:* exercitatione sudor movetur, *is promoted, produced*, Cels. 2, 17: alvum, Cato, R. R. 115: dolorem, id. ib. 7, 4: lacrimas, *to cause*, Quint. 6, 1, 26: fletum populo, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: risum, id. ib. 2, 62, 281: alicui exspectationem, id. Att. 2, 14, 1: indignationem, Liv. 4, 50, 1: misericordiam, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: suspicionem, id. Part. 33, 114: ego istaec moveo, aut curo? *begin, commence*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 18: bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37; Liv. 23, 48, 6: jam pugna se moverat, *was going on*, Curt. 8, 14, 6: cantûs, Verg. A. 10, 163: tantum decus, *begin*, Manil. Astron. 1, 42; cf. Verg. A. 7, 45: nominis controversiam, *to begin*, Tac. Dial. 25 *init.*; cf. Cels. 3, 3, § 25; Dig. 37, 10, 4: litem, ib. 4, 3, 33: actionem, ib. 19, 1, 10: mentionem rei, *to make mention*, Liv. 28, 11, 9: sacra, Val. Fl. 3, 540: movere ac moliri aliquid, *to undertake any thing that excites disturbance*, Liv. 23, 39: ne quid moveretur, id. 35, 13.—**b.** *To shake, to cause to waver, to alter:* alicujus sententiam, *to change, cause to waver*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 6: sententiam regis, Liv. 35, 42, 6.—**c.** *To present, offer* an oblation: ferctum Jovi moveto, Cato, R. R. 134.—**d.** *To disturb, concern, trouble, torment* one: men moveat cimex Pantilius? Hor. S. 1, 10, 78: Armeniosne movet, Romana potentia cujus Sit ducis? Luc. 7, 282; cf. Val. Fl. 7, 131: intoleranda vis aestûs omnium ferme corpora movit, Liv. 25, 26: strepitu fora vestra, Juv. 2, 52.—**e.** Of plants, *to put forth:* si se gemmae nondum moveant, *do not yet appear*, Col. 11, 2, 26: de palmite gemma mo-

vetur, *is produced*, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 13.—**f.** *To exert, exercise:* inter principia condendi hujus operis, movisse numen ad indicandam tanti imperii molem traditur deos, Liv. 1, 55, 3 (cf.: se movere, I. A. supra): artis opem, Ov. F. 6, 760.—**g.** = mutare, *to change, transform:* quorum Forma semel mota est, Ov. M. 8, 729: nihil motum antiquo probabile est, Liv. 34, 54, 8. — **h.** In mal. part., Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 43.—**B.** Trop., *to move, affect, excite, inspire:* ut pulcritudo corporis movet oculos et delectat, *charms*, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 98: quae me causae moverint, id. Att. 11, 5, 1: fere fit, quibus quisque in locis miles inveteravit, uti multum earum regionum consuetudine moveatur, *is much affected, influenced*, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: aliquem ad bellum, *to stir up, excite*, Liv. 35, 12, 5: movet feroci juveni animum comploratio sororis, *stirs his anger*, id. 1, 26, 3; cf. id. 21, 38, 3; 23, 31, 11: numina Dianae, *to irritate, provoke*, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: multa movens animo, *to revolve, ponder, meditate*, Verg. A. 3, 34: moverat plebem oratio consulis, *had stirred, made an impression on*, Liv. 3, 20: judicum animos, Quint. 6, 2, 1: acutule moveri, *keenly affected*, Aug. Conf. 3. 7: neque illud me movet, quod, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2: affectus, Quint. 6, 1, 7: moveor etiam ipsius loci insolentiâ, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5: nil moveor lacrimis, Prop. 3, 23, 25 (4, 25, 5): absiste moveri, *be not disturbed*, Verg. A. 6, 399: quos sectis Bellona lacertis Saeva movet, *inspires*, Luc. 1, 565 (al. monet): ut captatori moveat fastidia, *excites nausea in*, Juv. 10, 202.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to move itself, move* (very rare): terra dies duodequadraginta movit, *an earthquake*, Liv. 35, 40, 7; 40, 59, 7. — In *pass.:* reptile quod movetur, *which moves itself*, Vulg. Gen. 1, 26 saep. — Hence, **A. mŏvens**, entis, *P. a.*, *movable* (class.): ex eâ praedâ, quae rerum moventium sit, *movable things* (as clothes, arms, furniture), Liv. 5, 25, 6: voluptas, *that consists in motion*, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31: furtum rerum moventium, Gell. 11, 18, 13. — *Plur. subst.:* quaedam quasi moventia, *motives*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 68.—Hence, *adv.:* **mŏventer**, *movingly, affectingly* (late Lat.), Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Mil. 7, n. 4. — **B. mōtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *moved, affected, disturbed* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Ithaci digressu mota Calypso, Prop. 1, 15, 9: dictis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 23: precibus, Curt. 6, 5, 23.

mox, *adv.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. mankshu, ready, soon], *soon, anon, directly, presently;* mostly of the future (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mox ivero, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 91: mox ego huc revertor, Ter. Andr. 3, 2, 4: jussit mihi nuntiari, mox se venturum, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 8: mox tamen ardentis accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Verg. G. 3, 46; Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47. — With *quam:* exspectant . . . quam mox emittat currus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 89 Vahl.); so, exspecto quam mox utatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1: quid exspectas quam mox ego dicam, etc., id. ib. 15, 44: expectabant quam mox comitia edicerentur, Liv. 3, 37, 5; cf.: provisam quam mox vir meus redeat domum, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 4 Brix ad loc.: quam mox coctum est prandium? *how soon*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 12: mox ubi, *as soon as*, Liv. 3, 52: mox ut, *as soon as:* mox ut caluere pugnâ, Flor. 2, 4, 2: mox quam, *as soon as* (post-class.), Dig. 7, 4, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Soon afterwards, thereupon, afterwards, then, in the next place:* nam extemplo fusi, fugati: mox intra vallum compulsi: postremo exuuntur castris, Liv. 40, 48, 6: primum . . . deinde . . . mox . . . post . . . Tac. A. 11, 22; Quint. 10, 6, 3.—**2.** Of a longer time, *afterwards, at a later period* (post-Aug. for post, postea): a quo mox principe Nero adoptatus est, Suet. Ner. 6; id. Aug. 47: ante hoc domûs pars videntur, mox reipublicae, Tac. G. 13: paulo mox, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 5 al.: paucis mox horis, id. 18, 35, 78, § 341.—**II.** Transf., *in the next place, then.* **A.** Of place and situation: ultra eos Dochi, deinde Gymnetes, mox Anderae, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; cf.: pars equitum . . . mox prima legio, Tac. A. 1, 51. —**B.** Of value, esteem: post amylum Chium maxime laudatur Creticum, mox Aegyptium, *then*, Plin. 18, 7. 17, § 77: tenuissimum camelis, mox equis, id. 11. 41, 96. § 237.

Moyses, v. Moses.

Mōysĭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Moyses], *of* or *belonging to Moses* (post-class.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 28.

† **mu**, *interj.*, = μῦ, a slight sound made with the closed lips (ante-class.): neque, ut aiunt, mu facere audent, *to mutter, make a muttering*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 101 Müll. (Enn. p. 175, n. 10 Vahl.): nec mu facere audet, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 213 P.: nec dico nec facio mu, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. And. 3, 2, 25 (Enn. p. 175, n. 8 Vahl.; but not in Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 102, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—* **II.** A sound of lamentation: mu! perii hercle: Afer est, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 213 P.

muccēdo, muccĭdus, muccĭnĭum, muccōsus, muccŭlentus, muccus, v. mucedo, etc.

mūcēdo (**muccēdo**), ĭnis, *f.* [mucus], *mucus* of the nose (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 306 dub. (Hildebr. dulcedo).

mūcĕo, ui, 2, *v. n.* [id.], *to be mouldy, musty* (ante-class.): vinum quod neque aceat, neque muceat, Cato, R. R. 148.

mūcesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [muceo], *to become mouldy* or *musty* (post-Aug.): proprium est vino mucescere, Plin. 14, 20, 26, § 131.

muchula, ae, *f.*, *the Persian name of the precious stone* telicardios, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

Mūcĭa, ae, v. Mucius.

Mūcĭānus (**Mut-**), a, um, v. Mucius.

mūcĭdus (**mucc-**), a, um, *adj.* [mucus]. **I.** *Mouldy, musty:* mucida panis frusta, Juv. 14, 128: vina, Mart. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** *Snivelling:* homo es, Qui me emunxisti mucidum, Plaut. Epid. 3, 4, 58: senex, id. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

mūcĭlāgo (**mucc-**), ĭnis, *f.* [muceo], *a mouldy, musty juice*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

mūcĭnĭum (**mucc-**), ii, *n.* [mucus], *a pocket-handkerchief*, Arn. 2, 23.

Mūcĭus, a (**Mutius**, Lact. 5, 13, 13), *the name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated are, **1.** C. Mucius Scaevola, *who attempted to assassinate Porsena, and, on being apprehended, burned off his right hand*, Liv. 2, 12; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; id. Par. 1, 2, 12; Flor. 1, 10; Sen. Ep. 24, 5; 66. 51; Sil. 8, 386; Lact. l. l.—**2.** Q. Mucius Scaevola, *a governor in Asia*, Cic. Caecil. 17, 57. —**3.** Q. Mucius Scaevola, *an augur, the husband of Lælia*, Cic. Brut. 58, 211; id. Phil. 8, 10, 31.—**4.** P. Mucius Scaevola, *a friend of the Gracchi, and an enemy of the younger Scipio Africanus*, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31; Pers. 1, 114; Juv. 1, 154.— In *fem.*, **Mūcĭa**, *the wife of Cn. Pompeius, afterwards divorced from him*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6; id. Att. 1, 12, 3.— Hence, **II. Mūcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mucius, Mucian:* Mucia prata trans Tiberim, dicta a Mucio, cui a populo data fuerant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Mūcĭa**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. festa), *a festival kept by the Asiatics in commemoration of the good government of* Q. Mucius Scaevola, *the Mucius festival*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 51.—**Mūcĭānus** (**Mut-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Mucius, Mucian:* cautio, Dig. 35, 1, 99: satisdatio, ib. 104: exitus, i. e. *the death of* Q. Mucius Scaevola, *who was slain in the temple of Vesta by Damasippus*, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1.

mūcor, ōris, *m.* [muceo]. **1.** *Mould, mouldiness*, in bread (post-Aug.): mucorem contrahere, *to become mouldy*, Col. 12, 4, 4.— **2.** *Mustiness*, in wine, vinegar, etc.: mucor (vini), Dig. 18, 6, 4.—Also, *a moisture* which flows from vines, and is injurious to them: mucor, qui maxime vites infestat, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116.

mūcōsus (**mucc-**), a, um, *adj.* [mucus], *slimy, mucous* (post-Aug.): cruenta et mucosa ventris proluvies, Col. 1, 7, 1; 6, 7, 1; Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.: exulceratio, Cels. 5, 28, 15. — **II.** Transf., = stultus (opp. emunctae naris), Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 4, 8.

mucro, ōnis, *m.*, *a sharp point* or *edge;* esp., *the point of a sword, the sword's point* (class.; cf.: acies, cuspis). **I.** Lit.: mucro falcis, Col. 4, 25, 1: dentis, Plin. 8, 3, 4, § 8: folii, id. 16, 10, 16, § 38: crystalli, id. 37, 2, 9, § 26: cultri, *edge*, Juv. 14, 216: medio jugulaberis ensis, *sword's point*, Ov. M. 12, 484: coruscus, Verg. A. 2, 333.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A sword:* nisi mucrones militum tremere voltis, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 6: mortalis, Verg. A. 12, 740.—**2.** *A point, extremity, end* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 2, 520: faucium, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.—**II.** Trop., *edge, point, sharpness:* censorii stili, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: tribunicius, id. Leg. 3, 9, 21: defensionis tuae, id. Caecin. 29, 84: ingenii, *sharpness*, Quint. 10, 5, 16.

mūcrōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [mucro], *pointed* (post-Aug.): piscis mucronato rostro, Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15: folia, id. 25, 13, 102, § 161.

mūcŭlentus (**mucc-**), a, um, *adj.* [mucus], *snivelling* (post-class.): nares, Prud. στεφ. 13, 282: munctiones, Arn. 3, 107.

mūcus (**mucc-**), i, *m.* [mug, mungo; cf. also Sanscr. muć, solvere, dimittere], *snivel, mucus* of the nose: mucusque, et mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17; Cels. 4, 18.

mufrius, ii, *m.*, *a term of abuse:* mufrius non magister, Petr. 58 *fin.*

‡ **muger** dici solet a Castrensium hominibus, quasi mucosus, is, qui talis male ludit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158, 27 Müll. (cf. Engl. smuggle; Germ. Schmuggel), a false player.

mūgil and **mūgĭlis**, is, *m.*, *a sea-fish;* acc. to some, *the mullet:* mugilum natura ridetur, in metu capite abscondito, totos se occultari credentium, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59; 9, 42. 67, § 144; 9, 62, 88, § 185; 10, 70, 89, § 193; 32, 11, 53, § 149. — This fish was made use of in punishing adulterers: quosdam moechos et mugilis intrat, Juv. 10, 317; cf. Cat. 15, 19.

Mugillānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname;* as, e. g. Papirius Mugillanus, Liv. 4, 30.

mūgĭnor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to dally, trifle, hesitate, delay* (rare but class.): muginari est nugari et quasi tarde conari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.: muginamur, Lucil. ap. Non. 139, 6; Att. ib. 139, 7: dum tu muginaris, cepi consilium domesticum, Cic. Att. 16, 12, 1.—In the collat. form, **mūsĭnor**, āri: dum ista (ut ait M. Varro) musinamur. Plin. H. N. prooem. § 18.

1. mūgĭo, īvi and ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root, mug, sonare; Gr. μυκάομαι, μύζω], *to low, bellow* (syn. boo). **I.** Lit.: inde cum actae boves mugissent, Liv. 1, 7. — Prov.: hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit, Juv. 14, 286.—*Part. pres. subst.:* mugientium Prospectat errantes greges, i. e. *cattle*, Hor. Epod. 2, 11. — **II.** Transf., of the sound of a trumpet, *to bray:* Tyrrhenusque tubae mugire per aethera clangor, Verg. A. 8, 526. — Of an earthquake, *to rumble:* sub pedibus mugire solum, id. ib. 6, 256. — Of a mast: si mugiat Africis Malus procellis, *groans*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 57.—Of thunder, *to roar, crash, peal:* mugire tonitrua, rutilare fulgura, Min. Fel. Octav. 5: quasi mugiente litterâ M, Quint. 12, 10, 31: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *will bellow* or *cry out to you*, σοφῶς, *well done! bravo!* Mart. 3, 46, 8.—Also, *to reject with a sound:* cruentum mugiit, *spat gore*, Claud. Ruf. 1, 66.

‡ **2. Mugio**, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.

Mūgĭōnĭa or **Mūgōnĭa**, ae, or **Mūgĭōnis** (**Mucionis**), is, *f.* (porta), *a gate of ancient Rome, which was afterwards within the city:* in Palatio Mucionis a mugitu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 164 Müll.: Mugionia porta Romae dicta est a Mugio quodam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.; Sol. 1, 24; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 109 sq.

mūgĭtor, ōris, *m.* [1. mugio], *a bellower* (poet.): mugitor Vesuvius, Val. Fl. 3, 208.

mūgītus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a lowing, bellowing* (class.). **I.** Lit.: mugitusque boum, Verg. G. 2, 470: edere, *to utter lowings, to low*, Ov. M. 7, 597: dare, id. F. 1, 560: tollere, Verg. A. 2, 223.—**II.** Transf., *a bellowing, rumbling, roaring, loud noise:* mugitus terrae, Cic. Div. 1, 18: nemorum, Plin. 18, 35, 86, § 360; Stat. Th. 10, 263: labyrinthi, Juv. 1, 53.

mūla, ae (*abl. plur.* mulabus: data et vehicula cum mulabus ac mulionibus, Capitol. Ver. 5; Tert. Uxor. 2, 8; Prisc. p. 733

P.), *f.* [mulus], *a she-mule;* also, in gen., *a mule* (used instead of horses for drawing carriages or bearing litters): ex asino et equâ mula gignitur, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Juv. 7, 181.—She-mules bear no young, Plin. l. l. § 173. Hence: mulae partus a te prolatus est: res mirabilis propterea, quia non saepe fit, Cic. Div. 2, 22, 49; cf. id. ib. 1, 18, 36: hoc monstrum fetae conparo mulae, Juv. 13, 66.—Hence, prov.: cum mula peperit, *when a mule foals,* i. e. *never,* Suet. Galb. 4.

mūlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to mules* (post-Aug.): materies, *the race of mules,* Col. 6, 27, 1: carpentum, Lampr. Heliog. 4, 4.

mulc, *the Persian name for the precious stone thelycardios,* Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183; al. muchala.

mulcātor, ōris, *m.* [mulco], *he who handles roughly,* Isid. 10, 178; Placid. Gloss. p. 483.

mulcēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [mulceo], *pleasantness, agreeableness* (post-class.): Veneris atque Musae, Gell. 19, 9, 7; Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

mulcĕo, si, sum (rarely mulctum), 2, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root marc, take hold of; Gr. μάρπτω, μάρπτις; cf. mulco], *to stroke; to touch* or *move lightly* (syn. palpo; poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: manu mulcens barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: caput, Quint. 11, 3, 158: vitulum, Ov. A. A. 2, 341: colla, id. M. 10, 118: mulcebant Zephyri flores, *rustle through,* id. ib. 1, 108: aura mulcet rosas, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 60: virgâ mulcere capillos, *to touch lightly,* Ov. M. 14, 295: aristas, id. F. 5, 161: mulcere alternos (pueros) et corpora fingere linguâ, Verg. A. 8, 634: aëra motu, Lucr. 4, 136: aethera pennis, *to move,* Cic. Arat. 88: mulserat huc navem compulsam fluctibu' pontus, *had wafted hither,* Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 257 Vahl.).—**B.** Transf., *to make sweet* or *pleasant:* pocula succis Lyaei, Sil. 7, 169.—**II.** Trop., *to soothe, soften, appease, allay; to caress, flatter, delight,* etc. (syn.: blandior, placo, lenio, sedo): mulcentem tigres, of Orpheus, Verg. G. 4, 510: aliquem dictis, id. A. 5, 464: fluctûs, id. ib. 1, 66: iras, id. ib. 7, 755: jure, Vell. 2, 117, 3.—*To alleviate, mitigate:* variâ vulnera mulcet ope, *alleviates the pain of his wounds,* Ov. F. 5, 401: dolores nervorum, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 107: os stomachumque, id. 22, 24, 51, § 110: ebrietatem, id. 21, 20, 81, § 138: lassitudinem, id. 37, 5, 16, § 63: corpora fessa, Ov. M. 11, 625: aliquem laudibus, *to flatter,* Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Mulciber, p. 144 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 109 Rib.): puellas carmine, *to delight,* Hor. C. 3, 11, 24: animos admiratione, Quint. 1, 10, 9: aures figmentis verborum novis, *to delight,* Gell. 20, 9, 1.—Hence, **mulsus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Adj., mixed with honey; sweet as honey, honey-sweet* (post-Aug.): mulsa (sc. aqua), *honey-water, hydromel,* Col. 12, 12, 3: acetum, *vinegar and honey mixed together, honey-vinegar,* Cato, R. R. 157, 6: lac, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52: mulsa pira, Col. 5, 10, 18.—Trop., of words, etc., *sweet as honey, honeyed* (Plautin.): ut mulsa dicta dicis! Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 34: loqui, id. Poen. 1, 2, 112.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. mulsa,** ae, *f.,* a term of endearment, *my sweetheart, my honey* (Plautin.): age, mulsa mea, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; id. Cas. 2, 6, 20.—**2. mulsum,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *honey-wine, mead,* i. e. wine mixed or made with honey (class.): commisce mulsum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 48: frigidum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 282: aceti, for mulsum acetum, *honey-vinegar,* Ser. Samm. 49, 714.

* **mulcētra,** ae, *f.,* *a plant, called also* heliotropium, App. Herb. 9.

Mulcĭber, ĕris and ĕri (*gen.* sync. Mulcebri, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23), *m.* [mulceo; he who softens any thing; v. infra], *a surname of Vulcan:* Mulciber, Vulcanus, a molliendo scilicet ferro dictus: mulcere enim mollire, sive lenire est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.; Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Trag. Rel. v. 558 Rib.): Mulciber, credo, arma fecit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 32; Ov. A. A. 2, 562: Mulciber in Trojam, pro Troia stabat Apollo, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 5: VOLCANO MITI SIVE MVLCIBERO L. VETT., Inscr. Orell. 1382: VOLCANO MVLCIBERO SACR., Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 265.—**II.** Transf., *fire,* Ov. M. 9, 263; 14, 533; Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

mulco (‡ **mulcto,** Inscr. Grut. 155, 1), āvi, ātum, 1 (**mulcassitis,** for mulcaveritis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 8), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root marc, take hold of; cf. Gr. μάρπτω, perh. μορφή], *to beat, cudgel; to maltreat, handle roughly, injure* (class.; syn.: verbero, tundo, pulso). **I.** Lit.: ipsum dominum atque omnem familiam Mulcavit usque ad mortem, Ter. Ad 1, 2, 9; Petr. S. 134: aliquem, *to ill-treat,* Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 23: male mulcati clavis ac fustibus repelluntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: mulcato corpore, *with bodies bruised,* Tac. A. 1, 70: prostratos verberibus, id. ib. 32.—Of inanimate things: naves, *to injure, damage,* Liv. 28, 30, 12.—**II.** Trop.: scriptores illos male mulcatos, exisse cum Galbâ, Cic. Brut. 22, 88 (but in Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 8, mulcaverim is undoubtedly corrupt, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

mulcta, mulctātīcius, mulctātio, mulcto, v. multa, etc.

mulctra, ae, *f.* [mulgeo], *a milking-pail, milk-pail.* **I.** Lit.: bis venit ad mulctram, Verg. E. 3, 30: e mulctrâ recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13; cf. mulctrum.—**II.** Transf., *the milk in a milk-pail,* Col. 7, 8, 1; cf. mulctrum.

mulctrāle, is, v. mulctrarium.

mulctrārium, ii (coll. form, **mulctrāle,** is, Serv. Verg. E. 3, 30), *n.* [mulgeo], *a milking-pail:* nivea implebunt mulctraria vaccae, Verg. G. 3, 177 Wagn. *N. cr.* (Rib. mulctraria; al. multraria, al. mulgaria).

mulctrum, i, *n.* [id.], *a milking-pail:* illic injussae veniunt ad mulctra capellae, Hor. Epod. 16, 49; Val. Fl. 6, 145; Calp. Ecl. 3, 66; 4, 25; 5, 33; 9, 36; Prud. Cath. 3, 66: mea, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 35; cf. mulctra.

mulctus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*) [id.], *a milking* (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2.

mulgāre, is, *n.* [mulgeo], *a milking-pail:* tepidi mulgaria lactis, Valg. ap. Serv and Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 177.

mulgĕo, si, sum or ctum, 2, *v. a.* [Sanscr. marǵ, wipe or rub away; Gr. ἀ-μέλγω; Germ. melken; Engl. milk], *to milk:* oves, Verg. E. 3, 5: capras, Plin. 10, 39, 56, § 115.—*Absol.:* mulgent ad caseum faciendum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 4.—Prov.: mulgere hircos, of something impossible, Verg. E. 3, 91.

‡ **mūlicurius,** ii, *m.* [v. hibrid. from mulus-κουρεύς], *a mule-clipper:* mulicurius, ἡμιονόκουρος, Gloss. Philox.

mŭlĭēbris, e, *adj.* [mulier], *of* or *belonging to a woman, womanly, female, feminine.* **I.** *Adj.* (class.): loci muliebres, ubi nascendi initia consistunt, Varr. L. L. 5, 3: facinus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 35: comitatus, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: vox, id. de Or. 3, 11, 41: vestis, Nep. Alc. 10, 6: venustas, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: fraus, Tac. A. 2, 71: impotentia, id. ib. 1, 4: certamen, i. e. de mulieribus, Liv. 1, 57: jura, id. 34, 3: Fortuna Muliebris, worshipped in memory of the wife and mother of Coriolanus, who persuaded him to retreat, Val. Max. 1, 8, 4; Liv. 2, 40.—**B.** In a reproachful sense, *womanish, effeminate, unmanly:* parce muliebri supellectili. *Mi.* Quae ea est supellex? *Ha.* Clarus clamor sine modo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 26 sq.: animum geritis muliebrem, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. Rel. p. 227 Rib.): muliebris enervataque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 15.—Gram. t. t., *feminine* (opp. virilis): vocabulum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 sq. Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mŭlĭebrĭa,** ium, *n.* **A.** = pudenda muliebria, Tac. A. 14, 60: muliebria pati, *to let one's self be used as a woman,* id. ib. 11, 36.—**B.** *Womanish things:* muliebria cetera, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17 = menstrua: desierant Sarae fieri muliebria, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11.—Hence, *adv.:* **mŭlĭēbrĭter. 1.** *In the manner of a woman, like a woman:* nec muliebriter Expavit ensem, Hor. C. 1, 37, 22: ingemiscens, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140: flere, Spart. Hadr. 14, 5: Hunni equis muliebriter insidentes, *in the manner of women,* Amm. 31, 2, 6.—**2.** *Womanishly, effeminately:* si se lamentis muliebriter lacrimisque dedet, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, id. ib. 2, 23, 55: Antinoum suum muliebriter flere, Spart. Hadr. 14, 5.

mŭlĭēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [muliebris], *womanhood* opp. to virginity (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Verg. Vel. 14.

mŭlĭēbrĭter, *adv.,* v. muliebris *fin.*

mŭlĭebrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier], *fond of women* (Plautin.): genus muliebrosum (al. mulierosum), Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24.

mŭlĭer, ĕris, *f.* [mollior, *comp.* of mollis, q. v.], *a woman, a female,* whether married or not. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 36: mulieres omnes propter infirmitatem consilii, majores in tutorum potestate esse voluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; of a virgin, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64: mulieres omnes dicuntur, quaecumque sexûs feminini sunt, Dig. 34, 2, 26: nil non permittit mulier sibi, Juv. 6, 457.—**B.** In partic., *a wife,* opp. to a maid: ecqua virgo sit aut mulier digna, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, "cras mulier erit" inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 75: si virgo fuit primo, postea mulier, Lact. 1, 17, 8 al.: pudica mulier, Hor. Epod. 2, 39; Suet. Vit. 2; Inscr Orell. 4661.—**II.** Transf., as a term of reproach, *a woman,* i. e. *a coward, poltroon:* non me arbitratur militem, sed mulierem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 4.

mŭlĭĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier], *of* or *belonging to a woman* (mostly post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* manus, *the band sent by Clodia,* Cic Cael. 28, 66: voluptas, Auct. ap. Trebell. Trig. Tyrann. 6, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mŭlĭĕrārĭus,** ii, *m., a lover of women,* Cat. 25, 5 (dub.; al munerarios), Capitol. Albin. 11, 7; cf. Isid. 10, 107.

mŭlĭercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little woman, mere woman, girl* (class.), Lucr. 4, 1279: qui illo susurro delectari se dicebat aquam ferentis mulierculae, *a common working girl,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103; 1, 16, 37; id. Lael. 13, 46; Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4: num suas secum mulierculas sunt in castra ducturi? Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: mulierculam Vincere mollitie, Hor. Epod. 11, 23.—Transf., of animals: pantheris, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.

mŭlĭercŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [muliercula], *a lover of women* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 3, 16, 1.

mŭlĭĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mulier], *womanhood,* opp. to maidenhood (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 12 (al. muliebritas).

mŭlĭĕro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make womanish, render effeminate* (ante-class.): Varr. ap Non. 140, 16.

† **mŭlĭĕrōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [mulierosus], *a fondness for women,* as a transl. of the Gr φιλογύνεια, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 25.

mŭlĭĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mulier], *fond of women* (class.): homo, Afran. ap. Non. 28, 25, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; v. l. Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 24 (v muliebrosus).

mūlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mulus], *of* or *belonging to a mule:* ungula, Vitr. 8, 3: nares, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31: cor, i. e. stolidum, fatuum (al. Mutinensis), Juv. 16, 23.

1. mūlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a mule-keeper, a mule-driver, muleteer; a mule-dealer, mule-hirer* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll.; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 93: mulionesque cum cassidibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Suet. Ner. 30; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Cic. ap. Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135; Gell. 15, 4, 3; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72; Juv. 3, 317.—A sobriquet applied to Vespasian, because his necessities had obliged him to make money by trading, Suet. Vesp. 4.—Prov.: infantior quam meus est mulio, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a kind of gnat,* an enemy to bees, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61.

2. Mūlĭo, ōnis, *m., a Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 339, 3.

mūlĭōnĭcus or **mūlĭōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. mulio], *of* or *belonging to a mule-driver* (class.): mulioniam paenulam arripuit, Cic. Sest. 38, 82 Halm: tectus cucullione mulionico, Lampr. Heliog. 32, 9.

mullĕŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [mulleus], *reddish* (eccl. Lat.): calceus, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

mullĕus calcĕus, or, *absol.,* **mullĕus,** i, *m.* [mullus], *a reddish* or *purple-colored shoe,* worn only by the three highest magistrates (the consul, prætor, and curule ædile): mulleos genus calceorum aiunt esse; quibus reges Albanorum primi, deinde patricii sunt usi, quos putant a mullando dictos, i. e. suendo, Paul. ex Fest.

p. 142 Müll.; Vop. Aurel. 49: nomen his (mullis) Fenestella a colore mulleorum calciamentorum datum putat, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65.

‡ **mullo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to sew;* v. mulleus.

mullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mullus], *a little red mullet* or *barbel:* barbatulos mullulos exceptans, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38 dub. (Orell., mullos).

mullus, i, *m.*, *a kind of fish highly esteemed, the red mullet, barbel*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17; Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 64: mulli barbati in piscinis, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 7; Juv. 5, 92; Sen. Ep. 95, 27 et saep.

‡ **mūlŏcĭsĭārĭus,** i, *m.* [mulus-cisium], *one who rides in a carriage drawn by mules:* καρουχάριος, mulocisiarius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

mūlŏmĕdĭcīna, ae, *f.* [mulus-medicina], *the art of curing the diseases of mules*, Veg. Vet. praef. 1 and 2.

mūlomĕdĭcus, i, *m.* [mulus-medicus], *a mule-doctor*, Veg. Vet. praef. 1; Firm. Math. 8, 13; Edict. Diocl. 7, 20.

mulsa, ae, *f.*, v. mulceo, *P. a.*, B. 1.

mulsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mulsum, v. mulceo], *sweetened with honey; sweet as honey* (post-Aug.): mulsea aqua, *honey-water, hydromel*, Col. 8, 7, 4; Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 129: liquor mulsei saporis, *sweet as honey*, Col. 12, 45, 3.

mulsum, i, *n.*, v. mulceo, *P. a.* B. 2.

* **mulsūra,** ae, *f.* [mulgeo], *a milking*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.

mulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. mulceo *fin.*

1. multa (mulcta), ae, *f.* [Sabine, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 11, 1, 5; Oscan, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.], *a penalty* involving loss of property, *a fine, amercement, mulct;* in the most ancient times riches consisted only in the possession of flocks and herds; it accordingly signified, at first, *a fine in cattle;* but in later times, when money was the measure of wealth, it signified *a pecuniary fine* (whereas poena denotes a punishment of any kind, e. g. corporal punishment, imprisonment, capital punishment): vocabulum ipsum multae M. Varro non Latinum, sed Sabinum esse dicit, Gell. 11, 1, 5: multam Osce dici putant poenam quidam. M. Varro ait poenam esse, sed pecuniariam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.: cum pecore diceretur multa, Varr. L. L. 5, § 95 Müll. The highest penalty in the earliest times was thirty head of cattle, the lowest a sheep, in specifying which the word ovis is used as of the masculine gender: ego ei unum ovem multam dico, *I condemn him to pay, fine him*, a legal formula ap. Gell. 11, 1, 4: multae dictio ovium et bovium, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16.—Later, of a *pecuniary fine:* multa praesens quingentum milium aeris in singulas civitates imposita, Liv. 10, 37: multam alicui dicere, *to decree, award*, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: indicere, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: subire, Ov. F. 5, 289: committere, *to deserve, incur*, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: exigere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 177 Müll.: remittere, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: irrogare (of the plaintiff, or people's tribune), *to propose that the accused be fined a certain sum*, id. Mil. 14, 36; so, petere, id. Clu. 33, 91: aliquem multā et poenā multare, id. Balb. 18, 42: multam alicui facere, Gell. 7, 14, 8: certare, *to contend on both sides whether or not the proposed fine should be paid:* duo tribuni plebis ducentum milium aeris multam M. Postumio dixerunt: cui certandae cum dies advenisset, Liv. 25, 3: multae certatio, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: multa erat Veneri, *for the benefit of Venus*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25: multa gravis praedibus Valerianis, *a heavy loss, great damage*, id. Fam. 5, 20, 4.—**II.** In gen., *a penalty:* singulos jure jurando adigam non aliter quam stantes cibum capturos esse ... hanc multam feretis, etc., Liv. 24, 16, 13: haec ei multa esto: vino viginti dies Ut careat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 55.

2. multa, *adj. fem.*, v. multus.

multangŭlus (multiang-), a, um, *adj.* [multus-angulus], *having many angles, multangular*, Lucr. 4, 654: forma, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

‡ **multănĭmis,** e, *adj.* [multus-animus], *having much spirit* or *courage, spirited, courageous*, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 690.

‡ **multannus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus-annus], *of many years, ancient:* πολυχρόνιος, multannus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

multātīcĭus (mulct-), or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. multa], *of* or *belonging to fines, fine-:* pecunia, *fine-money*, Liv. 10, 23, 13: argentum, id. 30, 39, 8; 27, 6. 19.

‡ **multātĭcus,** or, archaic, ‡ **moltātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fines, fine-:* QVAISTORES AIRE MOLTATICOD DEDERONT, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 469, 2: AEDILES AERE MVLTATICO, Inscr. Donat. 263, 1.

multātĭo (mulct-), ōnis, *f.* [2. multo], *a penalty, amercement, fine* in any thing (class.): misera est multatio bonorum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: multatio non nisi ovium boumque impendio dicebatur, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11: AEDILIS MVLTATIO, Inscr. Orell. 2488.

multātītius (mulct-), v. multaticius.

* **multēsĭmus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus], *multesimal*, i. e. *very small, trifling:* pars, Lucr. 6, 651 (also ap. Non. 136, 39).

multĭangŭlum, i, *n.* [multus-angulus], *a polygon*, = πολύγωνον, Boëth. de Arithm. 2, 24; cf. multangulus.

(**multĭbarbus,** false reading for illutibarbus, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 29.)

multĭbĭbus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-bibo], *much-drinking* (ante- and post-class.): lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 77: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1: heros, Macr. S. 5, 21.

multĭ-caulis, e, *adj.* [multus-caulis], *many-stalked* (post-Aug.), Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

multĭ-căvātus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-cavatus], *with many hollows* or *cavities, multicavous* (ante-class.): favus, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 24.

* **multĭ-căvus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus-cavus], *many-holed:* pumex, Ov. M. 8, 561.

multĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *soft, splendid, transparent*, a term applied to garments (poet. and post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* dabis Aureliano tunicas multicias viriles decem (al. multilicias), Valerian. Aug. ap. Vop. Aurel. 12: synthesis, Tert. de Pall. 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **multĭcĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, sc. vestimenta, *soft, splendid, transparent garments*, Juv. 2, 66; 76; 11, 186.

* **multĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [multus-colo], *a many-worshipper, one who worships many*, Fulg. adv. Arianos.

multĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [multus-color], *many-colored* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* hexecontalithos, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167: Iris, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* **multĭcŏlor,** *a many-colored garment*, App. M. 11, p. 258, 20.

multĭcŏlōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *many-colored* (post-class.): sicuti multijuga dicimus, et multicolora et multiformia, Gell. 11, 16, 4: prata, Prud. Cath. 3, 104; App. de Mundo, 16.

multĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-coma], *having much hair* (poet.); transf. of radiant light, *abounding in rays:* flammae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 418.

multĭ-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-cupidus], *much-desiring, that desires much* or *many things* (ante-class.): juvenilitas, Varr. ap. Non. 123, 7.

multĭ-făcĭo, fēci, 3, *v. a.*, for magnifacio, *to make much of, to esteem* or *value highly* (ante-class.): multifacere dicitur, sicut magnifacere, parvifacere. Cato: Neque fidem, neque jusjurandum, neque pudicitiam multifacit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll. (but in Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 50, the correct read. is multi fecit).

multĭfārĭam and **multĭfārĭē,** *advv.*, v. multifarius *fin.*

multĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus], *manifold, various, multifarious* (the *adj.* post-class.): militares coronae multifariae sunt, Gell. 5, 6, 1.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. multĭfārĭam** (*acc.* form), *on many sides, in many places* (class.): multifariam dixerunt antiqui, quod videlicet in multis locis fari poterat, id est dici, Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.: saucius multifariam factus, *in many places*, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: multifariam defossum aurum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: hodie multifariam nulla (judicia) sunt, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: in castris visae togae, Liv. 3, 50, 3; 10, 31, 8; 21, 8, 4 Drak. and Fabri *N. cr.;* 33, 18, 7; 44, 41, 8: nasci, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 93.—**B. multĭfārĭē** (post-Aug.), *in many ways, variously:* eadem est Ortygia, quae multifarie traditur: nunc Asteria ... nunc Lagia, vel Cynetho: Pyrpile etiam, Sol. 11, § 19; Placid. Gloss. p. 482 Mai. (but in Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54, where Sillig and others read multifarie in the sense of multifariam, Jan. and Detlefsen read multifariam).

multĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [multus-fero], *bearing much, fruitful* (post-Aug.): robora, Plin. 16, 8, 11, § 30; 19, 8, 41, § 138.

multĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-findo], *many-cleft*, i. e. *cleft* or *divided into many parts* (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: faces, Ov. M. 7, 259; 8, 644: pedes, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 128: dens, i. e. *a comb*, Mart. 14, 25, 2.—**B.** Transf., of the hair, *many-parted, parted into many locks:* illi multifidos crinis sinuatur in orbes, Idaliā divisus acu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 15.—Of rivers, *divided into many streams:* Timavus, *many-armed*, Mart. 8, 28, 7.—**II.** Trop.: horror, *various, manifold*, Val. Fl. 4, 661: suavitates, Mart. Cap. 2, § 117: vaticinandi scientia, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 2.

multĭflōrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-flos], *abounding in flowers*, Isid. 17, 9, 11.

multĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-fluo], *flowing copiously*, trop. of speech (poet.): verba, Juvenc. 1, 586.

multĭ-fŏrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus-forabilis], *many-holed, perforated with many holes* (post-class.): tibiae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 40; Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

multĭ-fŏrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [multus-foro], *many-holed, perforated with many holes* (post-class.): tibia, App. Flor. 3, p. 341 *med.;* id. M. 10, 32.

multĭ-fŏris, e, *adj.* [multus-foris], *many-doored, having many entrances, openings*, or *holes* (post-Aug.): specus, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 218.

multĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [multus-forma], *many-shaped, multiform; various, diverse, manifold* (class.): nuces, Col. 7, 9, 8: qualitates, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: multiformes sumus, *have a fickle character*, Sen. Ep. 120, 23; artes multiformes et variae, Gell. 19, 14, 1: varius, multiplex, multiformis, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14, 6: Ennius, Front. ad Verr. 1: historia, Amm. 16, 5, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **multĭformĭter,** *in many ways, variously* (post-Aug.): varie et multiformiter disserere, Gell. 9, 5, 7; Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202.

multĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *multiformity* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ver. Relig. 21.

multĭ-fŏrus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-foris], *having many openings, pierced with many holes* (poet.): non illos ... multifori delectat tibia buxi, Ov. M. 12, 158; Sen. Agam. 346.

multĭfructus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-fructus], = πολύκαρπος, *abounding in fruit*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 2; Mythogr. Lat. 2, 130.

multĭ-gĕnĕris, e, *adj.* [multus-genus], *of many kinds* (Plautin.): multis et multigeneribus opus est tibi Militibus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 56.—*Absol.:* unguenta multigenerum multa, for multorum generum, id. Stich. 2, 2, 59.

multĭgĕnĕrus, a, um, v. multigenus.

multĭ-gĕnus or **multĭ-gĕnĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [multus-genus], *of many kinds, various* (poet. and post-Aug.): multigenis variata figuris, Lucr. 2, 335: multa haec et multigenera terrestrium volucrumque vita, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1.

multĭ-grŭmus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-grumus], *much heaped up;* of waters, *greatly swollen* (ante class.): fluctus, Naev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 15.

multĭ-jŭgus, a, um, and **multĭ-jŭgis,** e (the latter form only in Cic. Att. 14, 9), *adj.* [multus-jugum], *yoked many together* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: multijugi equi, Liv. 28, 9, 15: quadrigae multijugae, Gell. 19, 8, 11.—**II.** Trop., *many, manifold, complex, various:* litterae multijuges, * Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1: spolia multijuga, Gell. 2, 11, 3: multijuga et sinuosa quaestio, id. 14, 2, 13: volumina (Aristotelis), App. Mag. p. 297 *fin.*

* **multĭ-laudus**, a, um, *adj.* [multus-laus], *much-praised:* vir (al. aemulandus), Amm. 21, 10, 6.

multĭlīcius, a, um, *adj.* [multus-licium], *consisting of many threads:* tunica, Valerian ap. Vop. 12 (al. multicia).

* **multĭ-lŏquax**, ācis, *adj.* [multus-loquax], *that talks much, talkative, loquacious:* multiloquaces mulieres (al. multumloquaces), Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5.

multĭ-lŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [multus-loquor], *a much-speaking*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 31; Ambros. de Job, 1, 6, 20; id. in Psa. 1, § 20.

multĭ-lŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *talkative, loquacious* (Plautin.): coquus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 5: anus, id. Cist. 1, 3, 1: erit tacitus, qui naturâ fuerat multiloquus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 2, 10.

Multĭmammĭa, ae, *f.* [multus-mamma], *the many-breasted*, an epithet of the Ephesian Diana, who was represented with many breasts: Dianam, Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. prooem.

multĭ-mĕter, tri, *m.* [multus-metrum], *many-metred, consisting of many feet* or *kinds of verse* (post-class.): si poëmata illius metiaris, multimeter, argutus, artifex erat, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

multĭ-mŏdis, *adv.* [from multi' modis for multis modis], *in many ways* or *modes, variously* (very rare, and rejected by Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82): hoc etsi multimodis reprehendi potest, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82 B. and K.; cf.: sive vocalibus saepe brevitatis causâ contrahebant, ut ita dicerent, multi modis, etc., id. Or. 45, 153: multimodis sapis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 53: multimodis injurius, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 79; id. And. 5, 4, 36: semina multimodis immixta, Lucr. 1, 895: de cujus morte multimodis apud plerosque scriptum est, Nep. Them. 10, 4.

multĭ-mŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-modus], *manifold, various:* coitio potestatum, App. de Dogm. Plat. p. 4 *fin.:* ambages, id. M. 10, p. 253 *med.* (but very dub. in Liv. 21, 3, 4, where the correct read. seems to be multifariam; v. Fabri ad h. l.): tela, Amm 24, 2, 13: vita, Aug. Conf. 10, 17 *init.:* allapsus, id. 10, 34.

multĭ-nōdus, a, um, and **multĭnōdis**, e, *adj.* [multus-nodus], *having many knots* (post-class.): multinodis voluminibus serpens coluber, App. M. 5, p. 166, 19: flagellis multinodi genere, Prud. Cath. 7, 139: anfractus, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423 (but in App. M. 10, p. 253, the correct read. is multimodas).

multĭ-nōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [multus-nomen], *many-named* (post-class.): dea, App. M. 11, p. 268, 6.

multĭ-nūbentĭa, ae, *f.* [multus-nubo], *a marrying several persons, polygamy* (eccl. Lat.): multinubentiae pronus, Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

multĭ-nūbus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *married to several, polygamous* (eccl. Lat.): Salomon, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 28: uxor, id. Ep. 123, 10.

multĭ-nummus (**multĭnūmus**), a, um, *adj.* [multus-nummus], *that costs much money, dear, expensive* (ante-class.): asini, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: piscis, id. ap. Non. 3, 152.

multĭ-partītus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-partitus], *much divided, divided into many classes* (post-Aug.): vita, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66.

multĭpĕda, ae, *f.* [multus-pes], *a multipede*, an insect, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 122; 29, 6, 39, § 143; v. millepeda.—**II.** *A measure* a number of feet long, Gram. Vet. p. 190, 6.

multĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [id.], *many-footed, multipede* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.*, Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249.—**II.** *Subst.:* **multĭpēs**, pĕdis, *m.*, *a multipede, millipede*, an insect: multipes vermis terrenus a multitudine pedum vocatus, Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 6.

multĭ-plex, ĭcis, *adj.* [multus-*plica] (multĭplex, Lucr. 2, 163; 4, 208; *n. plur.* multiplica, Gell. 19, 7, 16), *that has many folds* (class.). **I.** Lit.: alvus est multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *That has many windings* or *concealed places:* vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: domus, *the labyrinth*, Ov. M. 8, 158.—**B.** In implied comparisons, *manifold, many times as great, far more:* id efficiebat multiplex gaudium rei, Liv. 7, 8, 1: multiplex caedes utrimque facta traditur ab aliis, i. e. *far greater than I state it*, id. 22, 7, 3: praeda, id. 2, 64, 4.—**C.** *That has many parts, manifold, many, numerous, various:* lorica, Verg. A. 5, 264: cortex, Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126: fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58.—*Extensive, large, wide, spacious:* spatium loci, Lucr. 2, 163: domus, Sen. Hippol. 523: aerumna, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 3: potestates verborum, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67: genus orationis, Cic. Brut. 31, 119: multiplices variique sermones, id. Or. 3: large multiplici constructae sunt dape mensae, *of many courses* or *dishes*, Cat. 64, 304: multiplex et tortuosum ingenium, i. e. *inconstant, changeable, fickle*, Cic. Lael. 18, 65: animus, id. ib. 25, 92: natura, id. Cael. 6, 14: vir multiplex in virtutibus, Vell. 2, 105, 2: ingenium, *dexterous, sly*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2.—Poet.: multiplex avis, *rich in ancestors*, Sil. 5, 543.—Hence, *adv.:* **multĭplĭcĭter**, *in manifold* or *various ways* (mostly post-Aug.): multipliciter fatigari, Sall. Or. 2 ad Caes.: locum intueri, Quint. 7, 4, 22: varie et multipliciter, id. 1, 6, 32: tam saepe ac tam multipliciter, Gell. 14, 1, 21.

* **multĭplĭcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [multiplico], *manifold*, a word formed by Cicero in translating a passage of Sophocles (Trach. 1046 sq.): tortu multiplicabili Draconem, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22 (Sophocles has only *δράκοντα*).

multĭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making manifold, increasing, multiplying* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: frugum, Col. 3, 2, 5: quinariarum, Front. Aquaed. 34: temporum, Sen. Ep. 12, 6.—**II.** In partic., *multiplication*, Col. 5, 2, 1; Vitr. 9, 1; 10, 16.

multĭplĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a multiplier* (post-class.): herilium talentorum multiplicator, Paul. Nol. Ep. 44.—As math. t. t., *the multiplier*, Boëth. de Music. 2, 27 al.

multĭplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [multiplex], *multiplicity, manifoldness:* profunda et infinita (sc. memoriae), Aug. Conf. 10, 17 *init.;* Boëth. de Music. 1, 4; id. de Arithm. 1, 23.

multĭplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. multiplex *fin.*

multĭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [multiplex], *to multiply, increase, augment.* **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: augeo, amplifico, amplio): aes alienum, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: auxiliis multiplicatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: flumina collectis multiplicantur aquis, Ov. R. Am. 98: multiplicandis usuris, Nep. Att. 2, 5: voces, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: regnum Eumenis, Liv. 37, 54: multiplicata gloria, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 16: domus multiplicata, *enlarged*, id. Off. 1, 39, 138: dona, Liv. 42, 61.—**II.** In partic., in arithmetic, *to multiply:* multiplicantur in se duo latera, Col. 5, 2, 1: has duas summas in se multiplicato, id. 5, 2, 6: latitudinis pedes cum longitudinis pedibus sic multiplicabis, id. 5, 2, 3: ter tria, Aus. Idyll. 11, 2: annos quater, dies octies, Sol. 1, 29; 42.

* **multĭ-plĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *variously compounded* (for the class. multiplex): quae multiplica ludens composuit (Laevius), Gell. 19, 7, 16.

multĭ-pŏtens, ntis, *adj.* [multum-potens], *very powerful, very mighty* (Plautin.): frater Jovis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1: Venus, id. Cas. 4, 4, 17: pectus, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 9; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

multĭ-rādix, īcis, *adj.* [multus-radix], *many-rooted, having many roots* (post-class.): centaurea minor, App. Herb. 35.

multĭ-rāmis, e, *adj.* [multus-ramus], *many-branched* (post-class.): thyrsus, App. Herb. 4.

multĭ-scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-scius], *knowing much, of great knowledge* (Appul.): etsi minus prudentem, multiscium reddidit, App. M. 9, p. 223, 13: Homerus, id. Mag. p. 294, 29: sophista longe multiscius, id. Flor. 4, p. 360, 12 al.

multĭsŏnālis, e, *adj.* [multus-sonus], *much-resounding*, Schol. Juv. 7, 134.

multĭ-sŏnōrus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-sonorus], *loud-sounding* (poet.): esseda, Claud. Epigr. 1, 18.

multĭ-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-sonus], *loud-sounding* (poet.): Atthis, Mart. 1, 53, 9: sistrum, Stat. S. 3, 2, 103.

multĭtĭus, a, um, v. multicius.

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [multus], *a great number, multitude* (class.; cf.: copia, vis, magnitudo). **I.** In gen.: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsâ poterant in provincias nostras redundare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: navium, Nep. Hann. 10, 4: argenti facti, Varr. ap. Non. 465, 27: sacrificiorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of people, *a great number, a crowd, multitude:* tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conjiciebat, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Nep. Milt. 3, 5; id. Arist. 1, 3: multitudine domum circumdare, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: multitudine civium factiones valuere, Sall. C. 51, 40: prima lux mediocrem multitudinem ante moenia ostendit, Liv. 7, 12, 3.—In *plur.*, *multitudes:* partim exquirebant duces multitudinum, Sall. C. 50, 1.—**2.** Of the common people, *the crowd, the multitude* (cf. turba): ex errore imperitae multitudinis, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65: sed multitudinem haec maxime allicit, id. Fin. 1, 7, 25: multitudinis judicium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63; id. Clu. 29, 59; id. Sest. 58, 124: credula, Just. 2, 8, 9.—**B.** In gram.: numerus multitudinis, or simply multitudo, *the plural number, the plural:* quod alia vocabula singularia sint solum ut cicer, alia multitudinis solum ut scalae ... multitudinis vocabula sunt, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 63 Müll.: cur mel et vinum, atque id genus cetera numerum multitudinis capiunt, lacte non capiat, Gell. 19, 8, 13.—In *plur.*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 65 Müll.

multĭ-văgus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-vagus], *that wanders about much* (post-Aug.): avis, Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109: flexus lunae, id. 2, 10, 7, § 48: gradus, Stat. Th. 6, 1.

multĭ-vĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [multum-video], *much-seeing* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, 27, § 109 Kopp.

multĭ-vĭra, ae, *f.* [multus-vir], *she that has had many husbands* (post-class.): alia sacra coronat univira, alia multivira, Min. Fel. Oct. 24, 3.

multĭ-vĭus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-via], *having many ways, multivious* (Appul.): circuitus, App. M. 9, p. 221, 34: circumcursio, id. ib. p. 222 *fin.* (al. multijuga).

multĭ-vŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [multus-volo], *wishing* or *longing for many* (poet.): mulier, Cat. 68, 128; Vulg. Eccl. 9, 3.

multĭ-vŏrantĭa, ae, *f.* [multus-voro], *gluttony* (eccl. Lat.): multivorantiae pronus, Tert. adv. Psych. 1.

1. multō, *adv.*, v. multus *fin.* B.

2. multo (less correctly **mulcto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. multa], *to punish* one with any thing; used mostly of judicial punishment (class.; cf.: punio, animadverto): accusatorem multâ et poenâ multavit, Cic. Balb. 18, 42: vitia hominum atque fraudes damnis, ignominiis, vinculis, verberibus, exsiliis, morte multantur, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: imperatorem deminutione provinciae, id. Prov. Cons. 15, 38.—With *abl.* of that with respect to which the punishment is inflicted: populos stipendio, *to sentence them to pay*, Cic. Balb. 18, 41: exsules bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 106: aliquem pecuniâ, *to fine in a sum of money*, Nep. Pel. 1, 3: agris, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: Antiochum Asiâ, id. Sest. 27, 58: sacerdotio, Suet. Caes. 1: publice armis multati privatis copiis juvere militem, Tac. H. 1, 66: poculo multabitur, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 43: aliquem votis (like damnare votis), lit., *to punish with his vows*, i. e. *by granting the object of his vows*, Naev. ap. Non. 462, 33: cum ab ipsâ fortunâ videat hujus consilia esse multata, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: boves iniquitate operis (al. mulcare), *to torment*, Col. 2, 4, 6.—With *dat.* of the person for whose benefit: Veneri esse multatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 21 (in Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 19, Ritschl reads mulcaverit, but this seems to be corrupt; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

multŏtiens and **multŏties**, *advv.*, [multus], *many times, oftentimes, often* (post-class.), Just. Nov 29 praef.

multum, *adv.*, v. multus *fin.*

multus (old form **moltus**), a, um; *comp.* plus; *sup.* plurimus (v. at the end of this art.), *adj.* [etym. dub.], *much, great, many*, of things corporeal and incorporeal. **I.** *Posit.* **A.** In gen.: multi mortales, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: multi suam rem

bene gessere: multi qui, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 sq. Vahl.): multi fortissimi viri, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222. tam multis verbis scribere, *at such length*, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: beneficia. Cato ap. Fest. s. v. ratissima, p. 286 Müll.: multi alii. Ter. And. 5, 4, 28.—When used with another adjective it is usually connected with it by a conjunction: multae et magnae contentiones, *many great contests*, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7; 3, 10, 26: O multas et graves offensiones. id. Att. 11, 7, 3: multi et graves dolores, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: multi et varii timores, Liv. 3, 16, 3: multae bonaeque artes animi, Sall. J. 28, 5: multa et clara facinora, Tac. A. 12, 31.—But when the second adjective is used substantively the conjunction is omitted: multi improbi, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28; 2, 19, 65: multi boni, docti, prudentes, id. Fl. 4, 8: multi nobiles, id. Planc. 20, 50: multa acerba habuit ille annus, id. Sest. 27, 58; 66, 139: multa infanda, Liv. 28, 12, 5: multa falsa, id. 35, 23, 2.—Also, when the second adjective forms with its substantive a single conception: multa secunda proelia, *victories*, Liv. 9, 42, 5; 35, 1, 3; 41, 17, 1: multa libera capita, *freemen*, id. 42, 41, 11: multae liberae civitates, *republics*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30, § 68: multos fortes viros, id. Cat. 3, 2, 7; id. Mur. 8, 17: multi clari viri, *noblemen*, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17: multi primarii viri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 149.—Similarly, et is omitted between multi and adjectives which form with their substantives familiar phrases: multi clarissimi viri, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: multi amplissimi viri, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55; id. Deiot. 14, 39; id. Fam. 10, 25, 2; id. Att. 10, 8, 7; 16, 16, 11; id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: multi honestissimi homines, id. Fam. 15, 15, 3: multi peritissimi homines, id. Caecin. 24, 69: multi summi homines, id. Arch. 12, 30; id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: multi clarissimi et sapientissimi viri, id. Planc. 4, 11; id. Cael. 18, 43.—Et is also omitted when the substantive stands between the two adjectives: in veteribus patronis multis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2: multa praeterea bella gravia, id. Agr. 2, 33, 90: multis suppliciis justis, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: multa majores nostri magna et gravia bella gesserunt, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: plurima signa pulcherrima, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61.—When both adjectives follow the substantive, et is sometimes inserted: virtutes animi multae et magnae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: causas ille multas et graves habuit, id. Clu. 30, 82; and is sometimes omitted, the emphasis then falling on the second adjective: utebatur hominibus improbis, multis, id. Cael. 5, 12: prodigia multa, foeda, Liv. 40, 29, 1.—With a partitive *gen.*: multi hominum, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 96: multae silvestrium arborum, id. 16, 31, 56, § 128.—In *neutr. plur.*: **multa,** ōrum, *many things, much*: nimium multa, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 3: nimis multa, id. Fin. 2, 18, 57: insulae non ita multae, *not so many, not so very many*, Plin. 5, 7, 7, § 41: parum multa scire, *too few*, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: bene multi, *a good many*, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: quam minime multa vestigia servitutis, *as few as possible*, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: minime multi remiges, *exceedingly few*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: in multas pecunias alienissimorum hominum invasit, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41; id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48: multae pecuniae variis ex causis a privatis detinentur, Plin. Ep. 10, 17, 3.—Sometimes multi stands for multi alii, *many others*: nam certe Pompeio, et a Curionibus patre et filio, et a multis exprobratum est, Suet. Caes. 50.—The *sing.* also is used poet. for the *plur.*, *many a*: aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multā cane Apros in obstantes plagas, *with many dogs*, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: multa prece prosequi, id. C. 4, 5, 33: multā victima, Verg. E. 1, 34: agna, Ov. F. 4, 772: avis, id. Am. 3, 5, 4: tabella, Tib. 1, 3, 28; so of persons: multus sua vulnera puppi Affixit moriens, *many a one*, for multi affixerunt, Luc. 3, 707.—In *sing.*, to denote quantity, *much, great, abundant*: multum aurum et argentum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 8; 22: exstructa mensa multā carne rancidā, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: multo labore quaerere aliquid, *with much labor, great exertion*, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: cura, Sall. J. 7, 4: sol, *much sun*, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81: sermo, *much conversation*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1: stilus tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: multo sanguine ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30, 2: multum sanguinem haurire, Curt. 4, 14, 17; 8, 14, 32: multam harenam mare evomit, id. 4, 6, 8: arbor, id. 7, 4, 26: silva, id. 8, 10, 14: multae vestis injectu opprimi, Tac. A. 6, 50: multa et lauta supellex, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: aurum, Sall. J. 13, 6; Tac. A. 6, 33; Liv. 26, 11, 9; Curt. 3, 3, 12: libertas, Hor. S. 1, 4, 5: multam salutem dicere alicui, *to greet heartily*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 194: cum auro et argento multo, Sall. J. 13, 6.—Of time: Itaque multum diei processerat, *a great part of the day*, Sall. J. 51, 2: ad multum diem, *till far in the day*, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: multo adhuc die, *when much of the day was still remaining, when it was still high day*, Tac. H. 2, 44: multo denique die, *when the day was far spent*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: multā nocte, *late at night*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: multo mane, *very early*, id. Att. 5, 4, 1: multa opinio, for multorum, *the general opinion*, Gell. 3, 16, 1: velut multā pace, *as in a general peace, as if there were peace everywhere*, Tac. H. 4, 35: multus homo, *one who gives himself up to the lusts of many*, Cat. 112, 1.—**multi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the many, the common mass, the multitude*: probis probatus potius, quam multis forem, Att. ap. Non. 519, 9: video ego te, mulier, more multarum utier, id. ib.—Esp.: unus e (or de) multis, *one of the multitude, a man of no distinction*: tenuis L. Virginius unusque e multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 62: unus de multis esse, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: M. Calidius non fuit orator unus e multis; potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79, 274: numerarer in multis, *among the herd of orators*, id. ib. 97, 333: e multis una sit tibi, *no better than others*, Ov. R. Am. 682: multum est, *it is of importance*, Verg. G. 2, 272.—In *neutr. absol.*: ne multa, or ne multis, *not to be prolix, in short*: ne multa: perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64, 181: ne multis: Diogenes emitur, id. ib. 16, 47: quid multis moror? Ter. And. 1, 1, 87.—Sometimes multa is used (particularly by the poets) adverbially, *much, greatly, very*: multa reluctari, Verg. G. 4, 301: gemens, id. ib. 3, 226; id. A. 5, 869: deos testatus, id. ib. 7, 593: invehi, Nep. Ep. 6, 1 (cf. nonnulla invehi, id. Tim. 5, 3): haud multa moratus, Verg. A. 3, 610.—Rarely in multum: in multum velociores, *by far*, Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Too much, overmuch, excessive*: supellex modica, non multa, Nep. Att. 13, 5.—**2.** In speech, *much-speaking, diffuse, prolix*: qui in aliquo genere aut inconcinnus aut multus est, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ne in re notā et pervulgatā multus et insolens sim, id. ib. 2, 87, 358: nolo in stellarum ratione multus vobis videri, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119.—**3.** *Frequent, frequently present*: in operibus, in agmine, atque ad vigilias multus adesse, Sall. J. 96, 3: multus in eo proelio Caesar fuit, *was in many places*, Flor. 4, 2, 50: heu hercle hominem multum et odiosum mihi! *troublesome, tedious*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 41: instare, Sall. J. 84, 1.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. multum,** *much, very much, greatly, very, often, frequently, far*, etc. (class.): salve multum, gnate mi, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 56: multum vale, *farewell*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: hominem ineptum multum et odiosum mihi, id. Men. 2, 2, 42: opinor, Cassium uti non ita multum sorore, *not very much*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, *often*, id. Att. 8, 13, 2: non multum ille quidem nec saepe dicebat, id. Brut. 34, 128: non multum confidere, *not very much, not particularly*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: sunt in venationibus, *often, frequently*, id. ib. 4, 1: in eodem genere causarum multum erat T. Juventius, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: multum fuisse cum aliquo, *to have had much intercourse with*, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: sum multum equidem cum Phaedro in Epicuri hortis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3: gratiā valere, *to be in great favor*, Nep. Con. 2, 1: res multum et saepe quaesita, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: longe omnes multumque superabit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 115: multum et diu cogitans, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: diu multumque scriptitare, id. de Or. 1, 33, 152.—With an *adj.*: multum loquaces, *very talkative*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 5: inepti labores, *very*, Plin. Ep. 1, 9.—Poet. also with *comp.*: multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, *much, far*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139: multum robustior illo, Juv. 19, 197: majora, Sil. 13, 708.—So with infra, post: haud multum infra viam, Liv. 5, 37, 7; Plin. 98, 7, § 20: haud multum post mortem ejus, Tac. A. 5, 3: ut multum, *at most*, Mart. 10, 11, 6; Vop. Aur. 46.—**B. multō,** *by much, much, a great deal, far, by far* (class.). **1.** With comparatives and verbs which imply comparison: multo tanto carior, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 76: pauciores oratores, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 11: facilius atque expeditius iter, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—With *verbs*: virtutem omnibus rebus multo anteponentes, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 49: multo ceteros anteibant, Tac. H. 4, 13: multo praestat beneficii, quam maleficii immemorem esse, Sall. J. 31, 28.—With malle: multo mavolo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 88; id. Ps. 2, 4, 38: meo judicio multo stare malo, quam, etc., Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1.—**2.** With *sup.* (rare but class.), *by far, by much*: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissuma, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 66; id. Am. 2, 2, 150: multo optimus hostis, *by far*, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 413: simulacrum multo antiquissimum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109; 2, 4, 23, § 50; id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: maxima pars, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 82: multo id bellum maximum fuit, Liv. 1, 11, 5: pars multo maxima, id. 30, 18, 14: multo molestissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 36: multo gratissima lux, Hor. S. 1, 5, 39: foedissimum, Quint. 9, 4, 72: optimum, id. ib. 26: pulcherrimum, id. 1, 2, 24: utilissima, id. 2, 10, 1: maxime, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 58: multo maxime miserabile, Sall. C. 36, 4: multo maxime ingenio validus, id. J. 6, 1.—**3.** With particles denoting a difference, *far, greatly, very*: multo aliter, Ter. And. prol. 4: multo aliter ac sperabat, *far otherwise than*, Nep. Ham. 2: quod non multo secus fieret, si, *not far otherwise, not very different*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1: multo infra Cyrenaicum, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40.—**4.** In specifications of time, before ante and post, *long, much*: non multo ante urbem captam, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: non multo ante, *not long before*, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: multo ante, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1: non multo post, quam, etc., *not long after*, id. Att. 12, 49, 9: haud multo ante solis occasum, Liv. 5, 39, 2: multo ante noctem, id. 27, 42, 13.—**5.** Very rarely with the positive for multum: maligna multo, *very*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 83 Umpf.—**6.** Doubled, multo multoque, with comparatives: multo multoque longior, *far, very much*, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, 5: multo multoque operosius est, Val. Max. 4, 1, 2: multo multoque magis, Front. Laud. Negl. § 3.

II. *Comp.*: **plūs,** plūris; in the *plur.*, plūres, plūra (in *sing.* anciently written plous; three times in the S. C. de Bacch. Here perh. belongs, in the *plur.*, pleores and pleoris, for plures, in the Song of the Arval Brothers.—For the class. neuter of the *plur.*, plura, the form pluria was used in ante-class. Latinity. Gellius cites M. Cato, Q. Claudius, Valerius Antias, L. Ælius, P. Nigidius, and M. Varro as authorities for this form, Gell. 5, 21, 6; yet Plautus and Terence have only plura; and the earlier reading pluria, in Lucr. 1, 877; 2, 1135; 4, 1085, is now supplanted by the critically certain plura and plurima.—The *gen. plur.* plurium, however, has remained the predominant form, e. g. Quint. 7, 1, 1; 8, 4, 27; 9, 4, 66 et saep.) [from the root ple; Gr. πλέον, πίμπλημι; cf. plenus, plera, compleo, etc.; also locu-ples, plebes, populus, etc.], *more*. **A.** In the *sing.* (used both substantively and adverbially): LIBRAS FARRIS ENDO DIES DATO. SI VOLET PLVS DATO, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Gell. 20, 1, 45: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT, SE FRAVDE ESTO, ib.; so (perh. in imitation of this legal phrase): eheu, cur ego plus minusve feci quam aequom fuit! Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 18; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: ne plus minusve loqueretur, Suet. Aug. 84; cf. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 27; and in the signif. of circiter, *about*: septingenti sunt paulo plus aut minus anni . . . postquam, etc., Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 493 Vahl.); so, non longius abesse plus minus octo milibus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20, 1 Oud.; cf.: speranti plures . . . venerunt plusve minusve duae, Mart. 8, 71, 4: aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, *too much . . too little*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: tantum et plus etiam ipse mihi deberet, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7: vos et decem numero, et, quod plus est, Romani estis, *and what is more*, Liv. 9, 24, 8: verbane plus an sententia valere debeat, Cic. Top. 25, 96:

cf.: apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. Rep. 1, 38, 59: valet enim salus plus quam libido, id. ib. 1, 40, 63.—(β) With a partitive *gen.:* vultis pecuniae plus habere, Cic. Inv. 1, 47, 88; cf.: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7; so, plus virium, id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: plus hostium, Liv. 2, 42: plus dapis et rixae multo minus invidiaeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 51: in hac causâ eo plus auctoritatis habent, quia, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26; cf.: plus ingenii, id. ib. 1, 14, 22: Albano non plus animi erat quam fidei, *as little courage as fidelity*, Liv. 1, 27, 5.—(γ) With *quam* (some examples of which have already been given above): non plus quam semel, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: confiteor eos . . . plus quam sicarios esse, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Lael. 16, 58 et saep.: non plus quam in tres partis posse distribui putaverunt, *into not more than*, id. Inv. 1, 34, 57: plus quam decem dies abesse, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: nulla (navis) plus quam triginta remis agatur, *with more than*, Liv. 38, 38, 8.—(δ) Without *quam:* HOMINES PLOVS V. OINVORSEI VIREI ATQVE MVLIERES, S. C. de Bacch. 19 (Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 173): plus mille capti, Liv. 24, 44: plus milies audivi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 32: plus semel, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46: ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: non plus mille quingentos aeris, id. Rep. 2, 22, 40: paulo plus ducentos passus a castris, Liv. 31, 34: cum plus annum aeger fuisset, id. 40, 2: parte plus dimidiâ rem auctam, id. 29, 25.—(ε) With a compar. or adverbial *abl.*, or with an *abl.* of measure: VIREI PLOVS DVOBVS, S. C. de Bacch. 20 (Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 173): de paupertate tacentes Plus poscente ferent, *more than the importunate*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44: ex his alius alio plus habet virium, Cic. Leg. 1, 2, 6: cave putes hoc tempore plus me quemquam cruciari, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 2: alterum certe non potest, ut plus una vera sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 5; cf.: in columbâ plures videri colores, nec esse plus uno, id. Ac. 2, 25, 79: HOC PLVS NE FACITO, *more than this*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: annos sexaginta natus es Aut plus eo, *or more than that*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11: plus aequo, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: plus paulo, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8: paulo plus, Liv. 31, 34: multo plus, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A, 1: plus nimio, *overmuch*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30: quam molestum est uno digito plus habere, *too much by a finger*, i. e. *a finger too much*, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99: uno plus Etruscorum cecidisse in acie, *one man more*, Liv. 2, 7, 2.—**2.** In the *gen. pretii*, pluris, *of more value, of a higher price, for more, higher, dearer:* ut plus reddant musti et olei, et pretii pluris, *of greater value*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 4: ager multo pluris est, *is worth much more*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; cf.: quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, id. Rep. 3, 9, 16: pluris emere, *dearer*, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1; so, vendere, id. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 48; Hor. S. 2, 3, 300: aedificare, Col. 1, 4, 7: pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, *of more value*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: mea mihi conscientia pluris est, quam omnium sermo, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2: facio pluris omnium hominem neminem, id. ib. 8, 2, 4: facere aliquem pluris, *make more of one, esteem him more highly*, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: pluris habere, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: aestimare, id. Par. 6, 2, 48: ducere, id. Att. 7, 3, 5: putare, id. Off. 3, 4, 18 et saep.—**3.** Rarely, instead of the genitive, in the *abl. pretii:* plure vendunt, Lucil. ap. Charis. 2, p. 189 P.: plure altero tanto, quanto ejus fundus est, velim, Plaut. ib.: plure venit, Cic. ib.—**4.** Plus plusque, *more and more:* quem mehercule plus plusque in dies diligo, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.—* **5.** Like magis, with an *adj.:* plus formosus, for formosior, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 72.—**B.** In the *plur.* **1.** Comparatively, *more* in number: omnes qui aere alieno premantur, quos plures esse intellego quam putâram, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 5; id. Rep. 2, 22, 40: nemini ego plura acerba esse credo ex amore homini umquam oblata quam mihi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1: ne plura insignia essent imperii in libero populo quam in regno fuissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: multo plura, *many more things*, Quint. 3, 6, 28.—**2.** In gen., of a great number, *many:* qui plus fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55; cf.: quid quaeso interest inter unum et plures, si justitia est in pluribus? id. ib. 1, 39, 61; 1, 34, 52: non possunt unâ in civitate multi rem ac fortunas amittere, ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: quod pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: plura castella Pompeius tentaverat, id. B. C. 3, 52: summus dolor plures dies manere non potest, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 93: pluribus diebus, Quint. prooem. § 7: illic plurium rerum est congeries, id. 8, 4, 27: quae consuetudo sit, pluribus verbis docere, Cic. Clu. 41, 115: eum pluribus verbis rogat, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64; without verba: quid ego plura dicam? id. de Or. 1, 5, 18: pluribus haec exsecutus sum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 59; also elliptically, quid plura? and ne plura, like quid multa? and ne multa: hic sacra, hic genus, hic majorum multa vestigia. Quid plura? hanc vides villam, etc., *what need of many words? in short*, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: sed—ne plura—dicendum enim aliquando est—Pomponium Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—**b.** Esp.: plures. (α) *The mass, the multitude*, opp. pauciores, = οἱ ὀλίγοι, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 13.—(β) Euphemistically, acc. to the Gr. οἱ πλείονες, *the dead:* quin prius Me ad plures penetravi? Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 14.—(γ) *The greater number, the majority:* plures nesciebant quâ ex causâ convenissent, Vulg. Act. 19, 32.

III. *Sup.:* **plūrĭmus** (archaic form, plisima plurima, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 and 205 Müll.: PLIOIRVME (I), Epit. of Scipio), a, um [from root ple; whence also plus, q. v., ploirumus for ploisumus; and thence the predominant form plurimus], *most, very much*, or *many* (as an *adj.* in good prose mostly in the *plur.*, except the standing formula of greeting: salutem plurimam dicere alicui; v. infra): hujus sunt plurima simulacra, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: nos plurimis ignotissimi gentibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: plurimae et maximae partes, id. ib. 1, 4, 8: plurimorum seculorum memoria, id. ib. 3, 9, 14: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, id. ib. 1, 7, 12 et saep.—In *sing.:* me plurimâ praedâ onustum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4: sermo, Quint. 2, 2, 5: risus, id. 6, 3, 85: res, id. 6, 1, 51: exercitatio, id. 8 prooem. § 28: mons, *very large*, Verg. A. 1, 419: cervix, id. G. 3, 52: Aetna, Ov. Ib. 600.—Of a greeting: impertit salutem plurimam, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 16; and esp. freq.: salutem plurimam dicit (commonly abbrev. S. P. D.) at the beginning of letters; v. salus.—Poet.: medio cum plurimus orbe Sol erat, *very powerful, oppressive*, Ov. M. 14, 53: plurima quâ silva est, *thickest*, id. ib. 14, 361: coma plurima, *very thick*, id. ib. 13, 844: sed plurima nantis in ore Alcyone conjux, *mostly, chiefly*, id. ib. 11, 562.—And collect.: plurimus in Junonis honorem Aptum dicet equis Argos, *many a one, very many*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 8; so, oleaster plurimus, Verg. G. 2, 183: quâ plurima mittitur ales, Mart. 9, 56, 1: plurima lecta rosa est, Ov. F. 4, 441.—In *neutr. absol.* (substant. or adverb.): ut haberet quam plurimum, *as much as possible*, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39: caput autem est, quam plurimum scribere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: ut in quoque oratore plurimum esset, id. Rep. 1, 27, 123.—*Adv.:* **plūrĭmum:** et is valebat in suffragio plurimum, cujus plurimum intererat, esse in optimo statu civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: auspiciis plurimum obsecutus est Romulus, id. ib. 2, 9, 16: si vero populus plurimum potest, id. ib. 3, 14, 23; cf.: qui apud me dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: ut te plurimum diligam, id. Fam. 1, 7, 1; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: hoc ego utor uno omnium plurimum, id. Fam. 11, 16, 2: quantum (al. quanto) plurimum possunt, Quint. 11, 3, 120: plurimum quantum also signifies *very much indeed, exceedingly* (post-class.): plurimum quantum veritati nocuere, Min. Fel. Oct. 22: gratulor, id. ib. 40: (elleborum) ex aquâ datur plurimum drachma, *at the most*, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54; 9, 36, 60, § 125; 30, 6, 16, § 48; so, cum plurimum, id. 2, 17, 15, § 78 (opp. to cum minimum); 18, 7, 10, § 60: nec tam numerosa differentia; tribus ut plurimum bonitatibus distat, *for the most part, commonly, usually*, = plerumque, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 18.—(β) In *neutr.* with a partit. *gen.:* sententiarum et gravitatis plurimum, Cic. Inv 1, 18, 25: artis, Quint. 10, 5, 3: auctoritatis et ponderis, id. 9, 4, 91: ut laboris sic utilitatis etiam longe plurimum, id. 10, 3, 1: virtutum, id. 12, 1, 20: plurimum quantum favoris partibus dabat fraternitas ducum, Flor. 4, 2, 74.—(γ) In the *gen. pretii:* plurimi: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, *values very highly, esteems very much*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 29: quem unum Alexander plurimi fecerat, Nep. Eum. 2, 2: ut quisque quod plurimi est possidet, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 48.

Mulucha, ae, *m.* and *f.* **I.** *Masc.*, *a river in Africa, between Mauritania and Numidia*, now *Maluja*, Sall. J. 19, 7; 92, 5; 110, 8; Mel. 5, 1, 5; Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 35.—**II.** *Fem.*, *a city on this river*, Flor. 3, 1, 14.

mūlus, i, *m.* [perh. mu-; Gr. μυκάω; cf. μύκλος, an ass], *a mule:* muli pretio qui superant equos, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 21: rhedarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: clitellarius, Cic. Top. 8, 35: mulus vehiculo lunae habetur, quod tam ea sterilis sit quam mulus; vel quod, ut mulus non suo genere sed equis creatur, sic ea solis, non suo fulgore luceat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 Müll.: mulis celebrantur ludi in Circo Maximo Consualibus, quia id genus quadrupedum primum putatur coeptum currui vehiculoque adjungi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 148 ib.—As a term of abuse, *you mule, you ass:* mule, nihil sentis, Cat. 83, 3: muli Mariani, *Marius's mules*, a nickname given to the soldiers of C. Marius, because they were compelled to carry their baggage on their backs like mules, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 7; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. muli, p. 149 Müll.; and s. v. aerumnulas, p. 24 ib.—Prov.: mutuum muli scabunt, like the Engl. *you claw me, and I'll claw you*, of those who flatter one another, Aus. Idyll. 12; hence: ridiculum est, cum te Cascam tua dicit amica, Fili Potoni, sesquisenex puerum. Dice illam pusam: sic fiet mutua muli, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: mulum de asino pingere, a proverbial expression made use of when the original and the copy differ but little from each other, or when absurdities are represented by absurdities, or lies concealed with lies, Tert. adv. Val. 19 *fin.*

Mulvĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Mulvius], *of* or *belonging to a Mulvius*, *Mulvian:* controversia Cic. Att. 2, 15, 4: colonia, *named after a Mulvius*, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38.

Mulvĭus or **Milvius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Mulvian* (*Milvian*): Mulvius pons, *a bridge across the Tiber, above Rome, on the* Via Flaminia, now *Ponte Molle, near Torretta*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4; id. Cat. 3, 2, 5; Flor. 3, 23, 6; Tac. A. 3, 47: Milvius agger, i. e. pons, Stat. S. 2, 1, 176; Sall. C. 45, 1.

Mummia, ae, v. Mummius.

Mummĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens*. The most celebrated are, **1.** L. Mummius Achaicus, *the destroyer of Corinth*, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76; id. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 55; 2, 3, 4, § 9; Vell. 1, 13, 1.—**2.** His brother, Sp. Mummius, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18; 3, 34, 46; 5, 9, 16; id. Att. 13, 5, 11.—**3.** Another Mummius, *a composer of Atellane plays*, Charis. p. 118 P.; Prisc. 10, 9, p. 514 Krehl.—In *fem.:* **Mummia**, ae, *wife of the emperor Galba*, Suet. Galb. 3.—Hence, ‡ **Mummiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mummius*, *Mummian:* aedificia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll.

Munātius, a, *name of a Roman gens*. So, **1.** Cn. Munatius Plancus, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 1; 17, 2, 21 al.—**2.** L. Munatius Plancus, *a lieutenant of Cæsar, brother of the preceding*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24, 4; id. B. C. 1, 40, 5; Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 38. For his letters to Cicero, and Cicero's letters to him, v. Cic. Fam. 10, 1 sq.—**3.** T. Munatius Plancus Bursa, *ridiculed for his ignorance*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 2; 7, 2, 2.—**4.** Another T. Munatius Plancus, *a friend and kinsman of* 2. supra, Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 2; 10, 12, 5.

munctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mungo], *a blowing of the nose* (eccl. Lat.): munctiones muculentae, Arn. 3, 107.

Munda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A city in* Hispania Baetica, *taken by Cæsar in the war against the son of Pompey*, now *Monda*, Liv. 24, 42, 1; Auct. B. Hisp. 32; Val. Max. 7, 6, 5; Sil. 3, 100; Flor. 4, 2, 85.—**II.** *A river in Lusitania, between the Tagus and the Douro*,

now *Mondego*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 115; also called Monda, Mel. 3, 1, 7.

mundānus, a, um, *adj.* [2. mundus], *of* or *belonging to the world, mundane.* **I.** *Adj.* (late Lat.): anima mundana, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16: annus, *a year of the world, mundane year*, consisting of fifteen thousand years, id. ib. 2, 11: ora, i. e. caelestis, Avien. Arat. 216.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mundānus,** i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of the world, a cosmopolite*, as translation of κοσμιος, = mundi incola et civis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108.

mundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mundo], *a cleansing* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 1, 11; Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

mundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a cleanser* (post-class.): cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

* **mundātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mundator], *of* or *belonging to cleansing, mundatory:* medicamentum, Plin. Val. 2, 25.

mundātus, a, um, *Part.;* and *P. a.*, v. mundo *fin.*

mundātrix, īcis, *f.* [mundator], *a cleaner* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 142, 8.

mundē, *adv.*, v. 1. mundus *fin.*

Mundensis, e, *adj.* [Munda], *of* or *belonging to Munda:* duces, Auct. B. Hisp. 36: proelium, Suet. Caes. 56.

mundĭālis, e, *adj.* [2. mundus], *worldly, mundane* (eccl. Lat.), elementa, Tert. Spect. 9: sordes, id. Anim. 54: negotia, Hier. Ep. 43, 2: historici, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 14, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **mundĭālĭter,** *in the manner of the world* (eccl. Lat.): vivere, Tert. Res. Carn. 46.

mundĭcĭna, ae, *f.* [1. mundus], *a means of cleansing* (post-class.): dentium, *tooth-powder*, App. Mag. p. 277, 4.

mundĭ-cors, dis, *adj.* [1. mundus-cor], *clean-hearted* (eccl. Lat.): beati mundicordes, Aug. Serm. 53 de Verb. Evang.

mundĭfĭco, 1, *v. a.* [1. mundus-facio], *to make clean, to cleanse:* stomachum, Macer. 3, 12.—Transf.: se caelesti conversatione, Cassiod. de Anim. 11.

* **mundĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. mundus-gero], *world-bearing, that sustains the world:* axis, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. t. 1, p. 16 Burm.

mundĭ-pŏtens, tis, *adj.* [2. mundus-potens], *world-ruling, that rules the world* (eccl. Lat.): potestates, Tert. Anim. 23.

mundĭ-tĕnens, tis, *adj.* [2. mundus-tenens], *that holds* or *rules the world* (eccl. Lat.): diabolus, Tert. adv. Val. 22.

mundĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. mundus *fin.*

mundĭtĭa, ae, and **mundĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [1. mundus], *cleanness, cleanliness* (class.; cf.: ornatus, cultus). **I.** Lit.: munditia illecebra animo est amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4: munditias facere, *to clean the house*, Cato, R. R. 39, 2: munditias volo fieri; ecferte huc scopas, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 22: alia jam munditiarum facies est, Front. Aq. 88.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *cleanliness, neatness, elegance, fineness, niceness*, in furniture, dress, etc.: in munditiis aetatulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: munditiis munditiam antideo, id. Cas. 2, 3, 9: munditia non odiosa neque exquisita nimis, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: hominis, id. Fam. 10, 20, 2: cui flavam religas comam, Simplex munditiis, Hor. C. 1, 5, 5: munditiis capimur, Ov. A. A. 3, 133: urbanae, Sall. J. 63, 3: per cultum et munditias, Tac. A. 3, 30: multa munditia indutus et amictus, Gell. 2, 5, 2.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *neatness, terseness, elegance*, Cic. Or. 23, 79: verborum, Gell. 1, 23, 1: venustas et munditles orationis, id. 10, 3, 4; Quint. 8, 3, 87.

mundĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [mundus-vagus], *wandering in the world*, Inscr. Grut. p. 1174; Epigr. 8, 13.

mundo, āre, *v. a.* [1. mundus], *to make clean, to clean, cleanse* (post-Aug.; syn.: purgo, emendo): mundatur nitro, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 103: praesepia mundanda curare, Col. 12, 3: perlui et mundari, Mamert. Grat. Act. 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. (eccl. Lat.), *to cleanse, make clean.* **1.** Ceremonially, according to the Levitical law of uncleanness: et purificabis eos (sc. Levitas), Vulg. Num. 8, 6.—**2.** Spiritually, from sin: ab occultis meis munda me, Vulg. Psa. 19, 12: mundemus nos ab omni inquinamento carnis et spiritūs, id. 2 Cor. 7, 1.—Hence,

mundātus, a, um, *P. a.*, *cleansed, clean* (late Lat.); in *comp.:* quam sim ab illā peste mundatior, Aug. Conf. 10, 37.

mundŭlē, *adv.*, v. mundulus *fin.*

mundŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. mundus], *cleanly, neat, trim, nice, spruce* (ante-class.): amasii, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **mundŭlē,** *neatly, trimly, nicely* (post-class.): qui ubi ad Dircaeum fontem adveniunt, mundule nitidantur jugulos quadripedantum, Att. ap. Non. 144, 17 (Trag. Rel. v. 602 Rib.): mundule amicta, App. M. 2, p. 117, 33.

mundum, i, v. 2. mundus *init.*

1. mundus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. mund, purificari], *clean, cleanly, nice, neat, elegant.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn.: lautus, nitidus, purus): supellex, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7: caena, id. C. 3, 29, 14: ager, Gell. 19, 12, 8: mundissimum cubile desiderat (animal), Col. 7, 9, 14: jam intus mundissimumst, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 7.—Poet., with *abl.*, = ornatus: Ostia munita est: idem loca navibus pulchris Munda facit, *adorned*, Enn. ap. Tert. p. 258 Müll. (Ann. v. 146 Vahl.).—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of mode of living, *neat, fine, elegant, smart, genteel:* cultus justo mundior, *too elegant dress*, Liv. 8, 15.—As *subst.:* **mundus,** i, *m.* (sc. homo), *an elegant* or *nice person*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—**2.** Of quality, *not coarse, fine* (post-class.): annonae, of wheat, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42, 3: panis, id. ib. 37, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *neat, fine, elegant* (poet. and in post-class. prose): verba, Ov. A. A. 3, 479: versus, quibus mundius nihil reperiri puto, Gell. 19, 9, 10: in Gallos mundius subtiliusque est, quam cum Gallis aut contra Gallos, id. 17, 2 *med.*—**B.** *Subst.:* **mundum,** i, *n.*, only in the phrase: in mundo (esse or habere), *in readiness* (ante-class.): tibi vita seu mors in mundo est, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 181 P. (Ann. v. 457 Vahl.: in mundo pro palam et in expedito ac cito, Charis.): nempe habeo in mundo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 46: mihi in mundo sunt virgae, id. As. 2, 1, 16; 2, 2, 50: nescio quid vero habeo in mundo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 23; id. Ps. 1, 5, 85 Ritschl.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *morally pure, upright, free from sin:* cor mundum crea in me, Deus, Vulg. Psa. 50, 12: beati mundo corde, id. Matt. 5, 8.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms (both, for the most part, ante- and post-class.).—**a. mundē,** *cleanly, neatly, prettily:* (copia) in suo quaeque loco sita munde, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 5: verrite aedes, spargite munde, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 183 P.: parum munde et parum decenter, Sen. Ep. 70, 20: munde facti versus, Gell. 10, 17, 2: quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato, R. R. 66, 1.—**b. mundĭter,** *cleanly, neatly.* **1.** Lit.: cum sedulo munditer nos habeamus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 26.—**2.** Trop., *decently, with propriety:* dicere, App. Mag. p. 296, 14.

2. mundus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, mundum: legavit quidam uxori mundum omne penumque, *all her toilet*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 1, 3, and ap. Non. 214, 17) [1. mundus], *toilet ornaments, decorations, dress* (of a woman). **I.** Lit.: mundus muliebris est, quo mulier mundior fit: continentur eo specula, matulae, unguenta, vasa unguentaria, et si qua similia dici possunt, veluti lavatio, riscus . . . Unguenta, quibus valetudinis causā unguimur, mundo non continentur, Dig. 34, 2, 25: munditiae et ornatus et cultus, haec feminarum insignia sunt: hunc mundum muliebrem appellārunt majores nostri, Liv. 34, 7, 9: virginalis, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 142 Müll.: quamvis auro, veste, gemmis, omnique cetero mundo exornata mulier incedat, App. M. 2, p. 118.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *an implement* (ante- and post-class.): operae messoriae mundus, *implements for the harvest work*, App. M. 6 *init.:* Cereris, *the mystical casket of Ceres*, id. Mag. p. 282 (the expression in mundo esse and habere belongs to the *adj.* mundus, v. mundus, II. B.).—**B.** Like the Gr. κόσμος, *the universe, the world*, esp. *the heavens and the heavenly bodies:* ut hunc hac varietate distinctum bene Graeci κόσμον, nos lucentem mundum nominaremus, *the heavens*, Cic. Univ. 10: nam quem κόσμος Graeci, nomine ornamenti appellaverunt, eum nos a perfectā absolutāque elegantiā, mundum, Plin. 2, 4, 3, § 8: concussit micantia sidera mundus, *heaven shook*, Cat. 64, 206: aetherius, Tib. 3, 4, 17: arduus, Verg. G. 1, 240: aestuat infelix angusto limite mundi, Juv. 10, 169. Also: mundus caeli, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Sat. v. 10, p. 156 Vahl.): o clarissima mundi Lumina, Verg. G. 1, 5 sq.: inmensi copia mundi, Ov. M. 2, 157: ipse mundus deorum hominumque causā factus est. . Est enim mundus quasi communis deorum atque hominum domus, aut urbs utrorumque, *the world*, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 154: innumerabiles, id. Ac. 2, 17, 55: e tabulā pictos ediscere mundos, *parts of the world*, Prop. 5, 3, 37.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *The world*, i. e. *the earth, the inhabitants of the earth, mankind* (poet.): quicumque mundo terminus obstitit, Hor. C. 3, 3, 53: spes miseri mundi, Luc. 5, 469; Stat. S. 3, 3, 87: fastos evolvere mundi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 112: mundum laedere, *mankind*, Claud. Ruf. 1, 87: nullā in parte mundi cessat ebrietas, Plin. 14, 22, 29, § 149; 30, 1, 2, § 8; Flor. 2, 12, 1; Just. 30, 4, 9: (Alexander) scrutatur maria ignota, et, ut ita dicam, mundi claustra perrumpit, Sen. Ep. 119, 7: mundi principio, Juv. 15, 147.—**b.** *The heavens*, i. e. *the sky, the weather* (post-class.): tepida indulget terris clementia mundi, Grat. Fal. 288: ad Eoos tractūs mundique teporem, Luc. 8, 365.—**c.** *The sun* (perh. only in Manilius): quā mundus redit, Manil. Astron. 1, 36; id. ib. 3, 591.—**d.** Euphemistically for *the Lower World, the infernal regions.* The opening into this mundus was at Rome, in the Comitium, and was kept covered with a stone (lapis manalis); three times in the year, on the 24th of August, the 5th of October, and the 8th of November, days sacred to the gods of the infernal regions, this round pit was opened, and all sorts of fruits were thrown into it as offerings, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 1, 16, 18; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. mundus, p. 154 Müll., and s. v. manalem lapidem, p. 128 ib.—**e.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *the world* as opposed to *the church; this world*, the realm of sin and death, as opposed to *Christ's kingdom* of holiness and life: non pro mundo rogo, Vulg. Johan. 17, 9: de mundo non sunt, id. ib. 17, 16: princeps hujus mundi (i. e. Satan), id. ib. 12, 31; 14, 30: regnum meum non est de hoc mundo, id. ib. 18, 36; cf. id. Eph. 2, 2; 6, 12.

mūnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [muneror], *that gives* or *brings presents* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 265, 34.

mūnĕrālis, e, *adj.* [munus], *of* or *relating to presents* (ante- and post-class.): lex, *by which advocates were forbidden to receive presents* (the Cincian law; v. Cincius), Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 143 Müll.

mūnĕrārĭus, a, um [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a gift*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 7.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to gladiatorial exhibitions* (a word first used by Augustus, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34). **A.** *Adj.:* libellus, Trebell. Claud. 5, 5.—**B.** *Subst.:* **mūnĕrārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *One who bestows gifts:* pauperum, Hier. Ep. 66, 5.—**2.** *The giver of a gladiatorial exhibition:* Thracem mirmilloni parem, munerario imparem dixerat, Suet. Dom. 10; Sen. Contr. 4 praef.; Inscr. Orell. 1185; 2534; 2585; 3746.

mūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [munero], *a giving, presenting* (post-class.): necessaria, Dig. 27, 3, 1.

mūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *the giver of a gladiatorial exhibition* (post-class.), Flor. 3, 20, 9.

* **mūnĕrĭ-gĕrŭlus,** i, *m.* [munus-gero], *a bearer of presents*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 48; cf.: muniferi, damnigeruli, id. Truc. 2, 7, 1 Speng.

mūnĕro (moen-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, and **mūnĕror,** ātus (v. Gell. 18, 12, 20), 1, *v. dep.* [munus], *to give, bestow, present* a thing; *to present, honor, reward with* a thing (rare but class.; syn.: dono, largior, impertio). **I.** Form munero, with *dat.:* cujus exuvias et coronam huic muneravit virgini, Att. ap. Non. 499, 11: Kalendis suam matrem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 97: Horolen, Flor. 3, 5, 28 (Trag. Rel. v. 446 Rib.): beneficium alicui, *to render*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 15; Turp. ap. Non. 477, 19.—With *abl.:* ea, quibus rex te munerare constituerat, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17: inani me, inquis, lance muneras, Sen. Ep. 119, 5; Dig. 48, 20, 6 *fin.:* a Trojano locupletissime muneratus, Spart. Hadr. 3, 4: mulier munerata, Amm. 14, 7,

4: legatus muneratus, id. 17, 8, 3.—In *gerundive:* non meretriculis moenerandis rem coëgit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 55 Speng.—*Absol.:* at certatim nutricant et munerant, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 121: regni eum societate muneravit, Macr. S. 1, 7, 21: dignus quem maximis officiis muneres, Symm. Ep. 1, 104.—**II.** Form muneror: natura aliud alii muneratur, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: assectatur, assidet, muneratur, id. Par. 5, 2, 39; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 59 (dub.; Fleck. demunerarier): Alexis me opipare muneratus est, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: aliquem aliquā re, Hor. Epod. 2, 20; App. Herm. Trim. 11.

‡* **mungo,** ĕre [obsolete, the orig. form whence emungo, mucus, mucere, mucor, mucedo; cf. Sanscr. muk, to let go, throw off; Gr. ἀπομύσσω, to wipe away; μυκτήρ, nose; μύξα, snivel], *to blow the nose:* mungo, μύσσω, Gloss. Philox.

mūnia (archaic form **moenia:** moenia praeter aedificia significant etiam et munia, hoc est officia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 151 Müll.), ōrum (class. only in the form munia, *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* [Sanscr. root mû, bind; that to which one is bound; cf. Gr. ἀμύνω; also moenia, murus, munus, immunis, etc.], *duties, functions,* esp. *official* or *professional duties* (class.; syn.: officia, munera): munia candidatorum, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: qui suis cervicibus tanta munia atque rem publicam sustinent, id. Sest. 66, 138: cuncti omnium ordinum extrema munia sequi, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 137, 12: belli pacisque munia facere, Liv. 1, 42: senatūs, magistratuum, legum in se trahere, Tac. A. 1, 2; cf.: munia consulatūs obire, id. ib. 2, 26: munia ducis implere, id. H. 1, 62: vitae servare munia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 131.—Post-class. forms, *gen.:* OB HAEC INSIGNIA GENERA MVNIORVM, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 36 (A.D. 394), but *gen.* muniūm, Tert. Cor. Mil. 11.—*Dat.* munibus, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 76: muniis, Amm. 31, 2, 20; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 559; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 8 al.

‡ **mūnica,** pro communicas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 152 Müll.

mūni-ceps, ĭpis (*gen. plur.*, municipium for municipum, Tab. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. line 71), *comm.* [munia-capio, v. infra], *an inhabitant of a* municipium or *free town, a burgher, citizen* (class.): municeps, qui in municipio liber natus est. Item, qui ex alio genere hominum munus functus est. Item qui in municipio a servitute se liberavit a municipe. Item municipes erant, qui ex aliis civitatibus Romam venissent, quibus non licebat magistratum capere, sed tantum muneris partem, ut fuerunt Cumani, Acerrani, Atellani, qui et cives Romani erant, et in legione merebant, sed dignitates non capiebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 131 Müll. (v. infra): municipes sunt cives Romani ex municipiis, legibus suis et suo jure utentes: muneris tantum cum populo Romano honorarii participes: a quo munere capessendo appellati videntur, nullis aliis necessitatibus, neque ullā populi Romani lege astricti, nisi, inquam, populus eorum fundus factus est. Primos autem municipes sine suffragii jure Caerites esse factos, accepimus: concessumque illis, ut civitatis Romanae honorem quidem caperent, sed negotiis tamen atque oneribus vacarent, pro sacris bello Gallico receptis custoditisque, Gell. 16, 13, 6: municeps Cosanus, *a citizen of* (the municipium of) *Cosa,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman:* municeps noster, *our fellow-countryman,* Cic. Brut. 70, 246: amavit Glyceram municipem suam, *his fellow-countrywoman,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125: di municipes, *a term applied in contempt to those deities who were confined to particular localities:* videmus gentiles deos colere municipes, ut Eleusinios Cererem, Phrygas Matrem, Epidaurios Aesculapium, Min. Fel. Oct. 6.—Poet., of fishes: vendere municipes siluros, Juv. 4, 33.—Of inanim. things: municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas, *bottles, the countrymen of Jove,* i. e. *Cretan bottles,* Juv. 14, 271.—**B.** *A freedman in a* municipium, Dig. 50, 1, 1; so ib. 23 and 27.

mūni-cĭpālis, e, *adj.* [municipium], *of* or *belonging to a* municipium, *municipal* (class.): est enim ipse, a materno genere, municipalis, Cic. Sull. 8, 25: homines, id. Att. 8, 13, 2: adulter, Tac. A. 4, 3: dolor, i. e. municipum, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 4.—As the municipia were subordinate to the capital cities, the term is sometimes used in a contemptuous sense, analagous to our *provincial:* municipalis eques (of Cicero), Juv. 8, 236: municipalis harenae perpetui comites, id. 3, 34: municipales et cathedrarii oratores, Sid. Ep. 4, 3: poëtae, id. Carm. 9, 310: municipalia sacra vocantur, quae ab initio habuerunt ante civitatem Romanam acceptam, quae observare eos voluerunt Pontifices, et eo more facere, quo adfuissent (assuessent) antiquitus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 157 Müll.—Hence, *adv.:* **mūnĭcĭpālĭter,** *in a* municipium (post-class.): municipaliter natus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

mūnĭcĭpātim, *adv.* [municipium], *by* municipia (post-Aug.): municipatim dividendos censuit, Suet. Caes. 14 *init.*

mūnĭcĭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [municeps], *citizenship* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 133.

mūnĭcĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *citizenship* (eccl. Lat.): πολίτευμα, id est municipatus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24; Inscr. Orell. 3702.

mūnĭcĭpĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [municipium], *a little* municipium (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

mūnĭcĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [municeps], *a town, particularly in Italy, which possessed the right of Roman citizenship* (*together with, in most cases, the right of voting*), *but was governed by its own laws; a free town* (cf. municeps; syn.: civitas, oppidum): Sex. Roscius, pecuniā sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: nullum erat Italiae municipium, id. Sest. 14, 32: e municipio antiquissimo Tusculano, id. Planc. 8, 19.—Sometimes for colonia: L. Castronius longe princeps municipii Lucensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 13 *init.*

mūnĭdātor, ōris, *m.* [munus-dator], *a bestower of gifts,* Inscr. Afran. ap. Renier, 2928.

mūnĭfex, ĭcis, *com.* [munia-facio], *one who performs service* or *is on duty* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., of soldiers: munifices, milites, qui munera facere coguntur, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. BENEFICIARII, p. 33 Müll.—**II.** Transf., of things: munifex mamma, i. e. *suckling,* Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234.

mūnĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. munificus *fin.*

mūnĭfĭcens, ntis, *adj.*, v. munificus.

mūnĭfĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [munificus], *bountifulness, munificence, liberality, generosity* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): Caesar beneficiis ac munificentiā magnus habebatur, Sall. C. 54, 2: Caesaris, Suet. Caes. 10: naturae, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 1: liberalitatem et munificentiam exercere, Dig. 39, 5, 1.

mūnĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [munus-facio], *subjection to public burdens* (post-class.), Dig. 39, 4, 4, § 1 (al. munificum).

* **mūnĭfĭco,** 1, *v. a.* [munificus], *to present with* any thing: aliquem aliquā re, Lucr. 2, 625.

1. mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munus-facio], *present-making,* i. e. *bountiful, liberal, benevolent, generous, munificent* (class.; syn.: liberalis, beneficus). **I.** Of persons: ut munifica sim bonis, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 212: in dando munificum esse, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64: liberalissimus munificentissimusque, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 22.—**II.** Of things: opes, Ov. P. 4, 1, 24: arca, Mart. 8, 38, 11.—*Comp.:* munificior a munifico identidem Cato dixit, cum nunc munificentior dicamus, quamvis munificens non sit in usu, Paul. ex Fest. p. 155 Müll.—Hence, *adv.:* **mūnĭfĭcē,** *bountifully, munificently* (class.): tam munifice et tam large dare, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69: adjuvisse, Liv. 22, 37.

2. mūnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [munia-facio], *doing duty, on duty* (post-class.): munifici milites (al. munifices), Dig. 50, 16, 18.

mūnīmen, inis, *n.* [1. munio], *a defence, fortification, rampart, enclosure* (poet. and in post-class. prose): munimen ad imbres, *a defence against the rains,* Verg. G. 2, 352: fossas munimine cingere, Ov. M. 13, 212: narrat esse locum, solidae tutum munimine molis, id. ib. 4, 771: clausae portae, id. Am. 1, 6, 29: horti, *a fence, hedge,* Pall. 3, 24, 1.

mūnīmentum (**moen-,** archaic form, Enn. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 106 B. and K.), i, *n.* [id.], *a defence, fortification, intrenchment, rampart, bulwark, protection* (class. but not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ut instar muri hae sepes munimenta praeberent, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: fossa, haud parvum munimentum, a planioribus aditu locis, Liv. 1, 33, 7: sepulcri, Dig. 11, 7, 37.—Esp., of military *fortifications, intrenchments:* tenere se munimentis, Tac. A. 13, 36: domūs munimentis septae, id. ib. 15, 38: munimentis se defendere, id. H. 5, 20: coërcere intra munimenta militem, id. ib. 2, 18: munimenta perrumpere, id. A. 12, 17: regni, i. e. flumina, Curt. 4, 5, 4.—Of a *defence* or *covering* for the body: munimentum ipsis equisque loricae plumatae sunt, Just. 41, 2, 10: pingues aliquando lacernas, munimenta togae accipimus, Juv. 9, 28.—**II.** Trop., *defence, protection, shelter:* id munimentum (Horatium Coclem) illo die fortuna urbis Romanae habuit, Liv. 2, 10: rati, noctem sibi munimento fore, Sall. J. 97, 3: munimento foret, id. ib. 50, 3: legiones firma imperii munimenta, Tac. H. 4, 52: legum, Val. Max. 6, 3 prooem.; 2, 1, 5.

1. mūnĭo (old form moenio, v. below), īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (*fut.* munibis for munies, Veg. Vet. 1, 10, 5), *v. a.* [moenia, lit. to wall; hence], *to build a wall around, to defend with a wall, to fortify, defend, protect, secure, put in a state of defence* (class.). **I.** Lit.: arcem ad urbem obsidendam, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: palatium, Liv. 1, 7: locum, Caes. B. G. 1, 24, 3.—With *abl.:* Alpibus Italiam munierat ante natura, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: domum praesidiis, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: castra vallo fossāque, *with palisades and a trench,* Caes. B. G. 2, 5: locum muro, id. ib. 29.—With a homogeneous object, prov.: magna moenis moenia, *you are undertaking a great thing,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 73: duovir urbis moeniendae, Inscr. Orell. 7142.—*Absol.:* quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, *for fortifying,* i. e. *for use in the fortifications,* Nep. Them. 6, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31.—Also, *to surround, guard,* for the protection of other things: ignem ita munire ut non evagaretur, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 7, 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *to defend, guard, secure, protect, shelter:* Pergamum divinā moenitum manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2: hortum ab incursu hominum, Col. 11, 3, 2: spica contra avium morsūs munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: hieme quaternis tunicis et tibialibus muniebatur, *he defended, protected, covered himself,* Suet. Aug. 82.—**2.** *To make* a road, etc., i. e. *to make passable* by opening, repairing, or paving it: quasi Appius Caecus viam munierit, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: rupem, Liv. 21, 37: itinera, Nep. Hann. 3, 4: TEMPE MVNIVIT, Inscr. Orell. 587.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To guard, secure, strengthen, support* (cf.: fulcio, sustineo): meretriculis Muniendis rem cogere, *to maintain, support,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 54 (dub.; Speng. moenerandis; v. munero).—*Am strengthening myself:* munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 2: imperium, *to secure,* Nep. Reg. 2, 2: muniri adversus fraudes, *to secure one's self,* Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 198 (dub. moneri, Jahn): se contra ruborem, Tac. Agr. 45: se multorum benevolentiā, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: se contra perfidiam, id. Fam. 4, 14, 3: aliquid auctoritate, Vell. 2, 127, 2: domum terrore, Plin. Pan. 48, 3.—**B.** Munire viam, *to make* or *open a way:* haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, *prepared the way for your accusation,* Cic. Mur. 23, 48: sibi viam ad stuprum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64.—Hence, **mūnītus,** a, um, *P. a., defended, fortified, protected, secured, safe* (class.): nullius pudicitia munita contra tuam cupiditatem et audaciam posset esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39.—*Neutr. plur.* munita as *subst.:* munita viāi, *fortification* or *breastwork* of the mouth (cf. Homer. ἕρκος ὀδόντων), *the lips,* Lucr. 3, 498.—*Comp.:* se munitiorem ad custodiendam vitam suam fore, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 3.—*Sup.:* munitissima castra, Caes. B. G. 4, 55.—*Adv.:* **mūnītē,** *securely, safely* (ante-class.): munitius, Varr. L. L. 5, § 141 Müll.

(**2. mūnĭo,** ōnis, a false reading for nomionem, v. Orell. and Klotz, ad h. l.; Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.)

mūnis, e, *adj.* [cf. munus], *ready to be of service* or *to oblige, obliging* (ante-class.): dico ejus pro meritis gratum me et munem fore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 105: munifici munesque viri, Lucil. ap. Non. 23, 15; cf.: mu-

nem significare . . . officiosum: unde e contrario immunis dicitur, qui nullo fungitur officio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 143 Müll.

mūnītē, *adv.*, v. 1. munio, *P. a. fin.*

mūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [1. munio], *a defending, fortifying, protecting* (class.). **I.** Lit.: milites munitione prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: oppidi, Suet. Galb. 10: operis, *a fortifying, erection of fortifications*, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: fluminum, *a bridging over*, Tac. A. 1, 56: munitionis multa sunt genera, *enclosure, fencing, hedging*, Pall. 1, 34.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., *a means of fortification* or *defence, a fortification, rampart, bulwark, intrenchment, walls* (syn. munimentum): nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari (fons) disjunctus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: munitiones multiplices Piraei portus, Vell. 2, 23, 3: urbem operibus munitionibusque sepire, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: demoliri, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 2, 204: facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: incendere, Nep. Eum. 5, 7: per munitionem introire, Sall. J. 38, 6: munitiones in urbem spectantes, Liv. 5, 5: munitiones et castella, Tac. A. 3, 74: multum munitionis, *of the walls*, Nep. Them. 7, 2.—**2.** (Acc. to munio. I. B. 2.) *A making passable* of roads, by opening, paving, etc.: ex viarum munitione quaestum facere, *repairing the roads, work on the roads*, Cic. Font. 4, 7: multos ad munitiones viarum condemnavit, Suet. Calig. 27.—**II.** Trop., *a support:* aditus ad causam et munitio aut quoddam ornamentum, *support to the cause*, Cic. de Or. 2. 79, 320 (al. communitio).—(The gloss. of Fest. is prob. corrupt: munitio morsicatio ciborum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 143 Müll.)

mūnītiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [munitio], *a little fortification*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 16, 15.

* **mūnīto,** 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. munio], *to make passable, to open* a road: viam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 140.

mūnītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fortifier, a worker on fortifications, an engineer, miner*, etc. (not in Cic. or Cæs.), Tac. A. 1, 64: qui pro munitoribus armati steterant (al. munitionibus), Liv. 7, 23: munitorum numerus, *miners*, id. 5, 19, 11.—Poet.: Trojae, i. e. *Apollo, the builder of the walls of Troy*, Ov. H. 5, 139.

mūnītrix, īcis, *f.* [munitor], *a female fortifier*, Prisc. 1122 P.

mūnītūra, ae, *f.* [1. munio], *a protection, enclosure* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: SARCOPHAGI, Inscr. Grut. 589, 7.—**II.** Transf., *an apron, leathern apron:* περιζώματα, quas vulgus etiam munituras vocat, Aug. ap. Jul. Pelag. 2, 6.

mūnītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. 1. munio *fin.*

mūnus (old orthogr. moenus; moenera militiaï, Lucr. 1, 29), ĕris, *n.* [root mu-; cf.: moenia, munis, munia, etc.], *a service, office, post, employment, function, duty* (class.; syn.: officium, ministerium, honos). **I.** Lit.: munus significat officium, cum dicitur quis munere fungi. Item donum quod officii causâ datur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 140 Müll. (cf. infra): munus curare, *to discharge an office*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 76: octo munus hominum fungi, id. Men. 1, 4, 5: administrare, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 2: munus atque officium, Cic. Font. 7, 15: rei publicae, *a public office*, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: belli, Liv. 24, 35: de jure respondendi sustinere, Cic. Brut. 30, 113: rei publicae explere, id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: vigiliarum obire, *to perform*, Liv. 3, 6: officii, *the performance of a duty*, Cic. Sen. 11, 35: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes: a te hoc civitas exspectat, *duty, office, obligation*, id. Fam. 11, 5, 3: principum est resistere levitati multitudinis, id. Mil. 8, 22: vitae, id. Sen. 11, 35: senectutis, id. Leg. 1. 3, 10.—**B.** Esp., = onus, *a duty, burden, tribute:* cum hoc munus imponebatur tam grave civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51: id quoque munus leve atque commune Mamertinis remisisti, id. ib. 2, 5, 21, § 52: dum ne quis eorum munere vacaret, Liv. 25, 7, 4: non enim detractionem eam munerum militiae, sed apertam defectionem esse, id. 27, 9, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A work:* majorum vigiliarum munus, Cic. Par. prooem.: solitudinis, *a work, book, written in solitude*, id. Off. 3, 1, 4.—**B.** *A service, favor:* huc ire licet atque illuc munere ditium dominorum, Sall. Orat. Licin.; Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1.—**2.** In partic., *the last service, office* to the dead, i. e. *burial:* pro hominis dignitate amplo munere extulit, Nep. Eum. 4, 4 (dub.; al. funere): suprema, Verg. A. 11, 25: supremum mortis, Cat. 101, 3: debita, Val. Fl. 3, 313: fungi inani Munere, Verg. A. 6, 885: cineri haec mittite nostro Munera, id. ib. 4, 624.—**C.** *A present, gift* (syn.: donum, praemium): bonum datum deorum concessu atque munere, Cic. Univ. 14: mittere alicui, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: mittere aliquid alicui munere, *to send one something as a present*, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74 (al. muneri): quasi totam regionem muneri accepissent, *had received as a present*, Tac. A. 14, 31: aliquem munere donare, *to present one with a gift*, Verg. A. 5, 282: dare muneri aliquid alicui, *to give one something as a present*, Nep. Thras. 4, 2: munera Liberi, i. e. *wine*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 26: terrae, id. ib. 2, 14, 10: Cereris, *bread*, Ov. M. 10. 74; cf.: gratae post munus aristae, Juv. 14, 183: quem munere palpat Carus, i. e. *a bribe*, id. 1, 35.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *A public show, spectacle, entertainment, exhibition*, esp. *a show of gladiators*, which was given to the people by the magistrates, and generally by the ædiles, as an expression of gratitude for the honorable office to which they had been elected (cf.: ludus, spectaculum): erat munus Scipionis, dignum et eo ipso et illo Q. Metello, cui dabatur, Cic. Sest. 58, 124: munus magnificum dare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6: praebere, id. Sull. 19, 54: functus est aedilicio maximo munere, i. e. *gave a splendid exhibition*, id. Off. 2, 16, 55: edere, Suet. Tit. 7: venationes, quae vocantur munera, Lact. 6, 20: munera nunc edunt, Juv. 3, 36; 4, 18.—**b.** *A public building for the use of the people, erected at the expense of an individual:* Pompeii munera, *the theatre*, Vell. 2. 130, 1: aut ubi muneribus nati sua munera mater Addidit (i. e. theatro Marcelli porticum Octaviam), Ov. A. A. 1, 69.—**c.** Transf., *of the structure of the universe:* effector vel moderator tanti operis et muneris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70.

mūnuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [munus], *a small present* (class.): amico munusculum levidense mittere, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2: nemini hoc deferre munusculum maluit, quam suo accusatori, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1; 8, 12, 1: prima munuscula, Verg. E. 4, 18: exigit a te nulla munuscula, Juv. 6, 36.

Mūnўchia, ae, *f.*, = Μουνυχία, *the port of Athens*, Nep. Thras. 2, 5.—Hence, **Mūnўchĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Munychian*, poet for *Athenian:* agri, Ov. M. 2, 709.

† **1. mūraena,** ae, *f.*, v. 1. Murena.

2. Mūraena, v. 2. Murena.

mūrālis, e, *adj.* [murus], *of* or *belonging to a wall, wall-, mural* (class.): muralis herba, *the pellitory of the wall, parietary*, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176: pila, *used in fighting from walls*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: tormentum, *for battering walls*, Verg. A. 12, 921: fossa, *under the walls*, Sil. 8, 555: falces, *hooks for pulling down walls*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corona, *a mural crown*, given as a reward to him who first scaled the enemy's walls, Liv. 23, 18; also, corona, *the crown on the head of Cybele, adorned with walls and towers*, Lucr. 2. 606.

mūrālium, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* muralis herba, parthenium, *and* perdicium, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

mūrāna, ae, *f.* (eccl. Lat.): super acervum stercoris atque muranam sedens Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 2, p. 167; 2, p. 181; 3, p. 214 (Fr. moraine, a heap of stones; Sp. moron, a hill).

mūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [murus], *walled, surrounded* or *defended by walls* (post-class.): civitas, Veg. Mil. 1, 21; 3, 8 *fin.*

‡ **murcēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *slow, sluggish, inactive:* murcei, νωθεῖς, Vet. Gloss.

Murcia (also written **Murtia, Murtea, Myrtea**), ae, *f.* **I.** *An epithet of Venus, said to be taken from the myrtle, which was sacred to her*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154 Müll.; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121; Tert. Spect. 8.—**II.** *The goddess of sloth*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 16; Arn. 4, 132.—*Her temple was at the foot of the Aventine, which was formerly called* Murcus, Liv. 1, 33, 5; Fest. p. 148; cf. murcidus.

murcidus, a, um, *adj.* [murcus], *slothful* (ante-class.): dea Murcia, quae praeter modum non moveret, ac faceret hominem, ut ait Pomponius murcidum, id est nimis desidiosum, et inactuosum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 16; Arn. 4, 9.

murciŏlus and **murcĕŏlus,** v. myrteolus.

Murcius (**Murtius**), a, um, *adj.* [Murcia, Murtia], *sacred to* or *called after Venus Murcia:* Murciae or Murtiae metae (sc. in Circo)), so named because near the chapel of the goddess Murcia, App. M. 6, p. 176, 13: Vallis, *the valley in which her temple stood*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 404; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 636.

1. murcus, i, *m.*, *a coward, who, to escape military service, cuts off his thumb* (post-class.), Amm. 15, 12, 3.

2. Murcus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. L. Statius Murcus, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30.—**II.** *The old name of the Aventine Hill*, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Murciae deae, p. 148 Müll.

1. Murena (old form **Muraena**), ae, *f.*, = μύραινα. **I.** *The murena*, a fish of which the ancients were very fond, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171: muraenam exdorsua, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 2; id. Pers. 1, 3, 30; Juv. 5, 99.—**II.** Transf., *a black stripe in the shape of this fish, a black vein in the table-tops of citron-wood*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 98.

2. Murena, ae, *f.* (ante-class form **Muraena**, but without class. authority), *a Roman surname in the* gens Licinia, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10; Col. 8. 16.—So, **1.** L. Licinius Murena, *who was defended by Cicero, in an oration still extant, against the charge of* ambitus, Cic. Mur. 7, 15, etc.—**2.** A. Terentus Varro Murena, *an intimate friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 6; 13, 22, 1.—**3.** L. Licinius Varro Murena, *brother-in-law of Mæcenas*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 38.—Hence, **Mūrēniānus** (**Mūraen-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Murena, Murenian:* oratio, i. e. *that pronounced by Cicero on behalf of* L. Licinius Murena, Mart. Cap. 5, 172, § 525.

mūrēnŭla (**mūraen-**), ae, *f. dim.* [1. murena]. **I.** *A small murena* (late Lat.): murenulam strictis manibus tenere, Hier. praef. in Job.—**II.** Transf., *a small necklace resembling a murena:* aurum colli sui, quod quidem murenulam vulgus vocat, Hier. Ep. 24, 3; id. in Isa. 2, 3, 18.

mūrex, icis, *m.* **I.** *The purple-fish*, Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, 11 (Heduph. v. 11, p. 167 Vahl.): Baianus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 32.—The Tritons used the shell as a tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 726.—The shells were also used for holding liquids, Mart. 3, 82, 27.—And for adorning grottos: summa lacunabant alterno murice conchae, Ov. M. 8, 563.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The purple dye, purple*, made from the juice of the purple-fish: Tyrioque ardebat murice laena, Verg. A. 4, 262.—**B.** Of bodies shaped (pointed) like the purple-fish. **1.** *A pointed rock* or *stone:* acuto in murice remi Obnixi crepuere, Verg. A. 5, 205: Cato sternendum forum muricibus censuerat, *with small, pointed stones*, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24.—**2.** *A sharp murex-shell used for a bridle-bit:* acuto murice frenat Delphinas bijuges, Stat. Achill. 1, 221.—**3.** *A caltrop*, with sharp points in every direction: murices ferreos in terram defodisse Dareum, quâ hostem equites emissurum esse credebat, Curt. 4, 13, 36; Val. Max. 3, 7, 2.—**4.** *A spike* of iron: armarium muricibus praefixum, Gell. 6, 4, 4.

Murgantia, ae, *f.* **I.** *A city in Samnium*, now *Baselice*, Liv. 10, 17, 11.—**II.** *A city in Sicily, also called* Murgentia, now perh. *Mandri Bianchi*, Liv. 26, 21, 17; 24, 27, 5; Sil. 14, 266.—Hence, **A. Murgantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Murgantia* (in Samnium), *Murgantian:* POPVLVS MVRGANTIVS, Inscr. Orell. 141: Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. t. 2, p. 481.—**B. Murgentīnus** (**Murgant-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Murgantia* (in Sicily), *Murgantine:* vinum, Cato, R. R. 6: ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47.—In *plur. subst.:* **Murgentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Murgantia, Murgantines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

‡ **murgiso,** ōnis, *m.*, *a crafty advocate:* murgisonem dixerunt a morâ et decisione, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.

mŭrĭa, ae (collat. form **mŭrĭes,** ēi, v. infra), *f.* [ἁλμυρίς], *salt liquor, brine,*

pickle: oleae conduntur vel virides in muriâ, Cato, R. R. 7; cf.: oleae ex muriâ durâ, Cels. 4, 9: dura, id. 4, 15: ut melius muriâ, quam testa marina remittat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53.—Form muries, Cato, R. R. 88, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 sq. Müll.; Fab. Pict. ap. Non. 223, 17.

mŭrĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [muria], *pickled* or *lying in brine;* perh. only as *subst.:* **mŭrĭātĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a pickled fish* (Plautinian), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32: (coqua) scit, muriatica ut maceret, id. ib. 1, 2, 38.

mūrĭcātim, *adv.* [murex], *in the shape of a purple-fish* (post-Aug.): vertice muricatim intorto, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 162.

mūrĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shaped like a purple-fish, pointed.* **I.** Lit.: folia spinosa, muricatis cacuminibus, Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to murex, II. B. 3.), *fearful, timid,* as if walking over caltrops: gressus, Fulg. Myth. 1.

mūrĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like a purple-fish, pointed, full of points, rough* (post-class.): lacunae, Aus. Ep. 9, 4.

mūrĭcīdus (**murric-**), i, *m.* [perh. mus-caedo, mouse-killer], *a coward, poltroon,* as a term of abuse: vae tibi muricide homo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 12; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 125 Müll.

mūrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [murex], *a small purple-fish* (ante-class.), Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, 11 (Heduph. v. 11 Vahl. p. 167).

mūrĭcus, i, *m.* [mus], *a mouser:* poëta non musicus, sed muricus, Ven. Fort. praef. Lib. 1, p. 31 Brower.

mūrĭes, ēi, v. muria.

mūri-lĕgŭlus, i, *m.* [murex-legulus], *one who gathers* or *fishes for the purple-fish* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 10, 20, 5; 14 sqq.; Cod. Just. 11, 7, 11.

mūrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [mus], *of mice, mouse-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): murinus color, *mouse-color,* Varr. ap. Non. 8, 2; Col. 6, 37, 6; Pall. 4, 13, 4: equus, Varr. Sat. Men. 63, 13: sanguis, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 81: fimus, id. 29, 6, 34, § 106: pellis, id. 29, 6, 36, § 113: pelles, *the skins of martens, ermines,* etc., Just. 2, 2, 9: hordeum, *a kind of wild barley,* Plin. 22, 25, 65, § 135.

murmillo, v. mirmillo.

murmur, ŭris, *n.* (*m.:* murmur fit verus, Varr. ap. Non. 214, 14) [Sanscr. marmara, susurrus, murmur, and the Greek μορμύρω and μυρμύρω], *a murmur, murmuring; a humming, roaring, growling, grumbling; a rushing, crashing,* etc. (class.; syn.: fremitus, strepitus, fragor, stridor, susurrus): murmur populi, Liv. 45, 1: serpitque per agmina murmur, Verg. A. 12, 239: quanto porrexit murmure panem, Juv. 5, 67.—Of prayer, *a low, indistinct tone:* quos ubi placavit precibus et murmure longo, Ov. M. 7, 251; Juv. 10, 290.—Of *the humming* of bees: strepit omnis murmure campus, Verg. A. 6, 709.—Of *the roar* of a lion, Mart. 8, 55, 1; of the tiger: tigridis Hyrcanae jejunum murmur, Stat. Th. 12, 170.—Of inanimate things, *a murmur, roar, rushing, crashing, crash, rumbling:* nam et odor urbanitatis, et mollitudo humanitatis, et murmur maris, et dulcedo orationis sunt ducta a ceteris sensibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161: dare, *to roar,* Lucr. 6, 142: magno misceri murmure caelum, Verg. A. 4, 160: ventosum, *the rushing wind,* id. E. 9, 58.—Of thunder: exanimes primo murmure caeli, Juv. 13, 224.—Of a volcanic mountain: Aetnaei verticis, Suet. Calig. 51.—Of an earthquake, *a roaring, rumbling:* praecedit sonus, alias murmuri similis, alias mugitibus, aut clamori humano, armorumve pulsantium fragori, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—Of wind-instruments: cornuum, *the sound,* Hor. C. 2, 1, 17: inflati buxi, *of the* tibia, Ov. M. 14, 537: aurium, *a singing in the ears,* Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 75 (Jahn, animalia).—Trop.: contemnere murmura famae, Prop. 2, 5, 29; of a *muttering, rebellious murmur:* contra Dominum, Vulg. Exod. 16, 7; id. Act. 6, 1.

murmŭrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [murmuro], *murmuring* (post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 123, 32.

murmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a murmuring, crying* (post-Aug.): aquilarum, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6: deum sine murmuratione comitari, *without murmuring,* Sen. Ep. 107, 9; id. Ben. 5, 15, 2: servi mei, id. de Ira, 3, 24, 2.

murmŭrātor, ōris, *m.* [murmuro], *a murmurer* (post-class.): summussi murmuratores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 299 Müll.: adversus Deum murmuratores, Aug. Retract. 2, 20; Vulg. Judae, 16.

murmŭrillo, 1, *v. n. dim.* [id.], *to murmur, mutter* (ante-class.): quid murmurillas tecum? Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 143, 2.

***murmŭrillum,** i, *n. dim.* [murmur], *a murmuring,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48.

murmŭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *murmuring, grumbling:* murmuriosus γογγυστής, Gloss. Philox.

murmŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, and (ante- and post-class.) **murmŭror,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to murmur, mutter; to rustle, rumble, roar,* etc. (cf.: susurro, musso, fremo, strepo). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Form murmuro: secum murmurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13; Varr. L. L. 6, § 67 Müll.—Of discontented persons, *to mutter, grumble:* servi murmurant, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 149: et murmuravit omnis congregatio, Vulg. Exod. 16, 2 al.—Of the nightingale: secum ipse murmurat, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: magia carminibus murmurata, *muttered,* App. Mag. p. 304, 28.—Of inanimate things, *to murmur, roar, rumble:* murmurantia litora, Varr. L. L. 6, § 67 Müll.: murmurans mare, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116: unda, Verg. A. 10, 212: ignis, *crackles,* Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 357: intestina, *to rumble,* Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6.—**B.** Form murmuror: murmurari coepimus, Varr. ap. Non. 478: populus murmurari coepit, Quadrig. ib. 7; Varr. ib. 11.—**II.** *Act.*, transf., *to mutter* or *grumble at* a thing: quidam tarditatem poëtae murmurari, App. Flor. p. 353 *fin.*

mūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [murus], *to provide with walls* (late Lat.): civitatem, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 12, 2; Veg. Mil. 1, 21: castella, id. ib. 3, 8: urbes, Hier. in Isa. 1, 2, 15 *ext.*

Murocincta, ae, *f.*, *a villa of Valentinian in Lower Pannonia,* Amm. 30, 10, 4.

† **1. murra** (less correctly **myrrha, murrha,** v. Bramb. Orthog. p. 107), ae, *f.*, = μύῤῥα. **I.** Prop., *the myrrh-tree, an Arabian tree, of which myrrh was the sap:* murram in iisdem silvis permixtâ arbore nasci tradidere aliqui, Plin. 12, 15, 33, § 66; Ov. M. 10, 310; 15, 399.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Myrrh,* the gum which exudes from the myrrh-tree. The ancients used it to flavor their wine; they also anointed their hair with a perfumed unguent made from it: lautissima apud priscos vina erant, murrae odore condita, Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92: crines murrâ madentes, Verg. A. 12, 100: crines murrâ madidi, Ov. M. 5, 53; 3, 555; 4, 393; cf. id. Med. Fac. 88.—**B.** Personified, *the daughter of Cinyras, who was changed into a myrrh-tree,* Ov. M. 10, 298 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 58.

2. murra, ae, and **murris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = μύῤῥα and μυῤῥίς, *a plant, called also* smyrrhiza, *sweet-cicely,* Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154.

† **3. murra** (less correctly **murrha, myrrha**), ae, *f.*, = μύῤῥα. **I.** *A stone of which costly vessels* (v. murrinus and murreus) *were made:* maculosae pocula murrae, Mart. 10, 80, 1; hence, poet. transf., *vessels of murra, murrine vases,* id. 4, 86.—**II.** *The myrrh-tree* and *myrrh,* v. myrrha.—**III. Murra,** *the name of a horse,* perh. of a spotted one, Inscr. Grut. 341.

Murrānus (**Murrhan-**), i, *m.* **I.** *The name of a mythic king of the Latins,* Verg. A. 12, 529.—**II.** *Name of a slave,* Inscr. Mur. 1379, 1.

murrātus (less correctly **myrrhātus**), a, um, *adj.* **A.** *Spiced* or *mingled with myrrh* (post-class.): potio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.: vinum, Vulg. Marc. 15, 23.—**B.** *Anointed with balsam of myrrh:* Satiapae, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

1. murrĕus (**myrrhĕus, murrhĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [1. murra], *of* or *belonging to myrrh.*—Esp. **A.** *Anointed with myrrh, perfumed with myrrh* (poet.): crinis, Hor. C. 3, 14, 22.—**B.** *Like myrrh, of the color of myrrh, yellowish,* Prop. 3, 10, 20 (4, 9, 22).

2. murrĕus (**murrhĕus, myrrhĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [3. murra], *of* or *belonging to the stone murra, murrean:* pocula, *made of murra,* Prop. 4 (5), 5, 26: poculum, Sen. Ep. 119, 3.

‡ † **murrhacŏpum,** i, *n.*, = μυῤῥάκοπον, *a medicament compounded with myrrh, for removing weariness:* acopum murrhacopum, Not. Tir. p. 160.

murrĭcīdus, v. muricidus.

1. murrīnus (**murrhīnus, myrrhīnus**), a, um, *adj.* [1. murra], *of* or *belonging to myrrh:* odor, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6: oleo, Vulg. Esth. 2, 12.—*Subst.:* **murrīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. potio), *a drink made of good wine, flavored with myrrh and other spices,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51; Doss. ap. Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 92; § 93; cf.: murrina, genus potionis quae Graece dicitur νέκταρ, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.

2. murrīnus (**murrhīnus, myrrhīnus**), a, um, *adj.* [3. murra], *of* or *belonging to the stone murra, murrine* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* trulla, *made of murra,* Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 20: vitrum, *painted in a manner resembling murrine vases,* id. 36, 26, 67, § 198.—**II.** *Subst.:* **murrīna** or **myrrīna,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. vasa), *vessels of murra, murrine vases, murrines:* murrina et crystallina ex eâdem terrâ effodimus, Plin. 33 prooem. § 5; 37, 2, 7, § 18; Juv. 6, 156.

***murrĭo,** 4, *v. n.* [mus], *to squeak like a mouse,* Gloss. Isid.

murrītis, v. myrrhites.

† **murrŏbathrārĭus** (**murrhob-, murob-**), ii, *m.* [μυῤῥα-βάθρον, shoe], *a balsam-shoemaker, one who gives the shoes a balsamic smell,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 37 (dub.; Wagn. diabatharii; al. myrobathrarius, al. malobathrarius, al. myrobrecharius).

Mursa or **Mursĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a city in Pannonia,* now *Esgek,* Eutr. 9, 6; 10, 6; Aur. Vict. Epit. 41.—Hence, **A. Mursensis** or **Mursĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mursa* or *Mursia, Mursian:* Mursense proelium, Amm. 15, 5, 33: episcopus (al. Mursiensis), Hier. adv. Lucifer. 18.—**B. Mursīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Mursa, Mursian:* labes, Aur. Vict. Caesar. 33.

murta, ae, v. myrtus.

murtātus and **murtĕus,** a, um, v. myrt-.

murtētum, v. myrtetum.

Murtius, v. Murcius.

murtum, i, v. myrtum.

mūrus (archaic orthogr. moerus, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 41 Müll.; Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 18, or Ann. v. 376 Vahl.; Verg. A. 10, 24: moirus, Inscr. Orell. 566), i, *m.* [from root mū-; cf.: moenia, munis], *a wall;* esp. *a city wall;* mostly in *plur.* (class.; cf.: moenia, paries, maceria). **I.** Lit.: muri urbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: Helvii intra oppida murosque compelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: instruere, Nep. Th. 6, 4: ducere, Verg. A. 1, 423: aedificare, Ov. M. 11, 204: marmoreus, *a balcony,* Calp. Ecl. 7, 48.—Also, *the wall of a building,* Cic. Att. 2, 4, 7: sanctae res, veluti muri et portae, quodammodo divini juris sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 9.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A bank, mound, dam,* Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3.—**2.** *The rim* or *side of a pot* or *boiler:* quae tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem, Juv. 4, 132.—**3.** *The wooden tower* of an elephant, Sil. 9, 601.—**4.** *The head-dress* of Cybele, ornamented with towers: crinalis, Claud. in. Eutr. 2, 284.—**II.** Trop., *a wall, a safeguard, protection, defence* (rare but class.): lex Aelia et Fufia, propugnacula murique tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4, 9: Graiûm murus Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 280: cor munitum costarum et pectoris muro, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 181: hic murus aëneus esto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 60.

† **1. mūs,** mūris (*gen. plur.* murum, Arn. 3, 3; usually murium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 157; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 98; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 286 sq.), *comm.* [kindred to Greek μῦς; Sanscr. mûsh, the same, from mûsh, furari], *a mouse:* non solum inquilini, sed etiam mures migraverunt, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1: exiguus, Verg. G. 1, 181: rusticus, urbanus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 80 al.—Prov., v. mons, I.: neque enim homines murium aut formicarum causâ frumentum condunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—Compared with parasites: quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 6.—The ancients included under this name the rat, marten, sable, er

mine, e. g. mures domestici, agrestes, aranei, Pontici, Libyci, marini, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 221; 9, 19, 35, § 71; 10, 65, 85, § 185: pelles, perh. *ermine*, Amm. 31, 2, 5: Africani, Plin. 30, 6, 14, § 43: odorati, *musk-rats*, Hier. Ep. 127, 3.—As a term of abuse, *you rat:* videbo te in publicum, mus, imo terrae tuber, Petr. 58.—As a term of endearment: cum me murem dicis, *my little mouse*, Mart. 11, 29, 3.—**II.** Mus marinus, *a kind of crustaceous sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 2 Vahl.).

2. Mūs, muris, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. D. Decius Mus, Liv. 10, 14; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; id. Sen. 13, 43.

1. Mūsa, ae, *f.*, = Μοῦσα, *a muse*, one of the goddesses of poetry, music, and the other liberal arts. The ancients reckoned nine of them, viz.: Clio, *the muse of history;* Melpomene, *of tragedy;* Thalia, *of comedy;* Euterpe, *of the flute;* Terpsichore, *of dancing;* Calliope, *of epic poetry;* Erato, *of lyric poetry;* Urania, *of astronomy;* Polyhymnia, *of the mimic art*, Aus. Idyll. 20; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 92: Musarum delubra, Cic. Arch. 11, 27: hic Musarum parens domusque Pieria, Mela, 2, 3, 2: crassiore Musâ, *in a plainer, clearer manner, without too much refinement*, Quint. 1, 10, 28: sine ullâ Musâ, *without any genius, wit, taste*, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A song, a poem:* musa procax, Hor. C. 2, 1, 37: pedestris, *a style of poetry bordering on prose*, id. S. 2, 6, 17.—**B.** *Plur.*, *sciences, studies:* quis est omnium, qui modo cum Musis, id est cum humanitate et cum doctrinâ habeat aliquod commercium, qui, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: agrestiores, id. Or. 3, 12: mansuetiores, *philosophical studies*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23.

2. Mūsa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Antonius Musa, *a physician in ordinary of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 59; Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 128: Q. Pomponius Musa, in Eckhel. D. N. V. t. 5, p. 283.

Mūsaeum, v. Museum.

1. Mūsaeus, a, um, v. Museus.

2. Mūsaeus, i, *m.*, = Μουσαῖος. **I.** *A famous Greek poet in the time of Orpheus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. N. D. 1, 15, 41; Verg. A. 6, 667.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 701, 3.

Mūsăgĕtes, ae, *m.*, = Μουσαγέτης, *leader of the muses*, an epithet of Apollo and Hercules, Eum. Rest. Schol. 7.

1. musca, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. makshikâ, a fly; Gr. μυῖα, of which musca, μυίσκα, may be a dim. form; cf. Germ. Mücke; Engl. midge, musquito], *a fly*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: puer, abige muscas, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247: muscas fugare, Mart. 3, 82, 12: muscas captare ac stilo praeacuto configere (solebat Domitianus), Suet. Dom. 3.—Transf., of troublesome persons.—So of inquisitive, prying people, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 26; of obtrusive, unbidden guests, id. Poen. 3, 3, 76.

2. Musca, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 1.

muscārium, ii, v. muscarius, II.

muscārius, a, um, *adj.* [musca], *of* or *belonging to flies*, *fly-* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* aranei muscarii tela, i. e. *fly-hunting*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 131: clavus, *a broad-headed nail*, Vitr. 7, 3, 11.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **muscārium,** ii, *n.*, *a fly-flap*, *fly-brush*, used also as a clothes-brush, made of peacocks' tails, Mart. 14, 67 *in lemm.;* or hairy ox-tails, id. 14, 71 *in lemm.;* or horse-tails, Veg. Vet. 4, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The hairy* or *fibrous part of plants, the umbel:* semine in muscariis dependente, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.—**2.** *A closet* or *safe*, in which writings were kept to protect them from the flies, Inscr. Rom. Viagg. a Pompeii, p. 168.

‡**muscellārium,** ii, *n.* [mus], *a mouse-trap:* muscellarium, viverrarium, γαλεάγρα, Gloss. Philox.

muscerda, ae, *f.* [id.], *mouse-dung*, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106; Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.

muscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus], *full of moss, mossy* (post-class.): pumices, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

muscĭpŭla, ae, *f.*, and **muscĭpŭlum,** i, *n.* [mus-capio], *a mouse-trap:* muscipulum, μυάγρα, Gloss. Philox.; Lucil. ap. Non. 266, 2: qui saepe laqueos, et muscipula effugerat, Phaedr. 4, 1, 8: verendum est, ne quando in muscipulâ syllabas capiam, Sen. Ep. 48.

‡**muscĭpŭlātor,** ōris, *m.* [muscipula], *a mouse-catcher;* trop., *a deceiver:* muscipulator, deceptor, alterplex, Gloss. Isid.

muscĭpŭlum, i, v. muscipula.

Musclōsus, v. Musculosus.

muscōsē, *adv.*, v. muscosus *fin.*

muscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [muscus], *full of moss, mossy:* prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: fontes, Verg. E. 7, 45.—*Comp.:* nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **muscōsē,** *mossily*, Sid. Carm. 2.

muscŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [musca], *a little fly* (eccl. Lat.): scyniphes musculae sunt brevissimae, Aug. Trin. 7, 3; Arn. 2, 74.

muscŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [musculus]. **I.** *Muscular, fleshy* (post-Aug.): cor naturâ musculosum, Cels. 4, 1: pectora, Col. 8, 2.—**II. Musclōsus,** for Musculosus, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 337.

muscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [mus], *a little mouse.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 52.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of other creatures. **1.** *A companion of the whale*, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186; called musculus marinus, id. 11, 37, 62, § 165.—**2.** *A sea-mussel*, Cels. 3, 6; 2, 29; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9 (al. mytilus).—**B.** Of things. **1.** *A muscle* of the body: quodcunque musculum laesit, Cels. 5, 26, 3; 8, 1: femorum, Luc. 9, 771.—Trop., *muscle, vigor* (post-Aug.): hanc (historiam) ossa, musculi, nervi decent, *vigor, force*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.—**2.** In milit. lang., *a shed, mantelet* (cf.: vinea, testudo); for its form and construction, v. Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 1; id. B. G. 7, 84; Veg. R. Mil. 4, 16.—**3.** *A kind of small sailing vessel:* longae naves sunt, quas dromones vocamus: dictae eo quod longiores sint ceteris: quibus contrarius musculus, curtum navigium, Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

muscus, i, *m.* **I.** *Moss*, Cato, R. R. 6: musco circumlita saxa, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: mollis, Ov. M. 8, 562.—**II.** *Musk*, Hier. in Jov. 2, n. 8.

mūseiārĭus and **mūsaeārĭus,** ii, *m.*, for musivarius, *a worker in mosaic* (post-class.): marmorarius, musaearius, albarius, Edit. Diocl. p. 19; Inscr. Grut. 586, 3.

Mūsēum, i, and **Mūsium,** ii, *n.*, = Μουσεῖον, *a seat of the muses, a museum;* a place for learned occupations, *a library, academy, study*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; Suet. Claud. 42; Spart. Hadr. 20; *a grotto*, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154.

Mūsēus or **Mūsaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Μουσεῖος, *of* or *belonging to the muses, poetical* or *musical* (poet.): musaea mele, Lucr. 2, 412: musaeo lepōre, id. 1, 934: vates, i. e. *Orpheus*, App. M. 2, p. 124.—**II.** For musivus, *mosaic*, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Sect. 2.

Mūsia, ae, *f.*, for Mysia, like Suria for Syria, Don. Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 8.

† **mūsica,** ae, and **mūsĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = μουσική, *the art of music, music;* acc. to the notions of the ancients, also every higher kind of *artistic* or *scientific culture* or *pursuit:* musicam Damone aut Aristoxeno tractante? etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: socci et cothurni, i. e. *comic and dramatic poetry*, Aus. Ep. 10, 43: musice antiquis temporibus tantum venerationis habuit, ut, Quint. 1, 10, 9.

Musicāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Indus*, Curt. 9, 8, 8; 10; 16.

‡ **mūsĭcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [musicus], *a musical-instrument maker*, Inscr. Grut. 654, 1.

mūsĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [musica], *set to music* (post-class.): cantilenae, App. Trism. p. 81, 33.

1. mūsĭcē, *adv.*, v. musicus *fin.*

2. mūsĭcē, v. musica.

† **mūsĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μουσικός. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to music, musical* (class.). **A.** *Adj.:* leges musicae, *the rules of music*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: sonus citharae, Phaedr. 4, 18, 20: pedes, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. mūsĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a musician:* musicorum aures, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.—**2. mūsĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *music:* in musicis numeri, et voces, et modi, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: dedere se musicis, id. ib. 1, 3, 10: et omnia musicorum organa, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 42.—**II.** In gen. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to poetry, poetical; subst.*, *a poet:* applicare se ad studium musicum, *the art of poetry*, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: ars, id. Phorm. prol. 18: musicus pes, *a metrical foot of five syllables*, — ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ (e. g. temperantia), Diom. p. 478 P.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to science, scientific:* ludus, *scientific occupation*, Gell. praef.—Hence, *adv.:* * **mūsĭcē,** = μουσικῶς: musice hercle agitis aetatem, *you are in clover*, i. e. *living luxuriously at another's expense*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 40.

Mūsĭ-gĕna, ae, *m.* [Musa-gigno], *muse-born, son of a muse* (post-class.), Rufin. de Compos. et Metr. Orat.

† **mūsĭmo** or **musmo,** ōnis, *m.*, = μούσμων, *an animal of Sardinia*, prob. *the muflone*, from which we have the tame sheep. Plin. 8, 49, 75, § 199.—**II.** Transf.: musimones asini, muli, aut equi breves. Lucil. lib. sexto: pretium emit, qui vendit equum musimonem (i. e. a stallion). Cato Deletorio: asinum aut musimonem aut arietem, Non. 137, 22 sq.; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 446.

mūsĭnor, āri, v. muginor *fin.*

Mūsium, ii, v. Museum.

mūsīvārius, ii, *m.* [musivum], *a worker in mosaic* (post-class.): intestinarii, statuarii, musivarii, Imp. Const. Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

† **mūsīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [musa], *of* or *belonging to a muse, artistic:* fontem opere musivo exornare, Inscr. Orell. 3323; cf. Museus.—As *subst.:* **mūsīvum,** i, *n.*, = μουσεῖον, *mosaic work, mosaic* (post-class.): pictum de musivo, Spart. Pesc. 6: musivo picta genera hominum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 8.

musmo, v. musimo.

Mūsōnius, i, *m.*, *a famous Stoic philosopher of the time of Tiberius, Vespasian, and Titus, teacher of Epictetus*, Tac. A. 14, 59; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 5; Amm. 27, 9, 6; Gell. 16, 1, 1.—Hence, **Mūsōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Musonius, Musonian*, Amm. 15, 13, 1; 16, 9, 2.

mussātio, ōnis, *f.* [musso], *a suppression of the voice, silence* (post-class.), v. l. ap. Amm. 20, 8, 9 (al. simulatione).

‡ **mussĭtābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [mussito], *suppressing the voice, silent*, Vet. Gloss.

mussĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a suppression of the voice, silence* (post-class.), App. M. 8 *init.;* Hier. in Isa. praef. 9; Tert. Pudic. 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 35.

mussĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a silent person, a mutterer*, Vulg. Isa. 29, 24; cf. mussitator, ὑπογογγυστής, Vet. Gloss.—**II.** *A grumbler:* mussitatores discent legem, Vulg. Isa. 29, 24.

mussito, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [musso]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be silent, keep quiet, not let one's self be heard; to speak in an undertone, to mutter, grumble* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): si sapis, mussitabis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 65: sub lectis latentes metu mussitant, id. Cas. 3, 5, 33: ita clam quidam mussitantes, Liv. 1, 50: cum David vidisset servos suos mussitantes, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 19: contra nos, id. Exod. 16, 7.—**II.** *Act.*, *to say in a low tone, to mutter, murmur* any thing: *to be silent respecting, to take no notice of* a thing: ego (haec) mecum mussito, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 119; id. Truc. 2, 2, 57; 2, 6, 10.—With *rel.-clause:* malo ambigere bonos, quam ob rem id non meruerim, quam, quod est gravius, cur impetraverim, mussitare, Amm. 14, 6, 8: accipienda et mussitanda injuria adulescentium est, *is to be borne in silence*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 53: timorem, App. Mag. p. 320.

musso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (depon. collat. form: discumbimus mussati, Varr. ap. Non. 249, 10) [root mu-, shut; Sanscr. mûkas, dumb; Gr. μυάω, μυώψ; cf. μυστήριον; Lat. mutus], *to say in a low tone, to mutter, murmur; to be silent respecting* a thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: mutio, murmuro). **I.** Lit.: mussare murmurare. Ennius: in occulto mussabant. Vulgo vero pro tacere dicitur, ut idem Ennius: non decet mussare bonos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll. (cf. Ann. v. 185; 348; 426; Trag. v. 432 Vahl.): soli Aetoli id decretum clam mussantes carpebant, Liv. 33, 31: flent maesti mussantque patres, Verg. A. 11, 454; Anthol. Lat. 1, 170, 108: aequum non est occultum id haberi, neque per metum mussari, *to bear* or *brook in silence*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12: egomet mecum mussito: Bona

mea inhiant, id. Mil. 3, 1, 118: quidquid est, mussitabo potius quam intercam, *keep it to myself*, id. ib. 2, 3, 40: ergo si sapis, mussitabis, id. ib. 2, 5, 67.—P o e t., of bees, *to murmur, hum*, Verg. G. 4, 188. — **II.** T r a n s f., *to be afraid* to say or do any thing, *to be in fear* or *uncertainty*: mussat rex ipse Latinus, Quos generos vocet, i. e. *deliberates in silence*, Verg. A. 12, 657: dicere mussant, id. ib. 11, 345: medici, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: juvencae, *are silent, expect in silence*, Verg. A. 12, 718.

* **mussor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, v. musso, *init.*

mustācē, ēs, *f.*, *a kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

mustācĕus, i, *m.*, and **mustācĕum,** i, *n.*, *a must-cake* or *laurel-cake*, a kind of *wedding-cake* mixed with must and baked on bay-leaves: mustaceos sic facito, etc., Cato, R. R. 121; Juv. 6, 200.—P r o v.: laureolam in mustaceo quaerere, *to look for a laurel-wreath in a cake*, i. e. *for fame in trifles*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4.

mustārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum], *of* or *belonging to must* (ante-class.): urceus, Cato, R. R. 11.

mustax, ācis, *f.*, *a kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127.

* **mustēcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [mustela], *a small weasel*: velox mustecula dintrit (al. velox mustelaque dintrit), Auct. Carm. Phil. 61.

mustēla or **mustella,** ae, *f.* [mus]. **I.** *A weasel*: certum est mustelae posthac numquam credere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 43; cf. Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 60.—**II.** *A fish*; acc. to some, *a lamprey*; acc. to others, *an eel-pout*, Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63: marina, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 1 Vahl.).

* **mustēlātus** (**mustell-**), a, um, *adj.* [mustela], *weasel-colored*: peplum, App. M. 2, p. 126, 22 dub.

mustēlīnus (**mustell-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a weasel, weasel-*: color, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 22: utriculus, Plin. 30, 14, 43, § 124.

mustellāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a plant*: mustellago eadem ac laurago, chamaedaphne, App. Herb. 58.

mustĕus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum], *of* or *belonging to new wine* or *must, like must*. **I.** L i t.: mala, quae antea mustea vocabant, nunc melimela appellant, *must-apples*, Cato, R. R. 7, 3: mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: fructus, Col. 9, 15, 13.—**II.** T r a n s f., *young, new, fresh* (post-Aug.): musteus caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240: piper, id. 12, 7, 14, § 29: liber, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6.

mustĭcus, v. mysticus.

mustrĭcōla (**mustrĭcŭla**), ae, *f.*, *a shoemaker's last*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.; Afran. ib. (Com. Rel. v. 421 Rib.).

mustŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum], *abounding in new wine* or *must* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** L i t.: mustulentus auctumnus, App. M. 2, p. 116, 20.—**II.** T r a n s f., mustulentus aestus (or ventus), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 63 *fin.*; 415, 15.

mustum, i, v. mustus, II.

mustŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [mustum], *full of new wine* (late Lat.), Cassiod. ap. Ps. 79, s. f.

mustus, a, um, *adj.*, *young, new, fresh* (as *adj.* only ante-class.): agna, Cato ap. Prisc. 711 P.: vinum, id. R. R. 115.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mustum,** i, *n.*, *new* or *unfermented wine, must*, Cato, R. R. 120: dulce, Verg. G. 1, 295: novum, Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 2: linire victuro dolia musto, Juv. 9, 58. — *Plur.*, of the different kinds of must, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 125 al. — P o e t. in *plur.*: **musta,** ōrum, *vintages*, i. e. *autumns*: tercentum musta videre, Ov. M. 14, 146. — T r o p.: quasi de musto ac lacu fervidam orationem fugiendam, Cic. Brut. 83, 288. — **B.** T r a n s f., of oil: olei musta, *new oil* (al. olei, quam musta), Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5.

Musulāmii (**Musulāmi, Misulami**), ōrum, *m.*, *a powerful African tribe, west of the Great Syrtis*, Tac. A. 2, 52; 4, 24; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; Aur. Vict. Caes. 4, 2.

Mūta, ae, *f.*, *a goddess, called also* Lara *and* Larunda, *whom Jupiter, on account of her talkativeness, struck dumb*, Ov. F. 2, 583; Lact. 1, 20; id. 1, 35.

mūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [muto], *changeable, mutable* (class.): omne corpus mutabile est, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 30: sidera quae vaga et mutabili erratione (al. ratione) labuntur, id. Univ. 10: forma civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 23, 43: varium et mutabile semper Femina, *an inconstant thing*, Verg. A. 4, 569: animus vulgi, Liv. 2, 7.—*Comp.*: quid inconstantius, aut mutabilius? Val. Max. 6, 19, 14.—*Sup.*: mutabilissimae deorum voluntates, Porcius Latro decl. in Catil. 16.—Hence, *adv.*: **mūtābĭlĭter,** *changeably* (ante-class.): mutabiliter avet, Varr. ap. Non. 139, 26.

mūtābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutabilis], *changeableness, mutability* (class.; syn.: mobilitas, inconstantia, levitas): mentis, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 76; Mart. Cap. 8, § 871.

mūtābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. mutabilis *fin.*

mūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. muto]. **I.** *A changing, altering, a change, alteration, mutation* (freq. and class.; cf. vicissitudo): consilii mutatio optimus est portus paenitenti, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7: mutationem facere, *to change*, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: rerum, *a change in the affairs of state, a revolution*, id. Att. 8, 3, 4; cf. id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: sed hujus regiae prima et certissima est illa mutatio (immediately before, commutationes rerum publicarum), id. ib. 1, 42, 65: rei mutatione amittitur ususfructus, si, etc., Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 31. — **II.** *An exchanging, exchange*. **A.** I n g e n.: vestis, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: officiorum, *interchange, mutual exercise*, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22; cf. ementium, *traffic by exchange*, Tac. Agr. 28.—**B.** In partic., in posting, *a changing* or *change of horses*, Amm. 21, 9, 4; cf. Cod. Th. 8, 5, 53. — **C.** Rhet. term, = ὑπαλλαγή, *interchange of expressions*, Quint. 9, 3, 92.

mūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a changer*; *an exchanger, barterer* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): mutator circulus anni, i. e. Zodiacus, Luc. 10, 202: mercis mutator Eoae, i. e. mercator, id. 8, 854: equorum, i. e. desultor, Val. Fl. 6, 161: mercium commerciorumque mutator, Arn. 3, 119.

mūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mutator], *of* or *belonging to changing* or *exchanging* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: indumentum, Tert. Res. Carn. 56.—**II.** *Subst.*: **mūtātōrĭum,** i, *n.* **A.** *A cape, tippet, wimple, change of raiment*; Gr. ἀναβόλαιον, Hier. in Isa. 3, 22; Vulg. Isa. 3, 22; id. Zech. 3, 4 al.—**B.** Mutatorium Caesaris, perh. *a house of accommodation* or *a pleasure-house*, Inscr. Gud. 199, 7.

mūtātūra, ae, *f.* [1. muto], *the exchange of money, paying in exchange*, Nov. Majorian. de Curial. 4, 7, c. 1, § 14; 16.

mūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a change, alteration* (eccl. Lat.): incredibili mutatu, Tert. Pall. 4.

mūtesco, 3, *v. inch. n.* [mutus], *to grow dumb* (post-class.): omnia tempora, Cod. Th. 9, 40, 17: cuncta, Mart. Cap. 9, § 910.

Mutgo, ōnis, *m.*, *a king of Tyre, the father of Pygmalion*, Just. 18, 4, 3 (in Vergil called Belus, Verg. A. 1, 621).

* **Muthul,** *a river in Numidia*, Sall. J. 48, 3.

mŭtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, for mutilus, *curtailed, docked* (ante-class.): spica, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

* **Mūtila,** ae, *f.*, *a city in Istria*, now *Medolino*, Liv. 41, 11, 7.

mŭtĭlāgo, inis, *f.*, *a plant, also called* tithymalus, App. Herb. 108.

mŭtĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [mutilo], *a maiming, mutilating, mutilation* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 10, 28; cf. mutilatio, ἀκρωτηρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

mŭtĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [mutilus], *imperfection, defect* (late Lat.), Dion. Exig. Greg. Creat. Hom. 12.

mŭtĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [mutilus], *to cut* or *lop off, to cut short, clip, crop*; *to maim, mutilate* (syn.: trunco, tondeo, amputo). **I.** L i t.: naso auribusque mutilatis, Liv. 29, 9: corpora securibus, Curt. 9, 2, 10: aures naresque, id. 7, 5, 21: mutilatae cauda colubrae, Ov. M. 6, 559: ramos, id. de Nuce, 37: dentem, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 11.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To mutilate*, in pronunciation: verba, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70. — **B.** *To shorten, to diminish, lessen*: aliquem, i. e. *to curtail his fortune, rob him*, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 7; exercitum, * Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: patrimonium, Cod. Just. 11, 33, 1: commoda urbis, id. 11, 42, 2: jura libertatis, id. 7, 22, 2.

Mutĭlum, i, *n.*, *a city in* Gallia Cispadana, now *Modigliano*, Liv. 31, 2, 7.

mŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [μιτυλος or μύτιλος], *maimed, mutilated* (class.; syn.: truncus, curtus, mancus). **I.** L i t. So of those who cut off a thumb to escape military service, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 10: grabatulus uno pede mutilus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 19: naves (al. mutilatae), Liv. 37, 24: litterae, Gell. 17, 9, 12. —Of horned animals which have lost one or both horns: bos, Varr. L. L. 9, § 33 Müll.: alces mutilae sunt cornibus, *without horns*, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: capella, Col. 7, 6.— Hence jestingly, transf.: sic mutilus (i. e. exsecto cornu) minitaris? Hor. S. 1, 5, 60.—**II.** Trop.: mutila et quasi decurtata (in oratione) sentire, Cic. Or. 53, 178: mutila quaedam et hiantia loqui, *too briefly*, id. ib. 9, 32.

Mŭtĭna, ae, *f.*, *a city in Cisalpine Gaul*, now *Modena*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24; 6, 2, 3; 7, 5, 15; Liv. 21, 25; 35, 4; 41, 20.—Hence, **Mŭtĭnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mutina*: proelium, *near Mutina, between Antony and Octavius*, 711 A. U. C., Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1; Ov. F. 4, 627.

Mutĭni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city of Mute, in Sicily, Mutines*, Ascon. ad Cic. Pis. p. 13 Orell.; Liv. 25, 40, 8.

Mūtĭnus or **Mūtūnus,** i, *m.* [2. muto], *an appellation of* Priapus, Lact. 1, 20; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.—**II.** T r a n s f., = penis, Auct. Priap. 74.

mūtĭo or **muttĭo,** īvi, 4, *v. n.* [from the sound mu], *to mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone* (poet.; syn.: murmuro, musso). **I.** L i t.: etiam muttis? *So.* Jam tacebo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 225; id. Mil. 2, 6, 83: impinge pugnum, si muttiverit, id. Bacch. 4, 7, 2; id. Most. 2, 1, 54: nihil jam mutire audeo, Ter. And. 3, 2, 25: neque opus est Adeo mutito, *nor should it even be muttered, be hinted at*, id. Hec. 5, 4, 26: si muttivero, etiam quod certo scio, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 84.— **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To bleat*, as a he-goat, Auct. Carm. Philom. 58; *to bark*: non mutiet canis, Vulg. Exod. 11, 7.—**B.** *To creak*, of a hinge: num muttit cardo? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 94.—**C.** Mutire, loqui. Ennius in Telepho: palam mutire plebeio piaculum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 145 Müll. (Trag. v. 376 Vahl.).

‡ **mūtĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [mutus], *dumbness*: ἀφωνία, mutitas, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

‡ **mūtĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [mutito], *a mutual inviting* or *invitation*: NOBILIVM MVTITATIONES CENARVM, Verr. Fl. ap. Kalend. Praenest. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 388 sq.

mūtītio or **muttītio,** ōnis, *f.* [mutio], *a muttering, mumbling* (Plautin.): quid tibi hanc curatio'st rem, verbero, aut mutitio? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 21.

mūtĭto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. muto], *to interchange, to appoint by turns*; hence, *to invite by turns, give mutual invitations* (ante-class.): principes civitatis, qui ludis Megalensibus antiquo ritu mutitarent, id est, mutua inter se convivia agitarent, Gell. 2, 24, 2; 18, 2, 11.

mūtītus, a, um, *Part.*, v. mutio.

Mūtĭus, v. Mucius.

1. mūto, āvi, ātum (arch. *subj.* mutassis, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 49; *inf. pass.* mutarier, id. Men. prol. 74), 1, *v. a.* and *n. freq.* [moveo]. **I.** P r o p., *to move, to move away* or *from its place, to move to a place* (rare): neque se luna quoquam mutat, *does not move, does not budge*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 117: illa tamen se Non habitu mutatve loco, *does not quit her dress* or *her dwelling*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64: ne quis invitus civitate mutetur, *be forced to leave, be driven from*, Cic. Balb. 13, 30: hinc dum muter, *if I can only get away from here*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 73.— **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** Of change in the thing spoken of itself. **1.** I n g e n. **a.** *Act.*, *to alter, change* a thing (freq. and class.; cf. vario): sententiam mutare numquam, Cic. Mur 29, 61: ego rogatus mutavi consilium meum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: consuetudinem dicendi, id. Brut. 91, 314: mentes vestras voluntatesque, id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: cum testamentum mutare cuperet, id. Clu. 11, 31: propositum, Petr. 116: ne haec mutet fidem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 36: nequeo exorare

ut me maneat et cum illo ut mutet fidem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 28: tabulas, *to alter one's will*, Juv. 14, 55. — *Absol.:* natura nescia mutari, *incapable of change*, Juv. 13, 240. — With *ob:* mutatum jus ob unius feneratoris libidinem, Liv. 8, 28, 1: facilem mutatu gentem, Tac. A. 14, 23. — With *ad:* gubernatori ad incursus tempestatum . . . ratio mutanda est, Quint. 10, 7, 3: ad singulas paene distinctiones vultus mutandus est, id. 11, 3, 47.—With Gr. *acc.:* mutata suos flumina cursus, Verg. E. 8, 4: negat quicquam ex Latinâ ratione mutandum, Quint. 1, 5, 89.— With *cum:* cum illo fidem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 28 supra; more freq. cum aliquâ re, *to change with or under the influence of a thing:* facies locorum cum ventis simul mutatur, Sall. J. 78, 3: qui cum fortunâ non animum mutâsset, Vell. 2, 82, 2: quarum uvarum vini jucunditas cum regione mutatur, Col. 3, 2, 16; Ambros. in Abrah. 2, 10, 68.—With *in* and *acc.:* bona facile mutantur in pejus, Quint. 1, 1, 5.— With *ex:* nisi forte non ex Graeco mutantes, etc., Quint. 3, 4, 14: ex feminis mutari in mares, Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 36. — With *de:* de uxore nihil mutat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 46.—With *ab:* quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore, Verg. A. 2, 274: longe mutatus ab illo Sampsone, qui, etc., Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, prol. § 13.—Non mutat, with *rel.-clause, it makes no difference:* nec mutat confestim, an interjecto tempore, fidem suam adstrinxerunt, Pap. Dig. 46, 1, 52, § 2. —With *abl. instrum.* (poet.): ut silvae foliis pronos mutantur in annos, Hor. A. P. 60.—**b.** *Neutr.*, = mutari, *to alter, change:* quantum mores mutaverint argumentum, Liv. 39, 51, 10: postquam mutabat aestus, Tac. A. 2, 23; 12, 20: annona ex ante convectâ copiâ nihil mutavit, Liv. 5, 13, 1: mox in superbiam mutans, Tac. A. 12, 29: adeo animi mutaverant, ut clariorem inter Romanos deditio Postumium . . . faceret, Liv. 9, 12, 3: tantum mutâsse fortunam, ut, etc., id. 29, 3, 10; 39, 51, 10.—(β) *To differ, be different:* pastiones hiberno ac verno tempore hoc mutant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12: quantum mutare a Menandro Caecilius visus est, Gell. 2, 23, 7.—(γ) Of style, *to vary:* an ego . . . poetis, et maxime tragicis concederem, ut ne omnibus locis eâdem contentione uterentur, crebroque mutarent? etc., Cic. Or. 31, 109.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To change the color of, to color, dye* (cf.: inficio, imbuo): aries jam suave rubenti Murice, jam croceo mutabit vellera luto, Verg. E. 4, 44: nec lanarum colores, quibus simplex ille candor mutatus est, elui possunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5.—**b.** *To change for the better, make better, to improve:* placet tibi factum, Micio? *Mi.:* non, si queam mutare, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 19.—**c.** *To change for the worse; pass.*, of wine, *to spoil, turn*, etc.: ac, nisi mutatum, parcit defundere vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: melle mutatum (sc. balsamum), *adulterated*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 122.—**B.** Of change in its relation to other things, etc. **1.** In gen., *to change* one thing, etc., for another: mutatis ad celeritatem jumentis, Caes. B. C. 3, 11: vestimenta mutanti tunica ardere visa est, Suet. Tib. 14: calceos et vestimenta, Cic. Mil. 10, 28.—Esp. freq.: mutare vestem, *to change one's dress: An.* Muta vestem. *Ch.* Ubi mutem? . . . *An.* Eamus ad me. Ibi proximum'st ubi mutes, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61 sqq.: mutando nunc vestem, nunc tegumenta capitis, Liv. 22, 1, 3; Sen. Ep. 18, 2.—Esp., *to put on the garb of mourning, of humility*, etc.: pro me praesente senatus hominumque praeterea viginti millia vestem mutaverunt, Cic. post Red. ad Quir. 3, 8: non modo ut vestem mutaret, aut supplex prensaret homines, sed, etc., Liv. 2, 61; 8, 37, 9; Cic. Sest. 11, 26; Hor. C. 1, 35, 23.—**2.** Esp. **a.** Mutata verba, i. e. *figurative:* mutata (verba), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, sumptum ex re aliquâ consequenti, Cic. Or. 27, 92.—**b.** Of style, *to vary, alter:* reliquum est ut dicas de conversâ oratione atque mutatâ, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 23: genus eloquendi . . . mutatum, id. ib. 5, 16.—**c.** Of one's assertion or promise: quod dixi semel, hau mutabo, *will not break my word*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 90.—**d.** Of place, *to change, shift, alter:* locum ex loco mutans (sc. typhon) rapidâ vertigine, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 132; cf.: quod nec injussu populi mutari finibus posset, *to be removed*, Liv. 5, 46, 11: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutârunt, i. e. *gone into exile*, Cic. Par. 4, 31: jussa pars mutare Lares et urbem Sospite cursu, Hor. C. Sec. 39. — **C.** Of common or reciprocal relations, *to interchange, exchange.*—With *cum:* cum amplificatione vectigalium nomen Hieronicae legis mutare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 19: ut vestem cum illo mutem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 24: ne cujus suorum popularium mutatam secum fortunam esse vellent, Liv. 21, 45, 6.—With *pro:* C. Hostilio pro Etruriâ Tarentum mutaverant (senatus) provinciam, pro Tarento Capuam mutaverunt, Liv. 27, 35, 14: non debere eum incerta pro certis mutare, Sall. J. 83, 1: mutatos pro Macedonibus Romanos dominos, Liv. 34, 49, 6.—With *abl. of that for which the exchange*, etc., *is made:* quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus (patriâ), Hor. C. 2, 16, 19: victoriae possessionem incertâ pace mutâsse, Liv. 9, 12, 2; also with *abl. of that given in exchange*, etc.: victrice patriâ victam mutari, id. 5, 30, 3.—So esp. of trading, etc., *to exchange, barter, sell*, etc.: coepit captivos commercari Aleos, si quem reperire possit, qui mutet suum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 28; cf.: homines captivos commercatur, si queat Aliquem invenire, suum qui mutet filium, id. ib. 1, 1, 33; 1, 2, 68: hic mutat merces surgente a sole, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 29: mutandi copia, Sall. J. 18, 5.—With *abl.:* uvam Furtivâ mutat strigili, Hor. S. 2, 7, 109: suburbanis lactens porcus aere mutandus est, Col. 7, 9, 4: caetera reponantur, vel aere mutentur, id. 8, 5, 4: aere mutandi sunt (sc. apri), id. 9, 1, 7: quamvis Milesia magno Vellera mutentur, Verg. G. 3, 307; so with *cum* and *pers. with whom the exchange is made:* eaque mutare cum mercatoribus vino advecticio, Sall. J. 44, 5.—With *inter:* mutare res inter se instituerant, Sall. J. 18, 9. — **D.** *To forsake, abandon, leave:* mutare, derelinquere, Non. p. 351, 1: expertum jam principem anxii mutabant, Tac. H. 3, 44: mihi non persuadetur . . . mutem meos, Lucil. ap. Non. 351, 3: mutataque sidera pondus Quaesivere suum, i. e. *forsaken* or *abandoned by the gods*, Petr. poët. 124, 264.—Hence, **mūtā̆tus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *changed*, i. e. *different, successive:* quae (facies) mutatis inducitur atque fovetur Tot medicaminibus, Juv. 6, 472.

2. mūto, ōnis, *m.*, = membrum virile (rare and only poet.), Lucil. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68; also id. ib. Orell. (K. and H. muttonis).

3. Mūto, *a Roman surname*, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Fundan. p. 445 Orell.

mūtōnĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. muto]: magno pene praeditus (poet.), Mart. 3, 73, 1.

mūtōnium, ii, *n.*, i. q. 2. muto, Vet. Lex. Gr. Lat.; cf. Lucil. Fr. Inc. 190: mutonium, πέος.

muttĭo, muttītĭo, etc., v. mutio, etc.

‡ **muttum,** i, *n.*, *a mutter, a grunt:* muttum, γρῦ, Gloss. Vet.: non audet dicere muttum, Lucil.: proverbialiter dicimus, muttum nullum emiseris, id est, verbum, Cornutus ad Pers. 1, 119.

mūtŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [mutuus], *mutual* (post-class.): operae, *exchanges of services*, App. Mag. p. 284, 30.

mūtŭātīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [mutuor], *borrowed* (post-class.): in pecuniae mutuaticiae usu (al. mutuaticae), Gell. 20, 1, 41.

mūtŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a borrowing* (class.), Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: cum multos minutis mutuationibus defraudâsset, id. Fl. 20, 47: translationes quasi mutuationes sunt, id. de Or. 3, 38, 156.

mūtŭātus, a, um, *Part.* **I.** Of 2. muto.—**II.** Of mutuor; v. h. vv.

* **Mutucumenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of a city in Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 (rejected by Jahn).

mūtŭē, *adv.*, v. mutuus *fin.* B.

mūtŭĭter, *adv.*, v. mutuus *fin.* C.

mūtŭĭto, āre, *v. a.*, or **mūtŭĭtor,** āri, *v. dep.* [mutuo or mutuor], *to seek to borrow* from a person: mutuitanti, Plaut. Merc. prol. 58.

mūtŭlus, i, *m.* **I.** In architecture, *a mutule, modillion*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5; Vitr. 4, 2.—**II.** *A fish;* v. mitulus.

1. mūtŭō, *adv.*, v. mutuus *fin.* A.

2. mūtŭo, āre, v. mutuor *fin.* 1.

mūtŭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [mutuus], *to borrow* something of some one (class.; opp. mutuum do, commodo, credo). **I.** Lit., *to obtain a loan of money:* mutuari pecunias, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: pecuniam, Gai. Inst. 4, 73.—Also without *acc.:* a Caelio mutuabimur, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 11: mutuari cogor, *I am obliged to borrow*, id. ib. 15, 15, 3.—Of other things than money: domum, Tac. Or. 9: auxilia ad bellum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21. — **II.** Trop., *to borrow, to take for one's use, to derive, obtain, get, procure:* orator subtilitatem ab Academiâ mutuatur, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: a viris virtus nomen est mutuata, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: consilium ab amore, Liv. 30, 12: quem (sensum) a Latrone mutuatus est, Sen. Contr. 3, 10, 8: figuras ab aliquo, Quint. 8 prooem. 25: verba ex proximo mutuari licet, id. 10, 1, 13: a personis affectus mutuari, id. 11, 3, 73; so, verba, id. 1, 12, 58; 12, 10, 27: praesidium ab innocentiâ, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1: regem a finitimis, id. ib. 3, 4, 2; App. M. 6, p. 178, 11. **1.** *Act.* collat. form: **mūtŭo,** āre, *to borrow:* ad amicum currat mutuatum: mutuet mea causa, Caecil. ap. Non. 474, 4.—**2. mūtŭātus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif.: luna mutuatâ a sole luce fulget, *with borrowed light*, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45.

mūtus, a, um, *adj.* [root mu-, to shut; Sanscr. mûkas, dumb; Gr. μύτις, μυάω; cf. Lat. mussare], *dumb, mute* (class.; cf.: infans, elinguis). **I.** Lit., *that does not speak, silent.* — Of creatures who do not possess the faculty of speech, and can utter only inarticulate sounds: pecudes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24: bestiae, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: agna, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219: armenta, Stat. Th. 5, 334: animalia, Juv. 8, 56: satius est mutum esse quam quod nemo intellegat dicere, Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 22: subjugale, animal, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 16: vere dici potest, magistratum legem esse loquentem, legem autem mutum magistratum, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 2: papae! Jugularas hominem: quid ille? *Thr.* Mutus illico, *he was struck speechless, was silent, could not say a word more*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 27: ad mandata mancus est, caecus, mutus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 45: mutum dices, *you shall call me dumb*, i. e. *I will not say a word*, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 26: omnis pro nobis gratia muta fuit, *has not spoken a word*, Ov. P. 2, 7, 52: mutus aspectus miserorum lacrimas movet, Quint. 6, 1, 26: numquam vox est de te mea muta, i. e. *I have never ceased to praise thee*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 17: dolore lyra est, id. H. 15, 198: spiritus, *which makes one mute*, Vulg. Marc. 9, 16; 9, 24.—Of that which utters no sound, *dumb, mute, silent:* tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: imago, Cic. Cat. 3, 5: mare, *the silent sea*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 69: consonantes, *which cannot be pronounced alone, mutes*, Quint. 1, 4, 6: artes, *the plastic arts, arts of design*, opp. to eloquence, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; also, artes, *the silent arts*, i. e. which do not concern themselves with language, as medicine, Verg. A. 12, 397: scientia, i. e. *which does not impart the power of speaking*, Quint. 5, 10, 119: instrumentum fundi, i. e. *wagons, carts*, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: magistri, i. e. *books*, Gell. 14, 2, 1: lapides, *that say nothing, have no inscriptions on them*, Hyg. de Lim. p. 156 Goes.: muta exta dicuntur, quibus nihil divinationis aut deorum responsi inesse animadvertunt, contra adjutoria, quae certum aliquid eventurum indicant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 157 Müll.: simulacra muta, *dumb idols*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 2.—**II.** Transf., of places where no sound is heard, *silent, still:* mutum forum, elinguem curiam, tacitam et fractam civitatem videbatis, Cic. post Red. 1, 3: solitudo, id. Mil. 19: spelunca, Stat. Ach. 1, 239.—Of times: nullum fuit tempus, quod magis debuerit mutum esse a litteris, *in which nothing should have been written*, Cic. Att. 8, 14, 1: silentia noctis, *the deep silence of night*, Ov. M. 7, 184.—Of things of which nothing is said: mutum aevum, *not celebrated, unsung*, Sil. 3, 579.—As *subst.* **A. mūtus,** i, *m.*, *a dumb person, a mute* (ante- and post-class): *Char.* Quin taces? *Eut.* Muto imperas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 26: sicut mutus, Vulg.

Psa. 38, 13: aperta erit lingua mutorum, id. Isa. 35, 6; Lact. 4, 15, 8: mutum neque stipulari neque promittere posse palam est, Gai. Inst. 3, 105.—**B. mūtum,** i, *n.* (sc. animal), *a dumb creature, brute:* separat hoc nos A grege mutorum, Juv. 15, 143.

Mŭtusca, ae, *f.*, = Trebula Mutusca, *a city in the Sabine territory:* olivifera, Verg. A. 7, 711. Its inhabitants are called **Trēbŭlāni Metusci,** Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; v. Trebula.

mūtŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. muto], *borrowed, lent* (class.). **I.** Lit.: nullus est tibi, quem roges mutuom Argentum, *to lend you money*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 60; id. Pers. 1, 1, 44: mutuum talentum dare, *to lend, advance*, id. Trin. 4, 3, 48: mutuum argentum quaerere, *to seek to borrow money*, id. Pers. 1, 1, 5: huic drachmarum argenti haec mille dederat mutuom, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 40: nam si mutuas (sc. minas) non potero, certumst sumam faenore, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 95: mutuas pecunias sumere ab aliquo, *to borrow or raise money of any one*, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26: mutuum frumentum dare, *to lend*, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83: si quoi mutuom quid dederis, fit pro proprio perditum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 44.—**2.** *Subst.:* **mūtŭum,** i, *n.*, *a loan:* mutui datio, *a lending*, Gai. Inst. 3, 90; Dig. 12, 1, 2.—In *dat.:* mutuo, *by* or *upon a loan:* aut sumtum aliunde, ut mutuo, aut factum ab ipso, Cic. Or. 24, 86: petere mutuo naves, pecuniam, Just. 17, 2, 13: mutuo sumamus pecunias in tributa regis, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 4; cf. *adv.* mutuo, infra; and Krebs, Antibarb. p. 731.—**B.** Trop.: si pudoris egeas, sumas mutuum, *borrow shame, if you have none*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 187: ego cum illâ facere nolo mutuum: *Pa.* Quid ita? *Ph.* Quia proprium facio; amo pariter semul, i. e. *I do not want to borrow her love, but to possess it as my own*, id. Curc. 1, 1, 47.—**II.** Transf., *in return, in exchange, reciprocal, mutual:* olores mutuâ carne vescuntur inter se, *eat one another*, Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63: funera, Verg. A. 10, 755: vulnera, *wounds inflicted by each on the other*, Just. 13, 8: officia, Cic. Fam. 13, 65, 1: aemulatio virtutis, Just. 22, 4: nox omnia erroris mutui implevit, *on both sides*, Liv. 4, 41: odia, Tac. A. 14, 3: accusatio, id. ib. 6, 4: mutuum facere, *to do the same, return like for like*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37: ut amore perdita est haec misera! *Pyr.* Mutuum fit (sc. a me), *I do the same, return like for like*, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: per mutua, *mutually, on* or *from one another:* pedibus per mutua nexis, Verg. A. 7, 66. So, mutua: inter se mortales mutua vivunt, Lucr. 2, 76: e laevo sit mutua dexter, *again, on the other hand*, id. 4, 325 (302): mutuus ut nos Affectus petere auxilium juberet, Juv. 15, 149: —Hence, *adv.*, in three forms. **A. mūtŭō,** *in return, by turns, reciprocally, mutually* (class.; cf.: invicem, vicissim): studia officii mutuo inter nos certatim constiterunt, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 3: me mutuo diligas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: exercere officia cum multis, Suet. Aug. 53: cum de se mutuo sentire provinciam crederet, *that it was disposed towards him as he was towards it*, Auct. B. Alex. 48.—**B. mūtŭē,** *mutually, in return* (class.): respondere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2 (al. mutuo): respondisse, id. ib. 5, 2, 4 (al. mutuo).—**C. mūtŭiter,** *mutually, in return* (ante-class.): vive, meque ama mutuiter, Varr. ap. Non. 513, 16.

Mŭtўca, ae, or **Mŭtўcē,** ēs, *f.*, = Μότυκα, *a city in Sicily, between Camarina and Syracuse*, now *Modica*, Sil. 14, 268.—Hence, **Mŭtўcensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mutyce:* ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 101; 2, 3, 51, § 120.—In *plur.:* **Mŭtўcenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mutyca*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

† **mўa,** ae, *f.*, = μύα, *a kind of mussel* on the shores of the Thracian Bosporus, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115.

† **mўăcanthos,** i, *f.*, or **mўăcanthon,** i, *n.*, = ὁ μυάκανθος, τὸ μυάκανθον, *a plant, also called* corruda, *and, by the Greeks,* hormenos or myacanthos, *the wild asparagus*, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 151.

† **mўăces,** um, *m.*, = μύακες, *a kind of sea-mussels*, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 95.

† **mўăgros,** i, *m.*, = μύαγρος, *a plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 12, 81, § 106.

mўax, ăcis, *m.*, = μύαξ, *a kind of mussel*, Plin. 32, 9, 30, § 95.

Mўcălē, ēs, *f.*, = Μυκάλη. **I.** *A promontory and city in Ionia, opposite the Isle of Samos*, Ov. M. 2, 223; Just. 2, 14, 7.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Mўcălaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mycale, Mycalean:* litora, Claud. in. Eutr. 2, 264.—**2. Mўcălensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mycale:* mons, Val. Max. 6, 9, 5.—**II.** *A female poisoner*, Ov. M. 12, 263; Sen. Herc. Oet. 525.

Mўcălessos (**Mўcălēsos**), i, *m.*, = Μυκαλησσός, *a mountain and city in Bœotia*, Stat. Th. 7, 272; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.—Hence, **II. Mўcălēsius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Mycalesian:* cuspis, Stat. Th. 9, 281.

† **mўcēmătias,** ae, *m.*, = μυκηματίας, *an earthquake accompanied by a rumbling noise*, Amm. 17, 7, 14.

Mўcēnae, ārum, or **Mўcēna,** ae, and **Mўcēne,** ēs, *f.*, = Μυκῆναι, Μυκήνη, *a celebrated city in Argolis, of which Agamemnon was king:* Agamemnoniaeque Mycenae, Verg. A. 6, 838; Ov. M. 6, 414; 15, 426 al.: deprensus urbe Mycenae, Verg. A. 5, 52: Diti sacrata, Auct. Priap. 77: ante Agamemnoniam . . . Mycenen, Sil. 1, 27.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Mўcēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mycenæ, Mycenæan:* ductor, i. e. *Agamemnon*, Verg. A. 11, 266: teque, Mycenaeo, Phoebas, amata duci, i.e. *Cassandra, beloved by Agamemnon, king of Mycenæ*, Ov. Tr. 2, 400: manus, i. e. Agamemnonis, id. H. 5, 2: rates, *the Grecian fleet, under the command of Agamemnon*, Prop. 3, 15, 32.—**B. Mўcēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mycenæ, Mycenæan.*—In *plur.:* **Mўcēnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mycenæ, the Mycenæans*, Cic. poët. Fin. 2, 6, 18.—**C. Mўcēnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the Mycenæan*, i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon:* suppositâ fertur mutâsse Mycenida cervâ, Ov. M. 12, 34.

* **Mycenĭca,** ae, *f.*, *a place near Argos, in the Peloponnesus*, Liv. 32, 39.

Mўcēnis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Mycenae, II. C.

† **mўcētias,** ae, *m.*, = μυκητίας, for mycematias, *an earthquake attended with a rumbling noise*, App. de Mund. p. 65, 33.

Mўcon, v. Micon.

Mўcŏnos or **-us,** i, *f.*, = Μύκονος, *one of the Cyclades*, now *Mykoni*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Verg. A. 3, 76; Ov. M. 7, 463.—Hence, **II. Mўcŏnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Myconos, Myconian:* vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.—In *plur. subst.:* **Mўcŏnii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Myconos, the Myconians*, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130.

† **mydrĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = μυδρίασις, a disease of the eyes, *a preternatural dilatation of the pupil, mydriasis*, Cels. 6, 6, 37.

mўgălē, ēs, *f.*, = μυγαλῆ (post-class.), *a small species of mouse*, called in pure Lat. mus araneus, Veg. Vet. 3, 4, 33; Col. 6, 17, 1.

Mygdŏnes, um, *m.*, = Μυγδόνες, *a people of Thrace, who afterwards took possession of a part of Phrygia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35; 5, 30, 33, § 126.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Mygdŏnia,** ae, *f.*, = Μυγδονία. **1.** *A district in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.—**2.** *A district in Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; Sol. 40, 9.—**3.** *A district in Mesopotamia*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**4.** *A district in Bithynia*, Sol. 42, 1; Amm. 22, 8, 14.—**B. Mygdŏnides,** ae, *m.*, *the son of Mygdon*, Verg. A. 2, 342.—**C. Mygdŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a Mygdonian, Phrygian, Lydian:* Mygdonidesque nurus, i. e. Lydiae, Ov. M. 6, 45.—**D. Mygdŏnius,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Mygdonian, Phrygian:* campi, Hor. C. 3, 16, 41: opes, id. ib. 2, 12, 22: marmor, i. e. Phrygium, Ov. H. 15, 142: mater, *the mother of the gods, Cybele*, Val. Fl. 3, 47: senex, *Tithonus, the husband of Aurora, and son of the Phrygian king Laomedon*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 108.—**2.** *Thracian:* Melas, Ov. M. 2, 247.

Mўĭăgros or **-us,** i, *m.*, = Μυίαγρος or Μυίαγρος, *the fly-catcher*, a deity, by invoking whom flies were destroyed; called also Myodes or Myiodes, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75.

Mўiōdes, *m.*, = μυιώδης, i.q. Myiagros, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106.

† **mўiscae,** ārum, *f.*, = μυΐσκαι, *small sea-mussels*, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 98; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

mўiscus, i, *m.*, *a small sea-mussel*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

Mўlae, ārum (and **Mўlē,** ēs, *f.*, Sil. 14, 202), *f.*, = Μύλαι. **I.** *A city in Sicily*, now *Milazzo*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Vell. 2, 79, 4; Suet. Aug. 16.—Hence, **Mўlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mylæ, Mylæan:* aut Pompeiani Mylaea pericula belli, Aus. Mosell. 215 (al. Milasena).—**II.** *A city in Thessaly*, now *Dhamasi*, Liv. 42, 54.—**III.** *Two islands near Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Mylas or **Myla,** ae, *m.*, *a river in Sicily*, now *the Marcellino*, Liv. 24, 30.

Mўlăsa or **Mylassa,** ōrum, *n.*, = Μύλασα, Μύλασσα, *a city in Caria*, now *Melassa*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—Hence, **II. Mўlăsensis** (**Mylass-**), e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian.*—In *plur.:* **Mўlăsenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mylasa, the Mylasians*, Liv. 45, 25, 11 and 13.—**B. Mўlăsēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian:* pericula, Aus. Idyll. 10, 215.—In *plur.:* **Mўlăsēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mylasa, the Mylasians*, Liv. 38, 39, 9.—**C. Mўlăsēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mylasa, Mylasian:* cannabis, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174: ecdici, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 1 (B. and K. Mylasii).—**D. Mўlăseus** (trisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Μυλασεύς, *an inhabitant of Mylasa; plur.* Mylasis = Μυλασεῖς, Cic. Fam. 13, 56, 1.

mylasĭa or **-ēa,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of hemp*, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174.

† **mўloecus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, = μύλοικος, *a kind of moth*, which breeds in mills, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141.

Myndus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Μύνδος, *a city in Caria*, now *Gumishlu Liman*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86; Liv. 37, 16, 2; Mel. 1, 16, 3.—Hence, **Myndii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Myndus*, Liv. 33, 20, 12.

myŏbarbum, i, *n.* [vox hibr., from μῦς - barba] (mouse-beard), *a rather long drinking-vessel terminating in a point*, Aus. 2, 27 *in lemm.*

† **myoctŏnos,** i, *m.*, = μυοκτόνος (mouse-killer), *a kind of* aconitum, *said to kill mice by its smell*, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 10.

Myonnēsus or **-os,** i, = Μυόννησος. **I.** *Masc.*, *a promontory in Ionia, with a city of the same name*, now *Ovreokastro*, Liv. 37, 13; 27.—**II.** *Fem.*, *an island near Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

† **myŏpăro,** ōnis, *m.*, = μυοπάρων, *a kind of light piratical vessel*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 186; 2, 1, 34, § 87; Fragm. ap. Non. 534, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.

† **myŏphŏnos,** i, *m.*, or **-on,** i, *n.*, = μυοφόνος (mouse-killer), *a plant*, perh. i. q. myoctonos, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54.

† **myŏps,** ōpis, *adj.*, = μύωψ, *near-sighted* (post-class.), Dig. 21, 1, 10, § 3.

† **myŏsōta,** ae, and **myŏsōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = μυοσώτη, μυοσωτίς, *mouse-ear, a plant*, Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105.

† **myŏsōton,** i, *n.*, = μυόσωτον, *the plant* alsine, Plin. 27, 4, 8, § 23.

myotacismus, v. l. for **moetacismus,** *the frequent repetition* or *recurrence of the letter m*, Diom. 448 P.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 514; Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 15.

† **myrăpĭa** (**myrrhăpĭa**) pira, = μυράπια, *a kind of sweet-smelling pear*, Cels. 4, 19, 20; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; Col. 12, 10, 4.

† **1. myrĭcē,** ēs, or **myrĭca,** ae, *f.*, = μυρίκη, *the tamarisk, a kind of shrub*, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 24, 9, 41, § 67.—Prov., to signify something impossible: pinguia corticibus sudent electra myricae, Verg. E. 8, 54.

2. Myrĭcē, ēs, *f.*, *a nymph, from whom Hannibal's wife Imilce was said to be descended*, Sil. 3, 103.

Myrīna, ae, *f.*, = Μυρίνα. **I.** *A fortified seaport town of the Æolians, in Asia Minor, afterwards called Sebastopolis*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 8; Liv. 33, 30, 3; Tac. A. 2, 47.—Hence, **B. Myrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or

belonging to Myrina, Mart. 9, 43, 1.—**II.** *A city in the Isle of Lemnos*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.—**III.** *A town in Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

† **mȳrĭŏgĕnĕsis**, is, *f.*, = μυριογένεσις, *multiple generation*, Firm. Math. 8, 18.

† **mȳrĭōnȳmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μυριώνυμος, *with countless names*, Inscr. Grut. 8, 3, 11.

† **mȳrĭŏ-phyllon**, ii, *n.*, = μυριόφυλλον, pure Lat. millefolium, *the plant milfoil, yarrow*, Plin. 24, 16, 95, § 152.

Mȳriza, v. Myrriza.

Myrmēcĕs Scŏpŭli, *rocks in the sea, near Smyrna*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119.

† **myrmēcĭas**, ae, *m.*, = μυρμηκίας, *a black precious stone, with protuberances like warts*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.

Myrmēcĭdes, ae, *m.*, = Μυρμηκίδης, *a celebrated sculptor*, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120; cf. Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; 36, 5, 4, § 43.

† **myrmēcītis**, idis, *f.*, = μυρμηκῖτις, *a precious stone, containing something like ants*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **myrmēcĭum** (**myrmēcĭon**), ii, *n.*, = μυρμήκιον. **I.** *A kind of wart*, Cels. 5, 20, 14.—**II.** *A kind of spider*, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 87.

Myrmĭdŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = Μυρμιδόνη, *one of the fifty daughters of Danaüs, who killed her husband Mineus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Myrmĭdŏnes, um, *m.*, = Μυρμιδόνες, *the Myrmidons, a people of Phthiotis* (*Thessaly*), *about Phthia and Larissa Cremaste, under the sway of Achilles*, Enn. ap. Non. 472, 27 (Trag. v. 222 Vahl.); Verg. A. 2, 7; Ov. M. 7, 654.—In *sing.* also as *fem.*: cruentae Vulnere Myrmidonis, Stat. Th. 5, 223.

myrmillo, v. mirmillo.

myrmillōnĭca scūta, v. mirmillonicus.

Myro, ōnis, *m.*, v. 1. Myron.

† **mȳrŏbălănum**, i, *n.*, = μυροβάλανον, *the fruit of a palm-tree from which a balsam was made, the behen-nut*; also, *the balsam itself*, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 100; 12, 22, 47, § 103; Mart. 4, 57 *in lemm.*

myrŏbrechārius, v. murrhobathrarius.

1. Myron or **Myro**, ōnis (Gr. *gen.* -ōnŏs, Mart. 4, 39, 2, etc.), *m.*, *a celebrated sculptor of Eleutheræ in Attica, who flourished about* 430 B.C., Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Ov. P. 4, 1, 34; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57; Juv. 8, 102.

† **2. mȳron** or **mȳrum**, i, *n.*, = μύρον, *an ointment, unguent*, pure Latin, unguentum (eccl. Lat.): myro ungere caput, Hier. praef. in Libr. Reg. *fin.*

† **mȳrŏ-pōla**, ae, *m.*, = μυροπώλης, *a dealer in ointments, essences, balsams*, etc., *a perfumer* (ante-class.), Naev. ap. Fulg. 565, 17; Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10; id. Trin. 2, 4, 7.

† **mȳrŏ-pōlium**, ii, *n.*, = μυροπώλιον, *a shop where ointments, balsams, essences*, etc., *were sold, a perfumer's shop* (Plautin.), Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 15; id. Am. 4, 1, 3.

† **mȳrŏthēcium**, ii, *n.*, = μυροθήκιον, *an ointment-box*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1.

myrrha, v. 1. murra.

‡ † **myrrha-**, etc., v. murra-, etc.

myrrhĕus, v. murreus.

myrrhĭnus, v. murrinus.

1. myrrhis, v. 2. murra.

2. myrrhis, idis, *f.*, = myrtis, q. v., Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108 al.

† **myrrhītes**, ae, *m.*, = μυρρίτης, *a precious stone of the color of myrrh*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.

myrrhiza, ae, *acc.* an, *f.*, = 2. murra, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (al. myriza).

Myrsĭlus, i, *m.*, = Μυρσίλος. **I.** *A king of Lydia, also called* Candaules, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 55.—**II.** *A historian from Lesbos*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85; 4, 2, 22, § 65.—Also called Myrtilus, Arn. 1, 3.

* **myrsinĕum**, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* foeniculum silvestre, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 255.

† **myrsĭnītes**, ae, *m.* **I.** *A precious stone that smells like myrrh*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 174.—**II.** A false reading for myrtites, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.

myrta and **murta**, ae, *f.*, v. myrtus.

myrtācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus], *of myrtle, myrtle-* (post-Aug.): folium, Cels. 7, 17.

Myrtălē, ēs, *f.*, *a freed-woman, a friend of Horace*, Hor. C. 1, 33, 14.

myrtātus or **murtātus**, a, um, *adj.* [myrtus], *seasoned with myrtle* or *myrtle-berries.*—*Subst.*: **murtātum**, i, *n.* (sc. farcimen), *a kind of pudding*: murtatum a murtā, quod ea large fartum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.—**2.** *A kind of seasoning*: form myrtatum, Plin. 15, 29, 35, § 118.

Myrtea, v. Murcia.

* **myrtĕŏlus** (**murtĕŏlus, myrtĭŏlus**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [myrteus], *of the color of myrtle-blossoms*: myrteolo modo crine viret (al. murceolo, al. murciolo), Col. poët. 10, 237.

myrtēta, ae, v. myrtetum.

myrtētum (**murtētum**), i, *n.* (collat. form, **myrtēta**, ae, *f.*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 625 P.) [myrtus], *a place full of myrtles, a myrtle-grove*: quasi pineis murteta item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 27: collis vestitus oleastro ac murtetis, Sall. J. 48, 3: litora myrtetis laetissima, Verg. G. 2, 112.—In the neighborhood of Baiae there was such a myrtle-grove, where a warm, sudorific vapor rose from the earth, Cels. 2, 17; cf. id. 3, 21; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5.

myrtĕus (**murtĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to myrtles, myrtle-*. **I.** Lit.: myrtea silva, Verg. A. 6, 443: corona, Val. Max. 3, 6, 5; cf.: myrtea corona (Papirius) usus est, quod Sardos in campis Myrteis superâsset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll.: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88.—Also, *absol.*: **myrtĕum**, i, *n.*, *myrtle-oil*, Cels. 2, 33: vinum, Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Furnished* or *adorned with myrtle*: coma, Tib. 3, 4, 28.—**B.** *Myrtle-colored, chestnut-brown*: gausapila, Petr. 21.—**C.** Olea murtea, *a kind of olive-tree*, Col. 5, 8, 4.—**D.** *Subst.*: **Myrtĕa**, ae, *f.*, *the goddess to whom the myrtle is sacred*, i. e. *Venus*, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121.

myrtĭdānum, i, *n.* (sc. vinum) [id.], *a wine made of wild myrtle-berries, myrtle-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 104.

Myrtĭlus, i, *m.* **I.** *A son of Mercury, slain by Pelops*, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90; Sen. Thyest. 140; Claud. Laud. Ser. 168; cf. Hyg. Fab. 84; 224.—**II.** *A Roman surname*: L. Minucius Myrtilus, Liv. 38, 42.—**III.** *A historian*, v. Myrsilus.

myrtĭnus (**murtĭnus**), a, um, *adj.*, = μύρτινος, *of* or *belonging to myrtles, myrtle-* (post-class. for myrteus): oleum, App. Herb. 121.

myrtĭŏlus, v. myrteolus.

myrtis, idis, *f.*, = μυρτίς, *a kind of geranium*, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 108.

† **myrtītes**, ae, *m.*, = μυρτίτης οἶνος. **I.** *Myrtle-wine*: vinum myrtiten sic facito, Col. 12, 38: vinum myrtiten sic facies, Pall. 2, 18.—**II.** *A species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.

† **myrtŏ-pĕtălon**, i, *n.*, = μύρτος-πέταλον, *myrtle-leaf, a plant, also called* polygonon, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Myrtōus, a, um, *adj.*, = Μυρτῷος, *Myrtoan*: Myrtoum mare, *the Myrtoan Sea, a part of the Ægean Sea, between Crete, the Peloponnesus, and Eubœa, which derives its name from the island of* Myrtos, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51; Hor. C. 1, 1, 14: so, pelagus, Mel. 2, 3, 3; 2, 7, 10: aqua, Ov. Ib. 372.

† **myrtum** (**murtum**), i, *n.*, = μύρτον, *the fruit of the myrtle, a myrtle-berry*: cruenta myrta, Verg. G. 1, 306; cf. Plin. 15, 29, 35, § 118.

(**myrtŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.*, a false read. for montuosus, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48.)

† **myrtus** (**murtus**), i and ūs, *f.*, = μύρτος, *a myrtle, myrtle-tree*, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122: viridi caput impedire myrto, Hor. C. 1, 4, 9.—Poet., for *a spear of myrtle-wood*: et pastoralem praefixā cuspide myrtum, Verg. A. 7, 817.—*Nom. plur.* myrtūs, Verg. G. 2, 64.—As *masc.*, Cato, R. R. 8.—Ante-class. also, **myrta** or **murta**, ae, *f.*: murta nigra, Cato, R. R. 125.—Murtus for myrtus: murti nigrae baccae, Scrib. Comp. 109.

† **mȳrus**, i, *m.*, = μύρρα: unxit se myro optimo, Vulg. Jud. 10, 3.—(But a false read. for zmyrus, Plin. 9, 23, 39, § 76; 32, 11, 53, § 151.)

† **1. mys**, mȳos, *m.*, = μῦς, *a sea-mussel*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; 9, 35, 56, § 115.

2. Mȳs, Mȳos, *m.*, = Μῦς, *a famous artist in embossed work*, Mart. 8, 51, 1; 8, 34, 1; Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 155; Prop. 3, 9, 14.

Myscĕlŏs or **-us**, i, *m.*, *the founder of the city of Croton, in Italy*, Ov. M. 15, 20.

Mȳsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Μυσία, *a country of Asia Minor, divided into Lesser Mysia, on the Hellespont, and Greater Mysia, on the Ægean Sea*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 143; Cic. Or. 8, 25; Luc. 3, 203; Inscr. Orell. 2274; 3664.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** **Mȳsĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, for Mysius, *Mysian* (post-Aug.): scammonium, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 60.—**B.** **Mȳsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mysia, Mysian* (class.): homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.—**C.** **Mȳsus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Μυσός, *of* or *belonging to Mysia, Mysian*: Mysus juvenis, i. e. *Telephus, king of Mysia*, Prop. 2, 1, 65: dux, the same, Ov. P. 2, 2, 26: Căĭcus, id. M. 15, 277.—*Subst.*: Mysus aut Phryx, Cic. Or. 8, 27; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19.—In *plur.*: **Mȳsi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Mysia, the Mysians*: si quis despicatui ducitur, ut Mysorum ultimus esse dicatur, Cic. Fl. 27, 65; Liv. 37, 40, 8; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125.

† **mysta** or **mystes**, ae, *m.*, = μύστης, *a priest of the secret rites of divine worship, a priest of the mysteries*, Ov. F. 4, 536; Aus. Idyll. 1, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2362.

† **mystăgōgĭca**, ōn, *n.*, = μυσταγωγικά, *a treatise on initiation into the mysteries*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 363, 30 Müll.

† **mystăgōgus**, i, *m.*, = μυσταγωγός, *one who conducts a person through secret and sacred places as a guide*, an *initiator*, *a mystagogue*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132.—Trop.: amicitiae meae, te mystagogo usus, accessit, *the founder*, Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

mystērĭālĭter, *adv.* [mysterium], *mysteriously*, Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 1, 1.

† **mystērĭarches**, ae, *m.*, = μυστηριάρχης, *the presider over secret sacred rites* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 2, 349.

† **mystērĭum**, ii, *n.*, = μυστήριον, *a secret service, secret rites, secret worship* of a deity, *divine mystery* (class.; cf. arcanum). **I.** Lit., of the mysteries of Ceres, otherwise called sacra Eleusinia, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Leg. 2, 14, 35: mysteria Attica, Tert. Apol. 39: mysteria Cereris initiorum enuntiare, Just. 5, 1, 1: mysteria facere, *to celebrate the sacred mysteries*, Nep. Alcib. 3, 6.—Also, *the festival on which these mysteries were celebrated*: in quem diem Romana incidant mysteria, *the festival of the goddess* Bona Dea, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 26; 5, 21, 14 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a secret thing, secret, mystery*: rhetorum mysteria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, 55; id. de Or. 1, 47, 206: epistolae nostrae tantum habent mysteriorum, id. Att. 4, 18, 1: accipe congestas, mysteria frivolas nugas, Aus. Ep. 4, 67.—**III.** (Eccl. Lat.) **A.** *Something transcending mere human intelligence*: mysterium evangelii, Vulg. Eph. 6, 19: mysterium sicut evangelizaverat per prophetas, id. Apoc. 10, 7: mysteria regni caelorum, id. Matt. 13, 11.—**2.** Of Antichrist, Vulg. Apoc. 17, 5: mysterium iniquitatis, id. 2 Thess. 2, 7.—**B.** *The Lord's supper*: mysterium celebrat, Ambros. in 1 Cor. 11, 27.

mystes, ae, v. mysta.

mystĭcē, *adv.*, v. mysticus *fin.*

† **mystĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = μυστικός, *of* or *belonging to secret rites* or *mysteries, mystic, mystical* (poet.): mystica sacra Dindymenes, Mart. 8, 81, 1: vannus Iacchi, Verg. G. 1, 166: vitis, Tib. 3, 6, 1: lampas, Stat. Th. 8, 765.—In *plur. subst.*: **mystĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *things pertaining to secret rites*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26; Inscr. Orell. 2353.—Hence, *adv.*: **mystĭcē**, *mystically* (post-class.), Sol. 32; Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 9.

† **mystrum**, i, *n.*, = μύστρον, *the fourth part of a* cyathus, Rhem. Fan. de Pond. et Mens. 77.

(**mystus,** a false read. for Nystrus, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.)

Mȳsus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Mysia, II. C.

mȳtăcismus, i. q. metacismus, q. v.

† **mȳthĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μυθικός, *of* or *belonging to fables* or *myths, fabulous, mythic, mythical* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.*, a false reading for mysticus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 184.—**II.** *Subst.:* **mȳthĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a writer of fables* or *myths, a mythographer*, Macr. S. 1, 8.

† **mȳthistŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μυθιστορία, *a fabulous narrative* (post-class.), Capitol. Macr. 1.

† **mȳthistŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μυθιστορικός, *fabulous, mixed with fable* (post-class.): volumina, Vop. Firm. 1.

† **mȳthŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = μυθολογία, *mythology* (late Lat.): Mythologiarum liber, *a work of Fulgentius, in which the origin of the myths is indicated.*

† **mȳthŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = μυθολογικός, *of* or *belonging to mythology, mythological* (late Lat.).—In *plur. subst.:* **mȳthŏlŏgĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *mythological matters:* Mythologicōn liber, *the title of a work of Fulgentius, also called* Mythologiarum liber, v. mythologia.

† **mȳthŏs,** i, *m.*, = μῦθος, *a fable, myth* (late Lat. for fabula): callentes mython (*gen. plur.* Gr. μύθων), plasmata, Aus. ap. Prof. Carm. 21, v. 26.

Mȳtĭlēnē (in later times **Mĭtȳlēnē**), ēs, *f.*, and **Mȳtĭlēnae,** ārum, *f.*, = Μυτιλήνη, *the capital of Lesbos, the birthplace of Sappho, Pittacus, Alcœus, and Diophanes, the orator*, now *Mytilini* or *Castro.*—Mytilene: laudabunt alii claram Rhodon, aut Mytilenen, Hor. C. 1, 7, 1; id. Ep. 1, 11, 17 al. — In *plur.* form, Mytilenae: Mytilenis an Rhodi malles vivere, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 40; id. Fam. 4, 7, 4; Suet. Caes. 2; id. Aug. 66; id. Tib. 10; Caes. B. C. 3, 102, 5.—Hence, **1. Mȳtĭlēnaeus** (**Mĭtȳ-**), a, um, *adj.*, = Μιτυληναῖος and Μυτιληναῖος, *of* or *belonging to Mytilene, Mytilenean:* mango, Mart. 7, 80, 9: vulgus, Luc. 8, 109: Theophanes, Tac. A. 6, 18.—As *subst.:* **Mȳtĭlēnaei,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. incolae), *the inhabitants of Mytilene, the Mytileneans*, Vell. 2, 18, 3.—**2. Mȳtĭlēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mytilene:* secretum, Tac. A. 14, 53.

mȳtĭlus and **mȳtŭlus,** v. mitulus.

Myūs, untis, *f.*, = Μυοῦς, *a city in Caria, on the southern shore of the Meander, the smallest of the cities of the Ionian League*, now the ruins of *Palatsha*, Nep. Them. 10, 3; Vitr. 4, 1, 4; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113.

† **myxa,** ae, *f.*, = μύξα. **I.** *A kind of plum-tree*, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51.—**II.** = rostrum, *the curved part of a lamp, nozzle*, Mart. 14, 41, 2.

† **myxo** or **myxon,** ōnis, *m.*, = μύξων, *a fish, also called* bacchus, Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77.

(**myxos** or **myxus,** a false read. for myxa, Mart. 14, 41, 2.)

myxum, i, *n.* [myxa], *the fruit of the* myxa, Pall. 3, 25 *fin.*; Gargil. Mart. Medic. ex Rom. § 15.

N.

N, n, had its full, pure sound only when it began a syllable; in the middle or at the end of a word it was weakened. Hence the remark of Priscian (p. 556 P.): *n* quoque plenior in primis sonat, et in ultimis partibus syllabarum, ut nomen, stamen; exilior in mediis, ut amnis, damnum, is not accurate, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 248 sq. Between two vowels, the single *n* frequently takes the place, in MSS. and inscriptions, of double *n;* thus: Pescenius, Porsena, conubium, conecto, conitor, coniveo. The *n* of con- for com- often falls away before *h;* as: cohaerere, coheres, cohibere, cohors; and before *j;* as: coicere, cojux or cojunx, cosul, etc. In very late Latin, *n* was frequently dropped before *s* in the participial ending -ans, -ens, and before *st, scr,* or simple *s* in composition. In the earlier language this occurs in the ending -iens; as: quoties, toties, vicies, for quotiens, etc.; and in a few other instances, as castresis for castrensis; formosus for the older form formonsus; and in inscriptions, meses for menses, tōsor for tonsor, etc.; cf. also, quāsi for quansi (quam si). Before the guttural letters a medial *n* receives the sound of Greek γ before gutturals, wherefore, in early times, viz., by Attius, we have also *g* written for *n:* Agchises, agceps, aggulus, aggens, agguilla, iggerunt, etc., Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 556 P. (cf. Varr. L. L. p. 264 Müll.); cf. Mar. Victor. p. 2462 and 2465 P.; hence called *n* adulterinum by Nigid. ap. Gell. 19, 14, 7.

Assimilation commonly takes place before *l, m,* and *r:* illabor, immitto, irrumpo (v. *in*), yet is often neglected; before the labials, *n* is commonly changed into *m:* imberbis, imbutus; impar, impleo; and before initial *m* the preposition *in* is frequently written *im*, v. Prol. Verg. p. 433 Rib.

The letter *n* is frequently *inserted*, particularly before *s:* mensis, ensis, ansa; Megalesia and Megalensia, frons and frus. Less freq. before other consonants: tundo, jungo, mingo, pungo, etc.; cf. also: lanterna and laterna, ligula and lingula. Sometimes *n* is inserted with a vowel: fru-niscor from fruor, and perh. fenestra from festra. The double forms, alioquin and alioqui, ceteroqui and ceteroquin, seem to rest on purely phonetic grounds, v. h. vv.

As an abbreviation, N usually stands for natus, nefastus dies, nepos, nomine, novum, the praenomen Numerius, numero, numine.—N = natione, natus, nostri, nostro, etc., numerus, numero, etc. N. D. N. = numini domini nostri. N. L. = non liquet (v. liqueo). N. M. V. = nobilis memoriae vir. NN. BB. = nobilissimi. NP. = nefastus prior. N̅V̅M̅. = nummum. In poetry, *n* alone sometimes stands for the enclitic *ne*, even before a consonant: nostin quae sit? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 58; Verg. A. 3, 319; 12, 797 al.

Năbătaea (**Năbăthaea**), ae, *f.*, = Ναβαταία, *a country in Arabia Petrœa*, Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120.—Hence, **A. Năbăthaeus** (scanned Năbātaeus, Năbāthaeus, Sid. Carm. 5, 284), a, um, *adj.*, = Ναβαθαῖος, *of* or *belonging to Nabathœa, Nabathœan:* saltus, Juv. 11, 126.—*Plur.:* **Năbătaei** or **Năbăthaei,** ōrum, *m.*, = Ναβαταῖοι or Ναβαθαῖοι, *the Nabathœans*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; 12, 20, 44, § 98; Auct. B. Alex. 1, 1; Tac. A. 2, 57; Amm. 14, 8, 12.—**2.** Poet., transf., for *Arabian, Eastern, Oriental:* Eurus ad Auroram Nabathaeaque regna recessit, Ov. M. 1, 61: Nabathaei flatus Euri, Luc. 4, 63.—**B. Năbăthes,** ae, *m.*, *a Nabathœan*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 160.

Nabdalsa, ae, *m.*, *a distinguished Numidian, a general of Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 70, 2.

†† **1. nabis,** is, *f.*, or **nabun** [Ethiopic], *a camelopard*, Plin. 8, 18, 27, § 69; Sol. 30.

2. Nabis, idis, *m.*, = Νάβις, *a king of Sparta, about* 200 B.C., Liv. 29, 12, 14; 31, 25, 3; 34, 24, 6.

nablia, ōrum, v. naulia.

‡ **nablĭo,** ōnis, *m.*, *one who plays the* nablium (naulium): nablio, ψάλτης, Gloss. Philox.

nablĭum or **nablum,** i, *n.*, *a musical instrument of ten or twelve strings, played with both hands; a kind of harp, of Phœnician origin*, i. q. naulium.—Form nablium, Ov. A. A. 3, 327.—Form nablum, Vulg. 1 Chron. 15, 16 sqq.; id. 1 Macc. 13, 51.

‡ **nablizo,** 1, *v. a.*, *to play the* nablium (naulium): nablizo, ψάλλω, Gloss. Philox.

nabun, v. 1. nabis.

† **nacca** (**nacta, natta**), ae, *m.*, = νάκτης (pure Lat. fullo), *a fuller:* naccae appellantur vulgo fullones, ut ait Curiatius, quod nauci non sint, i. e. nullius pretii. Idem sentit et Cincius. Quidam aiunt, quod omnia fere opera ex lanā nacae dicantur a Graecis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.; App. M. 9, p. 227, 22.

naccinus (**nactinus**), a, um, *adj.* [nacca], *of* or *belonging to a fuller:* naccina truculentia, i. e. fullonis, App. M. 9, p. 229, 36.

Nacŏlēa (**Nacŏlĭa, Nacolĭa**), ae, *f.*, = Νακόλεια, Νακολία, *a city in Great Phrygia*, Amm. 26, 9, 7.

nacta, ae, *m.*, v. nacca.

nactus, a, um, *Part.*, from nanciscor.

nae, vulgar form for **nē** (v. 3. ne), particle of assurance, *verily, truly.*

naenĭa, v. nenia.

Naevia porta, v. 2. Naevius, A.

Naevĭānus, v. 2. Naevius, B.

1. naevĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naevus], *that has a mole* on his body, Arn. 3, 108 dub. (al. naevinos).

2. Naevĭus, a [naevus; hence, prop., one born with a mole or birth-mark], *name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated member of it is Cn. Naevius, *a Roman epic and dramatic poet, born* A.U.C. 480. *He made the first Punic war, in which he had served, the subject of a poem, in which he so boldly satirized the nobility, especially the Metelli, that he was forced into exile at Utica, where he died*, A.U.C. 550, Cic. Brut. 15, 60; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; Gell. 1, 24, 2; 17, 21, 45.—Hence, **A. Naevĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Nœvius, Nœvian:* porta Naevia, Liv. 2, 11; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.: Naevia silva dicta juxta Romam, quod Naevi cujusdam fuerit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 168 ib.: Naevia olea, Col. 12, 48.—**B. Naevĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nœvian;* i. e., **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the poet Nœvius:* Hector, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: scripta, id. Brut. 15: modi, id. Leg. 2, 15.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to* (*another*) *Nœvius:* pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Cels. 2, 24.

naevŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [naevus], *a little mole* on the body, *a wart* (post-Aug.), Gell. 12, 1, 7: minores aliae insulae, ut naevuli quidam, per apertas Ponti sunt sparsae regiones, App. de Mundo, p. 59, 27; cf. Fronto Ep. 1, 2 *med.* Mai.

naevus, i, *m.* [for gnaevus, root gna-, gen-, of genus, gnatus, a mark born with one; cf.: natus, natura, etc.], *a mole* or *wart* on the body. **I.** Lit.: naevus in articulo pueri. . . est corporis macula naevus, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79: egregio inspersos reprehendas corpore naevos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 67: nullus in egregio corpore naevus erit, Ov. Tr. 5, 13, 14; Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 28, 4, 6, § 34.—**II.** Trop., *a spot, blemish, fault* (late Lat.): naevi instar est, ut frater meus, etc., Symm. 3, 34 dub.

Nahanarvāli, ōrum, *m.*, *a Germanic people, belonging to the race of the Lygians*, Tac. G. 43 (this the better read., v. Orell. ad h. l.; al. Naharvali).

Naharvali, ōrum, v. Nahanarvali.

Nāĭăs, ădis, and more freq. **Nāĭs,** ĭdis and ĭdos (*plur.* ĭdas), *f.*, = Ναϊάς and Ναΐς (floating, swimming, that is in the water), *a water-nymph, Naiad:* illum fontana petebant Numina, Naiades, Ov. M. 14, 328: Aegle Naïadum pulcherrima, Verg. E. 6, 21: Naïs Amalthēa, Ov. F. 5, 115.—Poet. of mixing wine with water: Naïda Bacchus amat, Tib. 3, 6, 57.—*Adj.:* puellae Naïdes, Verg. E. 10, 10.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a nymph* (Hamadryad, Nereid): Naïda vulneribus succidit in arbore factis, Ov. F. 4, 231: inter Hamadryadas celeberrima Naias, id. M. 1, 691: Naïdes aequoreae, id. ib. 14, 557.—**III.** *The surname probably of a freedwoman:* Servilia Naïs, Suet. Ner. 3.—Hence, **Nāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Naids, proceeding from the Naids:* dona, Prop. 2, 32, 40.—**B.** As *subst.:* **Nāĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 241, col. 2.—In *fem.:* ‡ **Nāĭcē,** Inscr. Fabr. p. 650, n. 433.

Nāĭs, ĭdis and ĭdos, v. Naias.

nam, *conj.* [*acc. sing. fem.* of pronom. stem na-; cf.: ἐγώ-νη, τύ-νη; Lat. ne, nae; *masc.* num; cf.: tum, tam; quom, quam]. **I.** To introduce a confirmation or explanation, *for* (always in prose beginning the sentence; cf.: enim, etenim, and v. infra C.). **A.** Introducing an explanation or fuller statement of something already said. **1.** In gen.: is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus. Nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quattuor pagos divisa est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 4: quibus rebus auditis . . . suas quoque copias in tres partes distribuerunt. Nam praesidio e regione castrorum relicto . . . reliquas copias, etc., id. ib. 7, 61, 5: neque solum colent inter se ac diligent, sed etiam verebuntur. Nam maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex eā tollit verecundiam, Cic

Lum. 22, 82; id. Part. Or. 11, 38; id. Or. 43, 147; cf.: pandite atque aperite propere januam hanc Orci, opsecro. Nam equidem haut aliter esse duco, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 2. —**2.** Esp. (*a*) To introduce an explanatory parenthetical clause: omni ratione colenda justitia est, tum ipsa per sese (nam aliter justitia non esset), tum, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: et in insulâ quae est in Fibreno —nam hoc, opinor, illi alteri flumini nomen est—sermoni reliquo demus operam sedentes, id. Leg. 2, 1, 1: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir (nam postea ambitione praeceps datus est), consulatum adpetere non audebat, Sall. J. 63, 6; Sen. Ep. 40, 9.—(*β*) To resume the course of thought after a parenthetical interruption: hic vero simul... atque me mare transisse cognovit (audi, audi, atque attende...), nam simul ac me Dyrrachium attigisse audivit, etc., Cic. Planc. 41, 98: duplex inde Hannibali gaudium fuit (neque enim quidquam eorum, quae apud hostes agerentur, eum fallebat): nam et liberam Minucii temeritatem se suo modo capturum, et sollertiae Fabii dimidium virium decessisse, Liv. 22, 28, 1.—(*γ*) To introduce an example, or several examples, illustrating a general statement, *for example, for instance*: sed vivo Catone minores natu multi uno tempore oratores floruerunt. Nam et A. Albinus... et litteratus et disertus fuit. Nam Q. Metellus... in primis est habitus eloquens, Cic. Brut. 21, 81: quin etiam easdem causas ut quisque egerit utile erit scire. Nam de domo Ciceronis dixit Calidius, et pro Milone orationem Brutus exercitationis gratiâ scripsit, Quint. 10, 1, 23; 8, 6, 38; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 23.—**B.** Introducing a ground or reason for a fact, command, or principle. **1.** In gen.: quamobrem, Quirites, celebratote illos dies cum conjugibus ac liberis vestris: nam multi saepe honores dis immortalibus justi habiti sunt, sed profecto justiores numquam, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23: vires vitaque corpus meum nunc deserit omne: nam me visus homo pulcher, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40: qui... dilectum habere noluerit. Nam sociorum auxilia aut ita imbecilla sunt, ut non multum nos juvare possint, etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 11.—**2.** Esp., introducing the speaker's reason for a particular form of statement, etc.: Phoenices alias urbes in orâ maritumâ condidere... nam de Carthagine silere melius puto quam parum dicere, Sall. J. 19, 1; cf. Mercuri (nam te docilis magistro Movit Amphion lapides canendo), etc., Hor. C. 3, 11, 1; so in a question: una domus erat, idem victus isque communis... nam quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid, etc., Cic. Lael. 27, 104: nam quid ego de cotidiano sermone querimoniâque populi Romani loquar? id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 129.—**3.** Loosely, introducing the speaker's reason for saying what precedes: nam ego ad Menaechmum nunc eo (*I have said this*), *for*, etc., Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 20; id. Trin. 1, 1, 3 Brix ad loc.—So esp. after a general remark, introducing its illustration in the case in hand, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 58 Spengel ad loc.; id. Most. 5, 1, 3; id. Mil. 2, 1, 17.—**4.** In a still looser connection, introducing a particular fact or argument in support of what precedes, *but, now, certainly*: L. Sisennae omnis facultas ex historiâ ipsius perspici potest, quae cum facile vincat superiores, tum indicat quantum absit a summo... Nam Q. Hortensii admodum adulescentis ingenium simul aspectum et probatum est, Cic. Brut. 64, 228; 43, 161; id. Div. 2, 31, 66; 2, 32, 68: at prooemium aliquando et narrationem dicit malus homo et argumenta sic, ut nihil sit in his requirendum. Nam et latro pugnabit acriter, virtus tamen erit fortitudo, Quint. 2, 20, 10.—**5.** Ellipt., in reply to a question or remark, where the answer is implied, and nam introduces the reason for it; *for assuredly, certainly*: nos hunc Heracliensem, multis civitatibus expetitum... de nostrâ civitate eiciemus? Nam si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 22 sq.: numquid ergo hic Lysimachus, felicitate quâdam dentibus leonis elapsus, ob hoc cum ipse regnaret mitior fuit? Nam Telesphorum Rhodium amicum suum... in caveâ velut novum animal aliquod... pavit, Sen. de Ira. 3, 17, 3; cf.: de eis rebus, inquit Crassus, quibus sciam poteroque. Tum ille: nam quod tu non poteris aut nescies, quis nostrum tam impudens est, qui se scire aut posse postulet? Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 101.—So with particles of asseveration: mehercule, hercule, edepol, etc.: tamen tibi a me nulla orta est injuria. *Aes.* Nam hercle etiam hoc restat, i. e. *not yet; for that is to come hereafter*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 36: sume, posce, prome quidvis: te facio cellarium. *Er.* Nam nisi hercle manticinatus probe ero, fusti pectito, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 115: dicunt ei fere nullam esse columnam, quae ad perpendiculum esse possit. Nam mehercule, inquit, sic agamus: columnae ad perpendiculum exigantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133.—**C.** The conjunction nam sometimes follows a word of the clause (poet. and perh. not ante-Aug.; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 246): prohibent nam cetera Parcae Scire, Verg. A. 3, 379: solam nam perfidus ille Te colere, id. ib. 4, 421; 10, 585; 1, 444: olim nam quaerere amabam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 20; 41: ego nam videor mihi sanus, id. ib. 2, 3, 302: his nam plebecula plaudit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

II. In transitions. **A.** Introducing a new subject as of secondary importance; *but now, on the other hand*: nam quod rumores distulerunt malivoli, Multas contaminâsse Graecas, dum facit Paucas Latinas: factum hic esse id non negat, Neque se pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: nam quod purgas eos, quos ego mihi scripsi invidisse, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: nam quod negas te dubitare quin magnâ in offensâ sim apud Pompeium hoc tempore, non video causam cur ita sit, id. ib. 9, 2, a, 2; id. Off. 2, 13, 47: nam auguralis libros ad commune utriusque nostrum otium serva, id. Fam. 3, 11, 4: nam Vestae nomen a Graecis est, i. e. though that of Janus, before named, is Latin, id. N. D. 2, 27, 67; id. Div. 2, 31, 66; 2, 32, 68; Quint. 1, 11, 7; 10, 1, 9.—**B.** Esp., in referring to a consideration too obvious to require discussion, *for obviously, for it is certain*, etc.: postremo hoc in pectus tuum demitte, numquam populum Romanum beneficiis victum esse: nam bello quid valeat, tute scis, Sall. J. 102, 11; Liv. 39, 26, 3; Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; Tac. H. 4, 76.

III. In interrogations, emphatically, expressing wonder or emotion in the questioner; cf. Gr. γάρ. **A.** With an interrogative. **1.** Beginning a sentence (ante-class. and poet.): perdidisti omnem operam? *Ep.* Nam quî perdidi? *but how? but why?* Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 29: nam quem ego adspicio? id. Poen. 5, 3, 3: quid ego ago? *Tr.* Nam quid tu, malum, me rogitas quid agas? id. Most. 2, 1, 21: nam quae haec anus est exanimata a fratre quae egressa'st meo? Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 5: nam quid ita? id. Eun. 5, 2, 58: nam quem? alium habui neminem, id. ib. 4. 4, 13: nam quam ob rem? (=quamnam), Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: nam quâ me causâ extrusisti ex aedibus? id. Aul. 1, 1, 5 et saep.: nam quis te, juvenum confidentissime, nostras Jussit adire domos? Verg. G. 4, 445 (but cf. Forbig. ad loc. and Kritz ad Sall. J. 19, 2): nam quae tam sera moratur Segnities? id. A. 2, 373: bellua multorum es capitum. Nam quid sequar aut quem? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 76.—**2.** Joined as enclitic to an interrogative word: quinam homo hic ante aedis nostras conqueritur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quidnam id est? id. Trin. 5, 2, 45: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: O di immortales, ubinam gentium sumus? id. Cat. 1. 4, 9; id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: sed Allobroges diu in incerto habuere quidnam consilii caperent, Sall. C. 41, 1.—For quianam, v. quia *fin.*—**3.** Separated from the interrogative word: quid tibi ex filio nam, obsecro, aegre est? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 27: quis ea'st nam optuma? id. Aul. 2, 1, 17; 3, 2, 3: quid cerussa opus nam? id. Most. 1, 3, 101: quis est nam ludus in undis? Verg. E. 9, 39.—**4.** With *num*: num tibi nam, amabo, janua est mordax mea? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 1: num quid nam tibi molestum est, gnate mi, si, etc., id. As. 5, 1, 3; cf.: comicum est et Terentianum numquidnam, cum exemptis num et nam sufficere ad interrogationem potuisset quid, Donat. ad Ter. And. 1, 4, 8: num nam haec audivit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 6: num quid nam de oratore ipso restat, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 26.—**B.** Without an interrogative word (very rare): scis nam tibi quae praecepi? Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 51. (For fuller details, v. Hand, Turs. 4, pp. 1-22.)

‡**nāma**, ătis, *n.*, = νᾶμα, *a fluid, liquid*: DEDICAVIT NAMA CVNCTIS, Inscr. Orell. 1914: NAMA SEBESIO, ib. 1915.

Namnētes, um, *m.*, *a people in Celtic Gaul, near the site of Nantes*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; Plin. 4, 18, 32. § 107.—In *sing.*: **Namnis,** Inscr. Orell. 188.—**II.** Transf., *the capital of the Namnetes, the modern Nantes*, Ven. Ep. 3.

nam-que (also written **nanque**), *conj.*, an emphatic confirmative particle, a strengthened nam, closely resembling that particle in its uses, but introducing the reason or explanation with more assurance; Gr. καὶ γάρ, *for indeed, for truly, for* (class. and freq., only before a vowel, and in Cicero and Cæsar always, like nam, beginning the proposition; rarely before a consonant, and not in Cæs., Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62; id. de Or. 3, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 3, 20, 65; Nep. Them. 6, 2; id. Ages. 2, 1; Sall. J. 41, 5; 85, 35; Hirt. B. G. 8, 28, 4; Ant. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 13, A. 2; and freq. in Liv.; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 732 sq.): pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus: namque regnum suppetebat mi, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 395 Vahl.): namque ita me di ament, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 3: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa saecula hominum teneantur. Namque ut olim deficere sol hominibus exstinguique visus est, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: namque illud quare, Scaevola, negâsti? etc., id. de Or. 1, 16, 71: namque hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, etc., id. Lael. 5, 19: namque tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, Nep. Milt. 1, 2; 8, 1; id. Them. 6, 2; id. Alc. 1, 2 al.: namque umeris suspenderat arcum, Verg. A. 1, 318; 390: namque etsi, etc., id. ib. 2, 583: namque est ille, pater quod erat meus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 41.—Poet., like nam, after an address. Aeole—namque tibi, etc., Verg. A. 1, 65: pleonastic, namque enim tu, credo, mi imprudenti obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23 (Ritschl, nempe enim).—Placed after a word: is namque numerus, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10: virgini venienti in forum (ibi namque in tabernis litterarum ludi erant), etc., Liv. 3, 44; 4, 31: frumentum namque ex Etruriâ, etc., id. 4, 13, 2; 6, 8, 8; 9, 25, 2; 22, 50, 3: frui namque pace, id. 4, 9, 2; 5, 11, 6; 6, 4, 8; 9, 37, 1 al.; omnia namque ista, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 32: mire namque, id. 9, 2, 29: pinxere namque effigies herbarum, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8: duodecim namque populos, etc., Flor. 1, 5, 5: non me impia namque Tartara habent, Verg. A. 5, 733: non hoc mihi namque negares, id. ib. 10, 614.

1. nāna, ae, v. nanus, I. B.

2. Nana, ae, *f.*, *a nymph, daughter of Sangarius and mother of Atys*, Arn. 5, p. 158.

nancĭo, īre, *v. a.*, and **nancĭor,** īri, *v. dep. a.* [root nac-, v. nanciscor], *to get, gain, obtain* (post-class.): si nanciam populi desiderium, Gracch. ap. Prisc. p. 888 P.: in foedere Latino: PECVNIAM QVIS NANCITOR (i. e. nancitur) HABETO, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.

nanciscor, nactus and nanctus (cf. Mai. ad Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16; Drak. ad Liv. 24, 31; 25, 30; *inf.* nanciscier, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 59), 3. *v. dep. a.* [Sanscr. naç, obtain; Gr. ἐνεκ- in ἤνεγκα, etc.; cf.: ἀνάγκη, necesse] (in *pass. signif.* nactus, v. infra *fin.*), *to get, obtain, receive* a thing (esp. by accident or without one's co-operation), *to meet with, stumble on, light on, find* a thing (syn.: offendo, reperio, deprehendo): unde anulum istum nactus? Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 27: quoniam nacti te, inquit, sumus aliquando otiosum, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 14: nactus sum etiam, qui Xenophontis similem esse se cuperet, id. Or. 9, 32: cum plus otii nactus ero, id. Fam. 3, 7, 1; id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: immanes beluas nanciscimur venando, id. ib. 2, 64, 161; id. Fam. 13, 7, 4: eum Philolai commentarios esse nanctum, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16 Mai.: Cato sic abiit a vitâ, ut causam moriendi nactum se esse gauderet, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: se in silvas abdiderunt, locum nacti, egregie et naturâ et opere munitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; hence, *to possess by birth, to have by nature*: maleficam (naturam) nactus est in corpore fingendo, Nep. Ages. 8; of evil as well as

good fortune: quod sim nactus mali, Ter. And. 5, 6, 3: ex nuptiis tuis si nihil nanciscor mali, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 10.—Esp., *to catch, contract* by infection or contagion: nactus est morbum, Nep. Att. 21, 2: febrim, *to contract* or *catch a fever*, Suet. Tit. 10: milvo est quoddam bellum quasi naturale cum corvo, ergo alter alterius ubicumque nactus est ova, frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125. —**II.** Transf., *to light upon, meet with, reach, find;* of inanim. things or living beings: meum quod rete et hami nacti sunt, meum potissimum est, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 46: vitis claviculis suis quicquid est nacta, complectitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nactusque silentia ruris Exululat, *having reached the quiet country*, Ov. M. 1, 232: nactus, as passive, App. M. 7, 15; Hyg. Fab. 1 and 8.

nancītor, v. nancio.

nanctus, v. nanciscor *it.*

‡ **Nanis,** ĭdis, *f.* [nana], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 48, n. 269.

Nannētes, v. Namnetes.

nanque, v. namque.

nans, nantis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. 1. no.

Nantuātes, um, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *at the foot of the Alps*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; 4, 10; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

† **nānus,** i, *m.*, = νάννος and νᾶνος (cf. Gell. 19, 13, 2 sq.); in vulg. lang., *a dwarf* (pure Lat. pumilio): interrogatum a quodam nano, Suet. Tib. 61; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 41; Juv. 8, 32.—**B.** In *fem.*: **nāna,** ae, *a female dwarf:* nanos et nanas et moriones populo donavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A small horse*, Helv. Cinn. ap. Gell. 19, 13, 5; cf. id. ib. § 4. — **B.** *A low, shallow water-vessel:* vas aquarium vocant futim ... quo postea accessit nanus cum Graeco nomine, et cum Latino nomine, Graecā figurā barbatus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 176 ib.

† **nāpaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ναπαῖος, *of* or *belonging to a wooded vale* or *dell:* nymphae napaeae, *dell-nymphs*, Col. poët. 10, 264. —Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **Nāpaeae,** ārum, *f.*, *the dell-nymphs:* faciles venerare Napaeas, Verg. G. 4, 535; Stat. Th. 4, 255; Nemes. Ecl. 2, 20.

Nāpē, ēs, *f.*, *the name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 214.—**II.** *The name of a woman*, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 4.

† **naphtha (napthas,** Sall. ap. Prob. Cathol. 1465 P.), ae, *f.*, = ἡ νάφθα (collat. form of ὁ νάφθας), *naphtha:* similis (maithae) est natura naphthae: ita appellatur circa Babyloniam et in Astacenis Parthiae profluens bituminis liquidi modo, Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235; id. 24, 17, 101, § 158; 35, 15, 51, § 179; Amm. 23, 6, 38 (called oleum incendiarium, Veg. Mil. 4, 8 and 18; and: oleum vivum, Grat. Cyn. 434).

nāpīna, ae, *f.* [napus], *a turnip-field*, Col. 11, 2, 71.

‡ **napurae,** ārum, *f.*, *straw ropes:* nectere ligare significat ... pontifex minor ex stramentis napuras nectito, id est funiculos facito, quibus sues annectantur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. nectere, p. 165 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 169.

nāpus, i, *m.*, *a kind of turnip, a navew*, Col. 2, 10, 23; 12, 56, 1; Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 131; 19, 5, 25, § 75; Mart. 13, 20 *in lemm.*

† **nāpy,** ȳos, *n.*, = νᾶπυ (an old form for σίναπι), *mustard:* sinapi Athenienses napy appellaverunt, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171: alterum thlaspi aliqui Persicum napy appellaverunt, id. 27, 13, 113, § 140.

1. Nār, Nāris, *m.*, = Νάρ, *a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, flows through a part of the Sabine territory and Umbria, and joins the Tiber*, now *Nera:* Nar amnis exhaurit illos (Velinos lacus) sulphureis aquis, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; cf.: Solporeas posuit spiramina Naris ad undas, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 691 P. (Ann. v. 265 Vahl.); and: audiit amnis Sulfureā Nar albus aquā fontesque Velini, Verg. A. 7, 517; cf. Aus. Idyll. 12 de deis; Ov. M. 14, 330: quod Lacus Velinus in Narem defluit, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5: Nare ac mox Tiberi devectus, Tac. A. 3, 9.

2. Nar, Nartis; only *plur.*, **Nartes,** ium, *m.*, *dwellers on the banks of the Nar:* Interamnates, cognomine Nartes, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; *gen.*: Interamnatium Nartium, Inscr. Grut. 407, 1.

3. Nar, Nartis, *m.*, *a river of Illyria*, Mela, 2, 3, 13.

Narbo, ōnis, *m.*, and (late Lat.) **Narbōna,** ae, *f.*, also with the appellation Marcius (after the consul Q. Marcius Rex, who led a colony thither A. U. C. 636), *a city in Gaul, from which* Gallia Narbonensis *takes its name*, the mod. *Narbonne.*—Form Narbo, Mela, 2, 5, 2; 6; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; Cic. Font. 1, 3; 16, 36; Vell. 1, 15, 5; 2, 8, 1.—Form Narbona, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5, 8; Eutr. 4, 23; Inscr. Orell. 218. — Hence, **A. Narbōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Narbo, Narbonian:* colonia, Cic. Brut. 43, 160; id. Clu. 51, 140: coloni Narbonenses, Cic. Font. 2, 14: Gallia, *the province of Gaul beyond the Alps*, Mela, 2, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105.—**B. Narbōnicus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Narbo* or *to Narbonian Gaul, Narbonian:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 43.

† **narcē,** ēs, *f.*, = νάρκη, *a numbness, torpor:* a narce narcissus dictus, non a fabuloso puero, Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 128.

† **narcissĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ναρκίσσινος, *of* or *from the narcissus, narcissus-:* oleum, Plin. 21, 19, 75, § 129: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

† **narcissītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ναρκισσῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **1. narcissus,** i, *m.*, = νάρκισσος, *the narcissus*, Plin. 21, 5, 12, § 25; 21, 19, 75, § 128; Verg. E. 5, 38; id. G. 4, 123; 160.

2. Narcissus, i, *m.*, *Narcissus, the son of Cephisus and the nymph Liriope. He was exceedingly beautiful, and fell so violently in love with himself on beholding his image in a fountain, that he wasted away with desire, until he was changed into the flower of the same name*, Ov. M. 3, 407 sq. —**II.** *Narcissus, a freedman of Claudius, by whose orders Messalina was put to death*, Tac. A. 11, 29 sqq.; Juv. 14, 329.

nardĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nardus-fero], *nard-bearing:* Ganges, Grat. Cyn. 314.

† **nardĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = νάρδινος. **I.** *Of* or *made of nard, nard-:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 15. — As *subst.*: **nardĭnum,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *wine flavored with nard:* deprompsit nardini amphoram cellarius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 11 Brix ad loc. — **II.** *Resembling nard:* pira, *that smell like nard*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55.

† **nardostăchyon,** ii, *n.*, = ναρδόσταχυς, *spikenard*, Apic. 7, 6, § 282; 8, 2, § 347; Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

nardostatĭus, i, *m.*, *spikenard*, i. q. nardostachyon, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 15.

† **nardus,** i, *f.*, and **nardum,** i, *n.*, = νάρδος, *nard*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 42: nardus Gallicus, id. 12, 12, 26, § 46.—**II.** Transf., *nard-balsam, nard-oil:* Assyriāque nardo Potamus uncti, Hor. C. 2, 11, 16: Syrio madefactus tempora nardo, Tib. 3, 6, 63.

nāres, ium, v. naris.

* **nārīnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [naris], *broad-nosed:* cum diis suis narinosis, Lact. 5, 12, 13 dub. (al. varicosis, cariosis, curiosis).

nārĭpūtens (-trens), entis [naris-puteo], *offensive in the nose*, Anthol. Lat. 5, 205, 4 (1134, 4 Burm.).

nāris, is, *f.* [for nasis, from root na-; Sanscr. nārā, water; nāsā, nose; kindred to nasus; cf.: no, nare], *a nostril*, usually in *plur.*, **nāres,** ium, *f.*, *the nostrils, the nose.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) In *sing.* (poet. and in post-class. prose): et lati rictūs et panda loquenti Naris erat, Ov. M. 3, 675; 6, 141; 12, 253; id. A. A. 1, 520; Pers. 1, 33; Grat. Cyn. 172; Macer. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; App. M. 8. p. 213; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13.—(*β*) In *plur.*: nares, eo, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: nares contractiores habent introitus, id. ib. 2, 57, 145: fasciculum ad nares admovere, id. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: mediis in naribus ingens gibbus, Juv. 6, 108: patulis captavit naribus auras, Verg. G. 1, 376. — **B.** *The nose*, as an organ expressive of sagacity, and also of scorn and anger: naribus ducere tura, *to smell*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 21: naribus labrisque non fere quicquam decenter ostendimus, tametsi derisus iis, contemptus, fastidium significari solet, nam et corrugare nares, ut Horatius ait ... indecorum est, etc., *to turn up the nose, to sneer*, Quint 11, 3, 80: ne sordida mappa Corruget nares, *cause you to turn up your nose*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22: omnis copia narium, *sweet-smelling flowers*, id. C. 2, 15, 6: de nare loqui, *to speak through the nose*, Pers. 1, 33: Aesopus naris emunctae senex, *of a clean nose*, i. e. *of sharp perception, of fine powers of observation*, Phaedr. 3, 3, 14; so, (Lucilius) emunctae naris, Hor. S. 1, 4, 8: acutae nares, id. ib. 1, 3, 30; and on the contrary: homo naris obesae, *of a dull nose*, id. Epod. 12, 3: naribus uti, *to turn up the nose*, i. e. *to banter, ridicule*, id. Ep. 1, 19, 45; cf.: rides et nimis uncis naribus indulges, Pers. 1, 41. — Of anger: Calpurni saevam legem Pisoni' reprendi, Eduxique animam in prioribu' naribus, Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 32 (Sat. 20, 4): in naribus primoribus vix pertuli, Afran. ib. 33 (Com. Rel. v. 384 Rib.).—**II.** Transf., *an opening, orifice, vent, air-hole*, of a canal, etc.: inter duos parietes canalis ducatur, habens nares ad locum patentem, Vitr. 7, 4; 7, 10; Vop. Prob. 21; Pall. 9, 9.

Naristi (v. l. **Varisti;** also **Varistae,** ārum, Capitol. Anton. Phil. 22, 1), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Germany, part of the Suevi, near the Hermundurians*, Tac. G. 42; Cap. Marc. Aur. 22.

† **nārīta,** ae, *f.*, = νηρίτης, *a kind of sea-snail*, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.

* **nārĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [narus for gnarus; cf. gnaritas], *knowledge, discernment;* nares a naritate dictae sunt, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43.

Narnĭa, ae. *f.*, *an Umbrian city on the Nar*, now *Narni*, Liv. 10. 10; 27, 9; 29, 15; Tac. A. 3, 9. — Hence, **II. Narnĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Narnia, Narnian:* ager, Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51: equites, Liv. 27, 50.—As *subst.*: (sc. ager), Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 1.—In *plur. subst.*: **Narnĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Narnia, the Narnians*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Nāro, ōnis, *m.*, *a river in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Narōna, ae, *f.*, *a city in Dalmatia*, now *Opus*, Mela, 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 142; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; 5, 10, 4; Cic. ib. 13, 77, 3.

narrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [narro], *that can be narrated*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 61.

narrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a relating, narrating, a narration, narrative.* **I.** In gen.: narrationes credibiles, nec historico, sed prope cotidiano sermone explicatae dilucide, Cic. Or. 26, 124: rem narrare ita ut verisimilis narratio sit, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: si exponenda est narratio, id. Or. 62, 210; Phaedr. 4, 5, 2.—**II.** In partic., in rhet.: narratio est rerum gestarum, aut ut gestarum, expositio: narrationum genera sunt tria, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 19, 27; id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; id. Part. Or. 9, 31; Auct. Her. 1, 8, 12; Quint. 4, 2, 1 sq.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 550.

narrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [narratio], *a small, short narrative* (post-Aug.), Quint. 1, 9, 6; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 8.

narrātīvē, *adv.* [narro], *in the way of narration*, Don. ad Ter. argum. And.

narrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suitable for narration*, Empor. Rhet. de Loco Comm. p. 567, 2: principium (Aeneidos), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 1.

narrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a relater, narrator, historian* (class.): narratores faceti, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 219: rerum, id. ib. 2, 12, 54: disertus rerum suarum, Quint. 11, 1, 36: a narratoribus oratoribusque praecipua materia in laudem principis adsumta est, Tac. A. 16, 2.

narrātum, i, *n.*, v. narro *fin.*

1. narrātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. narro.

2. narrātus, ūs, *m.* [narro], *a narration, narrative* (poet. and in post-class. prose): veniet narratibus hora Tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 499; App. M. 9, p. 230, 37.

narro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [for gnarigo (gnarigavit, Fest. p. 95) from gnarus; Sanscr. gnā, know; Gr. γιγνώσκω; cf.: nosco (gnosco), ignoro], *to tell, relate, narrate, report, recount, set forth* (syn.: memoro, nuntio, trado). **I.** Lit.: quid mihi istaec narras? Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 18: ego tibi ea narro quae tu melius scis, quam ipse, qui narro, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 6: garrula pericula, Juv. 12,

82.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* mihi Philargyrus narravit, te interdum sollicitum esse vehementius, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 6: Clitarchus tibi narravit Darium ab Alexandro esse superatum, id. ib. 2, 10, 3: ne narres te sudavisse ferendo Carmina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 16: narrare virtutem alicujus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 20; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84: cibos suos homini narrabimus, *set forth, explain*, id. 20 praef.: narrat, ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70.—*Pass.:* ut ita narrentur ut gestae res erunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29: haec inter paucos palam secreto narrantur, id. Fam. 8, 1, 4: in comoediis res ipsa narratur, id. ib. 9, 22, 1: quae in provinciis facta narrabantur, Liv. 39, 6, 6; Quint. 3, 8, 11; 4, 2, 76; Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3; Suet. Calig. 22: rationes . . . satis narratas, Tac. A. 11, 11.— With *de:* quā (epistulā) Crassi libertum ais tibi de meā sollicitudine macieque narrāsse, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 1: mores ejus, de quo narres, id. de Or. 2, 59, 241: de quibus nos narrabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf. in the foll.: male, bene narrare, *to tell bad* or *good news:* male narras de Nepotis filio, Cic. Att. 16, 14, 4: Othonem quod speras posse vinci, sane bene narras, id. ib. 13, 33, 2.—Of things: quid istaec tabellae narrant? Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 29: si res publica tibi narrare posset, quomodo sese haberet, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: cum ejus oratio de animo tuo, de sermonibus, quos de me haberes cotidie, mihi narraret, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: narratur and narrant, *it is said, they say:* Paridis propter narratur amorem Graecia Barbariae lento collisa duello, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 6; Ov. H. 6, 19: versiculos in me narratur scribere Cinna, Mart. 3, 9, 1; but narratur with *acc.* and *inf.* is rare: nunc Chamavos et Angrivarios immigrâsse narratur, Tac. G. 33 *init.:* eoque terrore aves tunc siluisse narratur, Plin. 35, 11, 28, § 121 (Jan. narrantque; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 607): narrant, et in Ponto Caecian in se trahere nubes, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126; 2, 106, 110, § 236; 32, 7, 24, § 75 et saep.: narror, narraris = narratur de me, de te, *to be the subject of talk, it is said* of me, thee, etc.: rideor ubique, narror, ostendor, Quint. Decl. 14, 12 *init.:* dulcis in Elysio narraris fabula campi, Mart. 12, 52, 5: Sibi narrare, *to inform one's self, learn:* Cape has tabellas; tute hinc narrato tibi, quae me miseria contabefecit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 18.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to say, speak, tell:* narra, quid est, quid ait? Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 67: ego quid narres nescio, Ter. And. 3, 1, 19; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 54: non possum satis narrare quos ludos praebueris intus, id. Eun. 5, 7, 9: quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. C. 3, 19, 3.—Hence, narro tibi, *I tell you, I assure you, in fact, seriously*, a form of asseveration: narro tibi: plane relegatus mihi videor, postea quam in Formiano sum, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1: narro tibi, haec loca venusta sunt, abdita certe, id. ib. 15, 16, B; 15, 21, 1: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, *talks*, Prop. 2, 1, 43: ne res per quemquam narraretur, Just. 1, 9, 19.—**B.** Esp., *to dedicate:* librum alicui, Plin. praef. § 1.— Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **narrātum,** i, *n.*, *that which is told* or *narrated:* hoc quoque, Tiresia, praeter narrata petenti Responde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 1.

Narseus (dissyl.), ĕos, or **Narses,** is, *m.*, *a Persian king*, Junand. Reb. Get. 21; Eutr. 9, 25.

Nartes, ĭum, *m.*, v. 2. Nar.

† **narthēcĭa** or **narthēcȳa,** ae, *f.*, = ναρθηκία or ναρθηκύα, *a low species of* ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

† **narthēcĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ναρθήκιον (lit. a piece of narthex-wood which has been hollowed out for keeping ointments and medicines in; hence any vessel in which these articles are kept), *an ointment-box, a medicine-chest*, Mart. 14, 78, 1: jam doloris medicamenta illa Epicurea tamquam de narthecio proment, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22.

† **narthex,** ēcis, *m.*, = ὁ νάρθηξ, *the shrub* ferula, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123.

‡ **nārus,** a, um, v. gnarus *init.*

Nārȳcĭa, ae, *f.*, *the city of Locri, founded in Lower Italy by the Ozolian Locrians* (from Narycion), Ov. M. 15, 705.

Nārȳcion, ii, *n.*, = Ναρύκιον, Plin. 4, 17, 12, § 27; and **Nāryx,** ȳcis, *f.*, = Νάρυξ, *a city of the Ozolian Locrians*, a colony from which built the city of Locri, in Italy, Plin. 4, 17, 12, § 27 (Jan. Narycum).—Hence, **Nārȳcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ναρύκιος, *of* or *belonging to the city of Narycion* (the birthplace of Ajax Oïleus), *Narycian:* hic et Narycii posuerunt moenia Locri (cf. Narycion), Verg. A. 3, 399: pix, id. G. 2, 438: Lelex, *a king of the Locrians*, Ov. M. 8, 312: heros, i. e. *the son of Ajax Oïleus, who led the colony of Locrians to Italy*, id. ib. 14, 468.

Năsămon, ŏnis, cf. Nasamones.

Năsămōnes, um, *m.*, = Νασαμῶνες, *a Libyan people to the south-west of Cyrenaica, extending to the Great Syrtis*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33; 7, 2, 2, § 14; 13, 17, 23, § 104: tota commercia mundo Naufragiis Nasamones habent (because they plundered shipwrecked persons), Luc. 9, 443.—In *sing.*, *a Nasamonian:* quas (herbas) Nasamon, gens dura, legit, Luc. 9, 439; *acc.* Nasamona, Sil. 6, 44.—Hence, **A. Năsămōnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nasamonian*, Sil. 16, 630; cf. Ov. M. 5, 129.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *African:* rex, i. e. *Hannibal*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 75.—**B. Năsămōnĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, = Νασαμωνιάς, *the Nasamonian:* Nasamonias Harpe, Sil. 2, 117.—**C. Năsămōnītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = Νασαμωνῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.—**D. Năsămōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nasamonian;* poet. for *African:* natus Nasamonii Tonantis, i. e. *Alexander*, because he passed for the son of Jupiter Ammon, Stat. S. 2, 7, 93: Jugurtha, Sid. Carm. 9, 257.

nascens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from nascor.

1. nascentĭa, ae, *f.* [nascor], *birth* (Vitruv.), Vitr. 9, 7.

2. nascentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. nascor, II. *P. a.* A. 2.

nascĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nascŏr], *that can be born* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 19; 3, 11.

Nascĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *the goddess of birth;* v. natio, *init.*, I.

nasco, ĕre, v. nascor *fin.*

nascor, nātus, nasci (ante-class., and in poets of the class. period also gnatus, v. under *P. a.* B.; *part. fut.* nasciturus, Pall. Jun. 7, § 8; Vulg. Judic. 13, 8), 3, *v. dep.* [from gnascor, gnatus, root gen, whence gigno; cf. Gr. γεννάω], *to be born, to be begotten* (of or by male or female). **I.** Lit.; constr. with *ex* or *de* and *abl.*, or with *abl.* alone; rarely with *ab* and *abl.* **1.** With *ex* and *abl.* (esp. with name or other appellation of the mother): cum ex utrāque (uxore) filius natus esset, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183: cujus ex filiā natus est Sestius, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1: Servius Tullius ex servā Tarquiniensi natus, id. Rep. 2, 21, 37: ex hac feminā debuit nasci, qui, etc., Sen. ad Helv. 16, 6: natam sibi ex Poppaeā filiam, Tac. A. 15, 23 *init.:* ex Thetide natus, Quint. 3, 7, 11: ex Urbiniā natus, id. 7, 2, 5: Alexandri filius natus ex Barsine, Just. 13, 2, 7; cf.: negantis (Domitii) quidquam ex se et Agrippinā nisi detestabile nasci potuisse, Suet. Ner. 6: quod ex nobis natos liberos appellamus, idcirco Cerere nati nominati sunt Liber et Libera, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62; cf.: convinces facile ex te esse natum, nam tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ex militibus Romanis et Hispanis mulieribus natos se memorantes, Liv. 43, 3, 2; very rarely with a designation of the father, and only with pronouns: ex hoc Domitius nascitur, Suet. Ner. 4 *init.:* Neoptolemus ex quo nata est Olympias, Just. 17, 3, 14; ex quo nasci nepotes deceat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 2: illum ex me natum, Val. Max. 5, 10 ext. 3; cf.: quod tibi filiolus vel filia nascitur ex me, Juv. 9, 83. — **2.** With *de* and *abl.:* de tigride natus, Ov. M. 9, 612; cf.: de stirpe dei nasci, id. ib. 11, 312: de pellice natus, id. ib. 4, 422: natus de muliere, Vulg. Job, 14, 1; 15, 14. —**3.** With *abl.* (so usually with proper names; and with general designations of parents, family, etc.): quos omnes Erebo et Nocte natos ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44: Hercules Jove natus, id. ib. 3, 16, 42: Nilo natus, id. ib. 3, 16, 42: nascetur Oedipus Laio, id. Fat. 13, 30: patre Marte, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: Paulo, id. Off. 1, 33, 121: privignus Poppaeā natus, Suet. Ner. 55: Ascanius Creusā matre natus, Liv. 1, 3, 2: Junia, Vell. 2, 127, 4: amplissimā familiā nati adulescentes, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 1: honestis parentibus, Quint. 1, 11, 85; Sen. Contr. 7, 21, 1: Mela quibus Gallio et Seneca parentibus natus, Tac. A. 16, 17: deus deo natus, Liv. 1, 16, 3: imperioso patre, id. 7, 4, 5; 9, 1, 12: Assaraco natus Capus, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 31 Vahl.): patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: Apolline natus, Ov. M. 15, 639: natus deā, *son of a goddess*, i. e. *Achilles*, id. M. 12, 86; so, natus deā, *of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 582: matre Musā natus, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45: nascetur pulcrā Trojanus origine Caesar, Verg. A. 1, 286.—**4.** With *ab* and *abl.:* generari et nasci a principibus, Tac. H. 1, 16: et qui nascentur ab illo, Verg. G. 1, 434.—**5.** In other constrr.: post homines natos, *since men have lived*, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 1: post genus hominum natum, id. Balb. 10, 26: in miseriam nascimur, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 9: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *with the feet foremost*, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149: ad homines nascendos vim hujus numeri (septenarii) pertinere, *to the formation of man in the womb*, Gell. 3, 10, 7: homo nascitur ad laborem, i. e. *it is his nature to suffer it*, Vulg. Job, 5, 7.—**B.** Transf., *to rise, take beginning, derive origin, spring forth, grow, be found:* O fortunatam natam me consule Romam, Cic. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 24; and ap. Juv. 10, 122: humi nascentia fraga, Verg. E. 3, 92: cum nata fuerint folia, Vulg. Marc. 13, 28: nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, *is found, produced*, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: onyx nascitur circa Thebas Aegyptias, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 61: ex palude nascitur amnis, *rises*, id. 36, 26, 65, § 190: nascere, praeque diem veniens age, Lucifer, almum, *rise*, Verg. E. 8, 17: unde nigerrimus Auster Nascitur, id. G. 3, 278: nascens luna, Hor. C. 3, 23, 2; id. S. 2, 4, 30: nascentia templa, *newly built*, Mart. 6, 4, 3: Circaeis nata forent an Lucrinum ad saxum . . . ostrea, Juv. 4, 140.—*To rise, be formed* (of a hill): ab eo flumine collis nascebatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; cf.: nascitur altera moles, Sil. 3, 530. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *To arise, spring forth, proceed from, be produced:* scribes ad me, ut mihi nascatur epistulae argumentum, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 2: nulla tam detestabilis pestis est, quae non homini ab homine nascatur, id. Off. 2, 5, 16: fateor ea me studiose secutum ex quibus vera gloria nasci posset, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: facinus natum a cupiditate, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 82; id. Font. 16, 37: visus ei dicitur draco . . . dicere quo illa loci nasceretur, id. Div. 2, 66, 135: strumae nascuntur maxime in cervice, Cels. 5, 28, 7; 7, 12, 1 *fin.*; 7, 6, 4 *fin.:* onychem in Arabiae tantum montibus nasci putavere, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: frumenta nata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63, § 147: ex quo uno haec omnia nata et profecta esse concedit, id. Quint. 28, 85; id. Agr 2, 33, 90: profectio nata a timore defectionis, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: querelae verae nascuntur pectore ab imo, Cat. 64, 198: omnis obligatio vel ex contractu nascitur vel ex delicto, Gai. Inst. 3, 88 sq.—With *ut:* ex hoc nascitur ut, *hence it follows that*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; Sen. Ep. 74, 11.—**B.** Esp., of the spiritual renewal of a religious experience, *to be regenerated, born again* (eccl. Lat.): quod natum est ex spiritu, spiritus est, Vulg. Johan. 3, 6: nasci denuo, id. ib. 3, 7: natus ex Deo, id. 1 Johan. 3, 9, etc. — Hence, *P. a.* **A. nascens,** entis, *arising, beginning, nascent, infant, immature:* ante Periclem et Thucydidem, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, littera nulla est, etc., Cic. Brut. 7, 27: eloquentiam pueris induunt adhuc nascentibus, Petr. 4: (vitulus) vexat nascenti robora cornu, Juv. 12, 9.—**2.** *Subst.:* **nascentia,** ium, *n.*, *organic bodies*, esp. *plants*, Vitr. 5, 1, 3; 5, 8, 1.—**B.** **nātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *born;* hence, **1.** *Subst.:* **nātus** (**gnātus**), i, *m.*, *a son;* and **nāta** (**gnāta**), ae, *f.* (*dat.* and *abl. pl.* natabus, where ambiguity is to be avoided, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P.; Inscr. Orell. 7421; Phocas, p. 1707 P.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 29), *a daughter;* in *plur.:* nati (gnati), *children, offspring:* caritas, quae est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: bellum prope inter parentes natosque, Liv. 1, 23, 1; cf. id. 5, 40, 3: cum pecore et gnatis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 115: et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Verg. A. 7, 518: mihi ausculta, nate, pueros jube cremarier, Enn

ap. Non. 246, 11 (Trag. v. 329 Vahl.); Hor. S. 1, 3, 43: natam conlocare alicui, Plaut. Aul. Arg. 1, 15: o gnata, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 46 Vahl.): si quis gnatam pro mutâ devovet agnâ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 219; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 199: Hectoris natum de muro jactarier, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 10, § 70 Müll. (Trag. v. 130 Vahl.); so, Nerei natae, id. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P. (Trag. v. 135 Vahl.): maxima natarum Priami, Verg. A. 1, 654; Ov. M. 13, 661.—Esp. in the phrase natus nemo, *not a human being, nobody* (Plautine for nemo mortalis): tamquam si natus nemo in aedibus habitet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 55 Lorenz ad loc.; id. ib. 2, 2, 20: nato nemini, id. Cas. 2, 4, 15; id. Ps. 1, 3, 63.—**2.** *Adj.* **a.** Natus alicui rei or ad aliquam rem, *born, made, destined, designed, intended, produced by nature* for any thing. (α) With *dat.* (class.): me credo huic esse natum rei, ferundis miseriis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: natus huic imperio, id. Cael. 24, 59: gurges atque helluo natus abdomini suo, non laudi atque gloriae, id. Pis. 17, 41: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10. —(β) With *ad* (class.): vir ad omnia summa natus, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: natus ad haec tempora, id. Phil. 12, 4, 9: ad dicendum natus aptusque, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99: ad laudem et ad decus nati, suscepti, instituti sumus, id. Fin. 5, 22, 63: ad hoc unum natus, id. Or. 28, 99: ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic homo ad intellegendum et agendum natus est, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: natus ad sacra Cithaeron, Ov. M. 2, 223: canor mulcendas natus ad aures, id. ib. 5, 561. — (γ) With *inf.* (poet.): quid meruere boves, animal ... natum tolerare labores, Ov. M. 15, 120: sentes tantummodo laedere natae, id. de Nuce, 113. — (δ) With *in* and *acc.* (poet.): nati in usum laetitiae scyphi, Hor. C. 1, 27, 1; Ov. M. 14, 99; 15, 117. — (ε) With *propter* (rare): apros, animal propter convivia natum, Juv. 1, 141.— **b.** *Formed* or *constituted by nature* in any manner: alius ager bene natus, alius male, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 1: sarmenta male nata, Col. 4, 24, 7: ita natus locus est, Liv. 9, 2: inculti versûs et male nati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 233.— (β) Pro re natâ, or (ante- and post-class.) e re natâ, *under the present circumstances, according to the state of affairs, as matters are:* ut in his pro re natâ non incommode possint esse, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 3: Antonii colloquium cum heroibus nostris pro re natâ non incommodum, id. ib. 14, 6, 1; 7, 8, 2: e re natâ melius fieri haud potuit, quam factum est, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8; App. M. 4, p. 143, 38.— **c.** With a specification of time, *so old, of the age of*, etc.: eques Romanus annos prope XC. natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74: cum annos ad quinquaginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110: cum quinque et viginti natus annos dominatum occupavisset, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vitâ, id. Brut. 20, 80; in inscr. ANNORVM NATVS, etc., Inscr. Mon. Scip. n. 7; Inscr. Marini Atti. p. 564.— Sometimes, in order to specify the age more exactly, major or minor, without or with quam, is added: annos nata est sedecim non major, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 23: minor quinque et viginti annis natus, Nep. Han. 3, 2: minor triginta annis natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: homo annos natus major quadraginta, *over forty years old*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 49: Dionysius major annos sexaginta natus decessit, Nep. Reg. 2, 3: cum liberis majoribus quam quindecim annos natis, Liv. 45, 32, 3: minorem quam annos sex, majorem quam annos decem natam, negarunt capi fas esse, Gell. 1, 12, 1.—For major, minor, sometimes with *plus, minus* (ante-class.): plus triginta annis natus sim, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 1: annos sexaginta natus es aut plus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 11; cf.: non amplius novem annos natus, Nep. Han. 2, 3.— *Act.* collat. form: **nasco**, ĕre, *to be born*, etc.: ubi germen nascere coeperit, Cato, R. R. 151 *fin.*

1. nāsĭca, ae, *comm. adj.* [nasus], *who has a large* or *pointed nose*, Arn. 6, 196; 3, 108.

2. Nāsīca, ae, *m.*, *a surname in the Scipio family.* So P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, *who was declared to be the most virtuous man in the state, and on that account was sent to accompany the image of the* Mater Idaea *to Rome*, Liv. 29, 14, 8; cf. Cic. Brut. 20, 79; Val. Max. 3, 7, 3.

Nāsĭdiānus, a, um, v. Nasidius *fin.*

Nāsĭdiēnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** *A wealthy upstart in the time of Horace*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 1 sq. — **II.** *Another person*, Mart. 7, 54.

Nāsĭdĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** L. Nasidius, *a Roman knight*, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 24.—**2.** *An adherent of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Cic. Att. 11, 17, 3.—Hence, **Nāsĭdiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nasidian:* naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.

nāsĭterna, etc., v. nassiterna, etc.

Nāso, ōnis, *m. amplif.* [nasus, large-nosed], *a Roman family name in the Otacilian, Octavian, Ovidian, and Voconian* gentes. So esp., P. Ovidius Naso, *the poet:* ingenio perii Naso poëta meo, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 74.

Nāsos or **Nāsus**, i, *f.*, = Νᾶσος, Νῆσος (the island), *a part of the city of Syracuse*, Liv. 25, 30, 9 sqq.

nassa or **naxa**, ae, *f.* [no], *a wicker-basket with a narrow neck, for catching fish, a weel.* **I.** Lit.: nassa est piscatorii vasi genus, quo, cum intravit piscis, exire non potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.; Sil. 5, 47; Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132: junci usus ad nassas marinas, id. 21, 18, 59, § 114: scarus inclusus nassis, id. 32, 2, 5, § 11: instrumento piscatoris legato, et retia et nassae ... debentur, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66. — **II.** Trop., of a dangerous place, *a snare, net:* numquam ex istâ nassâ escam petam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 98: ex hac naxâ exire constitui, non ad fugam, sed ad spem mortis melioris, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2: inclusus carcere nassae (aeger), Juv. 12, 123.

nassĭterna (**nāsĭt-**), ae, *f.* [nasus], *a large watering-pot with a large nose* or *spout:* nassiterna est genus vasi aquarii ansati et patentis, quale est quo equi perfundi solent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 11; Varr. ap. Non. 546, 7; Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28.

* **nassĭternātus**, i, *m.* [nassiterna], *provided with a large-nosed watering-pot*, Calp. ap. Fulg. in Expos. Serm. Antiq. p. 563, 31 Merc.

nasturtĭum, ii, *n.* [nasi-tortium], *a kind of cress:* nasturtium nomen accepit a narium tormento, Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155; cf. id. 20, 13, 50, § 127: (Persas) negat Xenophon ad panem adhibere quicquam praeter nasturtium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; poet. in *plur.*, Verg. M. 84; Col. poët. 10, 231.

1. nāsus, i, *m.* (ante-class. nasum, i, *n.:* quis oculi non sunt neque nasum, Lucil. ap. Non. 215, 4; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288; id. Curc. 1, 2, 18; id. Men. 1, 2, 57; id. Mil. 4, 6, 41), *the nose* (syn nares). **I.** Lit.: nasus ita locatus est, ut quasi murus oculis interjectus esse videatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: abripere alicui nasum mordicus, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 12: naso exhibere molestiam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 37: naso clamare magnum, *to snore*, id. Mil. 3, 2, 9: acutus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 115: collisus nasus, Sen. Ira, 3, 22, 4: pravus, Hor. A. P. 36: congelati gutta nasi, Mart. 11, 98, 7: madidique infantia nasi, Juv. 10, 199: exprimere rorantem frigore nasum, Mart. 7, 37, 3: ingeminant geminos naso crispante cachinnos, Pers. 3, 87: si tibi displicuit tuus nasus, Juv. 6, 495: vigilanti stertere naso, id. 1, 57. — **B.** *The nose*, as the seat of quick smell; and also the feature whereby anger or scorn is expressed; cf. naris (poet.): rancidum aprum antiqui laudabant, non quia nasus Illis nullus erat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89. — Of anger: disce sed ira cadat naso, rugosaque sanna, Pers. 5, 91; Mart. 6, 64, 28. — Of scorn, derision, satirical wit, satire, sarcasm: naso adunco aliquem suspendere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, id. ib. 2, 8, 64: Lucilius, qui primus condidit stili nasum, Plin. N. H. praef. § 8: non cuicumque datum est habere nasum, Mart. 1, 42, 18: tacito ridere naso, id. 5, 19, 17: juvenesque senesque et pueri nasum rhinocerotis habent, id. 1, 3, 6. — **II.** Transf., the projecting part of a vessel, *the nozzle* or *spout* (cf. nassiterna): calix nasorum quatuor, Juv. 5, 46; cf. Mart. 14, 96.

2. Nāsus, i, v. Nasos.

nāsūtē, *adv.*, v. nasutus *fin.*

nāsūtus, a, um, *adj.* [nasus], *that has a large nose, large-nosed* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: depygis, nasuta, Hor. S. 1, 2, 93: manus, *the elephant's trunk*, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.—**II.** Trop., *sagacious, witty, satirical, censorious:* nasutus nimium cupis videri: nasutum volo, nolo polyposum, Mart. 12, 37, 1; id. 13, 2, 1: nil nasutius est, id. 2, 54, 5: homo nasutissimus, Sen. Suas. 7 *med.*—Hence, *adv.:* **nāsūtē**, *satirically, scornfully, wittily, sarcastically:* tu qui nasute scripta destringis mea, Phaedr. 4, 7, 1: nasute negare, Sen. Ben. 5, 6, 5 (dub.; al. vafre).

nāta, ae, *f.*, v. natus, under nascor, *P. a.* B. 1.

nătābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nato], *that can swim* or *float* (post-class.): robur, Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 43.

nătābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a place for swimming, a swimming-place*, App. Flor. p. 353, 6: natabula fluminis, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 9.

* **nătābundus**, a, um, *adj.*, *swimming*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 2, 8 (2, 31 Mai.).

Natal [=natale, *birthday festival*], *the name of one of the mimes of Laberius:* in mimo, qui inscribitur Natal, Gell. 16, 7, 9.

nātālĭcĭus, **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. natalis], *of* or *belonging to the hour* or *day of one's birth, birthday, natal* (class.): qui haec Chaldaeorum natalicia praedicta defendunt, *a casting of nativities*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: sidera, id. ib. 2, 43, 91: dapes, Mart. 7, 86, 1: lardum, Juv. 11, 84: sinciput, Petr. 136; Pers. 1, 16: dies natalicius, Vulg. Gen. 40, 20. — Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. nātālĭcĭum** (**-tĭum**), ii, *n.*, *a birthday present:* aliquid natalicii titulo tibi mittere, Censor. de Die Nat. 1.—**B. nātālĭcĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. cena), *a birthday entertainment:* hodie non descendit Antonius. Cur? Dat nataliciam in hortis, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15 (so acc. to Cod Vat.; others natalicia, as *n. plur.*).

1. nātālis, e, *adj.* [natus, nascor], *of* or *belonging to one's birth, birth-, natal:* hunc emortualem facere ex natali die, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 139: nunc huic lenonist hodie natalis dies, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: natali die tuo scripsisti epistulam ad me, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 1; cf.: quem ego diem vere natalem hujus urbis aut certe salutarem appellare possum, Cic. Fl. 40, 102: natalis dies reditûs mei, id. Att. 3, 20, 1: scit genius natale comes qui temperat astrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 187: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 797: lux, id. Ib. 219: hora, Hor. C. 2, 17, 19: humus, Ov. P. 2, 9, 78: domus, Val. Fl. 3, 321: sterilitas, *native*, Col. 3, 7: so, natale decus, Val. Fl. 6, 61. — **II.** *Subst.:* **nātālis**, is (*abl.* natali; rarely natale, Luc. 7, 391; Inscr. Orell. 775; 2534; al. cf. Neue, Formenl. 1. p. 228 sq.), *m.* (sc. dies). **A.** Lit., *a birthday:* ad urbem (veni) tertio Non. natali meo, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3: natales grate numeras? Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 210: meus est natalis, Verg. E. 3, 76: sex mihi natales ierant, Ov. H. 15, 61: Brutorum et Cassi natalibus, Juv. 5, 37: debemus mehercule natales tuos perinde ac nostros celebrare, Plin. Ep. 6, 30, 1. On this day it was customary to make offerings, the men to their Genius, and the women to Juno, and to make presents to each other, Ov. Tr. 3, 13, 2; 5, 5, 1; Mart. 8, 64, 14.—**2.** Transf., *any anniversary, a commemorative festival.*—Of the *day of the foundation of Rome:* natali Urbis DCXXXII., Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55.—(In eccl. Lat.) Of a martyr's death: dies in quo, lege functi carneâ, in superna regna nascuntur Dei, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 171 sq. So of other anniversaries, Paul. Nol. Ep. 20, 3; Aug Serm. 15 de Sanct. *init.;* id. Serm. 310 *in lemm.*—Poet.: natalem alicui eripere, *to prevent one's being born*, Luc. 7, 390.—**B.** In *plur.:* **nātāles**, ium, *m.*, *birth, origin, lineage, extraction, descent, family* (post-Aug.): natalium periti, *the casters of nativities*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 32, 7: Cornelius Fuscus claris natalibus, *of distinguished birth*, Tac. H. 2, 86; cf.: natalium claritas, id. ib. 1, 49: mulier natalibus clara, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8: quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi Inveniet quisquam sublimius? Juv. 8, 231: dedecus natalium velare, Tac. A. 11, 21: natalibus suis restitui or reddi, *to be restored to one's birthright*, i. e. *to be*

freed from slavery (because all men were regarded as originally free), Dig. 40, 11, 2: libertus natalibus redditus, ib. 38, 2, 3: de restituendis natalibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 73 (78). — **2.** Transf., of things, *birth, origin:* adamanti pallor argenti, et in auro non nisi excellentissimo natales, i. e. *is produced only in gold-mines*, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56: arborum, *the seed*, id. 17, 10, 14, § 73: natales impatientiae, Tert. Pat. 5: a Pentateucho natales agnitionis supputabuntur, id. adv. Marc. 1, 10.—**C. nātāle,** is, *n.:* et Musis natale in nemore Heliconis adsignant, *the place of birth*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.

2. Nātālis, is, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Antonius Natalis, Tac. A. 15, 50, 54 sq.; 71.

nātālĭtius, a, um, v. natalicius.

nătans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. nato *fin.*

‡ **nătātĭcius,** a, um, *adj.* [nato], *that can swim:* nataticius, νηκτικός, Gloss. Philox.

nătātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that can swim* (post-class.): animae, Tert. adv. Herm. 33. —*Subst.:* **nătātĭles,** ium, *m.*, *swimming creatures:* feras, volucres, reptiles, natatiles, Prud. στεφ. 10, 332; App. de Mund. 28.

nătātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a swimming.* **I.** Lit.: habeant igitur sibi arma, sibi equos . . . sibi pilam, sibi natationes atque cursus, *Cic. Sen. 16, 58: frigidae natationes, Cels. 3, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a place for swimming, swimming-place*, Cels. 3, 27, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

nătātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a swimmer*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.: pugnat in adversas ire natator aquas, Ov. R. Am. 122; id. H. 19, 70; Stat. Th. 10, 497.

nătātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [natator], *of* or *belonging to a swimmer, that serves to swim with, natatory* (post-class.): cortex, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 27.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nătātōria,** ae, *f.*, and **nătātōrium,** i, *n.*, *a place for swimming, a swimming-place, a bath; a pool*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vade ad natatoria Siloe, Vulg. Joh. 9, 7; 11.

‡ **nătātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a place for swimming* or *bathing:* natatura, κολυμβήθρα, Gloss. Philox.

nătātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a swimming* (post-Aug.), Stat. S. 1, 5, 25: piscium natatu, Pall. 1, 17, 2: fluvios natatu scindere, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 347; cf. id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 333.

nătes, ium, v. natis.

‡ **nātĭcīdĭum** or ‡ **gnātĭcīdĭum,** ii, *n.* [natus-caedo], *the murdering of one's son* or *child, child-murder:* gnaticidium, τεκνοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **nătĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, *a being busy, business:* natinatio dicebatur negotiatio et natinatores ex eo seditiosa negotia gerentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll.

‡ **nătĭnātor,** ōris, *m.*, *a rebel;* v. natinatio.

nătĭnor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to be busy:* audito tumultu Macedoniae Samnites, Lucanos inter se natinari atque factiosos esse, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. natinatio, p. 166 Müll.; v. h. v.

nātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nascor], *a being born, birth;* hence, transf. **I.** Personified, Natio, *the goddess of birth:* Natio quoque dea putanda est, quae, quia partus matronarum tueatur, a nascentibus Natio nominata est, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47 (al. Nascio).—**II.** *A breed, stock, kind, species, race* (rare but class.; syn.: genus, stirps, familia): in hominibus emendis si natione alter est melior, emimus pluris, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 93 Müll.; Auct. B. Alex. 7, 3: natio optimatium, Cic. Sest. 44, 96: officiosissima candidatorum, id. Pis. 23, 55.—Also in a contemptuous sense, *a race, tribe, set:* salvete, fures maritimi, Famelica hominum natio, quid agitis? Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 6: vestra natio (Epicureorum), Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 74: ardelionum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1.—Of animals: praegnantes opere levant: venter enim labore nationem reddit deteriorem, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 4; cf. id. L. L. 9, § 92 Müll.; and: in pecoribus quoque bonus proventus feturae bona natio dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 167 Müll.—Transf., of things, *a sort, kind* (post-Aug.): nationes in apium naturā diximus, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 109: cera natione Pontica, id. 21, 14, 49, § 83; cf. id. 12, 25, 55, § 125. — **B.** In a more restricted sense, *a race of people, nation, people* (used commonly in a more limited sense than gens, and sometimes as identical with it; cf.: gens, populus; usually applied by Cicero to distant and barbarous people): nam itast haec hominum natio; in Epidamniis Voluptarii, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34: omnes nationes servitutem ferre possunt: nostra civitas non potest, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; cf.: exteris nationibus ac gentibus ostendere, etc., id. Font. 11, 25: ne nationes quidem et gentes, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; cf., in the reverse order: omnes exterae gentes ac nationes, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: per omnes gentes nationesque, Quint. 11, 3, 87: eruditissima Graecorum natio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18: Judaei et Syri, nationes natae servituti, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: immanes ac barbarae nationes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27: quod eas quoque nationes adire volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: Suevi majorem Germaniae partem obtinent, propriis adhuc nationibus nominibusque discreti, Tac. G. 38: Gannascus, natione Canninefas, id. A. 11, 18: patre Camissare, natione Care, matre Scythissā natus, Nep. Dat. 1, 1: NATIONE CILIX, Inscr. Fabr. p. 495, n. 189; so in connection with names of cities: NATIONE ARRETIO, Inscr. Don. cl. 6, n. 181. — **2.** Ad Nationes, *the name of a portico in Rome, built by Augustus*, where the images of all known nations were set up: ante aditum porticūs Ad Nationes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 721.—**3.** In eccl. Lat., like gens, and the Gr. ἔθνος, opp. to Christians, *the heathen:* per deos nationum, Tert. de Idol. 22.

nătis, is, more freq. in the *plur.*, **nătes,** ium, *f.* [akin to Gr. νῶτον, back; cf. νόσφι], *the rump, the buttocks.* (α) *Sing.:* diffissā nate, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Auct. Priap. 77, 11; 83, 23: quod ejus natis fulmine icta erat, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. pullus, p. 244 and 245 Müll.—(β) *Plur.:* nates pervellit, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 66: soleā pulsare nates, Juv. 6, 611; Mart. 14, 18, 2; with clunes, id. 3, 53, 3.—Of *the rump* of animals: nates turturum donare alicui, Mart. 3, 82, 21.

Natiso, ōnis, *m.*, = Νατίσων, *a small Italian river near Aquileia*, now *Natisone*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.

nătĭto, 1, *v. freq.* [no], *to swim* (late Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 98.

‡ **nātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [natio], *a small nation:* natio, natiuncula, Not. Tir. p. 79.

nātīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nativus], *birth, nativity* (post-class.; cf. ortus): municipem aut nativitas aut adoptio facit, Dig. 50, 1, 1: janua nativitatis, Tert. Anim. 39: vultum nativitatis, *natural face*, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 23. —(β) *Plur.*, Tert. Spect. 30.—**2.** *A generation:* usque ad quartam nativitatem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *fin.*

nātīvĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *from birth, by birth* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 39; so id. ib. 12.

nātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [nascor], *that has arisen from* or *by birth; born* (cf. naturalis). **I.** Lit. (class.): mundus, *made, created*, Lucr. 5, 66: animus, id. 3, 417: Anaximandri opinio est, nativos esse deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Imparted by birth, inborn, innate:* ut appareret, in eo nativum quendam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4, 1: mulier si nativā sterilitate sit, Gell. 4, 2, 9: malum, *hunger* (opp. delatum), Cic. Dom. 5, 12: sensus (with domesticus), id. Har. Resp. 9, 19. — **B.** Opp. to artificial, *that is produced by nature, not artificial, natural, native* (class.): beluae partim fluitantes, partim nativis testis inhaerentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: urbis (Romae) ipsius nativa praesidia, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: nativae oves, *whose wool is used in its natural color*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191: montes nativi salis, id. 31, 7, 39, § 77: color, id. 32, 7, 24, § 74: specus, Tac. A. 4, 59: arcus, Ov. M. 3, 160: coma, *original, former, genuine*, id. Am. 1, 14, 56. — **2.** In partic., in gram.: nativa verba, *primitive words, primitives:* simplicia verba partim nativa sunt, partim reperta: nativa ea quae significata sunt sensu; reperta, quae ex his facta sunt, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 16; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 36.

năto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [no], *to swim, to float.* **I.** Lit.: qui neque in Oceano natare volueris studiosissimus homo natandi, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2: natant pisces aequore, Ov. P. 2, 7, 28: canis, per flumen, carnem dum ferret, natans, Phaedr. 1, 4, 2: natat uncta carina, *floats*, Verg. A. 4, 398: crura natantia, *palmated feet*, Ov. M. 14, 551; cf.: apta natando crura, id. ib. 15, 376.—Of storm-tossed or shipwrecked persons, *to float about, be tossed about:* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 163; cf. trop.: et natat exuviis Graecia pressa tuis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 115: cum saepe in portu fracta carina natet, id. 2, 25, 24 (3, 20, 24): Ithacum lugere natantem, Juv. 10, 257.—(β) Poet., with *acc.:* nocte natat caecā serus freta, *swims across*, Verg. G. 3, 260: aquas, *to swim in*, Mart. 14, 196, 2: Tiberinum, *to swim across*, Juv. 8, 265. — Hence, also, *pass.:* quot piscibus unda natatur, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 25. —**B.** Transf. **1.** *To swim* or *spread about* (poet.): quā Tiberinus campo liberiore natat, Ov. F. 4, 291: natantibus radicibus, Col. Arb. 6; Prop. 2, 12, 52 (3, 7, 52): ingens medio natat umbra profundo, Stat. Th. 2, 42: niveo natat ignis in ore, id. Achill. 1, 161.—**2.** *To swim* or *overflow with* any thing, *to be overflowed* (mostly poet.). (α) With *abl.:* natabant pavimenta vino, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105: plenis Rura natant fossis, *are inundated*, Verg. G. 1, 372: sanieque aspersa natarent Limina, id. A. 3, 625: fletibus ora natant, Stat. Th. 2, 337: carmina in ipso ore natant, id. S. 2, 1, 18.—(β) *Absol.:* exspectant imbres, quorum modo cuncta natabant Impulsu, Luc. 4, 330: plana natant, Sil. 4, 751.—**3.** Of the eyes, *to swim* (of drunken or dying persons), *to be feeble, failing* (poet.): vinis oculique animique natabant, Ov. F. 6, 673: moriens oculis natantibus Circumspexit Athin, id. M. 5, 72; Sil. 2, 122; cf.: ante oculos natant tenebrae, Ov. M. 12, 136: oculi natantes et quādam voluptate suffusi, Quint. 4, 3, 76.—**4.** *To move to and fro, not stand still:* nec vagus in laxā pes tibi pelle (i. e. calceo) natet, Ov. A. A. 1, 516; Calp. Ecl. 6, 43; Nemes. Cyn. 170.—**5.** Of birds, *to fly:* ardea sublimis pennae confisa natanti, Luc. 5, 554.—**II.** Trop., *to fluctuate, waver, be uncertain* (=titubare, huc atque illuc ferri): in quo quidem magis tu mihi natare visus es quam ipse Neptunus, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62: mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natare, Sen. Ep. 35, 4: pars multa (hominum) natat, modo recta capessens, Interdum pravis obnoxia, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6; Sil. 7, 726; Manil. 4, 256: vitreoque natant praetoria ponto, *float* or *waver reflected in the water*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 49.—Hence, **nătans,** antis, *P. a.*, *swimming;* hence, **nătantes,** ûm, poet. for *fishes:* genus omne natantum, Verg. G. 3, 541; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, § 31.

nātrix, īcis (once *m.:* natrix violator aquae, Luc. 9, 720; usually), *f.* [no]. **I.** *A water-snake:* cur deus tantam vim natricum viperarumque fecerit? Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120. — **2.** Trop., of a dangerous person: se natricem educare, Suet. Calig. 11. — **B.** Transf., *a whip, scourge*, made of a water-snake's skin: natibu' natricem impressit crassam et capitatam, Lucil. ap. Non. 65, 30. — **II.** *A plant:* Ononis natrix, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 83, § 107.

natta, v. nacca.

nātu, v. 2. natus.

‡ **nātŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [nata], *a little daughter*, Inscr. Gud. 335, 12.

nātūra, ae, *f.* [nascor], *birth.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): naturā tu illi pater es, consiliis ego, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 46; cf.: naturā pater, id. ib. 5, 7, 4. — **II.** Transf. (freq. and class.; syn.: indoles, ingenium). **A.** *The nature*, i. e. *the natural constitution, property*, or *quality* of a thing: quod autem animal est, id motu cietur interiore et suo: nam haec est natura propria animae et vis, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 28: ipsumque per se sua vi, sua natura, sua sponte laudabile, id. Fin. 2, 15, 50: ab ipsa natura loci, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: quali esset natura montis, qui cognoscerent misit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: loci, id. ib. 1, 2: tigna secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, *according to the nature* or *natural course of the river*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: insula naturā triquetra, *by nature*, i. e. *in shape*, id. ib. 5, 13: naturas apibus quas Juppiter ipse Addidit expediam, Verg. G. 4, 149. — **2.** Of character, *nature, natural disposition, inclination, bent, temper, character:* cognitum per te ipsum, quae tua natura est, dignum tuā amicitiā judicabis, Cic. Fam. 13, 78, 2: prolixa beneficaque, id. ib. 3, 8, 8; Liv. 22, 59: mihi benefacere jam ex consuetudine

in naturam vertit, *has become natural*, Sall. J. 85, 9. — P r o v.: consuetudo est secunda natura, August. adv. Jul. 5, 59 *fin.;* Macr. S. 7, 9, 7; cf.: voluptatem consuetudine quasi alteram naturam effici, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74: naturam expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: facere sibi naturam alicujus rei, *to accustom one's self to a thing*, Quint. 2, 4, 17: desideria naturae satiare, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25.—**B.** *The nature, course*, or *order* of things: quod rerum natura non patitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 55: delabi ad aequitatem et ad rerum naturam, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: naturae satisfacere, i. e. *to die*, Cic. Clu. 10, 29; so, naturae concedere, Sall. J. 14, 15:—P e r s o n i f i e d: quis vero opifex praeter naturam, quā nihil potest esse callidius, tantam sollertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus? quae primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: frui primis a natura datis, id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: homines rationem habent a naturā datam, id. ib. 2, 14, 45: et homini praecipui a naturā nihil datum esse dicemus, id. ib. 2, 33, 110: quae (membra corporum) ipsa declarant procreandi a naturā habitam esse rationem, id. ib. 3, 19, 62: omnis natura vult esse conservatrix sui, id. ib. 4, 7, 16; 5, 15, 41; 5, 20, 56: illam partem bene vivendi a natura petebant, eique parendum esse dicebant, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19. — **2.** *Nature*, i. e. *the world, the universe:* Cleanthes totius naturae menti atque animo hoc nomen (dei) tribuit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37.—**3.** *Nature*, i. e. *consistency with nature, possibility:* in rerum naturā fuisse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 24: hoc quoque in rerum naturam cadit, *is a possible case*, Quint. 2, 17, 32: judicatum est enim, rerum naturam non recipere, ut, etc., *that it is not in accordance with nature, not possible*, Val. Max. 8, 1, abs. 13:—**C.** *An element, thing, substance:* Aristoteles quintam quandam naturam censet esse, e quā sit mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: de naturis autem sic sentiebat; primum uti quattuor initiis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam . . . non adhiberet, etc., id. Ac. 1, 11, 39: natura tenuis aëris, Lucr. 2, 232. — **D.** *The natural parts, organs of generation:* cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55: quaedam matrona visa est in quiete obsignatam habere naturam, id. Div. 2, 70, 145; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4; 2, 7, 8.

nātūrābĭlis, e, i. q. naturalis, App. Doct. Plat. 2, p. 19, 6.

nātūrālis, e, *adj.* [natura], *natural*, i. e., **I.** *By birth, one's own:* naturalis pater, opp. to adoptive father, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: in adoptionem dato redire in familiam liceat, si pater naturalis sine liberis decesserit, Quint. 3, 6, 96: filius (= κατὰ φύσιν υἱός), Liv. 42, 52: Pauli nepos, id. 44, 44; Suet. Tib. 52; Gai. Inst. 2, 137; 3, 31: qui in avi sui naturalis potestate est, Dig. 37, 8, 1, § 2; also, *natural, illegitimate* (= nothus), Dig. 40, 5, 40; 36, 1, 80, § 2; Aug. Conf. 6, 12; Inscr. Grut. 945, 3.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the nature of things, produced by* or *agreeable to nature, natural:* naturale est alicui, *it is natural to one, it is his innate quality*, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144: historia, id. praef. § 1: motus naturalis, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: societas, id. Off. 1, 16, 50: lex, id. N. D. 1, 14, 36: notio naturalis atque insita in animis nostris, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: naturalis, non fucatus nitor, id. Brut. 9, 36: bonum, id. Cael. 5, 11: dies, *a natural day*, i. e. *from sunrise to sunset*, opp. to the dies civilis, Censor. de Die Nat. 23; v. civilis: mors, *a natural, not a violent death*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180 (for the class. mors necessaria, Cic. Mil. 7, 16): naturales exitus, *the anus*, Col. 6, 30, 8: naturalia desideria, *the sexual impulse*, id. 6, 24, 2; 6, 27, 7: loca naturalia, *the sexual parts* of men and animals, Cels. 1, p. 11 Milligan.—As *subst.:* **nātūrāle**, is, *n.*, *the private parts:* sanguinis pars per naturale descendit, Cels. 5, 26, 13; 7, 26, 1 al. — More freq. *plur.*, **nātūrālia**, ium, *n.*, in same sense, Cels. 4, 21 *init.;* 5, 20, 4; 6, 18, 2 al.; Col. 6, 27, 10; Just. 1, 4, 2.—**III.** *Of* or *concerning nature, natural:* naturales quaestiones, Cic. Part. 18, 64: historia, Plin. H. N. praef. § 1: philosophia, Isid. Orig. 2, 24, 12.—**IV.** Opp. to fictitious, *natural, real:* philosophi duos Joves fecerunt, unum naturalem, alterum fabulosum, Lact. 1, 11. — Hence, *adv.:* **nātūrālĭter**, *naturally, conformably to nature, by nature:* nec vero umquam animus hominis naturaliter divinat, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 113: alacritas naturaliter innata, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: inter naturaliter dissimillimos, Vell. 2, 60, 5; Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130: profluere (urinam), Cels. 7, 26, 1; Hirt. B. Alex. 8: est aliquid in omni materiā naturaliter primum, Quint. 3, 8, 6.

nātūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [naturalis], *naturalness* (post-class.): somni naturalitas, Tert. Anim. 43; 16.

nātūrālĭter, *adv.*, v. naturalis *fin.*

nātūrālĭtus, *adv.* [naturalis], *by nature* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 11; App. M. 1, 12, p. 107.

nātūrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [natura-facio], *brought into being* (post-class.): animae naturificatae, Tert. adv. Valent. 23.

1. nātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, *born.* — *Subst.:* **nātus**, i, *m.*, *a son;* v. nascor *fin.*

2. nātus, ūs (used only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [nascor], lit. *birth;* hence, ***I.** Of plants, *a growing, growth:* cupressus natu morosa, *slow of growth*, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139.—**II.** With esp. reference to age, *birth, age, years* (the class. signif. of the word): non admodum grandis natu, *not very old*, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: tantus natu, *so old*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 16: grandior natu, id. Aul. 2, 1, 37: P. Scaptius de plebe magno natu, *an old man*, Liv. 3, 71, 3: homo magno natu, id. 10, 38, 6: magno natu principes, id. 21, 34, 2: dicitur matrem Pausaniae vixisse eamque jam magno natu, Nep. Paus. 5, 3; id. Dat. 7, 1; id. Tim. 3, 1: qui fuit major natu, quam Plautus, *older*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: cum ille Q. Scaevolam sibi minorem natu generum praetulisset, id. Brut. 26, 101: est tibi frater pari nobilitate, natu major, Tac. H. 1, 15: audivi ex majoribus natu hoc idem fuisse in P. Scipione Nasicā, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 109: ex iis (filiis) duo natu majores, Vell. 1, 10, 3: minorem natu, quam ipse erat, fratrem, Sen. ad Polyb. 15, 5: frater major natu, Liv. 3, 13, 2: id meā minime refert qui sum natu maximus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: praeter Philippum maximum natu ex filiis, Liv. 45, 6, 9: qui maximus natu esset ex liberis ejus, Nep. Ages. 1, 3: ita enim maximus ex iis in concilio respondit, *the oldest*, Liv. 21, 19 *med.:* filius non maximus natu, Tac. G. 32: ex his omnibus natu minimus, Q. Saturius est, *the youngest*, Cic. Clu. 38, 107: maximo natu filius, for maximus natu, *his eldest son*, Nep. Dat. 7, 1.

nauarchia, ae, *f.*, = ναυαρχία, *the command of a vessel*, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 20.

nauarchus, i, *m.* (less correctly **nav-**), = ναύαρχος, *the master of a vessel*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 24, § 60; Tac. A. 15, 51; Inscr. Orell. 3615; 3624; Veg. Mil. 5, 2.

Naubŏlĭdes, ae, v. Naubolus, II.

Naubŏlus, i, *m.*, = Ναύβολος, *a king of Phocis, father of Iphitus the Argonaut*, Stat. Th. 7, 355; Hyg. Fab. 14.—Hence, **II. Naubŏlĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *the son of Naubolus*, i. e. *Iphitus*, Val. Fl. 1, 362; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 354.

nauci, v. naucum.

† **nauclērĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ναυκληρικός, *of* or *belonging to a ship-owner* or *ship-master:* facito uti venias (ornatu) ornatus huc nauclerico, *in a skipper's dress*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 41 (MSS. nauclerioco): nauclerico ornatu, *in the dress of a ship-master*, id. As. 1, 1, 54 (MSS. nauclerio), for which ornatus thalassicus, id. Mil. 4, 6, 67.

† **nauclērĭus**, v. l. for nauclericus, q. v. Plaut. As. 1, 1, 54.

† **nauclērus**, i, *m.*, = ναύκληρος, *a ship-owner, a ship-master, skipper* (syn.: navarchus, gubernator), Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 17; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1; Vulg. Act. 27, 11; Cod. Th. 7, 16, 3; Firm. Math. 8, 20 *fin.* — **II. Nauclērus**, *the title of a comedy of Cæcilius*, Non. 12, 32; 126, 26; 506, 5; Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

Naucrătes, is, *m.*, = Ναυκράτης, *a Greek historian of Erythræ, a pupil of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 94; 3, 44, 173; id. Or. 51, 172; Quint. 3, 6, 3.

Naucrătis, is, *f.*, = Ναύκρατις, *a town of the Delta in Egypt*, now *Salhadschar*, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64; 31, 10, 46, § 111. — Hence, **I. Naucrătītes**, ae, *m. adj.*, *of Naucratis, Naucratian:* nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—**II. Naucrătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Naucratian:* ostium Nili, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.

naucŭla, ae, *f.* [navicula], *a little ship*, for navicula (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 37; 9, 7, 4; Paul. Carm. 21, 247; cf.: naucula, navicella, navicula, Not. Tir. p. 177.

naucŭlor, v. naviculor.

naucum, i, *n.*, or **naucus**, i, *m.* [etym. dub.; cf. nugae], *something slight* or *trivial, a trifle:* naucum ait Ateius Philologus poni pro nugis. Cincius, quod in oleae nucis, quod intus sit. Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen. Glossematorum autem scriptores fabae grani quod haereat in fabulo. Quidam ex Graeco quod sit ναὶ καὶ οὐχί, levem hominem significari. Quidam nucis juglandis, quam Verrius jugulandam vocat, medium velut dissaepimentum. Plautus in Parasito pigro: Ambo magnā laude lauti, postremo ambo sumus non nauci. Item in Mostellaria: Quod id esse dicam verbum nauci, nescio; et in Truculento: Amas hominem non nauci; et Naevius in Tunicularia: Ejus noctem nauco ducere (*to value at nothing*); et Ennius: Illuc nugator nili, non nauci'st homo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll. (Enn. Com. v. 10 Vahl.).—Besides the preceding example from Naevius, non nauci (habere, facere, or esse, used only in the genitive with a negative), *of no value, good for nothing* (cf.: flocci habeo): non habeo denique nauci Marsum augurem, *esteem lightly, value not a straw*, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: homo timidus nauci non erit, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 1: homo non nauci, id. Truc. 2, 7, 50: hoc servum meum non nauci facere esse ausum? id. Bacch. 5, 1, 16.

naufrăgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [naufragium], *dangerous to ships* (late Lat.), Caes. Ep. 2, p. 1134.

naufrăgālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *where many shipwrecks occur, dangerous to ships:* Capraria naufragalis, Mart. Cap. 6, § 643; cf. naufragiosus.

naufrăgātor, ōris, *m.* [naufrago], *a shipwrecked person* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. in Spicil. Rom. t. 8.

naufrăgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [naufragium], *full of shipwrecks, dangerous to ships:* pelagus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12; Claud. Mam. de Stat. Anim. 1, 1; cf. naufragalis.

naufrăgium, ii, *n.* [for navifragium, from navis-frango], *a shipwreck.* **I.** L i t.: multi naufragia fecerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1: naufragio perire, id. Deiot. 9, 25: naufragio interire, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: naufragio interceptus, Tac. A. 14, 3; Flor. 3, 10, 7: nullum conferri posse Naufragium velis ardentibus, Juv. 12, 22: pati, Sen. Herc. Oet. 118. — P r o v.: naufragia alicujus ex terrā intueri, *to behold the ruin of others from a position of safety*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4 (cf. Lucr. 2, 1): naufragium in portu facere, i. e. *to fail when on the verge of success*, Quint. Decl. 12, 23.—**B.** P o e t., transf. **1.** *A storm:* naufragiis magnis multisque coörtis, Lucr. 2, 552.—**2.** *The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck:* Eurus Naufragium spargens operit freta, Sil. 10, 323.—**II.** T r o p., *shipwreck, ruin, loss, destruction:* naufragium fortunarum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: luculenti patrimonii, id. Phil. 12, 8, 19: rei familiaris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 5: cum Gallica gens per Italiam naufragia sua latius traheret, *defeats*, Flor. 1, 13, 19: tabula ex naufragio, lit. *a plank on which a shipwrecked person saves himself;* hence, *a means of deliverance, a solace*, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 3.—**B.** T r a n s f., *the shattered remains, a wreck:* naufragia Caesaris amicorum, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 3: colligere naufragium rei publicae, id. Sest. 6, 15: credo mollia naufragiis litora posse dari, Ov. P. 1, 2, 62; 2, 9, 9.

naufrăgo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [naufragus], *to suffer shipwreck, be wrecked:* omnes naves naufragārunt, Petr. 76, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 21; Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, p. 77.

naufrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis-frango], *that suffers shipwreck, shipwrecked, wrecked.* **I.** L i t. (class.): Marium Africa devicta expulsum et naufragum vidit, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: corpora, Verg. G. 3, 542: puppis, Ov. H. 2, 16: mulier, Tac. A. 14, 11. — (β) *Subst.:* **naufrăgus**, i, *m.*, *a shipwrecked person:* naufragus natans, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: dare naufrago tabulam, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 2: mersā rate naufragus assem Dum rogat, Juv. 14.

301. — **B.** Poet., transf., *that causes shipwreck, shipwrecking:* mare, Hor. C. 1, 16, 10: unda, Tib. 2, 4, 10: monstra, Ov. F. 4, 500: tempestas, Val. Fl. 1, 584: Syrtis, Sil. 17, 635; cf. navifragus. — **II.** Trop., *ruined:* naufragorum ejecta ac debilitata manus, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24: ut aliquis patrimonio naufragus, id. Sull. 14, 41.

† **naulia,** v. nablium.

Naulŏcha, ōrum, *n.* (**Naulŏchus,** i, *m.*, Suet. Aug. 116), *a village on the north coast of Sicily, near the promontory of Pelorus,* Sil. 14, 265.

† **naulum** (**naulŏn**), i, *n.*, = ναῦλον, *passage-money, fare:* perdere naulon, Juv. 8, 97: in naulis navium, Dig. 30, 39, 1: ut naulum exsolvatur, ib. 20, 4, 6; Vulg. Jonae, 1, 3.

† **naumăchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ναυμαχία, *the representation of a sea-fight, a mock sea-fight* (pure Lat. navale proelium). **I.** Lit.: naumachiam commisit, Suet. Claud. 21: naumachiae spectaculum edere, id. Caes. 44: naumachiam exhibere, id. Ner. 12; Vell. 2, 56, 1; 2, 100, 2; Mart. Spect. 28, 12: voluptates naumachiae, Vopisc. Aur. 34, 6. — **II.** Transf., *a place where mock sea-fights were exhibited:* edidit et navale proelium in veteri naumachia, Suet. Tib. 7; 72; id. Dom. 5.

naumăchĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [naumachia], *of* or *for a mock sea-fight:* pons, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **naumăchĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a combatant in a mock sea-fight,* Suet. Claud. 21.

‡ **naumăchus,** i, *m.*, = ναύμαχος, *a naval combatant:* nauta, nauticus, naumachus, naumachia, Not. Tir. p. 77.

Naupactōus, v. Naupactus, II.

Naupactus (**-os**), i, *f.*, and **Naupactum,** i, *n.*, = Ναύπακτος, *a city of Ætolia, on the Gulf of Corinth,* now *Epakto* or *Lepanto,* Caes. B. C. 3, 35; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Cic. Pis. 37, 91; Liv. 36, 30; 34 sq.; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—Hence, **II. Naupactōus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Naupactian:* Naupactous Achelous, Ov. F. 2, 43.

‡ **naupēgĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [naupegus], *a ship-carpenter,* Inscr. Spon. Miscell. p. 67.

† **naupēgus,** i, *m.*, = ναυπηγός, *a ship-builder, shipwright, ship-carpenter:* naupego in navi maritimâ diurni X sexaginta, Edict. Diocl. p. 19; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Firm. Math. 4, 7 *med.*

‡ **nauphȳlax** (**naufȳlax, naufŭlax, naofylax**), ăcis, *m.*, = ναυφύλαξ, *one who kept watch over the luggage on shipboard,* Inscr. Don. 273, 2; Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 125, 3.

Naupĭdămē, ēs, *f.*, = Ναυπιδάμη, *daughter of Amphidamas, and mother of Augeas by Helios,* Hyg. Fab. 14.

1. Nauplĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ναύπλιος, *a son of Neptune and Amymone, king of Eubœa, and father of Palamedes. To avenge his son, whom the Greeks had put to death before Troy, he made false signal-fires on the shores of Eubœa as the Greeks were returning homeward, and led them to shipwreck upon the rocks:* Nauplius ultores sub noctem porrigit ignes, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 115; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 260; Hyg. Fab. 116: Nauplii mala, Suet. Ner. 39.—Hence, **II. Nauplĭădes,** ae, *m.*, = Ναυπλιάδης, *the son of Nauplius,* i. e. *Palamedes,* Ov. M. 13, 39; 310; id. Ib. 621.

† **2. nauplĭus,** ii, *m.*, = ναύπλιος, *a kind of shell-fish, which sails in its shell as in a ship,* Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; v. naviger.

Nauportum, i, *n.*, *a city in Upper Pannonia,* the mod. *Laybach,* Tac. A. 1, 20; Vell. 2, 110, 4.—Near it is the river **Nauportus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 128.

Naura, ōrum, v. Nautaca.

‡ **nauscit** (qs. naviscit), said of a bean, which opens in the shape of a ship, Paul. ex Fest. p. 168 and 169 Müll.

† **nausĕa** or **nausĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ναυσία, *sea-sickness.* **I.** Lit.: ne nauseae molestiam suscipias aeger, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1: navigavimus sine timore et nauseâ, id. Att. 5, 13, 1: nauseâ pressus, Cels. 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *sickness, nausea; vomiting* (syn. fastidium): nausea segnis, quae bilem movet nec effundit, Sen. Ep. 53, 3: cruditates, quae nauseam faciunt, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 112: elaeomeli non sine nauseâ alvum solvit, id. 23, 4, 50, § 96: nauseam fluentem coërcere, Hor. Epod. 9, 35: ubi libido veniet nauseae, Cato, R. R. 156.—**B.** Trop., *a qualm, nausea:* cotidianam refice nauseam nummis. Audire gratis, Afer, ista non possum, Mart. 4, 37, 9.

nausĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nauseo], *that causes nausea* or *vomiting,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 18.

nausĕābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *inclined to vomit,* Sen. Ep. 108, 35; 47, 6.

nausĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who is apt to feel nausea, who vomits easily:* Ulixes nauseator erat, Sen. Ep. 53, 4.

nausĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [nausea], *to be sea-sick.* **I.** Lit., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 93: si sine vomitu nauseavit, Cels. 1, 3.—**B.** Transf., *to be squeamish* or *qualmish, to vomit:* quidlibet, modo ne nauseet, faciat, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: ructantem et nauseantem Antonium, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4; Juv. 6, 433.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To belch forth,* i. e. *give vent to, utter* nonsense: ista effutientem nauseare, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84.—**B.** *To cause disgust:* hoc illis dictum est, qui stultitiâ nauseant, Phaedr. 4, 7, 25.

* **nausĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a slight squeamishness,* Cic. Att. 14, 8, 2.

* **nausĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that produces nausea, nauseous:* radix, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 59.

Nausĭcăa, ae, and **Nausĭcăē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ναυσικάα, *the daughter of Alcinoüs, king of the Phæacians:* virgo Nausicaa, Gell. 9, 9, 14; cf. Aus. Per. Odyss. 6; Hyg. Fab. 125 sq.: Nausicaë patrii horti, Mart. 12, 31, 9.

Nausĭphănes, is, *m.*, = Ναυσιφάνης, *a Grecian philosopher of Teos, instructor of Epicurus,* Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 33.

Nausĭphŏus, i, *m.*, *the son of Ulysses by Circe,* Hyg. Fab. 125.

Nausistrăta, ae, *f.*, *name of a woman,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 94 et passim.

Naustathmos, i, *m.*, = Ναύσταθμος, *a seaport in Ionia, near Phocœa,* Liv. 37, 31 *fin.*

‡ **naustĭbŭlum,** i, *n.* [navis], *a vessel shaped like a ship:* naustibulum vocabant antiqui vas alvei simile, videlicet a navis similitudine, Paul. ex Fest. p. 168 and 169 Müll.

†† **nausum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of Gallic ship:* nauso advehi, Aus. Ep. 22; id. ib. *in carm.*

nauta (ante-class., poet., and late Lat. **nāvĭta**), ae, *m.* [for navita, from navis], *a sailor, seaman, mariner:* ego nautas eum non putabam habiturum, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 2; id. Fam. 16, 9, 4; nautas gubernatoresque comparari jubet, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: pavidus nauta, Hor. C. 1, 1, 14: nautae = mercatores, id. S. 1, 1, 29: permixtus nautis et furibus et fugitivis, Juv. 8, 174.—Uncontracted form navita (mostly poet.): nulla est voluptas navitis major, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 1; Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.: timidi navitae, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator, Prop. 2, 1, 43: navita tum stellis numeros et nomina fecit, Verg. G. 1, 137: omnis navita ponto Umida vela legit, id. ib. 1, 372 sq.: navitas precum ejus (Arionis) commiseritum esse, Gell. 16, 19, 11; cf. Charon. Ap. M. 6, 20, p. 181; so, navita turpis aquae, Tib. 1, 10, 36: navita Porthmeus, Petr. poet. 121, 117.

Nautăca, ōrum, *n.*, = Ναύτακα, *a city of Sogdiana, near the river Oxus, probably between the mod. Samarcand and the river Amur,* Curt. 8, 2, 9 (ex conject., Zumpt and Mütz. for Naura).

nautālis, e, *adj.* [nauta], *sailor-like:* forma, Aus. Idyll. 10, 223.

† **nautĕa,** ae, *f.*, = ναυτία (another form for ναυσία). * **I.** *A qualm, nausea:* nauteam facere, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.—**II.** *An offensive liquid,* perh. *bilge-water* = sentina: nautea est aqua de coriis, vel, quod est verius, aqua de sentinâ, dicta a nautis, Non. 8, 6: nauteam Bibere malim, si necessum est, quam illanc osculari, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44; id. Curc. 1, 2, 5: hircus unctus nauteâ, id. Cas. grex. *fin.*—(Acc. to Opilius Aurelius ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll., nautea is *a plant used by tanners:* nauteam ait Opilius Aurelius herbam esse granis nigris, quâ coriarii utuntur, a nave ductum nomen, quia nauseam facit, permutatione T et S; cf. ib. p. 164 ib.)

Nautes, is, *m.*, *the primogenitor of the* Nautii (v. h. v.), Verg. A. 5, 704; 728.

‡ **nautĭcārĭus,** ii, *m.* [nauta], *a ship-master,* Inscr. Fea Fast. Cons. 40.

† **nautĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ναυτικός, *of* or *belonging to ships* or *sailors, ship-, nautical:* inhibere est verbum totum nauticum, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: exuviae nauticae, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: scientia nauticarum rerum, Caes. B. G. 3, 8; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 60 152: clamor, Verg. A. 3, 128. panis, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: pecunia, Dig. 45, 1, 122.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nautĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *sailors, seamen:* Macrin nautici vocant, Liv. 37, 28; 41, 3; Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178.

Nautii, ōrum, *m.*, *the Nautians, a Roman family, descended from Nautes the Trojan, who brought the image of Minerva to Italy. The sacrifices to Minerva remained in this family, and the goddess herself was called* Dea Nautia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 166; 3, 407; 5, 704 and 728; Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 and 167 Müll.

† **nautĭlus** or **nautĭlŏs,** i, *m.*, = ναυτίλος, *the nautilus, a shell-fish so called because it sails like a vessel,* Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88; cf. nauplius and naviger.

Nautius, a, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Nautius, *a consul,* Liv. 2, 52; 3, 25 sq.—**2.** C. Nautius Rutilus, *a consul,* Liv. 4, 52.—**3.** Sp. Nautius Rutilus, *a military tribune,* Liv. 4, 35.

Nāva, ae, *m.*, *a river of Germany which flows into the Rhine near Bingen,* now the *Nahe,* Tac. H. 4, 70; Aus. Mosell. 1.

‡ **nāvăcŭlum,** i, *n.* [navis], *a harbor:* navaculum, ναύσταθμον, Gloss. Philox.

nāvāle, is, v. navalis, II.

nāvālis, e, *adj.* [navis], *of* or *belonging to ships, ship-, naval:* pedestres navalesve pugnae, Cic. Sen. 5, 13; Liv. 26, 51, 6: bellum, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: apparatus, id. Att. 10, 8, 3: disciplina et gloria navalis, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: fuga, *by sea,* Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148: proelium, Gell. 10, 6, 2: castra, *to protect the ships drawn up on land,* Caes. B. G. 5, 22: in classe acieque navali esse, Liv. 26, 51, 8 Weissenb.: forma, *the shape of a ship,* Ov. F. 1, 229: corona, *a naval crown,* as the reward of a naval victory, Verg. A. 8, 684; cf.: navali coronâ solet donari, qui primus in hostium navem armatus transilierit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 163 Müll.; so, navali cinctus honore caput, Ov. A. A. 3, 392: navali surgentes aere columnae, *made of the brass from the beaks of captured ships,* Verg. G. 3, 29: arbor, *fit for ship-building,* Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 61: stagnum, *a basin in which to exhibit mock sea-fights,* Tac. A. 4, 15: navalis Phoebus, so called because he granted the victory at Actium, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 3; v. Actius and Actiacus: socii, *sailors, seamen* (chosen from the freedmen of the colonists and allies, and also from those of the colonists and allies themselves who had been in slavery; they were bound to a longer period of service and were of lower rank than the land troops; cf. Liv. 36, 2; 40, 18; 21, 50): postero die militibus navalibusque sociis convocatis, id. 26, 48; 26, 17; 32, 23; 26, 35; 24, 11.—Sometimes the socii navales are distinguished from the seamen, Liv. 37, 10: navales pedes, contemptuously, *galley-slaves,* Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75. (Others understand by this expression *ship-servants, cabin-boys.* Non. 381, 393, calls the *oars* themselves navales pedes).—Duumviri navales, *two commissaries who were charged with the repairing and fitting out of a fleet,* Liv. 9, 30; 40, 18; 26: navalis scriba, *a ship's scribe* or *secretary,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nāvāle,** is, *n.* (in *sing.* only poet.), and **nāvālĭa,** ium, *n.* (*gen. plur.* navaliorum, Vitr. 5, 12; Inscr. Orell. 3627). **A.** *A place where ships were built and repaired, a dock, dock-yard* (cf.: statio, portus): navalia, portus, aquarum ductus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: de navalium opere, id. de Or. 1, 14, 62: deripientque rates alii navalibus, Verg. A. 4, 593; Ov. M. 11, 455.—In *sing.*, haud aliter quam si siccum navale teneret (puppis), Ov. M. 3, 661; id. H. 18, 207.—Esp. of *the place in Rome, across the Tiber, where the dock-yards were situated,* Liv. 3, 26; 8, 14, 12; 40, 51 et saep.—Near them was the Navalis porta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.—**B.** *The requisites for fitting out a ship,*

tackling, rigging, Liv. 45, 23, 5; Verg. A. 11, 329; Plin. 16, 11, 21, § 52.

nāvanter, *adv.*, v. navo *fin.*

† **nāvarchus,** i, *m.*, = ναύαρχος, v. nauarchus.

nāvē, *adv.*, v. navus *fin.* * A.

1. nāvĭa, ae, *f.* [navis]. **I.** A corruption of navis, *a ship;* in the proverb, aut caputa aut naviam for aut caput aut navim (v. caput), Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 3; Paul. Nol. 38, 73; cf. Macr. S. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf., *a bark, boat, canoe:* harundinum fissa internodia, velut navia, binos et quaedam ternos etiam vehunt, Mel. 3, 7.—Also, *a trough:* navia lignum cavatum ut navis, quo in vindemiis uti solent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 169. 25 Müll.

2. Navia ficus, v. Navius.

nāvĭcella (**naucella**), ae, *f. dim.* [navis], *a small vessel, a boat, skiff* (post-class.): navicellae, quae piscium capiendorum causâ paratae sunt, Dig. 33, 7, 17, § 1 (al. naucellae).

nāvĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small vessel, a boat, skiff:* nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; Afran. ap. Non. 238, 25; Caes. B. C. 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 104 *fin.*

nāvĭcŭlārĭa, v. navicularius.

nāvĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [navicula], *of* or *relating to the shipping business* (post-class.): res, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 1.

nāvĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a small ship, boat,* or *vessel* (late Lat.): onus, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 12: PORTITOR, Inscr. Mur. 984, 1.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a ship-master:* functio, Cod. Just. 11, 2, 3.—Hence, *subst.* **A. nāvĭcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a ship-owner* who hires out vessels for money, *a ship-master,* Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4; id. Att. 9, 3, 2: naviculariis nostris injuriosius tractatis, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11; cf.: mercatores, navicularii, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137; Tac. A. 12, 55.—**B. nāvĭcŭlārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the business of one who hired out small vessels for transporting passengers and goods, the shipping business:* naviculariam facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46.

nāvĭcŭlor (**naucŭlor**), āri, *v. dep. n.* [navicula], *to sail in a small vessel:* Lucrino nauculatur in stagno, Mart. 3, 20, 20.

nāvĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [navis-frango], *causing shipwrecks, dangerous* (poet.): navifragum Scylaceum, Verg. A. 3, 553: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 6: saxa, Stat. Th. 5, 415; cf. naufragus, I. B.

nāvĭgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [navigo], *navigable:* amnis, Liv. 38, 3: mare, id. 35, 44: fossa, Tac. A. 15, 42: litora, id. ib. 13, 53: flumen, Col. 1, 2, 3: fontes magnorum fluminum, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 76.

nāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sailing, navigation:* ex tuis litteris cognovi cursûs navigationum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 68, 1: in portum ex longâ navigatione venire, id. Sen. 19, 71: prima navigatio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: navigationi se committere, id. Fam. 16, 4, 1: celeri navigatione properare, Tac. H. 2, 81; 4, 49: maris, id. ib. 2, 53: diei navigatione distare, *a day's sail,* Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187: Aegyptia, id. 24, 6, 19, § 28.

nāvĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sailor, mariner,* Quint. 5, 10, 27; Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 23; Paul. Nol. ad Cyther. 397.

nāvĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [navis-gero]. **I.** *Ship-bearing, navigable:* mare navigerum, Lucr. 1, 3: iter, Mart. 12, 99, 4.—**II.** *Sailing:* navigera similitudo, *the likeness of a vessel under sail;* said of a sea-mussel, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; v. nauplius.

nāvĭgĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [navigium], *a small vessel, a bark, boat,* Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Auct. Bell. Al. 63, 2.

nāvĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [navigo], *a vessel, a ship, bark, boat.* **I.** Lit. (class.): navigia facere, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 152: navigium dissolutum, vel potius dissipatum, id. Att. 15, 11, 3: probum navigium, id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: luculentum, id. Att. 16, 4, 4: in eodem velut navigio participem esse periculi, Liv. 44, 22: Deucalion navigio montem ascendit, Juv. 1, 82.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A float, raft* (post-class.), Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 14.—**B.** *A sailing, navigation* (ante- and post-class.): in omnes navigii dies, Dig. 45, 1, 122; ib. 43, 12, 1 *med* (but not Lucr. 5, 1006; v. Lachm. and Munro ad loc.).

nāvĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [navis-ago], *to sail, set sail.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* cum per anni tempus navigare poteris, ad nos veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: ex Asiâ in Macedoniam, id. Fl. 14, 32: Syracusas, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83: in alto, id. Inv. 2, 51, 153: plenissimis velis, id. Dom. 10, 24: nactus idoneam tempestatem ad navigandum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: e portu, *to set sail,* Quint. 4, 2, 42: quo tempore ceteri praetores consueverunt navigare, *to go by sea,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: neve naviges, nisi explorate, id. Fam. 16, 8, 1.—Of ships: utrum ista classis navigârit, Cic. Fl. 14, 32: decrevimus, ut classis in Italiam navigaret, id. ib. 13, 30; Ov. A. A. 2, 10.—Of goods or freight: interest utrum ipsae merces periculo creditoris navigent, *go, are transported by ship,* Dig. 22, 2, 1.—Prov.: navigare in portu, i.e. *to be in safety,* Ter. And. 3, 1, 22.—**B.** *Act.*, *to sail over, navigate:* cum Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigâsset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: Tyrrhenum aequor, Verg. A. 1, 67: aequor Ionium, Ov. M. 15, 50: Oceanum septentrionalem, Suet. Claud. 1: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, *all their achievements in navigation,* etc., Sall. C. 2, 7.—(β) *Pass.:* totus hodie navigatur occidens: septentrionalis vero Oceanus magnâ ex parte navigatus est, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; 36, 15, 24, § 104; Tac. G. 34; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 28.—(γ) *Impers.:* iis enim ventis istim navigatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: si valebis, cum recte navigari poterit, tum naviges, id. ib. 16, 12, 6; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 126.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To sail, remove, proceed:* quam celeriter belli impetus navigavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: in Africam navigabat bellum, Flor. 2, 2, 17; 2, 8, 1.—**B.** *To swim,* Ov. H. 19, 47.—**C.** *To flow:* in ipso rapidum mare navigat ore, Manil. 5, 583.

nāvis, is (*acc. sing.* usually navem, Charis. 101 P.; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 57; Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174; Caes. B. C. 3, 39, 2 et saep.; but navim, Cic. Att. 7, 22, 1; Sall. J. 25, 5; Hor. C. 1, 32, 8; id. Ep. 2, 1, 114; Prop. 2 (3), 22, 41; Ov. M. 11, 663; 14, 218; Liv. 24, 34, 11; 40, 4, 11; Pers. 5, 141; Juv. 6, 98; Lact. 2, 7, 12 al.; *abl.* navi, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 7; Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 159 et saep.; but nave, id. Inv. 2, 42, 124; id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64; id. Fam. 10, 31, 1; 14, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 12; Cat. 64, 84; Verg. A. 5, 188; 487; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200; Prop. 1, 8, 6; Ov. H. 13, 99; Liv. 5, 28, 2 et saep.; cf. Charis. p. 33 P.; Diom. 1, p. 283 P.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 200 sq.; 216 sq.), *f.* [ναῦς; Sanscr. nau, the same], *a ship* (syn.: navigium). **I.** Lit.: navis longa, *a ship of war,* Liv. 24, 36: oneraria, *a transport,* id. 24, 40: mercatoria, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 2; praedatoria, id. Men. 2, 3, 87: praetoria, *the admiral's ship,* id. 29, 25: tecta, id. 22, 21; or, constrata, *having a deck, decked,* id. 35, 46: aperta, *open, without a deck,* id. 32, 21: auri navem evertat gubernator, an paleae, *laden with gold* or *chaff,* Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: navem construere, id. Sen. 20, 72: triremis instar aedificata, id. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44: navem adornare, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: armare, id. B. G. 5, 1: reficere, id. ib. 4, 31: fabricari, Tac. A. 14, 29: deducere, *to launch,* Caes. B. G. 5, 23: deducere in aquam, Liv. 28, 17: moliri ab terrâ, id. 28, 7: ex portu educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 57: subducere, id. B. G. 5, 11: subducere in aridum, id. ib. 4, 29: agere, *to work a ship,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114: mercibus implere, Juv. 14, 288: solvere, *to set sail,* Caes. B. C. 3, 6; so, naves leni vento solverunt, id. B. G. 4, 28: mea Hodie solutast navis, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 16: navem appellere ad aliquem locum, *to land,* Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: applicare terrae, Liv. 28, 17: appellere litori, Curt. 4, 2, 24: navem fregit, *was shipwrecked, cast away,* Ter. And. 1, 3, 17: in portu evertere, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174: impingere, Quint. 4, 1, 61: deprimere, Tac. H. 4, 79: gubernare et salvam in portu collocare, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: remis incitare, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: in navibus vehi, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: e navi egredi, id. Vatin. 5, 12: lassus sum hercle e navi, *from my voyage,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 173: navis cursum suum tenens, Cic. Planc. 39, 94: navem statuere, *to heave to,* Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 57: navium tutela, *the image of a deity placed on the stern of the vessel, under whose protection the ship was placed,* Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1; cf. id. H. 16, 112; Val. Fl. 1, 301. The proper badge of a vessel, after which it was named, was placed on the prow: Aeneia puppis Prima tenet rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, Verg. A. 10, 157; cf. id. ib. 5, 116 sq.: TRIREME MARTE, Inscr. Mur. 780, 5.—Prov.: navibus atque quadrigis petere aliquid, i.e. *with all one's power, with might and main,* Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28; cf. Juv. 9, 131: navem perforare quâ ipse quis naviget, i.e. *to do one's self an injury,* Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: navem mortuo applicare, *to rescue a drowned man from the water,* i. e. *to bring assistance when too late,* Quint. Decl. 12, 23.—**B.** Transf. **1.** = pudenda muliebria, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 51; id. Rud. 2, 3, 24; Macr. S. 2, 5.—**2.** Navis Argolica, or simply Navis, *the ship* Argo, *placed among the constellations,* Cic. Arat. 277.—**II.** Trop., of political affairs: una navis est jam bonorum omnium, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 5: navis rei publicae fluctuans in alto tempestatibus seditionum ac discordiarum, id. Sest. 20, 46.

‡ **Nāvĭsalvĭa** (sc. dea), ae, *f.*, *the name under which divine honors were paid at Rome, in the vestibule of the temple of the* Deum Mater, *to the vestal Claudia Quinta, who, in the year of Rome* 549, *drew up the Tiber the ship which brought the image of Cybele from Pessinus to Rome* (cf. Liv. 29, 14; Tac. A. 4, 64; Val. Max. 1, 8, 11), Inscr. Orell. 1905; 1906; 2403.

nāvĭta, v. nauta.

nāvĭtas (**gnāv-**), ātis, *f.* [navus], *promptness, assiduity, zeal:* istam operam tuam, navitatem, animum in rem publicam, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 25, 1: gnavitas studiosa, Arn. 1, p. 3.

nāvĭter, *adv.*, v. navus *fin.* B.

‡ **nāvĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [navus], *diligence, zeal:* navities, ἀρετή, Gloss. Philox.

Navius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* Especially celebrated is Attus Navius, *an augur under Tarquinius Priscus, who cut a stone in two with a razor,* Liv. 1, 36; Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9; id. Div. 1, 17, 31 sq.; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.—Hence, **Navius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Navian:* Navia ficus, *a fig-tree in the Comitium at Rome, on the spot where Navius cut the stone in two with a razor. As long as it flourished Roman liberty was to endure,* Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.

nāvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [navus], *to do, perform,* or *accomplish* a thing *with zeal and diligence* (class.): nemo est tam afflictus, quin possit navare aliquid et efficere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 7: navare operam alicui, *to come to one's assistance, to serve* or *assist one:* utinam potuissem tibi operam meam studiumque navare, id. ib. 15, 12, 2: operam rei publicae, id. ib. 10, 25, 2; cf. id. Att. 1, 17, 4: jam mihi videor navâsse operam, quod huc venerim, *to have succeeded in my endeavors,* id. de Or. 2, 7, 26: fortiter in acie navare operam, *to act vigorously,* Liv. 7, 16; 28, 35: navandae operae avidior, Tac. A. 3, 42; for which: opus navare, Val. Fl. 3, 144: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses! *to show, exhibit,* Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5; cf.: si suffragandi studia non navant, id. Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 18: benevolentiam, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: bellum, *to prosecute vigorously,* Tac. H. 3, 25: flagitium, *to commit, perpetrate,* id. ib. 4, 59: rem publicam, *to serve the state,* Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5 (dub.; B. and K. gubernare).—Hence, *adv.:* **nāvanter,** *with zeal,* Cassiod. Var. 2, 23 al.

nāvus (**gnāvus**), a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. gnâ, know; Gr. γιγνώσκω; cf. Lat. notus, gnarus; for signif. cf. Germ. kennen and können], *busy, diligent, assiduous, active* (syn.: impiger, industrius, sedulus; class.): navus repertus homo, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Ann. v. 183 Vahl.): homo gnavus et industrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 21, § 53; id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: aratores, id. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: filius, id. ib. 2, 3, 69, § 161: vir gnavus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105, 2: rudimenta, Sil. 1, 549: timor, *that renders industrious,* id. 7, 349.—*Comp.:* in inquirendis gnaviores quam in componendis, Amm. 26, 4, 4: hostium naviores, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 41.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. ***A. nāvē** (**gnāvē**), *diligently, actively, zealously* (ante-class.): nave agere oportet quod agas, non ductarier, Plaut. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 169 Müll.; Sall. J. 77, 3.—**B. nāvĭter** (**gnāvĭter;** class.). **1.** *Diligently, ac-*

tively, zealously : bene naviter ire, Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 185 P.: naviter versari in provinciâ, Gell. 15, 4, 3: pugnare, Liv. 10, 39: expedire, id. 24, 23: bellum gerere, id. 30, 4. —**2.** Transf., in gen., *wholly, completely :* bene et naviter impudens, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3: plenum, Lucr. 1, 525.

naxa, ae, *f.*, v. nassa.

naxium, ii, *n.*, *a stone used for polishing marble, which was found on the island of Cyprus and prepared in the city of Naxos, in Crete,* Plin. 36, 7, 10, § 54; 37, 8, 32, § 109.

Naxos, i, *f.*, = Νάξος, *the isle of Naxos* (now *Naxia*, or *Axia*), *in the Ægean Sea, the largest of the Cyclades, famed for its wines, and for the abandonment there of Ariadne by Theseus,* Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Verg. A. 3, 125; Ov. M. 3, 640; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 27.—Hence, **Naxius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Naxian :* turba, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 28: juncus, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 115: ardor, *Ariadne's crown, a constellation,* Col. 10, 52: cos, = Ναξία ἀκόνη, *a whetstone from Naxos,* Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164. —*Subst.:* **naxium,** ii, *n.*, *a Naxian whetstone,* Plin. 36, 7, 10, § 54; 37, 8, 32, § 109.— **II.** *An ancient city of Sicily, destroyed by Dionysius. On or near its site Tauromenium was built,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88.

1. Nāzăraeus, i, *m.*, = Ναζαραῖος, *a Nazarite, a man set apart to the service of God,* Vulg. Judic. 13, 5; 16, 17; id. Gen. 49, 26.

2. Nazăraeŭs, v. Nazareth *fin.*

Nāzăreth, indecl., or **Nāzăra,** ae, *f.*, *a city in Palestine, the home of the parents of Jesus,* Vulg. Marc. 1, 9; id. Matt. 2, 23; 4, 13: a Nazareth potest aliquid boni esse? id. Johan. 1, 46.—Form Nazara, Juvenc. 2, 197.— Hence, **Nazărēnus, Nazărēus,** and **Nazărus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nazareth, Nazarene :* Jesus Nazarenus, Vulg. Johan. 19, 19; also, *Nazarene,* i. e. *Christian :* disciplina Nazarena, Prud. στεφ. 10, 45: Nazarei viri, *Christians,* id. ap. Symm. 1, 550: Nazara plebes, Juvenc. 3, 29.—*Subst.* **1. Nazărēnus,** i, *m.*, *the Nazarene,* i. e. *Christ,* Prud. Cath. 7, 1. —**2. Nazăraeus,** i, *m.*, *a Nazarene,* Vulg. Matt. 2, 23.

1. nē (old forms nei and ni; v. the foll.), *adv.* and *conj.*, the primitive Latin negative particle, *no, not ;* whereas the negative particle non is a derivative (v. non *init.*) [prob. of pronominal origin; cf. the Anglo-Saxon na and ne (Engl. no), whence naht (Engl. not) is derived; Sanscr. na, not]. **I.** *Adv.*, with a single word of a proposition (in early Latin): NE MINVS TRINVM NOVNDINVM, *not less than,* etc., S. C. de Bacch.; cf. with DVM NE MINVS SENATORIBVS C. ADESENT, twice in the same S. C.; and in the form ni: DVM NI MINVS VIGINTI ADSIENT, Inscr. Grut. 207, 3. So too: DVM NE AMPLIOREM MODVM PRATORVM HABEANT QVAM, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3121 (Sententia de finibus inter Genuates et Viturios regundis lata A. U. C. 637). So, ne minores (verres) quam semestres, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21. In the time of Plautus the usage was unsettled, *non* and *ne* being used indifferently for simple negation; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 105; Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 1156.—**2.** To this is allied the adverbial use of *ne* in all periods of the language. **a.** *Ne . . . quidem,* applies the negation with emphasis to the word between them, *not even :* ne sues quidem id velint, non modo ipse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: ne in oppidis quidem . . . ne in fanis quidem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 2: Philippus non item: itaque ne nos quidem, id. Att. 14, 12, 2: nulla ne minima quidem aura fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non potest dici satis, ne cogitari quidem, quantum, etc., id. Mil. 29, 78: vita beata, quam ne in deo quidem esse censes, nisi, etc., id. N. D. 1, 24, 67: ut in foro et in judicio . . . ne non timere quidem sine aliquo timore possimus, id. Mil. 1, 2: ne tondere quidem Vellera possunt, Verg. G. 3, 561; so after a negative, repeating it with emphasis: non enim praetereundum est ne id quidem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 155: nulla species ne excogitari quidem potest ornatior, id. de Or. 3, 45, 179: non praetermittam ne illud quidem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 2: Caesar negat se ne Graeca quidem meliora legisse, id. ib. 2, 16, 5: numquam illum ne minima quidem re offendi, id. Lael. 27, 103; Liv. 28, 42, 16; but when *ne . . . quidem* precedes, the negative of the principal verb is omitted: sine quâ ne intellegi quidem ulla virtus potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: neque enim ipsius quidem regis abhorrebat animus, Liv. 29, 12, 10: ne quidem (with no intervening word), *not even* (late Lat.), Gai Inst. 1, 67; id. ib. 3, 93.—**b.** In composition, to make an absolute negation of the principal idea. So in *neque* and *nequiquam;* also in *nescio* and *nevolo;* and in *nefas, nefandus, nepus* (for non purus), *nequeo, neuter, neutiquam;* in *nemo, nego, nihil, nullus, numquam,* and *nusquam;* and, lastly, with a paragogic *c* before *o:* necopinans and neglego; negotium (i. e. nec-lego; nec-otium). —**B.** With a proposition (in all periods of the language, and exclusively), **1.** In imperative sentences, to signify that something must not be done. (*α*) With *imper.:* SI HOMINEM FVLMEN IOVIS OCCISIT, NE SVPRA GENVA TOLLITOR, *let him not be raised,* Leg. Reg.: HOMINEM MORTVVM IN VRBE NE SEPELITO NEVE VRITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23; cf.: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO NEVE LESSVM FVNERIS ERGO HABENTO, ib.: SI NOLET, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, *let him not spread, he need not spread,* ib. (cf. Gell. 20, 1, 25): VECTIGAL INVITEI DARE NEI DEBENTO, Inscr. Orell. 3121; cf. art. ni, II.: abi, ne jura: satis credo, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 20; 4, 5, 5: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: impius ne audeto placare donis iram deorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella, Verg. A. 6, 832.— (*β*) With *subj.:* ne me moveatis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 1: si certum est facere, facias: verum ne post conferas Culpam in me, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 96: si denique veritas extorquebit, ne repugnetis, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: ne pudori Sit tibi Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 406.—**2.** In wishes and asseverations: ne id Juppiter Opt. Max. sineret, etc., *might Jupiter forbid it!* etc., Liv. 4, 2; cf.: ne istuc Juppiter Opt. Max. sirit, etc., id. 28, 28.—With *utinam:* utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accedisset abiegna ad terram trabes, *would that not,* Enn. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61 (Trag. v. 280 Vahl.): utinam ne umquam, Mede Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisses, Enn ap. Non. 297, 18 (Trag. v. 311 ib.): illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3; v. utinam.— With *si :* ne vivam, si scio, *may I not live, may I die, if I know,* Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8: sed ne vivam, si tibi concedo, id. Fam. 7, 23, 19: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, id. ib. 16, 13, 1.—**3.** In concessive and restrictive clauses (conceived as softened commands; cf. II. *init.*). (*α*) In concessions, nemo is, inquies, umquam fuit. Ne fuerit: ego enim, etc., *there may not have been ; suppose there was not,* Cic. Or. 29, 101; cf.: pugnes omnino, sed cum adversario facili. Ne sit sane: videri certe potest, id. Ac. 2, 26, 85; 2, 32, 102: ne sit sane summum malum dolor: malum certe est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: ne sint in senectute vires: ne postulantur quidem vires a senectute, id. Sen. 11, 34: ne sit igitur sol, ne luna, ne stellae, quoniam nihil esse potest, nisi quod attigimus aut vidimus, id. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Liv. 31, 7: nec porro malum, quo aut oppressus jaceas, aut, ne opprimare, mente vix constes? *though you be not crushed ; supposing you are not crushed,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39.—(*β*) In restrictive clauses: sint sane liberales ex sociorum fortunis, sint misericordes in furibus aerarii, ne illi sanguinem nostrum largiantur, etc., *only let them not ; if they only will not,* Sall. C. 52, 12. So, dum ne, dummodo ne, modo ne, and dum quidem ne; v. dum and modo: me vero nihil istorum ne juvenem quidem movit umquam: ne nunc senem, *much less now I am old* = nedum, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2; cf.: vix incedo inanis, ne ire posse cum onere existumes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174: scuta si homines inviti dant, etsi ad salutem communem dari sentiunt: ne quem putetis sine maximo dolore argentum caelatum domo protulisse, *much less can you suppose,* etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 3, 52.—**4.** In clauses which denote a purpose or result. **a.** *Ut ne, that not, lest, so that not* (very rare after the August. period; in Livy only in a few doubtful passages; in Cæsar, Seneca, and Tacitus not at all; v. under II.): quos ego ope meâ Pro incertis certos . . . Dimitto, ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.): vestem ut ne inquinet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17. pergunt turbare usque, ut ne quid possit conquiescere, id. Most. 5, 1, 12: haec mihi nunc cura est maxima, ut ne cui meae Longinquitas aetatis obstet, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 19: ego, pol, te ulciscar, ut ne impune nos illuseris, id. Eun. 5, 4, 19: excitandam esse animadversionem et diligentiam, ut ne quid inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103: equidem soleo dare operam, ut de suâ quisque re me ipse doceat, et, ut ne quis alius assit, quo, etc., id. de Or. 2, 24, 102.— **b.** *Ut . . . ne* separated: quam plurimis de rebus ad me velim scribas, ut prorsus ne quid ignorem, Cic. Att. 3, 10, 3: ut causae communi salutique ne deessent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140: lata lex est, ne auspicia valerent, ut omnibus fastis diebus legem ferri liceret: ut lex Aelia, lex Fufia ne valeret, id. Sest. 15, 33; id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: vos orant atque obsecrant, judices, ut in actore causae suae deligendo vestrum judicium ab suo judicio ne discrepet, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 14. — **c.** *Qui ne, quo ne,* and *quomodo ne* (ante- and post-class. for ut ne): ego id agam, mihi qui ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 35: moxque ad aram, quo ne hostis dolum persentisceret, aversusque a duce assistit, Dict. Cret. 4, 11: quaeritis maximis sumptibus faciendis, quomodo ne tributa conferatis, Gr. ὡς μή, Rutil. Lup. 1, 9.

II. In the several uses of the *adv. ne*, described above, the transition to its use to connect clauses is clearly seen (v. esp. I. B. 3. and 4.). In intentional clauses, and after verbs of fearing and avoiding, *ne* becomes a conjunction. **A.** In intentional clauses for *ut ne, that not, lest :* nolite, hospites, ad me adire: ilico isti! Ne contagio mea bonis umbrave obsit, *approach me not ; let not my presence harm you,* i. e. *lest my presence should harm you,* Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 405 Vahl.): omitto innumerabiles viros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt . . . ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1; 1, 7, 12; 1, 5, 9: Caesarem complexus obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20. — Esp. after verbs expressing *forethought, care,* etc.: vide sis, ne quid imprudens ruas, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 128: considera, ne in alienissimum tempus cadat adventus tuus, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 4: Cocceius, vide, ne frustretur, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 3 et saep.—**B.** After verbs signifying *to fear, frighten,* etc. (esp. metuo, timeo, vereor, horreo, paveo, terreo, conterreo; also, timor est, metus est, spes est, periculum est), to express the wish that something may not take place; represented in English by *that* (because in English the particle depends on the idea of fearing, not of wishing): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, *that it will be discovered,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: vereor ne quid Andria apportet mali, Ter. And. 1, 1, 46: metuebat ne indicarent, Cic. Mil. 21, 57: mater cruciatur et sollicita est, ne filium spoliatum omni dignitate conspiciat, id. Mur. 41, 88: hic ne quid mihi prorogetur, horreo, id. Att. 5, 21, 3: id paves, ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas, Ter. And. 2, 2, 12: esse metus coepit, ne, etc., Ov. M. 7, 715: terruit gentis, grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 5: non periclumst, nequid recte monstres, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 55: pavor ceperat milites, ne mortiferum esset vulnus, Liv. 24, 42.—**b.** When the dependent clause is negative, with *non* or *nihil, that not :* vereor ne exercitum firmum habere non possit, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2: unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere, id. ib. 5, 18, 1: timeo ne non impetrem, id. ib. 9, 6, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76.—**c.** With the negative before the verb: non vereor, ne quid temere facias, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1; 2, 1, 4: timere non debeo, ne non iste illâ cruce dignus judicetur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171. — **C.** After verbs signifying *to avoid, warn, hinder, forbid, refuse* (caveo, impedio, resisto, interdico, refuto, rarely veto), instead of the simple object, *that not, lest :* qui cavet, ne decipiatur, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 5: cavete, judices, ne nova proscriptio instaurata esse videatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Fam. 3, 12, 4; v. caveo: casus quidam ne facerem impedivit, Cic. Fat. 1, 1: unus ne caperetur urbs causa fuit, Liv. 34, 39.

2. -nĕ (also apocopated **n'** and only **n**), *interrog.* and *enclit. part.* [weakened from nē]. It simply inquires, without implying either that a negative or an affirmative reply is expected (cf. num, nonne), and emphasizes the word to which it is joined; which is always, in classic Latin, the first word of the clause (ante-class. after other words: sine dote uxoremne? Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 94; 1, 2, 141; id. As. 5, 2, 78; id. Mil. 3, 1, 92). In direct questions it is translated by giving an interrogative form to the sentence; in indirect interrogations by *whether.* (*a*) In direct interrogations, with *indic.:* meministine me in senatu dicere? etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: potestne rerum major esse dissensio? id. Fin. 3, 13, 44: tune id veritus es? id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: jamne vides, belua, jamne sentis? etc., id. Pis. 1, 1: quid, si etiam falsum illud omnino est? tamenne ista tam absurda defendes? id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 15, 44: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Verg. A. 4, 538: tun' te audes Sosiam esse dicere? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 217: valuistin? id. Trin. 1, 2, 12.—After an elided *s:* satin habes, si feminarum nulla'st: quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: pergin autem? id. ib. 1, 3, 41: vin commutemus? id. Trin. 1, 2, 21 al. — (*β*) Esp. with *rel. pron.; ellipt.:* quemne ego servavi? i. e. *do you mean the one whom?* etc., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 13: quodne vobis placeat, displiceat mihi? *can it be that what pleases?* etc., id. ib. 3, 1, 19; id. Merc. 3, 3, 12; id. Am. 2, 2, 65; so quin for quine, id. Trin. 2, 2, 79 Brix ad loc.; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; id. Most. 3, 2, 50 al. — So with *ut* and *si:* utine adveniens vomitum excutias mulieri? Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15; id. Rud. 4, 4, 19: sin, saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, id. Merc. 1, 2, 32. — (*γ*) In indirect interrogations, with *subj., whether:* ut videamus, satisne ista sit justa defectio, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 43: Publilius iturusne sit in Africam et quando, ex Aledio scire poteris, id. Att. 12, 24, 1: videto vasa, multane sient, Cato, R. R. 1: quem imitari possimusne, ipse liber erit indicio, Varr. L. L. 7, § 4 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 10, § 9. — (*δ*) Sometimes affixed to an interrogative pronoun, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 2: quone malo mentem concussa? Timore deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295; cf.: uterne Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius? id. ib. 2, 2, 107; and: illa rogare: Quantane? id. ib. 2, 3, 317. — (*ε*) *-ne* is sometimes used for *nonne,* where an affirmative reply is expected: misine ego ad te epistulam? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 22; id. Trin. 1, 2, 92; 99; id. Most. 2, 1, 15: rectene interpretor sententiam tuam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37; id. Fin. 2, 32, 104.—(*ζ*) Rarely = num: potestne virtus servire? Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: potesne dicere? id. Tusc. 1, 27, 67; id. Sen. 16, 56. — **b.** With *an, annon,* or *anne,* in the second interrogation, v. an. — With *necne,* v. neque. — Sometimes pleonastic with utrum, followed by an (mostly ante-class.): est etiam illa distinctio, utrum illudne non videatur aegre ferendum . . . an, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 59: sed utrum strictimne attonsurum dicam esse an per pectinem, nescio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18 Brix ad loc.; id. Most. 3, 1, 151; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; cf. Madv. Gram. § 452, obs. 1.—Sometimes, in the second interrogation, *ne* for *an* (mostly poet.): Smyrna quid et Colophon? Majora minorane fama? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 3: ut in incerto fuerit, vicissent victine essent, Liv. 5, 28, 5: cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 4.

3. nē, *interj.* (incorrectly written **nae**), = ναί, νή, *truly, verily, really, indeed* (only joined with *pers. pron.* ego, tu, and with the *demonstratives* ille, iste, hic, and their *advv.;* in class. prose usually with a conditional clause). **I.** In gen.: ne ego homo infelix fui, Qui non alas intervelli, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 169; cf.: ne ego haud paulo hunc animum malim quam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 99: ne ego, inquam, si ita est, velim tibi eum placere quam maxime, id. Brut. 71, 249. So, ne tu, etc., id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 54; Liv. 26, 6, 15: ne ille, Naev. ap. Non. 73, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 9 v. 40 Rib.); Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 3; Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 6: ne iste, Ter. And. 2, 1, 24; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 8 al.—**II.** Connected with other affirmative particles, as *hercle, edepol, mecastor, medius fidius:* ne tu hercle, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 6; id. Curc. 1, 3, 38: ne ille hercle, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 76: edepol ne ego, id. Men. 5, 5, 10: edepol ne tu, id. ib. 1, 2, 50: ne ista edepol, id. Am. 2, 2, 213: ne istuc mecastor, id. Men. 5, 1, 34 (729 Ritschl): ne ille, medius fidius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf.: medius fidius ne tu, id. Att. 4, 4, 6, § 2.—Rarely with a *pron. poss.:* edepol ne meam operam, etc., Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1. (All passages in which *ne* stands in classic prose without a pronoun are probably corrupt; cf. Haase in Reisig's Vorles. p. 379 sq.; v. Liv. 26, 31, 10; 34, 4, 16 Weissenb.)

Nĕaera, ae, *f.,* = Νέαιρα, *a female proper name.* **1.** *The mistress of Lygdamus,* Tib. 3, 1, 6; 23 et saep.—**2.** *A mistress of Horace,* Hor. C. 3, 14, 21; id. Epod. 15.—**3.** *A mistress of the shepherd Ægon,* Verg. E. 3, 3.—**4.** *Iole, the mistress of Hercules,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 240. — **5.** *Ariadne, as the mistress of Bacchus,* id. ap. Symm. 1, 139.

Nĕaethus, i, *m.,* = Νέαιθος, *a river in the territory of the Bruttii,* the modern *Nieto* or *Neto,* Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97 (in Ov. M. 15, 51, instead of Neaethum, we should read, acc. to the manuscripts, Neretum, q. v.).

† **nĕāniscŏlŏgus,** i, *m.,* = νεανισκολόγος, *speaking in a juvenile manner,* Schol. Juv. 8, 191.

Nĕāpŏlis, is, *f.,* = Νεάπολις (Newtown). **I.** *A celebrated maritime city in Campania, a colony of the Cumæans, called by the early Romans* Novapolis, now *Napoli, Naples,* Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Varr. L. L. 6, § 58 Müll.; Cic. Balb. 24, 55; id. Rab. Post. 10, 26: otiosa, Hor. Epod. 5, 43: docta, Mart. 5, 78, 14: hospita Musis, Sil. 12, 31.—Hence, **1. Nĕāpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Naples, Neapolitan:* piscinae, Varr. ap. Non. 543, 33: ager, Plin. 17, 17, 26, § 122: mala cotonea, id. 15, 11, 10, § 38.—**b.** *Subst.* (*a*) **Nĕāpŏlītānum,** i, *n., a villa near Naples;* of Pompey, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 5; of Lucullus, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; of Pontius, id. Att. 14, 21, 3.—(*β*) **Nĕāpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m., the Neapolitans,* Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1; id. Off. 1, 10, 33; id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.—**2. Nĕāpŏlītes,** ae, *m., a Neapolitan:* Dion, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8.—**3. Nĕāpŏlītis,** idis, *f., a* (female) *Neapolitan:* meretrix, Afran. ap. Non. 318, 6. — **II.** *A city in Zeugitana,* now *Nabal,* Mel. 1, 7; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; Auct. B. Afr. 2. — **III.** *The fourth quarter of the city of Syracuse,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 25, 25, 5.

Nĕarchus, i, *m.,* = Νέαρχος. **I.** *An admiral of Alexander the Great, who commanded the fleet sent on a voyage of discovery to India, and wrote the history of the expedition,* Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97; Curt. 9, 10, 2; 10, 1, 5; 10, 6, 6 al.—**II.** *A Tarentine, a host of the elder Cato,* Cic. Sen. 12, 41.—**III.** *A beautiful youth,* Hor. C. 3, 20, 6.

Nebiodūnum (**Noviodūnum**), i, *n., a city of Lower Mœsia,* Cod. Th. 10, 21, 1.

nĕbrĭdae, ārum, *m.* [nebris], *the priests of Ceres clothed in a fawn-skin at the Eleusinian mysteries, the nebris-wearers:* nebridarum familia, Arn. 5, 185.

† **1. nĕbris,** idis, *f.,* = νεβρίς, *a fawnskin worn by the Bacchanals at the Bacchic festivals:* nebridas et fragiles thyrsos portare, Stat. Th. 2, 664: a tereti demisit nebrida collo, id. Achill. 1, 609; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 605.

‡ **2. Nebris,** idis, *f., a Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 476, 8.

† **nebrītis,** idis, *f.,* = νεβρῖτις, *a precious stone sacred to Bacchus,* Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.

Nebrōdes, is, *m.,* = Νεβρώδη or Νευρώδη, τά, *a chain of mountains running across Sicily from east to west,* Sil. 14, 237; Sol. 5, 12.

† **Nebrŏphŏnos, Nebrŏphŏnē,** *m.* and *f.,* = νεβροφόνος and νεβροφόνη, *fawn-killer.* **I.** *Masc., the name of a dog:* Nebrophonosque valens, Ov. M. 3, 211. — **II.** *Fem., a nymph of Diana,* Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 249.

‡ **nebrundines,** v. nefrens.

‡ **Nebrus,** i, *m.,* = Νεβρός (fawn), *a Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 476, 8.

nĕbŭla, ae, *f.* [like nubes; Sanscr. nabhas; Lat. aër, caelum; Gr. νεφέλη], *mist, vapor, fog, smoke, exhalation* (syn.: nubes, nimbus). **I.** Lit.: fluviis ex omnibus et simul ipsa Surgere de terrâ nebulas aestumque videmus, etc., Lucr. 6, 477; Verg. A. 8, 258: tenuem exhalat nebulam, id. G. 2, 217. — Poet., of the clouds: nebulae pluviique rores, Hor. C. 3, 3, 56; Verg. A. 1, 412; 439 (for which, nubes, id. ib. 587; Ov. M. 6, 21. —Of smoke, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 31.—Of any thing soft or transparent: nebula haud est mollis, atque hujus est, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: desine Inter ludere virgines Et stellis nebulam spargere candidis, Hor. C. 3, 15, 6.—Prov.: nebulae cyathus, of any thing worthless, trifling, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 62.—Personified = Nephele, Hyg. Fab. 2 and 3.—**B.** Transf., *a foggy mist, a vapor, cloud:* pulveris nebula, Lucr. 5, 253: nebulae dolia summa tegunt, Ov. F. 5, 269: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181; Sil. 6, 281: per nebulam audire, aut scire aliquid, *to hear* or *know a thing indistinctly,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 47; id. Capt. 5, 4, 26 (for which: quasi per caliginem videre, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 2).—**2.** *A thin, transparent substance;* of a thin garment: aequum est induere nuptam ventum textilem, Palam prostare nudam in nebulâ lineâ, Laber. ap. Petr. 55; of a thin plate of metal, Mart. 8, 33, 3. — **II.** Trop., *darkness, obscurity:* erroris nebula, Juv. 10, 4: nebulae quaestionum, *obscure, puzzling questions,* Gell. 8, 10 *in lemm.:* suspicionum nebulae, *vague suspicions,* Amm. 14, 1, 4. — Of something empty, trifling, worthless: grande locuturi nebulas Helicone legunto, Pers. 5, 7 (for which: nubes et inania captare, Hor. A. P. 230).

nĕbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [nebula], *a paltry, worthless fellow, an idle rascal, a sorry wretch:* nugator ac nebulo, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 3; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 15: nos ab isto nebulone facetius eludimur, quam putamus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: nebulones Alcinoique juventus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28: vappa ac nebulo, id. S. 1, 1, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 12: nebulo lucifugus (perh. on account of the etymology of the word), *a scoundrel that shuns the light,* Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 2.—In apposition with homo: vulgus nebulonum hominum, Gell. 1, 2, 7; 16, 6, 12.—**II.** Acc. to Acron ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 12, nebulo also signifies *a man of low birth;* on which account slaves were also called nebulones.

‡ **nĕbŭlor,** āri, *v. dep.* [nebulo], *to be a worthless fellow:* nebul r, ἀχρηστῶ, Gloss. Philox.

nĕbŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nebulosus], *mistiness, cloudiness, darkness* (post-class. and very rare): vaporum nebulositas, Arn. 7, 234.

nĕbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nebula], *full of mist* or *vapor, misty, foggy, cloudy, dark.* **I.** Lit.: ager si nebulosus est, Cato, R. R. 6: nebulosum et caliginosum caelum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: nebulosus et roscidus aër, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 36: exhalatio, id. 31, 3, 27, § 44: dies nebulosi nubilive, Cels. 2, 1.—**B.** Esp. of a fine texture, *cloud-like,* = νεφέλαι, nebulosa retia, Aus. Ep. 3, 5. — * **II.** Trop., *dark, difficult to understand:* nomen, Gell. 20, 3, 3.

1. nĕc, *conj.,* v. neque.

2. nĕc, an inseparable negative particle in compounds for *nĕ:* necopinans, necopinus; also in nĕgotium for nec-otium, and in neglego for nec-lego; and with suppressed c and lengthened ē: nēquaquam, nēquiquam.

nĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [neco], *a slayer, a murderer* (post-class.): hominum, Macr. S. 1, 12, 9: civium, Lampr. Commod. 18, 13.

nĕcātrix, īcis, *f.* [necator], *she who slays* (late Lat.), Aug. de Cons. Evang. 13 *med.*

necdum, v. neque *fin.*

Nĕcepsus, i (**Nĕcepso,** ōnis, Jul. Firm. 8), *m., a mythic astrologer in Egypt, a disciple of Æsculapius and Anubis,* Aus. Ep. 19, 18.

‡ **necerim,** nec eum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162, 21 Müll. (acc. to Müll. ib. p. 386, a; erim is *acc.* for esim, from es = is).

nĕcessārĭē, *adv.,* v. necessarius *fin.* 1.

nĕcessārĭō, *adv.,* v. necessarius *fin.* 2.

nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* necessarior, Tert. Patient. 11; id. Test. Anim. 4 al.) [necesse], *unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, needful, requisite, necessary:* necessarium ait esse Opilius Aurelius, in quo non sit cessandum, aut sine quo vivi non

possit: aut sine quo non bene vivatur: aut quod non possit prohiberi, quin fiat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll. **I.** Lit.: necessarius et fatalis, opp. voluntarius, Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 9; cf.: id quod imperatur necessarium; illud, quod permittitur, voluntarium est, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: necessaria conclusio, id. Top. 16, 60: leges fatales et necessariae, id. Univ. 12: omnia quae sint ad vivendum necessaria, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: senatori necessarium est, nôsse rem publicam, id. Leg. 3, 18, 41.—So without *dat.*, = necesse est: ne tam necessarium quidem est male meritis quam optime referre quod debeas, id. post Red. ad Quir. 9, 22: castra ponere necessarium visum est, Liv. 21, 58, 6; Plin. Ep. 10, 37, 3; Gai. Inst. 3, 216: necessariâ re coactus, *by necessity*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, *time of need* or *necessity*, id. B. G. 1, 16: cum longius necessario procederent, *farther than was necessary, too far*, id. ib. 7, 16: res magis necessariae, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145: res maxime necessaria, id. Fam. 2, 6, 2: necessarior medela, Tert. Patient. 11: necessarior sententia, id. Test. Anim. 4: necessariores operas, id. Cult. Tem. 1, 5; id. Res. Carn. 31: aliquid necessarius, id. Carn. Christ. 7 *med.*—*Subst.*: **nĕcessārĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the necessaries of life:* Persae armis positis ad necessaria ex proximo vico ferenda discurrunt, Curt. 5, 12, 6: plebes sic adcensa uti . . . sua necessaria post illius honorem ducerent, Sall. J. 73, 6; Front. Strat. 3, 14, 4.—* **B.** In partic.: necessariae partes, *the private parts*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 193.—**II.** Transf., connected with another by natural or moral ties (of blood, friendship, clientship), *belonging, related, connected, bound.* (α) *Adj.:* cum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A: victoria hominis necessarii, *of a friend*, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2; so, homo, *of a father-in-law*, Nep. Dat. 6: ut a latronibus redimeret necessarias mulieri personas, Dig. 24, 3, 21: necessarius heres = suus heres, *the natural heir*, who was in the potestas of the deceased (opp. to heres extraneus), Gai. Inst. 2, 37; 3, 153; 156; Dig. 38, 16, 1.—(β) *Subst.:* **nĕcessārĭus,** i, *m.*, *a relation, relative, kinsman, connection, friend, client, patron* (cf. necessitudo, II.; syn.: familiaris, intimus): necessarii sunt, ut Gallus Aelius ait, qui aut cognati aut affines sunt, in quos necessaria officia conferuntur praeter ceteros, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.; necessarius angustus, *a very near relative*, Fragm. Jur. Civ. p. 86 Mai.: L. Torquatus meus familiaris ac necessarius, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: in iis necessariis, qui tibi a patre relicti sunt, me tibi esse vel conjunctissimum, id. Fam. 13, 29, 1: **nĕcessārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a female relative* or *friend:* virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, id. Mur. 35, 73: Cerelliae, necessariae meae, rem commendavi tibi, id. Fam. 13, 72, 1.—Hence, *adv.* **1. nĕcessārĭē** (rare), *unavoidably, necessarily:* necessarie demonstrari, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 44: comparato cibo, Val. Max. 7, 6, 3.—**2. nĕcessārĭō** (the most usual form): necessario reviviscere, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: quibuscum vivo necessario, id. ib. 5, 21, 1: quod necessario rem Caesari enuntiârit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: copias parat, Sall. J. 21, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 29; 5, 10, 80; Lact. 2, 12.

nĕcesse (arch. **nĕcessum,** v. infra: NECESVS, S. C. de Bacch. l. 4: **necessus,** Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 119 Wagn. ad loc.; id. Eun. 5, 5, 28; Gell. 16, 8, 1; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 6, 815), *neutr. adj.* (*gen.* necessis, Lucr. 6, 815 ex conj. Lachm.; cf. Munro ad loc.; elsewhere only *nom.* and *acc. sing.*, and with *esse* or *habere*) [perh. Sanscr. naç, obtain; Gr. root ἐνεκ-; cf. ἀνάγκη; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. 424]. **I.** Form necesse. **A.** *Unavoidable, inevitable, indispensable, necessary* (class.; cf.: opus, usus est) **1.** With *esse.* **a.** With *subject.-clause:* edocet quanto detrimento . necesse sit constare victoriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: necesse est eam, quae . . . timere permultos, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: emas, non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94, 28: nihil fit, quod necesse non fuerit, Cic. Fat. 9, 17: necesse est igitur legem haberi in rebus optimis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 12; id. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70.—**b.** With *dat.* (of the person, emphatic): nihil necesse est mihi de me ipso dicere, Cic. Sen. 9, 30: de homine enim dicitur, cui necesse est mori, id. Fat. 9, 17.—**c.** With *ut* and *subj.:* eos necesse est ut petat, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: sed ita necesse fuisse, cum Demosthenes dicturus esset, ut concursus ex totâ Graeciâ fierent, Cic. Brut. 84, 289; Sen. Ep. 78, 15: hoc necesse est, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129; Sen. Q. N. 2, 14, 2: neque necesse est, uti vos auferam, Gell. 2, 29, 9: necesse est semper, ut id . . . per se significet, Quint. 8, 6, 43.—**d.** With *subj.* alone: haec autem oratio . . . aut nulla sit necesse est, aut omnium irrisione ludatur, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: istum condemnetis necesse est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: vel concidat omne caelum necesse est, id. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: si necesse est aliquid ex se magni boni pariat, Lact. 3, 12, 7.—**2.** With *habere* (class. only with *inf.*): non habebimus necesse semper concludere, Cic. Part. Or. 13, 47: eo minus habeo necesse scribere, id. Att. 10, 1, 4: Oppio scripsi ne necesse habueris reddere, id. ib. 16, 2, 5: non verbum pro verbo necesse habui reddere, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 14: non necesse habeo omnia pro meo jure agere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26; Quint. 11, 1, 74; Vulg. Matt. 14, 16: necesse habere with *abl.* (= egere; late Lat.): non necesse habent sani medico, Vulg. Marc. 2, 17.—In agreement with object of habere: non habet rex sponsalia necesse, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 25.—**B.** *Needful, requisite, indispensable, necessary:* id quod tibi necesse minime fuit, facetus esse voluisti, Cic. Sull. 7, 22.—**II.** Form necessum (mostly ante-class.). **A.** With *subject.-clause:* foras necessum est, quicquid habeo, vendere, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 66: quod sit necessum scire, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: nec tamen haec retineri hamata necessumst, Lucr. 2, 468: externa corpus de parte necessumst tundier, id. 4, 933: necessum est vorsis gladiis depugnarier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 36: necessum est paucis respondere, Liv. 34, 5: num omne id aurum in ludos consumi necessum esset? id. 39, 5: tonsorem capiti non est adhibere necessum, Mart. 6, 57, 3.—**B.** With *dat.:* dicas uxorem tibi necessum esse ducere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 25.—**C.** With *subj.:* unde anima, atque animi constet natura necessum est, Lucr. 4, 120: quare etiam nativa necessum est confiteare Haec eadem, id. 5, 377.

nĕcessĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* -ātium, Caes. B. G. 7, 89, 1), *f.* [necesse], *unavoidableness, inevitableness, necessity, compulsion, force, exigency.* **I.** Lit.: hinc exsistit illa fatalis necessitas, quam εἱμαρμένην dicitis, ut, quidquid accidat, id ex aeternâ veritate, causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 55: ut, etiam si naturâ tales (i. e. feroces) non sint, necessitate esse coguntur, *by the compulsion of circumstances*, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. ib. 4, 9, 2: veniam necessitati dare, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: necessitatem alicui afferre, id. Phil. 10, 1, 2. necessitas mihi obvenit alicujus rei, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: ex necessitate aliquid facere, Tac. H. 3, 62: ac nescio an majores necessitates vobis, quam captivis vestris, fortuna circumdederit, Liv. 21, 43: extrema necessitas, i. e. *death*, Sall. H. 1, 41, 15 Dietsch; Tac. A. 15, 61; id. H. 1, 72: necessitate me, mala ut fiam, facis, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 54.—Prov.: facere de necessitate virtutem, *to make a virtue of necessity*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, n. 2; id. Ep. 54, n. 6: quam cum pecuniam profudisset, et sibi nihil non modo ad cupiditates suas, sed ne ad necessitatem quidem reliquisset, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Fate, destiny, a law of nature:* signorum ortus et obitus . . . quadam ex necessitate semper eodem modo fiunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: humana consilia divina necessitate esse superata, id. Lig. 6, 17: ut vita, quae necessitati deberetur, id. Sest. 21, 47: ut id fatum vim necessitatis adferret, id. Fat. 17, 39: et vis omnium rerum, id. ib. 20, 48: fati, Liv. 1, 42.—**B.** In *plur. concr.*, *necessaries, necessary things, necessary expenses:* reliquis autem tribus virtutibus necessitates propositae sunt ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 17: vitae necessitatibus servire, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: suarum necessitatum causa, *wants, interests*, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: publicae necessitates, Liv. 23, 48, 10: necessitates ac largitiones, Tac. A. 1, 11.—**C.** *Necessity, need, want* (mostly post-Aug.): famem et ceteras necessitates tantopere tolerabant, ut, etc., Suet. Caes. 68; id. Tib. 47: quod pro honore acceptum etiam necessitatibus subvenit, Tac. G. 15: neque enim necessitatibus tantummodo nostris provisum est, usque in delicias amamur, Sen. Ben. 4, 5, 1; cf.: sustinere necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15, 9.—**D.** For necessitudo, *connection, relationship, friendship:* si nostram necessitatem familiaritatemque violâsset, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: magnam necessitatem possidet paternus maternusque sanguis, *bond of affection, intimacy*, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: equidem mihi videor pro nostrâ necessitate non labore defuisse, Caes. ap. Gell. 13, 3, 5 (cited ap. Non. 354, 11).—**E.** Personified: Necessitas, *the goddess of necessity*, the Gr. Ἀνάγκη: te semper anteit saeva Necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 17; cf. Macr. S. 1, 19; and v. clavus.

nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [necesse], *necessity, inevitableness, want, need, distress.* **I.** Lit. (in Cic. less freq. than necessitas; in gen. more antiquated; cf. Gell. 13, 3, 3): calamitatis necessitudine inductus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 354, 6: puto hanc esse necessitudinem, cui nullâ vi resisti potest: quae neque mutari neque leniri potest, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170; cf. the context: an necessitudine, quod alio modo agi non possit, id. ib. 2, 20, 61; 2, 57, 171: neve eam necessitudinem imponatis, ut, etc., Sall. C. 33, 5: non eadem nobis et illis necessitudo impendet, id. ib. 58, 5: necessitudinem alicui facere, Tac. A. 3, 64: miserrima, Vell. 2, 50, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a close connection*, in which one person stands to another as relative or friend, *relationship, friendship, intimacy, bond*, etc.: plerique grammaticorum asseverant, necessitudinem et necessitatem longe differre, ideo, quod necessitas sit vis quaedam premens et cogens: necessitudo autem dicatur jus quoddam et vinculum religiosae conjunctionis idque unum solitarium significet, Gell. 13, 3, 1: nomina necessitudinum mutare, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: sancta necessitudinum nomina, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 2: liberorum necessitudo, Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 1: etiam antea Jugurthae filia Bocchi nupserat. Verum ea necessitudo apud Numidas Maurosque levis ducitur, Sall. J. 80, 6: in amicitiae conjunctionisque necessitudine, Cic. Lael. 20, 71; cf.: sunt mihi cum illo omnes amicitiae necessitudines, id. Sest. 17, 39: necessitudo et affinitas, id. Quint. 4, 13: summâ necessitudine et summâ conjunctione adductus, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2: bonos viros ad tuam necessitudinem adjungere, id. ib. 13, 11, 2: cum accusatore tuo satis justam causam conjungendae necessitudinis putant, quod, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145: necessitudinem sancte colere, id. Fam. 13, 19, 1: familiaritatis necessitudinisque oblitus, id. Mur. 3, 7: caput illud est ut Lysonem . . . recipias in necessitudinem tuam, id. Fam. 13, 19, 3; cf. id. ib. 13, 12, 1; 9, 13, 3.—**2.** Trop., *a necessary connection:* numerus autem . . . neque habebat aliquam necessitudinem aut cognationem cum oratione, Cic. Or. 56, 186.—**B.** Concr.: necessitudines, *persons with whom one is closely connected, relatives, connections, friends* (post-Aug.): petiit, ut sibi permitteretur revisere necessitudines, i. e. *mother and children*, Suet. Tib. 11 *fin.*: remisit tamen hosti judicato necessitudines amicosque omnes, id. Aug. 17; id. Tib. 50; Tac. H. 3, 59 *fin.*: crederes Alexandrum inter suas necessitudines flere, Curt. 4, 10, 12: relictis obsidum loco necessitudinibus suis, Amm. 15, 5, 6.

nĕcesso, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to render necessary* (late Lat.): nam cibus et somnus, nisi quod natura necessat, etc., Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 412.

nĕcessum, v. necesse.

‡ **nĕcēunt,** non eunt, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 162 and 163 Müll.

nechon, i, *n.*, *a kind of spice with which sweet things were kept from turning*, Apic. 1, 14.

necnĕ, *adv.* [neque-ne], *or not*, is used in the second half of a disjunctive interrogation, corresponding to -ne or utrum, and also without a corresp. interrog. particle in the first half (usually in indirect interrogations, and without repeating the verb). **I.** In indirect interrogations. **A.** Without

a verb: quaero, potueritne Roscius ex societate partem suam petere necne, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 52: jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: nunc habeam necne, incertum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 43: posset agi lege necne pauci quondam sciebant, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: accipiat enim actionem necne ad eventum pertinet, Quint. 3, 6, 73; cf. id. 1, 4, 21; and Spald. on 7, 3, 30: idcirco quidam, comoedia necne poëma Esset, quaesivere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 45.— **B.** With a verb: Aristo dubitat omnino, deus animans necne sit, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37: hoc doce doleam necne doleam nihil interesse, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29: fiat necne fiat, id quaeritur, id. Div. 1, 39, 86: quaeritur sintne di necne sint, id. N. D. 1, 22, 61: di utrum sint necne sint, quaeritur, id. ib. 3, 7, 17.— **II.** In a direct interrogation (rare): sunt haec tua verba necne? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41.

nec-non, also separately, **nec non** or **nĕquĕ non,** partic. of emphatic affirmation. **I.** *And also, and yet, and in fact,* to connect sentences: nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, id. Cat. 4, 2, 3: neque tamen illa non ornant, id. de Or. 2, 85, 347: nec vero Aristoteles non laudandus in eo, quod, etc., id. N. D. 2, 16, 44: neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2.— **II.** In gen., *likewise, also* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): necnon etiam precor Lympham et Bonum eventum, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; 2, 5, 9: nec non et Tyrii . . . frequentes Convenere, Verg. A. 1, 707: tunc mihi praecipue, nec non tamen ante, placebas, Ov. H. 4, 69: granum letale animalibus: nec non et in folio eadem vis, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118; cf.: gratissima est et esca panicum et milium, nec non hordeum, Col. 8, 15, 6: nec non etiam poëmata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gram. 23.

nĕco, āvi, ātum (*perf.* necuit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 861 P.; v. infra; *part.* nectus, Ser. Samm. 33, 627; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.), 1, *v. a.* [Sanscr. naç, disappear; Gr. νέκυς, corpse, νεκρός, dead], *to kill, slay, put to death, destroy* (usually without a weapon, by poison, hunger, etc.; cf.: occido. interficio, interimo, perimo). **I.** Lit.: neci datus proprie dicitur. qui sine vulnere interfectus est, ut veneno aut fame, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: occisum a necato distingui quidam volunt, quod alterum a caedendo atque ictu fieri dicunt, alterum sine ictu, id. s. v. occisum, p. 178 ib.: necare aliquem odore taetro, Lucr. 6, 787: plebem fame. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: legatum P. R. vinculis ac verberibus necavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: aliquem igni, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: aliquem ferro, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58; Verg. A. 8, 488: veneno, Suet. Ner. 43: securi Gell. 17, 21, 17; Juv. 10, 316: suspendiosa fame, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: vidissem nullos, matre necante, dies, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 22: homines in ventre necandos conducit, Juv. 6, 595: colubra necuit hominem, Phaedr. 4, 14, 4.—Of impersonal subjects: hos pestis necuit, pars occidit illa duellis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 861 P. (Ann. v. 549 Vahl.): lien necat, renes dolent, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: radices herbarum vomere, Col. 2, 4, 1: salsi imbres necant frumenta, Plin. 31, 4, 29, § 52: hedera arbores, id. 16, 44, 92, § 243; cf. Laber. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 7: aquae flammas necant, *quench*, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2; *to drown* (late Lat.): deducti ad torrentem necati sunt, Sulp. Sev. Hist. 1.— **II.** Trop.: quid te coërces et necas rectam indolem, i. e. *thwart, check*, Sen. Hippol. 454.—So *to worry* or *bore to death* with talking, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 43 (cf.: occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5).

nĕc-ŏpīnans (also separately, **nĕc ŏpīnans**), antis, *adj., not expecting, unaware* (rare but class.), Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: et necopinanti (tibi) mors ad caput accidit. Lucr. 3, 959 (Lachm., nec opinanti): Ariobarzanem necopinantem liberavi, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Phaedr. 5, 7, 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕcŏpīnanter,** *unexpectedly, unawares:* necopinanter, ἀπροσδοκήτως, Gloss. Philox.

nĕcŏpīnātō, *adv.*, v. necopinatus *fin.*

nĕc-ŏpīnātus (also separately, **nĕc ŏpīnātus**), a, um, *adj., unexpected* (class.): desertae disciplinae et jam pridem relictae patrocinium nec opinatum a nobis esse susceptum, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: necopinata bona perspicere, id. Off. 2, 10, 36: nec opinato adventu urbem interceptam, Liv. 26, 51: in necopinatam fraudem labi, id. 27, 33: necopinatum gaudium, id. 39, 49.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **nĕcŏpīnāta,** ōrum, *n., the unforeseen:* cum diligenter necopinatorum naturam consideres, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52.—Adverb.: locum secretum ab tumultu petit, unde ex necopinato aversum hostem invadat, *unexpectedly, unawares*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 27, 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕcŏpīnātō** (or separately, **nĕc ŏpīnātō**), *unexpectedly:* si necopinato quid evenerit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52; cf. id. ib. 3, 24, 59: aliquem necopinato videre, id. Fin. 3, 2, 8; id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: aliud novum malum necopinato exortum, Liv. 3, 15, 4.

nĕc-ŏpīnus (also separately, **nĕc ŏpīnus**), a, um, *adj.* (poet.). **I.** *Pass., unexpected:* necopina mors, Ov. M. 1, 224: ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 778: pericula, Sil. 14, 188; Aus. Grat. Act. ad Grat. 12.— * **II.** *Act., not expecting, unsuspecting, careless:* ipsum accipiter necopinum rapit, Phaedr. 1, 9, 6: occultā necopinum (hostem) perde sagittā, Ov. M. 12, 596.

† **necrŏmantīa** (-ēa), ae, *f.*, = νεκρομαντεία, *an evoking of the dead* to reveal the future, *necromancy*, Lact. 2, 16 *init.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 35.— **II.** Necromantea Homeri, *that part of the Odyssey in which Ulysses descends into the infernal regions*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

‡ **necrŏmantīi,** ōrum, *m.* [necromantia], *necromancers:* necromantii sunt, quorum praecantationibus videntur resuscitati mortui divinare et ad interrogata respondere, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 11 (al. necromantici).

necrōsis, is, *f.* = νέκρωσις, *the killing, causing to die*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 125.

† **necrŏthȳtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = νεκρόθυτος, *of* or *belonging to sacrifices to the dead:* voluptates, Tert. Spect. 13.

Nectanăbis, is or idis, *m.* (**Nectĕbis,** Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 67; 36, 13, 19, § 89; Tert. Anim. 57: **Nectănĕbus,** Nep. Chabr. 2, 2), *a king of Egypt*, Nep. Ages. 8, 6.

Nectănĕbus, v. Nectanabis.

† **nectar,** ăris, *n.*, = νέκταρ, *nectar, the drink of the gods.* **I.** Lit.: non enim ambrosiā deos aut nectare . . . laetari, arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; cf. id. N. D. 1, 40, 112; Ov. M. 3, 318; 10, 161; 14, 606; Hor. C. 3, 3, 12; 34 al.: nectaris ambrosii sacrum potare lyaeum, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 276; as balsam, Ov M. 4, 250; 252: siccato nectare Vulcanus, Juv. 13, 45.— **II.** Poet. transf., of any thing sweet, pleasant, delicious, *nectar.*—So of fragrant balm, Ov M. 4, 250; 10, 732.—Of honey: aliae (apes) purissima mella Stipant et liquido distendunt nectare cellas, Verg. G. 4, 164.—Of milk: quid meruistis oves . . pleno quae fertis in ubere nectar, Ov. M. 15, 116; cf., of bread and milk: Picentina Ceres niveo sic nectare crescit. Mart. 13, 47, 1.—Of wine: vina novum fundam calathis Ariusia nectar, Verg. E. 5, 71; id. G. 4, 384; Ov. M. 1, 111: Baccheum. Stat. S. 2, 2, 99.—Of a pleasant odor: et nardi florem, nectar qui naribus halat, Lucr. 2, 848.—Hence, trop., of poetry: cantare credas Pegaseium nectar, Pers. prol. 14.

nectărĕa, ae, v. nectareus, II. B.

nectărĕus (**nectărius**), a, um, *adj.* [nectar], *of* or *belonging to nectar, nectared:* nectareis quod alatur aquis, Ov. M. 7, 707.— **II.** Transf. **A.** *Sweet* or *delicious as nectar:* Falernum, Mart. 13, 108: fontes, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 209.— **B.** *Subst.:* **nectărĕa,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *the plant elecampane*, used for flavoring wine, which was hence called nectarites, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

nectărites, ae, *m.*, *wine flavored with elecampane*, v. nectareus, II. B.

necto, xŭi, sometimes xi (cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 494 sq.), xum (*inf. pass.* nectier, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59), 3, *v. a.* [with neo, kindr. to Sanscr. nah, ligare, nectere, and Gr. νέω, νήθω], *to bind, tie, fasten; to join, bind,* or *fasten together, connect.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nectere ligare significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Verg. E. 8, 77: catenas, Hor. C. 1, 29, 5: necte meo Lamiae coronam, *weave, make*, id. ib. 1, 26, 8, so, coronas, id. ib. 4, 11, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 96; id. Epod. 17, 22: laqueum alicui, id. Ep. 1, 19, 31: pedibus talaria. Verg. A. 4, 239: flavāque caput nectentur olivā, id. ib. 5, 309: nodum informis leti trabe nectit ab alta, id. ib. 12, 603: bracchia, *to fold in each other, entwine, clasp*, Ov. F. 6, 329; cf.: collo bracchia meo, id. H. 5, 48: comam myrto, id. Am. 1, 2, 23: mille venit variis florum dea nexa coronis, id. F. 4, 495: venit odoratos Elegeïa nexa capillos, id. Am. 3, 1, 7; id. P. 3, 1, 124: retia, Prop. 3, 8, 27 (4, 7, 37): alicui compedes, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: Africus in glaciem frigore nectit aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 48.— **B.** In partic., *to bind, fetter, confine*, esp. for debt: liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniā quādam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur ut ab aere obaeratus, *enslaved for debt*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 105 Müll.: cum sint propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata, nectierque postea desitum, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59; cf.: ita nexi soluti cautumque in posterum, ne necterentur, Liv 8, 28 *fin.*: eo anno plebi Romanae velut aliud initium libertatis factum est, quod necti desierant: mutatum autem jus ob unius feneratoris simul libidinem, simul crudelitatem insignem, id. 8, 28, 1; v. also 2. nexus, II.; Liv. 2, 27; 23: nec carcerem nexis, sed caedibus civitatem replet, Just. 21, 2; cf. id. 21, 1.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *To affix, attach:* ut ex alio alia nectantur. Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: ex hoc genere causarum ex aeternitate pendentium fatum a Stoicis nectitur, id. Top. 15, 59.— **B.** *To bind by an obligation, to oblige, make liable, bind,* etc.: sacramento nexi, Just. 20, 4: res pignori nexa, i. e. *pledged, pawned*, Dig. 49, 14, 22, § 1.— **C.** *To join* or *fasten together, to connect*, Cic. Or. 41, 140: rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, id. Tusc. 5, 25, 70; cf.: omnes virtutes inter se nexae et jugatae sunt, id. ib. 3, 8, 17: nectere dolum, *to contrive*, Liv. 27, 28: causas inanes, *to frame, invent, bring forward*, Verg. A. 9, 219: canoris Eloquium vocale modis, *to set to harmonious measures*, Juv. 7, 18: numeris verba, Ov. P. 4, 2, 30: cum aliquo jurgia, i. e. *to quarrel*, id. Am. 2, 2, 35: moras, *to make, contrive*, Tac. A. 12, 14: insidias, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5: talia nectebant, *they thus conversed*, Stat. Th. 8, 637

nectus, a, um, *Part.* of neco; q. v. *init.*

nĕcŭbi, *adv.* [ne alicubi], *that nowhere, lest anywhere* (not in Cic.). itaque faciunt lapide stratā, ut urina necubi in stabulo consistat, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19; so, ut necubi, Col. 2, 18, 4: dispositis exploratoribus, necubi Romani copias transducerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 22, 2, 3; 25, 33, 9; Suet. Aug. 46; 86; Luc. 9, 1059.

nĕc-unde, *adv.*, *that from no place, lest from anywhere* (Livian): circumspectans, necunde impetus in frumentatores fieret, Liv 22, 23, 10; 28, 1, 9.

‡ **nĕcunquem,** necumquam quemquam, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 162 and 163 Müll.

‡ **nĕc-ūter,** tra, trum, *adj.*, for neuter, *neither of the two, neither*, Inscr. Orell. 4859 (p. 351 *fin.*).

† **nĕcȳdălus,** i, *m.*, = νεκύδαλος (deathlike), *the larva of the silk-worm*. in the stage of metamorphosis preceding that in which it receives the name of bombyx: primum eruca fit, deinde, quod vocatur bombylius, ex eo necydalus, ex hoc in sex mensibus bombyx, Plin. 11, 22, 26, § 76 (acc. to Aristot. H. A. 5, 19, κάμπη, βομβύλιος, νεκύδαλος, βομβύκιον).

nĕcyŏmantēa, ae, *f.*, = νεκυομαντεία, *the summoning of the dead to reveal the future:* Homeri, *the descent of Ulysses into Hades, as described in the Odyssey*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

nē-dum, *conj.* (lit. while not), *by no means, much less, still less, not to speak of* (class.), used to indicate that whereas a certain thing is not, another thing can still less be. **A.** With a preceding negation: satrapes si siet Amator. numquam sufferre ejus sumptus queat: Nedum tu possis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: optimis temporibus nec P. Popillius, nec Q. Metellus vim tribuniciam sustinere potuerunt, nedum his temporibus sine vestrā sapientiā salvi esse possimus. Cic. Clu. 35, 95; id. Planc. 37, 90: nulla simulacra urbibus suis, nedum templis,

sinunt, Tac. H. 5, 5: ne voce quidem incommoda, nedum ut ulla vis fieret, Liv. 3, 14 *fin.*—With *vix* or *aegre* in the place of the preceding negative: vix in ipsis tectis et oppidis frigus infirmâ valetudine vitatur: nedum in mari, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 2; id. Agr. 2, 35, 97: puerum vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturum, Liv. 24, 4, 1: et aegre inermem tantam multitudinem, nedum armatam, sustineri, Liv. 6, 7, 3.—**B.** Without a preceding negation, which, however, lies in the thought expressed: erat enim multo domicilium hujus urbis aptius humanitati tuae, quam tota Peloponnesus, nedum Patrae, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1: quippe secundae res sapientium animos fatigant: nedum illi corruptis moribus victoriae temperarent, Sall. C. 11, 8: Tac. A. 13, 20.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.), affirmatively, *not to say, much more:* adulationes etiam victis Macedonibus graves, nedum victoribus, *much more should they prove victors*, Liv. 9, 18, 4: Quintius, quem armorum etiam pro patriâ satietas teneret, nedum adversus patriam, id. 7, 40; 45, 29; 26, 26: satis mihi jam videbaris animi habere, etiam adversus solida mala, nedum ad istas umbras malorum, quibus, etc., Sen. Ep. 99, 3; Quint. 12, 1, 39: ornamenta etiam legioni, nedum militi, satis multa, Val. Max. 3, 2, 26.—So, by transposition, beginning the sentence (very rare): nedum hominum humilium, sed etiam amplissimorum virorum, *not to speak of, I need not say*, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1.

‡ **Nēdȳmē**, ēs, *f.*, and ‡ **Nēdȳmus**, i, *m.* [νήδυμος, from which one does not easily wake], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 696, 5; Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 448.

‡ **nĕfandārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [nefandus], *that commits a crime, criminal:* nefas, nefandus, nefandarius, Not. Tir. p. 74.

nĕfandē, *adv.*, v. nefandus *fin.*

nĕfandus, a, um, *adj.* [ne-fari, lit. not to be mentioned, unmentionable; hence], *impious, heinous, execrable, abominable* (mostly post-Aug.; syn. infandus): sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, i. e. *wrong, impiety*, Verg. A. 1, 543: nefandum adulterium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 11, 12 (al. nefarium): nefandum vehiculum, Liv. 1, 59: nefandissima quaeque tyrannicae crudelitatis exercuit, Just. 16, 4, 11: fraus, Juv. 13, 174: sacri, id. 15, 116.—Of persons: homo nefandus, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 9: nefandi homines, Quint. 1, 3, 17.—*Sup.:* aususne es, nefandissimum caput? etc., Just. 18, 7, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕfandē**, *impiously:* multa nefande ausi, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 993 P. (dub.; Dietsch. H. 1, 62, nefanda).—*Sup.:* nefandissime, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 28.

nĕfans, antis, *adj.* [adjectival collat. form of ne-fas], *impious, heinous* (ante-class.): nefantia pro nefanda: Lucilius (Satyr. Lib. IV.): Tantalus qui poenas ob facta nefantia pendit, Non. 489, 14 sq.; Varr. Sat. Menip. 83, 4.

nĕfārĭē, *adv.*, v. nefarius *fin.*

nĕfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas], *impious, execrable, abominable, nefarious* (class.; syn.: impius, sacrilegus): homo nefarius et impius, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: nefarius Atreus, Hor. A. P. 186: voluntates consceleratae ac nefariae, Cic. Sull. 9, 28: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 14: multa commemorare nefaria in socios, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: nefario scelere se obstringere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nuptiae, Gai. Inst. 1, 64.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nĕfārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a heinous act, a crime:* rem publicam nefario obstringere, Liv 9, 34.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕfārĭē**, *impiously, execrably, heinously, abominably:* aliquid nefarie flagitioseque facere, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 37; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38: nefarie moliri pestem patriae, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: nefarie occisus pater, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30.

nĕ-fas, *n. indecl.*, *something contrary to divine law, sinful, unlawful, execrable, abominable, criminal; an impious or wicked deed, a sin, a crime* (cf.: scelus, flagitium, peccatum). **I.** Lit.: quicquid non licet, nefas putare debemus, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 25; cf.: officia tua mihi nefas est oblivisci, id. Fam. 15, 21, 5: Mercurius, quem Aegyptii nefas habent nominare, id. N. D. 3, 22, 56: nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse talem senectutem, id. Sen. 5, 13: eum, cui nihil umquam nefas fuit, id. Mil. 27, 73: quibus nefas est... deserere patronos, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: corpora viva nefas Stygiâ vectare carinâ, Verg. A. 6, 391: fas atque nefas, *right and wrong*, id. G. 1, 505; Hor. Epod. 5, 87; cf. id. C. 1, 18, 10; Ov. M. 6, 585: per omne fas ac nefas, *in every way*, Liv. 6, 14, 10: nefas triste piare, Verg. A. 2, 184: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, id. ib. 4, 563: lex maculosum edomuit nefas, i. e. *adultery*, Hor. C. 4, 5, 22: in omne nefas se parare, Ov. M. 6, 613: summum crede nefas animam praeferre pudori, Juv. 8, 83: belli, *civil war*, Luc. 2, 507; cf.: fugiens civile nefas, id. 7, 432: magnum nefas contrahere, Just. 24, 3: facere nefas, Vulg. Deut. 22, 21: operari, ib. Lev. 20, 13.—Poet., of a wicked person, *a wretch, monster:* exstinxisse nefas tamen... Laudabor (i. e. Helen, as the destroyer of Troy), Verg. A. 2, 585.—Also inserted as an interjection, *O horrid! shocking! dreadful!* quâtenus, heu nefas! virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; cf.: heu nefas, heu! id. ib. 4, 6, 17: quosne, nefas! omnes infandâ in morte reliqui? Verg. A. 10, 673: sequiturque, nefas! Aegyptia conjux, id. ib. 8, 688: Lavinia virgo Visa, nefas! longis comprendere crinibus ignem, *O horrible!* id. ib. 7, 73.—Esp.: est nefas, *it is forbidden, contrary to law*, Varr. L. L. 6, 4.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** *A horrible* or *monstrous thing:* Eumenides Stygiumque nefas, Luc. 6, 695; 1, 626: infernum, id. 7, 170; Stat. Th. 6, 942.—**B.** *Impossible:* levius fit patientiâ Quicquid corrigere est nefas, *an impossibility* (= ἀθέμιτον, ἀδύνατον), Hor. C. 1, 24, 20.

nĕfastus, a, um, *adj.* [nefas]. **I.** Lit. (opp. to fastus): dies nefasti, *days on which judgment could not be pronounced* or *assemblies of the people be held:* fastis diebus jura fari licebat, nefastis quaedam non licebat fari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 93 Müll.: nefasti dies notantur N littera, quod iis nefas est praetori, apud quem lege agitur, fari tria verba: do, dico, addico, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.; v. 1. fastus: ille (Numa) nefastos dies fastosque fecit, quia aliquando nihil cum populo agi, utile futurum erat, Liv. 1, 19, 7; Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 30; Ov. F. 1, 47; Gai. Inst. 4, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For nefas, *contrary to the sacred rites* or *to religion; irreligious, impious:* QVAE AVGVR INIVSTA, NEFASTA, DEFIXERIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 8 *fin.:* prolibare dis nefastum habetur, etc., Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119.—**2.** In gen., *wicked, profane, abandoned:* homines ad hanc rem idonei; nam istorum nullus nefastust, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 7.—Esp., *subst.:* **nĕfastum**, i, *n.* (sc. crimen), *a wicked deed, abomination, profanity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quid intactum nefasti Liquimus? *profane, criminal*, Hor. C. 1, 35, 35; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.—**B.** *Unlucky, inauspicious* = funestus, ater (not ante-Aug.): ille et nefasto te posuit die, etc., Hor. C. 2, 13, 1: cum diem natalem ejus (Agrippinae) inter nefastos referendum suasisset, Suet. Tib. 53; Tac. A. 14, 12 *init.:* ne qua terra sit nefasta victoriae suae, Liv 6, 28, 8: Acheron, Stat. Th. 4, 456: loca, id. ib. 1, 273: religiosi dies dicuntur tristi omine infames... quos multitudo imperitorum pravo et perperam nefastos appellat, Gell. 4, 9, 5.—**C.** *Hurtful, injurious:* innocentiorem tamen esse marem (fruticem); eaque causa est ne inter nefastos frutex damnetur, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114.

‡ **nĕfrendĭtĭum**, annuale tributum, quod certo tempore rustici dominis, vel discipuli doctoribus afferre solent, duntaxat sit carneum, ut porcellus, Gloss. Isid.

nĕfrendus, a, um, v. nefrens.

nĕfrens, dis, *adj.* [ne-frendo], *that cannot bite, that has no teeth:* nefrendes arietes dixerunt, quod dentibus frendere non possint. Alii dicunt nefrendes infantes esse nondum frendentes, id est frangentes. Livius: Quem ego nefrendem alui lacteam immulgens opem. Sunt qui nefrendes testiculos dici putent, quos Lanuvini appellant nebrundines, Graeci νεφρούς, Praenestini nefrones, Paul. ex Fest. p. 163 Müll.; cf.: coeperunt efferre porcum castratum, quem nefrendum vocabant, id est quasi sine renibus, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Antiq. p. 559, 32: porci amisso nomine lactentis dicuntur nefrendes ab eo, quod nondum fabam frendere possunt, id est frangere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 17.

nĕfrōnes, v. nefrens.

nĕgans, antis, *P. a.*, v. nego.

* **nĕgantĭa**, ae, *f.* [nego], *a denying, a negation:* deinde addunt conjunctionum negantiam, sic: Non et hoc est et illud: hoc autem: non igitur illud, Cic. Top. 14, 57 B. and K. (al. negatio).

nĕgantĭnūmius, a, um, *adj.* [negonumus], *refusing money:* basiola, App. M. 10, p. 248, 36 dub. (Hild. negotinummius).

nĕgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nego], *a denying, denial, negation*, Cic. Sull. 13, 39: negatio inficiatioque facti, id. Part. 29, 102.—**II.** In partic., *a word that denies, a negative*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 38.

nĕgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that denies, negative* (post-class. for negans, privans, etc.): negativa actio, Gai. Inst. 4, 3: particula, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 36: verba, Dig. 50, 16, 237; opp. confirmativus, Schol. Juv. 6, 457; 14, 127.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕgātīvē**, *negatively* (opp. affirmative), Cassiod. Dial. p. 548 (*a*); Boëth. ap. Cic. Top. 5, p. 359, 9 Bait.

nĕgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a denier* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Haer. 11; Prud. Cath. 1, 57: Jovis et Minervae, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

nĕgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [negator], *negatory* (jurid. Lat.): actio, Dig. 7, 6, 5; 8, 5, 2; 4.

nĕgātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who denies* (post-class.), Prud. Apoth. 617: litterae negatrices, i. e. *denying*, Tert. Idol. 23 *fin.*

‡ **nĕgĭbundus**, a, um, *adj.* [nego], *denying*, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.

nĕgĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to deny steadfastly, to persist in denying* (very rare): negitare adeo me natum esse, Plaut. Merc. prol. 50: perii; vix negito, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 76: quaero, qui illi ostenderit eam, quam multos annos esse negitavisset, veri et falsi notam, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: ne fieri negites quae dicam posse, Lucr. 4, 913: rex primo negitare, Sall. J. 111, 2: renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49.

neglectē, *adv.*, v. neglego, *P. a.* B. *fin.*

* **neglectim**, *adv.* [neglectus], *negligently*, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 637 Burm.

neglectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [neglego], *a neglecting, neglect:* amicorum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9.

neglector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a neglecter, slighter* (late Lat.): praeceptorum dei, Aug. Serm. Divers. 45, 9.

1. neglectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from neglego.

2. neglectus, ūs, *m.* [neglego], *a neglecting, neglect* (very rare for neglectio, neglegentia): quapropter haec res ne utiquam neglectui mihi est, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116: a somno moventium, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171.

neglĕgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from neglego.

neglĕgenter, *adv.*, v. neglego, *P. a.* A. *fin.*

neglĕgentĭa (better than **neclĕg-**, not **neglĭg-**), ae, *f.* [neglegens from neglego], *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence, neglect* (syn. incuria; freq. and class.): neglegentiâ, pigritiâ, inertiâ... impediri, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: in accusando, id. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: munditia quae fugiat agrestem et inhumanam neglegentiam, id. Off. 1, 36, 130: accusare aliquem de litterarum neglegentiâ, *of neglecting to write*, id. Att. 1, 6, 1.—So, me nomine neglegentiae suspectum tibi esse doleo, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: epistularum duarum, quas ad me misit, neglegentiam, meamque in rescribendo diligentiam volui tibi notam esse, *brevity, coldness*, id. ib. 8, 11, 6: sui, Tac. A. 16, 18: quaedam etiam neglegentia est diligens, Cic. Or. 23, 78: institutorum neglegentiam accusare, id. Rep. 4, 3, 3: nam neque neglegentia tuâ, neque odio id fecit tuo, *out of disrespect, want of regard, to you*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 27: caerimoniarum auspiciorumque, *neglect*, Liv. 22, 9: deorum, id. 5, 51: cum ex neglegentia domini vacet (fundus), Gai. Inst. 2, 51.

neglĕgo (less correctly **neglĭgo** and **neclĕgo**), exi, ectum, 3 (*perf subj.* neglegerit, acc. to the form of the simple verb, Aem. Mac. ap. Diom. 366 P.; and id. ap. Prisc. p. 895 P.; also, acc. to the best MSS.,

in Sall. J. 40, 1, neglegisset; v. Kritz and Fabri, ad h. l.), *v. a.* [nec-lego] (qs. not to pick up, i. e.), *to not heed, not trouble one's self about, not attend to, to slight, neglect, be regardless of, indifferent to;* constr. with *acc.* or an *object-clause;* rarely with *de* or *absol.* **I.** In gen., opp. to curare (cf. desum): si mandatum neglecturus es, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: maculam judiciorum, id. Clu. 47, 130: rem familiarem neglegebat, Nep. Them. 1, 2: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, Hor. S. 1, 3, 37.—(β) With an *object-clause:* erus quod imperavit, neglexisti persequi, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 39: diem edicti obire neglexit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20.—(γ) With *de:* de Theopompo neglеximus, Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33.—**II.** In partic., *to make light of, not to care for, to slight, despise, disregard, contemn, neglect* (syn.: despicio, sperno, contemno, fastidio): qui periculum fortunarum et capitis sui pro meâ salute neglexit, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 2: tantam pecuniam captam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 94, § 218: cum et bellum ita necessarium sit, ut neglegi non possit, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49: legem, id. Vatin. 2, 5: minas, id. Quint. 30, 92: imperium alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: injurias alicujus, *to pass over, overlook,* id. ib. 1, 36: iram alicujus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 97: deos, Sall. C. 10, 4: se semper credunt neglegi, i. e. contemni, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 16.—(β) With an *object-clause:* verba verbis quasi coagmentare neglegat, *neglect, disdain,* Cic. Or. 23, 77: Theopompum, expulsum a Trebonio, confugere Alexandriam neglexistis, id. Phil. 13, 16, 33: fraudem committere, Hor. C. 1, 28, 31; Tib. 2, 6, 37.—* (γ) With a foll. *ne:* neglegens, ne quâ populus laboret, *unconcerned, careless,* Hor. C. 3, 8, 25 (securus, non timens, Schol.).—(δ) *Absol.:* bonus tantummodo segnior fit, ubi neglegas, *when you neglect him,* Sall. J. 31, 28.—Hence, **A. neglĕgens** (**neglig-, neclĕg-**), entis, *P. a., heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent, negligent, neglectful.* **1.** In gen.: neclegens dictus est non legens neque dilectum habens, quid facere debeat, omissâ ratione officii sui, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: improvidi et neglegentes duces, Cic. Att. 7, 20, 2: quoniam pater tam neglegens ac dissolutus est, id. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 162: socors alicujus natura neglegensque, id. Brut. 68, 239: in amicis deligendis neglegentes, id. Lael. 17, 62: in aliquem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—With *gen.:* legum, officii, rei publicae, sociorum atque amicorum neglegentior, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 143: amicorum inimicorumque (= prae stupore haud discernens), Tac. H. 3, 38: lenocinii, Suet. Aug. 79: domus tuae neglegentissimus, Pacat. Pan. Th. 31.—With *circa:* circa deos ac religiones neglegentior, Suet. Tib. 69.—With *inf.:* post illa obtegere eam neglegens fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 61.—Of things: alarum neglegens sudor, *that proceeds from neglect,* Petr. 128: neglegentior amictus, Quint. 11, 3, 147: neglegens sermo, id. 10, 7, 28; cf. stilus, id. 2, 4, 13.—**2.** In partic., with respect to one's fortune, *heedless, careless, improvident:* in sumptu neglegens, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: adulescentia neglegens luxuriosaque, Liv. 27, 8; Quint. 7, 2, 29.—Hence, *adv.:* **neglĕgenter** (**neglig-**), *heedlessly, carelessly, negligently:* scribere (opp. diligenter), Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 7: gerunt et ferarum pelles, proximi ripae neglegenter, ulteriores exquisitius, Tac. G. 17: audientes, Quint. 8, 2, 23: petere pilam, id. 6, 3, 62; 2, 4, 17.—*Comp.:* neglegentius asservare aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 26, 73.—*Sup.:* neglegentissime amicos habere, Sen. Ep. 63, 7.—**B. neglectus,** a, um, *P. a., neglected, slighted, disregarded, despised:* cum ipsi inter nos abjecti neglectique simus, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: castra soluta neglectaque, Liv. 28, 1: religio, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: di, Hor. C. 3, 6, 7: forma viros decet, Ov. A. A. 1, 509.—*Sup.:* neglectissima progenies, Stat. Th. 7, 146.—Hence, * *adv.:* **neglectē,** *carelessly, negligently:* neglectius incedebat, Hier. Ep. 39, n. 1.

nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf. subj.* negāssim for negaverim, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 96.—Lengthened collat. form **negumo:** negumate in carmine Cn. Marci vatis significat negate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.; cf. Herm. Doct. Metr. p. 614), *v. n.* and *a.* [for ne-igo, ne and ajo, q. v.], *to say no, to deny, refuse* (opp. ajo, to say yes; v. ajo; cf.: abnuo, diffiteor, infitior). **I.** In gen.: vel ai, vel nega, *say yes or no,* Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 473 P.: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quis? nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: quasi ego id curem, quid ille aiat aut neget, id. Fin. 2, 22, 70: quia nunc aiunt, quod tunc negabant, id. Rab. Post. 12, 35.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, *to say* or *affirm that not, to deny that,* etc.: Demosthenes negat, in eo positas esse fortunas Graeciae, hoc, etc., Cic. Or. 8 *fin.:* Stoici negant quidquam esse bonum, nisi quod honestum sit, id. Fin. 2, 21, 68; id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: nego, ullam picturam fuisse, quin abstulerit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 31.—With *quoniam* (eccl. Lat.): negat quoniam Jesus est Christus, Vulg. 1 Joann. 2, 22.—Sometimes two propositions depend upon nego, with the latter of which an affirmative verb (dico, etc.) is to be supplied: plerique negant Caesarem in condicione mansurum: postulataque haec ab eo interposita esse, etc., Cic. Att. 7, 15, 3: negabat cessandum et utique prius confligendum, Liv. 35, 1: ille negat se Numidam pertimescere, virtuti suorum credere, Sall. J. 106, 3; Vell. 2, 118, 5; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 6.—Sometimes another negation follows, which, however, does not destroy the first: negat nec suspicari, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7: negato esse nec mu, nec mutuum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 101: tu autem te negas infracto remo, neque columbae collo, commoveri, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79.—(β) *Pass.* with *inf., they say I am not,* etc.: casta negor (sc. esse), Ov. F. 4, 321: saepe domi non es, cum sis quoque saepe negaris, Mart. 2, 5, 5: ex eo negantur ibi ranae coaxare, Suet. Aug. 94: ciconiae pullum qui ederit, negatur annis continuis lippiturus, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 128.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To deny a thing:* factum est: non nego, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 12; opp. fateri, Cic. Brut. 19, 76: sed posthac omnia, quae certa non erunt, pro certo negato, id. Att. 5, 21, 5: negaturum aut me pro M. Fulvio, aut ipsum M. Fulvium censetis? Liv. 38, 43: negando minuendove, Suet. Caes. 66: mitto enim domestica, quae negari possunt, i. e. *the proof of which can be suppressed,* Cic. Pis. 5, 11: videant servi ne quis neget, Juv. 10, 87.—With *quin:* negare non posse, quin rectius sit, etc., Liv. 40, 36: quod si negari non potest, quin, etc., Lact. 5, 23 *init.*—**B.** *To deny, refuse:* quicquam quisquam cuiquam, quod ei conveniat, neget, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18 (Trag. v. 448 Vahl.): numquam reo cuiquam tam praecise negavi, quam hic mihi, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: postquam id obstinate sibi negari videt, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: alicui impune negare, Ov. M. 13, 741: patriae opem, id. H. 3, 96: miseris, id. Tr. 5, 8, 13: civitatem alicui, Suet. Aug. 40: non ego me vinclis verberibusque nego, Tib. 2, 3, 80; Luc. 8, 3: exstingui primordia tanta negabam, Sil. 9, 532: neque enim negare tibi quidquam potest, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 17.—**b.** Se, *to refuse* (ante class.): obsecrat. Ut sibi ejus faciat copiam: illa enim se negat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 63; id. Hec. 1, 2, 45.—**C.** Esp., *to decline* an invitation: invitatus ad haec aliquis de ponte negabit, Juv. 14, 135.—**2.** Transf., of inanim. things (poet.): poma negat regio, i. e. *does not yield, produce,* Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 73: nec mihi materiam bellatrix Roma negabat, id. ib. 2, 321: pars ventis vela negare, i. e. *to furl the sails,* Ov. M. 11, 487: si dextra neget, Stat. Th. 6, 553: saxa negantia ferro, *opposing,* id. Silv. 3, 1: illi membra negant, *his limbs fail him,* id. Th. 2, 668.—**D.** *To deny any knowledge of, to reject* (with *acc.* of persons; eccl. Lat.): negaverunt Dominum, Vulg. Jer. 5, 12: qui me negaverit, ib. Matt. 10, 33: Christum negantes, ib. Judae, 4.

nĕgōtĭālis (sometimes incorrectly written **nĕgōc-**), e, *adj.* [negotium], *of* or *belonging to business, pertaining to affairs* (rare): negotialis (constitutio) est, in quâ quid juris ex civili more et aequitate sit, consideratur (opp. juridicialis), Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 14; cf. id. ib. 2, 21, 62: (locum) negotialem, quam πραγματικὴν vocat (Hermagoras), in quâ de rebus ipsis quaeritur, remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 58; cf. 3, 6, 57; 3, 7, 1; 2, 21, 3: epistulae sunt aut negotiales, aut familiares. Negotiales sunt argumento negotioso et gravi, Jul. Val. Ars Rhet. 27 Mai.: causae, Schol. Juv. 7, 123.

nĕgōtĭans, antis, *P. a.*, v. negotior *fin.*

nĕgōtĭātĭo (**nĕgōc-**), ōnis, *f.* [negotior], *a doing business by the wholesale, wholesale business, banking business;* also in gen., *any business* or *traffic* (class.): reliquiae Asiaticae negotiationis, Cic. Fam. 6, 8, 2; 13, 66, 2: negotiationes vel privato pudendae, Suet. Vesp. 16; Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157: pecuaria, Col. 8, 1, 1: sagaria et lintearia, Dig. 14, 4, 5: cum quis tabernae aut cuilibet negotiationi filium servumve . . . praeposuerit, Gai. Inst. 4, 71: argenti, Vulg. Prov. 3, 14: nolite facere domum Patris mei domum negotiationis, ib. Joan. 2, 16.

nĕgōtĭātor (**nĕgōc-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who does business by wholesale, a wholesale dealer, a banker, a factor* (cf.: institor, mercator): improbus negotiator, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 7: mercator an negotiator, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188; id. Planc. 26, 64.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *A trader, tradesman* (post-Aug.): trucidati negotiatores, Vell. 2, 110, 6: mercis sordidae, Quint. 1, 12, 17: mancipiorum, id. 5, 12, 17; cf. Suet. Ner. 32: vestiarius, Dig. 38, 1, 45: frumentarius, ib. 50, 5, 9; Vulg. Gen. 37, 28.—**2.** NEGOTIATOR, *an appellation of Mercury as the god of tradesmen,* Inscr. Grut. 55, 1.—**B.** *A factor, agent,* intrusted with the management of a business, Labeo ap. Dig. 32, 65 prooem.

nĕgōtĭātōrĭus (**nĕgōc-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to trade* or *tradespeople* (post-class.): naves, *trading vessels,* Vop. Firm. 3: aurum, *that tradespeople had to pay,* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32, 5.

nĕgōtĭātrix (**nĕgōc-**), īcis, *f.* [negotiator], *she that carries on a business, a female trader* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cum testatrix negotiatrix fuerit, Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 4: FRVMENTARIA, Inscr. Orell. 3093: LEGVMINARIA, Inscr. Murat. 935, 5.—**II.** Trop., *she that brings about* a thing, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

nĕgōtĭnŭmĭus (**nĕgōc-**), a, um, v. negantinumius.

nĕgōtĭŏlum (**nĕgōc-**), i, *n. dim.* [negotium], *a little business, small matter:* erit nescio quid negotioli, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 6; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 616 P.

nĕgōtĭor (**nĕgōc-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to carry on business,* esp. *a wholesale business* or *the banking business.* **I.** Lit.: cum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causâ contulisset, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: Curius qui Patris negotiatur, id. Fam. 13, 17, 1; Sall. C. 40, 2: quibus mercibus negotiatur aliquis, Gai. Inst. 4, 74.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to trade, traffic:* negotiandi causâ, Liv. 33, 29, 4; Col. praef. 12.—**C.** *To gain by traffic* (eccl. Lat.): quantum negotiatus esset, Vulg. Luc. 19, 15.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** *To deal, traffic:* animâ statim nostrâ negotiari, *to traffic with our lives,* Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 11.—* **B.** *To engage in business:* circumspiciebam in quod me mare negotiaturus immitterem, Sen. Ep. 119, 5.—Hence, **nĕgōtĭans,** antis, *P. a.*—As *subst.* **A.** *A wholesale dealer, trader, banker, business man:* negavi me cuipiam negotianti dare (praefecturam), Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10.—**B.** In gen., *a dealer, tradesman:* MATERIARIVS, Inscr. Fabr. 655, n. 476: SALSAMENTARIVS ET VINARIARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4249.—*Plur.:* aratores ac negotiantes, Suet. Aug. 42: negotiantes in basilicâ, Vitr. 5, 1, 8: NEGOTIANTES VINI ARIMINENSES, Inscr. Rein. c. 3, n. 88 (a. p. Chr. n. 251).

* **nĕgōtĭōsĭtas** (**nĕgōc-**), ātis, *f.* [negotiosus], *a multitude of business,* as a transl. of the Gr. πολυπραγμοσύνη, Gell. 11, 16, 3.

nĕgōtĭōsus (**nĕgōc-**), a, um, *adj.* [negotium], *full of business, busy* (class.): negotiosi eramus nos nostris negotiis, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 79: provincia negotiosa et molesta, Cic. Mur. 8, 18: prudentissimus quisque maxime negotiosus erat, *the busiest, most occupied,* Sall. C. 8, 5: quid crudelitate negotiosius, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 4: vir negotiosissimus, Aug. Ep. 54: circumcisâ omni negotiosâ actione, *attention to business,* Cels. 2, 25: negotiosi dies, *business days, working days,* Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.*—Comically, transf.: tergum, *a back on which business is performed,* i. e. *which receives a drubbing,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 37.—**II.** Transf., *trouble-*

some: edepol, rem negotiosam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 32.

nĕgōtĭum (nĕgōcĭum), ii, *n.* [necotium; cf.: negotium, quod non sit otium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.; v. 1. ne], *a business, employment, occupation, affair* (cf. munus). **I.** Lit.: negoti nunc sum plenus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 146: quamquam negotiumst, si quid vis, non sum occupatus, etc., id. Merc. 2, 2, 17: qui deum nihil habere negotii volunt, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102: in extrema parte muneris ac negotii tui, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: forensia negotia, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: qui omnibus negotiis interfuit, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1: negotium municipii administrare, id. ib. 13, 11: procurare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149: suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mandare alicui, id. Fam. 13, 26, 2: versari in negotio, id. Att. 5, 10, 3: emergere ex negotiis, id. ib. 5, 10, 3; Liv. 3, 4: transigere negotium, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21: negotio desistere, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: in magno negotio habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as important, of great moment*, Suet. Caes. 23: est mihi negotium cum aliquo, *I have to do with one:* mirabar, quid hic negotii esset tibi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 8; Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 9: adparatus, quem flagitabat instans negotium, Amm. 20, 10, 1.—Esp. with reference to affairs of state: nostrum otium negotii inopia, non requiescendi studio constitutum est, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2; cf. Suet. Aug. 32: publicis adfinis fuit an maritumis negotiis? i. e. *in farming the revenue or in private commerce*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 50.—Of the management of domestic concerns: qui suum negotium gerunt otiosi, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: praeclare suum negotium gessit Roscius, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34: suum negotium agere, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; cf. id. ib. 1, 34, 125.—So of trade, traffic: aes alienum negotii gerendi studio contractum, Cic. Sull. 20, 58; id. Vat. 5, 12: negotii gerentes, *tradesmen*, id. Sest. 45, 97: Trebonius ampla et expedita negotia in tuâ provinciâ habet, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 33.—Of a lawsuit, Quint. 3, 5, 11; Suet. Calig. 40; id. Rhet. 6; cf. Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Difficulty, pains, trouble, labor:* ita et hinc et illinc mi exhibent negotium, *give me trouble*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 38: huic exhibui negotium, id. Men. 5, 9, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 30: viden egestas quid negoti dat homini misero male, id. Trin. 4, 2, 5: satis habeo negotii in sanandis vulneribus, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 6: magnum negotium est navigare atque id mense Quintili, id. ib. 5, 12: negotium facessere alicui, *to give one trouble*, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: negotium exhibere alicui, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: facere innocenti, Quint. 5, 12, 13: nihil est negotii libertatem recuperare, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: Cato Siciliam tenere nullo negotio potuit, id. Att. 10, 16, 3; id. Fam. 2, 10, 2: non minori negotio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 175: quid negotii est haec poëtarum . portenta convincere? id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11. facili negotio, *with little trouble* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 38; cf.: levi negotio, Amm. 20, 10, 2 al.: magno negotio, Cels. 7, 5 *init.*; Auct. B. Alex. 8, 4: plus negotii est, si acutus quoque morbus is factus est, Cels. 4, 6.—**B.** Like the Gr. πρᾶγμα, for res, *a matter, thing:* quid est negoti? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 27; 3, 2, 54; quid negoti est, quamobrem succenses mihi? id. Capt. 3, 5, 11: ineptum negotium et Graeculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.—So of persons: Teucris illa lentum negotium, *a slow affair*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: elinguem, tardum, inhumanum negotium, id. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14.—As transl. of τὸ πρᾶγμα, euphemism for sensual sins, Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 6; ib. 2 Cor. 7, 11: a negotio perambulante in tenebris, *some indefinable terror*, ib. Psa. 90, 6.

‡ **negritu**, an expression used in augury for aegritudo: negritu in auguriis significat aegritudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll. [perh. from neger = niger].

negumate, v. nego *init.*

‡ **Nehalennia**, ae, *f.*, *a river-goddess worshipped at the mouth of the Rhine*, Inscr. Orell. 2029 sq.; 2775; 3912.

Nēïth, *indecl.*, = Νηίθ, *an Egyptian name of Minerva*, Arn. 4, 137.

Nēleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Νηλεύς, *a son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, a king of Pylos, the father of twelve sons who were all, except Nestor, killed by Hercules*, Ov. M. 2, 689; cf. id. ib. 12, 552; Hyg. Fab. 10.—Hence, **A. Nēlēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nelean:* Neleia Nestoris arva, Ov. H. 1, 63: Pyliae Neleia mella senectae, i. e. *the eloquence of Nestor*, Sil. 15, 459.—Esp. as *subst.:* **Nēlēïus**, i, *m.*, *the Neleian*, i. e. *Nestor:* haec postquam dulci Neleius edidit ore, Ov. M. 12, 577.—**B. Nēlēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nelean:* Nelea Pylos, Ov. M. 6, 418; 12, 558.—**C. Nēlīdes**, ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Nestor, a Nelide*, Ov. M. 12, 553; Val. Fl. 1, 338.

† **nēma**, ătis, *n.*, = νῆμα, *yarn, thread:* nema Sericum, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; v. nemen.

Nĕmausum, i, *n.*, and **Nĕmausus**, i, *f.*, *a city in Gallia Narbonensis, noted for its springs*, now *Nismes*. **1.** Form Nemausum, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37.—**2.** Form Nemausus, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Aus. Clar. Urb. 14, 33; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3751; 2157.—Hence, **Nĕmausensis** or **Nĕmausiensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nemausis:* caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 240: ager, id. 9, 8, 9, § 29.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **Nĕmausenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Nemausus*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37; Suet. Tib. 13; Inscr. Orell. 198.

1. Nĕmĕa, ae, and **Nĕmĕē**, ēs, *f.*, = Νεμέη, *a city in Argolis, near which Hercules slew the Nemean lion and founded the Nemean games:* nec Nemeae nec Olympiae nec usquam, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 1; Cic. Fat. 4, 7: Nemeae sub rupe, Verg. A. 8, 295: Nemee frondosa, Mart. Spect. 27: pulvereâ Nemeen effervere nube, Stat. Th. 4, 664; id. S. 1, 3, 6.—**B.** Hence, **1. Nĕmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean*, Hier. in Vigil. 1.—**2. Nĕmĕaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean:* rura, Stat. Th. 3, 421: leo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; 4, 22, 50: moles, Ov. M. 9, 197: pestis, id. H. 9, 61: vellus, id. M. 9, 235: arma, Stat. S. 5, 2, 48; id. Th. 3, 421.—Of *the constellation* Leo: monstrum, Mart. 4, 57, 5; Luc. 1, 655.—**3. Nĕmĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nemean.*—*Subst.:* **Nĕmĕa**, ōrum, *n.*, = Νέμεα or Νέμεια, *the Nemean games*, Liv. 27, 30 sq.; 34, 41; Hyg. Fab. 273.

2. Nemĕa, ae, *m.*, *a river flowing between the territories of Corinth and Sicyon*, Liv. 33, 15.

‡ † **nēmen**, ĭnis, *n.*, = νῆμα, *a yarn, thread:* trino de nemine fati, Inscr. Grut. 690, 5; cf. nema.

‡ **nĕmĕŏnīces**, ae, *m.*, *the victor in the Nemean games:* Nemea, Nemeonices, Not. Tir. p. 174.

Nĕmĕsa, ae, *m.*, *a river in Belgic Gaul*, now the *Nims*, Aus. Mosell. 354.

Nĕmĕsĭăci, ōrum, *m.* [Nemesis], *a sort of superstitious people, who practised fortune-telling*, Cod. Th. 14, 7, 2.

Nĕmĕsĭānus, i, *m.*—M. Aurelius Olympius Nemesianus, *a Roman poet, born in Carthage, who flourished in the latter part of the third century of the Christian era*, Vop. Numer. 11, 2.

1. Nĕmĕsis, is and ĭos, *f.*, = Νέμεσις, *the goddess of justice*, who punishes human pride and arrogance; also called Adrastea and Rhamnusia (v. h. vv.): ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Cat. 50, 18: Graecam Nemesin invocantes, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 22: post aurem Nemesios, id. 11, 45, 103, § 251.—*Voc.:* Nemesis, Aus. Idyll. 8, 41.—Sometimes identical with Fortuna: DEAE NEMESI SIVE FORTVNAE, Inscr. Grut. 80, 1.—Acc. to Macr. S. 1, 22, Nemesis is *the Sun;* acc. to Lact. 1, 21, 23, she is *Leda*, who was removed to heaven after her death.

2. Nĕmĕsis, is, *f.*, *a mistress of Tibullus*, Tib. 2, 3, 51; 2, 4, 59; cf. 2, 5, 111; 2, 6, 27; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 31; cf. Mart. 8, 73, 7.

Nĕmestrīnus, i, *m.* [nemus], *the god of groves*, Arn. 4, 131.

Nĕmĕtes, um, and **Nĕmĕtae**, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul, in the neighborhood of the modern Spires*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 12, 27.—Hence, **II. Nĕmĕtensis**, e, *adj.*, *Nemetian:* regio Nemetensis, Symm. Or. ad Valent. 2, 21 Mai.

Nemetocenna, ae, *f.*, *a city of Belgic Gaul, in the territory of the Atrebates*, the modern *Arras*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 47; 52.

Nemeturii or **Nementuri**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of the Ligurian Alps*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.—Hence, **II. Nemeturicus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nemeturian:* pix, Col. 12, 20; 22; 24.

Nĕmēus, v. 1. Nemea, B. 3.

nēmō (*o* long, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1; short, Mart. 1, 40; Juv. 2, 83 al.), inis (but in class. Lat. nullius is used for the *gen.*, and nullo or nullâ for the *abl.*; *gen.* neminis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.; *abl.* nemine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 89; Cic. Or. Tog. Cand. Fragm. 19, p. 242 Klotz; Tac. A. 16, 27; id. H. 2, 47; Suet. Aug. 45; 95; id. Tib. 12; 17 et saep.; *dat.* nemini, rare but class., Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 12; Sall. C. 13, 1; id. J. 24, 4), *m.* and *f.* [ne-homo; cf. praeda for praehenda: nemo compositum videtur ex ne et homo: quod confirmatur magis, quia in personâ semper ponitur, nec pluraliter formari solet, quia intellegitur pro nullo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.], *no man, no one, nobody:* quem nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6 (Ann. v. 220 Vahl.): nemo me lacrimis decoret, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117 (Epigr. v. 3 ib.): quos non miseret neminis, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll. (Trag. v. 174 ib.); so Cato ib.; Lucil. ap. Non. 143, 19; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106: facio pluris omnium hominum neminem, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: amicum ex consularibus neminem tibi esse video, praeter, etc., id. ib. 1, 5, b, 2: in quo (collegio) nemo e decem sanâ mente sit, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: nemo ex tanto numero est, quin, etc., id. Font. 2, 5: nemo de iis, qui, etc., id. de Or. 1, 43, 191: omnium mortalium Sthenio nemo inimicior, quam, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107: nemine juvante, Just. 9, 1, 4: ubi nemo est, qui possit corrumpere, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46: nemo reperietur, qui dicat, etc., id. Font. Fragm. 2, 3; Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—Nemo non, *every one, everybody, all:* aperte adulantem nemo non videt, nisi, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 99: nemo Arpinas non Plancio studet, id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Fam. 4, 7, 2: nemo potest non beatissimus esse, id. Par. 2, 17.—Non nemo, *many a one, some:* video de istis abesse non neminem, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10; id. Caecin. 28, 79: quas leges ausus est non nemo improbus, id. Pis. 5, 10.—Strengthened by a negative following: neminem deo, nec deum, nec hominem carum esse vultis, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 121: nemo umquam neque orator, neque poëta fuit, qui, etc., id. Att. 14, 20, 2.—As *adj.:* nemo homo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 29: ut per biduum nemo hominem homo agnosceret, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: ut hominem neminem pluris faciam, id. Fam. 13, 55, 1.—Nemo unus, *no one*, Liv. 28, 35; 2, 6; 3, 12: nemo unus contra ire ausus est, Tac. A. 14, 45.—Nemo quisquam, *no one at all*, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 2; Gell. 2, 6, 9.—Nemo alter, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 91; and nemo alius, *no one else:* alium enim cui illam commendem habeo neminem, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 3; id. Mil. 17, 46.—**b.** In *fem.:* vicinam neminem amo magis quam te, Plaut. Casin. 2, 2, 12; Ter. And. 3, 2, 26.—**B.** Trop., *a nobody:* me moverat nemo magis quam is, quem tu neminem putas, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Adj.*, *no, not any* (= nullus): nemo civis neque hostis, Enn. ap. Sen. Ep. 18, 5 (Epigr. v. 5 Vahl.): se adhuc reperire discipulum, potuisse neminem, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 129: vir nemo bonus ab improbo se donari vult, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: opifex, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81; Nep. Att. 19, 3.—**B.** Of things, for nullus (post-class.): neminem excepit diem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 744.

nĕmŏrālis, e, *adj.* [nemus], *of* or *belonging to a grove* or *wood, woody, sylvan* (poet.): templum Dianae, *near Aricia*, Ov. A. A. 1, 259; cf. Aricia, *situated near the grove*, id. F. 6, 59; Mart. 13, 19, 1: umbrae, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 5: antrum, id. M. 3, 157.

Nĕmŏrense, is, v. nemorensis, II. B.

nĕmŏrensis, e, *adj.* [nemus], *of* or *belonging to a grove* or *wood*. **I.** In gen. mel, Col. 9, 4, 7.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to the grove of Diana, near Aricia*, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 25; cf. Ov. F. 3, 261, Vitr 4, 7.—Hence: rex Nemorensis, *the presider over the sacrifices to Diana of Aricia*, Suet. Calig 35.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Nĕmŏrense**, is, *n.*, *a villa of Cæsar, near the Arician grove*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: in Nemorensi, Suet. Caes. 46; cf. nemus I. B.

* **nĕmŏrĭcultrix**, icis, *f.* [nemus-cultrix], *she that dwells in the woods:* sus, Phaedr. 2. 4, 3.

* **nĕmŏrĭvăgus**, a, um, *adj.* [nemus-

vagus], *that wanders in the woods:* aper, Cat. 63, 72.

nĕmŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nemus], *full of woods, woody* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Zacynthos, Verg. A. 3, 270 (cf. ὑλήεσσα Ζάκυνθος, Hom. Il. 9, 24): canes nemorosis montibus errant, Ov. A. A. 3, 427; Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 2: juga, Juv. 3, 191: convallis, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: hospitium, id. 35, 11, 38, § 121.—**II.** Transf., *full of foliage, bushy, shady:* cupressus nemorosâ vertice, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: silvae, Ov. M. 10, 687: nemorosi saxa Palati, id. F. 4, 815: bracchia, Sil. 13, 595: frondibus nemorosus, Vulg. Ezek. 31, 3.

Nemossus, i, *f.*, *a city of Aquitanian Gaul, the capital of the Arverni,* now *Clermont,* Luc. 1, 419.

nempe (often **nĕmpĕ** in Plaut., e. g. Mil. 906, 922; Trin. 328, 427, etc.; cf. Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 77), *conj.* [nam and enclitic pe; cf.: prope, quippe, quis-p-iam, etc.]. **I.** Prop., in strengthening or confirming an assertion as that which cannot be disputed, *indeed, certainly, without doubt, to be sure, assuredly* (cf.: nimirum, scilicet). **1.** In laying down a premise or conclusion: non istam dicit voluptatem. Dicat quamlubet: nempe eam dicit, in quâ virtutis nulla pars insit, *he certainly does speak of that,* etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49: nempe incomposito dixi pede currere versus Lucili, Hor. S. 1, 10, 1: nempe enim duo genera materiarum apud rhetores tractantur, Tac. Dial. 35; Lucr. 1, 385; Cic. Fl. 37, 91; id. Fin. 4, 15, 41: si . . . necesse est, nempe sequitur ut, etc., Quint. 3, 8, 23.—**2.** (Esp. in colloq. lang.) In summing up or explaining another's meaning, *no doubt, certainly, I am sure:* nempe illum dicis cum armis aureis, *you doubtless mean,* etc., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16: nempe huic dimidium dicis, dimidium domi? *St.* Nempe sicut dicis, id. Aul. 2, 4, 14; id. Curc. 1, 1, 41.—**3.** In stating a notorious or obvious fact or truth, *certainly, of course, beyond question:* nempe ego mille meo protexi pectore puppes, i. e. as everybody knows, Ov. M. 13, 93: nempe tulit fastus (Medea), ausa rogare prior, Prop. 5, 5, 42; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 22: pater est mihi nempe biformis, Ov. M. 2, 663; Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In questions, to ask a more precise or emphatic statement of something already said (cf. I. 2. supra): Quid ais? Nempe tu illius servos es? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 73: nempe hic tuus est? *really?* id. Rud. 4, 4, 13: *St.* Vivunt, valent. *Ch.* Nempe uterque? *do you mean?* id. Trin. 4, 3, 67: nempe negas ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem? Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12; id. Brut. 3, 14.—**2.** In replies, *certainly, obviously, of course,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 26: Pompeii tertius consulatus in quibus actis constitit? Nempe in legibus, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 18: in quâ (urbe) tandem hoc disputant? Nempe in eâ, etc., id. Mil. 3, 7; Quint. 10, 2, 4; 12, 2, 16; Pers. 2, 70.—**3.** Ironically, *forsooth, namely, to be sure:* respice oh mi lepos! *Cl.* Nempe ita uti tu mihi es, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 18: at avus nobilis Tuditanus nempe ille, etc., Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: dat mihi filiam suam; nempe quam alicui servorum ejus nupturam, Curt. 4, 11, 20; Tib. 2, 3, 28.

† **nĕmus,** ŏris, *n.* [root nem-, distribute; Gr. νέμω, νομός; cf. νέμος, pasturage, and Lat. Numa, numerus], = νέμος, *a wood with open glades and meadows for cattle, a wood with much pasture-land, a grove;* poet., *a wood* in gen. (cf.: saltus, silva, lucus). **I.** Lit.: cras foliis nemus Multis tempestas Sternet, Hor. C. 3, 17, 9: multos nemora silvaeque commovent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 114: in nemore Pelio, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 280 Vahl.): montium custos nemorumque (Diana), Hor. C. 3, 22, 1: gelidum, id. ib. 1, 1, 30: nemorum saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: nemus arboribus densum, Ov. F. 6, 9: nemora avia, id. M. 1, 479: nemora in domibus sacros imitantia lucos, Tib. 3, 3, 15: sacri fontis nemus, Juv. 3, 17.—**B.** In partic., *a heath* or *grove consecrated to a divinity:* Angitiae nemus, Verg. A. 7, 759.—Also alone: **Nĕmus,** *the sacred grove of Diana at Aricia,* where Cæsar had a villa, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5; cf.: tabulam pictam in nemore Dianae posuit, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 52; v. nemorensis, II. B.—**II.** Poet. transf., *a tree:* nemora alta, Luc. 1, 453; Mart. 9, 62, 9; cf. Verg. G. 2, 401.—Also, *wood:* strictum acervans nemore congesto aggerem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216.

nemut: nisi etiam vel nempe, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.

nēnĭa (naenĭa), ae (*abl.* neniâ, dissyl., Ov. F. 6, 142), *f.*, *a funeral song, song of lamentation, dirge:* naenia est carmen quod in funere laudandi gratiâ cantatur ad tibiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 161 Müll.; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3; Diom. p. 482 P.: honoratorum virorum laudes cantu ad tibicinem prosequantur, cui nomen nenia, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 62: absint inani funere neniae, Hor. C. 2, 20, 21; Suet. Aug. 100.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A mournful song* or *ditty* of any kind: Ceae retractes munera neniae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 38: huic homini amanti mea era dixit neniam de bonis, *has sung the death-dirge over his property,* i. e. *has buried, has consumed it,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 3.—Prov.: nenia ludo id fuit, *my joy was turned to grief,* Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 32.—**2.** *A magic song, incantation:* Marsa, Hor. Epod. 17, 29.—**3.** *A common, trifling song, popular song; a nursery song, lullaby; a song* in gen.: puerorum Nenia, quae regnum recte facientibus offert, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62: dicetur meritâ Nox quoque neniâ, id. C. 3, 28, 16: legesne potius viles nenias? *mere songs,* Phaedr. 3 prol. 10: lenes neniae, *lullabies,* Arn. 7, 237: histrionis, id. 6, 197.—**4.** Nenia soricina, *the cry of the shrewmouse when caught and pierced through,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.—**5.** Personified: **Nēnia,** *the goddess of funeral songs, the dirge-goddess,* to whom a chapel was dedicated before the Viminal gate, Arn. 4, 131; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

(**nēnu** and **nēnum,** false read. for noenu and noenum, v. non *init.*)

1. nĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. a.* [root ne-; Gr. νέω, νήθω; cf. Sanscr. nah=nectere], *to spin.* **I.** Lit.: subtemen tenue nere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20; Ov. Med. Fac. 14: sic stamina nevit, id. F. 2, 771: nerunt fatales fortia fila deae, id. P. 1, 8, 64; cf.: Parcae fatalia nentes Stamina, Tib. 1, 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., *to weave; to interlace, entwine:* tunicam mater quam neverat auro, Verg. A. 10, 818: hoc neverat unum mater opus, Stat. Th. 9, 691: inter se radices mutuo discursu nentur, Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144.

2. Nĕo or **Nĕon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Νέων, *a male proper name,* Liv. 44, 43; 45, 31.

Nĕŏbūlē, ēs, *f.*, = Νεοβούλη, *the name of a girl* (so called after the daughter of Lycambes, the affianced bride of Archilochus), Hor. C. 3, 12, 5.

Nĕocles, is and i, *m.*, = Νεοκλῆς. **I.** *The father of Themistocles,* Nep. Them. 1, 1 sq.—Hence, **B. Nĕoclīdes,** ae, *m.*, *the descendant of Neocles,* i. e. *Themistocles,* Ov. P. 1, 3, 69.—**II.** *The father of Epicurus,* Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72.—**III.** *A painter,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.

† **nĕōcŏrus,** i, *m.*, = νεωκόρος, *a person having charge of a temple, the sweeper of a temple:* hujus (Serapis) simulacrum neocororum turba custodit, Firm. Math. de Err. Prof. Relig. *med.*; cf. id. Math. 3, 7, n. 9.—**II.** Transf., *an overseer of a temple, who had to conduct and superintend the sacrifices,* Inscr. Orell. 2354.

Nĕocrētes, um, *m.*, = Νεοκρῆτες, *a division of the army of Antiochus, which was armed in the Cretan manner,* Liv. 37, 40 *fin.*

nĕogrammatĕus, a, um, *adj.*, = νεόγραπτος, *new:* genera picturae, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.

† **nĕŏmēnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = νεομηνία, *the new moon,* Tert. Idol. 14; id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 4.

Nĕon, ōnis, v. 2. Neo.

Nĕontīchos, *n.*, = Νεοντεῖχος, *a fortress in Thrace,* Nep. Alcib. 7, 4; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121.

† **nĕŏphўtus** (in inscrr., **neofit-**), a, um, *adj.*, = νεόφυτος, *newly planted;* of newly converted Christians, as *subst.*, **nĕŏphўtus,** i, *m.*, *a neophyte,* Tert. Praescr. Haeret. 4; Inscr. Orell. 2527; Vulg. 1 Tim. 3, 6.

Nĕoptŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, = Νεοπτόλεμος. **I.** *The son of Achilles, also called Pyrrhus,* Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 257; id. Lael. 20, 75; Verg. A. 2, 263.—Hence, **B.** *The name of a tragedy of Ennius, the hero of which was Neoptolemus,* Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; id. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 37, 156; Gell. 5, 15, 9; 5, 16, 5; App. Mag. p. 281 (Vahl. and Rib. put these passages under Incerti Nominis Reliquiae).—**II.** *One of Alexander's generals, who was defeated by Eumenes,* Nep. Eum. 4, 1.

neopum, i, *n.*, *olive-oil,* Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26.

nĕōtĕrĭcē, *adv.*, v. neotericus.

† **nĕōtĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = νεωτερικός. **I.** *New, modern* (post-class.): scriptor, Claud. Mamert. de Stat. Anim. 1, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nĕōtĕrĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *modern writers,* Aur. Vict. de Orig. Gent. Rom. *init.*—Hence, *adv.:* **nĕōtĕrĭcē,** *after a modern fashion:* dicere, Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4 *fin.*

†† **nĕpa,** ae, *f.* [acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 164 and 165 Müll., an African word: Afrorum linguâ est animal venenatum, caudâ feriens, alio nomine scorpius, etc., Fest. l. l.]. **I.** *A scorpion,* Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42 Madv. ad loc.—**B.** Nepa, *a constellation, the Scorpion:* Capra aut Nepa, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30 (Trag. v. 276 Vahl.): pectus Nepai, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109; Col. 10, 56.—Collat. form, **nĕpas,** ae, *m.*, Col. 11, 2, 39.—**II.** Transf., *a crab:* recessim cedam ad parietem imitabor nepam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7; Ser. Samm. 13, 199.

nĕpas, ae, v. nepa, I. B.

† **nēpenthĕs,** *n.*, = νηπενθές (that drives away sadness), *a plant which, mingled with wine, had an exhilarating effect,* Plin. 21, 21, 91, § 159; 25, 2, 5, § 12.

1. Nĕpĕta, ae, *f.*, or **Nĕpĕte,** is, *n.*, *a city in Etruria,* now *Nepi,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Liv. 6, 21; 10, 14; 27, 9.—Collat. form, **Nĕpe,** Vell. 1, 14, 2.—Hence, **II. Nĕpĕsīnus** (**Nepens-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Nepesine:* ager, Liv. 5, 19.—*Subst.:* **Nĕpĕsīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Nepesines,* Liv. 6, 9 and 10.

2. nĕpĕta, ae, *f.*, *a plant, Italian catnip* (Nepeta Italica, Willd.), Cels. 2, 21; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 105.

‡ **nĕphĕla** (**nĕfĕla**), ae, *f.*, = νεφέλη, *a kind of thin cake:* nefela, nucunculus, favus, subitillum, Not. Tir. p. 176.—**II. Nĕphĕla,** ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 359, 2.

Nĕphĕlē, ēs, *f.*, = Νεφέλη. **I.** *The wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle,* Hyg. Fab. 1 sq.; cf. id. Astr. 2, 20.—**B.** Derivv. **1. Nĕphĕlaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nephelæan:* pecus, i. e. *the ram that bore away Helle and Phrixus,* Val. Fl. 1, 56.—**2. Nĕphĕlēïas,** ădis, *f.*, *the daughter of Nephele, Helle,* Luc. 9, 956.—**3. Nĕphĕlēïs,** idos, *f.*, *the daughter of Nephele, Helle,* Ov. M. 11, 195.—**II.** *One of the companions of Diana,* Ov. M. 3, 171.

† **nĕphĕlĭon,** i, *n.*, = νεφέλιον, *a plant, called also* personata, App. Herb. 36.

† **nephrītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = νεφρῖτις, *disease of the kidneys, nephritis* [pure Lat.: renalis passio, renale vitium]: nephritis a renum languore nomen accepit: renes enim Graeci νεφρούς dicunt, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 24.—Hence, **nephrītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *affected with nephritis,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 6.

‡ **Nēphūsa,** ae, *f.*, = Νήφουσα (sober, temperate), *a Roman surname,* Inscr. Don. 416, 15.

1. nĕpos, ōtis, *m.* and *f.* (v. infra) [Sanscr. nap-tar, descendant; Gr. ἀνεψιός, nephew; cf. νέποδες; cf. neptis, Germ. Neffe], *a grandson, son's* or *daughter's son:* primo gradu sunt supra pater, mater; infra filius, filia. Secundo gradu sunt supra avus, avia; infra nepos, neptis, Dig. 38, 10, 1; cf.: nepos quoque dupliciter intellegitur, ex filio vel filia natus, ib. 38, 10, 10, § 13; Cic. Deiot. 1, 2: Metellum multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes in rogum imposuerunt, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: Q. Pompeii ex filiâ nepos, id. Brut. 76, 263: M. Catonis censorii ex filio nepos, Gell. 13, 20 (19), 3; Dig. 44, 4, 18: sororis nepos, Tac. A. 4, 44.—**2.** For neptis, *a granddaughter* (ante- and post-class.): Ilia dia nepos, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 70 P. (Ann. v. 56 Vahl.); Inscr. Grut. 477, 5; ib. 678, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A brother's* or *sister's son, a nephew* (post-Aug.): tres instituit heredes sororum nepotes, Suet. Caes. 83; Hier. Ep. 60, n. 9; Eutr. 7, 1.—**2.** In gen., *a descendant* (poet.): filius an aliquis magnâ de stirpe nepotum? Verg. A. 6, 864: in nepotum Perniciem, Hor. C. 2, 13, 3: Caesar,

ab Aeneâ qui tibi fratre nepos (to Cupid), Ov. P 3, 3, 62: magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 5; Luc. 7, 207: haec tetigit tuos urtica nepotes, Juv. 2, 128.—**3.** *A favorite:* omnes profecto mulieres te amant . . . *Py.* . . . nepos sum Veneris, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 50. —**4.** Of animals (post-Aug.), Col. 6, 37, 4; 7, 2, 5.—**5.** Of plants, *a sucker*, Col. 4, 10, 2; 4, 6, 5.—**C.** Fig., *a spendthrift, prodigal* (syn.: ganeo, asotus): quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter? Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: in populi Romani patrimonio nepos, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: profusus nepos, id. Quint. 12, 40: quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti Discrepet, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 193; 1, 15, 36.

2. Nĕpos, ōtis, *m., a surname in the* gens Cornelia. So Cornelius Nepos, *a Roman historian, the friend of Cicero, Atticus, and Catullus; author of the work* De Viris Illustribus, *a portion of which is preserved*, Gell. 15, 28; Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 6; 4, 28, 1.

nĕpōtālis, e, *adj.* [1. nepos, C.], *extravagant, prodigal, profuse* (post-class.): mensa, Amm. 31, 5, 6: luxus, App. M. 2, p. 115, 8.

nĕpōtātus, ūs, *m.* [nepotor], *extravagance, prodigality, profusion*, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57; 9, 35, 56, § 114; Suet. Calig. 37 (al. nepotinis).

Nĕpōtĭānus, i, *m.* [nepos], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 423, 4.

1. nĕpōtilla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. nepos], *a little granddaughter*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 31, n. 148.

2. Nĕpōtilla, ae, *f., a Roman surname:* IVLIA NEPOTILLA, Inscr. Grut. 916, 1.

1. nĕpōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. nepos, C.], *extravagant, profuse:* sumptus, Suet. Calig. 37 dub. (al. nepotatus).

‡ **2. Nĕpōtīnus,** i, *m.* [nepos], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Murat. 351, 1.

nĕpōtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [1. nepos, C.], *to be prodigal, profuse, extravagant.* **I.** Lit.: Aristippus in purpurâ nepotatur, Tert. Apol. 46 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to throw away, squander:* veto liberalitatem nepotari, Sen. Ben. 1, 15, 3.

‡ **nĕpōtŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. nepos], *a little granddaughter*, Inscr. Murat. 1445, 9.

* **nĕpōtŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little grandson*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 20.

neptĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [neptis], *a little granddaughter* (late Lat.), Symm. Ep. 6, 33; cf. Not. Tir. p. 80.

neptis, is, *f.* (like nepos, orig. *comm.;* as *masc.*, still found in an inscr.: C. COELIO VERO NEPTI, Inscr. Murat. 692, 2; cf. nepos as *fem.* in class. Lat. exclusively) [1. nepos], *a granddaughter:* filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: neptes Licinias, id. Brut. 58, 211: vestis ab uxore et filiâ, neptibusque confecta, Suet. Aug. 73; 31: neptis Veneris, i. e. *Ino*, Ov. M. 4, 530: doctas Cybeleia, neptes vidit, i. e. *the Muses*, id. F. 4, 191; Juv. 6, 265.—*Acc.:* neptim, Curt. 6, 2, 7.—*Abl.:* nepti, Tac. A. 3, 24.—*Gen. plur.:* neptium, Just. Inst. 3, 1, 15 Krüg.—Also, *a niece*, Spart. Hadr. 2; cf. 1. nepos *init.*

Neptūnālis, e, *adj.* [Neptunus], *Neptunian:* Ludi Neptunales, Tert. Spect. 6.—Also *absol.:* **Neptūnālia,** ium (and ōrum, Inscr. Grut. 460, 3), *n., games in honor of Neptune*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 19 Müll.; Charis. p. 21 P.; Diom. p. 315 ib.; Prisc. p. 663 ib.; Aus. Ecl. de Fer. Rom. 19; Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 411.

neptūnia, ae, *f., a plant*, App. Herb. 57.

* **neptūnicŏla,** ae, *m.* [Neptunus-colo], *a worshipper of Neptune*, Sil. 14, 443.

Neptūnīnē, ēs, *f.* [Neptunus], *a daughter* or *granddaughter of Neptune:* tene Thetis tenuit pulcherrima Neptunine, i. e. *the daughter of Nereus, a son of Neptune*, Cat. 64, 28; cf. Prisc. p. 585 P.

Neptūnius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to Neptune, Neptunian;* poet. for *sea-, marine:* Neptunia Troja, *surrounded with walls by Neptune*, Verg. A. 2, 625; 3, 3: proles, id. ib. 7, 691: heros, i. e. *Theseus*, as the son of Neptune, Ov. H. 4, 109; id. M. 9, 1: dux, i. e. *Sex. Pompeius, who called himself the adopted son of Neptune*, Hor. Epod. 9, 7 Schol. Cruq.: Aetneae Neptunius incola rupis, i. e. *Cyclops, the son of Neptune*, Tib. 4, 1, 56: cuspis, *the trident*, Luc. 7, 147: loca, i. e. *the sea*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3; so, arva, Verg. A. 8, 695: pistrix, i. e. marina, Cic. Arat. 440.

Neptūnus, i, *m.* [Zend, nâpita, wet; Sanscr. nepa, water; Gr. root, νιπ-, νιβ-, νίφω, χέρνιψ; cf. nimbus, rain-cloud], *Neptune, the god of the sea and of other waters, brother of Jupiter and husband of Amphitrite:* Neptuno gratis habeo et tempestatibus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 2: allocutus summi deum regis fratrem Neptunum, regnatorem Marum, Naev. 3. 2; 2, 21: omnipotens Neptune, Turp. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72 (Com. Rel. v. 118 Rib.): Neptunus salsipotens et multipotens, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1: ut Portumnus a portu, sic Neptunus a nando, paulum primis litteris immutatis, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; 3, 24, 62: Neptunum deum numeras, id. ib. 3, 17, 43; 3, 20, 52: caeruleos oculos esse Neptuni, id. ib. 1, 30, 83; Verg. A. 3, 74: uterque, *who presides over the salt and fresh waters*, Cat. 31, 3: Neptunus pater, Gell. 5, 12, 5: haec ad Neptuni pecudes condimenta sunt, *food for fishes*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 44.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The sea* (poet.): credere se Neptuno, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 2; 2, 3, 42: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr. 2, 472; Verg. G. 4, 29: hibernus, Hor. Epod. 17, 55.—* **B.** *A fish*, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 58 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 121 Rib.).

‡ **nĕpūs** [ne and Sanscr. root pū, cleanse; cf. purus], *unclean, impure:* nepus non purus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 164 Müll.

‡ **nēquālia,** detrimenta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.

nēquam, *adj. indecl.* [for ne-aequam, from aequus], *worthless, good for nothing, wretched, vile*, etc. (syn.: inutilis, pravus, vilis). **I.** In gen.: nequam esse oportet quoi, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 20; id. Trin. 4, 4, 29: piscis nequam est nisi recens, id. As. 1. 3, 26; id. Trin. 2, 4, 38: enthymema nequam et vitiosum, *faulty, defective*, Tiro ap. Gell. 6 (7), 3, 27; Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.—**II.** In partic., of character, *worthless, vile, bad;* opp. frugi (cf. nebulo), Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 53: malus et nequam es, id. As. 2, 2, 39: nequam homo et indiligens, id. Most. 1, 2, 23: liberti nequam et improbi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: nihil nequius est, id. Pis. 27, 66: quid est nequius aut turpius? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: nequior factus, jamst usus aedium, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 32: homo nequissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192; id. Att. 1, 16, 3.—So of *licentious, dissolute* persons: juvenes nequam facilesque puellae, Mart. 3, 69, 5.—*Comp.:* nequior omnibus libellis, id. 11, 15, 4.—As *subst.:* **nēquam,** *an injury, mischief, harm:* vin' tu illi nequam dare? *an injury, a mischief*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 31: facere, id. ib. 3, 3, 44: nos nequam abs te habemus, id. Truc. 1, 2, 60.—Hence, *adv.:* **nēquĭter,** *worthlessly, wretchedly, badly, miserably*, etc. (class.): nequiter fricare genua, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 88; id. Am. 1, 3, 23: turpiter et nequiter facere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: ille porro prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8, 25: si quâ per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, voluptas cito abibit: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4.—*Comp.:* utrum bellum susceptum sit nequius, an inconsultius gestum, dici non potest, Liv. 41, 7; Mart. 10, 77, 1.—*Sup.:* nequissime, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 121.

nēquāquam, *adv.* [nec-quaquam], *in nowise, by no means, not at all* (class.): nequaquam argenti ratio conparet tamen, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 16: nequaquam istuc istac ibit, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 25 *fin.* (Trag. v. 304 Vahl.): ut nequaquam fuerit illius commodi magnitudo cum eo incommodo comparanda, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 26; id. Verr. 1, 12, 35: vir sibi nequaquam par, id. Lael. 19, 69: nequaquam omnes, id. Clu. 64, 180: hunc ad egrediendum nequaquam idoneum arbitratus locum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: cetera nequaquam simili ratione modoque Aestimat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 20: nequaquam satis in re unâ consumere curam, id. S. 2, 4, 48; Liv. 7, 37, 16.

nĕ-que or **nec** (used indifferently before vowels and consonants. The notion that nec in class. prose stands only before consonants is wholly unfounded. Ap. Cic. in the Rep. alone we find nec nineteen times before vowels; viz.: nec accipere, 3, 13, 23: nec alios, 2, 37, 62: nec enim, 1, 24, 38; 6, 25, 27: nec esset, 5, 5, 7: nec ex se, 6, 24, 27: nec id, 1, 1, 1: nec inportatis, 2, 15, 29: nec in, 6, 23, 25: nec inconstantiam, 3, 11, 18: nec injussu, 6, 15, 15: nec ipsius, 1, 26, 41: nec ipsum, 6, 24, 27: nec ulla, 1, 34, 51: nec ullo, 1, 37, 58: nec una, 2, 1, 2: nec hic, 3, 33, 45: nec hominis, 2, 21, 37: nec hunc, 6, 25, 29. Cf. also such passages as neque reliquarum virtutum, nec ipsius rei publicae, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: dabo tibi testes nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: nec atrocius . . . neque apertius, id. Tull. 1, 2: nec homo occidi nec consulto, etc., id. ib. 14, 34. The true distinction is, that in the form nec the negation is more prominent; in the form neque, the connective force of the particle; cf. Hand, Turs. 4, p. 94 sq.), *adv.* and *conj.* [ne-que], *not; and not, also not.* **I.** *Adv.*, like ne, in ante-class. Latinity (v. ne, I.) as a general negative particle, = non, *not* (usually in the form nec. In class. Lat. this usage seems to be confined to certain formulae, as nec opinans, nec procul abesse, nec mancipi, etc.; v. infra): nec conjunctionem grammatici fere dicunt esse disjunctivam, ut: nec legit, nec scribit: cum si diligentius inspiciatur, ut fecit Sinnius Capito, intellegi possit, eam positam esse ab antiquis pro non, ut et in XII. est: AST EI CVSTOS NEC ESCIT, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: SI INTESTATO MORITVR, CVI SVVS HERES NEC SIT, etc., Lex XII. Tab. (v. App. III. tab. 5): SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, etc., ib.: magistratus nec obedientem civem coërceto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: senatori, qui nec aderit, culpa esto, id. ib. 3, 4, 11: bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. 1. 4; 1, 7: tu dis nec recte dicis: non aequum facis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 11: nec recte, id. As. 1, 3, 3; 2, 4, 65; id. Most. 1, 3, 83; Cat. 30, 4: alter, qui nec procul aberat, Liv. 1, 25, 10: nec ullus = nullus: cui Parcae tribuere nec ullo vulnere laedi, Verg. Cir. 269: differentia mancipi rerum et nec mancipi, Gai. Inst. 2, 18 sq.—Form neque: si quid tibi in illisce suovitaurilibus lactentibus neque satisfactum est, etc., an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 4: neque opinantes insidiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 66; Auct. B. Alex. 75.

II. *Conj.*, in all periods and kinds of composition. **A.** In gen., = et non, *and not, also not.* **1.** Alone. (α) When the negative applies to the principal verb of the clause: multumque laborat, Nec respirandi fit copia, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 437 Vahl.): illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus, nec iisdem semper uno modo videntur, ficta esse dicimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: delubra esse in urbibus censeo, nec sequor magos Persarum, quibus, etc., id. ib. 2, 10, 26; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Rep. 2, 1, 2: quae mei testes dicunt, quia non viderunt nec sciunt, id. Tull. 10, 24: non eros nec dominos appellabant eos . . . sed patres et deos. Nec sine causâ. Quid enim? etc., id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: illa, nec invideo, fruitur meliore marito, Ov. H. 2, 79.—(β) Less freq. when the negative applies to some other word: nec inventas illas toto orbe pares vires gloriatur, Just. 11, 9, 5: et vidi et perii, nec notis ignibus arsi, Ov. H. 12, 33: Anguibus exuitur tenui cum pelle vetustas, Nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes (= et faciunt non senes), id. A. A. 3, 77: neque eum aequom facere ait, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 64: nec dubie ludibrio esse miserias suas, Liv. 2, 23, 14; 2, 14, 2; esp. in the phrases nec idcirco minus, nec eo minus, nec eo secius, neque eo magis; thus: nec idcirco minus, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 151: neque eo minus, Liv. 41, 8, 8; Suet. Oth. 2; id. Vesp. 24: neque eo secius, Nep. Att. 2, 2: neque eo magis, id. Eum. 4, 2; id. Paus. 3, 5; id. Att. 8, 5: cum consules in Hernicos exercitum duxissent, neque inventis in agro hostibus, Ferentinum urbem cepissent, Liv. 7, 9, 1.—**2.** So, nec ullus, nec quisquam, for et nullus, et nemo, etc.: nec ullo Gallorum ibi viro, etc., Liv. 38, 25, 3; Tac. Agr. 16: nec quidquam magis quam ille, etc., Curt. 4, 2, 8.—**3.** With *vero, enim, autem, tamen:* neque vero hoc solum dixit, sed ipse et sentit et fecit, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: nec enim respexit, etc., id. Clod. et Cur. 4, 4; id. Lael. 10, 32: neque enim tu is es, qui, qui sis nescias, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6: nec tamen didici, etc., id. Rep. 2, 38, 64: neque autem ego sum ita demens, ut, etc., id. Fam. 5, 12, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Nec

= ne... quidem, *not even* (in Liv. and later writers; in Cic. dub. since B. and K. read ne... quidem, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; id. Cat. 2, 4, 8; cf. Hand, Turs. 4, 105 sqq.): ne quid ex antiquo praeter sonum linguae, nec eum incorruptum, retinerent, Liv. 5, 33, 11: Maharbal nec ipse eruptionem cohortium sustinuit, id. 23, 18, 4: nec nos, id. 3, 52, 9; 34, 32, 9; 37, 20, 8; 38, 23, 3; 40, 20, 6: non spes modo, sed nec dilatio, Just. 11, 8, 4: tam pauper, quam nec miserabilis Irus, Mart. 6, 77, 1; 5, 70, 6: Juv. 2, 151: interrogatus, an facta hominum deos fallerent, nec cogitata, inquit, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 8; Tac. G. 6: nec ipse, Suet. Claud. 46; Flor. 1, 15, 3; Lact. 5, 13, 12; Amm. 14, 10, 3.—**2.** Nec = etiam non (freq. in Quint.): ut, si in urbe fines non reguntur, nec aqua in urbe arceatur, Cic. Top. 4, 23; id. Fin. 1, 11, 39: nec si quid dicere satis non est, ideo nec necesse est, Quint. 1, 1, 21: quod in foro non expedit, illic nec liceat, id. 9, 2, 67; 5, 10, 86; 12, 3, 6; 2, 13, 7: sed neque haec in principem, Tac. A. 4, 34; 3, 29; 2, 82.—**3.** Neque (nec) ... neque (nec), *neither ... nor:* quae neque Dardaniis campis potuere perire, Nec cum capta capi, nec cum combusta cremari, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 360 Vahl.): nam certe neque tum peccavi, cum ... neque cum, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2: nec meliores nec beatiores, id. Rep. 1, 19, 32: mors nec ad vivos pertineat nec ad mortuos, id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest umquam: neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur, id. Par. 6, 3, 51: neque ego neque Caesar, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; cf.: haec si neque ego neque tu fecimus, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 23; so, non ... nec ... neque ... neque: perspicuum est, non omni caussae, nec auditori neque personae neque tempori congruere orationis unum genus, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210.—The second *nec* is rarely placed after a word in the clause (poet.): nec deus hunc mensā, dea nec dignata cubili est, Verg. E. 4, 63; id. A. 4, 365; 696: sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam, Juv. 14, 43.—With a preceding negative, which, however, does not destroy the negation contained in neque ... neque: non mediusfidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1: ut omnes intellegant, nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, id. Clu. 1, 1: nulla vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis, neque forensibus neque domesticis, neque si tecum agas, neque si cum altero contrahas vacare officio potest, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: nemo umquam neque poëta neque orator fuit, qui, etc., id. Att. 14, 20, 3; 8, 1, 3; Liv. 38, 50, 11.—**4.** Neque (nec) ... et (que), and et ... neque (nec), when one clause is affirmative, *on the one hand not ... and on the other hand; not only not ... but also;* or the contrary, *on the one hand ... and on the other hand not; not only ... but also not.* **a.** Neque (nec) ... et (que): id neque amoris mediocris et ingenii summi et sapientiae judico, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1: animal nullum inveniri potest, quod neque natum umquam sit, et semper sit futurum, id. N. D. 3, 13, 32; id. Off. 2, 12, 43; id. Brut. 58, 198; Caes. B. G. 4, 1; Tac. A. 3, 35: ex quo intellegitur nec intemperantiam propter se fugiendam esse temperantiamque expetendam, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 48: perficiam, ut neque bonus quisquam intereat, paucorumque poenā vos omnes jam salvi esse possitis, id. Cat. 2, 13, 28: sed nec illa exstincta sunt, aluntur que potius et augentur cogitatione et memoriā, id. Lael. 27, 104; Ov. M. 2, 42; 811.—**b.** Et ... neque (nec): ego vero et exspectabo ea quae polliceris neque exigam nisi tuo commodo, Cic. Brut. 4, 17: patebat via et certa neque longa, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: intellegitis et animum ei praesto fuisse, nec consilium defuisse, id. ib. 13, 6, 13: et ... nec ... et ... et, id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112.—**5.** Neque (nec) non (also in one word, necnon), emphatically affirmative, *and also, and besides, and indeed, and:* nec haec non deminuitur scientia, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4: neque meam mentem non domum saepe revocat exanimata uxor, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, id. Mil. 32, 86: nec vero Aristoteles non laudandus in eo, quod, etc., id. N. D. 2, 16, 44: neque tamen illa non ornant, habiti honores, etc., id. de Or. 2, 85, 347: neque tristius dicere quicquam debeo hac de re, neque non me tamen mordet aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2: nec non et sterilis, etc., Verg. G. 2, 53; id. A. 8, 461; Suet. Tit. 5.—**b.** In Varro and after the Aug. per., nec non (or as one word, necnon) freq. as a simple conjunction = et, *and, and likewise, and so too, and also:* ibi vidi greges magnos anserum, gallinarum, gruum, pavonum, necnon glirium, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 14; Col. 8, 15, 6: nec non et Tyrii per limina laeta frequentes Convenere, Verg. A. 1, 707; Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118: nec non etiam poëmata faciebat ex tempore, Suet. Gram. 23: nec non et ante, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 13: nec non et quasi, id. 2 Par. 3, 16.—**6.** Neque (nec) dum (also in one word, necdum), *and not yet, not yet:* ille autem quid agat, si scis neque dum Romā es profectus, scribas ad me velim, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 4; Cels. 5, 26, n. 33; Suet. Aug. 10; Juv. 11, 66: necdum tamen ego Quintum convenenoram, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2: necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses, Verg. G. 2, 539; id. A. 11, 70.—Strengthened by tamen: philosophi summi, neque dum tamen sapientiam consecuti, nonne intellegunt in summo se malo esse? Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 68; id. Att. 6, 3, 3: et necdum (post-Aug.), *and not yet,* Plin. Pan. 14, 1.—**7.** Nec ... quidem; v. quidem.—**C.** Neque = et ne or neve. **1.** Expressing negative purpose. (*α*) After *ut* (class.): ut ea, quae regie statuit in aratores, praetermittam neque eos appellem, a quibus, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115: hortemur liberos nostros, ut animo rei magnitudinem complectantur, neque eis praeceptis quibus utuntur omnes, ut consequi posse confidant, etc., id. de Or. 1, 5, 19: peterent ut dediticiis suis parcerent, neque in eum agrum arma inferrent, Liv. 7, 31, 4; 1, 2, 4; 3, 52, 11; 27, 20, 12.—(*β*) After *ne* (not ante-Aug.): conspirāsse inde, ne manus ad os cibum ferrent, nec os acciperet datum, nec dentes conficerent, Liv. 2, 32, 10; 3, 21, 6; 4, 4, 11; 26, 42, 2.—**2.** In a prohibition (rare): nec id mirati sitis, priusquam, etc., Liv. 5, 53, 3: nec a me nunc quisquam quaesiverit, quid, etc., id. 9, 9, 9: nec quicquam raptim aut forte temere egeritis, id. 23, 5, 3.—**D.** In contrasts, *but not, not however* (class.): ubi aetas tantum modo quaestui neque luxuriae modum fecerat, Sall. C. 24, 3: gloriosa modo neque belli patrandi, id. J. 88, 4: consulatus sine ullā patrum injuriā, nec sine offensione fuit, Liv. 3, 55, 1: oppida oppugnata nec obsessa sunt, id. 5, 12, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9; Quint. 8, 6, 74; Tac. Agr. 8.

nĕquĕdum (necdum), v. neque, II. B. 6.

nĕquĕo, īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, 4 (lengthened collat. form: nequinont pro nequeunt, ut solinunt, ferinunt, pro solent, et feriunt dicebant antiqui. Livius in Odysseā: partim errant, nequinont Graeciam redire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.—*Imperf.* nequibat, Sall. C. 59, 5; id. J. 56, 2.—*Fut.* nequibunt, Lucr. 1, 380.—*Part. pres.* nequiens, euntis: Spartacus nequiens prohibere, Sall. Fragm. p. 254 Gerl.; so, nequiens, App. M. 8, p. 207; Aus. Prof. 2: sustinere corpora plerique nequeuntes, Sall. H. 3, 72; so, nequeuntes, Arn. 1, 13; 7, 239), *v. n.* [ne-queo: libenter etiam copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle, Cic. Or. 45, 154; but Cic. himself always writes non queo in *first pers. pres.*], *not to be able, to be unable, I cannot* (class.). **A.** *Act.:* ubi habitaret, invenires saltem, si nomen nequis, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 51.—With *inf.:* nequeo contineri quin loquar, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 28: actam aetatem meminisse nequimus, Lucr. 3, 672: fecundae saepe nequissent uxores parere, id. 4, 1254: cum pisces ire nequibunt, id. 1, 380: ut ea, cum velimus, laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65, 220: cum Demosthenes rho dicere nequiret, id. Div. 2, 46, 96: quod proelio adesse nequibat, Sall. C. 59, 5; id. J. 14, 11; Hor. S. 1, 4, 85; id. A. P. 87; Verg. A. 6, 507.—*Impers., it is impossible;* with *quin:* Satin qui amat, nequit quin nihili sit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 3.—**B.** *Pass.,* with *inf. pass.:* nequitum et nequitur pro non posse dicebant ut Plautus in Satyrione: retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel, Paul. ex Fest. p. 162 Müll.: ut nequitur comprimi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 20: quid quid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31, 8.

nēquicquam, nēquidquam, v. nequiquam.

Nequīnātes, v. Nequinum, II.

nēquinont, v. nequeo *init.*

Nequinum, i, *n., a city in Umbria, on the site of which* Narnia *afterwards stood,* Liv. 10, 9; 10; cf. Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—Hence, **II. Nequīnātes,** um, *m., the inhabitants of Nequinum:* Nequinates Narnienses, Paul. ex Fest. p. 176 Müll.; Fast. Triumph. ap. Grut. 296, col. 2.

nēquior, ius, v. nequam.

nēquīquam (so in the best MSS.; not nequicquam; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 642 sq.; Plaut. Trin. 440 Brix.; id. Most. 242 Lorenz), *adv.* [ne-quiquam; cf.: nequiquam significare idem quod frustra, plurimis auctorum exemplis manifestum est, Paul. ex. Fest. p. 162 *fin.* Müll.], *in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly:* ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 108: qui ipse sibi sapiens prodesse non quit, nequiquam sapit, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 2 (Trag. v. 310 Vahl.): et sero et nequiquam pudet, Cic. Quint. 25, 79: nequiquam alicujus auxilium implorare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis homines judicari deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, *without ground, without reason,* id. B. G. 2, 27: nequiquam deus abscidit oceano terras, *to no purpose,* Hor. C. 1, 3, 21: causas nequiquam nectis inanes, Verg. A. 9, 219; id. G. 1, 403; Ov. M. 4, 78; 5, 33; 438 al.: frustra ac nequiquam, Cat. 77, 1: sed nequiquam frustra, etc., App. M. 8, p. 208, 41.—*Absol.* in exclamation: nequiquam! Liv. 42, 64, 4.—Esp., *without punishment, with impunity:* ne istuc nequiquam dixeris tam indignum dictum in me, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 108.

nēquis for **nē quis,** v. 2. quis.

nēquissĭmus, a, um, v. nequam.

nēquĭter, *adv.,* v. nequam *fin.*

nēquĭtia, ae, and **nēquĭties** (no *gen.* or *dat.*), *f.* [nequam], *bad quality, badness* (very rare): aceti, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 125.—**II.** Trop., *bad moral quality,* of all degrees, *idleness, negligence, worthlessness, vileness* (syn.: malitia, negligentia, ignavia, mollitia; class.). **A.** *Idleness, inactivity, remissness, negligence:* me ipsum inertiae nequitiaeque condemno, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4; 1, 11, 29: inertissimi homines, nescio quā singulari nequitiā praediti, id. Fin. 5, 20, 56.—**B.** *Lightness, levity, inconsiderateness:* omnia mala probra flagitia, quae homines faciunt, in duabus rebus sunt, malitia atque nequitia. Si nequitiam defendere vis, licet, P. African. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9; Auct. ad Her. 3, 6, 11.—**C.** *Prodigality, profusion:* quod filii nequitiam videret, Cic. Clu. 51, 141: illum aut nequities ... expellet, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131.—**D.** *Profligacy, wantonness, lewdness:* uxor pauperis Ibyci Tandem nequitiae pone modum tuae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 1; 3, 4, 78; Ov. F. 1, 414; Phaedr. 3, 8, 15; in *plur.,* Mart. 4, 42, 4.—**E.** *Worthlessness, vileness, wickedness, villany:* Lucurgus mihi quidem videtur posse hic ad nequitiam adducier, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 4: si domus haec habenda est potius, quam officina nequitiae et diversorium flagitiorum omnium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87: qui istius insignem nequitiam, frontis involutam integumentis, nondum cernat, id. Pis. 6, 12: maturae mala nequitiae, Juv. 14, 216.

* **nē-quō** (better **nē quō**), *adv., not to any place, no whither:* vilica ad cenam nequo eat, neque ambulatrix siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

Nĕrătĭus Priscus, *a celebrated lawyer under Trajan,* Spart. Hadr. 4 and 18.

1. Nērēis, ĭdos, *f., a Nereid;* v. Nereus, II. A.

2. Nērēĭs, ĭdis, *f., one of the daughters of Priam,* Hyg. Fab. 90.

3. Nērēis, ĭdis, *f., a daughter of Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; the wife of Gelo, of Syracuse,* Just. 28, 3, 4.

Nērēius, a, um, v. Nereus, II. B.

Nērētum, i, *n., a city in Calabria,* now *Nardo,* Ov. M. 15, 51.—Hence, **Nērētini,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Neretum,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Nēreus (dissyl.), i and ĕos, *m.*, = Νηρεύς, *the son of Oceanus and Tethys, a sea-god, the husband of Doris, and father of the Nereids*, Ov. M. 13, 742; Prop. 3, 5, 33 (4, 6, 67); Verg. A. 8, 383: Nerei filii, *sea-monsters*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 733 P. (Trag. v. 138 Vahl.); Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39; Verg. A. 2, 418 Forbig. ad loc.; Petr. 139.—**B.** Transf. (poet.), *the sea:* placidum per Nerea, Tib. 4, 1, 58: quâ totum Nereus circumtonat orbem. Ov. M. 1, 187; Val. Fl. 1, 450; Luc. 2, 713.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nērēis**, idis, *f.*, *a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph, Nereïa:* virides Nereides, Ov. H. 5, 57: Nereida colligit orbam, id. M. 11, 380: aequoreae Nereides, Cat. 64, 15: Nereis caerula Thetis, Tib. 1, 6, 9 (5, 45).—Acc. to Hyg. Fab. praef. there were fifty of them; acc. to Prop. 3, 5, 33 (4, 6, 67), a hundred.—**B. Nērēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nereus:* genetrix Nereia, Ov. M. 13, 162: juvenis, *Phocus, grandson of Nereus*, id. ib. 7, 685: Nereia Doto, *daughter of Nereus*, Verg. A. 9, 102: Nereia turba, *the Nereids*, Sil. 7, 416: Nereia bacca, *pearls*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 591—**C. Nērīnē**, ēs, *f.*, = Nereis, *Nerine:* Nerine Galatea, thymo mihi dulcior Hyblae, Verg. E. 7, 37. —**D. Nērīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Nereïus, *of* or *belonging to Nereus, Nerine:* Nerinae aquae, *sea-water*, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 52: animantia Nerina, *fishes*, Aus. Ep. 4, 55.

Nēria and **Nērĭēnē**, v. Nerio.

Nērīnē and **Nērīnus**, v. Nereus, II. C. and D.

Nērĭo, ēnis, or **Nērĭēnes**, is, or **Nērĭēnē**, ēs, or **Nēria**, ae, *f.* [a Sabine word which signified bravery; v. Nero; hence, personified, in the Roman mythology], *the companion and wife of Mars; nom.* Nerio, Gell. 13, 22, 4; Mart. Cap. 1, § 4; *acc.:* Mars salutat Nerienem uxorem suam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 34: Nerienes, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 4 (Sat. Men. 83, 1): Neria Martis, Cn. Gell. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 13: nolo ego Neaeram te vocent, sed Nerienem, Licinius Imbrex ap. Gell. l. l. *fin.*

† **nērĭon** (**nērĭum**), ii, *n.*, = νήριον, *the oleander* or *rosebay*, Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 24, 11, 53, § 90.

† **nērīta**, ae, *m.*, = νηρίτης, *a sea-mussel resembling the nautilus*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103 dub. (Sillig. and Jahn, Veneriae).

Nērĭtŏs (**-us**), i, *m.*, = Νήριτος, *a mountain in Ithaca, and an island in its vicinity*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55: Neritos ardua saxis, Verg. A. 3, 271; Sen. Troad. 856.—Hence, **II. Nērĭtĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Neritos, Neritian; poet.* for *Ithacean:* Macareus, Ov. M. 14, 159; also for *Ulyssean:* Neritia proles, *the Saguntines, because they emigrated from the Cephallenian islands*, Sil. 2, 317; cf. Liv. 21, 7: Neritia ratis, *the ship of Ulysses*, Ov. M. 14, 563: dux, i.e. *Ulysses*, id. F. 4, 69: domus, *of Ulysses*, id. M. 13, 712.

Nērĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. So Cn. Nerius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5.—Perh. the same, celebrated as a usurer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69; v. Wüstem. ad loc.

Nĕro, ōnis, *m.* [a Sabine word,=fortis; cf. Nerio = fortitudo; root nar; Sanscr. naras, man; Gr. ἀνήρ; cf. ἠνορέη], *a family name in the* gens Claudia, whose most famous member was the emperor C. Claudius Nero, Tac. A. lib. 12–16 passim; Suet. Ner. 1 sqq.; Juv. 8, 223; 12, 129 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nĕrōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Neronian:* mensem quoque Aprilem Neroneum appellavit, Suet. Ner. 55: unda, *the warm baths of Nero*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 6: certamen, *the games in the Grecian manner instituted by Nero*, Suet. Vit. 4; so, agon, id. Ner. 12.—**B. Nĕrōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Nero, Neronian:* Neronianum dictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248: piscina, perh. *laid out after the pattern of the fish-ponds of Nero, near Baiæ*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.—**2. Nĕrōnĭānus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Patrobius Neronianus, Suet. Galb. 20.—**C. Nĕrōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Neronian*, Suet. Ner. 12.

Nĕrŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Νέρων-πόλις, *a name which Nero intended to give to the city of Rome:* destinavit et Romam Neropolin nuncupare, Suet. Ner. 55.

Nersae, ārum, *f.*, *an ancient city of the Æqui*, Verg. A. 7, 744.

Nersĭa, ae, *f.*, *an Etruscan goddess*, Tert. Apol. 24.

Nerthus, i, [Old Germ. nirdu; cf. Sanscr. narakas, underworld; Gr. ἔνεροι], *f.*, *a goddess of the ancient Germans, the Earth*, Tac. G. 40, 4; v. Orell. ad h. l.

Nertobriga, ae, *f.* **I.** *A city in Hispania Bœtica, surnamed* Concordia Julia, now *Valera la Vieja*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.—**II.** *A city of Celtiberia*, now *Almunia*, Flor. 2, 17, 10.

Nerŭlum, i, *n.*, *a fortified city in Lucania*, *Rotondo*, Liv. 9, 20, 9.—Hence, **II. Nerŭlōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nerulum*, Suet. Aug. 4.

Nerva, ae, *m.*, *a Roman family name of the* Licinii, Cocceii, *and* Silii. So M. Cocceius Nerva, *the Roman emperor.*—Hence, **II. Nervĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Nerva, Nervian:* miles, *of the Nervian legion*, Claud. B. Gild. 421.

nervālis, e, *adj.* [nervus], *of* or *belonging to the nerves:* herba, Scrib. Larg. 12.

nervĭae, ārum, *f.*, and **nervĭa**, ōrum, *n.* [cf. nervus], *strings* or *chords* of a musical instrument, *gut-strings*, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 15; Gell. 9, 7, 3.—**II.** Transf., *nerves*, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 16 (Sat. Men. 63, 4); Petr. 45, 11.

† **nervĭcēus**, a, um, *adj.* [nervus], *made of sinews:* nervicei funes = nerviae, Vulg. Judic. 16, 7.

1. nervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has a nervous disorder, nervous* (al. neuricos), Vitr. 8, 3.

2. Nervĭcus, a, um, v. Nervii, II.

Nervĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Belgic Gaul*, in the modern *Hainault*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; 2, 15 sq.; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 4, 15; 33; 56 al.—In *sing.*, Luc. 1, 428.—Hence, **II. Nervĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Nervian:* proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5.

nervīnus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus], *made of sinews:* nervini funes, Veg. Mil. 4, 9.

Nervĭus, a, um, v. Nerva, II.

Nervŏlārĭa, ae, *f.*, *the title of a lost comedy of Plautus*, Gell. 3, 3, 6.

nervōsē, *adv.*, v. nervosus *fin.*

nervōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nervosus], *strength, thickness;* of a thread, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9; of the body, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; id. Tard. 1, 4, 73; 5, 1, 21.

nervōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nervus], *full of sinews, sinewy, nervous.* **I.** Lit.: nervosa et lignea dorcas, Lucr. 4, 1161: poples, Ov. M. 6, 256: exilitas, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214: partes, id. 23, 3, 34, § 69: nervosius illud, i. e. membrum virile, Cat. 67, 27.—**B.** Transf., of plants, *full of fibres. fibrous:* cauliculi, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 27, 12, 97, § 123.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Nervous, vigorous, energetic* in expression: quis Aristotele nervosior, Cic. Brut. 31, 121.—**B.** *Vigorous, bold:* vivacitas, Val. Max. 8, 13, 4: juventus, Prud. c. Sym. 2, 320.—Hence, *adv.:* **nervōsē**, *strongly, boldly, vigorously, energetically:* vigilanter nervoseque aliquem subornare, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6.—*Comp.:* nervosius dicere, Cic. Or. 36, 127: nervosius aliquid disserere, id. Off. 3, 29, 106.

nervŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *nerve, strength, vigor:* si tu nervulos tuos mihi saepe cognitos . . . adhibueris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, § 13.

nervus, i, *m.* [root snar-; Old Germ. snara, a snare; Gr. νεῦρον; cf. parvus and παῦρος], *a sinew, tendon, nerve.* **I.** Lit.: his adde nervos, a quibus artus continentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: hoc nervos confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: nervus qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90: hic primum nervos et venas expressit (of Pythagoras the painter), id. 34, 8, 19, § 59: nervorum contractio, Sen. Ep. 66, 40: nervi quos τένοντας Graeci appellant, Cels. 8, 1: condamus alter alterum in nervum bracchialem, *let us embrace*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 99.—**B.** Transf. **1.** I. q. membrum virile, Hor. Epod. 12, 19; Juv. 10, 205; 9, 35; *pl.* nervi, Petr. 131, §§ 4 and 6.—**2.** *A string of a musical instrument:* omnes voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: cotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum tota vicinitas personat, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; Verg. A. 9, 776; Hor. C. 3, 11, 4.—**3.** *A bowstring:* reciproca tendens nervo equino concita tela, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 176 Rib.): nervoque obversus equino Contendit telum, Verg. A. 9, 622: nervo aptare sagittas, id. ib. 10, 131: erumpit nervo pulsante sagitta, id. G. 4, 313; so Val. Fl. 6, 376; 1, 437; Luc. 7, 141.—**b.** *A bow:* aliquem fallere nervo, Val. Fl. 3, 182.—**4.** *The leather* with which shields were covered: scuta nervo firmata, Tac. A. 2, 14; Sil. 4, 293.—**5.** *A thong* with which a person was bound, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 11; Veg. Mil. 4, 9.—**6.** *The cords* or *wires* by which a puppet is moved: duceris ut nervis alienis mobile lignum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 82.—**7.** *A fetter:* nervum appellamus etiam ferreum vinculum, quo pedes impediuntur: quamquam Plautus eo etiam cervices vinciri ait: Perfidiose captus edepol nervo cervices probat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.: VINCITO AVT NERVO, AVT COMPEDIBVS, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1: in nervo atque compedibus aetatem agunt, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 18, 18; cf. Plaut. As. 3, 2, 5: posuit in nervo pedes meos, Vulg. Job, 33, 11.—**b.** *A prison:* in nervum aliquem rapere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 45: in nervo jacebis, id. Curc. 5, 3, 40; cf. id. Capt. 3, 5, 71: vereor ne istaec fortitudo in nervum erumpat denique, *will lay you by the heels, bring you into durance*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 10; 4, 4, 15: eximere de nervo aliquem, Liv. 6, 15, 9: misit in nervum, Vulg. Jer. 20, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Nerve, vigor, force, power, strength:* digna res est ubi tu nervos intendas tuos, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20: onus . . . dignum in quo omnes nervos aetatis industriaeque meae contenderem, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: omnibus nervis mihi contendendum est, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 56, § 130: opibus ac nervis ad perniciem suam uti, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 32: nervi belli pecunia, id. ib. 5, 2, 5: vectigalia nervos esse rei publicae, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: legionum nervos incidere, id. Phil. 12, 3, 8: poëtae molliunt animos, nervos omnes virtutis elidunt, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: video, fore nervis opus sapientiâque tuâ, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: loci inhaerentes in nervis causarum, *intimately connected with them*, id. de Or. 3, 27, 106: nervi conjurationis, *the leaders*, Liv. 7, 39, 6.—**B.** In partic., of expression, *force, energy:* horum oratio neque nervos, neque aculeos oratorios ac forenses habet, Cic. Or. 19, 62; cf. id. de Or. 3, 21, 80: nervi in dicendo, id. ib. 2, 22, 91: sectantem levia nervi Deficiunt, Hor. A. P. 26.

Nēsaeē, ēs, *f.*, = Νησαίη, *one of the Nereids*, Verg. A. 5, 826.

nĕsăpĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ne-sapio], *unwise, foolish*, Petr. 50, 5; cf. Ter. Scaurus de Orthogr. p. 2251 P.

nescĭens, entis, *P. a.*, v. nescio *fin.*

nescĭenter, *adv.*, v. nescio, *P. a. fin.*

nescĭentĭa, ae, *f* [nescio], *ignorance* (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.

ne-scĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *not to know, to be ignorant* (syn. ignoro): hunc nescire sat scio de illâ amicâ, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 48: nescis cui maledicas nunc viro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 29: nec me pudet fateri nescire, quod nesciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: de Oropo opinor, sed certum nescio, id. Att. 12, 23, 2: quid nobis agendum sit, nescio, id. ib. 7, 12, 2: anima sit (animus) ignisve, nescio, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: nescis quantâ cum expectatione sim te auditurus, *you cannot think*, id. N. D. 3, 1, 2: nescis, temeraria, nescis, Quem fugias, Ov. M. 1, 514: nobis omnia de te Quaerere, si nescis, maxima cura fuit, id. H. 17, 197; 20, 150: quod scis or scies, nescis, a formula used in advising another to keep a secret: ne tu hercle linguam comprimes Posthac: etiam illud quod scies nesciveris, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 89: tu nescis id quod scis, Dromo, si sapies, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26; id. Eun. 4, 4, 55.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* nescibam id dicere illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10: nescit Agenorides natam parvumque nepotem Aequoris esse deos, Ov. M. 4, 562.—With *inf.* alone: nescire Tarquinios privatos vivere, Liv. 2, 2, 3: gens, quae victa quiescere nesciat, id. 9, 3, 12; 22, 51, 4; Curt. 7, 7, 16; Just. 28, 3, 12; Aug. Serm. 330, 3.—(*β*) *Pass.:* utrum consistere uspiam velit an mare transire nescitur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2: talibus locis pruinarum vis et natura nescitur, Pall. 11, 4, 2: lis antea nescita, *unknown*, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.—(*γ*) Nescio quis, nescio quid, nescio quomodo, nescio an, used in an assertion to express uncertainty with regard to some particular con-

tained in it; and usually without influencing the mood of the following verb: nescio quis, *I know not who, some one, somebody, a certain person:* nescio quid, *I know not what, something, some, a certain:* prope me hic nescio quis loquitur, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 9: nescio quid profecto mihi animus praesagit mali, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 7: nisi me forte Paconii nescio cujus querelis moveri putes, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: o pastores nescio quos cupidos litterarum, id. Flacc. 17, 39; in affected ignorance, to denote that a thing is *insignificant, small, mean*, etc.: fortasse non jejunum hoc nescio quid quod ego gessi, et contemnendum videtur, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: quia nescio quid in philosophiā dissentiret, *a little*, id. N. D. 1, 33, 93: nescio quid litterularum, *a short letter*, id. Att. 15, 4, 1: rumoris nescio quid afflavit, id. ib. 16, 5, 1: causidicum nescio quem, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202: nescio quid e quercu exsculpseram, id. Att. 13, 28, 2: sententiae nescio unde ex abdito erutae, id. Or. 24, 79: nescio quid etiam de Locrorum proelio, id. N. D. 3, 5, 11: mente nescio quā effrenatā atque praecipiti, id. Cael. 15, 35: illud nescio quod non fortuitum, sed divinum videbatur, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: nescio quid praeclarum, *remarkable* or *extraordinary excellence*, id. Arch. 7, 15: fit enim, nescio quomodo, ut, etc., *I know not how*, id. Off. 1, 41, 146: boni nescio quomodo tardiores sunt, id. Sest. 47, 100: qui, nescio quo modo, conspirant, Nep. Alcib. 11, 1; id. Thras. 1, 3: casu nescio quo, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 3: alii nescio quo pacto obduruerunt, id. ib. 5, 15, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18: sed ita fato nescio quo contigisse arbitror, ut, etc., id. Fam. 15, 13, 2; cf.: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: nescio an, *I know not whether, probably, perhaps:* constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Lig. 9, 26: sin illam alteram, nescio an amplius mihi negotii contrahatur, id. Cat. 4, 5, 9: ingens eo die res et nescio an maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; v. the art. an.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Not to know, to be unacquainted with* a person or thing (mostly poet.): illa illum nescit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 30; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 16: non nescire hiemem, Verg. G. 1, 391: deos, Luc. 1, 453: litteras, Sen. Clem. 2, 1: vinum toto nescire Decembri, i. e. *to abstain from*, Juv. 7, 97.—**B.** *Not to understand; to be unable:* non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; Juv. 6, 188: stare loco nescit, said of a horse, Verg. G. 3, 84: nescit vox missa reverti, *cannot be unsaid*, Hor. A. P. 390.—**C.** *To be incapable:* Stoici omnino irasci nesciunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 65: qui nesciat irasci, Juv. 10, 360.—Hence, **nesciens**, entis, *P. a., unknowing, ignorant, unaware* (class. nescius): ut nescientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 59: nesciens sui, *unconscious*, App. Mag. p. 301, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **nescienter**, *unknowingly, ignorantly*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 40.

nescītus, a, um, *Part.* of nescio.

nescius, a, um, *adj.* [ne-scio], *unknowing, ignorant, unaware* (syn.: inscius, ignarus).—With *gen.:* nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg. A. 10, 501: impendentis mali nescius, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 8.—With *de*, Ov. H. 16, 140.—With a *rel.-clause:* nescia, quae faceret subitos mihi causa dolores, Ov. H. 11, 47: arvaque Cyclopum, quid rastra, quid usus aratri, Nescia, id. M. 14, 2.—With a preced. *neg.:* neque tamen, cum haec scribebam, eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2.—With *inf.:* non sum nescius, Scaevola, ista inter Graecos dici, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: non eram nescius, fore, etc., id. Fin. 1, 1, 1; id. Att. 15, 11, 4.—**B.** *Not knowing how, not understanding, unable;* with *inf.* (poet.): nescii fari pueri, Hor. C. 4, 6, 18: cedere nescius, id. ib. 1, 6, 6: nescia fallere vita, Verg. G. 2, 467: corda, id. ib. 4, 470: Graias mirari artes, Juv. 11, 100: vinci nescius, Ov. P. 2, 9, 45: natura mutari nescia, Juv. 13, 240.—**II.** *Pass., not known, unknown* (rare; not in Cic.): in locis nesciis nesciā spe sumus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 17; id. Capt. 2, 2, 15: tributa, Tac. A. 1, 59.—As *subst.:* **nescium**, ii, *n., an unknown thing, a piece of ignorance:* siquid nescibo, id nescium tradam tibi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 15; cf.: neque nescium habebat, Anteium invisum Neroni, *nor was he ignorant*, Tac. A. 16, 14.

Nesebis, v. Nisibis.

‡ **nesi**, pro sine positum est in lege dedicationis arae Dianae Aventinensis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 165 Müll.

Nēsīmăchus, i, *m., the father of Hippomedon*, Hyg. Fab. 70.

Nēsiōtae, ārum, *m., a people of Cephalenia*, Liv. 38, 28.

Nēsis, idis (*acc.* idem and ida), *f.*, = Νησίς, *a small island in the bay of Naples, between Naples and Puteoli*, now *Nisita*, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 1; 16, 4, 1; Sen. Ep. 51, 3; Stat. S. 3, 1, 148; Luc. 6, 90.

Nessēus, a, um, v. Nessus, III.

nession, ii, *n., a plant, the* centaurium majus, App. Herb. 24.

† **nessotrŏphīum** and **nessotrŏphēum**, i, *n.*, = νεσσοτροφεῖον, *a place where ducks are reared, a duck-yard*, Varr. R. R. 3, 11; Col. 8, 15.

Nessus, i, *m.*, = Νέσσος. **I.** *A river in Thrace*, now *the Mesto* or (Turkish) *Karasu*, Liv. 45, 29, 6; also called *Nestos* (= Νέστος), Mel. 2, 2.—**II.** *A Centaur, who, on offering violence to Dejanira, was slain by Hercules with a poisoned arrow*, Ov. M. 9, 101 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 34.—Hence, **III. Nessēus**, a, um, *adj., of Nessus:* venenum, *with the blood of Nessus, poisoned by the arrow of Hercules*, Ov. H. 9, 163: palla tabe Nesseā illita, Sen. Herc. Oet. 716.

† **nestis**, idis, *f.*, = νῆστις, *the second part of the small intestines;* Lat. intestinum jejunum, so called because always found empty: nestide paralysi vitiatā, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 11; 5, 10, 100.

Nestor, ŏris (Gr. *acc.* Nestora, Hor. C. 1, 15, 22), *m.*, = Νέστωρ, *a son of Neleus, and king of Pylus, famous among the heroes before Troy for his wisdom and eloquence. He is said to have lived through three generations of men:* ipsi Agamemnoni, regi regum, fuit honestum, habere aliquem in consiliis capiendis Nestorem, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 2; cf. id. Sen. 10, 31; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: licet eloquio fidum quoque Nestora vincat, Ov. M. 13, 63; Prop. 2, 10, 46 (3, 5, 30); cf. Hor. C. 2, 9, 13; Tib. 4, 1, 49.—Nestoris aetas, *the age of Nestor*, prov. for *a long life*, Mart. 2, 64, 3; cf. id. 7, 96, 7; 5, 58, 5 al.: vivat Pacuvius, quaeso, vel Nestora totum, i. e. *a whole life of Nestor*, Juv. 12, 128.—Hence, **II. Nestŏrēus**, a, um, *adj., of Nestor:* senecta, Mart. 9, 30, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 110.

Nestŏrius, ii, *m., a theologian who was condemned as a heretic at the Council of Ephesus.*—Hence, **Nestŏriāni**, ōrum, *m., the followers of Nestorius, the Nestorians*, Cod. 1, 5, 8; 16, 5, 66.

Nestos, i, *m.*, v. Nessus, I.

† **nētē**, ēs, *f.*, = νήτη (sc. χορδή), *the undermost* or *last string* of a musical instrument, i. e. *the highest note*, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

Nētīnenses, ium, v. Netum, A.

Nētīni, ōrum, v. Netum, B.

† **nētŏīdes**, is, *m.*, = νητοειδής, *a musical key:* netoides, quae et νομικὸς consuevit vocari, Mart. Cap. 9, § 965 sq.

Nētum, i, *n., a city in Sicily, south-west of Syracuse*, now *Noto Vecchio*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59; Sil. 14, 268.—Hence, **A. Nētīnenses**, ium, *m., the inhabitants of Netum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 126.—**B. Nētīni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Netum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56.

1. nētus, a, um, *Part.*, from neo.

2. nētus, ūs, *m.* [neo], *a thread, yarn* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 114.

neu, *adv.*, v. neve.

† **neuras** (**nevras**), ădis, *f.*, = νευράς. **I.** *The plant* manicon, *which excites the nerves*, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179.—**II.** *A plant, called also* poterion: poterion, aut ut alii vocant, phrynion, vel nevras, Plin. 27, 12, 97, § 122.

Neuri (**Neuroe**), ōrum, *m.*, = Νευροί, *a people in European Scythia regarded as magicians*, Mel. 2, 1, 7 and 13; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88; Mart. Cap. 6, § 663; Amm. 31, 2, 14.—In *sing.* (collect.): et raptor agrorum Neurus, Val. Fl. 6, 121; Sid. Carm. 5, 481; 7, 324.

neurĭcus, v. 1. nervicus.

† **neurŏbăta** or **-es**, ae, *m.*, = νευροβάτης, *one who dances on a thin cord, a cord-dancer* (diff. from funambulus, one who dances on a stout rope): nam et neurobaten exhibuit, Vop. Car. 19, 2; Firm. Math. 8, 17.

† **neurŏīdes**, *n.*, = νευροειδές, *a kind of wild beet*, Plin. 20, 8, 28, § 72.

† **neurospaston**, i, *n.*, = νευρόσπαστον, *a figure set in motion by strings, a puppet, marionette*, Gell. 14, 1, 23 (by others written as Greek).

† **neurospastos**, i, *f.*, = νευρόσπαστος, *the wild-brier, dog-rose*, Plin. 24, 14, 74, § 121.

neuter, tra, trum (*gen.* neutri, Varr. L. L. 9, § 62, acc. to the MSS.; cf. §§ 55 and 58; Aus. Ep. 50; and by grammarians always in the phrase neutri generis, *of the neuter gender*, Charis. 13 P.; Diom. 277 P. al.; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449; *dat. sing.* neutrae, acc. to Prisc. p. 678.—Collat. form, NECVTER, Inscr. Orell. 4859), *adj.* [ne-uter], *neither the one nor the other, neither* of two: ut neutri illorum quisquam esset me carior, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2: in neutram partem moveri, id. Ac. 2, 42, 130; id. Off. 2, 6, 20: debemus neutrum eorum contra alium juvare, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 5: quid bonum sit, quid malum, quid neutrum, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 10; Ov. M. 4, 378: ita fiet ut neutra lingua alteri officiat, Quint. 1, 1, 14.—Repeated: neuter neutri invidet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49.—With verb in *plur.:* ut caveres, neuter ad me iretis cum querimoniā, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 34: quia neuter consulum potuerant bello abesse, Liv. 9, 44, 2.—(β) In *plur.:* in quo neutrorum contemnenda est sententia, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 70: neutri alteros primo cernebant, Liv. 21, 46, 4: ita neutris cura posteritatis, Tac. H. 1, 1: in neutris partibus esse, Sen. Ira, 2, 23: neutris quicquam hostile facientibus, Just. 6, 7, 1.—**II.** In partic., in gram.: neutra nomina, *of the neuter gender:* neutra (nomina or verba), *which are neither active nor passive, middle*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 28; id. Or. 46, 155; Gell. 1, 7, 15 et saep.—Hence, **A.** *Adv.:* ‡ **neutrē**, *neutrally; in neither way:* neutre, οὐδετέρως, Gloss. Philox.—**B. neutrō**, *adv., to neither one side nor the other; to neither side, neither way:* neutro inclinatā spe, Liv. 5, 26 *fin.:* neutro inclinaverat fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 23: si neutro litis condicio praeponderet, Quint. 7, 2, 39.

ne-ŭtĭquam (mostly ante-class.; not in Cæs., Quint., Plin., Suet.; very rare in Cic. and Liv.; v. Hand. Turs. 3, p. 182 sq.; by Enn., Plaut., and Ter. written as two words, **ne ŭtiquam**), *adv., by no means, in nowise; not altogether, not exactly, not quite:* mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52 (Trag. v. 56 Vahl.); Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 43: id ne utiquam mihi placet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 54: indissolubiles vos quidem esse potestis, neutiquam tamen dissolvemini, Cic. Tim. 11; id. Att. 6, 9, 3; id. Sen. 12, 42; Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: dictatori neutiquam placebat, Liv. 7, 12, 11: specimen neutiquam volgatae laudis, id. 4, 27, 10.

ne-utiquē, *adv., by no means* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 15, 2, 3.

neutrālis, e, *adj.* [neuter], in gram., of the gender of substantives, *neuter:* positio, Quint. 1, 4, 24: nomina, id. 1, 5, 54 et saep.—Hence, *adv.:* **neutrālĭter**, *as a neuter:* Gellius fora navium neutraliter dixit, Charis. p. 55 P.

neutrē, neutrō, *adv.*, v. neuter *fin.*

neutrŭbi, *adv.* [neuter-ubi]. * **I.** *In neither place*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56.—**II.** *Neither way:* neutrubi proelio inclinato, Amm. 19, 2, 13; 24, 2, 14.

nē-ve or **neu**, *adv.*, introduces a negative clause containing a purpose, command, or prohibition, esp. after ut, ne, etc., *and not, nor, and that not, and lest:* utinam ne in nemore, etc. . . . neve inde, etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 282 Vahl.): caveto ne quam materiam doles, neu caedas, neu tangas, nisi siccam, neu gelidam, neu rorulentam, Cato, R. R. 37; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: ut eam ne quis nobis minuat, neve vivus, neve mortuus, *neither . . . nor*, id. Leg. 2, 27, 67: cohortatus est, uti suae pristinae virtutis memoriam retinerent, neu perturbarentur animo, *and that not*, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: ut earum rerum vis minueretur, neu ponti nocerent, id. ib. 4, 17 *fin.*—So after a *subj.* alone: ipse

modo Aeneas . . . adveniat, voltus neve exhorrescat amicos, Verg. A. 7, 263: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Neu sinas Medos equitare inultos, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50.—After an *imper.*, Verg. G. 2, 37; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 37.

Neverīta, ae, *f.*, *a sea-goddess*, Mart. Cap. 1, 16.

nēvŏlo, nēvīs, etc., v. nolo.

nevras, adis, v. neuras.

nex, nĕcis, *f.* [neco], *death* (syn.: mors, letum). **I.** Lit. **A.** *A violent death, murder, slaughter* (cf.: caedes, occisio): mater terribilem minatur vitae cruciatum et necem, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218 (Trag. v. 44 Vahl.): insidiatori et latroni, quae potest esse injusta nex, Cic. Mil. 4, 10: necem sibi consciscere, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: vitae necisque potestatem habere in aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: necem comminari alicui, Suet. Caes. 14: neci dedere, Verg. G. 4, 90: neci demittere, id. A. 2, 85: neci mittere, id. ib. 12, 513: neci dare, id. ib. 12, 341: necem alicui parare, Ov. A. A. 1, 73: neci occumbere, id. M. 15, 499; id. H. 14, 12: eripere necem alicui, Stat. Th. 3, 69: miscere neces, *to murder*, Val. Fl. 3, 381: gravi nece urgere aliquem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1833: devotus neci, *doomed to death*, id. Thyest. 693: vitae necisque potestas, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 4, 8. 1.—(β) With *gen. obj.*: multorum civium neces, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18.—(γ) With *gen. subj.*: venatorum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 2.—**B.** In gen., *death, a natural death* (rare and post-Aug.): post necem Mithridatis, Just. 42, 1, 1: post necem consulis, Suet. Caes. 5: fata nobis sensum nostrae necis auferunt, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 21, 7. — **II.** Transf., *the blood of the slain*: (manūs) imbutae Phrygia nece, Ov. A. A. 2, 714. — **B.** In gen., *destruction, ruin*, = pernicies, exitium (jurid. Lat.): in necem alicujus, Dig. 38, 5, 1; 36, 4, 5; 15, 1, 21.

* **nexābundē,** *adv.* [nexo], *in a straitened* or *scanty manner*; *comp.*: victitare nexabundius, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 2 Mai.

nexĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [necto], *tied* or *bound together* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: membra, Lact. 7, 5, 10 (dub.; al. vexabilia). — **II.** Trop.: adversatio, Amm. 29, 2, 11.

nexĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *tied* or *bound together* (poet.): vestis, Lucr. 5, 1350: plagae, Ov. M. 2, 499: hederae, id. ib. 6, 128.

nexĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nexilis], *a connection*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

nexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [necto], *a tying* or *binding together, a fastening* (post-class.): vinculorum nexiones, Arn. 5, 156; Mart. Cap. 1, § 31; 3, § 226.

nexo, xŭi and xi, 3 (also of the first conj., acc. to Prisc. 9, 6, 33, p. 860 sq.; 10, 8, 48, p. 904; Diom. 1, p. 366; and in the reading: nexantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem, Verg. A. 5, 279 Conington; but here the better reading is nixantem, Rib. and Forbig. ad loc.; cf. also Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 421 sq.), *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to tie* or *bind together, to interlace, entwine* (ante-class.): nexebant multa inter se, Liv. Andr. ap. Diom. p. 366 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 861 P.: omnibus manicas neximus, Att. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 130 Rib.).

nexum, i, v. 2. nexus, II.

nexuōsus, a, um [nexus], *full of windings, much interlaced*, Cassiod. Var. 11, 40 Fig. — *Sup.*: nexuosissimae quaestionem minutiae, *excessively involved* or *complicated*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 6.

1. nexus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from necto.

2. nexus, ūs, *m.* [necto], *a tying* or *binding together, a fastening, joining, an interlacing, entwining, clasping.* **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et jam contulerant arto luctantia nexu Pectora pectoribus, Ov. M. 6, 242; cf.: bracchiorum nexibus elidere aliquem (of a wrestler), Suet. Ner. 53: serpens, baculum qui nexibus ambit, *coils, folds*, Ov. M. 15, 659; cf. Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32; Tac. A. 4, 62: salix solido ligat nexu, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.—**II.** Transf. (with the collat. form **nexum,** i; v. in the foll.), *the state* or *condition of a* nexus (v. necto, I. B.), *a personal obligation, an addiction* or *voluntary assignment of the person for debt, slavery for debt*: nexum Manilius scribit, omne, quod per libram et aes geritur, in quo sint mancipia. Mutius, quae per aes et libram fiant, ut obligentur, praeter quae mancipio dentur. Hoc verius esse, ipsum verbum ostendit. de quo quaeritur; nam idem quod obligatur per libram neque suum fit, inde nexum dictum. Liber qui suas operas in servitutem pro pecuniā quādam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 105 Müll.: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu, aut in jure cessio, Cic. Top. 5, 28: QVOM NEXVM FACIET, etc., Lex XII. Tab.: qui se nexu obligavit, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: nexum inire, Liv. 7, 19: nec civili nexu sed communi lege naturae, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26 Mos. (B. and K., nexo): Attici proprium te esse scribis mancipio et nexo, id. Fam. 7, 30, 2: cum sunt propter unius libidinem omnia nexa civium liberata nectierque postea desitum, id. Rep. 2, 34, 59: ut non sustulerit horum nexa atque hereditates, id. Caecin. 35, 102.—**B.** In gen., *a legal obligation* of any kind: acceptilatio est liberatio per mutuam interrogationem, quā utriusque contigit ab eodem nexu absolutio, Dig. 46, 4, 1: partem hereditatis a nexu pignoris liberam consequi, ib. 10, 2, 33.—* **2.** Trop.: legis (= vincula, nodi), *obligations, restraints*, Tac. A. 3, 28 *fin.*; v. Orell. ad h. l.: nexus naturalium causarum, id. ib. 6, 22: causarum latentium, Curt. 5, 11, 10.

nī (old orthography **nei,** v. in the foll.), *adv.* and *conj.* [identical with ne and the prim. form, whence nisi, i. e. si ni]. **I.** *Adv.*, like ne, an absolutely negative particle, *not.*—So only in the combinations, **A.** Quid ni? or, in one word, quidni? *why not?* quid ego ni ita censeam? Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 27: quid ego ni fleam? id. ib. 4, 8, 1: quidni, inquit, meminerim? etc., Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273 et saep.; v. quidni.—**B.** Nimirum, lit. not wonderful; v. nimirum.—**II.** *Conj.*, like ne, in imperative and intentional clauses, *not, that not* (ante-class. and poet.): ni quid tibi hinc in spem referas, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 3: vinum aliudve quid ni laudato, Varr. ap. Non. 281, 31: Numa constituit, ut pisces, qui squamosi non essent, ni pollucerent . . . ni qui ad polluctum emerent, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20; cf.: QVEM QVISQVE EORVM AGRVM POSIDEBIT, INVITIS EIS NIQVIS SICET NIVE PASCAT NIVE FRVATVR, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3121, p. 40: IS EVM AGRVM NEI HABETO NIVE FRVIMINO, ib.: ROGO PER DEOS, NI VELITIS OSSA MEA VIOLARE, Inscr. Grut. 996, 12; Cenotaph. Pis. ap. Inscr. Orell. 643: (lege) edictā flemus diu, ni nos divideret, Prop. 2, 7, 2: obstabat vallum, ni instent acies, Sil. 1, 374 (al. ne): monent . . . ni teneant cursus, Verg. A. 3, 686 (antiqui ni pro ne ponebant, Serv. ad loc.).—**III.** As a conditional negative (= si non, nisi), *if not, unless, but that.* **A.** In gen. (α) With *indic.*: SI IN IVS VOCAT, NI IT, ANTESTATOR, IGITVR EM CAPITO, *if he summon him before court, if he go not, then he shall*, etc., Tab. XII. 1 *init.*: nam ni illum recipit, nihil est quo me recipiam, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35: ni offerumentas habebis plures in tergo tuo, etc., id. Rud. 3, 4, 48: mirum ni domi est, Ter. And. 3, 4, 19: moriar ni puto, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ni frustra augurium vani docuere parentes, Verg. A. 1, 392: si is homo moritur, probe factum . . . ni moritur, tum, etc., Liv. 8, 10, 12; 13.—(β) With *subj.*: quid ploras, pater?—Mirum ni cantem: condemnatus sum, *it's a wonder I don't sing* (ironically), Nov. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: dicerem, quae ante futura dixissem, ni vererer, ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 4: ni ita se res haberet, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; cf. id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: ni tamen exciderit, id. poët. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 73: ni faciat, Verg. A. 1, 58: omina ni repetant Argis numenque reducant, id. ib. 2, 178: nec Boi detrectāssent pugnam, ni fama . . . animos fregisset, Liv. 32, 31, 2: ea se dicturum, quae ni fiant, nulla sit pacis condicio, id. 32, 33, 2; 2, 22, 1; 1, 22, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In formal lang. of law, in agreements, promises, stipulations, etc.: cum is sponsionem fecisset ni vir bonus esset, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: judicem ferre, ni vindicias dederit, Liv. 3, 57: tum illud quod dicitur sive nive irrident, etc., Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: cedo qui cum habeam judicem, Ni dolo malo instipulatus sis, nive etiam dum siem Quinque et viginti annos natus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3 (4), 25 (v. the passage in connection); so id. ib. 3, 4, 9: id ni fit, mecum pignus, si quis volt, dato in urnam mulsi, *that it is not so, bet me*, etc., id. Cas. prol. 75; id. Ep. 5, 2, 35; id. Poen. 5, 4, 72.—**2.** Ni quis scivit (if any one has not voted), *the name of a* centuria *created by Servius Tullius for those to vote in who had not voted in their own* centuriae, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.—* **3.** For nisi quod, Amm. 22, 11 *fin.* — **4.** Ni forte, for nisi forte: ni forte satius est, etc., Curt. 5, 25, 12 (Foss, nisi), Quint. 11, 2, 27.

† **nīcā,** = νίκαε, νίκα, *conquer!* = vincas, a cry with which each party in the circus encouraged its favorite combatant, Inscr. Grut. 338, 2; Inscr. Fabr. p. 573, n. 54.

Nīcaea (**Nīcēa,** Plin. Ep. 10, 48), ae, *f.*, = Νίκαια. **I.** *The name of several cities.* **A.** *A city in Bithynia, on Lake Ascanius, formerly called* Antigonia, the mod. *Isnik* or *Nice*, Cic. Planc. 34, 84; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; Cat. 46, 5; Plin. Ep. 10, 49, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—**B.** *A city in Locris, near Thermopylæ*, Liv. 28, 5, 18; 32, 32; 35.—**C.** *An Indian city on the Hydaspes, founded by Alexander the Great*, Curt. 9, 3, 23; Just. 12, 8, 8.—**D.** *A city in Liguria, a colony of Marseilles*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Nīcaeensis** (**Nīcensis,** Plin. Ep. 10, 48), e, *adj.*, *Nicene*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 12.—As *subst. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Nicæa*, in Bithynia, Cic. Fam. 13, 61 *fin.*—**B. Nīcaenus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nicene*: Nicaena fides, *the confession of faith established at the Council of Nice*, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 2.

‡ **Nīcaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Νικαῖος (who grants victory), *an epithet of Jupiter*: ad templum Jovis, quem Nicaeum vocant, Liv. 43, 21, 8.

Nīcander, dri, *m.*, = Νίκανδρος. **I.** *A physician, poet, and grammarian of Colophon*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; Macr. S. 5, 21, 12.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 274, 4.

Nīcānor, ŏris, *m.*, = Νικάνωρ. **I.** *A grammarian*, Suet. Gram. 5.—**II.** *A celebrated painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 39, § 122.—**III.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Murat. 26, 3.

‡ **Nīcarchus,** i, *m.*, = Νίκαρχος, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 650, 4.

‡ **Nīcārium,** ii, = Νικάριον, *a female surname*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 133, 3.

Nīcātor, ŏris, *m.*, = Νικήτωρ (victor). **I.** *An epithet given to the members of King Perseus's body-guard*: cohors regia, quos Nicatoras appellant, Liv. 43, 19, 11.—**II.** *A surname of the Seleucidæ*, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 31.

Nīcēa, ae, v. Nicaea.

Nīcēphŏrium and **Nīcēphŏrĭon,** i, *n.*, = Νικηφόριον. **I.** *A grove near Pergamum*, Liv. 32, 33 and 34.—**II.** *A city in Mesopotamia*, Tac. A. 6, 41; Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86 al.

Nīcēphŏrĭus, ii, *m.* (**Nīcēphŏrĭon,** ŏnis, *m.*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129). **I.** *The bringer of victory*, a surname of Jupiter, Spart. Hadr. 2, 9.—**II.** *A river in Armenia, near Tigranocerta*, Tac. A. 15, 4.

Nīcēphŏrus, i, *m.*, = Νικηφόρος (who brings victory), *a Roman surname*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; Inscr. Murat. 83, 3.

Nīcer, cri, *m.*, *the river Neckar*, Eum. Pan. Const. 19; Aus. Mos. 423; Sid. 7, 324.

Nīcĕros, ōtis, *m.*, = Νικέρως, *a perfumer*, Mart. 12, 65, 4.—Hence, **II. Nīcĕrōtiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Niceros*, Mart. 10, 38, 8; so id. 6, 55, 3; Sid. Carm. 9, 324.

† **nīcētērium,** ii, *n.*, = νικητήριον, *the prize of victory*, Juv. 3, 68.

Nīcētiānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Nicetius*: hereditas, Sid. Ep. 3, 1.

Nīcias, ae, *m.*, = Νικίας. **I.** *A celebrated Athenian statesman and general, who fell in the expedition against Sicily*, Nep. Alcib. 3, 1; Just. 4, 4, 3.—**II.** Nicias Curtius, *a grammarian, a companion of Cicero in Cilicia*, Cic. Fam. 9, 10, 1; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; 13, 28, 3; 14, 9, 3.

1. nīco, ci, 3, *v. n.* [root gnic-, gnig-; Germ. neigen; cf. conivere (for cognigvere), to close (the eyelids), shut fast; v. also nitor, nixus], *to beckon*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 63 and 64.

2. Nīco (**Nīcon,** Inscr. Grut. 656, 5), ōnis, *m.*, = Νίκων. **I.** *A physician*, Cic.

Fam. 7, 20, 3.—**II.** *A famous pirate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 79.

Nīcocles, is, *m.*, = Νικοκλῆς, *a tyrant of Sicyon, overthrown by Aratus*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81.

Nīcŏlāus, i, *m.*, = Νικόλαος, *a Peripatetic philosopher from Damascus, a friend of Augustus;* hence, **Nīcolāus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Nicolaus:* dactyli Nicolai, *a kind of dates of a larger size than ordinary*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Edict. Diocl. p. 18.

Nīcŏmēdenses, ium, v. Nicomedia, II.

Nīcŏmēdes, is, *m.*, = Νικομήδης. **I.** *Son of Prusias, a king of Bithynia*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 229; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63.—**II.** *The son of the former, who declared himself a freedman of the Roman people*, Just. 34, 4; 38, 5; Suet. Caes. 2.

Nīcŏmēdīa, ae, *f.*, = Νικομήδεια, *the capital of Bithynia*, now *Izmid*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 149; Amm. 22, 9, 3; Aur. Vict. Caes. 39, 45. — Hence, **II. Nīcŏmēdenses,** ĭum, *m.*, *the Nicomedians*, Plin. et Traj. Ep. 37 (46), 1; Dig. 50, 9, 5; Inscr. Grut. 389, 2.

Nīcon, ōnis, v. 2. Nico.

† **nīcŏphŏros,** i, *m.*, = νικόφορος, *a kind of bind-weed, withwind:* milax quoque, qui et nicophoros nominatur, Plin. 24, 10, 49, § 82 (Jahn, anthophoros).

Nīcŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Νικόπολις, *the name of several cities*, among them *a city of Epirus, founded by Augustus to commemorate the battle of Actium*, now *Prevesa Vecchia*, or *Paleo-prevesa*, Tac. A. 2, 53; Suet. Aug. 18.—Also *a city in Lesser Armenia, built by Pompey*, Auct. B. Alex. 36.

Nīcŏpŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nicopolis, Nicopolitan:* civitas, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5.—**Nīcŏpŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Nicopolitans*, in Lower Moesia, Inscr. Grut. 527, 7.

* **nictātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [nicto], *a winking* with the eyes, Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 156.

nicto, āvi, ātum, 1, and ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, and **nictor,** ātus, *v. dep. n.* [1. nico], *to move the eyelids.* **I.** Lit., *to move the eyelids up and down, to wink, blink:* plerisque naturale ut nictari (al. nictare) non cessent, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144; 11, 37, 57, § 156.—Form nicto, ĕre: (canis) voce suā nictit ululatque ibi acute, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl.).—**2.** *To make a sign with the eyes, to wink:* neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39; id. Men. 4, 2, 49; id. Merc. 2, 3, 72.—**B.** Transf., of fire: nictantia fulgura flammae, *flashing*, Lucr. 6, 182.—**II.** Trop., *to exert one's self, to strive:* nictare et oculorum et aliorum membrorum nisu saepe aliquid conari, dictum est ab antiquis, ut Lucretius in libro quarto (6, 836): Hic ubi nictari nequeunt (Lachm. nixari): Caecilius in Hymnide: Garrulis medentes jactent, sine nictentur perticis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.

nictus, ūs, *m.* [1. nico], *a winking, blinking* with the eyes, Caecil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. (but in Ov. M. 3, 460; id. A. A. 1, 138; and id. F. 1, 418, the correct read. is nutu).

nīdāmentum, i, *n.* [nidus]. * **I.** *The materials for a nest:* in nervum ille hodie nidamenta congeret, *he will scrape together a nest to get himself a drubbing*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 51.—* **II.** Transf., *a nest:* blattas nidamenta ponere, Arn. 6, 202.

* **nīdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a nest:* usque ad limina nidica esca vilis, Varr. ap. Non. 336, 10 dub. (a corrupt passage).

* **nīdĭfĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* [nidifico], *a nest*, App. M. 8, p. 211, 32.

nīdĭfĭco, āre, *v. n.* [nidus-facio], *to build a nest:* nidificant aves, Col. 8, 15, 5; 8, 8, 3: sola piscium nidificat ex algā, Plin. 9, 26, 42, § 81: turdi luto nidificantes, id. 10, 53, 74, § 147.—Prov.: sic vos non vobis nidificatis aves, Verg. ap. Don. Vit. Verg. 17.

* **nīdĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [nidus-facio], *nest-making:* ver, *when birds make their nests*, Sen. Med. 714.

* **nidipantis,** a mutilated epithet of cassia, Veg. Vet. 4, 13.

nīdor, ōris, *m.* [cf. Gr. κνίσσα for κνιδια], *a vapor, steam, smell*, from any thing boiled, roasted, burned, etc.: nidoris odores, Lucr 6, 987: galbaneus, Verg. G. 3, 415: pinguescant madidi laeto nidore Penates, Mart. 7, 27, 5; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135: nocturnumque recens exstinctum lumen ubi acri Nidore offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 792: ganearum nidor atque fumus, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: foedus quidam nidor ex adustā plumā, Liv. 38, 7; Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2: captus nidore culinae, Juv. 5, 162: nidor e culinā, said of a slave who hangs constantly about the kitchen, *a fume of the kitchen, kitchen-companion*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 5.

‡ **nīdōro,** āre, *v. n.*, *to give out steam, to steam*, Not. Tir. p. 167.

* **nīdōrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [nidor], *steaming, reeking:* holocaustomata, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 5 *fin.*

nīdŭlor, āri, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [nidus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to build a nest:* halcyones hieme in aquā nidulantur, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 7; and Gell. 3, 10, 5; 2, 29, 4.—* **II.** *Act.* aliquem, *to make a nest for one:* contra rigorem hiemis vermiculos fetus sui nidulantur, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98.

nīdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little nest.* **I.** Lit.: Ithacam illam, in asperrimis saxulis, tamquam nidulum, affixam, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196; Gell. 2, 29, 2.—* **II.** Trop., *a place of retirement:* senectutis, Auct. ap. Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 1: opuscula mea, quia plurima evolaverunt de nidulo suo, Hier. Ep. 47, 3.

nīdus, i, *m.* [kindred with Sanscr. nida and the Germ. and Engl. nest], *a nest.* **I.** Lit.: fingere et construere nidos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: tignis nidum suspendit hirundo, Verg. G. 4, 307: facere, Ov. M. 8, 257: ponere, Hor. C. 4, 12, 5: struere, Tac. A. 6, 28; Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: confingere, id. 10, 33, 49, § 93.—*Plur.*, of a single nest: propria cum jam facit arbore nidos, Juv. 14, 80.—Poet.: majores pennas nido extendere, i. e. *to raise one's self above one's birth*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The young birds in a nest* (poet.): nidi loquaces, Verg. A. 12, 475; id. G. 4, 17: nidi queruli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 148.—**2.** Transf. (*a*) Of three children at a birth: loquax, Juv. 5, 143.—(β) *A litter of pigs in a sty*, Col. 7, 9, 13.—**B.** *A receptacle, case*, for books or goods, Mart. 1, 118, 15; 7, 17, 5.—**C.** *A dwelling, residence, house, home:* tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: celsae Acherontiae, id. C. 3, 4, 14 (cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196): senectae, Aus. Mos. 449: nequitiae nidum fecit, Pub. Syr. Sent. v. 10 Rib.—**D.** *A vessel in the shape of a nest, a bowl, goblet:* nidus potilis, Varr. ap. Non. 145, 3 (Sat. Men. 77, 8).

‡ **Nīgellĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [nigellus, swarthy], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Gud. 310, 7.

1. nigellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. niger], *somewhat black, dark* (ante-class.): oculi suppaetuli nigellis pupulis, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 8: amiculum, id. ib. 550, 6: vina, Pall. 3, 25, 12: Cadmi nigellae filiae, i. e. *the letters of the alphabet*, Aus. Ep. 4, 74.

2. Nigellus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 226, 8.—In *fem.:* ‡ **Nigella,** Inscr. Fabr. p. 4, n. 20.

1. nĭger, gra, grum (*gen. fem.* nigraī, Lucr. 4, 537; *comp.* nigrior, Ov. H. 18, 7), *adj.*, *black, sable, dark, dusky* (cf.: ater, pullus). **I.** Lit.: quae alba sint, quae nigra, dicere, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: quamvis ille niger, quamvis tu candidus esses, Verg. E. 2, 16: hederae nigrae, id. G. 2, 258: silvae (= umbrosae), Hor. C. 1, 21, 7: frons, id. ib. 4, 4, 58: collis, id. ib. 4, 12, 11: lucus, Ov. F. 3, 295 (for which atrum nemus, Verg. A. 1, 165): caelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7: nigerrimus Auster, i. e. *causing darkness*, Verg. G. 3, 278; so, venti, Hor. C. 1, 5, 7: Eurus, id. Epod. 10, 5: nigros efferre maritos, i. e. *killed by poison*, Juv. 1, 71; cf.: pocula nigra, *poisoned*, Prop. 2, 20, 68 (3, 23, 10).—Prov.: facere candida de nigris; nigra in candida vertere, *to turn black into white*, Juv. 3, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 315.—*Subst.:* **nigrum,** i, *n.*, *a black spot*, Ov. A. A. 1, 291.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Of* or *pertaining to death:* nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium (= lugubris rogi), *of the funeral pile*, Hor. C. 4, 12, 26: hora, Tib. 3, 5, 5: dies, *the day of death*, Prop. 2 (3), 19, 19: Juppiter niger, i. e. *Pluto*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1705.—**B.** *Sad, mournful:* domus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 18; Val. Fl. 3, 404.—**C.** *Unlucky, ill-omened:* huncine solem Tam nigrum surrexe mihi? Hor. S. 1, 9, 72; Prop. 2, 21, 38 (3, 25, 4): lapis, *the spot in the Comitium where Romulus or one of his adherents was slain*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll.—**D.** Of character, *black, bad, wicked:* Phormio, nec minus niger, nec minus confidens, quam ille Terentianus est Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27: hic niger est, hunc tu, Romane, caveto, Hor. S. 1, 4, 85.

2. Nĭger, gri, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Aquilius Niger, Suet. Aug. 11.

3. Nĭger, gris, *m.*, *a river in Africa*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 673; v. Nigris.

Nigĭdĭus, ii, *m.:* P. Nigidius Figulus, *a celebrated Roman scholar, a contemporary of Cicero and Cæsar, the composer of several grammatical works*, Gell. 19, 14, 1; cf. id. 4, 9, 1 sqq.—Hence, **II. Nigĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Nigidius:* commentationes, Gell. 18, 4, 11; 19, 14, 3.

(**nigina,** ae, *f.*, a false read. for nyma, Plin. 27, 12, 82, § 82.)

Nigir, v. Nigris.

nigrans, antis, *P. a.*, v. nigro *fin.*

nigrēdo, inis, *f.* [niger], *blackness, black color* (post-class.): capilli corvinā nigredine, App. M. 2, p. 118, 31: nigredo ollae, Vulg. Nah. 2, 10; Mart. Cap. 2, § 137: atrae noctis, id. 1, § 67.

‡ **nigrefacio,** ĕre, *v. a.* [1. niger-facio], *to make black, to blacken:* nigrefacio, μελανοποιῶ, Vet. Gloss.—*Pass.:* **nigrefīo,** *to become black*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 5.

nigrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [1. niger], *to be black* (ante-class.): solis occasu nigret, Pac. ap. Non. 144, 11 (Trag. Rel. v. 88 Rib.): nimbis nigret, opp. splendet, Att. ib. 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 260 Rib.).

nigresco, grŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* (usu. ī) [id.], *to become black, grow dark* (poet. and post-Aug. prose): latices nigrescere sacros, etc., Verg. A. 4, 454: tenebris nigrescere, id. ib. 11, 824: nigrescunt sanguine venae, Ov. A. A. 3, 503: baca incipiens nigrescere, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 6: nigrescens cutis, id. 26, 1, 5, § 7: nigrescentes dentes, id. 31, 10, 46, § 117: bacae cum jam nigruerint, Col. 12, 48: dies nigrescet, Vulg. Ezech. 30, 18.

Nigrĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to M. Pescennius Niger, the rival of Septimius Severus*, Tert. ad Scap. 3.

nigrĭcans, antis, *P. a.*, v. nigrico *fin.*

nigrĭco, āre, *v. n.* [1. niger], *to be blackish* (post-Aug.): epimelas fit, cum in candidā gemmā superne nigricat colos, Plin. 37, 10, 58 *fin.;* cf. Not. Tir. p. 128.—Hence, **nigrĭcans,** antis, *P. a.*, *blackish, swarthy:* Tyrius color nigricans aspectu, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135; 36, 26, 66, § 193.

* **nigrĭcŏlor,** ōris, *adj.* [1. niger-color], = μελάγχροος, *of a black color:* facies, Sol. 2.

nigrĭcŭlus, a, um [*dim.* of niger], *blackish, dark, swarthy*, Varr. L. L. 8, 40, § 79.

‡ **nigrĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. niger], *blackish*, Not. Tir. p. 128.

* **nigrĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [1. niger-facio], *to make black, to blacken:* dentes, Marc. Emp. 35.

Nigrīnus, i, *m.*, **Nigrīna,** ae, *f.* [1. niger, swarthy], *a Roman surname:* C. Pontius Nigrinus, Suet. Tib. 73.—*Fem.:* Nigrina, Mart. 4, 75; Inscr. Grut. 430, 3.

Nigris, is (**Nigir,** Vitr. 8, 2, 6; **Niger,** Mart. Cap. 6, § 673), *m.*, *a river in the interior of Africa*, now the *Joliba* or *Niger*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30; 8, 21, 32, § 77.—Hence, **Nigrītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the people living near the Niger*, Mel. 1, 4, 3; 3, 10, 4; Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43.

nigrĭtia, ae, and **nigrĭties,** ēi, *f.* [1. niger], *black color, blackness* (post-Aug.): capilli, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 109; 9, 38, 62, § 134.—Form nigrities, Cels. 8, 4, 19; 5, 20, 3 al.

* **nigrĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [id.], *black color, blackness*, Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 107.

nigro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be black:* ea, quae nigrant nigro de semine nata, Lucr. 2, 733.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make black, to blacken.* **A.** Lit.: nigrasset sibi planctu lacertos, Stat. S. 2, 6, 83.—**B.** Trop., *to make dark, to darken:* nigrati ignorantiae tenebris, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8.—Hence, **nigrans,** antis, *P. a.*, *black, dark-colored, dusky:* nigrantia boum cor-

nua, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: nigrantes terga juvenci, Verg. A. 5, 97: nigrantes alae, Ov. M. 2, 535: nigrantes domos animarum intrâsse silentûm, Prop. 3, 12, 33 (4, 11, 33): nigrante profundo, *the sea*, Sil. 17, 258: litora, Val. Fl. 4, 697: aegis, i. e. *that produces clouds*, Verg. A. 8, 353.

nigror, ōris, *m.* [1. niger], *blackness* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): noctis, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; Lucil. ap. Non. 515, 5: mortis, Lucr. 3, 39: nigrorem in ulceribus excitat, Cels. 2, 1: rubidus est rufus, atrore et nigrore multo mixtus, Gell. 2, 26, 14.

nĭhil, or (ante-class. and post-Aug.) contr. **nīl**, *n. indecl.*; and **nĭhĭlum**, or contr. **nīlum**, i, *n.* [ne-hilum, not the least; v. hilum]. **I. nĭhil**, *nothing:* nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil uberius, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: de re publicâ nihil loquebantur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4.—(β) Nihil agere, *to accomplish nothing:* nil agis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 134: nihil agis dolor! quamvis sis molestus, numquam te esse confitebor malum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: nihil ergo agebat Q. Maximus? nihil L. Paulus? ceteri senes nihil agebant? id. Sen. 6, 15; id. Rosc. Am. 45, 131; Hor. S. 1, 9, 15; Luc. 7, 809; Vell. 2, 66, 3.—In like manner, nihil per aliquem (sc. agere): nihil per Senatum, multa et magna per populum et absente populo et invito, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6; Tac. Agr. 19.—(γ) Of persons: victor, quo nihil erat moderatius, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 2: ita tibi persuadeas, mihi te carius nihil fuisse, id. ib. 14, 3, 5: nihil est tam miserabile, quam ex beato miser, id. Part. 17, 57; Tac. H. 1, 79; Nep. Alcib. 1, 1.—(δ) Nihil, nec . . nec (without destroying the negation): nihil me nec subterfugere voluisse reticendo, nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1, 1; v. neque.—(ε) Nihil non, *everything:* nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: nihil non arroget armis, Hor. A. P. 122; Nep. Att. 19, 3.—(ζ) Non nihil and haud nihil, *something, somewhat:* non nihil, ut in tantis malis, est profectum, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 2: non nihil me consolatur, cum recordor, id. ib. 4, 14, 2: haud nihil, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13: haud nihil ambigam, *I may be somewhat in doubt*, Liv. 1, 3.—(η) Nihil quidquam or nihil unum, *nothing whatever, nothing at all:* nil ego tibi hodie consili quicquam dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 113: sine studio nihil quidquam egregium nemo umquam assequetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 134: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20, 7: si nihil aliud, *if there were nothing else*, id. 3, 19, 7; 30, 35, 8.—(θ) With *gen.:* nihil mali, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: nihil novi, id. Fam. 2, 14, 1: nihil humanarum rerum, id. Red. Quir. 5, 1: nihil est lucri quod me hodie facere mavelim, quam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 18.—Adjectives also, of the second declension as well as of the third, are not unfrequently joined to nihil in the same case, as nihil honestum, lautum, forte, illustre: nihil exspectatione vestrâ dignum dico, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137.—(ι) Nihil, or nihil aliud, with nisi, quam, praeter, praeterquam, etc., *nothing else than, nothing except, nothing but:* tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: amare nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: si nihil aliud fecerunt, nisi rem detulerunt, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108: ut nihil aliud, quam de hoste cogitet, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: nihil tibi deest praeter voluntatem, *nothing except*, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: puto te existimare, me ex his miseriis nihil aliud quaerere, nisi ut homines intellegant, etc., id. ib. 2, 16: qui nihil praeterquam de vitâ cogitarent, Auct. B. Alex. 8.—Sometimes, in this connection, elliptically: Herdonius, si nihil aliud, hostem se fatendo prope denuntiavit, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 19, 6: si nihil aliud, vulneribus certe ferrum hostile hebetarent, id. 30, 35, 8: illâ quidem nocte nihil praeterquam vigilatum est in urbe, id. 9, 26; Suet. Aug. 83.—Hence, as *adv.:* nihil aliud quam, *only:* nihil aliud quam prendere prohibito, Liv. 2, 29, 4: is intromissus in castra nihil aliud quam hoc narrâsse fertur, id. 2, 32, 8: nihil aliud quam in populationibus res fuit, id. 2, 49, 9 al.—(κ) Nihil . . . quin or quominus, *nothing whereby:* nihil praetermisi . . . quin Pompeium a Caesaris conjunctione avocarem, *I have omitted nothing that might separate*, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 23: nihil moror, quominus decemviratu abeam, Liv. 3, 54: nihil facere oportet, quominus excedat, etc., Cels. 3, 27, 4.—(λ) Nihil est quod, cur, quamobrem, etc., *there is no reason why I (you, etc.) need not:* nihil est jam, quod tu mihi succenseas, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 46: nihil est, quod adventum nostrum extimescas, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 4: sed ego nunc nil est, cur me morer, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 102: nihil est, cur advenientibus te offerre gestias, Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1: nihil excogitem, quamobrem Oppianico damnari necesse sit? id. Clu. 26, 70.—(μ) Nihil est, ut, *there is nothing that:* nihil fuit in Catulis, ut eos exquisito judicio putares uti litterarum, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.—(ν) Nihil est, *it is of no use, to no purpose, in vain:* at ego ab hac puerum reposcam, ne mox infitias eat. Nihil est. Nam ipsa haec ultro, ut factum est, fecit omnem rem palam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: at nihil est, ignotum ad illum mittere: operam luseris, id. Capt. 2, 2, 94; Hor. S. 2, 3, 6.—In a question: usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia caelum hausit Aventini? Juv. 3, 84.—(ο) Nihil ad me (sc. pertinet): recte an secus, nihil ad nos: aut si ad nos, nihil ad hoc tempus, Cic. Pis. 28, 68; cf. Ter. And. 1, 2, 16; also, nihil ad, *nothing to, nothing in comparison with:* nihil ad Persium, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: nihil ad tuum equitatum, Caesar, sed ex eis, quos habuit, electos, id. Deiot. 8, 24.—(π) Nihil minus, *nothing less so*, i. e. *by no means, not at all:* cadit ergo in virum bonum mentiri, fallere? nihil minus, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81: an Gallos existimatis hic versari animo demisso atque humili? nihil vero minus, id. Font. 11, 23.—(ρ) Nihil dum, *nothing as yet:* quamquam nihil dum audieramus, nec ubi esses, nec, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 7, 2; id. Att. 7, 12, 4.—(σ) Nihil mihi cum illo est, *I have nothing to do with him:* tecum nihil rei nobis Demipho est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 74; Ov. F. 2, 308.—(τ) Nihil esse, *to be nothing* or *nobody, to have no power, to be of no use*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47; id. Fam. 7, 27, 2; 7, 33, 1; Ter. And. 2, 1, 14: aliquem nihil putare, *to esteem meanly*, Cic. Sest. 53, 114 (B. and K. nihili): accepimus eum nihil hominis esse, *a worthless fellow*, id. Tusc. 3, 32, 77; but de Attio Dionysio nihil puto esse, *nothing about him*, i. e. *no news of him*, id. Fam. 12, 30, 5.—(υ) Aut nihil aut paulum, *little* or *nothing* (Gr. ὀλίγον ἢ οὐδέν): aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, Cat. 68, 131.—**B.** Adverb. **1.** *Not* (as a strengthened non), *in nothing, in no respect, not at all:* me nihil poenitet, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 63; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16: conjecturâ nihil opus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107; Ter. And. 4, 1, 14: beneficio isto legis nihil utitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61: de fratre nihil ego te accusavi, id. Fam. 14, 1, 4: Thebani nihil moti sunt, Liv. 42, 46; 3, 65; 6, 38; 49; Sall. C. 16, 5: nihil miror, Quint. 2, 17, 15; 6, 1, 38.—**2.** *To no purpose, in vain:* hercle hanc quidem Nihil tu amassis: mihi haec desponsa est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 16.—**3.** *For no reason:* quorsum tandem aut cur ista quaeris? *M.* Nihil sane, nisi ne nimis diligenter anquiras, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4.

—**II. nĭhĭlum**, i (contr. form **nīlum**, Lucr. 1, 159; Hor. S. 1, 5, 67), *n., nothing:* erit aliquid, quod aut ex nihilo oriatur, aut in nihilum subito occidat, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: ut de nihilo quippiam fiat, id. Fat. 9, 18: interire in nihilum, id. Ac. 1, 7, 27: venire ad nihilum, id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: ad nihilum recidere, id. Phil. 7, 8, 27: quam mihi ista pro nihilo! id. Att. 14, 9, 1: aliquid pro nihilo putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 40.—(β) Nihili, *of no value, worthless:* quem putamus esse non hili, dicimus nihili, Varr. L. L. 10, § 81 Müll.; cf.: nihili, qui nec hili quidem est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 175 Müll.: unde is nihili? ubi fuisti? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 29: nihili est autem suum Qui officium facere immemor est. id. Ps. 4, 7, 2: homo nihili factus, *unmanned*, id. Mil. 5, 16.—Hence, nihili pendere or facere, *to esteem as nothing*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 4; id. Ps. 4, 7, 1; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 14.—(γ) De nihilo, *for nothing, without cause* or *reason*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 17: mali rem exempli esse, de nihilo hospites corripi, Liv. 34, 61; 30, 29.—(δ) Nihilo, with *compp., by nothing, no:* nihilo pluris, quam si, etc., *no more than if*, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 21: nihilo minus, id. Men. 5, 5, 49: Phaedriae esse nilo minus amicum quam Antiphoni, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 7 (but minus nihilo, *less than nothing*, id. ib. 3, 3, 2): nihilo benevolentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: nihilo major, id. ib. 6, 3, 4: nihilo tamen setius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4 and 7: nihil segnius, Liv. 6, 38.—Esp. as *adv.:* **nĭhĭlō mĭnus**, or, in one word, **nĭhĭlōmĭnus**, *none the less, no less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.* **1.** In gen.: minus dolendum fuit re non perfectâ, sed puniendum certe nihilo minus, Cic. Mil. 7, 19; id. Phil. 5, 9, 26; Quint. 8, 3, 85.—**2.** With *si, etsi, quamvis, quamquam, ut*, etc.: in iis rebus, quae nihilo minus, ut ego absim, confici possunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 2, 2: nihilo minus eloquentiae studendum est, etsi ea quidam perverse abutuntur, id. Inv. 1, 4, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 17: alia sunt, quae quamvis nolit accidere, nihilominus laudat, Sen. Ep. 66, 44; si nihil fiet, nihilominus, etc., Cato, R. R. 39, 2.—**3.** Strengthened by *tamen:* nihilominus ego hoc faciam tamen, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 5; Caes. B. C. 3, 17.—(ε) Nihilo aliter, *no otherwise:* ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 45.—**B.** Transf., adverb., for non, *not, by no means:* nihilum metuenda timere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 53.

—**III. nīl**, *nothing, no* (rare and mostly poet.; in Cic. not at all): nil intra est oleam, nil extra est in nuce durum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 31; id. C. 4, 4, 73: nil sanguinis, *no drop of blood*, Ov. M. 13, 266: nil sui, *nothing proper*, id. ib. 3, 435; Vulg. Prov. 10, 2 (in Caes. B. G. 5, 29, the true reading is nihil): hoc ridere meum, tam nil, nulla tibi vendo Iliade, *such a trifle*, Pers. 1, 122.—**B.** Transf. as *adv., not at all, by no means:* nil opus est verbis, Lucr. 5, 263: ut nil umor abundet, id. 5, 265; 1, 266: nil pictis timidus navita puppibus Fidit, Hor. C. 1, 14, 14.—**IV. nīlum**, *abl.* nilo, *nothing* (Lucretian): ad nilum revorti, Lucr. 1, 237; so id. 1, 673; 791; 797; 2, 756; 864: nil igitur fieri de nilo posse, id. 1, 205; 266.

nĭhildum, v. nihil, I. ρ.

nĭhili, v. nihil, II. β.

1. nĭhĭlo, v. nihil, II. δ.

‡ **2. nĭhĭlo**, ōnis, *m.* [nihil], *a good-for-nothing fellow:* οὐδαμινός, nihilo, nugatorius, gerra, Vet. Gloss.

nĭhĭlōmĭnus, v. nihil, II. δ.

nĭhĭlum, v. nihil, II.

nīl, v. nihil, III.

Nīleus (dissyl.), ei, *m., one of the enemies of Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 187.

Nīlĭăcus, a, um, v. Nilus, II.

Nīlĭcŏla, ae, *m.*, v. Nilus, II. B.

Nīlīdes lăcus, *a lake in Lower Mauritania*: lacus stagnans quem vocant Niliden, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; Mart. Cap. 6, § 676.

Nīlĭgĕna, ae, *comm.*, v. Nilus, II. C.

† **nīlios**, ii, *f.*, = νείλιος, *a precious stone, of the color of a dark topaz*, Plin. 37, 8, 35, § 114.

Nīlōtĭcus, a, um, v. Nilus, II. D.

Nīlōtis, idis, v. Nilus, II. E.

nīlum, v. nihil, IV.

Nīlus, i, *m.*, = Νεῖλος. **I.** *The river Nile, celebrated for its annual overflow*, Lucr. 6, 712 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130; id. Rep. 6, 18, 19; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; 18, 8, 47, § 167; Vitr. 8, 2, 6; Mart. Cap. 6, § 676; Luc. 10, 199 et saep.—It flows through seven mouths into the sea, Juv. 13, 26; cf. Ov. M. 5, 187; 1, 422.—**2.** Also personified, *the god of the Nile, Nilus, father of the Egyptian Hercules*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf. id. ib. 3, 23, 58 sq.—**B.** Transf., *a canal, conduit, aqueduct:* piscina et nilus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 7: ductus vero aquarum, quos isti nilos et euripos vocant, id. Leg. 2, 1, 2.—Hence, **II. Nīlĭăcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Nile:* fontes, Luc. 10, 192: gurges, id. 9, 1023: fera, *the crocodile*, Mart. 5, 65, 14; cf. crocodilus, id. 3, 93, 7: holus, *the colocasia*, id. 13, 57, 1.—**2.** Transf., *Egyptian:* Niliacis carmina lusa modis, Ov. A. A. 3, 318: amor, *an Egyptian amour*, i. e. *with Cleopatra*, Luc. 10, 80: tyrannus, id. 8, 281: plebs, Juv. 1, 26: pecus, i. e. *Apis*, Stat. Th. 3, 478: juvenca, *Io* or *Isis*, Mart. 8, 81, 2: lens, id. 13, 9, 1.—**B. Nīlĭcŏla**, ae, *m., a dweller on the Nile, an Egyptian*, Prud. ap.

Symm. 2, 439.—**C. Nīlĭgĕna,** ae, *comm.*, *one born on the banks of the Nile, an Egyptian,* Macr. S. 1, 16. 37: Niligenûm deûm, v. l. Verg. A. 8, 698 (cf. Lachm. ap. Lucr. 5, 440).—**D. Nīlōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of the Nile:* Nilotica tellus, Mart. 6, 80, 1: rura, Luc. 9, 130: aqua, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 11.—**E. Nīlōtis,** ĭdis, *f. adj., of* or *from the Nile, Egyptian:* Nilotis acus, Luc. 10, 142: tunica, Mart. 10, 6, 7: aqua, Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

* **nimbātus,** a, um, *adj.* [nimbus], perh. *light, trifling, frivolous:* quam magis aspecto, tam magis est nimbata et nugae merae, Plaut. Poen. 1. 2, 135.

nimbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nimbus-fero], *storm-bringing, stormy:* inter nimbiferas nubes, Avien. Arat. 858: ignis, Ov. P. 4, 8, 60 (al. nubifer).

nimbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nimbus], *full of storms, stormy, rainy* (cf.: nubilus, nebulosus): fluctu nimbosus Orion, Verg. A. 1, 535: ventus, Ov. P. 2, 3, 27: aër, Luc. 5, 631: bruma, Stat. S. 1, 3, 89: montes, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109: ver, Juv. 4, 87: urbs, i. e. Rome, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16.

nimbus, i (*gen. plur.* nimbûm, Pac. ap. Trag. Rel. 412 Rib.), *m.* [Sanscr. nabhas, cloud, vapor; Gr. νέφος, νεφέλη; cf.: nubes, nebula], *a violent* or *pouring rain, a rain-storm.* **I.** Lit.: terra abit in nimbos imbremque, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 24 Müll.: nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 19: terrere animos fulminibus, tempestatibus, nimbis, nivibus, grandinibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: denso regem operuit nimbo, Liv. 1, 16: cum multo stillaret paenula nimbo, Juv. 5, 79.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A black rain-cloud, a thunder-cloud:* noctisque et nimbûm occaecat nigror, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24, and de Or. 3, 39, 157: involvere diem nimbi, Verg. A. 3, 198; so id. ib. 3, 587; Stat. Th. 1, 97.—**b.** *A cloud* in general. So the *bright cloud* or *cloud-shaped splendor* which enveloped the gods when they appeared on earth: proprie nimbus est, qui deorum vel imperantium capita quasi clara nebula ambire fingitur, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 585: nimbo succincta, Verg. A. 10, 634: nimbo effulgens, id. ib. 2, 616: nube candentes umeros amictus Augur Apollo, Hor. C. 1, 2, 31.—Hence, in eccl. Lat., of *a saint's aureole,* Isid. 19, 31, 2.—(β) *A cloud* of smoke, dust, etc.: respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, Verg. A. 5, 666: fulvae nimbus harenae, id. G. 3, 110: pulveris, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 176.—**2.** *A head-band, frontlet,* worn by females to make the forehead appear small, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 31 (in Arn. 2, 72, the correct reading is not nimbis, but limbis; v. limbus).—**3.** Like the Engl. *cloud,* of a multitude of things which spread out like a cloud: nimbus peditum, Verg. A. 7, 793: pilorum, Sil. 5, 215: telorum, Luc. 4, 776: velut nimbum glandis et sagittas ingerebant, Liv. 36, 18, 5: lapidum saxorumque, Flor. 3, 8, 4: Corycius, i. e. *of saffron,* Mart. 9, 39, 5: et Cilices nimbis hic maduere suis, id. Spect. 3, 8: lucerna nimbis ebria Nicerotianis, *full of perfumed unguents,* id. ib. 10, 38, 8: purpureus, *a great quantity of flowers,* Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 298.—**4.** *A vessel with many holes in it, used at public shows and at entertainments for sprinkling liquid perfumes:* nimbus vitreus, Mart. 14, 112 *in lemm.*—* **II.** Trop., *a storm, tempest,* i. e. *sudden misfortune:* hunc quidem nimbum cito transisse laetor, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 2.

nĭmĭē, *adv.*, v. nimius *fin.* B.

nĭmĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [nimius], *a too great number* or *quantity; a superfluity, redundancy, excess* (post-class.): sanguinis, Pall. 6, 7: prunarum, Eutr. 10, 9: gaudii, App. M. 3, p. 133, 33; Arn. 4, 133.—In *plur.*, Pall. 2, 13 *med.*

nĭmĭō, v. nimius *fin.* II. 2. b.

nĭmĭŏpĕre, more correctly separate, **nĭmĭō ŏpĕre.**

nīmīrum, *adv.* [ni, i. q. ne mirum, v. ni, I.; lit. not wonderful; cf., less strong than mirum ni; v. ni, III. A. β; hence], to introduce an assertion as indisputable, *without doubt, doubtless, indisputably, certainly, surely, truly:* nimirum homines frigent, *are certainly received coolly,* Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37: nimirum Themistocles est auctor adhibendus, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71: non parva res, sed nimirum omnium maxima, id. Mur. 22, 45: et nimirum is princeps ex Latinis, id. Brut. 21, 82: is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154; id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; id. de Or. 1, 4, 16; id. Or. 23, 75: non omnia nimirum eidem di dedere, *truly,* Liv. 22, 51: nimirum haec illa Charybdis, etc., Verg. A. 3, 558: cui placet alterius sua nimirum est odio sors, *of course,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 11.—After a question: sed quid id ad rem? nimirum, inquit, in eo causa consistit, Cic. Quint. 25, 79.—**II.** Freq. in an ironical sense, *doubtless, to be sure, forsooth:* aperienda nimirum nocte janua fuit, Liv. 40, 9: uni nimirum tibi recte semper erunt res, Hor. S. 2. 2, 106; 2, 3. 120; id. Ep. 1, 9, 1; 1, 15, 42; Juv. 2, 104; Tac. H. 1, 33: nimirum summi ducis est occidere Galbam, id. A. 2, 82.

nĭmis, *adv.* [ni-, ne-, and root ma-, to measure; cf.: metior, mensa, metare, etc.; hence], *too much, overmuch, excessively, beyond measure.* **I.** Lit.: Chremes nimis graviter cruciat adulescentulum nimisque inhumane, *too severely . . . too inhumanly,* Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 1: nec nimis valde nec nimis saepe, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. C. 1, 2, 37: nimis castus Bellerophon, id. ib. 3, 7, 14: felix heu nimis, Stat. S. 2, 7, 24: nimis dixi, Plin. Pan. 45.—(β) With *gen.:* nimis insidiarum, Cic. Or. 51, 170: haec loca lucis habent nimis, Ov. F. 6, 115.—**B.** With a preceding negative, *not too much, not very much, not altogether, not very:* Philotimi litterae me quidem non nimis, sed eos admodum delectārunt, Cic. Att. 7, 24, 1: ea dicis non nimis deesse nobis, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: Caecilium non nimis hanc causam severe, non nimis accurate, non nimis diligenter acturum, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: illud non nimis probo, quod scribis, id. Fam. 12, 30, 15: praesidium non nimis firmum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: haud nimis amplum, Liv. 8, 4.—**II.** Transf., *beyond measure, exceedingly* (ante-class.): nimis velim lapidem, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 119: nimis id genus ego odi male, id. Rud. 4, 2, 15; id. Am. 1, 1, 63; Ter. Eun. 4. 7, 16.—Also strengthened by *quam* or *tandem, very much, in the highest degree:* nimis quam formido, ne, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 79; id. Truc. 2, 5, 15: nimis tandem contemnor, id. Ps. 4. 1, 11; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2.—Prov.: ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34.

nĭmĭum, *adv.*, v. nimius *fin.* A.

nĭmius, a, um, *adj.* [nimis], *beyond measure, excessive, too great, too much.* **I.** Lit.: quod autem satis est, eo quidquid accesserit nimium est, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 81: vitem coërcet, ne in omnes partes nimia fundatur, id. Sen. 15, 52: nimiae celeritates, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: nimiā pertinaciā atque arrogantiā, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Prometheus Assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem, *that grew again too fast,* Mart. Spect. 7, 2.—(β) With *abl.* of thing, *excessive, immoderate, intemperate* in any thing: fiduciā nimius, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess.: rebus secundis nimii, *too much elated,* Tac. H. 4, 23: nimius mero, Hor. C. 2, 12, 5.—(γ) With *gen.:* impotens et nimius animi est, Liv. 6, 11, 3: imperii, id. 3, 26: sermonis, Tac. H. 3, 75: pugnae, Sil. 5, 232.—**2.** *Subst.:* **nĭmĭum,** ii, *n.*, *too much, superabundance, excess:* mediocritatem illam tenebit, quae est inter nimium et parum, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89: juris, Sil. 14, 670: auri argentique nimium fuit, Plin. 33 prooem. § 5.—**B.** In partic., *too mighty, too powerful* (post-Aug.): Cn. Pompeium esse nimium jam liberae reipublicae, Vell. 2, 32, 1: legio legatis nimia ac formidolosa erat, Tac. Agr. 7; Flor. 3, 15, 3.—**II.** Transf., *great beyond measure,* i. e. *very great, very much:* homo nimiā pulchritudine, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 8: nimia memoras mira, id. Am. 2, 1, 69; 5, 1, 52; Mart. 5, 64, 3.—**2.** *Subst.:* **nĭmĭum,** ii, *n.:* nimium boni est, cui nil est [in diem] mali, *it is great good fortune* (a transl. of Eurip. Hec. 2: κεῖνος ὀλβιώτατος), Enn. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41 (Trag. v. 237 Vahl.).—Hence, **b.** In the *abl.*, **nĭmĭo,** adverb., *exceedingly, by far, much, very,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 6: nimio mavolo, id. Poen. 1, 2, 90.—Esp., with comparatives, = multo: scito, nimio celerius venire quod molestum'st, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 69 Lorenz ad loc.: nimio nequior, id. ib. 1. 2, 65: quia te nimio plus diligo, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8 A, 1: ne doleas plus nimio, Hor. C. 1, 33, 1: nimio minus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 21: nimio melius, id. Pers. 1, 3, 31: nimio plus quam satis tutum esset, etc., Liv. 1, 2, 3: nimio plus quam velim, id. 2, 37, 4; 29, 33, 4: nimio amplior, Gell. 1, 3, 25.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. nĭmĭum,** *too much, too* (= nimis, in all uses, v. infra): nimium parce facere sumptum, Ter. And. 2, 6, 19: nimium dicere, opp. parum, Cic. Clu. 58, 160: nimium ne crede colori, Verg. E. 2, 17: diu, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: longum tempus, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: nimium multi, id. Clu. 46, 126: nimium gratum . . . gratum praeter modum, id. Planc. 33, 82: amantes mei, Quint. 1 prooem. 7 et saep.—(β) Non nimium, *not very much, not particularly:* illud non nimium probo, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 7.—**2.** Transf., *very much, greatly, exceedingly:* homo nimium lepidus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 8: nimium lepida nimisque nitida femina, id. ib. 4, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 2, 71: loci nimium mirabiles, id. Trin. 4, 2, 86: nimium vellem, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, Agricolas! Verg. G. 2, 458: felix, heu nimium felix! id. A. 4, 657; Stat. S. 3, 3, 25.—In class. prose esp.—**b.** Nimium quantum, *as much as can be, very much indeed, exceedingly, very:* differt inter honestum et turpe nimium quantum, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 70: sales in dicendo nimium quantum valent, id. Or. 26, 87: ille nimium quantum audacter, Oves, inquit, etc., Gell. 16, 6, 9 (nimium quam, false reading for quae nimium, Quint. 4, 2, 70. In Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 13, the better reading is hem quam, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**B. nĭmĭē** (post-class.). **1.** *Too much, excessively:* nimie aliquid facere, Capitol. Gord. 6: arat (frontem rugis) non nimie sed pulchre dictum, Macr. S. 6, 6.—**2.** Transf., *very much, very:* in locis nimie frigidis, Pall. 4, 10.

ningit or **ninguit,** ēbat, nxit, 3, *v. n.* [Gr. νιφει; cf. nix, and v. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 250], *it snows.* **I.** Lit.: ningit, Col. 11, 2, 31; Verg. G. 3, 367: cum ninxerit caelestium molem mihi, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 101 Rib.).—(β) In the *pass.* form: totum istud spatium, quā pluitur et ninguitur, App. Flor. 1, p. 340, 39.—* **II.** Transf., *to shower down, scatter:* ningunt rosarum Floribus, Lucr. 2, 627.

ningo (ninguo), ĕre, v. ningit.

* **ningor,** ōris, *m.* [ningo], *a fall of snow,* App. de Mundo, p. 61, 26.

ninguĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ninguis], *full of snow, snowy* (post-class.): juga, Aus. Ep. 24, 68: oppida, id. ib. 24, 124: Boreas, Prud. Apophth. 729.—**II.** Transf., *falling like snow:* cibus, i. e. *manna,* Prud. Cath. 5, 97.

ninguis, is, *f.* [kindr. with nix], *snow* (ante- and post-class.): albas descendere ningues, Lucr. 6, 736 (but id. 6, 964, the correct read. is nives, v. Lachm. ad h. l.); so according to Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 71 P.; App. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P.

ninguit and **ninguo,** v. ningit.

ningŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [*dim.* of noenus, from ne-oenus for unus], *nobody:* ningulus, nullus, ut Ennius lib. II.: qui ferro minitere atque in te ningulus . . ., Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 133 Vahl.): ningulus, nullus. Marcius vates: ne ningulus mederi queat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 176 Müll.

Nĭnĭvē, ēs, *f.*, *the ancient capital of Assyria,* prob. near the mod. *Nebbi Yunus,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 3; Vulg. Gen. 10, 11; Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 168; Alcim. 4, 357; also called Ninus or Ninos, v. Ninus.—Hence, **A. Nĭnĭvītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Nineveh, the Ninevites,* Prud. Cath. 7, 131; Vulg. Matt. 12, 41.—**B. Nĭnĭvī-tĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ninevite:* puer, Hier. in Isa. 3, 7, 16.

Ninnius, a, *the name of a noble Campanian gens,* Liv. 23, 8.—So, **1.** L. Ninnius Quadratus, *a tribune of the people,* Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4; id. Sest. 31, 68.—**2.** Ninnius Crassus, *who translated the Iliad into Latin,* Prisc. 865 P.; cf. Non. p. 475, 14.

Nīnus, i, *m.*, = Νῖνος, *the son of Belus, the first king of Assyria, husband of Semiramis, and builder of Nineveh,* Just. 1, 1, 7 sq.; Curt. 3. 3, 16: busta Nini, Ov. M. 4, 88.—**II.** *Another name of the city of Nineveh,* Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42; called also Ninos, Tac. A. 12, 13; Luc. 3, 215.—**III.** *Another name*

of the city of Hierapolis, Amm. 14, 8, 7; 23, 6, 22.

Nīnyas or **Nīnya**, ae, *m.*, *son of Ninus and Semiramis*, Just. 1. 1, 10; 1, 2, 11.

Nĭŏba, ae, and **Nĭŏbē**, ēs, *f.*, = Νιόβη. **I.** *The daughter of Tantalus, and wife of Amphion, king of Thebes, whose seven sons and seven daughters were slain by Apollo and Diana, because, on the strength of her numerous progeny, she triumphed over Latona. Niobe herself was changed into a stone, which was transported in a whirlwind to the top of Sipylus, and has ever since remained wet with tears;* form Niobe, Ov. M. 6, 146 sq.; form Nioba: Nioba fingitur lapidea, propter aeternum credo in luctu silentium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63; Sen. Ep. 63, 2; Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 7; Petr. 52, 2; Hyg. Fab. 9 and 145.—Hence, **1. Nĭŏbēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Niobe:* proles, Hor. C. 4, 6, 1. — **2. Nĭŏbĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *a son of Niobe*, Hyg. Fab. 11 *in lemm.* — **II.** *The daughter of Phoroneus, king of Argos, who bore Argus to Jupiter*, Hyg. Fab. 145.

Nīphaeus, i, *m.*, *a Rutulian*, Verg. A. 10, 570.

Nĭphas, ădis, *f.*, = Νιφάς (snow-storm), *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 278, 10.

Nĭphātes, ae, *m.*, = Νιφάτης **I.** *A part of the Mount Taurus range in Armenia*, the mod. *Ali-Dagh*, etc., Verg. G. 3, 30; Hor. C. 2, 9, 20; Mel. 1, 15, 2 —**II.** *A river that rises in the same*, Luc. 3, 245; Juv. 6, 409.

Nĭphĕtus, i, *m.*, = Νιφετός (snow-storm), *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 516, n. 243.

nipparēnē, ēs, *f.*, *a kind of gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.

† **Niptra**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, = Νίπτρα, *water for washing*, the title of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; Gell. 13, 29, 3; v. the fragments in Trag. Rel. p. 90 sq. Rib.

Nīreus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Νιρεύς, *son of Charopus and Aglaia, the handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy*, Hor. C. 3, 20, 15; id. Epod. 15, 22; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 17), 27; Ov. P. 4, 13, 16; Hyg. Fab. 113 and 270; Dict. Cret. 4, 17 (cf. Hom. Il. 2, 673).

‡ **nis**, pro nobis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. callim, p. 47 Müll.

Nīsa, ae, *f.*, *a female proper name*, Verg. E. 8, 26.

Nīsaeus, a, um, v. 3. Nisus, B. 1.

Nīsēis, ĭdis, v. 3. Nisus, B. 2.

Nīsēĭus, a, um, v. 3. Nisus, B. 3.

nĭ-sī (archaic forms **nisei** and **nise**, Lex Rubria, v. Ritschl, Legis Rubriae pars superstes, Bonnae, 1851, and Rhein. Mus. tom. 8, p. 448 sq.), *conj.*, *if not, unless.* **I. A.** I n g e n.: quid tu malum curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? nisi tu mihi es tutor, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: quod nisi esset, certe postea non discessisset, Cic. Clu. 66, 189: non posse ejus imperia diutius sustineri, nisi quid in Caesare sit auxilii, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Suet. Caes. 52.—**B.** With interrogatives and negatives, usually in a different clause. **1.** After an interrogative or negative clause, *except, save only, only:* ne quis enuntiaret, nisi quibus mandatum esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: hoc sentio, nisi in bonis, amicitiam esse non posse, Cic. Lael. 5, 18: etenim dicere nemo potest, nisi qui prudenter intellegit, id. Brut. 6, 23: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes, id. Planc. 33, 82; Ov. H. 2, 27: negant enim quemquam esse virum bonum, nisi sapientem, Cic. Lael. 5, 18.—**2.** With a foll. negative: sic orator, nisi multitudine audiente, eloquens esse non possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338: Labienus juravit, se, nisi victorem, in castra non reversurum, Caes. B. C. 3, 87.—**3.** Closely connected with *non* (mostly post-Aug.): legationis non nisi condemnato et ejecto eo, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 98: qui non nisi aput Germanias adsequi nomen imperatorium posset, Tac. A. 2, 26: ad quem non nisi per Sejanum aditus, id. ib. 4, 68; 14, 63; 15, 1; Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 21; 41; Quint. 1, 5, 19; Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108; Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 4.—(The passages in which nisi was supposed to stand for nisi non or non nisi have been critically amended; v. Hand, Turs. 4, 253, Kritz and Fabri ad Sall. J. 54, 5; Drakenb. and Weissenb. ad Liv. 34, 16, 1; Duker ad Flor. 1, 12, 18.)—**C.** E s p. **1.** After nihil, nihil aliud, etc., *save, but, than:* nihil am plius nisi, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: nihil est quod festines, nisi ut valeas, id. Fam. 16, 6, 3: erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12, 52; id. Phil. 3, 5, 13, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108.—**2.** Non aliter nisi, *on no other condition:* non aliter neque classem revocaturum neque exercitum reducturum, nisi, etc., Liv. 45, 11, 11.—**3.** Nisi si, *except if, unless:* nisi si etiam illuc pervenerint, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: noli putare me ad quemquam longiores epistulas scribere, nisi si qui ad me plura scripsit, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 1: nisi vero si quis est qui, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6. —**4.** Nisi ut, *except that, unless:* neque convivia inire ausus est, nisi ut speculatores cum lanceis circumstarent, Suet. Claud. 35. —**5.** Nisi quod, *except that which, save only that:* nam nunc homines nihili faciunt quod licet nisi quod lubet, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 25: cum Patrone Epicureo mihi omnia sunt communia, nisi quod in philosophiā vehementer ab eo dissentio, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2: praedia me valde delectant, nisi quod me aere circum foraneo obruerunt, id. Att. 2, 1, 11; id. Tusc. 3, 24, 58: ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata est, nisi quod de uxore potuit honestius consuli, Sall. J. 95, 3; Tac. A. 14, 14: unde causa et origo peregrino sacro parum comperi, nisi quod signum ipsum . . . docet advectam religionem, id. G. 9.—**6.** Nisi quia, *except because*, i. e. *until that:* at nesciebam id dicere illam, nisi quia Correxit miles, quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 10. — **II.** In transitions; also in the combinations nisi vero, nisi forte, nisi tamen, *unless perhaps*, etc., mostly ironical (cf. Gr. εἰ μὴ ἄρα, εἰ μή γε, ἐκτὸς εἰ μή): nisi unum hoc faciam ut in puteo cenam coquant, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 3: nisi forte volumus Epicureorum opinionem sequi, qui, etc., Cic. Fat. 16, 37: nisi vero existimatis dementem Africanum fuisse, qui, etc., id. Mil. 3, 8: ne requiras; nisi forte adulescentes pueritiam debent requirere, id. Sen. 10, 33: Hostis nullus erat, nisi forte quem vos jussissetis, Sall. J. 14, 10; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 569.

Nīsias, ădis, *f.*, v 3. Nisus, B. 4.

Nĭsĭbis or **Nĕsĕbis**, is, *f.*, = Νίσιβις. **I.** *A city in Mesopotamia*, now *Nisibin*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42; Tac. A. 15, 5; Amm. 25, 7, 9; 25, 8, 27 — Hence, **B. Nĭsĭbēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Nisibis*, Amm. 25, 8, 13.—**II.** *A city in Aria*, Amm. 23, 6, 69.

1. nīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from nitor.

2. nīsus, ūs, *m.* [nitor], *a pressing* or *resting upon* or *against, a pressure; a striving, exertion, labor, effort* (mostly poet.; nixus in good prose, v. h. v.): pedetentim et sedato nisu, *a tread, step*, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: pinnarum nisus inanis, *a flight*, Lucr. 6, 834; so, insolitos docuere nisus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 8: hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu Sistit, Verg. A. 11, 852: stat gravis Entellus nisuque immotus eodem, etc., *in the same posture*, id. ib. 5, 437: hunc stirps Oceani maturis nisibus Aethra Edidit, *pains, throes, labor* of parturition (v. 2. nixus), Ov. F. 5, 171.—In prose: tamquam nisus evomentis adjuvaret, *retchings*, Tac. A. 12, 67: uti prospectus nisusque per saxa facilius foret, Sall. J. 94, 1 Dietsch: quae dubia nisu videbantur, id. ib. 94, 2 Dietsch: non pervenit nisu sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9; 1, 12, 10.

3. Nīsus, i, *m.*, = Νῖσος **I.** *A king of Megara, father of Scylla, who, in order to gain the love of Minos, cut off her father's purple hair, on which the safety of his kingdom depended, whereupon Nisus was changed into a sparrow-hawk, and Scylla into the bird ciris*, Verg. G. 1. 404 sq.; Ov. M. 8, 8 sqq.; v. Scylla.—**B.** Hence, **1. Nīsaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nisus, Nisæan:* et vos Nisaei, naufraga monstra, canes, i. e. *Scylla, the daughter of Phorcus*, Ov. F. 4, 500; cf. id. A. A. 1, 331.— **2. Nīsēis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Nisus, Scylla* (q. v.), confounded with the daughter of Phorcus: praeterita cautus Niseide navita gaudet, Ov. R. Am. 737.—**3. Nīsēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nisus, Nisæan:* per mare caeruleum trahitur Niseia virgo, Verg. Cir. 390; Ov. M. 8, 35.— **4. Nīsias**, ădis, *f.*, *Nisæan*, i. e. *Megarian:* Nisiades matres Nisiadesque nurus, *of Megaris, in Sicily* (a colony of Megara, in Greece), Ov. H. 15, 54.—**II.** *Son of Hyrtacus and friend of Euryalus*, Verg. A. 5, 294; 9, 176 sq.

† **nitālōpĭces**, *acc. plur.* as, *f.*, perh. *Indian foxes*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 17.

nĭtēdŭla, ae, *f*, *a kind of small red mouse, a dormouse*, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: cf.: nitedula mus agrestis rubeus, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 181; Arn. 2, 47 (Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29, the common read. is volpecula, but Bentley's conjecture, nitedula, is adopted by Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 204, and by Haupt and Müll.; v. Orell. ad loc.). — The contr. collat. form **nĭtēla**, v under nitella.

nĭtĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [niteofacio], *to make shining* (post-class.): ventus mare crispicans nitefacit, Gell. 18, 11, 3: grato crinem nitefactus olivo, Juvenc. 1, 607.

1. nĭtēla, ae, *f.* [niteo], *brightness, splendor* (post-class.). **I.** L i t.: armorum nitela, Sol. 22, 5.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *That which shines* or *glitters, a glittering particle:* nitelae pulveris, *gold-dust*, Sol. 23, 4. —**B.** *That which causes to shine, a polish:* nitelae oris, i. e. *tooth-powder*, Cat ap. App. Mag. p. 277, 5.

2. nĭtēla, v nitella.

nĭtella, ae, *f.* (contr from nitedula, q. v, sometimes written **nĭtēla**, but v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 3, 1015), *a small mouse, a dormouse*, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224; Mart. 5, 37, 8; Serv ad Verg. G. 1, 181.

* **nĭtellīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [nitella], *of* or *belonging to a* nitella or *dormouse:* color, *the color of a dormouse;* salix, Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177.

1. nĭtens, entis, *shining, Part.* and *P a.*, from niteo; v. niteo *fin.*

2. nītens, entis, *pressing upon* or *against, Part.*, from nitor.

nĭtenter, *adv.*, v niteo, *P. a. fin.*

nĭtĕo, ēre (*gen. plur* nitentûm, Verg. Cir. 523), *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. nix], *to shine, look bright, glitter, glisten* (cf. luceo, fulgeo splendeo). **I.** L i t.: placatumque nitet diffuso lumine caelum, Lucr. 1, 9: luna potest solis radiis percussa nitere, id. 5, 705: qui nitent unguentis, fulgent purpurā, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: diversi niteant cum mille colores, Ov. M. 6, 65: vere nitent terrae, id. F. 4, 126: aera nitent usu, id. Am. 1, 8, 51; so, ebur, Tib. 1, 4, 64; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 19; Mart. 9, 58, 6; 8, 6, 10 et saep.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** Of animals, *to be sleek, in good condition:* at hau pol nitent (oves), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 6: unde sic quaeso nites? Phaedr. 3, 7, 4; Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 27; cf.: hic nitet ungula mulae, Juv. 7, 181.—**2.** Of persons, *to shine, to look bright* or *beautiful:* miseri quibus Intentata nites! (= pulchra et amabilis videris), Hor. C. 1, 5, 12: ore nitet, Mart. 10, 89, 3: nitet ante alias regina comesque Pelides, Stat. Achill. 2, 148: murice tincta Veste nites, Mart. 5, 23, 6.—**3.** Of fields, plants, etc., *to look flourishing, thriving, to thrive*, etc.: camposque nitentes Desuper ostentat, Verg. A. 6, 677: ubi tellus nitet, Petr. 99; cf. Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 26.—**4.** Of a house: tibi hoc praecipio ut niteant aedes, *be in complete order*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 281.—**5.** Of wealth, etc., *to flourish, abound:* vectigal in pace niteat, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 21: res ubi magna nitet domino sene, Hor. S. 2, 5, 12. —**II.** T r o p., *to shine, be brilliant, look* or *be beautiful:* ver vide; ut tota floret, ut olet, ut nitide nitet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3: illorum, vides, quam niteat oratio, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 5; so, ubi plura nitent in carmine, Hor. A. P. 351: omnia nobilibus oppidis nitent, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49.—Hence, **nĭtens**, entis, *P. a.*, *shining, glittering, glistening, brilliant, bright.* **A.** L i t.: capilli malobathro, Hor. C. 2, 7, 7: mensae, id. S. 2, 2, 4: oculi, Verg. A. 1, 228: astra, Ov. F. 5, 543: Lucifer, Tib. 1, 3, 93: nitentes solis equi, Val. Fl. 5, 413: arma nitentia ante rem, deformia inter sanguinem, etc., Liv. 9, 40, 5.—**2.** T r a n s f. **a.** Of animals, *sleek, fat:* nitens taurus, Verg. A. 3, 20.—**b.** Of persons, *shining, bright, beautiful:* uxor ore floridulo nitens, Cat. 61, 189: desiderio meo nitenti, *my darling bright*, id. 2, 5.—*Comp.:* niten-

tior femina, Ov. M. 12, 405 (Merkel, decentior). — **c.** Of plants, *blooming:* nitentia culta, Verg. G. 1, 153: arbor laeta et nitens, Gell. 12, 1, 16. — *Comp.:* Tyrio nitentior ostro flos oritur, Ov. M. 10, 211.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Illustrious:* recenti gloriâ nitens, Liv. 8, 12: non patre nitens linguâve, Sil. 6, 19. —**2.** Of speech, *brilliant, elegant:* oratio, Cic. Brut. 67, 238.—**3.** Of the mind, *bright, clear:* macte, oro, nitenti Ingenio, Stat. S. 1, 5, 63.

nĭtesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [niteo], *to begin to shine* or *glitter, to shine, glitter* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: caelum nitescere, arbores frondescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 192 Vahl.): exiguo qui stellarum candore nitescit, Cic. Arat. 174: juventus Nudatos umeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg. A. 5, 134: nitescente novâ lunâ, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2; 37, 12, 74, § 195: ex umero Pelopis non nituisset ebur, Tib. 1, 4, 58 (64).—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals, *to grow sleek, well-conditioned, fat:* armenta nitescunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 3.—**2.** Of persons, *to become blooming;* in *perf., to be blooming:* o pueri, nituistis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 128.—**3.** Of plants, *to grow luxuriously, to thrive,* Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 112.—**II.** Trop., *to be formed* or *cultivated:* ut ingenio, doctrinâ, praeceptione natura nitescat, Auct. Her. 3, 16, 29.—*To become illustrious* or *celebrated:* quid non cultu nitescit? Quint. 9, 4, 5 (Tac. A. 12, 58; Halm and Ritter, enitesceret).

nītĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [nitor], *pressing against, straining, striving* (post-class.): mentium conspiratu tacito nitibundi, *relying upon,* Gell. 1, 11, 8: pondus nitibundum, *oppressive weight, weighty pressure,* Sol. 25, 12: caput, id. 27, 29.

nĭtĭdē, *adv.*, v. nitidus *fin.*

* **nĭtĭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [nitidus], *splendor, beauty:* formae, Att. ap. Non. 143, 29 (Trag. Rel. v. 254 Rib.).

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlē, *adv.*, v. nitidiusculus.

nĭtĭdĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [nitidus], *somewhat more shining* (Plautin.): caput, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 84.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĭtĭdĭuscŭlē,** *a little more finely, sprucely:* ut curer, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 8.

nĭtĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make bright* or *shining, to polish, smooth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: ferramenta detersa nitidentur, Col. 12, 3, 9: post serraturam, plagam ferramentis acutis nitidemus, Pall. 3, 17, 1: diligentissime nitidatum, Marc. Emp. 8, 5.—**II.** In partic., *to wash, bathe:* eunt ad fontem, nitidant corpora, Enn. ap. Non. 144, 16 (Trag. v 166 Vahl.); so mid.: mundule nitidantur, Att. ib. 17 (Trag. Rel. v. 603 Rib.).

* **nĭtĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat spruce, rather trim:* vidua nitidula, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 8, 3.

nĭtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [niteo], *shining, glittering, bright, polished, clear* (class.; syn.: splendidus, lautus). **I.** Lit.: facite, sultis, nitidae ut aedes meae sint, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8: in picturis alios horrida, inculta . . . contra alios nitida, laeta delectant, Cic. Or. 11, 36: nitidus juventâ (anguis), Verg. G. 3, 437: caesaries, id. ib. 4, 337: caput solis, id. ib. 1, 467: ebur, Ov. M. 2, 3: aries nitidissimus auro, id. F. 3, 867: aether, Val. Fl. 3, 467: pisces, *with gleaming scales,* Ov. M. 1, 74: cujus turbavit nitidos exstinctus passer ocellos, Juv. 6, 8.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals, *sleek, plump, fat:* jumenta, Nep. Eum. 5, 6.—**2.** Of persons, *well-conditioned, well-favored, healthy-looking:* me pinguem et nitidum bene curatâ cute vises, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 15.—So, nitidis sensibus haurire aliquid, *with fresh, unblunted, unsated senses,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 193.—**3.** *Good-looking, handsome, beautiful, neat, elegant, spruce, trim:* nimis nitida femina, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 12; id. Aul. 3, 6, 4: quos pexo capillo nitidos videtis, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ex nitido fit rusticus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 83: villae, id. ib. 1, 15, 46: nitidioris vitae instrumenta, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100.—**4.** Of fields and plants, *blooming, fertile, luxuriant:* nitidae fruges arbustaque laeta, Lucr. 2, 594: campi nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: nitidissima arboris pars, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 104. —Poet.: nitidissimus annus, *rich, fertile,* Ov. F. 5, 265.—**5.** Of the wrestling ring, in allusion to the oil with which the wrestlers' bodies were anointed: palaestrae, Mart. 4, 8, 5.—**II.** Trop., *cultivated, polished, refined:* nitidum quoddam genus verborum et laetum, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81: verba nitidiora, id. Part. 5, 17: Isocrates nitidus et comptus, Quint. 10, 1, 79: Messala, id. 1, 7, 35: oratio, id. 8, 3, 18; 49; orator, id. 12, 10, 78: nitida et curata vox, id. 11, 3, 26: hilares nitidique vocantur, Juv. 11, 178: vita nitidior, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100.—Hence, *adv.:* **nĭtĭdē,** *splendidly, brightly, beautifully, magnificently:* ut nitide nitet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 3: cenare nitide, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19; cf. id. Cist. 1, 1, 11.

Nitĭobrĭges, um, *m., a people in Aquitanian Gaul, between the* Garumna *and the* Liger, near the mod. *Agen,* Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 31; 35; 75; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

1. nītor, nīsus and nixus (*inf.* nitier, Lucr. 1, 1059; old form of the *part. perf.:* gnitus et gnixus a genibus prisci dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.), 3, *v. dep. n.* [from gnitor; root gnic- or gnig-; cf.: nico, conivere], *to bear* or *rest upon* something. **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *abl.:* ambae te obsecramus genibus nixae, *we implore thee upon our knees,* i. e. *kneeling,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33: stirpibus suis niti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: herbescens viriditas, quae nixa fibris stirpium sensim adulescit, id. Sen. 15, 51: hastili nixus, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: muliercula nixus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: juvenis, qui nititur hastâ, Verg. A. 6, 760: paribus nitens Cyllenius alis Constitit, id. ib. 4, 252: nixus baculo, Ov. P. 1, 8, 52.—(β) With *in* and *acc.:* nixus in hastam, Verg. A. 12, 398.—(γ) With *de:* de quâ pariens arbore nixa dea est, Ov. H. 21, 100.—(δ) With *gen. of place:* humi nitens, Verg. A. 2, 380.—(ϵ) *Absol.:* Sisiphu' versat Saxum sudans nitendo, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: niti modo ac statim concidere, *to strive to rise,* Sall. J. 101, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To make one's way with an effort, to press forward, advance;* and, with respect to the goal, *to mount, climb, fly,* etc. (mostly poet.): quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam simul ac primum niti possunt, aquam persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: nituntur gradibus, Verg. A. 2, 442: in altas rupes, Luc. 4, 37: ad sidera, Verg. G. 2, 427: in aëra, Ov. P. 2, 7, 27: in adversum, id. M. 2, 72: sursum nitier, Lucr. 1, 1059.—Of violent bodily motion: niti corporibus et ea huc illuc, quasi vitabundi aut jacientes tela agitare, *to struggle,* Sall. J. 60, 4.—**2.** *To strain in giving birth, to bring forth,* Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107 (al. eniti): nitor, *I am in labor,* Ov. M. 9, 302; Pseud.-Ov. Her. 21, 100.—**3.** *To strain for a stool,* Suet. Vesp. 20.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To strive, to exert one's self, make an effort, labor, endeavor:* moderatio modo virium adsit et tantum, quantum potest, quisque nitatur, Cic. Sen. 10, 33; Nep. Att. 15, 2: nisurus contra regem, Caes. B. C. 2, 37; Sall. C. 38, 2: pro aliquo, Liv. 35, 10; cf.: pro libertate summâ ope niti, Sall. J. 31, 17: nitebantur, ne gravius in eum consuleretur, Sall. J. 13, 8; cf.: unus Miltiades maxime nitebatur, ut, etc., Nep. Milt. 4, 2. —*Inf.:* summâ vi Cirtam irrumpere nititur, Sall. J. 25, 9: patriam recuperare niti, Nep. Pelop. 2: ingenio nitor non periisse meo, Ov. P. 3, 5, 34; id. M. 8, 694.—*Absol.*, of soldiers hard pressed in battle: tamen virtute et patientia nitebantur atque omnia vulnera sustinebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.—**2.** *To strive after* a thing: ad immortalitatem gloriae niti, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: ad summa, Quint. prooem. § 20: in vetitum, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17.—**3.** *To try to prove, contend* in argument, *argue,* with *acc.* and *inf.:* nitamur igitur nihil posse percipi, Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 68.—**B.** *To rest, rely, depend upon* a thing. (*a*) With *in* and *abl.:* nixus in nomine inani, Lucr. 5, 909: conjectura in quâ nititur divinatio, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 55: ea, in quibus causa nititur, id. Cael. 10, 25: cujus in vitâ nitebatur salus civitatis, id. Mil. 7, 19.—(β) With *abl.:* spe niti, Cic. Att. 3, 9, 2: consilio atque auctoritate alicujus, id. Off. 1, 34, 122; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 2: si quis hoc uno nititur quod sit ignobilis, id. Clu. 40, 112.—(γ) With *ubi:* quo confugies? ubi nitere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 155.—Hence, *P. a.*, as *subst.*, **Nixus,** i, *m.*, only *plur.*, **Nixi,** ōrum, *m., three guardian deities of women in labor, the statues of whom, representing them in a kneeling posture, stood on the Capitol before the chapel of Minerva,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.: magno Lucinam Nixosque patres clamore vocabam, Ov. M. 9, 294.

2. nĭtor, ōris, *m.* [niteo], *brightness, splendor, lustre, sheen.* **I.** Lit.: nitor exoriens aurorae, Lucr. 4, 538: diurnus, *the daylight,* Ov. H. 18, 78: herbarum viridis, Lucr. 5, 783: argenti et auri, Ov. P. 3, 4, 23: eboris, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64: materiae, *of the wood,* id. 16, 40, 79, § 215: speculi, id. 11, 37, 64, § 170: gladii, id. 2, 25, 22, § 89: nigerrimus gemmae, id. 37, 10, 69, § 184: nitorem cutis facit sal, id. 31, 7, 41, § 84.—*Plur.:* nitores splendoresque auri, Gell. 2, 6, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Sleekness, plumpness, good looks, beauty:* nitor corporis, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: urit me Glycerae nitor, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5: Liparei nitor Hebri, id. ib. 3, 12, 6: nullus totâ nitor in cute, Juv. 9, 13.—**2.** *Neatness, elegance, brilliancy* of external appearance: si quem . . . aliquid offendit, si purpurae genus, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, Cic. Cael. 31, 77: habitus, Juv. 3, 180: oppidum praecipui nitoris, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.—**3.** In gen., *color,* Lucr. 2, 819: ludis et externo tincta nitore caput, Prop. 2, 14, 26 (3, 11, 2).—**II.** Trop., of speech, *splendor, elegance, grace* of style. —With *gen.:* adhibendus erit in eis explicandis quidam orationis nitor, Cic. Or. 32, 115: domesticus eloquii, Ov. P. 2, 2, 51: nitor et cultus descriptionum, Tac. Or. 20: translationum, Quint. 12, 10, 36.—*Absol.:* sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, Quint. 8, 3, 3: eruditione ac nitore praestare, id. 10, 1, 98: scripsit non sine cultu ac nitore, id. 10, 1, 124.—**B.** Of character, *dignity, excellence:* generis, Ov. P. 2, 9, 17; *splendid liberality,* Stat. S. 3, 3, 149.

nĭtrārĭa, ae, *f.* [nitrum], *a place where natron was dug* or *prepared,* Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 109 (ib. saep.).

nĭtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mixed with natron:* aqua, Col. 12, 55; Mart. 13, 17, 2.

nĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of natron, of soda:* pulvis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 108.

nitrĭon, ii, *n., a plant, also called* daphnoides, App. Herb. 58.

nĭtrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nitrum], *full of natron:* aquae frigidae genus nitrosum, Vitr. 8, 3: lacus, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 107.

† **nĭtrum,** i, *n.*, = νίτρον, also called sal nitrum, *native mineral alkali, native soda, natron;* found chiefly in Media, Egypt, Thrace, and Macedonia, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106: flos nitri, Vitr. 7, 11, 1; and used for washing with: laveris te nitro, Vulg. Jer. 2, 22; Isid. Orig. 16, 2.—Hence, **II.** Transf.: censuram lomentum aut nitrum esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4.

nĭvālis, e, *adj.* [nix], *of* or *belonging to snow, snowy, snow-.* **I.** Lit.: nivalis dies, *a snowy day,* Liv. 21, 54, 7: nivalia (sc. loca), Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46: Haemonia, Hor. C. 1, 37, 19: venti, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126: axis, *the region of snow,* Val. Fl. 5, 225: Hebrus nivali compede vinctus, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3: undae, *water filled with snow,* Mart. 14, 118, 1: aqua nivalis, *snow-water,* Gell. 19, 5, 3: terrae et pruinosae, Amm. 23, 6, 43.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Cold:* dies, *a cold, dull day:* dicimus nivalem diem, cum altum frigus et triste caelum est, Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 3; Flor. 2, 6, 12: osculum, *cold, frigid,* Mart. 7, 95, 2.—**B.** *Snow-like, snowy:* equi candore nivali, Verg. A. 3, 538.—Trop.: nivalis Pietas, Prud. Symm. 2, 249.

nĭvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to snow:* nivarium colum, *a strainer filled with snow, through which generous wines were filtered,* whereas the commoner sorts were merely passed through a linen cloth, *filled with snow,* Mart. 14, 103 *in lemm.;* Dig. 34, 2, 21; the latter called nivarius saccus, Mart. 14, 104 *in lemm.*

nĭvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *cooled with snow:* potiones, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 10: aqua, Petr. 31; Suet. Ner. 27.

nīve, v. ni.

nivens, entis, *winking* (cf. coniveo): niventibus oculis, v. l. ap. Petr. 115, for umentibus.

nĭvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [nix], *to become snow-white,* Anth. Lat. tom. 2, p. 406 Burm.; Tert. Pall. 3 *med.*

nĭvĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *from snow, snowy, snow-* (poet.) **I.** Lit.: aggeribus niveis informia Verg. G. 3, 354: aqua,

cooled with snow, Mart. 12, 17, 6; cf. id. 14, 104 and 117: mons, *covered with snow*, Cat. 64, 240.—**II.** Transf., *snow-white, snowy* (mostly poet.): a similitudine sic: Corpore niveum candorem, aspectu igneum ardorem assequebatur, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: lacerti, Verg. A. 8, 387: lac, id. E. 2, 20: hanc si capite niveae agnae exorari judicas, Sen. Q. N. 2, 36: Briseis niveo colore, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3: vestis, Ov. M. 10, 432: candidior nivei folio, Galatea, ligustri, id. ib. 13, 789: dens, id. H. 18, 18: quā notam duxit niveus videri, Hor. C. 4, 2, 59: panis, Juv. 5, 70: flumen, *clear, pellucid*, Sen. Hippol. 504: undae, Mart. 7, 32, 11: tribuni, *clothed in white togas*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 29; so, Quirites, Juv. 10, 45.

* **nĭvĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nix-fero], *snow-bearing, covered with snow:* niviferae valles, Salv. G. D. 6, 2.

* **nĭvit,** ĕre, *v. impers.* [nix], *it snows;* poet. transf. of a great quantity of missile weapons: sagittis, plumbo et saxis grandinat, nivit, Pac. ap. Non. 507, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 4 Rib.).

Nīvŏmăgus, *a city of the Treveri, otherwise called* Noviomagus, now *Neumagen*, Aus. Mos. 11.

nĭvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nix], *full of snow, snowy:* hiems gelida ac nivosa, Liv. 5, 13, 1: tantum nivosae grandinis, id. 21, 59, 8: Strymon, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 22: Scythia, id. H. 12, 27: loca praegelida ac nivosa, Col. 2, 9, 7: Pliadum nivosum sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.

nix, nĭvis, *f.* [cf. Gr. νίφα (*acc.*), snow; Lat. ningit, ninguit], *snow.* **I.** Lit.: Anaxagoras nivem nigram dixit esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 72: pars terrarum obriguit nive pruināque, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: miles nivibus pruinisque obrutus, Liv. 5, 2; Lact. 3, 24, 1: opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152: duratae solo nives, Hor. C. 3, 24, 39; 4, 12, 4: alta, Verg. G. 1, 310: nives solutae, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93: horrifera, Val. Fl. 6, 306; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234.—**II.** Transf., *white color, whiteness:* capitis nives, i. e. *white hair*, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12; Prud. praef. Cath. 25 (dura translatio, Quint. 8, 6, 17): eboris, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 21.—**B.** *Plur.:* nives, *snows*, i. e. *a cold climate*, Prop. 1, 8, 8.

nixābundus, a, um, *adj.* [nixor], *striving to support one's self:* illā deā, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 11.

Nixi Di, v. 1. nitor *fin.*

nixor, āri, *dep. n.* [1. nitor], *to lean* or *rest upon; to strive, endeavor* (poet.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 6, 836; 3, 1001: pars vulnere clauda retentat Nixantem (serpentem), Verg. A. 5, 279 Wagner *N. cr.*—**II.** Trop., *to depend upon:* fundamenta, quibus nixatur vita salusque, Lucr. 4, 506.

‡ **nixŭrio,** īre, *v. a. desid.* [nixus, from nitor], *to wish to lean* or *rest upon:* nixurit qui niti vult et in conatu saepius aliquā re perpellitur, Nigid. 144, 20.—**II.** Transf., for parturio, *to wish to bring forth:* nixurio, φιλοτοκέω, Gloss. Philox.

1. nixus and **nīsus,** a, um, *Part.*, from 1. nitor.

2. nixus, ūs, *m.* [1. nitor], *a pressure* (the same as nisus, v. 2. nisus). **I.** Lit.: astra se nixu suo conglobata continent, *revolution, course*, * Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 117.—**II.** Transf., *a striving, exertion, effort:* hic ad summum non pervenit nixu (al. nisu), sed impetu, Quint. 8, 4, 9; 1, 12, 10.—**B.** In partic., *pains, throes, travail* of parturition: fetūs nixibus edunt, Verg. G. 4, 199; Ov. H. 4, 126: laboriosi nixūs, Gell. 12, 1, 4.—**III.** Nixus, *a constellation;* v. Engonasi.

1. no, nāvi, 1, *v. n.* [νέω], *to swim, float.* **I.** Lit.: alter nare cupit: alter pugnare paratu'st, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 166 Müll. (Ann. v. 258 Vahl.): pueris, qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9; cf. below, Hor. S. 1, 4, 120: pinus Dicuntur liquidas Neptuni nāsse per undas, Cat. 64, 1: nat lupus, Ov. M. 1, 304: nantem delphina per undas, id. H. 19, 199: piger ad nandum, id. ib. 18, 210: ars nandi, id. Tr. 2, 486: nat tibi linter, Tib. 1, 5, 76; Luc. 8, 374.—Prov.: nare sine cortice, *to swim without corks*, i. e. *to be able to do without a guardian* (cf. above the passage in Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9), Hor. S. 1, 4, 120.—**II.** Poet., transf., *to sail, flow, fly*, etc.: cum Juventus Per medium classi barbara navit Athon, Cat. 66, 45: (undae) nantes refulgent, id. 64, 274: nare per aestatem liquidam suspexeris agmen (apium), Verg. G. 4, 59.—Of the eyes of drunken persons, *to swim:* nant oculi, Lucr. 3, 480; v. nato.—Hence, **nans,** antis, *P. a.*, *swimming, floating:* nantes scaphae, Gell. 10, 26, 10; as *subst.*, *a swimmer;* hence, **nantes,** ium, *f.*, *swimming fowls*, i. e. *geese, ducks*, etc.: greges nantium, Col. 8, 14, 1.

2. No, *an Egyptian city*, perh. *Alexandria;* acc. to Bochart, *Thebes*, Hier. ad Ezech. 30, 14.

Nŏa, ae, and (more freq.) **Nŏē,** *indecl. m.*, = Νῶε, *Noah:* perfidus (corvus) Noae, Sedul. Carm. 1, 158: arca Noë, Gromat. Vet. 373, 6; Tert. adv. Marc. Carm. 3, 42; Alcim. Avit. 4, 178; Vulg. Gen. 6, 8; 8, 1 al.—**2.** *Fem.*, *daughter of Zelophehad*, Vulg. Num. 26, 33.—**II.** *A town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Nōbĭlĭor, ōris, *m.* [nobilis], *a family name in the* gens Fulvia, e. g. M. Fulvius Nobilior, *the vanquisher of the Ætolians and the friend of Ennius*, Liv. 37, 47; 39, 5; 40, 45.

nōbĭlis, e (old collat. form **gnōbĭlis:** nobilem antiqui pro noto ponebant, et quidem per g litteram, ut Plautus in Pseudolo: peregrina facies videtur hominis atque ignobilis, et: oculis meis obviam ignobilis obicitur. Attius in Diomede: ergo me Argos referam, nam hic sum gnobilis. Livius in Virgo: ornamento incedunt gnobili ignobiles, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.), *adj.* [for gnobilis, from gnosco; Gr. γιγνώσκω; v. nosco], *that can be known* or *is known, knowable, known.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): neque his umquam nobilis fui, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 9: addidit facinori fidem nobili gaudio, Tac. H. 3, 39.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Well-known, famous, noted, celebrated, renowned* (freq. and class.; cf.: clarus, insignis, inclutus, illustris): die festo celebri nobilique, Aphrodisiis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 13: magnus et nobilis rhetor Isocrates, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7: illustre et nobile municipium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40: oppidum clarum et nobile, id. ib. 2, 1, 24, § 63: ex doctrinā nobilis et clarus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, id. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: multi in philosophiā praeclari et nobiles, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: ut arcendis sceleribus exemplum nobile esset, Liv. 2, 5: Corinthus aere, Ov. M. 6, 416: puerosque Ledae, Hunc equis, illum superare pugnis Nobilem, Hor. C. 1, 12, 25: palma nobilis, id. ib. 1, 1, 5: nobilis e tectis fundere gaesa rotis, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 42: tamquam Feceris ipse aliquid propter quod nobilis esses, Juv. 8, 41: aquae salubritate et medendis corporibus nobiles, Vell. 2, 25, 4: vitulis marinis ad multa nobile fel, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 195: emplastra nobilia ad extrahendum fel, Cels. 5, 19: Cicero vir nobilissimae novitatis, Vell. 2, 34, 3.—In a bad sense, *notorious:* innocentes qui se scelere fieri nolunt nobiles, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 5: mea (amica) est potens, procax, magnifica, sumtuosa, nobilis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: ille nobilis taurus, quem Phalaris habuisse dicitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; Liv. 39, 9, 5.—**B.** *High-born, of noble birth, noble*, i. e. *sprung from a family* (either patrician or plebeian) *many members of which had filled curule offices, and consequently possessing the* jus imaginum (opp. homo novus or ignobilis; cf.: generosus, amplus): non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus, Sen. Ep. 44, 5: quanta sit in invidiā apud quosdam nobilis homines novorum hominum virtus et industria, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 181: Clodia mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, id. Cael. 13, 31: nobili genere nati, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, id. Fl. 22, 52; Liv. 22, 58.—Hence, *subst.:* **nōbĭlis,** is, *m.*, *a nobleman:* nobiles nostri, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 5; Vulg. Isa. 5, 13; id. Psa. 149, 8: Nobilissimus, *most noble*, under the later emperors, *a title of the Cæsars and of the members of the imperial family*, Cod. Th. 10, 25, 1; Dig. 40, 11, 3.—**C.** *Of a noble kind, noble, excellent, superior:* tres nobilissimi fundi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 99: nobiliumque greges custos servabat equarum, Ov. M. 2, 690: nobilis hic (equus), quocumque venit de gramine, Juv. 8, 60.—Hence, *adv.:* **nōbĭlĭter,** *famously, excellently, splendidly, nobly* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.), Vitr. 7 praef.: nobiliter caelare argentum, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 91.—*Comp.:* nobilius philosophari, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.—*Sup.:* ab exercitu nobilissime tumulatus, Liv. Epit. 54.

nōbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nobilis]. **I.** *Celebrity, fame, renown* (very rare): eam nobilitatem amittundam video, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 14: praedicationem nobilitatemque despicere, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: repentina, Liv. 1, 34; cf.: aliquem nobilitate praecurrere, Nep. Thras. 1, 3.—**II.** *High* or *noble birth, nobility:* ad illustrandam nobilitatem suam, Cic. Brut. 16, 62: nobilitate sui municipii facile primus, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; Ov. P. 4, 16, 44; Juv. 8, 20.—**B.** Meton., *the nobility, the nobles, the aristocracy:* nobilitatis fautor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: omnis noster nobilitas interiit, Caes. B. G. 7, 38: nobilitas rempublicam deseruerat, Liv. 26, 12; opp. plebs, id. 6, 42: superbia commune nobilitatis malum, Sall. J. 64, 1; Luc. 3, 77.—With verb in *plur.:* namque coepere nobilitas dignitatem in dominationem vertere, Sall. J. 41, 5.—(β) *Plur.:* Claudius nobilitatibus externis mitis, *princes*, Tac. A. 12, 20.—**III.** *Noble* or *excellent quality, nobleness, excellence, superiority:* cum florere Isocratem nobilitate discipulorum videret, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 141: eloquio tantum nobilitatis inest, Ov. P. 2, 5, 56; Vell. 1, 4, 2: nobilitate ingenitā, Tac. A. 1, 29: prima croco Cilicio, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31: locorum, id. 3, 5, 6, § 40: columbarum, id. 10, 37, 53, § 110: obstetricum nobilitas (i. e. nobilissimae obstetrices), id. 28, 6, 18, § 67.—Prov.: nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus, Juv. 8, 20.

nōbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. nobilis *fin.*

nōbĭlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [nobilis]. **I.** *To make known, to render famous* or *renowned:* disciplinā militari nobilitatus est, Nep. Iphic. 1, 1: poëtae post mortem nobilitari volunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Fl. 26, 63: neque enim ex te umquam es nobilitatus, id. Sen. 9, 27: famam, Liv. 1, 16.—Also in an unfavorable sense, *to render notorious:* ne eam malefactis nobilitarent, Titin. ap. Non. 352, 8: stultum adulescentulum nobilitas flagitiis, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 20: Phalaris, cujus est nobilitata crudelitas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26: adulterio nobilitatus, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 8.—**II.** *To render excellent, to ennoble, improve:* qui novitatem suam multis rebus nobilitaverat, Vell. 2, 96, 1: Auster vites nobilitat, Pall. 1, 6, 7: quae nobilitatos maritos non haberent, ne innobilitatae remanerent, Lampr. Heliog. 4, 3.

nōbiscum, v. ego.

nŏcens, entis, *P. a.*, v. noceo *fin.*

nŏcenter, *adv.*, v. noceo, *P. a. fin.*

nŏcentia, ae, *f.* [nocens], *guilt, transgression* (post-class.): deus innocentiae magister, nocentiae judex, Tert. Apol. 40; id. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

nŏcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2 (*inf. pres. pass.* nocerier, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 73; *gen. plur.* nocentûm, Ov. P. 1, 8, 19; *perf. subj.* noxit: ne boa noxit, Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Fama, p. 360 Müll.; Fronto ad M. Caesarem, 3, 13 Mai.), *v. n.* (and *a.;* v. infra ε) [Sanscr. root naç, disappear; Gr. νέκυς; cf.: neco, nex, noxa, pernic-ies], *to do harm, inflict injury, do hurt to* (cf.: obsum, officio, laedo).—Constr. (α) *Absol.* or with *dat.:* declinare ea, quae nocitura videantur, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, id. Caecin. 21, 60: nihil nocet, *it does no harm*, id. Att. 12, 47, 1: nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5, 23: jurejurando accepto, nihil iis nocituros hostes, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: jura te nociturum non esse homini de hac re nemini, Plaut. Mil. 5, 18.—(β) With a homogeneous or a general (pronominal) object: OB EAM REM NOXAM NOCVERVNT, *have been guilty of a crime*, from an old fetial formula, Liv. 9, 10, 9: si uredo aut grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86: quid nocet haec? Juv. 14, 153.—(γ) In *pass.* (very rare), *to be harmed, injured:* larix ab carie aut a tineā non nocetur, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.:* noceri eas (ciconias) omnibus quidem locis nefas ducunt, sed, etc., Sol. 40 *fin.*—(δ) *Impers. pass.* (class.), *an injury is done* or *inflicted:* ut ne cui noceatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: mihi nihil ab istis noceri potest, id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: ut in agris vastandis

hostibus noceretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: ipsi nihil nocitum iri, id. ib. 5, 36: neque diem decet me morari, neque nocti nocerier, *that injury be done to the night*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 73.—(ε) *Act.* (late Lat.): nihil illum nocuit, Vulg. Luc. 4, 35; id. Act. 7, 26; 18, 10.—Hence, **nŏcens,** entis, *P. a.*, *that commits a wicked action, bad, wicked, culpable, criminal* (cf.: sons, reus): nocens et nefarius, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51: homines nocentissimi, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 9: nocentissima victoria, id. Verr. 1, 14, 41: nocentissimi mores, Quint. 2, 15, 32: meritā caede nocentūm (poet. for nocentium; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 35, 45), Ov. P. 1, 8, 19.—**II.** In gen., *hurtful, harmful, pernicious, baneful, injurious:* a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: boletus, Juv. 6, 620. — *Comp.:* edit cicutis allium nocentius, Hor. Epod. 3, 3. — Hence, *adv.:* **nŏcenter,** *hurtfully, injuriously* (not ante-Aug.): nocenter armata, Col. 8, 2, 10: abscessus nocenter adulescit, Cels. 5, 28, 11; Tert. Apol. 14.

nŏcīvus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo], *hurtful, injurious, noxious* (not ante-Aug., and very rare), Phaedr. 1, 28, 3: pecori nociva, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12; Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 9.

noctanter, *adv.* [nox], *by night*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 31.

* **noctesco,** ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [id.], *to draw towards night, to grow dark:* omnia noctescunt, Furius ap. Non. 145, 11; and Gell. 18, 11, 3 (where the word is censured).

noctĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [nox-colo], *fond of the night:* Indus, *who, on account of the excessive heat of the day, is fond of the night*, Prud. Ham. 636.

noctĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [nox-color], *night-colored, black:* nocticolor Memnon (as being an Ethiopian), Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 6: Styx, Aus. Monos. de Diis, 11.

noctĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [nox-fero, the night-bringer], *the evening-star*, Cat. 62, 7; Calp. Ecl. 5, 121.

noctĭlūca, ae, *f.* [nox-luceo], *that shines by night;* hence, **I.** *The moon:* Luna quod sola lucet noctu: itaque ea dicta noctiluca in Palatio; nam ibi noctu lucet templum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 68 Müll.: canentes Rite crescentem face noctilucam, Hor. C. 4, 6, 38.—* **II.** *A lantern*, Varr. ap. Non. 234, 4 (Sat. Men. 54, 5).—**III.** Noctilucam (noctilugam) Lucilius cum dixit obscenum significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll. (Scalig. ad loc. understands, by noctiluca, avis mali ominis noctu lugens; Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 70, col. 2, d, reads noctipuga, acc. to a gloss: noctipugam obscenum quod quasi noctibus compungat); v. Müll. ad Fest. l. l.

‡ **noctilūga,** ae, v. noctiluca, III.

‡ **noctipūgam,** v. noctiluca, III. *fin.*

* **noctisurgĭum,** ii, *n.* [nox-surgo], *a getting up in the night:* nyctegresia, quasi noctisurgium, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. egretus, p. 78 Müll.

noctĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [nox-vagus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 68], *night-wandering; that wanders about by night* (poet.): noctivagae faces caeli, Lucr. 5, 1191: currus (sc. Phoebes), Verg. A. 10, 216: deus, i. e. *sleep*, Stat. Th. 10, 158: iter, Val. Fl. 2, 44.

* **noctĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [nox-video], *night-seeing; that sees by night;* of the night-owl, Mart. Cap. 6, § 571.

* **noctĭvĭgĭlus,** a, v. noctuvigilus.

noctu, v. nox.

1. noctŭa, ae, *f.* [nox], *a night-owl, an owl*, a bird sacred to Minerva: noctua, quod noctu canit ac vigilat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 76 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. pp. 174 and 175 ib.; Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 90: noctuarum dimicatio, Plin. 10, 17, 19, § 39: garrula, id. 18, 35, 87, § 362: seros exercet noctua cantūs, Verg. G. 1, 403.

2. Noctŭa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Q. Caedicius Noctua, *a consul with* M. Valerius Corvinus A. U. C. 465.

* **noctŭābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [noctu], *having travelled all night* (cf. noctivagus): noctuabundus ad me venit cum epistulā tuā tabellarius, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 2.

* **noctŭīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. noctua], *of* or *belonging to night-owls:* noctuini oculi, *owls' eyes*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 35.

‡ **Noctulĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a deity of the Brixians*, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 115; Inscr. Murat. 98, 4.

noctŭlūcus, i, *m.* [nox-luceo], *watching, waking*, or *seeing at night*, Varr. L. L. 5, 19, § 99 Speng.

nocturnālis, e, *adj.* [nox], *nocturnal* (post-class.): cucullus, Sid. Ep. 7, 16: habitatio, Alcim. Ep. 33.

nocturnus, a, um, *adj.* [from the *adv.* noctu, analog. to diurnus from diu], *of* or *belonging to the night, nocturnal* (class.): labores diurnos nocturnosque suscipere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82; opp. diurnus, id. Mil. 3, 9: nocturnum praesidium Palatii, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: sacra, id. Leg. 2, 15, 37: horae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: nocturno certare mero, putere diurno, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 11: bella, Verg. A. 11, 736: ora, i. e. *dark, black faces*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 107.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, of living beings that do any thing *at night:* fur nocturnus, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 7, 2, 1: adulter, Juv. 8, 144: lupus gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *by night*, Verg. G. 3, 538: qui nocturnus sacra divūm legerit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 117; 2, 6, 100: advocati jam paene nocturni, *summoned almost in the night-time*, i. e. *very early*, Petr. 15.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Nocturnus,** i, *m.*, *the god of Night*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116.

noctus, ūs, v. nox *init.*

noctŭvĭgĭlus (noctĭv-), a, um, *adj.* [nox-vigilo], *night-watching:* Venus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 40.

nŏcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [noceo], *hurtful, injurious, noxious* (very rare), Ov. Hal. 128; Scrib. Comp. 114.

nōdābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nodo], *knotty* (late Lat.), Vict. Tunon. de Poenit. 3.

* **nōdāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a knotting, knot:* lori, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 593.

* **nōdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *knottiness, nodosity:* propter nodationis duritiem, Vitr. 2, 9, 7.

nōdātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from nodo.

nodĭa or **notĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* herba mularis, Plin. 24, 19, 115, § 175.

Nodīnus, i, *m.*, *a rivulet near Rome, mentioned in prayers*, otherwise unknown, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

nōdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [nodus], *to furnish* or *fill with knots.* **I.** Lit.: ferula nodata, Plin. 13, 22, 42, § 123: cornus nodata, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186. — **II.** Transf., *to tie in a knot, to knot*, Cato, R. R. 32, 2: crines nodantur in aurum, Verg. A. 4, 138: collum laqueo nodatus ab arto, Ov. R. Am. 17: animalia phalerari sibi magis quam nodari videntur, Ambros. in Cant. Cantic. 1, § 43.—Hence, **nōdātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *knotty*, i. e. *entangled, intricate:* rapidus nodato gurgite vortex, Stat. Th. 9, 276.

nōdōsē, *adv.*, v. nodosus *fin.*

* **nōdōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [nodosus], *knottiness, nodosity:* tortuosissima et implicatissima nodositas, Aug. Conf. 2, 10.

nōdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nodus], *full of knots, knotty* (syn. geniculatus). **I.** Lit.: stipes, Ov. H. 10, 101: robur, Val. Fl. 8, 298: lina, *nets*, Ov. M. 3, 153; so, plagae, id. F. 6, 110: vitis, Juv. 8, 247: ossa, *the bones of the neck, the cervical vertebræ*, Luc. 8, 672: rami, Sen. Ep. 12, 1: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: cheragra (so called from its producing blains and knots on the fingers), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 31: podagra, Ov. P. 1, 3, 23.—**II.** Trop., *knotty, intricate, difficult* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quaestiones, Macr. S. 7, 1 *med.*—*Sup.:* nodosissimi libri enodati, Aug. Conf. 4, 16: Cicuta, *familiar with the intricacies of the law*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69; so, nodosam exsolvite stipem, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1 (dub.).—Hence, *adv.:* **nōdōsē,** *intricately, obscurely* (post-class.); *comp.:* nodosius, Tert. Res. Carn. 46.

Nōdōtus (Nōdūt-), i, *m.*, *a deity who presided over corn, and brought it as far as the knots in the stalk:* praefecerunt ergo . . . geniculis nodisque culmorum deum Nodutum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Arn. 4, 131.

nōdŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [nodus], *a little knot*, Plin. 21, 5, 13, § 26: capilli, App. M. 3, p. 139, 13.

nōdus, i, *m.* [for gnodus; Sanscr. root gadh-, gandh-, grasp; cf. Gr. χανδάνω, hold; γνάθος, jaw; Lat. pre-hend-o; Germ. Knoten; Engl. knot], *a knot* (cf. nexus). **I.** Lit.: nodus vinculumque, Cic. Univ. 4: necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores, Verg. E. 8, 77: Cacum Corripit in nodum complexus, *clasping him as in a knot*, id. A. 8, 260: nodos manu diducere, Ov. M. 2, 560: nodus Herculis or Herculaneus, *a knot difficult to untie, of which Hercules was held to be the inventor*, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63: unus tibi nodus, sed Herculaneus, restat, Sen. Ep. 87, 38: tamquam nodus Gordius difficillimus, Amm. 14, 11, 1: cingulum (novae nuptae) Herculaneo nodo vinctum vir solvit ominis gratia, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. cingulo, p. 63 Müll.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A girdle* (poet.): nodoque sinus collecta fluentes, Verg. A. 1, 320; Mart. 6, 13, 5.—Hence, astronom.: nodus anni, *the circle of the equator*, Lucr. 5, 688.—**2.** A mode of dressing the hair, *a knot, club:* Rheni nodos, *the hair of the Germans gathered into a club*, Mart. 5, 37, 8; cf.: insigne gentis obliquare crinem nodoque substringere, Tac. G. 38.—**3.** *Plur.:* nodi, *a knotted fishing-net*, Manil. 5, 664.—**4.** *A knot, knob, node* on a joint of an animal's body: crura sine nodis, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: cervix articulorum nodis jungitur, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177; 11, 37, 88, § 217: dirae nodus hyaenae, *a backbone, dorsal vertebra*, Luc. 6, 672.—Hence, nodi articulorum, *a swelling, tumor on the joints*, Plin. 24, 5, 13, § 21; 30, 12, 36, § 110.—**5.** *A knot, knob, fold*, etc. (α) In wood or the branches of plants: baculum sine nodo aduncum tenens, Liv. 1, 18, 7; Sen. Ben. 7, 9: stipes gravidus nodis, Verg. A. 7, 507: telum solidum nodis, id. ib. 11, 553: gracilitas harundinis, distincta nodis, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158; Col. Arb. 3.—Hence, *the knotty club of Hercules*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1661.—(β) Of a writhing serpent: nixantem nodis seque in sua membra plicantem, Verg. A. 5, 279.—(γ) Prov.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to look for knots in a bulrush* (which contains none), i. e. *to find difficulties where there are none*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Sat. v. 46 Vahl.): in scirpo nodum quaeris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22; Ter. And. 5, 4, 38.—**6.** *A knot, hard part* of a thing; so of metals, Plin. 34, 13, 37, § 136; of precious stones, id. 37, 10, 55, § 150.—**7.** *A star in the constellation* Pisces, Cic. Arat. 14; Caes. Germ. Arat. 243.—**8.** In astron.: nodi, *the four points in the heavens where the seasons begin, the nodes*, Manil. 3, 618; cf. id. 2, 430.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a band, bond:* his igitur singulis versibus quasi nodi apparent continuationis, Cic. Or. 66, 222: velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, Cic. Lael. 14, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A bond, obligation* (poet.): exsolvere animum nodis religionum, Lucr. 4, 7: imponere nodos, i. e. jusjurandum, Ov. H. 20, 39 Ruhnk.—**2.** *A knotty point, difficulty, impediment.*—*Absol.:* dum hic nodus expediatur non putet senatus nos oportere decedere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: incideramus in difficilem nodum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 1.—With *gen.:* Abantem interimit, pugnae nodumque moramque, Verg. A. 10, 428: cum scopulus et nodus et mora publicae securitatis superesset Antonius, Flor. 4, 9, 1: qui juris nodos et legum aenigmata solvat (an allusion to the Gordian knot), Juv. 8, 50 (hence, Cicuta nodosus; v. nodosus).—Esp.: nodus linguae, *the bond* or *tie of the tongue:* nodum linguae rumpere, Gell. 5, 9, 2: nodos linguae solvere, Just. 13, 7, 6.

Nōdūtus, v. Nodotus.

Nōē, *indecl.*, = Νῶε (Hebr. נֹחַ), *Noah*, Sedul. Carm. 1, 174; Vulg. Matt. 24, 37; 38; id. Gen. 6, 13; v. Noa.

nœgēum (trisyl.), ii, *n.*, *a garment trimmed with purple;* acc. to others, *a white upper garment:* noegeum quidam amiculi genus praetextum purpurā; quidam candidum ac perlucidum, quasi a navo (nauco), quod putamen quorundam pomorum est tenuissimum non sine candore, ut Livius ait in Odyssia: simul ac lacrimas de ore noegeo detersit, id est candido, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.: noegeum nigrum pallium tenue, Placid. p. 486.

noenum and **noenu,** v. non *init.*

† **nŏērus,** a, um, *adj.*, = νοερός, *gifted with understanding*, Tert. adv. Val. 20.

* **1. Nōla,** ae, *f.* [nolo], *the Unwilling*, an appellation sarcastically given to the dissolute Clodia: in triclinio Coam, in cubiculo Nolam, Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

2. nŏla, ae, *f.*, *a little bell:* jusserat (canem) in rabido gutture ferre nolam, Avien. Fab. 7, 8 dub. (al. notam).

3. Nōla, ae, *f.*, *a city of remote antiquity in Campania, founded by the Ausonians, afterwards conquered by the Tuscans, and colonized by the Chalcidians, still called Nola*, Liv. 9, 28; 23, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cic. Brut. 3, 12; Vell. 1, 7, 2 sq.; Just. 20, 1; Sil. 12, 161.—Hence, **A. Nōlānus,** a, um, *adj.* (Nŏlānus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 305), *of* or *belonging to Nola, Nolan:* ager, Liv. 23, 14: plebs, id. 24, 13; Sil. 12, 293.—In *plur.* as *subst.*: **Nōlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Nolans*, Liv. 8, 25 and 26.—**B. Nōlensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Nola:* episcopus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10.

nōlens, entis, *Part.*, from nolo.

(**nōlenter,** a false read. for nocenter, Tert. Apol. 14.)

nōlentia, ae, *f.* [nolo], *unwillingness* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

Nolība, ae, *f.*, *a city in Tarraconian Spain*, Liv. 35, 22.

nōlo, nōlŭi, nolle (nevis for non vis, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 32 Brix ad loc.; id. Most. 3, 2, 75; id. Poen. 5, 2, 119 al.: nevolt for non vult, id. Trin. 2, 2, 80; id. Most. 1, 2, 29; Titin. ap. Non. 144, 7; v. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 2: noltis for non vultis, Lucil. ap. Diom. p. 381 P.; *gerund. abl.* nolendo, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27), *v. irreg.* [ne-volo], *to wish*, or *will . . . not; not to wish, to be unwilling.* **I.** In gen., with *inf.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*: SI NOLET, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: nolumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 85: novi ingenium mulierum: nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 43: etiamsi nolint, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47: nolo, eundem populum imperatorem et portitorem esse terrarum, id. ib. 4, 7, 7: pluribus praesentibus eas res jactari nolebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nollet carmine quemquam Describi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 153: procedere recte Qui moechos non voltis, id. S. 1, 2, 38.—Esp. freq. in *imp.*, noli, nolito, nolite, etc., with *inf.* periphrastically for the *imp.*, *do not:* noli irascier, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60; 65: noli avorsari, id. Trin. 3, 2, 1: noli putare, Cic. Brut. 33, 125: nolito putare, Lucil. ap. Non. 505, 20: nolite, hospites, ad me adire, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 404 Vahl.): nolite, judices, existimare, etc., Cic. Fl. 42, 105: nolitote mirari, Sisenn. ap. Non. 481, 2: noli vexare, Juv. 1, 126.—Sometimes with *velle* pleonastically: nolite, judices . . . hunc jam naturâ ipsâ occidentem velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro, quam suo fato, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; Nep. Att. 4, 2.—Sometimes followed by a negative, which does not destroy the negation: nolui deesse, ne tacitae quidem flagitioni tuae, Cic. Top. 1, 5; Liv. 2, 45: nollem, *I would not, I could wish not:* nollem factum, *I am sorry for it*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 11: Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt: nollem Corinthum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: quod nolim, *which Heaven forbid:* videbis, si erit, quod nolim, arcessendus, ne, etc., id. Att. 7, 18, 3; Ov. H. 20, 100: non nolle, *to have no objection, to be willing:* cum se non nolle dixisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: quos ego nominarem: neque ipsi nolunt, *and they have no objection*, id. Sull. 26, 72.—*Part. pres.*: me nolente, *without my consent, against my will*, Quint. 3, 6, 68: nolente senatu, Luc. 1, 274: nolentibus umbris, id. 2, 175.—**II.** In partic., *to wish ill, be adverse* to a person (very rare): cui qui nolunt, iidem tibi, quod eum ornâsti, non sunt amici, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3.—*P. a.*: **nōlens,** entis, *unwilling* (post-Aug. for invitus): dignitati ejus aliquid adstruere inopinantis, nescientis, immo etiam fortasse nolentis, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 3; Cels. 1, 8; Quint. 3, 6, 68.

‡ **nōluntas,** ātis, *f.* [nolo], *unwillingness:* noluntas ab eo quod nolumus, sicut voluntas ab eo, quod volumus, Placid. Gloss. ap. Mai. Auct. class. 6, p. 568, a.

Nŏmădes, um, v. Nomas.

nŏmae, ārum, *f.*, v. nome.

Nŏmaeus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Nomæ, in Sicily:* viri, Sil. 14, 266.

Nŏmăs, ădis, *comm.*, = Νομάς (pasturing flocks); in *plur.* **Nŏmădes,** *pastoral people that wander about with their flocks, Nomads*, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22.—Hence, **II.** In partic., *the* (wandering) *Numidians*, Verg. A. 4, 320; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.—In *sing. collect.*, *a Numidian*, Sil. 5, 194.—In *fem.*: Nomas versuta, *a Numidian fortune-teller*, Prop. 4 (5). 7, 37.—Hence, **B.** Transf.: **Nŏmas,** ădis, *f.*, *Numidia*, Mart. 8, 55, 8; 9, 75, 8.

† **nŏmē,** ēs, *f.*, = νομή, *a corroding sore, eating ulcer:* nome intestina, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97.—Usu. in *plur.*: **nŏmae,** ārum, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 93: cohibere nomas, id. 26, 14, 87, § 144; 23, 4, 46, § 91: sanare, id. 30, 13, 39, § 116: sistere, id. 24, 16, 94, § 151.

nōmen, inis (archaic form of *gen. sing.* NOMINVS, S. C. de Bacch. Corp. Inscr. Lat. 196, 8), *n.* [for gnōmen, from root guo, whence gnosco, nosco, co-gnosco], *a name, appellation* (syn. vocabulum). **I.** Lit.: nomen est, quod unicuique personae datur, quo suo quaeque proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 134: imponere nova rebus nomina, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: qui haec rebus nomina posuerunt, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 10: appellare aliquem nomine, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: huic urbi nomen Epidamno inditum est, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 37; cf. Liv. 7, 2, 6: Theophrastus divinitate loquendi nomen invenit, Cic. Or. 19, 62: lituus ab ejus litui, quo canitur, similitudine nomen invenit, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: ut is locus ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet, Caes. B. G. 1, 13 et saep.: ludi, Pythia de domitae serpentis nomine dicti, Ov. M. 1, 447: clari nominis vir, Vell. 2, 34, 4: nominis minoris vir, id. 2, 100, 5; cf. id. 2, 112, 2; 2, 103, 1: est mihi nomen, inditur mihi nomen, with *nom.*: cui saltationi Titius nomen est, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: eique morbo nomen est avaritia, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: canibus pigris . . . Nomen erit pardus, tigris, leo, Juv. 8, 36.—With *dat.*: haec sunt aedes, hic habet: Lesbonico'st nomen, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 110: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, id. Men. 1, 1, 1: nam mihi est Auxilio nomen, id. Cist. 1, 3, 6: huic ego die nomen Trinummo facio, id. Trin. 4, 2, 1: nomen Arcturo est mihi, id. Rud. prol. 5: cantus cui nomen neniae, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 62: puero ab inopiâ nomen Egerio est inditum, Liv. 1, 34: est illis strigibus nomen, Ov. F. 6, 139.—With *gen.*: cujus nomen est Viventis, Vulg. Gen. 25, 11.—Rarely with *ad*: ut det nomen ad molas coloniam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 38.—Nomen dare, edere, profiteri, ad nomina respondere, *to give in one's name, be enrolled, enlist; to answer to one's name* when summoned to military duty: ne nomina darent, Liv. 2, 24: nomina profiteri, id. 2, 24: nominis edendi apud consules potestas, id. 2, 24: virgis caesi, qui ad nomina non respondissent, id. 7, 4; also, dare nomen in conjurationem, *to join the conspiracy*, Tac. A. 15, 48: ab re nomen habet (terra), *is named for*, Liv. 38, 18, 4: quae (sapientia) divinarum humanarumque rerum cognitione hoc nomen apud antiquos adsequebatur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: dea (Viriplaca) nomen hoc a placandis viris fertur adsecuta, Val. Max. 2, 1, 6.—Esp.: nomen accipere = nominari: turris quae nomen ab insulâ accepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 1; Quint. 3, 3, 13; Just. 1, 5, 1; Tac. A. 6, 37; 15, 74; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 8.—**2.** In partic., *the middle name of the three which every free-born Roman had*, as distinguished from the praenomen and cognomen. The nomen distinguished one gens from another, the cognomen one familia from another, and the praenomen one member of the familia from another, Quint. 7, 3, 27.—But sometimes nomen is used in the signif. of praenomen: id nomen (sc. Gaja), Cic. Mur. 12, 27.—So, too, in the signif. of cognomen: Sex. Clodius, cui nomen est Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; cf.: tamquam habeas tria nomina, i. e. *as if you were a Roman*, Juv. 5, 127.—**3.** Esp. in phrase: sub nomine, *under the* assumed *name:* qui litteras exitiales Demetrio sub nomine Flaminini adtulerant, Liv. 40, 54, 9: sub nomine meo, Quint. 7, 2, 24: carmina sub alieno nomine edere, Suet. Aug. 55: multa vana sub nomine celebri vulgabantur, Tac. A. 6, 12; 13, 25; id. H. 1, 5; cf.: rogatio repente sub unius tribuni nomine promulgatur, Liv. 43, 16, 6; Suet. Aug. 29; Plin. Pan. 50, 5; cf. also II. B. infra.—**4.** *A title* of power or honor: imperatoris, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 14.—**5.** In gram., *a noun*, Quint. 1, 4, 18; 1, 5, 42 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Nomen alicujus deferre, *to bring an accusation against, to accuse* a person: nomen alicujus de parricidio deferre, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: nomen recipere, *to receive the accusation:* palam de sellâ ac tribunali pronuntiat: si quis absentem Sthenium rei capitalis reum facere vellet, sese ejus nomen recepturum: et simul, ut nomen deferret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; cf. context.—**2.** *A bond, note, a demand, claim, a debt:* tituli debitorum nomina dicuntur praesertim in iis debitis, in quibus hominum nomina scripta sunt, quibus pecuniae commodatae sunt, Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28: repromittam istoc nomine solutam rem futuram, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 48: si neque in tuas tabulas ullum nomen referres, cum tot tibi nominibus acceptum Curtii referrent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 102: qui tibi, ut ais, certis nominibus grandem pecuniam debuit, *on good bonds, good security*, id. Quint. 11, 38; cf.: egone hos digitos meos impellere potui, ut falsum perscriberent nomen? id. Rosc. Com. 1, 1: volo persolvere, ut expungatur nomen, ne quid debeam, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40; so, solvere, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 7: expedire, exsolvere, id. ib. 16, 6, 3: nomina sua exigere, *to collect one's debts*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 28: hoc nomen, quod urget, nunc, cum petitur, dissolvere, id. Planc. 28, 68: transcribere in alium, Liv. 35, 7: qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen, *comes with a huge ledger to sue for a doubtful debt*, Juv. 7, 110.—**b.** Nomina facere, in the case of written obligations, *to set down* or *book the items of debt in the account-book:* nomina se facturum, qua ego vellem die, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1: emit homo cupidus (Canius) tanti, quanti Pythius voluit et emit instructos: nomina facit (Pythius), negotium conficit, id. Off. 3, 14, 59: nomina facturi diligenter in patrimonium et vasa debitoris inquirimus, Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 2.—**c.** Nomen locare, *to offer as surety*, Phaedr. 1, 16, 1 (dub.).—**d.** Transf., *an item of debt;* and hence, *a debtor:* hoc sum assecutus, ut bonum nomen existimer, i. e. *a good payer*, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: lenta nomina non mala, Sen. Ben. 5, 22, 1; cf. id. ib. 7, 29, 2; Col. 1, 7, 2.—**3.** *A family, race, stock, people, nation:* C. Octavium in familiam nomenque adoptavit, Suet. Caes. 83: Crispum C. Sallustius in nomen ascivit, Tac. A. 3, 30; Luc. 7, 584.—**4.** With national names: nomen Romanum, *whatever is called Roman*, i. e. *the Roman dominion, nation, power;* esp. *of the army:* gens infestissuma nomini Romano, Sall. C. 52, 24: CEIVIS ROMANVS NEVE NOMINVS LATINI NEVE SOCIVM QVISQVAM, etc., S. C. de Bacch.; so, concitatis sociis et nomine Latino, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31; 3, 29, 41: ubi deletum omnibus videretur nomen Romanum, Liv. 23, 6, 3: relicum Romani nominis, id. 22, 55, 5; 27, 33, 11; 1, 10, 3; cf. id. 9, 7, 1: Aeolio regnatas nomine terras, Sil. 14, 70: Volscûm nomen prope deletum est, Liv. 3, 8, 10: nomen Atheniensium tueri, Just. 5, 6, 9.—**5.** Poet. **a.** *A thing:* infaustum interluit Allia nomen, Verg. A. 7, 717.—**b.** *A person:* popularia nomina Drusos, Luc. 6, 759; 1, 311: nec fidum femina nomen, Tib. 3, 4, 61: in diversa trahunt unum duo nomina pectus, i. e. *the love of a mother and sister*, Ov. M. 8, 464; id. H. 8, 30.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Name, fame, repute, reputation, renown* (syn.: existimatio, fama): hujus magnum nomen fuit, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: nomen habere, id. ib. 69, 244: magnum in oratoribus nomen habere, id. Or. 6, 22: officere nomini alicujus, Liv. praef. § 3: et nos aliquod nomenque decusque Gessimus, Verg. A. 2, 89: nomen gerere, Lact. 1, 20, 3; 4, 29, 15 al.: multi Lydia nominis Romanâ vigui clarior Iliâ, Hor. C. 3, 9, 7: nomen alicujus stringere, Ov. Tr. 2, 350: homines nonnullius in litteris nominis, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 3: parentes, quorum maximum nomen in civitatibus est suis, Liv. 22, 22, 13.—Of *ill repute, bad reputation:* malum nomen (only rare and late Lat.): magis eligendum in paupertate nomen bonum quam in divitiis nomen pessimum, Hier. Com. Ep. Tit., Paris, 1546, p. 104 H.—**2.** Of inanimate things: ne vinum nomen perdat, Cato, R. R. 25: nec Baccho genus aut pomis sua nomina servat, Verg. G. 2, 240.—**B.** *A title, pretext, pretence, color, excuse, account, sake, reason, authority, behalf*, etc.: alio nomine et aliâ de causâ abstulisse, Cic. Rosc. Com

14, 40: legis agrariae simulatione atque nomine, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15: classis nomine pecuniam imperatam queruntur, id. Fl. 12, 27: haec a te peto amicitiae nostrae nomine, id. Fam. 12, 12, 3; 2, 1, 1: nomine sceleris conjurationisque damnati, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: nomine neglegentiae suspectum esse, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: quid exornamus philosophiam, aut quid ejus nomine gloriosi sumus? id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: qui cum luxuriose viverent, non reprehenderentur eo nomine, id. Fin. 2, 7, 21: gratias boni viri agebant et tuo nomine gratulabantur, *on your account*, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: Antonio tuo nomine gratias egi, *on your behalf*, id. Att. 1, 16, 16: legationes tuo nomine proficiscentes, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: quem quidem tibi etiam suo nomine commendo, *for his own sake*, id. ib. 13, 21, 2: meo nomine, Tac. H. 1, 29: feminarum suarum nomine, id. G. 8: bellum populo Romano suo nomine indixit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 14: decretae eo nomine supplicationes, Tac. A. 14, 59; but: acceptā ex aerario pecuniā tuo nomine, *on your responsibility*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7. — **C.** *A name*, as opposed to the reality: me nomen habere duarum legionum exilium (opp. exercitum habere tantum), Cic. Att. 5, 15, 1: Campani magis nomen ad praesidium sociorum, quam vires cum attulissent, Liv. 7, 29: nomen amicitia est, nomen inane fides, Ov. A. A. 1, 740.—**III.** In eccl. Lat., **1.** Periphrastically: invocavit nomen Domini, Vulg. Gen. 13, 4: omnipotens nomen ejus, ib. Exod. 15, 3: psallam nomini Domini, ib. Psa. 7, 18: blasphemare nomen ejus, ib. Apoc. 13, 6.—**2.** *Delegated power:* in nomine tuo daemones eicimus, Vulg. Matt. 7, 22: in quo nomine fecistis, ib. Act. 4, 7: locuti sunt in nomine Domini, ib. Jacob. 5, 10.

nōmenclātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nomen-calo], *a calling by name* (very rare). **I.** Of persons, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 41. — **II.** Of things: vitium, *a list, catalogue*, Col. 3, 2, 31.

nōmenclātor (**nōmencŭlātor**, Mart. 10, 30, 23; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Calig. 41; id. Claud. 34), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who calls* a person or thing *by name, a nomenclator;* among the Romans, *a slave who attended his master in canvassing* and on similar occasions, for the purpose of telling him the names of those he met in the street, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 5; id. Mur. 36, 37: nomenclatori memoriae loco audacia est, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 10; id. Ep. 19, 11; id. Ben. 6, 33, 4.—Under the emperors, *a slave who told his master the names of the other slaves:* servorum causā nomenclator adhibendus, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 26.

nōmenclātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a calling by name, a list of names, nomenclature* (Plinian), Plin. H. N. 3 prooem. § 2; id. 21, 9, 28, § 52.

nōmencŭlātor, v. nomenclator.

Nōmentum, i, *n.*, *a city in the country of the Sabines*, now *Mentana*, Liv. 1, 38; 4, 22; 32; Verg. A. 6, 773.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nōmentānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nomentum:* ager, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 48: vina, Mart. 13, 119: via, *the road leading from Rome to Nomentum*, Liv. 3, 52. — *Plur. subst.:* **Nōmentāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Nomentans*, Liv. 8, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64. — **B. Nōmentānus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* L. Cassius Nomentanus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 102; 1, 8, 11 et saep.

‡† **nŏmĭmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = νόμιμος, *lawful, legitimate*, = legitimus: PATER NOMIMVS, Inscr. Orell. 5059.

nōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [nomen], *of* or *belonging to a name, nominal* (ante- and post-class.): gentilitas, Varr. L. L. 8, § 4 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nōmĭnālia**, ium, *n.*, *the day on which a child received its name, the name-day*, Tert. Idol. 16. — Hence, *adv.:* **nōmĭnālĭter**, *by name, expressly:* annuere, Arn. 2, 80.

nōmĭnātim, *adv.* [nomino], *by name, expressly, one by one, in detail* (class.): ibi ego dicam quidquid inerit nominatim, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 90: aliquem nominatim excipere, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2: non nominatim, sed generatim, id. ib. 11, 6, 2: quicquid esset in praedio vitii, id statuerunt, si venditor sciret, nisi nominatim dictum esset, praestari oportere, id. Off. 3, 16, 65: fortissimum quemque nominatim evocare, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: si quidem filius a patre exheredetur, nominatim exheredari, Gai. Inst. 2, 127.

nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nomino], *a naming.* * **I.** In gen.: consuetudo nominationum, Vitr. 6, 7, 7. — **II.** In partic. **A.** In rhet. lang., *a figure of speech, whereby a thing which has no name, or an unsuitable one, receives an appropriate name*, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.—**B.** *A nomination* to an office (rare but class.): paternum auguratus locum, in quem ego eum meā nominatione coöptabo, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 12: nominatio in locum pontificis non est facta, Liv. 26, 23; consulum, Tac. A. 6, 45.

nōmĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to naming, nominative;* in gram.: casus nominativus, *the nominative case*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 23 Müll.; Quint. 1, 7, 3; 7, 9, 13; 8, 3, 46 et saep.

nōmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a nominator* (in jurid. Lat.): nominatores magistratuum, Dig. 27, 8, 1; so ib. 27, tit. 7.

nōmĭnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nominator], *of* or *belonging to naming, naming, containing names* (in jurid. Lat.): nominatorii breves, Cod. Th. 1, 10, 8; 11, 28, 3: pericula, *having a name, named*, Tert. Anim. 13.

1. nōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from nomino.

2. nōmĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [nomino], *a naming, a name;* in gram., *a noun* (perh. only in Varr.), Varr. L. L. 8, § 52 Müll.; so id. ib. § 63: quod ad nominatuum analogiam pertinet, id. ib. 9, 52, § 95; id. ib. 10, 1.

nōmĭnĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to name* (ante- and post-class.): suscipere hunc motum, quem sensum nominitamus, Lucr. 3, 352; 4, 51; 6, 424; Inscr. Murat. 1522, 2.

nōmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [nomen], *to call by name, to name, to give a name to* (esp. *after, for* a person or thing; cf.: appello, voco, dico). **I.** In gen.: quae (navis) nunc nominatur nomine Argo, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34, 26: Chaldaei, non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: urbem constituit, quam e suo nomine Romam jussit nominari, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12: amor ex quo amicitia est nominata, Cic. Lael. 8 (Trag. v. 283 Vahl.); id. Caecin. 18, 51.—Esp., *to give a surname* to a person, Eutr. 8, 8: aliquem honoris causā, *to name* or *mention out of respect:* L. Sulla, quem honoris causā nomino, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: quem ego hominem honoris causā nominatum volo, id. Verr. 1, 7, 18; v. honor: hanc illi ἰδέαν appellant, jam a Platone ita nominatam, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 30.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., *to render famous, renowned, celebrated* (cf.: laudo, celebro): praedicari de se et nominari volunt omnes, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: sunt clari hodieque et qui olim nominabuntur, Quint. 10, 1, 94; v. under *P. a.*—**B.** *To name* or *nominate* a person for an office: patres interregem nominaverant, Liv. 1, 32: me augurem Cn. Pompeius et Q. Hortensius nominaverunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: illo die, quo sacerdotes solent nominare, quos dignissimos sacerdotio judicant, me semper nominabat, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8; Suet. Claud. 22; cf. nominatio.—**C.** *To name, mention, report, accuse, arraign* (not ante-Aug.): capita conjurationis, priusquam nominarentur apud dictatorem, mors ab ipsis conscita judicio subtraxit, Liv. 9, 26, 7: qui nominatus profugisset, diem certam se finituros, id. 39, 17: Dimnus, cum ceteros participes sceleris indicaret, Philotam non nominavit, Curt. 6, 9, 16; 8, 6, 24.—Esp., with *inter, to name among* or *as one of; to report as belonging to* a party, conspiracy, etc.: inter conjuratos nemo me nominat, Curt. 6, 10, 5: inter socios Catilinae nominatus, Suet. Caes. 17; cf.: cum Thesea inter eos nominässet, qui ad inferos adissent, Gell. 10, 16, 12; Plin. 14, 13, 15, § 93; 22, 21, 27, § 55; Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. 5, 19 sqq.—**D.** In gram.: nominandi casus, *the nominative case* (like accusandi casus, the accusative case), Varr. L. L. 8, § 42 Müll.; 9, § 76; 10, 2, § 23; Gell. 13, 22, 5.—Hence, **nōmĭnātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. A.), *famed, renowned, celebrated:* illa Attalica tota Sicilia nominata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: nominatiora pericula, Tert. Anim. 13: bdellium nominatissimum, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35 (al. laudatissimum); Vulg. 1 Par. 11, 10.

Nŏmĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a hymn to Apollo*, Paeanem aut Nomionem citarimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 B. and K.

† **nŏmisma** (**nūm-**), ătis (also **nummisma**, Ven. Vit. S. Martin. 2, 338), *n.*, = νόμισμα, *a piece of money, a coin* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: acceptos, regale nomisma, Philippos, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234: largae nomismata mensae, Mart. 12, 62, 11: immensa nomismata, Ser. Samm. 28, 525. — **B.** In partic., *a coin* not in circulation, *a medal*, Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.:* nomismata aurea vel argentea vetera, ib. 7, 1, 28.—Esp., *a medal* or *token* given to the knights at the door of the theatre, and entitling the bearer to be served with wine: cum data sint equiti bis quina nomismata, quare bis deciens solus, Sextiliane, bibis? Mart. 1, 11, 1 sq.—* **II.** Transf., *a stamp, an image* on a coin: en Caesar agnoscit suum Nomisma nummis inditum, Prud. στεφ. 2, 95.

Nŏmĭus and **Nŏmĭos**, ii, and **Nŏmĭon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Νόμιος and Νομίων, *the Pasturer*, a surname of Apollo, because he tended the flocks of Admetus (cf. Verg. G. 3, 2); acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 57, it is from νόμος, lex, and denotes the fourth Apollo: Paeanem aut Nomionem citārimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251 Klotz. — **II.** *A son of Apollo and of Cyrene, the daughter of Hypseus, king of Thessaly*, Just. 13, 7, 7.

† **nŏmos** and **nŏmus**, i, *m.*, = νομός. **I.** *A district, province, nome:* Thebais dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quos nomos vocant, duodecim, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: substituunt alios nomos, ut Heroopoliten, id. ib. § 50. — **II.** In music, *a tune, air*, Suet. Ner. 20.

nōn (old collat. forms **noenum** and **noenu**, cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. tom. 2, p. 149 sq.: noenum pro non Lucilius lib. XXX.: sed tamen hoc dicas, quid est, si noenu molestum'st. Varro Epistola ad Fusium: si hodie noenum venis, cras quidem, etc., Non. 143, 33 sq.: noenum rumores ponebat ante salutem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1; Ann. v. 314 Vahl.; so, noenum sperando cupide rem prodere summam, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 229 Müll.; Ann. v. 411 ib.: noenum mecastor, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 28: noenu necesse'st, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 62, 127; Ann. v. 161 Vahl.: noenu potest, Lucr. 3, 199 Lachm. *N. cr.:* noenu queunt, id. 4, 712), *adv.* [contr. from neoenum, i. e. nec unum, not one, like ne hilum, not any thing (cf. Engl. not, i. q. naught, Angl.-Sax. naht, contr. from ne-aht); cf. Germ. nein], *not:* hocine agis an non? Ter. And. 1, 2, 15: non erat abundans, non inops tamen, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, id. Fl. 22, 53: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, id. Rep. 1, 5, 9; 1, 2, 2: eam (fugam) si nunc sequor, quonam? Cum illo non, id. Att. 8, 3, 5.—(β) Non before negatives forms a weak affirmative, and before adverbs of emphatic assertion (as prorsus, omnino, etc.) a weak negative: moveo nonnullis suspicionem, velle me navigare: quod tamen fortasse non nollem, si possem ad otium, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2; so, non nemo, non nihil, non nullus, v. h. vv: Res has non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem relinquere, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3: so, non prorsus, etc.—(γ) After negatives it forms a strong affirmative, and after the adverbs above named a strong negative: nihil non ad rationem dirigebat, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; v. nemo, nihil, nullus: prorsus non arbitror, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 8: omnino non dicere, Quint. 10, 7, 24. — (δ) But the negative force of non is not destroyed by a following *ne ... quidem*, or *nec ... nec:* non fugio ne hos quidem mores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210; Liv. 28, 42, 16: non medius fidius prae lacrimis possum reliqua nec cogitare nec scribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 1.—In a very few passages non is added to a negative to strengthen it (cf. Gr. οὐ μή): nolle successum non patribus, non consulibus, Liv. 2, 45, 5; id. 3, 11, 6: nec sursum nec deorsum non cresco, Petr. 58: horam eximere nullam ... non possumus, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7; Plaut. Mil. 5, 18; id. Curc. 4, 4, 23; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 8. — (ε) Unus non = ne unus quidem: unus enim vir Numantinus non fuit, qui in catenis duceretur, Flor. 2, 18, 17.—(ζ) Per litotem,

emphatic, *by no means, not at all, the reverse of:* non ignobilis tragicus, Quint. 1, 12, 18: non inimici mihi, Curt. 7, 10, 7; esp. with *sup.:* Cethegus homo non probatissimus, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, id. N. D. 2, 17, 47: non minime commoveri, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 125: tu me consiliario fortasse non imperitissimo usus esses, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2.—(η) Non quod, non quo, *not that, not as if:* non quod sola ornent, sed quod excellant, Cic. Or. 39, 134: me non sane movet res publica; non quo sit mihi quidquam carius: sed, etc., id. Att. 16, 15, 5: non quo sit servulus unus, idem quod familia, verum quia, id. Caecin. 20, 58. — (θ) Non nisi, *only:* non nisi vicinas tutus arārit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36; v. nisi. — (ι) Non vero, *truly not:* non vero tam isti quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. Sen. 9, 27. — (κ) Non modo, non solum ... sed or sed etiam, *not only ... but also:* non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 70; id. Lael. 15, 54; v. modo and solum. — Sometimes sed is omitted: nec solum apud Caecinam: Fabii quoque Valentis, etc., Tac. H. 2, 27. —(λ) Non modo (solum) non .. sed or sed etiam, *not only not ... but even:* sed ne ... quidem ... *but not even:* ut non modo a mente non deserar, sed id ipsum doleam, me, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3, 8: tu id non modo non prohibebas, verum etiam approbabas, id. Att. 16, 7, 3.—When the verb of the second clause is the common predicate of both clauses, the second non is omitted in the first clause: talis vir non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quidquam audebit, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: assentatio, quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id. Lael. 24, 89: advena non modo vicinae sed ne Italicae quidem stirpis, Liv. 1, 40, 2; 3, 24, 4; 6, 20, 2: neque solum inscientiam meam, sed ne rerum quidem, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 203: quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, id. Att. 11, 24, 1: non mentibus solum consipere, sed ne auribus quidem satis constare poterant, Liv. 5, 42, 3; 4, 3, 11; so with sed vix in the second clause: haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur, Cic. Cael. 17, 40: non modo ad expeditiones sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficiebant, Liv. 3, 6, 8; very rarely verum ne ... quidem, instead of sed ne ... quidem, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 724.—(μ) Non ita, non tam, *not so very, not particularly:* simulacra non ita antiqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109: non ita lato interjecto mari, id. Or. 8, 25: non ita diu, id. Brut. 66, 233: quae nunc quidem non tam est in plerisque, id. ib. 15, 58.—So, non fere, *scarcely, hardly* (v. fere): non fere quisquam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182.—(ν) Non si, *not even if:* injussu tuo imperator, extra ordinem numquam pugnaverim, non si certam victoriam videam, Liv. 7, 10; Sen. Ep. 59, 8; Hor. C. 2, 14, 5; so, followed by idcirco (ideo, eo, propterea, etc.): non si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170; id. Cael. 9, 21; id. Top. 16, 60; Liv. 3, 45, 8. — (ξ) For nedum, *much less:* vix mehercule servis hoc eum suis, non vobis probaturum arbitrer, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22. — (ο) In an interrogation for nonne: quid haec amentia significat? non vim? non scelus? non latrocinium? Cic. Quint. 26, 82; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 50.—(π) For ne (poet. and in post-Aug. prose, regarded by Quint. as a solecism): qui tamen dicat pro illo Ne feceris, Non feceris, in idem incidat vitium, quia alterum negandi est, alterum vetandi, Quint. 1, 5, 50: vos quoque non caris aures onerate lapillis ... Munditiis capimur: non sint sine lege capilli, Ov. A. A. 3, 129; id. P. 1, 2, 105: non Teucros agat in Rutulos, Verg. A. 12, 78: non etiam sileas, Hor. S. 2, 5, 91: non sit, qui tollere curat, id. A. P. 460: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla puerve, id. Ep. 1, 18, 72: non dubitaveris, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 3; so, non credideris, Rutil. Lup. 2, 9. — (ρ) With substantives coalescing to form one notion: nec vero, aut quod efficeret aliquid, aut quod efficeretur, posse esse non corpus, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40: etiam non orator, Quint. 2, 15, 17; 4, 1, 22: veri non dissimulator amoris, Ov. M. 5, 61: quasi servitute praedii non possessori relicta, Dig. 34, 1, 14 *fin.:* non dominus, ib. 43, 15, 7.—(σ) As an answer, *no:* aut etiam aut non respondere, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 104: exhereditavitne (pater filium)? Non, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; id. Verr. 1, 7, 20; id. Ac. 2, 30, 97; id. N. D. 1, 25, 70. — (τ) In questions, non expresses surprise, and doubt of the possibility of denial (v. Madv. Gram. § 451): non sum ego servus Amphitruonis Sosia? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 247: non tu scis, etc.? id. ib. 2, 2, 71: haec non turpe est dubitare philosophos, quae ne rustici quidem dubitant, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77; id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: Quid? aviam tuam pater tuus non manifesto necavit, id. Clu. 14, 40.

1. nōna, ae, *f.*, v. nonus.

2. Nōna, ae, *f.*, = Νῶνα, *one of the three Fates:* Tria nomina Parcarum sunt, Nona, Decuma, Morta, Caes. Vindex ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 10.

Nōnăcris, is, *f.*, = Νώνακρις, *a mountain in Arcadia, at the foot of which lay a city of the same name, and in which the Styx had its source*, Vitr. 8, 3, 16; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 131; 4, 6, 10, § 21. — **II.** Hence, **A. Nōnăcrīnus**, a, um, *adj., Nonacrian*, poet. for *Arcadian:* virgo Nonacrina, i. e. *Callisto*, Ov. M. 2, 409: Atalanta, id. A. A. 2, 185. — **B. Nōnăcrius**, a, um, *adj., Nonacrian*, poet. for *Arcadian:* heros, i. e. *Evander*, Ov. F. 5, 97. — *Subst.:* **Nōnăcria**, ae, *f.* **1.** *Atalanta*, Ov. M. 8, 426. —**2.** (Sc. urbs.) *The city of Nonacris*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 1.

Nōnae, ārum, *f.* [nonus], *the fifth day in every month of the year, except March, May, July, and October, in which it was the seventh; the nones*, so called because it was the ninth day before the ides, Varr. L. L. 6, § 28 Müll.: o Nonae illae Decembres, Cic. Fl. 40, 102: Nonis Februariis si Romae fuit, id. Quint. 18, 57: a. d. tertium Non. Januar. si agere coepisset, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8. After the expulsion of the kings, the market-days were no longer allowed to fall on the nones, because the people celebrated the nones as the birthday of Servius Tullius, and fear was entertained of a movement on that day in favor of royalty, Macr. S. 1, 13. No wedding took place either on the nones or on the ides, because the following day was a dies ater, unfavorable for the offering to be made by the bride, id. ib. 1, 16. Augustus, for superstitious reasons, avoided undertaking any thing on the nones, Suet. Aug. 92.

nōnāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nonageni], *that contains* or *consists of ninety*. **I.** In gen.: nonagenarius motus stellae Martis, *ninety degrees distant from the sun*, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 60: fistula, *made of a sheet of lead ninety inches wide*, Front. Aquaed. 60. — **II.** In partic., as *subst.:* **nōnāgēnārĭus**, i, *m., a commander of ninety men*, Inscr. Orell. 3628; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 8.— **III.** *Ninety years old*, Vulg. Gen. 17, 17.

nōnāgēni, ae, a (*gen. pl.* nonagenûm, Front. Aquaed. 61), *adj. distr.* [nonaginta], *ninety each:* porticus ascenduntur nonagenis gradibus omnes, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88.

nōnāgēsĭmus, a, um, *adj. ord.* [id.], *the ninetieth:* Isocrates quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur, Cic. Sen. 5, 13.

nōnāgessis, is, *m.* [nonaginta-as], *a sum of ninety asses*, Prisc. 1356 P.; Beda de Num. tom. 1, p. 101.

nōnāgĭes or **-gĭens**, *adv.* [id.], *ninety times:* nonagies sestertium, *ninety times a hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 163.

nōnāgintā, *num. adj., ninety:* nonaginta annos natus, Cic. Sen. 10, 34; Aus. Ep. 5, 5.

Nōnālis, e, *adj.* [Nonae], *of* or *belonging to the nones:* Nonalia sacra, *offerings made at the Capitol on the nones*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 28 Müll.

nōnānus, a, um, *adj.* [nona, sc. legio], *of* or *belonging to the ninth legion:* miles nonanus, Tac. A. 1, 23.—*Absol.:* **nōnānus**, i, *m., a soldier of the ninth legion*, Tac. A. 1, 30; 14, 38.

nōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nonus], *of* or *belonging to the ninth hour.* — As *subst.:* **nonaria**, ae, *f.* (sc. meretrix), *a public prostitute* (so called because not allowed to *show herself* before the ninth hour of the day), Pers. 1, 133.

non-dum, *adv., not yet:* nondum sex menses, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 57: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: nondum Voconiâ lege latâ, id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Div. 2, 6, 16: nondum Ilium et arces Pergameae steterant, Verg. A. 3, 109 al.: si nondum, Cic. Sest. 7, 17.

‡ **noneolae** vocantur papillae, quae ex faucibus caprarum suppendent, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 174 and 175 Müll.

nongēnārĭus or **nōningentēnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [nongeni, nongenti], *containing nine hundred*, Prisc. 1355 P.

nongēni, nongentēni, ae, a, *num. adj. distr.* [nongenti], *nine hundred each*, Prisc. 1353 P.

nongentēsĭmus, a, um, v. noningentesimus.

nongenti (**nōningenti**, Col. 5, 2, 7), ae, a, *adj. card., nine hundred:* ab uno ad nongenta ... a mille ad nongenta milia, Varr. R. R. 3, 49: Falcidius emerat HS. nongentis milibus, Cic. Fl. 37, 91.—**II.** In *sing.:* **nongentus**, i, *m., one of nine hundred inspectors of the ballot-boxes:* praeter hos etiamnum nongenti vocabantur ex omnibus electi ad custodiendas suffragiorum cistas ... cum alius se nongentum, alius selectum appellaret, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 31.

nongentĭes, v. noningenties.

nongentus, i, *m.*, v. nongenti.

nongēsĭmus, v. nonigesimus.

‡ **nōnĭes**, *adv.* [nonus], *nine times:* quinquies, sexies, septies, octies, nonies, decies, Not. Tir. p. 100; Inscr. Murat. 451, 1.

† **nōnĭgēsĭmus** or **nongēsĭmus**, a, um, *adj. ord.*, for noningentesimus, *the nine hundredth*, Prisc. de Pond. p. 1353.

nōningentēsĭmus (or **nongentēsĭmus**, Aur. Vict. Caes. 15, 4), a, um, *adj. ord., the nine hundredth*, Prisc. de Pond p. 1353.

nōningenti, v. nongenti.

nōningentĭes or **-tĭens**, *adv.* (**nōngentĭes**), *nine hundred times:* noningenties trigesies septies mille, Vitr. 1, 6.

Nōnĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* So M. Nonius Suffenas, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13.— Nonius Marcellus, *a Roman grammarian, whose treatise* De Proprietate Sermonis *is extant in a very mutilated form.*

nonna, ae, *f.*, v. nonnus.

non-nĕ, *adv.*, the interrogative non, expecting an affirmative answer, *not?* (α) In a direct interrogation: nonne ego hic sto? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 250: nonne animadvertis? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: te dejectum debeo intellegere, etiamsi tactus non fueris: nonne? id. Caecin. 13, 37: quid paulo ante dixerim, nonne meministi? id. Fin. 2, 3, 10 Madv. *N. cr.;* cf. id. ib. 5, 28, 86.—Very rarely repeated: nonne extremam pati fortunam paratos projecit ille? nonne sibi clam ... ? nonne, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 8. But usually followed by non in continued questions: nonne vobis haec quae audīstis oculis cernere videmini? non illum ... videtis? non positas insidias? non, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; id. Sull. 2, 7; id. Cat. 1, 11, 27.—(β) In an indirect interrogation, *if not, whether not:* cum esset ex eo quaesitum, Archelaum Perdiccae filium nonne beatum putaret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34.

non-nēmo, or better separately, **non nēmo**, inis, *m.* **I.** *Some, several, many a one*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84; id. Pis. 5, 10 al.—**II.** *Some one, a certain person*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10.

nonnĭhil, v. nihil.

nonnisi, v. non and nisi.

non-nullus (or written separately, **non nullus**, Verg. A. 11, 725), a, um, *adj., some, several:* nonnullumst periculum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 23; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 68: esse nonnullo se Caesaris beneficio affectum, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 4: nonnulla pars militum, id. B. C. 1, 13, 4: frumenti copiam nonnullam habere, id. ib. 1, 78, 1: non nulli amici, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: non nulla communia, id. Ac. 2, 22, 70: nonnullae cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 24. — *Subst.:* **nonnulli**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites), *some, several*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26.

non-numquam or **-nunquam**, *adv., sometimes;* opp. numquam, Cic. Vatin. 2, 5; with aliquando, id. Fam. 5, 8, 2: non-

numquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.*

nonnus, i, *m.*, and **nonna**, ae, *f.* **I.** *A monk; a nun*, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 6; id. ib. 22, n. 16.—**II.** *A tutor*, Inscr. Orell. 4670.

non-nusquam, *adv.*, *in some places*, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: silices quibusdam in locis rubentes, nonnusquam vero et albi, id. 36, 22, 49, § 168; Gell. 13, 24, 31.

nōnō, *adv.*, v. nonus *fin.*

‡ **nōnuncĭum** et sescunciam quod magistri ludi appellant, significat dodrantem et dimidium teruncium, quod singula sescuncia uncia et dimidium sit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.

nōnus, a, um, *adj. ord.* [for novenus, from novem], *the ninth:* terra nona, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118.—**II.** *Subst.:* **nōna**, ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. hora.) *The ninth hour of the day*, i. e. the third before sunset, at which hour business was ended at Rome: post nonam venies, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 71; Mart. 4, 8, 5.—**B.** (Sc. pars.) *The ninth part:* nonas praedae vovere, Just. 20, 3, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **nōnō**, *ninthly*, Cassiod. de Anim. 12.

nōnus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj. ord.*, *the nineteenth* (the class. undevicesimus): nonodecimo aetatis anno, Tac. A. 13, 16; id. Or. 34 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 449, 7.

* **nōnussis**, is, *m.* [novem - as], *nine asses*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.

Nōra, ōrum, *n.*, = Νῶρα. **I.** *A hill-fort between Lycaonia and Cappadocia*, Nep. Eum. 5, 3.—**II.** *A very ancient city in Sardinia*, now *Nori*.—Hence, **B. Nōrensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nora*, Cic. Scaur. 1, 4, c.—In *plur.:* **Nōrenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Nora*, Cic. Scaur. 2, 9; Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.—**III.** *A city of India*, Curt. 8, 11, 1; v. Mütz, ad h. l.

Norba, ae, *f.*, *a city of Latium*, now called *Norma*, Liv. 2, 34.—**II.** Hence, **A. Norbānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Norba, Norban:* ager, Liv. 8, 19.—In *plur.:* **Norbāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Norbans*, Liv. 8, 1; 27, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.—**B. Norbānus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Vibia: C. Norbanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 89.

Nŏrēïa, ae, *f.*, *a town in Noricum*, now prob. *Neumarkt*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 131.

Nōrensis, e, v. Nora, II. B.

Nōrĭcum, i, *n.*, *a country lying between the Danube and the Alps*, Tac. H. 1, 70.—Hence, **II. Nōrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Noricum, Norican:* ager, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: provincia, Tac. A. 2, 63: ferrum, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 145; cf. Ov. M. 14, 712: ensis, Hor. Epod. 17, 71.—In *plur. subst.:* **Nōrĭci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Noricans*, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

norma, ae, *f.* [for gnorima (cf. Gr. γνώριμος); root, gno-; cf. gnarus, nosco], *a square*, employed by carpenters, masons, etc., for making right angles (cf. regula). **I.** Lit.: anguli ad normam respondentes, Vitr. 7, 3; 9, 2; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.—**II.** Trop., *a rule, pattern, precept:* nec sunt haec rhythmicorum aut musicorum acerrima norma dirigenda, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: vitam ad certam rationis normam dirigere, id. Mur. 2, 3: numquam ego dicam Fabricium, Curtium, Coruncanium ad istorum (Stoicorum) normam fuisse sapientes, id. Lael. 5, 18: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, id. Ac. 2, 46, 140: natura norma legis est, id. Leg. 2, 24, 61: juris, id. de Or. 2, 42, 178: loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: norma et regula oratoris, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 8.

normālis, e, *adj.* [norma], *made according to the square:* normalis angulus, *a right angle*, Quint. 11, 3, 141: virgula, *a square*, Manil. 2, 289: rigores, Aggen. ap. Comm. in Frontin. p. 53 Goes.—Hence, *adv.:* **normālĭter**, *according to the square*, Hyg. de Limit. p. 168 and 176 Goes. —**B.** *In a straight line, directly*, Amm. 20, 3, 11.

* **normātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a fashioning* or *adjusting according to the square*, Auct. de Limit. p. 217 Goes.

normātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a fashioning* or *adjusting according to the square*, Innocent. de Cas. Lit. p. 221 Goes.

* **normātus**, a, um [norma], *adjusted according to the square:* normatus ad perpendiculum, *rectangular*, Col. 3, 13, 12.

normo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to square, to set by the square:* basis ad perpendiculum normata, Col. 3, 13, 12.

‡ **normŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small square:* norma, normula, Not. Tir. p. 119; Bretto, 2 Geometr. p. 1216.

Nortĭa or **Nurtĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a goddess of the Volsinii*, prob. *Fortuna:* quam alii Sortem asserunt, Nemesimque nonnulli, Tychenque quam plures, aut Nortiam, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88: in templo Nortiae Etruscae Deae, Liv. 7, 3, 7: si Nortia Tusco Favisset, i. e. *Sejanus*, Juv. 10, 74; Tert. Apol. 24.

nōs, nostrum, etc., the *plur.* of ego, q. v. (*gen.* nostrōrum and nostrārum, for nostrum: nemo nostrorum, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 39: nostrarum quisquam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 11) [cf. Sanscr. nâu; Gr. νῷι], *we:* nos, nos, dico aperte, consules desumus, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 5.—It is frequently used instead of ego: nos ... habemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 4; Juv. 1, 15: nos patriam fugimus, Verg. E. 1, 4.—Instead of the *gen. poss.* noster is commonly used. But: impedis et ais "habe meam rationem." Habe nostrum, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4.—So, freq. with omnium: communis nostrum omnium patria, Cic. Fl. 2, 5: communem omnium nostrum condicionem miserari, id. Mur. 27, 55: praesens omnium nostrum fortuna, Liv. 25, 38, 2; 21, 43, 18.—The *gen. obj.* is usually nostri, rarely nostrum: nil nostri miserere? Verg. E. 2, 7: memoria nostri tua, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 1: amor nostri, id. ib. 5, 12, 3: nostri cupidine captus, Ov. M. 13, 762: vale, nostri memor, Juv. 3, 318.—*Gen. part.* nearly always nostrum: quem enim nostrum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: domus utriusque nostrum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: Fabio amantissimo utriusque nostrum, id. Att. 8, 12, 1. —*Plur.* with *sing. predic.:* absente nobis for absente me, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7: nobis merenti, Tib. 3, 6, 55: insperanti nobis, Cato, 107, 5 sq.—It often takes the suffix *-met*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 67; 1, 10, 56.

noscentĭa, ae, *f.* [nosco], *knowledge*, Symm. Ep. 4, 9; 6, 11 dub. (al. notitia).

noscĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *knowable* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Scapul. 2 *fin.*; Aug. Trin. 9, 5, 12.

* **noscĭtābundus**, a, um, *adj.*, *knowing, recognizing*, Gell. 5, 14, 11.

noscĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [nosco], *to know, to recognize* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: noscito hanc, nam videor, nescio ubi, me vidisse prius, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 14: aliquem facie, Liv. 22, 6: noscitabatur tamen in tantā deformitate, id. 2, 23, 4: praefectos, Curt. 3, 11, 10: ducem, Tac. H. 2, 12: aliquem vocibus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14: facile inscieis noscitetur ab omnibus, Cat. 61, 219.—**B.** *To perceive, observe:* haut est dissimilis, meam quom formam noscito, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 5: circumspectare omnibus fori partibus senatorem, raroque usquam noscitare, Liv. 3, 38, 9.—**II.** Transf., *to examine, explore:* aedes noscitat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 21: nunc vestigia, si qua sunt, noscitabo, id. Cist. 4, 2, 14.

nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3 (old form, GNOSCO, GNOVI, GNOTVM, acc. to Prisc. p. 569 P.; *inf. pass.* GNOSCIER, S. C. de Bacch.; cf. GNOTV, cognitu, Paul. ex Fest. p. 96 Müll.: GNOT (contr. for gnovit) οἶδεν, ἐπιγινώσκει; GNOTV, γνῶσιν, διάγνωσιν, Gloss. Labb.—Contr. forms in class. Lat. are nosti, noram, norim, nosse; nomus for novimus: nomus ambo Ulixem, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 382 P., or Trag. v. 199 Vahl.), *v. a.* [for gnosco, from the root gno; Gr. γιγνώσκω, to begin to know], *to get a knowledge of, become acquainted with, come to know* a thing (syn.: scio, calleo). **I.** Lit. **1.** (α) *Tempp. praes.:* cum igitur, nosce te, dicit, hoc dicit, nosce animum tuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: *Me.* Sauream non novi. *Li.* At nosce sane, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58; cf.: *Ch.* Nosce signum. *Ni.* Novi, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 19; id. Poen. 4, 2, 71: (Juppiter) nos per gentes alium alia disparat, Hominum qui facta, mores, pietatem et fidem noscamus, id. Rud. prol. 12; id. Stich. 1, 1, 4: id esse verum, cuivis facile est noscere. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 8: ut noscere possis quidque, Lucr. 1, 190; 2, 832; 3, 124; 418; 588; Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, id. N. D. 1, 14, 37.—*Pass.:* EAM (tabulam) FIGIER IOVBEATIS, VBEI FACILVMED GNOSCIER POTISIT, S. C. de Bacch.: forma in tenebris nosci non quita est, Ter Hec. 4, 1, 57 sq.: omnes philosophiae partes tum facile noscuntur, cum, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: philosophiae praecepta noscenda, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: nullique videnda, Voce tamen noscar, Ov. M. 14, 153: nec noscitur ulli, *by any one*, id. Tr. 1, 5, 29: noscere provinciam, nosci exercitui, *by the army*, Tac. Agr. 5.—(β) *Tempp. perf.*, *to have become acquainted with, to have learned, to know:* si me novisti minus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 47: Cylindrus ego sum, non nosti nomen meum? id. Men. 2, 2, 20: novi rem omnem, Ter. And. 4, 4, 50: qui non leges, non instituta ... non jura noritis, Cic. Pis. 13, 30: plerique neque in rebus humanis quidquam bonum norunt, nisi, etc., id. Lael. 21, 79: quam (virtutem) tu ne de facie quidem nosti, id. Pis. 32, 81; id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: si ego hos bene novi, *if I know them well*, id. Rosc. Am. 20 *fin.:* si Caesarem bene novi, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B, 2: Lepidum pulchre noram, Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1: si tuos digitos novi, id. Att. 5, 21, 13: res gestas de libris novisse, *to have learned from books*, Lact. 5, 19, 15: nosse Graece, etc. (late Lat. for scire), Aug. Serm. 45, 5; 167, 40 al.: ut ibi esses, ubi nec Pelopidarum—nosti cetera, Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 11.—**2.** *To examine, consider:* ad res suas noscendas, Liv. 10, 20: imaginem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 29.—So esp., *to take cognizance of* as a judge: quae olim a praetoribus noscebantur, Tac. A. 12, 60.—**II.** Transf., in the *tempp. praes.* **A.** In gen., *to know, recognize* (rare; perh. not in Cic.): hau nosco tuom, *I know your* (*character*, etc.), i. e. *I know you no longer*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 44: nosce imaginem, id. Ps. 4, 2, 29; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 19: potesne ex his ut proprium quid noscere? Hor. S. 2, 7, 89; Tac. H. 1, 90.—**B.** In partic., *to acknowledge, allow, admit of* a reason or an excuse (in Cic.): numquam amatoris meretricem oportet causam noscere, Quin, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 18: illam partem excusationis ... nec nosco, nec probo, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 1; cf.: quod te excusas: ego vero et tuas causas nosco, et, etc., id. Att. 11, 7, 4: atque vereor, ne istam causam nemo noscat, id. Leg. 1, 4, 11.—**III.** Transf. in *tempp. perf.* **A.** *To be acquainted with*, i. e. *to practise, possess:* alia vitia non nosse, Sen. Q. N. 4 praef. § 9.—**B.** In mal. part., *to know* (in paronomasia), Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 1, 3, 51.—**IV.** (Eccl. Lat.) Of religious knowledge: non noverant Dominum, Vulg. Judic. 2, 12; ib. 2 Thess. 1, 8: Jesum novi, Paulum scio, *I acknowledge*, ib. Act. 19, 15.—Hence, **nōtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *known.* **A.** Lit.: nisi rem tam notam esse omnibus et tam manifestam videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, 134: ejusmodi res ita notas, ita testatas, ita manifestas proferam, id. ib. 2, 2, 34, § 85: fingi haec putatis, quae patent, quae nota sunt omnibus, quae tenentur? id. Mil. 28, 76: noti atque insignes latrones, id. Phil. 11, 5, 10: habere omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118: facere aliquid alicui notum, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: tua nobilitas hominibus litteratis est notior, populo obscurior, id. Mur. 7, 16: nullus fuit civis Romanus paulo notior, quin, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 19: vita P. Sullae vobis populoque Romano notissima, Cic. Sull. 26, 72: nulli nota domus sua, Juv. 1, 7.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. C. 2, 2, 6: noti operum Telchines, Stat. Th. 2, 274: notusque fugarum, Vertit terga, Sil. 17, 148.—(γ) With *subj.-clause:* notum est, cur, etc., Juv. 2, 58.—(δ) With *inf.* (poet.): Delius, Trojanos notus semper minuisse labores, Sil. 12, 331.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Subst.:* **nōti**, *acquaintances, friends:* de dignitate M. Caelius notis ac majoribus natu ... respondet, Cic. Cael. 2, 3: hi suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 74, 5; Hor. S. 1, 1, 85; Verg. Cir. 259.—**b.** In a bad sense, *notorious:* notissimi latronum duces, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 1: integrae Temptator Orion Dianae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 70; Ov. M. 1, 198: Clodia, mulier non solum nobilis sed etiam nota, Cic. Cael. 13, 31; cf. id. Verr. 1, 6, 15: moechorum notissimus, Juv. 6, 42.—**B.** Transf., *act.*, *knowing, that knows:* novi,

notis praedicas, *to those that know*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 39.

nosmet, v. nos *fin.*, and ego.

† **nŏsŏcŏmīum**, ii, *n.*, = νοσοκομεῖον, *a hospital, infirmary*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19; 22; Hier. Ep. 30, 2.

† **nŏsŏcŏmus**, i, *m.*, = νοσοκόμος, *an attendant on the sick, a sick-nurse*, Jul. Ep. Nov. c. 111, § 410; c. 115, § 452.

noster, stra, strum (*gen. sing. f.* nostrāï, Vel. Long. p. 2222 P.; *gen. plur.* nostrum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25; v. infra.), *pron. poss.* [nos], *our, our own; ours, of us.* **I.** In gen. **A.** For the *poss. gen. of the first person:* nostra omnis lis est, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 75: averti praedam ab hostibus, nostrum salute socium, id. Men. 1, 2, 25; cf. Prisc. p. 743 P.: nostris consiliis et laboribus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: Rhodanus, qui provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: patrum nostrorum memoriâ, id. ib. 1, 12: exemplo majorum nostrorum, Liv. 24, 8, 17.—Strengthened by the suff. *-pte:* nostrâpte culpâ facimus ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 1.—Strengthened by an appositive *gen.:* qui de nostro omnium interitu cogitant, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: in nostro omnium fletu nullam lacrimam aspexisti Milonis, id. Mil. 34, 92: cui credas nostram omnium vitam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 32: nostra omnium delicta, Greg. M. Lit. Sacram. N. 820.—**B.** Rarely for the *object-gen.:* ne aspernere amorique nostro plusculum etiam quam concedet veritas, largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to us, one of ours, one of us, our friend, ours:* certe tu me alienabis numquam quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243; cf. id. Mil. 2, 5, 20: noster est, *he belongs to us, is of our house,* id. ib. 2, 3, 79; id. As. 1, 1, 43; 2, 2, 86; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: Ciceronem nostrum quid tibi commendem? id. ib.: impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt, i.e. *our men,* Caes. B. G. 1, 26: o noster misericors quid facis? Cic. Pis. 8, 17: ut ait poëta ille noster, id. Rab. Post. 10, 28; id. Sen. 7, 24; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 103; Col. 1, 3, 26; 2, 8, 1; cf.: hic noster, quem principem ponimus, i.e. *he of whom we are speaking,* Cic. Or. 28, 99: divi, quorum est potestas nostrorum hostiumque, Liv. 8, 9: quisquis es, Noster eris, a formula made use of on receiving a deserter into the army, Liv. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 148: noster esto, an expression of assent and applause, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 25; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 39: minume istuc faciet noster Daemones, *our good friend Dæmones,* i.e. *I,* id. Rud. 4, 7, 19; so, novi ego nostros, id. Ep. 1, 2, 45; id. Stich. 1, 2, 26: per totum hoc tempus subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae noster, Hor. S. 2, 6, 48; v. Orell. ad h. l.—**B.** In addressing a person, *dear, good:* o Syre noster, salve, quid fit? quid agitur? etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 2.—**C.** *Convenient for us, favorable to us:* nostra loca, Liv. 9, 19: hora nostra est, Sil. 12, 193.

‡ **Nostimus**, i, *m.*, = Νόστιμος (returned = redux), *name of a Roman slave,* Inscr. Don. 427, 18.

Nostĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.*—Hence, **Nostĭus**, ii, *m.*, *name of a Roman freedman:* L. Nostius Zoilus, Cic. Fam. 13, 46.

nostras, ātis (old form of the *nom. sing.* nostratis, Cass. Hem. ap. Prisc. p. 943 P.), *adj.* [noster], *of our country, native:* arma nostratia, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 943 P.: verba nostratia, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 1: mirifice capior facetiis, maxime nostratibus, id. ib. 9, 15, 2: nostrates philosophi, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tertium genus nostrates vocant silvestre, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70: nostras cunila, Col. 9, 4, 6: nostrates gallinae, id. 8, 2, 13; Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 37.

* **nostrātim**, *adv.* [nostras; cf. tuatim], *in our manner:* tuatim Plautus in Amphit. (2, 1, 4): jam tuatim facis: ubi Sisenna, ut nostratim. Significat autem tuo more, Charis. p. 196 P.

nostrātis, v. nostras *init.*

‡ **Nostos**, i, *m.*, = Νόστος (return), *name of a Roman slave,* Inscr. Fabr. p. 194, n. 41.

nŏta, ae, *f.* [nosco], *a mark, sign, note* (cf.: signum, insigne, indicium): nota alias significat signum; ut in pecoribus, tabulis, libris, litterae singulae aut binae, alias ignominiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll. (v. in the foll.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: reliquis epistulis notam apponam eam, quae mihi tecum convenit, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, a, 2: si signa et notas ostenderem locorum, id. de Or. 2, 41, 174; Liv. 37, 31: sive puer furens Impressit memorem dente labris notam, Hor. C. 1, 13, 11: caeruleae cui (angui) notae, Verg. A. 5, 87.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Notae litterarum, *marks* or *characters* in writing, *letters:* qui sonos vocis, qui infiniti videbantur, paucis litterarum notis terminavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: sortes in robore insculptae priscarum litterarum notis, id. Div. 2, 41, 85.—So without litterarum: quosque legat versus oculo properante viator, Grandibus in tituli marmore caede notis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 72: foliisque notas et nomina mandat, Verg. A. 3, 444: C nota praenominis, cum sola Gaium notat; item numeri cum centum significat, Diom. 418 P.—**b.** Transf., notae, *a letter, epistle, writing* (poet.): inspicit acceptas hostis ab hoste notas, Ov. H. 4, 6; 20, 207; id. M. 6, 577: incisa notis marmora publicis, Hor. C. 4, 8, 13.—**2.** *Secret characters, secret writing, cipher:* in quibus (epistulis), si qua occultius perferenda essent, per notas scripsit, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 88; Cic. Mur. 11, 25; cf. Gell. 17, 9; Isid. Orig. 1, 25.—**3.** *Short-hand characters, stenographic signs,* used instead of the letters of the alphabet: apud veteres cum usus notarum nullus esset, propter perscribendi difficultatem ... quaedam verba atque nomina ex communi sensu primis litteris notabant, et singulae litterae quid significarent, in promptu erat, Val. Prob. de Jur. Not. Signif. 1: quid verborum notas, quibus quamvis citata excipitur oratio et celeritatem linguae manus sequitur? Sen. Ep. 90, 25; Suet. Tit. 3: notis scriptae tabulae non continentur edicto, quia notas litteras non esse Pedius scripsit, Dig. 37, 1, 6; ib. 50, 13, 1, § 7: verba notis brevibus comprendere cuncta peritus, Raptimque punctis dicta praepetibus sequi, Prud. στεφ. 9, 23.—**4.** *Memoranda, notes, brief extracts:* idem (Aristoteles) locos, quasi argumentorum notas, tradidit, Cic. Or. 14, 46.—**5.** *A note* in music: notis musicis cantica excipere, Quint. 1, 12, 14.—**6.** *A critical mark,* made on the margin of a book in reading, to point out particular passages: notam apponere ad malum versum, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: mittam tibi libros, et imponam notas, ut ad ea ipsa protinus, quae probo et miror accedas, Sen. Ep. 6, 4; cf. Isid. Orig. 1, 21; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *a critical remark, a note,* on a writing: ex notâ Marcelli constat, etc., Dig. 49, 17, 10; Cod. Th. 1, 4, 1.—**7.** *A mark on a wine-cask,* to denote the quality of the wine: nota Falerni, Hor. C. 2, 3, 8; id. S. 1, 10, 24.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *a sort, kind, quality:* eae notae sunt optimae, i. e. *wines of those brands,* Cic. Brut. 83, 287: ex hac notâ corporum est aër, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2, 4: secundae notae mel, Col. 9, 15, 3: eum ex hac notâ litteratorum esse, Petr. 83: de meliore notâ, Cur. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: quaedam beneficia non sunt ex hac vulgari notâ, sed majora, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 1.—**8.** *A distinguishing mark, distinctive feature:* cujusque generis dicendi nota, Cic. Or. 23, 75; Phaedr. 4, 22, 22.—**9.** *A nod, beck, sign:* innuet: acceptas tu quoque redde notas, Ov. A. A. 3, 514; id. M. 11, 466.—**10.** *A brand* on the body of a bad slave: multos honesti ordinis, deformatos prius stigmatum notis, ad metalla condemnavit, Suet. Calig. 27.—Also of *tattoo-marks:* barbarus compunctus notis Thraciis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: interstincti corpora ... fucatis et densioribus notis, Amm. 31, 2, 14.—**11.** *A mark, spot, mole* on the body (syn.: naevus, macula): corpore traditur maculoso dispersis per pectus atque alvum genetivis notis, Suet. Aug. 80; Hor. C. 4, 2, 59.—**12.** *A stamp impression* on a coin: nummos omnis notae, Suet. Aug. 75; 94; id. Ner. 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a mark, sign, token:* notae ac vestigia suorum flagitiorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: quam scite per notas nos certiores facit Juppiter, id. Div. 2, 21, 47: mihi quoque impendere idem exitium, certis quibusdam notis augurabar, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3: nomina et notae morti destinatorum, Suet. Calig. 49: pro re publicâ cicatrices ac notas virtutis accipere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 13, 36: interspirationis enim, non defatigationis nostrae neque librariorum notae, *signs* of punctuation marks, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A characteristic quality, character:* patefacta interiore notâ animi sui, Suet. Tib. 54.—**2.** Nota censoria, or simply nota, *the mark* or *note which the censors affixed in their lists of citizens to the name of any one whom they censured for immorality* or *want of patriotism:* censoriae severitatis nota, Cic. Clu. 46, 129: patrum memoriâ institutum fertur, ut censores motis e senatu adscriberent notas, Liv. 39, 42, 6 sq.: duo milia nominum in aerarios relata, tribuque omnes moti, additumque tam acri censoriae notae triste senatus consultum, ut, etc., id. 24, 18, 9 Weissenb.: censores senatum sine ullius notâ legerunt, *not excluding any one,* id. 32, 7, 3: censores eo anno ... de senatu novem ejecerunt. Insignes notae fuerunt Maluginensis et Scipionis et, etc., id. 41, 27, 1 sq.: notae jam destinatae exemptus est, Gell. 4, 20, 8; v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 664 sq.—Hence, **b.** Transf., *a mark of ignominy* or *infamy, a reproach, disgrace:* quem scis scire tuas omnes maculasque notasque, Lucil. ap. Non. 354, 21: quae nota domesticae turpitudinis non inusta vitae tuae est? Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 13: Gabinii litteras insigni quâdam notâ atque ignominiâ novâ condemnâstis, id. Prov. Cons. 10, 25: o turpem notam temporum illorum, id. Off. 3, 18, 74: homo omnibus notis turpitudinis insignis, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 24: nota ignominiaque Philippi, Liv. 21, 44, 7: sempiternas foedissimae turpitudinis notas subire, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: notâ laborare, Dig. 3, 2, 2.

nŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nota], *noteworthy, distinguished, remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable* (not freq. till the Aug. per.; in Cic. perh. only once; in Cæs. not at all). **I.** Prop.: exitus, * Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5: rara et notabilis res, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 1: id est notabilius, Quint. 8, 3, 22: illud notabile ex diversis, id. 8, 5, 5: notabilis introitus, Tac. Agr. 40: cunctis, Juv. 6, 374: magna ista et notabilis eloquentia, Tac. Or. 40.—**B.** Esp., in a bad sense, *infamous, notorious:* turpitudine notabiles, Dig. 3, 1, 5: si quid in pejus notabile est, Quint. 1, 3, 1: quae imperitis quoque ad reprehensionem notabilia videntur, id. 9, 4, 33: eo notabilior caedes fuit, quia filius patrem interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 25.—**II.** Transf., *discernible, perceptible:* aspice nobilissimarum civitatum fundamenta vix notabilia, Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 3.—**B.** *Pointed at, marked, indicated:* digitis hominum nutibusque notabilis, App. M. 11, p. 784 Oud.—Hence, *adv.:* **nŏtābĭlĭter**, *remarkably, notably; perceptibly:* quaedam frequentius et notabiliter usurpavit, Suet. Aug. 87: expalluit notabiliter, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13: gaudium eminuit, id. ib. 5, 17, 5.—*Comp.:* notabilius turbare, Tac. H. 1, 55: aliquem odisse, Quint. Decl. 17.

* **nŏtācŭlum**, i, *n.* [noto], *a mark, sign:* notaculum corporis, Min. Fel. 31, 8.

nŏtārĭa, ae, v. notarius, B.

nŏtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nota], *of* or *belonging to writing in cipher* or *short-hand writing* (post-Aug.).—Only as *subst.* **A.** **nŏtārĭus**, ii, *m.* **1.** *A short-hand writer, stenographer* (syn. actuarius), Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Quint. 7, 2, 24; Mart. 5, 51, 2; 14, 208 *in lemm.;* Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**2.** Transf., *a writer, secretary, clerk, amanuensis:* notarium voco et quae formaverim dicto, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Amm. 17, 5, 15.—**B.** **nŏtārĭa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *The art of writing:* in puerilibus litteris prima abecedaria, secunda notaria, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**2.** *A written information, indictment,* Aug. Ep. 169 dub.

nŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [noto], *a marking, noting.* **I.** In gen.: tabellarum, i. e. *the marking of the voting-tablets with wax of different colors,* Cic. Clu. 47, 130.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The inflicting of disgrace by the* nota censoria; v. nota, II. B. 2.: ad notationes auctoritatemque censoriam, Cic. Clu. 46, 128.—**B.** *A designation, choice:* delectus et notatio judicum, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—**C.** *A noticing, observing, observation:* notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: quae notatione et laude digna sint, id. Brut. 17, 65: notatio temporum, *chronology,* id. ib. 19, 74.—**D.** *The designating of the meaning and der-*

ivation of a word, etymology: tum notatio, cum ex vi verbi argumentum aliquid elicitur, Cic. Top. 2, 10; cf.: multa etiam ex notatione sumuntur. Ea est autem, cum ex vi nominis argumentum elicitur: quam Graeci ἐτυμολογίαν vocant, id est verbum e verbo, veriloquium, id. ib. 8, 35; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 28. — **E.** *The use of letters to denote entire words, a species of short-hand:* ad quas notationes publicas accessit, etc., Val. Prob. de Jur. Not. Signif. 1.—**F.** Rhet. t. t., *a describing, depicting, characterizing:* notatio est cum alicujus natura certis describitur signis, quae sicuti notae quaedam naturae sunt attributae, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

nŏtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from noto.

nōtesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [1. notus], *to become known* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): notescatque magis mortuus atque magis, Cat. 68, 47: nec minus haec nostri notescet fama sepulchri, Prop. 2, 13, 37 (3, 5, 21 M.): malis facinoribus notescere, Tac. A. 12, 8: quae ubi Tiberio notuere, scripsit consulibus, id. ib. 1, 73; Suet. Aug. 43; id. Ner. 42: nondum fas erat alienigenis hominibus religionem veri Dei notescere, Lact. 4, 2, 5.

† **nŏthus,** a, um, *adj.*, = νόθος, *spurious, not genuine.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, *illegitimate, bastard, born out of wedlock* (but of a known father; contra, spurius, *of an unknown father:* legitimus, *born in wedlock*): nothum qui non sit legitimus, Graeci vocant: Latinum rei nomen non habemus, Quint. 3, 6, 97; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.; Quint. 3, 6, 96; 7, 7, 10: Antiphaten . . . Thebanâ de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, Verg. A. 9, 697. — **B.** Of animals *of a mixed breed, mongrel*, Verg. A. 7, 283; Col. 8, 2, 13; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3. — **II.** Transf., *not genuine, false, counterfeit* (poet. and in post-class. prose): lunaque sive notho fertur loca lumine lustrans, Sive suam proprio jactat de corpore lucem, i. e. *borrowed, not its own*, Lucr. 5, 575; so, lumen, Cat. 34, 15: Attis notha mulier, *false, counterfeit*, id. 63, 27: quojus genera (nominum) sunt tria, unum vernaculum ac domi natum, alterum adventicium, tertium nothum ex peregrino hic natum, Varr. L. L. 10, § 69 Müll.; so, notha nomina, id. ib. 10, § 70: nothae atque adulterae lectiones, Arn. 5, 182.

† **nŏtĭa,** ae, *f.*, = νοτία, *a precious stone, said to fall with the rain, also called* ombria, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176. — **2.** *A plant*, Plin. 24, 19, 115, § 175.

nŏtĭālis, e, *adj.* [2. notus], *southern* (post-class.): nubila, Avien. Arat. 550.

nōtĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. notus-facio], *to make known* (perh. only ante- and post-class.): genus alicui, Pompon. ap. Non. 144, 24: res est notificata satis, Poët. Lat. Min. t. 6, p. 383 Wernsd.

nōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nosco], *a becoming acquainted, a making one's self acquainted* with a person (syn.: cognitio, perceptio, notitia). **I.** Lit. * **A.** In gen.: quid tibi hanc aditiost? quid tibi hanc notiost, inquam, amicam meam? Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 62.—**B.** In partic., *a taking cognizance of* a thing by a magistrate, *an examination, investigation:* ceteri agri omnes, sine ullo delectu, sine populi Romani notione, sine judicio senatûs, decemviris addicentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57; pontificum, id. Dom. 13, 34: notionem ejus differre, id. Att. 11, 20, 2; censoria, id. Sest. 25, 55; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 19, 46; id. Pis. 5, 10: notiones animadversionesque censoriae, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: ad censores, non ad senatum, notionem de eo pertinere, Liv. 27, 25, 5: dilatâ notione, Tac. A. 3, 59: notioni quindecimvirum is liber subicitur, id. ib. 6, 12: quid denique ad jus civile aut ad actoris notionem atque animadversionem ages injuriarum? *the investigation and punishment sought by the plaintiff*, Cic. Caecin. 12, 35; Dig. 42, 1, 5; 49, 1, 10; 50, 16, 99.—**II.** Transf., *an idea, conception, notion* of a thing: notio rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: cum rerum notiones in animis fiant, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33: simulac (homo) cepit intelligentiam, vel notionem potius quam appellant ἔννοιαν illi, etc., id. ib. 3, 6, 21; cf.: genus est notio ad plures differentias pertinens: Forma est notio, cujus, etc. Notionem appello, quod Graeci tum ἔννοιαν, tum πρόληψιν dicunt, id. Top. 7, 31; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. Fin. 5, 21, 59: in omnium animis deorum notionem impressit natura, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43; 2, 5, 13: intellegentiae nostrae, id. ib. 1, 11, 26: excute intellegentiam tuam ut videas, quae sit in eâ species, forma et notio boni viri, id. Off. 3, 20, 81: neque alia huic verbo subjecta notio est, nisi, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29: de fortitudine, id. ib. 4, 24, 53: apud veteres dicebatur, professionem eorum (mathematicorum), non notitiam, esse prohibitam, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 2.

nōtion, ii, *n.*, *a plant, otherwise called* cucumis silvaticus, App. Herb. 113.

nōtĭtĭa, ae (*gen. sing.* notitiāī, Lucr. 2, 124.—Collat. form **nōtĭtĭes,** Lucr. 5, 182; 1047; Vitr. 6 prooem.), *f.* [1. notus], *a being known, celebrity, note, fame.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): hi propter notitiam sunt intromissi, Nep. Dion. 9, 4: tanta notitia te invasit, Sen. Ep. 19, 3: plus notitiae quam fuit ante dedit, Ov. P. 3, 1, 49: virtus Notitiam serae posteritatis habet, id. ib. 4, 8, 48.—**II.** Transf. (class.) **A.** *Acquaintance* with a person: quamquam haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: fama adulescentis paulum haesit ad metas notitia nova mulieris, Cic. Cael. 31, 75; Ov. M. 4, 59.—**2.** In partic.: notitiam feminae habere, *to know* or *have carnal knowledge of a woman*, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 5; cf. cognosco.—**B.** In gen. *a knowing, knowledge, an idea, conception, notion* of a thing: notitiam praebere, Lucr. 5, 124: nostrae menti corpora posse vorti in notitiam, id. 2, 745: notitiam habere dei, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 24: valetudo sustentatur notitiâ sui corporis, id. Off. 2, 24, 86: notitiae rerum, quas Graeci tum ἐννοίας, tum προλήψεις vocant, id. Ac. 2, 10, 30: natura ingenuit sine doctrinâ notitias parvas rerum maximarum, id. Fin. 5, 21, 59: habere notitiam alicujus rei, Quint. 6, 4, 8: locorum, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 48; Liv. 4, 19, 6: hoc venit mihi in notitiam, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 6: tradere aliquid notitiae hominum, id. 3, 5, 9, § 57; Vell. 2, 7, 4: antiquitatis, Cic. Sen. 4, 12: in notitiam hominum pervenire, *to become generally known*, Sen. Contr. 6, 2, 5: quo notitia supplicii ad posteros perveniret, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: in notitiam populi pervenire, Liv. 22, 26, 2: in notitiam alicujus perferre aliquid, Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 2.

nōtĭtĭes, v. notitia *init.*

Nŏtĭum, i, *n.*, *a city and promontory near Colophon, in Ionia*, Liv. 37, 26; 38, 39; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 116.

† **nŏtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = νότιος, *southern:* notia sidera, Manil. 1, 436; so, piscis, id. 1, 427: polus, Hyg. Astron. 1, 5; 4, 11. According to Pliny, *the Tyrrhene Sea* was called by some Greek writers Mare Notium, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75.

nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [nota], *to mark, to designate with a mark* (syn.: signo, designo). **I.** Lit.: tabellam cerâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: ungue genas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 50: pueri rubor ora notavit, id. M. 4, 329: rugis uterum, id. A. A. 3, 785: ova atramento, Col. 8, 11, 12: corpus nulla litura notet, *not a wrinkle*, Mart. 7, 18, 2. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To write:* scribit, damnatque tabellas, Et notat et delet, Ov. M. 9, 522.—**b.** In partic., *to write in short-hand* or *cipher, to set down in a summary form:* notando consequi, Quint. 1 prooem. § 7; 11, 2, 19; 4, 5, 22: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5. — **2.** *To make remarks* or *notes* on a writing, *to remark:* idque et Labeo probat, sed Proculus apud eum notat, non semper debere dari, Dig. 3, 5, 9: Marcellus apud Julianum notat: Non dubitamus, etc., ib. 35, 1, 19; 50, 4, 18, § 26. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *To signify, indicate, denote:* quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236: notare res nominibus novis, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: illa, quae temporis naturam notant, id. Part. 11, 37.—**2.** In partic.: aliquem, *to allude to, hint at* one: senatum gestu, Suet. Ner. 39; cf.: conjunx visa est duro vultu Dicta tulisse Jovis, seque indoluisse notatam, Ov. M. 9, 261.—**B.** *To mark, note, observe:* numerum in cadentibus guttis notare possumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: animadvertere et notare sidera, id. Div. 2, 43, 91: cantus avium, id. ib. 1, 42, 94: id caput notavi, et descriptum tibi misi, id. Fam. 7, 22: veris initium iste a Favonio notare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 29; Petr. 6 *init.*—**C.** Publicist's t. t., esp. of the censors, *to mark* or *brand* with infamy (nota) on account of a crime or fault, *to censure, reprimand:* quos censores furti et captarum pecuniarum nomine notaverunt, Cic. Clu. 42, 120: eques Romanus impolitiae notabatur, Gell. 4, 12, 2: ita senatus rem, non hominem notavit, Cic. Mil. 11, 31; id. Clu. 47, 130: aliquem ignominiâ, id. Phil. 7, 9, 23: luxuria Cornelii non crimine aliquo libidinis, sed communi maledicto notabatur id. Balb. 25, 56: ne is dedecore, maculâ, turpissimâ ignominiâ notetur, id. Quint. 31, 99: cujus improbitatem veteres Atticorum comoediae notaverunt, id. Brut. 62, 224: stultus et improbus hic amor est dignusque notari, Hor. S. 1, 3, 24: notante judice, quo nosti, populo, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: aliquem joco, Suet. Ner. 5: scripta famosa quibus primores viri notabantur, id. Dom. 8. Hence, * **nŏtātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *marked, perceptible:* notatior similitudo, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37 Orell. (al. notior).

nōtor (collat. form ‡ **nōtos,** v. infra), ōris, *m.* [nosco], *one who knows* a person or thing, *a voucher, witness*, = cognitor (post-Aug.): qui notorem dat ignotus est, Sen. Ep. 39, 1; Petr. 92; Sen. Apoc. *med.;* NOTOS (i. e. notor) ADVENISTI, Inscr. Orell. 4957.

nōtōrĭa, ae, v. notorius, I.

nōtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [notor], *pointing out, making known* (post-class.); only *subst.* **I. nōtōrĭa,** ae, *f.* **A.** *A notice, advice, intelligence, news:* quod notoriâ tuâ intimâsti, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17: qui falsam de me notoriam pertulerat, *information, indictment*, App. M. 7, p. 189, 10 Oud., for notorium (v. infra). — **B.** Notoria, ἀναφορά, Gloss.; cf.: μήνυσις, notoria, indicium, Gloss. — **II. nōtōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *an information, indictment:* nuntiatores, qui per notoria indicia produnt, notoriis suis assistere jubentur, Dig. 48, 16, 6; Symm. 10, 4.

1. Nŏtos, i, for Notus, v. 2. Notus.

‡ **2. nōtos,** for notor, q. v.

notrix, v. nutrix *init.*

nŏtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nota], *a little mark*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.

1. nōtus, a, um, v. nosco *fin.*

† **2. Nŏtus** and **Nŏtos,** i, *m.* [Νότος], = auster, *the south wind.* **I.** Lit.: tres Notus hibernas immensa per aequora noctes Vexit me violentus aquâ, Verg. A. 6, 355: madidis Notus evolat alis, Ov. M. 1, 264: udus, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: procellosus, Ov. H. 2, 12: tepidus, id. Am. 1, 4, 12: sub Noton et Borean, Luc. 7, 363.—**II.** Poet., transf., for *wind* in gen.: tendunt vela Noti, Verg. A. 3, 268; cf. id. ib. 1, 575; 5, 512; Tib. 1, 5, 35.

nŏvăcŭla, ae, *f.* [novo], *a sharp knife.* **A.** Lit.: cutem raporum novaculâ decerpere, Col. 12, 56, 1; Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99. — **B.** Esp. **1.** *A razor:* ut ex novaculâ comperistis, tonsor est, Petr. 103: aream (capitis) novaculâ radere, Cels. 6, 4: nudare caput, Mart. 2, 66, 7: secare fauces, Suet. Calig. 23; Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 107: Tarquinius dixit, se cogitâsse, cotem novaculâ posse praecidi, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; cf. Liv. 1, 36; Val. Max. 1, 4, 1.—**2.** *A dagger:* stringitur in densâ nec caeca novacula turbâ, Mart. 7, 61, 7.—**II.** Transf., *the name of a fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 14.

nŏvālis, e, *adj.* [novus], in agriculture, *that is ploughed anew* or *for the first time:* ager restibilis, qui restituitur ac reseritur quotquot annis: contra qui intermittitur, a novando novalis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 6, § 59; Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll. — Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **nŏvālis,** is, *f.* (sc. terra), and **nŏvāle,** is, *n.* (sc. solum). **1.** *Fallow land:* alternis idem tonsas cessare novales, Verg. G. 1, 71: quae numquam vacuo solita est cessare novali . . . se nescit humus, Ov. P. 1, 4, 13; Pall. 1, 6; 2, 10: novale est, quod alternis annis seritur, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176; Col. 2, 2, 14: pabula fesso praebere novali, id. poët. 10, 84. — **2.** *A field that has been ploughed for the first time:* talis fere est in novalibus, caesâ vetere silvâ, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 39; Dig. 47, 21, 3: novalis (dicitur), ubi fuit satum antequam secunda aratione renovetur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 1.—Hence, **B.** Transf. **1.** *Unploughed land, meadow-land:* ille subacto et puro solo gaudet, hic novali graminosoque gau-

det, Col. 6, praef. 1.—**2.** *A cultivated field* (poet.): impius haec tam culta novalia miles habebit? Verg. E. 1, 71: dira novalia Cadmi, Stat. Th. 3, 644.—**3.** *The standing crops:* nec prius inde domum quam tota novalia saevos In ventres abeant (boum), Juv. 14, 148.

nŏvāmen, inis, *n.* [novo], *an innovation* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20.

‡ **Novānensis vīcus,** *a village on the* Via Appia, *not far from Calatia,* Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 390.

‡ **Nŏvāni,** ōrum, *m.* [novus], *colonists, immigrants, new residents,* Inscr. Orell. 101; Inscr. Grut. 1022, 12.

Nŏvātĭāni, ōrum, *m., the followers of Novatius of Carthage, Novatians, a sect of Christians,* Lact. 4, 30, 10; Cod. 16, 5, 59 al.

Nŏvātilla, ae, *f., a niece of Seneca the philosopher,* Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 18, 7.

nŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [novo], *a renewing, renovation* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1: pudendorum, i. e. *shaving,* Arn. 5, 182.—**II.** Transf., *a renewal* or *change of a bond or other evidence of debt:* novatio est prioris debiti in aliam obligationem . . . transfusio atque translatio, Dig. 46, 2, 1; cf. the whole title: de novationibus et delegationibus, ib. 46, 2; 34, 3, 31; 33, 1, 21; debts and obligations were transferred only by novatio, Gai. Inst. 2, 38 sq.; 3, 176.

nŏvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renewer, restorer* (post-class.): verborum, i. e. *who brings obsolete words again into use,* Gell. 1, 15, 18: stirpis Anniae, Aus. Ep. 16, 32.

* **nŏvātrix,** īcis, *f.* [novator], *she who renews* or *changes:* rerum, Ov. M. 15, 252.

nŏvātus, ūs, *m.* [novo], *a renewing, changing, change* (late Lat.), Aus. Idyll. 14, 39.

nŏvē, *adv.*, v. novus *fin.*

nŏvella, ae, v. 1. novellus, II.

nŏvellaster, tra, trum, *adj.* [novellus], *rather new:* vinum novellastrum, Marc. Emp. 8.

nŏvellē, *adv.*, v. 1. novellus, I. *fin.*

nŏvellētum, i, *n.* [1. novellus], *a place planted with young trees* or *vines, a nursery-garden* (post-class.), Dig. 25, 1, 6; cf.: novelletum, νεόφυτον, νεοφυτεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

nŏvellĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *newness, novelty* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 28; id. adv. Prax. 2.

nŏvello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to till new fields, to set out new vines* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: edixit ne quis in Italiâ novellaret, Suet. Dom. 7.—**II.** Trop.: vitam novellantes Deo, *dedicating, renewing by devotion,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 659.

1. nŏvellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novus], *young, new* (esp. freq. in econom. lang.): capra, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: juvenci, id. ib. 1, 20: boves, Col. 6, 1, 3: sues, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211: vineae, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1; cf.: arbor et novella et vetula, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: vites, Verg. E. 3, 11: novellae gallinae, *which have hatched for the first time,* Col. 8, 5, 8: oppida, *newly founded,* Liv. 2, 39, 3.—Poet., turba, qs. *young brood,* for *children,* Tib. 2, 2, 22: cum regerem tenerâ frena novella manu, *new,* Ov. P. 4, 12, 24; so, subtrahere colla novella jugo, id. ib. 3, 7, 16: novellum imperium, Vop. Tac. 1: novellas et inauditas sectas veteribus religionibus opponere, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 3.—Hence, **nŏvellē,** *adv., newly,* = nove; in supposit., Plaut. Poen. 8.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. nŏvella,** ae, *f.* (sc. vitis). **1.** *A vine newly planted,* Coripp. Johann. 3, 327.—**2.** *A shoot, sucker:* filii tui sicut novellae olivarum, Vulg. Psa. 127, 3.—**B. Nŏvellae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. constitutiones), *the Novels,* a part of the Roman law published after the Codex.

2. Nŏvellus, i, *m., a Roman surname:* Cn. et L. Gavilii Novelli, Aquileienses, Liv. 41, 5, 1 (but Gronov. regards it as *adj., new colonists of Aquileia;* cf. Liv. 40, 34, 2).

nŏvem, *num. adj. card.* [kindred to Sanscr. navan; Gr. ἐννέα; Germ. neun; Engl. nine], *nine:* novem orbibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: sermo in novem et libros et dies distributus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1: milia passuum decem novem, *nineteen,* Caes. B. G. 1, 8.

Nŏvember and **Nŏvembris,** bris, *adj.*, with or without mensis [novem], *the ninth month of the old Roman year* (which began with March), *November:* mense Octobri fecimus: Novembris reliquus erat, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 696 P.: Calendis Novembribus, Col. 11, 2, 77; Mart. 3, 58, 8: implent tricenas per singula menstrua luces Junius, Aprilis et cum Septembre November, Aus. Ecl. de Dieb. Sing. Mens.

nŏvemdĕcim, v. novendecim.

nŏvēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [novem], *consisting of nine:* numerus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 86 Müll.: natura, id. ib.; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2; Aus. Idyll. 11: sulcus, *three feet in breadth and three in depth,* Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 77.

nŏven-dĕcim and **nŏvemdĕcim,** *num. adj. card.* [novem-decem], *nineteen:* centum septemdecim milia trecenta novemdecim, Liv. 3, 24 *fin.:* cum annos novendecim haberet, id. Epit. 18 Weissenb.; v. Drak. ad loc.

nŏvendĭal, ālis, v. novendialis, II.

nŏvendĭālis, e, *adj.* [novem-dies], *nine-day, of nine days.* **I.** *That lasts nine days, a nine-days' festival,* which was solemnized on the occasion of a prodigy announcing misfortune (esp. a shower of stones): novendiale sacrum, Liv. 1, 31; 21, 62; 23, 31; 25, 7; 26, 23; 27, 37 et saep.: sacrificium, id. 38, 36, 4: novendiales feriae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1; cf.: novendiales feriae a numero dierum sunt dictae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 176 Müll.—**II.** *That takes place on the ninth day;* of offerings and feasts for the dead, which were celebrated on the ninth day after the funeral: novendiale dicitur sacrificium quod mortuo fit nonâ die quâ sepultus est, Porphyr. ad Hor. Epod. 17, 49; cf.: novendialia, ἔννατα ἐπὶ νεκροῦ ἀγόμενα, Gloss. Philox.; cf. also Serv. Verg. A. 5, 64.—These solemnities were also called, *subst.*, **nŏvendĭal,** is, *n.:* nescio utrum inveniatur, alicui sanctorum in Scripturis celebratum esse luctum novem dies, quod apud Latinos novendial appellant, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 1 Quaest. 172: novendialis cena, *the funeral banquet held on the ninth day,* Tac. A. 6, 5: Novendiales pulveres (= recentes), Hor. Epod. 17, 48; v. Orell. ad h. l.—Prov.: exstincto populo etiam novendialis tarde venit, said of one who brings assistance when too late, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 12, 23.

nŏvennis, e, *adj.* [novem-annus], *of nine years* (post-class.): filius, Lact. Mort. Persec. 20, 4.

Nŏvensīdes or **Nŏvensĭles,** dii, ium, *m.* [novus-insideo], *the new gods* (those received from abroad, in opp. to indigetes, the native gods): Feronia, Minerva, Novensides a Sabinis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 74 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf., respecting the form with *d*, Mar. Victorin. p. 2470 P.: Cincius numina peregrina novitate ex ipsâ appellata pronuntiat, Arn. 3, 38 Orell.; cf. id. 3, 39 *fin.:* Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, Quirine, Bellona, Lares, Divi Novensiles, Dii Indigetes, etc., a form of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 6; cf. Mart. Cap. 1, § 46.

nŏvēnus, a, um, *num. adj. distr.* [novem], *nine each, nine:* ut virgines ter novenae per urbem euntes carmen canerent, Liv. 27, 37: terga novena boûm, Ov. M. 12, 97: novenorum conceptu dierum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; in *sing.*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 4.

nŏverca, ae, *f.* [for nŏverica, qs. νεαρική, the new one], *a step-mother, step-dame.* **I.** Lit., Afran. ap. Non. 393, 26: uxor generi, noverca filii, filiae paelex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199: cum is (Hippolytus) patri suspectus esset de novercâ, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: saeviores tragicis novercas, Quint. 2, 10, 5 Spald.: injusta, Verg. E. 3, 33: saeva, id. G. 2, 128: scelerata, Ov. F. 3, 853: lurida terribiles miscent aconita novercae, id. M. 1, 147; Gai. Inst. 1, 63; 3, 14; Juv. 6, 403.—Prov.: apud novercam queri, i. e. *in vain,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 80.—**B.** Trop.: rerum ipsa natura in eo . . . non parens sed noverca fuerit, si, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 2: quorum noverca est Italia, i.e. *who are not natives of Italy,* Vell. 2, 4, 4; so, viles operae, quorum est mea Roma noverca, Petr. poët. Sat. 122, 166.—**II.** Transf.: **nŏvercae,** ārum, *f.* **1.** *Ditches which drain off the water imperfectly and slowly,* Agrim. ap. Goes. 119; 142; 143 al.—**2.** *A rough piece of land* (so called in allusion to the iniquitas novercae), Hyg. Mun. Castr. § 57 Lange.

nŏvercālis, e, *adj.* [noverca], *of* or *belonging to a step-mother* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: novercales ibat venator in agros Ascanius, *of Dido,* Stat. S. 5, 2, 118: atque novercali sedes praelata Lavino, *called after Ascanius's step-mother, Lavinia,* Juv. 12, 71: Mycenae, i. e. *sacred to Juno, the step-mother of Bacchus,* Stat. Th. 7, 177.—**II.** Transf., *of* or *like a step-mother,* i. e. *hostile, malevolent:* novercalia odia, Tac. A. 12, 2: novercales Liviae in Agrippinam stimuli, id. ib. 1, 33: novercalibus oculis aliquem intueri, Sen. Contr. 4, 6: erat circa illum Zenobia novercali animo, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 16.

nŏvercor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to act the step-mother to, to treat with harshness:* alicui, Sid. Ep. 7, 14 *med.*

Nŏvesĭum, ii, *n., a city in* Gallia Belgica, *on the Rhine,* the mod. *Neuss,* Tac. H. 4, 26; 33, 35; 5, 22; its fortifications were restored by Julian A. D. 359, Amm. 18, 2, 4.

nōvi, v. nosco.

Nŏvĭa, ae, v. Novius.

Nŏvĭānus, a, um, v. Novius.

nŏvīcĭō (**nŏvīt-**), *adv.*, v. novicius *fin.*

nŏvĭcĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [novicius], *rather new* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 47; id. Poen. 6.

nŏvīcĭus (late Lat. **-ītĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [novus; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.], *new* (mostly confined to technical lang.): novum novicium dicimus et proprium propicium augere atque intendere volentes novi et proprii significationem, Alfen. ap. Gell. 6, 5, 1: quaestus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 92: vinum, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41.—Esp. freq. of slaves who have only recently lost their freedom: recens captus homo, nuperus et novicius, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 60: servi, Varr. L. L. 8, § 6 Müll.: de grege noviciorum, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: venales novicios accepimus, Quint. 8, 2, 8: puellae, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 34: turba grammaticorum, Gell. 11, 1, 5; cf.: novicios philosophorum sectatores, id. 1, 9, 11: statuae Lupercorum, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 18: colores, id. 35, 6, 29, § 48: jam sedet in ripâ tetrumque novicius horret Porthmea, *newly arrived, a novice,* Juv. 3, 265.—As *subst.:* **nŏvīcium,** i, *n.* (sc. verbum), *a newly-coined word, an innovation in language:* at noviciis nostris per quot annos sermo Latinus repugnat! Quint. 1, 12, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **nŏvīcĭō** (**nŏvīt-**), *newly:* (Luci) Qui novicio capti sunt, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 316 (acc. to a conject. of Marini, Fratr. Arv. p. 309).

nŏvies (**-iens**), *num. adv.* [novem], *nine times:* ter novies, Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.:* noviens Styx interfusa, Verg. G. 4, 480: novem novies, Sen. Ep. 58, 31.

nŏvies-dĕcies, *num. adv., nineteen times,* Prisc. 1355 P.

nŏvĭlūnĭum, ii, *n.* [novus-luna], *the new moon* (late Lat. for nova luna; cf. interlunium), Vulg. 3 Esdr. 5, 57; 9, 37 al.

Nŏvĭŏdūnum, i, *n., the name of several cities in Gaul.* **I.** *A city of the Bituriges,* near the mod. *Nouan,* Caes. B. G. 7, 12, 2; 7, 55.—**II.** *A city of the Æduans, on the Loire,* the mod. *Nevers,* Caes. B. G. 7, 55, 1.—**III.** *A city of the Suessones,* the mod. *Soissons,* Caes. B. G. 2, 12, 1

Nŏvĭŏmagus, v. Nivomagus.

* **nŏvissĭmālis,** e, *adj.* [novissimus], *of* or *belonging to the last, final:* particulae (versuum) finales seu novissimales, Mar. Victorin. p. 2519 P.

nŏvissĭmē, *adv.*, v. novus *fin.*

nŏvissĭmus, *adj.*, v. novus, II.

nŏvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [novus], *a being new, newness, novelty.* **I.** In gen.: rei novitas, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: gratiam novitati similem parant, Quint. 1, 6, 39: novitatis gratiâ, id. 9, 3, 58: plus novitatis, id. 8, 3, 74: (figura) ipsâ novitate ac varietate magis delectat, id. 9, 2, 66.—In *plur.*, *new acquaintances, friendships:* novitates, si spem afferunt, non sunt illae quidem repudiandae, vetustas tamen loco suo conservanda, Cic. Lael. 19, 68.—Poet.: anni, i. e. *the spring,* Ov. F. 1, 160.—Adverb.: AD NOVITATEM, *anew, newly,* Inscr. Orell. 3278.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Rareness, strangeness, unusualness:* sceleris atque periculi novitas, Sall. C. 4, 4: perturbatis nostris novitate pugnae, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: rerum,

Ov. M. 2, 31: adjuta est novitas numine nostra dei, *this novel attempt*, id. P. 4, 13. 24; so in *plur.*, Inscr. Grut. 337.—**B.** *The condition of a* homo novus, *newness of rank:* novitas mea, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 8: contemnunt novitatem meam, ego illorum ignaviam, Sall. J. 85, 14 (shortly before: comparate nunc cum illorum superbiâ me hominem novum): quibus novitas familiae haud obstitit, Vell. 2, 127, 1.—**III.** Trop., *newness, reformation.* In eccl. Lat.: in novitate vitae, Vulg. Rom. 6, 4.

nŏvĭter, *adv.*, v. novus *fin.*

nŏvītĭō, *adv.*, v. novicius *fin.*

nŏvītĭŏlus, nŏvītĭus, v. novic-.

Nŏvĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. **A.** *Masc.* **1.** Novius, *a famous writer of Atellane plays, a contemporary of Pomponius, about* A.U.C. 650–670: Novius probatissimus Atellanarum scriptor ait, etc., Macr. S. 1, 10, 3; Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255; 2, 69, 279; cf. Gell. 15, 13, 4; 17, 2, 8; Non. 81, 22 sq. et saep.—Hence, **Nŏvĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Novius* (the Atellane poet), *Novian:* oratiunculae, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13 Mai.: fullones, Tert. Pall. 4; v. fullo, I.—**2.** L. Novius, *a tribune of the people and enemy of Clodius*, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. p. 47 Orell.—**3.** *Another* Novius, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40 (perh. a fictitious name, i.q. Newcomer, Upstart).—**4.** *A fortune-hunter*, Juv. 12, 111.—**B.** *Fem.:* **Nŏvĭa,** ae, *the wife of Oppianicus*, Cic. Clu. 9, 27.

nŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [novus]. **I.** Lit., *to make new, to renew:* ipsi transtra novant, Verg. A. 5, 752: nullâ prole novare viros, Ov. F. 1, 622: gregem, Stat. Th. 10, 229: fessa membra, *to refresh*, Ov. H. 4, 90: vivâque nitentia lymphâ membra novat, Val. Fl. 3, 423: ardorem, Liv. 26, 19, 2: vulnera mentis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 20; *to break up fallow ground:* novate novale, Vulg. Jer. 4, 3: ager novatus, *a field ploughed again, prepared for sowing:* agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131; Ov. P. 4, 2, 44.—*To invent, coin*, etc.: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf. id. ib. 3, 38, 154; so, verbum aut inusitatum aut novatum aut translatum, id. ib. 3, 38, 152: multa novantur in omni genere materiae, Quint. 5, 10, 106: novata forma dicendi, id. 9, 1, 14: ignotum hoc aliis ipse novavit opus, Ov. A. A. 3, 346.—**II.** Transf., *to change, alter.* **A.** In gen.: aliquid in legibus, Cic. Leg. 3, 5, 12: nomen faciemque, Ov. M. 4, 540: hoc quoque novat (Aristoteles), quod prooemio non narrationem subjungit, sed propositionem, i.e. *deviates from the rule*, Quint. 3, 9, 5.—**B.** In partic., in a political respect: novare res, *to alter the existing constitution, to overthrow the government, make* or *effect a revolution:* res, Liv. 1, 52: novandi res aliquam occasionem quaerentes, id. 24, 23, 6: omnia novare velle, id. 35, 34; 32, 38 *fin.:* Civilis novare res hoc modo coepit, Tac. H. 4, 14.—Also *absol.:* novare: ubi primum dubiis rebus novandi spes oblata est, Sall. C. 39, 3; Liv. 42, 31; Tac. A. 4, 18; cf. *impers. pass.:* ne quid eo spatio novaretur, Sall. C. 55, 1.

Nŏvŏcōmensis, e, *adj.*, v. Comum.

Novomagus, v. Nivomagus.

Nŏvum Cōmum, v. Comum.

nŏvus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. navas; Gr. νέος, i.e. νέϜος; cf.: noverca, nuntius, denuo, nuper; Germ. neu; Engl. new], *new, not old, young, fresh, recent*, etc. (v. antiquus *init.*; cf.: recens, novellus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: civitates condere novas, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib. 1, 8, 13; cf.: nihil novi vobis afferam neque quod a me sit cogitatum aut inventum, id. ib. 1, 14, 21: novus veteri exercitus jungitur, Liv. 7, 7; cf. miles, Sall. J. 87, 2: imperator, id. ib. 44, 2: novum de integro proelium, Liv. 24, 16: Camillus, id. 22, 14: consules, Suet. Caes. 15: serpens, *which has cast its old skin*, Ov. M. 9, 266: caro, *fresh meat*, Juv. 11, 85.—Special phrases. **1.** Novae tabernae, or simply Novae (sub Novis), *the new shops; many of the shops of the money-changers in the Forum were burned down* A.U.C. 543, *and those built on their sites were called* Novae, *those which remained standing* Veteres (v. vetus), Liv. 26, 27; 3, 48: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266; cf.: sub Novis dicta pars in foro aedificiorum, quod vocabulum ei pervetustum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.—**2.** Novae tabulae, *new account-books*, by making which old debts were cancelled, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 84; id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; 14, 21, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 21: tum Catilina polliceri tabulas novas, proscriptionem locupletium, Sall. C. 21, 2.—Hence, trop.: beneficiorum novae tabulae, i.e. *forgetfulness of benefits*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 6.—**3.** Novus homo, or homo novus, *the first of his family who obtained a curule office, a man newly ennobled, an upstart*, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138: adeptus es, quod non multi homines novi, Cic. Fam. 5, 18, 1; cf.: in Q. Pompeio, novo homine et fortissimo viro, id. Mur. 7, 16 sq.: M. Catoni, homini ignoto et novo, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1; cf.: hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis, et modo Romae Municipalis eques, Juv. 8, 237: nova nupta, *a bride*, Juv. 2, 120.—*Plur. subst.:* **nŏvi,** ōrum, *m.*, *recent writers:* est et quod appellatur a novis νόημα, Quint. 8, 5, 12: novorum lectio, id. 2, 5, 26; 5, 4, 1.—**4.** Novae res, *new things, novelties:* nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demiror, praesertim tam novis rebus, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 4.—Also *subst.:* **nŏvum,** i, *n.*, *a new thing, a novelty; news:* novum attulerint, quod fit nusquam gentium, Plaut. Cas. prol. 70: num quidnam inquit novi? Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: si quid novi vel sero invenissem, Quint. 2, 5, 3.—*Plur.:* novorum interpositione priora confundere, Quint. 10, 3, 32; 8, 3, 60.—But, in gen., novae res signifies *political innovations, a revolution:* Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Maelium novis rebus studentem manu suâ occidit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: rerum novarum causam quaerere, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91: plebes novarum rerum cupida, Sall. C. 28, 4: cuncta plebes novarum rerum studio Catilinae incepta probabat, id. ib. 37, 1: novarum rerum avidi, id. J. 19, 1.—In a double sense: Segulium neglegamus, qui res novas quaerit: non quo veterem comederit—nullam enim habuit—sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devorârit, *innovations* and *new wealth*, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *New, novel, strange, singular, unusual, unheard of:* flagitia ingentia, nova, capitalia, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 3: nihil dicam aut inauditum vobis aut cuiquam novum, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 137; cf.: novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum, id. Lig. 1, 1: nova tibi haec sunt et inopinata? id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 24; id. Att. 6, 1, 5: novam in feminâ virtutem novo genere honoris donavere, Liv. 2, 13; Verg. A. 3, 591: nova monstra, Hor. C. 1, 2, 6: si res agi videtur nova, magna, atrox, Quint. 4, 1, 33.—**2.** *New* in any thing, *unused, unaccustomed, inexperienced* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et rudis ad partus et nova miles eram, Ov. H. 11, 48.—(β) With *dat.:* novus dolori, Sil. 6, 254; Tac. Agr. 16.—* (γ) With *inf.:* nova ferre jugum cervix, Sil. 16, 332.—**3.** Nova Via structa esse dicitur regnante Ser. Tullio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.; v. Müll. ib. p. 389, a; cf.: vocabulum pervetustum ut Novae viae, quae via jam diu vetus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.—**4.** *Recent:* tu cognovisti omnia, novissima et antiqua, Vulg. Psa. 138, 5.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *renewed by grace:* nova creatura, Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 17: induite novum hominem, ib. Eph. 4, 24.—**II.** Transf., in the *sup.:* **nŏvissĭmus,** a, um, *the latest, last, hindermost, extreme* (syn.: extremus, proximus, recentissimus): a quo (sc. novo) etiam extremum novissimum quoque dici coeptum vulgo, quod meâ memoriâ ut Aelius sic senes aliquot, nimium novum verbum quod esset, vitabant, Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.: histriones, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 30; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 3; Cass. ib. 12, 13, 1: qui ex iis novissimus venit, necatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: novissimum agmen, *the rear*, id. ib. 1, 15; 7, 68.—So as *subst.:* **nŏvissĭmi,** ōrum, *the rear of an army, the soldiers in the last line:* novissimis praesidio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: novissimos adorti magnam multitudinem conciderunt, id. ib. 2, 11: dixitque novissima verba, Verg. A. 4, 650: novissima cauda, i.e. *the end of*, Ov. M. 3, 681; 13, 963: luna, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 56.—**2.** Like Engl. *last, extreme, highest:* exempla, *the extreme penalty, the penalty of death*, Tac. A. 12, 20; 15, 44; and *absol.:* a summâ spe, novissima exspectabat, id. ib. 6, 50: novissimum casum experitur, id. ib. 12, 33.—**B.** Esp. in eccl. Lat. **1.** *Youngest:* liberorum, Vulg. Jos. 6, 26.—**2.** *Lowest* in rank or fortune: de novissimis populi, Vulg. 3 Reg. 13, 33.—**3.** As *subst.* **a.** *Sing.:* **nŏvissĭmum,** i, *n.*, *the end.* (α) Of place: terrae, Vulg. 1 Macc. 3, 9: a summo ad novissimum, *the bottom*, id. Isa. 56, 11.—(β) Of time: habent spem in novissimo, Vulg. Prov. 23, 18.—**b.** *Plur.:* **nŏvissĭma,** ōrum, *n.* (α) Of place, *the bottom, depths:* abyssi, Vulg. Job, 38, 16.—(β) Of time: habebis in novissimis spem, Vulg. Prov. 24, 14; cf.: novissima hominis illius, *the end*, id. Luc. 11, 26.—Hence, *adv.* (not in Cic.) in two forms. (α) Form **nŏvē,** *newly, in a new* or *unusual manner:* ornata ut lepide! ut concinne! ut nove! Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 38: ne quid ambigue, ne quid nove dicamus, *Auct. Her. 1, 9, 15: verba nove aut insigniter dicta, Gell. 19, 7, 2; cf. id. 17, 2, 13; Sen. Contr. 1, 4 *fin.*—(β) Form **nŏvĭter,** *newly:* BASILICA IVLIA A SE NOVITER REPARATA, Inscr. Orell. 24 (A.D. 377): amor noviter venit, Fulg. Myth. 3, 1 *med.*—*Sup.:* **nŏvissĭmē. a.** Of time, *recently, lately, a short time ago:* mater cum novissime aegrotâsset, Val. Antias. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: quod novissime nobiscum foedus fecissent, id. ib.: novissime, memoriâ nostrâ, argentum aere solutum est, Sall. C. 33, 2: liber quem novissime tibi misi, Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 1: eloquendi rationem novissime repertam, Quint. 12 praef. § 3.—**b.** Of succession, *lastly, last of all, finally:* dicam primum . . . deinde . . . novissime, Sen. Ira, 3, 5, 2: primum . . . post haec . . . novissime, Quint. 3, 6, 24; cf.: primum . . . post haec . . . novissime, id. 11, 2, 41: vel . . . vel . . . vel novissime, id. 7, 1, 37: et . . . et . . . et novissime, id. 2, 4, 10: cum plura interrogâsset . . . novissime id inferebat, id. 5, 11, 3: novissime cum, etc. (= postremo), *in the last fight*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48, 3.

nox, noctis (collat. form of the *abl.* noctu; v. in the foll.: nox, adverb. for nocte; v. *fin.*), *f.* (once *masc.* in Cato; v. infra, I.) [Sanscr. nak, naktis, night; Gr. νύξ; Germ. Nacht; Engl. night; from root naç; cf. neco, νέκυς], *night.* **I.** Lit.: hinc nox processit stellis ardentibus apta, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 343 Vahl.): ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: negat ullum esse cibum tam gravem, quin is die et nocte concoquatur, *in a day and a night, in twenty-four hours*, id. ib. 2, 9, 24 (v. dies, I. B. 2.): quod serenâ nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15, 23: dinumerationibus noctium ac dierum, id. ib. 3, 2, 3: Milo mediâ nocte in campum venit, id. Att. 4, 3, 4: omni nocte dieque, Juv. 3, 105: de nocte, *by night*, Cic. Mur. 33, 69: multâ de nocte profectus est, *late at night*, id. Att. 7, 4, 2; and: vigilare de nocte, id. Mur. 9, 22 (v. de, I. B. 2.): multâ nocte veni ad Pompeium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: qui ad multam noctem vigilâssem, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: ad multam noctem pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sub noctem naves solvit, id. B. C. 1, 28: noctes et dies urgeri, *night and day*, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 260; cf.: qui (scrupulus) se dies noctesque stimulat, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6 et saep. (v. dies, I. B. 2.): concubiâ nocte visum esse in somnis ei, etc., id. Div. 1, 27, 57 (v. concubius).—(β) *Abl.* noctu: hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 153 Vahl.); so, hac noctu, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116: noctu hac, id. Mil. 2, 4, 28: noctu concubiâ, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 169 Vahl.): senatus de noctu convenire, noctu multâ domum dimitti, Quadrig. ib.: ergo noctu futura, cum media esse coeperit, auspicium Saturnaliorum erit, Macr. S. 1, 4 *fin.*—Once *masc.* (as in cum primo lucu; v. lux): in sereno noctu, Cato, R. R. 156, 3.—**2.** In partic., personified: **Nox,** *the goddess of Night, the sister of Erebus, and by him the mother of Æther and Hemera*, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 44; Hyg. Fab. prooem.; Verg. A. 5, 721; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 250; Tib. 2, 1, 87; 3, 4, 17; Ov. F. 1, 455; Val. Fl. 3, 211; Stat. Th. 2, 59 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *That which takes place* or *is done at night, night-doings, night-work* (poet. and in post-class. prose): omnis et insanâ semita nocte sonat, *nocturnal noise, a revelling by night*, Prop. 5, 8, 60; Val. Fl. 2, 219.—Hence, Noctes Atticae, *the title of a work of Gellius, which he wrote at Athens by night*, Gell. praef.—**2.** *Sleep, a dream* (poet.): pectore noctem Ac-

cipit, Verg. A. 4, 530: talia vociferans noctem exturbabat, Stat. Th. 10, 219: abrupere oculi noctem, id. ib. 9, 599; Sil. 3, 216.—**3.** In mal. part., Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21; id. As. 1, 3, 42; Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; Hor. Epod. 15, 13; Stat. Th. 1, 69; Just. 12, 3 et saep.; cf.: nox vidua, Cat. 6, 7; Ov. H. 19, 69.—**4.** *Death* (poet.): omnes una manet nox, Hor. C. 1, 28, 15: jam te premet nox fabulaeque Manes, id. ib. 1, 4, 16: in aeternam claudun-tur lumina noctem, Verg. A. 10, 746.—**5.** *Darkness, obscurity, the gloom of tempest:* quae lucem eriperet et quasi noctem quandam rebus offunderet, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: carcer infernus et perpetuā nocte oppressa regio, Sen. Ep. 82, 16: taetrā nimborum nocte coörta, Lucr. 4, 172: imber Noctem hiememque ferens, Verg. A. 3, 194: venturam melius praesagit navita noctem, Prop. 4, 10, 5 (mortem, Müll.).—Hence, poet., of *clouds* of missiles, Luc. 7, 520; Val. Fl. 7, 598: veteris sub nocte cupressi, *the shadow*, id. 1, 774.—**6.** *Blindness:* perpetuāque trahens inopem sub nocte senectam Phineus, Ov. M. 7, 2: ego vero non video, nox oboritur, Sen. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 43: vultus perpetuā nocte coöpertus, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 1, 6.—**7.** *The shades below, the infernal regions:* descendere nocti, Sil. 13, 708: noctis arbiter, i. e. *Pluto*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 55.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Darkness, confusion, gloomy condition:* doleo me in hanc rei publicae noctem incidisse, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; cf.: rei publicae offusa sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: nox ingens scelerum, Luc. 7, 571.—**B.** *Mental darkness, ignorance* (poet.): quantum mortalia pectora caecae Noctis habent, Ov. M. 6, 472.—**2.** *Obscurity, unintelligibility:* mei versus aliquantum noctis habebunt, Ov. Ib. 63.—Hence, *adv.:* **nocte, noctū** (cf. diu), and **nox,** *in the night, at night, by night.* (α) Form nocte (rare but class.): luce noctem, nocte lucem exspectatis, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: in campum nocte venire, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4 (shortly after: in Comitium Milo de nocte venit): nec discernatur, interdiu nocte pugnent, Liv. 8, 34 *fin.;* so id. 21, 32, 10; cf.: nec nocte nec interdiu, id. 1, 47; Juv. 3, 127, 198: velut nocte in ignotis locis errans, Quint. 7 prol. 3.—(β) Form noctu (so most freq.): ob Romam noctu legiones ducere coepit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll. (Ann. v. 295 Vahl.): noctuque et diu, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 5; so, noctu diuque, Titin. and Sall. Hist. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 185 P.; cf.: nec noctu nec diu, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 98, 27: continuum diu noctuque iter properabant, Tac. A. 15, 12 *fin.:* quā horā, noctu an interdiu, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; cf.: nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.:* noctu ambulabat in publico Themistocles, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: noctu ad oppidum respicientes, id. Div. 1, 32, 69; id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: noctu Jugurthae milites introducit, Sall. J. 12, 4: noctu profugere, id. ib. 106, 2: dum noctu stertit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: noctu litigare, Juv. 6, 35; 605; 14, 306.—(γ) Form nox (cf. pernox, and the Gr. νυκτός, only ante-class.): SI NOX FVRTVM FACTVM SIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 *med.:* hinc media remis Palinurum pervenio nox, Lucil. Sat. 3, 22: quin tu hic manes? *Arg.* Nox si voles manebo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 7 Ussing (al. mox); cf. id. Trin. 4, 2, 22 Brix, Krit. Anh. and Ritschl, ed. 2: si luci, si nox, si mox, si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 12, 1.

noxa, ae, *f.* [for noc-sa, from noc-eo, like rixa from ringor], *hurt, harm, injury*, which one does or suffers (v. Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 153 sqq.; not in Cic., but cf. noxia; syn.: injuria, contumelia). **I.** Lit.: QVANDOQVE HICE HOMINES . . . NOXAM NOCVERVNT, an old fetial formula in Liv. 9, 10 *fin.;* so, too, perhaps, SI SERVVS FVRTVM FAXIT NOXAMVE NOCVIT, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Dig. 9, 4, 2, § 1 (al. NOXIAMVE): servus, qui noxam nocuit, Dig. 35, 2, 63: si eadem (terra) ad noxam genuit aliqua, *injurious*, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: tristes pellere a foribus noxas, Ov. F. 6, 129: ab noxā curculionum conditas fruges defendere, Col. 1, 6, 15: nihil eam rem noxae futuram, Liv. 34, 19: rempublicam non extra noxam modo, sed etiam extra famam noxae conservandam esse, id. 34, 61: sine ullius noxā urbis, id. 36, 21: prava incepta consultoribus noxae esse, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lep.: sine ullā noxā, Cels. 7, 26, 4: veram noxam concipere, i. e. *sickness*, Col. 12, 3, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An injurious act*, i. e. *a fault, offence, crime*, = delictum: noxae appellatione omne delictum continetur, Dig. 50, 16, 238, § 3: aliquem tenere in noxā, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 71: hic in noxā est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 36: in noxā esse, Liv. 32, 26; 7, 4: noxae damnatus, id. 8, 35: reus ejus noxae, id. 5, 47: capitalis, id. 3, 55: neve ea caedes capitalis noxae haberetur, id. 3, 55: qui in furto aut in latrocinio aut aliquā noxā sint comprehensi, * Caes. B. G. 6, 16: graviorem noxam fateri, Ov. P. 2, 9, 72: noxa caput sequitur, Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 8 sq.; cf. also Paul. ex Fest. under noxia *init.*—**B.** *Punishment* (not ante-Aug.; most freq. in jurid. Lat.): noxam merere, Liv. 8, 28, 8 Drak.: aliquem noxā pecuniāque exsolvere, id. 23, 14, 3; 2, 59, 6; 26, 29, 4: noxae dedere aliquem, *to deliver one up for punishment*, Dig. 4, 3, 9; so ib. 7, 1, 17, § 2; cf. ib. 9, 4, 19; hence: mergi freto, satius illi insulae (Siciliae) esse, quam velut dedi noxae inimico, Liv. 26, 29, 4; and: rem rusticam pessimo cuique servorum, ut carnifici noxae dedimus, Col. 1 prooem.: quod ajunt aediles: noxā solutus non sit (servus) sic intellegendum est, ut non hoc debeat pronuntiari, nullam eum noxam commisisse, sed illud, noxā solutum esse, hoc est noxali judicio subjectum non esse: ergo si noxam commisit nec permanet, noxā solutus videtur, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 17: non noxae eximitur Q. Fabius, qui contra edictum imperatoris pugnavit; sed, noxae damnatus, donatur populo Romano, Liv. 8, 35, 5: noxae accipere aliquem, *to receive one for the purpose of punishing him*, Dig. 7, 1, 17, § 2.—**C.** Concr., *that which commits an offence, an offender, criminal* (jurid. Lat.): noxa est corpus, quod nocuit, id est servus: noxia ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: aut noxiam sarcire aut noxam dedere oportet, *the guilty thing*, Dig. 9, 1, 1, § 11; so, noxae deditio, ib. 9, 4, 4.

noxālis, e, *adj.* [noxa], *of* or *relating to an injury* (jurid. Lat.): noxalis actio, *an action on account of an injury committed:* noxales actiones appellantur, quae non ex contractu, sed ex noxā atque maleficio servorum adversus nos instituuntur. Quarum actionum vis et potestas haec est, ut, si damnati fuerimus, liceat nobis deditione ipsius corporis, quod deliquit, evitare litis aestimationem, Dig. 9, 4 (de noxalibus actionibus), 1; so, causa, ib. 9, 4 *fin.:* judicium, ib. 9, 2; 8; 27; Gai. Inst. 1, 140 sq.; Paul. Sent. 2, 31, 7 et saep.—As *subst.:* **noxāle,** is, *n.*, *an action on account of an injury:* si noxali velit actor experiri, Dig. 9, 4, 21, § 6: noxali condemnatus, ib. 42, 1, 4 *fin.*

noxĭa, ae, *f.*, v. noxius, II.

noxĭālis, e, *adj.* [noxia], *injurious, noxious* (post-class.): lex noxialis, Prud. Cath. 9, 18: carcer, id. ib. 14, 1107.

noxĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [noxius], *guilt, crime* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 2.

noxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [noxia] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Very hurtful, injurious,* or *noxious:* res, Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 1: noxiosissimo animali (al. noxissimo s. noxiissimo), id. Clem. 1, 26, 3.—**II.** *Full of guilt, vicious, sinful:* animi perditi noxiosique, v. l. Sen. Ep. 70, 23: noxiosissimum corpus, Petr. 130, 7.

* **noxĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [noxa], *guilt, offence, crime:* Pelopidarum, Att. ap. Non. 143, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 162 Rib.).

noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 2 dub.; al. obnoxior.—*Sup.* noxissimus or noxiissimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 3 dub.; better, noxiosissimus) [id.]. **I.** *Hurtful, harmful, injurious, noxious* (used by Cic. only in archaic lang.; v. the foll.): MAGISTRATVS NECOBEDIENTEM ET NOXIVM CIVEM MVLTA COERCETO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6 (araneus) aculeo noxius, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155: afflatus maris (opp. utiles), id. 17, 4, 2, § 24: tela, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 22: terrae halitus, Quint. 7, 2, 3: lingua, Mart. 2, 61, 7: aves, *rapacious*, id. 10, 5, 12: crimina, Verg. A. 7, 326.—**II.** *Guilty, culpable, criminal:* dictum oportuit. *Lys.* Non possum, ita instas; urges quasi pro noxio, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 25: nobilitas, Sall. J. 42: qui citati non affuerunt, noxios judicavit, Liv. 39, 41: corda, Ov. M. 10, 351: omnibus omnium rerum noxior, Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 2: reducto comā capite, ceu noxii solent, *culprits, criminals* (esp. those condemned to be thrown to wild beasts), Suet. Vit. 17; id. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 34; id. Ner. 12.—(β) With *abl.:* Falisci, eodem noxii crimine, Liv. 7, 20, 9.—(γ) With *gen.:* noxius conjurationis, Tac. A. 5, 11: facinoris, Dig. 29, 5, 3, § 12.—Esp. as *subst.:* **noxĭa,** ae, *f.*, *hurt, harm, damage, injury* (class.; syn. noxa). **A.** Lit.: noxia, ut Serv. Sulpicius Rufus ait, damnum significat, apud poëtas autem et oratores ponitur pro culpā, at noxa peccatum, aut pro peccato poenam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 174 Müll.: in re incipiundā ad defendendam noxiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48: si ab eo fides sibi data esset, haud futurum noxiae futurum, Liv. 8, 18, 4: sive ullius eorum quos oderat noxia, id. 41, 23, 14: veneficiorum noxia, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 108: vini, id. 14, 16, 19, § 100.—**B.** Transf., *an injurious act, a fault, offence, trespass:* noxa est corpus, quod nocuit id est servus: noxia ipsum maleficium, veluti furtum, damnum, rapina, injuria, Just. Inst. 4, 8, 1: Tranioni remitte, quaeso, hanc noxiam causā meā, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47: manufestum teneo in noxiā, id. Merc. 4, 3, 31: noxiā carere, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 87: noxiis vacuum esse, id. Merc. 5, 4, 23: in noxiā esse, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam, id. Trin. 1, 1, 1 and 4: quod in minimis noxiis et in his levioribus peccatis id primum quaeritur, quae causa maleficii fuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: si qua clades incidisset, desertori magis, quam deserto noxiae fore, *the blame would fall on*, Liv. 10, 19: metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiae pro foedere haberi, *fear and guilt served the participants as an agreement*, i. e. *brought them to an agreement*, Tac. A. 6, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **noxĭē** (post-class.), *injuriously, perniciously:* multos petulca confoderat, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 9; Aug. Conf. 1, 7.

Nūba, ae, *m.*, v. Nubae *fin.*

Nūbae, ārum, *m.*, = Νοῦβαι, *a people of Africa, to the south of Egypt, the Nubians*, Sil. 3, 269; 7, 664.—Also called **Nūbei,** ōrum, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 192.—**II.** *A people of Arabia and Syria*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142.—In *sing.:* **Nūba,** ae, Claud. Stil. 1, 252.

nūbēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nubes], *a little cloud.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 35, 82, § 356.—**B.** Transf., *something cloudy* or *dark, a dark spot:* mala urina, in quā veluti furfures atque nubeculae apparent, Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 68: smaragdi variā nubeculā improbati, id. 37, 5, 18, § 68: nubeculae et caligationes suffusionesque oculorum, id. 29, 6, 38, § 123; 20, 7, 26, § 61.—**II.** Trop., *a gloomy expression of countenance:* frontis tuae nubecula, Cic. Pis. 9, 20.

nūbes, is, *f.* (ante-class. collat. form, **nūbis,** is, *m.:* nubis ater, Plaut. Merc. 5 2, 38: nubs for nubes, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 636; cf. Aus. Idyll. de Monosyll. Hist. 12, 4) [Sanscr. nabhas, vapor, cloud; Gr. νέφος, νεφέλη; Lat. nubilus, nebula; cf. nimbus, nubo], *a cloud.* **I.** Lit.: aër concretus in nubes cogitur, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: id. Ac. 2, 22, 70: atra nubes Condidit lunam, Hor. C. 2, 16, 2: candida, Vulg. Apoc. 14, 14: aestivis effusus nubibus imber, Verg. G. 4, 312; Ov. M. 8, 339: venti nubes abigunt, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 126: nube deprendere volucrem jaculis, *to bring down a bird from the sky*, Sil. 16, 566: usque ad nubes, *up to heaven*, Vulg. Psa. 35, 6; id. Jer. 51, 9.—Poet.: Sabaeae nubes, *the smoke of frankincense*, Stat. S. 4, 8, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A cloud, a dark spot:* sudare nubemque discutere, i. e. *by the breath*, Plin. 33, 8, 44, § 127: crystalla infestantur plurimis vitiis, maculosā nube, etc., id. 37, 2, 10, § 28.—**2.** *A cloud, thick multitude, dense mass, swarm:* locustarum tantae nubes, Liv. 42, 10, 7: Pomptinum velut nubibus locustarum copertum, id. 42, 2, 4: levium telorum, id. 31, 26: obruti velut nube jaculorum a Balearibus conjectā, id. 21, 55, 6: peditum equitumque, id. 35, 49: (volucrum), Verg. A. 12, 254: nigro glomeratur pulvere nubes, id. ib. 9, 33: muscarum, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106: pulveris, Curt. 4, 15, 32: (volucrum) nubem sonoram, Juv. 13, 167: farrea nubes, i. e. porrigo capitis, furfures, Ser. Samm. 3, 34: nubes testium, Vulg. Hebr. 12, 1.—

II. Trop. **A.** *A cloud*, for *something unreal* or *unsubstantial, a phantom*: nubes et inania captare, Hor. A. P. 230.—**B.** *Cloudiness*, of a gloomy countenance, of sleep, of drunkenness, of blindness (poet.): deme supercilio nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94; Sil. 8, 612: meri, Val. Fl. 3, 65: soporis, Stat. Achill. 1, 646: mortis, id. S. 4, 6, 72: frontis opacae, id. Th. 4, 512.—**C.** *A gloomy* or *mournful condition*: pars vitae tristi cetera nube vacet, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 22: omni detersus pectora nube, Stat. S. 1, 3, 109.—**D.** *A veil, obscurity, concealment*: fraudibus obice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62.—**E.** *A cloud, storm-cloud*, i. e. *a threatening appearance* or *approach* of misfortune, war: nubem belli, dum detonet omnis, Sustinet, Verg. A. 10, 809: consurgens in Italiā nubes trucis et cruenti belli, Just. 29, 3.

nūbĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nubes-fero], *cloud-bearing, cloud-capped* (poet.): Apenninus, Ov. M. 2, 226: rupes, Val. Fl. 599.—**II.** *Cloud-bringing*: Notus, Ov. H. 3, 58: Eurus, Sil. 10, 323: ver, Luc. 5, 415.

nūbĭfĭcus, a, um [nubes-facio], *producing clouds*: aether, Anthol. Lat. 5, 24, 2.

* **nūbĭfŭgus**, a, um, *adj.* [nubes-fugio], *cloud-chasing*: nubifugus Boreas, Col. poët. 10, 288.

nūbĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [nubes-gigno], *cloud-born, born of clouds* or *of a cloud* (poet.). **I.** In gen.: amnes, Stat. Th. 1, 365: nimbi, Prud. Hamart. 486: clipei, *the Ancilia* (so called because they fell from the sky), Stat. S. 5, 2, 131.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The Centaurs*, whom Ixion begot of a cloud, Stat. Th. 5, 263; Ov. M. 12, 211; 541; cf. Hyg. Fab. 62.—**B.** *Phrixus*, as the son of Nephele: Phrixus nubigena, Col. poët. 10, 115.

nūbĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [nubes-gero], *borne by the clouds* (late Lat.): pluvias, Cassiod. Un. praef.

nūbĭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes], *full of clouds, cloudy* (post-class.): aër, Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 7 dub.

nūbĭla, v. nubilus, 2. b.

nūbĭlārĭum, ĭi (collat. form ‡ **nūbĭlāre**, is, Inscr. Orell. 4369), *n.* [nubes], *a shed* or *barn*, in which corn was kept from the rain: aedificium facere oportet, sub quod tectum totam fundi subicere possis messem, quod vocant quidam nubilarium, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5; Col. 1, 6, 24; 2, 20, 3; Pall. 1, 36, 2.

nūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [nubo], *marriageable*: filia, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: virgo, Liv. 29, 13: jam plenis nubilis annis, Verg. A. 7, 53: nubiles anni, Ov. M. 14, 335.

nūbĭlo, *v. a.* and *n.* [nubilum], *to be cloudy* or *overcast*; *to make cloudy, to overcast*. **I.** Lit.: si nubilare coeperit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5.—(β) *Impers. pass.*: ubi nubilabitur, Cato, R. R. 88, 2.—**B.** Transf., *to be cloudy, dull*: nubilans fulgor carbunculi, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 94.—**II.** Trop., *to cloud over, to obscure* (post-class.): lucem dei, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 37.

nūbĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [nubilus], *cloudy* (post-class.): caligo, App. M. 11, p. 260, 29: dies, Sol. 30, § 33.

nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [nubes], *cloudy, overcast, lowering* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: caelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: dies, id. 2, 35, 35, § 100: annus, Tib. 2, 5, 76.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. nūbĭlum**, i, *n.*, *a cloudy sky, cloudy weather*: venti, qui nubilum inducunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 7: differre aliquid propter nubilum, Suet. Ner. 13: vitandos soles atque ventos et nubila etiam ac siccitates, Quint. 11, 3, 27.—In *abl.*: nubilo, *in cloudy weather*, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 215: aranei sereno texunt, nubilo texunt, id. 11, 24, 28, § 84.—**b.** In *plur.*: **nūbĭla**, ōrum, *n.*, *the clouds*: Diespiter igni corusco nubila dividens, Hor. C. 1, 34, 5: caput inter nubila condit, Verg. A. 4, 177: nubila dissicere, Ov. M. 1, 328: nubila conducere, id. ib. 1, 572: nubila inducere et pellere, id. ib. 7, 202: Plin. Pan. 29, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Cloud-bringing, cloudy*: nubilus Auster, Ov. P. 2, 1, 26; Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 127; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287.—**2.** *Dark, gloomy*: Styx, Ov. F. 3, 322: via nubila taxo, id. M. 4, 432: Tibris, id. ib. 14, 447: Arcas, *dwelling in the infernal regions*, Stat. Th. 4, 483.—**3.** *Dark*, of color: nubilus color margaritae, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 108; Mart. 8, 51, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Beclouded, troubled*: ita nubilam mentem Animi habeo, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 5: Mars nubilus irā, Stat. Th. 3, 230.—**B.** *Gloomy, sad, melancholy*: toto nubila vultu, Ov. M. 5, 512: oculi hilaritate nitescunt et tristitiā quoddam nubilum ducunt, Quint. 4, 3, 27; cf. Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13; Stat. S. 5, 3, 13: nubila tempora, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 40; 1, 9, 6: nubila nascenti seu mihi Parca fuit, *unfavorable, adverse*, id. ib. 5, 3, 14.

nūbis, is, *m.*, *a cloud*, v. nubes.

* **nūbĭvăgus**, a, um, *adj.* [nubes-vagor], *wandering among the clouds*: meatus, Sil. 12, 102.

nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* (acc. to Prisc. p. 789 P., the ancients used the construction nubere aliquem; hence *part. pass.*: **nuptus**, a, um; v. *fin.*) [root in Sanscr. nabhas; Germ. Nebel; Gr. νέφος, νεφέλη; Lat.: nubes, nebula, nimbus; cf. νύμφη], *to cover, veil*. **I.** In gen. (very rare): jubet ut udae virgines nubant rosae, Auct. Pervig. Ven. 22: quod aqua nubat terram, Arn. 3, 118.—**II.** In partic., of a bride: alicui, *to cover, veil herself* for the bridegroom, i. e. *to be married to* him; *to marry, wed* (class. and freq.); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.*: nuptam esse; also with *cum*; post-class. also with *apud*: quo illae nubent divites Dotatae? Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 15: virgo nupsit ei, cui Caecilia nupta fuerat, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: deam homini nubere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27: locuples quae nupsit avaro, Juv. 6, 141; 591: regis Parthorum filius, quocum esset nupta regis Armeniorum soror, Cic. Fam. 15, 3, 1: Amphitruo ... Quicum Alcumenast nupta, Plaut. Am. prol. 99: dum cum illo nupta eris, id. As. 5, 2, 20: cum in familiam clarissimam nupsisses, Cic. Cael. 14, 34: in familiae luctum, id. Clu. 66, 188: ut una apud duos nupta esset, Gell. 1, 23, 8: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32: posse ipsam Liviam statuere nubendum post Drusum, Tac. A. 4, 40: tu nube atque tace, Juv. 2, 61.—In the *sup.*: nam quo dedisti nuptum, abire nolumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 83; cf.: uxor, invita quae ad virum nuptum datur, id. ib. 1, 2, 85: Mamilio filiam nuptum dat, Liv. 1, 49: ultro nuptum ire, Plaut. Cas. prol. 86: nuptum locare virginem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 25: propinquas suas nuptum in alias civitates collocāsse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: nuptum mitti, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess.—*Impers. pass.*: cujusmodi hic cum famā facile nubitur, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 58: praestruxit, hic quidem nubi, ubi sit et mori, Tert. c. Marc. 4, 38.—*Pers.*: neque nubent neque nubentur, Vulg. Matt. 22, 30.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of a man, *to marry, be married* (poet. and in post-class. prose): pontificem maximum rursus nubere nefas est, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7: nec filii sine consensu patrum rite et jure nubent, id. ib. 2, 11; Hier. Ep. 22, n. 19; Vulg. Luc. 20, 34: viri nupti, Varr. ap. Non. 480, 3.—So, comically, of a man who is ruled by his wife, Non. 143, 24 sq.: uxorem quare locupletem ducere nolim, Quaeritis? uxori nubere nolo meae, *will not be my wife's wife*, Mart. 8, 12, 2.—Also of unnatural vice: nubit amicus, Nec multos adhibet, Juv. 2, 134; Mart. 12, 42; Lampr. Heliog. 10; Cod. Just. 9, 9, 31.—**2.** In mal. part.: haec cotidie viro nubit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 45; cf. id. Cas. 2, 8, 45 sqq.; Mart. 1, 24, 4.—**3.** Of plants, *to be wedded*, i. e. *tied to* others: vites in Campano agro populis nubunt, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10: et te, Bacche, tuos nubentem junget ad ulmos, Manil. 5, 238: populus alba vitibus nupta, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 266.—Hence, **nuptus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *married, wedded*: ex quā hic est puer et nupta jam filia, Cic. Sest. 3, 6.—*Subst.*: **nūpta**, ae, *f.*, *a married woman, bride, wife*: nova nupta, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 33; Juv. 2, 120; pudica, Liv. 3, 45, 6; Ov. F. 2, 794: nupta virum timeat, id. A. A. 3, 613; Tac. G. 18; Sen. Contr. 3, 21, 9; Juv. 6, 269; 3, 45.—Comically, in the *masc.*: novus nuptus, of a man married in jest as a woman to another man, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 6 (cited in Prisc. p. 789 P.).—Transf.: nupta verba, *which should not be spoken by the unmarried*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.

nubs, is, *f.*, v. nubes *init.*

nūcālis, e, *adj.* [nux], *like a nut* (post-class.): palmulae nucales, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

nŭcāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [nux] (things in the shape of nuts; hence), *fir-cones*, etc., Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

* **nŭcella**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little nut*, Apic. ap. Barth. Adv. 34, 18.

Nŭcĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of several cities*. **I.** *A city in Campania*, with the appellation Alfaterna, the modern *Nocera*, Liv. 9, 41, 3; 23, 15; 27, 3; Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 86; id. Balb. 11, 28.—Hence. **B. Nūcĕrīnus** (**Nūc-**, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 517), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Nuceria, Nucerian*: ager, Liv. 9, 38.—In *plur.*: **Nūcĕrīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Nucerians*, Liv. 27, 3.—**II.** *A city in Umbria*, now *Nocera, whose inhabitants are called* Nucerini Favonienses *and* Camelani, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

nŭcētum, i, *n.* [nux], *a wood where nut-trees grow*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 12; Tert. adv. Valent. 20.

nŭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of a nut-tree*: fibulae unde fiant, aridae iligneae, ulmeae, nuceae, ficulneae, etc., Cato, R. R. 31; id. ap. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 193: virga nucea, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

* **nŭcĭfrangĭbŭlum**, i, *n.* [nux-frango], qs. *a nut-cracker*, comically for a *tooth*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 16.

nŭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [nux], = nuceus, *of a nut-tree* (late Lat.): mensae, Schol. Juv. 11, 117: virga, Ambros. Jacob. 2, 4, 19.

nŭcĭpersĭcum, i, *n.* [nux-persicum], *a peach grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-peach*: persica, nucipersica, Mart. 13, 46 *in lemm.*

nŭcĭprūnum, i, *n.* [nux-prunus], *a plum grafted on a nut-tree, a nut-plum*, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41.

nŭclĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [nucleus], *having a kernel* or *stone, stoned*: uva passa, nucleata, Scrib. Comp. 223 dub. (al. enucleata).

nŭclĕo, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to become kernelly, hard*: nucleantibus mamillis, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nŭclĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little nut*, Plin. Val. 1, 48.

nŭclĕus (**nŭcŭlĕus**), i, *m.* [for nuculeus, from nux], *a little nut*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *A nut*; applied also to fruits resembling a nut: nucleus amygdalae, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42: avellanae, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: pinearum nucum, id. 15, 10, 9, § 35; cf. pineus, Cels. 2, 22.—Prov.: e nuce nuculeum qui esse vult, frangit nucem, *he who would eat the kernel of a nut breaks the nut*, i. e. he who desires an advantage should not shun the labor of earning it, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 55: nuculeum amisi, retinui pigneri putamina, *I have lost the kernel and kept the shell*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 122.—**B.** *The hard, uneatable kernel, the stone* of fruits: nuculei olivarum, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188: persicorum, id. 23, 7, 67, § 132: cerasorum, id. 23, 7, 72, § 141: lignosus nucleus, id. 13, 19, 34, § 112: acini, id. 23, 1, 9, § 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The kernel, the inner part, inside* of a thing: nucleus gallae, Plin. 24, 4, 5, § 10: myrrhae, id. 12, 16, 35, § 70: allii, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: conchae, *pearls*, id. 9, 35, 55, § 111.—**B.** *The kernel*, i. e. *the hardest, firmest, most solid part* of a thing: pinguitudinis (terrae), Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42: ferri, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144; 36, 25, 62, § 187: insuper ex testā nucleus inducatur, Vitr. 7, 1.

Nūcrae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Italy* (in Samnium or Campania), otherwise unknown, Sil. 8, 566.

1. nŭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [nux], *a small nut*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87: nuculas Praenestinos antiqui appellabant, quod inclusi a Poenis Casilini famem nucibus sustentārunt, vel quod in earum regione plurima nux minuta nascitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 172 and 173 Müll.; cf. Liv. 23, 19.

2. Nŭcŭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253; Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; 8, 9, 26; 11, 6, 13.

‡ **nŭcuncŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [nux], perh. a kind of *nut-cake*, Not. Tir. p. 176.

nūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nudo], *a stripping naked, nakedness* (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 69: femorum, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 8.

nūdē, *adv.*, v. nudus *fin.*

nūdĭpĕdālia, ium, *n.* [nudipes]. **I.**

A religious procession of persons with bare feet, the barefoot festival, celebrated in seasons of great drought, to procure a fall of rain: cum stupet caelum et aret annus, nudipedalia denuntiantur, magistratus purpuras ponunt, fasces retro avertunt, precem indigitant, hostiam instaurant, Tert. Jejun. 16; id. Apol. 40; cf. Petr. 44; Sil. 3, 28.—**II.** *A going barefoot:* nudipedalia exercere, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. 4, 8.

nūdĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [nudus-pes], *barefoot, barefooted,* Tert. Pall. 5.

nūdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nudus] (= γυμνότης, Gloss.), *bareness, nakedness, exposure* (late Lat.): pudere eum nuditatis suae coepit, Lact. 2, 12, 18: vestire pauperem sine suâ nuditate, Sulp. Sev. Vit. Mart. 2, 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17 *init.*: in fame et siti et nuditate, Vulg. Deut. 28, 48; ib. Rom. 8, 35; ib. 2 Cor. 11, 27: capitis, Tert. de Virg. Vel. 12 *ext.*: patris, Lact. 2, 13, 5.—**B.** Transf., *bareness, want,* Cod. Th. 9, 42, 13; cf. id. ib. 9, 42, c. 12.

nŭdĭus [num (i. e. nunc) and dius = dies; the ending accommodated to that of the following numeral], *it is now the . . . day since,* always in connection with ordinal numbers; as, nudius tertius, *three days ago, the day before yesterday:* nudius quartus, *four days ago,* etc.: nudius tertius videtur compositum ex nunc et die et tertio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.: heri et nudius tertius, Quartus, quintus, sextus, etc., Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 40: nam ego Lemno advenio Athenas nudius tertius, id. Truc. 1, 1, 74: nudius sextus quoi talentum mutuom dedi reposcam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 101; cf. Afran. ap. Charis. p. 192 P.: nudius tertius dedi ad te epistulam longiorem, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 1; here, nudius quintus natus quidem ille est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 28: recordamini, qui dies nudius tertiusdecimus fuerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 1, 2: a nudius quartâ die, Vulg. Act. 10, 30.

nŭdĭustertĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [nudius-tertianus], *made three days ago,* or *the day before yesterday,* M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 59 Mai.; cf.: nudius tertianus, τριθημερινός, Gloss. Philox.

nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [nudus], *to make naked* or *bare; to strip, bare, lay bare, expose to view, uncover* (syn.: exuo, detego, revelo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nudare inter cives corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70 (Trag. v. 426 Vahl.): hominem nudari ac deligari jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: nudatum caput, Verg. A. 12, 312: duros nudantia dentes, Lucr. 5, 1064; Quint. 11, 3, 81: gladios, Liv. 28, 33: telum nudatum vaginâ, Nep. Dat. 11, 4: viscera, Verg. A. 1, 211: crura, id. G. 2, 7; Tac. A. 6, 33: si interrupto nudaret gurgite pontum, Tib. 4, 1, 75: nudata cacumina silvae Ostendunt, Ov. M. 1, 345: ubera, id. ib. 10, 391: tertia nudandas acceperat area messes, i. e. *to be threshed out,* id. F. 3, 557.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *to leave uncovered, leave exposed* or *defenceless, to expose* a place to the enemy: latera sua, Liv. 1, 27: murus nudatus defensoribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Liv. 21, 11: collis nudatus hominibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: neque sibi nudanda litora existimabant, id. B. C. 3, 15: ne castra nudentur, id. B. G. 7, 70: praesidiis nudatus, Sall. J. 88, 4; Liv. 30, 2, 5: terga fugâ nudant, Verg. A. 5, 586.—**2.** Pregn., *to strip, spoil, plunder:* spoliavit nudavitque omnia, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: agros nudare populando, Liv. 44, 27: opibus, id. 42, 50: quem praeceps alea nudat, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 21: moveat cornicula risum Furtivis nudata coloribus, id. ib. 1, 3, 19: nec nuder ab illis, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To lay bare, expose:* te evolutum illis integumentis dissimulationis tuae nudatumque perspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 350: vis ingenii etiamsi hac scientiâ juris nudata sit, id. ib. 1, 38, 172.—**B.** *To lay bare, make visible, expose, betray, disclose:* defectionem, Liv. 35, 32: nec illi primo statim creati nudare, quid vellent, id. 24, 27: fama equestris pugnae nudavit voluntates hominum, id. 42, 63: ne poena ejus consilia adversus Romanos nudaret, id. 40, 24: animos, id. 33, 21; Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: ingenium res Adversae nudare solent, celare secundae, id. ib. 2, 8, 74: alicui amorem, Tib. 4, 7, 2.—**C.** *To deprive of, strip of:* nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestas, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: nudatos opere censorio aut sententiâ iudicum de ambitu condemnatos restituit, *those who had been stripped by the censor of their rights and privileges,* Suet. Caes. 41 (al. notatos): cum tuo exercitusque tui praesidio nudatam Italiam viderint, Liv. 28, 42.

* **nūdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [nudus], *naked, bare:* loca nudula, Hadr. Carm. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

nūdus, a, um, *adj.* [for nugdus; root nag-, nig-, to make bare; Sanscr. nagna, naked; cf. Germ. nackt; Eng. naked], *naked, bare, unclothed, uncovered, exposed.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: membra nuda dabant terrae, Lucr. 5, 970 Lachm. *N. cr.* (not nudabant): tamquam nudus nuces legeret, in ventrem abstulisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: nudus membra Pyracmon, Verg. A. 8, 425: nuda pedem, Ov. M. 7, 183: capite nudo, *bareheaded,* Sall. J. 94, 1: pedibus nudis, Hor. S. 1, 8, 24: costae nudae tegmine, Sil. 5, 449.—Esp., *without the toga, in one's tunic:* nudus ara, sere nudus, Verg. G. 1, 299; Petr. 92; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 17; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 3, 26, 9.—*Unarmed, unprotected:* in maximo metu nudum et caecum corpus ad hostes vortere, *his defenceless back,* Sall. J. 107, 1; Liv. 5, 45, 3.—Prov.: vestimenta detrahere nudo, i. e. *to get something out of one who has nothing,* or *to draw blood from a stone,* Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79.—Of things: silex nuda, *not covered with turf,* Verg. E. 1, 15: ensis, id. A. 12, 306: sedit humo nudâ, Ov. M. 4, 261: et quodcumque jacet nudâ tellure cadaver, *on the bare ground, unburied,* Luc. 6, 550; so of *unburied bodies,* id. 8, 434; Stat. Th. 8, 73: nudum nemus, *leafless,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 281.—(β) With *gen.:* loca nuda gignentium, *bare of vegetation,* Sall. J. 79, 6: nudus Arboris Othrys, Ov. M. 12, 512.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Stripped, spoiled, vacant, void, deprived,* or *destitute of, without.* (α) With *abl.:* urbs nuda praesidio, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1: praesidiis, Liv. 29, 4, 7: nudus agris, nudus nummis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 184: nudum remigio latus, id. C. 1, 14, 4; Sil. 16, 46.—(β) With *ab:* Messana ab his rebus sane vacua atque nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3.—(γ) With *gen.:* mors famae nuda, Sil. 4, 608.—(δ) *Absol.:* heri quod homines quattuor In soporem conlocâstis nudos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 147: partem istam subselliorum nudam atque inanem reliquerunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16.—**2.** *Poor, needy, destitute, forlorn:* quem tu semper nudum esse voluisti, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: senecta, Ov. H. 9, 154: senectus, Juv. 7, 35: quis tam nudus, ut, etc., id. 5, 163: sine amicis, sine hospitibus, plane nudum esse ac desertum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148.—**II.** Transf. **A. 1.** In gen., *bare, mere, pure, simple, sole, alone, only:* nuda ista si ponas, judicari qualia sint non facile possim, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 24: ira Caesaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 17: locorum nuda nomina, Plin. 3, praef. § 2: virtus nudo homine contenta est, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 2: nuda rerum cognitio, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 4: nuda virtus, Petr. 88: nudâ manu captare fontem, i. e. *without a cup,* Sen. Hippol. alt. 519.—So freq. in jurid. Lat.: nudo animo adipisci quidem possessionem non possumus: retinere tamen nudo animo possumus, Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 2: etiam nudus consensus sufficit obligationi, Dig. 44, 7, 51; Gai. Inst. 3, 154.—**2.** Esp., in phrases. (α) Nudum pactum, *a bare agreement,* i. e. *a contract without consideration:* ex nudo enim pacto inter cives Romanos actio non nascitur, Paul. Sent. 2, 14, 1.—(β) Nudum jus, *an unexecuted right:* qui nudum jus Quiritium in servo habet, is potestatem habere non intellegitur, Gai. Inst. 1, 54; 3, 166.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Simple, unadorned:* Commentarii (Caesaris) nudi sunt, recti et venusti, omni ornatu orationis tamquam veste detractâ, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: brevitas nuda atque inornata, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341: quoniam dicendi facultas non debeat esse jejuna atque nuda, id. ib. 1, 50, 218: nuda et velut incompta oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 41; cf. id. 2, 4, 3; Ov. A. A. 3, 747: sedit humo nudâ, nudis incompta capillis, Ov. M. 4, 261.—**2.** *Undisguised, unadorned, not veiled* or *obscured:* veritas, Hor. C. 1, 24, 7: nudissima veritas, Cael. Aur. Chron. 1, 5, 176: simplex ac nuda veritas, Lact. 3, 1, 3: nuda verba, *unveiled,* i. e. *obscene words,* Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **nūdē,** *nakedly, simply* (post-class.): aliquid tradere breviter ac nude, Lact. 3, 1, 11.

nūgācissĭmē, *adv.,* v. nugax *fin.*

nūgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [nugae], *a trifling playfulness, drollery* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 67; id. de Musica, 6 *init.*

nūgae, ārum, *f.* [etym. dub.; old form naugae; cf.: naucum, nux], *jokes, jests, idle speeches, trifles, trumpery, nonsense* (syn. ineptiae). **I.** Lit.: aufer nugas, *away with your jesting,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 7: nugas postulare, id. Trin. 2, 4, 40; id. Truc. 2, 1, 20; id. Merc. 2, 4, 1: huncine hominem tantis delectatum esse nugis? Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30.—Hence, nugas agere, *to play the fool:* nisi argentum dederit, nugas egerit, Plaut. Men. prol. 54; so, maximas nugas agis, id. As. 1, 1, 78; and ellipt. without ago: quo illum sequar? in Persas? nugas, *nonsense!* id. Pers. 4, 7, 7; id. Most. 5, 1, 38.—Of verses, *trifles:* nescio quid meditans nugarum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2; cf. Cat. 1, 4; Mart. 9, 1, 5 (cf. also: versûs et cetera ludicra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10).—Of the songs of hired female mourners at a funeral: haec sunt non nugae: non enim mortualia, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 63.—Acc. to Nonius, Plautus called *women's finery* nugae, Non. 144, 30; v. nugivendus.—**II.** Transf. (abstr. pro concreto), *jesters, jokers, droll fellows:* amicos habet meras nugas, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5: ego Hephaestum . . . Niciam, ego nugas maximas omni meâ comitate sum complexus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 comites Graeculi, quocumque ibat: tum in comitatu nugarum nihil, id. Mil. 21, 55.

nūgālis, e, *adj.* [nugae], *frivolous, trifling, worthless, empty* (post-class.): theoremata, Gell. 1, 2, 6; Mart. Cap. 1, § 2 Kopp (al. nugalas): scholica quaedam, id. 4, 1, 1; 7, 17, 3: illa olim nugalia conscripsi, *trifles, bagatelles,* Front. de Fer. Als. 3 Mai.

‡ **nūgālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [nugalis], *foolery, nonsense:* nugalitas, σαπρότης, Gloss. Philox.: nugalitas, φλυαρότης, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

nūgāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [nugae], *trifles, trash,* App. M. 1, p. 113, 31; cf.: nugamenta, ὑθλήματα, Gloss. Lat. Graec.

‡ **nūgas,** v. nugax *init.*

nūgātor, ōris, *m.* [nugor], *a jester, joker, babbler, trifler, silly person;* hence, too, *a braggart, a swaggerer:* illic nugator nili, non nauci'st homo, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. naucus, p. 166 Müll. (Com. v. 10 Vahl.); Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 24; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 91; 5, 2, 14: nimius, id. Capt. 2, 2, 25: vae tibi nugator! id. Mil. 4, 2, 86: non vero tam isti (lacerti), quam tu ipse nugator, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: neque in istum nugatorem, tamquam in aliquem testem, invehar, id. Fl. 16, 38; Liv. 38, 56: homo nihili et nugator, Gell. 15, 2, 2: iste nugator libellus, Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.: cessas nugator? Pers. 5, 127.—**II.** Perh., *a debauchee,* Prud. Cath. 2, 29.

nūgātōrĭē, *adv.,* v. nugatorius *fin.*

nūgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nugator], *trifling, worthless, useless, futile, nugatory:* nugatoriae artes, i. e. *lies,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 2: boves Ligustici, *worthless, useless,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9; so, unguentum, id. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.: ad probandum res infirma nugatoriaque, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64: illud valde leve est ac nugatorium, id. Fam. 11, 2, 3: in malâ nugatoriâque accusatione, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: genus argumentationis, *not to the point,* Auct. Her. 2, 20, 31: genus deorum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27.—As *subst.:* **nūgātōrĭus,** ii, *m., a worthless fellow,* nugatorium vocant, Sen. Ep. 36, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **nūgātōrĭē,** *triflingly, frivolously:* tenuiter et nugatorie respondere, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48.

nūgātrix, īcis, *adj.* [id.], *trifling, frivolous:* nugatrix acies, i. e. *luxurious,* Prud. Psych. 433.

nūgax, ācis (collat. form *indecl.* ‡ nugas, σαπρός, Gloss. Philox.; so, ‡ nugas, inutilis, Gloss. Vet.; cf. Don. p. 1749 P.; Charis. p. 1; 15; 22; 120 ib.; Diom. p. 286 P.; Prisc. p. 649; 701 ib.; Val. Prob. 1464 and 1478 ib.), *adj.* [nugor], *jesting, trifling, frivolous,* Varr. ap. Non. 355, 22: qui tam nugax esset, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: nugax es, Petr. 52; Ambros. Ep. 58, 6 *ext.*—*Adv.* only *sup.:* **nūgācissĭmē** (-sŭmē), *in the most trifling manner,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 90.

nūgĭgĕrŭlus, i, v. nugivendus.

Nūgĭpălamlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [nugae-palam-loqui], *a public talker of nonsense*, a comically formed name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21 Ritschl *N. cr.*

nūgĭvendus, i, *m.* [nugae-vendo], *a dealer in female finery:* ubi nugivendis res solutast omnibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 51: nugivendos Plautus dici voluit omnes eos qui aliquid mulieribus vendant. Nam omnia quibus matronae utuntur nugas voluit adpellari, Plautus in Aulularia, etc.; Non. 144, 29 sq. (But the best MSS. of Plautus read nugigerulis, Wagn. ad loc.)

nūgo, ōnis, *m.* [nugae], *a buffoon, trifler, worthless fellow* (Appuleian): nugo et corruptor, App. M. 5, p. 172, 2: nugonem castigare, id. ib.

nūgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.]. **I.** *To jest, trifle, play the fool, talk nonsense* (= φλυαρεῖν; syn. ludo): Democritus non inscite nugatur, ut physicus, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: cum aliquo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 73; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 93.— **II.** *To trick, cajole, cheat:* nugatur sciens, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 11: non mihi nugari potes, id. Ep. 3, 4, 42; id. Trin. 4, 2, 55.

nūgŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.], *jokes, jests, trifles:* nugulas ineptas aggarrire, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 1 Grot. (dub.; Kopp: nugales ineptias, § 2).

Nuithōnes, um, *m.*, *a Germanic people near the Elbe*, Tac. G. 40.

nullā-tĕnus [cf. eā-tenus, etc.], *adv.*, *in nowise, by no means* (post-class.): immortalitatis sedem nullatenus obtinebis, Mart. Cap. 2, § 135; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12, § 3.

nullĭbi, *adv.* [nullus-ibi], *nowhere* (post-class.), Vitr. 7, 1, 4 (dub.); cf. οὐδαμῶς, nullibi, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

nullĭfĭcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nullifico], *a despising, contempt* (eccl. Lat.): nullificamen populi, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 7, and 17, from Psalm 21, 7.

nullĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a despising, contempt* (eccl. Lat.): quae ignominia? quae nullificatio? Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14 *fin.*

nullĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [nullus-facio], *to esteem lightly; to despise, contemn* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Psych. 15; Hier. Ep. 135.

nullus, a, um (*gen. m.* nulli, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 99 Ritschl; Ter. And. 3, 5, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 48; *gen. f.* nullae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; v. Ritschl ad h. l.; *dat. m.* nullo, Caes. B. G. 6, 13; *dat. f.* nullae, Prop. 1, 20, 35; and cf. Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; Caecil. ib. p. 678; *gen.* usu. nullīus, but nullĭus, Lucr. 1, 224; 926; 4, 1; Hor. Epod. 16, 61; id. Ep. 1, 1, 14), *adj.* [ne-ullus], *not any, none, no.* **I.** In gen.: semita nulla, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.): nulla videbatur aptior persona, Cic. Lael. 1, 4: praecepta, id. Off. 1, 37, 132: lites, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior, id. N. D. 1, 35, 97: nullo pacto, id. Mur. 13, 28: nullo certo ordine, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: nullo discrimine, Verg. A. 1, 574: aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, *no consul has the right*, Sall. C. 29, 3 (al. nullius): nulla verius quam ubi ea cogitentur, hostium castra esse, Liv. 22, 53, 8 Weissenb. (al. nullo): nullum meum minimum dictum, *not the slightest word on my part*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: nullusdum, *none as yet:* nulladum via, Liv. 5, 34; 29, 11: nulli rei esse, *to be good for nothing:* nequam hominem dixerunt nulli rei, neque frugis bonae, Gell. 7, 11, 1; 13, 30, 3: nullius partis esse, *on neither side*, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2.— **B.** *Subst.:* **nullus,** īus, *m.*, for nemo, *no one, nobody* (rare in Cic.): *Pi.* Qui scire possum? *Chry.* Nullus plus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 12: sunt nulli, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: ut nullo egeat, id. Lael. 9, 30: ego quidem nulli vestrum deero, Liv. 6, 18, 8: nulli ea placere sententia, id. 37, 15, 1: ab nullo repetere beneficia, Sall. J. 96, 2: aut nullo aut quam paucissimis praesentibus, id. ib. 109, 1: nullo poscente, Verg. G. 1, 128: nullo hostium sustinente novum ac velut infernum aspectum, Tac. G. 43: a nullo ante nos prodita, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: nullus denique tam abjectae condicionis fuit, cujus, etc., Suet. Calig. 35: hoc nullus nisi arte assequi potest, Quint. 8 prooem. § 16: nulli non parta libertas est, Curt. 5, 8, 14.— *Fem.:* **nulla,** īus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 24; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20; Prop. 2, 3, 1; 3, 24 (31), 41; Ov. R. Am. 747; Just. 28, 4, 4.—In *plur.* (rare): nam, reor, nullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: nullis adversus Romanos auxilia denegabant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 45, 1: nullis defendentibus, Nep. Them. 4, 1: nullis magis opus esse magistris vivendi quam plerisque qui, etc., Lact. 3, 15, 10; Verg. G. 2, 10; Sen. Ep. 73, 1; Tac. A. 2, 77 *fin.;* id. H. 2, 20: nulli duo, *not two, no two:* nullas duas in tot milibus hominum indiscretas effigies exsistere, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8; so, ita fit, ut nulli duo concinant, id. 3, 1, 3, § 16: nullus alter, nullus unus, *no other, no one:* scelestiorem nullum illuxere alterum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22: nullā re unā magis oratorem commendari, quam, etc., Cic. Brut. 59, 216; cf.: ut unum signum Byzantii ex maximo numero nullum haberent, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: nullus non, *every:* nullā rerum suarum non relictā inter hostes, Liv. 8, 26: nullo non se die extulit, Sen. Ep. 12, 8; Suet. Caes. 76: non nullus; v. nonnullus.—In the *neutr.*, **nullum,** nullīus, *nothing* (rare for nihil): Grai praeter laudem nullius avari, Hor. A. P. 324: nullius acrior custos, quam libertatis fuit, Flor. 1, 26: nullo sibi relicto praeter querelas, etc., Amm. 14, 1, 4: nullum magnum quod extremum est, Sen. Ep. 4, 3: nullo magis studia, quam spe gaudent, Quint. 2, 4, 43.— *Abl.* nullo, for nullā re (post-Aug.): nullo magis exterritus est quam quod, etc., Tac. A. 3, 15: nullo magis Caesarem Augustum demeruit, Sen. Ben. 2, 25, 1: deus nullo magis hominem separavit a ceteris animalibus quam dicendi facultate, Quint. 2, 16, 12; 2, 4, 13; 5, 14, 14.—**C.** (Mostly conversational.) Nullus, = non, *not, not at all:* at tu edepol nullus creduas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 5; id. Rud. 4, 4, 91: is nullus venit, id. As. 2, 4, 2: memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10; id. Hec. 1, 2, 3 (cf. II. C. infra): Philotimus non modo nullus venit, sed, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 24, 4: Sextus ab armis nullus discedit, id. ib. 15, 22; cf. id. ib. 15, 29, 1: nolite arbitrari, me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. Sen. 22, 79: hereditas quae nulla debetur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 44; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of no account* or *moment, insignificant, trifling:* igitur tu Titias et Appuleias leges nullas putas? Cic. Leg. 2, 6, 14: nullum vero id quidem argumentum est, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: sed vides nullam esse rem publicam, nullum senatum, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1; Nep. Phoc. 1, 2: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 2, § 2: alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, quae nobis nulla sunt, Sall. C. 52, 21.—**B.** *Null, of no value:* ut sine his studiis vitam nullam esse ducamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20; Luc. 1, 589.— **C.** Nullus sum, *I am lost, undone, it's all over with me* (ante-class.): si id factum est, ecce me nullum senem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 26; cf. id. Most. 2, 1, 41; id. Merc. 1, 2, 52; 104: nullu's, Geta, nisi, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 1; cf. id. And. 3, 4, 20.

num, *adv.* [an *acc. m.*, of which nam is the *acc. f.*], an interrog. particle, usually implying that a negative answer is expected. **I.** In a direct interrogation (no corresp. term in English). (*a*) Num esse amicum suspicari visus est? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 102; Ter. And. 2, 2, 29: num igitur tot ducum naufragium sustulit artem gubernandi? aut num imperatorum scientia nihil est, quia, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: num exspectatis, dum L. Metellus testimonium dicat? id. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 122; id. Rep. 1, 11, 17: num barbarorum Romulus rex fuit? id. ib. 1, 37, 58.— (*β*) Followed by *an*, continuing the inquiry: num furis, an prudens ludis me obscura canendo? Hor. S. 2, 5, 58: num iratum timemus Jovem? . . . an ne turpiter faceret, Cic. Off. 3, 28, 102.— (*γ*) Esp., with *quis, quando* (= aliquis, aliquando): numquis hic est? nemo est, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 1: num quae trepidatio? num qui tumultus? Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: num quando perditis civibus vexillum defuturum putatis? id. Phil. 5, 11, 29.—(*δ*) Num quid (also numquid) vis? *do you wish any thing further? is there any thing else?* a very common form of leave-taking, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 44; 46; 3, 3, 15 et saep.; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 49 Don.; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6; 5, 2, 2; Liv. 6, 34, 7; for which, also: numquid me vis? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 119; id. Mil. 2, 6, 92; and elliptically: numquid me? Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 6. —(*ε*) *Numquid* is also used adverbially; v. numquid.—(*ζ*) Joined to *nam* and *ne*, numnam, numne, in anxious and surprised inquiry: eho numnam hic relictus custos? Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 55: numne vis me ire ad cenam? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 65: deum ipsum numne vidisti? Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; id. Lael. 11, 36 (so B. and K., Halm. But Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 248, denies the Latinity of the form numne; cf. Hand, Turs. 4, 79; and, contra, Rib. Lat. Part. p. 13).—**II.** In an indirect interrogation, *whether:* quaero, num aliter ac nunc eveniunt, evenirent? Cic. Fat. 3, 6: videte, num dubitandum vobis sit, omni studio ad id bellum incumbere, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: jusserunt speculari, num sollicitati animi sociorum essent, Liv. 42, 19: exsistit hoc loco quaedam quaestio subdifficilis: num quando amici novi, digni amicitiā veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Lael. 19, 67; so, num quando, id. Phil. 5, 11, 29; id. Vatin. 6, 17: num quis, id. Att. 13, 8; id. Clu. 38, 105; id. Off. 1, 3, 7: videamus ergo, num expositio haec longior demum esse debeat, *whether this explanation should not be a little longer still*, Quint. 4, 2, 79: consultus, num et . . . vellet, *whether he did not also wish*, Suet. Aug. 18.

Nŭma, ae, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 18 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 13, 25; 2, 18, 33; Ov. F. 2, 69; id. ib. 3, 305 sqq.; Juv 3, 16; 8, 156 al.—**II.** Numa Marcius (Martius), *a Sabine, a friend of the former and high-priest*, Liv. 1, 20; Tac. A. 6, 11.

Nŭmāna, ae, *f.*, *a sea-coast town in Picenum*, now *Umana*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Sil. 8, 433; Mel. 2, 4, 6.— Hence, **II. Nŭmānas,** ātis, *adj.*, *Numanian*, Inscr. Grut. 446, 1 and 2; Inscr. Don. cl. 5, n. 1.

Nŭmantĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *captured and destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger*, now *Garray*, Liv. Ep. 47; 54 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; Flor. 2, 18; Eutr. 4, 17; Mel. 2, 6, 4.— Hence, **II. Nŭmantīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Numantine.* De Numantino foedere, *made by* C. Mancinus, *but not ratified by the Senate*, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Fin. 2, 17, 54.— *Subst.:* **Nŭmantīnus,** i, *m.*, *a surname given to Scipio Africanus, as the taker of Numantia;* cf. Ov. F. 1, 596.— In *plur.* **Nŭmantīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Numantines*, Juv. 8, 11; Liv. Ep. 59.

nŭmārĭus, v. nummarius.

Nŭmānus, i, *m.*, *a Rutulian, surnamed* Remulus, Verg. A. 9, 592.

nŭmātĭo, v. nummatio.

nŭmātus, v. nummatus.

numella, ae, *f.*, *a kind of shackle* or *fetter*, for criminals, slaves, and cattle: numella genus vinculi, quo quadrupedes deligantur, solet autem ea fieri nervo, aut corio crudo bovis, ut plurimum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; less trustworthy is the explanation of Nonius: numellae machinae genus ligneum ad discruciandos noxios paratum, quo et collum et pedes immittunt. Plautus Asinaria (3, 2, 5): nervos, catenas, carcerem, numellas, pedicas, boias, Non. 144, 25 sq.; Col. 7, 8, 6: ubi potest etiam numella fabricari, ut, etc., id. 6, 19, 2 (al. numelli; al. numellae).

numellus, i, *m.*, v. numella *fin.*

nūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [for nuimen, root nu-; Gr. νεύω, nod; Lat. nuo in re-nuo, etc.], prop., *a nodding with the head, a nod:* numen quasi nutus dei ac potestas dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.— Hence, trop., *a nod,* i. e. *command, will.* ***I.** In gen.: ad numen mentis momenque moveri, Lucr. 3, 144 (but id. 2, 632, and 4, 179, the correct reading is momine, v. Lachm.). — **II.** In partic., *the divine will, the will* or *power of the gods, divine sway* (the class. signif. of the word): numen dicunt esse imperium, dictum ab nutu: numina sunt, quojus imperium maximum esse videatur, Varr. L. L. 7, § 85 Müll.: deo, cujus numini parent omnia, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: multa saepe prodigia vim ejus (Cereris) numenque declarant, id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: di inmortales suo numine atque auxilio sua templa atque urbis tecta defendunt, id. Cat. 2, 13, 29: numen interdictumque deorum immortalium, id. Pis. 21, 48: nox et Diana, Nunc, nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos Iram atque numen vertite, Hor. Epod.

5, 54.—To Fortune: nullum numen abest, si sit prudentia, Juv. 10, 365.—Hence, transf., of the *will, might, authority* of powerful persons: flectere tenta Caesareum numen, numine, Bacche, tuo, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 45; cf. id. P. 4, 13, 24: annuite, Patres Conscripti, nutum numenque vestrum invictum Campanis, Liv. 7, 30; cf.: quanta potestas, quanta majestas, quantum denique numen, sit historiae, Plin. Ep. 9, 27, 1.—**B.** *Godhead, divinity, deity, divine majesty*, etc.: numina Palladis, Verg. A. 3, 543: per Dianae numina, Hor. Epod. 17, 3: venerantur numina nymphae, Mygdonidesque nurus, Ov. M. 6, 44: audis . . . positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, Hor. C. 3, 10, 8.—Concr., *a divinity, deity, a god, goddess*: caeleste numen, Liv. 1, 21, 1; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4; 5, 1, 3; Amm. 19, 1, 4: summum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 30, 4; Amm. 15, 8, 9; 17, 7, 3 al.: templa et effigies numinum, Tac. A. 1, 10; 1, 73; 3, 71; 15, 45; Suet. Calig. 22: nos magna precati Numina, Verg. A. 3, 634: si quem Numina laeva sinunt, id. G. 4, 7: promissaque numine firmat, i. e. *by calling a god to witness, by an oath*, Ov. M. 10, 430: vadimus immixti haud numine nostro, *the divinity not with us*, Verg. A. 2, 396, cf. sqq.: hospes numinis Idaei, Juv. 3, 138: in contumeliam numinum, Plin. Pan. 11: Titus numinibus aequatus est, id. ib. 35: numinis loco habere, Tac. G. 8: numina quibus sacrificabat, Val. Max. 5, 10, ext. 2: ea numina, i. e. Apollo and Diana, Tac. A. 3, 61; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 18, 13, 35, § 132.—Of the manes of a beloved person: juro per illos manes, numina mei doloris, Quint. 6 prooem. § 10 Spald.

nŭmĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [numerus], *that can be numbered* or *counted, numerable* (poet. and very rare): calculus, Ov. M. 5, 588: populus utpote parvus, *easily numbered*, Hor. A. P. 206.—Hence, **nŭmĕrābĭlĭter**, *adv.*, Ps.-Aug. Spec. 20.

nŭmĕrālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to number, numeral*: numerale nomen, in gram., *a numeral*, Prisc. pp. 579 and 581 P.

Nŭmĕrārĭa ae, *f.* [id.], *Arithmetic*, personified, *the genius of number*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 802.

nŭmĕrārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *An arithmetician*, Aug. in Psa. 146, § 11; id. Lib. Arb. 2, 11.—**II.** *An accountant, keeper of accounts*: numerarii vocati sunt, qui publicum nummum aerariis inferunt, Isid. Orig. 9, 4; Amm. 19, 9; Sid. Ep. 1, 11; 2, 1; 5, 7; Cod. Just. 12, tit. 50: De numerariis, actuariis, etc.

nŭmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [numero], *a counting out, paying, payment* (post-Aug.): ubi numeratio exigetur, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 24: ab isto fiet numeratio, Sen. Ep. 18, 4; 26, 8: numeratio pecuniae rei, non litterarum, facit obligationem, Gai. Inst. 3, 131 sq.

nŭmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a counter, numberer* (late Lat.): numerator siderum, Aug. Conf. 5, 4.

nŭmĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from numero.

Nŭmĕrĭa, ae, *f.* [numerus]. **I.** *The goddess of counting*: Numeria, quae numerare doceat, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.—**II.** *The goddess of speedy birth*, Varr. ap. Non. 352, 31 sq.

* **1. nŭmĕrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to number, numeral*: aestimatio, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 58 Mai.

2. Nŭmĕrĭus, ii, *m.*, abbrev. N., *a Roman* praenomen: qui celeriter erant nati, fere Numerios praenominabant, Varr. ap. Non. 352, 29. Concerning the introduction of this praenomen into the Fabian gens, v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll. So, Numerius (abbrev. N.) Fabius Buteo, Liv. 41, 28: N. Fabius Vibulanus, *a consul*, id. 4, 43: Numerius, Numestius, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 7; 24, 1, 5.—(*Fem.* Numeria was not in use, Varr. L. L. 9, § 55 Müll.)

3. Nŭmĕrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, Q. Numerius Rufus, *a tribune of the people*, A. U. C. 697, *an enemy of Cicero*, Cic. Sest. 33, 72; 38, 82; 43, 94.—Hence, **II. Nŭmĕrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Numerius, Numerian*: rauduseulum, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.

1. nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [numerus], *to count, reckon, number* (syn. recenseo). **I.** Lit.: si singulos numeremus in singulas (civitates), Cic. Rep. 3, 4, 7: ea, si ex reis numeres, innumerabilia sunt; si ex rebus, modica, id. de Or. 2, 32, 137: numerare per digitos, Ov. F. 3, 123: votaque pro dominā vix numeranda facit, *that can hardly be counted, almost innumerable*, Tib. 4, 4, 12: amores divûm numerare, Verg. G. 4, 347: pecus, id. E. 3, 34: viros, Sil. 7, 51: milites, Luc. 3, 285: aureos voce digitisque numerare, Suet. Claud. 21: numera sestertia quinque omnibus in rebus—numerentur deinde labores, Juv. 9, 41 sq.: numera senatum, said to the consul by a senator opposed to a bill, and who considered that there was not a quorum of senators present; like the phrase *to demand a call of the House*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.: ne quid ad senatum consule! aut numera, Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2 Orell. *N. cr.*: posset rem impedire, si, ut numerarentur, postularet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2 (cf. also Plin. Pan. 76).—In law, of days granted for deliberation, etc.: continui dies numerantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 173; cf.: tempus numeratur, id. ib. 2, 172.—**B.** In partic., of money, *to count out, pay out, pay*: stipendium numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: pecuniam de suo, id. Att. 16, 16, A, § 5; id. Fl. 19, 44; Nep. Ep. 3, 6: talenta, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquid usurae nomine, id. ib. 42: alicui pensionem, Liv. 29, 16: magnam pecuniam numerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 3.—*Absol.*, Plaut. As. Perioch. 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To reckon, number* as one's own, i. e. *to have, possess* (rare): donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: triumphos, Juv. 6, 169: tum licet a Pico numeres genus, id. 8, 131: veterani tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35.—**B.** *To account, reckon, esteem, consider* as any thing.—With two *acc.*: Sulpicium accusatorem suum numerabat, non competitorem, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: hos non numero consulares, id. Fam. 12, 2, 3: stellas singulas numeras deos, id. N. D. 3, 16, 40; id. Phil. 13, 4, 7: quae isti bona numerant, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 44; cf.: sapientes cives, qualem me et esse et numerari volo, id. Fam. 1, 9, 18: is prope alter Timarchides numerabatur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: numerare aliquid beneficii loco, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1: mors in beneficii parte (al. partem) numeretur, id. Phil. 11, 1, 3: voluptatem nullo loco, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: aliquid in bonis, id. Leg. 2, 5, 12; id. Fin. 1, 9, 31: aliquid in actis, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: Herennius in mediocribus oratoribus numeratus est, id. Brut. 45, 166: aliquem in septem (sc. sapientibus), id. Par. 1, 1, 8.—With *inter*: ipse honestissimus inter suos numerabatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: aliquem inter decemviros, Liv. 3, 35, 3: quae jactura inter damna numerata non est, Just. 2, 5, 11; Lact. 2, 12, 4; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11: numerabatur inter ostenta deminutus magistratuum numerus, Tac. A. 12, 64; id. G. 29; id. Or. 12; Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 1; 5, 3, 6; Quint. 3, 7, 18 al.: inter amicos, Ov. P. 4, 9, 35: aliquem post aliquem, Tac. H. 1, 77: Thucydides numquam est numeratus orator, Cic. Brut. 45, 166. — Hence, **nŭmĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *counted out, paid down*: argentum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 57; hence, in *ready money, in cash*: hic sunt quinque argenti lectae numeratae minae, id. Ps. 4, 7, 50: duo talenta argenti numerata, id. As. 1, 3, 41: (vendidit aedis) praesentariis Argenti minis numeratis, id. Trin. 4, 3, 75: dos uxoris numerata, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: pecunia, id. Fl. 32, 80.—Hence, *subst.*: **nŭmĕrātum**, i, *n.*, *ready money, cash*: quae tua est suavitas nolles a me hoc tempore aestimationem accipere; nam numeratum, si cuperem, non haberem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 9: ut numerato malim quam aestimatione, id. Att 12, 25, 1; Liv. 36, 21 *fin.*; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 166: in numerato, *in ready money*: testamento edixit relinquere in numerato HS DC, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 135: proferre in numerato, id. 33, 3, 17, § 55; Gai. Inst. 2, 196; 3, 141.—Hence, **B.** Trop.: in numerato habere, *to have in readiness* (a phrase of Augustus): dictum est de actore facile dicente ex tempore, ingenium eum in numerato habere, Quint. 6, 3, 111; cf. Sen. Contr. 2, 13 *fin.*

2. nŭmĕrō, *adv.*, v. numerus *fin.*

nŭmĕrōsē, *adv.*, v. numerosus *fin.*

nŭmĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [numerosus]. **I.** *A great number, multitude* (post-class.): numerositas innumera, Macr. S. 5, 20: filiarum, Tert. Monog. 4: curialium, Cod. Th. 12, 5, 3: Scriptorum, Sid. Carm. 23, 150.—**II.** *Rhythm, harmony*, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 4, 20; id. ib. 55, 109.

nŭmĕrōsĭter, *adv.*, v. numerosus *fin.*

nŭmĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [numerus]. **I.** *Consisting of a great number, numerous, manifold* (post-Aug.): numerosa pubes, Val. Fl. 5, 40: partus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233: numerosâ caede futuram ultus mortem, Sil. 10, 172: herba radice magnâ, numerosa, Plin. 21, 24, 95, § 167: civitas, numerosissima provinciae totius, *the most populous*, Tac. Agr. 17: numerosissima florum varietas, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125: numerosissima suffragia, id. 7, 28, 29, § 101: classis, Juv. 7, 151: excelsae turris tabulata, id. 10, 106: copia sa et numerosa domus, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 4: debitor arcae, Mart. 3, 31, 3; id. 4, 1, 3: pullus equinus lato et musculorum toris numeroso pectore, Col. 6, 29, 2; so, feminibus torosis ac numerosis, id. ib.: pictor diligentior quam numerosior, *who is more accurate than prolific*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 130: gymnasium longe numerosius laxiusque, *more extensive, with more wings*, Plin. Ep. 10, 48, 4: numerosa tabula, *a painting with many figures*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138: numerosum opus, *of various contents*, Quint. 5, 10, 10: sermo, id. 8, 6, 64: pectus, Col. 6, 9, 2: numerosa res means *variously accomplished, having a knowledge of many things*: RES NVMEROSA FVI, Inscr. Grut. 655, 3.—**II.** *Full of rhythm* or *harmony, according to rhythm, measured, rhythmical, harmonious, melodious* (class.): numerosaque bracchia ducit, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 29: numerosos ponere gressus (al. gestus), id. P. 4, 2, 33: numerosa oratio, *rhythmical, melodious*: si numerosum est id in omnibus sonis atque vocibus, quod habet quasdam impressiones et quod metiri possumus intervallis aequalibus; recte, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185: apta et numerosa oratio, id. Or. 50; 52: numerosus Horatius, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 49: Myron numerosior in arte, quam Polycletus, *more harmonious*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **1. nŭmĕrōsē. A.** *Numerously, multifariously* (not in Cic.): numerosius onerare, Col. 4, 21, 2: numerosius dividere, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.—*Sup.*: familias numerosissime comparant, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 14: sententias versare quam numerosissime, Quint. 10, 5, 9: numerose loqui, *to speak in the plural number*, Tert. adv. Prax. 12.—**B.** *Rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously* (class.): fidiculae numerose sonantes? Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: (sententia) cadit numerose, id. Brut. 8, 34: numerose dicere, id. Or. 66, 221; 65, 219; 62, 210: numerosius dicere, Gell. 7, 3, 53.—**2. nŭmĕrōsĭter**, *rhythmically, harmoniously, melodiously*, Arn. 2, 73.

nŭmĕrus, i, *m.* [Gr. νέμω, to distribute; cf.: numa, nemus, nummus], *a number*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: illi octo cursus septem efficiunt distinctos intervallis sonos: qui numerus rerum omnium fere nodus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: duo hi numeri, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: consummare perfectissimum numerum, quem novem novies multiplicata componunt, Sen. Ep. 58: numerumque referri Jussit, *that their number should be counted*, Verg. E. 6, 85; cf.: numerus argenteorum facilior usui est, *the counting, reckoning*, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*: sed neque quam multae species, nec nomina quae sint Est numerus; neque enim numero conprendere refert, *cannot be counted*, Verg. G. 2, 104: eorumque nummorum vis et potestas non in numero erat, sed in pondere, Gai. Inst. 1, 122.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A certain collective quantity, a body, number* of persons or things: tunc deinceps proximi cujusque collegii . . . in sortem coicerentur, quoad is numerus effectus esset, quem ad numerum in provincias mitti oporteret, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8: haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; Liv. 38, 22: eum clavum, quia rarae per ea tempora litterae erant, notam numeri annorum fuisse ferunt, Liv. 7, 3: Pompilius ad pristinum numerum duo augures addidit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26: haec enim sunt tria numero, *in number, altogether*, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: classis mille numero navium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48: oppida sua omnia, numero ad duodecim, incendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: ad duorum milium numero ex Pompeianis cecidisse reperiebamus, id. B. C. 3, 53: reliqui omnes, numero quadraginta, interfecti, Sall

J. 53, 4; cf. id. ib. 93, 8: cum magnus piratarum numerus deesset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72: ad eorum numerum, *to the full number of them*, id. ib. 2, 5, 28. § 73; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13; Caes. B. G. 5, 20: si naves suum numerum haberent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133: supra numerum, *superfluous*, Suet. Ner. 15; id. Claud. 25: magnus numerus frumenti, *a great quantity*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; cf. id. Planc. 26, 64; Caes. B. C. 2, 18: vini, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 66; so without an adj., like the Engl. *number*, for *a great number :* est (in eâdem provinciâ) numerus civium Romanorum atque hominum honestissimorum, id. Font. 5, 13 (1, 3): plures numero tuti, Tac. A. 14, 49 *fin.:* sed illos Defendit numerus, Juv. 2, 46; cf. Verg. E. 7, 52: latet in numero virtus, Sil. 1, 323. — **2.** In *plur.:* numeri, *the mathematics, astronomy :* ut a sacerdotibus barbaris numeros et caelestia acciperet, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: Thales hoc etiam numeris inquirit et astris, Sid. 15, 79: numerisque sequentibus astra, Stat. Th. 4, 411. —Rarely in *sing.*, Claud. Cons. Mall. 130.— **3.** In milit. lang., *a division* of the army, *a troop, band* (post-Aug.): sparsi per provinciam numeri, Tac. Agr. 18; cf.: plena urbs exercitu insolito: multi ad hoc numeri e Germaniâ ac Britanniâ, id. H. 1, 6: nondum distributi in numeros erant, Plin. Ep. 10, 29 (38). 2: revocare ad officium numeros, Suet. Vesp. 6: militares numeri, *cohorts*, Amm. 14, 7, 19: in numeris esse, *to be enrolled*, Dig. 29, 1, 43; cf. ib. 29, 1, 38; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 86; Inscr. Grut. 1096. —**4.** Like the Gr. ἀριθμός, *a mere number*, opp. to quality, worth: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *we are mere numbers, ciphers*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27; cf. Juv. 2, 46 supra.— **5.** In gram., *a number* (singular, plural, dual), Varr. L. L. 9, § 65 sq. Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 27; 1, 5, 42; 47; 1, 6, 25 et saep. — **C.** Transf., poet., *dice* (marked with numbers): seu ludet numerosque manu jactabit eburnos, Ov. A. A. 2, 203: et modo tres jactet numeros, id. ib. 3, 355; cf. Suet. Tib. 14, 2.—**II.** Trop., *number, rank, place, position, estimation, relation, class, category* (cf.: nomen, locus, in loco, in vicem): me adscribe talem (i. e. talium) in numerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 33: in illo antiquorum hominum numero reponi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210: in deorum numero haberi, id. N. D. 3, 19, 48: reponere, id. ib. 3, 3, 21: referre, id. ib. 3, 1, 12: numero beatorum aliquem eximere, Hor. C. 2, 2, 18: si quo in numero illud, quod per similitudinem affertur, et quo in loco illud, cujus causâ affertur, haberi conveniat, ostendetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 151; id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: ex hoc numero hunc esse, id. Arch. 7, 16: parentis numero alicui esse, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61 sq.: in hostium numero habere aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: ducere in numero hostium, id. ib. 6, 32: hujus originis apud veteres numerus erat exilis, Amm. 23, 6, 35: in numero esse, *to be of the number of, to be reckoned among, to be* any thing, Lucr. 5, 180: Q. Aelius Tubero fuit illo tempore nullo in oratorum numero, Cic. Brut. 31, 117: sine actione summus orator esse in numero nullo potest, id. de Or. 3, 56, 213: quo sunt in numero Curiosolites, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 75, 4; 3, 7, 2; Nep. Att. 1, 4: quo in numero ego sum, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 44, 3; 3, 53, 2: qui in eo numero fuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 25; id. Fl. 4, 9; id. Fam. 7, 6, 1: quo in numero hi quoque fuerunt, Liv. 39, 36 *fin.* — Without *in :* ut civium numero simus, Liv. 4, 4, 12; 7, 30, 19; 30, 42, 9; 4, 56, 11; 36, 35, 9: aliquem hostium numero habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 6, 3; id. B. C. 3, 82, 3; id. B. G. 6, 21, 2: qui hostium numero non sunt, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; id. Brut. 20, 78: aliquo numero esse, *to be of some repute*, id. Fam. 1, 10; Caes. B. G. 6, 13, 1; cf. Cic. Or. 62, 208; id. de Or. 3, 9, 33: Bambalio quidam, homo nullo numero, *of no account*, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: numerum aliquem obtinere, id. Brut. 47, 175. — **B.** *A part* of a whole, *member, category :* omnes numeros virtutis continet, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: varium et elegans omni fere numero poëma, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9: mundus perfectus expletusque omnibus suis numeris atque partibus, id. N. D. 2, 13, 37: animalia imperfecta suisque Trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 427; 7, 126: quid omnibus numeris praestantius? Quint. 10, 1, 91: liber numeris omnibus absolutus, Plin. Ep. 9, 38; cf. of the days of the month: luna alternis mensibus XXX. implebit numeros, alternis vero detrahet singulos, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325.—Hence, omnium numerorum esse, *to be complete, perfect*, Petr. 68: puer omnium numerûm, id. ib. 63. And, on the contrary: deesse numeris suis, *to be deficient*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 11.—**C.** *Order:* quaecumque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, Digerit in numerum, Verg. A. 3, 446.—**D.** *An office, duty, part :* ad numeros exige quidque suos, Ov. R. Am. 372: Veneri numeros eripere suos, id. H. 4, 88; id. Am. 3, 7, 18; cf. id. ib. 3, 7, 26: verae numeros modosque ediscere vitae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 143.— **E.** *Musical measure, time, rhythm, harmony, numbers :* in numerum exsultant, Lucr. 2, 631: in musicis numeri, et voces et modi, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187; Quint. 9, 4, 126; histrio si paulum se movet extra numerum, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26; Quint. 12, 2, 12: sit igitur hoc cognitum, in solutis etiam verbis inesse numeros, Cic. Or. 56, 190: Isocrates verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxit, id. ib. 52, 174: in solutâ oratione . . . modum tamen et numerum quendam oportere servari, id. Brut. 8, 32: multum interest, utrum numerosa sit, id est similis numerorum, an plane e numeris constet oratio, id. Or. 65, 220: redigere omnes fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, id. ib. 61, 208.—Hence, quamvis nil extra numerum fecisse modumque Curas, *nothing out of measure, improper*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 59.— **2.** *A measure, number*, in poetry: nam cum sint numeri plures, iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; id. Or. 64, 215: numeris nectere verba, Ov. P. 4, 2, 30; 4, 2, 5: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, i. e. *the tune*, Verg. E. 9, 45: numerisque fertur Lege solutis, Hor. C. 4, 2, 11.—**3.** *A verse*, in gen. (poet.): arma gravi numero violentaque bella parabam Edere, i. e. *verses in heroic metre*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 1: impares, i. e. *elegiac verses*, id. ib. 3, 1, 37.— Hence, **nŭmĕrō** (*abl.*), adverb., lit., measured according to number or time, i. e. *precisely, exactly, just* (only ante-class.; freq. in Plautus; not found in Ter. or Lucr.). **A.** *Just, precisely, at the right time, on the instant :* numero mihi in mentem fuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25: neminem vidi, qui numero sciret, quod scitu est opus, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 170 Müll.—**B.** *Quickly, rapidly, soon :* numero significat cito, Non. 352, 16 sq.: (apes) si quando displicatae sunt, cymbalis et plausibus numero reducunt in locum unum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7. —With *nimis :* perfalsum et abs te creditum numero nimis, *too quickly, too soon*, Afran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.: numquam nimis numero quemquam vidi facere, quam facto est opus, Turp. ap. Non. 352, 20.— **2.** In a bad sense, *too quickly, too hastily, too soon :* Menaechme, numero huc advenis ad prandium: Nunc opsonatu redeo, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 13: numero dicis, id. Cas. 3, 5, 28; id. Mil. 5, 1, 6: o Apella, o Zeuxis pictor, Cur numero estis mortui, hinc exemplum ut pingeretis? *why have you died too soon?* id. Poen. 5, 4, 102; Afran. ap. Non. 352, 26; id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. l. l.

1. Nŭmīcĭus, ii, and **Nŭmīcus,** i, *m.*, *a small river in Latium, near Lavinium, on the banks of which stood the grove of* Juppiter Indiges, now *Rio Torto.* **A.** Form Numicius (rare): amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56: corniger, Ov. F. 3, 647.— **B.** Form Numicus: venerandi Numici Unda, Tib. 2, 5, 43; in *nom.* Numicus, Sil. 8, 180; Liv. 1, 2, 6; Sil. 2, 15; Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 14, 2; Verg. A. 7, 150; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 620 al.

2. Nŭmīcĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* So, L. Numicius Circeiensis, Liv. 8, 3: T. Numicius Priscus, *a consul*, id. 2, 63: Ti. Numicius, *a tribune of the people*, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: Minucius Thermus, Tac. A. 16, 20. To Numicius is addressed Hor. Ep. 1, 6.

Nŭmĭda, ae, *m.*, = Νομάς, *a nomad :* Arabia Numidarum, Vitr. 8, 3, 8 (= Arabia Nomadum, Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72): Numidas dicimus quos Graeci Νομάδας, sive quod id genus hominum pecoribus negotietur, sive quod herbis, ut pecora aluntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.—**II.** In partic., *a Numidian ;* usually in the *plur.*, **Nŭmĭdae,** ārum, *the Numidians, a people of Northern Africa, between Mauritania and the territory of Carthage*, in the modern *Algiers*, Sall. J. 46, 3; 66, 2; 89, 7; Liv. 29, 31; 34; Verg. A. 4, 41; Hor. C. 3, 11, 47.— Enslaved and used in Rome as mounted attendants and messengers, Sen. Ep. 87, 8; 123, 6; Tac. H. 2, 40; Inscr. Orell. 2877: Numidarum columnae, i. e. *of Numidian marble*, Juv. 7, 182.—In *gen. plur.:* Numidûm gentes, Mart. 12, 26, 6.—In *sing.:* Numida, Sall. J. 12, 4.—**2.** As *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Numidians, Numidian :* Numidae jaculatores, Liv. 28, 11; Numidae leones, Ov. A. A. 2, 183; Numida dens, i. e. *ivory*, id. P. 4, 9, 28: ursos figebat Numidas, Juv. 4, 100.—**3.** *A Roman surname:* Plotius Numida, Hor. C. 1, 36.—**B.** Hence, **1. Nŭmĭdĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of Numidia*, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Sall. J. 8, 1; 13, 2; 16, 5; Col. 3, 12, 6 et saep.— Whence, **Nŭmĭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Numidian*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55.—**2. Nŭmĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Numidian:* equi Numidici, Liv. 30, 6: scuta, Sall. J. 94, 1: cedri, Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 216: gallina, Col. 8, 2, 2; called also Numidicae aves, Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132: marmor, called also Libycum, Poenum, id. 5, 3, 2, § 22; 36, 6, 8, § 49; Sen. Ep. 86, 6: Numidicus, *a surname of* Q. Caecilius Metellus, *bestowed on him for his victory over Jugurtha*, Vell. 2, 11, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 62, 1.

Nŭmĭsĭus, a, *the name of a Roman and Latin gens.* **1.** C. Numisius, Liv. 41, 8.—**2.** T. Numisius Tarquiniensis, Liv. 45, 17.—**3.** Numisius Tiro, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8.— **4.** Numisius Lupus, Tac. H. 1, 79; 3, 10.— **5.** Numisius Rufus, Tac. H. 4, 22; 59; 70. —**6.** Numisius, *a Latin chieftain*, Liv. 8, 11.—Hence, **II. Nŭmĭsĭānus,** a, um (**Nŭmēsĭānus,** Isid. Orig. 17, 5), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Numisius, Numisian :* Numisiana vitis, Col. 3, 2, 2; 7; 12, 43, 9; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

nŭmisma and **nummisma,** ătis, v. nomisma.

Nŭmistro, ōnis, *f.*, *a city in Lucania*, near the mod. *Muro*, Liv. 27, 2, 4; Front. 2, 2, 6.—Hence, **Nŭmistrāni** or **Nŭmestrāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Numistro, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

Nŭmĭtor, ōris, *m.* **I.** *A king of Alba, brother of Amulius, father of Ilia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 3; Ov. F. 4, 53; 809; 5, 75; id. M. 14, 773; Verg. A. 6, 768; Juv. 7, 74.—**II.** *A Rutulian*, Verg. A. 10, 342.

Nŭmĭtōrĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Numitorius, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163.—**2.** L. Numitorius, *a tribune of the people*, Liv. 2, 58.—**3.** P. Numitorius, Liv. 3, 45; 54.—**4.** Q. Numitorius Pullus, *a leader of Fregellæ in the contest of that city with the Romans*, Cic. Inv. 2, 34, 105; id. Fin. 5, 22, 62.—*His daughter* was named Numitoria, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17.

nummārĭus (so acc. to the better MSS., others **nūmārĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [nummus], *of* or *belonging to money, money-*. **I.** Lit.: difficultas nummaria, *pecuniary difficulty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69; cf.: difficultas rei nummariae, id. ib. 2, 4, 6, § 11: theca nummaria, *a money-box, coffer*, id. Att. 4, 7, 2: arca, Nov. ap. Non. 495, 25: res, *the coinage*, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: lex Cornelia nummaria, *passed by Sylla against forgery*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 108: poena, *a fine*, Dig. 4, 8, 11; Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 9.—**II.** Transf., *bribed with money, venal, mercenary :* judices, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; id. Clu. 28, 75: varia judicum genera: nummarii pauci, sed omnes irati, id. ib. 27, 75: judicium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131: interpres pacis, id. Clu. 36, 101: tribunal, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4.

(**nummātio** or **nūmāt-,** MSS. reading, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115; where Halm and Madv. have nundinatione, B. and K. mutatione.)

nummātus (**nūmāt-**), a, um, *adj.* [nummus], *moneyed, furnished with money, rich :* homo bene nummatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 58: bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38: nummatior revertor, App. M. 1, p. 105, 19.

Nummos-expalpōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [nummos-expalpor], *a flatterer for money*, a fictitious comic name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

‡ **nummōsus** (**nūm-**), a, um, *adj.* [nummus], *well furnished with money, wealthy, rich* (for the usual nummatus),

hoc inclinamentum hujuscemodi verborum, ut vinosus, mulierosus, religiosus, nummosus, significat copiam quandam immodicam rei, super quā dicitur, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2.

* **nummŭlārĭŏlus** (**nūm-**), i, *m. dim.* [nummularius], *a money-changer*, Sen. Apocol. *med.*

nummŭlārĭus (**nūm-**), a, um, *adj.* [nummulus], *of* or *belonging to money-changing ;* as *adj.* very rare: mensa, Dig. 14, 3, 20. — **II.** *Subst.* : **nummŭlārĭus** (**nūm-**), ii, *m., a money-changer, money-broker*, mensarius (post-Aug.; cf. argentarius): nummulario, non ex fide versanti pecunias, manus amputavit mensaeque ejus affixit, Suet. Galb. 9; Petr. 56; Dig. 16, 3, 7; Mart. 12, 57, 8.— **B.** *An officer of the mint who tested the silver before it was coined*, Inscr. Orell. 3226; 3227.

nummŭlus (**nūm-**), i, *m. dim.* [nummus], *some money, money :* nummulis acceptis, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6: nummulorum aliquid, id. ib. 1, 19, 9: nihil aliud curant, nisi agros, nisi villulas, nisi nummulos suos, id. ib. 8, 13, 2.

nummus (thus written in the better MSS., others **nūmus**), i (*gen. plur.* usu. nummūm, but nummorum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 115; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 117; Hor. S. 2, 3, 149, etc.), *m.* [from root νέμω; cf. numerus], *a piece of money, a coin, money.* **I.** In gen.: adulterini, *counterfeit money*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91: adulterati, Paul. Sent. 5, 25, 1: aurei, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 20: plumbei, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 11: argenteus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 36: putat suos nummos vos comedisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25: habere in nummis, *in ready money*, id. Off. 8, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; cf.: (hominem) non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse et semper fuisse, id. ib. 2, 4, 6, § 11; jactabatur enim temporibus illis nummus sic, ut nemo posset scire, quid haberet, *the value of money fluctuated*, id. Off. 3, 20, 80: asper, i. e. *not worn smooth by use*, Pers. 3, 69; cf. Sen. Ep. 19, 10: crescit amor nummi, Juv 14, 139.— **II.** In partic. **A.** *A Roman silver coin, called also* nummus sestertius, *and simply* sestertius (v. sestertius), *a sesterce :* eccos tris nummos habes, Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 1: cogit Scandilium quinque illa milia nummum dare atque annumerare Apronio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 61, § 140: binis milibus nummum, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 8; cf. for the *gen.* nummûm, Cic. Or. 46, 156, and v. Ritschl, prol. p. 89; *gen.* nummorum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 5; Suet. Aug. 46 *fin.;* id. Dom. 4 *fin.;* Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167 —With *sestertius*, Liv. 8, 11: percipere mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios nummos, Col. 3, 3, 9: sestertiis sescentis nummis, id. 3, 3, 9, § 13.— **2.** Transf., like our *farthing, cent*, to denote *a very small sum, a trifle, low price*, etc.: assident, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, *to a farthing, to a cent*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: ecquis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii nummo sestertio sibi addici velit? *at a farthing's value*, id. Rab. Post. 17, 45; id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 59: damnatus ... et sestertio nummo venilt, Liv. Epit. 55; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 34.— **B.** As a Greek coin, *two* drachmae (only in Plaut.): illi sunt drachumis miseri; me nemo potest Minoris quisquam nummo, ut surgam, subigere, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 19: *Me.* Quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt sacres sinceri? *Cy.* Nummo, id. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Ep. 1, 1, 52; id. Aul. 3, 2, 34.

numnam and **numne,** v. num, I. ζ.

numqua, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 34; more correctly written separate, num qua.

numquam or **nunquam** (both in good use; the former prevails before the Augustan age), *adv.* [ne-umquam], *at no time, never :* numquam edepol med istoc vinces, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 13: quod (principium) si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27; id. Att. 14, 13, 6: videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, id. ib. 7, 1, 2: illum numquam, dum haec natio viveret sine curā futurum, id. Sest. 63, 132: numquam ante hoc tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: numquam donec, Liv. 34, 23.—**B.** Followed by a negative. **1.** By a clause with *quin, ut non*, to denote that which *always* occurs: numquam fui usquam, quin me omnes amarent plurimum, Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 62: numquam epistulam tuam accipio, ut non protinus una simus, Sen. Ep. 40, 1.—**2.** With a negative in the same clause, affirmatively: numquam non ineptum, *always*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112; id. Fam. 12, 18, 1; Sen. Ep. 11, 4; cf.: probi mores numquam non plurimum profuerint, Quint. 7, 2, 33: numquam nisi honorificentissime Pompeium appellat, *never otherwise than, always*, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 10.— * **II.** For non, *not, by no means :* qui hodie numquam ad vesperam vivam! Plaut. As. 3, 3, 40: numquam omnes hodie moriemur inulti, Verg. A. 2, 670: numquam hodie effugies, *by no means*, id. E. 3, 49; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 270; id. Mil. 4, 4, 56; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: nihil in mentem? numquam quidquam (= prorsus nihil), Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 8.

Numquampostreddōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [numquam-post-reddo], *who never will return any thing*, a comically formed name: Quodsemelarripides Numquampostreddonides, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6. 22 (dub.; al. Numquamposteaeripides, *from whom one can never recover any thing, Nevergetagain's son*).

numquando, more correctly written separate, num quando; v. num.

num-quid (**nunqu-**), *adv. interrog.* **I.** In a direct interrogation, where there is no corresponding term in English: numquid meministi? *do you remember?* Ter. And. 5, 4, 40: numquid, Gnatho, tu dubitas, quin ego perierim? id. Eun. 5, 8, 13: numquid Pomponius istis Audiret leviora, pater si viveret? Hor. S. 1, 4, 52; 1, 4, 136; 1, 2, 69: numquid ergo illuc accedo? Quint. 6, 3, 79; cf. igitur, id. 7, 1, 55; 7, 1, 48.— Esp. in taking leave: num quid aliud? or num quid vis? *have you any thing further to say? do you want me longer? Eun.* Quid? Me num quid vis? *Meg.* Vale, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 53; 2, 2, 85; id. Curc. 4, 2, 39; id. Truc. 4, 4, 30: numquid aliut, id. Most. 2, 1, 57. — **II.** Rarely in an indirect interrog., *whether :* scire sane velim, numquid necesse sit, comitiis esse Romae, Cic. Att. 12, 8: si dubitare coeperit, numquid testatus decesserit, vel numquid vivat, Dig. 38, 15, 2.

num-quis (**nunqu-**), qui, quae (qua), quod, *pron. interrog. adj.*, usually written separate, num quis; v. num.

nunc, *adv.* [Sanscr. nu, nūnam, now; Gr. νύ, νῦν; cf. Lat. num, with *demonstr.* -ce], *now, at present, at this time* (prop. of that which is present to the speaker or writer). **A.** In gen. **1.** Contrasted with past time (opp. tum, tunc, antea, quondam, aliquando, olim, etc.): longe aliam, inquam, praebes nunc atque olim, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 53; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 4: alium esse censes nunc me atque olim, id. And. 3, 3, 13: omnia, quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dispersa quondam fuerunt, Cic. de Or 1, 42, 187: sed tu illum animum nunc adhibe, quaeso, quo me tum esse oportere censebas, id. Fam. 6, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24; Verg. A. 6, 776: sed erat tunc excusatio oppressis; nunc nulla est, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 14; Liv. 4, 34, 6; 4, 25, 13: arx minus aliquanto nunc munita quam antea, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 13: nunc si videtur, hoc; illud alias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; Liv. 29, 18, 18; Suet. Tib. 29: aut nunc ... aut aliquando, Cic. Mil. 25, 67: ante hoc tempus numquam ... sed nunc, id. Ac. 1, 1, 3.—**2.** Contrasted with future time (opp. postea, mox, olim, etc.): Cluentio nisi nunc satisfecero, postea satisfaciendi potestas non erit, Cic. Clu. 4, 10; Liv. 39, 19, 6: deos nunc testes esse, mox fore ultores, id. 3, 2, 4; 3, 25, 8: qui olim nominabitur, nunc intellegitur, Quint. 10, 1, 104; Verg. A. 4, 627; cf. Liv. 40, 15, 4.—**3.** *Absol.* of present time, without suggestion of contrast, = hodie, nostro tempore: nunc tibi pater hic est, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 21: Marcellus, qui nunc aedilis curulis est, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57.— With the *interrog. ne*, in the form **nuncine** (for nunc-ce-ne; ante-class.): hem, nuncin demum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 59. — **B.** Strengthened by demum, denique, primum (v. h. vv.): nunc demum intellego, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 62; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 12: nunc demum rescribo his litteris, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1: tantum accessit, ut mihi nunc denique amare videar, antea dilexisse, id. ib. 14, 17, A, 5; id. Fam. 9, 14, 11; Ov. A. A. 3, 121: nunc, quam rem oratum huc veni, primum proloquar, Plaut. Am. prol. 50; 2, 2, 63; 2, 2, 52: nunc primum hoc aures tuae crimen accipiunt? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 24; 2, 2, 60, § 147: hoc quoque propter tuos ternos denarios nunc primum postulatur, id. ib. 2, 3, 25, § 63.—**C.** In special phrases. **1.** Ut nunc est, *as things now are, in the present state of affairs, as matters stand :* constitui, ut nunc est, cum exercitu proficisci, Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 31, 17: quae (causae) si manebunt ... et, ut nunc est, mansurae videntur, Cic. Att. 12, 29, 1: suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5.— **2.** Qui nunc sunt, *the men of this time, those now living, the present age :* judiciis, qui nunc sunt, hominum, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43; Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147; cf.: tace stulta: non tu nunc hominum mores vides? *of the men of this day*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 57.— **3.** Nunc ipsum, *just now, at this very time :* quin nunc ipsum non dubitabo rem tantam abicere si id erit rectius, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 2; 8, 9, 2; 12, 40, 2: nunc tamen ipsum, id. ib. 12, 16, 11. —Nunc repeated with emphasis: nunc, nunc o liceat crudelem abrumpere vitam, Verg. A. 8, 579 (al. nunc o nunc); 5, 189: nunc, nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos Iram vertite, Hor. Epod. 5, 53. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of past or future time, conceived as present, *now, at that time.* **1.** Of past time: id adeo nos nunc factum invenimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 46: item Menandri Phasma nunc nuper dedit (Gr. νῦν ἄρτι), Ter. Eun. prol. 9: nunc in causā refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: quos ego campos antea nitidissimos vidissem, hos ita vastatos nunc videbam, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: nunc reus erat apud Crassum, id. Att. 2, 24, 4: cum eum antea tui similem in dicendo viderim, tum vero nunc ... multo videbam similiorem, id. Brut. 71, 250: incerto nunc etiam exitu victoriae signa intulerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 6; 6, 40, 6: nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, Hor C. 1, 37, 2.—Esp. in orat. obliq., where the nunc of direct narration is retained: dixit, nunc demum se voti esse damnatum, Nep Timol. 5, 3; Liv. 3, 19, 8; 3, 40, 10; 8, 33, 18; 8, 34, 3; 42, 52, 8: nec nunc adulteria objecturum ait, Tac. A. 11, 30; cf. Nipperd. ad Tac. A. 14, 35; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 774. —**2.** Of future time (rare): quis nunc te adibit? Cui videberis bella? Quem nunc amabis? Cat. 8, 16 sq.; Just. 8, 2, 10.—**B.** Of the state of affairs, the condition of the argument, etc., *now, under these circumstances, in view of this.* **1.** In gen.: nunc quoniam hominem generavit et ornavit deus, perspicuum sit, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27; Prop. 4, 9, 73: vera igitur illa sunt nunc omnia, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106: non ego nunc vereor, ne sis mihi vilior istis, Prop. 1, 2, 25; Ov. F. 1, 333: nunc itaque et versus et cetera ludicra pono, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 10: quid nunc? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 71; id. Aul. 2, 3, 77.—**2.** Introducing a fact or conclusion opposed to a previous supposition or thought: etiamsi ad vos esset singulos aliquid ex hoc agro perventurum, tamen honestius eum vos universi quam singuli possideretis. Nunc vero cum ad nos nihil pertineat, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2; id. Cat. 2, 7, 16; id. Font. 11, 24: si ecastor nunc habeas quod des, alia verba perhibeas; nunc quia nihil habes, maledictis te eam ductare postulas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 36; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8; Quint. 8, 6, 48; 10, 5, 7; Liv. 21, 40, 3: quodsi Mazaeus supervenisset, ingens clades accipi potuit; nunc, dum ille segnis in eo tumulo sedet, etc., Curt. 4, 12, 15. — **C.** Nunc ... nunc, *now ... now; at one time, at another; sometimes ... sometimes :* tribuni plebis nunc fraudem, nunc neglegentiam consulum accusabant, Liv. 4, 2: nunc hac parte, nunc illā, id. 34, 13: ut nunc in liminibus starent, nunc errabundi domos suas pervagarentur, id. 1, 29: nunc hos, nunc illos aditus omnemque pererrat Arte locum, Verg. A. 5, 441; 5, 189: nunc huc, nunc illuc curro, Ov. H. 10, 19.—Also thrice repeated: nunc ad prima signa, nunc in medium, nunc in ultimo agmine aderat, Curt. 7, 3, 17; Just. 4, 1, 4; and even five times, Sen. Dial. 5 (Ira), 3, 6.—The first nunc is sometimes poetically omitted: pariterque sinistros, Nunc dextros solvere sinus, Verg. A.

5, 830.—**b.** Nunc ... mox, Vell. 2, 63.—**c.** Nunc ... postremo, Liv. 3, 49. — **d.** Nunc ... modo, Liv. 8, 32; Ov. M. 13, 922.—**D.** In forming a climax, *but now*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: quae quidem multo plura evenirent, si ad quietem integri iremus: nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: si haec non ad cives Romanos, si non ad homines, verum ad bestias conqueri vellem, tamen tantâ rerum atrocitate commoverentur. Nunc vero cum loquar apud senatores populi Romani, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171: si ... nunc (vero), id. Font. 11, 25; id. Cat. 2. 7, 14; id. Fam. 15, 13, 3: cum aliquid videbatur caveri posse, tum id neglegi dolebam; nunc vero, eversis omnibus rebus, etc., id. ib. 6, 21, 1: cum ... nunc vero, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 1.—**E.** In a transition, to introduce a new subject, *in that case, now, then:* abi nunc, populi fidem implora, Auct. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 3 sq.; 6, 35, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 17; cf. Sall. J. 14, 17; for nunciam, v. jam, I. A. 1. b.

nuncĭa (**nunt-**), ae, v. nuntius.

nuncinē (**nuncc-**), v. nunc, I. A. *fin.*

nuncŭbī, *adv.* [from num with -cubi], *anywhere? whether anywhere?* (ante-class.): nuncubi hic vides citrum, aut aurum? Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; 2, 5, 2.—* **II.** Transf., *at any time? ever?* nuncubi meam Benignitatem sensisti in te claudier? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 83.

nuncŭpātim, *adv.* [nuncupo], *by name* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 16 *in carm.;* Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9 *fin.*

nuncŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a naming, calling; a name, appellation* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: justitiam universae virtutis nuncupatione complectitur, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 39: regum, id. de Mundo, p. 68, 24: nuncupatio Augusta, *the title of Augustus*, Amm. 23, 6, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A naming* or *appointing as heir:* cum a parentibus inter liberos palam heres nuncuparetur, derisores vocabat, quod post nuncupationem vivere perseverarent, Suet. Calig. 38; cf. Gai. Inst. 2, §§ 104, 109; Ulp. Reg. t. 20, § 9; Dig. 28, 6, 18; 28, 16, 20.—**B.** *A dedication* of a book: mihi patrocinia ademi nuncupatione, Plin. H. N. praef. § 8.—**C.** *A public pronouncing* of vows: votorum nuncupationes, Tac. A. 16, 22; Suet. Ner. 46: sollennium verborum, *at the consecration of a temple*, Val. Max. 5, 10, n. 1.

nuncŭpātīvus, a, um [id.], *so-called, nominal*, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 1, 22.—Hence, *adv.:* **nuncŭpātīvē,** *nominally*, Hier. in Psa. 26; Facund. Def 1, 4.

nuncŭpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a namer* (post-class.): Pythagoras primus philosophiae nuncupator et conditor, App. Flor. p. 352, 13.

nuncŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1 (nuncupassit for nuncupaverit; v. in the foll.), *v. a.* [nomencapio], *to call by name, to call, name* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; esp. in jurid. lang.: quem cultrix nomine nostro nuncupat, Ov. F. 1, 246; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; Quint. 8, 3, 27 Spald. *N. cr.;* cf.: designo, declaro, dico): nuncupare nominare valere apparet in legibus, ubi nuncupatae pecuniae sunt scriptae; item in choro, in quo est: Aenea! Quis est qui meum nomen nuncupat? Item in Medio: Quis tu es mulier, quae me insueto nuncupâsti nomine? Varr. L. L. 6, § 60 Müll.: CVM NEXVM FACIET MANCIPIVMQVE VTI LINGVA NVNCVPASSIT ITA IVS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; cf. Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65; cf. also id. de Or. 1, 57, 245: nuncupata pecunia est nominata, certa (nomine certa?), nominibus propriis pronuntiata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.: tum illud, quod erat a deo donatum, nomine ipsius dei nuncupabant, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 60; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 71: res utiles deorum vocabulis, id. ib. 1, 15, 38; Plin. 4, 12, 27, § 91: Pompeii M. titulos omnes triumphosque hoc in loco nuncupari, id. 7, 26, 27, § 95: aliquam reginam, Just. 24, 2, 9: aliquem Caesarem, Aur. Vict. Caes. 23, 2: Indigetem, Ov. M. 14, 608.—Poet.: alicujus fidem, *to invoke*, Pac. ap. Non. 90, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 78, v 141 Rib.).—**II.** In partic. **A.** Nuncupare heredem, *to name publicly before witnesses as one's heir:* heredes palam, ita ut exaudiri possint nuncupandi sunt, Dig. 28, 1, 21: voce nuncupatus heres, Just. 12, 15 *fin.;* Dig. 37, 11, 8: nuncupatum testamentum, *a testament drawn up in the presence of witnesses, in which the testator names his heirs*, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 5.—**B.** In gen., *to constitute* or *appoint as one's heir*, Suet. Claud. 4; id. Calig. 38: nec quia offendit alius, nuncuparis, sed quia ipse meruisti, Plin. Pan. 43.—**C.** *To announce publicly, proclaim formally:* consultatum pro rostris an in senatu an in castris adoptio nuncuparetur, Tac. H. 1, 17.—**D.** *To pronounce vows publicly, to offer vows, to vow:* vota nuncupata dicuntur, quae consules, praetores cum in provinciam proficiscuntur faciunt: ea in tabulas praesentibus multis referuntur. At Santra L. II. de verborum antiquitate satis multis nuncupata colligit non directo nominata significare, sed promissa et quasi testificata, circumscripta, recepta, quod etiam in votis nuncupandis esse convenientius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 11; Liv. 21, 63: cum consul more majorum secundum vota in Capitolio nuncupata, cum lictoribus paludatus profectus ab urbe esset, id. 41, 10: solvere vota nuncupata pro incolumitate exercitus, Val. Max. 1, 1 *fin.*

nunc-usque, *adv.*, *until now* (post-class.), Amm. 14, 2, 13 al.

nundĭālis, v. nundinalis.

1. nundĭna, ae, *f.*, v. nundinus, II.

2. Nundĭna, ae, *f.*, v. nundinus, I.

nundĭnae, ārum, *f.*, v. nundinus, II.

* **nundĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [nundinae], *of* or *belonging to the* nundinae: nundinalis cocus, *a bad cook, employed only on market-days*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 45; cf. id. Ps. 3, 2, 6, sqq. (or perhaps nundinalis stands for nundinarius, v. h. v., and nundinalis cocus is *a market-cook, one who sets up a movable kitchen for the people who come to market.* Wagner prefers the reading nundialis, and explains the phrase, *a cook hired only for the* silicernium, *fit only to prepare a funeral feast;* cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.).

nundĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a market* or *fair, market-* (post-Aug.): forum, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 208: oppidum, id. 12, 17, 40, § 80: epulae, *given to those who attended the market*, Dig. 17, 2, 69.

nundĭnātĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [nundinor], *for sale* (post-class.): capita, i. e. *the unveiled faces of girls*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 3.

nundĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], lit., *the holding of a market* or *fair;* hence, *a trading, trafficking, buying and selling:* fuit nundinatio aliqua, et isti non nova, ne causam diceret, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 5, § 10: quae libido in jure dicundo fuerit, quae varietas decretorum, quae nundinatio, id. ib. 2, 1, 46, § 120: juris et fortunarum, id. Agr. 1, 3, 9; id. Phil. 2, 45, 115 Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** *The market-price*, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 32.

nundĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a trader, trafficker.* **I.** Lit., Paul. ex Fest. s. v. nundinae, p. 173 Müll.: NVNDINATOR, *an appellation of Mercury as the patron deity of brokers*, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 80.—**II.** Trop.: nundinator salutis publicae, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 12, 3.

nundĭno, āre, v. nundinor *fin.*

nundĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [nundinae]. **I.** Lit., *to attend* or *hold market, to trade, traffic* (syn. mercor): in captivorum pretiis, nec victoris animo, nec magni ducis more nundinans, *chaffering*, Liv. 22, 56: nefandis nundinandi commerciis, Amm. 31, 5; Macr. S. 1, 16.—**B.** Transf., *to come together in large numbers:* in Solonio, ubi ad focum angues nundinari solent, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66.—**II.** Trop., *to get by trafficking; to purchase, buy:* nundinari senatorium nomen, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: jus ab aliquo, id. ib. 2, 1, 46, § 119: totum imperium populi Romani, id. Phil. 3, 4, 10.—**B.** *To trade away, to sell:* constabat eum in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tib. 7: judices sententias suas pretio nundinantur, App. M. 10, p. 255, 13.—*Act.* collat. form **nundĭno,** *to sell* (post-class.): nundinatum pudorem, Firm. Math. 6, 31 *fin.;* Auct. ap. Capitol. Gord. 24 *fin.;* so in *part. perf.:* nundinatus, *traded away, sold*, Firm. Math. 6, 31 *med.;* Prud. στεφ. 10, 969; Tert. Virg. Vel. 13.

nundĭnum, i, *n.*, v. nundinus, III.

nundĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [novem-dies], *of* or *belonging to nine days;* hence, *subst.* **I. Nundĭna,** ae, *f.* (sc. dea), *the goddess who presided over the purification and naming of infants, which took place in the case of boys on the ninth and in that of girls on the eighth day after birth*, Macr. S. 1, 16, 36.—**II. nundĭnae,** ārum (*sing.* collat. form **nundĭna,** ae, Sid. Ep. 7, 5), *f.*, *the ninth day*, i. e. *the market-day, the weekly market;* denoting the time, the place, and the business (on market-days the country people came into the city for the purpose of buying and selling, and of attending to public and religious affairs): nundinas feriatum diem esse voluerunt antiqui, ut rustici convenirent mercandi vendendique causâ: eumque nefastum, ne, si liceret cum populo agi, interpellarentur nundinatores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; cf.: Rutilius scribit, Romanos instituisse nundinas, ut octo quidem diebus in agris rustici opus facerent, nono autem die, intermisso rure, ad mercatum Legesque accipiendas Romam venirent, Macr. S. 1, 16, § 34: annum ita diviserunt, ut nonis modo diebus urbanas res usurparent, reliquis VII. ut rura colerent, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 1: erat in eo ipso loco nundinarum πανήγυρις, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 1: illi Capuam nundinas rusticorum, horreum Campani agri esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 33, 89; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 28; 18, 3, 3, § 13: farris pretium in trinis nundinis ad assem redegit, id. 18, 3, 4, § 15.—**B.** Trop., *trade, traffic, sale:* totius rei publicae nundinae, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11; cf.: vectigalium flagitiosissimae nundinae, id. ib. 2, 14, 35.—**III. nundĭnum,** i, *n.*, *the market-time*, for the most part only in the connection inter nundinum, *the time between two* nundinae, and trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae, or at least seventeen days (reckoned from the first market-day to the third, inclusive; it was necessary that this period should expire before a bill could be put to the vote. Macr. S. 1, 16, § 34): si nihil gustat inter nundinum, Lucil. ap. Non. 214, 28: quoties priscus homo ac rusticus Romanus inter nundinum barbam radebat, Varr. ib. 214, 30; 32: postquam comitia decemviris creandis in trinum nundinum indicta sunt, *on the third market-day*, Liv. 3, 35: rogatio sive non trino forte nundino promulgata sive non idoneo die, Quint. 2, 4, 35: quod in ceteris legibus trinum nundinum esse oportet, Cic. Dom. 16, 41: primo nundino, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**B.** *The duration of the consulship, under the emperors* (= two months), Vop. Tac. 9; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

nunquam and **nunquis,** v. numquam and numquis.

nuntĭa, v. nuntius, II. C.

nuntĭātĭo (**nunc-**), ōnis, *f.* [nuntio], used only in relig. and jurid. lang. **I.** In relig. lang., *a declaring, announcing; a declaration, announcement* made by the augur respecting what he has observed: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; 5, 3, 9.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *an announcement, notice, declaration, information.* So of an information respecting ownerless goods which fall to the fiscus: variae causae sunt ex quibus nuntiatio ad fiscum fieri solet, Dig. 49, 14, 1: novi operis, *an information lodged respecting a work undertaken by another to one's injury:* de novi operis nunciatione, Cod. Just. 8, tit. 11; Dig. 39, 1, tit. 1; 5, etc.

nuntĭātor (**nunc-**), ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *A reporter, declarer, announcer:* apparuit Christus rei maximae nuntiator, Arn. 1 *fin.;* Tert. Carn. Christ. 7.—**II.** *An informer*, Dig. 39, 1, 20; 48, 16, 6.

nuntĭātrix (**nunc-**), īcis, *f.* [nuntiator], *she that announces* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 2, 14.

nuntĭo (**nunc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [nuntius], *to announce, declare, report, relate, narrate, make known, inform, give intelligence of*, etc. (cf.: narro, indico, trado, scribo, dico, certiorem facio, etc.). **I.** In gen., alike of verbal and of written communications; constr. *acc. of thing* and *dat. of person;* for the *acc.* may stand an *acc.* and *inf.*, a clause with *ut* or *ne* and *subj.*, or *subj.* alone, or with *de* and *abl.;* for the *dat.* an *acc.* with *ad* (ante-class.); in *pass.*, both personal and impersonal, the latter most usually, esp. in *perf.* nuntiatum est,

with *subj.-clause.* **A.** *Act.* **1.** With *acc. of thing* (*dat. of person*): non dubito quin celerius tibi hoc rumor, quam ullius nostrum litterae nuntiārint, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 1: horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat, Mart. 8, 67, 1: senatui ac populo victoriam, Suet. Ner. 1: ut nuntiarem nuntium exoptabilem, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: voluptatem magnam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 10: quid est, quod percipi possit, si ne sensus quidem vera nuntiant, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79: talia tibi, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 6: horas, *to tell the time of day,* Mart. 8, 67, 1; 10, 48, 1; cf. Tac. A. 15, 30.—**2.** With clause: qui nuntiarent, prope omnes naves afflictas esse, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; 4, 11, 6: nuntiate regi vestro, regem Romanum deos facere testes, Liv. 1, 22, 7: litterae tuae laeta continebant, quod te in urbe teneri nuntiabant, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 1: visus est talis, qualem esse eum tuae mihi litterae nuntiārant, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11.—With *ut, ne,* or *subj.*: Catilinae nuntiare, ne eum Lentulus aliique terrerent, Sall. C. 48, 4: deligit centurionem qui nuntiaret regibus ne armis disceptarent, Tac. A. 2, 65: nuntiatum, ut prodiret, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 358: Vibius nuntiavit Pisoni Romam ad dicendam causam veniret, Tac. A. 2, 79: jubet nuntiare miserae, dicendam ad causam postero die adesset, id. ib. 11, 37; Dig. 49, 14, 44.—**3.** With *inf.*: ergo nuntiat patri abicere spem et uti necessitate, Tac. A. 16, 11 *init.*—**4.** *Absol.*: *Ly.* Salutem multam dicito patrono. *Cu.* Nuntiabo, *I will do so,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 38.—**B.** *Passive* constructions. **1.** *Pers.*: utinam meus nunc mortuos pater ad me nuntietur, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 76: aquatores premi nuntiantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: crebris motibus terrae ruere in agris nuntiabantur tecta, Liv. 4, 21, 5: (tribuni) summā vi restare nuntiabantur, id. 4, 58, 4; 22, 54, 9: hoc adeo celeriter fecit, ut simul adesse, et venire nuntiaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 36: jamjam adesse ejus equites nuntiabantur, id. ib. 1, 14; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 1.—**2.** *Impers.*: conantibus, priusquam id effici posset, adesse Romanos nuntiatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 4, 1: Caesari nuntiatur Sulmonenses cupere, etc., id. B. C. 1, 18, 1: nuntiatur Afranio magnos commeatus ad flumen constitisse, id. ib. 1, 51, 1: non dubie mihi nuntiabatur Parthos transisse Euphratem, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 87; id. Mil. 18, 48: nuntiatum est nobis a M. Varrone, venisse eum Romā, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: cum paulo esset de hoc incommodo nuntiatum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: nuntiatumque Hannibali est, Liv. 23, 19, 11; Cic. Fam. 11, 12, 1; Tac. A. 2, 79.—*Absol.*: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? *who will be the first bearer of the tidings?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: bene, ita me di ament, nuntias, *you bring good news,* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 20.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat., *to denounce, inform against*: causam pecuniae fisco, Dig. 49, 14, 39; cf.: cum heres decessisset, exstitit qui bona nuntiaret, ib. 29, 5, 22: opus novum, *to inform against a work undertaken by another to one's injury*: opus novum, si tibi nuntiavero, ib. 4, 7, 3; 16; 43, 20, 3.

nuntĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from noventius, from obsol. novēre, to make new; v. novus]. **I.** *That announces, signifies, makes known; announcing, informing* (poet.): nuntia fibra deos? Tib. 2, 1, 26: fratre reversuro, nuntia venit avis, Mart. 8, 32, 8: nuntia littera, Ov. H. 6, 9: simulacra In mentes hominum divinae nuntia formae, Lucr. 6, 77; cf. id. 4, 704: habes animi nuntia verba mei, Ov. H. 16, 10: exta venturae nuntia sortis, Tib. 3, 4, 5.—**II.** Usually as *subst.* **A. nuntium,** i, *n., an announcement, message, news* (rare): ad aures nova nuntia referens, *this new message,* Cat. 63, 75; cf.: nuntius est qui nuntiat, nuntium, quod nuntiatur, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 896: de caelo nuntium erit, Varr. L. L. 6, 86: tyrannum perturbant nuntia, Sedul. 2, 474.—**B. nuntius,** i, *m., a bearer of news, one who brings intelligence, a reporter, messenger, courier* (freq. and class.); both of persons and things: Mercurius Jovis qui nuntius perhibetur, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 1: ad me rus advenit nuntius, id. Merc. 4, 1, 1: o hominem fortunatum, qui ejusmodi nuntios, seu potius Pegasos habet, Cic. Quint. 25, 80: litteris, nuntiis, cohortationibus omnes excitare, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20: facere aliquem certiorem per nuntium, id. Att. 11, 24, 4: aliquid audire sine capite, sine auctore, rumore nuntio, id. Fam. 12, 10, 1: litteras et nuntios mittere ad aliquem, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: nuntius ibis Pelidae, Verg. A. 2, 547: nuntius adfert rem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: nuntius ales, i. e. Mercurius, Ov. H. 16, 68: Mercurius, nuntius Jovis et deorum, Hor. C. 1, 10, 5: nuntii afferunt Darium premi a Scythis, Nep. Milt. 3, 3.—Poet., of a woman: huic dea . . . utinam non hic tibi nuntius essem, Val. Fl. 2, 141.—**b.** *A messenger, the bearer of a written message,* = tabellarius (very rare): nuntio ipsius, qui litteras attulerat dici (placuit), Liv. 42, 37, 6.—**2.** Abstract. **a.** In gen., *a message, news, tidings*: nuntium exoptabilem nuntiare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 67: opta ergo ob istunc nuntium quidvis tibi, id. Merc. 5, 2, 65: inest lepos in nuntio tuo magnus, id. Rud. 2, 3, 22: acerbum nuntium alicui perferre, Cic. Balb. 28, 64: de Q. Fratre nuntii nobis tristes venerunt, id. Att. 3, 17, 1: exoptatum nuntium alicui afferre, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: nuntium optatissimum accipere, id. Fam. 2, 19, 1: nuntium perferre, id. Lig. 3, 7: nuntium ferre ad aliquem, Liv. 4, 41: horribilis nuntius affertur, Cat. 84, 10; Verg. A. 8, 582.—**b.** In partic. (*α*) *A command, order, injunction*: quos senatus ad denuntiandum bellum miserat, nisi legatorum nuntio paruisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 24, 2; Nep. Chabr. 3, 1.—(*β*) Nuntium uxori remittere or mittere, *to send one's wife a letter of divorce,* Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183; 56, 238; id. Att. 1, 13, 3; Dig. 24, 2, 4; 24, 3, 22.—Also of a woman who separates from her husband, Cic. Top. 4, 19; App. M. 9, p. 230 *med.*—Of the annulling of a betrothment: si invito patrono nuntium sponsa liberta remiserit, Dig. 23, 2, 45.—Of the rejection of the marriage contract by the parents and guardians: ego adeo jam illi remittam nuntium adfini meo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 74: si puellae tutores ad infringenda sponsalia nuntium miserint, Dig. 23, 1, 6.—(*γ*) Hence, transf.: virtuti nuntium remittere, *to renounce,* Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3.—**C. nuntĭa,** ae, *f., a female messenger, she that brings tidings*: nuntia fulva Jovis, i. e. *the eagle,* Poët. ap. Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2; cf. Liv. 1, 34: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: vox nuntia cladis, Liv. 5, 50: fama nuntia veri, Verg. A. 4, 188; Ov. P. 4, 4, 15: plaga nuntia rerum, Lucr. 4, 704; cf. Val. Fl. 2, 141; B. 1. a. *fin.* supra.

nūper, *adv.* [for novum-per; cf. semper], *newly, lately, recently, not long ago.* **I.** Lit.: quamquam haec inter nos nuper notitia admodumst, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1 Fleck. Ussing. (al. nupera): nuper, et quid dico nuper? immo vero modo, ac plane paulo ante vidimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; Verg. E. 2, 25; 3, 2; 99; 5, 14 al.: de quo sum nuper tecum locutus, Cic. Att. 14, 7, 2; 13, 29: is, qui nuper Romae fuit, id. de Or 1, 19, 85: fac, quod fecisti nuper in curiā, id. Lig. 12, 37; id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64: miseraeque nuper virgines nuptae, Hor. C. 2, 8, 22.—Followed by *cum,* Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 229; Liv. 28, 42, 14.—*Sup.*: ab eo quod ille nuperrime dixerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 24: quoniam nuperrime dictum facillime memoriae mandatur, Auct. Her. 3, 10, 18.—**2.** Esp.: nunc nuper, *a little while ago, just now,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45; Ter. Eun. prooem. 9; Symm. Ep. 2, 3; App. M. 9, 16, p. 224.—**II.** Transf., *recently, in modern times*: neque ante philosophiam patefactam, quae nuper inventa est, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86: quid ea, quae nuper, id est paucis ante saeculis, reperta sunt, id. N. D. 2, 50, 126; Liv. 4, 30, 14; of a time three years back, Cic. Sull. 32, 89; four years back, Caes. B. G. 1, 6.—**B.** *Formerly, once*: vixi puellis nuper idoneus . . . Nunc, etc., Hor. C. 3, 26, 1: heros regali conspectus in auro, id. A. P. 227.

nūpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [nuper], *late, fresh, recent* (ante- and post-class.): recens captum hominem nuperum et novicium Te perdocere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 60: elephanti nuperi a silvā (al. nuper), Flor. 4, 2.—*Sup.*: nuperrimus etiam proferebant antiquissimi, Prisc. p. 606 P.; Cod. Th. 15, 1, 4.

Nups (also written **Nupsia, Nupsis**), *the name of two cities in Egypt,* Plin. 6, 29, 35, §§ 178, 179.

nupta, ae, *f.,* v. nubo.

nuptālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [nupta], *of* or *belonging to a marriage wedding-, nuptial* (only in jurid. Lat.): donum, Dig. 50, 16, 194.

‡ **nuptĭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [nuptiae], *marriageable*: nupta, nubilis, nuptiabilis, Not. Tir. p. 131.

nuptĭae, ārum (*dat.* nuptis, Inscr. Orell. 7421), *f. plur.* [nupta], *a marriage, wedding, nuptials.* **I.** Lit.: exornatis nuptiis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54: dum ego cum Casinā faciam nuptias, id. Cas. 2, 8, 50: nuptias adornare, id. Aul. 2, 1, 35: facere, id. ib. 2, 4, 9: coquere cenam ad nuptias, id. ib. 3, 2, 15: in nuptias aliquem conicere, Ter. And. 3, 4, 23: nuptias alicui conficere, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 28: apparare, id. ib. 4, 4, 20: in nuptiis alicujus cenare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: nuptiarum expers, *unmarried,* Hor. C. 3, 11, 11: ab eis nuptiis abhorrere, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: conciliare, Nep. Att. 5, 3: quae nuptiae non diuturnae fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 12, 35: Cornificia vetula sane et multarum nuptiarum, id. Att. 13, 29, 1: ut minores ante tradamus ad nuptias, Vulg. Gen. 29, 26: providebit puellae nuptias et vestimenta, ib. Exod. 21, 10: incestae, Gai. Inst. 1, 59.—**II.** Transf., of *sexual intercourse*: cujus mater cotidianis nuptiis delectabatur, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Just. 31, 6, 3; Petr. 26.—**b.** Of *a change of form,* i. e. *union with a new body*: illae suae monstruosae nuptiae, said of Lucius, who was transformed into an ass, App. M. 7, 22, p. 197.

nuptĭālis, e, *adj.* [nuptiae], *of* or *belonging to a marriage, wedding-, nuptial*: ludi, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 2: cena, id. Curc. 5, 2, 61; Suet. Calig. 25: dona, Cic. Clu. 9, 28: faces, id. ib. 6, 15; Hor. C. 3, 11, 33: carmina, Cat. 61, 12 al.—Hence, *adv.*: **nuptĭālĭter,** *as at a wedding*: Venus nuptialiter laeta, Mart. Cap. 6, § 705.

nuptĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who marries* (late Lat.), Hier. ad Jov. 1, n. 38: nuptiatores, γαμοστόλοι, Gloss. Philox.

nupto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [nubo], *to marry wed* (post-class.), Tert. Sod. 45.

* **nuptŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [nupta], *a young wife,* Varr. ap. Non. 357, 2.

nuptŭrĭo, īvi, īre, *v. desid. n.* [nubo], *to desire to marry* (post-Aug.), Mart. 3, 93, 18; App. Mag. p. 319, 9.

1. nuptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from nubo.

2. nuptus, ūs, *m.* [nubo], *a covering, veiling,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *marriage, wedlock* (post-class.): nuptumque passa, Stat. S. 5, 1, 45: solenni nuptu filias locabant, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59.

nŭra, ae, v. nurus.

‡ **nŭrĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [nurus], *a daughter-in-law,* Inscr. De Vita Inscr. Benev. 53, 136.

Nursĭa or **Nurtĭa,** ae, *f., a Sabine city,* the mod. *Norcia*: frigida, Verg. A. 7, 715.—Hence, **II. Nursīnus,** a, um, *adj., Nursian*: rapa, Col. 10, 421; Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130: pilae, Mart. 13, 20, 2.—In *plur. subst.*: **Nursīni,** ōrum, *m., the Nursians,* Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Nurtĭa, v. Nortia.

† **nŭrus,** ūs (*dat.* nuru, Tac. A. 6, 29.—Form **nŭra,** Rénier, Inscr. Afr. 1590), *f.* [for snurus, kindr. with Sanscr. snusha and the Old Germ. snur, Schnur; Gr. νυός], *a daughter-in-law.* **I.** Lit.: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4; Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 58; Verg. A. 2, 501: jam tua, Laomedon, oritur nurus, i. e. *Aurora, the wife of Tithonus, a son of Laomedon,* Ov. F. 6, 729: matrum nuruumque caterva, id. M. 12, 216; Gai. Inst. 2, 159; Juv. 14, 220.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A son's betrothed bride,* Dig. 23, 2, 12.—**B.** *The wife of a grandson* or *great-grandson,* Dig. 23, 2, 14; ib. 2, 8, 2.—**C.** *A young woman, married woman* (poet.): inque nurus Parthas dedecus illud eat, Ov. A. A. 3, 248; id. M. 2, 366; id. H. 16, 184; Mart. 4, 75, 2: nurus Latinae, Ov. M. 2, 366; Luc. 1, 146.

† **nūs,** *m.,* = νοῦς. **I.** In gen., *the understanding* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 126.—**II.** In partic., *one of the æons of Valentinian,* Tert. adv. Valent. 7; 9.

‡ **nuscitiōsum** (**nusciciōsum**) Ateius Philologus ait appellari solitum, qui propter oculorum vitium parum videret.

At Opilius Aurelius nusciciones (*fort. leg.* nuscitiones) esse caecitudines nocturnas: Aelius Stilo, qui plus videret vesperi, quam meridie, nec cognosceret, nisi quod usque ad oculos admovisset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.

nusquam, *adv.* [ne-usquam], *nowhere, in no place.* **I.** Lit.: nusquam invenio Naucratem, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 6: fratrem nusquam invenio gentium, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 1; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 73: sive est illa scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42; Liv. 1, 38; Verg. A. 4, 373: nolite arbitrari me, cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, Cic. Sen. 22, 79 et saep.: nusquam non, *everywhere*, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 1: nusquam alibi, *nowhere else*, Cic. Ac. prooem. 2, 32, 103; Liv. 39, 38, 1; 43, 9, 4: nusquam quidquam, *nothing whatever*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 41.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *On no occasion, nowhere, in nothing:* nusquam equidem quicquam deliqui, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 30: praestabo sumptum nusquam melius poni posse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**B.** With verbs of motion, *no whither, to no place*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 43; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 50: nusquam abeo, id. Ad. 2, 2, 38; Auct. Her. 2, 2, 3.—**2.** *To* or *for nothing:* ut ad id omnia referri oporteat, ipsum autem nusquam, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 29: plebem nusquam alio natam, quam ad serviendum, Liv. 7, 18; so, nusquam alio, id. 4, 54, 7.—**C.** Nusquam esse, *not to exist, not to be* (mostly poet. and in post-class. prose), Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 62: ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 101; Dig. 47, 2, 38; Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11.

nūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [nuto], *tottering* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socrat. p. 44, 19.

nūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tottering, staggering* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: miles, App. M. 9, p. 237, 1; Salv. Gub. D. 6, 13. —**II.** Trop., *vacillating, uncertain*, Lact. 6, 3, 6.

* **nūtāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a nodding, waving:* tremulo pennae, Sil. 2, 399.

nūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A nodding:* capitis, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 135. —**II.** *A swaying.* **A.** Lit.: frequens et in utramque partem nutatio, Quint. 11, 3, 129.—**B.** Trop., *a shaking, tottering:* nutatio reipublicae, Plin. Pan. 5, 6.

nutiquam, v. neutiquam.

nūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [nuo (of re-nuo, ab-nuo); Gr. νεύω; cf. numen, nutus], *to nod* with the head. **I.** Lit.: neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39; id. Merc. 2, 3, 72: capite nutat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 52: crebro capitis motu nutans, Suet. Calig. 38: nutans. Distorquens oculos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64.—**B.** Esp., *to command by a nod* or *sign:* nutat ne loquar, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 48.—**II.** In gen., *to sway to and fro, to totter, shake, stagger.* **A.** Lit.: nutant circumspectantibus galeae, et incerti trepidant, Liv. 4, 37: ornus, Verg. A. 2, 629; 9, 682: percutiens nutanti pectora mento, Ov. M. 11, 620: nutans machinamentum, Tac. H. 4, 30: nutantem vulnere civem, Juv. 15, 156: rami pondere, Ov. A. A. 2, 263: cristae, Sil. 1, 501: turres, Luc. 6, 136: plaustra, Juv. 3, 256.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To waver in one's opinion* or *judgment; to doubt, hesitate:* etiam Democritus nutare videtur in naturā Deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: sic animus vario labefactus vulnere nutat, Ov. M. 10, 375; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 614; 4, 197.—**2.** *To falter in one's fidelity, to be faithless:* ac primo Festus nutabat, palam Vitellium, occultis nuntiis Vespasianum fovens, Tac. H. 2, 98; Suet. Caes. 4.—**3.** *To be ready to fall* or *give way; to totter, to waver, fail, be weak, falter:* fortuna nutabit, Liv. 21, 44: tanto discrimine urbs nutabat, ut, etc., Tac. H. 4, 52: nutantem aciem victor equitatus incursat, id. ib. 3, 18; 4, 49: rempublicam, Suet. Vesp. 8; cf.: moenia nutantia Romae, Sil. 10, 590: nutantem hostem praevenire, Tac. H. 3, 40; cf. Flor. 3, 10, 4: mundi nutante ruinā, Luc. 4, 493.

nūtrībĭlis, e, *adj.* [nutrio], *nourishing, nutritious* (post-class.): cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 9: nutribiliores suci, id. ib. 5, 10, 126: vina, id. Acut. 2, 37, 212.—*Subst.:* **nūtrībĭlia,** ium, *n.*, *nourishing food*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 108.—Hence, *adv.:* **nūtrībĭlĭter,** *so as to be nourished* or *reared*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

nūtrīcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [nutrico], *a suckling, nursing* (ante- and post-class.): munus nutricationis grave ac difficile, Gell. 12, 1, 5: puerorum nutricationes, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 27, 18: herbarum, *a nourishing, rearing*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4.

nūtrīcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a suckling, nursing* (ante-class.): plane eductus in nutricatu Venerio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 55: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20.—**II.** *A nourishing, rearing:* herba non evellenda in nutricatu, Varr. R. R. 1, 47; 1, 49; 3, 9.

‡ **nūtrīcĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [nutrio], *a nurse*, Inscr. Murat. 1891, 8.

nūtrīcĭus and **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [nutrix], *that suckles, nourishes, nurses.* **I.** *Adj.:* quis Faustulum nescit pastorem fuisse nutricium, qui Romulum et Remum educavit? Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: nutriciae curae, Arn. 2, 58: humus radices tenero velut nutricio sinu recipit, Col. 3, 13, 7.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **nūtrīcĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a bringer up, a tutor:* erat in procuratione regni, propter aetatem pueri, nutricius ejus, Caes. B. C. 3, 107; Inscr. Orell. 2964. — Also, transf.: Favonius afflatu nutricium exercebit, Plin. 18, 34, 67, § 337. — **B.** **nūtrīcĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a nurse, governess, tutoress*, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 30.—**C.** **nūtrīcĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a nursing; nourishment:* illius pio maternoque nutricio aeger convalui, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 2: nutricia ducere ab aliquo, Arn. 5, 163: omnia infantum nutricia, Manil. 3, 133.—**2.** In *plur.:* **nūtrīcĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *a nurse's wages*, τὰ θρεπτήρια (late Lat.), Dig. 50, 13, 1 *fin.*

nūtrīco, āre, and **nūtrīcor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to suckle, nourish, bring up, rear.* **I.** Lit.: pueros nutricare, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 11: scrofae nutricare octonos porcos parvulos primo possunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13; 2, 2, 8: nutricatur oliva, Afran. ap. Non. 478, 26: viperam sub alā, Petr. 50.—**II.** Trop., *to nourish, support, sustain:* bona mea inhiant; at certatim nutricant et munerant, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 120: mundus omnia, sicut membra et partes suas, nutricatur et continet, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 86 Orell. *N. cr.;* cf. Non. 478, 21: eum paupertas nutricata est, App. Mag. p. 285, 33.

nūtrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a nurse.* **I.** Lit.: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Suet. Aug. 94: fabulae nutricularum, Quint. 1, 9, 2. —**II.** Transf., *she who nourishes, maintains, preserves* a thing: nutriculae praediorum, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 12: Gellius nutricula seditiosorum, id. Vatin. 2, 4: nutricula causidicorum Africa, Juv. 7, 148: casa nutricula, *in which one was brought up*, Quint. Decl. 13, 4.

nūtrīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [nutrio], *nourishment:* naturae, Ov. M. 15, 354; Juvenc. in Matt. 25.

nūtrīmentālis, e, *adj.* [nutrimentum], *nourishing* (late Lat.), Dion. Exig. Greg. Creat. Hom. 15.

nūtrīmentum, i, *n.* [nutrio], *nourishment, nutriment.* **I.** Lit.: per hanc nutrimentorum consuetudinem, Suet. Calig. 9.—**B.** Transf., *support, nourishment*, etc.: pro nutrimento omni est raritas vulneris, Plin. 17, 23, 36, § 213: suscepitque ignem foliis atque arida circum Nutrimenta dedit, i. e. *fuel*, Verg. A. 1, 176: nec reddita caro nutrimenta patri, Val. Fl. 6, 571.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *support:* eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 13, 42: favoris, Val. Max. 2, 1: truculentiae, App. M. 9, p. 234.—**B.** In partic.: **nūtrīmenta,** ōrum, *a bringing up, rearing:* nutrimentorum ejus locus ostenditur, Suet. Aug. 6.

nūtrĭo, īvi and ii, ītum (contr. form, nutrīmus for nutrivimus, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 26: nutribat for nutriebat, Verg. A. 11, 572; Sil. 16, 29; so, nutribant, Verg. A. 7, 485: nutribo for nutriam, Rhemn. Palaem. 1383; Cledon. 1914.—In the *dep.* form, nutritor for nutrito, Verg. G. 2, 425; cf. Prisc. p. 798 P.), 4, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root snu-, flow; Gr. νέω (σνεϝω), swim; cf. nurus], *to suckle, nourish, feed, foster, bring up, rear* (syn. alere; not in Cic., but v. nutrix and nutrimentum). **I.** Lit.: quos lupa nutrit, Ov. F. 2, 415: nutritus lacte ferino, id. Tr. 3, 11, 3: iligna nutritus glande, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40: balaenae mammis nutriunt fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 235: serpente ciconia pullos Nutrit, Juv. 14, 75: taurus nutritus in herbā, id. 12, 12.—**B.** Transf., *to nourish, support, maintain, foster.*—Of plants: terra herbas Nutrit, Ov. R. Am. 45: myrtos roscido umore nutrire, Cat. 61, 25: nutriri cinere vult ruta, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: fruges humo nutriente, Curt. 8, 10, 8; Petr. 120: Pax Cererem nutrit, Ov. F. 1, 704.—Poet.: Edonis nutritum missile ventis, *a shaft taken from a tree toughened by storms*, Val. Fl. 6, 340.—**2.** *To nourish, nurse, take care of, attend to* the body: cura corporum nutriendorum, Liv. 4, 52: aegrum nutrire per eos cibos, quos, etc., Cels. 3, 23: vires, id. ib.: ulcus, *to heal*, id. 5, 26: damnum naturae in filio, Liv. 7, 4: morbos, Cels. 6, 6: capillum, Plin. 22, 22, 39, § 82: comam, Hier. in Amos. 8, 9 sq.; Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 14 sq.: cutem, mulierum in facie incorruptam, Plin. 21, 21, 91, § 159.—**3.** Nutrire vinum, *to mix wine with spices*, in order that it may keep, Col. 12, 30, 1: nutritum vinum, id. 12, 21, 3.—**4.** In gen., *to preserve:* nutriuntur optime (mensae citreae) splendescuntque, manu siccā fricatae, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 99.—**II.** Trop., *to nourish, cherish, support, cultivate, sustain:* indoles Nutrita faustis sub penetralibus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 25: amorem, Ov. A. A. 3, 579: pascere ac nutrire furorem (al. favorem), Sil. 7, 497: impetus ille sacer qui vatum pectora nutrit, Ov. P. 4, 2, 25: carmen, id. ib. 3, 4, 26: artes bonas, praecipue studia litterarum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, 14: nummi, quos hic quincunce modesto nutrieras, Pers. 5, 149: Graeciam, i. e. *to treat mildly*, Liv. 36, 35.—Of fire, *to feed:* ignes suscitat foliisque nutrit, Ov. M. 8, 643; 6, 493: graves simultates, quas Mucianus callide nutriebat, Tac. H. 3, 53 *fin.:* nimiam ac marcentem diu pacem, id. G. 36.

nūtrĭor, īri, = nutrio, v. nutrio.

nūtrītĭus, a, um, v. nutricius.

nūtrītor, ōris, *m.* [nutrio], *a bringer up, rearer, breeder* (post-Aug.): volucrum equorum, Stat. Th. 10, 228: Alexandri Severi, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13: a nutritore suo manumissus, Suet. Gram. 7; Inscr. Orell. 2816.

nūtrītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [nutritor]. **I.** *Nourishing, nutritive:* lac omne nutritorium est, Theod. Prisc. de Diaet. 3.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to bringing up, rearing:* cunae nutritoriae, Aug. Conf. 12, 27.

nūtrītūra, ae, *f.* [nutrio], = nutricatus, *a nursing, suckling*, Cassiod.

1. nūtrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from nutrio.

(**2. nūtrītus,** ūs, a false read. for intrita, Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 114; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

nūtrix (old orthogr. **notrix,** acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 16), īcis, *f.* [nutrio], *a wet-nurse, nurse.* **I.** Lit.: omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, id. Tusc 3, 1, 2: sidera nutricem nutricis fertile cornu Fecit, Ov. F. 5, 127; Verg. A. 4, 632; 5, 645: Jubae tellus leonum Arida nutrix, Hor. C. 1, 22, 15: gallina nutrix, *a hen that has chickens*, Col. 8, 11, 13: nutricis tolerare labores, Juv. 6, 593: mater nutrix, *a mother that suckles her own infant*, Gell. 12, 1, 5; Inscr. Fabr. p. 188, n. 428: est enim illa (oratio) quasi nutrix ejus oratoris, quem informare volumus, Cic. Or. 11, 37: nutricis pallium (prov. of any thing soiled, dirty), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 30.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *She who nourishes* or *maintains* a thing: virgines perpetui nutrices et conservatrices ignis, Arn. 4, 151. —**2.** Nutrices, *the breasts*, Cat. 64, 18.—**3.** *A piece of ground in which shoots of trees are planted in order to be set out again, a nursery garden*, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 66.—**4.** *The land that supports a family*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 111.—**II.** Trop., *a nurse:* nostramne, ere, vis nutricem, quae nos educat, Abalienare a nobis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 111: curarum maxima nutrix Nox, Ov. M. 8, 81: Sicilia nutrix plebis Romanae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5: nutrix Discordia belli, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 30.

nūtus, ūs, *m.* [nuo, ēre (of abnuo, etc.); cf. nuto], *a nodding, a nod.* **I.** Lit.: Scipio nutu finire disceptationem potuisset, Liv. 34, 62: nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106: digitisque saepe est nutuque locutus, Ov. Tr. 2, 453: signaque dat nutu, id. F. 1, 418: nutus conferre loquaces, Tib. 1, 2, 21: digiti, i. e. *a beckoning*, Tert. adv. Herm. 27: membrorum, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188: uno meo

nutu jugulari utrumque vestrum posse, Suet. Calig. 32: nutibus oculorum, *winks*, Vulg. Isa. 3, 16.—**B.** Transf., *a downward tendency* or *motion, gravity:* terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: terra suâ vi nutuque tenetur, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178; so in *plur.*, id. N. D. 2, 39, 98.—**II.** Trop., *command, will, pleasure:* ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, Cic. Or. 8, 24: jura omnia praetoris nutu atque arbitrio meretriculae gubernari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: ad alicujus voluntatem nutumque convertere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 10: omnia deorum nutu atque potestate administrari, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: auctoritate nutuque legum domitas habere libidines, id. de Or. 1, 43, 194: paratum esse ad nutum, id. Phil. 7, 6, 18: ad nutum praesto esse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 78: respirare contra nutum dicionemque alicujus, id. Quint. 30, 94: alterius sub nutu degitur aetas, Lucr. 4, 1122: saevae nutu Junonis eunt res, Verg. A. 7, 592.

nux, nŭcis (*gen. plur.* nucerum for nucum, Cael. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), *f.* [etym. dub.], *a nut.* At weddings it was customary to strew nuts on the floor: sparge, marite, nuces, Verg. E. 8, 30; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. ad E. 8, 30; Paul. ex Fest. p. 173 Müll.; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86; Mart. 5, 135. Nutshells were used in coloring the hair: viridi cortice tincta nucis, Tib. 1, 8, 44. Nuts were strewn at the festival of Ceres, Sinn. Capito ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 177 Müll. Children played with nuts, Suet. Aug. 83; Cat. 61, 131; hence, prov.: nuces relinquere, *to give up childish sports, to betake one's self to the serious business of life, to throw away our rattles*, Pers. 1, 10: nux cassa, *a nutshell:* tene amatorem esse inventum inanem quasi cassam nucem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 137.—Fig. of a thing of no value, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36 (= res vel vilissima); cf.: non ego tuam empsim vitam vitiosâ nuce, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A fruit with a hard shell* or *rind:* nux amara, *a bitter almond*, Cels. 3, 10; so Col. 7, 13; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26: castaneae nuces, *chestnuts*, Verg. E. 2, 52: nux pinea, Macr. S. 2, 6, 1; *the fruit of the* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.—**B.** *A nut-tree:* inter primas germinant ulmus, salix, nuces, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 97; Liv. 24, 10; Juv. 11, 119.—Poet., *an almond-tree*, Verg. G. 1, 187.

nyctalmos = nyctalopia, q. v.

nyctălopa, ae, *f.* [nyctalops], *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy*, Marc. Emp. 8.

† **nyctălōpĭa,** ae, *f.*, = νυκταλωπία, *the disease of one who cannot see in the twilight, nyctalopy*, Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 8 (al. nyctalmos).

† **nyctălops,** ōpis, *adj.*, = νυκτάλωψ. **I.** *That cannot see in the twilight*, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170; 8, 50, 76, § 203; Dig. 21, 1, 10.—**II.** *That sees only at night:* nyctalopas, qui per noctem vident et per diem obscuritatem patiuntur, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.—**III.** *The plant* nyctegretos, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Nyctēgrĕsĭa, ae, *f.*, = Νυκτηγρεσία (Νυκτεγερσια), *Night-watching*, the title of a tragedy of Attius (v. Trag. Rel. Fragm. p. 168 Rib. sq.).

† **nyctēgrĕtos,** i, *f.*, or **-on,** i, *n.*, = νυκτήγρετον, *a plant that shines by night*, Plin. 21, 11, 36, § 62.

Nyctēis, ĭdis, v. Nycteus.

Nyctĕlĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Νυκτέλιος, *an epithet of Bacchus*, because his mysteries were celebrated at night: Nyctelius pater, Ov. A. A. 1, 567: latex, *wine*, Sen. Oedip. 492: Nyctelia sacra, *the Bacchanalia*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 383.

nyctĕris, ĭdis, *f.*, = νυκτερίς, *a plant*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

Nycteus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Νυκτεύς, *a son of Hyrieus and the nymph Clonia, and father of Antiopa:* Nycteos Antiope, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 14), 12.—Hence, **II. Nyctēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the Nycteide*, i. e. *Antiopa:* Nycteida, Ov. M. 6, 111: Nycteidos, Stat. Th. 7, 190; Hyg. Fab. 7 and 165.

† **nyctĭcŏrax,** ăcis, *m.*, = νυκτικόραξ, *the night-raven*, Hier. Ep. 106, n. 86; Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 41; Paul. Nol. Ep. 40, 6.

Nyctĭmĕnē, ēs, *f.*, = Νυκτιμένη, *the daughter of Epopeus, king of Lesbos, who unknowingly had intercourse with her father: when she discovered it, she fled in despair to the woods, where she was changed by Minerva into a night-owl*, Ov. M. 2, 591; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 403; Hyg. Fab. 204 and 253.

† **nyctostrătēgus,** i, *m.* = νυκτοστράτηγος, *the Greek name of the* praefectus vigilum, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 12.

nyma, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 12, 82, § 106 (al. nigina).

† **nympha,** ae, and **nymphē,** ēs (*dat. plur.* NYMPHABVS, Inscr. Orell. 1629; NYMFABVS, ib. 1630; NYMPHIS, ib. 1627; 1630 sq.), *f.*, = νύμφη. **I.** *A bride, a mistress*, Ov. H. 1, 27; Tib. 3, 1, 21 (al. merita).—**2.** *A young woman:* se quoque nympha tuis ornavit Iardanis armis, Ov. H. 9, 103.—**II.** Nymphae, *demi-goddesses, who inhabit the sea, rivers, fountains, woods, trees, and mountains; nymphs:* Nymphae, genus amnibus unde est, Verg. A. 8, 71; 10, 551; Ov. M. 5, 540: Nympha Maenalis, i. e. *Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, id. F. 1, 634: Nymphae Libethrides, *the Muses*, Verg. E. 7, 21: vocalis Nymphe, *Echo*, Ov. M. 3, 357. Vows were made to the fountain-nymphs in cases of sickness or of drought, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Inscr. Orell. 1631 sq.—**B.** Transf., *water* (poet.): et cadit in patulos Nympha Aniena lacus, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 4.—**2.** *A fountain*, Mart. 6, 43, 2.—**C.** *The pupa* or *nymph* of an insect: alius evolat, alius in nymphā est, alius in vermiculo, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71; 11, 16, 16, § 48.

† **nymphaea,** ae, *f.*, = νυμφαία (Lat.: clava Herculis; cf. Marc. Emp. 33), *the water-lily*, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75; App. Herb. 67.

1. Nymphaeum, i, *n.*, = Νύμφαιον, *a promontory and seaport in Illyria, on the borders of Macedonia*, now *Capo di Redeni*, Caes. B. C. 3, 26, 4; Liv. 42, 36, 8; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Luc. 5, 720.

‡ **2. nymphaeum,** i, v. nympheum.

Nymphaeus, i, *m.* **I.** *A river in Latium, between* Circeii *and* Astura, now *Ninfa*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57.—**II.** *A river in Mesopotamia*, Amm. 18, 9, 2.

nymphālis, is, *adj.* [nympha], *of* or *belonging to a fountain:* in aquā nymphali, Octav. Hor. 4.

(**nympharēna,** ae, *f.*, a false read. for Nipparene, Plin. 37, 10, 64, § 175.)

‡ **Nymphĕros,** ōtis, *m.*, = νύμφη-ἔρως (Bridelove), *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 15, 3.

† **nymphēum** (NYMFEVM, Inscr. Orell. 57; 5049; NYMPHAEVM, ib. 3317), i, *n.*, = νυμφεῖον, *a fountain consecrated to the nymphs at Corinth*, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151; Capitol. Gord. 32; Cod. Just. 11, 42, 5; 11, 42, 6; Amm. 15, 7, 3; Inscr. Orell. l. l.

‡ **Nymphĭas,** ădis, *f.* [nympha], i. e. descended from a nymph, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Gud. 344, 5.

‡ **Nymphĭcus,** i, *m.*, = Νυμφικός, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 117.—In *fem.:* ‡ NYMPHICE, Inscr. Murat. 1143, 9.

Nymphĭdĭus, ii, *m.* [nympha], *a Roman surname*, Suet. Galb. 11; Tac. H. 1, 5; 25; Inscr. Murat. 902, 7.

nymphĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [nympha-gigno], *the Nymph-born*, i. e. *Achilles, the son of Thetis:* sors nova nymphigenae votum post fata meretur: Quam pepigit thalamis, hanc habet in tumulis, i. e. *Polyxena, who was immolated on his tomb*, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. t. i., p. 84 Burm.

Nymphĭus, ii, *m.*, = Νύμφιος, *a proper name*, Liv. 8, 25; 26.

‡ **Nymphŏdōrus,** i, *m.*, = νύμφη-δῶρον, *a Roman surname:* L. SAENIVS L. T. NYMPHODORVS, Inscr. Murat. 1599, 5.

‡ **Nymphŏdŏtus,** i, *m.*, = νύμφη-δοτός, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 109, 1.

† **nymphon,** ōnis, *m.*, = νυμφών, *a bridal chamber*, Tert. adv. Val. 32.

1. Nȳsa, ae, *f.*, *the nurse of Bacchus:* in monte Nysā, a Nysā nutrice, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 15; cf. Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.

2. Nȳsa (**Nyssa**), ae, *f.*, = Νῦσα, *the name of several cities.* **A.** *A city in Caria, on the slope of Mount Messogis*, the modern *Nasli* or *Sultan-hissar*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—**B.** *A city in Palestine*, the modern *El Baisan*, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74.—**C.** *A city in India, on Mount Meros, the birthplace of Bacchus*, Verg. A. 6, 805; Mel. 3, 7; Plin. 6, 21, 23, § 79; Curt. 8, 10; cf. Just. 12, 7, 6; cf.: celso Nysae de vertice.—**II.** Hence, **A. Nysaeus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Nysa in Caria.*—**Nysaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Nysæans*, Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to Nysa, in India;* poet. for *Bacchic:* chori, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 22: palmes, Sil. 7, 198: Hydaspes, Luc. 8, 227: cacumina Gauri, Sil. 12, 160.—**B. Nȳsēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Nysæan*, i. e. *Bacchic:* Nymphae Nyseides, *who reared Bacchus*, Ov. F. 3, 769.—**C. Nȳsēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nysæan*, i. e. *Bacchic:* juga Nyseia, Luc. 8, 801.—**D. Nȳseus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, *an epithet of Bacchus*, Ov. M. 4, 13.—**E. Nȳsiăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nysæan*, i. e. *Bacchic*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 98.—**F. Nȳsĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Nysæan:* Nysiades Nymphae, Ov. F. 3, 769.—**G. Nȳsĭgĕna,** ae, *m.*, *born in Nysa:* cum Nysigenis Silenis, Cat. 64, 252.—**H. Nȳsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Nysian:* quam (hederam) quidam Nysiam, alii Bacchicam vocant, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 147; also, *an epithet of Bacchus:* Nysius et Semeleius Liber, Arn. 5, 176; Cic. Fl. 25, 60.

nȳsĭon, ĭi, *n.*, *ivy*, App. Herb. 98.

Nyssos, i, *f.*, = Νύσσος, *a city in Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.

Nȳsus, i, *m.*, *the tutor of Bacchus, to whom he intrusted Thebes during his expedition to India*, Hyg. Fab. 131 and 167.

O.

1. O, o, the fourteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the Gr. ο and ω. The Latin language possessed both the sound and the sign from the earliest times; whereas the Etruscan language never possessed the *o*, and the Umbrian seems not to have received it as an alphabetical character till a later period. The oldest monuments of the Latin tongue frequently employ *o* where the classic language has *u*. So on the Column. Rostr. MACESTRATOS (*acc. plur.*), EXFOCIONT, CONSOL, PRIMOS (*nom. sing.*), CAPTOM; in the epitaphs of the Scipios, HONC OINO, COSENTIONT, DVONORO OPTVMO VIRO (bonorum optumum virum); in the S. C. de Bacch. IN OQVOLTOD al. And even in the later inscrr. and MSS., we sometimes find *o* for *u:* POPLICO, POPOLVM, TABOLEIS, in the Tab. Bantina: FACIONDAM DEDERONT, Inscr. Orell. 1585: MONDO, HOC TOMOLO, ib. 4858: fondus, fornacatibus, solitodo, etc., in good MSS. (v. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 18). And, on the contrary, *u* for *o* in the old forms, fruns, funtes, for frons, fontes, v. h. vv.: RVBVSTIS for robustis, in the Cenot. Pisan.; v. Inscr. Orell. 642: NVMENCLATOR, Inscr. Grut. 630, 5: CONSVERINVS, ib. 1107, 1: SACERDVS, ib. 34, 5: VNV LOCV, ib. 840, 1. *O* appears in class. Lat. particularly in connection with *qu* and *v:* quom, avos. This interchange of *o* and *u* seems to have been effected rather by dialectical and local than by organic and historical causes; just as in the modern Italian dialects a preference is shown on the one hand for *o* and on the other for *u*, and in one and the same dialect the Latin *o* has passed over into *u* and the *u* into *o*.—On the commutation of *o* and *e*, see the letter E.—We have *o* for *au* in Clodius, plodo, plostrum, sodes, etc. (also in polulum for paulullum, Cato, R. R. 10, 2).—*O* inserted in the archaic forms: Patricoles, Hercoles, v. Ritschl ap. Rhein. Mus. 8, p. 475 sq., and 9, p. 480. As an abbreviation, O. stands for omnis and optimus: I. O. M., Jovi Optimo Maximo: O. E. B. Q. C., ossa ejus bene quiescant condita, Inscr. Orell. 4489; cf.: O. I. B. Q., ossa illius bene quiescant, ib. 4483; 4490: O. N. F., omnium nomine faciundae, ib. 4415: O. T. B. Q., ossa tua bene quiescant: O. V., optimo viro, ib. 4135; also: optimi viri, ib. 5037.

2. ō (long also before an initial vowel: o ego, Ov. M. 8, 51; Hor. A. P. 301; but also short: ŏ Alexi, Verg. E. 2, 65), *interj.* The commonest exclamation of joy, astonish-

ment, desire, grief, indignation, etc.; *O! Oh!* constr. usually with *voc.* or *acc.;* less freq. with *nom.*, *gen.*, *utinam*, *si.* **1.** With *voc.:* o Romule, Romule die, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41 Vahl. (Ann. v. 115 Vahl.): o Tite, tute Tuti, id. ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. (Ann. v. 113 Vahl.); cf.: o Tite, si quid te adjuero, id. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.): o mi Furni! Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2: o paterni generis oblite, id. Pis. 26, 62.—**2.** With *acc.:* o faciem pulchram... o infortunatum senem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5 and 7: o miseras hominum mentes, Lucr. 2, 14: o me perditum, o me afflictum! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3: o hominem nequam! id. Att. 4, 13, 2: o praeclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum! id. Phil. 3, 11, 27: o rem totam odiosam, id. Att. 6, 4, 1: o Bruti amanter scriptas, litteras, id. ib. 15, 10.—**3.** With *nom.* (rare): o pietas animi, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88 (Ann. v. 8 Vahl.): o Patricoles, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 14 Vahl.): o vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 10: o ego ter felix, Ov. M. 8, 51; so, o ego, Hor. A. P. 301: o multum miseri, Ov. M. 4, 155: o qualis facies! Juv. 10, 157.—**4.** With *utinam:* o utinam Obrutus esset! Ov. H. 1, 5; id. M. 1, 363 al.—**5.** With *si:* quamquam, o si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset! *yet oh! if*, etc., Verg. A. 11, 415.—**6.** With *gen.:* o nuntii beati, Cat. 9, 5.—By poets also placed after a word: o lux Dardaniae, spes o fidissima Teucrûm, Verg. A. 2, 281: quid o tua fulmina cessant! Ov. M. 2, 279.—Three times repeated: o pater, o genitor, o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41 (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.); cf.: o pater, o patria, o Priami domus, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 118 Vahl.): o soror, o conjux, o femina sola superstes, Ov. M. 1, 351.

Ŏărīon, ōnis, *m.*, = Ὠαρίων, a poet. collat. form for Orion, Cat. 66, 94.

Ŏăsis, is, *f.*, = Ὄασις [orig. a Coptic word], *an inhabited spot, a fertile piece of land in the Libyan desert, an oasis;* esp. *the great oasis in Upper Egypt, to which criminals were banished by the emperors*, Cod. Just. 9, 47, 26; Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 5.—Hence, **A. Ŏăsēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Oasis:* Oasena deportatio, Cod. Th. 9, 32.—**B. Ŏăsites,** ae, *m.*, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Oasis, Oasite:* Oasitae nomi, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 50.

Ŏaxes or **Ŏaxis,** is, *m.*, = Ὄαξις, *a river in Crete*, now *Axus:* rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxen, Verg. E. 1, 66.—Hence, **II. Ŏaxis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Oaxes;* poet. for *Cretan:* capiens tellurem Oaxida, Varr. Atacin. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 1, 66.

ŏb (old form **obs,** v. III.), *prep.* with *acc.* (in late Lat. also with the *abl.:* OB PERPETVO EIVS ERGA SE AMORE, Inscr. Orell. 106) [Osc. op; kindr. with Sanscr. api; Gr. ἐπί]. **I.** Lit. **A.** With verbs of motion, *towards, to* (only ante-class.): IS TERTIIS DIEBVS OB PORTVM OBVAGVLATVM ITO, *let him go before his house to summon him*, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. portum, p. 233 Müll.: ob Romam legiones ducere, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll. (Ann. v. 295 Vahl.); cf.: ob Troiam duxit, id. ib. p. 178 Müll. (Incert. libr. v. 5 Vahl.): cujus ob os Grai ora obvertebant sua, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; and ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2 (Trag. Rel. p. 211 Rib.).—**B.** With verbs of rest, *about, before, in front of, over* (in Cic.): follem sibi obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: lanam ob oculum habere, id. Mil. 5, 37: ob oculos mihi caliginem obstitisse, *before my eyes*, id. ib. 2, 4, 51: mors ob oculos saepe versata est, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39; id. Sest. 21, 47: ignis qui est ob os offusus, id. Univ. 14.—**II.** Transf., to indicate the object or cause, *on account of, for, because of, by reason of*, etc. **A.** In gen. (freq. and class.): etiam ob stultitiam tuam te tueris? *do you still defend yourself with regard to your folly?* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82: pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 23: ob eam rem iratus, *on that account*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 33: neu quid ob eam rem succenseat, id. ib. 4, 1, 39; Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 7: *Mi.* Ob eam rem? *De.* Ob eam, id. ib. 5. 9, 20: ob rem nullam, id. Hec. 5, 3, 2: hanc Epicurus rationem induxit ob eam rem, quod veritus est, ne, etc., Cic. Fat. 10, 23: ob eam causam, quod, etc., id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: quam ob causam venerant, id. de Or. 1, 7, 26: non solum ob eam causam fieri volui, quod, etc., id. Rep. 1, 21, 34: ob hanc causam, quod, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: nec ob aliam causam ullam, etc., id. Lael. 20, 74: ob meas injurias, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 85; cf.: quodnam ob facinus? id. ib. 5, 2, 3: ob peccatum hoc, id. ib. v. 37: ob malefacta haec, id. Ad. 2, 1, 46: ob illam injuriam, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: ob aliquod emolumentum suum, id. Font. 8, 17: (eum) ac Troiam misi ob defendendam Graeciam, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 28 (Trag. v. 362 Vahl.): ob rem judicandam pecuniam accipere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78; id. Att. 1, 17, 8; id. Mur. 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119; Sall. J. 89, 2; Quint. 5, 10, 87: nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, *on account of, for that knowledge*, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: ob eam (amicitiam) summâ fide servatam, id. Lael. 7, 25: is igitur dicitur ab Amulio ob labefactandi regni timorem, ad Tiberim exponi jussus esse, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: unius ob iram Prodimur, Verg. A. 1, 251; cf.: saevae memorem Junonis ob iram, id. ib. 1, 4; cf. also: aut ob avaritiam aut miserâ ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: barbarus eum quidam palam ob iram interfecti ab eo domini obtruncat, Liv. 21, 2, 6: non noxâ neque ob metum, Tac. H. 2, 49: Germanicum mortem ob rem publicam obiisse, *for the republic*, id. A. 2, 83: cum quibus ob rem pecuniariam disceptabat, id. ib. 6, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *In consideration of, in return for, instead of* (mostly ante-class.): ob asinos ferre argentum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 80; id. Ep. 5, 2, 38: quin arrhabonem a me accepisti ob mulierem? id. Rud. 3, 6, 23: ager oppositus est pignori Ob decem minas, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56: talentum magnum ob unam fabulam datum esse, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10 *fin.:* pecuniam ob absolvendum accipere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78: pecuniam ob delicta dare, Tac. A. 14, 14.—**2.** Ob rem, like ex re (opp. frustra), *to the purpose, with advantage, profitably, usefully* (very rare): *An.* Non pudet Vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41: verum id frustra an ob rem faciam, in vostrâ manu situm est, Sall. J. 31, 5.—**3.** Ob industriam, *on purpose, intentionally*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 6; 2, 3, 58 (id. ib. 2, 3, 60, de industriâ); cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 14.—**4.** Quam ob rem, also written in one word, quamobrem, *on which account, wherefore, therefore, hence, accordingly;* a very freq. particle of transition, esp. in Cic.: quam ob rem id primum videamus, quatenus, etc., Cic. Lael. 11, 36: quam ob rem utrique nostrûm gratum admodum feceris, id. ib. 4, 16; 2, 10; 3, 12; 4, 15; id. Rep. 1, 5, 9; 1, 19, 32 et saep.—**5.** Ob id, ob hoc, ob haec, ob ea, ob quae, *on that account, therefore* (not ante-Aug.). **a.** *Ob id:* ignaris hostibus et ob id quietis, Liv. 25, 35; 28, 2; Tac. A. 2, 66; 3, 75; 13, 5: ob id ipsum, Curt. 4, 16, 23.—**b.** *Ob hoc:* ob hoc cum omnia neglecta apud hostes essent, Liv. 25, 37; Sen. Q. N. 7, 14, 4; Col. 7, 3, 21; cf.: ob hoc miserior, Sen. Ep. 98, 5.—**c.** *Ob haec:* ob haec cum legatos mitti placuisset, Liv. 8, 23; 21, 50; 38, 34; Cels. 1 praef.—**d.** *Ob ea:* ob ea consul Albinus senatum de foedere consulebat, Sall. J. 39, 2.—**e.** *Ob quae:* ob quae posterum diem reus petivit, Tac. A. 2, 30 *fin.;* Suet. Ner. 13.—**III.** In composition, the *b* of ob remains unchanged before vowels and most consonants; only before *p, f, c, g*, is assimilation more common: oppeto, offero, occido, ogganio, etc.—An ancient form obs, analogous to abs, is implied in obs-olesco and os-tendo.—In signification, that of direction *towards*, or of existence *at* or *before* a thing is predominant, although it likewise gives to the simple verb the accessory notion of *against:* obicere, opponere, obrogare.

‡ **ŏbăcerbat,** exacerbat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.

‡ **ŏbăcĕro,** 1, *v. a.*, *to contradict, interrupt:* obacerare obloqui atque alterius sermonem moleste impedire; quod sumptum videtur a paleis, quas Graeci ἄχυρα vocant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.

ŏb-aemŭlor, 1, *v. dep. n.* (lit. to excite to jealousy against, i. e.), *to stir up, irritate, provoke* (eccl. Lat.): illi obaemulati sunt me in non Deo, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31 (a translation of Deut. 32, 21).

* **ŏbaerārĭus,** ii, *m.* [ob-aes], *a debtor who must work out his debt* (ante-class.): (agros colunt) ii, quos obaerarios nostri vocitârunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 2 Schneid. *N. cr.*

ŏb-aerātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *involved in debt, in bondage on account of debt* (class.): liber, qui suas operas in servitute pro pecuniâ quâdam debebat, dum solveret, nexus vocatur, ut ab aere obaeratus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 105 Müll.: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46.—*Comp.:* quanto quis obaeratior, aegrius distrahebant, *the more deeply in debt*, Tac. A. 6, 17.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ŏbaerātus,** i, *m.*, *a person involved in debt, a debtor:* obaeratos liberare, * Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 38: Orgetorix omnes clientes obaeratosque suos eodem conduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Liv. 26, 40, 17.

* **ŏb-ambŭlātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obambulo], *a going* or *walking about:* obambulatio hominum, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 31.

ŏb-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to walk before* or *near* any thing, *to go past* (not in Cic. or Cæs.); constr. with *dat.* or *acc.:* obambulare adversum alios ambulare, et quasi ambulanti sese opponere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll. (α) With *dat.:* obambulare muris, Liv. 36, 34, 4: gymnasio, Suet. Tib. 11: nec (lupus) gregibus nocturnus obambulat, *walk* or *prowl about*, Verg. G. 3, 538.—(β) With *acc.:* urbem, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 20: totam fremebundus obambulat Aetnam, Ov. M. 14, 188: gymnasia, Suet. Tib. 11 (al. gymnasio).—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to go* or *walk about, wander:* neu noctu irem obambulatum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 34: ante vallum, Liv. 25, 39: sermone imperfecto, Quint. 11, 3, 121: in herbis, Ov. M. 2, 851: praeter os, Plaut. Poen. prol. 19.—*Absol.:* cum solus obambulet, Ov. Tr. 2, 459; Suet. Tib. 25.

Ŏb-ărātor, ōris, *m.*, *the god of ploughing*, Fab. Pict. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1. 21.

* **ŏb-ardesco,** arsi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to burn before* one, *to blaze out:* obarsit Dryas, Stat. Th. 9, 856.

ŏb-āresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow dry, to dry up* (post-class.): membrana quam siccari et obarescere non oportet, Lact. Opif. D. 10, 3 (al. arescere).

ŏb-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to arm* (poet. and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: securi Dextras, Hor. C. 4, 4, 20: clipeo filium, Aus. Epigr. 25, 1: manus impias contra aliquem, App. M. 9 *init.*—**II.** Trop.: perfrictis oculis, et obarmatis ad vigilias, App. M. 2, p. 125, 28.

* **ŏb-āro,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to plough around, plough up:* cum hostes obarâssent quicquid herbidi terreni extra murum erat, Liv. 23, 19, 14.

* **ŏb-ātrātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *obscured, black, blackish:* nascens luna si cornu superiore obatrato surget, pluvias decrescens dabit, Varr. ap. Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 349 Sillig. *N. cr.* (al. obatro).

* **ŏb-ātresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [obatratus], *to become black*, Firm. Math. praef.

ŏb-audĭens, *P. a.*, v. obaudio *fin.*

ŏb-audĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obaudio], *obedience* (eccl. Lat. for the class. oboedientia), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 2.

ŏb-audĭo, ii, 4, *v. a.*, for oboedio, *to obey* (post-class.); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *dat.:* alicui, App. M. 3, p. 136, 11.—(β) *Absol.:* Adam non obaudiit, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2.—With *acc.:* obaudite me, Vulg. Eccles. 39, 17.—Hence, **ŏbaudĭens,** entis, *P. a.*, *obedient* (eccl. Lat. for oboediens).—*Comp.:* quid obaudientius esse potest, quam ut, etc., Ambros. Ep. 21.

‡ **ŏbaudītĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obaudio], *obedience:* obauditio, ὑπακοή, Gloss. Philox.

ŏbaudītus, *abl.*, ū, *m.* [id.], *a listening:* auris, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 29.

ŏb-aurātus, a, um, *adj.*, *gilded* (post-class.): socci obaurati, App. M. 11, p. 260, 34.

1. obba, ae, *f.*, a vessel large at the bottom, *a beaker, noggin; a decanter:* obba poculi genus, quod nunc ubba dicitur. Varro: obbas et Cumanos calices, Non. 146, 8 sq.; cf.: obba poculi genus vel ligneum vel ex sparto. Varro (here follows the passage just cited): idem Epistola ad Marullium: utrum meridie an vesperi libentius ad obbam accedas, Non. 545, 2 sq.; Pers. 5,

148; Tert. Apol. 13. (But in Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53, the correct read. is phoba, v. Sillig. ad h. l.)

2. Obba, ae, *f.*, *a city in Africa near Carthage*, Liv. 30, 7, 10.

(**obbātus,** false read. for ovatae, App. M. 10, p. 254, 15.)

(**ob-blătĕrātus,** false read. for adblaterantes, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25.)

ob-brūtesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become brutish, stupid* (ante- and post-class.): obbrutuit, obstupuit, a bruto, quod antiqui pro gravi, interdum pro stupido dixerunt. Afranius: non possum verbum facere, obbrutui, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: anima contracta suis e partibus obbrutescat, Lucr. 3, 545 (also ap. Non. 77, 32): claude meatus Obbrutescentis capitis, Prud. Hamart. 652.

obc-, v. occ-.

ob-densātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a thickening* (post-class.): cutis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 47.

obdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, v. obdo.

ob-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put, place*, or *set* one thing *before* another; *to put against; to shut, close, fasten*, etc.: obdere, opponere vel operire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 191 Müll. (not in Cic. or Cæs.): pessulum ostio obdo, *slip the bolt*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: forem obdo, *shut*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 15: obde forem, Ov. A. A. 3, 587: obditis a tergo foribus, Tac. A. 13, 5; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 37; Ov. F. 1, 28: fores obditae ferratis trabibus, Plin. 6, 11, 12, § 30: Propontidis fauces Porcius Cato sic obditis navibus quasi portam obseravit, *placed opposite*, Flor. 3, 6, 10: auribus ceram obdere, Sen. Ep. 31, 2: feralibus amiculis instrictus atque obditus, *enveloped, wrapped in*, App. M. 10, p. 244: capillos in mutuos nexus obdere, id. ib. 3, p. 137.— P o e t., *to expose:* hic nulli malo latus obdit apertum, *exposes an unguarded side to no evil-minded person*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 59.

ob-dormĭo, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to fall asleep* (class.): ebrium obdormivisse, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 116: Endymion nescio quando in Latmo obdormivit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: sub taxo, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51: quem obdormire volumus, Cels. 3, 18: Atiam obdormisse, Suet. Aug. 94: nepetam substernere obdormituris utile est, Plin. 20, 14, 56, § 158 (Jan, eo dormituris). — **B.** E s p., *to fall asleep in death* (eccl. Lat.): obdormivit in Domino, Vulg. Act. 7, 59.—**II.** *Act.* (ante-class.): omnem obdormivi crapulam, *have slept off all my debauch*, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1.

obdormisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [obdormio], *to fall asleep* (rare but class.): ibidem obdormiscemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 33; id. Am. 1, 1, 116: quid melius, quam in mediis vitae laboribus obdormiscere, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117: in jure dicendo, Suet. Claud. 33: post cibum, id. ib. 8: cantante eo, id. Vesp. 4: testudines summâ in aquâ obdormiscere, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36.

obdormīto, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to fall asleep*, Fortun. Carm. 3.

ob-dūco, xi, ctum (*inf. perf.* sync. obduxe, Arg. ad Plaut. Merc. 7), 3, *v. a.*, *to lead* or *draw before, lead* or *conduct against* or *towards, to draw* or *bring forward* or *around, draw over* (class. and very freq.; syn.: obtendo, obtego). **I.** L i t.: ad oppidum exercitum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 13: vim Gallicam obduc contra in acie, Att. ap. Non. 224, 13: Curium, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: ab utroque latere collis transversam fossam obduxit, *drew forward, drew, made*, or *extended a trench*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: vela, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: vestem, *to draw on* or *over*, Tac. A. 4, 70; Curt. 6, 5, 27: seram, *to draw, close, fasten*, Prop. 5, 5, 48: callum, *to draw over*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 3.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *To cover by drawing over; to cover over, overspread, surround, envelop:* trunci obducuntur libro, aut cortice, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: operimento, id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Verg. E. 1, 49: vultus, of the sun, Ov. M. 2, 330: caput, Luc. 9, 109: semina cortice, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119: obducta cicatrix, *a closed, healed scar*, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4; Curt. 8, 10, 31: obductâ nocte, *overcast, cloudy, dark*, Nep. Hann. 5, 2; Curt. 8, 13, 25.—**2.** *To close, shut up* (poet.): obducta penetralia Phoebi, Luc. 5, 67: fores, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1548. mors oculos coepit obducere, Petr. S. 19.—**3.** *To draw in, drink down, swallow:* venenum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: potionem, Sen. Prov. 3, 12: pultarium mulsi, *to drink up*, Petr. 42.—**4.** *To swallow up, overwhelm:* uti eos, eum exercitum, eos hostes, eosque homines, urbes agrosque eorum . . . obducatis (an imprecation to the gods below), Macr. S. 3, 9, 10.—**5.** *To contract, wrinkle, knit* the brow: obductâ solvatur fronte senectus, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: frontem, Juv. 9, 2: vultum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 5.—**6.** *To injure, harm* (late Lat.): stomachum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 28.—**7.** *To bring home in opposition* or *rivalry to another:* eum putat uxor sibi Obduxe scortum, Plaut. Merc. Arg. 1, 7.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To draw* or *spread over:* obsidionem, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 198 Müll. (Trag. v. 11 Vahl.): clarissimis rebus tenebras obducere, i. e. *to darken, obscure*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 16: paulatim tenebris sese obducentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 143.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To cover, conceal:* obductus verbis dolor, Verg. A. 10, 64: obductos rescindere luctus, Ov. M. 12, 543: rei publicae obducere cicatricem, Cic. Leg. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**2.** Qs., *to draw out*, i. e. *to pass, spend* time: itaque obduxi posterum diem, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.

ob-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduco], *a covering, veiling, enveloping.* * **I.** I n g e n.: nubila inimica obductione pendent, Arn. 1, 7.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *a veiling* of criminals before their execution: obductio capitis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: capitum, Amm. 14, 7, 21; Vulg. Eccles. 5, 1; 5, 10.

* **obducto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to lead* or *conduct in opposition* or *rivalry to another:* nec pol ego patiar . . . measque in aedes sic scorta obductarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 46; cf. obduco, I. B. 7.

obductus, a, um, *Part.*, from obduco.

‡ **ob-dulcesco,** dulcui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become sweet:* obdulcesco, περιγλυκύνομαι, Gloss. Philox.: in earum familiaritate obdulcuisses mihi, Aug. Conf. 7, 20, 2.

ob-dulco, 1, *v. a.*, *to sweeten, make sweet* (post-class.): aliquid sale, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 146; 4, 1, 12: fauces, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 12: obdulcatus panis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8 *med.*: fontes amari obdulcati, Vulg. Judith, 5, 15.

obdūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obduro], *a hardening;* of the mind, *obduration, obduracy* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 105; id. in Psa. 77 et saep.

* **obdūrĕfăcĭo,** 3, *v. a.* [ob-durus-facio], *to make hard, to harden*, Non. 23, 7.

ob-dūresco, rui, 3, *v. n.*, *to grow* or *become hard, to harden* (class. only in the trop. signif.; syn. occalesco). **I.** L i t., Cato, R. R. 50: semen diuturnitate obdurescit, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 5: nervis divinis, Arn. 5, 18.—**II.** T r o p., *to become hardened, insensible, obdurate:* ita miser cubando in lecto hic expectando obdurui, Plaut. Truc. 5, 24: ad ista obduruimus, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 1: usu obduruerat et percalluerat civitatis incredibilis patientia, id. Mil. 28, 76: nisi obduruisset animus ad dolorem, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1: contra fortunam, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 67; cf. id. Fin. 3, 11, 37: consuetudine, id. Phil. 2, 42: amicorum alii obduruerunt, id. Fam. 5, 15: Gorgonis vultu, *at the sight of*, Prop. 3, 20, 13: dociliora sunt ingenia, priusquam obduruerunt, Quint. 1, 12, 8.

ob-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to harden, render hard* (only post-class.); in the trop. signif.: obdurare se contra manifestam veritatem, Lact. 1, 1, 23: obdurata patientia, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 13: obdurata nequitia, Cod. Just. 10, 19, 2: obdurata verecundia, Capitol. Pert. 9.—E s p., *to harden the heart against God* (eccl. Lat.): obdurare corda, Vulg. Heb. 3, 8; id. Psa. 94, 8; id. Deut. 15, 7.—*Pass.:* ut non obduretur quis vestrum, Vulg. Heb. 3, 13.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be hard* or *hardened;* only trop., *to hold out, persist, endure:* pernegabo atque obdurabo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 56: persta, atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39; Cat. 8, 11: perfer et obdura, Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 7.—*Impers. pass.:* quare obduretur hoc triduum, * Cic. Att. 12, 3.

ŏbēdĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. oboedio.

ŏbēdĭenter, *adv.*, v. oboedio, *P. a. fin.*

ŏb-ēdĭtĭo, v. oboeditio.

ŏb-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, ĕre, *to eat, eat away, devour* (used only in the *part. perf.* and *P. a.*).—T r o p.: nec obesa cavamine terra est, Auct. Aetn. 344.—Hence, *P. a.:* **ŏbēsus,** a, um. **I.** *Wasted away, lean, meagre:* corpore pectoreque undique obeso, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3; and ap. Non. 361, 17: (obesum hic notavimus proprie magis quam usitate dictum pro exili atque gracilento, Gell. ib.: obesum gracile et exile, Non. l. l.).—**II.** M i d., that has eaten itself fat; hence, in gen., *fat, stout, plump:* obesus pinguis quasi ob edendum factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll. (not in Cic.; perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: opimus, pinguis): corpus neque gracile, neque obesum, Cels. 2, 1; cf. Col. 6, 2, 15: turdus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 40: sus, Col. 7, 10, 6: terga, Verg. G. 3, 80: cervix, Suet. Ner. 51.—*Sup.:* obesissimus venter, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200; Suet. Vit. 17; App. M. 11, p. 263.— P o e t.: fauces obesae, *swollen*, Verg. G. 3, 497.—**B.** T r o p., *gross, coarse, heavy, dull* (poet.): munera quid mihi quidve tabellas Mittis nec firmo juveni neque naris obesae? *that has not a quick nose, that is not nice* or *delicate*, = obtusae, Hor. Epod. 12, 3; so, aures, Calp. Ecl. 4, 147: mens, Aus. Epigr. 7, 20: obeso somno mori, *idle, lazy, inactive*, of bees, Sulp. Sat. 56.

† **ŏbĕliscus,** i, *m.*, = ὀβελίσκος (a small spit; hence), **I.** *An obelisk:* trabes ex Syenite marmore fecere reges, obeliscos vocantes Solis numini sacratos, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 64 sq.; cf. Amm. 17, 4, 17; Isid. Orig. 18, 31; Tac. A. 3, 60.—**II.** *A rose-bud* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 14, 27.—**III.** *A mark in books placed against suspected passages, an obelisk* (†), Aug. Ep. 10, 2 (cf. obelus).

† **ŏbĕlus,** i, *m.*, = ὀβελός (a spit), *a critical mark* shaped like a spit (†), placed opposite suspected passages in books, *an obelisk* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 104; 108; 112; Aus. Sap. 13 prooem.; Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2.

ŏb-ĕo, īvi or ii (obivi, Verg. A. 6, 801; Aus. Epit. 32, 4; Anthol. Lat. 4, 97, 1; contr. obit for obiit, Lucr. 3, 1042; Luc. 9, 189; Juv. 6, 559), ĭtum, 4 (lengthened form, obinunt obeunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 189 Müll.). *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go* or *come to* or *towards, to come in, to go to meet, go against* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** I n g e n.: donec vis obiit, *until force intervene*, Lucr. 1, 222: dum acris vis obeat, id. 1, 247: obit infera Perseus in loca, Cic. Arat. 465 (Grot. 718): ad omnes hostium conatus, *to go to meet, to oppose*, Liv. 31, 21.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** Of constellations, *to go down, to set:* abditur Orion, obit et Lepus abditus umbrâ, Cic. Arat. 46, 3 (Grot. 716); Stat. S. 2, 1, 210: an sidera obirent, nascerenturve, Plin. 2, 26, 24, § 95.—Of the sun: in reliquis orientis aut obeuntis solis partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: in undis Sol fit uti videatur obire et condere lumen, Lucr. 4, 433.—Hence, *to pass by:* tres noctes, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 11.—**2.** P r e g n., *to fall, perish* (syn.: occido, pereo, occumbo). —Of cities: et Agamede obiit et Hiera, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139; id. 5, 29, 31, § 117.— —Hence, *to die:* malo cruciatu ut pereas atque obeas cito, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 76; Lucr. 3, 1045: tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens, Hor. C. 3, 9, 24: simul se cum illis obituros, Liv. 5, 39, 13: gaudio, *to die of joy*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180: morbo, *of a disease*, id. 11, 37, 71, § 187; Vell. 2, 47, 2; 2, 102, 1; Tac. A. 3, 6; Suet. Aug. 63; id. Tib. 39; id. Ner. 3; Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 10; 6, 2, 5: voluntariâ morte obiit, Suet. Galb. 3 *fin.;* Vell. 2, 8, 7; Eutr. 7, 17: morte subitâ, id. 8, 15: repentinâ morte, id. 10, 17; Ambros. Ep. 53, 3.—**II.** *Act.* (freq. and class.), *to go* or *come to* a thing or place. **A.** I n g e n.: Acherontem nunc obibo, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 Vahl.): tantum restitisset urbis, quantum flamma obire non potuisset, *to reach*, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *To travel over* or *through; to wander through, traverse, visit:* nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit, Verg. A. 6, 801: tantas regiones barbarorum pedibus obiit, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87: villas, *to visit*, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: comitia, id. Att. 1, 4, 1: cenas, id. ib. 9, 13, 6.—**2.** *To run over* with the eyes, *to survey, review:* oculis exercitum, *to survey*, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13: omnia visu, Verg. A. 10, 447.—In speaking, *to go over, mention, recount:* oratione omnes civitates, *to enumerate*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 125.—**3.** *To go around, surround, overspread, envelop* (poet.): chlamydem limbus obibat Aureus, Ov. M. 5, 51: clipeum, Verg. A. 10, 482.—**4.** *To apply*

one's self to, to engage in, attend to any business or undertaking; *to enter upon* an office; *to discharge, perform, execute, accomplish* any thing: obeundi negotii studio tot loca adire, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: hereditatum obeundarum causâ, *to enter upon, take possession of*, id. Agr. 1, 3, 8: facinus, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: pugnas, *to engage in battle*, Verg. A. 6, 167; Val. Fl. 3, 710: judicia, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173: legationem, *to enter upon, undertake*, id. Att. 15, 7; Nep. Dion. 1, 4: consularia munera, Liv. 2, 8: munus vigiliarum, id. 3, 6: publica ac privata officia, Just. 41, 3, 4: neque privatam rem . . . neque publicam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 53: ne ad omnia simul obire unus non possit, Liv. 10, 25, 14: rusticum opus, Col. 12, 3: bella, Liv. 4, 7: sacra, id. 1, 20: imperia, *to perform, execute*, Stat. Achill. 1, 149.—**5.** *To meet:* vadimonium, *to meet one's bail, appear at the appointed time*, Cic. Quint. 17, 54: diem, *to appear on the day appointed*, id. Lael. 2, 7; id. Phil. 3, 8, 29; id. Att. 13, 14, 1: annum petitiones tuae, i. e. *to be a candidate the first year the law permits*, id. Fam. 10, 25. — Hence, diem suum obire, *to die:* ea diem suom obiit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 27; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Gell. 6, 8, 6; so, diem supremum, Nep. Milt. 7, 6; and simply, diem, Suet. Vesp. 1: mortem, Plaut. Aul. prol. 15; Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48; hence, in the *pass.:* morte obitâ (sc. ob rem publicam), id. Sest. 38, 83.—Hence, *P. a.* (ante- and post-class.): **ŏbĭtus,** a, um, for mortuus, *dead*, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 869 P.: obiti, *the dead:* obitis libatione profunditur, App. de Mund. p. 68: OBITAE, Inscr. Orell. 2673.

ŏb-ĕquĭto, āvi, 1, *v. n., to ride towards, ride up to* (not ante-Aug.). (α) With *dat.:* obequitando castris, Liv. 2, 45: portis, id. 21, 54; 29, 34: moenibus, Curt. 8, 10, 6: peditibus, id. 10, 9, 16: agmini, id. 3, 10, 4: ordinibus, Amm. 24, 1, 1.—(β) With *acc.:* obequitans moenia, Amm. 24, 2, 9.—(γ) *Absol.:* insolentissime, Val. Max. 3, 2, 21: voces obequitantis acceptae, Flor. 4, 2, 50. —* **II.** Trop.: non obequitabit nec illis vibrantibus concitatisque sententiis velut missilibus utetur, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

ŏb-erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to wander, rove*, or *ramble about* a place (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oberrare tentoriis, Tac. A. 1, 65: ignotis locis, Curt. 6, 5, 18: mustela quae in domibus nostris oberrat, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 60: dives arat Curibus, quantum non milvus oberrat, Pers. 4, 26.—**B.** Transf.: crebris oberrantibus rivis, Curt. 3, 4, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To flit, hover before one:* mihi monstrum oberrat, *hovers before my eyes*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1280: cum tanti periculi . . . imago oculis oberraret, Curt. 8, 6, 26.—**B.** *To err, mistake:* ut citharoedus Ridetur, chordâ qui semper oberrat eâdem, *blunders at*, Hor. A. P. 356.

‡ **ŏbescet,** v. obsum *init.*

ŏbēsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obesus], *fatness, stoutness, corpulence, obesity* (post-Aug.): et obesitas ventris, Suet. Dom. 18; id. Claud. 41; Col. 6, 24.—Of trees: (arbores) laborant obesitate, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 219.

* **ŏbēso,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to fatten:* madefacto triticeo pane obesant avem, Col. 8, 7, 4 (al. obescant).

ŏbēsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of obedo, q. v.

ōbex, obĭcis (objĭcis), *m.* and *f.* (of either gender indifferently; very rare in *nom. sing.; acc.* not found, v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 489) [obicio, that which is cast or placed before; hence], *a bolt, bar; a barrier, wall* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: obices pessuli, serae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: fultosque emuniit obice postes, Verg. A. 8, 227; cf. Ov. M. 14, 780: ferrati portarum obices, Tac. H. 3, 30: obices portarum subversi, id. A. 13, 39; Sil. 4, 24: diffractis portarum obicibus, Amm. 24, 5: infirmâ scamellorum obice fultae fores, App. ap. Prisc. p. 615 P.: saxi, Verg. G. 4, 422: ecce maris magnâ claudit nos obice pontus, id. A. 10, 377: quâ vi maria alta tumescant Obicibus ruptis, *their barriers*, i. e. *their rocky shores*, id. G. 2, 480; Gell. 17, 11 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a hinderance, impediment, obstacle:* apud hanc obicem, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 21: per obices viarum, Liv. 9, 3, 1; 2, 58; 6, 33, 11: nullae obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, *obstacles to admission*, Plin. Pan. 47, 5; Inscr. Orell. 708.

obf-, v. off-.

obg-, v. ogg-.

* **ŏb-haerĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to stick fast to* a thing: navis obhaerens vado, Suet. Tib. 2: ne qui forte obhaereant ac resistant, Lact. Opif. D. 11.

ŏb-haeresco, haesi, 3, *v. inch. n., to stick fast, remain stuck;* in the *tempp. perf., to be stuck fast, to cleave* or *adhere to* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aurum stirpibus obhaerescit, App. M. 6, p. 178, 19: ubi in medio nobis equus acer obhaesit Flumine, * Lucr. 4, 420: consurgenti ei primum lacinia obhaesit, * Suet. Ner. 19.—**II.** Transf., *to cleave* or *cling to:* utrisque pecunia sua obhaesit, Sen. Tranq. 8, 2.

‡ **ŏb-herbescĕre,** herbam increscere (*to become grass*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 190 and 191 Müll.

* **ŏb-horrĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to bristle with* any thing: prasii alterum genus sanguineis punctis obhorret, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113 dub. (Sill. abhorret).

ŏb-hūmo, āre, *v. a., to cover with earth*, Tert. Pall. 2.

ŏbĭcio and **objĭcio,** jēci, jectum, 3 (cf. abicio, etc.; *perf. subj.* objexim, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 37: objexis, id. Cas. 2, 6, 52), *v. a.* [ob-jacio], *to throw* or *put before* or *towards, to throw to, to hold before* or *out, to offer, present, expose;* constr. usu. *aliquid* (*aliquem*) *alicui*, or simply *aliquid;* but sometimes also, instead of the *dat.*, with *pro aliquâ re, contra, ad, in aliquid;* v. the foll. passages; also with *adversus;* v. Liv. 2, 58, 5 Drak. (syn. oppono). **I.** Lit.: ei nos Glaucomam ob oculos obiciemus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 70: si alia quae obiciant non habuerint, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 15: cibum canibus, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: parricidae corpus feris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26: offam (Cerbero), Verg. A. 6, 420: pisces diripiunt carnes objectas, Plin. 32, 2, 8, § 17 (Jan. abiectas): argentum, *to throw to* one, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 4.—Esp., *to throw to the wild beasts* in the circus: aliquem feris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71; Suet. Calig. 27; Amm. 14, 2; 20, 5 et saep.: vivos homines laniandos obicere, Suet. Ner. 37; florem veteris vini naribus, *to hold before, present to*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 1; 4, 2, 45; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: si tale visum objectum est a deo dormienti, *brought before, presented to*, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49; cf. id. Div 1, 16, 30; id. Ac. 2, 15, 48: huic (sicae) ego vos obici pro me non sum passus, *to be exposed*, id. Mil. 14, 37: exercitum tantae magnitudinis flumini, Caes. B. C. 1, 64, 4: ne objexis manum, *don't raise your hand*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 52. —**B.** In partic., *to throw* or *place before* by way of defence or hinderance; *to cast in the way, set against, oppose:* Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum . . . obicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: carros pro vallo, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ericium portis, id. B. C. 3, 67: faucibus portûs navem submersam, id. ib. 3, 39; 3, 66: se hostium telis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: se ei objecit, Nep. Hann. 5, 1: maximo aggere objecto, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11.—Esp. of arms: objecta tela perfregit, Cic. Har. Resp. 23, 49: scutum, Liv. 2, 10: hastas, id. 36, 18: clipeosque ad tela sinistris Protecti obiciunt, *oppose*, Verg. A. 2, 444: objecit sese ad currum, *threw himself before the chariot*, id. ib. 12, 372.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to throw before* or *over, to put* or *bring before, to present; to give up, expose to* any thing; and, in gen., *to bring upon* one, *to impart, superinduce, cause, occasion*, etc.: noctem peccatis et fraudibus obice nubem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 62: nubem oculis, Ov. M. 12, 32: plerique victi et debilitati objectâ specie voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47: consulem morti, *to deliver up, abandon*, id. Vatin. 9, 23: obicitur (consulatus) contionibus seditiosorum . . . ad omne denique periculum, id. Mur. 40, 87.—With *ad*, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 3. —With *in:* numquam me pro salute vestrâ in tot ac tantas dimicationes . . . objecissem, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: obicere se in impetus profligatorum hominum, id. ib. 6, 14. —With *adversus:* se unico consule objecto adversus tribuniciam potestatem perlatam legem esse, Liv. 2, 58, 5: qui multa Thebano populo acerba objecit funera, *has brought on*, i. e. *caused*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: moram alicui, id. Poen. 1, 3, 37; id. Trin. 5, 1, 8: ut hanc laetitiam nec opinanti primus obicerem, *that I might have set before him*, i. e. *prepared for him*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 12: alicui eam mentem, ut patriam prodat, *to suggest*, Liv. 5, 15: alicui lucrum, *to procure*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 45: sollicitudinem, *to cause*, id. Mil. 3, 1, 29: terrorem hosti, Liv. 27, 1: spem, id. 6, 14: furorem alicui objecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 40: rabiem canibus, Verg. A. 7, 479.—*Pass., to be occasioned, to befall, happen, occur* to one: mihi mala res obicitur aliqua, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 5: malum mihi obicitur, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 1; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 2, 18: obicitur animo metus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 10.—**2.** *To put in the way, interpose:* omnis exceptio interponitur a reo, Gai. Inst. 4, 119: cui dilatoria obicitur exceptio, id. ib. 4, 123.—**B.** In partic., *to throw out against* one, *to taunt, reproach*, or *upbraid with* any thing, as a crime (cf.: criminor, exprobro): facinora, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 25: alicui multa probra, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285: ignobilitatem alicui, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: obicit mihi, me ad Baias fuisse, id. Att. 1, 16, 10: parcius ista viris obicienda memento, Verg. E. 3, 7.—With *quod:* Cato objecit ut probrum M. Nobiliori, quod is in provinciam poëtas duxisset, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 3; id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: furta, Auct. Dom. 35, 93: eloquentiam ut vitium, Cic. ap. Sall. 8: crimen, Tac. A. 3, 12.—With *de, to reproach* one *respecting, on account of* any thing: de Cispio mihi igitur obicies? etc., Cic. Planc. 31, 75; Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 2. —In *pass.:* nam quod objectum est de pudicitiâ, etc., Cic. Cael. 3, 6.—Hence, **objectus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Lying before* or *opposite:* insula objecta Alexandriae, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: silva pro nativo muro, id. B. G. 6, 10: flumina, Verg. G. 3, 253: Cyprus Syriae objecta, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.—**B.** *Exposed;* constr. with *dat.* or *ad:* objectus fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: invidiae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 20: ad omnes casus, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 3.—**C.** *Subst.:* **objecta,** ōrum, *n., charges, accusations:* de objectis non confiteri, Cic. Dom. 35, 93: objecta vel negare vel defendere vel minuere, Quint. 7, 2, 29: objecta diluere, id. 4, 2, 26; 9, 2, 93; cf. Amm. 27, 10.

ŏbĭens, euntis, *Part.*, from obeo.

* **ob-ĭgĭto,** āre, *v. a.* [ob-agito], *to disturb:* obstant, obstringillant, obigitant, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 9 (Sat. v. 5 Vahl.); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 189 Müll.

‡ **ŏbinductus,** παρείσακτος, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **ŏbĭnunt,** v. obeo *init.*

ŏb-īrascor, īrātus, 3, *v. dep. n., to be angry at* any thing (mostly post-Aug.; but cf. obiratio): obirascens fortunae animus, Sen. Tranq. An. 2, 11: cum male audiunt, obirascuntur, App. Mag. p. 275, 18; id. Flor. 3, p. 357.—Hence, **ŏbīrātus,** a, um, *P. a., angered, angry:* fortunae obirati, Liv. 1, 31; 42, 10; Sen. Ep. 56, 9; id. Const. 19, 2.

* **ŏbīrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obirascor], *a becoming* or *being angry, anger:* hujus nebulonis obiratione, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7 dub.; v. Orell. ad loc. (B. and K., oratione).

ŏb-ĭter, *adv., on the way, in going* or *passing along* (except in Laber., not ante-Aug.; cf. Charis. 187 P. Augustus found fault with Tiberius for using per viam instead of obiter, Charis. l. l.). **I.** Lit.: obiter leget aut scribet, *on the way*, Juv. 3, 241: rotae, quas aqua verset obiter et molat, *as it flows along*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97; cf. id. 33, 4, 21, § 74; 29, 3, 11, § 48; 11, 37, 55, § 148.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *By the way, in passing, incidentally:* interrogo ego: Quot estis? obiterque per rimam speculari coepit, Petr. 92: faciem linit, Juv. 6, 481: ne in hoc quidem tam molesto tacebant officio, sed obiter cantabant, Petr. 31: saevire, Sen. Ira, 3, 1, 3: licet obiter vanitatem magicam hic quoque coarguere, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118: dictum sit, id. 29, 5, 30, § 96; 29, 1, 9, § 29; Dig. 18, 5, 1 *fin.*—**B.** *Forthwith, straightway, immediately* (very rare): ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ inibi, obiter, Gloss. Philox.: reducant, App. M. 6, p. 183, 35: ut obiter revertantur, Auct. Quint. Decl. 10, 16 *fin.*

1. ŏbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from obeo.

2. ŏbĭtus, ūs (*gen.* obiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24 *med.*), *m.* [obeo]. **I.** *A going*

to, approaching; an approach, a visit (perhaps only ante- and post-class.; syn. adventus): obitu dicebant pro aditu, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.: ecquis est qui interrumpit sermonem meum obitu suo? Turp. ap. Non. 357, 21 sq.: ut voluptati obitus, sermo, adventus suus quocumque adveneris, Semper siet, * Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 19 (obitus occursus: ob enim significat contra; ergo obitus aditus): civitatum multarum, App. M. 9, 13.—**II.** *A going down, setting* (the class. signif. of the word; syn. occasus). **A.** Of the heavenly bodies: solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128; id. de Or. 1, 42, 187: lunae, id. N. D. 2, 7, 19; Lucr. 4, 393: stellarum ortus atque obitus, Cat. 66, 2: signorum obitus et ortus, Verg. G. 1, 257. —**B.** Pregn., *downfall, ruin, destruction, death*, etc. (syn. interitus): post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 52; cf. of the same: post optimi regis obitum, id. ib. 1, 41, 64: posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: obitus consulum, id. Brut. 11, 10, 2: post eorum obitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 29 *fin.*: immaturus, Suet. Calig. 8: longum miserata dolorem Difficilesque obitus, *her painful death*, Verg. A. 4, 694: ducum, id. ib. 12, 501: post obitum occasumque nostrum, *since my ruin* (i. e. exile), Cic. Pis. 15, 34: omnium interitus atque obitus, id. Div. 2, 16, 37 (al. leg. ortus): dici beatus ante obitum nemo debet, Ov. M. 3, 137.—**III.** (Acc. to obeo, II. B. 4.) *An entering upon, undertaking* a thing (post-class.): fugae, Tert. Fug. ap. Persec. 1.

ob-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to lie before* or *over against* a thing (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): Acherontem nunc obibo, ubi mortis thesauri objacent, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 Vahl.); cf.: objacuisse ante jacuisse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 ib.: objacens sarcinarum cumulus, Liv. 10, 36: saxa objacentia pedibus, id. 2, 65: si qua objacent falcibus noxia colligi debent, Col. 2, 17; Front. Aquaed. 93: Graecia Ioniis fluctibus objacet, Mel. 2, 3: a meridie Aegyptus objacet, Tac. H. 5, 6.

* **objectācŭlum**, i, *n.* [objecto], *a barrier, dam*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.

‡ **objectāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *an objection, reproach*: objectamen, ἔγκλημα, Vet. Gloss. Lat. Gr.

objectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a reproach* (post-class.): objectamenta jurgio prolata, App. Mag. p. 274, 1.

* **objectātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a reproach*: ex aliorum objectationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 60.

objectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obicio], *a throwing* or *putting before* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: prorae, Ambros. Ep. 100, § 14: saxorum objectione tutari, Arn. 6, 191.—**II.** Trop., *an upbraiding, reproach*: objectio nominis, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 5: objectionem repellere, Ambros. Ep. 84: ejus facti, Mart. Cap. 5, § 445.—**B.** *An objection*, Ambros. Fide, 4, 9, 100; Aug. Ep. 166, 15; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 16, 20; Aug. Nat. et Grat. 10; Schol. Juv. 10, 324 and 346.—**C.** As rhet. fig., = anthypophora, Jul. Rufin. Schem. Dian. § 4.

objecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to throw before* or *against, to set against, oppose.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): (pelagi volucres) Nunc caput objectare fretis, nunc currere in undas, i. e. *to dive down*, Verg. G. 1, 386: huc illuc clipeum objectans, *opposing, presenting*, Stat. Th. 2, 662: ingerit objectans trepidantibus ora leonis, Sil. 2, 194. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To abandon, expose, endanger*: statuit eum objectare periculis, Sall. J. 7, 1: caput periclis, *to expose*, Verg. A. 2, 751: corpora bello, id. G. 4, 218: aliquem dolo simul et casibus, Tac. A. 2, 5: pro aliquo animam, Verg. A. 12, 229.—**2.** *To throw in the way, interpose, cause*: moras, Ov. Hal. 91.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To throw out, charge, object, to reproach* or *upbraid with, to accuse of* any thing as a crime (so most freq., but whether used by Cic. is doubtful): objectare alicui inopiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 28: rus mihi tu objectas? id. Most. 1, 1, 16: probrum alicui, Cic. Dom. 29; Sall. J. 85, 14; Tac. H. 2, 30: cum in colloquiis Pompeiani famem nostris objectarent, * Caes. B. C. 3, 48: vecordiam, Sall. J. 94, 4: veneficia in principem et devotiones, Tac. A. 4, 52: spoliatas et inopes legiones Trebellio, id. H. 1, 60: natum (i. e. filii mortem), Ov. M. 2, 400.—With *object-clause*: mihi objectent lenocinium facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 76: nobilitas objectare Fabio fugisse eum Appium Claudium collegam, Liv. 10, 15, 12. —* **2.** *To throw out, let fall, say* any thing (disagreeable) to any one: cave tu illi objectes nunc in aegritudine, Te has emisse, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 123.

* **objector**, ōris, *m.* [obicio], *an accuser*: falsi criminis objectores, Non. 130, 25.

1. objectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obicio.

2. objectus, ūs, *m.* [obicio], *a casting before, a putting against, in the way*, or *opposite, an opposing*; or, *neutr.*, *a lying before* or *opposite* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dare objectum parmaï, *the opposing of the shield*, * Lucr. 4, 847: vestis, Col. 3, 19: insula portum Efficit objectu laterum, *by the opposition*, Verg. A. 1, 160: cum terga flumine, latera objectu paludis tegerentur, Tac. H. 3, 9: molis, id. ib. 5, 14: regiones, quae Tauri montis objectu separantur, Gell. 12, 13, 27: solem interventu lunae occultari, lunamque terrae objectu, *the interposition*, Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47; cf.: eademque (terra) objectu suo umbram noctemque efficiat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 243, 13 dub. (al. objecta soli): hi molium objectus (i. e. moles objectas) scandere, *the projection*, Tac. A. 14, 8.—**II.** Transf., *that which presents itself to the sight, an object, appearance, sight, spectacle*, Nep. Hann. 5, 2 (al. objecto).

objex, v. obex.

objurgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [objurgo], *a chiding, reproving, reproof, rebuke, reprehension* (class.): objurgatio post turpe factum castigatio; monitio vero est ante commissum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.: ut objurgatio contumeliā careat, Cic. Lael. 24, 89: tum objurgatio, si est auctoritas, tum admonitio quasi lenior objurgatio, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: objurgationes etiam non numquam incidunt necessariae, in quibus utendum est fortasse et vocis contentione majore et verborum gravitate acriori, id. Off. 1, 38, 136: aut castigatione aut objurgatione dignum putare, id. Att. 3, 10, 3; id. Off. 3, 21, 81: deliciarum, id. Cael. 11, 27: sui, Quint. 11, 3, 49: objurgationes (opp. laudationes), Sen. Ep. 94, 39.

objurgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chider, rebuker, blamer* (class.): hic noster objurgator, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 11; opp. accusator, id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4.—In *plur.*: benevoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5; id. Div. 1, 49, 111; Sen. Ep. 9, 20.

objurgātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [objurgator], *chiding, reproving, reproachful*: epistula, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3: verba, Gell. 1, 26, 7: sonitus vocis, id. 9, 2, 3: clamor, Amm. 16, 12, 55.

objurgĭto, 1, *v. freq. a.* [objurgo], *to chide, rebuke, reproach violently* (Plautin.): aliquem verbis multis, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 30; 32.

ob-jurgo (old form **objūrĭgo**, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 30; 32), āvi, ātum, 1 (*part. pass.* objurgatus, as a *dep.* in the *act.* signif.: Hirrius Curionem non mediocriter objurgatus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1), *v. a.*, *to chide, scold, blame, rebuke, reprove* (freq. and class.; syn.: increpo, improbo, vitupero); constr. usually with *acc. of the person* or *thing*; post-class. also with *dat.* **I.** In gen.: objurgat is, qui id facit (i. e. jurgat) juste, Varr. L. L. 7, § 93 Müll.: Menelaus me objurgat, Enn. ap. Rufin. Fig. (Trag. v. 264 Vahl.): quod Chrysalus med objurgavit plurimis verbis malis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 97: hanc, id. Trin. 2, 2, 74: objurgavit M. Caelium, sicut neminem umquam parens, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: monendi amici saepe sunt et objurgandi, id. Lael. 24, 88; 90: ne, in quo te objurgem, id ipsum videar imitari, id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: aliquem molli bracchio de aliquā re, *moderately*, id. Att. 2, 1, 6: cum objurgarer, quod nimiā laetitiā paene desiperem, id. Fam. 2, 9, 2.—With an abstract object: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10; 3, 1, 2, § 5: si objurgaret populi segnitiem, Quint. 6, 5, 8: fatum, Sen. Ep. 93, 1: naturam, id. ib. 107, 9.—*Absol.*: recte objurgat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 15: sic objurgant, quasi oderint, Quint. 2, 2, 7: cum objurgamus, maledicimus, id. 3, 4, 3. — (*β*) With *dat.*: objurgo filium veteres dicebant; nos, objurgo filio, ut Graeci (sc. ἐπιτιμᾶν τινι), Diom. p. 305 P.: objurgavi eos, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 25.—With double *acc.*: objurgare haec me, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 46. — **II.** Transf. * **A.** *To dissuade* or *deter* one from any thing, by means of reproof: objurgans me a peccatis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54.—**2.** *To urge in a tone of reproof, to exhort earnestly*: quā (epistulā) me objurgas, ut firmior sim, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 1.—**B.** Objurgare aliquem aliquā re, *to punish, chastise, correct* a person with any thing, = ferire, plectere (post-Aug.): colaphis objurgare puerum, Petr. 34: verberibus, Sen. Ira, 3, 12, 6: flagris, Suet. Oth. 2: ferulis, id. Calig. 20: soleā rubrā, Pers. 5, 169: sestertio centies objurgatus, *punished*, i. e. *fined*, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 2.

ob-jūro, 1, *v. a.*, *to bind by an oath*: objurare jurejurando obstringere, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 188 and 189 Müll.

* **ob-languesco**, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become feeble* or *languid, to languish*: litterulae meae oblanguerunt, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2.

‡ **oblăquĕātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [oblaqueo, I.], *a digging* or *clearing away* around trees: ARBORVM, Kalend. in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 30.

ob-lăquĕo, āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig about the roots* of trees, etc. (cf. ablaqueo): arbores oblaqueatae sunt, Col. 2, 14, 3; Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 31.—**II.** *To surround, encircle, set* (eccl. Lat.): argento gemmas oblaqueare, Tert. Res. Carn. 7.

ob-lātĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [offero], *freely offered* or *presented* (post-class.): impendium, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: aurum, *a gratuitous offering of the Senate to the emperor*, i. q. oblatio, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 5.

ob-lātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an offering, presenting, a giving* or *bestowing gratuitously* (post-class.; cf.: donum, munus, votum). **I.** In abstr.: honorum oblationibus, Eum. Pan. ad Const. 16: si forte oblatio ei fiat ejus, quod, etc., Dig. 5, 2, 8, § 10.—**B.** In partic., *a bid* at an auction: qui ceteros oblatione superavit, Cod. Th. 5, 13, 18.—**II.** In concr., *a gift, present*: amplissimi ordinis, Cod. Th. 6, 2, 14: si maritus ad oblationem dei uxori donavit, Dig. 24, 1, 5, § 12. —**B.** Esp., *an offering, sacrifice*. Ambros. Cain, 2, 6, 18; id. in Psa. 35, 7; Vulg. Eph. 5, 2; id. Heb. 10, 5.

oblātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *freely given, voluntarily presented* (post-class.): auguria, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 190: functiones, Symm. Ep. 10, 43.

ob-lātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an offerer* (eccl. Lat.): animae suae pro populi salute, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 26; Ambros. Cain, 2, 6, 18.

ob-lātrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oblatro], *a barking at*; hence, transf., *a railing, scolding*, Hier. Ep. 133, 13.

ob-lātrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that barks at; a barker, railer* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

* **ob-lātrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [oblatrator], *a female barker, railer*: oblatratricem in aedes intromittere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 87.

ob-lātro, 1, *v. n.*, *to bark at*; only in the trop. signif., *to rail* or *carp at* (post-Aug.). (*α*) With *dat.*: alicui, Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 1: oblatrare veritati, Lact. 5, 4, 3.—(*β*) With *acc.*: aliquem, Sil. 8, 251: nescio quid, Suet. Vesp. 13; Ambros. Spir. S. 3, 13, 92; Prud. στεφ. 10, 913. — (*γ*) *Absol.*, Amm. 14, 9, 1; 17, 11, 4.

oblātus, a, um, *Part.*, from offero.

ob-lectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [oblecto], *delightful, pleasant* (post-class.): negotium, Aus. Ep. 19.

ob-lectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a delight* (poet. for oblectamentum, and perh. only in *plur.*), Ov. M. 9, 342: vitae, Stat. S. 3, 5, 95: consulat ut sacras, hominum oblectamina, sortes, *sources of consolation*, Ov. M. 11, 412.

ob-lectāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a delight, pleasure, amusement* (class.; cf.: voluptas, deliciae); with *gen. obj.*: requies oblectamentumque senectutis, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: oblectamenta puerorum, id. Par. 5, 2, 38: oblectamenta et solatia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: gulae, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68.—With *gen. subj.*: rerum rusticarum,

Cic. Sen. 16, 55.—*Absol.:* erat ei in oblectamentis draco serpens, Suet. Tib. 72.

‡ **oblectāneus**, a, um, *adj.* [oblecto], *delightful, pleasant*, Inscr. Grut. 304, 1.

ob-lectātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a delighting, delight* (a favorite word of Cic.): indagatio ipsa habet oblectationem, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: animi, id. de Or. 1, 26, 118: curarum, id. Off. 2, 6: vitae, id. Fin. 5, 19, 53: requies plena oblectationis fuit, id. Lael. 27, 103.

ob-lectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a delighter, pleaser, charmer* (post-class.): beluarum, App. Flor. p. 358, 17: hominis, Tert. Cor. Mil. 8 *fin.*

ob-lectātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *delighting, pleasing* (post-class.): aenigmata, Gell. 18, 2 *in lemm.*

ob-lecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. lacto], *to delight, please, divert, entertain, amuse* (class.; most freq. with se and mid.; syn. delecto); constr. usually *aliquem* (aliquid, se), with *abl.*, with *cum*, with *in* and *abl.* (α) With *abl.:* ut quam diutissime te jucundā opinione oblectarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 1: cum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: se agri cultione, id. Sen. 16, 56; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 115: aliquem falso gaudio, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 102: Musae me oblectant carmine, Cat. 66, 8. — With an impers. object: legentium animos fictis oblectare, Tac. H. 2, 50; so, ironically: paulum praesidii, qui familiarem suam vitam oblectet modo, *cheer, comfort*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 46: vitam sordido pane, id. As. 1, 2, 16.—Mid.: in communibus miseriis hac tamen oblectabar speculā, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 5: ludis oblectamur, id. Mur. 19, 39. — (β) With *cum:* oblecta te cum Cicerone quam bellissime, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: cum his me oblecto, qui res gestas scripserunt, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61; cf. elliptically: ego me interea cum libellis, id. Att. 12, 3, 1.—(γ) With *in:* in eo me oblecto, *I delight in him, he is my delight*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 24: se in hortis, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 58: ego me in Cumano et Pompeiano satis commode oblectabam, i. e. *amused myself excellently well in Cumanum*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1.—(δ) With *acc.:* minime equidem me oblectavi, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: hortulos emere ubi se oblectare posset, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: ut te oblectes scire cupio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: populum, Hor. A. P. 321.—With an impers. object: haec studia adulescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 87: animos, Ov. R. Am. 169; Tac. H. 2, 50: animum, Juv. 14, 265.—**II.** Transf., *to spend* or *pass* time *agreeably:* studio lacrimabile tempus, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 1: iners otium, Tac. A. 12, 49: inter cenam oblectamus otium temporis, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 15.—**B.** Hence, *to delay, detain:* ego illum interea hic oblectabo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 83: dic mi ubi, Philotis, te oblectāsti tam diu, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9.

ob-lēnio, īre, *v. a.*, *to soften, soothe* (post-Aug.): lectio carminum illum obleniat, Sen. Ira, 3, 9, 1.

oblīcus, v. obliquus.

ob-līdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo]. **I.** *To squeeze together* (rare but class.): caelum digitulis duobus oblidere, Cic. Scaur. § 10, p. 261 Orell.: oblisis faucibus, *strangled*, Tac. A. 5, 9; so, obliso gutture, Prud. Psych. 589; App. M. 4, p. 147.—**II.** *To squeeze* or *crush to pieces* (post-Aug.): fetus, Col. 7, 3, 8: oblisus pondere, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 16.

oblĭgāmentum, i, *n.* [obligo]. **I.** Lit., *a band* (post-class.): caput obligamento obnoxium, Tert. Cor. Mil. 14.—**II.** Trop., *an obligation:* legis obligamenta, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 22; Hier. Ephes. 1, 14; Tert. Idol. 15.

oblĭgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen. **A.** *A binding* (post-class. and very rare): propter linguae obligationem, *because of his being tongue-tied*, Just. 13, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop., *an ensnaring, entangling:* innocentium, Dig. 48, 10, 1: declinantes in obligationes, *evil devices*, Vulg. Psa. 124, 5: in obligatione iniquitatis, id. Act. 8, 23.—**II.** In partic., jurid. t. t. **A.** *An engaging* or *pledging, an obligation:* est gravior et difficilior animi et sententiae pro aliquo quam pecuniae obligatio, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18, 3: obligationis onere praetoris auxilio non levabitur, Dig. 3, 3, 67: obligationes ex contractu aut re contrahuntur, aut verbis, aut consensu, ib. 44, 7, 1, § 1.—**B.** Transf., *an obligatory relation* between two persons, one of whom has a right and the other a duty (the *right* of the creditor and the *duty* of the debtor): nunc transeamus ad obligationes: omnis enim obligatio vel ex contractu nascitur vel ex delicto, Gai. Inst. 3, 88; cf. sqq.: obligationum substantia in eo consistit, ut alium nobis obstringat ad dandum aliquid, vel faciendum, vel praestandum, Dig. 44, 7, 3; 45, 1, 108: ex maleficio nascuntur obligationes, ib. 44, 7, 4: obligatio et constituitur et solvitur, ib. 46, 4, 8: exstinguitur, ib. 45, 1, 140: submovetur, ib. 2, 14, 27 et saep.—**C.** *The document which confirms this relation, a bond, obligation:* pignoris obligatio etiam inter absentes recte ex contractu obligatur, Dig. 20, 1, 23; 48, 11, 28.

oblĭgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [obligo], *binding, obligatory* (post-class.), Dig. 17, 1, 2, § 6; Just. 3, 27, 6.

‡ **oblĭgātūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a band, bandage:* obligatura, κατάδεσμος, Gloss. Philox.

oblĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obligo.

ob-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To bind* or *tie around, to bind* or *fasten to* any thing (very rare): obligatus corio, *bound in a leathern sack*, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23: articulis muscus obligatus, *bound upon*, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 105: cibum ovis, *to bind* or *unite with eggs*, Apic. 4, 2: amylo spisso obligare, id. 2, 2; 8, 2.—**B.** *To bind together, bind up* (rare): pecua ad hanc collo in crumena ego obligata defero, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 64: age obliga, obsigna cito, *tie up* (the letter, in order to seal it), id. Bacch. 4, 4, 96: manipulos, Col. 11, 2, 40.—**C.** *To bind up, bandage, swathe* (class., esp. of wounds): crus fractum, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: vulnus, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; cf.: medicum requirens, a quo obligetur, *to bind up his wounds*, id. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; Suet. Vit. 2: venas, *to bandage the veins*, Tac. A. 6, 9: surculum libro, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: oculos, Sen. Ira, 3, 11, 4: ore obligato obsignatoque simulacrum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bind, oblige, put under an obligation, make liable*, etc. (cf.: obstringo, devincio): aliquem obligare militiae secundo sacramento, *bind by a second oath, swear in again*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: vadem tribus milibus aeris, *to bind in the sum of*, Liv. 3, 13: voti sponsio, quā obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41; Liv. 9, 11: se nexu, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: se in acta cujusquam, Tib. ap. Suet. Tib. 67: se chirographo ad aliquid, Dig. 30, 103: aliquem sibi liberalitate, *to bind to one's self*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: obligabis me, *will oblige me, lay me under an obligation*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5: obligari foedere, Liv. 38, 33: pro amicis alicui obligari, *to lay one's self under obligation*, i. e. *to solicit favors*, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 1: obligor ipse tamen, Ov. M. 9, 248: obligatus ei nihil eram, *was under no obligation to him*, Cic. Fam. 6, 11, 1: me obligatum tibi fore, id. Att. 13, 18: obligati sunt interrogatum, Amm. 28, 4, 10.—Poet.: Prometheus obligatus aliti, *devoted, condemned to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 67: ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapem, *vowed, due*, id. C. 2, 7, 17: obligor, ut tangam laevi fera litora Ponti, *am compelled*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 83.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To render liable through guilt, to make guilty:* cum populum Romanum scelere obligāsses, Cic. Dom. 8, 20: votis caput, Hor. C. 2, 8, 5: se scelere, Suet. Caes. 42: se furti, Scaev. ap. Gell. 7, 15, 2.—*Pass., to be guilty of, to commit* an offence: est enim periculum, ne aut neglectis iis impiā fraude, aut susceptis anili superstitione obligemur, Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7; cf.: lege Corneliā testamentariā obligatur, *offends against*, Dig. 8, 10, 30.—**2.** Jurid. t. t. **a.** *To bind, engage* one (cf. obligatio, II. B.): obligandi, solvendi sui causā, Dig. 2, 13, 6, § 3: se obligare, ib. 4, 2, 7, § 1; 21, 1, 25, § 9.—**b.** *To pledge, pawn, mortgage* a thing: magistratui bona ejus obligantur, Vitr. 10 praef.: omnia praedia fratri, Suet. Vesp. 4: omnia bona sua pignori, Dig. 20, 4, 21: nam fundi et aedis obligatae sunt ob amoris praedium, *has a mortgage on it*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 4: aedes pignori, Dig. 39, 2, 44: obligata praedia, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9.—(β) Transf., beyond the jurid. sphere: obligare fidem suam, *to pledge one's word*, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51.—**3.** *To impede, restrain, embarrass:* judicio districtum atque obligatum esse, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 24.—Hence, **oblĭgātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *bound, obliged:* iisdem (officiis) me tibi obligatum fore, Cic. Fam. 13, 18, 2.—*Comp.:* quanto quis melior et probior, tanto mihi obligatior abit, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 8: ipsi obligati sunt, *ensnared, embarrassed*, Vulg. Psa. 19, 9.

ob-lĭgūrio (**-lĭgurrio**), 4, *v. a.*, *to devour, consume, squander* (very rare): mox dum alterius obligurias omnia, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (dub.; Vahl. Sat. Rel. v. 29, reads abligurias): obliguriss e, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 1, 26 Mai.

oblĭgūrītor (**-rr-**), ōris, *m.* [obligurio], *one who consumes his property in feasting, a squanderer, dissipated person* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 5, 5, 2.

oblīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ob-limus], *to cover with mud* or *slime.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): Aegyptum Nilus irrigat, mollitosque et oblimatos ad serendum agros relinquit, *Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: fossae oblimatae, Suet. Aug. 18: sulcos (i. e. partes genitales), Verg. G. 3, 136.—* **B.** Transf., qs. *to scatter one's fortune as if it were slime, to lavish, squander, dissipate:* rem patris oblimare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62 Heind.—**II.** Trop., *to darken, obscure, confuse* (poet. and in post-class. prose): humanas oblimat copia mentes, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 29: universa, Sol. 11.

ob-lĭnio, li, ītum, 4, *v. a.* (post-Aug. collat. form of oblino, q. v.), *to bedaub, besmear:* talearum capita misto fimo cum cinere oblinire, Col. 5, 9, 3; so *fin.*; id. 12, 2, 42; 12, 15, 2; 12, 44, 6: si quis aliquem caeno, luto oblinierit, Dig. 47, 11, 1, § 1: so, oblinierit, Scrib. Comp. 230: cinis oblinita, id. ib. 245.—**II.** Transf., *to blot out:* veritatem, Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 3, 10, 60.

oblĭnītus, a, um, v. oblino *init.*

ob-lĭno, lēvi, rarely lini (Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.), litum, 3 (form acc. to the 4th conj. oblinio, q. v.), *v. a.*, *to daub* or *smear over, to bedaub, besmear* (syn.: inficio, induco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cerussā malas oblinere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 101: se visco, Varr. R. R. 3, 7: obliti unguentis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: oblitus caeno, id. Att. 1, 21: oblitus faciem suo cruore, *having besmeared his face with his own blood*, Tac. A. 2, 17: caede, Ov. M. 4, 97: sanguine, id. ib. 11, 367.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To smear over, blot out, rub out* any thing written (post-class.; cf.: deleo, interpolo, oblittero): vestrum obleverunt et vestri superscripserunt, Gell. 20, 6, 4.—Trop.: veritatem oblinire, *to blot out*, Ambros. de Spic. Sanct. 3, 10, 60.—**2.** *To bemire, befoul, defile* (syn.: polluo, inquino, maculo): quid tu istuc curas, ubi ego oblinar atque volutèr? Lucil. ap. Non. 420, 22: catulos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13: aliquem caeno, Dig. 47, 11, 1, § 1; cf. also II. A.—**3.** *To stop up by smearing, to plaster over* (syn. obturo): dolia oblinito, Cato, R. R. 36: amphoram, id. ib. 127: oblinitur minimae si qua est suspicio rimae, *is stopped up*, Mart. 11, 45, 5: gypso oblitus cadus, Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 98.—**C.** Transf., *to cover over, fill* with any thing (of things; very rare): villa oblita tabulis pictis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To befoul, defile* (class.): se externis moribus, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: oblitus parricidio, id. Phil. 11, 12, 27: sunt omnia dedecore oblita, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 8: geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: aliquem versibus atris, *to defame*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30.—**B.** *To cover over, to fill* with any thing; *to fill to excess, to overload:* facetiae oblitae Latio, *Roman wit which had received a Latin tincture* (through the right of citizenship granted to the Latins), Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: divitiis oblitus actor, *covered, decked*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204: oblita oratio, *overloaded*, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16: Sallustii scripta nimiā priscorum verborum affectatione oblita, Suet. Gram. 10.—**C.** *To cover over, blind, deceive:* sicine mihi esse os oblitum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 33.

oblīquātio, ōnis, *f.* [obliquo], *a bending, winding, oblique direction* (post-class.), Macr. S. 7, 1.

oblīquē, *adv.*, v. obliquus *fin.*

oblīquitas, ātis, *f.* [obliquus], *a sidelong* or *slanting direction, obliqueness, obliquity* (post-Aug.), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 40: sicut

feri, id. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—**II.** Transf., *ambiguity:* oraculi, Prisc. 1137 P.

obliquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obliquus], *to turn, bend,* or *twist aside, awry,* or *in an oblique direction* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 412: visus, Stat. Ach. 1, 323: equos, id. Th. 12, 749: pedes, Sen. Ep. 121, 8: crinem, *to draw back,* Tac. G. 38: in latus ensem, Ov. M. 12, 485: sinus (velorum) in ventum, *to turn obliquely to the wind, veer to the wind,* Verg. A. 5, 16.—**II.** Trop.: obliquat preces, *makes, utters indirectly,* i. e. *dissemblingly,* Stat. Th. 3, 381: responsa, Arn. 3, 143: Q (littera), cujus similis (litterae K) effectu specieque nisi quod paulum a nostris obliquatur, i. e. *is pronounced somewhat softer,* *Quint. 1, 4, 9.

‡ **Obliquŏlŏquus**, i, *m.* [obliquus-loquor], *one who speaks indirectly,* i. e. *ambiguously,* an epithet of Apollo, acc. to the Gr. Λοξίας, in allusion to his obscure oracles: Obliquoloquus, Λοξίας, Gloss. Philox.

obliquus (**oblicus**, v. Orthogr. Vergl. p. 449 Wagner), a, um, *adj.* [ob and liquus; root lek-; Gr. λέχριος, λέχρις, slantwise (cf.: λοξός, Λοξίας); Lat. licinus, limus, luxus, luxare], *sidelong, slanting, awry, oblique* (freq. and class.; cf.: transversus, limus). **I.** Lit.: motus corporis, pronus, obliquus, supinus, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: hos partim obliquos, partim aversos, partim etiam adversos stare vobis, *on one side of you, sideways,* id. Rep. 6, 19, 20: obliquo claudicare pede, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20: sublicae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: ordines, id. ib. 7, 73: iter, id. B. C. 1, 70: obliquam facere imaginem, *a side-likeness, profile,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 90: chordae, i. e. *of the triangular harp,* Juv. 3, 64: verris obliquum meditantis ictum Sanguine donare, Hor. C. 3, 22, 7: obliquo dente timendus aper, Ov. H. 4, 104: rex aquarum cursibus obliquis fluens, id. M. 9, 18: radix, id. ib. 10, 491: obliquo capite speculari, Plin. 8, 24, 36, § 88: non istic obliquo oculo mea commoda quisquam Limat, *with a sidelong glance, an envious look,* Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 37: non obliquis oculis sed circumacto capite cernere, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: obliquoque notat Proserpina vultu, Stat. S. 2, 6, 102.—Adverbial phrases: ab obliquo, ex obliquo, per obliquum, in obliquum, obliquum, *from the side, sideways, not straight on:* ab obliquo, Ov. R. Am. 121: nec supra ipsum nec infra, sed ex obliquo, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: serpens per obliquum similis sagittae Terruit mannos, Hor. C. 3, 27, 6: cancri in obliquom aspiciunt, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 152: obliquum, *obliquely, askance:* oculis obliquum respiciens, App. M. 3, p. 140.—*Comp.:* quia positio signiferi circa media sui obliquior est, Plin. 2, 77, 79, § 188.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of relationship, *not direct, collateral* (poet. and late Lat.): obliquum a patre genus, i. e. *not born of the same mother with myself,* Stat. Th. 5, 221: obliquo maculat qui sanguine regnum, *by collateral consanguinity,* Luc. 8, 286; cf.: tertio gradu veniunt ... ex obliquo fratris sororisque filius, Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 3.—**B.** Of speech. **1.** *Indirect, covert:* obliquis orationibus carpere aliquem, Suet. Dom. 2: insectatio, Tac. A. 14, 11: dicta, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9: verba, Amm. 15, 5, 4.—**2.** In a bad sense, *envious, hostile* (post-class.): Cato adversus potentes semper obliquus, Flor. 4, 2, 9.—**3.** In gram. **a.** Obliquus casus, *an oblique case* (i. e. all the cases except the *nom.* and *voc.*), opp. rectus: alia casus habent et rectos et obliquos, Varr. L. L. 8, § 49 Müll.—**b.** Obliqua oratio, *indirect speech:* apud historicos reperiuntur obliquae allocutiones, ut in T. Livii primo statim libro (c. 9): urbes quoque, ut cetera, ex infimo nasci; deinde, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 37: oratio, Just. 38, 3, 11.—Hence, *adv.:* **oblīquē,** *sideways, athwart, obliquely.* **A.** Lit. (class.): quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: sublicae oblique agebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 17, 9: procedere, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: situs signifer, id. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—**B.** Trop., *indirectly, covertly* (post-Aug.): aliquem castigare, Tac. A. 3, 35: perstringere aliquem, id. ib. 5, 2: admonere, Gell. 3, 2, 16: agere, id. 7, 17, 4.

obliscor, oblisci, paragog. obliscier, archaic collat. form of obliviscor, Att. ap. Non. 500, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 190 Rib.).—*Fut.:* obliscar, Att. ap. Non. 500, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 488 Rib.); v. obliviscor.

oblīsus, a, um, *Part.,* from oblido.

ob-lītesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [latesco], *to hide* or *conceal one's self* (rare but class.): a nostro aspectu oblitescant, Cic. Univ. 10, 33: ne in rimis (areae) grana oblitescant, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: qui velut timidum atque iners animal metu oblituit, Sen. Ep. 55, 5; id. Q. N. 7, 29, 3.

oblītor, ōris, *m.* [obliviscor; but perh. from oblino, a defiler], *a forgetter* (late Lat.): judiciorum oblitores, Hier. in Psa. 88.

ob-littĕrātio (**oblīt-**), ōnis, *f.* [oblittero], *a blotting out, erasing, effacing, obliteration;* and, in partic., *a blotting out from the memory, a forgetting, forgetfulness* (post-Aug.): aeris oblitteratio, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 47: vetustatis, Arn. 6, 194: praeteritorum, Amm. 30, 6, 1.

ob-littĕrātor (**oblīt-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a blotter out, obliterator,* sc. from the memory (eccl. Lat.): commemorator, non oblitterator vetustatum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 26 *fin.;* Paul. Nol. Ep. 16, 7.

oblittĕro (**oblīt-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [oblino], *to blot out, strike out, erase, obliterate.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare; syn. deleo): oblitterata aerarii monumenta, Tac. A. 13, 28 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to blot out of remembrance, consign to oblivion, cause to be forgotten* (esp. freq. in post-Aug. prose; principally in Tac.): inimicitias Pelopidarum exstinctā tam oblitteratas memoriā renovare, Att. ap. Non. 146, 30 (oblitterare est obscurefacere et in oblivionem ducere, Non. 146, 28); Cic. Vatin. 6, 15: famam rei, Liv. 39, 20: rem, id. 3, 71: memoriam, id. 21, 29: mandata, Cat. 64, 232: rem silentio, Suet. Tib. 22: ne ritus sacrorum oblitterarentur, Tac. A. 11, 15: conjugia, id. ib. 3, 34: oblitterari in animo, *to become forgotten,* Liv. 26, 41.

* **oblittĕrus** (**oblīt-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], for oblitteratus, *consigned to forgetfulness, forgotten* (ante-class.): Laevius oblitteram gentem pro oblitteratam dixit, Gell. 19, 7, 4.

1. oblĭtus, a, um, *Part.,* from oblino.

2. oblītus, a, um, *Part.,* from obliviscor.

oblīviālis, e, *adj.* [oblivio], *that causes forgetfulness, oblivious* (post-class.): poculum, Prud. Cath. 6, 16.

oblīvio, ōnis, *f.* [obliviscor]. **I.** Lit., *a being forgotten, forgetfulness, oblivion* (class.): oblivio veteris belli, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4 *init.:* laudem alicujus ab oblivione atque a silentio vindicare, *to rescue from oblivion,* id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: meam tuorum erga me meritorum memoriam nulla umquam delebit oblivio, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2: dare aliquid oblivioni, *to consign to oblivion,* Liv. 1, 31, 3: oblivione obruere, Cic. Brut. 15, 60; for which (late Lat.): oblivioni tradere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 31, 2; Hier. in Psa. 68, 1 al.: omnes ejus injurias voluntariā quādam oblivione contriveram, *had consigned to oblivion,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: in oblivionem negoti venire, *to forget,* id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 79: satius erat ista in oblivionem ire, *to be forgotten,* Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 7 *init.:* in oblivionem diuturnitate adduci, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 54: capit me oblivio alicujus rei, *I forget something,* id. Off. 1, 8, 26: per oblivionem, *through forgetfulness,* Suet. Caes. 28: in oblivione est, *is forgotten,* Vulg. Luc. 12, 6.—In *plur.:* carpere lividas Obliviones, Hor. C. 4, 9, 34; Gell. 9, 5, 6; Quint. Decl. 306.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Subject., *a forgetting, forgetfulness* (post-Aug.): in eo (Claudio) mirati sunt homines et oblivionem et inconsiderantiam, Suet. Claud. 39; Tac. A. 11, 38.—**B.** Concr. **1.** Oblivio litterarum, *a poet. designation of* Orbilius Pupillus, *a grammarian, who lost his memory in his old age,* Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 9.—**2.** Flumen Oblivionis, *an appellation of the river* Limia, *in* Hispania Tarraconensis, acc. to the Gr. ὁ τῆς λήθης, Mel. 3, 1, 8; Flor. 2, 17, 12; called flumen Oblivio, Liv. Epit. 55.

oblīviōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oblivio]. **I.** Lit., *that easily forgets, forgetful, oblivious* (rare but class.): hos (senes) significat credulos, obliviosos, Cic. Sen. 11, 36.—*Sup.:* homo obliviosissimus, Tert. Anim. 24.—**II.** Transf., *that produces forgetfulness, oblivious* (poet.): Massicus (i. e. sollicitudinum oblivionem afferens), Hor. C. 2, 7, 21.

oblīviscor, litus (archaic *inf.* oblisci-er, Att. Tr. 190; 488), 3, *v. dep.* [ob and livor, q. v.; livēre, to become dark; hence, to have the mind darkened, forget], *to forget;* constr. with *gen. of pers.* and with *gen.* or *acc. of thing;* less freq. with *inf.* or a *rel.-clause* (class.; cf. dedisco). (*α*) With *gen. of person:* vivorum memini, nec tamen Epicuri licet oblivisci, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: nescio hercule, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam; ita prorsum oblitus sum mei, *I have so completely forgotten myself, been lost in thought,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 15: regisque ducumque meique, Ov. M. 13, 276: dum tu ades, sunt oblitae sui, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: nec oblitus sui est Ithacus discrimine tanto, *was not forgetful of himself, untrue to his nature,* Verg. A. 3, 629; cf. Val. Fl. 3, 664: sui, *to forget one's self, know nothing of one's former self,* sc. after death, Sen. Herc. Fur. 292; also, *to forget one's self* in a character represented or assumed: tamquam in eo tragoediae argumento sui oblitus tantum Catonem cogitâsset, Tac. Or. 2.—(*β*) With *gen. of thing:* meminens naturae et professionis oblitus, Sid. Ep. 4, 12: nec umquam obliviscar noctis illius, etc., Cic. Planc. 42, 101; cf.: oblivisci temporum meorum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 8: ut nostrae dignitatis simus obliti, id. ib. 1, 7, 7: veterumque oblitus honorum, Ov. M. 7, 543; Just. 4, 2, 5: oblivisci veteris contumeliae, recentium injuriarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: controversiarum ac dissensionum, id. ib. 7, 34: pristini instituti, id. B. C. 3, 57: offensarum, Tac. H. 2, 1: tot exemplorum, Quint. 9, 2, 86.—(*γ*) With *acc. of thing:* qui quod dedit id oblitust datum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 24: officium meum, id. Cas. 1, 1, 16: injurias, Cic. Cael. 20, 50; cf.: artificium obliviscatur, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: res praeclarissimas, id. Mil. 23, 63: totam causam, id. Brut. 60, 218: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5, Drak. *N. cr.:* ut alia obliviscar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87.—With *acc. of person:* obliti sunt Deum, Vulg. Psa. 105, 21; 49, 22.—(*δ*) With *inf.:* oblita pharetram tollere, Ov. M. 2, 439: suas quatere pennas, id. ib. 4, 676: dicere aliquid, Ter. And. 5, 1, 22: obliviscor, Roscium et Cluvium viros esse primarios, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 50.—(*ε*) With a *rel.-clause:* in scriptis obliviscebatur, quid paulo ante posuisset, Cic. Brut. 60, 218.—**b.** Poet., transf., of things: saeclis obliviscentibus, i. e. *causing forgetfulness,* Cat. 68, 43: oblito pectore, id. 64, 207: pomaque degenerant sucos oblita priores, *forgetting,* i. e. *being deprived of, losing,* Verg. G. 2, 59; imitated by Col. poët. 10, 408.—**c.** Prov.: oblivisci nomen suum, *to forget one's own name, to have a bad memory,* Petr. 66.—**d.** *Part. fut. pass.:* oblitusque meorum, obliviscendus et illis, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 9: obliviscendi stratiotici, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 49.

☞ In *pass.* signif. (poet. and late Lat.): post emancipationem in totum adoptivae familiae obliviscuntur, Dig. 23, 2, 60, § 6: oblita carmina, Verg. E. 9, 53; Val. Fl. 2, 388: oblitos superûm dolores, id. 1, 791: suis hominibus oblitus, August. Mus. 4, 4.

oblīvium, ii, *n.* [obliviscor], *forgetfulness, oblivion* (poet. and once in Tac. for oblivio; usually in the *plur.*): oblivia rerum, Lucr. 3, 828; so id. 3, 1066; 6, 1213: longa oblivia potant, Verg. A. 6, 715: ducere sollicitae jucunda oblivia vitae, Hor. S. 2, 6, 62: taedae, Sil. 2, 628: agere oblivia laudis, *to forget,* Ov. M. 12, 539: suci, qui patriae faciant oblivia, id. P. 4, 10, 19.—In *sing.:* sententiam oblivio transmittere, Tac. H. 4, 9, Ambros. Apol. Dav. 31, 16.

* **oblīvius,** a, um, *adj.* [oblivio], *sunk into oblivion, forgotten:* verba, i. e. *obsolete,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 10 Müll.

ob-lŏco, 1, *v. a., to let out* for hire (post-Aug. and post-class.): operam ad puteos exhauriendos, Just. 11, 10, 9; v. l. for abloco, Suet. Caes. 26.

oblŏcūtio (**-quūtio**), ōnis, *f.* [obloquor], *contradiction,* Cassiod. Var. 4, 31.

* **oblŏcūtor** (**-quūtor**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a contradicter:* neque ego oblocutor sum alteri in convivio, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 48.

oblongŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [oblongus], *rather long* (post-class.): surculi, Gell. 17, 9, 7.

ob-longus, a, um, *adj., rather long, longish; oblong* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): missile telum hastili oblongo, Liv. 21, 8: figura, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 196: folia, id. 25, 3, 6.

§ 21: scutula, Tac. Agr. 10.—*Comp.:* foramen oblongius, Vitr. 21, 8 *fin.;* 10, 11, 4.

oblŏquium, ii, *n.* [obloquor], *a contradiction* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ob-lŏquor, locūtus, 3, *v. dep.* **I.** In gen., *to speak against* a person or thing; *to interrupt* a speaker; *to gainsay, contradict* (class.; syn. interpello); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.* (α) With *dat.:* alicui, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 46: vestra exspectatio, quae mihi obloqui videtur, Cic. Clu. 23, 63.—(β) *Absol.:* obloquere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 41: te blaterare atque obloqui? Afran. ap. Non. 78, 33: ut me et appelles, et interpelles, et obloquare, et colloquare, velim, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 1: ferocissime, Curt. 10, 2, 30.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To sing to, to accompany* or *join in singing* (poet.): non avis obloquitur, Ov. P. 3, 1, 21: obloquitur numeris septem discrimina vocum, *mingles the notes of his lute, accompanies on his lute*, Verg. A. 6, 646.—**B.** *To blame, condemn* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 121, 4; Vulg. Psa. 43, 17.—**C.** *To rail at, reproach, abuse* (poet.): quod nunc gannit, et obloquitur, Cat. 83, 3.

obloquūtio, obloquūtor, v. oblocu-.

‡ **oblucinasse,** v. oblucuviasse.

obluctātio, ōnis, *f.* [obluctor], *a striving* or *struggling against, vehement opposition* (eccl. Lat.): obluctatio virtutis, Arn. 2, 77: flammarum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 647: adversus mala, Lact. 3, 11, 11.—*Plur.:* quis obluctationes sensit? Ambros. Laps. Virg. 4, 12.

ob-luctor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., to strive* or *struggle against, to contend with, oppose* a person or thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** With *dat. of person:* soli obluctandum Fabio, *to contend with Fabius alone*, Sil. 8, 10.—**B.** With *dat. of thing:* genibusque adversae obluctor harenae, *struggle against*, Verg. A. 3, 38: fruticibus, Col. 8, 14, 8: flumini, Curt. 4, 8, 8.—**C.** *Absol.:* obluctantia saxa Submovit nitens, Stat. S. 3, 1, 20.—**II.** Trop.: ut erat animi semper obluctantis difficultatibus, Curt. 6, 6, 27: oblivioni, id. 7, 1, 9: morti, Luc. 3, 662.

‡ **oblucuviasse** dicebant antiqui mente errasse, quasi in luco deorum alicui occurrisse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll. (al. oblucinasse).

ob-lūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. n.* *__I.__ *To play off jokes:* obludunt, qui custodem oblectent, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10.—***II.** *To make sport of, mock* one; with *dat.:* alicui, Prud. Hamart. 6.

ob-lūrĭdus, a, um, *adj., pale, sallow* (post-class.): spadones obluridi, Amm. 14, 6, 17.

‡ **obmănens** pro diu manens, ut permanens, Paul. ex Fest. p. 199 Müll.; and cf. ommento.

* **ob-marcesco,** 3, *v. inch. n., to fall away, grow lean:* obmarcescebat febris, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 30.

obmentans, v. ommento.

‡ **ob-mĕrĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [ob-mereor], *having deserved well of*, Rénier, Inscr. Afr. 444 al.: parentes optime obmeritae, id. ib. 966.

ob-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep.* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *to push* or *throw up* one thing *before* another (as a defence or obstruction): nec in promptu erat quod obmolirentur, Liv. 33, 5, 8: arborum truncos et saxa, Curt. 6, 6, 24.—**II.** Transf., *to block up, obstruct:* ad munienda et obmolienda, quae ruinis strata erant, Liv. 37, 32, 7; cf. id. 33, 5.

ob-mordĕo, ēre, *v. a., to bite around* (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 1.

ob-mŏvĕo, 2, *v. a., to move* or *bring forward, produce, offer* (ante-class.), Cato, R. R. 141, 4: Juppiter te hoc ferto obmovendo bonas preces precor (a form of prayer), id. ib. 134, 2.—Cf.: obmoveto pro admoveto dicebatur apud antiquos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 202 Müll.; and cf. Liv. 9, 37, 2 Drak.

obmurmŭrātio, ōnis, *f.* [obmurmuro], *a murmuring against; a murmuring* (post-class.): gravis, Amm. 26, 2, 3.

ob-murmŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n., to murmur against, at,* or *to* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with *dat.* or *acc.:* precibusque meis obmurmurat ipse, Ov. H. 18, 47: itidem obmurmurasse: Τί γάρ μοι, etc., Suet. Oth. 7: Pharisaei, quod, etc., Ambros. Cain et Abel, 2, 4, 16: obmurmurando dicere (with *object-clause*), Front. 4, 6, 2.

obmussĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [obmusso], *to whisper* or *mutter against* any one; *to mutter* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Pall. 4.

obmusso, āre, *v. a., to whisper against* any one; *to whisper, mutter* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 18.

ob-mūtesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become dumb, to lose one's speech* (syn.: taceo, sileo). **I.** Lit.: qui ebrius obmutuit, Cels. 2, 6: cum obmutuerint, Plin. 27, 12, 104, § 127: umbrae ejus (hyaenae) contactu canes obmutescere, *lose their voice, their bark*, id. 8, 30, 44, § 106; 20, 5, 20, § 40.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to be speechless, mute, silent:* ipse obmutescam, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27: de me . . . nulla umquam obmutescat vetustas, id. Mil. 35, 98: Aeneas aspectu obmutuit amens, Verg. A. 4, 279: dixit pressoque obmutuit ore, id. ib. 6, 155: obmutuit illa dolore, Ov. M. 13, 538.—**II.** Trop., *to become silent, to cease:* studium nostrum conticuit subito et obmutuit, Cic. Brut. 94, 324: animi dolor, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: Lydium sil nunc obmutuit, *is no longer asked for*, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 160: dixit mari, obmutesce, Vulg. Marc. 4, 39.

* **ob-nātus,** a, um, *adj., growing on* or *about:* obnata ripis salicta, Liv. 23, 19, 11.

‡ **obnectĕre,** obligare, maxime in nuptiis frequens est, Paul. ex Fest p. 190 Müll.

obnexus, ūs, *m.* [obnecto], *a connecting, connection* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 37.

* **ob-nĭger,** gra, grum, *adj., blackish:* radices, Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 Sillig. (al. obliquis nigris).

obnīsē, *adv.*, v. obnitor, *P. a. fin.*

1. obnīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obnitor.

† **2. obnīsus,** ūs, *m.* [obnitor], *exertion, trouble:* Damascum capit obnisu levi, Auct. Itin. Alex. 41 Mai.

ob-nītor, xus (rarely nīsus), 3 (*inf.* obnitier for obniti, Lucr. 4, 437), *v. dep., to bear, press, push, struggle,* or *strive against* any thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.); constr. with the *dat., acc.,* or *absol.* **I.** Lit.: taurus Arboris obnixus trunco, Verg. A. 12, 105: contra, id. ib. 5, 21: toto corpore obnitendum, Quint. 5, 13, 11: remi Obnixi crepuere, Verg. A. 5, 205: densis ales (Lachm. aquila hinc) pinnis obnixa volabat Vento, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31, p. 354 Lion. (Ann. v. 148 Vahl.): obnixi (al. obnisi) urgebant, Liv. 34, 46.—In *pass.* signif.: obnixo genu scuto, *set* or *pressed against*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2.—Of things: navigia fractas obnitier undas, Lucr. 4, 437.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To strive against, to resist, oppose* (class. only in *Part.*): stant obnisi, Liv. 7, 33, 12: cum saepe obnitens repugnasset, Vell. 2, 89, 5; 2, 123, 2: stant obnixa omnia contra, Verg. A. 10, 359: venti obnixi lacerant nubila, Stat. Th. 5, 366: adversis, Tac. A. 15, 11.—**2.** *To strive, endeavor;* with *inf.:* triumphum Pauli impedire obnitebantur, Vell. 1, 9, 6.—Hence, **obnixus (obnīsus),** a, um, *P. a., steadfast, firm, resolute:* (velim) obnixos vos stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, Liv. 6, 12: firmitas, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 105: obnixus curam sub corde premebat, Verg. A. 4, 332.—In *neutr.*, adverb., *resolutely, obstinately:* obnixum. Pauline, taces, Aus. Ep. 25, 28.—Hence, *adv.:* **obnixē (obnīsē),** lit., striving against; hence, in gen., *with all one's strength, with might and main, strenuously, obstinately:* obnixe omnia Facere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 134: oboedire, Liv. 4, 26, 12 (dub.; Weissenb. enixe): petere, Sen. Ep. 95, 1 (Haase, enixe; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 781).—*Comp.:* argumentari, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 3.

obnixē, *adv.*, v. obnitor, *P. a. fin.*

obnixus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obnitor.

obnoxĭē, *adv.*, v. obnoxius *fin.*

obnoxio, 1, *v. a.* [obnoxius], *to render subject* or *obnoxious to* any thing (post-class.): et alienis semet noxiis obnoxiantes, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9.

obnoxĭōsē, *adv.*, v. obnoxiosus *fin.*

obnoxĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obnoxius] (ante-class.). **I.** *Subject, submissive, obedient:* alicui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 31.—* **II.** *Hurtful, injurious, dangerous:* res, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 341 Vahl.).—Hence, *adv.:* **obnoxĭōsē,** *abjectly, timidly.*—*Comp.:* obnoxiosius, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 30.

ob-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Subject, liable to punishment, obnoxious to punishment, punishable:* obnoxius poenae obligatus ob delictum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 191 Müll.: ego tibi me obnoxium esse fateor culpae compotem, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 61; Dig. 48, 15, 1: ego lege Aquiliā obnoxius sum, ib. 11, 3, 14.—**B.** *Liable* or *addicted to* a fault or failing, *guilty of* it (cf.: deditus, addictus); constr. **1.** With *dat.:* animus neque delicto neque lubidini obnoxius, *not addicted to vice or to sensual pleasures*, Sall. C. 52, 21: communi culpae, Ov. A. A. 1, 395: facto, Tib. 3, 4, 15.—**2.** With *gen.:* obnoxios criminum, digno supplicio subjectos, sepulturae tradi non vetamus, *for, on account of*, Cod. Just. 3, 44, 11.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *Subject, submissive, obedient, complying:* dum illos obnoxios fidosque sibi faceret, Sall. C. 14, 6: obnoxium atque subjectum esse alicui, Liv. 7, 30, 2; 6, 28, 7; 23, 12, 9; 37, 53, 4; 42, 46, 3; Flor. 4, 4, 2.—**B.** *Obliged, under obligation, beholden, indebted, responsible, answerable:* uxori obnoxius sum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 22: totam Graeciam beneficio libertatis obnoxiam Romanis esse, Liv. 35, 31: fratris radiis obnoxia Luna, Verg. G. 1, 396: facies nullis obnoxia gemmis, *not indebted to any jewels*, Prop. 1, 2, 21: tantum in eo obnoxius est, si quid ipse dolo fecerit, Gai. Inst. 3, 207.—**C.** *Exposed to a person, humbled before* one: ne obnoxius filio sim et servo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 80.—**D.** *Submissive, abject, servile, slavish, mean-spirited, timid, cowardly*, etc.: non quibus ego essem obnoxius, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 150: summissaeque manus, faciesque obnoxia mansit, Ov. M. 5, 235: si aut superbus, aut obnoxius videar, Liv. 23, 12: pax, *servile, dishonorable*, id. 9, 10.—**2.** *Subject, liable, exposed, obnoxious* to any thing; with *dat., ad,* or *in* and *acc.* (α) With *dat.:* infidis consiliis obnoxius, Tac. H. 3, 55: insidiis, id. A. 14, 40: infelici fecunditate fortunae, *exposed*, id. ib. 2, 75: aemulationi, odio, privatis affectionibus, id. ib. 3, 58: morbo, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: contumeliis, Suet. Tib. 63: bello, Ov. P. 1, 8, 73: plerique Crasso ex negotiis privatis obnoxii, Sall. C. 48, 5: urbs artis itineribus (sc. incendiis), Tac. A. 15, 38.—(β) With *ad:* terra solida ad tales casus obnoxia, *exposed to such accidents* (viz. earthquakes), Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 197.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* in omnia obnoxius, *exposed to every thing*, Flor. 3, 20, 1.—**3.** In gen., *exposed* or *liable to injury, danger,* or *misfortune, weak, infirm, frail:* in hoc obnoxio domicilio animus liber habitat, Sen. Ep. 65, 21: supplex et obnoxius, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 17, 6: corpora, *sickly, weakly*, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 60: flos, *which soon falls off, soon suffers injury, frail, delicate*, id. 14, 2, 4, § 27.—**b.** Obnoxium est, *it is hazardous, dangerous*, Tac. Or. 10.—*Comp.:* obnoxior (al. noxior), Sen. Clem. 1, 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **obnoxĭē** (only in Plaut. and Liv.). **A.** *Guiltily, culpably:* nihil obnoxie perire, *quite innocently*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 41.—**B.** *Submissively, slavishly, timidly:* sententias dicere, Liv. 3, 39, 1.

ob-nūbĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cover with clouds* or *fog; to overcloud, darken, obscure* (post-class.): vultūs serenitatem, Gell. 1, 2, 5: haec omnia vitium, *to obscure*, Amm. 28, 4, 2: odore sulfuris obnubilatus, *beclouded, stupefied, senseless*, App. M. 9, p. 228, 22; so, animam, id. ib. 8, p. 204, 38.

* **ob-nūbĭlus,** a, um, *adj., overclouded, cloudy, dark, obscure:* obnubila tenebris loca, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48 (Trag. v. 108 Vahl.).

ob-nūbo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a., to veil, cover* (very rare; syn.: velo, induo, amicio). **I.** Lit.: LICTOR, CONLIGA MANVS, CAPVT OBNVBITO, ARBORI INFELICI SVSPENDITO, an old formula ap. Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13: flammeo caput nubentis obvolvatur, quod antiqui obnubere vocarint . . . legem jubere caput ejus obnubere qui parentem necavisset, quod est obvolvere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.; Liv. 1, 26; Val. Fl. 2, 254: caput tempestate, Sil. 11, 259: comas amictu, Verg. A. 11, 77.—*Absol., to veil the head:*

obnubit, caput operit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll.— * **II.** Transf.: mare terras obnubit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.

obnuntiātio (obnunc-), ōnis, *f.* [obnuntio], in the lang. of augurs, *an announcement of an opposing, adverse, evil omen:* dirarum, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29. — In *plur.:* obnuntiationibus per Scaevolam interpositis, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 7: comitiorum cotidie singuli dies tolluntur obnuntiationibus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2.

ob-nuntio (-nuncio), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To tell, report, announce* any thing bad or unfortunate: primus rescisco omnia: Primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7.—**II.** In augury, t. t., *to announce an opposing, adverse,* or *evil omen* (used both of the augurs and of the magistrates and tribunes of the people; cf. Smith's Antiq.): proprie obnuntiare dicuntur augures, qui aliquid mali ominis scaevumque viderint, Don. Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 8: augur auguri, consul consuli obnuntiāsti, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: fretus sanctitate tribunatūs obnuntiavit consuli, etc., id. Sest. 37, 79. — *Impers. pass.:* ut sibi postero die in foro obnuntiaretur, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4.

obnuptus, a, um, *Part.*, from obnubo.

ŏboedĭens, *P. a.*, and **ŏboedĭenter**, *adv.*, v. oboedio, *P. a. fin.*

ŏboedĭentĭa (obed-), ae, *f.* [oboediens], *obedience* (class.). **A.** Of persons. **1.** With *gen.:* servitus est oboedientia fracti animi, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 35.—**2.** *Absol.:* relinquunt enim et abiciunt oboedientiam, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102.—**B.** Of bees: mira plebi circa regem oboedientia, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 52.—**C.** Of elephants: intellectus illis sermonis patrii et imperiorum oboedientia, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 1.

ŏb-oedĭo (better than **ŏb-ēdĭo**, Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41; Front. Ep. ad Verr. 7 Mai.; id. Fer. Als. 3; cf.: oboedire, obaudire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll. and Bramb. s. v. — Ante-class. form of the *fut.*, oboedibo: oboedibo tibi, Afran. ap. Non. 507, 30), īvi or ii, ītum, īre, 4, *v. n.* [ob-audio]. **I.** In gen. (very rare), *to give ear, hearken, listen to* one: alicui, Nep. Dat. 5, 4.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Prop., of living beings (class.). **1.** *To obey, yield obedience to, to be subject to, to serve* (freq. and class.; cf.: pareo, obtempero, obsequor).—With *dat.:* parere, et oboedire praecepto, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: legi, Nep. Epam. 8, 1: voluntati, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19: obtemperare et oboedire magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: qui nobis oboediunt, id. Rep. 3, 29, 41: impulsu libidinum voluptatibus oboedientium, id. ib. 6, 26, 28: pecora ventri oboedientia, Sall. C. 1, 1: multorum oboedire tempori, Cic. Brut. 69, 242.—*Impers. pass.:* utrimque enixe oboeditum dictatori est, Liv. 4, 26.—**2.** *To be obedient in* any thing (post-class.).—With *acc. of neutr. pron.:* atque haec omnia perfacile oboediebam, App. M. 10, p. 247, 11.—*Absol.*, Suet. Calig. 29. — **B.** Meton., of things, *to yield, be manageable:* ramus oleae quam maxime sequax, atque oboediturus, *yielding, flexible*, Plin. 17, 19, 30, § 137. — Hence, **ŏboedĭens (ŏbēd-)**, entis, *P. a.* **A.** Prop., of living beings, *obedient, compliant* (freq. and class.). **1.** With *dat.:* nulli est naturae oboediens aut subjectus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 77: natio semper oboediens huic imperio, id. Pis. 34, 84: appetitum rationi oboedientem praebere, id. Off. 1, 36, 132: vivere oboedientem alicui, Sall. J. 31, 26.—*Comp.:* imperiis nemo oboedientior, Liv. 25, 38, 7. — *Sup.:* imperiis oboedientissimus miles, Liv. 7, 13, 2. — **2.** With *ad:* ad nova consilia gentem oboedientem habere, Liv. 28, 16. — Particular phrases. **a.** Dicto oboedientem esse alicui for dicto audientem esse alicui, *to be obedient to one's word* or *command:* magistro desinebat esse dicto oboediens, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 35; cf.: nec plebs nobis dicto audiens atque oboediens sit, Liv. 38, 7. —**b.** Omnia secunda et oboedientia sunt, *according to your wishes*, Sall. J. 14, 19.—**3.** *Absol.:* cujus vis omnis in consensu oboedientium esset, *the obedient*, Liv. 2, 59, 4.—**B.** Transf., of things, *yielding, manageable:* oboedientissima quocumque in opere fraxinus, i. e. *easily wrought*, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 228.— Hence, *adv.:* **ŏboedĭenter,** *obediently, willingly, readily* (a favorite word of Livy; elsewh. very rare): conferre tributum, Liv. 5, 12: facere imperata, id. 21, 34: facere adversus aliquem, id. 39, 53.—*Comp.:* nihil oboedientius fecerunt, quam, etc., Liv. 38, 34.—*Sup.:* oboedientissime paruit, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

ŏboedītio (obed-), ōnis, *f.* [oboedio], *obedience* (post-class.): per unius oboeditionem justi constituentur multi, Vulg. Rom. 5, 19: ad justitiam, id. ib. 6, 16; Ambros. de Fug. Saec. 2, 12 *fin.*

ŏb-ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a.*, *to smell of* any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: oboluisti allium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38: maluissem allium oboluisses, Suet. Vesp. 8: antidotum, id. Calig. 23: res mihi obolet, *I smell a thing*, App. Mag. p. 311, 31. — **II.** Transf.: jam oboluit Casina procul, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 21: marsupium huic oboluit, *she smells your purse*, id. Men. 2, 3, 33.

† **ŏbŏlus**, i, *m.*, = ὀβολός. **I.** Lit., *an obol, a small Greek coin, the sixth part of a drachm*, equivalent to three and a half cents Federal currency, Vitr. 3, 1: siclus viginti obolos habet, Vulg. Exod. 30, 13.—**II.** Transf., as a weight, *the sixth part of a drachm* Fann. de Ponder. et Mens. 37; cf. Cels. 5, 17; Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185; 25, 12, 91, § 142: trium obolorum pondere, id. 21, 25, 96, § 169.

ŏb-ōmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obominor, *wishing ill to* one (post-class.): crurum ei fragium obominata, App. M. 9, p. 227, 36 (al. abominata).

ŏb-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4, *v. dep.*, *to arise, appear, spring up* (class.): oboritur, nascitur, nam praepositionem ob pro ad, solitam poni, testis hic versus: tantum gaudium oboriri ex tumultu maximo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190 Müll.: tenebrae oboriuntur, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30: lacrimis ita fatur obortis, Verg. A. 11, 41; Ov. M. 2, 181: bellum, Liv. 21, 8: laetitia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: vide, quanta lux liberalitatis et sapientiae mihi apud te dicenti oboriatur, * Cic. Lig. 3, 6: sitis, Suet. Ner. 34: caligo, id. ib. 19 al.: verba, App. Flor. 1, p. 29 Oud.

‡ **ŏb-orsus**, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obordior, *beginning:* orsus, oborsus, exorsus, Not. Tir. p. 151.

1. ŏb-ortus, a, um, *Part.*, from oborior.

(**2. ŏb-ortus**, a false read. for odores, Lucr. 4, 218; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

ŏb-oscŭlor, 1, *v. dep.*, *to kiss* (post-Aug.): quae flagellorum vestigia obosculantur (al. osculantur), Petr. 126.

obp-, v. opp-.

ob-quinisco, ĕre, v. ocquinisco.

ob-rādĭo, āre, *v. n.*, *to shine forth* (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 16, 18, 2.

obraucātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obrauco, āre [ob-raucus], *grown hoarse* (post-class.): ea (grus) ubi obraucata est, succedit alia, Sol. 10, 13.

‡ **obrendārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [for obruendarius, v. obruo], *of* or *belonging to burial, burial-:* VASA OBRENDARIA DVA, i. e. *earthen sarcophagi*, Inscr. Orell. 4544. —Called also, *subst.:* OBRENDARIVM, ii, *n.*, Inscr. Grut. 607, 1.

obrēpīlātio, ōnis, *f.* [obrepo] (late Lat.), Vita Caes. Arel. 2, 1, 2.

ob-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.*, *to creep up* to any thing, *approach stealthily* (class.). **I.** Lit.: et possim mediā quamvis obrepere nocte, Tib. 1, 9 (8), 59; Flor. 4, 10, 2: qui Gallos in obsidione Capitolii obrepentes per ardua depulerat, Gell. 17, 21, 24.—With *dat.:* feles quam levibus vestigiis obrepunt avibus! Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 202.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to steal upon, come suddenly upon* one; *to take by surprise, to surprise.* (α) With *dat.:* qui enim citius adulescentiae senectus, quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit? Cic. Sen. 2, 4: mihi decessionis dies λεληθότως obrepebat, id. Att. 6, 5, 3; cf. in the foll. under ε: cui obrepsit oblivio, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 1: vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt, id. Ep. 45, 7.—(β) With *acc.* (ante-class., and in Sall.): tacitum te obrepet fames, Plaut. Poen. prol. 14: si tanta torpedo animos obrepsit, Sall. H. 1, 49, 19.—(γ) With *ad:* Plancium non obrepsisse ad honorem, *to creep up to, to come at by stealth*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: obrepsisti ad honores errore hominum, id. Pis. 1, 1. —(δ) With *in* and *acc.:* imagines obrepunt in animos dormientium extrinsecus, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 139; Ambros. Off. Minist. 3, 6, 41.—(ε) *Absol.:* obrepsit dies, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1: obrepit non intellecta senectus, Juv. 9, 129.—**B.** In partic., *to surprise, deceive, cheat:* numquam tu, credo, me imprudentem obrepseris, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 23; 4, 2, 132; Flor. 4, 10; Gell. 6, 12, 4. — *Impers. pass.:* si obreptum praetori sit de libertate, Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 8; 26, 7, 55, § 4.

obrepticĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [obrepo], *surreptitious, obreptitious* (post-class.): petitio, Cod. Just. 3, 6, 3; Cod. Th. 4, 22, 6 (al. obrepta).

obreptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a creeping* or *stealing on, a coming on suddenly* or *by surprise, a surprise* (post-Aug.): Ventidius, aggressus per obreptionem, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 36; Arn. 5, 162: arrogari per obreptionem, Dig. 2, 4, 10: precum, Cod. Th. 5, 8, 1. —Transf. (eccl. Lat.), *a surprise by sudden temptation*, Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 72.

obreptīvē, *adv.*, v. obreptivus *fin.*

obreptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [obrepo], *secret, clandestine* (post-class.): supplicatio, Symm. Ep. 5, 64; Cod. Th. 16, 10, 8.—Hence, *adv.:* **obreptīvē**, *surreptitiously, clandestinely* (post-class.): aut clanculo supplicare, Cod. Th. 16, 1, 4 *fin.*

obrepto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to steal on unawares, to come on imperceptibly* (very rare): ne quis obreptaverit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 27: obreptantibus Satyris, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109 (but in Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3, the correct read. is obrepebat).

obreptus, a, um, *Part.*, from obripio; v. obrepticius.

obrētio, īvi or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [ob-rete], *to catch in a net, to entangle* (poet.), Lucr. 3, 384.

ob-rĭgesco, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to stiffen, become stiff* (class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** With *abl.:* pars obrigescit frigore, Lucil. ap. Non. 97, 12: pars (terrae regionum) obriguerit nive, pruināque, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; and: e quibus (cingulis) duos obriguisse pruinā vides, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21. — **b.** *Absol.:* fructus per pruinam obriguerint, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 6 Müll. (acc. to Trag. Rel. p. 64 Rib.): cum jam paene obriguisset, vix vivus aufertur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87: obrigesceret cum gladio, *become stiff with holding*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to grow hard, become hardened:* viro non vel obrigescere satius est? Sen. Ep. 82, 2.

Obrĭmas, ae, *m.*, *a river in Phrygia Major, which flows into the Mæander*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106: Obrimae fontes, conj. reading for Rhotrinos fontes (the latter name being unknown), Liv. 38, 15, 12.

ŏbrōbŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [ob-roboro], *rigidity of the nerves* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 3, 85.

ob-rōdo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to gnaw* (ante- and post-class. for mordeo). **I.** Lit.: vermis te semper obrodit, Ambros. Tob. 7, § 26: ut quod obrodat sit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 92.— **II.** Trop., *to gnaw over, chew upon; to backbite, depreciate:* haec sunt argumentationis ossa, quae obroditis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 5 *init.:* sacrilego morsu pretiosum fidei velamen obrodunt, Ambros. Spir. Sanct. 1, 16, 164: frequenter obrodi a maledicis obtrectatoribus, id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 8, 36.

obrŏgātio, ōnis, *f.* [obrogo], *a motion partly to repeal* or *alter one law by another, an obrogation:* cum duae leges inter se differunt, videndum est, num qua obrogatio aut derogatio sit, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15; cf. obrogo.

ob-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *Partly to repeal an existing law by proposing a new one, to evade, weaken, invalidate, abrogate* it: obrogare est legis prioris infirmandae causā legem aliam ferre, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: obrogatur, id est mutatur aliquid ex primā lege, Ulp. tit. 1, 3; v. abrogo: huic legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. Rep. 3, 22, 33 Mos.: quid, quod obrogatur legibus Caesaris, quae jubent? etc., id. Phil. 1, 9, 16: quia ubi duae contrariae leges sunt, semper antiquae obrogat nova, Liv. 9, 34, 9; Suet. Claud 23; cf. id Caes. 28. — **II.** *To oppose the passage of a bill* (post-class.): obrogare auso legibus suis Minucio, Flor. 3, 15, 4; cf.:

susus obrogare de legibus consul Philippus, id. 3, 17, 8.

* **obructans,** antis, *Part.* from the obsol. obructo [ob-ructo], *belching at* one: tibi obructans, App. Mag. p. 312, 34.

ob-rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum, 3 (*inf. pres. pass.* OBRI for obrui, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 341; v. in the foll. I. B. 1.), *v. a.* (*n.* Lucr. 3, 775; v. infra), *to overwhelm, overthrow, strike down; to cover, cover over* with any thing; also *to hide in the ground, bury* by heaping over (class.; cf.: opprimo, subruo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aliquem caestu, Stat. Achill. 1, 191: concidit, et totis fratrem gravis obruit armis, id. Th. 11, 573; Verg. A. 5, 692: confossus undique obruitur, Curt. 8, 11: ranae marinae dicuntur obruere sese harenâ solere, *bury themselves in the sand*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: thesaurum, *to bury*, id. Sen. 7, 21: ova, *to hide in the earth*, id. N. D. 2, 52, 129: aegros veste, *to cover*, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: oceanum rubra tractim obruit aethra, *covered*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 418 Vahl.); so, terram nox obruit umbris, Lucr. 6, 864. — **B.** In partic., *to bury, inter* a dead body (perh. only post-Aug.), Tac. A. 1, 29 *fin.*: cadaver levi caespite obrutum est, Suet. Calig. 59: cujus ossa in Vulcanali obruta sunt, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. statua, p. 290 Müll.: QVOD SE VOLVIT OBRI, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 341.—**2.** *To sink* in the sea, *cover with water:* puppes, Verg. A. 1, 69: quos Obruit Auster, *overwhelmed, sunk*, id. ib. 6, 336: navem, Dig. 9, 2, 29: obrutus adulter aquis, Ov. Her. 1, 6: obruerit cum tot deus aequoris undis, id. P. 3, 6, 29: vultus, id. Tr. 1, 2, 34: Aegyptum Nilus, Cic. N. D. 2, 52.—**C.** *To sow* seed; *cover with earth:* semina terrâ, Ov. R. Am. 173: milium, Col. 11, 2, 72: lupinum, id. 11, 2, 81: betam, id. 11, 3, 42. — **D.** *To overload, surfeit* with any thing: se vino, Cic. Deiot. 9. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *To overwhelm, bury, conceal, put out of sight, abolish, consign to oblivion:* ut adversâ quasi perpetuâ oblivione obruamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57; cf.: ea quae umquam vetustas obruet aut quae tanta delebit oblivio? id. Deiot. 13, 37; and: (sermo) nec umquam de ullo perennis fuit, et obruitur hominum interitu, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25: talis viri interitu sex suos obruere consulatus, *to dim, cloud, destroy the glory of six consulships*, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56.—**2.** *Neutr.:* et domus aetatis spatio ne fessa vetusto obruat, i. e. *fall to ruin*, Lucr. 3, 775. — **B.** *To overwhelm, overload, weigh down, oppress* with any thing: criminibus obrutus atque oppressus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20; so, copiâ sententiarum atque verborum, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: ambitione, et foro, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94: aere alieno, id. Att. 2, 1, 11; cf. faenore, Liv. 6, 14; 35, 7: magnitudine negotii, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4.—**C.** *To overcome, overpower, surpass, eclipse, obscure:* famam alicujus, Tac. Agr. 17: obruimur numero, *are outnumbered*, Verg. A. 2, 424: obruit Idaeam quantum tuba Martia buxum, Val. Fl. 1, 320: M. Brutus Vatinium dignatione obruerat, Vell. 2, 69: Venus Nymphas obruit, Stat. Achill. 1, 293.

† **obrussa,** ae (pure Gr. collat. form = χρυσίον ὄβρυζον, **obryzum aurum,** Vulg. 2 Par. 3, 5; Isid. 16, 18, 2), *f.*, = ὄβρυζον, *the testing* or *assaying of gold by fire in a cupel* (class.). **I.** Lit.: auri experimentum ignis est: id ipsum obrussam vocant, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 59: aurum ad obrussam, *refined, pure gold*, Suet. Ner. 44.—**II.** Trop., *a test, touchstone, proof:* adhibenda tamquam obrussa ratio, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: sic verus ille animus probatur: haec ejus obrussa est, *this is its touchstone, its test*, Sen. Ep. 13, 1: si omnia argumenta ad obrussam coeperimus exigere, *to put to the proof, test accurately*, id. Q. N. 4, 5, 1.

obrūtesco, v. obbrutesco.

obrŭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from obruo.

obryza, ae (collat. form of obryzum aurum), *f.*, *standard gold*, Cod. 12, 6, 12; 12, 7, 3; v. obrussa *init.*

obryzātus, a, um, *adj.* [obryzum], *made of standard gold* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 11, 10, 3; 12, 49, 1.

obryzum (**obri-,** also written **obryzum aurum**), = ὄβρυζον (sc. χρυσίον), *pure gold*, Vulg. 2 Par. 3, 5; Petr. 67; Vulg. Job, 28, 15; 31, 24; cf. obrussa *init.*

ob-saepio (**ob-sēpio**), psi, ptum, 4 (old form obsipio, Caecil. ap. Diom. p. 378 P.), *v. a.*, *to hedge* or *fence in, to enclose;* hence, transf., *to close up, to render impassable* or *inaccessible* (class.; syn.: obstruo, oppilo). **I.** Lit.: NEQVE QVIS IN EO LOCO QVID OPPONIT, MOLIT, OBSEPIT, FIGIT, etc., S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: ubi illum saltum video obsaeptum, Plaut. Casin. 5, 2, 35; cf.: obsaeptis itineribus, Liv. 25, 29; v. Drak. ad Liv. 39, 1, 5: mox iter, apertis, quae vetustas obsaepserat, pergit, *had rendered impassable*, Tac. A. 15, 27: obsaepta viarum, *impassable roads*, Sil. 12, 110.—**II.** Trop., *to close* or *bar up:* haec omnia tibi accusandi viam muniebant, adipiscendi obsaepiebant, Cic. Mur. 23, 48; cf. id. Scaur. § 40: plebi iter ad curules magistratus obsaepsit, Liv. 9, 34; 4, 25: obsaepta diutinâ servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66.

‡ **obsălūtāre,** se offerre salutandi gratiâ dicebant antiqui, ut consalutare, persalutare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.

ob-sătullo, āre, *v. dim. a.* [saturo], *to sate:* obstrudant, obsatullent, Poët. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 73 Rib.).

* **ob-săturo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to sate, cloy, glut;* trop.: ne tu propediem istius obsaturabere, *you'll soon have enough of him*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 28.

obscaen-, v. obscen-.

* **obscaevo,** āvi, 1, *v. n.* [ob-scaeva], *to give* or *bring a bad omen:* metuo, quod illic obscaevavit meae falsae fallaciae, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 18.

obscēnē (**obscaenē** and **obscoenē**), *adv.*, v. obscenus *fin.*

obscēnĭtas (**obscaen-, obscoen-**), ātis, *f.* [obscenus]. * **I.** *Unfavorableness, inauspiciousness*, of a bad omen: mali ominis obscenitas, Arn. 1, 10. — **II.** *Moral impurity, foulness, unchastity, lewdness, obscenity.* **A.** In abstr. (the class. signif. of the word): si rerum turpitudo adhibetur et verborum obscenitas, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 127; cf. also id. de Or. 2, 59, 242: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo, id. Fam. 9, 22, 1: obscenitas non a verbis tantum abesse debet, sed etiam a significatione, Quint. 6, 3, 29: eques Romanus obscenitatis in feminas reus, Suet. Claud. 15: professis apud se obscenitatem cetera quoque concessisse delicta, *unchastity*, id. Ner. 29: obscenitate oris hirsuto atque olido seni clare exprobrata, *the disfigurement produced by lewdness*, id. Tib. 45: in obscenitatem aliquem compellere, Dig. 1, 12, 1, § 8.—**B.** Concr., *an obscene thing* (post-Aug. and very rare): corporum obscenitas, = τὰ αἰδοῖα, Arn. 5, 176: amputata, id. 5, 173.—*Plur.:* in poculis libidines caelare juvit ac per obscenitates bibere, *obscene figures*, Plin. H. N 30 prooem. § 5.

obscēnus (**obscaen-,** and less properly **obscoen-**), a, um, *adj.* [perh. ob and caenum, filth], *of adverse, unfavorable, evil omen; ill-boding, inauspicious, ominous, portentous* (cf.: sinister, funestus): apud antiquos omnes fere obscena dicta sunt, quae mali ominis habebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.: obsceni interpres funestique ominis auctor, Matius ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 96 Müll.; Att. ap. Non. 357, 16: deûm rixa vertat verba obscena, Lucil. ib. 357, 17; Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 361 (Ann. v. 182 Vahl.): montem istum (Aventinum) excluserunt, quasi avibus obscenis ominosum (viz., by reason of the birds, which gave unfavorable omens to Remus), Mess. ap. Gell. 13, 14, 6; so, volucres, *birds of ill-omen*, i. e. *owls*, Verg. A. 12, 876: canes, id. G. 1, 470: obscenum ostentum, Suet. Galb. 4: omen, Cic. Dom. 55, 140: puppis, *the fatal ship*, that bore Helen when she eloped with Paris to Troy, Ov. H. 5, 119; cf.: Troja, Cat. 68, 99: anus, *old witches, hags*, Hor. Epod. 5, 98.—*Sup.:* Alliesis dies dicebatur apud Romanos obscenissimi ominis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Alliesis, p. 7 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *repulsive, offensive, abominable, hateful, disgusting, filthy.* **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: immundus, turpis): (Allecto) frontem obscenam rugis arat, Verg. A. 7, 417: volucres pelagi, i. e. *the harpies*, id. ib. 3, 241; 262: upupa, obscena alias pastu avis, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; cf. fames, Verg. A. 3, 367: haustus, *of filthy water*, Luc. 4, 312: cruor, Verg. A. 4, 455.—As *subst.:* **obscēna,** ōrum, *n.*, *the excrements*, Sen. Ep. 8, 1, 20; also, *the urine:* qui clam latuit reddente obscena puellâ, Ov. R. Am. 437; cf. Mel. 1, 9.—**B.** In partic., offensive to modesty, i. e. *immodest, impure, indecent, lewd, obscene* (class.; syn.: spurcus, impurus): delicatae et obscenae voluptates, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111: adulterium, Ov. Tr. 2, 212: obscenas tabellas pingere, Prop. 2, 5, 19 (6, 27): carmina, id. 1, 16, 10: gestus motusque, Tac. A. 15, 37: obscenum in modum formata commotaque manus, i. e. *so as to suggest impure thoughts*, Suet. Calig. 56: jocandi genus flagitiosum, obscenum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: si obscena nudis nominibus enuntientur, Quint. 8, 3, 38: quodque facere turpe non est, modo occulte, id dicere obscenum est, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127; cf. id. ib. § 128; Quint. 11, 3, 125. —*Comp.:* illud Antipatri paulo obscenius, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112: abjectior et obscenior vita, Val. Max. 3, 5 *fin.*—*Sup.:* obscenissimi versus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; Vell. 2, 83, 2.—**2.** *Subst.* (α) **obscēnus,** i, *m.*, *a lewd person:* quis enim non vicus abundat Tristibus obscenis, Juv. 2, 9.—(β) **obscēna,** ōrum, less freq. in the *sing.*, **obscēnum,** i, *n.*, *the private parts*, τὰ αἰδοῖα.—*Plur.:* Nymphe fugiens obscena Priapi, Ov. M. 9, 347; cf.: pars nudi agunt, pars tantum obscena velati, Mel. 3, 7: obscena, Suet. Calig. 58; id. Dom. 10: obscena corporis, Just. 1, 6.—*Sing.:* virile, Ov. F. 6, 631; Lact. 1, 21, 28; id. Epit. 23, 8; Jul. Obsequ. 84.—Hence, also, *adv.:* **obscēnē** (acc. to II. B), *impurely, indecently, lewdly, obscenely* (class.): latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, re turpe est, sed dicitur non obscene, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128.—*Comp.:* cujus (Mercurii) obscenius excitata natura traditur, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56: obscenius concurrerent litterae, id. de Or. 45, 154.—*Sup.:* impudicissime et obscenissime vixit, Eutr. 8, 22.

obscūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obscuro], *a darkening, obscuring, obscuration* (class.). **I.** Lit.: solis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 15; Quint. 1, 10, 47; Plin. 36, 27, 69, § 202: in illâ obscuratione, *darkness, obscurity*, Auct. B. Hisp. 6.—**II.** Trop.: in quibus (voluptatibus) propter earum exiguitatem, obscuratio consequitur, *an obscuring, a rendering invisible*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29; cf. id. ib. 4, 13, 32; cf. obscuro.

obscūrē, *adv.*, v. obscurus *fin.*

* **obscūrĕfăcio** (only in pres.), 3, *v. a.* [obscurus-facio], for obscuro, *to obscure, render invisible:* oblitterare est obscurefacere, Non. 146, 28.

obscūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [obscurus], *a being dark, darkness, obscurity.* **I.** Lit (perh. only post-Aug.): latebrarum, Tac. H. 3, 11: atra, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79: visûs, *dimness*, id. 23, 1, 20, § 35: oculorum, id. 37, 3, 12, § 51. —**II.** Trop. (class.), *obscurity, indistinctness, uncertainty:* ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem et tenebras afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: Pythagorae, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: obscuritas fit etiam vel is ab usu remotis, Quint. 8, 2, 12: in eâ obscuritate ac dubitatione omnium, *uncertainty*, Cic. Clu. 27, 73: rerum, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15: naturae, id. Div. 1, 18, 35.—In *plur.:* quo pertinent obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64, 132: obscuritates non adsignemus culpae scribentium, sed inscientiae non adsequentium, Caecil. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 5: obscuritatibus involutum, Arn. 1, 38.—**B.** Of rank, *obscurity, lowliness, meanness:* quorum prima aetas propter humilitatem et obscuritatem, in hominum ignoratione versatur, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium perstringemus, Tac. H. 1, 84: generis, Flor. 3, 1, 13: nec obscuritas inhibuit (Servium Tullium), quamvis matre servâ creatum, id. 1, 6, 1.

obscūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to render dark, to darken, obscure* (class.; syn.: obumbro, opaco). **I.** Lit.: obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: nitor solis, Cat. 66, 3: finitimas regiones eruptione Aetnaeorum ignium, id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: caelum nocte atque nubibus obscuratum, Sall. J. 38, 5: volucres Aethera obscurant pennis, Verg. A. 12, 253: nebula caelum obscurabat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 489, 10: obscuratus sol, *obscured*,

eclipsed, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 2, 10, 17; Tac. A. 14, 12; Vulg. Matt. 24, 29; id. Apoc. 9, 2; Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 1: visus obscuratus, *dimmed eyesight*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99.—**B.** Transf., *to hide, conceal, cover; to render invisible* or *imperceptible:* neque nox tenebris obscurare coetus nefarios potest, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 6: caput obscurante lacernâ, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: caput dextra, Petr. 134: dolo ipsi et signa militaria obscurati, *concealed, kept out of sight*, Sall. J. 49, 5: nummus in Croesi divitiis obscuratur, *disappears, is lost*, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 3: tenebrae non obscurabuntur a te, Vulg. Psa. 138, 12.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To blind, darken, becloud* the understanding: scio amorem tibi Pectus obscurasse, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 41.—**B.** Of speech, *to obscure, render indistinct; to deliver* or *express indistinctly:* si erunt mihi plura ad te scribenda, ἀλληγορίαις obscurabo, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3: nihil dicendo, id. Clu. 1, 1: aliquid callide, Quint. 5, 13, 41; cf. id. 8, 2, 18: stilum affectatione, *to render obscure*, Suet. Tib. 70.—**C.** Of sound, *to pronounce indistinctly:* (M) neque eximitur sed obscuratur, *is pronounced indistinctly*, Quint. 9, 4, 40: vocem, *to render dull* or *indistinct*, id. 11, 3, 20.—**D.** *To obscure, cover with obscurity; to render unknown:* paupertas quorum obscurat nomina, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Trag. v. 73 Vahl.): fortuna res cunctas ex lubidine magis, quam ex vero celebrat obscuratque, Sall. C. 8, 1.—**E.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To suppress, hide, conceal:* quod obscurari non potest, Cic. Arch. 11, 26: laudes, id. Marcell. 9, 31: veritatem, Quint. 4, 2, 64.—Hence, *to obscure, cause to be forgotten, render of no account:* magnitudo lucri obscurabat periculi magnitudinem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131.—In *pass.:* obscurari, *to become obscure* or *of no account, to grow obsolete*, etc.: sin dicit obscurari quaedam nec apparere, quia valde parva sint, nos quoque concedimus, id. Fin. 4, 12, 29: omnis eorum memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Mart. Cap. 5, § 509: obscurata vocabula, *obsolete*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 115.

obscūrus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. sku, to cover, akin to Gr. σκευή, σκῦτος, κύτος; cf.: scutum, cutis], *dark, darksome, dusky, shady, obscure* (class.). **I.** Lit.: unde (Acherunte) animae excitantur obscurâ umbrâ, *in dark, shadowy forms*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; so, umbra, Verg. A. 6, 453: donec in obscurum coni conduxit acumen, *the obscure point of the cone*, Lucr. 4, 431: lucus, Verg. A. 9, 87: antrum, Ov. M. 4, 100: convalles, Verg. A. 6, 139: tabernae, Hor. A. P. 229; cf. Liv. 10, 1, 5: aliae res obnoxiosae nocte in obscurâ latent, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 16 (17), 10 (Trag. v. 341 Vahl.): nox, Verg. A. 2, 420; cf.: per occasum solis, jam obscurâ luce, Liv. 24, 21: caelum, Hor. C. 1, 7, 15: nimbus, Verg. A. 12, 416: nubes, id. G. 4, 60: ferrugo, i. e. *black*, id. ib. 1, 467: dentes, Juv. 6.145.—Poet.: funda, *dark*, i. e. *invisible*, Val. Fl. 6, 193; cf. mamma, i. e. *hidden, covered*, id. 3, 52, 6: aquae, i. e. *turbid*, Ov. F. 4, 758.—*Subst.:* **obscūrum**, i, *n.*, *dim light, twilight:* in obscuro, advesperascente die, Vulg. Prov. 7, 9; but commonly *the dark, darkness, obscurity:* sub obscurum noctis, Verg. G. 1, 478: lumen, i. e. *darkness visible*, Sall. J. 21, 2.—**obscūrum**, adverb.: obscurum nimbosus dissidet aër, Luc. 5, 631.—**B.** Transf., to the person who is in the dark, *darkling, unseen:* ibant obscuri solâ sub nocte per umbram, Verg. A. 6, 268: obscurus in ulvâ Delitui, id. ib. 2, 135.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *dark, obscure, indistinct, unintelligible:* Heraclitus . . . Clarus ob obscuram linguam, Lucr. 1, 639: valde Heraclitus obscurus (cf. the Gr. appellation of Heraclitus, ὁ σκοτεινός), Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: quid? poëta nemo, nemo physicus obscurus? id. ib.: obscurâ de re tam lucida pango carmina, Lucr. 1, 933; 4, 8: brevis esse laboro, Obscurus fio, Hor. A. P. 25: reperta Graiorum, Lucr. 1, 136: obscurum et ignotum jus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177: cur hoc tam est obscurum atque caecum? id. Agr. 2, 14, 35: nolo plebem Romanam obscurâ spe et caecâ expectatione haerere, *uncertain*, id. ib. 2, 25, 66.—*Comp.*, Quint. 11, 3, 60.—*Sup.:* videre res obscurissimas, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153.—*Subst.:* causae in obscuro positae, Cels. 1 praef.—**2.** In partic., rhet. t. t.: obscurum genus causae, *obscure*, i. e. *intricate, involved*, Gr. δυσπαρακολούθητον, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: (causae privatae) sunt multo saepe obscuriores, id. de Or. 2, 24, 100.—**B.** *Not known, unknown, not recognized:* forma, Ov. M. 3, 475: Pallas, i. e. *disguised, under another form*, id. ib. 6, 36.—Esp. of rank and station, *obscure, ignoble, mean, low:* non est obscura tua in me benevolentia, Cic. Fam. 13, 70: Caesaris in barbaris erat nomen obscurius, * Caes. B. C. 1, 61: Pompeius humili atque obscuro loco natus, *of an obscure, ignoble family*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181: obscuris orti majoribus, *from obscure ancestors*, id. Off. 1, 32, 116: clarus an obscurus, Quint. 5, 10, 26; cf.: si nobilis obscurum se vocet, id. 11, 1, 21; 2, 3, 9: non obscurus professor et auctor, id. 2, 15, 36: natus haud obscuro loco, Sall. C. 23, 1.—*Neutr. absol.:* in obscuro vitam habere, Sall. C. 51, 12: vitam per obscurum transmittere, *in obscurity*, Sen. Ep. 19, 3: saepe mandatum initio litis in obscuro est, *kept back*, Gai. Inst. 4, 84.—**C.** Of character, *close, secret, reserved:* obscurus et astutus homo, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 5 (for which: sin me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, id. Fam. 3, 10, 8): plerumque modestus Occupat obscuri speciem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94: Tiberium obscurum adversus alios, sibi uni incautum intectumque efficeret, Tac. A. 4, 1: obscurum odium, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 6.—*Comp.:* natura obscurior, Tac. Agr. 42.—*Adv.:* **obscūrē**, *darkly, obscurely* (class.). **A.** Lit.: aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum cernimus, *very darkly*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 28.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, *darkly, obscurely, indistinctly:* dicta, Quint. 3, 4, 3; 4, 1, 79.—*Comp.:* quae causa dicta obscurius est, Quint. 8, 2, 24.—*Sup.:* obscurissime particulâ uti, Gell. 17, 13, 5: non obscurissime dicere (opp. planissime), id. 11, 16, 9.—**2.** Of birth, *obscurely, ignobly, meanly* (perh. only post-class.): obscure natus, Macr. S. 7, 3: obscurissime natus, Amm. 29, 1, 5.—**3.** *Covertly, closely, secretly:* malum obscure serpens, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: tacite obscureque perire, id. Quint. 15, 50: non obscure ferre aliquid, id. Clu. 19, 54; cf. id. Par. 6, 1, 45; Hirt. B. G. 8, 54.—*Comp.:* ceteri sunt obscurius iniqui, *more secretly*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2.—*Sup.:* avertere aliquid de publico quam obscurissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53.

Obscus, i, v. Osci.

obsĕcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsecro]. **I.** In gen., *a beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty* (class.): prece et obsecratione humili uti, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22; id. Font. 17, 39: judicum, *addressed to the judges*, Quint. 6, 1, 33: percipe obsecrationem meam, Vulg. Psa. 142, 1: fit ad Deum pro illis, id. Rom. 10, 1.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An asseveration, protestation*, accompanied by an invocation of the gods or of religious things, Gr. δέησις, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 105; cf. Just. 24, 2, 5; cf. Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.—**B.** *A public prayer:* obsecrationem indicere, Liv. 27, 11; id. 4, 21; 26, 23; 31, 9; Cic. Har. Resp. 28 *fin.:* habere, Suet. Caes. 22.

bsĕcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who entreats, a suppliant*, Ven. Fort. Vit. Ger. 6.

ob-sĕcro (**op-sĕcro**), āvi, ātum, 1 (separate, ob vos sacro, for vos obsecro, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190, Müll.), *v. a.* [sacro], qs. to ask on religious grounds (ob sacrum), i. e. *to beseech, entreat, implore, supplicate, conjure:* obsecrare est opem a sacris petere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 183 Müll. (class.; syn.: obtestor, precor, supplico).—With *acc. of the pers.* or *thing:* Venus alma, ambae te obsecramus, Nos in custodiam tuam ut recipias, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 32: advorsum quam ejus me opsecravisset pater, id. Trin. 1, 2, 139: cum eum oraret atque obsecraret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42: te obsecrat obtestaturque per senectutem suam, *conjures you*, id. Quint. 30, 91; id. Sest. 69, 147: cum precibus me obsecraret, Marcell. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 11, 1: cum multis lacrimis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; cf. in the foll.: pro di immortales, obsecro vostram fidem, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 97; id. Poen. 5, 2, 7; id. Truc. 4, 3, 30; cf. in the foll.—(β) With a double *acc.* (of the pers. and thing): itaque te hoc obsecrat, ut, Cic. Quint. 31, 97: hoc te, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 32.—(γ) With a *relative* or *intentional clause:* ut huc reveniat obsecrato, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 35: pater, obsecro, ut mihi ignoscas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 5: te ut omnia perscribas, Cic. Att. 3, 11 *fin.;* 11, 1, 1: ut ne, Ter. And. 2, 1, 27.—(δ) *Absol.:* videmus certis precationibus obsecrasse summos magistratus, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 11: Bassus multis precibus, paene etiam lacrimis obsecrabat, implerem meum tempus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 12: pro aliquo, Vulg. Esth. 7, 3; id. Philem. 10.—**II.** In partic., in colloq. lang., obsecro. **A.** As an expression of deprecation, *I beseech you, I cry you mercy, for Heaven's sake:* tuam fidem obsecro, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 217: periimus! Obsecro hercle, id. Men. 5, 7, 27: *Ph.* Prodi, male conciliate. *Do.* Obsecro, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 2.—**B.** As a mere polite expression of entreaty, for the most part as an interjection, *I beseech you, pray:* quid illic, opsecro, tam diu restitisti, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 100; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 12: dic obsecro hercle serio quod te rogem, id. As. 1, 1, 14; Turp. ap. Non. 132, 15: obsecro, an is est? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 21: Attica mea, obsecro te, quid agit? Cic. Att. 13, 13, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 60: sed obsecro te, ita venusta habeantur ista, non ut vincula virorum sint, sed, etc., *but I beseech you*, id. Par. 5, 2, 38; Liv. 5, 6, 3; 6, 40, 10; Gell. 20, 1, 36.

obsĕcundanter, *adv.*, v. obsecundo *fin.*

obsĕcundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsecundo], *compliance, obsequiousness* (post-class.): servilis obsecundatio, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 92.

obsĕcundātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a servant* (post-class.): sacrorum scriniorum, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 3.

ob-sĕcundo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to be compliant, show obedience; to comply with, humor, fall in with, follow implicitly, obey* a pers. or thing (rare but class.; syn.: morigeror, obsequor, oboedio): obsecundare in loco, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 23; id. Ad. 5, 9, 37: ut ejus semper voluntatibus socii obtemperarint, hostes oboedierint, venti tempestatesque obsecundarint, *Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: obsecundando mollire impetum, Liv. 3, 35, 7: simul capite atque umeris sensim ad id, quo manus feratur, obsecundantibus, Quint. 11, 3, 92; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 35 Mai.: imperiis, Amm. 17, 10, 10.—Hence, ***obsĕcundanter**, *adv.*, *in compliance with, according to* a thing: obsecundanter naturae vivere, Nigid. ap. Non. 147, 26 (obsequenter, Non.).

obsĕcūtĭo (**obsĕquūtĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [obsequor], *compliance, obedience* (post-class.): inviolabili obsecutione servare, Arn. 7, 215: voluntariae obsecutionis assensus, id. 6, 203.

obsĕcūtor (**obsĕquūtor**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an obeyer, keeper, observer* (eccl. Lat.): obsecutores legis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9; Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 3, 2.

ob-septus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsaepio.

ob-sĕquēla or **obsĕquella**, ae, *f.* [obsequor], *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness:* obsequela obsequium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll. (ante-class. and in Sall.): neque erat tuae benignitatis atque obsequellae, Turp. ap. Non. 215, 32; 29 (Com. Rel. v. 63 and 210 Rib.); Afran. ap. Non. 216, 3 (Com. Rel. v. 257 Rib.): obsequelam facere (alicui), *to show complaisance*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 50 (Fleck. obsequentiam): qui regi per obsequelam orationis cari erant, *through obsequiousness in speaking*, i. e. *because they spoke as he liked*, Sall. ap. Non. 215, 33 (Hist. 2, 49 Dietsch).

1. obsĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obsequor.

2. Obsĕquens, entis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* C. IVLIVS OBSEQVENS, Inscr. Murat. 824, 7.

obsĕquenter, *adv.*, v. obsequor, *P. a. fin.*

obsĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. obsequens], *compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness* (very rare; not in Cic.): omnes parentes liberis suis faciunt obsequentiam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 50: nimia obsequentia reliquorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29, 4; v. obsequela.

‡ **obsĕquĭae**, ārum, *f.* [obsequor], for exsequiae, *funeral rites, obsequies*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 702, n. 235 (Burm. and Meyer read exsequias).

obsĕquĭālis, e, *adj.* [obsequium], *complying, yielding, complaisant* (late Lat.): amor, Ven. Carm. 6, 7, 274.

obsĕquĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [obsequor], *com*

plying, yielding, complaisant (post-class.), Gell. 2, 29, 12.

obsĕquiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [obsequium], *complying, complaisant, obsequious* (ante-class.): alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 58.

ob-sĕquium, ii, *n.* [obsequor]. **I.** In gen., *compliance, yieldingness, complaisance, indulgence* (class.; syn.: indulgentia, obsequentia): prosequium a prosequendo, obsequium ab obsequendo dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 41: obsequium atque patientia, Cic. Pis. 2, 5: obsequium et comitas, id. Att. 6, 6: alicui tribuere, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 30: ventris, i. e. *gluttony,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 104: animo sumere, *to follow the bent of one's inclinations,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 7: in obsequio uxoris, *in the service of his wife,* Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 2.—Of inanim. things: flectitur obsequio curvatus ab arbore ramus, *by yielding, by its pliancy,* Ov. A. A. 2, 179.—In *plur.*: omnia ei obsequia polliceor, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Compliance in love, *yielding, consent,* Petr. 113; Col. 6, 27, 10; Curt. 6, 7, 1; 10, 1, 25.—**B.** *Obedience, allegiance:* in populum Romanum, Liv. 29, 15, 3: principum, i. e. *towards them,* Just. 3, 2, 9: ad obsequium redigere, *to subjugate,* Suet. Aug. 21: nulla colonia vestra erit, quae nos obsequio erga vos fideque superet, Liv. 7, 30, 19: obsequium in regem retinere, Tac. A. 6, 37 (43) *fin.*; 13, 3; Just. 20, 4, 9: jurare in obsequium alicujus, *to swear obedience* or *allegiance to one,* Just. 13, 2: obsequium erga aliquem exuere, *to throw off,* Tac. A. 3, 12.

ob-sĕquor, cūtus (quutus), 3, *v. dep.* **I.** Lit., *to accommodate one's self to the will of* a person; *to comply with, yield to, gratify, humor, submit to;* with *dat. of the pers.* or *thing* (freq. and class.; syn.: morigeror, obtempero, pareo, oboedio), Cato, R. R. 5: cum huic obsecutus sis, illi est repugnandum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; id. Clu. 54, 149; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32: voluntati alicujus, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: imperio, Juv. 10, 343. —(β) With *acc. of the thing* (ante- and post-class.): et id ego percupio obsequi gnato meo, *in this,* Plaut. As. 1, 1, 61: ea, Gell. 2, 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To yield to, give one's self up to, indulge in* a thing: amori, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 8: studiis suis, Nep. Att. 2: fortunae, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, 1: pudori, Cic. Fam. 16, 9: tempestati, id. ib. 1, 9, 21: est lubido homini suo animo opsequi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 12: animo, *to follow one's inclinations,* id. Mil. 3, 1, 83; id. Ps. 5, 1, 26: irae, Curt. 5, 8, 12.—**B.** Of inanimate things, *to be yielding, pliant, ductile:* aes regulare malleis obsequitur, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94.—*Impers. pass.*: volo amori obsecutum illius, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 62 (v. Lachm. Lucr. p. 304).—Hence, **obsĕquens,** entis, *P. a.* (separate, vin' tu te mihi ob esse sequentem an nevis? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 39). **A.** In gen., *yielding, compliant, obsequious:* opsequens oboediensque est mori atque inperiis patris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 55: patri, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 18: legiones nobis, Cic. Fam. 10, 8.—*Comp.*: animus obsequentior, Sen. Ep. 50, 6; Curt. 6, 3, 18.—*Sup.*: curae mortalium obsequentissimam esse Italiam, *amenable, susceptible of culture,* Col. 3, 8, 5: nurus, Quint. Decl. 291.—**B.** In partic., an appellation of the gods, *favorable, indulgent, gracious, propitious:* bonam atque obsequentem deam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 3.—Esp. as *subst.*, of Fortuna: Quem te deum autem nominem? *Leo.* Fortunam atque obsequentem, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 126; Inscr. Orell. 1750; 1751.—Hence, *adv.*: **obsĕquenter,** *compliantly, obsequiously* (perh. not in Cic.): haec a collegā obsequenter facta, Liv. 41, 10, 12: parere alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 15.—*Sup.*: vixit in contubernio aviae severissime, et tamen obsequentissime, *entirely according to her wishes,* Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 3.

obsĕquūtio, -ūtor, v. obsecutio, -cutor.

1. obsĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ob-sera], *to bolt, bar, fasten,* or *shut up* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: claudo, oppilo, obstruo). **I.** Lit.: ostium, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: aedificia, Liv. 5, 41: fores (opp. aperire), Suet. Tit. 11: tabellam liminis, Cat. 32, 5: exitus, Col. 9, 1, 3: rogos, i. e. *the dead,* Prop. 4, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf.: aures, Hor. Epod. 17, 53: palatum (for os), i. e. *to be silent,* Cat. 55, 21: fores amicitiae, Amm. 27, 12.

2. ob-sĕro (**ops-**), sēvi, sĭtum, 3 (*inf. perf. sync.* obsesse for obsevisse, Att. ap. Non. 395, 27), *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To sow* or *plant* (class.): frumentum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 129.—Comically: pugnos, *to give a good drubbing,* Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To sow* or *plant with* any thing: saepimentum virgultis aut spinis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: terram frugibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63; Col. 2, 9, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2.—**2.** In gen., *to cover over, fill with;* only in *perf. pass. part.*, *covered over, filled:* omnia arbustis obsita, Lucr. 5, 1377: loca obsita virgultis, Liv. 28, 2: obsita pomis Rura, Ov. M. 13, 719: video aegrum pannis annisque obsitum, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: obsitus illuvie ac squalore, Tac. A. 4, 28: vestis obsita squalore, Liv. 2, 23: legati ... obsiti squalore et sordibus, id. 29, 16: variis obsita frondibus, Hor. C. 1, 18, 12: montes nivibus, Curt. 5, 6, 15: aër pallore, *darkened,* Luc. 5, 627; cf.: dies nube obsitus, Sen. Troad. 20: obsitus aevo, Verg. A. 8, 307: Io jam setis obsita, id. ib. 7, 790: terga (marinae beluae) obsita conchis, Ov. M. 4, 724.—**II.** Trop.: Tun' is es, qui in me aerumnam obsevisti, *hast brought upon me, occasioned me,* Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 30: em istic oportet opseri mores malos, si in opserendo possint interfieri, id. Trin. 2, 4, 130.

observābĭlis, e, *adj.* [observo], *remarkable, observable* (post-Aug.): manus, Quint. 9, 1, 20: patientia, *remarkable,* App. M. 11, p. 267, 8: nox ista est observabilis Domini, Vulg. Exod. 12, 42.

observans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from observo.

observanter, *adv.*, v. observo, *P. a. fin.*

observantia, ae, *f.* [observo], *a remarking, noting, regard, observance.* **I.** In gen.: temporum observantia, Vell. 2, 1063.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Observance, attention, respect, regard, reverence* shown to another: observantia est, per quam aetate, aut sapientiā, aut honore, aut aliquā dignitate antecedentes veremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 65: officia observantiamque dilexit, id. Balb. 28, 53: tenuiorum, id. Mur. 34, 71: amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retinere, id. Quint. 18, 59: observantia, quā me colit, id. Fam. 12, 27, 1: in regem, Liv. 1, 35: eadem pro libertis adversus patronos, Quint. 11, 1, 66.—**B.** *An obedient observance; a keeping, following, performing* of laws, customs, etc.: prisci moris observantia, Val. Max. 2, 6, 7: juris, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—**2.** *An observance of religious duties, divine worship, religion:* fides Catholicae observantiae, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 12, § 54: religio et observantia, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 11.

observātē, *adv.*, v. observo, *P. a. fin.* 2.

observātio, ōnis, *f.* [observo], *a watching, observing, observance* (class.). **I.** In gen.: observationi operam dare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 5: siderum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2.—As a gift or faculty, *the power of observation,* Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An office, duty, service* (eccl. Lat.): Dei sui et expiationis, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 12, 44: in observationibus sicut fas est, id. 1 Macc. 12, 11.—**B.** *An observation, remark; a precept, rule* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 163: dare observationes aliquas coquendi, id. 22, 23, 47, § 99: sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gram. 24.—**C.** In partic., *circumspection, care, exactness:* summa erat observatio in bello movendo, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36.—**D.** *Regard, respect, esteem, reverence* (post-class.): religionibus suam observationem reddere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: Christianitatis, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 112: divina, ib. 12, 1, 104.—**E.** *Display, outward show* (eccl. Lat.): non venit regnum Dei cum observatione, Vulg. Luc. 17, 20.—**F.** *Observance:* dierum, Gell. 3, 2, 3.

observātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a watcher, observer* (perh. not ante-Aug.): nemo observator, nemo castigator assistet, Plin. Pan. 40: observator et custos bonorum, Sen. Ep. 41, 2: Catholicae legis, i. e. *one who obeys it,* Cod. Th. 16, 5, 1.

observātrix, īcis, *f.* [observator], *she that observes, an observer* (eccl. Lat.): fides observatrix, Tert. Cor. Mil. 4.

observātus, ūs, *m.* [observo], *observation* (ante-class.): ex observatu dicere, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 3.

observĭto, āvi, *v. freq. a.* [observo], *to watch carefully, to note, observe* (class.): Assyrii .. trajectiones motusque stellarum observitaverunt, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: deorum voces, id. ib. 1, 45, 102: omnia, App. Deo Socr. p. 52, 31; id. M. 8, p. 208, 17: caerimonias, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 26.

ob-servo, āvi, ātum, 1 (archaic *fut. perf.* observasso, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 57), *v. a.* **I.** In gen., *to watch, note, heed, observe* a thing; *to take notice of, pay attention to* (class.; syn.: animadverto, attendo): ne me observare possis, quid rerum geram, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 14: quid ille faciat, ne id observes, id. Men. 5, 2, 38: fetus, *to watch for, seek to catch,* Verg. G. 4, 512: lupus observavit, dum dormitarent canes, *watched, waited,* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 133: occupationem alicujus, et aucupari tempus, *to watch in order to take advantage of,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: si iniquitates observaveris, Domine, Vulg. Psa. 129, 3: tempus epistulae alicui reddendae, *to watch* or *wait for,* Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1: et insidiari, *to be on the watch,* id. Or. 62, 210: observavit sedulo, ut praetor indiceret, etc., *took care that,* etc., Suet. Claud. 22.—So *pass. impers.*: observatum est, ne quotiens introiret urbem, supplicium de quoquam sumeretur, Suet. Aug. 57 *fin.*: observans Acerroniae necem, *observing, perceiving,* Tac. A. 14, 6: postquam poëta sensit, scripturam suam Ab iniquis observari, *to be scrutinized,* Ter. Ad. prol. 1: sese, *to keep a close watch over one's self,* Cic. Brut. 82, 283.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To watch, guard, keep* any thing: januam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 7: fores, id. Mil. 2, 3, 57: greges, Ov. M. 1, 513: draconem, auriferam obtutu observantem arborem, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Sen. Hippol. 223.—**B.** *To observe, respect, regard, attend to, heed, keep, comply with* a law, precept, recommendation, etc.: leges, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: censoriam animadversionem, id. Clu. 42, 117: praeceptum diligentissime, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: imperium, Sall. J. 80, 2: foedus, Sil. 17, 78: centesimas, *to adhere to,* Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11: commendationes, *to attend to, regard,* id. Fam. 13, 27, 1: auspicia, Tac. G. 9: diem concilii, Liv. 1, 50, 6: ordines, *to keep in the ranks,* Sall. J. 51, 1.—*Pass.*: id ab omnibus, Just. 21, 4, 5.—**C.** *To pay attention* or *respect to; to respect, regard, esteem, honor* one (syn.: veneror, revereor): tribules suos, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: regem, Verg. G. 4, 210: me, ut alterum patrem, et observat, et diligit, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: et colere aliquem, id. Att. 2, 19, 5: aliquem perofficiose et amanter, id. ib. 9, 20, 3: clarissimus et nobis observandus vir, Front. Ep. ad Anton. p. 4.—**D.** Observare se a quā re = se abstinere, Vulg. Judic. 13, 12.—**E.** *To observe, notice, perceive* (eccl. Lat.): Amasa non observavit gladium, Vulg. 2 Reg. 20, 10.—Hence, **1. observans,** antis, *P. a.* **A.** *Watchful, regardful, observant.*—*Comp.*: observantior aequi Fit populus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 296.—*Sup.*: observantissimus omnium officiorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 1; 10, 11, 1: observantissima lex suorum itinerum, App. de Mundo, 33 *fin.*—**B.** *Attentive, respectful:* homo tui observans, Cic. Quint. 11, 39; Charis. 77 P.: observantissimus mei homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11; id. Fam. 13, 3 *init.* —Hence, *adv.*: **observanter,** *carefully, sedulously* (post-class.): sequi, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, § 7; App. Mag. p. 320, 11.—*Comp.*: observantius, Amm. 23, 6, 79.—*Sup.*: aliquid observantissime vitare, Gell. 10, 21.—**b.** *Reverentially:* ad precandum accedere, Lact. 5, 19, 26.—**2. observātē,** *adv.*, *observantly, carefully, perspicaciously* (post-class.): observate curioseque animadvertit M. Tullius, Gell. 2, 17, 1.

obses (old orthogr. **opses,** in the first Epit. of the Scipios; v. infra; Inscr. Spec. Epigr. p. 5, 11 Jahn), ĭdis (*gen. plur.* obsidium, Caes. B. G. 5, 27; 6, 9; Liv. 2, 13, 97), *m.* and *f.* [ob-sedeo]. **I.** Lit., *a hostage:* OPSIDES ABDOVCIT, first Epit. of the Scipios: ut obsides accipere, non dare consueverint, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; Liv. 34, 35: obsides alicui imperare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: dedere, Sall. J. 54, 6: retinere aliquem obsidem, *as a hostage,* Nep. Them. 7, 2.—*Fem.*: me tamen acceptā poterat deponere bellum Obside, Ov. M. 8, 48: obsides, qui Porsenae mittebantur, Plin. 34, 6, 13, § 29: inter se dare, *to exchange,* Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—

II. Transf., in gen., *a surety, security, bail, pledge* (syn.: sponsor, vindex, vas, praes): Phocion se ejus rei obsidem fore, pollicitus est, *to be surety, to answer for it*, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: accipere aliquem obsidem nuptiarum, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: conjugii, Ov. H. 2, 34: rei, Nep. Phoc. 2, 4: dare obsides, with a foll. *acc.* and *inf.*, *to give a surety* or *guarantee*: tantum modo oratoribus Metellus obsides non dedit, se nullâ in re Verri similem futurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 124.—Also of inanim. subjects: habemus a C. Caesare sententiam tamquam obsidem perpetuae in rem publicam voluntatis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9; id. Cael. 32, 78; id. Clu. 30, 83; Quint. 12, 7, 3: obsidem enim se animum ejus habere, Liv. 39, 47.

obsessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo], *a blocking up, besieging, encompassing, a blockade* of a place (class.): obsessio templorum, Cic. Dom. 3, 5: militaris viae, id. Pis. 17, 40: castrorum, Suet. Caes. 58: obsessionem alicuius omittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 24 *fin.*

obsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who sits, stays, abides* in a place; *a frequenter, haunter.* **I.** In gen. (only ante-class. and poet.): hoc ego fui hodie solus obsessor fori, *sat in the forum alone*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 18: vivarum aquarum (of *a water-snake*), Ov. F. 2, 259.—**II.** In partic., milit., *a besieger, invester, blockader*: obsessor curiae, Cic. Dom. 5, 13: Luceriae, Liv. 9, 15, 3: plus pavoris obsessis quam obsessoribus intulit, Tac. H. 3, 73.

obsessus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsideo.

Obsĭānus, a, um, v. Obsius.

ob-sībilo, 1, *v. a.*, *to whistle away, to rustle* (post-class.): arbores dulces strepitus obsibilabant, App. M. 11, p. 260, 27.

obsĭdātus, ūs, *m.* [obses], *the condition of a hostage, hostageship* (post-class.): pater ejus diu obsidatūs pignore tentus, Amm. 16, 12, 25: obsidatūs sorte in Syriis detentus, id. 18, 6, 20: in obsidatum datus, Schol. Juv. 2, 164.

ob-sĭdĕo, ēdi, essum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sit, stay, remain, abide* anywhere (only poet.): servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus, Plaut. Poen. prol. 23: domi obsidere, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 6: in limine, Val. Fl. 2, 237.—**II.** *Act.*, *to sit at, on,* or *in, to remain on* or *in, to haunt, inhabit, frequent* a place. **A.** In gen.: aram, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 36: ranae stagna et rivos obsident, *frequent marshes*, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62: obsedit limina bubo, Sil. 8, 636: Apollo umbilicum terrarum obsidet, Cic. Div. 2, 56.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to sit down before, to hem in, beset, besiege, invest, blockade* a place (cf. oppugno): cum omnes aditus armati obsiderent, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: Curio Uticam obsidere instituit, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: consiliis ab oppugnandâ urbe ad obsidendam versis, Liv. 2, 11: propius inopiam erant obsidentes quam obsessi, id. 25, 11: ut Carthaginem crederent extemplo Scipionem obsessurum, id. 30, 7: totam Italiam, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: vias, Caes. B. G. 3, 23: vallis obsessa, Verg. A. 10, 120: egregias Lateranorum aedis, Juv. 10, 17.—**2.** *To occupy, fill, possess*: corporibus omnis obsidetur locus, *is filled*, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: senatum armis, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15: palus obsessa salictis, *full of osier-thickets*, Ov. M. 11, 363: Trachasque obsessa palude, i. e. *surrounded*, id. ib. 15, 717.—**b.** Trop., *to occupy, possess, take possession of*: alicujus animum, Just. 42, 4, 21: qui meum tempus obsideret, *who took up my time*, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 6; id. Or. 62, 210: cum obsideri aures a fratre cerneret, *that they were continually besieged by his brother*, Liv. 40, 20 *fin.*—**3.** *To have one's eye upon, to watch closely, be on the look-out for*: jacere humi ... ad obsidendum stuprum, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26: rostra, id. Fl. 24, 57.

* **obsĭdĭālis,** e, *adj.* [obsidium], *of* or *for besieging, siege-*: admotis obsidialibus machinamentis (al. obsidionalibus), Auct. Itin. Alex. 47 Mai.

(**Obsĭdĭānus,** a false read. for Obsianus, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 196; v. Obsius.)

obsĭdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsideo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a siege, investment, blockade* of a place (class.): obsidionem potius dicendum esse, quam obsidium, adjuvat nos testimonio suo Ennius in Telamone, Paul. ex Fest. p. 198 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc.; and cf.: cui tu obsidionem paras, Enn. ib. (Trag. v. 365 Vahl.); and: obsidionem obducere, id. ib. (Trag. v. 11 ib.): partim vi, partim obsidione urbes capere, Cic. Mur. 9, 20: aliquem in obsidione habere, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: cum spes major Romanis in obsidione quam in oppugnatione esset, Liv. 5, 2: obsidione eximere, *to free* or *release from*, id. 38, 15: obsidione cingere, *to besiege, blockade*, Just. 22, 4, 1; Verg. A. 3, 52: obsidionem tolerare, *to stand*, Tac. H. 1, 33: obsidionem exsequi, *to carry on*, id. A. 15, 4: obsidionem omittere, *to raise*, id. ib. 15, 5: obsidionem solvere, *to put an end to a siege*, by either surrender or relief: tolerando paucos dies totam soluturos obsidionem, Liv. 26, 7, 8; cf. Amm. 20, 7, 3: solutâ obsidione, *raised*, Liv. 36, 31, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 1: eam obsidionem sine certamine adveniens Cn. Scipio solvit, Liv. 24, 41, 11; 25, 22, 15; 38, 5, 6; Just. 4, 4, 5; Tac. A. 4, 24; id. H. 4, 34: liberare obsidionem, *to raise the siege*: non ad Romam obsidendam, sed ad Capuae liberandam obsidionem Hannibalem ire, Liv. 26, 8, 5; cf. obsidium *fin.*: longae dira obsidionis egestas, Juv. 15, 96.—**B.** Transf., *captivity* (post-class.), Just. 2, 12, 6; 15, 1, 3; 39, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., *pressing, imminent danger*: obsidione rem publicam liberare, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: feneratores ex obsidione eximere, *to free from the danger of losing their money*, id. Fam. 5, 6, 3; Plin. Pan. 81, 2; cf. obsidium.

obsĭdĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [obsidio], *of* or *belonging to a siege*: corona, *a crown of grass, granted as a reward to a general who rescued others from siege*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 190 Müll.; so Liv. 7, 37, 2; Plin. 22, 4, 4, § 7; Gell. 5, 6, 8; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 59: machinae, Amm. 24, 1: morae, Front. Strat. 1, 3, 4: mala, Amm. 14, 2.

obsĭdĭor, āri, *v. dep.* [obsidium], *to lie in wait for, to waylay* one (perh. only post-Aug.): alicui, Col. 9, 14, 10.—(In Cic. Scaur. p. 40, instead of obsidietur, Mai. more correctly reads obsaepiatur; v. obsaepio.)

1. obsĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [obsideo], *a siege, investment, blockade* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug. for obsidio; not in Cic. or Cæs.; but cf. obsidio). **I.** Lit.: obsidium dictum ab obsidendo, quominus hostis egredi posset inde, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: obsidium, tam quam praesidium, subsidium, recte dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.: saevo obsidio premere aliquem, Enn. ap. Non. 216, 29 (Ann. v. 28 Vahl.): obsidium facere Ilio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 24: obsidio circumdare, Tac. A. 13, 41: obsidium urgere, id. H. 4, 28; Flor. 4, 4, 4; Gell. 15, 31, 1; Amm. 20, 7, 3: ad liberandum Mogontiaci obsidium, Tac. H. 4, 37.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A waylaying, an ambush*: obsidia hominum aut insidiosorum animalium, Col. 8, 2, 7.—**B.** *Attention, foresight*: curatoris, Col. 9, 9, 1; cf. obsidio.—**C.** *Danger*: tuo tergo obsidium adesse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 64.

* **2. obsĭdĭum,** ii, *n.* [obses], *the condition of a hostage, hostageship* (Tacitean): Meherdates obsidio nobis datus, Tac. A. 11, 10.

Obsĭdĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Flor. 1, 18, 7.

ob-sīdo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to beset, invest, besiege, blockade* (mostly poet.): ne auriculam obsidat caries, ne vermiculique, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 25: vias oculorum, Lucr. 4, 351: certas partes, id. 4, 1092: pontem, Sall. C. 45, 2 Kritz *N. cr.*: portas, Verg. A. 9, 159: Italos fines, *to occupy, take possession of*, id. ib. 7, 334: praedator cupit immensos obsidere campos, Tib. 2, 3, 41: Troica moenia, Cat. 64, 345.

obsignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obsigno], *a sealing, sealing up* (post-class.): testamenti, Paul. Sent. 4, 6, 1 sq.: tabularum, Gell. 14, 2, 7; Arn. 2, 81.—Trop. (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Bapt. 13.

obsignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sealer, sealer up* (class.): litterarum obsignator, Cic. Clu. 66, 186.—Esp., *the witnesses who set their seals to a will*, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: testamenti, id. Att. 12, 18, b, 2: decisionis, id. Fl. 36, 89.

ob-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to seal, seal up* a will, a letter, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cedo tu ceram ac linum actutum: age obliga, obsigna cito, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 96: cellas, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1: lagenas, Q. Cic. Fam. 16, 26: epistulam, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1; id. Pis. 28, 71.—Esp.: tabulas, testamenta, *to sign and seal*, as a witness: istam ipsam quaestionem, dicite, quis obsignavit? Cic. Clu. 66, 185: tabellas ejus rei condicionisque, id. Quint. 21, 67: testamentum signis adulterinis, id. Clu. 14, 41: obsignavit anulo, Vulg. Dan. 6, 17.—Prov.: agere cum aliquo tabellis obsignatis, *to deal with one with sealed writings*, i. e. *in the strictest form*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33 (cf.: tamquam ex syngraphâ agere cum populo, id. Mur. 17, 35): tabulas obsignare velle, *would seal up the documents*, i. e. *would have no discussion*, id. Pis. 28, 69.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To seal up the papers and effects of an accused person*, Cic. Verr. 1, 19, 50.—Hence, **2.** *To seal an accusation* against one: qui contra Scaurum patrem suum obsignaverat, Cic. Scaur. Fragm. ap. Ascon.—**3.** *To pledge* or *mortgage under one's hand and seal*: tria agri jugera ad aerarium obsignaverat, Val. Max. 4, 4, 7.—**4.** *To close under seal, make fast*: inane obsignari nihil solere, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 145; cf. the context.—**II.** Trop., *to stamp, impress*: formam verbi, Lucr. 4, 567: aliquid obsignatum habere, *to impress on the mind*, id. 2, 581.

ob-sīpo, āre, *v. a.* [supo], *to sprinkle at* or *upon* (ante-class.): obsipat aquulam, prov., *it refreshes, cheers me*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 37.

ob-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3, *v. n.*, *to set, place,* or *post one's self before* any thing (class.; syn.: adversor, repugno). **I.** In gen.: hic obsistam, ne, etc., *will station myself*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62: alicui obviam, *to plant one's self in another's way*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 11: obsistens obtestansque, Liv. 2, 10, 3: plures abeunti Volumnio obsistere, id. 10, 19.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To set one's self against; to oppose, resist, withstand*: qui cum obsistere ac defendere conarentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: omnibus ejus consiliis, id. Cat. 3, 7, 17: dolori, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: odiis, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: vitiis, id. ib. 2, 10, 37: visis, *to disapprove of*, id. Fin. 3, 9, 31: opinionibus, id. Ac. 2, 34, 108.—With *inf.*: obstitit Oceanus in se simul atque in Herculem inquiri, *opposes, forbids*, Tac. G. 34.—With *ne*: Histiaeus Miletus ne res conficeretur obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3, 5: obstitisti, ne ex Italiâ transire in Siciliam fugitivorum copiae possent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5.—With *quominus*: quae si cui obstitit, quominus referret gratiam, etc., Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 3.—*Impers. pass.*: magnitudine animi facile posset repugnari obsistique fortunae, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.—**B. obstĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* **1.** *Over against, opposite*: luna radios solis obstiti vel adversi usurpat, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42.—**2.** Lit., *opposing, inimical*; hence, in augury, *struck by lightning*: obstitum Cloatius et Aelius Stilo esse aiunt violatum attactumque de caelo. Cincius quom qui deo deaeque obstiterit id est qui viderit, quod videri nefas esset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.: FVLGVRA ATQVE OBSTITA PIANTO, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21.

obsītus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. obsero.

Obsĭus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 196.—Hence, **Obsĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Obsius*: lapis, *so named after the discoverer*, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.—Also *subst.*: **obsĭāna,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200; and **obsĭāna,** ōrum, *plur. n.*, *a kind of glass*: obsiana numerantur, id. 36, 26, 67, § 196. (The older editions of Pliny read Obsidius and Obsidianus; hence the name *obsidian* applied to the stone.)

obsŏlēfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*; in *pass.*: **obsŏlēfīo,** factus, fieri [obsoleo-facio], *to wear out, spoil, injure, sully, degrade, lower, make common* (mostly post-Aug.): rivi non opere, nec fistulâ, nec ullo coacto itinere obsolefacti, sed sponte currentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 43: auctoritas obsolefacta, id. ib. 29, 3: toga, Val. Max. 3, 5, 1: admonebat, ne paterentur nomen suum commissionibus obsolefieri, Suet. Aug. 89: obsolefiebant dignitatis insignia, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 105; B. and K. dub. (al. obsolescebant; al. obsolebant).

obsŏlĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsolefacio.

obsŏleo, ēre, v. obsolefacio *fin.*

obsŏlesco, lēvi, lētum, 3, *v. inch. n.* [obs-olesco], *to wear out, to grow old, decay, fall into disuse, lose value, become ob-*

solete (class.; syn. exolesco): his (verbis) oportet, si possis, non uti: sic enim obsolescent, Varr. L. L. 9, § 16 Müll.: haec ne obsolescerent, renovabam, cum licebat, legendo, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: obsolevit jam oratio, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: vectigal, quod in bello non obsolescat, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: laus, Tac. A. 4, 26: enituit aliquis in bello, sed obsolevit in pace, Plin. Pan. 4, 5.—Hence,

obsŏlētus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *old, worn out, thrown off:* erat veste obsoletā, Liv. 27, 34: vestitus, Nep. Ages. 8, 2: amiculum, Curt. 6, 9, 25: vestitu obsoletiore, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: homo obsoletus, *in a worn-out dress*, id. Pis. 36, 89: tectum, *old, ruinous*, Hor. C. 2, 10, 6: verba, *obsolete*, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 150: obsoleta et vulgaria, id. Quint. 18, 56.—**B.** Transf., *common, ordinary, poor, mean, low:* crimina, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 177: gaudia, Liv. 30, 42.—*Comp.:* obsoletior oratio, *a too ordinary, too negligent style*, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 33: honores, *of little worth*, Nep. Milt. 6, 2: color, Col. 4, 30: o nec paternis obsoleta sordibus, Hor. Epod. 17, 46: dextra obsoleta sanguine, *defiled*, Sen. Agam. 977.—Hence, *adv.:* **obsŏlētē,** *in an old* or *worn-out style, poorly, meanly:* paulo tamen obsoletius vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152.

obsŏlēto, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [obsoletus], *to degrade, soil, sully, stain, defile* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: qui vestitum obsoletâssent nuptialem, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II.** Trop.: majestatis vestigia obsoletant, Tert. Apol. 15.

obsŏlētus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. obsolesco *fin.*

obsŏlĭdo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [ob-solido], *to make firm* or *fast, to harden, consolidate*, only in *part. pass.:* **obsŏlĭdātus,** *made solid, firm:* tectorio rigide obsolidato, Vitr. 2, 3, 2.

obsōnātĭo (**ops-**), ōnis, *f.* [1. obsono], *a buying of victuals; a catering, marketing*, Don. ad Ter. And. 2, 2, 32.

obsōnātor (**ops-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a buyer of victuals; a caterer, purveyor:* obsonator optimus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73; Mart. 14, 217 *in lemm.*; Sen. Ep. 47, 8.

obsōnātus (**ops-**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *a catering, marketing:* dare minam in obsonatum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 27: obsonatu redeo, id. Men. 2, 2, 5 and 14.

* **obsōnĭto,** āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to feast, entertain*, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.

† **obsōnĭum** or **ops-,** ii, *n.*, = ὀψώνιον, *that which is eaten with bread; victuals, viands*, esp. *fish:* tu facito obsonatum nobis sit opulentum obsonium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64: curare, id. Merc. 3, 3, 22: obsonare, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: scindere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2; Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 87: coëmere, Hor. S. 1, 2, 9: opsonia rancidula, Juv. 11, 134.—Also of *fruit*, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 82.

1. obsōno or **ops-,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, and **obsōnor** or **ops-,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [ὀψωνέω], *to buy provisions, to cater, purvey* (class.). **I.** Lit.: postquam opsonavit erus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 1; id. Men. 1, 3, 26: ibo atque opsonabo opsonium, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: vix drachmis est opsonatus decem, Ter. And. 2, 6, 20.—Dep. form *absol.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 8: de suo obsonari filiai nuptiis; id. Aul. 2, 4, 16.—**B.** Transf., *to feast, treat, to furnish an entertainment:* opsonat, potat, olet unguenta; de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37; 5, 9, 7.—* **II.** Trop.: obsonare ambulando famem, *to cater* or *provide an appetite*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97.

2. ob-sŏno, 1, *v. a.*, *to interrupt by a sound;* trop.: alicui sermone, i. e. *to interrupt by speaking*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 74.

‡ **obsŏpesco,** 3, *v. n.*, *to fall asleep:* obsopit, obsopitus, obsopesco, Not. Tir. p. 135.

ob-sōpĭo, īvi, or ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to put* or *lull to sleep* (post-class.): a somni tempore prohibere, ne obsopiantur, Scrib. Comp. 180: somno obsopitus, *fallen asleep*, Sol. 12: odoris novitate obsopitus, *made faint, stupefied*, id. ib.

obsōpītus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsopio.

ob-sorbĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a.*, *to sup* or *drink up, to swallow* or *gulp down* (poetical). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 21: aquam, id. Curc. 2, 3, 34: placentas, *to gulp down, bolt*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24: unionem liquefactum, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 121.—*Absol.:* ter die absorbebat, terque eructabat, Hyg. Fab. 125: ursis homines non plane comedendi, sed obsorbendi objectabantur, Lact. Mort. Pers. 21, 6.—**II.** Transf.: fores, Quae obsorbent quicquid venit intra pessulos, *swallow up*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 29 (dub.; al. absorbent).

ob-sordesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become dirty, be soiled* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ne coma fumo obsordescat, Prud. Apoth. 214.—**II.** Trop., *to wear out, decrease:* obsorduit jam haec in me aerumna, i. e. *is moderated*, Caecil. ap. Non. 147, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 86 Rib.).

ob-stācŭlum, i, *n.* [obsto], *a hinderance, obstacle* (post-class.; cf. impedimentum): teneris et rarioribus parcit (fulmen), quia transitu patente minus obstaculum invenit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 52, 1: rumpere obstacula, Prud. Ham. 601; App. Flor. p. 361, 11; Arn. 2, 62; Amm. 17, 3.—In *plur.*, of *mountains*, Amm. 21, 10.

obstans, antis, *Part.*, from obsto.

1. obstantĭa, ium, *n.*, v. obsto *fin.* c.

2. obstantĭa, ae, *f.* [obsto], *a standing before* or *against, a resistance, hinderance, obstruction* (only in Vitr.): terrae, Vitr. 9, 5, 4: aëris, id. 6, 1: umbrarum, id. 8, 1.

ob-sterno, strāvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to strew* or *cast before, to throw in one's way* (post-class.): uxorem puero, App. Mag. p. 335, 31.

obstĕtrĭcĭus (**opst-**) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [obstetrix], *of* or *belonging to a midwife, obstetric* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: manūs obstetriciae, Arn. 3, 166.—**B.** Trop., Front. Orat. p. 246.—**II.** *Subst.:* **obstĕtrĭcĭa** (sc. officia), ōrum, *n.*, *midwifery, obstetrics:* Jove Liberum parturiente inter obstetricia dearum, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140.

obstĕtrĭco (**opst-**), āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to perform the office of a midwife* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12: Hebraeas (sc. mulieres), *to assist in childbirth*, Vulg. Exod. 1, 16: obstetricandi scientia, id. ib. 1, 19.—**B.** Trop.: poëtis obstetricantibus, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 2.

obstĕtrix (**opst-**) or **obstĭtrix** (**opst-**), īcis, *f.* [obsto], *a midwife:* peperit Sine obstetricis operā, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 22; id. Capt. 3, 4, 96: mittere ad obstetricem, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 5; Hor. Epod. 17, 51; Vulg. Exod. 1, 15: obstetricum nobilitas, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 67; Paul. Sent. 2, 24, 8 sq.

obstĭnātē, *adv.*, v. obstino, *P. a. fin.*

obstĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obstino], *firmness*, in a good and bad sense; *resolution, steadfastness, determination, inflexibility, stubbornness, obstinacy* (class.; syn.: pertinacia, contumacia): quae ego omnia obstinatione sententiae repudiavi, *out of adherence to my principles*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: animi, Sen. Ep. 94, 7: fidei, Tac. H. 3, 39: taciturna, *obstinate silence*, Nep. Att. 22, 2: inflexibilis, Plin. Ep. 10, 97, 3.—In *plur.*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17.

obstĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obstino.

obstinet dicebant antiqui, quod nunc ostendit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 197 Müll.; so, iam se caelo cedens aurora obstinet suum patrem, Poët. ib. (Trag. Rel. p. 228 Rib.).

obstĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [a lengthened form of obsto], *to set about* a thing *with firmness* or *resolution, to set one's mind firmly on, to persist in, be resolved on* a thing (as a *verb. fin.* very rare; only the *Part.* as a *P. a.* is freq.). (α) With *acc.:* id inhiat, ea affinitatem hanc obstinavit gratia, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 89.—*Pass.:* obstinari exorsus, Pac. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 425 Rib.).—(β) With *inf.:* obstinaverant animis aut vincere, aut mori, Liv. 23, 29, 7.—(γ) *Absol.:* ipso Vespasiano inter initia imperii ad obtinendas iniquitates haud perinde obstinante, Tac. H. 2, 84.—Hence, **obstĭnātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *firmly set, fixed, resolved*, in a good or bad sense; *determined, resolute, steadfast, inflexible, stubborn, obstinate* (class.; syn.: pervicax, pertinax): vos qui astatis obstinati, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 11 Rib.): obstinato animo aliquid facere, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. l. l. (Trag. Rel. p. 123 Rib.); so, Vulg. Ruth, 1, 18: ad decertandum obstinati animi, Liv. 6, 3, 9: ad silendum, Curt. 8, 1, 30: ad mortem, Liv. 5, 41, 1: adversus lacrimas, id. 2, 40, 3; 3, 47, 4: ad resistendum, Suet. Caes. 15 *fin.:* contra veritatem, Quint. 12, 1, 10: pudicitia, Liv. 1, 58: fides, Tac. H. 5, 5: aures, Hor. C. 3, 11, 7.—With *inf.:* jam obstinatis mori spes affulsit, Liv. 42, 65; 7, 21, 1; 9, 25, 6: obstinatum est tibi, non suscipere imperium, nisi, etc., *you are firmly resolved*, Plin. Pan. 5, 6.—Rarely with *in:* obstinatae in perniciem Romae urbes, Amm. 17, 11, 3: in extrema, Tac. H. 3, 56: militum animos obstinatos pro Vitellio subruere, id. H. 2, 101.—*Comp.:* voluntas obstinatior, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: adversus lacrimas muliebres, *firmer, more steadfast*, Liv. 2, 40.—*Sup.:* virtus obstinatissima, *the most resolute*, Sen. Ep. 71, 10: rex obstinatissimus, Amm. 17, 14.—Hence, *adv.:* **obstĭnātē,** *firmly, inflexibly*, in a good and bad sense; *resolutely, pertinaciously, stubbornly, obstinately* (class.): ita me obstinate aggressus, ut, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 1, 10: operam dat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 8: negari, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: magis ac magis induruisse, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 10.—*Comp.:* obstinatius omnia agere, Suet. Caes. 29.—*Sup.:* obstinatissime recusare, Suet. Tib. 67.

obstīpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ob-stipo], *the close pressure* (eccl. Lat.): turbarum obstipatione, Laurent. Hom. 1.

ob-stĭpesco and **ob-stŭpesco,** pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.*, *to become senseless, lose feeling; to be stupefied, benumbed* (syn.: obtorpesco; class.). **I.** Lit.: apes obstupescunt potantes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: corpus, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.—**II.** Trop., *to be astonished, astounded, amazed, to be struck with amazement:* quid hic, malum, adstans obstipuisti, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 51: ob haec beneficia, quibus illi obstupescunt, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: ejus aspectu cum obstupuisset bubulcus, id. Div. 2, 23, 50: visu Aeneas, Verg. A. 5, 90: obstupuerunt stupore magno, Vulg. Marc. 5, 42 et saep.—(β) With *acc.*, *to wonder* or *be astonished at* any thing (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.

obstīpus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-stipes], *bent* or *inclined to one side;* opp. to rectus (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen., *oblique, shelving:* omnia mendose fieri atque obstipa, necesse est, Lucr. 4. 517: obstitum (leg. obstipum) obliquum, Enn. Libr. XVI.: montibus obstitis (leg. obstipis) obstantibus, unde oritur nox. Et in Libr. VIII.: amplius exaugere obstipolumve (leg. opstipo lumine) solis. Caecilius in imbros (leg. Imbris): resupina obstito (leg. obstipo) capitulo sibi ventum facere cunicula (leg. tunicula). Lucretius: omnia, etc.; v. supra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc.; and cf. Enn. Ann. v. 290 and 407 Vahl.; and Trag. Rel. p. 44 Rib.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Bent* or *drawn back*, said of the stiff neck of a proud person: cervix rigida et obstipa, Suet. Tib. 68.—**2.** *Bent forward, bent* or *bowed down:* stes capite obstipo, multum similis metuenti, Hor. S. 2, 5, 92.—So of one lost in thought: obstipo capite et figentes lumine terram, Pers. 3, 80.—**3.** *Bent* or *inclined to one side*, of the dragon's head, a translation of the Gr. λοξὸν κάρη: obstipum caput et tereti cervice reflexum, Cic. Arat. N. D. 2, 42, 107; cf. Col. 7, 10, 1.—**II.** Transf., *stiff-necked, obstinate, perverse* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 3, 38.—Hence, **obstīpē,** *adv.*, *perversely*, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 25.

obstĭtus, a, um, v. obstipus.

obstĭtus, a, um, v. obsisto, II. B.

ob-sto, stĭti, ātum (obstaturus, Front. Aquaed. 123; Quint. 2, 11, 1; Stat. Th. 7, 247; *gen. plur.* obstantum, Sil. 5, 277), 1, *v. n.*, *to stand before* or *against* any thing. **I.** In gen. (very rare): soli luna obstitit, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25 (Ann. v. 167 Vahl.); cf.: montibus obstipis obstantibus, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Ann. v. 407 ib.): dominae niveis a vultibus obstas, Stat. S. 1, 2, 23; so, summis a postibus, id. Th. 4, 17: obviam, *to stand in the way*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 14.—**II.** In partic., *to stand against* or *in the way of* a person or thing; *to withstand, thwart, hinder, oppose, obstruct* (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: obsisto, adversor, officio).—Constr. with *dat.*, *absol.*, with *quin, quominus, cur*, or *ne.* (α) With *dat.:* quae tardis mora noctibus obstet, Verg. A. 1, 746: alicui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 6: cur

mihi te offers ac meis commodis officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; cf. id. ib. 2, 6: vita cetera eorum huic sceleri obstat, *their former life stands opposed to this crime, secures them against the suspicion of this crime*, Sall. C. 52, 31: di omnes quibus obstitit Ilium, *was an offence to*, Verg. A. 6, 64: nam sic labentibus (aedibus) obstat vilicus, i. e. *keeps from falling*, Juv. 3, 194; cf. v. 243.—For the *dat.* in with *acc.* is found: in laudem vetustorum invidia non obstat, Sen. Ben. 7, 8, 2.—(β) *Absol.*: me obstare, illos obsequi, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: restitant, occurrunt, obstant, id. ap. Non. 147, 9 (Sat. v. 5 ib.): obstando magis quam pugnando castra tutabantur. Liv. 40, 25: exercitus hostium duo obstant, *block up the way*, Sall. C. 58, 6; Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 15: si omnia removentur, quae obstant et impediunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19.—(γ) With *quin*: quibus non humana ulla, neque divina obstant, quin socios amicos trahant, exscindant, Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch.—(δ) With *quominus*: quid obstat, quominus sit beatus? Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 95: ne quid divini humanive obstet, quominus justum piumque de integro ineatur bellum, Liv. 9, 8, 6. — (ε) With *cur*: quid obstat, cur non (verae nuptiae) fiant? Ter. And. 1, 1, 76. — (ζ) With *ne*: Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, Nep. Milt. 3, 5: cum ibi quoque religio obstaret, ne non posset nisi ab consule dici dictator, Liv. 4, 31, 4: ne id, quod placebat, decerneret in tantae nobilitatis viris, ambitio obstabat, id. 5, 36, 9.—**b.** *Impers. pass.*: nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, Cic. Phil. 13, 6, 14: indignatur amans Obstari animae, Ov. M. 11, 788.—**c.** *Part. pres.* in *plur.* as *subst.*: **obstantia**, ium, *n.*: obstantia silvarum amoliri, *hinderances, obstructions*, Tac. A. 1, 50.

obstrāgŭlum, i, *n.* [obsterno], *a strap, lace, latchet*, that fastened the sandal to the foot: crepidarum obstragulis, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.

obstrangŭlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. obstrangulo [ob-strangulo], *strangled*; trop. (post-class.): obstrangulata mens, Prud. Cath. 7, 10.

obstrĕpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [obstrepo], *clamorous, chirping* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 349, 22.

obstrĕpĭtācŭlum, i, *n.* [obstrepito], *a clamor against, an outcry* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 20.

obstrĕpĭto, 1, *v. freq. n.* [obstrepo], *to sound against, to interrupt by noise* or *clamor* (poet.). obstrepitant lamenta choris, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 355.

ob-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **A.** *Neutr.* **1.** P r o p., *to make a noise against* or *at*; *to roar* or *resound at*; *to resound, sound.*—With *dat.*: marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges Submovere litora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 20: remotis Obstrepit Oceanus Britannis, id. ib. 4, 14, 48: multaque nativis obstrepit arbor aquis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 4: si, intrante te, clamor, et plausus, et pantomimica ornamenta obstrepuerint, si, etc., Sen. Ep. 29, 12: fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus, Hor. Epod. 2, 27: tympana . . . raucis Obstrepuere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 392: garrula per ramos avis obstrepit, *sings aloud*, Sen. Oedip. 454: jam genus totum obstrepit, *makes loud lament*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 758.—*Impers.*, *there is a noise, a noise arises*: non statim, si quid obstrepet, abiciendi codices erunt, etc., *if there shall be a noise*, Quint. 30, 3, 28.—**2.** T r o p. **a.** *To bawl* or *shout against*; *to clamor* or *cry out against*. (α) *Absol.*: adversarius obstrepit, Quint. 12, 6, 5.—(β) With *dat.*: certatim alter alteri obstrepere, Liv. 1, 40 *fin.*: ut quodammodo ipsi sibi in dicendo obstrepere videantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50.—(γ) *Impers. pass.*: decemviro obstrepitur, Liv. 3, 49, 4.—**b.** *To annoy, molest, be troublesome to.*—With *dat.*: quae res fecit, ut tibi litteris obstrepere non auderem, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 1.—**c.** *To impede* or *hinder*; *to prove an obstacle, hinderance*, or *injury to.* (α) With *dat.*: detrectare Pompeium, actisque ejus obstrepere, Flor. 4, 2, 9: remove parentem, ne tuae laudi obstrepat, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1030.—(β) *Absol.*: nihil sensere (Poeni), obstrepente pluviā, Liv. 21, 56, 9: ut accipiatur circumjecto candore lux, et, temperato repercussu, non obstrepat, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148: scelerati, conscientiā obstrepente, condormire non possunt, Curt. 6, 10, 14: sed clausae sunt aures obstrepente irā, id. 8, 1, 48.—**d.** *To cry out against, blame.*—With *dat.*: huic definitioni ita obstrepunt, Gell. 6, 2, 4.—**B.** *Act.*, *to clamor against*; *to oppose, disturb*: tamen ejus modi, etiam cum leguntur, obstrepi clamore militum videntur, et tubarum sono, Cic. Marcell. 3, 9: quae in Cn. Pompeium congesta sunt: hinc assensione favoris, illinc fremitu invidiae, litterarum monumentis obstrepuntur, *are perverted, distorted*, Val. Max. 8, 15, 8.—**2.** *To fill with noise, cause to resound*: secretus ab omni voce locus, si non opstreperetur aquis, Ov. F. 6, 9.

1. obstrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obstringo.

† **2. obstrictus**, ūs, *m.* [obstringo], *a binding, clasping*: accendat flammam ipso obstrictu (al. affrictu), Sen. Q. N. 5, 14, 4.

obstrĭgillātor, ōris, *m.* [obstrigillo], *an opposer, blamer* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 492, 18.

obstrĭgillo or **obstringillo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obstringo], *to hinder, oppose, impede* (ante-class.): restitant, occurrunt, obstant, obstringillant, obigitant, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 10: innocenti, Varr. ib.: multa (al. obsigillant), Sen. Ep. 115, 6.

‡ **obstrĭgillus**, i, *m.* [id.], *a shoe-sole, sandal*, fastened to the foot by straps, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 8.

ob-stringo, strinxi, strictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind to* or *about*; *to bind, tie*, or *fasten up* (rare): follem obstringit ob gulam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23: quom ego Amphitruonem collo hinc obstricto traham, id. Am. 3, 2, 72: cervice obstrictā, Juv. 10, 88: tauros aratro, *to yoke*, Val. Fl. 7, 602.—**II.** *To bind, bind up, close up by binding.* **1.** L i t. (rare): laqueo collum, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 12. —**2.** T r a n s f. (α) *To shut in, confine*: ventos, Hor. C. 1, 3, 4: viminibus, Col. 4, 29.—(β) *To hold together by*: purpurea vestis ingentibus obstricta gemmis, *in which precious stones were the fastenings*, Flor. 4, 11, 3.—**III.** T r o p., *to bind, tie, fetter, hamper*; *to oblige, lay under obligation* (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: obligo, devincio): donis aliquem obstringere, Cic. Clu. 66, 190: civitatem jurejurando, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: legibus, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132: foedere, id. Pis. 13, 29: aliquem aere alieno, *to bring into debt*, id. Fam. 11, 10, 5: jurejurando, *to bind by an oath*, Tac. A. 1, 14: animam suam, Vulg. Num. 30, 9: quam plurimas civitates suo sibi beneficio habere obstrictas volebat, *bound, under obligation*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: Atticum officiis, Cic. Fam. 3, 18, 2: qui se tot sceleribus obstrinxerit, *has been guilty of so many crimes*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 8: se parricidio, *to commit, perpetrate*, id. Phil. 11, 12, 29: se perjurio, Liv. 26, 48: aliquem conscientiā, *to bind by privity, by participation*, Tac. H. 4, 55: obstringi conscientiā tanti sceleris, ne, etc., *to be hindered by the sense of so great a crime, from*, etc., Liv. 4, 17, 5: aliquem societate scelerum, Tac. A. 4, 57: fidem suam alicui, *to pledge one's word, to promise positively*, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11; cf. Just. 2, 15, 14.—M i d.: qui alienum . . . sustulit, furti obstringitur, *makes himself guilty, becomes guilty*, Sabin. ap. Gell. 11, 18, 21: eidem sceleri obstrictus est, Lact. 3, 18, 6.—Hence, **obstrictus**, a, um, *P. a.*; according to III., *bound, obliged.*—*Comp.*: obstrictior Debitor, Paul. Nol. Nat. Felic. 9, 145.—Hence, **obstrictē**, *adv.*; *comp.*: obstrictius, *more stringently*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 24.

ob-structio, ōnis, *f.* [obstruo], *a building before* or *against, a closing up by building, a blocking up.* **I.** L i t. (post-class.): corporum, Arn. 2, 65.—**II.** T r o p., *an obstruction, a barrier*: haec obstructio non diuturna est, Cic. Sest. 9, 22.

obstructus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstruo.

obstrūdo, ĕre, v. obtrudo.

* **obstrūdulentus**, a, um [obtrudo], *that can be swallowed down*: obstrudulenti da aliquid, quo pectam sedens, Titin. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 134 Rib.), v. obtrudo.

ob-strŭo (opstr-), xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build before* or *against*; *to build, block*, or *wall up*; *to stop up, barricade, render impassable* (class.; cf. obsaepio, claudo, oppilo). **I.** L i t.: validum pro diruto obstruentes murum, Liv. 38, 29: frontem castrorum auxiliis, id. 5, 1.—E s p., *to build before so as to obstruct the light*: obstructae fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: FENESTRAS OPSTRVITO, Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2: luminibus alicujus, Cic. Dom. 44: jus luminum obstruendorum redimere, *to purchase permission of a neighbor to build so as to obstruct his light*, Inscr. Guarin. Comment. in Vet. Monument. 1, p. 64: portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: valvas aedis, Nep. Paus. 5: aditus, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: flumina, Caes. B. C. 3, 48: aquarum venas, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49: saxa, *placed in the way*, Ov. M. 3, 570: cujus aures morbus obstruxit, *has stopped up, made deaf*, Sen. Ben. 3, 17, 2: os obstruere, *to close the mouth, to make silent*, Vulg. Psa. 62, 12; id. Rom. 3, 19.—**II.** T r o p., *to stop up, hinder, impede, obstruct*: Catonis luminibus obstruxit haec posteriorum quasi exaggerata altius oratio, *was a hinderance to*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66: viri deus obstruit aures, *stops, renders deaf, inexorable*, Verg. A. 4, 440: perfugia improborum, *shuts off*, Cic. Sull. 28, 79: cognitionem difficultatibus, *to impede, obstruct*, id. Ac. 2, 3, 7: mentes, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**b.** *Intr.*, *to be in the way*: si officiens signis mons obstruet altus, Cic. Arat. 44.

(obs-trūsus, false read. for abstrusus, Sen. Ep. 68, 4.)

ob-stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*; in *pass.* **obstŭpĕfīo**, factus, fieri, *to astonish, amaze, astound, stupefy*; *to render senseless, deprive of feeling, benumb* (class.): eum timidum obstupefecit pudor, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 54: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, Liv. 2, 10: nisi metus maerorem obstupefaceret, id. 25, 38; cf. Tac. H. 4, 72.—*Pass.*: obstupefactis hominibus, Cic. Deiot. 12, 34: obstupefacti hostes, Tac. Agr. 18: obstupefactis nervis, Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 6.

obstŭpĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from obstupefacio.

obstŭpĕfīo, fieri, v. obstupefacio.

ob-stŭpendus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-stupeo], *astounding*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 23.

ob-stŭpesco, v. obstipesco.

ob-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *amazed, confounded, beside one's self, senseless, stupefied* (ante- and post-class.): hiat sollicita, studio obstupida, suspenso animo civitas, Pac. ap. Non. 429, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib. *fin.*): quid astitisti obstupida? Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 39: attonitus et obstupidus, Gell. 5, 1, 6: consternatus ac prorsus obstupidus, App. M. 1, p. 114, 3.

obstŭprātus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsol. obstupro [ob-stupro], *defiled, dishonored* (post-class.), Lampr. Commod. 3.

* **ob-sufflo**, 1, *v. a.*, *to blow against* or *at*, Auct. Quint. Decl. 7

ob-sum, obfui or offui, obesse (old form of *fut.* obescet, oberit vel aderit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.), *v. n.*, *to be against, be prejudicial to*; *to hinder, hurt, injure*; opp. to prodesse (cf.: officio, noceo, injuriam facio; class.): *Ty.* Nunc falsa prosunt. *Heg.* At tibi oberunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 48; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 13; cf.: men obesse, illos prodesse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 84 Vahl.); and: qui (pudor) non modo non obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam probitatis commendatione prodesset, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 122: subicimus id, quod nobis adjumento futurum sit, aut offuturum illis e contrario, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33: obsunt auctoribus artes, Ov. M. 7, 562: ne prodigus obsit, Verg. G. 4, 89.—With a *subject-clause*: nec, dum degrandinat, obsit Agresti fano supposuisse pecus, Ov. F. 4, 755: nihil obest dicere, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 4.

ob-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To sew on* (very rare): obsutum caput, Ov. F. 2, 578. —**II.** *To sew up, sew together*; *to stop* or *close up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nares, et spiritus oris obsuitur, Verg. G. 4, 301: sporta auri obsuta, Suet. Rhet. 1 *fin.*: obsuta lectica, *the curtains of which are sewed together all around*, id. Tib. 64.

obsurdātus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-surdus], *rendered deaf* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 57, 15.

obsurdĕfăcĭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [ob-surdus-facio], *to render deaf* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 33, 6.

ob-surdesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become deaf* (class.). **I.** Lit.: hoc sonitu oppletae aures hominum obsurduerunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 19: si sapiens excaecatur, obsurdescat, etc., Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 4, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to be deaf, not to give ear:* obsurdescimus nescio quo modo, nec ea, quae ab eâ (naturâ) monemur, audimus, Cic. Lael. 24, 88: obsurduerunt aures hominum ad tam salutaria praecepta, Ambros. de Tobia, 3, 9.

obsūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from obsuo.

obt- in compounds. In some MSS. and editions **opt-.**

ob-taedesco (**opt-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to disgust:* nolo optaedescat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 52 Fleck.

1. obtectus, ūs, *m.* [obtego], *a covering* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 4, 65.

2. obtectus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtego.

ob-tĕgo (collat. form **obtĭgo,** Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 8), xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover over, cover up* (for protection or concealment) (syn.: obtendo, velo, celo; class.). **I.** Lit.: insuper lingua bubula obtegito, Cato, R. R. 40: in pectus perpluit meum, neque jam umquam obtigere possum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 8: domus arboribus obtecta, Verg. A. 2, 300: armis, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: se servorum et libertorum corporibus, Cic. Sest. 35, 76: os obtegendum, fauces velandae, Cels. 3, 22.—**II.** Trop., *to veil, hide, conceal, keep secret:* obtegere errata, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 23: vitia multis virtutibus obtecta, Cic. Cael. 18, 43: ut adulescentiae turpitudo obscuritate obtegatur, id. Vatin. 5, 11: nihil, id. Att. 1, 18, 1: scelera nuper reperta priscis verbis, Tac. A. 4, 19: flagitia, id. ib. 13, 33.—With *gen.:* animus audax, sui obtegens in alios criminator, Tac. A. 4, 1.—**B.** *To protect:* aegre precibus meliorum obtectus, Tac. A. 16, 5.

obtempĕranter, *adv.*, v. obtempero *fin.*

* **obtempĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obtempero], *a complying with* or *submitting to; compliance, submission, obedience;* with *dat.:* si justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42.

obtempĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who obeys* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 134, 1.

ob-tempĕro (**opt-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to comply with, attend to, conform to, submit to, obey* (cf.: oboedio, obsequor, pareo; class.). (α) With *dat.:* te audi, tibi obtempera, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 2: alicui obtemperare et parere, id. Planc. 39, 94: imperio populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 4, 21: voluntati alicujus, id. B. C. 1, 35: auctoritati senatûs, id. ib. 1, 1; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 19, 56: rationi obtemperare debet gubernator, Varr. L. L. 9, § 6 Müll.: naturae, Suet. Tib. 59: qui obtemperet ipse sibi, et decretis suis pareat, *who conforms to his own precepts,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: tibi deos certo scio obtemperaturos magis, *they will regard you,* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 70.—(β) With *ad:* ad id, quod ex verbis intellegi possit, obtemperare, Cic. Caecin. 18, 52.—(γ) With *rel.-clause* (perh. only in Plaut.): non ego illi obtempero quod loquitur, *do not mind what he says,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 293: quae dico, id. Most. 2, 2, 89.—**b.** *Impers. pass.:* quominus eis optemperetur, Lex. Jul. Municip. *fin.* ap. Haub. p. 133: si mihi esset obtemperatum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35.—Hence, **obtempĕranter,** *adv.*, *willingly, readily, obediently* (post-Aug.): se obtemperanter nobis accommodat, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 11 Mai.: annuit, Prud. στεφ. 2, 112.

ob-tendo, di, tum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw, stretch, spread,* or *place before* (cf. obtego; not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **A.** Lit. **1.** Proque viro nebulam et ventos obtendere inanes, Verg. A. 10, 82: sudarium ante faciem, Suet. Ner. 48.—Poet.: obtentâ nocte, i. e. *in dark night,* Verg. G. 1, 248.—**2.** *Pass.*, with mid. force: oculis membrana obtenditur, *spreads over,* Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 153: Britannia Germaniae obtenditur, *lies over against Germany,* Tac. Agr. 10.—**B.** Trop., *to pretend, allege, plead as an excuse:* matris preces obtendens, Tac. A. 3, 17: ad ea Drusus cum arbitrium senatûs obtenderet, id. ib. 1, 26: valetudinem corporis, aetatem liberûm, nubilem filiam, id. ib. 3, 35: suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: rationem turpitudini, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 15: qui delictis suis excusationem carnis obtendet, Lact. 4, 24, 10: quid poterimus obtendere, *plead what excuse,* Vulg. Gen. 44, 16.—**II.** Transf., *to cover, hide, conceal.* **A.** Lit.: obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248: lucem pulvere, Sil. 10, 228: diem nube atrâ, Tac. H. 3, 56.—**B.** Trop., *to hide, conceal, envelop:* quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur uniuscujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.—**2.** *To spread over, make a cover for:* Vitellius curis luxum obtendebat, i. e. *sought a refuge from,* Tac. H. 3, 36 *init.*

ob-tĕnebrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtenebro], *darkness* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 49.

ob-tĕnebresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become* or *grow dark* (eccl. Lat.): lux in tabernaculo, Vulg. Job, 18, 6; Hier. in Isa. 5, 12, 1.

ob-tĕnebro, āre, *v. a.*, *to make dark, to darken* (eccl. Lat.): obtenebrabitur dies lucis (al. tenebrabitur), Lact. 4, 19: stellae, Vulg. Job, 3, 9: lux, id. Isa. 5, 30: sol, id. ib. 13, 10: dies, id. Mic. 3, 6.

* **ob-tensus,** ūs, *m.* [obtendo], for obtentus, *a pretext,* Front. ad Amic. 2, 6 *fin.* Mai.

ob-tentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id. II.], *a covering, veiling;* trop., *obscurity, darkness* (post-class.): aliquid obtentionibus allegoricis claudere, *by an allegorical dress,* Arn. 5, 181; 5, 182.

(**ob-tento,** āre, a false read. for oblectabat, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; v. Orell. and Baiter ad loc.)

1. obtentus, a, um. **I.** *Part.*, from obtendo.—**II.** *Part.*, from obtineo.

2. ob-tentus (**opt-**), ūs, *m.* [obtendo]. **I.** *A drawing, spreading,* or *placing before* (poet. and post-Aug.). **A.** Lit.: obtentu togae, tamquam se amiciens, ne videretur, Gell. 11, 18, 14: frondis, Verg. A. 11, 66: nubium, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 2.—**B.** Trop., *a pretence, pretext, color* (cf.: simulatio, species): obtentum habere, Tac. A. 12, 7: tempora reipublicae obtentui sumpta, *assumed as a pretext,* id. ib. 1, 10: sub obtentu liberationis, Just. 5, 8, 12: damnationis, Lact. 2, 4, 36: sub obtentu monituum deorum quaedam enuntiare, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 6.—**II.** (Acc. to obtendo, II.) *A covering, cover, veil* (post-class.): quia secundae res mire sunt vitiis optentui, Sall. H. 1, 41, 24: vera sunt, quae loquuntur poëtae, sed obtentu aliquo specieque velata, *disguise, allegorical dress,* Lact. 1, 11: non terror obtentui est, *a hinderance,* Nazar. Pan. Constant. 5.

ob-tĕro (**opt-**), trīvi, trītum, 3 (*pluperf. subj.* obtrisset for obtrivisset, Liv. 3, 56, 8 Drak. *N. cr.; perf.* obterii, App. Mag. 8, p. 278, 15), *v. a.* **I.** *To bruise, crush,* or *break to pieces* (syn. obtundo; class.).—Lit.: ne in stabulo infantes grex boum obtereret, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5: ranas, Phaedr. 1, 30, 1: puerum, Suet. Ner. 5: homines, Liv. 27, 41: caput saxo, Luc. 6, 276: locustarum ova, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 105: crura, Col. 8, 8: in angustiis portarum obtriti sunt, *crushed by the crowd,* Liv. 30, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to crush, trample on, degrade, disgrace, contemn, disparage, ravage, destroy:* meaeque pugnae proeliares plurumae optritae jacent? Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 17: calumniam, Cic. Caecin. 7, 18: laudem imperatoriam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 2: obtrectationes, id. Fam. 5, 9, 1: jura populi, Liv. 3, 56: legionarios, Tac. A. 15, 11: Graeciam, Just. 5, 2, 11: militem verbis, *to degrade,* Liv. 24, 15: Penates, Sen. Oed. 645: vulgi omne cadaver, Juv. 3, 260.—* **III.** *To rub:* dentes carbone, App. Mag. 8, p. 278, 15.

ob-testātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtestor], *an adjuring, conjuring; an engaging* or *obliging* to any thing *by calling God to witness* (class.): obtestatio est, cum deus testis in meliorem partem vocatur: detestatio, cum in deteriorem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll.: quid ergo illa tua obtestatio tibicinis? Cic. Dom. 48, 125: viri, Cic. Clu. 12, 35; id. Balb. 14, 33.—**II.** Transf., *an earnest entreaty, adjuration* (rare); in *plur.:* matronae in preces obtestationesque versae, *supplications,* Liv. 27, 50: senatus ad infimas obtestationes procumbens, Tac. A. 1, 12: quâ obtestatione discedens, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 4; Suet. Tib. 40.

obtestātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. obtestor.

ob-testor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to call as a witness* to any thing; *to protest* or *assert* by a person or thing (syn.: testor, obsecro, supplico; class.). **I.** In gen.: necessitudinem nostram tuamque in me benevolentiam obtestans, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 13, 1: deûm hominumque fidem, Liv. 2, 10: sacra regni, deos et hospitales mensas, Tac. A. 2, 65: summam rempublicam agi obtestans, id. ib. 12, 5: aut militum se manibus aut suis moriturum obtestans, id. H. 3, 10; Suet. Calig. 15 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *to conjure by calling to witness; to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore:* per ego haec genua te, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 13; id. Aul. 4, 9, 4: per omnes deos te obtestor, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 2, 2; Verg. A. 9, 260: vos judices, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: vos obtestor atque obsecro, ut, etc., id. Sest. 69, 147: id sibi ne eripiatis, vos obtestatur, id. Sull. 32, 89: obsistens obtestansque deum et hominum fidem testabatur, nequiquam eos fugere, Liv. 2, 10, 3.—With double *acc.:* illud te ... Pro Latio obtestor, ne, etc., Verg. A. 12, 819.—*Part.:* **obtestātus,** a, um, in the *pass.* signif., *earnestly entreated, supplicated, implored:* obtestatus prece impensâ, Amm. 31, 9, 4: obtestatâ fide, App. M. 2, p. 125, 11.

ob-texo, xŭi, 3, *v. a.* (post-Aug.). **I.** *To weave to* or *over* any thing: papilio fila araneosa alarum lanugine obtexit, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65.—**II.** *To weave over,* i. e. *to overspread, cover* with any thing: caelum obtexitur umbrâ, Verg. A. 11, 611: per nubes caelum aliud obtexens, Plin. 2, 38, 38, § 104: jaculis obtexitur aër, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 258.—Transf.: excusationes obtexere avaritiae suae, Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 78: sol nubibus obtexitur, id. Ep. 5, 4.

obtĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [obticeo], *a pause, sudden break* in the midst of a discourse, as a rhet. figure: Ἀποσιώπησις, quam Cicero reticentiam, Celsus obticentiam, nonnulli interruptionem appellant, Quint. 9, 2, 54.

* **ob-tĭcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* [taceo], *to be silent,* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 4.

obtĭcesco (**opt-**), tĭcŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [obticeo], *to become* or *be struck silent;* in *perf.*, *to be silent* (syn. obmutesco): obticuit obticescit, Not. Tir. p. 90: quid, amabo, opticuisti? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 28: quid nunc obticuisti? Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 2 (dub.; Umpfenb. and Fleck. obstipuisti): repente obticuit, Just. 32, 2, 3: nec prius obticuit quam, etc., Ov. M. 14, 523: chorus, Hor. A. P. 284; Mart. 10, 17, 4.—With *acc.:* cetera obticuit, Lact. Ira Dei, 4, 13.

obtĭgo, ĕre, v. obtego.

obtĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [obtineo], *a holding fast, possession,* Prisc. 1163 P.

ob-tĭnĕo (**opt-**), tĭnŭi, tentum, 2 (old *perf.* OPTENVI, fifth Epit. of the Scipios; *inf. pass.* obtinerier, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19; id. Most. 3, 2, 154), *v. a.* and *n.* [teneo]. **I.** *Act.* * **A.** *To take hold of, hold:* obtine aures, amabo, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 16.—**B.** *To hold, have, occupy, possess; to preserve, keep, maintain,* etc. (class.). **1.** In gen.: sancte Apollo, qui umbilicum certum terrarum obtines, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115 (Trag. Rel. p. 201 Rib.): suam quisque domum tum obtinebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48: armis Galliam atque Italiam, Liv. 30, 19: cum imperio Hispaniam citeriorem, *to have as his province, to be governor in it,* Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 2: Galliam et Italiam, Liv. 30, 19: Africam, Nep. Timol. 2, 4; cf.: ex quâ insulâ nummus nullus, me obtinente, erogabitur, *during my administration,* Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: QVEI AERARIVM PROVINCIAM OBTINEBIT, *who will have the administration of the public treasure,* Lex Thor. § 20 Rudorff. p. 168; Lex de Scribis ap. Haubold, p. 85: necessitudinem cum publicanis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 35: vitam et famam, *to preserve,* id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: auctoritatem suam, *to maintain,* id. ib. 48, 139: principatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: regnum, id. ib. 1, 7: jus, *to assert, maintain,* Tac. A. 1, 32: causam, Caes. B. G. 7, 37, 4: noctem insequentem eadem caligo obtinuit, *occupied, took up, prevailed during,* Liv. 29, 27: quae (fama) plerosque obtinet, Sall. J. 17, 7: proverbii locum obtinet, i. e. *is become proverbial,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: parentis gravitatem, id. Sull. 6, 19: numerum deorum, *to be numbered among,* id. N. D. 3, 20, 51; so, aliquem numerum, id. Brut. 47, 175; cf. id. Off. 2, 12, 43: summam opinio-

nem in scholis, Quint. 10, 5, 18: admirationem, *to be admired*, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 2: patriae nomen, id. 15, 18, 19, § 69: firmitudinem animi, i.e. *exhibited*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 54: pontem, *would not yield*, Liv. 2, 10: silentiam, *to maintain*, id. 1, 16.—With *inf.*, *to persist in*: earumque artem et disciplinam obtineat colere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 30.—**2.** In partic., of speech, *to assert, maintain*, i.e. *to show, prove, demonstrate*: possumus hoc teste ... quod dicimus, obtinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 168: duas contrarias sententias, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78: diu pugnare in iis, quae obtinere non possis, Quint. 6, 4, 15: recta apud turpes, id. 3, 8, 38: quaedam (leges) an obtineri possint, id. 2, 4, 39; 6, 1, 7: quod orator praecipue sibi obtinendum intellegit, id. 3, 6, 9 Spald. *N. cr.* (al. proponendum); cf. id. 12, 10, 53: si defecerint omnia, tum videndum erit, an obtineri possit, ne illud quidem recte factum, id. 5, 13, 24; 2, 5, 18.—**C.** *To get possession of; to gain, acquire, obtain* something (syn.: assequor, adipiscor, impetro; class.): quanta instrumenta habeat (homo) ad obtinendam adipiscendamque sapientiam, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: impetrare et obtinere, Gell. 12, 14, 6; Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 5: malas causas semper obtinuit, in optimâ concidit, *gained*, id. Att. 7, 25, 1; cf. id. Rosc. Com. 4, 10: jus suum contra aliquem, id. Quint. 9, 34: Romani si rem obtinuerint, *if they gained the victory*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: voluimus quaedam; obtenta non sunt, Cic. Balb. 27, 61: apud eum causam obtinuit, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: aditu regis obtento, Just. 21, 6, 5.—Hence, *to conquer, overcome* (eccl. Lat.): melius est ut pugnemus contra eos in campestribus, et obtinebimus eos, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 23; 20, 25; id. Judith, 1, 5.—**II.** *Neutr.* (cf. teneo, II.), *to maintain itself; to hold, prevail, last, stand, continue, obtain* (not in Cic.): quod et plures tradidere auctores et fama obtinuit, Liv. 21, 46, 10; cf. with a *subject-clause*: pro vero antea obtinebat, regna atque imperia Fortunam dono dare, Sall. Rep. Ordin. *init.*: non ipsos quoque fuisse pastores obtinebit, quod? etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9: si dissentirent, sententia plurium obtineret, *would prevail*, Dig. 42, 1, 36: quod merito obtinuit, ib. 2, 4, 4.—*Absol.*: obtinuit (sc. consuetudo), Dig. 1, 13, 1.—With *de*: quia de intercalando non obtinuerat, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.—With *ut* or *ne*: his obtinuit, ut praeferretur candidato, Liv. 35, 10; Suet. Claud. 41: obtinuit, ne reus fieret, id. Caes. 23.—With *quin*, Suet. Tib. 31.

ob-tingo (opt-), tigi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [tango]. * **I.** *Act.*, *to touch, strike*: mustulentus aestus nares obtigit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 415, 16. (The same fragm., id. 64, 2, has attigit.)—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to fall to one's lot* (syn.: accidit, evenit, contingit): naufragio res contigit. Nempe ergo haud Fortuna obtigit, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: nullus est, quoi non invideant rem secundam obtingere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 14: dies mihi adversus, id. Men. 5, 5, 1: mihi propter te hoc optigit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 88: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21: mihi obtinget sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 21; cf.: cum tibi aquaria provincia sorte obtigisset, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: cum optatissimum nuntium accepissem, te mihi quaestorem obtigisse, id. Fam. 2, 19, 1; id. Div. 2, 17, 38: quam mihi obtigisse dicis σπάρταν, numquam deseram, id. Att. 1, 20: omnia, quae hominibus forte obtigerunt, Quint. 3, 7, 13: quae (vox, latus, etc.) si modica obtigerunt, possunt ratione ampliari, id. praef. § 27.—With *ut*: cum ei (L. Paulo), bellum ut cum rege Perse gereret, obtigisset, *it had fallen to his lot*, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.—**2.** Of events, *to happen, befall, occur* (in this sense accidere, contingere, evenire, etc., are more common): eloquere, ut haec res obtigit de filiâ, *has happened, taken place, turned out*: id quom optigerat, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 20; id. Rud. 4, 6, 7: istuc tibi ex sententiâ tuâ obtigisse, laetor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5: hoc confiteor jure Mi obtigisse, id. And. 3, 5, 2: praeter spem, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 9: si quid obtigerit, aequo animo paratoque moriar, *if any thing should happen to me*, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3.—In *plur.*: exoptata obtingent, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 136.

* **ob-tinnio,** ire, *v. n.*, *to tingle*: aures illi, App. Mag. p. 305, 6.

‡ **ob-torpeo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to be numb*: torpet, intorpet, contorpet, obtorpet, Not. Tir. p. 94.

ob-torpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become numb* or *stiff; to be benumbed, become insensible, lose feeling.* **I.** Lit.: torpedo ... piscium qui securi supernatantes obtorpuere, corripiens, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143: manus prae metu, Liv. 22, 3: manus, Cic. Dom. 52, 135: oculi, Sen. Contr. 1: squamae, *grow hard*, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99.—**II.** Trop.: subactus miseriis obtorpui, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: circumfuso undique pavore, ita obtorpuit, ut, etc., Liv. 34, 38 *fin.*: obtorpuerunt quodammodo animi, id. 32, 20, 2.

ob-torquĕo, si, tum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To turn towards; to turn*: obtorque prorim, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. v. 575 Rib.): dextrasque obtorquet in undas Proram, Stat. Th. 5, 414.—**II.** *To turn round, twist, writhe, wrench* (esp. the neck; rare, and class. only in the *part. perf.*): collum, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 66: obtorto collo ad praetorem trahor, i. e. *dragged violently by the throat*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45; id. Rud. 3, 6, 16: ut illum collo obtorto ad subsellia reduceret, Cic. Clu. 21, 59 (for which: torquere collum, Liv. 4, 53, 8): obtorta gulâ in vincula abripi jussit, *by the throat*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: obtorto valgiter labello, *twisted, contorted*, Petr. Fragm. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 2: obtorti circulus auri, *twisted, wreathed*, Verg. A. 5, 559: cardines, App. M. 3, p. 151, 22.

* **obtortĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [obtorqueo], *a twisting, writhing, distortion*: valgia sunt labellorum obtortiones, Fulg. Prisc. Serm. p. 565, 33.

obtortus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtorqueo.

‡ **obtractat,** contra sententiam tractat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.

obtractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ob-tracto], *the touch, the handling* (late Lat.): digitorum, Cael. Aur. Signif. 31.

* **ob-trăho,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to draw* or *turn towards*: si tentationibus gradum obtraxerit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 15 dub. (al. obstruxerit).

obtrectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrecto], *an envious detracting, disparaging; detraction, disparagement* (class.): obtrectatio est ea, quam intellegi ζηλοτυπίαν volo, aegritudo ex eo, quod alter quoque potiatur eo, quod ipse concupiverit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: invidia atque obtrectatio, id. Inv. 1, 11, 16; cf. id. Brut. 42, 156 Orell. *N. cr.*; Liv. 28, 40: et malevolentia, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: et invidentia, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 16: et livor, Tac. H. 1, 1: malevolentissimae, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7; cf.: malevolorum obtrectationes et invidias prosternere, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: adversus gloriam, Liv. 28, 40.—(β) With *gen. obj.*: laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gloriae alienae, Liv. 2, 40.

obtrectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a detractor, traducer, disparager* (class.): obtrectator est, qui facit quid contra rece tractantem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 199 Müll.: beneficii, Cic. Fl. 1, 2: multi communes obtrectatores atque omnium invidi, multa finxerunt, id. Planc. 23, 57: obtrectatores et invidi Scipionis, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; id. Fam 1, 4, 2: non relinquere locum obtrectatorum sermoni, id. Fl. 28, 68: contra inimicos atque obtrectatores, Quint. 11, 1, 23: laudum mearum, Cic. Brut. 1, 2.—(β) With *dat.*: huic sententiae obtrectatores amici regis erant, Just. 31, 6, 1.

obtrectātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], for obtrectatio, *detraction, disparagement* (post-class.): sine vano obtrectatu considerare, an, etc., Gell. praef. § 16.

ob-trecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [tracto], *to detract from through envy; to disparage, underrate, decry; to be opposed to; to thwart; to injure* a person or thing (class.; syn. detrecto; cf.: aemulo, invideo); constr. with *dat.* or *acc.* (α) With *dat.*: obtrectare alicui, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56; cf. id. ib. 4, 20, 46: bonis, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6: gloriae alicujus, Liv. 36, 34; Suet. Ner. 18: laudibus ducis, Liv. 8, 36: legi, atque causae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21.—(β) With *acc.* (so perh. not ante-Aug.): sin livor obtrectare curam voluerit, *to detract from, carp at*, Phaedr. 2 epil. 10: laudes alicujus, Liv. 45, 37: urbanas excubias, Tac. A. 1, 17: se invicem, id. Or. 25.—(γ) With *inter se*, *to be rivals*: obtrectârunt inter se, Nep. Arist. 1.—(δ) *Absol.*: obtrectantis est angi alieno bono, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56: obtrectandi causâ, id. Ac. 2, 24, 76: ne aut obstare aut obtrectare praesens videretur, Suet. Tib. 10.

obtrītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtero], *contrition* (eccl. Lat.): obtritio cordis, Aug. Serm. Divers. 8, 4.

1. obtrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from obtero.

2. obtrītus, ūs, *m.* [obtero], *a bruising, crushing* (post-Aug.): ne herbae obtritu hebetentur, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258.

ob-trūdo (collat. form **obstrūdo**), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust into* or *against* (ante- and post-class.). **A.** In gen.: titionem inguinibus, App. M. 7, p. 200 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To gulp down, to swallow hastily*: obtrudamus pernam, sumen, glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 87.—In the form obstrudo: stans obstrusero aliquid strenue, id. Stich. 4, 2, 12; cf.: obstrudant obsatullent, ab avide trudendo ingulam, non sumendo cibum. Unde et obstrudulentum ... dixit Titinius: obstrudulenti aliquid, quod pectam sedens, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 193 Müll.—**2.** Transf., *to thrust, press, force*, or *obtrude upon* one: virginem alicui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 15: palpum alicui, *to wheedle, cajole one*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 35: arma armis, corpora corporibus, *to dash, force against*, Amm. 16, 12: tactu obtrudentia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 197 (but obstrusa, Sen. Ep. 68, 4, is a false reading for abstrusa).

ob-truncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrunco], *a cutting away, trimming, pruning* (post-Aug.): obtruncatio vitis, Col. 4, 29, 4.

ob-trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut off, lop away; to trim, prune.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): vitem, Col. 4, 29, 13.—**II.** In gen., *to cut down, cut to pieces, kill, slay, slaughter* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: trucido, jugulo, occido): ipsus Amphitruo optruncavit regem Pterelam in proelio, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 259: (Medea) puerum interea obtruncat, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: ceteri vice pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 497, 27: caedere alios, alios obtruncare, id. J. 97, 5: regem, Liv. 1, 5: (hostes), Sall. J. 67, 2: cervos ferro, Verg. G. 3, 374: gallum, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 7, 26, 5; 8, 24, 9; 10, 38, 11; Curt. 6, 1, 1; Just. 16, 5, 15; Tac. H. 1, 80; 3, 12.

ob-trūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtrudo], *a thrusting in* (post-class.): corpusculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 7 praef.; 2, 37, 197.

ob-tŭĕor, ēri (archaic *inf.* obtuerier, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19.—A collat. form, **obtŭor,** is assumed to explain *indic. pres.* obtuĕre, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 66; 3, 2, 153; and *inf.* obtŭi, Att. ap. Non. 160, 1; Trag. Rel. v. 285 Rib. al.), *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To look at, gaze upon* (ante-class.; cf.: intueor, adspicio): aliquem, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 66; id. Am. 3, 2, 19: terram, *to look down*, i. e. *be cast down*, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 17.—**II.** *To see, behold, perceive*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 153.

obtŭĭtus, ūs, v. obtutus.

ob-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (and tunsum), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To strike* or *beat against, at,* or *on* a thing; *to beat, thump, belabor* (very rare; perh. only ante- and post-class.): pectora pugnis, Firm. Math. 5, 5: obtundit os mihi, *breaks my jaw*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 50; cf.: obtunso ore, id. ib. 5, 1, 8; cf.: nam sum obtusus pugnis pessume, id. Am. 2, 1, 59.—**II.** *To blunt, dull*, by striking. **A.** Lit. (very rare): telum, Lucr. 6, 399: gladios, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 166.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To blunt, weaken, make dull, deprive of strength*: aciem oculorum, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 142: auditum, id. 24, 11, 50, § 87: obtusus stomachus, id. Ep. 7, 3, 5: vocem, *to blunt, weaken*, Lucr. 4, 613: ingenia, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 282: et obtusis ceciderunt viribus artis, Lucr. 3, 452; Liv. 7, 2: mentem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: ingenia, id. de Or. 3, 24, 93: nihil est quod tam obtundat elevetque aegritudinem, quam, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34.—**2.** Aures or aliquem, or simply obtundere, *to stun* or *din the ears; to deafen one* by saying a thing too often or too long; hence, *to annoy* or *tease with importunity*; aures graviter obtundo tuas, ne quem ames, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: ne bi-

vitas defraudasse aures videatur, neve longitudo obtudisse, Cic. Or. 66, 221: aliquem longis epistulis, *to annoy, molest*, id. Att. 8, 1: aliquem, id. Fam. 5, 14, 3: rogitando, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6. — With *object-clause:* obtuderunt ejus aures, te socium praetoris fuisse, *they dinned into him that*, etc., Timarch. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 157. — With *subj.:* non cessat obtundere, totam prorsus a principio fabulam promeret, App. M. 9, p. 228, 8: aliquem de aliquâ re, *to importune, annoy*, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 33: obtundis, tametsi intellego, etc., id. And. 2, 2, 11. — Hence, **obtūsus** (**obtunsus** or **optūsus**), a, um, *P. a.*, *blunt, dull, obtuse* (class.). **A.** Lit.: falx obtusa et hebes, Col. 4, 24, 21: pugio, Tac. A. 15, 54: vomer, Verg. G. 1, 262: angulus, Lucr. 4, 355: cornua lunae obtusa, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347. — **B.** Transf., *blunted, blunt, dull, weak, faint, powerless:* animi acies obtusior, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: stellis acies obtunsa, Verg. G. 1, 395: obtusi et hebetes ad aliquam rem, Cic. Fragm. ap. Lact. 3, 14: aures obtunsae, *blunted, dull of hearing*, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 17: vox, *thick, not clear* (opp. clara), Quint. 11, 3, 15: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, optusae obscurant, id. 11, 3, 20: stomachus, *weakened, spoiled*, Plin. Ep. 7, 3, 5: obtunsa pectora, *insensible, without feeling*, Verg. A. 1, 567: ingenium, Gell. 13, 24, 21: vires, *enfeebled*, Lucr. 3, 452: nimio ne luxu obtunsior usus Sit genitali arvo, *too blunted, too enfeebled*, Verg. G. 3, 135: vigor animi, Liv. 5, 18: cor, Lact. 2, 5, 4: sensus eorum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 14: venenum, *powerless*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 94. — *Comp.:* quo quid dici potest obtusius? Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 70. — *Sup.* does not occur. — Hence, *adv.:* **obtūsē**, *dully, not keenly* (post-class.): crocodili in aquâ obtusius vident, in terrâ acutissime, Sol. 32, § 28. — Fig.: hoc facere obtuse, Aug. Doct. Christ. 4, 5, § 7.

obtunsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtundo], *a beating upon* any thing; *a banging, belaboring* (post-class.), Lampr. Commod. 10.

obtunsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obtundo.

obtūrācŭlum, i, *n.* [obturo], *a stopper, stopple* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 35.

obtūrāmentum (or **optūrāmentum**), i, *n.* [id.], *a stopper, bung*, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; 33, 4, 21, § 75.

obtūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a stopping up:* aurium, Vulg. Eccles. 27, 15.

obturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obturbo], *perturbation*, Rufin. Orig. de Princip. 3, 3, 4.

obturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a troubler, disturber* (late Lat.), Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49.

ob-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to stir up, make turbid.* **I.** Lit.: obturbata proculcatione prius aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68. — **II.** Trop., *to throw into disorder* or *confusion; to disorder, confuse, trouble, disturb, distract:* (eos) denso agmine obturbabat, Tac. H. 3, 25: ne obturba, ac tace, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 49: lectorem, Suet. Aug. 86; cf.: obturbatur militum vocibus, Tac. H. 3, 10: me scriptio et litterae non leniunt sed obturbant, *distract*, Cic. Att. 12, 16 *fin.:* solitudinem, *to disturb*, id. ib. 12, 18. — *Absol.:* obturbabant patres specie detestandi, *to raise a disturbance* or *clamor*, Tac. A. 6, 24 (30 Ritter). — *Impers.:* obturbatur, obstrepitur, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 19.

ob-turgesco, tursi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to swell, to swell up* (very rare; not in Cic.): obturgescit pes, Lucr. 6, 658; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. bova, p. 30 Müll.: obtursi ebrius, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P.

obtūro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *inf. pass.* obturarier, Cato, R. R. 154), *v. a.*, *to stop up, to close* (class.; syn.: oblino, obstruo). **I.** Lit.: gutturem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 25: os, id. Stich. 1, 2, 57: foramina, Plin. 19, 10, 58, § 178: dolia operculis, Vitr. 7, 12: aures, i. e. *to refuse to listen*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 105: obstructas eas partes et obturatas esse, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: oculos, Vulg. Num. 24, 3: ora leonum, id. Heb. 11, 33. — **II.** Trop., *to assuage, allay:* amorem edendi, Lucr. 4, 869.

obtūsē, *adv.*, v. obtundo, *P. a. fin.*

obtūsiangŭlus, a, um [obtusus-angulus], *having an obtuse angle:* triangulum, Gromat. Vet. p. 378, 17.

obtūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obtundo], *a crushing, bruising:* membri, Tert. Res. Carn. 57. — **II.** *Bluntness, dulness* (eccl. Lat.): obtusio sensuum, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 6: visus, id. ib. 1, 1, 5. — *Absol.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6, 91; 1, 4, 62.

obtūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obtundo.

obtūtus, ūs, *m.* [obtueor], *a seeing, looking at* or *upon* any thing (class., but in prose always with oculorum, unless this word is obviously supplied by the context; cf. aspectus): obtutu quasi obtuitu a verbo tuor quod significat video, Paul. ex Fest. p. 187 Müll.: oculorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17; so id. Univ. 8; id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: obtutum aliquo figere, id. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 107: dum stupet, obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. A. 1, 495: obtutu tacito stetit, id. ib. 12, 666: defixa Latinus Obtutu tenet ora, id. ib. 7, 249: oculi in uno obtutu defixi, Sen. de Ira, 3, 4 *init.* — Trop.: in obtutu malorum, *in the contemplation of*, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 39. — In *plur.:* nil intercurrens obtutibus, Prud. Hamart. 915. — **II.** (Late Lat.) *The eye:* quis ita gemino obtutu eluminatus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11. — More freq. in *plur.:* ita videri nostris obtutibus constitutis, Amm. 20, 3, 12; 24, 6, 8: humi prostrati sub obtutibus ejus, id. 17, 8, 5.

‡ **ŏb-ultrōnĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *voluntary, spontaneous:* ultroneus, obultroneus, Not. Tir. p. 83: ‡ obultroneus, αὐθαίρετος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏbumbrācŭlum, i, *n.* [obumbro], *an obscuration, darkening:* aversionis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, § 39.

ŏbumbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shading, darkening;* trop., *an obscuring* (post-class.): allegoricae caecitatis obumbratio, Arn. 5, 186: vicissitudinis, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 17.

ŏbumbrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that shades* or *darkens* (eccl. Lat.): arbores templi obumbratrices scelerum, Tert. Apol. 9.

ŏb-umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to overshadow, to shade* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: opaco, obscuro). **I.** Lit.: gramineus madidam caespes obumbrat humum, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 10: coma umeros obumbrat, id. M. 13, 845: templum, id. ib. 14, 837; Verg. G. 4, 20 Jahn (al. inumbret): sibi, *to shade itself*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 165: obumbratus amnis, Curt. 5, 4, 8; Vulg. Luc. 1, 35; 9, 34. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *To darken, obscure:* obumbrant aethera telis, Verg. A. 12, 578: nubes solem obumbrant, Plin. 2, 42, 42, § 111. — **2.** In gen., *to cover over:* germina obumbrata, Pall. 12, 1. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *To overcloud, darken, obscure:* nomina, Tac. H. 2, 32: candorem aequitatis, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 5. — Prov.: sapientia vino obumbratur, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41; cf.: fidem amittunt propter id, quod sensus obumbrant, Quint. 8, prooem. § 23. — **2.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise, palliate; to screen, defend, protect:* crimen, Ov. P. 3, 3, 75: simulationem lacrimis, Petr. 101: magnum reginae nomen (eum) obumbrat, Verg. A. 11, 223.

ŏb-uncātus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent inward* (post-class.): obuncatis unguibus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198.

* **ŏb-unctŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [obunctus], *slightly anointed, soiled:* tunica obunctula, with panni fetidi, Titin. ap. Non. 536, 18, acc. to Com. Rel. v. 138 Rib. (al., less correctly, obuncula).

ŏb-unctus, a, um, *Part.* [ungo], *anointed* (post-class.): capillus guttis Arabicis obunctus, App. M. 2, p. 118, 32: oculi, id. ib. 8, p. 214, 4.

obuncŭlus, v. obunctulus.

ŏb-uncus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent in, hooked* (poet.): rostroque immanis vultur obunco, Verg. A. 6, 597: pedes, Ov. M. 6, 516: falx, Arn. 6, 197.

ŏb-undans, antis, *Part.* [ob-undo], *overflowing:* semper obundantes hastas frangit, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 435 Vahl.).

ŏbundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an overflowing, inundation:* fluminis, Flor. 4, 2, 27 dub. (Duker, abundatio.).

ŏbustus, a, um, *Part.* [ob-uro]. **I.** Lit., *burnt around, burnt, hardened in the fire* (poet.): hic torre armatus obusto, Verg. A. 7, 506: sudes, id. ib. 11, 894. — **II.** Transf.: glaeba gelu, *burnt by frost*, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 66.

* **ob-vāgĭo**, īre, *v. n.*, *to whine* or *whimper about:* neve esurientes hic, quasi haedi, obvagiant, Plaut. Poen. prol. 31.

obvāgŭlātum, v. obvagulo.

‡ **obvāgŭlo**, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obvagio], *to demand aloud* (lit. with clamor, outcry); in Roman jurid. lang., of the summons addressed to a person to appear as a witness before court: vagulatio in Leg. XII. significat quaestionem cum convicio. Cui testimonium defuerit, is tertiis diebus ob portum (i. e. domum) obvagulatum ito, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. vagulatio, p. 375 Müll.

ob-vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to surround with a wall* or *rampart; to fortify, intrench.* **I.** Lit.: urbem, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 179 Müll. — * **II.** Trop.: locus omni ratione obvallatus, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3.

‡ **obvārĭcātor**, ōris, *m.* [obvaro]: qui cuipiam occurrit, quominus rectum iter conficeret, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 194, 195 Müll.

* **ob-vāro**, 1, *v. n.*, *to be opposed to; to cross, thwart:* consiliis obvarant, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 22 (Trag. v. 3 Vahl.).

ob-vēlo, āre, *v. a.*, *to cover over, hide*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 26.

obvĕnĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [obvenio], *chance, accident* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 29.

ob-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.* **I.** Lit., *to come before* or *in the way of, to meet* (syn.: obviam venio, occurro; perh. only in the foll. passage): se in tempore pugnae obventurum, *would come up to the fight, join in the battle*, Liv. 29, 34, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *To come* or *fall to* one; *to fall to one's lot;* usually referring only to what is accidental, as the result of a lot, etc.: Syria Scipioni, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: legati, quibus hae partes ad defendendum obvenerant, id. B. G. 7, 81: tibi obvenit iste labos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 40: Aemilio novum bellum in Etruriâ sorte obvenit, Liv. 9, 31, 1: cui classis obvenisset, id. 30, 40, 12. — But also in gen.: cum hereditas ei obvenisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 19 (dub.; Orell. and B. and K. venisset): si istiusmodi mi fundus hereditate obvenerit, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 2: cum obvenisset mihi hereditas, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 6; 3, 6, 1; id. Pan. 40, 1; Just. 38, 5, 4: haud ab re tibi istic obvenit labos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 40. — **B.** Still more gen., like obtingere, of an event, *to fall out, to befall, happen, occur to* one: obvenit occasio, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 15: vitium (at the auspices), Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83; id. Off. 2, 21, 74: quaecumque obvenissent, Suet. Vesp. 21: obveniens lucrum, Gai. Inst. 3, 151.

obventīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [obvenio], *accidental, adventitious* (eccl. Lat.): bonitas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

obventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *income, revenue*, from rents, etc. (jurid. Lat.): obventiones et reditûs, Dig. 14, 1, 1; ib. 27, 9, 12; 7, 1, 7 al.

ob-ventus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a meeting* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 41.

ob-verbĕro, 1, *v. a.*, *to beat soundly, to bang* (post-class.): asinum baculo, App. M. 7, p. 198, 34: aliquem pugnis, id. ib. 9, p. 221, 9: nates (pueri) ferulâ, id. ib. 9, p. 230, 11.

obversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obverto], *a turning towards, offering:* alterius malae, Hier. in Isa. 18, 66, v. 5.

ob-versor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form **obverso**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), *to take position opposite* or *over against, to oppose one's self* (class.). **I.** Lit.: magnam partem eorum palam Carthagini obversari dici, Liv. 31, 11: in foro, id. 33, 47: sedebant judices, obversabantur advocati, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 2: limini, *who were about the threshold*, id. ib. 6, 16, 13: in urbe inter coetus, Tac. A. 3, 37. — **B.** Trop., *to hover* or *float before, to appear to* one: illius et nomen dulce obversatur ad aures, Lucr. 4, 1062: mihi ante oculos obversatur rei publicae dignitas, Cic. Sest. 3, 7: obversentur species honestae viro, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: animis, oculis, Liv. 35, 11: in somnis, id. 2, 36: sibi speciem noctibus obversari, Suet. Claud. 37. — **II.** *To oppose, withstand, resist* (eccl. Lat.): malo obniti et obversari, Tert. adv. Gnost. 5.

obversus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from obverto.

ob-verto, ti, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To turn*

towards or *against, to direct towards* any thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.): cujus ob os Graii ora obvertebant sua, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; also ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2: mihi cornua, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 3: arcûs in aliquem, Ov. M. 12, 605: fenestras in aquilonem, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 133: pelago proras, Verg. A. 6, 3; without pelago: cornua velatarum obvertimus antennarum, *direct*, id. ib. 3, 549: obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, *to turn against* (the water), *to ply*, Ov. M. 3, 676: ordines ad clamorem, Liv. 27, 18.—**II.** M i d., *to turn one's self to* or *towards, turn to* any thing: obvertor ad undas, Ov. H. 19, 191.—Hence, **obversus,** a, um, *P. a., turned towards* or *against, directed towards.* **A.** L i t.: faciemque obversus in agmen utrumque, Ov. M. 12, 467: ad matrem, Tac. A. 4, 54: domicilia (apium) ad orientem, Col. 9, 7, 5; for which: frons (ornithonis) orienti, id. 8, 3, 1: Caucasus quâ soli est obversus, Sol. 65. — With simple *acc.*: obversus orientem, App. M. 2, p. 127; cf.: profligatis obversis, *the opponents, enemy*, Tac. A. 12, 14.—**B.** T r o p., *turned towards, inclined to, engaged in:* ad sanguinem, et caedes, Tac. H. 3, 83: obversi militum studiis, id. ib. 3, 11.

ob-viam (also written separate, **ob viam;** cf. Corss. Ausspr. I. 495, 769), *adv.* **I.** L i t., *in the way;* hence, with verbs of motion (in a good or bad sense), *towards, against, to meet:* ob Trojam duxit exercitum pro ad. similiterque vadimonium obisse, id est ad vadimonium isse, et obviam ad viam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 147 Müll.: morti occumbant obviam, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 62 (Ann. v. 176 Vahl.): nec quisquam tam audax fuat homo, qui obviam obsistat mihi, *as to put himself in my way*, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 2: cum in Cumanum mihi obviam venisti, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: prodire, id. ib. 3, 7, 4; cf.: si quâ ex parte obviam contra veniretur, *an advance* or *attack should be made*, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: alicui obviam advenire, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5: quem quaero, optime ecce obviam mihi est, *is coming to meet me*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 16: fit obviam Clodio ante fundum ejus, *meets*, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: obviam ire alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Mur. 32, 67 et saep.: obviam procedere alicui, *to go to meet*, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: prodire alicui, id. ib. 2, 24, 58: properare, id. Fam. 14, 5, 2: proficisci, Caes. B. G. 7, 12: exire, id. B. C. 1, 18: progredi, Liv. 7, 10: mittere, *to send to meet*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4: se offerre, *to go to meet, to meet*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 24: effundi, *to pour out to meet, to go in great numbers to meet*, Liv. 5, 23: de obviam itione ita faciam, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1; late Lat., also, in obviam: ecce exercitus in obviam illis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 16, 5.—**II.** T r o p., *at hand, within reach:* nec sycophantiis, nec fucis ullum mantellum obviam est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 6: in comitio estote obviam, id. Poen. 3, 6, 12: tibi nulla aegritudo est animo obviam, id. Stich. 4, 1, 16: amanti mihi tot obviam eveniunt morae, *present themselves, interpose*, id. Cas. 3, 4, 28: ire periculis, *to meet courageously, to encounter them*, Sall. J. 7, 4: cupiditati hominum obviam ire, *to resist, oppose*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 106; so, ire superbiae nobilitatis, Sall. J. 5, 1: ire sceleri, id. ib. 22, 3: ire injuriae, id. ib. 14, 25: ire irae, Liv. 9, 14: ire fraudibus, Tac. A. 6, 16: crimini, Liv. 9, 26.—Also, in a good sense, *to meet* an evil, i. e. *to remedy, prevent* it: ni Caesar obviam isset, tribuendo pecunias pro modo detrimenti, Tac. A. 4, 64: infecunditati terrarum, id. ib. 4, 6: timori, id. H. 4, 46: dedecori, id. A. 13, 5.

* **ob-vĭgĭlo,** no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to be watchful, vigilant:* obvigilato opust, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 14 Ritschl *N. cr.*

ob-vĭo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to meet* (post-class.). **I.** I n g e n.: alicui, Hier. Ep. 5, 1: sibi, Vulg. Psa. 84, 11.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** In a hostile sense, *to withstand, resist, oppose:* alicui, Macr. S. 7, 5: suae confessioni, Dig. 39, 5, 30.—**B.** *To prevent, hinder, obviate:* grandini, Pall. 1, 35, 14: vermibus, id. Mart. 10, 4.

‡ **ob-vĭŏlo,** 1, *v. a.*, *to violate:* OSSA, Inscr. Grut. 996, 13 (but in Varr. L. L. 6, § 80 Müll., we now read, more correctly, violavit; v. Müll. ad loc.).

obvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ob-via], *in the way, so as to meet, meeting, to meet* (class.) **I.** I n g e n.: si ille obvius ei futurus omnino non erat, *had no expectation of meeting him*, Cic. Mil. 18, 47: dare se obvium alicui, *to meet a person*, Liv. 1, 16: quo in loco inter se obvii fuissent, *had met each other*, Sall. J. 79, 4: libellus insidiarum ab obvio quodam porrectus, *by one who met him*, Suet. Caes. 81; cf. Quint. 10, 3, 29: cuicumque est obvia, *whomsoever she meets*, Juv. 6, 412: cui mater mediâ sese tulit obvia silvâ, *met*, Verg. A. 1, 314: obvia cui Camilla Occurrit, id. ib. 11, 498: esse in obvio alicui, *to be in the way of* or *where one can meet another*, Liv. 37, 23; so, with *ellips.* of *dat.*: Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram, Juv. 10, 83: se gravissimis tempestatibus obvium ferre, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: agmen obviorum, Suet. Calig. 13: obvii e diverso, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201.—Of things: neque aranei tenvia fila Obvia sentimus, Lucr. 3, 384: simulacra nobis, id. 4, 37: obvias mihi litteras mittas, *send to meet*, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 1; cf. id. ib. 6, 4, 3: ultroque ferebant Obvia securis ubera lactis oves, *offered, presented*, Tib. 1, 3, 46: montes, qui obvii erant itineri adversariorum, *which lay in their way, which they met* or *fell in with*, Nep. Eum. 9: quaeque, Val. Fl. 3, 583: obvia flamina, Ov. M. 1, 528: obvius undis, *up the stream*, id. ib. 11, 138: obviaque hospitiis teneat frondentibus arbos, *over against, opposite*, Verg. G. 4, 24: aquilones, *contrary, adverse*, Tac. A. 2, 54: prona cadit lateque et cominus obvia frangens, *every thing in its way*, Cat. 64, 109.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** In a bad sense, as an enemy, *against, to meet* or *encounter:* si ingredienti cum armatâ manu obvius fueris, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. J. 21, 1: obvii hostibus, id. ib. 50, 4: infestâ subit obvius hastâ, Verg. A. 10, 877.—**B.** In a good sense. **1.** *Easy of access, affable, courteous* (perh. not ante-Aug.): est enim obvius, et expositus, plenusque humanitate, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *at hand, easy, ready, obvious:* nec se obvias fuisse dicenti, sed conquisitas (figuras), Quint. 9, 3, 5: quidquid venerit obvium loquamur, Mart. 11, 7, 7: obvias opes deferre deos, Tac. A. 16, 2: comitas, id. ib. 2, 2: laudes, *common*, Gell. 5, 1, 1: obvia et illaborata virtus, *easy, not difficult of attainment*, Quint. 12, 2, 2: ex obvio fere victus (animalibus), id. 2, 16, 14.—**3.** Of words, *in constant use, common:* est vestibulum in sermonibus celebre atque obvium verbum, Macr. S. 6, 8, 15: municipes et municipia sunt verba dictu facilia et usu obvia, Gell. 16, 13, 1; 18, 12, 10; cf.: obvium est dicere dimidiâ, id. 3, 14, 12.—**4.** Se dare obvium, *to occur to one's mind* or *memory:* licet omnes (versus) praesens memoria non suggerat, tamen, qui se dederint obvios, annotabo, Macr. S. 5, 3, 1.—**C.** *Lying open*, i. e. *exposed, obnoxious to* an evil (poet.): rupes Obvia ventorum furiis expostaque ponto, Verg. A. 10, 694: melioribus opto Auspiciis et quae fuerit minus obvia Graiis, id. ib. 3, 498: calvitium quoquoversus obvium, i. e. *exposed to the air*, App. M. 11, p. 273 *fin.*

ob-vŏlĭto, āre, *v. n.*, *to fly* or *flit around, to run* or *rove about:* in foro obvolitare, Porc. Latro Declam. 11: palam, id. ib. 32.

ob-vŏlūtātus, a, um, *Part.*, *entangled* (post-class.): bos obviis radicibus obvolutatus, Veg. Vet. 3, 4, 30.

obvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [obvolvo], *a wrapping round, enveloping; an envelope* (post-class.): aetherea obvolutio, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11, § 12; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 11, 79.

obvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from obvolvo.

ob-volvo, vi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wrap round, muffle up, cover all over* (class.; cf. obtego). **I.** L i t.: pictor ille vidit, obvolvendum caput Agamemnonis esse, Cic. Or. 22, 74; so freq.: capite obvoluto, *with his head muffled up*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 77; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; Liv. 4, 12 *fin.*; cf. id. 23, 10; Suet. Calig. 58: caput obnubere … quod est obvolvere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 170 Müll.: os obvolutum est folliculo, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: bracchium lanis fasciisque, Suet. Dom. 17.—**B.** T r a n s f.: fax obvoluta sanguine, *covered*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67 (Enn. v. 85 Vahl.).—* **II.** T r o p.: verbisque decoris Obvolvas vitium, *cloak, disguise*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 42: obvolutus in peccatis, Vulg. Ecclus. 12, 13.

occa, ae, *f.* [occo], *a harrow* (post-class.): occa rastrum, Gloss. Isid.: occa βωλοκόπημα, Gloss. Philox.; Veg. Vet. 1, 56.

† **occăbus,** i, *m.*, = ὄκκαβος, *an armlet, a collar:* ὄκκαβος τὰ περὶ τὸν βραχίονα ψέλλια, Hesych.: OCCABO ET CORONA, Inscr. Orell. 2263; 2322; so Inscr. Murat. 333.

* **occaecātĭo** (**obcaec-**), ōnis, *f.* [occaeco], *a hiding, concealing:* occatio occaecatio est, Seren. ap. Non. 61, 31.

occaeco (**obc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obcaeco], *to make blind, to blind, to deprive of sight.* **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (only post-Aug.; cf. excaeco): quidam subito occaecati sunt, *are made blind, lose their sight*, Cels. 6, 6, 57: requirendum est, num oculi ejus occaecati sint, id. 8, 4: in occaecatum pulvere effuso hostem, Liv. 22, 43, 11; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *To make dark; to darken, obscure:* solem vides, Satin' ut occaecatus est prae hujus corporis candoribus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 66: densa caligo occaecaverat diem, Liv. 33, 7, 2.—*Absol.*: noctis et nimbûm occaecat nigror, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157.—**2.** *To hide, conceal* (so in Cic.): terra semen occaecatum cohibet, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: fossas, Col. 2, 2, 9; 10.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** Of speech, *to make dark, obscure, unintelligible:* obscura narratio totam occaecat orationem, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329.—**B.** Mentally, *to make blind, to blind:* stultitiâ occaecatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 4: occaecatus cupiditate, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: nec quid agerent, ira et pavore occaecatis animis, cernebant, Liv. 38, 21, 7: consilia, id. 42, 43, 3: occaecatus irâ, id. 8, 32, 17.—**C.** *To render senseless, deprive of feeling, to benumb* (poet.): timor occaecaverat artus, Verg. Cul. 198.

(**oc-caedes,** a false read. in Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 52; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

occălesco, lui, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ob-calesco], *to become warm*, Cels. 4, 24.

* **occallātus** (**obc-**), a, um, *adj.* [ob-callum], *rendered callous, indurated, blunted:* occallatae fauces, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 8.

occallesco (**obc-**), lui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [ob-calleo], *to get a thick skin; to grow* or *become callous.* **I.** L i t.: latera occallescunt plagis, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 13; Cels. 4, 24.—P o e t., of one metamorphosed into a swine: os sensi occallescere rostro, Ov. M. 14, 282.—**II.** T r o p., *to become callous, hardened, insensible:* jam prorsus occallui, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 4: longâ patientiâ occallui, Plin. Ep. 2, 15, 2: sic mores occalluere, Col. 8, 16, 6.

‡ **occāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [occo], *a harrowing:* occamen, concisio (sc. glaebarum), Gloss. Isid.

oc-căno (**obc-**), ui, 3, *v. n.*, milit., *to blow, sound* a wind instrument (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): cornicines occanuere, Sall. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 370 P. (Hist. 1, 71): tum Sentius occanere cornua jussit, Tac. A. 2, 81; v. occino.

occanto (**obc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obcanto], *to bewitch, charm* (post-class.): aliquem, Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 9; mulier occantata, App. Mag. p. 327, 2.

occāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occido, a falling out, a happening, hap; hence], *an occasion, opportunity, fit time, convenient season, favorable moment* for doing any thing; εὐκαιρία, καιρός (syn.: opportunitas, locus, facultas). **I.** I n g e n.: occasio est pars temporis, habens in se alicujus rei idoneam faciendi aut non faciendi opportunitatem … in occasione, ad spatium temporis, faciendi quaedam opportunitas intellegitur adjuncta, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40: tempus actionis opportunum Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio, id. Off. 1, 40, 142: occasio opportunitas temporis casu quodam provenientis est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.: dum datur mihi occasio Tempusque, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30; cf.: nunc occasio est et tempus, id. Ps. 4, 2, 3; Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: an ego occasionem tantam, tam brevem, tam optatam, tam insperatam Amitterem? id. Eun. 3, 5, 56: minima, Suet. Calig. 14; cf. summa, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 2 infra: occasionem nanscisci, Afran. ap. Non. 308, 13: quem, si interficere voluisset, quantae quoties occasiones, quam praeclarae fuerunt, Cic. Mil. 14, 38: occasio opprimendi, id. ib. 15: inrumpendi in urbem, Curt. 4, 5, 16: resistendi, id. 7, 4, 4: majores occasiones ad opitulandum haberem, *more opportunities*, Planc

ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2: ut primum occasio data est rem publicam defendendi, *as soon as an opportunity presented itself*, Cic. Fam. 12, 242: occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse arbitratur, *has presented itself*, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: amplam occasionem calumniae nactus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61: occasio mirifica, id. Att. 2, 14, 2: opportuna, Val. Max. 5, 4, 3: quo faciliorem occasionem Salvio praebuit perficiendi conata, Suet. Galb. 17: occasio minor opinione, id. Caes. 3: tam bona, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 9: lepida, id. Mil. 4, 1, 30: bellissima, Petr. S. 25: occasionem amittere, *to lose, let slip*, Cic. Caecin. 5, 15: omittere, Suet. Cal. 14; so, praetermittere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: capere, *to seize*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 5: arripere, Liv. 35, 12, 17: occasiones quaerere, Sen. Ben. 3, 14, 4: rapere de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 4: amplecti, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 1: sumere, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: occasione uti, Just. 38, 5, 1: non deesse occasioni, *not to miss, to profit by*, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: cunctationem hostium suam fore occasionem rati, Curt. 4, 6, 13: dum datur mihi occasio tempusque, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 29: ne a fortunâ datam occasionem liberandae Graeciae dimitterent, Nep. Milt. 3, 3; id. Alc. 8, 5: cujus (rei) se occasio dederit, Quint. 12, 2, 12: (paratus) depugnare, si occasio tulerit, mori, si casus inciderit, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6: occasionem aperire ad invadendum, Liv. 4, 53, 9: occasionem sibi ad occupandam Asiam oblatam esse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: occasione datâ, *should an opportunity offer*, id. Phil. 7, 6, 18; cf.: occasione oblatâ simultates deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: praebere, id. Galb. 17: offerre, id. Aug. 16: per occasionem, *on a favorable opportunity*, Liv. 30, 3: rem inmaturam nisi per occasionem aperire noluerat, id. 1, 5, 5; 1, 53, 7; 2, 11, 2; Sall. C. 51, 6: fratris memoriâ per omnem occasionem celebratâ, *on every occasion*, Suet. Claud. 11; id. Aug. 67: ad occasionem aurae evehi, *the wind being fair, taking advantage of a fair wind*, id. ib. 97: levia proelia ex occasione hujus aut illius partis oriebantur, Liv. 24, 3, 17: ex occasione, *as occasion offered*, Suet. Caes. 60: occasione omni, *on every occasion*, id. Claud. 42.—With *inf.*: nunc adest occasio Benefacta cumulare = occasio cumulandi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 63: nunc est illa occasio inimicum ulcisci, id. Pers. 4, 7, 15: agere tuam rem occasio est, id. Poen. 3, 3, 46; 5, 4, 42; id. Curc. 1, 1, 60; cf.: summa eludendi occasio'st mihi nunc senes Et Phaedriae curam adimere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 45.—With *ut* and *subj.*: fuit occasio, si vellet, jam pridem argentum ut daret, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 51: quoniam occasio fuit Mea virtute parta ut quantum velles sumeres, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 22: rara haec occasio est, ut referri possint divini honores, Quint. 3, 7, 17.—**B.** Personified: Occasio, *Opportunity*, as *a goddess*, Phaedr. 5, 8; Aus. Epigr. 12, 3.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Opportunity*. **a.** *Facility* or *means of having* a thing: solitudinis, Tac. A. 15, 50.—**b.** *A supply, stock* (post-Aug.): oleae, Col. 9, 1: lapidum, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191: vetusti olei, id. 23, 4, 40, § 82. — **2.** *A pretext, plea, plausible explanation*: hâc illi opus est occasione, ne illum talium precum pudeat, Quint. 3, 8, 47: occasiones et ex causis et ex dictis adversariorum oriuntur, id. 6, 1, 5; 12, 10, 13: quantulacunque adeo est occasio, sufficit irae, Juv. 13, 183.—**3.** *Occasion, motive, reason*: non habeo ullam occasionem, ut apud te falsa fabuler, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 38.—**4.** Milit. t. t., *a dash, raid, surprise*: occasionis esse rem, non proelii, *they were undertaking a surprise, not a battle*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45, 9: cujus (belli) maxima momenta in occasionibus sunt, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 1: occasionibus imminere, Front. 2, 5, 22. —**5.** *A cause* (late Lat.): cum calcis ictu mortis occasio praebita videatur, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 10, 1.

occāsiōnāliter, *adv.* [occasio], *as occasions arise* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 18.

occāsiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *an occasion, opportunity* (ante- and post-class.): nimis argute me obrepsisti in eàpse occasiunculâ, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 132; Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Planc. 34; Hier. in Isa. 7, 21, v. 3.

‡ **occāsīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. occasus], *of* or *belonging to setting* or *going down*: occasivus δυτικός, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. occāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from occĭdo.

2. occāsus, ūs, *m.* [occĭdo]. **I.** *A falling, going down* (class.; cf. obitus). **A.** Lit., *a going down, setting*, of the heavenly bodies; esp. of the sun: ante occasum Maiae, Verg. G. 1, 225: ortus occasusque signorum, *the rising and setting of the constellations*, Quint. 1, 4, 4: solis, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; 2, 11; 3, 15; Liv. 9, 32.—*Absol.*: praecipiti in occasum die, Tac. H. 3, 86. — **B.** Transf., *the quarter of the heavens in which the sun sets, sunset, the west*: inter occasum solis et septentriones, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: ab ortu ad occasum, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49. —*Plur.*, Ov. M. 2, 190: ager Longus in occasum, Verg. A. 11, 317: de terrâ occasus solis, Vulg. Zach. 8, 7.—**C.** Trop., *downfall, ruin, destruction, end, death*: post obitum occasumque vestrum, Cic. Pis. 15, 34: occasus interitusque rei publicae, id. ib. 8, 18: id. Sull. 11, 33: Iliaci cineres et flamma extrema meorum, Testor, in occasu vestro, etc., Verg. A. 2, 432; cf. Trojae, id. ib. 1, 238: post L. Aelii nostri occasum, *death*, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8: odii, Quint. Decl. 9, 18.— * **II.** For occasio, *an occasion, opportunity*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll. (Ann. v. 164; 171; 292 Vahl.).

occātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occo], *a harrowing* (class.): terra semen occaecatum cohibet: ex quo occatio, quae hoc efficit, nominata est, Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Col. 11, 2, 62; Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 180.

occātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a harrower*, Col. 2, 13, 1; cf.: occatorem Verrius putat dictum ab occaedendo quod caedat grandis globos terrae, cum Cicero venustissime dicat ab occaecando fruges satas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.—Trop.: sator sartorque scelerum, et messor maxume. *Ty.* Non occatorem prius audebas dicere? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3. — **II.** Personified, *the Roman god who prospered the harrower's work*, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21.

occātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occator], *of* or *belonging to a harrower*; *of* or *for harrowing* (post-Aug.): opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

occĕcurri, v. occurro *init.*

occēdo (**obc-**; **occīdo**, v. infra), essi, essum, 3, *v. n.* [ob-cedo], *to go towards, go to, go up to* one (ante-class.): in conspectum alicujus occedere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 4: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, id. As. 2, 3, 24; 2, 4, 6; id. Stich. 5, 2, 24; Varr. R. R. 3, 17. —In the collat. form occīdo: cui nos occidimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*; cf.: occidamus Plautus ponit pro contra cedamus, cum plurimae aliae praepositiones familiares huic verbo sint, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.

occēlo (**obc-**), āre, 1, *v. a.* [ob-celo], *to conceal* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 11; Fulg. Rusp. ad Monim. 2, 5 *init.*

* **occensus** (**obc-**), a, um, *Part.* [obcandeo], *burnt, burnt up*: omnes occisi obcensique in nocte serenâ, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ob, p. 201 Müll. (Ann. v. 388 Vahl.).

occentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occento], *a sounding, braying* (post-class.): bucinarum, Symm. Or. ap. Valent. 2, 14.

occento (**obc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obcanto], *to sing at* or *before*, i. e.. **I.** *To serenade* a person: senem, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 66.—*Absol.*: quid, si adeam ad fores atque occentem? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 57: hymenaeum, id. Cas. 4, 3, 9 (dub.; al. offundam).—**II.** In a bad sense, *to sing a satirical song* or *pasquinade* against any one (class.): occentassint antiqui dicebant, quod nunc convicium fecerint dicimus: quod id clare, et cum quodam canore fit, ut procul exaudiri possit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.: si quis occentavisset, sive carmen condidisset, quod infamiam faceret flagitiumve alteri, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Rep. 4, 10, 12 (Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 9); cf. Rein's Criminalrecht, p. 357 sq.—With *acc. of the place*: ostium, *to sing a lampoon* or *pasquinade before one's door*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 20; id. Merc. 2, 3, 73.—**B.** Transf., of birds of ill omen: bubo occentans funebria, *singing dismal songs*, Amm. 30, 5, 16.

occentus, ūs, *m.* [occino], *a singing, a cry* (post-Aug.): soricum, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 223: soricis, Val. Max. 1, 1, 5; Amm. 16, 8, 2.

occepso, v. occipio *init.*

occepto, āvi, 1 (old *perf. subj.* occeptassit; v. in the foll.), *v. freq. a.* [occipio], *to begin* (Plautin.): occeptat insanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 18 and 32. — *Absol.*: si attigerit sive occeptassit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 70.

occhi, ōrum, *m.*, *a kind of tree in Hyrcania, resembling the fig-tree, from which honey flowed in the morning*, perh. *the manna sainfoin*, Hedysarum Alhagi of Linn., Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 34.

Occĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Vestal*, Tac. A. 2, 86.

occĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [occidens], *of* or *belonging to the west, western, west-* (post-class.): ventus, Innocent. Cas. Litter. p. 228 Goes.

occĭdens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. occĭdo.

occĭdentālis, e, *adj.* [occidens], *western, westerly, west-* (post-Aug.): ab occidentali latere septentrionis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 338: ventus, Gell. 2, 22, 22: sidus, Amm. 15, 10 *init.*: mare, Vulg. Deut. 11, 24: ventus, id. Ezech. 42, 19.

occīdĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. occīdo], *a massacre, utter destruction, extermination* (rare before the Aug. period; syn.: clades, strages, caedes): orare ne in occidione victoriam poneret, Liv. 3, 28.—Esp. freq. in the phrase occidione occidere or caedere, *to cut off completely, cut down with utter destruction*: equitatus occidione occisus, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 7; id. Phil. 14, 14, 36; Liv. 28, 43; 2, 51; 9, 38 et saep.: omnes occidione caesi, Just. 26, 2, 5; 28, 2, 1; so, occidione occumbere, *to be wholly cut off*, Tac. A. 12, 38: equi, viri, cuncta victa occidioni dantur, *every thing captured was destroyed*, id. ib. 13, 57: occidioni exempti, id. ib. 12, 56 *fin.* — Of animals and plants: nec ad occidionem gens interimenda est, Col. 9, 15, 3: occidionem gregis prohibens, id. 7, 5, 16: nec ad occidionem universum genus perduci patimur, id. 4, 17, 3.

occīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *destruction, ruin* (post-class.): occidium sentit jam jamque futurum, Prud. Apoth. 695 (al. excidium).

1. occīdo (**obc-**), cīdi, cīsum, 3 (occisit for occiderit, Lex Num. Pompil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. occisum, pp. 178 and 179; also Lex XII. Tab. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4), *v. a.* [ob-caedo], *to strike down, strike to the ground*; *to beat, smash, crush*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliquem pugnis, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: occare id est comminuere, ne sit glaeba: quod ita occidunt, occare dictum, *to crush*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: occisum ad mortem, *wounded to death*, Vulg. Apoc. 13, 3.—**B.** In partic., *to strike* or *cut down*; *to cut off, kill, slay* (class. and very freq.; syn.: interficio, trucido, obtrunco): summus ibi capitur meddix: occiditur alter, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 123 Müll. (Ann. v. 296 Vahl.): L. Virginius filiam suâ manu occidit, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66: ejus copias, id. Phil. 14, 14, 36: ipse pro castris fortissime pugnans occiditur, Caes. B. G. 5, 36: occidione occidere, *to completely cut off, destroy*; v. occidio: ad unum omnes, *to cut off all to the last man*, Liv. 3, 23: aliquem veneno, *to destroy with poison*, Suet. Claud. 44; Just. 3, 2, 1: occisus videtur non tantum qui per vim aut per caedem interfectus est, velut jugulatus ... sed et is qui veneno Necatus dicitur, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 2 sqq.; cf.: et occidet eum lingua viperae, Vulg. Job, 20, 16: occisa sunt in terrae motu, id. Apoc. 11, 13: dedistine ei gladium qui se occideret? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 92: cum ipse se conaretur occidere, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69; so, se occidere, Curt. 6, 10, 18; Quint. 7, 3, 7; Suet. Vit. 10; Eutr. 1, 8; 6, 24; Lact. 3, 18, 8; cf.: occidit, adversariumne? immo vero aiunt se et eum, quem defendit, Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 302. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *To plague to death*; *to torture, torment, pester* (cf. exanimo, II. B.; very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): occidis me, cum istuc rogitas, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: aliâ occidis fabulâ, id. Men. 5, 5, 23: occidis saepe rogando, Hor. Epod. 14, 5: legendo, id. A. P. 475.—**B.** *To ruin, undo*: occidisti me tuis fallaciis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 67.—Hence, **occīsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *ruined, lost, unfortunate, undone* (Plautin.): occisa est haec res, nisi, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7. — *Sup.*: occisissimus sum omnium, qui vivunt, *I am the most unfortunate*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 53.

2. occĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, 3, *v. n.* [obcado], *to fall down, fall*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare): et alia Signa de caelo ad terram occidunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 8: ut alii

super alios occiderent, Liv. 21, 35: arbores ita inciderant, ut momento levi impulsae occiderent, id. 23, 24.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the heavenly bodies, *to go down, set* (class.): prope jam occidente sole, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: soles occidere, et redire possunt: Nobis, cum semel occidit brevis lux, Nox est perpetua una dormienda, Cat. 5, 4: Capra, Aquila, Canicula, Col. 11, 2, 94: occasura pars caeli, i. e. *western*, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, i. e. *sundown, sunset*, Lex XII. Tab.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 10 (Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll., gives, instead of it, OCCASVS SOLIS; v. 2. occasus); so, ante solem obcasum, *before sunset*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 41: donec lux occidat, Juv. 13, 158.—Fig.: non occidet ultra sol tuus, Vulg. Isa. 60, 20.—**2.** Pregn., *to fall, perish, die* (class.; syn.: obeo, pereo, intereo): exstincto calore, occidimus ipsi et extinguimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 23: in bello, id. Fam. 9, 5, 2: Eudemus proelians ad Syracusas occidit, id. Div. 1, 25, 53: sperans hostium saevitiā facile eum occasurum, Sall. J. 7, 2: occiderit ferro Priamus? Verg. A. 2, 581: dextrā suā, *to die by one's own hand* (by suicide), id. ib. 12, 659: minimo vulnere, Ov. M. 6, 265.—**II.** Transf., *to perish, be ruined, lost*, etc. **A.** Of persons: sin plane occidimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4. — So, esp., occidi, an exclamation of despair, *I am lost, undone*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 75; Ter. And. 3, 4, 26: nulla sum, nulla sum: tota tota occidi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 1: occidimus funditus, Verg. A. 11, 413.—**B.** Of things: non hercle occiderunt mihi etiam fundique atque aedes, *I have not yet lost*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72: occidit spes nostra, *is gone*, id. Most. 2, 1, 2: lumen (oculorum), Lucr. 3, 414: dolus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 6: causa, Lucr. 2, 790: rem publicam occidere, Cic. Dom. 30, 96: vita, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: occidit ornatus (mundi), *perishes*, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119: vestra beneficia occasura esse, id. Mil. 36, 100.—Hence, **occĭdens**, entis, *P. a.*; as *subst., m., the quarter of the setting sun, the west, the occident* (class.): ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: vel occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum, Hor. Epod. 1, 13: cui se oriens occidensque submiserat, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112: validissima in se civium arma viribus occidentis coepta, Tac. H. 2, 6: partes mundi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 339 Müll.

3. occīdo, for occedo, q. v.

occĭdŭālis, e, *adj.* [occiduus], *western* (post-class.): occidualis Oceanus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 597.

occĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. occīdo, I.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Going down, setting* (poet. and in post-class. prose): sole jam fere occiduo, Gell. 19, 7, 2: occiduo sole, Ov. M. 1, 63: oriens occiduusque dies, id. F. 4, 832: nox, Calp. Ecl. 3, 82; Stat. Th. 3, 33: Phoebus, Ov. M. 14, 416.—**B.** Transf., *western:* ab occiduo sole, Ov. F. 5, 558: occiduae aquae, id. ib. 1, 314: occiduae primaeque domus, *in the west and in the east*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 73; id. Th. 1, 200: Mauri, Luc. 3, 294: montes, Val. Fl. 2, 621: hora, *the evening hour, hour of sunset*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 34. — As *subst.:* occiduus (sc. sol), *the west*, Isid. 5, 35, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Sinking, failing:* labitur occiduae per iter declive senectae, Ov. M. 15, 227.—**B.** *Frail, perishable:* exsortes animae carnis ab occiduo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 34, 306.

‡ **occillātor,** ōris, *m.* [occillo], *a harrower:* occillator, βωλοκόπος, Gloss. Philox.

* **occillo,** āre, *v. a.* [occo], *to break, smash:* qui mi advenienti os occillet probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 Fleck. (dub.; Ussing, suggillet).

occĭno, ŭi (*perf.* occecini, Liv. 6, 41, 8: occanui, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 38, 4), 3, *v. n.* [ob-cano]. **I.** *To sing* or *chirp inauspiciously, to croak*, etc. (not in Cic. or Cæs.): si occinuerit avis, i. e. *if by its chirping it gives an unfavorable omen*, Liv. 6, 41, 8: corvus voce clarā occinuit, id. 10, 40 *fin.:* occinentes in eum adversum corvi, Val. Max. 1, 4, 2.—**II.** In gen., *to sing, chirp, cry:* animalia inter se, App. Flor. p. 349, 20.

occĭpĭo, cēpi (coepi), eptum, 3 (*fut. perf.* occepso for occepero, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41; id. Cas. 5, 4, 22: occepsit for occeperit, id. As. 4, 1, 49), *v. a.* and *n.* [ob-capio], *to begin, commence* any thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Act.:* nunc quod occepi, obsonatum pergam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154: cantationem, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19: quaestum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 52: sermonem cum aliquo, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: magistratum, *to enter upon*, Tac. A. 3, 2; 6, 45; Liv. 3, 19; 4, 37.—*Pass.:* istuc quicquid est, quā hoc occeptum est causā, loquere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 36; Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 49.—(*β*) With *inf.:* ne aliam rem occipiat loqui, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 35: agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7: concubia vexillum flagitare occipiunt, Tac. A. 1, 39; id. H. 2, 16. — *Pass.:* (fabula) occepta est agi, Ter. Eun. prol. 22. — **II.** *Neutr.*, *to begin, commence.* **A.** In gen.: a meridie nebula occipiebat, Liv. 29, 27, 6 Hertz (Weissenb. excepit): modo dolores occipiunt primulum, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2: hiems, Tac. A. 12, 12: juventas occipit puero, Lucr. 5, 889. — **B.** Esp., in formula, ita ut occepi, in resuming a discourse or topic after an interruption: ita ut occepi, si animum advortas, dicam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 52 Brix ad loc.; id. Stich. 4, 2, 1; id. Curc. 1, 1, 43 al.

occĭpĭtium, ii, *n.* [ob-caput], *the back part of the head, the poll, the occiput:* in occipitio quoque habet oculos, pessima, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 25: umeris ad occipitium ductis, Quint. 11, 3, 160; Cels. 4, 2; Suet. Tib. 68: ne post occipitium exercitus relinqueret, *behind his back*, Varr. ap. Non. 245, 15.—Of animals, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107.—Prov.: frons occipitio prior est; v. frons; cf.: frontemque domini plus prodesse quam occipitium, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 31.

occĭput, itis, *n.* [id.], *the back part of the head, the poll, occiput* (less freq. than occipitium), Pers. 1, 62; Aus. Epigr. 12, 8.

occīsio, ōnis, *f.* [1. occīdo], *a massacre, slaughter, murder* (class. but rare, except in eccl. Lat.; sometimes interchanged in the MSS. with occidio): si caedes et occisio facta non erit, Cic. Caecin. 14, 41: parentis, id. Inv. 1, 26, 37; App. M. 6, p. 184; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 14: aestimati sumus sicut oves occisionis, Vulg. Psa. 43, 21: gladium ad occisionem, id. Jer. 15, 3.

occīsĭtantur, saepe occiduntur: C. Gracchus, in Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll. [1. occīdo].

* **occīsor,** ōris, *m.* [1. occīdo], *a slayer, murderer:* regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

occīsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occisor], *of* or *for slaughter* (eccl. Lat.): animalia, Tert. Anim. 33 *init.*

occīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. occīdo.

occlāmĭto (obcl-), 1, *v. freq. a.* [obclamito], *to cry out, cry aloud, bawl:* ne occlamites, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 27; id. Am. 3, 2, 3.

occlaudo (obcl-), ĕre, v. occludo.

occlūdo, si, sum, 3 (*sync.* form occlusti for occlusisti, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 151.—Collat. form **occlaudo,** Cod. Th. 11, 24, 1), *v. a.* [obclaudo], *to shut* or *close up.* **I.** Lit. (class.): FORES OCLVDITO, Lex Puteol. ap. Haubold, p. 72: occlude ostium: et ego hinc occludam, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 78: januam, id. ib. 2, 2, 14: aedes, id. Am. 4, 1, 10; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 14: tabernas, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144; id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: furax servus, cui domi nihil sit nec obsignatum nec occlusum, id. de Or. 2, 61, 248: ego occlusero fontem, Att. ap. Non. 139, 8: me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108.—**II.** Transf., *to restrain, stop:* linguam, i. e. *to prevent from speaking* (ante-class.): occlusti linguam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 151; id. Mil. 3, 1, 10: aures, *to close, shut*, App. M. 9, p. 628 Oud.: os, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 55: libidinem, *to restrain*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 25.—Hence,

occlūsus (obcl-), a, um, *P. a.*, *shut* or *closed up.*—*Comp.:* qui occlusiorem habeant stultiloquentiam, *they would keep their foolish talk more to themselves*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.—*Sup.:* ostium occlusissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 15 (dub.; Fleck. oculissumum).

occlūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from occludo.

occo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root ac, acuo; cf. Germ. eggen, to harrow], *to harrow:* occare et occatorem Verrius dictum putat ab occaedendo, quod caedat grandis globos terrae: cum Cicero venustissime dicat ab occaecando fruges satas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.: segetes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161: silicia et phasioli occantur tantum, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 186.—*Absol.:* nam semper occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5. —Of vineyards, *to break up and level* the ground which has been dug up: occare, id est comminuere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Pall. 6, 4, 1.

(**occoeno,** āre, a corrupt read. in Varr. L. L. 7, § 67 Müll., for which Müll., by conjecture, obscoena; v. Müll. ad loc.)

occoepi, v. occipio.

occŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [occumbo], *a going down, setting* (eccl. Lat.): solis, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 34; Vulg. Gen. 28, 11; id. Deut. 11, 30.—**2.** Transf., *death*, Hier. Ep. 27 *ext.*

occŭbo, āre, 1, *v. n.* [ob-cubo], *to lie* in a place; *to rest, repose* in the grave (poet.): ad tumulum, quo maximus occubat Hector, Verg. A. 5, 371: Paris urbe paternā occubat, id. ib. 10, 706: crudelibus occubat umbris, *reposes with the dead*, id. ib. 1, 547: flebili leto, Sen. Hippol. 997: consul pro vestrā victoriā morte occubans, Liv. 8, 10, 4.

occulco (obc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [obcalco], *to tread* or *trample down* (mostly ante-class.): bene occulcato, Cato, R. R. 49, 2: (cohors) occulcata pedibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4; Liv. 27, 14, 7 Drak. *N. cr.*

occŭlo (obc-), cŭlŭi, cultum, 3 (*plup. sync.* occulerat, Val. Fl. 2, 280), *v. a.* [obcolo], *to cover, cover over* (syn.: tego, condo, celo, abdo). **I.** In gen. (very rare): terra occulit caput, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 375 Müll. (Trag. v. 141 Vahl.): virgulta multā terrā, Verg. G. 2, 346.—**II.** In partic., *to cover up, hide, conceal* (class.; esp. in the *P. a.;* v. in the foll.): vitia corporis fuco, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118: vulnera, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: (feminae) parietum umbris occuluntur, *are kept concealed*, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: hastatos, Liv. 33, 1: se silvā, id. 25, 8, 5: classem in convexo nemorum sub rupe, Verg. A. 1, 310: caligine terras, Ov. M. 1, 600: puncta argumentorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 77: narratum ab iis, *to keep secret, conceal*, Tac. A. 3, 16: vitia, Quint. 12, 8, 10.—*Absol.:* si quis et imprudens aspexerit, occulat ille, Tib. 1, 2, 37.—* **B.** Of burying: occultum efferre significat sub terram ferre, ponere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.—Hence,

occultus (archaic orthogr. OQVOLTVS, S. C. Bacch.; scanned ŏccultus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86; id. Capt. 1, 1, 15; cf. Brix, Trin. Einleit. p. 14 Ritschl ad Plaut. Trin. l. l. ed. 2), a, um, *P. a.*, *hidden, concealed, secret* (freq. and class.; syn. abditus): hi saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 21: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49: occultiores insidiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 39: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: si quid erit occultius et reconditum, id. Fam. 11, 21, 5: cum res occultissimas aperueris in lucemque protuleris, id. Ac. 2, 19, 62: per occultos calles, Verg. A. 9, 383: via, id. ib. 3, 695: nota, Ov. A. A. 3, 630: sapor, Verg. G. 3, 397: crescit, occulto velut arbor aevo, Fama Marcelli, *from an obscure, remote age*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 45: res, i. e. *the hidden laws of nature*, Lucr. 1, 145; 424; Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 15 sq.; 2, 41, 127; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; 4, 7, 18 al.: occulti miranda potentia fati, Juv. 7, 200.—**b.** Of persons, *close, reserved, secret, not open:* si me astutum et occultum lubet fingere, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 8: ab occultis cavendum hominibus consultisque, Liv. 25, 16, 4; Tac. A. 6, 51.—With *gen.:* occultus odii, *dissembling his hate*, Tac. A. 4, 7.—(*β*) Occultus, adverbially for occulte, *in secret, secretly* (Tacitean): qui ejusmodi preces occulti illuderent, Tac. A. 3, 29; 4, 12: patris mei amicitias non occulti ferunt, id. ib. 4, 40.—**C.** *Neutr.* as *subst.* **1. occulta,** ōrum, *plur.*, *secret things* or *places, secrets:* servi, quibus occulta creduntur, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: cui fervens Aestuat occultis animus semperque tacendis, Juv. 3, 50. —With *gen.:* occulta saltuum scrutari, Tac. A. 1, 61: occulta conjurationis retexere, id. ib. 15, 74: occulta cordis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 25: hominum, id. Rom. 2, 16: ab occultis meis, *from my secret sins*, id. Psa. 18, 13.—**2.** *Sing.:* **occultum,** i, *n.*, *secrecy*, only in adverb. phrases, in occulto; per occultum; ex occulto, *in secret, secretly:* SACRA IN OQVOLTOD NE QVIQVAM FECISE VELET, S. C. Bacch.: in occulto mussabant, Enn. Ann. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 144 Müll. (Ann. v. 185 Vahl.): Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86: stare in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78: per occultum (post-Aug.), Tac.

A. 6, 7; 4, 71 *fin.;* 5, 4; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 124: ex occulto, *from a place of concealment, secret place,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 17: Jugurtha ex occulto repente nostros invadit, Sall. J. 59, 2.—Hence, *secretly:* ex occulto intervenire, Cic. Clu. 16, 47.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms: **occultē** (class.), **occultō** (ante-class.), and **occultim** (post-class.), *in concealment, in secret, secretly, privately.* (α) Form occulte: neque id occulte fert, *does not keep it secret, makes no secret of it, does not conceal it,* Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 30: ea nunc occulte cuniculis oppugnatur, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 1: proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: inter se constituere aliquid, id. B. G. 7, 83: labitur occulte, Ov. M. 10, 519: nec clam illud occulteque factum est, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6.—(β) Form occulto, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. v. 295 Rib.).—* (γ) Form occultim: reptare, Sol. 4.—**b.** *Comp.:* conari occultius, Cic. Deiot. 6, 18: erant praeterea complures paulo occultius consilii hujus participes, Sall. C. 17, 5: Quint. 9, 4, 21.—*Sup.:* quam potuit occultissime reliquas cohortes duxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 67: castra quam potest occultissime locat, Liv. 9, 2; Sall. J. 91, 3; for which maxime occulte, Sall. J. 35, 4.

occultātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. occulto], *a hiding, concealing, concealment* (rare but class.): aliae fugā se, aliae occultatione tutantur, *by hiding themselves,* Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: cujus rei nulla est occultatio, * Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.:* in speluncā, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148.—*Absol.:* occultatione propositā, *in the expectation of concealment,* Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., *insinuation, suggestion:* occultatio est, cum dicimus nos praeterire aut non scire aut nolle dicere id, quod nunc maxime dicimus, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37; cf. the context.

occultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a hider, concealer, secreter* (class.): ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, Cic. Mil. 19, 50.

occultē and **occultim,** *advv.*, v. occulo, *P. a. fin.*

1. occultō, *adv.*, v. occulo, *P. a. fin.*

2. occulto (**obc-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (occultassis for occultaveris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 1), *v. freq. a.* [occulo], *to hide, conceal, secrete* (class.).—With *pers. pron.:* neque latebrose me abs tuo Conspectu occultabo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 2: noli avorsari, neque te occultassis mihi, id. ib. 3, 2, 1.—The place of concealment usu. expressed by *abl.* with *in:* ut aves, tum in hac, tum in illā parte se occultent, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: in hortis suis se occultans, id. Att. 9, 11, 1: in quā (latebrā) tabella occultaret suffragium, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Just. 25, 2, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 11; or by *advv. of place:* ibi se occultans, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: cum paucissimis alicubi occultabor, id. Att. 10, 10, 3.—But also by the *abl.* (of means): Hiempsal reperitur, se occultans tugurio, Sall. J. 12, 5: se latebris, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: insulis sese, Caes. B. G. 6, 31, 3; 5, 19, 1; 7, 45, 5; Liv. 7, 14, 8; Tac. A. 2, 17; id. H. 3, 84: quae natura occultavit, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127: occultare et dissimulare appetitum voluptatis, id. ib. 1, 30, 105; cf., in the contrary order: dissimulare et occultare aliquid, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: intus veritas occultetur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: legionem silvis, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: aliquid in terram, id. ib. 7, 85 (dub.; Schneider, Nipperdey, Kraner, in terrā): neque occultati humilitate arborum, Sall. J. 49, 5; Ov. M. 2, 686: fugam, Caes. B. G. 1, 27.—M i d.: stellae occultantur, *hide themselves,* Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 5 (opp. aperiuntur).—With *inf.:* est res quaedam, quam occultabam tibi dicere, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 22.

occultus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from occulo.

occumbo (**obc-**), cŭbui, cŭbitum, 3, *v. n.* [ob-cumbo, cubo], *to fall* or *sink down* (cf.: occido, obeo, oppeto); hence, **I.** *To go down, to set,* of the heavenly bodies (post-class.): cometes cum oriretur occumberetque, Just. 37, 2, 3: cum sol occumberet, Vulg. Gen. 15, 12; id. 3 Reg. 22, 36.—**II.** *To fall* dying, *to die* (the class. signif. of the word); constr. *absol.* or with *mortem, morte,* or *morti.* (α) *Absol.:* cum veter occubuit Priamus, *fell,* Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): aut occubuissem honeste, aut victores hodie viveremus, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4: pro libertate eos occubuisse, Suet. Aug. 12 *fin.:* circa se dimicans occubuerat, id. Tit. 4: fertur et ante annos occubuisse suos, Ov. A. A. 3, 18: dederat ne ferro occumbere posset, id. M. 12, 207: acie, Suet. Ner. 2.—(β) With *mortem* or *morte* (the vacillation of MSS. between these two forms makes it difficult to ascertain which was the prevailing one; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 387; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 790): pro patriā mortem (al. morte) occumbere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 102 (Kühner, Moser, Orelli, and Baiter have mortem, Klotz and Fischer morte): quod liberata patria ... mortem occubuisset, Liv. 2, 7, 8; 3, 50, 8; 26, 25, 14: qui pugnantes mortem occubuissent, id. 31, 18, 6.—So, too, letum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P. (Ann. v. 390 Vahl.): necem voluntariam, Suet. Aug. 13 (al., with inferior MSS., nece voluntariā): ictus clavā morte occubuit, Liv. 1, 7, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: morte occumbentis, id. 8, 10, 4: ambo pro republicā morte occubuisse, id. 38, 58.—(γ) With *morti* (perh. only poet.): pro vostrā vitā morti occumbant obviam, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 62 (Trag. v. 176 Vahl.); so, certae morti, Verg. A. l. l.: neci, Ov. M. 15, 499.—(δ) *To succumb to, fall by the hand of one* (poet.).—With *dat.:* Rullo ditissimus agri Occumbis, Sil. 5, 260; Claud. B. Get. 74.—With *per:* per te vidit Vulcani occumbere prolem, Ov. M. 7, 437.—* **III.** Like accumbere, *to lie at table,* Afran. ap. Non. 97, 29.

‡ **occŭpātīcius** ager dicitur, qui desertus a cultoribus propriis, ab aliis occupatur, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 180 and 181 Müll.; cf. occupatorius.

occŭpātio, ōnis, *f.* [occupo], *a taking possession of* a thing; *a seizing, occupying* (class.). **I.** L i t. (very rare): fori, Cic. Dom. 3: vetus, *a taking possession, seizure,* id. Off. 1, 7, 21.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** R h e t. t. t.: ante occupatio, *an anticipation* of an opponent's objections, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205 (but in Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37, the true reading is occultatio, q. v.).—**B.** *A business, employment, occupation* (the usual meaning, esp. of public service; cf. studium): in maximis occupationibus tuis numquam intermittis studia doctrinae, Cic. Or. 10, 34: maximis occupationibus distinebar, id. Fam. 12, 30, 2: nullis occupationibus implicatus, id. N. D. 1, 19, 51: ille aut occupatione aut difficultate tardior tibi erit visus, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: ab omni occupatione se expedire, id. Att. 3, 20, 2: relaxare se occupatione, id. ib. 16, 16, 2.—With *gen.:* neque has tantularum rerum occupationes sibi Britanniae anteponendas judicabat, *engaging in such trivial affairs,* Caes. B. G. 4, 22.

occŭpātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has been taken possession of, already in possession:* ager, Sicul. Fl. p. 3 Goes. al.; cf. occupaticius.

1. occŭpātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from occupo.

2. occŭpātus, ūs, *m.* [occupo], *an employment, occupation* (post-class.), Claud. Mamert. ap. Sid. Ep. 4, 2.—*Plur.:* post magni Alexandri occupatus, Schol. Juv. 6, 83.

occŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1 (occupassis for occupaveris, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 48: occupassit for occupaverit, id. As. 4, 2, 9), *v. a.* [ob-capio; lit., to lay hold of; hence], *to take possession of, seize, occupy* any thing (esp. a place; class.; cf.: expugno, obsideo). **I.** L i t.: totam Italiam suis praesidiis obsidere atque occupare cogitat, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 75: locum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: possessiones, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: urbes, Liv. 33, 31: montem, Tac. A. 4, 47: portum, Hor. C. 1, 14, 2: aditum, *to go in, enter,* Verg. A. 6, 424: regnum, Cic. Lael. 12, 40: tyrannidem, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: familiam optimam occupavit, *has got hold of, has got into,* Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 11: occupando adquirere aliquid, Gai. Inst. 2, 66 sqq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 215: vindemia occupabit sementem, *shall reach to,* Vulg. Lev. 26, 5.—P o e t.: aliquem amplexu, *to clasp in one's arms, to embrace,* Ov. F. 3, 509.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *To occupy,* i. e. *to take up, fill* with any thing: atrā nube polum, Hor. C. 3, 29, 44: urbem (sc. aedificiis), Liv. 5, 55: caementis Tyrrhenum mare, Hor. C. 3, 24, 3.—**2.** *To fall upon, attack* one with any thing (syn. invado): Latagum saxo ... Occupat os faciemque adversam, Verg. A. 10, 699: aliquem gladio, id. ib. 9, 770: aliquem morsu, Ov. M. 3, 48: canes ense, Prop. 4, 4, 82 (5, 4, 84): ne occupet te pluvia, Vulg. 3 Reg. 18, 44: caligo, id. Job, 3, 5.—P o e t., in a friendly sense, *to surprise:* Volteium Philippus Vilia vendentem Occupat, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 64.—**3.** *To get the start of, to be beforehand with, to anticipate, to do* a thing *first, to outstrip:* occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 6: volo, tu prior ut occupes adire, *that you should present yourself the first,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 15: praeloqui, id. Rud. 1, 4, 18: bellum facere, *to begin the war first,* Liv. 1, 14: rapere oscula, Hor. C. 2, 12, 28.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To seize, take possession of, fill, invade, engross:* tantus timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: tremor occupat artus, Ov. M. 3, 40: sopor occupat artus, Verg. G. 4, 190: animos magnitudine rei, Cic. Font. 5, 20: pallor ora, Verg. A. 4, 499.—**B.** *To take up, occupy, employ:* haec causa primos menses occupabit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: cum in mentem venit tres et sexaginta annos aeque multa volumina occupasse mihi, Liv. 31, 1, 3: in funambulo Animum, Ter. Hec. prol. 1, 4: contio, quae homines occupatos occupat, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 7: tanta superstitio mentis Siculorum occupavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113: pecuniam, *to put out* or *lay out money:* pecuniam adulescentulo grandi fenore occupavisti, *have loaned it at a high rate,* id. Fl. 21, 51: pecunias apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91: pecuniam animalibus, *to lay out, invest in cattle,* Col. 1, 8, 13: pecuniam in pecore, id. 11, 1: argentum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 13.—*Pass.:* ante occupatur animus ab iracundiā, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38; Liv. 22, 15, 6.—Hence, **occŭpātus,** a, um, *P. a., taken up, occupied, employed, busy, engaged* (class.): ut si occupati profuimus aliquid civibus nostris, prosimus etiam otiosi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: in eo, ut, Nep. Alc. 8, 1: tempora, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: qui in patriā delendā occupati et sunt et fuerunt, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: hostibus opere occupatis, Liv. 21, 45, 2: Nep. Hann. 7, 1.—Hence, *married,* occupatae (opp. to vacuae), Quint. Decl. 376.—*Comp.:* comitiorum dilationes occupatiorem me habebant, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 3.—*Sup.:* non dubito, quin occupatissimus fueris, *very much occupied,* Cic. Att. 12, 38, 1; Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 2.

oc-curro (**obc-**), curri, rarely cucurri (Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 88; Phaedr. 3, 7, 2), cursum, 3 (archaic *perf.* occecurri, like memordi, peposci, Aelius Tubero ap. Gell. 7, 9, 11), *v. n., to run up to, run to meet; to go* or *come up to, to go* or *come to meet, to meet* (class.; syn. obvenio). **I.** L i t. **1.** I n g e n.: ilico Occucurri atque interpello, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 88: Caesari venienti, Caes. B. G. 3, 79: obviam alicui, *to go to meet,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 30: amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 135; Suet. Calig. 4.—*Impers.:* occurritur (sc. mihi), Cic. Att. 2, 22, 3.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., *to go against, rush upon, attack* an enemy: duabus Fabianis legionibus occurrit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: armatis, id. ib. 2, 27: telis occurrere, Verg. A. 11, 808: obvius adversoque occurrit, id. ib. 10, 734.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *To come to, meet, fall in with* any thing: quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se aggregabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: tot vatibus, Juv. 1, 18.—**2.** *To go* or *come to* any place. (α) With *dat.:* concilio, Liv 31, 29.—(β) With *ad:* legati ad id concilium occurrerunt, Liv. 31, 29.—(γ) With *in* and *acc.:* in aliam civitatem occurrere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27, § 67.—**3.** Of situation. (α) *To stand* or *lie opposite to:* apud Elegiam occurrit ei (Euphrati) Taurus mons, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84.—(β) *To lie in the way of, meet* as an obstacle: in asperis locis silex saepe impenetrabilis ferro occurrebat, Liv. 36, 25, 4.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To obviate* or *seek to obviate, to meet, resist, oppose, counteract:* omnibus ejus consiliis occurri atque obstiti, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16: illi rationi, id. Fat. 18, 41: malevolentiae hominum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 2.—**2.** *To cure* or *attempt to cure; to relieve, remedy:* venienti occurrite morbo, Pers. 3, 64: exspectationi, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: rei sapientiā occurrere, id. Fam. 4, 5, 6; Nep. Pelop. 1, 1.—**B.** *To meet with words,* i. e. *to answer, reply, object:* ut si diceuti, Quem video? ita occurras, ego, Quint. 1, 5, 36: Venus, Val. Fl. 7, 222.—*Impers. pass.:* occurretur enim, sicut occursum est, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: occurritur autem nobis, et quidem a doctis et

eruditis, etc., id. Off. 2, 2, 6.—**C.** *To offer* or *present itself, suggest itself, appear, occur:* tu occurrebas dignus eo munere, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: nec tamen mihi quicquam occurrit cur, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 21, 49; 1, 22, 51: Atheniensium classis demersae et exercitus deleti occurrebant, Liv. 25, 24, 12; cf.: ea cum universa occurrerent animo, id. 25, 24, 12, § 14: oculis ejus tot paludes occurrerent, Col. 2, 2: oras ad Eurum sequentibus nihil memorabile occurrit, Mel. 3, 9, 3: animo, *presents itself to his mind, occurs to him,* Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 104; cf.: ea quae occurrant, id. ib. 2, 54, 221: una defensio occurrit, quod muneribus tuis obniti non debui, Tac. A. 14, 53: cogitationi, quonam modo, etc., Plin. 29, 1, 1, § 2: neque vos paeon, aut herous ille conturbet: ipsi occurrent orationi, *will present themselves,* Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: haec tenenda sunt oratori: saepe enim occurrunt, *often occur,* id. Or. 32, 115: quodcumque in mentem veniat, aut quodcumque occurrat, id. Fin. 4, 17, 47: ne quid honestum occurreret, Tac. Agr. 2.—With *inf.:* occurrit et aliqua dicere de magicis (herbis), *it seems proper,* Plin. 24, 17, 99, § 156.—**D.** *To reach, attain* (eccl. Lat.): donec occurramus in unitatem fidei, Vulg. Eph. 4, 13: si quo modo occurram ad resurrectionem, id. Phil. 3, 11.

* **occursācŭlum**, i, *n.* [occurso], *that which meets* or *appears to one, an appearance, apparition:* noctium occursacula, *nocturnal apparitions, ghosts,* App. Mag. p. 315, 26.

occursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a running to meet one,* out of respect or for the sake of courting favor; *attention, greeting, officiousness* (class.): facilis est illa occursatio et blanditia popularis, Cic. Planc. 12, 29.—In *plur.:* vestras et vestrorum ordinum occursationes, Cic. Mil. 35, 95.

occursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs up to others* to salute them, or to secure their favor; *an attentive* or *officious person* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 2, 25.

occursātrix, īcis, *f.* [occursator], *she that runs up to one:* artificum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. spintyrnix, p. 333, 1 Müll.

occursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [occurro], *a meeting, a visit* (post-Aug.): a fraternis occursionibus (al. occursibus), Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 2 Grut. (Haase, occursibus); Sid. Ep. 7, 10; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 21.

occursito, āre, *v. freq. n.* [occurso], *to meet* (post-class.): alicui, Sol. 25, 6.

occurso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [occurro], *to run, go,* or *come to meet; to meet* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: alios occursantes interficere, Sall. J. 12, 5: occursare capro . . . caveto, *beware of meeting,* Verg. E. 9, 24: fugientibus, Tac. A. 3, 20.—Of things: occursantes inter se radices, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To rush against* or *upon, to attack, charge; to strive against, oppose:* occursat ocius gladio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: inter invidos, occursantes, factiosos, *opposing,* Sall. J. 85, 3: fortissimus quisque et promptissimus ad occursandum pugnandumque, Gell. 3, 7, 6.—**2.** *To come to* or *towards:* quid tu huc occursas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 27.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be beforehand with, to anticipate:* fortunae, Plin. Pan. 25, 5.—**B.** *To appear before, present one's self to:* numinibus, Plin. Pan. 81, 1.—**2.** Esp., *to appear to the mind; to suggest itself, enter the thoughts, occur to* one; with or without *animo;* also with *acc. of the person:* occursant animo scripta, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 7: occursant verba, id. ib. 2, 3, 2: me occursant multae, meminisse hau possum, *occur to me,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 56.

occursor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a meeter* (late Lat.), Aug. Music. 6, 6.

occursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [occursor], *of* or *belonging to meeting* (post-class.): occursoria potio, *a draught taken before a meal,* App. M. 9, p. 227, 32.

occursus, ūs, *m.* [occurro], *a meeting, falling in with* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: obviam itio, occursatio, etc.): vacuis occursu hominum viis, *in the streets, where they met nobody,* Liv. 5, 41, 5: prohiberi fratrum ejus occursu, Curt. 8, 3, 4; 6, 7, 29; Suet. Tib. 7; id. Ner. 1, 23: occursum alicujus vitare, *to avoid meeting him,* Tac. A. 4, 60: declinare, id. H. 3, 85: in occursum ejus, Vulg. Gen. 14, 17: in occursum tuum, id. Exod. 4, 14.—Of things: rota stipitis occursu fracta ac disjecta, *by coming in contact with a stump,* Ov. M. 15, 522: videbis nocturnam lunae successionem a fraternis occursibus lene remissumque lumen mutuantem, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18, 2 Haase (al. occursionibus): occursum trepidare amici, Juv. 8, 152: gravis occursú, id. 6, 418.—Of the Labyrinth: occursus ac recursus inexplicabiles, *approaches and withdrawals,* Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 85.

ocē, ēs, *f.*, *a kind of little bird, a swallow,* Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 257; v. Sillig. ad h. l. (al. orcen, oten).

Ōcĕănensis, e, v. Oceanus, II. A.

‡ **Ōcĕănĕŏlus**, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, Inscr. Grut. 882, 10.

Ōcĕănītis, ĭdis, v. Oceanus, II. B.

Ōcĕănus, i, *m.* (rarely **Ōcĕănum**, i, *n.*), = Ὠκεανός, *the great sea that encompasses the land, the ocean:* omnis terra parva quaedam insula est, circumfusa illo mari, quod Atlanticum, quod magnum, quem Oceanum appellatis in terris, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: Oceanum rubra obruit aethra, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. p. 418 Vahl.): Oceani ostium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207: Oceani freta, i. e. *the Strait of Gades, Strait of Gibraltar,* id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; cf. id. N. D. 3, 10, 24: quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 34: circumvagus, *circumfluent,* Hor. Epod. 16, 41; cf. circumfusus, Rutil. 1, 56: dissociabilis, Hor. C. 1, 3, 22: beluosus, id. ib. 4, 14, 48: ruber, id. ib. 1, 35, 32.—The form Oceanum, *n.*, is found only in apposition with mare: quam (insulam) mare Oceanum circumluit, Tac. H. 4, 12.—In *acc.:* proximus mare Oceanum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2; cf.: se in nostrum et Oceanum mare extendit, Mel. 2, 6, 2.—In *dat.:* mari Oceano, Amm. 23, 6, 12.—In *abl.:* mari Oceano aut amnibus longinquis saeptum imperium, Tac. A. 1, 9.—(Supposed examples of the adjectival use of Oceanus, as Oceano fluctu and litore, in Juv. 11, 94 and 113 Jan; Oceanas aquas, Ven. Carm. 3, 9, 4; Oceanis aquis, id. ib. 7, 12, 56, are dub.; several edd. read in Juv., Oceani; and in Ven., in the first passage, Oceanus, and in the second, Oceani.)—**2.** Personified, as *a deity, the son of Cœlus and Terra, the husband of Tethys, and the father of the rivers and nymphs,* Cic. Univ. 11; id. N. D. 3, 19, 48; Hyg. Fab. praef.; Cat. 88, 6.—The ancient philosophers regard water as the primary element of all things; hence: Oceanumque patrem rerum, Verg. G. 4, 382.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A large bathing-tub* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 25, 5.—**2.** *A Roman surname,* Mart. 3, 95, 10; 5, 27, 4; 6, 9, 2; Inscr. Murat. 1453.—**II.** Hence, ‡ **A.** **Ōcĕănensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the ocean, situated by the sea-side,* Eckhel. D. N. 8, p. 110.—**B.** **Ōcĕănītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *a daughter of Ocean:* Clioque et Beroe soror, Oceanitides ambae, Verg. G. 4, 341; Hyg. Fab. praef.

Ōcēlis, is, *f.*, = Ὄκηλις, *a city on the Arabian Gulf,* Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104.

Ŏcella, ae, *m.* [ocellus, small-eyed], *a Roman surname,* Cic. Att. 10, 17, 3; 10, 17, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; Suet. Galb. 4; Inscr. Grut. 431, 2.

ŏcellātus, a, um, *adj.* [ocellus], *having little eyes* (ante class. and post-Aug.).—Only as *subst.:* **ŏcellātum**, i, *n.*, *a small stone marked with eyes* or *spots:* altera exorat patrem libram ocellatorum (*like dice*), Varr. ap. Non. 213, 30: ocellatis ludere, Suet. Aug. 83 (also v. l. for oculatae, id. Dom. 8).

Ŏcellīna, ae, *f.* [Ocella], *a female surname:* Livia Ocellina, Suet. Galb. 3.

‡ **ŏcellŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [ocellus], *a little eye,* acc. to Diom. p. 313 P.

ŏcellus, i, *m. dim.* [oculus], *a little eye, eyelet* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: blanda quies furtim victis obrepsit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: ut in ocellis hilaritudo est! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 8: turgiduli, Cat. 3, 17: ebrii, id. 43, 11: irati, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 15: acre malum semper stillantis ocelli, Juv. 6, 109: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, id. 6, 578.—As a term of endearment: ocelle mi! *my little eye! my darling!* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 18: aureus, id. As. 3, 3, 101: jucundissimus meus, Aug. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: cave despuas, ocelle, Cat. 50, 19.—So of things, like our *apple of the eye:* cur ocellos Italiae, villulas meas, non vides? Cic. Att. 16, 6, 2: insularum, Cat. 31, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a bulb* or *knob* on the roots of the reed (called also oculus), Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 20.

Ŏcĕlum, i, *n.*, = Ὄκελον, *a city in Gallia Cisalpina,* now perh. *Usselio,* Caes. B. G. 1, 10.

Ochāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the shores of the Caspian Sea,* Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 47 (Jahn, Orciani).

† **ōchra**, ae, *f.*, = ὤχρα, *ochre, yellow ochre,* a kind of earth that yields a yellow color, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; Cels. 5, 18, 19; Vitr. 7, 7.

Ōchus, i, *m.*, = Ὦχος. **I.** *A river in Bactriana, that empties into the Oxus,* Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49; Curt. 7, 10, 15; Amm. 23, 6, 57.—**II.** *A surname of Artaxerxes III., king of Persia,* Curt. 10, 5, 23.—**III.** *Son of Darius Codomannus,* Curt. 4, 14, 22.

† **ōcĭmŏīdes**, is, *adj.*, = ὠκιμοειδές, *ocimum-like, of the ocimum kind:* carduum silvaticum alii ocimoides vocant, App. Herb. 109.

† **ōcĭmum**, i, *n.*, = ὤκιμον, *basil,* Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119; 20, 12, 48, § 119; Cels. 2, 20; Col. 10, 319; Pers. 4, 21.

† **ōcĭnum** (also **ōcĭmum, ōcȳmum,** and **ōzȳmum**), i, *n.*, = ὤκινον, *an herb which serves for fodder,* perh. *a sort of clover,* Cato, R. R. 54; Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198; 18, 16, 42, § 143.

ōcĭor, ōcius (*sup.* ocissimus), *adj. comp.* [kindr. with Gr. ὠκύς, Sanscr. âcu, from the root ac, sharp; cf.: acer, acutus, ἀκωκή], *swifter, fleeter* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: et ventis, et fulminis ocior alis, Verg. A. 5, 319; 10, 248: ocior cervis, Ocior Euro, Hor. C. 2, 16, 23; 24: aurâ, id. ib. 1, 2, 48; 2, 20, 13: fugit ocior aurâ, Ov. M. 1, 502: verbere, Luc. 1, 230: Tigris ocior remeat, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66: ociore ambitu, id. 2, 8, 6, § 39: ociore spatio, id. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—**II.** Transf., of time, *quicker, sooner, earlier; sup.:* ficorum ocissima senectus, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: pira, *the soonest ripe,* id. 15, 15, 16, § 53: venenum, id. 27, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **ōcĭter;** *comp.* ōcius; *sup.* ocissime (old collat. form **oxime,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.); *quickly, swiftly, speedily* (class. only in the *comp.* and *sup.*; cf.: ocius secundae collationis et deinde tertiae ocissime frequentata sunt, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.). **A.** *Posit.* (ante- and post-class.): ociter serva cives, Enn. ap. Non. 277, 21, acc. to Vahl. ad Enn. Trag. v. 1: profer ociter, App. M. 1, p. 113, 32; p. 125, 8.—**B.** *Comp., more quickly* or *speedily, sooner,* etc.: idque ocius faciet, si, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29: ut ocius ad tuum pervenias, id. Quint. 13, 43: recreantur ocius, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: omnium Versatur urna, serius ocius Sors exitura, *sooner* or *later,* Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: angulus iste feret piper et tus ocius uvâ, *sooner than, rather than,* id. Ep. 1, 14, 23: ocius illud extorquebis, i. e. *more easily,* Juv. 6, 53.—**2.** Sometimes the *comp.* is used in gen. for *quickly, speedily:* sequere hac me ocius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: gladio occursat, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: nemon' oleum fert ocius? *quickly,* Hor. S. 2, 7, 34; Juv. 14, 252; Verg. A. 5, 828: heus Phaedrome, exi, exi, exi, inquam, ocius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 26.—**C.** *Sup., very quickly* or *speedily:* ocissime nos liberi possumus fieri, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.: quam ocissume ad provinciam accedat, *as speedily as possible,* Sall. J. 25, 5: ferre, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 87: sanant ulcera, id. 34, 10, 22, § 100.

oclĭfĕrius, a, um, *adj.* (oculus-ferio), *striking the eyes,* i. e. *thrust into prominence,* Sen. Ep. 4, 4, 3.

Ocnus or **-os**, = Ὄκνος (sloth). **I.** *The founder of the city of Mantua,* Verg. A. 10, 198.—**II.** *An allegorical picture of Socrates the painter, which represented a man twisting a rope, while an ass kept gnawing it apart,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.—Hence, prov., of labor in vain, which never comes to an end, Prop. 4, 3, 21.

* **oc-quinisco** (**obqu-** and **oquin-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [quino, kindr. with κινέω; cf. conquinisco], *to bend down, to stoop,* Pompon. ap. Non. 146, 22 sq. (Com. Rel. v. 126 and 149 Rib.)

1. ŏcrĕa, ae, *f.* [ὄκρις, a prominence], *a greave* or *leggin* (made of mixed metal, and used to protect the legs of foot-soldiers, and also of hunters and country people; it was sometimes worn only on one leg): ocrea, quod opponebatur ob crus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.: ocrem montem confragosum dicebant antiqui. Hinc ocreae dictae inaequaliter tuberatae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 180 Müll.: ocreas et cristas invenere Cares, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200: leves, Verg. A. 7, 634. —The Samnites wore a greave only on the left leg: sinistrum crus ocreâ tectum, Liv. 9, 4 (cf. Sil. 8, 419).—Worn by heavy-armed Romans on the right leg, Veg. Mil. 1, 20.—Worn by hunters; v. ocreatus.—By rustics, Verg. M. 121: ocreas vendente puellâ, i. e. *parting with the attire of a gladiator*, Juv. 6, 258.

2. Ocrĕa, ae, *m., a Roman surname:* C. Luscius Ocrea, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43.

ŏcrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ocrea], *greaved:* in nive Lucanâ dormis ocreatus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 234: crura, Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 27.

Ŏcrēsĭa (Ŏcrĭsĭa), ae, *f., a female slave of Tanaquil, the mother of king Servius Tullius*, Ov. F. 6, 627; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 7, 1.—Form Ocrisia Arn. 5, 18.

Ocrĭcŭlum, i, *n., a city in Umbria*, the mod. *Otricoli*, Liv. 22, 11, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 25, 1; Tac. H. 3, 78.—Hence, **II. Ocrĭcŭlānus** (also **Ocrĭcŏlānus** and **Otrĭcŭlānus**), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Ocriculum, Ocriculan:* Ocriculana villa, Cic. Mil. 24, 64.—The tribus OCRIC., Inscr. Grut. 189, 5; 194, 2; 1031, 4; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 16.—In *plur. subst.:* **Ocrĭcŭlāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Ocriculum, the Ocriculans*, Liv. 9, 41.

† **ocris,** is, *m.*, = ὄκρις [akin to acer, ocior, root ac-], *a broken, rugged, stony mountain* (ante-class.): ocrem antiqui montem confragosum vocabant, ut apud Livium: qui ascendunt altum ocrim; et, celsosque ocrīs arvaque petria; et, namque Taenari celsos ocrīs; et, in Pelio ocri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 181 Müll.

Ŏcrĭsĭa, v. Ocresia.

† **octăchordos (octochordos),** on, *adj.*, = ὀκτάχορδος, *eight-stringed, octachord*, Vitr. 10, 13.

† **octăchōrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀκτάχωρος, *having four sides, quadrangular:* templum, Ambros. ap. Inscr. Grut. 1166, 8.

† **octăēdros,** i, *m.* and *f.*, = ὀκτάεδρος, *eight-sided, octahedron*, Mart. Cap. 6, 233 (as Greek, Kopp. § 722).

† **octăētēris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ὀκταετηρίς, *a period of eight years*, Censor. 18, 4 sq.

octăgōnos, v. octogonos.

† **octămĕter,** tra, trum, *adj.*, = ὀκτάμετρος, *having eight feet, octameter;* in prosody, Mar. Vict. p. 2528 P.

octangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [octo-angulus], *eight-cornered, octangular* (post-class.): octangula sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5.

octans, antis, *m.* [octo], a measuring instrument, *a half quadrant, an octant*, Vitr. 10, 11.

Octānus, i, *m.* [id.], *a soldier of the eighth legion*, Prisc. 1354 P.

octăphŏron, v. octophoron.

† **octas,** ădis, *f.*, = ὀκτάς, *the number eight*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 740.

† **octăsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀκτάσημος, t. t. of the metrical art, *containing eight times*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 985.

† **octă-stȳlos,** on, *adj.*, = ὀκτάστυλος, *having eight columns, octostyle*, Vitr. 3, 2, 1.

† **octă-teuchus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀκτάτευχος, *in eight volumes, octateuch* (late Lat.): primus scripturarum divinarum codex est octateuchus, Cassiod. Inst. Div. 1.

Octāvāni, ōrum, *m.* [octavus], *soldiers of the eighth legion:* Octavanorum colonia, Mel. 2, 5, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.

octāvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the eighth part* (post-class.): vectigal, *a tax of the eighth part*, Cod. Just. 7, 4, 65.—**II.** *Subst.:* **octāvārĭus,** ii, *m., a receiver of this tax:* octavarii vectigal accipiant, Cod. Th. 4, 12, 8; cf. octavus, II. B.

Octāvĭus, i, *m.;* **Octāvĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman gens*, Suet. Aug. 1 sq.; cf. Drumann, History of Rome, vol. iv. p. 218 sq. **1.** C. Octavius, *the father of the emperor Augustus*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—**2.** Cn. Octavius, *the first consul of this* gens, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138.—**3.** M. Octavius Caecina, *a tribune of the people*, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 106.—**4.** Rarely of *the emperor Augustus*, Juv. 8, 242.—**5.** In the *fem.*, Octavia, *the name of the two sisters of the emperor Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 4; 63; Tac. A. 4, 44.—**6.** Octavia was also the name of *the daughter of the emperor Claudius and Messalina*, Suet. Claud. 27; id. Ner. 7.—**7.** Octaviae Porticus, *two halls in Rome*, Vell. 1, 11; 2, 1; Suet. Aug. 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.—Hence, **II. Octāvĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to an Octavius, Octavian:* Octaviano bello, i. e. *in the war of the consul Cn. Octavius with Cinna*, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4: milites, *of M. Octavius, who fought for Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 9.—Esp., *subst.:* **Octāvĭānus,** i, *m., a surname of the emperor Augustus, who was adopted out of the* gens Octavia *into the* gens Julia, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 4; Tac. A. 13, 6; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 79, 1; id. Caes. 1, 2.

octāvus, a, um, *adj.* [octo], *the eighth:* octava pars, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4: legio, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: marmor, *the eighth mile-stone*, Mart. 9, 65, 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **octāva,** ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. hora.) *The eighth hour of the day*, Mart. 4, 8, 5; Juv. 1, 49.—**B.** (Sc. pars.) *The eighth part*, as a tax, Cod. Just. 4, 65, 7; Cod. Th. 4, 12, 6; Ulp. Fragm. 6, 12 (cf. octavarius).—**III.** *Adv.:* **octāvum,** *for the eighth time*, Liv. 6, 36, 7.

octāvus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj., the eighteenth:* pars, Vitr. 3, 3: anno aetatis, Tac. A. 13, 6.

octennis, e, *adj.* [octo-annus], *eight years old* (post-class.): puer, Amm. 18, 6, 10.

octennĭum, ii, *n.* (octo-annus), *a period of eight years:* tertio quoque octennio, *every twenty-four years*, Macr. S. 1, 13, 13.

octĭes or **octĭens,** *adv. num.* [octo], *eight times:* septenos octies anfractus, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: victor, Plin. 7, 28. 29, § 101.

octĭgēsĭmus, a, um, v. octingentesimus.

octingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octingeni], *consisting of eight hundred* (ante-class.): greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11; Prisc. 1355 P.

‡ **octingēni** and **octingentēni,** ae, a, *distr. num. adj.* [octo-centum], *a hundred each*, acc. to Prisc. p. 1353 P.

octingentēsĭmus (*sync.* octigesimus, acc. to Prisc. p. 1353 P.), a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [octingenti], *the eight hundredth:* annus, Cic. Sen. 2, 4.

octingenti, ae, a (*gen. plur.* octingentûm, Liv. 30, 21, 4), *card. num. adj.* [octo-centum], *eight hundred*, Cic. Planc 25, 60: stadia, id. Ac. 2, 25, 81.

octingentĭes or **-tiens,** *adv. num.* [octingenti], *eight hundred times:* sestertium bis mille octingenties, Vop. Tac. 10; Mart. Cap. 6, § 610.

octĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [octo-pes], *eight-footed* (poet.): Cancer, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 150; Ov. F. 1, 313.

octiplĭcātus, v. octuplicatus.

octō, *num. adj.* [Gr. ὀκτώ; Sanscr. ashtan; Goth. ahtau; Germ. acht; Engl. eight], *eight:* milia militum octo, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 556 P. (Ann. v. 336 Vahl.): milia passuum octo, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: centum et octo anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: centuriae, id. ib. 2, 22, 39: decem et octo, Liv. 10, 21, 6: mariti, Juv. 6, 229.

octōăs, ădis, *f.* [octo], = octas, *the number eight* (post-class.), Tert. Praescr. 49.

1. Octōber, bris, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the eighth* (month), *the eighth, October*, originally the eighth month of the Roman year, reckoning from March; usually connected with mensis: mense Octobri, Vell. 2, 56; Suet. Aug. 35; id. Dom. 13 al.: Octobres Idus, Mart. 12, 67, 3: Kalendae, id. 10, 87, 1: October equus appellatur, qui in campo Martio mense Octobri immolatur quot annis Marti, bigarum victricum dexterior, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.—*Subst.:* **Octōber,** bris, *m., October*, Col. 11, 3 al.

‡ **2. October,** *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 564.

octŏchordos, v. octachordos.

octōdĕcim, *card. num. adj.* [octodecem], *eighteen* (mostly post-class. for duodeviginti): tetrachma Attica centum octodecim milia, Liv. 39, 5, 14: cohortes, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 37; Eutr. 1, 1.

Octōdūrus, i, *m., a town of the Veragri, in* Gallia Narbonensis, the modern *Martigny*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1.—Hence, **II. Octōdūrensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Octodurus;* in *plur.:* **Octōdūrenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Octodurus, the Octodurians*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 135.

† **octōgămus,** i, *m.*, = ὀκτώ-γάμος, *that has been married eight times* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Jovin. 1, n. 15.

octōgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octogeni], *containing eighty* (post-Aug.): exheredata ab octogenario patre, *who was a man of eighty, was eighty years old*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2; Vulg. 2 Reg. 19, 35: fistula, *eighty inches broad*, Vitr. 8, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **octōgēnārĭus,** ii, *m., a commander of eighty soldiers*, Inscr. Orell. 3628.

octōgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* octogenûm, Front. Aquaed. 58), *num. distr. adj.* [octo], *eighty each:* data ex praedâ militibus aeris octogeni bini, Liv. 10, 30.—**II.** In gen., *eighty:* fetus, Plin. 9, 51, 75, § 165.

Octogēsa, ae, *f., a city in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Iberus*, near the modern *La Granja*, Caes. B. C. 1, 61.

octōgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [octoginta], *the eightieth:* quartum annum ago et octogesimum, Cic. Sen. 10, 32; 2, 4: solstitia, Juv. 4, 92.

octōgĭes or **-iens,** *num. adv.* [id.], *eighty times:* sestertium centies et octogies, Cic. Pis. 35, 86.

octōginta (octuaginta, Vitr. 10, 17), *num. card. adj.* [octo], *eighty:* qui octoginta regnaverat annos, Cic. Sen. 19, 69.

† **octōgōnŏs (octăgōnŏs),** i, *adj.*, = ὀκτώ-γωνία, *eight-cornered, octagonal:* turris marmorea octogonos, Vitr. 1, 6, 4.—As *subst.:* **octōgōnum,** i, *n., an octagon*, Vitr. 1, 6, 4 al.

octojŭgis, e, *adj.* [octo-jugum], *eight in a team, eight together*, transf., in gen., for *eight:* nunc jam octojuges ad imperia obtinenda ire, i. e. *eight military tribunes*, Liv. 5, 2, 10.—**II.** *Subst., one of the æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 36.

Octolophus, i, *m.*, or **Octolophum,** i, *n., a city in Thessaly*, Liv. 31, 36, 6; 31, 40, 9; 44, 3, 1.

octō-mĭnūtālis, e, *adj., worth eight farthings, eight coppers* (post-class.): libra, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22, 8.

octōnālis, e, *adj.* [octo], *eight* (late Lat.), Adaman Locc. Sanct. 1, 22.

octōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [octoni], *consisting of eight:* numerus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 86 Müll.: versus, *an Iambic verse of eight feet*, Quint. 9, 4, 72; Diom. p. 514 P.: fistula, *the plate for which was eight inches broad*, Front. Aquaed. 28; 42; Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58.

octōni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [octo]. **I.** *Eight each, eight at a time, by eights:* cum alii octonos lapides ecfodiunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 66: partes, Varr. L. L. 9, § 30 Müll.: hujus generis octoni ordines ducti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 8: imperat Bellovacis decem, octona Pictonibus, id. ib. 7, 75, 3: octona milia peditum praetoribus data, Liv. 32, 28.—**II.** In gen., *eight:* octonis iterum natalibus actis, Ov. M. 13, 753: anni, id. ib. 5, 50.—*Sing.:* octonus (late Lat.) numerus, *the number eight*, Hil. prol. in Psa. 14.

octōnus, v. octoni *fin.*

† **octōphŏron (octăph-),** i, *n.*, = ὀκτώφορον, *a litter carried by eight bearers:* hominem portare octophoro, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2; Suet. Calig. 43; Mart. 6, 84, 1.—Apposition: lecticâ octophoro ferebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 6 (2d ed.).

octōsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [octo-syllaba], *having eight syllables, octosyllabic* (post-class.), Mar. Vict. p. 2598 P.

† **octōtŏpi,** ōrum, *m.*, = ὀκτὼ τόποι, in astrology, *eight places in the heavens*, between the four cardinal points, Manil. 2, 968.

‡ **octo-vir,** iri, *m., a member of a council of eight* (usually written VIII VIR), Inscr. Orell. 3658; 3699; 3963; 3966.

octŭāginta, v. octoginta.

octŭplĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [octuplicatus]

making eightfold, a multiplying by eight (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 7, § 796.

* **octŭplĭcātus** or **octĭplĭcātus**, a, um, *Part.* [octuplus], *made eightfold, multiplied by eight, octupled:* octuplicato censu, Liv. 4, 24, 7.

† **octŭplus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀκταπλοῦς, *eightfold, octuple* (class.): pars, Cic. Univ. 7, 20.—*Subst.:* **octŭplum**, i, *n.*, *the eightfold penalty, the octuple:* damnare aliquem octupli, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28: poena octupli, id. ib.: judicium in octuplum, id. ib.

octussis, is, *m.* [octo-as], *eight asses:* Quanti emptae? Parvo. Quanti ergo? Octussibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156; cf. Charis. 58 P.

‡ **ŏcŭlārĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ocularis], *of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye-:* FABER OCVLARIARIVS, *who inserted artificial eyes* (of glass, silver, etc.) *in statues*, Inscr. Grut. 645, 1.

ŏcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [oculus], *of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye-* (post-class.): ocularis medicus, *an eye-doctor, oculist*, Veg. Vet. 2, 17, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ŏcŭlāre**, is, *n.*, *a medicament for the eyes, eye-salve*, Pelag. Vet. 30.—*Adv.:* **ŏcŭlārĭter**, *with the eyes, ocularly* (post-class.): oculariter intueri, Sid. Ep. 7, 14 dub.

ŏcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the eyes, eye-:* CHIRVRGVS, Inscr. Grut. 400, 7: claritas, *of the eyes*, Sol. 24, 9: aegritudo, *a disease of the eyes*, id. 4, 6: ocularius medicus, *an oculist*, Cels. 6, 6, 8.—As *subst.:* **ŏcŭlārĭus**, i, *m.*, *an oculist*, Scrib. Comp. 37.

ŏcŭlāta, ae, *f.* [oculatus], *a kind of fish*, perh. *a lamprey*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149; Cels. 2, 18, 25.

ŏcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [oculus]. **I.** Lit., *furnished with* or *having eyes, seeing* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, *an eye-witness*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8; cf. inspectio, Arn. 2, 48: Clodius male oculatus, *whose sight was bad*, Suet. Rhet. 5: duobus luminibus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 4: aedis patulis oculata fenestris, Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 7, 47.—*Comp.:* oculatior deus, *that has better sight*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 25.—**B.** Transf., *eye-shaped:* oculati circuli, Sol. 17, 8.—**2.** *Ornamented with stars, starred:* palla, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66.—**II.** *That strikes the eye, exposed to view, conspicuous, visible:* ne βαθύτης mea in scribendo sit oculatior (al. occultior), Cic. Att. 4, 6, 3 Orell. *N. cr.:* oculatissimus locus, S. C. ap. Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24: oculatā die vendere, *to sell on a visible pay-day*, i. e. *for cash* (opp. caecā die), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67.

ŏcŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of eyes* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: Argus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 19.—**II.** Transf., *sharp-sighted:* oculeus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124 *fin.*; Mart. Cap. 8, § 810.

(**ŏcŭli-crĕpĭda**, ae, a false read. for collicrepidae, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 14; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

ŏcŭlissĭmus, a, um, *adj.*, a comically formed *sup.*, from oculus, *dearest* (cf. ocellus): oculissime homo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 28: valuistin' oculissimum ostium? id. ib. 1, 1, 17; cf.: oculissimum, carissimum, Plautus: oculissimum ostium amicae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.

ŏcŭlĭtus, *adv.* [oculus], *as one's own eyes*, i. e. *most dearly:* amare, Plaut. ap. Non. 147, 27 sq.; cf.: oculitus quoque dicitur, ut funditus, penitus, quo significatur tam carum esse, quam oculum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.

ŏcŭlo, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To furnish with eyes, make to see* (eccl. Lat.). **A.** Lit.: pullos, Tert. Poen. 12.—**B.** Trop., *to enlighten:* homines in agnitionem veritatis oculare, Tert. Apol. 2: caecos, Cypr. Idol. Van. 7, 6.—**II.** *To make visible* or *conspicuous* (eccl. Lat.): vestem purpurā, Tert. Pud. 8.

ŏcŭlus (sync. oclus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 592 dub.), i, *m.* [kindr. with Sanscr. akshi and aksha, from the root îtsh, videre; Gr. ὄσσομαι, ὄσσε; Goth. augô; Germ. Auge; Engl. eye], *an eye.* **I.** Lit.: quae (natura) primum oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit... sed lubricos oculos fecit et mobiles, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; cf. Cels. 7, 7, 13; Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139 sq.; Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 221: venusti, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: eminentes, *prominent*, id. Vatin. 2, 4: oculi tanquam speculatores, id. N. D. 2, 57, 140: acuti, id. Planc. 27, 69: maligni, Verg. A. 5, 654: minaces, Luc. 2, 26: oculos conicere in aliquem, *to cast* or *fix one's eyes upon*, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: oculos conjecit in hostem, Verg. A. 12, 483: adicere alicui rei, *to cast one's eyes upon, glance at:* ad eorum ne quem oculos adiciat suos, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 24; *to covet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37: adicere ad rem aliquam, id. Agr. 2, 10, 25: de aliquo nusquam deicere, *to never turn one's eyes away from, to regard with fixed attention*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: deicere ab aliquā re, *to turn away*, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: in terram figere, *to fix one's eyes upon the ground*, Tac. H. 4, 72: deicere in terram, *to cast down to*, Quint. 1, 11, 9: demittere, Ov. M. 15, 612: erigere, id. ib. 4, 146: attollere, Verg. A. 4, 688; Ov. M. 2, 448: circumferre, id. ib. 6, 169: premere, Verg. A. 9, 487: deponere, *to fix*, Hor. C. 1, 36, 18: distorquere, id. S. 1, 9, 65: spargere, *to direct hither and thither*, Pers. 5, 33: oculis cernere, *to see with one's own eyes*, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: oculos auferre spectanti, *to blind the eyes of an observer, to cheat him before his eyes*, Liv. 6, 15 *fin.*: ponere sibi aliquid ante oculos, i. e. *to imagine to one's self any thing*, Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53: proponere oculis suis aliquid, id. Sest. 7, 17: esse ante oculos, *to be before one's eyes*, id. Lael. 11, 38: res posita in oculis, and ante oculos, *that lies before one's eyes, is apparent, evident:* de rebus ante oculos positis, id. Ac. 1, 2, 5: omnia sunt enim posita ante oculos, id. de Or. 1, 43, 192: inque meis oculis candida Delos erat, *before my eyes*, Ov. H. 21, 82: vivere in oculis, habitare in oculis, *to live in the sight of, in the presence of, in intercourse with:* in maximā celebritate atque in oculis civium quondam viximus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 3; habitavi in oculis, id. Planc. 27, 66; cf.: in foro palam Syracusis in ore atque in oculis provinciae, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81; Liv. 22, 12; 35, 10; Tac. H. 4, 77: habere in oculis, *to keep in sight, to watch, observe*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 66: in oculis omnium submergi, Curt. 9, 4, 11: se ante oculos suos trucidari sinerent, Liv. 2, 6, 2; 4, 14, 5; Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: ab oculis alicujus abire (ire), *to leave one's presence:* Abin' hinc ab oculis? Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 147; id. Truc. 2, 5, 24; Sen. Ep. 36, 10; cf.: ab oculis recedere, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 11: ab oculis concedere, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: (angues) conspecti repente ex oculis abierunt, *out of sight*, Liv. 25, 16, 2: prodigii species ex oculis elapsa, id. 26, 19, 7: (avem) ablatam ex oculis, Tac. H. 2, 50: facesserent propere ex urbe ab ore atque oculis populi Romani, Liv. 6, 17, 8: sub oculis alicujus, *before a person's eyes, in his presence*, Caes. B. C. 1, 71; Vell. 2, 79, 4: sub oculis domini esse, Col. 9, 5, 2: quos honores sub oculis tuis gessit, Plin. Ep. 10, 11, 2: sub avi oculis necari, Just. 1, 4, 5; Flor. 4, 7, 8: hostes sub oculis erant, Liv. 22, 14, 3; 26, 38, 9: sub oculis Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 35: hunc oculis suis nostrarum numquam quisquam vidit, *with his own eyes*, i. e. *actually, in person*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 10: numquam ante hunc diem meis oculis eam videram, id. Hec. 5, 4, 23: ad oculum, *for display, to be seen:* non ad oculum servientes, Vulg. Eph. 1, 18; id. Col. 3, 22.—As a term of endearment, *the apple of my eye, my darling:* ubi isti sunt quibus vos oculi estis, quibus vitae estis, quibus deliciae? Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 46: bene vale, ocule mi! id. Curc. 1, 3, 47.—Hence, in a double sense: par oculorum in amicitiā M. Antonii triumviri, Suet. Rhet. 5.—The ancients swore by their eyes: si voltis per oculos jurare, nihilo magis facietis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The power of seeing, sight, vision:* ut eum quoque oculum, quo bene videret, amitteret, *lost*, i. e. *became blind*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: oculos perdere, id. Har. Resp. 18, 37: restituere alicui, Suet. Vesp. 7; cf.: oculis usurpare rem, i. e. *see*, Lucr. 1, 301.—**2.** *A luminary*, said of the sun and stars (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mundi oculus, i. e. *the sun*, Ov. M. 4, 228: stellarum oculi, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—**3.** *A spot resembling an eye*, as on a panther's hide, a peacock's tail, etc., Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62: pavonum caudae, id. 13, 15, 30, § 96.—So arch. t. t.: oculus volutae, Vitr. 3, 5.—**4.** Of plants. **a.** *An eye, bud, bourgeon:* oculos imponere, i. e. *to bud, inoculate*, Verg. G. 2, 73: gemmans, Col. 4, 24, 16.—**b.** *A bulb* or *knob* on many roots, on the reed, etc.: harundinis, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 3: seritur harundo bulbo radicis, quem alii oculum vocant, Plin. 17, 20, 33, § 144.—**c.** *A plant, called also* aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A principal ornament:* hi duo illos oculos orae maritimae effoderunt (*Corinth and Carthage*), Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: ex duobus Graeciae oculis, i. e. *Athens and Sparta*, Just. 5, 8, 4.—**B.** *The eye of the soul, the mind's eye:* eloquentiam quam nullis nisi mentis oculis videre possumus, Cic. Or. 29, 101: acrioribus mentis oculis intueri, Col. 3, 8, 1: oculos pascere re aliquā, *to feast one's eyes on any thing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65; cf.: concupiscentia oculorum, Vulg. 1 Joh. 2, 16: fructum oculis (*dat.*) capere ex aliquā re, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: oculi dolent, *the eyes ache*, i. e. *one is afflicted by something seen*, Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 64; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1; cf.: pietas, pater, oculis dolorem prohibet, i. e. *forbids me to take offence*, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 4: in oculis, *in the eye*, i. e. *in view, hoped* or *expected:* frumenti spes, quae in oculis fuerat, utrosque frustrata pariter, Liv. 26, 39, 23: acies et arma in oculis erant, Curt. 3, 6, 3: Philotae supplicium in oculis erat, id. 8, 6, 21: esse in oculis, *to be beloved, esteemed*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: esse in oculis multitudinis, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: ferre, gestare in oculis, *to love, esteem, value:* oderat tum, cum, etc.... jam fert in oculis, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11: rex te ergo in oculis, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11: aequis oculis videre, i. e. *contentedly, with satisfaction* (like aequo animo), Curt. 8, 2, 9: ante oculos, *in mind, in view;* mors ante oculos debet esse, Sen. Ep. 12, 6; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6; also *plain, obvious:* simul est illud ante oculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: sit ante oculos Nero, i. e. *set him before you, consider him*, Tac. H. 1, 16: ante oculos habere, *to keep in mind* (post-class.): habe ante oculos hanc esse terram, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 4: mortalitatem, id. ib. 2, 10, 4; Just. 5, 6, 1; for which (late Lat.) prae oculis: prae oculis habere terrorem futuri judicii, Greg. M. Ep. 2, 48; 3, 27 al.: nec jam fas ullum prae oculis habent, Amm. 30, 4, 18: ob oculos versari, *to be before the mind*, etc.: mors (ei) ob oculos versatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 39; Liv. 28, 19, 14; cf.: usu versatur ante oculos vobis Glaucia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; id. Fin. 2, 22, 75; 5, 1, 3; id. Dom. 55, 141; Liv. 34, 36, 6: ponere aliquid ante oculos, *to call up in mind, imagine*, etc.: eā (translatione) utimur rei ante oculos ponendae causā, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: ora eorum ponite vobis ante oculos, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4: calamitatem Cottae sibi ante oculos ponunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: exsilium Cn. Marci sibi proponunt ante oculos, Liv. 2, 54, 6: conjurationem ante oculos ponere, id. 24, 24, 8: studia eorum vobis ante oculos proponere, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48; rarely: constituere sibi aliquid ante oculos, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; Aug. Serm. 233, 3: ante oculos ponere (proponere), with ellips. of *dat. of person*, Cic. Marc. 2, 5; id. Deiot. 7, 20; id. Phil. 2, 45, 115; 11, 3, 7; id. N. D. 1, 41, 114: nec a re publicā deiciebam oculos, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1.

Ŏcўălē, ēs, *f.*, *one of the Amazons*, Hyg. Fab. 163.

Ŏcўdrŏmē, ēs, *f.*, = ὠκυδρόμη, *Swift-runner*, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Ŏcўdrŏmus, i, *m.*, = ὠκύδρομος, *Swift-runner*, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

ocymum, v. ocinum.

ōcyor, **ōcyssĭmus**, and **ōcўus**, more correctly **ocior**, etc.

Ŏcўpĕtē, ēs, *f.*, = ὠκυπέτη, *Swift-flier*, one of the Harpies, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 209.

Ŏcўpŏtē, ēs, *f.*, = ὠκυπότη, *Swift-flier*, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Ŏcyrrhŏē or **Ŏcўrhŏē**, ēs, *f.*, = Ὠκυρρόη, *a daughter of Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 638.

Ŏcўthŏus, i, *m.*, = ὠκύθοος, *Swift-runner*, one of Actæon's hounds, Hyg. Fab. 181.

ōda, ae, v. ode.

‡ **ōdărĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [odarium], *a teach*

er of singing: MAGISTER ODARIARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 2634.

† **ōdărĭum**, ii, *n.*, = ᾠδάριον, *a song, ode* (post-Aug.). Petr. 53, 11.

† **ōdē** or **ōda**, ae, = ᾠδή, *a song*, esp. *a lyric song, an ode* (post-class. for carmen), Auct. Carm. Philom. 13; 25.

‡ **odefăcit**, dicebant pro olfacit, quae vox a Graeco ὀσμή tracta est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.

Ŏdessos or **Ŏdessus**, i, *f.*, = Ὀδησσός, *a city of Lower Mœsia, on the* Pontus Euxinus, now *Varna*. Mel. 2, 2; Plin. 4, 12, 18, § 45.—Also written **Ŏdyssus (-os)**, Amm. 32, 9.

† **ōdēum**, i, *n.*, = ᾠδεῖον, *a public building designed for musical performances, an odeon*, Vitr. 5, 9; Suet. Dom. 5; cf. Eutr. 7, 24; Tert. Res. Carn. 42; Amm. 16, 10, 14.

ōdi, ōdisse (old form of the *pres.*, odio: osi sunt ab odio, declinasse antiquos testis est C. Gracchus. Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll. From this are formed: odis, Ambros. in Psa. 118, 17; odiant, Arn. in Psa. 37; odiebant, id. Psa. 73; odies, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35; odiet, Hier. Ep. 22, 31; odivi, Vulg. Psa. 118, 104; odientes, id. Deut. 7, 10; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16; odiendi, App. Dogm. Plat. 3 *init.* —*Pass.* oditur, Tert. Apol. 3 *fin.*; Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 8: odiremur, Hier. Ep. 43, 2: oderem and odere, acc. to Charis. p. 228 P.—Collat. form of the *perf.* osus sum, C. Gracch. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.; Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19; Gell. 4, 8; and odivit, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root badh-, strike, thrust; Gr. ὠθέω]. **I.** *To hate* (class.; cf.: detestor, abominor, aversor, abhorreo); constr. with *acc. of the person* or *thing*, with *inf.* or *absol.* (α) With *acc.*: quem omnes oderunt quâ viri quâ mulieres, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 15: uxor ruri est tua, quam dudum dixeras te odisse aeque atque angues, id. Merc. 4, 4, 20 sq.: quid enim odisset Clodium Milo, Cic. Mil. 13, 35: aliquem acerbe et penitus, id. Clu. 61, 171: lucemque odit, Ov. M. 2, 383: vitam, id. ib. 7, 583: scelus est odisse parentem, id. ib. 10, 314: qui hominem odiit, Tert. Anim. 10: semper eos osi sunt, C. Gracch. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.: quas (partes) Pompeius odivit, M. Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 42.—(β) With *inf.*: inimicos semper osa sum obtuerier, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 19: peccare, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 52; cf. id. C. 2, 16, 26.—(γ) *Absol.*: oderint dum metuant, Att. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97 (Trag. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); cf. Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 59: ita amare oportere, ut si aliquando esset osurus, Cic. Lael. 16, 59; id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 43: neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51, 13: furialiter, Ov. F. 3, 637: sic objurgans, quasi oderint, Quint. 2, 2, 7; 7, 2, 37 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to dislike; to be displeased* or *vexed at* any thing: illud rus, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 7: Persicos apparatus, Hor. C. 1, 38, 1: odi cum cera vacat, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 20.—Of subjects not personal: ruta odit hiemem et umorem ac fimum, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156.—Esp.: se odisse, *to be ill at ease, discontented*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 13; Juv. 7, 35.—*Pass.*: oditur ergo in hominibus innocuis etiam nomen innocuum, Tert. Apol. 3: si de mundo non essemus, odiremur a mundo, Hier. Ep. 43, n. 2 (but in class. Lat. the *pass.* of odi is odio esse; v. odium).

‡ **ŏdĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [odium], *hated, hateful*: odiosus, odietas (odiatus), inodiatus, perodiatus, Not. Tir. p. 77.

ŏdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [odi], *that deserves to be hated, hateful, odious* (ante- and post-class.), Poët. ap. Prisc. p. 709 P.: improbitate ita odibilis, ut, etc., Lampr. Heliog. 18; Ambros. Ep. 33, 1: superbia, Vulg. Ecclus. 10, 7: qui procax est, id. ib. 20, 5: vita, id. 2 Macc. 6, 19: Deo, id. Rom. 1, 30.

Ŏdĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὠιδική, *one of the Hours*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

† **ōdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ᾠδικός, *of* or *belonging to song, odic*, in prosody, Mart. Vict. p. 2501 P.

‡ **ŏdĭĕtas**, ātis, v. ‡ odiatus.

ōdīnŏlȳtes, ae, *m.* [ὠδινολύτης, from ὠδίς and λύω], *he who* or *that which alleviates the pangs of childbirth* (epithet of the fish called mora. Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 6).

‡ **ŏdĭo**, v. odi *init.*

ŏdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. odiosus *fin.*

* **ŏdĭōsĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [odiosus], a comically formed word for odiosus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 19.

ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [odium], *hateful, odious, vexatious, offensive, unpleasant, disagreeable, annoying, troublesome, etc.* (class.; syn.: invisus, offensus). **I.** Of persons: odiosus mihi es, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 28: infestum et odiosum esse alicui, id. Truc. 1, 1, 65; Lucr. 4, 1165: senex, Ov. R. Am. 471.—**II.** Of things: dona odiosa ingrataque, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 7: odiosa et inepta amatio, id. Rud. 4, 5, 14: motus odiosiores, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: verbum, id. Or. 8, 25: odiosissima natio, Phaedr. 2, 5, 4: cupidis rerum talium odiosum fortasse et molestum est carere, *it is vexatious, unpleasant*, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; id. Phil. 1, 11, 27.—Hence, *adv.*: **ŏdĭōsē**, *in a hateful manner, odiously, vexatiously*: facere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 139: dicere, Cic. Brut. 82, 284; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 49; Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262.—*Sup.*: odiosissime, Aug. de Dono Persev. 61.

Ŏdītes, ae, *m.* **I.** *The name of a Centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 457.—**II.** *Another proper name*, Ov. M. 5, 97.

1. ŏdĭum, ii, *n.* [odi] (syn.: simultas, inimicitia) **I.** Lit., *hatred, grudge, ill-will, animosity, enmity, aversion*: odium (est) ira inveterata, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 21: in odium alicujus irruere, *to become hated by him, to incur his hatred*, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: non publico modo sed privato etiam odio invisus atque infestus Romanis, Liv. 36, 39, 15.—Odio alicui esse, as *pass.* of odi (cf. odi *fin.*): quod viro esse odio videas, tute tibi odio habeas, *to be hateful, displeasing to*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 2: odi odioque sum Romanis, Liv. 35, 19, 5: quid faceres, si quis docuisset te ut sic odio esses mihi? Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6: pervenire in odium Graeciae, *to incur*, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: omnibus odio venire, *to become hated*, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: odium est mihi cum aliquo, *I am at enmity with him*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 24: esse odio civitati, *to be hateful to*, id. Fam. 12, 10, 3: huic odio nemus est, Ov. M. 2, 438: tibi est odio mea fistula, Verg. E. 8, 33: quo sit in odio status rerum, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 1: esse alicui in odio, *to be hated by*, id. ib. 2, 21, 1: magno odio in aliquem ferri, *to be greatly imbittered against*, Nep. Att. 10, 4; Liv. 41, 23, 11: alicujus subire, *to incur one's hatred*, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 2: gerere adversus aliquem, *to bear*, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68: quaerere, Ov. M. 13, 756; Sall. J. 3, 3: movere, *to excite*, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 43: saturare, *to sate, satisfy*, Cic. Vatin. 3, 6: magnum odium Pompeii suscepistis, *have brought upon yourselves, have incurred*, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: struere, *to cause, raise, excite*, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: concitare, id. Inv. 1, 53, 100: exercere, Ov. M. 9, 275; 5, 245: placare, *to appease*, Cic. Dom. 17, 44: restinguere, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13.—With *obj. gen.*: magnum me cujuspiam rei odium cepit, *I have conceived a great aversion for*, Cic. Phil. 2, 36, 91: suscipere odium erga aliquem, Nep. Dat. 10, 3: odio habere (post-class.), *to hate*, Vulg. Johan. 15, 25 et saep.: odium jejunum, *on an empty stomach*, Juv. 15, 51.—**2.** Of inanim. things: odium raphanis cum vite maximum refugitque juxta satos, *aversion, antipathy*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 187; 2, 103, 106, § 225: quercus et olea tam pertinaci odio dissident, id. 24, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the object of hatred; hence, *an offence, annoyance, disgust*, said of persons or things: optume odio's, *you are an offence to me, I cannot bear you*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 23: deorum odium atque hominum, id. Rud. 2, 2, 13: populi odium, id. Mil. 3, 3, 48: Antonius, insigne odium omnium hominum vel deorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8: omnium populorum, Just. 11, 3, 10: neque agri, neque urbis odium me umquam percipit, *disgust*, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 2.—**B.** As a quality, *offensive conduct* or *language, importunity, insolence, vexatiousness*: cum horas tres fere dixisset, odio et strepitu senatus coactus est aliquando perorare, *by the disgust they expressed*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, *by his tiresome, incessant preaching*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48: cum tuo istoc odio, *with your hateful, perverse conduct*, id. ib. 1, 2, 59; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 4, 40; 5, 2, 71: odio qui posset vincere regem, *in insolence*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 6.

2. ōdīum, ii, *n.*, i. q. odeum, q. v.

ōdo, ōnis, v. 2. udo.

Ŏdŏmantes, um, or **Ŏdŏmanti**, ōrum, *m.*, = Ὀδόμαντες, *a people of Thrace, on the Strymon*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40.—Hence, **II. Ŏdŏmantĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Odomantes*, Liv. 45, 4.

† **ŏdontītis**, idis, *f.*, = ὀδοντῖτις, *a plant good for the toothache, tooth-wort*, Plin. 27, 12, 84, § 108.

† **ŏdontŏtyrannus**, i, *m.*, = ὀδοντοτύραννος (tooth tyrant), *the name of an animal*, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 33.

ŏdor (old form **ŏdos**, like arbos, labos, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35; id. Ps. 3, 2, 52; Sall. J. 44, 4), ōris, *m.* [root od-; Gr. ὄζω, ὄδωδα, ὀδμή; whence oleo, olfacio], *a smell, scent, odor* (class.; cf. fragrantia). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omnis odor ad supera fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: odorem avide trahere naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 3: florum, Cic. Sen. 17, 59.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A pleasant odor, perfume*; concr., *perfumery, essences, spices* (syn. odoramenta).—So mostly in *plur.*: sternite lectos, incendite odores, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 4: incendere odores, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; 2, 5, 56, § 146: croceos odores Tmolus mittit, Verg. G. 1, 56: perfusus liquidis odoribus, *perfumed waters, ointments, balsams*, Hor. C. 1, 5, 2; id. Ep. 2, 1, 269: corpus differtum odoribus conditur, Tac. A. 16, 6.—*Sing.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2: fragrans Assyrio odore domus, Cat. 68, 144: ara Fumat odore, *incense*, Hor. C. 3, 18, 7.—**2.** *A disagreeable smell, a stench, stink* (syn.: nidor, faetor): putidus odor ibi saepe ex sulfure et alumine, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.: cum odos aut pabuli egestas locum mutare subegerat, Sall. J. 44, 4: camera odore foeda, id. C. 55, 4: ingratos odores, Ov. M. 2, 626: gravis, Verg. G. 4, 49: taeter, Caes. B. C. 3, 49; Verg. A. 3, 228: malus, Hor. Epod. 12, 8: intolerabili foeditatis odore, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 127: offensus putrefacti cerebri odore, Suet. Calig. 27 *fin.*: ignis, Vulg. Dan. 3, 94.—**II.** Trop., *a scent, inkling, hint, presentiment, suggestion*: odor suspicionis, Cic. Clu. 27, 73: legum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160: hominum furta odore persequi, id. ib. 2, 4, 24, § 53: res fluit ad interregnum, et est non nullos odor dictaturae, id. Att. 4, 18, 3 B. and K. (al. 4, 16, 11): lucri bonus est odor, Juv. 14, 204; cf.: Christi bonus odor sumus Deo in iis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 2, 15: urbanitatis, *a tincture of politeness*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 161.

ŏdōrābĭlis, e [odoror], *perceptible by smell*, Ambros. Noë, 15, 22.

ŏdōrāmen, inis, *n.* [odoro], *a perfume, spice, balsam* (post-class.), Macr. S. 1 praef.

ŏdōrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *an odoriferous substance, a perfume, spice, balsam* (post-Aug.), Col. 11, 2: pretiosiora, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 29: STATVTA EX HS., etc., Inscr. Orell. 4413: phialae plenae odoramentorum, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 8.

ŏdōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [odor], *of* or *for perfuming* (post-Aug.): odoraria myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 70: MAGISTER, *a vender* or *preparer of spices*, Inscr. Rhein. cl. 11, n. 81; cf.: odorarius, ἀρωματοπώλης, Gloss. Phil.

ŏdōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [odoror]. **I.** Lit., *a smelling, smell* (very rare): qualis est haec aurium delectatio, tales sunt oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.—**II.** Transf., *the smell, the sense of smelling*: odoratio in duas nares a summo artifice divisa est, Lact. Opif. D. 10.

ŏdōrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [odoro], *fragrant, odoriferous* (post-class.): semen, App. Herb. 79.

1. ŏdōrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from odoro.

2. ŏdōrātus, ūs, *m.* [odoror], *a smelling, smell*. **I.** Lit. (class.). eorum jucundus non gustatus solum, sed odoratus etiam, et spectatus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The sense of smell*: nihil necesse est de gustatu et odoratu loqui, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: insecta habent oculos, aliqua et odoratum, Plin. 11, 4, 3, § 10.—**B.** *A smell, scent, odor* which a thing gives out, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 151.

ŏdōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [odor-fero], *bringing* or *spreading odors, fragrant, odoriferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: panacea, Verg. A. 12, 419: flores, Sil. 16, 309.—**B.** *Producing perfumes* or *spices*: gens odorifera, i. e. Persae, Ov. M. 4, 209: Arabia, Plin. 5, 11, 12, § 65.—**II.** Trop., *sweet, flattering, precious*: non habemus ista odorifera, Sen. Ep. 33, 2: fructus sanctae religionis, Ambros. Spirit. Sanct. 2, 5, 40.

ŏdōrĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [odor-facio], *made to emit pleasant odor*, Ambros. Ep. 8, 64.

* **ŏdōrĭsĕquus,** a, um, *adj.* [odor-sequor], *that follows the scent* (of a trail): canes, Liv. Andron. ap. Ter. Metr. p. 2426 P.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 132.

ŏdōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [odor], *to give a smell* or *fragrance to, to perfume* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: oleo, fragro): odorant aëra fumis, Ov. M. 15, 734: mella, Col. 9, 4, 4: caelum sulfure, Avien. Arat. 1430. — Hence, **ŏdōrātus,** a, um, *P. a., that has a smell, that emits an odor;* esp., *sweet-smelling, fragrant:* quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama? Verg. G. 2, 119: cedrus, id. A. 7, 13: pabula, Col. 8, 17, 1: capilli, Hor. C. 3, 20, 14: comae, Ov. A. A. 2, 734: nectare odorato spargit corpus, id. M. 4, 250: odoratis ignibus, id. ib. 15, 574: Indi, *in whose country sweet-smelling spices grow,* Sil. 17, 658: Armenii, Tib. 1, 5, 36: dux, *the prince of the Parthians* or *Assyrians, who border on Arabia,* Prop. 4 (5), 3, 64.—*Comp.:* vina mustis odoratiora, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 35.—*Sup.:* odoratissimi flores, Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 108.

ŏdōror, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to smell at, examine by smelling* (cf. olfacio). **I.** Lit.: pallam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 55.—**B.** Transf., *to smell out, detect by the scent; to scent:* ibo odorans, quasi canis venaticus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113: cibum, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: hominem, Col. 6, 2: vultures sagacius odorantur, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191: bellum, Vulg. Job, 39, 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To aspire to, aim at* a thing, in a contemptuous sense; *to snuff,* as a dog: quos odorari hunc decemviratum suspicamini, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 65.—**B.** *To search out, trace out, investigate:* odorabantur omnia et pervestigabant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31: quid sentiant, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186: quid futurum sit, id. Att. 14, 22, 1: soles enim tu haec festive odorari, id. ib. 4, 14, 2: pecuniam, id. Clu. 30, 82: tu velim ex Fabio odorere, id. Att. 4, 8, 4: sagacius, id. ib. 6, 4, 3: odorandi vias occultas sagax, Amm. 14, 5, 6.—**C.** *To get an inkling* or *smattering of* any thing: odoratus philosophiam, Tac. Or. 19, 3: veritatem leviter, Lact. 7, 1, 11.

ŏdōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *emitting a scent* or *odor, odorous* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for odoratus). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Sweet-smelling, fragrant:* flos, Ov. M. 9, 87: arbor, i. e. myrrha, id. A. A. 1, 287: res, Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll. dub.—*Comp.:* odorius, Plin. 20, 17, 69, § 177.—*Sup.:* nardum Syriacum odorissimum, Isid. 17, 9, 3.—**B.** *Ill-smelling, stinking* (post-class.): lumen odorum Sulfure, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 324. **II.** Transf., *that tracks by the smell, keen-scented:* odora canum vis (= copia odororum canum), *pack of sharp-scented hounds,* Verg. A. 4, 132.

ŏdos, v. odor *init.*

Odrȳsae, ārum, *m.,* = Ὀδρύσαι, *a people of Thrace, on the Hebrus,* now *Rumili,* Liv. 39, 53; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40. — Written **Odrūsae,** Tac. A. 3, 38. — Hence, **II. Odrȳsĭus,** a, um, *adj., Odrysian,* poet. for *Thracian:* rex, Ov. M. 6, 490: tyrannus, i. e. *Tereus,* id. R. Am. 459: dux, i. e. *Rhesus,* id. A. A. 2, 130: domus, i. e. *of Tereus, king of Thrace,* Sen. Thyest. 273: carmen, *of Orpheus,* Val. Fl. 5, 440. — *Subst.:* **Odrȳsĭus,** ii, *m., the Odrysian, Thracian,* i. e. *Orpheus,* Val. Fl. 5, 100. — In *plur.:* **Odrȳsĭi,** ōrum, *m., Odrysians, Thracians,* Ov. P. 1, 8, 15.

ŏdȳnŏlȳtes, v. odinolytes.

Ŏdyssēa, ae, *f.,* = Ὀδύσσεια. **I.** *The Odyssey of Homer,* Ov. Tr. 2, 375.—Gr. *acc.* Odyssian, Varr. Sat. Men. 11, 14; Petr. 29, 4.—**II.** *A poem of Livius Andronicus,* Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Gell. 3, 16, 11.—**Odysseae portus** (Ὀδυσσεία ἄκρα, Ptol.), *a promontory at the southern extremity of Sicily,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 87.

Oea, ae, *f., a town of Africa,* now *Tripolis,* Mela, 1, 7, 5; Sil. 3, 257; App. Mag. 17. —Hence, **II. Oeensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Œa:* civitas Oeensis, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 27; cf. Sil. 3, 257.—*Plur. subst.:* **Oeenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Œa,* Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 38; Tac. H. 4, 50.

Oeăgrus, i, *m.,* = Οἴαγρος, *a king of Thrace, the father of Orpheus,* Ov. Ib. 484; Hyg. Fab. 14. — Hence, **II. Oeăgrĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Οἰάγριος, *Œagrian,* poet. for *Thracian:* Oeagrius Hebrus, Verg. G. 4, 524: Haemus, *where Orpheus was torn in pieces,* Ov. M. 2, 219: dulcius Oeagrios pulsabat pectine nervos, *played on the cithara like Orpheus,* Sil. 4, 463.

Oeanthē, ēs, *f., a city of the Ozolian Locrians,* Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—Called **Oeanthia,** Mela, 2, 3.

Oebălĭa, ae, *f.,* = Οἰβαλία, *another name for Tarentum,* Verg. G. 4, 125; cf. Hor. C. 2, 6, 12; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99.

Oebălus, i, *m.,* = Οἴβαλος, *a king of Sparta, the father of Tyndarus and grandfather of Helen, under whose guidance the Parthenians went to Lower Italy and founded Tarentum,* Hyg. Fab. 78.—**II.** *A king of Caprea, son of Telon,* Verg. A. 7, 734. — Hence, **A. Oebălĭdes,** ae, *m.,* = Οἰβαλίδης, *a male descendant of Œbalus, an Œbalide, Spartan:* Oebalides puer, i. e. *Hyacinthus,* Ov. Ib. 590: Laberis, Oebalide, i. e. Hyacinthe, id. M. 10, 196; Oebalides, i. e. *Pollux,* Val. Fl. 4, 293.—In *plur.:* **Oebălĭdae,** ārum, *m., Castor and Pollux,* Ov. F. 5, 705.—**B. Oebălis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Œbalus, Œbalian, Spartan:* applicor in terras, Oebali nympha, tuas, i. e. *Helen,* Ov. H. 16, 126.—**2.** *Italian, Roman:* Oebalides matres, Ov. F. 3, 230.—**C. Oebălĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Οἰβάλιος. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Œbalus, Œbalian, Spartan:* Oebalii fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux,* Stat. S. 3, 2, 9: alumnus, i. e. *Pollux,* Val. Fl. 1, 422: manus, *of Castor,* id. ib. 6, 220: puer, i. e. *Hyacinthus,* Mart. 14, 173, 2: vulnus, *of Hyacinthus,* Ov. M. 13, 396: paelex, *Helen,* id. R. Am. 458: amores, *of Helen,* Stat. S. 2, 6, 27: magister, *Pollux,* Stat. Th. 6, 822.—**2.** *Sabine,* Ov. F. 1, 260.

Oechălĭa, ae, *f.,* = Οἰχαλία, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *In Eubœa,* Verg. A. 8, 291; Ov. H. 9, 1; Hyg. Fab. 35.—**II.** *In Messenia,* Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15. Hence, **III. Oechălis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = Οἰχαλίς, *a female Œchalian,* Ov. M. 9, 331.

Oecleus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.,* = Οἰκλεύς, *the father of Amphiarāus, and grandfather of Alcmæon,* Hyg. Fab. 128.—Hence, **II. Oeclīdes,** ae, *m.,* = Οἰκλείδης, *the son of Œcleus,* i. e. *Amphiarāus,* Ov. M. 8, 317.

Oeclus, i, *m., the name of a Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 450.

† **oecŏnŏmĭa,** ae, *f.,* = οἰκονομία, *the management of household affairs, domestic economy;* hence, *a proper division, arrangement, economy* (of an oration, a play, etc.; post-Aug.; written as Greek, Cic. Ac. 6, 1, 1; 6, 1, 11): Hermogenes judicium, partitionem, ordinem, quaeque elocutionis sunt, subicit oeconomiae, quae, Graece appellata ex curâ rerum domesticarum et hic per abusionem posita, nomine Latino caret, Quint. 3, 3, 9; 1, 8, 9.

† **oecŏnŏmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = οἰκονομικός. **I.** *Of* or *relating to domestic economy; subst.:* **oecŏnŏmĭcus,** i, *m., a work of Xenophon on domestic economy;* in eo libro, qui Oeconomicus inscribitur, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 87; Gell. 15, 5, 8.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to a proper* (oratorical) *division* or *arrangement; orderly, methodical:* oeconomica totius causae dispositio, Quint. 7, 10, 11.

† **oecŏnŏmus,** i, *m.,* = οἰκονόμος, *a housekeeper, steward, overseer* (post-class. for dispensator rei familiaris; cf. vilicus), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33; Cod. Th. 9, 45, 3; Hier. Ep. 22, 18, § 35.

‡ † **oecūmĕnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = οἰκουμενικός, *of* or *belonging to the whole inhabited world, œcumenical* (post-class.), Eckhel. D. N. t. 3, p. 336; so id. ib. p. 372.

† **oecus,** i, *m.,* = οἶκος, *a room* in a house; *a hall, saloon* (only in Vitr. and Plin.): oeci magni, in quibus matresfamiliarum cum lanificis habent sessiones, Vitr. 6, 10; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184; cf. Becker's Gallus, 2, p. 189 (2d ed.).

Oedĭpus, ŏdis and i (*gen.* Oedip˘dis, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; *acc.* Oedipum, id. Sen. 7, 22; id. Fat. 13, 30; *abl.* Oedip˘de, id. ib. 14, 33; Stat. Th. 7, 513: Oedipo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34; *plur. acc.* Oedipodas, Mart. 9, 26, 10), *m.,* = Οἰδίπους. **I.** *A king of Thebes, the son of Laius and Jocasta.* He unwittingly killed his father; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, and unknowingly married his own mother, who had by him Eteocles, Polyneices, Ismene, and Antigone; when the incest was discovered, he put out his own eyes, and wandered forth to Athens, where a temple was afterwards dedicated to him, Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; 242; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 470; 6, 609; Sen. Oedip.; Cic. Fat. 13, sq.; Varr. Sat. Men. 62, 1.—Prov. for *a solver of enigmas:* isti orationi Oedipo Opus conjectore est, qui Sphingi interpres fuit, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 34: Davus sum, non Oedipus, *I am no Œdipus* (that can solve all riddles), Ter. And. 1, 2, 23.—Hence, **A. Oedĭpŏdes,** ae, *m.,* = Οἰδιπόδης, a collat. form for Oedipus, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 289: impii Oedipodae nuptiales faces, Sen. Herc. Fur. 496; Stat. Th. 1, 48; 163; *abl.* Oedipoda, Sen. Oedip. 942.—**B. Oedĭpŏdīa,** ae, *f.,* = Οἰδιποδία, *a fountain in Bœotia, named after Œdipus,* Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25.—**C. Oedĭpŏdĭŏnĭdes,** ae, *m., the son of Œdipus;* of *Polyneices,* Stat. Th. 1, 313: Oedipodionidae fratres, i. e. *Eteocles and Polyneices,* Aus. Epigr. 139; cf. Stat. Th. 7, 216.—**D. Oedĭpŏdĭŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Οἰδιποδιόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Œdipus, Thebæ,* Ov. M. 15, 429; Luc. 8, 407 (where others read Oedipodionidas, from Oedipodionis, idis, *f.*): ales, i. e. *Sphinx,* Stat. Th. 2, 505: fratres, id. ib. 10, 801.—**II.** Oedipus Coloneus, *the title of a tragedy of Sophocles,* Gr. Οἰδίπους ἐπὶ Κολωνῷ, Cic. Sen. 7, 22; Val. Max. 8, 7, *ext.* 12; *and of a tragedy of Cæsar,* Suet. Caes. 56 *ext.*

Oeensis, e, v. Oea.

† **oenanthē,** ēs, *f.,* = οἰνάνθη. **I.** *The grape of the wild vine,* Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 132. —**II.** *A thorny plant, pimpinella-like dropwort:* Oenanthe pimpinelloides, Linn.; Plin. 21, 24, 95, § 167.—**III.** *A bird, called also* parra, Plin. 10, 29, 45, § 87.—**IV.** *Œnanthe, mother of Ptolemy Epiphanes,* Just. 30, 3, 3.

† **oenanthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = οἰνάνθινος, *made from the grape of the wild vine:* vinum, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 98: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7, § 29: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 5.

oenanthĭum, ii, *n.* (sc. oleum, unguentum), *an ointment made from the grape of the wild vine,* Lampr. Heliog. 23.

1. Oeneus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.,* = Οἰνεύς, *a king of Ætolia* or *Calydon, the husband of Althæa, and father of Meleager, Tydeus, Dejanira, Gorgo,* etc., Ov. M. 8, 281 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 172; Stat. Th. 2, 165; 586; Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—Hence, **A. Oenēis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = Οἰνηΐς, *the daughter of Œneus,* i. e. *Dejanira,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 583.—**B. Oenēĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Οἰνήϊος, *Œnean:* Oeneius heros, i. e. *Tydeus,* Stat. Th. 5, 661.—**C. Oenēus** (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.,* = Οἰνήϊος, *Œnean:* Oeneos per agros, i. e. *of Calydon* or *Ætolia,* Ov. M. 8, 281.—**D. Oenīdes,** ae, *m.,* = Οἰνείδης, *a male descendant of Œneus:* at manus Oenidae variat, i. e. *Meleager,* Ov. M. 8, 414; Val. Fl. 3, 690: et generum Oeniden, Apule Daune, tuum, i. e. *Diomedes, son of Tydeus,* Ov. F. 4, 76; cf. id. M. 14, 512.

2. Oenēus, a, um, v. 1. Oeneus, C.

Oenĭădae, ārum, *m.,* = Οἰνιάδαι, *a people of Acarnania,* Liv. 38, 11; 26, 24 sq.

Oenīdes, ae, v. 1. Oeneus, D.

‡ **oenĭgĕnos,** unigenitos, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.

(**oenŏbrĕches,** = οἰνοβρεχής, a read. for onobrychis, q. v., Plin. 24, 16, 98, § 155.)

† **oenŏcoctus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hybr., from οἶνος-coctus], *stewed in wine* (post-Aug.): vituli, Petr. S. 47; gallus, id. ib. 74: porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (al. oenogaratus).

* **oenŏgărātus,** a, um, *adj.* [oenogarum], *cooked with wine-sauce:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7 (al. oenococtus).

† **oenŏgărum,** i, *n.,* = οἰνόγαρον, *wine-sauce,* Apic. 1, 31.

Oenŏmăus, i, *m.,* = Οἰνόμαος, *a king of Elis and Pisa, the father of Hippodamia, grandfather of Atreus and Thyestes, and father-in-law of Pelops,* Hyg. Fab. 8, 4; 250; Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.); Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; Stat. Th. 1, 274.—**II.** *The title of a tragedy of Attius:* Oeno-

mao tuo nihil utor, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; cf. id. ib. § 7.

† **oenŏ-mĕli,** ītos (**oenŏmĕlum,** Isid. 20, 3, 11), *n.*, = οἰνόμελι, *wine-honey, a kind of mead*, Dig. 33, 6, 9; cf. Pall. 11, 17 *init.*

Oenōnē, ēs, *f.*, = Οἰνώνη. **I.** *A Phrygian nymph, the daughter of Cebren, beloved by Paris, but afterwards deserted by him*, Ov. H. 5; Dict. Cret. 3, 21; Suet. Dom. 10.—**II.** *Another name for the island of Ægina*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57.

‡ **oenŏphŏrium,** ii, *n.*, = οἰνοφόριον, *a wine-basket*, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 90.

† **oenŏ-phŏrum,** i, *n.*, or **-us,** i, *m.*, = οἰνοφόρος, *a wine-holder, wine-basket of unknown shape*, Lucil. ap. Non. 173, 16; Mart. 6, 88; Hor. S. 1, 6, 109; Juv. 6, 426; 7, 11; Pers. 5, 140; Mart. 6, 89; cf. Becker's Gallus, 3, p. 233 (2d ed.).

† **Oenŏ-phŏrus,** i, *f.*, = Οἰνοφόρος, *the wine-carrier*, a female statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

Oenŏpĭa, ae, *f.*, = Οἰνοπία, *another name for the island of Ægina*, Ov. M. 7, 472 and 473 Jahn *N. cr.*—Hence, **II. Oenŏpĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Œnopia, Œnopian:* muri, Ov. M. 7, 490.

Oenŏpĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Οἰνοπίων, *a king of Chios, the father of Merope*, Cic. Arat. 673; Germ. Arat. 656; Avien. Ar. 1182.

Oenŏpĭus, a, um, v. Oenopia, II.

† **oenŏ-pōlĭum,** i, *n.*, = οἰνοπωλεῖον, *a wine-shop, vintry*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 48.

† **oenŏthēra,** ae, *f.*, or **oenŏthēris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = οἰνοθήρα or οἰνοθηρίς (also **ŏnŏthēra, onŏthūris**), *a plant, the juice of which, drunk in wine, produces sleep:* onothera, sive onear, hilaritatem afferens in vino, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111; *acc.* onothurim, id. 24, 17, 102, § 167; 26, 14, 87, § 146.

Oenōtrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Οἰνωτρία. **I.** Lit., *the extreme south-eastern part of Italy*, in the oldest geography of that country (afterwards the territory of the Bruttians and Lucanians): Oenotria dicta est vel a vino optimo, quod in Italiā nascitur, vel ut Varro dicit ab Oenotro rege Sabinorum. Alii Itali fratrem Oenotrum tradunt ex Arcadiā in Italiam venisse cum Pelasgis et eam sibi cognominem fuisse, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 532.—**II.** Transf., poet., *Italy*, in gen., Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 262; so id. ib. 146.—Hence, **A. Oenōtrĭdes,** um, *f.*, *islands near Velia*, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.—**B. Oenōtrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Οἰνώτριος, *Œnotrian;* poet. for *Italian, Roman:* Oenotria tellus, Verg. A. 7, 85: jura, Sil. 1, 2: tecta, id. 13, 713.—**C. Oenōtrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Oenotrius: Oenotri coluere viri, Verg. A. 1, 532: terrae, Sil. 9, 473: orae, id. 8, 221: fines, id. 13, 51.

1. oenus, a, um, an ancient form for unus, q. v.

2. Oenūs, *acc.* -unta, *m.*, *a river in Laconia which flows into the Eurotas*, now the *Kelefina*, Liv 34, 28, 1.

1. Oenūsa, ae, *f.*, *an island near Chios*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137; Mela, 2, 7.

2. Oenūsae, ārum, *f.*, *three islands near Messenia*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

Oeōnae, ārum, *f.*, *fabulous islands in the north of Europe:* in quis ovis avium et avenis incolae vivant, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94.

† **oeōnistĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = οἰωνιστική, *the divination of the augurs, augury* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 894.

† **oestrus,** i, *m.*, = οἶστρος. **I.** Lit., *a gad-fly, horse-fly, breese* (pure Lat. asilus): volitans, cui nomen asilo Romanum est, oestrum Graii vertere vocantes, Verg. G. 3, 148: nascuntur in extremis favis apes grandiores, quae ceteras fugant: oestrus vocatur hoc malum, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 47.—**II.** Transf., *frenzy* of a prophet or poet, *inspiration, enthusiasm* (in post-Aug. poets), Stat. Th. 1, 32; Nemes. Cyneg. 3; Juv. 4, 123; cf.: oestrum furor Graeco vocabulo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.

oesus, an ancient form for usus, q. v.

Oesȳma, ae, *f.*, *a city in Italy*, Liv. 44, 26.

† **oesȳpum,** i, *n.*, = οἴσυπος, *the greasy sweat and dirt of unwashed wool*, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 35; cf. id. 29, 6, 36, § 112; 30, 4, 10, § 28.—Used as a cosmetic by the Roman ladies, Ov. A. A. 3, 213; id. R. Am. 354.

Oeta, ae, or **Oetē,** ēs, *f.*, = Οἴτη, *the mountain range between Thessaly and Ætolia, where Hercules ascended the funeral pile*, now *Katavothron*, Plin. 4, 7, 13, § 28; Liv. 36, 15; Luc. 8, 800; Sen. Herc. Oet. 862; Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Ov. M. 9, 165; 204; 230; id. H. 9, 147; Verg. Cul. 201.—Prov.: tibi deserit Hesperus Oeten, *your wish is gratified*, Verg. E. 8, 30.—Hence, **II. Oetaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Œta:* in monte Oetaeo, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 41: juga, Prop. 1, 13, 24: deus, i. e. *Hercules*, id. 4, 1, 32: robur, Luc. 7, 807; also *absol.* Oetaeus, Ov. Ib. 349.

‡ **oetor,** 3, an old form for utor, q. v.

† **oetum,** i, *n.*, = οἶτον, *an Egyptian plant, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 88.

1. ŏfella, ae, *f. dim.* [offa], *a bite, bit, mouthful, morsel* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Juv. 11, 142; Mart. 10, 48, 15; 14, 221, 1; Prud. στεφ. 10, 383.—**II.** Transf., *a little piece* or *bit*, Ser. Samm. 46, 840.

2. Ofella, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Q. Lucretius Ofella, Cic. Brut. 48, 178; Liv. Ep. 86; 88; Vell. 2, 27, 5.

Ŏfellus, i, *m.*, *a Stoic*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 2.

offa, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a bite, bit, morsel;* esp. *a little ball* or *pellet* made of flour: antiqui offam vocabant abscisum globi formā, ut manu glomeratam pultem, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. poenitam offam, p. 242 Müll.: offam eripere alicui, Enn. ap. Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 84 (Enn. p. 181 Vahl.); Varr. R. R. 3, 5: offam obicit, Verg. A. 6, 420: pultis, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73.—Prov.: inter os et offam, = Engl. *between the cup and the lip*, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 18 (17), 1; cf.: vetus est proverbium inter os et offam, idem significans quod Graecus ille παροιμιώδης versus: Πολλὰ μεταξὺ πέλει κύλικος καὶ χείλεος ἄκρου, Apollin. ap. Gell. l. l. § 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *A piece, lump, mass:* aufer illam offam porcinam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165 Ritschl *N. cr.:* offa porcina cum caudā in cenis puris offa penita vocatur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. penem, p. 230 Müll.: gummi in offas convolutum, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.—**B.** *A swelling*, Juv. 16, 11.—**C.** *A shapeless mass, untimely birth, abortion*, Juv. 2, 33: quantas robusti carminis offas Ingeris? Pers. 5, 5; Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155.

offarcīnātus (obf-), a, um, *Part.* [obfarcino], *stuffed* or *crammed full, loaded* (eccl. Lat.); with *abl.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 24.

‡ **offārius,** a, um, *adj.* [offa], *dealing with morsels:* cocus, *a maker of minced meat* (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

offātim, *adv.* [id.], *in bits, by bits* or *little pieces* (ante- and post-class.): jam hercle ego te hic hac (machaerā) offatim conficiam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 52; Isid. Orig. 20, 2.

offăvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [ob-faveo], *to meet with applause*, Cypr. Ep. 1.

offectio, ōnis, *f.* [officio], *a staining, coloring, dyeing* (post-class.), Arn. 5, 164.

‡ **offectōres** colorum infectores, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.; cf.: infectores qui alienum colorem in lanam coiciunt: offectores, qui proprio colori novum officiunt, id. ib. p. 112 Müll.

1. offectus, a um, *Part.*, from officio.

2. offectus, ūs, *m.* [officio], *a bewitching, a charm* (poet.), Grat. Cyn. 406.

offendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [1. offendo], *a stumbling-block, obstacle, hinderance, cause of offence* (post-Aug.): sunt enim in hac offendicula nonnulla, Plin. Ep. 9, 11, 1; Vulg. 1 Cor. 8, 9; id. Isa. 57, 14; Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 96.

offendĭmentum, v. offendix.

‡ **offendix,** icis, *f.* [ob, and Sanscr. root bandh, to bind; Goth. binda, a tie; cf. Gr. πεῖσμα], *the knot* of a band, or *the band* itself: Titius ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.: offendices dicebant ligaturae nodos, quibus apex retinebatur. Id, cum pervenisset ad mentum, dicebant offendimentum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204: offendices nodi quibus libri signantur, Gloss. Isid.

1. offendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [obfendo], *to hit, thrust, strike*, or *dash against* something (syn.: illido, impingo; class.). **I.** Lit.: offendere caput ad fornicem, Quint. 6, 3, 67: latus vehementer, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: coxam, *to hurt himself in the haunch*, Col. 5, 9, 1: pedem, Auct. B. Hisp. 23; Ov. F. 2, 720: solido, *against something solid*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 78: in scopulis offendit puppis, *strikes on*, Ov. P. 4, 14, 22: in redeundo offenderunt, *ran aground*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: in cornua, Sol. 40: ne quem in cursu capite, aut cubito, aut pectore offendam, aut genu, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2: visco, id. Poen. 2, 37.—**B.** Transf., *to hit upon, light upon* a person or thing, i. e. *to come upon, meet with, find* (syn.: deprehendo, invenio): si te hic offendero, moriere, Enn. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29 (Trag. v. 301 Vahl.); cf. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: haec, cum ego a foro revortar, facite ut offendam parata, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30: paululum si cessassem, Domi non offendissem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 5: si te in plateā offendero hac post umquam, periisti, id. ib. 5, 8, 34; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 31: imparatum te offendam, *will come upon you unawares, will surprise you*, Cic. Fam. 2, 3; eundem bonorum sensum, id. ib. 1, 9, 17: nondum perfectum templum offendere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: omnia aliter ac jusserat offendit, id. Rep. 1, 38, 59.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to suffer damage, receive an injury:* quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat, nusquam incurrat? Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 2: in causis, id. de Or. 2, 74, 301: ad fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 14, 6.—**B.** In partic., *to stumble, blunder, make a mistake, commit a fault; to commit an offence, to be offensive* (syn.: pecco, delinquo): in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36, 98: sin quid offenderit, sibi totum, tibi nihil offenderit, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: offendebant illi quidem apud gravīs et honestos homines, sed populi judiciis florebant, *gave offence to*, id. Sest. 49, 105: se apud plebem offendisse de aerario, id. Att. 10, 4, 8: neque in eo solum offenderat, quod, Nep. Phoc. 2, 2: legi, *to offend against* or *violate the law*, Dig. 22, 1, 1.—Hence (eccl. Lat.), *to offend, commit a sin:* in multis enim offendimus omnes, Vulg. Jac. 3, 2.—Of things, *to be offensive:* cum nihil aliud offenderit, Liv. 2, 2, 2; cf. id. 4, 42, 2.—**C.** *To find fault with, be displeased with, take offence at* any thing: at credo, in Caesarem probatis, in me offenditis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: si in me aliquid offendistis, *have taken any offence at me*, Cic. Mil. 36, 99.—**D.** *To fail* in any thing, i. e. *to have a misfortune, to be unfortunate, meet with ill success:* apud judices offendere, opp. causam iis probare, Cic. Clu. 23, 63: cum multi viri fortes offenderint, id. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131: tamquam M. Atilius primo accessu ad Africam offenderit, i. e. *met with a calamity*, Liv. 28, 43, 17; cf. I. A. supra.—*Impers. pass.:* sin aliquid esset offensum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7; quoties culpā ducis esset offensum, *might have met with a defeat*, Caes. B. C. 3, 72; cf.: nullum ejusmodi casum exspectans, quo . . . in milibus passuum tribus offendi posset, id. B. G. 6, 36 Kraner ad loc.: at si valetudo ejus offendissit, *failed*, Gell. 4, 2, 10.—**E.** *To shock, offend, mortify, vex, displease* one: me exquisisse aliquid, in quo te offenderem, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: tuam existimationem, id. ib. 3, 8, 7: neminem umquam non re, non verbo, non vultu denique offendit, id. Balb. 26, 59: offensus nemo contumeliā, id. Att. 6, 3, 3: ne offendam patrem, id. ib. 6, 3, 9: ut eos splendor offendat, id. Fam. 1, 7, 7: extinctum lumen recens offendit nares, Lucr. 6, 791: offendere tot caligas, tot Milia clavorum, *provoke*, Juv. 16, 24: polypodion offendit stomachum, *disagrees with*, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58: ne colorum claritas aciem oculorum offenderet, id. 35, 10, 36, § 97.—*Pass.*, *to be displeased, feel hurt:* multis rebus meus offendebatur animus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10.—With *inf.:* ut non offendar subripi (ista munera), *so that I am not offended at their being taken from me*, Phaedr. 4, 11, 6: componi aliquid de se, offendebatur, *he took it ill, if*, etc., Suet. Aug. 8, 9 *fin.*—Hence, **offensus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Offensive, odious* (cf.: invisus, odiosus, infensus): miserum atque invidiosum offensumque ordinem senatorium! Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 145: offensum et invisum esse alicui, id. Sest. 58, 125.—As *subst.:* **offensum,** i, *n.*, *the offence:* offensum est quod eorum, qui audiunt, voluntatem laedit, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 92.—**B.** *Offended, displeased, vexed, incensed, imbittered:* offensus et alienatus animus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: aliena et offensa populi voluntas, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 106: offensos mero-

re deos, Ov. H. 21, 48: offensi animi regum, Auct. B. Alex. 32.—*Comp.:* quem cum esse offensiorem arbitrarer, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 2: quem sibi offensiorem sciebat esse, id. Clu. 62, 172; id. Att. 1, 5, 5.

*2. **offendo,** inis, *f.* [1. offendo], *an offence*, Afran. ap. Non. 146, 32 (offendo, offensio, Non.).

offensa, ae, *f.* [1. offendo, like repulsa, from repello], *a striking* or *grating against* any thing. **I.** Lit. (very rare): donec cerussae similis fiat, nulla dentium offensa, *and does not grit against the teeth*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 104: sine offensis fricantium, id. 35, 15, 52, § 184. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Offence, disfavor, displeasure, hatred; enmity:* quin magnâ in offensâ sim apud Pompeium, Cic. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: quod offensae fuerit in istâ cunctatione, te subisse, *to incur hatred*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 2: gravissimam contrahere, *to fall into disgrace*, Suet. Vesp. 4: offensam meruisse, Ov. P. 4, 1, 16: habere, *to cause hatred*, Quint. 9, 2, 72: ne minus gratiae quam offensae mereamur, id. 4, 2, 39: sinceri et sine offensâ in diem Christi, Vulg. Phil. 1, 10.—**2.** *An offending against* or *violating* a law, *an offence, crime* (mostly in jurid. Lat.): offensa edicti, Dig. 3, 1, 6: levis offensae contrahere culpam, Cod. Th. 4, 11, 1: sub quâlibet culpae aut erroris offensâ, ib. 6, 10, 1: offensae veteris reus atque tacendae, Juv. 4, 105.—**B.** *An injury* received, *an offence, affront, wrong* (perh. only since the Aug. per.): gustus, Col. 12, 21, 6: offensas vindicet ense suas, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 40: in offensis exorabilis, Vell. 2, 29, 4: per ejusmodi offensas emetiendum est confragosum hoc iter, Sen. Ep. 18, 4, 2.—**2.** Of a state of injury, *a complaint, inconvenience, indisposition:* sine offensâ corporis animique, Petr. 131: si quid offensae in cenâ sensit, *indisposition*, Cels. 1, 6; Sen. Ep. 7, 1; cf. in *plur.*, id. Tranq. An. 2, 1.

offensăcŭlum, i, *n.* [offenso], *a striking against, a tripping, stumbling* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: crebris offensaculis contusa crura, App. M. 9, p. 221, 3.—**II.** Transf., the object against which one stumbles, *a stumbling-block:* lapis ecce nostro fixus offensaculo est, Prud. Apoth. 45; so, adversarius nostris offensacula pedibus latenter opponit, Lact. Opt. D. 1.

offensātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hitting* or *striking against* any thing (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 221: ut offensatione illâ (hastae) commoneretur (Demosthenes), Quint. 11, 3, 130.—**II.** Trop., *a stumbling, tripping; a slip, blunder:* debemus patienter ferre offensationes memoriae labentis, Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 6.

offensātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who stumbles* or *blunders in speaking*, Quint. 10, 3, 20.

offensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. offendo], *liable to stumble, stumbling* (eccl. Lat.): qui offensibilibus et caducis gressibus per viam mortis incedit (al. offensilibus), Lact. 4, 26, 10.

offensĭlis, v. offensibilis.

offensio, ōnis, *f.* [1. offendo], *a striking against* any thing; *a tripping, stumbling* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pedis offensio, Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; in *plur.:* offensiones pedum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: dentium, Lact. Opif. Dei, 10, 13. —*Absol.:* offensione sonitûs, Vitr. 9, 8, 3.—**B.** Transf., that against which one stumbles, *a stumbling-block:* ut nihil offensionis haberet, Cic. Univ. 6, 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *An offence* given to any one; hence, *disfavor, aversion, disgust, dislike, hatred, discredit, bad reputation*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 9; id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 178 (for which: existimatio offensa nostri ordinis, id. ib. 2, 2, 47, § 117): sapiens praetor offensionem vitat aequalitate decernendi, id. Mur. 20, 41: suscipere invidiam atque offensionem apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: in odium offensionemque populi Romani irruere, id. ib. 1, 12, 35: cadere, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85: offensionem excipere, id. Inv. 1, 21, 30: subire, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 23: adferre, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: offensiones accendere, Tac. A. 2, 57: hoc apud alios offensionem habet, *displeases them*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9. —**B.** *An offence* which one receives; *displeasure, vexation:* habere ad res certas vitiosam offensionem atque fastidium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: mihi majori offensioni sunt quam delectationi possessiunculae meae, *give me more vexation than pleasure*, id. Att. 13, 23, 3.—**2.** *A complaint, indisposition; an accident, misfortune, mishap, failure:* corporum offensiones, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: graves solent offensiones esse ex gravibus morbis, si qua culpa commissa est, id. Fam. 16, 10, 1: habet enim nihil quod in offensione deperdat, i.e. *if he loses his cause*, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 71: offensiones belli, *misfortunes, defeats*, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: offensionum et repulsarum ignominia, i.e. *refusals*, id. Off. 1, 21, 71.—**C.** *That which causes one to offend* or *sin, a stumbling-block* (eccl. Lat.): unusquisque offensiones oculorum suorum abiciat, Vulg. Ezech. 20, 7: nemini dantes ullam offensionem, id. 2 Cor. 6, 3: lapis offensionis, id. 1 Pet. 2, 8 al.

offensiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [offensio, II. B.], *a slight offence, disgust, displeasure; a slight mishap* (class.): si qua offensiuncula facta est animi tui, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 4: in istâ aedilitate offensiuncula accepta, *some slight check*, id. Planc. 21, 51.

offenso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [1. offendo], *to strike* or *dash against* (not in Cic. or Caes.). **I.** Lit.: sponte suâ offensando ut semina rerum, Lucr. 2, 1059; so id. 6, 1053: omnes offensare capita, *dash their heads against the wall*, Liv. 25, 37.—**II.** Trop., *to stumble, trip, falter* in speaking, Quint. 10, 7, 10.—(Offensatus, Quint. 10, 3, 20, is a false reading for offensator, q.v.).

offensor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an offender, injurer* (eccl. Lat.): in gratiam suis cum offensoribus redire, Arn. 7, 216.

1. offensus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. offendo.

2. offensus, ūs, *m.* [1. offendo], *a striking against, a shock* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 2, 223; 4, 359; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39. — **II.** Transf. **a.** *A lighting upon, meeting with:* per offensus armorum, Stat. Th. 12, 283.—**b.** *An offence, vexation, annoyance:* sin vita in offensu est, Lucr. 3, 941.

offĕrentia, ae, *f.* [offero], *a presenting, offering* (eccl. Lat.): causarum, Tert. adv. Marc. 24.

offĕro (obf-), obtŭli, oblātum, *v. a.* [ob-fero], *to bring before; to present, offer; to show, exhibit* (class.; cf. obicio, ostendo). **I.** In gen.: incommode illis fors obtulerat adventum meum, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 10; cf.: opportune te obtulisti mihi obviam, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24; id. Hec. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Att. 3, 10, 2: strictamque aciem venientibus offert, *presents, opposes*, Verg. A. 6, 291: speciem offerre, *to present a false appearance*, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81.—In *pass.:* offerri, mid., *to show one's self, appear; to meet, encounter:* multis in difficillimis rebus praesens auxilium ejus (numinis) oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108: oblata religio est, *a religious scruple struck him*, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: metu oblato, id. ib. 15, 1, 5: lex quaedam videbatur oblata, id. Phil. 1, 2, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To offer, expose; to bring forward, adduce:* ne offeramus nos periculis sine causâ, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so, se morti, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: se ad mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 32: obtulimus nos ad prima pericula, Ov. M. 13, 42: vitam in discrimen, Cic. Sest. 28, 61: moram offerre alicui, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 30: nam tu nunc vides pro tuo caro capite carum offerre me meum caput vilitati, id. Capt. 2, 2, 34: sponte suâ leto caput obvius optulit ipse, Lucr. 3, 1041; cf. Cic. Sull. 30, 84; id. Sest. 1, 1; Liv. 3, 1; 31, 50: criminibus oblatis, *brought forward, adduced*, Cic. Lael. 18, 65.—**B.** *To offer, proffer; to bring, cause, occasion, confer, bestow; to inflict*, etc. (cf. promitto, recipio, infero): foedus, Verg. A. 12, 109: in omnia ultro suam offerens operam, Liv. 40, 23: di tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21: alicui optatissimum beneficium, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: hoc tantum boni, quod vobis ab dis immortalibus oblatum et datum est, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49: datum atque oblatum, id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; 2, 4, 49, § 103: ut nunc hac re mihi opem et auxilium offeras, *bring me aid and assistance, help me*, Lucil. ap. Non. 360, 25: laetitiam, *to procure*, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 18: alicui injuriam, id. ib. 5, 1, 14: vitium virgini, id. ib. 3, 3, 23: stuprum alicui, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: mortem alicui, id. Sest. 21, 48: sibi molestiam atque aerumnam offerre, *to bring, procure, occasion*, Lucil. ap. Non. 360, 23: occasio ad occupandam Asiam oblata, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: seque offert suscepturum, *offers*, Tac. A. 11, 33: rusticus offerebat se intercessurum senatus consulto, id. ib. 16, 26: oblatâ facultate in castra sese receperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 72.—**2.** In eccl. Lat. (*a*) *To offer to God, to consecrate, dedicate*, Prud. Cath. 5, 150; Vulg. Exod. 38, 24; 39, 32.—(*β*) *To offer up, sacrifice*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 2: Domino, Vulg. Gen. 4, 3: pro filio, id. ib. 22, 13: ex scelere, id. Prov. 21, 27: semet ipsum Deo, id. Heb. 9, 14 et saep.

offertor (obf-), ōris, *m.* [offero], *an offerer* (late Lat.), Commod. Instruct. 39.

offertōrium (obf-), ii, *n.* [id.], *a place to which offerings were brought, an offertory* (eccl. Lat.): offertorium tali ex causâ sumpsit vocabulum. Fertum enim dicitur oblatio, quae altari offertur, et sacrificatur a pontificibus, a quo offertorium nominatur, quasi propter fertum, Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

*1. **offĕrŭmenta (obf-),** ae, *f.* [id.], *a present;* comically, of *a stripe, cut:* offerumentas in tergo habere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 48.

‡2. **offĕrŭmenta,** ōrum, *n.* [id.], *offerings:* offerumenta dicebant quae offerebant (sc. dis), Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.

offex, icis, *m.* [officio], *a hinderer:* offex, impeditor, qui officit, Gloss. Isid.

offĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [officium], *of* or *belonging to duty, office,* or *service, official* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* libri officiales, *which treat of duties*, Lact. 6, 11, 9; 6, 18, 15: operae, *official performances*, Dig. 38, 1, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **offĭcĭālis,** is, *m.*, *a magistrate's servant* or *attendant, an official* (for the class. apparitor), App. M. 1, p. 113 *fin.:* praefecti, Dig. 36, 4, 5; Paul. Sent. 5, 12, 6: universi officiales diversorum officiorum, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2952.—**B.** In gen., *a servant, attendant:* aemulationi occurrant necesse est officiales suae, ira, discordia, odium, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 25.

offĭcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [officialis], *a body of attendants* (late Lat.), Inc. Quu. ex Utroq. Test. 101.

offĭcīna, ae, *f.* [contr. from opificina, from opifex; the uncontracted prim. form, **opificina,** is still found in Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 7, and Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 83 *fin.* Mai], *a workshop, manufactory* (class.; cf. fabrica). **I.** Lit.: nec enim quicquam ingenuum potest habere officina, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: instituit officinam Syracusis in regiâ maximam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: armorum, *a manufactory of arms*, Caes. B. C. 1, 34; Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13; Nep. Ages. 3, 2; for which, ferraria, Auct. B. Afr. 20: aerariorum, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: fullonum, id. 35, 11, 40, § 143: pictoris, id. ib.: plastarum, id. 35, 12, 45, § 155: tingentium, id. 9, 38, 62, § 133: tonstrinarum, id. 36, 22, 47, § 165 al.: promercalium vestium, *a shop in which garments are made for sale*, Suet. Gram. 23: cetariorum, *a place where fish are salted*, Col. 8, 17: officina monetae, Liv. 6, 20: dum graves Cyclopum Volcanus ardens urit officinas, Hor. C. 1, 4, 8.—**2.** In partic., in econom. lang. = ornithon, a place where fowls are kept, in order to lay their eggs and hatch their young, *a poultry-house* or *yard*, Col. 8, 3, 4.—**B.** Transf., *a making, formation:* in magnis corporibus facilis officina sequaci materia fuit, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2.—**II.** Trop., *a workshop, manufactory, laboratory:* mathematici, poëtae, musici, medici denique ex hac tamquam omnium artium officinâ profecti sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 3, 7: falsorum commentariorum, et chirographorum officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35: nequitiae, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: dicendi, id. Brut. 8, 32: sapientiae, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: spirandi pulmo, Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: rhetoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57: ex rhetorum officinis, id. Or. 3, 12: domus ejus officina eloquentiae habita est, id. ib. 13, 40: corruptelarum omnis generis, Liv. 39, 11, 6; cf. 39, 8, 7: crudelitatis, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2: humanarum calamitatium, Sen. Contr. 5, 33, 2.

offĭcīnātor, ōris, *m.* [officina], *one who keeps a workshop, a master-workman, an artificer, artist* (post-Aug.), Vitr. 6, 11: noster, App. M. 9, p. 219, 28; Inscr. Orell. 1090: OFFICINATORES ET NVMMVLARI OFFICINARVM ARGENTARIARVM, ib. 3226: OFF. and OFFIC. MONETAE, ib. 3227.

‡ **offĭcīnātrix,** icis, *f.* [officinator], *a*

woman that keeps a workshop, Inscr. Orell. 4257.

offĭcĭo (**obf-**), ēci, ectum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [ob-facio], *to come in the way of, to hinder, oppose, thwart, obstruct* (class.; syn. obsto). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.*: nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole: offecerat videlicet apricanti, *hindered him from sunning himself, stood before him so as to intercept the sunshine*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: luminibus, *to obstruct one's light*: jus vel altius tollendi aedes aut non tollendi, ne luminibus vicini officiatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 31; Dig. 8, 2, 2; 10; 23; 39, 1, 5 et saep.—So, in a fig.: nec mentis quasi luminibus officit altitudo fortunae et gloriae, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: demoliri ea, quorum altitudo officeret auspiciis, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: ipsa umbra terrae soli officiens noctem efficit, *intervening before*, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: cum alii in angustiis ipsi sibi properantes officerent, Sall. J. 58, 6: hostium itineri, id. ib. 52, 6: prospectui, Auct. B. Afr. 52.—(β) *Act.* (only ante- and post-class.): quapropter simul inter se retrahuntur et extra Officiuntur, *are impeded*, Lucr. 2, 156; 4, 763; 5, 776 (iter, Auct. B. Afr. 61, is prob. a gloss).—**II.** Trop., *to stand in the way of, to oppose, obstruct, to be detrimental* or *hurtful to, to hurt* (cf.: obsisto, adversor, noceo): promitto tibi non offerturum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 97: cur te mihi offers, ac meis commodis, officio simulato, officis et obstas? Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112; cf. id. ib. 2, 6: consiliis alicujus, Sall. C. 27, 4: timor animi auribus officit, id. ib. 58, 2: nomini, i. e. famae, Liv. praef. 1: officiunt laetis frugibus herbae, *hurt by shutting off light and moisture*, Verg. G. 1, 69: lactucae officiunt claritati oculorum, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68.—With *quominus*: nec vero Isocrati, quominus haberetur summus orator, offecit, quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 6.

Offĭcĭōsa, ae, *f.* [officiosus], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Malvas. Marm. Fels. p. 57.

offĭcĭōsē, *adv.*, v. officiosus *fin.*

offĭcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [officiosus], *obligingness, complaisance, readiness to serve* (post-class.), Sid. Carm. 23, 478.

offĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [officium]. **I.** *Full of courteousness* or *complaisance, obliging, ready to serve* (esp. towards one's superiors; class.; syn. studiosus): homo, Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 2: amicitia, id. Planc. 19, 46: sedulitas, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8: voluntas, Ov. P. 3, 2, 17.—*Comp.*: estne quisquam, qui tibi officiosior, liberaliorque videatur? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18; id. Att. 13, 45, 3.—*Sup.*: officiosissima natio candidatorum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55; for which with *summe*: homines Lampsaceni summe in omnes cives Romanos officiosi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63.—**II.** *Dutiful, in accordance with duty*: dolor, Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 70: labores, id. Mil. 5, 12: pietas, Sen. Ep. 99, 18.—**B.** *Subst.*: **offĭcĭōsus,** i, *m.*, *an official* or *attendant* at a bath, Petr. 92.—Hence, *adv.*: **offĭcĭōsē,** *courteously, obligingly* (class.): officiose et amice factum, Cic. Lael. 20, 81: aliquid facere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 247 P.: scribere, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1.—*Comp.*: gratum etiam Pilia (fecit), sed illa officiosius, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 1, 22.—*Sup.*: officiosissime venit ad me, Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32) *init.*

offĭcĭperda, ae, *m.*, and **offĭcĭperdus,** i, *m.* [officium-perdo]. **I.** *One who makes an ill use of the favors of others*, Cato, Distich. 3, 87.—**II.** *One who throws away his labor, is not rewarded*: officiperdi, qui sui laboris non habent remunerationem, Gloss. Isid.

offĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [for opificium, opus and facio], qs. that which one does for another, *a service*, whether of free will or of (external or moral) necessity (class.; cf.: studium, beneficium, meritum, munus). **I.** *A voluntary service, a kindness, favor, courtesy*, rendered to one whose claim to it is recognized; while beneficium is a service rendered where there is no claim: officium esse filii, uxoris, earum personarum, quas necessitudo suscitat et ferre opem jubet, Sen. Ben. 3, 18, 1. **A.** In gen.: altera sententia est, quae definit amicitiam paribus officiis ac voluntatibus, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id. ib. 20, 71: nihil est vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. ib. 14, 49: filicem cum officio vicini decidere, *so as to do him a service*, Col. 2, 14, 6: summo officio praeditus homo, *exceedingly obliging*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 135.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A ceremonial observance, ceremony, attendance* (on a festive or solemn occasion; mostly post-Aug.): officio togae virilis interfui, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 2: sine solenni officio, Suet. Claud. 2: per sollenne nuptiarum celeberrimo officio deductum ad se, id. Ner. 28; cf. id. Claud. 26: ad officium venire, id. Calig. 25: relicto statim novorum consulum officio, id. Caes. 50: in officio salutationis, id. Aug. 27: vitans praeter navigantium officia, id. Tib. 12: officia prosequentium, id. Caes. 71: quod supremis in matrem officiis defuisset, *at the payment of the last offices, at the funeral*, Tac. A. 5, 2: officium cras Primo sole mihi peragendum in valle Quirini, *a ceremonial visit*, Juv. 2, 133 sq.; 3, 239.—**2.** In mal. part., *compliance, favor*, Prop. 3, 15, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 46; 3, 7, 24; cf. virile, Theod. Prisc. 2, 11: puerile, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5; Petr. 140.—**II.** In gen., *an obligatory service, an obligation, duty, function, part, office* (so most freq. in prose and poetry of all periods): nulla vitae pars neque publicis neque privatis neque forensibus neque domesticis in rebus, neque si tecum agas quid, neque, si cum altero contrahas, vacare officio potest: in eoque et colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in neglegendo turpitudo, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 2, 4 sq.: perfectum officium rectum opinor vocemus, quod Graeci κατόρθωμα: hoc autem commune καθῆκον vocant, id. ib. 1, 3, 8; an id doles, quia illi suum officium non colunt, quom tu tuum facis? Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 34; id. ib. 1, 1, 39; id. Pers. 4, 4, 66: meminisse officium suum, *to remember one's duty*, id. Trin. 3, 2, 71.—Also, subject., *a sense of duty*: si quis aegre ferat nihil in se esse virtutis, nihil officii, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: quicquid in eum judicii officiique contuleris, id. Fam. 10, 1 *fin.*: intellegere, utrum apud eos pudor atque officium an timor valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 14: suum facere, *to do one's duty*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 44: omnibus officiis amicitiae servatis, *observe all the obligations of friendship*, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: exsequi, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: fungi officio, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3: satisfacere officio, *to perform*, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47: officium suum deserere, *to disregard one's duty, not perform it*, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: discedere ab officio, id. ib. 1, 10, 32: deesse officio suo, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1: officii duxit, *considered it his duty*, Suet. Tib. 11.—Of animals: canes funguntur officiis luporum, *act the part of*, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 46.—Of things: neque pes neque mens satis suum officium facit, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 3: officium corporis, *the function* or *property of a body*, Lucr. 1, 336 and 362.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Lit., *an official duty, a service, employment, business* (class.): toti officio maritimo M. Bibulus praepositus cuncta administrabat, *naval service*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5 *fin.*; 3, 8: celeriter equitatus ad cotidianum itineris officium revertitur, id. ib. 1, 80: confecto legationis officio, id. ib. 3, 103: destringor officio, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 1: officium (scribae), Nep. Eum. 1, 5.—**2.** Transf., *an office, appointment* (post-Aug.). **a.** Laboriosissimum et maximum, *office*, Plin. Pan. 91: nova officia excogitavit, Suet. Aug. 37; cf.: novum officium instituit a voluptatibus, id. Tib. 42: obligationes, quae non propriis viribus consistunt, neque officio judicis, neque praetoris imperio neque legis potestate confirmantur, Dig. 44, 7, 27: qui ex officio pro aliis interveniunt, *by virtue of their office*, ib. 21, 1, 31, § 14: ministerii, Vulg. Exod. 28, 35: sacerdotum, id. Num. 7, 8.—**b.** Transf., in concr. (α) *The officials* or *attendants on a magistrate* = officialium corpus (post-class.): sub praetextu adventus officiorum vel militum, Dig. 1, 18, 6; 21, 2, 74: deponere aliquid apud officium, ib. 2, 4, 17: officia palatina, *officers at the imperial court*, Treb. Poll. Gall. 17, 8.—(β) *An office* or *court* of a magistrate: ipse me Regulus convenit in praetoris officio, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 11.

offīgo (**obf-**), xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* [ob-figo], *to drive in, fix in, fasten* (ante- and post-class.): furcas circum offigito, Cato, R. R. 48, 2; Lex Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 1: ita densos offigunt implicantque ramos, Liv. 33, 5, 10 Drak. *N. cr.*: in crucem currere ... ut offigantur bis pedes, bis bracchia, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 13: manum alicujus ad ostii tabulam grandi clavo, App. M. 4, p. 147, 3.

Offĭlĭus (**Ofil-**), ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.*—Esp.: A. Offilius, *a celebrated lawyer, a friend and at one time a creditor of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 7, 21; 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 13, 37, 4; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 44.

offirmātē (**obf-**), *adv.*, v. offirmo, *P. a. fin.*

offirmātus (**obf-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from offirmo.

offirmo (**obf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [ob-firmo], *to render firm, durable*, or *steadfast* (class. only in the *P. a.*). **I.** Lit.: pertica, quâ stabuli fores offirmari solebant, arrepta, *to fasten, bolt*, App. M. 7, p. 200: corium, id. ib.—**II.** Trop., *to hold fast to, persevere in*: certum offirmare est viam me, quam decrevi persequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: se, *to persist, be obstinate*, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: vir impius procaciter obfirmat vultum suum, Vulg. Prov. 21, 29: faciem, id. Ezek. 4, 3: spiritus, id. Dan. 5, 20.—So without se, *neutr.*: censen' posse me offirmare? Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11.—With *inf.*: offirmastin' occultare, quo te immittas, pessume? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 40.—Hence, **offirmātus** (**obf-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *firm, resolute, obstinate*: animus fortis atque offirmatus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15: satin offirmatum quod mihi erat, id me exorat, *settled, resolved on*, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 83.—*Comp.*: mihi videtur illius voluntas obstinatior et in hâc iracundiâ offirmatior, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1.—*Adv.*: **offirmātē** (**obf-**), *firmly, stubbornly* (post-Aug.): offirmate resistere, Suet. Tib. 25.

offla, v. offula.

* **offlecto** (**obfl-**), ĕre, *v. a.* [ob-flecto], *to turn about*: navem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 74.

offōco (**obf-**; collat. form **offūco**; v. in the foll.), āre, *v. a.* [ob-faux], *to strangle, choke, suffocate* (post-class.): cum offocandas invicem fauces praebuissent (al. effocandas), Flor. 2, 11, 6; Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 3: quicumque fluctus ejus offocant, Tert. Idol. 24: offucare aquam in fauces ad sorbendum dare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.

offrēnātus (**obfr-**), a, um, *Part.* [ob-freno], *bridled*; only trop., *curbed, tamed* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 96: Cerberus, App. M. 6, p. 181, 8; id. Mag. p. 323, 26.

offringo (**obfr-**), ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ob-frango], t. t. of agriculture, i. q. iterare, *to plough a second time; to cross-plough*: terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt, *to cross-plough*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29; id. ib. 32: glaebas, Col. 2, 11, 3; cf.: offringi terra dicitur, cum iterum transverso sulco aratur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 199 Müll.

offūcĭa, ae, *f.* [ob-fucus], *a paint, wash* for the face (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: pigmentum ullum, neque cerussam Melinumve neque aliam ullam offuciam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 107.—**II.** Trop., *a trick, delusion*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: id praestigiarum atque offuciarum genus, *delusions*, Gell. 14, 1, 2.

‡ **offūco,** v. offoco.

‡ **offudas,** fallacias, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll. (al. offucias; v. offucia).

offŭla (sync. **offla**), ae, *f. dim.* [offa], *a little bit, a small piece* (peculiar to the vulg. lang.; cf. Suet. Claud. 40): offula dicta, ut offa minima e suere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.: offulam cum duabus costis, id. R. R. 2, 4, 11: carnis, spisse componuntur, Col. 12, 53, 4: polentae caseatae, App. M. 1, p. 103, 34: panis, Veg. Vet. 4, 18; cf. Fall. 1, 29, 4.—Prov.: quis potest sine offulâ vivere? Claud. ap. Suet. Claud. 40.—Transf., as a term of abuse applied to a bad slave: quid faciat crucis offla, corvorum cibaria? *this gallows-bird*, Petr. 58.

offulcĭo (**obf-**) (si), tum, 4, *v. a.* [ob-fulcio], *to stop up* (Appul.): vulnus spongiâ offulciens, App. M. 1, p. 108, 17: multis laciniis offulto vulnere, id. ib. 4, p. 147, 14.

offulgĕo (**obf-**), si, 2, *v. n.* [ob-fulgeo], *to shine against* or *upon; to appear* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: continuo nova lux oculis offulsit, Verg. A. 9, 110: dextrum offulsit conatibus omen, Sil. 13, 114: species mei amici, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 9, 7.—**II.** Trop.: lucrum, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 12, 4: ortus imperii nostri, Cod. Theod. 2, 8, 25.

offultus, a, um, *Part.*, from offulcio.

offundo (**obf-**), fūdi, ūsum, 3, *v. a.* [ob

undo]. **I.** *To pour before* or *around ; to pour out, pour down* (class.). **A.** Lit.: cibum (avibus), Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64; id. Trin. 4, 3, 84.—**2.** Transf., mid., *to pour itself out ; to spread, extend :* ut piscibus aqua, nobis aër crassus offunditur, i. e. *surrounds us*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81: rubor gravissimis quoque viris offunditur, Sen. Ep. 11, 3: cum ignis oculorum cum eo igne, qui est ob os offusus, se confudit, Cic. Univ. 14: asinus offunditur, *tumbles down*, App. M. p. 144, 23.—**B.** Trop., *to pour* or *spread out* any thing over a person or thing: quasi noctem quandam rebus offundere, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6: haec indoctorum animis offusa caligo est, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 6: tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: omnium rerum terrorem oculis et auribus, Liv. 28, 29: caliginem oculis, id. 26, 45: pavorem incompositis, id. 10, 5: errorem alicui, *to cause*, id. 34, 6: quibus tenebris est offusa hominis cogitatio, Lact. de Ira, 1, 5; id. Inst. 7, 24, 7.—**II.** *To spread over*, i. e. *to cover* a thing with something. **A.** Lit.: ut obscuratur et offunditur luce solis lumen lucernae, *eclipsed*, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: oculi clarissimâ in luce tenebris offusi, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6.—**B.** Trop.: offusus pavore, *overcome*, Tac. A. 11, 31: Marcellorum meum pectus memoria obfudit, *has filled*, Cic. Marcell. 4, 10 dub.: non existimare se tantis tenebris offusam esse rem publicam, Val. Max. 3, 8, 3; 2, 7, 6.

offuscātĭo (obf-), ōnis, *f.* [offusco]. *a darkening, obscuring ;* only trop., *a vilifying, degrading* (eccl. Lat.): deorum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10; id. Res Carn. 43; Vulg. Ecclus. 41, 24.

offusco (obf-), āre, *v. a.* [ob-fusco], *to darken, obscure ;* only trop., *to vilify, degrade* (eccl. Lat.): justitiam, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12: aliquem, id. Spect. 22: quoniam offuscata sum, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 2, § 9.

offūsus (obf-), a, um, *Part.*, from offundo.

Ofilĭus, v. Offilius.

† **ogdŏas**, ădis, *f.*, = ὀγδοάς. **I.** In gen., *the number eight* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 36, n. 9.—**II.** In partic., *one of the æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Val. 7 and 20; id. Anim. 37.

oggannĭo (obg-), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* [ob-gannio], *to yelp, snarl,* or *growl at* (ante- and post-class.): ogganniunt, Enn. ap. Non. 147, 11: quin centies eadem imperem atque ogganniam, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 16: habet haec se quod, dum vivat, usque ad aurem ogganiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 41: aliquid in aurem alicujus, App. M. 2, p. 115, 16.

oggĕro (obg-), ĕre, *v. a.* [ob-gero], *to proffer, bring, give* (Plautin.): (amor) amarum ad satietatem oggerit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72: osculum alicui, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8; id. Ps. 3, 2, 23.

Oglasa, ae, *f.*, *an island near Corsica*, now *Monte Christo*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.

Ogulnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, Liv. 10, 6; 27, 3.

Ōgȳges, is, **Ōgȳgus**, i, and **Ōgȳgĭus**, ii, *m.*, = Ὠγύγης, Ὤγυγος, Ὠγύγιος, *the mythic founder and king of Thebes, in Bœotia, in whose reign a great deluge is said to have occurred :* oppidum Thebae, quod rex Ogyges aedificarit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: ante cataclysmon Ogygi, id. ib. § 3: hoc factum Ogyge rege dicebant, Varr. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8.—Form Ogygus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 179 Müll.—Form Ogygius, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 8.—Hence, **A. Ōgȳgĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the descendants of Ogyges*, poet. for *the Thebans*, Stat. Th. 2, 586.—**B. Ōgȳgĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὠγύγιος, *Ogygian*, poet. for *Theban :* deus, i. e. *Bacchus, who was especially honored at Thebes*, Ov. H. 10, 48; also, Lyaeus, Luc. 1, 675: populus, *the Thebans*, Sen. Oedip. 589: chelys, i. e. *of Amphion, king of Thebes*, Sid. Carm. 16, 3: Ogygia moenia, i. e. Thebae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 178 Müll.

Ōgȳgĭa, ae, *f.* **1.** *One of the seven daughters of Amphion and Niobe*, Hyg. Fab. 69.—**2.** *A gate at Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 69.—**3.** *An island near Italy, in which Calypso was said to have dwelt*, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96.

Ōgȳgĭdae, ārum, v. Ogyges, A.

Ōgȳgĭus, a, um, v. Ogyges, B.

oh, *interj.*, an expression for the most various emotions of the mind—for surprise, both joyful and painful; for great pleasure or sorrow; for earnest wishing, admiration, aversion, etc.—*oh ! O ! ah !* oh, tibi ego ut credam, furcifer? Ter. And. 3, 5, 12: oh, iniquus es, id. Heaut. 5, 3, 8: oh perii! Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19: oh, probus homo sum, id. Most. 1, 3, 86.—Repeated, oh, oh, oh, as an exclamation of lamentation, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 6: oh, oh, as an exclamation of exultation, id. Most. 1, 4, 12 (al. oh, al. ohoho).

ŏhē, *interj.*, *ho ! holloa ! soho ! ho there !* ohe, inquam, si quid audis, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 4: ohe, Jam satis est, id. Stich. 5, 4, 52; Hor. S. 1, 5, 12; id. ib. 2, 5, 96; so Mart. 4, 91, 1 and 9.

ŏho, *interj.*, an exclamation of surprise or joy, *oho ! aha !* oho, amabo, quid illuc non properas? Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 51; id. Ps. 4, 2, 32 (dub. in both passages; al. ohe).

ohoho, v. oh.

oi, *interj.*, an exclamation of complaint, of one weeping: *Ph.* I intro nunc jam. *Do.* Oi! ei! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47: oi! hui! id. Phorm, 4, 3, 58.

oica, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176; Isid. Orig. 16, 12, 1.

oiei, *interj.*, *a cry of lamentation*, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 47; id. Phorm. 4, 3. 58.

Ŏīleus (trisyl.), ĕi (ēi) and ĕŏs, *m.*, = Ὀϊλεύς. **I.** *A king of Locris, father of the Ajax who violated Cassandra, and who was called, from his parentage*, Ajax Oilei (to distinguish him from Ajax Telamonius), Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71: nec mihi Oilei proferatur Ajax, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 12: unius ab noxam et furias Ajacis Oilei, Verg. A. 1, 41; in the form Oileos, Ov. M. 12, 622: multos, inquit Antonius, possum tuos Ajaces Oileos nominare, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265.—Transf., *Ajax :* fulmine et ponto moriens Oileus, Sen. Med. 662.—**B.** Hence, **1. Ŏīlēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Oilean :* Ajax, i. e. *the son of Oileus*, Hyg. Fab. 81; Dict. Cret. 1, 17.—**2. Ŏīlĭădes**, ae, *m.*, = Ὀϊλιάδης, *the son of Oileus*, i. e. *Ajax* (al. Oilides), Sil. 14, 479.—**3. Ŏīlīdes**, ae, *m.:* victor Oilide, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 117 (dub.; Müll. Oiliade).—**II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14.

oinos, a, um, an archaic orthog. for unus, q. v.

‡ **oinuorsei**, for universi, q. v.

ŏlax, ācis, *adj.* [oleo], *smelling, having a smell, odorous* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 82.

Olbĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ὀλβία, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city in Pamphylia*, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96.—**II.** *A city in Bithynia, afterwards called* Nicaea, now *Izmid*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—Hence, **B. Olbĭānus**, a, um, *adj.:* sinus, now *Golfo d'Izmid*, Mela, 1, 19, 4.—**III.** *A city in* Gallia Narbonensis, Mela, 2, 5.—**IV.** *A city in Sardinia*, now *Terranova*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 7; 2, 8, 1; Flor. 2, 2, 6; Val. Max. 5, 1, 2.—Hence, **Olbĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Olbia, Olbian :* epistula, *from Olbia*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 7: ager, *the territory of Olbia*, Liv. 27, 6.

Olbĭŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, *a city in Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.—Hence, **Olbĭŏpŏlīta**, ae, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Olbiopolis* or *Olbia, in Sarmatia ;* only *plur. subst.*, *the inhabitants of that place*, Capitol. Anton. 9.

(**olca**, a false reading in Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176; v. oica.)

* **Olcădes**, um, *m.*, *a people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *beyond the Ebro*, Liv. 21, 5.

Olcinĭātes, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Olcinium, a seaport in Illyricum*, the modern *Dulcigno :* immunes fore Olciniatas, Liv. 45, 26, 2.

† **ŏlĕa**, ae (*dat. plur.* oleabus, Gell. ap. Charis. 1, 40), = ἐλαία. **I.** Lit., *an olive, olive-berry :* olea ab elaea, Varr. L. L. 5, § 108 Müll.: oleas caducas, et albas condire, Cato, R. R. 58: oleam cogere, legere, stringere, verberare, id. ib. 144; cf. Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12; Verg. G. 2, 302 al.—**II.** Transf., *an olive-tree*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9: agricola cum florem oleae videt, bacam quoque se visurum putat, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16; so id. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Quint. 8, 6, 48; 8, 3, 8; 10: ure maris oleas, Ov. F. 4, 741; Vulg. Isa. 17, 6; 24, 13.

ŏlĕācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum], *of the olive-tree ;* hence, *like oil, oily* (Plinian): liquor, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 179 (al. oleique): folia oleacea (al. folia violae), id. 21, 4, 10, § 18.

ŏlĕāgĭnĕus, ŏlĕāgĭnĭus, and **ŏlĕāgĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [olea]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the olive-tree* (for the class. olearius): oleagineum seminarium, Cato, R. R. 48: radix, Verg. G. 2, 31: virgulae, Nep. Thras. 4, 1: oleagineis coronis ministri triumphantium utebantur, quod Minerva dea belli esse putabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.—**II.** *Resembling an olive-tree* or *an olive :* vitis oleaginia, Col. 3, 2, 27 dub.: uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 38.—**B.** *Olive-colored :* berylli oleagini, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 77.

ŏlĕāmen, ĭnis, and **ŏlĕāmentum**, i, *n.* [oleum], *an oil-ointment*, Scrib. Comp. 222; 269.

ŏlĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to oil, oil- :* oleares cotes, i. e. *which are moistened with oil, oil-stones*, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146.

ŏlĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to oil, oil-* (class.): cella vinaria, olearia, Cato, R. R. 3; Cic. Sen. 16, 56: dolia, Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33: mercatores, Dig. 50, 4, 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ŏlĕārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an oil-grinder* or *oil-seller :* in velabro olearii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29: diligentes, Col. 12, 50, 13.

Ŏlĕăros (-us) or **Ŏlĭăros (-us)**, i, *f.*, = Ὠλέαρος, Ὠλίαρος, *one of the Cyclades, near Paros*, now *Antiparos*, Mela, 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Verg. A. 3, 126.—Form Oliaros, Ov. M. 7, 469.

ŏlĕastellus, i, *m. dim.* [oleaster], *a Calabrian species of olive-tree*, Col. 12, 49, 3.

ŏlĕaster, stri, *m.* [olea], *the wild olive-tree, oleaster :* oleaster, ἀγριελαία, Gloss. Philox.; Verg. G. 2, 182; 314; Ov. M. 14, 525; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 129; 16, 44, 89, § 240; 15, 4, 5, § 19; Vulg. Rom. 11, 17 and 24.

ŏlĕastrum, i, *n.*, i. q. oleaster, Calp.

ŏlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum], *moistened with oil, put up in oil* (post-class.): pultes oleatae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 208; Vulg. Num. 11, 8.

‡ **ŏlĕfăcĭo**, ĕre, v. olfacio.

ŏlĕĭtas, ātis, *f.* [olea], *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest* (ante- and post-class.): ubi vindemia et oleitas facta erit, Cato, R. R. 68; id. ib. 144; Minuc. Fel. 17, 9; Mamert. Grat. Act. 22.

Ŏlĕnīdes, ae, v. 1. Olenos.

Ŏlĕnīē, ēs, *f.*, v. 2. Olenos.

1. Ŏlĕnĭus, a, um, v. 2. Olenos.

2. Olenius, ii, *m.*, *a centurion under Drusus*, Tac. A. 4, 72.

1. Ŏlĕnos or **-us**, i, *m.*, = Ὤλενος, *the husband of Lethæa, who was changed with her into a stone*, Ov. M. 10, 69.—Hence, **II. Ŏlĕnīdes**, ae, *m.*, = Ὠλενίδης, *the son of Olenus :* Phoceaque Oleniden, Val. Fl. 3, 204.

2. Ŏlĕnos or **-us**, i, *f.*, = Ὤλενος, *an ancient city in Achaia, between Patræ and Dymo*, now *Kato Akhaia*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—**B.** *A city in Ætolia*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13; Sen. Troad. 826.—Hence, **C. Ŏlĕnīē**, ēs, *f. adj.*, *Olenian ;* poet. for *Achaian, Ætolian :* capra Olenie, i. e. *the goat of Amalthea*, Manil. 5, 130.—**D. Ŏlĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὠλένιος, *Olenian ;* poet. for *Achaian, Ætolian :* capella, Ov. F. 5, 113: pecus, *the goat of Amalthea*, id. H. 18, 188: Tydeus, *of Calydon, in Ætolia*, Stat. Th. 1, 402.

ŏlens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from oleo.

ŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [oleo], *a smell, scent* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 22.

‡ **ŏlentĭca**, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *stinking places*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.

ŏlentĭcētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a stinking place, a dungheap*, in trop. signif. (post-class.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9: olenticeta et fetutina, App. Mag. p. 278, 7.

1. ŏlĕo, ŭi, 2 (collat. form **ŏlo**, ĕre; *pres. subj.* olat, Afran. ap. Non. 147, 2: olant, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; id. Most. 1, 3, 121; Pompon. ap. Non. 147, 5), *v. n.* and *a.* [root od-; cf. Gr. ὄζω; v. odor], *to smell* (class.; cf. odoro, fragro). **I.** *To emit a smell, to smell of* any thing. **A.** Lit., constr. *absol.* or with *acc.*, less freq. with *abl.* of that of which any thing smells: quid (jura) olant, nescias, nisi id unum, male ut olere intellegas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 120 sq.; id. Truc. 2, 4, 3: rosa recens a longin-

quo olet, sicca propius, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 37: olent, salsa sunt, ut tangere non velis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 35: mulieres ideo bene olere, quia nihil olebant, videbantur, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1; cf. Mart. 2, 12: hesperis noctu magis olet, Plin. 21, 7, 18, § 39: ceram crocum olere, *of wax*, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: olet unguenta, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: unguenta exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41: vina fere dulces oluerunt mane Camenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 5.—With *abl.*: cur nardo flammae non oluere meae? Prop. 5, 7, 32: Arabo rore, Ov. H. 15, 76: sulphure, id. M. 5, 405.—In a bad sense: cui os oleat, i. e. *who has a foul breath*, Dig. 21, 1, 12; cf. Mart. 12, 87.—**B.** Trop., *to smell of, savor of* any thing; *to indicate, betray* any thing: quid igitur? quid olet? responde! *Pen.* Furtum, scortum, prandium, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 60: nihil olere peregrinum, *to savor of, betray*, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 44: nihil ex Academiā, id. N. D. 1, 26, 72: malitiam, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: verba alumnum olent, *betray*, Quint. 8, 1, 3.—**II.** *To betray itself* or *be observed by its smell*: aurum huic olet, i. e. *he smells out, observes that I have money*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 39: non olet, unde sit, quod dicitur cum illis? *don't you perceive whence it comes?* Cic. Or. 45, 154.—Hence, **ŏlens**, entis, *P. a.*, *smelling, odorous* (mostly poet.). **A.** *Sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous*: rami olentes, Verg. G. 1, 188: serpylla, Verg. G. 4, 30: olentia pascua, Ov. A. A. 1, 95: mentae, id. M. 10, 729: Hymettus, Stat. Th. 12, 622.—**B.** Lit., *Stinking, foul, rank*: leno, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 111: maritus (i. e. hircus), Hor. C. 1, 17, 7: immundus olentia sudor Membra sequebatur, Verg. G. 3, 564: Medi ora, id. ib. 2, 134: fornix, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30: stagna Palici, i. e. olentia sulphure, Ov. P. 2, 10, 25: agri (from dead bodies), Luc. 7, 821. — **2.** Trop.: quaedam, *musty*, Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

‡**2. ŏlĕo**, ēre, 2 [root al-; Sanscr. ar-, to rise; cf.: indoles, almus, alumnus, etc.], *to increase, grow*, found only in the compounds: adoleo, aboleo, etc.

ŏlĕŏmella, ae, *f.* [oleum-mel], *a fruit-tree peculiar to Syria*, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 11.

ŏlĕŏsĕlīnum, i, *n.* [oleum-selinon], *a plant resembling parsley*, Isid. Orig. 17, 11, 3.

ŏlĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [oleum], *oily, full of oil* (Plin.): semen, Plin. 27, 12, 81, § 106: butyrum, id. 28, 9, 35, § 134.

ŏlĕrācĕus, v. holeraceus, etc.

‡**ŏlesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [2. oleo], *to grow*: suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo dictae, Paul. ex. Fest. p. 309 Müll.

‡ **ŏlēto**, 1, *v. a.* [2. oletum], *to foul, defile*, Front. Aquaed. 97.

1. ŏlētum, i, *n.* [olea], *a place planted with olive-trees; an olive-yard* (ante-class. for the class. olivetum), Cato, R. R. 3, 5.

2. ŏlētum, i, *n.* [oleo], *filth, dirt, excrement* (very rare): oletum, stercus humanum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 203 Müll.: veto quisquam faxit oletum, Pers. 1, 112.

† **ŏlĕum**, i, *n.*, = ἔλαιον, *oil, olive-oil.* **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 64 sq.; Varr. R. R. 1, 55; Col. 12, 50; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 21; Lex. Thor. lin. 95 Rudorff. p. 191: instillare oleum lumini, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: juventus Nudatos umeros oleo perfusa nitescit, Verg. A. 5, 135; Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 21: ungere caules oleo meliore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 125; Inscr. Orell. 748: BALNEVM CVM OLEO GRATVITO DEDIT, ib. 3738.—As a fig. of softness, gentleness: oleo tranquillior, *quieter, gentler, stiller than oil*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66. — Prov.: oleum et operam perdere (alluding to nocturnal labors), *to lose one's time and trouble, to spend them in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 119; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, id. Att. 2, 17, 1; cf.: ante lucem cum scriberem contra Epicureos, de eodem oleo et operā exaravi nescio quid ad te, id. ib. 13, 38, 1: petit hic (labor) plus temporis atque olei plus, Juv. 7, 99: oleum addere camino, *to add oil to the fire*, i. e. *to aggravate an evil*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 321 (cf. the Gr. πίττῃ καὶ ἐλαίῳ πῦρ κατασβεννύναι).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The palæstra* (from the use of oil to anoint the bodies of wrestlers): ego eram decus olei, Cat. 63, 65.—**B.** Transf., *literary contests* or *rhetorical exercises*: genus verborum nitidum, sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori, *more proper for exercises in the school or for disputations, than for use in public*, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81. —**C.** (In eccl. Lat.) *The spirit, inspiration*: unxit te Deus oleo exultationis, Vulg. Heb. 1, 9; id. Isa. 61, 3.

olfăcĭo, ēci, actum, 3 (uncontracted collat. form **ŏlĕfăcĭo**: olefacit, olefecit, olefactum, Not. Tir. p. 167), *v. a.* [oleo-facio], *to smell, scent* something (class.; syn. odoror). **I.** Lit.: ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: unguentum, Cat. 13, 13: laurus folia trita olfactaque, *smelled*, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157: gith tusum, olfactum, id. 20, 17, 71, § 183 (olefactum, Jahn).—*Absol.*: delphini sagacissime olfaciunt, *have a very keen scent*, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.—**B.** Trop., *to smell, scent, surmise, detect* any thing: non sex totis mensibus olfecissem, quam, etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 43: nummum, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 11: nomen poëtae, Petr. 93.—* **II.** *To cause to smell of* any thing: si ad matris mammam (agnus) non accedet, admovere oportet et olfacere labra lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 16.

olfactātrix, īcis, *f.* [olfacto], *she who scents* or *observes*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239.

olfacto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [olfacio], *to smell at* any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: vestimentum, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56: membrana olfactata, Plin. 28, 16, 63, § 225 (al. olefacta): pulei ramum, id. 20, 14, 54, § 155.—**II.** Trop., *to smell, snuff, detect, perceive*: boves caelum olfactantes, Plin. 18, 35, 88, § 364.

* **olfactōrĭa**, ae, *f.* [olfacto], *a nosegay, bouquet*, Fronto de Orat. p. 1 Mai.

olfactōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [olfactorium], *a little smelling-bottle, scent-bottle* (post-class.): olfactoriola vascula sunt muliebria, in quibus odoramenta gestantur, Isid. Orig. 19, 31; Vulg. Isa. 3, 20, et Hier. in loc.

olfactōrium, ii, *n.* [olfacio], *a nosegay* or *smelling-bottle* (post-Aug.), Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 97; id. 20, 9, 36, § 92.

olfactrix, īcis, *f.*, v. l. for olfactatrix (q. v.), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239.

1. olfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from olfacio.

2. olfactus, ūs, *m.* [olfacio]. **I.** Lit., *a smelling, smell* (post-Aug.): thymi, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156 (al. olfacto thymo); 32, 3, 13, § 28; 35, 15, 51, § 182.—**II.** Transf., *the sense of smell*: delphini nec olfactûs vestigia habent, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137; 10, 70, 90, § 194.

olfīcus, a, um, *adj.* [olfacio], *smelling*, in a play on the word Alphicus, Mart. 9, 96, 1.

Ŏlĭăros, for Olearos, q. v.

ŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [oleo], *smelling, emitting a smell* (mostly post-Aug.): vasa picata bene olida, Col. 12, 17: bene olidae amphorae, id. 12, 38, 4.—Of a bad smell, *stinking, rank*: olida capra, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 29: praesaepia, Juv. 8, 157: senex, Suet. Tib. 45: vulpes, Mart. 10, 37, 13: aures, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 40.—*Sup.*: basia olidissima, Petr. 21.

† **ŏlĭgochrŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀλιγοχρόνιος, *lasting but a short time, short-lived* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 5.

ōlim, *adv.* [ole, olle, ollus or olus, archaic for ille, with locative ending -im, = illo tempore, v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 523], lit., *at that* (sc. remote) *time*; hence, **I.** Of past time, *some time ago, once upon a time, once, formerly, in time past, whilom, erst* (freq. and class.; syn. quondam): versibu' quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.): ut fuit olim Sisyphus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 46: sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: olim, vel nuper, id. Div. 2, 25, 55; so corresp. to hoc tempore, id. Fam. 7, 24, 1: olim . . . mox, Tac. H. 1, 67: ut erant olim, Cic. Att. 12, 39, 2; cf.: alium esse censes nunc me, atque olim, Ter. And. 3, 3, 13; Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 2: gens olim armis, mox memoriā nominis clara, Tac. H. 7, 67: fuit olim senex: ei filiae Duae erant, *there was once an old man*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 33.—**B.** Transf. **1.** From the meaning *in times past* is derived that of *since ever* (Germ. von jener), *what used to happen, was, is, the old custom*; hence, in propositions which state, as the result of experience, that any thing is wont to take place, *at times* (only ante-class. and poet.): nunc lenonum plus est fere, Quam olim muscarum'st, cum caletur maxime, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 45; cf. id. Mil. 1, 1, 2; id. Poen. 1, 2, 143; cf. also id. Trin. 2, 4, 123: saxum tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, etc., Verg. A. 5, 125; id. ib. 8, 391: ut pueris olim dant crustula blandi Doctores, Hor. S. 1, 1, 25 Orell.: ut calceus olim, Si pede major erit, subvertet, si minor, uret, id. Ep. 1, 10, 42; id. C. 4, 4, 5: parentis olim si quis impiā manu Senile guttur fregerit, id. Epod. 3, 1: ut olim Amisso dubiae rege vagantur apes, Ov. F. 3, 555: color oris erat, qui frondibus olim Esse solet seris, id. ib. 6, 149; id. M. 14, 429: an quid est olim homini salute melius? *ever*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 128: vestra meos olim si fistula dicat amores, *if ever*, Verg. E. 10, 34.—**2.** *Now for a long time, this good while, long ago* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): olim non librum in manus sumpsi: olim nescio, quid sit otium, Plin. Ep. 8, 9, 1: audio quid veteres olim moneatis amici, Juv. 6, 346: nullas mihi epistulas mittas, Plin. Ep. 1, 11, 1: provisum erat, Tac. A. 13, 15: corruptis moribus, id. ib. 14, 15: olim jam nec perit quicquam mihi nec acquiritur, Sen. Ep. 77, 3.—**II.** Of the future, *one day, on a future day, at a future time, hereafter* (rare but class.): audire edepol lubet. *St.* Primum omnium olim terra quom proscinditur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 122: utinam coram tecum olim, potius quam per epistulas! Cic. Att. 11, 4, 1: exoriare aliquis ultor... Nunc, olim, quocumque dabunt se tempore vires, Verg. A. 4, 625; cf.: non si male nunc et olim Sic erit, Hor. C. 2, 10, 17: forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit, Verg. A. 1, 203: numquid ego illi Imprudens olim faciam simile? Hor. S. 1, 4, 137: vir nominabitur, Quint. 10, 1, 104.

‡ **Olipor**, ōris, *m.* [prob. from Auli puer, like Marcipor, Quintipor], *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Murat. 154, 2.

Ŏlīsīpo and **Ŏlysippo** (**Ulys-**), ōnis, *m.*, *a city of Lusitania*, the modern *Lisbon*, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 116; 8, 42, 67, § 166: Olysippo, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19: Ulysippo, Mela, 3, 1, 6.—Hence, **Ŏlīsīpōnensis** (**Olys-**), e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Olisipo*: promontorium, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.—*Plur. subst.*: **Ŏlīsīpōnenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Olisipo, the Olisiponians*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 9.

ŏlĭtor (better **hŏlĭtor**), ōris, *m.* [holus], *a kitchen-gardener, cabbage-gardener*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7; Varr. L. L. 6, § 20 Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 38; Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; Col. 10, 229; 11, 1, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36.

ŏlĭtōrĭus (or, better, **hŏlĭtōrĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [olitor], *of* or *belonging to a kitchen-gardener* or *to vegetables*: forum olitorium erat antiquum, macellum, ubi olerum copia, Varr. L. L. 5, § 146 Müll.; so, forum, *the green-market*, Liv. 21, 62: ostiola, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125: rotae, id. 19, 5, 23, § 64 Sillig *N. cr.*: horti, Dig. 50, 16, 198.

ŏlīva, ae, *f.* [ἐλαία]. **I.** *An olive*, Col. 12, 50, 5; 2, 22, 4; Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90; Afran. ap. Non. 478, 26: lecta de pinguissimis Oliva ramis arborum, Hor. Epod. 2, 56: olea duarum vel trium olivarum in summitate rami, Vulg. Isa. 17, 6.—**II.** Lit., *an olive-tree*: Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; 2, 8, 22: erum an bacis opulentet olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: numquam fallens, id. Epod. 16, 45: clivus Olivarum, *the Mount of Olives*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 15, 30: mons Olivarum, id. Zach. 14, 4.—**B.** Transf. (poet.). **1.** *An olive-branch*: undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. C. 1, 7, 7.—**2.** *A staff of olive-wood, an olive-staff*, Ov. M. 2, 681.

ŏlīvans, antis, *Part.* as *subst.* [oliva], *an olive-gatherer* (post-Aug.), Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 12.

ŏlīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to olives, olive-* (post-Aug.; perh. only post-class. for olearius): olivariae metretae (al. oleariae), Col. 12, 49, 11: molae, Dig. 33, 7, 21.

‡ **ŏlīvēta** and **ŏlīvīta**, ae, *f.* [id.], *the olive-harvest*: olivetam dicebant ab oleis ut a vino vindemiam, Paul. ex Fest. p. 192 Müll.: olivitam antiqui dicebant, quom olea cogebantur . . . quamvis quidam olivitatem eam dicant, id. ib. p. 202 Müll. *N. cr.*

ŏlīvētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a place planted with olive-trees, an olive-grove* (class.): quo pluris sint nostra oliveta, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: vineta, segetes, oliveta, id. N. D. 3, 36, 86;

Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3; Col. 3, 11, 3; 5, 9, 1 sq.: veteris proverbii meminisse convenit, eum qui aret olivetum, rogare fructum; qui stercoret, exorare; qui caedat, cogere, id. 5, 9, 15: facere, *to plant*, Calp. Fragm. 6, 16: vineta et oliveta, Vulg. Deut. 6, 11.—Hence, Mons Oliveti, *the mountain of Olivet*, or *of the olive-grove, east of Jerusalem* (= mons Olivarum, v. oliva), Vulg. Matt. 21, 1; 26, 30; id. Act. 1, 12.

ŏlīvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [oliva-fero], *olive-bearing* (poet.): Mutuscae, Verg. A. 7, 711: arva, i. e. Sabina, Ov. F. 3, 151: corona, *of olive-branches*, Mart. 12, 99, 1: Eurotas, Stat. Th. 4, 227.

ŏlīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [oliva], *the olive-gathering, olive-harvest*, Varr. ap. Non. 148, 4; Col. 12, 47, 11; 12, 50, 15; 52.—In *plur.*: largissimis olivitatibus exuberare, Col. 1, 1, 5; cf. oliveta.

ŏlīvĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who plants and tends olive-trees, an olive-dresser* (post-class. for olitor): colles exercentur vinitori et olivitori, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 (App. Flor. n. 15 dub.; al. olitori).

ŏlīvo, āre, v. olivans.

ŏlīvum or **ŏlīvom**, ī, *n.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Oil* (poet. and in post-class. prose for oleum): eme die caecā hercle olivum, id vendito oculatā die, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 67; id. As. 2, 4, 26; id. Ps. 1, 2, 76; Lucr. 2, 392; id. 6, 1073: inolens, id. 2, 850: pingue, Verg. E. 5, 68; Ov. M. 10, 176: perfundere pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: si ex olivis meis olivum feceris, Gai. Inst. 2, 79.—**B.** Trop., *the palæstra* (from the use of oil to anoint wrestlers): cur olivum vitat? Hor. C. 1, 8, 8; cf. oleum.—**II.** Transf., *an ointment, unguent*: Syrio fragrans olivo, Cat. 6. 8; Prop. 4, 16, 31.

olla, ae (old form **aula**: aulas antiqui dicebant, quas nos dicimus ollas, quia nullam litteram geminabant. Itaque aulicocia exta, quae in ollis coquebantur, dicebant, id est elixa, Fest. p. 23 Müll. — Examples with aula, for olla, are found in Cato, R. R. 52, 1; 81; 85 sq.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 20; 22; 3, 6, 44; 47; 4, 2, 4; 7; id. Capt. 1, 1, 21; 4, 2, 66 et saep.; Inscr. Orell. 2473; 3001; 4537 sqq.; cf. also Non. 543, 8), *f.* [root uk-, Sanscr. ukha, pot; aula for aukula], *a pot* or *jar*: quadrilibrem aulam onustam auro habeo, Plaut. Aul. 5, 1, 2; Varr. ap. Non. 543, 12: ollam denariorum implere, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4: fictilis, Col. 8, 8, 7: monendus qui vasa emturus est, ne bibulas aut male coctas emat, id. 12, 43, 11: ET OLLAS PRECATI SVNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. tab. 41 a; cf. Marini Atti, p. 593: grandes fumabant pultibus ollae, Juv. 14, 171.—For preserving the ashes of the dead, Inscr. Grut. 865, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. 4544; Jahn, Specim. Epigr. p. 29 sq.—Prov.: olla male fervet, *the pot boils poorly*, i. e. *the affair looks bad*, Petr. 38, 13: ipsa holera olla legit, *the pot culls its own herbs*, i. e. *serves itself*, Cat. 94, 2: vultus redigentur in ollam, *made as black as a pot*, Vulg. Joel, 2, 6.—**2.** Trop.: olla cujus rubigo in eā est, i. e. *the city full of the vile*, Vulg. Ezech. 24, 6.

ollāris, e, *adj.* [olla], *of* or *belonging to a pot, preserved in pots, potted* (post-Aug.): uvae ollares, Mart. 7, 20, 9; Col. 12, 43, 1.

‡ **ollārĭum**, ii, v. ollarius, II.

ollārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [olla], *of or belonging to pots, pot-* (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 98: ‡ fusor, *a pot-founder, pot caster*, Inscr. Grut. 630, 9.—**II.** *Subst.*: ‡ **ollārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the receptacle for the jars of ashes in tombs*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 13, n. 60; cf. Fabr. p. 10 sq.

‡ **olle**, old form for ille, q. v.

ollĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [olla], *a little pot* (post-class.): ollicula aerea, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

ollŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little pot* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; App. M. 2, p. 117, 41: sub ollulā cinis, Arn. 5, 18.

ollus, a, um, old form for ille, q. v.

olma, ae, *f.*, *the plant* ebulum, *among the Dacians*, App. Herb. 91.

ŏlo, ĕre, v. oleo *init.*

† **ŏlŏlȳgon**, ŏnis, *m.*, = ὀλολυγών, *the croaking of the male frog*, to attract the female, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172.

1. ŏlor, ōris, *m.*, *a swan* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for cygnus): ad vada Maeandri concinit albus olor, Ov. H. 7, 2: arguti, Verg. E. 9, 36: nivei, Val. Fl. 6, 102: purpurei, Hor. C. 4, 1, 10; Plin. 10, 23, 32, § 63 et saep.: olorum morte narratur flebilis cantus, id. ib.

2. ŏlor, ōris, *m.* [olo, oleo], *a smell, odor* (only ante- and post-class.): litterā commutatā dicitur odor olor, hinc olet et odorari, Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll.: olore spurcissimi umoris perfusus, App. M. 1, p. 110, 2 dub.; Arn. 2, 85 (al. odores).

ŏlōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [1. olor-fero], *swan-bearing* (poet.): Padus, Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 12.

ŏlōrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. olor], *of* or *belonging to a swan* or *swans* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pennae, Verg. A. 10, 187: alae, Ov. M. 10, 718: color, i. e. *white*, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163 (al. orobini): OLORINO DE IOVE, i. e. *in the form of a swan*, Inscr. Grut. 99, 3.

Ŏlostrae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Luc. 3, 249; cf. Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

1. ŏlus, v. holus.

‡ **2. Olus**, i, another form for Aulus, Inscr. Orell. 1943; 2712; cf. olipor.

‡ **olvātum** Antistius Labeo ait esse mensurae genus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. Müll. s. v.

Ŏlȳbrius (**Ŏlȳbrius**, Anth. 2, p. 287), ii, *m.*, *the surname of several Roman consuls.* To one of them, the consul Anicius Olybrius, is addressed a poem of Claudian. —Hence, **Olȳbrĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Olybrian*: genus et nomen, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 556.

Ŏlympēni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city of Olympus, in Lycia*: agri Olympenorum, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.

Ŏlympĭa (anciently **Ŏlimpus** and **Ŏlumpus**), ae, *f.*, = Ὀλυμπία, *a sacred region in Elis Pisatis, with an olive wood, where the Olympian games were held; there, too, were the famous temple and statue of* Juppiter Olympius: cum Olympiam venisset, maximā illā quinquennali celebritate ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: cum uno die duo suos filios victores Olympiae vidisset, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; 2, 20, 46; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4; Liv. 26, 24, 14. — Hence, **A. Ŏlympĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀλυμπιακός, *Olympic*: cursus, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4: palma, Verg. G. 3, 49: corona, Suet. Ner. 25: rami, i. e. oleaster, Stat. Th. 6, 554: palaestra, Luc. 4, 614.—**B. Ŏlympĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Olympic* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 35.—**C. Ŏlympĭcus**, a, um (*gen. plur.* Olympicūm for Olympicarum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 23), *adj.*, = Ὀλυμπικός, *Olympic* (poet. and in post-class. prose): pulvis, Hor. C. 1, 1, 3: certamen, Just. 12, 16, 6; 13, 5, 3.—**D. Ŏlympĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀλύμπιος, *Olympic* (class.): certamina, *the Olympic games*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59: ludi, id. Stich. 2, 1, 34: delubrum Olympii Jovis, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 2; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14. There was also a temple of Juppiter Olympius in Athens, Suet. Aug. 60; and in Syracuse, Liv. 24, 21: equa, *that had run in the Olympic races*, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 181.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. Ŏlympĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an appellation bestowed on distinguished men by the Greeks and Romans*; of Pericles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74; Val. Max. 5, 10, 1 *ext.*; on coins, also of the Roman emperors, Hadrian and Commodus, Eckhel. D. N. t. 6, p. 518.—**b. Ŏlympĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the temple of the Olympic Jupiter*, Liv 24, 33, 3.—**c. Ŏlympia**, ōrum, *n.*, Gr. τὰ Ὀλύμπια (sc. ἱερά), *the Olympic games held every four years at Olympia*: sic ut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, *in the Olympic games* (Gr. Ὀλύμπια νικᾶν), Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 442 Vahl.): ad Olympia proficisci, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: magna coronari Olympia (Gr. Ὀλύμπια τὰ μεγάλα; opp. to the games held elsewhere), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 50: Olympiorum solenne ludicrum, Liv. 28, 7: Olympiorum victoria, *the victory in the Olympic games*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.—**E. Ŏlympĭas**, ădis, *f.*, = Ὀλυμπιάς, *an Olympiad*, the period of four years that elapsed between the Olympic games, and which the Greeks usually employed in the computation of time: centum et octo annis, postquam Lycurgus leges scribere instituit, prima posita est Olympias, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septumae, id. ib. 2, 10, 18; 2, 15, 28: ante primam Olympiadem condita, id. ib. 2, 23, 42: sextā Olympiade, Vell. 1, 8, 1.—In the poets sometimes for lustrum, i. e. *a period of five years*: quinquennis Olympias, Ov. P. 4, 6, 5: ter senas vidit Olympiadas, Mart. 7, 40, 6.—**F. Ŏlympĭēum**, i, *n.*, = Ὀλυμπιεῖον, *a temple of the Olympic Jupiter*, Vell. 1, 10, 1.

Ŏlympĭădes, um, *f.*, v. 1. Olympus, I. B.

1. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.*, v. Olympia, E.

2. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *f.*, = Ὀλυμπιάς, *the daughter of Neoptolemus, king of Epirus, consort of king Philip of Macedon and mother of Alexander the Great*, Cic. Div. 1, 23; 2, 66; id. N. D. 2, 27; Curt. 5, 2 *fin.*

3. Ŏlympĭas, ădis, *m.*, = Ὀλυμπιάς, *a north-west wind*, that blows on the island of Eubœa, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; 17, 24, 37, § 232.

Ŏlympĭcus, a, um, v. Olympia, C.

Ŏlympĭēum, i, v. Olympia, F.

Olympio, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a character in* Plaut. Cas.

Ŏlympĭŏdōrus, i, *m.*, = Ὀλυμπιόδωρος, *a Greek proper name.* So *the instructor of Epaminondas on the flute*, Nep. Ep. 2, 1.

Ŏlympĭŏnīces, ae, *m.*, = Ὀλυμπιονίκης, *a victor at the Olympic games*: Atyanas pugil, Olympionices, Cic. Fl. 13, 31; id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111.—As *adj.*: Olympionicarum equarum, Col. 3, 9, 5.

Ŏlympiscus, i, *m. dim.* [Olympio], *a caressing form for* Olympio: Olympisce mi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 14.

Ŏlympĭus, a, um, v. Olympia, D.

1. Ŏlympus and **-pos** (anciently written **Olimpus**), i, *m.*, = Ὄλυμπος. **I.** *The name of several mountains, the most celebrated of which is one on the borders of Macedonia and Thessaly* (now *Lacha*), *of great height, and consequently regarded as the seat of the gods*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; 4, 8, 15: Musae quae pedibus magnum pulsatis Olimpum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.: his diis Helicona atque Olympon attribuerunt homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7: frondosus, Verg. G. 1, 282: opacus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 52: nubes excedit Olympus, Luc. 2, 271.—**B.** Transf., poet. for *heaven*: caelum dicunt Graeci Olympum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20; Verg. E. 6, 86: longus Olympus, *the distant heavens*, id. G. 3, 223: annuit (Jupiter) et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, id. A. 9, 106: stelliger, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1907.—Hence, **Ŏlympĭădes**, um, *f.*, *the Muses* (perh. only acc. to the foll. remark): caelum dicunt Graeci Olympum montem in Macedoniā omnes, a quo potius puto Musas dictas Olympiadas, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20.—**II.** Of other mountains. **A.** In Bithynia, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—**B.** In Mysia, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142.—**C.** In Galatia, Liv. 38, 18, 15; 38, 20, 2.—**D.** In Lycia, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 31. —**E.** In Ionia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118.—**F.** In Peloponnesus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 352.

2. Ŏlympus, i, *f.*, *a city in Cilicia, named from a neighboring mountain, now the ruins of Deliktash*: Olympum cepit, urbem antiquam et omnibus rebus auctam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56 (Zumpt *N. cr.*); Flor. 3, 6, 5; Eutr. 6, 3.—**II.** *A city of Lycia, named from a neighboring mountain*, Cic. Ac. 1, 21, 56.

3. Ŏlympus, i, *m.*, *a famous flute-player, pupil of Marsyas*, Ov. M. 6, 393; id. P. 3, 3, 42; Hyg. Fab. 165; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

Ŏlynthus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Ὄλυνθος, *a city of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia*, now *Agia Maria*, or *Aio Mamas*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42; Nep. Pel. 1, 2; Juv. 12, 47.—Hence, **II. Olynthius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Olynthus, Olynthian*, Curt. 8, 8, 19. —*Subst.* **A. Olynthĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the region about Olynthus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44.—**B. Olynthius**, ii, *m.*, *an Olynthian*, Sen. Contr. 5, 10, 34.—Usually in *plur.*: **Olynthii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Olynthus, the Olynthians*, Nep. Timoth. 1, 2; Just. 8, 3, 10; 7, 4, 6.

† **olўra,** ae, *f.*, = ὄλυρα, *a kind of grain, called also* arinca, *which greatly resembles spelt*, Plin. 18, 10, 20. § 92; 22, 25, 57, § 121.

Ŏlўsippo, v. Olisipo.

Omāna, ae, *f.*, *a town in Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 149.—Hence, **Omānus,** a, um, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

†† **ŏmāsum** or **ŏmassum,** i, *n.* [Gallic; v. infra], *bullock's tripe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): omasum βόειον κόπεον λιπαρὸν τῇ τῶν Γάλλων γλώττῃ, Gloss. Philox.: patinas cenabat omasi, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 34; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 180.—Transf.: pingui tentus omaso, *with his fat paunch*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40.

† **ombrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὀμβρία, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176.

ōmen (old form **osmen**), ĭnis, *n.* [omen quod ex ore primum elatum est, osmen dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 76 Müll.; cf.: osmen, e quo s extritum, id. ib. 7. § 97: omen velut oremen. quod fit ore augurium, quod non avibus aliove modo fit, Fest. p 195 Müll.; perh. orig. osmen, for ausmen; root audio, that which is heard; hence, in gen.]. **I.** Lit., any indication or action regarded as a foreboding, *a foreboding, prognostic, sign, token, omen* (class.; cf. prodigium): di te deaeque omnes faxint cum istoc omine, *with your forebodings*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 33: neque solum deorum voces Pythagoraei observaverunt. sed etiam hominum, quae vocant omina. Cic. Div. 1, 45. 102: ea quae divina testimonia vocant, ex responsis, oraculis, ominibus. Quint. 5, 7, 35: mi pater, inquit (filiola L. Pauli), Persa (catellus) periit. Tum ille Accipio, inquit, mea filia, omen, *I take it as a good omen* (of a victory over king Perses), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103: ingens omen magni triumphi, Juv. 4, 125: qui discedens mecum ita locutus est, ut ejus oratio omen fati videretur, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9: quibus Antonius (o di immortales, avertite et detestamini, quaeso hoc omen!) urbem se divisurum esse promisit, id. ib. 4, 4, 10; cf.: atque hoc quidem detestabile omen avertat Juppiter, id. ib. 11, 5, 11; id. Div. 2, 40, 83: exire malis ominibus, id. Sest. 33, 72: quam (rem) tu ipse ominibus optimis prosequeris, id. Fam. 3, 12, 2: cum bonis ominibus incipere, Liv. praef. *fin.*: i secundo omine, *go in God's name, good luck attend you*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 50: impios parrae recinentis omen Ducat, id. ib. 3, 27. 1: (Mater juvenem) Votis, ominibus et precibus vocat, id. ib. 4, 5, 13: quod di prius omen in ipsum convertant, Verg. A. 2, 190: quod acceperunt pro omine, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20. 33.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A solemn assurance, condition*: eā lege atque omine, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 29.—**B.** *A solemn usage*: hic sceptra accipere et primos attollere fasces Regibus omen erat, Verg. A. 7, 174.—**C.** Prima omina = nuptiae, *as accompanied with auspices*, Verg. A. 1, 346; cf.: Contineant nobis omina prima fidem, Prop. 3, 20, 24 (4, 20, 14 M.).

ōmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [omentum], *filled with* omentum (post-class.): isicia omentata, Apic. 2, 1.

ōmentum, i, *n.*, *the fat-skin, adipose membrane; fat*, esp. in men (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ast illi tremat omento popa venter, Pers. 6, 74.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The membrane which encloses the bowels, the caul*, Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204.—**2.** *The bowels*, Pers. 2, 47: porci, Juv. 13. 116.—**II.** Transf., *any skin which envelops an internal part of the body, a membrane*, Macr. S. 7, 9; of *the meninges*, id. ib. 7, 9.

(**ōmĭnālis,** e, a false read. for inominalem, Gell. 5, 17 *fin.*)

* **ōmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [ominor], *a foreboding, prognostic*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 88 Müll.

* **ōmĭnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a diviner*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 90.

ōmĭno, āre, v. ominor *init.*

ōmĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (ante-class. *act.* collat. form **ōmĭno,** āre: ut tibi bene sit, qui ominas, Pompon. ap. Non. 474, 11) [omen], *to forebode, prognosticate, to augur, presage, predict, prophesy* (class.; syn.: divino, auguro, auspicor, vaticinor): malo (alienae) quam nostrae (rei publicae), ominari, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: melius, quaeso, ominare, id. Brut. 96, 329: felix faustumque imperium, Liv. 26, 18, 8: ac prope certā spe ominatos esse homines finem, etc., id. 44, 22, 17: vera de exitu Antonii, Vell. 2, 71, 2: optamus tibi ominamurque in proximum annum consulatum, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 5; cf.: clamor militum et sibi adversa, et Galbae prospera ominantium, *wishing*, Suet. Ner. 48.—Of things: naves cum commeatu rediere, velut ominatae ad praedam alteram repetendam sese venisse, *as if they had divined, had had a presentiment*, Liv. 29, 35, 1; cf. Weissenb. ad id. 27, 31, 3: male ominatis Parcite verbis, *words of evil omen*, Hor. C. 3, 14, 11.

ōmĭnōsē, *adv.*, v. ominosus *fin.*

ōmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [omen], *full of foreboding, portentous, ominous* (post-Aug.): mons avibus obscenis ominosus, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 14, 6: res, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 11.—*Adv.*: **ōmĭnōsē,** *ominously*: ominose retentus, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 6, 5.

ŏmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [omitto], *an omitting, omission* (post-class.): laudis, Symm. Ep. 3, 48; 10, 62.

ŏmissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from omitto.

ŏmitto, īsi, issum, 3, *v. a.* [ob-mitto], *to let go, let loose, let fall.* **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic.; cf.: amitto, dimitto): aliquam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 2; id. Stich. 2, 2, 11: mulierem, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 18: habenas, *to let go*, Tac. H. 1, 86: arma, *to let fall*, Liv. 21, 11: animam, *to give up the ghost, to die*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 85.—**II.** Trop. (class.). **A.** In gen., *to lay aside, let go, give up, dismiss, neglect, disregard*: omittere tristitiam, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 3: iracundiam, id. ib. 4, 7, 36: noxiam, *to leave unpunished*, id. Eun. 5, 2, 14: apparatum, Liv. 37, 10: nec nostrae nobis utilitates omittendae sunt, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: omitte timorem, *lay aside*, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: voluptates, id. Fin. 1, 10, 36: omnibus omissis his rebus, *laying aside all those things*, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: primam navigationem ne omiseris, *do not neglect*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: teneo quam optabam occasionem neque omittam, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: hostes, Just. 1, 8, 6: ducum officia, id. 11, 9, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To pass over, say nothing of, omit*, in speaking (cf.: relinquo, praetereo): ut omittam cetera quae sunt innumerabilia, Cic. Brut. 76, 266; cf.: ut alia omittam, id. Quint. 22, 70: omitto illa vetera, quod, etc., id. Att. 8, 3, 3: innumerabiles viros, id. Rep 1, 1, 1: de reditu, id. Pis. 22, 51: de me, id. Rab. Post. 12, 34; Lact. 4, 24, 6.—**2.** Of an action, *to leave off, give over, cease* doing any thing (syn. desino).—With *inf.*: iratus esse, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 26: rogare, id. ib. 4, 4, 90: lugere, Cic. Brut. 76, 266: curare aliquid, id. Cael. 22, 54: mirari, Hor. C. 3, 29, 11.—Hence, **ŏmissus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *negligent, heedless, remiss* (ante-class.): animo esse omisso, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9.—*Comp.*: ab re Omissior, *in respect of property*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44.

ommento (obm-), āre, *v. n.*, *to wait* anywhere, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 190 Müll.; cf.: omentat, exspectat, dictum a mantando, id est diu manendo, Placid. p. 492.

* **omnĭcănus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-cano], *that sings everything* or *everywhere*: oratio, App. Flor. p. 349, 24.

* **omnĭcarpus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-carpo], *that crops everything*: capra carpa, a quo scriptum Omnicarpae caprae, Varr L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.

omnĭcĭens, entis [omnis-cieo], *all-stirring, all-exciting*: sensus, Lucr. 2, 942 Bern. (dub.; Munro, omnituentes).

omnĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [omnis-color], *of all colors* (post-class.): pictura, Prud. στεφ. 12, 39.

omnĭcrĕans, antis [omnis-creo], *all-creating*, Aug. Conf. 11, 13 *init.*

omnĭfārĭam, *adv.*, v. omnifarius *fin.*

omnĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis], *of all sorts.*—As *adj.* only in the gloss: omnifarius, παντοῖος, Gloss. Philox. (in Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16, read omnifariam).—Hence, **omnĭfārĭam,** *adv.*, *on all sides, on every hand, everywhere, in every way* (post-class. and rare): cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undiqueversum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20; Macr. S. 7, 13 *med.*; Capitol. M. Aur. 11.

* **omnĭfer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [omnis-fero], *all-bearing, all-sustaining*: vultus, Ov. M. 2, 275.

omniflŭentĭa, ae, *f.* [omnis-fluo], *superfluity of all things*, Placid. ap. Auct. Class. 3, p. 118 Mai.

omnĭformis, e, *adj.* [omnis-forma], *of all shapes* (post-class.): mundus receptaculum omniformium specierum, App. Trism. pp. 78, 98: machina, Prud. στεφ. 10, 339.

1. omnĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis-genus], *of all kinds* (poet. and in post-class. prose): omnigenûmque deûm monstra, Verg. A. 8, 698: omnigenûm genitor deûm, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912: doctrinae, Gell. 14, 6, 1 (but in Lucr. 2, 759; 821 al. Lachm. reads omne genus).

2. omnĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis-gigno], *all-begetting, all-producing* (post-class.): Pater, Prud. ap. Symm. 1, 12.

omnĭmĕdens, *adj.* [omnis-medeor], *all-healing* (post-class.): Dominus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 45.

omnĭmŏdis, *adv.*, *in every way* or *manner, wholly, fully* (= omnibus modis; cf.: multimodis, mirimodis; only Lucretian and late Lat.), Lucr. 1, 683; 2, 489; 700; 3, 406; 5, 718; 1024; App. Flor. 1, p. 342, 17.

omnĭmŏdo (also written separate, **omni mŏdo**), *adv.* [omnis-modus], *by all means, in all ways, entirely, altogether, wholly* (not ante-Aug.): evitemus omnimodo, ne deliberasse videamur, Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 1: non omnimodo res ea desperationem habet, Cels. 7, 4, 3 *fin.*; Gell. 18, 15, 2; Dig. 29, 2, 11.

omnĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of all sorts* or *kinds* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 306, 14: voculae, id. M. 5, p. 169, 35: gloria ejus, Vulg. Isa. 66, 11.

omnĭmorbĭa, ae, *f* [omnis-morbus], *all-disease*, the name of a plant regarded as a panacea: polion a Graecis, a Latinis omnimorbia, quod multis morbis subveniat, Isid. Orig. 17, 9.

omnīno, *adv.* [omnis]. **I.** In gen., *altogether, wholly, entirely, utterly, at all* (syn.: prorsus, penitus): Neoptolemus apud Ennium philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *entirely*, i. e. *constantly*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; v. also id. de Or. 2, 37, 156 (Enn. Trag. v. 417 Vahl.): non omnino jam perii: est reliquom quo peream magis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 80: defensionum laboribus aut omnino aut magnā ex parte liberatus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: ut non multum aut nihil omnino Graecis cederetur, *not at all*, id. ib. 1, 3, 5: ita fit ut omnino nemo esse possit beatus, id. ib. 2, 6, 16: id agimus ut id in sapiente nullum sit omnino, id. ib. 3, 10, 22; cf. id. Off. 2, 1, 3: Clodium sanxisse, ut vix aut omnino non posset . infirmari sua lex, *not at all*, id. Att. 3, 23, 2: non omnino quidem, sed magnam partem, id. Fam. 9, 15, 3: quae aut omnino aut certe facilius consequentur, id. Balb. 19, 43: eos omittamus, qui omnino nusquam reperiuntur, id. Lael. 6, 21: causas omnino numquam attigerunt, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, sed quae dicit idem valent, *absolutely*, i. e. *expressly, explicitly*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: omnino, quod cupis, efficies, Cat. 98, 5: non tamen omnino Teucros delere paratis, Verg. A. 9, 248: ne faciam, inquis, Omnino versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 6: nihil omnino, te recitante placet, Mart. 3, 45, 4.—With *omnis*: non ego omnino lucrum omne esse utile homini existimo, *all and every, of all kinds whatever*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 75: hoc genus et cetera necessaria et omnino omnis argumentatio, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86: vis et injuria et omnino omne. quod obfuturum est, id. ib. 2. 53, 164: sin omnino interierint omnia, id. Fam. 6, 2, 3; v. also the foll.—With *prorsus*: non justa, injusta, prorsus omnino obsequor, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 33.—**II.** In partic. **A.** With numerals, *in all, altogether, only, but, just* (= οἱ πάντες): quinque omnino fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 28, 76: diebus omnino decem et octo, Caes. B. G. 4, 19 *fin.*: sane frequentes fuimus: omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: erant omnino itinera duo, *there were only two ways*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: duae omnino civitates, id. ib. 4, 38: cum omnino non essent amplius centum, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3: expeditionem unam omnino suscepit, Suet. Claud. 17: semel omnino eam viderat, Curt. 4, 10,

24.—**B.** In concessive clauses, *by all means, indeed, doubtless, yes, certainly, to be sure.* — With *sed:* restricti omnino esse nullo modo debemus, sed in deligendis idoneis judicium et diligentiam adhibere, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: danda opera est omnino ... sed, etc., id. ib. 2, 20, 71; so id. de Or. 2, 21, 89: pugnas omnino, sed cum adversario facili, id. Ac. 2, 6, 84.—With *autem:* omnino est amans sui virtus ... ego autem non de virtute nunc loquor, id. Lael. 26, 98.—**C.** In making a statement of general application, *in general, generally, universally:* de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: plurimumque poëtis nostris, omninoque Latinis litteris luminis attulisti, id. Ac. 1, 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 3.—At the beginning of a general proposition: omnino fortis animus et magnus duabus rebus maxime cernitur, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: omnino omnium horum vitiorum atque incommodorum una cautio est, ut, etc., id. Lael. 21, 78. — **D.** After *non modo* (non), in a climax: non modo imperator, sed liber habendus omnino non est, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 33: non modo tantam causam perorare, sed omnino verbum facere, id. Quint. 24, 77: quos ego non modo reges appellatos, sed omnino natos nesciebam, id. Fam. 9, 15, 13; cf. id. Caecin. 13, 36.

omnĭnōmĭnis, e, *adj.* [omnis-nomen], *of every name:* hunc vero innominem vel potius omninominem, siquidem sit unus et omnia, ut sit necesse aut omnia esse ejus nomine aut ipsum omnium nominibus nuncupari, App. Ascl. 20, p. 303.

omnĭpărens, tis, *adj.* [omnis-parens], *all-bearing, all-producing* (poet. and in post-class. prose); so, per terras omniparentes, Lucr. 2, 706: terra, Verg. A. 6, 595; App. M. 6, p. 177, 24: dea Syria, id. ib. 8, p. 213, 9 (but in id. Mund. p. 67, 12, the correct read. is omnia parentis).

omnĭpăter, tris, *m.* [omnis-pater], *the father of all, the universal father* (post-class.): Deus, Prud. στεφ. 3, 70.

omnĭpăvus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis-paveo], *all-fearing* (post-class.): panphobi, quos nos omnipavos dicere poterimus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12, 108.

* **omnĭpĕrītus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-peritus], *skilled in all things, all-skilful:* Aeetis sucis omniperita suis, Albinov. 2, 110.

omnĭpollens, tis, *adj.* [omnis-polleo], *all-powerful, almighty* (post-class.): Deus, Prud. Apoth. praef. 31.

omnĭpŏtens, ntis, *adj.* [omnis-potens], *all-powerful, almighty, omnipotent* (poet. and in post-class. prose), Enn. ap. Non. 111, 15 (Trag. v. 202 Vahl.): Juppiter, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 254 (Ann. v. 446 Vahl.); Cat. 64, 171: pater, Ov. M. 1, 154. — *Absol.:* arcuit omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505; so, annuit omnipotens, id. ib. 14, 816: Neptunus, Turp. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: regina, i. e. *Juno,* Val. Fl. 1, 81: fortuna, Verg. A. 8, 334: Juppiter, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12 *init.* — *Comp.:* nam si ideo omnipotens Pater, qui Filium habet, omnipotentior ergo esse potuit, si plures haberet, Ambros. Fide, 4, 8, § 85.— *Sup.:* deus ille omnipotentissimus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 17 *med.;* Aug. Conf. 1, 4: creator, id. Civ. Dei, 21, 9. — Very freq. in eccl. Lat., with Dominus, Deus, etc.; and as *subst.:* **Omnĭpŏtens,** ntis, *m., the Almighty:* Omnipotens nomen ejus, Vulg. Exod. 15, 3: nec Omnipotens subvertet judicium, id. Job, 34, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **omnĭpŏtenter,** *almightily, omnipotently,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 27 *init.*

omnĭpŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [omnipotens], *almighty power, omnipotence* (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 16.

omnis, e (omnia is freq. a dissyl. in the poets, as Verg. G. 4, 221; id. A. 6, 33; Lucr. 1, 1106 Lachm.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin to ambo and Gr. ἀμφί] (syn.: cunctus, universus), *all, every:* omnium rerum, quas ad beate vivendum sapientia comparaverit, nihil esse majus amicitiā, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: ego nulli omnium neque populorum neque regum ... non ausim me comparare, Liv. 37, 53, 20: nemo omnium imperatorum, qui vivunt, id. 42, 34, 7. — With *sup.:* cur, si cuiquam novo civi potuerit adimi civitas, non omnibus antiquissimis civibus possit, *all, even of the oldest families,* Cic. Caecin. 35, 101: id effugiet qui non omnia minima repetet, id. Part. Or. 17, 60. — Cf. with *etiam:* ut omnium tibi auxilia adjungas, etiam infimorum, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 12: omnibus tuis etiam minimis commodis, Treb. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 1; Sall. C. 44, 5: Nero ad omnes etiam minimos Circenses commeabat, Suet. Ner. 22. — But with *summa, extrema,* and *ultima,* the *neutr. plur.* omnia is often closely connected in a distributive sense (= quidquid summum, etc.): a te, qui nobis omnia summa tribuis, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 15: sed is omnia summa sperans aedilicius est mortuus, id. Brut. 28, 109: constituit extrema omnia experiri, Sall. C. 26, 5: quod omnia ultima pati quam se regi tradere maluissent, Liv. 37, 54, 2: omnes omnium ordinum homines, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20: omnibus precibus petere contendit, *with prayers of every kind, most urgently,* Caes. B. G. 5, 6. — Esp. as *subst.* **A. omnes,** ium, *comm., all men, all persons:* quis est omnium, qui? etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 66: unus ex omnibus, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99.—With *gen. part.:* Macedonum omnes, Liv. 31, 45, 7: praetorum, nisi qui inter tumultum effugerunt, omnes interficiuntur, id. 24, 32, 8; cf. id. 10, 31, 5; cf. also: ut omnes Tarquiniae gentis exules essent, id. 2, 2, 11: omnes Hernici nominis, id. 9, 42, 11.—**B. omnĭa,** ĭum, *n., all things:* omnium nomine quicumque ludos faciunt, etc., id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: omnia facere, *to do every thing, make every exertion, spare no pains,* Cic. Lael. 10, 35: omnia fore prius arbitratus sum, quam, etc., *I should have believed any thing rather than that,* etc., id. Att. 8, 11, 5: omnia mihi sunt cum aliquo, *I agree with him on all topics, in all points* (but mihi omnia communia sunt is the better read., Baiter), id. Fam. 13, 1, 2: in eo sunt omnia, *every thing depends on that,* id. ib. 15, 14, 5: omnia, quae sunt ad vivendum necessaria, id. Off. 1, 4, 11; 1, 43, 153; id. Fam. 4, 3, 3: omnia, quaecumque agimus, Liv. 30, 31, 6: esse omnia alicui, *to be one's all,* Ov. H. 12, 162: Demetrius iis unus omnia est, Liv. 40, 11: per omnia, *in all points, in every thing, in every respect,* Quint. 5, 2, 3: vir alioqui per omnia laudabilis, Vell. 2, 33: plebes omnia quam bellum malebat, Liv. 2, 39, 8; Sall. J. 79, 7; cf. Cic. Quint. 26, 82: eadem omnia, *just the same:* mihi certum est efficere in me omnia eadem, quae tu in te faxis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 23: alia omnia, *just the contrary:* te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrem, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2; cf. alius, 6: omnia, adverbially, *altogether, entirely, in every respect:* tramites, omnia plani et ex facili mobiles, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 25, 3: omnia Mercurio similis, *in all respects,* Verg. A. 4, 558. — **II.** In *sing., every, all, the whole:* militat omnis amans, *every lover, all lovers,* Ov. Am. 1, 9, 1: quia sine omni malitiā'st, *without any* (colloq. for sine ullā), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57; so, sine omni periclo, Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; but: ne sine omni quidem sapientiā, *not without all knowledge, a complete philosophy,* Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 5: cum omnis honestas manet a partibus quattuor, id. Off. 1, 43, 152: materia ad omnem laudem, et publice, et privatim, etc., *every kind of,* Liv. 6, 22, 6: castra plena omnis fortunae publicae privataeque, id. 22, 42, 6: cenare holus omne, *every kind of,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, *the whole of Gallia,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf.: omnis insula est in circuitu vicies centena millia passuum, id. ib. 5, 13: caelum, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: corpus intenditur, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: sanguinem suum omnem profundere, *every drop of, all,* id. Clu. 6, 18: omnis in hoc sum, *I am wholly engaged in this,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 11.—With *plur. verb:* omnis Graecia decoravere, etc., Cat. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19.—As *subst.:* **omne,** is, *n., every thing:* nos autem, ab omni quod abhorret ab oculorum auriumque adprobatione, fugiamus, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128 al.—Hence, *adv.:* **omnino,** q. v.

omniscĭus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis-scio], *omniscient* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. Spec. 16.

omnĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis-sono], *uttering all kinds of sounds* (post-class.): harmonia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 81: mela, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

omnĭtĕnens, ntis, *adj.* [omnis-tenens], *holding all things, all-swaying* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 5, 202.

omnĭtŭens, entis, *adj.* [omnis-tueor], *all-seeing* (poet. and in post-class. prose), Lucr. 2, 942; Val. Fl. 5, 247: sol, App. Mundo, p. 71, 23.

omnĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [omnis-vagus], *roving everywhere, omnivagant:* Diana, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68; Varr. Atac. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 337 Burm. dub. (al. omnivomus).

* **omnĭvŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-volo], *willing every thing:* omnivoli furta Jovis, Cat. 68, 140.

* **omnĭvŏrus,** a, um, *adj.* [omnis-voro], *all-devouring, omnivorous:* boves, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

† **ōmŏphăgĭa,** ae, *f.,* = ὠμοφαγία, *the eating of raw flesh* (eccl. Lat.), Arn. 5, 169.

† **omphăcium,** ii, *n.,* = ὀμφάκιον, *the oil* or *juice of unripe olives* or *grapes,* Plin. 12, 27, 60, § 130; 14, 16, 18, § 98.

† **omphăcŏcarpos,** i, *m.,* = ὀμφακόκαρπος, *a plant, called also* aparine, Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32 (al. omphalocarpon).

omphăcŏmel, mellis, *n.,* = ὀμφακόμελι, *a sirup made of* omphacium, Pall. 9, 13 *lemm.*

Omphălē, ēs, *f.,* = Ὀμφάλη, *a queen of Lydia, whom Hercules served,* Hyg. Fab. 32; Prop. 4, 10, 17; Ov. F. 2, 305; Stat. Th. 10, 646; cf. Preller's Gr. Mythol. 2, p. 158.

omphălŏcarpos, v. omphacocarpos.

omphălos, i, *m.,* = ὀμφαλός, *the navel* (pure Lat. umbilicus); transf. for *the centre* (in post-class. poetry), Aus. Idyll. 11, 60.

† **ŏnăger** and **ŏnăgrus,** i, *m.,* = ὄναγρος, *a wild ass,* Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3; cf. Col. 6, 37, 3; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174: timidi, Verg. G. 3, 409: pulcher, Mart. 13, 100, 1; Vulg. Psa. 103, 11; id. Osee, 8, 9.—**II.** Transf., *a military engine for discharging large stones,* Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Amm. 23, 4, 4.

ŏnāgos, i, *m.,* = ὄναγος, *an ass-driver,* Plaut. As. prol. 10.

Onchesmītes, ae, *m.,* = Ὀγχησμίτης, *a wind blowing from Onchesmus* (Ὀγχησμός), *a harbor of Epirus,* Cic. Att. 7, 2, 1.

Onchestĭus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Onchestus, in Bœotia,* Ov. M. 10, 605.

1. Onchestus, i, *f., a city of Bœotia;* v. Onchestius.

2. Onchestus, i, *m., a river in Thessaly,* Liv. 33, 6.

onco, āre, *v. n., to bray,* like an ass: oncat asellus, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

† **oncōma,** ătis, *n.,* = ὄγκωμα, *a tumor* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 30.

ŏnēar, ătis, *n.* [ὄνειαρ, refreshment], *a plant, the same with the* onotheras, q. v., Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111.

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onus], *of* or *belonging to burden, transport,* or *carriage; that bears a burden, carries freight* (class.): jumenta, *beasts of burden,* Liv. 41, 4: navis, *a ship of burden,* Sisenn. ap. Non. 536, 5 (opp. actuaria); Caes. B. G. 4, 22; 25 al.; Liv. 22, 11, 6. — Also *subst.:* **ŏnĕrārĭa,** ae, *f., a ship of burden, a merchant-vessel, a transport,* Cic. Att. 10, 12, 2.

ŏnĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from onero.

ŏnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [onus]. **I.** *To load, lade, burden, freight* with any thing (class.). **A.** Lit.: navim magnam multis mercibus, Plaut. Men. prol. 25: naves, ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque, paulo facit humiliores, *for loading expeditiously,* Caes. B. G. 5, 1: jumenta, Sall. J. 75, 6: naves commeatu, etc., id. ib. 86, 1: costas aselli pomis, Verg. G. 1, 274: tauri cervix oneratur aratro, *is loaded, burdened,* Ov. A. A. 1, 19: aures lapillis, id. ib. 3, 129; cf.: umerum pallio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4: ventrem, *to load, fill,* Sall. Or. Rep. Ord. 1: epulis onerari, *to overload, gorge one's self,* Ov. P. 1, 10, 31: vino et epulis onerati, Sall. J. 76, 6: cibus, qui in aegritudine alat neque oneret, *without oppressing the stomach,* Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 48: vaccas, *to cause them to be covered,* Pall. 8, 4. — **2.** Transf., in gen., *to load, cover* (poet.): dapibus mensas onerare, *to cover,* Verg. G. 4, 133: manusque ambas jaculis oneravit acutis, id. A. 10, 868: jaculo palmas oneravit acuto, i. e. *armed,* id. ib. 11, 574 (but armavit is the better read.; v. Forbig. ad loc.): membra

sepulcro, id. ib. 10, 558; cf.: ossa aggere terrae, id. ib. 11, 212: aliquem saxis, *to stone*, Phaedr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Trop., *to load, burden, weary; to oppress, overwhelm, overload* (with good or evil; cf. Forbig. ad Verg. A. 10, 620), etc.: me amoenitate oneravit dies, *has overwhelmed me*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 7: laetitiā senem, id. ib. 4, 2, 47: malignitate omnis mortalis, id. ib. 3, 1, 5: diem commoditatibus, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 1: aliquem mendaciis, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 7; cf. Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61: judicem argumentis, id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: aethera votis, Verg. A. 9, 24: verbis lassas onerantibus aures, Hor. S. 1, 10, 10: aliquem pugnis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 172: maledictis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 123; cf. contumeliis, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; for which only *absol.* Sejanum, Tac. A. 4. 68: aliquem injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: aliquem malis, Verg. A. 4, 549: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 4, 13: spe praemiorum, id. 35, 11: promissis, Sall. J. 12, 3: honoribus, Just. 5, 4, 13.—**C.** Transf., *to make heavier* or *more burdensome, to render more oppressive, to heighten, to aggravate* (only since the Aug. per.; esp. freq. in Tac. and the younger Plin.): injuriam alicujus invidiā, Liv. 38, 56 *fin.*: pericula alicujus, Tac. A. 16, 30: curas, id. H. 2, 52: delectum avaritiā et luxu, *to aggravate, make worse, render more odious*, id. ib. 4, 14: onerat te quaesturae tuae famā, quam ex Bithyniā optimam revexisti, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8; 1, 8, 5; id. Pan. 24, 1; 73, 6. — **II.** *To load, stow*, or *heap up* any thing *in* any thing (poet.): vina cadis, Verg. A. 1, 195: canistris Dona Cereris, id. ib. 8, 180. — Hence, **ŏnĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a., filled, full;* with *gen.*: oneratus frugum et floris Liberi, Pac. ap. Non. 498, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 95 Rib.).—**B.** *Loaded*, i. e. *deceived, befooled:* ille est oneratus recte, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: ego illum probe jam oneratum huc admovebo, id. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

ŏnĕrōsē, *adv.*, v. onerosus *fin.*

ŏnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [onerosus], *burdensomeness, burden* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Cult. Fem. 7.

ŏnĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [onus], *burdensome, heavy, oppressive* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: gravis, difficilis). **I.** Lit.: praeda, Verg. A. 9, 384.—Of food that is difficult of digestion and causes oppression: cibus etiam valentibus onerosus, Plin. 23, 7, 62, § 115: (ervum) capiti et stomacho onerosum, id. 22, 25, 73, § 153. — *Comp.*: aër est onerosior igni, Ov. M. 1, 53. —**II.** Trop., *burdensome, onerous, irksome:* onerosior altera sors est, Ov. M. 9, 675: donatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 3: quam sit onerosum succedere bono principi, id. Pan. 44, 7: consolatores, Vulg. Job, 16, 2. — Hence, *adv.*: **ŏnĕrōsē**, *odiously* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 11.—*Comp.*: onerosius, Cassiod. Anim. 11.

Ŏnēsĭcrĭtus, i, *m.*, = Ὀνησίκριτος, *an historian, a native of Ægina; he was the chief pilot* (praefectus classis) *of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 9, 10, 3; 10, 1, 10; Gell. 9, 4, 3; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81.

‡ **Ŏnēsĭmus**, i, *m.*, and **-a**, ae, *f.*, = Ὀνήσιμος, -η, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 646, 6; Vulg. Col. 4, 9.

‡ **Ŏnēsĭpaurus**, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman slave*, Inscr. Grut. 883, 1.

‡ **Ŏnēsĭphŏrus**, i, *m.*, = Ὀνησίφορος, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 286, 3; Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 16.

‡ **Ŏnēsis**, is and idis, *f.*, = Ὄνησις, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 477, 4; 269, 4.

‡ **Ŏnēsitrophus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 84, n. 144.

† **ŏnīrocrites**, ae, *m.*, = ὀνειροκρίτης, *an interpreter of dreams* (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. 1.

ŏnīros, i, *m.*, = ὄνειρος (dream), *the wild poppy*, so called from its soporific qualities, App. Herb. 53.

† **ŏniscus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, = ὀνίσκος, *a wood-louse, milleped*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136; 30, 8, 21, § 54.

† **ŏnītis**, idis, *f.*, = ὀνῖτις, *a plant*, otherwise unknown; *a kind of* origanum, Plin. 20, 17, 67, § 175; App. Herb. 122.

† **Ŏnītus**, i, *m.*, = ὠνειτός (purchased), *the name of a slave*, Inscr. Grut. 633, 6.

Onoba, ae, *f.*, *a city in Hispania Bætica*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10; Mel. 3, 1, 3.

† **ŏnŏbrȳchis**, idis, *f.*, = ὀνόβρυχις, *a plant, called also* palmes asini, Plin. 24, 16, 98, § 155 (al. oenŏbrĕches).

ŏnŏcardĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant, called also* chamaeleon, App. Herb. 25.

† **ŏnŏcentaurus**, i, *m.*, = ὀνοκένταυρος, *an ass-centaur*, a fabulous animal, Isid. Orig. 11, 3, 39: et occurrent daemonia onocentauris, Vulg. Isa. 34, 14. — Transf., of an impure person, Hier. in Isa. 6, 13, 22.

† **ŏnŏchīles**, is, and **ŏnŏchēlis**, is, *f.*, and **ŏnŏchīlon**, = ὀνοχειλές, ὀνοχειλίς, *a plant, a kind of bugloss*, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51.

† **Ŏnŏcoetes**, ae, *m.*, = Ὀνοκοίτης, *he who lies in an ass's manger*, a mocking epithet applied by the heathen to Christ, Tert. Apol. 16; cf. id. ad Nat. 1, 14 (al. **Ŏnŏnȳchītes**, ae, *m.*, = Ὀνονυχίτης, *he who has an ass's hoof*, likewise applied to Christ).

† **ŏnŏcrŏtălus**, i, *m.*, = ὀνοκρόταλος, *the pelican*, Plin. 10, 47, 66, § 131; Mart. 11, 21, 10; Vulg. Lev. 11, 18; id. Deut. 14, 18.

Ŏnŏmastus, i, *m.*, and **-a**, ae, *f.*, = Ὀνομαστός, -ή, *a Roman surname*, Liv. 39, 34; 40, 8; Tac. H. 1, 25; 1, 27; Inscr. Murat. 1144, 1; Inscr. Fabr. p. 751, n. 587.

† **ŏnŏmătŏpoeia**, ae, *f.*, = ὀνοματοποιία, *the forming of a word to resemble in sound the thing it signifies, onomatopée*, Charis. p. 245 P.

† **ŏnōnis** (**ănōnis**), idis, *f.*, = ὀνωνίς, *a plant, the tall rest-harrow:* Ononis antiquorum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 58, § 98 (better anonis).

† **Ŏnŏnȳchītes**, ae, v. Onocoetes.

† **ŏnŏpordon**, i, *n.*, = ὀνόπορδον, *a plant, St. Mary's thistle*, Plin. 27, 12, 86, § 110 dub.; al. ŏnŏprădon.

† **ŏnŏpyxos**, i, *m.*, *a plant of the thistle kind*, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

† **ŏnosma**, ătis, *n.*, = ὄνοσμα, *a plant, a kind of* anchusa, Plin. 27, 12, 86, § 110.

ŏnŏthēras (**-ra**), ae, *m.*, = ὀνοθήρας, *a plant, also called* onear, q. v., Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111, 26, 14, 87, § 146.

ŏnŏthēris, idis, *f.*, = ὀνοθηρίς, and **ŏnŏthūris**, *a plant, the same as* onotheras, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

† **ŏnūris**, is, *f.*, = ὄνουρις, *a plant, called also* oenothera, Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111 (al. ŏnĕar).

ŏnus (in good MSS. also wr. **hŏnus**), ĕris, *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. anas, a wagon for freight], *a load, burden* (cf. pondus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: oneris maximi pondus, Vitr. 10, 8: onus sustinere, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 68: cum gravius dorso subiit onus (asellus), Hor. S. 1, 9, 20: tanti oneris turris, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: ad minimum redigi onus, Ov. M. 14, 149.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of goods, baggage, etc., *a load, lading, freight, cargo:* insula Delos, quo omnes undique cum mercibus atque oneribus commeabant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: onera afferuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104: (naves) ad onera et ad multitudinem jumentorum transportandam paulo latiores, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 2: jumentis onera deponere, *loads, packs*, id. B. C. 1, 80. — **2.** Poet., *the burden of the womb, the fœtus, embryo:* gravidi ventris, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 1; id. F. 2, 452; id. H. 4, 58; Phaedr. 1, 18, 5. —**3.** *The excrements:* ciborum onera reddere, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97: duri ventris solvere, Mart. 13, 29, 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *A burden*, in respect of property, i. e. *a tax* or *an expense* (usually in the *plur.*): municipium maximis oneribus pressum, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 2: haec onera in dites a pauperibus inclinata, Liv. 1, 43: patria, Suet. Calig. 42: haerere in explicandis oneribus, id. Dom. 12 *init.*: oneribus novis turbantur provinciae, Tac. A. 4, 6. — **B.** *A load, burden, weight, charge, trouble, difficulty* of any kind (so most freq. in Cic.; cf. molestia): magni sunt oneris; quicquid imponas, vehunt, *capable of bearing great burdens*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 95: quae (senectus) plerisque senibus sic odiosa est, ut onus se Aetnā gravius dicant sustinere, Cic. Sen. 2, 4: onus atque munus magnum, id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: hoc onus si vos adlevabitis, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: officii, id. ib.: probandi, *the burden of proof, obligation to prove*, Dig. 31, 1, 22; Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37: oneri esse, *to be a burden*, Liv. 23, 43; Vulg. 2 Reg. 15, 33: neque eram nescius, quantis oneribus premerere susceptarum rerum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: epici carminis onera lyrā sustinere, Quint. 10, 1, 62.—**C.** (Eccl. Lat.) *The burden* of a prophecy, *the woes predicted* against any one: Babylonis, Vulg. Isa. 13, 1: Tyri, id. ib. 23, 1. — With *subj.-gen.*: Domini, Vulg. Jer. 23, 33: verbi Domini, id. Zach. 12, 1.

ŏnusto, āre, 1, *v. a.* [onustus], *to burden, load* (only late Lat. and in *Part. pass.*): virgo reguli partu onustanda, Aug. Serm. 3 in Nat. Dom. 2. Verg.: nomen sollicitudinibus onustatum, Cassiod. H. E. 10, 33; Vulg. Judith, 15, 7.

ŏnustus (**hŏnust-**), a, um, *adj.* [onus], *loaded, laden, burdened, freighted*, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit.: asellus onustus auro, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 12 (dub.): naves onustae frumento, id. Off. 3, 12: currus quinque liberis, Tac. A. 2, 41: magna vis camelorum onusta frumenti, id. ib. 15, 12.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Filled, full, abounding in:* ager praedā onustus, Sall. J. 87, 1: pharetrae telis, Tac. A. 12, 13.—(*β*) With *gen.*: auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 10.—**2.** *Full, satisfied* with food (ante-class.): quia sum onusta mei ex sententiā, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 7; id. Merc. 4, 4, 6: corpus, *overloaded*, Lucr. 3, 113.—**II.** Trop., *loaded, burdened* (ante-class.): omnes exegit foras onustos fustibus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 7: corpus, *burdened, weighed down with years*, id. Men. 5, 2, 5: onustum pectus porto laetitiā lubentiāque, id. Stich. 2, 1, 3: fidicina dolis astutiisque, *full of*, id. Ep. 3, 2, 39: corpus hesternis vitiis, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77.—*Sup.*: carri onustissimi, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 26, 14.

ŏnȳchintĭnus, v. onychitinus.

† **ŏnȳchĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀνύχινος. **I.** *Of the color of the finger-nail, nail-colored:* pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55: pruna, Col. 12, 10.—**II.** *Of the marble called* onyx: lapis, Vulg. Gen. 2, 12.—As *subst.*: onychinus, *the onyx*, Vulg. Exod. 39, 13.—Transf., *resembling the onyx* (poet.) of the coating of ice on rivers: tegimen onychinum, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7 *fin.* — *Subst.*: **ŏnȳchĭna** (sc. vasa), *n. plur.*, *vessels of onyx*, Lampr. Heliog. 32.

ŏnȳchĭpuncta, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone, called also* jasponyx, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (al. onychi juncta).

† **ŏnȳchĭtĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀνυχίτινος, *of* or *belonging to onyx* (post-class.): crustae (al. onychintinae), Sid. Ep. 9, 7.

† **ŏnȳchītis**, idis, *f.*, = ὀνυχῖτις, *another name for* onyx, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 103.

ŏnȳchĭus, a, um, *adj.* [onyx], *of* or *belonging to onyx:* onychius lapis, i. e. onyx, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

Ŏnȳtes, is, *m.*, *the name of a Rutulian warrior*, Verg. A. 12, 514.

† **ŏnyx**, ychis, *m.* and *f.*, = ὄνυξ (a finger-nail; hence, from its color). **I.** *Fem.*, *a kind of yellowish marble, onyx*, of which vessels of many kinds were made; it was also used for inlaying floors, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: totāque effusus in aulā Calcabatur onyx, Luc. 10, 116: calcatusque tuo sub pede lucet onyx, Mart. 12, 50, 4.—**B.** *Masc.*, *a vessel of onyx, an onyx-box:* nardi parvus onyx, Hor. C. 4, 12, 17: murrheus, *an ointment-box*, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 9), 22; cf.: Syrio munere plenus onyx, id. 2, 10 (3, 5), 14.—In this signif. also as *fem.*: unguentum fuerat, quod onyx modo parva gerebat, Mart. 7, 94, 1.—**II.** *A yellowish precious stone, an onyx*, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90.—**III.** *The female of a mussel of the scallop species*, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103.

Oōnae, another form of Oeōnae, q. v.

ŏpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opacus], *shadiness, shade* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 17: amoena, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 197: noctium, id. 2, 11, 8, § 52: ramorum, id. 17, 1, 1, § 5: arborum, Tac. A. 11, 3.

ŏpāco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cover with shade, to shade* (class.; syn.: obscuro, obumbro). **I.** Lit.: platanus ad opacandum hunc locum patulis est diffusa ramis, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: ubi pinguem dives opacat Ramus humum, Verg. A. 6, 195: humum taxus opacat, Luc. 6, 645: (sol terras) modo his modo illis ex partibus opacat, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—**B.** Transf., *to cover* (poet.): opacat flore lanugo genas, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v.

genas, p. 94 Müll.: opacat tempora pinus, Sil. 13, 331. — * **II.** Trop., *to darken, obscure*, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 1, 2.

ŏpācus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *In the shade, shaded, shady* (class.): opaca vocantur umbrosa, Fest. p. 185 Müll.: ripa, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: frigus, *shady coolness, cool shade*, Verg. E. 1, 53: vallis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 5. — *Comp.:* locus umbrâ opacior, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25.—*Sup.:* opacissima nemorum pascua, Col. 6, 22.—*Neutr. absol.:* colores, qui in opaco clarius micant, *in the shade*, Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43. — So in *plur.* with *gen.:* per opaca locorum, *through shady places*, Verg. A. 2, 725; 6, 633. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *Darkened* as if by shades, *dark, obscure* (poet. and in post-class. prose): nox, Verg. A. 4, 123: domus Cyclopis, id. ib. 3, 619: nubes, Ov. A. A. 2, 619: mater, i. e. *the earth*, id. M. 2, 274: crepuscula, *in the lower regions*, id. ib. 14, 122: vetustas, Gell. 10, 3, 15: mons, Vulg. 1 Reg. 23, 14.—* **2.** *Bushy, thick:* barba, Cat. 37, 19.—**II.** *That gives* or *casts a shade, shady* (poet.): nemus, Verg. A. 8, 107: ilex, id. ib. 11, 851: herba, Ov. M. 3, 438.

Ōpālia, ium, *n.*, *a festival celebrated on the 19th of December, in honor of the goddess Ops*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; cf.: Opalia dies festi, quibus supplicatur Opi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 185 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 10.

Ōpālis, e, *adj.* [2. Ops], *of* or *belonging to Ops:* Opale sacrum, i. e. *the Opalia* (v. Opalia), Aus. Ecl. Fer. Rom. 15 (al. Opis ante sacrum).

ŏpălus, i, *m.*, *a precious stone, opal*, Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 80; Isid. Orig. 16, 12.

ŏpella, ae, *f. dim.* [opera], *little* or *light pains, labor, service* (poet.): parva, Lucr. 1, 1114: forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8.

ŏpĕra, ae, *f.* [opus], *service, pains, exertion, work, labor* (opus is used mostly of the mechanical activity of work, as that of animals, slaves, and soldiers; opera supposes a free will and desire to serve). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omnes, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: sine hominum manu atque operâ, id. ib. 2, 4, 14: operam exigere, id. ib. 1, 13: perdere, id. de Or. 1, 28, 126: praebere amicis, id. Brut. 47, 174: in re ponere, id. Clu. 57, 157: curamque in rebus honestis ponere, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: et laborem consumere in aliquâ re, *to bestow labor and pains on any thing*, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: studiumque in res obscuras conferre, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: tribuere rei publicae, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: sumere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 31, § 69: impendere, id. ib. 2, 2, 30, § 68: polliceri, Sall. C. 28, 1; 40, 6: insumere, Liv. 10, 18: dicare alicui, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 12: interponere, *to bestow, employ*, Cic. Div. in. Caecil. 19, 63: ipse dabat purpuram tantum, amici operas, *gave their work thereto*, i. e. *wrought it*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59: pleraque sunt hominum operis effecta, id. Off. 2, 3, 12: ibo, atque illam adducam, Quam propter opera est mihi, *on whose behalf I am engaged*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 93: operam navare, Cic. Fam. 15, 12, 2; Liv. 25, 6, 15.—**B.** In partic., *a service, rendering of service:* Cn. Pupius, qui est in operis ejus societatis, *in the service of the society* or *company*, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3: operae forenses, id. Fin. 1, 4, 10: P. Terentius, qui operas in portu et scripturâ pro magistro dat, *serves as director*, id. ib. 13, 65, 11: ferrum istud bonas edet operas, *will do good service*, Sen. Prov. 2, 10: musis operas reddere, *to do service to, to serve*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2: dare operas alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Care, attention, exertion* bestowed on any thing: deditâ operâ, *seriously, with a purpose*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29.—So esp. freq., **1.** Operam dare, *to bestow care* or *pains on, to give attention to* any thing.—Constr. with *dat.*, with *ut* or *ne* (= studere). (α) With *dat.:* dant operam simul auspicio augurioque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 81 Vahl.): dare operam funeri, *to attend*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, 1: bellis, Sive foro, Ov. R. Am. 165: amori, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 58: liberis (*to the begetting of children*), Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: memoriae alicujus, *to attend to what brings a person to mind*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: tonsori, *to get shaved*, Suet. Aug. 79: alicui, *to attend to one, listen to him*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 52: sermoni, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 4: amico, *to serve*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 17: me huic dedisse operam malam, *that I have done him an ill turn*, id. Capt. 3, 5, 43.—For *dat.* the *acc.* with *ad* occurs: benigne operam detis ad nostrum gregem, Plaut. Cas. prol. 21.—(β) With *ut* and *subj.:* da operam, ut valeas, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, 5: omnem operam do, ut cognoscam, Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 15; id. Vit. Beat. 3, 2.—(γ) With *ne:* dent operam consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: ego omnem operam dabo, ne pervenire ad me erubescat, Sen. Polyb. 13, 3: studiose te operam dare, ut ne quid meorum tibi esset ignotum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1.—(δ) With *subj.* alone: dabo operam, quoad exercitus huc summittatis, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6.—(ε) With *inf.:* id scire, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 38.—**2.** In *abl.:* operâ meâ, tuâ, etc., *through my* (*thy*, etc.) *means, agency, fault:* fateor Abiisse eum abs te, meâ operâ atque astutiâ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 21: quid mihi nisi malum vostra opera'st? id. Ps. 1, 2, 50: non meâ operâ, neque pol culpâ evenit, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 31: meâ operâ, Q. Fabi, Tarentum recepisti, Cic. Sen. 4, 11.—**3.** Unâ or eâdem operâ, *in the same manner, at the same time* (ante-class.): unâ operâ mihi sunt sodales, quâ iste, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31: eâdem operâ a praetore sumam syngrapham, id. ib. 2, 3, 89.—**4.** Operâ, *by experience* (ante-class.): nam te omnes saevom commemorant... ego contra operâ expertus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7: id operâ expertus sum esse ita, id. Bacch. 3, 2, 3: magis non factum possum velle quam operâ experiar persequi, id. Capt. 2, 3, 65.—**5.** Operae pretium, v. pretium, II. B.—**B.** *Leisure, spare time* for any thing (class., but in the phrase operae est, only ante-class. and Livian): operae ubi mihi erit, ad te venero, *as soon as I can spare the time*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 30: si operae illi esset, *if he had time*, Liv. 5, 15; 4, 8; 44, 36: dicam, si tibi videam esse operam, aut otium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 15: operae non est, id. ib. 5, 2, 77: quos tu operam gravare mihi, id. Rud. 2, 4, 21: de versibus, quos tibi a me scribi vis, deest mihi quidem opera, *I have not time* or *leisure*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4. — **C.** In concr. **1.** *A day's work* or *labor* (usu. in *plur.*): quaternis operis singula jugera confodere, Varr. R. R. 1, 18: puerilis una opera, Col. 11, 2, 44: bubulcorum operae quatuor, id. 2, 13: operae (filiorum) locari possunt, Paul. Sent. 5, 1, 1. — **2.** *A day-laborer, journeyman;* also, in gen., *a laborer, workman* (usu. in *plur.*): ipse dominus dives operis et laboris expers, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 16: plures operas conducere, Col. 3, 21: nona, *a ninth laborer* (on his farm), Hor. S. 2, 7, 118; Suet. Oct. 3.—Hence, transf., in a bad sense: operae, *hired aiders, abettors, tools*, etc. (of political or theatrical parties): mercenariae (corresp. to multitudo conducta), Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22; cf.: erat mihi contentio cum operis conductis et ad diripiendam urbem concitatis, id. Sest. 17, 38: Claudianae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; cf. id. Att. 4, 3, 3: theatrales, *parties for the purpose of applauding, theatrical factions*, Tac. A. 1, 16: VETERES A SCENA, Inscr. Grut. 467, 7.—**3.** *That which is wrought* or *produced, a work:* operae aranearum, i. e. *spiders' webs*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 19: exstabit opera peregrinationis hujus, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 6.

ŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from operor.

ŏpĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [opera], *of* or *belonging to labor* (class.): homo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 8: pecus, *working-cattle*, Col. 6, 2, 15: vinum, *for working-men*, Plin. 14, 10, 12, § 86.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. ŏpĕrārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a laborer, workman, operative:* habere oportet operarios quinque, Cato, R. R. 10, 1: operarius rusticus, *the peasant as a day-laborer*, Edict. Diocl. 7, 1; cf.: operarius agrarius, Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 13: quos singulos sicut operarios barbarosque contemnas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 104: quidam operarii linguâ celeri et exercitatâ, *fluent talkers, bad orators*, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83: operarium nobis quendam oratorem facis, *underworkman*, id. ib. 1, 62, 263: si quid actum erit, quod isti operarii minus commode persequi possent, i. e. *scribes, secretaries*, id. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—**B. ŏpĕrāria,** ae, *f.*, *a work-woman*, in a comic lusus verbb., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 41.

ŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [operor], *a working, work, labor, operation* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** In gen.: insidiantur aquantibus (apibus) ranae, quae maxima earum est operatio, cum sobolem faciunt, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61; 11, 24, 28, § 80; Vitr. 2, 9. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *A religious performance, service*, or *solemnity, a bringing of offerings:* operationes denicales, *offerings*, Fest. s. v. privatae feriae, p. 242 Müll.; Inscr. a. 286, p. Chr. ap. Orell. 2234. — **B.** In Christian authors, *beneficence, charity*, Lact. 6, 12; Prud. Psych. 573.

ŏpĕrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *creative, formative* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Quaest. 63.

ŏpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a worker, operator* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 9; Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 3; id. Apol. 23 *fin.* al.; Lact. 6, 18, 13; Vulg. Prov. 22, 2.

ŏpĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *creating, forming*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 1, 1, 1; id. Fug. Saec. 2, 11.

ŏpĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [operator], *she that works, a worker, effecter, producer* (eccl. Lat.): vis operatrix, Tert. Anim. 11: mortis, id. ib. 52: sapientia, *creative wisdom*, Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, 9, § 92.

ŏpĕrātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. operor *fin.* B.

ŏpercŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [operculum], *to furnish* or *cover with a lid, to cover* (post-Aug.): dolia, Col. 12, 30, 1: vasa, id. 12, 15, 2: operculati favi, id. 11, 2, 50; 57.

ŏpercŭlum, i, *n.* [operio], *a cover, covering, lid* (class.): quibus operibantur operimenta et pallia opercula dixerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.: aspera arteria tegitur quasi quodam operculo, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Col. 8, 8, 7: sorba in urceolos picatos adicito et opercula picata imponito, id. 12, 16, 4: ambulatorium, *a movable cover*, Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80.—Prov.: patellae dignum operculum, *like to like*, Hier. Ep. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 127 (16), n. 9. — Of the covering of walls, *wainscoting, panel-work:* OPERCVLA ABIEGNIA IMPONITO, Lex Puteol. Grut. 207, col. 2.

ŏpĕrīmentum (sync. opermentum; al. oprimentum, Prud. Psych. 461), i, *n.* [id.], *a covering, cover, lid* (class.): quibus operibantur operimenta et pallia opercula dixerunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.: operimenta decem, Cato, R. R. 10: equis paria operimenta erant, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 770: nuces gemino protectae operimento, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: fulmen, quo dolia exhauriuntur intactis operimentis, *the lids*, id. 2, 51, 52, § 137: oculorum, id. 8, 42, 64, § 156: testei, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153; *a coverlet, covering for a bed:* lectuli, Vulg. Deut. 27, 20: de cubili, id. Prov. 22, 27: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, * Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56.—Trop.: operimenta animae, Ambros. Noë et Arca, 29, § 112.

ŏpĕrĭo, ŭi, ertum, 4 (archaic *fut.* operibo: ego operibo caput, Pompon. ap. Non. 507, 33; *imperf.* operibat, Prop. 4, 12, 35), *v. a.* [pario, whence the opp. aperio, to uncover; cf. paro], *to cover, cover over* any thing (class.; syn.: tego, velo, induo). **I.** Lit. **A.** Operire capita, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 34; cf.: capite operto esse, Cic. Sen. 10, 34: operiri umerum cum toto jugulo, Quint. 11, 3, 141; id. praef. § 24.—Esp., *of clothing:* aeger multâ veste operiendus est, Cels. 3, 7 *fin.;* so in Vulg. Isa. 58, 7; id. Ezech. 18, 7 et saep.: fons fluctu totus operiretur, nisi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: summas amphoras auro et argento, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: mons nubibus, Ov. P. 4, 5, 5: (rhombos) quos operit glacies Maeotica, Juv. 4, 42.—Comically: aliquem loris, *to cover over*, i. e. *to lash soundly*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 28: reliquias malae pugnae, i. e. *to bury*, Tac. A. 15, 28: operiet eos formido, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 18; id. Jer. 3, 25. — **B.** Transf., *to shut, close* (syn.: claudo, praecludo, obsero): fores, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 1: ostium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 33: iste opertâ lecticâ latus est, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106: oculos, *to shut, close* (opp. patefacere), Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf.: opertos compressosve (oculos), Quint. 11, 2, 76.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To hide, conceal, keep from observation, dissemble:* quo pacto hoc operiam? Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 6 Bentl. (al. aperiam): non in oratione operiendâ sunt quaedam, Quint. 2, 13, 12: quotiens dictu deformia operit, id. 8, 6, 59; cf. id. 5, 12, 18: luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: domestica mala tristitia, Tac. A. 3, 18. — **2.** *To overwhelm, burden,*

as with shame, etc. (only in *part. perf. pass.*): contumeliis opertus, *loaded, overwhelmed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111; cf.: judicia operta dedecore et infamiâ, id. Clu. 22, 61: infamiâ, Tac. H. 3, 69.—**3.** Of sin, *to atone for, cover, cause to be forgotten* (eccl. Lat.): qui converti fecerit peccatorem, operiet multitudinem peccatorum, Vulg. Jac. 5, 20; id. 1 Pet. 4, 8.—**ŏpertus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *hidden, concealed* (class.): operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: res, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5: operta bella, Verg. G. 1, 465: cineres, Hor. C. 2, 8, 9: hamum, id. S. 1, 16, 50.—As *subst.*: **ŏpertum**, i, *n.*, *a secret place* or *thing, a secret; an ambiguous answer, dark oracle*, etc.: Apollinis operta, *the dark, ambiguous oracles*, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 115: telluris operta subire, *the depths*, Verg. A. 6, 140: opertum Bonae Deae, *the secret place* or *secret service*, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 32: litterarum, *a secret*, Gell. 17, 9, 22.—*Adv.*: **ŏpertē**, *covertly, figuratively* (post-class.): operte et symbolice, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

ŏpĕrĭor, v. opperior.

ŏpermentum, v. operimentum *init.*

ŏpĕro, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, post-class. collat. form of operor, q. v.

ŏpĕror (collat. form **ŏpĕro**, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 33; Commod. 30, 14), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [opus], *to work, labor, toil, take pains; to be busied* (not in Cic. or Cæs.).—Constr. *absol.* or with *dat.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol.*: seniores (apes) intus operantur, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 21: servi, qui operari in agro consueverunt, Dig. 28, 5, 35.—(*β*) With *dat.*, *to bestow pains upon* a thing; *to devote one's self to, be engaged in* or *occupied with* a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): reipublicae, Liv. 4, 60, 2: conubiis arvisque novis operari, Verg. A. 3, 136: ornandis capillis, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 23: in cute curandâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29: textis Minervae, Tib. 2, 1, 65: materiis caedendis, Tac. H. 5, 20: studiis litterarum, id. A. 3, 43: scholae, Quint. 10, 3, 13; Suet. Claud. 19: auditioni in scholis, Plin. 26, 2, 6, § 11; Val. Max. 8, 7, 4 *ext.*: rebus domesticis, Col. 12, 4, 3: reipublicae, Dig. 48, 5, 15.—**B.** In partic., in relig. lang., *to serve the gods, perform sacred rites, to honor* or *celebrate by sacrifices* (for which: operam dare rebus divinis, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 26): operari est deos religiose et cum summâ veneratione sacrificiis litare, Non. 523, 9; Pompon. ap. Non. 523, 13: illum Dianae sanctum diem, Afran. ib. 14: sacra refer Cereri laetis operatus (= sacrificans) in herbis, Verg. G. 1, 339; cf.: Cynthia jam noctes est operata decem, Prop. 2, 33, 2 (3, 31, 2); and: mulier justis operata sacris, Hor. C. 3, 14, 6: sacris, Liv. 1, 31, 8: superstitionibus, id. 10, 39, 2: viditque se operatum, et sanguine sacro respersa praetexta, Tac. A. 2, 14: Vesta, fave: tibi nunc operata resolvimus ora, *the mouth devoted to thee*, Ov. F. 6, 249: janua matutinis operatur festa lucernis, Juv. 12, 92.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *To work, have effect, be effectual, to be active, to operate* (post-class.): nihil denique praetermitteret, quod ad crudelitatem videretur operari, *to be effectual*, Capitol. Maxim. 13: ad sui dispendium, *to avail*, Cod. Just. 5, 12, 7: venenum operatur, *operates*, Lampr. Commod. 17.—**2.** *Act.* (eccl. Lat.) (*a*) *To work, carry into effect, administer*: justitiam, Lact. 6, 12, 38; 6, 13, 4; 6, 24, 4: scelus, Vulg. Lev. 20, 12: miracula, Ambros. in Luc. 4, § 47.—(*β*) *To work, produce by working, cause*: in vobis sollicitudinem, Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 11: mortem, id. ib. 7, 10: gloriae pondus, id. ib. 4, 17: opera, id. Joan. 9, 4.—Hence, **A. ŏpĕrans**, antis, *P. a.*, *active, efficient, effectual* (post-Aug.): operantes apes spectare, Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80.—*Comp.*: bonitas operantior, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.—*Neutr. adv.*: aridas vaporationes operantius mederi quam cataplasmata, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 89.—*Sup.*: clysteres adhibere operantissimos, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.—**B. ŏpĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **1.** *Pass.*, *performed, effected* (eccl. Lat.): tot charismata perperam operata, Tert. Praescr. 29.—**2.** *Act.*, *efficacious, effective*: fallaciae vis operatrior, Tert. Anim. 57.

ŏpĕrōsē, *adv.*, v. operosus *fin.*

ŏpĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [operosus], *excessive pains, overmuch nicety, elaborate workmanship* (post-Aug.): est etiam, quae περιεργία vocatur, supervacua, ut sic dixerim, operositas, Quint. 8, 3, 55: operositas suadendi, Tert. Anim. 2 *fin.*: vitreorum, Vop. Tac. 11.

ŏpĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opera]. **I.** *Taking great pains, painstaking, active, busy, industrious, laborious* (class.; syn.: laboriosus, industrius): senectus, opp. to languida atque iners, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: colonus, Ov. Nuce, 57: cultibus ambae, id. Am. 2, 10, 5.—Poet. with Gr. *acc.*: Cynthia non operosa comas (al. comis), Prop. 5, 8, 52.—Poet. with *gen.*: vates operose dierum, *in regard to*, Ov. F. 1, 101.—*Sup.*: Syria in hortis operosissima, *exceedingly industrious in gardening*, Plin. 20, 5, 16, § 33.—**B.** Transf., of a medicine, *active, efficacious, powerful, drastic* (poet.): herbae, Ov. M. 14, 22.—**II.** *That costs much trouble, troublesome, toilsome, laborious, difficult, elaborate* (syn. difficilis): labor operosus et molestus, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: artes, *handicrafts*, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: opus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: res, Liv. 4, 8: templa, *costly, sumptuous*, Ov. M. 15, 667: moles mundi, *the artfully constructed fabric of the universe*, id. ib. 1, 258: castaneae cibo, *hard to digest*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: carmina, *elaborate*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 31.—*Comp.*: ne quis sepulcrum faceret operosius, quam quod decem homines effecerint triduo, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: divitiae operosiores, Hor. C. 3, 1, 48; 3, 12, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **ŏpĕrōsē**. **A.** Lit., *with great labor* or *pains, laboriously, carefully* (class.): nec fiat operose, Cic. Or. 44, 149: vina condita, Ov. F. 5, 269.—*Comp.*: dicemus operosius, *more precisely*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 238.—**B.** Transf., *exactly, accurately* (post-Aug.): dicemus mox paulo operosius, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 238.

ŏpertānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [opertus], *concealed, secret* (post-Aug.): opertanea sacra, *the secret rites of the* Bona Dea, Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156: di opertanei, *who dwell in the bowels of the earth*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 44.

ŏpertē, *adv.*, v. operio, *P. a. fin.*

* **ŏpertĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [operio], *a covering, a cover* (for operimentum), Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.

ŏperto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to cover* (ante-class.): opertat saepe opertit, Fest. p. 191 Müll.; Enn. ap. Non. 223, 30 (Ann. v. 500 Vahl.): continuo operta denuo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 75 Fleck. (Ritschl, operi).

ŏpertōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a cover* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 87, 2; Vulg. Exod. 36, 19.—Trop.: peccati, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 7, § 31; id. Cant. Cantic. 3, § 2.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *A garment*, Vulg. Psa. 101, 27.—**2.** *A grave* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 3, 12.

ŏpertum, i, *n.*, v. operio *fin.*

1. ŏpertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from operio.

2. ŏpertus, ūs, *m.* [operio], *a covering* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 310, 15; Macr. S. 7, 9, 26.

ŏpĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [opera], *a little trouble, slight service* (post-class.), Dig. 50, 14, 3.—**II.** Transf., *earnings, gain* (post-class.): operulas merere, App. M. 1, p. 105, 31.

ŏpes, opum, v. ops.

opetis, is, *f.*, *a plant, called also* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

‡ **Ophellĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 463, 2.

Ŏpheltes, ae, *m.*, = Ὀφέλτης, *a proper name.* **I.** *Son of Lycurgus, king of Thrace*, Stat. Th. 5, 538.—**II.** *A Trojan warrior, father of Euryalus*, Verg. A. 9, 201.—**III.** *One of the Etruscan seamen*, Ov. M. 3, 605.—**IV.** *A Cyzicene*, Val. Fl. 3, 198.

ŏphĕostăphȳlē, ēs, *f.*, v. ophiostaphyle.

† **Ŏphiăca**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, = τὰ Ὀφιακά, *poems* or *treatises on serpents*, Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258.

Ŏphĭăs, ădis, *f.*, *the daughter of Ophius*, Ov. M. 7, 383.

ŏphĭcardēlos or **-us**, i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown; perh. *a kind of onyx*, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.

Ŏphĭci, ōrum, *m.* [ὄφεις], *of* or *belonging to snakes, Snake-men*, an old name of the Capuans (because their territory abounded in snakes), Serv. Verg. A. 7, 730.

† **ŏphĭdĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ὀφίδιον (little snake), *a fish resembling the* conger, Plin. 32, 9, 35, § 109; 32, 11, 53, § 149.

Ŏphĭŏgĕnes, um, *m.*, = Ὀφιογενεῖς, *a people of Asia Minor, who cured snake-bites*, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 894 P.; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 13; 28, 3, 6, § 30.

ŏphĭŏmăchus, i, *m.*, = ὀφιομάχος (*fighting with serpents*); hence, *a kind of locust*, Vulg. Lev. 11, 22.

† **1. ŏphīon**, ōnis, *m.*, = ὀφίων, *a fabulous animal of Sardinia*, Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 151; 30, 15, 52, § 146.

2. Ŏphīon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Ὀφίων, *a proper name.* **I.** *One of the giants*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 348.—**II.** *One of the companions of Cadmus*; hence, **Ŏphīŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ophion*; poet. for *Theban*: Ophionia caedes, i. e. *of Pentheus*, Sen. Oedip. 483.—**III.** *The father of Amycus, the Centaur*; hence, **Ŏphīŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *the son of Ophion, the Ophionide*, of Amycus, Ov. M. 12, 245.

Ŏphĭŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.*, = Ὀφιοφάγοι, *snake-eaters, a people of Africa*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 169; Mel. 3, 8, 8; Sol. 33, 17.

† **ŏphĭostăphȳlē** (**ŏphĕos-**), ēs, *f.*, = ὀφιοσταφυλή (snake-grape), *a kind of caper-bush*: quidam id cynosbaton vocant, alii ophiostaphylen, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127.

† **ŏphĭostaphȳlon**, i, *n.*, = ὀφιοστάφυλον, i. q. vitis alba, *the white vine, white bryony*: vitis alba est, quam Graeci ampeloleucen, alii ophiostaphylon . . . appellant, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21 (dub.; Jahn, staphylen).

Ophir, *indecl.* (= אוֹפִיר), *a region in Southern Arabia*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 28; id. 1 Par. 29, 4.—Hence, **Ophirius**, a, um, *of* or *from Ophir*, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 193.

† **Ŏphītae**, ārum, *m.*, = Ὀφῖται, *Snake-worshippers*, a sect so called, Isid. Orig. 8, 5; Tert. Praescr. 47.

† **1. ŏphītes**, ae, *m.*, = ὀφίτης (snake-stone), *a kind of marble spotted like a snake, serpentine-stone*: ophites serpentium maculis similis, unde et nomen accepit, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55; 36, 22, 43, § 158; Mart. 6, 42, 15; Luc. 9, 714.

2. Ŏphītes, ae, *m.*, = Ὀφίτης, *a son of Hercules*, Hyg. Fab. 32.

† **ŏphītis**, idis, *f.*, = ὀφῖτις, for 1. ophites.

† **Ŏphĭūchus**, i, *m.*, = Ὀφιοῦχος, *the Serpent-holder*, a constellation: quem claro perhibent Ophiuchum nomine Graii, Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109 ex Arat.; Manil. 1, 331.

† **1. ŏphĭūsa** or **ŏphĭussa**, ae, *f.*, = ὀφιοῦσα or ὀφιοῦσσα, *a magical herb growing on the island of Elephantine*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163.

† **2. Ŏphĭūsa** or **Ŏphĭussa**, ae, *f.*, = Ὀφιοῦσα (-οῦσσα). **I.** *An ancient name of Cyprus*, whence **Ŏphĭūsĭus**, a, um, *Cyprian*: arva, Ov. M. 10, 229.—**II.** *The name of several islands*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 78; 5, 31, 36, § 132; 4, 12, 20, § 61; 5, 32, 44, § 151.—**III.** *A town in Pontus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

Ŏphĭūsĭus, v. 2. Ophiusa, I.

† **ŏphrys**, ȳos, *f.*, = ὀφρύς, *a plant with two leaves, twiblade, bifoil*, Plin. 26, 15, 93, n. 2, § 164.

ophthalmĭa, ae, *f.*, = ὀφθαλμία, *an inflammation of the eye*, Boëth. ex Arist. Topic. 3, p. 689.

† **ŏphthalmĭas**, ae, *m.*, = ὀφθαλμίας, *a fish* (in pure Lat. oculata), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 70.

† **ŏphthalmĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ὀφθαλμικός, *an oculist* (post-Aug.), Mart. 8, 74, 1.

‡ **ŏpĭcerda** or **ŏvĭcerda**, ae, *f.*, *sheep's dung*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sucerda, p. 302 Müll. dub.

ŏpĭcillum, i, *n. dim.* [ops], *a little help* (ante-class.): in uxorculae opicillum, Varr. ap. Non. 83, 25.

‡ **Ŏpĭconsīva** or **Ŏpĕconsīva**, ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of* Ops Consivia, *celebrated on the 25th of August*: Opeconsiva dies ab deâ Ope Consivia, quojus in Regiâ sacrarium, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.; Calend. Maff. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 396 and 311.

ŏpĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [a fuller form for Opsus, Obscus, and Oscus, lit. Oscan; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.; hence, transf.], *clownish, rude, stupid, ignorant, foolish* (not

in Cic.): (Graeci) nos quoque dictitant barbaros et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, M. Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: ut nostri opici putaverunt, Gell. 13, 9, 4: chartae, *rough, coarse, unpolished*, Aus. Prof. 22: amica, Juv. 6, 454: opici mures, *barbarians of mice*, that gnaw books, id. 3, 207.

opĭdum, i, *n.*, v. oppidum.

ŏpĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ops-fero], *aid-bringing, helping* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): deus, Ov. M. 15, 653: FORTVNA, Inscr. Orell. 1753.—Of things: folia, Plin. 16, 13, 24, § 64: fidem opiferam sociûm advocant, Enn. ap. Non. 144, 14 (p. 109, v. 165 Vahl.).

ŏpĭfex, ĭcis, *comm.* [opus-facio], one who does a work. **I.** Lit., *a worker, maker, framer, fabricator* (class.; cf.: faber, artifex, operarius). **A.** In gen.: opifex aedificatorque mundi deus, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18: rerum or aeternus, Col. 3, 10, 10; cf.: opifex natura, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 1: calor, Lact. 2, 9, 22: sylvestres apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16. — **B.** In partic., *a workman, mechanic, artist, artisan*, etc.: opifices omnes in sordidâ arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; cf. id. N. D. 2, 60, 150; id. Fl. 8, 18; id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: opifices atque servitia, Sall. C. 50, 1: hoc (instrumento) ego non artem credo egere, sed artificem, Quint. 2, 21, 24.—**II.** Trop.: verborum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: dicens esse rhetoricen persuadendi opificem, id est πειθοῦς δημιουργόν, Quint. 2, 15, 4.—Poet. with *inf.*: mire opifex ... marem strepitum fidis intendisse Latinae, Pers. 6, 3.

ŏpĭfĭcīna, ae, *f.*, v. officina *init.*

ŏpĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [opifex], *a working, the doing of a work, a work* (ante- and post-class), Varr. R. R. 3, 16: in opificiis opera, App. Flor. n. 9.

Ŏpĭgĕna, ae, *f.* [Ops-gigno], *the midwife*, an epithet of Juno, as the tutelar goddess of lying-in women, Mart. Cap. 2, § 149; cf.: Opigenam Junonem matronae colebant, quod ferre eam opem in partu laborantibus credebant, Fest. p. 200 Müll.

ōpĭlĭo and **ūpĭlĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [for ovilio, from ovis], *a shepherd:* etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 36.—Form upilio, Verg. E. 10, 19; Col. 7, 3, 13; Dig. 32, 1, 60; Vulg. Gen. 38, 12.—**II.** *A kind of bird*, otherwise unknown, Fest. p. 191 Müll.

Opĭlĭus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** Aurelius Opilius, *a grammarian and author*, Suet. Gram. 6.—**II.** *Another* Aurelius Opilius, *a physician*, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38.—**III.** M. Opilius Severus Macrinus, *emperor of Rome*, A. D. 218, Eutr. 8, 21.

ŏpīmātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. opimo *fin.*

ŏpīmē, *adv.*, v. opimus *fin.*

Ŏpīmiānus, a, um, v. Opimius, B.

ŏpīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [opimus], *plentifulness, abundance, prosperity* (ante- and post-class.): opimitates maximae, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 2; id. As. 2, 2, 16: praedarum, Amm. 19, 11.

Ŏpīmĭus (old orthog. **Ŏpēimĭus,** Eckh. D. N. 5, p. 264), i, *m.*, **Ŏpīmĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** L. Opimius, *consul* A. U. C. 633, Cic. Brut. 83, 287; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4.—**2.** Q. Opimius, *consul* A. U. C. 600, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 277.—In *fem.*: Opimia, *a Vestal*, Liv. 22, 57.—Hence, *adj.* **A. Ŏpīmĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to an Opimius:* basilica Opimia, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, § 156. —**B. Ŏpīmĭānus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to an Opimius, Opimian:* Opimianum vinum; and *absol.* as *subst.*: **Ŏpīmĭānum,** i, *n.*, *very celebrated wine of the vintage of* A. U. C. 633, *when Opimius was consul*, Mart. 3, 82, 24; 9, 87, 1; 10, 49, 2; Petr. 34; cf. Cic. Brut. 83, 287; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 55; 14, 14, 16, § 94.

ŏpīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [opimus], *to fatten, make fat* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: turtures, Col. 8, 7, 5; 8, 9, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of the soil, *to make fruitful, to fertilize:* terram, App. de Mundo, p. 68, 6.—**2.** *To enrich, to make rich* or *abundant, to fill, load:* auctumnum, Pomona, tuum September opimat, Aus. Ecl. de Mensib. 9.—**II.** Trop., *to honor, glorify:* numina victimis, Mart. Cap. poët. 9, § 914.—**B.** *To enrich*, Aus. Ep. 15, 1.—Hence, **ŏpīmātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *fat* (post-class.): abdomen, Aus. Idyll. 10, 105.

ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj.* [ob. and obsolete pimo, to swell, make fat; akin to Gr. πίων, πιμελή; cf. pinguis], *fat, rich, plump, corpulent;* of a country, etc., *rich, fertile, fruitful.* **I.** Lit.: regio opima et fertilis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: campus, Liv. 31, 41: arva, Verg. A. 2, 782: Larissa, Hor. C. 1, 7, 11: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.—Of living beings: boves, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 100: victima, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49: habitus corporis, Cic. Brut. 16, 64: stabulis qualis leo saevit opimis, *of fat cattle*, Val. Fl. 6, 613.—*Comp.:* membra opimiora, Gell. 5, 14, 25.—*Sup.:* boves septem opimissimos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Enriched, rich:* opimus praedâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 132: accusatio, *enriching, gainful*, id. Fl. 33, 81: alterius macrescit rebus opimis, i. e. *prosperity*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 57: cadavera, *from which their spoilers enrich themselves*, Val. Fl. 3, 143: opus opimum casibus, *rich in events*, Tac. H. 1, 2.—**B.** In gen., *rich, abundant, copious, sumptuous, noble, splendid:* dote altili atque opimâ, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 72, 18: divitiae, id. Capt. 2, 2, 31: opima praeclaraque praeda, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: dapes, Verg. A. 3, 224: quaestus, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 142: palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 181: animam exhalare opimam, *victorious*, Juv. 10, 281. —So esp.: opima spolia, *the arms taken on the field of battle by the victorious from the vanquished general, the spoils of honor*, Liv. 1, 10; 4, 20; cf.: aspice, ut insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, Verg. A. 6, 856.—Also, in gen., *the arms taken from an enemy's general in single combat*, Liv. 23, 46; Verg. A. 10, 449; cf. Fest. p. 186 Müll.: opimum belli decus, *honorable, high, noble*, Curt. 7, 4, 40: triumphus, Hor. C. 4, 4, 51: gloria, Val. Max. 4, 4, 10 *fin.*—As *subst.*: **ŏpīma,** ōrum, *n.*, *honorable spoils*, Plin. Pan. 17.—**C.** In rhet., *gross, overloaded:* opimum quoddam et tamquam adipale dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25: Pindarus nimis opimâ pinguique facundiâ esse existimabatur, Gell. 17, 10, 8.—Hence, *adv.*: **ŏpīmē,** *richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (ante-class.): instructa domus opime atque opipare, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6; Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.

ŏpīnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [opinor], *that rests on opinion* or *conjecture; conjectural, imaginary* (class.): hanc omnem partem rerum opinabilem appellabant, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31; cited ap. Non. 148, 26: artes, quae conjecturâ continentur et sunt opinabiles, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: mediocritates, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 74 (opp. naturales): amor (opp. naturalis), Gell. 12, 1, 23.

ŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a supposing, opining; a supposition, conjecture, imagination, fancy, opinion, belief* (class.): opinationem volunt esse imbecillam assensionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15; id. Ac. 2, 25, 78: haec autem opinatio est judicatio se scire, quod nesciat, id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; cf. the context: mordax et inepta, Val. Max. 1, 8, 8: (Tullius) quid super tali opinatione sentiret, Arn. 3, 6.

ŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. ***I.** *A supposer, conjecturer:* ego vero ipse et magnus quidam sum opinator, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66.—**II.** Under the emperors, *one who collected the tribute-corn in the provinces for the army*, Cod. Just. 12, 38, 11; cf. Cod. Th. 7, 4, 26; 11, 7, 16.

1. ŏpīnātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. opinor *fin.*

***2. ŏpīnātus,** ūs, *m.* [opinor], *opinion, supposition, imagination:* propter opinatus animi, Lucr. 4, 465.

ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *opinion, supposition, conjecture, imagination, fancy, belief* (class.). **I.** In gen.: apud homines barbaros opinio plus valet saepe, quam res ipsa, Cic. Fragm. Scaur. 7: est ergo aegritudo opinio recens mali praesentis ... laetitia opinio recens boni praesentis ... metus opinio impendentis mali ... lubido opinio venturi boni, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 7, 14; cf. id. ib. 4, 11, 26: magna nobis pueris opinio fuit, L. Crassum non plus attigisse doctrinae, quam, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: ut opinio mea est, *as I suppose, as I believe*, id. Fam. 9, 11, 1: ut opinio mea fert, *as I believe*, id. Font. 13, 39: mea fert opinio, ut, etc., Dig. 24, 1, 32: cujus opinionis etiam Cornelius Celsus est, *Celsus also is of this opinion*, Col. 2, 12, 6: Romulus habuit opinionem esse, etc., *held the belief that*, Cic. Div. 2, 33, 70: fuisse in illa populari opinione, *to be of an opinion*, id. Clu. 51, 142.—More rarely: alicujus opinionis esse, Col. 2, 12, 6: in eâdem opinione fui ... te venturum esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, 3: in quâ me opinione sine causâ esse, ne quis credat, Liv. 44, 38, 4: fuerunt in hac opinione non pauci, ut, etc., Quint. 3, 3, 11; cf. id. 4, 1, 28: cum etiam philosophi Stoicae disciplinae in eâdem sint opinione, ut censeant, etc., Lact. 2, 5, 7; 3, 8, 32: cui opinioni nos quoque accedimus, Quint. 2, 15, 29: ipse eorum opinionibus accedo, qui, etc., Tac. G. 4: adducere aliquem in eam opinionem, ut, *to make one believe*, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13: Pisidae in opinionem adducuntur perfugas fecisse, ut, etc., Nep. Dat. 6, 6: praebere opinionem timoris, *to convey the impression, occasion the belief that one is afraid*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: afferre alicui, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 46: incidere in opinionem, *to fall into the belief*, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: in opinionem discedere, *to come to the opinion*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 2: opinione duci, *to be led by one's belief*, id. Mur. 30, 62: contra (praeter) opinionem, *contrary to one's expectation:* dicere contra opiniones omnium, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 45: etsi praeter opinionem res ceciderat, Nep. Milt. 2, 5. — With *comp.:* opinione citius, *quicker than had been supposed*, Varr. ap. Non. 356, 27: istuc curavi, ut opinione illius pulcrior sis, *handsomer than he imagines*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 23: opinione melius res tibi habet tua, si, etc., id. Cas. 2, 5, 30: opinione celerius, Cic. Fam. 14, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The repute* of a man, *the esteem, reputation* in which others hold him, *the opinion, estimate, expectation* formed of him. **a.** In gen.: opinione fortasse nonnullâ, quam de meis moribus habebat, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: integritatis meae, id. Att. 7, 2, 5: non fallam opinionem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2: genus scriptorum tuorum vicit opinionem meam, *exceeded my expectation*, id. ib. 5, 12, 1: venit in eam opinionem Cassius, ipsum finxisse bellum, *Cassius fell under suspicion of having, was believed to have*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: summam habere justitiae opinionem. Caes. B. G. 6, 24; 7, 59: quorum de justitiâ magna esset opinio multitudinis, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: (Porus) bellum jampridem, auditâ Alexandri opinione, in adventum ejus parabat, Just. 12, 8, 2.—**b.** *Absol.*, *reputation:* ne opinio quidem et fama, cui soli serviunt (poëtae), etc., Tac. Dial. 10 *init.*: cupidi opinionis, Quint. 12, 9, 4: affert et ista res opinionem, id. 2, 12, 5.—**c.** *Bad repute, reputation* for evil: malignitatis opinionem vereri, Tac. Dial. 15: invidiae et ingrati animi, Liv. 45, 38, 6.—**B.** *A report, rumor:* divulgatâ opinione tam gloriosae expeditionis, Just. 42, 2, 11: quae opinio erat edita in vulgus, Caes. B. C. 3, 29, 3: exiit opinio, proximo lustro descensurum eum ad Olympia, Suet. Ner. 53: opinio etiam sine auctore exierat, eos conspirasse, etc., Liv. 3, 36, 9: opinionem serere, *to spread a report*, Just. 8, 3, 8: opiniones bellorum, Vulg. Matt. 24, 6; id. Marc. 13, 7.

ŏpīnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [opinio], *fixed* or *set in opinion* (rare): Antipater et Archidemus opiniosissimi homines, *Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 143 dub.; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35.

ŏpīnĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a slight opinion* (late Lat.): tenuis opiniuncula, Salv. Avarit. 5.

ŏpīno, āre, v. opinor *fin.*

ŏpīnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Gr. ὄσσεσθαι; root οπ-], *to be of opinion, to suppose, imagine, conjecture, deem, believe, think, judge* (freq. and class.; syn.: arbitror, reor, censeo, sentio, credo); constr. with *acc.*, an *obj.-clause*, with *de*, or *absol.:* aliquid, Cic. Mur. 30, 62: quoad opinatus sum, me in provinciam exiturum, etc., id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: de vobis hic ordo opinatur non secus ac, etc., *think*, id. Pis. 20, 45: male de Caesare, *to have a bad opinion of, to think ill of*, Suet. Aug. 51: servus gravissime de se opinans, id. ib. 67: de rege durius. Just. 12, 5, 8.—Parenthet.: opinor or ut opinor, *as I think, as I believe, according to my opinion:* *Dem.* Per mare

nt vectu's, nunc oculi terram mirantur tui. *Char.* Magis opinor, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35: Cepius, opinor, olim: non omnibus dormio, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1: sed, opinor, quiescamus, id. Att. 9, 6, 2: a primo, ut opinor, animantium ortu petitur origo summi boni, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31: opinor concedes, multo hoc esse gravius, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 54; so Hor. S. 1, 3, 53; id. Ep. 1, 16, 78.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **ŏpīno** (ante-class.): ita sapere opino esse optimum, Enn. ap. Non. 475, 5 (Trag. v. 181 Vahl.); so Pac. Caecil. and Plaut. ib.—**2. ŏpīnātus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif. as *P. a., supposed, imagined, fancied* (class.): bona, mala, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 11; 3, 11, 24: interdicta est mathematicorum callida impostura, et opinatae artis persuasio, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 2, 1.—Post-class., *celebrated, renowned, illustrious, famous:* certamen, Amm. 21, 6, 3.—*Sup.:* opinatissima insula, Flor. 2, 7, 8 dub.: civitas, Vulg. Judith, 2, 13.

ŏpīnus, a, um, v. necopinus and inopinus.

ŏpĭpărē, *adv.*, v. opiparus *fin.*

ŏpĭpăris, e, v. opiparus *init.*

ŏpĭpărus, a, um (post-class. collat. form **ŏpĭpăris,** e), *adj.* [ops-paro], *richly furnished, rich, splendid, sumptuous* (ante- and post-class.): opiparum magnarum copiarum apparatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 188 Müll.: Athenae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 1: opimitates, id. Capt. 4, 1, 2: obsonia, id. Mil. 2, 1, 29: munera, App. M. 5, p. 165, 37.—In the form opiparis, App. M. 1, p. 113, 13.—*Adv.:* **ŏpĭpărē,** *richly, splendidly, sumptuously* (class.): instructa domus opime atque opipare, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 6: apparatum convivium, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf. id. Att. 13, 52, 1; App. M. 5, p. 162, 14.

1. Ōpis, is, *f.*, = Ὦπις. **I.** *A nymph in the train of Diana,* Verg. A. 11, 836; cf. Macr. S. 5, 22.—**II.** *A Naiad,* Verg. G. 4, 343.

2. Ŏpis, v. 2. Ops.

† **ŏpisthŏdŏmus,** i, *f.*, = ὀπισθόδομος, *the back part of a temple* or *house, an opisthodome,* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8 Mai.

† **ŏpisthŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀπισθόγραφος, *written on the back* (as, *of the paper,* etc.), *opisthographic* (post-Aug.): commentarii, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17.—*Subst.:* **ŏpisthŏgrăphum,** i, *n.*, *that which has been written upon on the back:* testari in opisthographo, Dig. 37, 11, 4.

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnia,** ae, *f.*, = ὀπισθοτονία, *a disease in which the head is drawn backwards, opisthotony* (post-class.); opp. emprosthotonia, in which the head is drawn forwards, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6; cf. Hier. Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 4; v. opisthotonos.

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀπισθοτονικός, *laboring under opisthotony* (post-Aug.): sanat opisthotonicos, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197.

† **ŏpisthŏtŏnos,** i, *m.*, = ὀπισθότονος, *a disease in which the body is violently curved backwards, a form of lock-jaw* (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; 23, 1, 24, § 48 (written as Greek, Cels. 4, 3, § 3).—**II.** *A disease that causes a person to fall backwards* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. 3 Ep. ad Ephes. 6, 4.

Ŏpĭter, ĭtĕris and ĭtris (cf. Prisc. p. 695 P.; *gen.* Opetris; cf. Borghes. Framm. de' Fasti Cons. 1, p. 66), *m.* [ob-pater], *a Roman prænomen:* Opiter est, cujus pater avo vivo mortuus est, Fest. p. 184 Müll.: Opiter Verginius, Liv. 2, 17; 2, 54.

Ŏpĭtergium, ii, *n.*, *a city of Italy, in the territory of the Veneti,* now *Oderzo,* Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Tac. H. 3, 6.—Hence, **II. Ŏpĭtergīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Opitergium, Opitergian,* Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.—*Plur. subst.:* **Ŏpĭtergīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Opitergium, the Opitergians,* Flor. 4, 2, 33.

† **ŏpĭtĭon,** ōnis, *m.*, = ὀπιτίων, *a bulbous root used for food, a kind of onion,* Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

ŏpĭtŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [opitulor], *a helping, assisting, help, assistance* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 129; Dig. 4, 4, 1; Vulg. 1 Cor. 12. 28.

ŏpĭtŭlātor (ŏpĭtŭlus), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a helper, aider, succorer* (post-class.): opitulus Juppiter, et opitulator dictus est, quasi opis lator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll.: sodalis opitulator, App. Flor. 3, p. 353, 25; Hier. in Isa. 7, 17, § 10.

ŏpĭtŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [opitulor], *a helping, help, aid* (post-class.): ejus opitulatu, Fulg. Myth. 3, 8.

ŏpĭtŭlor, ātus, 1 (old *inf. pres.* opitularier; v. in the foll.), *v. dep. n.* [ops-tulo, whence tuli], *to bring aid; to help, aid, assist, succor* (class.; syn.: adjuvo, subvenio, auxilior, succurro): amanti ire opitulatum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 27: amicum amico opitularier, id. Curc. 2, 3, 54: sontibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: inopiae, *to relieve,* Sall. C. 33, 2: permultum ad dicendum, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 7: frequentatio, quae conjecturalibus causis opitulatur, Auct. Her. 4, 40, 53.—(β) With *contra, to be good against, to relieve;* of remedies: contra vanas species opitulari, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **ŏpĭtŭlo,** āre (ante-class.): corrige, opitula, Liv. And. ap. Non. 475, 11.

‡ **ŏpĭtŭlus,** i, *m.*, v. opitulator.

‡ **ŏpĭtuma,** i. q. optima, Inscr.; v. bonus.

ŏpĭum or **-on,** i, *n.*, = ὄπιον, *poppy-juice, opium,* Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 199; 25, 10, 81, § 130.

ŏpŏbalsămētum, i, *n.* [opobalsamum], *a place planted with balsam-trees* (post-class.): silva palmeto et opobalsameto distinguitur, Just. 36, 3, 3.

† **ŏpŏbalsămum,** i, *n.*, = ὀποβάλσαμον, *the juice of the balsam-tree, opobalsam, balsam, balm,* Stat. S. 3, 2, 141; Just. 36, 3, 4; Plin. 37, 13, 78, § 204.—Used for embalming bodies, Inscr. Grut. 692, 10.—**II.** Hence, in gen., *perfume:* hirsuto spirant opobalsama collo Quae tibi, Juv. 2, 41.

† **ŏpŏcarpăthon,** i, *n.*, = ὀποκάρπαθον. *the juice of the* carpathum, Plin. 28, 10, 45, § 158.

† **ŏpŏpănax,** ăcis, *m.*, = ὀποπάναξ, *the juice of the herb* panax, Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264.

† **ŏpōrĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὀπωρική, *a medicine prepared from tree-fruits* (quinces, etc.), Plin. 24, 14, 79, § 129.

† **ŏpōrŏthēca,** ae, or **ŏpōrŏthēcē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὀπωροθήκη, *a place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room, fruitery* (ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2; 1, 2, 10.

ŏportet, ŭit, 2, *v. impers.* [2. opus], *it is necessary, needful, proper, becoming,* or *reasonable; it behooves; I (thou, he,* etc.) *must* or *ought* (cf.: opus est, necesse est, debeo; oportet denotes the necessity of reason or duty, necesse est that of compulsion).—Constr. class. with a *subject-clause,* the *subj.,* or *absol.;* late Lat. also with *ut* and *subj.* tamquam ita fieri non solum oporteret, sed etiam necesse esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84: hoc fieri et oportet et opus est, id. Att. 13, 25, 1: ted ipsum oportet hoc profiteri et proloqui, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 384 Vahl.); cf.: qui alteri exitium parat, eum scire oportet sibi paratam pestem parem, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 (Trag. v. 22 ib.): hanc scire oportet, filia tua ubi sit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 51: servum hercle te esse oportet et nequam et malum, *you must be a truly good-for-nothing slave,* id. Poen. 5, 2, 70: non oportuit relictas (i. e. relictas esse ancillas), Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 6: adulescenti morem gestum oportuit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 6: ut ut erat, mansum tamen oportuit, *he ought to have stayed,* id. Heaut. 1, 2, 26: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: pecunia, quam his oportuit civitatibus pro frumento dari, *that was to be given,* id. Verr. 2, 3, 75, § 174: unde habeas, quaerit nemo, sed oportet habere, Juv. 14, 207.—With *subj.:* ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20: me ipsum ames oportet, non mea, id. Fin. 2, 26: valeat possessor oportet, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49.—Also (late Lat.) constr. with *ut* and *subj.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10; Boëth. Consol. Phil. 1, pros. 4.—*Absol.:* si denique aliquid non contra ac liceret factum diceretur, sed contra atque oporteret . . . est enim aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiam si licet: quicquid vero non licet, certe non oportet, Cic. Balb. 3, 7; cf.: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, id. Att. 6, 2, 2: alio tempore atque oportuerit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: longior quam oportet sermo, Quint. 8, 3, 53; cf. id. 8, 2, 23; 9, 4, 144.—(β) *Plur.* (ante-class.): ut ea, quae oportuerint, facta non sint, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 827 P.: haec facta ab illo oportebant (al. oportebat), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 25; cf. id. And. 3, 2, 1.

† **ŏpos,** i, *m.*, = ὀπός, *juice, sap,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 96.

oppallesco (obp-), pallŭi, 3, *v. n. inch.* [ob-palleo], *to turn pale* (post-class.): carnifex stupore oppalluit, Prud. στεφ. 1, 92; Coripp. Joann. 6, 156.

oppando, pandi, pansum, or passum, 3, *v. a.* [ob-pando], *to spread* or *stretch out against* or *before, to spread out* (post-class.): aliquid ad flatus helices, Grat. Cyn. 55: cornibus oppansis et summâ fronte coruscum (of the cross of Christ), Prud. Psych. 410: aulaei vice oppansâ, Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.;* Hier. Ep. ad Galat. 1, v. 11, 12; Vulg. Exod. 35, 12.—Hence, **oppansum (-passum),** i, *n.*, *a covering, envelope* (eccl. Lat.): corporis, Tert. Anim. 53.

oppango (obp-), pēgi, pactum, 3, *v. a.* [ob-pango], *to fasten* or *fix on, to affix* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): ubi savium oppegit, fugit, *imprinted,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 60: repagula, quae . . . ex contrario oppanguntur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. repagula, p. 281 Müll.

oppansum, i, *n.*, v. oppando *fin.*

oppansus, a, um, *Part.*, from oppando.

oppassus, a, um, *Part.*, from oppando.

oppecto (obp-), ĕre, *v. a.* [ob-pecto], *to comb off;* transf., of eating, *to pluck* or *pick off. to pick, to eat:* nimio melius oppectuntur frigida, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 31.

* **oppēdo (obp-),** ĕre, *v. n.* [ob-pedo], *to break wind at* any one; trop. for *to deride, mock, insult;* with *dat.:* curtis Judaeis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 70.

oppĕrĭor (obp-), pĕrītus and pertus, 4 (arch. forms, *fut.* opperibor, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 107 al.; *inf.* opperirier, id. ib. 2, 3, 5; v. infra; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 51), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [kindred with experior, from perior, whence peritus]. **I.** *Neutr., to wait* (class.; syn.: exspecto, praestolor): opperiri exspectare, Fest. p. 187 Müll.: pol, quamquam domi cupio, opperiar, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 23: vel sex mensis opperibor, id. Ps. 1, 3, 89: non quis parumper durare opperirier? id. Truc. 2, 3, 5: aut ibidem opperiar, aut, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 10, 1: ego in Arcano opperior, dum ista cognosco, id. ib. 10, 3, 1: unam praeterea horam ne oppertus sies, *wait a whole hour,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 30.—Followed by *ut* with *subj.:* simul opperiens, ut terrestris copiae traicerentur, Liv. 42, 48, 10; Tac. A. 15, 68; Tiro ap. Gell. 6, 3, 42.—**II.** *Act., to wait for, await, expect* a person or thing. (α) With a *personal object:* servom, quem ego me jusseram hic opperiri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 18: abi intro: ibi me opperire, Tert. And. 3, 2, 43: hostem, Verg. A. 10, 771: imperatorem, Tac. A. 4, 66.—(β) With an inanim. object: seni non otium erat, id sum opperitus, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 101: tempora sua, Liv. 1, 56, 8: tempus dextrum, *to wait for the right time,* Sil. 5, 85.

oppessŭlātus (obp-), a, um, *Part.*, from the obs. oppessulo [ob-pessulus], *bolted* or *barred* (post-class.): januam firmiter oppessulatam pulsare, App. M. 1, p. 112, 11: januae, Amm. 31, 13, 15.

oppĕtītus (obp-), a, um, *Part.*, from oppeto.

oppĕto (obp-), īvi and ii, ītum, 3, *v. a.* [ob-peto], *to go to meet, to encounter* (an evil, esp. death; class.; syn.: obeo, occumbo, intereo): malam pestem, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 15 Vahl.); so, pestem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 7.—Esp.: mortem, *to encounter death,* for *to perish, die* (only of a violent or unnatural death), Enn. ap. Non. 507, 19 (Trag. v. 235 Vahl.): cum milites pro salute populi Romani mortem oppetiverint, Cic. Phil. 14, 14. 38; cf.: clarae mortes pro patriâ oppetitae, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: poenas superbiae, *to suffer for one's pride,* Phaedr. 3, 16, 2.—**II.** In partic., pregn. for oppetere mortem, *to perish, die* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quis ante ora patrum Trojae sub moenibus altis Contigit oppetere, Verg. A. 1, 96; 11, 268; 12, 543: eodem mari, Tac. A. 2, 24: non senio, sed fame, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 15: gloriosâ morte, *to die a glorious death,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 65.

oppexus (obp-), ūs, *m.* [oppecto], *a*

combing, dressing of hair: crinium regalium, App. M. 11, p. 261, 15.

oppico (obp-), āre, *v. a.* [ob-pico], *to smear over* or *seal up with pitch* (ante-class.): corticem oppicato, Cato, R. R. 120.

oppĭdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [oppidum], *of a town* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 38 sq.

oppĭdānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *in a town* other than Rome (since urbanus signifies, of Rome, from the capital); sometimes in a depreciating sense, opp. to urbanus, *of* or *belonging to a small town, provincial* (class.): senex quidam oppidanus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: oppidanum et inconditum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 69, 242: lascivia, Tac. A. 14, 17.—*Subst.*: **oppĭdānus,** i, *m., a townsman:* oppidani domus, Liv. 29, 9, 2.—In *plur.*: **oppĭdāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of a town* other than Rome, *townsmen, townsfolk* (esp. when besieged), Caes. B. G 2, 33; 7, 12; 13; 58; Liv. 36, 25.

oppĭdātim, *adv.* [id.], *by towns, in the towns, in every town* (post-Aug.): ludos oppidatim constituerunt, Suet. Aug. 59: cum oppidatim victimae caederentur, id. Galb. 18.

oppĭdō, *adv.* [etym. dub.; cf. ἔμπεδον; v. oppidum], *very, very much, completely, exceedingly, exactly, precisely* (already obs. in the time of Quint.: oppido sunt usi paululum tempore nostro superiores, Quint. 8, 3, 25. Confined altogether to familiar discourse; we meet with no example of oppido in Cicero's orations): oppido, valde multum. Ortum est autem hoc verbum ex sermone inter se confabulantium, quantum quisque frugum faceret, utque multitudo significaretur, saepe respondebatur, Quantum vel oppido satis esset. Hinc in consuetudinem venit, ut diceretur oppido pro valde multum, Fest. p. 184 Müll.: oppido interii, *I am completely done for*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 143: perii, id. Aul. 3, 1, 4: iratus, *greatly*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: opportune, id. Ad. 3, 2, 24: ridiculus, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259: pauci, id. Fam. 14, 4, 4: inter se differunt, id. Fin. 3, 10, 33: adulescens, Liv 42, 28, 13: perambula aedis oppido tamquam tuas, *just as if they were*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122.—Also, as an affirmative reply to a question: Omnene? Oppido, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 29.—In a lusus verbb. with oppidum: lignum a me toto oppido et quidem oppido quaesitum, App. Mag. p. 326; Vulg. Gen. 19, 3; id. 2 Par. 35, 23: oppido quam, *exceedingly*, Vitr. 8, 3: oppido quam breve intervallum, Liv 36, 25, 3: oppido quam parva, id. 39, 47, 2.

oppĭdŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [oppidum], *a small town* (class.), Cic. Att. 10, 7, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 1: mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est (viz Equus Tuticus), Hor. S. 1, 5, 87.

oppĭdum, i (*gen. plur* oppidûm, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; old *abl plur.* oppedeis, Lex. Servil.), *n.* [ob and pedum; Gr. πέδον; Sanscr pada-m, on or over the plain]. **I.** *A town* (of towns other than Rome, which was called Urbs; though occasionally the term oppidum was applied to Rome) (class.): oppidum ab opi dictum, quod munitur opis causâ, ubi sit; et quod opus est ad vitam gerundam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 141 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 202: hi coetus (hominum) sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causâ constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque saepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: Athenas anticum opulentum oppidum Contempla, Enn. ap. Non. 470, 5 (Trag. v. 324 Vahl.): fortunatum oppidum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 81: Segesta est oppidum pervetus in Siciliâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: praesidia in oppidis, id. Att. 8, 11, B, § 1: Romana per oppida, Verg. G. 2, 176: urbe (i. e. Româ) oppidove ullo, Suet. Oth. 1.—Constr. with *gen.*, of name of a town: Antiochiae, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—Of *Rome:* per totum oppidum, *all through the town*, i. e. *Rome*, Varr. L. L. 6 § 14 Müll.: eos (legatos) in oppidum intromitti non placuit, Liv. 42, 36: oppidum Martis, Mart. 10, 30, 2.—In like manner oppidum denotes *Athens*, Nep. Milt. 4, 2; and *Thebes*, id. Pel. 1, 2.—In a fig. of an old man: ad hoc ego oppidum vetus continuo legiones meas Protinus adducam: hoc si expugno, etc., Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 12.—**B.** Transf., *the inhabitants of a town:* illic oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam, Juv. 15, 8.—**II.** *A fortified wood* or *forest*, among the Britons, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.—**III.** *The barriers* of the circus (ante-class.): in Circo primo unde mittuntur equi, nunc dicuntur carceres, Naevius oppidum appellat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 184 ib.

oppignĕrātor (obp-), ōris, *m.* [oppignero], *one who takes a pledge, who lends on a pledge*, (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 215.

oppignĕro (obp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ob-pignero], *to give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: libelli pro vino etiam saepe oppignerabantur, Cic. Sest. 51, 110: anulum, Mart. 2, 57, 7.—**II.** Trop.: filiam, Ter Heaut. 4, 5, 46: verbo se oppignerare, Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 2.

oppīlātio (obp-), ōnis, *f* [oppilo], *a stopping up, obstructing* (post-class.): narium, Scrib. Comp. 47.

oppīlo (obp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ob-pilo], *to stop up, shut up* (rare but class; syn.: obturo, obstruo, claudo): metretam novam amurcâ collulto, oppilato, Cato, R. R. 100; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 135: ostia, Lucr. 6, 725: scalis tabernae oppilatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 9: clausae portae et oppilatae, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 7, 3.

oppingo, v. oppango.

Oppĭus, i, *m.*; **Oppĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** C. Oppius, *a friend of Cæsar*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14 al.—**2.** L. Oppius, *a Roman knight*, Cic. Fl. 13, 31.—**3.** P. Oppius, *a quæstor, defended by Cicero*; v. the fragm. in Orell. p. 444.—In *fem.*: Oppia, *the wife of L. Mindius*, Cic. Fam. 13, 28, 2; v. also Juv. 10, 220 Jan.; id. 10, 322.—Hence, **Oppĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to an Oppius, Oppian:* Oppia lex, *proposed by the people's tribune, C. Oppius, against women's extravagance in dress*, Liv. 34, 1; Tac. A. 3, 33; 34: Oppius mons, *one of the summits of the Esquiline Hill*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.; Fest. s. v. septimontium, pp. 340 and 348 Müll.; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, pp. 521, 534.

opplĕo (obp-), ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. a.* [ob-pleo, plenus], *to fill completely, to fill up, fill* (class.). **I.** Lit.: saucii opplent porticūs, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 16 Vahl.): ager oppletus imbrium fremitu, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 12 (Trag. v. 196 Vahl.): oppleta tritici granaria, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 42: aedis spoliis, id. ib. 2, 6, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5: nives jam omnia oppleverant, Liv. 10, 46.—**B.** Transf.: alienus odor nares opplet, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: jam opplebit auris meas sua vaniloquentia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: haec opinio Graeciam opplevit, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 63: mentes angustae, oppletae tenebris ac sordibus, id. Red. in Sen. 4, 10.

opplētus, a, um, *Part.*, from oppleo.

* **opplōro (obp-),** āre, *v. n.* [ob-ploro], *to cry* or *wail at, against*, or *in* any thing: auribus meis, Auct. Her 4, 52, 65.

oppōno (obp-), pŏsŭi (in Plaut pŏsīvi), sĭtum, 3 (*sync.*: oppostus for oppositus, Lucr. 4, 150), *v. a.* [ob-pono], *to set* or *place against, to set* or *station before* or *opposite, to oppose* (class., cf.: obicio, offero, adversor). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: se venientibus in itinere, Caes. B. C 3, 30: huic equites, id. ib. 3, 75: turrim ad introitum portūs, id. ib. 3, 39: armatos homines ad omnes introitus, Cic. Caecin. 8, 27: Eumenem adversariis, Nep. Eum. 3, 2: (Hannibali) opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque, Juv 10, 152.—*To place* or *put before, to hold before:* ante oculos opposuit manum, Ov F. 4, 178: oculis manūs, id. ib. 3, 46: manum fronti, id. M. 2, 276: gallinae se opponant (pullis), Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130: foramini oculos, *to keep before the opening*, Petr. 96: eos opponi omnibus contionibus auctores ad perniciem meam, *represented, held up as*, Cic. Sest. 19, 42: licet antestari? ego vero Oppono auriculam, *offer, present*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: oppositas habere fores, i. e. *closed*, Ov. H. 17, 8.—*To apply*, as a remedy: brassicam, Cato, R. R. 157.—**B.** In partic., *to set against* as a pledge, *to pledge, wager, mortgage:* pono pallium: ille suum anulum opposivit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 77: potes mutuam drachumam me dare? *Ps.* Vix hercle opino, etsi me opponam pignori, id. Ps. 1, 1, 84: ager oppositus est, pignori ob decem minas, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 3.—So, with a play upon both meanings: villula nostra non ad Austri flatus opposita est, verum ad milia quindecim, *mortgaged*, Cat. 26, 1 sq.—**C.** *To expose, lay bare* or *open, abandon:* opponere se periculis pro re publicâ, Cic. Balb. 10, 26: Saguntinis pro nudatâ moenibus patriâ corpora opponentibus, Liv. 21, 8: nudatas radices hiberno frigori, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to set before, bring forward, set before the eyes* or *mind, to oppose, adduce, allege:* pericula intendantur, formidines opponantur, Cic. Quint. 14, 47: ut ante occupet (orator), quod videat opponi, id. Or. 40, 138; id. Top. 24, 92; 25, 96: auctoritatem suam, id. Ac. 2, 20, 64: his quattuor causis totidem medicinae opponuntur, id. de Or. 2, 83, 339: opposuisti semel Ciceronis nostri valetudinem: conticui, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1: muri causam, id. Off. 3, 10, 41.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To speak against, oppose, object, reply, adduce in contradiction:* quid opponas, si negem, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 8: non minorem auctoritatem, id. Ac. 2, 20, 6: iis opposuit sese Socrates, id. Brut. 8, 31: quid habes quod mihi opponas? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8 sq.: ut opponeret Stoicis, summum bonum esse frui iis rebus, id. Ac. 2, 42, 131.—**2.** *To set against, oppose*, by way of comparison: multis secundis proeliis unum adversum, et id mediocre, opponerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; Phaedr. Epil. 2: rationibus labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4: quotiens quis dixerit, occidit Alexander Persarum multa milia, opponetur et Callisthenem, Sen. Q. N. 6, 23, 2; id. Ep. 117, 5; 118, 8 sq.; cf.: felicia tempora, quae te Moribus opponunt! Juv. 2, 39.—**C.** Jusjurandum alicui, *to impose an oath on one*, Dig. 37, 14, 6.—Hence, **oppŏsĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., placed* or *standing against* or *opposite, lying over against, opposed to, opposite* (class.): moles oppositae fluctibus, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: luna opposita soli, id. Div. 2, 6, 17: oppositam petens contra Zancleia saxa Rhegion, Ov. M. 14, 47.—Trop.: Narbo propugnaculum istis ipsis nationibus oppositum, Cic. Font. 1, 3.—**2.** *Subst.:* **oppŏsĭta,** ōrum, *n. plur., opposite*, i. e. *contradictory propositions, opposites* (post-class.): opposita (ἀντικείμενα Graeci dicunt), Gell. 16, 8, 13.

‡ **opporto (obp-),** āre, *to bring:* portat, subportat, obportat, Not. Tir. p. 11.

opportūnē, *adv.*, v. opportunus *fin.*

opportūnĭtas (obp-), ātis, *f.* [opportunus]. **I.** In gen., *fitness, convenience, suitableness* (class.; syn. occasio; cf.: copia, facultas): loci, *local advantages*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: corporis, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: anuli, id. Off. 3, 9, 38: membrorum, id. N. D. 1, 33, 92: aetatis, Sall. J. 6, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A fit, opportune*, or *favorable time, a favorable opportunity:* optimâ opportunitate ambo autem venistis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 19: scientia opportunitatis idoneorum ad agendum temporum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: omni negotio est, Vulg. Eccl. 8, 6.—Personified as *a goddess, Opportunity*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 3.—**B.** *An advantage:* tales igitur inter viros amicitia tantas opportunitates habet, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: opportunitate aliquâ datâ, *if some advantage offered itself*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17.

opportūnus (obp-), a, um, *adj.* [ob-portus, lit., at or before the port; hence], **I.** In gen., *fit, meet, convenient, suitable, seasonable, opportune* (class.; syn.: commodus, utilis): tempus actionis opportunum, Graece εὐκαιρία, Latine appellatur occasio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: aetas opportunissima, id. Fam. 7, 7, 2: nihil opportunius accidere vidi, id. ib. 10, 16, 1.—*Subst.:* **opportūna,** ōrum, *n., fit* or *convenient things:* locorum opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Advantageous, serviceable, useful:* ceterae res, quae expetuntur, opportunae sunt singulae rebus singulis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—**B.** *Fit, suitable, adapted* to any thing: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nemo est, Ter Eun. 5, 8, 47.—**C.** *Exposed, liable* to any thing: Romanus cedentem hostem effuse sequendo opportunus huic eruptioni fuit, Liv. 6, 24: injuriae, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 98: opportuniora morbis corpora, id. 18, 7, 12, § 68.—Hence, *adv.:* **opportūnē,** *fitly, seasonably, op-*

portunely (class.), Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 1: venisse, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: locus opportune captus ad eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: opportune, importune, *in season and out of season*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 4. 2.—*Comp.:* opportunius alio loco referemus, Gai. Inst. 2, 97.—*Sup.:* nuntiis opportunissime allatis, Caes. B.C. 3, 101; Liv. 32, 18.

oppŏsĭtĭo (obp-), ōnis, *f.* [oppono], *an opposing, opposition* (class.): disparatum est id, quod ab aliquâ re per oppositionem negationis separatur, hoc modo: sapere, et non sapere, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42; Gell. 6, 1, 4: scientiae, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 20.

1. oppŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from oppono.

2. oppŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* (in *sing.* used only in *abl.*) [oppono]. **I.** *A placing* or *setting against, an opposing*; with *obj.-gen.:* laterum nostrorum oppositus et corporum pollicemur, Cic. Marc. 10, 32; Sil. 10, 212.—With *subj.-gen.:* lunae, Cic. Rep. 1. 16, 25.—**II.** *A placing* or *laying before, an interposition, intervention:* oppositu globi noctem afferente, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181: aedium, Gell. 4, 5, 3.—**III.** *A citing* or *bringing forward against* one: oppositu horum vocabulorum commotus, Gell. 14, 5, 4.

oppressĭo (obp-), ōnis, *f.* [opprimo]. **1.** *A pressing down*, Vitr. 10, 3, 3; trop., *force, violence* (class.), Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 30.—**2.** *Violent seizure:* occupatio fori, oppressio curiae, Cic. Dom. 3, 5.—**3.** *Oppression, overthrow:* legum et libertatis, Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83.—**4.** (Late Lat.) Med. t. t., = κατάληψις, *a catalepsy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 56; id. Tard. 2, 5, 86.

oppressĭuncŭla (obp-), ae, *f. dim.* [oppressio], *a slight pressing, gentle pressure:* papillarum horridularum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66.

* **oppressor,** ōris, *m.* [opprimo], *a crusher, destroyer:* oppressores dominationis, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16.

1. oppressus (obp-), a, um, *Part.*, from opprimo.

2. oppressus (obp-), ūs, *m.* [opprimo], *a pressing down, pressure* (poet. and in post-class. prose): in oppressu valido, Lucr. 1, 851: montis, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

opprĭmo (obp-), essi, essum, 3, *v. a.* [ob-premo], *to press against, press together; to press down* (class.; syn. obruo). **I.** Lit.: voluit deus ora loquentis Opprimere, *to close*, Ov. M. 3, 295: oculos, *to press together*, i. e. *close the eyes*, sc. of a dying person, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: fauces manu, Suet. Calig. 12: flammam in ore, *to repress*, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 122 (Trag. v. 437 Vahl.).—*To press down:* taleam pede, *to press into the ground*, Cato, R. R. 45; Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 27: opprimi ruinâ conclavis, *to be crushed*, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 20: terrâ oppressus, id. ib. 2, 23, 51: classem, *to sink*, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: senem injectu multae vestis, *to smother, stifle*, Tac. A. 6, 50; so, dormiens oppressit eum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 3, 19; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14.—**B.** Transf.: oppressit jaculo redeuntem ad frena leonem, *struck down*, Val. Fl. 3, 24.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To press together; to close, shut:* os opprime, *shut your mouth! hold your tongue!* Plaut. As. 3, 2, 40; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 93.—**B.** *To press* or *bear down:* opprimi onere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4.—**C.** *To put down, suppress, quell, check, quash:* quae oratio a censore opprimenda est, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 30: sine tumultu rem omnem oppressere, Liv. 2, 4: tumultum, id. 31, 11: fraudem, *to baffle, thwart*, id. 26, 6; Vulg. Lev. 24, 16.—**D.** *To overthrow, overwhelm, crush, overpower, prostrate, subdue:* reliquias hujus belli, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 3: Graeciam, Nep. Them. 8, 2: nationem, Cic. Font. 12, 36: invidiam acerbitate, Nep. Dion. 6: libertatem, *to put an end to, destroy*, id. Alcib. 3, 3: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae, quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: aliquem iniquo judicio, id. Quint. 2, 7: intolerandam potentiam, *to overthrow*, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: aliquem, *to crush one* with false accusations, Liv. 2, 52; cf.: insontem oblato falso crimine, id. 1, 51: quaestionem, id. 26, 15: si oppressa foret secura senectus (i. e. securus senex), Juv. 10, 75: litteras, *to utter indistinctly, to mumble*, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 133.—In gen., *to have the upper hand, get the best of it, be victorious*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 10.—**E.** *To load, overwhelm, bear down, overcome:* opprimi aere alieno, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: invidiâ, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: totius corporis doloribus, id. Fam. 9, 14, 3: metu, Liv. 24, 33: timore, Caes. B. G. 4, 15: senatus oppressus et afflictus, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7, 18.—**F.** *To fall upon, surprise, take by surprise, come upon unexpectedly, seize, catch* (syn.: adorior, invado): occasionem opprimere, *to seize, embrace*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 15: imprudentem, Ter. And. 1, 3, 22: incautos, Liv. 26, 12: Antonium mors oppressit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 213: ne subito a me opprimantur (sc. interrogando), id. ib. 2, 4, 67, § 150: oppressi luce copias instruunt, Auct. B. G. 8, 14: rostra, *to make one's self master of, occupy*, Cic. Clu. 40, 110.—**G.** *To bury, hide, conceal, suppress:* quod quo studiosius ab ipsis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: iram, Sall. J. 72, 1: ita ejus rei oppressa mentio est, Liv. 23, 22: infamiam, Just. 12, 13, 10.—**H.** *To force* a woman, *commit a rape upon* (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 12; 14, 32; id. Gen. 34, 2; id. Ezech. 2, 2; 11.

opprŏbrāmentum (obp-), i, *n.* [opprobro], *a reproach, disgrace* (ante-class.): opprobramentum, aut flagitium muliebre, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 84 (420 Ritschl).

opprŏbrātĭo (obp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a reproaching, upbraiding*, (post-class.): opprobratione permotus, Gell. 12, 12, 4: reprehensionis, id. 2, 7, 13.

opprŏbrĭōsus (obp-), a, um, *adj* [opprobrium], *opprobrious* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 3, 41; Ambros. Cain et Abel, 1, 4, 14.

opprŏbrĭum (obp-), i, *n.* [opprobro], *a reproach, scandal, disgrace, dishonor, opprobrium* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: dedecus, probrum, infamia). vereor, ne civitati meae sit opprobrio, si, etc., *lest it should be a reproach*, Nep. Con. 3, 4: et turpitudo generis opprobrio multis fuit, Quint. 3, 7, 19: opprobria culpae, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A reproach, taunt, abuse, abusive word* or *language:* morderi opprobriis falsis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 38: fundere, id. ib. 2, 1, 146: dicere, Ov. M. 1, 758; Inscr. Lanuv. (133 B.C.) ap. Mommsen de Collegiis *fin.*—**B.** Of persons, *a reproach, disgrace* (like the Gr. ἔλεγχος and ὄνειδος): opprobria Romuli Remique, Cat. 28, 14: Cecropiae domus aeternum opprobrium, Hor. C. 4, 12, 7: pagi, id. ib. 2, 13, 4; Ov. M. 8, 155: majorum, Tac. A. 3, 66.

opprŏbro (obp-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ob-probrum], *to reproach, taunt, upbraid* (ante- and post-class.; syn.: vitupero, objurgo, reprehendo): opprobrare, probrum obicere, Fest. p. 187 Müll.: egone id exprobrem, qui mihimet cupio id opprobrarier? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 143: rus alicui, id. Truc. 2, 2, 25: adversariis, Gell. 17, 1, 11: mollities cuidam opprobrata acerbe, id. 3, 5 *in lemm.*

oppugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [oppugno], *resistance, opposition* (late Lat.), Dion. Exig. Epist. de Rat. Paschae, p. 513 M.

oppugnātĭo (obp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a storming, assaulting, besieging; an attack, assault, siege* (class.). **I.** Lit.: de oppidorum oppugnationibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: oppugnatio Gallorum, i. e. *their method of besieging*, Caes. B. G. 2, 6, 2; 7, 29, 2: propulsare, Cic. Cael. 9, 20: relinquere, *to raise*, Tac. A. 15, 16: oppugnatione civitas cingitur, Macr. S. 3, 9, 6.—**II.** Trop., *an assault, attack* with words, *an accusation*, etc.: totum genus oppugnationis hujus propulsare debetis, Cic. Cael. 9, 20; id. Vatin. 2, 5: sine oppugnatione, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1.

oppugnātor (obp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an assaulter, attacker, assailant* (class.). **I.** Lit.: patriae, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: oppugnatores, opp. obsessi, Tac. H. 3, 71.—**II.** Trop.: meae salutis, Cic. Planc. 31, 76.

oppugnātōrĭus (obp-), a, um, *adj.* [oppugnator], *of* or *belonging to a siege* (only in Vitr.): res, Vitr. 10, 22; id. 10, 19.

1. oppugno (obp-), āvi, ātum (old *inf. fut.* oppugnassere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 55; v. Roby, Gram. 1, 197 sq.), 1, *v. a.* [ob-pugno], *to fight against, to attack, assail, assault, storm, besiege, war with* (class.; cf.: obsideo, occupo). **I.** Lit.: omnes Galliae civitates ad se oppugnandum venisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: aggeribus, vineis, turribus oppugnabam oppidum, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20; id. Har. Resp. 4, 6: castra, Caes. B. G. 6, 41: locum, id. ib. 5, 21: clamor oppugnantis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. (Ann. v. 408 Vahl.): castelli oppugnandi spes, Liv. 21, 57: se Macedoniam oppugnaturum dicebat, id. 42, 32: oppugnante aliquo, Just. 9, 5, 4: quoniam externo hoste oppugnarentur, id. 18, 2, 2: Methonam urbem, id. 7, 6, 14: 25, 4, 7: nos et civitatem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 50.—**II.** Trop., *to attack, assault, assail:* non oportuisse Metellum, patrem tuum, oppugnari a me, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 6: pecuniâ aliquem, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: rem, id. de Or. 2, 38, 161: aliquem clandestinis consiliis, id. Or. 66, 223: aequitatem verbis, id. Caecin. 24, 67: consilia alicujus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 154: delictum, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 52: senem, *to lay siege to, circumvent*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 60: sonipes celer ... Oppugnat frenis, *struggles against, resists*, Coripp. Joann. 4, 468.

2. oppugno (obp-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ob-pugnus], *to beat with fists, to buffet* (Plautin.): os, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 56.

oppŭto (obp-), āre, *v. a.* [ob-puto], *to prune* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

‡ **oppŭvĭo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to beat, strike:* oppuviat, verberat, a puviendo, id est feriendo, Fest. p. 188 Müll.

oprimentum, v. operimentum.

1. ops, ŏpis (*nom. sing.* does not occur; and the *dat.* perh. only in Front. Ep. ad Verr. 6 *fin.*; *abl.* ope, but opi, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 141), *f.* [Sanscr. ap-nas, gain; Gr. ἄφενος, wealth; cf.: opulentus, copia = co-opia]. **I.** *Power, might, strength, ability*, in abstr.: Romani scalis summâ nituntur opum vi, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 168 Vahl.); so Verg. A. 12, 552: summâ ope niti, Sall. C. 1, 1: omni ope atque operâ enitar, *will employ all my strength and efforts*, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 5: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, *with all our powers*, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: quâcumque ope possent, id. Mil. 11, 30: grates persolvere dignas Non opis est nostrae, *is not in our power*, Verg. A. 1, 601.—**B.** In concr., *means* of any kind that one possesses; *property, substance, wealth, riches, treasure;* military or political *resources, might, power, influence*, etc. (in this signif. mostly in *plur.;* cf.: facultates, copiae, divitiae): ut scias, quanto e loco, Quantis opibus, quibus de rebus lapsa fortuna accidat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 396 Vahl.): nos tamen efficimus pro opibus nostris moenia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 13: condere, *to hoard up treasures*, Verg. G. 2, 507; cf.: magnas inter opes inops, Hor. C. 3, 16, 28; 2, 12, 22: ruris parvae, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59: amplae, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: vita opibus firma, copiis locuples, gloriâ ampla, virtute honesta, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: cui tenues opes, nullae facultates, exiguae amicorum copiae sunt, id. Quint. 1, 2: in bonis numerabis divitias, honores, opes, id. Fin. 5, 27, 81; cf.: divitiae ut utare, opes ut colare, honores ut laudere, id. Lael. 6, 22: opibus et copiis affluentes, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: opes violentas concupiscere, id. Phil. 1, 12, 129: Trojanas ut opes et lamentabile regnum Eruerint Danai, Verg. A. 2, 4: ad divos adeunto caste, pietatem adhibento, opes amovento, *lay aside display* or *show*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19.—In *sing.:* vidi ego te, astante ope barbaricâ, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 120 Vahl.); so, barbarica, Verg. A. 8, 685.—**II.** *Aid, help, support, assistance, succor* (syn.: subsidium, suppetiae, auxilium): opis egens tuae, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 126 Vahl.): pro factis reddere opis pretium, id. ap. Sen. Ep. 18, 5 (Epigr. v. 6 ib.): arripe opem auxiliumque ad hanc rem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 65; Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1: sine tuâ ope, id. Att. 16, 13 c, 2: aliquid opis rei publicae tulissemus, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: opem petere ab aliquo, id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: confugere ad opem alicujus, id. Font. 11, 35: ferte opem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67 (Trag. v. 86 Vahl.): exitium superabat opem, i. e. *baffled medical skill*, Ov. M. 7, 527: afferre opem, *to yield assistance*, id. ib. 8, 601: admovere, id. R. Am. 116.

2. Ops, Ŏpis (*nom. sing.* Opis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 52; Hyg. Fab. 130), *f.* [a personification of 1. ops], *the goddess of plenty, riches, and power, the wife of Saturn, and the patroness of husbandry; identical with* Terra: Jovi ... Ope gnato, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 2; Varr. L. L. 5, § 57; 64 Müll.; Enn. ap.

Lact. 1, 14 (Euhem. n. 3 and 4, pp. 169 and 170 Vahl.); Macr. S. 1, 10; Cic. Univ. 11; id. Phil. 1, 7, 17; Ov. M. 9, 498.

Opscus, i, v. Osci.

opsōnium, v. obsonium.

optābilis, e, *adj.* [opto], *to be wished for, desirable* (class.): quae expetenda atque optabilia videntur, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 221: mihi pax imprimis fuit optabilis, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7: tempus, Ov. M. 9, 758: quae ut concurrant omnia, optabile est, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 33.—*Comp.:* bono viro optabilius, Cic. Pis. 14, 33. —*Sup.* seems not to occur.—*Adv.:* **optābĭlĭter,** *desirably* (post-class.). —*Comp.* optabilius, Val. Max. 5, 1, 6 *ext.*

optātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wishing, a wish* (class.). **I.** In gen.: Theseo cum tres optationes Neptunus dedisset, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94.—**II.** Rhet. fig., *the expression of a wish:* optatio atque exsecratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 32, 9, 2, 3.—**III.** *A choosing, choice,* Symm. Ep. 1, 1.

optātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a wish, expressing a wish, optative* (post-class.): modus optativus, *the optative,* Diom. p. 330 P.: adverbia, Mart. Cap. 3, § 310.

optātō, *adv.*, v. opto, *P. a. fin.*

optātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from opto.

† **opticē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὀπτική, *optics:* optices non ignarus, Vitr. 1, 1, 4.

optĭmas (optŭm-), ātis, *adj.* [optimus], *of* or *belonging to the best* or *noblest, aristocratic:* res publica, quae ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41 (from Non. 342, 31): matronae opulentae, optimates. Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v 294 Vahl.). — Hence, *subst.:* **optĭmas (optŭm-),** ātis, usually in *plur.:* **optĭmātes (optŭm-),** um and ium, *comm.*, *the adherents of the best men,* in a political sense, i. e. *the aristocratic party, the aristocrats* (opp. populares, the popular party; cf.: primores, proceres): qui ita se gerebant, ut sua consilia optimo cuique probarent, optimates habebantur . . . sunt principes consilii publici, sunt, qui eorum sectam sequuntur, Cic. Sest. 45, 96: cum (summa rerum) est penes delectos, tum illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur (opp. to the regnum and the civitas popularis), id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; so, in optimatium dominatu, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: contra voluntatem omnium optimatum, id. Inv. 2, 17, 52: plebis, et optimatium certamina, Tac. A. 4, 32: omnes optimates Juda et Jerusalem, Vulg. Jer 27, 20 et saep.—In *sing.:* dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Cael. ap Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 2.

optĭmē (optŭm-), *adv.*, v bonus *fin.*

optĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [optimus], *excellence* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 369.

optĭmus (optŭm-), v. bonus.

1. optĭo, ōnis, *f.* [opto], *choice, free choice, liberty to choose, privilege, option* (class.): optio haec tua est, utram harum vis condicionem, accipe, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 13: nec mihi jus meum optinendi optio est, id. Cas. 2, 2, 19: utro frui malis, optio sit tua, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: vobis datur, utrum velitis, *you have your choice,* id. Caecin. 23, 64: potestatem optionemque facere alicui, ut eligat, *to let a person have his choice,* id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: eligendi cui patroni daretur optio, id. Brut. 50, 189: hiberna legionis eligendi optio delata commodum, id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3): optionem tribuere, Sulp. Sev. p. 191 Horn.: optionem proponere, Ambros. Poenit. 2, 6, 50; Aug. Trin. 14, 19: trium tibi datur optio, Vulg. 2 Reg. 24, 12; id. 1 Par. 21, 10: tutoris, *selection,* Gai. Inst. 1, 150.

2. optĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a helper* whom one chooses for himself, *an assistant* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** In gen.: tibi optionem sumito Leonidam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 88: fabricae, Dig. 50. 6, 6.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *an adjutant,* Tac. H. 1, 21; id. A. 1, 25; Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: in re militari optio appellatur is, quem decurio aut centurio optat sibi rerum privatarum ministrum, quo facilius obeat publica officia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 184 Müll.: optio qui nunc dicitur, antea appellabatur accensus. Is adjutor dabatur centurioni a tribuno militum: qui ex eo tempore, quem vellnt, centurionibus permissum est optare, et nomen ex facto sortitus est, Fest. p. 198 Müll.: optiones ab optando appellati, quod, etc., Veg. Mil. 2, 7.—Very freq. in inscrr., Grut. 551, 3; Malv. Marm. Fels. p. 317 et saep.

optĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [2. optio], *an adjutancy* (ante-class.), Cato ap. Fest. p. 201 Müll.

optīvus, a, um, *adj.* [opto], *chosen* (poet. and in post-class. prose): cognomen, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 101: optivi vocantur hi (tutores) qui ex optione sumuntur, Gai. Inst. 1, 154 (opp. to dativi).

opto, āvi, ātum, 1 (optassis for optaveris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 75), *v. a.* [root op, whence Gr ΟΠΤΩ, ὄψομαι; qs. to look out, pick out, = legere, eligere], *to choose, select* (ante-class. and poet.; syn. deligo): utrum vis, opta, dum licet, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 14; id. Aul. prol. 11: sapientius opta, Ov. M. 2, 102: non video hic, quid magnopere optem, Lucil. ap. Non. 358, 13: inhoneste parare divitias, Ter. And. 4, 5, 2: locum tecto, Verg. A. 1, 425: locum regno, id. ib. 3, 109: externos duces, id. ib. 8, 503: L. Furium optavit, Liv. 6, 25.—Hence, in relig. lang.: optatam hostiam, alii optimam, appellant eam, quam aedilis tribus constitutis hostiis optat, quam immolari velit, Fest. p. 186 Müll. —**II.** Transf., *to wish, wish for, desire* (the predominant signification of the word; cf.: volo, cupio, desidero, aveo): tua vita optanda est, Ter Phorm. 1, 3, 12: nihil nisi quod honestum sit, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 66: aliquid votis, Verg. A. 10, 279: vestitus, quem cupimus optamusque, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 2: fortunam, id. Pis. 14, 32.—With *ut* (class. and freq.): (Phaëthon) optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: numquam a dis immortalibus optabo ut, etc., id. Cat. 2, 7, 15.—With *subj.:* optavi, peteres caelestia sidera tarde, Ov. Tr. 2, 57.—With *inf.:* hunc videre saepe optabamus diem, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 29: cujus integrâ re consilium exquirere optassem, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2: officia mandare, deponere optantibus, id. Pan. 87, 2: Darius equestri proelio decernere optabat, Curt. 3, 11, 1; 4, 12, 4: meliores liberos habere, Suet. Oth. 1 *fin.;* Tac. Or. 9.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* impleri sinus optabamus, Quint. 10, 7, 23: ex Indiâ sospitem ipsum reverti, Curt. 10, 1, 7: quem te esse opto, Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 3: omnes mortales sese laudarier optant, Enn. ap. Aug. Trin. 13, 6 (Ann. v. 551 Vahl.). —*Absol.:* optare hoc quidem est, non docere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30; cf. id. Ac. 2, 38, 121; id Fat. 20, 47: optare alicui aliquid, *to wish* one any thing, in a good sense: equidem tibi bona optavi omnia, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 25: tibi optamus eam rem publicam, in quâ, etc., Cic. Brut. 97, 331; but mostly in a bad sense (= imprecari): si totum exercitum mortem mihi optasse crederem, Liv 28, 27, 10: quid mali feci, ut mihi pejorem reditum quam exitum optares? Sen. Ben. 6, 37, 2: furorem et insaniam optare alicui, id. Pis. 20, 46; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: aliquid ab aliquo, *to desire, require, demand* any thing of any one: quodvis donum et praemium a me optato, id optatum feres, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: hoc et pallidus optas, *pray for,* Juv. 10. 189.—Hence, **optātus,** a, um, *P a.*, *wished, desired, longed for, agreeable, pleasing, pleasant, dear* (class.): optati cives, populares, incolae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: rumores, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 1: gloria, Juv. 10, 187.—*Comp.:* nihil mihi fuit optatius, quam, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 1.—*Sup.:* vale, mi optime et optatissime frater, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 2.—**B.** *Subst.:* **optātum,** i, *n.*, *a wish, desire:* di tibi semper omnia optata offerant, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 21; cf. afferant, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 105: eveniunt optata deae, Ov. M. 6, 370: impetrare optatum, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94: praeter optatum meum, *against my wish,* id. Pis. 20, 46: meis optatis fortuna respondit, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: mihi in optatis est, *it is my wish, I wish,* id. ib. 2, 13, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **optātō,** *according to one's wish* (class.): optato venire, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 26: mihi veneris, Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3: optato ventis aestate coortis, Verg. A. 10, 405.

‡† **optostrōtum,** i, *n.* [ὀπτός-στρωτόν], *a brick pavement,* Not. Tir. p. 164.

optŭmē (optĭm-), *adv.*, v. bonus *fin.*

optŭmus (optĭm-), v. bonus.

‡ **optūtū,** quasi optuitu, a verbo, quod est tuor; et significat video, Fest. p. 186 Müll.

ŏpŭlens, entis, v. opulentus.

ŏpŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [opulens], *riches, wealth, opulence* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: habemus publice egestatem, privatim opulentiam, Sall. C. 52. 22: opulentia neglegentiam tolerabat, id. ib. 52. 9: Trojae opulentia, Verg. A. 7, 262: metallorum, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207.—In *plur.:* deos decent opulentiae et factiones, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 89; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17: copiis atque opulentiis anteire, Gell. 20, 5, 8.—**B.** Transf., like opes, *resources, power,* of a people: invidia ex opulentiâ orta est, Sall. C. 6, 3; Nep. Cim. 2, 5; Lydorum, Tac. A. 4, 55.—**II.** Trop., *richness, etc.:* linguae, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 21

ŏpŭlentĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wealth, power* (ante class.): quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: nostra, Caecil. ap. Non. 146, 14.

ŏpŭlento, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make rich, to enrich* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): erum bacis olivae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2: mensam pretiosis dapibus, Col. 8, 1, 2.

ŏpŭlentus, a, um (less freq. **ŏpŭlens,** entis, Sall. J 69, 3; Nep. Chabr. 3, 3; App. M. 10, p. 248, 11; Aus. Idyll. 2, 7), *adj.* [ops, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.], *rich, wealthy, opulent* (syn.: dives, locuples; opp. inops, Cic. Lael. 13, 46; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; class.). **I.** Lit.: opulenti, terrestribus rebus copiosi, Fest. s. v opis, p. 187 Müll. (α) *Absol.:* magnae gentes opulentae, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; so, oppidum, id. ap. Non. 470, 4 (Trag. v. 324 Vahl.); Caes. B. C. 3, 80: opulentissima civitas, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: opulentae matronae, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6 (Trag. v. 294 Vahl.); for which: opulens matrona, App. M. 10, p. 248, 11.—(β) With *abl.:* opulentus auro adulescens, *rich in gold,* Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 117: pars Numidiae agro virisque opulentior, Sall. J. 16, 5; cf.: gens opulentissima viris armisque, Liv. 1, 30, 4: exercitus victor opulentusque praedâ, id. 4, 34, 4: templum donis opulentum, Verg. A. 1, 447.—(γ) With *gen.*, *rich* in any thing: copia Ruris honorum opulenta, Hor. C. 1, 17, 16: provincia pecuniae opulenta, Tac. H. 2, 6 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Rich, fine, splendid:* opulentum opsonium, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 64: opulentissima dona, Suet. Aug. 30: oratio, Gell. 7, 3, 54: opulentissimus liber, id. 14, 6 *fin.:* opulenta requies, Vulg Isa. 32, 18.—**B.** Of respectability or rank, *respectable, powerful, noble:* opulenti pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. v. 230 Vahl.): reges, Sall. C. 53, 3: opulentior factio, Liv. 32, 32.—Hence, *adv.:* **ŏpŭlentē** and **ŏpŭlenter,** *richly, sumptuously, splendidly* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): neque illos arte colam, me opulenter, Sall. J. 85, 34: opulente ornata domus, App. Mag. p. 333, 11.—*Comp.:* ludos opulentius instructiusque facere, Liv. 1, 35, 7: epulari, Inst. 3, 3, 5.

* **ŏpŭlesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [ops], *to grow rich:* in patriis opulescere campis, Furius poët. ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4 (also ap. Non. 148, 17).

ŏpŭlus, i, *f.*, *a kind of maple-tree:* in arboribus, quas vocant opulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 8; Col. 5, 6, 4; 5, 7, 1 al.; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12.

‡ **ŏpuncŭlo,** ōnis, *m.* [opilio], *a bird that imitates the shepherd's song,* Paul. ex Fest. p. 191 Müll.

Ŏpuntĭus, a, um, v. 3. Opus, II.

1. ŏpus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. ap-as, work; whence apnas, gain; v. ops; cf. also Germ. üben]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *work, labor* (cf.: labor, ars, opera): quod in opere faciundo operae consumis tuae, *in doing your work,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 21: menses octo continuos opus hic non defuit, cum vas nullum fieret, nisi aureum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54: oratio in causarum contentionibus magnum est quoddam opus, atque haud sciam, an de humanis operibus longe maximum, id. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Work, art, workmanship:* naturâ et opere munitus, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.—**2.** Of agricultural labor: opus faciam, ut defatiger usque, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 14; Cic. Sen. 7, 24: grave Martis opus, Verg. A. 8, 515.—**3.** Of honey-making: foris

pascuntur (apes), intus opus faciunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.—**4.** Of literary labor: (Graeci) opus quaerunt, *seek employment*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 81; cf. Liv. 5, 3.—**5.** In mal. part., Plaut. As. 5, 2, 23.—**II.** Transf., *a work* that has been done or made. **A.** *A military work*, either *a defensive work, fortification*, or *a work of besiegers, a siege-engine, machine*, etc.: nondum opere castrorum perfecto, Caes. B. C. 2, 26; so, opere perfecto, id. B. G. 1, 8; Nep. Them. 7, 1: Mutinam operibus munitionibusque saepsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20: operibus Toletum cepit, Liv. 35, 22; 37, 5.—**B.** Any result of labor. **1.** Of public works, esp. buildings: aedium sacrarum, publicorumque operum depopulatio, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; Liv. 1, 56, 2; 1, 57, 1; Quint. 3, 11, 13: de exstruendis reficiendisve operibus, Suet. Tib. 30: opera, templum theatrumque, id. Calig. 21; cf. of an aqueduct, etc., id. Claud. 20: in titulis operum, *in public inscriptions*, id. ib. 41 *fin.*—**2.** Of writings, *a work, book*: habeo opus magnum in manibus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 3: an pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Fac opus appareat, id. Fam. 16, 18, 3: quod Homerus atque Vergilius operum suorum principiis faciunt, Quint. 4, 1, 34; 3, 6, 64; 10, 1, 83.—**3.** Of a work of art: quorum iste non opere delectabatur, sed pondere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124: hydria Boëthi manu facta praeclaro opere, *of admirable workmanship*, id. ib. 2, 4, 14, § 32: haec omnia antiquo opere, id. ib. 2, 4, 21, § 46.—**C.** In gen., *a deed, action, performance, business*: miserum'st opus, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 2: ut si mures corroserint aliquid, quorum est opus hoc unum, monstrum putemus, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: opus meae hastae, Ov. M. 12, 112.—For magno opere, tanto opere, quanto opere (and, joined in one word, magnopere, tantopere, quantopere), lit., *with great, such*, or *what labor*, v. h. vv.—**D.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.). **1.** *A work of superhuman power, a miracle*, Vulg. Joh. 5, 36; 7, 21; 14, 10.—**2.** Bona opera, = καλὰ ἔργα, *good works, deeds wrought by grace*, Cypr. Ep. 18, 2; Lact. 3, 9, 15; 6, 18, 9; Vulg. Matt. 5, 16.—**III.** Transf., *abstr.* in *nom.* and *acc.*, *need, necessity*; hence, **A.** Opus est, *it is needful, wanting; there is need of, use for*: opus est mihi, tibi, etc., *I (thou*, etc.) *have need of, need, want*. It is contrasted with necesse est: emas non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est. Quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94, 28. Also with indigere: ait (Chrysippus) sapientem nullâ re indigere, et tamen multis illi rebus opus esse, contra stulto nullâ re opus est, nullâ re enim uti scit, sed omnibus eget, Sen. Ep. 9, 12. The person who needs any thing is put in the *dat.*, and the thing needed in the *nom.* or *abl.* (prop. *abl. instrum.*: opus est mihi, *I have work* with, i. e. *I need*), rarely in the *gen.*, *acc.*, *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or with *ut*. (α) With the *nom.* of the thing needed as subject: materiem, et quae opus sunt, dominus praebebit, Cato, R. R. 14, 3: minus multi opus sunt boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: maritumi milites opus sunt tibi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 61: dux nobis et auctor opus est, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: hujus nobis exempla permulta opus sunt, id. Inv. 2, 19, 57: ullâ in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: si quid opus erit in sumptum, id. Att. 5, 8, 2: parari, quae ad transitum Hellesponti opus essent, Liv. 37, 18, 10: quae curando vulneri opus sunt, id. 1, 41, 1; cf.: ferociora utraque quam quietis opus est consiliis, id. 30, 30, 11; cf. with esse: nil sibi divitias opus esse, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 15.—(β) With *abl.*: magistratibus opus est, *there is need of, they are needed*, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8: opus est auctoritate tuâ, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: non longis opus est ambagibus, Ov. M. 4, 475: nunc opus est leviore lyrâ, id. ib. 10, 152.—With *pers. subj.* (very rare): responderunt regem discordiis opus esse, Just. 11, 7, 10.—So with *abl. of the part. perf.*: maturato opus est, *there is need of haste, it is necessary to act speedily*, Liv. 8, 13; cf.: erat nihil cur properato opus esset, *of haste*, Cic. Mil. 19, 49 (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 464, A, 1).—With *abl. of the sup.*: ita dictu opus est, *it is necessary to say, I must say*. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 68: quod scitu opus est, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28.—(γ) With *gen.*: ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, Liv. 22, 51: quanti argenti opus fuit, id. 23, 31.—(δ) With *acc.* (ante-class.): puero opus est cibum, Plaut. Truc. 5, 10; 1, 1, 71: opus est modium unum (calcis), Cato, R. R. 15.—(ε) With *inf.*: quid opus est de Dionysio tam valde affirmare? Cic. Att. 7, 8, 1.—Ellipt.: quid opus est plura? (sc. proferre), Cic. Sen. 1, 3.—(ζ) With *acc.* and *inf.*: nunc opus est te animo valere, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 2.—(η) With *ut*: opus nutrici autem, utrem ut habeat veteris vini largiter, Plaut. Truc. 5, 11; Tac. Dial. 31 *init.*; Vulg. Johan. 2, 25; 16, 30.—(θ) With *subj.* alone: non est opus affingas aliquid, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 11.—(ι) *Absol.*: sic opus est, Ov. M. 1, 279.—**2.** Sometimes opus est is employed without the notion of strict necessity, as i. q. expedit, juvat, conducit, *it is good, useful, serviceable, beneficial*: atque haud sciam, an ne opus sit quidem, nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis, Cic. Lael. 14, 51; id. Off. 3, 11, 49; id. ib. 3, 32, 114; Hor. S. 1, 9, 27; 2, 6, 116.—**B.** Opus habere, *to have need of* (very rare); with *abl.*, Col. 9, 1, 5: opus habere ut, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 17, 213; cf.: non dicimus opus habeo, sed opus est mihi, Diom. 301 P.

3. Ŏpūs, ūntis, *f.*, = Ὀποῦς, *a town of Locris, in Greece*, now *Kardhenitza*, Liv. 28, 7; Ov. P. 1, 3, 73.—Hence, **II. Ŏpūntĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Opuntian*: sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27: Philodamus, *of Opus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 109.—In *plur.*: **Ŏpūntĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Opus, the Opuntians*, Liv. 28, 6 *fin.*

ŏpuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [1. opus], *a little work* (class.): Myrmecides minutorum opusculorum fabricator, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum lucubratum his jam contractioribus noctibus, id. Par. prooem. § 5: Cassi Parmensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 3: mea, id. ib. 1, 19, 35.

1. ōra, ae, *f.* [kindred with Sanscr. avâra, ripa citerior fluminis], *the extremity* of a thing; *the border, brim, edge, margin, end, boundary*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; syn.: limbus, fimbria, instita, margo): omnes avidi spectant ad carceris oras, *at the barriers*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 88 Vahl.): oras pocula circum, Lucr. 4, 12: (clipei), Verg. A. 10, 243: vestimentorum, Fest. p. 182 Müll.; Vulg. Exod. 26, 10; id. Hag. 2, 13: gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180: vulneris, Cels. 5, 26, 23 aether, extrema ora et determinatio mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101. cf.: regiones, quarum nulla esset ora, nulla extremitas, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102.—**B.** In partic., *the coast, sea-coast* (syn.: litus, ripa): Graeciae, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: Asiae, Nep. Alc. 5, 6: maritima, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: Jordanis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 43; but transf.: ora maritima, *the inhabitants of the coast, people of the maritime districts*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 67. So, jam Misenensem classem et pulcherrimam Campaniam oram descivisse, Tac. H. 3, 60.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *A region, clime, country*: quacumque in orâ ac parte terrarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164: gelida, Hor. C. 1, 26, 4: conexa arbustorum ratio est, quas in oras debeant spectare, Plin. 17, 2, 2, 19 (al. horas): Trojae qui primus ab oris Italiam . . . venit, Verg. A. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 97; 10, 706.—**2.** Poet.: luminis orae, *the world, the earth, life, light*: tu produxisti nos intra luminis oras, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 118 Vahl.); cf.: sum (i. e. eum) quae dederit in luminis oras, id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. sum, p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 165 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 22: inde enascitur atque oras in luminis exit, id. 1, 170; 1, 179; cf. id. 5, 224; 781: quem Rhea sacerdos Furtivum partu sub luminis edidit oras, Verg. A. 7, 660: sponte suâ quae se tollunt in luminis oras, id. G. 2, 47: Acherontis orae, *the lower regions*: animas Acheruntis in oras Ducere, Lucr. 6, 763.—**3.** *A zone*: globum terrae duabus oris distantibus habitabilem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.—**4.** *A rope* or *cable* by which a ship or boat is fastened to the shore; opp. ancoralia, *the anchor-cables*: cum alii resolutis oris in ancoras evecti tenentur, alii, ne quid teneat, ancoralia incidunt, Liv. 22, 19, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: ne hostes cum suis simul inrumperent, trahunt scalas orasque et ancoras praecidunt, id. 28, 36, 11; cf.: sublatae sunt ancorae, solvimus oram, profecti sumus, Quint. 4, 2, 41; Ep. ad Tryph. 3.—**II.** Trop. (very rare, and only poet.): quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? qs. *to unroll the edges of the picture of this war*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 178 Vahl.); imitated by Virgil: aspirate canenti . . . Et mecum ingentis oras evolvite belli, Verg. A. 9, 528; cf. Serv. ad loc.: in luminis oras eruere, *to bring to light*, Lucr. 5, 1455.

2. Ŏra (Hŏra), ae, *f.*, *the name of Hersilia, as a goddess*, Ov. M. 14, 851.

‡ **ōrābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [oro], *exorable*, Not. Tir. p. 106.

ōrācŭlārĭus, a, um [oraculum], *dealing in* or *uttering oracles; prophetic*: habuit autem oracularios servos, qui illum pessum dederunt, Petr. S. 43.

ōrācŭlum (sync. oraclum: ex oraclo, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42, or Trag. v. 65 Vahl.; *plur.* oracla, Att. ap. Non. 488, 2, or Trag. Rel. p. 185 Rib.; Ov. M. 1, 321), i, *n.* [oro], *a divine announcement, an oracle* (class.). **I.** Lit.: oracula ex eo ipso appellata sunt, quod inest in his deorum oratio, Cic. Top. 20, 77: quid est enim oraculum? nempe voluntas divina hominis ore enuntiata, Sen. Contr. 1 praef.: edere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: petere a Dodonâ, id. Div. 1, 43, 95: quaerere, Verg. G. 4, 449: poscere, id. A. 3, 456: consulere, Ov. M. 3, 8: Delphis oracula cessant, Juv. 6, 555.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a prophetic declaration, a prophecy*: exposui somnii et furoris oracula, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70; 1, 50, 115.—**B.** *A place where oracular responses were given, an oracle*: illud oraculum Delphis tam celebre, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37: Hammonis, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107: Delphicum, Macr. S. 1, 18, 4.—**2.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *the mercy-seat*, the place in the tabernacle in which the presence of God was manifest, Vulg. Exod. 25, 18; 40, 18: oraculum templi, sanctum sanctorum, id. 3 Reg. 8, 6.—**C.** *An oracular saying, oracle* pronounced by a man: haec ego nunc physicorum oracula fundo, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66: inde illa reliqua oracula: nequam agricolam esse, etc., Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 40.—**D.** *An imperial rescript*, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 11.

ōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [1. ōs], *a napkin, handkerchief*, Lucil. ap. Non. 539, 22: oculum ligavit orario, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 7.—Used in signifying applause, Vop. Aur. 48 *fin.*

ōrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ora], *of* or *belonging to the coast* (post-Aug.): naves, *coasting-vessels, coasters*, Plin. Ep. 10, 15 (26); cf. naviculae, id. ib. 10, 28, 2.

Ōrāta, ae, *m.*, *an appellation bestowed on a certain Sergius, on account of his fondness for the gilt bream* (aurata, orata, v. auro, *P. a. fin.*), Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10, Col. 8, 16, 5; Fest. p. 182 Müll.

* **ōrātim**, *adv.* [1. ora], *coastwise, from coast to coast*, Sol. 3 dub. (al. moratim).

ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [oro], *a speaking, speech, discourse, language*. **I.** In gen., *the connection of words to express thought*: non est autem in verbo modus hic, sed in oratione, id est, in continuatione verborum, Cic. 3, 42, 167. **1.** *Speech, the power* or *faculty of speech, the habit* or *use of language*: quae (ferae) sunt rationis et orationis expertes, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50. natura vi rationis hominem conciliat homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, id. ib. 1, 4, 12.—**2.** *Speech, language, utterance*; opp. to fact, action, etc.: lenitudo orationis, mollitudo corporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46: idque videns Epicurus re tollit, oratione relinquit deos, id. N. D. 1, 44, 123: qui sunt leves locutores . . . eorum orationem bene existimatum est in ore nasci, non in pectore, Gell. 1, 15, 1: nam quid te igitur rettulit beneficum esse oratione, si ad rem auxilium emortuum est, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 19: ut in vitâ, sic in oratione, nihil est difficilius quam quid deceat videre, Cic. Or. 21, 70: qualis homo ipse esset, talem ejus esse orationem; orationi autem facta similia, factis vitam, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: partes igitur orationis secundum dialecticos duae, nomen et verbum, *parts of speech*, Prisc. 2, 4, 15.—**3.** Hence, *a mode of speaking; a kind, manner, style of speech; language*: quin tu istanc orationem hinc veterem atque antiquam amoves. Nam proletario sermone nunc utere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 155: nam opulenti cum loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, eadem dicta eademque oratio aequa non aeque valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3: quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, id. ap. Non. p. 512, 8: aliam nunc mihi orationem despoliato praedicas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 52: Creta est profecto horum hominum oratio, quam ora-

tionem hanc aures dulce devorant, id. Poen. 5, 2, 9: (Andria et Perinthia) non ita sunt dissimili argumento, sed tamen Dissimili oratione, Ter. And. prol. 11.—Esp. (in gram.): oratio obliqua, *indirect speech*, the use of dependent clauses in citing the language of others: quam (orationem) obliquam Pompeius Trogus exposuit (opp. to conciones directae), Just. 38, 3, 11.—Hence, **4.** *Mode of speech, language, use of language, style:* mollis est enim oratio philosophorum, Cic. Or. 19, 64: (fabulae) tenui oratione et scripturâ levi, Ter. Phorm. prol. 5: ut Stoicorum est astrictior oratio aliquantoque contractior, quam aures populi requirunt, sic illorum (Peripateticorum) liberior et latior, quam patitur consuetudo judiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 31, 120: orationem Latinam efficies profecto legendis nostris pleniorem, id. Off. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 1.—**5.** Esp., *the language* of any people or nation: Timaeus in historiis quas oratione Graecâ composuit, Gell. 11, 1, 1: semper cum Graecis Latina (exempla) conjunxi . . . ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1.—**II.** In partic., *formal language, artificial discourse, set speech* (opp. to sermo, *ordinary speech, conversational language*): mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, nec verbis instructa popularibus nec vincta numeris, sed soluta liberius: itaque sermo potiusquam oratio dicitur. Quamquam enim omnis locutio oratio est, tamen unius oratoris locutio hoc proprio dignata nomine est, Cic. Or. 19, 64; cf.: et quoniam magna vis orationis est eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis, contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum, contionum, senatus, sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur, sequatur etiam convivia, id. Off. 1, 37, 132.—Hence, **B.** *A set speech, harangue, discourse, oration:* (oratio) ut gravis, ut suavis, ut erudita sit, ut liberalis, ut polita, ut sensus, ut doloris habeat quantum opus sit, non est singulorum articulorum: in toto spectantur haec corpore, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96; cf. the context: illam orationem disertam sibi et oratoriam videri, fortem et virilem non videri, id. ib. 1, 54, 231: hanc habere orationem mecum principio institit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 21: pleraeque scribuntur orationes habitae jam, non ut habeantur, Cic. Brut. 24, 91: non est haec oratio habenda apud imperitam multitudinem, id. Mur. 29, 61: ignarus faciundae ac poliendae orationis, id. de Or. 1, 14, 63: in orationibus hisce ipsis judiciorum, contionum, senatus, id. ib. 1, 16, 73: quanta illa, di immortales, fuit gravitas, quanta in oratione majestas! sed adfuistis, et est in manibus oratio, id. Lael. 25, 96: qui orationem adversus rem publicam habuissent, eorum bona in publicum adducebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18, 5: ab adulescentiâ confecit orationes, Nep. Cat. 3, 3: Catonis aliae acerbae orationes extant, etc., Liv. 39, 42, 6: oratio plebi acceptior, id. 3, 69: accurata et polita, Cic. Brut. 95, 326: longa, Liv. 34, 5: acris et vehemens, Quint. 5, 13, 25: admirabilis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 94: angusta et concisa, opp. collata et diffusa, id. Or. 56, 187: aspera, tristis, horrida, neque perfecta neque conclusa, opp. laevis et structa et terminata, id. ib. 5, 20: circumcisa et brevis, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4: rotunda et undique circumcisa, Quint. 8, 5, 27: cohaerens, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 173: concinna, id. ib. 3, 25, 98: stabilis, opp. volubilis, id. Or. 56, 187. —**III.** Transf. **A.** *The power of oratory, eloquence:* tantam vim habet illa, quae recte a bono poëtâ dicta est, flexamina atque omnium regina rerum oratio, ut non modo inclinantem excipere aut stantem inclinare, sed etiam adversantem ac repugnantem ut imperator fortis ac bonus capere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id. Brut. 45, 165: non enim verendum est ne te in tam bonâ causâ deficiat oratio, Lact. 2, 3.—**B.** *Prose* (opp. to poetry): et in poëmatis et in oratione, Cic. Or. 21, 70.—**C.** (In gram.) *A sentence, a clause expressing a complete sense:* oratio est ordinatio dictionum congrua sententiam perfectam demonstrans, Prisc. 2, 4, 15: oratio dicitur liber rhetoricus, necnon unaquaeque dictio hoc saepe nomine nuncupatur cum plenam ostendit sententiam, id. ib.: defectio litterae, et syllabae, et dictionis, et orationis, id. 17, 1, 5.—**D.** (Under the empire.) *An imperial message, rescript:* orationes ad senatum missae, Suet. Ner. 15: oratio principis per quaestorem ejus audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27: orationesque in senatu recitaret etiam quaestoris vice, Suet. Tit. 6; cf. id. Aug. 65.—**E.** *A prayer, an address to the Deity* (eccl. Lat.): respice ad orationem servi tui, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 28: per orationes Dominum rogantes, id. 2 Macc. 10, 16: pernoctans in oratione Dei, id. Luc. 6, 12.—Also *absol.*, *prayer, the habit* or *practice of prayer:* perseverantes in oratione, Vulg. Act. 1, 14: orationi instate, id. Col. 4, 2; cf. Gell. 13, 22, 1.

ōrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [oratio], *a little speech, a brief oration* (class.), Cic. Brut. 19, 77; id. Att. 13, 19, 2; 15, 3, 2; Quint. 4, 3, 17: aureola, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

Ŏrātĭus, arch. for Horatius, v. Vahl. ad Enn. Ann. v. 164, p. 27.

ōrātor, ōris, *m.* [oro, one who speaks]. **I.** *A speaker, orator* (very common in all periods and styles of writing): eum (oratorem) puto esse, qui et verbis ad audiendum jucundis et sententiis ad probandum accommodatis uti possit in causis forensibus atque communibus. Hunc ego appello oratorem, eumque esse praeterea instructum voce et actione et lepore quodam volo, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 213: is orator erit, meâ sententiâ, hoc tam gravi dignus nomine, qui, quaecunque res inciderit, quae sit dictione explicanda, prudenter et composite et ornate et memoriter dicet cum quâdam actionis etiam dignitate, id. ib. 1, 15, 64; id. Or. 19, 61: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): additur orator Cornelius suaviloquenti Ore, id. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 304 ib.): oratorem celeriter complexi sumus, i. e. *eloquence*, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *The orator*, i. e. *Cicero*, Lact. 1, 9, 3.—**2.** *Title of a treatise by Cicero:* Orator, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—**II.** *A speaker, spokesman* of an errand or embassy: aequom'st eram oratores mittere ad me, donaque, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 18; cf. id. Most. 5, 2, 21; id. Poen. 1, 2, 145.—Esp., *an ambassador* charged with an oral message: orator sine pace redit regique refert rem, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 41 Müll. (Ann. v. 211 Vahl.): Aetolos pacem velle de eâ re oratores Romam profectos, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 182 Müll.: oratores populi, summi viri; Ambraciâ veniunt huc legati puplice, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 35: Veientes pacem petitum oratores Romam mittunt, Liv. 1, 15: foederum, pacis, belli, induciarum oratores fetiales judicesve sunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: mittor et Iliacas audax orator ad arces, Ov. M. 13, 196: centum oratores augusta ad moenia regis Ire jubet, Verg. A. 7, 153; Cic. Brut. 14, 55.—**III.** One who prays or supplicates for any thing, *an entreater, beseecher, suppliant* (Plautin.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 145; so in the twofold signif. of *ambassador* and *beseecher*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 39.

ōrātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. oratorius *fin.*

ōrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [orator]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an orator, oratorical* (class.), Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: ornamenta, id. Brut. 75, 261: vis dicendi, id. Ac. 1, 8, 32: ars, Quint. praef. § 17: gestus, id. 11, 3, 125; compositio, id. 1, 8, 13: virtus, id. 3, 1, 10; 6, 3, 39: ingenium, Cic. Brut. 29, 110.—**B.** *Subst.:* **ōrātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *the oratorical art, oratory*, Quint. 2, 14, 1; 2.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to praying;* hence, *subst.:* **ōrātōrĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. templum), *a place of prayer, an oratory* (eccl. Lat.): in oratorio nemo aliquid agat, nisi, etc., Aug. Ep. 109: Judith ingressa est oratorium, Vulg. Judith, 9, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **ōrātōrĭē,** *oratorically* (class.): pulchre, et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68, 227: loqui, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69; Quint. 9, 1, 13; opp. to tragice, comice, Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

ōrātrix, īcis. *f.* [id.]. **I.** *She that prays* or *beseeches, a female suppliant* (rare but class.): me oratricem haud sprevisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80: pacis et foederis, * Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14.—**II.** A transl. of ῥητορική, *rhetoric, oratory*, Quint. 2, 14, 1.

ōrātum, i, *n.* [oro], *a prayer, entreaty, supplication:* cum orata ejus reminiscor, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 25; 4, 1, 60.

ōrātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.* and *plur.*), *m.* [oro], *a praying, entreating; a request, entreaty* (very rare but class.): oratu tuo, Cic. Fl. 37, 92: illarum oratu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 17; Sid. Ep. 9, 14 *init.:* magnis oratibus, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 4.

orbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [orbo], *a depriving, privation* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 87, 35.

orbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who deprives others of children* or *parents, a bereaver* (poet.): nostri orbator, Achilles, Ov. M. 13, 500.

‡ **orbĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [orbus-facio], *to bereave, to make an orphan:* orbefacio, ὀρφανίζω, Gloss. Philox.

Orbēlus (**-lŏs**), i, *m.*, = Ὀρβηλός, *a mountain on the borders of Macedonia and Thrace:* Orbelus, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

orbĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orbiculus], *circular, orbicular*, an appellation of a plant: herba, App. Herb. 17; cf. Marc. Emp. 4.

orbĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.], *circularly, in circles* or *rings* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177; Macr. S. 7, 9, 3.

orbĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *circle-shaped, rounded, circular, orbiculate* (class.): mala, *round apples*, an excellent kind of apple, Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 45, 5; Pall. Febr. 25, 18; Macr. S. 3, 19, 2.—Hence, transf.: malis orbiculatis pasti, i. e. *well-fed*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: capita caulium, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133: ambitus foliorum, id. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

‡ **orbĭcŭlor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to go round in a circle:* orbiculatur, κυκλεύει, Gloss. Philox.

orbĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [orbis], *a small disk; a sheave, roller, pulley*, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.), Cato, R. R. 3, 6; 22, 2; Col. 4, 30, 4; Vitr. 10, 5: radix concisa in orbiculos, *cut in little disks* or *slices*, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 148; Inscr. Orell. 2519.—Esp., *the nave of a wheel*, Vitr. 10, 2, 9.

orbĭcus, a, um, v. orbitus.

* **orbĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [orbus-facio], *to bereave, make childless:* orbificor liberorum leto, Att. ap. Non. 179, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 161 Rib.).

(**orbile,** a false read. for orbis . . . ligneus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15.)

Orbĭlius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* So, Orbilius, *a grammarian in Rome in the time of Cicero*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 71; Suet. Gram. 9.

orbis, is (*nom.* orbs, Ven. Carm. 8, 5. —*Abl. regul.* orbe; but orbi, Lucr. 5, 74: ex orbi, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; Rutil. ap. Charis. p. 112 P.: orbi terrae, in the meaning *in the world*, Cic. Sest. 30, 66; so, orbi terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82 Halm; id. Dom. 10, 24; id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 112 P.), *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Sanscr. dhvar, bend, twist], any thing of a circular shape, *a ring, round surface, disk, hoop, orbit, orb, a circle* (class.; cf.: circus, circulus, gyrus, spira). **I.** Lit.: in orbem torquere, Cic. Univ. 7: curvare aliquid in orbem, Ov. M. 2, 715: certumque equitavit in orbem, id. ib. 12, 468.—Of *a ring:* et digitum justo commodus orbe teras, *fit exactly*, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 6: unionum, *roundness*, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113.—Of *a circle* formed by men: ut in orbem consisterent, *place themselves in a circle, form a circle*, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: cum illi, orbe facto, se defenderent, id. ib. 4, 37: orbem volventes suos increpans, Liv. 4, 28: in orbem pugnare, id. 28, 22, 15: in orbem sese stantibus equis defendere, id. 28, 33, 15: stella (φαέθων) eundem duodecim signorum orbem annis duodecim conficit, *the zodiac*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: lacteus, *the Milky Way*, id. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—Of the *orbit* of a heavenly body: sidera circulos suos orbesque conficiunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15.—Of a serpent, the *windings, coils:* immensis orbibus angues Incumbunt pelago, Verg. A. 2, 204.—Of *a circular surface* or *disk:* orbis mensae, *a round table-top*, Ov. H. 17, 87; cf. Juv. 11, 122.—Also, simply orbes, *a round table*, Mart. 2, 43; Juv. 1, 137.—Of *a quoit* or *discus:* ictus ab orbe, Ov. Ib. 590.—Of the *scale* of a balance: instabilis natat alterno depressior orbe, Tib. 4, 1, 44.—Of *a mirror:* addidit et nitidum sacratis crinibus orbem, Mart. 9, 18, 5.—Of *a shield:* illa (hasta) per orbem Aere cavum triplici . . . Transiit, Verg. A. 10, 783; Petr. 89.—Of *a mosaic pavement of rounded pieces*

of marble, Juv. 11, 175.—Of *a scale, one side of a balance*, Tib. 4, 1, 44.—Of *the millstones* of an oil-mill, Cato, R. R. 22.—Of the *wooden disk* placed over olives in pressing them, Cato, R. R. 18.—Of the *hoop* or *tire* of a wheel: rotarum orbes circumacti, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52.—Of the *wheel* itself: undaque jam tergo ferratos sustinet orbes, Verg. G. 3, 361.—Hence, *the wheel of fortune*, Tib. 1, 5, 70; Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 7; id. P. 2, 3, 56.—Of the *socket* of the eye: inanem luminis orbem, Ov. M. 14, 200.—Of the *eye* itself: gemino lumen ab orbe venit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 16: ardentes oculorum orbes ad moenia torsit, Verg. A. 12, 670.—Of *the sun's disk* or *orb*: lucidus orbis, Verg. G. 1, 459.—Of *the moon's disk* or *orb*: quater junctis implevit cornibus orbem Luna, quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, Ov. M. 7, 530.—Of *the circle of the world, the world, the universe*: Juppiter arce suā totum cum spectet in orbem, Ov. F. 1, 85: renatus, *the new-born day*, Sil. 5, 56: terrarum or terrae, *the circle* or *orb of the earth, the world* (since the ancients regarded the earth as a circular plane or disk): permittitur infinita potestas orbis terrarum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 33: ager Campanus orbis terrae pulcherrimus, id. ib. 2, 28, 76; id. Sest. 30, 66: cunctus ob Italiam terrarum clauditur orbis? Verg. A. 1, 233; cf. id. ib. 7, 224.—Also, simply orbis (so mostly poet.): hic, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbae, Ov. F. 5, 93: unus, Juv. 10, 168; 4, 148: universus, Vulg. Luc. 2, 1; id. Apoc. 12, 9.—Hence, *a country, region, territory*: Eoo dives ab orbe redit, *the East*, Ov. F. 3, 466: Assyrius, Juv. 2, 108: noster, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45.—*A kind of fish*, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 14 Sillig; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 6.—**II.** Trop., *a circle.* **A.** Of things that return at a certain period of time, *a rotation, round, circuit*: ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur, Liv. 3, 10: insigne regnum in orbem per omnes iret, *in rotation*, id. 3, 36: orbis hic in re publicā est conversus, *the circle of political changes*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**B.** Orbis doctrinae, *an encyclopædia*: orbis ille doctrinae quam Graeci ἐγκύκλιον παιδείαν vocant, Quint. 1, 10, 1.—**C.** Of speech, *a rounding off, roundness, rotundity*: circuitum, et quasi orbem verborum conficere, Cic. de Or. 3, 51, 198: orationis, id. Or. 71, 234: historia non tam finitos numeros quam orbem quendam contextumque desiderat, Quint. 9, 4, 129.—**D.** *A circle* or *cycle of thought*: sententiae Pyrrhonis in hunc orbem quem circumscripsimus, incidere non possunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23; cf.: circa vilem patulumque orbem, Hor. A. P. 132.—**E.** Esp.: in orbem ire, *to go the rounds, go around*: quinque dierum spatio finiebatur imperium ac per omnes in orbem ibant, *in turn*, Liv. 1. 17, 6; 3, 36, 3.

orbĭta, ae, *f.* [orbis]. **I.** *A track* or *rut* made in the ground by a wheel. **A.** Lit. (class.): impressa orbita, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 3, § 6; Verg. G. 3, 293; Liv. 32, 17.—**B.** Trop., *a track, course, path* (ante-class. and poet.): neque id ab orbitā matrum familias instituti, quod, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 542, 28; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227; *a beaten path*, Quint. 2, 13, 16: veteris culpae, i. e. *bad example*, Juv. 14, 37.—**II.** *An impression, mark* left by a ligature: vinculi, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 210.—**III.** *A circuit, orbit*: orbita lunae, Auct. Aetn. 230: lunaris illa orbita, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10, 2.

Orbĭtānĭum, i, *n.*, *a city in Samnium*, Liv. 24, 20.

orbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [orbus], *bereavement* of parents or children, of a husband or other dear person, *childlessness, orphanage, widowhood* (class.). **I.** Lit.: in orbitatem liberos producere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 105; bonum liberi, misera orbitas, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: familiaris, Liv. 26, 41, 9: mea, quod sine liberis sum, Curt. 6, 9, 12: tutorem instituere (filiorum) orbitati, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: horum uxores cum viderent exsilio additam orbitatem, Just. 2, 4, 4: maximā orbitate rei publicae virorum talium, *at a time when the state is greatly in want of such men*, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 3.—In *plur.*: orbitates liberûm, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16; 5, 9, 24; 3, 24, 58; Lact. 1, 21, 11; Sol. 40, 44; Arn. 5, 188.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a deprivation* or *loss* of a thing (post-Aug.): luminis (*of an eye*), Plin. 7, 37, 37, § 124: tecti, id. 35, 3, 6, § 17.—*Absol.*: *blindness*, App. M. 8, 12 *fin.*

orbĭtōsus, a, um, *adj.* [orbita], *full of cart-ruts* (poet.), Verg. Cat. 8, 17.

orbĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [orbus], *bereavement, orphanhood* (ante-class. for orbitas): miseret orbitudinis, Att. ap. Non. 146, 17; Pac. and Turp. ib. 18 sq.

orbĭtus, a, um [orbis], *circular* (ante- and post-class.): motu, Varr. ap. Non. 148, 16; Arn. 2, 83 (others read orbico; cf. Oehler ad Varr. Sat. Menipp. p. 139).

Orbĭus clīvus, *a place in Rome*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 182 Müll.; the same called Urbius clivus, Liv. 1, 48, 6; cf. Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 526.

orbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [orbus], *to deprive* or *bereave* of parents, children, or other dear persons; *to make fatherless, motherless, childless*, etc. (class.; syn.: privo, viduo). **I.** Lit.: filio orbatus, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 30: mater orbata filio, id. Clu. 15, 45: orbatura patres fulmina, Ov. M. 2, 391.—Of animals: catulo lactente orbata leaena, Ov. M. 13, 547.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to deprive, bereave, strip* of any (esp. a precious) thing: pater me lumine orbavit, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 250 P. (Trag. v. 351 Vahl.): Italiam juventute, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: patria multis claris viris orbata, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: tantā gloriā orbatus, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: forum voce eruditā spoliatum atque orbatum, id. Brut. 2, 6.—Poet.: orbatae caligant vela carinae, Stat. S. 5, 3, 138.

Orbōna, ae, *f.* [id.], *the tutelary goddess of parents bereft of their children*, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 63; cf. Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 16; Arn. 4, 131; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 14.

orbus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with Gr. ὀρφανός; cf. Fest. p. 183 Müll.], *bereaved, bereft*, of parents or children; *parentless, fatherless, childless* (class.; cf. pupillus). **I.** Lit.: senex, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 39; cf.: parens liberorum an orbus sit, Quint. 5, 10, 26; 7, 4, 23: filii mei, te incolumi, orbi non erunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 10.—With *gen.*: Memnonis orba mei venio, Ov. M. 13, 595.—With *ab*: a totidem natis orba, Ov. H. 6, 156.—Of beasts: liberis orbae oves, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 38.—*Subst.*: **orba**, ae, *f.*, *an orphan*: ut orbae, qui sunt genere proximi, iis nubant, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 75; Quint. 7, 4, 24.—Also, = vidua, *a widow*: censa civium capita centum quatuor milia . . . praeter orbos orbasque, *orphans and widows*, Liv. 3, 3, 9 (for which: praeter pupillos et viduas, id. Epit. 59; cf. Becker's Antiq. 2, 2, p. 205).—**II.** Transf., *deprived, bereft, destitute, devoid* of any thing, esp. of something precious: arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 Vahl.): plebs orba tribunis, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: ab optimatibus contio, id. Fl. 23, 54: rebus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: forum litibus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 43: regio animantibus orba, *without inhabitants*, Ov. M. 1, 72: verba viribus, id. H. 21. 142: fide pectora, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: orbus omnibus sensibus, Vell. 1, 5, 4: cubile, *empty, widowed couch*, Cat. 66, 21: palmites, *bereft of buds*, Col. 4, 27.—(β) With *gen.*: orbus auxilique opumque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 19: pedum, Lucr. 5, 840: luminis, Ov. M. 3, 518.

1. orca, ae, *f.* [cf. ὄρχα], *a kind of whale, an orc*, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A large-bellied vessel, a butt, tun* (cf.: seria, dolium); orca genus marinae beluae maximum dicitur: ad cujus similitudinem vasa quoque ficaria orcae dicuntur: sunt enim teretes, atque uniformi specie, Fest. p. 180 Müll.: orcae in Hispaniā fervore musti ruptae, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6; Col. 12, 15, 2: Byzantia orca (which had contained pickled tunny-fish), Hor. S. 2, 4, 66; cf. Pers. 3, 76.—**B.** *A tunnel* used for throwing dice, *a dice-box*: angusta, Pers. 3, 50: interim dum contemplor orcam, taxillos perdidi, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 615 P. (Com. Rel. p. 214 Rib.).

2. Orca, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Valerius Orca, Cic. Fam. 13. 4 sq.

Orcădes, um, *f.*, *islands near Scotland*, now *the Orkneys*, Mel. 3, 6, 7; Tac. Agr. 10; Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103.—*Acc. plur.*: Orcadas, Juv. 2, 161.

orcē, v. oce

Orchămus, i, *m.*, = Ὄρχαμος, *a king of Babylonia, the father of Leucothŏē*, Ov. M. 4, 212.

orchăs, ădis, *f.*, *a kind of edible olive of an oblong shape*, Verg. G. 2, 86; cf. Macr. S. 3, 20.

† **orchēsta**, ae, *m.*, = ὀρχηστής, *a dancer, a pantomime* (late Lat.): orchestarum loquacissimae manus, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

‡ **orchēstŏpōlārĭus**, ii, *m.*, = ὀρχηστόπολος, *a juggler, tumbler, dancer* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 15.

† **orchēstra**, ae, *f.*, = ὀρχήστρα. **I.** *The place where the Senate sat* in the theatre, *the orchestra*: in orchestrā senatorum sunt sedibus loca destinata, Vitr. 5, 6; Juv. 7, 47; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 35; 44; id. Claud. 21 et saep.—**B.** Transf., *the Senate* (poet.): similesque videbis Orchestram et populum, Juv. 3, 178.—**II.** *Another place on the stage*, acc. to Fest. p. 181 b; cf. Müll. ad h. l.

† **orchĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ὄρχις, testiculus, *a plant, called also* testiculata, App. Herb. 82.

† **orchis**, is, *f.*, = ὄρχις. **I.** *A plant, a kind of olive*, Col. 5, 8, 4; id. Arb. 17, 3; Pall. Febr. 18, 4.—**II.** *Another plant*, so called from the shape of its roots, *the orchis*: mirabilis est orchis herba, sive serapias, gemina radice testiculis simili, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 95.

† **orchīta** or **-es**, ae, *m.*, and **orchītis**, is, *f.*, = ὀρχῖτις, *a kind of olive of an oblong shape*: albam pauseam, vel orchitam, vel radiolum, Col. 12, 49, 2; 12, 50, 1; Cato, R. R. 6, 1; 7, 4; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 60; Paul. ex Fest. p. 180 Müll.

Orchĭus, a, *m.* and *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.*—So, C. Orchius, *a tribune of the people*, 572 A.U.C., by whom the Lex Orchia was proposed, Macr. S. 3, 17, 2; Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. p. 310, 32 Bait.

Orchŏmĕnus or **-os**, i, *m.* or *f.* (and **-on** or **-um**, i, *n.*), = Ὀρχόμενος. **I.** *The son of Athamas and Themisto*, Hyg. Fab. 1.—**II.** *A city in Bœotia*, Caes. B. C. 3, 55; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226.—**III.** *A city in Thessaly*: Minyius, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **B.** **Orchŏmĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀρχομένιος, *Orchomenian*: lacus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: calamus, id. 16, 36, 66, § 164.—*Plur subst.*: **Orchŏmĕnii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Orchomenos, the Orchomenians*, Nep. Lys. 3, 4; Just. 11, 3.—**IV.** *A city in Arcadia*, Liv. 32, 5: sub Orchomenon, Ov. M. 5, 607: Orchomenum, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.

Orchus, i, *m.*, = Orcus: Orchi traditus thesauro, Naev. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 2.

Orcīnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [Orcus], *of* or *belonging to Orcus* or *to the dead* (poet.): sponda, i. e. *a bier*, Mart. 10, 5, 9.

Orcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the realms of the dead*: liberti, *set free by the last will of their masters*, Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 3; ib. 33, 8, 22; ib. 40, 5, 30, § 12 al.: senatores, *who had got into the Senate by means of Cæsar's testament*, Suet. Aug. 35.

Orcĭvĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens; esp. C. Orcivius, *Cicero's colleague as prætor*, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; 53, 147; cf. id. Or. 48, 160.

orcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. orca], *a small tun, a cask* (ante- and post-class.): oleas in orculam calcato manibus siccis, Cato, R. R. 117; Auct. de Limit. p. 253 Goes.

orcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [orcula], *of* or *belonging to a cask* or *rundlet* (post-class.): termini. Auct. de Limit. p. 251 Goes.

Orcus, i, *m.* [kindr. with ἕρκος and the Lat. urgeo: Orcum quem dicimus, ait Verrius ab antiquis dictum uragum, Fest. p. 202 Müll.—Hence, prop., that which impels, constrains, confines]. *the Lower World, the abode of the dead, Orcus*: Acherunsia templa alta Orci, salvete infera, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 107 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 115; 6, 762: Minos sedet arbiter Orci, Prop. 4, 18, 27; Verg. A. 6, 273.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The god of the infernal regions, Orcus, Pluto*: Orcus recipere ad se hanc noluit, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 6: bene vale, apud Orcum te videbo, id. As. 3, 3, 16: ut Verres alter Orcus, venisse Ennam, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111: pallidus, Verg. G. 1, 277.—**B.** *Death* (mostly poet.): horriferis accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 996; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 178: Orcum morari, *to hesitate to die*, id. C. 3, 27, 50: rapacis Orci fine destinatā, id. ib. 2, 18, 30: cum Orco rationem habere, *to risk one's life*, Varr. R.

R. 1, 4: janua haec Orci, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 1.

† **orcȳnus**, i, m., = ὄρκυνος, *a large sea-fish of the tunny species*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

ordĕum, and its derivv., v. hord-.

ordĭa prīma, for primordia, Lucr. 4, 28.

ordĭnālis, e, *adj.* [ordo], *that denotes an order of succession, ordinal:* nomen, *an ordinal numeral* (primus, secundus, etc.), Prisc. p. 581 P. al.

ordĭnārĭē, *adv.*, v. ordinarius *fin.*

ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ordo], *of* or *belonging to order, orderly; according to the usual order, usual, customary, regular, ordinary* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen.: ordinarii consules, *regular, elected in the usual manner at the beginning of the year* (opp. suffecti), Liv. 41, 18: pugiles (with legitimi), Suet. Aug. 45; cf. consulatus, id. Galb. 6: gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7, 3: ordinarium hominem Oppius ait dici solitum scurram et improbum ... At Aelius Stilo, qui minime ordine viveret ... Sunt quidam etiam, qui manipularem, quia infimi sit ordinis, appellatum credant ordinarium, Fest. p. 182 Müll. — **B.** In partic., *subst.:* **ordĭnārĭus**, i, m. **1.** *An overseer who keeps order*, Dig. 14, 4, 5. —**2.** In milit. lang., *a centurion of the first cohort*, Inscr. Grut. 542, 8; Veg. Mil. 2, 15; cf. Mommsen, Tribus, p. 123; Anmerk. 112. —**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: oleum, *oil obtained in the usual manner from sound, ripe olives* (opp. to oleum cibarium, made of bad olives picked up from the ground), Col. 12, 50, 22: vites, *standing in regular order*, id. 3, 16, 1: silices, *stones so laid that those of each row cover the joints of the row beneath it*, Vitr. 2, 8: consulatus, *regular*, Suet. Galb. 6: consilia, *usual, ordinary*, Liv. 27, 43: oratio, *regular, connected* (opp. to breviarium or summarium), Sen. Ep. 39, 1: philosophia non est res succisiva: ordinaria est, domina est, *it must be constantly practised, must govern all the relations of life*, id. ib. 53, 9: fuit ordinarium, loqui, etc., *it was usual, customary*, Dig. 38, 6, 1: jus (opp. to extraordinarium), ib. 14, 4, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **ordĭnārĭē**, *in order, orderly, methodically* (eccl. Lat. for ordine, ordinatim), Tert. Res. Carn. 2.

ordĭnātē, *adv.*, v. ordino, *P. a. fin.*

ordĭnātim, *adv.* [ordinatus], *in order* or *succession; in good order.* **I.** Lit.: honores ordinatim petere in re publicâ, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, *in good order, with unbroken ranks*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., *regularly, properly:* musculus ordinatim structus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, 5.

ordĭnātĭo, ōnis, f. [ordino], *a setting in order, regulating, arranging; an order, arrangement, regulation* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: architectura constat ex ordinatione, quae Graece τάξις dicitur, et ex dispositione. Ordinatio est modica membrorum operis commoditas separatim, universaeque proportionis ad symmetriam comparatio, Vitr. 1, 2.—Of vines, Col. 4, 29, 12. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an ordering, regulating, orderly arrangement:* comitiorum, Vell. 2, 124, 3: anni, Suet. Aug. 31: vitae, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 4: mundus est ornata ordinatio dei munere, App. de Mundo, 1, p. 251.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *An orderly regulation of state affairs, rule, government:* quid ordinatione civilius? ... quam turpe, si ordinatio eversione, libertas servitute mutetur? Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8.—**2.** *An appointing to office, installation* of magistrates, governors: cur sibi visum esset ordinatione proximâ Aegypto praeficere Metium Rufum, Suet. Dom. 4.—**3.** *A regulation, ordinance, decree, edict* of an emperor: cum rerum omnium ordinatio ... observanda sit, tum, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 58 (66), 10. —**4.** (Eccl. Lat.) *Ordination:* episcopalis, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *fin.:* cleri, August. Bon. Conj. 24; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 36.—**5.** Transf.: dispositis ordinationibus, *in ranks, rows*, App. M. 10. p. 253.

ordĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *indicating* or *signifying order* (post-class.): principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19: adverbia, Prisc. p. 1022 P.

ordĭnātor, ōris, m. [id.], *an orderer, regulator, arranger* (post-Aug.): litis, i. e. *pleader*, Sen. Ep. 109: omnium, Hilar. Trin. 4, 12, 14.—**II.** *An ordainer, one authorized to ordain*, Ambros. in 2 Tim. 4, 13.

ordĭnātrix, īcis, f. [ordinator], *she that orders* or *arranges* (eccl. Lat.): mens ordinatrix rerum omnium, Aug. Ep. 56.

ordĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from ordino.

ordĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ordo], *to order, set in order, arrange, adjust, dispose, regulate.* **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: dispenso, dispono): copias, Nep. Iph. 2, 2; so, milites, Liv. 29, 1: agmina, Hor. Epod. 17, 9; and: aciem, Just. 11, 9, 8: arbusta latius sulcis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 9: vineam paribus intervallis, Col. 3, 13: res suas suo arbitrio, Sen. Ep. 9, 14: partes orationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 14, 9: litem, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: causam, Dig. 40, 12, 24: judicium, ib. 40, 12, 25: testamentum, ib. 5, 2, 2: bibliothecas, Suet. Gram. 21.—**B.** Transf.: cupiditates improbas, *to arrange, draw up in order of battle*, Sen. Ep. 10, 2: publicas res (= συντάττειν, componere), *to draw up in order, to narrate the history of public events*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 10 (antiquitatem) totam in eo volumine exposuerit, quo magistratus ordinavit, i. e. *recorded events according to the years of the magistrates*, Nep. Att. 18, 1: cum omnia ordinarentur, Cic. Sull. 19, 53. — **II.** In partic. (post-Aug.). **A.** *To rule, govern* a country: statum liberarum civitatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 7: Macedoniam, Flor. 2, 16: provinciam, Suet. Galb. 7: Orientem, id. Aug. 13.—**B.** *To ordain, appoint to office:* magistratus, Suet. Caes. 76: tribunatus, praefecturas, et ducatus, *to dispose of, give away*, Just. 30, 2, 5; so, filium in successionem regni, Just. 17, 1, 4.—Hence, **C.** (Eccl. Lat.) *To ordain* as a priest or pastor, *to admit to a clerical office*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 36; cf.: in ministerium sanctorum ordinaverunt se ipsos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 15.—Hence, **ordĭnātus**, a, um, *P. a., well ordered, orderly, ordained, appointed* (class.): compositus ordinatusque vir, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 3: igneae formae cursus ordinatos definiunt, *perform their appointed courses*, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 101. — *Comp.:* vita ordinatior, Sen. Ep. 74, 25: pars mundi ordinatior, Sen. Ira, 3, 6.—*Sup.:* meatus ordinatissimi, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 42.—Hence, *adv.:* **ordĭnātē**, *in an orderly manner, in order, methodically* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 811; v. ordinatim): tamquam (astra) non possent tam disposite, tam ordinate moveri, Lact. 2, 5, 15: ordinate disponere, Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69 dub.—*Comp.:* ordinatius retractare, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19 *init.*—*Sup.:* ordinatissime subjunxit, Aug. Retract. 1, 24.

ordĭor, orsus, 4 (*fut.* ordibor for ordiar: non parvam rem ordibor, Att. ap. Non. 39, 22; *part. perf.* orditus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; Vulg. Isa. 25, 7), *v. dep.*, lit., *to begin a web, to lay the warp;* hence, also, in gen., *to begin, undertake* a thing: ordiri est rei principium facere, unde et togae vocantur exordiae, Fest. p. 185 Müll.; cf. Isid. 19, 29, 7: telam, Hier. in Isa. 9, 30, v. 1; Vulg. Isa. 25, 7. **I.** Lit., *to begin to weave* a web, *to weave, spin:* araneus orditur telas, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80.—So of the Fates: Lachesis plenâ orditur manu, Sen. Apoc. 4: (Parca) hominis vitam orditur, Lact. 2, 10, 20.—**II.** In gen., *to begin, commence, set about, undertake* (class.; syn.: incipio, incoho, infit); constr. with *acc.*, *de*, *inf.*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.:* reliquas res, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: alterius vitae quoddam initium ordimur, id. Att. 4, 1: reliquos, *to relate, describe*, Nep. Alc. 11, 6: querelae ab initio tantae ordiendae rei absint, Liv. praef. § 12: majorem orsa furorem, Verg. A. 7, 386.—(β) With *de:* paulo altius de re ordiri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105.—(γ) With *inf.:* ea, de quâ disputare ordimur, Cic. Brut. 6, 22: cum adulescens orsus esset in foro dicere, id. ib. 88, 301: cum sic orsa loqui vates, Verg. A. 6, 125: et orsa est Dicere Leuconoë, Ov. M. 4, 167: tunc sic orsa loqui, id. ib. 4, 320.—(δ) *Absol.*, *to begin, commence, set out, take* or *have a beginning:* unde est orsa, in eodem terminetur oratio, Cic. Marcell. 11, 33: Veneris contra sic filius orsus, *thus began* (to speak), Verg. A. 1, 325: sic Juppiter orsus, id. ib. 12, 806; so commonly with specification of the point from which: unde ordiri rectius possumus quam a naturâ? Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37 *init.:* a principio, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: a facillimis, id. Fin. 1, 5, 13: a capite, Plin. 25, 11, 83, § 132.—(ε) Of things or subjects, *to begin, to be begun* (where the verb may be taken in pass. sense): tormina ab atrâ bile orsa mortifera sunt, Cels. 2, 8: cum ex depressiore loco fuerint orsa fundamenta, Col. 1, 5, 9: sed ab initio est ordiendus (Themistocles), i. e. *I must begin (his life) at the beginning*, Nep. Them. 1, 2; cf.: ab eo nobis causa ordienda est, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21.

ordītus, a, um, *Part.*, from ordior.

ordo, ĭnis, m. [from root or-; Sanscr. ar-, to go, strive upward; cf. orior, through an adj. stem ordo-; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 108], *a regular row, line,* or *series, methodical arrangement, order* (class.; syn.: series, tenor). **I.** In gen.: ordinem sic definiunt compositionem rerum aptis et accommodatis locis, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 142: vis ordinis et collocationis, id. ib. 1, 40, 142: arbores in ordinem satae, i. e. *planted in a quincunx*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Caecil. 8, 22; id. Sen. 17, 59.—**B.** Esp., *right order, regular succession:* fatum appello ordinem seriemque causarum, Cic. Div. 1, 55, 125: nihil esse pulchrius in omni ratione vitae dispositione atque ordine, Col. 12, 2: adhibere modum quendam et ordinem rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 17: mox referam me ad ordinem, *will soon bring myself to order, return to order*, id. Ac. 2, 20, 67: res in ordinem redigere, *to reduce to order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 16; so, in ordinem adducere, Cic. Univ. 3: ordinem conservare, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: eundem tenere, *to preserve*, id. Phil. 5, 13, 35: sequi, id. Brut. 69, 244: immutare, *to change*, id. Or. 63, 214: perturbare, *to disturb*, id. Brut. 62, 223: cogere or redigere in ordinem, *to reduce to order, to humble, degrade:* decemviri querentes, se in ordinem cogi, Liv. 3, 51; 3, 35; Plin. Ep. 1, 23, 1; Quint. 1, 4, 3; so, in ordinem redactus, Suet. Vesp. 15; cf. trop.: gula reprimenda et quasi in ordinem redigenda est, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5.—**C.** Adverb. expressions. **1.** Ordine, in ordinem, per ordinem, in ordine, ex ordine, *in order, in turn:* Hegioni rem enarrato omnem ordine, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 53; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 17; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28: interrogare, Cic. Part. 1, 2: tabulae in ordinem confectae, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6: ordine cuncta exposuit, Liv. 3, 50, 4; 30, 15, 1: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem, Quint. 4, 2, 72: hos Corydon, illos referebat in ordine Thyrsis, Verg. E. 7, 20; id. A. 8, 629: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit ex ordine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: ordine se vocante, *when his turn came*, Macr. S. 2, 2, § 12: in ordine vicis, Vulg. Luc. 1, 8.—**2.** Ordine, *regularly, properly, appropriately:* omnia ut quidque Egisti ordine scio, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 15: rem demonstravi ordine, id. Mil. 3, 3, 2; id. Capt. 2, 3, 17 Brix ad loc.: an id recte, ordine, e re publicâ factum esse defendes? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: si hoc recte atque ordine factum videtur, id. Quint. 7, 28.—**3.** Ex ordine, *in succession, without intermission:* vendit Italiae possessiones ex ordine omnes, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 4: septem illum totos perhibent ex ordine menses Flevisse, Verg. G. 4, 507; cf. id. A. 5, 773.—**4.** Extra ordinem. **a.** *Out of course, in an unusual* or *extraordinary manner:* extra ordinem decernere provinciam alicui, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: crimina probantur, *in an illegal manner*, Dig. 48, 1, 8.—**b.** *Extraordinarily*, i. e. *uncommonly, eminently, especially:* ad eam spem, quam extra ordinem de te ipso habemus, accedunt tua praecipua, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 3.—**II.** Transf. concr. **A.** In gen. **1.** Tres ordines lapidum, *three courses of stones*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 36.—In building, *a row, course,* or *layer* of stones, etc.: obstructis in speciem portis singulis ordinibus caespitum, Caes. B. G. 5, 51: alius insuper ordo adicitur, id. ib. 7, 23: tot premit ordinibus caput, *tiers* or *layers* of ornaments, Juv. 6, 502. —**2.** *A row of benches* or *seats:* terno consurgunt ordine remi, *in three rows of oar-banks*, Verg. A. 5, 120: sex ordinum navem invenit Xenagoras, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—In the theatre, *a row of seats:* post senatores ex vetere instituto quatuordecim graduum ordines equestri ordini assignati fuere, Suet.

Aug. 44: sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—**3.** *A train* of servants or attendants: comitum longissimus ordo, Juv. 3, 284.—**B.** In milit. lang. **1.** *A line* or *rank* of soldiers in battle array: auxilia regis nullo ordine iter fecerant, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: ne quisquam ordine egrederetur, Sall. J. 45, 2: nullo ordine commutato, id. ib. 101, 2: sine signis, sine ordinibus, id. ib. 97, 5; so, signa atque ordines observare, *to keep the ranks, remain in line*, id. ib. 51, 1: conturbare, id. ib. 50, 4: restituere, id. ib. 51, 3; Liv. 2, 50; 8, 8.—**2.** *A band, troop, company* of soldiers: viri fortissimi atque honestissimi, qui ordines duxerunt, *who have led companies, have been officers*, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: L. Pupius primipili centurio, qui hunc eundem ordinem in exercitu Pompeii antea duxerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 13.—Hence, **3.** *A captaincy, a command*: ordinem alicui adimere, Tab. Heracl. ap. Mazoch. p. 423, n. 47; cf. on the contrary: alicui assignare, Liv. 42, 34: DARE, Inscr. Orell. 3456: centuriones ad superiores ordines transducere, Caes. B. G. 6, 40; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 4.—(β) Ordines, *chieftains, captains*: tribunis militum primisque ordinibus convocatis, *the captains of the first companies*, Caes. B. G. 6, 7 *fin.*; Liv. 30, 4, 1.—**C.** In a polit. respect, *an order*, i. e. *a rank, class, degree* of citizens: et meus med ordo inrideat, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 55.—In the time of Cicero there were three principal classes, ordo senatorius, equester, and plebeius: Fidiculanius cujus erat ordinis? senatorii, Cic. Clu. 37, 104; id. Fl. 18, 43: proximus est huic dignitati equester ordo, Cic. Dom. 28, 74; Suet. Aug. 41: inferiores loco, auctoritate, ordine, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127: ordo amplissimus, i. e. *the Senate*: quem absentem in amplissimum ordinem cooptarunt, id. Cael. 2, 5; also termed SPLENDIDISSIMVS ORDO, Inscr. Orell. 1180; 1181; and simply ordo, *the order*, for *the Senate*: ordo Mutinensis, Tac. H. 2, 52; Inscr. Grut. 425, 1: trecentos ex dediticiis electos utriusque ordinis, i. e. *of the two upper classes*, Suet. Aug. 15.—**2.** In gen., *a class, rank, station, condition*: mearum me rerum aequom'st novisse ordinem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 50: publicanorum, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2: aratorum, pecuariorum, mercatorum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, id. ib. 2, 1, 48, § 127: libertini, Suet. Gram. 18.—So in the inscrr.: SACERDOTVM, HARVSPICVM, etc., Grut. 320, 12; 304, 7; 302, 2 et saep.; so, grammatici alios auctores in ordinem redigerunt, alios omnino exemerant numero, *recognized among, placed in the rank of*, Quint. 1, 4, 3.—(β) Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *an order in the church, an ecclesiastical rank* or *office*: ordines sacerdotum et Levitarum, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 30: secundum ordinem Melchisedek, id. Psa. 109, 5.

Ordovices, um, *m.*, *a people of Britain*, Tac. A. 12, 33; id. Agr. 18, 4.

ōrĕae, ārum, *f.* [1. os], *the bit* of a bridle (ante-class.), Titin. ap. Fest. p. 182 Müll.: oreas equo detrahere, Cael. ib.

Ŏrĕăs, ădis, *f.*, = Ὀρειάς, *a mountain-nymph, Oread* (poet.): quam mille secutae Hinc atque hinc glomerantur Oreades, Verg. A. 1, 500; Ov. M. 8, 787; Calp. Ecl. 4, 136; cf. Oreos.

† **ŏrĕon** or **ŏrīon,** i, *n.*, = ὄρειον, *a mountain-plant, a kind of* polygonos, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 115.

‡ **Ŏrĕos,** i, *m.*, = ὄρειος, *of the mountain*, i. e. *Pan*: Oreos Liber pater, et Oreades Nymphae appellantur, quod in montibus frequenter apparent, Fest. p. 182 Müll.

† **ŏrĕŏsĕlīnon** (**-um**), i, *n.*, = ὀρεοσέλινον, *mountain-parsley*, Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 124.

Ŏrēsĭtrŏphos (**-us**), i, *f.*, = Ὀρεσίτροφος (mountain-fed), *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 233.

Ŏrestae, ārum, *m.*, = Ὀρέσται, *a people of Macedonia*, Liv. 33, 34; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35; Curt. 4, 13, 28.

Ŏrestes, is and ae, *m.*, = Ὀρέστης, *the son of Agamemnon and Clytæmnestra, who avenged his father's death by slaying his mother, and, in company with his faithful friend Pylades and his sister Iphigenia, priestess of Diana in the Tauric Chersonese, carried away the image of Diana to Italy, near Aricia*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 30: Agamemnonius Orestes, Verg. A. 4, 471: dico vicisse Oresten, Enn. ap. Non. 306, 28 (Trag. v. 191 Vahl.): cum Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: clamantem nomen Orestis, Ov. H. 8, 9: quod fuit Argolico juvenis Phoceus Orestae, id. Am. 2, 6, 15 (vulg. Oresti).—*Voc.*: tristis Oresta, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 22.—**B.** Transf., *a tragedy of Euripides, founded on the story of Orestes*: cum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.—Hence, **II.** **Orestēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀρεστεῖος, *of* or *belonging to Orestes, Orestean*: Diana, *whose image was carried away by Orestes to Aricia*, Ov. M. 15, 489.

‡ **Ŏrestĭădes,** nymphae montium cultrices, Fest. p. 185 Müll.

Orestilla, ae, *f.*, *a female surname in the* gens *Aurelia*; esp. *Aurelia Orestilla, wife of Catiline*, Sall. C. 15, 2; 35, 3; 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7, 2.

ŏrestion, ii, *n.*, *a plant, called also* helenion *and* nectarea, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

Ŏrestis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a district in Macedonia*, Cic. Har. Resp. 16, 35; Liv. 27, 33.

Ōrētāni, ōrum, *m.*, = Ὠρητανοί, *the inhabitants of Oretum in Spain*, Liv. 21, 11; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.

Ŏrēus (**-os**), i, *f.*, *a city in Eubœa, formerly Histiæa*, Liv. 28, 5, 18; 31, 40, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.

† **ŏrexis,** is, *f.*, = ὄρεξις, *a longing, appetite* (post-Aug.): rabidam facturus orexim, Juv. 6, 428: hinc surgit orexis, id. 11, 127: orexin, Lampr. Elag. 29 *fin.*

orgănālis, e [organum], *belonging to the organ, organ-*: fistulae, Mythogr. Lat. 3, 12.

orgănārius, ii, *m.* [id.], *a musical-instrument maker* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 14; Amm. 28, 1, 8.

† **orgănĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀργανικός. **I.** *Of* or *relating to implements, mechanical*: telarum organica administratio, Vitr. 10, 1, 5.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to musical-instruments, instrumental, musical*: alterum (melos), quod vocant organicon, Cato ap. Non. 77, 9.—**B.** *Subst.*: **orgănĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a musician*, Lucr. 5, 334; 3, 132; 2, 412.

† **orgănum,** i, *n.*, = ὄργανον, *an implement, instrument, engine* of any kind (mostly post-Aug.), Col. 3, 13, 12.—Of military or architectonic engines (whereas machina denotes one of a larger size and more complicated construction), Vitr. 10, 1.—Of musical instruments, *a pipe*, Quint. 11, 3, 20; 9, 4, 10; Juv. 6, 3, 80; Vulg. Gen. 4, 21; id. 2 Par. 34, 12 et saep.—Of hydraulic engines, *an organ, water-organ*: organa hydraulica, Suet. Ner. 41: aquatica, Mythogr. Lat. 3, 12.—Of *a church-organ*, Cass. Expos. in Psa. 150; Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 150, n. 7.—**B.** Transf.: organum oris, *the tongue* of a man, Prud. στεφ. 10, 2.—**II.** Trop., *an implement, instrument*, Quint. 1, 2, 30.

Orgessum, i, *n.*, *a castle in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 27.

Orgĕtŏrix, īgis, *m.*, *chief of the Helvetii*, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 sq. al.

Orgĭa, ōrum, *n.*, = Ὄργια, *a nocturnal festival in honor of Bacchus, accompanied by wild bacchanalian cries, the feast* or *orgies of Bacchus*. **I.** Lit., Verg. A. 4, 303; Ov. M. 11, 93; Verg. G. 4, 521.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *secret frantic revels, orgies*, Juv. 2, 91; Stat. S. 5, 5, 4.—**II.** Trop.: Itala per Graios Orgia ferre choros, *the mysteries of love in the Latin tongue*, Prop. 4, 1, 4: naturae, *secrets, mysteries*, Col. 10, 217.

Orgĭŏphanta, ae, *m.*, = Ὀργιοφάντης, *a presider over the orgies, an orgiophant*: SACERDOTES ORGIOPHANTAE, Inscr. Grut. 66, 9.

Orgus, i, *m.*, *a river of Upper Italy*, now *Orco*, Ennod. Carm. 1, 38.

ōrĭa, v. horia.

Ōrĭbăsus, i, *m.*, = Ὀρειβάσος (mountain-climber), *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 210.

† **ōrĭbăta,** ae, *m.*, = ὀρειβάτης, *a mountain-climber* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 17.

† **ōrĭchalcum** (also erroneously written **aurĭchalcum,** as if from aurum), i, *n.*, = ὀρείχαλκος, *yellow copper ore*, also the *brass* made from it. **I.** Lit., Cic. Off. 3, 23, 92; Hor. A. P. 202: album, Verg. A. 12, 87.—It was highly prized by the ancients, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 46; id. Mil. 3, 1, 61; id. Ps. 2, 3, 22; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 4 (al. aurichalci).—**II.** Transf., of *brass implements*.—So of *a brazen* tuba, Val. Fl. 3, 61.—Of *arms of brass*, Stat. Th. 10, 660.

* **ōrĭcilla** (**aur-**), ae, *f. dim.* [auricula, auris], *an ear-lap*: mollior . . . imula oricilla, Cat. 25, 2.

Ōrĭcos or **Ōrĭcus,** i, *f.*, or **Ōrĭcum,** i, *n.*, = Ὠρικός and Ὠρικόν, *a seaport town of Illyria Græca*, now *Ericho*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 sq.; Liv. 24, 40; Mel. 2, 3, 12; Prop. 1, 8, 20; Luc. 3, 187.—Hence, **A.** **Ōrĭcīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Oricum, the Oricians*: Oricinorum fines, Liv. 26, 25.—**B.** **Ōrĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Oricum, Orician*: Oricia terebinthus, Verg. A. 10, 136.

ōrĭcŭla, v. auricula.

ōrĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, v. auric-.

Ōrĭcum, v. Oricos.

‡ **ōrĭdūrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. os-durus], *hard-mouthed*, of horses: oridurius, σκληρόστομος, Gloss. Philox.

ŏrĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. orior.

ŏrĭentālis, e, *adj.* [oriens], *of* or *belonging to the East, Eastern, Oriental* (post-class.): periculorum et operum orientalium socii, *in the East*, Just. 14, 2, 8: barbaria, id. 12, 3, 3: reges, id. 38, 10, 5: venti, Gell. 2, 22, 11.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **Ŏrĭentāles,** ium, *m.*, *the Orientals*, Just. 36, 3, 9.—**B.** **ŏrĭentāles,** ium, *f.* (sc. ferae), *wild beasts designed for hunting exhibitions* (as lions, tigers, panthers, etc.), Inscr. Murat. 654, 1.

ōrĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [1. os-facio], *an opening, orifice* (post-class.): ventris sunt duo orificia, Macr. S. 7, 4: cistulae, App. M. 9, p. 236, 41; 11, p. 262, 27.

ōrīga, ae, *m.*, an old form for auriga, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8; 2, 8, 4 Schneid.

ŏrīgănītus, a, um [origanum]: vini sextarium origaniti, *wine spiced with* origanum, Cato, R. R. 127, 2.

† **ŏrīgănum** and **-on,** i, *n.*, and **ŏrīgănus,** i, *m.*, = ὀρείγανον, ὀρίγανον, and ὀρείγανος, or ὀρίγανος, *the plant wild-marjoram, origan*, Plin. 20, 17, 67, § 175; Ser. Samm. 47, 879.

Ŏrīgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Ὠριγένης, *Origen, a famous Greek Christian writer of the early part of the third century*, A.D., Hier. Ep. 100; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 17.—Hence, **Ŏrīgĕnistes,** ae, *m.*, *a follower of Origen*, Hier. Ep. 84, 3; id. ib. 3 in Rufin. 18.

ŏrīgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [origo], *primitive, original* (post-class.): Ceres frugum parens originalis, App. M. 11, p. 257: recurram ad originales libros, Hier. in Gal. 3, 10: rerum species, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2: coloni, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 14.—Hence, *adv.*: **ŏrīgĭnālĭter,** *originally* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 3, 9; id. Retract. 1, 15.

ŏrīgĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *original* (post-class.): colonus, Cod. Th. 11, 48, 7.—**II.** *Subst. plur.*: **ŏrīgĭnārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *original inhabitants, aborigines*, Cod. Th. 10, 38.

ŏrīgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the derivation of words, etymology* (post-Aug.), Quint. 1, 6, 28.

ŏrīgĭnĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *originally* (post-class.): Persae, qui sunt originitus Scythae, *by origin*, Amm. 31, 2, 20.

1. ŏrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [orior], *earliest beginning, commencement, source, descent, lineage, birth, origin* (class.; syn. ortus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: originem rerum quaerere, Cic. Univ. 3: origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29, 51: principii nulla est origo: nam e principio oriuntur omnia, id. ib. 6, 25, 27: nullius autem rei causā remotā reperiri origo potest, id. Univ. 2, 3: rerum genitalis, Lucr. 5, 176: ab origine gentem (corripiunt morbi), Verg. G. 3, 473: summi boni, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31: omnium virtutum, id. ib. 4, 7, 17: fontium qui celat origines Nilus, *source*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 45: auctore ab aliquo ducere originem, *to derive one's origin from, to descend from*, id. ib. 3, 17, 5: mentis causa malae est origo penes te, Juv. 14, 226: accipere, *to take its origin, originate*, Quint. 5, 11, 19: ducere ex Hispaniā, *to be of Spanish derivation*, id. 1, 5, 57: deducere ab aliquo, *to derive one's origin from, descend from*, Plin.

6, 20, 23, § 76: ab aliquo habere, *to draw one's origin from, descend from*, id. 15, 14, 15, § 49: trahere, id. 5, 24, 21, § 86: PATRONVS AB ORIGINE, i. e. *from his ancestors*, Inscr. Fabr. p.101, n.232.—**B.** In partic.: Origines, *the title of a work by Cato upon the early history of the Italian cities*, Nep. Cat. 3, 3: quod (M. Cato) in principio scripsit Originum suarum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66; id. Sen. 11, 38. — Hence, in allusion to this title: quam ob rem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetet oratio populi origines; libenter enim etiam verbo utor Catonis, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A race, stock, family*, Ov. M. 1, 186: ille tamen nostrâ deducit origine nomen, Verg. A. 10, 618: Vitelliorum originem alii aliam tradunt: partim veterem et nobilem, partim vero novam et obscuram, atque etiam sordidam, Suet. Vit. 1.—Of animals, Verg. G. 3, 473. —**B.** Of persons, *an ancestor, progenitor, founder:* Aeneas, Romanae stirpis origo, Verg. A. 12, 166: celebrant carminibus antiquis Tuisconem deum terrâ editum, et filium Mannum, originem gentis conditoresque, Tac. G. 2: hujus origo Ilus, Ov. M. 11, 755: mundi melioris origo, *the creator*, id. ib. 1, 79; cf. Stat. Th. 1, 680: eaeque (urbes) brevi multum auctae, pars originibus suis praesidio, aliae decori fuere, *their mother-cities*. Sall. J. 19, 1; so Liv. 26, 13; 38, 39; also in *sing.*, id. 37, 37; Inst. 23, 1.

2. ŏrīgo, inis, *f.*, *a female proper name*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 55.

† **ŏrinda**, ae, *f.*, = ὀρίνδης *Ethiopian bread*, Apic. 2, 2.

Ŏrīnē, ēs, *f.*, *Orine*, = Ὀρεινή, sc. γῆ (the hill country). **A.** *A region of Judea*, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.—**B.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Murat. 1295, 3.

ŏrĭŏla, i. q. horiola, q. v.

Ōrīon (Ŏrīōn, Verg. A. 1, 535; 4, 52), ōnis and ŏnis, *m.*, = Ὠρίων, *the constellation Orion, whose rising and setting are attended by storms;* acc. to the myth, *a hunter* transported to heaven, Ov. F. 5, 493; Hyg. Fab. 195; Verg. A. 1. 535; 4, 52; Hor. C. 1, 28, 21; 3, 27, 18; Lact. 4, 5, 21 et saep.

ŏrĭor, ortus. *fut. part.* oriturus, 4 (but with some forms of the 3d conj.: oritur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 305 Müll.; Gell. 4, 17, 14; cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89; Ter. Hec. 2. 1, 26; Lucr. 3, 272; Verg. A. 2, 411; 680; Hor. S. 1, 5, 39; Ov. M. 1, 774 et saep.: oreris, id. ib. 10, 166; *imperat.* orere, Val. Max. 4, 7, 7: *impf. subj.* oreretur, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 59; and oreretur and orerentur are the more usual forms in the best MSS.; cf. Haase in Reisig's Vorles. p. 251; Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 418 sq.), *v. dep.* [root or-; Sanscr. ar-; Gr. ὄρνυμι, ὀρίνω; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. 348 sq.]. **I.** In gen., of persons, *to rise, bestir one's self, get up*, etc.: consul oriens nocte diceret dictatorem, Liv. 8, 23.—**B.** Esp., of the heavenly bodies, *to rise, become visible, appear:* stellae, ut quaeque oriturque caditque, Ov. F. 1, 295: ortâ luce, *in the morning*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: orto sole, *at sunrise*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112: postera lux oritur, id. S. 1, 5, 39; cf.: crassa pulvis oritur, Enn. ap. Non. 205, 28. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *to come forth, become visible; to have one's origin* or *descent, to spring, descend* from; *to grow* or *spring forth; to rise, take its origin; arise, proceed, originate* (syn. nascor): hoc quis non credat abs te esse ortum? Ter. And. 3, 2, 9: Rhenus oritur ex Lepontiis, *takes its rise*, Caes. B. G. 5, 4: Maeander ex arce summâ Celaenarum ortus, Liv. 38, 13, 7: Tigris oritur in montibus Uxiorum, Curt. 5, 3, 1: fons oritur in monte, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 2: Durius amnis oritur in Pelendonibus, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112: amnis Indus in Cibyratarum jugis, id. 5, 28, 29, § 103: ibi Caicus amnis oritur, id. 5, 30, 33, § 125: incliti amnes Caucaso monte orti, Curt. 8, 9, 3: Rhenus Alpium vertice ortus, Tac. G. 1, 2: clamor, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: oritur controversia, *arises*, Cic. Clu. 69, 161: unde oritur nox, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 193 Müll. (Ann. v. 407 Vahl.): tempestas, Nep. Tim. 3, 3: monstrum mirabile, Verg. A. 2, 680: ulcera, Cels. 6, 13: ea officia, quae oriuntur a suo cujusque genere virtutum, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69: id facinus ex te ortum, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 67: tibi a me nulla orta est injuria, *I have caused you no injury*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 35: quod si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, *comes into being*, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 27. —Of persons, *to be born:* in quo (solo) tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4: pueros orientes animari, *at birth*, id. Div. 2, 42, 89: ex concubina, Sal. J. 108, 1; *to be descended from:* plerosque Belgas esse ortos a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; *to begin, commence, take its beginning:* ab aliquo sermo oritur, Cic. Lael. 1, 5. — Hence, **A.** **ŏrĭens**, entis, *P. a.;* as *subst. m.* **1.** *The rising sun, morning sun:* et me saevus equis oriens afflavit anhelis, Verg. A. 5, 739; id. G. 1, 250. — **2.** *The quarter where the sun rises, the East, the Orient* (opp. to occidens, the West, the Occident): ab oriente ad occidentem, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: aestivus, *the quarter where the sun rises in summer*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 105: hibernus, Col. 1, 6: vernus, Gell. 2, 22, 7. — **3.** Poet. for *day:* septimus hinc oriens cum se demiserit undis, Ov. F. 1, 653. — **B. ortus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *sprung, descended, born;* constr. with *ex*, *ab*, and (partic. with poets and since the Aug. per.) with simple *abl.* (α) Class. usually with *ab:* a me ortus, Cic. Planc. 27, 67: quoniam ab illo (Catone) ortus es, id. Mur. 31, 66; Nep. Att. 18, 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 55: maternum genus ab regibus ortum, Suet. Caes. 6: a liberatoribus patriae ortus, Liv. 7, 32, 13: homo a se ortus, *without noble* or *famous ancestors:* ego a me ortus et per me nixus (opp. adjuvari commendatione majorum), Cic. Planc. 27, 67; id. Phil. 6, 6, 17.—(β) Less freq. with *ex* and name of person: ex Tantalo, Quint. 9, 3, 57; but with *ex* and the name of a place, family, order, class, etc., freq. and class.: ex codem loco ortus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10: ortus ex eâ familiâ, quâ, etc., Liv. 7, 10, 3: ex concubinâ, Sall. J. 5, 7; 108, 1; Liv. 1, 34, 6: ex patricio sanguine, id. 6, 40, 6.—(γ) With *abl.* alone (except with loco and genere, mostly poet. and post-Aug.): eâ familiâ ortus, Sall. C. 31, 7: orte Saturno, Hor. C. 1, 12, 50; 4, 5, 1; 3, 6, 33; 4, 6, 32; id. Ep. 1, 6, 22: ortus sorore ejus, Liv. 8, 3, 7: paelice, id. 39, 53, 3: orti Atticis, Vell. 1, 4 *init.:* antiquis nobilibus, Quint. 3, 8, 31: Germanicum Druso ortum, Tac. A. 1, 3: Thessalis, id. ib. 6, 34; 12, 53; 15, 72: regiâ stirpe, Curt. 4, 1, 17: oppido Ferentino, Suet. Oth. 1: equestri familiâ, id. Aug. 2: magnis e centurionibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 73.

† **ŏrīpēlargus**, i, *m.*, = ὀρειπέλαργος, *the mountain-stork*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

‡ **ŏrīpūtidus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. os-putidus], *that has a stinking mouth:* oriputidus, ὀζόστομος, Gloss. Philox.

Oritae, ārum, *m.*, *a nation of Ichthyophagi*, on the borders of India, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 30; id. 6, 23, 25, § 95.

ŏrītes, ae, *m.*, or **ŏrītis**, idis, *f.*, v. oritis.

Ōrīthyĭa (quadrisyl.), ae, *f.*, = Ὠρείθυια, *a female proper name*. **I.** *A daughter of Erechtheus, king of Athens; who became by Boreas the mother of Calaïs and Zetes*, Ov. M. 6, 683; Verg. G. 4, 463; id. A. 12, 83; Sil. 8, 5, 16; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3.—**II.** *A queen of the Amazons*, Just. 2, 4, 17.

† **ŏrītis**, idis, *f.*, = ὀρῖτις, *a precious stone* (by some called sideritis), otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 176.

ŏrĭundus, a, um, *adj.* [orior]. **I.** *Descended, sprung* from any person or place (rare but class.): o sanguen dis oriundum, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41 (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.): Poenos Didone oriundos, id. ap. Prisc. p. 685 P. (Ann. v. 300 Vahl.): caelesti semine, Lucr. 2, 991: ab ingenuis, * Cic. Top. 6, 29: ex Etruscis, Liv. 2, 9: liberis parentibus, Col. 1, 3, 5: unde oriundi sient, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 6: quod inde oriundus erat, plebi carus, Liv. 2, 32.—**II.** *Born, originating in, springing from:* haud repudio Carthaginem: inde sum oriundus, *I was born there*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 95: oriundi ab Syracusis, Liv. 24, 6: ORIVNDVS LEPTI, Inscr. Don. 6, 167: ORIVNDVS GAZA. ib. 168. — Of things: Egone apicularum congestum opera non feram, Ex dulci oriundum? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 11: fluens aqua e montibus oriunda, *derived*, Col. 1, 5: Albâ oriundum sacerdotium, Liv. 1, 20, 3.

Ormĕnis, idis, *f.*, = Ὀρμενίς, *the female descendant* (granddaughter) *of Ormenius*, i. e. *Astydamia; voc.:* Ormeni nympha, Ov. H. 9, 50.

ormĕnos, i, *m.*, *a kind of samphire*, Plin. 26, 10, 61, § 94.

ormīnālis and **hormīnālis**, is, *f.* [horminum], *a plant, called also* satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

orminos, i, *m.*, *wild asparagus*, Plin. 20, 10, 43, § 110.

(**ornāmen**, inis, *n.* [orno], an old reading for ornamentum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 587.)

‡ **ornāmentārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [ornamentum], *adorned with the insignia of an office*, without filling the office itself: DECVRIO, Inscr. Donat. 349, 1.

ornāmentum, i, *n.* [orno]. **I.** In gen., *apparatus, accoutrement, equipment, furniture, trappings*, etc. (class.): sine ornamentis, i. e. *naked*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 109: ceterae copiae, ornamenta, praesidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24; id. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 83: ornamenta bubus, ornamenta asinis instrata tria (collar, saddle, etc.), Cato. R. R. 11, 4: per ornamenta percussus, i. e. *arms*, Sen. Ep. 14, 14.—Esp. of a *player's wardrobe*. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16 sq.; id. Pers. 1, 3, 19; Plin. 2, 3, 4, § 8, as translation of κοσμος.—**II.** In partic., *an ornamental equipment, ornament, mark of honor, decoration, embellishment, jewel, trinket*. **A.** Lit.: pecuniam, omniaque ornamenta ex fano Herculis in oppidum contulit, *jewels*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; so Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 90; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 9: quae (urbs) praesidio et ornamento est civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumpsit, i. e. *a dress, costume, attire*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 16: AB ORNAMENTIS, *one who has charge of the imperial ornaments*, Inscr. Grut. 578, 9: ornamenta triumphalia, consularia, etc., *the insignia of triumphing generals, consuls*, etc. (The emperors distributed, honoris causâ, such ornaments to men who had distinguished themselves): pluribus triumphalia ornamenta decernenda curavit, Suet. Aug. 38: decem praetoriis viris consularia ornamenta tribuit, id. Caes. 76: ornamenta uxoria, *title, rank*, id. Ner. 35.—**B.** Trop., *an ornament, a distinction:* decus atque ornamentum senectutis, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: Q. Hortensius, lumen atque ornamentum rei publicae, *ornament, pride*, id. Mil. 14, 37: vir optimus, et inter praecipua saeculi ornamenta numerandus, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1: ornamentis afficere aliquem, Cic. Balb. 19, 43: quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur, id. Fam. 2, 19, 2: honoris, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: ornamenta atque insignia honoris, id. Sull. 31, 88.—**2.** Esp., *rhetorical ornament:* oratoria ornamenta dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; 37, 140: so, dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 28, 22: sententiarum, id. Brut. 37, 140.

ornātē, *adv.*, v. orno, *P. a. fin.*

ornātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [orno], *an adorning, adornment, ornament* (not ante-Aug., and very rare), Vitr. 5, 8, 8: ornationes templi, Inscr. Orell. 775: STATVAE, Inscr. ap. Nov. Lett. di Firenze, t. ii. p. 600.

ornātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *An adorner, dresser* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): deorum ornatores, Firm. Astron. 3, 6, 9: HVIVS LOCI, Inscr. Orell. 3171.—**II.** *An office under the emperors:* ORNATOR GLABR. (i. e. glabrorum, puerorum delicatorum), Inscr. Orell. 694.

ornātrix, īcis, *f.* [ornator], *a female adorner, a tire-woman*, a slave who dressed her mistress's hair (poet. and post-Aug.; esp. freq. in inscrr.), Ov. A. A. 3, 239; id. Am. 1, 14, 16: matris meae, Suet. Claud. 40; Inscr. Orell. 2878; 2933; 4443; Schol. Juv. 6, 477.

ornātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ornatus], *fine, smart* (Plautin.): muliercula, Plaut. Cist. Fragm. p. 19 Mai.

ornātūra, ae, *f.* [orno], *ornament, trimming*, esp. of the borders of a fine dress (post-class.), Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

1. ornātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from orno.

2. ornātus, ūs (*gen.* ornati, Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; *dat.* ornatu, C. Caes. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 8), *m.* [orno] (class.; cf.: cultus, munditia), *a furnishing, providing, preparing; a preparation*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): in ornatibus publicis (i. e. epulis, conviviis), Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17: in aedibus nihil ornati, *no preparation* (for the wedding), Ter. And. 2, 2, 28: Pompeiis emptus

ornatus (trapeti), Cato, R. R. 22, 3.—**B.** In partic., *an adornment, decoration, embellishment, ornament* (class.): portarum, itinerum, locorumque omnium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51.—**2.** Transf., in concr., *splendid dress, attire, apparel:* ornatus appellatur cultus ipse, quo quis ornatur, Fest. p. 184 Müll.: nauclericus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 41: vide ornatus hic satine me condecet? id. Ps. 4, 1, 24: militaris, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: regalis, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: equus regio ornatu instructus, *trappings*, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154 dub. (Jan.: regio instratu ornatus).—So of a woman's *head-dress*, Ov. A. A. 3, 138; Verg. A. 7, 74: corporis ornatum exuere, Juv. 10, 321.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *furniture, accoutrements, equipage:* eloquentia quocumque ingreditur, eodem est instructu ornatuque comitata, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23: ornatus autem verborum duplex, unus simplicium, alter collocatorum, id. Or. 23, 80.—**B.** In partic., *a decoration, ornament:* aedilitatis, Cic. Dom. 43, 111: afferre ornatum orationi, id. Or. 39, 134.—Of *the world*, corresp. to the Gr. κόσμος, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: hic tantus caeli ornatus, id. N. D. 2, 44, 115; cf. Plin. 2, 4, 3, § 8: caeli et terra et omnis ornatus eorum, Vulg. Gen. 2, 1.

1. orněus, a, um, *adj.* [ornus], *of the wild mountain-ash:* frons, Col. 11, 2, 82.

2. Orněus, i, *m.*, = Ὄρνειος, *a Centaur at the wedding of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 302.

† **ornīthĭas,** ae, *m.*, = ὀρνιθίας, *the bird-wind*, a wind that blows in spring and brings with it the birds of passage: Favonium quidam a. d. VIII. Cal. Mart. Chelidoniam vocant, ab hirundinis visu: nonnulli vero Ornithian, uno et sexagesimo die post brumam, ab adventu avium, flantem per dies novem, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122; Vitr. 1, 6; App. Mund. p. 62; Col. 11, 2, 21.—The Etesiae are also sometimes called Ornithiae, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 127.

† **ornīthŏgălē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὀρνιθογάλη, *a plant, the star of Bethlehem*, Plin. 21, 17, 62, § 102.

† **ornīthon,** ōnis, *m.*, = ὀρνιθών, *a bird-house, poultry-house* (pure Lat. aviarium): ornithonas dico omnium alitum, quae intra parietes villae solent pasci, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 1; 3, 4, 2; Col. 8, 3, 1.

orno, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form of the *perf.* ORNAVET, Column. Rostr.; v. infra), *v. a.* [perh. root var-, cover; Sanscr. varna-, color], *to fit out, furnish, provide with necessaries; to equip, to get ready, prepare* (class.; syn. exorno, concinno). **I.** In gen.: age nunc, orna te, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 10: prandium domi, id. Rud. 1, 2, 53: ornatur ferro Enn. ap. Gell. 16, 10 (Ann. v. 190 Vahl.): aliquem armis, Verg. A. 12, 344: decemviros apparitoribus, scribis, librariis, praeconibus, architectis, praeterea mulis, tabernaculis, centuriis, supellectili, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: aliquem pecuniâ, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 3: CLASESQVE-NAVALES-PRIMOS-ORNAVET, *fitted out*, Column. Rostr.: maximas classes, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; cf. Liv. 9, 30: naves, id. 40, 26: convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44: copias omnibus rebus, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 20: provincias, *to furnish money, arms, and attendants to governors setting out for their provinces*, id. Att. 3, 24, 1; id. ib. 4, 18, 2; Liv. 40, 36, 5; so, consules, id. ib.—Hence, *to trim, provide* with oil: lampades, Vulg. Matt. 25, 7.—**II.** In partic., *to ornament, adorn, embellish, deck, set off.* **A.** Lit.: Italiam ornare quam domum suam, maluit: quamquam, Italiâ ornatâ, domus ipsa mihi videtur ornatior, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 76: scuta ad forum ornandum, Liv. 9, 40: cornua sertis, Verg. A. 7, 488: monilia collum, Ov. M. 5, 52.—Of dressing the hair, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 5: capillos, id. ib. 2, 7, 23; Prop. 1, 2, 1.—**B.** Trop., *to adorn, decorate, set off; to commend, praise, extol; to honor, show honor to, distinguish:* aliquid magnificentius augere atque ornare, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 94: seditiones ipsas, id. ib. 2, 28, 124: aliquem suis sententiis, id. Fam. 15, 4, 11: dicere, laudandum adulescentem, ornandum, tollendum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1: civitatem omnibus rebus, Caes. B. G. 7, 33: aliquem maximis beneficiis, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: aliquem laudibus, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25: egressum alicujus frequentiâ suâ, id. Pis. 13, 31: candidatum suffragio, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8: aliquem ornare, *to bestow honor upon, advance to honor*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1: hederâ poëtam, Verg. E. 7, 25.—Ironically: ornatus esses, *would have been rewarded*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 22.—Hence, **ornātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Fitted out, furnished, provided with necessaries, equipped, accoutred, splendidly furnished* (class.; syn.: instructus, praeditus): sapiens plurimis artibus instructus et ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21, 60: equus ornatus, Liv. 27, 19: elephantus, Nep. Hann. 3, 4: naves paratissimae, atque omni genere armorum ornatissimae, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: fundus, Cic. Quint. 31, 98: Graecia copiis non instructa solum, sed etiam ornata, *not provided merely, but also splendidly furnished*, id. Phil. 10, 4, 9.—Transf.: ingenio bono, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 89.—**B.** In partic., *ornamented, adorned, decked, decorated, embellished, handsome, ornate:* sepulcrum floribus ornatum, Cic. Fl. 38, 95.—*Comp.:* nihil ornatius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57.—Esp., *adorned with all good qualities, excellent, distinguished, eminent, illustrious:* lectissimus atque ornatissimus adulescens, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29: in dicendo, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42; id. ib. 1, 11, 49: homo ornatissimus loco, ordine, nomine, virtute, ingenio, copiis, *honored, respected*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127: ornati elaboratique versus, *embellished*, id. Or. 11, 36: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 12, 50: locus ad dicendum ornatissimus, *admirably adapted*, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **ornātē,** *with ornament, ornamentally, ornately, elegantly* (class.): dicere, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: apte, distincte, ornate dicere, id. Off. 1, 1, 2.—*Comp.:* causas agere ornatius, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1.—*Sup.:* causam ornatissime et copiosissime defendere, Cic. Brut. 5, 21.

ornus, i, *f.*, *the wild mountain-ash:* steriles orni, Verg. G. 2, 111; Hor. C. 3, 27, 58; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 73; Col. Arbor. 16; Juv. 1, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a lance* made of the wood of this tree: vibrabilis ornus Achilli, Aus. Ep. 24, 108.

ōro, āvi, ātum, 1 (orassis for oraveris, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 63), *v. a.* and *n.* [1. os, to speak]: oro ab ore, Varr. L. L. 6, § 76 Müll. **I.** In gen. (so obsol.): orare antiquos dixisse pro agere testimonio est, quod oratores dicti et causarum actores et qui rei publicae mandatas causas agebant, Fest. p. 198 Müll.: bonum aequumque oras, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 151: talibus orabat Juno, Verg. A. 10, 96.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To treat, argue, plead* (as an ambassador, advocate, etc.; class., but very rare; cf. ago): REM VBI PAGVNT ORATO, Fragm. XII. Tab.: matronis ipsis, quae raptae erant, orantibus, i. e. *at their mediation*, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13: causam capitis, *to argue, plead*, id. Brut. 12, 47: orandae litis tempus accommodare, id. Off. 3, 10, 43: si causa oranda esset, Liv. 39, 40, 6: causas melius, Verg. A. 6, 849: cum eo de salute suâ agit, orat atque obsecrat, *treats, speaks*, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: causam dixit et ipse pro se oravit, *plead his own cause*, Liv. 39, 40, 12.—**2.** Of oratorical speaking, eloquence (freq. in Quint.): ars orandi, *the oratorical art, art of oratory*, Quint. prooem. § 4; id. 2, 15, 20; 9, 4, 3: orandi scientia, id. 1, 10, 2: orandi studium, id. 9, 4, 110; 8, 6, 20.—**B.** *To pray, beg, beseech, entreat* one (the predom. signif. in all periods and styles; syn.: rogo, obsecro, obtestor, supplico, precor); constr. usually with *acc. of the pers. and of the thing*, and with *ut, ne* (the less freq. constructions, v. infra). (*a*) With *acc. of the pers. and of the thing:* illud te ad extremum et oro et hortor, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: multa deos orans, Verg. A. 9, 24: aliquem libertatem, Suet. Vesp. 16.—(*β*) With *acc. of the pers.* only: virginem orare, Liv. Andron. ap. Diom. p. 379 P: cum desubito me orat mulier, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 15 (Cas. v. 9 Vahl.); cf.: socer Non orandus erat, sed vi faciendus Erechtheus, *not to be entreated, but compelled*, Ov. M. 6, 701: Lydia, dic, per omnes Te deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando perdere, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2.—(*γ*) With *acc. of the thing* for which one asks: gnato uxorem, *to request a wife for one's son*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 48: legati Romam missi, auxilium ad bellum orantes, *to ask assistance*, Liv. 21, 6: opem rebus affectis orantes, id. 6, 9: auxilia, Tac. A. 2, 46.—(*δ*) With *ut:* rogat oratque te Chrysogone, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: te, C. Flave, oro et obtestor, ut, etc., id. Planc. 42, 104: te etiam atque etiam oro, ut, etc., id. Att. 11, 1, 2: hoc me a vobis orare Juppiter jussit, ut, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 64.—(*ε*) With *subj.:* orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101: et vocet oro, Verg. A. 11, 442: idque sinas, oro, Ov. P. 4, 1, 19.—(*ζ*) With *ne:* rogat eos atque orat, ne, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 96: quod te, Aesculapi, et te, Salus, ne quid sit hujus, oro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 3.—(*η*) With the *imper.:* absiste inceptis, oro, Sil. 11, 336.—With *imper.* and *acc. of person*, Verg. A. 2, 143; 4, 319; 10, 61 and 905.—(*θ*) With *inf.* or an *object-clause:* jampridem a me illos abducere Thestylis orat, Verg. E. 2, 43; id. A. 6, 313; 9, 231; Tac. A. 6, 2; 12, 9: vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47.—(*ι*) With *ab* and *abl. of a person*, followed by *ut* or *ne:* primum hoc abs te oro, ni me inexorabilem faxis, Pac. Tr. 122: oravitque a suis, ut, etc., Gell. 17, 10, 7: oratus ab Artorio, ne in castris remaneret, Vell. 2, 70, 1.—(*κ*) With *cum aliquo:* quod tecum pater orat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 198 Müll. (Ann. v. 20 Vahl.): si is mecum oraret, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 15: tecum oro et quaeso, ut, id. Curc. 3, 1, 62: egi, atque oravi tecum, uxorem ut duceres, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 64; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 22; cited above, II. A.—(*λ*) With *pro* and the *abl.:* nec pro civibus se orare, sed pro, etc., Just. 11, 4, 4: ut Octavius orandus sit pro salute cujusquam civis, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 2; cf.: ut pro illâ ores, ut sit propitius (deus), Plaut. As. 4, 1, 38.—**b.** Oro te, *I pray thee, prithee*, parenthetically, a formula of politeness (cf. quaeso): dic, oro te, clarius, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 1; Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 1; Liv. 5, 5, 1; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 16, 3.—**C.** *To pray, to supplicate* God (eccl. Lat.); *act.:* oravit Dominum, Vulg. Judic. 13, 8: orationem quam orat, id. 3 Reg. 8, 29; id. 2 Par. 6, 21: filios, id. Job. 19, 17: Deum, id. Ecclus. 50, 24: orationes longas, id. Matt. 23, 14.—More often *neutr.:* pro te, Vulg. Gen. 20, 7: ut audias, id. ib. 43, 20: in loco isto, id. 3 Reg. 8, 30: contra viam civitatis, id. ib. 8, 44: ad Dominum, id. 4 Reg. 4, 33: cum lacrimis, id. Tob. 3, 1: unus orans et unus maledicens, id. Ecclus. 34, 29: spiritu et mente, id. 1 Cor. 14, 15: mulierem decalvatam orare non decet, Ambros. in Luc. 6, § 19: orandi gratia, Lact. 4, 15, 20.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **ōrans,** antis, *m.*, *an orator:* orantes, Tac. Dial. 6, 6.

Ŏrŏanda, ae, *f.*, *a city in Pisidia*, Liv. 38, 37.—Hence, **A. Ŏrŏandenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Oroanda:* legati Oroandensium, Liv. 38, 18.—**B. Ŏrŏandĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Oroanda:* Oroandicus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50: tractus, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.—**C. Ŏrŏandes,** *a part of the Taurus range*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98.

ŏrŏbanchē, ēs, *f.*, = ὀροβάγχη, *a plant, broom-rape, choke-weed*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

ŏrŏbēthron, i, *n.*, *another name for the plant* hypocisthus, Plin. 26, 8, 31, § 49.

† **ŏrŏbĭas,** ae, *m.*, = ὀροβίας, *a kind of incense, in small grains, resembling the chickpea*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62.

† **ŏrŏbīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρόβινος, *of* or *resembling the chickpea:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163.

† **ŏrŏbītis,** is, *f.*, = ὀροβῖτις (like the chickpea; hence, sc. chrysocolla), *borax dyed of a yellowish color by means of the plant* lutum, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 89.

ŏrŏbus, i, *m.*, = ὄροβος, *the bitter vetch*, Plin. Val. 1, 58; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 113.

Ŏrōdes, is (*gen.* also Orodi, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1 Orell. *N. cr.*; id. ib. 5, 21, 2; id. Fam. 15, 1, 2), *m.*, = Ὀρώδης, *a male proper name.* **I.** *A king of the Parthians, who took Crassus prisoner and put him to death*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14; Vell. 2, 46, 4; Flor. 3, 11, 4.—**II.** *Orodes, son of the former*, Tac. A. 6, 35.—**III.** *A king of the Colchians*, Flor. 3, 5, 28.—**IV.** *A king of the Albanians*, Eutr. 6, 11.—**V.** *The name of a warrior slain by Mezentius*, Verg. A. 10, 732.

Ŏrŏetes, ae, *m.*, *a commander of the Medes under Darius*, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; Val. Max. 6, 9 *fin.*

Ŏrŏmĕdon, ontis, *m.*, = Ὠρομέδων, *one of the giants*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 48.

Ŏrontes, is or ae (*gen.* Oronti, Verg. A. 1, 220), *m.*, = Ὀρόντης. **I.** *The principal river of Syria*, now *Nahr El-Ashy*, Mel. 1, 12, 6; Plin. 5, 21, 18, § 79; Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 21.—Hence, **Ŏrontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Orontes, Orontian; poet.* for *Syrian:* Orontea myrrha, Prop. 1, 2, 3.—**II.** *A chief of the Lycii and companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 113; 220.

Ŏrōpus, i, *m.*, = Ὠρωπός, *a town of Bœotia, on the borders of Attica*, now *Oropo*, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 2; Liv. 45, 27; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.

Orosius, ii, *m.*, *an ecclesiastic of Tarragona, in Spain, who flourished* A. D. 500; *he wrote, by the advice of St. Augustine, and to confute the pagans, a history from the beginning of the world to his own times:* Historiarum libri VII. adversus Paganos.

orozēlum, i, *n.*, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, App. Herb. 26.

Orphăĭcus, a, um, v. Orpheus, C.

† **orphănŏtrophīum,** ii, *n.*, = ὀρφανοτροφεῖον, *an orphan-asylum* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17; 22.

† **orphănŏtrŏphus,** i, *m.*, = ὀρφανοτρόφος, *a bringer-up of orphans, a foster-father of orphans*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 32; Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 405.

orphănus, i, *m.*, = ὀρφανός, *an orphan*, Ven. Fort. 4, 25, 11; Ambros. Serm. 24, § 3; Vulg. Psa. 9, 34; 67, 5; id. Johan. 14, 18.

(**orphas,** v. l. Ov. Hal. 104 for orphus, q. v.)

Orpheus (dissyl.), i (Gr. *dat.* Orphei, Verg. E. 4, 57; Gr. *acc.* Orpheă, Verg. E. 6, 30; Ov. P. 3, 3, 41: Orpheā, id. M. 10, 3; *voc.* Orpheu, Verg. G. 4, 494; Ov. M. 11, 44), *m.*, = Ὀρφεύς, *the famous mythic singer of Thrace, son of Œagrus and Calliope, and husband of Eurydice; after her death he led her back from the Lower World, but lost her on turning to look at her, breaking his promise to Pluto. He was one of the Argonauts*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 8; Ov. M. 10, 3 sq.; 11, 5 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 164; 251; Verg. E. 4, 55; Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107 et saep.—Hence, **A. Orphēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀρφεῖος, *of* or *belonging to Orpheus, Orphean* (poet.): vox, Ov. M. 10, 3: lyra, Prop. 1, 3, 42.—**B. Orphĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀρφικός, *of* or *belonging to Orpheus, Orphic* (class.): carmen, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 107: sacra Orphica, id. 3, 23, 58: versus, Macr. S. 1, 18, 17.—**C. Orphăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ὀρφαικός, *Orphic.*—In *plur. subst.:* **Orphăĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Orphics, the followers of Orpheus*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

* **Orphnē,** ēs, *f.*, *Orphne*, = Ὄρφνη (Darkness), *a nymph*, Ov. M. 5, 539.

† **orphus,** i, *m.*, = ὀρφός, *a sea-fish, the gilt-head*, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152; Ov. Hal. 104.

(**orrhŏpȳgĭum,** ĭi, a false read. for orthopygium, q. v.)

orsa, ōrum, *n.* [ordior]. **I.** *Beginnings, commencements, an undertaking, attempt:* ut (di) orsis tanti operis successus prosperos darent, Liv. praef. *fin.:* Orsa juvare, Val. Fl. 1, 21.—**II.** In partic., *words, speech* (poet.): sic orsa vicissim Ore refert, Verg. A. 7, 435; 10, 632; 11, 124; Val. Fl. 5, 472: Menandri, i. e. carmina, Aus. Idyll. 4, 46.

Orses, ae, *m.*, *the name of a Trojan warrior*, Verg. A. 10, 748.

Orsĭlŏchē, ēs, *f.*, *the name of the Tauric Diana*, Amm. 22, 8.

Orsĭlŏchus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Trojan warrior*, Verg. A. 11, 636.

orsinus, i, *a kind of crocus*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67.—Perh. an error in the MSS. for orinus, or oreinos; cf. Jan. ad loc.

orsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [ordior], *belonging to a loom:* in palo orsorio, S. S. Judic. 16, 13; id. ap. Auct. de Promiss. et Praedict. Dei, 2, 22, 45 (where the Vulg. reads alia omnia).

1. orsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. ordior.

2. orsus, ūs, *m.*, [ordior], *a beginning, commencement; an undertaking, attempt* (poet.): pectoris, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63: tenuis, Verg. Cul. 1.

orthăgŏriscus, i, *m.*, = ὀρθαγορίσκος, *the pig-fish*, so called from the noise it was said to make when taken, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19.

† **orthampĕlos,** i, *f.*, = ὀρθάμπελος, *a straight vine, a vine that grows upright*, and needs no support, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

† **orthembăsis,** is, *f.*, = ὀρθῶς-ἔμβασις, *a straight step*, Not. Tir. p. 152.

† **orthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὄρθιος, *high, lofty* (post-class.): carmen quod orthium dicitur (Gr. νόμος ὄρθιος), Gell. 16, 19, 14: orthius (pes), qui ex tetrasemi elatione, id est arsi, et octasemi positione constabit: ita ut duodecim tempora hic pes recepisse videatur, Mart. Cap. 9, § 985.

† **orthŏcissos,** i, *f.*, = ὀρθόκισσος, *a kind of tall ivy* (opp. to the chamaecissos), Col. 11, 2, 30.

† **orthŏcōlus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθόκωλος, *stiff in the joints* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 2, 54.

† **orthŏdoxus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθόδοξος, *orthodox* (post-class.): viri, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 19: religio, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 12: ecclesia, ib. 1, 2, 14.—Hence, **orthŏdoxē,** *adv.*, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1219.

† **orthŏgōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθογώνιος, *right-angled, rectangular, orthogonal:* trigonum, Vitr. 10, 11: ossicla, Aus. praef. ad Idyll. 13.

† **orthŏgrăphĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὀρθογραφία. **I.** *Orthography* (post-Aug.): orthographia, id est formula ratioque scribendi a grammaticis instituta, Suet. Aug. 88; id. Gram. 19; Quint. 1, 4, 17; 1, 7, 11.—**II.** In architecture, *an elevation, front view* of a building, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **orthŏgrăphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθόγραφος, *orthographic* (post-class.): veritas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 65.—**II.** *Subst.:* **orthŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*, = ὀρθογράφος, *an orthographer*, Cassiod. Orthogr. p. 2320 P.

orthŏmastĭus, a, um (= ὀρθομάστιος, from ὀρθός, μαστός), *high-breasted:* mammarum effigie orthomastia mala, *a kind of large apple*, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

† **orthophallicus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθός-φαλλός, i. e. *obscene*, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 3 dub.

† **orthopnoea,** ae, *f.*, = ὀρθόπνοια, *difficulty of breathing, asthma, orthopny*, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 37; *plur.*, id. 21, 20, 83, § 142.

† **orthopnŏĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθοπνοικός, *asthmatic*, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 193; 24, 16, 92, § 145.

† **orthopsaltĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀρθοψαλτικός, *with high, full playing:* psalterium, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 1; cf. Oehler ad Varr. Sat. Menipp. p. 179.

† **orthŏpȳgĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = ὀρθοπύγιον, *the rump and tail feathers of birds*, Mart. 3, 93, 12 (al. orrhopygium = ὀρροπύγιον, of the same meaning).

† **Orthōsĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Ὀρθωσία. **I.** *A city in Phœnicia*, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.—By Prisc. Perieg. 856, called **Orthōsis,** ĭdis.—**II.** *A city in Caria, on the Mæander*, Liv. 45, 25; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.

† **orthostăta,** ae, *m.*, = ὀρθοστάτης (that stands upright), in archit., *the facing of a wall* (pure Lat. frons), Vitr. 2, 8; 10, 19 *fin.*

(† **orthrăgŏriscus,** i, *m.*, = ὀρθραγορίσκος, v. l. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19, for orthagoriscus, q. v.)

Orthrus, i, *m.*, = Ὄρθρος. **I.** *Geryon's dog*, Sil. 13, 845.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Gud. 269, 2.

ortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. ortus], *of* or *belonging to rising, rising* (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 141, 23: cardo, *the eastern quarter of the heavens*, Manil. 3, 188.

Ortōna, ae, *f.*, *the capital city and port of the Frentani in Latium*, now *Ortona*, Liv. 2, 43, 2; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106 (Jan. Hortona).

Ortospanum (**Hor-**), i, or **Ortopana,** ōrum, *n.*, *an ancient city of Bactriana;* form Ortospanum, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61; form Ortopana, Amm. 23, 6, 70.

1. ortus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from orior, q. v. *fin.* B.

2. ortus, ūs, *m.* [orior]. **I.** *A rising* of the heavenly bodies (opp. occasus; class.): solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum ortus, obitus motusque cognoscere, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: primi sub lumina solis et ortus, Verg. A. 6, 255: (sol) ab ortu ad occasum commeans, *from east to west*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: solis, *sunrise*, i. e. *the orient, the east*, id. Cat. 3, 8: tum bis ad occasum, bis se convertit ad ortus, Ov. M. 14, 386: nitido ab ortu, id. ib. 2, 112: signorum, Verg. E. 9, 46: ortus lucis, Vulg. Sap. 16, 28.—**II.** *A rise, beginning, origin* (cf. origo): tribuniciae potestatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: juris, id. ib. 1, 6, 20: Favonii, Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57: materno ortu, Ov. M. 13, 148: ab Elide ducimus ortum, *we are sprung, derive our origin*, id. ib. 5, 494: ortus nascentium, *the birth*, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: Cato ortu Tusculanus, *by birth*, id. Leg. 2, 2, 5.—Of a river, *the source:* donec venias ad fluminis ortus, Ov. M. 11, 139.—Of plants, *the springing up, growth*, Lucr. 5, 211.

1. ortȳgĭa or **ortȳga,** ae, *f.* [ὄρτυξ], *a quail*, Hyg. Fab. 53.

2. Ortȳgĭa, ae, or **Ortȳgĭē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ὀρτυγία. **I.** *Another name for the isle of Delos*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 72; Ov. M. 15, 337; Fest. p. 183 Müll.—Hence, **Ortȳgĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Ortygian:* dea, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 1, 694: boves, *of Apollo*, bred in Delos, id. F. 5, 692.—**II.** *An island which forms a part of the city of Syracuse*, now *Siracusa*, Verg. A. 3, 694; Ov. M. 5, 499; id. F. 4, 471.

† **ortȳgŏmētra,** ae, *f.*, = ὀρτυγομήτρα, *quail-mother*, a bird that leads the quails in their migrations across the sea, *the landrail:* ortygometrā duce, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.—**II.** Transf., *a quail*, Tert. adv. Psych. 16; Vulg. Sap. 16, 2; 19, 12.

† **ortyx,** ȳgis, *f.*, = ὄρτυξ, *a plant*, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

ōrum, i, v. aurum *init.*

† **ŏryx,** ȳgis, *m.*, = ὄρυξ, *a kind of wild goat* or *gazelle:* Gaetulus oryx, Juv. 11, 140; Mart. 13, 94, 2; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5; cf. Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107.

† **ŏrȳza** (**ŏrīza**), ae, *f.*, = ὄρυζα, *rice*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 13, § 71; Cels. 2, 21.

1. ōs, ōris (no *gen. plur.*), *n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. âsya, os, vultus, facies], *the mouth* (syn. bucca): quam tibi ex ore orationem duriter dictis dedit, Enn. ap. Non. p. 512, 8: ex ore in ejus os inflato aquam dato palumbo, Cato, R. R. 90: ad haec omnia percipienda os est aptissimum, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: oris hiatus, id. ib. 2, 47, 122: os tenerum pueri, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 126: fetidum, Cic. Pis. 7, 13: trilingue, Hor. C. 2, 19, 31: os loquentis Opprimere, Ov. M. 3, 296: in ore omnium esse, *to be in everybody's mouth, to be the common talk:* in ore est omni populo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 13: istius nequitiam in ore vulgi atque in communibus proverbiis esse versatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121: Harmodius in ore est, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: in ore omnium, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: habere aliquid in ore, *to have a thing in one's mouth, be constantly talking of it*, id. Fam. 6, 18, 6; id. ib. 5, 16, 2; id. Fin. 3, 11, 37; id. Att. 14, 22, 2: poscebatur ore vulgi dux Agricola, *with one voice, one consent, unanimously*, Tac. Agr. 41.—So, uno ore, *unanimously*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20; id. And. 1, 1, 69; Curt. 10, 2, 18; Cic. Lael. 23, 86; Sen. Ep. 81, 31: uno omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132: volito vivus per ora virûm, *soon become famous*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. v. 4 Vahl.): virûm volitare per ora, Verg. G. 3, 9: in ora vulgi, or hominum pervenire, or abire, *to get into people's mouths, become the common talk*, Cat. 40, 5; Liv. 2, 36, 3: ire per ora Nomen, Sil. 3, 135: hic Graecā doctrinā ore tenus exercitus animum bonis artibus non induerat, i. e. *only as far as his tongue, only so as to talk*, Tac. A. 15, 45.—Hence, os suum aperire (eccl. Lat.), *to begin to speak*, Vulg. Job, 33, 2; id. Ecclus. 51, 33 et saep.: os alicujus aperire, *to cause to speak*, id. Ezech. 33, 22; cf. id. ib. 24, 27; 3, 27.—But: aperuerunt super me os suum, sicut leo, *threatened*, Vulg. Psa. 21, 13: os sublinere alicui, *to cheat, befool*, v. sublino.—**B.** Esp.: pleno ore, i. e. *heartily, zealously:* ea nescio quomodo quasi pleniore ore laudamus, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen.: *the face, countenance* (syn.: vultus, facies), acutis oculis, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 118: figura oris, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 26: irato

rum, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: in ore sunt omnia, in eo autem ipso dominatus est omnis oculorum, i. e. *every thing depends on the countenance*, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: in tuo ore vultuque acquiesco, id. Deiot. 2, 5: concedas hinc aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, *come out from them, out from their presence, leave them alone*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 11. —So of lower animals: insignis et ore Et rutilis clarus squamis, Verg. G. 4, 92: ore rubicundo (gallina), Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156: ales cristati cantibus oris, Ov. M. 11, 597: coram in os aliquem laudare, *to praise one to his face*, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 5: alicui laedere os, *to insult one to his face*, id. ib. 5, 4, 10: praebere os, *to expose one's self to personal insults*, id. ib. 2, 2, 7; so, os praebere ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: in ore parentum liberos jugulat, *before their parents' eyes*, Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 8: quae in ore atque in oculis provinciae gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81: in ore omnium cotidie versari, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: ut esset posteris ante os documentum Persarum sceleris sempiternum, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15: illos aiunt epulis ante ora positis excruciari fame, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 10, 13: ante ora conjugum omnia pati, Liv. 28, 19, 12.—So of the *face, front*, as indicative of modesty or impudence: os habet, linguam, perfidiam,=Engl. *cheek*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 33: os durum! *you brazen face!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 36: os durissimum, *very bold*, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: impudens, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49: quo redibo ore ad eam, quam contempserim? *with what face?* id. Phorm. 5, 7, 24; cf. id. ib. 5, 9, 53; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; Liv. 26, 32.—Hence, transf., *boldness, effrontery, impudence*: quod tandem os est illius patroni, qui, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175: nostis os hominis, nostis audaciam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34: non, si Appii os haberem, id. Fam. 5, 10, a, 2; id. ib. 9, 8, 1.—On the contrary: os molle, *modest, bashful*: nihil erat mollius ore Pompeii, Sen. Ep. 11, 3. — **B.** *The head*: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum, cinctum anguibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124: truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61. — **C.** *Speech* (poet.): ora sono discordia signant, Verg. A. 2, 423. — **D.** *A mouth, opening, entrance, aperture, orifice*: os lenonis aedium, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 41: porta velut in ore urbis, Liv. 25, 11 *fin.*: ingentem lato dedit ore fenestram, Verg. A. 2, 482: Ponti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: os atque aditus portus, id. ib. 2, 5, 12, § 30: specûs, *entrance*, Tac. A. 4, 59: vascula oris angusti, Quint. 1, 2, 28: ulceris, Verg. G. 3, 454: Tiberis, Liv. 1, 33: venarum, Cels. 2, 7.—Also of the *sources* of a stream: fontem superare Timavi, Unde per ora novem, etc., Verg. A. 1, 245. — **E.** *The beak* of a ship: ora navium Rostrata, Hor. Epod. 4, 17.— **F.** Os leonis, *lion's-mouth*, a plant, Col. 10, 98. — **G.** *The edge* of a sword: interfecit in ore gladii, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 8; id. 4 Reg. 10, 25 et saep.

2. ŏs, ossis (collat. form **ossum**, i, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 112 P.; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 750 ib.; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 196: **ossu**, u, Charis. p. 12 P.—In *plur.*: OSSVA for OSSA, freq. in inscrr., Inscr. Orell. 2906; 4361; 4806; Inscr. Osann. Syll. p. 497, 1; Cardin. Dipl. Imp. 2, 11: ossuum for ossium, Prud. στεφ. 5, 111), *n.* [prop. ossis for ostis, kindred with Sanscr. asthi, os; Gr. ὀστέον; Slav. kostj], *a bone* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quid dicam de ossibus? Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: cur hunc dolorem cineri ejus atque ossibus inussisti? (i. e. mortuo), id. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 113; id. ib. 2, 5, 49, § 128: ossa legere, *to gather up the bones* that remain after burning a corpse, Verg. A. 6, 228; Sen. Ira, 2, 33, 6: condere, *to bury*, Verg. A. 5, 47: ossa legere, *to extract fragments of bone* from a wound, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 3; id. Prov. 3; Quint. 6, 1, 30: tum vero exarsit juveni dolor ossibus ingens, *in his bones*, i. e. *in his inmost part, in his soul*, Verg. A. 5, 172: cui versat in ossibus Durus amor, id. G. 3, 258; id. A. 6, 55; cf. Vulg. Job, 4, 14.—**B.** Transf., *the hard* or *innermost part* of trees or fruits: arborum ossa, i. e. *the inside wood, the heart*, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252: olearum ac palmularum, i. e. *the stones*, Suet. Claud. 8. — **II.** Trop., *the bones, the solid parts* or *outlines* of a discourse: utinam imitarentur (Atticos dicendo), nec ossa solum, sed etiam sanguinem, Cic. Brut. 17, 68; cf. id. Fin. 4, 3, 6; Quint. 1, p. 34.

Osca, ae, *f.*, *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Huesca*, in Aragon, Vell. 2, 30, 1; Flor. 3, 22, 9. — Hence, **Oscensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Osca, a town of Spain, Oscan*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: argentum, *with the Oscan stamp*, Liv. 34, 10. — In *plur.*: **Oscenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Osca, the Oscans*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Oscē, *adv.*, v. Osci *fin.*

oscēdo, inis, *f.* [kindr. with oscito]. **I.** *An inclination to yawn* (post-class.), Gell. 4, 20.—**II.** *A sore in the mouth of children, aphthæ*, Ser. Samm. 14, 216; Isid. 4, 8, 17.

oscen, inis, *m.* (but *f.* ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 67; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43) [obscen, from obs-cano], *a singing-bird*, esp. in the auspices; *a divining-bird*, from whose notes auguries were taken (e. g. the raven, crow, owl): aves aut oscines sunt, aut praepetes: oscines, quae ore futura praedicunt; praepetes, quae volatu augurium significant, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 361; Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo, Hor. C. 3, 27, 11; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43; App. de Deo Soc. p. 45, 29: Phoebeius, i. e. *the crow metamorphosed by Phœbus*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 15.

Oscensis, v. Osca.

Osci, ōrum, *m.*, *the Oscans, a primitive people of Campania; in more ancient times called also* **Opici** *and* **Opsci** (**Obsci**), Verg. A. 7, 730; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 198 Müll. —Hence, **II. Oscus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Oscan*: ludi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: lingua, Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.; Verg. A. 7, 730; Liv. 10, 20, 8: ludicrum, Tac. A. 4, 14. — *Adv.*: **Oscē**, *in Oscan*: qui Osce et Volsce fabulantur: nam Latine nesciunt, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 198 Müll.: dicere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.: scire, Gell. 17, 17, 1.

‡ **oscillans**, antis, *subst.*, v. oscillo *fin.*

oscillātio, ōnis, *f.* [oscillo], *a swinging* (post-Aug.), Petr. 140, 9: dies festus oscillationis, *a festival celebrated at Athens in honor of Erigone*, Hyg. Fab. 130.

‡ **oscillo**, āre, *v. n.* [2. oscillum], *to swing, swing one's self*: oscillum Santra dici ait, quod oscillent, id est inclinent, praecipitesque in os ferantur, Fest. p. 194, 9 and 10 Müll.—*Pass.*: osculor, Mythogr. Lat. 1, 19 *fin.*—Hence, **oscillans**, antis, *P. a.*; as *subst.*, *a swinger*: oscillantes, ait Cornificius, ab eo, quod os celare soliti personis propter verecundiam, qui eo genere lusûs utebantur, Fest. p. 194 Müll.

1. oscillum, i, *n. dim.* [1. os; lit. little mouth; hence], **I.** *A little cavity in the middle of leguminous fruits, where the germ sprouts forth*: oscilla lupinorum, Col. 2, 10, 3.—* **II.** *A little image of the face, a little mask of Bacchus*, hung from trees, so as to be easily moved by the wind: tibique (Bacche) Oscilla ex altâ suspendunt mollia pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389; cf. Serv. ad loc.; Macr. S. 1, 7; 11.

2. oscillum, i, *n.* [ob- or obs-cillo], *a swing*, Fest. p. 194 Müll.; Verg. G. 2, 389 (v. Serv. ad loc.); Tert. Pall. 1 *fin.*

oscines, v. oscen.

oscitābundus, a, um, *adj.* [oscito], *gaping, yawning* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

oscitans, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from oscito.

oscitanter, *adv.*, v. oscito, *P. a. fin.*

oscitātio, ōnis, *f.* [oscito], *an opening of the mouth wide, a gaping.* **I.** In gen.: conchas pandentes sese quâdam oscitatione, *a gaping*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107.—**II.** In partic., *a gaping, yawning*, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42; Gell. 4, 20, 9; Mart. 2, 6, 4.— **B.** Trop.: sed Bruti senis oscitationes, *tediousnesses, tedious writings*, Stat. S. 4, 9, 20: non ipse (judex) nostrâ oscitatione solvatur, *by our languid speaking*, Quint. 11, 3, 3.

oscito, āre, *v. n.*, and **oscitor**, āri, *v. dep.* (*inf.* oscitarier, Turp. ap. Non. 322, 18; or Com. Rel. v. 15 Rib.) [oscieo], *to open the mouth wide, to gape.* **I.** Of plants, *to open, unclose*: oscitat in campis caput a cervice revulsum, of the plant lion's-mouth, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 396; cf. Col. 10, 260; and: (arborum) folia cotidie ad solem oscitant, *turn towards the sun*, Plin. 16, 24, 36, § 88. — **II.** Of living beings, *to gape, yawn*: ut pandiculans oscitatur, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; * Lucr. 3, 1065: clare ac sonore oscitavit, Gell. 4, 20, 8.—With *acc.*: quid adhuc oscitamus crapulam hesternam, August. Ver. Rel. 3.—**B.** Trop., *to be listless, drowsy, inactive* (cf.: dormio, sterto): cum majores (calamitates) impendere videantur, sedetis et oscitamini, i. e. *are listless, idle, negligent*, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48; cf. the foll.—Hence, **oscitans**, antis, *P. a.*, *listless, sluggish, lazy, negligent* (class.): interea oscitantes opprimi, Ter. And. 1, 2, 10: quae Epicurus oscitans allucinatus est, qs. *half asleep*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72.—Of abstract things: oscitans et dormitans sapientia, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.—* *Adv.*: **oscitanter**, *carelessly, negligently*: quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80, 277.

oscŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [osculor], *kissing* (post-Aug.), Suet. Vit. 2. — With *acc.*: manum sacerdotis, App. M. 11, 6, p. 259; id. Mag. 94, p. 333.

‡ **Oscŭlāna** pugna in proverbio, quo significabatur, victos vincere, quia in eâdem et Valerius Laevinus imperator Romanus a Pyrrho erat victus, et brevi eundem regem devicerat Sulpicius . . ., Fest. p. 197 Müll. (leg. Asculana; cf. Turneb. Advers. 3, 11).

oscŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [osculor], *a kissing* (rare but class.), Cic. Cael. 20, 49; Cat. 48, 5.—**II.** In med. lang.: venarum, *the inosculation of blood-vessels*, Gr. ἀναστόμωσις, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 10, 121 and 123.

1. oscŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [1. os, ōris], = ἀναστομόω, *to supply with a mouth* or *outlet, to extend* a channel, e. g. the veins, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 10, 123.

2. oscŭlo, āre, *v. a.* (old collat. form of osculor), *to kiss*: osculavi caput, Titin. ap. Non. 476, 32: osculato tuo capite, App. M. 2, p. 117, 23: genua sibi osculari patiebantur, Capitol. Max. Juv. 2, § 7.

oscŭlor, ātus, 1 (old form **auscŭlor**, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 42; id. Merc. 3, 3, 14; old *inf.* oscularier; v. infra), *v. dep.* [osculum], *to kiss* (class.). **I.** Lit.: compellando blanditer, ausculando, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 69: eam vidisse cum alieno osculari, *kissing each other*, id. Mil. 2, 2, 88: osculari atque amplexari inter se, id. ib. 5, 1, 40: ille autem me complexus atque osculans flere prohibebat, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: eum complexus, osculatusque dimisit, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: simulacrum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: osculetur me osculo oris sui, Vulg. Cant. 1, 1. —**II.** Transf., *to make much of, to value, prize*: inimicum meum sic amplexabantur, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: scientiam juris tamquam filiolam, id. Mur. 10, 23.

oscŭlum (**auscŭlum**, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 84; **osclum**, id. Truc. 1, 2, 8), i, *n. dim.* [1. os], *a little mouth, pretty mouth, sweet mouth* (cf.: labium, labellum). **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): videt oscula, quae, etc., Ov. M. 1, 499; 10, 344: delibare, *to touch*, i. e. *to kiss*, Verg. A. 12, 434; id. G. 2, 523; Mart. 11, 92, 7; Suet. Aug. 94; Petr. 126; App. M. 3, p. 137, 41.—**II.** Transf., *a kiss* (freq. and class.; syn.: basium, suavium): utinam continuo ad osculum Atticae possim currere, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1: oggerere, *to give*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 8: alicui ferre, id. Ep. 4, 2, 4; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non.: capere, *to take*, Ov. H. 13, 120: figere, *to imprint*, Verg. A. 1, 687: carpere, Ov. H. 11, 117: sumere, id. ib. 13, 141: eripere, Tib. 2, 5, 91: jacere, Tac. H. 1, 36: accipere et dare, Ov. H. 15, 132: detorquere ad oscula Cervicem, Hor. C. 2, 12, 25: rapere, *to snatch, steal*, Val. Fl. 1, 264: breve, *a brief, hasty kiss*, Tac. Agr. 4: osculi jus, *the right of kissing* between relatives of both sexes, Suet. Claud. 26: in osculo sancto, Vulg. Rom. 16, 16.

Oscus, a, um, v. Osci.

Osdrŏēna, ae, *f.*, = Ὀσδροηνή, *a country in the western part of Mesopotamia*, the modern *Diar Mochar*, Amm. 14, 3, 2; 14, 8, 7.—*Its inhabitants* are called **Osdrŏēni**, ōrum, *m.*, Eutr. 8, 3.

Osi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Germany, on the banks of the Danube*, Tac. G. 28; 43.

Osīnius, ii, *m.*, *king of Clusium, and ally of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 655.

Ŏsīreŏstăphē, ēs, *f.*, = Ὀσιρις-ταφή (Osiris-grave), *a plant, called also* Osiritis, App. Herb. 86.

Ŏsīris, is and idis, *m.*, = Ὄσιρις. **I.**

An Egyptian deity, the husband of Isis, Tib. 1, 7, 27; 29; 43; Ov. M. 9, 692; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 60; Juv. 8, 29; Macr. S. 1, 21.—**II.** *Name of a warrior slain by Thymbræus*, Verg. A. 12, 458.

Ŏsīrītis, īdis, *f.*, *the name of a plant, also called* Osireostaphe or cynocephalea, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18.

ōsor (**ossor**, Plaut. l. l. infra), ōris, *m.* [odi], *a hater* (ante- and post-class.): uxoris suae ossor, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 9 Fleck. (Ussing, osor): hominum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 15; Pacat. Pan. Th. 20, 5; Aus. Ep. 4, 24: mulierum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 74; cf.: osorem dixerunt, qui aliquem odisset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 196 Müll.

Osphăgus, i, *m.*, *a river in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 39.

ospĭcor, āri, an old orthogr. for **auspĭcor**, Quadrig. ap. Diom. p. 378 P.

† **osprātūra**, ae, *f.*, = ὄσπριον, *the purchase of pulse* (post-class.), Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 19 dub. (al. hospitatura).

Ossa, ae, *f.* (*m.*, Ov. M. 1, 155), = Ὄσσα, *a high mountain in Thessaly*, now *Kissovo*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam, Verg. G. 1, 281: Ossan, Ov. F. 1, 307.—Hence, **Ossaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Ossean:* saxa, Verg. Cir. 33: rupes, Luc. 6, 334: media, Stat. Th. 2, 82: Ossaei bimembres, i. e. *the Centaurs who dwell about Ossa*, id. ib. 12, 554.

ossārium, ii, v. ossuarius, II.

ossĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os], *of bone, bone-* (post Aug.): cuneus, Col. 5, 11: cultelli, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 115.—**II.** *Like bone, hard as bone, bony:* manus, Juv. 5, 53: ilex, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 186: cutis, Cassiod. Var. 10, 30.

ossĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [ossiculum], *of* or *belonging to the small bones* (post-class.): medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 28.

ossĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.], *by bones, bone by bone* (ante-class.): legere aliquem, Caecil. ap. Non. 147, 29.

ossĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. os], *a small bone, ossicle* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134; Gell. 6, 1, 10: MEA (al. OSSVCVLA), Inscr. Fabr. p. 420, n. 381.

ossĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os-frango], *bone-breaking*, Cass. Sev. ap. Sen. Contr. 5, 33.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ossĭfrăgus**, i, *m.*, and **ossĭfrăga**, ae, *f.*, *the sea-eagle, osprey*, Plin. 10, 7, 8, § 20; 30, 7, 20, § 63: accipitres, atque ossifragae, Lucr. 5, 1079; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 59.

ossĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [2. os], *a hardness as of bone, a bony hardness* (post-class.): tumor ossilagini similis, Veg. Vet. 2, 22.—**II.** = Ossipaga, Arn. 4, p. 131.

‡ **ossĭlĕgium**, ii, *n.* [2. os-lego], *a bone-gathering:* ossilegium, ὀστολόγιον, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **ossĭlĕgus**, a, um, *adj.* [ossilegium], *a bone-gatherer:* ossilegus, ὀστολόγος, Gloss. Philox.

Ossĭpăga (**Ossĭpanga, Ossĭpāgĭna**), ae, *f.* [2. os-pango], *bone-fastener*, the goddess who caused the bones of children to become firm and solid, Arn. 4, 1131.

ossōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os], *bony* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Salut. praecc. 36.

ossŭārium, ii, *n.*, v. ossuarius, II.

ossŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os], *of* or *for bones, bone-* (post-class.): OLLA OSSVARIA, *a vase to contain the bones of a corpse, a bone-urn*, Inscr. Orell. 2896.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ossŭārium** (also written **ossārium**), ii, *n.*, *a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a bone-vault, charnel-house*, Dig. 47, 12, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4511; 4556.

ossŭcŭlum, v. ossiculum.

ossum, i, *n.*, v. 2. os.

ossŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. os], *full of bones* (post-class.): loci, Veg. Vet. 2, 13.

ostendo, di, sum, and tum (ostensus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 892 P.; Luc. 2, 192: ostentus, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; Pac. and Varr. ap. Prisc. l. l.; Tac. H. 1, 78: ostensurus, Suet. Ner. 13; App. ap. Prisc. p. 892 P.: ostenturus, Cato, Or. 52, 2; v. also the apoc. form: ostende ostendam, ut permultis aliis exemplis ejus generis manifestum est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 201 Müll.; perh. used by Cato, v. Müll. ad loc., and cf. the letter E), *v. a.* [obs-tendo], *to stretch out* or *spread before* one; hence, *to expose to view, to show, exhibit, display* (syn.: monstro, exhibeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Ostendo manus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 17: os suum populo Romano ostendere audet, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1: pectora, Sil. 2, 669: umeros, Verg. A. 5, 376: dentem, Suet. Vesp. 5: se, *to show one's self, appear*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 5: aciem, *to display*, Liv. 29, 7: equites sese ostendunt, *show themselves, appear*, Caes. B. C. 1, 63.—**2.** Transf.: vocem, *to make heard*, Phaedr. 1, 13, 9.—**B.** In partic., *to lay open, expose* (poet.): Aquiloni glaebas, Verg. G. 2, 261: lucos Phoebo, Stat. Th. 6, 90: ager qui soli ostentus erit, Cato, R. R. 6, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to show, disclose, exhibit, manifest:* ille dies cum gloriā maximā sese nobis ostendat, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 384 Vahl.): non ego illi extemplo ita meum ostendam sensum, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 21: verum hoc facto sese ostendit, *he has exposed himself*, id. As. 5, 2, 12: sententiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 7: potestatem, id. Eun. 5, 8, 3: spem, metum, i. e. *to promise, threaten*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75 et saep.—With two *acc.:* aliquem nocentem, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2; cf. Tit. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 5.—Mid., *to show itself, appear:* nisi cum major spes ostenderetur, Suet. Aug. 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To show, express, indicate* by speech or signs; *to give to understand, to declare, say, tell, make known*, etc. (syn.: indico, declaro, significo).—With *acc.:* illud ostendit, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4.—With *obj.*- or *rel.-clause:* ostendit se cum rege colloqui velle, Nep. Con. 3, 2: quid sui consilii sit, ostendit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 3.—*Absol.:* ut ostendimus supra, *as we showed above*, Nep. Ages. 1, 5: sed aliter, atque ostenderam, facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 2: signum est per quod ostenditur idonea perficiendi facultas esse quaesita, Auct. Her. 2, 4, 6: primum ostendendum est, id. ib. 2, 16, 23.—**2.** *To hold up conspicuously, flourish* (ironically): sed quaedam mihi magnifica et praeclara ejus defensio ostenditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1.—Hence, **ostentus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Exposed* (ante-class.): ager soli ostentus, Cato, R. R. 6, 2; so id. ib. 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; 1, 25.—**B.** *Subst.:* **ostentum**, i, *n.* **1.** Lit., *a prodigy, wonder*, that announces something about to happen, *a portent* (class.; syn.: monstrum, portentum): praedictiones vero et praesensiones rerum futurarum quid aliud declarant, nisi hominibus ea, quae futura sunt, ostendi, monstrari, portendi, praedici? ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; cf. id. Div. 1, 42, 93; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108; Suet. Caes. 32.—**2.** Transf., *a wondrous thing, prodigy:* scis Appium ostenta facere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 4: ostenti prorsus genus, Just. 10, 1, 6.

ostensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ostendo], *a showing, exhibiting, manifestation* (post-class.): nova ostensio, App. M. 3, p. 133, 19; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11: HOMINVM ARMIGERORVM, *a mustering, parade*, Inscr. Salm. ad Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33: si in me est iniquitas haec, da ostensionem, *expose, make manifest*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 41: secretorum, id. Dan. 5, 12.

ostensĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [ostensio], *that serves for parade* or *display* (post-class.): milites, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33.

ostensor, ōris, *m.* [ostendo], *a shower, exhibiter* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 11.

ostensus, a, um, *Part.*, from ostendo.

‡ **ostentābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [ostento], *worth showing, worth seeing:* ostentabilis, ἐπιδεικτικός, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **ostentācŭlum**, i, *n.* [id.], for ostentum, *a sign, indication:* ostentat, ostentaculum, Not. Tir. p. 19.

ostentāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *show, display* (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 203.

ostentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostentum], *of* or *relating to prophetic indications, prophetic* (post-class.): ostentaria novitas (al. ostentatoria), Mart. Cap. 2, § 151.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ostentārium**, ii, *n.*, *a book of prognostics:* Tuscum, Macr. S. 3, 7: arborarium, id. ib. 2, 16.

ostentātīcius or **-tius**, a, um, *adj.* [ostento], *that serves for display, ostentatious* (post-class.): virginitas, Tert. Virg. Vel. 3.

ostentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a showing, exhibition, display* (very rare), in armorum magis quam togarum ostentatione, Plin. Pan. 56 *fin.:* cognomen Imperiosi ... ab ostentatione saevitiae ascitum, *from an open display*, Liv. 7, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An idle show, vain display, pomp, parade, ostentation* (the predom. signif. of the word): vitanda etiam ingenii ostentationis suspicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 333: magnifica et gloriosa, id. Fl. 22, 52: insolens, id. Par. 6, 1, 42: et gloria, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38: inanis et simulatio, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: et venditatio, id. Lael. 23, 86: sui, Caes. B. C. 1, 4.—In *plur.:* multorum annorum ostentationes meas nunc in discrimen esse adductas, *that my many years' boastful promises* (of an able administration) *are now brought to the test*, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1.—**B.** *A false, deceitful show, pretence, simulation, deception:* consul veritate, non ostentatione popularis, Cic. Agr. 1, 7, 23; cf.: ut in fronte ostentatio sit, intus veritas occultetur, id. Fin. 2, 24, 77: doloris, *feigned pain*, Sen. Ep. 99, 15: (captivi) producti ostentationis causâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 71 *fin.:* qui latius ostentationis causâ vagarentur, id. B. G. 7, 45.

ostentātor, ōris, *m.* [ostento], *a vain, self-satisfied exhibiter, a displayer, parader, boaster, vaunter:* ostentatores meri, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 15: ostentatorem pecuniae gloriosum describere, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: factorum, Liv. 1, 10: omnium, quae diceret, Tac. H. 2, 80: rector juveni et ceteris periculorum praemiorumque ostentator, id. A. 1, 24.

ostentātōrĭus, v. ostentarius.

ostentātrix, īcis, *f.* [ostentator], *she that displays* or *boasts* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: immodica sui ostentatrix, App. Mag. p. 323, 11.—**II.** Trop.: pompa ostentatrix vani splendoris, Prud. Psych. 439.

‡ **ostentĭfer**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ostentum-fero], *portentous:* ostentiferum, τερατῶδες, Vet. Gloss.

ostento, āvi, ātum (*inf. pass.* ostentarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 129), 1, *v. freq. a.* [ostendo], *to present to view, to show, exhibit* (class.). **I.** In gen.: alicui jugula sua pro capite alicujus, *to present, offer*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 4: aliquem, Verg. A. 12, 479: campos nitentes, id. ib. 6, 678: Sidonias opes, id. ib. 4, 75: passum capillum, Caes. B. G. 7, 48: liberos, Suet. Aug. 34: quo res sapsa loco sese ostentat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 372 Vahl.).—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To show off* with vanity or boastfulness, *to display, make a display of, boast of, vaunt:* amorem tibi meum, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 4: quid me ostentem, *why should I make a display of myself?* id. ib. 1, 4, 3: et prae se ferre, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: memoriae ostentandae causâ, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: clientelas, Dolabell. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: triumphos suos, Sall. J. 31, 10: eum ipsum aliis, id. ib. 49, 4: se in aliis rebus, *to exhibit themselves*, Cic. Cael. 28, 67: Ambiorigem ostentant fidei faciundae causâ, Caes. B. G. 5, 41.—**B.** *To hold out* or *up* as an example: desine Tydiden vultuque et murmure nobis Ostentare, Ov. M. 13, 350.—**C.** *To hold out* for the purpose of offering or giving; *to proffer, promise:* alterâ manu fert lapidem, panem ostentat alterâ, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 18: agrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 78: praemia, Sall. J. 66, 1; 89, 1; cf.: praemia modo, modo formidinem, id. ib. 23, 1: praedam, id. ib. 68, 3.—**D.** *To hold out* in a threatening manner; *to threaten, menace:* caedem, servitutem, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 1: periculum capitis, id. Clu. 8, 25: minas, Liv. 2, 42.—**E.** *To show* by speech or signs; *to indicate, point out, signify, reveal, disclose:* (largitio) verbis ostentari potest, re verâ fieri, nisi exhausto aerario, nullo pacto potest, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 18: tibi me istis esse familiarem, id. Fam. 9, 6, 2: principem, *to reveal*, Plin. Pan. 4, 7.—With *rel.-clause:* ostentans, quanta eos ... invidia maneret, *showing, declaring*, Suet. Caes. 14.

ostentum, i, *n.*, v. ostendo *fin.*

1. ostentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from ostendo.

2. ostentus, ūs, *m.* [ostendo]. **I.** In gen., *a showing, exhibiting, display* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): corpora extra vallum abjecta ostentui, *as a public spectacle*, Tac. A. 1, 29: atrocitatis, Gell. 20, 1, 48.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Show, parade, external ap-*

pearance: nova jura Cappadociae dedit ostentui magis, quam mansura, Tac. H. 1, 78.—**B.** *A sign, proof:* ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, Sall. J. 24, 9; also *a pretence*, a sign given to deceive, id. ib. 46, 6: ut ostentui esset, multum vitalis spiritûs egestum, *as a proof that*, Tac. A. 15, 64; cf.: ostentui clementiae suae, id. ib. 12, 14 *fin.:* ostentui habere, Vulg. Heb. 6, 11.

† **ostes,** ae, *m.*, = ὤστης, *a kind of earthquake*, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 30.

Ostĭa, ae, *f.*, and **Ostĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [ostium; cf. Engl. mouth, in Ply-mouth, Yar-mouth, etc.], *a seaport town in Latium, at the mouth of the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius*, still called *Ostia:* Ostiam urbem ad exitum Tiberis in mare fluentis Ancus Marcius rex condidisse fertur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 197 Müll.; cf.: urbs, quam secundum ostium Tiberis (Ancus Marcius) posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, id. s. v. Quiritium, p. 254 ib.; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. quaeso, p. 258 ib. (Ann. v. 145 Vahl.): in ore Tiberis Ostia urbs condita, Liv. 1, 33 *fin.;* Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5. — Form Ostia, ōrum, Liv. 9, 19, 4; 23, 37, 1.—Hence, **II. Ostiensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ostia, Ostian* (class.): Ostiensis ager, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3; Liv. 8, 12: populus, id. 27, 38: quaestor (L. Saturninus), Cic. Sest. 17, 39: portus, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 14: provincia, *the duty of one of the quæstors to superintend the aqueducts leading to Rome, and the supplying of Rome with corn*, Cic. Mur. 8, 18; Suet. Claud. 24: incommodum, *the capture of the Roman fleet by pirates at Ostia*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33.

ostĭārĭum, ii, v. 2. ostiarius, II.

1. ostĭārĭus, ii, v. 2. ostiarius, I.

2. ostĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostium], *of* or *belonging to the door:* ancilla, *portress*, Vulg. Johan. 18, 17; usu. *subst.* **I. ostĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a door-keeper, porter* (syn.: janitor, portitor), Varr. R. R. 1, 13; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 64; Vulg. 1 Par. 9, 22.—By the rich they were, in early times, occasionally chained up, Suet. Rhet. 3.—In the Christian church, *a sexton*, Cod. Th. 1, 3, 6; 16, 2, 27.—**II. ostĭārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a female door-keeper, portress*, Ambros. in Luc. 10, § 75; Vulg. 2 Reg. 4, 5; id. Johan. 18, 16.—**III. ostĭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a tax upon doors, a door-tax:* columnaria, ostiaria, frumentum, vecturae imperabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32 (called exactio ostiorum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5).

ostĭātim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *from door to door, from house to house* (class.): ostiatim oppidum compilare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: agere crimen, *to enumerate the several houses where a crime was perpetrated*, id. ib. 2, 4, 22, § 48: nec scrutanda singula et velut ostiatim pulsanda, Quint. 5, 10, 112.—**II.** Transf., *by particulars* or *details* (post-class.): quicumque ostiatim cupit noscere (*wishes to know the particulars*), legat, Vop. Carin. 17.

Ostĭensis, e, v. Ostia, II.

ostīgo, inis, *f.*, in the lang. of shepherds, *a kind of eruption* or *scab on lambs, also called* mentigo, Col. 7, 5, 21; v. mentigo.

ostĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [ostium], *a little door* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 14, 1: ostiola olitoria, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125: abscondita, Vulg. Dan. 14, 20.

ostĭum, ii, *n.* [kindred with Sanscr. oshtha, labium; Slav. ŭsta, the same; cf. os], *a door* (class.; cf.: porta, janua, fores, valvae). **I.** Lit.: omnia istaec auscultavi ab ostio, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 9: observare, id. Mil. 2, 3, 81: rectum ostium, *the front-door* (cf. posticum), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 58 Brix ad loc.: aperire, *to open*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: operire, *to shut*, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 33: obserare intus, *to bolt*, id. Eun. 4, 6, 25: obdere pessulum ostio, id. ib. 3, 5, 55: concrepuit ostium a Glycerio, id. And. 4, 1, 58: inscribat aliquis arse verse in ostio, Afran. ap. Fest. p. 18 Müll.: ostium limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: aperto ostio dormire, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65: quaerere ab ostio, id. de Or. 2, 68, 276: exactio ostiorum, *door-tax*, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; v. 2. ostiarius, III.: sepulcri, Dig. 43, 23, 11. —**II.** Transf., *a mouth, an entrance* of any kind: Acheruntis ostium in nostrost agro, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 124: aperto ex ostio Alti Acheruntis, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: sacra Inferni ostia, Verg. G. 4, 467; id. A. 6, 109: ne in rimis areae grana oblitescant, et ostia aperiant muribus ac formicis, *entrances*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: portûs, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: fluminis, *mouth*, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26; Liv. 24, 40; 44, 6; 44, 45; cf. Rhodani, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Tiberinaque ad ostia venit, Ov. M. 15, 728; cf. Verg. A. 1, 13: Oceani, i. e. *the Strait of Gibraltar*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Mel. 3, 9, 3.—Fig.: ego sum ostium ovium, Vulg. Johan. 10, 7.

† **ostŏcŏpŏs,** i, *m.*, = ὀστοκόπος, *bone-racking*, a disease (as if the bones were giving way; post-class.), Ser. Samm. 48, 892; Pelag. Vet. 3; 10.

Ostōrĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of several Romans.* **I.** Ostorius Sabinus, *a Roman knight*, Tac. A. 16, 23; 16, 30: quaestor, id. ib. 16, 33.—**II.** P. Ostorius Scapula, *proprætor in Britain*, Tac. A. 12, 31: bello egregius, id. Agr. 14.—**III.** M. Ostorius Scapula, *son of Publius*, Tac. A. 12, 31; *put to death by Nero*, id. ib. 16. 15.

† **ostrăcĭas,** ae, *m.*, and **ostrăcītis,** idis, *f.*, = ὀστρακίας, ὀστρακῖτις, *a semi-gem*, prob. *hornstone* or *chalcedony*, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.

† **ostrăcītes,** ae, *m.*, = ὀστρακίτης, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139.

† **ostrăcītis,** idis, *f.*, = ὀστρακῖτις. **I.** *Hornstone;* v. ostracias. — **II.** *A kind of cadmia*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 103.

† **ostrăcĭum** or **ostrăcĕum,** ii, *n.*, = ὀστράκιον, *a mussel*, *also called* onyx, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 134.

† **ostrĕa,** ae, *f.*, and (rarely) **ostrĕum,** i, *n.*, = ὄστρεον, *an oyster, mussel, sea-snail* (class.). (α) Form ostrea, Enn. Heduph. 2 (p. 166 Vahl.); Lucil. ap. Non. 216, 6; Afran.; Turp. and Varr. ib.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 8; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 216, 14: ostrearum vivaria, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168.—(β) Form ostreum: luna alit ostrea, Lucil. ap. Gell. 20, 8, 4; id. ap. Non. 216, 16; Varr. ib. 20: ostrea Circeis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. S. 2, 4, 33; Ov. F. 6, 174; Juv. 4, 142. —In *sing.* collect.: ostrei testas siccas tundere, Pall. 1, 41, 3.

ostrĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrea], *of* or *belonging to oysters, oyster-* (post-Aug.): panis, *oyster-bread, bread eaten with oysters*, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ostrĕārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *an oyster-bed*, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160: in Baiano locare, Macr. S. 2, 11.

ostrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.; qs. covered with oyster-shells; hence, transf.], *rough, scabby:* quasi ostreatum tergum ulceribus (i.e. verberibus), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 186.

ostrĕōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in oysters:* Cyzicus ostreosa, Auct. Priap. 77; *comp.*, Cat. 18, 4.

ostrĕum, i, *n.*, v. ostrea.

ostrĭāgo, inis, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 28.

ostrĭcŏlor, ōris, *adj.* [ostrum-color], *purple-colored* (poet.), Sid. Carm. 5, 18.

ostrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [ostrum-fero], *containing* or *abounding in oysters* (poet.): Abydos, Verg. G. 1, 207: Geraestus, Val. Fl. 1, 456: Chalcedon, Luc. 9, 959.

ostrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [ostrum], *purple* (ante-class. and poet.): supparum, Varr. ap. Non. 549, 12: ricula, Turp. ib.: colores, Prop. 4, 12, 7: torus, id. 1, 14, 20: tunica, id. 3, 27, 26.

Ostrŏgŏthus, i, or **Ostrŏgŏtha,** ae, *m.*, *an Ostrogoth:* Ostrogothum continere, Sid. Carm. 2, 377; id. Ep. 8, 9: imperium Ostrogothae vastarent, Jornand. Reb. Get. 47; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 153.

† **ostrum,** i, *n.*, = ὄστρεον. **I.** Lit., *the blood of the sea-snail, purple* (cf.: murex, purpura): ostro Perfusae vestes, Verg. A. 5, 111; Vitr. 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Stuff dyed with purple, a purple dress, purple covering, purple:* textilibus si in picturis ostroque rubenti Jacteris, Lucr. 2, 35: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, *on purple-covered couches*, Verg. A. 1, 700: Sarrano dormire ostro, id. G. 2, 506: velare umeros ostro, id. A. 7, 814; 4, 134; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 51: cenae sine aulaeis et ostro, Hor. C. 3, 29, 15; id. Ep. 1, 10, 26.—**B.** *The brilliancy of purple, purple*, Auct. Aetnae, 332.

† **ostrȳa,** ae, and **ostrys,** ўos, *f.*, = ὀστρύα, ὀστρυς, *a tree with hard wood*, perh. the common *hornbeam*, Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 117.

ōsus and **ōsūrus,** a, um, *Partt.*, v. odi.

† **ŏsȳris,** is, *f.*, = ὄσυρις, *a plant*, prob. *the broom-like goose-foot* or *summer cypress*, Plin. 27, 12, 88, § 111.

Ŏtācĭlĭus, i, *m.*, **Ŏtācĭlĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* So, **I.** Otacilius Crassus, *an adherent of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 28 sq.—**2.** T. Otacilius, *a proprætor*, Liv. 22, 56.—In *fem.:* OTACILIA, Inscr. Grut. 29, 2; Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 332.—Hence, **II.** OTACILIANA VILLA, *of an Otacilius*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 577.

† **ōtăcustes,** ae, *m.*, = ὠτακουστής, *a listener, eavesdropper, spy* (post-class.): otacustarum relatio, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 31.

Ŏtho, ōnis, *m.*, = Ὄθων, *a Roman surname.* **I.** L. Roscius Otho, *a knight, a friend of Cicero, and author of the law that the knights should occupy the first fourteen seats in the theatre next to the orchestra*, Cic. Mur. 19, 40; cf. Ascon. ad Cornel. p. 79 Orell.— Hence, sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni, Juv. 3, 159.—**II.** M. Salvius Otho, *a Roman emperor, whose biography is given by Suetonius:* mollis Otho, Mart. 6, 32, 2; Juv. 2, 99.—Hence, **B. Ŏthōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Otho, Othonian:* Othoniani duces, *of the emperor Otho*, Tac. H. 2, 24: partes, id. ib. 2, 33.

† **ŏthonna,** ae, *f.*, = ὄθοννα, *a Syrian plant*, Plin. 27, 12, 85, § 109.

Othreptē, ēs, *f.*, *one of the Amazons*, Hyg. Fab. 963.

Othrȳădes, ae, *m.*, = Ὀθρυάδης, *a male proper name.* **I.** *The son of Othrys*, i.e. *Panthus:* Panthus Othryades, Verg. A. 2, 319.—**II.** *A Spartan general, who, in a battle against the Argives, was the sole survivor*, Ov. F. 2, 665; Val. Max. 3, 2, 4 *ext.*

Othrys, ўos, *m.*, = Ὄθρυς, *a mountain in Thessaly*, now *Ierako:* Homolen Othrymque nivalem Linquentes, Verg. A. 7, 675; cf. Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: totus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168.—Acc. to the later poets, situated in Thrace, Stat. Th. 4, 655; Val. Fl. 1, 24.—Hence, **Othrȳsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Othrysian;* poet. for *Thracian:* Othrysias pruinas (al. Odrysias), Mart. 10, 7, 2: orbis (al. Odrysius), i.e. *Thrace*, id. 7, 8, 2.

† **ōtĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ὠτίον (little ear), *a kind of mussel*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 149.

ōtĭābundus, a, um, *adj.* [otior], *having* or *enjoying leisure, keeping holiday* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 4, 18.

* **ōtĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [otium], *a little leisure:* otiolum meum, *my little bit of leisure*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 1.

ōtĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to have* or *enjoy leisure, to be at leisure, to keep holiday* (rare but class.): cum se Syracusas otiandi, non negotiandi causâ contulisset, *Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: domesticus otior, *I idle about at home*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 128.

ōtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. otiosus *fin.*

ōtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [otiosus], *leisure, idleness* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: multam malitiam docuit otiositas, Vulg. Ecclus. 33, 29. —**II.** Transf., *a writing composed at leisure moments* (post-class.): suas otiositates edere, *the fruits of leisure, poems*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

ōtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [otium], *at leisure, unoccupied, disengaged, unemployed, idle* (class.; cf. feriatus, immunis; opp. negotiosus). **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen.: nimis otiosum te arbitror hominem esse, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 34; 40: quamvis etiam maneo otiosus hic, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 15: cum essem otiosus domi, Cic. Brut. 3, 10: rebus humanis aliquos otiosos deos praeficere, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *Without official employment, free from public affairs:* quo in studio hominum quoque ingeniosissimorum otiosissimorumque totas aetates videmus esse contritas, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219: quem locum nos otiosi convertimus, *in an interval of leisure*, id. Div. 2, 30, 63: Graeculum se atque otiosum putari maluit, id. Sest. 51, 110: numquam se minus otiosum esse, quam cum otiosus, *that he was never less at leisure than when*

free from official business, Cato ap. Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: cum a te tua promissa flagitabam, ad urbem te otiosissimum esse arbitrabar, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, id. Brut. 24, 93.—**2.** With respect to participation, *quiet, unconcerned, indifferent, neutral:* spectatores otiosi Leuctricae calamitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26: quidam enim non modo armatis, sed etiam otiosis minabantur, id. Marcell. 6, 18.—**3.** Without excitement, *quiet, passionless, calm, tranquil:* etiam istos, quibus odio est otium, quietissimos atque otiosissimos reddam, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102: vide ut otiosus it, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 10; Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3.—**4.** Of style, *tedious, dull:* (Cicero) lentus est in principiis, longus in narrationibus, otiosus circa excessus, Tac. Or. 22. — **5.** *That has leisure* for any thing; with *gen.:* studiorum otiosi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 6. — Hence, **C.** *Subst.:* **ōtĭōsus,** i, *m., a private person, one not in official life:* et facilior et tutior vita est otiosorum, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 70: otioso vero et nihil agenti privato, . . . quando imperium senatus dedit? id. Phil. 11, 8, 20.—**2.** *Non-combatants, civilians:* crudeliter enim otiosis minabantur, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3 (B. and K. otiosissimi): militare nomen grave inter otiosos, Tac. Agr. 40.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things, *at leisure, free, idle, unemployed:* otioso in otio animus nescit, quid velit, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 256 Vahl.): ego, cui fuerit ne otium quidem umquam otiosum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66: pecuniae, *idle, unemployed* (opp. occupatus), Plin. Ep. 10, 62, 1: senectus, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: his supplicationum otiosis diebus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 3: quid quiete otiosius animi, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Idle, useless, unprofitable, superfluous* (cf.: ignavus, iners, desidiosus): sententiae, Quint. 1, 1, 35: sermo, id. 8, 2, 19: otiosissimae occupationes, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 4; so, otiosum est persequi singula, Lact. 2, 4, 28; cf. Min. Fel. 23, 1.—**2.** *Quiet, free* from any thing; with *ab:* animo nunc jam otioso esse impero, Ter. And. 5, 2, 1: ab animo, id. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: a metu, Gell. 2, 29, 9: quid est animi quiete otiosius, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 2. — **3.** *With a quiet* or *gentle motion, quiet, gentle:* fons vel rivus huc conveniat otiosus, *flowing quietly, gently*, Pall. 1, 37, 3.— Hence, *adv.:* **ōtĭōsē.** **A.** Lit., *at leisure, at ease, without occupation:* vivere, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 97: inambulare in foro, Liv. 23, 7 *fin.:* sequi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 8: ire, id. Ep. 5, 1, 21: magnast res, quam ego tecum otiose, si otiumst, cupio loqui, id. Aul. 4, 10, 41.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Calmly, quietly, without haste, gently, gradually:* ambula ergo cito. *Sy.* Immo otiose, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 14; cf. id. Truc. 1, 2, 66 (opp. to properare): bene et otiose percoquere, Cato, R. R. 76 *fin.:* contemplari unumquodque otiose et considerare coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: quaerere, id. Fin. 4, 13, 22: segniter, otiose, neglegenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 57.—**2.** *Free from fear, quietly, fearlessly:* ademptum tibi jam faxo omnem metum, in aurem utramvis otiose ut dormias, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 100.

† **ōtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ὠτίς, *a species of bustard*, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 57; 30, 14, 45, § 131.

ōtĭum, ĭi, *n.* **I.** In gen., *leisure, vacant time, freedom from business* (class.; opp. negotium; cf.: immunitas, vacatio): otio qui nescit uti plus negoti habet, Quam, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 252 Vahl.): fecero; quamquam haut otium est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 36: tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 23: clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66: in otio de negotiis cogitare, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: otium inertissimum et desidiosissimum, id. Agr. 2, 33, 91.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Ease, inactivity, idle life* (cf.: ignavia, desidia, inertia): vitam in otio agere, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 9: hebescere et languescere in otio, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: propter desidiam in otio vivere, id. Agr. 2, 37, 103: otio tabescere, id. Att. 2, 14, 1: languere otio, id. N. D. 1, 4, 7: otium segne trahere, Tac. H. 4, 70: magna otia caeli, Juv. 6, 394: otium sine litteris mors est, Sen. Ep. 82, 2: ducere otia segnia, Ov. P. 1, 5, 44: exercere otia molli cura, Sil. 15, 707. —**B.** *Leisure, time* for any thing; esp. for literary occupation: otium moderatum atque honestum, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: ad scribendum, id. Or. 1, 1, 3: otium consumere in historiā scribendā, id. de Or. 2, 13, 57: otium litteratum, id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: Tusculani requies atque otium, id. de Or. 1, 52, 224: studiosum, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11: abundare otio et studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: otium rei si sit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 165: otium habere ad potandum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 3: auscultandi, *time to hear*, id. Ad. 3, 65: horum libros delectationi causa, cum est otium, legere soleo, *when I have time*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: si modo tibi est otium, *if you have time*, id. Part. Or. 1, 1: otium studio suppeditare, *to devote time to study*, Auct. Her. 1, 1, 1: cum in otium venerimus, Cic. Att. 1, 7: me alebat Parthenope studiis florentem ignobilis oti, i. e. *unwarlike, peaceful leisure*, Verg. G. 4, 564.—**2.** *The fruit of leisure:* otia nostra, i. e. *my poems*, Ov. Tr. 2, 224.—**C.** *Rest, repose, quiet, peace* (opp. bellum), Ter. Ad. prol. 20: pax, tranquillitas, otium, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 102: mollia peragebant otia, *enjoyed calm repose*, Ov. M. 1, 100: multitudo insolens belli diuturnitate otii, Caes. B. C. 2, 36: res ad otium deducere, id. ib. 1, 5: valde me ad otium pacemque converto, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5: ex maximo bello tantum otium toti insulae conciliavit, Nep. Tim. 3, 2: studia per otium concelebrata, *in times of peace*, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: ab hoste otium fuit, Liv. 3, 32: ab seditionibus urbanis, id. 3, 35: otium bello (rogare), Hor. C. 2, 16, 5; 4, 15, 18: quies aëris et otium et tranquillitas, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 8: operis otium, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 25.—**D.** Adverb. **1.** *Abl.* otio, *at leisure, leisurely:* quam libet lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6.—**2.** Per otium, *at leisure:* spolia legere, Liv. 27, 2.

† **ōtŏpēta,** ae, *m.*, = ὠτοπετής, *long-ear* (pure Lat. auritus) poet. for *hare*, Petr. 35.

† **1. ōtus,** i, *m.*, = ὦτος or ὠτός, *a kind of owl, the horned owl*, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 66.

2. Ōtus (also **Ōtos, Ōthos,** and **Oetus**), i, *m., the name of a giant:* immanis Otos, Verg. Cul. 233; cf. Hyg. Fab. 28.

Oufens and **Oufentinus,** a, um, v. Uf-.

ŏvālis, e, *adj.* [ovo], *of* or *belonging to an ovation* (post-class.): ovalis corona murtea est: eā utebantur imperatores qui ovantes urbem introibant, Gell. 5, 6, 20; cf. Fest. p. 195 Müll.

ŏvanter, *adv.*, v. ovo *fin.*

‡ **ōvārĭus,** ii, *m.* [ovum], *an egg-keeper* (who took charge of the new-laid eggs), Inscr. Collect. Ferrar. Opusc. 9, p. 179.

ŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ovo], *an ovation*, i. e. *a lesser triumph*, in which the general, after an easy, bloodless victory, or after a victory over slaves, made his public entrance into the city, not in a chariot, as in the greater triumph, but simply on horseback or on foot. The token of a bloodless victory was a wreath of myrtle around his brows; cf. Fest. p. 195 Müll.; Gell. 5, 6, 20; Plin. 15, 29, 38, § 125: fuit de servis ovatione contentus, Flor. 3, 19, 8.

1. ŏvātus, a, um, *Part.*, from ovo.

2. ōvātus, a, um, *adj.* [ovum]. **I.** *Egg-shaped, ovate* (post-Aug.): aliis ovata species, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85; App. M. 10, p. 254 *med.*—**II.** *Having ovate spots:* lapis Numidicus, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3.

3. ŏvātus, ūs, *m.* [ovo], *a shouting, rejoicing* (poet.), Val. Fl. 6, 187.

ŏvecŭla, v. ovicula.

ŏvĭārĭus (collat. form ‡ **ŏvĭārĭcus:** conductoribus gregum oviaricorum, Inscr. Momms. 4916), a, um, *adj.* [ovis], *of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep-* (post-Aug.): pecus (al. oviaricum), Col. 7, 6, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ŏvĭārĭa,** ae, *f., a flock of sheep*, Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 6.

ovĭcerda, ae, *f.*, v. opicerda.

* **ōvĭco,** 1, *v. a.* [ovum], *to mix with the white of an egg*, Plin. Val. 1, 17.

ŏvĭcŭla (**ŏvĕ-**), ae, *f. dim.* [ovis], *a little sheep* (post-class.): ovicula, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 21: ovecula, Tert. Pall. 3.—Q. Fabius Max. Cunctator Ovicula dictus est a morum clementiā, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 43.

Ovĭdĭus, ii, *m.*, *Ovid, the name of a Roman* gens.—So esp.: P. Ovidius Naso, *a celebrated Latin poet*, Quint. 10, 1, 88; Sen. Ep. 79, 5; Ov. Tr. 2, 119.—*A contemporary of Martial*, Mart. 7, 44, 1; 7, 45, 6.

ŏvīle, is, *n.* [ovis]. **I.** *A sheepfold* (syn. caula). **A.** Lit.: non lupus insidias explorat ovilia circum, Verg. G. 3, 537; id. A. 9, 59; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 79.—**2.** *A fold for goats:* aliis in ovilibus haedi, Ov. M. 13, 828.—**B.** Fig., *the church* or *fold of Christ*, Vulg. Johan. 10, 1, 16. — **II.** Ovile, *an enclosed space in the* Campus Martius, *where the Romans voted at their comitia*, Liv. 26, 22; Juv. 6, 528.—*Plur.*, Luc. 2, 197; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 1, 34.

ŏvīlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [ovis], *a shepherd* (post-class. for opilio): pastores oviliones, Dig. 33, 7, 26.

ŏvīlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for sheep, sheep-* (ante- and post-class.): stercus, Cato, R. R. 39, 1: stabulatio, App. M. 4, p. 145, 13: grex, Dig. 7, 8, 12, § 2 al.—Hence, *subst.* ovile, q. v.

ŏvillīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sheep* (post-class.): lac, *sheep's milk*, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 3: caro, *mutton*, id. ib. 6.

ŏvillus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep-* (class.): caseus, Cato, R. R. 76, 2: grex, Liv. 22, 10: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6; Col. 7, 2, 6: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124.

Ŏvīnĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a Roman surname:* nomina multa habemus ab utroque pecore, a minore Porcius, Ovinius, Caprilius, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10.

ŏvīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep's* (post-class.): cauda, Ser. Samm. 14, 254.

ōvĭpărus, a, um, *adj.* [ovum-pario], *that lays eggs, oviparous* (post-class.): vivipari et ovipari: ita enim appello, quae Graeci ζωοτόκα, καὶ ᾠοτόκα, App. Mag. p. 298, 24: fetus, Fulg. Myth. 1, 12; Aus. Idyll. 10, 132.

ŏvis, is (*acc.* ovim, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 26; al. ovem; *abl.* ovi, acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.), *f.* (*m.*, Varr. ap. Non. 216, 23: ovis mas, Varr. L. L. 5, 98; cf.: ovis semimas, Ov. F. 1, 588; cf. Fest. p. 195 Müll.) [kindr. with Sanscr. avi, ovis; Lith. awi-s; Slav. ovjza; Gr. ὄϊς; cf. also Goth. avistr, ovile], *a sheep* (class.). **I.** Lit.: oves scabrae, glabrae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140: cum fervit maxime, tam placidum quasi ovem reddo, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18; Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: multae dictione ovium et boum, id. Rep. 2, 9, 16: ovis bona, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 11: aurata, Ov. H. 6, 2: infirmae, Hor. Epod. 2, 10: lanigera, Verg. A. 3, 660: Milesiae, Col. 7, 2, 3: nigra, Verg. G. 4, 546: pinguis, id. E. 6, 5: placida, Ov. M. 13, 927: custos ovium, Verg. G. 1, 17: magistri ovium, id. E. 2, 33: tondere oves, Hor. Ep. 2, 10.—Prov.: ovem lupo committere, *to appoint the wolf shepherd*, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 16; cf.: O praeclarum custodem ovium, ut ajunt, lupum, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., *wool:* et niveam Tyrio murice tingit ovem, Tib. 2, 4, 28. — **B.** *Sheep*, for *simpleton, ninny, fool*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 3, q. v. 15.

Ŏvĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens.—Hence, **I. Ŏvĭus,** Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5.—**II. Ŏvĭa,** *wife of L. Lollius*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 4; 12, 24, 1; 13, 22, 4.

ŏvo, ātum (*first pers. pres. indic.* and *perf.* forms not in use: ovet, Stat. Sil. 4, 1, 8: ovaret, id. Th. 1, 153: ovandi, Suet. Claud. 1; Gell. 5, 6: ovaturus, Sol. 45), 1, *v. defect. n.* [cf. Sanscr. root u-, avate, to roar; Gr. αὔω, ἀϝύω, to shout], *to exult, rejoice.* **I.** In gen. (mostly poet.): ovantes Horatium accipiunt, Liv. 1, 25: laetus ovat nunc laude virum, Val. Fl. 4, 342.—Of inanim. subjects: currus ovantes, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 8), 53: ovat Africus, *rages*, Val. Fl. 2, 506.—**II.** In partic., *to celebrate* or *keep an ovation, to triumph in an ovation* (v. ovatio; freq. and class.): ovantem in Capitolium ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195: ovans urbem ingrederetur, Liv. 5, 31: ovans triumphavit, *made his triumphal entry on foot*, Vell. 2, 96, 3; Suet. Tib. 9: ovatum aurum, *brought in in triumph, taken as spoil*, Pers. 2, 55. —Hence, *P. a.:* **ŏvans,** antis, *exulting, joyful, triumphant:* socii comitentur ovantes, Verg. G. 1, 346; cf.: ovantes gutture corvi, i. e. *singing, uttering exultant cries*, id. ib. 1, 423; id. A. 3, 189; 4, 543.—Transf., of things: prosequar et currus utroque ab litore ovantes, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 53: lyra, Stat. S. 1, 2, 249: patria, Juv. 8, 28.—Hence,

ŏvanter, *adv.*, *exultingly* (post-class.): ovanter accurrit, Tert. adv. Val. 28.

ōvum, i, *n.* [ᾠόν, i. e. ΩϜΟΝ]. **I.** Lit., *an egg:* ovum parere, *to lay*, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8: edere, Col. 8, 3, 4: ponere, Ov. M. 8, 258: efferre, Verg. G. 1, 379: eniti, Col. 8, 11, 8 sq.: facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 17: pullos ex ovis excuderunt, *to hatch*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130 B. and K. (al. excluserunt): incubare ova, *to sit on, brood on, hatch*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 8; 12; for which: incubare ovis, Col. 8, 11, 14: suppovere ova, id. 8, 6, 1: an pulli rostellis ova percuderint . . . nam saepe propter crassitudinem putaminum erumpere non queunt, Col. 8, 5, 14: quatenus in pullos animalis vertier ova cernimus alituum, Lucr. 2, 927.—Also of *the spawn* of fish, etc.: etsi pisces, ova cum genuerunt relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129: testudines autem et crocodilos dicunt . . . obruere ova, id. ib. 2, 52, 129: saepius et tectis penetralibus extulit ova . . . formica, Verg. G. 1, 380; Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 145: ovi putamen, *an eggshell*, Col. 8, 5, 14: cortex ovi, Ser. Samm. 28, 531.—The Romans usually began their meals with eggs and ended them with fruit; hence, integram famem ad ovum affero, *until the egg*, i. e. *the beginning of the meal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1; and: ab ovo Usque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche! i. e. *from the beginning to the end*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 6.—Acc. to the myth, Leda became pregnant by Jupiter, who visited her in the shape of a swan; she laid two eggs, one by Jupiter, and the other by Tyndarus; from the former of which were born Pollux and Helen, and from the latter Castor and Clytaemnestra; hence, nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo, Hor. A. P. 147: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnis, *from the same egg*, i. e. *of the same parentage*, id. S. 2, 1, 26.—In the circus seven wooden eggs were set up, one of which was removed at the completion of each circuit; hence, non modo ovum illud sublatum est, quod, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 2: ova ad notas curriculis numerandis, Liv. 41, 27, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An egg-shell* (as a measure), *an egg-shellful*, Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137.—**B.** *An egg-shape, oval shape, oval*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 34.

† **oxălis,** idis, *f.*, = ὀξαλίς, *a sort of sorrel, garden sorrel*, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

oxalmē, ēs, *f.*, = ὀξάλμη, *a pickle* or *sauce made of vinegar and brine*, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61 (al. oxyalme).

Oxartes, is, *m.*, *a Persian, the father of Rozana, the wife of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 10, 3, 11.

Oxathres, is, *m.*, *brother of the Persian king* Darius Codomannus, Curt. 3, 11, 8.

oxĭmē, v. ociter, under ocior.

Oxĭmum, i, *n.*, *a city in Italy, also called* Auximum, Liv. 41, 21.

Oxiones, um (*acc.* -as), *m.*, *a people in Sarmatia*, Tac. G. 46, 6.

Oxos or **-us,** i, *m.*, = Ὦξος, *the Oxus, a river in Asia, which rises on the borders of Hyrcania and Sogdiana, and flows into the Caspian Sea, now the Amu* or *Jihon*, Mel. 3, 5, 6; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48; Curt. 7, 4, 5.

Oxus, i, v. Oxos.

† **oxўbăphus,** i, *m.*, = ὀξύβαφον, lit. *a vinegar-cup* (pure Lat. acetabulum); hence, *a liquid measure containing fifteen drachms* (post-class.), Rhem. Fan. Ponder. 75; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 26.

† **oxўcĕdros,** i, *f.*, = ὀξύκεδρος, *a species of cedar with pointed leaves*, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 52.

† **oxў-cŏmīna,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *pickled olives* (al. oxycominia), Petr. 66.

† **oxўgăla,** ae, *f.*, = ὀξύγαλα, τό (sour milk), *the thick part of curdled milk, curds*, Col. 12, 8.—Acc. to the Gr., as a *neutr.*, Plin. 28, 9, 35, § 134.

† **oxўgărum,** i, *n.*, = ὀξύγαρον, *a sauce of vinegar and* garum, Mart. 3, 50, 4.

† **oxўlăpăthum,** i, *n.*, = ὀξυλάπαθον, *a kind of sorrel, sharp-pointed dock*, Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 231.

† **oxўmĕli,** itis, and **oxўmel,** mellis, *n.*, = ὀξύμελι, *vinegar-honey, a mixture of vinegar and honey, oxymel*, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 60.—Also written oxymelli: brassica ex aceto oxymelli et sale sparsâ (al. oxymelle, al. oxymela), Cato, R. R. 157; Col. 12, 58, 3.

† **oxўmōrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀξύμωρος, *acutely silly:* oxymora verba, *expressions which at first sight appear absurd, but which contain a concealed point;* so especially of such apparently contradictory assertions as: cum tacent clamant, etc. (Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 21), Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1.

† **oxўmyrsīnē,** ēs, *f.*, = ὀξυμυρσίνη, *the plant prickly-myrtle, butcher's-broom* (pure Lat. ruscus), Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 27.

† **oxўpaedĕrōtinus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀξυπαιδερώτινος, *opal-colored:* vestes, Vop. Aur. 46.

† **oxўpŏrus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ὀξύπορος, *that passes quickly through, penetrating;* of food, *easily digested;* of medicine, *that operates quickly:* moretum, Col. 12, 56; Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 65; 20, 23, 96, § 256; 24, 8, 36, § 55; Stat. S. 4, 9, 36.

* **Oxyrrhŏē** or **Oxўraē,** ēs, *f.*, = Ὀξυρρόη, *one of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **oxys,** ўos, *m.*, = ὀξύς (sharp). **I.** *Common wood-sorrel*, Plin. 27, 12, 89, § 112.—**II.** *A kind of sharp rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **oxўsacchărum,** i, *n.*, = ὀξυσάκχαρον, *vinegar-sugar, a drink made of vinegar and sugar*, Constant. Afer. 7, 1.

† **oxyschoenos,** i, *m.*, = ὀξύσχοινος, *a kind of rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112.

† **oxўtŏnon,** i, *n.*, = ὀξύτονον, *wild poppy*, App. Herb. 53.

† **oxўtrĭphyllon,** i, *n.*, = ὀξυτρίφυλλον, *sharp-leaved trefoil*, Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54.

oxyzōmus, a, um, *adj.*, = ὀξύζωμος, *seasoned with sour sauce* (post-class.): pullus, Apic. 6, 9.

† **ozaena,** ae, *f.*, = ὄζαινα. **I.** *A kind of polypus:* ozaena, dicta a gravi capitis odore, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 89.—**II.** *A polypus in the nose:* narium ozaenae, Plin. 25, 13, 104, § 165.

† **ozaenītis,** idis, *f.*, = ὀζαινῖτις, *bastard nard*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 42.

ozaenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ozaena, II.], *affected with a polypus* of the nose (late Lat.): loca, Pelag. Vet. 16.

Ozogardana, ae, *f.*, *a city of Mesopotamia*, Amm. 24, 2, 3.

Ozŏmĕnē, ēs, *f.*, *the wife of Thaumas and mother of the Harpies*, Hyg. Fab. 14.

ozўmum, i, *n.*, v. ocinum.

P.

P, p, the fifteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, the character for which is derived from the ancient form of the Greek Π (P or Γ), as is shown by inscriptions and coins, which exhibit the *P* in these forms.

The *P*-sound, like the *K*- and *T*-sounds, was not aspirated in the ancient language; whence the spelling TRIVMPE for triumphe, in the Song of the Arval Brothers.

As an initial, *P* combines, in pure Latin words, only with the consonants *l* and *r;* the combinations *pn*, *ps*, and *pt* belong to words borrowed from the Greek, with the sole exception of the pron. suffix *pte.*—Hence it often disappears before *t;* as TOLOMEA, Inscr. Fabr. 9, 438.—It has also been dropped before *l* in the words lanx, Gr. πλάξ; latus, Gr. πλατύς; later, Gr. πλίνθος, linter, Gr. πλυντήρ, and others (Corss. Ausspr. 1, 114).—As a medial, its combination with *s* and *t* was so acceptable to the Latins that *ps* and *pt* are often put for *bs* and *bt;* so, OPSIDESQVE and OPTENVI in the Epitaphs of the Scipios; and so, too, in later inscrr.: APSENS, APSENTI, SVPSIGNARE, etc., and in MSS.—A final *p* occurs only in the apocopated volup.

For the very frequent interchange of *p* and *b*, see under B.—*P* is put for *v* in opilio for ovilio, from ovis.—An instance of its commutation with palatals appears in lupus and λύκος, and perhaps also spolium and σκῦλον, spuma and O. H. G. scum, Germ. Schaum, as, on the other hand, equus and ἵππος, palumba and columba, jecur and ἧπαρ; cf., also, the letter Q.—Its commutation with a lingual is shown in pavo and ταώς, and perh. also in hospes and hostis.—*P* is assimilated to a following *f* in officina for opificina, and is altogether elided by syncope in Oscus for Opscus.—It is euphonically inserted between *ms* and *mt:* sumpsi, sumptum, hiemps for hiems; cf.: exemplum, templum, and late Lat. dampnum.—It is suppressed in amnis for ap-nis from apa = aqua.

As an abbreviation, *P* denotes most frequently the praenomen Publius, but also stands for parte, pater, pedes, pia, pondo, populus, posuerunt, publicus, etc. P. C. stands for patres conscripti, patronus civitatis or coloniae, ponendum curavit, potestate censoriâ, etc. P. M. pontifex maximus, patronus municipii, posuit merito. P. P. pater patriae, praepositus, primi pilus, pro parte. P. R. populus Romanus. P. S. pecunia sua.

Pa pro parte (leg. patre) et po pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

păbillus, i, *m. dim.* [pabo], *a small wheelbarrow* (late Lat.), Lampr. Elag. 29.

‡ **păbo,** ōnis, *m.*, *a one-wheeled vehicle, a wheelbarrow:* pabo vehiculum unius rotae, Gloss. Isid.

pābŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pabulum], *of* or *fit for fodder:* vicia, Col. 2, 14, 1; Pall. 1, 6, 14; Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142.

‡ **pābŭlārius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fodder* or *pasture:* PABVLARIORVM COLLEGIVM, perh. *the farmers of the public pastures*, Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 3 and 20.

pābŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [pabulor], *pasture.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 16; Col. 7, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in milit. language, *a collecting of fodder, a foraging:* omnes nostras pabulationes frumentationesque observabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 16; 1, 15: premi pabulatione, id. B. C. 1, 78: pabulatione intercludi, id. B. G. 7, 44; Hirt. B. G. 8, 7; 11.

pābŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A fodderer, a herdsman;* only according to the gloss: pabulator pastor, qui bubus pabula praebet, Isid. Gloss.—**II.** In milit. lang., *a forager*, Caes. B. C. 1, 55; id. B. G. 5, 17; Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; Liv. 27, 43; 29, 2.

pābŭlātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pabulator], *of* or *for fodder:* corbis, Col. 6, 3, 5; 11, 2, 99.

pābŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [pabulum]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To eat fodder, to feed, graze* (syn. pascor): capella placide et lente pabulatur, Col. 7, 6, 9; 8, 15, 6: pabulantia jumenta, Front. p. 2203 P.—**B.** *To seek fodder, seek for food;* hence, in gen., *to seek a subsistence;* of fishermen: ad mare huc prodimus pabulatum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 6.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to forage:* angustius pabulantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 29; 1, 40; Liv. 6, 30: cum Caesar pabulandi causâ tres legiones misisset, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: pabulantes nostros profligant, Tac. A. 12, 38 *fin.*—* **II.** *Act.*, *to nourish, manure:* fimo pabulandae sunt oleae, Col. 5, 9, 13.

pābŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *abounding in fodder* (late Lat.): insula, Sol. 22, 2.

pābŭlum, i, *n.* [from the root pa, whence also pa-sco], *food, nourishment.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men (only poet.): dura mundi, Lucr. 5, 944: dira (of the human food of Polyphemus), Val. Fl. 4, 105; Stat. Th. 12, 566.—**B.** Of animals, *food, fodder* (very freq. and class.): bubus pabulum parare, Cato, R. R. 54, 1: pabulo pecoris student (Numidae), Sall. J. 90, 1: secare pabulum, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: supportare, id. B. C. 3, 58: consumere, id. B. G. 7, 18: conquirere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: comparare, Nep. Eum. 8: hirundo Pabula parva legens, Verg. A. 12, 475: pabula decerpere, Ov. M. 13, 943: pabula carpsit ovis, id. F. 4, 750; id. P. 1, 2, 122: praebere feris, Lucr. 4, 685; 5, 991: pabula laeta, id. 2, 364; 875: luna feras ducit ad pabula, Petr. 100: viciam conserere in pabulum, Col. 11, 2, 71: cervi noctu procedunt ad pabula, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: subus serpentes in pabulo sunt, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279: ager frugum pabulique laetus, i. e. *food for men and beasts*, Sall. H. 2, 91 Dietsch; id. J. 90, 1.—**II.** Trop., *food, nourishment, sustenance* (class.): Acheruntis pabulum, *food for Acheron* (said of one who deserves to die), Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 11: piscibus in alto credo praehibent pabulum, id. Rud. 2, 6, 29: amoris, Lucr. 4, 1063: est

enim animorum ingeniorumque naturale quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio contemplatioque naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 127: studii atque doctrinae, id. Sen. 14, 49: dederatque gravi nova pabula morbo, Ov. M. 8, 876.—Of *manure:* pabula fesso praebere novali, Col. 10, 84; 2, 5, 1.—Of *nourishment for the mind:* quasi pabula quaedam animo ad sublimiora scandendi conquirens, Amm. 14, 5, 6.

pac-, v. pag-.

pācālis, e, *adj.* [pax], *of* or *belonging to peace, peaceful* (poet.): olea, Ov. M. 6, 101: laurus, *peaceful, that betokens peace*, id. ib. 15, 591: flammae, *on the altar of the goddess of peace*, id. F. 1, 719.

pācātē, *adv.*, v. 2. paco, *P. a. fin.*

pācātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. paco], *a peace-making, pacification, peace*, Front. Strat. praef.

pācātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a peace-maker, pacificator, subjugator* (post-Aug.): gentium, Sen. Ben. 5, 15, 6: terrarum, id. ib. 1, 13, 3: orbis, id. Herc. Oet. 1990: terrae Iberae, Sil. 16, 246: Nemeae, id. 2, 483: Rheni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 13: orbis, Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 190.

pācātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [pacator], *peace-promoting, pacific* (post-class.): judicium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Pācātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pacata], *a female proper name*, Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

pācātum, i, *n.*, v. pacatus, under 2. paco.

pācātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. paco.

Paccĭus, ii, *m.*, *a poet mentioned by* Juvenal, 7, 12.

Pācensis, e, *adj.* [Pax Julia]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the city of* Pax Julia (in Lusitania), the modern *Beja;* hence, **Pācenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of that city*. Inscr. Grut. 199, 4.—**II.** Pacensis colonia, *the city of* Forum Julii, the mod. *Frejus*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.—**III.** *The colony of* Deultum, *in Thrace*, the mod. *Derkon*, Num. ap. Mionnet. Descr. des Medaill. 1, p. 383.

Păchȳnum, i, *n.*, and **Păchȳnus (-os)**, i (Pāchȳnus, Avien. Perieg. 645; Prisc. Perieg. 482), *m.* and *f.*, = Πάχυνος, *the south-eastern promontory of Sicily, looking towards Greece*, now *Capo Passaro:* ipsius promuntorium Pelorus vocatur vergens in Italiam, Pachynum in Graeciam, Lilybaeum in Africam, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87: classis Pachynum appulsa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87; Liv. 25, 27: metas lustrare Pachyni, Verg. A. 3, 429; 7, 289: obversa Pachynos ad austros, Ov. M. 13, 725; *voc.* Pachyne, id. ib. 5, 351.

Pācĭda, v. Pagidas, II.

Pācĭdĭānus, i, *m.*, *a famous gladiator, whose combat with Æserninus, the Samnite, mentioned by Lucilius, became proverbial*, Lucil. ap. Non. 393, 30; Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17; id. Tusc. 4, 21, 48; id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 2; Hor. S. 2, 7, 97 (al. Placidianus).

pācĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pax-fero], *peace-bringing, that makes* or *announces peace, peaceful, pacific* (poet. and post-class.): sermo, Luc. 3, 305: oliva, Verg. A. 8, 116: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 133; of the same: virga, Val. Fl. 4, 139.—A frequent epithet of the gods; of Mercury: Cyllenius, Ov. M. 14, 291; so Inscr. Orell. 1411; of Jupiter, Inscr. Gud. 7, 7; of Mars, Inscr. Orell. 1353; of Apollo, Inscr. Grut. 38, 7; of Hercules, ib. 49, 1; 1013, 4; of Minerva, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, 228; of Genius (perh. of Mercury), Inscr. Orell. 1412: Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21.

‡ **pācĭfĕro**, āre [id.], *to keep peace:* pacifero, εἰρήνην ἄγω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pācĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [pacifico], *a peace-making, pacification* (class.): spes pacificationis, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4: opem et gratiam alicujus ad pacificationem quaerere, id. ib. 9, 11, 2; id. Fam. 10, 27, 2: ubi ista pacificatio perpetrari nequivit, Gell. 7, 3, 3.

pācĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a peace-maker, pacificator* (class.; cf. pacator): Allobrogum, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: Servius pacificator, id. ib. 15, 7, 1; Liv. 27, 30, 4; Quint. 11, 3, 119: Karthaginiensium, Just. 18, 2, 4.

* **pācĭfĭcātōrius**, a, um, *adj.* [pacificator], *peace-making, pacificatory:* legatio, Cic. Phil. 12, 1, 3.

pācĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. pacificus *fin.*

pācĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (ante- and post-class.; also, **pācĭfĭcor**, ātus, *v. dep.;* v. in the foll., and cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.) [paxfacio], *to make* or *conclude a peace* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: quo Metellus initio, Jugurthā pacificante, praesidium imposuerat, *at the beginning of Jugurtha's negotiations for peace*, Sall. J. 66, 2: legati pacificatum venerunt, Liv. 5, 23; cf. id. 7, 40; Vulg. Col. 1, 20.—(β) As a deponent: pacificari cum altero statuit, Just. 6, 1, 2: pacificatus cum Carthaginiensibus, id. 23, 1, 1: set satine tecum pacificatus sum, Antipho? *have I quite made my peace with you?* i. e. *are you entirely reconciled?* Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to pacify, appease* (poet.): caelestes pacificasset, Cat. 68, 75: divos, Sil. 15, 423: mentem suam, *to soothe, quiet*, Sen. Agam. 224: aures Pieriis modis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, praef. 20.

pācĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *peace-making, pacific, peaceable* (class.): persona, * Cic. Att. 8, 12, 4: secures, *the axes in the fasces of the lictors*, Luc. 7, 63: Janus, Mart. 8, 66.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* beati pacifici, Vulg. Matt. 5, 9.—Esp.: victimae pacificae, *peace-offerings*, Vulg. Exod. 29, 28: hostiae, id. ib. 32, 6.—As *subst.:* **pācĭfĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *peace-offerings:* obtulit pacifica, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 17 et saep.—Hence, *adv.:* **pācĭfĭcē**, *pacifically, peaceably* (post-class.): consulere, Cypr. Ep. 41; Vulg. Gen. 26, 31.

‡ **păcio**, ōnis, *f.*, *a contract, covenant* (ante-class. for pactio): pacionem antiqui dicebant, quam nunc pactionem dicimus: unde et pacisci adhuc et paco in usu remanet, Fest. p. 250 Müll. (perh. too, ap. Fest. s. v. nuptias, p. 170, instead of ratio we should read pacio, acc. to the conject. of Dac. on the preced. passage).

păcisco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [collat. form of *dep.* paciscor, q. v.], *to agree, contract, bargain, covenant* (class. only in *perf. part. pass.*): id quoque paciscunt, Naev. ap. Non. 474, 17: paciscit, obsides ut reddant, id. ib. 18.—Hence, **pactus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif., *agreed upon, settled, determined, covenanted, stipulated* (class.). **A.** In gen.: pactum pretium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107: pacta praemia, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: dies, id. Cat. 1, 9, 24: merces, Hor. C. 3, 3, 22: foedus, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: cum hoste pactae induciae, id. Off. 1, 10, 33.—In the *abl. absol.:* quidam pacto inter se ut victorem res sequeretur, ferro decreverunt, *by agreement*, Liv. 28, 21, 5; Sil. 14, 97.—**B.** In partic., *betrothed:* haec tibi pacta'st Callicli filia, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 59: cujus filio pacta est Artavasdis filia, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2: alii pacta puella, Tac. A. 1, 55: Turnus, cui pacta Lavinia fuerat, Liv. 1, 2: conjux, Verg. A. 10, 722.—Hence, as *subst.* **1. pacta**, ae, *f.*, *a betrothed woman:* gremiis abducere pactas, Verg. A. 10, 79: pacta ejus, Menelai filia, Vell. 1, 1, 3; Juv. 6, 200.—**2. pactus**, i, *m.*, *a betrothed husband, a man engaged* or *promised in marriage:* proles Amissum didicere patrem, Marpissaque pactum, Stat. Th. 3, 172.—**3. pactum**, i, *n.*, *an agreement, covenant, contract, stipulation, compact, pact* (cf.: conventio, pactio, obligatio): pactum est, quod inter aliquos convenit, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: pacta et promissa semperne servanda sint, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: mansit in condicione atque pacto, id. Verr. 1, 6, 16: pacti et conventi formula, id. Caecin. 18, 51; cf.: ex pacto et convento, id. Att. 6, 3, 1: pacta conventaque, Sen. Ben. 3, 15, 1: stare pacto, Liv. 9, 11: pactum violans, Vulg. Mal. 2, 10 et saep.—Hence (eccl. Lat.), *the covenant of God:* dereliquerunt pactum Domini, Vulg. Deut. 29, 25; id. 3 Reg. 11, 11; id. 2 Par. 6, 14.—Poet.: sacrum, i. e. *a marriage-contract*, Val. Fl. 8, 401; cf. Juv. 6, 25.—(β) Transf., in gen., *abl.* pacto (like ratione and modo), *manner, way, means* (class.): percontat Aeneas, quo pacto Troiam urbem liquerit, Naev. Bell. Pun. 2, 1: si non fecero ei male aliquo pacto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 27; id. Am. prol. 137: nescio quo pacto semper hoc fit, *how*, Cic. Mur. 21, 43; id. Quint. 17: non tacebo umquam alio pacto, nisi, etc., Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 46: aliquo pacto verba his dabo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 13: quoquo pacto tacito est opus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 44: si nullo alio pacto, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 71: alio pacto docere, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: fieri nullo pacto potest, ut, etc., id. Fin. 1, 8, 27; Ter. And. 1, 5, 12: servi mei si me isto pacto metuerent, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10; 1, 8, 13: hoc pacto, Verg. G. 2, 248.

păciscor, pactus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (*act.* collat. form, v. supra) [1. paco], *to make a bargain, contract*, or *agreement* with any one; *to covenant, agree, stipulate, bargain, contract* respecting any thing (cf.: transigo, stipulor, pango). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Neutr.:* pacisci cum illo paululā pecuniā potes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 24; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36; Ov. M. 4, 702: paciscitur magnā mercede cum Celtiberorum principibus, ut, etc., Liv. 25, 33; cf.: pacti sunt inter se, ut die statutā, Just. 1, 10, 4; 16, 4, 7; 38, 3, 5; cf. esp. id. 3, 6, 10: votis pacisci, Ne Cypriae Tyriaeque merces Addant avaro divitias mari (= votis transigere cum dis), Hor. C. 3, 29, 59: de mercedibus, Suet. Gram. 7.—(β) *Act.:* quae pacisci modo scis, set quod pacta's, non scis solvere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 89: argentum, id. ib. arg. 1, 9: quam (provinciam) sibi pactus erat, Cic. Sest. 25, 55: rem, Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20: pecuniam cum aliquo, Auct. B. Alex. 55: omnibus proscriptis, reditum salutemque pactus est, Vell. 2, 77, 2: ab aliquo vitam, Sall. J. 26, 1; so, pactus in singulos (homines) minas decem a tyranno, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99: cum Xerxe nuptias filiae, Just. 2, 15, 14.—With *object-clause:* Leucippo fieri pactus uterque gener, Ov. F. 5, 702: dimitti (eum) pactus, si, etc., Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18.—In *part. fut. pass.:* ut firma fierent paciscenda, Amm. 31, 12, 13.—**B.** In partic., of a marriage-contract, *to betroth* a woman (syn.: despondeo, spondeo): ex quā pactus esset vir domo, in matrimonium duceret, Liv. 4, 4, 10: Etutam pacto fratri eum invidisse, id. 44, 30, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to barter, hazard, stake* (poet.): vitam pro laude, Verg. A. 5, 230: letum pro laude, id. ib. 12, 49: aevum pro luce, Stat. Th. 1, 317.

‡ **1. păco**, ĕre, prim. of paciscor and pango, *to make* or *come to an agreement, to agree together* respecting any thing: NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab.; cf. Dirks, Uebers. p. 516 sq.

2. pāco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pax], *to bring into a state of peace and quietness, to make peaceful, to quiet, pacify, subdue, soothe* (class.; cf.: pacifico, placo). **I.** Lit.: pacare Amanum, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: qui nuper pacati erant, id. B. G. 1, 16: civitates, id. ib. 7, 65: Hispanias, id. B. C. 1, 85: bimarem Isthmon, Ov. M. 7, 405: regiones, Hirt. B. Alex. 26: Asiam, Just. 38, 7, 2: Erymanthi nemora, Verg. A. 6, 803: MARE A PRAEDONIBVS, Monum. Ancyr. *fin.* ap. Grut. 233; Ov. F. 2, 18.—**II.** Transf., of things as objects: incultae pacantur vomere silvae, *are subdued, tilled*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 45: et pacare metu silvas, Manil. 4, 182: saltus remotos pacabat cornu, Stat. Th. 4, 250: incertos animi aestus, *to quiet*, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 225; cf. feras, *to tame*, Aus. Epigr. 1, 19: dolorem, id. Idyll. 6, 100.—Hence, **pācātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *pacified, quieted, peaceful, quiet, calm, tranquil, undisturbed* (opp. hostilis; class.). **A.** Lit.: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 30: in provinciā pacatissimā, id. Lig. 2, 4: pacatissima et quietissima pars, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: nec hospitale quicquam pacatumve, Liv. 21, 20: pacato agmine transire, id. 40, 47: pacati status aëris, Lucr. 3, 292: pacata posse omnia mente tueri, Lucr. 5, 1203: mare, Hor. C. 4, 5, 19: vultus, Ov. F. 1, 3: pacatus mitisque adsis, id. M. 431: coloni, Manil. 4, 141.—As *subst.:* **pācātum**, i, *n.*, *a friendly country:* vagi milites in pacato, Liv. 8, 34: ex pacatis praedas agere, i. e. *from countries at peace with Rome*, Sall. J. 32, 3: qui medius inter pacata et hostilia fuit, Danubius et Rhenus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop.: oratio pacatior, Cic. Brut. 31, 121: cujus ne pacatam quidem nequitiam quisquam ferre posset, id. Phil. 5, 9, 24.—And in the *neutr.* as *subst.:* nec diu in pacato mansit gens, *on friendly terms*, Liv. 23, 27, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **pācātē**, *peaceably, quietly* (post-Aug.).—*Comp.:* pacatius ad reliqua secessimus, Petr. 10; Aug. Ep. 111.—*Sup.:* pacatissime et commodissime, Aug. Soliloq. 2, 7.

Pacōnĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. So M. Paconius, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; another M. Paconius, Suet. Tib. 61; Tac. A. 3, 66.

Păcŏrus, i, *m.* **I.** *A son of Orodes, king of Parthia, the conqueror of Crassus; he was afterwards conquered by Ventidius Bassus, the legate of Antony,* Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1; id. Fam. 15, 1, 2; Just. 42, 4, 6; 16.—**II.** Pacorus II., *a king of the Parthians in the time of Domitian,* Plin. Ep. 10, 16, 2; Mart. 9, 36, 3.—**III.** *A Roman surname,* Inscr. Grut. 39, 4; 102, 1.

pacta, ae, *f.*, v. pactus, under paciscor *fin.* 1.

* **pactĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [paciscor], *agreed upon, stipulated,* Gell. 1, 25, 8.

* **pactĭlis,** e, *adj.* [pango], *plaited together, wreathed:* corona, Plin. 21, 3, 8, § 11 (opp. sutilis).

pactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [paciscor]. **I.** In gen., *an agreeing, covenanting; an agreement, covenant, contract, bargain, pact* (syn. pactum): est autem pactio duorum pluriumve in idem placitum et consensum, Dig. 2, 14, 1: in pactionibus faciendis legem spectare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12: pactionem facere de aliquâ re, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 34, and 14, 40: nefarias cum multis pactiones conflare, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: pactionem cum aliquo facere, ut, etc., id. Att. 4, 18, 2: condiciones pactionesque bellicas perturbare perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 108; id. Caecin. 18, 51: arma per pactionem tradere, Liv. 9, 11: summâ fide in pactione manere, Nep. Ag. 2, 4: talibus pactionibus pacem facere, *conditions,* id. Dion. 5: interpositâ pactione, Just. 7, 6, 4; 22, 2, 3: pactionem de republicâ facere, id. 35, 1, 4: collegam suum Antonium pactione provinciae perpulerat, ne, etc., *by making over to him his province according to agreement,* Sall. C. 26, 4: pactionem nuptialem facere, Liv. 4, 4: praemiorum, *a promise,* Cic. post Red. in Sen. 13, 31.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An agreement, compact, between the farmers general and the inhabitants of a province:* pactiones cum aliquo conficere, Cic. Fam. 13, 65, 1; id. Att. 5, 13, 1.—**B.** *A corrupt bargaining, an underhand agreement* or *compact:* nonnullos pactionis suspicionem non vitasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 17: Aulum spe pactionis perpulit, uti, etc., Sall. J. 38, 2; cf. id. C. 26, 4.—**C.** *A truce:* aut pax aut pactio, Flor. 4, 12, 24.—**D.** Pactio verborum, *a form of words:* ex pactione verborum, quibus jusjurandum comprehenditur, *on account of the form of oath,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46; cf.: deos cum pactionibus adorare et formulis, Arn. 7 *med.*—**E.** *A marriage-contract:* hic eam rem volt, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem (=mecum pacisci), Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25.

pactītĭus, a, um, v. pacticius.

‡ **pactĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [pactio], *an agreement:* pactio, pactiuncula, Not. Tir.

Pactōlus, i, *m.*, = Πακτωλός, *a river in Lydia which was said to bring down golden sands,* the mod. *Sarabat,* Verg. A. 10, 142; Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110; Hyg. Fab. 191; Ov. M. 11, 142: Pactolus aureas undas agens, Varr. ap. Non. 243, 20.—Prov., of wealth: tibique Pactolus fluat, Hor. Epod. 15, 20; cf. Prop. 1, 14, 11; Juv. 14, 299.—Hence, **II. Pactōlis,** ĭdis, *f. adj., of* or *belonging to the Pactolus:* nymphae Pactolides, Ov. M. 6, 16.

* **pactor,** ōris, *m.* [paciscor], *one who makes a contract, a contractor, negotiator:* societatis pactores, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 55.

pactum, i, *n.*, v. paciscor *fin.*

Pactŭmējus, i, *m., a supposititious son of Canidia,* Hor. Epod. 17, 50.

1. pactus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from paciscor.

2. pactus, a, um, *Part.*, from pango.

3. pactus, i, *m.*, v. paciscor *fin.*

Pactўē, ēs, and **Pactўa,** ae, *f.*, = Πακτύη, *a town of Thrace,* now *Doghan Arslan,* Nep. Alc. 7, 4; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48.

Pācŭvĭus (**Pācŭus**), i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. So esp. Pacuvius, *a celebrated Roman poet, a native of Brundisium, nephew of Ennius, and contemporary of P. Scipio Africanus,* Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 1, 1; id. Brut. 64, 229; id. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. Or. 11, 36; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 97. He is also said to have distinguished himself as a painter, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 19.—Sync. form: Pacui discipulus dicor, porro is fuit Enni, Enniu' musarum, Varr. ap. Non. 88, 4; Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 19 Jan.—Hence, **II. Pācŭvĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Pacuvian:* physicus, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: testudo, *described by Pacuvius,* Tert. Pall. 3: ex quibus est Pacuvianum illud: nam si qui, etc., *that Pacuvian verse,* Gell. 14, 1, 34.

Pădaei, ōrum, *m., a people of farther India, at the mouth of the Indus.* Acc. to Herodotus (3, 99) they were cannibals.—*Sing. collect.:* vicinus Phoebo tenet arva Padaeus, Tib. 15, 1, 145.

Pădanēus, a, um, v. Padus, A.

Pădānus, a, um, v. Padus, B.

† † **pădi,** ōrum, *m.* [Gallic], *pitch-pines,* Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117.

Pădus, i, *m., the Po, the principal river of Italy,* Liv. 5, 33, 10; Mel. 2, 4, 4 sq.; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117: sive Padi ripis, Verg. A. 9, 680: populiferque Padus, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32.—Hence, **A. Pădānēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *on the Po:* silvae, Sol. 33.—**B. Pădānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Po:* silvae, Sol. 20: culices, Sid. Ep. 1, 8.

Pădūsa, ae, *f., a canal running from the Po to Ravenna,* now the *canal of St. Alberti:* piscosove amne Padusae, Verg. A. 11, 457; cf. Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119.

Paean, ānis, *m.*, = Παιάν. **I.** *An appellation of Apollo, as the healing deity:* signum Paeanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: Paeana voca, Ov. M. 14, 720; Juv. 6, 172; cf. Fest. p. 222 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 17.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A religious hymn,* orig. in honor of Apollo, but also transf. to other deities, *a festive hymn, hymn of triumph* or *praise, a pæan:* conclamant socii laetum paeana secuti, Verg. A. 10, 738; id. ib. 6, 657: Herculeum paeana canunt, Stat. Th. 4, 157: paeanem citare, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—As a simple exclamation, like hymenaee: dicite io Paean, et io bis dicite Paean, *shout huzza!* Ov. A. A. 2, 1.—**B.** *The prevailing foot in the versification of such hymns, consisting of one long syllable and three short ones,* Cic. Or. 64, 215 and 218 (commonly written paeon, q. v.).

Paeānĭtis, ĭdis, *f.*, and **paeānītes,** *acc.* em or en, *m., a precious stone,* now unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.—Form in -tes, Sol. 9, 22; Prisc. Perieg. 440; Isid. Orig. 14, 4, 13.

Paeantĭădes, Paeantĭus, Paeas, v. Poeant-.

paeantis, ĭdis, *m., a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Sol. 9; Isid. Orig. 14, 4.

paedăgōga, ae, *f.* [paedagogus], *a governess,* Hier. Ep. 128, n. 4.

paedăgōgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *education, instruction* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Val. 13.

paedăgōgĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [paedagogium], *of* or *belonging to the* paedagogium (post-class.): puer, Amm. 26, 6, 15; 29, 3, 3: qui ministeriales et paedagogiani exsistunt, *reared to serve at court,* Cod. Th. 8, 7, 5.

† **paedăgōgĭum,** ii, *n.*, = παιδαγωγεῖον, *the place where boys of servile birth intended for pages were educated, the pages' hall* (not ante-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *the boys in a* paedagogium: paedagogium pretiosâ veste succingitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2; id. Ep. 123, 7.—**B.** In partic., *boys reared for vice:* ingenuae conditionis paedagogia, Suet. Ner. 28; cf. Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152.

paedăgōgo, āre, *v. a.* [paedagogus], *to educate, instruct* (ante- and post-class.): depulsum mammâ paedagogandum accipit, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. repotia, p. 281 Müll.; Fulg. Planc. Contin. Virg. *fin.*

† **paedăgōgus,** i, *m.*, = παιδαγωγός, lit. *a slave who took the children to school and had the charge of them at home, a governor, preceptor, pedagogue* (cf. praeceptor). **I.** Lit.: non paedagogum jam me, sed Ludum vocat, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 31: nutrices et paedagogi, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: tamquam quicquam aliud sit sapiens quam humani generis paedagogus, Sen. Ep. 89, 11: de paedagogis hoc amplius, ut aut sint eruditi plane, aut se non esse eruditos sciant, Quint. 1, 1, 8; cf. id. 1, 1, 11; 1, 2, 10; 25; 1, 3, 15; 6, 1, 41 et saep.—Terence jestingly gives the name paedagogus to a young man who accompanied his sweetheart to and from school, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 94.—(*β*) *Adj.:* lex paedagoga, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 681 (cf.: lex paedagogus, Vulg. Gal. 3, 24).—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a leader, guide,* Suet. Galb. 14: unicuique nostrum paedagogum dari deum inferioris notae, Sen. Ep. 110, 1; cf. id. ib. 50, 2; Col. 1, 1, 13.—**B.** *A pedant:* hic dux, hic ille est paedagogus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 32; cf. Suet. Ner. 37.

† **paedĕrōs,** ōtis, *m.*, = παιδέρως. **I.** *A precious stone.* **A.** *An opal,* Plin. 37, 6, 22, § 84.—**B.** *An amethyst,* Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 123.—**II.** *A plant, a kind of bear's-foot,* Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76.

Paedīa, ae, *f.*, = παιδεία (personified), *a doctrine, learning,* Mart. Cap. 7, 728; cf. id. 6, 578.

paedīcātor, ōris, *m.* [1. paedico], *one given to unnatural vice,* Licin. Calv. ap. Suet. Caes. 49.

1. paedīco (**pēdīco,** Auct. Priap. 68), āre, *v. a.* [παιδικός], *to practise unnatural vice.* **I.** Lit.: amores, Cat. 21, 4: puerum, Mart. 11, 94, 6.—Of various forms of unnatural lewdness, Mart. 11, 104, 17; id. 7, 67, 1.—**II.** Transf., of the tunic, Mart. 11, 99, 2.

2. paedīco, ōnis, *m.* [1. paedico], *one who practises unnatural vice,* Mart. 6, 33, 1; 12, 86, 1.

paedĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paedor], *nasty, filthy, stinking:* paedidos sordidos significant atque obsoletos: tractum vocabulum a Graeco, quia παῖδες, i. e. pueri, talis sint aetatis, ut nesciant a sordibus abstinere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.: senex, Lucil. ap. Non. 166, 13 (al. perditus, al. arthriticus): paedidissimi servi, Petr. 34, 5.

paedor, ōris, *m.* [root pu-; Sanscr. pûje, to be rotten, stink; Gr. πύθομαι, πύον; cf. pus, puter, etc.], *nastiness, filth* (syn.: illuvies, sordes). **I.** Lit.: barba paedore horrida, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: membra horrida paedore, Lucr. 6, 126; *plur.*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: exuere paedorem, Tac. A. 6, 44: longus in carcere paedor, Luc. 2, 72; Sen. Agam. 991.—**II.** Transf., *a stink, stench* (post-class.): sine paedore, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 24.

paegnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [paegnium], *of* or *belonging to play.* Thus the name paegniarii was given to gladiators who fought only in jest, Suet. Calig. 26: APRILIS PAEGNIAR., Inscr. Orell. 2566.

Paegnĭum, ii, *n.*, = Παίγνιον (plaything), *a Roman slave-name,* Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20.

paelex (**pēlex,** and, only in inscriptions, **pellex**), icis, *f.* [akin to Sanscr. pallavaka, girl; Gr. παλλακίς, concubine], *a kept mistress, concubine* of a married man. **I.** Lit.: antiqui proprie eam pelicem nominabant, quae uxorem habenti nubebat. Cui generi mulierum etiam poena constituta est a Numâ Pompilio hâc lege: paelex aram Junonis ne tangito, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.; cf. Gell. 4, 3, 3: libro Memorialium Masurius scribit: pelicem apud antiquos eam habitam, quae, cum uxor non esset, cum aliquo tamen vivebat eamque nunc vero nomine amicam, paulo honestiore concubinam appellari, Dig. 50, 16, 144; Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 39; id. Merc. 4, 1, 24 et saep.—With *gen. of the wronged wife:* filiae paelex, Cic. Clu. 70, 199; id. Or. 30, 108: tune eris et matris paelex et adultera patris? Ov. M. 10, 347: illa Jovis magni paelex, metuenda sorori, id. H. 14, 95: fugit (Medea) ulta paelicem, Magni Creontis filiam, Hor. Epod. 5, 63: horrida, Juv. 2, 57.—Poet., of the cows, as rivals of Pasiphaë, who had become enamoured of a bull, Ov. A. A. 1, 321.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kept mistress, concubine,* in gen. (post-class.): virginem constupratam servo suo paelicem dederat, Curt. 10, 1, 5: Artaxerxi regi Persarum ex paelicibus centum et quindecim filii fuere, Just. 10, 1, 1; cf.: Granius Flaccus scribit, pelicem quosdam vocare eam, quae uxoris loco sine nuptiis in domo sit, Dig. 50, 16, 144.—**B.** *A male prostitute* (post-class.), Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.: Dolabella eum (Caesarem) pelicem reginae (appellavit), as the favorite of King Nicomedes, Suet. Caes. 49; in apposition, pelices ministri, Mart. 12, 97, 3.—* **C.** Comically,

a substitute: quoties pelex culcita facta mea est (sc. matellae), Mart. 14, 119, 2.

Paeligni, v. Peligni.

paemĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* In econom. lang., *full of chinks, uneven, rough:* area, Varr. R. R. 1, 51 (cited Non. 163, 14).

paene (less correctly **pēne**), *adv.* [etym. dub.], *nearly, almost, as I may say* (class.): fores paene effregisti, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 4; id. Am. 4, 2, 6; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 26; id. Truc. 2, 6, 37: aliquem paene perdere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: paene amicus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1: paene communis, id. ib. 15, 1, 1: Brutum non minus amo, quam tu: paene dixi quam te, id. Att. 5, 20, 6; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: non solum in omnibus civitatibus, sed paene etiam in singulis domibus, factiones sunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: quam paene furvae regna Proserpinae ... vidimus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 21: paene manu, quod amo, tanta est vicinia, tango: Saepe sed, heu! lacrimas hoc mihi paene movet, Ov. H. 18, 179.—Rarely with *subj.:* nisi nostri equites acutius vidissent, paene concedente adversario superasset, Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 1: legiones duas paene delessent, ni, etc., Amm. 16, 2, 10.—Paene sometimes follows the word it qualifies: omnibus par paene laus tribuitur, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 28: totidem paene reperiantur genera, id. ib. 3, 9, 34: cuncta paene, id. ib. 3, 32, 127; 3, 55, 209: divini paene est viri, id. Rep. 1, 29, 45; 2, 20, 35; id. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 2, 4: et crescere paene opus, Liv. 31, 1, 5; 3, 53, 7; 9, 7, 1; 4, 27, 11: nudā paene cathedrā, Juv. 1, 65.—*Sup.:* ita mea consilia perturbat paenissume (penissime), *utterly, completely*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 127: me paenissume perdidit, id. Aul. 3, 4, 7: paenissime os alicui sublinere, id. ib. 4, 6, 2; App. M. 8, p. 203; id. Mag. p. 336, 25; cf. Prisc. p. 608 and 1003 P.

paenīnsŭla (**pēn-**), ae, *f.* [paene-insula], *a peninsula*, Liv. 26, 42; Cat. 31, 1; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

paenĭtendus, paenĭtens, v. paeniteo *fin.*

paenĭtentĭa, ae, *f.* [paeniteo], *repentance, penitence* (not in Cic.; cf. Aus. Ep. 12, 10).—*Absol.:* celerem paenitentiam sequi, Liv. 31, 32: nec poenā commilitonum exterriti, nec paenitentiā conversi, Tac. A. 1, 45: fidelissimus est ad honesta ex paenitentiā transitus, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 3.—*Plur.:* serae dant poenas turpes paenitentiae, Phaedr. 1, 13, 2.—With *gen.:* coepti, Quint. 12, 5, 3: dicti, id. 9, 2, 60: gestae rei, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 94; 10, 23, 33, § 67: paenitentiam agere, *to repent:* eo usque processum est, ut non paeniturum pro non acturo paenitentiam dixerit (Sallustius), Quint. 9, 3, 12: ejus (facinoris), Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 7, 10, 3; Sen. Suas. 6, 11; 7, 10; Vulg. Matt. 3, 2 al.

paenĭtentĭālis, is, *m.* (sc. presbyter) [paenitentia], *a priest appointed to hear the confession of penitents; a confessor*, Inscr. Murat. 419, 2; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 35.

paenĭtĕo (less correctly **poen-**), ui, no *sup.*, ēre, 2, *v. a.* and *impers.* [root in poena, q. v.; Gr. ποινή]. **I.** *Pers.* **A.** *Act.*, *to cause to repent, to displease* (ante-class. and late Lat.): et me quidem haec conditio nunc non paenitet, *causes me no regret*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 50: quod male emptum est semper paenitet, Cat. ap. Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 26: paenitemini et credite Evangelio, *repent*, Vulg. Marc. 1, 15; id. Act. 3, 19.—**B.** *Neutr.*, *to repent, be sorry:* momenta certaminum assuefaciebant militem minus jam tandem aut virtutis aut fortunae paenitere suae, Liv. 22, 12, 10: etiam nunc paenitere suā sponte Aequos quam pati hostilia malle, id. 3, 2, 4: Athenienses primi paenitere coeperunt, Just. 11, 3, 3: paenituit populus, Vulg. Ecclus. 48, 16: non vult paenitere, id. Apoc. 2, 21.—Esp., in *part. pres.:* Lepidus paenitens consili, Sall. H. 1, 49 Dietsch: paenitens facti, Suet. Vit. 15; cf. id. Claud. 43 *init.;* cf. II. A. ε and ι infra.—**II.** *Impers.* **A.** *It repents* one, etc., i. e. *I, you*, etc., *repent; I*, etc., *repent, am sorry, grieve, rue*, etc. (α) *Aliquem alicujus rei:* non paenitere me consilii de tuā mansione, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 8: quem ... in eam diem vitae non paenituerat, Just. 13, 1, 5: neque te, neque quenquam arbitror tuae paeniturum laudis, App. ap. Non. 158, 5: galeatum sero duelli paenitet, Juv. 1, 170.—(β) *Alicujus rei* alone: bonae mentis paenituisset, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 7: paenitebatque modo consilii, modo paenitentiae ipsius, Curt. 10, 7, 12.—(γ) *Aliquem* alone: si eos quidem non paeniteret, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2.—(δ) With *acc. of person*, foll. by *inf.:* efficiunt ut me non didicisse minus paeniteat, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77.—(ε) With *neutr. pron.* as *subj.* (cf. I. B. supra; Zumpt, Gr. § 442, explains the *pron.* in these passages as *acc.*, but v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 876): sapientis est nihil, quod paenitere possit, facere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: sequitur ut nihil paeniteat, id. ib. 5, 18, 53: quaeri oportet utrum id facinus sit, quod paenitere fuerit necesse, id. Inv. 2, 13, 43.—(ζ) Foll. by *rel. adverb. clause:* etsi solet eum, cum aliquid fecit, paenitere, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1.—(η) With *quod:* valde ego ipsi, quod de suā sententiā decesserit, paenitendum puto, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 6: paenitet quod non ab adultero coepi, Quint. Decl. 335.—(θ) With *dat. of agent:* consilii nostri ... nobis paenitendum, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 2.—(ι) *Absol.:* tanta vis fuit paenitendi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: corrigere errorem paenitendo, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 6, 24: Sallustius usque eo processit, ut non paeniturum pro non acturo paenitentiam dixerit, Quint. 9, 3, 12: paenitet et torqueor, Ov. P. 1, 2, 60; Prud. Cath. 2, 26.—**B.** *It discontents* or *displeases one*, i. e. *one is vexed, angry, offended, dissatisfied* (class.; cf. taedet). (α) *Aliquem alicujus rei:* ut me imperii nostri paeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: num hujusce te gloriae paenitebat? id. Phil. 1, 13, 33; cf. id. Rep. 3, 35, 47: num igitur, si ad centesimum annum vixisset, senectutis suae eum paeniteret? id. Sen. 6, 19: paenitere se virium suarum, Liv. 8, 23: paenituit multos vanae sterilisque cathedrae, Juv. 7, 203.—(β) With *quod* and *subj.:* se paenitere, quod animum tuum offenderit, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2.—**C.** *It concerns, is a care to, makes anxious, dissatisfies;* and with negative, *it is enough, satisfies* (mostly ante-class.): an paenitet te, quanto hic fuerit usui? *are you not satisfied?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 71: paenitetne te, quot ancillas alam? id. Truc. 2, 6, 52: duas dabo, una si parum'st; et si duarum paenitebit, addentur duae, *are not enough, not satisfactory*, id. Stich. 4, 1, 34: an paenitebat flagitii te auctore quod fecisset Adulescens? *was it not enough?* Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 20; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 20: an paenitet vos, quod salvum atque incolumem exercitum traduxerim? Caes. B. C. 2, 32: quod a senatu quanti fiam minime me paenitet, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 2; cf.: tam diu velle debebis (discere), quoad te quantum proficias non paenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2.—Hence, **A. paenĭtens,** entis, *P. a.*, *repenting, repentant, penitent.* (α) *Absol.:* optimus est portus paenitenti mutatio consilii, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7.—(β) With *gen.:* Lepidum paenitentem consilii, Sall. ap. Charis. p. 224 P.—(γ) With *de:* signa paenitentis de matrimonio dederat, Suet. Claud. 43.—Hence, *adv.:* **paenĭtenter,** *with regret, repentantly* (late Lat.): auguria paenitenter omissa, Min. Fel. Oct. 26.—**B. paenĭtendus,** a, um, *to be repented of, blamable, objectionable* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **1.** Affirmatively: itaque hic ager sive exercetur, seu cessat, colono est paenitendus, Col. 3, 2: paenitendae rei recordatio, Sen. Brev. Vit. 10, 2.—**2.** With a negative: sub haud paenitendo magistro, Liv. 1, 35, 5; 25, 6, 10; 40, 6, 3: dicta non paenitenda, Gell. 1, 3, 2: gens Flavia reipublicae non paenitenda, Suet. Vesp. 1.

paenĭtĕor, ēri [collat. form of paeniteo], *to repent*, Vulg. Marc. 1, 15; id. Act. 3, 19.

paenĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [paeniteo], *repentance* (ante- and post-class. for paenitentia), Pac. ap. Non. 152, 30; 169, 25; Sid. Ep. 6, 9; Hier. Ep. 84; Ambros. Laps. Virg. 8, 33.

1. paenŭla (**pēn-**), ae, *f.*, *a woollen outer garment covering the whole body, a kind of cloak* or *mantle, worn on journeys, and also in the city in rainy weather* (cf.: laena, lacerna): paenulam in caput induce, ne te noscat, Pompon. ap. Non. 537, 8; so Lucil. ib.: paenulā irretitus, Cic. Mil. 20, 54: incolumi Rhodos ... facit quod Paenula solstitio, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 190: non quaerenda est homini, qui habet virtutem, paenula in imbri, Varr. ap. Non. 537, 12: et multo stillaret paenula nimbo, Juv. 5, 79; cf. Varr. ap. Non. l. l.: paenulis intra Urbem frigoris causā ut senes uterentur, permisit ... matronas tamen intra Urbem paenulis uti vetuit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27; Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 13.—In later times also worn by orators, Tac. Or. 39.—Prov.: paenulam alicui scindere, i. e. *to press one strongly to stay* (opp.: vix paenulam alicui attingere), Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—**II.** Transf., *a covering, cover, envelope, protection*, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 27: libertas paenulast tergo tuo, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 75 Lorenz: ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 13, 1, 1: supra catinum paenula, ut infundibulum inversum, est attemperata, Vitr. 10, 12.

2. Paenŭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Liv. 25, 19, 9.

paenŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [paenula], *a maker of mantles* or *mantillas, pœnula-maker:* consequitur paenularium, Novat. ap. Non. 148, 33 (acc. to Non., paenularium is a *neutr.*, having the sense of theca et vagina paenula, *a receptacle in which the pœnula is kept*): CN. COSSVTIVS PAENVLARIVS, Inscr. Grut. 646, 5.

paenŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wearing the pœnula*, Cic. Mil. 10, 28; 20, 54; Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 4; Mart. 2, 57; Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

paenŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the pœnula, pœnulean*, Lampr. Diadum. 2.

paenultĭmus (**pēn-**), a, um, *adj.* [paene-ultimus], *the last but one* (post-class. for proximus a postremo, Cic. Or. 64, 217): paenultima meta November, Aus. Ecl. Quotae Cal. Sint Mens. 12.—**II.** *Subst.:* **paenultĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. syllaba), *the penultimate syllable, the penult:* paenultimam circumflectere, Gell. 4, 7, 2.

paenūrĭa, ae, *f.*, v. penuria.

† **paeon,** ōnis (**paean,** ānis, Cic. Or. 64, 215 v. h. v.), *m.*, = παιών, *a metrical foot of four syllables, three short and one long* (and which, acc. to the position of the long syllable, is called primus, secundus, tertius, quartus), Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; Quint. 9, 4, 47; 87; 110; Diom. p. 477 P.; Don. p. 1739 ib.; Mar. Vict. p. 1957.

Paeŏnes, um, *m.*, = Παίονες, *a people of Macedonia, in that part of it afterwards called Emathia, the Pœonians*, Ov. P. 2, 2, 77; id. M. 5, 313.—*Sing.:* **Paeŏn,** ŏnis, *m.*, = Παίων, *a Pœonian*, Liv. 42, 51, 6.—Hence, **A. Paeŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Παιονία, *the country of the Pœonians, Emathia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 40, 3.—**B. Paeŏnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a female Pœonian:* Paeonis Euippe mater fuit, Ov. M. 5, 303.—**C. Paeŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Παιόνιος, *of* or *belonging to Pœonia, Pœonian:* gentes, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

† **1. paeōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = παιωνία, *the peony*, so named after its discoverer, Pæon, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29.

2. Paeŏnĭa, ae, v. Paeones, A.

paeōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [paeon], *of* or *belonging to the foot pœon, pœonic:* metrum, Diom. p. 506 P.

Paeŏnis, ĭdis, v. Paeones, B.

1. Paeŏnĭus, a, um, v. Paeones, C.

2. Paeōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Παιώνιος, *of* or *belonging to the god of medicine* (Παιών), *healing, medicinal* (poet.): herbae, Verg. A. 7, 769: ope Paeoniā, Ov. M. 15, 535: fontes, Sil. 14, 27: unda, Claud. Apon. 67: cura, id. B. Get. 121.

Paestum, i, *n.*, *a city of Lucania, formerly called* Posidonia, *celebrated for its twice-blowing roses, now Pesti:* biferique rosaria Paesti, Verg. G. 4, 119; cf. Ov. M. 15, 708; Prop. 5, 5, 61: oppidum Paestum Graecis Posidonia appellatum, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71.—Hence, **II. Paestānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pœstum, Pœstan:* sinus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: rosae, Ov. P. 2, 4, 28.—In *plur.:* **Paestāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Pœstans*, Liv. 37, 10.

* **paetŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [paetus], *having a slight cast in the eye, slightly blink-eyed:* redeo ad deos: ecquos si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; cf. paetus.

1. paetus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.], *having leering eyes, with a cast in the eyes, blinking* or *winking with the eyes, blink-eyed;* esp. as an epithet of Venus, *prettily leering, with a pretty cast in her eyes, pret-*

tily blinking: paetus, μύωψ τοῖς ὄμμασιν, Gloss. Philox.: uni animalium homini depravantur oculi: unde Strabonum et Paetorum cognomina, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. valgos, p. 375 Müll.: strabonem Appellat paetum pater, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45.—Of Venus: non haec res de Venere paeta strabam facit? Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.: si paeta est, Veneri similis, Ov. A. A. 2, 659: Minerva flavo lumine est, Venus paeto, Auct. Priap. 37.

2. Paetus, i, *m.*, *a surname.* **I.** Q. Aelius Paetus, *consul with* M. Junius Pennus, A.U.C. 587.—**2.** P. Aelius Paetus, *an augur*, Liv. 27, 36.—**3.** L. Papirius Paetus, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7; 2, 1, 12. To him are addressed the letters of Cicero, ad Fam. 9, 15–26.

Pagae, arum, *f.*, *a city in Megaris*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Mel. 2, 3, 10. — Hence, **Pagaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Pagæ*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23.

Pāgānālĭa, ium, *n.* [pagus], *the festival of the* pagus, *celebrated in January; the country festival, rural festival*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24; cf. id. ib. 6, § 26 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 16.

pāgānĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic.* **I.** Lit.: paganicae feriae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 26 Müll.; cf. Paganalia: IOVI PAGANICO SACR., Inscr. Orell. 1250.—*Absol.*: bona habere in paganico (sc. solo or agro), Cod. Just. 6, 21, 1; cf. paganus: pila paganica, *a ball stuffed with down*, used at first in the country, but afterwards also in the city, Mart. 7, 32, 7: pluma, id. 14, 45, 1; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 94. —**II.** In eccl. Lat., *heathenish, pagan*, Salv. Gub. 1.

pāgānismus, i, *m.* [paganus], *heathenism* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Divers. Quaest. 83, q. 83 *init.*

pāgānĭtas, ātis *f.* [id.], *heathenism, paganism* (post-class.): stolidae paganitatis error, Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5.

pāgānus, a, um, *adj.* [pagus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the country* or *to a village, rustic*: PORTICVS, Inscr. (A. U.C. 659) Orell. 3793: lex, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 28: foci, Ov. F. 1, 670.—**B.** *Subst.*: **pāgānus,** i, *m.*, *a countryman, peasant, villager, rustic*: nulli pagani aut montani, Cic. Dom. 28, 74: pagani vel decuriones, Cod. Th. 7, 21, 2.—**II.** Opposed to military, *civil, civic*: vel paganum est peculium vel castrense, Cod. Just. 3, 28, 37.—As *subst.*: **pāgānus,** i, *m.*, *a civilian, a citizen*, Tac. H. 3, 24: paganorum turba, Suet. Galb. 19: milites et pagani, Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 2; Juv. 16, 33.—**III.** Transf., *rustic, unlearned*: cultus, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 6; cf. semipaganus. — **B.** In eccl. Lat. (like gentilis) for *heathen, pagan* (opp. Jewish or Christian); and *subst.*, *a heathen, a pagan*: ritus cultusque, Cod. Th. 16, 7, 2: sacerdotales paganae superstitionis, id. 16, 10, 20; Ter. Cor. Mil. 11: deorum falsorum multorumque cultores paganos vocamus, Aug. Retract. 2, 43; Hier. in Psa. 41: ex locorum agrestium compitis et pagis pagani vocantur, Oros. 1 praef.

Păgăsa, ae, and **Păgăsae,** ārum, *f.*, = Παγασαί, *a maritime town of Thessaly, afterwards called* Demetrias, *where the Argo was built*: urbem Pagasam amplexus, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Prop. 1, 20, 17.—*Plur.*, Val. Fl. 8, 451; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **A. Păgăsaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pagasa, Pagasæan*: sinus, Mel. 2, 3, 6: colles, Ov. F. 5, 401: puppis, *the Argo*, id. M. 7, 1; also called carina, id. ib. 13, 24: Jason, id. ib. 8, 349: conjux Pagasaea, i. e. *Alcestis*, id. A. A. 3, 19.—**B. Păgăsēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pagasæan*: puppis, *the Argo*, Val. Fl. 1, 422.—**C. Păgăsicus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pagasæan*: sinus, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; 4, 12, 23, § 72.

pāgātim, *adv.* [pagus], *by districts* or *villages, in every village*: templa pagatim sacrata, Liv. 31, 26; 31, 30.

‡ **pāgeiei,** v. pagus *init.*

pāgella, ae, *f. dim.* [pagina], *a little page*, Cic. Fam. 11, 25 *fin.*; Vulg. Jer. 36, 23.

‡ **pāges,** compactio, unde compages et propagare, Non. 64, 28.

Pagĭdas or **Pagĭda,** ae, *m.* **I.** *A river in Africa*, Tac. A. 3, 20.—**II.** *A river in Phœnicia, near Mount Carmel, also called Belus*, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75 (Jahn, Pacida).

pāgĭna, ae, *f.* [root pag- (pak-), of pango, πήγνυμι; v. pagus], *a written page* or *leaf*: paginae dictae, quod . . . in illis versus panguntur, id est figuntur, Fest. p. 221 Müll. **I.** Lit.: cum hanc paginam tenerem, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: complere paginam, id. Att. 13, 34: tantas paginas commovere, id. Fin. 4, 19, 53; Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 80: censoriarum legum paginae, id. 8, 51, 77, § 209: millesima pagina, Juv. 7, 100. — Prov.: fortuna paginam utramque facit, *fills both sides of the account, confers both good and ill fortune* (alluding to account-books, in which the receipts were written on one page and the expenses on the opposite one), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A page*, for *any writing, a letter, book*, etc.: varie sum affectus tuis litteris: valde priore paginâ perturbatus, paulum alterâ recreatus, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 1: respondi postremae tuae paginae, id. Att. 6, 2, 3: lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba, Mart. 1, 5, 8: profana, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 301.—**B.** *A leaf, slab*: vel tabellas qualescumque marmoreas aut paginas imprimemus, Pall. 6, 11 *fin.*: insignis honorum, *a plate on which are engraved a person's titles and honors*, Juv. 10, 58. — **C.** In vine-dressers' lang., *four rows of vines joined together in a square, a bed* or *quarter*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.

pāgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [pagina], *of* or *belonging to a page, paper-*: stili cura, Ennod. 2, 13: commercium, id. 2, 16.

pāgĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *joined together* (post-class.): navis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 353.

pāgĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little page*, Cic. Att. 4, 8, 2; Not. Tir. p. 124.

pagmentum, i, *n.* [pago], *that is joined together* (compactio, res compacta): qui sunt ante secundum pagmentum, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.* (al. secundum antepagmentum).

‡ **pago,** ĕre, v. pango *init.*

† **pagrus** (**phagr-**) or **păger** (**ph-**), ri, *m.*, = πάγρος (φάγρος), *a fish*, otherwise unknown: pagrus fluviatilis, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 113; 9, 16, 2, § 57.

păgur, i, *m.*, *a fish*, otherwise unknown (perh. = preced.): rutilus pagur, Ov. Hal. 107.

† **păgūrus,** i, *m.*, = πάγουρος, *a kind of crab-fish*, perh. *a punger*, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; Pall. 1, 35.

pāgus, i (old *gen.* PAGEIEI, which prob. is an error for PAGEI, Inscr. Orell. 3793), *m.* [root pak-, pag-, to make fast or firm, whence pango, pax, pagina; Gr. πήγνυμι, πάγος, etc.; prop., a place with fixed boundaries; hence], *a district, canton, province* (opp. to the city), *the country* (cf. vicus): paganalia (feriae sunt eorum) qui sunt aliquoius pagi, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24; cf. id. ib. § 26 Müll.: Lemonia tribus a pago Lemonio appellata est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15: pagos et compita circum, Verg. G. 2, 382: omissis pagis vicisque, Tac. A. 1, 56: MAGISTER PAGI, *a country magistrate*, Inscr. Orell. 3793 sq.: si me toto laudet vicinia pago, Juv. 14, 154. — Of the *districts, cantons*, of the Gauls and Germans: in Galliâ . . . in omnibus pagis partibusque, Caes. B. G. 6, 11; 1, 12; 4, 1; 22; 6, 23; 7, 64; Tac. G. 39: cum Alamannorum pagos aliquos esse reputaret hostiles, Amm. 18, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The country people*: festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 11: pagus agat festum, Ov. F. 1, 669. — **B.** Novem Pagi, *a city in Belgic Gaul*, now *Dieuze*, Amm. 16, 2, 9 (al. Decem Pagi).

pāla, ae, *f.* [contr. from pagela, from pago, pango: pala a pangendo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 134 Müll.], *a spade.* **I.** Lit.: palas vendundas sibi ait . . . ut hortum fodiat, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 58: sarcula VIII., palas IV., Cato, R. R. 10, 3: palae innixus, Liv. 3, 26: juncosus ager verti pala debet, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 46: palis laxatus, id. 17, 17, 27, § 123; Col. 10, 45. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A peel* for putting bread into the oven, Cato, R. R. 11 *fin.*—**B.** *A winnowing-shovel*, Tert. Praescr. 3; so Juvenc. 1, 371.—**C.** *The bezel* of a ring = funda: palam anuli ad palmam convertere, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38.—**D.** *The shoulder-blade*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 35; id. Tard. 3, 2.—**E.** *An Indian tree, the plantain-tree*: Musa Paradisiaca, Linn.; Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

pālābundus, a, um, *adj.* [palor], *wandering about, struggling* (post-class.): Judaei dispersi palabundi, Tert. Apol. 21: equites, Auct. Itin. Alex. 56 Mai: oves, Cypr. Ep. 42, 4.

†† **palacrāna** or **palacurna,** ae, *f.* [Span.], *an ingot of gold*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77.

Pălaemon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Παλαίμων. **I.** *A sea-god, formerly called* Melicerta, *the son of Athamas and Ino*: O Palaemon, sancte Neptuni comes, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 70; Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39; Verg. A. 5, 823; Ov. M. 4, 542; id. H. 17, 159.—Hence, **B. Pălaemŏnius,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to the sea-god Palæmon*, poet. for *Corinthian*, Stat. Th. 2, 380: Palaemoniae coronae, *won at the Isthmian games, which were celebrated in honor of Palæmon*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Th. 289. — **II.** Remmius Palaemon, *a Roman grammarian in the time of Tiberius and Claudius*, Quint. 1, 4, 20; 1, 5, 60; Suet. Gram. 23; Juv. 6, 451; 7, 215; Pers. 2, 86.—**III.** *A shepherd*, Verg. E. 3, 50.

Pălaeno, ūs or ōnis, *f.*, *one of the Danaides*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Pălaepharsălus, i, *f.*, *Old Pharsalus, a town of Thessaly, near Pharsalus*, Liv. 44, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 1; Eutr. 6, 16.

Pălaephătius, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Palæphatus* (a Grecian mythographer), *Palæphatian*, Verg. Cir. 87.

Pălaepŏlītānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Campanian city Palæpolis, joined to Neapolis, Palæpolitan.*—*Subst.*: **Pălaepŏlītāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Palæpolis*, Liv. 8, 22.

Pălaestē, ēs, *f.*, = Παλαιστή, *a seaport in Epirus*, Caes. B. C. 3, 6 *fin.* dub. (al. Pharsalia).—Hence, **II. Pălaestīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Palæste* or *Epirus* (as the entrance to the Lower World), *Palæstian*: Palaestinae deae, *the Furies*, Ov. F. 4, 236 (where Meletinas is a better reading): arenae, Luc. 5, 460.

† **pălaestes,** ae, *m.*, = παλαιστής, *a wrestler*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27 *fin.*

Pălaestīnă (**Pălest-**), ae, and **Pălaestīnē,** ēs, *f.*, = Παλαιστίνη, *the country of Palestine, in Syria*, Mel. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66 sq.—Hence, **A. Pălaestīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Palestine*: aqua, *the Euphrates*, Ov. F. 2, 464: Syrus, Tib. 1, 8, 17 (7, 18): Palaestini simul Hebraeique liquores, Stat. S. 5, 1, 213. — In *plur.*: **Pălaestīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Palestine*, Ov. M. 4, 46; Hier. in Isa. 14, 29; *the Philistines*, Vulg. Gen. 21, 33.—**B. Pălaestīnensis,** e, *adj.*, *Palestinian*, Spart. Sev. 9.

† **pălaestra,** ae, *f.*, = παλαίστρα, *a wrestling-school, wrestling-place, place of exercise, palæstra*, where youths, with their bodies naked and anointed with oil, practised gymnastic exercises. Such palæstrae were also attached to private houses: in palaestram venire, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 3, 3, 27: in palaestrâ atque in foro, id. Am. 4, 1, 3: statuas in palaestrâ ponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 36: pars in gramineis exercent membra palaestris, Verg. A. 6, 642. —Of the palæstrae in private houses, Varr. R. R. 3, 13: (Fibrenus) tantum complectitur quod satis sit modicae palaestrae loci, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A wrestling* in the palæstra, *the exercise of wrestling*: non utuntur in ipsâ lusione artificio proprio palaestrae, sed indicat ipse motus, didicerintne palaestram an nesciant, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 73: exercent patrias oleo labente palaestras Nudati socii, Verg. A. 3, 281: corpora agresti nudant palaestrae, id. G. 2, 531: uncta palaestra, Ov. H. 19, 11: nitidâ palaestrâ ludere, id. ib. 16, 149; cf. Luc. 4, 615.—Mercury was regarded as the founder of wrestling combats, Hor. C. 1, 10, 4; Luc. 9, 661. — **B.** In the lang. of comedy, *a brothel*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 34; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 20. — **C.** *Exercises in the school of rhetoric, rhetorical exercises, a school of rhetoric, a school*: nitidum genus verborum sed palaestrae magis et olei, quam hujus civilis turbae ac fori, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 81: non tam armis institutus, quam palaestrâ, id. Brut. 9, 37: sic adjuvet, ut palaestra histrionem, id. Or. 4, 14; 56, 186; cf. id. ib. 68, 228: Antipater habuit (in scribendâ historiâ) vires agrestes ille quidem atque horridas sine nitore ac palae-

strâ, id. Leg. 1, 2, 6.—* **D.** *An art* or *skill:* utemur eâ palaestrâ, quam a te didicimus, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1.

palaestricē and **palaestrĭcōs,** *advv.*, v. palaestricus *fin.*

† **pălaestrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παλαιστρικός, *of* or *belonging to the palæstra, palæstric:* pro exercitu gymnastico et palaestrico hoc habemus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 7: palaestrici motūs, *the motions of a dancing-master*, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130: magister, Quint. 2, 8, 7; cf. doctores, id. 12, 2, 12: facies decora et suci palaestrici plena, App. Mag. p. 315.—Sarcastically of Verres: palaestricus praetor, because he illegally decided a cause in favor of a company of wrestlers, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54. — **II.** *Subst.* **A.** **pălaestrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a teacher of the art of wrestling*, Quint. 1, 11, 15.— **B.** **pălaestrĭca,** ae, *f.*, *the art of wrestling*, Quint. 2, 21, 11.—Hence, *advv.* **1. pălaestrĭcē,** *after the manner of the palæstra:* palaestrice spatiari in xysto, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3.— **2.** In the Greek form **pălaestrĭcōs,** = παλαιστρικῶς, the same (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 154, 12 (Com. Rel. p. 157, v. 154 Rib.).

† **pălaestrīta,** ae, *m.*, = παλαιστρίτης, *the director of a wrestling-school*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 36; 2, 2, 22, § 54: lubricus palaestrita, Mart. 3, 58, 25. — **II.** In gen., *a wrestler:* artifex, Amm. 15, 3, 4.

palaga, ae, *f.*, *an ingot of gold* [Span.], Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 77 (al. palacra).

pălam, *adv.* and *prep.* [locative form; cf.: clam, perperam, etc.; root pal-, pla-; as in πλατύς, planus; cf. pellis; hence, on the surface, on the open plain, and so], *openly, publicly, undisguisedly, plainly* (cf.: publice, vulgo, aperte; opp.: clam, occulte, secreto, etc.; class.). **I.** Lit.: haec quae in foro palam Syracusis . . . gesta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 81: auferre argentum palam atque aperte, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 68; so, non ex insidiis, sed aperte ac palam elaboratur, Cic. Or. 12, 38; and: palam agere coepit et aperte dicere occidendum Milonem, id. Mil. 9, 25; cf. also id. Verr. 1, 7, 18: PALAM LVCI, Tab. Bant. vers. 15; so ib. vers. 22; cf.: arma in templum Castoris luce palam comportarentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23: ut luce palam in foro saltet, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: gaudia clamque palamque, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 247 Vahl.); Cic. Cael. 9, 20: non per praestigias, sed palam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: non occulte sed palam, id. ib. 2, 4, 22, § 49: palam . . . obscurius, id. Ac. 2, 5, 13: bestiae furtim fruuntur (frumento), domini palam et libere, id. N. D. 2, 63, 157: palam ante oculos omnium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65; Verg. A. 9, 153: nec palam nec secreto, Liv. 44, 34; cf. Tac. A. 2, 72: palam . . . intus, id. ib. 4, 1: quod palam abnuerat inter secreta convivii largitur, id. H. 2, 57; in late Lat.: in palam, Vulg. Sap. 14, 17; id. Luc. 8, 17. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Palam est or factum est, *it is public, well known:* palam est res, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 18: haec commemoro quae sunt palam, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: palam ante oculos omnium esse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65: palam factum est, id. Att. 13, 21, 3: hâc re palam factâ, Nep. Han. 7, 7; cf.: palam facere suis, quo loco Eumenes esset, id. ib. 11, 1: hujus de morte ut palam factum est, id. Dion. 10, 2; cf.: cum exspirasset Tarquinius, celatâ morte, suas opes firmavit: tum demum palam factum est, etc., Liv. 1, 41 *fin.:* et nondum palam facto vivi mortuique, id. 22, 55, 3: cui palam facti parricidii obnoxius erat, id. 40, 56, 3; so (euphemist.), ut de Claudio palam factum est, *when the death of Claudius was announced:* cogitur Cato incumbens gladio simul de se ac de republicâ palam facere, Sen. Tranq. 16, 1: idem nobis prophetae palam faciunt, Lact. 7, 7, 13.—With *subject-clause:* pisces audire palam est, *it is well known*, Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193: dicere, *to say openly*, Suet. Caes. 27: palam ferente Hannibale ab se Minucium, se ab Fabio victum, *making no secret of it*, Liv. 22, 29, 6.— **B.** *Prep.*, with *abl.*, analogous to clam and coram, *before, in the presence of* one (not ante-Aug., and mostly poet.): te palam, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: meque palam de me tuto male saepe loquuntur, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 39: meque palam, id. A. A. 2, 549: Marte palam, id. ib. 2, 569; Albin. 1, 444: rem creditori palam populo solvit, Liv. 6, 14, 5: palam omnibus, id. 25, 18: palam senatu, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5.

Pălămēdes, is, *m.*, = Παλαμήδης, *son of Nauplius, king of Eubœa, who lost his life before Troy, through the artifices of Ulysses*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Off. 3, 26, 98; Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28. He is said, by observing the flight of cranes, to have invented the letters Θ, Ξ, Φ, Χ, acc. to others the letters Υ and Δ, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192; Mart. 13, 75, 2.—Hence, **A. Pălămēdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedean*, Manil. 4, 206.— **B. Pălămēdiăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedic:* Palamediaci calculi, *the counters in the game of draughts which Palamedes invented*, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31.— **C. Pălămēdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Palamedic*, Aus. Techn. de Monosyll. 26.

pălangae, v. phalangae.

pălangārius (**pălanc-**), v. 1. phalangarius.

Pălantīeis, um, *m.*, = Παλαντιεῖς, *the immigrants who accompanied Evander*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll. *N. cr.*

Pălanto, ūs, *f.*, *the wife of Latinus*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll. *N. cr.*

pălāra, ae, *f.*, *a bird*, otherwise unknown: dulce palara sonat, quam dicunt nomine drostam, Auct. Carm. Phil. 11.

pālāris, e, *adj.* [1. palus], *of* or *belonging to pales* or *stakes:* silva palaris, *from which pales are fetched*, Dig. 7, 1, 9.— **II.** *Subst.:* **pālārĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the exercise of tilting against a stake;* also, *the place of this exercise*, Veg. Mil. 1, 11; 2, 23; cf. Charis. p. 21 P.

pălāsĕa and **plāsĕa,** ae, *f.*, *the tail-piece* or *buttock* of an ox offered for sacrifice, Arn. 7, 230.

† **pălātha,** ae, *f.*, = παλάθη, *dried fruit*, usually *figs*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 1; id. Judith, 10, 5.

Pălātīnus, a, um, v. Palatium, II.

pālātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. palus], *a driving in of pales* or *stakes*, Vitr. 2, 9.

Pălātium (**Pāl-** or **Pall-,** Mart. 1, 70, 5; 9, 102, 13), ii, *n.*, = Παλάτιον, Παλλάντιον [root pa-, to protect, nourish; Sanscr. pala, shepherd; cf. Gr. αἰ-πόλος οἰο-πόλος; Lat. pasco], *one of the seven hills of Rome, that which was first built upon*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; cf.: Palatium id est mons Romae, appellatus est, quod ibi pecus pascens balare consueverit, vel quod palare, id est errare, ibi pecudes solerent; alii, quod ibi Hyperborei filia Palanto habitaverit, quae ex Hercule Latinum peperit, alii eundem, quod Pallas ibi sepultus sit, aestimant appellari, Fest. p. 220 Müll.— Augustus had his residence on the Palatine; hence, since the Aug. period, **B.** Transf.: **pălātium,** ii, *n.*, *a palace:* palatia fulgent, Ov. A. A. 3, 119: secreta palatia matris, *the temple of Cybele*, Juv. 9, 23: magni palatia caeli, *the palace of the sky* (of the seat of Jupiter), Ov. M. 1, 176; Vulg. 3 Reg. 16, 18 et saep. — **II.** Deriv. **Pălātīnus** (**Pāl-** or **Pall-,** Mart. 8, 39, 1; 9, 24, 1; 9, 79, 2; 9, 86, 7; 11, 8, 5; 13, 91, 1), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Palatium, Palatine:* pastores, Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.: Evander, Verg. A. 9, 9: colles, Ov. M. 15, 560: aves, *the vultures which Remus saw on the Palatium*, id. F. 5, 152: Apollo, so called because he had a temple on the Palatine Hill, built by Augustus, in which also was a library founded by him, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 17; Suet. Aug. 29: dei, Mart. 5, 19, 4: ludi, *which Livia caused to be celebrated in honor of Augustus*, Suet. Calig. 56: colossus, *the colossal statue of Nero, on the Palatium*, Mart. 8, 60, 1; cf. Suet. Ner. 31; id. Vesp. 18: Palatina pars urbis, *the tenth region, also called simply* Palatina, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: Palatina tribus, *one of the four city tribes:* Calvu' Palatina vir nobilis ac bonu' bello, Lucil. ap. Non. 462, 28: C. Claudius C. F. Palatina, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 43, § 107; Inscr. Grut. 36, 11 et saep.—*Subst.:* **Pălātīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the people of the Palatine Mount*, Col. 1, 3, 7.— **B.** Transf., *of* or *belonging to the imperial palace, imperial:* palatina laurus, *which stood in front of the imperial palace*, Ov. F. 4, 953: atriensis, Suet. Calig. 57: domus, id. Aug. 29: cubile, Juv. 6, 117: officia, *offices about the court*, Aur. Vict. Ep. 14 *fin.;* Treb. Gall. 17.— As *subst.:* **Pălātīnus,** i, *m.*, *an officer of the palace, a chamberlain:* Parthenius palatinus, *Domitian's chamberlain*, Mart. 4, 45, 2; cf. id. 8, 28: Tonans, i. e. *Domitian*, id. 9, 40, 1.

‡ **Pălātŭa,** ae, *f.*, *the tutelary goddess of the Palatine*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.— Hence, **A. Pălātŭālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Palatua:* flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.; cf.: Palatualis flamen constitutus est, quod in tutelâ ejus deae Palatium est, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 ib. (Ann. v. 125 Vahl.). — **B. Pălātŭar,** āris (euphon. for Palatual), *n.*, *an offering made at Rome on the Palatine*, Fest. s. v. septimontium, p. 348 Müll.

pălātum, i, *n.*, and (rarely) **pălātus,** i, *m.* [perh. from root pa- of pasco], *the palate.* **I.** Lit.: suave domini, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: nec enim sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: quae (voluptas) palato percipiatur, id. ib. 2, 10, 29: boum dare membra palato, Ov. M. 15, 141: subtile palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: nigra subest udo tantum cui lingua palato, Verg. G. 3, 388; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 47; cf.: cum balba feris annoso verba palato, Hor. S. 2, 3, 274: torpente palato, Juv. 10, 203.—In *plur.:* palata docta et erudita, Col. 8, 16, 4.— **B.** Trop., *the palate*, as the organ of taste and judgment: (Epicurus) dum palato quid sit optimum judicat, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 49: orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19.— * **II.** Transf. (of the form of the palate), *a vault:* caeli, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 38 (Enn. p. 177, n. 19 Vahl.).

pălātus, i, v. palatum *init.*

† **pălē,** ēs, *f.*, = πάλη, *a wrestling* (in post-Aug. poets): unctâ pale, Stat. Th. 6, 829: liquidam nodare (al. nudare) palen, id. Ach. 2, 441: jocos, palem, rudentem, Sid. Carm. 23, 302.

pălĕa, ae, *f.* [kindred with Sanscr. pala, stramen; cf.: pollen, pulvis, παλύνω], *chaff*, Varr. R. R. 1, 50 *fin.:* surgentem ad Zephyrum paleae jactantur inanes, Verg. G. 3, 134; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 297; Col. 2, 9, 15; 6, 2, 3; 7, 3, 22 al.; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Dross:* palea aeris, Plin. 34, 13, 36, § 134. — **B.** *The wattles* or *gills* of a cock, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5; Col. 8, 2, 9.— **C.** *Straw*, Vulg. Judic. 19, 19; id. Isa. 11, 7.

pălĕālis, e, *adj.* [palea], *of* or *belonging to chaff:* uva, *preserved in chaff*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 29; 3, 21, 204.

pălĕar, āris, *n.* [id.], *the skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox, the dew-lap:* Sen. Hippol. 1041.— (β) *Plur.:* a collo palearibus demissis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: palearia pendula, Ov. M. 2, 854; 7, 117: a mento palearia pendent, Verg. G. 3, 53; Col. 6, 1, 3; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179; Stat. Th. 3, 332.— **II.** Transf., *the throat:* revocat palearibus herbas, Calp. Ecl. 3, 17.

pălĕāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to chaff:* arista, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 284.

pălĕārium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a chaff-loft*, Col. 1, 6, 9.

pălĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *mixed with chaff:* lutum, Col. 5, 6, 13; 12, 43, 1; Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 65.

Păles, is, *f.* (*m.*, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 1; Mart. Cap. 1, § 50; Arn. 3, 113), *the tutelary deity of shepherds and cattle:* Pales dicebatur dea pastorum, cujus festa Palilia dicebantur; vel, ut alii volunt, dicta Parilia, quod pro partu pecoris eidem sacra fiebant, Fest. p. 222 Müll.: ipsa Pales agros . . . reliquit, Verg. E. 5, 35: silvicolam tepido lacte precare Palem, Ov. F. 4, 746; Tib. 1, 1, 14 (36): fecunda, Calp. Ecl. 7, 22.

Pălestīnus, v. Palaestinus.

Pălica, ae, *f.*, *a town in Sicily.*—Hence, **Pălīci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Palicans*, Sil. 14, 219.

Pălīcānus or **Pălīkānus,** i, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Lollia, *which sprang from the Sicilian town of Palica*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100; id. Att. 1, 1, 1; 1, 18, 5; M. Lollius Palicanus, Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 3.

1. Pălīci, ōrum (*sing.:* **Pălīcus,** i, *m.*, Verg. A. 9, 585; Ov. P. 2, 10, 25), *m.*, *the sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thalia or Ætna; they were worshipped at Palica in Sicily, where were a temple and two lakes sacred to them, as enforcers of oaths, promoters of fertility, and as sea-gods*, Macr. S.

5, 19; Serv. Verg. A. 9, 584: stagna Palicorum, Ov. M. 5, 406; Stat. Th. 12, 155.

2. Pălīci, v. Palica.

Pălīlia, ĭum, v. Palilis, II.

Pălīlĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Palilia], *of* or *belonging to the Palilia, Palilian:* Palilicium sidus, *the Hyades,* because they vanished in the evening twilight on the festival of the Palilia, Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247.

Pălīlis, e, *adj.* [Pales], *of* or *belonging to Pales:* flamma Palilis, *a fire of straw and hay, over which the rustics leaped at the feast of Pales,* Ov. F. 4, 798: festa Palilia, id. M. 14, 774; Tib. 2, 5, 87.—Also as *subst.:* **II. Pălīlia,** ĭum (euphon. collat. form **Părīlia,** Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9; Col. 7, 3, 11; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69 et saep.; cf. Prob. ad Verg. G. 3 *init.;* Charis. p. 43 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2470 P.), *n., the feast of Pales, the shepherd festival,* celebrated on the 21st of April, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 15; Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98; cf. also Ov. F. 4, 721; Tib. 2, 5, 89: Parilia, Prop. 5, 1, 19; 5, 4, 75; Pers. 1, 72; Serv. Verg. G. 3 *init.;* Fest. p. 236 Müll.—Hence, **Părīlĭcĭus,** a, um, *occurring at the time of the Parilia,* Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 247.

† **pălĭlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.,* = παλιλογία, *the emphatic repetition of a word* or *idea,* Mart. Cap. 5, § 533, who cites from Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: nos, nos, dico aperte, nos consules desumus.

† **pălimbacchīus,** ii, *m.,* = παλιμβακχεῖος, in prosody, i. q. antibacchius, *an antibacchic,* — — ⏑, Quint. 9, 4, 82; Diom. pp. 461 and 476 P.

† **pălimpissa,** ae, *f.,* = παλίμπισσα, *pitch boiled twice,* Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.

† **pălimpsestus,** i, *m.,* = παλίμψηστος, *a parchment from which the old writing has been erased for the purpose of writing upon it again, a palimpsest,* Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2; Cat. 22, 5.

† **pălĭnōdĭa,** ae, *f.,* = παλινῳδία, *the repetition of a song.* **I.** Lit., Amm. 18, 5, 4.—**II.** Transf., *a recantation, palinode:* palinodiam canere, *to recant,* Macr. S. 7, 5.

Pălĭnūrus, i, *m.,* = Παλίνουρος, *the pilot of Æneas, who fell asleep at the helm and tumbled into the sea off the coast of Lucania, whence the name of the promontory near the spot* (now perh. *Punta dello Spartimento*), Verg. A. 5, 847; 871; 6, 337; 381; Luc. 9, 42; Mel. 2, 4, 9; Hor. C. 3, 4, 28.—In a lusus verbb. with πάλιν οὐρεῖν, iterum meiere, Mart. 3, 78, 2.

* **pālĭtans,** antis, *Part.,* from the obsol. palito, *wandering about:* quom (haec oves) eunt sic a pecu palitantes, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 4; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

pălĭūraeus, a, um, *adj.* [paliurus], *covered with Christ's-thorn:* prata, Fulg. Myth. 1 *init.*

† **pălĭūrus,** i, *m.,* = παλίουρος, *a plant, Christ's-thorn,* Verg. E. 5, 39; cf. Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115; 16, 30, 53, § 121; Vulg. Isa. 34, 13.

palla, ae, *f.* [kindred with pellis; cf. Doed. Syn. 5, p. 211], *a long and wide upper garment of the Roman ladies, held together by brooches, a robe, mantle* (cf.: stola, peplum, chlamys), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 35; id. Men. 1, 2, 21; 56; id. Truc. 5, 54; Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; id. Epod. 5, 65: pro longae tegmine pallae Tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Verg. A. 11, 576: palla superba, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 26: obscura, Mart. 11, 104, 7: scissâ pallâ, Juv. 10, 262; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 144 (2d edit.).—**II.** Transf. **A.** In the poets also of a garment worn by men, e. g. of *the dress of a tragic actor:* personae pallaeque repertor honestae Aeschylus, Hor. A. P. 278; Ov. Am. 2, 18, 15; 3, 1, 12; *of the cithara-player Arion,* id. F. 2, 107; *of Phœbus,* id. M. 11, 166; id. Am. 1, 8, 59; Tib. 3, 4, 35; *of Boreas,* Ov. M. 6, 705; *of Mercury,* Stat. Th. 7, 39; *of Osiris,* Tib. 1, 8, 47; *of Bacchus,* Stat. Ach. 1, 262; *of Jason,* Val. Fl. 3, 718.—**B.** *An under-garment:* citharoedus palla inaurata indutus, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: pallamque induta rigentem insuper aurato circumvelatur amictu, Ov. M. 14, 262; Val. Fl. 3, 525: Gallica, Mart. 1, 93, 8; Stat. Th. 7, 39; App. Flor. 15.—**C.** *A curtain:* περιπέτασμα, velum, palla, Gloss. Philox.: cum inter dicentes et audientem palla interesset, Sen. Ira, 3, 22, 2.

† **pallăca,** ae, *f.,* = παλλακή, *a concubine* (pure Lat. paelex), Suet. Vesp. 21; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 86.

pallăcāna, ae, *f., a kind of onion, a leek, also called* gethyum, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 105.

Pallădĭum, ii, v. 1. Pallas, II. B.

1. Pallădĭus, a, um, v. 1. Pallas, II. A.

2. Pallădĭus, ii, *m., a Roman surname.* So, Palladius Rutilius Taurus Aemilianus, *probably a Roman by birth, who lived in the fourth century of the Christian era, the author of a work on agriculture, in fourteen books.*

Pallantēum, i, v. 2. Pallas, II. A. 2.

Pallantēus, a, um, v. 2. Pallas, II. A.

Pallantias, ădis, v. 2. Pallas, II. B.

Pallantis, idis and ĭdos, v. 2. Pallas, II. C.

Pallantĭus, a, um, v. 2. Pallas, II. D.

‡ **pallāris,** e, *adj.* [palla], *of* or *belonging to the* palla: palla, pallaris, Not. Tir. p. 157.

1. Pallăs, ădis and ădos, *f.,* = Παλλάς. **A.** *Surname of the Greek goddess Athene, and hence of the corresponding Minerva of the Romans, the goddess of war and wisdom; the inventress of working in wool, and of the cultivation of the olive, on which account the olive-tree was sacred to her:* Pallas Minerva est dicta, quod Pallantem Gigantem interfecerit, vel, sicut putabant, quod in Pallante palude nata est, Fest. p. 220 Müll.: Pallas . . . Proeliis audax, Hor. C. 1, 12, 20; Ov. M. 5, 263: Palladis ales, *the owl,* Ov. F. 2, 89: Pallados arbor, *the olive-tree,* id. A. A. 2, 518; cf.: rami Palladis, Verg. A. 7, 154: iratâ Pallade, i. q. invitâ Minervâ, Ov. F. 3, 826.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Oil:* infusâ Pallade, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 4: pinguis, id. H. 19, 44.—**2.** *The olive-tree:* dat quoque baciferam Pallada rarus ager, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 8.—**3.** *The Palladium:* Helenum raptâ cum Pallade captum, Ov. M. 13, 99: Pallade conspectâ, id. Tr. 2, 293.—**4.** *The number seven,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Mart. Cap. 7, § 738.—**5.** For *Vesta,* because the Palladium stood in the temple of Vesta: Pallados ignes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 45.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Pallădĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Παλλάδιος, *of* or *belonging to Pallas, Palladian:* numen Palladium, i. e. *Pallas,* Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 12: aegis, *of Pallas,* Luc. 7, 570: Palladiâ gaudent silvâ vivacis olivae, Verg. G. 2, 181: latices, *oil,* Ov. M. 8, 275: corona, *an olive-wreath,* id. A. A. 1, 727: arx, *Troy,* Prop. 3, 7 (4, 8), 42: arces, *Athens,* Ov. M. 7, 399: honores, *shown to Pallas,* id. H. 17, 133: pinus, *the Argo,* because built under Minerva's direction, Val. Fl. 1, 475: metus, *inspired by Pallas,* id. 6, 408: forum, *the Roman forum,* because there stood a temple of Minerva, Mart. 1, 3, 8: Palladia Alba, because Domitian caused the Quinquatria in honor of Pallas to be annually celebrated there, id. 5, 1, 1; cf. Suet. Dom. 4: Palladia Tolosa, because the sciences flourished there, Mart. 9, 100, 3: manus, i. e. *skilful,* Stat. S. 1, 1, 5: ars, Mart. 6, 13, 2: lotos, *the flute,* id. 8, 51, 14.—**B.** *Subst.:* **Pallădĭum,** ii, *n., the image* or *statue of Pallas, which, in the reign of Ilus, fell from heaven at Troy, and during the Trojan war was carried off by Ulysses and Diomed, because the fate of the city depended on the possession of this image. It afterwards came from Greece to Rome, where Metellus saved it from the temple of Vesta when the latter was burned down,* Verg. A. 2, 166; Sil. 9, 531; Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 29; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 227; Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24; id. Scaur. 2, 48; Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 141; cf. Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 1 sq.; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 31.

2. Pallas, antis (*voc.* Pallā, Verg. A. 10, 411 al.; also Pallas and Pallan, acc. to Prisc. p. 702), *m.,* = Πάλλας, *the name of several mythic and historical personages.* **A.** *Son of Pandion, the father of the fifth Minerva,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Ov. M. 7, 500.—**B.** *A king of Arcadia, the great-grandfather of Evander,* Verg. A. 8, 54 Serv.—**C.** *Son of Evander,* Verg. A. 8, 104.—**D.** *One of the giants,* Claud. Gigant. 94; Fest. s. v. Pallas, p. 220.—**E.** *A freedman of the emperor Claudius, proverbial for his wealth; slain by Nero,* Plin. Ep. 7, 29; 8, 6; Tac. A. 12, 53; Juv. 1, 109; Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 134.—**II.** Derivv. **A. Pallantēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pallas* (the ancestor of Evander), *Pallantian:* moenia Pallantea, i. e. *of the city of Pallanteum, in Italy* (v. in the foll.), Verg. A. 9, 196 and 241: apex, *of the Palatine,* Claud. VI. Cons. Honor. 644.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Pallantēum,** i, *n.* **a.** *A city in Arcadia, the residence of Pallas,* Liv. 1, 5 *init.;* Just. 43, 1.—**b.** *The city founded by Evander in Italy, on the site where Rome afterwards stood,* Verg. A. 8, 54; 341.—**B. Pallantiăs,** ădis, *f., Aurora,* so called because descended from Hyperion, the uncle of the giant Pallas, Ov. F. 4, 373; id. M. 9, 420.—**C. Pallantis,** ĭdos and idis, *f., Aurora* (v. Pallantias, supra), Ov. M. 15, 700.—Transf., *the day,* Ov. F. 6, 567.—**D. Pallantĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pallas, Pallantian:* Pallantius heros, i. e. *Evander,* Ov. F. 5, 647.

Pallātīnus, v. Palatinus.

Pallēnē, ēs, *f.,* = Παλλήνη, *a peninsula and town of Macedonia, on the Thermaic Gulf, also called* Phlegra, *where the battle between the gods and the giants took place,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36; Ov. M. 15, 356; Val. Fl. 2, 17; Sen. Herc. Fur. 979.—Hence, **A. Pallēnaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pallene,* Luc. 7, 150: triumphi, Stat. S. 4, 2, 56.—**B. Pallēnensis,** e, *adj., Pallenian:* ager, Liv. 44, 10: isthmus, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.

pallens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from palleo.

pallĕo, ui, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. palitas, gray; Gr. πελλός, πελιδνός, πολιός; cf. pullus], *to be* or *look pale.* **I.** Lit.: sudat, pallet, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 84: pallent amisso sanguine venae, Ov. M. 2, 824: metu sceleris futuri, id. ib. 8, 465: timore, id. F. 2, 468: mea rugosa pallebunt ora senectâ, Tib. 3, 5, 25: morbo, Juv. 2, 50: fame, Mart. 3, 38, 12.—Esp. of lovers: palleat omnis amans; hic est color aptus amanti, *must look pale,* Ov. A. A. 1, 729; Prop. 1, 9, 17.—Also through indolence, Mart. 3, 58, 24.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To be* or *look sallow,* or *yellow:* saxum quoque palluit auro, Ov. M. 11, 110: arca palleat nummis, Mart. 8, 44, 10; id. 9, 55, 1; so, *to become turbid:* Tagus auriferis pallet turbatus arenis, Sil. 16, 561.—**2.** *To lose its natural color, to change color, to fade:* et numquam Herculeo numine pallet ebur, *always remains white,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 82: sidera pallent, Stat. Th. 12, 406: ne vitio caeli palleat aegra seges, Ov. F. 1, 688: pallet nostris Aurora venenis, id. M. 7, 209: pallere diem, Luc. 7, 177.—(β) With *acc.:* multos pallere colores, *to change color often,* Prop. 1, 15, 39.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To grow pale, be sick* with desire, *to long for, eagerly desire* any thing: ambitione malâ aut argenti pallet amore, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummo, Pers. 4, 47.—**B.** *To grow pale* at any thing, *to be anxious* or *fearful.*—With *dat.:* pueris, i. e. *on account of,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7: ad omnia fulgura, Juv. 13, 223: Marco sub judice palles? Pers. 5, 8.—(β) With *acc.:* scatentem Belluis pontum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 26: fraternos ictus, Petr. 122; Pers. 5, 184.—**C.** *To grow pale* by excessive application to a thing: iratum Eupoliden praegrandi cum sene palles, *read yourself pale over Eupolis,* Pers. 1, 124: nunc utile multis Pallere, i. e. studere, Juv. 7, 96: vigilandum, nitendum, pallendum est, *of close study,* Quint. 7, 10, 14.—Hence, **pallens,** entis, *P. a., pale, wan* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 123: umbrae Erebi, Verg. A. 4, 26: animae, id. ib. 4, 242: regna, *of the Lower World,* Sil. 13, 408; cf. undae, i. e. *the Styx, the Cocytus,* Tib. 3, 5, 21: persona, Juv. 3, 175: pallens morte futurâ, Verg. A. 8, 709: pallentes terrore puellae, Ov. A. A. 3, 487.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Of a faint* or *pale color, pale-colored, greenish, yellowish, dark-colored:* pallentes violae, Verg. E. 2, 47: arva, Ov. M. 11, 145: gemmâ e viridi pallens, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 110: hedera, Verg. E. 3, 39: herbae, id. ib. 6, 54: lupini, Ov. Med. Fac. 69: faba, Mart. 5, 78, 10: sol jungere pallentes equos, Tib. 2, 5, 76: toga, Mart. 9, 58, 8.—**b.** Poet., *that makes pale:* morbi, Verg. A. 6, 275: philtra, Ov. A. A. 2, 105: curae, Mart. 11, 6, 6: oscula, Val. Fl. 4, 701.—**B.** Trop., *pale, weak, bad:* fama, Tac. Or. 13 *fin.:* mores, Pers. 5, 15.

pallesco, pallŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [palleo], *to grow* or *turn pale.* **I.** Lit.: ut qui timent

sanguine ex ore decedente pallescant, Gell. 19, 4, 4: pallescere curis, Prop. 1, 13, 7: nullâ pallescere culpâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 61: pallescet super his, *will turn pale with emotion*, id. A. P. 429: umbraticâ vitâ pallescere, Quint. 1, 2, 18; 12, 10, 76. — **II.** Transf., *to turn pale, sallow:* pallescunt frondes, *wither, fade*, Ov. A. A. 3, 704: viso pallescit flamma veneno, Val. Fl. 7, 586; Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 66.

palliastrum, i, *n.* [pallium], *a ragged, sorry mantle*, App. M. 1, p. 104, 28; id. Flor. p. 350.

palliātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dressed in a* pallium, *cloaked*, usually said of Greeks. **I.** Lit.: isti Graeci palliati, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 9: Graeculus judex modo palliatus, modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; Suet. Caes. 48: Pythagoras, Val. Max. 2, 6, 10: palliata signa Phidiae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54: illi palliati topiariam facere videantur, i. e. *Grecian statues*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: fabulae palliatae, *comedies in which Greek characters were introduced in the Greek dress* (opp. the fabulae togatae, in which Roman manners and dresses predominated), Varr. ap. Diom. 4, p. 487 P.; Don. Fragm. ante Comm. in Ter. — **II.** Trop., *covered, protected*, Val. Max. 3, 8, 3.

pallidŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pallidus], *palish, somewhat pale*, Cat. 65, 6; Juv. 10, 82.

pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [palleo], *pale, pallid* (cf.: lividus, luridus). **I.** Lit.: vides ut pallidus omnis Cenâ desurgat dubiâ, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: ora buxo Pallidiora, Ov. M. 4, 134; Prop. 5, 5, 72: Asturii scrutator pallidus auri, Luc. 4, 298; id. 1, 618: recto vultu et pallidus, i. e. *well* or *sick*, Juv. 10, 189: oriens, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 342: stellae, quae sunt omnium pallidissimae, id. 2. 25, 22, § 89.—Esp. of the Lower World: pallida turba, Tib. 1, 10, 38: ditis profundi Pallida regna, Luc. 1, 456: pallida Leti loca, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 109 Vahl.): equus, Vulg. Apoc. 6, 8. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *That makes pale, pallid:* pallida mors, Hor. C. 1, 4, 13: vina, Prop. 5, 7, 36: aconita, Luc. 4, 322. — **2.** *Musty, mouldy:* vetustate ficus fit pallidior, Varr. R. R. 1, 67. — **3.** *Livid:* hospes inauratâ pallidior statuâ, Cat. 81, 4. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *Pale with love, in love*, Prop. 4, 7, 28: pallidus in lentâ Naïde Daphnis erat, Ov. A. A. 1, 732; id. Am. 3, 6, 25. — **B.** *Pale with fright, affrighted*, Ov. H. 12, 97; 1, 14.

palliŏlātim, *adv.* [pallium], *dressed in a mantle* very rare): palliolatim amictus, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: saltare, Front. Orat. 1 Mai.

palliŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [palliolum], *covered with a cloak-cape* or *hood:* palliolatus novo more praesedit, Suet. Claud. 2; Mart. 9, 33, 1: tunicae palliolatae, *hooded mantles*, Vop. Bonos. 15; cf. Dig. 34, 2, 39.

palliŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [pallium]. **I.** Lit., *a small Greek mantle* or *cloak:* saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: palliolum in collum conice, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 10: ferrugineum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 42; Mart. 11, 27, 8: opertus palliolo, App. M. 1, p. 111; Mart. 11, 27, 8; Juv. 3, 95.—**II.** Transf., *a covering for the head, a hood:* palliolum, sicut fascias et focalia et aurium ligamenta, sola excusare potest valetudo, Quint. 11, 3, 144; Ov. A. A. 1, 734; Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 9.

pallium, i, *n.*, *a covering, cover* [cf. palla]. **I.** In gen. **a.** *A coverlet:* et gravius justo pallia pondus habent, Ov. H. 21, 170: onerosa pallia jactat, Juv. 6, 236: tunc queror in toto non sidere pallia lecto, Prop. 5, 3, 31; Suet. Ner. 84.—**b.** *A pall:* arrepto pallio retexi corpora, App. M. 3, p. 133, 23; id. Flor. p. 342, 27. — **c.** *A curtain:* quae festis suspendam pallia portis? Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 726. — **II.** In partic., *a Greek cloak* or *mantle*, esp. as the dress of the Grecian philosophers. The Romans were accustomed to wear it only when they resided among Greeks. It was also the dress of the hetaerae, both Greek and Roman, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 93; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 50; id. A. A. 1, 153: pallium in collum conicere (as was customary with persons about to exert themselves), id. Capt. 4, 1, 12: soleas mihi date: pallium inice in me huc, id. Truc. 2, 6, 26; id. Capt. 4, 2, 8: umerum pallio onerare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 4: cum iste cum pallio purpureo talarique tunicâ versaretur in conviviis muliebribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31: consularis homo soccos habuit et pallium, id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: amica corpus ejus texit suo pallio, id. Div. 2, 69, 143: cum pallio et crepidis inambulare in gymnasio, Liv. 29, 19: togam veteres ad calceos usque demittebant ut Graeci pallium, Quint. 11, 3, 143.—Fig.: solos esse Atticos credunt quâdam eloquentiae frugalitate contentos, ac semper manum intra pallium continentis, *speaking with calmness and reserve*, Quint. 12, 10, 21; cf. id. 11, 3, 138. — *Plur.* for *sing.*, Ov. A. A. 1, 153. — Prov.: tunica propior pallio est, *the shirt is nearer than the coat*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30: a togâ ad pallium, *of sinking from a high to a lower rank*, Tert. Pall. 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The toga*, and, in gen., *an upper garment* of any kind, Mart. 3, 63, 10; 8, 59, 9; 11, 16, 5; 11, 23, 12.—**2.** Since the pallium was the philosopher's cloak, *a philosophic career* or *habit:* ad pallium reverti, Amm. 25, 4, 4.

pallor, ōris, *m.* [palleo], *pale color, paleness, wanness, pallor.* **I.** Lit.: pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: albus ora pallor inficit, Hor. Epod. 7, 15: luteus, id. ib. 10, 16; id. S. 2, 8, 35; 2, 18, 25: partemque coloris Luridus exsangues pallor convertit in herbas, Ov. M. 4, 267; cf.: gelidus pallor, id. Tr. 1, 4, 11: confuderat oris exsanguis notas pallor, Curt. 8, 3, 13: pallor ora occupat, Verg. A. 4, 499: femineus pallor in corpore, Plin. Pan. 48, 4: Aurorae, Stat. Th. 2, 334.—Esp. of lovers: tinctus violâ pallor amantium, Hor. C. 3, 10, 14; cf. Ov. M. 8, 790; Prop. 1, 5, 21.—Of the Lower World: pallor hiemsque tenent late loca senta, Ov. M. 4, 436; Luc. 5, 628. — *Plur.:* quae palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 336: tot hominum pallores, *the paleness of death*, Tac. Agr. 45, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Mustiness, mouldiness:* pallor, tineae omnia caedunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 462, 26: venti umidi pallore volumina (bibliothecarum) corrumpunt, Vitr. 6, 7; ne (dolia) pallorem capiant, Col. 12, 50, 16; 12, 41, 4.—**2.** *A disagreeable color* or *shape, unsightliness:* palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 311: pallorem ducere, Ov. M. 8, 759: obscurus solis, *in an eclipse*, Luc. 7, 200; Plin. 2, 30, 30, § 98. — **II.** Trop., *alarm, terror:* palla pallorem incutit, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 46: hic tibi pallori, Cynthia, versus erit, Prop. 2, 5, 30: quantus pro conjuge pallor, Stat. S. 5, 1, 70: notare aliquem pallore, Luc. 8, 55.—Hence, **B. Pallor,** personified as *the god of fear*, Liv. 1, 27, 7; Lact. 1, 20, 11.

pallŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [palla], *a little cloak* or *mantle:* conscissa pallula est, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 32; 2, 16; 2, 6, 55.

† **1. palma,** ae [παλάμη; Sanscr. phal, to open], *f.*, *the palm* of the hand. **I.** Lit., Cic. Or. 32, 113; Cels. 8, 18: cavis undam de flumine palmis Sustulit, Verg. A. 8, 69: aliquem palmâ concutere, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 7: faciem contundere palmâ, Juv. 13, 128: os hominis liberi manus suae palmâ verberare, Laber. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 13. — **II.** Transf. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) *The hand:* compressan' palma an porrecta ferio? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 53: palmarum intentus, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: passis palmis salutem petere, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: teneras arcebant vincula palmas, Verg. A. 2, 406: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, id. ib. 1, 93: amplexus tremulis altaria palmis, Ov. M. 5, 103; Val. Fl. 8, 44. — **B.** *The sole* of a goose's foot: palmas pedum anseris torrere, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 52. — **C.** *The broad end* or *blade of an oar:* palmarum pulsus, Laber. ap. Non. 151, 27: caerula verrentes abiegnis aequora palmis, Cat. 64, 7; Vitr. 10, 8. — **D.** *A palm-tree, a palm*, φοῖνιξ: ab ejus summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 39: in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum, id. 13, 11, 21, § 69; 16, 42, 81, § 223; Gell. 3, 6, 2: arbor palmae, Suet. Aug. 94: ardua, Verg. G. 2, 67: viridis, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbusto palmarum dives Idume, Luc. 3, 216. — *Sing. collect.:* umbrosa, Juv. 15, 76.—Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date* (poet.): quid vult palma sibi rugosaque carica, Ov. F. 1, 185; Pers. 6, 39.—**b.** *A palm-branch*, e. g. which was suspended in wine to make it sweeter, Cato, R. R. 113; Col. 12, 20, 5. — **c.** Hence, also, *a broom made of palm-twigs:* ten' lapides varios lutulentâ radere palmâ, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83 (pro scopis ex palmâ confectis, Schol.); Mart. 14, 82.—**d.** *A palm-branch* or *palm-wreath*, as a token of victory: eodem anno (461 A.U.C.) . . . palmae primum, translato e Graeciâ more, victoribus datae, Liv. 10, 47; cf.: more victorum cum palmâ discucurrit, Suet. Calig. 32: IMP. CAES. EX SICILIA EID. NOV. TRIVMPHAVIT, PALMAM DEDIT, *dedicated to Jupiter*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 607; so very frequently: palmam dare, Tabulae Fastorum Triumph., v. Bullet. Instit. Archaeol. 1861, p. 91; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 2, 4; hence, **e.** Transf., *a token* or *badge of victory, the palm* or *prize;* and still more gen., *victory, honor, glory, pre-eminence:* antehac est habitus parcus . . . is nunc in aliam partem palmam possidet, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 32: plurimarum palmarum gladiator, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: cum palmam jam primus acceperit, id. Brut. 47, 173: quos Elea domum reducit Palma caelestes, Hor. C. 4, 2, 17: quam palmam utinam di immortales tibi reservent, Cic. Sen. 6, 19: docto oratori palma danda est, id. de Or. 3, 35, 143; id. Att. 4, 15, 6; id. Phil. 11, 5, 11: alicujus rei palmam alicui deferre, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1: palmâ donare aliquem, Ov. A. A. 2, 3: arbiter pugnae posuisse nudo Sub pede palmam Fertur, Hor. C. 3, 20, 11. —Of things: Siculum mel fert palmam, *bears away the palm, has the preference*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14.—**f.** Hence, in gen., *the topmost twig* or *branch* of any tree: quae cujusque stipitis palma sit, Liv. 33, 5, 10; cf. Curt. 4, 3, 10 (Mütz.)—**g.** Poet., of the *victor* himself: post Helymus subit et jam tertia palma Diores, Verg. A. 5, 339; Sil. 16, 504, 574. — **h.** Of horses: Eliadum palmae equarum, Verg. G. 1, 59. — **k.** Also, of *one about to be conquered*, and who is to become the prize of the victor: ultima restabat fusis jam palma duobus Virbius, Sil. 4, 392. — **E.** *A branch* on a tree, esp. on a vine, = palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; Col. 3, 17, 4; 4, 15, 3; 4, 24, 12 sq. — **F.** *The fruit of an Egyptian tree*, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103. — **G.** *An aromatic plant growing in Africa and Syria*, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134 (= elate). — **H.** *A marine plant*, Plin. 13, 25, 49, § 138. — **K.** *A town in the Balearic islands*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 77.

2. palma, ae, a collat. form for parma, v. parma *init.*

palmāris, e, *adj.* [1. palma]. **I.** *A hand's-breadth*, or *palm, in length, width*, etc.: virgulae, Varr. R. R. 1, 35: spatia, Col. 8, 3; 11, 3: scrobes, Pall. 3, 24: palmarem in minutiem contrahi, Arn. 6, 204. — **II.** *Of palms, full of palms, palm-:* lucus, Amm. 24, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop., *that merits the palm* or *prize, excellent* (class.): statua, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 15: sententia, id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: dea, *the goddess of victory*, because she is represented with a palm-branch, App. M. 2, p. 116, 2.

palmārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to palms:* Insula Palmaria, *the Isle of Palms in the Tyrrhenian Sea*, now *Palmarola*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81. — **II.** Transf., *subst.:* **palmārium,** ii, *n.* ***A.** *That which deserves the prize, a masterpiece:* id vero est, quod ego mihi puto palmarium, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 8. — **B.** *The fee of a successful advocate*, Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 12; cf. palmarium, ἀξιόνικον, Gloss. Philox.

† **palmătĭas,** ae, *m.*, = παλματίας, *a slight earthquake*, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 20.

palmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from palmo.

palmensis, e, *adj.* [1. palma], *made from palms:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67.

palmĕs, itis, *m.* [1. palma, II. E.], *a young branch* or *shoot of a vine, a vine-sprig, vine-sprout* (syn. pampinus). **I.** Lit.: palmites vitium sarmenta appellantur, quod in modum palmarum humanarum virgulas quasi digitos edunt, Fest. p. 222 Müll.: palmitum duo genera sunt, alterum pampinarium, alterum fructuarium, Col. 5, 6, 26 sq.; id. 3, 10, 14; 4, 22, 10; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175; 14, 1, 3, § 10: jam laeto turgent in palmite gemmae, Verg. E. 7, 48: stratus humi palmes, Juv.

8, 78; Ov. F. 1, 152: ego sum vitis, vos palmites, Vulg. Johan. 15, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vine; a vineyard:* Icario nemorosus palmite Gaurus, Stat. S. 3, 1, 147; Mart. 8. 40, 1.—**B.** Ingen., *a bough, branch:* crudus arboris, Luc. 4, 317: palmites arborum, Curt. 4, 3, 10 (where Mützell reads palmas); Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 30: opaco palmite bacae, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 217.

palmētum, i, *n.* [1. palma], *a palm-grove,* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: Hiericus palmetis consita, Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; cf. Tac. H. 5, 6. —In *sing.*, Just. 36, 3, 4.

palmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *A hand's-breadth,* or *palm, in length, width,* etc.: orchis herba, caule palmeo, etc., Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 95.—**II.** *Of* or *made of palms, palm-:* tabulae, Vitr. 10, 20: tegetes, Col. 5, 15: vinum, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79: sporta, Pall. 3, 27.

palmĭcĕus and **palmĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *made of palms, palm-:* palmicea sporta, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 11 and 14.

palmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [1. palma-fero], *palm-bearing, abounding in palms, palmiferous:* Memphin palmiferamque Pharon, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 8: Thebae, Prop. 5, 5, 25: Idume, Sil. 3, 600; cf.: palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

palmĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [1. palma-gero], *palm-bearing, holding a palm-branch:* Nemea, Plin. 35, 4, 10, § 27.

palmĭpĕdālis, e, *adj.* [palmipes], *a foot and a palm in height, breadth,* etc.: limen altum palmipedale, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14: malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 1: cardines, Vitr. 10, 20.

1. palmĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [1. palma-pes], *broad-footed:* volucres aut palmipedum in genere sunt, uti anseres, etc., Plin. 10, 11, 13, § 29; 11, 47, 107, § 256.

2. palmĭpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [palmus-pes], *a foot and a palm high:* palmipedi intervallo, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143: gradus spectaculorum ne minus alti sint palmipede (al. palmopede), Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*

(**palmiprīmus,** a false reading for pharnuprius, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.)

Palmīra, ae, v. Palmyra.

palmo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. palma]. **I.** *To make the print* or *mark of the palm of one's hand,* Quint. Decl. 1, 12; v. in the foll. *P. a.*—* **II.** *To tie up a vine:* palmare hoc est materias alligare, Col. 11, 2, 96.—Hence, **palmātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Marked with the palm of a hand:* palmatus paries, *bearing the mark of a* (bloody) *hand,* Quint. Decl. 1, 11 and 12, pp. 30 and 31 Burm.: cervi palmati, *with antlers shaped like the palm of a hand,* Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*—**B.** *Containing the figure of a palm-tree:* lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 134.—**2.** *Worked* or *embroidered with palm-branches:* tunica, usually worn by generals in their triumphal processions, Liv. 10, 7; 30, 15 *fin.*: togae, Mart. 7, 2, 8: vestis, Val. Max. 9, 1, n. 5.—Also, *subst.*: **palmāta,** ae, *f.*, Vop. Prob. 1, 5 *fin.*; 8, 6; 8; Pacat. Pan. ad Theod. 9; Sid. Carm. 5, 4: palmatus consul, *clothed with the* palmata tunica, Hier. Ep. 23, 3: statua, Treb. Poll. Claud. 2.

palmŏpes, pĕdis, v. palmipes.

palmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. palma], *abounding in palm-trees:* palmosa Selinûs, Verg. A. 3, 705.

palmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *the palm of the hand.* **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Non. 372, 29: saevientes, App. M. 8, p. 105, 17; 3, p. 138, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The blade of an oar, an oar:* palmulae appellantur remi a similitudine manûs humanae, Fest. p. 220 Müll.; Verg. A. 5, 163.—**2.** *The wing of a bird:* color psittaco viridis et intimis plumulis et extimis palmulis (al. parmulis), App. Flor. p. 348, 31. —**B.** *The fruit of the palm-tree, a date,* Varr. R. R. 1, 67; 2, 1, 27; Cels. 2, 20; Suet. Aug. 76; Claud. 8.

palmŭlāris, e, *adj.* [palmula], *of* or *with the palm of the hand:* frictus, Mart. Cap. 8, 271, § 805.

palmus, i, *m.* [1. palma], *the palm* of the hand. **I.** Lit.: manûs palmum, Vitr. 2, 3: Graeci antiqui doron palmum vocabant: et ideo dora munera, quia manu darentur, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 171.—**II.** Transf., as a measure of length, *a span,* or *twelve digits,* Varr. R. R. 3, 7: amomum frutex myrtuosus, palmi altitudine, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48: minor, a smaller measure, *a palm,* or *four digits,* acc. to Vitr. 3, 1, 5.

Palmȳra (**Palmīra**), ae, *f.*, = Παλμύρα, Παλμιρα, *a city of Syria, whose ruins still remain, the seat of the empire of Odenathus and Zenobia,* Plin. 5, 25, 21, § 86; 6, 28, 32, § 144.—Hence, **Palmȳrēnus** (**Palmīr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of Palmyra:* solitudines, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 87.—*Subst.*: **Palmȳrēna,** ae, *f.*, *the country around Palmyra,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143; and **Palmȳrēnus,** i, *m.*, *an epithet of the emperor* L. Domitius Aurelius, *on account of his victory over Palmyra.* Inscr. Grut. 276, 5.

1. pālo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. palus], *to support with pales, stakes,* or *props; to prop up:* reliquae partes vinearum nunc palandae et alligandae sunt, Col. 11, 2, 16: ut vitis paletur, id. 11, 2, 16 *fin.*; Pall. 12, 15.

2. pālo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, v. palor *init.*

pālor, ātus (*gen. plur. part.* palantûm, Sil. 5, 445), 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form **pālo,** āre, Sulp. Sat. 1, 43 Wernsd.; Poët. Lat. Min. 3, p. 90) [cf. Sanscr. pad, go; Gr. πούς, ποδός; Lat. pes], *to wander up and down, to wander, wander about; to be dispersed, to straggle* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; most freq. in *part. pres.*; syn.: vagor, erro). **I.** Lit.: palantes comites quom montes inter opacos Quaerimus et magna dispersos voce ciemus, Lucr. 4, 575; cf. id. 5, 973: vagi per agros palantur, Liv. 5, 44; cf.: vagi palantesque per agros, id. 21, 61, 2; Sall. J. 18, 2; 44, 5: agmen per agros palatur, Liv. 27, 47: palantes in agris oppressit, id. 1, 11: palantes extra castra, Tac. A. 1, 30: boves palati ab suis gregibus, Liv. 22, 17, 4: palatos aggressus, id. 35, 51: ex fugā palati, id. 8, 24; 3, 5: palantes error de tramite pellit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 49: terga dabant palantia Teucri, Verg. A. 12, 738: palantia sidera, Lucr. 2, 1031; so, palantesque polo stellas, Verg. A. 9, 21; Plin. 9, 35, 55, § 111: palanti amni (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30, 3: insectari palantes hostes, Just. 15, 3, 11: palantia monstra, Val. Fl. 4, 506.—**II.** Trop.: errare atque viam palantes quaerere vitae, Lucr. 2, 10: palantes homines passim ac rationis egentes, Ov. M. 15, 150.

palpābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. palpo], *that can be touched, that may be felt, palpable* (late Lat.): tenebrae crassitudine palpabiles, Oros. 1, 10: tenebrae, Hier. in Isa. 10, 32, 14.

palpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a stroking, caressing* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 302.

palpāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a stroking, flattering* (post-class.): muliebria palpamenta, Amm. 27, 12, 6.

palpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A stroking, flattering, flattery:* aufer hinc palpationes, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 43.—**II.** *Trembling, terror* (eccl. Lat.): tenebrae et palpatio, Vulg. Isa. 32, 14.

palpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a stroker;* trop., *a flatterer:* perjurus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 38; *plur.*, id. Men. 2, 1. 35.

palpĕbra, ae, *f.* (collat. form **palpĕbrum,** i, *n.*, Non. 218, 19; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1), *an eyelid* (usually in *plur.*; cf. cilium). **I.** Lit.: palpebrae sunt tegmenta oculorum . . . munitaeque sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: ipsae palpebrae, quibus mobilitas inest, et palpitatio vocabulum tribuit, etc., Lact. Opif. Dei, 10 *init.*; Lucr. 4, 952: Regulum resectis palpebris vigilando necaverunt, Cic. Pis. 19, 43; cf. Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3.—In *sing.*, Cels. 5, 26. 23.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *Plur.*, *the eyelashes,* Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 154; 25, 13, 99, § 156.—**2.** *Plur.*, *the eyes* (eccl. Lat.): palpebrae ejus interrogant filios hominum, Vulg. Psa. 10, 4.

palpĕbrālis, e, *adj.* [palpebra], *of* or *on the eyelids:* palpebrales setae, Prud. Ham. 880.

palpĕbrāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for the eyelids:* collyria palpebraria, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2 *fin.*

palpĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpebro], *a blinking* with the eyes, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 36; id. Tard. 1, 5, 148.

palpĕbro, āre, 1, *v. n.* [palpebra], *to wink frequently, to blink,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 70.

palpĕbrum, i, v. palpebra *init.*

palpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [palpito], *a frequent and rapid motion, a palpitation:* cordis, *a palpitation of the heart,* Plin. 32, 5, 18, § 49: oculorum, *a blinking,* id. 32, 10, 46, § 132: partium singularum, id. 11, 4, 3, § 10.

palpĭtātus, ūs (only in the *abl. sing.*), *m.* [id.], *a frequent and rapid motion,* Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90.

palpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [palpo], *to move frequently and quickly, to tremble, throb, pant, palpitate.* **I.** Lit.: cor palpitat, * Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: radix micat ultima linguae, Utque salire solet mutilatae cauda colubrae, Palpitat, Ov. M. 6, 559: cerebrum uni homini in infantiā palpitat, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 134: in ovo gutta sanguinis salit palpitatque, id. 10, 53, 74, § 148; 11, 37, 65, § 173.—Esp. of persons or animals in the agony of death, *to struggle, be convulsed:* palpitat et positas aspergit sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40: semianimes palpitantesque, Suet. Tib. 61: jam palpitat arvis Phaedimus, Stat. Th. 8, 439; 9, 756; Calp. Ecl. 2, 62.—In mal. part., Juv. 3, 134.—Of things: hic arduus ignis Palpitat, *flickers,* Stat. Th. 12, 70.—**II.** Trop.: animum palpitantem percussit, Petr. 100.

1. palpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, and **palpor,** ātus [palpus; cf. Gr. ψάλλω], 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to stroke, to touch softly, to pat* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. mulceo). **I.** Lit.: modo pectora praebet Virgineā palpanda manu, Ov. M. 2, 867 Jahn *N. cr.*: palpate lupos, Manil. 5, 702: cum equum permulsit quis vel palpatus est, Dig. 9, 1, 1: tamquam si manu palpetur, Schol. Juv. 6, 196: animalia blandi manu palpata magistri, Prud. στεφ. 11, 91.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To caress, coax, wheedle, flatter.* (α) *Absol.*: hoc sis vide ut palpatur! nullus est quando occepit, blandior, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 57; Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6: palpabo, ecquonam modo possim, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 9. 1: nihil asperum tetrumque palpanti est, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 7.—(β) With *dat.*: quam blande mulieri palpabitur, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 9: cui male si palpere, recalcitrat undique tutus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20: scribenti palpare, Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2.—(γ) With *acc.*: quem munere palpat Carus, Juv. 1, 35; App. M. 5, p. 172, 39.—**B.** *To feel one's way* (late Lat.): et palpes in meridie, sicut palpare solet caecus in tenebris, Vulg. Deut. 28, 29; id. Job, 5, 14.

2. palpo, ōnis, *m.* [1. palpo], *a flatterer,* Pers. 5, 176.

palpus, i, *m.* (*nom.* not in use) [1. palpo], *the soft palm of the hand* (Plautin.): timidam palpo percutit, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28: palpo percutis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 42: mi obtrudere non potes palpum, id. Ps. 4, 1, 35.

Paltus (**-tos**), i, *n.*, = Πάλτος, *a city in Syria,* Plin. 5, 20, 18, § 79; Mel. 1, 12, 5 (as Greek, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13).

Pălūda, ae, *f.* (dressed in the military cloak), *an epithet of Minerva,* Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 510 Vahl.); cf.: paluda a paludamentis, Varr. l. l.

pălūdāmentum, i, *n.* [kindred with pallium, q. v.], *a military cloak, soldier's cloak.* **I.** Ingen. (very rare; cf.: sagum, trabea): cognito super umeros fratris paludamento sponsi, quod ipsa confecerat, Liv. 1, 26; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 539, 3.—**II.** In partic., *a general's cloak* (freq.): paludamenta (sunt) insignia atque ornamenta militaria . . . quae propterea, quod conspiciuntur qui ea habent, ac fiunt palam, paludamenta dicta, Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll.; cf.: omnia militaria ornamenta paludamenta dici (ait Veranius), Fest. p. 253 Müll.; Liv. 9, 5: paludamento circum laevum bracchium intorto, id. 25, 16 *fin.*: coccum imperatoriis dicatum paludamentis, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; Val. Max. 1, 6, 11: indutus aureo paludamento, Aur. Vict. Epit. 3. Agrippina, the mother of Nero, wore a paludamentum of cloth of gold at the naval combat exhibited by the emperor Claudius, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63 (acc. to Tac. A. 12, 56: ipse, Claudius, insigni paludamento neque procul Agrippina chlamyde auratā praesidere).—Ut illi, quibus erat moris paludamento mutare praetextam, i. e., *to exchange civil administration for*

military command, Plin. Pan. 56, 4; cf.: togam paludamento mutavit, i. e. *peace for war*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 24.

pălūdātus, a, um, *adj.*, *dressed in a military cloak* (v. paludamentum). **I.** In gen. (very rare): virgines, Fest. p. 329 Müll. — Hence, *a soldier:* qui invident stipendia paludatis, Sid. Ep. 5, 7. —**II.** In partic., *dressed in a general's cloak* (class. and common): cum proficiscebamini paludati in provincias . . . consules vos quisquam putavit? Cic. Pis. 13, 31; cf. id. Sest. 33, 71; id. Att. 4, 13, 2: Pansa noster paludatus a. d. III. Kalend. Jan. profectus est, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 3: ut paludati (consules) exeant, Caes. B. C. 1, 6, 6: non paludati, sine lictoribus, Liv. 41, 10: praesedit paludatus, Suet. Claud. 21; cf. Tac. A. 12, 56: cumque paludatis ducibus, Juv. 6, 399; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31: aula, i. e., *imperial*, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 596.

pălūdester, tris, tre, *adj.* [2. palus], *marshy*, *swampy* (late Lat.): illuvies, Cassiod. Var. 2, 32.

pălūdĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [2. palus-colo], *a dweller in fens* or *marshes* (post-class.): paludicolae Sicambri, Sid. Ep. 4, 1 *fin.*: Ravenna, id. ib. 7, 17.

pălūdĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [2. palus-fero], *marsh-making, swamp-making:* aquae, Auct. Carm. Philom. 42.

pălūdĭgĕna, ae, *adj. gen. comm.* [2. palus-gigno], *marsh-born, that grows in marshes:* paludigena papyrus, Poët. in Anth. Lat. 2, p. 462 Burm.

pălūdĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus-vagor], *wandering about* or *among morasses* (poet.): alumni, Avien. Perieg. 312.

pălūdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. palus], *fenny, boggy, marshy* (poet.): humus, Ov. M. 15, 268; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 77: Nilus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 108: Ravenna, Sil. 8, 602.

pālum, i, v. 1. palus *init.*

pălumba, ae, v. palumbes.

‡ **pălumbārĭus**, ii, *m.* [palumbes], *a kind of hawk which attacks doves:* palumbarius, = φασσοφόνος, Gloss. Philox.

pălumbes, is, or **pălumbis**, is, *m.* and *f.* (collat. form **pălumbus**, i, *m.*, Cato, R. R. 90; Col. 8, 8; Mart. 13, 67, 1: **pălumba**, ae, *f.*, Cels. 6, 6, 39) [cf. Sanscr. kadamba, diver; Gr. κόλυμβος, columba], *a wood-pigeon, ring-dove:* macrosque palumbes, Lucil. ap. Non. 219, 6; Pompon. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 3, 9; Cic. poët. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 1, 58: raucae, tua cura, palumbes, Verg. E. 1, 58: aëriae palumbes, id. ib. 3, 69: fronde novâ puerum palumbes Texere, Hor. C. 3, 4, 12; cf. id. S. 2, 8, 91.— Prov.: palumbem alicui ad aream adducere, *to furnish one a good opportunity to do a thing, to bring the fish to one's net*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 63: duae unum expetitis palumbem, *the same cock-pigeon*, i. e. *the same lover*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 17.— Palumbus was also *the name of a gladiator;* hence, in a double sense: Palumbum postulantibus daturum se promisit, si captus esset, Suet. Claud. 21.

Palumbīnum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 45.

pălumbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [palumbes], *of wood-pigeons:* caro, Plin. 30, 12, 36, § 110: fimum, id. 30, 8, 21, § 67: ovum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 13.

pălumbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *little wood-pigeon, little dove*, as a term of endearment (post-class.): teneo te meum palumbulum, meum passerem, App. M. 10, p. 249, 16; id. ib. 8, p. 213, 33.

pălumbus, i, *m.*, v. palumbes *fin.*

1. pālus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pālum**, i, Varr. ap. Non. 219, 18) [for paglus (cf. *dim.* paxillus); root pag-; Sanscr. pâcas, snare; Gr. πήγνυμι, fasten; Lat. pango; cf.: pignus, pax], *a stake, prop, stay, pale.* **I.** Lit. (very freq. and class.; syn.: sudes, stipes): ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4; id. Men. 2, 3, 53: damnati ad supplicium traditi, ad palum alligati, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: palis adjungere vitem, Tib. 1, 8 (7), 33; Ov. F. 1, 665: palos et ridicas dolare, Col. 11, 2, 11; Varr. l. l.— The Roman soldiers learned to fight by attacking a stake set in the ground, Veg. Mil. 1, 11; 2, 23; hence, aut quis non vidit vulnera pali? Juv. 6, 246.— And, transf.: exerceamur ad palum: et, ne imparatos fortuna deprehendat, fiat nobis paupertas familiaris, Sen. Ep. 18, 6. — In the lang. of gladiators, palus primus or palusprimus (called also machaera Herculeana, Capitol. Pert. 8), *a gladiator's sword of wood*, borne by the secutores, whence their leader was also called primus palus, Lampr. Commod. 15; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 694. — Prov.: quasi palo pectus tundor, of one astonished, stunned, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 2.— **II.** Transf., = membrum virile, Hor. S. 1, 8, 5.

2. pălus, ūdis (*nom. sing.* pălūs, Hor. A. P. 65; but usually pălūs, Verg. A. 6, 107; v. infra; *gen. plur.* paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38, 2 Oud.; rarely paludium, Liv. 21, 54, 7 Drak.; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174; Just. 44, 1, 10; Eum. Pan. Const. Aug. 12, 2), *f.* [= Gr. πηλός, mud; cf. Sanscr. palvala, pool; perh. -ud of the stem = ὕδωρ, water], *a swamp, marsh, morass, bog, fen, pool* (cf.: stagnum, lacus). **I.** Lit.: ille paludes siccare voluit, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7: paludes emere, id. Agr. 2, 27, 71: palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque hostium exercitum, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: propter paludes exercitui aditus non est, id. ib. 2, 16: Cocyti tardàque palus inamabilis undâ, Verg. G. 4, 479: sterilisve diu palus aptaque remis, Hor. A. P. 65: udae paludes intumuere aestu, Ov. M. 1, 737: stagnata paludibus ument, id. ib. 15, 269: nigra, Tib. 3, 3, 37: exusta, Verg. G. 3, 432: alta, id. ib. 4, 48: putida, Cat. 17, 10: nebulosa, Sil. 8, 382: sordida, Stat. S. 4, 3, 8.—Hence, Palus Maeotis, = Lacus Maeotis, now *the Sea of Azof*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168; Mel. 1, 19.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A reed* that grows in marshes: tomentum concisa palus Circense vocatur, Mart. 14, 160, 1; 11, 32, 2.—**B.** *Water:* (cymba) multam accepit rimosa paludem, Verg. A. 6, 414.

palusca, ficus, *a kind of fig*, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16 dub.

păluster, tris, tre (*masc.* palustris, Col. 8, 14, 2), *adj.* [2. palus], *fenny, marshy, swampy.* **I.** Lit.: locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ager, Liv. 36, 22; 22, 2: ulva, Verg. G. 3, 175; Col. 8, 14, 2: ranae, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14; cf. calami, Ov. M. 1, 706. — In *plur. subst.:* **pălustrĭa**, ium, *n.*, *swampy places*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110; Vulg. Ezech. 47, 11.—**II.** Trop.: lux, i. e., *a filthy, vicious life*, Pers. 5, 60.

Pămīsus, i, *m.*, = Πάμισος. **I.** *A river in Messenia*, Plin. 4, 3, 7, § 15; Mela, 2, 3, 9.—**II.** *A river in Thrace*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

pammăchārĭus, ii, *m.* [pammachum], *the victor in the pammachum*, Hier. in Psa. 36, § 5.

pammachum (**-chium**), i, *n.*, = παμμάχιον, *an athletic contest, consisting of wrestling, boxing with the naked fists, and boxing with the cestus:* in quibus (ludis) contendit pammachum (al. pammacho) quod nos pancratium vocamus, Hyg. Fab. 273; Inscr. Fabr. p. 106, n. 226.

Pammĕnes, is, *m.*, *a Greek rhetorician, instructor of Brutus*, Cic. Brut. 97, 332; id. Or. 30, 105; id. Att. 5, 20, 2.—Hence, **Pammĕnia**, ōrum, *n.*, *of* or *belonging to Pammenes:* Pammenia illa mihi non placent, *those views of Pammenes*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.

Pamphăgus, i, *m.*, *the name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 210.

Pamphĭlus, i, *m.*, = Πάμφιλος, *a Greek proper name.* **I.** *A disciple of Plato, whom Epicurus heard*, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72.—**II.** *A celebrated painter, a native of Amphipolis, the instructor of Apelles*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 75; 35, 11, 40, § 123.—**III.** *A rhetorician*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 81; Quint. 3, 6, 33.

Pamphȳlĭa, ae, *f.*, = Παμφυλία, *a country on the sea-coast of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Cilicia*, Mela, 1, 14; Liv. 33, 41, 6; Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96; Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; Stat. S. 1, 4, 77.—Hence, **II. Pamphȳlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pamphylian:* tellus, Luc. 8, 249: mare, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.— In *plur.:* **Pamphȳlii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Pamphylians*, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25.

pampĭnācĕus, a, um, i. q. pampineus, Col. 12, 20, 5 dub.

pampĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus], *of* or *belonging to tendrils, that has tendrils:* palmitum duo genera sunt: alterum, quod, quia primo anno plerumque frondem sine fructu affert, pampinarium vocant, etc., Col. 5, 6, 29: sarmentum, id. 3, 10, 5: virga, id. 3, 10, 7: materiae, id. 4, 24, 11.—(β) *Subst.:* **pampĭnārium**, ii, *n.*, i. q. pampinarium sarmentum, *a tendril-branch, leaf-branch*, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157; 17, 22, 35, § 181.

pampĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [pampino], *a breaking off of superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a lopping* or *trimming of vines:* ut frequenti pampinatione supervacua detrahantur, Col. 4, 6, 1; cf. id. 4, 6, 1, § 5; 4, 7, 1; 4, 28, 1; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7: prima, Col. 11, 2, 38: verna, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 190.

pampĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who plucks* or *lops off the superfluous tendrils and leaves of vines, a vine-trimmer*, Col. 4, 10, 2: industrius, id. 4, 27, 5.

1. pampĭnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from pampino.

2. pampĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pampinus], *having tendrils and leaves.* **I.** Lit.: lanceam argenteam pampinatam librarum triginta, Gallien. Ep. ap. Treb. Claud. 17, 5. —**II.** Transf., *tendril-shaped, tendril-like*, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.

pampĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of tendrils* or *vine-leaves, consisting of tendrils:* uvae, Ov. P. 3, 1, 13: vites, id. ib. 3, 8, 13: umbrae, Verg. E. 7, 58: auctumnus, id. G. 2, 5: hastae, *wrapped round with vine-leaves*, id. A. 7, 396: habenae, id. ib. 6, 804: ratis, *decked with vine-branches*, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 26: juga, Mart. 10, 93, 2: odor, *the perfume of wine*, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 31), 30: corona, *of vine-leaves*, Tac. A. 11, 4: ulmus, Calp. Ecl. 2, 59.

pampĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to pluck* or *lop off the superfluous tendrils, shoots, and leaves of vines, to trim vines.* **I.** Lit.: pampinare est ex sarmento coles qui nati sunt, de iis qui plurimum valent, primum ac secundum, nonnumquam etiam tertium relinquere, reliquos decerpere, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Cato, R. R. 33, 3: pampinandi modus, Col. 5, 5, 14: vineas, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; Col. Arb. 11. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to trim* or *prune trees:* salix non minus, quam vinea pampinatur, Col. 4, 31, 2; 5, 10, 21; 11, 2, 79 saep.

pampĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of foliage, leafy, branchy:* vitis, Col. 5, 5, 14; Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

pampĭnus, i, *m.* and *f.* (in *fem.:* circumflua pampinus, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 366: opaca, id. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 5; cf. Donat. p. 1747 P.; Serv. Verg. E. 7, 58, acc. to whom Varro often used the word as a *fem.*) [root pamp-, pap-, to swell, v. pōpulus; cf. papula, pustule], *a tendril* or *young shoot of a vine* (cf. palmes). **I.** Lit., Col. 4, 22, 4: ex gemmis pampini pullulant, id. 3, 18, 4: pampinos detergere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175: detrahere, id. 17, 22, 35, § 193.— **2.** *A vine-leaf, the foliage of a vine:* involvulus, quae in pampini folio intorta implicat se, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 64: uva vestita pampinis, Cic. Sen. 15, 53: male defendet pampinus uvas, Verg. G. 1, 448: ornatus viridi tempora pampino Liber, Hor. C. 4, 8, 34: pampini densitas, Col. 3, 2, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a clasper* or *tendril of any climbing plant*, Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153; 9, 51, 74, § 163.

Pān, Pānŏs (*acc.* Pāna), *m.*, = Πάν, *Pan, the god of the woods and of shepherds, the son of Mercury and Penelope*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Hyg. Fab. 224: Pan erat armenti custos, Pan numen equarum, Ov. F. 2, 277: Panos de more Lycaei, Verg. A. 8, 344. He was represented under the form of a goat; hence, semicaper Pan, Ov. M. 14, 515; cf. Sil. 13, 327. His mistress, Syrinx, was transformed, at her request, by the nymphs into a thicket of reeds, from which Pan made the shepherd's pipe (σύριγξ), Lucr. 4, 586; Ov. M. 1, 691. He is also said to have fallen in love with Luna, and to have gained her favor by the present of a ram, Verg. G. 3, 391 Serv. In war he was regarded as the producer of sudden, groundless (panic) terrors, Val. Fl. 3, 46 sqq.—He was called at a later period the god of *All* (τὸ πᾶν), Macr. S. 1, 22.—**II.** In *plur.:* Panes, *gods of the woods and fields resembling Pan*, Ov. H. 4, 171; id. M. 14, 638.—*Gen.* Panum, Mela, 3, 9, 6.—*Acc.* Panas, Col. poët. 10, 427.

panaca, *a kind of drinking-vessel*, Mart. 14, 100 *in lemm.*

† **1. pănăcēa,** ae, *f.*, **pănăces,** is, *n.*, also **panax,** ăcis, *m.*, = πανάκεια, πανακές, πάναξ. **I.** *An herb to which was ascribed the power of healing all diseases, all-heal, panacea, catholicon;* on the different kinds, v. Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30 sq.: odorifera panacea, Verg. A. 12, 419: panaces ipso nomine omnium morborum remedia promittit, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30: panax levi et subactā terrā rarissime disseritur, Col. 11, 3, 29.—**II.** *A plant, called also* ligusticum silvestre: ligusticum silvestre panacem aliqui vocant, Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165.—Form panaces, Plin. 20, 16, 60, § 168.—**III.** *A plant:* pastinaca opopinax.—Form panax, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.

2. Personified: **Pănăcēa,** ae, *f.*, *one of the four daughters of Æsculapius*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.

3. Pănăcēa, ae, *f.*, *a city in Crete*, Mela, 2, 7.

pănăcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [panacea], *made of the panacea:* clyster, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 95.

Pănaenus, i, *m.*, *a famous painter, brother of the sculptor Phidias*, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54; 35, 8, 34, § 57.

Pănaetĭus, ii, *m.*, = Παναίτιος, *a celebrated Stoic, a native of Rhodes, the instructor and friend of Scipio Africanus the Younger*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. de Or. 1, 11, 45; id. Off. 1, 12; 3, 2, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: Hor. C. 1, 29, 14; Vell. 1, 13, 3.

Pānaetōlicus, a, um, *adj.*, = Παναιτωλικός, *of* or *belonging to the whole of Ætolia, Panætolian:* concilium, Liv. 31, 32, 3; 35, 32, 8.

Pānaetōlium, i, *n.*, = Παναιτώλιον, *the council of the whole of Ætolia, a general assembly* or *congress of the Ætolians:* concilium Aetolorum quod Panaetolium vocant, Liv. 31, 29, 1; Weissenb. ad Liv. 31, 32, 3.—**II.** *A very high mountain in Ætolia*, now *Viena*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.

pānārĭcium, ii, *n.* [corrupted from paronychium], *a disease of the finger-nails*, App. Herb. 42.

pānārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [panarium], *a small bread-basket*, Mart. 5, 49, 10.

pānārium (**pann-**), ii, *n.* [panis], *a bread-basket:* hinc panarium, ubi id (sc. panem) servabant, sicut granarium, ubi granum frumenti condebant, unde id dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.; Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 3; Suet. Calig. 18; Stat. S. 1, 6, 31.

‡ **pānārius,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a bread-seller:* panarius, ἀρτοπώλης, Vet. Gloss.

† **pănăthēnāīcon,** i, *n.*, = παναθηναϊκόν, *an ointment made in Athens*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

Pānăthēnāĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Παναθηναϊκός, *of* or *belonging to the Panathenæa* (a popular festival of the Athenians); hence, *subst.* **I. Pānăthēnāĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. solemnia), *the Panathenæa*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 113.—**II. Pānăthēnāĭcus,** i, *m.* (sc. liber), *a holiday oration of Isocrates pronounced at the Panathenæa*, Cic. Or. 12, 38; id. Sen. 5, 13; cf. Aus. Prof. 1, 13.

pănax, ăcis, v. panacea.

† **pancarpĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [pancarpus], *composed of all kinds of fruits:* cibus, Varr. ap. Non. 264, 27.

† **pancarpĭus** and **pancarpus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παγκάρπιος and πάγκαρπος, *consisting* or *composed of all kinds of fruits.* **I.** Lit.: pancarpiae dicuntur coronae ex vario genere florum factae, Fest. p. 220 Müll.: Jesum cognominant Soterem et Christum . . . Quam propius fuit de Atticis historiis pancarpiam vocari (alluding to the olive-branch, ornamented with all sorts of fruits, which was carried about by boys in Athens on a certain festival), Tert. ad Val. 12.—**II.** Transf., *of all sorts:* nomine pancarpi, qui in ludicris muneribus edi solet, propter omnium generum, quae inerant, bestias, exagitatis Arcam Noe, Aug. adv. Secund. 23.

Panchaeus, v. Panchaia, A.

Panchāia, ae, *f.*, = Παγχαΐα, *a fabulous island in the Erythræan Sea, east of Arabia, rich in precious stones, incense, myrrh*, etc.: totaque turiferis Panchaia pinguis arenis, Verg. G. 2, 139: (phoenicem) deferre nidum prope Panchaiam in Solis urbem, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4: dives, Tib. 3, 2, 23; Val. Fl. 6, 119; Claud. III. Cons. Honor. f.—Hence, **A. Panchaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Panchæan:* odores, Lucr. 2, 417; Verg. G. 4, 379; Ov. M. 10, 478.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **Panchaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Panchaia*, Mela, 3, 8.—**B. Panchāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Panchæan:* resinulae, Arn. 7, 233.—**C. Panchāĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Panchæan:* tellus (al. Panchaea), Ov. M. 10, 309: cinnama, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 94.

panchrestārĭus, ii, *m.* [panchrestus], *a confectioner:* coquos, panchrestarios, Arn. 2, 70.

† **panchrestus** (**panchristus**), a, um, *adj.*, = πάγχρηστος, *good* or *useful for every thing:* medicamenta, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146; 23, 7, 71, § 136.—**II.** Transf., ironically: cum omnes ejus comites iste sibi suo illo panchresto medicamento amicos reddidisset, *by his sovereign remedy*, i. e. *money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152.

† **panchrōmos,** i, *m.*, = πάγχρωμος (all-colored), *a plant, called also* verbenaca, App. Herb. 3.

† **panchrus,** i, *m.*, = πάγχρους (of all colors), *a variegated precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.

† **Panchrȳsos,** on, *adj.*, = πάγχρυσος, *all golden:* Berenice urbs, quae Panchrysos cognominata est, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 170.

pancrătĭas, ae, *m.*, for pancratiastes, *a pancratiast*, v. l. ap. Gell. 13, 27, 3 (al. pancratiastae).

† **pancrătĭastes,** ae, *m.*, = παγκρατιαστής, *a combatant in the* pancratium, *a pancratiast:* Diagoras tres filios adulescentes habuit, unum pugilem, alterum pancratiasten, tertium luctatorem, Gell. 3, 15, 3; Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 57, 59; Quint. 2, 8, 13.

* **pancrătĭcē,** *adv.*, *after the manner of the pancratiasts:* pancratice atque athletice valere, i. e. *heartily, finely*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14.

† **pancrătĭum** (**-tion**), ii, *n.*, = παγκράτιον. **I.** *A complete combat; a gymnastic contest which included both wrestling and boxing;* cf. Quint. 2, 8, 13: et patitur duro volnera pancratio, Prop. 4, 13, 8; Sen. Ben. 5, 3, 1: Autolycos pancratio victor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79; cf. id. 35, 11, 40, § 139; Inscr. Fabr. p. 100, n. 226.—**II.** *The herb succory*, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74.—**III.** *A plant, called also* scilla pusilla, Plin. 27, 12, 92, § 118.

† **pancrătĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παγκράτιος, *Pancratian:* metrum pancratium, *a trochaic metre, consisting of a* monometer hypercatalectus, Serv. Centimetr. p. 1819 P.

1. Panda, ae, *f.* [2. pando], *a Roman goddess;* acc. to Aelius ap. Non. 44, 7, Ceres; Varro, however, distinguishes her from Ceres, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 4: quod T. Tatio, Capitolinum ut capiat collum, viam pandere atque aperire permissum est, dea Panda est appellata vel Pantica, Arn. 4, 128: Panda, εἰρήνης θεός, Gloss. Philox.

2. Panda, ae, *m.*, *a Scythian river*, Tac. A. 12, 16.

Pandae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India:* gens sola Indorum regnata feminis, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.—Hence, **Pandaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Pandæ:* gens, Sol. 52.

Pandāna, ae, *f.* [2. pando], *one of the oldest gates of Rome*, so called because it always stood open: Saturnia porta, quam Junius scribit, ibi, quam nunc vocant Pandanam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll.; Sol. 1, 13: Pandana porta dicta est Romae, quod semper pateret, Fest. p. 220 Müll.

Pandărus, i, *m.* **I.** *A leader of the Lycians, auxiliary of the Trojans*, Verg. A. 5, 496.—**II.** *A son of Alcanor, companion of Æneas, slain by Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 672 sq.; 11, 396.

Pandātārĭa (**-ērĭa** or **-ōrĭa**), ae, *f.*, *a small island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, a place of exile under the emperors*, now the island of *Vandolina*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5; 3, 5, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 11, § 82; Suet. Tib. 53; Tac. A. 1, 53; 14, 62; Mart. Cap. 6, § 644; Mela, 2, 7.

* **pandātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. pando], *a warping* of wood, Vitr. 7, 1.

† **pandecter,** ēris, *m.*, = πανδέκτηρ (all-containing), *the title of the fourth book of the work of Apicius.*

† **pandectes** or **-ta,** ae, *m.*, = πανδέκτης, *a book that contains every thing, a complete repertory, an encyclopedia*, a title frequently given to books; cf. Gell. 13, 9, 4; Plin. H. N. praef., § 24. **I.** In gen.: novissime Tiro in Pandecte non recte dici ait, Charis. p. 186 P.—**II.** In partic.: **Pandectae,** ārum, *m.*, *the title of the collection of Roman laws made by order of Justinian from the writings of Roman jurists; the Pandects*, Just. Ep. ad Sen. § 1.

† **pandēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πάνδημος, *affecting all the people, public, general:* lues, *an epidemic*, Amm. 19, 4, 7.

‡ **pandĭcŭlāris** dicebatur dies idem et communicarius, in quo omnibus diis communiter sacrificabatur, Fest. p. 220 Müll.

pandĭcŭlor, āri, *v. dep.* [2. pando], *to stretch one's self:* ut pandiculans oscitatur, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 80; cf.: pandiculari dicuntur, qui toto corpore oscitantes extenduntur, eo quod pandi fiunt, Fest. p. 220 Müll.

Pandīon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Πανδίων. **I.** *A king of Athens, father of Progne and Philomela*, Hyg. Fab. 48; Ov. M. 6, 426; 676: Pandionis populus, i. e. *the Athenians*, Lucr. 6, 1143: Pandione nata, i. e. *Progne*, Ov. M. 6, 634.—Transf., for *the nightingale*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 39: Cecropiae Pandionis arces, Mart. 1, 26, 3.—Hence, **B. Pandīŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pandionian:* Pandioniae Athenae, Ov. M. 15, 430: Pandionia Orithyia, *the sister of Pandion*, Prop. 1, 20, 31: res Pandioniae, *the Athenian state*, Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 506: arces, *the citadel of Athens*, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 19; also called mons, Stat. Th. 2, 720: volucres, *the nightingale and the swallow*, Sen. Octav. 8: cavea, *the Athenian theatre*, Sid. Carm. 23, 137.—**II.** *A son of Jupiter and Luna*, Hyg. Fab. praef.

1. pando, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [for spando; root spa-; Sanscr. spha-, spread, grow; Gr. σπάω; cf. spatium]. **I.** *Act.*, *to bend, bow, curve* any thing (cf.: flecto, curvo): pandant enim posteriora, Quint. 11, 3, 122: manus leviter pandata, id. 11, 3, 100.—(β) Mid., *to bend itself, to bend:* in inferiora pandantur, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 223; 16, 39, 74, § 189; 16, 40, 79, § 219: apes sarcina pandatae, id. 11, 10, 10, § 21: firmiora juga sunt alliganda, ut rigorem habeant nec pandentur onere fructuum, Col. 4, 16 *fin.*—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to bend itself, to bend:* ulmus et fraxinus celeriter pandant, Vitr. 2, 9; 6, 11.

2. pando pandi (acc. to Prisc. p. 891 P.), passum, and less freq. pansum (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 567 sq.), 3, *v. a.*, *to spread out, extend; to unfold, expand* [from the root pat of pateo, cf. πετάννυμι, q. v.] (syn.: explano, explico, extendo). **I.** Lit.: pandere palmas Ante deum delubra, Lucr. 5, 1200; so, ad solem pennas, Verg. G. 1, 398: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: telas in parietibus latissime, id. 29, 4, 27, § 87: aciem, *to extend, deploy*, = explicare, Tac. H. 2, 25; 4, 33: rupem ferro, i. e. *to split*, Liv. 21, 37: utere velis, Totos pande sinus, Juv. 1, 150.—(β) With *se* or *pass.*, *to spread one's self, stretch, open out, extend*, etc.: immensa panditur planities, Liv. 32, 4: dum se cornua latius pandunt, id. 2, 31: rosa sese pandit in calices, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: ubi mare coepit in latitudinem pandi, id. 6, 13, 15, § 38: si panditur ultra (gremium), i. e. *is not yet full*, Juv. 14, 327.—**2.** In partic., in economic lang., *to spread out to dry, to dry* fruits: ficos pandere, Col. 2, 22, 3: uvas in sole, id. 12, 39, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To throw open, to open* any thing by extending it (mostly poet.; syn.: patefacio, aperio, recludo): pandite atque aperite propere januam hanc Orci, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 1: pandite, sulti', genas (i. e. palpebras), Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. genas, p. 94 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): dividimus muros et moenia pandimus urbis, Verg. A. 2, 234: (Cerberus) tria guttura pandens, id. ib. 6, 421: limina, id. ib. 6, 525: agros pingues, *to lay open*, i. e. *to plough up, till*, Lucr. 5, 1248: piceae tantum taxique nocentes Interdum aut hederae pandunt vestigia nigrae, *disclose*, Verg. G. 2, 257: torridam incendio rupem ferro pandunt, *lay open, split*, Liv. 21, 37, 3: pandite nunc Helicona, deae, Verg. A. 7, 641; 10, 1.—**2.** Mid., *to open itself, to open:* panduntur inter ordi-

nes vlae, Liv. 10, 41: cum caudâ omnis jam panditur Hydra, i. e. *displays itself*, Cic. Arat. 449.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To spread, extend;* and with se, *to spread* or *extend itself:* cum tempora se veris florentia pandunt, Lucr. 6, 359: illa divina (bona) longe lateque se pandunt caelumque contingunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 76: quaerebam utrum panderem vela orationis, id. ib. 4, 5, 9: umbriferos ubi pandit Tabrica saltus, Juv. 10, 194. —Mid.: ab aquilone pandetur malum super omnes, Vulg. Jer. 1, 14; see also under *P. a.* B.—**B.** *To open:* viam alicui ad dominationem, Liv. 4, 15: viam fugae, id. 10, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to unfold* in speaking, *to make known, publish, relate, explain* (mostly poet.): omnem rerum naturam dictis, Lucr. 5, 54: primordia rerum, id. 1, 55: res altâ terrâ et caligine mersas, Verg. A. 6, 267; 3, 252; 3, 479: nomen, Ov. M. 4, 679: fata, Luc. 6, 590: Hesiodus agricolis praecepta pandere orsus, Plin. H. N. 14, 1, 1, § 3.—Hence, **A. pansus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *spread out, outspread, outstretched, extended* (rare and mostly post-Aug.): manibus et pedibus pansis, Vitr. 3, 1: suppliciter pansis ad numina palmis, Germ. Arat. 68: sago porrectius panso, Amm. 29, 5, 48: pansis in altum bracchiis, Prud. Cath. 12, 170: panso currere carbaso, id. adv. Symm. praef. 1, 48.—**B. passus,** a, um (cf.: ab eo, quod est pando passum veteres dixerunt, non pansum, etc., Gell. 15, 15, 1), *P. a.*, *outspread, outstretched, extended, open.* **1.** Lit.: velo passo pervenire, *under full sail*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; so, velis passis pervehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: passis late palmis, Caes. B. C. 3, 98: passis manibus, Plin. 7, 17, 17, § 77; Gell. 15, 15, 3: crinis passus, and more freq. in *plur.*, crines passi, *loose, dishevelled hair:* capillus passus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 56; Caes. B. G. 1, 51; 7, 48; Liv. 1, 13; Verg. A. 1, 480 et saep.—Hence, verba passa, *loose, relaxed*, i. e. *prose*, App. Flor. 2, 15, p. 352, 1.—**2.** Transf. (*α*) *Spread out* to dry (v. supra, I. 2.); hence, *dried, dry:* uvae, i. e. *raisins*, Col. 12, 39, 4; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4 Mai; Vulg. Num. 6, 4; so, acini, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16: racemi, Verg. G. 4, 269: rapa, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127: uva passa pendilis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 99: lac passum, *boiled milk*, Ov. M. 14, 274.—Hence, (*β*) Transf.: rugosi passique senes, *dried up, withered*, Lucil. ap. Non. 12, 5 (Sat. 19, 11).—Hence, *subst.:* **passum,** i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *wine made from dried grapes, raisin-wine:* passum nominabant, si in vindemiâ uvam diutius coctam legerent, eamque passi essent in sole aduri, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 27; Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 51: passo psythia utilior, Verg. G. 2, 93; Juv. 14, 271; cf. Col. 12, 39, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81; Pall. 11, 19, 1: passum quo ex sicciore uva est, eo valentius est, Cels. 2, 18.—**3.** Trop.: verba passa, *prose* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 352, 1.

Pandōra, ae (*gen.* Pandoras, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 19), *f.* [Πανδώρα, gifted by all], *the first woman, made by Vulcan at Jupiter's command, and presented with gifts by all the gods, the wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha*, Hyg. Fab. 142.—Prov.: Pandora Hesiodi, of a work executed by several hands, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

pandōrĭus or **pandūrĭus,** i, *m.*, i. q. pandura, Isid. Orig. 3, 20, 8.

Pandōsia, ae, *f.*, = Πανδωσία. **I.** *A city in Epirus, on the Acheron*, now *Kastri*, Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** *A city of the Bruttians*, near the modern *Mendocino*, Liv. 8, 24; Just. 12, 2, 4.

Pandrŏsos, i, *f.*, = Πάνδροσος, *daughter of Cecrops and sister of Aglauros and Herse*, Ov. M. 2, 559; 2, 738.

† **pandūra,** ae, *f.*, and **pandūrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = πανδοῦρα, *a musical instrument of three strings, invented by Pan*, Isid. Orig. 3, 20: hircipedem (i. e. Pana) pandura . . . Faunum tibia decuerunt, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906; 9, § 924.

pandūrizo, āre, *v. n.* [pandura], *to play the* pandura, Lampr. Elag. 32.

pandus, a, um, *adj.* [2. pando], *bent, crooked, curved* (mostly poet.; syn.: curvus, uncus): carina, Enn. ap. Vet. Schol. in Stat. Achill. 1, 558 (Ann. v. 560 Vahl.); Verg. G. 2, 445: rami, Ov. M. 14, 660: juga, id. Am. 1, 13, 16: juvencae pandis cornibus, id. M. 10, 271: delphines, id. Tr. 3, 10, 43: rostrum, id. M. 10, 713: asellus, *crook-backed*, id. A. A. 1, 543: pandâ urceus ansâ, Mart. 14, 106, 1; Sil. 3, 277.—In prose: hominem nigrum et macrum et pandum, Quint. 6, 3, 58: cupressus et pinus habentes umoris abundantiam in operibus solent esse pandae, *to warp*, Vitr. 2, 9.—**II. Pandus,** i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Latinius Pandus, Tac. A. 2, 66.

pāne, is, v. panis.

† **pănēgyrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πανηγυρικός, *of* or *belonging to a public assembly* or *festival;* hence, *subst.:* **pănēgyrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *the festival oration of Isocrates, in which he eulogized the Athenians*, Cic. Or. 11, 37; Quint. 10, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf., *praising, laudatory, eulogistic:* libelli, *panegyrics*, Aus. Prof. 1, 13.—More freq. *subst.:* **pănēgyrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a eulogy, panegyric*, Quint. 2, 10, 11; cf. id. 3, 4, 14: etiam malos panegyricis mendacibus adulantur, Lact. 1, 15, 13.

† **pănēgyrista,** ae, *m.*, = πανηγυριστής, *a eulogist, panegyrist*, Sid. Ep. 4, 1.

† **pănĕros,** ōtis, or **pănĕrastos,** *f.*, = πανέρως, *a precious stone, supposed to have the property of making fruitful*, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.—**II. Pănĕros,** *a Roman surname*, Suet. Ner. 30.—As *a slave-name*, Inscr. Marin. Fr. Arv. p. 631.

Pangaeus, i, *m.*, and **Pangaea,** ōrum, *n.*, = Πάγγαιον ὄρος, *a mountain of Thrace, on the borders of Macedonia, near Philippi*, now *Pilaf Tepeh:* Mons Pangaeus, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40: flerunt Rhodopeiae arces Altaque Pangaea, Verg. G. 4, 462; Luc. 1, 679.—Hence, **II. Pangaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pangæan;* also for *Thracian* (late poet.): nemora, Sil. 2, 73: juga, Val. Fl. 4, 631: arx, id. 1, 575.

pango, nxi, nctum, and pēgi or pĕpīgi, pactum (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 474 sq.), 3, *v. a.* [root pac-; Sanscr. pāca, band, fetter; Gr. πήγνυμι, fix; πάχνη, frost; πάσσαλος, peg, etc.; cf.: pagus, pagina, paciscor; old form **paco, pago;** cf.: rem ubi pacunt, XII. Tab. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 13, 20; v. Prisc. 894 P.], *to fasten, make fast, fix; to drive in, sink in* (syn.: figo, configo). **I.** Lit.: pangere, figere; unde plantae pangi dicuntur, Fest. p. 213 Müll.: clavum, Liv. 7, 3; v. clavus: tonsillam pegi laevo in litore, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. tonsilla, p. 356 Müll.; Col. poët. 10, 252; Pall. 3, 9, 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To set, plant* any thing: ramulum, Suet. Galb. 1: vicena millia malleolorum, Col. 3, 12, 3: lactucam id. 11, 3, 26: taleam olearum, id. 11, 2, 42; hence, transf.: filios, *to beget children*, Tert. Apol. 9 *fin.*—**2.** *To set* or *plant* any thing *with* any thing: ipse seram vites pangamque ex ordine colles, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 15: vitiaria malleolis, Col. 11, 2, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Versus carmina or facta (like componere), *to make, compose, write, record:* hic vostrum panxit maxuma facta patrum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34 (Epigr. v. 2 Vahl. p. 162; but the verse: horrida Romuleum certamina pango duellum, is spurious): carmina, Lucr. 4, 8: versus de rerum naturâ, id. 1, 25: aliquid Sophocleum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: ἀνέκδοτα, id. Att. 2, 6, 2: poëmata, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40: chartas, Mart. 11, 3, 7: pangendi facultas, Tac. A. 14, 16; Val. Max. 2, 1, 10: de pangendo nihil fieri potest, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2.—**B.** In gen., *to make:* neque prima per artem temptamenta tui pepigi, Verg. A. 8, 142.—**C.** *To fix, settle, determine, agree upon, agree, covenant, conclude, stipulate, contract* (class., but only in the *perf.* forms; for the *pres.* and *fut.* pacisci was used; v. Quint. 1, 6, 10 sq.: paciscor facit et pepigi et pactus sum, Serv. ad. Verg. A. 8, 144; cf.: paciscor, stipulor, despondeo): ducentis Philippis rem pepigi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 38: pactam rem habeto, id. Poen. 5, 3, 38: terminos, quos Socrates pepigerit (al. pegerit), Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: fines, id. Pis. 16, 37.—With *ne:* si quis pepigerit ne illo (medicamento) usquam postea uteretur, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92; so Tac. A. 13, 14: pacem nobiscum pepigistis, ut, etc., Liv. 9, 11: inducias pepigisse, id. 27, 30: non fuit armillas tanti pepigisse Sabinas, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 49: resumere libertatem occultis insidiis pepigerant, Tac. A. 14, 31: cui pretium pepigerat, id. ib. 14, 42. —Freq. of a marriage contract, *to promise, engage, pledge*, etc.: habeon' pactam (Sororem)? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 99; 5, 2, 59: quod pepigere viri, pepigerunt ante parentes, Cat. 62, 28: te peto quam lecto pepigit Venus aurea nostro, Ov. H. 16, 35: haec mihi se pepigit; pater hanc tibi, id. ib. 20, 157.

† **pangōnĭus,** ii, or **pangōnus,** *m.*, = παγγώνιος, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.

Pănhormus and **Pănhormĭtānus,** v. Panormus.

pānĭcellus, i, *m. dim.* [panis], *a little loaf*, Plin. Val. 1, 6.

pānĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of bread:* mensae, i. e. *huge loaves*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 257.—As *subst.:* **Pānĭcĕus,** i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Breadville:* opus est Paniceis, milites panicei (a comic expression), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.

pānĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Any thing baked*, as *bread, cakes*, etc., Cassiod. Var. 9, 5.—**II.** = panicum, *Italian panic-grass*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 3 ad Sev.; Edict. Diocl. p. 27; cf. Not. Tir. p. 112.

pānĭcoctārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [panis-coquo], *bread-making* (late Lat.): mulier, Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 99.

pānĭcŭla (also **pānūcŭla,** Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.; and contr. **pānūcla,** Non. 149, 22), ae, *f.;* also **pānĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [panus], *a tuft, a panicle* on plants. **I.** Lit.: tu legiones difflavisti spiritu, quasi ventus folia aut paniculum tectorium, *a tuft of thatch*, i. e. *of reeds used for thatching*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17; cf. id. Rud. 1, 2, 34; Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49: Graecula rosa convolutis foliorum paniculis, id. 21, 4, 10, § 18: panicum a paniculis dictum, id. 18, 7, 9, § 53.—**II.** Transf., *a swelling, tumor*, Scrib. Comp. 82; App. Herb. 13.

pānĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, v. panicula.

pānĭcum, i, *n.*, *Italian panic-grass:* panicum Italicum, Linn.; Caes. B. C. 2, 22; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53.

pānĭfex, fĭcis, *m.* [panis-facio], *a bread-maker, baker*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2; cf.: panifex, ἀρτοποιός, Gloss. Philox.

pānĭfĭca, ae, *f.* [id.], *a female baker; plur.*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 13.

pānĭfĭcĭum (**pānĕf-**), ii, *n.* [id.], *the making of bread.* **I.** Lit.: a pane et faciendo panificium coeptum dici, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *any thing baked*, as *bread, cakes*, etc., Cels. 2, 18: verbenas coronasque et panificia libertus obtulisse ei visus est, *offering-cakes*, Suet. Vesp. 7.

pānĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

Pănĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Πανιώνιος, *of* or *belonging to all Ionia, sacred to all Ionia, Panionian:* regio omnibus Ionibus sacra et ideo Panionia appellata, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: Apollo, Vitr. 4, 1.—(*β*) *Subst.:* **Pănĭōnĭum,** ii, *n.*, i. q. regio Panionia: ibi est Panionium, sacra regio, et ob id eo nomine appellata, quod eam communiter Iones colunt, Mel. 1, 17, 2.

pānis, is, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pāne,** is, Plaut. ap. Non. 218, 12, and Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.; v. infra; cf. also: non item apud vos est positum hoc pane et hic panis? etc., Arn. 1, 36.—In *gen. plur.*, panium, acc. to Caes. ap. Charis. p. 69 and 114 P.; panum, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.) [from the root pa, to feed; whence also πάομαι, pabulum, and pasco], *bread, a loaf.* **I.** Lit.: tunc farinam aquâ sparsit et assiduâ tractatione perdomuit finxitque panem, etc., Sen. Ep. 90, 23: a pistore panem petimus, vinum ex oenopolio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 48: haec sunt ventris stabilimenta: pane et arsâ bubulâ, etc., id. Curc. 2, 3, 88: quin tu rogas, Purpureum panem an puniceum soleam ego esse, id. Men. 5, 5, 19: sordidus, id. As. 1, 2, 16: panis rubidus, id. Cas. 2, 5, 1: cibarius panis, *coarse bread* (v. cibarius), Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: secundus, *black bread*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123: ater, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 17: durus ac sordidus, Sen. Ep. 119, 3: siccus, *dry bread*, id. ib. 83, 6: panis plebeius, siligneus, id. ib. 119, 3; cf.: panis tener et niveus mollique siligine factus, Juv. 5, 70: vetus aut nauticus, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: lapidosus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 91: fermentatus, Vulg. Lev. 7, 13: azymus, id. Exod. 29, 2: subcinericius, id. ib. 12, 39: oleatus, id. Num. 11, 8: mollia panis, *the crumb*, Plin.

13, 12, 26, § 82: panis crusta, *the crust*, id. 29. 4, 23, § 75: bucella panis, *a mouthful*, Vulg. Gen. 18, 5: mucida caerulei panis consumere frusta, Juv. 14, 128. — **B.** In partic., *a loaf:* comesse panem tres pedes latum potes, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 8: bini panes, id. Pers. 4, 3, 2: ex hoc effectos panes, jaciebant, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 48, 2: panes et opsonia, Suet. Calig. 37: panes quos coxerat tradidit, Vulg. Gen. 27, 17: tortam panis unius, id. Exod. 29, 23: quinque panes, id. Johan. 6, 9: cum esuriente panem suum dividere, Sen. Ep. 95, 51: frange esurienti panem tuum, Vulg. Isa. 58, 7.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **1.** *Food* in general: non in solo pane vivit homo, Vulg. Luc. 4, 4; id. 2 Thess. 3, 12; and trop. of *food for the soul, spiritual nourishment:* ego sum panis vitae, *the food which gives life*, id. Johan. 6, 48; 6, 51, etc.—**2.** *A mass in the shape of a loaf, a loaf:* panes aeris, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107: aut panes viridantis aphronitri, Stat. S. 4, 9, 37.

Pāniscus, i, *m.*, = Πανίσκος. **I.** *A little Pan, a rural deity:* si Nymphae, Panisci etiam et Satyri, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48.—**II.** *A Roman surname*, Inscr. Gud. 172, 3.

pannārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pannus], *of* or *pertaining to cloth; subst.:* **pannārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *presents of cloth*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 31.

‡ **pannĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ragged, tattered:* panneus, ῥάκινος, Gloss. Philox.

pannĭcŭla, v. panicula.

pannĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [panniculus], *of* or *belonging to rags* or *tatters:* panicularia causa, Dig. 48, 20, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pannĭcŭlārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *rags, tatters, ragged clothes*, Dig. 48, 20, 6.

1. pannĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pannus], *a small piece of cloth, a rag*, Cels. 7, 20; cf. id. 6, 18, 8: panniculus bombycinus, *a light, short garment*, Juv. 6, 258.—**II. Pannĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, *the name of a mime*, Mart. 2, 72. 4; 3, 86, 3; 5, 61, 12.

2. pannĭcŭlus, v. panicula.

Pannŏnĭa, ae, *f.*, = Παννονία, *a country lying between Dacia, Noricum, and Illyria*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Ov. Tr. 2, 225.—Hence, **A. Pannŏnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pannonian:* augures, Spart. Sev. 10.—**B. Pannŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pannonian:* bella, Suet. Aug. 20: cattae, Mart. 13, 69, 1: Pannonicae stirpis canes, Nemes. Cyn. 126: pilei, Veg. Mil. 1, 20.—**C. Pannŏnis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Pannonian:* Pannonis ursa, Luc. 6, 220.—**D. Pannŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pannonian; subst.:* **Pannŏnĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a Pannonian:* fallax Pannonius, Tib. 4, 1, 109: ferox, Stat. S. 1, 4, 78.—More freq. *plur.*, Tac. A. 15, 10; Suet. Tib. 17; Stat. S. 1, 4, 78; Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 191.

pannōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pannosus], *raggedness, flabbiness:* cutis veluti ruginosa vel sulcata pannositas, quam Graeci ῥάκωσιν vocant, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 86.

pannōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pannus], *full of rags, ragged, tattered.* **I.** Lit.: homines, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 5; Just. 2, 6, 19; 21, 5, 5: aedilis, Juv. 10, 102. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Rag-like, flabby, shrivelled, wrinkled:* macies, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, 2: mammae, Mart. 3, 72, 3: faex aceti, *that looks like rags, mothery*, Pers. 4, 32.—**B.** *Ragged, tattered, poor:* resculae, App. M. 4, p. 148, 1.

pannūcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [pannuceus], *ragged, tattered:* Pannuceati, *the title of a comedy of Pomponius*, Non. 18, 21; 31; 19, 22 et saep.

pannūcĕus and **pannūcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [pannus], *ragged, tattered.* **I.** Lit.: vestis, Petr. 14. — *Subst.:* **pannūcĕa**, ōrum, *n.*, *rags*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf., *wrinkled, shrivelled, flabby:* māla, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52; Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15: Baucis, Pers. 4, 21; Mart. 11, 46, 3.

pannŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small piece of cloth, a rag*, Amm. 31, 2, 5.—**II.** *Plur.:* **pannŭli**, ōrum, *m.*, *rags, ragged clothes*, App. M. 7, p. 190, 16.

‡ **pannuncŭlārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, i. q. pannicularia (v. pannicularius): pannus, pannunculus, pannuncularia, Not. Tir. p. 155.

‡ **pannuncŭlus**, i, *m.*, i. q. panniculus; v. the preced. art.

pannus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pannum**, i, Nov. ap. Non. 218, 27.—*Dat.* and *abl. plur.* pannibus, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.; Pompon. ap. Non. 488, 32) [πῆνος; Dor. πᾶνος], *a cloth, a garment.* **I.** Lit.: albo Fides Velata panno, Hor. C. 1, 35, 21; Mart. 2, 46, 9: eventus viridis panni, Juv. 11, 198. —Esp. of torn, worn-out clothes, *rags, tatters:* pannis annisque obsitus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5; Lucr. 6, 1269; Sen. Contr. 1, 6; id. Ep. 20, 8: rara in tenui facundia panno, Juv. 7, 145; Petr. 83 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A rag:* unus et alter Adsuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 15; id. Epod. 17, 51: membraque vinxerunt tinctis ferrugine pannis, Ov. Ib. 235; Sen. Ira, 3, 19, 3; Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 114; Col. 6, 12: panno rubro fugare armentum, Gai. Inst. 3, 202. — **B.** *A head-band, fillet*, Val. Max. 7, 2, n. 5 *ext.;* 6, 2, n. 7.—**C.** *A bag, satchel*, Petr. 135. — **D.** *A* (perh. raglike) *substance that grows on the tree* aegilops, *besides its acorns*, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 33. —**E.** *Plur.*, *an infant's swaddling-clothes:* panni infantiae, Vulg. Job, 38, 9; id. Luc. 2, 12.

‡ **pannŭvellĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the wound-up yarn of the woof, the bobbin of the shuttle, with the yarn wound upon it*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll.

† **pannȳchismus**, i, *m.*, = παννυχισμός, *a watching all night long*, Arn. 5, 173.

† **pannȳchĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = παννύχιος, *that lasts all night:* negotium, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 5 Mai.

† **Pănomphaeus**, i, *m.*, = Πανομφαῖος (the author of all oracles), *an epithet of Jupiter*, Ov. M. 11, 198.

1. Pănŏpē, ēs, and **Pănŏpēa**, ae, *f.*, = Πανόπη, *a sea-nymph:* Panopea virgo, Verg. A. 5, 240; 5, 825: Panope matertera, Albin. 1, 435.

2. Pănŏpē, ēs, *f.*, *a town in the south of Phocis:* Panopes arva, Ov. M. 3, 19; Stat. Th. 7, 344.

Pănŏpĭon, ōnis, *m.* [πανωπίων, all eye], *a Roman surname*, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6.

Pănormĭtānus (**Panh-**), a, um, v. Panormus, I. B.

Pănormus (**Panh-**), i, *f.*, and **Pănormum** (**Panh-**), i, *n.*, = Πάνορμος, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city in Sicily*, the modern *Palermo:* oppida Panormum, Solus, etc., Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90: tergemino venit numero fecundo Panormus, Sil. 14, 262: judicia Panhormi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63.—Hence, **B. Pănormĭtānus** (**Panh-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Panormitan:* legati Panhormitani, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: civitas, id. ib. 2, 3, 6, § 13.—**II.** *A city of Samos*, now *Port Viskaraho*, Liv. 37, 10 and 11.—**III.** *A city of Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

pānōsus, a, um, *adj.* [panis], *like bread:* cibus panosus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 91; 2, 14, 203.

1. pansa, ae, *adj.* [pando], *broad-footed, splay-foot*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55.

2. Pansa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. C. Vibius Pansa, Cic. Fam. 10. 33, 3; 15, 17, 3; id. Phil. 5, 19, 53; 11, 9, 22 et saep.; cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254; Juv. 8, 96.

(† **pansĕbastus**, a false read. for panerastus; v. paneros, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178.)

pansus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. pando.

† **pantăgăthus**, i, *m.*, = πανταγαθός (all good). **I.** *A bird of good omen*, Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 4 *fin.* — **II.** *A plant, also called* pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

Pantăgĭas, Pantăgĭes, and **Pantăgia**, ae, *m.*, = Παντωγιης, Πανταγίας, *a small river in the eastern part of Sicily, between Megaris and Syracuse*, now *Fiume di Porcari:* ostia Pantagiae, Verg. A. 3, 689 Serv.; (*acc.* -ien) Ov. F. 4, 471; (*acc.* -iam) Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 58.

Pantălĕon, ontis, *m.*, = Πανταλέων, *a Greek proper name*, Liv. 42, 15.

Pantarces, is, *m.* [παντάρκης, all-helping], *a surname of Jupiter;* also *a proper name*, Arn. 6, 199.

‡† **pantĕlĭum**, ii, *n.*, = παντελεῖον (all-perfect), *a holocaust offered in the worship of Mithras*, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 358.

pantex, icis, and usu. *plur.*, **pantĭces**, um, *m.*, *the paunch, the bowels* (syn.: venter, ilia): eo vos vostrosque pantices madefacitis, quom ego sim hic siccus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 50: et aestuantes docte solvis pantices, i. e. *sausages*, Verg. Cat. 5, 31; Mart. 6, 64, 28.—In *sing.*, Auct. Priap. 83, 19 dub.

Panthĕon or **-um**, i, *n.*, = Πάνθεον, Πάνθειον, *the great temple of Jupiter, built by Agrippa, and restored by Hadrian, M. Aurelius, Septimius Severus, and Caracalla*, now *the Tempio di S. Maria Rotonda:* Agrippae Pantheum, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 38 (but id. 36, 15, 24, § 102, read tectum diribitori); 34, 3, 7, § 13; 9, 35, 58, § 121; cf. Inscr. Orell. 34; Spart. Hadr. 19; Amm. 16, 10, 14.—**II.** *The statue of a god, adorned with the symbols of several other deities*, Aus. Epigr. 30; Inscr. Grut. 1, 3 sq.; cf. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 19.

1. panther, eris, v. 1. panthera.

† **2. panther**, ēris, *m.*, = πάνθηρον, *a hunting-net* for catching wild beasts: rete quoddam panther, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.

† **1. panthēra**, ae, *f.*, = πάνθηρ, like statera for στατήρ (*masc.* collat. form **panther**, Auct. Carm. Phil. 50), *a panther:* pictarumque jacent fera corpora pantherarum, Ov. M. 3, 669; cf. Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62: panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit, Phaedr. 3, 2, 2.—The Romans were fond of introducing it in their combats of wild beasts, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 5; 8, 9, 3.

† **2. panthēra**, ae, *f.*, = πανθήρα, *an entire capture, all that is caught at once:* emere pantheram ab aucupe, Dig. 19, 1, 11, § 18.

panthērīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. panthera], *of a panther* or *panthers.* **I.** Lit.: pellis, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138. — **B.** Transf., *spotted like a panther:* mensae, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.—* **II.** Trop., *cunning, crafty:* pantherinum genus (hominum), Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 16.

Pantheum, i, v. Pantheon.

Panthĭus, ii, *m.*, *one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Panthŏus and **Panthūs**, i, *m.*, = Πάνθοος (-ους), *the nephew of Hecuba and father of Euphorbus:* Panthus Othryades, Verg. A. 2, 319: Panthous, Hyg. Fab. 115. —In *voc.* Panthu, Verg. A. 2, 322.—Hence, **II. Panthŏĭdēs**, ae, *m.*, *the son of Panthous, Euphorbus.* Pythagoras maintained that his soul animated the body of Euphorbus at the time of the Trojan war, and for this reason he was called Panthoides: Panthoides Euphorbus eram, Ov. M. 15, 161: habentque Tartara Panthoiden iterum Orco Demissum, Hor. C. 1, 28, 10.

Pantica, ae, v. 1. Panda.

Panticapēum, i, *n.*, *a town on the Cimmerian Bosporus, Kertch*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78.

pantĭces, um, v. pantex.

Pantŏlăbus, i, *m.* [παντολάβος, that takes all], *the name of a parasite*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 11; 2, 1, 22.

pantŏmīma, ae, *f.* [pantomimus], *a female ballet-dancer, pantomime*, Sen. Cons ad Helv. 12, 6.

pantŏmīmĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to pantomimes, pantomimic:* ornamenta, Sen. Ep. 29, 12.

† **pantŏmīmus**, i, *m.*, = παντόμιμος, *a ballet-dancer, pantomime* (cf.: ludius, mimus). Lit., Suet. Aug. 45; id. Calig. 36; 55; 57 al.; Macr. S. 2, 7; Sen. Ep. 95, 56; id. Q. N. 7, 32, 3.

‡ **pānŭcla**, ae, v. panicula *init.*

‡ **pānuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [panus], *the thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle, Not. Tir. p. 160.

† **pānus**, i, *m.*, = πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, *the thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle. **I.** Lit.: intus modo stet rectus subteminis panus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. 3 *fin.*, and ap. Non. 149, 24; cf.: panus tramae involucrum, quem diminutive panuclam vocamus, Non. l. l.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A swelling, tumor:* tumor quoque inguinum ex formae similitudine sic (sc. panus) vocatur, Non. 149, 24; Novat. ap. Non. 149, 28; Afran. ib. 25: panos aperit sevum pecudum, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 75; 24, 11, 58, § 97; 35, 17, 57, § 195: viscum panos mitigat, id. 24, 4. 6, § 11. — **B.** *An ear of millet*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

Panyăsis, *acc.* sin, = Πανύασις, *a Grecian poet, a relative of Herodotus*, Quint. 10, 1, 54.

1. pāpa (**pappa**), ae, *f.* [onomatopoeia], *the word with which infants call for food:* cum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 4.

2. pāpa, ae, *m.* [id.], *a father, papa;* hence, in eccl. writers, *a bishop:* optime papa, Prud. στεφ. 11, 127; Tert. Pudic. 13.

3. Papa, *a Roman surname,* Inscr. Don. Cl. 7, n. 32.

† **păpae,** *interj.,* = παπαί, *wonderful! how strange! indeed!* papae! divitias tu quidem habuisti luculentas, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 33; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29; id. Men. 5, 5, 20: papae! jugularas hominem, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 23; 3, 1, 26; Pers. 5, 79.

pāpārĭum, ii, *n.* [1. papa], *pap,* Sen. Contr. 2, 9.

† **papas** (**pappas**), ae and ătis, *m.,* = πάππας, *a governor, tutor:* timidus praegustet pocula papas, Juv. 6, 632; Inscr. Murat. 1297, 11.

pāpāver, ĕris, *n.* (ante-class., *m.*) [etym. dub.; cf. root pa- of pasco, πέπαμαι], *the poppy.* **I.** Lit.: papaver Gallicanus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 64 P.: sesamum papaveremque, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113; v. infra, prov.; Varr. ap. Non. 220, 11; luteum, Cat. 19, 12: spargens soporiferum papaver, Verg. A. 4, 486; id. G. 4, 131: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, id. ib. 1, 78: Cereale, id. ib. 1, 212: nigrum, Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 67; 20, 18, 76, § 198.—In *plur.:* summa papaverum capita, *the heads of the tallest poppies,* Liv. 1, 54, 6; Petr. poët. 132, 11.—Prov.: confit cito, Quam si formicis tu obicias papaverem, of any thing that quickly disappears, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 8.—**B.** Transf., *a kernel, seed:* papaver fici, *fig-seed,* Tert. Praescr. 36.—**II.** Trop.: dicta quasi papavere et sesamo sparsa, Petr. 1 *fin.*

pāpāvĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [papaver], *made shining* or *white with poppies:* toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; cf. id. 19, 1, 4, § 21.

pāpāvercŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a plant, called also* leontopodion, App. Herb. 7.

pāpāvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of poppies:* comae, *poppy-flowers,* Ov. F. 4, 438.

Păphĭăcus, a, um, **Păphĭē,** ēs, and **Păphĭus,** a, um, v. 2. Paphos.

Paphlăgo (**-on**), ŏnis, *m.,* = Παφλαγών, *a Paphlagonian:* Paphlagonum sata, Avien. Perieg. 969; Curt. 6, 11, 4.—*Plur.,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 72.—Hence, **II. Paphlăgŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Paphlagonian,* Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5.—*Subst.:* **Paphlăgŏnĭa,** ae, *f., the province of Paphlagonia, between Bithynia and Pontus,* Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6; Liv. 1, 1; Mel. 1, 19, 8.

1. Păphos or **-us,** i, *m.,* = Πάφος, *son of Pygmalion, and founder of the city of Paphos* (v. 2. Paphos), Ov. M. 10, 297; Hyg. Fab. 242.

2. Păphos (**-us**), i, *f.,* = Πάφος, *a city on the island of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, with a celebrated temple of Venus, the modern Baffo,* Hor. C. 1, 30, 1; Mel. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 2, 96, 97, § 210; Tac. H. 2, 2: est celsa mihi Paphos, Verg. A. 10, 51: illa Paphon veterem linquens, Stat. Th. 5, 61: qui eum de Pharsalicā fugā Paphum persecuti sunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39.—Hence, **A. Păphĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., Paphian,* Avien. Perieg. 227.—**B. Păphĭē,** ēs, *f., the Paphian,* i. e. *Venus:* sive cupis Paphien, Mart. 7, 74, 4; Aus. Idyll. 14, 21.—**2.** *A sort of lettuce that grew on the island of Cyprus,* Col. 10, 193.—**C. Păphĭus,** a, um, *adj., Paphian:* Paphiae myrti, Ov. A. A. 3, 181: Paphia Venus, Tac. H. 2, 2: lampades, *the planet Venus,* Stat. S. 5, 4, 8: Nicocles, *of Paphos,* Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 167.—In *plur.:* **Păphii,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Paphos,* Cic. Fam. 13, 48.—**2.** Paphii thyrsi, *the stalks of the Cyprian lettuce,* Col. 10, 370.

Pāpĭa lex, v. Papius.

pāpĭlio, ōnis, *m.* [cf. πάλλω, brandish; palpitare, pila], *a butterfly, moth.* **I.** Lit.: ferali mutant cum papilione figuram, Ov. M. 15, 374; cf. Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65; 21, 14, 47, § 81; 28, 10, 45, § 162.—Also of other winged insects, Plin. 11, 32, 37, § 112; 11, 23, 27, § 77.—**II.** Transf., *a tent, pavilion:* in expeditionibus apertis papilionibus prandit atque coenavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 51; Spart. Pescen. 11; Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 16; Tert. ad Mart. 3; Vulg. Exod. 33, 8; id. Num. 16, 27; id. 2 Reg. 11, 11. The Fratres Arvales also made use of such tents when making their offerings in the grove of Dia, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. n. 41.

pāpĭliuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [papilio], *a little butterfly,* Tert. Anim. 32.

păpilla, ae, *f. dim.* [papula], *a nipple, teat,* on the breast of human beings and of animals: papillae capitula mammarum dictae, quod papularum sint similes, Fest. p. 220 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 181: delphinum, id. 11, 40, 95, § 235: uberis, Col. 9, 11, 4; Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., *the breast:* nudantes rejectā veste papillas, Cat. 66, 81: hasta sub exsertam donec perlata papillam Haesit, Verg. A. 11, 803: tunc nuda papillis constitit auratis, *her breasts adorned with gold chains,* Juv. 6, 122.—Of the male breast: infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth. 11; cf. Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 22; Ov. Am. 1, 4, 37.—**B.** *A pustule, pimple,* Ser. Samm. 64, 1100; 10, 133.—**C.** *A rose-bud,* Auct. Pervig. Ven. 14; 21.

păpillātus, a, um, *adj.* [papilla, II. C.], *shaped like a bud:* corymbus, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 699 Burm.; so Hier. Ep. 66, n. 1.

Pāpĭlus, i, *m., a Roman surname,* Mart. 4, 48.

Pāpĭnĭānus, i, *m., a celebrated Roman jurist under Septimius Severus, beheaded at the command of Caracalla,* Spart. Sever. 21; Caracall. 4; 8.—Hence, **II. Pāpĭnĭānista,** ae, *m., a follower* or *admirer of Papinian,* Just. in Ep. praef. Dig. 2.

Papīnus, i, *m., a mountain in Cisalpine Gaul,* Liv. 45, 12.

Păpīrĭus, i (old form **Păpīsĭus,** Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2; Paul. ex Fest. p. 23; Fest. p. 242 Müll.), *m., the name of a patrician and plebeian gens,* Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2.—Thus, **1.** *The dictator,* L. Papirius Cursor, Liv. 8, 30; Cic. l. l.—**2.** C. Papirius Carbo, *the friend of Ti. Gracchus,* Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Brut. 27, 43; 62, 221; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; Tac. Or. 34.—Hence, **A. Păpīrĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Papirius, Papirian:* Papiria lex, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46: tribus, *one of the rural tribes,* Liv. 8, 37; Val. Max. 9, 10, 1; Fest. p. 232 Müll.; Inscr. Grut. 766, 2 et saep.—**B. Păpīrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., Papirian:* domus, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: saevitia, Liv. 10, 3; cf. id. 8, 30: jus civile Papirianum, *a juridical compilation of* S. Papirius, Dig. 1, 2, 2.

Pāpĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman gens.*—**1.** C. Papius, *a tribune of the people, the originator of the* lex Papia de peregrinis exterminandis, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47.—**2.** M. Papius Mutilus, *a consul, who, together with his colleague,* Poppaeus, *passed, in the reign of Augustus, the* lex Papia Poppaea, *for the promotion of marriages,* Tac. A. 2, 32; 3, 25; 28; Suet. Claud. 23; id. Ner. 10; Aus. Epigr. 89.—**3.** Papia, *wife of Oppianicus,* Cic. Clu. 9, 27.—Hence, **Pāpĭus,** a, *adj., of* or *belonging to the* gens *Papia:* Papia tribus, Inscr. Grut. 307, 7; 879, 6 et saep.

papo, v. pappo.

pappa, v. papa.

pappas, v. papas.

pappo (**papo**), āre, *v. a., to eat pap, to eat:* liberto opus est quod pappet, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 62; Pers. 3, 17.

† **pappus,** i, *m.,* = πάππος. **I.** *An old man,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 30 Müll.—**2.** *A grandfather,* Aus. Idyll. 4, 18.—**II.** *The woolly, hairy seed of certain plants,* Lucr. 3, 386 Lachm.; also ap. Fest. p. 220 Müll.: semen ei lanuginis, quam pappon vocant, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.—**III.** *A plant, also called* erigeron: quare eam Callimachus acanthida appellat, alii pappum, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 168.

păpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [root pamp-, pap, to swell; in Gr. πομφός; cf. 2. populus], *a pustule, pimple,* Cels. 5, 28, 18: ardentes, Verg. G. 3, 564: eruptiones papularum, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 67: rubentes papulas sanare, id. 26, 11, 73, § 120; Vulg. Lev. 14, 56.—Prov.: papulas observatis alienas obsiti plurimis ulceribus, i. e. *you see the mote in your brother's eye, but not the beam in your own,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 27.

păpŭlo, āre, *v. n.* [papula], *to produce pustules* or *pimples,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 3, 4.

păpȳrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus], *made of papyrus:* Ellychnium papyraceum, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 168: naves, id. 6, 22, 24, § 82.

păpȳrifer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [papyrus-fero], *papyrus-bearing, that produces papyrus:* papyrifer Nilus, Ov. M. 15, 753: amnis, id. Tr. 3, 10, 27.

păpȳrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [papyrus], *of* or *belonging to the papyrus plant:* stilus, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 14.

păpȳrio, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a place where papyrus grows abundantly,* Vulg. Exod. 2, 5.

păpȳrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of papyrus, of paper,* Aus. Ep. 7, 47.

† **păpȳrus,** i, *m.* and *f.,* and **păpȳrum,** i, *n.,* = πάπυρος, *the paper-reed, papyrus.* **I.** Lit.: papyrum ergo nascitur in palustribus Aegypti, aut quiescentibus Nili aquis . . . triangulis lateribus, decem non amplius cubitorum longitudine in gracilitatem fastigatum, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71: in Euphrate, id. 13, 11, 22, § 73. Ships were made of it, id. ib.; Luc. 4, 136: in vasis papyri super aquas, Vulg. Isa. 18, 2; and sails and cordage from its bark, Cels. 5, 28, 12; Col. 6, 6, 4; Pall. 3, 33; also shoes, Mart. Cap. 2, § 115; Tert. Carm. ad Sen. 22; and wicks, Veg. Vet. 2, 57; the roots were used instead of wood, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 72; and likewise for funeral piles, Mart. 10, 97, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A garment made from the bark of the papyrus:* succinctus patriā papyro, Juv. 4, 24.—**B.** *Paper* made of papyrus-stalk (cf.: liber, charta), Juv. 7, 101; Cat. 35, 1; Mart. 3, 2, 4.

pār, păris (collat. form of the *nom. fem.* paris, Atta ap. Prisc. p. 764 P.—*Abl.* pari and pare, acc. to Charis. p. 14 P.; Prisc. p. 763 ib.; the latter poet.—*Gen. plur.* usu. parium; parum, acc. to Plin. ap. Charis. p. 110 P.), *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. para, another, and prae], *equal* (cf.: aequus, similis). **I.** Lit.: par est, quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: par et aequalis ratio, id. Or. 36, 123: aequo et pari jure cum civibus vivere, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: vita beata . . . par et similis deorum, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: est finitimus oratori poëta ac paene par, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: pari atque eādem in laude aliquem ponere, id. Mur. 9, 21: intelleges de hoc judicium meum et horum par et unum fuisse, id. Sull. 2, 5: pares in amore atque aequales, id. Lael. 9, 32: libertate esse parem ceteris, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34: verbum Latinum (voluptas) par Graeco (ἡδονή) et idem valens, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: pares ejusdem generis munitiones, *of equal size,* Caes. B. G. 7, 74: similia omnia magis visa hominibus, quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: pares similesque (affectus), Sen. Ira, 1, 19 et saep.: quod in re pari valet, valeat in hac, quae par est . . . valeat aequitas, quae paribus in causis paria jura desiderat, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ingenia omnia paria esse non possunt: jura certe paria debent esse eorum inter se, qui sunt cives in eādem re publicā, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49: necesse est eam esse naturam, ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, id. N. D. 1, 19, 50; id. Fam. 5, 2, 3: equites Ariovisti pari intervallo constiterunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: hi (equites), dum pari certamine res geri potuit, etc., i. e. *horsemen against horsemen,* id. B. C. 1, 51.—Poet., with a respective *gen.* or *inf.:* aetatis mentisque pares, Sil. 4, 370: et cantare pares et respondere parati, Verg. E. 7, 5.—(β) The thing with which the comparison is made is most freq. added in the *dat.:* quem ego parem summis Peripateticis judico, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 5: in his omnibus par iis, quos antea commemoravi, id. Clu. 38, 107: omni illi et virtute et laude par, id. Planc. 11, 27: isti par in belligerando, id. Font. 12, 26: par anseribus, *as large as,* Juv. 5, 114: prodigio par, i. e. *extremely rare,* id. 4, 97.—In *sup.:* QVOIVS FORMA VIRTVTEI PARISVMA FVIT, Epit. of the Scipios, Inscr. Orell. 550: parissumi estis hibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20.—Adverb. (colloq. and very rare): feceris par tuis ceteris factis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 3.—(γ) With *gen.* (with this case par is treated as a substantive; rare but class.), *an equal, counterpart,* etc.: ei erat hospes, par illius, Siculus, etc., *his counterpart,* Plaut. Rud. prol. 49: cujus paucos pares

haec civitas tulit, Cic. Pis. 4, 8: quem metuis par hujus erat, Luc. 10, 382: ubique eum parem sui invenies, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 1, 6: vestrae fortitudinis, Phaedr. 4, 15, 6. — (δ) With *abl.* (rare): scalas pares moenium altitudine, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 253 Lindem.: in quâ par facies nobilitate suâ, Ov. F. 6, 804.—(ε) With *cum* (class.): non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: ut enim cetera paria Tuberoni cum Varo fuissent, etc., id. Lig. 9, 27: quem tu parem cum liberis tuis regnique participem fecisti, Sall. J. 14, 9 (cited ap. Arus. Mess. p. 253 Lindem.; but in Cic. Phil. 1. 14, 34, read parem ceteris). —(ζ) With *inter se* (class.): sunt omnes pares inter se, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; id. de Or. 1, 55, 236. — (η) With *et, atque* (*ac*) (class.): cum par habetur honos summis et infimis, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 53: omnia fuisse in Themistocle paria et Coriolano, id. Brut. 11, 43: tametsi haudquaquam par gloria sequatur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, Sall. C. 3, 2: quos postea in parem juris libertatisque condicionem atque ipsi erant, receperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 28; so with *atque*, id. ib. 5, 13, 2: si parem sapientiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 36: neque mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: in quo offensae minimum, gratia par, ac si prope adessemus, Sall. J. 102, 7.—(θ) The object of comparison is sometimes not expressed: cui repugno, quoad possum, sed adhuc pares non sumus, i. e. *not equal to the task, able*, Cic. Att. 12, 15: pari proelio, *indecisive*, Nep. Them. 3, 3: pares validaeque miscentur, Tac. G. 20: cum paria esse coeperunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 6: si periculum par et ardor certaminis eos irritaret, Liv. 24, 39, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Equal to, a match for* any one in any respect: quibus ne di quidem immortales pares esse possint, Caes. B. G. 4, 7 *fin.*: qui pares esse nostro exercitu (*dat.*) non potuerint, id. ib. 1, 40, 7; cf.: ille, quod neque se parem armis existimabat, et, etc., Sall. J. 20, 5: non sumus pares, *not on an equality*, Juv. 3, 104: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2: habebo, Q. Fabi, parem, quem das, Hannibalem, *an opponent, adversary*, Liv. 28, 44: inter pares aemulatio, Tac. A. 2, 47: ope Palladis Tydiden Superis parem, Hor. C. 1, 6, 15.—**2.** *Equal* in station or age, *of the same rank, of the same age* (syn. aequalis): ut coëat par Jungaturque pari, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 25: si qua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. H. 9, 32; Petr. 25, 5.—Prov.: pares vetere proverbio cum paribus facillime congregantur, i. e. *birds of a feather flock together*, Cic. Sen. 3, 7.—**3.** Par est, *it is fit, meet, suitable, proper, right*. (α) With a *subject-clause* (class.; syn.: oportet, aequum, justum est): amorin me an rei opsequi potius par sit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 6: posterius istaec te magis par agere'st, id. Pers. 5, 2, 21: canem esse hanc par fuit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 17: par est primum ipsum esse virum bonum, tum, etc., Cic. Lael. 22, 82: sic par est agere cum civibus, id. Off. 2, 23, 83: dubitans, quid me facere par sit, id. Att. 9, 9, 2: quicquid erit, quod me scire par sit, id. ib. 15, 17, 2: quibus (ornamentis) fretum ad consulatûs petitionem aggredi par est, id. Mur. 7, 15; id. Rab. Perd. 11, 31; cf.: ex quo intellegi par est, eos qui, etc., id. Leg. 2, 5, 11. —(β) Ut par est (erat, etc.; class.): ita, ut constantibus hominibus par erat, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: ut par fuit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10. —*(γ) With *ut*: non par videtur neque sit consentaneum ... ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 31.—**4.** Par pari respondere, or par pro pari referre, *to return like for like*, of a repartee: par pari respondet, Plaut. Truc. 5, 47; id. Merc. 3, 4, 44; id. Pers. 2, 2, 11; cf.: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23: ut sit unde par pari respondeatur, id. ib. 16, 7, 6: par pro pari referto, quod eam mordeat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55 Fleck., Umpfenb., cited ap. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19 (Bentl. ex conject. par, pari; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 281, ed. 5).—**5.** Paria facere, *to equalize* or *balance* a thing with any thing, *to settle, pay* (post-Aug.): cum rationibus domini paria facere, *to pay*, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 24. —(β) Trop.: cum aliter beneficium detur, aliter reddatur, paria facere difficile est, *to return like for like, to repay with the same coin*, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 2: denique debet poenas: non est quod cum illo paria faciamus, *repay him*, id. Ira, 3, 25, 1: nihil differamus, cotidie cum vitâ paria faciamus, *settle our accounts with life*, id. Ep. 101, 7; Plin. 2, 86, 88, § 202; so, parem rationem facere, Sen. Ep. 19, 10.—**6.** Ludere par impar, *to play at even and odd*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 248: August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71 *fin.*—**7.** Ex pari, adverb., *in an equal manner, on an equal footing* (post-Aug.): sapiens cum diis ex pari vivit, Sen. Ep. 59, 14.

II. Transf., *subst.* **A. pār,** păris, *m.*, *a companion, comrade, mate, spouse*: plebs venit, et adcumbit cum pare quisque suo, Ov. F. 3, 526: jungi cum pare suâ, id. ib. 3, 193: edicere est ausus cum illo suo pari, quem omnibus vitiis superare cupiebat, ut, etc., Cic. Pis. 8, 18.—Esp., *a table companion*, = ὁμόκλινος: atque ibi opulentus tibi par forte obvenerit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 68 Brix ad loc.: cedo parem quem pepigi, id. Pers. 5, 1, 15 (v. also I. A. γ. supra). — **B. pār,** păris, *n.*, *a pair*: gladiatorum par nobilissimum, Cic. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 17: ecce tibi geminum in scelere par, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: par nobile fratrum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 243: par columbarum, Ov. M. 13, 833: par mularum, Gai. Inst. 3, 212: par oculorum, Suet. Rhet. 5: tria aut quatuor paria amicorum, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: scyphorum paria complura, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 47: paria (gladiatorum) ordinaria et postulaticia, Sen. Ep. 7, 3: pocula oleaginea paria duo, Lab. Dig. 32, 1, 30.

Hence, *adv.*: **părĭter,** *equally, in an equal degree, in like manner, as well.* **A.** In gen.: dispartiantur patris bona pariter, Afran. ap. Non. 375, 1: ut nostra in amicos benevolentia illorum erga nos benevolentiae pariter aequaliterque respondeat, Cic. Lael. 16, 56: laetamur amicorum laetitiâ aeque atque nostrâ, et pariter dolemus angoribus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: caritate non pariter omnes egemus, id. Off. 2, 8, 30: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12, 38; Phaedr. 5, 2, 10: et gustandi et pariter tangendi magna judicia sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: nulla pro sociâ obtinet, pariter omnes viles sunt, id. ib. 80, 7; Quint. 9, 3, 102: cuncta pariter Romanis adversa, Tac. A. 1, 64: tantumdem est; feriunt pariter, *all the same, nevertheless*, Juv. 3, 298.—(β) With *cum*: Siculi mecum pariter moleste ferent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173: pariter nobiscum progredi, Auct. Her. 3, 1, 1; Verg. A. 1, 572.—(γ) With *ut, atque* (*ac*): is ex se hunc reliquit filium pariter moratum, ut pater avusque hujus fuit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 21: pariter hoc fit, atque ut alia facta sunt, id. Am. 4, 1, 11: vultu pariter atque animo varius, Sall. J. 113, 3: pariter ac si hostis adesset, id. ib. 46, 6.—(δ) With *et ... et*: pariterque et ad se tuendum et ad hostem petendum, Liv. 31, 35: pariter et habitus et nomina edocebuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 25; Ov. M. 11, 556.—(ε) With *dat.* (in late poets, and once in Liv.): pariter ultimae (gentes) propinquis, imperio parerent, *the remotest as well as the nearest*, Liv. 38, 16; Stat. Th. 5, 121; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 166.—*(ζ) With *qualis*: pariter suades, qualis es, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 37. —**B.** In partic. **1.** Like simul, of equality in time or in association, *at the same time, together*: nam plura castella Pompeius pariter, distinendae manûs causâ, tentaverat, *at the same time, together*, Caes. B. C. 3, 52: pariter decurrere, Liv. 22, 4, 6: ut pariter et socii rem inciperent, id. 3, 22, 6; 10, 5, 7; 26, 48 *fin.*; cf.: plura simul invadimus, si aut tam infirma sunt, ut pariter impelli possint, aut, etc., Quint. 5, 13, 11; so, pariter multos invadere, id. 5, 7, 5: pariter ire, id. 1, 1, 14; 1, 12, 4; Tac. H. 4, 56; Plin. 26, 8, 40, § 66.—(β) With *cum* (so commonly in Cic.): conchyliis omnibus contingere, ut cum lunâ pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; cf. id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: studia doctrinae pariter cum aetate crescunt, id. Sen. 14, 50: pariter cum vitâ sensus amittitur, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: equites pariter cum occasu solis expeditos educit, Sall. J. 68, 2; 77, 1; 106, 5: pariter cum collegâ, Liv. 10, 21, 14; 27, 17, 6.—(γ) With *et, atque, que*: inventionem et dispositionem pariter exercent, Quint. 10, 5, 14; 1, 1, 25: quibus mens pariter atque oratio insurgat, id. 12, 2, 28: seriis jocisque pariter accommodato, id. 6, 3, 110.—(δ) With *dat.* (poet.), Stat. Th. 5, 122: pariterque favillis Durescit glacies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 165.—**2.** In order to give greater vivacity to the expression, reduplicated: pariter ... pariter, *as soon as* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hanc pariter vidit, pariter Calydonius heros Optavit, Ov. M. 8, 324; Plin. Ep. 8, 23 *fin.*—**3.** *In like manner, likewise, also*: pariterque oppidani agere, Sall. J. 60, 1: postquam pariter nymphas incedere vidit, Ov. M. 2, 445.

părābĭlis, e, *adj.* [paro], *easily procured, easy to be had, of easy attainment* (class.): divitiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 36; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 33, 93: namque parabilem amo venerem facilemque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 119: cultus (corporis), Curt. 3, 5, 2; cf. id. 6, 2, 2; 8, 4, 14: res, Sen. Ep. 5, 4.

† **părăbŏla,** ae, and **părăbŏlē,** ēs, *f.*, = παραβολή, *a comparison.* **I.** Lit.: in omni parabole aut praecedit similitudo, res sequitur; aut praecedit res, similitudo sequitur, Quint. 8, 3, 77; 6, 3, 59: qui simpliciter et demonstrandae rei causâ eloquebantur, parabolis referti sunt, Sen. Ep. 59, 5.—**II.** Transf., in eccl. Lat., *an allegorical relation, a parable*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Aug. Quaest. Evang. 2, 45; Vulg. Job, 27, 1; id. Matt. 13, 3 et saep.—**B.** *A proverb*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 32.—**C.** *A taunting speech*, Vulg. Hab. 2, 6. — **D.** *Any speech*, esp. in phrase: assumptâ parabolâ, Vulg. Num. 23, 7.

părăbŏlānus, i, *m.* [parabolus, lit., a reckless person], *a sick-nurse*, esp. in infectious diseases, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 18; cf. Cod. Th. 16, 2, 42 and 43.

părăbŏlĭcē, *adv.* [parabole], *metaphorically*: dictare aliquid, Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Hier. in Matt. 15, 15 sq.

† **părăbŏlus,** i, *m.*, = παράβολος, *a reckless fellow*, who risks his life on any thing, Cass. Hist. Trip. 11, 17.

† **părăcentērium,** ii, *n.*, = παρακεντήριον, *a surgical instrument for making a perforation, a couching-needle*, Veg. Vet. 2, 18.

† **părăcentēsis,** is, *f.*, = παρακέντησις, a surgical t. t., *a perforation, a couching* or *tapping*, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 144; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8; Veg. 1, 43, 3.

† **părăchăractes,** ae, *m.*, = παραχαράκτης, *a counterfeiter of coin*, Cod. Th. 9, 21, 9.

părăchăraxĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [παραχαράκτης], *counterfeit*: adulterinus: adulterina nomismata et paracharaxima, Cassian. Colat. 1, 20.

Părăchĕlōis, idis and ĭdos, *f.*, = Παραχελωΐς, *a city in Thessaly, on the Achelous*, Liv. 39, 26.

† **părăclētus** (ē scanned short, Prud. Cath. 5, 160; id. στεφ. 10, 430) or **părăclĭtus** (ī scanned short, Prud. Perieg. 2622), i, *m.*, = παράκλητος. **I.** *An advocate, defender, helper, protector, comforter*, Tert. Verg. Vel. 1; id. Anim. 55; Res. Carn. f.; Vulg. Johan. 14, 16; 15, 26.—**II.** *One of the æons of Valentinian*, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **părăcȳnanchē,** es, *f.*, = παρακυνάγχη, *an inflammation of one side of the throat*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 3 (al. parasynanche).

†† **părăda,** ae, *f.* [perh. Celtic], *a cover* or *an awning* of a boat: subter paradas jacens, Aus. Ep. 5, 25; Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

† **părădiastŏlē,** es, *f.*, = παραδιαστολή, *a figure of speech, in which two different but similar things are put together and distinguished* (pure Lat. distinctio), Rutil. Lup. Fig. Sent. 1, 4; Rufin. § 20 (written as Greek, Quint. 9, 3, 65).

† **părădigma,** ătis, *n.*, = παράδειγμα, in gram. and rhet. lang., *an example, paradigm*, Charis. p. 248 P.; Diom. p. 460 ib.; Don. Trop. p. 1779 ib. et saep.: paradigmate Platonico plenius, Tert. Anim. 43.

părădīsiăcus, a, um, *adj.* [paradisus], *of* or *belonging to Paradise, Paradisiacal*: rosae, Ven. Fort. Carm. 6, 8, 1: Paradisiaca sedes, *Paradise*, Alc. 1, 298.

părădīsĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [paradisus-colo], *a dweller in Paradise*, i. e. *in heaven*, Prud. Hamart. 936.

† **părădīsus,** i, *m.*, = παράδεισος, *a park.* **I.** Lit.: vivaria quae nunc vulgus, quos παραδείσους Graeci appellant, Gell. 2, 20, 4: in paradiso, hoc est in viridario, Aug. Serm. 343, n. 1; Vulg. Gen. 2, 8: malorum, *an orchard*, id. Cant. 4, 13.—**II.** Transf.

A. *Paradise*, the dwelling-place of the first human beings, *the Garden of Eden*, Hier. Ep. 52, n. 5: plantatus paradisus in Eden, id. ib. 69, n. 6.—**B.** *Paradise*, the abode of the blessed, Tert. Apol. 47; id. Carm. Judic. Dom. 195: Vulg. Ecclus. 44, 16; id. Luc. 23, 43.—**III.** *A town of Cœlesyria*, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.—**IV.** *A river in* Cilicia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.

† **părădoxus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παράδοξος, *marvellous, strange, contrary to all expectation, paradoxical*; only *subst.* **I. părădoxus,** i, *m.*, *one who, contrary to expectation, has conquered both in the* lucta *and in the* pancratium *on the same day*; in Gr. usu. called παραδοξονίκης (late Lat.), Aug. Princip. Rhet. n. 9. The *mimes* were also called paradoxi, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 8, 184.—**II. părădoxum** or **-on** i, *n.* **A.** *A figure of speech*: paradoxon, sive hypomone, sustentatio vel inopinatum. Hoc schema suspendit sensum: deinde subicit aliquid eo, contra exspectationem auditoris, sive magnum sive minus; et ideo sustentatio vel inopinatum dicitur, Rufin. Fig. Sentent. § 34; Isid. 2, 21, 29.—**B.** In *plur.*: **părădoxa,** ōrum, *n.*, = παράδοξα, *the apparently contradictory doctrines of the Stoics*: haec παράδοξα illi, nos admirabilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 74; cf.: (illa) mirabilia Stoicorum quae παράδοξα nominantur, id. Ac. 2, 44, 136: quae quia sunt admirabilia contraque opinionem omnium, ab ipsis (Stoicis) etiam παράδοξα appellantur, tentare volui, etc. id. Par. prooem. 4.

† **păraenĕsis,** is, *f.*, = παραίνεσις, *an exhortation, admonition, precept*; *gen. plur.* paraeneseōn, Vulc. Avid. Cass. 3.

Păraetăcēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Παραιτακηνή, *a district of Persia*: supra Paraetacenen et Persiden, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 131; Curt. 5, 13, 2.—Hence, **II. Păraetăcae,** ārum, *m.*, = Παραιτάκαι, *the Parætacenes*, Nep. Eum. 8; called also **Păraetăcēni,** Gr. Παραιτακηνοί, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 116.

Păraetŏnium, ii, *n.*, = Παραιτόνιον, *a seaport town in Northern Africa, between Egypt and the Syrtes*, now *Marsa Labeit*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 33; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 7; id. M. 9, 772.—Hence, **II. Păraetŏnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Parætonian*: portus, Mela, 1, 8, 2.—*Subst.*: **păraetŏnium,** ii, *n.*, *a certain white and pure chalk found near Parætonium, Parætonium-white*, Plin. 35, 6, 18, § 36; 33, 5, 27, § 90; Vitr. 7, 7.—**B.** Transf., *Egyptian, African*: Paraetonius Nilus, Stat. Th. 5, 12: urbs, i. e. *Alexandria*, Luc. 10, 9: litus, *Egyptian*, Claud. B. Gild. 160: serpens, *African*, Sil. 17, 450.

†† **părăgauda,** ae, and **părăgaudis,** is, *f.*, *a border, lace*, worked on a garment. **I.** Lit.: auratae paragaudae, Cod. Just. 11, 8, 2; Cod. Th. 10, 21, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a laced garment*: interulas paragaudas duas, Val. ap. Vop. Prob. 4: paragaudem triuncem unam, id. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

† **părăgōgē,** ēs, *f.*, = παραγωγή, in gram., *a lengthening of a word, the addition of a letter or syllable to a word, paragoge* (e. g. facio, facesso), Charis. p. 226 P.; Diom. p. 309 ib.

† **părăgōgĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = παραγώγια, *aqueducts*, Cod. Just. 11, 42, 10.

† **părăgrammă,** ătis, *n.*, = παράγραμμα, *an error in writing*, Hier. Ep. 71, n. 5.

† **Părălīpŏmĕna,** ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ παραλειπόμενα (things omitted, not related), *the books of the Chronicles in the Bible*, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8.

† **părălĭus (-os),** on, *adj.*, = παράλιος, *that grows by the seaside*, Plin. 20, 19, 78, § 206; 26, 8, 41, § 68.

† **părallēlogrammus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παραλληλόγραμμος, *consisting of parallel lines*: mensura, Front. Colon. p. 116 and 130 Goes.

părallēlōnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. parallelus, *parallel*: terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 310 Goes.

† **părallēlus,** a, um, and **părallēlos,** on, *adj.*, = παράλληλος, *parallel*: parallelos linea, Vitr. 5, 8: circuli paralleli; or *absol.* paralleli, concentric circles on the celestial globe, *parallels of latitude*: nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 33, 39, § 212; Mart. Cap. 8, § 817.

Părălus, i, *m.*, = Πάραλος (of or belonging to the sea), *an Athenian hero whose portrait was painted by Protogenes*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; 7, 58, 58, § 207; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135 Zumpt.

† **părălysis,** is, *f.*, = παράλυσις, *palsy, paralysis*: paralysi mederi, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14: paralysi periclitari, id. 20, 15, 59, § 165: adulescens, paralysin cave, Petr. 120; Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 55.

† **părălytĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παραλυτικός, *struck with palsy, paralytic*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 85; Petr. 131.—Esp., *subst.*: **părălytĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a paralytic, a palsied person*: graditur paralyticus, Claud. Epigr. 49 *fin.*: paralyticos restringere, i. e. *to heal*, Tert. Apol. 21; Vulg. Matt. 4, 24; 9, 2.

† **părămĕsē,** ēs, *f.*, = παραμέση, *the string next to the middle*; hence, *the next to the middle note*, B ♭ *in the treble*, Vitr. 5, 4.—**II.** Transf., *the ring-finger*; v. hypate.

părănarrhīnon, i, *n.*, the same as antirrhinum, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129.

† **părănētē,** ēs, *f.*, = παρανήτη, *the last string but one*; hence, *the note next to the highest*, Vitr. 6, 1; cf. id. 5, 4.

† **părangărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παράγγαρεία, *that is done besides the service to which one is bound*: praestatio, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** *Subst.*: **părangărĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a service over and above that which one is bound to render, extra service*, Cod. Just. 12, tit. 51; Cod. Th. 8, tit. 5.

† **părănymphus,** i, *m.*, = παράνυμφος, *a bridesman*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 18; 6, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 5, 305.—In *fem.*: **părănympha,** ae, *a bridesmaid*, = pronuba, Isid. Orig. 9, 7.

† **părăpaestus,** i, *m.*, = παράπαιστος, *a foot in poetry*: anapaestus, parapaestus, Not. Tir. p. 184.

Părăpămīsus, v. Paropamisus.

† **părăpegma,** ătis, *n.*, = παράπηγμα (something fixed on or hung up; hence), *a table of astronomical calculations*, made of brass, and fixed or suspended to a pillar, Vitr. 9, 7.

părăpĕtăsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = παραπετάσιος, *covering, that serves to cover* or *shelter*; hence, aedificia parapetasia, *penthouses, sheds*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 39.

† **părăpĕteuma,** ătis, *n.*, = παραπέτευμα, *a ticket for which corn was received, a corn-ticket*, Cod. Just. 11, 24, 2.

† **părăpherna,** ōrum, *n.*, = παράφερνα, *the separate possessions of a married woman, her property besides her dower*, Dig. 23, 3, 9; Cod. Just. 5, 14, 8.

† **părăphŏros,** on, *adj.*, = παράφορος, *bad, of an inferior sort*: paraphoron alumen, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 184.

† **părăphrăsis,** is, *f.*, = παράφρασις, *a paraphrase*: paraphrasi vertere, Quint. 1, 9, 2; 10, 5, 5.

† **părăphrastes,** ae, *m.*, = παραφραστής, *one that paraphrases, a paraphrast*, Hier. praef. ad Libr. Reg. *fin.*

† **părăpīĕnos,** i, *m.*, = παρὰ-πιήεις, *a foot in poetry* (⏑⏑⏑⏑⏑), Diom. p. 478 P.

Părăpŏtămĭa, ae, *f.*, *a district near the Tigris*, Plin. 12, 28, 61, § 133.

părapsis, v. paropsis.

1. părārĭus, a, um, *adj* [par], *of or belonging to a pair*: pararium aes appellabatur id, quod equitibus duplex pro binis equis dabatur, Fest. p. 221 Müll.

2. părārĭus, ii, *m.* [paro], *an agent, factor, broker*, Sen. Ben. 2, 23, 2; so of *the go-between* in an intrigue, id. Contr. 2, 9; 3, 15, 2.

† **părăsanga,** ae, *m.*, = παρασάγγης, *a Persian league, a parasang*, containing 30 stadia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; Fest. p. 222 Müll.

† **părăscēvē,** ēs, *f.*, = παρασκευή, *the day of preparation*, i. e. *the day before the Sabbath*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 12; id. adv. Psych. 14; Vulg. Matt. 27, 62; id. Luc. 23, 54.

† **părăsēmum,** i, *n.*, = παράσημον, *the ensign* or *flag of a ship*, Vet. Schol. Juv. 4, 77.

† **părăsĭōpēsis,** is, *f.*, = παρασιώπησις, *a figure of rhetoric, where one says he will not speak of such and such a thing, but, in the very act of so doing, suggests it*: parasiopesis: hoc est, cum aliquid nos reticere dicimus et tamen tacitum intellegitur, Rutil. Lup. Fig. Sent. 2, 11.

părăsīta, ae, *f.* [parasitus], *a female parasite*: ciniflones, parasitae, Hor. S. 1, 2, 98.—**II.** Transf.: imitatrix avis ac parasita, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.

părăsītaster, tri, *m.* [id.], *a mean, sorry parasite*: parasitaster parvulus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4; cf. Prisc. p. 610; 618 and 628 P.

părăsītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a playing the parasite, sponging*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 23.

părăsītĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *parasitic*: perjuratiunculae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: ars, id. Capt. 3, 1, 9: mensa, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

părăsītor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to play the parasite, to sponge*: parasitarier, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 54: parasitando pascere ventres suos, id. Pers. 1, 2, 3.

† **părăsītus,** i, *m.*, = παράσιτος, lit. one who eats with another; hence, **I.** In gen., *a guest* (pure Lat. conviva): parasiti Jovis, *the gods*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 7; App. M. 10, p. 246, 35.—Hence, parasitus Phoebi, *a player, actor*, Mart. 9, 29, 9.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense, one who, by flattery and buffoonery, manages to live at another's expense, *a sponger, toad-eater, parasite* (syn. scurra): nos parasiti planius . . . Quasi mures semper edimus alienum cibum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 3; id. Stich. 2, 1, 42: parasitorum in comoediis assentatio, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: edaces parasiti, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 173; Juv. 1, 139.—Comically, of a whip: ne ulmos parasitos faciat, *that he will make his elm-twigs stick to me like parasites*, i. e. *give me a sound flogging*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 5.—The tutelar deity of parasites was Hercules, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79.

† **părastas,** ădis, *f.*, = παραστάς, *a four-cornered pillar* or *column, a pilaster*, Vitr. 10, 15; cf. parastata.

† **părastăta,** ae, *f.*, = παραστάτης, *a square pillar* or *column, a pilaster*, Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 2, 11: columnae habentes post se parastatas, etc., Vitr. 5, 1 (al. parastaticae).

† **părastătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παραστατικός, *of* or *belonging to pilasters, parastatic*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 688, n. 100.—**II.** *Subst.*: **părastătĭca,** ae, *f.*, = παραστατική. **A.** *A square pillar* or *column, a pilaster*: columnae atque parastaticae (al. parastatae), Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52; Vitr. 9, 9; cf. Inscr. Labus Epigrafe Lat. Scop. ap. Egitto, p. 7.—**B.** In *plur.*: **părastătĭcae,** ārum, *f.*, *two bones in the knee of a horse*, Veg. Vet. 4, 1.

† **părastĭchis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = παραστιχίς, a word formed of the initial letters of verses, *an acrostic*, Suet. Gram. 6 (written as Greek, Gell. 14, 6, 4).

părăsynanchē, ēs, *f.*, = παρασυνάγχη, v. l. Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 1, 3; v. paracynanche.

† **părăsynaxis,** is, *f.*, = παρασύναξις, *a secret, unlawful assembly*: parasynaxes et conventicula, Cod. Just. 1, 5, 8, § 3.

părātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. paro], *easily procured*: parabilis, Apic. 8, 6 dub.

părātē, *adv.*, v. 1. paro, *P. a. fin.*

părātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. paro], *a preparing, getting, procuring* (rare for comparatio; not in Cic.): nulla inest paratio, Afran. ap. Non. 219, 27: rerum, Dig. 30, 1, 39 *fin.*: regni, *a striving after sovereignty*, Sall. J. 31, 7.

părātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a preparer, contriver* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Cresc. 1, 8.

† **părătrăgoedo,** āre, *v. n.*, = παρατραγῳδέω, *to express one's self in a tragic, pompous manner*: ut paratragoedat carnifex, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 17.

părātūra, ae, *f.* [1. paro], *a preparing, preparation* (post-class.): materiarum, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*; id. Spect. 4; id. Cor. Mil. 1; id. Virg. Vel. 12; Vulg. 2 Par. 5, 5.

1. părātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. paro.

2. părātus, ūs, *m.* [1. paro], *a preparing, fitting out, preparation, provision*, = apparatus: nullum necessarium vitae cultum

aut paratum requirentis, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 53: paratu militum et armorum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 2, 27, 2; Liv. 10, 41, 3 Drak. *N. cr.:* proviso ante funebri paratu, Tac. A. 13, 17: natalem Vitellii diem celebravere ingenti paratu, id. H. 2, 95: mensaeque paratu Regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652: magno cultu paratuque rerum et familiae, Gell. 19, 1, 7: lauto cenare paratu, Juv. 14, 13.—In *plur.:* largis paratibus uti, Ov. H. 16, 191; so of *ornament*, id. M. 8, 683: Tyrios induta paratus, *clothing*, id. F. 3, 627: ventris et ganeae, Tac. A. 3, 52: fortunae, id. ib. 11, 30.

† **părăvĕrēdus,** i, *m.* [vox hibr., from παρά - veredus], a horse for extraordinary occasions, *an extra post-horse*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 2; 19; id. Th. 8, 15, 7; 15 sq.; Cassiod. Var. 5, 39; 11, 14.

† **părazōnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = παραζώνιον, *a dagger*, Mart. 14, 32 *in lemm.*

Parca, ae, *f.* [root πλεκ-; cf. πλέκω, πλοκή; Lat. plecto, plico], *one of the goddesses of Fate*, whose Latin names are Nona, Decuma, and Morta, Caesell. Vindex ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11 (their Greek names are Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, Hyg. Fab. 171).—In *sing.:* Parca non mendax, Hor. C. 2, 16, 39: tenax veri, Pers. 5, 48: dura, Ov. P. 4, 15, 36.—*Plur., the Fates:* Parcae, Hesperides, etc.: quos omnes Erebo et Nocte natos ferunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44: Parcae fatalia nentes Stamina non ulli dissoluenda deo, Tib. 1, 7, 1: immites, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 13: iniquae, Hor. C. 2, 6, 9: veraces, id. C. S. 25: sic placitum Parcis, id. C. 2, 17, 16; Lact. 2, 10, 20; Verg. E. 4, 47; Juv. 12, 64.

parcē, *adv.*, v. parcus *fin.* A.

parcĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [parce-loquor], *a speaking sparingly*, *reserve in conversation* (post-class.), App. M. 5, p. 164, 34.

parcĭmōnia and **parcĭmōnĭum,** v. parsim-.

parcĭprōmus, i, *m.* [parce-promo], *one that gives sparingly*, *a niggard*, *curmudgeon* (Plautin.): qui cum geniis suis belligerant parcipromi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 81; id. Ps. 5, 1, 22.

parcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parcus], *sparingness*, *parsimony* (post-Aug.): animadversionum, Sen. Clem. 7, 22: moderatio, parcitas, sobrietas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: ciborum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 118; Pall. 1, 26, 1.—**2.** *Mercy*, *moderation:* sine ullā parcitate verberare aliquem, Cassiod. 3, Hist. Eccl. 2; id. ib. 6, 12.

parcĭter, *adv.*, v. parcus *fin.* B.

parco, pĕperci, less freq. parsi (the former constantly in Cic. and Cæs., the latter ante-class. and post-Aug.: parcui, Naev. ap. Non. 153, 21, or Com. 69 Rib.; *part. fut.* parsurus, Liv. 26, 13, 16; Suet. Tib. 62: parciturus, Hier. Ep. 14, 2), parsum, and less correctly parcitum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [for sparco; Gr. σπαρνός, rare; cf. Engl. spare; but v. also paucus, parvus], *to act sparingly*, *be sparing* with respect to a thing, *to spare;* constr. usually with *dat.* or *absol.;* ante-class. also with *acc.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of things (rare but class.). (*a*) With *dat.:* nihil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Plaut. Capt. prol. 32: operae meae, id. Mil. 4, 9, 3: te rogo sumptu ne parcas, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 2: non parcam operae, id. ib. 13, 27, 1: nec impensae, nec labori, nec periculo parsurum, Liv. 35, 44: petit, ne cui rei parcat ad ea perficienda, Nep. Paus. 2, 5.—(*β*) *Absol.:* frumentum se exigue dierum XXX. habere, sed paulo etiam longius tolerare posse parcendo, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4.—Poet.: parcens = parcus: parcentes ego dexteras Odi (= parcius administrantes vinum, flores, etc.), Hor. C. 3, 19, 21.—(*γ*) With *acc.* (ante-class. and poet.): oleas, Cato, R. R. 58: pecuniam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 11: argenti atque auri memoras quae multa talenta, Gnatis parce tuis, *spare*, *reserve for your children*, Verg. A. 10, 532 Serv.—Prov.: qui parcit virgae odit filium, Vulg. Prov. 13, 24.—**B.** Of persons, *to spare*, *have mercy upon*, *forbear to injure* or *punish* (eccl. and late Lat.), usually with *dat.:* non pepercisti filio tuo, Vulg. Gen. 22, 16; id. 2 Pet. 2, 4 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To spare*, i. e. *to preserve by sparing*, *to use carefully*, *not to injure.* (*a*) With *dat.:* tibi parce, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 112: justitia autem praecipit, parcere omnibus, consulere generi hominum, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: aedificiis omnibus publicis et privatis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 120: amicitiis et dignitatibus, id. Or. 26, 89; id. Phil. 2, 24, 59: non aetate confectis, non mulieribus, non infantibus pepercerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: subjectis, sed debellare superbos, Verg. A. 6, 853: ne reliquis quidem nepotibus parsurus creditur, Suet. Tib. 62: alicujus auribus, i. e. *to refrain from speaking on disagreeable topics*, Cic. Quint. 12, 40; so, auribus et consuetudini, id. de Or. 3. 43, 170: valetudini, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1: famae, Prop. 1, 16, 11: oculis, i. e. *to turn away one's eyes from an unpleasant sight*, id. 4, 9, 35: luminibus, Tib. 1, 2, 33; Suet. Dom. 11: parcit Cognatis maculis similis fera, Juv. 15, 159.—(*β*) With *in* and *acc.* (ante- and post-class.): neque parcit in hostes, Lucr. 6, 399: parce in feminam, App. M. 1, p. 105, 39.—(*γ*) *Absol.* (poet.): thyrso parcente ferit, i. e. *lightly*, Stat. Ach. 1, 572.—**B.** *To abstain* or *refrain from* doing a thing; *to forbear*, *leave off*, *desist*, *stop*, *cease*, *let alone*, *omit* (cf.: desino, mitto): meo labori non parsi, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.; cf. Plaut Ps. 1, 1, 3; id. Pers. 2, 5, 11; so, neque parcetur labori, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2: auxilio, *to make no use of proffered assistance*, id. Planc. 35, 86: lamentis, Liv. 6, 3: bello, *abstain from*, Verg. A. 9, 656: hibernis parcebant flatibus Euri, id. G. 2, 339: parce metu, *cease from*, id. A. 1, 257.—(*β*) With *inf.*, *to refrain*, *forbear* (not in class. prose): visere opera tua, Cato, R. R. 1, 1: hancine ego vitam parsi perdere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 2: proinde parce, sis, fidem ac jura societatis jactare, Liv. 34, 32: parcite, oves, nimium procedere, Verg. E. 3, 94: pias scelerare manus, id. A. 3, 42: defundere vinum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 58: ne parce dare, id. C. 1, 28, 23: parce postea paupertatem cuiquam objectare, App. Mag. 23, p. 289, 3; Aug. Ep. 43, 24: ori, *to refrain from speaking*, Vulg. Job, 7, 11.—* (*γ*) With *acc.:* parcito linguam in sacrificiis dicebatur, i. e. coërceto, contineto, taceto, Fest. p. 222 Müll.—* (*δ*) With *ab*, *to desist from:* precantes, ut a caedibus et ab incendiis parceretur, Liv. 25, 25, 6; so with *abl.* alone: caede, Aus. Epigr. 130, 4.

parcus, a, um, *adj.*, = παῦρος [v. parco], *sparing* in any thing, esp. in expenditure; in a good and bad sense, *frugal*, *thrifty*, *economical;* *niggardly*, *penurious*, *parsimonious* (syn.: tenax, restrictus). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Absol.:* detrusisti me ad senem parcissimum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 9: patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: optimus colonus, parcissimus, modestissimus, frugalissimus, id. de Or. 2, 71, 287: parcumque genus patiensque laborum, Ov. M. 7, 656: parcā manu offerre aliquid, Hor. C. 3, 16, 43.—(*β*) With *gen.:* veteris non parcus aceti, Hor. S. 2, 2, 62: donandi parca juventus, id. ib. 2, 5, 79: pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49: pecuniae parcus ac tenax, Suet. Tib. 46.—**B.** In gen., *sparing*, *chary*, *moderate* in any thing: operā haud fui parcus meā, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 14: nimium parcus in largiendā civitate, Cic. Balb. 22, 50: non tam vereor, ne me in laudibus suis parcum, quam ne nimium putet, Plin. Pan. 3, 3: quam modica cultu, quam parca comitatu, id. ib. 83, 7: civium sanguinis parcus, Tac. H. 3, 75: parcissimus somni, Luc. 9, 590: parcissimus vini, Suet. Aug. 77: acies non parca fugae, Sil. 10, 30: beneficiorum parcissimus aestimator, Plin. Pan. 21, 2: parcus Deorum cultor, Hor. C. 1, 34, 1: in libidinem projecti, in cibum parci, Just. 41, 3, 13.—With *inf.:* parcusque lacessere Martem, Sil. 1, 680: haud parci Martem coluisse, id. 8, 464.—In gen., *moderate*, not rash nor self-indulgent: somnus sanitatis in homine parco, Vulg. Ecclus. 31, 24.—*Comp.:* parcior somni, Just. 11, 13, 2.—*Sup.:* parcissimus somni, Luc. 9, 590.—**II.** Transf., *spare*, *scanty*, *little*, *small*, *slight* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): parco sale contingere, Verg. G. 3, 403: tellus, Stat. S. 4, 5, 13: lucerna, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 60: vulnus, Sil. 16, 111: merito parcior ira meo, Ov. P. 1, 2, 98: questaque sum vento lintea parca dari, id. H. 21, 79: optima mors parca quae venit apta die, *after a short time*, Prop. 3, 3, 40 (Parcae quae venit acta die, id. 3, 4, 18 Müll.): et brevis somnus, Plin. Pan. 49.—*Adv.*, in two forms, parce (class.) and parciter (ante- and post-class.). **A.** Form **parcē. 1.** *Sparingly*, *frugally*, *thriftily;* *penuriously*, *parsimoniously:* parce parcus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 35: vivere parce, continenter, severe, sobrie, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106; cf.: parce ac duriter se habere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20: parce et duriter vitam agere, id. And. 1, 1, 47: nimium parce facere sumptum, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: frumentum parce et paulatim metiri, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: cur id tam parce tamque restricte faciant, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: parce seminat, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 6.—*Comp.:* implet manum parcius, Juv. 6, 546.—**2.** In gen., *sparingly*, *moderately*, *cautiously:* scripsi de te parce et timide, Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: parce et molliter aliquem laedere, id. ib. 1, 9, 23: gaudere, Phaedr. 4, 16: mirari, Sil. 10, 474; 15, 756; Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 3; 5, 7, 4.—*Comp.:* parcius dicere de laude alicujus, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: parcius ista viris tamen obicienda memento, Verg. E. 3, 7: parcius Andromachen vexavit Achaia victrix, Ov. H. 8, 13: parcius quatiunt fenestras, *rarely*, *seldom*, Hor. C. 1, 25, 1; Quint. 9, 2, 69.—*Sup.:* civitatem Romanam parcissime dedit, Suet. Aug. 40: ut parcissime dicam, nemo historicorum commendavit magis, Quint. 10, 1, 101.—**B.** Form **parcĭter,** *sparingly*, Pompon. ap. Non. 515, 6: praelibare, Claud. Mam. praef.

† **pardălĭanches,** is, *n.*, = παρδαλιαγχές, *an epithet of a poisonous plant* (aconitum) *which chokes panthers*, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 7; 8, 27, 41, § 99; Sol. 17 *fin.*

† **pardălĭos,** ii, *m.*, = παρδάλειος (sc. λίθος), *a precious stone spotted like a panther*, *jasper*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

† **pardălis,** is, *f.*, = πάρδαλις, *a female panther*, Curt. 5, 1, 21.

pardălĭum, ii, *n.* [pardalis], *a kind of ointment that smells like a panther*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 6.

† **pardus,** i, *m.*, = πάρδος, *a male panther:* nunc varias (pantheras) et pardos, qui mares sunt, appellant in eo omni genere creberrimo in Africā Syriāque, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 63; 10, 73, 94, § 202; 11, 37, 65, § 172; Juv. 11, 123.—Prov.: si mutare potest Aethiops pellem suam, aut pardus varietates suas, Vulg. Jer. 13, 23.

† **părĕas** or **părĭas,** ae, *m.*, = παρείας, *a kind of snake*, Luc. 9, 721; cf.: pareas serpens, qui semper in caudā ambulat et sulcum facere videtur, Isid. Orig. 12, 4.

† **părectătus,** a, um, *adj.*, = παρέκτατος, *grown up*, *marriageable* (ante-class.), Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. 67, 11 sq.

† **părĕdros,** i, *m.*, = πάρεδρος, *that sits by one's side*, *remains with one:* paredri spiritus, *familiar spirits*, Tert. Anim. 28.

† **părēgŏrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = παρηγορία, *alleviation*, *ease:* paregoriam praestare, App. Herb. 24.

părēgŏrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [paregoria], *alleviating*, *assuaging:* adjutoria, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9: remedium, Marc. Emp. 36.

părēgŏrizo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to soothe*, *alleviate*, *assuage* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 122, 11.

† **părēlĭon,** i, *n.*, = παρήλιον, *a mock sun*, *parhelion:* parelia sunt imagines solis in nube spissā et vicinā in modum speculi. Quidam parelion ita definiunt: nubes rotunda et splendida, similisque soli, Sen. Q. N. 1, 11, 2: solent et bina fieri parelia, id. ib. 1, 13, 1.

1. pārens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pareo.

2. părens, entis, *m.* and *f.* (*gen. plur.* parentum and parentium, cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Charis. p. 111 P.; Diom. p. 282 ib.: masculino genere parentem appellabant antiqui etiam matrem, Fest. p. 151 Müll.; so, Gracchus, Charis. p. 79 P.) [pario], *a procreator*, *a father* or *mother*, *a parent;* most freq. in the *plur.*, *parents.* **1.** Lit.: SI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT . . . DIVIS PARENTVM SACER ESTO, Lex regia: qui parentem aut hospitem Necasset, Enn. ap. Non. 153, 29 (Trag. v. 239 Vahl.): parens tuus, Cic. Sull. 29, 81; Hor. A. P. 313: illum et parentis crediderim sui Fregisse cervicem, id. C. 2, 13, 5: alma parens Idaea deum, Verg. A. 10, 252: an tu reris eum (Orestem) occisā insanuisse parente? etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 134: imperator, qui sibi parentis loco esset, i. e. *entitled to the reverence due a father*, Liv. 4, 42, 8; cf.: (Lolliam) privignis parentis loco futuram, *be a mother to them*, Tac. A. 12, 2: parentis eam (Darii matrem) loco diligi colique, Curt. 5, 3, 11: per speciem honorandae parentis, Liv. 8,

22, 2; 26, 49, 13. — In *plur.*: quae (caritas) est inter natos et parentes, Cic. Lael. 8, 27: parentes cum liberis, Caes. B. G. 6, 14, 4; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108: opus a parentibus majoribusque meis relictum, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: in parentum loco, id. Planc. 11, 28. — Of animals, *a sire* or *dam*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.*: gravida stans, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; Cels. 6, 6, 39; Stat. Th. 10, 231.—**b.** Transf. (*α*) *Grandparents*, and, in gen., *progenitors, ancestors* (parentes, like patres, is used of the generations immediately preceding the present; all ancestors more remote than the grandparents are called majores, Seyffert ad Cic. Lael. p. 260): Siciliam tantum ac Sardiniam parentibus nostris ereptas nostrā virtute recuperaturi essemus, Liv. 21, 43, 6: appellatione parentis non tantum pater, sed etiam avus et proavus, et deinceps omnes superiores continentur: sed et mater et avia et proavia, Dig. 50, 16, 51; cf. ib. 2, 4, 4; Fest. p. 221 Müll.; Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 103; Verg. A. 9, 3; 10, 76; 619: si patriam, parentes, antiqua mallent quam dominos et colonias novas, Tac. A. 1, 59; Dig. 23, 3, 5. — (*β*) *Relations, kinsfolk, kindred* (rare and not ante-Aug.): solent rei capitis adhibere vobis parentes. Duos ego fratres nuper amisi, Curt. 6, 10, 30; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 67; Capitol. M. Aur. 5; Flor. 3, 18, 5. — (Whether we are to take it in this sense in Liv 34, 32, 12, is doubtful.) — **2.** Trop., *a father, founder, inventor, author* (class.): me quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem parentem esse dixerunt, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: operum parens effectorque, id. Univ. 11: Socrates parens philosophiae, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; cf.: Tullius facundiae Latiarumque litterarum parens, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; and: Homerus primus doctrinarum et antiquitatis parens, id. 25, 2, 5, § 11: (Mercurius) curvae lyrae parens, Hor. C. 1, 10, 6: earum (rerum) parens est educatrixque sapientia, Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 62. — As an honorary appellation: quid prius dicam solitis Parentis Laudibus, i. e. *Jupiter*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 13: Latius, i. e. *Domitian*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 178.

părentālĭa, ium, v. parentalis, II. B.

părentālis, e, *adj.* [2. parens], *of* or *belonging to parents, parental*: umbrae, *of my parents*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 87.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the festival in honor of dead parents* or *relatives*: dies, *the day of the festival in honor of the dead*, Ov. F. 2, 548: mos, i. e. *the annually repeated combat of the birds which rose from Memnon's funeral pile, and which were therefore regarded as his children*, id. M. 13, 619 (cf. id. Am. 1, 13, 4). — **B.** *Subst.*: **părentālĭa,** ium, *n.* **1.** *A festival in honor of dead relations*: ut parentalia cum supplicationibus miscerentur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3927; 4084.—*Gen.*: PARENTALIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3999.—**2.** *The title of a work by Ausonius.*

părentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [parento], *funeral obsequies for parents* or *near relatives* (post-class.), Tert. Spect. 12.

părentēla, ae, *f.* [2. parens], *relationship* (post-class.), Capitol. Gord. 23.

părentĭa, v. parientia.

‡ **părenticīda,** ae, *m.* [parens-caedo], *a parricide*, Not. Tir. p. 79.

părento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. parens], *to offer a solemn sacrifice in honor of deceased parents* or *relatives* (cf.: lito, sacrifico). **I.** Lit.: cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet, ubi parentetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: parentemus Cethego, id. Fl. 38, 96: Februario mense mortuis parentari voluerunt, id. Leg. 2, 21, 54: hostiā maximā parentare, id. ib. 2, 21, 54; Cenot. Pis. in Inscr. Orell. 643: mortuis certe interdiu parentatur, Sen. Ep. 122, 3; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118: non sacrificamus, nec parentamus: sed neque de sacrificato et parentato edimus, Tert. Spect. 13. — **II.** Transf., *to revenge the death of a parent* or *near relative by that of another, to make therewith an offering to his manes*: praestare omnes perferre acerbitates, quam non civibus Romanis, qui Genabi perfidiā Gallorum interissent, parentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17 *fin.*: parentandum regi sanguine conjuratorum esse, Liv. 24, 21; Curt. 7, 2, 29; 5, 6, 1: viginti legionum sanguine fratri parentare, Sen. Polyb. 16 (35), 2; Just. 12, 15, 6: ejus supplicio uxoris Manibus parentavit, id. 39, 3, 12; so, Manibus eorum vastatione Italiae, etc., Flor. 2, 6, 8; 3, 21, 20: Memnonis umbris sollenni caede, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 3: eorum manibus sanguine, Amm. 15, 8, 6.—**B.** Trop., *to appease, satisfy*, etc.: internecione hostium justae irae parentatum est, Curt. 9, 5, 20; Flor. 2, 6, 8; 3, 21, 20; Just. 13, 3, 10; Petr. 81.

pārĕo (**parrĕo**), ŭi, pārĭtum, 2, *v. n.* [*intr.* form of paro, to make ready; părio, to bring forth; hence, to be ready, at hand], *to come forth, appear, be visible, show one's self; to be present* or *at hand*. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): immolanti jocinera replicata paruerunt, Suet. Aug. 95: quoties paruit Hermogenes, Mart. 12, 29, 18: haec (fenestra) videt Inarimen, illi Prochyta aspera paret, Stat. S. 2, 2, 76: quae si parent simul, Quint. 1, 12, 4: caeli cui sidera parent, *are open, intelligible*, Verg. A. 10, 176; cf. Suet. Calig. 8. — So freq. in eccl. Lat.: parebit signum filii hominis in caelo, Vulg. Matt. 24, 30.—*Impers.*: paret = videtur: si paret eum dare oportere, Gai. Inst. 3, 91; 4, 4; 34 al. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *To appear* (as a servant) at a person's commands, *to attend, wait upon* (very rare, for the usual apparere): magistratibus in provincias euntibus parere et praeministrare servorum vice, Gell. 10, 3, 19: ad memoriam, Spart. Pesc. 7.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *To obey, be obedient to; to submit to, comply with* (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: oboedio, obsequor, obtempero): parere, obedire, Fest. p. 221 Müll.: animadverte ac dicto pare, Enn. ap. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29 (Trag. v. 299 Vahl.): hic parebit et oboediet praecepto illi veteri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: oboedire et parere alicujus voluntati, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19: non ut pareret et dicto audiens esset huic ordini, etc., id. Phil. 7, 1, 2: (noster populus) in bello sic paret, ut regi, id. Rep. 1, 40, 163: legibus, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: religionibus, id. N. D. 2, 3, 8: imperio, Caes. B. G. 5, 2: populo patiente atque parente, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61: alicujus imperiis, Juv. 14, 331.—*Impers. pass.*: dicto paretur, Liv. 9, 32: remissius imperanti melius paretur, Sen. Clem. 1, 24, 1: ut arbitri sententiae pareatur, Dig. 4, 8, 23: si paritum fuerit condicioni, ib. 40, 4, 12. — Poet., with respective *acc.*: non adeo parebimus omnia matri, Stat. Ach. 1, 660. — Of inanim. and abstr. subjects: lucra petituras freta per parentia ventis Ducunt instabiles sidera certa rates, Tib. 1, 9, 9; cf. Ov. M. 8, 472; Quint. 11, 3, 65. — **b.** *To be subject to, dependent on; to be subservient to*: nulla fuit civitas, quin Caesari pareret, Caes. B. C. 3, 81: oppidum, quod regi paret, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145: negat se ei parere posse qui se feminam malit esse, quam virum, Just. 1, 3, 3: quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, Sall. C. 2, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 96.—**c.** *To submit to, comply with, indulge, gratify, yield to*: necessitati, Cic. Or. 60, 202: et tempori et voluntati, id. Vatin. 1, 2: cupiditatibus, id. Fin. 1, 16, 53: dolori et iracundiae, id. Att. 2, 21, 4: extremo furori, Val. Fl. 7, 154. — **d.** *To yield to* one's promises or representations, *to fulfil, accomplish* them; *to satisfy, give, pay*: promissis, Ov. F. 5, 504: pensionibus, Dig. 19, 2, 54: usuris, Cod. 4, 26, 8.— — **B.** *Impers.*: paret, *it is clear, evident, manifest* (class.): quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat. A quo? at paret, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.—Esp. in the formula si paret, *if it appear, if it be proved*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11; id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; cf.: si paret adversum edictum fecisse, id. ib. 2, 3, 28, § 69; 2, 3, 22, § 55; Fest. p. 233 Müll.: paritum est, Dig. 31, 1, 67; ib. 6, 1, 5; Petr. 137; cf. II. 2. a. supra.—Hence, **pārens,** entis, *P. a.*, *obedient*: parentiores exercitus, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76 (al. paratiores). — **II.** *Subst.*: **pārens,** entis, *comm.*, *a subject*: parentes abunde habemus, Sall. J. 102, 7: vi quidem regere patriam aut parentes quamquam possis, etc., id. ib. 3, 2: ex voluntate parentium occupare principatum, Vell. 2, 108; and so Tac. A. 1, 59, acc. to Bötticher (but parentes, in this passage, signifies *parents*; cf. Kritz on Sall. C. 6, 5).

† **părĕŏron,** i, *n.*, = παρήορον, *a plant*: Pythagoras heliotropion (vocat) pareoron, App. Herb. 49.

† **părergon,** i, *n.*, = πάρεργον, *an extra ornament*: adjecerit parvulas naves longas in iis, quae pictores parerga appellant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101; Vitr. 9, 9; Inscr. Grut. 59, 2; 77, 3 al.—*Plur.*: **Părerga,** ōn, *the title of a work by Attius*, Non. 61, 24.

Parhĕdrus, i, *m.*, = Πάρεδρος, *a male proper name*, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 2; Inscr. Grut. 969, 7.

† **părhippus,** i, *m.*, = πάριππος, *an extra horse* above the number allowed, demanded by a person who travels by the public post, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 14; id. Just. 12, 51, 4.

† **părhўpătē,** ēs, *f.*, = παρυπάτη, *the string next to the uppermost, the note next to the highest*, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **părĭambĕdes,** is, *n.*, = παριαμβώδης, *the metrical foot* ⏑ – ⏑ – – (e. g. pĕtītiōnēs), Diom. p. 479 P.

† **părĭambus,** i, *m.*, = παρίαμβος. **I.** *A metrical foot consisting of a short and two long syllables* (⏑ – –), Diom. p. 475 P. — **II.** *A metrical foot consisting of a long and four short syllables* (– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), Diom. p. 478 P. — **III.** *A metrical foot consisting of two short syllables, commonly called a* pyrrhichius, Diom. p. 471 P.; cf. Mar. Vict. p. 2486 ib.; Quint. 9, 4, 80.

Părĭānus, a, um, v. Parium, II.

părĭas, ae, v. pareas.

părĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. pario], *a balancing, settling* of accounts, Dig. 12, 6, 67.

părĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a balancer, settler* of an account, Dig. 35, 1, 79.

părĭātōrĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a balancing, settling* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 61.

‡ **părĭcī,** v. parricidium.

părĭcīda, -cīdālis, -cīdĭum, v. parricida, etc.

părĭens, entis, *Part.*, from 2. pario.

pārĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [pareo], *obedience* (post-class. and dub.; others read patientia): parientiam accommodare, Cod. Just. 3, 4, 1: commodare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 27: monstrare, id. ib. 3, 24.

părĭēs, ĕtis, *m.* (in Verg. A. 2, 442; 5, 589, pārietibus, quadrisyl.; see Carey's Lat. Prosody, § 47, p. 173) [kindr. with Sanscr. paryanta, from pari-iyanta, margo; Gr. πέρας, πεῖραρ], *a wall* (cf.: murus, maceria): aut permaceat paries percussus trifaci, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. trifax, p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.); tosti alti stant parietes, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 116 ib.): perfodere parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 64; id. As. 3, 2, 17: perforator parietum, *a term of abuse*, id. Ps. 4, 2, 24: quasi mus, in medio pariete vorsabere, id. Cas. 1, 52; id. Trin. 4, 3, 32: quae (domus nostra) non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 14; id. Mil. 27, 75; id. Top. 4, 22: parietes disturbare, id. Par. 4, 1, 28: itaque parietes modo urbis stant; rem vero publicam penitus amisimus, *the walls, the houses*, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: interiores templi parietes, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122: intra parietes aluit eam gloriam, quam, etc., id. Brut. 8, 32; id. Quint. 11, 38: parietes turris lateribus exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: parietibus textum caecis iter, Verg. A. 5, 589: fissus tenui rimā paries, Ov. M. 4, 65: quae pro pariete subjectae et omni opere conjunctae, *like a wall*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: non communione parietum sed propriis muris, Tac. A. 15, 43.—Of walls of wicker-work: et paries lento vimine textus erat, Ov. F. 6, 262: craticii parietes, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 35, 14, 48, § 169; 17, 10, 11, § 62: craticulam et parietes, *the top and sides*, Vulg. Exod. 30, 3.—Prov.: tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: utrosque parietes linere, *to carry on both shoulders*, Petr. 39: duos parietes de eādem fideliā dealbare, *to kill two birds with one stone*, Cur. ap Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2: in caducum parietem inclinare, *to lean on a broken reed*, Spart. Hadr. 23. — **II.** Trop.: neve inter vos significetis ego ero paries, *partition-wall*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14: densitatis, *rampart*, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62.

părĭĕtālis, e, *adj.* [paries], *of* or *belonging to walls*: parietalis herba, *the herb pellitory*, Marc. Emp. 13; cf. parietarius, II.

părĭĕtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to walls*: structor, Firm. Math. 8, 24; Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 112: pictor, Edict. Diocl. p. 19. — **II.** *Subst.*: **părĭĕtārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the herb pellitory* or *parie-*

tary: herbam perdicalem Latini muralem et parietariam, alii vitriariam appellant, App. Herb. 81.—Acc. to Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, Constantine the Great bestowed on the emperor Trajan, on account of the numerous inscriptions which he had caused to be placed on buildings, the sobriquet of herba parietaria (Amm. 27, 3, 7, has instead, herba parietina).

părĭētīnus, a, um, *adj.* [paries], *of* or *belonging to walls:* parietina forma, *the shape of a wall,* Tert. Pud. 20: herba, v. parietarius, II.—**II.** *Subst.:* **părĭētīnae,** ārum, *f., old fallen-down walls, ruins* (class.): villarum, Sisenn. ap. Non. 141, 23: Corinthi, Cic. Tusc. 3. 22, 53; id. Fam. 13, 1, 3: aizoum minus in muris parietinisque nascitur, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 161; 24, 19, 119, § 183; Vulg. Ezech. 36, 4.—T r o p.: in tantis tenebris et quasi parietinis rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2.

Părīlia, ium, v. Palilia, under Palilis.

părīlĭcium, v. palilicium.

părīlis, e, *adj.* [par], *equal, like* (ante-class. and poet.): et noctes pariles agitare diebus, Lucr. 1, 1067: aetas, Ov. M. 8, 631: vox, id. Tr. 1, 8, 26: furor, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 5 (but in Varr. L. L. 9, § 29 Müll., paria is the better reading; v. Müll. ad loc.).—*Adv.:* **părīlĭter,** *equally,* Charis. p. 191 P.

părīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parilis], *equality* (post-class.): virtutum, Gell. 14, 3, 8; so App. M. 2, p. 119, 14; Auct. Itin. Alex. 3 and 8 Mai.

părīlĭter, *adv.*, v. parilis *fin.*

Părīlĭtius, a, um, Palilicius, q. v.

1. părĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [par]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** I n g e n., *to make equal;* hence, *pass.*, with force of mid., *to be equal* (post-class.): pariari deo, Tert. Res. Carn. 6.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *to settle, pay in full* a debt: nummos alicui, Dig. 40, 1, 4: QVISQVIS MENSIB. CONTINENTER NON PARIAVERIT, *has not paid his share,* Inscr. Lanuv. (a. p. Chr. 136) in Momms. Collegg. et Sodalicc. Romann.—In *part. perf.* mid.: PARIATVS, *that has paid his share,* Inscr. Lanuv. in Momms. Collegg. et Sodalicc. Romann.—**II.** *Neutr., to be equal,* Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.;* 32 *fin.*

2. părĭo, pĕpĕri, părĭtum, and partum, 3 (*fut. part.* parturam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 86; *fut.* paribis for paries, Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 3; *inf.* parire, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll., and in Diom. p. 378 P.; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Verg. E. 2, 63), *v. a.* [cf. Gr. root πορ- in ἔπορον, gave, πέπρωται, is fated; Lat. portio, partus, puerpera, perh. parare], *to bring forth, to bear;* of animals, *to drop, lay, spawn,* etc. (syn. gigno). **I.** L i t.: si quintum pareret mater ejus, asinum fuisse pariturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267: ut ea liberos ex sese pareret, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3: gallinas teneras, quae primum parient, concludat, Cato, R. R. 89; so, quae gallina id ovum peperisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57; cf.: ova parire solet, etc., Enn. l. l. (Ann. v. 10 Vahl.): nam audivi feminam ego leonem semel parire, Plaut. l. l.—Of plants, *to flower,* Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94.—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** Of males, *to beget* (poet.): apud tragicos: et jam leo pariet, at pater est, Quint. 8, 6, 34; Caecil. ap. Non. 464, 22 (in a corrupt passage).—**2.** I n g e n., *to bring forth, produce:* ligna putrefacta per imbres Vermiculos pariunt, Lucr. 2, 899: ut sarmentum in pariendis colibus vires habeat majores, Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 41, 5: fruges et reliqua, quae terra pariat, Cic. N. D. 1, 2; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 31, 10, 46, § 112: spiritum, Vulg. Isa. 26, 18.—**II.** T r o p., *to produce, create, bring about, accomplish, occasion, devise, invent, procure, acquire,* etc. (syn.: genero, creo, gigno): ars dicendi habet hanc vim, non ut aliquid pariat et procreet, verum ut educet atque confirmet, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 356: qui famam multo pepercre labore, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4. 188 (Ann. v. 427 Vahl.): dolorem, voluptatem, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: discidium, Lucr. 1, 220: taedium, Quint. 9, 4, 43: spinosiora multa pepererunt, Cic. Or. 32, 114; so, quibus etiam verba parienda sunt, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3; and: hinc fabulae Scyllam et Charybdim peperere, Just. 4, 1, 13: ne quicquam nobis pariant ex se incommodi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 17: alicui aegritudinem, id. Trin. 2, 2, 35: fiduciam, Sall. H. 1, 41, 22 Dietsch: alicui curas, Prop. 1, 18, 23: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 41: sibi maximam laudem, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 47: meis laboribus dignitas salusque pariatur, id. Cat. 4, 1, 1; id. Sull. 17, 49: praedā improbe partā, id. Fin. 1, 16, 51: aliquem honeste partis bonis privare, id. Quint. 23, 74; id. Sull. 28, 77: sibi salutem, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: ante partam rei militaris gloriam amittere, id. B. G. 6, 39: gratiam ingentem apud aliquem, Liv. 34, 44: sibi decus et victoriam, id. 30, 14: amicos officio et fide, Sall. J. 10, 4: alicui somnum mero, Tib. 1, 7, 27 (6, 23): qui sibi letum Insontes peperere manu, Verg. A. 6, 434; Tib. 4, 13, 20.—Hence, **partus,** a, um, *P. a., that has borne:* parta nutrici consociata, etc., *the ewe that has dropped the lamb,* Col. 7, 4, 3.—**B.** *Gained, acquired.*—Hence, as *subst.:* **parta,** ōrum, *n., acquisitions, possessions:* quod majus dedecus est parta amittere, quam omnino non paravisse, Sall. J. 31, 17; cf. id. C. 51, 42; id. H. 1, 41, 17 Dietsch: tantis parta malis curā majore metuque Servantur, Juv. 14, 303.

3. părĭo, īre, the ground form of aperio and operio.

Părĭon, v. Parium.

Părĭs, idis, *m.*, = Πάρις. **I.** *The son of Priam and Hecuba, also called* Alexandros. *As soon as he was born, on account of an ominous dream of his mother, he was exposed on Mount Ida to perish; he was there reared by the shepherds, and there he decided the dispute between Juno, Pallas, and Venus in favor of the last, who promised him Helen, the most beautiful of women, as a reward; by carrying her off to Troy, he was the cause of the Trojan war, in which he fell by the arrow of Philoctetes:* quapropter Parim pastores nunc Alexandrum vocant, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 82 Müll. (Trag. v. 74 Vahl.): culpatus Paris, Verg. A. 2, 602: judicium Paridis spretaeque injuria formae, id. ib. 1, 27.—*Voc.:* Pari, Prop. 2, 2 (3), 47.—**B.** Cicero sarcastically applies the name of Paris to C. Memmius, on account of his relations with the wives of Lucullus and Pompey, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3.—**II.** *The name of an actor, a freedman of Domitia,* Suet. Dom. 3; Tac. A. 13, 21; Juv. 6, 87.—**III.** *The name of a pantomime,* Suet. Dom. 10.

Părīsĭi, ōrum, *m., a people of Celtic Gaul, bordering on the Senones,* Caes. B. G. 7, 4; 35; 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107. Their chief city, Lutetia Parisiorum (late Lat. also Parisii), stood on the isle of Paris, Caes. B. G. 6, 3; 7, 57; Amm. 20, 4, 11; 20, 5, 1.—Hence, **II. Părīsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Parisians, Parisian:* arx, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 636: NAVTAE, Inscr. Murat. 1066, 5.

† părĭson, i, *n.*, = πάρισον, *an even balance in the members of a sentence,* Mart. Cap. 5, § 531; written as Gr., Quint. 9, 2, 76.

părĭtas, ātis, *f.* [par], *equality, parity* (post-class.): in impari paritas contineri nequit, Arn. 2, 78; Boëth. Arithm. 1, 5.

părĭter, *adv.*, v. par *fin.*

părĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [1. paro], *to prepare, get ready, be about* to do a thing (Plautin.): quo nunc ire paritas? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 64.—With *ut:* ecquas viginti minas Paritas ut a med auferas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71.

părĭtor, ōris, *m.* [pareo], *a servant, attendant, body-guard* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 2 *fin.*

Părĭum, or **-on,** ii, *n.*, = Πάριον, *a city of Mysia, on the Propontis,* now *Kamares,* Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 61, 14; Mel. 1, 19; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Val. Fl. 2, 622.—Hence, **II. Părĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Parium, Parian:* civitas, Cic. Fam. 13, 53: colonia, i. e. *Parium,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 48: colias, *a kind of fish,* id. 32, 11, 53, § 146 (better read. Partianus).

Părĭus, a, um, v. Paros, II.

1. parma (or in the collat. form **palma,** Tib. 1, 9, 82; and so many MSS. in Prop. 2, 19, 44 (3, 20, 8); 4 (5), 10, 40; Liv. 22, 1, 9), ae (old *gen.* parmaï, Lucr. 4, 847), *f.*, = πάρμη, *a small, round shield, a target,* carried by the light infantry and the cavalry. **I.** L i t.: configunt parmam, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.); Varr. ap. Non. 552, 30: desiliunt ex equis, provolant in primum agmen et pro antesignanis parmas obiciunt, Liv. 2, 20; 2, 6, 9; 31, 35 *fin.:* hic miles (veles) tripedalem parmam habet, id. 38, 21 *fin.;* 26, 4; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 554, 23: picta fulgebat, Prop. 4, 10, 21.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** I n g e n., *a shield* (poet.): (Pallas) parmamque ferens hastamque trementem, Verg. A. 2, 175; 11, 693; Mart. 9, 21, 10.—**B.** *A gladiator armed with a* parma, *a Threx* (v. Threx) (poet.), Mart. 9, 69, 8.—**C.** *The valve in a pair of bellows,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 267.

2. Parma, ae, *f., the city of Parma, in* Gallia Cispadana, *between Cremona and Placentia, famed for its breed of sheep,* Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2; 10, 33, 4; Liv. 39, 55: velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis Nobilis, Mart. 14, 155, 1; cf. id. 2, 43, 4; 5, 13, 8.—Hence, **II. Parmensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Parma, Parman:* Cassi Parmensis opuscula, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 3.—In *plur.:* **Parmenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Parma, the Parmans,* Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a.

parmātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. parma], *armed with the* parma: cohors, Liv. 4, 38, 3: ut parmatis, novae cohorti hostium, locus detur, id. 4, 39, 1.

Parmĕnĭdes, is, *m.*, = Παρμενίδης, *a celebrated Grecian philosopher, a native of Elea, who, with Zeno, was at the head of the Eleatic school,* Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129; 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 11, 28.

Parmĕnĭo (**-on**), ōnis, *m.*, = Παρμενίων, *general and adviser of Philip of Macedon and of Alexander the Great.*—Form Parmenio, Just. 12, 1, 3.—Form Parmenion, Curt. 7, 2, 8; Val. Max. 6, 4, ext. 3; Just. 12, 5, 3.

Parmensis, e, v. 2. Parma, II.

Parmessis, v. Permessis.

parmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. parma], *a little, round shield, a small target.* **I.** L i t.: relictā non bene parmulā, Hor. C. 2, 7, 10; Fest. p. 238 Müll.—**II.** T r o p.: parmulam ventilare, Front. Or. Ep. 1 Mai.

parmŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. parma, II. B.]. **I.** *An adherent of the party of the* Threces, *who were armed with the* parma, *a Parmularian,* Suet. Dom. 10; Quint. 2, 11, 2.—**II.** *A servant of the* pontifices *armed with the* parma, Inscr. Grut. 1087, 6.

Parnāsus and **-os,** also **Parnassus** or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Παρνασός, afterwards Παρνασσός, *a high mountain in Phocis with two peaks, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, at whose foot was the city of Delphi and the Castalian spring,* now *range of Liakhoura,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7: mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Nomine Parnasus, Ov. M. 1, 317: biceps, id. ib. 2, 221; Pers. prol. 2: uterque, Stat. Th. 7, 346: Parnasi deserta per ardua, Verg. G. 3, 291: Parnasus gemino petit aethera colle, Luc. 5, 72.—Hence, **A. Parnāsēus** (**Parnass-**), a, um, *adj., Parnassian:* Phoebus, Avien. Arat. 619.—**B. Parnāsis** (**Parnass-**), idis, *f. adj., Parnassian:* lauro Parnaside vinctus, Ov. M. 11, 165.—**C. Parnāsĭus** (**Parnass-**), a, um, *adj., Parnassian:* rupes, Verg. E. 6, 29: laurus, id. G. 2, 18: templa, *of Apollo,* Ov. M. 5, 278: Themis, so called because she possessed the Delphic oracle before Apollo, id. ib. 4, 642: vox, *the Delphic oracle,* Val. Fl. 3, 618: tu, precor, ignarum doceas, Parnasia, vatem, *O muse!* Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 71.

Parnes, ēthis, *m.*, = Πάρνης, -νηθος, *a mountain range in Attica, on the borders of Bœotia, famous for its wine, and abounding in game,* the modern *Noyia:* Parnesque benignus vitibus, Stat. Th. 12, 620; Sen. Hippol. 4.

1. păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. par, piparmi, to lead, to further; Gr. πόρος; Lat. porta, peritus; also -per in pauper], *to make* or *get ready, to prepare, furnish, provide; to order, contrive, design,* etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: apparo, comparo, acquiro); with personal, non-personal, and abstract objects; constr. usually with *acc.* or *inf.*, rarely with *ut, ne,* or *absol.* **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (*a*) With *acc.:* omne paratum est, Ut jussisti . . . prandium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 14; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: turres, falces, testudinesque, Caes. B. G. 5, 42 *fin.:* incendia, Sall. C. 27,

2: ad integrum bellum cuncta parat, id. J. 73, 1; Ter. And. 4, 4, 2: quod parato opus est, para, id. ib. 3, 2, 43: quam hic fugam aut furtum parat? id. Phorm. 1, 4, 14; so with *acc.* of the act purposed: fugam, i. e. *to prepare one's self for flight*, Verg. A. 1, 360; Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: filio luctum, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 13: cupiditates in animo, id. Phorm. 5, 4, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: insidias alicui, Sall. C. 43, 2: defensionem, id. ib. 35, 2: leges, *to introduce*, id. ib. 51, 40: verba a vetustate repetita gratiam novitati similem parant, *furnish*, Quint. 1, 6, 39.—More rarely with *reflex. pron.* and *final clause*, or *ad* and *acc.*, or (mostly post-Aug.) with *dat.*: hisce ego non paro me, ut rideant, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 18; cf.: quin ita paret se, ut, etc., id. Hec. 1, 1, 11: se ad discendum, Cic. Or. 35, 122: ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53, 2; cf.: huc te pares, haec cogites, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9: alterutri se fortunae parans, Vell. 2, 43, 2: se ad similem casum, Caes. B. G. 7, 41; Prop. 2, 24, 48 (3, 19, 32): multitudo, quam ad capiunda arma paraverat, Sall. C. 27, 4: parantibus utrisque se ad proelium, Liv. 9, 14, 1; 21, 31, 1: ad proelium vos parate, Curt. 4, 13, 10: foro se parant, Sen. Contr. praef. § 4.—*Pass.*: si ita naturâ paratum esset, ut, etc., *so ordered, ordained*, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: ut simul in omnia paremur, *may habituate ourselves*, Quint. 11, 3, 25.—(β) With *inf.*, *to prepare, intend, resolve, purpose, determine, be on the point of, be about* to do any thing: signa sonitum dare voce parabant, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 46 Müll. (Ann. v. 447 Vahl.): maledictis deterrere (poëtam), ne scribat, parat, Ter. Phorm. prol. 3: munitiones institutas parat perficere, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: omni Numidiae imperare parat, Sall. J. 13, 2: proficisci parabat, id. C. 46, 3 Kritz: in nemus ire parant, Verg. A. 4, 118: multa parantem Dicere, id. ib. 4, 390.—(γ) With *ut* or *ne* (very rare): aequom fuit deos paravisse, uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, *have so ordered it*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 130; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122 supra: age jam, uxorem ut arcessat, paret, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 75: animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 64.—(δ) With *rel.-clause*: quom accepisti, haud multo post aliquid quod poscas paras, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 16: priusquam unum dederis, centum quae poscat parat, id. Truc. 1, 1, 31.—*Absol.*, *to make preparations, to prepare one's self* (very rare): at Romani domi militiaeque intenti festinare, parare, alius alium hortari, etc., Sall. C. 6, 5: contra haec oppidani festinare, parare, id. J. 76, 4; 60, 1: jussis (militibus) ad iter parare, Liv. 42, 53.—**B.** In partic., of fate, *to prepare, destine* any thing (poet.): cui fata parent, quem poscat Apollo, *for whom the Fates prepare* (death), Verg. A. 2, 121: quid fata parent, Luc. 1, 631; 6, 783: motus fata parabant, id. 2, 68; cf.: sed quibus paratum est a Patre meo, Vulg. Matt. 20, 23.—**II.** Transf., *to procure, acquire, get, obtain* (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: jam ego parabo Aliquam dolosam fidicinam, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 37: at dabit, parabit, id. Ps. 1, 3, 49: ille bonus vir nobis psaltriam Paravit, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 31; id. Eun. 4, 6, 32: eum mihi precatorem paro, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 49: cetera parare, quae parantur pecuniâ ... amicos non parare, Cic. Lael. 15, 55: sibi regnum, Sall. C. 5, 6: exercitum, id. ib. 29, 3: commeatus, id. J. 28, 7: locum et sedes, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 6, 22: quin ei velut opes sint quaedam parandae, Quint. 10, 1, 15: de lodice parandâ, Juv. 7, 66.—**B.** In partic., *to procure with money, to buy, purchase*: in Piraeum ire volo, parare piscatum mihi, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 64: trans Tiberim hortos, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1; id. Fl. 29, 71 *fin.*: jumenta, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: servi aere parati, Sall. J. 31, 11: argento parata mancipia, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.*—Hence, **părātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *prepared*. **A.** In gen., *ready* (class.): ex paratâ re imparatam omnem facis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 6; so (opp. imparata) id. Cas. 4, 4, 8: tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 114: quos locos multâ commentatione atque meditatione paratos atque expeditos habere debetis, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118: propositum ac paratum auxilium, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 6, 22: omnia ad bellum apta ac parata, Caes. B. C. 1, 30; Plin. Pan. 88: obvius et paratus umor, id. Ep. 2, 17, 25: parata victoria, *an easy victory*, Liv. 6, 6.—(β) With *inf.*: id quod parati sunt facere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: audire, id. Inv. 1, 16, 23: paratos esse et obsides dare et imperata facere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3: omnia perpeti parati, id. ib. 3, 9: se paratum esse decertare, id. ib. 1, 44.—(γ) With *dat.* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): vel bello vel paci paratus, Liv. 1, 1, 8: nec praedae magis quam pugnae paratos esse, id. 7, 16, 4: imperio, id. 9, 36, 8: ferri acies ... parata neci, Verg. A. 2, 334: veniae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 117: animus sceleribus, Tac. A. 12, 47: provincia peccantibus, id. Agr. 6: athleta certamini paratior, Quint. 8, 3, 10: castris ponendis, Liv. 33, 6: omnibus audendis paratissimus, Vell. 2, 56, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Prepared, provided, furnished, fitted, equipped* with any thing: intellegit me ita paratum atque instructum ad judicium venire, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7; cf.: ad permovendos animos instructi et parati, id. Or. 5, 20: scutis telisque parati ornatique, id. Caecin. 21, 60; id. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: quo paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: paratus ad navigandum, id. Att. 9, 6, 2: ad omnem eventum paratus sum, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1; cf.: in omnis causas paratus, Quint. 10, 5, 12; Sen. Contr. 3, 18, 3; Suet. Galb. 19: ad mentiendum paratus, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: animo simus ad dimicandum parati, Caes. B. C. 3, 85 *fin.*: paratiores ad omnia pericula subeunda, id. B. G. 1, 5: ad dicendum parati, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38.—(β) With *ab*: ab omni re sumus paratiores, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6: si paratior ab exercitu esses, Cael. ib. 8, 10.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*, *well versed, skilled, experienced* in any thing: Q. Scaevola in jure paratissimus, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: prompta et parata in agendo celeritas, id. ib. 42, 154: in rebus maritimis, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55.—(δ) With *contra*: te contra fortunam paratum armatumque cognovi, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1.—**2.** Of mental preparation, *prepared, ready*, in a good or bad sense: ut ad partes paratus veniat, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1: fabulam compositam Volsci belli, Hernicos ad partes paratos, Liv. 3, 10, 10: ad quam (causarum operam) ego numquam, nisi paratus et meditatus accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12: homo ad omne facinus paratissimus, id. Mil. 9, 25; id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17; 2, 2, 15, § 37; id. Quint. 11, 39: itane huc paratus advenis? Ter. And. 5, 4, 6; cf.: philosophi habent paratum quid de quâque re dicant, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 152.—Hence, *adv.*: **părātē**. **1.** *Preparedly, with preparation*: ad dicendum parate venire, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: paratius atque accuratius dicere, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Carefully, vigilantly*: id parate curavi ut caverem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 9.—**b.** *Readily, promptly*: paratius venire, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72: paratissime respondere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16.

2. păro, āre, *v. a.* [par], *to make equal, esteem equal.* ***I.** In gen.: eodem hercle vos pono et paro: parissumi estis iibus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 20.—**II.** In partic., *to bring to an agreement, arrange* with any one: se paratum cum collegâ, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25; cf. Fest. p. 234 Müll.

3. păro, ōnis, *m.*, = παρών, *a small, light ship*, Cic. poët. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20 (ed. Orell. IV. 2, p. 572); Gell. 10, 25, 5; cf.: parones navium genus, ad cujus similitudinem myoparo vocatur, Fest. p. 222 Müll.

† **părŏcha**, ae, *f.*, = παροχή, *a supplying of necessaries* to travelling public officers, *purveyance* (cf. parochus), Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2.

părŏchensis, e, *adj.* [parochus], *parochial* (eccl. Lat.): presbyteri, Montan. Ep. 1, 4.

părŏchĭa, ae, v. paroecia.

† **părŏchus**, i, *m.*, = πάροχος, *a purveyor*, a person who, for a certain sum, furnished travelling magistrates with necessaries, as beds, hay, straw, salt, etc. (pure Lat. copiarius). **I.** Lit., Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2; Hor. S. 1, 5, 46.—**II.** Transf., *an entertainer, host*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 36.

† **părōdĭa**, ae, *f.*, = παρῳδία (a counter-song), *a reply ret..ining nearly the same words or the same turn, a parody*, Ps. Ascon. Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29.

† **păroecĭa**, and, corrupted, **părŏchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = παροικία, *an ecclesiastical district, a parish*: castellum ad paroeciam Hipponensis Ecclesiae pertinebat, Aug. Ep. 261; Hier. Ep. 51, n. 2: nulla in desolatis cura dioecesibus parochiisque, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*: tot enim Cyrus habet paroecias, Ep. Leon. 52, 4.—**II.** Transf., *the place of jurisdiction of a parish*: per rusticas solitudo paroecias, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 (al. parochias).

† **păroemĭa**, ae, *f.*, = παροιμία, rhet. t. t., *a proverb*, Beda, Trop. 616, 15.

† **părŏnŏmăsĭa**, ae, *f.*, = παρονομασία, *a figure of speech* (pure Lat. agnominatio), Rutil. Lup. 1, 3, p. 11 Ruhnk.

† **părōnўchia**, ae, *f.*, and **părōnўchium**, i, *n.*, = παρωνυχία, *a whitlow* (pure Lat. reduvia), Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142; 23, 9, 81, § 163.—In *neutr.*, Petr. 31: ad pa ronychia et pterygia unguium, Plin. 24, 19, 119, § 182; 28, 8, 24, § 88.

Parŏpamisus (**Parăp-**) or **Parŏpanīsus** (**Parăp-**), i, *m.*, = Παροπάμισος (Παραπ-). **I.** *A high mountain beyond the Caspian Sea*, now *Hindu-Kuh* or *Hindu-Kusch*, Mel. 1, 15, 2; 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71; Curt. 7, 4, 15.—Hence, **B. Parŏpamīsădae** (**Parăp-**), ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of that mountain*, Curt. 7, 3, 4; 9, 8, 6.—The same: **Parŏpamisii** (**Parăp-**), Mel. 1, 2, 5.—**II.** *A river in Northern Asia*, prob. the modern *Obi*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 94 (Sillig, Parapanisus).

păropsis (**părap-**), ĭdis, *f.*, = παροψίς (prop. a side dish), *a large square dish for the dessert, a dessert-dish*; also *a small dish* in gen., Juv. 3, 142; Mart. 11, 27, 5; Suet. Galb. 12; Isid. 16, 20, 4; Petr. 50: parapsidem proicere, id. 34; Dig. 34, 2, 20; Vulg. Matt. 23, 25; 26, 23.

† **păroptus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πάροπτος, *roasted on the outside, slightly roasted*: paroptus pullus, Apic. 6, 9.

Părōrēa and **Părōrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Παρώρεια, *a region in Thrace*, Liv. 39, 27; 42, 51.

Păros (**-us**), i, *f.*, = Πάρος, *one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble and as the birthplace of the poet Archilochus*, now *Paro*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Nep. Milt. 7, 2; Liv. 31, 15: marmoreamque Paron, Ov. M. 7, 465; cf.: Olearon niveamque Paron, Verg. A. 3, 126.—Hence, **II. Părĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Parian*: crimine Pario accusatus, *with respect to Paros* (the failure to capture Paros), Nep. Milt. 8, 1: Glycerae nitor Splendentis Pario marmore purius, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5: marmor, Ov. P. 4, 8, 31; Petr. 126: lapis, Verg. A. 1, 592; Vulg. Esth. 1, 6: iambi, *of Archilochus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23.—In *plur.*: **Părĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Paros, the Parians*, Liv. 31, 31; Nep Milt. 7, 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 14.

† **părōtis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = παρωτίς, *a tumor near the ears, a parotis*: parotidas tollere, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 229: parotidas reprimere, id. 20, 9, 36, § 95: comprimere, id. 28, 11, 48, § 177: cohibere, id. 35, 17, 57, § 195: discutere, id. 20, 15, 59, § 167: lenire, id. 28, 7, 23, § 82: sanare, id. 20, 1, 2, § 4.—In *sing.*, Plin. 24, 5, 10, § 15 (in Cels. 5, 18, 18; 6, 16, written as Greek).—**II.** Transf., *a bracket* or *console* of a hyperthyrum, Vitr. 4, 6, 4.

1. parra, ae, *f.*, a bird of ill omen, *the common* or *barn owl*; acc. to others, *the green woodpecker* or *the lapwing*: picus et cornix ab laevâ, corvus, parra ab dexterâ consuadent, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12 Fleck.: impios parrae recinentis omen Ducat, etc., Hor. C. 3, 27, 1 Orell.; cf. Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292.

2. Parra, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5 *fin.*

Parrhăsĭa (**Parră-**), ae, *f.*, = Παρρασία, *a town of Arcadia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—Hence, **A. Parrhăsis**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Parrhasian*; poet. for *Arcadian*: Parrhasis ursa, *the Great Bear*, Ov. H. 18, 152: Arctos, id. Tr. 1, 3, 48: Parrhasides stellae, i. e. septemtriones, id. F. 4, 577.—*Subst.*: Parrhasis erubuit, i. e. *Callisto*, Ov. M. 2, 460.—**B. Parrhăsĭus**, a, um. *adj.*, *Arcadian*: Parrhasius Evander, Verg. A. 11, 31: dea, i. e. *Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, Ov. F. 1, 618: nives, id. ib. 2, 276: virgo, i. e. *Callisto*, id. Tr. 2, 190: pennae, i. e. *given by Mercury*, who was an Arcadian, Luc. 9,

660: triones, *Charles's Wain*, Mart. 6, 58, 1; called also Parrhasium jugum, id. 6, 25, 2: ursa, *the Great Bear*, id. 4, 11, 3: axis, *the north pole*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1281. — **2.** Transf., *Palatine, imperial* (because Evander the Arcadian settled on the Palatine Hill): Parrhasia domus, Mart. 7, 56, 2: aula, id. 7, 99, 3; 8, 36, 3; 12, 15, 1.

1. Parrhăsĭus, a, um, v. Parrhasia, B.

2. Parrhăsĭus (**Parrā-**), ii, *m.*, = Παρράσιος, *a celebrated Greek painter, a native of Ephesus*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 67 sq.; Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 12; Hor. C. 4, 8, 6; Sen. Contr. 5, 34.—Transf.: non multos apud nos futuros Polyclitos et Parrhasios fuisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4.

† **parrhēsĭastes,** ae, *m.*, = παρρησιαστής, *a free-speaker*, Sen. Ira, 3, 23.

parrĭcīda (**pāricīda;** old collat. form of the *nom. sing.* PARICIDAS, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. parrici, p. 221 Müll.), ae, *comm.* [the etym. is disputed; most prob. it is for patricida, from pater-caedo, Quint. 8, 6, 35], *the murderer of his* or *her father* or *parents, a parricide.* **I.** Lit.: majores supplicium in parricidas singulare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: nisi forte magis erit parricida, si qui consularem patrem quam si humilem necarit, id. Mil. 7, 17; Sen. Clem. 1, 23, 2; Suet. Aug. 34: Telegoni juga parricidae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 8; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149; cf. Sen. ad Marc. 26, 4; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The murderer of a near relative:* parricida matris quoque aut fratris interfector, Quint. 8, 6, 35: Virginius occisâ filiâ, ne se ut parricidam liberum aversarentur, etc., Liv. 3, 50, 5; *the murderer of his sister*, Flor. 1, 3, 6; 3, 1, 6; cf.: Paul. Sent. 5, tit. 24.—* **2.** *Adj.:* parricida nex, *fratricidal*, Arn. 3, 115 *fin.*— **B.** *The murderer of the chief magistrate* (as the father of the country); of the murderers of Cæsar: si parricidae (sunt), cur? etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 13, 31 (v. the passage in connection); cf. id. Fam. 12, 3, 1: Brutus suarum prius virtutum quam patriae parentis parricida, Val. Max. 6, 4, 5; Aus. Caes. 21, 2.— **C.** *The murderer of a free citizen, a murderer, assassin* (syn.: sicarius, percussor): si qui hominem liberum dolo sciens morti duit, paricidas esto, Lex Numae Pompilii ap. Fest. p. 221 Müll.; Lex Tribunic. ap. Fest. s. v. Sacer Mons, p. 318 Müll.: parricida civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 29.— **D.** *One guilty of high-treason, a traitor* (qs. the murderer of his country), *a rebel, a sacrilegious wretch*, etc.: sacrum sacrove commendatum qui clepserit rapseritque parricida esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: magno cum dolore parricidarum, i. e. *of Antony's adherents*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 5: parricidae reipublicae, *of Catiline's associates*, Sall. C. 51, 25; 14, 3: vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? id. ib. 52, 31: Catilinae obstrepere omnes; hostem atque parricidam vocare, id. ib. 31, 8; Flor. 4, 1, 10; Tac. H. 1, 85; id. A. 4, 34, 2.

* **parrĭcīdātus,** ūs, *m.* [parricida], *parricide*, Quint. 1, 6, 42.

parrĭcīdĭālis or **parrĭcīdālis** (**paric-**), e, *adj.* [id.], *pertaining to* or *producing the crime of parricide, parricidal, murderous:* INSIDIATORES, Inscr. Boeckh. Corp. 2971: horror, Arn. 3, 116: manus, Prud. Ham. 14 praef.: scelus, Just. 27, 1, 10; cf. 27, 1, 2: discordiae, id. 39, 3, 1: bellum, i. e. *the civil war*, Flor. 3, 21: populus Judaeorum, Ambros. Cain et Abel, 1, 2, 5; Quint. Decl. 4, 19; 17, 18.— *Adv.:* **parrĭcīdĭālĭter,** *murderously:* perire, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 1; Aug. Ep. 168.

parrĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the murder of one's father* or *parents, parricide.* **I.** Lit.: patris et patrui parricidium, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 26, 73.—**B.** Trop., *parricide:* vituperare quisquam vitae parentem (philosophiam) et hoc parricidio se inquinare audet? Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The murder of one's mother, brother, relation*, etc.: matris, Suet. Ner. 34: fraternum, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: fratris, Liv. 40, 24: filii, id. 8, 11: patrui, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18: lege Pompeia de parricidiis tenetur, qui patrem, matrem, avum, aviam, fratrem, sororem, patruelem, matruelem . . . patronum, patronam . . . occiderit, etc., Paul. Sent. 5, 24, 1. — *Absol.*, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; Quint. 9, 288; Just. 1, 9: ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepotum illi, liberûm hi progeniem, Liv. 1, 13, 2; Just. 17, 1. — **B.** In gen., of any horrible crime; of *the murder of a free citizen:* facinus est vinciri civem Romani: scelus verberari: prope parricidium necari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170. — Of *treason, rebellion* (cf. parricida, II. D.): patriae, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 17; id. Sull. 2, 7; id. Off. 3, 21, 83: publicum, Liv. 28, 29: parricidii quaestores appellabantur, qui solebant creari causâ rerum capitalium quaerendarum. Nam parricida non utique is, qui parentem occidisset, dicebatur, sed qualemcumque hominem indemnatum, Fest. p. 221 Müll. — Hence, **2.** Transf., *a name of the Ides of March*, as the day when Cæsar was killed: Idus Martias parricidium nominari (placuit), Suet. Caes. 88.

pars, partis (*gen. sing.* PARTVS, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 197, 12; *acc.* partim, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 94; Liv. 26, 46, 8; 31, 36, 9; 23, 11, 11; Sall. J. 89, 1; id. H. 2, 41, 1; v. infra *fin.; abl.* parti, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 14; Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5; Lucr. 1, 1113; 4, 515; *nom. plur.* parteis, Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 21; *gen. plur.* partum, Caes. ap. Charis. p. 114 P.), *f.* [root por; Gr. ἔπορον, gave; πέπρωται, is given, destined; Lat. portio; cf. parare], *a part, piece, portion, share*, etc. **I.** In gen.: ne expers partis esset de nostris bonis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 39: urbis, imperii, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 84: duae partes frumenti, id. ib. 2, 3, 19, § 48: magnas partes habuit publicorum, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: dare partes amicis, id. ib.: Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: copias in quattuor partes distribuerat, Sall. J. 101, 3: locare agrum partibus, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3: pars occidentalis Jordanis, *the west side*, Vulg. Jos. 23, 4. — **2.** Magna, bona, multa, major, maxima pars, *many, a good many, the majority:* magna pars in iis civitatibus, Cic. Balb. 8, 21: major pars populi, id. Agr. 2, 9, 22: maxima pars hominum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 121; cf.: minor pars populi, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: multa pars mei, Hor. C. 3, 30, 6.—**3.** Pars, *some*, partitively (= partim): faciunt pars hominum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 13; id. Most. 1, 2, 33; id. Capt. 2, 1, 36: pars levem ducere equitum jacturam; pars, etc., Liv. 22, 8; cf. id. 21, 7; 23; 20: pars triumphos suos ostentantes, Sall. J. 31, 10: poscebantque pericula, pars virtute, multi ferocia et cupidine praemiorum, Tac. H. 5, 11: tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant: Pars in frusta secant, Verg. A. 1, 212. — Rarely of a single person: cum pars Niliacae plebis, cum verna Canopi, Crispinus ventilet, etc., Juv. 1, 26.—**4.** Parte, *in part, partly:* (poma) quae candida parte, Parte rubent, Ov. M. 3, 483: melichloros est geminus, parte flavus, parte melleus, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.—Esp., with magnâ, maximâ, etc.: ab semisomnis ac maximâ parte inermibus refringi, Liv. 9, 24, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: invalido exercitu et magnâ parte pestilentiâ absumpto, id. 24, 34, 14: quod saxum magnâ parte ita proclive est, id. ib.; 41, 6, 6.—**5.** Pro parte, *for one's share* or *quota*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145. — **6.** Ex parte, *in part, partly:* ex parte gaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: de decemviris sacrorum ex parte de plebe creandis, Liv. 6, 42, 2.—Esp., **b.** Ex ullâ, ex aliquâ, ex magnâ, ex maximâ parte, *in any*, etc., *degree, measure*, etc.: si ullâ ex parte sententia hujus interdicti infirmata sit, Cic. Caecin. 13, 38; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: ex magnâ parte tibi assentior, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: aut omnino, aut magnâ ex parte, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: saucii ex magnâ parte milites, Liv. 21, 56, 8: ne minimâ quidem ex parte, *not in the slightest degree*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76.— **7.** Multis partibus, *by a great deal, much:* omnibus partibus, *in all respects, altogether:* non multis partibus malit, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36: quoniam numero multis partibus esset inferior, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; 3, 80: in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3: omnium virorum bonorum vitam omnibus partibus plus habere semper boni quam mali, *in all respects, every way*, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 91.—**8.** In parte, *in part, partly* (cf. ex parte, supra): in parte expeditior, in parte difficilior, Quint. 5, 7, 22; 11, 2, 34: in parte verum videtur, id. 2, 8, 6; 4, 5, 13; 10, 7, 25.—**9.** Pro meâ, tuâ, suâ parte, or simply pro parte (for the stronger pro virili parte, v. virilis, II. 2.), *for my, your*, or *his share, to the best of my, your, his*, etc., *ability:* quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro meâ, tu pro tuâ, pro suâ quisque parte ferre potuisset, Cic. Fam. 15, 15, 3: pro meâ parte adjuvi, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 2, 9: sciunt ii, qui me norunt, me pro illâ tenui infirmâque parte id maxime defendisse, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: quisquis adest operi, plus quam pro parte laborat, Ov. F. 4, 301.—Likewise, **10.** In partem, i. q. pro parte, ἐν μέρει, *for one's share, to the best of one's ability:* quodsi pudica mulier in partem juvet Domum (i. e. quae ad eam proprie pertinet), Hor. Epod. 2, 39 (for which: age sis tuam partem nunc iam hunc delude, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 89 Fleck., where others read tu in partem). — **11.** *Acc. absol.:* magnam, maximam partem, *in great part, for the most part:* magnam partem ex iambis nostra constat oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 189; Liv. 5, 14: maximam partem ad arma trepidantes caedes oppressit, id. 9, 37, 9: maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.—So, bonam partem, Lucr. 6, 1249.—**12.** In eam partem. **a.** *On that side:* in eam partem accipio, i. e. *in that sense*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 37: in eam partem peccant, quae cautior est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56.—**b.** *On that account, with that intent, to the end that:* moveor his rebus omnibus, sed in eam partem, ut salvi sint vobiscum omnes, Cic. Cat. 4, 2, 3: has litteras scripsi in eam partem, ne me motum putares, id. Att. 16, 1, 6.—**13.** In aliam partem, *in the opposite direction:* antehac est habitus parcus . . . is nunc in aliam partem palmam possidet, *for the opposite quality* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 32.—**14.** In utramque partem, *on both sides, for and against, pro and con:* nullam in partem, *on neither side:* in mitiorem, in optimam partem, *in the most mild* or *most favorable manner*, Cic. Att. 15, 23 *init.*: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem, vel secundas ad res, vel adversas, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: neutram in partem, id. ib.: neque ego ullam in partem disputo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6: mitiorem in partem interpretari, id. Mur. 31, 64: in optimam partem aliquid accipere, id. Att. 10, 3, 2; id. Fam. 14, 2, 3: in partem aliquem vocare, *to call upon one to take his share, to summon to a division of* any thing, id. Caecin. 4, 12.—**15.** Nullâ parte, *by no means, not at all*, Ov. H. 7, 110; Quint. 2, 16, 18.—**b.** Omni parte, and omni a and ex parte, *in every respect, entirely:* gens omni parte pacata, Liv. 41, 34; Hor. S. 1, 2, 38: quod sit omni ex parte . . . perfectum, Cic. Lael. 21, 79: omnique a parte placebam, Ov. H. 15, 45.—**16.** Per partes, *partly, partially:* quod etsi per partes nonnumquam damnosum est, in summâ tamen fit compendiosum, Col. 1, 4, 5: per partes emendare aliquid, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 10; Dig. 12, 1, 13.—**17.** In omnes partes, *in every respect, altogether:* Brundusii jacere in omnes partes est molestum, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2; id. Fam. 4, 10, 2; 13, 1, 2.

II. In partic. **A.** *A party, faction, side*, etc. (usu. in *plur.*; syn. factio). (*a*) *Sing.:* timeo huic nostrae parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. And. 2, 5, 8: cum non liceret mihi nullius partis esse, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: a parte heredum intraverant duo, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 10: nec ex advocatis partis adversae judex eligendus, *of the opposite party*, Quint. 5, 6, 6; 7, 9, 14; 12, 9, 19 et saep.: ut alius in aliam partem mente atque animo traheretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 21. — Hence, esp.: ex alterâ parte, *on the other hand:* omnia ex alterâ parte collocata, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 11: si videatis catenas, non minus profecto vos ea species moveat, quam si ex alterâ parte cernatis, etc., Liv. 22, 59, 15: idem ex alterâ parte et ancilla fecit, Petr. 18 *fin.*: parvuli amplexi patrem tenebant. Ex alterâ parte uxor maritum osculis fatigabat, Just. 23, 2, 9; cf. Cic. Or. 32, 114.—(*β*) *Plur.* (class.; esp. freq. in Tac.), Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 47: erat, inquit, illarum partium, id. Quint. 21, 69: in duas partes discedunt Numidae, Sall. J. 13, 1: ita omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, id. ib. 41, 5: mihi a spe, metu, partibus rei publicae animus liber erat, id. C. 4, 2: ducere aliquem in partes, Tac. A. 15, 51: trahere, id. ib. 4, 60: transire in partes, id. H. 1, 70. — **B.** In *plur.*, *a part, character*, on the stage: primas partes qui aget, is erit Phor-

mio, *the first part, the principal character*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 27: cur partes seni Poëta dederit, quae sunt adulescentium, *a youthful part*, id. Heaut. prol. 1; 10: esse primarum, secundarum, aut tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 51: servus primarum partium, id. Fl. 27, 65.—**2.** Transf. beyond the lang. of the theatre, *a part, function, office, duty*, etc.—In *plur.* (class.): sine illum priores partes hosce aliquot dies Apud me habere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 71: in scribendo priores partes alicui tribuere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: puero me hic sermo inducitur, ut nullae esse possent partes meae, *so that I could not take a part in it*, id. Att. 13, 19, 4: constantiae, moderationis, temperantiae, verecundiae partes, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: has partes lenitatis et misericordiae, quas me natura ipsa docuit semper egi libenter, id. Mur. 3, 6: partes accusatoris obtinere, id. Quint. 2, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: tuum est hoc munus, tuae partes, etc., id. Fam. 11, 5, 3: promitto atque confirmo, me . . . imperatoris suscepturum officia atque partes, id. ib. 3, 10, 8: Antonii audio esse partes, ut de totâ eloquentiâ disserat, id. de Or. 2, 7, 26: transactis jam meis partibus ad Antonium audiendum venistis, id. ib. 2, 4, 15; id. Att. 7, 26, 2: ut ad partes paratus veniat, qs. *prepared to act his part*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5; so, ad partes parati, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 87; cf. Liv. 3, 10; Gai. Inst. 4, 160; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 3, 2.—In *sing.* (mostly post-Aug.): haec igitur tibi reliqua pars est, . . . ut rem publicam constituas, etc., Cic. Marc. 9, 27: pars consilii pacisque, Tac. H. 3, 46: videri alia quoque hujus partis atque officii, Quint. 11, 3, 174: pars defensoris tota est posita in refutatione, id. 5, 13, 1: neglegentiae, humilitatis, id. 9, 4, 35 et saep. (v. Bonnell, Lex. Quint. p. 627).—**C.** *A lot, portion, fate:* hancine ego partem capio ob pietatem praecipuam? Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 4.—**D.** *A portion, share*, of food, Petr. 33: equiti Romano avidius vescenti partes suas misit, Suet. Calig. 18.—Also, *the remains of a meal*, App. M. 2, p. 125 *med.*—**E.** *A task, lesson:* puer frugi est, decem partes dicit, Petr. 75, 4; 46, 3; 58, 7; Inscr. Grut. 625, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2872.—**F.** *A part, place, region*, of the earth.—In *plur.*, Cic. Fam. 12, 7, 2: Orientis partes, id. Mur. 41, 89: in extremis ignoti partibus orbis, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 3; cf. Ruhnk. on Ov. H. 18, 197.—**G.** In counting or calculating, *a part, fraction; one half, one third*, etc., as the context indicates: tres jam copiarum partes, *fourths*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: agri partes duae, *thirds*, Liv. 8, 1: duabus partibus peditum amissis, id. 21, 40: mulctae novem partes, *tenths*, Nep. Timol. 4.—**H.** *A part of the body, member:* nam lingua mali pars pessima servi, Juv. 9, 121.—Esp., *the private parts*, Ov. F. 1, 437; id. A. A. 2, 584; Auct. Priap. 30; 38; Phaedr. 4, 7.—Of *a testicle*, Col. 7, 11.—Hence, *adv.:* **partim** (old *acc. sing.*), *partly, in part, a part, some of, some.* **A.** Lit. (*a*) With *gen.:* cum partim illorum saepe ad eundem morem erat, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 13, 2: atque haud scio an partim eorum fuerint, qui, etc., id. ib. 7, 3, 16: utrum neglegentia partim magistratuum, an, etc., nescio, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 10, 13, 4: Bruttios Apulosque, partim Samnitium ac Lucanorum defecisse ad Poenos, Liv. 23, 11.—So, repeated: corpora partim Multa virum terrae infodiunt avectaque partim Finitimos tollunt in agros, Verg. A. 11, 204: partim . . . partim: cum partim ejus praedae profundae libidines devorassent, partim nova quaedam et inaudita luxuries, partim etiam, etc., Cic. Pis. 21. 48: eorum autem ipsorum partim ejus modi sunt, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 21, 9; 72; id. de Or. 2, 22, 94; 1, 31, 141: partim copiarum ad tumulum expugnandum mittit, partim ipse ad arcem ducit, Liv. 26, 46: eorum autem, quae objecta sunt mihi, partim ea sunt, etc., id. 42, 41, 2; Nep. Att. 7, 2.—(*β*) With *ex:* ex quibus partim tecum fuerunt, partim, etc., Cic. Vatin. 7, 16: partim ex illis distracti ac dissipati jacent, id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: cum partim e nobis ita timidi sint, ut, etc., . . . partim, etc., id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: ex dubiis partim nobis ipsis ad electionem sunt libera, partim aliorum sententiae commissa, Quint. 3, 4, 8.—(*γ*) *Absol.* (so most freq.): animus partim uxoris misericordiâ Devinctus, partim victus hujus injuriis, *partly, . . . partly; in part, . . . in part*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 92 sq.: partim quae perspexi his oculis, partim quae accepi auribus, id. ib. 3, 3, 3: amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: diuturni silentii . . . non timore aliquo, sed partim dolore, partim verecundiâ, finem hodiernus dies attulit, id. Marc. 1, 1; Quint. 7, 1, 3: partim quod . . . partim quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 6, 3: partim ductu, partim auspiciis suis, Suet. Aug. 21: partim cupiditate . . . partim ambitione . . . partim etiam inscientiâ, Quint. 12, 11, 14: Scipio dux partim factis fortibus partim suâpte fortunâ quâdam ingentis ad incrementa gloriae celebratus converterat animos, Liv. 29, 26, 5: postea renuntiavit foro partim pudore, partim metu, Suet. Rhet. 6.—Sometimes *partim* is placed only in the second member of a partitive proposition: Caesar a nobilissimis civibus, partim etiam a se omnibus rebus ornatis, trucidatus, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 158.—Sometimes it corresponds to *alius, quidam*, etc.: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, aliae quasi ancipites, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 103: multa inusitata partim e caelo, alia ex terrâ oriebantur, quaedam etiam, etc., id. Div. 1, 42, 93: quibusdam placuisse mirabilia quaedam, partim fugiendas esse nimias amicitias, Cic. Am. 13, 45: castra hostium invadunt, semisomnos partim, alios arma sumentes fugant, Sall. J. 21, 2: Gaetulos accepimus, partim in tuguriis, alios incultius vagos agitare, etc., id. ib. 19, 5; 38, 3; 40, 2; cf. id. ib. 13, 2; Gell. 2, 22, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *For the most part, chiefly, principally* (ante-class.): mirum quin tibi ego crederem, ut ipse idem mihi faceres, quod partim faciunt argentarii, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 28: bubulcis obsequitor, partim quo libentius boves curent, Cato, R. R. 5, 6; 6, 3.—**2.** Of time, *sometimes* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. Med. 53.

parsĭmōnĭa (parcĭmōnĭa), ae (collat. form, PARCIMONIVM, Inscr. Donat. 35, 4), *f.* [parco], *sparingness, frugality, thrift, parsimony.* **I.** Lit.: dies noctesque estur, bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: parsimonia et duritia, id. ib. 1, 2, 75; id. Truc. 2, 2, 55; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 32; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7: res familiaris conservatur diligentiâ et parsimoniâ, id. Off. 2, 24, 87: non intellegunt homines, quam magnum vectigal sit parsimonia, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: instrumenti et supellectilis, Suet. Aug. 73.—In *plur.* (ante- and post-class.): veteres mores veteresque parsimoniae, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 21: adesto castis, Christe, parsimoniis, i. e. *at the fasts*, Prud. Cath. 7, 3: sine parsimoniâ, *lavishly*, Amm. 15, 4, 8.—Prov.: sera parsimonia in fundo est, *it is too late to spare when all is spent*, Sen. Ep. 1, 5 (cf. the Gr. δεινὴ δ' ἐνὶ πυθμένι φειδώ, Hesiod. Ἔργ. 369).—**II.** Trop.: sunt pleraeque aptae hujus ipsius orationis parsimoniae, Cic. Or. 25, 84 (v. the passage in connection).

‡ **parsĭmōnĭum (parc-)**, ii, v. parsimonia *init.*

Parstrȳmōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a tract of country on the Strymon, in Thrace*, Liv. 42, 51.

Parthāon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Παρθάων, *son of Agenor and Epicaste, king of Calydon, and father of Œneus:* ego te simitu novi cum Parthaone, *I know you as well as I do Parthaon*, i. e. *not at all*, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 45: Parthaone nate, i. e. *Œneus*, Ov. M. 9, 12; cf. Hyg. Fab. 175; 239 and 242.—Hence, **A. Parthāŏnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *a descendant of Parthaon:* Parthaonides dux, i. e. *Tydeus, the grandson of Parthaon;* acc. to others, *Meleager, the brother of Tydeus*, Val. Fl. 3, 705.—**B. Parthāŏnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Parthaonian:* Parthaonia domus, *the house of Œneus*, Stat. Th. 1, 670.

Parthēni or **Parthīni**, ōrum, *m.*, = Παρθεινοί or Παρθινοί, *a people of Illyria, near Dyrrhachium*, Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Caes. B. C. 3, 11; 3, 41; Liv. 29, 12.—**II.** *A people of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Parthĕnĭa, ae, *f.*, *another name for the isle of Samos*, because Juno dwelt there when a virgin, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135; Lact. 1, 17.

† **Parthĕnĭae**, ārum, *m.*, = Παρθενίαι (maidens' children), *a name given to the colonists of illegitimate birth who emigrated with Phalantus from Sparta and founded Tarentum, the Parthenians*, Just. 3, 4, 7 (= spurii, id. 20, 1, 15).

Parthĕnĭānus, a, um, v. Parthenius, V.

Parthĕnĭas, ae, *m.*, = Παρθενίας (maidish). **1.** *An epithet of Virgil, on account of the purity of his morals*, Serv. Verg. A. praef.; Aus. Idyll. 13 *fin.*—**2.** *A river in Asia, a tributary of the Tigris*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 129.

† **parthĕnĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = παρθενική, *a plant, called also* parthenium, Cat. 61, 194.

† **parthĕnĭcon**, i, *n.*, = παρθενικόν, *a plant, called also* pulegium, App. Herb. 92.

parthĕnis, idis, *f.*, = παρθενίς, *a plant, called also* artemisia, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73.

† **parthĕnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = παρθένιον, *the name of several plants.* **I.** *A plant, called also* perdicium, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43.—**II.** *A plant, called also* leucanthes *or* tamnacus, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.—**III.** *A plant, called also* linozostis, hermupoa, *and* mercurialis, Plin. 25, 5, 18, § 38.—**IV.** *A plant, called also* chrysocollis, q. v.

Parthĕnĭus, ii, *m.*, = Παρθένιος. **I.** *A mountain in Arcadia, now Partheni*, Liv. 34, 26; Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21.—**B.** *Adj.:* Parthenii saltus, Verg. E. 10, 57; so, nemus, Ov. M. 9, 188; Stat. Th. 4, 285: valles, Ov. H. 9, 49: antra, Prop. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** *A river in Paphlagonia, now Bartan Tchai*, Mel. 1, 19; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5; Val. Fl. 5, 104; Ov. P. 4, 10, 49.—**III.** *A Grecian erotic poet and grammarian, an instructor of Virgil*, Suet. Tib. 70; Gell. 9, 9, 3; 13, 26, 1; Macr. S. 5, 17.—**IV.** *A silversmith, famous in the time of Juvenal*, Juv. 12, 43.—**V.** *A male proper name*, Mart. 9, 50, 3.—Hence, **Parthĕnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.:* toga, *given by Parthenius*, Mart. 1. 1.

Parthĕnon, ōnis, *m.*, = Παρθενών, *the celebrated temple of Athene on the Acropolis of Athens, the Parthenon*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *a portico in the villa of Pomponius Atticus*, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 1.

Parthĕnŏpaeus, i, *m.*, = Παρθενοπαῖος, *the son of Meleager and Atalante, one of the seven who went against Thebes:* inclutus armis Parthenopaeus, Verg. A. 6, 480; Stat. Th. 4, 248; cf. Hyg. Fab. 99.

Parthĕnŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Παρθενόπη, *one of the Sirens, who, on the departure of Ulysses, threw herself, for grief, into the sea, and was cast up on the shore where Naples afterwards stood; on this account that city was in early times called by her name*, Sil. 12, 33; Verg. G. 4, 564; Ov. M. 15, 712.—Hence, **II. Parthĕnŏpēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Parthenope*, i. e. *to Naples, Neapolitan:* moenia, Ov. M. 14, 101.

Parthĕnŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Παρθενόπολις, *a city in Lower Mœsia, on the Euxine Sea*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 44; Eutr. 6, 6.—**II.** *A town in Bithynia*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Parthi, ōrum, *m.*, = Πάρθοι, *the Parthians, a Scythian people, situated to the north-east of the passes of the Caspian and south of Hyrcania, famed in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers*, Just. 41, 1, 2; Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1; id. Phil. 11, 14; Verg. G. 4, 314; Hor. C. 2, 13, 18; id. S. 2, 1, 15; Ov. A. A. 1, 209: Parthis mendacior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 112; Tac. A. 2, 1; 6, 34; Vulg. Act. 2, 9.—In *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. 2982.—Collect., *the Parthian*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 1: ecce! fugax Parthus, Ov. R. Am. 155: versis animosus equis, Hor. C. 1, 19, 12.—Hence, **A. Parthus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Parthians, Parthian:* eques, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 228: manu, id. F. 5, 580: rex, Juv. 6, 407.—**B. Parthĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Παρθία, *the country of the Parthians, Parthia*, the mod. *Kohestan*, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44; Luc. 8, 350.—**C. Parthĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Parthians, Parthian, Parthic:* equitatus, Flor. 4, 9, 3: regnum, Plin. 37, 2, 8, § 2: bellum, *with the Parthians*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2; 12, 19, 2: damna, Luc. 1, 106: pellis, *leather dyed of a scarlet-red, prepared by the Parthians*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; hence, too: cingula, *of Parthian leather*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 94: PARTHICVS as *a surname of the emperor Trajan*, Inscr. Orell. 795 sq.; *of the emperor Septimius Severus*, ib. 905 sq.—**D. Parthiēnē**, ēs, *f.*, for Parthia, *the*

country of the Parthians, Parthiene, Parthia, Curt. 6, 2, 12; 6, 3, 3 et saep.—**E. Parthiēni**, ōrum, *another name for* Parthi, *the Parthians*, Curt. 4, 12, 11; 9, 10, 17. —**F. Parthĭcārĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Parthian peltry* or *wares:* negotiatores, Imp. Const. Cod. Just. 10, 47, 7: PRAETOR, *one who had jurisdiction over the dealers in Parthian peltry*, Inscr. Grut. 350, 7.

Parthīnus, v. 3. Parthus.

1. Parthus, a, um, v. Parthi, A.

2. Parthus, i, *m.*, *a Parthian;* v. Parthi.

3. Parthus, i, *f.*, *a city in Illyria, near Dyrrachium;* hence, **Parthīni** (**Parthēni**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Parthus, Parthinians*, Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin 3, 22, 26, § 143; Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Caes. B. C. 3, 11; 41; 42; Liv. 29, 12; 33, 34 *fin.;* Fasti Capitol. ap. Grut. 297; Marin. Frat. Arv p. 607. —In *sing.:* **Parthīnus**, i, *m.* **1.** *An appellation of* C. Asinius Pollio, *the conqueror of the Parthinians;* hence, Parthina gens, *of Asinius Pollio*, Suet. Aug. 19.—**2.** In g e n.: PARTHINVS, *a surname*, Inscr. Murat. 1186, 8.

partĭālĭter, *adv.* [pars], *partly* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 36.

Partĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, a various read. for Parianus, Plin. 32, 10, 53, § 146.

partĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pars], *that shares with another; shared, that is shared with another* (ante- and post-class.): colonus, *who pays his rent with a part of the produce*, Dig. 19, 2, 25: pecora partiaria pascenda suscipere, *so that their increase is shared between the owner and the herdsman*, Cod. Just. 2, 3, 8: legatarius, *to whom a share of the property is left*, Gai. Inst. 2, 254; 257; Ulp. Fragm. 24, 25: res, *that is shared with many:* honor, App. M. 4, p. 156. —**B.** *Abl.* a d v e r b.: partiario, *on shares:* calcem partiario coquendam dare, Cato, R. R. 16; 137; App. M. 9, p. 229 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **partĭārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a sharer, partaker:* AGELLVLI, Inscr. Grut. 1004, 4: erroris, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16: sententiae, id. Res. Carn. 2.

partĭātim, *adv.* [id.], *in different parts* or *places* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

partĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *divisible* (post-class.): anima, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18 (al. partilis).

partĭceps, cĭpis, *adj.* [pars-capio], *sharing, partaking, participant* (class.; syn.: consors, socius); constr. usually with *gen.*, rarely also with *dat.* or with *prepp.* **I.** *Adj.* (α) With *gen.:* fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 81: nuntii, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 19: esse participem leti, i. e. *to be mortal*, Lucr. 3, 462: animus rationis compos et particeps, Cic. Univ 8: fortunarum omnium socius et particeps, id. Font. 17, 47: artis, id. Div. 1, 18, 34; id. Inv. 2, 30, 92: virtutes ita copulatae conexaeque sunt, ut omnes omnium participes sint, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67: praedae ac praemiorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: secreti honesti, Juv. 3, 52.—(β) With *dat.:* aliquem participem studiis habere, Ov. P. 2, 5, 41 (al. studii): alicujus consilii fortibus viris esse participem, Curt. 6, 7, 8; cf. id. 6, 6, 36: sceleris in regem suum, id. 6, 24: Natalis particeps ad omne secretum Pisoni erat, Tac. A. 15, 50. —(γ) With a *prep.:* non licet donati obsoni me participem fieri, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 34 Speng.: particeps in tribulatione, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 9.—(δ) With a *rel.-clause:* is speculatum huc misit me, ut, quae fierent, fieret particeps, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 19.—**II.** *Subst.*, *a sharer, partaker, partner.*—E s p., *a comrade, fellow-soldier:* praeda per participes aequiter partita est, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 512, 32: me et semul participes meos praedā onerabo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 14: praedam participes petunt, id. Most. 1, 3, 154: meus particeps, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 98: hujus belli ego particeps et socius et adjutor esse cogor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5: in quādam conjuratione quasi participes nominati, Suet. Calig. 56; cf. Curt. 6, 8, 5.

partĭcĭpālis, e, *adj.* [particeps], *sharing, partaking, participant* (ante- and post-class.): curae, Dig. 1, 11, 1 (al. principali). —In gram., *participial:* verba, Varr. L. L. 10, § 34 Müll.

partĭcĭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [participo], *a sharing, partaking, participation* (post-class.): imperii, Spart. Jul. 6 *fin.;* Aug. Quaest. 83, n. 24; Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 16.

partĭcĭpātor, ōris, *m.* [participo], *a participator* (late Lat.), Just. Imp. Fid. Conf. ap. Agapet. Pap. Ep. 1.

partĭcĭpātum, i, *n.*, v. participo *fin.*

partĭcĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [participo], *a sharing, participation, partnership* (post-class.), Spart. Sev. 8 *fin.:* ad participatum imperii Severum vocans, id. Pesc. 5: filio Diadumeno in participatum ascito, Capitol. Macr. 5; Mart. Cap. 1, § 20.

partĭcĭpĭālis, e, *adj.* [participium], in gram., *of the nature of a participle, participial:* verba, Quint. 1, 4, 29; cf. so of supines and gerunds, Prisc. p. 808; 822 P. —*Adv.:* **partĭcĭpĭālĭter**, *in the manner of a participle, participially*, Fest. s. v. ostentum, p. 194 Müll.; so id. ib. s. v. torrens, p. 352 Müll.

partĭcĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [particeps], *a sharing, partaking, participation.* **I.** L i t. (post-class.): omni ad illa participio in posterum abstinere, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 34, § 3. —Far more freq., **II.** T r a n s f., in gram., a verbal form which partakes of the functions of a noun, *a participle*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 58; 9, § 110 Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 19; 27; 1, 5, 47 et saep.

partĭcĭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (collat. *dep.* form **partĭcĭpor**, Dig. 4, 4, 9, § 1) [id.], *to share;* viz., *to cause to partake of, to impart;* and also, *to partake of, participate in* (in both senses mostly ante- and post-class.; syn.: communico, partior, impertior). **I.** *To make partaker of, to give a share of, to acquaint with, make privy to, impart, inform of* any thing. **A.** L i t.: aliquem sermone suo de amicā eri, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 108: servum sui consilii, id. Cist. 1, 3, 17: ubi sint, quid agant, ecqui bene agant, Neque participant nos, neque redeunt, id. Stich. 1, 1, 33.—*Pass.:* non licet donati obsoni me participem fieri? *Ast.* Si volebas participari, etc., id. Truc. 4, 2, 34: uti dentes sensu participentur, Lucr. 3, 692: sequitur igitur, ad participandum alium ab alio homines naturā esse factos, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 33.—**B.** T r a n s f.: aliquid cum aliquo, *to share with, impart to* one: suas laudes cum aliquo, Liv. 3, 12, 5; Spart. Hadr. 26.—With *dat.* (late Lat.): non participabant aliis ii, quibus aliquid affluebat, Lact. 5, 6, 1.—*Pass.:* participato cum eo (fratre) regno, Just. 34, 2, 8: participato imperio, Treb. Gall. 12 *init.:* nec cum quoquam participatis nocturnis imaginibus, App. M. 8, 9, p. 205, 19.—**II.** *To share in, partake of, participate in* any thing: pestem parem, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 (Trag. v. 22 Vahl.): lucrum, damnum, Dig. 17, 2, 55: consilium alicujus, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. *init.:* ad participandas ejusmodi voluptates, Gell. 15, 2, 7: de uno pane, Vulg. 1 Cor 10, 17.—With *abl.* alone: patrio sepulchro participans, Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 10.—Hence, **partĭcĭpātum**, i, *n.* (lit. made to participate; hence), in gram., *a participle* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 3, § 227.

partĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pars], *a small part, a little bit, a particle.* **I.** In g e n. (class.): tenuissimae particulae, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: ut ne qua particula in hoc sermone praetermissa sit, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: caeli, id. ib. 1, 39, 179: justitiae, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: particula parva, id. Pis. 35, 85: arenae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23: undique desectam, id. ib. 1, 16, 14: minutae rerum particulae, Quint. 3, 11, 21; cf. Val. Max. 6, 9, 7: malorum, Juv. 13, 14.—**II.** In p a r t i c. **A.** In rhet. lang., *a clause* of a sentence, Quint. 9, 4, 69; 4, 5, 25; 7, 10, 6; 8, 3, 63; 10, 3, 30. —**B.** In gram., *a particle*, Gell. 2, 17, 6; 2, 19, 3; 7, 7, 6; 11, 3, 2 et saep.

partĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [particula], *of* or *concerning a part, partial, particular* (post-class.): propositiones aliae universales, aliae particulares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 35, 34: publicatio, Cod. Just. 9, 6, 6.—*Adv.:* **partĭcŭlārĭter**, *particularly*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 32; so opp. generaliter, Firm. Math. 1, 5 *fin.;* opp. universaliter, Aug. Retract. 1, 5 *fin.*

partĭcŭlātim, *adv.* [id.], *part after part, bit by bit, one by one, piecemeal, singly, severally:* si summatim, non particulatim narrabimus, *by particulars*, Auct. Her. 1, 9: grex particulatim facilius quam universus convalescit, Col. 7, 6, 5: quamvis fundus particulatim venerit, omnes partes servitus sequitur, Dig. 8, 3, 23; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 267; opp. ubique, Lact. 2, 10, 23: hominem particulatim excarnefacere, Sen. Ep. 24, 13; Varr. R. R. 2 praef. § 2.

partĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [particulo], *a dividing into small parts* or *pieces* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 953.

partĭcŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [particula], *a sharer, partaker, participator* (ante-class.). particulones dicti sunt coheredes, quod partes patrimonii sumant, Non. 20, 6 sq.

partīlis, e, *adj.* [pars], *divisible, single* (post-class.): corporeum omne, quod partile, Aug. Trin. 12, 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 44: Nemesis partilibus praesidens fatis, i. e. *over the fate of individuals*, Amm. 14, 11, 25.—*Adv.:* **partīlĭter**, *partially, in part:* cum ea, quae fiant, non partiliter fiant, sed ad census summam redeant, *not in favor of a part*, Arn. 1, 8; 6, 192.

partim, v. pars *fin.*

1. partĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pario], *a bearing, bringing forth* young (ante- and post-class.): horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 92; Afran. ap. Non. 217, 31: mulieris, Gell. 3, 16, 9; 12, 1, 20.— Of hens, *a laying* of eggs: hae (gallinae) ad partiones sunt aptiores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 4.

2. partĭo, ii or īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, and **partĭor**, partītus (*inf. dep.* partirier, Aus. Epigr. 139, 8), 4, *v. dep.* [pars], *to share, part; to divide, distribute* (Cic., Cæs., and Quint. use the *verb. finit.* almost exclusively in the *dep.* form; v. infra; but the *part. perf.* was employed by them also in a *pass.* sense; syn.: communico, participo). **I.** L i t. (α) Form **partĭo**, īre: tu partem laudis caperes, tu gaudia mecum Partisses, Lucil. ap. Non. 475, 23: aeternabilem divitiam partissent, Att. ib. 475, 24: praedam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 5: bona sua inter aliquos, id. Mil. 3, 1, 113: bona testamento, Afran. ap. Non. 475, 21: (sol) aetheris oras Partit, Lucr. 5, 684: consules designati provincias inter se partiverant, Sall. J. 43, 1; Cic. Leg 3, 3, 7: regnum Vangio ac Sido inter se partivere, Tac. A. 12, 30.—*Pass.:* pes enim, qui adhibetur ad numeros, partitur in tria, ut necesse sit partem pedis aequalem esse, etc., Cic. Or. 56, 188.—(β) Form **partĭor**, ītus, īri: genus universum in species certas partietur ac dividet, Cic. Or. 33, 117; id. Rosc. Com. 17, 53: id ipsum in ea, quae decuit membra partitus est, id. Univ. 7: pupillis bona erepta cum eo partitus est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: suum cum Scipione honorem partitur, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur, id. ib. 1, 73 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 1, 38, and Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: (praedam) socios partitur in omnes, Verg. A. 1, 194: partiri limite campum, id. G. 1, 126: tecum lucellum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 82: lintres, id. Ep. 1, 18, 61: qui numquam partitur amicum, solus habet, Juv. 3, 121.—(γ) In a dub. form: dulcemque in ambos caritatem partiens, Phaedr. 3, 8, 13; so, pensa inter virgines partientem, Just. 1, 3, 2.—The forms partiturus, Caes. B. C. 1, 4, 3, and partiendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22, are to be attributed, on account of the other examples of this word in Cic. and Cæs. (v. supra), to partior.—(δ) *Part. perf.:* **partītus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif., *shared, parted, divided, distributed:* (animi natura) partita per artus, Lucr. 3, 710: divisio in sex partita, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 4: membra partita ac distributa, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: Caesar partitis copiis cum C. Fabio legato, Caes. B. G. 6, 6; cf.: partito exercitu, id. ib. 6, 33; 7, 24, 5: regionibus partitum imperium, Liv. 27, 7; Ov. A. A. 3, 593: carcere partitos equos, *parted, separated by the barriers*, id. F. 4, 680.—Hence, **partītō**, adverb. *abl.*, *distributively:* dividere, Reg. tit. 24, 25.—**II.** T r a n s f. * **A.** *To cause to share* or *participate* in any thing = participare: eandem me in suspitionem sceleris partivit pater, Enn. ap. Non. 475, 25 (Trag. v. 368 Vahl.).—* **B.** Inter se, *to agree among themselves:* vos inter vos partite, Plaut. Am. 4, 4 (5), 1.—Hence, * *adv.:* **partītē**, *with proper divisions, methodically:* dicere, Cic. Or. 28, 99.

partītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. partio], *a sharing, parting, partition; a division, distribution.* **I.** In g e n.: si quā in re discrepavit ab

Antonii divisione nostra partitio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: aequabilis praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: aerarii, id. Sest. 24, 54; esp., *the division of an inheritance*, id. Caecin. 5, 15; id. Leg. 2, 20, 50 sqq.: partitionem artium facere, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22; id. Fin. 1, 13, 45; Quint. 3, 4, 1: nec partitione minuitur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 3 *init.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** In philos. lang., *a logical division into parts* or *members, a partition:* definitiones aliae sunt partitionum, aliae divisionum: partitionum, cum res ea, quae proposita est, quasi in membra discerpitur . . . divisionum autem definitio formas omnes complectitur, quae sub eo genere sunt, quod definitur, etc., Cic. Top. 5, 28; cf.: in partitione quasi membra sunt: ut corporis caput, umeri, manus, latera, crura, pedes et cetera: in divisione formae sunt, quas Graeci ἰδέας vocant: nostri, si qui haec forte tractant, species appellant, id. ib. 6 *fin.*; so id. ib. 8, 34; Quint. 4, 5, 1 sqq.; 15, 10, 63; 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In rhet., *a rhetorical division into parts* or *heads, a partition*, the Gr. διαίρεσις; also used as *a title of rhetorical treatises:* recte habita in causâ partitio illustrem et perspicuam totam efficit orationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 31 sq.; Quint. 1, 2, 13.—So the title of Cicero's treatise De Partitione Oratoriâ.

partītō, v. 2. partio, *Part. perf. fin.*

partītor, ōris, *m.* [partior], *a divider, distributer:* cum te partitorem ad partiendas merces missum putares, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12 dub. (al. portitorem); cf. partitor, μεριστής, Gloss. Philox.

partītūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [pario], *a bearing, bringing forth* young, *parturition* (ante- and post-class.): propinqua partitudo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36; 2, 3, 9 (both passages cited ap. Non. 217, 28 and 30); Cod. Th. 9, 42, 10; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 9, 3.

partītus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. partio.

partor, ōris, v. postpartor.

partŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. partus], *of* or *belonging to bearing* or *birth:* sanguis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20.

Partŭla, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess who presides over birth*, Tert. Anim. 37.

* **partūra**, ae, *f.* [2. pario], *bearing*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 26 (al. paritura).

partŭrībundus, a, um [parturio], *in travail*, De Miracc. S. Steph. 2, 2, 2.

partŭrĭo, īvi or ii, 4 (*imperf.* parturibat, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1), *v. desid. a.* [2. pario], *to desire to bring forth, to be in travail* or *labor;* said of women and of animals. **I.** Lit.: vereor ne parturire intellegat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 53: tu (Lucina) voto parturientis ades, Ov. F. 3, 256: parturiens canis, Phaedr. 1, 18, 3.—Prov.: parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, said of those who promise great things, but accomplish little or nothing; like the Engl. expression, *great cry and little wool*, Hor. A. P. 139 (after the Greek proverb, ὤδινεν ὄρος, εἶτα μῦν ἀπέτεκεν); cf., also, Phaedr. 4, 21, 1 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To be big* or *pregnant with* any thing; *to brood over, meditate, purpose*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84: ut aliquando dolor populi Romani pariat, quod jamdiu parturit! id. Phil. 2, 46, 118; so, quod diu parturit animus vester, aliquando pariat, Liv. 21, 18, 12: ingentes parturit ira minas, Ov. H. 12, 208; cf.: filioli mei quos iterum parturio, Vulg. Gal. 4, 19.—* **B.** *To be anxious* or *concerned:* quâ (securitate) frui non possit animus, si tamquam parturiat unus pro pluribus, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; App. M. 7, 4.—**C.** In gen., *to bring forth, produce, yield, generate*, etc. (poet.): quis Parthum paveat . . . Quis Germania quos horrida parturit Fetus, incolumi Caesare? Hor. C. 4, 5, 26: et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos, *is budding forth*, Verg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 330; cf. Col. poët. 10, 10: neque parturit imbres Perpetuos (Notus), Hor. C. 1, 7, 16: felicemque uterum, qui nomina parturit annis, i. e. *the yearly consuls*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 204: parturit innumeros angusto pectore mundos, *to conceive, imagine*, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 81, 3.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **partŭriens**, entis, *f., a woman in labor:* dolores parturientis, Vulg. Osee, 13, 13; id. Psa. 47, 6.

partŭrītio, ōnis, *f.* [parturio], *a desiring to bring forth, labor, travail* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 22.—**II.** Transf., *a bearing* or *bringing forth, parturition:* novae vitae, Aug. Conf. 8, 6: cordis, id. Ep. 34 (al. 31).—**III.** *Any grievous pains:* inferni, Capreol. Epist. ad Vital. et Const.

1. partus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. pario.

2. partus, ūs (*gen.* parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 6: partuis, Varr. ib. 8; *dat. sing.* partu, Prop. 1, 13, 30; *dat. plur.* partibus, App. M. 9, 33), *m.* [2. pario], *a bearing, bringing forth, birth* (equally common in the *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** In abstr.: propinquitas parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 6: cum esset gravida Auria, et jam appropinquare partus putaretur, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; cf. Ov. M. 9, 673: antequam veniret partus ejus, peperit, *the time for bearing*, Vulg. Isa. 66, 7: Diana adhibetur ad partus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 69: maturos aperire partus Lenis, Hor. C. S. 13: partûs discrimen subire, Juv. 6, 592: (Dejanira) Oenei partu edita, *begotten*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.—**B.** Trop.: et Graeciae quidem oratorum partus atque fontes vides, i. e. *beginnings*, Cic. Brut. 13, 49.—**II.** In concr., *the young* or *offspring* of any creature, *the fœtus* or *embryo:* bestiae pro suo partu propugnant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: Veneri partus suus, Verg. A. 7, 321: partus Missos ad Orcum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 40: tanti partus equae constat, Juv. 6, 626: partum ferre, i. e. *to be pregnant*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112; so, partum gerere, id. 8, 47, 72, § 187: partum eniti, *to bear, bring forth*, id. 7, 3, 3, § 34: partum edere, id. 7, 3, 3, § 35: partum reddere, id. 10, 12, 15, § 32: partum abigere, *to cause abortion*, id. 14, 18, 22, § 116: partum eicere, id. 24, 6, 20, § 30: partum mortuum pellere, id. 22, 21, 26, § 54: partum trahere, id. 20, 8, 30, § 74: partus gravidarum extorquere tormentis, Flor. 3, 4.—Leg. maxim: partus sequitur ventrem, Gai. Inst. 1, 78; Ulp. Fragm. 5, 9.—Of plants, Varr. R. R. 1, 8 *fin.*; Col. 3, 10, 16; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 13.—**B.** Trop.: neque concipere aut edere partum mens potest, nisi, etc., Petr. 118.

‡ **3. partus**, *gen.*, from pars, v. pars *init.*

† **părum**, *subst. indecl.* and *adv.* (for the *comp.* and *sup.* mīnus and mĭnĭme are used; v. h. vv. sub parvus) [akin to parvus and παῦρος: cf. parco], *too little, not enough* (opp. satis and nimium). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Subst.* **1.** With *gen.:* in hac enim satis erat copiae, in illâ autem leporis parum, Cic. Brut. 68, 240: non parum humanitatis (= satis), id. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: satis eloquentiae, sapientiae parum, Sall. C. 5, 4: Latini sanguinis, Hor. Epod. 7, 4: splendoris, id. Ep. 2, 2, 111.—**2.** *Absol.:* magis offendit nimium quam parum, Cic. Or. 22, 73; cf.: in hoc genere nimium quod est offendit vehementius quam id, quod videtur parum, id. ib. 53, 178: melius est parum cum timore Domini, Vulg. Prov. 15, 16; 16, 8.—**B.** Adverb. **1.** With *verbs:* parum praedicas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218: consulitis parum, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 36: parum procedit quod ago, id. And. 4, 1, 56: si parum intellexti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 59: quaero ex te, quae parum accepi, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 4: cum parum memineris, quod concesseris, id. Inv. 1, 47, 88: credere alicui, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: affirmatur, Tac. H. 4, 60.—**b.** Parum est, videtur, etc., *it is, seems, not enough, not sufficient:* parum habere, *to deem it not enough, to be not content* with any thing: immo duas dabo, una si parum est, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 44: rebus servandis centuplex murus parum'st, id. Pers. 4, 4, 11: parumne est, quod nobis succenset senex, Ni instigemus etiam? Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 13: parumne est, quod tantum homines fefellisti, ut neglegeres auctoritatem senatûs, Cic. Sest. 14, 32; often followed by *nisi:* consules parum sibi videri praefati pro merito eorum suâ voce conlaudari eos, nisi, etc., Liv. 27, 10, 5: parum fuisse non laudari Africanum . . . nisi, etc., id. 38, 54, 9; 6, 40, 8; 42, 4, 6; 38, 54, 9: parum est, ut in curiam venias, nisi, etc., Plin. Pan. 60; rarely by *si:* parum est, si in partem ejus venis, etc., Liv. 6, 40, 18: ceu parum sit in tantam pervenire altitudinem, Plin. 31, 1, 1: non nocuisse parum est; prodest quoque, Ov. F. 2, 415: quid satis est, si Roma parum? Luc. 5, 274: haec talia facinora impune suscepisse parum habuere, Sall. J. 31, 9: templum violare parum habuisse, nisi, etc., Liv. 42, 3; Vell. 2, 76 *fin.*: parum est, aegrum non esse, Tac. Or. 23.—**2.** With *adjectives, not sufficiently, too little:* sunt ea quidem parum firma, Cic. Att. 10, 11: si parum multi sunt, qui, etc., id. Planc. 7, 18: parum multae necessitudines, id. ib. 30, 72; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: blanda es parum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 21: dum pudet te parum optimatem esse, Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 2: parum claris lucem dare coget, Hor. A. P. 448: castis, id. C. 1, 12, 59.—**3.** With *adverbs:* nemo parum diu vixit, qui, etc., *not enough, not sufficiently*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: diligenter, id. Att. 10, 9: mature, Liv. 21, 3: cui rei parum diligenter ab iis erat provisum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18, 6: si quando dictum est: est autem dictum non parum saepe, *often enough*, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: cum non parum liberaliter domum suam homines invitaret, Nep. Att. 13, 6; cf.: parum in tempore, *not in good season, too late*, Tac. A. 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *not particularly, not very, little* (perh. only post-Aug.), v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 781 sq.; Dietsch ad Sall. J. 85, 31. **A.** With *adjectives:* semper fuerunt non parum multi, qui, etc., *not few*, Quint. 6, 2, 3; so, scripsit non parum multa, id. 10, 1, 124.—**B.** With *verbs:* non sunt composita mea verba: parum id facio, *I care little for it*, Sall. J. 85, 31 Kritz (but the true read. is parvi, Dietsch ad loc.; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 781): dolebimus, sed parum, Sen. Ep. 116, 7: nihil aut certe parum, intererat, Plin. Pan. 20, 3: (littera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, *it is hardly sounded*, Quint. 9, 4, 40; 8, 3, 5: possessa ipso transitu Vicetia: quod per se parum, etc., Tac. H. 3. 8: non principatus appetens, parum effugerat ne dignus crederetur (= vix), id. ib. 3. 39 *fin.* (Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41, the better read. is: qui pauca metuit, Bait.).

părumper, *adv.*, with ref. to time, *for a little while, for a short time, a while, a moment:* parumper significat paulisper, quasi perparvum, i. e. valde parvum; refertur autem ad tempus, Fest. p. 221 Müll. (class.). **I.** Lit.: tace parumper, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78: mane dum parumper, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 24; cf. Ter. And. 4, 2, 31; Liv. 4, 32: haec cum Crassus dixisset, parumper et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 143: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: abduco parumper animum a molestiis, id. Att. 9, 4, 3; id. Lael. 1, 5: dent operam parumper, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12; Quint. 6, 2, 34; 2, 4, 1: pulsusque parumper Corde dolor tristi, *a while*, Verg. A. 6, 382: oro parumper Attendas, Juv. 10. 250.—Defined by *dum:* dum exeo, parumper opperire hic, Ter. And. 4, 2, 31; Plaut. Am. 2, 8, 7: cunctatus parumper, dum, etc., Liv. 4, 32, 10.—**II.** Transf., *in a short time, quickly* (poet.): hinc campos celeri passu permensa parumper Coicit in silvam sese, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 20 (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.): cito et velociter, Non. (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.); Enn. ap. Non. l. l.; 378, 17: divi, hoc audite parumper, id. ib. 150, 7 (Ann. v. 214 Vahl.); id. ap. Fest. s. v. solum, p. 301 Müll.

* **părunculus**, i, *m. dim.* [3. paro], *a small boat, a little bark*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 20.

1. părus, i, *m., a titmouse, tomtit*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 9.

2. Părus, i, v. Paros.

parvē, *adv.*, v. parvus *fin.*

* **parvĭbĭbŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [parvus-bibo], *that drinks little:* phrenetici, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15.

* **parvĭcollis**, e, *adj.* [parvus-collum], *short-necked*, a transl. of the Gr. μικροτράχηλος, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12.

parvĭ-făcĭo, facĕre [parvus], *to make light of, to despise* (as one word only ante-class.): parvifaciatur, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 789 P.

parvĭpendo, ĕre, more correctly written separate, parvi pendo.

parvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [parvus], *smallness, littleness, slightness, insignificance* (rare but class.): vincula talia quae cerni non possent propter parvitatem, * Cic. Univ. 13, 41; Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 51: parvitates et magnitudines rerum, Gell. 1, 3, 28: quaestionis, id. 7, 17, 2: mea parvitas ad favorem tuum

decurrit, i. e. *my humble self*, Val. Max. praef.

parvŭlum, *adv.*, v. parvulus *fin.*

parvŭlus or **parvŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [parvus], *very small, little, petty, slight,* (class.): ne dum parvulum hoc consequimur, illud amittamus, quod maximum est, Cic. Inv. 2, 3, 10: parvola magni formica laboris, Hor. S. 1, 1, 33: parvula, pumilis, Lucr. 4, 1162: impulsio, Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 25: res, id. Quint. 16, 53: pecunia, id. Rosc. Com. 8: stridor, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 221: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 29: tuta et parvola laudo, id. ib. 15, 42: proelium, *a skirmish*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: detrimentum, id. ib. 5, 50: causa, Lucr. 4, 193.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of age, *little, young:* a parvulo, *from his childhood*, = a puero, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8: parvula (soror), id. Eun. 3, 3, 18: segmentatis dormisset parvula cunis, *when a child*, Juv. 6, 89; cf.: ab parvulis, *from their infancy* or *childhood*, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; cf.: a parvulā aetate, Just. 12, 4.—Esp. as *subst.:* **parvŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a child:* si quis mihi parvulus aulā luderet Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 328; cf.: rex Si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvolus aulā Luserit Aeneas, Juv. 5, 138: parvulus enim natus est nobis, Vulg. Isa. 9, 6: exceptis parvulis, id. Matt. 14, 24.—Of animals: (ursi) parvuli excepti, Caes. B. G. 6, 28, 4.—**B.** *Too little*, i. e. *not equal to, not sufficient for* a thing: quam illi rei ego etiam nunc sum parvolus! Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 17.—**C.** *Deficient in understanding, indiscreet*, Arn. 1, 43.—Hence, *adv.:* **parvŭlum,** *little, not much* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): aut nihil aut parvulum, Cels. 7, 18, 32: parvulum referret, an, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 14.

parvus, a, um, *adj.* (usual, irreg. *comp.* and *sup.:* mĭnor, minimus.—*Comp.:* volantum parviores, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 26.—*Sup.:* rictus parvissimus, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 10: parvissima corpora, Lucr. 1, 615; 621; 3, 199: minerrimus pro minimo dixerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 122 Müll.: minimissimus, Arn. 5, n. 8) [kindr. with paucus and Gr. παῦρος; cf., also, parum, parcus], *little, small, petty, puny, inconsiderable* (cf.: exiguus, minutus, brevis; in class. prose parvus is not used, like brevis, of stature, v. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 45). **I.** *Posit.:* in parvis aut mediocribus rebus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84: quam parva sit terra, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17, 26; cf. id. ib. 6, 16, 16: commoda parva ac mediocria, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: in parvum quendam et angustum locum concludi, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17: beneficium non parvum, id. Caecin. 10, 26: parvi pisciculi, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: haec parva et infirma sunt, id. Clu. 34, 94: si parva licet componere magnis, Verg. G. 4, 176: merces, Hor. S. 1, 6, 86: sucus, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 178 et saep.: liberi, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37; so of children: salutaria appetant parvi, *the little ones*, id. Fin. 3, 5, 16: parva soror, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15; cf.: memini quae plagosum mihi parvo Orbilium dictare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70: operosa parvus Carmina fingo, *a little man*, id. C. 4, 2, 31; Suet. Aug. 48: a parvis didicimus: si in jus vocat, etc., *when little, in childhood*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: puer in domo a parvo eductus, *from infancy*, Liv. 1, 39 *fin.*—Of time, *little, short, brief:* parvae consuetudinis Causa, *slight, short*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 83; cf.: in parvo tempore, Lucr. 5, 106: nox, Luc. 4, 476: vita, id. 6, 806: parvam fidem habere alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 117: hic onus horret, Ut parvis animis et parvo corpore majus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 39: homo parvo ingenio, Plin. Ep. 6, 29: parvum carmen, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 257: hoc opus, hoc studium parvi properemus et ampli, *both small and great*, id. ib. 1, 3, 28.—With ref. to value or consequence, *little, small, low, mean*, etc.: meam erus esse operam deputat parvi pretii, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 1: nil parvom aut humili modo, Nil mortale loquar, Hor. C. 3, 25, 17: et magnis parva mineris Falce recisurum simili te, id. S. 1, 3, 122: pretio parvo vendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi, *of little value*, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: parvi refert abs te jus dici diligenter, nisi, etc., *it matters little*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7, § 20.—Hence, parvi facere, aestimare, ducere, pendere, etc., *to esteem lightly, care little for:* parvi ego illos facio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 41: parvi aestimo, si ego hic peribo, id. Capt. 3, 5, 24: quia parvi id duceret, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 29.—So, in *abl.:* signa abs te diligenter parvoque curata sunt, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2; so, quanti emptus? parvo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 156: parvo stat magna potentia nobis, Ov. M. 14, 493: parvo contentus esse possum, *with little*, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1; cf.: vivitur parvo bene, Hor. C. 2, 16, 13: possim contentus vivere parvo, Tib. 1, 1, 25: agricolae prisci, fortes parvoque beati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 139: necessarium est parvo assuescere, Sen. Ep. 123, 3: parvo, as an *abl. of measure*, with *comp.* (rarely; perh. not ante-Aug.): ita ut parvo admodum plures caperentur, *a very little more*, Liv. 10, 45, 11: parvo brevius, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168: haud parvo junior, Gell. 13, 2, 2.—So in designating time: parvo post, Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103: parvo post tempore, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 1.—Of stature (late Lat. for brevis): Zacchaeus staturā parvus erat, Aug. Serm. 113, 3; id. in Psa. 143, 1.

II. *Comp.:* **mĭnor,** us [cf. Gr. μινύς, μινύθω], *less, lesser, smaller, inferior:* quod in re majore valet, valeat in minore, Cic. Top. 4, 23: si ea pecunia non minor esset facta, id. Leg. 2, 20, 51: Hibernia dimidio minor quam Britannia, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: minus praedae quam speraverant fuit, *a smaller quantity, less*, Liv. 4, 51: sociis dimidio minus quam civibus datum, id. 41, 13 *fin.:* calceus ... si minor (pede), uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, *less than five acts*, id. A. P. 189: genibus minor, i. e. *down upon his knees, on his bended knees*, id. Ep. 1, 12, 28; cf.: minor in certamine longo, *worsted*, id. ib. 1, 10, 35: numero plures, virtute et honore minores, *inferior*, id. ib. 2, 1, 183.—*Absol.:* minor, *inferior in rank:* praevalidi ad injurias minorum elati, Tac. A. 15, 20; Ov. P. 4, 7, 49; cf.: sapiens uno minor est Jove, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106: minor capitis, i. e. capiti deminutus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 42: et sunt notitiā multa minora tuā, *too trivial*, = leviora, Ov. Tr. 2, 214: dies sermone minor fuit, *too short for*, id. P. 2, 10, 37: infans Et minor igne rogi, *too young for*, Juv. 15, 140.—With *abl. of measure*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 117: ut uno minus teste haberet? id. ib. 2, 1, 57, § 149: bis sex Herculeis ceciderunt, me minus uno, Viribus, i. e. *eleven*, Ov. M. 12, 554.—Of age: qui minor est natu, *younger*, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: aliquot annis minor natu, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: aetate minor, Ov. M. 7, 499: minor uno mense, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 40: filia minor Ptolemaei regis, *the younger daughter*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: minor viginti annis, *less than twenty years old, under twenty years of age*, Dig. 30, 99, 1.—With *gen.:* minor quam viginti quinque annorum natu, Praetor, Dig. 4, 4, 1; id. ib. 50, 2, 6: si pupilla minor quam viripotens nupserit, id. ib. 36, 2, 30.—So, *absol.:* minor, *a person under age* (under five-and-twenty), *a minor:* De minoribus, Dig. 4, tit. 4: si minor negotiis majoris intervenerit, ib. 4, 4, 24: si minor praetor vel consul jus dixerit, valebit, ib. 42, 1, 57.—Poet., *children*, Sil. 2, 491.—Also, *descendants, posterity*, = posteri: nunc fama, minores Italiam dixisse ducis de nomine gentem, Verg. A. 1, 532; so id. ib. 733; Prop. 2, 15, 47; Sil. 16, 44: minorum gentium, v. gens.—In specifications of value: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, *cheaper*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: minoris pallium addicere placuit, Petr. 14: omnia minoris aestimare, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 2: (fidem suam) non minoris quam publicam ducebat, Sall. J. 32, 5.—(β) Poet., with *acc. respect.:* frontemque minor truncam amnis Acarnan, Sil. 3, 42; Val. Fl. 1, 582.—(γ) Poet., with *inf.:* tanto certare minor, Hor. S. 2, 3, 313: heu Fatis Superi certare minores! Sil. 5, 76.

III. *Sup.:* **mĭnĭmus,** a, um (whence a new *sup.:* minimissimus digitorum, Arn. 5, 160; 166; cf., in the Gr., ἐλαχιστότατος, from ἐλάχιστος), *very small, very little; least, smallest*, etc.: cum sit nihil omnino in rerum naturā minimum, quod dividi nequeat, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27: minimae tenuissimaeque res, id. de Or. 1, 37, 169: minima pars temporis, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: quā minima altitudo fluminis erat, id. B. G. 1, 8: in maximā fortunā minima licentia est, Sall. C. 51, 13: vitia, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69: minimus digitulus, *the little finger*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15; so, minimus digitus, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 251.—Of age: minimus natu horum omnium, *the youngest*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 58: ex his omnibus natu minimus, id. Clu. 38, 107: Hiempsal, qui minimus ex illis erat, Sall. J. 11, 3: minimus filius, Just. 42, 5, 6.—In specifications of value: deos minimi facit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 35: *Pe.* Quanti emi potest minimo? *Ep.* Ad quadraginta fortasse eam posse emi minimo minis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 110: Crispinus minimo me provocat, *for a trifle* (in a wager), Hor. S. 1, 4, 14 (minimo provocare dicuntur hi qui in responsione plus ipsi promittunt quam exigunt ab adversario, Schol.).—Prov.: minima de malis, *of evils choose the least*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.—With a negation emphatically: non minimo discrimine, i.e. maximo, Suet. Aug. 25: res non minimi periculi, id. ib. 67: ut nihil, ne pro minimis quidem, debeant, Liv. 6, 41.—With *gen.:* minimum firmitatis minimumque virium, Cic. Lael. 13, 46: minimum pedibus itineris confectum, Liv. 44, 5: unde minimum periculi erat, id. 27, 15.—As *adv. absol.:* praemia apud me minimum valent, *very little*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 56: minimum distantia miror, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 72: dormiebat minimum, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11: medica secatur sexies per annos: cum minimum, quater, *at least*, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146: quam minimum credula postero (diei), *as little as possible*, Hor. C. 1, 11, 8: ita fiunt omnes partes minimum octoginta et una, *at least*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: quae (comprehensio) ex tribus minimum partibus constat, Quint. 5, 10, 5: in quo non minimum Aetolorum operā regii fugati atque in castra compulsi sunt, *chiefly, particularly*, Liv. 33, 6, 6: eae omnia novella sata corrumpunt, non minimum vites, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 18.—Hence, *adv.* **A.** *Posit.:* **parvē,** *a little, slightly* (very rare), Vitr. 9, 6.—**B.** *Comp.:* **mĭnus,** *less:* aut ne quid faciam plus, quod post me minus fecisse satius sit, *too little ... too much*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 4: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21 (v. plus, under multus): cum habeas plus, Pauperiem metuas minus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 93: ne mea oratio, si minus de aliquo dixero, ingrata: si satis de omnibus, infinita esse videatur, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: metus ipsi per se minus valerent, nisi, etc., id. Div. 2, 72, 150: minus multi, *not so many*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 138: minus multum et minus bonum vinum, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2: ita imperium semper ad optumum quemque a minus bono transfertur, *less good, not so good*, Sall. C. 2, 6: quia Libyes quam Gaetuli minus bellicosi, Sall. J. 18, 12: minus diu vivunt, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141.—Rarely with *comp.:* minus admirabilior, Flor. 4, 2, 46 Duker: quare milites Metelli sauciabantur multo minus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1; cf. Ov. M. 12, 554: civilem admodum inter initia ac paulo minus quam privatum egit, *little less so than, nearly as much so as*, Suet. Tib. 26: dimidio minus, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3.—With *quam:* nec illa minus aut plus quam tu sapiat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 28: minus quam aequom erat feci, id. Aul. 3, 2, 10: respondebo tibi minus fortasse vehementer, quam abs te sum provocatus, Cic. Planc. 30, 72.—With *atque:* qui peccas minus atque ego? Hor. S. 2, 7, 96.—And elliptically, without a particle of comparison: minus quindecim dies sunt, quod, etc., *less than fifteen days, not yet fifteen days*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 1: madefactum iri minus XXX. diebus Graeciam sanguine, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: minus quinquennium est, quod prodiere, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 104: cecidere duo milia haud minus peditum, Liv. 42, 6: cum centum et quinquaginta non minus adessent, id. 42, 28; Varr. R. R. 2, 2 *fin.:* ut ex suā cujusque parte ne minus dimidium ad Trebonium perveniret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: ut antequam baccae legantur, ne minus triduum serenum fuerit, Col. 12, 38, 6.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Non (haud) minus quam (atque), *not less than, no less than, quite as:* exanimatus evolat ex senatu, non minus perturbato animo atque vultu, quam si, etc., Cic. Sest. 12, 28: existumans non minus me tibi quam liberos carum fore, Sall. J. 10, 1: non minus nobis jucundi atque illustres sunt ii dies, quibus conservamur quam illi quibus nascimur, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2; Quint. 2, 4, 8; 3, 7, 20: laudibus haud minus quam praemio gaudent militum animi, Liv. 2, 60: haud minus ac jussi faciunt, Verg. A. 3, 561.—**b.** Non (neque) minus, *equally, and as well, also:* haec res

non minus me male habet quam te, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 30: quae hominibus non minus quam liberi cara esse debent, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 3; Ov. H. 19, 86: neque minus assiduis fessa choreis, *also*, Prop. 1, 3, 3.—**c.** Nihil minus, in replies, as a strong negation, *by no means*, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 45: *Py.* At tu apud nos hic mane, Dum redeat ipsa. *Ch.* Nihil minus, id. ib. 3, 3, 29: nihil profecto minus, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 81; cf.: quid? a Tranione servo? *Si.* Multo id minus, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 20.—**d.** Minus minusque, minus et (ac) minus, *less and less:* mihi jam minus minusque obtemperat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33: jam minus atque minus successu laetus equorum, Verg. A. 12, 616; Hor. C. 1, 25, 6: minus et minus, Ov. P. 2, 8, 73; id. H. 2, 129: minus ac minus, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 26.—**3.** Transf., in a softened negation, *not at all, by no means, not:* quod intellexi minus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 11: nonnumquam ea quae praedicta sunt, minus eveniunt, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24.—Esp.: si minus: monebo, si quem meministi minus, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 19: Syracusis, si minus supplicio affici, at custodiri oportebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69: quod si assecutus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen consolor quod, etc., id. Fam. 7, 1, 6 et saep.; so, minus formido ne exedat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 45.—**b.** Quo minus, also written as one word, quominus, *that not, from*, after verbs of hindering, preventing, as impedio, recuso, deterreo, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 26: si te infirmitas valetudinis tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; 7, 1, 6: hiemem credo prohibuisse, quo minus de te certum haberemus, quid ageres, id. Fam. 12, 5, 1: deterrere aliquem, quo minus, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: stetisse per Trebonium, quo minus oppido potirentur, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.;* Quint. 12, 1, 16; v. also quo.—Ante-class. also in the reverse order, minus quo: ne vereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8.—**C.** *Sup.*, in two forms, parvissime (post-class.), and minime (class.), *least, very little.* **1. parvissĭmē:** memorare aliquid, *very briefly, with very few words*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38.—**2. mĭnĭmē,** *least of all, in the smallest degree, least, very little:* cum minime vellem, minimeque opus fuit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 42: cum minime videbamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Or. 66, 222: mihi placebat Pomponius maxime, vel dicam minime displicebat, id. Brut. 57, 207: quod in miserrimis rebus minime miserum putabis, id facies, id. Fam. 14, 13: quod minime ad eos mercatores saepe commeant, *very rarely*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3; Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 322.—Strengthened by *quam:* si non decore, at quam minime dedecore facere possimus, *as little as possible*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114; by *omnium* and *gentium:* ad te minime omnium pertinebat, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: minime gentium, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: heus, inquit, puer, arcesse Pamphilam, ... illa exclamat, Minime gentium, *not for any thing in the world*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 11; id. Ad. 3, 2, 44.—**B.** In partic. **a.** For minimum, saltem, *at least:* is morbus erit longissimus minimeque annuus, Cels. 2, 8 *fin.* Targ.: pedes decem vel minime novem, Col. 1, 6, 6: sed id minime bis anno arari debet, id. 5, 9, 12; id. Arb. 16, 3.—**b.** In replies, as an emphatic negative, *by no means, not at all, not in the least*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 50: *Ba.* Sed cessas? *Pa.* Minime equidem: nam hodie, etc., Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 16: *M.* An tu haec non credis? *A.* Minime vero, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: num igitur peccamus? Minime vos quidem, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: minime, minime hercle vero! Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 23; so in discourse: minime multi (= quam paucissimi), Ter. Eun. prol. 2: minume irasci decet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 27; Sall. C. 51, 13.—Strengthened by *gentium* (cf. supra): *Nau.* Meriton' hoc meo videtur factum? *De.* Minime gentium, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 44.

Pāsargădae, Persagădae, ārum, *f.*, or **Parsagăda,** ōrum, *n.*, = Πασαργάδαι, *a citadel in Persis, inhabited by the Magi, and containing the tomb of Cyrus*, now *the ruins of Darabgerd*, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99; 6, 26, 29, § 116 (al. Frasargida); Curt. 5, 6, 10.

pascālis, e, *adj.* [for pascualis, from pascuum], *pasturing, grazing:* pascales oves Cato posuit pro pascuales, Fest. p. 243 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 242: pascali pecore ac montano, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. Solox, p. 301 Müll.: boves pascuales, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 23.

pascĕŏlus, i, *m.* [φάσκαλος, φάσκωλος], *a leathern money-bag* (syn.: funda, pera, marsupium): ex alutā sacculus, Non. 151, 10: pueri in ludo solent pasceolos furari, Cato ap. Non. l. l. 14; so Lucil. ib. 13: centum Philippeae minae in pasceolo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27.

pascha, ae, *f.*, and ătis, *n.*, = πάσχα (Hebr. פֶּסַח). **I.** *The feast of the Passover, Easter:* sollennibus Paschae, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4: lege dedit pascham, id. in Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 80: pascharum dies, Symm. Ep. 10, 77: dominicum pascha celebrare, Hier. Ep. 96, n. 20: post sanctum pascha, Aus. Ep. 10, 17: paschate vicino, Hier. in Matt. 26, 3: per tria paschata, id. in Dan. 9, 24.—**II.** *The paschal lamb*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7; cf. id. Marc. 14, 12.

paschālis, e, *adj.* [pascha], *of* or *belonging to the Passover* or *to Easter, paschal:* paschale tempus, Cod. Th. 9, 35, 4: dapes, Sedul. *init.;* liber, *that treats of the Passover*, Hier. Ep. 99, n. 1.

* **pascĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [pasco], *to pasture, to feed:* (apes), quae in silvestribus locis pascitant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19 dub. (al. pastitant).

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root pa-; Sanscr. gô-pas, herdsman; Gr. πατέομαι; cf. pabulum, pastor, Pales, panis; perh. also, Penates, penum], *to cause to eat, to feed, pasture.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of animals, *to pasture, drive to pasture, to feed, attend to the feeding of*, etc. (cf. pabulor): cum sues puer pasceret, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31: greges armentaque pavit, Ov. M. 6, 395: non, me pascente, capellae, cytisum carpetis, Verg. E. 1, 78: turpes sub gurgite phocas, id. G. 4, 395: ut pasceret porcos, Vulg. Luc. 15, 15.—**2.** = depasco, of land, *to pasture, give as a pasture:* et vomere duros Exercent collis atque horum asperrima pascunt, Verg. A. 11, 319.—**B.** In gen., *to feed, supply with food:* quot greges et quantos sit pasturus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24: bestias pascere, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14: a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere, id. ib. 2, 25, 89: quid refert, quantum pascat aut feneret? Sen. Ep. 2, 5: plures calones atque caballi Pascendi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103.—**2.** *To feed, nourish, maintain, support* (syn.: alo, nutrio): olusculis nos soles pascere, *used to feed us with vegetables*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13: quos, dives Anagnia, pascis, quos, Amasene pater, Verg. A. 7, 684: servi, ad quos pascendos transmarinarum regionum est optanda fertilitas, Sen. Ep. 17, 3; so, servos, Juv. 3, 141: viginti ventres pasco et canem, Petr. 57: nullā provinciarum pascente Italiam, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 15: Juv. 7, 93.—Of one who gives frequent entertainments, *to feast, entertain:* cum plurimos suis sumptibus pasceret, Spart. Hadr. 17; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41: se sutoris arte pascere, *earn a living*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.—Rarely of things: et volsis pascunt radicibus herbae (sc. me), Verg. A. 3, 650.—**3.** *To cherish, cultivate, let grow, feed*, etc.—Poet.: barbam, i.e. *to cherish, to let grow*, πωγωνοτροφεῖν, Hor. S. 2, 3, 35: sacrum (Baccho) crinem, Verg. A. 7, 391: genas Phoebo, crinem Iaccho, Stat. Th. 8, 493: Danaas paverunt Pergama flammas, *fed*, Ov. M. 14, 467: ubi Taurica dira Caede pharetratae pascitur ara deae, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63: polus dum sidera pascet, Verg. A. 1, 608; Luc. 10, 258: umbra pascens sata, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 90: brevitate crassitudinem pascens, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13: agros, *to till, cultivate*, Mart. 10, 58, 9: nummos alienos, *to keep adding to, heap debt on debt*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 35.—**4.** Of animals, *to graze, browse* (poet.): pascentes capellae, Verg. E. 3, 96: columbae, id. A. 6, 199: saltibus in vacuis pascunt, id. G. 3, 143: sed tunc pascebant herbosa Palatia vaccae, Tib. 2, 5, 25: ire vis, mula, pastum foras, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 22.—Esp. **b.** In *pass. reflex.*, with *dep.* force: cetera pascuntur viridis armenta per herbas, Verg. G. 3, 162: pascitur in magnā Silā formosa juvenca, id. ib. 3, 219: frondibus et victu pascuntur simplicis herbae, id. ib. 3, 528: carice pastus acutā, id. ib. 3, 231; 341: si pulli non pascentur, Liv. 6, 41, 8: iterum pasto pascitur ante cibo, *chews the cud*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17 sq.—(β) Like depascere, with *acc.:* silvas, Verg. G. 3, 314: mala gramina, id. A. 2, 471: apes arbuta, id. G. 4, 181: beluae pastae radices fruticum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 7.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To feast, to gratify:* quos P. Clodii furor rapinis et incendiis et omnibus exitiis pavit, Cic. Mil. 2, 3: alicujus cruciatu atque supplicio pascere oculos animumque exsaturare, *to feast*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 65; cf.: in ejus corpore lacerando ... oculos paverit suos, id. Phil. 11, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 6, 6, 25: animum picturā pascit inani, Verg. A. 1, 464: spes inanes, *to cherish*, id. ib. 10, 627.—Of style: omnia quasi eodem cibo pasta, Petr. S. 2.—**b.** *Pass. reflex.:* his ego rebus pascor, his delector, *feast myself*, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: pasci discordiis civium et seditione, id. Sest. 46, 99: ego hic pascor bibliothecā Fausti, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: qui maleficio et scelere pascuntur, *live by*, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: otia corpus alunt: animus quoque pascitur illis, Ov. P. 1, 4, 21: pasci dolore alicujus, id. M. 6, 280.—**2.** *To lay waste, ravage, desolate:* vestros campos, Liv. 25, 12: et pascent terram Assur in gladio, Vulg. Mic. 5, 6; cf.: pasce populum tuum in virgā tuā, id. ib. 7, 14.

pascor, pastus sum, 3, *v. dep.*, v. pasco, I. B. 4. b., and II. 1. b.

pascŭa, ae, v. pascuus, II. B.

pascŭālis, e, v. pascalis.

pascŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pascuum], *full of pasture, fit for pasture* (late Lat.): herba, App. Herb. 92.

pascŭus, a, um, *adj.* [pasco], *of* or *for pasture, grazing* (class.): ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri, arvi et arbusti et pascui, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3: rura, Lucr. 5, 1248: silva, Dig. 50, 16, 30; cf. in the foll.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **pascŭum,** i, *n.*, *a pasture* (usu. in *plur.;* cf. pabulum). **1.** Lit.: ab viridi pascuo, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: ne esuriens mittatur in pascuum, Col. 8, 14, 8: rus quod pascuo caret, id. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 189.—(β) *Plur.:* in censorum pascuis, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: gregem in pascua mittere, Verg. G. 3, 323: pascua laeta, Ov. F. 4, 476: pascua herbosa, id. M. 2, 689: Lucana, Hor. Epod. 1, 28: laeta Clitumni pascua, Juv. 12, 13: exire in pascua, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126: etiam nunc in tabulis censoriis pascua dicuntur omnia, ex quibus populus reditus habet, quia diu hoc solum vectigal fuerat, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11.—**2.** Transf., *food* (post-class.): pascua jurulenta, App. M. 2, p. 117, 31.—**B.** **pascŭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *a pasture* (post-class.), Tert. Apol. 22, Vulg. Joel, 1, 18; id. Ezech. 34, 31.

Pāsicompsa, ae, *f.* [πᾶς-κομψή, all-adorned], *a female proper name*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 18 sq.

Pāsĭphăē, ēs, and **Pāsĭphăa,** ae, = Πασιφάη (the All-shining), *daughter of Helios, sister of Circe, wife of Minos, and mother of Androgeus, Phædra, and Ariadne, and also of the Minotaur by a beautiful bull, which Venus, out of hatred, had inspired her with a passion for*, Ov. A. A. 1, 295; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48; id. Div. 1, 43, 96; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 14; Hyg. Fab. 40: Pasiphaen nivei solatur amore juvenci, Verg. E. 6, 46: Pasiphaae fano, Cic. Div. l. l.: Pasiphaes gener, i.e. *Theseus*, Ov. Ib. 90.—Hence, **II. Pāsĭphăēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pasiphæan.*—In the *fem. subst.:* **Pāsĭphaēïa,** *Phædra*, Ov. M. 15, 500.

Pāsĭtĕles, *acc.* en, *m.*, = Πασιτέλης, *a famous Greek carver in relief, who came to Rome:* hanc speciem Pasiteles caelavit argento, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156; 36, 5, 4, § 39.

Pāsĭthĕa, ae, and **Pāsĭthĕē,** ēs, *f.*, = Πασιθέα, *one of the three Graces:* dea Pasithea, Cat. 63, 43; Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7: Pasithee, Stat. Th. 2, 286.

Pāsĭtĭgris, idis, *m.*, = Πασιτίγρις, *the river Eulæus, near the gulf, after the union of all its arms*, now *Kuran*, Curt. 5, 3, 1.

‡ **passales** et oves et gallinae appellantur, quod passim pascuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.

passārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [passus, a, um, from pando], *dried in the sun:* ficus, Capitol. Alb. 11.

Passăron and **Passăro,** ōnis, *f.*

= Πασσαρών, *a city of Epirus, in the district of Molossis*, Liv. 45, 26; 33.

1. passer, ĕris, *m.* [for panser, from pando; cf. anser]. **I.** Lit., *a sparrow*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75; cf. Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 107; 10, 38, 54, § 111; 18, 17, 45, § 158; 30, 15, 49, § 141; Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63; 1, 33, 72; Cat. 2, 1 sq.; 3, 3 sq.; Juv. 9, 54; Mart. 11, 6, 16; Juv. 6, 8; Vulg. Lev. 14, 4.—As a term of endearment: meus pullus passer, mea columba, mi lepus, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Passer marinus, *an ostrich* (marinus, because brought from a distance by sea), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17; Aus. Ep. 11, 7; Fest. p. 222 Müll.—In this signif. also passer alone, Inscr. Grut. 484, 6.—**B.** *A sea-fish, a turbot*, Plin. 9, 20, 36, § 72; Ov. Hal. 125; Hor. S. 2, 8, 29; Col. 8, 16, 7.

2. Passer, ĕris, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 2.

passercŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. passer], *a little sparrow, sparrowlet*, as a term of endearment applied to a girl (perh. only in the foll. pass.), M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6 Mai.

passercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little sparrow, sparrowlet*, Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65.—As a term of endearment: dic me igitur tuum passerculum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 76.

1. passĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *fit for a sparrow*: prandium, Pomp. ap. Non. 112, 7 (Com. Rel. p. 213 Rib.).

2. Passĕrīnus, i, *m.*, *the name of a very fleet horse*, Mart. 7, 7, 10; 12, 36, 12.—In the orthogr. PASSARINVS, *the name of a circus-horse*, Inscr. Grut. 341.

†† **passernix**, icis [Celtic], *a whetstone*, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165.

passĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [patior], *capable of feeling* or *suffering, passible* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 214; Prud. Apoth. 74; Tert. adv. Prax. 29; Vulg. Act. 26, 23; id. Jacob. 5, 17.—*Adv.*: **passĭbĭlĭter**, *passibly*, Tert. Anim. 45.

passĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [passibilis], *capability of suffering, passibility* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 62.

passĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. passibilis *fin.*

Passĭēnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Sen. Contr. 5 praef.; Inscr. Grut. 106, 4; Inscr. Murat. 1612, 13 sq.—In *fem.*: PASSIENA, Inscr. Murat. 1612, 12 sq.

passim, *adv.* [passus, from pando] (lit., *spread* or *scattered about*; hence), *at* or *to different places, hither and thither, in every direction, at random*. **I.** Lit. (class.): ille iit passim, ego ordinatim, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 2: sive pilatim sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 121: Numidae quâdam barbarâ consuetudine nullis ordinibus passim consederant, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: Tyrii comites passim ... diversa per agros Tecta metu petiere, Verg. A. 4, 162: plurima perque vias sternuntur inertia passim Corpora, id. ib. 2, 364; 3, 510: volucres passim ac libere solutas opere volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23; cf.: volucres huc et illuc passim vagantes, id. Div. 2, 38, 80: passim per forum volitat, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135; id. Sull. 15, 42: passim carpere, colligere undique, id. de Or. 1, 42, 91: sparsi enim toto passim campo se diffuderunt, Liv. 40, 33, 7; 41, 3, 7: quin etiam passim nostris in versibus ipsis Multa elementa vides, etc., Lucr. 1, 823; 2, 688; 6, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Far and wide, everywhere*, nearly = ubique (not ante-Aug.): passim omnes clamoribus agunt, Liv. 2, 45, 11: pabula et ligna nec pauci petebant, nec passim, id. 22, 12, 8: non tamen haec, quia possunt bene aliquando fieri, passim facienda sunt, Quint. 4, 1, 70; 6, 3, 4; 12, 10, 13: passim et in quâcumque parte nascuntur qui furunculi vocantur, Plin. 26, 12, 77, § 125.—**B.** *Without order, promiscuously, indiscriminately*: scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 117: veteres passim semper amarunt, Tib. 2, 3, 69 Dissen.: ut Saturnalibus exaequato omnium jure passim in conviviis servi cum dominis recumbant, Just. 43, 1, 4: hunc puto effudisse hoc passim, *without discrimination, heedlessly*, Lact. 3, 9, 5: atomi passim cohaerentes, *without a plan, at random*, id. de Ira, 10, 27.

passĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patior], *a suffering, enduring* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Maxim. Gallus, 3, 42; Prud. στεφ. 5, 291; Tert. adv. Val. 9 *fin.*; id. adv. Gnost. 13.—Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *the sufferings of Christ*: demus operam, ut mereamur a Deo et ultionem passionis et praemium, Lact. 5, 23, 5: post passionem suam, Vulg. Act. 1, 3; *plur.*, id. 2 Cor. 1, 7; id. Phil. 3, 10.—**B.** In partic., *a disease*, Firm. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An event, occurrence, phenomenon*, App. Mund. p. 61, 31.—**B.** *A passion, affection*, a transl. of the Gr. πάθος: passio in linguâ Latinâ, maxime in usu loquendi ecclesiastico, non nisi ad vituperationem consuevit intellegi, Aug. Nupt. et Concup. 33; id. Civ. Dei, 8, 16; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 499.

passĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [passio, II. B.], *susceptible of passion, passionate*: deus, Tert. Test. Anim. 3; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 83.

1. passīvē, *adv.*, v. 1. passivus *fin.*

2. passīvē, *adv.*, v. 2. passivus *fin.*

passīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. passivus], *a scattered* or *confused condition, want of distinction, promiscuousness* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*; id. Apol. 9.

* **passīvĭtus**, *adv.*, i. q. passim, *everywhere*, Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

1. passīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. pando]. **I.** *Spread about, general, common, found everywhere* (post-class.): nomen dei, *applied to many, common*, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 7: cupiditates, Firm. Math. 5, 1.—**II.** *Promiscuous, confused*: seminum passiva congeries, App. M. 6, p. 177, 14.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.*: **passīvus**, i, *m.*, i. q. popularis: vagi Romanorum, quos passivos appellant, Aug. contr. Adamant. 24; so, populari, passivo, Schol. Juv. 8, 182.—*Adv.*: **passīvē**: crines per colla passive dispositi, *dispersedly*, App. M. 11 *init.*; Tert. adv. Psych. 2.

2. passīvus, a, um, *adj.* [patior], *capable of feeling* or *suffering, passible, passive* (post-class.): anima passiva et interibilis, Arn. 2, 65; App. de Deo Socr. p. 49.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *passive*: verbum passivum ... quod habet naturam patiendi, Quint. 1, 6, 10: verba, Charis. 2; Diom. 1; Prisc. 8 et saep.—*Adv.*: **passīvē**, *passively*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

passum, i, *n.*, v. 2. pando, *P. a.*, B. 2. b.

1. passus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 2. pando.

2. passus, a, um, *Part.* of patior.

3. passus, ūs, *m.* [from the root pat], *a step, pace* (cf.: gressus, gradus). **I.** Lit.: hinc campos celeri passu permensa parumper, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 20 (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.); Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 34; Lucr. 4, 827; 877; Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 54: sequiturque patrem non passibus aequis, Verg. A. 2, 724: nec longis inter se passibus absunt, id. ib. 11, 907: rapidis ferri Passibus, id. ib. 7, 156; Ov. M. 11, 64: per litora lentis Passibus spatiari, id. ib. 2, 572: passu anili procedere, id. ib. 13, 533 et saep.: passibus ambiguis Fortuna errat, id. Tr. 5, 8, 15: caelestis (of glory), Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A footstep, track, trace*: si sint in litore passus, Ov. H. 19, 27; id. P. 2, 6, 21.—**B.** *A pace*, as a measure of length, consisting of five Roman feet: stadium centum viginti quinque nostros efficit passus, hoc est pedes sexcentos viginti quinque, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85: nec exercitum propius urbem millia passuum ducenta admoverit, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26; id. Quint. 25, 79; id. Sest. 12, 29.

† **pasta**, ae, *f.*, = παστη, *paste*, Marc. Emp. 1.

pastĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pastus], *fed, fattened*: agnus, Apic. 8, 6.

‡ **pastillārĭus**, ii, *m.* [pastillus], *a maker of pastils*, Inscr. (Ann. p. Chr. 435) Murat. 527, 5.

* **pastillĭcans**, antis, *adj.* [id.], *having the shape of a little ball, globular*, Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49.

pastillum, i, *n.* [id.], *a little loaf* or *roll of bread*, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 24 P.; *a little round loaf for offering*: pastillum in sacris libi genus rotundi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 Müll.

pastillus, i, *m. dim.* [panis], *a little loaf* or *roll*: pastillus forma panis parvi utique deminutivum est a pane, Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 Müll.—**II.** Transf., medicine in the form of a round ball or cake, *a lozenge, troche, trochisch*, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: emplastra pastillique, quos τροχίσκους Graeci vocant, Cels. 5, 17, 2; cf. id. 5, 20: sucum in sole coctum dividunt in pastillos, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126: digerere aliquid in pastillos, id. 12, 27, 60, § 131: in pastillos cogere, id. 20, 1, 2, § 3: densare in, id. 25, 13, 95, § 152: diluere in, id. 25, 12, 91, § 143.—Also of *aromatic lozenges*, used to impart an agreeable smell to the breath: pastillos Rufillus olet, Hor. S. 1, 2, 27; 1, 4, 92; Mart. 1, 88, 2.

pastĭnāca, ae, *f.* [pastino]. **I.** *A parsnip*, a term including also our *carrot*, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89; 25, 9, 64, § 112; Isid. Orig. 17, 10.—**II.** *A fish of prey, the sting-ray*, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 144; 9, 48, 72, § 155; Cels. 6, 9.

pastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the act of preparing the soil of a vineyard, by digging and trenching it.* **I.** Lit.: pastinationem suscipere, Col. 3, 12, 6; 3, 13, 4.—**II.** Transf., *ground so prepared*: pastinatio vitibus conserenda est, Col. 11, 2, 17; so id. 3, 15, 1; 3, 3, 15.

pastĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who digs and trenches the ground of a vineyard*, Col. 3, 13, 12.

pastĭnātum, i, *n.*, v. pastino *fin.*

pastĭnātus, ūs, *m.* [pastino], *the act of digging and trenching the ground of a vineyard*, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143 (al. pastinatum, q. v.).

pastĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pastinum], *to dig and trench the ground, to prepare the ground*, for the planting of vines: pastinandi agri rationem tradere, Col. 3, 13, 6; 11, 3, 9: solum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159: vineas, id. 18, 26, 65, § 240: pastinatae vineae, id. 14, 1, 3, § 14; Vulg. Marc. 12, 1.—Hence, **pastĭnātum**, i, *n.* (sc. solum), *ground dug and trenched; ground prepared for planting the vine*, Col. 3, 13, 7: vineam in pastinato serere, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 172; Col. 3, 3, 11: umidum pastinatum, id. 3, 16, 1.

pastĭnum, i, *n.*, *a kind of two-pronged dibble*, for preparing the ground and for setting plants with: pastinum vocant agricolae ferramentum bifurcum, quo semina panguntur, Col. 3, 18, 1, and 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The act of digging up and trenching the ground*: pastinum fieri nunc tempus est, Pall. 2, 10, 1.—**B.** In *plur.*, *ground so prepared*: sed haec in pastinis vel sulcis ratio erit, Pall. 3, 9, 13: latitudo pastinorum, id. 1, 7, 2: 1, 34, 2: instituere, Dig. 24, 3, 7.

pastĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pasco], *a pasturing, grazing, feeding.* **I.** Lit.: duo genera sunt pastionum, unum agreste, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13; 3, 1, 8; 3, 2, 18: pastiones villaticae, pecuariae, Col. 8, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a pasture*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 2: pastiones laxae, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: magnitudine pastionis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14.

pastito, v. pascito.

† **pastŏphŏri**, ōrum, *m.*, = παστοφόροι, *a kind of priests who carried about the images of their deities in a little shrine for the purpose of collecting alms*, App. M. 11, p. 265, 15; Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 230.

† **pastŏphŏrium**, ii, *n.*, = παστοφόριον, *a little chapel in a temple where the image of a god was preserved and his servants abode*, Hier. in Isa. 22, 15; Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 38; 4, 57.

pastor (PAASTOR, Inscr. Orell. 3308), ōris, *m.* [pasco], *a herdsman*, esp. *a shepherd* (syn. opilio): Mars pater ... pastores pecuaque salva servassis, Cato, R. R. 141, 3: servos pastores armat, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: jam pastor umbras ... quaerit, Hor. C. 3, 29, 21: pastor durus, Juv. 11, 151: boni pastoris esse tondere pecus, non deglubere, Suet. Tib. 32.—**B.** Trop., *a shepherd*: populi (transl. of the Gr. ποιμένα λαῶν, Hom. Il. 2, 243), Quint. 8, 6, 18.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A keeper*: pavonum, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 5: columbarius, id. ib. 3, 7, 5: gallinarum, Col. 8, 2, 7: anserum, Dig. 32, 1, 66.—**2.** *The minister* or *superintendent of a church* or *congregation* (eccl. Lat.): pastores Israel, Vulg. Ezech. 34, 2: pastores et doctores, id. Eph. 4, 11.—Esp., of Christ: Ego sum pastor bonus, Vulg. Johan. 10, 11: eduxit de mortuis Pastorem magnum, id. Heb. 13, 20; cf. 1 Pet. 2, 25; 5, 4.

pastōrālis, e, *adj.* [pastor], *of* or *belonging to herdsmen* or *shepherds, pastoral*: vita, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15: ille Romuli auguratus pastoralis, non urbanus fuit, Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: habitus, Liv. 9, 36: juventus, Ov.

F. 2, 365: myrtus, Verg. A. 7, 817: manus, *a band of shepherds*, Vell. 1, 8: scientia, Col. 1 prooem.: o pastoralis Apollo, Calp. Ecl. 7, 22.—*Adv.*: **pastōrālĭter,** *like a shepherd*, Ven. Fort. Ep. post Carm. 8, 17.

pastōrīcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [pastor], *of* or *belonging to a shepherd, pastoral:* vita, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: fistula, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11: sodalitas pastoricia atque agrestis, id. Cael. 11, 26.

pastōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a herdsman* or *shepherd:* pellis, Ov. M. 2, 680: sibila, id. ib. 13, 785: virtus, Calp. Ecl. 5, 105: habitus, Flor. 1, 17, 4: sacra, *the Palilia*, Ov. F. 4, 723.

pastūra, ae, *f.* [pasco], *a pasture* (post-class.), Pall. 10, 8 *fin.*

1. pastus, a, um, *Part.*, from pasco.

2. pastus, ūs, *m.* [pasco], *pasture, fodder, food* (class.; equally common in *sing.* and *plur.*): animalia ad pastum accedunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: animantia anquirunt pastum, id. Off. 1, 4, 11: pastum capessere et conficere, id. N. D. 2, 47, 121; id. Fin. 2, 13, 40: e pastu decedens, Verg. G. 1, 381.—In *plur.*: terra fundit ex sese pastus varios, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 111: conatum habere ad naturalis pastus capessendos, id. N. D. 2, 47, 122.—**B.** Transf., *food* of men (poet. and very rare): hominum pastus pecudumque cibatus, Lucr. 6, 1127.—**II.** Trop., *food, sustenance:* populari agros ad praesentem pastum mendicitatis suae, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4: pastus animorum, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 66.

pătăgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [patagium], *a border-maker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 35; Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 78; cf. Fest. s. v. patagium, p. 221 Müll.

pătăgĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ornamented with a border:* tunica, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 47; cf. Fest. s. v. patagium, p. 221 Müll.

* **pătăgĭum,** ii, *n.*, = παταγεῖον, *a gold edging* or *border* on a Roman lady's tunic (cf.: limbus, ora): patagium est, quod ad summam tunicam assui solet: quae et patagiata dicitur et patagiarii, qui ejusmodi opera faciunt, Fest. p. 221 Müll.; Naev. ap. Non. 540, 6; Tert. Pall. 3; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 144 (2d ed.).—**II.** Transf., *an ornament for the hair*, App. M. 2, p. 119, 2.

* **pătăgus,** i, *m.*, = πάταγος, *a sort of disease*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 5, 19; cf. Fest. p. 221 Müll.

Pătălēnē, Patale, ēs, or **Pătăla,** *f.*, = Παταλήνη, *an island at the mouth of the Indus, with a city of the same name.*—Form Patalene, Mel. 3, 7, 8; Avien. Perieg. 1295.—Form Patale, Plin. 37, 9, 48, § 132.—Form Patala, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.—Hence, **II. Pătălītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Patalene:* portus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 693 (Kopp, Patavitanus).

* **pătălis,** e, a false reading for patulus, v. h. v.)

Pătălītānus, a, um, v. Patalene, II.

Pătăra, ae, *f.*, = Πάταρα, *a seaport town of Lycia, with a celebrated oracle of Apollo*, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100; Liv. 33, 41; Vulg. Act. 21, 1; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 143.—Hence, **A. Pătăreus** (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Παταρεύς, *the Patarean*, a surname of Apollo: Delius et Patareus Apollo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 64.—**B. Pătărăeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Patarœan:* regia, Ov. M. 1, 516: dumeta, Stat. Th. 1, 696.—**C. Pătărēis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *Patarœan:* arx, Avien. Perieg. 684.—**D. Pătărānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Patarœan:* hence, in *plur. subst.*, **Pătărāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Patara*, Cic. Fl. 32, 78.

Pătăvīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [Patavium], *the mode of speaking* or *dialectic peculiarities of the Patavians, Patavinity* (ascribed as a fault to Livy by Pollio), Quint. 1, 5, 56; 8, 1, 3.

Pătăvĭum, ii, *n.*, *an important city of* Gallia Cisalpina, *in the territory of the Veneti, founded by Antenor, the birthplace of Livy the historian*, the modern *Padua*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 10, 2 *fin.*; Verg. A. 1, 247; Suet. Tib. 14; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 7 et saep.—Hence, **II. Pătăvīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Patavinian, Paduan:* tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1: volumina, i. e. *Livy's Roman history*, Sid. Carm. 2, 189.—In *plur. subst.*: **Pătăvīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Patavium, the Patavinians*, Cic. Phil. 12, 4, 10; Liv. 10, 2; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

pătĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (scanned pătĕfēcit, Lucr. 4, 320; and in *pass.* pătĕfīet, id. 6, 1001), *v. a.* [pateo-facio], *to make* or *lay open, to open, throw open* (freq. and class.; syn.: pando, recludo, aperio). **I.** Lit.: iter, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: patefacere et munire alicui aditum ad aliquid, id. Fam. 13, 78, 2: aures assentatoribus, id. Off. 1, 26, 91: portas, Liv. 2, 15: ordines, aciem, id. 28, 14: sulcum aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: oculos, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: patefacta triumphis Janua, Prop. 1, 16, 1: iter per Alpes patefieri volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf. Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 27.—**Poet.**: postera lux radiis latum patefecerat orbem, i. e. *had exposed to view, made visible*, Ov. M. 9, 794.—**Esp.** (= ἀνοίγειν), *to open the way*, as a discoverer or pioneer; *to be the first to find:* vias, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: tellus in longas est patefacta vias, Tib. 1, 3, 36; cf.: patefactumque nostris legionibus Pontum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: loca, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to disclose, expose, detect, bring to light:* si hoc celatur, in metu; sin patefit, in probro sum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 6: odium suum in aliquem, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2: patefacere verum et illustrare, id. Lael. 26, 97: rem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: patefacere et proferre aliquid, id. Mil. 37, 103: veritas patefacta, id. Sull. 16, 45; id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: Lentulus patefactus indiciis, *convicted*, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15: qui ea proferenda et patefaciendа curavit, id. Fl. 2, 5: se aliquid patefacturam, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.

* **pătĕfactĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [patefacio], *a laying open, disclosing, making known:* patefactio quasi rerum opertarum, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 5.

pătĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from patefacio.

pătĕfīo, fieri, v. patefacio.

Pătĕlāna, ae, v. 2. Patella.

1. pătella, ae, *f. dim.* [patina], *a small pan* or *dish, a plate;* a vessel used in cooking, and also to serve up food in. **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 681 P.: patella esurienti posita, id. ap. Non. 543, 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 2; Mart. 5, 78, 7; Juv. 10, 64: sinapi in patellis decoctum, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171: cicadae tostae in patellis, id. 30, 8, 21, § 68.—**B.** In partic., *a vessel used in sacrifices, an offering-dish:* patellae vasula parva picata sacris faciendis apta, Fest. pp. 248 and 249 Müll.: oportet bonum civem legibus parere et deos colere, in patellam dare, μικρὸν κρέας, Varr. ap. Non. 544; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46: edere de patellā, of sacrilegious persons, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22 Madv. ad loc.; Liv. 26, 36; Ov. F. 6, 310; 2, 634; Pers. 3, 26; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The kneepan, patella*, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*; 8, 21.—**B.** *A disease of the olive-tree*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.

2. Pătella and **Pătellāna** (**Pătelāna**), ae, *f.* [pateo], *a goddess that presided over the shooting of grain:* Patellana numen est et Patella: ex quibus una est patefactis, patefaciendis rebus altera praestituta, Arn. 4, 131: Patelana, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

pătellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. patella], *of* or *belonging to a dish* or *plate:* patellarii di, *platter-gods*, i. e. *the Lares* (because food was set before them in a platter), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 46; cf. Schol. ap. Pers. 3, 26.

pătēna, ae, v. 1. patina.

pătens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pateo.

pătenter, *adv.*, v. pateo, *P. a. fin.*

păteo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* [root pat- (perh. orig. spat.; cf. spatium); Gr. πετάννυμι, πίτνημι, to spread out; πέτασμα, curtain; πέταλον, leaf; cf.: patulus, patina; also perh. pando (i. e. pantdo)], *to stand open, lie open, be open.* **I.** Lit.: januae, aedes patent, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 89: facite totae plateae pateant, id. Aul. 3, 1, 2: nares semper propter necessarias utilitates patent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 145: omnibus haec ad visendum patebant cotidie, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: cur valvae Concordiae non patent? id. Phil. 2, 44, 112: semitae patuerant, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: ne fugae quidem patebat locus, Liv. 27, 18: patuere fores, Ov. M. 2, 768: (fenestrae) sine injuriā patent, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 16 et saep.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To lie open, be exposed* to any thing: patens vulneri equus, Liv. 31, 39, 12: latus ictui, Tac. H. 5, 11.—**2.** *To stretch out, extend* (cf. porrigor): Helvetiorum fines in longitudinem milia passuum CCXL. patebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 2; 1, 10: schoenus patet stadia XL., Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 53.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to be open, free, allowable, accessible, attainable:* si nobis is cursus pateret, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 4: ad quos omnis nobis aditus, qui paene solis patuit, obstructus est, id. Brut. 4, 16: praemia quae pateant stipendiariis, id. Balb. 9, 24: ut intellegant omnia Ciceronis patere Trebiano, id. Fam. 6, 10, 3: alicui, *to yield to:* lux aeterna mihi . . . dabatur, Si mea virginitas Phoebo patuisset amanti, Ov. M. 14, 133; id. A. A. 1, 362; Auct. Priap. 83.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the hearing, etc., *to be open, ready to hear:* (constare inter omnis video) patere auris tuas querelis omnium, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: si cujus aures ad hanc disputationem patent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3: meas auris . . omnium praeceptis patuisse, id. Phil. 14, 7, 20: tamquam nullo magis tempore ad simplices cogitationes pateat animus, Tac. G. 22, 2: semita Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364.—**2.** *To be exposed* or *subject* to any thing, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: longis morbis senectus, acutis adulescentia magis patet, Cels. 2, 1: qui vanus et excors est patebit contemptui, Vulg. Prov. 12, 8.—**3.** *To extend:* in quo vitio latissime patet avaritia, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: late patet et ad multos pertinet, id. de Or. 1, 55, 235.—**4.** *To be clear, plain, well known, evident, manifest* (cf.: appareo, detegor): operta quae fuere, aperta sunt, patent praestigiae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: cum illa pateant in promptuque sint omnibus, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: quod in tabulis patebat, id. Phil. 2, 37, 93: in adversariis (hoc nomen) patere contendit, id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5.—With *subject-clause:* cum pateat aeternum id esse, quod, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.—*Absol.*: quid porro quaerendum est? factumne sit? at constat: a quo? at patet, Cic. Mil. 6, 15.—Hence, **pătens,** entis, *P. a.*, *open, accessible, unobstructed, passable.* **A.** Lit.: caelum ex omni parte patens atque apertum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: campi patentes, Sall. J. 101, 11.—*Comp.*: in locis patentioribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: via patentior, Liv. 7, 36.—**2.** Transf., *open, wide:* dolium quam patentissimi oris, Col. 12, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Open, exposed:* domus patens, et exposita cupiditati et voluptatibus, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: pelagoque volans da vela patenti, Verg. G. 2, 41: urbs patens, *unwalled*, Vulg. Prov. 25, 28.—**2.** *Evident, manifest:* causa, Ov. M. 9, 536.—* *Adv.*: **pătenter,** *openly, clearly;* in *comp.*: patentius et expeditius (opp.: implicite et abscondite), Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69.

păter, tris (old *gen.* PATRVS, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 1469; *dat.* PATRE, ib. 182), *m.* [Sanscr. root pā, to nourish, protect; Lat. pasco; hence, Zend, patar, protector; Gr. πατήρ; Sanscr. pitri; Engl. father; Germ. Vater], *a father, sire.* **I.** Lit.: *Aes.* Ehem, pater mi, tu hic eras? *De.* Tuus hercle vero et animo et naturā pater, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 3: patre certo nasci, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: Servius Tullius captivā Corniculanā natus, patre nullo, matre servā, i. e. *by an unknown father*, Liv. 4, 3: SI PATER FILIVM TER VENVM DVIT FILIVS A PATRE LIBER ESTO, Lex XII. Tab.: CORNELIVS SCIPIO BARBATVS GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS, Epit. of the Scipios: ego a patre ita eram deductus, *by my father*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: aliquem patris loco colere debere, id. Phil. 2, 38, 99.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The father as head and representative of the household*, esp., paterfamilias and paterfamiliae: pauci milites patresque familiae recepti, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: quemcunque patrem familiae arripuissetis, Cic. de Or. 1, 43; v. familia.—**B.** In *plur.*: patres, *fathers, forefathers:* patrum nostrorum aetas, Cic. Or. 5, 18: memoria patrum, id. de Or. 1, 40, 181: apud patres nostros, id. Off. 3, 11, 47: patres majoresque nostri, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 69: Dominus Deus patrum vestrorum, Vulg. Exod. 3, 15: descenderunt patres tui in Aegyptum, id. Deut. 10, 22.—So in *sing.* (eccl. Lat.): dixitque Jacob; Deus patris mei Abraham, etc., Vulg. Gen. 32, 9: quod juravit ad Abra-

ham patrem nostrûm, id. Luc. 1, 73.—**C.** PATRES for parentes, *parents*, Inscr. Grut. 707, 5; 656, 2; 692, 1; 704, 1.—**D.** As a title of honor, *father.*—Of a deity, esp. of Jupiter: divum pater atque hominum rex, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 179 Vahl.); cf.: pater optime Olimpi, id. ap. Oros. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 198 ib.): ipse pater mediâ nimborum in nocte coruscâ Fulmina molitur dextrâ, Verg. G. 1, 328: Gradivumque patrem Geticis qui praesidet arvis, id. A. 3, 35: pater Lemnius, i. e. *Vulcan*, id. ib. 8, 454: Bacche pater, Hor. C. 3, 3, 13; cf. Lenaeus, i. e. *Bacchus*, Verg. G. 2, 7: pater Silvane, Hor. Epod. 2, 21: Quirine pater, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 1 (Ann. v. 121 Vahl.): pater Tiberine, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 ib.); of *the Tiber*, Liv. 2, 10: Apenninus, Verg. A. 12, 703 Wagner: pater Aeneas, id. ib. 1, 699.—Of the creative or generative powers of nature as deities: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250: aequoreus, i. e. *Ocean*, Col. poët. 10, 200.—As an honorable designation applied to senators: principes, qui appellati sunt propter caritatem patres, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: patres ab honore patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8.—Hence, patres = patricii, opp. to plebeii: quâ re ad patres censeo revertare: plebeii quam fuerint importuni, vides, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3 *fin.*: patres conscripti, v. conscribo: pater patrum, pater sacrorum, pater nomimus, the title given to the high-priest of Mithras, Inscr. Grut. 28, 2; 315, 5; 1102, 2; Inscr. Orell. 5059: patratus, v. h. v. under patro, *P. a.*—Of the founder of a school: Zeno, pater Stoicorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23; of a teacher, as a source or creator: Isocrates pater eloquentiae, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10: Herodotus pater historiae, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5: pater patriae, *the father of his country*, of Cicero, Cic. Pis. 3, 6: quem Q. Catulus, quem multi alii saepe in senatu patrem patriae nominarant, id. Sest. 57, 121; cf.: Roma patrem patriae Ciceronem libera dixit, Juv. 8, 245.—So of Marius: C. Marium quem vere patrem patriae ... possumus dicere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 27; of Trajan, and other emperors: at tu etiam nomen patris patriae recusabas, Plin. Pan. 21; cf. Sen. Clem. 1, 14, 2; Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 26; id. Ner. 8; cf. also: pater senatûs, Tac. A. 11, 25; Ov. F. 2, 127; id. Tr. 2, 39; 181; id. P. 1, 1, 36: pater orbis, id. F. 3, 72; Stat. S. 1, 4, 95; 4, 8, 20.—As a term of respect: pater Aeneas, Verg. A. 5, 348; esp., to an old man, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36; Verg. A. 5, 521; so id. ib. 533.—**E.** In eccl. Lat., *the Supreme Being, God:* sicut enim Pater habet vitam in semet ipso, Vulg. Joan. 5, 26: confiteor tibi, Pater Domine caeli et terrae, id. Luc. 10, 21: Pater caelestis, id. Matt. 5, 48; 18, 35: Pater vester qui in caelis est, id. ib. 23, 9: Pater noster, qui es in caelis, id. ib. 6, 9: adorabunt Patrem, id. Joan. 4, 23; id. Act. 1, 7 saep.—* **F.** Pater cenae, *the host*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 7: misericordiarum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 3.—Hence, by way of opposition, * **G.** Pater esuritionum, *the father of hunger-pains*, said of a very poor man who suffers from hunger, Cat. 21, 1.—**H.** Of animals, *sire:* virque paterque gregis, Ov. A. A. 1, 522; Petr. 133 *fin.*; Col. 6, 37, 4.

pătĕra, ae, *f.* [pateo], *a broad, flat dish* or *saucer*, used esp. in offerings; *a libation-saucer* or *bowl* (cf.: simpulum, simpuvium), Varr. L. L. 5, § 122 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 5, 21: aurea, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104; 2, 2, 128: humani corporis sanguinem in pateris circumtulisse, Sall. C. 22, 1: Themistoclem aiunt, cum taurum immolavisset, excepisse sanguinem paterâ, etc., Cic. Brut. 11, 43: vinaque marmoreas paterâ fundebat in aras, Ov. M. 9, 160; Hor. S. 1, 6, 118: pateris libare et auro, *golden cups*, Verg. G. 2, 192: pateram perplovere in sacris cum dicitur significat pertusam esse, Fest. p. 250 Müll.

Pătercŭlus, i, *m.* [pater], *a Roman surname*, e. g. C. Velleius Paterculus, *the historian;* v. Velleius.—Hence, **II.** ‡**Pătercŭlārĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Paterculus.* Not. Tir.

pāterfămĭlĭas, ae, v. familia.

pāternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paternus], *fatherly feeling* or *care* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 232.—**2.** Collect., *descendants of one father:* ex quo omnis paternitas in caelis, Vulg. Eph. 3, 15.

pāternus, a, um, *adj.* [pater], *of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal* (said of the property, possessions, external relations, etc., of a father; while patrius is used of that which belongs essentially to his nature, dignity, or duty; hence, in good prose: patrius amor, animus, patria potestas, patrium jus; but paterni agri, liberi, servi, liberti, etc.). **I.** Lit.: injuria, *against the father*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39: haud paternum istuc dedisti, id. Ad. 3, 4, 4: horti, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: libertus, id. Fl. 36, 89: bona paterna et avita, id. Cael. 14, 34: hospitium, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: regna, Verg. A. 3, 121: res, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 26: animus, id. C. 2, 2, 6: paterni animi indoles (a weaker expression than patrii, v. Weissenb. ad loc., and cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 833), Liv. 9, 4, 9: irae, id. 2, 61: vel paternam vel avitam gloriam consequi, Cic. Brut. 33, 126: civitatem paterno consilio florentissimam accipere, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: paternum maternumque genus et nomen, id. Phil. 10, 6, 14.—**B.** Also (acc. to pater, II. B.), *ancestral, of* or *belonging to forefathers* (late Lat.): sepulchra paterna, Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 39: mos, id. Act. 28, 17: traditio, id. 1 Pet. 1, 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of one's native country:* paterni Fluminis ripae, Hor. C. 1, 20, 5: terra, Ov. H. 13, 100.—**B.** Of animals, Col. 6, 37, 2: color, id. 7, 2, 5.—**C.** In gram.: casus paternus, *the genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

pătesco (**-isco**), pătŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [pateo], *to be laid open, to be opened, to open* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: atria longa patescunt, Verg. A. 2, 483: portus patescit, id. ib. 3, 530: patescens fungus, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95.—**B.** Transf., *to stretch out, extend:* paulo latior patescit campus, Liv. 22, 4: neque poterat patescere acies, Tac. H. 4, 78: civitates, in quas Germania patescit, id. G. 30; id. A. 2, 61 *fin.*; cf.: latius patescente imperio, Liv. 32, 27.—**II.** Trop., *to be disclosed, to become visible, evident, manifest:* ratio patescit, Lucr. 5, 614: nunc primum certâ notitiâ patescente, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 101: tum vero manifesta fides Danaumque patescunt Insidiae, Verg. A. 2, 309 (but the true reading, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15 B. and K., is quae res patefecit).

†**pătētus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πατητός (trodden), perhaps only as *subst.:* **pătētae**, ārum, *f.* (sc. caryotae), *a kind of dates* (which, when they burst open, look as if they had been trodden upon), Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 108; id. Tard. 4, 8, 126.

†**păthētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = παθητικός, *full of pathos, affecting, pathetic* (post-class.): oratio, Macr. S. 4, 2, 5; 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **păthētĭcē**, *pathetically:* tractare aliquid, Macr. S. 4, 6.

†**păthĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = παθικός, *who submits to unnatural lust, pathic;* of men: Aureli pathice et cinaede Furi, Cat. 16, 2; Juv. 2, 99: amicus, id. 9, 130; of women, Auct. Priap. 25, 41 and 76.—*Sup.:* pathicissimi libelli, *most lascivious*, Mart. 12, 96, 1.

păthŏs, *n.*, = πάθος, *pathos, tender* or *passionate feeling:* movere, Macr. S. 4, 6, 6; 13: permovere, id. 4, 6, 10.

pătĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [patior]. **I.** *Pass.*, *supportable, endurable* (syn.: tolerabilis, ferendus): patibiles et dolores et labores putandi (sunt), Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 51.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *Sensitive, passible:* patibilem naturam habere, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29.—**B.** *Suffering, passive:* alterum elementum activum, alterum patibile, Lact. 2, 9 *med.*

pătĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [patibulum], *fastened to the* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 53: patibulatus ferar per urbem, deinde affigar cruci, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 221, 13 (al. patibulum): exitiabili nexu patibulatum relinquens, *gibbeted*, App. M. 4, p. 147, 4 (al. patibulum).

pătĭbŭlum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **pătĭbŭlus**, i, Varr. ap. Non. 221, 12; v. in the foll.) [pateo], *a fork-shaped yoke*, placed on the necks of criminals, and to which their hands were tied; also, *a fork-shaped gibbet* (syn. furca). **I.** Lit.: dispessis manibus patibulum quom habebis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 7: patibulo eminens adfigebatur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 4, 355 (Hist. 4, 40 Dietsch): caedes, patibula, ignes, cruces, Tac. A. 14, 33; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 90.—*Masc.:* deligat ad patibulos, Varr. ap. Non. 221, 12: suspende eos contra solem in patibulis, Vulg. Num 25, 4.—**II.** *A forked prop* for vines, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212; Cato, R. R. 26.—**B.** *A wooden bar* for fastening a door, Titin. ap. Non. 366, 16.

1. pătĭbŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo], *fastened to a* patibulum; *yoked, gibbeted*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 221, 13; App. M. 4, p. 147 (in both passages al. leg. patibulatum; v. patibulatus).

2. pătĭbŭlus, i, *m.*, v. patibulum.

‡ **pătĭcābŭlum**, i, *n.*, perhaps from pateo, in the sense of *a cistern* or *pond*, Inscr. Marin. Atti de' Fratelli Arv. p. 70.

pătĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from patior.

pătĭenter, *adv.*, v. patior, *P. a. fin.*

pătĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [patior], *the quality of bearing, suffering*, or *enduring, patience, endurance.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: patientia est honestatis aut utilitatis causâ rerum arduarum ac difficilium voluntaria ac diuturna perpessio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163: patientia famis et frigoris, id. Cat. 1, 10, 26: hominum ea patientia, virtus frugalitasque est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7: paupertatis, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: audiendi, Quint. 11, 2, 8; 12, 9, 9.—**B.** In partic., *submission to unnatural lust, pathicism*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34; Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 5; id. Vit. Beat. 13, 3; Tac. A. 6, 1; Petr. 9 and 25; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 5, 3, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Forbearance, indulgence, lenity:* constantiam dico? nescio an melius patientiam possem dicere, Cic. Lig. 9, 26: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1; id. Pis. 2, 5: quem duplici panno patientia velat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25: levius fit patientiâ Quicquid corrigere est nefas, id. C. 1, 24, 19.—**B.** In a bad sense, *indolence, want of spirit:* ne quis in me aut nimiam patientiam, aut nimium stuporem arguat, Porc. Latro ap. Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 5: in patientiâ firmitudinem simulans, Tac. A. 6, 46.—**C.** *Submissiveness, subjection:* usque ad servilem patientiam demissus, Tac. A. 14, 26: Britanniam uno praelio veteri patientiae restituit, id. Agr. 16; id. H. 2, 29.

Patigran or **Patigrans**, *f.*, *a city in Media*, Amm. 23, 23.

1. pătĭna (**pătĕna**), ae, *f.* [pateo], *a broad, shallow dish, pan, stewpan* (cf.: lanx, catinus). **I.** Lit.: ut patinae fervent, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: qui mi inter patinas exhibes argutias, id. Most. 1, 1, 2: jamdudum animus est in patinis, i. e. *my belly has been crying cupboard*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 46; Cic. Att. 4, 8, a, 1: muraena In patinâ porrectâ, Hor. S. 2, 8, 43; Plin. 23, 2, 33, § 68: fictiles, id. 34, 11, 25, § 109: orobanche estur et per se et in patinis, i. e. *cooked*, id. 22, 25, 80, § 162: patinae ob immensam magnitudinem, Suet. Vit. 13: deerat pisci patinae mensura, i. e. *a dish large enough*, Juv. 4, 72.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kind of cake*, Apic. 4, 2.—**B.** *A crib, manger*, Veg. 1, 56.

2. Patĭna, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* T. Patina, Cic. Mil. 17, 46.

pătĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. patina], *of* or *belonging to a dish* or *pan:* piscis, *stewed in a pan with sauce*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 27: strues, *a pile of dishes*, id. Men. 1, 2, 25: aliis incendiarium et patinarium vociferantibus, i. e. *gormandizer*, Suet. Vit. 17.—Via patinaria, *a street in Rome*, P. Vict. de Reg. Urb. R.

pătĭo, patĕre, v. patior *init.*

pătĭor, passus, 3, *v. dep.* (*act.* archaic collat. form patiunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 11: patias, Naev. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.) [cf. Greek ΠΑΘ-, ΠΕΝΘ-, πέπονθα, πένθος], *to bear, support, undergo, suffer, endure* (syn.: fero, tolero). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Tu fortunatu's, ego miser: patiunda sunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 46; id. Am. 3, 2, 64: fortiter malum qui patitur, idem post potitur bonum, id. As. 2, 2, 58 Ussing (al. patitur bonum): o passi graviora! Naev. 1, 24; Verg. A. 1, 199; Cic. Univ. 6: belli injurias, id. Phil. 12, 4, 9: servitutem, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: toleranter dolores pati, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43: gravissimum supplicium, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: omnia saeva, Sall. J. 14, 10: et facere et pati fortiter, Liv. 2, 12: haec patienda censeo potius, quam, etc., id. 21, 13: Hannibal damnum haud aegerrime passus est, id. 22, 41: exilium, Verg. A. 2, 638: pauperiem, Hor. C. 3, 2, 1

aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani propria est libertas, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 19: extremam pati fortunam, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: aequo animo magnum morbum pati, Sen. Ep. 66, 36: mentietur in tormentis qui dolorem pati potest, Quint. 5, 10, 70: qui nec totam servitutem pati possunt, nec totam libertatem, Tac. H. 1, 16: non potest generosus animus servitutem pati, Sen. Contr. 4, 24, 1: hiemem et aestatem juxta pati, Sall. J. 85, 33.—(β) *Absol.:* dolor tristis res est . . . ad patiendum tolerandumque difficilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 75.—**2.** *To suffer, have, meet with, be visited* or *afflicted with* (mostly post-Aug.): poenam, Quint. 11, 3, 32; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20; Val. Max. 6, 2, 1; Sen. Contr. 1, 5, 6: incommodum, Quint. 11, 3, 32: vim, Suet. Ner. 29: quicquid in captivum invenire potest, passurum te esse cogita, Curt. 4, 6, 26: mortem pati, Lact. Epit. 50, 1; Sen. Ep. 94, 7: indignam necem, Ov. M. 10, 627: mortem, id. Tr. 1, 2, 42: rem modicam, Juv. 13, 143: adversa proelia, Just. 16, 3, 6: infamiam, Sen. Ep. 74, 2: sterilitatem famemque, Just. 28, 3, 1: cladem pati (post-Aug. for cladem accipere, etc.), Suet. Caes. 36 *init.;* so, naufragium, Sen. Herc. Oet. 118: morbum, Veg. 1, 17, 11; Gell. 17, 15, 6: cruciatus corporis, Sen. Suas. 6, 10: ultima, Curt. 3, 1, 6: injuriam, Sen. Ep. 65, 21: ut is in culpâ sit, qui faciat, non is qui patiatur injuriam, Cic. Lael. 21, 78; cf.: de tribus unum esset optandum: aut facere injuriam nec accipere . . . optimum est facere, impune si possis, secundum nec facere nec pati, id. Rep. 3, 13, 23.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In mal. part., *to submit to another's lust, to prostitute one's self,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 87; cf. Sall. C. 13, 3; Sen. Q. N. 1, 16; Petr. 25; 140.—**2.** *To suffer, to pass a life of suffering* or *privation* (poet.): certum est in silvis inter spelaea ferarum Malle pati, Verg. E. 10, 53: novem cornix secula passa, Ov. M. 7, 274; Luc. 5, 313; Sen. Thyest. 470. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *To suffer, bear, allow, permit, let* (syn.: sino, permitto): illorum delicta, Hor. S. 1, 3, 141. — With *acc.* and *inf.:* neque tibi bene esse patere, et illis, quibus est, invides, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 36; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 3: siquidem potes pati esse te in lepido loco, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 83: ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem passurae esse videntur, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, id. ib. 1, 5, 10: quantum illius ineuntis aetatis meae patiebatur pudor, id. de Or. 2, 1, 3: nullo se implicari negotio passus est, id. Lig. 1, 3: duo spondei non fere se jungi patiuntur, Quint. 9, 4, 101: aut persuasurum se aut persuaderi sibi passurum, Liv. 32, 36, 2: ut vinci se consensu civitatis pateretur, id. 2, 2, 9; 6, 23, 8; Curt. 8, 9, 23.— With *acc.:* neque enim dilationem pati tam vicinum bellum poterat, Liv. 1, 14, 6: recentis animi alter (consul) . . . nullam dilationem patiebatur, id. 21, 52, 2. — With *quin:* non possum pati, Quin tibi caput demulceam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 13: nullum patiebatur esse diem, quin in foro diceret, Cic. Brut. 88, 302.—Poet. with *part.:* nec plura querentem Passa, Verg. A. 1, 385; 7, 421 (= passa queri, etc.).— Hence, facile, aequo animo pati, *to be well pleased* or *content with, to acquiesce in, submit to:* aegre, iniquo animo, moleste pati, *to be displeased, offended, indignant at:* quaeso aequo animo patitor, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 108: apud me plus officii residere facillime patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2; 1, 9, 21: consilium meum a te probari . . . facile patior, id. Att. 15, 2, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 5: cum indigne pateretur nobilis mulier . . . in conventum suam mimi filiam venisse, id. ib. 2, 5, 12, § 31: periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, id. Fam. 12, 18, 1; Liv. 4, 18.—**2.** *To submit:* patior quemvis durare laborem, Verg. A. 8, 577: pro quo bis patiar mori, Hor. C. 3, 9, 15.—**B.** *To experience, undergo, to be in a certain state of mind* or *temper:* nonne quiddam pati furori simile videatur, Quint. 1, 2, 31.—**C.** In gram., *to be passive, to have a passive sense:* (verbum) cum haberet naturam patiendi, *a passive nature,* Quint. 1, 6, 10: modus patiendi, id. 1, 6, 26; 9, 3, 7.— Hence, **pătĭens,** entis, *P. a., bearing, supporting, suffering, permitting.* **A.** Lit.: amnis navium patiens, i. e. *navigable,* Liv. 21, 31, 10: vomeris, Verg. G. 2, 223: vetustatis, *lasting,* Plin. 11, 37, 76, § 196: equus patiens sessoris, Suet. Caes. 61.—**B.** Transf. **1.** That has the quality of enduring, *patient:* nimium patiens et lentus existimor, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: animus, Ov. P. 4, 10, 9.—*Comp.:* meae quoque litterae te patientiorem lenioremque fecerunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14. — *Sup.:* patientissimae aures, Cic. Lig. 8, 24: patientissimus exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 96.—**2.** That has the power of endurance, *firm, unyielding, hard* (poet.): patiens aratrum, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 31: saxo patientior illa Sicano, Prop. 1, 16, 29.— Hence, *adv.:* **pătĭenter,** *patiently:* alterum patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: patienter et fortiter ferre aliquid, id. Phil. 11, 3, 7: patienter et aequo animo ferre difficultates, Caes. B. C. 3, 15: prandere olus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 13.— *Comp.:* patientius alicujus potentiam ferre, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 4. — *Sup.:* patientissime ferre aliquid, Val. Max. 4, 3, 11.

pătiscens, v. patesco.

Patmos or **-us,** i, *f.,* = Πάτμος, *an island of the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades,* a place of banishment of the Romans, now *Patino,* Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Vulg. Apoc. 1, 9.

pător, ōris, *m.* [pateo], *an opening* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 111, 7; 3, p. 137 et saep.: narium, Scrib. Comp. 46 and 47.

Pătrae, ārum, *f.,* = Πάτραι, *a very ancient city in Achaia, on the promontory of Rhium,* the mod. *Patras,* Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1; 13, 17, 1; 16, 1, 2; Liv. 27, 29; Mel. 2, 3, 9; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Ov. M. 6, 417.— Hence, **II. Pătrensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Patræ, Patræan:* Lyso Patrensis, *of Patræ,* Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 1 sq.: bibliotheca, Gell. 18, 9, 5.— In *plur.:* **Pătrenses,** ium, *m., the Patræans:* Patrensium leges, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 2.

‡ **pătraster,** tri, *m.* [pater], *a father-in-law,* Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 360, 7; Inscr. Murat. 1632, 9; 1958, 6.

pătrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [patro], *an effecting, achieving, accomplishing* (rare and post-Aug.). **I.** In gen., Vell. 2, 98, 2.—**II.** In partic., in mal. part., Schol. ad Pers. 1, 18; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

pătrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an effecter, achiever, accomplisher* (post-Aug.): necis, Tac. A. 14, 62: amoris, Avien. Arat. 20: illustrium operum atque signorum, Hier. in Isa. prol. *init.*

pătrātus, a, um, *Part.,* from patro; v. patro *fin.*

Pătrensis, e, v. Patrae, II.

pătrĭa, ae, v. 1. patrius, II. C. 1.

pătrĭarcha and **pătrĭarches,** ae, *m.,* = πατριάρχης, *the father* or *chief of a tribe, a patriarch.* **I.** Lit.: secundum patriarchas et ceteros majores, Tert. Idol. 17; id. Cor. Mil. 9; Prud. Psych. 534; Vulg. 1 Par. 8, 28; id. Act. 7, 8.—*Gen. plur.* patriarchûm, Paul. Nol. Carm. 24, 209. — **B.** Transf., *a chief bishop, a patriarch,* Vop. Firm. Saturn. 8, 4. — **II.** Trop.: philosophi, patriarchae ut ita dixerim, haereticorum, Tert. Anim. 3.

pătrĭarchĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [patriarcha], *of* or *belonging to a patriarch, patriarchal:* sedes, Just. Novell. 7.

pătrĭcē, *adv.,* v. patricus *fin.*

pătrĭcĭātus, ūs, *m.* [patricius], *the rank* or *dignity of the patricians,* Suet. Aug. 2.— From the time of Constantine, *a high dignity at the imperial court,* a rank next to that of the emperor, Cassiod. Var. 6, 2.

pătrĭcīda, v. parricida.

Patrĭcĭa Cŏlōnĭa, *the Roman colony of* Corduba, *in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11. — Hence, **II.** ‡ **Patrĭcĭensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Corduba,* Inscr. Grut. 432, 7; 460, 10.

pătrĭcĭi, ōrum, v. patricius, II.

‡ **pătrĭcĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.,* from patricius, acc. to Prisc. p. 610 P.

pătrĭcĭus (**pătrĭtius,** Aug. Mon. Ancyr.), a, um, *adj.* [patres], *of the rank* or *dignity of the* patres; *belonging to the patricians, patrician, noble* (cf. nobilis): patricii pueri, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 5: familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; Vell. 2, 59, 2: gens, Juv. 10, 332: sanguis, Pers. 1, 61: ostrum, Stat. S. 1, 4, 97: Patricius Vicus Romae dictus eo, quod ibi patricii habitaverunt (the mod. *Via Urbana*), Fest. p. 221 Müll. — **II.** *Subst.:* **pătrĭcĭus,** i (usu. *plur.,* **pătrĭcĭi,** ōrum), *m., a patrician, a member of the Roman nobility,* divided into patricii majorum and minorum gentium (of the older and younger families): olim patricii dicebant, plebiscitis se non teneri, Gai. Inst. 1, 3: patres ab honore, patriciique progenies eorum appellati, Liv. 1, 8 *fin.:* patricios Cincius ait appellari solitos, qui nunc ingenui vocentur, Fest. p. 241 Müll.; Cic. Caecin. 35, 101: patricii minorum gentium, id. Fam. 9, 21, 2: (Sulla) primus e patriciis Corneliis igni voluit cremari, *of the Cornelian patricians,* id. Leg. 2, 22, 57: exire e patriciis, *to pass, by adoption, into a plebeian family,* id. Dom. 14, 37; Juv. 8, 190; 1, 24. — In *sing.:* nisi qui patricius sit, Cic. Mur. 7, 15; id. Brut. 16, 62. — **B.** From the time of the emperor Constantine, patricius became *the title of a person high in office at court,* Inscr. Grut. 1076, 2; Sid. 2, 90.

pătrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pater], *of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal;* in gram.: patricus casus, *the genitive,* Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; 8, § 67 ib.; 9, § 54 ib; 9, § 67 ib.; 9, § 85 ib.— Hence, *adv.:* **pătrĭcē,** *paternally, in the manner of a father* (ante-class.): cesso magnifice patriceque ita ero meo ire advorsum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 8.

pătrĭē, *adv.,* v. 1. patrius *fin.*

‡ **pătrĭmes,** v. patrimus *init.*

pătrĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [patrimonium] *of* or *belonging to a patrimony, patrimonial* (jurid. Lat.): munus, Dig. 50, 4, 1: fundi, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 1; 2; 9.

pătrĭmōnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little patrimony* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 45, n. 15.

pătrĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [pater], *an estate inherited from a father, a paternal estate, inheritance, patrimony* (syn. hereditas). **I.** Lit.: lauta et copiosa, Cic. Rab. Post. 14; id. Fl. 36, 89: amplum et copiosum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: expellere aliquem e patrimonio, id. ib. 50, 147: patrimonio ornatissimo spoliari, id. Sull. 20, 58: naufragium patrimonii luculentissimi, id. Phil. 12, 8, 19: patrimonia effundere, id. Off. 2, 15, 54: devorare, id. Phil. 2, 27, 67: eripere patrimonium alicui, id. Sest. 52, 111: amplificare, Col. 1 prooem. § 7; Aug. Mon. Ancyr. et saep.; Juv. 14, 116; Gai. Inst. 2, 1; 3, 42. —**II.** Trop.: in populi Romani patrimonio, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101: ut plebem tribus suis patrimoniis deleniret, id. Mil. 35, 95: Mucius quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, *inheritance,* id. de Or. 1, 57, 244: paterni nominis, id. Dom. 58, 146.

pătrĭmus (quantity of the penult uncertain; v. matrimus), a, um (collat. form: MATRIMES ac PATRIMES dicuntur, quibus matres et patres adhuc vivunt, Fest. p. 126 Müll.), *adj.* [id.], *that has a father living:* decem ingenui, decem virgines, patrimi omnes matrimique (Gr. ἀμφιθαλεῖς), Liv. 37, 3, 6; Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 23; Tac. H. 4, 53; Gell. 1, 12, 2; Cic. Lael. ap. Macr. S. 1, 6, 13; Fest. s. v. patrimi, p. 245 Müll.; cf. Mercklin in Zeitschr. f. Alterth. Wiss. 12. Jahrg., Heft 2. pp. 97–122. (The remark of Servius, ad Verg. G. 1, 31, that patrimi and matrimi were names applied to the children that sprung from a marriage contracted by confarreatio, appears to be unfounded.)

pătrĭōta, ae, *m.,* = πατριώτης, *a countryman,* Gregor. Ep. 8, 37.

pătrĭōtĭcus, a, um (patria), *of* or *belonging to one's native land:* possessiones, Cassiod. Var. 12, 5: responsio, *in the mother-tongue,* id. ib. 11, 1.

pătrĭ-passiāni, ōrum, *m.* [pater-patior], *believers in the doctrine of Noëtus, that the Supreme Father suffered in the death of Jesus,* Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 41.

† **pătrisso** (**patrizo**), āre, *v. n.,* = πατρίζω, *to take after one's father* (ante-class.): tene id mirari, si patrissat filius? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 27; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25.

pătrītus, a, um, *adj.* [pater, like avitus from avus], *of one's father* or *forefathers*

(an archaic word, which, however, in Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45, is suspected without sufficient cause): avito ac patrito more, Varr. ap. Non. 161, 6: secundum leges patritas, id. ib. 161, 8: patrita et avita philosophia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: res, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13 (Klotz); Lex. Thor. lin. 28: subleva misericordiâ aetatem familiarem tibi et patritam, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6 *fin.*: in sedem patritam referri, Arn. 2, 87: Jesum Valentiniani cognominant Soterem de patritis, *after the example of their fathers* or *forefathers*, Tert. adv. Val. 12.

1. pătrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pater], *of* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal* (for syn. v. paternus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: esse exitio rei patriae suae, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 23: rem patriam et gloriam majorum foedare, id. Trin. 3, 2, 30: animus patrius, Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 46; Liv. 2, 5, 8: res patria atque avita, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13: potestas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 52; Sen. Clem. 1, 14, 2: jus et potestas, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46; Liv. 1, 26, 9: majestas, id. 4, 45, 8; 8, 7, 15: auctoritas, Cic. Cael. 16, 37: amor, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: benevolentia, Tac. A. 4, 4: maeror, Cic. Fl. 42, 106; id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: acerbitas, Liv. 7, 5, 7: monumentum, Ter. Eun. prol. 13: amor, Verg. A. 1, 643: arae, i. e. *of Father Apollo*, Ov. M. 15, 723: patrium mimae donare fundum laremque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 56: dolor pedum, *hereditary*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12: acerbitas, i. e. *of his father*, Liv. 7, 5, 7: di patrii, *of one's forefathers*, like θεοὶ πατρῷοι, *family gods, household gods, penates*, Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 75; Tib. 2, 1, 17; Hyg. ap. Macr. S. 3, 4 *fin.*: hoc patrium est, potius consuefacere filium Suâ sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 49.—Rarely, like paternus,=patris: patriâ virtute praeditus filius, Cic. Sest. 21, 48: sepulchrum patrium, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: poenas patrias persequi, id. Phil. 13, 20, 4: corpus patrium, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 74; Tac. A. 5, 28: patrio instituto deditus studio litterarum, Cic. Brut. 20, 79; 59, 213: mos patrius et disciplina, id. Sen. 11, 37: regnum patrium atque avitum, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21.—**B.** In partic., in gram.: patrius casus, *the genitive*, Gell. 4, 16, 1; cf. patricus and paternus.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *Handed down from one's forefathers, old-established, old, ancient* (very rare): mos, *hereditary, old-established custom*, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84: leges, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 2.—**B.** *Hereditary, innate, peculiar* (poet.): praediscere patrios cultusque habitusque locorum, Verg. G. 1, 52: patrius hic (pedum dolor) illi, *the gout*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: pavor genti, Sil. 15, 722: adde, cruentis Quod patrium saevire Dahis, Val. Fl. 2, 157.—Hence, **C.** *Subst.* **1. pătrĭa,** ae (old *gen.* patriai, Lucr. 1, 41), *f.* (sc. terra). **a.** *One's fatherland, native land* or *country, native place*: erilis patria, salve, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 2: eram imperator in patriâ meâ, id. Ps. 4, 7, 75: patria, quae communis est omnium nostrum parens, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est, id. Off. 1, 17, 57: o pater, o patria, o Priami domus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 118 Vahl.); cf.: o patria, o divum domus Ilium, Poët. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 241; imitated by Verg. l. l.: o Romule, Romule die, Qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 116 Vahl.): patriâ Atheniensis an Lacedaemonius, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: Hispaniam sibi antiquam patriam esse, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 380.—**b.** *A dwelling-place, home*: habuit alteram loci patriam, alteram juris, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: Italiam quaero patriam, Verg. A. 1, 380; cf. id. ib. 11, 25: exuere patriam, Tac. H. 5, 5; cf. id. Agr. 32: patria major = μητρόπολις, *the mother-city* of colonists, Curt. 4, 15, 5.—Hence, prov.: patria est, ubicumque est bene, Poët. (prob. Pacuv.) ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: quia propheta in suâ patriâ honorem non habet, Vulg. Johan. 4, 44; id. Marc. 6, 4; id. Luc. 4, 24.—Poet., of things: Nilus, Qui patriam tantae tam bene celat aquae, *the home*, i. e. *the source*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 40: nimborum in patriam, Verg. A. 1, 51: divisae arboribus patriae, id. G. 2, 116; cf.: una atque eadem est vini patria atque magistri, Juv. 11, 161.—* **2. pătrĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. nomen), i. q. patronymicum, *a patronymic*, Quint. 1, 5, 45.—* **D.** *Adv.*: **pătrĭē,** *paternally*: patrie monere, Quint. 11, 1, 68.

2. pătrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [patria]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to one's native country* or *home, native*: patrius sermo, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Hor. A. P. 57: mos, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: ritus, id. Leg. 2, 9, 21: carmen patrium canere, *a national song*, Curt. 3, 3, 9: Mycenae, i. e. *their home*, Verg. A. 2, 180: palaestrae, id. ib. 3, 281: vox, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 8.—**II.** In partic., in gram.: nomen patrium, *a gentile noun* (like Romanus, Atheniensis, etc.), Prisc. p. 580 P.

pătrizo, āre, v. patrisso.

pătro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; prob. from root pat- of pateo, q. v.; cf. Gr. πατος], *to bring to pass, execute, perform, achieve, accomplish, bring about, effect, finish, conclude* (rarely used by Cic., by Cæs. not at all; syn.: conficio, perago, perpetro). **I.** In gen.: ubi sementim patraveris, Cato, R. R. 54: conata, Lucr. 5, 385: operibus patratis, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: promissa, id. Att. 1, 14, 7: bellum, *to bring the war to an end*, Sall. J. 75, 2; Vell. 2, 79, 3; 123; Tac. A. 2, 26; Flor. 2, 15, 1; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 44: incepta, Sall. J. 70, 5: facinus, id. C. 18, 8; Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*: consilia, Sall. J. 13, 5: cuncta, id. C. 53, 4: pacem, *to conclude a peace*, Liv. 44, 25: jusjurandum, as pater patratus (v. infra), *to pronounce the customary form of oath in making a treaty*, id. 1, 24, 6: jussa, *to execute*, Tac. H. 4, 83: patrata victoria, *obtained, gained*, id. A. 13, 41 *fin.*: patrati remedii gloria, *the glory of the effected cure*, id. H. 4, 81: multas mortes jussu Messalinae patratas, id. A. 11, 28.—**II.** In partic., in mal. part.: patranti fractus ocello, i. e. *with a lascivious eye*, Pers. 1, 18: sunt lusci oculi atque patrantes, Anthol. Lat. 3, 160, 3. (Cf., respecting the accessory notion of patrare, Quint. 8, 3, 44.)—*Part. perf.*: **pătrātus,** *act.* (as if from patror, āri), in the phrase pater patratus, *the fetial priest, who ratified a treaty with religious rites*: pater patratus ad jusjurandum patrandum, id est sanciendum fit foedus, Liv. 1, 24, 6; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 53; 10, 14; 12, 206.

Pătrŏbĭus, ii, *m.*, *a freedman of the emperor Nero*, Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 168; Suet. Galb. 20.

‡ **pătrōcĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [patrocinium], *of* or *belonging to protection* or *patronage*: TABVLAE PATROCINALES, *the patronage tablets*, on which was engraved the decree of the chief magistrate of a municipium or a colony, appointing a patron for it, and which were transmitted to him, Inscr. Romanelli, Topogr. Napol. tom. iii. p. 147.

pātrōcĭnātus, a, um, v. patrocinor *fin.*

pātrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [patrocinor], *protection, defence, patronage* (cf.: praesidium, clientela, tutela). **I.** In gen.: patrocinia appellari coepta, cum plebs distributa est inter patres, ut eorum opibus tuta esset, Fest. p. 233 Müll.: illud patrocinium orbis terrae verius, quam imperium poterat nominari, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27: cujus patrocinio civitas plurimum utebatur, Sall. C. 41, 4; id. Or. Philippi contra Lepid.: utraque factio Macedonum patrociniis nitebatur, Nep. Phoc. 3, 1; Inscr. Grut. 354, 1.—**B.** Trop., *defence, protection*: voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67: voluptas plurimorum patrociniis defenditur, id. Par. 1, 3, 15: mollitiae, Liv. 5, 6: difficultatis patrocinia praeteximus segnitiae, Quint. 1, 12, 16; cf. id. 10, 1, 28: causa patrocinio non bona pejor erit, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 26; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23.—**II.** In partic., *a defence* in a court of justice, *a pleading*: hoc dicendi genus ad patrocinia mediocriter aptum videbatur, Cic. Brut. 29, 112: legitimarum et civilium controversiarum patrocinia suscipere, id. Or. 34, 120: arripere patrocinium aequitatis, id. de Or. 1, 57, 242: aliquae (controversiae) in meum quoque inciderunt patrocinium, Quint. 7, 2, 5; 5, 13, 40: patrocinium feneratorum, Liv. 6, 15.—**B.** Transf., concr.: patrocinia, *persons defended, clients*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.

pătrōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [patronus], *to protect, defend, support, patronize, furnish a defence* or *protection to* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). (α) With *dat.*: indotatis patrocinari, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 46: ut non homini patrocinemur sed crimini, Quint. 2, 4, 23: patrocinari sibi, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: ne ad illud quidem confugere possis, quod plerisque patrocinatur, Tac. Or. 10: nonne indignus est, cui exceptio patrocinetur? Dig. 2, 11, 2: loco, *to defend the place*, Auct. Bell. Hisp. 29 *fin.*—(β) *Absol.*: patrocinari enim hoc esse aiunt, non judicare, Gell. 14, 2, 16.—(γ) With *ad* and *acc.* (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1, 5.—*Part. perf.*: patrocinatus, in a pass. signif., *protected, defended* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 4.

Pătrŏcles, is, v. Patroclus.

Patroclĭānus, a, um, v. Patroclus, II.

Pătrŏclus, i (collat. form **Pătrĭcŏles,** is, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; cf. Enn. p. 92 Vahl.—Gr. *acc.* Patroclon, Prop. 2, 8, 33 Müll.; al. Patroclen), *m.*, = Πάτροκλος and Πατροκλῆς. **I.** *Son of Menœtius and Sthenele, the friend of Achilles, slain in single combat by Hector*, Hyg. Fab. 97; Ov. P. 1, 3, 73 al.—**II.** *A man, otherwise unknown, from whom the* Patroclianae sellae (i. e. latrinae) *take their name*, Mart. 12, 77, 9.—**III.** *The name of an elephant of king Antiochus*, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 12.

Pătrōn, ōnis, *m.*, *one of the companions of Evander*, Verg. A. 5, 298.

pătrōna, ae, *f.* [patronus], *a protectress, patroness*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: bonam atque opsequentem deam atque haut gravatam patronam exequntur, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 4: te mihi patronam capio, Thais, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 48: cum lex ipsa sociorum atque amicorum populi Romani patrona sit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 65.—**B.** In partic., *the mistress of a freedman, a patroness*, Plin. Ep. 10, 4, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a protectress*: provocatio patrona illa civitatis ac vindex libertatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199; Mart. 7, 72, 14.—Of the tongue, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 26.

pătrōnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a patron*: verecundia, *towards one's patron*, Dig. 39, 5, 20: HONOR, Inscr. Grut. 1101, 1 (al. PATRONATVS HONOR).

pătrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the character and condition of a patron, patronship, patronage* (late Lat.; cf. patrocinium), Inscr. Murat. 564, 1: jus patronatus, *the sum of the rights of a patron over his freedman*, Dig. 37, tit. 14 (v. Sandars ad Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3): omni commodo patronatus carere, Dig. 37, 14, 3: amissi patronatus jus recipere, ib. 21.

pătrōnus, i, *m.* [pater]. **I.** Lit., *a protector, defender, patron* (of individuals, or of cities and entire provinces; also, the former master of a freedman): PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAVDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Fragm. XII Tab. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 609: quot enim clientes circa singulos fuistis patronos, tot nunc, etc., Liv. 6, 18, 6: ego me patronum profiteor plebis, id. 6, 18, 14: civitatum et nationum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Pis. 11, 25; cf.: tum conventus ille Capuae, qui me unum patronum adoptavit, etc., id. Sest. 4, 9; Inscr. A. U. C. 742, Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 782; see also Inscr. Orell. 956; 1079; 3056 sq.: patronus, defensor, custos coloniae, Cic. Sull. 21, 60; id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2.—Of the former master of a freedman or freedwoman: volo me placere Philolachi, meo patrono, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 11: civis Romani liberti hereditatem Lex XII. Tabularum patrono defert, si intestato sine suo herede libertus decesserit, Ulp. Fragm. tit. 29, § 1; cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 40; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 2: corrupti in dominos servi, in patronos liberti, Tac. H. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a defender before a court of justice, an advocate, pleader* (syn.: advocatus, causidicus, procurator, cognitor): judicis est semper in causis verum sequi, patroni nonnumquam verisimile, etiamsi minus sit verum, defendere, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280: patronus alicui causae constitui, id. Mur. 2, 4; cf.: his de causis ego huic causae patronus exstiti, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 5; Lex. Servil. lin. 9: patronus partis adversae, Quint. 4, 1, 11; cf.: patronus adversarii, id. 4, 1, 11; Tac. Or. 1.—**B.** In gen., *a defender, advocate*: eam legem a vestrorum commodorum patrono esse conscriptam, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3: foederum ac foederatorum, id. Balb. 10, 25: justitiae, id. Lael. 7 *fin.*: qui modo patronus nunc cupit esse cliens, Ov. A. A. 1, 88.—Comically:

video ego te, propter malefacta qui es patronus parieti, i. e. *standing like a patron in front of the wall* (of one who, for fear of blows, places himself with his back to the wall, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 48; cf. id. Ps. 2, 2, 12. —As an affectionate and respectful form of address: mi patrone, immo potius mi pater, Plaut. Rud. 4, 8, 2; 16.

† **pătrōnymĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πατρωνυμικός, *formed after a father's name, patronymic;* in gram.: patronymicum nomen, *a patronymic*, as Anchisides from Anchises, Prisc. p. 582 P. et saep.

pătrŭēlis, e (*abl.* patruele, Nep. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 113 P.), *adj.* [patruus], *of* or *descended from a father's brother* (cf. consobrinus, descended from a mother's sister). **I.** Lit.: patrueles marium fratrum filii; consobrini ex duabus editi sororibus, Non. 557, 12: item fratres patrueles, sorores patrueles, id est qui quaeve ex duobus fratribus progenerantur, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; Gai. Inst. 3, 10: frater tuus erat frater patruelis meus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 109: L. Cicero frater noster cognatione patruelis, amore germanus, *my cousin by blood, my brother in affection*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: frater, id. Planc. 11, 27.—**B.** *Subst.:* **pătrŭēlis,** is, *comm.*, *a father's brother's son* or *daughter*, *a cousin:* patruelis suus, *his cousin*, Suet. Dom. 15: alterum e patruelibus, id. ib. 10: patruelis nulla, Pers. 6, 52; Amm. 15, 8, 1. —**2.** Transf., *a father's sister's son, a cousin*, Cic. Cael. 24, 60.—**II.** Transf., *of* or *belonging to a father's brother's child* or *children, of one's cousin* or *cousins* (poet.): patruelia regna, i. e. *of Danaus*, Ov. H. 14, 61: patruelia dona, i. e. *the arms of Achilles* (whose father was the brother of Ajax's father), id. M. 13, 41: origo, id. ib. 1, 352.

1. pătrŭus, i, *m.* [pater, like the Sanscr. pitrivya, patruus, from pitri], *a father's brother, paternal uncle* (opp. avunculus, a mother's brother, maternal uncle); cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10. **I.** Lit.: L. Cicero patruus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: tutor et patruus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131: patruus magnus = frater avi, Dig. 38, 10, 10: patruus major = frater proavi, Tac. A. 12, 22; Dig. 38, 10, 10: major patruus=avi et aviae patruus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 136 Müll.: patruus maximus = frater abavi, id. ib. Fragm. 17; *plur.*, Juv. 1, 158; 6, 567.—**II.** Transf., *a severe reprover* (as uncles are apt to ce towards their nephews): pertristis quidam patruus, censor, magister, Cic. Cael. 11, 25: ne sis patruus mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 88: cum sapimus patruos, Pers. 1, 11; Manil. 5, 449.

2. pătrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. patruus], *of* or *belonging to a father's brother, of an uncle* (poet.): patruae verbera linguae, *an uncle's*, Hor C. 3, 12, 2: ense cadit patruo, Ov. F. 4, 55 (al. patrui).—Comically in *sup.:* patrue mi patruissime, *my uncle, my best of uncles!* Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 24; 26.

Pătulcĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Patulcius, II.

Pătulcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo, standing open]. **I.** *A surname of Janus*, because in time of war his temple stood open (opp. Clusius, q. v.), Ov. F. 1, 129; cf. Macr. S. 1, 129. This epithet was also applied to Jupiter and Juno, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 81.—**II.** *A Roman quæstor, a debtor of Cicero;* hence, **Pătulcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Patulcius:* nomen Patulcianum, *the debt of Patulcius*, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2.

pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pateo], *standing open, open* (syn. patens). **I.** Lit.: locus patulus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.: pina duabus grandibus patula conchis, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Fin. 3, 19, 63: patulae aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70: nares, Verg. G. 1, 376: cavo aut patulo maxime ore, Quint. 9, 4, 33: fenestrae, Ov. M. 14, 752: latitudo, Tac. A. 15, 40.—**B.** Transf., *spread out, spreading, extended, broad, wide:* mundus, Lucr. 6, 108: rami, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: quadra, Verg. A. 7, 115: fagus, id. E. 1, 1: patulis captavit naribus auras, id. G. 1, 376: pectines, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34: lacus, Ov. M. 2, 359: plaustra, Verg. G. 3, 362: canistra, Ov. M. 8, 676: patulae in latitudinem naves, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 68: loca urbis, Tac. A. 15, 40: aves alis patulae, Gell. 6, 6, 12: arca, Juv. 14, 74: patulos boves, *broadhorned*, Fest. p. 221 Müll. — * **II.** Trop., *open to all*, i. e. *common:* patulus orbis, *the beaten round*, Hor. A. P. 132.

pauci, v. paucus, II. A.

paucies (or **pauciens**), *adv.* [paucus], *a few times, seldom, rarely* (ante-class.): tuam uxorem pauciens video, Titin. ap. Fest. p. 220 Müll. and ap. Non. 157, 17: in urbem paucies venire, id. ap. Non. 157, 18; Cael. ap. Non. 157, 19.

* **paucĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [paucus-loquor], *a speaking but little*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 31.

paucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [paucus], *a small number, fewness, scarcity, paucity* (class.): quanta oratorum sit semperque fuerit paucitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8: in summâ paucitate amicorum, id. Fam. 4, 11, 1: portuum, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: paucitatem militum Caesaris despiciens, id. B. C. 3, 111: loci, Liv. 2, 50, 10: quae res et paucitatem eorum insignem et multitudinem Etruscorum . . . faciebat, id. 2, 50, 8: nimia paucitas suorum, id. 28, 3, 8.—Without a *gen.:* de pantheris agitur mandatu meo diligenter; sed mira paucitas est, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 3; Sall. C. 53, 4; Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32; Quint. 5, 7, 23.

paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *very few, very little* (mostly ante- and post-class., and commonly in *plur.*): inter pauculos amicos, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: mane, paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52: volo te verbis pauculis, id. Ep. 3, 4, 28: loquitor paucula, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 24: in diebus pauculis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 13: ut ibi pauculos dies esset, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 6: quare dereliquisti pauculas oves istas? Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 28.— In *sing.:* post pauculum tempus, App. M. 11, p. 272, 3.

paucus, a, um (*gen. plur.* paucûm, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 *fin.* — *Dat. plur. fem.* paucabus, Cn. Gellius ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj.* [root pau-; Gr. παύω, to cause to cease, παῦλα, remnant, παῦρος, little; cf. paulus, pauper, parvus (παῦρος)], *few, little* (the *sing.* very rare; cf.: parvus, exiguus, rarus): verbûm Paucûm, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 252 Vahl.): in diebus paucis Chrysis moritur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 77: paucis diebus post mortem Africani, Cic. Lael. 1, 3; cf.: his paucis diebus, *a few days ago*, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: causae modicae et paucae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Fam. 2, 7, 3: paucorum hominum et mentis bene sanae (i. e. paucis hominibus familiariter utens), Hor. S. 1, 9, 44; cf. Ter Eun. 3, 1, 19 and v. Ruhnk. ad h. l. Lycurgus γέροντας Lacedaemone appellavit, nimis is quidem paucos, XXVIII., quos, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 50: nimium fortasse pauci viverent, Lact. Ira Dei, 20, 5.— *Comp* ne pauciores cum pluribus manum consererent, Sall. J. 49, 2. pauciora navigia, Auct. B. Afr. — *Sup.:* quam paucissimae plagae, Cels. 7, 2.—(β) In *sing.:* tibia tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: injurias pauco aere diluere, Gell. 20, 1, 31. —**II.** *Subst.* **A. pauci,** ōrum, *m.*, *few, a few.* ut metus ad omnes, poena ad paucos perveniret, Cic. Clu. 46, 128: pauci sciebant, id. Mur. 11, 25: calumnia paucorum, Sall. C. 30, 4: paucorum potentia, id. ib. 39, 1; 20, 7.—Sometimes pauci is used in the sense of *the few, the select few* (opp. multi, the many, the multitude): non paucis . . . ac sapientibus esse probatum, Lucil. ap. Non. 519, 10: paucorum judicium, Cic. Or. 3, 13: eorum qui pauci nominantur, id. Lael. 6, 22: pauciores, *the more distinguished* (opp. plures), Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 12.—Hence, inter paucos (paucas), in paucis, adverb., with *adjj.*, *especially, eminently, extraordinarily*, etc.: nobilis pugna atque inter paucas memorata, Liv. 22, 7, 1: pugna memorabilis inter paucas, id. 23, 44, 4: situs inter paucas munitae urbis, id. 38, 15, 9: Florus, inter paucos disertus, Quint. 10, 3, 13: Hector, in paucis Alexandro carus, Curt. 4, 8, 7: regi carus in paucis, id. 6, 8, 2: in paucis digna res, Plin. 30, 1, 1, § 1; 27, 7, 28, § 45. — **B. pauca,** ōrum, *n.*, *a few words:* philosophandum est paucis, nam omnino haut placet, Enn. ap. Gell. 5, 15, 9 (Trag. v. 417 Vahl.): pauca sunt, tecum quae volo, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: audite, pueri, pauca, Afran. ap. Non. 403, 21: in pauca confer, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 54: paucis me misit ad eam, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 16: paucis rem attingere, id. Truc. 4, 4, 11: ausculta paucis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 4: paucis te volo, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: paucis docebo, Verg. A. 4, 116: pauca refert, id. ib. 4, 333: pauca respondere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61: ipsi pauca velim, Juv. 5, 107: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, Sall. J. 17, 2.

paulātim (**paull-**), *adv.* [paulum], *by little and little, by degrees, gradually* (syn. sensim). **I.** Lit.: labefacto paulatim, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: collis leviter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, id. ib. 2, 8; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 17, 1: ubi paulatim licentia crevit, Sall. C. 51, 30; Verg. E. 4, 28: paulatim adnabam terrae, id. A. 6, 358: calere, Juv. 1, 83: aliquem accipere, id. 2, 84: vitia exuere, id. 13, 188.—**II.** In partic., of the succession of parts one after the other, *a few* or *a little at a time:* paulatim ex castris discedere coeperunt, non omnes simul, sed subinde pauci, Caes. B. G. 4, 30; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45; Dig. 49, 14, 47.—With *gen.:* aquae paulatim addito, *add water a little at a time*, Cato, R. R. 74.

Paulĭānus (**Paull-**), a, um, v. 2. Paulus, A.

Paulīnus (**Paull-**), a, um, v. 2. Paulus, B.

paulisper (**paull-**), *adv.* [paulum-per], *for a little while, for a short time* (cf. parumper): quasi solstitialis herba, paulisper fui: Repente exortus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; id. Aul. 4, 10, 75: paulisper mane, id. As. 5, 2, 30; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 45: paulisper tace, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 7, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 12: lectica paulisper deposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53; id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: paulisper intermittere proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 5.—(β) With *dum* or *donec*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; id. Rud. 4, 3, 97: Milo paulisper, dum se uxor, ut fit, comparat, commoratus est, Cic. Mil. 10, 28: sedit tacitus paulisper, donec nuntiatum est, etc., Liv. 28, 26 *fin.*

paulō (**paull-**), *abl.*, v. 1. paulus.

paulŭlātim (**paull-**), *adv. dim.* [paululus], *by little and little, by degrees, gradually* (Appul.), App. M. 2, p. 121, 35; 5, p. 167, 26.

paulŭlō (**paull-**), *abl.*, v. paululus.

paulŭlum (**paull-**), *adv.*, v. paululus *fin.*

paulŭlus (**paull-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. paulus], *very little, very small* (most freq. in *neutr.* and adverb.): pila, Cato, R. R. 14, 2: pecunia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 24: de paulo paululum hoc tibi dabo, id. Curc. 1, 2, 31: da mihi paululum bibere, Vulg. Gen. 24, 45; id. Judic. 4, 19: spatium, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: via, Liv. 8, 11: equi hominesque pauluIi et graciles, id. 35, 11: admixto paululo sale, Pall. 12, 22.—(β) *Subst.:* **paulŭlum,** i, *n.*, *a little bit, a trifle.*—With *gen.:* paululum praedae feci, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 7: paululum pecuniae, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 56: obsoni, id. And. 2, 2, 23: operae, id. Eun. 2, 2, 50: morae, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9.—*Absol.:* nihil aut admodum paululum, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: paululum ad beatam vitam deesse, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—Hence, in *abl.:* paululo, *a little, somewhat:* si nequeas paululo, at quanti queas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 30: valeo, sicut soleo: paululo tamen etiam deterius quam soleo, Lucc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1.— Hence, *adv.:* **paulŭlum,** *a little, a very little, somewhat:* abscede paululum istuc, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 75: concede istuc paululum; audin'? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 38: paululum opperirier si vis, id. ib. 5, 2, 51: paululum respirare, Cic. Quint. 16, 53: mente paululum imminutâ, Sall. J. 65, 1: spirans, id. C. 61, 4: si paululum intermissa fuerit, Quint. 1, 6, 8: paululum tempore nostro superiores, id. 8, 3, 25.

paulum (**paull-**), *adv.*, v. 1. paulus *fin.*

1. paulus (**paull-**), a, um, *adj.* [for paurulus; Gr. root παῦρος; cf. misellus for miserulus]. **I.** In gen., *little, small* (ante-class. and poet.): paulo momento huc vel illuc impelli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31: paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 22: pauper a paulo lare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 92 Müll.: paula trua, Titin. ap. Non. 19, 19.—(β) *Subst.:* **paulum,** i, *n.*, *a little, a trifle:* de paulo pau-

lulum hoc tibi dabo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 31: quasi vero paulum intersiet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 18: an paulum hoc esse tibi videtur? id. ib. 5, 2, 18; 5, 8, 38: agelli paulum, id. Ad. 5, 8, 26: supplicî, id. And. 5, 3, 32; so, negotî, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 92: lucri, id. ib. 4, 4, 25: paulum huic Cottae tribuit partium, *allotted a small part of his defence*, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229: nil Aut paulum abstulerat, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 33: ubi paulum nescio quid superest, Juv. 11, 47: post paulum, v. infra. —**II.** Adverb. uses. **A.** *Abl.:* **paulo,** *by a little, a little, somewhat.* **1.** With *comp.:* paulo prius, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 7: liberius paulo, Cic. Or. 24, 82: civis haud paulo melior, quam, etc., id. Att. 2, 12, 3: paulo secus, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: haud paulo plus, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3: paulo minus consideratus, id. Quint. 3, 11: paulo magis affabre factus, id. Verr. 1, 5, 14: verbis paulo magis priscis uti, id. Brut. 21, 82: paulo longius processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: maturius paulo, id. ib. 1, 54: paulo minus quatuordecim annos, *a little under*, Suet. Ner. 40: paulo minus, quam privatum egit, id. Tib. 26: paulo minus octogesimo aetatis anno decessit, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: paulo minus quinque millia, id. Pan. 28, 4.—**2.** Esp. with *ante, post:* quae paulo ante praecepta dedimus, Cic. Part. 39, 137: paulo ante, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; Juv. 6, 227; 9, 114: post paulo, *just after, a little after*, Sall. C. 18, 3; Liv. 22, 60. —**3.** With words and expressions implying superiority or comparison: magnitudine paulo antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: verba paulo nimium redundantia, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: histrio si paulo se movit extra numerum, id. Par. 3, 2, 26: paulo ultra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: paulo mox, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268. — **4.** Without comparison (rare), *a little, somewhat:* paulo qui est homo tolerabilis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: ut non solum gloriosis consiliis utamur, sed etiam paulo salubribus, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 5: aut nihil aut paulo cui tum concedere digna, Lux mea, etc., Cat. 68, 131.—Hence, **B.** *Acc.:* **paulum,** *a little, somewhat:* paulum supra eum locum, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: epistolae me paulum recreant, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5: paulum differre, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: requiescere, id. de Or. 1, 62, 265: commorari, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: scaphae paulum progressae, Sall. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 10 (Hist. 1, 60 Dietsch): paulum aspectu conterritus haesit, Verg. A. 3, 597.—(*β*) With *adv. of time* or *place:* post paulum, *a little later, after a short time*, Caes. B. G. 7, 50; Quint. 9, 4, 19; 2, 17, 25; 11, 3, 148: ultra paulum, id. 11, 3, 21; cf.: infra jugulum, Suet. Caes 82; cf. also: paulum praelabitur ante, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111.—(*γ*) With *comp.:* haud paulum major, Sil. 15, 21: tardius, Stat. Th. 10, 938.

2. Paulus (**Paull-**), i, *m.*, *a Roman surname* (not a praenomen; cf. Borghesi Framm. de' Fasti Cons. i. p. 49, and his Dec. Numism. 4, n. 10) *of the Æmilian family*, Cic. Lael. 6, 21; id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14. **I.** L. Aemilius Paulus, *a consul who fell in the battle near Cannæ*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 38; Cic. Sen. 20, 75; id. Div. 2, 33, 71.—**II.** *The son of no. I., the adoptive father of the younger Scipio and the conqueror of Perseus*, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2; id. Sen. 6, 15. —**III.** Q. Paulus Fabius Maximus, *a consul* A.U.C. 743, Front. Aquaed. 100.—**IV.** Julius Paulus, *a celebrated jurist under Alexander Severus, a colleague of Papinian*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.—**V.** *Paul, Christian name of Saul of Tarsus, the apostle to the Gentiles, author of many epistles to the Churches*, Vulg. Act. passim.—**VI.** Sergius Paulus, *proconsul in Cyprus*, Vulg. Act. 13, 7.—Hence, **A. Pauliānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Paulus, Paulian:* Pauliana victoria, *the victory of L. Æmilius Paulus over Perseus*, Val. Max. 8, 11, 1: Pauliana responsa, *of the jurist J. Paulus*, Dig. praef. ad Antecess. § 5.—**B. Paulīnus** (**Paull-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Paulus, Pauline*, only as a Roman surname.— *Subst.* **1. Paulīnus,** i, *m.:* C. Suetonius Paulinus, Tac. A. 14, 29.—**2. Paulīna,** ae, *f.:* Lollia Paulina, *wife of the emperor Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 25; Tac. A. 12, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.

pauper, pĕris (*fem.* paupera, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 519, called obsolete by Varr. L. L. 8, § 77 Müll.—*Neutr.* pauperum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 33.—*Gen. plur.* pauperorum, Petr. 46 dub.; Inscr. ex Ann. p. Chr. n. 341: AMATOR PAVPERORVM, ap. Fea, Framm. de' Fasti Cons. p. 90), *adj.* [root παυ- of παῦρος (cf. paucus, etc.), and per- of pario, pe-per-i, producing little], *poor*, i. e. *not wealthy, of small means, that has only enough for his moderate expenses* (cf.: indigus, egenus, inops).—*Absol.:* pauper, cui opera vita erat, ruri fere Se continebat, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 16: qui (judices) saepe propter invidiam adimunt diviti, Aut propter misericordiam addunt pauperi, id. ib. 2, 1, 47: optavit honeste in patriâ pauper vivere, id. And. 4, 5, 3: servus domini pauperis, id. Eun. 3, 2, 33; Cic. Par. 6, 3, 50: sisne ex pauperrimo dives factus, id. Vatin. 12, 29: si abundans opibus pauperem se vocet, Quint. 11, 1, 21: quod Aeque pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aeque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25.—With *in* and *abl.:* meo sum pauper in aere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 12.—(*β*) With *gen.:* horum Semper ego optarim pauperrimus esse bonorum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 79: pauper Opimius argenti positi intus et auri, id. ib. 2, 3, 142: aquae, id. C. 3, 30, 11.—*Subst.:* **pauper,** ĕris, *comm.*, *a poor man:* pauperum tabernae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 13: pauperum cenae, id. ib. 3, 29, 14: pauperum sepulcra, id. Epod. 17, 47: pauperiorum turbae, id. S. 1, 1, 111.—**2.** Of things, *poor, scanty, inconsiderable, small, meagre* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose).—*Absol.:* pauperes res inopesque, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 24: ager, Tib. 1, 1, 23 (19): mensa, id. 1, 1, 37: pauperis tuguri culmen, Verg. E. 1, 69: domus, id. A. 12, 519: et carmen venâ pauperiore fluit, Ov. P. 4, 2, 20: pauper pudor, Phaedr. 2, 1, 14: nomina pauperis aevi, Luc. 10, 151: eloquentia, Quint. 10, 5, 5.—With *gen.:* pauper sulci cerealis Abella, Sil. 8, 545.—With *abl.:* exemplis pauperior, App. Flor. *fin.*—**B.** Transf., for egenus, *needy, indigent:* homo Pauper, qui educit in egestate liberos, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 21: inopes ac pauperes, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 52.—**II.** Trop., *poor, feeble*, intellectually (very rare; cf. miser, misellus): miser enim et (ut ita dicam) pauper orator est, qui, etc., Quint. 8 prooem. § 28.—(*β*) Pauperes spiritu, i. e. *humble*, Vulg. Matt. 5, 3.— Hence, *adv.*, *poorly;* in *comp.:* pauperius incedit, Tert. Cult. Fem. 11 *fin.*

pauperasco, ĕre, 3, *v. n. inch.* [pauper], *to grow poor* (late Lat.), Fulg. Rusp. Serm. 5, 6.

paupercŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *poor* (not in Cic.): senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 49: anus, Ter Heaut. 1, 1, 44: sumus pauperculi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 33; Varr. R. R. 1, 17: mater, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 46: vidua, Vulg. Luc. 21, 2.—Of things: res nostrae sunt, pater, pauperculae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 17.

paupĕries, ēi, *f.* [id.], *poverty* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. paupertas). **I.** Lit.: quod in pauperie meâ senex graviter gemam, Enn. ap. Non. 499, 5 (Trag. v. 236 Vahl.): erum intulit in pauperiem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 21 (al. inpulit); Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 59: pauperiem et duros perferre labores, Verg. A. 6, 437: angustam pauperiem pati, Hor. C. 3, 2, 1: immunda, id. Ep. 2, 2, 199: importuna, id. C. 3, 16, 37: dura, id. ib. 4, 9, 49: proba, id. ib. 3, 29, 55: vera, Tac. H. 4, 47; Lact. 6, 20, 25: vixit in summâ pauperie et paene inopiâ, Suet. Gram. 11: impoenitendae pauperiei se committere, App. M. 11, p. 271, 35; cf. paupertas.—**II.** Transf., in jurid. Lat., *injury, damage, loss*, which one suffers from an animal (perh. mentioned in the Twelve Tables): si quadrupes pauperiem fecisse dicatur, Dig. 9, tit. 1; Paul. Sent. 1, 15, 1: pauperies est damnum sine injuriâ facientis datum: nec enim potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, Dig. 9, 1, 1.

paupĕrius, *adv.*, v. pauper *fin.*

paupĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pauper], *to make poor, to impoverish* (ante- and post-class., and once in Hor.). **I.** Lit.: boni viri me pauperant, improbi alunt, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 27; Titin. ap. Non. 157, 9; cf. Varr. ib. 11: defectio civium pauperatorum, Sid. Ep. 6, 12.—**II.** Transf.: aliquem aliquâ re, *to rob* or *deprive one of any thing* (= spoliare, privare): quam ego tantâ pauperavi per dolum pecuniâ, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 157, 7: dominum pretio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 134: aliquem cassâ nuce, Hor. S. 2, 5, 36: luna pauperata luminibus, Firm. Math. 1, 2.

paupertas, ātis, *f.* [pauper], *poverty, small means, moderate circumstances* (opp. as well to egestas, inopia, penuria, as to abundantia and luxuria, v. Doed. Syn. 3, pp. 111 and 118; class.). **I.** Lit.: pecuniaque erat parva; ab eo paupertas dicta, Varr. ap. Non. 43, 33: non video quid aliud sit paupertas quam parvi possessio, Sen. Ep. 87, 34; cf.: non est paupertas, Nestor, habere nihil, Mart. 11, 32, 8: paupertas est non quae pauca possidet, sed quae multa non possidet, Sen. Ep. 87, 35; cf. Scaev. Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 12: paupertatem eri tolerare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 13: paupertatem vel potius egestatem ac mendicitatem ferre, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45; id. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: de paupertate agitur: multi patientes pauperes commemorantur, id. ib. 3, 24, 57; cf.: homines . . . patientiâ paupertatis ornati, id. Agr. 2, 24, 64: me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 3 (5): casta, Sil. 1, 609: paupertatem inopiâ mutare, Val. Max. 4, 8, 2: videbantur illis temporibus in magnâ paupertate satis idoneae istae pecuniae poenae esse, Gai. Inst. 3, 223.—(*β*) *Plur.:* potes animo advertere et horum temporum divitias et illorum paupertates, Varr. ap. Non. 162, 20 (nove positum numero plurali, Non.): ex multis paupertatibus divitiae fiunt, Sen. Ep. 87, 36.—**B.** Transf., for egestas, inopia, *need, want, indigence*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: cum propter paupertatem sues puer pasceret, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: infelix, Juv. 3, 152.—**II.** Trop., *poverty* of language (post-Aug.): paupertate sermonis laboramus, Quint. 8, 3, 33; 12, 10, 34; 2, 1, 4.

paupertātŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [paupertas], *poverty* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 127, n. 14.

paupertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pauper], *poor, sorry* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 162, 23: homo, Gell. 20, 1, 30: literae, id. 14, 6, 5: cenula, App. M. 3, p. 135, 2: contubernia, Amm. 25, 2, 2: sors, id. 14, 6, 25.—**II.** Trop.: cor, Arn. 6, 191: ingenium, Symm. Ep. 1, 8 (al. 14).

† **pausa,** ae, *f.*, = παῦσις [root in παύω, to cause to cease, to stop], *a pause, halt, stop, cessation, end* (ante- and post-class. for quies, finis, etc.): Neptunus saevus undis asperis pausam dedit, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Sat. v. 11 Vahl.): pausam facere ore fremendi, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 (Ann. v. 572 ib.); cf.: quae pausa pugnandi fieret, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 4, 188 (Ann. v. 348 ib.): pausam dare loquendi, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 9; Att. ib. 158, 8: pausam facere, Plaut. Poen. 2, 13; id. Rud. 4, 6, 1: da pausam, parce misero, id. Pers. 5, 2, 37: vitaî, Lucr. 3, 930: dare pausam conciliis, id. 2, 119: pausam stare fragori, id. 1, 747: pausa parva fit ardoris, id. 4, 1116: bibendae nivis, Gell. 19, 5, 4: pausam pacemque tribuere saevis casibus, App. M. 11, p. 357, 40 (in Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150, the true read. is παῦσαι).—**II.** In partic., in the later relig. lang.: pausas edere, in the processions of Isis, *to stop at certain stations and sing hymns in honor of the goddess*, Spart. Caracall. 9 *fin.;* so, pausas explere, id. Pescen. 6; cf. pausarius, II.

pausābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pauso], *that sometimes ceases* (post-class.): pausabilior inspiratio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 150.

Pausănĭas, ae, *m.*, = Παυσανίας. **I.** *Son of Cleombrotus, the leader of the Spartans in the battle of Platæa*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76; Nep. Vit. Paus. 1 sqq.—**II.** *A prince of Pheræ*, Liv. 36, 9.—**III.** *A prætor of the Epirotes*, Liv. 32, 10.—**IV.** *A Macedonian, the murderer of Philip*, Just. 9, 6, 4; 7, 1 al.

pausārĭus, ii, *m.* [pausa]. **I.** *A commander of the rowers*, who with a hammer gave them the signal when to stop, *a rowing-master*, Sen. Ep. 56, 5 (cf. Ov. M. 3, 618, and v. hortator and portisculus).—**II. pausārii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the priests of Isis*, who made processions in honor of the goddess, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 139 dub. (Rein. and Marin. Att. Frat. Arv. p. 249, instead of CORPORA PAVSARIORVM, read CORPORATI AVRARIORVM).

pausātē, *adv.*, v. pauso, *P. a. fin.*

pausātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pauso], *a halting, pausing, end* (post-class.): pausatio spiritus, Hier. Ep. 28, n. 2: POST NOSTRAM PAV-

SATIONEM, i. e. *after our death*, Inscr. (ex Ann. p. Chr. n. 359) Murat. 381, 1.

pausātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pauso.

pausēa (**pōsēa** or **pōsĭa** and **pausĭa**), ae, *f.*, *a kind of olive, which yielded an excellent oil*, Cato, R. R. 6; 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 24; 1, 60; Col. 5, 8, 4; 12, 47, 1; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13; cf. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 86.

Pausĭas, ae, *m.*, = Παυσίας, *a celebrated painter, a native of Sicyon, contemporary with Apelles*, Plin. 21, 2, 3, § 4; 35, 11, 40, § 126.—Hence, **Pausĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Pausias:* tabella, Hor. S. 2, 7, 95.

pausillŭlus, v. pauxillulus *fin.*

‡† **pausilȳpon,** i, *n.*, = παυσίλυπον (ending pain), *a tomb*, Inscr. Fabr. 750, n. 573.

Pausilȳpum, i, *n.*, = Παυσίλυπον, *a mountain between Naples and Puteoli, which projects into the sea*, now *Hill of Posilipo*, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; 9, 53, 78, § 167. *There Vedius Pollio had a villa, which he left to Augustus, and which was afterwards possessed by the emperor Trajan*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 199, n. 486.

Pausistrătus, i, *m.*, = Παυσίστρατος, *a general of Rhodes*, Liv. 33, 18; 36, 45.

pauso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [pausa]. **I.** Lit., *to halt, cease, pause* (ante- and post-class. for quiesco, interquiesco): cum capitis pausaverit dolor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 16: pausante vomitu, id. Acut. 3, 21, 212: pausa et quiesce, populus meus, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 2. 24 (for Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 150, v. pausa).—**II.** Pregn., *to rest* in the grave, = requiescere (late Lat.): PAVSAT IN PACE, Inscr. Boldetti Cimeter. p. 399; Inscr. Maff. Gall. Antiqu. p. 55.—Hence, **pausātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *that has halted* or *paused; at rest, resting* (post-class.): jumentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 38: et sauciat pectus pausatae circa arboris robur (i. e. quiescentis in antro), Arn. 5, 160 dub. (al. pausate).

Pausus, i, *m.* [id.], *the god of rest*, Arn. 1, 15.

pauxillātim, *adv.* [pauxillus], = paulatim, *by little and little, by degrees, gradually* (ante-class.): ad aliquem pauxillatim accedere, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 63; id. Rud. 4, 2, 24.

* **pauxillisper,** *adv.* [id.], *by little bits, by degrees:* plus decem pondo amoris pauxillisper perdidi, Plaut. Truc. 5, 21 (id est per particulas, Non. 156, 2).

pauxillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *diminutiveness* (late Lat.), Ambros. Hex. 6, 9, 54.

pauxillo, v. pauxillus.

pauxillŭlum, *adv.*, v. pauxillulus.

pauxillŭlus (**pausill-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [pauxillus], *very little, very small* (ante- and post-class.): in libello hoc obsignato ad te attuli pauxillulo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 16: lembus, id. Merc. 1, 2, 81: pisces, id. Rud. 4, 3, 58: poculum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 115: fames, id. ib. 1, 3, 9: vis, id. Rud. 3, 4, 24 Fleck. (al. pauxillulum): admonitiones, Gell. N. A. praef. *med.*—(β) *Subst.:* **pauxillŭlum** (**pausill-**), *n.*, *a little:* de tuis deliciis, Plaut. Truc. 5, 48.—*Absol.:* reliquom pauxillulum nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **pauxillŭlum** (**pausill-**), *a little:* hanc forem pausillulum aperi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 35; Sid. Ep. 8, 9; 2, 9.

pauxillum, *adv.*, v. pauxillus.

pauxillus (**pausill-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [paucus], *little, small* (mostly ante-class.): res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 63: peccatum, Turp. ap. Non. 363, 15 (al. pausillulum): ossa pauxilla atque minuta, Lucr. 1, 836: semina, id. 3, 229.—(β) *Subst.:* **pauxillum,** i, *n.*, *a little:* ex pauxillo, *little by little*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 8: da mihi pauxillum aquae ad bibendum, Vulg. Gen. 24, 43.—Esp. *abl.:* pauxillo, *by a little, a little:* pauxillo prius me convenit, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 191 P.: pauxillo levius, Cels. 5, 28, n. 18.—*Adv.:* **pauxillum,** *a little, little:* sed si pauxillum potes contentus esse, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 73: ita ut pausillum differat a caulibus, id. Truc. 3, 2, 18: pauxillum manus conseres, ut conquiescas, Vulg. Prov. 24, 33.

păva, ae, *f.* [pavus for pavo], *a peahen*, Aus. Epigr. 69; cf. 1. pavo *init.*

păvĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factus, 3, *v. a.* [paveo], *to frighten, alarm, terrify* (very rare): pavefacio, δειλοποιῶ, Gloss. Philox.; Ov. M. 13, 878: pavefacta pectora, id. ib. 15, 636: subito pavefactus, Suet. Aug. 99: fumo ac murmure pavefactus, id. Calig. 51; id. Ner. 48; Gell. 2, 29, 12; 5, 14, 20: pavefactus infans, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1022: fulgente ejus lumine pavefactus est, Ambros. in Psa. 118, 8, § 17: pavefecit, Aug. Qu. in Heptat. 7, 27.

Păventĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess who guarded children against sudden terrors*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.

păvĕo, pāvi (*part. pres. gen. plur.* paventūm, Ov. M. 14, 412), 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with pavio]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be struck with fear* or *terror, to tremble* or *quake with fear, to be afraid, be terrified* (perh. not used by Cic.; not in Cæs.; syn.: tremo, trepido, timeo, metuo): nam et intus paveo et foris formido, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 20: mihi paveo, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 10; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 10: ne pave, id. Am. 5, 1, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 21: quaeres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: paventes ad omnia, Liv. 5, 42, 4: repente Maurus incerto vultu pavens ad Sullam accurrit, *in great fear*, Sall. J. 106, 2; Ov. M. 8, 89: admiratione paventibus cunctis, *seized with astonishment*, Liv. 7, 34, 7; cf.: speque metuque pavent, Ov. F. 3, 362: in alieno discrimine sibi pavens, ne adlevasse videretur, Tac. H. 2, 63; cf. venae, id. ib. 5, 6: hoc sermone pavent, i. e. *express their fears*, Juv. 6, 189.—With *prepp.* (eccl. Lat.): pavete ad sanctuarium meum, Vulg. Lev. 26, 2; cf. id. Deut. 31, 6: pavens pro arcâ Dei, id. 1 Reg. 4, 13: pavebit a facie consilii Domini, id. Isa. 19, 17; cf. id. ib. 30, 31; 31, 4: super quo pavet anima, id. Ezech. 24, 21.—**II.** *Act.*, *to fear, dread, be terrified at:* et illud paveo et hoc formido, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; so with a general object: ad hoc mulieres ... miserari parvos liberos, rogitare, omnia pavere, Sall. C. 31, 3: noctem paventes, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: quis Parthum paveat, quis gelidum Scythen? Hor. C. 4, 5, 25: ut pavet acres Agna lupos capreaeque leones! id. Epod. 12, 25: tristiorem casum, Tac. H. 1, 29: mores alicujus, id. ib. 1, 50: saturam serpentibus ibin, Juv. 15, 3: mortem, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54: funera, Hor. C. 4, 14, 49: (Castanea) pavet novitatem, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 149.—*Pass.* (in Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 104, read batuerentur): nec pedibus tantum pavendas serpentes, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85.—Perh. here too belongs: paveri frumenta dicebant antiqui, quae de vaginā non bene exibant, Fest. p. 251 and 253 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): pavetque Laedere jactatis maternas ossibus umbras, Ov. M. 1, 386: nec illae numerare aut exigere plagas pavent, Tac. G. 7.

păvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [paveo] (mostly post-Aug.). (α) *Neutr.*, *to begin to be afraid, to become alarmed:* omni strepitu pavescere, Sall. J. 72, 2: ad ejusmodi tactum, Col. 6, 2: ad nocturnas imagines, Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67 (al. expavescere): pavescere sensim et quasi albescere, Gell. 19, 1, 21.—(β) *Act.*, *to begin to fear* or *dread, to begin to be alarmed at:* bellum, Tac. A. 1, 4: prodigia deūm, Sil. 16, 127.

pāvĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fearful, anxious* (post-class.): trepidationes, Arn. 7, 221.

păvĭcŭla, ae, *f.* [pavio]. *a rammer:* paviculae, ἱμαλιστῆρες, Gloss. Philox.; Cato, R. R. 91; 129; Col. 1, 6, 13; 12; 2, 20, 1; 11, 3, 34.

‡ **păvĭcŭlo** or **păvĭclo,** āre, *v. a.* [pavicula], *to beat down:* paviclat, ποδίζει, ἐδαφίζει, Gloss. Vet.

păvĭdē, *adv.*, v. pavidus *fin.*

păvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [paveo], *trembling, quaking, fearful, terrified, alarmed, timid, timorous* (perhaps not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: timida atque pavida, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 49; Lucr. 5, 973: castris se pavidus tenebat, Liv. 3, 26: matres, Verg. A. 2, 489: miles, Tac. A. 2, 23: pavidus semper atque anxius, Suet. Dom. 4: lepus, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: aves, Ov. F. 1, 400: pavida ex somno mulier, *startled out of her sleep*, Liv. 1, 58, 3: ad omnes suspiciones pavidus, Tac. H. 2, 68: oppidani pavidi, ne jam facta in urbem via esset, fossam ducere instituunt, Liv. 37, 7, 7.—*Comp.:* quos pavidiores accepimus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 144.—*Sup.:* intra mens pavidissima, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 27; Sil. 10, 65.—(β) With *gen.:* nandi pavidus, Tac. H. 4, 14: offensionum non pavidus, id. A. 4, 38: maris, Luc. 8, 811: lucis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 293: leti, id. ib. 1076.—(γ) With *inf.* (poet.): Carthalo non pavidus fetas mulcere leaenas, Sil. 1, 406.—**b.** In *neutr.* adverbially: pavidum blandita, *with fear, timorously*, Ov. M. 9, 568.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Accompanied with fear* or *anxiety, anxious, disturbed:* pavidum murmur, Luc. 5, 255: furtum, id. 2, 168: fuga, Sil. 13, 133: quies pavida imaginibus, Suet. Calig. 50.—**B.** *That produces fear, fearful, terrible, dreadful:* metus, Ov. F. 1, 16: lucus, Stat. Th. 5, 567.—*Adv.:* **păvĭdē,** *with fear, fearfully, timorously* (rare): timefactae religiones effugiunt animo pavide, Lucr. 2, 45: fugere, Liv. 5, 39: dicere, Quint. 11, 3, 49.

‡ **păvīmentārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pavimentum], *a maker of pavements, a pavior*, Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 35; Inscr. Murat. 527, 6.

păvīmento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To cover with a pavement, to pave:* porticus pavimentata, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Dom. 44, 116; Vitr. 6, 5, 3.—**II.** *To make a pavement*, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 15.

păvīmentum, i, *n.* [pavio], *a floor* composed of small stones, earth, or lime, *beaten down with a rammer, a hard floor, a pavement:* ibi de testā aridā pavimentum struito: ubi structum erit pavito fricatoque oleo, uti pavimentum bonum siet, Cato, R. R. 18; so id. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 1, 51: pavimenta Poenica marmore Numidico constrata significat Cato, cum ait, etc., Fest. p. 242 Müll.: facere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: mero Tingere pavimentum, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: pavimenta fistucis pavita, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185; cf. Vitr. 7, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 105.—Also, of the covering of a roof, *tiling*, Auct. B. Alex. 1.

păvĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [kindr. with παίω], *to beat, strike.* **I.** Lit.: pavit aequor harenam, Lucr. 2, 376: aliquid ex ore pavire terram, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72.—**II.** Transf., *to beat, ram,* or *tread down:* aream esse oportet solidam, terrā pavitā, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1: sato pavitur terra, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: pavimenta fistucis pavita, id. 36, 25, 61, § 185: pavitum solum, Col. 1, 6, 16.—Hence, **păvītum,** i, *n.*, *a hard-beaten floor, a pavement* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 37.

păvĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pavito], *a trembling, quaking* (post-class.), App. de Mundo, p. 65, 31.

păvītensis, e, *adj.* [pavio], *beaten close:* vestis (opp. levidensis), Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 19.

păvĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [paveo]. **I.** In gen., *to tremble* or *quake with fear, to be very fearful, be greatly afraid; to tremble at* (ante-class. and poet.): quae pueri in tenebris pavitant, Lucr. 2, 58: prosequitur pavitans, Verg. A. 2, 107: effusis pavitantem fletibus, Val. Fl. 7, 410: pavitante gressu sequere fallaces vias, Sen. Oed. 1047.—**II.** In partic., *to shake* or *shiver with the ague, to have the ague*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 41.

păvītum, i, *n.*, v. pavio *fin.*

1. pāvo, ōnis (ante-class. and late collat. form **pāvus,** i, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 75 P., or Ann. v. 15 Vahl.; Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Pall. 5; id. Anim. 33; Aus. Epigr. 69; id. Ep. 20, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 22; whence *fem.* pava, q. v.), *m.* [cf. ταώς], *a peacock*, sacred to Juno, Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 6; Col. 8, 11; Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 43; Pall. 1, 28: cauda pavoni donata, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18; cf. Lucr. 2, 806.—As a delicacy, Juv. 1, 143; Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 20.—The male, for the sake of distinction, is called masculus pavo, Col. 8, 11, 10; and the female, femina pavo, Gell. 7, 16, 5.—From the tails of peacocks fly-flaps were made; cf. Mart. 14, 67, and v. pavoninus.

2. Pāvo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Fircellius Pavo, Varr. R. R. 3, 2.

* **pāvōnācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. pavo], *of* or *belonging to a peacock;* transf., *like a peacock's tail, variegated*, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159.

pāvōnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a peacock.* **I.** Lit.: ova pavonina, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 10: pulli, Col. 8, 11,

13: muscaria, *fly-flaps made of peacocks' tails*, Mart. 14, 67 *in lemm.*—**II.** Transf., *colored like a peacock's tail, pavonine:* lectus pavoninus, *a couch of citron-wood*, Mart. 14, 85 *in lemm.:* ornatus, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

păvor (old *nom.* pavos, Naev. ap. Non. 487, 8; Fragm. Trag. 45 Rib.; Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155; Fragm. Trag. v. 82 Rib.; B. and K. read pavor), ōris, *m.* [paveo], *a trembling, quaking, throbbing, panting* with fear, desire, joy, etc., *anxiety, fear, dread, alarm,* etc. (perh. not used by Cic.; syn.: metus, timor, tremor): pavorem, metum mentem loco moventem; ex quo illud Enni: tum pavor sapientiam omnem mi exanimato expectorat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19 (this verse of Ennius is also cited in Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154: cf. also Enn. p. 96 Vahl., and Trag. Rel. p. 17 Rib.): hic exsultat enim pavor ac metus, Lucr. 3, 141; Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 3: tantus terror pavorque omnes occupavit, ut, etc., Liv. 24, 20: pavor ceperat milites ne, etc., id. 24, 42: pavorem inicere, id. 28, 3: incutere, id. 27, 42; Verg. G. 1, 331: pavorem deponere, Ov. M. 10, 117: pellere, Luc. 7, 732: lenire, Sil. 8, 77.—Of expectant or joyful trembling: cum spes arrectae juvenum, exsultantiaque haurit Corda pavor pulsans, Verg. G. 3, 106; id. A. 5, 138: laeto pavore proditus, Sil. 16, 432.—Of *religious fear, awe*, Sil. 3, 691: pavor aquae, *dread of water, hydrophobia*, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 17; 29, 5, 32, § 98 (in Cels. 5, 27, 2, aquae timor; Gr. ὑδροφοβία).—(β) *Plur.:* venia est tantorum danda pavorum, Luc. 1, 521; Val. Fl. 7, 147: contra formidines pavoresque, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115: repentini, id. 32, 10, 48, § 137: nocturni, id. 28, 8, 27, § 98; Tac. H. 4, 38; 2, 76.—**II. Păvor,** personified, *the god of fear*, Liv. 1, 27; Lact. 1, 20; Val. Fl. 1, 799; v. pallor *fin.*—*His priests* are called Pavorii, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 285.

pāvus, i, v. pavo *init.*

1. pax, pācis, *f.* [from the root pac, pag, pacisco, pango; whence also pagina, pagus, q. v.: pacem a pactione conditionum putat dictam Sinnius Capito, quae utrique inter se populo sit observanda, Fest. p. 230 Müll.; orig. an agreement, contract, treaty; hence], *peace*, concluded between parties at variance, esp. between belligerents; *a treaty of peace; tranquillity, the absence of war, amity, reconciliation* after a quarrel, public or private (cf. indutiae): quando ita rem gessistis . . . Pax conmerciumque'st vobis mecum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 14: pacem componi volo Meo patre cum matri, id. Merc. 5, 2, 113: orator sine pace redit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 41 Müll. (Ann. v. 211 Vahl.): pacem inter sese conciliant, id. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 25, 39 (Trag. v. 164 ib.): videndum est cum omnibusne pax esse possit, an sit aliquod bellum inexpiabile, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 1; 12, 5, 10: pax est tranquilla libertas, id. ib. 2, 44, 113: nihil est tam populare quam pax, tranquillitas, otium, id. Agr. 2, 37, 102; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1: esse pacem alicui cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 3, 7; 7, 8, 21: pacem habere, id. Att. 7, 14, 1: conciliare inter cives, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: conficere, id. Fl. 12, 29: coagmentare, id. Phil. 7, 7, 24: servare, id. ib. 7, 8, 22: confirmare cum aliquo, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: pace uti, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: dimittere aliquem cum pace, id. Mur. 15, 32: suscipienda bella sunt . . . ut sine injuriâ in pace vivatur (cf. II. 2. infra), id. Off. 1, 11, 35: quem L. Sulla, cum bellum invexisset totam in Asiam, cum pace dimisit, id. Mur. 15, 32: pacem petere, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: pangere cum aliquo, Liv. 9, 11: componere, id. 2, 13: impetrare, id. 30, 35: classis bona cum pace accepta est, id. 28, 37: itaque pax populo Caeriti data, id. 7, 20: Bocchus neque bello neque pace antea cognitus, Sall. J. 19, 7: pacem agitare, id. ib. 14, 10: rumpere, Verg. A. 12, 202: et sumptâ et positâ pace, Prop. 2, 1, 36: pacem turbare, Tac. A. 12, 65: additis qui pacem nostram metuebant, i. e. *the peace granted by us*, id. ib. 12, 33; 12, 29: pace belloque rempublicam regere, Suet. Aug. 61; id. Tib. 37: bello ac pace, *both in war and in peace*, Liv. 8, 35; Stat. Th. 4, 839: in pace, Hor. S. 2, 2, 110; Tac. A. 11, 10; 14, 39: in mediâ pace, Liv. 36, 11, 2: mediâ pace, Tac. A. 14, 32; Curt. 8, 10, 17: in intimo sinu pacis, Plin. Pan. 56, 4: alta pax, Sen. Thyest. 576.—(β) *Plur.:* hostibus victis, pacibus perfectis, etc., Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 1; Varr. ap. Non. 149, 15: jura, judicia, bella atque paces penes paucos erant, Sall. J. 31, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 8; 2, 1, 102 (Lucr. 5, 1230, ventorum paces is spurious; v. Lachm.).—**2.** Personified: Pax, *the goddess of peace, Peace*, Ov. F. 1, 709 sq.; 3, 882; Hor. C. S. 57; Suet. Vesp. 9; Petr. S. 124; Nep. Tim. 2; Inscr. Orell. 1823.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Grace, favor, pardon, assistance* of the gods: pacem ab Aesculapio petas, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 20: Jovis supremi multis hostiis pacem expetere, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 75: sunt hic omnia quae ad deûm pacem oportet adesse? (sc. expetundam), id. Poen. 1, 2, 42: divum pacem votis adit, Lucr. 5, 1229: ab Jove Opt. Max. pacem ac veniam peto, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: pacis deûm exposcendae causâ lectisternium fuit, Liv. 7, 2: exorat pacem divom, Verg. A. 3, 370; 3, 261; id. G. 4, 535; Just. 20, 2, 7.—**2.** Pace tuâ, alicujus, *with your* (or *his*) *good leave* or *permission:* pace quod fiat tuâ, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13: pace tuâ dixerim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76: C. Claudi pace loquar, Liv. 3, 19, 7: pace majestatis ejus dixerim, Vell. 2, 129, 3: pace diligentiae Catonis dixerim, id. 1, 7, 4: pace loquar Veneris: tu dea major eris, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 60.—**3.** *Dominion, empire*, of the Romans (post-Aug.): pax Romana, Sen. Clem. 1, 8, 2; cf.: haec tot milia gladiorum, quae pax mea (i. e. Neronis) comprimit, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: immensa Romanae pacis majestate, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 3: nostra, Tac. A. 12, 33.—**4.** Pax, as an interj., *peace! silence! enough!* pax, abi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 213; id. Ps. 5, 1, 33; id. Stich. 5, 7, 3 al.: capillus passus, prolixus, circum caput Rejectus neglegenter: pax! Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49; 4, 3, 39; Aus. Idyll. 12 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *peace, rest, quiet, ease.* **1.** Of inanim. objects, as of the sea: pax ipsa tumet, Stat. Th. 7, 87: sensim infusa tranquilla per aequora pace, Sil. 7, 258.—Of a river: flumen cum pace delabens, Hor. C. 3, 29, 35: fluminis, Flor. 4, 2, 28.—Of the countenance: pacem vultus habet, *tranquillity*, Ov. M. 2, 858.—**2.** *Peace, tranquillity* of mind: pax animi, *sleep*, Ov. M. 11, 624: mentis, id. Tr. 5, 12, 4: temperantia pacem animis affert, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 26: semper in animo sapientis est placidissima pax, id. Tusc. 5, 16, 48.—**3.** *The rest* or *peace* of death: excepit illum magna et aeterna pax, Sen. ad Marc. 19, 5: so, REQVIESCIT IN PACE, a formula frequently found in later, esp. in Christian epitaphs, borrowed from Jewish grave-stones, on which יָנוּחַ בְּשָׁלוֹם, etc., very frequently occurred; v. the Lat.-Hebr. epit. on a Jewess, in Murat. p. 1842, 4, and cf. the inscr. ib. p. 1674, 3.—**4.** *Peace* in the church, *harmony* (eccl. Lat.): quamdiu pax est in populo Dei, Lact. 5, 21, 4; 5, 13, 10.

2. Pax, Pācis, *m.*, *a slave's name*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 94 (889 Ritschl).

paxillus, i, *m.*, = πάσσαλος, *a small stake, a peg.* **I.** Lit., Varr. ap. Non. 153, 9; Col. 4, 16, 3; 8, 8, 3: dodrantales paxilli, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 154; Vulg. Isa. 22, 25 et saep.—* **II.** Transf.: novam haeresim novo paxillo suspendisse, Varr. ap. Non. 153, 9.

-pe, an enclitic particle with an intensive force [Sanscr. -pa, -pi, which is similarly used; cf. -que], as in prope, nempe, quippe; and appearing as p in quispiam, uspiam, etc. (cf. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 846).

peccāmen, inis, *n.* [pecco], *a fault, sin* (late Lat.): omnium peccaminum venia, Hilar. in Matt. 18, 10; 25, 5; Prud. Ap. 979; id. Cath. 9, 96; Hier. in Job, 30.

peccans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pecco.

peccanter, *adv.*, v. pecco, *P. a. fin.*

peccantia, ae, *f.* [pecco], *sin* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 10.

peccātēla, ae, *f.* [id.], *sin* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 40.

peccātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a failing, fault, sin* (post-class.), Gell. 13, 20, 19.

peccātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a transgressor, sinner* (post-class.), Lact. 3, 26; Tert. Spect. 3; Vulg. Matt. 9, 10 et saep.

peccātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [peccator], *sinful* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 14; id. Carn. Chr. 8.

peccātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female sinner* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 127; Hier. adv. Joann. Jerosol. n. 4; Vulg. Luc. 7, 39.—(β) *Adj., sinning, sinful:* peccatrix anima, Prud. Cath. prooem. 35: gens, Tert. Spect. 3: generatio, Vulg. Marc. 8, 38: radix, id. 1 Macc. 1, 11.

peccātum, i, *n.* [pecco], *a fault, error, mistake, transgression, sin* (syn.: delictum, culpa): pro peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. And. 5, 3, 17: corrigere, id. Ad. 4, 3, 2: peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 827: recte facta sola in bonis actionibus ponens, prave, id est peccata, in malis, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37: ut peccatum est, patriam prodere, parentes violare, fana depeculari, quae sunt in effectu; sic timere, sic maerere, sic in libidine esse, peccatum est, etiam sine effectu, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: culpa ac peccatum, id. Fam. 5, 21, 5: multitudo vitiorum peccatorumque, id. Phil. 2, 17, 43; id. Att. 8, 13, 2: quo illi crimine peccatoque perierunt? id. Cael. 30, 71: libidinum peccatorumque licentia, id. Lael. 22, 83: confiteri, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. de Or. 1, 27, 125: paucis verbis tria magna peccata, *blunders*, id. Tusc. 3, 20, 47: in peccata incidere, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: luere peccata, Verg. A. 10, 32: peccati conscius, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 11: peccatis poenas aequas irrogare, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: peccatis veniam commodare, Tac. Agr. 19: abstinere peccatis, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 2. Here, too, doubtless belongs: nam eâ aetate jam sum, ut non siet peccato mi ignosci aequom Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. (eccl. Lat.). **1.** *Guilt:* si non venissem peccatum non haberent, Vulg. Johan. 15, 22: cognatio peccati, id. Rom. 3, 20; Lact. 6, 13.—**2.** *The punishment of sin:* peccatum vestrum apprehendet vos, Vulg. Num. 32, 23: ipse peccata multorum tulit, id. Isa. 53, 12.

peccātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a failing, fault, trespass* (very rare): in manifesto peccatu teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191, acc. to Gell. 13, 20, 17 sq. (al. peccato).

pecco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [often referred to Sanscr. pāpa, pāpaka, wicked; but better to root pik-, to be angry; cf.: piget, pigeo, and Fick, Vergl. Wört. 632], *to miss* or *mistake* any thing; *to do amiss, to transgress, to commit a fault, to offend, sin:* peccare est tamquam transilire lineas, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20: alius magis alio vel peccat vel recte facit, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48; id. Or. 47, 157: peccare largiter, *to make a great mistake*, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 8; id. Ep. 3, 4, 53.—With *acc.:* si unam peccavisses syllabam, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 29: aliquid, *to offend in any respect:* plura in aliquâ re, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 44: Empedocles multa alia peccat, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: eadem fere, id. ib. 1, 12, 31: talia peccandi jam mihi finis erit, Ov. P. 3, 7, 10.—With *in* and *acc.:* si quid in te peccavi . . . in me ipsum peccavi vehementius, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 4: in rem publicam, id. ib. 7, 1, 3 (al. in re publicâ).—With *erga aliquem*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 62.—*In aliquo* or *in aliquâ re:* quod in eo (Valerio) peccandi Germanis causa non esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 47: in servo necando semel peccatur, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 25: in hoc eodem peccat Hieronymus, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: non modo in vitâ sed saepissime et in poëmatis et in oratione peccatur, id. Or. 21, 70.—With *abl.* alone: et pecuniâ et mollibus consultis, Tac. A. 1, 40: libidine, Juv. 6, 135.—With *dat. of person* (late Lat.): Domino, Vulg. Deut. 1, 41; id. 2 Reg. 12, 13.—*De aliquâ re*, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13.—**B.** In partic., of sexual sin: quid inter-Est in matronâ, ancillâ, peccesve togatâ? Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; Ov. H. 16, 295; Mart. 1, 35, 2.—**II.** Transf., of animals and inanim. things, *to fail, miscarry:* ne Peccet (equus) ad extremum ridendus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 9: unus de toto peccaverat orbe comarum Anulus, Mart. 2, 66, 1: si senseris vina peccatura, Pall. 11, 14.—Hence, **peccans,** antis, *P. a., sinful, full of sin:* unus dies bene actus peccanti immortalitati anteponendus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5.—*Comp.:* peccantius, *more faulty*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 88.—**B.** As *subst.:* **peccans,** antis, *comm.*, *an offender, sinner:* non prodest latere peccantibus, Sen. Ep. 97, 13: peccantium poena, id. ib. 97, 14: ad officium peccantes redire cogeret, Nep. Ages. 5, 3.—*Adv.:* **peccanter,** *wrongly, incorrectly, falsely*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 40: definire aliquid, id. ib. 3, 1, 5.

* **pĕcŏrālis,** e, *adj.* [pecus], *of* or *belonging to cattle:* aestimatio pecoralis mul

tae, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ovibus, p. 202 Müll.

‡ **pĕcŏrārĭus**, ii, *m.* [pecus], *a farmer of the public pastures and herds:* pecorarius, προβατώδης, Onomast. Vet.

pĕcŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rich in cattle* (poet.): Palatia, Prop. 5, 9, 3: Phyllos, Stat. Th. 4, 45: ver, id. ib. 10, 229.

pecten, inis, *m.* [pecto], *a comb.* **I.** Prop., *for the hair*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15: deducit pectine crines, id. M. 4, 311; 12, 409; Petr. 126; Spart. Hadr. 26.—**II.** Transf., of things resembling a comb. **A.** *The reed* or *sley* of a weaver's loom: arguto tenues percurrens pectine telas, Verg. A. 7, 14; Ov. F. 3, 819; cf. id. M. 6, 58; Varr. L. L. 5, 23, § 113.—**2.** *The weaver's art, weaving:* victa est Pectine Niliaco jam Babylonis acus, Mart. 14, 150, 2.—**B.** *An instrument for heckling flax* or *combing wool, a comb, card, heckle*, Juv. 9, 30; Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; Claud. Eutr. 2, 382.—**C.** *A rake:* tonsam raro pectine verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 191; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 297; Col. 2, 20.—**D.** *A clasping of the hands* in distress, Ov. M. 9, 299.—Of the mingling of the oars of two vessels: mixtis obliquo pectine remis, Luc. 3, 609 dub. (al. pectore).—**E.** Pecten dentium, *a row of teeth*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 934.—**F.** *A stripe* or *vein* in wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 185.—**G.** *The hair of the pubes*, Juv. 6, 370; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26.—Also, *the share-bone*, Cels. 8, 1.—**H.** *A kind of dance:* Amazonius, Stat. Achill. 2, 156.—**K.** *An instrument with which the strings of the lyre were struck:* jamque eadem digitis, jam pectine pulsat eburno, Verg. A. 6, 647 Serv.; Juv. 6, 382.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A lyre*, Val. Fl. 3, 159.—**b.** *A poem* or *song:* dum canimus sacras alterno pectine Nonas, i. e. *in distichs*, Ov. F. 2, 121.—**L.** *A kind of shell-fish, a scallop:* pectinibus patulis jactat se molle Tarentum, Hor. S. 2, 4, 34; Plin. 9, 33, 51, § 101; 9, 51, 74, § 160; 11, 37, 52, § 139; 11, 51, 112, § 267; 32, 11, 53, § 150.—**M.** Pecten Veneris, *a plant*, perh. *Venus's comb, needle-weed*, Plin. 24, 19, 114, § 175.

‡ **pectĭnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [pecten], *of* or *belonging to combs*, Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Antiq. p. 231, and Inscr. Murat. 982, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pectĭnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a comb-maker*, Inscr. Alessi, Antich. d'Este, p. 181; Inscr. Grut. 648, 2, et Fabr. p. 701, n. 221.

pectĭnātim, *adv.* [id.], *in the form of a comb, like the teeth of a comb:* cuniculatim, pectinatim divisa, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103: digitis pectinatim inter se implexis, id. 28, 6, 17, § 59 (cf.: digitis inter se pectine junctis, Ov. M. 9, 299): serrati (dentes) pectinatim coëuntes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; so, pectinatim stipante se dentium serie, id. 8, 25, 37, § 89; 8, 21, 30, § 75; Vitr 1, 5.

‡ **pectĭnātor**, ōris, *m.* [pectino], *a comber, carder:* pectinator, κτενιστής, Gloss. Philox.

pectĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. pectino.

pectĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pecten], *to comb, card, heckle.* **I.** Lit.: caudae setas, App. M. 6, p. 185, 18.—**II.** Transf., *to harrow:* segetem, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 186.—Hence, **pectĭnātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *combed*, i. e. *sloped two ways like a comb:* pectenatum (so, not written pectinatum) tectum dicitur a similitudine pectinis in duas partes devexum, ut testudinatum in quatuor, Fest. p. 212 and 213 Müll.

pectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pecto], *a combing* of the hair, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 98.

pectis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a plant, called also* consolida *and* symphyton, App. Herb. 59.

pectĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from pecto.

pecto, pexi (pexui, Alcim. Ep. 77), pexum and pectĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [Gr. πέκω, πεκτέω, to comb, shear; πόκος, fleece; Lat. pecten], *to comb.* **I.** Lit.: tenues comas, Tib. 1, 9, 68: longas comas, id. 2, 5, 8: caesariem, Hor. C. 1, 15, 14: capillos, Ov. H. 13, 31; cf.: pexisti capillum, Maec. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P: barbam, Juv. 14, 216: pectebat ferum (cervum), Verg. A. 7, 489: capilli pexi, Juv. 11, 150: pexa barba, Mart. 7, 58, 2: ille pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14.—In a Greek construction: ipsa comas pectar, Ov. H. 13, 39.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To comb, card, heckle:* stuppa pectitur ferreis hamis, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17: pectitae lanae, Col. 12, 3, 6.—**B.** *To dress, hoe, weed*, Col. 10, 148: pectita tellus, id. 10, 94.—Hence, **III.** Trop., comic.: aliquem fusti or pugnis, *to give one a dressing* or *thrashing:* leno pugnis pectitur, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 47: pugnis, id. Men. 5, 7, 28: aliquem fusti, id. Capt. 4, 2, 116.—Hence, **pexus** (as a surname, written PEXSVS, PEXSA, Inscr. Grut. 487, 1; Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 91), a, um, *P. a.*, *woolly, that still has the nap on, new:* tunica, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95: vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191.—Hence: pexa munera, prob. *a new woolly toga*, Mart. 7, 46, 6.—**B.** Transf.: folium, *woolly*, Col. 11, 3, 26.

pectŏrālis, e, *adj.* [pectus], *of* or *belonging to the breast, breast-, pectoral:* pectorale os, *the breast-bone*, Cels. 8, 1: tunicula, Amm. 14, 9, 7: cinctum, App. M. 11, p. 261, 36: fascia, Vulg. Isa. 3, 24 (Hier. in loc., Vulg. Jer. 2, 32).—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **pectŏrāle**, is, *n.*, *a breast-plate*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 43.

pectŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *with a large* or *high breast, full-breasted, broad-breasted:* sint ergo matrices quadratae, pectorosae, magnis capitibus, Col. 8, 2, 8; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: nemo est feroci pectorosior Marte, Auct. Priap. 37.

pectuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pecten], *a small scallop*, Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 29, 45, § 84.

pectus, ŏris, *n.* [kindred with the Sanscr. vakshas, pectus], *the breast*, in men and animals. **I.** Lit., *the breast, the breast-bone:* pectus, hoc est ossa praecordiis et vitalibus natura circumdedit, Plin. 11, 37, 82, § 207; cf. Cels. 8, 7 *fin.*; 8, 8, 2: meum cor coepit in pectus emicare, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 4: dignitas, quae est in latitudine pectoris, Quint. 11, 3, 141: summis digitis pectus appetere, id. 11, 3, 124; 11, 3, 122: pectore adverso, id. 2, 15, 7: aequo pectore, *upright, not inclined to one side*, id. 11, 3, 125: pectore in adverso ensem Condidit, Verg. A. 9, 347: in pectusque cadit pronus, Ov. M. 4, 578: latum demisit pectore clavum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 28; 2, 8, 90 et saep.; Vulg. Gen. 3, 14.—In the poets freq., in *plur.*, of a person's *breast:* hasta volans perrumpit pectora ferro, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 760 P.; Ov. M. 4, 554.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The stomach* (poet.): reserato pectore diras Egerere inde dapes . . . gestit, Ov. M. 6, 663.—**B.** *The breast.* **1.** As the seat of affection, courage, etc., *the heart, feelings, disposition:* somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 11: Ah, guttula Pectus ardens mi adspersisti, i. e. *a little comforted*, id. Ep. 4, 1, 32: in amicitiā, nisi, ut dicitur, apertum pectus videas, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 97: si non ipse amicus per se amatur toto pectore ut dicitur, id. Leg. 1, 18, 49: pietate omnium pectora imbuere, Liv. 1, 21, 1: metus insidens pectoribus, id. 10, 41, 2; 1, 56, 4: quinam pectora semper impavida repens terror invaserit, id. 21, 30, 2: in eodem pectore nullum est honestorum turpiumque consortium, Quint. 12, 1, 4; 2, 5, 8: te vero . . . jam pectore toto Accipio, Verg. A. 9, 276: his ubi laeta deae permulsit pectora dictis, id. ib. 5, 816: robur et aes triplex circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10; 2, 12, 15: pectoribus mores tot sunt quot in orbe figurae, id. A. A. 1, 759: mollities pectoris, *tender-heartedness*, id. Am. 3, 8, 18; id. H. 19, 192; so, pectus amicitiae, *a friendly heart, a friend*, Mart. 9, 15, 2; Stat. S. 4, 4, 103; Manil. 2, 600.—Of *courage, bravery:* cum tales animos juvenum et tam certa tulistis Pectora, Verg. A. 9, 249: te vel per Alpium juga . . . Forti sequemur pectore, Hor. Epod. 1, 11; Val. Fl. 6, 288.—Of *conscience:* vita et pectore puro, Hor. S. 1, 6, 64: pectora casta, Ov. H. 13, 30.—**2.** *The soul, spirit, mind, understanding:* de hortis toto pectore cogitemus, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 4; so, incumbe toto pectore ad laudem, id. Fam. 10, 10, 2: onerandum complendumque pectus maximarum rerum et plurimarum suavitate, id. de Or. 3, 30, 121: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7; Liv. 1, 59: (stultitiam tuam) in latebras abscondas pectore penitissumo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64: multipotens pectus habere, ut copias . . . pectore promat suo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 8 Fleck.: haben' tu amicum quoi pectus sapiat? id. Trin. 1, 2, 53; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 12: at Cytherea novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Verg. A. 1, 657: oculis pectoris aliquid haurire, Ov. M. 15, 63; id. Tr. 3, 1, 64: memori referas mihi pectore cuncta, Hor. S. 2, 4, 90: nunc adbibe puro Pectore verba, id. Ep. 1, 2, 68; 2, 1, 128: pectore arripere artes, Tac. Or. 28: pectus est quod disertos facit, et vis mentis, Quint. 10, 7, 15; Ov. P. 2, 4, 24: succinctaque pectora curis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 77: rara occulti pectoris vox, i. e. *a reserved disposition*, Tac. A. 4, 52: dicere de summo pectore, i. e. *without much reflection*, Gell. 17, 13, 7.—Of inspired persons: incaluitque deo quem clausum pectore habebat, Ov. M. 2, 641; Verg. A. 6, 48; Stat. Th. 4, 542.—**3.** *The person, individual*, regarded as a being of feeling or passion: cara sororum Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 216: mihi Thesea pectora juncta fide, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 66: pectus consulis gerere, Liv. 4, 13; cf. Mart. 9, 16; Manil. 2, 600; Stat. S. 4, 4, 103.

pectuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pectus], *a little breast* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, n. 30: pectus, pectusculum, Not. Tir. p. 58; Vulg. Exod. 29, 26; id. Num. 6, 20.

‡ **Pectuscum Pălāti**, *a part of Rome:* Pectuscum Palati dicta est ea regio Urbis, quam Romulus obversam posuit eā parte, in quā plurimum erat agri Romani ad mare versus, et qui (l. qua) mollissime adibatur Urbs, etc., Fest. p. 213 Müll. [pectus, qs. *breastwork*].

pĕcu (*dat.* pecui, Lucil. ap. Gell. infra; *plur.:* pecua, pecuda; *gen.* pecuum, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 37: pecubus, Lucr. 6, 1132), *n.* [v. pecus], *cattle*, esp. the larger kinds (mostly ante-class.): pastor harum dormit, quom eunt sic a pecu palitantes, *the flock*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 5: ne balant quidem, quom a pecu cetero apsunt, id. ib. 5, 2, 20: luna muribus fibras Et pecui addit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 20, 8, 4.—In *plur.:* pastores pecuaque salva servassis, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: homines, pecua beluasque, Naev. ap. Non. 159, 6; so Att. ib. 9; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 35, 21, 6: (asinus) non generatur in Ponto, nec aequinoctio verno, ut cetera pecua admittitur, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167: pecua ruri pascere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Plur.:* pecua, *the places where cattle are kept, pastures*, etc.: cum hostium copiae non longe absunt, pecua relinquuntur, agri cultura deseritur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15 Halm ad loc.: Italia contremuit, statim pecua agrique deserta, Claud. Mam. Or. 2, 10.—**B.** *Money* (cf. pecunia): pecua in crumenā defero, Plaut. Truc. 5, 64: pecuum, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 246 Müll.: greges pecuum, Host. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.—**C.** Pecu squamosum, i. e. *fish*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5 (but in Lucr. 6, 1132, the correct read. is pigris balantibus; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

pĕcŭālis, e, *adj.* [pecu], *of* or *belonging to cattle* (late Lat.): animal pecuale, Sedul. 1, 146.

pĕcŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to cattle:* res pecuaria, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 45: pecuarii greges, *herds of cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: quaestio, id. ib. 2, 2, 1: negotiatio, Col. 8, 1, 1: canis, id. 7, 12, 8: res, *a stock of cattle, live stock*, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **pĕcŭārĭus**, ii, *m.* **1.** *A cattle-breeder, grazier*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, Cic. Deiot. 9, 27.—**2.** *A farmer of the public pastures:* damnatis aliquot pecuariis, Liv. 10, 47, 4; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 13.—**B.** **pĕcŭārĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a stock of cattle:* omnis pecuariae pecus fundamentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: ipse pecuarias habui grandes, in Apuliā oviarias, in Reatino equarias, id. ib. 2, praef. § 6; 2, 1, 3.—Also, *cattle-breeding:* librum de pecuariā, Varr. R. R. 3, 1 *fin.*—**C.** **pĕcŭārĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *herds of cattle:* mitte in Venerem pecuaria primus, Verg. G. 3, 64; Pers. 3, 9; Plin. 8, 9, 9, § 27.

(**pĕcŭasco**, ĕre, a false read. for pecus pascere, Minuc. Sentent. de Finib. Genuat. 1, 32, p. 6 Rudorff.)

pĕcŭātus, a, um, *adj.* [pecu], *beastly, brutal*, Fulg. Moral. n. 35; cf. pecuatus, θηριώδης, Onomast. Vet.

pĕcŭda, v. pecu and 2. pecus.

pĕcŭdālis, e, *adj.* [pecu], *of* or *belonging to cattle* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 806.

‡ **Pĕcŭdĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pecu-

fero, cattle-bearing], *an epithet of Sylvanus*, Inscr. Murat. 70, 6.

pĕcŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pecu]. **I.** Lit., *of cattle* (ante- and post-class.): daps, Cato, R. R. 132, 2: ossa, App. M. 8, p. 215, 49.—*Absol.:* pecuina et ferina, App. M. 11 *init.* —**II.** Transf., *beastly, brutal:* animus, App. Mag. 281, 11.

pĕcūlātor, ōris, *m.* [peculor], *an embezzler of public money, a peculator*, Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73; Tac. H. 1, 53; Val. Max. 5, 3, 2; Salv. Gub. Dei, 7, 21.

(**pĕcūlātōrĭus,** a, um, a corrupt read., Varr. L. L. 5, § 95; v. Müll. ad loc.)

pĕcūlātus (PEQVLATVS, Lex Apparit., v. in the foll.), ūs, *m.* [peculor]. **I.** Lit., *an embezzlement of public money, peculation:* peculatus furtum publicum a pecore dictum, sicut et pecunia, eo quod antiqui Romani nihil praeter pecora habebant, Fest. p. 212 Müll.: perfidia et peculatus ex urbe si exulant, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: peculatum facere, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: accusari peculatus, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 22: peculatus damnari, Cic. Fl. 18, 43; Liv. 33, 47: SINE MALO PEQVLATV, Lex Apparit. Grut. 628: judices qui peculatu provincias quassavissent, Cod. Th. 9, 28, 1: ad legem Juliam peculatus, Dig. 48, tit. 13.—**II.** Transf., of the caprice of love: perfidiosus est Amor. *Si.* Ergo in me peculatum facit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73.

pĕcūlĭāris, e, *adj.* [peculium], *of* or *relating to private property.* **I.** Lit.: peculiaris causa, *concerning property*, Dig. 41, 2, 44: peculiari nomine, *on account of property*, ib. 14, 12, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *One's own, belonging to one* (cf. proprius): etiam opilio, qui pascit alienas oves, aliquam habet peculiarem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 36: ovem tibi dabo peculiarem, id. Merc. 3, 1, 27: ut peculiare aliquid in fundo pascere liceat, Varr. R. R. 1, 17: aedes, Dig. 15, 1, 22; 23: nummi, ib. 12, 1, 31: vinum, ib. 33, 6, 9: vectigalibus peculiares servos praeposuit, *belonging to him, his own*, Suet. Caes. 76: prolatos manu sua e peculiaribus loculis suis id. Galb. 12.—**B.** *One's own, belonging particularly to one's self, not held in common with others; proper, special, peculiar:* venio ad Lysaniam, peculiarem tuum, Deciane, testem, Cic. Fl. 21, 51: hoc mihi peculiare fuerit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 3: edictum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36; Liv 3, 19, 9: quasi proprio suo et peculiari deo, Suet. Aug. 5: Africae peculiare, quod in oleastro inserit, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 129: haec sunt peculiaria Arabiae, id. 12, 17, 38, § 77; 19, 8, 41, § 140: me peculiaris quidem impedit ratio, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 16; 10, 2, 2: luce peculiari nitere, Mart. 4, 64, 8: ut sis ei populus peculiaris, Vulg. Deut. 26, 18: in populum peculiarem, id. ib. 14, 2.—**C.** *Singular, particular, extraordinary, peculiar* (post-Aug.): peculiari merito, Suet. Vit. 4: peculiare munus, Just. 36, 4, 3. — *Adv.:* **pĕcūlĭārĭter.** **A.** *As private property:* quaedam etiam ignorantes possidemus, id est quae servi peculiariter paraverunt, Dig. 41, 2, 3; 20, 6, 8. — **B.** *Especially, particularly, peculiarly:* folia peculiariter cruribus vitiosis utilia, Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50: medicinae peculiariter curiosus, id. 25, 2, 3, § 7; Quint. 1, 2, 16; 11, 3, 130; 8, 2, 8 (but in Plin. 36, 20, 37, § 145, the correct read. is peculiaris, not peculiarius; v Sillig ad h. l.).

pĕcūlĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to private property* (post-class. for the class. peculiaris): res, Dig. 44, 4, 4: causa, ib. 15, 1, 4 *fin.* (al. peculiari); Inscr. Murat. 1640, 7: peculium peculiarius, Not. Tir.

pĕcūlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from peculio.

pĕcūlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [peculium], *to give* one something *for one's self, as one's private property;* hence, comic. in mal. part., Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 10. — Hence, **pĕcūlĭātus**, a, um, *P. a., furnished with property of his own, that has private property.* **A.** Lit.: servus, Dig. 21, 1, 18 *fin.;* 19, 1, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Furnished, provided* with money: bene peculiatus, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 1: libertus satis peculiatus, App. M. 10, 17. — **2.** In mal. part.: pulchre pensilibus peculiati, Auct. Priap. 53.

‡ **pĕcūlĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [peculium], *a little private property*, Quint. 1, 5, 46.

pĕcūlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a large private property, wealthy* (ante- and post-class.): servus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 24; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *fin.;* Aug. in Psa. 38.

pĕcūlĭum, ii, *n.* [pecus], lit., *property in cattle;* hence, as in early times all property consisted of cattle, in gen., *property.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: peculi sui prodigi (servi), Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19: cupiditas peculii, Cic. Par. 5, 2 *fin.:* cura peculi, Verg. E. 1, 33 Serv.; Hor. A. P. 330. — **B.** In partic., *private property.* **1.** What the master of the house saves and lays by, *money laid by, savings*, Dig. 32, 1, 77.—**2.** What a wife owns as her independent property, and over which her husband has no control, *a private purse, paraphernalia*, Dig. 23, 3, 9, § 3.—**3.** That which is given by a father or master to his son, daughter, or slave, as his or her *private property:* frugi sum, nec potest peculium enumerari, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 91: adimere servis peculium, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17; 1, 17, 5: filii, Liv. 2, 41; cf. Sen. Ep. 11, 1: Juliam uxorem peculio concesso a patre praebitisque annuis, fraudavit, Suet. Tib. 50: cultis augere peculia servis, *fees*, Juv. 3, 189. — **4.** Castrense, *the private property of a son acquired by military service, with the consent of his father* (profecticium), or *by inheritance through his mother* (adventicium); *then called* quasi castrense, Dig. 49, 17, 5 sqq.; Paul. Sent. 3, 4; cf. Dig. 37, 6, 1.—**5.** = membrum virile, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 92; id. Most. 1, 3, 96; Petr. S. 8; Lampr. Elag. 9; cf. peculiatus.—**II.** Trop., *that which belongs to one's self, one's own.*—Of a letter: sine ullo ad me peculio veniet? *without any thing for myself*, Sen. Ep. 12, 9.—Of the people of Israel: erunt mihi, in die quā ego facio, in peculium, Vulg. Mal. 3, 17.

pĕcūlor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [peculium], *to defraud the public, to embezzle the public money, to peculate:* rem publicam, Flor. 3, 17, 3.—Hence, **pĕcūlans,** antis, *P. a.*—As *subst. plur.:* **pĕcūlantĭa,** ium, *n., peculations:* vestra, Commod. 70, 13.

pĕcūnĭa, ae (on the oldest inscrr., also written PEQVNIA, as PEQVDES, PEQVLIVM), *f.* [pecus, because the wealth of the ancients consisted in cattle: pecus, a quo pecunia universa, quod in pecore pecunia tum consistebat pastoribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 95 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 212 and 213 Müll.], *property, riches, wealth* (cf.: divitiae, res, bona, etc.). **I.** In gen.: pecunia sacrificium fieri dicebatur, cum frugum fructuumque causā mola pura offerebatur in sacrificio, quia omnis res familiaris, quam nunc pecuniam dicimus, ex his rebus constaret, Fest. p. 244 and 245 Müll.: SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 148; ib. ap. Ulp. Fragm. tit. 11, § 14: QVI CORONAM PARIT IPSE PECVNIAVE EIVS VIRTVTIS ERGO DVITOR EI, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 21, 3, 5, § 7: pecuniam facere, *to accumulate property*, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: in alienam pecuniam invadere, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: ut pecunia fortunisque nostris contentus sit, id. ib. 3, 7: familiae aliquot cum mapalibus pecoribusque suis (ea pecunia illis est), etc., Liv. 29, 31.—**II.** In partic., *money* (syn.: argentum, nummus): qui dabant olim pecuniam, non adnumerabant eam, sed appendebant, Gai. Inst. 1, 122: praesenti pecuniā mercari aliquid, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8: omnia vaenibunt praesenti pecuniā, id. Men. 5, 9, 97: pecunia numerata, Cic. Top. 13, 53: pecunia publica ex aerario erogata, id. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 165: certa, *a specified sum*, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: potestas pecuniae conficiendae, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: permagnam ex illā re pecuniam confici posse, id. Verr. 1, 52, 138: pecuniam cogere a civitatibus, id. ib. 2, 3, 73, § 171: pecuniam numerare alicui ab aerario, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, § 177: pecuniam publicam domum suam convertere, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, § 176: pecunias civitatibus distribuere ... avertere atque auferre, id. ib. 2, 3, 73, § 171: devorare pecuniam publicam, id. ib. 2, 3, 76, § 177: pecuniam alicui dissolvere, id. ib. 2, 3, 77, § 180: solvere alicui, id. Att. 5, 21, 10: pecunias conferre ad statuas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 180: alicui conferre in usum ejus, id. Fl. 23, 55: transferre in quaestum et fenerationem, id. ib. 23, 56: deferre alicui, id. ib. 23, 55: credita nobis, id. ib.: gravi fenore occupare, id. ib. 25, 59: collocatam habere, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: ex aerario exhaurire, ex vectigalibus redigere, id. Agr. 2, 36, 88: exige pecuniam a civitatibus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 202: ab sociis maximam pecuniam auferre, id. ib. 2, 3, 96, § 224: plura mala nobis exhibet quam aliud quidquam, Sen. Tranq. 8, 1: majore tormento possidetur quam quaeritur, id. Ep. 19, 6, 16: et pecuniae obediunt omnia, Vulg. Eccl. 10, 19.—So in *plur.:* pecunias exigere, capere, imperare, Cic. Pis. 16, 38: pecunias auferre ab aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 76, § 175: pecunias sumere mutuas, id. ib. 2, 1, 10, § 28; 2, 2, 70, § 170: mutuas pecunias faenore quaerens, Liv. 35, 49, 11; Suet. Galb. 9; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 1, p. 70: DIES PECVNIAE, *the day of payment*, Inscr. Grut. 207, 3. — Hence, **2.** (Late Lat.) *Copper coins:* scenicis numquam aurum, numquam argentum, vix pecuniam donavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33, § 3. — **3.** Personified: Pecunia, *the goddess of gain*, Arn. 4, 132; cf. Juv. 1, 113.—Also, *an epithet of Jupiter*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11; cf. id. ib. 4, 21; cf. also Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37.

pĕcūnĭālis, e, *adj.* [pecunia], *of* or *belonging to money, pecuniary* (post-class.): quaestus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 147.

pĕcūnĭārĭē, *adv.*, v. pecuniarius *fin.*

pĕcūnĭāris, e, *adj.* [pecunia], *of* or *belonging to money, pecuniary* (post-class. and rare for pecuniarius): damnatio, i. e. *to pay a fine*, Dig. 48, 19, 10 *fin.* dub. (al. pecuniaria). — Hence, *adv.:* **pĕcūnĭārĭter,** *relating to money, pecuniarily*, Dig. 47, 1, 3.

pĕcūnĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to money, pecuniary* (class.): rei pecuniariae socius, *in a money matter*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: res, Tac. A. 6, 5: praemia rei pecuniariae magna, *great rewards in money*, Caes. B. C. 3, 59; Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 18: lis, Quint. 6, 1, 50: quaestiones, id. 12, 1, 26: poena, Dig. 3, 1, 1 *med.:* condemnatio, *to pay a fine*, ib. 42, 1, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pĕcūnĭārĭus,** χρηματιστής, Gloss. Gr. Lat.—*Adv.:* **pĕcūnĭārĭē,** *pecuniarily:* i. q. pecuniariter, Dig. 16, 2, 10.

Pĕcūnĭŏla, ae, *m. dim.* [id.], *the surname of one P. Aurelius in the first Punic war*, Val. Max. 2, 7, 4.

pĕcūnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that has much money, moneyed, rich, wealthy.* **I.** Lit. (class.): tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, ex quo pecuniosi et locupletes vocabantur, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: homines copiis rei familiaris locupletes et pecuniosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: feminae pecuniosiores, Suet. Aug. 25: homo pecuniosissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 24; 1, 16, 47. — **II.** Transf., *that brings money, gainful:* artes, Mart. 5, 56, 8.

1. pĕcus, pecŏris, *n.* [Zend, paçu, cattle; cf. Goth. faihu; Angl.-Sax. feó, cattle; Germ. Vieh; Engl. fee. Fick refers the word to root pag- of pango, etc.], *cattle*, as a collective, *a herd* (opp.: pecus, pecudis, a single head of cattle). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: bubulum pecus, *horned cattle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13; Col. 6, 13, 2: ovile, *sheep*, id. 1 prooem.: caprile, id. ib.: pecus majus et minus ... de pecore majore, in quo sunt ad tres species naturā discreti, boves, asini, equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12: equinum, *a stud*, Verg. G. 3, 72: setigerum pecus, *the bristly herd*, i. e. *the herd of swine*, Ov. M. 14, 288: flammatum pecus, *the thirsty steeds*, Stat. Th. 4, 733: volatile pecus, *fowls, hens*, Col. 8, 4: ignavum fucos pecus a praesepibus arcent, i. e. *the drones*, Verg. G. 4, 168.—So of bees, Col. 9, 8, 6.—Of seals: omne cum Proteus pecus egit altos Visere montes, Hor. C. 1, 2, 7; cf. of fish: aquatile, Col. 8, 17, 7.—**B.** In partic., of sheep, *small cattle, a flock:* pecori et bubus diligenter substernatur. Scabiem pecori et jumentis caveto (shortly after: frondem substernito ovibus bubusque), Cato, R. R. 5, 7: boni pastoris est pecus tondere non deglubere, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 32: balatus pecorum, Verg. G. 3, 554; Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of a single animal: inque pecus magnae subito vertere parentis = pecudem, *the young lion*, Ov. Ib. 459; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 7, 9.—In late and eccl. Lat. the dis-

tinction between pecus, *f.*, and pecus, *n.*, nearly disappears, and the latter is found in all senses of the words; cf. Vulg. Lev. 20, 15; id. 2 Par. 14, 15; id. Isa. 66, 3.—**B.** Contemptuously, or as a term of abuse, of persons, *cattle*: mutum et turpe pecus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100: o imitatores, servum pecus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 19: simul ite, Dindymenae dominae vaga pecora, Cat. 63, 13: sed venale pecus Corythae posteritas, Juv. 8, 62.

2. pĕcus, ŭdis (*masc.*: pecudi marito, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P. or Trag. v. 336 Vahl.—*Nom. sing.*, Caesar ap. Prisc. p. 719; cf. Charis. p. 72.—*Plur.* collat. form, *neutr.*, pecuda, Att., Sisenn., and Cic. ap. Non. 159, 11; v. infra), *f.* [same root with pecu and pecus, ŏris], *a single head of cattle, a beast, brute, animal, one of a herd* (opp.: pecus, pecŏris, cattle collectively; different from animal, which includes man). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Neptuni pecudes terrestres pecudes, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 45: squammigerum pecudes, *the fishes*, Lucr. 2, 343: genus aequoreum, pecudes pictaeque volucres, *land animals*, Verg. G. 3, 243: genera pecudum ferarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: anates buxeis rostris pecudes, Varr. ap. Non. 460, 9: quâ pecude (sc. sue) nihil genuit natura fecundius, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque bestiis antecedat, *domestic animals*, id. Off. 1, 30, 105: ista non modo homines, sed ne pecudes quidem mihi passurae esse videntur, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20; id. Att. 1, 16, 6.—*Plur. neutr.* pecuda: vagant, pavore pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att. ap. Non. 159, 11; Sisenn. ap. Non. 159, 17: cum adhibent in pecuda pastores, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 159, 13. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *A head of small cattle, one of a flock*: at variae crescunt pecudes armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 228.—**2.** *A sheep*: haedi cornigeras norunt matres, agnique petulci balantum pecudes, Lucr. 2, 369; Ov. F. 4, 903: pecudem spondere sacello Balantem, Juv. 13, 232: pecus et caprae, Plin. 24, 11, 53, § 90.—**3.** Collectively, = 1. pecus, id genus pecudis, *horses*, Col. 6, 27, 13. — **II.** Transf., as a term of reproach for an ignorant, stupid, or filthy person, *a beast, brute*: istius, pecudis ac putidae carnis consilium, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: istius impurissimae atque intemperantissimae pecudis sordes, id. ib. 29, 72; id. Phil. 8, 3, 9; cf.: Gaius Caesar pecudem auream eum appellare solitus est, Tac. A. 13, 1.

3. pĕcus, ūs, *m.*, i. q. 1. pecus, Lucil. ap. Gell. 20, 8, 4.

* **pĕcuscŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [1. pecus], *an animalcule*, Juvenc. 2, 593.

‡**pĕda,** ae, *f.*, *a footstep*: peda vestigium humani praecipue pedis, Fest. p. 210 Müll.: peda, pedatura, ἴχνος, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdālĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant, called also* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 18.

pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [pes], *of* or *belonging to the foot, foot-*. **I.** In gen.; hence, *subst.*: **pĕdālis,** is, *f.* (sc. solea), *a slipper*, Petr 56.—**II.** In partic., *of the size of a foot, of a foot*, as a measure; *a foot in length, breadth, thickness*, etc.: sol mihi videtur quasi pedalis, *a foot in diameter*, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82; cf. Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 10: transtra ex pedalibus in latitudinem trabibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: longitudo, Col. 4, 7, 3: crassitudo, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 47: altitudo, id. 20, 22, 91, § 247: spatium, Col. 4, 16, 2: intervalla, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 21: sulcus, id. 17, 20, 33, § 146.—*Subst.*: **pĕdālis,** is, *f.*, *a measure*; in gen.: tuae praecisionis, Vulg. Jer. 51, 13.

pĕdāmen, inis, and **pĕdāmentum,** i, *n.* [1. pedo], *a stake* or *prop*, with which trees and vines are supported: quibus stat recta vinea, dicuntur pedamenta: quae transversa junguntur, juga . . . Pedamentum fere quattuor generum, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 2; Col. 4, 1, 1; 4, 26, 1; 4, 30, 1: pedaminibus annexae vites, id. 5, 4, 1; Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147.

pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pes], *of the size of a foot, a foot in length, breadth*, etc. **I.** Lit. (very rare): pedaneum super rudus inducimus, *a foot thick*, Pall. 6, 11, 2: pedanei ramuli, Sol. 2, 42.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Pedanei judices, *petty judges* that tried only trifling cases (so called because they had only a low seat and no tribunal), Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 6; so ib. 2, 7, 3; 48, 19, 38, § 10; Paul. Sent. 5, 28; cf. Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15.—**B.** Pedanei senatores, for pedarii senatores, Gell. 3, 18, 10.

Pĕdānus, a, um, v. 2. Pedum, II.

pĕdārius, a, um, *adj.* [pes], *of* or *belonging to the foot, foot-*.—Only transf. **I.** pedarii senatores, *those senators who had not yet been entered by the censors on the list or roll of senators, and who had no vote of their own, but could merely signify their assent to that of another*, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 18, 5; Tac. A. 3, 65.—Also as *subst.*: **pĕdārii,** ōrum, *m.*, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 9; 1, 20, 4; and in *sing.*: pedari sententia, Laber. ap. Gell. 3, 18, 9.—**II.** *Of the size of a foot, a foot long, broad*, etc.: EX TIGNO PEDARIO, i. e. *a foot wide*, Lex. Puteol. ap. Grut. 207, 2.

Pēdăsa, ōrum, and **Pēdăsum,** i, *n.*, = Πήδασα and Πήδασον, *a city in Caria*, Liv. 33, 30, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 107.

* **pĕdātim,** *adv.* [pes], *foot by foot, one foot after another*: leo tantum et camelus (gradiuntur) pedatim, hoc est, ut sinister pes non transeat dextrum sed subsequatur, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 253.

1. pĕdātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the space* or *extent of a foot*, Veg. Mil. 3, 8; Inscr. Grut. 896, 14; Inscr. Don. 168, 1; ib. cl. 13, n. 29.

2. pĕdātūra, ae, *f.* [1. pedo], *a prop* of a vine: VINEAE, Inscr. Grut. 215, 2.

1. pĕdātus, a, um, v. 1. pedo, I.

2. pĕdātus, ūs (collat. form of the *abl. sing.* pĕdāto, Cato; v. in the foll.), *m.* [1. pedo], *an attack, a charge* against an enemy (ante-class.): nisi pedatu tertio omnes afflixero, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 50; for which: igitur tertio pedato nobis bellum fecere, Cato ap. Non. 64, 20; cf.: tertio pedatu, τρίτῃ περιόδῳ, Gloss. Philox.; and: pedato positum pro repetitu vel accessu quasi per pedem, sicuti nunc vulgo dicitur tertio pedato, Non. 64, 16 sq.; Cato ap. Non. 64, 20; id. ap. Charis. p. 191.

pĕdĕplāna, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca) [pes-planus], *rooms on the ground-floor* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 7, 8, 13.

‡ **pĕdĕpressim,** *adv.* [pes-premo], *cautiously*: pedetentim et pedepressim dictum est caute, quasi lenta et tarda itione, Non. 29, 3.

pĕdes, ĭtis, *m.* [pes], *one that is* or *goes on foot.* **I.** In gen.: etiam si pedes incedat, *on foot, afoot*, Liv. 28, 9, 15: cum pedes iret in hostem, Verg. A. 6, 881: silvâ pedes errat in altâ, Ov. M. 14, 364.—Esp., apposit.: etiam si pedes incedat, Liv. 28, 9, 15: Macedones sciverunt ne (Alexander) pedes venareur, Curt. 8, 1, 18: ipse equo desiluit, pedesque per nives ingredi coepit, id. 5, 6, 14: agmen circumibat pedes, id. 7, 3, 17.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A foot-soldier*: postulavit ne quem peditem ad colloquium Caesar adduceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: equitum et peditum copiae, *foot-soldiers, foot*, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 1: tria milia et septingenti pedites ierunt, Liv. 35, 40, 5.—**2.** Collect., in *sing.*, *foot-soldiers, infantry*. cum pedes concurrit, Liv. 30, 34: in pedite robur, Tac. Agr. 12: simul pedes, eques, classis apud praedictum amnem convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60; id. H. 4, 70.—**3.** Transf.: equites pedites, as a general designation for *the* entire *people*; cf. colloq. Engl. *horse, foot, and dragoons*: equitum peditumque prolem describunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: omnes cives Romani equites peditesque, Liv. 1, 44: Romani tollent equites peditesque cachinnum, Hor. A. P. 113.—In *sing.*: quodvis genus hominum ibi videas, equitem, peditem, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 10.—**B.** *A land-soldier* (opp. to a marine, classicus): classicae peditumque expeditiones, Vell. 2, 121, 1.

pĕdester, tris, tre (*masc.* pedestris, Nep. Eum. 4, 3; Vop. Prob. 21, 1), *adj.* [id.], *on foot, that goes, is done*, etc., *on foot, pedestrian.* **I.** Lit.: gratior illi videtur statua pedestris futura, quam equestris, Cic. Phil. 9, 6: equestres et pedestres copiae, *foot-soldiers, infantry*, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: copiae, Caes. B. G. 2, 17 al.; Tac. H. 2, 11 *fin.*; so, pedester exercitus, Nep. Eum. 4, 3: pedestre scutum, *of a foot-soldier*, Liv. 7, 10: pugna, id. 22, 47: proelium duplex equestre ac pedestre commisit, Suet. Dom. 4: pedestris acies, Tac. A. 2, 17.—**2.** In *plur. subst.* pedestres, *foot-soldiers*, Just. 11, 9; *people on foot*, Vulg. Matt. 14, 13; id. Marc. 6, 33.—**3.** Pedestria auspicia nominabantur, quae dabantur a vulpe, lupo, equo, ceterisque animalibus quadrupedibus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.—**B.** Transf., *on land, by land*: pedestres navalesque pugnae, Cic. Sen. 5: pedestria itinera, *the roads by land*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; cf. id. B. C. 2, 32: proelia pedestria, Just. 4, 4, 4: transitus, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101; Mart. Spect. 28.—**II.** Trop., of style, like the Gr. πεζός, *not rising above the ground, not elevated.* **A.** *Written in prose, prose* (Gr. idiom; Lat. prosa oratio): Plato multum supra prosam orationem et quam pedestrem Graeci vocant, surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: pedestres historiae, Hor. C. 2, 12, 9.—**B.** *Plain, common, without poetic flights, without pathos, prosaic*: dolet sermone pedestri Telephus, Hor. A. P. 95: quid prius inlustrem satiris musâque pedestri, id. S. 2, 6, 17 (for which: sermones Repentes per humum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 251): opus, Aus. Ep. 16, 78: fabulae, Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.

pĕdĕtemptim or **pĕdĕtentim,** *adv.* [pes-tendo; qs. by stretching out the feet; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, p. 98; hence], *step by step, slowly* (syn.: paulatim, sensim). **I.** Lit.: expectando excrucior. *Pa.* Pedetemptim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 32: pedetemptim et sedato nisu, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (Trag. Rel. p. 91 Rib.).—Of elephants: quaerendis pedetentim vadis, in terram evasere, Liv. 21, 28 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *by degrees, gradually, cautiously* (class.): sensim et pedetemptim, Lucil. ap. Non. 29, 7; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: pedetemptim et gradatim accessus, id. Fam. 9, 14, 7; cf.: paulatim et ut dicitur pedetentim interrogando, Quint. 5, 7, 20: timide et pedetemptim istuc descendunt, Cic. Quint. 16; cf.: caute pedetemptimque omnia dicere, id. Clu. 42: viam tentare, Cato ap. Charis. p. 190 P.: di bene vortant quod agas! pedetemptim tamen, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 19.—*Comp.*: pedetemptius tibi consulam, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 2.

Pēdiānus, i, v. Asconius.

Pēdiātia, ae, *f.*, *a nickname of the Roman knight* J. Pediatius, *on account of his effeminacy*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 39.

pĕdĭca, ae, *f.* [pes], *a shackle, fetter*, or *chain for the feet, a springe, gin, snare* (cf.: compes, vinculum tendicula). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10; Liv. 21, 36: tunc gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis, Verg. G. 1, 307; Ov. M. 15, 473; Vulg. Jer. 5, 26: quid, si pedes pedicis coartentur? App. Flor. p. 357, 29.—**B.** Transf., of the spider's web, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**II.** Trop., *a shackle, fetter* (post-class.): amoris, App. M. 2, p. 116, 40: nuptiales, id. ib. 6, p. 182, 41.

* **pĕdīcellus,** i, *m. dim.* [pediculus], *a little louse*, Petr. 57 dub. (al. peduclum).

pĕdīcĭnus, i, *m.* [pes], *the foot of a press*, Cato, R. R. 18, 3.

pĕdīclus, v. pediculus.

pēdīco, etc., v. paedico, etc.

* **pĕdīcōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [pedis], *full of lice, lousy*, Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. pedibus, p. 210 Müll.

pĕdīcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [pediculus], *of* or *belonging to lice, pedicular*: herba pedicularis, *lousewort* (so called because it kills lice), Col. 6, 30, 8; v. 1. pedicularius: morbus, *the lousy distemper, phthiriasis*, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 564.

1. pĕdīcŭlārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lice, pedicular*: staphis agria, quam herbam pedicularlam quidam vocant, quod pediculos necat, *lousewort*, Scrib. Comp. 166.

‡ **2. pĕdīcŭlārius,** ii, *m.*, = συντονάριος, *one who pressed the* scabellum *with his foot*, qs. *a time-marker*, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pĕdīcŭlātio,** φθειρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pĕdīcŭlo,** āre, φθειρίζω, Gloss. Philox.

pĕdīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pediculus], *full of lice, lousy*, Mart. 12, 59, 8.

1. pĕdīcŭlus (**pĕdīclus**), i, *m. dim.* [pes], *a little foot.* **I.** Lit.: pediculi octoni omnibus, Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83: argentei, Dig. 34, 2, 33.—**II.** Transf., *the foot-stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit or leaf: pediculi Punicorum, Col. 12, 44, 2: uvarum, id. 12, 43, 1: pediculo brevi sunt folia oleae, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 91: fungorum, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96.

2. pēdīcŭlus (**pēdŭc-, pēdunc-**), i, *m. dim.* [pedis], *a louse:* qui inter pilos palpebrarum pediculi nascuntur: id φθειρίασιν Graeci nominant, Cels. 6, 6, 15; Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 121: ocimi cibus pediculos facit, id. 20, 12, 48, § 120; Col. 8, 7: pediculi terrae, *another name for the* scarabaei terrestres, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 39.—In the form peduculus: (marini), Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 77; 32, 8, 28, § 89; Pelag. Vet. 7 *med.*; cf.: peduculus, φθείρ, Gloss. Philox.: pulex, cimex, peduculus, Not. Tir. p. 176.—Form pedunculus, Pelag. 1, 1.

pĕdĭŏlus, i, v. petiolus.

pēdis, is, *comm.* [pes], *a louse:* est pedis unus ingens in naso, Nov. ap. Non. 220, 26: e capite et e collo eorum crebro eligendi pedes, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: ubi quamque pedem videbat, Plaut. Vidular. Fragm. ib. 220, 28: pedes pulicesque, id. Curc. 4, 2, 14 (cited ap. Fest. s. v. pedibus, p. 210 Müll.); Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.: pulicesne an cimices an pedes, Liv. Andron. ib.

pĕdĭsĕqua, v. pedisequus.

pĕdĭsĕquus, and less correctly **pĕdissĕquus**, old form **pĕdĭsĕcus**, a, *adj.* [pes-sequor], *that follows on foot:* SERVVS PEDISSEQVVS, Inscr. Murat. 928, 6.—Hence, *subst.:* **pĕdĭsĕquus**, i, *m.*, *a male attendant; a footman, man-servant, page, lackey;* and, **pĕdĭsĕqua**, ae, *f.*, *a female attendant, a waiting-woman,* Dig. 31, 1, 67; 34, 1, 17; 40, 4, 59; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 27: gnatae pedisequa nutrix anus, id. ib. 4, 10, 77; id. As. 1, 3, 31: vestem, uniones, pedisequos et cetera, Phaedr. 4, 5, 36: clamore pedisequorum nostrorum, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; Nep. Att. 13, 3: turba pedisequorum, Col. 1 prooem. 12.—C o m i c a l l y: *Pa.* Sequere hac me. *Py.* Pedisecus tibi sum, *I'll follow at your heels, immediately,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 18.—**B.** T r o p., *a follower, attendant:* istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tamquam ancillulam pedisequamque adjunxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236: vix satis idoneae (divitiae) tibi videbuntur, quae virtutis pedisequae sint, *the handmaids of virtue,* Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20: sapientem quippe pedisequum et imitatorem dei dicimus et sequi arbitramur deum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 25, 14.

pĕdĭtastellus, i, *m. dim.* [peditaster, not in use; formed like parasitaster, etc.; cf.: magistellus, cultellus, etc.], *a wretched foot-soldier, tramp:* at peditastelli quia erant, sivi viverent, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 50 Brix ad loc.

pĕdĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [pedes], *foot-soldiers, foot, infantry* (opp. equitatus, cavalry): aliquem peditatu, equitatu, copiis instruere, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 6: equitatum peditatumque cogere, Caes. B. G. 5, 3.—In *plur.:* peditatibus et equitatibus celeriter iter faciens, Auct. B. Hisp. 37.

‡ **pĕdĭto**, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to go on foot:* pedes, peditat, peditatus, Not. Tir. p. 75: pedito, πεζεύω, Gloss. Philox.

pēdĭtum, i, *n.*, v. 2. pedo.

Pĕdĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens.*—So, **I.** Q. Pedius, *a joint-heir with Augustus to Cæsar's estate,* Cic. Att. 9, 14, 1; id. Planc. 7, 17; Suet. Caes. 83; Vell. 2, 65, 2.—**II.** Q. Pedius, *grandson of the former, born dumb, became a great painter,* Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 21.

1. pĕdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pes], *to foot,* i. e. *to furnish with feet;* hence, * **I.** Male pedatus, *ill set on his feet,* Suet. Oth. 12.—**II.** *To prop up trees* or *vines:* vineae pedandae cura, Col. 4, 12.

2. pēdo, pĕpēdi (pēditum), 3, *v. n.* [for perdo, Sanscr. root pard-; Gr. πέρδω, πορδή; cf. Germ. Furz; Engl. fart], *to break wind,* Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Mart. 10, 14, 10.—*Part.* as *subst.:* **pēdĭtum**, = crepitus ventris, Cat. 54, 3.

3. pēdo, ōnis, *m.* [pes], *one who has broad feet, a splay-foot:* pedo, plancus, πλατύπους, Gloss. Philox.

4. Pēdo, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname.*—E s p., **1.** M. Juventius Pedo, Cic. Clu. 38, 107.—**2.** C. Pedo Albinovanus, *a poet;* v. Albinovanus.—Others are mentioned, Juv. 7, 129; Mart. 5, 5, 6; 10, 19, 10.

‡ **pĕdŏcucullus**, i, *m.*, *a covering for the feet:* pedocucullus, cuculluspedo, Not. Tir. p. 157.

Pēdūcaeus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.*—So, Sex. Peducaeus, *a prætor in Sicily when Cicero was quæstor there,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 138.—Hence, **A. Pēdūcaeānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Peducæan:* census Peducaeanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139.—**B. Pēdūcaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Peducæan:* Rogatio Peducaea de incestu, *by the people's tribune,* Sex. Peducaeus (A.U.C. 640), Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.

pēdūclus, another reading for pediculus, v. h. v.

‡ **pēdūcŭlātĭo**, φθειρίασις, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pēdūcŭlōsus**, φθειράφιος, Gloss. Philox.

pēdūcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a louse;* another form for pediculus, v. h. v.

pĕdūlis, e, *adj.* [pes], *of* or *for the feet:* fasciae crurales pedulesque, Dig. 34, 2, 26.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pĕdūle**, is, *n.*, *a sole:* pedale mensura est pedis: pedule vero sub pedibus praestat utilitatem, Front. Diff. Voc. p. 2194 P.: pes, pedale, pedule, Not. Tir.—So, too, perh., pedulia should be read for pedulla, Fest. p. 230 Müll.

1. pĕdum, i, *n.* [id.], *a shepherd's crook, a sheep-hook,* Verg. E. 5, 88: pedum est baculum incurvum, quo pastores utuntur ad comprehendendas oves, aut capras a pedibus: cujus meminit etiam Vergilius in Bucolicis, Fest. p. 249 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 210 Müll.; cf. also: pedum virga incurvata, unde retinentur pecudum pedes, Serv. Verg. l. l.

2. Pĕdum, i, *n.*, *a town of remote antiquity in Latium, near Rome,* prob. the mod. *Gallicano,* Liv. 2, 39; 8, 12; 13.—Hence, **II. Pĕdānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Pedum, Pedan:* regio, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2.—*Subst.:* **Pĕdānum**, i, *n.* (sc. praedium), *an estate near Pedum,* Cic. Att. 9, 18, 3.—**Pĕdāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pedum, the Pedans,* Liv. 8, 14.

pĕduncŭlārĭa, ae, *f.*, *lousewort;* cf. 1. pedicularius, Marc. Emp. 1.

pĕduncŭlus, i, v. 2. pediculus.

Pēgae, ārum, *f.* [Πηγαί], *a fountain in Bithynia,* Prop. 1, 20, 33.

† **pēgănon**, i, *n.*, = πήγανον, *garden-rue,* App. Herb. 89.—**II.** Peganon orinon = πήγανον ὀρεινόν, *wild-rue,* App. Herb. 115.

1. Pēgăsus (**-os**), i, *m.*, = Πήγασος, *the winged horse of the Muses, who sprang from the blood of Medusa when she was slain, and with a blow of his hoof caused the fountain of the Muses (Hippocrene) to spring from Mount Helicon. Bellerophon afterwards caught him at the fountain of Pirene, near Corinth, and, with the aid of his hoofs, destroyed the Chimæra. But when Bellerophon wished to fly on the back of Pegasus to heaven, the latter threw him off and ascended to the skies alone, where he was changed into a constellation,* Ov. M. 4, 785; 5, 262 sq.; id. F. 3, 458: ales, Hor. C. 4, 11, 27; Hyg. Fab. 151; id. Astr. 2, 18.—Applied in jest to a swift messenger, Cic. Quint. 25, 80.—Of winged horses in gen., Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; cf.: sunt mirae aves cornutae (in Africâ) et equinis auribus Pegasi, Mel. 3, 9.—Hence, **1. Pēgăsēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pegasean,* i. e. *poetic:* melos, Pers. praef. 14.—**2. Pēgăsēus** (**Pēgăsēus**, Mart. Cap. 9 *fin.*), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pegasus, Pegasean:* volatus, Cat. 55, 24: habenae, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 262: aquae, *Hippocrene,* id. Epigr. 5, 4.—Pegaseum stagnum, *a lake in Ionia,* Plin. 5, 27, 31, § 115: aetas Pegaseo corripiet gradu, i. e. *with rapid step,* Sen. Troad. 385.—**3. Pēgăsis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *of Pegasus:* Pegasides undae, *the waters of Hippocrene, the fountain of the Muses,* Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 15: unda, Mart. 9, 59, 6.—*Subst.:* **Pēgăsĭdes**, *the Muses,* Ov. H. 15, 27; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 19.—**Pēgăsis**, idis, *f.*, = Πηγή, *a fountain-nymph:* Pegasis Oenone Phrygiis celeberrima silvis, Ov. H. 5, 3.

2. Pēgăsus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated jurist in the reign of the emperor Vespasian,* Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47; Juv. 4, 77.—Hence, **B. Pēgăsĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pegasian:* senatus consultum, Just. Inst. 2, tit. 23.

† **pēgē**, ēs, *f.*, = πηγή, *a fountain,* v. l. ap. Prop. 1, 20, 33, for Pegae, q. v.

† **pēgma**, ătis, *n.*, = πῆγμα, *a fixture made of boards,* for use or ornament, belonging to a house. **I.** I n g e n.: atriorum pegmata, Aus. Epigr. 26: in emptionem pegmata et specularia et pegmata cedere solent, Dig. 33, 7, 12.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A bookcase,* Cic. Att. 4, 8, a *fin.*—**B.** *A piece of wooden machinery in the theatre, which rose and fell, opened and shut of itself, and with which players were suddenly raised aloft,* Sen. Ep. 88, 19; Plin. 33, 3, 16, § 53: si automatum vel pegma vel quid tale aliud parum cessisset, Suet. Claud. 34; Phaedr. 5, 7, 7; Juv. 4, 122; Mart. 8, 33, 3; Vop. Carin. 19.

pegmăris, e, *adj.* [pegma], *of* or *belonging to the pegma* or *theatrical machine:* pegmares gladiatores, Suet. Calig. 26 dub.

pegris, idis, *f.*, *a sea-mussel,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.

pējĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [pejero], *perjury,* Salvian. Gub. Dei, 4, 16.

pējĕro, or, in the orig. form, **perjūro** (Vulg. Lev. 19, 12; id. Matt. 5, 33), and **perjĕro** (Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9; id. Truc. 1, 1, 9), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [per-juro], *to swear falsely, to forswear* or *perjure one's self.* **I.** L i t.: non enim falsum jurare pejerare (al. perjurare) est, sed quod ex animi tui sententiā juraris, sicut verbis concipitur more nostro, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108; cf.: illum verbis conceptis pejerasse, id. Clu. 48, 134; Plaut. As. 3, 2, 16; Quint. 5, 11, 13: 5, 6, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: qui facile ac palam mentitur, pejerabit, Quint. 5, 10, 87: de aliquā re, Mart. 7, 20, 6: hic putat esse deos, et pejerat, Juv. 13, 91: per consulatum pejerat Vatinius, *by the consulship,* Cat. 52, 3.—With *acc.:* Stygias qui pejerat undas, *by the waters of the Styx,* Luc. 6, 749; cf.: alii in ipso Capitolio fallunt ac fulminantem perjurant Jovem, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 21 Sillig *N. cr.*—P o e t.: bellum pejerans, *oath-breaking, treaty-breaking war,* Stat. S. 4, 3, 4.—(β) P o e t. in *part. perf.* pass.: jus pejeratum, *a false oath* (analog. to jus jurandum), Hor. C. 2, 8, 1: et perjuratos in mea damna deos, *offended by perjury,* Ov. Am. 3, 11, 22.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., *to lie* (Plautin.): perge: optime hercle perjuras, Plaut. Poen. 2, 34: da pignus, ni nunc perjures, id. ib. 5, 4, 72; id. Merc. 3, 1, 42.

pējor, us, v. 1. malus.

pējōro, āre [pejor], *v. a.* and *n.* (post-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to render worse:* statum suum pejorare, opp. to meliorem facere, Paul. Sent. 2, tit. 18.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to grow worse:* pejorans morbus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1; id. Tard. 2, 1 *fin.*

pējus, *adv.*, v. male, under 1. malus.

pel . . . in composition before l, i. q. per . . .

pĕlăgē, *n. plur.*, *the sea,* v. pelagus.

pĕlăgĭa, ae, v. pelagius, II. A.

† **pĕlăgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πελαγικός, *of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. marinus): pisces, Col. 8, 17, 14.

pĕlăgĭum, ii, v. pelagius, II. B.

1. † **pĕlăgĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πελάγιος, *of* or *belonging to the sea, sea-* (pure Lat. marinus): pelagii greges piscium, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10: pelagiae conchae, *sea-mussels,* Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 85: cursus, Phaedr. 4, 20, 7: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, i. e. *with pearls and corals,* P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. pĕlăgĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of pearl-mussel,* Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.—**B. pĕlăgĭum**, ii, *n.*, *purple color,* Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134; 9, 40, 64, § 138.

2. Pĕlăgĭus, ii, *m.*, *a famous heretic of the fifth century* A.D., Aug. Ep. 175; id. Haeres. 88.—Hence, **Pĕlăgĭānus**, i, *m.*, *a follower of Pelagius,* Isid. Orig. 8, 5, 63.

Pĕlăgŏnes, um, *m.*, = Πελαγόνες, *a people of Macedonia, the later Pæonians,* Liv. 45, 30.—Hence, **II. Pĕlăgŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a district and city of the Pelagonians, in the north of Macedonia,* Liv. 26, 25; 31, 28; 39; 45, 29.

† **pĕlăgus**, i (Gr. *plur.* pelagē, Lucr. 5, 35; 6, 619), *n.*, = πέλαγος, *the sea* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for Lat. mare): fervit aestu pelagus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: pelagus remis petere coeperunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 40: in pelago, Lucr. 4, 432: pelagus tenuere rates, *the open sea, the main.*

Verg. A. 5, 8: pelago Danaûm insidias Praecipitare, id. ib. 2, 36: pelago dare vela patenti, id. G. 2, 41; 1, 142: qui fragilem truci Commisit pelago ratem, Hor. C. 1, 3, 11: pelago terrâque pericula passus, Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 7: lustrare pelagus, Val. Fl. 3, 608; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35; Juv. 1, 135; 12, 17: saeviente pelago, Tac. A. 15, 46: vortices pelagi, Just. 4, 1, 13: nantes lubrico pelagi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 10: pelagus Ciliciae, Vulg. Act. 27, 5.—Poet., *a mass of water*, like the sea: pelago premit arva sonanti, Verg. A. 1, 246.—**II.** Fig., for *an immense mass* or *extent:* quam pauca excepta verba ex pelago sermonis pulli minus trita afferant, *the ocean of vulgar language*, Varr. L. L. 9, 26, § 33: Herodiani scriptorum pelagus, Prisc. Ep. ad Jul. 4; cf. "a sea of troubles," Shaksp.

† **pēlămis**, ĭdis, and **pēlamys**, ȳdis, *f.*, = πηλαμίς and πηλαμύς, *a young tunny-fish* (before it is a year old; afterwards called thynnus), Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 47; 32, 11, 53, § 146; Juv. 7, 120.

Pĕlasgi, ōrum, *m.*, = Πελασγοί, *the oldest inhabitants of Greece, who were spread likewise over a part of Asia Minor, and over Crete, Latium, and Etruria*, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 83; 8, 600; Mel. 1, 16; 19; 2, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.—**II.** Transf., poet., *Greeks:* quem . . . Pelasgi . . . Demisere neci, Verg. A. 2, 83; Ov. M. 12, 19; 13, 13; 14, 562; id. F. 2, 281 al.—Hence, **A. Pĕlasgĭa**, ae, *f.*, and **Pĕlasgis**, ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *An old name of the Peloponnesus*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9.—**2.** *A district of Thessaly*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28.—**3.** *The isle of Lesbos*, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.—**B. Pĕlasgĭas**, ădis, *adj. f.*, *Pelasgian*, poet. for *Grecian:* Pelasgiades urbes, Ov. H. 9, 3.—**C. Pĕlasgis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Pelasgian*, poet. for *Grecian*, *Lesbian:* P. Sappho, Ov. H. 15, 217.—**D. Pĕlasgus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelasgian*, for *Grecian:* cum veter occubuit riamus sub Marte Pelasgo, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): pubes Pelasga, Verg. A. 9, 154: ars, id. ib. 2, 152: quercus, *Dodonean*, Ov. A. A. 2, 541: laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132.

† **pĕlĕcānus** and **pĕlĭcānus**, i, *m.*, = πελεκάν, πελεκᾶς, πελεκάνος, *a pelican*, Hier. in Psa. 101; Vulg. Psa. 101, 7.

† **pĕlĕcīnon**, i, *n.*, = πελεκῖνος, *a kind of sundial in the shape of a two-edged axe*, Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

† **pĕlĕcīnos**, i, *m.*, = πελεκῖνος, *hatchet-vetch, a weed that grows among lentils*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.—Collat. form **pĕlĕcīna**, Not. Tir. p. 168.

Pēlēĭus, a, um, v. Peleus, A.

pĕlēthrŏnĭa, ae, v. Pelethronius *fin.*

Pĕlēthrŏnĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a region of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ and Centaurs, Pelethronian:* Lapithae, Verg. G. 3, 115: antra, Luc. 6, 386: pinus, *a spear cut on the Pelethronian mountains*, Stat. Th. 2, 593: Pelethronia cithara, *of Achilles* (because he, a native of Thessaly, had learned of Chiron the Thessalian to play the cithara), Auct. Priap. 17.—As *subst.:* **pĕlēthrŏnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *centaury*, App. Herb. 34.

Pēleus, ĕi and ĕos (*gen.* Peleos, Val. Fl. 1, 131; *acc.* Pelea, Hor. C. 3, 7, 17; *voc.* Peleu, Cat. 64, 26; Hor. A. P. 104; *abl.* Peleo, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57), *m.*, = Πηλεύς, *a king of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon, half-brother of Phocus, husband of Thetis, father of Achilles, and a sharer in the expedition of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Ov. M. 11, 221; 12, 365 sqq.; Cat. 64, 19; Hor. A. P. 96; Val. Fl. 1, 131.—Hence, **A. Pēlēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Peleian*, poet. for *Achillean:* facta, Sil. 13, 803: virgo, *of Achilles* (*Briseis*), Stat. Achill. 2, 210.—**B. Pēlīdes**, ae, *m.* **1.** *The son of Peleus*, i. e. *Achilles*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 5; Ov. H. 8, 83: Pelidae currus, Verg. A. 12, 350; 2, 548; 5, 808; Hor. C. 1, 6, 6: lites Inter Peliden et inter Atriden, id. Ep. 1, 2, 12; Ov. M. 12, 605; Juv. 3, 280.—**2.** Also, *the son of Achilles:* Neoptolemus, Verg. A. 2, 263.

pēlex, ĭcis, *f.*, v. paelex.

Pĕlĭa, ae, v. 2. Pelias *init.*

Pēlĭăcus, a, um, v. Pelion, A.

1. Pēlĭas, ădis, *f.* **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Pelias;* v. 2. Pelias *fin.*—**II. Pēlĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *of* or *belonging to Pelion;* v. Pelion, C.

2. Pĕlĭas, ae (*nom.* Pelia, Sen. Med. 201; 276), *m.*, = Πελίας, *a king of Thessaly, son of Neptune and the nymph Tyro, brother of Neleus, half-brother of Æson, and father of Acastus. Being appointed by Æson guardian to his son Jason, he sought, when Jason grew up, to rid himself of the charge by inciting him to join the Argonautic expedition. After Jason's return Pelias was slain by his own daughters, at the artful instigation of Medea*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 80; Hyg. Fab. 24; Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 286 Vahl.); id. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 217 (id. v. 313 ib.); Ov. M. 7, 304; Val. Fl. 1, 22 et saep.—Hence, **Pĕlĭădes**, *the daughters of Pelias, who, upon Medea's promise to restore their father's youth, cut him to pieces, and boiled him in a caldron*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 16; cf. Hyg. Fab. 24.

pĕlĭcānus, v. pelecanus.

pēlĭcātus (**pelli-**, **paeli-**), ūs, *m.* [paelex], *the cohabiting with a kept mistress, concubinage:* ab ea est propter pelicatus suspitionem interfectus, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: Arinis uxorem pelicatus dolore concitatam, id. Scaur. 6, 9, B. and K. (Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.): matris, id. Clu. 5, 13; Just. 7, 4, 7; Vulg. Lev. 18, 18.

Pēlīdes, ae, v. Peleus, B.

Pēligni or **Paeligni**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Central Italy, contiguous to the Frentani and Marrucini, descendants of the Sabines*, in the mod. *Abruzzo citeriore*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Liv. 8, 6; 9, 41 sq.; Niebuhr, Gesch. 1, p. 100 sq.: in Pelignos proficisci, *into the Pelignian territory*, Liv. 8, 6.—**B.** *The country of the Peligni:* in Pelignis, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33.—Hence, **II. Pēlignus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Peligni, Pelignian:* Peligna cohors, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl.): miles, Ov. F. 3, 95: frigora, Hor. C. 3, 19, 8: Pelignī ruris alumnus, i. e. *Ovid*, who was born in the Pelignian city of Sulmo, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 8: Pelignae anus, i. e. *sorceresses* (because the Pelignians, as neighbors of the Marsians, were reputed to practise sorcery), Hor. Epod. 17, 60.

‡ **Pelina**, ae, *f.*, *a goddess of the Pelignians*, Inscr. Murat. 99, 3; 367, 1.

Pelinnaeus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Chios*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 136.

Pēlĭon, ii (*masc.* collat. form **Pēlĭos**, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: Pelio, scanned as a dissyl. per syniz., Sil. 3, 495), *n.*, = Πήλιον, *a high mountain in Thessaly, a continuation of Ossa*, now *Zagora*, Plin. 2, 65, 65, § 162; Verg. G. 1, 281; 3, 94; Ov. M. 12, 513; 1, 155; Mel. 2, 3, 2.—Hence, **A. Pēlĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pelion:* vertex, Cat. 64, 1: apex, Ov. F. 1, 308: juga, Stat. Achill. 1, 321: trabs, i. e. *the Argo* (because built of timber from Pelion), Prop. 3 (4), 22, 12: Peliaca carina, Val. Fl. 8, 417; cf. also: Peliaca cuspis, *of Achilles*, cut on Pelion, Ov. M. 12, 74: axis, *the chariot of Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 414.—**B. Pēlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pelion, Pelian:* mons, Cic. Fat. 15, 35: in nemore Pelio, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 280 Vahl.); so, in imitation, nemus, Phaedr. 4, 7, 6.—**C. Pēlĭas**, ădis, *f. adj.*, *that comes from Pelion:* Pelias hasta, *the spear of Achilles* (because its shaft came from Pelion), Ov. H. 3, 126: pinus, *the Argo*, Stat. Th. 5, 335.—As *subst.:* **Pēlĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *a spear*, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 165.

Pella, ae, and **Pellē**, ēs, *f.*, = Πέλλα, *a city of remote antiquity in Macedonia, the birthplace of Alexander the Great*, now *Alaklisi*, or *Apostolus*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34; Liv. 44, 46; 36, 7; 42, 51; Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2.—Hence, **II. Pellaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pella, Pellæan.* **A.** Lit.: unus Pellaeo juveni non sufficit orbis, i. e. *for Alexander*, Juv. 10, 168; also: ductor, Luc. 3, 233: tyrannus, Mart. 9, 44, 7: Pellaeus Eoum qui domuit Porum, Claud. II. Cons. Honor. 373: Pellaeo ponte Niphaten adstrinxit, Sil. 13, 765: Pellaei proles vesana Philippi, Luc. 10, 20.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Macedonian:* gladius, Luc. 9, 1073: sarissae, id. 8, 298: aula, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 32.—**2.** *Alexandrian* (because Alexander founded Alexandria, in Egypt): Pellaeae arces, Luc. 9, 153: muri, id. 10, 511: gula (because the Alexandrians were famous gourmands), Mart. 13, 85.—**3.** In a gen. sense, *Egyptian:* Pellaei gens fortunata Canopi, Verg. G. 4, 287: puer, i. e. *Ptolemy*, Luc. 8, 607; also: rex, id. 9, 1016; cf. diadema, id. 5, 60: sceptra, Sil. 11, 383: domus, *the palace of the Ptolemies*, Luc. 8, 475.

pellācĭa, ae, *f.* [pellax], *an allurement, enticement, blandishment.* **I.** In gen. (poet. and very rare; in Verg. G. 4, 443, fallacia is the correct read.; v. Wagner ad loc.): placidi pellacia ponti, Lucr. 5, 1004.—**II.** In partic., *seduction* (post-class.): Jovialis monumentum pellaciae, Arn. 5, 171; 4, 147.

Pellaeus, a, um, v. Pella, II.

pellārĭus, ii, *m.* [pellis], *one that prepares skins, a furrier* (post-class.; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.), Firm. Math. 4, 7; cf.: pellarius, πελλοράφος, Gloss. Philox.

pellax, ācis, *adj.* [pellicio], = ποικιλομήτης, *seductive, deceitful* (poet. and post-class.; cf.: fallax, falsus): invidia pellacis Ulixi,* Verg. A. 2, 90: Juppiter, Arn. 5, 188.

* **pellĕātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pellis], *clothed in a skin* or *skins*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 243 dub. (al. pileatus).

pellĕcĕbrae, v. perlecebrae.

* **pellectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [pellego], *a reading through*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1 (al. per lectionem).

pellectus, a, um, *Part.*, from pellicio.

pellĕgo, ĕre, v. perlego.

Pellendŏnes, **Pĕlendŏnes**, or **Pĕlondŏnes**, um, *m.*, *a Celtiberian people*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26; 4, 20, 34, § 112; Inscr. Grut. 111, 5.

Pellēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Πελλήνη, *a city of Achaia, on the Gulf of Corinth, between Sicyon and Ægira*, Liv. 33, 15.—Hence, **A. Pellēnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pellenian;* *subst.:* **Pellēnaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pellene*, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12.—**B. Pellēnensis**, e, *adj.*, *Pellenian:* ager, Liv. 33, 14: Timocrates, *of Pellene*, id. 34, 29.

‡ **pellĕsŭīna**, ae, *f.* [pellis-suo], *a shop in which skins* or *hides were dressed and sold, a furrier's shop, a leather-dresser's shop, a leather-shop*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.: pellesuma (leg. pellesuina), βυρσεῖον (*a tannery*), Gloss. Philox.

pellex, ĭcis, *f.*, v. paelex.

‡ **pellĭcātor**, qui pellicit ad fraudem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.

pellĭcātus, v. pelicatus.

pellĭcĕo, ēre, v. pellicio.

pellĭcĕus, a, um, v. pellicius.

pellĭcĭo or **perlĭcĭo**, lexi, lectum, 3 (collat. form **pellĭcĕo**, ēre, Charis. p. 217 P.; Diom. p. 364 ib., prob. on account of the *perf.* pellicuit, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. p. 877 ib.), *v. a.* [per-lacio], *to allure, entice, inveigle, decoy, coax, wheedle*, etc. **I.** Lit. (class.): pellexit, in fraudem induxit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 207 Müll.; Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 68: is senem per epistolas Pellexit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18: mulierem imbecilli consilii pellexit ad se, Cic. Fl. 30, 72: animum adulescentis, id. Clu. 5, 13: populum in servitutem, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.:* qui Chaucos ad deditionem pellicerent, Tac. A. 11, 19: militem donis, populum annonâ, cunctos dulcedine otii pellexit, id. ib. 1, 2: Florus pellicere alam equitum, ut, etc., id. ib. 3, 42: animas instabiles, Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 14.—Poet.: nec poterat quemquam placidi pellacia ponti Subdola pellicere in fraudem ridentibus undis, Lucr. 5, 1005; 6, 1001.—**B.** Transf.: alienam segetem (alienas fruges, etc.), *to draw away the fruits of another's land to one's own* by incantations and magical arts, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 99; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41.—**II.** Trop.: meâ quidem sententiâ multo majorem partem sententiarum sale tuo et lepore et politissimis facetiis pellexisti, *have brought over to your side*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243.

pellĭcĭus (**pellĭcĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [pellis], *made of skins:* tunicam et stragula pellicia habere, Dig. 34, 2, 25: tunica, Pall. 1, 43: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4; Vulg. Gen. 3, 21; id. Matt. 3, 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pellĭcĭum**, βαίτη, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **pellĭco**, āre, *v. n.* [pellex], *to be a rival:* pellico, ζηλεύω, Gloss. Philox.

pellĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pellis], *a small skin* or *hide:* haedina, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: caprina, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99: furtivae aurum Pelliculae, i. e. *the golden fleece*, Juv. 1, 11: haedorum, Vulg. Gen. 27, 16.—Prov.: pel

liculam curare, *to take care of one's skin*, i.e. *to make much of one's self*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 38 (for which: cutem curare, id. Ep. 1, 2, 29; 1, 4, 15): memento in pelliculâ, cerdo, tenere tuâ, i.e. *stick to your last, keep within your own sphere*, Mart. 3, 16, 6: pelliculam veterem retinere, i.e. *to keep to one's old courses*, Pers. 5, 116. — **2.** Transf., = scortum, Auct. Atell. Inc. IX.

* **pellĭcŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [pellicio], *an alluring enticement*, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; v. Meyer Orat. Fragmm. pp. 147 and 148.

pellĭcŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [pellis], *to cover over with skins:* opercula vasorum, Col. 12, 39, 2: vas, id. 12, 46, 5: pelliculare, δερματῶσαι, ὑποδερματίζειν, Gloss. Philox.

pellĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pellis-gero], *clad in skins* or *furs*, Ven. Fort. 9, 5 (al. belligeri).

Pellīnaeum, i, *n.*, *a city in Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 10; 13; 14.

pellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis], *made of skins:* femoralia, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 28 Mai.

pellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a furrier:* supellex pellionis, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2.

pellĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant, called also* daphnoides, App. Herb. 58.

‡ **pellĭōnārius**, ii, *m.* [pellio], *one who prepared skins for the use of soldiers, a military furrier*, Inscr. Don. cl. 2, n. 1.

‡ **pellīris**, e, *adj.* [pellis], *made of skin:* galerus, quia fiebat ex pelle, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.

pellis, is (*abl. sing.* pelle; but pelli, Lucr. 6, 1270; App. Mag. 22), *f.* [Gr. πέλλα, πέλας, skin; cf. ἐρυσίπελας, ἐπιπολή, surface; also, πλατύς, and Lat. palam], *a skin, hide* (of a beast), whether on the body or taken off; *a felt, pelt*, etc. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: inaurata arietis, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34 (Trag. v. 285 Vahl.): rana rugosam inflavit pellem, Phaedr. 1, 23, 4; Col. 6, 13, 2: nationes caprarum pellibus vestitae, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11; cf.: quam tu numquam vides nisi cum pelle caprinâ, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: pelles pro velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: fulvique insternor pelle leonis, Verg. A. 2, 722: pelles perficere, Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 94: pelles candidas conficere, id. 13, 6, 13, § 55: pecudes aureas habuisse pelles tradiderunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6.—Poet., of the human *skin:* frigida pellis Duraque, Lucr. 6, 1194: ossa atque pellis tota est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 28; id. Capt. 1, 2, 32: pellis nostra, Vulg. Thren. 5, 10; id. Job, 10, 11; 19, 20: pellem habere Hercules fingitur, ut homines cultus antiqui admoneantur. Lugentes quoque diebus luctus in pellibus sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 207 Müll.; cf.: deformem pro cute pellem aspice, Juv. 10, 192.—Prov.: detrahere pellem, i. e. *to pull off the mask* which conceals a person's faults, Hor. S. 2, 1, 64: introrsum turpis, speciosus pelle decorâ, *with a showy outside*, id. Ep. 1, 16, 45: cf. Pers. 4, 14: in propriâ pelle quiescere, *to be content with one's own state* or *condition*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 22 (v. pellicula): caninam pellem rodere, said of lampooning a slanderer, Mart. 5, 60, 10: pellem pro pelle, et cuncta quae habet homo dabit pro animâ suâ, Vulg. Job, 2, 4: si mutare potest Aethiops pellem suam, id. Jer. 13, 23. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Leather:* ruptâ calceus alter Pelle patet, Juv. 3, 150.—**B.** *A garment, article of clothing* made of skin, Col. 1, 8; cf. Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 19: pes in pelle natet, *in the shoe*, id. A. A. 1, 516; Pers. 5, 140.—**C.** *A tent* for soldiers (because it was covered with skins); usually in the phrase sub pellibus, *in the camp:* ut non multum imperatori sub ipsis pellibus otii relinquatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 4: sub pellibus milites contineri non possent, Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *fin.:* (Caesar) sub pellibus hiemare constituit, id. B. C. 3, 13 *fin.;* cf. Liv. 37, 39: durare sub pellibus, id. 5, 2; Tac. A. 13, 35; 14, 38: pellium nomine, *for covering shields*, Cic. Pis. 36, 87.—**D.** *Parchment:* pellibus exiguis artatur Livius ingens, *on little parchments*, Mart. 14, 190, 1.—**E.** *A drum:* pelles caedere, Min. Fel. 24, 4.

pellītus, a, um, *adj.* [pellis], *covered with skins, clad in skins:* testes, i. e. *the witnesses from Sardinia*, where skins were used for clothing, Cic. Scaur. 22, 45 *fin.;* cf.: pelliti Sardi, Liv. 23, 40; Plin. 33, 11, 50, § 143: patres, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 110: arator, id. 4 (5), 1, 25: pellitae oves, *sheep covered with skins for the sake of protecting their fine wool*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18; Hor. C. 2, 6, 10: habitus, *garments of skin*, Prud. Psych. 226.

pello, pĕpŭli, pulsum, 3 (*pluperf.* pulserat, Amm. 30, 5, 19), *v. a.* [kindred with Gr. πάλλω, πέλω], *to beat, strike, knock* any thing or *at* any thing; *to push, drive, hurl, impel, propel.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet.; syn.: trudo, percutio): pueri pulsi, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: pectora pellite tonsis, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. tonsa, p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 235 Vahl.): terram pede, Lucr. 5, 1402: ter pede terram (in the tripudium), Hor. C. 3, 18, 15: humum pedibus, Cat. 61, 14: fores, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 4; 5, 3, 2: impetu venientium pulsae fores, Tac. A. 11, 37: spumat sale rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.); cf.: unda pulsa remis, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30; so, vada remis, Cat. 64, 58: (arbor) ventis pulsa, Lucr. 5, 1096.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To drive out* or *away, to thrust* or *turn out, expel, banish;* esp. milit., *to drive back, discomfit, rout* the enemy (freq. and class.; syn.: fugo, elimino, deicio); constr. with *abl.*, with *ex*, rarely with *de;* also with *ab* and *abl. of the place* from which one is repelled or driven back, but has not entered: cum viri boni lapidibus e foro pellerentur, Cic. Pis. 10, 23; so, omnes ex Galliae finibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 11; and: praesidium ex arce, Nep. Pelop. 3 *fin.:* a foribus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 113: istum ab Hispaniâ, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: patriis ab agris Pellor, Ov. M. 14, 477; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 9: aliquem a sacris, Ov. Ib. 624: possessores suis sedibus, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: aliquem sedibus, Sall. J. 41, 8: aliquem possessionibus, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: aliquem civitate, id. Par. 4, 1, 27: loco, Liv. 10, 6: patria, Nep. Arist. 1: aliquem regno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 13; Just. 35, 1, 3.—Of inanim. objects: aquam de agro, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 230: tecta, quibus frigorum vis pelleretur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 13: placidam nives pectore aquam, Tib. 1, 4, 12; 3, 5. 30: calculos e corpore. Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 64.—Without indicating the place whence: qui armis perterritus, fugatus, pulsus est, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: hostes pelluntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62, 3; cf.: milites pulsi fugatique, Sall. J. 74, 3: exsules tyrannorum injuriâ pulsi, *driven out, banished*, Liv. 34, 26, 12: Athenienses Diagoram philosophum pepulerunt, Val. Max. 1, 1, 7 *ext.*—With *abl. of manner:* pudendis Volneribus pulsus, Verg. A. 11, 56; cf.: si fugisset vulneratus a tergo, etc., Serv. ad loc.—Specifying the place whither: miles pellitur foras, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 11: in exsilium pulsus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56.—**2.** In milit. lang., *to rout, put to flight, discomfit:* exercitum ejus ab Helvetiis pulsum et sub jugum missum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7, 4: compluribus his proeliis pulsis, id. ib. 1, 10, 5: Romanos pulsos superatosque, id. ib. 2, 24 *fin.*, etc.; 1, 52; Liv. 2, 50; Just. 1, 6, 13; 2, 12, 26.—**3.** *To strike, set in motion, impel:* inpello, sagitta pulsa manu, Verg. A. 12, 320.—**4.** Of a musical instrument, *to strike the chords, play:* nervi pulsi, *struck*, Cic. Brut. 54, 199: lyra pulsa manu, Ov. M. 10, 205; cf.: classica pulsa, i. e. *blown*, Tib. 1, 1, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to strike, touch, move, affect, impress*, etc. (class.): totum corpus hominis et ejus omnis vultus omnesque voces, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216; cf. of sound: Ille canit, pulsae referunt ad sidera valles, Verg. E. 6, 84: sonat amnis, et Asia longe Pulsa palus, id. A. 7, 702: quemadmodum visa nos pellerent, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30; cf.: visa enim ista cum acriter mentem sensumve pepulerunt, id. ib. 2, 20, 66; id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: quod (dictum) cum animos hominum aurisque pepulisset, id. Or. 53, 177: species utilitatis pepulit eum, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: fit saepe, ut pellantur animi vehementius, id. Div. 1, 36, 80: nec habet ullum ictum, quo pellat animum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 32: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, id. Fam. 4, 13, 2: ipsum in Hispaniâ juvenem nullius forma pepulerat captivae, Liv. 30, 14, 3: non mediocri curâ Scipionis animum pepulit, id. 30, 14, 1: pulsusque residerat ardor, Ov. M. 7, 76: longi sermonis initium pepulisti, *you have struck the chord of a long discussion*, Cic. Brut. 87, 297.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To drive out* or *away, to banish, expel:* maestitiam ex animis, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: procul a me dolorem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 27: pulsus Corde dolor, Verg. A. 6, 382: glande famem, Ov. M. 14, 216; so, sitim. Hor. C. 2, 2, 14: frigoris vim tectis, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13: somnum, Sil. 7, 300; Col. poët. 10, 69: Phoebeâ morbos arte, Ov. F. 3, 827: vino curas, Hor. C. 1, 7, 31: moram, Ov. M. 2, 838: dolore pulsa est amentia, id. ib. 5, 511: turpia crimina a vobis, id. A. A. 3, 379: umbras noctis, Cat. 63, 41: sidera, Ov. M. 2, 530: nubila, id. ib. 6, 690: tenebras, id. ib. 7, 703; 15, 651. — **2.** *To beat, conquer, overcome* (very rare): si animus hominem pepulit, actum'st: animo servit, non sibi; Sin ipse animum pepulit, vivit, victor victorum cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27 sq.: alicui pudicitiam, id. Ep. 4, 1, 15.

Pellōnĭa, ae, *f.* [pello], *a goddess who puts the enemy to flight*, Arn. 4, 128; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21 *fin.*

† **pellos**, i, *adj.*, = πελλός or πέλλος, η, ον, *dark-colored*, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

pellūcĕo, v. perluceo.

* **pellūcĭdĭtas** (**perl-**), ātis, *f.* [pellucidus], *transparency, pellucidness:* vitri, Vitr. 2, 8.

* **pellūcĭdŭlus** (**perl-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *bright, shining, glittering:* lapis, Cat. 69, 3.

pellūcĭdus (**perl-**), a, um, *adj.* [perluceo], *transparent, pellucid.* **I.** Lit.: membrana, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: deos induxit Epicurus perlucidos et perflabiles, id. Div. 2, 17, 40: fons, Ov. H. 15, 157; cf.: arcanique fides prodiga perlucidior vitro, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: perlucidus, crenidatus, armillatus, *in a transparent garment*, Sen. Const. Sap. 18: pellucidus ostro, Mart. 12, 38, 3.—**II.** Transf., *very bright:* illustris et perlucida stella, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130.

pellŭo, v. perluo.

‡ **pellŭvĭa**, ae, *f.*, and ‡ **pellŭvĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a vessel for washing the feet in, a foot-tub*, Fest. pp. 160 and 161 Müll.; cf.: pelluvium, ποδονιπτήρ, Gloss. Philox.

Pĕlŏpēa, Pĕlŏpēias, Pĕlŏpēis, Pĕlŏpēius, Pĕlŏpēus, Pĕlŏpĭdae, v. Pelops.

Pĕlŏpĭdas, ae, *m.*, = Πελοπίδας, *a celebrated Theban general, a friend of Epaminondas*, Just. 6, 9; Nep. Vit. Pelop.

Pĕlŏpĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Pelops, 6.

Pĕlŏponnēsus, i, *f.*, = Πελοπόννησος (the island of Pelops), *the Peloponnesus*, the southern part of Greece, so named from Pelops, who settled there, the modern *Morea*, Mel. 2, 3, 3; 4; 7; 8; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9; Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; id. Fam. 7, 28, 1.—Prov.: nos juveni, ut rogas, suppeditabimus et Peloponnesum ipsam sustinebimus, i. e. *will exert ourselves to the utmost, will try to make impossibilities possible* (cf. the Greek proverb, Ἀρκαδίαν μ᾽ αἰτεῖς, μέγα μ᾽ αἰτεῖς), Cic. Att. 10, 12, 7; cf. id. ib. 10, 5, 2. — Hence, **A.** **Pĕlŏponnensis**, e, *adj.*, *Peloponnesian.* —*Subst.:* **Pĕlŏponnensēs**, ium, *m.*, *the Peloponnesians* (post-class.), Just. 13, 5, 16 (Jeep. Peloponnensii); Curt. 4, 3, 16; 4, 13, 29.—**B.** **Pĕlŏponnēsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Peloponnesian:* litus, Mel. 2, 7, 16: ora, id. 2, 3, 8: gentes, id. 2, 3, 5: bellum, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; id. Off. 1, 24, 84.—In *plur.:* **Pĕlŏponnēsĭăci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Peloponnesians*, Mel. 2, 3, 9.—**C.** **Pĕlŏponnēsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Peloponnesian:* civitates, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: bellum, Nep. Alcib. 3, 1; Thras. 1, 3: circa Peloponnesia tempora, *about the time of the Peloponnesian war*, Quint. 12, 10, 4.—Hence, **Pĕlŏponnēsii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Peloponnesians*, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 2; Vell. 1, 2, 5.

Pĕlops, ŏpis, *m.*, = Πέλοψ. **I.** *Son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia, father of Atreus and Thyestes, grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; in his childhood he was served up to the gods by his father for food* (truncatus Pelops, Stat. Th. 4, 590), *but was recalled to life by Jupiter, who gave him an ivory shoulder in place of the one eaten by Ceres* (umeroque Pelops insignis eburno, Verg. G. 3, 7). *Being afterwards driven out of Phrygia, he went to Elis, and by artifice obtained the hand of Hippodamia, daughter*

of king Œnomaus, to whose throne he succeeded. By means of the wealth which he brought with him, he acquired so great an influence that the entire peninsula was called, after him, the island of Pelops (Peloponnesus), Hyg. Fab. 83, 84; Serv. Verg. G. 3, 7; Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; 2, 27, 67: Pelope natus, i. e. *Thyestes*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 397 Vahl.): ex Tantalo Pelops, ex Pelope autem satus Atreus, Trag. Rel. Inc. Fab. v. 102 Rib.: Pelopis genitor, i. e. *Tantalus*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 7. **1. Pĕlŏpēias**, ădis, *f. adj.*, *Pelopian, Peloponnesian:* Pelopeïadesque Mycenae, Ov. M. 6, 414.—**2. Pĕlŏpēïs**, ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Pelopian, Peloponnesian:* Pelopeides undae, *the sea that surrounds the Peloponnesus*, Ov. F. 4, 285.—Hence, **Pĕlŏpēĭdes**, um, *f.*, *the Argive women*, Stat. Th. 10, 50; 12, 540.—**3. Pĕlŏpēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πελοπήιος. **a.** *Pelopian:* Pelopeius Atreus, Ov. H. 8, 27: virgo, i. e. *Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon*, id. Tr. 4, 4, 67: arva, i. e. *Phrygia, the native country of Pelops*, id. M. 8, 622.—*Subst.:* **Pĕlŏpēïa**, ae, *f.*, *a female descendant of Pelops*, Ov. H. 8, 81.—**b.** *Peloponnesian:* Pelopeia sedes, i. e. *the seat of Creon, king of Corinth*, Sen. Med. 891: oppida, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 188: regna, *the Peloponnesus*, Stat. Th. 1, 117.—**4. Pĕlŏpēus**, a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Pelopian:* Agamemnon, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 33: domus, *the race of the Pelopides*, id. 3, 17, 20 (4, 18, 20): P. Orestes, Luc. 7, 778.—*Subst.:* **Pĕlŏpēa**, ae, *f.*, *the daughter of Pelops*, Ov. Ib. 361; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 291; *the name of a tragedy*, Juv. 7, 92.—**b.** *Peloponnesian:* Pelopea phalanx, *the Argive army*, Stat. Th. 7, 422.—P o e t., in a more extended sense, for *Grecian:* Pelopea ad moenia, i. e. *to Greece*, Verg. A. 2, 193.—**5. Pĕlŏpĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the descendants of Pelops* (notorious for their crimes), *the Pelopides*, Hyg. Fab. 86; an old poet in Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 2; 7, 30, 1; id. Att. 14, 12, 2; 15, 11, 3 (applied by Cicero to the adherents of Cæsar).—**6. Pĕlŏpĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelopian:* Pelopia domus, Sen. Agam. 7.—**II.** *A slave's name*, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1.

Pĕlōrias, ădis, *f.*, = Πελωριάς, *a promontory at the north-eastern extremity of Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro:* jamque Peloriaden . . . Lustrarat, Ov. F. 4, 479.

† **1. pĕlōris**, idis, *f.*, = πελωρίς, *a large shell-fish, the giant mussel*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 32; Cels. 2, 29; Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 99; Mart. 6, 11, 5; 10, 37, 9.

2. Pĕlōris, idis, *f.*, = Πελωρίς, *a promontory on the north-eastern extremity of Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro*, Mel. 2, 7, 15; 16: ad Peloridem accedere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6.

Pĕlōrus (-os), i, *m.*, and **Pĕlōrum**, i, *n.*, = Πέλωρος, *a promontory on the north-eastern coast of Sicily*, the modern *Capo di Faro:* Peloros, Ov. M. 13, 727: Pelorus, Sil. 14, 78: Pelorum, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73; Mart. Cap. 6, § 646.—Hence, **II. Pĕlōrītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelorian:* regio, Sol. 5.

† **pelta**, ae, *f.*, = πέλτη, *a small, light shield in the shape of a half-moon*, originally used by the Thracians and other barbarous people, Liv. 28, 5, 11; Verg. A. 1, 490; 7, 743; Ov. P. 3, 1, 96; Sil. 2, 80; Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23; Sen. Hip. 402; Vulg. 2 Par. 23, 9.

† **peltasta**, ae, *m.*, = πελταστής, *a soldier armed with the* pelta, *a peltast*, Liv. 28, 5, 11: cetrati, quos peltastas vocant, id. 31, 36.

peltātus, a, um, *adj.* [pelta], *armed with the* pelta, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 2; id. H. 21, 117: Amazon, Mart. 9, 102, 5: cohors, Claud. Fescenn. de Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 33.

peltĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pelta-fero], *bearing*, i. e. *armed with the* pelta: puellae, i. e. *Amazons*, Stat. Th. 12, 761: maeotides, Sab. Ep. 2, 9.

Pēlūsĭum, ii, *n.*, = Πηλούσιον, *an Egyptian city at the eastern mouth of the Nile*, the modern Castle of *Tineh*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 10, 30, 45, § 87; Caes. B. C. 3, 103; Liv. 44, 19.—Hence, **A. Pēlūsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelusiac:* lens, Verg. G. 1, 228: linum, Plin 19, 1, 2, § 14: ostium Nili, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64: via, *leading to Pelusium*, id. 6, 29, 33, § 167.—**B. Pēlūsĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelusian:* mala, Col. 5, 10, 19.—**C. Pēlūsĭōta** or **Pēlūsĭōtes**, ae, *m.*, *a Pelusian:* Pelusiotae caepe non edunt, Gell. 20, 8, 7.—*Acc.:* Pelusioten, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, n. 7.—**D. Pēlūsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pelusian:* vada Pelusia, Luc. 8, 466: linteum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 12: munera, Mart. 13, 9, 1.

‡ **pelvĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [pelvis], *a small basin:* pelvis, pelvicula, Not. Tir. p. 164.

pelvis, is (*acc.* pelvim; v. in the foll., and cf. Prisc. p. 757 P.; *abl.* pelvi and pelve), *f.* [Sanscr. pālavi; Gr. πελλίς, a bowl]. *a basin, laver; acc.* pelvim, Laber. ap. Non. 543, 27; Caecil. ib. 28: patulas effundere pelves, Juv. 3, 271: tot pelves pulsari, id. 6, 441; *abl.* pelvi, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 46; 28, 8, 27, § 104: unguentum in argenteā pelve, Petr. 70; Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 14; Vulg. Johan. 13, 5.

† **pemma**, ătis, *n.*, = πέμμα, *pastry:* panis, pemma, lucuns, Varr. ap. Non. 131, 24: vinum, pemma, lucuns, id. 131, 26.

pĕnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus], *of* or *for provisions:* cella, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5.—*Subst.:* **pĕnārĭa**, ae, *a storehouse:* a celando cellam appellarunt; penariam, ubi penus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 162 Müll.; also, **pĕnārĭus**, i, *m.*, *a storehouse, granary:* penora dicuntur res necessariae ad victum cotidianum, et locus eorum penarius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

Pĕnas, ātis. v. Penates.

Pĕnātes, ium (Penatis singulariter Labeo Antistius posse dici putat, quia pluraliter Penates dicuntur, cum patiatur proportio etiam Penas dici, ut optimas, primas, Antias, Fest. p. 253 Müll. But the singular is never used; and for ΔΕΝΑΣ = ΠΕΝΑΣ, which some assume in Dion. Hal. 1, 68, it is probably most correct to read ΔΙΣ ΜΑΓΝΙΣ, v. Ambrosch, Studien und Andeut. vol. i. p. 231 sq.—*Acc. plur.* PENATEIS, perh. Tab. Bant. lin. 22), *m.* (from the root pa, whence pascor, pabulum, pānis; also penus, and, through the notion of *a storehouse* or *inner chamber*, also penes, penetro; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 270 sq.; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 425 sq.]. **I.** L i t., *the Penates*, old Latin guardian deities of the household, and of the state formed of a union of households, whose seat was originally in Lavinium; usually connected with di: IN VELIA APVD AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM, Inscr. Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.; cf.: aedes deorum Penatium in Veliā, Liv. 45, 16: AEDEM DEVM PENATIVM IN VELIA, Monum. Ancyr.: di Penates, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 5 sq.: in mensā Penatium deorum, Naev. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31: sanctis Penatium deorum Larumque familiarium sedibus, Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7; id. Deiot. 5, 15: MENS. IANVAR. SACRIFICANT. DIS. PENATIBVS, Calend. Farnes. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 380: v. s. Inscr. Orell. 1677; cf. ib. 1675 and 1678: DIIS. DEABVS PENATIBVS FAMILIARIBVS ET IOVI CETERISQVE DIIBVS, ib. 2118.—Without *di:* vos Penates patriique dii, Cic. Sest. 20, 45: Ilium in Italiam portans victosque Penatis, Verg. A. 1, 68; 5, 62: impudens liqui patrios Penatis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 49: hostia Mollivit aversos Penates, id. ib. 3, 23, 19: iniqui, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: profugos posuistis Penates, Ov. M. 3, 539; 9, 445; id. Tr. 1, 3, 45: IVNIANI, Inscr. Orell. 1587; cf., respecting the Penates, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68; Varr. and Nigid. ap. Arn. 3, 123; Macr. 3, 4; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 296 and 325.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a dwelling, home, hearth* (cf. Lares, II.): Quintius a suis dis penatibus praeceps ejectus, Cic. Quint. 26, 83; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: nostris succede penatibus hospes, Verg. A. 8, 123: ferro Libycos populare penates, id. ib. 1, 527: conducti penates, Mart. 8, 75, 1: sub uno tecto esse atque ad eosdem penates, Liv. 28, 18.—Hence, poet., of *the hearth:* flammis adolere penatis, Verg. A. 1, 704.—Also, of *the cells* of bees, Verg. G. 4, 155; of *the temple* of a god, Stat. Th. 1, 643.

* **pĕnātĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penates-gero], *bearing with him his guardian gods*, Ov. M. 15, 450.

* **pĕnātor**, ōris, *m.* [penus], *one who carries provisions*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 237 Müll.; cf. Meyer Oratt. Fragmm. p. 51 ed. alt.

pendens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pendeo.

pendĕo, pĕpendi, 2, *v. n.* [*intr.* of pendo, q. v.], *to hang, hang down, be suspended.* **I.** L i t., constr. with *ab, ex*, or *in* and *abl.;* also (poet.), with *abl.* alone, or with *de:* pendent peniculamenta, Enn. ap. Non. 149, 32 (Ann. v. 363 Vahl.): in candelabro pendet strigilis, Varr. ap. Non. 223, 7: in arbore, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: sagittae pendebant ab umero, id. ib. 2, 4, 34, § 74: ex arbore, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 66: ubera circum (pueri), Verg. A. 8, 632: horrida pendebant molles super ora capilli, Ov. P. 3, 3, 17: capiti patiar sacros pendere corymbos, Prop. 2, 23, 35 (3, 28, 39): telum . . . summo clipei nequiquam umbone pependit, Verg. A. 2, 544: deque viri collo dulce pependit onus, Ov. F. 2, 760.—Of garments: chlamydemque ut pendeat apte, Collocat, Ov. M. 2, 733: tigridis exuviae per dorsum a vertice pendent, Verg. A. 11, 577.—Of slaves, who were strung up to be flogged, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 27: quando pendes per pedes, id. ib. 2, 2, 35: ibi pendentem ferit, id. Trin. 2, 1, 19; id. Truc. 4, 3, 3; cf. id. Men. 5, 5, 48: quid me fiet nunciam? *Theo.* Verberibus caedere pendens, id. Most. 5, 2, 45: ego plectar pendens, nisi, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 43; id. Eun. 5, 6, 20.—P o e t., of suspended votive offerings: omnibus heu portis pendent mea noxia vota, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 17; Tib. 1, 1, 16 (24): pendebatque vagi pastoris in arbore votum, id. 2, 5, 29: pendebit fistula pinu, Verg. E. 7, 24: multaque praeterea sacris in postibus arma, Captivi pendent currus, etc., id. A. 7, 184.—Of one who hangs himself, Mart. 8, 61, 2: e trabe sublimi triste pependit onus, Ov. R. Am. 18: pendentem volo Zoilum videre, Mart. 4, 77, 5.—Of any thing hung up for public notice; of the names of persons accused, Suet. Dom. 9, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 1; of goods hung up, exposed for sale, Phaedr. 3, 4, 1; transf., of a debtor whose goods are exposed for sale, Suet. Claud. 9 *fin.*—P r o v.: pendere filo or tenui filo, *to hang by a thread*, i. e. *to be in great danger:* hac noctu filo pendebit Etruria tota, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 153 Vahl.): omnia sunt hominum tenui pendentia filo, Ov. P. 4, 3, 35; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.—**B.** T r a n s f. (mostly poet.; cf. immineo). **1.** *To hang in the air, be suspended, to float, hover, overhang:* per speluncas saxis structas asperis, pendentibus, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 245 Rib.); imitated, Lucr. 6, 195: hinc scopulus raucis pendet adesus aquis, Ov. H. 10, 26: dum siccā tellure licet, dum nubila pendent, Verg. G. 1, 214: hi summo in fluctu pendent, id. A. 1, 106: illisaque prora pependit, id. ib. 5, 206; Curt. 4, 2, 9: dumosā pendere procul de rupe videbo (capros), Verg. E. 1, 77: pendentes rupe capellae, Ov. P. 1, 8, 51.—So of birds, which float or hover in the air: olor niveis pendebat in aëra pennis, Ov. M. 7, 379; 8, 145: et supra vatem multa pependit avis, Mart. Spect. 21.—Of a rapid course: raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, Stat. Th. 6, 638.—**2.** *To hang loosely together, be unstable, movable:* opertum (litus) pendeat algā, Ov. M. 11, 233.—**3.** *To hang about, loiter, tarry, linger* anywhere: nostroque in limine pendes, Verg. A. 6, 151.—**4.** *To hang down, be flabby* or *flaccid, weak, without strength:* fluidos pendere lacertos, Ov. M. 15, 231: pendentesque genas et aniles aspice rugas, Juv. 10, 193.—**5.** *To weigh:* offula cum duabus costis quae penderet III. et XX. pondo, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: cyathus pendet drachmas X., mna pendet drachmas Atticas centum, Plin. 21, 34, 109, § 185: Lucio Titio modios centum, qui singuli pondo centum pendeant, heres dato, Dig. 33, 6, 7.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To hang, rest,* or *depend upon* a person or thing (class.); constr. with *ex, in, ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *de:* tuorum, qui ex te pendent, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 2: spes pendet ex fortunā, id. Par. 2, 17: ex quo verbo tota causa pendebat, id. de Or. 2, 25, 107; id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: hinc omnis pendet Lucilius, Hor. S. 1, 4, 6: an ignoratis . . . vectigalia perlevi saepe momento fortunae pendere? Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: salus nostra, quae spe exiguā extremāque pendet, Cic. Fl. 2, 4: tam levi momento mea apud vos fama pendet, Liv. 2, 7, 10: pendere ex alterius vultu ac nutu, id. 39, 5, 3: oblite, tuā nostram pendere salutem, Sil. 3, 109: in sententiis

omnium civium famam nostram fortunamque pendere, Cic. Pis. 41, 98: ex ancipiti temporum mutatione pendere, Curt. 4, 1, 27; Luc. 5, 686: deque tuis pendentia Dardana fatis, Sil. 13, 504; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 105: tyrannus, cum quo fatum pendebat amici, Juv. 4, 88.—**B.** *To hang upon* a person's words, *to gaze fixedly, listen attentively to* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. haereo): (Dido) pendet iterum narrantis ab ore, Verg. A. 4, 79: narrantis conjux pendet ab ore viri, Ov. H. 1, 30: ab imagine pendet, Sil. 8, 93; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 72: pervigil Arcadio Tiphys pendebat ab astro, Val. Fl. 1, 481: attentus et pendens, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: ex vultu dicentis pendent omnium vultus, Sen. Contr. 9, 23, 5.—Poet., with a terminal clause: e summo pendent cupida agmina vallo, Noscere quisque suos, Stat. Th. 10, 457.—**C.** *To be suspended, interrupted, discontinued* (poet. and in post-class. prose): pendent opera interrupta, Verg. A. 4, 88: mutui datio interdum pendet, Dig. 12, 1, 8: condictio pendet, ib. 7, 1, 12 *fin.*: actio negotiorum gestorum pendeat, ib. 3, 5, 8; 24, 1, 11: pendet jus liberorum, propter jus postliminii, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 5.—**D.** *To hang suspended, be ready to fall*: nec amicum pendentem corruere patitur, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43.—**E.** *To be in suspense, to be uncertain, doubtful, irresolute, perplexed* (cf. haesito): animus tibi pendet? Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 18: nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscurā spe et caecā exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66: ne diutius pendeas, id. Att. 4, 15, 6: quia quam diu futurum hoc sit, non nimis pendeo, Sen. Ep. 61, 2: mortales pavidis cum pendent mentibus, Lucr. 6, 51.—Esp. freq.: pendere animi (locative case, v. Kühnast, Liv. Synt. p. 39): Clitipho cum spe pendebit animi, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: exanimatus pendet animi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: pendeo animi exspectatione Corfiniensi, id. Att. 8, 5, 2: animi pendeo et de te et de me, id. ib. 16, 12.—With *rel.-clause*: ego animi pendeo, quid illud sit negotii, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 18: ostendis te pendere animi, quamnam rationem, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1; id. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—Less freq.: pendere animo: atque animo noctu pendens eventa timebat, Cic. poët. ap. Non. 204, 8.—In *plur.*: animis: quodsi exspectando et desiderando pendemus animis, cruciamur, angimur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: sollicitis ac pendentibus animis, Liv. 7, 30 *fin.* dub. (al. animi, v. Drak. ad loc.).—With *cum*: plebs innumera mentibus cum dimicationum curulium eventu pendentem, Amm. 14, 6, 26.—Law t. t., to be *undetermined, to await decision*: pendente condicione, Gai. Inst. 2, 200; 1, 186; 3, 179.—**F.** *To have weight* or *value*: bona vera idem pendent, Sen. Ep. 66, 30 (Haas; al. pendunt).—Hence, **pendens,** entis, *P. a.* **A.** *Hanging*; in econom. lang., of fruits not yet plucked or gathered: vinum, Cato, R. R. 147: vindemia, Dig. 19, 1, 25: olea, Cato, R. R. 146: fructus, Dig. 6, 1, 44.—**B.** *Pending*; hence, in jurid. Lat., in pendenti esse, *to be pending, undecided, uncertain*: quando in pendenti est, an, etc., Dig. 38, 17, 10: in pendenti est posterior solutio ac prior, id. 46, 3, 58; 7, 1, 25: in pendenti habere aliquid, *to regard a thing as uncertain, doubtful*, Dig. 49, 17, 19 *fin.*

‡ **pendĭcŭlus,** i, *m.* [pendeo], *a cord, noose, snare*: pendiculus, ἀρπεδών, ἀρπεδόνιον, Gloss. Cyrill.

pendīgo, inis, *f.* [id.], lit. *an internal tumor, abscess* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Veg. Vet. 2, 44: pendiginem circumcides ad vivum, id. ib. 2, 55.—**II.** Transf., *a hollow space* inside of a statue: simulacri pendigines, Arn. 6, 201.

‡ **pendix,** icis, *f.* [id.], perh. i. q. pendigo: A PENDICE CEDRI, Inscr. Grut. 601, 10 and 11.

pendo, pĕpendi, pensum, 3 (pendissent, for pependissent, Liv. 45, 26 *fin.*: penderit for pependerit, Paul. Nol. Carm. 14, 122), *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. root σφαδ-, σφενδόνη, a sling; Lat. funda]. —Lit., *to cause to hang down, to suspend*; esp. of scales in weighing. **I.** *Act.*, *to weigh, weigh out.* **A.** Lit. (very rare; syn. penso, expendo): unumquodque verbum staterā aurariā pendere, Varr. ap. Non. 455, 21: da pensam lanam, Titin. ap. Non. 369, 21; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 39, read repensum: aere gravi cum uterentur Romani, penso eo, non numerato debitum solvebant, Fest. s. v. pendere, p. 208 Müll.: pensas examinat herbas, Ov. M. 14, 270.—**2.** Transf., *to pay, pay out* (because, in the earliest times, payments were made by weighing out the metals; v. in the preced. the passage from Fest.; class.): militis stipendia ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: Achaei ingentem pecuniam pendunt L. Pisoni quotannis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 5; id. Att. 12, 25, 1: vectigal populo Romano, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: vectigal, Liv. 25, 8: tributum pro navibus, Tac. A. 13, 51: pretium, id. ib. 2, 87: coria boum in usus militares, id. ib. 4, 72: mercedem alicui, Juv. 3, 15.—*Absol.*: pro pabulo pendunt, *pay*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65.—*Impers. pass.*: iterumque imperii nostri publicanis penditur, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65.—As punishments consisted of fines in money or cattle: pendere poenas, supplicia, etc., signified *to pay, suffer, undergo a penalty*: pendere poenas solvere significat, Fest. p. 268 Müll.: Syrus mihi tergo poenas pendet, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1: satis pro temeritate unius hominis suppliciorum pensum esse, Liv. 34, 61: capitis poenas, Ov. F. 3, 845: poenas violatae religionis sanguine et caedibus, Just. 8, 2, 4: magna supplicia perfidiae, id. 11, 4, 2: crimen, culpam, Val. Fl. 4, 477.—Rarely in this signif. *absol.*, *to suffer* any thing (poet.): tuis nam pendit in arvis Delius, Val. Fl. 1, 445.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To weigh* mentally, *to ponder, consider, deliberate upon, decide* (class.; syn.: pensito, trutinor): vos eam (rem) suo, non nominis pondere penditote, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: in philosophiā res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16, 51: causam ex veritate, id. Quint. 1, 5: rem levi conjecturā, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62.—**b.** *To value, esteem, regard* a thing; with *gen. of the value* (mostly ante-class. and poet.): neque cum me magni pendere visum'st, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 12: aliquem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 25: quem tu vidisse beatus Non magni pendis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 93: nec jam religio divum neque numina magni Pendebantur, Lucr. 6, 1277: unice unum plurimi pendit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 29: te volturium vocant: Hostisne an civis comedis, parvi pendere, id. Trin. 1, 2, 64 sq.: nequam hominis ego parvi pendo gratiam, *lightly esteem*, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 29; so, parvi, Ter. And. 3, 2, 46; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 37; id. Hec. 3, 5, 63: minoris pendo tergum illorum, quam meum, *care less for*, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 29: aliquem minoris, id. ib. 1, 3, 58: aliquem nihili, id. ib. 1, 3, 88: nihili, id. Men. 5, 7, 4; id. Trin. 3, 1, 6; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 6; cf.: non flocci pendere, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 21: sese experturum, quanti sese penderem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 44: tu illum numquam ostendisti quanti penderes, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 103.—**2.** (Acc. to A. 2.) *To pay, render* (poet.): dignas pendere grates, Stat. Th. 11, 223.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to weigh* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tantundem pendere par est, Lucr. 1, 361: talentum ne minus pondo octoginta Romanis ponderibus pendat, Liv. 38, 38, 13; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44; id. 30, 48 *fin.*, § 93; id. 18, 7, 12, § 66; id. 31, 6, 31, § 58 (in Sen. Ep. 66, 30, read pendent).—Hence, **pensus,** a, um, *P. a.*, lit. *weighed*; hence, trop., *esteemed, valued, prized, dear* (as *P. a.* not in Cic. or Cæs.): utra condicio pensior, Virginemne an viduam habere? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 61: ut nihil quicquam esset carius pensiusque nobis quam nosmetipsi, Taurus ap. Gell. 12, 5, 7.—Esp., as *subst.*: **pensum,** i, *n.*, *something weighed.* **A.** *Weight, consideration, scruple, importance*, only in *gen. sing.*: nihil pensi habere aliquid, *to lay no weight* or *stress upon a thing, to attach no value to, be indifferent to, care nothing about*: sua parvi pendere, aliena cupere, . . . nihil pensi neque moderati habere, Sall. C. 12, 2: nihil pensi neque sancti habere, id. J. 41, 9: neque id quibus modis assequeretur, quicquam pensi habebat, id. C. 5, 6: prorsus neque dicere, neque facere quicquam pensi habebat, id. ib. 23, 2: nihil pensi habuit, quin, etc., Suet. Dom. 12; id. Ner. 34: ut neque fas neque fidem pensi haberet, Tac. A. 13, 15: aliquid ratum pensumque habere, Att. Capitol. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 2.—So, non pensi ducere (very rare), Val. Max. 2, 9, 3.—Also, non adest or est alicui pensi: nec mihi adest tantillum pensi jam, quos capiam calceos, *I don't care in the least, am perfectly indifferent*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 52: sed illis nec quid dicerent, nec quid facerent, quicquam umquam pensi fuisse, *they never cared at all*, Liv. 34, 49: quibus si quicquam pensi umquam fuisset, non ea consilia de republicā habuissent, *if they had ever had regard for any considerations*, Sall. C. 52, 34.—**B.** Prop., *the wool weighed out to a slave to spin in a day*; hence, *a day's work in spinning*, and, in gen., *spinning, a spinner's task.* **1.** Lit. (mostly ante-class. and poet.): pensum facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63; id. Men. 5, 2, 45: nocturna carpentes pensa puellae, Verg. G. 1, 391: carmine quo captae dum fusis mollia pensa Devolvunt, etc., id. ib. 4, 348: famulasque ad lumina longo Exercet penso, id. A. 8, 412; Prop. 3, 15, (4, 14), 15: castrensia, i. e. *for military garments*, id. 4 (5), 3, 33: pensa manu ducunt, Juv. 12, 65: lanificam revocas ad sua pensa manum, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 24; id. H. 3, 75; Just. 1, 3, 2.—Poet., *a thread* spun by the Fates: durae peragunt pensa sorores, Sen. Herc. Fur. 181: jamque in fine dies et inexorabile pensum Deficit, Stat. S. 3, 3, 172: mortale resolvere, *to unbind his mortal thread*, i. e. *to make him immortal*, Calp. Ecl. 4, 137.—**2.** Trop., *a charge, duty, office* (so in Cic.; cf.: ministerium, munus, officium): pensum meum lepide accurabo, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 33; cf.: meum confeci, id. Pers. 2, 4, 1: absolvere, *to perform one's duty*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119; id. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 109: nominis familiaeque, Liv. 4, 52: operis sui peragere, Col. 3, 10, 7.—Hence, *adv.*: **pensē,** *carefully, considerately* (post-class.): pensius, Flav. ap. Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [pendeo], *hanging, hanging down, pendent* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: pensilis). **I.** Lit.: collum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 59: libra, Ov. F. 4, 386: palearia, id. M. 7, 117: tela, id. H. 1, 10: genae (ebrii), Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142.—**B.** Transf., of places, *overhanging*, Mart. 13, 112: loca et macriora, Col. 2, 18.—Of persons, *hanging, swinging*: putator arbustis, Col. 10, 229.—In mal. part.: Venus, App. M. 2, p. 122 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *doubtful, uncertain, hesitating*: neu fluitem dubiae spe pendulus horae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 110; Hadrian. ap. Vop. Saturn. 8.

pēne, *adv.*, v. paene.

Pēnēis, idis, v. Peneus, A.

Pēnēius, a, um, v. Peneus, B.

Pēnĕleus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, *son of Hippalmus and Asterope, one of Helen's suitors*, Verg. A. 2, 425; Hyg. Fab. 81; Dict. Cret. 4, 17.

Pēnĕlŏpē, ēs, and **Pēnĕlŏpa,** ae (Pēnĕlŏpēa, = Πηνελόπεια, Auct. Priap. 68, 28), *f.*, = Πηνελόπη, *daughter of Icarius and Peribœa, wife of Ulysses, and mother of Telemachus, celebrated for her chastity and constancy*, Ov. H. 1; Hyg. Fab. 126; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 1; Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; id. Ac. 2, 29, 65; Hor. C. 3, 10, 11; id. S. 2, 5, 76; Juv. 2, 56: sponsi Penelopae, *for sensualists*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.—**B.** Transf., poet., *a chaste wife*, Mart. 1, 63, 6.—Hence, **II. Pēnĕlŏpēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Penelope, Penelopean*: Telemachus, i. e. *the son of Penelope*, Cat. 61, 231: fides, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 36.—*Subst.*: **Pēnĕlŏpēa** = Penelope, Auct. Priap. 70, 20.

† **pēnĕlops,** ŏpis, *m.*, = πηνέλοψ, *a kind of duck, also called* Meleagris, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 38.

pĕnĕs, *prep.* with *acc.* [from the root pa- of pasco, v. Penates], *with, in the possession* or *power of*; connected only with names of persons, and freq. foll. its case (class.). **I.** Chiefly to denote possession: virtus omnia in se habet; omnia assunt bona, quem penes est virtus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 21; id. Capt. 2, 1, 37; cf. id. Truc. 5, 9: agri, quorum penes Cn. Pompeium omne judicium et potestas debet esse, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 52; cf.: penes quem est potestas, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: eloquentia non modo eos ornat, penes quos est, sed, etc., id. Or. 41, 142; id. Brut. 74, 258: quod penes eos summam victoriae constare intellegebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 87: si volet usus, Quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72: me penes est

unum vasti custodia mundi, Ov. F. 1, 119. —So, penes se esse, *have control of one's self* (ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι): penes te es? Hor. S. 2, 3, 273 (for which: apud se esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48).—**II.** Transf., *with, in, in the presence* or *power of, in the house of*, without the notion of possession: sine dote, cum ejus rem penes me habeam domi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 5: thesaurum tuum Me esse penes, id. ib. 5, 2, 22; id. Truc. 1, 1, 4; id. Aul. 4, 4, 27: isthaec jam penes vos psaltria'st? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34: hi (servi) centum dies penes accusatorem cum fuissent, Cic. Mil. 22, 60; Caes. B. C. 1, 76, 4: si penes servum tabulae fuerint, Dig. 43, 5, 3: penes regem, noli velle videri sapiens, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 5: mentis causa malae est penes te, Juv. 14, 226.—Rarely with an abstract object: plures ejus rei causas afferebat, potissimam penes incuriam virorum feminarumque, *the principal (cause) consisted in the indifference*, etc., Tac. A. 4, 16.

Pĕnestae, ārum, *m.*, = Πενέσται, *a people in Grecian Illyria*, Liv. 43, 21.—**II. Pĕnestĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Penestæ:* in Penestiam exercitum reducit, Liv. 43, 19.—Hence, **B. Pĕnestĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Penestian*, Liv. 43, 16.

pĕnētrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [penetro]. **I.** *Pass.*, *that can be pierced* or *penetrated, penetrable* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corpus nullo penetrabile telo, Ov. M. 12, 166: cum sit nulli penetrabilis, Sen. Const. Sap. 3: pectus ferro, Stat. Th. 2, 653: terra, Just. 4, 1, 2: caput haud penetrabile Nili, *inaccessible*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 21.—**II.** *Act.*, *piercing, penetrating* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Boreae penetrabile frigus, Verg. G. 1, 93: telum, id. A. 10, 481: harundo, Sil. 7, 649: fulmen, Ov. M. 13, 857: vinum penetrabilius in venas, Macr. 7, 12: querimonia, Gell. 10, 3, 4.—*Comp.:* sermo Dei est penetrabilior omni gladio ancipiti, Vulg. Heb. 4, 12.—**III.** = penetralis (late Lat.): ad regni penetrabilia, Laurent. Hom. 1.

pĕnētral, ālis, v. penetralis *fin.*

pĕnētrālis, e, *adj.* [penetro]. **I.** *Piercing, penetrating* (ante-class.): frigus, Lucr. 1, 494: ignis, id. 1, 535: fulmineus multo penetralior ignis, id. 2, 382.—**II.** Transf., *inward, inner, internal, interior, innermost* (mostly poet.): tecta, Verg. G. 1, 379: aeternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, id. A. 2, 297: abditi ac penetrales foci, Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 57: di Penates ... ab eo, quod penitus insideret: ex quo etiam penetrales a poëtis vocantur, id. N. D. 2, 27, 68; so, per penetrales deos, Sen. Oedip. 265; id. Phoen. 340: penetrale sacrificium dicitur, quod interiore parte sacrarii conficitur: unde et penetralia cujusque dicuntur; et penes nos, quod in potestate nostrā est, Fest. p. 250 Müll.—As *subst.:* **pĕnētrāle**, is (**pĕnētral**, Macr. S. 7, 1; Symm. Ep. 2, 34), *n.;* usually in *plur.:* **pĕnētrālĭa**, ium, *the inner part, interior* of any thing, esp. of a building; *the inside space, an inner room* (mostly poet.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. adytum). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: penetrale urbis, Liv. 41, 20, 7: in ipsis penetralibus (Britanniae), Tac. Agr. 30: apparent Priami et veterum penetralia regum, *the inner chambers*, Verg. A. 2, 484: in penetralibus regum ipsorum, Vulg. Psa. 104, 30; so, penetralia alta medio tecti, Verg. A. 7, 59: magni amnis penetralia, Ov. M. 1, 574; Sil. 7, 501.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A sanctuary*, esp. that of the Penates, *a chapel:* penetralia sunt penatium deorum sacraria, Fest. p. 208 Müll.: Capitolini Tonantis, Mart. 10, 51.—**2.** Transf., poet., *the Penates, guardian deities:* huc vittas castumque refer penetrale parentum, Sil. 13, 62: avi penetralia Turni, id. 1, 668.—**II.** Trop., *an inner place, secret place, a secret* (post-Aug.), Stat. S. 3, 5, 56: loci aperire penetralia, Quint. 6, 2, 25: auxilia ex ipsis sapientiae penetralibus petere, id. 12 prooem. § 3: animus secedit in loca pura ... Haec eloquentiae penetralia, Tac. Or. 12: penetralia animi, Ambros. in Luc. 1, 1, 12: mentis, id. ib. 1, 5, 105.—With esp. reference to the signif. *sanctuary* (v. supra, I. B.): ut tantum intra suum penetral existimes adorandam (philosophiam), Macr. S. 7, 1: sanctum penetral animi tui nesciunt, Symm. Ep. 2, 34. —*Adv.:* **pĕnētrālĭter**, *inwardly, internally* (post-class.), Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 597.

pĕnētrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [penetro], *a piercing, penetrating* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 160, 40.

pĕnētrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who penetrates, a penetrator* (post-class.): domus alienae penetratores, Aug. Ep. 199; Prud. Hamart. 883; Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 285.

pĕnētro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [root pa- of pasco; v. penates]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To put, place,* or *set* any thing *into* any thing (ante- and post-class.; v. Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 109). **1.** Lit.: penetrare pedem intra aedes, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 64; 2, 3, 49: quo illic homo foras se penetrat ex aedibus? *to betake one's self, go* in any direction, id. Trin. 2, 2, 1: me ad pluris penetravi, id. ib. v. 14: se in fugam, *to take to flight*, id. Am. 1, 1, 94: in eam (specum) me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18.—*To enter, penetrate:* ea intra pectus se penetravit potio, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 23.—In the same sense, mid.: quae penetrata queunt sensum progignere acerbum, *having entered, having penetrated*, Lucr. 4, 670; 1246.—**2.** Trop.: Labeo Antistius in grammaticam sese atque dialecticam litterasque antiquiores altioresque penetraverat, *had penetrated into*, Gell. 13, 10, 1.—**B.** Aliquid, *to pierce into* any thing; *to enter, penetrate* any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Lit., Lucr. 4, 894: (semen) penetrare locos nequit, id. 4, 1246: vox aures penetrat, id. 4, 613: hominem cum vini vis penetravit Acris, id. 3, 476: Illyricos sinus, Verg. A. 1, 243: nave Aegyptum, Suet. Caes. 52: mediae cryptam Suburrae, Juv. 5, 106. —*Pass.:* ut (India) penitus nequeat penetrari, Lucr. 2, 539: penetratae cum victoriā Media, Albania, etc., Vell. 2, 40, 1: penetrata limina montis, Stat. S. 4, 6, 104: iter L. Lucullo penetratum, Tac. A. 15, 27.—**2.** Trop.: id Tiberii animum altius penetravit, Tac. A. 1, 69; cf. id. ib. 3, 4.—With *subject-clause:* tum penetrabat eos, posse haec, etc., *it entered their thoughts, it occurred to them*, Lucr. 5, 1262.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to enter, penetrate* into any place or thing, *betake one's self* (class.; cf.: pervado, permano). **A.** Lit.: in palaestram, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 32: sub terras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: ad os Pelusii, Curt. 4, 1, 29: in ipsum portum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96: in castra hostium, Liv. 2, 12, 3: in artissimas fauces, Curt. 5, 3, 17: ad urbes, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32: per angustias, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: intra vallum, Liv. 39, 31: in urbem, id. 2, 53: cum eo penetrasset, *thus far*, Nep. Chabr. 4: astra per caelum penetrantia, Cic. Univ. 9: penetrat vox ad aures, Ov. M. 12, 42: usque ad nares, Cels. 7, 7.—*Impers. pass.:* in eam speluncam penetratum cum signis est, Liv. 10, 1.—**B.** Trop.: Romuli animus haec ipsa in templa penetravit, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: hominum ratio in caelum usque penetravit, id. N. D. 2, 61, 153: nulla res magis penetrat in animos, id. Brut. 38, 142: penetrare ad sensum judicis opinionemque, id. Part. 36: quo non ars penetrat? Ov. A. A. 3, 291: in provincias quoque grammatica penetraverat, Suet. Gram. 3.

Pēnēus, i, *m.*, = Πηνειός, *a principal river in Thessaly, which rises in Mount Pindus, flows through the Vale of Tempe, and falls into the Gulf of Therma*, the modern *Selembria;* in mythology, *a river-god, the father of Cyrene and Daphne*, Ov. M. 1, 569 sq.; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; Liv. 32, 15; Verg. G. 4, 355; Hyg. Fab. 161; 203.—*Voc.* Penee, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 31.—Hence, **A. Pēnēis**, idis, *f.*, = Πηνηΐς, *of* or *belonging to the Peneus, Penean* (poet.): Nympha, i. e. *Daphne*, Ov. M. 1, 504; 1, 472.—**B. Pēnēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πηνήϊος, *of* or *belonging to the Peneus, Penean* (poet.): Peneia Tempe, Verg. G. 4, 317: arva, Ov. M. 12, 209: Daphne, id. ib. 1, 452: amnis, i. e. *the Peneus*, Luc. 8, 33.—**C. Pēnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Penean* (poet.): undae, Ov. M. 7, 230.

pēnĭcillum, i, *n.*, and **pēnĭcillus**, i, *m. dim.* [peniculus], lit., a little tail; hence, acc. to diverse usage, **I.** *A painter's brush* or *pencil:* caudam antiqui penem vocabant, ex quo est propter similitudinem penicillus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2; id. Or. 22, 74; Quint. 2, 21, 24: setae e penicillis tectoriis, Plin. 28, 17, 71, § 235; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 63.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Painting*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 60.—**2.** *Style* of composition: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis, penicillo meo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2.—**II.** *A roll of lint, a tent*, for wounds, etc., Cels. 2, 10; 7, 7, 6; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 113.—**III.** *A small sponge*, Col. 12, 18; Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148.—**IV.** *A kind of eye-salve*, Inscr. Tôchon, Cachets des Ocul. pp. 66 and 71.

pēnĭcŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [peniculus]. **I.** *A tail, train*, Arn. 5, 163 (11).—**II.** Transf., *a train* of a garment (ante-class.): pendent peniculamenta unum ad quemque pedum, Enn. Ann. ap. Non. 149, 32 (Ann. v. 363 Vahl.); Lucil. and Caecil. ap. Non. 149, 33, and 150, 3.

pēnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [penis], lit., a little tail; hence, **I.** *A brush* for removing dust (for which ox-tails and horse-tails were used): (a pene) peniculi, quis calciamenta tergentur, quod e codis extremis faciebant antiqui, etc., Fest. p. 230 Müll.: juventus nomen fecit Peniculo mihi, ideo quia mensam, quando edo, detergeo, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 1; cf.: Quis iste'st Peniculus? Qui extergentur baxeae? id. ib. 2, 3, 40.—**II.** *A sponge:* ut peniculus novos exurgeri solet, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 69; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 7; Amm. 15, 5, 4; cf.: peniculi spongiae longae propter similitudinem caudarum appellatae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 Müll. —**III.** *A painter's brush* or *pencil*, Dig. 33, 7, 17.—**IV.** Perh., in an ambiguous sense, = membrum virile, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 12.

pēninsŭla, v. paeninsula.

Pēnīnus, a, um, v. Penninus.

pēnis, is, *m.* (*abl.* peni, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.) [τὸ πέος], *a tail.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class.): caudam antiqui penem vocabant, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2: ... lares ludentes peni pinxit bubulo, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.—**II.** In partic., = membrum virile, *the penis;* also, by meton., for *lust* (class.): hodie penis est in obscenis, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2: ganeo, manu, ventre, pene bona patria laceraverat, Sall. C. 14, 2; Hor. Epod. 12, 8; Juv. 9, 43; Arn. 5, 18.—In a paron. with paene, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 37.

pēnissĭmē (**paen-**), v. paene *fin.*

pĕnĭtē, *adv.*, v. 1. penitus *fin.* A.

1. pĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [root pa- of pasco; v. penates], *inward, inner, interior* (ante- and post-class.): exscrea usque ex penitis faucibus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 28: scaturigo fontis, App. M. 6, p. 178, 33: mente penitā conditum, id. ib. 11, p. 259, 38.—*Comp.* penitior pars domūs, App. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 599 P.—*Sup.:* advecta ex Arabiā penitissimā, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 53; so id. ib. 4, 3, 71: in latebras abscondas pectore penitissimo, id. Cist. 1, 1, 65: Scythae illi penitissimi, *the most remote*, Gell. 9, 4, 6: de Graecorum penitissimis litteris, Macr. S. 5, 19. —As *subst.:* **pĕnĭta**, ōrum, *n.*, *the inmost parts:* mundi, Mart. Cap. 1, § 9: terrae, id. 6, § 600: sacri loci, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 43.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. pĕnĭtē** (poet. and post-class.), *inwardly, internally*, Cat. 61, 178.—*Sup.:* penitissime, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.—**B. pĕnĭtus** (class.), *inwardly, internally, in the inside* (cf.: prorsus, omnino). **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen. (only poet.): extra penitusque coacti Exagitant venti, Sev. Aetn. 317: penitusque deus, non fronte notandus, Manil. 4, 309.—**b.** In partic., *deeply, far within, into the inmost part* (class.): saxum penitus excisum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68: argentum penitus abditum, id. Off. 2, 2, 13: jacent penitus defossa talenta, Verg. A. 10, 526: penitus convalle virenti, id. ib. 6, 679: penitus terrae defigitur arbos, id. G. 2, 290: penitus penetrare, Cels. 5, 26, 7: Suevos penitus ad extremos fines se recepisse, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: penitus in Thraciam se abdidit, Nep. Alcib. 9: mare retibus penitus scrutare, Juv. 5, 95.—(β) Trop., *deeply, far within, from the innermost depths* or *recesses:* penitus ex intimā philosophiā hauriendam juris disciplinam putas, *from the very depths of philosophy*, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 17: opinio tam penitus insita, *so deeply rooted*, id. Clu. 1, 4: bene penitus sese dare in familiaritatem alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: periculum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, *in the very heart*, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: demittere se penitus in causam, id. Att. 7, 12, 3.—**2.** Transf. (qs. through and through, to the bottom of a thing, i. e.), *thoroughly, completely, wholly*,

entirely, utterly (class.): caput et supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: utrum hic confirmasse videtur religionem an penitus totam sustulisse? id. N. D. 1, 42, 119: res penitus perspectae, id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: penitus pernoscere omnes animorum motus, id. ib. 1, 5, 17: quod in memoriâ meâ penitus insederit, id. ib. 2, 28, 122: intellegere aliquid, id. Att. 8, 12, 1: amittere hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: diffidere rei publicae, id. Fam. 5, 13, 5: perdere se ipsos, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: te penitus rogo ne, etc., Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 1: penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos, Verg. E. 1, 66: dilecta penitus, Hor. C. 1, 21, 4.—Hence, to strengthen the *comp.:* penitus crudelior, *far more*, Prop. 1, 16, 17.—To strengthen the *sup.:* vir penitus Romano nomini infestissimus, Vell. 2, 27, 1.

2. pēnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [penis], *furnished with* or *having a tail:* penitam offam Naevius appellat absegmen carnis cum codâ, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; Arn. 7, 24, 230; cf. Fest. s. v. penem, p. 230 Müll.

Pĕnius, ii, *m.*, = Πενιός, *a river in Colchis*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

penna or **pinna** (old forms, **pesna, petna,** Fest. p. 205, 209 Müll.), *f.* [orig. different words, penna for petna; root pet- or pat-; Sanscr. patāmi, to fly; Gr. πέτομαι, prop. a wing: pinna for pitna; cf. Sanscr. pitu; Gr. πίτυς, the pine-tree; Lat. pinus; cf.: spiculum, spina; prop. a sharp point or end. To a late period an effort was made to distinguish them: nec miretur (puer), cur . . . flat a pinno quod est acutum, securis utrimque habens aciem bipennis, ne illorum sequatur errorem, qui, quia a pennis duabus hoc esse nomen existimant, pennas avium dici volunt, Quint. 1, 4, 12 Halm: pinnum enim antiqui acutum dicebant, Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 11 dub. (v. 1. pennus): pinnas murorum, pennas avium dicimus, Flav. Cap. p. 2243 P. This dictum of the old grammar we have to retain, although the distinction is neither etymologically sound nor is it always practically true; cf. bipennis, Bramb. Lat. Orthog. p. 118. In MSS. and edd. the two forms have mostly been used indiscriminately in all meanings except II. D. E. F. infra, in which pinna only is found; cf. esp. Wagn. Orth. Verg. p. 465; Rib. prol. Verg. p. 441 sq.; Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 270 sq.], *a feather* on the body of a winged creature (syn. pluma). **I.** Lit. (*α*) Form penna: sine pennis volare haud facile est: meae alae pennas non habent, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 48: pennarum tuarum nitor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 6: maduere graves aspergine pennae, Ov. M. 4, 728.—(*β*) Form pinna: (aves) pullos pinnis fovent, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: pinnarum caules omnium cavi, Plin. 11, 39, 34, § 97; Sen. Ep. 42, 4: ova parire solet genus pinnis condecoratum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll. (Ann. v. 10 Vahl.): conveniebat corvos ex albis album pinnis jactare colorem, Lucr. 2, 823 Munro: galli salaces, frequentibus pinnis, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5; Col. 8, 2, 10: nam his rebus plumam pinnasque emundant, id. ib. 9, 14, 7: ut statim per somnum hianti pinna in os inderetur, Suet. Claud. 33.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In *plur.:* pennae (pinnae), *a wing* (syn. ala). (*α*) Form pennae: age tu, sis, sine pennis vola, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 80: quatere in aëre, Ov. M. 4, 676: pennis resumptis, id. ib. 4, 664: vertere, *to fly away*, Prop. 2, 24, 22 (3, 19, 6): penna, collect. for *the wings*, Ov. M. 2, 376.—(*β*) Form pinnae: geminis secat aëra pinnis, Cic. Arat. 48 (282): pinnas explicare, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 55: o Fides alma, apta pinnis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Trag. v. 410 Vahl.): densis ales pinnis obnixa, id. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 148 ib.): (aquila) praepetibus pinnis (B. and K.; al. pennis), Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106.—Of bees: pinnis coruscant, Verg. G. 4, 73.—Of locusts: pinnarum stridor, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—Of gnats: pinnae culicis, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3.—Prov.: pinnas incidere alicui, *to clip one's wings*, i. e. *to deprive one of power* or *rank*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; so, decisis humilis pinnis, *with clipped wings*, i. e. *with disappointed hopes*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 50; cf. the opp.: extendere pinnas, *to spread out one's wings*, i. e. *to attempt great things*, id. ib. 1, 20, 21.—**b.** Poet., *a flying, flight.* (*α*) Form penna: felicibus edita pennis, i. e. *with a happy omen from the flight of birds*, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 11; Sil. 3, 344; Val. Fl. 1, 231.—(*β*) Form pinna: pinnâ veras dare notas, Ov. F. 1, 448.—**B.** *A feather* on an arrow (poet.). **1.** Form penna: per jugulum pennis tenus acta sagitta est, Ov. M. 6, 258.—Hence, **2.** Meton., *an arrow* (poet.). (*α*) Form penna: cervos pennâ petere, Val. Fl. 6, 421.—(*β*) Form pinna: olor trajectus pinnâ, Ov. F. 2, 110.—**C.** In late Lat., *a pen.*—Form penna: instrumenta scribae, calamus et penna: sed calamus arboris est, penna avis, Isid. Orig. 6, 14.—**D.** *A fin.*—Form pinna, Plin. 9, 13, 15, § 42.—**E.** *A pinnacle.*—Form pinna: turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex cratibus attexuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39; 7, 72: milites Metelli . . . a pinnis hostis defendebant facillime funditore, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1; Verg. A. 7, 159: templi, Vulg. Luc. 4, 9.—**F.** In mechanics. **1.** *A float* or *bucket* of a water-wheel.—Form pinna, Vitr. 10, 10.—**2.** *A stop* or *key* of a water-organ.—Form pinna, Vitr. 10, 13.

‡ **pennārĭum**, ii, *n.* [penna], *a receptacle for pens, a pen-box:* pennarium, καλαμοθήκη, Gloss. Philox.

pennātŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pennātus], *provided with wings, winged* (eccl. Lat.): Mercurius in calvitio pennatulus, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10.

pennātus (**pinn-**), a, um, *adj.* [penna], *furnished with wings, winged* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hic Jovis altisoni subito pennata (al. pinnata) satelles, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106: apes, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1: serpentes, Ov. M. 7, 350: pennati equi, quos pegasos vocant, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72: Zephyrus, Lucr. 5, 738: ferrum, *an arrow*, Plin. 34, 14, 39, § 138.—*Subst.:* **pennāta**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *winged creatures, birds:* pennatorum infecunda sunt, quae aduncos habent ungues, Plin. 10, 52, 73, § 143.—Prov.: Frustra jacitur rete ante oculos pennatorum, Vulg. Prov. 1, 17.—*Comp.:* voto pennatior, Auct. Itin. Alex. 69.—**II.** Transf.: pennatas impennatasque agnas in Saliari carmine spicas significat cum aristis, et alias sine aristis . . . (Aelius oves veteres et) agnas novas voluit intellegi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

pennesco, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [id.], *to put forth feathers* or *wings, to become fledged* (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 1, 38.

pennĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [penna-fero], *feathered, winged* (post-class. prose): armi, Sid. Carm. 2, 309.

pennĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, or **pinnĭger** [penna-gero], *feathered, winged.* **I.** Lit. (class.): genus animantium, Cic. Univ. 10: pinniger rex apum, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48.—**II.** Transf. (poet.): sagittae, Sil. 3, 375.

Pennīnus (**Penīnus** or **Poenīnus**; the latter orthog. on account of the false derivation from Poeni, because Hannibal marched over this mountain to Italy, Liv. 21, 38, 6 sqq.; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123), a, um, *adj.* [from the Celtic Pen or Penn, summit, peak], *of* or *belonging to the Pennine Alps* (between the Valais and Upper Italy, the highest point of which is the Great St. Bernard), *Pennine:* Alpes, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Tac. H. 1, 87; called also, juga, id. ib. 1, 61: mons, i. e. *the Great St. Bernard*, Sen. Ep. 31, 9; also, *absol.:* Penninus, Liv. 5, 35; 21, 38: iter, *over the Great St. Bernard*, Tac. H. 1, 70: VALLIS POENIN, *the Valais*, Inscr. Grut. 376, 6: DEO PENINO D. D., *the local deity of the Pennine Alps*, Inscr. Spon. Misc. Ant. p. 85, n. 30; called also, IVPPITER POENINVS, and simply, POENINVS, Inscr. Orell. 228 sq.

* **pennĭpēs**, ĕdis, *adj.* [penna-pes], *that has wings on his feet, wing-footed:* Perseus, Cat. 55, 24.

pennĭpŏtens (**pinn-**; cf. Don. p. 1748 P.), entis, *adj.* [penna-potens], *able to fly, winged* (poet.): pennipotentum, Lucr. 2, 878; 5, 789.

* **pennor**, āri, *v. dep. n.* [penna], *to put forth wings, become fledged*, Dracont. 1, 262.

pennŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little wing* (rare but class.): cum pulli pennulis uti possunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: tensa, Ven. Carm. 3, 22, 9; Hieron. adv. Pelag. 1, 14 *init.*; Vulg. Lev. 5, 8.

‡ **1. pennus**, a, um, *adj.* [pinna], *pointed, sharp:* pennum antiqui acutum dicebant: unde et avium pennae, quia acutae, Isid. Orig. 19, 19, 11 dub. (al. pinnum).

2. Pennus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* T. Quinctius Pennus, Liv. 4, 26.

‡ **pensa**, ae, *f.* [pendo], *a day's provisions, a ration for a day*, Edict. Diocl. p. 19.

pensābĭlis, e, *adj.* [penso], *reparable* (post-class.): damna, Amm. 31, 13, 11.

pensātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a weighing, weighing out, a recompense, compensation* (post-Aug.): multorum bonorum pensatio, Petr. 141, 6; Dig. 16, 2, 7; Quint. Decl. 2, 32; Dig. 3, 5, 7.—**II.** Trop., *a weighing, pondering, consideration* (post-class.), Amm. 16, 12, 33.

pensē, *adv.*, v. pendo, *P. a. fin.*

pensĭcŭlātē, *adv.*, v. pensiculo *fin.*

‡ **pensĭcŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [pensiculo], *a weigher, examiner:* pensiculatores, ἐξεταστaί, Gloss. Philox.

pensĭcŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [pendo], *to weigh, ponder, consider* (post-class.): pensicula utrumque, modulareque (al. pensiculate moderateque), Gell. 13, 20, 11: scripta, App. Flor. p. 364; id. Deo. Soc. p. 103 *init.*—Hence, **pensĭcŭlātē**, *adv.*, *carefully* (post-class.): pensiculate (al. pensim) scripta, Gell. 1, 3, 12.

pensĭlis, e, *adj.* [pendeo], *hanging, hanging down, pendent, pensile* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. pendulus). **I.** Lit.: restim volo mihi emere, qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 86: vehetur pensilibus plumis, i. e. *in a bed*, Juv. 1, 159: lychnuchi, Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14: uva, *which are hung up to be preserved during the winter*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 121; cf. Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 15; in a double sense, alluding to the hanging of one's self, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 99: libertas pensilis, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.—**B.** *Subst.:* **pensĭlĭa**, ium, *n.* **1.** *Fruit hung up to be preserved:* pensilia, ut uvae, mala, et sorba, Varr. R. R. 1, 68; 1, 59, 3.—**2.** (Sc. membra) = penis: pulcre pensilibus peculiati, Auct. Priap. 53.—**II.** In archit., *supported on arches, hanging, pensile:* fabrica, Col. 1, 6, 16: horreum, id. 12, 50, 3: ambulatio, Plin. 36, 13, 18, § 83: urbs, id. 36, 15, 24, § 104: horti, *hanging gardens*, id. 36, 14, 20, § 94; Curt. 5, 1, 32: balneae, *shower-baths* or *vapor-baths*, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; Macr. S. 2, 11, 3: tribus, *on movable seats* (in the theatre), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 119.

pensim, *adv.*, another reading for pensiculate; v. pensiculo *fin.*

pensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pendo; lit., a weighing, weighing out; hence], **I.** *A weight* (only in Vitr.), Vitr. 10, 16; 10, 8.—**II.** Transf., *a paying, payment, a term of payment* (class.; cf.: stipendium, pretium): pendere poenas solvere significat, ab eo, quod aere gravi cum uterentur Romani, penso eo, non numerato debitum solvebant: unde etiam pensiones dictae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 Müll.: nihil debetur ei, nisi ex tertiâ pensione, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: prima, id. Fam. 6, 18, 5: altera tributi, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32.—Transf., sarcastically: etenim ista tua minime avara conjux, nimium debet diu populo Romano tertiam pensionem, i. e. *her third marriage* (after your death), Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A tax, impost* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39; vectigalium, id. Epit. 9.—**2.** *Rent* of a house or land (post-Aug.): aedium pensio annua, Suet. Ner. 44; Juv. 9, 63; Dig. 33, 7, 18.—**3.** *Interest* of money (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 26.—**4.** *Compensation:* jacturae, Petr. 136, 2.

pensĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [pensito]. **I.** Lit., *a paying, payment* (post-class.), Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1; Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A recompense, compensation* (post-Aug.), Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 103.—**B.** *An expense, expenditure* (late Lat.): diurna pensitatio, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 8.—**C.** That with which payment may be made, *valuables:* multa munera argenti et auri, et pensitationes, Vulg. 2 Par. 21, 3.

pensĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who weighs* or *considers, a weigher, ponderer, considerer* (post-class.): verborum, Gell. 17, 1, 3.

pensĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [penso], *to weigh, weigh out.* **I.** Lit.: lanam, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 22. — Trop.: vitam aequā lance, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *To pay* (rare but class.): praedia, quae pensitant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9: vectigalia, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16. — **B.** *To weigh, ponder, think over, consider* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: penso, expendo, pondero): rem, Liv. 4, 41: virtutes, Gell. 1, 4, 1: aliquid morosissime, Suet. Aug. 16; id. Caes. 30; Tac. A. 12, 17: malui omnia a te pensitari quam electa laudari, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 6; 4, 15, 8; 7, 9, 3: de aliquā re, Gell. 2, 27, 3.—With a *relative-clause:* Tiberius saepe apud se pensitato, an, etc., Tac. A. 3, 52: diu pensitares, quem potissimum eligeres, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 9.—**C.** *To compare* by examining (post-class.): philosophorum sectatores cum veteribus Pythagoricis pensitans, Gell. 1, 9, 11: incommoda cum emolumento spei, id. 1, 13, 5.

* **pensiuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [pensio], *a small payment:* fenoris, Col. 10 praef. 1.

penso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [pendo], *to weigh* or *weigh out carefully* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic., for in Off. 2, 19, 68, conpensandum is the correct reading. Neither is it found in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Cæs.; syn.: pendo, expendo). **I.** Lit.: aurum, Liv. 38, 24; Sil. 4, 153; Col. 12, 51, 2: C. Gracchi caput auro pensatum, *paid for with its weight in gold,* Flor. 3, 15, 6: odores ac purpurae et auro pensanda, *worth their weight in gold,* Sen. Ep. 73, 5.—Prov.: pensare aliquem eādem trutinā, *to weigh one in the same balance, judge one by the same standard,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To counterbalance* with any thing, *to compensate, recompense, repay, make good, requite;* for the usual compensare: exiguā turis impensā tanta beneficia pensaturi, Curt. 8, 5, 10: beneficia beneficiis, Sen. Ben. 3, 9, 3; Suet. Aug. 25: praematuram mortem immortali nominis sui memoriā, Vell. 2, 88, 3: vulnera et sanguis aviditate praedae, Tac. H. 3, 26 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 4, 74; id. A. 2, 26: vicem alicujus, *to supply the place of* a thing, *to compensate for* a thing, Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 97: transmarinae res quādam vice pensatae, Liv. 26, 37: iter, *to shorten the way,* Luc. 9, 685.—**B.** *To pay, repay, punish* with any thing: nece pudorem, Ov. H. 2, 143: omnia uno ictu, Sen. Oedip. 936: nefarium concubitum voluntariā morte, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3.—**2.** *To purchase* with any thing: vitam auro, Sil. 2, 35: victoriam damno militis, Vell. 2, 115, 4.—**C.** *To exchange* for any thing: palatia caelo, Calp. Ecl. 4, 141: laetitiam moerore, Plin. 7, 40, 41, § 132.—**D.** *To allay, quench:* sitim, Calp. Ecl. 5, 111.—**E.** *To weigh, ponder, examine, consider:* ex factis, non ex dictis, amicos pensare, Liv. 34, 49: ad consilium pensandum temporis opus esse, id. 22, 51, 3; Curt. 3, 6, 3; 8, 2, 14; 7, 33, 2: singula animi consulta, id. 7, 8, 1: stat pensata diu belli sententia, Sil. 7, 223.

pensor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who weighs* or *considers, a weigher, examiner* (eccl. Lat.): elementorum, Aug. Conf. 5, 4 *fin.;* id. Civ. Dei, 15, 27.

pensum, i, v. pendo, *P. a.* B.

* **pensūra,** ae, *f.* [pendo], *a weighing,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.

pensus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pendo.

† **pentăchordus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πεντάχορδος, *five-stringed* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 962.

pentăcontarchus, i, *m.*, = πεντηκόνταρχος, *a commander of fifty men, pentacontarch,* Vulg. 1 Macc. 3, 55.

† **pentădactўlus,** i, *m.*, = πενταδάκτυλος, *a pentadactyl, a kind of shell-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147 Sillig *N. cr.*—**II.** For pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

pentădōros, on, *adj.*, = πεντάδωρος, *containing five palms* or *hand-breadths,* Vitr. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 170.

‡ † **pentaetēricus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πενταετηρικός, *of five years,* Inscr. Grut. 499, 6.

† **pentăgōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πενταγώνιος and **pentăgōnus,** a, um, = πεντάγωνος, *quinquangular, pentagonal.* — *Subst.:* **pentăgōnium,** i, *n.*, *a pentagon* (post-class.): pentagonii ratio, Auct. de Limit. p. 257 Goes.—**pentăgōnum,** i, *n.*, for pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

† **pentămĕter,** tri, *m.*, = πεντάμετρος (containing five metrical feet), *a pentameter:* in pentametri medio, Quint. 9, 4, 98; so id. 9, 4, 109: heroicus, Diom. p. 506 P.: pentametrum elegum, id. p. 502 ib.

† **pentă-nummus** (**-nūmus**), i, *m.* [vox hibr., from πέντε and numus], *a silver coin of the value of five asses,* i. q. quinarius (post-class.), Auct. de Limit. p. 265 Goes.

† **pentăpĕtes,** is, *n.*, = πενταπετές, *five-leaf, cinque-foil:* quinquefolium Graeci vocant pentapetes sive pentaphyllon, Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109.

† **pentăpharmăcum,** i, *n.*, = πεντάφαρμακον, *a meal consisting of five dishes* (post-class.), Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **pentăphyllon,** i, *n.*, = πεντάφυλλον, i. q. quinquefolium and pentapetes, *five-leaved grass, cinque-foil,* Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109; App. Herb. 2.

† **Pentăpŏlis,** is, *f.*, = Πεντάπολις. **I.** *A district of five towns on the Dead Sea,* Sol. 35; Vulg. Sap. 10, 6.—**II.** *A district of Cyrene, on the Libyan Sea,* Sex. Ruf. Brev. 13; Sen. Verg. A. 4, 42.—Hence, **Pentăpŏlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pentapolis,* i. e. *to Cyrene, Cyrenaic:* regio, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31.

† **pentăprōtĭa,** ae, *f.*, = πενταπρωτεία, *the first five men, a board* or *college of five superior officers* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 29, 2.

† **pentaptōta,** ōrum, *n.*, = πεντάπτωτα, in the later gramm., *nouns that have five cases, pentaptotes,* Diom. p. 288 P. al.

† **pentas,** ădis, *f.*, = πεντάς, *the number five, five* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 735 and 745.

† **pentăsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πεντάσημος, *that has five marks* or *divisions of time* (post-class.): pes, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

† **pentaspaston,** i, *n.*, = πεντάσπαστον, *a tackle with five pulleys,* two in the lower block and three in the upper, Vitr. 10, 3.

† **pentasphaerus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πέντεσφαιρα, folium, *a kind of costly spice,* Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

† **pentastĭchoe** porticus = πεντάστιχοι, *having five rows of columns,* Treb. Gall. 18.

† **pentăsyllăbus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πεντασύλλαβος, *having five syllables, five-syllabled* (post-class.): pedes, Mall. Theod. de Metr. 2.

† **Pentătĕuchus,** i, *m.*, or **Pentătĕuchum,** i, *n.*, = πεντάτευχος, *the five books of Moses, the Pentateuch,* Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 10 et saep.; Isid. Orig. 6, 2, 2.

† **pentathlos** or **-us,** i, *m.*, = πένταθλος, *one who practised the five exercises* of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling, and hurling (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57; so id. 34, 8, 19, §§ 68 and 72.

‡ † **pentathlum,** i, *n.*, = πένταθλον, *the contest of the five exercises* of pitching the quoit, running, leaping, wrestling, and hurling (post-class.): pentathlum antiqui quinquartium dixerunt. Id autem genus exercitationis ex his quinque artibus constat, jactu disci, cursu, saltu, jaculatione, luctatione, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

† **pentătŏmon,** i, *n.*, = πεντάτομος, *five-leaf, cinque-foil,* i. q. quinquefolium and pentaphyllon, App. Herb. 2.

† **Pentēcostālis,** e, *adj.* [Pentecoste], *of* or *belonging to Whitsuntide* or *Pentecost, Pentecostal* (eccl. Lat.): festum Pentecostale, Tert. Idol. 14.

† **Pentēcostē,** ēs, *f.*, = πεντηκοστή (sc. ἡμέρα), *the fiftieth day after Easter, Whit-Sunday, Pentecost* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 32; id. 1 Cor. 16, 8; Tert. Idol. 14.

Pentĕlensis, e, *adj.*, *Pentelic:* mons, Vitr. 2, 8; v. Pentelicus.

Pentĕlĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Πεντελικός, *of* or *belonging to a mountain near Athens* (in the demos of Πεντελή), *celebrated for its white marble, Pentelic:* Hermae Pentelici, *of Pentelic marble,* Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2.

† **pentĕlōris,** e, *adj.* [vox hibr. from πέντε and lorum], *having five thongs* or *five stripes,* Vop. Aur. 46.

† **pentēris,** is, *f.*, = πεντήρης, *a ship with five banks of oars,* Auct. B. Alex. 47; id. B. Afr. 62 *fin.*

pentethronĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, a fictitious word: pugna pentethronica, Plaut. Poen. 2, 25 dub.

Penthēĭus, a, um, v. Pentheus, *A.*

† **penthēmimĕres** or **-is,** is, *f.*, = πενθημιμερής (sc. τομή); consisting of five halves, i. e. of 2½ parts), *a part of a verse, consisting of its first two feet and a half,* esp. of a hexameter or iambic trimeter, *a penthemimeris,* Aus. Ep. 4, 85 and 89; Diom. 497, 8; Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.

Penthĕsĭlēa, ae, *f.*, = Πενθεσίλεια, *a queen of the Amazons, who fought before Troy against the Greeks, and was slain by Achilles,* Verg. A. 1, 491 Serv.; cf. Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 14; Just. 2, 4.

Pentheus, ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Πενθεύς, *son of Echion and Agave, grandson of Cadmus, and king of Thebes; having treated with contempt the rites of Bacchus, he was torn in pieces by his mother and her sisters when under the influence of the god,* Ov. M. 3, 514; Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 24; 3 (4), 22, 33; Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 40; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 73; id. C. 2, 19, 14. — Hence, **A. Penthēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pentheus, Penthean:* mater, Sid. Carm. 22, 94.—**B. Penthēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Πενθεῖος, *of* or *belonging to Pentheus, Penthean,* Stat. Th. 2, 575. — **C. Penthīdes,** ae, *m.*, = Πενθείδης, *a male descendant of Pentheus,* Ov. Ib. 449 and 609.

† **pentŏrŏbon,** i, *n.*, = πεντόροβον, *a plant, called also* paeonia, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 84; 25, 4, 10, § 29; App. Herb. 64.

Pentri, ōrum, *m.*, *a Samnite people,* Liv. 9, 31.

pēnu, v. penus *init.*

pēnŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [penus], *of* or *for provisions* (post-class. for penarius): cellae, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 11.

pēnŭla, ae, v. paenula.

pēnultĭmus, a, um, v. paenultimus.

pēnūrĭa or **paenūrĭa,** ae, *f.* [Gr. πένομαι, to toil; πένης, poor; cf. σπάνις, πεῖνα], *want, need, scarcity* of any thing (class.; syn.: inopia, egestas). **I.** Lit., esp. of want of the necessaries of life; constr. with or (less freq.) without a *gen.:* cibi, Lucr. 5, 1007: victūs, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98: edendi, Verg. A. 7, 113: aquarum, Sall. J. 17, 5: rerum necessariarum, id. ib. 23, 2: frumenti, Liv. 4, 25. —*Absol.:* neque enim est umquam penuria parvi, *he is never in want who requires but little,* Lucr. 5, 1119: penuriam temporum sustinere, *to supply their temporary wants,* Col. 9, 14, 17: in penuriā, *in time of scarcity,* Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130: afflixit te penuriā, Vulg. Deut. 8, 3; 28, 48. — Of want of other things: civium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: magna sapientium civium bonorumque penuria, Cic. Brut. 1, 2: cujus generis (amicorum) est magna penuria, id. Lael. 17, 62: liberorum, Sall. J. 22, 2: mulierum, Liv. 1, 9: agri, vectigalium, pecuniae, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 115: argenti, Liv. 23, 21: arborum, Col. 7, 9, 7. — **II.** Trop.: consilii, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: vivae vocis, Gell. 14, 2, 1.

pĕnus, ūs and i, *m.* and *f.*, also **pĕnum,** i, and **pĕnus,** ŏris, *n.* (*gen.* peneris, peniteris, only acc. to Gell. 4, 1, 2; a collat. form **pēnu,** Afran., acc. to Charis. p. 113 P.; cf. also Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18) [from the root pa- of pasco; Gr. πατέομαι; v. penates]. **I.** *Store* or *provision of food provisions, victuals:* est enim omne, quo vescuntur homines, penus, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68; cf. other and different explanations in Gell. 4, 1, and tit.: De penu legatā, Dig. 33, 9: annuus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 19: omne penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 91: ut sibi penum aliud ornet, id. Capt. 4, 4, 12: condus promus sum, procurator peni, id. Ps. 2, 2, 14: magna penus, Lucil. ap. Non. 219, 29: vinum penumque omnem, Pompon. ib. 30: in penum erile, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.: aliquem penore privare, Auct. ap. id. ib.: portet frumenta penusque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 72: ne situ penora mucorem contrahant, Col. 12, 4, 4: cum ea res innoxia penora conservet, id. ib. *fin.:* avium cujusque generis multiplex penus, Suet. Ner. 11: in locuplete penu, Pers. 3, 73.—**II.** *The innermost part* of a temple of Vesta, *the sanctuary:* penus vocatur locus intimus in aede Vestae, Fest. p. 250 Müll.; cf.

Serv. Verg. A. 3, 12: in penum Vestae, quod, etc., irrupit, Lampr. Elag. 6.

Pĕpărēthus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Πεπάρηθος, *Peparethus* (now *Piperi*), *a small island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades, famous for wine and oil, with a town of the same name,* now *Scopelo:* ferax Peparethos olivae, Ov. M. 7, 470: cf. Liv. 28, 5, 10; 31, 28, 6.—Hence, **II. Pĕpărēthĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Peparethos, Peparethian:* vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.

† **peplis,** idis, *f.*, = πεπλίς, *the name of two plants, one of which was also called* porcilaca, Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210; *and the other* syce, meconion, or mecon aphrodes, id. 27, 12, 93, § 119.

peplĭum, ii, *n.*, = πέπλιον, *a medicinal plant, a species of spurge,* prob. the Euphorbia esula, Linn.; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 115; id. Tard. 4, 6, 89.

† **pĕplum,** i, *n.*, and **pĕplus,** i, *m.*, = πέπλον and πέπλος, *the robe of state of Minerva* at Athens, with which her statue was solemnly invested every five years at the Panathenaca, Plaut. Merc. prol. 67; id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1. 480; Verg. Cir. 21 sq.; Stat. Th. 10, 56.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A splendid upper garment, a robe of state,* either of gods or men (post-class.), Claud. Nupt. Honor. 123: imperatorium, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 23.—**B.** Still more gen., *any broad upper garment,* Manil. 5, 387.—**C.** *A disease of the eye* (by which the eye is covered or veiled, as it were), Ser. Samm. 13, 220 (al. plumbum).

† **pĕpo,** ōnis, *m.*, = πέπων, ονος, *a species of large melon, a pumpkin,* Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 65; 20, 2, 6, § 11; Tert. Anim. 32; id. adv. Marc. 4, 40; Vulg. Num. 11, 5.

† **peptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πεπτικός, *that promotes digestion, peptic* (post-Aug.): medicinae, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 201.

‡ **pĕpuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [pepo], *a small pumpkin,* Not. Tir. p. 168.

Pĕpuzītae, ārum, *m., a sort of heretics* (*also called* Montanistae), *so named after the Phrygian town of Pepuza,* Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.

per, *prep.* with *acc.* (by solecism with *abl.* PER QVO, = *whereby,* Inscr. Miseni Repert. ex a. p. Chr. n. 159; Inscr. Orell. 3300) [kindr. with Gr. παρά; Sanscr. pâra, ulterior; Lith. pèr; cf.: parumper, paulisper; v. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 269], denotes, like the Gr. διά, motion through a space, or extension over it. **I.** Lit., of space, *through, through the midst of, throughout, all over, all along:* per amoena salicta raptare aliquem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.): inde Fert sese (equus) campi per caerula laetaque prata, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (id. v. 505 ib.): per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, id. ap. id. ib. 6, 4 (id. v. 177 ib.): per membranas oculorum cernere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: coronam auream per forum ferre, id. Att. 14, 16, 2: iit hasta per tempus utrumque, Verg. A. 9, 418: se per munitiones deicere, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: per mare pauperiem fugiens, per saxa, per ignes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 46: per ignes, Ov. M. 8, 76: per Averna, id. ib. 14, 105: per caelum, Verg. A. 4, 700: per vias fabulari, *in all the streets,* Plaut. Cist. 5, 1: per totam urbem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 11: qui per provincias atque imperium tuum pecunias ei credidissent, *in the provinces,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6: invitati hospitaliter per domos, Liv. 1, 9: via secta per ambas (zonas), Verg. G. 1, 238; 245: nascuntur copiosissime in Balearibus ac per Hispanias, *in,* Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 94: per illas gentes celebratur, *throughout,* Tac. A. 12, 12: gustûs elementa per omnia quaerunt, Juv. 11, 14.—Placed after the noun: viam per, Lucr. 6, 1264: transtra per et remos et pictas abiete puppes, Verg. A. 5, 663; 6, 692.

II. Transf. **A.** Of time, *through, throughout, during, for:* quod des bubus per hiemem, *the winter through, during the winter,* Cato, R. R. 25: nulla res per triennium, nisi ad nutum istius, judicata est, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13: nulla abs te per hos dies epistula . . . venerat, *during these days,* id. Att. 2, 8, 1: per decem dies ludi facti sunt, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: per idem tempus, *during, at, in the course of,* id. Brut. 83, 286; Suet. Galb. 10: per noctem cernuntur sidera, *during the night, in the night-time,* Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48: per inducias, *during,* Liv. 38, 2: per multa bella, id. 8, 13: per ludos, id. 2, 18: per comitia, Suet. Caes. 80: per somnum, id. ib. 45: per tempus, *during,* i. e. *at the right time,* = in tempore, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 6; Ter. And. 4, 4, 44; id. Hec. 4, 3, 16.—So distr.: per singulas noctes, Suet. Caes. 1; id. Calig. 22; cf.: per haec, *meanwhile,* id. Claud. 27; per quae, id. Tib. 52.—**B.** To indicate the agent, instrument, or means, *through, by, by means of:* statuerunt injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9: detrimenta publicis rebus per homines eloquentissimos importata, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: quid ais? vulgo occidebantur? Per quos? et a quibus? *by whom? and by whose command?* id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: quae domi gerenda sunt, ea per Caeciliam transiguntur, id. ib. 51, 149: quod nefarium stuprum non per illum factum est, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7.—Placed after its case: Exerce vocem, quam per vivis et colis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 13.—Esp.: per fidem decipere, fallere, etc. (= datâ fide): per fidem deceptus sum, *through confidence,* i.e. *in my host who betrayed me,* Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 69; Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; Caes. B. G. 1, 46, 3.—So, per se, per te, *through himself, by himself, of himself,* etc.: homo per se cognitus, sine ullâ commendatione majorum, Cic. Brut. 25, 96: per me tibi obstiti, = solus, *by myself,* id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: satis per te tibi consulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 1: per se solus, Liv. 1, 49.—With *ipse:* nihil ipsos per se sine P. Sullâ facere potuisse, Cic. Sull. 24, 67: ipsum per se, suâ vi, sua naturâ, sua sponte laudabile, id. Fin. 2, 15, 50.—To form an adverb. expression, *in, by, through,* etc.: non dubitavi id a te per litteras petere, *by letter,* Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 2: per summum dedecus vitam amittere, *in the most infamous manner, most infamously,* id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: per iram facere aliquid, *in anger,* id. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: per commodum, Liv. 30, 29, 3 (cf. II. A. supra): per commodum rei publicae, id. 10, 25, 17; 22, 57, 1; 31, 11, 2: per ludum et jocum, *sporting and jesting, in sport and jest,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 60, § 155; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 70, § 181: per vim, *forcibly,* Sall. J. 23, 1: per dolum, id. ib. 11, 8: per otium, *at leisure,* Liv. 4, 58, 12: ceteris copiis per otium trajectis, id. 21, 28, 4: cibo per otium capto, id. 21, 55, 1: per tumultum = tumultuose, id. 44, 45, 14.—**C.** To designate the reason, cause, inducement, etc., *through, for, by, on account of, for the sake of:* per metum mussari, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 12: qui per virtutem perit, at non interit, id. Capt. 3, 5, 32: cum antea per aetatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: per aetatem, Caes. B. G. 2, 16 *fin.:* Druso propinquanti quasi per officium obviae fuere legiones, Tac. A. 1, 24: ut nihil eum delectaret, quod aut per naturam fas esset aut per leges liceret, Cic. Mil. 16, 43: cum per valetudinem posses, venire tamen noluisti, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: per me, per te, etc., *as far as concerns me, you,* etc.: si per vos licet, Plaut. As. prol. 12: per me vel stertas licet, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93; cf.: sin hoc non licet per Cratippum, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: fides publica per sese inviolata, Sall. J. 33, 3: per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: per me stetisse, quo minus hae fierent nuptiae, Ter. And. 4, 2, 16: si per suos esset licitum, Nep. Eum. 10, 3: inspicere vitia nec per magistros nec per aetatem licebat, Macr. S. 1, 24.—Hence, in oaths, entreaties, asseverations, etc., by a god, by men, or by inanimate or abstract things, *by:* IOVRANTO PER IOVEM, etc., Tab. Bant. lin. 15: per pol saepe peccas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 18; cf.: si per plures deos juret, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: quid est enim, per deos, optabilius sapientiâ? id. Off. 2, 2, 5: per deos atque homines, id. Div. 2, 55, 116: per dexteram te istam oro, id. Deiot. 3, 8; cf.: per tuam fidem Te obtestor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55: nunc te per amicitiam et per amorem obsecro, id. ib. 2, 1, 26: per pietatem! Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 4: per comitatem edepol, pater, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 52.—In this signif. often separated from its object: per ego vobis deos atque homines dico, ut, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 1: per ego te deos oro, Ter. And. 3, 3, 6; 5, 1, 15: per ego te, fili . . . precor quaesoque, etc., Liv. 23, 9, 2: per ego has lacrimas . . . te Oro, Verg. A. 4, 314; 12, 56; Tib. 4, 5, 7; Ov. F. 2, 841: per vos Tyrrhena faventum Stagna deum, per ego et Trebiam cineresque Sagunti Obtestor, Sil. 12, 79 sq.; 1, 658; Stat. Th. 11, 367.—With *ellips. of object:* per si qua est . . . Intemerata fides, oro, i.e. per eam, Verg. A. 2, 142; 10, 903; per, si quid merui de te bene, perque manentem amorem, Ne, etc., Ov. M. 7, 854.—Sometimes to indicate an apparent or pretended cause or inducement, *under the show* or *pretext of, under color of:* qui per tutelam aut societatem aut rem mandatam aut fiduciae rationem fraudavit quempiam, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7: naves triremes per causam exercendorum remigum ad fauces portus prodire jussit, *under pretext of,* Caes. B. C. 3, 24; v. causa: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis suas opes firmavit, Liv. 1, 41 *fin.:* per simulationem officii, Tac. H. 1, 74.—**D.** In composition, it usually adds intensity to the signif., *thoroughly, perfectly, completely, exceedingly, very much, very* (very often in Cicero's epistolary style, and in new-formed words, as perbenevolus, percautus, percupidus, perbelle, perofficiose, pergaudeo; see these articles): pervelle, perfacilis, peramanter; sometimes it denotes the completion of an action, e. g. perorare, peragere; sometimes it is repeated: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1; so id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Brut. 43, 158; id. Cael. 20 *fin.;* id. Fam. 9, 20, 3 al.; but also: perexiguâ et minuta, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 30: percautus et diligens, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18 al.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 410.—It frequently occurs in tmesi: nobis ista sunt pergrata perque jucunda, Cic. de Or. 1, 47, 205: per mihi mirum visum est, id. ib. 49, 214: per enim magni aestimo, id. Att. 10, 1, 1: ibi te quam primum per videre velim, = videre pervelim, id. ib. 15, 4, 2: Platoni per fuit familiaris, Gell. 2, 18, 1: per, inquit, magister optime, exoptatus mihi nunc venis, id. 18, 4, 2.—Per quam (also perquam), *very, exceedingly, extremely:* per quam breviter perstrinxi, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: per quam modica civium merita, Plin. Pan. 60: per quam velim scire, *very much indeed,* id. Ep. 7, 27, 1: PARENTES PER QVAM INFELICISSIMI, Inscr. Murat. 953, 2.—As one word: illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 16: propulit perquam indignis modis, id. Rud. 3, 3, 9: erat perquam onerosum, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 13: perquam honorificum, id. ib. 3, 4, 3.—Separated by an intervening word: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1.—Placed after the word it governs; v. supra, I. *fin.* and II. B.

† **pēra,** ae, *f.*, = πήρα, *a bag, wallet* (syn.: mantica, loculus): peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas, Phaedr. 4, 10, 1: cum baculo perâque senex, of a Cynic philosopher, Mart. 4, 53, 3; cf. App. Mag. p. 287, 39; Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 40; id. Luc. 10, 4.

pĕr-abjectus, a, um, *deeply humbled,* Cypr. Laud. Mart. *fin.*

pĕr-absurdus, a, um, *adj., very absurd* (class.): haec quia videntur perabsurda, etc., Cic. Part. 15, 54; id. Fin. 3, 8, 27; 3, 9, 31; 5, 11, 30.—Separated: per enim absurdum est, Dig. 22, 3, 25; v. per, II. D.

* **pĕr-accommŏdātus,** a, um, *adj., very suitable, very convenient:* per fore accommodatum tibi, si, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 3.

pĕr-ācer, ācris, ācre, *adj., very sharp;* trop.: judicium, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4 (but in Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 1, the correct reading is cor acre; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

pĕr-ăcerbus, a, um, *adj., very harsh* to the taste. **I.** Lit.: uva peracerba gustatu, Cic. Sen. 15, 53.—**II.** Trop., *very painful:* mihi peracerbum fuit, quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 6.

pĕr-ăcesco, ācŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become sour through and through, thoroughly sour;* hence, trop., *to become vexed, to grow vexatious* (Plautin.): ita mihi pectus peracuit, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 9: hoc, hoc est, quod peracescit: hoc est demum quod percrucior, *that vexes me,* id. Bacch. 5, 1, 13.

pĕractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perago], *a finishing, completion.* **I.** Lit.: peccati, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 4, 8.—**II.** Aetatis, transf. from the stage, qs. *the last act of the drama,* Cic. Sen. 23, 85 (cf. id. ib. 18, 64: fabulam aetatis peregisse, and 19, 70: peragenda fabula est).

pĕractus, a, um, *Part.,* from perago.

pĕrăcūtē, *adv.*, v. peracutus *fin.*

pĕr-ăcūtus, a, um, *adj., very sharp.* **I.** Lit.: falx, Mart. 3, 24, 5 (dub.).—**B.** Transf., of sound, *very clear* or *penetrating:* vox, Cic. Brut. 68, 241.—**II.** Trop.,

very keen, very acute, very penetrating: cum peracutus esset ad excogitandum, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: oratio, id. ib. 76, 264; id. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108.—*Adv.:* **pĕrăcūtē,** *very sharply, very acutely, with great keenness:* moveri, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: peracute querebare, quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 7, 2: reperisse, App. Mag. 34.

pĕradpŏsĭtus, a, um, v. perapp-.

* **pĕr-ădŭlescens,** entis, *adj., very young:* homo peradulescens, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61.

* **pĕr-ădŭlescentŭlus,** i, *m. dim., a very young man,* Nep. Eum. 1, 4.

1. Pĕraea, ae, *f.,* = Περαία (sc. γῆ, the land beyond the sea or river; hence), **I.** *A strip of land in Caria, along the coast opposite to Rhodes, and subject to the Rhodians,* Liv. 32, 33; 35; 33, 18.—**II.** *A part of Palestine beyond the Jordan, the capital of which was Gadara,* Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70.

2. Pĕraea, ae, *f.,* = Περαία, *a city in Æolis, a colony of the Mityleneans,* Liv. 37, 21, 4.

pĕr-aedĭfĭcātus, a, um, *adj., completely built, built up,* Col. 4, 3, 1.

pĕraequātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peraequo], *a making perfectly equal* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: temporum, Sol. 1: similitudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.—**II.** In partic., *an equalizing, equal distribution* of taxes, Cod. Th. 5, 4, 3.

peraequātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an equalizer,* esp. of taxes, *an equal distributor* (jurid. Lat.), Cod. Th. 13, tit. 11; Cod. Just. 11, tit. 57; Inscr. Grut. 361, 1.

pĕr-aequē, *adv., quite equally* or *evenly* (class.): hos numquam minus, ut peraeque ducerent dena milia HS ex mello recipere esse solitos, *on an average,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: atque hoc peraeque in omni agro decumano reperietis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: quod cum peraeque omnes, tum acerbissime Boeotii senserunt, id. Pis. 35, 86; id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46: terna milia peraeque in singulos menses, *uniformly,* Nep. Att. 13, 6.

pĕr-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to make quite equal* (post-Aug.): octogenae stirpes ... septenos culeos peraequarent, *filled up,* i. e. *yielded, produced,* Col. 3, 3, 3; 3, 3, 10: amphoras, id. 3, 9, 2: partes, Vitr. 9, 4: contracturam, id. 5, 1: iter, id. 9, 4: annum lunari computatione, Sol. 1, 37.

pĕr-aestĭmo, 1, *v. a., to esteem greatly* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 29, 2 *fin.*

pĕr-ăgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to drive* or *hunt about greatly, to harass, disturb* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vehementius peragitati ab equitatu, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: Aetna majore vi peragitata, Sen. Ben. 3, 37.—**B.** In partic., *to stir up* any thing, esp. a liquid: ut permisceatur medicamen rutabulo ligneo peragitare conveniet, Col. 12, 24, 4: mustum, id. 12, 19, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to excite, impel:* animos, Sen. Ira, 1, 7.—**B.** *To complete, finish:* peragitatur enim messis mense Maio, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 169.

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum (*inf.* paragier, Cato, Orig. 7, p. 1), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To thrust through, pierce through, transfix* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Theseus latus ense peregit, *transpierced,* Ov. H. 4, 119: aliquem ardenti quercu, Val. Fl. 1, 146; cf.: externa peragi dextrā, Sil. 11, 364.—Hence, transf., *to kill, slay,* Mart. 5, 37, 16.—**B.** *To pass through, traverse:* freta, Ov. H. 15, 65: cum sol duodena peregit Signa, id. M. 13, 618.—**II.** *To drive about, harass, disturb, disquiet, agitate, annoy* a person or thing (very rare): pecora peragens asilus, Sen. Ep. 58, 2: totum Sempronium usque eo perago, ut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**III.** *To carry through, go through with, execute, finish, accomplish, complete,* etc. **A.** In gen. (class.; syn.: exsequor, conficio, patro): multum egerunt, qui ante nos fuerunt, sed non peregerunt, Sen. Ep. 64, 8: carmen tubā solā peregit, Enn. ap. Lact. ad Stat. Th. 11, 56 (Ann. v. 508 Vahl.): fabulam, Cic. Sen. 19, 70; cf. id. ib. 18, 64 (and v. peractio): comitia, id. N. D. 2, 4, 10: concilium, Caes. B. G. 6, 4: partes suas, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 5: conata, Juv. 13. 210: inceptum, Verg. A. 4, 452: cursum, id. ib. 4, 653; cf.: coeptum iter, Ov. F. 1, 188: dona, *to finish distributing,* Verg. A. 5, 362: mandata, Ov. M. 7, 502: aetatem, vitam, aevum, id. Tr. 4, 8, 13; 41; id. M. 15, 485: facinus, Juv. 6, 640; also, *to exhaust:* quot viros, Auct. Priap. 34.—*Absol.,* = διάγειν, *to pass one's life,* Pers. 5, 138.—*Pass. impers.:* Quis non peractum esse cum Pompeio crederet? *that the war with Pompey is ended,* Flor. 4, 2, 53.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. Lat.: reum, *to continue a prosecution till the defendant is condemned,* Liv. 4, 42; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 4; Ov. P. 4, 6, 30; Val. Max. 6, 2, 4: accusationem, *to prosecute to the end,* Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 6: receptus est reus, neque peractus, ob mortem opportunam, Tac. A. 4, 21.—**IV.** In gen., *to work,* or *work up* any thing. **A.** Lit.: humum, *to till, cultivate,* Ov. F. 4, 693: cibum, *to digest,* Plin. 9, 60, 86, § 183.—**B.** Trop., *to go through, go over, to relate, describe, detail, state:* legatus peragit deinde postulata ... Haec paucis verbis carminis concipiendique jurisjurandi mutatis peragit, Liv. 1, 32, 6 sq.: verbis auspicia, *to mention,* id. 1, 18 *fin.:* res pace belloque gestas, *to describe, treat of,* id. 2, 1: dum perago tecum pauca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2: res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, *delivered,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 9.

pĕrăgrans, v. peragro, II.

pĕrăgranter, *adv.,* v. peragro *fin.*

* **pĕrăgrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [peragro], *a wandering* or *travelling through, a traversing:* itinerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 57.

pĕrăgrātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that wanders* or *travels through* (post-class.): coelicolarum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 588.

pĕr-ăgro, āvi, ātum, 1 (*part.* peragratus, in the *dep.* signif.; v. infra), *v. a.* [per and ager], *to wander* or *travel through* or *over, to go* or *pass through, traverse,* etc. (class.; cf. percurro). **I.** Lit.: provincias, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258.—Of bees: saltus silvasque, Verg. G. 4, 53: loca avia, Lucr. 1, 926: in peragrandā Aegypto, Suet. Aug. 93: peragratis partibus, Vulg. Act. 19, 1.—Of sailing: litora Liburnicis, Suet. Calig. 37: eques Romanus qui et commercia ea et litora peragravit, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45; Flor. 2, 7, 6; Just. 12, 10, 1.—(β) *Dep.* only in *part.:* peragratus omnes Germaniae partes, etc., Vell. 2, 97, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to go through, traverse, to spread through; to search through, penetrate:* omne immensum peragravit mente animoque, Lucr. 1, 74: eloquentia omnes peragravit insulas, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: cujus res gestae omnes gentes terrā marique peragrassent, id. Balb. 6, 16; id. Mil. 35, 98; id. Cael. 22, 53.—Rarely with *per:* orator ita peragrat per animos hominum, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 222: gula peragrans, *a roving appetite,* Gell. 7, 16, 6.—Hence, * **pĕrăgranter,** *adv., in roving about,* Amm. 14, 1, 6.

pĕrăgror, āri, v. peragro, I. β.

pĕr-albus, a, um, *adj., very white* (post-class.): equus, App. M. 1, p. 103: avis, id. ib. 5, p. 171, 10.

pĕr-ămans, antis, *Part.* [amo], *very loving, very fond:* homo peramans semper nostri fuit, Cic. Att. 4, 8, b, 3.—*Adv.:* **pĕrămanter,** *very lovingly:* perofficiose et peramanter aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

pĕr-ămārus, a, um, *very bitter* or *hostile,* Arn. in Psa. 77.

pĕr-ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to ramble through, go through; to traverse, perambulate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122: multas terras, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: omnium cubilia, Cat. 29, 8: viridia, Phaedr. 2, 5, 14: rura, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17: astra, id. Epod. 17, 41: terram, Vulg. Zach. 6, 7: universam insulam, id. Act. 13, 6 et saep.—*Pass.:* perambulatum Romanis legionibus Niphatem. Sid. Carm. 23, 93.—Poet.: frigus perambulat artūs, *runs through,* Ov. H. 9, 135: recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, *rightly trod the stage* (which was sprinkled with perfumed waters and strewed with flowers), i. e. *was properly constructed, well written,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79: sermo perambulat, *the fame spreads through,* Vulg. Luc. 5, 15.—* **II.** In partic., of a physician, *to visit* patients in succession, Sen. Ben. 6, 16, 2.—**III.** *To walk, conduct one's self* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 67, 22; 100, 2.

† **pĕr-ămīcus,** a, um, *adj., very friendly,* Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 56 Mai.

pĕr-ămoenus, a, um, *adj., very pleasant:* aestas, Tac. A. 4, 67.

pĕr-amplus, a, um, *adj., very large, very ample:* simulacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109 sq.: regnum, Val. Max. 5, 2, 4.

pĕr-anceps, ipitis, *adj., very doubtful, very uncertain,* Amm. 29, 5, 37.

pĕrangustē, *adv.,* v. perangustus *fin.*

pĕr-angustus, a, um, *adj., very narrow* (good prose): fretum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: aditus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15; Curt. 3, 4, 4: via, Liv. 22, 4: semita, Curt. 7, 11, 1: termini Macedoniae, Just. 7, 1, 2.—*Adv.:* **pĕrangustē,** *very narrowly,* Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163.

Pĕranna, i. q. Perenna, v. Anna.

pĕranno, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [per-annus], *to live through a year:* puella nata non perannavit, *did not live a year,* Suet. Vesp. 5; Macr. S. 1, 12, 6 (dub.).

pĕr-antīquus, a, um, *adj., very ancient,* Cic. Brut. 10, 41: testes, id. Rep. 1, 37, 58: sacrarium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: calceamenta, Vulg. Jos. 9, 5.

pĕr-appŏsĭtus (**pĕradpŏs-**), a, um, *adj., very suitable* or *apposite:* alicui, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274.

pĕr-ardĕo, si, 2, *v. n., to burn violently,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 404.

pĕr-ardŭus, a, um, *adj., very difficult:* mihi autem hoc perarduum est demonstrare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 166.

pĕr-āresco, ārŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow very dry,* Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 4, 24, 5.

pĕr-argūtus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Very shrill* (Appuleian): tintinnabula, App. M. 10, p. 247, 39: carmen, id. Flor. p. 349.—**II.** *Very acute, very witty:* homo, Cic. Brut. 45, 167.

pĕr-ārĭdus, a, um, *adj., very dry, very arid:* frons, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: solum, Col. 3, 11, 9; 2, 19, 1.

pĕr-armo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to arm* or *equip well* (post-class.): perarmatus exercitus, Curt. 4, 9, 6; 23: manum gladius perarmat, Prud. Cath. 6, 85; 7, 93.

pĕr-āro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to plough through; to traverse* the sea: pontum, Sen. Med. 650.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To furrow:* rugis anilibus ora, Ov. M. 14, 96; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**B.** *To furrow* or *scratch over, to injure:* cerebrum crebra vibice peraratum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—**C.** To scratch letters with the style on a waxen tablet, *to write:* talia perarans manus, Ov. M. 9, 563: litteram, id. A. A. 1, 455; cf. id. Tr. 3, 7, 1: peraratae tabellae, id. Am. 1, 11, 7: perarare carmina auro, Stat. S. 4, 5, 24.

pĕr-asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., very rough,* Cels. 5, 28, 14: montes, Jul. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 51.

pĕr-astūtŭlus, a, um, *adj., very crafty:* mulier, App. M. 9, p. 219, 17.

† **pĕrātĭcum,** i, *n.,* = περατικόν, *a species of the bdellium-tree,* Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 35.

* **pĕrātim,** *adv.* [pera], *by bags* or *wallets:* peratim ductare, i. e. *to cheat one out of the money in his wallet,* Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 15.

pĕrattentē, *adv.,* v. perattentus *fin.*

pĕr-attentus, a, um, *adj., very attentive:* animus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 10.—*Adv.:* **pĕrattentē,** *very attentively:* audire aliquem, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

* **pĕr-atticus,** a, um, *adj., very Attic,* i. e. *very elegant:* philosophus, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1 Mai.

(**pĕr-audĭendus,** a, um, false reading for perhaurienda, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.)

per-bacchor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a., to carouse* or *revel through:* multos dies, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104: annum suum in re publicā, Ps.-Cic. Decl. in Sall. 3, 10.—**II.** Transf., of fire: perbacchata domos incendia, Claud. B. G. 242.

per-bāsĭo, āre, *v. a., to kiss heartily,* Petr. 41, 8.

per-bĕātus, a, um, *adj., very fortunate,* Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1.

per-bellē, *adv., very prettily, very finely:* simulare, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1: feceris, si, etc., id. Att. 4, 4, b, § 1.

per-bĕnē, *adv., very well:* prandi perbene, Potavi, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 81: pol ego

haud a pecuniâ perbene, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9: loqui Latine, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: Fortunam fecisse, quando, etc., Liv. 45, 3, 5.

‡ **per-bĕnĕ-mĕrĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *very well deserved*, Inscr. Murat. 1923, 5.

per-bĕnĕvŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, *very friendly:* alicui, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 5.

per-bĕnignē, *adv.*, *very kindly*, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 68.—Separate: per mihi benigne respondit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2.

(**Perbĭbēsĭa,** ae, a false reading for Bibesia, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74.)

per-bĭbo, bibi, 3, *v. a.* (to drink much; hence), * **I.** *To drink* or *suck up:* at ego perii, cui medullam lassitudo perbibit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 16. — **II.** *To drink in* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 130: lana quosdam (colores) non perbibit, Sen. Ep. 71, 31: lacrimas, Ov. M. 6, 397: medicamina, Col. 7, 4, 8.—**B.** Trop., *to imbibe, receive:* haec cum persuasi mihi et perbibi, Sen. Ep. 94, 11: liberalia studia, id. ib. 36, 4: nequitiam, id. Ira, 1, 16, 2: mentes eorum penitus sucum stultitiae perbiberunt, Lact. 2, 2, 16: rabiem, Ov. Ib. 233: Latinum sermonem, Quint. 1, 1, 12 Spald. *N. cr.*

per-bīto, ĕre, *v. n.* **I.** *To go over* to a place (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Non. 153, 24: utinam te... malo cruciatu in Siciliam perbiteres, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 12.—**II.** *To perish:* ne fame perbitat, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 153, 28 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib.); so, fame, Caecil. ap. Non. 391, 22 (Com. Rel. p. 61 Rib.); Enn. and Titin. ap. Non. 153, 26 and 30 (cf. Enn. Trag. v. 240 Vahl.; Com. Rel. p. 117 Rib.): qui per virtutem perbitat, non interit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32 dub. (Fleck. perit, at): cruciatu maximo, id. Ps. 3, 1, 12; cf.: perbitere Plautus pro perire posuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.

perblandē, *adv.*, v. perblandus *fin.*

per-blandus, a, um, *adj.*, *very courteous* or *charming, very engaging, very bland:* successor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3: oratio, Liv. 23, 10, 1: adulatio, Juvenc. 1, 705.—*Adv.:* **perblandē,** *very winningly:* aliquem salutare, Macr. S. 1, 2, 16.

per-bŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, *very good:* prandium, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 3: eam sei curabeis, perbona'st, id. Merc. 3, 1, 28: ager, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: toreumata, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38: perbono loco res erat, id. Att. 6, 1, 3.

per-brĕvis, e, *adj.*, *very short, very brief* or *concise:* orator perornatus et perbrevis, Cic. Brut. 43, 158: perbrevi tempore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 22.—Separate: altera pars per mihi brevis videtur, id. Clu. 1, 2.—In *abl.:* perbrevi, adverbially, *in a very short time*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3.—*Adv.:* **perbrĕvĭter,** *very briefly, very concisely:* quid sentiam, perbreviter exponam, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 al.

per-bullĭo, īvi and ii, 4, *v. n.*, *to boil thoroughly*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

† **perca,** ae, *f.*, = πέρκη, *a kind of fish, a perch*, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; cf. id. 32, 9, 34, § 107; 32, 10, 44, § 126; 32, 11, 53, § 145; Ov. Hal. 112; Aus. Idyll. 10, 115.

per-caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, *v. a.*, *to cut up completely* = ad internecionem caedere (post-class.): exercitum, Flor. 3, 20, 10 (dub.; al. cecidit): terga hostium, id. 4, 12, 7.

per-călĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum (also contr. percalfactum), 3, *v. a.*—*Pass.:* **per-călĕfīo,** factus, fieri, *to make very warm, to heat thoroughly* (mostly ante- and post-class.): omnia motu Percalefacta, Lucr. 6, 178: glebae a sole percalefactae, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: multo igni percalfacto cubiculo, Val. Max. 9, 12, 4: percalefieri cogit aquam, *to become very warm*, Vitr. 8, 3, 4.

percălĕfīo, fieri, v. percalefacio.

per-călesco, călŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become very warm:* inde ubi percaluit vis venti, Lucr. 6, 281; Ov. M. 1, 418.

per-calleo, ŭi, ēre, *v. a.*, *to know* or *understand well:* quinque et viginti gentium linguas, Gell. 17, 17, 2.

per-callesco, callŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* * **I.** *Neutr.*, *to become very hardened, very callous:* civitatis patientia percalluerat, Cic. Mil. 28, 76.—**II.** *Act.*, *to get a good knowledge of;* in *perf.*, *to be well acquainted with, to know well, be well versed in:* usum rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 137; so, disciplinas Stoicas et dialecticas, Gell. 1, 22, 7: leges, id. 20, 1, 20: quinque et viginti gentium linguas, id. 17, 17, 2.

per-candēfăcĭo, 3, *v. a.*, *to make very hot, to heat thoroughly:* terram, Vitr. 8, 3, 1.

per-candĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very white:* compositio, Cels. 5, 19, 24: gemma, Sol. 37, 20.

per-cārus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dear.* **I.** Lit., *very dear, very costly*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25.—**II.** Trop., *very dear, very much beloved:* qui eis vicissim percarus et jucundus fuit, Cic. Aem. Scaur. 17, 39; Tac. A. 2, 74; Just. 12, 12, 11.

per-cautus, a, um, *adj.*, *very cautious*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18.

‡ **percēdo,** cessi, ĕre, *v. a.:* cedit, cessit, percedit, percessit, Not. Tir. p. 17.

per-cĕlĕber, bris, bre, *adj.*, *very famous, very celebrated* or *distinguished:* templum vetustate et religione percelebre, Mel. 2, 3, 4.

per-cĕlĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to practise* a thing *very frequently.* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): ut exercerent, ut gererent, ut percelebrarent haec mala, Arn. 2, 43.—**II.** In partic., *to pronounce frequently, to have often in one's mouth* (class.): de quā muliere plurimi versus totā Siciliā percelebrantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 81: pervulgata et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Cael. 29, 69.

per-cĕler, celĕris, *adj.*, *very quick* or *swift:* interitus, Cic. Cael. 24, 58.—*Adv.:* **percĕlĕrĭter,** *very quickly, very soon*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3.

per-cello, cŭli, culsum, 3 (perculsi for perculi, Amm. 17, 8, 4; 25, 8, 13), *v. a.* [cf.: procella, celer], *to beat down, throw down; to overturn, upset* (class.; syn.: percutio, deicio). **I.** Lit.: ventus Cercius plaustrum oneratum percellit, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 22, 29; cf.: vento perculsam ratem, Afran. ap. Fest. p. 273 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 154 *fin.* Rib.): magnas quercus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.): abietem, Varr. ap. Non. 152, 11: alii adnutat... alii percellit pedem, Naev. ap. Isid. Orig. 1, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 17 Rib.): perii! perculit me prope, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 28; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 87: radicibus arborum, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 334: Mars communis saepe spoliantem jam et exsultantem evertit et perculit ab abjecto, Cic. Mil. 21, 56: eos Martis vis perculit, id. Marc. 6, 17.—Prov.: Perii, plaustrum perculi! *I've upset my cart*, i. e. *I've done for myself*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 22.—**B.** Transf., *to strike, smite, hit:* fetiali Postumius genu femur perculit, Liv. 9, 10 *fin.*; cf. id. 9, 11, 11: aliquem cuspide, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 7; 1, 7, 32.—Poet.: vox repens perculit urbem, *struck, reached*, Val. Fl. 2, 91.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To cast down, overthrow, ruin, destroy:* adulescentiam perculisse atque afflixisse, Cic. Cael. 32, 80; id. Cat. 2, 1, 2; id. Leg. 3, 8, 24: rem publicam, Tac. A. 2, 39: aliquem, Suet. Tib. 55.—**B.** *To strike with consternation, to deject, daunt, dispirit, discourage, dishearten:* haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: timore perculsi membra, Lucr. 5, 1223: civitates atrocibus edictis, Tac. H. 1, 53; Flor. 1, 10, 2: animos (timor), Val. Fl. 4, 651.—**C.** *To urge on, excite, impel:* volucres perculsae corda tuā vi, Lucr. 1, 13: aliquem ad turpitudinem, App. Mag. p. 281.—*Perf.:* perculit, in a neutr. signif., for perculsus est, Flor. 3, 10, 8.

per-censĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a.*, *to go through* or *over* a thing. **I.** Lit., *to count over, reckon up, enumerate:* inveniendi locos, Cic. Part. 36, 127: gentes, Liv. 33, 32; 10, 36, 15: numerum legionum, Tac. A. 4, 4: res Caesaris, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 99.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to survey, view;* lit. and trop., *to review, examine:* manipulos, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: orationes, Liv. 32, 21: captivos, id. 6, 25: omnia vultu, Sil. 6, 648: orationem acri subtilique ingenio, Gell. 7, 3, 10.—**B.** *To go over, travel through:* Thessaliam, Liv. 34, 52: totum orbem, Ov. M. 2, 335: signa, id. F. 3, 109.

percensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percenseo], *a going over, a survey, review*, Front. Orat. Ep. 3 Mai.

percepta, ōrum, *n. plur.*, v. percipio, *P. a. fin.*

perceptĭbĭlis, e [percipio]. **1.** *Perceptible*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 20.—**2.** *Participating* in any thing, Boëth. Dial. in Porphyr. 1, 20.

perceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percipio], *a taking, receiving; a gathering in, collecting.* **I.** Lit., Ambros. in Luc. 4, 15: frugum fructuumque reliquorum, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: fructuum, Col. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., *perception, comprehension* (cf.: notio, cognitio): animi perceptiones, *notions, ideas*, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: cognitio aut perceptio, aut si verbum e verbo volumus comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, id. ib. 2, 6, 17.

perceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a receiver, imbiber* (late Lat.): sapientiae, Aug. Soliloq. 1, 1 *fin.*

perceptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from percipio.

‡ **percernis,** e, *adj.* [per-cerno], *easily visible*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 615, n. 127.

per-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum (*perf.* percecīdi, Flor. 4, 12, 7), 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to beat* or *cut to pieces, to smash.* **I.** In gen.: os alicui, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 12; id. Cas. 2, 6, 52; Sen. Q. N. 4, 4, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To cut to pieces, rout utterly, destroy:* exercitum, Flor. 3, 20, 10: terga hostium, id. 4, 12, 7.—**B.** In mal. part., i. q. paedicare, Mart. 4, 48, 1; 7, 62, 1 al.; Sen. Prov. 5, 3; Mart. 12, 35, 2; cf.: percisus, paedicatus, πεπυγισμένος, Gloss. Philox.; so, too, alicui os, i. q. irrumare, Mart. 2, 72, 3 (al. praecisum).

per-cĭĕo, cīvi and ii, itum, 2, and **percĭo,** īvi and ii, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to move* or *rouse greatly, to stir up, excite.* **I.** In gen.: irai fax subdita percit, Lucr. 3, 303; 3, 184: crura hercle defringentur nisi istum verbum saepe unum perciet aureis Omnibus, id. 4, 563.—**II.** In partic., *to attack* with words, *abuse*, or *call aloud* (by an opprobrious name): aliquem impudicum percies, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 69 Ussing ad loc.—Hence, **percĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *greatly moved, roused, stimulated, excited.* **A.** Lit.: amoris causā percitus, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 13: irā percitus, id. Cas. 3, 5, 6: atrā bili percita est, id. Am. 2, 2, 95: incredibili re atque atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 17: animo irato ac percito aliquid facere, Cic. Mil. 23, 63.—**B.** Transf., *excitable:* ingenium percitum ac ferox, Liv. 21, 53, 8: corpore et linguā percitum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 704 P. (Hist. 2, 35 Dietsch).

percingo, ĕre, v. l. for praecingere (q. v.), Col. 10, 347; Manil. 3, 325.

percĭo, īre, v. percieo.

* **percĭpĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [percipio], *perceptible:* aër ictus auditu percipibilis, Mar. Vict. p. 2451 P.

per-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (old form of the *pluperf.* percepset for percepisset, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98; v. Trag. Rel. p. 207 Rib.), *v. a.* [capio], *to take wholly, to seize entirely* (cf. occupo). **I.** Lit. **A.** *To take possession of, to seize, occupy:* mihi horror misero membra percipit dictis tuis, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 66: priusquam percipit (eum) insania, id. Men. 5, 5, 22; id. Stich. 2, 2, 17: neque urbis odium me umquam percipit, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 2: vitae percipit humanos odium, Lucr. 3, 80; 5, 605.—**B.** *To take to one's self, to assume:* varii sensus animantibus insunt, quorum quisque suam proprie rem percipit in se, Lucr. 6, 985: rigorem, Ov. M. 4, 745: colorem, Plin. 21, 5, 13, § 26: sucum thymi, Col. 11, 3, 40.—**C.** *To get, obtain, receive:* serere, percipere, condere fructus, *to gather, collect*, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: praemia, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: fructum ex oleā, Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 3: civitatem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5, 13: hereditatem, Suet. Tib. 15; Petr. 141.—**II.** Trop. (so most freq. in class. lang.; syn.: sentio, intellego, comprehendo). **A.** *To perceive, observe:* ne, quod hic agimus, erus percipiat fieri, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 2: quod neque oculis, neque auribus, neque ullo sensu percipi potest, Cic. Or. 2, 8: crebraeque nunc querelae, nunc minae percipiebantur, *were heard*, Caes. B. C. 3, 84; Liv. 2, 3, 5: quae dicam, i. e. *hear*, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 27: et aures, cum sonum percipere debeant, id. N. D. 2, 56, 141; so, percipe auribus, *hear, give ear*, Vulg. Psa. 16, 1 et saep.—**B.** *To feel:* neque majorem voluptatem ex infinito tempore aetatis percipi posse, quam ex hoc percipiatur, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 63: voluptatem, id. ib. 1, 11, 37: luctus, id. Fam. 14, 11: dolores, id. ib. 14, 11: gaudia, Ov. P. 2, 1, 60.—**C.** *To learn,*

know, conceive, comprehend, understand, perceive, etc.: res percepta et cognita, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: percipere et comprehendere, id. ib. 2, 8, 26: cognosci et percipi posse, id. Fin. 1, 19, 64: aliquid animo, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: artificium aliquod, id. ib. 1, 28, 127: virtutem et humanitatem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10: philosophiam, id. de Or. 1, 51, 219: praecepta artis, id. Off. 1, 18, 60: omnium civium nomina perceperat, *knew*, id. Sen. 7, 21: nomen Graecum, sed perceptum usu a nostris, *known*, id. N. D. 2, 36, 91.—Hence, **perceptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *perceived, observed.*—Hence, *subst.*: **percepta,** ōrum, *n.*, *doctrines, principles, rules* of an art or science: percepta appello, quae dicuntur Graecis θεωρήματα, Cic. Fat. 6, 11. — *Sing.*: pro percepto liquere, *as proved, certain*, Gell. 14, 1, 11.

(**percis,** ĭdis, *f.*, a false reading for pegris, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

percīsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. percido.

per-cĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to excite thoroughly, strongly, vehemently* (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.: matronae percitatae tumultu, Att. ap. Non. 467, 27.

percĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from percieo.

per-cīvīlis, e, *adj.*, *very courteous, affable, civil*: sermo, Suet. Tib. 28.

(**per-clāmo,** āre, *v. a.*, a false reading, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 8; Speng. superba facta.)

per-clāresco, clārŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become very clear, very well known* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 10, 72 bis.

(**perclūdo,** ĕre, a false reading for praecludo.)

† **percnoptĕrus,** i, *m.* (= περκνόπτερος, dusky-winged), *a mountain-stork*, i. q. oripelargus, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

† **percnos (-nus),** i, *m.* (= περκνός, dusky), *a kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

percoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from percoquo.

‡ **per-coenāre (-cen-),** ἀποδειπνῆσαι, Gloss. Philox.

percognĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from percognosco.

per-cognosco, nōvi, nĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to become perfectly acquainted with*: aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50 (Speng. pergnovi). — Hence, **percognĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *well known*: lex naturae non ignota, etsi nondum percognita, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: Germania, id. 4, 14, 28, § 98; 37, 3, 11, § 45.

per-cŏlăpho, āre, *v. a.*, *to buffet well*, Petr. 44 dub.

percōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. percolo], *a straining through, a filtering*, Vitr. 8, 7.

1. per-cōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strain through, to filter, percolate.* **I.** Lit.: tum vinum percolato, polentam abicito, Cato, R. R. 108; Cels. 6, 9; Col. 12, 41, 2; Plin. 31, 6, 37, § 70.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to cause to pass through*: umor per terras percolatur, *passes through*, Lucr. 2, 475: cibos et potiones, *to pass through one*, i. e. *to swallow and digest*, Sen. Q. N. praef. § 3: terra bibula crebros imbros percolat atque transmittit, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 110.

2. per-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To cultivate*, of the soil; hence, *to inhabit*: Eleusiniam glebam, App. M. 11, 2, p. 257.—**B.** *To perfect, finish*: incohata percolui, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 41.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To cleanse*: os curā, App. Mag. 8.—**B.** *To deck, beautify, adorn*: aliquid eloquentiā, Tac. Agr. 10.—**C.** *To honor greatly, to revere, reverence*: si patrem percoles, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 4: conjugem liberosque, Tac. A. 4, 68: multos praefecturis et procurationibus, plerosque senatorii ordinis honore, id. H. 2, 82: deos, Sol. 22, 7: dei numen in uxoris laboribus percolens, App. M. 6, 15, p. 179: Aegyptii cerimoniis me propriis percolentes appellant Isidem, id. ib. 11, 5, p. 259: initia Cereris, *celebrate*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14, 4: funus, id. ib. 20, 30. — **D.** *To persecute, pursue, cultivate*: vestras disciplinas studiosius, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 361: cumulata habent quae sedulo percolunt, id. Deo Soc. 22, p. 54.— Hence, **percultus,** a, um, *P. a.*: femina percalta, *highly adorned*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 22.

percŏlŏpo, āre, *v. a.* [per-colophus], *to box the ears* of one, *to beat*: larvas sic istos percolopabant, Petr. 44, 5.

per-cōmis, e, *adj.*, *very friendly, very courteous*, Cic. Brut. 58, 212.

percommŏdē, *adv.*, v. percommodus.

per-commŏdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very suitable, very convenient, very opportune*: alicui rei, Liv. 22, 43, 11.—*Adv.*: **percommŏdē,** *very suitably, very conveniently, very well*: percommode accidit, quod, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 77: percommode factum est, quod, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: hoc percommode cadit quod, etc., id. Verr. 1, 2, 5.

per-cōnor, āri, *v. dep.*, *to carry out* an undertaking, Sen. Ep. 95, 46.

percontātĭo (percunct-), ōnis, *f.* [percontor], *an asking, inquiring* after any thing; *a question, inquiry.* **I.** In gen. (class.): tempus percontatione consumere, Cic. Univ. 1: aliquid percontationibus reperire, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: percontatio quid in senatu esset actum, Cic. Brut. 60, 218: collocutio atque percontatio, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 110.—**II.** In partic., as a figure of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203.

percontātīvē (percunct-), *adv.*, v. percontativus *fin.*

percontātīvus (percunct-), a, um, *adj.* [percontor], *universally known* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 114.—**II.** In gram., *interrogative*: modus, Diom. p. 328 P.—*Adv.*: **percontātīvē,** *inquiringly*, Charis. p. 161 P.

percontātor (percunct-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an asker, inquirer*, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31: percontatorem fugito; nam garrulus idem est, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 69.

perconto (percuncto), āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (ante- and post-class.) [v. percontor], *to question strictly* or *particularly, to inquire earnestly*: docte percontat, Aeneas quo pacto, etc., Naev. ap. Non. 474, 7: si percontassem, etc., Nov. ib. 474, 5: quod sedulo percontaveram, App. M. 11, p. 266, 8.—**2. percontor,** ātus, in *pass.* signif.: de ovium dentibus opiliones percontantur, *are questioned* (preceded by quae a grammatico quaerenda sunt), Gell. 16, 6, 11: percontato pretio, App. M. 1, p. 113, 14.—Hence, poet., as *subst.*: **percontatum,** i, *n.*, = ἀξίωμα, *a fundamental truth, an established principle*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 5, 46.

percontor (percunct-), ātus, 1 (*inf.* percontarier, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 78; id. As. 2, 2, 76; id. Cas. 3, 3, 8; id. Most. 4, 2, 47 al.), *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [per and root cunc-; Sanscr. canc- (canka, hesitation); cf. ὄκνος for κόκνος], *to ask particularly, to question strictly, to inquire, interrogate, investigate* (class.; syn.: interrogo, sciscitor).—Constr.: *aliquem de aliquā re, aliquem* and *interrog.-clause, aliquem* alone; also, *aliquid ab* (rarely *ex*) *aliquo* and *absol.*; also *aliquem aliquid*: cocum percontabatur, possent, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9: percontari hanc paucis hic volt, id. Pers. 4, 4, 49: percontarier, utrum, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: me infit percontarier, ecquem noverim Demaenetum, id. As. 2, 2, 76: dum percontor portitores, ecquae navis venerit, id. Stich. 2, 2, 42: percontare te perpetuisne malis voluptatibus perfruens . . . degere aetatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: singulos percontari, cum quā sit aliqui deprensus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 7, 2: Porum percontatur an verum esset, Curt. 9, 2, 5: spadonem . . . num quid velit dicere, id. 5, 11, 4: Caesarem an, etc., Tac. A. 12, 5; 4, 17; id. H. 4, 82; Just. 11, 7, 6: nutricem, quid hoc rei sit, Liv. 3, 48, 4: tu numquam mihi percontanti aut quaerenti aliquid defuisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 97; 2, 71: percontando atque interrogando elicere alicujus opinionem, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 2: percontari ab aliquo, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2: ab adversariis percontabitur, quid, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 15, 22; Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1: ab eo percontaretur, Curt. 6, 7, 27: cum percontaretur ex aniculā quādam, quanti aliquid venderet, Cic. Brut. 46, 72; cf. id. Div. 2, 36, 76: ex his scribis percontamini quid velint, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183: aliquem ex aliquo, *to ask a person respecting another*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 95: aliquem de aliquā re, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: peritos de ascensu Haemi, Liv. 40, 21, 3: pauca percunctatus de statu civitatis, Sall. C. 40, 2: aliquem aliquid, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 47; id. Aul. 2, 2, 33; Liv. 39, 12, 1: quae percunctare eum magistratus vellent, id. 39, 49, 12; Tac. A. 15, 60; Curt. 5, 11, 8: meum si quis te percontabitur aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 26.—**II.** *To find out by inquiry*, App. M. p. 113, 8.

* **per-contŭmax,** ācis, *adj.*, *very obstinate, very contumacious*, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 54.

per-cŏŏpĕrio, rŭi, 4, *v. a.*, *to cover entirely*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 al.

percōpĭōsē, *adv.*, v. percopiosus *fin.*

per-cōpĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, very abundantly supplied; hence, *very rich in expression, very copious*, Plin. Ep. 9, 31, 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1.—*Adv.*: **percōpĭōsē,** *very copiously*, Sid. Ep. 4, 7 *fin.*

per-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to boil* or *cook thoroughly, boil soft.* **I.** Lit.: prandium, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 18: bubulas carnes, Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 127: lens non bene percocta, id. 22, 25, 70, § 142.—Prov.: In digitis hodie percoquam quod ceperit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To heat*: umorem, Lucr. 6, 858: terram, id. 5, 1254.—**B.** *To ripen*: mora percoquit uvas, Ov. R. Am. 83: sol percoquit fructus, Sen. Ben. 7, 31, 3: messem, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 8.—**C.** *To scorch, to blacken* by the heat of the sun: nigra virum percocto saecla colore, Lucr. 6, 722.

Percōsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Περκώσιος, *of* or *belonging to Percosius, king of Cyzicus*: Percosia conjux, i. e. *Clyte, wife of king Percosius*, Val. Fl. 3, 10.

Percōtē, ēs, *f.*, = Περκώτη, *a Trojan town on the coast of Mysia*, now *Bourgas*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141; Val. Fl. 2, 622.

per-crassus, a, um, *adj.*, *very thick*, Cels. 5, 26, 20.

per-crēbesco, bŭi, and **per-crebresco,** brui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become very frequent* or *prevalent, to be spread abroad* (class.): cum hoc percrebrescit, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: quae (opinio) apud exteras nationes omnium sermone percrebruit, id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 12: res percrebuit; in ore atque sermone omnium coepit esse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: cum haec fama percrebuerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 30, § 68: fama percrebuit, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 94: quod cum percrebuisset, id. Off. 3, 14, 58; cf.: cum fama per orbem terrarum percrebuisset, illum a Caesare obsideri, Caes. B. C. 3, 43; cf. Plin. Pan. 31; Vulg. Judic. 16, 2: conjugia percrebruisse, Tac. A. 12, 6.

per-crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sound very much, to resound, ring*: lucum percrepare vocibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31.—**II.** *Act.*, *to make resound, to celebrate loudly*: pugnam, Lucil. ap. Non. 255, 14.

per-cresco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to grow greatly*, Ser. Samm. 36, 679.

per-crībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to sift thoroughly*, Scrib. Comp. 87: res contusae et percribratae, id. ib. 289.

per-crŭcĭo, āre, *v. a.*, *to torment* or *vex greatly*: hoc est demum quod percrucior, *for which I vex myself, grieve*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 13.

per-crūdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *quite raw*: coria, Vitr. 10, 20, 3.—**II.** Transf., *quite unripe* or *crude*: pruna, *quite green*, Col. 12, 10, 4.

per-cūdo, di, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike* or *break through*: an pulli rostellis ova percuderint, Col. 8, 5, 14 (Schneid. pertuderint).

1. perculsus, a, um, *Part.*, from percello.

2. perculsus, ūs, *m.* [percello], *a shock*, Tert. Anim. 52.

percultor, ōris, *m.* [2. percolo], *an ardent adorer* or *reverencer*: doctorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 1, 5.

percultus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. percolo.

per-cumbo, cŭbŭi, 3, *v. n.*, mentioned as an unused form, Varr. L. L. 9, § 49 Müll.

percunctātĭo, ōnis, v. percontatio.

percunctātīvē and **percunctātīvus,** v. percontativus.

percunctātor, ōris, v. percontator.

percuncto, āre, and **percunctor,** āri, v. percontor.

per-cŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very partial to, very fond of* one.—With *gen.*: percupidus tui, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2.

per-cŭpĭo, pĕre, *v. a.*, *to wish greatly, desire earnestly, to long* (ante-class.): per-

cupio obsequi gnato meo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 61; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 57.

per-cūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very curious* or *inquisitive:* servolus, percuriosus et minime mendax, Cic. Clu. 62, 175.

per-cūro, āvi, ātum, 1. *v. a.*, *to heal thoroughly, cure completely* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: percurato vulnere, Liv. 21, 57; Curt. 4, 6, 21; 7, 6, 23: tarde percurabitur, Col. 6, 12, 2: donec strumae percurentur, Plin. 32, 8, 28, § 88: desperata a medicis vitia, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop.: mentem aegram, Sen. Ep. 94, 13.

per-curro, percŭcurri or percurri, cursum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to run through, hasten through; to pass through, traverse, run over, pass over* or *along* (class.; syn. peragro). **A.** Lit.: percurrere agrum Picenum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: labro calamos, Lucr. 4, 588: rapido percurrens turbine campos, id. 1, 273: pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: conventus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: Tenchteros et Cattos, Flor. 4, 12: aristas, *to speed over*, Ov. M. 10, 655: percurrens luna fenestras, Prop. 1, 3, 31: pectine telas, Verg. A. 7, 14; id. G. 1, 294: ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos, id. A. 8, 392: tempora nodo, i. e. *to wind* or *bind round*, Val. Fl. 6, 63.—*Pass.*, Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 83: hortus fontano umore percurritur, Pall. 1, 6.—**B.** Trop., *to run through:* amplissimos honores percucurrit, i. e. *filled the highest offices one after another*, Suet. Ner. 3: quaesturam, praeturam, id. Tib. 9; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 7.—In *pass.:* percursis honorum gradibus, Amm. 15, 13, 2.—**2.** *To run over in speaking, to mention cursorily:* partes, quas modo percucurri, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: quae breviter a te percursa sunt, id. ib. 1, 47, 205: multas res oratione, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 46, 96: omnia poenarum nomina, Verg. A. 6, 627: celebres in eā arte quam maximā brevitate, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53: modice beneficia, *to mention in a cursory manner*, Tac. A. 4, 40: paucis, quae cujusque ductu gens, Vell. 2, 38, 1; Juv. 10, 225.—**3.** *To run over* in the mind or with the eye, *to scan briefly, to look over:* multa animo et cogitatione, multa etiam legendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: atque id percurram brevi, id. Div. in Caecil. 32, 94: oculo, *to run over*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: paginas in annalibus magistratuum, *to run through, to look over*, Liv. 9, 18, 12: pugnas, Val. Fl. 6, 600.—*Impers. pass.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328.—**4.** Of feelings, sensations, *to run through, penetrate, agitate:* omnium pectora occulto metu percurrente, Curt. 4, 12, 14.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to run, run along* to or over any thing (class.): curriculo percurre (ad villam), *run thither quickly*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11: ad forum, id. And. 2, 2, 18: ad aliquem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: per temonem (currūs), *to run along the pole*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.:* per mare et terras, Lucr. 6, 668.—**B.** Trop. (very rare), *to pass;* with *per*, *to run over* in speaking, *touch upon in succession:* nam per omnis civitates quae decumas habent, percurrit oratio mea, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 100.

percursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percurso], *a running* or *travelling through, a traversing:* Italiae, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62.—*Absol.*, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100.

percursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [percurro], *a running through* or *over;* trop., **I.** *A rapid* or *hasty thinking over* a thing: propter animi multarum rerum brevi tempore percursionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31.—**II.** Rhet., *a rapid* or *hasty passing over* a subject: huic (commorationi) contraria saepe percursio est, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202.

percurso, āre, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to run* or *range through, ramble over* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ripas, Plin. Pan. 12, 11.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to range* or *rove about:* finibus nostris, Liv. 23, 42, 10.

***percursor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs through:* viae, Lact. 6, 7 dub. (al. praecursor).

percursus, a, um, *Part.*, from percurro.

percussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [percutio], *penetrating, pervading* (post-class.): odor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 16, 163: virtus, id. Tard. 2, 13, 164.

percussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a beating, striking* (class.). **I.** Lit.: capitis percussiones, *beatings on the head*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: digitorum, *a snapping*, id. Off. 3, 19, 75.—**II.** Transf., in music and rhetoric, *a beating time;* hence, concr., *time:* percussiones numerorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: percussionum modi, id. Or. 58, 198; Quint. 9, 4, 51; 11, 3, 108 al.

percussĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [percutio], *adapted for striking, played by striking:* instrumentum musicum, Cassiod. Mus. 1.

percussor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a striker, stabber, shooter.* **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): leo vulneratus percussorem novit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 51.—**II.** In partic., *a murderer, assassin, bandit* (class.; syn.: sicarius, interfector), Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; Just. 14, 6, 9; Tac. A. 2, 31: subornatus alicui, Suet. Ner. 34; id. Caes. 83; Juv. 8, 173: nocturnus, Petr. 9.

percussūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a blow, stroke, thrust* (post-class.): percussura ferro facta, App. Herb. 31; Veg. Vet. 2, 20, 1; Vulg. Lev. 14, 54.

1. percussus, a, um, *Part.*, from percutio.

2. percussus, ūs, *m.* [percutio], *a beating, striking* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): caducis Percussu crebro saxa cavantur aquis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 40; Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 3: venarum, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: non sentire percussum, *not to feel the injury deeply*, Sen. Ira, 3, 25, 3: contra scorpionis percussum, App. Herb. 31, 7.

per-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3 (*perf.* contr. percusti for percussisti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 273), *v. a.* [quatio]. **I.** (With the notion of the *per* predominating.) *To strike through and through, to thrust* or *pierce through* (syn.: percello, transfigo). **A.** Lit.: percussus cultello, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: gladio percussus, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: Mamilio pectus percussum, Liv. 2, 19, 8: coxam Aeneae, Juv. 15, 66: vena percutitur, *a vein is opened, blood is let*, Sen. Ep. 70, 13: fossam, *to cut through, dig a trench*, Front. Strat. 3, 17; Plin. Ep. 10, 50, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to slay, kill* (class.; cf.: neco, perimo, ico, ferio): aliquem securi, *to behead*, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: collum percussa securi Victima, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5; Liv. 39, 43: aliquem veneno, App. M. 10, p. 252, 21: hostem, Suet. Calig. 3; Ov. H. 4, 94.—Hence, percutere foedus, *to make a league, conclude a treaty* (because an animal was slaughtered on the occasion; only post-Aug. for ferio, ico), Auct. B. Alex. 44: cum Albanis foedus percussit, Just. 42, 3, 4; 43, 5, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 12.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predominating.) *To strike, beat, hit, smite, shoot*, etc. (cf.: ico, pulso, ferio). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (class.): ceu lapidem si Percutiat lapis aut ferrum, Lucr. 6, 162: cum Cato percussus esset ab eo, qui arcam ferebat, *had been struck*, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: januam manu, Tib. 1, 5, 68; 1, 6, 3: turres de caelo percussae, *struck with lightning*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; cf.: hunc nec Juppiter fulmine percussit, id. N. D. 3, 35, 84: percussus ab aspide calcatā, *stung, bitten*, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56; cf.: PERCVSSVS A VIPERA, Inscr. Vermigl. Iscriz. Perug. p. 319; Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 30; 28, 4, 10, § 44: color percussus luce refulgit, *struck*, Lucr. 2, 799; cf. Ov. M. 6, 63; Val. Fl. 1, 495: auriculae (voce) percussae, Prop. 1, 16, 28: percussus vocibus circus, Sil. 16, 398.—*Neutr.:* sol percussit super caput, Vulg. Jonae, 4, 8.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To strike, stamp, coin* money (post-Aug.): ut nummum argenteum notā sideris Capricorni percusserit, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Ner. 25.—**b.** *To strike, play* a musical instrument (poet.): lyram, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 40; Val. Fl. 5, 100.—**c.** As t. t. in weaving, *to throw* the shuttle with the woof: (lacernae) male percussae textoris pectine Galli, *badly* or *coarsely woven*, Juv. 9, 30.—**d.** Haec meraclo se percussit flore Libyco (= vino Mareotico), *to get drunk*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 16 (cf.: sauciare se flore Liberi, Enn. ap. Fulg. 562, 25).—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To smite, strike, visit* with calamity of any kind (class.): percussus calamitate, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: percussus fortunae vulnere, id. Ac. 1, 3, 11: ruina, Vulg. Zach. 14, 18: anathemate, id. Mal. 4, 6: plaga, id. 1 Macc. 1, 32: in stuporem, id. Zach. 12, 4.—**2.** *To strike, shock, make an impression upon, affect deeply, move, astound* (class.): percussisti me de oratione prolatā, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3; id. Mil. 29, 79: audivi ex Gavio, Romae esse hominem, et fuisse assiduum: percussit animum, *it struck me, made me suspicious*, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: animos probabilitate, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: percussus atrocissimis litteris, id. Fam. 9, 25, 3: fragor aurem percutit, Juv. 11, 98.—**3.** *To cheat, deceive, impose upon* one (class.): aliquem probe, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 9: hominem eruditum, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: hominem strategemate, id. Att. 5, 2, 2: aliquem palpo, *to flatter*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28.—**4.** (Acc. to II. A. 2. a.) *To strike, stamp* (post-Aug.): facta dictaque tua unā formā percussa sunt, Sen. Ep. 34, 3.

*** perdăgātus**, a, um, *Part.* (from the obsol. perdago, like indago), *explored*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 3 *init.*

per-dēcĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to deceive utterly* (late Lat.): aurum populum . . . sic specie perdecepit, ut hoc esse deum crederent, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 29.

per-dĕcōrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very comely, very pretty* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 28.

per-dēfessus, a, um, *adj.*, *worn out, utterly wearied:* vexationibus, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 112.

per-dēflĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, *to lament:* generis humani primordia perdeflenda, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 166.

per-dēlĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to destroy utterly, to exterminate* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 11; Veg. Vet. 3, 10.

per-dēlīrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very silly* or *foolish* (poet.), Lucr. 1, 692.

per-densus, a, um, *adj.*, *very compact, very dense* (post-Aug.): humus, Col. 3, 12, 2.

perdĕo for pereo, v. pereo *init.*

*** per-depso**, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to knead over, to work up*, in mal. part., Cat. 74, 3.

perdīcālis, e, *adj.* [perdix], *of* or *belonging to partridges, partridge-* (post-class.): herba, App. Herb. 81.

Perdiccas and **Perdicca**, ae, *m.*, = Περδίκκας. **I.** *Perdiccas, a Macedonian general under Alexander the Great*, Curt. 3, 9, 7; 4, 3, 1; 7, 6, 19; Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; Just. 13, 2, 5; 13, 6, 6; Nep. Eum. 3, 5.—**II.** *The name of three kings of Macedonia*, esp. *Perdiccas III.*, Just. 7, 4, 5; 7, 5, 6.

† perdīcĭum, ii, *n.*, = περδίκιον. **I.** *Pellitory:* helxinen vocant, Plin. 22, 17, 19, § 41.—**II.** *The plant* parthenium, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

per-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to say out, to finish saying* (post-class.), Alcim. 5, 607; cf.: dicit, perdicit, perdixit, Not. Tir. p. 10.

per-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very difficult* (class.), Cic. Part. 24, 84: quaestio, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: navigatio, id. Att. 3, 8, 2.—*Sup.:* perdifficillimus aditus, *exceedingly difficult*, Liv. 40, 21.—*Adv.:* **perdiffĭcĭlĭter**, *with great difficulty*, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47.

perdiffĭcĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. perdifficilis *fin.*

per-dignus, a, um, *adj.*, *very worthy;* with *abl.:* homo perdignus tuā amicitiā, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 4.

per-dīlĭgens, entis, *adj.*, *very diligent:* homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 6.—*Adv.:* **perdīlĭgenter**, *very diligently*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1: complecti aliquid, id. Brut. 3, 14.

per-disco, dĭdĭci, 3, *v. a.*, *to learn thoroughly* or *completely, to get by heart* (rare but class.): omnia jura belli, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: locus de moribus est oratori perdiscendus, id. de Or. 1, 15, 69: hominis speciem pingere, id. ib. 2, 16, 69: ad perdiscendum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 1; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 147; id. Fam. 7, 14, 2 al.; Tib. 1, 10 (9), 65.—With *object-clause:* perdidici, isthaec esse vera, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 35.

per-dĭsertus, a, um, *adj.*, *very eloquent* (late Lat. and rare), Gram. Vat. Praep. 5 (Class. Auct. vol. 5 Mai).—Hence, **per-dĭsertē**, *adv.*, *very eloquently*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62.

perdĭtē, *adv.*, v. perdo, *P. a. fin.*

*** perdĭtim**, *adv.* [perditus], *desperately, to desperation:* aliquam amare, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 191 P. (Com. Rel. v. 354 Rib.).

perdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perdo], *ruin, perdition* (post-class.): perditionis iter, Alcim. 4, 138; Lact. 2, 14, 11; 4, 18, 32; Vulg. Matt. 7, 13 et saep.; cf. perditio, ἀπώλεια, Gloss. Philox.

perdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a ruiner, destroyer* (rare but class.): perditor rei publicae, Cic. Planc. 36, 89; id. Vatin. 3, 7: vexa

tor et perditor, id. Pis. 34, 84: afflictor et perditor ordinis, id. ib. 27, 64: hominum, Lact. 2, 14, 8.

perdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [perditor], *she that ruins* or *destroys* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13; Hier. Ep. 123, n. 8.

perdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perdo.

per-dĭu, *adv.*, *for a great while, very long* (rare but class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 58: perdiu nihil eram auditurus, Cic. Att. 3, 22, 4; id. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

per-dĭus, a, um, *adj.* [dies], *all day long, the livelong day* (post-class.): stare solitus Socrates dicitur, pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1, 1; App. M. 5, p. 161, 11; 9, p. 219, 23.

per-dĭūturnus, a, um, *adj.*, *that lasts a very long time, very lingering* or *protracted* (rare but class.), Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 85 (but Cic. Sest. 27, 58 Halm and B. and K. read diuturnum).

per-dīvĕs, ĭtis, *adj.*, *very rich*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: mulier perdives et nobilis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.

per-dīvīsus, a, um, *adj.*, *wholly parted from, quite apart from:* marito, Petr. Chrys. Serm. 164.

† **1. perdix**, īcis, *comm.*, = πέρδιξ, *a partridge*, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100; Mart. 3, 37, 15: perdicas Boeotios, Varr. ap. Non. 218, 18: picta, Mart. 3, 58, 15; Vulg. Jer. 17, 11.

2. Perdix, īcis, *m.* In mythology, *the nephew of Dædalus*, Ov. M. 8, 241 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 274.

per-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (old form of the *pres. subj.* perduim, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6: perduis, id. Am. 2, 2, 215; id. Capt. 3, 5, 70: perduit, id. Ep. 1, 1, 64; id. Poen. 3, 4, 29; but esp. freq., perduint, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; id. Aul. 4, 10, 55; id. Curc. 5, 3, 41; id. Cas. 3, 5, 17; id. Most. 3, 1, 138; id. Men. 2, 2, 34; 3, 1, 6; 5, 5, 31; id. Merc. 4, 3, 11; 4, 4, 53; id. Poen. 3, 2, 33; 4, 2, 41; id. Stich. 4, 2, 15; id. Truc. 2, 3, 10; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 7; id. Hec. 3, 4, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 73; Cic. Deiot. 7, 21; id. Att. 15, 4, 3.—As the *pass.* of perdo, only pereo, perditus, perire appear to be in good use.—The only classical example of a *pass.* form in the *pres.* is: perditur haec inter misero lux non sine votis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59 (K. and H. ad loc.), where Lachm., perh. needlessly, reads lux porgitur, *the day seems too long for me.*—In the *pass.* perdi, in late Lat.; v. infra), *v. a.*, *to make away with; to destroy, ruin; to squander, dissipate, throw away, waste, lose*, etc. (class.; syn.: dissipo, perimo, deleo). **I.** Lit.: aliquem perditum ire, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 5: Jupiter fruges perdidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: funditus civitatem, id. Att. 6, 1, 5: se ipsum penitus, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: perdere et affligere cives, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: perdere et pessundare aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 3: aliquem capitis, i. e. *to charge with a capital offence*, id. As. 1, 2, 6; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 86: sumat, consumat, perdat, *squander*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 56; so, perde et peri, Plaut. Truc. 5, 59: perdere et profundere, *to waste*, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 3: perdere tempus, id. de Or. 3, 36. 146: operam, id. Mur. 10, 23; cf.: oleum et operam, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3: Decius amisit vitam: at non perdidit, Auct. Her. 4, 44, 57: cur perdis adulescentem nobis? cur amat? Cur potat? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 36.—In execrations (very common): di (deaeque omnes) te perduint, *may the gods destroy you!* See the passages with perduint cited *init.*—*Pass.* (late Lat.): verbis perderis ipse tuis, Prosp. Epigr.: impii de terrâ perdentur, Vulg. Prov. 2, 22: quasi sterquilinium in fine perdetur, id. Job, 20, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to lose utterly* or *irrecoverably:* eos (liberos), Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 3: omnes fructus industriae et fortunae, id. ib. 4, 6, 2: litem, *to lose one's cause*, id. de Or. 1, 36, 167: libertatem, id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: dextram manum, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: memoriam, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: causam, id. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: spem, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 3: vitam, Mart. Spect. 13, 2: perii hercle! nomen perdidi, i. e. *I have quite forgotten the name*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 39.—*Pass.* (late Lat.): si principis vita perditur, Amm. 14, 5, 4; Hor. S. 2, 6, 59 (v. supra).—Of loss at play: ne perdiderit, non cessat perdere lusor, Ov. A. A. 1, 451; Juv. 1, 93.—Hence, **perdĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *lost*, i. e., **A.** *Hopeless, desperate, ruined, past recovery* (class.; syn. profligatus): perditus sum, i. q. perii, *I am lost!* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 6; id. Rud. 5, 1, 3: per fortunas vide, ne puerum perditum perdamus, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5: perditus aere alieno, id. Phil. 2, 32, 78: lacrimis ac maerore perditus, id. Mur. 40, 86: tu omnium mortalium perditissime, id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 64: rebus omnibus perditis, id. Caecin. 31, 90: senatoria judicia, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: valetudo, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29.—**2.** In partic., *desperately in love; lost, ruined* by love (poet.): amore haec perdita est, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 13: in puellā, Prop. 1, 13, 7: amor, Cat. 89, 2.—**B.** *Lost* in a moral sense, *abandoned, corrupt, profligate, flagitious, incorrigible:* adulescens perditus ac dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: homo contaminatus, perditus, flagitiosus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: abjecti homines et perditi, id. Mil. 18, 47; id. Cat. 1, 6, 9: homo perditā nequitiā, id. Clu. 13, 36: perdita atque dissoluta consilia, id. Agr. 2, 20, 55: luxuriae ac lasciviae perditae, Suet. Calig. 25: nihil fieri potest miserius, nihil perditius, nihil foedius, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1; Cat. 42, 13.—Hence, *sup.:* omnium mortalium perditissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65; Just. 21, 5, 5.—*Adv.:* **perdĭtē. 1.** *In an abandoned manner, incorrigibly:* se gerere, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 2.—**2.** *Desperately, excessively:* amare, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 32: conari, Quint. 2, 12, 5.

per-dŏcĕo, cui, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to teach* or *instruct thoroughly* (rare but class.; syn. erudio): res difficilis ad perdocendum, Cic. Sest. 44, 96: aliquem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 59: quanti istuc unum me coquitare perdoces? id. Ps. 3, 2, 85: si quid Apollo Utile mortales perdocet ore meo, Ov. R. Am. 490: homines, Lucr. 5, 1438: suam stultitiam, *to betray*, Quint. 1, 1, 8.—With *object-clause:* dignam Maeoniis Phaeacida condere chartis Cum te Pierides perdocuere tuae, Ov. P. 4, 12, 28.—Hence, **perdoctus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *very learned, very skilful* (rare but class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 103; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120: homo, Cic. Balb. 27, 60: genitor, Stat. S. 5, 3, 2: exitio, Lucr. 3, 473.—*Adv.:* **perdoctē**, *very skilfully* (ante-class.), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 122.

per-dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. n.*, *to pain* or *grieve greatly* (ante-class.): id perdolitum est T. Manlio, Q. Claud. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 13: tandem perdoluit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 74.

perdŏlesco or **-dŏlisco**, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [per-doleo], *to feel great pain* or *grief:* nec perdoliscit fligi socios, Att. ap. Non. 110, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.): suam virtutem irrisui fore perdoluerunt, *Caes. B. C. 2, 15.

per-dŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to hew out, to fashion with hewing* (post-Aug.): cum in materiem perdolantur, Vitr. 2, 10, 2: arbor perdolata, id. 2, 9, 7: fomes perdolatus, Arn. 6, 209.

* **per-dŏmĭnor**, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to rule* or *reign throughout* a period of time: annum, Claud. Fesc. Nupt. Honor. 77.

perdŏmĭtor, ōris, *m.* [perdomo], *a tamer, subduer* (eccl. Lat.): mortis, Prud. Cath. 4, 12.

perdŏmĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perdomo.

per-dŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To tame* or *subdue thoroughly, to subjugate completely, to conquer, vanquish, overcome*, etc. (Aug.; syn. subigo): ad perdomandum Latium exercitum circumducere, Liv. 8, 13: Hispaniam, id. 28, 12: Apulia perdomita, id. 9, 20: gentes, Vell. 2, 95, 2: regionem, Just. 2, 3, 15: urbes, Luc. 2, 644: serpentes, tauros feroces, *to tame, subdue*, Ov. H. 12, 163; id. M. 1, 447: boves, Col. 6, 2.—**B.** Transf., *to work thoroughly, to knead:* farinam assiduā tractatione, Sen. Ep. 90, 23; cf.: perdomitam saxo Cererem, *prepared*, i. e. *ground*, Stat. Th. 1, 524.—**II.** Trop.: ut nono demum sulco (solum) perdometur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.

* **per-dormisco**, 3, *v. n.* [dormio], *to sleep on:* perdormiscin' tu usque ad lucem? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 29.

per-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*imper.* perduce for perduc, Ser. Samm. 40, 754), *v. a.*, lit., *to lead* or *bring through;* hence, **I.** *To lead, bring, conduct, guide* a person or thing to any place. **A.** In gen. (class.): filium illuc, Ter. And. 1, 1, 53: legiones ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 2: comprehensos eos ad Caesarem perduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 13; cf. id. B. C. 3, 28: legionem in Allobrogas, id. B. G. 3, 6: Cyrum ad angustias, Just. 1, 8, 10: nautas ad aequora, Luc. 2, 362: ad Sullam, Suet. Caes. 74: in theatrum, id. Ner. 13: aliquem in conspectum alicujus, id. Tib. 65: bovem errantem ad stabula, Verg. E. 6, 60: tauros ad sacrificium, Amm. 24, 6.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To draw over, bring over* a woman to the acceptance of a lover: huc Tertia perducta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 25; id. Vesp. 22; Hor. S. 2, 5, 77; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 11; Lact. 6, 17.—**2.** *To bring, carry, lead, conduct* to a place; of buildings, ditches, water (esp. freq. in Front.): a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum perducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: munitiones ex castellis, id. B. C. 3, 44: porticum, Liv. 35, 10: longum opus, Luc. 3, 384: Appia (aqua) perducta est, Front. Aquaed. 6; cf.: tum duumviri aquae perducendae creati sunt, id. ib. 6; and: aquas in urbem perducere, id. ib. 7; so, Anionem in Capitolium, id. ib. 7: virginem in agro Lucullano collectam Romam, id. ib. 10; 13 et saep.: navigabilem alveum ex portu in Nilum, Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 165.—**3.** Of money, *to deliver:* pecuniam, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 80, 2.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To spread over, bedaub, besmear* with any thing (poet.): corpus odore ambrosiae, Verg. G. 4, 415; Pers. 2, 55: corpus stercore gallinae, Ser. Samm. 39, 739: artus succo, id. 49, 922: crusta perducta, Scrib. Comp. 237.—**b.** *To rub out, erase* (post-class.): si aliquid interleverit, perduxerit, Dig. 29, 1, 20: nomen in testamento, ib. 37, 11, 8; 28, 4, 11.—**2.** *To take a drink, to drink off* or *up, to quaff* (post-class.): cyceonis liquorem, Arn. poët. 5, 175: poculum continuo haustu, App. M. 10, 5, p. 240: aloë ex aquae cyathis tribus frigidis perducta, Scrib. Comp. 135 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to draw out, lengthen, prolong, continue, to bring, carry, guide* a person or thing to a certain goal, to a certain period, etc. (class.): res disputatione ad mediam noctem perducitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: oppugnatio ad noctem perducta, Liv. 36, 23: in noctem orationibus perductis, id. 38, 51: ad tempus tuum, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: se medicinā usque ad longam senectam, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 15: aliquem ex humili loco ad summam dignitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 39; so, aliquem ad amplissimos honores, Cic. Lael. 20, 73: (agri colendi studia) ad centesimum annum, id. Sen. 17, 60: artem ad magnam gloriam, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 61: aliquem ad perniciem, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: aliquid ad effectum, Dig. 33, 1, 7: aliquid ad exitum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: aliquid ad finem, Lucr. 2, 1117: eo rem perduxit, *brought the matter to that pass*, Nep. Dion. 5, 6: cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7: aliquid ad liquidum confessumque, Quint. 5, 14, 28.—**2.** *To pass, spend:* noctes, Prop. 1, 3, 39.—**B.** In partic., *to draw* or *bring over, win over, to persuade, induce* (to an opinion or an action, etc.; class.): si dictis nequis perduci, ut vera haec credas, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 41: perducebam illam ad me suadelā meā, id. Cist. 2, 3, 24: aliquem ad suam sententiam, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; for which: aliquem in suam sententiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: aliquem ad se magnis pollicitationibus, *to bring over to one's side, to gain over*, id. ib. 6, 11: hominem ad HS LXXX., *to induce to pay*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12.

perductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduco, I. A. 2.], *a leading, conducting* of water (only in Vitr.): aquarum perductiones ad habitationes, Vitr. 8, 6.

perducto, āre, 1, *v. freq. a.* [perduco], *to lead, conduct* to or over a place (Plautin. in the double sense of perductor, q. v.): quicquid est, errabo potius, quam perductet quispiam, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 160.

perductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a leader, conductor;* in partic., *a pimp, pander* (cf. perduco, I. B. 1.): lenonum, aleatorum, perductorum nulla mentio fiat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34 (lenones sunt scortorum: perductores etiam invitarum personarum, et in quibus stupra exercita legibus vindicantur, Ascon. ad h. l.); Lact. 6, 17, 19.—* **II.** *A guide, conductor*, in a double sense with the

preced. signif.: *Si.* Eho istum, puer, circumduce hasce aedes et conclavia. *Th.* Apage istum a me perductorem: nihil moror ductarier, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 159 sq.

perductus, a, um, *Part.*, from perduco.

* **per-dūdum,** *adv.*, *a very long time ago:* vidi edepol hominem haut perdudum, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 69.

perdŭellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perduellis]. **I.** *Hostile conduct against one's country, treason*, whether consisting of an attempt against the state, its institutions, and chief ruler, or of union with a foreign enemy, desertion, etc. (class.): qui perduellionis reus est, hostili animo adversus rempublicam vel principem animatus est, Dig. 48, 4, 11; Cic. Pis. 2, 4: (Clodius) actionem perduellionis intenderat (for causing the execution of the Catilinarians who were Roman citizens), id. Mil. 14, 36: perduellionis judicium, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 10: tum Sempronius, perduellionis se judicare Cn. Fulvio dixit, *that he accused Fulvius of high-treason* (for allowing himself to be defeated), Liv. 26, 3: duumviros, qui Horatio perduellionem judicent, secundum legem facio (for killing his sister, which was regarded as a usurpation of the prerogative of punishment, and hence as a crime against the state), Liv. 1, 26: diem perduellionis alicui dicere, Suet. Caes. 12; cf. Liv. 43, 16; Val. Max. 6, 5, 3. — * **II.** Transf., concr., *a (foreign) enemy of one's country, a public enemy;* for the usual hostis (censured as a bombastic expression), Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; cf. Amm. 21, 16, 10.

per-dŭellis, is (*gen. plur.* perduellûm, Att. ap. Non. 22, 15, or Trag. Rel. p. 238 Rib.; *abl.* perdvellibus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 49 Müll., or p. 146 Vahl.), *m.* [per-duellum, i. e. bellum], *a public enemy, an enemy* actually waging war against a country (mostly ante-class. for the class. hostis): quos nos hostes appellamus, eos veteres perduelles appellabant, per eam adjectionem indicantes, cum quibus bellum esset, Dig. 50, 16, 234: equidem illud etiam animadverto, quod qui proprio nomine perduellis esset, is hostis vocaretur, lenitate verbi tristitiam rei mitigante, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; Varr. L. L. 5, § 3 Müll.: apud Ennium perduelles dicuntur hostes, Varr. L. L. 7, § 49 ib.: perduelles superati, S. C. ap. Liv. 45, 16, 7: pirata non est ex perduellium numero, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107; Liv. 25, 12; 36, 2; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 94; id. Cist. 1, 3, 53; Amm. 26, 7 sq.; 29, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a private enemy, an enemy*, = inimicus (Plautin.), Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 15.—Perduellis seems never to mean traitor to one's country (cf. perduellio); in this sense parricida is used instead.

perdŭellûm, v. perduellis *init.*

perdŭis, it, etc., v. perdo *init.*

‡ **per-dulcis,** e, *adj.*, *very sweet; sup.* ‡ PERDVLCISSIMVS, Inscr. Rein. cl. 20, n. 150.

per-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to make hard, to harden* (late Lat.): teneras plantas, Prud. Psych. 447. — **II.** *Neutr.*, *to last* or *hold out, to endure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: obduro, perfero), Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 27: perdurare non posse, Suet. Ner. 24: perdurandi pervicacia, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147: longum probitas perdurat in aevum, Ov. Med. Fac. 49: mora perduratura, Stat. Th. 1, 142: non perdurasse in senectutem, Sen. Ben. 7, 28: cotidie unanimiter in templo, *abide, continue*, Vulg. Act. 2, 46.

per-dūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very hard* (post-class.): interpretatio, Dig. 48, 3, 2.

Perĕdĭa, ae, *f.* [peredo], *Gobbledom, Eating-land*, a comically formed name of a country, analogous to Bibesia, Plaut. Curc. 3, 74.

1. pĕr-ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to eat up, consume* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: cibum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P.: quinque panes et gemellos pisces, Prud. Cath. 9, 58.—**B.** Transf., *to consume, devour*, etc.: nec peredit Impositam celer ignis Aetnam, Hor. C. 3, 4, 75: lacrimae peredere umore exsangues genas, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 225 Rib.): vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 326: saxa, Tib. 1, 4, 14 (18): morbo peresa Vellera, Verg. G. 3, 561. —**II.** Trop., *to consume, waste away*, etc.: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg. A. 6, 442: languoribus peresus, Cat. 55, 31.

* **2. pĕr-ēdo,** 3, *v. a.*, *to give forth*, an old poet in Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

per-efflo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to breathe out entirely, breathe away* (post-class.): animam, App. M. 8, p. 207, 23.

* **per-efflŭo,** 3, *v. n.*, *to flow through.*—Trop., *to forget*, Vulg. Heb. 2, 1 (transl. of the Gr. παραρρυῶμεν).

pĕrĕger (**-gris**), *comm.* [per-ager, who has gone through lands, i. e.], *who is on a journey, abroad, away from home* (post-class.): si pereger factus sit, Ulp. Reg. tit. 17, 1 (dub.; Huschke, peregrinus): nedum me peregrem composita fabulari, Aus. Ep. 17: susceptor peregrum, Ven. Carm. 4, 10, 14. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, peregre and (ante- and post-class.) peregri, *abroad, away from home.* **A. pĕrĕgrē,** answering to the question where? whence? or whither? **1.** To the question where? qui peregre depugnavit, *abroad*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: habitare, Liv. 5, 52: spectacula dare, Suet. Calig. 20: esse, Vulg. Luc. 20, 9. — **2.** To the question whence? *from abroad, from foreign parts:* quom peregre veniet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 21: epistolâ peregre allatâ, id. As. 4, 1, 16: peregre redire, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 13: in regnum Romam accitos, Liv. 2, 16: nuntiare, id. 28, 11: redire, Dig. 39, 6, 29.—With *ab:* a peregre, *from abroad*, Vitr. 5, 7.—**3.** To the question whither? *abroad, to foreign parts:* postquam peregre hinc ejus pater abiit, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 41: peregre abire, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151: proficisci, Suet. Caes. 42: rusve peregreve exire, Hor. S. 1, 6, 103: argentum ferre, Gai. Inst. 3, 196: proficisci, Vulg. Matt. 25, 14.—**4.** Like peregri (v. infra), *abroad, not at home*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 30.—**B. pĕrĕgrī,** *abroad, away from home*, to the question where? (ante- and post-class.): peregrique et domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 5; so opp. domi, id. ib. 1, 1, 196: patriam ut colatis potius quam peregri probra, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 189 P. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.): peregri necandus, Prud. στεφ. 4, 89.

pĕrĕgrē, *adv.*, v. pereger *fin.*

pĕr-ēgrĕgĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *very excellent* (post-class.): tragoedia, App. Mag. p. 298, 6.

pĕrĕgrī, *adv.*, v. pereger *fin.*

pĕrĕgrīnābundus, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinor], *travelling about* (rare): dux, Liv. 28, 18, 10; Fulg. Myth. 3, 7 *fin.*

‡ **peregrinat,** ξενιτεύει, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pĕrĕgrīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peregrinor], *a being* or *living abroad, a sojourning, a travelling in foreign parts, a travelling about, travel, peregrination* (class.). **I.** Lit.: perpetua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107: transmarina, Quint. 7, 3, 31; 12, 11, 18; Nep. Att. 2, 3; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4 al.: terra peregrinationis tuae, Vulg. Gen. 17, 8: tempus in peregrinatione consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 4.—In *plur.*, Cic. Lael. 27, 103.—**II.** Transf., of animals: bestiae peregrinatione laetantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 109.—Of muscles, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 61.

* **pĕrĕgrīnātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who travels about*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 5.

pĕrĕgrīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [peregrinus]. **I.** *The condition of a* peregrinus or *foreigner*, opp. to that of a Roman citizen, *alienage* (post-Aug.): peregrinitatis reus, Suet. Claud. 15: in peregrinitatem redigere aliquem, id. ib. 16; Dig. 2, 4, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *outlandish ways, foreign habits* or *manners* (class.): cum in urbem nostram infusa est peregrinitas, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2.—**B.** In partic., *a foreign tone* or *accent* in speaking (post-Aug.): os, in quo nulla peregrinitas resonet, Quint. 11, 3, 30.

pĕrĕgrīnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to be* or *live in foreign parts, to sojourn abroad, to travel about* (class.; cf.: per-agro, migro). **I.** Lit.: peregrinari totâ Asiâ, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: in alienâ civitate, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: in terrâ, Vulg. Gen. 47, 4. —**II.** Trop. **A.** *To go abroad, to travel about; to roam, rove*, or *wander about:* haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7, 16: animus late longeque peregrinatur, id. N. D. 1, 20, 54: in infinitatem omnem, *to roam through all infinity*, id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114.—**B.** *To be abroad, be a stranger, a sojourner* (cf. peregrinus, B.): philosophiae quasi civitatem dare, quae quidem adhuc peregrinari Romae videbatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: vestrae peregrinantur aures? id. Mil. 12, 33.—With *ab*, *to be absent from, a stranger to:* a corpore, a Dei regno, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, § 17; id. de Isaac et An. 5, 17; so, a Domino, Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 5, 8.

pĕrĕgrīnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [peregrinus], *estranged* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Germ. 64.

pĕrĕgrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [peregre], *that comes from foreign parts, strange, foreign, exotic* (cf.: exter, externus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** *Adj.:* ad portum mittunt servulos, ancillulas: peregrina navis, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 65: facies, id. Ps. 4, 2, 9: homo, id. Poen. 5, 2, 71: mulier, Hor. C. 3, 3, 20: caelum, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 25: amnes, id. M. 8, 836: arbores, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 43: aves, id. 9, 17, 29, § 63: morbus, id. 26, 10, 64, § 100: eluamus hodie peregrina omnia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 19 (668 Ritschl): labor, i. e. *of travelling*, Cat. 31, 8: amores, *for foreign women*, Ov. H. 9, 47: fasti, *of foreign nations*, id. F. 3, 87: divitiae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 204: mores, Juv. 6, 298: terror, *of a foreign enemy*, Liv. 3, 16: velut peregrinum otium alicui permittere, *almost the leisure of a stranger*, Tac. A. 14, 53: peregrina sacra appellantur, quae coluntur eorum more, a quibus sunt accepta, Fest. p. 237 Müll.—**2.** *Subst.:* **pĕrĕgrīnus,** i, *m.*, *a foreigner, stranger* (very freq. and class.; syn.: hospes, advena, alienigena; opp. civis): peregrinus ego sum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: peregrini atque advenae, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94: peregrini et incolae officium est, id. Off. 1, 34: peregrini reges, id. Sull. 7, 22: ne in nostrâ patriâ peregrini atque advenae esse videamur, id. de Or. 1, 58, 249.—**b. pĕrĕgrīna,** ae, *f.*, *a foreign woman* (poet.), Ter. And. 1, 1, 119; 3, 1, 11.—**B.** *Subst.*, in partic., opp. to a Roman citizen, *a foreign resident, an alien:* neque civem, neque peregrinum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77: peregrinus fit is, cui aquâ et igni interdictum est, Regul. tit. 11; Dig. 28, 5, 6.—**2.** As *adj.:* praetor, *who decided causes between foreign residents*, Dig. 1, 2, 2; cf. Liv. 21, 15; 45, 16: peregrinus ager est, qui neque Romanus, neque hosticus habetur, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; cf.: agrorum sunt genera quinque, Romanus, Gabinus, peregrinus, hosticus, incertus, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 33 Müll.: peregrini milites, *Roman troops who were not Roman citizens*, Inscr. Orell. 3467 sq.; their quarters in Rome were called, after them, CASTRA PEREGRINA, and were situated in the second region, by the modern *S. Stefano Rotondo*, ib. 9; cf. Marin. Atti dei Frat. Arv. p. 434 sq.: provincia, Liv. 40, 44.—**II.** Trop., *strange, raw, inexperienced* (class.): nullâ in re tironem ac rudem, nec peregrinum atque hospitem in agendo esse, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218; id. Att. 6, 3, 4.

pĕr-ēlĕgans, antis, *adj.*, *very neat, fine*, or *elegant* (class.): genus, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 270: oratio, id. Planc. 24, 58: ingenium, Vell. 1, 7, 1.—*Adv.:* **pĕr-ēlĕganter,** *very finely, very elegantly:* pereleganter dicere, Cic. Brut. 52, 197.

pĕr-ēlixo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to boil thoroughly* (post-class.): denuo eum perelixabis (al. perlaxabis), Apic. 7, 7, § 289.

pĕr-ēlŏquens, entis, *adj.*, *very eloquent:* Lentulus, Cic. Brut. 70, 247.

‡ **pĕr-ēmensus,** a, um, *adj.*, *all measured out:* permensus, peremensus, Not. Tir. p. 118.

pĕremne, is, v. peremnis.

pĕremnis, e, *adj.* [per-amnis], *of* or *belonging to crossing a river;* only in augural lang., peremne auspicium, and *subst.*, **pĕremne,** is, *n.*, *the auspices taken by magistrates on crossing a river or a spring:* peremne dicitur auspicari, qui amnem aut aquam, quae ex sacro oritur, auspicato transit, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; p. 250 Müll.: bella nullis auspiciis administrantur: nulla peremnia servantur, nulla ex acuminibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 9; cf. id. Div. 2, 36, 77.

pĕrĕmo, ĕre, v. perimo.

pĕremptālis, e, *adj.* [peremptus], *of or belonging to destruction* or *abolition, abolishing, cancelling;* only in augural lang., fulmina, *lightnings that destroy the effect* or *portent of former lightnings:* peremptalia fulgura Gracchus ait vocari, quae superiora fulgura aut portenta vi suâ perimant, Fest. p. 214 Müll.: peremptalia fulmina, quibus tolluntur priorum fulminum minae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2.

pĕremptĭo (**pĕremtĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [perimo], *a destroying, killing* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joann. 27 *fin.*

pĕremptor (**pĕremtor**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a destroyer, slayer, murderer* (post-class.): incluti regis, Sen. Oedip. 221: mariti mei cruentis, App. M. 8, p. 207, 16; cf.: puer ille peremptor meus, i. e. *who has plagued me almost to death*, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 21.—*Absol.*, Prud. Ham. praef. 19; Ambros. Inst. Virg. 7, 4, 9; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 16.

pĕremptōrĭē (**pĕremtōr-**), *adv.*, v. peremptorius *fin.*

pĕremptōrĭus (**pĕremtōr-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *destructive, deadly, mortal* (post-class.): venenum, App. M. 10, p. 243, 30: spiculum, Tert. Anim. 25; Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—**II.** Trop., qs. that destroys or precludes all debate, i. e. *decisive, final, peremptory* (jurid. Lat.): peremptorium edictum inde hoc nomen sumpsit, quod perimeret disceptationem, hoc est ultra non pateretur adversarium tergiversari, Dig. 5, 1, 70: dicuntur exceptiones aut peremptoriae aut dilatoriae. Peremptoriae sunt, quae perpetuo valent nec evitari possunt, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, § 120 sq. and 121; cf. Dig. 44, 1, 3. — *Adv.:* **pĕremptōrĭē** (**pĕremtōr-**), *in a peremptory manner, peremptorily:* argumentari, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 1.

pĕremptrix (**pĕremtr-**), īcis, *f.* [peremptor], *she that destroys* or *kills* (eccl. Lat.): mors peremptrix sensûs, Tert. Anim. 42.

pĕremptus (**pĕremtus**), a, um, *Part.*, from perimo.

pĕrendĭē, *adv.* [Gr. πέραν-dies], *on the day after to-morrow* (class.): cras agito, perendie agito, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 41; id. Aul. 2, 1, 34; id. Stich. 4, 1, 12: scies igitur fortasse cras, summum perendie, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 3; id. Fam. 16, 17, 3.

pĕrendĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perendinus], *a putting off till the day after to-morrow* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 897.

pĕrendĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [perendie], *after to-morrow* (class.): tot homines tam ingeniosos, per tot annos statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium, an perendinum dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: perendino die, Caes. B. G. 5, 30.—*Absol.* (ante- and post-class.): tu in perendinum paratus sis, *against the day after to-morrow*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 65: dies perendini, Gell. 10, 24, 9.

Pĕrenna, ae, *f.*, v. Anna.

pĕrennē, *adv.*, v. perennis *fin.*

pĕrennis (‡ **pĕremnis**, Inscr. Ann. p. Chr. 341 ap. Guattani Monum. Inedit. 1, 5, p. 39), e (*abl. sing.* perenne, Ov. H. 8, 64; id. F. 3, 654), *adj.* [per-annus], *that lasts* or *continues the year through* (post-Aug.): aves perennes, *that remain with us all the year round*, Plin. 10, 25, 36, § 73.—**II.** Transf., *everlasting, never failing, unceasing, perpetual, perennial* (class.; cf.: jugis, perpetuus): aquae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; cf. Liv. 1, 21, 3: fons, Caes. B. G. 8, 43: amnis, Liv. 4, 30: rivi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 11: cursus stellarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: vinum, i. e. *that bears keeping*, Col. 3, 2, 10: adamas, Ov. M. 15, 813: monumenta, id. F. 2, 265; *of a person:* super Astra ferar, id. M. 15, 875.—*Comp.:* exegi monumentum aere perennius, *more lasting, more enduring*, Hor. C. 3, 30, 1.—**B.** Trop., *unfailing, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual*, etc.: lucrum, Plaut. Am. p. 16: perennis et contestata majorum virtus, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: continuata motio et perennis, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: loquacitas, id. de Or. 3, 48, 185: animus in rem publicam, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, pĕrenne (post-Aug.) and pĕrennĭter (post-class.). **A. pĕrenne. 1.** Lit., *all the year through*, Col. 12, 18, 2.—**2.** Transf., *constantly, perpetually* (post-class.): abies perenne durabilis, Pall. 12, 15, 1: perenne vivax, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11, 68.—**B. pĕrennĭter**, *constantly, continually, always, perpetually:* arbor frondens perenniter, Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: perenniter servare amicitias, Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Cod. Th. 7, 20, 2; Sol. 65.

* **pĕrennĭ-servus**, i, *m.* [perennis], *one who is always a slave*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 17.

pĕrennĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *lastingness, continuance, perpetual duration, perpetuity* (class.): fontium perennitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: cibi, *constant food*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 2: perennitatem conditis frumentis afferunt, Col. 1, 6, 10: vitae, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, 22: Perennitas, *a title of the Roman emperors:* vestra, *your perpetuity, your perennity*, Symm. Ep. 10, 45; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 2.

pĕrenno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to keep* or *preserve long* (post-Aug.): ea res, etiamsi non in totum perennat, certe usque in alteram vindemiam plerumque vini saporem servat, Col. 12, 20, 8 (dub.; al. perennem); 12, 19, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to last for many years, to last, continue, endure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arte perennat amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 42: ut diutius perennent boves, Col. 1, 9, 2; 2, 9, 18: domus, Ov. F. 1, 721: gens ultra aevi nostri terminos perennans, Sol. 52, 29.

* **pĕrentĭcīda**, ae, *m.*, for pericida [pera-caedo], *a cutpurse* (a word comically formed with allusion to parenticida), Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 13.

pĕr-ĕo, ĭi (īvi), ĭtum, īre (periet for peribit, Coripp. Johann. 7, 27; *perf.* perivit, App. M. 4, 21: perit, Juv. 8, 85: perisset, Lact. 3, 20, 17 al.: perisse, Liv. 1, 49, 1; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 56; *fut.* periet, Vulg. Sap. 4, 19 al.), *v. n.* **I.** *To pass away, come to nothing; to vanish, disappear, be lost:* e patriâ, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 5: ecqua inde perisset soror, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 15: ne vena periret aquae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 16.—**B.** Esp., *to pass through, leak, be absorbed* (poet.): lymphae Dolium pereuntis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 27; cf.: postremo pereunt imbres, ubi eos pater aether In gremium matris terrai praecipitavit, Lucr. 1, 250.—**II.** *To pass away, to be destroyed, to perish* (the predom. and class. signif. of the word; syn.: occīdo, intereo, obeo). **A.** In gen.: aedes cum fundamento perierint, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 69: tantam pecuniam tam brevi tempore perire potuisse, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11: totum exercitum periturum, Nep. Epam. 7, 4: fac pereat vitreo miles ab hoste tuus (in the game of chess), *let your knight be taken by a pawn*, Ov. A. A. 2, 208: causae cur urbes perirent, Hor. C. 1, 16, 19: peritura regna, Verg. G. 2, 498: puppis, Ov. F. 3, 600: Troja peritura, Verg. A. 2, 660: pereunt sole tepente nives, *melt away*, Ov. F. 3, 236: telum rubigine, Hor. S. 2, 1, 13: comae, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 30: fabae laeso flore, id. F. 5, 267.—Of the crocus: gaudet calcari et atteri, pereundoque melius provenit, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 34.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To perish, lose one's life, die* (class.): non intellego, quamobrem, si vivere honeste non possunt, perire turpiter velint; aut cur minore dolore perituros se cum multis, quam si soli pereant, arbitrentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21: summo cruciatu supplicioque, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: fame, id. Inv. 2, 57, 172: eodem leto esse pereundum, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: morbo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 86: naufragio, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: hominum manibus, Verg. A. 3, 606: uterque juravit, periturum inter nos secretum, *that it should perish with us*, Petr. 21: ab Hannibale, *at his hands*, Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189: perire turpiter, Cic. Cat. 2, 10. 21: fortiter, Hor. S. 2, 3, 42: generosius, id. C. 1, 37, 21: a morbo, Nep. Reg. 3, 3.—**2.** *To pine away with love, to be desperately in love; to love to desperation* (poet.): indigno cum Gallus amore peribat, Verg. E. 10, 10; Cat. 45, 3: quo beatus Vulnere, quâ pereat sagittâ, Hor. C. 1, 27, 11: ipse Paris nudâ fertur periisse Lacaenâ, Prop. 2, 12, 13. — With *acc.* of the beloved object, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 135.—**3.** *To be lost, wasted, spent in vain:* ne et oleum et opera perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1: tempora, Ov. R. Am. 107: labor, id. M. 1, 273: nullus perit otio dies, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14: ne nummi pereant, Hor. S. 1, 2, 133: minae, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 25: aurum, Col. 11, 1, 29; cf. actiones, Liv. 39, 18.—**4.** *To be lost, ruined, undone:* quid fieri tum potuit? jampridem perieramus, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1: meo vitio pereo, id. ib. 11, 9, 1. — Hence, perii, etc., as an exclamation of despair, *I am lost! I'm undone!* hei mihi, disperii! vocis non habeo satis: vicini, interii, perii, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 36: perii, interii, occidi! quo curram! quo non curram? id. Aul. 4, 9, 1: perii animo, *am disheartened*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 26; cf.: ingenio perii, Ov. Tr. 2, 2; Lucr. 4, 1136: periimus, actum est, *we are lost, it is all over with us*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26: perierat et inventus est, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32; 15, 6. — So, peream, si, nisi, in asseverations, *may I perish, may I die, if* or *if not*, Ov. H. 17, 183; Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 4; Ov. P. 3, 5, 47; id. H. 17, 183.—*Gerund* and *gerundive:* nisi illud perdo argentum, pereundum est mihi, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 91; Prop. 2, 1, 53: pereundi figurae, Ov. H. 10, 81: pereundi terminus, Sil. 3, 559: puppis pereunda est probe, *must be lost*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 70.—**C.** Trop., of moral qualities, etc.: pudor periit, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 81: fides, id. Truc. 1, 1, 24: virtus, Ov. F. 2, 227.

pĕr-ĕquito, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to ride through, ride hither and thither, ride about; to drive about* (class. but not in Cic.). (α) *Neutr.:* inter duas acies perequitans, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: longe ex viâ, Liv. 23, 47: per omnes partes, *to drive about*, Caes. B. G. 4, 33. — (β) *Act.:* aciem, Liv. 5, 28: puer delphino maria perequitans, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27.

pĕr-erro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to wander through, to roam* or *ramble over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fallacem circum vespertinumque pererro Saepe forum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 113: locum, Verg. A. 5, 441: freta, Ov. H. 14, 103: saltus et fontes, Val. Fl. 3, 537: orbem, Col. praef. 1: cellas, Petr. 97: reges, *to roam about from one king to another*, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef. § 6.—*Pass.:* arva pererrantur Peligna, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 5: pererratus orbis, id. F. 1, 234; cf.: pererrato ponto, Verg. A. 2, 295. — **II.** Transf.: totumque pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *surveys all over*, Verg. A. 4, 363: sonus pererrat cornua, i. e. errat per tubam, Sil. 4, 174.

pĕr-ērŭdītus, a, um, *adj.*, *very learned:* homo, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2.

pĕrēsus, a, um, *Part.*, from peredo.

pĕr-ēvăcŭo, āre, *v. a.*, *to empty quite* (late Lat.), Vit. Caes. 1, 4, 39.

pĕr-excelsus, a, um, *very high, lofty:* Henna, ubi ea gesta esse memorantur, est loco perexcelso, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107.

(**pĕr-excrŭcĭo**, a false read. for probe excruciavero, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 32; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

pĕr-exĕo, īre, *v. n. irr.*, *to go out through*, trop., Cassiod. Var. 11, 7.

pĕrexĭgŭē, *adv.*, v. perexiguus *fin.*

pĕr-exĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *very small, very little* (class.): semen perexiguum, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 81: dies, *very short*, id. Verr. 1, 2, 6: et perminuta bona corporis, id. Tusc. 2, 13, 30: loci spatium, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: argentum, Liv. 22, 52: ignes, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: frumentum, Caes. B. C. 3, 42.—*Adv.:* **pĕrexĭgŭē**, *very little, very sparingly:* perexigue et γλίσχρως praebere, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5.

pĕr-exīlis, e, *adj.*, *very slender* (post-Aug.): vitis, Col. 11, 2, 60: perexile bonum est, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 2, pros. 4.

pĕr-exoptātus, a, um, *adj.*, *greatly desired, much longed for* (post-class.): in tmesi: per, inquit, exoptatus venis, Gell. 18, 4, 2.

(**pĕr-expĕdītus**, a false read. for expedita, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36; v. Madv. ad h. l.)

pĕr-explĭcātus, a, um, *adj.*, *wholly completed* (post-class.): sexto reditu perexplicato, Sid. Carm. 23, 385.

pĕr-exsiccātus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite dried up* (eccl. Lat.): proluvies, Arn. 7, 230.

‡ **pĕr-ex-tĭmĕo**, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, and ‡ **pĕr-ex-tĭmesco**, timŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to fear greatly*, Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-fabrico, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to work or use up;* trop., *to take in, overreach, cheat* (Plautin.): aliquem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 4.

per-făcētē, *adv.*, v. perfacetus *fin.*

per-făcētus, a, um, *adj.*, *very witty, very facetious* (class.). — Of persons, Cic

Brut. 27, 105.—Of words: aliquid perfacetum dicere, Cic. Planc. 14, 35.—*Adv.*: **per-făcētē,** *very wittily*: perfacete dicta, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121.

perfăcĭlē, *adv.*, v. perfacilis *fin.*

per-făcĭlis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Very easy* (class.): perfacilis et expedita defensio, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 36 Madv. *N. cr.*: disciplina cognitu perfacilis, id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; id. Leg. 2, 7, 17: perfacile factu esse conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3.—**II.** In partic., *very courteous* (class.): perfacilis in audiendo, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 93.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms: perfacile (class.) and ‡ perfacul. **A.** **perfăcĭlē. 1.** *Very easily* (class.): perfacile hunc hominem de medio tolli posse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: sese tueri, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 8: apparere, id. Fin. 2, 33, 209.—**2.** *Very willingly* (ante-class.): perfacile patior, Att. ap. Non. 5, 40 (Trag. Rel. v. 9 Rib.); Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 93.—**B. perfăcŭl** antiqui et per se facul dicebant, quod nunc facile dicimus, Fest. p. 214 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.

per-făcundus, a, um, *adj.*, *very eloquent* (post-class.): in contionibus perfacundus, Just. 22, 1, 9; App. Flor. 4, 18.

per-fămĭlĭāris, e, *adj.*, *very intimate, very familiar* (class.): perfamiliaris Philisto, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4.—In tmesi: Phaedon Socrati per fuit familiaris, Gell. 2, 18, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*: **perfămĭlĭāris,** is, *m.*, *a very intimate* or *familiar friend* (class.): meus, Cic. Fam. 13, 51: Epicuri, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: M. Antonii, id. Brut. 45, 168.

per-fătŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *very foolish, very silly*: togae, Mart. 10, 18. 4 (al. fatuae); Aug. c. Duas Epp. Pelag. 2, 4, 7.

perfectē, *adv.*, v. perficio, *P. a. fin.*

perfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perficio], *a finishing, completing, perfecting; perfection* (class.): hanc absolutionem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130: perfectio atque absolutio optimi, id. Brut. 36, 137: ad cumulum perfectionis accedere, Greg. M. Ep. 7, 10 *fin.*; Cic. Or. 29, 103; id. Fin. 3, 9, 32; Vulg. Num. 6, 21.—*Plur.*: operum perfectiones, Vitr. 3, 1, 4.

perfectissĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [perfectus], *the rank and station of a* perfectissimus *under the later emperors* (v. perficio, *P. a.*), Cod. Th. 8, 4, 3.

perfector, ōris, *m.* [perficio], *a finisher, perfecter* (rare but class.): mearum voluptatum, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 4: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257; Scip. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1.

perfectrix, īcis, *f.* [perfector], *she that finishes* or *perfects* (very rare): philosophia beatae vitae perfectrix, Nep. ap. Lact. 3, 15, 10.

1. perfectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perficio.

2. perfectus, ūs, *m.* [perficio], *a finishing* or *perfecting; perfection* (very rare), Tert. Anim. 20.—*Plur.*, *effects*, Vitr. 10, 3, 1 (in Vitr. 1, 2, 6, prospectus is the true reading).

* **per-fēcundus (per-foec-),** a, um, *adj.*, *very fruitful* (post-Aug.): generatrix, Mel. 1, 9, 1.

perfĕrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perfero.

perfĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [perfero], *a bearing, suffering; endurance* (eccl. Lat.): malorum perferentia, Lact. 3, 11, 9.

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.*, *to bear* or *carry through* to a certain place or end. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lapis nec pertulit ictum, *did not bring the blow home, did not reach the mark*, Verg. A. 12, 907: hasta perlata sub papillam, id. ib. 11, 803: per arma pertulit ictum, Sil. 5, 326: partum, *to go the full time*, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58.—*Pass.*, Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 49; cf.: ventrem perferre, Col. 6, 24, 2; 6, 27, 7: Aeneas tulit patrem per ignes, et pertulit, Sen. Ben. 3, 37, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To carry, bring, convey* (class.; syn.: refero, defero): perferre mandata alicujus ad aliquem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: cum has quam primum ad te perferri litteras vellemus, id. Fam. 2, 6, 1: alicui nuntium alicujus rei, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1; 2, 11, 1; Verg. A. 11, 825: epistulam, Nep. Paus. 4, 1.—*Pass.*: perferri, *to be brought, conveyed* to a person or place, *to reach, arrive, come*: cum ad eum fama tanti exercitūs perlata esset, Liv. 28, 13: perfertur circa collem clamor, *resounds round the hill*, id. 7, 36, 12; Curt. 5, 12, 13; Liv. 5, 28, 12: ad urbem terror, id. 3, 3.—**b.** In partic., *to convey news, to announce, state*, etc. (class.): et litteris multorum et sermone omnium perfertur ad me, incredibilem tuam virtutem et fortitudinem esse, *I am informed*, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1; Nep. Lys. 4, 1: nuntius perfert incensas naves, Verg. A. 5, 665; Cic. Att. 4, 1; Liv. 3, 23.—**2.** Se, *to betake one's self* somewhere, *to go*: hinc te reginae ad limina perfer, Verg. A. 1, 389.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bear, support*, or *endure to the end*: decem annorum poenam, Nep. Arist. 1 *fin.*: onus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 41: intrepidos ad fata novissima vultus, *kept, maintained*, Ov. M. 13, 478: leve est miserias ferre, perferre est grave, Sen. Thyest. 307.—**B.** *To bring to an end, to carry through, carry out; to complete, accomplish*: laborem, Stat. Th. 12, 406: id quod suscepi, quoad potero, perferam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: jussa omnia, Prop. 1, 18, 26: suum imperium, i. e. *to do what one bids others do*, Sil. 1, 250: est utique jus vetandi, cum lex feratur, quamdiu non perfertur, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. ap. Ascon.: legem pertulit, ut, etc., *carried it through, got it passed*, Liv. 33, 46; cf. id. 2, 56: actionem, Dig. 48, 16, 11: causam, ib. 5, 2, 6: rogationem, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2; Liv. 36, 1.—**C.** *To carry out, conduct, manage* (post-Aug.): patronum perferendae pro se legationis eligere, Suet. Claud. 6.—**D.** In gen., *to bear, suffer, put up with, brook, submit to, endure* (class.; cf.: patior, sino, tolero): perfer, si me amas, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: perfero et perpetior omnes, id. de Or. 2, 19, 77: pati, perferre, non succumbere, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 17: frigore, et fame, et siti, ac vigiliis perferendis, id. Cat. 2, 5, 9: luxuriem, crudelitatem, avaritiam, superbiam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 8: pauperiem, Verg. A. 6, 437: perfer et obdura, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 7; Cat. 8, 11: omnes indignitates contumeliasque, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: laborem, Verg. G. 2, 343: monstra, id. A. 3, 584.—**E.** (Like pati.) *To permit, suffer*; with an *object-clause*: excindi urbes suas seque cremari pertulerunt, Tac. H. 4, 58: Achilles Cessare in Teucros pertulit arma sua, Prop. 2, 8, 30 (8, b, 14).—**F.** Transf., *to bear the penalty of* (eccl. Lat.): qui peccata nostra ipse pertulit in corpore, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 24.—Hence, **perfĕrens,** entis, *P. a.*, *bearing, brooking, patient*; with *gen.*, analog. to patiens: injuriarum, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 184.

per-fĕrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very wild* or *savage* (ante-class.): boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5.

* **per-fervĕfĭo,** fieri, *v. n.*, *to become very hot* (ante-class.).—In tmesi: terra sole perferve ita fit, ut, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 dub. (acc. to Gesn. and Schneid. a gloss).

per-fervĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to be very hot* (post-Aug.): perfervet (fons), Mel. 1, 8.

(**per-fervĭdus,** a false read. for praefervida, Col. 5, 5.)

Perfĭca, ae, *f.*, v. perficus, II.

per-fĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3, *v. a.* [facio], *to achieve, execute, carry out, accomplish, perform, despatch, bring to an end* or *conclusion, finish, complete* (class.; syn.: absolvo, conficio, exsequor). **I.** Lit.: comitiis perficiendis undecim dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: iis comitiis perfectis, Liv. 24, 43, 9: bellum, id. 22, 38, 7: aliquid absolvi et perfici, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35: multa, id. Or. 30, 105: scelus, *to perpetrate*, id. Clu. 68, 194: cogitata, id. Deiot. 7, 21: instituta, id. Div. 2, 5: poëma, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8: conata, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: nihil est simul et inventum et perfectum, Cic. Brut. 18, 71: centum annos, *to complete, live*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 39.—So of commissions, orders, *to execute*: munus, Verg. A. 6, 629; 6, 637; Cic. Fam. 6, 7: jussa, Val. Fl. 7, 61: mandata, Sil. 13, 343.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To bring to completion, finish, perfect* (opp. inchoare): candelabrum perfectum e gemmis clarissimis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: murum, Liv. 25, 11: loricam, Sil. 2, 403: aedem, Suet. Aug. 60: cibos ambulatione, *to digest*, Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283: cucumeres, id. 19, 5, 23, § 65: coria, *to dress* or *curry*, id. 23, 1, 16, § 22: lanas, id. 35, 15, 52, § 190: minium, id. 33, 7, 40, § 118.—**B.** *To make perfect, to perfect*: aliquem citharā, Ov. A. A. 1, 11: expleta et perfecta forma honestatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48: artem, Suet. Ner. 41.—**C.** *To bring about, to cause, effect*; with *ut*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 24; Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 127: perfice ut putem, *convince me*, id. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; id. Fam. 11, 27, 2: eloquentia perfecit, ut, etc., Nep. Ep. 6, 4.—With *ne* and *subj.*: omnia perfecit, quae senatus salvā re publicā ne fieri possent perfecerat, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 55.—**D.** In mal. part., = ἐνεργεῖν, Mart. 3, 79, 2; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 389; Capitol. Max. 4, 7.—**perfectus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *finished, complete, perfect, excellent, exquisite* (class.). **A.** Of persons: oratorem plenum atque perfectum esse, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 59: homines in dicendo, id. ib. 1, 13, 58: perfectis et absoluti philosophi, id. Div. 2, 72, 150: homines, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; id. Brut. 30, 114: in geometriā, id. Fin. 1, 6, 20: in arte, Ov. A. A. 2, 547.—In a religious sense, *righteous* (eccl. Lat.): cor perfectum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 4; id. Matt. 5, 48.—Perfectissimus, *a title of honor under the later emperors*, Cod. Const. 12, tit. 33; Am. 21, 16 *init.*; Lact. 5, 14, 18.—**B.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ratio, id. ib. 13, 34: pulchriora etiam Polycliti et iam plane perfecta (signa), id. Brut. 18, 70: perfectum atque absolutum officium, id. Off. 3, 3, 14: perfecta cumulataque virtus, id. Sest. 40, 86: aetas, *full* or *ripe age*, *the age of five-and-twenty*, Dig. 4, 4, 32 *init.*—*Comp.*: valvae perfectiores, Cic. Verr. 2, 56: aliquid perfectius, id. de Or. 1, 2, 5; id. Brut. 18, 69; Hor. Epod. 5, 59; Quint. 12, 1, 21: ad perfectiora, Vulg. Heb. 6, 1.—*Sup.*: quod ego summum et perfectissimum judicem, Cic. Or. 1, 3; 15, 47; id. Brut. 31, 118; Juv. 2, 5.—*Adv.*: **perfectē,** *fully, completely, perfectly* (class.): eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282; id. de Or. 1, 28, 130: veritatem imitari, id. Div. 1, 13, 23.—*Comp.*, App. Flor. p. 357, 1; Tert. Apol. 45.—*Sup.*, Gell. 11, 16 *fin.*

perfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio], *completing, perfecting* (poet.): natura, Lucr. 2, 1116.—**II.** *Subst.*: **Perfĭca,** ae, *f.*, *the finishing* or *completing goddess, she that perfects*: natura creatrix, Lucr. 2, 1116.—Of the goddess supposed to preside over sexual indulgence, Arn. 4, 131.

perfĭdē, *adv.*, v. perfidus *fin.*

per-fĭdēlis, e, *adj.*, *very trusty, very faithful*: homo, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 5: perfidelis in amicos, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, 8.

per-fīdens, entis, *adj.*, *trusting greatly, confiding strongly* (post-class.): pugnandi arte perfidens, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17.

perfĭdĭa, ae, *f.* [perfidus], *faithlessness, dishonesty, treachery, falsehood, perfidy* (class.): perfidiā deceptus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: fraude et perfidiā aliquem fallere, id. ib. 40, 117; id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: admittere perfidiam in aliquem, Suet. Caes. 75: perfidiae tantae (fuit), ut, etc., id. Ner. 5: repens, Tac. H. 4, 25; Juv. 13, 24.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 7; id. Ps. 2, 1, 6; Gell. 14, 2, 6.—Of an inanim. thing: sub ipsis positum labris in acoris perfidiam vinum repente mutari, Arn. 1, 12.

perfĭdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. perfidiosus *fin.*

perfĭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [perfidia], *faithless, dishonest, treacherous, false, perfidious* (class.). **I.** Of persons: fallax, perfidiosus, Cic. Pis. 27, 66: perfidiosus et subdolus animo, Tac. A. 16, 32.—*Sup.*: omnium perfidiosissimus, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 80.—**II.** Of inanim. and abstr. things: amor, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 73: nihil perfidiosum et insidiosum et fallax in amicitiā, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 7; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16.—*Adv.*: **perfĭdĭōsē,** *faithlessly, dishonestly, treacherously, perfidiously* (rare but class.): hercle istam rem judicasti perfidiose, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 41: multa perfidiose facta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: perfidiose, crudeliter factum, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8.—*Comp.*: perfidiosius rebellantes, Suet. Aug. 21.

perfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [per-fides], *that breaks his promise, faithless, false, dishonest, treacherous, perfidious.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. infidus): vanum et perfidiosum esse, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: omnes, aliud agentes, aliud simulantes, perfidi, improbi, malitiosi sunt, id. Off. 3, 14, 60.—(*β*) With *gen.* (poet.): gens perfida pacti, *faithless*, Sil. 1, 5.—**b.** Of inanim. and abstr. things (poet.): bella, Sil. 15, 819: nex, *effected by treachery*, Sen. Agam. 887: arma, Ov. F. 4, 380: verba, id. R. Am. 722.—**c.** Adverb.: perfi-

dum ridens Venus (= maligne ac dolose), Hor. C. 3, 27, 67.—As *subst.*: **perfĭdus,** i, *m.*, *a scoundrel*, Juv. 13, 245; 9, 82.—**II.** Transf., *treacherous, unsafe, dangerous* (poet. and in post-class. prose): freta, Sen. Med. 302: saxa, id. Agam. 570: perfidum glacie flumen, Flor. 3, 4, 5: perfida et lubrica via, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 49: vappa, *wretched wine that has a good appearance*, Mart. 12, 48, 14.—*Sup.*: homo, quoad vixerat, perfidissimus, Amm. 16, 12, 25.—*Adv.*: **perfĭdē,** *faithlessly, perfidiously, treacherously* (post-Aug.): perfide recuperans, Sen. Contr. 4, 26: rumpere pactum, Gell. 20, 1, 54: agere, Dig. 26, 7, 55: quod perfide gestum est, ib. 44, 4, 4, § 13.

perfīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pierce through, transfix* (only in Lucr.): multa perfigit, 6, 350.—Elsewh. only *part. perf.*, **perfixus,** a, um, *transfixed, pierced*: telis pavoris, Lucr. 3, 305: pectus, id. 6, 392; cf. id. 2, 360.

‡ **perfines,** perfringas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 205 Müll.

‡ **perfingo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [per-fingo], *to form, represent*: VARIOS AVIVM CANTVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 685.

per-fixus, a, um, *Part.* of perfigo, q. v.

perflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perflo]. **I.** *Pass.*, *that can be blown through.* **A.** Prop. (rare but class.): deos inducere perlucidos et perflabiles, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: terra, Sol. 27: lacernae, Amm. 14, 6, 9: locus, *exposed to the wind, airy*, App. M. 4, p. 150 *med.*; Pall. 1, 36, 3.—**B.** Fig., *susceptible* (post-class.): gentes perflabiles ad omnes dissensionum motus, Amm. 30, 7, 10.—**II.** *Act.*, *blowing through*: aër, Pall. 1, 6, 9; cf.: domus perflabili tinnitu fidium resultantes, Amm. 14, 6, 18.

per-flāgĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very shameful, very flagitious.*—With perturpe, Cic. Cael. 20, 50 (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 410).

per-flagrātus, a, um, *Part.* [flagro], *blazing greatly* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 576 Kopp.

perflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [perflo], *a blowing through, a blast, breath* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 760.

perflātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that can be blown through, exposed to the wind* (post-class.): pator, App. M. 3, p. 137; Ambros. Ep. 30, 5.

perflātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a blowing through, a blast* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 26.

perflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a blowing through, a draught* of air: venti, Vitr. 4, 7, 4.—Concr., *a wind, breeze* (post-Aug.): ut perflatus aliquis accedat, Cels. 3, 19: loca perflatum non habentia, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154: ulmus in perflatu firma, id. 16, 40, 79, § 218.—In *plur.*, Col. 1, 5, 8; Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 140.

per-flētus, a, um, *Part.* [fleo], in *reflex.* sense, *having bewailed her case to excess* (post-class.): diutius usu perfleta (i. e. quae fleverat ex more), App. M. 2, p. 125.

per-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to blow through* or *over* (not in Cæs.). **I.** *Act.*: cum venti nubila perflant, Lucr. 6, 132; cf. id. 6, 136, and Ov. R. Am. 369: unde (nubilarium) commodissime perflari possit, Varr. R. R. 1, 13: venti terras turbine perflant, Verg. A. 1, 83: colles, qui cum perflantur ipsi, tum adferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: granaria perflari undique malunt, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302: murmura concha, *to sound by blowing through*, Luc. 9, 348: perflata est terra austro, Vulg. Job, 37, 17.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to blow through, to blow*, Col. 2, 21, 5: perflantibus undique procellis, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240.

* **per-fluctŭo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to flow through, to swarm over* (poet.): animantum copia perfluctuat artus, Lucr. 3, 721.

per-flŭo, xi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to flow* or *run through* (post-class.): pluvialibus nimbis perfluuntur, Arn. 6, 191.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit. **1.** *To flow* or *run through* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): per colum vina videmus Perfluere, Lucr. 2, 392; Petr. 23.—**2.** In gen., *to flow*: quasi in vas commoda perfluere, Lucr. 3, 937: Belus amnis in mare perfluens, Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 190.—**b.** *To drip* with any thing (post-class.): sudore perfluere, App. M. 1, p. 108, 1.—**c.** Of long garments, *to flow* or *float* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 258, 30.—* **B.** Trop.: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque illac perfluo. *I leak*, i. e. *I cannot keep the secret*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25.

perflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfluo], *flowing, undulating.*—Transf., *effeminate, wanton* (post-class.): incessus, App. M. 11, p. 260, 36.

perfōco, āre, *v. a.* [per-fauces], *to stifle, suffocate* (post-class.): partum, Dig. 25, 3, 4 (al. praefocat).

per-fŏdĭo, fōdi (perfodīvi, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 64 Ritschl *N. cr.*), fossum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig through, to pierce through, transfix* (class.): parietes, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 17: parietem, id. l. l.; Cic. Vatin. 5, 11; Vulg. Matt. 24, 43: montem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: Athone perfosso, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 112: thorax perfossus, Verg. A. 11, 10: pectus, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: pectora, Stat. Th. 9, 522: spinâ argenteâ dentes, *to pick*, Petr. 33.—Hence, **2.** *To break into*: perfodit in tenebris domos, Vulg. Job, 24, 16; id. Matt. 24, 43.—**II.** *To make by digging through*: fretum, Liv. 33, 17, 6.

perfoecundus, v. perfecundus.

‡ **perfoedĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [perfoedero], *strongly leagued together*, Not. Tir. p. 71.

perfŏrācŭlum, i, *n.* [perforo], *a borer, an auger* or *gimlet* (post-class.), Arn. 6, 200; cf. perforaculum, τρύπανον, τέρετρον, Gloss. Philox.

per-formīdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fear greatly*, Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-formīdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very fearful* (post-class.), Aur. Vict. Caes. 4.

per-formo, 1, *v. a.*, *to form thoroughly, to form* (eccl. Lat.): ad malum performantur (al. praeformantur), Tert. Apol. 1.

per-fŏro, āvi, ātum, 1 (in tmesi: perque forare, Lucr. 6, 126, 8), *v. a.*, *to bore through, pierce through, perforate.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. terebro): navem, Cic. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: perforare ac demergere triremem, Auct. B. Alex. 25: lacernam lanceâ, Vell. 2, 80, 3: duo pectora uno ictu, Ov. M. 12, 377: ense latus, id. Tr. 3, 9, 26: gladio latus, Vulg. Judith, 13, 28: Stabianum, *to cut through for the sake of a prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1: duo lumina perforata, *perforated, made by boring*, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: viae ad oculos a sede animae, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: berulli perforati, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78.—In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 78.—Fig.: habebit sinum facilem, non perforatum, ex quo multa exeant et nihil excidat, Sen. Dial. 6, 23, 5.—**II.** Transf., *to pierce through, penetrate* (poet.): sol perforat culmina radiis totis, Stat. S. 1, 5, 46.

per-fortĭter, *adv.*, *very bravely* (poet.), Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28.

‡ **perfossio,** ōnis, *f.* [perfodio], *a digging through, perforation*: perfossio, διορυγή, διορυγμός, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **perfosso,** āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to dig through*: perfosso, διορύσσω, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

perfossor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a digger through, breaker through* (ante- and post-class.): perfossor parietum, *a house-breaker*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 23; App. Mag. p. 295, 16.

‡ **perfossūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a digging through*: perfossura, διορυγή, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

per-fossus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfodio.

per-fŏvĕo, 2, *v. a.*, *to warm through* (post-class.): perfovet aegros, Sedul. 4, 25; cf. Not. Tir. p. 134.

per-fractus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfringo.

per-fragrans, antis, *adj.*, *very fragrant* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 27.

per-frĕmo, ui, 1, *v. n.*, *to roar* or *snort along* (ante-class.): perfremunt delphini, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89.

per-frĕquens, entis, *adj.*, *very crowded, much frequented*: emporium, Liv. 41, 1.

perfrĕto, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [per-fretum], *to sail over* (post-class.), Sol. 27.

per-frĭco, cui, cātum, and ctum, āre, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to rub all over, to rub* or *scratch* (class.): caput unguento, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: totam faciem fuligine, Petr. 22; Cels. 3, 14: totum corpus, id. 1, 3; Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 190: perfrictis oculis, App. M. 2, p. 125, 28: dentes, Ov. A. A. 3, 216: caput sinistrâ manu perfricans, *scratching his head*, Cic. Pis. 25, 61.—**II.** Transf.: frontem, faciem, os, *to rub one's forehead* or *face*, in order to make one's blushes disappear; hence, *to lay aside all sense of shame, to cast off shame, summon one's assurance, put on a bold face* (class.): cum os perfricuisti, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: vitiosa sunt illa . . . perfricare faciem et quasi improbam facere, Quint. 11, 3, 160: cum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. 11, 27, 7: perfrica frontem et dic, Calv. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 25: perfricui faciem, Plin. H. N. praef. § 4.

1. perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrigesco], *a catching cold, a violent cold* (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 14, 55, § 156.—In *plur.*, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 124 al.; Scrib. Comp. 57, 257.

2. perfrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfrico], *a rubbing, abrasion* (post-Aug.), Veg. 1, 35, 1; 1, 38, 3.—*Plur.*: perfrictionibus cum oleo mederi, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 116 (but perh. the same word as the preced. in the same meaning).

* **perfrictĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. perfrictio], *a slight cold*, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

perfrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfrico.

* **perfrīgĕfăcĭo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [per-frigefacio], *to make very cold, to benumb*: mihi perfrigefacit cor Surus, *strikes a chill to my heart, makes me shudder with fear*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 117.

‡ **per-frīgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to take cold*: perfrigeo, καταψύχω, Gloss. Philox.

per-frīgĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make cold, to cool off, to let grow cold* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 271; Not. Tir. p. 113.

per-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** Lit., *to grow very cold, to catch cold*: ne canes perfrigescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13; Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66: ei, qui perfrixit, opus est in laconico sedere, donec insudet, Cels. 1, 3: si perfrixit, cantat bene, Juv. 7, 194.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.), M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5.

per-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very cold*: tempestas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: vinum, Cels. 1, 3; 4, 5.

perfringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [perfrango], *to break through, to break* or *dash in pieces, to shiver, shatter* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: elephanto pugno perfregisti bracchium, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 26: jumenta ingredientia nivem . . . jactandis gravius in connitendo ungulis penitus perfringebant, *broke through*, Liv. 21, 36, 8: saxo perfracto capite, *his skull fractured by a stroke of a stone*, id. 4, 28 *fin.*: tempora fulvo protecta capillo, Ov. M. 12, 274: perfracto saxo sortes erupisse, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: Olympum fulmine, Ov. M. 1, 154: nucem, Plin. 10, 12, 14, § 30: aliquid, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 12: munitiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: tabulationem, id. B. C. 2, 9: naves perfregerant proras, litori illisas, *had been wrecked*, Liv. 22, 20.—**B.** In partic., *to break* or *burst through, to force one's way through* any obstacle: hostium phalangem, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: aciem, Sil. 9, 362: muros, Tac. H. 3, 20: domos, *to break into*, id. ib. 4, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To break through, violate, infringe*: decreta senatûs, Cic. Mil. 32, 87: leges, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: ac prosternere omnia cupiditate ac furore, id. Clu. 6, 15.—**B.** *To break* or *burst through*: omnia repagula juris, pudoris et officii perfringere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: perfringere et labefactare tantam conspirationem bonorum omnium, id. Cat. 4, 10, 22: animos suavitate, *to affect powerfully*, id. Brut. 9, 38.—*Absol.*: haec (eloquentia) modo perfringit, modo irrepit in sensus, Cic. Or. 28, 97.

per-frĭo, āre, *v. a.*, *to rub to pieces, to crumble up* (post-Aug.): bacas myrti, Col. 12, 38, 5.

per-frīvŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, *very worthless, very frivolous* (post-class.), Vop. Aur. 6.

per-fructĭo or **perfruĭtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [perfruor], *complete enjoyment* or *fruition* (eccl. Lat.): perfructio summi et veri boni, Aug. Quant. Anim. 33: sine perfruitione, id. Trin. 6, 10.

per-fructus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfruor.

perfrŭĭtĭo, ōnis, v. perfructio.

per-frŭor, ctus, 3, *v. dep.* **I.** Lit., *to*

enjoy fully or *thoroughly* (class.). (α) With *abl.:* his ego rebus pascor, his delector, his perfruor, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: laetitiâ, id. Cat. 1, 10, 25: salvâ re publicâ, id. ib. 4, 6, 4: sapientiae laude, id. Brut. 2, 9: vitâ modicâ, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: otio, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: recordatione urbis, Vell. 2, 101, 3 al.: amoenitate summâ perfructus est, Cic. Hort. p. 484 Orell.—(β) In *pass.:* ad perfruendas voluptates, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25.—**II.** Transf., *to fulfil, perform* (poet.): mandatis perfruar ipsa patris, Ov. H. 11, 128.

perfŭga, ae, *m.* [perfugio], *a deserter* to the enemy (class.): perfugam Gallus Aelius ait, qui liber aut servus aut hostis suâ voluntate ad hostes transierit: qui idem dicitur transfuga. Quamquam sunt, qui credant, perfugam esse, non tam qui alios fugiat, quam qui ob spem commodorum ad quempiam perfugiat, Fest. p. 214 Müll.: iste, qui initio proditor fuit, deinde perfuga, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117; Crass. ap. Cic. Or. 66, 223; Caes. B. G. 3, 18: perfuga ab eo (Pyrrho) venit in castra Fabricii, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86: de perfugis gravius, quam de fugitivis consultum, Liv. 30, 43 *fin.*; 22, 13; Vulg. 4 Reg. 25, 11.

per-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. n., to flee* to a place for refuge. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare; ap. Cic. Pis. 36, 89, profugisti is the correct reading.; cf. confugio): ad aliquem, Liv. 2, 9: Corinthum, Nep. Dion. 5, 1: Bactra, Curt. 6, 6, 22: ad tribunal, Tac. A. 1, 32: in Capitolium, id. ib. 3, 36.—**B.** In partic., *to go over* or *desert* to the enemy (class.): nemo a Caesare ad Pompeium transierat, cum paene cotidie a Pompeio ad Caesarem perfugerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 61; Cic. Balb. 9, 24: servos, qui ad eos perfugissent (al. profugissent), poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to take refuge* in any thing (post-class.): qui cum in culpâ et in maleficio revicti sunt, perfugiunt ad fati necessitatem, Gell. 6, 2, 13: in fidem alicujus, Liv. 28, 7.

perfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [perfugio], *a place to flee to, a shelter, asylum, refuge* (class.): perfugi sibi copiam comparare, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 2: si unum ostium obsideatur, aliud perfugium petat, id. Truc. 4, 4, 17 Bothe: pedibus perfugium peperit, *ran off, escaped,* id. Cist. 1, 3, 13: cum propter siccitates paludum, quo se reciperent, non haberent, quo perfugio superiore anno fuerant usi, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: portum ac perfugium esse, Cic. Clu. 3, 7: perfugium et praesidium salutis, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 4: perfugium unum, una spes reliqua est Roscio, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: commune, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: desperatissimum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101: perfugium omnium laborum et sollicitudinum somnus, id. Div. 2, 72, 150: annonae, i. e. *Campania,* id. Phil. 8, 8, 26.

per-fulcĭo, fulsi, 4, *v. a., to prop up, to sustain, support* (post-class.): eloquio perfulcire senatum (al. permulcire), Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 86: perfulsit, Not. Tir. p. 117.

‡ **per-fulgĕrat (fulgŭrat),** *impers., it flashes* or *gleams brightly,* Not. Tir. p. 118.

perfunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfungor], *a performing, discharging* of an office (class.): honorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 7: laborum, *an undergoing, enduring* (along with perpessio dolorum), id. Fin. 1, 15, 49.—Of things: annua fertur ei totius spatii esse perfunctio, Ambros. Hexaëm. 4, 5, 24.

perfunctōrĭē, *adv.,* v. perfunctorius *fin.*

perfunctōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfunctus; despatched, i. e.], *done in a careless* or *superficial manner, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (jurid. Lat.): examinatio, Nov. Val. 3, Postul. 2, 11, c. 1. § 1: genitus, Ambros. in Psa. 37, § 37.—*Adv.:* **perfunctōrĭē,** *slightly, carelessly, negligently, perfunctorily* (late Lat.): me coepit non perfunctorie verberare, Petr. 11: facere aliquid, Cod. Th. 12, 3, 2; cf. ib. 14, 9, 1.

perfunctus, a, um, *Part.,* from perfungor.

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a., to pour over, to wet, moisten, bedew, besprinkle* (class.; syn.: umecto, aspergo, imbuo). **I.** Lit.: aquâ ferventi Philodamus perfunditur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: fluviis pecus, Verg. G. 3, 445: greges flumine, id. ib. 2, 147: perfusus liquidis odoribus, Hor. C. 1, 5, 2: postquam perfusus est, *had bathed,* Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: panis perfusus aquâ frigidâ, Suet. Aug. 77: pisces olivo, Hor. S. 2, 4, 50: aliquem lacrimis, Ov. H. 11, 115; so, poet.: Aurorae lacrimis perfusus, *living far in the East,* Sil. 3, 332: perfundi nardo, Hor. Epod. 13, 9: boves hic perfunduntur, *bathe themselves,* Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To pour into* any thing (post-Aug.): sextarios musti in vas, Col. 12, 24, 3.—**2.** *To cause to flow out,* i. e. *to knock out* an eye (post-class.): ut oculus puero perfunderetur, Dig. 9, 2, 5, § 3 dub. (al. perfodere or effundere).—**3.** Of perspiration or of streams, *to pour* or *flow over, to drench, bathe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ossaque et artus Perfundit toto proruptus corpore sudor, Verg. A. 7, 459: tot amnium fontiumque ubertas totam Italiam perfundens, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: Venafrano (oleo) piscem perfundere, Juv. 5, 86.—**4.** Of garments, *to steep, dye* (poet.): ostro Perfusae vestes, *steeped in purple,* Verg. A. 5, 112.—**5.** *To scatter* or *sprinkle over, to besprinkle, bestrew* (poet.): canitiem immundo perfusam pulvere turpans, Verg. A. 12, 611: sanguine currum, Verg. A. 11, 88: penates sanguine, Ov. M. 5, 155: Lethaeo perfusa papavera somno, Verg. G. 1, 78: scena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416.—**6.** *To cover* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): omne genus perfusa coloribus, Lucr. 2, 821: auro tecta, Sen. Ep. 115, 9: pedes amictu, Mart. 7, 33, 3.—**7.** Of the sun's beams or fire, *to flood* or *fill* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sol perfundens omnia luce, Lucr. 2, 148; cf. Luc. 7, 215: cubiculum plurimo sole perfunditur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24: campos lumine (facis), Sil. 10, 558.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To imbue, inspire, fill* with any thing (class.): ad perfundendum animum tamquam illiquefactae voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20: sensus jucunditate quâdam perfunditur, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6: sensus dulcedine omni quasi perfusi, id. ib. 2, 34, 114: di immortales, qui me horror perfudit! id. Att. 8, 6, 3: laetitiâ, id. Fin. 5, 24, 70: gaudio, Liv. 30, 16: timore, id. 2, 63.—**2.** In partic., to fill with the apprehension of any thing, i. e. *to disturb, disquiet, alarm:* nos judicio perfundere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: litora bello rapido, Sil. 15, 301; cf.: (Mars) perfusus pectora tempestate belli, Stat. Th. 3, 228.—**B.** *To imbue slightly, make superficially acquainted* with any thing (the fig. being borrowed from dyeing; post-Aug.): perseveret perbibere liberalia studia, non illa, quibus perfundi satis est, sed haec, quibus tingendus est animus, Sen. Ep. 36, 3; cf.: acceperit: si illâ (notitiâ) se non perfuderit, sed infecerit, id. ib. 110, 8.

per-fungor, functus, *v. dep. n.* **I.** Lit., *to fulfil, perform, discharge* (class.). (α) With *abl.:* munere quodam necessitatis, et gravi opere perfungimur, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: honoribus amplissimis et laboribus maximis, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3: rei publicae muneribus, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: rebus amplissimis, id. Brut. 2, 8.—(β) With *acc.* (post-Aug.): onera quaestoria perfunctus est, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To go through, undergo, endure; to get through with, get rid of.* (α) With *abl.:* pericula, quibus nos perfuncti sumus, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: molestiâ, id. Fam. 5, 12, 5: fato, Gell. 10, 18, 3: vitâ, i. e. *to die,* Lucr. 3, 982.—(β) With *ab* (ante-class.): sues perfunctas esse a febri, et a foriâ, *are free from,* etc., Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 5.—(Others omit the prep. *a.*)—(γ) With *acc.:* timorem illum satis inanem perfuncti, App. M. 8, p. 208, 41: omnia perfunctus vitai praemia marces, Lucr. 3, 956; cf.: zeugma multa pro aliquo perpessus atque perfunctus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10.—(δ) *Absol.:* jam perfunctus sum, explevi animos invidorum, *I have gone through it, have stood it out,* Cic. Dom. 17, 44: judices, quod se perfunctos jam esse arbitrantur, cum de reo judicarunt, neglegentius attendunt cetera, Cic. Clu. 41, 116.—In a *pass.* signif.: memoria perfuncti periculi, Cic. Sest. 4, 10.—**B.** *To enjoy* (very rare). (α) With *abl.:* omnibus bonis, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: epulis, Ov. A. A. 2, 227.—(β) *Absol.:* dum aetas tempus tulit, perfuncta satis sum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18.

per-fŭro, 3, *v. a.* and *n., to rage through, run furiously through* (poet.) **I.** *Act.:* Eoas domos, Stat. Th. 4, 388.—**II.** *Neutr., to rage furiously, to rage on:* incensus et ipse Perfurit, Verg. A. 9, 343: ita perfurit acri Cum fremitu ventus, Lucr. 1, 275.

* **perfūsē,** *adv.* [perfundo], *profusely:* perfuse atque abunde sparsa vasa, Sisenn. ap. Non. 516, 31 (al. profuse).

per-fūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a pouring over* or *upon, a wetting, moistening* (post-Aug.). perfusio corporis ex aquâ calidâ, Cels. 4, 8; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 74.—In *plur.:* alarum perfusiones, Plin. 23, 9, 82, § 164.—**II.** Esp., *baptism,* Lact. 4, 15, 1.

‡ **perfūsor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who pours water over another, a bath-servant,* who poured water over the bathers (cf. Cels. 6, 24; Suet. Aug. 82), Inscr. Pompei. ap. Bullet. Napolit. II. 1843, p. 3, and v. Avellino, ib. p. 67; cf.: perfusor, περιχύτης, προσχύτης, Gloss. Cyrill.

perfūsōrĭē, *adv.,* v. perfusorius *fin.*

perfūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perfundo], *merely wetting* or *moistening;* hence, **I.** *Slight, superficial* (post-Aug.): tenuis et perfusoria voluptas, Sen. Ep. 23, 4.—**II.** *Disturbing, wrongful* (post-Aug.): assertio, Suet. Dom. 8.—*Adv.:* **perfūsōrĭē,** *slightly, superficially, cursorily, indefinitely* (post-class.): perfusorie dicere, aut denuntiare, Dig. 43, 24, 5: dicere, ib. 21, 2, 69.

perfūsus, a, um, *Part.,* from perfundo.

Pergăma, ōrum, or **Pergămum (Pergămon),** i, *n.,* = Πέργαμα or Πέργαμον, *the citadel of Troy,* poet. for *Troy:* Pergama, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 512, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 2 Rib.); Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 98 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 476; Verg. A. 1, 651; 2, 177; 571; Ov. M. 12, 445; 591; 13, 169 et saep.: Pergamo, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42; Pac. ap. Non. 280, 27: Pergamum (*acc.*), Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 2; (*nom.*) Sen. Agam. 419; id. Troad. 14: Pergamon, Auct. Aetn. 18.—**B.** Lavinia Pergama, i. e. *Lavinium,* Sil. 13, 64.—Hence, **II. Pergămēus,** a, um, *adj., Trojan* (poet.): arces, Verg. A. 3, 110: gens, id. ib. 6, 63: Lar, id. ib. 5, 744: vates, i. e. *Cassandra,* Prop. 4 (5), 1, 51.—**2.** Transf., *Roman* (on account of the descent of the Romans from the Trojans): sanguis, Sil. 1, 47.

Pergămēnus, v. 2. Pergamum, A.

Pergămēus, a, um, v. Pergama, II., and 2. Pergamum, B.

Pergămis, idis, *f., a city in Epirus,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2.

1. Pergămum, i, *n.,* v. Pergama.

2. Pergămum, i, *n., a city in Mysia, on the Caystrus, the residence of the Attalian kings, with a celebrated library,* now *Bergamo,* Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126; Liv. 29, 11; 37, 19; 20 al.—Hence, **A. Pergămēnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Περγαμηνός, *of* or *belonging to Pergamum in Mysia, Pergamean:* Pergamena civitas, Cic. Fl. 30, 64: ager, Liv. 37, 21: naves, Nep. Hann. 11, 5.—Pergamena charta, or as *subst.:* **Pergămēna** (collat. form **Pergămīna,** Not. Tir. p. 124), ae, *f., parchment,* a material for writing on, prepared from the skins of animals, invented by Eumenes, king of Pergamum, Isid. Orig. 6, 11; Hier. Ep. 7, n. 2; cf. Varr. ap. Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 70.—**Pergămēna,** ae, *f., the country about Pergamum,* Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.—In *plur.:* **Pergămēni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Pergamum, the Pergameans,* Cic. Fl. 30, 74.—**B. Pergămēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the city of Pergamum, Pergamean* (poet.): deus, i. e. *Æsculapius* (who was worshipped at Pergamum), Mart. 9, 17, 2.

3. Pergămum, i, *n., a city in Creta, founded by Agamemnon* (or acc. to Verg. A. 3, 133, by Æneas), Vell. 1, 1, 2.

per-gaudĕo, ēre, *v. n., to rejoice greatly:* Trebonium meum a te amari pergaudeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9.

per-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj., engendered, produced* (late Lat.), Pelag. Vet. 11.

per-glisco, 3, *v. n., to become quite fat* (post-Aug.): gallina pergliscit, Col. 8, 7, 4.

per-gnārus, a, um, *adj., that has a thorough knowledge of, that is very experienced, well versed in* any thing (very rare): locorum pergnari, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 554, 21: colendi, App. Mag. p. 290, 34.

pergo, perrexi, perrectum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [per-rego]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** In gen., *to go*

on, *continue, proceed* with any thing (esp. a motion), *to pursue with energy, prosecute vigorously* (v. Mütz. ad Curt. 3, 8, 7; rare, and in Cic. only with an *obj.-clause*). (*a*) With *acc.*: pergam, quo coepi, hoc iter, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 119: iter, Sall. J. 79, 5; Auct. B. Afr. 69; Tac. A. 4, 20; 3, 66.—(*β*) With an *obj.-clause*: confestim ad eum ire perreximus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: perge igitur ordine quattuor mihi istas partes explicare, *proceed*, id. Part. 8, 28: ad Victumvias oppugnandas ire pergit, Liv. 21, 57, 9: pergit ire sequentibus paucis in hospitium Metelli, id. 22, 53, 9: Hannibal postquam ipsi sententia stetit pergere ire, *to go on with his march*, id. 21, 30, 1: tenere viam quam instituisti, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 14, 42: animum exsolvere pergo, Lucr. 1, 932: pergitin' pergere? Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 4; id. Poen. 1, 3, 24.—(*γ*) *Impers. pass.*: non potest ad similitudinem pergi rei, quae necdum est, *one cannot attain*, Macr. Sat. 7, 16, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To wake up, awaken, arouse* a person: pergere dicebant expergefacere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.—**2.** *To proceed with, undertake* a thing (post-Aug.): prospere cessura quae pergerent, si, etc., *their enterprise would succeed if*, etc., Tac. A. 1, 28 dub. (al. ad quae pergerent, al. quo pergerent, v. Orell. ad h. l.).—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to proceed*, i. e. *to go* or *come* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: progredior, proficiscor). **A.** Lit.: horsum pergunt, *they are coming this way*, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 36: quis hic est, qui huc pergit? id. Eun. 2, 1, 22: eâdem viâ pergere, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123: in Macedoniam ad Planciumque, id. Planc. 41, 98: adversum hostes, in solitudines, Sall. J. 74, 1: ad regem, id. ib. 71, 4: ad castra, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: obviam alicui, *to go to meet*, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64: ad litora, Sil. 7, 171: obsonatum pergam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154.—*Impers. pass.*: ad plebem pergitur, Caecil. ap. Non. 513, 8.—**B.** Trop., *to pass on, proceed* to any thing (esp. an action), *to go after* any thing: pergamus ad reliqua, Cic. Brut. 43, 158; id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13.—**2.** In partic., in speaking. **a.** *To go on, proceed*: pergam atque insequar longius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 51: perge de Caesare, *go on and relate*, id. Brut. 74, 258; id. Rosc. Am. 10, 32: si pergis, Liv. 2, 40.—**b.** Of one who has not yet spoken, *to begin and go on, to proceed* (poet.): pergite, Pierides, Verg. E. 6, 13.

per-grăcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very slender* (post-Aug.): caulis, Plin. 25, 13, 101, § 159.

per-graecor, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to live just like the Greeks, to play the Greek*, i. e. *to revel, carouse* (ante-class.): ut cum solo pergraecetur milite, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 69; id. Most. 1, 1, 21; 64: pergraecari est epulis et potationibus inservire, Paul. ex Fest. p. 215 Müll.

per-grandesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow very large* (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 115, 9.

per-grandis, e, *adj.*, *very large, very great* (rare but class.): gemma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 4, 9: lucrum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 23: pergrandis natu, *very old, very aged*, Liv. 29, 29, 6: lapis, Vulg. Josue, 24, 26.

per-grăphĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *very skilful, very artful* (ante-class.): sycophanta, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 15.

per-grātus, a, um, *adj.*, *very agreeable, very pleasant* (class.): litterae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 23: id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, id. ib. 3, 1, 4, § 12; id. Att. 10, 4, 1: pergratum mihi feceris, si, *you would do me a great pleasure, a great favor*, id. Lael. 4, 16.—In tmesi: per mihi, per, inquam, gratum feceris, si, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7.

per-grăvis, e, *adj.*, *very weighty* or *grave, very important* (class.): pergravia (haec), opp. levia, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 12: testes, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: oratio, id. Sest. 50, 107.—*Adv.*: **pergrăvĭter**, *very gravely, very seriously* (class.): pergraviter offensus, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 2: reprehendere aliquem, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227.

pergŭla, ae, *f.* [pergo; cf. tegula, from tego]. **1.** *A projection* or *shed* in front of a house, used as *a booth, stall, shop; of an exchanger*, Plin. 21, 3, 6, § 8; *of a painting-room, studio*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 84; Lucil. ap. Lact. 1, 22.—**2.** *A shop*, Dig. 5, 1, 19.—**3.** *A school, a lecture-room*: mathematici pergula, Suet. Aug. 94: in pergulā docuit, id. Gram. 18: pergulae magistrales, Vop. Sat. 10 *fin.*—Transf.: cui cedere debeat omnis Pergula, *the whole school, all the scholars*, Juv. 11, 137.—**4.** *A brothel*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 79; Prop. 5, 5, 70.—**5.** *A vine-arbor*, Col. 4, 21; 11, 2: umbrosae, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11.—**6.** *A hut, hovel* (opp. aedes): in pergulā natus, Petr. 74; Aus. Ep. 4, 6.

pergŭlāna, vitis [pergula], *a vine trained over an arbor*, Col. 3, 2, 28.

Pergus, i, *m.*, *a lake in Sicily, near the city of Enna, where Pluto is said to have carried off Proserpine*, the mod. *Lago Pergusa*, Ov. M. 5, 386; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 112.

per-gustus, ūs, *m.*, *taste* (late Lat.): severi, Epist. Jud. Minor. Conv. p. 830, t. 41 Migne.

pĕr-haurĭo, si, stum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to drain completely, to drink up*: calicem uno haustu, App. M. 10, p. 246, 39; Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.—**II.** Trop.: auribus perhauriendum'st, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 34.

pĕrhaustus, a, um, *Part.*, from perhaurio.

pĕr-hĭbĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo], *to hold out, extend, present, produce, bestow, grant, give, afford; to attribute, ascribe, assign*, etc. **I.** In gen. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf.: edo, exhibeo): operam rei publicae fortem atque strenuam, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: magnanimitatis exemplum, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 93: testimonium, *to bear witness*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 1; Col. 3, 9; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112; 7, 38, 39, § 127: ut testimonium perhiberet de lumine, Vulg. Joan. 1, 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 2 *fin.*; Vulg. Rom. 10, 2 et saep.: in causā universorum creditorum, qui sine eo, quem Caecilius suo nomine perhiberet, facile causam communem sustinerent, *to bring forward, furnish*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: magnam auctoritatem huic animali perhibet Nigidius, *attributes*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138: alicui rei palmam, *to give the preference*, id. 31, 7, 39, § 80: cui (Vettonicae) tanta vis perhibetur, ut, etc., id. 25, 8, 55, § 101; 18, 11, 26, § 104: ut rebus praecipuis honos in primis perhibeatur, id. 29, 1, 9, § 29.—**II.** In partic., *to say, assert* any thing; *to call, name* any thing (mostly poet.; in Cic. very rare, perh. only three times; cf. Madv. Opusc. Acad. p. 200, and ad Cic. Fin. p. 163): vento quem perhibent Graium genus aëra linguā, Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 149 Vahl.); cf.: id quod nostri caelum memorant, Grai perhibent aethera, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 17 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 71 Rib.): est locus Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.): omnes corde patrem perhibent, id. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 39 (id. v. 460 ib.): Jove propagatus est, ut perhibent, Tantalus, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 57; so, ut perhibent viri, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68; and: Electrā, ut Graii perhibent, Atlantide cretus, Verg. A. 8, 135: bene qui conjiciet, vatem hunc perhibebo optimum, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 5, 12.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: fortunam insanam esse perhibent philosophi, Pac. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 36 (Trag. Rel. p. 104 Rib.).—In *pass.*: sophiam sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.): sane ego me nolo fortem perhiberi virum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 3: quis me inprobior perhibeatur esse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 66: montes, qui esse aurei perhibentur, *are said to be*, id. Stich. 1, 1, 25: Tyndaridae fratres, qui nuntii fuisse perhibentur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28: his (Romulus) dicitur . . . perhibetur ceteris praestitisse, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: nec minus est Spartiates Agesilaus ille perhibendus, *to be named, cited*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7.

pĕrhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perhibeo.

pĕr-hĭĕmo (**pĕr-hўĕmo**), āre, *v. n.*, *to winter, pass the winter; to lie* or *remain all winter* (post-Aug.), Col. 11, 3.

* **pĕr-hīlum**, *adv.*, *very little* (poet.), Lucr. 6, 576.

pĕr-hŏnestus, a, um, *adj.*, *very honorable* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 76.

pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. perhonorificus *fin.*

pĕr-hŏnōrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *That does one much honor, very honorable*: con salutatio forensis perhonorifica, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: discessus, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45.—**II.** *That shows much honor to another, very respectful*: collega in me perhonorificus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2.—*Adv.*: **pĕrhŏnōrĭfĭcē**, *very respectfully*, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 2.

pĕr-horrĕo, ui, 2, *v. a.*, *to tremble* or *shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of* any thing (post-class.): horum tela perhorrebimus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 9 Mai.

pĕr-horresco, rui, 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to tremble* or *shudder greatly* (class.): toto corpore perhorresco, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: recordatione consulatūs vestri, id. Pis. 20, 45: clamore perhorruit Aetne, *trembled, shook*, Ov. M. 13, 877: latumque perhorruit aequor (ventorum jactatibus), id. ib. 6, 704.—**II.** *Act.*, *to shudder greatly at, to have a great horror of* any thing (class.): hanc tantam religionem non perhorrescis? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78: vexationem virginum Vestalium perhorresco, id. Cat. 4, 6: Bosporum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 15.

pĕr-horrĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dreadful* or *frightful, most horrid*: stagna perhorrida situ, Liv. 22, 16, 4.

pĕr-hūmānĭter, *adv.*, v. perhumanus *fin.*

pĕr-hūmānus, a, um, *adj.*, *very kind, very courteous, very polite* (class.): sermo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1: epistula, id. Att. 16, 12.—*Adv.*: **pĕrhūmānĭter**, *very kindly, very politely*: scribere ad aliquem, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1.

pĕr-hўĕmo, āre, v. perhiemo.

Pĕrĭālŏgos, i, *m.*, = περιάλογος, *The Very Unreasonable* (sc. father), *the title of a work by Orbilius*, Suet. Gram. 9 dub.

pĕrĭambus, i, *m.*, *a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables*; usually called a pyrrhichius, Quint. 9, 4, 80.

Pĕrĭander, dri, *m.*, = Περίανδρος, *son of Cypselus, a king of Corinth, and one of the seven wise men of Greece*, Gell. 16, 19, 4; Aus. Lud. Sept. Sapient. *fin.*; Hyg. Fab. 221.

pĕrĭbŏētos, i, *m.* and *f.*, = περιβόητος, *cried up*, i. e. *celebrated, famous* (post-Aug.), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.

pĕrĭbŏlus, i, *m.*, = περίβολος, *the circuit, enclosure*: exterior, Vulg. Ezech. 42, 7: sanctorum, id. 1. Macc. 14, 48.

Pĕrĭbōmĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a shameless person*, Juv. 2, 16.

† **pĕrĭcarpum**, i, *n.*, = περίκαρπον, *a kind of bulbous plant*, Plin. 25, 10, 82, § 131.

† **pĕrĭchristārĭon**, ii, *n.*, = περίχριστος, *a kind of eye-salve*, Mart. Emp. 8.

† **pĕrĭchўtē**, ēs, *f.*, = περιχυτή, *a kind of gladiatorial combat, an enclosing, enveloping* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 43, 3.

Pĕrĭcles, is and i, *m.*, = Περικλῆς, *a famous Athenian orator and statesman*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; id. Brut. 15, 59; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137 et saep.; *voc.* Pericle, id. Off. 1, 40, 144.

pĕrīclĭtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [periclitor], *trying, testing, making a trial* or *essay* (post-class.). (*a*) With *acc.*: puncto pollicis extremam aciem (sagittae) periclitabunda, App. M. 5, p. 168, 34: voluntatem, id. Mag. p. 308, 18.—(*β*) With *gen.*: sui, App. M. 3, p. 138, 33.

* **pĕrīclĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a trying, a trial, experiment*: aliquid usu et periclitatione percipere, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 161.

pĕrīclĭtor, ātus, 1 (periclitatus, in *pass.* signif.; v. infra *fin.*), *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [periculum]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** In gen., *to try, prove, test* any thing, *to make a trial of, put to the test* (class.; syn.: experior, tento): periclitatus animum sum tuum, quid faceres, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 33: an periclitamini Quid animi habeam, id. ib. 2, 2, 57: belli fortunam tentare ac periclitari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 132: omnia, id. Quint. 31, 96: fidem alicujus, Sol. 19: in periclitandis experiundisque pueris, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97: periclitandae vires ingenii, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: exerceri in rebus cominus noscendis periclitandisque, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—**B.** In partic., *to put in peril, to endanger, risk, jeopard* (rare but class.): non est saepius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda rei publicae, Cic.

Cat. 1, 5, 11.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To try, attempt, make an attempt* (class.): periclitari volui, si, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: cotidie quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; Cic. Off. 3, 18, 73.—**2.** P r e g n., *to venture, to be bold* or *enterprising* (post-Aug.): proeliis et periclitando tuti sunt, Tac. G. 40.—**B.** *To be in danger* or *peril, to incur* or *be exposed to danger, to be endangered* or *imperilled* (class.): ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionariorum periclitaretur. Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ne de summâ imperii populus Romanus periclitetur, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21.—(β) With *abl.:* famâ ingenii, Liv. 40, 15: capite, *to have one's head in danger, be in danger of losing one's head,* Mart. 6, 26, 1: veneno, Just. 37, 3, 7: paralysi, Plin. 20, 15, 59, § 165: causâ, *to be on trial,* Quint. 7, 2, 12.—(γ) With *gen.* (post-class.): capitis, *to be in peril of one's life,* App. M. 8, p. 216, 13.—(δ) With *inf.* (post-Aug.): periclitabatur totam paene tragoediam evertere, Petr. 140: rumpi, Quint. 11, 3, 42; Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 112.—With *ab* and *abl.:* ab obtrectatore, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 29.—With *pro:* pro veritate, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 29.—With *propter:* propter te cotidie, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 29: propter peccatum, Petr. 30, 7.—With *ex:* periclitantes ex canis rabiosi morsu, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 54.—**2.** T r o p.: ut verba non periclitentur, *that the words may run no danger* (of losing the cause), Quint. 7, 3, 17.—Hence, **pĕrīclĭtātus,** a, um, *part. perf.;* in *pass.* s gnif., *tried, tested:* periclitatis moribus amicorum, Cic. Lael. 17, 63.

† **1. pĕrīclўmĕnos** or **-us,** i, *m.,* = περικλύμενος, *a climbing plant, the woodbine* or *honeysuckle, also called* clymenus, Plin. 27, 12, 94, § 120.

2. Pĕrīclўmĕnus, i, *m.,* = Περικλύμενος, *son of Neleus and brother of Nestor, one of the Argonauts, who had received from Neptune the power of changing his shape at pleasure,* Ov. M. 12, 556.

† **pĕrĭcŏpē,** ēs, *f.,* = περικοπή, *a section* of a book, etc. (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Joel, 2, 2.

pĕrīcŭlor, ātus sum, āri, *v. dep.* [periculum], i. q. periclitor, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.

pĕrīcŭlōsē, *adv.,* v. periculosus *fin.*

pĕrīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [periculum], *dangerous, hazardous, perilous* (class.): in nosmetipsos periculosi, *incurring danger, endangering ourselves,* Cic. Att. 13, 27, 1: consuetudo, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: periculosum et grave bellum, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: periculosum et infestum iter, id. Phil. 12, 10, 25: vulnera, id. ib. 14, 9. 26: curationes, id. Off. 1. 24, 83.—With *dat.:* populo Romano periculosum, Caes. B. G. 1, 33.—*Neutr.* in *abl. absol.:* juxta periculoso, ficta seu vera promeret, *since it was equally perilous,* Tac. A. 1, 6.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* in castris quoque periculosa fortissimis imperantur, Sen. Prov. 4, 8: inimicitiae, Tac. G. 21.—*Sup.:* locus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: annus, Liv. 27, 35: bellum, Flor. 1, 17, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **pĕrīcŭlōsē,** *dangerously, hazardously, perilously, with danger, risk,* or *peril* (class.): periculose aegrotans, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3: periculose dico, id. Phil. 7, 3, 8: periculose a paucis emi, quod multorum esset, Sall. J. 8, 2.—*Comp.:* nihilo periculosius, *without any greater risk,* Auct. B. Alex. 64.—*Sup.:* periculosissime aliquid facere, *with the greatest danger,* Sen. de Ira, 3, 22, 2.

pĕrīcŭlum (contr. **pĕrīclum,** very freq. in the poets, e. g. Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 29; Ter. And. 2, 2, 13; 5, 1. 2; 5, 2, 26 al.; Lucr. 1, 580; 2, 5 et saep.; Verg. A. 2, 709; 751; 3, 711 et saep.; Juv. 6, 94), i, *n.* [root, Sanscr. par, pi-par-mi, to conduct, guide; Gr. περάω, to pierce; πορος, a way through, passage; Lat. porta, portus, ex-perior, per-itus; cf. Germ. fahren, Gefahr], *a trial, experiment, attempt, proof, essay* (class.; cf. discrimen). **I.** L i t.: fac periculum in litteris, Ter. Eun. 3. 2, 23: miser est homo qui amat . . . Scio qui periclum feci, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 27: priusquam periclum faceret. Caes. B. G. 4, 21: ex aliis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36: alicujus fidei periculum facere, *to make trial of, to try,* Cic. Verr. 1. 12, 34: quà in re tute tui periculum fecisti, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: legionum, Auct. B. Afr. 79.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** C o n c r., *an attempt* in writing, *an essay:* faciunt imperite, qui in isto periculo non ut a poëtâ, sed ut a teste, veritatem exigent (speaking of a poem in honor of Marius), Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 4; Aus. Idyll. 10, 215.—**B.** *Risk, hazard, danger, peril* (which accompanies an attempt; the common signif. of the word): meo periclo rem gero, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 100: tuo ego istaec dicam illi periculo, id. ib. 4, 2, 17: periculum facere, *to run a risk,* id. ib. 1, 1, 63: si ei subito sit allatum periculum discrimenque patriae, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 154: salus sociorum summum in periculum ac discrimen vocatur, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: discriminum et periculorum comites, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166: obire pericula ac labores, Liv. 1, 54: periculum adire capitis, *to run the risk of one's life,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: in periculo animarum suarum, Vulg. 1 Par. 11, 19: subire pro amico, Cic. Part. 19, 66: suscipere, *to take upon one's self,* id. Mur. 36, 76: ingredi, id. ib. 2, 4: conflare alicui, *to cause, occasion,* id. Sull. 4, 13: intendere in aliquem, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 7: intendere alicui, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: mortis alicui inicere, id. Caecin. 29. 83: facessere innocenti, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: facere alicui, Sall. C. 33, 1; cf.: ego nihil facio tibi periculi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 7: creare alicui, Cic. Att. 22, 2: comparare alicui, id. Fl. 38, 96: moliri optimis civibus, id. Sest. 1, 1: amici depellere, id. Clu. 6, 8: subterfugere, id. Fam. 15, 1, 4: adducta est res in maximum periculum et extremum paene discrimen, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: se in periculum capitis atque in vitae discrimen inferre, id. Balb. 10. 25: arcessere aliquem in summum capitis periculum, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 26: includere in periculum, id. Clu. 55, 155: in periculum se committere, *to get into danger,* id. Inv. 2, 8, 37: eripere ex periculo, id. Clu. 26, 70: extrahere ex periculo, *to release from danger,* id. Sest. 4, 11: rem publicam a periculo prohibere, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: liberare periculis, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: res in periculo vertitur, *the affair becomes perilous,* Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 12: esse in periculo, Cic. Fam. 4, 15, 2: in periculo versari, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: a securi negat ei periculum esse, *that danger threatens him,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 116: periculum est, ne, *there is danger that,* id. Tusc. 5, 40, 118; so id. Verr. 1, 11, 32: periculo meo, tuo, suo, *at my, your, his risk:* meo periculo, id. Sest. 52, 111: crede audacter meo periculo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51: meo periculo rem gero, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 100; id. As. 2, 4, 51: des ei nummos fide et periculo meo, Dig. 46, 1, 24: navem sumptu periculoque suo armatam mittere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 50; id. Fl. 17, 41: rem periculi sui facere, *to do a thing at one's own risk,* Dig. 23, 5, 16: bono periculo, *safely, without danger* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 320, 16.—**2.** I n p a r t i c. **a.** *A trial, action, suit at law* (class.): meus labor in privatorum periculis caste integreque versatus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: aliquem in periculis defendere, Nep. Phoc. 2. 3.—**b.** *A writ of judgment, a sentence:* unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent, etc., Nep. Ep. 8: pericula magistratuum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183.—**c.** *A sickness, attack of sickness* (post-Aug.): in acutis vero periculis nullis dandum est vinum, Plin. 23. 1, 24, § 48.—**d.** *Ruin, destruction* (post-class.): tremefactae nutant usque ad periculum civitates, Arn. 1, 4.

pĕr-ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *adj., very fit, suitable,* or *proper, very well adapted to* any thing (class.). (α) With *dat.:* locus peridoneus castris, Caes. B. C. 2. 24: visus est peridoneus praeceptor, maxime ad poëticam tendentibus, Suet. Gram. 11: consilia, Tac. A. 4, 12.—(β) With *ad:* gens ad furta belli peridonea, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 310. 15, and ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 515.—(γ) With *qui* and *subj.:* peridoneus maritus matri, cui bono periculo totam domus fortunam concrederet, App. Mag. 72.

Pĕrĭēgēsis, is, *f.,* = Περιήγησις, *a leading round* to exhibit whatever is worth notice; hence, *a geographical description.* This term is used as *the title of a poem by Avienus.*—Hence, **pĕrĭēgētĭcus,** i, *m., the writer of travels:* Metrodorus, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 3, 479.

† **pĕrĭleucos,** i, *f.,* = περίλευκος (white all round), *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.

Pĕrilla, ae, *f., a female proper name,* Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 1; 2, 437; App. Mag. p. 279, 26.

Pĕrillus, i, *m.,* = Πέριλλος, *a famous Athenian worker in metal, who made a brazen bull for the tyrant Phalaris, in which criminals were to be enclosed and roasted to death, and was the first that suffered in this manner,* Ov. A. A. 1, 653; Sil. 14, 212; Prop. 2, 25, 12; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89.—Hence, **II. Pĕrillēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Perillus, Perillean* (poet.), Ov. Ib. 439.

pĕr-illustris, e, *adj.* **I.** *Very brilliant, very notable:* quod sub ipsâ proscriptione perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12, 3.—**II.** *Greatly distinguished, highly honored,* Cic. Att. 5, 20, 1.

† **pĕrĭmăchĭa,** ae, *f.,* = περιμαχία, *an attack, hostile assault* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

pĕr-imbĕcillus, a, um, *adj., very weak* or *feeble:* collum anserum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 5: quod quidem est natum perimbecillum est, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1: verbum, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 17, 3.

Pĕrĭmēdēus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the sorceress Perimede, Perimedean, magical* (poet.): gramina, Prop. 2, 4, 8 (18).

Pĕrĭmēlē, ēs, *f., a nymph, daughter of Hippodamas, who was changed into the island of the same name,* Ov. M. 8, 590.

† **pĕrĭmĕtros,** i, *f.,* = περίμετρος, *a circumference, perimeter,* Front. Aquaed. 26; 40; Vitr. 5, 6.

pĕrĭmo (orig. form **pĕrĕmo,** Cato ap. Fest. p. 217 Müll.), ēmi, emptum (emtum), 3, *v. a.* [per-emo], *to take away entirely, to annihilate, extinguish, destroy; to cut off, hinder, prevent.* **I.** I n g e n. (class.; syn.: perdo, deleo): penitus materiem omnem, Lucr. 1, 226: sensu peremptо, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: luna subito perempta est, *was taken away,* i. e. *vanished, disappeared,* id. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18: divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor, id. ib. 1, 12, 19: Troja perempta, *destroyed, ruined,* Verg. A. 5, 787: corpus macie, Liv. 2, 23; cf. id. 38, 21: ne quid consul auspici peremat, *should hinder, prevent,* Cato ap. Fest. p. 217 Müll.: reditum, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: nisi aliqui casus consilium ejus peremisset, id. Off. 3, 7, 33: si causam publicam mea mors peremisset, id. Sest. 22, 49; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 450, 5: perimit urbem incendio, Vulg. Jos. 11, 11.—*Absol.:* sin autem (supremus ille dies) perimit ac delet omnino, quid melius, quam? etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *to kill, slay* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. trucido): perempta et interempta pro interfectis poni solet a poëtis, Fest. p. 217 Müll.; Lucr. 3, 886: crudeli morte peremptus, Verg. A. 6, 163: aliquem caede, id. ib. 9, 453: sorte, id. ib. 11, 110: hunc, ubi tam teneros volucres matremque peremit (trans. from Homer), Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64; Ov. M. 8, 395: conceptum abortu, Plin. 8, 44. 69, § 172: caedes fratrum indigne peremptorum. Just. 7, 6.

pĕr-impĕdītus, a, um, *adj., very much obstructed, very difficult to pass:* locus, Auct. B. Afr. 58.

Pĕrĭmūla, ae, *f., a promontory in India,* Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 72.

† **pĕrĭnaeon** and **pĕrĭnēon,** i, *n.,* = περίναιον, περινεον, *the space between the sexual parts and the fundament, the perineum* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 66; 68; 5, 3, 59.

pĕr-incertus, a, um, *adj., very uncertain,* Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4.

pĕrincommŏdē, *adv.,* v. perincommodus *fin.*

pĕr-incommŏdus, a, um, *adj., very inconvenient, very troublesome* or *annoying:* alicui, Liv. 37, 41, 3.—*Adv.:* **pĕrincommŏdē,** *very inconveniently, very unfortunately:* accidit perincommode, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 17, 2.

pĕr-inconsĕquens, entis, *adj., very inconsequent, very absurd* (post-class.): per tmesin, Gell. 14, 1, 10.

pĕr-inde, *adv.,* a particle of comparison, *in the same manner, just as, quite as, equally; in like manner, just so* (class.; cf. proinde, with which it is frequently con-

founded in MSS. and edd.). **I.** In gen.: vivendi artem tantam tamque operosam et perinde fructuosam relinquere, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: si perinde cetera processissent, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*: non Pyrrhum, aut Antiochum populo Romano perinde metuendos fuisse, Tac. A. 2, 63: utilissimum munus, sed non perinde populare, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 12: Mithridates corpore ingenti, perinde armatus, *in a corresponding manner, accordingly*, Sall. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 82: perinde laudaret castigaretque, Liv. 27, 8; 2, 17; Tac. A. 12, 41. — **II.** In partic., with the conjunctions *atque* (*ac*), *ut*, *ac si*, *quasi*, *prout*, *quam*, etc. (so most freq.) (α) With *atque* (*ac*), *just as*, etc.: non perinde atque ego putaram, *not exactly as I had expected*, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: Africam ei perinde ac debellatum in Italiā foret provinciam destinabat, Liv. 28, 38, 10; 2, 58. 1; 32, 21, 3: perinde ac satisfacere et fraudata restituere vellent, *just as if*, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 60. — (β) With *ut*, *utcumque*, *just as*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 3; Cic. Brut. 50, 188: perinde sunt ut aguntur, id. de Or. 3, 56, 213; cf.: nec perinde ut maluisset plebes, etc., Liv. 7, 5, 7: perinde ut afficeretur, *just as, according as*, Suet. Claud. 15: perinde utcumque temperatus sit aër, ita, etc., *in whatever way*, Cic. Div. 2, 42. 89.—(γ) With *ac si*, *just as if*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 15: quod ego perinde tuebar ac si usus essem, id. Att. 13, 49, 1; Liv. 28, 38: perinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 2.—(δ) With *quasi*, *just as if*, etc.: perinde valebit, quasi armatissimi fuerint, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61: haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris aut potueris, etc., id. Quint. 26, 83 (but B. and K. read proinde ... quasi, id. Mil. 7, 17; id. Leg. 2, 19, 49). — (ε) With *prout*, *just according as*, Plin. Pan. 20 *fin.* —(ζ) With *tamquam*, *just as much as if*, *just the same as if*, Liv. 4, 3, 7.—(η) With *et* or *que*, *equally with*, *the same as* (Tacitean): perinde odium pravis et honestis, Tac. A. 2, 2: perinde divina humanaque obtegens, id. ib. 1, 26; id. H. 5, 6.—(θ) With *ut*, *so that*, *to the extent that*: habes munus a patre meā quidem sententiā magnum, sed perinde erit ut acceperis, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 121: Julianus nimius religionis Christianae insectator, perinde tamen, ut cruore abstineret, Eutr. 10, 16.—(ι) With *quam*, *so much as*: nullā tamen re perinde motus est, quam responso mathematici, Suet. Dom. 15.—(κ) With *quam si*, *the same as if* (post-Aug.): jusjurandum perinde aestimandum, quam si Jovem fefellisset, Tac. A. 1, 73.—(λ) Perinde tamquam si, Gell. 15, 29.—(μ) Haud perinde — quam, *not as well ... as* (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 2, 39.—**b.** With ellipsis of the second member of the comparison: possessione et usu haud perinde afficiuntur (sc. ac facile expectares), i. e. *not so much as one would expect*, *not very much*, Tac. G. 5; cf.: aurum et argentum non perinde ac reliqui mortales adpetunt, Just. 2, 2, 7: coxendice et femore et crure sinistro non perinde valebat (sc. ac dextro), Suet. Aug. 80: quare adventus ejus non perinde gratus fuit, id. Galb. 13; id. Tib. 52; Gell. 19, 14, 3; Petr. 83: Romanis haud perinde celebris, Tac. A. 2, 88 *fin.*

pĕr-indĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to need very much*, *to be in great need* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

pĕr-indignē, *adv.*, v. perindignus *fin.*

pĕr-indignus, a, um, *adj.*, *very unworthy*, *very unbecoming*, Sid. Ep. 4, 4.—*Adv.*: **pĕrindignē,** *very indignantly* (post-Aug.): tulit perindigne actum a senatu, ut, etc., Suet. Tib. 50.

pĕr-indulgens, entis, *adj.*, *very indulgent*, *very tender*: qui perindulgens in patrem, idem acerbe severus in fratrem, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112.

pĕrīnēon, i, *n.*, v. perinaeon.

pĕr-infāmis, e, *adj.*, *very infamous* (post-Aug.): vir amore libertinae perinfamis, Suet. Vit. 2.— With *gen.* denoting on what account, App. M. 3. p. 136, 26.

pĕr-infirmus, a, um, *adj.*, *very weak* or *feeble*: si quis perinfirmus est, Cels. 2, 14: sunt enim levia et perinfirma, quae dicebantur a te, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53; Cels. 2, 14 *fin.*

pĕr-ingĕnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *of good natural abilities*, *very clever*: homines, Cic. Brut. 24, 92.

pĕr-ingrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *very ungrateful* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 98, 11.

pĕr-ĭnīquus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Very unfair*, *very unjust*: quare videant, ne sit periniquum et non ferendum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63.—**II.** *Very unwilling*, *very discontented*: etsi periniquo patiebar animo, te a me digredi, Cic. Fam. 12, 18, 1.

pĕr-injūrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *very unjust*, *very wrong* (ante-class.), Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.—With *subject-clause*, Min. Fel. 15, 1.

pĕr-insignis, e, *adj.*, *very remarkable*, *very conspicuous*: corporis pravitates, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51.

‡ **pĕr-insŏlens,** entis, *adj.*, *very unusual*, Not. Tir. p. 47.

pĕr-intĕger, gra, grum, *adj.*, *very honest*, *very virtuous* (post-class.), Gell. 3, 5, 1.

Pĕrinthus (**-os**), i, *f.*, = Πέρινθος, *a city of Thrace*, *afterwards called* Heraclea, the modern *Erekli*, Mel. 2, 2, 6; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47; Liv. 33, 30.—Hence, **II. Pĕrinthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Perinthian* (poet.): Menander fecit Andriam, et Perinthiam, *the Perinthian*, i. e. *a comedy in which one of the principal characters was a girl from Perinthus*, Ter. And. prol. 9.

pĕr-ĭnundo, āre, *v. a.*, *to overflow* or *inundate completely* (poet.), Alcim. 1, 267.

pĕr-ĭnungo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to anoint all over* (ante-class.): tonsas recentes eodem die perinungunt vino et oleo (al. perungunt), Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7.

pĕr-invīsus, a, um, *Part.* [invideo], *much hated*, *very odious*: homo dis ac nobilitati perinvisus, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. *fin.*; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 32, 3.

pĕr-invītus, a, um, *adj.*, *very unwilling*: ne perinvitus legerem tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2 (dub.); Liv. 40, 57, 3.

† **Pĕrĭŏcha,** ae, *f.*, = Περιοχή, *a summary*, *compendium*, the title in the MSS. of the epitomes of the books of Livy; the title of a work by Ausonius.

pĕrĭŏdeuta, ae, *m.*, = περιοδευτής, *one that goes about*, *a visitor*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 42.

† **pĕrĭŏdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = περιοδικός, *that returns at stated times*, *periodical* (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 15: typi, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 110.

† **pĕrĭŏdus** (**pĕrīhŏdus,** Fest. p. 217 Müll.), i, *f.*, = περίοδος. **I.** *A complete sentence*, *a period*: in toto circuitu illo orationis, quem Graeci περίοδον, nos tum ambitum, tum circuitum, tum comprehensionem, aut continuationem, aut circumscriptionem dicimus, Cic. Or. 61, 204; cf. id. Brut. 8, 34; 44, 162; Quint. 9, 4, 14; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4. — **II.** *The circuit of the four Grecian games* (the Pythian, Isthmian, Nemean, and Olympian): in gymnicis certaminibus periodon vicisse dicitur, qui Pythia, Isthmia, Nemea, Olympia vicit, a circumitu eorum spectaculorum, Fest. p. 217 Müll.

pĕrĭor, īri, v. peritus.

† **pĕrĭostĕon,** i, *n.*, = περιόστεον, *the membrane which surrounds the bone*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 5.

† **Pĕrĭpătētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Περιπατητικός, *of* or *belonging to the Peripatetic* (*Aristotelian*) *philosophy*, *Peripatetic*: peripatetica secta, Col. 9, 3, 1: philosophia, Gell. 1, 3, 10: disciplina, id. 19, 5, 2.—As *subst.*: **Pĕrĭpătētĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a disciple of the Peripatetic school*, Gell. 2, 18, 8.—Usually in *plur.*: **Pĕrĭpătētĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *philosophers of the Peripatetic* (*Aristotelian*) *school*, *Peripatetics*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Col. 1, 1, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8. They were so called because Aristotle delivered his lectures while walking about (περιπατῶν).

† **pĕrĭpĕtasmăta,** um, *n.*, = περιπετάσματα, *coverings*, *curtains*, *hangings*, *carpets* (class.; syn.: aulaeum, stragulum, tapes): Attalica peripetasmata, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: de peripetasmatis, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 28.

Pĕrĭphas, antis, *m.*, = Περίφας. **I.** *A king of Attica*, Ov. M. 7, 400.—**II.** *One of the companions of Pyrrhus*, Verg. A. 2, 476.—**III.** *One of the Lapithæ*, Ov. M. 12, 449.

† **pĕrĭphĕrēs,** ēs, = περιφερής, *moving around*, *surrounding* (pure Lat. circumstans), Mart. Cap. 9, § 958.

† **pĕrĭphĕrīa,** ae, *f.*, = περιφέρεια, *a circumference*, *periphery* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 827 (pure Lat.: linea circumcurrens).

† **Pĕrĭphŏrētus,** i, *m.*, = περιφόρητος (carried about), *an epithet of Artemon* (who caused himself to be carried about in a litter), Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56.

† **pĕrĭphrăsis,** is, *f.*, = περίφρασις, *a circumlocution*, *periphrase* (post-Aug.), Suet. Gram. 4; Quint. 8, 3, 53; Gell. 3, 1, 6 (pure Lat.: circuitus eloquendi, ambitus verborum, circumlocutio).

† **pĕrĭplus,** i, *m.*, = περίπλους, *a sailing round*, *circumnavigation*, Plin. 7, 48, 48, § 155.

† **pĕrĭpneumŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = περιπνευμονία, *pulmonary consumption*, *peripneumonia*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 25, 140; 2, 26, 142; 2, 27, 143; id. Tard. 3, 1, 4.—Hence, **pĕrĭpneumŏnĭcus** (in a later corrupt form, **pĕrĭpleumŏnĭcus,** Veg. Vet. 1, 28; and **pĕrĭpleumŏnĭăcus,** Theod. Prisc. 2, 4), a, um, *adj.*, = περιπνευμονικός, *of* or *belonging to consumption*, *consumptive*, *peripneumonic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 93; Plin. 26, 7, 25, § 41 (in Cels. 4, 7, written as Greek).—As *subst.*: **pĕrĭpneumŏnĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a consumptive person* (usu. in *plur.*), Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176; 22, 24, 50, § 108; 23, 7, 63, § 123; Veg. 1, 38, 3.

† **pĕrĭpsēma,** ătis, *n.*, = περίψημα, that which comes off a thing in cleaning it, *offscouring*, *refuse*, *filth* (post-class.), Tert. Pudic. 14; Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 13.

† **pĕrĭptĕros,** on, *adj.*, = περίπτερος, *surrounded with a row of columns on the outside*: aedes, Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 7.

pĕr-īrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *very angry*: alicui, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 11; Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3.

† **pĕrĭscĕlis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = περισκελίς, *a leg-band*, *anklet*, worn by females: saepe periscelidem raptam sibi flentis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 56; v. Orell. ad h. l.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 19; Hier. Ep. 64, 10: tortae, Petr. 67, 4; Vulg. Num. 31, 50.

† **pĕrĭscĕlĭum,** ii, *n.*, = περισκέλιον, i. q. periscelis, *an anklet*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

pĕrisseuma or **pĕritteuma,** another reading for parapeteuma, v. h. v.

† **pĕrissŏchŏrēgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = περισσοχορηγία, *a present over and above*, *an extra present*, Cod. Th. 14, 26, 2.

† **pĕrissŏlŏgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = περισσολογία, *redundancy of expression*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 658; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 6.

† **pĕrisson,** i, *n.*, = περισσόν, *the name of a plant*, *also called* dorycnion, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 179; App. Herb. 74.

† **pĕristăsis,** is, *f.*, = περίστασις, *a subject*, *theme*, Petr. 48, 4.

† **pĕristĕrĕon,** ōnis, and **pĕristĕrĕos,** i, *m.*, = περιστερεών, *vervain*, *peristereon*, Plin. 25, 10, 78, § 126; 25, 9, 59, § 105; App. Herb. 3; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 160.

† **pĕristrōma,** ătis, *n.*, = περίστρωμα, *a covering*, *curtain*, *carpet*: Babylonia peristromata, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 54; id. Ps. 1, 2, 12: conchyliata peristromata, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

† **pĕristrŏphē,** ēs, *f.*, = περιστροφή, *a turning about*, *the turning of an opponent's argument against himself* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 563.

† **pĕristȳlĭum,** ii, *n.*, = περιστύλιον, *a place surrounded with columns on the inside*, *a peristyle*, Vitr. 3, 1; 5, 11; Plin. Ep. 10, 70, 3; 10, 71, 1; Suet. Aug. 82; cf. peristylum.

† **pĕristȳlum,** i, *n.*, = περίστυλον, *the part of a building enclosing the court-yard*, *surrounded by columns on the inside*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5; Cic. Dom. 44, 116; Suet. Aug. 82; Aus. Urb. 5.

pĕrītē, *adv.*, v. peritus *fin.*

Pērīthŏus, i, corrupt form for Pirithous, q. v.

pĕrītĭa, ae, *f.* [peritus], *experience*, *knowledge gained by experience*, *practical knowledge*, *skill* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). (α) With *gen. obj.*: locorum et militiae, Sall. J. 46, 8: legum, Tac. A. 4, 58: morum, id. ib. 1, 69: futurorum, Suet. Tib. 67: castra metandi, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 32: gratiae ac vo-

luptatis (conciliandae), Quint. 2, 15, 24: artis pugnae, Vulg. Judith, 5, 27; Gell. 15, 31, 1.—(β) With *gen. subj.*: arte servi vel peritiâ uti, Dig. 7, 1, 27.—(γ) *Absol.*: peritiâ et arte praestans, Tac. H. 4, 30: corona senum multa peritia, Vulg. Ecclus. 25, 8.

(**pĕrĭto,** āre, a false read. for perit and periit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 32; Lucr. 3, 710.)

† **pĕrĭtŏnaeos,** on, *adj.*, = περιτόναιος, *of* or *belonging to the peritoneum, peritoneal:* membrana, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 57; 4, 7, 93.

† **pĕrĭtŏnaeum** and **pĕrĭtŏnēum,** i, *n.*, = περιτόναιον and περιτόνειον, *the membrane enclosing the intestines contained in the abdomen, the peritoneum,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17 (in Cels. 4, 1, and 7, 4, written as Greek).

pĕrītus, a, um, *adj.* [prop. *Part.* of perior (in ex-perior); root par-, per-; Gr. περάω; v. periculum], *experienced, practised, practically acquainted, skilled, skilful, expert* (cf.: gnarus, consultus). **I.** Lit. (α) *Absol.*: nil iam mihi novi Offerri pote, quin sim peritus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 19: doctos homines vel usu peritos, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 147: docti a peritis, id. ib. 3, 3, 15: ab hominibus callidis ac peritis animadversa, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: decede peritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 213: me peritus discet Iber, id. C. 2. 20, 19: homo peritissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 66: hominem peritissimum in eis ipsis rebus, superare, quas, etc., id. ib. 1, 15, 66: peritissimi duces, Caes. B. C. 3, 73; Prop. 1, 10, 7. —(β) With *gen.*: multarum rerum peritus, Cic. Font. 7, 15: antiquitatis nostrae et scriptorum veterum litterate peritus, id. Brut. 56, 205: earum regionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: caelestium prodigiorum, Liv. 1, 34: peritiores rei militaris, id. 3, 61: bellorum omnium peritissimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: peritissimi caeli ac siderum vates, Curt. 4, 10, 4: juris, Juv. 1, 128: vir movendarum lacrimarum peritissimus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 3: definiendi, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60.—(γ) With *abl.*: jure peritus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 62 P.: jure peritissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 19: quis jure peritior? Cic. Clu. 38, 107: peritus bello, Vell. 2, 29, 3: peritus disciplinâ militari, Gell. 4, 8, 2: arte fabricâ peritus, Dig. 33, 7, 19.—(δ) With *ad*: ad usum et disciplinam peritus, Cic. Font. 15, 43: et ad respondendum et ad cavendum peritus, id. de Or. 1, 48, 212: ad prospicienda cavendaque pericula, Just. 31, 2, 2.—(ε) With *in* and *abl.*: sive in amore rudis, sive peritus erit, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 82.—(ζ) With *de*: de agriculturâ peritissimus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10.—(η) With *acc.* (poet.): arma virumque peritus, Aus. Epigr. 137.—(θ) With *inf.* or *object-clause* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): soli cantare periti Arcades, Verg. E. 10, 32: peritus obsequi, Tac. Agr. 8: urentes oculos inhibere perita, Pers. 2, 34: rex peritus, fortius adversus Romanos aurum esse quam ferrum, Flor. 3, 1, 7.—Hence, *subst.*: **pĕrītissimus,** i, *m.*, *a man of extraordinary skill:* cum discendi causâ duobus peritissimis operam dedisset, etc., Cic. Brut. 42, 154.—**II.** Transf., of abstract things, *skilfully constructed, clever:* peritae fabulae, Aus. Ep. 16, 92.—Hence, *adv.*: **pĕrītē,** *in an experienced manner, skilfully, expertly, cleverly:* quod institutum perite a Numâ, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: perite et ornate dicere, id. de Or. 2, 2, 5; Gell. 17, 5 *fin.*: callide et perite versari in aliquâ re, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: distributa perite, id. ib. 2, 19, 81.—*Comp.*: peritius fit aliquid ab aliquo, Sen. Ep. 90, 33.—*Sup.*: aliquid peritissime et callidissime venditare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135: disputare, Val. Max. 8, 11, 1: suavissime et peritissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3.

pĕrixyŏmĕnos, on, *adj.*, = περιξυόμενος, *scraping himself* (in the bath), the name of a statue by Antigonus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 26.

‡ **pĕrizōma,** ătis, *n.*, = περίζωμα, *a girdle,* Isid. Orig. 19, 22; Vulg. Gen. 3, 7.

* **perjĕrātiuncula,** ae, *f. dim.* [perjero], *a petty perjury:* parasiticae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 76.

perjĕro, āre, v. pejero.

perjūcundē, *adv.*, v. perjucundus *fin.*

per-jūcundus, a, um, *adj.*, *very agreeable, very pleasing:* cui quidem litterae tuae perjucundae fuerunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: disputatio, id. de Or. 2, 7, 26.—In tmesi: id mihi pergratum perque jucundum erit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4; so, pergrata perque jucunda, id. de Or. 1, 47, 205.—*Adv.*: **per-jūcundē,** *very agreeably, very pleasantly:* versari in aliquâ re, Cic. Cael. 11, 25; id. Att. 13, 52, 1.

* **perjūriōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [perjurium], *full of perjury, perjured, perfidious,* Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 52.

perjūrium, ii, *n.* [perjurus], *a false oath, perjury.* **I.** Lit. (class.): perjuri caput, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 129: fons viti et perjuri, id. Truc. 2, 7, 50: quod ex animi tui sententiâ juraris, id non facere perjurium est, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108: perjurii poena, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: sceleratorum hominum perjuria, id. Font. 16, 35: Deum genitor fraudem et perjuria Cercopum exosus, Ov. M. 14, 91; id. F. 5, 681: perjuras merito perjuria fallunt, id. A. A. 1, 657: luimus perjuria Trojae, Verg. G. 1, 502; cf. id. A. 4, 542; Ov. H. 20, 185: perjuria dictare, Juv. 8, 82: vendere, id. 14, 218.—**II.** Transf., concr.: perjuria Graia (poet. for perjuri Graii), *the perjured* or *perfidious Greeks,* Sil. 17, 425.

perjūro, āre, v. pejero.

perjūrus, a, um, *adj.* [per-jus]. **I.** Lit., *who breaks his oath, perjured* (class.): quid inter perjurum et mendacem? Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: perjurissimus leno, id. ib. 7, 20: perjura Troja, Verg. A. 5, 811: perjuri arte Sinonis, id. ib. 2, 195: perjuras puellas punire, Prop. 3, 8, 53: perjura fides, Hor. C. 3, 24, 59; Juv. 13, 174.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *who lies under oath, false, lying* (Plautin.), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.—*Comp.*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 21; id. Trin. 1, 2, 164.—*Sup.*: perjurissime hominum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 117; id. Rud. 5, 3, 19.

per-lābor, lapsus, 3 (*inf. pres.* perlabier, Lucr. 5, 766), *v. dep. n.*, *to slip* or *glide through* (mostly poet.; perh. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28, is also a poet. reminiscence): isque (aër) ita per nostras acies perlabitur omnes, Lucr. 4, 248; 4, 357; 5, 764 sq.: nulla nec aërias volucris perlabitur auras, Tib. 4, 1, 127; 4, 1, 155: atque rotis summas levibus perlabitur undas, *glides along the surface of the waves,* Verg. A. 1, 147: ad nos vix tenuis famae perlabitur aura, id. ib. 7, 646; Stat. S. 4, 6, 4: inde perlapsus ad nos et usque ad Oceanum Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28.

* **per-laetus,** a, um, *adj.*, *very joyful* or *glad, full of joy:* supplicatio, Liv. 10, 21.

perlapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from perlabor.

per-lātē *adv.*, *very widely, very extensively:* perlate patere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17.

per-lătĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v. n.*, *to lie completely hid, lie hid always,* Ov. A. A. 3, 416.

perlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perfero]. **I.** *A bearing away, a conveying, transferring* (post-class.), Hyg. Astron. 1 praef.—**II.** *A bearing, enduring* (post-class.): malorum perlatio, Lact. 5, 22, 3.

perlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a bearer, carrier, conveyer* (post-class.): litterarum, Symm. Ep. 5, 28: perlatore capto, Amm. 21, 16, 11; August. Ep. 146 et saep.

perlātrix, īcis, *f.* [perlator], *she that bears* or *carries:* perlatrices querelarum litterae, Ennod. Ep. 1, 22.

perlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from perfero.

per-laudābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very commendable:* forma, Dict. Cret. 6, 14.

per-lăvo, āre, *v. a.*, *to wash* or *bathe thoroughly* (post-class.): aliquem, Tert. Poen. 4; Pelag. Vet. 26.

perlaxo, āre, *v. a.*, *to relax greatly,* Apic. 7, 7.

perlĕcĕbra (**pellĕcĕbra**), ae, *f.* [pellicio], *an enticement, allurement* (Plautin.): probri perlecebrae, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 47 (ap. Ritschl as one word, probriperlecebrae): pellecebrae, id. As. 1, 2, 7.

perlectĭo, v. pellectio.

per-lĕgo (**pellĕgo,** Cic. Att. 13, 44, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 108 al.; cf. Prisc. p. 571 P.), lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** In gen., *to view all over, to examine thoroughly, scan, survey* (only poet.): omnia oculis, Verg. A. 6, 33: aliquid vultu, Ov. H. 16, 11: perlege dispositas generosa per atria ceras, id. F. 1, 591; Stat. Th. 3, 499.—**II.** In partic., *to read through, read to the end* (class.): has (tabellas), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 64: tertium (librum) de naturâ deorum, Cic. Div. 1, 5, 8: quando autem pelleget? id. Att. 13, 44, 2: litteras, Caes. B. C. 1, 19: (libros) praestabis ne perlegant, Plin. H. N. 1 praef. § 33: leges, Juv. 14, 192: reliquum deincipe die perlecturus, App. Flor. n. 16.—*Absol.*: sine perlegam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 104.—**B.** Transf., *to read* any thing *through, read aloud:* leges perlege, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 2: senatum, *to read over the names of all the senators,* Liv. 38, 28: historiam, Suet. Claud. 41.

* **per-lĕpĭdē,** *adv.*, *very pleasantly, very prettily:* narrare, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 46.

(**per-lĕpĭdus,** a false read. for lepide, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 53; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

per-lĕvis, e, *adj.*, *very light, very slight:* momentum, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80; Liv. 21, 43, 11; 24, 34, 2.—*Adv.*: **per-lĕvĭter,** *very lightly, very slightly:* commotus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1; id. Tusc. 3, 25, 61.

perlĭbens, entis, v. perlibet *med.*

perlĭbenter, *adv.*, v. perlibet *fin.*

per-lībĕrālis, e, *adj.*, *very well bred, very genteel,* Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 24.—*Adv.*: **per-lībĕrālĭter,** *very graciously, very liberally,* Cic. Att. 10, 4, 10: agere, id. Rosc. Am. 37, 108.

per-lĭbet or **-lŭbet,** ēre, *v. impers.*, *it is very pleasing* or *agreeable, I should very much like:* colloqui, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 53: scire, id. Rud. 2, 3, 23.—Hence, **perlĭbens** (**-lŭbens**), entis, *P. a.*, *doing* or *seeing a thing very willingly,* i. e. *with good will* or *pleasure:* ausculto perlubens, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 50; 4, 3, 34: me perlubente allisus est, *to my great delight,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **perlĭbenter** (**perlŭbenter**), *very willingly, with great pleasure,* Cic. Univ. 1; id. Att. 8, 14, 2; cf. id. Fam. 7, 14.

perlībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perlibro], *a levelling* of water, Vitr. 8, 6.

per-lībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make exactly level, to level.* **I.** Lit., Col. 3, 13, 13: permensum et perlibratum opus, id. 3, 13 *fin.*: planities non perlibrata, sed exigua prona, *not level, not horizontal,* id. 2, 2, 1: si quis Excelsa perlibrat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27.—**II.** Transf., *to hurl* with a vibratory motion (poet.): saevamque bipennem Perlibrans mediae fronti, Sil. 2, 189: hastam, id. 5, 321: jaculum a tergo ad ossa, id. 15, 699.

‡ **per-lĭcet,** ēre, *v. impers.*, *it is perfectly allowable:* licet, perlicet, Not. Tir. p. 35.

perlĭcĭo, ĕre, v. pellicio.

per-līmo, āre, *v. a.* Lit., *to file;* hence, *to sharpen, make clearer:* oculorum speciem, Vitr. 5, 9 *med.*

per-lĭnĭo, īre, v. perlino.

per-lĭno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3, and **per-lĭnĭo,** īre, 4, *v. a.*, *to smear all over:* pice liquidâ perlinuntur, Col. 7, 5, 4: perlinetur, Pall. 3, 30: custos novum loculamentum perliniat, Col. 9, 12, 2 (Schneid. perlinat): servulum melle perlitum alligavit arbori, App. M. 8, p. 211, 30: capillos unguedine, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 28: omnem maculam perliniens, Vulg. Sap. 13, 14 (in Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 150, read praebitus).—**II.** Fig.: Cassianae sententiae fuco perliti judices, Amm. 26, 10, 10.

per-lĭquĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very liquid,* Cels. 2, 4 *fin.*

per-lĭtĕrātus, v. perlitteratus.

per-līto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to sacrifice very auspiciously,* or *with very favorable omens:* res divinae recte perlitatae, Val. Antias ap. Gell. 1, 7, 10: saluti, Liv. 41, 15: bove perlitare jussus, id. 41, 14.—*Impers. pass.*: primis hostiis perlitatum est, Liv. 36, 1: diu non perlitatum tenuerat dictatorem, *it being long before the sacrifices gave a favorable omen,* id. 7, 8, 5.

* **per-littĕrātus** (**perlĭtĕr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *very learned:* homo, Cic. ap. Hier. Ep. 2.

perlĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perlino.

perlongē, *adv.*, v. perlongus *fin.*

per-longinquus, a, um, *adj.*, *lasting very long,* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 76.

per-longus, a, um, *adj.*, *very long.* **I.** Lit.: via, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8: perlongum, adverb., *for a very long time, very long,*

Aus. Epigr. 1, 7.—**II.** Transf., *very tedious*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 17.—*Adv.:* **perlongē,** *a very long way off, very far:* perlonge est, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61.

perlŭbens, entis, v. perlibet *med.*

perlŭbenter, *adv.*, v. perlibet *fin.*

perlŭbet, v. perlibet.

perlūcĕo (pell-), xi, 2, *v. n.* [per-luceo], *to shine through, shine forth, be visible; to be seen through, to be transparent, pellucid* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ita is pellucet, quasi laterna Punica, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 29: tenuis ac perlucens aether, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: amethysti perlucent omnes violaceo colore, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122: perlucens amictus, Ov. M. 4, 313: Cretice, pelluces, i. e. *you wear a transparent Cretan garment*, Juv. 2, 78: perlucens toga, Sen. Ep. 114; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50: perlucens avena, i. e. *with many holes*, Tib. 3, 4, 71: perlucens ruina, Juv. 11, 13: pellucet omnis regia (because the walls are fallen down), Sen. Her. Fur. 1001.—**II.** Trop., *to shine through* or *forth, to appear; to be transparent, clear, intelligible:* illud ipsum quod honestum decorumque dicimus quasi perlucet ex eis, quas commemoravi, virtutibus, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: pellucens oratio, id. Brut. 79, 274: mores dicentis ex oratione pelluceant, Quint. 6, 2, 13: perlucet omne regiae vitium domus, *is apparent*, Sen. Agam. 148.

per-luctŭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very mournful:* funus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5.

per-lūdo, 3, *v. n.*, *to play about*, Manil. 5, 81 dub. (al. praelidere, al. praecludere).

per-lūmĭno, 1, *v. a.*, *to shine through, illumine greatly:* carnem caecam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 4 *med.*

per-lŭo (pelluo, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4), ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash off, to wash bathe, lave:* manus undâ, Ov. F. 5, 435: aliquid aquâ marinâ, Col. 12, 20, 3: aedem madentibus pennis, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 127: sitientes artus, Petr. 120: sudor perluit ora, id. 123.—*Pass.*, *to wash one's self, to bathe:* perluitur solitâ Titania lympha, Ov. M. 3, 173: in fluminibus perluuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 20; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 4 (in App. M. 2, 30, p. 166 Oud., read diffluens).

perlūsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perludo], *sportive, in sport, in jest:* judicium, Dig. 49, 1, 14 dub. (al. prolusorium).

per-lustro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To go* or *wander all through, to traverse completely.* **A.** Lit.: hostium agros, Liv. 8, 36: haec omnia (loca), id. 7, 34: perlustrata armis tota Germania, Vell. 2, 106, 1.—**B.** Trop., *to view all over, to examine, survey:* hujus materiae perlustrandae animo partes erunt omnes, Cic. Part. 11, 38: omnia oculis, Liv. 25, 9: diu perlustrans oculis hostium turres, id. 23, 46, 13: perlustra mea dicta, *examine, consult*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 143.—**II.** *To purify* or *hallow completely* with religious acts: sulphure et bitumine aliquid perlustrare, Col. 8, 5, 11.

perlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perluo.

per-măcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be very thin, very weak:* permaceat paries, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.).

per-măcer, cra, crum, *adj.*, *very lean:* caro domestica, Cels. 2, 21: creta, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 34.

per-mācĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to soften thoroughly:* calculos, *to slake completely*, Vitr. 7, 2, 1.

per-mădĕfăcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wet through, to drench thoroughly:* amor permadefecit cor meum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 63.

per-mădesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become thoroughly wet, quite moist.* **I.** Lit.: quasi hibernis pluviis terra permaduerit, Col. 2, 4; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1010.—**II.** Trop., *to grow soft* or *effeminate:* deliciis, Sen. Ep. 20, 11: fugite enervatam felicitatem, quâ animi permadescunt, id. Prov. 4, 9.

per-maestus (-moestus), a, um, *adj.*, *greatly afflicted* or *dejected* (post-class.): interitu filiae, Dict. Cret. 1, 23.

per-magnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *very sumptuous, very magnificent:* convivium, Vulg. Esther, 2, 18.

per-magnus, a, um, *adj.*, *very great, very large:* accessio, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 15: vis naturae, id. ib. 2, 7, 18: hereditas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: numerus, Caes. B. G. 7, 31.—As *subst.:* **permagnum,** i, *n.*, *a very great thing, something very great:* permagnum existimans tris Olympionicas unâ e domo prodire, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: permagni interest, id. Part. 24, 84: permagni refert, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58; so in tmesi: per enim magni aestimo tibi factum nostrum probari, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 1: decumas permagno vendere, *at a very high price*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 90.

per-māle, *adv.*, *very badly:* pugnare, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2 dub. (al. male).

permānanter, *adv.* [permano], *by flowing through*, Lucr. 6, 916.

* **permānasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to flow to;* hence, trop., *to penetrate to* a place: ad aliquem permanascere, *to penetrate to his ears, to reach his ears*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 118.

per-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2, *v. n.*, *to stay to the end; to hold out, last, continue, endure, remain; to persist, persevere* (class.; syn.: persto, persevero). (α) *Absol.:* ut quam maxime permaneant diuturna corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: ira tam permansit diu, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 25; Sall. J. 5, 5: Athenis jam ille mos a Cecrope permansit, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 63.—With *ad:* verris octo mensium incipit salire: permanet, ut id recte facere possit, ad trimum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: perdiuturna, permanens ad longinquum et immensum paene tempus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 85; so, ad posteros nostros, Decret. Tergest. 2. 26: solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos, Ov. A. A. 2, 120: ad numerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105.—With *in* and *acc.:* ultima quae mecum seros permansit in annos, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 73.—With *adv. quo:* quo neque permaneant animae neque corpora nostra, Lucr. 1, 122; v. Lachm. ad h. l.—(β) With *in* and *abl.:* Seleucus in maritimâ orâ permanens, Liv. 37, 21: in voluntate, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 10: in pristinâ sententiâ, id. Att. 1, 20, 3: in proposito susceptoque consilio, id. Off. 1, 31, 112: in officio, Caes. B. G. 5, 4.—* (γ) With *gen.:* virtus sola permanet tenoris sui, Sen. Ep. 76, 19.—**II.** *To abide in* a way, rule, or mode of life, *to live by, to devote one's life to* (eccl. Lat.): in proposito cordis, Vulg. Act. 11, 23: in gratiâ Dei, id. ib. 13, 43: in fide, id. ib. 14, 21: in peccato, id. Rom. 6, 1: in carne, id. Phil. 1, 24: in eâdem regulâ, id. ib. 3, 16.

per-māno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to flow through, press through, penetrate.* **I.** Lit. (rare): in saxis ac speluncis permanat aquarum Liquidus umor, Lucr. 1, 348: permanat calor argentum, id. 1, 494: primordia singula per quojusque foramina permanare, id. 2, 397; so id. 6, 952; 3, 699.—**II.** Transf., *to flow to* any place; *to penetrate, reach* anywhere (class.; syn.: penetro, pervado): sucus permanat ad jecur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: venenum in omnis partis corporis permanat, id. Clu. 62, 173 (but in Lucr. 1, 122, the correct read. is permaneant; v. Lachm. ad h. l., and permaneo, α).—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To penetrate, reach, extend to* any place: amor usque in pectus permanavit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 63; Lucr. 3, 253: conclusiunculae ad sensus non permanantes, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42: ut sermones hominum ad vestras aures permanarent, id. Balb. 25, 56: macula permanat ad animum, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: Pythagorae doctrina permanavisse mihi videtur in hanc civitatem, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 2; cf.: hoc ubi uno auctore ad plures permanaverat, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 29, 1.—* **2.** Permanare palam, *to be divulged, become known*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 25.

permansio, ōnis, *f.* [permaneo], *a remaining, persisting* (good prose): numquam laudata est in unâ sententiâ perpetua permansio, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21: perseverantia est in ratione bene consideratâ stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Att. 11, 18, 1.

per-mărīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *that accompanies through the sea:* Lares, *marine Lares, guardian deities of those who travel by sea*, Liv. 40, 52, 7 (*gen. plur.* permarinûm); M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 9; cf.: permarini, διαπόντιοι, Gloss. Philox.

per-mātūresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become quite ripe, to ripen fully:* ubi pomum permaturuit, Ov. M. 4, 165; Cels. 2, 24.

per-mātūro, āre, *v. n.*, *to become quite ripe:* ubi permaturavit (al. permaturuit), Hyg. Fab. 136.

per-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite ripe*, Col. 12, 48; Cels. 6, 13.

permaxĭmē, *adv.*, v. permaximus *fin.*

per-maxĭmus, a, um, *adj.*, *very great indeed, extremely great:* solitudo, Porc. Latro Decl. ap. Cat. 21.—*Adv.:* **permaxĭmē,** *very greatly, particularly*, Cato, R. R. 38, 4 dub.; Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 69 (Schneid. maxime).

permĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [permeo], *that can be passed through, passable:* latitudo, Sol. 47.

permĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that passes through*, Tert. Apol. 21.

permĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the passage through:* sucus permeatus suavis, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228.

per-mĕdĭŏcris, e, *adj.*, *very moderate:* motus, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 220.

per-mĕdĭtātus, a, um, *adj.*, *well prepared, well trained*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 39.

per-mensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permetior], *a measuring out:* terrae, *geometry*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 725.

permensus, a, um, *Part.*, from permetior.

per-mĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to go* or *pass through, to cross, traverse.* **I.** Lit.: Euphrates mediam Babylonem permeans, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 90: Alpheus in eâ insulâ sub ima maria permeat, id. 31, 5, 30, § 55: in quos (barbaros) saxa et hastae longius permeabant, quam ut contrario sagittarum icto adaequarentur, *traversed too much space*, i. e. *went too far in reaching them*, etc., Tac. A. 15, 9: Ister permeat orbem, Luc. 2, 418: dum littera nostra Tot maria ac terras permeat, Ov. P. 4, 11, 16: permeato amne, Amm. 21, 13, 2.—*Impers. pass.:* iter, quo ab usque Pontico mari in Galliam permeatur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13.—**B.** Transf., *to go forward, go on:* naviter et sine ullis concessationibus, Col. 11, 1, 16.—**II.** Trop., *to penetrate, pervade:* quod quaedam animalis intellegentia per omnia ea permeet et transeat, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119.

* **per-mĕrĕo,** ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to go through service, to serve out* as a soldier, Stat. S. 1, 4, 74.

Permessus, i, *m.*, = Περμησσός, *a river in Bœotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, which rises in Mount Helicon and flows into the Copaic lake*, Verg. E. 6, 64.—Hence, **A. Permessis,** idis or ĭdos, *adj. f.*, *Permessian*, Mart. 1, 77, 11; 8, 70, 3.—**B. Permessĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Permessian:* fons, Claud. Laud. Seren. 8.

per-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to measure through, measure out, measure* (class.). **I.** Lit.: solis magnitudinem, quasi decempeda, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126.—**II.** Transf., *to travel through, traverse:* (lupus femina) campos celeri passu permensa, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 18 (Ann. v. 74 Vahl.); so id. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 443 ib.): ad vos permensu'st viam, *came over*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 49: Siciliae oras errabundus permetiens, Consol. ad Polyb. 36: classibus aequor, Verg. A. 3, 157: aëra, Lucr. 6, 1142: iter, Stat. S. 1, 2, 202: secula, *to live through*, Mart. 9, 30, 1.—Hence, *part. perf.:* **permensus,** a, um, in pass. signif., *measured out:* permensum et perlibratum opus, Col. 3, 13 *fin.:* permenso tempore lucis, Tib. 3, 3, 9; App. M. 8, p. 209, 40: gradatim permensis honoribus, id. ib. 10, p. 247, 25.

(**per-mĕtŭens,** a false read. for praemetuens, Verg. A. 2, 573.)

per-mīlĭto, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to serve out one's time as a soldier*, Dig. 27, 1, 9.

* **per-mingo,** minxi, 3, *v. a.* Lit., *to make water upon* one; hence, like the Gr. προσουρεῖν, transf., i. q. stuprare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 44.

per-mĭnĭmus, a, um, *adj.*, *exceedingly small:* pars, Juvenc. 3, 584.

(**per-mĭnūtus,** a, um, a false read. for minutus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30.)

per-mīrābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very wonderful*, Aug. Genes. ad Litt. 1, 10.

per-mīrandus, a, um, *adj.*, *very wonderful* (post-class.).—In tmesi: per hercle rem mirandam Aristoteles dicit, Gell. 3, 6, 1; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 27 Mai.

per-mīrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very wonder-*

ful (class.): ut mihi permirum videatur, quemquam exstare, etc , Cic. Div. 2, 47, 99: illud vero mihi permirum accidit, fuisse, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10, 5.—In tmesi: per mihi mirum visum est, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214.

per-misceo, scŭi, stum, and xtum, 2, *v. a., to mix* or *mingle together; to commingle, intermingle.* **I.** Lit.: naturam cum materiā, Cic. Univ. 7: permixti cum suis fugientibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: permixtum senatui populi concilium, Liv. 21, 14: equites turbae hostium, id. 39, 51: fructus acerbitate permixti, Cic. Planc. 38, 92; Plin. 28, 17, 67, § 231: generique cruorem Sanguine cum soceri permiscuit impius ensis, Ov. M. 14, 801: omnes in oratione esse quasi permixtos et confusos pedes, Cic. Or. 57, 195: (gagates lapis) medetur strumis cerae permixtus, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142: corpora viva permista sepultis, Luc. 2, 152: alicui totum ensem, *to plunge his whole sword into his body*, Sil. 10, 259.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to mix* or *mingle together; to commingle, intermingle:* ne tuas sordes cum clarissimorum virorum splendore permisceas, Cic. Vatin. 5, 13: tristia laetis, Sil. 13, 385: geminas e sanguine matris permistura domos, Luc. 2, 333: acerbitas morum ne vino quidem permista, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26.—Of language: quibus (intervallis longis et brevibus) implicata atque permixta oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 187. — **B.** In partic., *to confound, disturb, throw into confusion*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: omnia, id. Planc. 17, 41; cf.: omnia divina humanaque jura permiscentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*: domum, Verg. A. 7, 348; Sall. J. 5, 2: Graeciam, Cic. Or. 9, 20: omnia gravi timore, Flor. 1, 18, 12. — Hence, **permixtus,** a, um (perh. not permistus in class. Lat.), *P. a.* **A.** *Promiscuous, confused:* permixta caedes, Lucr. 3, 643; 5, 1313: mores, *disordered, disorderly*, id. 3, 749.—**B.** *Filled:* permixtus maerore, App. M. 9, p. 235 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **permixtē,** *confusedly, promiscuously*, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32; id. Part. 7, 24.

permissio, ōnis, *f.* [permitto]. **I.** In gen., *a giving up, yielding, ceding* to another's will and pleasure; *an unconditional surrender*, Liv. 37, 7. — **B.** A rhet. figure, in which a thing is committed to the decision of one's opponent, *permission*, Auct. Her. 4, 29, 39; Quint. 9, 2, 25; 9, 3, 90.—**II.** In partic., *leave, permission* (very rare for permissus): mea permissio mansionis tuae, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: sine permissione Dei diabolus nocere non potest, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 115.

permissor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a permitter* (post-class.)· mali, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 22.

permissum, i, *n.*, v. permitto, *P. a.*, A.

1. permissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from permitto.

2. permissus, ūs, *m.* [permitto], *leave, permission*, class. and freq. in *abl.* with *gen. of person, by one's leave*, etc.: permissu legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 35; id. Balb. 19, 43: permissu tuo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184; Vell. 2, 107, 2: Lentuli, Liv 25, 6, 1; 5, 18, 2; 5, 21, 14; 7, 7, 8 al.: citra permissum praetoris, Dig. 42, 1, 15: sacerdotum, Vulg. Act. 26, 12.

permistus (**permixt-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. permisceo.

permĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [permities], *fatal, destructive, ruinous:* id quod nusquam sine permitiali Discidio potis est sejungi, Lucr. 1, 451 Munro (Lachm. perniciali).

permĭtĭes (**-ĭcĭes**), ēi, *f.* [per and root mi-; Sanscr. mi-, perire; cf. Gr. μινύω, μείων; Lat. minor, minimus; a distinct word from pernicies, v. Corss. Krit. Beit. p. 266 sq.; Munro ad Lucr. 1, 451; Koch, Exercitt. Crit. in Prisc. Poët. Rom., Bonn. 1851, p. 9; cf. contra, Bergk, Beit. z. Lat. Gram. 1, 154 sq.; Ussing ad Plaut. As. 132; Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 3], *a wasting away, perishing; ruin, destruction, decay* (cf.: pernicies, labes, exitium): erilis permicies, of a slave, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 3 Ritschl; also in all MSS. Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; and in good MSS. id. As. 1, 1, 120; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 29; cf. Non. p. 153; 218.

per-mitis, e, *adj., very mild:* sorba, Col. 12, 41, 2.

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a., to let go through, suffer to pass through.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): fenestellae permittant columbas ad introitum exitumque, Pall. 1, 24, 1. —**II.** Transf., *to let go, let loose:* equos permittunt in hostem, i. e. *ride at full speed*, Liv. 3, 61: equum concitatum ad hostium aciem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 162, 3: se incautius in hostem, i. e. *to rush upon*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: multi ex summo se permitterent, *sprang down*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 162, 5: gregem campo, *to turn out into*, Nemes. Ecl. 7. — Mid., *to spread, extend, reach:* odor possit permitti longius, *spreads farther*, Lucr 4, 688: deserta regio ad Arimphaeos usque permittitur, *extends*, Mel. 1, 19, 20.— **2.** In partic. **a.** *To send away, export:* caseos trans maria, Col. 7, 8, 6.—**b.** *To let fly, cast, hurl, throw*, so as to reach the mark: saxum permittit in hostem, Ov. M. 12, 282; 14, 182: longius tela, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: quācumque datur permittere visus, *to direct, cast*, Sil. 3, 534.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To let loose, let go* (rare): tribunatum, *to make free use of, exercise without reserve*, Liv. 2, 56: se ad aliquam rem, *to strive after a thing*, Gell. 6, 16, 1: habenas equo, Tib. 4, 1, 92.—**2.** *To give up, leave, intrust, surrender, commit* (class.; syn.: committo, commendo): totum ei negotium permisi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: permittitur infinita potestas, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33: aliquem judicum potestati, id. Font. 14, 40: alicui summam belli administrandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: fortunas suas fidei alicujus, id. B. G. 5, 3: alicui licentiam agendarum rerum, Sall. J. 103, 3: permissum ipsi erat, faceret, quod vellet, Liv. 24, 14: aliquem vitae, *to give one his life*, Luc. 7, 731: feminas maribus, Col. 6, 24: permittere se, *to give up* or *surrender one's self:* se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 2: se suaque omnia eorum potestati permittere, id. ib. 2, 31, 3; Liv. 36, 28: se in deditionem consulis, id. 8, 20; 40, 49 —**3.** *To give leave, let, allow, suffer, grant, permit* (class.; syn.: sino, patior): neque discessisset a me, nisi ego ei permisissem, Cic. Fam. 13, 71: tibi permitto respondere, ne, etc., id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: quis Antonio permisit, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 90, 366: ipsis judicibus conjecturam facere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22; Caes. B. C. 1, 50: ibi permisso, ut, etc., Liv. 6, 25; 34, 31: ut tuto transire permittatur, Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 2: permissus ut regnaret, Curt. 8, 12, 6; Cic. de Or. 2, 90, 368; Liv. 35, 20: non permittitur reprimere impetum, Sen. Ira, 1, 7, 4: si conjectare permittitur, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99: permittere sibi, with a foll. object-clause, *to allow* or *permit one's self, to venture* to do a thing, Quint. 1, 4, 3.—So with *acc.:* nil non permittit mulier sibi, Juv 6, 457: permitto aliquid iracundiae tuae, *to make allowance for*, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: inimicitias sibi cum aliquo susceptas patribus conscriptis et temporibus rei publicae, *to sacrifice them to the state of the country*, id. Sest. 33, 72.—Hence, **permissus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Permitted,* hence, *subst.:* **permissum,** i, *n., a permission:* utor permisso, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45; Dig. 11, 7, 8; Inscr. Grut. 80, 13.—**B.** *Let go*, Plaut. ap. Fest. p. 215 Müll.

permixtē, *adv.*, v. permisceo, *P. a. fin.*

permixtim, *adv.* [permisceo], *confusedly, promiscuously* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 11, 191: exponere, Just. Inst. 2, 20, 3.

permixtĭo (**permistĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A mixing together;* concr., *ingredients mixed together, a mixture*, Cic. Univ. 12, 37. —**B.** In partic., *a mixture*, Pall. 11, 20. —**II.** *A confusion, disturbance:* rei publicae permixtio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41: dissensio civilis, quasi permixtio terrae, Sall. J. 41 *fin.*

permixtus (**permistus**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from permisceo.

per-mŏdestus, a, um, *adj., very moderate, very modest:* homo, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12; id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: verba sensu permodesto, Tac. A. 1, 7.

permŏdĭcē, *adv.*, v. permodicus *fin.*

per-mŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj., very moderate, very small:* locus, Suet. Aug. 6: res familiaris, id. Tib. 47: dos, Dig. 11, 7, 20: numerus, Vulg. 2 Par. 24, 24.—*Adv.:* **permŏdĭcē,** *very little*, Col. 5, 11, 7.

per-moestus, a, um, v. permaestus.

permŏlestē, *adv.*, v. permolestus *fin.*

per-mŏlestus, a, um, *adj., very troublesome:* atque hi non sunt permolesti, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2.—*Adv.:* **permŏlestē,** *with much trouble* or *difficulty:* permoleste ferre aliquid, *to be much vexed at a thing*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 131; id. Att. 15, 17, 1.

per-mollis, e, *adj., very soft:* quod etiam in carminibus est permolle, Quint. 9, 4, 65.

per-mŏlo, ĕre, *v. a., to grind up.* **I.** Lit.: piperis grana, Ser. Samm. 19, 334.—**II.** Transf., in mal. part.: alienas uxores, Hor. S. 1, 2, 35; cf. Petr. 23.

permŏnĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a., to admonish* (late Lat.), Primas. in Apoc. 5, 18.

* **per-monstrans,** antis, *Part.* [monstro], *showing* or *explaining accurately*, Amm. 18, 6, 9.

per-mŏrĭor, mŏri, *v. dep. n., to die*, Commod. Instruct. 27; so id. 29.

‡ **per-mŏror,** āri, *v. dep. n., to delay* or *tarry long*, Not. Tir. p. 104.

per-mōtātus, a, um, *Part.* [moto], *greatly moved, violently excited:* vino permotati, Commod. Instruct. 12.

per-mōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permoveo]. **I.** In gen., *a moving, exciting, excitement*, trop.: mentis permotio, Cic. Div 2, 3, 9: permotionis causā, *in order to move* or *stir the feelings*, id. de Or 2, 53, 216; id. Ac. 2, 44, 135.—**II.** In partic., *an emotion* of the mind: permotiones istae animis nostris datae, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135.

permōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from permoveo.

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v. a., to move* or *stir up thoroughly.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): mare permotum ventis, Lucr. 6, 726: terram sarritione, Col. 2, 12, 2: resinae uncias tres dolio immergunt et permovent, *to stir about, shake up*, Pall. 11, 14, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, *to move deeply; to stir up, rouse up, excite; to influence, lead, induce, persuade, prevail on*, etc. (freq. and class.): si quem aratorum fugae, calamitates, exilia, suspendia denique non permovent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: in commovendis judicibus, iis sensibus permoveor, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: mentem judicum, id. Or. 38, 131: aliquem pollicitationibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: labore itineris, id. B. G. 7, 40: sive iracundiā, sive dolore, sive metu permotus, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 6: his rebus adducti atque auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: plebes dominandi studio permota, Sall. C. 33, 3: mente permotus, *in an ecstasy* or *frenzy*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 120.—**B.** *To stir up, rouse, raise, excite* a passion (post-Aug. and rare): invidiam, misericordiam, metum et iras, Tac. A. 1, 21.

per-mulcĕo, mulsi, sum, and ctum, 2, *v. a., to rub gently, to stroke.* **I.** Lit.: ut pulverem Manibus isdem, quibus Ulixi saepe permulsi, abluam, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13 (Trag. Rel. p. 90 Rib.); so, aliquem manu, Ov F. 4, 551: capite permulso, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.: barbam, Liv. 5, 41: alicui malas, Suet. Ner. 1: comas, Ov. M. 2, 733.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To touch gently:* aram flatu permulcet spiritus austri, *blows softly upon*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: arteriae leni voce permulsae, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: medicatā lumina virgā, Ov. M. 1, 716; Cat. 62, 162.—**2.** *To soften:* cera picem lenitate permulcet, Pall. 10, 11, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To charm, please, delight, flatter, fondle:* sensum voluptate, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32: aures, id. Or. 49, 163: aliquem permulcere atque allicere, id. de Or. 2, 78, 315: aures cantibus, Sil. 11, 292: his verbis vacuas permulceat auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 26.—**B.** *To soothe, appease, allay, tame:* eorum animis permulsis et confirmatis, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: pectora dictis, Verg. A. 5, 816: liberalibus verbis permulcti sunt, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 871 P.: iram alicujus, Liv. 39, 23: aliquem militibus verbis, Tac. A. 2, 34: comitate militem, id. ib. 1, 29: animos, Lucr. 5, 21: senectutem, *to mitigate*, Cic. Sen. 2, 4.

permulctus, a, um, *Part.*, from permulceo.

permulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permulceo], *a stroking:* manu. m, Non. s. v. mansuetum, p. 59, 25.

permulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from permulceo.

permultō and **permultum,** v. permultus *fin.*

per-multus, a, um, *adj.*, *very much, very many* (class.): nescio quantulum attulerit; verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86: imitatores, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: permultum erit ex maerore tuo diminutum, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5: permultum interest, utrum, etc., id. Off. 1, 8, 27: permulta rogatus Fecit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 97.—Hence, *adv.* **A. permultō,** *very much, by far:* permulto clariora, Cic. Div. 2, 61, 126: permulta mihi recurrunt, id. Att. 15, 23. — **B. permultum,** *very much:* permultum ante, *very frequently before*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1.

per-mundo, āre, *v. a.*, *to cleanse thoroughly*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12.

per-mundus, a, um, *adj.*, *very cleanly:* volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 5.

per-mūnĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to fortify completely, to finish fortifying* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: quae munimenta incohaverat, permunit, Liv. 30, 16: permunitas Athenas esse, Just. 2, 15, 9. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to fortify completely* or *thoroughly:* castris permunitis, Liv. 7, 16: locorum opportuna permunivit, Tac. A. 4, 24; 2, 7: urbem, Just. 24, 7, 8.

permūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [permuto]. **I.** *A changing, altering, change, alteration:* magna rerum, Cic. Sest. 34, 73: temporum, id. Par. 6, 3, 51; Amm. 15, 3, 7: defensionis, Quint. 5, 13, 41: vicissitudinum, Vulg. Sap. 7, 18. — **II.** *An interchanging, barter, exchanging, exchange:* mercium, Tac. G. 5, 4: partim emptiones, partim permutationes, Cic. Pis. 21, 48: haec res permutationem non recipit, Dig. 30, 1, 51: rerum, ib. 19, 5, 5: captivorum, Eutr. 2, 25; Gai. Inst. 3, 141. —Of *exchanging* money, *negotiating* a bill of exchange, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 4; id. Att. 5, 13, 2.—**B.** *A substitution.* **1.** In rhet., *of one expression for another, permutation*, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 46. — **2.** *Of one person for another:* similis si permutatio detur, Juv. 6, 653.

per-mūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To change throughout, to alter* or *change completely:* sententiam, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 14: omnem rei publicae statum, id. Leg. 3, 9: ordine permutato, Lucr. 1, 827.—**II.** In gen., *to interchange, exchange* one thing for another: nomina inter se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 19: domum, id. Pers. 4, 5, 8: galeam, Verg. A. 9, 307: cur valle permutem Sabinā Divitias operosiores? Hor. C. 3, 1, 47: cum jecore locum, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204: virus ut hoc alio fallax permutet odore, Mart. 6, 93, 7: plumbum gemmis, *for precious stones*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163.—Trop.: permutatā ratione, *on the contrary, conversely*, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 106.—**B.** In partic., in the lang. of business. **1.** *To exchange* money: placuit denarium sedecim assibus permutari, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45. — Esp. of payments by exchange: illud, quod tecum permutavi, *what you remitted to me by bill of exchange*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: ait se curasse, ut cum quaestu populi permutaretur, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7: sed quaero, quod illi opus erit Athenis, permutari ne possit, an ipsi ferendum sit, id. Att. 12, 24, 1: velim cures, ut permutetur, Athenas, quod sit in annum sumptum ei, id. ib. 15, 15, 2.—**2.** *To buy:* equos talentis auri permutare, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198: serichatum permutatur in libras denariis sex, id. 12, 21, 45, § 99; 19, 1, 4, § 20. — **III.** *To turn about, turn round* (post.-Aug.): arborem in contrarium, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84; 16, 40, 77, § 210.

perna, ae, *f.*, = πέρνα, *a haunch* or *ham together with the leg.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men: is (i. e. his, militibus) pernas succidit, Enn. ap. Fest. pp. 304 and 305 (Ann. v. 279 Vahl.) (for which, in Liv. 22, 51: succisis feminibus poplitibusque).—**B.** Of animals, esp. of swine, *a thigh-bone, with the meat upon it to the knee-joint, a leg* of pork, *a ham* or *gammon* of bacon: addito ungulam de pernā, Cato, R. R. 158; 162: frigida, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 25: praeter olus fumosae cum pede pernae, Hor. S. 2, 2, 117; Mart. 10, 48, 17: aprina, Apic. 8, 1: ossa ex acetabulis pernarum, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179; Stat. S. 4, 9, 34.—**II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape. **A.** *A sea-mussel:* pernae concharum generis, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.—**B.** *A part of the body of a tree sticking to its suckers when pulled off:* stolones cum pernā suā avelluntur, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67.

‡ **pernārĭus,** ii, *m.* [perna], *a ham-seller*, Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. t. 28, p. 358.

‡ **per-narro,** 1. *v. a.*, *to narrate completely:* pernarro, ἀφηγοῦμαι, Gloss. Philox.

per-nāvĭgātus, a, um, *Part.* [navigo], *sailed through* or *over*, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167.

per-nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Very necessary:* tempus, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 1: res, Dig. 4, 4, 11, § 4.—**II.** *Very closely connected* with one: amicus, Cic. Fl. 6, 14: homo, id. de Or. 2, 50, 202; cf.: pro homine intimo ac mihi pernecessario, id. Fam. 13, 69.—*Subst.:* meus familiaris et Leptae nostri familiarissimi pernecessarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1: meos, id. ib. 13, 40.

per-nĕcesse, *adj. indecl.*, *very necessary, indispensably necessary:* cum pernecesse esset, Cic. Tull. 21, 49.

per-nĕco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to kill* or *slay outright*, Aug. Serm. 17 (21).

per-nĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To deny altogether; to deny steadily, stoutly*, or *flatly:* Negas? *Ly.* Pernego immo, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 34: pernegabo atque obdurabo, id. As. 2, 2, 56: saepe appellati, pernegaverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106: pyxidem traditam pernegaret, id. Cael. 27, 65; Tib. 1, 6, 8.—**II.** *To refuse* or *decline altogether* (post-Aug.): Catoni populus Romanus praeturam negavit, consulatum pernegavit, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 2; Mart. 4, 82, 5.

per-nĕo, nēvi, nētum, 2, *v. a.*, *to spin out, spin to an end*, poet. of the Fates: cum mihi supremos Lachesis perneverit annos, Mart. 1, 89, 9; Sid. Carm. 15, 167.

pernētus, a, um, *Part.*, from perneo.

pernĭcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pernicies], *destructive, ruinous, pernicious:* id perniciabile reo, Tac. A. 4, 34: nix oculis perniciabilis, Curt. 7, 3, 13: pestilentia quae magis in morbos longos quam in perniciabilis evasit, Liv. 27, 23, 7.

pernĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *destructive, deadly, fatal:* discidium, Lucr. 1, 451: morbi, Liv. 27, 23: proelia, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13.

pernĭcies, ēi (old form of the *gen.* pernicii or pernici, Sisenn. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 12, and ap. Non. 486, 30; Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131, acc. to Gell. 9, 14, 19, and acc. to Non. 486, 28. But Charis., p. 53 P., gives for the passages of Cicero above cited the form pernicies; cf., also, Diom. p. 281 P.—*Dat.* pernicie, Liv. 5, 13, 5 Drak. *N. cr.:* pernicii, Nep. 8, 2; v. also, permities), *f.* [perneco], *destruction, death, ruin, overthrow, disaster, calamity* (syn.: exitium, labes). **I.** Lit.: quantā in pernicie siet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 29: de pernicie populi Romani et exitio hujus urbis, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: videbam perniciem meam cum magnā calamitate rei publicae esse conjunctam, id. ib. 1, 5, 11: perniciem rei publicae moliens, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: cum tuā peste ac pernicie cumque eorum exitio, qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 13, 33: incumbere ad perniciem alicujus, id. Mur. 28, 59: in apertam perniciem incurrere, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: ad perniciem vocari, id. de Or. 2, 9, 35: Romanos inferendae pernicii causā venisse, Sisenn. ap. Gell. and Non. l. l.: alicui perniciem machinari, Sall. C. 18, 7: perniciem invenire sibi et aliis, Tac. A. 1, 74: pernicies in accusatorem vertit, id. ib. 11, 37; id. H. 3, 27: in nepotum Perniciem. Hor. C. 2, 13, 4.—**II.** Transf., concr., a person or thing that is ruinous or baleful, *destruction, ruin, bane, pest:* egredere, erilis pernicies, ex aedibus, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 3 Lorenz (Ritschl, permicies): perlecebrae, pernicies, adulescentum exitium, id. As. 1, 2, 7: legirupa, pernicies adulescentum, id. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf.: leno, pernicies communis adulescentium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 34: pernicies provinciae Siciliae, i. e. *Verres*, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 2: illam perniciem exstinxit ac sustulit, i. e. *Clodius*, id. Mil. 31, 84: lymphae vini pernicies, Cat. 27, 5: eripite hanc pestem perniciemque mihi, id. 76, 20: pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31.—Of animals, Col. 8, 14, 9.

pernĭcĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perneco], *destruction* (late Lat. for the class. pernicies), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 6 Mai.

pernĭcĭōsē, *adv.*, v. perniciosus *fin.*

pernĭcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pernicies], *destructive, ruinous, baleful, pernicious* (syn.: exitialis, capitalis): perniciosae leges, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68.—*Comp.:* morbi animi perniciosiores sunt, quam corporis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5; Sall. J. 46, 8.—*Sup.:* perniciosissimum fore, Nep. Ages. 6, 2; Inscr. Grut. 113, 2.—As *subst.:* **pernĭcĭōsa,** ōrum, *n.*, *baneful things:* petuntur, Juv. 10, 54; cf.: inter perniciosissima numerare, Vell. 2, 7, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **pernĭcĭōsē,** *destructively, ruinously, perniciously:* multa perniciose, multa pestifere sciscuntur in populis, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13: luxuriat vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 178.—*Comp.*, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 32.—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 39.

pernīcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pernix], *nimbleness, briskness, agility, swiftness, fleetness* (class.): pernicitas deserit: consitus sum senectute, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 4: adde pernicitatem et velocitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45; Caes. B. C. 3, 84: pedum pernicitas, Liv. 9, 16: homines saltatim currentes, vivacissimae pernicitatis, Gell. 9, 4, 9: equorum, Tac. H. 1, 79.

pernīcĭter, *adv.*, v. pernix *fin.*

per-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj.*, *very black:* oculis pernigris, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 153.

pernĭmĭum, *adv.*, v. pernimius.

per-nĭmĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite too great, altogether too much:* nimium inter vos ac pernimium interest, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39; in tmesi: per parce nimium, id. And. 2, 6, 24.—*Adv.:* **pernĭmĭum,** *altogether too much:* interpretatio pernimium severa, *altogether too severe*, Dig. 48, 3, 2.

pernĭo, ōnis, *m.* [perna], *a kibe on the foot, a chilblain*, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74; 23, 6, 58, § 109; 28, 16, 62, § 221.

per-nĭtĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine very much:* corpora pernitent, Mel. 3, 9, 2.

pernĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pernio], *a chilblain*, Plin. 26, 11, 66, § 106.

pernix, īcis (*abl.* pernici, Lucr. 5, 559: pernice, id. 2, 635), *adj.* [per-nitor, qs. striving or pressing through], *nimble, brisk, active, agile, quick, swift, fleet* (cf.: levis, praepes, celer, promptus): pernix sum manibus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 36: corporum pernicium, Liv. 28, 20; Verg. A. 11, 718: viginti milibus juvenum velocitate pernicibus, Vell. 2, 34, 1: conjugis adventu pernix Saturnus, Verg. G. 3, 93: pernicis uxor Apuli, Hor. Epod. 2, 41: genus, Tac. H. 2, 13: nuntii, id. ib. 3, 40: pedibus celerem et pernicibus alis, Verg. A. 4, 180: temporis pernicissimi celeritas, Sen. Ep. 108, 27: saltus, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154.—(β) With *inf.:* amata relinquere pernix, Hor. A. P. 165.—Hence, *adv.:* **pernīcĭter,** *nimbly, quickly, swiftly*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 63: equo desilire, Liv. 26, 4: exilire, Cat. 61, 8: alites alte perniciterque volantes, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36.

per-nōbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very famous:* epigramma, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: Abydos Leandri Amore, Mel. 2, 2, 7.

pernoctātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pernocto], *a passing the night* (late Lat.), Ambros. Serm. 90.

per-nocto, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to stay all night long, to pass the night* (class.). **I.** Lit.: foris non est pernoctandum, Varr. R. R. 2, 3: noctem pernoctare perpetem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 22: cum ibi pernoctaret, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: extra moenia, Liv. 27, 38.—Of things: pro me pernoctet epistula tecum, Ov. H. 18 217: cum salibus, i. e. in pickle (of olives), Pall. 11, 10, 1: lumina pernoctantia, *shining all night*, Amm. 14, 1, 9.—**II.** Trop.: haec studia pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7, 16.

Pernōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [perna], a comically formed patronymic, qs. *descended from a ham:* laridum Pernonidem, *a bit of ham*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 27.

per-nosco, ōvi, ōtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To examine thoroughly:* pernoscite, Furtumne factum existimetis, an, etc., Ter. Ad. prol. 12.—Hence, in *perf.*, *to have examined* or *discerned, to know thoroughly, to become thoroughly acquainted with, to get a correct knowledge of:* ingenium avidi haud pernoram hospitis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 42: facta pernovit probe, id. Aul. 3, 5, 29: pernovi equidem ingenium tuum ingenuom admodum, id. Trin. 3, 2, 39.—**II.** *To learn thor-*

oughly, become fully acquainted with: hominum mores ex corpore, oculis, vultu, etc., pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: motus animorum sunt penitus oratori pernoscendi, id. de Or. 1, 5, 17.—Hence, **pernōtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *thoroughly known, well known:* pugil ob eximiam virtutem virium regi pernotus et gratus, Curt. 9, 7, 16; Mel. 2, 3; Min. Fel. Oct. 14, 4.

pernōtesco, tŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become everywhere* or *generally known* (post-Aug.).—*Impers.* with *acc.* and *inf.*, Tac. A. 1, 23: ubi incolumem esse pernotuit, id. ib. 14, 8; 13, 25: nova culpa, Quint. Decl. 3, 1.

pĕrnōtus, a, um, *P. a.*, from pernosco.

per-nox, noctis, *adj.*, *continuing through the night, that lasts all night* (not ante-Aug.): (bos) jacet pernox instrato cubili, Verg. G. 3, 230: luna pernox erat, *was up all night, was at her full*, Liv. 5, 28, 10; 21, 49, 9; 32, 11, 9; cf.: addit et exceptas lunā pernocte pruinas, *by the light of the full moon*, Ov. M. 7, 268; and: luna alias pernox, alias sera, etc., Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: stare pertinaci statu perdius atque pernox, Gell. 2, 1, 2: luditur alea pernox, Juv. 8, 10.

per-noxĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *very harmful, very dangerous*, Mel. 1, 19, 10.

per-nūbĭlo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to darken* (late Lat.), Vict. Turon. Poenit. 10.

per-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to count out, reckon up:* argentum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 25: pecuniam, Liv. 28, 34 *fin.*: opes, Mart. 12, 62, 12: res hereditarias, Dig. 37, 9, 1, § 24.

‡ **pernuncŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [perna], *a ham*, Not. Tir. p. 167.

‡ **pernuntĭo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to announce*, Not. Tir. p. 42.

1. pēro, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of boot made of raw hide*, worn chiefly by soldiers and wagoners (cf. caliga): crudus, Verg. A. 7, 690: alto per glaciem perone tegi, Juv. 14, 186; App. M. 7, p. 465; Sid. Ep. 4, 20: perones effeminati, Tert. Pall. 5.

2. Pērō, ōnis, *f.*, = Πηρώ, *the daughter of Neleus and wife of Bias*, Prop. 2, 4, 9 (2, 3, 53).

pĕr-obscūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very obscure:* quaestio, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: fama, Liv. 1, 16.

pĕr-ōdi, ōsus, ōdisse, *v. a.*, *to hate greatly, to detest* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): plebs consulum nomen perosa erat, Liv. 3, 34, 8 Drak.: omnes, qui legitimam disciplinam non sint perosi, Quint. 1, 10, 30; Col. 9, 5, 2: populum Romanum perosi sunt, Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21: culpam, Manil. 5, 409.—Usually, **II.** In *part. perf.*: **pĕrōsus,** a, um. **A.** In *act.* signif., *detesting, hating greatly:* lucem perosi, Verg. A. 6, 435: genus omne Femineum, id. ib. 9, 141: Creten longumque perosus Exsilium, Ov. M. 8, 183: ignem, id. ib. 2, 379: opes, id. ib. 11, 146: Achillem, id. ib. 12, 582; 14, 693; id. Tr. 4, 4, 81: superbiam regis, Liv. 3, 39, 4; Col. 8, 8, 6; 8, 11, 16; Curt. 5, 12, 10; Tac. A. 4, 67; 14, 26; 16, 14; id. H. 2, 16; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 4: perosus decemvirorum scelera, Liv. 3, 58, 1; Val. Max. 3, 3, 1; Prud. στεφ 3, 41.—**B.** In *pass.* signif., *thoroughly hated* or *hateful* (post-class.): thalami, Juvenc. 3, 482: deo, Tert. Poen. 5.—*Comp.*: veritas tanto perosior quanto plenior, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.*: nihil deo perosius gloria, id. Virg. Vel. 16.—Hence, *adv.*: **pĕrōsē,** *hatefully*, App. Mag. 38.

pĕr-ŏdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very grievous* or *troublesome, very annoying:* lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2; 13, 22, 4.

* **pĕr-offĭcĭōsē,** *adv.*, *very serviceably, very attentively:* perofficiose et peramanter aliquem observare, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.

pĕr-ŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to emit a penetrating odor*, Lucr. 6, 1155.

pĕr-ŏlesco, lēvi, 3. *v. inch. n.*, *to grow up*, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.

pērōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pero], *having on boots of untanned leather, rough-booted:* arator, Pers. 5, 102.

pĕr-ŏpācus, a, um, *adj.*, *very shady:* spelunca, Lact. 1, 22, 2.

pĕr-opportūnē, *adv.*, v. peropportunus *fin.*

pĕr-opportūnus, a, um, *adj.*, *very seasonable, very convenient* or *opportune:* diversorium, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 234: victoria, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6; Liv. 10, 45, 2.—*Adv.*: **pĕropportūnē,** *very seasonably, very opportunely:* venire, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15: fortuna te obtulit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: hoc cecidit quod, etc., id. de Or. 2, 4, 15: bellum sumere, Liv. 1, 42.

pĕr-optātō, *adv.* [optatus], *very much to one's wish:* peroptato nobis datum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20.

pĕr-ŏpus, *adv.*, *very necessary:* peropus est, hunc cum ipsā colloqui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 30.

pĕr-ōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peroro], *the finishing part, the close* or *winding up of a speech, the peroration:* exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: jubent exordiri ... deinde rem narrare ... post autem dividere causam ... Tum alii conclusionem orationis et quasi perorationem collocant: alii jubent, antequam peroretur, digredi, deinde concludere, ac perorare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; id. Or. 35, 122; cf. id. Brut. 33, 127; id. Or. 37, 130; Gai. Inst. 4, 15.

(**pĕrōriga, praeuriga,** a false read. for per origam, i. e. aurigam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8; 2, 8, 4; v. Schneid. ad Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8.)

pĕr-ornātus, a, um, *adj.*, *very ornate:* Crassus in dicendo perornatus, Cic. Brut. 43, 158.

pĕr-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to adorn greatly* or *constantly:* senatum, Tac. A. 16, 26.

pĕr-ōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to speak from beginning to end, to plead* or *argue throughout, to harangue at length* (class.). **I.** Prop.: QVOM PERORANT AMBO PRAESENTES, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10: contra tales oratores tantam causam perorare, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: a Quinto Hortensio causa est P. Sestii perorata, id. Sest. 2, 3: et breviter peroratum esse potuit, nihil me commisisse, Liv. 34, 31: jus perorandi, Tac. A. 2, 30; 3, 17: tribus horis, Cic. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. Clu. 51, 145: in Proculas, Juv. 2, 67.—**II.** In partic., *to bring a speech to a close, to wind up, conclude, finish:* strepitu senatūs coactus est, aliquando perorare, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4: alii jubent antequam peroretur digredi, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: dicta est a me causa et perorata, id. Cael. 29, 70; id. Inv. 2, 15, 48; id. Leg. 2, 27, 69: brevi, id. Inv. 1, 48, 90: peroratā narratione, Auct. Her. 1, 10, 17: quoniam satis multa dixi, est mihi perorandum, id. Ac. 2, 48, 147: de ceteris perorare, Nep. Epam. 6, 3.—**B.** In gen., *to bring to an end; to conclude, finish* a thing: res illo die non peroratur, dimittitur judicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70: de quā cum dixero totum hoc crimen decumanum perorabo, id. ib. 2, 3, 66, § 154; id. Att. 5, 10, 2.—**2.** *To persuade:* vultus adest precibus faciesque incesta perorat, Luc. 10, 105.—**III.** (Acc. to oro, II. B.) *To pray, to bring a prayer to an end:* et hic quidem ita peroravit, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 24.

* **pĕr-oscŭlor,** āri, *v. dep.*, *to kiss again and again:* hos (uniones) perosculatur, Mart. 8, 81, 5 dub. (al. deosculatur).

pĕrōsus, a, um, v. perodi.

per-pāco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to quiet completely, reduce to quiet* (i. q. perdomare): omnibus perpacatis, Liv. 36, 21: Brennos perpacavit, Flor. 4, 12, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 33.

per-pallĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very pale:* color, Cels. 2, 6.

per-parcē, *adv.*, *very sparingly* or *parsimoniously:* perparce nimium facere sumptum, *altogether too sparing*, Ter. And. 2, 6, 24; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 19.

per-părum, *adv.*, *very little* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 3, 3.

per-parvŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.*, *very little, very small:* sigilla, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95: scrupuli, Sol. 53, 25.

per-parvus, a, um, *adj.*, *very little, very small:* semina, Lucr. 3, 216; 5, 588: quae et cum assunt perparva sunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: culpa, id. Deiot. 3, 9: controversia, id. Leg. 1, 20, 54: perparva et tenuis civitas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86; 2, 3, 57, § 150.

per-pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3, *v. n.*, *to graze, pasture.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 95 Müll.—**II.** Transf.: **perpascor,** ci, 3, *v. dep.*, *to lay waste, devastate:* fluvius perpascitur agros, Sev. Aetn. 489.—Hence, **perpastus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *well fed, in good condition:* canis, Phaedr. 3, 7, 2.

per-paucŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.*, *very little, very few:* deduxit in Academiam perpauculis passibus, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 54; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 3 Mai.

per-paucus, a, um, *adj.*, *very little, very few:* homines, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 19; cf. in tmesi: per pol quam paucos reperias amatores, id. Hec. 1, 1, 1: patres, Liv. 43, 11, 11: si perpauca mutavisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: dicere, id. Leg. 1, 12, 34; cf.: perpauca loquens, Hor. S. 1, 4, 18: gens perpauca, Vulg. Ecclus. 48, 17.—*Sup.*, Col. 3, 20, 5.

per-paulŭlus (**paullŭl-**), a, um, *adj. dim.*, *very little indeed;* hence, **perpaulŭlum,** i, *n.*, *a very little indeed:* perpaululum loci, v. l. in Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.

per-paulus, a, um, *adj.*, *very little.* **I.** As *subst.*: **perpaulum,** i, *n.*, *a very little:* loci, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 150.—**II.** *Adv.*: **perpaulum,** *a very little indeed:* declinare, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19.

per-pauper, ĕris, *adj.*, *very poor:* vicinus, Afran. ap. Non. 280, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 157 Rib.): rex, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5.

per-pauxillus, a, um, *adj.*, *very little;* hence, **per-pauxillum,** i, *n.*, *a very little*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 74.

* **per-păvĕfăcio,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to frighten very much, to make one afraid*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

per-pĕdĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to hinder, impede*, Att. ap. Non. 238, 10 (Trag. Rel. p. 145 Rib.).

per-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike* or *push violently.* **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic., for in Cic. Cæl. 15, 36, the true reading is pepulerunt): nixurit, qui niti vult, et in conatu saepius aliquā re perpellitur, Nigid. ap. Non. 144, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to drive, urge, force, compel, constrain, prevail upon:* perpulit, persuasit, impulit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll. (esp. freq. since the Aug. per.; in Curt. always with *ut*): si animus hominem perpulit, actum est; animo servibit, non sibi: sin ipse animum perpulit, dum vixit, victor victorum cluet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24: ad deditionem, Liv. 32, 14: callidum senem callidis dolis compuli et perpuli, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 4: numquam destitit Suadere, orare, usque adeo, donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 38: Aulum spe pactionis perpulerat, ut, etc., Sall. J. 38, 2; Liv. 2, 61: nec perpelli potuere ut, etc., id. 2, 53: perpellit, ut legatos ad Scipionem mittat, id. 29, 23; 32, 32: aliquem perpellere ne, etc., Sall. C. 26, 4.—With *obj.-clause* (so perh. only in Tac.): Mithridates Pharasmanem perpulit dolo et vi conatus suos juvare, Tac. A. 6, 39 (33); 11, 29; 13, 54.—**2.** *To impress deeply, make an impression on, influence:* candor hujus te et proceritas, voltus oculique perpulerunt, Cic. Cael. 15, 36.

perpendĭcŭlāris, e, and **perpendĭcŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [perpendiculum], *perpendicular*, Front. Exposit. Form. p. 32 Goes.

perpendĭcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an artisan who uses a plumb-line, a stone-mason*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14.

perpendĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *perpendicular*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 593.

perpendĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [perpendo], *a plummet, plumb-line.* **I.** Lit.: non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 163, 3: ad perpendiculum columnas exigere, *to examine by a plumb-line*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 133: ad perpendiculum, *perpendicular, perpendicularly*, id. Fat. 10, 22: tigna non directa ad perpendiculum, sed prona et fastigiata, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: perpendiculo respondere (opp. habere proclinationes), Vitr. 6, 11; Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172; Vulg. Zach. 1, 16.—**II.** Trop.: ad perpendiculum seque suosque habuit, Aus. Parent. 5: honestatem lenium morum velut ad perpendiculum librans, Amm. 29, 2, 16; cf. id. 21, 16, 3: velut ad perpendiculum aemulae urbes, *on a strict equality*, id. 14, 8, 11.

per-pendo, pendi, pensum, 3, *v. a.*, *to weigh carefully* or *exactly.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): in librili pendere, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—**II.** Trop., *to weigh carefully, examine; to ponder, consider* (class.; syn.: delibero, ex-

pendo, reputo): aliquid acri judicio, Lucr. 2, 1042: diligentissime perpendens momenta officiorum, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: aliquid ad disciplinae praecepta, id. ib. 36, 77: hoc non arte aliquā perpenditur, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: judicare et perpendere, quantum quisque possit, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 23: quid in amicitiā fieri oportet quae totā veritate perpenditur, *which is considered* or *esteemed altogether according to its truth*, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: singulorum vires, Just. 29, 3, 6: perpendendum erit praetori, cui potius subveniat, Dig. 4, 4, 13: ut ante perpensum et exploratum habeamus, an, etc., Col. 3, 3: homo judicii perpensi, Arn. 2, 52: deliberatio perpensa, Amm. 22, 9.—Hence, **perpensē**, *adv.*, *with deliberation, deliberately* (post-class.); *comp.*, Amm. 26, 5, 13; 25, 10, 15.

perpensātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpenso], *an exact weighing, a careful consideration:* honorum atque officiorum, Gell. 2, 2, 8.

perpensē, *adv.*, v. perpendo *fin.*

perpenso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [perpendo], *to weigh carefully;* trop., *to ponder, consider* (post-class.), Grat. Cyn. 298; Amm. 16, 4, 1; 19, 11, 9.

perpensus, a, um, *Part.*, from perpendo.

perpĕram and **perpĕrē**, *advv.*, v. perperus *fin.*

perpĕrĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [perperus], *heedlessness, thoughtlessness* (ante-class.), Att. ap. Non. 150, 14.

Perperna or **Perpenna**, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* A famous person of this name was M. Perperna, *the murderer of Sertorius, who was defeated by Pompey*, Liv. 44, 27, 11; id. Epit. 96; Vell. 2, 30, 1; Flor. 2, 20, 6.—Form Perpenna, Nep. Cat. 1, 1; Tac. A. 3, 62; Just. 36, 4, 9.

† **perpĕrus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πέρπερος (prop. heedless, inconsiderate; hence, in gen.), *not properly constituted, faulty, defective, wrong* (as *adj.* only ante- and post-class.): populares, Att. ap. Non. 150, 12: nihil perperum, Vop. Tac. 6 (dub.; al. praeproperum).—Hence, *adv.* **A. perpĕram** (*adv. acc. fem.* like clam, coram, palam; and in the *plur.* alias, alteras), *wrongly, incorrectly, untruly, falsely* (class.): loqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92: suadere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 2, 78: insanire, id. Men. 5, 5, 59: dicere aliquid, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 18 (Serv. ad loc.): si aspires perperam, Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 6, 3: seu recte, seu perperam fecerunt, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: recte an perperam judicare, id. Caecin. 24, 69: interpretari, Liv. 1, 23; Sen. Ep. 9, 13; Suet. Aug. 92: pronunciare, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12.—**2.** In a milder signif., *erroneously, by mistake:* ita dico, ne ad alias aedis perperam deveneris, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 52; Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 2: perperam praeco non consulem, sed imperatorem pronunciavit, Suet. Dom. 10; Auct. B. Hisp. 12.—**B. perpĕrē**, *wrongly, falsely:* opiniones perpere praesumptae, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 1.

perpes, ĕtis, *adj.* [like perpetuus, from per-peto], *lasting throughout, continuous, uninterrupted, continual, perpetual* (ante- and post-class.): perpetem pro perpetuo dixerunt poëtae, Fest. p. 217 Müll.: luna proprio suo perpeti candore, App. de Deo Socr. *init.:* silentium, id. Flor. 3, p. 357, 27: rivus cruore fluebat perpeti, Prud. Cath. 10, 42.—**B.** Esp., of time, *continuous, never ending, perpetual, entire, whole:* noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 125; 2, 2, 100; id. Truc. 2, 2, 23: nocte perpeti, Just. 5, 7, 6; Capitol. Ver. 4: perpetem diem alternis pedibus insistunt, Sol. 52: per annum perpetem, Lact. Mort. Pers. 33 *fin.:* perpes aevi aeternitas, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 34 Mai.—Hence, *adv.:* **perpĕtim**, *constantly, without intermission, perpetually*, App. Mag. p. 321, 5 (but in Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44, the correct read. is perpetuo; v. Sillig ad h. l., and Hand, Turs. 4, p. 465).

perpessīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [perpetior], *that can endure much, that has endured much, patient, enduring* (post-Aug.): etiam a duro et perpessicio confessionem accipit, Sen. Ep. 53, 6: Socrates perpessicius senex, id. ib. 104, 27.

perpessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bearing, suffering, enduring:* harum rerum perpessio, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: laborum, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: rerum arduarum ac difficilium, id. ib.: dolorum, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49: fortitudinis patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67, 10: malae valetudinis et dolorum gravissimorum, id. ib. 66, 47.

perpessītĭus, a, um, v. perpessicius.

perpessus, a, um, *Part.*, from perpetior.

perpĕtim, *adv.*, v. perpes *fin.*

per-pĕtior, pessus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [patior], *to bear steadfastly, suffer with firmness* or *patience; to stand out, abide, endure* (class.): animus aeger neque pati neque perpeti potis est, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5 (Trag. v. 260 Vahl.): o multa dictu gravia, perpessu aspera, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: facile omnes perpetior ac perfero, id. de Or. 2, 19, 77: mendicitatem, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: dolorem, id. ib. 1, 14, 48: affirmavi quidvis me potius perpessurum, quam, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 3: casus illi perpetienti erat voluptarius, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: mihi omnia potius perpetienda esse duco, quam, etc., id. Agr. 2, 3, 6: dolorem asperum et difficilem perpessu, id. Fin. 4, 26, 72: audax omnia perpeti Gens humana, i. e. *to dare, brave* every consequence, Hor. C. 1, 3, 25; Prop. 3, 22, 15: fulmina, noctem, imbres ... Perpetimur Danai, Ov. M. 14, 472.—With *object-clause:* aliam tecum esse equidem facile possim perpeti, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 17: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, id. Am. 3, 2, 6; id. Trin. 3, 2, 35; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 3: exscindine domos Perpetiar, Verg. A. 12, 644: non tamen hanc sacro violari pondere pinum Perpetiar, Ov. M. 3, 622.—With *inf.:* perpetiar memorare, i. e. *will collect* or *control myself so as*, etc., Ov. M. 14, 466.—**II.** Transf., of abstract things, *to endure, put up with*, etc.: vehementius quam gracilitas mea perpeti posset, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 15.

perpĕtrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perpetro], *that may be done, allowable, permissible* (post-class.), Tert. ad Ux. 2, 1.

perpĕtrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a performing, committing, performance, perpetration* (post-class.), Tert. Poen. 3: mali, Aug. Trin. 13, 6.

perpĕtrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a performer, committer, perpetrator* (post-class.): peccati, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1: caedis infaustae, Sid. Ep. 8, 6.

per-pĕtro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [patro], *to carry through, complete, effect, bring about, achieve, execute, perform, accomplish; to commit, perpetrate* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; rare as *verb. finit.;* syn.: perago, exsequor, conficio): perpetrat, peragit, perficit, Fest. p. 217 Müll.: opus meum ut volui, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 24: primā parte (operis) perpetratā, Varr. L. L. 7, § 110 Müll.: perpetratā caede, Liv. 1, 6; cf.: nemus, in quo perpetrata caedes erat, Curt. 7, 2, 29: id se facinus perpetraturos, Liv. 31, 17, 9: perpetrato sacro, id. 23, 35, 18: sacrificio rite perpetrato, id. 43, 37, 13; 25, 12, 2: pace nondum perpetratā, id. 33, 21, 6: perpetratis quae ad pacem deum pertinebant, id. 24, 11, 1: perpetrato bello, id. 24, 45, 8; 27, 43, 7: cujus (principis) jussu perpetratum ingenuitatis judicium erat, Tac. A. 13, 27 *fin.:* ad reliqua Judaici belli perpetranda, id. H. 4, 51; id. A. 14, 38: quibus perpetratis, id. ib. 15, 14 *fin.;* 15, 72 *init.:* perpetraret Anicetus promissa, *fulfil*, id. ib. 14, 7; Curt. 4, 13, 16; 6, 3, 18: postremo quasi perpetraturus bellum, imperavit, etc., Suet. Calig. 46 *init.:* homicidium, Vulg. Exod. 22, 3: fraudem, id. ib. 22, 9: abominationem, id. Deut. 13, 11: qui sibi manus intulit et non perpetravit, Dig. 48, 21, 3.—With *ut* or *ne* and *subj.*, *to bring it to pass that, that ... not*, Tac. A. 12, 58; 14, 11.—With *inf.:* male quod mulier facere incepit, nisi si efficere perpetrat, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 18.

perpĕtŭālis, e, *adj.* [perpetuus], *that holds everywhere, universal, general* (a word formed by Quint. as a transl. of the Gr. καθολικός, joined with universalis), Quint. 2, 13, 14.—Hence, *adv.:* **perpĕtŭālĭter**, *permanently* (opp. temporaliter), Arn. in Psa. 121.

perpĕtŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *constant, permanent; always employed, constantly engaged* in any business or calling (post-Aug.): mulio, Sen. Apoc. 6, 2.—*Subst.:* **perpĕtŭārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a fee-farmer, hereditary tenant*, Cod. Just. 11, 70, 5.

perpĕtŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perpetuus], *uninterrupted* or *continual duration, uninterrupted progress* or *succession, continuity, perpetuity* (good prose; cf. infinitas): non ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiā, i. e. *from their consistency*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: ad perpetuitatem, *to perpetuity, forever*, id. Off. 2, 7, 23: in vitae perpetuitate, *through the whole course of our lives*, id. ib. 1, 33, 119: perpetuitas verborum, *an unbroken succession*, id. de Or. 3, 49, 190: sermonis, id. ib. 2, 54, 120: dicendi, id. Or. 2, 7: laudis, id. Fam. 10, 25.—In *plur.:* et opacae perpetuitates, *unbroken tracts of land*, Vitr. 2, 10, 1.

(**perpĕtŭĭto**, āre, a false read. in Enn.; v. 2. perpetuo.)

1. perpĕtŭō, *adv.*, v. perpetuus *fin.*

2. perpĕtŭo, āvi, ātum (old *perf. subj.* perpetuassint, Enn. Ann. 322), 1, *v. a.* [perpetuus], *to cause* a thing *to continue uninterruptedly, to proceed with continually, to make perpetual, perpetuate* (rare but class.): libertatem ut perpetuassint, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 30 (Ann. v. 322 Vahl.): amator qui perpetuat data, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 72: ut si cui sit infinitus spiritus datus, tamen eum perpetuare verba nolimus, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: judicum potestatem perpetuandam ... putavit, id. Sull. 22, 64: di te perpetuent, *may the gods preserve you!* a form of salutation addressed to the emperors, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 6.

per-pĕtŭus, a, um, *adj.* (*comp.* perpetuior, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 601 P.; *sup.* perpetuissimus, id. ib.) [peto], *continuing throughout, continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted; constant, universal, general, entire, whole, perpetual* (syn.: continuus, assiduus): sulcos perpetuos ducere, Cato, R. R. 33: quin aedes totae perpetuae ruant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67: agmen, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: palus, id. B. G. 7, 26: milites disposuit perpetuis vigiliisque stationibusque, id. B. C. 1, 21: perpetuis soliti patres considere mensis, Verg. A. 7, 176: vescitur Aeneas ... perpetui tergo bovis, id. ib. 8, 182: Apenninus perpetuis jugis ab Alpibus tendens ad Siculum fretum, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48: tractus, id. 6, 20, 23, § 73: oratio perpetua (opp. altercatio), Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8; cf. Liv. 4, 6: disputatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 16; id. Top. 26, 97: quaestiones perpetuae hoc adulescente constitutae sunt, *a standing commission, a permanent tribunal for criminal investigation*, id. Brut. 27, 105: perpetua historia, *a continuous* or *general history*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 2: colere te usque perpetuom diem, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78: diem perpetuum in laetitiā degere, *this whole day*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: triduum, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: biennium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 12: ignis Vestae perpetuus ac sempiternus, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: lex perpetua et aeterna, id. N. D. 1, 15, 40: stellarum perennes cursus atque perpetui, id. ib. 2, 21, 55. stabilis et perpetua permansio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164: voluntas mea perpetua et constans in rem publicam, id. Phil. 13, 6, 13: formido, Verg. E. 4, 14: assidua et perpetua cura, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 2: perpetui scrinia Sili, *of the immortal Silius*, Mart. 6, 64, 10.—As *subst.:* **perpĕtŭum**, i, *n.*, *the abiding, permanent* (opp. temporale), Lact. 2, 8, 68.—Hence: in perpetuum (sc. tempus), *for all time, forever, in perpetuity, constantly:* mulier repperit odium ocius Suā inmunditiā, quam in perpetuom ut placeat munditia sua. Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 6: serva tibi in perpetuom amicum me, id. Capt. 2, 3, 81: in perpetuum comprimi, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; id. Agr. 2, 21, 55: obtinere aliquid in perpetuum, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: non in perpetuum irascetur, Vulg. Psa. 102, 9 et saep.—So, in perpetuum modum = perpetuo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *That holds constantly and universally, universal, general:* perpetui juris et universi generis quaestio, Cic. de Or. 2. 33, 141: nec arbitror perpetuum quicquam in hoc praecipi posse, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 19: ne id quidem perpetuum est, *does not always hold good*, Cels. 2, 10: illud in quo quasi certamen est controversiae ... id ita dici placet, ut traducatur ad perpetuam quaestionem, *to a general principle*,

Cic. Or. 36, 126.—**B.** In augury: perpetua fulmina, *perpetual lightnings*, i. e. *whose prognostics refer to one's whole life*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47, 1.—**C.** In gram.: perpetuus modus, *the infinitive mood*, Diom. p. 331 P. —Hence, *adv.*, in three forms, perpetuo (class.), perpetuum (poet.), and perpetue (late Lat.). **1. perpĕtŭō,** *constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually, always, forever, utterly, hopelessly:* perpetuon' valuisti? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 15: metuo ne technae meae perpetuo perierint, id. Most. 3, 1, 23: dico ut perpetuo pereas, id. Pers. 2, 4, 10; so, perpetuo perire, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 13: opinionem retinere, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 2: loquens, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63: sub imperio esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Ov. M. 10, 97.—**2. perpĕtŭum,** *constantly, uninterruptedly, perpetually:* uti, Stat. S. 1, 1, 99.—**3. perpĕtŭē,** *constantly*, Cassiod. in Psa. 62, 4.

per-pexus, a, um, *adj.* [pecto], *well-combed* (post-class.): barba, Firm. Math. 5, 5.

per-pinguis, e, *adj.*, *very rich* (post-class.): harenae, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 45 Mai.

per-plăcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to please greatly:* ecquid placeant, me rogas? immo hercle vero perplacent, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 4: servi mei perplacet mihi consilium, id. Merc. 2, 3, 14: perplacet (as affirm. answer), Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 22 (Fleck. satis placet): ea (lex) mihi perplacet, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 4.

per-plānus, a, um, *adj.*, *very plain* (post-class.): expositio, Diom. p. 431 P.

perplexābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perplexor], *perplexing:* verbum, *obscure, ambiguous*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 47; cf.: quod aliud audiatur, aliud sentiatur, Non. 151, 31.—*Adv.:* **perplexābĭlĭter,** *in a perplexing manner, perplexingly:* perplexabiliter earum hodie perpavefaciam pectora, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 28.

perplexē, *adv.*, v. perplexus *fin.*

perplexim, *adv.* [perplexus], *intricately, confusedly, perplexedly:* utrum ego perplexim lacessam oratione ad hunc modum, an, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 19 (76 Ritschl); Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 515, 20.

perplexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *perplexity, ambiguity;* in *plur.*, Porc. Latro, Decl. ap. Cat. 33.

perplexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *perplexity, obscurity* (post-class.), Amm. 18, 6, 19.

perplexor, āri (old *inf.* perplexarier; v. infra), *v. dep.* [id.], *to make confusion, cause perplexity:* scio, quo vos soleatis pacto perplexarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 81.

per-plexus, a, um, *adj.* [plecto], *entangled, involved, intricate, confused* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: figurae, Lucr. 2, 102; cf. id. 2, 459; 463: foramina linguae, id. 4, 621: corpora terrai, id. 5, 452: iter silvae, Verg. A. 9, 391; Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 2: nervi, Vulg. Job, 40, 12.—**II.** Trop., *intricate, involved, confused, perplexed, unintelligible, dark, ambiguous, obscure, inscrutable:* sermones, Liv. 40, 5: perplexius carmen, id. 25, 12: perplexum Punico astu responsum, id. 35, 14 *fin.*—As *subst.*, *intricacy, perplexity:* ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, id. 34, 57.—*Comp.:* ratio perplexior, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 62.—Hence, *adv.:* **perplexē,** *confusedly, perplexedly, obscurely:* pergin', scelesta, mecum perplexe loqui? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1: defectionem haud perplexe indicavere, Liv. 6, 13; Curt. 8, 5, 13.—*Comp.:* perplexius errare, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 847: disputans, Amm. 25, 3, 23.—**B.** *Carefully, with minute care:* interrogando, Amm. 15, 1, 1.

* **per-plĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [plico], *interlaced, entangled.*—In tmesi: perque plicatis (elementis), Lucr. 2, 394.

‡ **per-plōro,** āre, *v. n.*, *to weep greatly*, Inscr. Grut. 928, 11.

per-plŭo (old form **perplouo,** Fest. s. v. patera, p. 250 Müll.; v. in the foll.), ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To rain through, rain in:* quā possit ex imbribus aqua perpluere, Vitr. 2, 8, 18.—*Impers.:* circuire oportet, sicubi perpluat, Cato, R. R. 155.—**B.** *To let the rain through, admit the rain:* venit imber, perpluunt tigna, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 30: cum cenaculum perplueret, Quint. 6, 3, 64: pateram perplouere in sacris cum dicitur significat, pertusam esse, Fest. s. v. patera, p. 250 Müll.—Trop.: benefacta benefactis aliis pertegito, ne perpluant, i. e. *fall to ruin, lose their value*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38 (320 Ritschl).—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To rain* any thing *through* or *into;* trop.: tempestas, quam mihi amor in pectus perpluit meum, *has rained into*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7.—* **B.** *To sprinkle profusely* with something: crocus capellas odore perpluit, App. M. 10, p. 255, 40.

per-pŏlĭo, īvi, ītum (*fut.* perpolibo, App. M. 6, 28), 4, *v. a.*, *to polish well.* **I.** Lit.: loco calce arenâque perpolito, Vell. 2, 22, 3: aurum tritu perpolitum, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66: caudae setas horridas comptâ diligentiâ perpolibo, App. M. 6, 28, p. 185; cf. Vell. 2, 22, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to polish, perfect, finish, put the finishing hand to* (class.): opus, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54: perpolire et absolvere aliquid, id. Univ. 13: perpolire atque conficere, id. de Or. 2, 28, 121: perpoliendi labor, id. Balb. 7, 17: ea, quae habes instituta, perpolies, id. Fam. 5, 12, 10.—Hence, **perpŏlītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *thoroughly polished* or *refined:* homines perfecti in dicendo et perpoliti, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58: qui non sit omnibus iis artibus perpolitus, id. ib. 1, 16, 72; so, litteris perpolitus, id. Pis. 29, 70: vita perpolita humanitate (opp. immanis), id. Sest. 42, 92: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31: explicatio, id. ib. 2, 27, 120.—Hence, *adv.:* **perpŏlītē,** *in a very polished manner;* in *sup.:* perfecte et perpolitissime absolutae, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44.

perpŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpolio], *a thorough polishing, elaborating*, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 18.

perpŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perpolio.

per-pŏpŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to lay quite waste, ravage, devastate; to plunder* or *pillage completely:* agrum Placentinum, Liv. 34, 56: omnia loca, id. 34, 28: Italiam, id. 22, 3; Tac. A. 14, 26.—*Part. perf.*, in a pass. signif.: perpopulato agro, *completely laid waste*, Liv. 22, 9, 2.

per-porto, āre, *v. a.*, *to carry* or *transport* a thing to a place: praedam Carthaginem, Liv. 28, 46 *fin.*

perpōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perpoto], *a continued drinking, a drinking-bout:* biduo duabusque noctibus perpotationem continuare, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 145: intemperantissimae perpotationes, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: vomitiones ac rursus perpotationes, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 27.

per-pŏtĭor, īri, *v. dep. n.*, *to get entire possession of, to hold* or *enjoy completely* (jurid. Lat.).—With *abl.:* privilegiis, Cod. Just. 7, 37, 2: nomine tribunorum, ib. 12, 7, 2: beneficiis, ib. 12, 21, 2.

per-pōto, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To drink* or *tipple without intermission, to keep up a carouse:* postquam ejus hinc pater sit profectus peregre, tum perpotasse adsiduo, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 60; id. Ps. 2, 6, 13: totos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 38, § 100: perpotavit ad vesperum, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: perpotandi dulcedo, Curt. 6, 2, 2. —* **II.** *To drink off:* amarum Absinthi laticem, Lucr. 1, 940.

perprĕmo, ĕre, v. perprimo, I.

perpressa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* bacchar, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132; 26, 8, 55, § 87.

per-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press hard, to press perpetually* (Aug.). **I.** In gen.: cubilia, *to lie upon*, Hor. Epod. 16, 38: umorem perprimit (al. perpremit), Sen. Ep. 99, 18.—**II.** In partic., in mal. part., Ov. A. A. 1, 394.

per-prŏbābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very worthy of belief, highly probable* (late Lat.), Aug. Music. 1, 6, 12.

(**per-prŏpĕre,** a false read. for praepropere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 10.)

per-prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.*, *very near:* commutatio rerum, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45 (Trag. Rel. v. 36 Rib.).

per-prosper, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *very favorable, very prosperous:* valetudo, *very good, excellent*, Suet. Claud. 31.

per-prūrisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to itch all over:* ubi perpruriscamus usque ex unguiculis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20; App. M. 10, p. 209, 12.

per-pŭdesco, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to feel great shame*, Cornelia ap. Nep. Fragm. 12, 2 Staver.

per-pugnax, ācis, *adj.*, *very pugnacious:* perpugnax in disputando, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 93; Aug. contr. Acad. 3, 4.

per-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj.*, *very beautiful:* dona, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15.

per-pulsus, a, um, *adj.* [pello], *greatly smitten:* me malis perpulsum, Front. Ep. ad Verum, 9 Mai.

per-pungo, punxi, punctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pierce through and through* (post-class. and only in *part. perf.*), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 71; id. Tard. 3, 8, 128.

per-purgo (ante-class. **perpūrĭgo,** v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 426 sqq.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cleanse* or *purge thoroughly, to make quite clean.* **I.** Lit.: alvum, Cato, R. R. 115: se, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127: perpurgata ulcera, Cels. 5, 26, n. 36: perpurigatis auribus, i. e. *with the greatest attention*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 179.—**II.** Trop., *to clear up, explain:* locus orationis perpurgatus ab iis, qui ante me dixerunt, Cic. Mur. 26, 54: crimina, id. Scaur. 8, 14; cf. id. Div. 2, 1, 2.—*Absol.:* de dote tanto magis perpurga, *settle, arrange*, Cic. Att. 12, 12, 1.

per-pūrĭgātus, v. perpurgo.

* **per-pūrus,** a, um, *adj.*, *very clean:* lana, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 28 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. purpurea).

* **per-pūsillus,** a, um, *adj.*, *very small, very little:* pusillus testis processit . . . Non accusabis: perpusillum rogabo, in a double sense (*adj.* or *adv.*), *I will ask very little*, or, *the very little man*, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 245.

per-pŭto, āre, *v. a.*, *to trim* or *prune thoroughly.*—Hence, trop., *to set forth plainly* or *neatly:* argumentum alicui, ut ego argumentum hoc vobis plane perputem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 7.

per-quadrātus, a, um, *adj.*, *perfectly square*, Vitr. 5, praef. 4 Schneid.

per-quam, *adv.* (also, less correctly, written separately, **per quam,** v. per *fin.*), *as much as possible, extremely, exceedingly:* illorum mores perquam meditate tenes, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 16: perquam indignis modis, id. Rud. 3, 3, 9: perquam breviter, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: perquam modica, Plin. Pan. 60: perquam velim scire, id. Ep. 7, 27, 1: parentes perquam infelicissimi, Inscr. Murat. 953, 2: sagax, Amm. 14, 5, 6. —In tmesi: per pol quam paucos reperias, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1.

per-quĭesco, 3, *v. n.*, *to rest all through, to spend in rest:* totam noctem, App. M. 8, p. 211, 15.

perquīrĭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [*P. a.* of unused perquirito, āre], *greatly sought after:* opusculum usquequaque perquiritatum, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1 praef.

per-quīro, sīvi, sītum, 3, *v. a.* [quaero]. **I.** *To ask* or *inquire after diligently, to make diligent search for* any thing: perquirunt, quid causae siet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 49: vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 58, § 134; id. Cael. 22, 53: a contemplandis rebus perquirendisque deterreri, id. Fin. 5, 18, 48: aditus viasque in Suevos perquirit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 23.—*Absol.:* perquirite et videte si, etc., *make inquiry*, Vulg. 4 Reg. 10, 23.—*Impers. pass.:* perquiritur a coactoribus, Cic. Clu. 64, 180. —**II.** *To examine:* cognitionem rei, Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 112.—Hence, **perquīsītē,** *adv.*, *exactly, accurately;* in *comp.:* perquisitius conscribere, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 77.

perquīsītor, ōris, *m.* [perquiro], *a seeker out, a hunter after* any thing: auctionum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 61: Amm. 14, 5.

perquīsītus, a, um, *Part.*, from perquiro.

perrārō, *adv.*, v. perrarus.

per-rārus, a, um, *adj.*, *very uncommon, very rare* (as an *adj.* not in Cic.), Liv. 29, 38, 7: perrarum est, ut, etc., Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38.—*Adv.:* **perrārō,** *very seldom, very rarely:* si quando id efficit, quod perraro potest, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67; id. Fin. 2, 16, 51; id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: perraro haec alea fallit, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50.

per-rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *adj.*, *very hidden* or *abstruse, very recondite:* ratio consuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135.

perrectus, a, um, *Part.*, from pergo.

per-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to creep* or *crawl through* to a place: ad praesepia, Col. 6, 5: in aliena jugorum compluvia, id. 4, 24.—**II.** *Act.*, *to crawl through* or *over* any thing: tellurem genibus, Tib. 1, 2, 85.

perrepto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [perrepo], *to creep* or *crawl through:* omnes plateas perreptavi, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 3; so, omnes latebras, id. Rud. 1, 4, 4: perreptavi usque omne oppidum ad portam, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 3.

Perrhaebi, ōrum, *m.*, = Περραιβοί, *a people of Thessaly about Tempe and Mount Olympus, the Perrhæbians*, Liv. 33, 32; 34; 42, 53.—Hence, **A. Perrhaebus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Perrhæbian, Thessalian:* Pindus, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 4), 33, 55: Caeneus, Ov. M. 12, 172.—**B. Perrhaebia,** ae, *f.*, = Περραιβία, *the country of the Perrhæbians, Perrhæbia*, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Liv. 31, 41, 5.

perrīdĭcŭlē, *adv.*, v. perridiculus *fin.*

per-rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *very laughable, very ridiculous:* doctrina, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 77; Val. Max. 9, 12, 8.—*Adv.:* **perrīdĭcŭlē,** *very laughably, very ridiculously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: perridicule homines augurabantur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 18 Zumpt, *N. cr.*

(**per-rīmōsus,** a, um, a false read. for paeminosus, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 1.)

per-rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gnaw* or *eat through:* non plures sinus perroserint, Cels. 5, 28, 12; Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 149.

perrŏgātio, ōnis, *f.* [perrogo], *a decree*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 288, 4.—**II.** *The passage of a law:* perrogationem legis Maniliae flagitasti, Cic. Mur. 23, 47.

* **per-rŏgito,** āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to ask through in succession, to ask one after another:* defessus perrogitando advenas de gnatis, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 315 Rib.).

per-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To ask through in succession, to ask one after another* (perh. not ante-Aug.): sententias, Liv. 29, 19; Tac. H. 4, 9; Suet. Aug. 35.—**II.** Transf., *to carry through, to pass* (a law) after proposing it: tribunus plebis legem perrogavit, Val. Max. 8, 6, 4; 1, 2 ext. 1.

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to break through.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to break* or *rush through, to force one's way through:* per medios hostes perrumpunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: in vestibulum templi, Liv. 3, 18: in urbem, id. 10, 41: in triclinium usque, Suet. Oth. 8.—*Impers. pass.:* nec per castra eorum perrumpi ad Capuam posse, Liv. 26, 7.—**II.** *Act.* **1.** In gen., *to break through* any thing: ut rates perrumperet, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: perrumpitur concretus aër, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: bipenni Limina, Verg. A. 2, 479: laterum cratem, Ov. M. 12, 370: costam, Cels. 8, 9.—**2.** In partic., *to force one's way through* any thing: paludem, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: acie perrupta, Vell. 2, 112, 6; Tac. H. 2, 44: perruptus hostis, id. A. 1, 51: Acheronta, Hor. C. 1, 3, 36.—**B.** Trop., *to break through, break down, overcome:* leges, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: periculum, id. Part. 32, 112: quaestiones, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 13: perrumpi affectu aliquo, Tac. A. 3, 15: magistratus, qui te invito perrumpunt, *overcome your modesty*, id. ib. 4, 40: fastidia, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 25.

perruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from perrumpo.

1. Persa, ae, *m.*, v. Persae.

2. Persa, ae, *f.*, = Πέρση, *daughter of Oceanus, mother of Circe, Perses* (the father of Hecate), *Æetes, and Pasiphäe, by the Sungod*, Hyg. Fab. praef. *fin.*; also called Perseis, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.—Hence, **A. Perseius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Persa, Persean:* Perseia Hecate, Val. Fl. 6, 495: proles, i. e. *Æetes*, id. 5, 582.—**B. Persēis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the female descendant of Persa, Hecate*, Stat. Th. 4, 481.—*Adj.:* Perseides herbae, i. e. *magic herbs*, Ov. R. Am. 263.—Perseis (sc. Musa), *the title of a Latin poem*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 25.

3. Persa, ae, *f.*, *the name of a little dog*, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.

Persae, ārum, *m.*, = Πέρσαι, *the Persians, originally the inhabitants of the country of Persis, afterwards of the great kingdom of Persia*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1, 72; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108; id. Brut. 10, 41; id. Off. 3, 11, 48 et saep.—In *sing.* in the Gr. form: **Perses,** ae, *m.* (ante- and post-class. **Persa**), Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; Quint. 3, 7, 21; Nep. Reg. 1, 4; Curt. 6, 2, 11; Vulg. Dan. 13, 65.—Form Persa, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 4; Amm. 23, 6, 79; Veg. Mil. 3 epil.; Ven. Fort. Carm. 5, 6, 208.—Also, *the name of a comedy by Plautus, the Persian.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Persia:* in Persas est profectus, *to the Persians*, i. e. *to Persia*, Nep. Pelop. 4 *fin.*—**2.** Poet., *the Parthians*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 22; 3, 5, 4.—Hence, **C. Persis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the country of Persis, between Caramania, Media, and Susiana*, now *Fars* or *Farsistan*, Mel. 1, 2, 4; 3, 8, 5; Curt. 5, 4, 4 sqq.; Verg. G. 4, 290; Nep. Them. 10, 1; Ov. A. A. 1, 225; Luc. 2, 258.—In the Lat. form: **Persia,** ae, *f.*, *Persia*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28.—**2.** *Adj.*, *Persian* (poet.): rates, Ov. A. A. 1, 172.—*Subst.*, *a Persian woman*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 51.—**D. Persĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Persian, Persic:* mare, Mel. 1, 2, 1; Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 41; 6, 26, 29, § 114: sinus, id. 6, 26, 29, § 115: regna, Juv. 14, 328: portus, *in the Eubœan Sea, where the Persian fleet was stationed*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 248 and 256; cf. Fest. p. 217 Müll.: Persica malus, *a peach-tree*, Macr. S. 2, 15; also called Persica arbor, Plin. 13, 9, 17, § 60: Persici apparatus, poet. for *splendid, luxurious*, Hor. C. 1, 38, 1.—*Absol.:* **Persĭcus,** i, *f.*, *a peach-tree*, Col. 5, 10, 20; 9, 4, 3; Pall. 1, 3.—Hence, *subst.* **1. Persĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a peach*, Plin. 15, 11, 12, § 42; Mart. 13, 46.—**2. Persĭcē,** ēs, *f.* (Gr. Περσική): porticus, lit. *a portico in Lacedæmon, built out of spoils taken from the Persians;* hence, *a gallery in Brutus's country-seat*, named after it, Cic. Att. 15, 9, 1.—**3. Persĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *Persian history:* ex Dionis Persicis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—*Adv.:* **Persĭcē,** *in Persian:* loqui, Quint. 11, 2, 50.

per-saepe, *adv.*, *very often, very frequently:* quod persaepe fit, Cic. Lael. 20, 75: frons, oculi, voltus persaepe mentiuntur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: persaepe velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 10; id. A. P. 349.—In tmesi: per pol saepe peccas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 18.

Persaepŏlis, v. Persepolis.

per-saevĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to be furious:* fluctibus hanc propter persaevit Caspius aestus, Prisc. Perieg. 683.

per-saevus, a, um, *adj.*, *very furious:* flumina, Mel. 2, 5, 8.

Persagădae, v. Pasargadae.

persalsē, *adv.*, v. persalsus *fin.*

per-salsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very witty*, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.—Hence, *adv.:* **persalsē,** *very wittily:* gratias agere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3.

* **persălūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [persaluto], *a saluting of all, assiduous salutation*, Cic. Mur. 21, 44.

per-sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to salute one after another:* omnes, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: nomenculatores, Sen. Tranq. 12, 6: deos, Phaedr. 4, 12, 4; Curt. 10, 5, 3.

persanctē, v. persanctus.

per-sanctus, a, um, *adj.*, *very sacred* or *holy:* CONIVX, Inscr. Afr. ap. Rénier, 4414.—Hence, *adv.:* **per-sanctē,** *very sacredly* or *religiously:* dejerare, *to swear solemnly*, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 5: jurare, Suet. Tib. 10; id. Ner. 35.

per-sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cure completely:* vomicas, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 244; 24, 19, 120, § 188 al.

per-sānus, a, um, *adj.*, *perfectly sound*, Cato, R. R. 157 *fin.*

per-săpĭens, entis, *adj.*, *very wise*, homo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44.—Hence, *adv.:* **persăpĭenter,** *very wisely:* persapienter dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, Cic. Mil. 4, 11.

‡ **per-scĕlĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *very vicious*, Not. Tir. p. 71.

per-scĭens, entis, *Part.* [scio], *knowing well.*—With *acc.:* animum persciens, Lampr. Commod. 5, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **perscĭenter,** *very knowingly, very discreetly*, Cic. Brut. 55, 202.

per-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to rend asunder* or *in pieces:* nubem, Lucr. 6, 138; 180: vestem, Tib. 1, 10, 63: omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58, 57; Lucr. 6, 111.—*Pass.*, Lucr. 4, 599.

per-scisco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to learn thoroughly, become well informed of:* causam tumultūs cupidus persciscere, Dict. Cret. 2, 37.

perscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from perscindo.

per-scītus, a, um, *adj.*, *very clever, very fine.*—In tmesi: quod apud Catonem est . . . per mihi scitum videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 271: per ecastor scitus puer, Ter. And. 3, 2, 6.

per-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to write in full* or *at length, to write out, to write without abbreviations* (cf.: conscribo, compono): verbo non perscripto, *not being written in full*, Tiro Tullius ap. Gell. 10, 1, 7: in M. Catonis quartā Origine ita perscriptum est, *written out, written in full*, Gell. 10, 1, 10: notata, non perscripta erat summa, Suet. Galb. 5: est circa perscribendas vel paucioribus litteris notandas voces studium necessarium, Val. Prob. Not. Sign. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To write a full description of, to write in full* or *at length, to write out:* nunc velim mihi plane perscribas, quid videas, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 2: de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. Fam. 5, 3, 2: hoc perscriptum in monumentis veteribus reperietis, ut, etc., id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: res populi Romani a primordio urbis, Liv. praef. *init.:* versum puris verbis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 54.—**B.** *To write* or *note down; to enter, register*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: quoniam nondum perscriptum est senatūs consultum, ex memoriā vobis, quid senatus censuerit exponam, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 13: in tabulas publicas ad aerarium perscribenda curavit, id. Verr. 1, 21, 57; 2, 1, 35, § 89.—Hence, tabulae ubi aera perscribantur usuraria, i. e. *inscribed, but never paid out*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53.—Esp., of entering in an account-book: falsum nomen, Cic. Rosc. Com. 1, 1.—**C.** *To write a full account of* to any one, *to announce, relate*, or *describe in writing* or *by letter:* rem gestam in Eburonibus perscribit, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 53: perscribit in litteris hostes ab se discessisse, id. B. G. 5, 49: orationem alicui, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: omnia, id. ib. 14, 5, 1.—**D.** *To make over in writing, to assign* any thing to any one: argentum perscripsi illis, quibus debui, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 30: pecuniam, Cic. Fl. 19, 44; cf. id. Att. 16, 2, 1: si quid usurae nomine numeratum aut perscriptum fuisset, Suet. Caes. 42; cf. Liv. 24, 18.—**E.** *To draw a line across, to cross* a written character = διαγράφειν (post-class.): as nummus est libralis et per I perscriptam notatur†: dupondius nummus est bilibris per duas II perscriptas H, etc. . . . denarius quoque decem librarum nummus per X perscriptam notatur ✱, Prisc. de Ponder. p. 1347 P.

perscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscribo]. **I.** *A writing down, an entry* in a book, *an official recording:* perscriptionum et liturarum adversaria, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5; id. de Or. 1, 58, 250: falsae perscriptiones, id. Phil. 5, 4, 11; id. Fam. 5, 2, 4.—**II.** *A making over in writing, an assignment*, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 3: haec pactio non verbis sed nominibus et perscriptionibus facta est, id. ib. 4, 18, 2.

per-scriptĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to write down*, Ter. de Syllab. p. 2391 P. (al. praescriptitare).

perscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a drawer up* in writing, *a writer:* fenerationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168.

perscriptūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a drawing up* in writing, *a writing* (jurid. Lat.): cum testamenti faciunt perscripturam, Dig. 29, 1, 3 (al. cum testamentum faciunt, per scripturam adicere).

per-scriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from perscribo.

perscrūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perscrutor], *a searching through, an examination, investigation:* profundi perscrutatio, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 12.

perscrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thorough searcher, an examiner, investigator* (post-class.): talium rerum, Capitol. Max. 1 (al. persecutor); Veg. Mil. 3, 3 (al. prosecutores); Cassiod. Var. 2, 15.

perscrūtātrix, icis, *f.* [perscrutator],

an examiner (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 2, 103.

per-scrūto, āre, v. perscrutor *fin.*

per-scrūtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form, v. infra *fin.*), *to search through, examine* (class.). **I.** Lit.: speculari et perscrutari aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: canes, qui investigabant et perscrutabantur omnia, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: litteras legis, id. Inv. 1, 24, 68: arculas muliebres, id. Off. 2, 7, 25.—**II.** Trop., *to examine into, investigate:* sententiam scriptoris, Cic. Inv. 2, 44, 128: naturam rationemque criminum, id. Fl. 8, 19. **1.** *Act.* collat. form **perscrūto**, āre: hunc perscrutavi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 30.—**2. perscrūtātus**, a, um, in pass. signif., Amm. 17, 4, 6.

per-sculptus, a, um, *Part.* [sculpo], *carved, engraved:* lapides, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 377.

† **persĕa**, ae, *f.*, = περσέα, *a sacred tree in Egypt and Persia*, Plin. 13, 9, 15, § 63; 15, 13, 13, § 45.

per-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1, *v. a., to cut up, extirpate; to cut out, excise;* trop.: vitium, Liv. 40, 19 *fin.:* rei publicae vomicas, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 15: rerum naturas, *to dissect, lay bare the secrets of nature*, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122. (For perseca, Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*, read persece; v. persequor, I. *fin.*)

persector, āri, *v. freq.* [persequor], *to follow* or *pursue eagerly, to investigate* (ante-class.): persectari hoc volo, Sceledre, nos nostri an alieni simus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 20; Lucr. 4, 1010: nec persectari primordia singula quaeque, id. 2, 165.

persĕcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a following after, a chasing, pursuing; a chase, pursuit.* **I.** Lit.: bestiae, Dig. 41, 1, 44; so ib. 41, 1, 4; App. M. 4, p. 155, 1: pluviis persecutionem passi, Vulg. Sap. 16, 16; 11, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A prosecution, action, suit*, Cic. Or. 41, 141 (dub.; al. praescriptionum); Dig. 46, 4, 18, § 1.—**B.** *A persecution*, esp. of Christians, Tert. Spect. 27: De Fuga in Persecutione, *the title of a treatise by Tertullian*, Vulg. Matt. 5, 10 et saep.—**C.** *A following up, prosecution* of an affair: negotii, App. M. 10, p. 252, 9.

persĕcūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **1.** *A pursuer* (post-class.): flagitiorum turpium, Capitol. Alb. 11, 7.—**2.** *A persecutor* of Christians, Mort. Persec. 1; id. Inst. 5, 23, 1: Ecclesiae, Hieron. Ep. ad Helv. 3: sub ense persecutoris pati, Prud. στεφ. 1, 28; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 13.—**3.** *A prosecutor, plaintiff*, Dig. 48, 3, 7.

persĕcūtōria, v. prosecutoria.

persĕcūtrix, īcis, *f.* [persecutor], *she that pursues* or *persecutes*, Aug. Cons. Evang. 1, 25.

persĕcūtus and **persĕquūtus**, a, um, *Part.*, from persequor.

per-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n., to remain sitting, to sit* or *stay long* anywhere (not in Cic. or Cæs.): at neque quo pacto persederit umor aquai Visumst, Lucr. 1, 307: totā nocte in speculis, Curt. 9, 9, 23: in equo dies noctesque persedendo, Liv. 45, 39: qui multis apud philosophum annis persederint, Sen. Ep. 108, 5: etiam meridie, Suet. Claud. 34.—**II.** Transf., of frost: pruinae perniciosior natura, quoniam lapsa persidet gelatque, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222.

per-segnis, e, *adj., very sluggish* or *inactive:* proelium, Liv. 25, 15, 12.

Persēïs, idis, *f.*, v. 2. Persa, B.

Persēïus, a, um, v. 2. Persa, A., and 1. Perseus, B. 2.

per-sĕnesco, nŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow old* anywhere (post-class.): ibi persenuit, Eutr. 1, 11.

per-sĕnex, sĕnis, *adj., very old* (post-Aug.), Suet. Gram. 9.

per-sĕnīlis, e, *adj., very old* or *aged* (late Lat.): aetas, Vulg. Jos. 23, 1.

per-sentĭo, si, sum, 4, *v. a., to perceive plainly.* **I.** Verg. A. 4, 90; App. M. 7, p. 193, 6.—**II.** *To feel deeply:* pectore curas, Verg. A. 4, 448.

per-sentisco, ĕre, *v. intens. a.* **I.** *To perceive clearly, to detect* (ante-class.): nunc ne legio persentiscat, clam illuc redeundum'st mihi, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 28; id. Aul. 1, 1, 24: ubi possem persentiscere, Ni essem lapis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 43.—**II.** *To feel deeply:* viscera persentiscunt, Lucr. 3 (249).

Persĕphŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = Περσεφόνη, *Proserpine*, Ov. F. 4, 591; Stat. Th. 12, 276; Ov. M. 10, 15; Prop. 2, 28, 47 sq.; Luc. 5, 126; Inscr. Orell. 4849.—**II.** Transf., *death:* at mihi Persephone nigram denunciat horam, Tib. 4, 5, 5; Ov. H. 21, 46.

† **persĕphŏnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = περσεφόνιον, *wild poppy*, App. Herb. 53.

Persēpŏlis (**Persaep-**), is, *f.*, = Περσαίπολις, *a city of Persia*, the ruins of which are now called *Istakhr*, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 115; Curt. 5, 4, 33; 5, 6, 11 sq.; Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 2; Amm. 23, 6, 42.

per-sĕquax, ācis, *adj., eagerly pursuing* (post-class.): in reatu pervestigando, Sid. Ep. 4, 9 (but in App. Flor. n. 23, p. 366, 5, or de Deo Soc. prol. p. 108, Hild. reads oculis perspicax).

persĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from persequor.

per-sĕquor, cūtus and quūtus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* (*act.* collat. form of the *imperat.* persece for perseque, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 23 *fin.*). **I.** *Act., to follow perseveringly, to follow after, continue to follow, pursue.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: ille servolum Jubet illum persequi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 35; 4, 2, 30: si vis persequi vestigiis, id. Men. 4, 1, 9: certum est persequi, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18: me in Asiam persequens, id. And. 5, 4, 32: (persequens dicit perseverationem sequentis ostendens. Persequitur enim qui non desinit sequi, Don. ad h. l.): aliquem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91: exercitum, id. Phil. 3, 3, 7: cursim, Petr. 6: Hortensium ipsius vestigiis, Cic. Brut. 90, 307: quā, aut terrā aut mari, persequar eum, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 22, 2: vestigia alicujus, id. de Or. 1. 23, 105; Verg. A. 9, 218: hanc persecuta mater orare incipit, Phaedr. 1, 28, 5.—With *inf.* (poet.): atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera . . . frangere persequor, Hor. C. 1, 23, 10.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To follow after, press upon, chase, pursue:* fugientes usque ad flumen persequuntur, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: bello, id. ib. 1, 14: deterrere hostes a persequendo, Sall. J. 50, 6: feras, Ov. H. 9, 34: beluas, Curt. 8, 14, 26.—**b.** *To go through* a place in pursuit of any thing, *to search through:* omnes solitudines, Cic. Pis. 22, 53.—**B.** Transf., *to follow up, come up with, overtake:* quo ego tē ne persequi quidem possem triginta diebus, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3; id. Div. 2, 72, 149: mors et fugacem persequitur virum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 14.—**C.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to follow perseveringly, to pursue* any thing: omnes vias persequar, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 6: viam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 4: eas artes, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72.—**2.** In partic. **a.** With the accessory notion of striving after, *to pursue, hunt after, seek to obtain, strive after*, = appetere, affectare: quis est, qui utilia non studiosissime persequatur? Cic. Off. 3, 28, 101: ego mihi alios deos penates persequar, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 7: *Pl.* Tene priusquam hinc abeo savium. *Ph.* Si quidem mi hercle regnum detur, numquam id potius persequar, id. Curc. 1, 3, 55: hereditates, Ter. And. 4, 5, 20: hereditates aut syngraphas, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 18: cujusquemodi voluptates, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: ego meum jus persequar, *I will pursue* or *assert my right*, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 9; Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: persequendi juris sui potestas, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: bona tua repetere ac persequi lite atque judicio, id. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 32: possumus rem nostram persequi, id. Quint. 13, 45 *fin.:* cum tribunus plebis poenas a seditioso cive per bonos viros judicio persequi vellet, *sought to obtain*, id. Fam. 1. 9, 15.—(β) With *inf., to hasten, be eager* (rare): nec scimus quam in partem ingredi persequamur, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 4.—**b.** *To follow, be a follower of; to imitate, copy after* a person or thing as a guide or pattern: si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 7: sectam et instituta alicujus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: ego neglectā barbarorum inscitiā te persequar, id. Fam. 9, 3, 2; id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: ut, quae maxime excellant in eo, quem imitabitur, ea diligentissime persequatur, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90.—**c.** *To pursue, proceed against, prosecute; to revenge, avenge, take vengeance upon* a person or thing: aliquem bello, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: aliquem judicio, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: alicujus injurias ulcisci ac persequi, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9; so, injuriam, id. Mur. 21, 44; Sall. J. 14, 23; cf. Kritz ad Sall. C. 9, 5: mortem alicujus, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 2: de persequendis inimicitiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 83 *fin.:* Trebonii mortem, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 39; Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Liv. 40, 11 *fin.:* adulterium, Sen. Contr. 3, 20.—**d.** *To persecute* for religious belief or practice (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Scap. 5; Vulg. Johan. 15, 20; id. Act. 7, 52; id. Rom. 12, 14 et saep.—**e.** *To follow* in writing, *to take down, minute down:* celeritate scribendi, quae dicerentur persequi, Cic. Sull. 14, 42: multa diserte dixit, quae notarius persequi non potuit, Sen. Apoc. 9, 2.—**f.** *To follow up* with action, *to follow out, perform, execute, bring about, do, accomplish*, etc.: hoc, ut dico, factis persequar, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 11: erus quod imperavit persequi, id. Am. 2, 1, 40: imperium patris, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84 sq.: ex usu quod est, id persequar, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 10: mandata, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 3: si idem extrema persequitur qui inchoavit, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: vitam inopem et vagam, *to lead*, id. Phil. 12, 7, 15.—*Absol.:* sed tamen ibo et persequar, *will go and obey*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1. 64.—(β) In partic., *to follow out* in speech or writing, *to set forth, treat of, relate, recount, describe, explain*, etc.: aliquid voce, Cic. Planc. 23, 56: dum rationes Persequor, *set forth, treat of, discuss the reasons*, Lucr. 5, 56: quae versibus persecutus est Ennius, Cic. Sen. 6, 16: philosophiam Latinis litteris, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12: aliquid scripturā, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: obscenas voluptates, id. N. D. 1, 40, 111: res Hannibalis, id. Div. 1, 24, 49: has res in eo libro, id. Off. 2, 24, 87: quae persequerer, si commemorare possem sine dolore, id. Fam. 5, 13. 3: da te in sermonem et persece Et confice, etc., Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3.—* **II.** *Neutr., to follow* or *come after:* exacta vindemia gramine persecuto, *when the grass has grown again*, Pall. 3, 26, 5.

☞ In a pass. signif. (post-class.): illa se in mare praecipitavit, ne persequeretur, Hyg. Fab. 198 dub.—Hence, **persĕquens**, entis, *P. a.*, used as *subst.* * **A.** *A pursuer, practiser:* flagitii, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 13.—* **B.** *A revenger, avenger:* inimicitiarum persequentissimus, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29.

1. per-sĕro, sēvi, 3, *v. a., to sow* or *plant* (post-class.): quod (semen) non persevit, Sid. Carm. 7, 386.

2. per-sĕro, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to stick* or *run through* (post-class.): resticulas per ficos maturas perserunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5.

per-serpo, serpsi, 3, *v. n., to creep perpetually, to crawl*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 100, 31 Keil.

* **per-servĭo**, īre, *v. n., to serve throughout:* alicui, Vop. Prob. 18 dub.

per-servo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to preserve* (post-class.): patientiam, Tert. Pat. 5.

Perses, ae, *m.*, = Πέρσης. **I.** *A Persian;* v. Persae.—**II.** *Son of Perseus and Andromeda, the progenitor of the Persians*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201.—**III.** *Son of Sol and Persa, brother of Æetes and Circe*, Hyg. Fab. praef.—**IV.** *The last king of Macedonia, who was conquered by Æmilius Paulus*, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; id. Agr. 2, 19, 50; id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; 5, 40, 118; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 39. Called also, after the Gr. form, Perseus, Liv. 40, 57 sq.; 41, 23 sq.; 44, 32 sq.; Just. 32, 2 sq.; Luc. 9, 676.—*Gen.* Persi, Sall. ap. Charis. p. 52 P.; Tac. A. 4, 55.—*Dat.* Persi, Cic. Tusc. 5. 40, 118; Liv. 42, 25, 2 al.—**B.** Hence, **Persĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to King Perses, Persean:* bellum, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 37; Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107.

1. Perseus, ĕi and ĕos (*acc.*, Persea, Ov. M. 4, 610), *m.*, = Περσεύς. **I.** *Son of Jupiter and Danăē, abandoned by his grandfather Acrisius, but rescued and brought up by Polydectes, king of Seriphus. When grown up, he undertook, at the instigation of Polydectes, an expedition against the islands of the Gorgons, and received from Vulcan a sickle-shaped sword, from Mercury winged shoes, and from Minerva a shield and the flying horse Pegasus. Thus armed, he killed and cut off the head of Medusa, whose look turned every thing into stone. On his way back, he, by means of it, turned into stone a sea-monster to which Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, was exposed, and married her. Their son Perses became the progenitor of the Persians. After his death, Perseus was placed among*

the constellations, Ov. M. 4, 609 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 64; 244; id. Astron. 12; Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 4; 2, 28 (3, 24), 22; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 246.—**B.** Hence, **1. Persēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Perseus*, *Persean*, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 8: Perseos alter in Argos scinditur, i. e. *where Perseus's grandfather, Acrisius, reigned*, Stat. Th. 1, 255: Persei culmina montis, *the mountain where Perseus first mounted Pegasus*, id. ib. 3, 633: Persea Tarsos, *founded by Perseus*, Luc. 3, 225: Babylon, id. 6, 449.—**2. Persēïus**, a, um, *Persean:* Perseia castra sequi, *to fight in his army*, Ov. M. 5, 128.—**II.** *The last king of Macedonia*, v. Perses, IV.

2. Persēus, a, um, v. the preced. art., I. B. 1.

persĕvērābĭlis, e, *adj.* [persevero], *persevering* (post-class.): tenacitas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 198.

persĕvērans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from persevero.

persĕvēranter, *adv.*, v. persevero, *P. a. fin.*

persĕvērantĭa, ae, *f.* [persevero], *steadfastness, constancy, perseverance* (syn. pertinacia): perseverantia est in ratione bene consideratâ stabilis et perpetua permansio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 164; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: disputandum est, aliud an idem sit pertinacia et perseverantia, id. Part. Or. 19, 65: nautarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 26; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 38.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *long continuance, tediousness:* belli, Just. 3, 4, 4.

persĕvērātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *continuance, duration* (post-class.). App. Trismeg. p. 101 *fin.*: operis, Hyg. p. 178 Goes.

persĕvērē, *adv.*, v. perseverus *fin.*

persĕvēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [perseverus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to abide by* or *adhere to strictly; to continue steadfastly, to persist, persevere* in any thing (class.; syn.: persisto, permaneo). (*a*) With *in* and *abl.:* perseveras tu quidem et in tuâ vetere sententiâ permanes, Cic. Leg. 3, 11, 26; so, in suâ sententiâ, id. Phil. 4, 4, 11: in vitiis, id. Inv. 2, 2, 5: in errore, id. Phil. 12, 2, 5: in eo perseveravit, jus publicano non dicere, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; Vulg. Matt. 10, 22; id. Heb. 12, 7: nobiscum, *continuing with us*, id. Act. 27, 2.—(*β*) *Impers. pass.:* perseveratum in irâ est, Liv. 2, 35; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 85: in eo perseverandum putabat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *to go on* or *proceed with steadily, to persist, persevere* in any thing (class.); usually constr. with an *object-clause;* rarely with *acc.* or *abl.* (*a*) With *inf.:* injuriam facere, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: aliquem conservare, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1: bello persequi, Caes. B. G. 1, 13, 4.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* cum Orestes perseveraret, se esse Orestem, *stuck to it*, Cic. Lael. 7, 24; so, cum id facturos se perseverarent, Vell. 2, 92, 3.—(*β*) With *acc.:* neque te ipsum id perseverare et transigere potuisse, Cic. Quint. 24, 76: religiosam observantiam, Symm. Ep. 1, 90 (96).—In the *pass.:* ob haec illi quatriduo perseverata inedia est, Just. 12, 6, 15—(*γ*) With *abl.:* bellis continuis perseverare, Just. 38, 4, 11.—Hence, **persĕvērans**, antis, *P. a.*, *persevering;* with *abl.:* perseverantior caedendis (hostibus), Liv. 5, 31, 4 (Madv. caedendi).—*Absol.:* perseverantissimus sui cultus, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1 *ext.:* perseverantissimum studium, Col. praef. 1, § 19: pertinaciter perseverans, Jul. Obseq. 64: valetudo, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9: perseverantissima pietas, Aug. Ep. 555.—*Adv.:* **persĕvēranter**, *perseveringly:* tueri, Liv. 4, 60, 5: tacere, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7.—*Comp.:* perseverantius saevire, Liv. 21, 10, 7.—*Sup.:* aliquem perseverantissime diligere, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3 (dub.; Keil, persevera).

per-sĕvērus, a, um, *adj.*, *very strict:* imperium, Tac. A. 15, 48.—*Adv.:* **persĕvērē**, *very strictly:* inquirere, Plin. Ep. 9, 5, 1.

Persĭa, ae, v. Persae, II. A.

Persĭānae Aquae, v. Persius, III.

Persĭānus, a, um, v. Persius, B.

per-sībus, a, um, *adj.* [sibus, callidus sive acutus, Fest. p. 336], *very knowing, very acute*, Plaut. and Naev. ap. Fest. p. 217 Müll.; cf. Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.

Persĭca, ōrum, *n.*, v. Persae, II. B. 3.

per-siccātus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite dried, perfectly dry*, Apic. 7, 6.

per-siccus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dry:* oculi, Cels. 3, 6, 23: tempus, Fest. s. v. substillum, pp. 306 and 307 Müll.

1. Persĭcē, *adv.*, v. Persae, II. B. *fin.*

2. Persĭcē, ēs, *f.*, v. Persae, II. B. 2.

1. Persĭcus, a, um, v. Persae, II. B., and Perses, IV. B.

(**2. persĭcus**, corrupted for persibus.)

per-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* [per-sedeo], *to continue sitting, remain long sitting* anywhere, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 222; Curt. 9, 9, 23.

per-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to sink* or *settle down, to penetrate* anywhere (poet.): pestilitas fruges persidit in ipsas, Lucr. 6, 1126; 1, 307: ubi frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Verg. G. 3, 442.

per-signo, āre, *v. a.* (extremely rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *To note down, record:* uni dona, Liv. 25, 7, 5.—**II.** *To mark:* notis corpus, Mel. 1, 19, 20; so Firm. Math. 3, 7, 12.

‡ **per-sĭlĭo**, īre, *v. n.* [2. salio], *to leap through*, Not. Tir. p. 146.

per-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very like* or *similar* (class.), Cic. Part. Or. 7, 26: statuam istius persimilem deturbant, id. Pis. 38, 93: isti tabulae fore librum Persimilem, cujus, etc., Hor. A. P. 6 sq.

per-simplex, ĭcis, *adj.*, *very plain* or *simple:* victus, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*

Persis, idis, v. Persae, II. A.

per-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. n.*, *to continue steadfastly, to persist* (rare): si perstiteris ad corpus ea referre, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107 *fin.*: in impudentiâ, Liv. 38, 14, 11: in luxuriâ, Treb. Poll. Gall. 4, 2: in oratione persistens cum lacrymis, Vulg. Tob. 3, 11: divulsusque triens prohibet persistere bessem, *to remain*, permanere, Aus. Ecl. 1, 22.

persītes, ae, *m.*, *a plant, a species of* tithymalus, App. Herb. 108.

Persĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** C. Persius, *an orator, a contemporary of the Gracchi*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25; id. Brut. 26, 99; id. Fin. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** A. Persius Flaccus, *a celebrated satirist of Volaterræ, in Etruria, who died in the reign of Nero, at the age of twenty-eight*, A.D. 62, Mart. 4, 29, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 94.—Hence, **B. Persĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the poet Persius, Persian;* Persianum illud, *that passage of Persius*, Lact. 2, 2, 18.—**III.** A third Persius, otherwise unknown, has given his name to the **Persĭānae Aquae**, perh. near Carthage, App. Flor. 3, p. 353, 5.

persōlāta (**persoll-**), ae, *f.*, *a plant, the brown mullen:* persolata, quam Graeci arcion vocant (al. persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66, § 113; 26, 5, 12, § 24 Sillig (Jan, persollata).

per-sŏlĭdo, āre, *v. a.*, *to make quite solid*, Stat. Th. 1, 352.

‡ **per-sŏlĭtus**, a, um, *adj.*, *very usual*, Not. Tir. p. 46.

persolla, ae, *f. dim.* [persona], *a little mask;* hence, as a term of abuse, *you little fright!* Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 36.

persollāta, ae, v. persolata.

* **per-sōlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *quite alone:* oculum effodito persolum mihi, si, etc., *my only eye*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 46.

(**persŏlūta**, a corrupt read. for pesoluta, Plin. 21, 33, 108, § 184.)

persŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from persolvo.

per-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to release* or *discharge completely;* acc. to the signif. of the simple verb. **I.** *To pay, pay out:* stipendium militibus, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: pecuniam alicui, Tac. A. 1, 37: pecuniam ab aliquo, *to pay by a draft on any one*, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: aes alienum alienis nominibus suis copiis, *to pay the debts of others*, Cat. ap. Sall. C. 35, 3; Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2: legatâ cum fide, Suet. Calig. 16: veteranis promissa praemia, id. Aug. 15.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to pay, give, show, render* what is due to another: quod relicum restat, volo persolvere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40: alicui laborum praemia pro me, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: hanc tibi animam pro morte Daretis, Verg. A. 5, 484; 2, 537: grates, *to render thanks*, id. ib. 1, 600; cf.: meritam dis immortalibus gratiam, Cic. Planc. 33, 80: honorem dis, *to pay due honor to the gods by sacrifices*, Verg. A. 8, 62: vota, *to fulfil*, Tac. A. 3, 64; Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28; Prop. 2, 25, 23: velim reliquum, quod est promissi ac muneris tui mihi persolvas, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: quod huic promisi, id ei persolvere, id. Planc. 42, 103: persolvere justa, *to pay due honors to the dead*, Sen. Oedip. 998; so Curt. 6, 6, 19: poenas, *to suffer punishment:* poenas dis hominibusque meritas debitasque persolvat, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 29: mihi sanguine poenas Persolves, Verg. A. 9, 423.—Without the *dat.:* ea (pars civitatis) princeps poenas persolvit, Caes. B. G. 1, 12, 6; cf.: supplicia persolvit, Tac. A. 6, 26 *fin.*—On the contrary: poenae alicui ab omnibus persolutae, *imparted, inflicted by all*, Cic. Or. 63, 214; so, mortem alicui, i. e. *to kill, put to death*, Suet. Calig. 26: persolvi primae epistulae, *have answered*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: NATVRAE DEBITVM, *to die*, Inscr. Orell. 3453; so, DEBITVM, Inscr. Orell. 4482.—* **II.** *To unravel, solve, explain:* si hoc mihi ζητημα persolveris, magnâ me molestiâ liberaris, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10.

persōna, ae, *f.* [acc. to Gabius Bassus ap. Gell. 5, 7, 1 sq., from per-sŏno, to sound through, with the second syllable lengthened]. **I.** *A mask*, esp. that used by players, which covered the whole head, and was varied according to the different characters to be represented (syn. larva), Gell. 5, 7, 1: personam tragicam forte vulpis viderat, Phaedr. 1, 7, 1: personam capiti detrahere, Mart. 3, 43, 4: persona adicitur capiti, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59. The masks were usually made of clay: cretea persona, Lucr. 4, 297; cf. Mart. 14, 176, 1. And sometimes of the bark of wood: oraque corticibus sumunt horrenda cavatis, Verg. G. 2, 387: ut tragicus cantor ligno tegit ora cavato, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 646. The opening for the mouth was very large: personae pallentis hiatum formidat infans, Juv. 3, 175: personis uti primus coepit Roscius Gallus praecipuus histrio, quod oculis obversis erat, nec satis decorus in personis nisi parasitus pronunciabat, Diom. p. 486 P. Heads with such masks were used as ornaments for water-spouts, fountains, etc.: Butades figulus primus personas tegularum extremis imbricibus imposuit, quae inter initia prostypa vocavit, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152: personae, e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*: mulier nempe ipsa videtur, non personâ loqui, *a mask, a masked person*, Juv. 3, 96.—**II.** Transf., *a personage, character, part*, represented by an actor: parasiti persona, Ter. Eun. prol. 26 sq.: sub personâ militis, Gell. 13, 22, 11: (tragici) nihil ex personâ poëtae dixerunt, Vell. 1, 3, 2.—Hence, **B.** Also, transf. beyond the scenic lang., in gen., the *part* or *character* which any one sustains in the world (class.): (ego), qui non heroum veteres casus fictosque luctus velim imitari atque adumbrare dicendo, neque actor sim alienae personae, sed auctor meae, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 194: quam magnum est personam in re publicâ tueri principis, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: personam sustinere, id. Pis. 11, 24: personam, quam mihi tempus et res publica imposuit, *imposed upon me*, id. Sull. 3, 8; cf.: agenda est persona quam mihi miles imposuit, Vop. Prob. 10, 7; Macr. S. 2, 7, 17: partes lenitatis et misericordiae semper egi libenter: illam vero gravitatis severitatisque personam non appetivi, sed a re publicâ mihi impositam sustinui, Cic. Mur. 3, 6: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13, 46: personam suscipere, id. de Or. 1, 37, 169: gravissimam personam sustinere, id. Pis. 29, 71: personam tenere, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: personam gerere, id. Off. 1, 32, 115: abjectâ quaestoriâ personâ comitisque assumptâ, id. Planc. 41, 100: fateantur in Maeandrii personâ esse expressam speciem civitatis, id. Fl. 22, 53: id Cicero suâ ipsâ personâ frequentissime praecipit, *in his own name*, Quint. 10, 5, 2: cetera quae sunt a me in secundo libro de Oratore per Antonii personam disputata, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2 B. and K. (dub.; al. ex personâ): ex tuâ personâ enumerare possis, ut, etc., id. Inv. 1, 52, 99: nihil ex personâ poëtae disserunt, Vell. 1, 3, 2; 1, 3, 3; so Col. 12, 3, 5; Gell. 10, 22, 1; Lact. Epit. 48, 7: sub personâ Paridis, Suet. Dom. 10; so Gell. 10, 22, 24; 13, 22, 11: alienam personam ferre, Liv. 3, 36: non hominibus tan-

tum, sed et rebus persona demenda est et reddenda facies sua, Sen. Ep. 24, 13: hanc personam induisti: agenda est, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 2.—Hence, **2.** A human being who performs any function, plays any part, *a person, personage:* ut mea persona semper aliquid videretur habere populare, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, § 7: ecquae pacifica persona desideretur, id. ib. 8, 12, 4: hujus Staleni persona, populo jam nota atque perspecta, id. Clu. 29, 78; id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: induxi senem disputantem, quia nulla videbatur aptior persona, id. Lael. 1, 4: Laelii persona, id. ib. 1, 4: certis personis et aetatibus, *to people of a certain standing and of a certain age,* Suet. Caes. 43: minoribus quoque et personis et rebus, *to persons and things of less importance,* id. Tib. 32; id. Aug. 27: nulla distantia personarum, Vulg. Deut. 1, 17: personarum acceptio, id. 2 Par. 19, 7; cf. id. Gal. 2, 6 al.: ipse suâ lege damnatus, cum, substitutâ filii personâ, amplius quingentorum jugerum possideret, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 17: denique haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda, ita ut proxima esset Epaminondae, *the second chief personage,* Nep. Pelop. 4, 3.—(β) So of *persons,* opp. to things and actions: ut rerum, ut personarum dignitates ferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53.—(γ) Law t. t., *a being having legal rights and obligations* (including the state, etc.; not including slaves; cf. Sandars ad Just. Inst. introd. § 37; 1, 3 prooem.): omne jus quo utimur, vel ad personas pertinet vel ad res vel ad actiones, Dig. 1, 5, 1; Just. Inst. 1, 3 prooem.—(δ) *A human being* in gen., *a person* (post-Aug. and rare): continuantes unum quodque (praenomen) per trinas personas, Suet. Ner. 1: cum dira et foedior omni Crimine persona est, Juv. 4, 15.—**3.** In the grammarians, *a person:* quom item personarum natura triplex esset, qui loqueretur, ad quem, de quo, Varr. L. L. 8, § 20 Müll.; so id. ib. 9, 24, § 32 et saep.

persōnālis, e, *adj.* [persona], *of* or *belonging to a person, personal* (jurid. Lat.): usus, Dig. 8, 3, 37: tale beneficium personale est, ib. 24, 3, 13: actiones, ib. 50, 16, 178.—**II.** In gram.: verbum, *a personal verb,* i.e. *a verb which has three persons in each number.* — *Adv.:* **persōnālĭter,** *personally:* etiamsi personaliter ignoramus qui sint Lares, etc., Arn. 3, 124: loqui, Salv. Gub. D. 6; Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 3, 11, § 81.—**B.** In gram., dicere, i.e. *with a person expressed* or *implied,* Gell. 15, 13, 9: adverbia personaliter fiunt, Asper. 1732 P.

persōnāta, ae, *f., a kind of large burdock,* said to be synonymous with persolata, Col. 6, 17, 1, App. Herb. 36; Plin. 25, 9, 58, § 104; v. persolata.

persŏnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [persono], *resonance* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 3.

persōnātīvē, *adv.* [persona], *personally,* Charis. p. 181, 25 Keil.

persōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *provided with* or *wearing a mask, masked:* Roscius, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 221: pater, i. e. *the father in the play,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 56: personata fabula (* *the name of a play of Nævius*), v. Fest. p. 217 Müll.; Sen. Ep. 24; Suet. Ner. 21.—**II.** Trop., *assumed, pretended, counterfeited, fictitious:* personatus ambulare, *in an assumed character,* Cic. Att. 15, 1, 4: personata felicitas, Sen. Ep. 80, 8: personati fastus, *affected,* Mart. 11, 2, 3.

per-sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (*perf.* personavit, App. M. 5, p. 164, 24: personasse, Prud. στεφ. 34 praef.), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To sound through and through, to resound:* cum domus cantu et cymbalis personaret, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: ut cotidiano cantu vocum et nervorum et tibiarum nocturnisque conviviis tota vicinitas personet, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Phil. 2, 41, 105: domus Molossis Personuit canibus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: ploratu lamentisque et planctibus tota regia personabat, Curt. 10, 5, 7: ab aetheris personat axe fragor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 46: tuba, Vulg. Judic. 7, 18.—**B.** *To make a sound* on a musical instrument, *to sound, play:* citharâ Iopas Personat, Verg. A. 1, 741: cymbalis, Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 5: buccinis, id. Jos. 6, 13.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To fill with sound* or *noise, to make resound* (class.): Cerberus haec regna latratu Personat, Verg. A. 6, 417: aequora conchâ, id. ib. 6, 171: aures hujusmodi vocibus, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 4; so, aurem, *to bawl in one's ear,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: ille humi prostraverat corpus, gemitu ejulatuque totam personans regiam, Curt. 8, 2, 5: pulpita socco, *to play in comedy,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 314: mons choris Aegipanum undique personatur, Sol. 24.—**B.** *To cry out, call aloud* (rare but class.): illae vero non loquuntur solum, verum etiam personant, huc unius mulieris libidinem esse prolapsam, Cic. Cael. 20, 47: quas res isti in angulis personant, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: totam inde per urbem personat, ut, etc., Val. Fl. 2, 163; Tac. A. 14, 15; Vulg. Jer. 31, 7.—**C.** *To sound* or *blow* upon an instrument (post-class.): personavit classicum, *gave the signal for attack,* App. M. 5, p. 164, 24.

per-sŏnus, a, um, *adj., resounding, ringing* (post-Aug.): Io ovanti persona sistro, Val. Fl. 4, 418: verno persona cantu virgulta, Petr. 120; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 10.

per-sorbĕo, bui, 2, *v. a., to suck* or *drink up, to absorb:* spongiae persorbentes, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 123; cf. Not. Tir. p. 168.

perspectē, *adv.,* v. perspicio, *P. a. fin.*

perspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perspicio], *a seeing into, perception* (post-class.): rerum caelestium, Lact. 2, 8 *fin.;* id. Ira Dei, 1, 4: veritatis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4.

perspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.]. * **I.** *To look at* or *behold to the end:* quinquennale certamen gymnicum perspectavit, Suet. Aug. 98. — **II.** *To look through, look all about:* otiose perspecta aedis, ut lubet, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 128.

perspector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who understands, a discerner* (eccl. Lat.): mentis perspector Jesus, Juvenc. 2, 275 (al. prospector).

1. perspectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from perspicio.

2. perspectus, ūs, *m.* [perspicio], *a viewing thoroughly, an inspection,* Luc. 8, 484 (al. prospectus).

per-spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., to examine* or *explore thoroughly, to reconnoitre well:* perspeculatus locorum situs, Suet. Caes. 58: cum de vallo perspecularetur, Auct. B. Afr. 31.

perspergo, ĕre, *v. a.* [per-spargo], *to besprinkle, to wet.* **I.** Lit.: ligna amurcâ crudâ perspergito, Cato, R. R. 130: unde haustâ aquâ templum deae perspersum est, Tac. A. 15, 44: Prusiadem urbem perspergit Hylas lacus, Sol. 42, 2.—**II.** Trop.: orationem tamquam sale, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 159.

perspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [perspicio], *that may easily be seen, conspicuous* (post-class.): urbs, Amm. 14, 8, 3; Aug. Ep. 32 ad Paul.

perspĭcācē, *adv.* [id.], *sharp-sightedly, acutely:* quam perspicace, Afran. ap. Non. 513, 19, and 515, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 59 Rib.).

perspĭcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicax], *sharp-sightedness, discernment, discrimination:* qui nullâ perspicacitate, sine innocentium sontiumque differentiâ, . . . damnarunt, Amm. 15, 3, 2; cf.: perspicacitas, τὸ συνοπτικόν, Gloss. Lab.

perspĭcācĭter, *adv.,* v. perspicax *fin.*

perspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [perspicio], *sharp-sighted, penetrating, acute, perspicacious:* perspicax prudentia, old poet ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: homo (with astutus), Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: ad aliquam rem, id. ib. 2, 3, 129: sequemur et id, quod acutum et perspicax naturâ est, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 100: ales oculis perspicax, unguibus pertinax, App. de Deo Soc. p. 108 Hildebr.; cf. id. Mag. 53: homo perspicacior Lynceo vel Argo et oculus totus, App. M. 2, p. 124, 38. — *Adv.:* **perspĭcācĭter,** *acutely, sharp-sightedly,* Amm. 26, 6, 1; 29, 1, 38.—*Comp.:* perspicacius, Consol. Phil. 3 Boëth.; id. Metr. 11, 5.

perspĭcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be clearly seen, bright:* solis splendor, Vitr. 9, 1, 11.

perspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a full perception* or *knowledge* of a thing: veri, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 15.

perspĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3, *v. a., to look* or *see through, to look into, look at.* **I.** Lit.: quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspici quidem posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: eas (epistulas) ego oportet perspiciam, corrigam: tum denique edentur, *to look through, read through,* Cic. Att. 16, 5, 5: ut prae densitate arborum perspici caelum vix posset, *to look at the sky,* Liv. 40, 22.—**B.** Transf., *to look closely at, to view, examine, inspect:* domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3: villam, id. Mil. 20, 54: operis perspiciendi causâ venire, Caes. B. G. 7, 44: minimis id granis constat, ut vix perspici quaedam possint, *are scarcely visible,* Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 71.—With a *rel.-clause:* perspicito prius, quid intus agatur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 24.—*Neutr.:* in legem, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 25.—**II.** Trop., *to perceive, note, observe, explore, prove, ascertain,* etc.: res gestas funditus, Lucr. 1, 478: cum se ipse perspexerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59: sed tu perspice rem et pertenta, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5; cf. id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: hoc, quaeso, perspicite atque cognoscite, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: aliquid conjecturâ, *to guess,* id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: cujus virtutem hostes, misericordiam victi, fidem ceteri perspexerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: nollem accidisset tempus, in quo perspicere posses, quanti te facerem, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quidam saepe in parvâ pecuniâ perspiciuntur, quam sint leves, id. Lael. 17, 63: perpaucos, quorum in se fidem perspexerat, relinquere in Galliâ decrevit, Caes. B. G. 5, 5: videbitis et non perspicietis, Vulg. Act. 28, 26.—With *object-clause:* perspicio nihili meam vos facere gratiam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 68; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2: perspiciebant enim in Hortensii sententiam multis partibus plures ituros, id. ib. 1, 2, 2.—*Pass.* with *nom.* and *inf.,* Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3.—Hence, **perspectus,** a, um, *P. a., clearly perceived, evident, well known:* ars rebus cognitis penitusque perspectis continetur, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92; cf. id. ib. 1, 23, 108; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2: virtus alicujus experta atque perspecta, id. Balb. 6, 16: benevolentia mihi perspectissima, id. Att. 3, 15.—*Adv.:* **perspectē,** *intelligently, sensibly:* ut docte et perspecte sapit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 162.

perspĭcŭē, *adv.,* v. perspicuus *fin.*

perspĭcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perspicuus], *transparency, clearness.* **I.** Lit.: vitrea perspicuitas, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 141; 37, 5, 20, § 79.—**II.** Trop., *evidentness, clearness, perspicuity:* nihil est clarius ἐνάργεια, perspicuitatem, aut evidentiam nos, si placet, nominemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 17: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: perspicuitas in verbis praecipuam habet proprietatem, Quint. 8, 2, 1.

perspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [perspicio], *transparent, clear* (syn. tralucidus). **I.** Lit.: aquae, Ov. M. 5, 588: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79: calix, Mart. 4, 86, 2: gemma, id. 8, 68, 5: nives, i.e. *crystals,* Stat. S. 3, 3, 94.—**II.** Trop., *evident, clear, manifest, perspicuous* (very freq. and class.; syn. evidens): quasi vero hoc perspicuum sit constetque inter omnes, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 11: quid potest esse tam apertum, tamque perspicuum, id. ib. 2, 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: adultera tenui veste perspicua, *known by,* Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *fin.:* perspicuum est, quod, etc., Vulg. Gen. 26, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **perspĭcŭē,** *evidently, clearly, manifestly, perspicuously:* plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 19: aperte et perspicue, id. Verr. 1, 7, 20: perspicue falsa, id. Cael. 11, 26: dilucide atque perspicue, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 274.

per-spīro, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To breathe everywhere,* Cato, R. R. 157.—**II.** *To blow constantly:* venti perspirantes, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116.

per-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a., to pave all over, to make quite even* or *level:* viam, Liv. 10, 47, 4; Vitr. 7, 1, 7.

perstillo, āre, *v. n., to leak, drip:* tecta jugiter perstillantia, Vulg. Prov. 19, 13; 27, 15: domus, id. Ecclus. 11, 18.

per-stĭmŭlo, āre, *v. a., to stimulate violently,* Tac. A. 4, 12 *fin.*

per-stīpo, āvi, 1, *v. a., to crowd* or *press together,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 93.

per-sto, stiti, stātum (*fut. part.* perstaturus, Liv. 8, 34, 4), 1, *v. n., to stand firmly, continue standing.* **I.** Lit. (rare): frenatis equis equites diem totum perstabant, Liv. 44, 33 *fin.:* exercitus a mane usque ad horam X. diei perstiterunt, Auct. B Afr. 61: in limine, Tib. 1, 5, 71.—**B.** Transf., *to remain steadfast* or *constant, to last, endure:* nihil est toto quod perstet in orbe: cuncta

fluunt, Ov. M. 15, 177; id. H. 18, 206: laurea flaminibus, quae toto perstitit anno, Tollitur, id. F. 3, 137: rabies, Luc. 5, 210.—**II.** Trop., *to stand fast* or *firm, to hold out, continue, persevere, persist* in any thing (class.; syn.: persevero, permaneo); usually constr. with *in* and *abl.:* negant posse, et in eo perstant, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 39: in pravitate, id. Ac. 2, 8, 26: in impudentiâ, id. Rosc. Com. 9, 26: in sententiâ, id. ib. 18, 56; Caes. B. G. 7, 26; Liv. 37, 52, 10: in incepto, id. 8, 33, 6 Drak. *N. cr.;* 8, 34, 4; 10, 13, 10: in pertinaci simulatione inopiae, id. 38, 14, 13: in bello, Just. 14, 3, 5: in iisdem dictis, Val. Fl. 4, 143.—*Impers. pass.:* ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv. Epit. 49: si perstaretur in bello, Tac. A. 13, 37: optimates in Romanâ societate perstandum censebant, Liv. 37, 9.—(*β*) *Absol.:* nunc quoque mens eadem perstat mihi, Verg. A. 5, 812: talia perstabat memorans, id. ib. 2, 650: persta atque obdura, Hor. S. 2, 5, 39: perstitit Narcissus, *persisted in his determination*, Tac. A. 11, 29.—(*γ*) With *inf.:* aut pertinacissimus fueris, si perstiteris ad corpus ea, quae dixi, referre, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107 Madv. ad loc. 3 (B. and K.; al. perstiteris in eo): persto condere semen humo, Ov. P. 1, 5, 34: perstas non cedere terris, Val. Fl. 7, 58; Tac. A. 4, 38, 3.

perstrātus, a, um, *Part.*, from persterno.

per-strĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to make much noise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make a great noise, to resound, echo, ring:* abeunt lavatum, perstrepunt, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 52: tellus perstrepit, Sil. 8, 430: perstrepit rumor in aulâ, Stat. Achill. 2, 76: clangor buccinae, Vulg. Exod. 19, 16.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To sound through, make a noise through, to make resound:* turba perstrepit aedes, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 213: cubiculum jubilis suis, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caesarem, 4, 5 Mai.—In *pass.:* clamore januas perstrepi, App. M. 3, p. 129.—**B.** *To make a great noise with* or *about* any thing: nonne haec cotidie perstrepunt Ariani? Ambros. de Fide, 5, 16, 19.

perstrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perstringo], *a rubbing, friction* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 35; so id. ib. 1, 38.—**II.** Trop., *a verbal attack:* de perstrictione diversae partis nihil cavetur, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 15.

perstrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from perstringo.

per-strīdo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to roar* or *whistle through:* perstridunt caerula (maria) venti, German. Arat. 1, 6.

per-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind tightly together; to draw together, draw up, contract:* vitem, Cato, R. R. 32: stomachus nimio rigore perstrictus, Veg. Vet. 3, 53; Grat. Cyneg. 296.—**II.** *To graze, graze against* a thing. **A.** Lit.: femur, Verg. A. 10, 344: solum aratro, *to plough slightly*, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: portam vomere, *to graze against*, id. Phil. 2. 40 dub. (al. praestr-).—**2.** Transf., *To blunt* by grazing against, *to make dull, to dull:* minaci murmure aures, *to stun, deafen*, Hor. C. 2, 1, 18: juvenem multo perstringunt lumine, Stat. Th. 5, 666 (but for perstringere oculos, aciem, etc., cf. praestringo).—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To seize:* horror ingens spectantes perstringit, Liv. 1, 25; Val. Fl. 7, 81; cf. id. 7, 194.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To touch* or *wound slightly* with words; *to blame, censure, reprimand, reprove* (class.): alicujus voluntatem asperioribus facetiis, Cic. Planc. 14, 33: aliquem vocis libertate, id. Sest. 6, 14: aliquem suspicione, id. Sull. 16, 46: aliquem oblique, Tac. A. 5, 11: cultum habitumque alicujus lenibus verbis, id. ib. 2, 59: modice perstricti, id. ib. 4, 17: ad perstringendos mulcendosque militum animos, id. H. 1, 85.—**b.** In speaking, *to touch slightly, to glance over, to narrate briefly:* leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: quod meis omnibus litteris in Pompeianâ laude perstrictus est (Crassus), *belittled, slighted*, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: perquam breviter perstringere atque attingere, id. de Or. 2, 49, 201: celeriter perstringere reliquum vitae cursum, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47: summatim, Vulg. Dan. 7, 1.

per-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build completely, build up:* parietem in altitudinem, Vitr. 7, 4, 1.—**II.** Trop.: falsitatem, Hilar. Op. Hist. Fragm. 2, 30.

perstŭdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. perstudiosus *fin.*

per-stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very desirous, very fond* of any thing: musicorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63: litterarum Graecarum, id. Sen. 1 *fin.*—*Adv.:* **perstŭdĭōsē**, *very eagerly, very fondly:* audire aliquem, Cic. Brut. 56, 207.

per-suādĕo, si, sum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bring over by talking, to convince* of the truth of any thing, *to persuade* (cf. convinco). **I.** In gen., constr. *absol.*, with an *obj.-clause* and *dat.*, rarely with *acc. of the person:* oratoris officium est dicere ad persuadendum accommodate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 138: imprimis hoc volunt persuadere, non interire animas, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: velim tibi ita persuadeas, me, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5, 3: hoc cum mihi non modo confirmasset, sed etiam persuasisset, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: ne si forte de paupertate non persuaseris, sit aegritudini concedendum, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 59; Hor. S. 1, 6, 8; Verg. G. 2, 315: quis te persuasit, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 10 (p. 175, n. 4 Vahl.).—*Pass. pers.* (rare): cum animus auditoris persuasus esse videtur ab eis, qui, etc., Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: si persuasus auditor fuerit, id. ib. 1, 6, § 10: si scit et persuasus est, quid irascitur, etc., Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2.—*Pass. impers.:* corrupti sunt quibus persuasum sit foedissimum hostem justissimo bello prosequi, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: mihi persuaderi numquam potuit, animos ... vivere, etc., id. Sen. 22, 80. persuasum habere, v. *P. a.* infra.—**II.** In partic., *to prompt, induce. prevail upon, persuade* to do any thing (class.); usually constr. with *alicui, ut*, or *ne;* rarely (and post-Aug.) *aliquem* or with an *obj.-clause:* persuasit nox, amor, adulescentia, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 24: metuebat ne sibi persuaderes, ut, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 98: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadent, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 18: huic Albinus persuadet, regnum ab senatu petat, Sall. J. 35, 2: duo sunt tempora, quibus aliquid contra Caesarem Pompeio suaserim, unum, ne, etc.... alterum ne, etc.... quorum si utrumvis persuasissem, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: numquam tamen haec felicitas illi persuasit neglegentiam, *led him into negligence*, Sen. Exc. Contr. 3, praef. 5: omnia nobis mala solitudo persuadet, Sen. Ep. 25, 5: persuasit ei tyrannidis finem facere, Nep. Dion. 3, 3: nec arare terram aut expectare annum tam facile persuaseris, etc., Tac. G. 14 *fin.:* quis Romanis primus persuaserit navem conscendere? Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 4: frigidâque etiam hibernis algoribus persuasit, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 10: aliquâ die te persuadeam, ut, etc., Petr. 46.—*Impers. pass.:* his persuaderi, ut, etc., non poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: persuasum est facere, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 93; cf.: tibi quidquam persuaderi potuisse, Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 1: tibi persuasum habere, for sibi persuaderi: ea loca provinciae adjungere sibi persuasum habebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 *fin.;* v. Zumpt, Gr. § 407, n. 1; § 634.—Hence, *P. a.:* **persuāsus**, a, um, *fixed, established. settled.*—*Sup.:* quod mihi persuasissimum est, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 2.—Esp., in phrase persuasum habere, *to be convinced, regard as settled:* quia persuasum habuerunt, animas hominum immortalis esse, Val. Max. 2, 6, 10: comperi persuasissimum habuisse eum, with *obj.-clause*, Suet. Ner. 29: at nos e diverso fumi amaritudine vetustatem indui persuasum habemus, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40: persuasum habeo posse fieri ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 9; Col. 1, 1, 4; 4, 3, 3 al.

persuāsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [persuadeo], *convincing, persuasive* (post-Aug.): rhetorice est vis inveniendi omnia in oratione persuasibilia, Quint. 2, 15, 13; so id. 2, 15, 17: humanae sapientiae verba, Vulg. 1 Cor. 2, 4; Hier. Ep. 65, 9.—In *sing.:* persuasibile, Quint. 2, 15, §§ 16 and 21.—*Adv.:* **persuāsĭbĭlĭter**, *convincingly, persuasively:* dicere, Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 14; 22.

persuāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] **I.** Lit., *a convincing, persuading, persuasion:* dicere apposite ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 6: difficilis, Just. 34, 4, 3.—**II.** Transf., *conviction, persuasion, belief, opinion* (post-Aug.): falsam sibi scientiae persuasionem induerunt, Quint. 1, 1, 8: arrogans de se persuasio, id. 2, 4, 16: persuasionis plenus cuncta fato agi, Suet. Tib. 69: persuasio est, *it is a prevalent opinion*, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 115: persuasio durat in magnâ parte vulgi, id. 25, 2, 5, § 10.

persuāsor, ōris, *m.* [persuadeo], *a convincer, one who persuades* or *prevails upon*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 467.

persuastrix (**-itrix**), īcis, *f.* [persuasor], *she that persuades, a* (*female*) *persuader*. probripellecebrae et persuastrices, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 47.—Collat. form persuasitrices, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.

1. persuāsus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. persuadeo *fin.*

2. persuāsus, ūs, *m.* [persuadeo], *a persuading, persuasion:* persuasu servi, Plaut. Ep. Argum. 1: hujus persuasu et inductu, Cic. ap. Quint. 5, 10, 69.

per-suāvis, e, *adj.*, *very sweet, very pleasant, delightful:* polus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 30 Mai.—*Adv.:* **persuāvĭter**, *very pleasantly*, Aug. Music. 4, 13.

per-subtīlis, e, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *very fine* or *delicate, very subtle:* animus persubtilis atque minutis Perquam corporibus factus, Lucr. 3, 179.—**II.** Trop., *very ingenious:* oratio, Cic. Planc. 24, 58.

per-sulco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to furrow through, to plough up.*—Trop.: rugis persulcata genas, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 136.

persultātor, ōris, *m.* [persulto], *one who leaps* or *skips about* (post-class.): litoris, Symm. Ep. 6, 23 (22).

per-sulto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [salto], *to leap, skip*, or *prance about* in a place (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.:* in agro, Liv. 34, 20: solo stabili, id. 44, 9: ante vallum, Tac. A. 4, 47: notis vadis, id. H. 5, 15: super durata glacie stagna, Sen. Prov. 4, 12.—**B.** *Act.*, *to leap* or *skip through, to frisk about, range about* a place: pecudes persultant pabula, Lucr. 1, 15: captam Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 49: campos exercitu, id. A. 11, 9: maria (Tritonum catervae), App. M. 4, p. 157, 2.—**II.** Transf., of the voice. **A.** *Neutr.*, *to sound, resound:* vox persultat, Prud. Hamart. 10 praef.—**B.** *Act.*, *to command imperiously:* haec persultanti, Prud. στεφ. 1, 77.

‡ **per-sŭo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sew through, sew up*, Not. Tir. p. 136: persuo, διαρράπτω, Gloss. Philox.

per-tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to be gradually consumed, to waste away*, Auct. Aetn. 472.

pertaedĕo, v. pertaedet.

pertaedesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [pertaedet], *to become disgusted* or *wearied* with any thing (ante- and post-class.): ne pertaedescat, Cato, R. R. 156: cum jam omnes pertaeduissent, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

per-taedet, taesum est, 2 (quidam pertisum volunt: quod consuetudo non probavit, Cic. Or. 48, 159; cf. Fest. pp. 216 sq.; 273, 8 Müll.; also Paul. ex Fest. p. 72, 18 Müll.), *v. impers.* and *n.*, *to be disgusted* or *wearied* with any thing; *to feel disgust at, be sick of.* (*α*) With *gen.:* me sermonis pertaesum est, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 4: quem pertaesum est esse domi, Lucr. 3, 1061: pertaesum est enim (me) levitatis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: pertaesum est vos injuriae, Sall. H. 3, 61, 8 Dietsch: negotii, Nep. Att. 15, 2: duas uxores habuerat, quarum matrimonii pertaedebat, Gell. 15, 20, 6: lentitudinis eorum pertaesa, Tac. A. 15, 51.—(*β*) With *dat.:* usque adeo pertaesum vos mihi esse, Gracch. ap. Diom. p. 291 P.—(*γ*) With *acc.:* pertaesus ignaviam suam, Suet. Caes. 7: pertaesus morum perversitatem ejus, id. Aug. 62; id. Tib. 67.

pertaesus, a, um, *Part.*, from pertaedet.

per-tango, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to touch all over*, i. e. *to baste well* (post-class.): pullum suo sibi jure, Apic. 6, 9; 8, 8.

per-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover all over* (ante-class.). **I.** Lit.: villam, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35: Odeum navium malis et antemnis e spoliis Persicis pertexit, Vitr. 5, 9 *init.* (al. pertexuit): locus pertectus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 18.—**II.** Trop.: benefacta benefactis pertegito, ne perpluant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 41.

per-tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *very rash;* in tmesi: cum perabsurdum perque temerarium sit, Cod. Just. 12, 21, 2.

per-tendo, di, sum, and tum, 3, *v. a.*, and *n.*—Trop., to stretch out, extend

hence, transf., * **I.** *Act., to carry out, go on with, perform* any thing: video non licere ut coeperam hoc pertendere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 9.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** Prop., *to strive forward, to push on* to a place; hence, *to go right on, proceed to* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; ap. Cic. Balb. 5, 11, the correct reading is perpendemus): pars maxima Romam pertenderunt, Liv. 5, 8: pertendit ad alteram ripam, Suet. Caes. 32; id. Vit. Plin.; id. Caes. 4.—**B.** Trop., *to keep on, persevere, persist:* verum si incipies, neque pertendes naviter, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 6: a qua re sit pertinacia quom quaeritur, ostenditur esse a pertendendo... in quo non debet pertendi, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 2 Müll.; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 17.—**C.** *To attend, be attentive* (late Lat.), Laurent. Hom. 1.

per-tĕnĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a., to hold constantly, keep hold of, hold fast* (late Lat.): utinam (me) pertinuisset, Hier. Ep. 66, n. 13.

per-tento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, to feel all over; hence, **I.** *To prove, try, test* any thing. **A.** Lit. (very rare): cum utrumque pugionem pertentasset, Tac. H. 2, 49: alta bipenni latera, Petr. poët. 89, v. 24.—**B.** Trop. (rare but class.): aliquem, Ter. And. 3, 4, 9: animum cohortis, Tac. H. 1, 29: rem, *to consider* or *weigh well*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: omnia pertento, omnia experior, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15: nobilium adulescentium animos, Liv. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** *To pervade, invade; to seize, affect* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): dum prima lues... Pertentat sensus, Verg. A. 7, 354: pertentant gaudia pectus, id. ib. 1, 502: tremor pertentet Corpora, id. G. 3, 250: vinolentiā ac fatigatione pertentatus, App. M. 1, p. 107, 10.

per-tĕnŭis, e, *adj., very thin, very small* or *fine.* **I.** Lit.: sabulum pertenue, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 34.—**II.** Trop., *very slight* or *slender, very weak:* spes salutis, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 2: discrimen, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: suspicio, id. Clu. 60, 168: argumentum, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: ars, id. de Or. 1, 23, 107.

per-tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj., very lukewarm, very tepid:* aqua, Vop. Carin. 17, 5.

per-tĕrĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bore through:* columnam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48: lapis perterebratus, Vitr. 8, 7, 8; Arn. 3, 107.

per-tergĕo, tersi, tersum, 2, and **per-tergo**, ĕre. *v. a., to wipe off, wipe dry.* **I.** Lit.: gausape purpureo mensam pertersit, Hor. S. 2, 8, 11: spongia vasa, Col. 12, 9, 2.—* **II.** Transf., *to rub* or *touch against gently:* (aër) quasi perterget pupillas, Lucr. 4, 249; so, lux oculos perterget, id. 4, 277 Lachm. *N. cr.:* nostros oculos perterget longior aura, id. 4, 252.

per-tĕro, no *perf.*, trītum, 3, *v. a., to rub, bruise,* or *pound to pieces:* myrti bacam, Col. 12. 38. 7: uva pertrita, id. 8, 5, 21.

perterrĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [perterreo-facio], *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly:* Davum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 142.

perterrĕfactus, a, um, *Part.*, from perterrefacio.

per-terrĕo, ui, ĭtum, 2, *v. a., to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly:* aliquem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 13: alios magnitudine poenarum, Caes. B. G. 7, 4; 50: metu perterriti, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: obstupefactus ac perterritus, id. Cat. 2, 7, 14: maleficii conscientiā perterritus, id. Clu. 13, 38: ossa mea perterrita sunt, Vulg. Job, 4, 14 (but the true read., Cic. Caecin. 13, 37, is proterritus).

perterrĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [perterreo-crepo], *that clatters* or *rattles most terribly* (ante-class.); old poët. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 164: sonitus, Lucr. 6, 129.

perterrĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [perterreo], *to frighten* or *terrify thoroughly* (post-class.), Avien. Arat. 1169.

perterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from perterreo.

per-texo, xui, xtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To weave throughout, weave entirely:* palla bysso tenui pertexta, i. e. byssina, App. M. 11, p. 258, 21.—**B.** *To interweave.* i. e. *to furnish, decorate, adorn* with any thing: Odeum, quod Pericles navium malis et antennis pertexuit, Vitr. 5, 9 *init.* dub. (al. pertexit).—**II.** Trop., *to go through with, perform, accomplish:* inceptum dictis, Lucr. 6, 42: locum, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3: pertexe modo quod exorsus es, id. de Or. 2, 33, 145.

pertextus, a, um, *Part.*, from pertexo.

pertĭca, ae, *f., a pole, a long staff.* **I.** In gen.: perticam habere... qui verberarem asinos, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 43: pertica suspensos portabat longa maniplos, Ov. F. 3, 117; cf. id. Nuc. 68: perticis oleas decutere, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 11: messis perticis flagellatur, id. 18, 30. 72, § 298; 16, 37, 68, § 174: perticae, quibus araneae deterguntur, Dig. 33, 7, 12: pertica quā stabuli fores offirmari solebant, App. M. 7, 28, p. 200.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A set, slip, young tree;* of willows, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 141.—**B.** *A measuring-rod,* with which the grants of land were measured out to the soldiers; *a pole, perch* (usually called decempeda): abstulit excultas pertica tristis opes, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 130; Val. Cato, Dir. 45; cf. Serv. Verg. Ecl. 9, 7.—**b.** Transf., *a portion of land measured out with the* pertica: quodcumque coloniae est assignatum, id universum pertica appellatur, Front. Limit. Agr. p. 43 Goes.—**2.** Trop., *a measure.*—Prov.: non unā perticā, quod dicitur, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 8.

pertĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pertica], *that serves for poles* or *stakes:* salix, Col. 4, 31, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.

‡ **pertĭcārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to poles:* negotians perticarius, Inscr. Marang. Delle Cose Gentil. p. 488.

pertĭcātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with* or *carrying a staff*, Mart. 5, 12, 1.

pertimĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [pertimeo-facio], *to put in great fear, to frighten greatly:* pertimefactus maerore animi, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 33 (Trag. Rel. p. 96 Rib.): te pertimefacto, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2.

per-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n., to fear greatly, to be very timid*, Lact. 6, 17, 17: non pertimentes ullam perturbationem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 6 (al. praetim).

per-timesco, mŭi, 3, *v. inch. a.* and *n., to become very much frightened, to be greatly afraid* of any thing, *to fear greatly:* si tantam religionem non pertimescebas, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 78: id vero non mediocriter pertimesco, id. Quint. 1, 1: nomen imperii etiam in levi personā pertimescitur, id. Agr. 2, 17, 45: fames esset pertimescenda, Caes. B. G. 5, 29: non putavi famam inconstantiae mihi pertimescendam, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 11: ne quid peccasset, pertimescebat, id. Sest. 49, 105: nec illi umquam de se pertimescent, id. ib. 43, 94: graviter de suis periculis fortunisque omnibus pertimescunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 44. § 115; so, de aliquā re, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 71.—*Absol.*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 60; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 21.

pertĭnācĭa, ae, *f.* [pertinax], *perseverance, constancy,* in a good sense; and (more freq.) in a bad sense, *obstinacy, pertinacity* (syn.: perseverantia, pervicacia): dicitur quom demonstratur in quo non debet pertendi et pertendit, pertinaciam esse; in quo oportet manere, si in eo perstet, perseverantia sit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 2 Müll.; cf.: unicuique virtuti finitimum vitium reperietur, ut pertinacia, quae perseverantiae finitima est, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165; v. Att. ap. Non. 432, 32 sq.: certamen instituit non pertinaciā et studio vincendi, sed, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44: desistere pertinaciā, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: pertinaciae finem facere, id. B. C. 3, 10: muliebri pertinacia accendi, Tac. H. 4, 56: pertinaciam alicujus vincere, id. A. 2, 81.—In a good sense, Liv. 42, 62: patientia et pertinacia hostis, Suet. Caes. 68: in evitando inevitabili malo, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 12: auctorum pertinacia, *steadfast opinion*, Plin. 37, 3, 13, § 52.—Personified, *the sister of Æther* and *Dies*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44.

pertĭnācĭter, *adv.*, v. pertinax *fin.*

per-tĭnax, ācis, *adj.* [tenax], *that holds fast, that clings firmly, very tenacious.* **I.** Lit. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): digitus male pertinax, Hor. C. 1, 9, 24: ales unguibus pertinax, App. Flor. p. 366: tenaxne pater ejus est? *Ph.* Pater immo edepol pertinax, *exceedingly avaricious*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39.—**B.** Transf., *that lasts long, very durable:* spiritus, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 81: siligo in Allobrogum agro pertinax, id. 18, 8, 20, § 85.—**II.** Trop., *firm, constant, steadfast, persevering, unyielding;* in a bad sense, *obstinate, pertinacious, stubborn* (cf. pervicax); constr. *absol.*, **with** *in* and *abl.;* also (rare and not ante-Aug.) with *in* and *acc.*, *adversus* and *acc.*, *ad* and *acc.;* also (post-Aug.) with *gen.*, Att. ap. Non. 433, 6 sq.: concertationes in disputando pertinaces, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27 sq.: pertinacissimus fueris, si, etc., id. ib. 2, 33, 107: valde pertinax, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: pertinax fama, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 159: studium, Quint. Inst. prooem.: certamen, Liv. 2, 40: stare pertinaci statu, Gell. 2, 1, 2: octoginta milia fortissimae pertinacissimaeque in retinendis armis juventutis, Vell. 2, 27, 1: pertinax virtus, Liv. 25, 14: pertinax adversus temerarios impetus, id. 28, 22, 14: pertinacior in repugnando, id. 29, 33: pertinax ad obtinendam injuriam, id. 29, 1, 17: in quod coepit pertinax et intenta, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 2.—(β) Poet., with *inf.:* fortuna... Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax, Hor. C. 3, 29, 51.—(γ) With *gen.:* justitiae, App. Mag. p. 338, 34: irae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **pertĭnācĭter. A.** *Very fast* or *firmly, very tenaciously, persistently:* haec ipsa magis pertinaciter haerent, quo deteriora sunt, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Suet. Tib. 74: pertinacius resistere, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227: pertinacissime retinere, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100.—**B.** *Constantly, firmly, steadily, perseveringly; obstinately, stubbornly, pertinaciously:* pertinaciter liberalibus studiis deditus, Suet. Claud. 40 *fin.:* pertinaciter in aliquā re manere, Varr. R. R. 1, 20: pertinaciter offensus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1: contendere, Suet. Caes. 1: studere, Sen. Ep. 5, 1.—*Comp.:* pertinacius insequi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13.—*Sup.:* pertinacissime pabulo abstinere, Suet. Caes. 81 *med.;* id. Ner. 56.—**III. Pertĭnax**, ācis, *m., surname of the emperor P. Helvius, who succeeded Commodus on the throne*, Capitol. Pert. 1; Aur. Vict. Epit. 18.

pertĭnenter, *adv.*, v. pertineo *fin.*

per-tĭnĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* [teneo], *to stretch out, reach, extend to* a place; *to arrive at* a place (class., esp. in the trop. signif.); constr. with *ad* and *acc.*, or with *advv.;* very rarely with *in* or *per* and *acc.;* v. infra. **I.** Lit.: aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: venae in omnes partes corporis pertinentes, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: deus pertinens per naturam cujusque rei, etc., id. ib. 2, 28, 71: Belgae pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rheni, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: rivi, qui ad mare pertinebant, id. B. C. 3, 49: hanc (silvam) longe introrsus pertinere, id. B. G. 6, 9: in vastae magnitudinis urbe partium sensu non satis pertinente in omnia, *extending in all directions*, Liv. 25, 24, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: quod ait praetor: pertinet, hoc significat: quod ex aedibus ejus in tuas pertinet, hoc est dirigitur, extenditur, pervenit, Dig. 43, 22, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To reach, extend* (like διήκειν, καθήκειν): eadem bonitas etiam ad multitudinem pertinet, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: caritas patriae per omnes ordines pertinebat, i. e. *pervaded*, Liv. 23, 49, 3: ad posteritatis memoriam pertinere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: fulmina, quorum significatio ad totam vitam pertinet, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47 *init.:* hic pertinet a natali ad diem extremum, id. Ep. 12, 6.—**B.** *To belong, relate, concern, pertain* or *have reference to, affect* any thing: somnium ad aliquam rem pertinet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 28: illa res ad meum officium pertinet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 36: nihil ad patriciam Sulpiciorum familiam Quirinius pertinuit, Tac. A. 3, 48: haec breviter attingemus, scrutati maxime pertinentia, Plin. 18, 35, 78, § 341.—**2.** *To have a tendency, to tend* or *lead to* an object or result, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: illud quo pertineat, videte, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 20; id. Att. 8, 9, 1: quod autem plures a nobis nominati sunt, eo pertinuit, quod, etc., id. Brut. 87, 299: summa illuc pertinet, ut sciatis, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 25: interpretando, quorsum quidque pertineat, id. N. D. 3, 23, 60 *fin.:* quid ista ad vidulum pertinent, servae sint istae an liberae? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 62.—Esp. in phrase: quod ad aliquem (aliquid) pertinet, *as far as concerns, in regard to* (mostly post-Aug.): quod ad inducias pertineret, sic belli rationem esse divisam, ut. etc., *Caes. B. C. 3, 17, 3: quod ad nationes exteras pertinet, Cicero varie, Quint. 11, 1, 89: quod ad Dymnum pertinet, nihil scio, Curt. 6, 11, 30: quod pertinet ad elephantos, id.

9, 2, 19; cf.: quantum ad decernentes pertinet, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 14: quod ad me pertinet, intellego me perdidisse, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 10, 2; id. Ep. 119, 12; id. Suas. 6, 12; 7, 1: cum virtutibus tum etiam fortuna, siquid hoc ad rem pertinet, Cic. Fam. 13, 13: quatenus quidque se attingat ad seque pertineat perspicere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 24: illud dissimulas ad te quod pertinet, Mart. 7, 10, 9. — **C.** *To apply to, be applicable to, to suit, be suitable to* a person or thing: magis pol haec malitia pertinet ad viros, quam ad mulieres, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 36: ad quem suspicio maleficii pertineat, *on whom suspicion should fall*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: ad officium meum, id. ib. 13, 36: liberalitas ad rem familiarem meam, id. Fam. 12, 28: ad imperatorem prodigium pertinere, Liv. 25, 16. — **D.** *To belong, be the right of* (usu. of a right, as opp. to possession): sed regnum ad se et ad matrem suam pertinere arbitrabantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61: ad quem jure regnum pertinet, Liv. 40, 11, 7: bona ad me pertinent, solus enim sum filius defuncti, Quint. 5, 14, 15: Europa jam, dubio procul, jure ad Romanos pertinebat, Flor. 2, 8, 7: (Armenia) quae antea ad majores suos pertinuisse monstrabat, Amm. 26, 4, 6.—**E.** *To belong, to be the property of* (late Lat.): omnia quae ad se pertinebant, Vulg. Gen. 32, 23; id. Exod. 9, 4; id. 1 Reg. 25, 21.—Hence, *adv.*: **pertĭnenter**, *aptly, suitably, appositely, pertinently* (post-class.): pertinenter ad causam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.—*Comp.*: pertinentius, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9. — *Sup.*: pertinentissime, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31.

per-tingo, ĕre, *v. a.* [tango], *to stretch out, reach, extend* to a certain point (rare; not in Cic.; often confounded in MSS. with pertineo). **I.** Lit.: collis in immensum pertingens, Sall. J. 48, 3 Dietsch and Kritz: montis Apennini jugum mediā curvaturā prope tangens oras maris Hadriani pertingit circumitionibus contra fretum, Vitr. 2, 10, 1: infortunatam pertingens cespite Trojam, Avien. Descr. Orb. 986: turris, cujus culmen pertingat ad caelum, Vulg. Gen. 11, 4; id. 2 Par. 28, 9 al. (but in Lucr. 4, 277, the correct read. is perterget, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—**II.** Trop., *to reach, attain*: ad sapientiam Zenonis pertingere, Front. p. 255.

‡ **pertisum**, v. pertaedet *init.*

* **per-tŏlĕro**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear out, endure*: tormenta aetatis, Lucr. 5, 316: pertolerarem vitam, Att. Trag. Rel. v. 91 Rib.

per-tŏno, ŭi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to thunder violently* (late Lat.). — Trop.: contra aliquem, *to thunder away at any one*, Hier. Ep. 53, n. 8: quando vero vox illa pertonuit, id. adv. Helv. 20. — *Act.*, *to proclaim aloud, thunder forth, announce*: aliquem, Hier. Ep. 61, ad Pammach. 4: gloriam alicujus, Ambros. Serm. Fer. 2, Pentec.

per-torquĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to twist awry, to distort*: ora foedo sapore, Lucr. 2, 401.—**II.** *To hurl, vent*: quam senticosa verba pertorquet, Afran. ap. Fest. p. 339 Müll. and ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 333 ib. (Com. Rel. v. 1 Rib.).

pertractātē, *adv.*, v. pertracto *fin.*

pertractātio and **pertrectātio**, ōnis, *f.* [pertracto, a touching; hence trop.], **I.** *A handling*: partium aegrarum, Gell. 5, 1, 4.—**II.** *A handling*, i. e. *an occupying* or *busying one's self with* any thing, *application* to any thing: poëtarum, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 187: rerum publicarum, id. ib. 1, 11, 48.

pertractātor, ōris, *m.*, *a handler* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 3, 2.

per-tracto (**pertrecto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to touch, feel, handle* any thing (class.). **I.** Lit.: papillam, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 71: mullos, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: bestias manibus, Auct. B. Afr. 72: arma, Plin. 25, 6, 30, § 66: caput dormienti, Just. 1, 9, 17: corpus hominis, App. Flor. p. 362. — **II.** Trop., *to busy* or *occupy one's self with* any thing, *to handle, treat, to investigate, study* any thing: mentem omni cogitatione pertractans, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 118: sensus mentesque hominum, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222: narrationem, id. Inv. 2, 14, 45: ad totam philosophiam pertractandam se dare, id. N. D. 1, 4, 9: pertractare ea quae rem continent, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: primum quae scripsi mecum ipse pertracto, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 7: pertractare visu vulnera, *to explore, scan*, Sil. 10, 452: mente, Vulg. Nahum. 1, 11.—Hence, ***pertractātē**, *adv.*, *in a well-considered manner, elaborately, systematically*: nam pertractate facta est (fabula), i. e. *with a moral in view*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 55.

1. pertractus, a, um, *Part.*, from pertraho.

2. pertractus, ūs, *m.* [pertraho], *delay, duration* (post-class.), Tert. Orat. 5.

per-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw* or *drag, to bring* or *conduct forcibly* to a place (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem in castra, Liv. 7, 39: ratem ad ripam, id. 21, 28: pertractus ad Vitellium, Tac. H. 2, 72: mulierem Romam ad centumviros, Phaedr. 3, 10, 34: patriam suam in jus, ad aliam civitatem, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 ext.: aliquem intra moenia vinctum, id. 7, n. 8.—**b.** *To entice, allure* to a place: in locum iniquum pertractus, Liv. 6, 24: hostem ad insidiarum locum, id. 21, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf., *to draw out, extract*: virus, Scrib. Larg. 173. —**III.** Trop., *to lead away, lead astray*: sui erroris arbitrio pertrahere et alios multos, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 15, 3, 1.

per-trālūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very translucid*: charta, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 79.

per-transĕo, īvi, īre, *v. n.*, *to go* or *pass through* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cum viridis aspectus (smaragdi), non pertransit, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 68: terram, Vulg. Gen. 12, 6 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *To go* or *pass by* (late Lat.; not in Sen. Ep. 4, 3), Hier. in Isa. 8, 26, v. 19: Levita, cum esset secus locum et videret eum, pertransiit, Vulg. Luc. 10, 32. — **2.** *To pass away*: donec pertranseat indignatio, Vulg. Isa. 26, 20.

pertrecto, āre, v. pertracto.

per-trĕmisco, ĕre, *v. inch. a.*, *to tremble greatly at, to be in great fear of* (late Lat.); with *acc.*: manum domini, Hier. in Isa. 4, 10, 4; 3, 7, 2: similem sententiam, Hier. cont. Pelag. 1, 38.

per-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *in great alarm* or *in great haste*: senatus pertrepidus in aedem Concordiae concurrit, Capitol. Maxim. et Balb. 1, 1 dub. (Peter, praetrepidus).

per-trĭbŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to give*: testimonium alicui (al. retribuere), Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 2 (but ap. Plin. Pan. 95 the correct read. is perhibere).

per-trĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very confused* or *perplexed, very strange*: res pertricosa, Mart. 3, 63, 14 dub. (al. praetricosa).

per-tristis, e, *adj.*, *very sad* or *mournful*. **I.** Lit.: carmen, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14.—**II.** Transf., *very austere* or *morose*: patruus, Cic. Cael. 11, 25.

1. pertrītus, a, um, *Part.*, *rubbed to pieces*; from pertero.

2. per-trītus, a, um, *adj.*, *quite worn out, very hackneyed* or *common, very trite* (post-Aug.): quaestio, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 7: scio pertritum jam hoc esse, Sen. Ep. 63, 10.

per-trux, ūcis, *adj.*, *very savage* or *terrible*: bestiae, App. M. 5, p. 166, 22.

‡ **per-tŭmesco**, mŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to swell up greatly*, Not. Tir. p. 115.

per-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *greatly swelled out*: luna (Elm. protumida), App. de Deo Socr. *init.*

per-tŭmultŭōsē, *adv.*, *in a very agitated* or *tumultuous manner*: aliquid nunciare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3.

Pertunda, ae, *f.* [pertundo], *the goddess that presides over the loss of virginity*, Arn. 4, 131; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

per-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum (tussum; pertunsus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9, 10), 3, *v. a.*, *to beat, push*, or *thrust through, to make a hole through, to bore through, perforate* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): latus pertudit hasta, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 891 P. (Ann. v. 395 Vahl.); cf.: me pertudit in latus, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 81 (Ann. v. 540 ib.): terebrā vitem, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: calicem per fundum, id. ib. 52, 1: crumenam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 37: guttae saxa pertundunt, Lucr. 4, 1287: tigna terebrare et pertundere perque forare, id. 5, 1268: tunicam, Cat. 32, 11: positos tineā pertunde libellos, Juv. 7, 26: mediam venam, *to lance*, id. 6, 46: lapide ungulam, Col. 6, 15, 1: crebra foramina, Vitr. 10, 22. — Hence, **pertūsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *perforated, that has a hole* or *opening*: pertusa sella, Cato, R. R. 157: compita, *passable*, Pers. 4, 28: laenā, Juv. 5, 131.—Prov.: ingerere aliquid in pertusum dolium, i. e. *to spend one's time to no purpose, to labor in vain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 135; cf.: non omnia pertusum congesta quasi in vas Commoda perfluxere, Lucr. 3, 937: mittere in sacculum pertusum, Vulg. Ag. 1, 6.

perturbātē, *adv.*, v. perturbo, *P. a. fin.*

perturbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perturbo], *confusion, disorder, disturbance.* **I.** Lit.: caeli (opp. serenitas), Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: hostium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 16. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *political disturbance, disorder, revolution*: quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 3: quantas perturbationes et quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum? id. Mur. 17, 35: cum enim omnes post interitum Caesaris novarum perturbationum causae quaeri viderentur, id. Fat. 1, 2: videtis, quo in motu temporum, quantā in conversione rerum ac perturbatione versemur, id. Fl. 37, 94: magna totius exercitūs perturbatio facta est, Caes. B. G. 3, 28.—**B.** *Mental* or *personal disturbance, disquiet, perturbation*: motus atque perturbatio animorum atque rerum, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 24: vitae et magna confusio, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3: rationis, id. Par. 3, 2, 26: valetudinis, id. Fam. 9, 3, 9.—**C.** In partic., *an emotion, passion*: quae Graeci πάθη vocant, nobis perturbationes appellari magis placet, quam morbos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: est igitur Zenonis haec definitio, ut perturbatio sit aversa a rectā ratione, contra naturam animi commotio: quidam brevius perturbationem esse appetitum vehementiorem, id. ib. 4, 6, 11: ex quā (vitiositate) concitantur perturbationes, quae sunt turbidi animorum concitatique motus, aversi a ratione et inimicissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae, id. ib. 4, 15, 34: perturbationes sunt genere quatuor, partibus plures, aegritudo, formido, libido, laetitia, id. Fin. 3, 10, 35: impetu quodam animi et perturbatione magis, quam judicio aut consilio regi, id. de Or. 2, 42, 178: perturbationem afferre, id. Div. 1, 30, 62: in perturbationes atque exanimationes incidere, id. Off. 1, 7, 36; opp. to tranquillitas, id. ib. 1, 17, 66.

perturbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *causing disturbance*, Cassiod.

perturbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a disquieter, troubler, disturber* (eccl. Lat. for turbator, cf. turbo): ecclesiarum, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 49; Ambros. Spirit. Sanc. 3, 17, 121.

perturbātrix, īcis, *f.* [perturbator], *she that disquiets* or *disturbs*, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39.

perturbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perturbo.

per-turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very unquiet, full of disturbance*: civitas, Vop. Saturn. 7.

per-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to throw into confusion* or *disorder, to confuse, disturb* (cf.: confundo, misceo). **I.** Lit.: omnia, Ter. And. 3, 4, 22: provinciam, Cic. Sull. 20, 56: aetatum ordinem, id. Brut. 62, 223: condiciones pactionesque bellicas perjurio, id. Off. 3, 29, 108: dies intermissus aut nox interposita saepe perturbat omnia, id. Mur. 17, 35: reliquos (milites) incertis ordinibus perturbaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: aciem, Sall. J. 59, 3: domum, Sen. Thyest. 83. — *Pass.*, Plin. Pan. 76, 8. — **B.** Transf., *to mix* or *mingle together*: omnia subtiliter cretā permisceas cum salibus torrefactis ac tritis et diu oleo injecto perturbes, Pall. 12, 18.—**II.** Trop., *to disturb, discompose, embarrass, confound*: mea consilia, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 127: mentes animosque perturbat timor, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: clamore perturbari, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: animum, joined with concitare, id. Or. 37, 128: de rei publicae salute perturbari, id. Mil. 1, 1: haec te vox non perculit? non perturbavit? id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: magno animi motu perturbatus, id. Att. 8, 11, 1.—Hence,

perturbātus, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Troubled, disturbed, unquiet*: mihi civitatem perturbatam vestris legibus et contionibus et deductionibus tradidistis, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 23: perturbatissimum tempestatis genus, Sen. Q. N. 7, 10, 3: flamma quassatae rei publicae perturbatorumque temporum, Cic. Sest. 34,

73. — **B.** *Disturbed, embarrassed, discomposed:* homo perturbatior metu, Cic. Att. 10, 14, 1: sane sum perturbatus cum ipsius familiaritate, id. ib. 1, 1, 4. — *Subst.:* **perturbāta,** ōrum, *n., confused visions, perverted truths:* nunc onusti cibo et vino perturbata et confusa cernimus, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60. — *Adv.:* **perturbātē,** *confusedly, disorderly:* ne quid perturbate, ne quid contorte dicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29; id. Or. 35, 122: muta animalia perturbate moveri, Sen. Ep. 124, 19.

per-turpis, e, *adj., very shameful, scandalous, abominable,* Cic. Cael. 20, 50.

pertūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pertundo], *a perforation* (late Lat.), Ps. Soran. Quu. Medic. 230.

pertūsūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a thrusting* or *boring through, perforation,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

pertūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from pertundo.

pĕr-ūbīquē, *adv., everywhere* (post-class.), Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

pērŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pera], *a little wallet, a pocket.* **I.** Lit.: Diogenes fregit exemptum e perulā calicem, Sen. Ep. 90, 11. — **II.** Transf., comic., = uterus intumescens, App. M. 5, p. 165, 18.

pĕrunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perungo], *a besmearing, anointing,* Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 131 al.

pĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.,* from perungo.

pĕr-ungo or **-unguo,** unxi, unctum, 3, *v. a., to besmear, anoint* (class.): corpora oleo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: ora manu, Ov. A. A. 3, 756: vulnera, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90; id. 28, 9, 37, § 141: nardo perunctus, Hor. Epod. 5, 59: faecibus ora peruncti, id. A. P. 277.

pĕr-ūnītus, a, um, *adj., united* (eccl. Lat.), Primas in Ep. ad Cor. 15.

pĕrurbānē, *adv.,* v. perurbanus *fin.*

pĕr-urbānus, a, um, *adj., very polite, pleasant,* or *witty.* **I.** Lit.: L. Torquatus elegans in dicendo, toto genere perurbanus, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: C. Lucilius et doctus et perurbanus, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72. — **II.** Transf., with a bad accessory signif., *over-fine, over-polite:* cum rusticis potius quam cum his perurbanis, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 3. — *Adv.:* **pĕrurbānē,** *very elegantly:* respondere, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*

pĕr-urgĕo, ursi, 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To press upon greatly, to oppress, distress:* cum Aureolus perurgeret Illyrium, Treb. Gall. 5; Amm. 29, 1, 18: eum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 7. — **II.** In gen., *to press* or *urge greatly:* aliquem ad capessendam rem publicam, Suet. Tib. 25: festinationem, Treb. Trig. Tyr. 33, 8: sacra, *to take great pains with, to apply one's self earnestly to,* Auct. Aetn. 226.

pĕr-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a., to burn through and through;* hence, **I.** Lit. **A.** *To burn up, consume:* perussit ignis multa, Lucr. 5, 396: perusti late agri, Liv. 24, 20: vas, Plin. 34, 17, 49, § 165. — Esp., *to be burned* or *scorched* by the sun: Libyco sole perusta coma, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 46: mixti Garamante perusto, *sunburned, swarthy,* Luc. 4, 679: perusti Indiae populi, Sen. Med. 484: zona perusta, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 8. — **B.** *To heat, burn, inflame:* febri peruri, Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 4: sitis praecipue fatigatas perurebat, Curt. 4, 16, 12. — **C.** *To inflame, gall, rub sore:* Ibericis peruste funibus latus, Hor. Epod. 4, 3: oneri colla perusta, Ov. P. 1, 5, 24: tempora, Luc. 6, 193. — **2.** Transf., of cold, *to nip, pinch:* substramentis per hiemem operito, ne peruratur, Cato, R. R. 161: aliquid frigore, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 6: terra perusta gelu, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 48: perurere congelationibus vulnera, Col. 4, 8, 2. — **II.** Trop., *to burn, inflame, consume:* hominem perustum gloriā volunt incendere, Cic. Fam. 13, 15, 2: valido perurimur aestu, Ov. A. A. 3, 543: (uniones), qui male cor meum perurunt, Mart. 12, 49, 9: intestina, Cat. 78, 3: pectus curis, Sen. Med. 547; Val. Fl. 1, 76: paupertatis maledictum quosdam perurit, Sen. Const. Sap. 17, 2.

Pĕrŭsĭa, ae, *f., one of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria,* the mod. *Perugia,* Liv. 9, 37, 12; Suet. Aug. 14; Vell. 2, 74, 3; Flor. 4, 5, 3. — Hence, **II. Pĕrŭsīnus,** a, um, *adj., Perusian:* Perusina cohors, Liv. 23, 17: contentio, i. e. *the siege of Perusia by Octavianus,* Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148; the famine produced in the town by this siege (cf. Flor. 4, 5, 3) is referred to in Perusina fames, Luc. 1, 41; Aus. Ep. 22, 42: sepulcra, Prop. 1, 22, 3. — *Subst.:* **Pĕrŭsīni,** ōrum, *m., the Perusians,* Liv. 10, 30 sq. — **Pĕrŭsīnum,** i, *n., a country-seat in the Perusian territory,* Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 1.

pĕrustus, a, um, *Part.,* from peruro.

pĕr-ūtĭlis, e, *adj., very useful:* opera, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 2.

per-vādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n., to go* or *come through, to pass* or *press through, to spread through* (class.; syn. penetro). **I.** Lit., constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *per, ad,* or *in,* and *absol.:* pervade polum, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 13 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 190 Rib.): incendium per agros pervasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 66: per omnis partis provinciae te tamquam aliquam calamitosam pestem tempestatemque pervasisse, id. ib. 2, 1, 38, § 96: ne cum in Siciliā quidem fuit ... pars ejus belli in Italiam ulla pervasit, id. ib. 2, 5, 2, § 6: per aequa et iniqua loca pervadunt, Liv. 25, 14, 9: pervadere usque ad vallum, id. 26, 5; 37, 25: pars magna equitum ad terga pugnantium pervasit, id. 42, 7, 7: Thessaliam cum exercitu pervadit, id. 42, 13, 8: venenum ita cunctos ejus artus pervasit, ut, etc., Tac. A. 13, 16: impetu equi pervasit, id. ib. 2, 17. — In *pass.:* pervasā urbe, Amm. 24, 2, 13: pervasis regionibus, id. 31, 3, 1; Sedul. 3, 309. — **B.** Transf., *to go, come, arrive* anywhere: ut quaedam calamitas pervadere videretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 44: in nares, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: ad castra, Liv. 7, 36. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To spread through, penetrate, pervade:* opinio, quae per animos gentium barbararum pervaserat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: quo non illius diei fama pervaserit, id. ib. 15, 44: quas oras quasi morbus quidam illius furoris pervaserat, id. Sull. 19, 53. — With *acc.:* cum fama ea urbem atque forum pervasisset, Liv. 5, 7, 6: murmur totam contionem pervasit, id. 26, 15, 9; 2, 23, 7: pervasit jam multos ista persuasio, ut, etc., Quint. 8, 2, 21: capesse, per deos, rem publicam, et omnia aspera pervade, *to break through, overcome,* Sall. Or. ad Caes. Rep. Ord. 1, 6: pallor ora, Sil. 7, 427: magnam Asiae partem cis Euphraten tanti mali fama pervaserat, Curt. 10, 5, 18; cf.: ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, per omnis velut continens incendium pervasurum, Liv. 37, 25, 6: victoriae Romanae fama cum pervasisset in Asiam, id. 45, 10, 1: terror in totam penitus aciem pervasit, id. 8, 9, 11: ex contagione, velut tabes, in Perrhaebiam quoque id pervaserat malum (i. e. seditiones), id. 42, 5, 7. — **B.** *To arrive at, reach* a place: fines, Lucr. 1, 556: locus, quo non nostrorum hominum libido pervaserit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 307.

pervăgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pervagor], *ranging* or *sweeping through* (post-class.): cymbulae, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

pervăgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from pervagor.

per-văgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a., to wander* or *range through, to rove about, overrun* (class.). **I.** Lit.: hic praedonum naviculae pervagatae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 98: iis imperat, ut omnibus in locis pervagentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: natio pervagata bello prope orbem terrarum, Liv. 38, 17; 1, 29. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To spread out, extend:* quod in exteris nationibus usque ad ultimas terras pervagatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: ardores in agris pervagantes, Vitr. 2, 6. — **B.** *To spread through, pervade:* timores omnium mentes pervagantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: dolor omnia membra pervagabatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6; 6, 10, 3. — **C.** *To be widely spread, to become common:* ne is honos nimium pervagetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 39, 113. — Hence, **pervăgātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Spread out, wide-spread, well known:* longe et late pervagata anteponantur angustis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: pervagatissimus versus, id. Or. 43, 147: declamatio, id. Planc. 19, 47: sermo, id. Mil. 12, 33; cf. id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: gloria, id. Marcell. 8, 26. — **B.** *Common, general:* pervagatior pars, *of a more general nature,* Cic. Inv. 2, 14, 47.

per-văgus, a, um, *adj., wandering* or *roaming all about:* puer, Ov. A. A. 2, 18; Sabin. Ep. 1, 91.

(**per-vălĕo,** a false read. for pervolat, Lucr. 6, 916 Lachm. ad h. l.)

per-vălĭdus, a, um, *adj., very strong:* agmina, Amm. 29, 1, 2: contritio, *profound,* Vulg. Isa. 30, 14.

per-văpōro, āvi, 1, *v. a., to steam, fill with vapor:* solium, Petr. 73, 5 Keller (Bücheler, parabatur).

pervărĭē, *adv.,* v. pervarius *fin.*

per-vărius, a, um, *adj., very various:* utilitates, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 42 dub. — *Adv.:* **pervărĭē,** *very variously:* pervarie narrantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327.

pervāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervado], *an invading, invasion* (late Lat.): rerum alienarum pervasio, Salv. Gub. Dei, 5, 10.

pervāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an invader* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 4, 20; Cod. Th. 2, 4, 5.

per-vasto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to lay waste, devastate:* fines, Liv. 6, 4: pervastatis passim agris, id. 8, 19: pervastata Italia, Tac. A. 15, 45: Boii Laevos cum pervastassent, Liv. 33, 37, 6.

pervāsus, a, um, *Part.,* from pervado.

pervectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perveho], *a conveying, carrying through,* Cod. Th. 11, 1, 13.

pervector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a bringer, conveyer* (late Lat.): apicum, *a letter-carrier,* Symm. Ep. 4, 65.

pervectus, a, um, *Part.,* from perveho.

per-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to bear, carry,* or *convey through.* **I.** Lit.: commeatus, Liv. 44, 6, 6. — Mid.: pervehi, *to pass through, traverse:* Oceanum pervehitur, Tac. A. 2, 8: volucri litora classe, Sil. 4, 51. — **II.** Transf., *to carry, bring, convey* to a place: virgines Caere pervexit, Liv. 5, 40: corpus ... Romam usque pervexit, Suet. Tib 7: sandaracha et ochra inde pervehuntur ad nos, Plin. 35, 6, 22, § 39: volo molliter me pervehat (sc. equus), App. de Deo Socr. p. 54 *fin.;* cf. id. M. 1, p. 113, 9. — Mid.: pervehi, *to ride, drive, sail,* etc., *to come* or *go to* a place: dictator ubi currum insidit, pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Poët. (not Enn.) ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.: in portum, Cic. Att. 14, 19, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: pervectus Chalcidem, Liv. 31, 23: pervectus in Africam, Vell. 2, 55, 1: Gades usque pervectus, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 169. — Trop., *to reach, attain:* ad exitus optatos, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19. — Poet., of pedestrians, *to go, come, proceed,* etc.: cito passu pervecta ad litora, Sil. 8, 126.

per-vello, velli, 3, *v. a., to pull* or *pluck hard; to pull, twitch* any thing. **I.** Lit.: nates, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 66: aurem, Phaedr. 5, 5, 32; also, prov., aurem, *to pull one's ear,* i. e. *to remind one of* a thing, Sen. Ben. 5, 7, 5; Val. Max. 1, 5, 8; Sen. Ep. 94, 55; id. Ben. 4, 36, 1; 5, 7, 6. — **B.** Transf., *to excite, sharpen:* stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To twitch, pinch:* fortuna pervellere te forsitan potuerit et pungere, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: si te forte dolor aliquis pervellerit, id. ib. 2, 20, 46. — **2.** *To revile, disparage:* jus civile, Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265. — **B.** *To arouse, enliven:* ad referendam gratiam fides languet: hanc pervellamus, Sen. Ben. 5, 23, 1.

per-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (old *fut.* pervenibunt, Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 6; *pres. subj.* pervenat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12; *inf. pres. pass.* pervenirier, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 35), *v. n., to come to, arrive at, reach* a place. **I.** Lit.: quotumo die Sicuone huc pervenisti, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 78: Germani in fines Eburonum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 6: ad portam, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: in summum montis, Ov. M. 13, 909: in portum, Quint. 2, 17, 24. — **II.** Transf., of things, *to reach, become known to, come to, fall to,* etc.: si ad erum haec res pervenerit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 50: si lupinum ad siliquas non pervenit, *does not come to pods, does not form pods,* Varr. R. R. 1, 23: duodecim secures in praedonum potestatem pervenerunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: ut omnis hereditas ad filiam perveniret, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: serrula ad Stratonem pervenit, id. Clu. 64, 180: annona ad denarios L in singulos modios pervenerat, *had risen to,* Caes. B. C. 1, 52: pervenit res ad istius aures, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64; for which poet. with simple *acc.:* verba aures non pervenientia nostras, Ov. M. 3, 462. — *Impers. pass.:* postquam est in thalami tecta Perventum, Verg. G. 4, 375; id. A. 2, 634. — **III.** Trop., *to come to, arrive at; to reach, attain to* any thing: sine me pervenire, quo

volo (in my story), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: calamitas colonum ad fructus pervenire non patitur, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: in maximam invidiam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: in senatum, *to get into the Senate*, i. e. *to become a senator*, id. Fl. 18, 43: ad primos comoedos, *to become a first-rate comedian*, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: si in tua scripta pervenero, *to be mentioned in your writings*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: ad id, quod cupiebat, id. Off. 1, 31, 113 (dub.; al. venire): ad magnam partem laudis, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: deditio, ex quâ ad Jugurtham scelerum impunitas, in rem publicam damna atque dedecora pervenerint, Sall. J. 31, 19: in odium alicujus, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: in amicitiam alicujus, id. Alc. 5, 3: ex tot procellis civilibus ad incolumitatem, id. Att. 10, 6: ad desperationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: in magnum timorem, nc, etc., id. ib. 1, 61: ad septuagesimum regni annum pervenit, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; Nep. Phoc. 2, 1.—*Pass. impers.*: pervenirier Eo quo nos volumus, *attain our object*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 35: quin erat dicturus, ad quem propter diei brevitatem perventum non est, *his turn was not reached*, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9: ad manus pervenitur, id. Sest. 36, 77.

* **per-vēnor**, āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to hunt through*; transf., *to run through* or *about*: urbem totam pervenarier, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 3 (v. 818 Ritschl).

perventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervenio], *an arrival* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 406; Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

perventor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a comer, arriver* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 3, 13; Aug. Cons. Evang. 2, 20.

per-vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.*, *very comely* (post-class.): homo, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

perversē (**pervorsē**), *adv.*, v. perverto, *P. a. fin.*

perversĭo, ōnis, *f.* [perverto], *a turning about, inversion*; *a wresting, perversion*, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

perversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [perversus], *frowardness, untowardness, perversity*: quae est autem in hominibus tanta perversitas, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 9, 31: opinionum, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: magna perversitas, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: alicujus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13, § 38: molestissima diligentiae perversitas, Quint. 1, 6, 34: morum, Suet. Aug. 62: incredibilis hominum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7.

perversus (**pervorsus**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from perverto.

per-verto (**pervorto**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn around* or *about, to overturn, overthrow, throw down* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pinus proceras pervortunt, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 196 Vahl.): (coqui) aulas pervortunt, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 16: turrim ballistâ, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 59: tum visam beluam immanem, quâcunque incederet, arbusta, virgulta, tecta pervertere, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: perversae rupes, *broken, craggy rocks*, Liv. 21, 33.—**B.** Esp., in wrestling or boxing, *to throw down, knock down*; hence: si rex opstabit ob viam, regem ipsum prius pervortito, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To overthrow, subvert; to destroy, ruin, undo, corrupt*: cito homo pervorti potest, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 52: labefactare atque pervertere amicitiam aut justitiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70: quidam, propositis malorum et bonorum finibus, omne officium perverterunt, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: omnia jura divina atque humana, id. ib. 1, 8, 26: ipse (Quinctius) postquam Junium pervertit, totam causam reliquit, id. Quint. 39, 108: hostium vim se perversurum putavit, pervertit autem suam, id. Div. 2, 56, 115; id. Brut. 79, 273: aliquem amicitiâ alicujus, Tac. A. 13, 45: aliquem, id. H. 3, 38: aliquos et ambitio pervertet, Quint. 12, 8, 2.—**B.** *To put down, confute, silence* one (in allusion to the meaning I. B. supra): nemo umquam me tenuissimâ suspicione perstrinxit, quem non perverterim ac perfregerim, Cic. Sull. 16, 47: numquam ille me opprimet consilio, numquam ullo artificio pervertet, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44.—Hence, **perversus** (**pervorsus**), a, um, *P. a.*, *turned the wrong way, askew, awry* (cf. praeposterus). **A.** Lit.: rectus perversusque partus, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4: perversas induit comas, *sets her false hair on awry*, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: pondere capitum perversa ova, Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38: perversa vestis, i. e. pulla, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 5: Roscius erat perversissimis oculis, quales sunt strabonum, *dreadfully squint-eyed*, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79.—**B.** Trop., *perverse, not right, wrong, evil, bad*: dies pervorsus atque advorsus, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 1: nihil pravum et perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: quid magis inquinatum, deformatum, perversum, conturbatum dici potest, id. Har. Resp. 12, 25: homo praeposterus atque perversus, id. Clu. 26, 71: sapientia, id. Mur. 36, 75: mos, id. Rosc. Com. 18, 56: bellum Contra fata deûm perverso numine poscunt, Verg. A. 7, 584: perversa grammaticorum subtilitas, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 13: ambitio, Quint. 10, 7, 21: generatio perversa, *wicked*, Vulg. Deut. 32, 20 et saep. —As *subst.*: **perversum**, i, *n.*, *a wrong, evil*: in perversum sollers, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **perversē** (**pervorsē**), *awry, the wrong way*. **1.** Lit.: sella curulis in senatu perverse collocata, Suet. Galb. 18.—**2.** Trop., *perversely, wrongly, badly, ill*: dicere, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. v. 229 Vahl.); so, dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: erras pervorse, pater, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 36: interpretari, id. Truc. 1, 2, 41: si quid fieri pervorse videt, id. Pers. 3, 1, 40: vides, id. Merc. 2, 2, 20: si quid perverse tetreque factum est, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 23, 4: uti deorum beneficio, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: imitari, id. Off. 3, 32, 113: quiescite agere perverse, Vulg. Isa. 1, 16.—*Comp.*: perversius, Tert. Apol. 2.—*Sup.*: perversissime suspicari, Hier. in Matt. 1, 25.

* **per-vespĕri**, *adv.*, *very late in the evening*: ad aliquem venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 1.

pervestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervestigo], *a searching into, examining, investigation*: scientiae, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9.

pervestīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a searcher, investigator*: divinae bibliothecae, Hier. Vir. Illustr. 81.

per-vestīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to trace out, search out*. **I.** Lit., of hounds; hence of spies: canes venaticos diceres, ita omnia odorabantur et pervestigabant, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31.—**II.** Trop., *to seek out, examine, investigate*: operam ut sumam ad pervestigandum, ubi sit illaec, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 94; cf. id. Rud. 1, 4, 5; Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: quae a me pervestigata et cognita sunt, id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: Locris sacrilegium pervestigatum a Q. Minucio erat, Liv. 31, 13, 1.

per-vĕtus, ĕris, *adj.*, *very old*: signum ligneum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: oppidum, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: amicitia, id. Fam. 13, 17: epistula sed sero allata, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: vinum non pervetus, Cels. 5, 26, 30.

per-vĕtustus, a, um, *adj.*, *very old*: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 201: vocabulum, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 59.

pervĭam, *adv.* [per-via], *accessible* (cf. pervius; ante-class. and post-Aug.): angulos aedium perviam facitis, i. q. pervios, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 24; Front. Orat. 1 *fin.* Mai: divus Augustus reprehendens Ti. Claudium ita loquitur: Scribis enim perviam ἀντὶ τοῦ obviam, Charis. p. 187 P.

* **per-vĭātĭcum**, i, *n.*, *money for a journey*: perviaticum publice decretum, Front. ad Amic. 2, 6 Mai.

pervĭcācĭa, ae, *f.* [pervicax], *firmness, inflexibility*; in a bad sense, *stubbornness, obstinacy* (syn.: pertinacia, perseverantia): avaritia, ambitio, mulierositas, pervicacia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26: haec pervicacia tua et superbia coëgit me loqui, Liv. 9, 34, 24: Aegyptia, Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf., in a milder signif., *firmness, steadiness, steadfastness*: tu pertinaciam esse, hanc praedicas, ego pervicaciam aio, Att. ap. Non. 432, 32 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 4 Rib.; v. the entire passage under pervicax): quantâ pervicaciâ in hostem, tantâ beneficentiâ adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 12, 20.—Of things: castanea pedamentis omnibus praefertur perdurandi pervicaciâ, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147.

pervĭcācĭter, *adv.*, v. pervicax *fin.*

pervĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [per and root vic- of vinco], *firm, determined*; esp. in a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate, headstrong, wilful* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): tu pertinaciam esse, Antiloche, hanc praedicas: Ego pervicaciam aio et eā me uti volo ... Nam pervicacem dici me esse et vincere Perfacile patior: pertinacem nil moror? Att. ap. Non. 432, 32 sq. (Trag. Rel. v. 8 Rib.); cf.: adversus peritos pervicax, Tac. H. 1, 26; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17: musa, Hor. C. 3, 3, 70: accusatio, Tac. A. 13, 33; 3, 33: pervicacissimi Latinorum, Flor. 1, 11, 11: pervicacioris irae fuit, Curt. 8, 6, 1: homines pervicaci audaciâ, pertinaci spe, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43 *fin.*—**B.** Of things, *steady, unmoved*: contra flatus pervicax libra, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 161.—**II.** Transf., in a good sense, *steadfast, firm*: recti pervicax, constans adversus metus, Tac. H. 4, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **pervĭcācĭter**, *stoutly, stiffly, stubbornly, obstinately*: pervicaciter perstare, Dig. 26, 10, 3. —*Comp.*: pervicacius causam belli quaerere, Liv. 42, 14; Tac. A. 4, 42; 13, 54 *fin.*

pervictus, a, um, *Part.*, from pervinco.

pervĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pervico for pervinco], *stubborn, obstinate* (ante-class. collat. form of pervicax): pervico Ajax animo atque evocabili, Att. ap. Non. 487, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 131 Rib.); Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 487, 15.

pervĭdens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pervideo.

pervĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to look over, look on, overlook, survey*. **I.** Lit.: sol pervidet omnia, Ov. M. 14, 375.—**B.** Transf., *to look at* or *upon, to view*: cunctaque mens oculis pervidet illa suis, Ov. P. 1, 8, 34: cum tua pervideas oculis mala lippus inunctis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 25.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To consider, examine*: pervideamus, utrum, etc., Lucr. 1, 956: videbo te et pervidebo, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.* (B. and K. promonebo).—**B.** *To perceive, discern*, Lucr. 2, 90 (for Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2; v. 2. pervolo): meritorum meorum fieri accessionem pervidere te spero, Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 1: infirmitatem animorum, id. Att. 12, 38, 2; Col. 2, 1, 5.—Hence, * **pervĭdens**, entis, *P. a.*, *sagacious, intelligent*: pervidentissimus princeps, Front. Aquaed. 11 dub. (al. providentissimus).

* **per-vĭgĕo**, gŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to continue blooming, to bloom to the last*: opibus atque honoribus perviguere, i. e. *remained in constant possession of*, etc., Tac. A. 4, 34.

pervĭgil, is (collat. form **pervĭgĭlis**: cura, App. M. 11, p. 270, 31), *adj.*, *ever watchful* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. pernox): pervigil in mediae sidera noctis eras, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 44; id. M. 10, 369: pervigilem draconem, id. ib. 7, 149; id. H. 12, 60: pervigiles et insomnes, Plin. Pan. 63: canis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 809: custodia, Luc. 4, 7: torus, Juv. 15, 43: popinae, i. e. *open all night*, id. 8, 158.—**II.** Transf.: nox, *passed without sleep*, Just. 12, 13, 7.

pervĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pervigil], *a devotional watching, a vigil*: nocturnae pervigilationes, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37.

pervĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a watching all night long*: pervigiliae malum, Just. 24, 8, 14; Mart. Cap. 1, § 37; cf. Charis. p. 43 P.

pervĭgĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a watching all night, a remaining awake* or *sitting up all night long*. **I.** In gen., Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283: pervigilio fatigati, Just. 13, 8, 6: inter cotidiana pervigilia fessus, Sen. Ira, 3, 29, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a devotional watching, a vigil*: castra pervigilio neglecta, Liv. 23, 35: celebrare, Tac. A. 15, 44: indicere, Suet. Calig. 54: pervigilio anniversario colere, id. Galb. 4: agere, id. Vit. 10; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124: Pervigilium Veneris, *the name of a little Latin poem by an unknown author, of perhaps the second century* A. D.

pervĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to remain awake* or *watch all night*; *to remain awake during, to watch through* any period: continuas has tris noctis pervigilavi pessume, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 158; id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: vigilare leve est, pervigilare grave, Mart. 6, 69, 9 and 10: noctem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98: in armis, Liv. 24, 38: ad luminis ignes, Verg. G. 1, 291: nox pervigilata in mero, *watched through*, i. e. *spent without sleep*, Ov. F. 6, 326: sollicitas trivio pervigilare moras, Prop. 1, 16, 40: Veneri, *to keep a vigil all night in honor of Venus*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 25.—**II.** Transf., *to keep watch, to watch*: et tecum longos pervigilare dies, Tib. 3, 6, 54; cf.: ipsi pervigilant, quasi rationem pro animabus vestris reddituri, Vulg. Heb. 13, 17.

per-vīlis, e, *adj.*, *very cheap:* annona, Liv. 31, 50; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 219.

pervinca, v. vinca pervinca.

pervinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.*, *to conquer completely, gain a complete victory:* pervicit Bardanes, Tac. A. 11, 10.—**B.** *Act.*, *to conquer* or *defeat completely, gain a complete victory over:* ne nos subdolā perfidiā pervincamur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 67: pervince, Theseu, quidquid alto in pectore Remanet pavoris, Sen. Herc. Fur. 654: dominae pervincere mores, Prop. 1, 17, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To carry a point, maintain one's opinion:* restitit ac pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8.—**B.** *To surpass, outdo, exceed:* sonum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200.—**C.** *To induce* or *prevail upon with great effort, to effect with much labor, to bring about, achieve*, etc.: multis rationibus pervicerat Rhodios, ut, etc., Liv. 42, 45: at illam non verbera, non ignes pervicere, quin, etc., Tac. A. 15, 57: pervicerunt quidem remis, ut tenerent terram, *they brought it about*, Liv. 37, 16: neque pervincere potuit, ut referrent consules, id. 4, 12: hoc est tibi pervincendum, Cat. 76, 15; Tac. A. 14, 14.—**D.** *To outbid* in buying: si amas, eme: facito ut pretio pervincas tuo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 57.—**E.** *To prove, demonstrate:* aliquid dictis, Lucr. 5, 99.

‡ **Pervincus**, i, *m.*, i. e. *Achiever*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 16, 7.

per-vĭo, āre, *v. n.*, *to go on, proceed*, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 104 Mai.

per-vīrens, entis, *Part.* [vireo], *ever flourishing, ever green* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 11.

per-viridis, e, *adj.*, *very green:* campus, Mel. 2, 5, 7: color, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 87; Sol. 53, 21; Front. Aquaed. 7 (al. praeviridis).

per-vīso, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to behold, contemplate:* caelum, Manil. 4, 925.

per-vīvo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. n.*, *to live on, survive* to a certain time (ante-class.): pervixi usque adhuc, Att. ap. Non. 238, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 417 Rib.): pervivo usque ad summam aetatem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 84.

pervĭus, a, um, *adj.* [per-via], *that has a passage through;* hence, **I.** Lit., *that may be passed through* or *crossed, affording a passage through, passable, pervious* (class.): aedes, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 14: transitiones, *thoroughfares, passages*, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67: hostes saltus pervios ceperant, Liv. 9, 43: usus Tectorum inter se, Verg. A. 2, 453: Phoebo non pervia taxus, i. e. *impervious to the sun's rays*, Luc. 6, 645: pervius hastis, id. 2, 310: rima pervia flatibus, Ov. M. 15, 301: non ulli pervia vento, id. ib. 2, 762: equo loca pervia, id. ib. 8, 377: Baianae pervia cymbae stagna, Juv. 12, 80: unde maxime pervius amnis, *is most fordable*, Tac. A. 12, 12: Phasis pontibus CXX. pervius, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13: sacraria Fauni pervia, i. e. *accessible to all, not set apart by consecration*, Calp. Ecl. 1, 15. — Hence, *subst.:* **pervĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a thoroughfare, passage:* ne pervium illa Germanis exercitibus esset, Tac. H. 3, 8.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Act.*, *that makes a passage through, penetrating:* ensis, Sil. 10, 249.—**2.** *Pass.*, *perforated, pierced:* anulus, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 6.—**II.** Trop.: cor meum mihi nunc pervium est, *my heart is now open*, i. e. *light* or *easy*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 70 (760 Ritschl): nihil ambitioni pervium, *accessible*, Tac. A. 13, 4.

per-vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *flying about, unstable, volatile* (post-class.): vis vaga et pervolatica, Tert. Anim. 46.

pervolgo, āre, v. pervulgo.

pervŏlitantĭa, ae, *f.* [pervolito], *a flying around, circumvolation:* mundi circa terram, Vitr. 9, 7.

pervŏlĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [pervolo], *to fly through* or *around, to flit about* (poet.): per dissepta domorum, Lucr. 6, 952; 2, 346: omnia loca, Verg. A. 8, 24: tecta, Val. Fl. 4, 505.—Transf.: iter, *to traverse repeatedly*, Vitr. 9, 1, 8.

1. per-vŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To fly through* or *about* a place: aedes, Verg. A. 12, 473: aërium iter, Ov. F. 2, 252: rumor agitatis pervolat alis, id. ib. 6, 527: Flaminiam, Juv. 1, 61. — **B.** *To fly to* a place: Pegasus in nitentem pervolaturus aetheram, Poët. ap. Aug. Music. 3, 3: animus velocius in hanc sedem pervolabit, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29.—**II.** Transf., of swift motion in gen., *to fly* or *dart through, to pass quickly over* or *through:* perque volare mare ac terras (of the sun's beams), Lucr. 4, 203: sex et quinquaginta milia passuum cisiis pervolavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: totam urbem, Juv. 6, 398; cf.: axe citato Flaminiam, id. 1, 60.

2. per-vŏlo, vŏlui, velle, *v. n.*, *to wish greatly, to be very desirous* (rare but class.): obtunso ore nunc pervelim progredire Senem, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 9: scire ex te pervelim, Cic. Sull. 7, 23: quem videre pervellem, id. Att. 11, 14, 3: mihi ignosci pervelim, id. ib. 1, 1, 3.—In tmesi: ibi te quam primum per videre velim, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 2: pervelle aliquid videre, Liv. 39, 43: illud pervelim, proditum falso esse, etc., id. 8, 18, 2.

pervŏlūto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [pervolvo], *to roll over and over;* hence, in partic., *to turn over* books, *to look through, read:* libros, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2: scriptores, id. de Or. 1, 34, 158.

pervolūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from pervolvo.

per-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to roll* or *tumble about* (syn. voluto). **I.** Lit.: aliquem in luto, Ter. And. 4, 4, 38.—Mid., *to roll one's self, to roll:* in suo pervoluta sanguine, *weltering*, App. M. 8, p. 207, 22.—**B.** Transf., *to turn over* a book, *to read:* Smyrnam incana diu saecula pervoluent, Cat. 95, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to be very busy* or *much engaged* in any thing: ut in iis locis pervolvatur animus, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 149.

pervorsē, pervorsus, pervorto, v. perverto.

pervulgātē, *adv.*, v. pervulgo, *P. a. fin.*

pervulgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pervulgo.

pervulgo or **-volgo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to communicate to the people, to make publicly known, to publish, spread abroad* (class.; cf. publico). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Lucr. 5, 1162: de re illustri et facile etiam in vulgus pervulgatā, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15: in re tam clarā, tam testatā, tam abs te ipso pervulgatā, id. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 104: illas tabulas pervulgari atque edi populo Romano imperavi, id. Sull. 15, 42: praemia virtutis in mediocribus hominibus pervulgari, id. Inv. 2, 39, 114; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 11, 44.—**B.** In partic., *to make one's self common, to prostitute one's self:* mulier, quae se omnibus pervulgaret, Cic. Cael. 16, 38.—**II.** Transf., *to visit often, to frequent, haunt* a place (poet.): litus pervolgans feror, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 108 Rib.): solis pervolgant fulgura caelum, Lucr. 2, 164: quae pervolgant nemora avia pervolitantes, id. 2, 346; 4, 208. —Hence, **pervulgātus** (**pervolg-**), a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Very usual, very common*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 149: at hoc pervolgatum est nimis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 121: consolatio pervulgata, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2: notius pervulgatiusque, Gell. 7, 17, 8: pervulgatissima verborum dignitas, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 11.—**B.** *Well known:* maledicta pervulgata in omnes, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: humanitas, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 9.—*Adv.:* **pervulgātē**, *after the manner of the people, as the vulgar do:* pervulgate magis quam inscite locutus es, Gell. 18, 10, 6; 16, 7, 12.

pēs, pĕdis, *m.* [kindr. with Sanscr. pâd, foot, from root pad, ire; Gr. ποδ-, πούς; Goth. fôt; old Germ. vuoz; Engl. foot], *a foot* of man or beast. **I.** Lit.: si pes condoluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: calcei apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: nec manus, nec pedes, nec alia membra, id. Univ. 6: pede tellurem pulsare, i. e. *to dance*, Hor. C. 1, 37, 1; cf.: alterno pede terram quatere, id. ib. 1, 4, 7; 4, 1, 27: pedis aptissima forma, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 7: aves omnes in pedes nascuntur, *are born feet first*, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149: cycnum pedibus Jovis armiger uncis Sustulit, Verg. A. 9, 564; cf. id. ib. 11, 723: pedem ferre, *to go* or *come*, id. G. 1, 11: si in fundo pedem posuisses, *set foot*, Cic. Caecin. 11, 31: pedem efferre, *to step* or *go out*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 19: qui pedem portā non extulit, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; 6, 8, 5: pedem portā non plus extulit quam domo suā, id. ib. 8, 2, 4: pedem limine efferre, id. Cael. 14, 34: pedem referre, revocare, retrahere, *to go* or *come back, to return:* profugum referre pedem, Ov. H. 15, 186; id. M. 2, 439.—Said even of streams: revocatque pedem Tiberinus ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 125: retrahitque pedes simul unda relabens, id. ib. 10, 307; cf. infra, II. H.: pedibus, *on foot, afoot:* cum ingressus iter pedibus sit, Cic. Sen. 10, 34; Suet. Aug. 53.—Esp. in phrase: pedibus ire, venire, etc.: pedibus proficisci, Liv. 26, 19: pedibus iter conficere, id. 44, 5: quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus transire potest, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: (Caesar) pedibus Narbonem pervenit, id. B. C. 2, 21: ut neque pedibus aditum haberent, id. B. G. 3, 12 *init.*—Rarely pede ire (poet. and late Lat.): quo bene coepisti, sic pede semper eas, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 66: Jordanem transmiserunt pede, Ambros. in Psa. 118, 165, n. 16.—Trop.: Bacchus flueret pede suo, i. e. *wine unmixed with water*, Auct. Aetn. 13; cf.: musta sub adducto si pede nulla fluant, Ov. P. 2, 9, 32, and II. H. infra.—Pregn., *by land:* cum illud iter Hispaniense pedibus fere confici soleat: aut si quis navigare velit, etc., Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: seu pedibus Parthos sequimur, seu classe Britannos, Prop. 2, 20, 63 (3, 23, 5): ego me in pedes (conicio), *take to my heels, make off*, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 5.—Esp.: ad pedes alicui or alicujus, accidere, procidere, jacere, se abicere, se proicere, procumbere, etc., *to approach as a suppliant, to fall at one's feet:* ad pedes omnium singillatim accidente Clodio, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5: abjectā togā se ad generi pedes abiecit, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: rex procidit ad pedes Achillei, Hor. Epod. 17, 14: vos ad pedes lenonis proiecistis, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: filius se ad pedes meos prosternens, id. Phil. 2, 18, 45: tibi sum supplex, Nec moror ante tuos procubuisse pedes, Ov. H. 12, 186: cui cum se moesta turba ad pedes provolvisset, Liv. 6, 3, 4: ad pedes Caesaris provoluta regina, Flor. 4, 11, 9: (mater una) mihi ad pedes misera jacuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129; cf.: amplecti pedes potui, Ov. M. 9, 605: complector, regina, pedes, Luc. 10, 89: servus a pedibus, *a footman, lackey*, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1: sub pedibus, *under one's feet*, i. e. *in one's power*, Verg. A. 7, 100; Liv. 34, 32: sub pedibus esse or jacere, *to be* or *lie under one's feet*, i. e. *to be disregarded* (poet.): sors ubi pessima rerum, Sub pedibus timor est, Ov. M. 14, 490: amicitiae nomen Re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque jacet, id. Tr. 1, 8, 16: pedem opponere, *to put one's foot against*, i. e. *to withstand, resist, oppose* (poet.), id. P. 4, 6, 8: pedem trahere, *to drag one's foot*, i. e. *to halt, limp;* said of scazontic verse, id. R. Am. 378: trahantur haec pedibus, *may be dragged by the heels*, i. e. *may go to the dogs* (class.): fratrem mecum et te si habebo, per me ista pedibus trahantur, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; id. Fam. 7, 32, 2: ante pedes esse or ante pedes posita esse, *to lie before one's feet*, i. e. *before one's eyes, to be evident, palpable, glaring:* istuc est sapere, non quod ante pedes modo est, Videre, sed etiam illa, quae futura sunt, Prospicere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 32: transilire ante pedes posita, et alia longe repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: omni pede stare, i. e. *to use every effort, make every exertion*, Quint. 12, 9, 18: nec caput nec pes, *neither head nor foot, beginning nor end, no part:* nec caput nec pes sermonum apparet, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 139: garriet quoi neque pes neque caput compareat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 81: tuas res ita contractas, ut, quemadmodum scribis, nec caput nec pedes, Curio ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2: ut nec pes nec caput uni Reddatur formae, Hor. A. P. 8: dixit Cato, eam legationem nec caput, nec pedes, nec cor habere, Liv. Epit. 50: pes felix, secundus, i. e. *a happy* or *fortunate arrival:* adi pede secundo, Verg. A. 8, 302: felix, Ov. F. 1, 514; cf.: boni pedis homo, id est cujus adventus afferat aliquid felicitatis, Aug. Ep. ad Max. Gram. 44.—So esp. pes dexter, because it was of good omen to move the right foot first; temples had an uneven number of steps, that the same foot might touch the first step and first enter the temple, Vitr. 3, 3; cf. Petr. 30: quove pede ingressi? Prop. 3 (4), 1, 6.—So the left foot was associated with bad omens; cf. Suet. Aug. 92 *init.:* pessimo pede domum nostram accessit, App. M. 6, 26, p. 184, 1; hence, dextro pede, *auspiciously:* quid tam dextre

pede concipis, etc., Juv. 10, 5: pedibus pecunia compensatur, said proverbially of distant lands purchased at a cheap rate, but which it costs a great deal to reach, Cato ap. Cic. Fl. 29, 72: a pedibus usque ad caput, *from head to foot, all over* (late Lat.; cf.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20), Aug. in Psa. 55, 20; 90, 1, 2 et saep.; cf.: a vestigio pedis usque ad verticem, Ambros. Offic. Min. 2, 22, 114.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t.: descendere ad pedes, *to alight, dismount*, of cavalry, Liv. 9, 22: pedibus merere, *to serve on foot, as a foot-soldier*, id. 24, 18: ad pedes pugna ierat, *they fought on foot*, id. 21, 46: pedem conferre, *to come to close quarters:* collato pede rem gerere, id. 26, 39; Cic. Planc. 19, 48.—**2.** Publicist's t. t.: pedibus ire in sententiam alicujus, *to adopt one's opinion, take sides with one:* cum omnes in sententiam ejus pedibus irent, Liv. 9, 8, 13; 5, 9, 2.—**3.** In mal. part.: pedem or pedes tollere, extollere (ad concubitum), Mart. 10, 81, 4; 11, 71, 8; hence the lusus verbb. with pedem dare and tollere, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A foot* of a table, stool, bench, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 46: mensae sed erat pes tertius impar, Ov. M. 8, 661; cf.: pedem et nostrum dicimus, et lecti, et veli, ut carminis (v. in the foll.), Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2: tricliniorum, Plin. 34, 2, 4, § 9: subsellii, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68: pes argenteus (mensae), Juv. 11, 128.—**B.** Pes veli, *a rope attached to a sail* for the purpose of setting it to the wind, *a sheet:* sive utrumque Juppiter Simul secundus incidisset in pedem, Cat. 4, 19: pede labitur aequo, i. e. *before the wind, with the wind right aft*, Ov. F. 3, 565: pedibus aequis, Cic. Att. 16, 6 *init.*; cf. also the passage quoted above from Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 2; and: prolato pede, transversos captare Notos, id. Med. 322.—Hence, facere pedem, *to veer out one sheet, to take advantage of a side wind, to haul the wind:* una omnes fecere pedem; pariterque sinistros, Nunc dextros solvere sinus, Verg. A. 5, 830: prolatis pedibus, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—**C.** *The foot* of a mountain (post-class.): Orontes imos pedes Casii montis praetermeans, Amm. 14, 8, 10 al.—**D.** *Ground, soil, territory* (post-class.): in Caesariensis pede, Sol. 3, 2: omnis Africa Zeugitano pede incipit, id. 27, 1; cf.: quamvis angustum pedem dispositio fecit habitabilem, Sen. Tranq. An. 10, 4.—**E.** *The stalk* or *pedicle* of a fruit, esp. of the grape, together with the husk: vinaceorum pes proruitur, Col. 12, 43; so id. 12, 36.—Of the olive, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: pes milvinus or milvi, *the stalk* or *stem of the plant* batis, Col. 12, 7.—Hence, as a name for several plants: pedes gallinacei, *a plant:* Capnos trunca, quam pedes gallinaceos vocant, Plin. 25, 13, 98, § 155: pedes betacei, *beetroots*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27.—**F.** Pedes navales, *rowers, sailors*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75.—**G.** *The barrow* of a litter, Cat. 10, 22.—**H.** Poet., of fountains and rivers: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Quâ via secta semel liquido pede detulit undas, Lucr. 5, 272; 6, 638: crepante lympha desilit pede, Hor. Epod. 16, 47: liquido pede labitur unda, Verg. Cul. 17: lento pede sulcat harenas Bagrada, Sil. 6, 140.—**K.** *A metrical foot:* ad heroum nos dactyli et anapaesti et spondei pedem invitas, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 82: pedibus claudere verba, *to make verses*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 28: musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, *in hexameters and pentameters*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: inque suos volui cogere verba pedes, id. Tr. 5, 12, 34.—**2.** *A kind of verse, measure:* et pede, quo debent fortia bella geri, Ov. Ib. 646: Lesbius, Hor. C. 4, 6, 35.—**L.** In music, *time* (post-Aug.), Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6.—**M.** *A foot*, as a measure of length (class.): ne iste hercle ab istâ non pedem discedat, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 13: ab aliquo pedem discessisse, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: pedem e villâ adhuc egressi non sumus, id. Att. 13, 16, 1: pes justus, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—Hence, transf.: pede suo se metiri, *to measure one's self by one's own foot-rule*, i. e. *by one's own powers* or *abilities*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98.—**N.** Pedes, *lice;* v. pedis.—**O.** *The leg* (late Lat.), in phrase: pedem frangere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 22, 3; id. Serm. 273, 7.

Pescennĭus, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens.* **I.** *A friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6.—Esp., **II.** Pescennius Niger, *a Roman emperor;* hence, **Pescenniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *pertaining to the emperor Pescennius:* reliquiae, Spart. Sev. 15, 4: domus, id. Pesc. Nig. 12, 4.

‡ **pescia** in Saliari carmine Aelius Stilo dici ait capitia ex pellibus agninis facta, quod Graeci pelles vocent pesce neutro genere pluraliter, Fest. p. 210 Müll.

‡ **pesestas** significare videtur pestilentiam, Fest. p. 210 Müll.; cf.: pesestas dicebatur pestilentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 211 Müll.

‡ **pesnis**, for pennis, acc. to Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. penna.

pesoluta, ae, *f.*, *an Egyptian plant used for making garlands*, Plin. 21, 33, 108, § 184.

pessārĭum, ii, *n.* [2. pessum], *a pessary*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 185; Theod. Prisc. 3, 5.

pessĭmē, *adv.*, v. 1. malus, *adv.*

pessĭmo, āre, *v. a.* [pessimus], *to make utterly bad, to spoil completely, to ruin* (eccl. Lat.): plebem, Vulg. Ecclus. 36, 11: te ipsum pessimabis, id. ib. 38, 22.—*Pass.:* pessimabor, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 26.

pessĭmus, a, um, v. 1. malus.

Pessĭnūs and **Pesĭnūs**, untis, *f.* (*acc. masc.* Pessinuntem, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28), = Πεσσινοῦς and Πεσινοῦς, *a very ancient town in Galatia, on the borders of Phrygia Major, celebrated for its worship of Cybele;* the modern *Bala Hissar*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2: si mater Idaea a Pessinunte Romam advecta foret, Liv. 29, 10 (in Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146, the true read. is Pisinuus).—Hence, **A. Pessĭnuntĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pessinuntic;* as *subst.:* **Pessinuntĭca**, ae, *f.*, *Cybele*, App. M. 11, p. 259, 7.—**B. Pessĭnuntĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pessinuntian:* sacerdos magnae Matris, Cic. Sest. 26, 56: aselli, Gell. 7, 16, 5.

1. pessŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pessum], *a pessary*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 184.

2. pessŭlum, i, *n.*, v. pessulus *init.*

pessŭlus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form in *plur.* pessula, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 412) [πάσσαλος], *a bolt* (ante- and post-class.): occlude sis fores ambobus pessulis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 25: pessuli, heus pessuli, vos saluto, id. Curc. 1, 2, 60: pessulum ostio obdo, *shoot the bolt, lock the door*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 55: foribus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 37: pessulos inicere, *to shoot the bolts*, App. M. 3, p. 135, 39; 1, p. 107, 12; p. 108, 24: aperire: pessulum ostii mei aperui dilecto meo, Vulg. Cant. 5, 6.

1. pessum, *adv.* [prob. contr. from pedis-versum, πέζα, πέδον, towards the feet; like susum, sursum, from sub-versum; hence, in gen.], *to the ground, to the bottom, down* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; esp. freq. in the connection pessum ire and pessum dare). **I.** Lit.: nunc eam (cistellulam) cum navi scilicet abisse pessum in altum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 64: quando abiit rete pessum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 15; and: ne pessum abeat (ratis), id. Aul. 4, 1, 12: multae per mare pessum Subsedere urbes, *have gone to the bottom, been swallowed up*, Lucr. 6, 589: ubi dulcem caseum demiseris in eam (muriam), si pessum ibit, etc. (opp. si innatabit), *goes to the bottom, sinks*, Col. 12, 6, 2 (cf. also the fig. taken from a ship, in II.): ut (lacus) folia non innatantia ferat, sed pessum et penitus accipiat, Mel. 3, 9, 2: sidentia pessum Corpora caesa tenent, Luc. 3, 674: quam celsa cacumina pessum Tellus victa dedit, *sent to the bottom*, id. 5, 616: pessum mergere pedes, Prud. praef. ap. Symm. 2, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Pessum ire, and rarely pessum sidere, *to fall to the ground, go to ruin; to sink, perish:* quia miser non eo pessum, etc., Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 12: pessum ituros fecundissimos Italiae campos, si, etc., Tac. A. 1, 79: pessum iere vitae pretia, Plin. H. N. 14 prooem. § 5: vitia civitatis degenerantis et pessum suâ mole sidentis, Sen. Const. Sap. 2, 3.—**B.** Pessum dare (less correctly, in one word, pessumdare or pessundare), rarely pessum premere, agere, deicere, *to send to the bottom, to sink, ruin, destroy, undo; to put out of the world, put an end to:* pessum dare aliquem verbis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 47: pessum dedisti me blandimentis tuis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 23; id. Merc. 5, 2, 6: exemplum pessumum pessum date, *do away with, remove*, id. Rud. 3, 2, 3: quae res plerumque magnas civitates pessum dedit, Sall. J. 42, 4: quae, si non astu providentur, me aut erum pessum dabunt, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3: multos etiam bonos pessum dedit, Tac. A. 3, 66 *fin.:* ingentes hostium copias, Val. Max. 4, 4, 5: sin (animus) ad inertiam et voluptates corporis pessumdatus est, *has sunk into indolence*, Sall. J. 1, 4: aliquem pro suis factis pessumis pessum premere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 49: aetate pessum actâ, i. e. *brought to an end*, Auct. ap. Lact. 1, 11: nec sum mulier, nisi eam pessum de tantis opibus dejecero, App. M. 5, p. 161, 22; cf. id. ib. 5, p. 163, 22.

† **2. pessum**, i, *n.* (collat. form **pessus**, i, *m.*, Plin. Val. 1, 5 *fin.;* Theod. Prisc. 2, 5), = πεσσόν, πεσσός, in medic. lang., *a pessary*, App. Herb. 121; Theod. Prisc. 3, 5 (in Cels. 5, 21, written as Greek).

pessumdo (**pessun-**), dăre, v. 1. pessum, II. B.

pessus, i, v. 2. pessum *init.*

pestĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [pestis], *pestilential, destructive, noxious* (post-class.): fundus, Cod. Just. 4, 58, 4.

pestĭfer and (rarely, Cels. 2, 6) **pestĭfĕrus**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pestis-fero]. **I.** *Bringing pestilence, pestilential:* odor, Liv. 25, 26, 11.—**II.** In gen., *that brings destruction, destructive, baleful, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous* (class.): res pestiferae et nocentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, id. ib. 2, 12, 34: acutus et pestifer morbus, Cels. 4, 1, 1: sudor, id. 2, 6: aquae, Val. Fl. 4, 594: ignis, Ov. M. 8, 477: fames, id. ib. 8, 784: fauces, Verg. A. 7, 570: aër, Col. 10, 331: bellum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: bella civilia, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: Antonii pestifer reditus, id. Phil. 3, 2, 3: homo, Vulg. Act. 24, 5: pestiferum fulgur dicitur, quo mors exsiliumve significari solet, Fest. p. 210 Müll.; cf.: pestifera quae mortem aut exsilium ostendunt, id. p. 245 ib.—*Subst.:* **pestĭfer**, ĕri, *m.*, *a mischievous person*, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 35.—*Adv.:* **pestĭfĕrē**, *balefully, pestiferously* (rare but class.), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; Hilar. Trin. 7, 3.

pestĭlens, entis, *adj.* [pestis], *pestilential, infected, unhealthy, unwholesome* (class.). **I.** Lit.: loci (opp. salubres), Cic. Fat. 4, 7: pestilens et gravis aspiratio, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: Africus, Hor. C. 3, 23, 5: aedes, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54.—With *dat.:* annus urbi, Liv. 3, 6: aestas animalibus, id. 5, 16.—*Comp.:* fundus pestilentior, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: annus, Liv. 4, 21.—*Sup.:* gravissimus et pestilentissimus annus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 4.—**II.** Trop., *pestilent, noxious, destructive* (class.): homo pestilentior patriâ suâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 1: pestilens collegae munus esse, Liv. 2, 71: invidia, Sen. Hippol. 489.—*Subst.:* **pestĭlens**, entis, *m.*, *a pestilent fellow*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 15, 3.

pestĭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [pestilens], *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence.* **I.** Lit. (class.): Massilienses gravi pestilentiâ conflictati, Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: pestilentia gravis incidit in urbem, Liv. 27, 23: pestilentiae contagia prohibere, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 157; Cels. 1, 10; 2, 1; 3, 7 *init.*—**B.** Transf., *an unwholesome atmosphere, weather*, or *region* (class.): agrorum genus propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: pestilentiae signa (opp. signa salubritatis), id. Div. 1, 5, 7: pestilentiae possessores, id. Agr. 1, 5, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a plague, pest, pestilence* (poet. and in post-class. prose): oratio plena veneni et pestilentiae, Cat. 44, 11: cathedra pestilentiae, *the seat of the scornful*, Vulg. Psa. 1, 1.—In *plur.:* animorum labes et pestilentiae, Gell. 1, 2, 4.

pestĭlentĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pestilentia], *pestilential* (eccl. Lat.): cathedra, Tert. Spect. 27.

pestĭlentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pestilential, unhealthy* (post-class.): locus, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 29.

pestĭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [pestis], *pestilential, unhealthy* (ante-class. for pestilens): loca, Laevius ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7.

pestĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *pestilential, unwholesome* (eccl. Lat.): aurae, Arn. 1, 11.

pestĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pestilis], *plague, pest, pestilence*, for pestilentia (poet.), Lucr. 6, 1098; 1125; 1132 (the first verse also quoted by Non. 158, 2).

‡ **pestĭmus**, a, um, *adj.* [pestis], *plague-bringing, pestilential:* λοιμοφόρος, pestimus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pestis, is, *f.* [perh. for perd-tis, from perdo], *a deadly*, esp. *an infectious* or *contagious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence;* also, *a noxious atmosphere, unhealthy weather* (class., but rare for pestilentia; cf. contagio, lues). **I.** Lit.: hos pestis necuit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 861 P. (Ann. v. 549 Vahl.): ibes avertunt pestem ab Aegypto, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: avertere a populo pestem, Liv. 4, 25, 3; 5, 14; 25, 26: alii aliâ peste absumpti sunt, Liv. 25, 19.—Poet.: crudelem nasorum interfice pestem, i. e. *stinking smell*, Cat. 69, 9.—In *plur.:* in omnibus morbis ac pestibus, Col. 7, 5 *fin;* 2, 9, 9 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *destruction, ruin, death* (class.): qui alteri exitium parat, Eum scire oportet, sibi paratam pestem ut participet parem, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39 (Trag. v. 22 Vahl.); so with exitium, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 68 Vahl.): quanta pernis pestis veniet! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3; Lucr. 3, 347: detestabilis pestis, Cic. Off. 2, 5, 16: pestis ac pernicies civitatis, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2; 9, 25: priusquam oppeto malam pestem (= subeo mortem), Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 15 Vahl.); so, occidam oppetamque pestem, *will seek my death*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 11; cf. id. As. 1, 1, 7: servatae a peste carinae, i. e. *from the fire*, Verg. A. 5, 699: pestem miserrimam importare alicui, Cic. Deiot. 15, 43: machinari alicui, id. N. D. 3, 26, 67: minitari, Liv. 2, 49.—**B.** Concr., of a destructive thing or person, *a pest, curse, bane:* quin unā omnes peste hac populum liberant? Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 70: peste interimor textili (of the poisoned and fatal garment of Nessus), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: coluber, Pestis boum, Verg. G. 3, 419: illa furia ac pestis patriae (of Clodius), id. Sest. 14, 33: post abitum hujus importunissimae pestis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125: nec saevior ulla Pestis et ira deûm (of the Harpies), Verg. A. 3, 214: pestes frugum, Plin. 22, 25, 77, § 160; of Nero: clade et peste sub illâ, Juv. 4, 84.—In *plur.:* quaedam pestes hominum, *social pests*, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: variae pestes, Verg. G. 1, 181: corporeae pestes, id. A. 6, 737.

Pēta, ae, *f* [peto], *the goddess of praying* or *entreaty*, Arn. 4, 131.

‡ † **pĕtălum**, i, *n.*, = πέταλον, *a metal plate:* petalum, aurea lamina in fronte pontificis, quae nomen Dei tetragrammaton Hebraicis litteris habebat scriptum, Isid. Orig. 29, 21.

pĕtămĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [πετάμενος], *a tumbler, rope-dancer* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 15; Salv Gub. D. 6, 3.

pĕtăsātus, a, um, *adj.* [petasus], *with a travelling-cap on*, i. e. *ready for a journey* (class.): petasati veniunt, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 1; Varr. ap. Non. 4, 319; Suet. Aug. 82; Hier. prooem. in Zachar. 1, 2.

† **pĕtăsĭo** and **pĕtăso**, ōnis, *m.*, = πετασών, *a leg* or *pestle of pork*, esp. the shoulder (opp. perna, the ham): e Galliâ apportantur Romam pernae tomacinae et taniacae, et petasiones, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10: pulpam dubio de petasone voras, i. e. *that has already begun to turn*, Mart. 3, 77, 6.

1. pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [petaso], *a little leg* or *pestle of pork:* siccus petasunculus. Juv. 7, 119.

2. pĕtăsuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [petasus], *a small travelling-cap*, Arn. 6, 198.

† **pĕtăsus**, i, *m.*, = πέτασος, *a travelling hat* or *cap*, with a broad brim (cf.: pileus, cucullus). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 45; 4, 7, 90; id. Am. prol. 143; Arn. 6, 197.—**II.** Transf., something in the shape of a cap, placed on a building, *a cap, cupola*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92.

† **pĕtaurista** and **-es**, ae, *m.*, = πεταυριστής, *a tumbler, vaulter, rope-dancer.* **I.** Lit.: petauristae a veteribus dicebantur qui saltibus vel schemis levioribus moverentur, et haec proprietas a Graecâ nominatione descendit, ἀπὸ τοῦ πετᾶσθαι, Non. 56, 26; Varr. ap. Non. l. l.; cf.: petauristas Lucilius a petauro appellatos existimare videtur. At Aelius Stilo, quod in aëre volent, Fest. p. 206 Müll.—**II.** Transf., of animals that leap very high, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 115.

† **pĕtauristārĭus**, ii, *m.* [petaurista], *a tumbler, rope-dancer* (post-Aug.), Petr. 53; 60; Firm. Math. 8, 15.

† **pĕtaurum**, i, *n.*, = πέταυρον, *a stage* or *spring-board* used by tumblers and rope-dancers, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. petauristae, p. 206 Müll.; Mart. 2, 86, 8; 11, 21, 3; Juv. 14. 265; Manil. 5, 434; Petr. Fragm. 13.

pĕtax, ācis, *adj.* [peto], *catching at, striving after, greedy for* any thing; with *gen.* (post-class.): ornatûs petax, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1: potentiae petax, id. ib. 2, 3.—Hence, *adv. comp.:* **pĕtācius**, *more greedily*, Avien. Progn. 432.

Pĕtēlĭa (also **Pĕtīlĭa** and **Pĕtellĭa**), ae, *f.*, = Πετηλία. **I.** *A very ancient town in the Bruttian territory, north of Croton, colonized by Lucanians*, near the mod. *Strongoli*, Liv. 23, 30; Verg. A. 3, 402; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96.—Hence, **B. Pĕtēlīnus** (**Pĕtellīn-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Petelian:* Petelinus lucus, near Rome, Liv. 6, 20: Petelina fides, Val. Max. 6, 6 *fin.*—*Subst.:* **Pĕtēlīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Petelia, the Petelians*, Inscr. Orell. 3678.—**II.** *A city on the western coast of Lucania, between* Paestum *and* Velia, Val. Max. 9, 8, ext. 1.—Hence, **B.** ‡ **Pĕtēlīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Petelians*, Inscr. Orell. 137; 3939.

Pĕtēlīnus (**Pĕtell-**), a, um, v. Petelia, I. B. and II. B.

Pĕtĕōn, ōnis, *f.*, = Πετεών, *a town in Bœotia*, Stat. Th. 7, 333; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26.

pĕtesso and **pĕtisso**, ĕre, *v. intens. a.* [peto], *to strive after* or *seek for repeatedly* or *eagerly, to pursue;* with *acc.* (rare but class.): petissere antiqui pro petere dicebant. Sed, ut mihi videtur, cum significabant saepius petere, Fest. p. 206 Müll.; cf.: petissere petere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ib.: pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648: auras petessens, id. 5, 810: laudem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62.

pĕtībĭlis, e, *adj.* [peto], *capable of being demanded* (eccl. Lat.), Possid. Vita, Aug. 20.

pĕtīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [petigo], *full of scabs* or *eruptions, scabby* (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

pĕtīgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a scab, an eruption* (ante-class.): petigo genus morbi. Lucilius, lib. XXX.: illuvies, scabies . . . petigo, Non. 160, 17 sq. (others read, deque petigo; so in Cato, R. R. 157 *fin.*, Schneid. reads depetigini).

Pĕtīlĭa, ae, v. Petelia.

Pĕtīlĭānus, a, um, v. Petilius, B.

pĕtīlĭum, ii, *n.*, *an autumnal flower*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49.

Pĕtīlĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. —Hence, **A. Pĕtīlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Petilius, Petilian:* lex, Liv. 38, 55.—**B. Pĕtīlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Petilian:* regna, i. e. *the villa of a certain Petilius*, otherwise unknown, Mart. 12, 57, 19.

pĕtīlus, a, um, *adj.*, *thin, slender* (ante-class.): petilum tenue et exile, Non. 149, 7 sq.; Lucil. and Plaut. ap. Non. l. l.: petilam suram, siccam et substrictam vulgo interpretantur: Scaevola ait, ungulam albam equi ita dici, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

pĕtīmen, ĭnis, *n.*, perh. *a sore on the shoulder* of beasts of burden or draught (ante-class.): petimina in umeris jumentorum ulcera: eo nomine autem et inter duos armos suis quod est aut pectus solitum appellari, testatur Naevius, Fest. p. 209 Müll.; cf.: petimina in umeris jumentorum ulcera, Paul. ex Fest. p. 208 ib.

Petīna, ae. *f.*, *Ælia, a wife of the emperor Claudius. whom he divorced before marrying Messalina*, Suet. Claud. 26.

pĕtĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [pes], *a little foot, little leg* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nudus, Afr. ap. Non. 160, 16; Cels. 2, 18, 31: in petiolis capitulisque haedorum et vitulorum et agnorum, id. 2, 22, 2.—**II.** Transf., *a stem* or *stalk* of fruits: petioli, quibus mala pendent, Col. Arb. 23, 2; of the olive, id. 12, 49, 8.

Petisius, a, um, *adj.*, *Petisian:* mala, *a small sort of apple, paradise-apples*, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50.

pĕtisso, ĕre, v. petesso.

pĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [peto]. **I.** Lit., *an attack, a blow, thrust, pass:* tuas petitiones effugi, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15; cf.: petitiones proprie dicimus impetus gladiorum, Serv. Verg. A. 9, 439.—**B.** Trop., *an attack* made in words before a court of justice, Cic. Or. 68, 228; or in debate, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15; cf.: novi omnis hominis petitiones rationesque dicendi, *methods of attack*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 44; id. de Or. 3, 54, 206.—**II.** In gen., *a requesting, beseeching; a request, petition* for any thing (post-Aug.), Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66: huic quoque petitioni tuae negare non sustineo, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 7 (23); Gell. 11, 16, 8 al.—**2.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *a request* offered to God, *a prayer:* impleat Dominus omnes petitiones tuas, Vulg. Psa. 19, 6; id. Phil. 4, 6; id. 1 Johan. 5, 15: petitionem offerre Domino Deo, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 16, 1, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *An applying* or *soliciting for office, an application, solicitation, candidacy*, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: petitioni se dari, *to become a candidate for office*, id. Fam. 13, 10, 2: consulatus, Caes. B. C. 1, 22: pontificatûs, Sall. C. 49, 2: regni, Just. 1, 10, 17: tribunatûs et aedilitatis, Val. Max. 6, 9, 14: dare alicui petitionem consulatûs, *to admit one as a candidate for the consulship*, Suet. Caes. 26: abstinere petitione honorum, Tac. A. 2, 43; Suet. Caes. 28: petitioni se dare, *to solicit an office*, Cic. Fam. 13, 10.—**2.** *A laying claim to* any thing, *a suit, petition*, in private or civil cases (opp. the accusatio, in criminal cases): petitio pecuniae, Quint. 4, 4, 6: hereditatis, Dig. 44, 5, 3: integram petitionem relinquere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 56.—**3.** *A right of claim, a right to bring an action of recovery:* cavere, neminem, cujus petitio sit, petiturum, Cic. Brut. 5, 18; Dig. 2, 14, 56.

‡ **pĕtītĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [petitio], *a little petition:* petitiuncula, δεησίδιον, Gloss. Philox.

pĕtītor, ōris, *m.* [peto]. **I.** In gen., *a seeker, striver* after any thing (poet.): famae, Luc. 1, 131.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Polit. t. t., *an applicant* or *candidate* for an office (very rare for candidatus; not in Cic.), Scip. Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10: e petitoribus non alios adjuvare aut ad honorem pati pervenire, Suet. Caes. 23: hic generosior Descendat in campum petitor, Hor. C. 3, 1, 10.—**B.** Judicial t. t., *a claimant, plaintiff*, in private or civil suits (whereas he who prefers the complaint in a criminal case is termed accusator; class.): quis erat petitor? Fannius: quis reus? Flavius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere, id. Quint. 13, 45; Gai. Inst. 4, 94 et saep.—**C.** *A suitor, wooer* (post-class.), App. M. 4, p. 309 Oud.; Sen. Fragm. § 39 Haas; Cod. Th. 3, 7, 1; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 70 *fin.*—**D.** In late Lat.: MILITIAE, *a recruiting officer*, Inscr. Grut. 531, 10; ib. Murat. 788, 7; 794, 7.

pĕtītōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [petitor]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to solicitation* (post-class.): artes petitorias exercere, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 16, 2.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the prosecution of a judicial claim, petitory* (post-class.): judicium, Dig. 6, 1, 36: formula, Gai. Inst. 4, 91 sq.—Hence, *subst.:* **pĕtītōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the complaint* or *declaration* in a private action, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 29, § 1.

pĕtītrix, īcis, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A female applicant* or *candidate* for office (post-Aug.), Auct. Quint. Decl. 252.—**II.** Judicial t. t., *a female claimant* or *plaintiff* (post-class.): contra petitricem pronuntiavit, Dig. 36, 1, 74 *fin.*

pĕtītum, i, *n.*, v. peto, II. B. 2. b.

pĕtītŭrĭo, īre, *v. desid. a.* [peto], *to desire to sue for office, to long to become a candidate* (rare but class.): video hominem valde petiturire, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 7.

1. pĕtītus, a, um, *Part.*, from peto.

2. pĕtītus, ūs, *m.* [peto]. **I.** *An inclining towards* any thing (poet.): terrae petitus, Lucr. 3, 172.—**II.** *A desire, request* (post-class.): jussit eum consensu petituque omnium sententiam dicere, Gell. 18, 3, 6: petitu tuo adesse, App. Mag. 45 al.

pĕto, īvi and ii, ītum, 3 (*perf.* petit, Verg. A. 9, 9; Ov. F. 1, 109: petisti, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; Verg. A. 4, 100; 12, 359: petistis, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 22: petissem, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 145; Ov. M. 5, 26; Liv. 30, 25, 2: petisse, Cic. Quint. 11, 37; id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140; Ov.

M. 9, 623; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 516 sq.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root pat-, to fall upon, fly, find; Gr. πετ- in πίπτω (πι-πέτω), to fall; cf. Lat. impetus and in πέτομαι, to fly; cf. Lat. penna, acci-pit-er, etc.; the root of πίπτω, and therefore orig. to fall, fall upon; hence, to endeavor to reach or attain any thing]. **I.** *To fall upon* any thing. **A.** Lit. **1.** In a hostile sense, *to rush at, attack, assault, assail; to let fly at, aim a blow at, thrust at,* etc. (class.; cf.: invado, aggredior): gladiatores et vitando caute, et petendo vehementer, Cic. Or. 68, 228: cujus latus mucro ille petebat, id. Lig. 3, 9: non latus aut ventrem, sed caput et collum petere, *to thrust at,* id. Mur. 26, 52: aliquem spiculo infeste, Liv. 2, 20: aliquem mālo, *to throw an apple at any one,* Verg. E. 3, 64: alicui ungue genas, Ov. A. A. 2, 452: aliquem saxis, id. de Nuce, 2: aprum jaculis, Suet. Tib. 72: aëra disco, Hor. S. 2, 2, 13: bello Penatis, Verg. A. 3, 603: armis patriam, Vell. 2, 68, 3.—**2.** Without the notion of hostility: petere collum alicujus amplexu, *to fall upon one's neck, to embrace one,* M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124. — Esp. freq., *to seek, to direct one's course to, to go* or *repair to, to make for, travel to* a place: grues loca calidiora petentes, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: Cyzicum, id. Fam. 14, 4, 3: Dyrrhachium, id. Planc. 41, 97: naves, *to seek, take refuge in their ships,* Nep. Milt. 5, 5: caelum pennis, *to fly,* Ov. F. 3, 457: Graiis Phasi petite viris, *visited by the Greeks,* id. P. 4, 10, 52: Metellus Postumium ad bellum gerendum Africam petentem, . . . urbem egredi passus non est, *attempting to go, starting,* Val. Max. 1, 1, 2.—Transf., of things, *to proceed* or *go towards:* campum petit amnis, Verg. G. 3, 522: mons petit astra, *towers toward the stars,* Ov. M. 1, 316: aliquem, *to seek, go to a person:* reginam, Verg. A. 1, 717: ut te supplex peterem, et tua limina adirem, id. ib. 6, 115: aliquid in locum or ad aliquem, *to go to a place* or *person for something, to go in quest of, go to fetch:* visum est tanti in extremam Italiam petere Brundisium ostreas, *to go to Brundisium for oysters,* Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169: myrrham ad Troglodytas, id. 12, 15, 33, § 66: harena ad Aethiopas usque petitur, id. 36, 6, 9, § 51: collis, in quem vimina petebantur, id. 16, 10, 15, § 37: quaeque trans maria petimus, *fetch,* id. 19, 4, 19, §§ 58, 52.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To attack, assail* one with any thing (class.): aliquem epistulā, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: aliquem fraude et insidiis, Liv. 40, 55: aliquem falsis criminibus, Tac. A. 4, 31.—**B.** *To demand, seek, require* (cf. posco). **1.** In gen.: ita petit asparagus, Varr. R. R. 1, 23: ex iis tantum, quantum res petet, hauriemus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: aliquem in vincula, Quint. 7, 1, 55: aliquem ad supplicium, id. 7, 6, 6: poenas ab aliquo, *to seek satisfaction from* or *revenge one's self on any one.* ut poenas ab optimo quoque peteret sui doloris, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 7: ut merito ab eā poenas liberi sui petere debuerint, Quint. 3, 11, 12.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To demand* or *claim at law, to bring an action to recover, to sue for* any thing (syn.: postulo): causam dicere Prius unde petitur . . . Quam ille qui petit, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: qui per se litem contestatur, sibi soli petit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: aliquando cum servis Habiti furti egit; nuper ab ipso Habito petere coepit, id. Clu. 59, 163: qui non calumniā litium alienos fundos, sed castris, exercitu, signis inferendis petebat, id. Mil. 27, 74.—**b.** *To beg, beseech, ask, request, desire, entreat* (syn.: rogo, flagito, obsecro); constr with *ab* and *abl. of pers.* (cf. infra); ante- and post-class., with *acc. of pers.:* vos volo, vos peto atque obsecro, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 60; freq. with *ut:* a te etiam atque etiam peto atque contendo, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5: peto quaesoque, ut, etc., id. ib. 5, 4, 2: peto igitur a te, vel, si pateris, oro, ut, id. ib. 9, 13, 3: petere in beneficii loco et gratiae, ut, id. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189: petere precibus per litteras ab aliquo, ut, id. Sull. 19, 55: pacem ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: opem ab aliquo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: vitam nocenti, Tac. A. 2, 31: petito, ut intrare urbem liceret, Just. 43, 5, 6.—Also, with *id* or *illud,* and *ut,* etc.: illud autem te peto, ut, etc., Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2.—With *obj.-clause* (mostly poet.): arma umeris arcumque animosa petebat Ferre, Stat. Achill. 1, 352; cf.: cum peteret (solum) donari quasi proprio suo deo, Suet. Aug. 5: petit aes sibi dari εἰς ἄρτους, Gell. 9, 2, 1.—De aliquo (for ab aliquo), *to beg* or *request of one* (post-class.): si de me petisses, ut, etc., Dig. 13, 6, 5.—Ab aliquo aliquid alicui, *to beg a thing of one person for another* (class.): M. Curtio tribunatum a Caesare petivi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3: ab aliquo pro aliquo petere, *to intercede for:* in eorum studiis, qui a te pro Ligario petunt, Cic. Lig. 10, 31.—With *ex* and *abl. pers.* (v. infra d.): eum petit litteris, ut ad Britanniam proficisceretur, Capitol. Pertin. 3, 5; Eutr. 2, 24.—Hence, **pĕtītum,** i, *n., a prayer, desire, request, entreaty,* Cat. 68, 39.—(β) Polit. t. t., *to apply* or *solicit for an office, to be a candidate for office* (different from ambire, to go about among the people to collect their votes, to canvass, which took place after the petitio): nemo est ex iis, qui nunc petunt, qui, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: consulatum, id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: praeturam, id. Verr. 1, 8, 23; Liv. 1, 35.—**c.** *To solicit* a person, *to seek to possess, to woo:* libidine sic accensa (Sempronia) ut viros saepius peteret quam peteretur, Sall. C. 25, 3: cum te tam multi peterent, tu me una petisti, Prop. 3, 13, 27: formosam quisque petit, id. 3, 32, 4: multi illam petiere, Ov. M. 1, 478; cf.: quae tuus Vir petet, cave, ne neges; Ne petitum aliunde eat, Cat. 61, 151.—**d.** *To endeavor to obtain* or *pursue, to seek, strive after* any thing, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 40: fugā salutem petere, Nep. Hann. 11, 4: praedam pedibus, Ov. M. 1, 534: gloriam, Sall. C. 54, 5: eloquentiae principatum, Cic. Or. 17, 56: sanguinis profusio vel fortuita vel petita, *intentional, designed, produced by artificial means,* Cels. 2, 8.—With *inf.:* bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29: victricemque petunt dextrae conjungere dextram, Ov. M. 8, 421; 14, 571: conubiis natam sociare Latinis, Verg. A. 7, 96: aliquem transfigere ferro, Mart. 5, 51, 3.—With *ex* and *abl., over, in the case of:* ex hostibus victoriam petere, Liv. 8, 33, 13: supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, id. 28, 19, 11: imperium ex victis hostibus populum Romanum petere, id. 30, 16, 7.—**e.** *To fetch* any thing: qui argentum petit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 53: cibum e flammā, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 38: altius initium rei demonstrandae, Cic. Caecin. 4, 10: aliquid a Graecis, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: a litteris exiguam doloris oblivionem, *to obtain,* id. Fam. 5, 15, 4: suspirium alte, *to fetch a deep sigh,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 57; cf.: latere petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10; and: gemitus alto de corde petiti, Ov. M. 2, 622: haec ex veteri memoriā petita, Tac. H. 3, 5, 1.—**f.** *To take, betake one's self to* any thing: iter a Vibone Brundisium terrā petere contendi, Cic. Planc. 40, 96: diversas vias, Val. Fl. 1, 91: alium cursum, *to take another route,* Cic. Att. 3, 8, 2: aliam in partem petebant fugam, *betook themselves to flight, fled,* Caes. B. G. 2, 24.—**g.** *To refer to, relate to* (poet.): Trojanos haec monstra petunt, Verg. A. 9, 128.

†† **pĕtōrĭtum** or **pĕtorrĭtum,** i, *n.* [Celtic petor, four, and rit, wheel], *an open, four-wheeled carriage,* of Gallic origin: petoritum et Gallicum vehiculum esse, et nomen ejus dictum existimant a numero quattuor rotarum: alii Osce, quod hi quoque petora quattuor vocent: alii Graece, sed αἰολικῶς dictum, Fest. p. 206 Müll.; Gell. 15, 30, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192; id. S. 1, 6, 104; cf. also Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163; Aus. Ep. 5, 35; 8, 5.

Pĕtŏsīris, ĭdis, *m.,* = Πετόσιρις, *a celebrated Egyptian mathematician and astrologer,* Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 88; 7, 49, 50, § 160; Firm. Math. 4 praef.—Hence, transf., *a great mathematician, astrologer,* in gen., Juv. 6, 580.

Petovio or **Poetovio,** ōnis, *f., a city in Pannonia,* the modern *Pettau,* Tac. H. 3, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3592.

† **1. pĕtra,** ae, *f.,* = πέτρα, *a rock, a crag, stone* (pure Lat. saxum; cf.: rupes, scopulus): petrarum genera sunt duo, quorum alterum naturale saxum prominens in mare; alterum manufactum ut docet Aelius Gallus: Petra est, qui locus dextrā ac sinistrā fornicem expletur usque ad libramentum summi fornicis, Fest. p. 206 Müll. (of the latter signif. there is no other example known): petris ingentibus tecta, Enn. ap. Fest. l. l. (Ann. v. 366); Sen. Herc. Oet. 804: aquam de petrā produxit, Vulg. Isa. 48, 21 et saep.: gaviae in petris nidificant, Plin. 10, 32, 48, § 91: alga, quae juxta terram in petris nascitur, id. 32, 6, 22, § 66; 34, 12, 29, § 117; Curt. 7, 11, 1.

2. Pĕtra, ae, *f.,* = Πέτρα, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city in Arabia Petræa,* now the ruins of *Wadi Musa,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 144; Vulg. Jer. 48, 28. — Hence, **B.** **Pĕtraeus,** a, um, *adj., Petrean:* balanus, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 102: hypericon, id. 12, 25, 54, § 119.—**II.** *A city in Pieria,* Liv. 29, 26.—**III.** *A city in Thrace,* Liv. 40, 22.—**IV.** *A city in Umbria, called* Petra Pertusa, now *Il Furlo,* Aur. Vict. Epist. in Vespas. 17.—**V.** *A hill near Dyrrachium,* Caes. B. C. 3, 42.

3. Petra, ae, *m., a Roman proper name,* Tac. A. 11, 4.

‡ **petrăbŭlum,** i, *n.,* = πετροβόλον, *a stone-thrower, catapult,* Not. Tir. p. 179.

† **1. petraeus,** a, um, *adj.,* = πετραῖος, *that grows among rocks, rock-* (post-Aug.): brassica, Plin. 20, 9, 36, § 92.

2. Pĕtraeus, a, um, v. 2. Petra, I. B.

petrālis, e, *adj.* [petra], *stony* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 39, 2.

Petrēius, i, *m., name of a Roman* gens.—So, esp., *a lieutenant of Pompey in the civil war,* Caes. B. C. 1, 38; 63; cf. Cic. Att. 8, 2, 3. He is probably the same person with *M. Petrejus, lieutenant of the consul C. Antonius, who defeated the followers of Catiline at Fæsulæ,* A. U. C. 692; Cic. Sest. 5, 12; Sall. C. 59, 5 sq.—Hence, **A. Petrēius,** a, um, *adj., Petreian;* here prob. belongs: petreia vocabatur, quae pompam praecedens in coloniis aut municipiis imitabatur anum ebriam, ab agri vitio, scilicet petris, appellata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243, 5 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 242, 14 ib.—**B. Petrēiānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Petreius, Petreian:* auxilium, Auct. B. Afr. 19.

Petrenses, ium, *m., the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily,* Sol. 5.

petrensis, e, *adj.* [1. petra], *found among rocks* or *stones* (post-class.): pisces, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 26.

Petrēus, a, um, *adj.* [1. petra or Petrus], *Petrean* (eccl. Lat.): istae spinae, Petra et Petro transeunte, petreis pedibus tritae sunt, *of rock* or *stone,* or *pertaining to the Apostle Peter,* Aug. Serm. 297, 2 *fin.*

Petrīni, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of the city of Petra, in Sicily, the Petreans,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 90; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Petrīnum, i, *n., a villa near Sinuessa, in Campania,* Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5; Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 1.

† **petrĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = πέτρινος, *of stone, stone-* (eccl. Lat.): acies, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16.

† **petrītes,** ae, *m.,* = πετρίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of wine,* perh. from the city of Petra, in Arabia, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

1. pĕtro, ōnis, *m.* [1. petra]. **I.** *A rustic:* petrones rustici fere dicuntur, etc., Fest. p. 206, 23 Müll.; cf.: petrones rustici a petrarum asperitate et duritiā dicti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 207, 6 ib.—**II.** *An old wether,* whose flesh is as hard as a stone (ante-class.), Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40.

2. Petro, ōnis, *m.* [1. petra], *a Roman surname,* Suet. Vesp. 1.

Petrŏcŏrii, ōrum, *m., a Gallic tribe in Aquitania,* in the mod. *Périgueux,* Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; *sing.,* Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 450, 8.

Pĕtrōnĭa, ae, v. 2. Petronius.

Pĕtrōnĭānus, a, um, *adj.,* v. 2. Petronius, B.

1. pĕtrōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. petra], *rock-, crag-, mountain-* (very rare): canes, Grat. Cyneg. 202.

2. Pĕtrōnĭus, i, *m., name of a Roman* gens.—So, esp.: Petronius Arbiter, *a Roman knight, a favorite of the emperor Nero, perh. the same person with Petronius, the author of a Latin romance which is preserved in a fragmentary state,* Tac. A. 16, 17 sq.—In *fem.:* **Pĕtrōnĭa,** ae, *the first wife of the emperor Vitellius,* Tac. H. 2, 64; Suet. Vit. 6.—Hence, **A. Pĕtrōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Petronius, Petronian:* Petronia amnis est in Tiberim profluens, quam magistratus auspicato transeunt, cum in campo quid agere volunt-

quod genus auspicii peremne vocatur, Fest. p. 250 Müll.: Petronia lex, respecting slaves: post legem Petroniam et senatusconsulta ad eam legem pertinentia, dominis, potestas ablata est ad bestias depugnandas suo arbitrio servos tradere, Dig. 48, 8, 11, § 3; ib. 40, 1, 24.—**B. Pĕtrōniānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Petronius, Petronian:* Petroniana Albucia, Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

† **petrŏsĕlīnon** (**-īnum**), i, *n.*, = πετροσέλινον, *rock-parsley*, Plin. 20, 12, 47, § 118; Pall. 5, 3.

petrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. petra], *full of rocks, rocky* (post-Aug.): loca, Plin. 9, 31, 50, § 96.—*Subst.:* **petrōsa,** ōrum, *n., rocky places:* maritima, Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46; Ambros. Laps. Virg. 7, 29: aliud cecidit super petrosa, Vulg. Marc. 4, 5; id. Matt. 13, 5.

‡ **pĕtrōtos,** on, *adj.* [πετρόω], *stony, petrified:* quae modicos calices duos quos appellabant petrotos HS. $\overline{\text{VI}}$. venderet, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 195 Jan. (dub.; al. pterotos).

Pettălus, i, *m., the mythic name of a hero who sought to attack Perseus at the court of Cepheus*, Ov. M. 5, 115.

pĕtŭlans, antis, *adj.* [prop. *part.* of the obsol. petulo, from peto, qs. falling upon or assailing in jest, i. e.], *forward, pert, saucy, impudent, wanton, freakish, petulant.* **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: protervus, lascivus, procax): petulantes et petulci etiam appellantur, qui protervo impetu, et crebro petunt laedendi alterius gratiâ, Fest. p. 206 Müll.: homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 305: effuse petulans, id. Pis. 5, 10: animalia, Gell. 17, 20, 8: pictura, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140: petulans et furiosum genus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: Tarentum, Juv. 6, 297.—*Comp.*, Arn. 4, 151.—*Sup.:* imitatio petulantissima, Petr. 92.—**II.** In partic., *wanton, lascivious* (class.): si petulans fuisset in aliquâ generosâ nobili virgine, Cic. Par. 3, 1, 20.—*Adv.:* **pĕtŭlanter,** *pertly, wantonly, impudently, petulantly* (class.): in aliquem invehi, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: vivere, id. Cael. 16, 38.—*Comp.:* petulantius, Cic. Cael. 3, 6. —*Sup.:* petulantissime, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 1.

pĕtŭlantia, ae, *f.* [petulans]. **I.** Lit., *sauciness, freakishness, impudence, wantonness, petulance* (class.; syn. lascivia): itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 23, 18: petulantia et libido magis est adulescentium quam senum, id. Sen. 11, 36: petulantia et audacia, id. Caecin. 35, 103; cf.: te non ulla meae laesit petulantia linguae, Prop. 1, 16, 37.—In *plur.:* Naevius ... cum ob assiduam maledicentiam et probra in principes civitatis ... in vincula conjectus esset ... in his fabulis, delicta sua et petulantias dictorum, quibus multos ante laeserat, diluisset, *insolent language, libels*, Gell. 3, 3, 15.—**B.** In a milder sense, *carelessness, heedlessness* (ante-class.): linguae, Suet. Tib. 61; Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals, *viciousness:* cornuti fere perniciosi sunt propter petulantiam, Col. 7, 6, 4.—**B.** Of things, *exuberance, luxuriance:* ramorum, Plin. 16, 30, 53, § 124: morbi, *violence*, Gell. 12, 5, 9.

pĕtulcus, a, um, *adj.* [peto; cf. petulans *init.*], *butting, apt to butt*, with the horns or head (poet. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: agni, Lucr. 2, 368: haedi, Verg. G. 4, 10: caper vel aries, Col. 7, 3, 5.—**II.** Transf., *frisky, wanton:* haedi petulci dicti ab appetendo: unde et meretrices petulcas vocamus, Serv. Verg. G. 4, 10.

† **1. peucē,** ēs, *f.*, = πεύκη. **I.** *The pine-tree, pitch-pine-tree*, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 118.—**II.** *A kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 9, 9, § 74.

2. Peucē, ēs, *f.* **I.** *The name of an island in the Danube*, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Luc. 3, 202.—**II.** In mythology, *the wife of the Ister*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 137; Val. Fl. 8, 217.

† **peucĕdănum** or **-on,** i, *n.*, and **peucĕdănos,** i, *m.*, = πευκέδανον or -ος, *the plant hog's-fennel, sulphurwort*, Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 117; Luc. 9, 919: a Graecis dicitur peucedanos: Latini pinastellum vocarunt, App. Herb. 94.

Peucĕtia, ae, *f., a region in Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 99.—Hence, **II. Peucĕtius,** a, um, *adj., Peucetian:* sinus, Ov. M. 14, 513; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 9.

† **peumĕnē,** ēs, *f.*, πευμένη, *a kind of spume* or *scum of silver*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

pexātus, a, um, *adj.* [pexus], *clothed in a garment that has a nap on it* (post-Aug.): pexatus pulcre rides mea, Zoile, trita, Mart. 2, 58, 1: pexatus et gausapatus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.

pexĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], perh. *thickness, closeness* (post-Aug.); of a spider's web: telae, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.

Pexsus, i, *m.;* **Pexsa,** ae, *f., a Roman cognomen*, v. pecto, *P. a.*

pexus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pecto.

† **pezīcae** or **pezītae,** ārum, *f.*, = πέζικες, πέζεαι, *mushrooms without a root* or *without a stalk*, Plin. 19, 3, 14, § 38.

Phăcĕlīnus, a, um, v. Facelinus.

Phacus, i, *m.*, = Φάκος, *a fortified place near Pella in Macedonia, where the treasury of the Macedonian kings was kept*, Liv. 44, 6, 2: Arx Phacus, id. 44, 46, 6.

Phaeāces, um, *m.*, = Φαίακες, *the Phæacians, the fabled luxurious inhabitants of the isle of Scheria* (in historic times, Corcyra), Cic. Brut. 18, 71; Verg. A. 3, 291; Ov. M. 13, 719; Juv. 5, 151.—In *sing.:* **Phaeax,** ācis, *m., a Phæacian;* transf., of a man in good case, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24.—As *adj.:* Phaeax populus, Juv. 15, 23.—Hence, **A. Phaeācia,** ae, *f.*, = Φαιακία, *the country of the Phæacians, the isle of Scheria (Corcyra), in the Ionian Sea:* Corcyra Homero dicta Scheria et Phaeacia, Callimacho etiam Drepane, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 52; Tib. 1, 3, 3.—**B. Phaeācis,** idis, *adj.*, = Φαιακίς, *Phæacian*; *subst.:* **Phaeācis,** idis, *f.* (sc. Musa), *a poem on the sojourn of Ulysses in Phæacia*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 27; 16, 27.—**C. Phaeācĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φαιάκιος, *Phæacian:* tellus, Tib. 4, 1, 78; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 47.—**D. Phaeācus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φαίακος, *Phæacian:* silvae, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 51.

phaecăsĭa, ae, v. phaecasium.

phaecăsĭāni dii [phaecasium], *a sort of deities* of whom nothing further is known (perh. shod with phaecasia), Juv. 3, 218 (al. phaecasiati).

phaecăsĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shod with* phaecasia: milites, Petr. 72: quae decent phaecasiatum palliatumque, i. e. *a Grecian philosopher*, Sen. Ep. 113, 2.

† **phaecăsĭum,** ii, *n.*, and **phaecăsĭa,** ae, *f.*, = φαικάσιον, *a kind of white shoe*, worn at Athens by the priests, Sen. Ben. 7, 21, 1: inauratae, Petr. 67.

Phaedo or **Phaedon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Φαίδων, *a disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato, after whom Plato has named his dialogue on the immortality of the soul*, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; Gell. 2, 18, 1; Lact. 3, 25, 15; Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

Phaedra, ae, *f.*, = Φαίδρα, *the daughter of king Minos, of Crete, sister of Ariadne and wife of Theseus; she slew herself for hopeless love of Hippolytus*, Verg. A. 6, 445; Ov. A. A. 1, 511; id. H. 4, 74; Sen. Hippol. 434; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 14; Hyg. Fab. 47; 243.

Phaedrĭas or **Phaedrĭa,** ae, *m., a male proper name*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 15.

Phaedrus (*nom.* PHAEDER, Inscr. Grut. 1111, 3), i, *m.*, = Φαῖδρος. **I.** *A pupil of Socrates, a native of Myrsinus, in Attica, after whom Plato named one of his dialogues*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; id. Or. 4, 15; 12, 39; id. Fin. 2, 2, 4; id. Tusc. 1, 22, 53 al. —**II.** *An Epicurean philosopher of Athens, an instructor of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2; id. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93; id. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—**III.** *A freedman of Augustus, a Thracian by birth, and author of some well-known Latin fables.*

† **phaenĭon,** ii, *n.*, = φαινίον, *a plant, the anemone*, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164 (al. phrenion, v. Sillig ad h. l.).

† **phaenŏmĕnon,** i, *n.*, = φαινόμενον, *an appearance.* **I.** In gen. (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. 2, 7.—**II.** In partic. **A. phaenŏmĕna,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, = φαινόμενα, *appearances in the air* or *sky*, Lact. 2, 5, 11.—**B.** Phaenomena, *the title of a poem by Aratus.*

† **Phaenon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Φαίνων (shining), *the planet Saturn* (post-class.): quae Stilbon volvat, quae secula Phaenon, Aus. Idyll. 18, 11; Mart. Cap. 8, § 886.—In the Gr. *acc.* Phaenona, Mart. Cap. 8, § 851 (written as Greek, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52).

Phaestum, i, *n.*, = Φαῖστος. **I.** *A town of Crete, near Cortyna, founded by Minos*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—Hence, **A. Phaestias,** ădis, *f.*, = Φαιστιάς, *a female inhabitant of Phæstum, a Phæstian* (poet.): inter Phaestiadas, Ov. M. 9, 715.—**B. Phaestĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φαίστιος, *of* or *belonging to Phæstum, Phæstian:* tellus, Ov. M. 9, 668: Apollo, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**II.** *A town of Thessaly, on the Eurotas*, Liv. 36, 13, 3.—**III.** *A town of Locris, in Greece*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.

Phăĕthon (dissyl.: fulmine Phaethon, Varr. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 18), ontis, *m.*, = Φαέθων (the shining one). **I.** *Son of Helios and Clymene, who, having obtained from his father permission to drive the sun's chariot for a day, lost control of the steeds, and was struck down by a thunderbolt of Jupiter, to prevent his setting the earth on fire*, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; id. N. D. 3, 31, 76; cf.: Phaëthontem orbi terrarum educare, Suet. Calig. 11; Ov. M. 2, 47 sq.; Verg. A. 10, 189.—**B.** *An epithet of the sun* (poet.), Verg. A. 5, 105; Sil. 6, 3.—Hence, **A. Phăĕthontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φαεθόντειος, *of* or *belonging to Phaëthon, Phaëthontean* (poet.): ignes, Ov. M. 4, 246: Padus (because Phaëthon is said to have fallen into the Padus), Mart. 10, 12, 2: favilla, i. e. fulmen, Stat. Th. 1, 221: umbra, i. e. *of the poplar* (because the sisters of Phaëthon were changed into poplars), Mart. 6, 15, 1.—**B. Phăĕthontĭas,** ădis, *f.*, = Φαεθοντιάς, *a Phaëthontiad*, i. e. *a sister of Phaëthon.* They wept for their brother, and were changed into poplars (acc. to others, into alders), while their tears were converted into amber: Phaëthontiadum silva sororum, Sen. Herc. Oet. 185; Verg. E. 6, 62; cf. Ov. M. 2, 340 sqq.—**C. Phăĕthontis,** idis, *f.*, = Φαεθοντίς, *subst.*, i. q. Phaëthontias, *a Phaëthontiad, a sister of Phaëthon* (poet.), Avien. Arat. 792.—As *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phaëthon, Phaëthontian:* gutta, *amber* (into which the tears of Phaëthon's sisters were said to be converted), Mart. 4, 32, 1.—**D. Phăĕthontĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φαεθόντιος. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Phaëthon, Phaëthontian:* fabula, Stat. S. 2, 4, 9: amnis, i. e. Padus (v. Phaëthonteus), Sil. 7, 149. —**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the sun:* ora, *the sun's disk*, Sil. 10, 110.

Phăĕthūsa, ae, *f.*, = Φαέθουσα (the shining one), *a sister of Phaëthon*, Ov. M. 2, 346.

† **phăgĕdaena,** ae, *f.*, = φαγέδαινα (voracity). **1.** *A diseased and excessive appetite, voracity*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 46; *plur.*, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 110.—As a disease of bees, Col. 9, 13, 10 (written as Greek).—Hence, **2.** *An eating ulcer, a cancer*, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 123.

† **phăgĕdaenĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = φαγεδαινικός, *spreading like a cancer, cancerous:* vulnera, Plin. 24, 4, 5, § 9.—**2.** Transf., of persons, *suffering from cancers, cancerous:* phagedaenici, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 47.

† **phăger** (**pa-**) or **phăgrus** (**pa-**), i, *m.*, = φάγρος, *a fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150; Ov. Hal. 107; *plur.*, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57; 32, 10, 38, § 113.

Phăgĭta, ae, *m.* [φάγω, to eat], *a Roman surname*, Suet. Caes. 74.

† **phăgo,** ōnis, *m.*, = φάγος, φαγών, *a glutton, gormandizer* (ante- and post-class.): edones et phagones ab edacitate, unum Latinum, aliud Graecum, Non. 48, 17 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. l. l.; Vop. Aur. 50.

phăgrus, v. phager.

phăla, ae, v. fala.

Phalacrīnē, ēs, and **Phalacrīna,** ae, *f., a town in the Sabine territory, the birthplace of the emperor Vespasian*, Suet. Vesp. 2.

† **phălacrŏ-cŏrax,** ăcis, *m.*, = φαλακροκόραξ, *a coot* or *cormorant* (pure Lat. corvus aquaticus): phalacrocoraces, aves Balearium insularum peculiares, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; cf. id. 11, 37, 47, § 130.

Phălaecus, i, *m.*, = Φάλαικος, *an ancient Greek poet, from whom a kind of verse is named* Phalaecium, Phalaecum, or Phaleucium carmen. This verse is *hendecasyllabic*, consisting of a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees (e. g. vidi credite

per lacus Lucrinos), Aus. Ep. 4, 85; Diom. p. 509 P.; Terentian. p. 2440 ib.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 517: metrum Phalaecium, Mar. Victor. 2566 P.: carmen Phalaecum, Sulp. Sat. 4. —**II.** *A tyrant of Phocæa;* whence **Phălaecēus,** a, um, *Phalæcean, of Phalæcus:* nex, Ov. Ib. 504.

† **phălangae** and **pălangae,** ārum, *f. plur.,* = φάλαγγες. **I.** In gen., *a pole to carry burdens on, carrying-pole,* Vitr. 10, 3, 7: proelium Afri contra Aegyptios primum fecere fustibus, quos vocant phalangas, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 260; 12, 4, 8, § 17.—**II.** In partic., *a wooden roller,* to place under ships and military machines for the purpose of moving them along (class.), Varr. ap. Non. 163, 23 sq.; Caes. B. C. 2, 10 *fin.*

1. phălangārĭus or **pălangārĭus** (in inscrr. also PALANCARIVS and FALANCARIVS), ii, *m.* [phalangae], *one who carries burdens with the aid of a long pole, a carrier, porter,* Vitr. 10, 3, 7; Non. 163, 23 sq. (v. phalanga); Inscr. Fabr. p. 10; Inscr. Giorn. Pisan. tom. 16, p. 192; Inscr. Marin. Atti, p. 151; Inscr. Kellerm. ap. Orell. Analect. Epigr. (Index Lection. Acad. Turic. Aestiv. 1838), p. 43, 4090.

2. phălangārĭus, ii, *m.* [phalanx], *a soldier belonging to a phalanx, a phalangary* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50, 5 (cf. phalangitae).

phălangĭon, ii, *n.,* v. phalangium.

† **phălangītae,** ārum, *m.,* = φαλαγγῖται, *soldiers belonging to a phalanx, phalangites,* Liv. 37, 40, 1; 5; 42, 51.

† **phălangītes,** ae, *m.,* = φαλαγγίτης, *spider-root:* Anthericum liliastrum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

† **phălangĭum** or **-on,** ii, *n.* (late collat. form **phălangĭus,** ii, *m.,* Veg. Vet. 3, 81; Isid. 14, 6, 16), = φαλάγγιον. **I.** *A kind of venomous spider,* Cels. 5, 27, 9; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156; 8, 27, 41, § 97; 11, 24, 28, § 79. —**II.** *Spider-root, anthericum,* for phalangites, Plin. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

(**phălango** or **pălango,** āre, *v. a.* [phalanga], *to carry away on a pole* (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Perotti Cornucop. ad Epigr. 115. The passage is otherwise unknown.)

Phalannaeus, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Phalanna, a city of Thessaly, Phalannæan:* ager, Liv. 42, 65.

Phălantus, i, *m.,* = Φάλαντος, *a Spartan who emigrated to Italy and there founded Tarentum:* et regnata petam Laconi Rura Phalanto, i.e. *Tarentum,* Hor. C. 2, 6, 11; Just. 3, 4, 7.—Hence, **A. Phălantēus,** a, um, *adj., Phalantean:* Phalanteum Tarentum, Sil. 11, 16.—**B. Phălantīnus,** a, um, *adj., Phalantine,* poet. for *Tarentine:* Phalantinus Galesus, Mart. 5, 37, 2.—**C. Phălanthum,** i, *n., poetic name for the city of Tarentum,* Mart. 8, 28, 3.

phălanx (post-class. **fălanx**), angis, *f.,* = φάλαγξ. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *a band of soldiers, a host* drawn up in close order (poet.): Agamemnoniae phalanges, Verg. A. 6, 489: densae, id. ib. 12, 662: Tuscorum, id. ib. 12, 551: animosa (said of eight brothers fighting together), id. ib. 12, 277: junctae umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46.—**B.** Trop., *a host, multitude* (post-class.): culparum, Prud. Psych. 816.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Among the Athenians and Spartans, *a division of an army drawn up in battle array, a battalion, phalanx,* Nep. Chabr. 1, 2; id. Pelop. 4, 2.—**B.** *The Macedonian order of battle, a Macedonian phalanx* (a compact parallelogram of fifty men abreast and sixteen deep), Nep. Eum. 7, 1; Curt. 3, 2, 13; Liv. 31, 39, 10; cf.: quae (cohortes) cuneum Macedonum (phalangem ipsi vocant) perrumperent, id. 32, 17, 11: fecerat et falangem triginta milium hominum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 50, 5.—**2.** *An order of battle of the Gauls and Germans,* forming a parallelogram: Helvetii confertissimā acie, phalange factā, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 1, 52: phalangem perfringere, id. ib. 1, 25.

Phălăra, ōrum, *n.,* = Φάλαρα, *a harbor of Phthiotis, in Thessaly, on the* Sinus Maliacus, now *Stillida,* Liv. 27, 30, 3; 12; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.

phălārica, v. falarica.

1. phălăris (**phălēris**), ĭdis, *f.,* = φαλαρίς or φαληρίς. **I.** *The plant canary-grass* (Phalaris canariensis, Linn.), Plin. 27, 12, 102, § 126.—**II.** *A water-hen, coot,* Varr. R. R. 3, 11 *fin.;* Col. 8, 15; Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132.

2. Phălăris, ĭdis (*acc.* Phalarin, Claud. B. Gild. 186), *m.,* = Φάλαρις, *a tyrant of Agrigentum, for whom Perillus made a brazen bull, in which those condemned by him were to be roasted alive. He caused Perillus to be the first to suffer by it* (v. Perillus), *but afterwards experienced the same punishment himself at the hands of his exasperated subjects,* Cic. Off. 2, 7, 26; id. Att. 7, 20, 2; id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; id. N. D. 3, 33, 82; id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; Juv. 8, 81; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200; Ov. A. A. 1, 653; Sil. 14, 211; Amm. 28, 1, 26; Claud. B. Gild. 186.

Phalasarnēus, a, um, *adj.,* = Φαλασαρνεῖος, *of* or *belonging to the Cretan city of Phalasarne, Phalasarnean,* Liv. 42, 51; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 57.

† **phălērae,** ārum (*neutr.* phalera posita, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18; Jan. phaleras), *f.,* = τὰ φάλαρα. **I.** Lit. **A.** *A smooth, shining ornament for the breast, a metal disc* or *boss,* worn by men, esp. as a military decoration: phalerae sunt belli ornamenta, Non. 554, 15 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 29: phaleris et torque aliquem donare id. ib. 2, 3, 80: phaleras deponere, Liv. 9, 46; cf. Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: phaleris hic pectora fulget, Sil. 15, 255.—As a military mark of distinction: equites donati phaleris, Liv. 39, 31; Verg. A. 9, 458 Heyn. and Wagn.; Juv. 16, 60.—Worn by women: matrona ornata phaleris pelagiis, P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55. —**B.** *A trapping for the forehead and breast of horses,* Liv. 32, 52: primus equum phaleris insignem victor habeto, Verg. A. 5, 310; Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 194; Juv. 11, 103.—As a trapping for elephants, Gell. 5, 5, 3.—**II.** Trop., *an external ornament* or *decoration* (poet. and in post-class. prose): ad populum phaleras! *trappings for the people!* who allow themselves to be deceived by externals, Pers. 3, 30.—Of rhetorical ornament, Mart. Cap. 3, § 221: loquendi, Symm. Ep. 83: heroicorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*

Phălēreus, i, and **Phălērĭcus,** a, um, v. Phalerum.

phălēris, v. 1. phalaris.

phălēro, āre, *v. a.* [phalerae], *to adorn with trappings, ornament the breast* (late Lat.): animalia phalerari sibi magis quam nodari gaudent, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 1, 43.—Fig., *to deck, set off, display:* eloquentiae phalerandae gratiā, Ambros. Off. Min. 1, 12, 44.—Hence, **phălērātus,** a, um, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *wearing an ornament for the forehead and breast:* equi, Liv. 30, 17: cursor, Petr. 28: turba Mazacum atque cursorum, Suet. Ner. 30.—**II.** Trop., *decorated, ornamented:* phaleratis dictis aliquem ducere, *with fine speeches,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 16.

Phălērum, i, *n.,* = Φαληρόν, *the oldest harbor of Athens, connected with the city by a long wall, with a demos of the same name belonging to it,* Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.—Hence, **A. Phălēreus** (mostly trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.,* = Φαληρεύς, *of* or *from Phalerum, a Phalerian:* Demetrius Phalereus, or simply Phalereus, *a ruler of Athens and a famous orator, about* B.C. 300, Cic. Leg. 2, 25, 64; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. Div. 2, 46, 96; Nep. Milt. 6, 4.—Scanned as a quadrisyllable: Demetrius, qui dictus est Phalereus, Phaedr. 5, 1, 1.—*Acc.:* Phalerea, Quint. 2, 4, 41; 10, 1, 80.—**B. Phălērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = Φαληρικός, *Phalerian:* portus, Nep. Them. 6, 1.—As *subst.:* **Phălērĭcus,** i, *m.* (sc. portus), = Phalerum, in Phalericum descendere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; cf.: in Phalerico, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225.

Phăleucĭus, a, um, v. Phalaecus.

Phaliscus, v. Faliscus.

phallovitrobŏlus, i, *m.,* or **-vitrobŏlum,** i, *n., a drinking-vessel shaped like a phallus,* Capitol. Pertin. 8, 5 dub. (Momms. vitro, fundibuli).

† **phallus,** i, *m.,* = φαλλός, *a figure of an obscene shape, carried about at the festival of Bacchus, originally a symbol of the generative power of nature; a phallus,* Arn. 5, 176; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 21.

Phanae, ārum, *f.,* = Φαναί, *a harbor and promontory in the isle of Chios, noted for its wine,* Liv. 36, 43, 11.—Hence, **II. Phānaeus,** a, um, *adj., Phanæan:* rex Phanaeus, *the king of Phanæ,* poet. of *Phanæan wine,* Verg. G. 2, 98.

† **phănĕrōsis,** is, *f.,* = φανέρωσις, *a manifestation, revelation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Haer. 30.

Phănŏtē, ēs, and **Phănŏtēa,** ae, *f.,* = Φανότη, Φανότεια, *the name of several cities.* **I.** *A city in Epirus, with a castle,* Liv. 43, 21.—**II.** *A city in Phocis, also called* Panope, Liv. 32, 18.

† **phantăsĭa,** ae, *f.,* = φαντασία, *an idea, notion, fancy* (post-Aug.): Nicetas longe disertius hanc phantasiam movit, Sen. Suas. 2, 15: cor tuum phantasias patitur, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 6.—As a term of reproach: phantasia, non homo, *a mere notion* or *fancy, the mere semblance of a man,* Petr. 38 *fin.* (in Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40; 2, 6, 8 al., written as Greek, and translated visum).—**II.** *A phantom, apparition:* (animus) colligit visa nocturna, quas phantasias nos adpellamus, Amm. 14, 11, 18.

† **phantasma,** ătis, *n.,* = φάντασμα. **I.** *An apparition, spectre, phantom* (post-Aug.; cf.: idolon, imago, simulacrum): velim scire, esse phantasmata et habere figuram . . . an inania, etc., Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 1: si phantasma fuit Christus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 7; Vulg. Matt. 14, 26; id. Marc. 6, 49.—**II.** In gen., *an image, appearance, phantasm* of an object (late Lat. for visum, imago, species): Alexandriam cum eloqui volo, quam nunquam vidi, praesto est apud me phantasma ejus, Aug. Trinit. 8, 6.

phantasmătĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [phantasma], *fantastic, imaginary,* Isid. 8, 9, 7.

Phantăsos, i, *m.,* = Φάντασος, *a son of Somnus,* Ov. M. 11, 642.

phantastĭcē, *adv., by the fancy* (eccl. Lat.), Nebrid. ap. Aug. Ep. 8.

† **phantastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = φανταστικός, *imaginary,* Cassiod. An. 2; Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.

Phāon, ōnis, *m.,* = Φάων. **I.** *A youth of Lesbos beloved by Sappho without return,* Ov. H. 15, 11; Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20; Mart. 10, 35, 18.—As a prov. of coldness, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 32.—**II. Phāon,** ontis, *m., a freedman of the emperor Nero,* Suet. Ner. 48 and 49.

Phăraeus, a, um, *adj.,* = Φαραῖος, *of* or *belonging to the city of Pharæ, Pharæan:* duces, Stat. Th. 2, 163.

phăranītis, ĭdis, *f., pharanitis, a kind of amethyst,* Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122.

Phărāo, ōnis, *m.,* = Φαραώ (Hebrew פַּרְעֹה), *Pharaoh, the title of the Egyptian kings:* Pharao nomen est non hominis, sed honoris, sicut apud nos Augusti appellantur reges, cum propriis nominibus censeantur, Isid. Orig. 7, 6; Prud. Cath. 12, 141; Vulg. Gen. 12, 15 et saep.

† **phărĕtra,** ae, *f.,* = φαρέτρα. **I.** Lit., *a quiver* for holding arrows (poet. and late Lat.): succinctam pharetrā, Verg. A. 1, 323: nec venenatis gravida sagittis, Fusce, pharetra, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3: pharetram solvere, *to undo, open,* Ov. M. 5, 379: venatricis puellae (Dianae), Juv. 13, 80: in pharetrā suā abscondit me, Vulg. Isa. 49, 2; Verg. G. 2, 125; Prop. 2, 9, 10; Ov. P. 4, 13, 38; id. Am. 3, 9, 7; Val. Fl. 3, 607; Stat. Th. 4, 259 al.—**II.** Transf., *a kind of sundial in the form of a quiver,* Vitr. 9, 8, 1.

phărĕtrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pharetra], *furnished with* or *wearing a quiver, quivered* (poet.): pharetrata Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 649: Persis, id. G. 4, 290: Geloni, Hor. C. 3, 4, 35: puer, i.e. *Cupid,* Ov. M. 10, 525: virgo, i.e. *Diana,* id. Am. 1, 1, 10: Semiramis, Juv. 2, 108.

‡ **phărĕtra-zōnĭum,** ii, *n., a quiver-belt,* Not. Tir. p. 126.

phărĕtrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pharetragero], *quiver-bearing* (poet.): clade pharetrigeri regis, i.e. *of the Persian king Xerxes:* regis, Sil. 14, 286.

Phărĭa ūva, *a kind of grape in the neighborhood of Pisa,* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

Phărĭăcus, a, um, v. Pharus, A.

† **phărĭcon** or **-um,** i, *n.,* = φαρικόν, *a kind of poison, so named from its inventor, Pharicus,* Plin. 28, 10, 41, § 158.

Phăris, is, *f.,* = Φᾶρις, *a city in Messe-*

nia, afterwards called Pharae or Pherae, Stat. Th. 4, 226.

Phărīsaeus, i, *m.*, = Φαρισαῖος, *a Pharisee, a member of the Jewish sect* of that name, usually in *plur.:* **Phărīsaei (Pharīsaei,** Juvenc. 2, 574), ōrum, *m.*, = Φαρισαῖοι, *the Pharisees,* a Jewish sect (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 45; Isid. 7, 6, 40; Juvenc. 3, 221; Vulg. Marc. 2, 16 et saep.— *Sing.:* secundum legem Pharisaeus, Vulg. Phil. 3, 5.— Hence, **A. Phărīsaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φαρισαῖος, *Pharisæan:* convivia, Sedul. 4, 66; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 20.— **B. Phărīsăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φαρισαϊκός, *Pharisaic:* sepulcra, Hier. adv. Vigil. n. 9.

Phărītae, ārum, and **Phărĭus,** a, um, v. Pharus, C. and B.

† **pharmăceutĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, φαρμακευτικός, *of* or *belonging to drugs, pharmaceutical,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 126.

† **pharmăceutrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = φαρμακεύτρια, *a sorceress* (poet.), Verg. E. 8 *in lemm.*

† **pharmăcŏpōla,** ae, *m.*, = φαρμακοπώλης, *a vender of medicines, a quack* (class.), Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9: circumforaneus, Cic. Clu. 14, 40; Hor. S. 1, 2, 1.

† **pharmăcus,** i, *m.*, = φαρμακός, *a poisoner, a sorcerer* (post-Aug.), Petr. 107, 15.

Pharmăcūsa, ae, *f.*, = Φαρμακοῦσα, *an island of the Ægean Sea, south-west from Miletus, where Cæsar was taken by pirates,* now *Farmako,* Suet. Caes. 4; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71.

Pharnăbāzus, i, *m.*, = Φαρνάβαζος, *Pharnabazus, a Persian satrap under Darius Nothus and Artaxerxes,* 412 to 377 B.C., Nep. Lys. 4, 1; Just. 5, 4, 1 al.

† **pharnăcēon,** i, *n.*, v. pharnacion.

Pharnăces, is, *m.*, = Φαρνάκης. **I.** *The name of two kings of Pontus.* **A.** *Grandfather of Mithridates,* Just. 38, 6, 2; Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 151.—**B.** *Son of Mithridates, defeated by Cæsar,* Cic. Deiot. 5, 14; id. Att. 11, 21, 2; Suet. Caes. 37; Luc. 10, 476.— **II.** *The name of a slave of Cicero,* Cic. Att. 13, 30, 2; 13, 44, 3.

pharnăcĭōn (-ēon), ii, *n.*, = φαρνάκειον, *a species of the plant panax, named for Pharnaces,* Plin. 25, 4, 14, § 33.

pharnuprium, i, *n.*, *a kind of fig-wine,* Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102 Jan.

Phăros, i, v. Pharus.

Pharsālos or **Pharsālus,** i, *f.*, = Φάρσαλος, *a city in Thessaly, where Cæsar defeated Pompey,* now *Fersala,* Liv. 32, 33; 34, 23; 36, 14; Luc. 6, 350.—Hence, **A. Pharsālĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pharsalus, Pharsalian:* acies, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: proelium, *Cæsar's victory over Pompey,* id. Deiot. 5, 13; 10, 29: acies, id. Lig. 3, 9: annus, Luc. 5, 391: rura, id. 7, 823.—**B. Pharsālĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pharsalian:* fuga, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39: pugna, *in which Cæsar defeated Pompey,* id. ib. 14, 8, 23 B. and K.; id. Div. 1, 32, 68; Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 53: terra, Liv. 33, 6, 11: tecta, Cat. 64, 37.— As *subst.:* **Pharsālĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the region about Pharsalus,* Cat. 64, 37; Ov. M. 15, 823; Tac. H. 1, 50 al.—**2.** *An epic poem by Lucan,* Luc. 7, 61; 9, 985.

Phărus or **-os,** i, *f.* (*m.*, Suet. Claud. 20), = Φάρος. **I.** *An island near Alexandria, in Egypt, where King Ptolemy Philadelphus built a famous light-house, hence called* pharus, now *Faro,* Mel. 2, 7, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 19. — **B.** Transf., of *the light-house in the island of Pharos:* Pharus est in insulā turris, magnā altitudine, mirificis operibus exstructa, quae nomen ab insulā accepit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: superposuit turrem in exemplum Alexandrini Phari, Suet. Claud. 20; Juv. 6, 83; of other *light-houses:* pharon subiit, Val. Fl. 7, 84: turris phari terrae motu Capreis concidit, Suet. Tib. 74: Tyrrhena, Juv. 12, 76.—**C.** Transf., poet., *Egypt:* regina Phari, Stat. S. 3, 2, 102: petimus Pharon arvaque Lagi, Luc. 8, 433.— Hence. **1. Phărĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pharus, Pharian, Egyptian* (post-class.): sistra, App. M. 2, p. 127, 11.— **2. Phărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φάριος, *of* or *belonging to Pharus, Pharian;* of *the light-house:* flammae, Luc. 9, 1004.— Poet., transf., *Egyptian:* Pharia juvenca, i. e. *Io,* Ov. F. 5, 619; but *Isis,* Mart. 10, 48, 1; hence, turba, *the priests of Isis,* Tib. 1, 3, 32: conjux, i. e. *Cleopatra,* Mart. 4, 11, 4: dolores, *the lamentations of the Egyptian women at the festival of Isis for the lost Osiris,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 244: piscis, i. e. *the crocodile,* Ov. A. A. 3, 270: acetum, Juv. 13, 85.— As *subst.:* **Phărĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Isis:* SACRVM PHARIAE, Vet. Kalend. ap. Grut. 138.—**3. Phărītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pharos,* Auct. B. Alex. 19.—**II.** *A small island on the coast of Dalmatia, formerly called Paros* (*Parus*), now *Lesina,* Mel. 2, 7, 13.

‡ **phascōla** appellant Graeci, quas vulgus peras vocat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll. (= τὰ φάσκωλα, *a wallet, scrip*).

Phase, *n. indecl.*, *the Passover,* a Jewish feast commemorative of the rescue of the first-born among the Jews from the destruction which visited the Egyptians: est enim Phase (id est transitus) Domini, Vulg. Exod. 12, 11: factum est Phase, id. 4 Reg. 23, 22.—**II.** Transf., *the sacrifice offered at the Passover, the paschal lamb:* immolare, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 11; id. Deut. 16, 2.

phăsēlārĭa (**fāsēl-** and **fācēl-**), ium, *n.* [faselus], *a dish of pickled French beans,* Lampr. Elag. 20, 7.

Phăsēlis, idis, *f.*, = Φασηλίς. **I.** *A town in Lycia, on the borders of Pamphylia,* now *Tekrova,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21; Liv. 37, 23 *init.*— Hence, **B. Phăsēlītae,** ārum, *m.*, = Φασηλῖται, *the inhabitants of Phaselis, the Phaselians* (*gen.* Phaselitûm), Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 50.—**II.** *A city in Judea, with a neighboring valley abounding in palm-trees,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 44; Luc. 8, 251.— Hence, **B. Phăsēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phaselis,* Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 95.

† **phăsēlus** (**phăsell-** and **fās-**), i, *m.* and *f.*, = φάσηλος. **I.** Lit., *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans, phasel* (phaseolus vulgaris of Linn.): viciamque seres vilemque phaselum, Verg. G. 1, 227: longa fasellus, Col. 10, 377; v. id. 2, 10, 4; Pall. 10, 12.—**II.** Transf., *a light vessel* (*in the shape of a kidney-bean*) *made of wicker-work* or *papyrus, sometimes also of burned and painted clay* (cf.: celox, lembus): epistulam de phaselo dare, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: phaselus ille quem videtis, Cat. 4, 1: phaselon solvere, Hor. C. 3, 2, 29: dare vela fictilibus phaselis, Juv. 15, 127: pictam phaselon, Mart. 10, 30, 13.

phăsĕŏlus (**fāsĕŏlus**), i, *m. dim.* [phaselus, I.], *a kind of bean with an edible pod, French beans, kidney-beans, phasel,* Col. 11, 2, 72; 12, 9, 1; Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 65.

† **phăsgănĭon,** i, *n.*, = φασγάνιον, *the sword-lily, gladiole* (pure Lat. gladiolus), Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137.

Phăsĭăcus, a, um, v. 1. Phasis, B.

phāsĭāna, v. 1. Phasis, C.

phāsĭānārĭus (**fās-**), i, *m.* [phasiana], *a pheasant-keeper* (post-class.), Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 76.

phāsĭānīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to pheasants, pheasant-* (post-class.): ova, Pall. 1, 29, 2.

Phāsĭānus, a, um, and **Phāsĭas,** ădis, v. 1. Phasis, C. and D.

† **phāsĭŏlos** (**fās-**), i, *m.*, = φασίολος, *a plant, also called* isopyron, Plin. 27, 11, 70, § 94.

1. Phāsis, idis or idos (*acc.* also Phasin, Prop. 3, 22, 11; Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 3; Phasim, Verg. G. 4, 367 al.; *voc.* Phasi, Ov. P. 4, 10, 52), *m.*, = Φᾶσις. **A.** *A river in Colchis, which empties into the Euxine Sea,* now *Rion,* Mel. 1, 19, 12; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12: limosi Phasidos undae, Ov. M. 7, 6: sua jura cruentum Phasin habent, Stat. Th. 5, 457: Phasidis ales, *a pheasant* (v. in the foll. Phasiacus), id. S. 4, 6, 8; cf.: ultra Phasin capi volunt, quod ambitiosam popinam instruat, Sen. Cons. Helv. 10, 3.— **B.** Transf., *a town and its harbor lying at the mouth of the Phasis, a colony of the Milesians,* now *Poti,* Mel. 1, 19, 12; Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13.— Hence, **A. Phāsis,** idis, *adj. f.*, *Phasian;* poet. *Colchian:* volucres, i. e. *pheasants,* Mart. 13, 45, 1.—*Subst.:* **Phāsis,** idis, *f.*, *the Colchian,* a term applied to Medea; *acc.* Phasida, Ov. F. 2, 42.—**B. Phāsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φασιακός, *of* or *belonging to the Phasis, Phasian;* also poet. *Colchian:* angulus, Mel. 2, 2, 5: unda, Ov. Tr. 2, 439: terra, id. R. Am. 261: corona, *which Medea presented to Creusa,* id. Ib. 605: ales Phasiacis petita Colchis, i. e. *the pheasant,* Petr. 93.— **C. Phāsĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φασιανός, *of* or *belonging to the Phasis, Phasian:* Phasianae aves, *pheasants,* Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132.— As *subst.:* **phāsĭāna,** ae, *f.*, *a pheasant,* Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 114.— More freq., **phāsĭānus** (**fāsĭān-**), i, *m.*, Suet. Vit. 13; Pall. 1, 29; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41 *fin.;* Edict. Diocl. p. 14.— According to the myth, it is the metamorphosed *Itys, daughter of Tereus;* v. Itys.— **D. Phāsĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, = Φασιάς, *of* or *belonging to the Phasis, Phasian;* poet. *Colchian:* Phasias Aeetine, Ov. H. 6, 103: puella, i. e. *Medea,* id. P. 3, 3, 80.—*Subst.:* **Phāsĭas,** ădis, *f.*, *Medea,* Ov. A. A. 2, 382.

2. Phāsis, idis, *adj.*, v. 1. Phasis, A.

† **phasma,** ătis, *n.*, = φάσμα, *an apparition, spectre, phantom.* **I.** *The title of a comedy of Menander,* Ter. Eun. prol. 9.— **II.** *The title* or *principal part of a farce by a mimograph named Catullus:* clamosum ut ageres phasma Catulli, Juv. 8, 186.

† **Phatnae,** ārum, *f.*, = Φάτναι, *the Cribs, the space between two stars in the constellation Cancer* (pure Lat. Praesepia), Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1170 P.

phaulĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = φαύλιος, *bad;* only in the term phauliae olivae, *a bad kind of olives,* Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 15 (al. babbiae); Macr. S. 2, 16, 6.

phaunos, i, *m.*, *a parasitic plant,* Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244.

(**Phăyllēus,** false reading for Phalaceus, q. v., Ov. Ib. 504.)

Phēgeus, i, *m.*, = Φηγεύς, *the father of Alphesibœa,* Hyg. Fab. 244.— Hence, **A. Phēgēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phegeus, Phegean:* Phegeius ensis, Ov. M. 9, 412. — **B. Phēgis,** idis, *f.*, = Φηγίς, *daughter of Phegeus, Alphesibœa; acc.* Phegida, Ov. R. Am. 455.

† **phēlēta,** ae, *m.*, = φηλητής, *a cheat, rogue, robber* (post-Aug.): latrones, quos pheletas Aegyptii vocant, Sen. Ep. 51, 13.

† **phellandrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = φελλάνδριον, *a plant with leaves like ivy,* Plin. 27, 12, 101, § 126.

† **phellos,** i, *m.*, = φέλλος, *the cork-tree;* transf., *the part of the water-clock made from it, the cork,* Vitr. 9, 8, 5.

Phēmĭus, ii, *m.*, = Φήμιος. **I.** *A celebrated player on the cithara in Ithaca;* hence, transf., of *a good cithara-player,* Ov. Am. 3, 7, 61.—**II.** *A Roman surname,* Inscr. Murat. 680, 7.

Phēmŏnŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Φημονόη, *a daughter of Apollo, priestess at Delphi,* Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7; 10, 8, 9, § 21; Isid. 8, 8, 4.—Transf., in gen., *a prophetess,* Luc. 5, 126; 187; Stat. S. 2, 2, 39.

Phĕnĕos or **-us,** i, *f.*, = Φένεος, *a town of Arcadia, with a lake of the same name, the fabled Stygian waters,* Ov. M. 15, 332; Liv. 28, 7; Verg. A. 8, 165.— The city is called **Phĕnĕum** in Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.— Hence, **II. Phĕnĕātae,** ārum, *m.*, = Φενεάται, *the inhabitants of Pheneūs, the Pheneans,* Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Lact. 1, 6, 3.

† **phengītes,** ae, *m.*, = φεγγίτης, *phengite, selenite,* or *crystallized gypsum,* used for window-panes: in Cappadociā repertus est lapis candidus, atque translucens, ex argumento phengites appellatus, Plin. 36, 22, 46, § 163: lapis, Suet. Dom. 14.

† **phĕos,** i, *m.*, = φέως, *a prickly plant, also called* stoebe, Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91 (al. phleos); 22, 11, 13, § 28.

Phĕrae, ārum, *f.*, = Φέραι, *the name of several cities;* the most celebrated are, **I.** *The capital of* Thessalia Pelasgiotis, *the residence of Admetus,* now *Velestino,* Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53; Liv. 32, 13, 9.— Hence, **B. Phĕraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pheræ, Pheræan;* poet., also, *Thessalian:* Jason, *of Pheræ,* Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166; Val. Max. 1, 8, 6: vaccae, *of Admetus,* Ov. H. 5, 151: duces, *Thessalian,* Stat. Th. 2, 16, 3: campi, *Thessalian,* Val. Fl. 1, 444.— In *plur. absol.:* **Phĕraei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pheræ,* Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144; Liv. 36, 9.— **II.** *A city in Messenia, a colony of Sparta,* near the mod. *Kalamata,* Liv. 35, 30, 9; Nep. Con. 1, 1.

Phĕrĕclēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Φερέκλειος, *of* or *belonging to Phereclus* (who built the ships with which Paris carried off Helen), *Phereclean:* puppis, Ov. H. 16, 22.

Phĕrĕcrătīus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Grecian poet Pherecrates, Pherecratian:* metrum dactylicum trimetrum Pherecratium constat ex spondeo, et dactylo, et spondeo, sive trocheo, ut est apud Horatium, grato, Pyrrha, sub antro, Mall. Theod. Metr. 4 (cf. Hor. C. 1, 5, 3); Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.*

Phĕrĕcȳădae, v. Pheretiades, II.

Phĕrĕcȳdes, is, *m.*, = Φερεκύδης. **I.** *A celebrated philosopher from Syros, an instructor of Pythagoras*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; id. Div. 1, 50, 112; reputed to be the inventor of prose, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205.—Hence, **B. Phĕrĕcȳdēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pherecydes, Pherecydean:* Pherecydeum illud, *that saying of Pherecydes*, Cic. Div. 2, 13, 31.—**II.** *An Athenian chronicler, about* 480 B.C., Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

Phĕres, ētis, *m.*, = Φέρης, *the name of a Trojan; acc.* Phereta, Verg. A. 10, 413.

Phĕrētĭădes, ae, *m.*, = Φερητιάδης, *son of Pheres, king of Pheræ*, i. e. *Admetus*, Ov. A. A. 3, 19.—**II. Phĕrētĭădae** (**Phĕrĕcȳăd-**), ārum, *m.*, = Φερητιάδαι, *the inhabitants of Naples, the Neapolitans;* so named after Pheres, king of Pheræ: Pheretiadum muri, Sil. 12, 159.

Pherētus, i, *m.*, *son of Jason and Medea*, Hyg. Fab. 239.

Pherīnum, i, *n.*, *a castle in Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 14.

† **phĕrombros**, i, *m.*, = φερόμβρος (rain-bringing), *another name for* cucumis silvaticus, App. Herb. 113.

pheugȳdrŏs, ŏn, *adj.*, = φεύγυδρος, *hydrophobic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98.

pheuxaspĭdĭon, ii, *n.*, *another name of the plant* polion, App. Herb. 57.

† **1. phĭăla**, ae, *f.*, = φιάλη. **I.** *A broad, shallow, drinking-vessel, a saucer* (cf. patera), Juv. 5, 37; Mart. 8, 33, 2; 8, 51, 1; 3, 41, 1; 14, 95 *in lemm.;* Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 156.—**II.** *A censer*, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 17; id. Apoc. 5, 8.

2. Phĭăla, ae, or **Phĭălē**, ēs, *f.*, = Φιάλη, *a companion of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 172.

Phīdĭas (first syll. short, Aus. Epigr 12, 1), ae, *m.*, = Φειδίας, *a famous sculptor, contemporary with Pericles, who made the celebrated statue of Jupiter Olympius*, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; id. Brut. 73, 257; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49; Quint 10, 12, 8 sq.—*Acc.* Phidian, Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.—Hence, **II. Phīdĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phidias, Phidian:* caelum, Mart. 6, 13, 1: manus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 66: ebur, Juv. 8, 103.

Phīdippĭdes or **Phĭlippĭdes**, is, *m.*, = Φειδιππίδης, *a famous courier at Athens*, Plin. 7, 20, 20, § 84; v. Sillig ad h. l.—The same called Phidippus, Nep. Milt. 4, 3.

Phīdippus, i, *m.*, = Φείδιππος. **I.** *Grandson of Hercules, one of Helen's suitors*, Hyg. Fab. 80.—**II.** *A famous courier*, v. Phidippides.—**III.** *A physician of king Deiotarus*, Cic. Deiot. 6, 17.

phīdĭtĭa, ōrum, v philitia.

Phīdon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φείδων, *a descendant of Hercules, to whom is attributed the invention of weights and measures*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

Phĭlădelphīa, ae, *f.*, = Φιλαδέλφεια, *an important city of Lydia*, now *the town and ruins of Allasher*, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 11; 3, 7.—Hence, **Phĭlădelphēni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia in Lydia, Philadelphians*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 111; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Phĭlădelphus, i, *m.*, = Φιλάδελφος (loving one's brother or sister), *a Grecian and Roman surname.* **I.** Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, *a king of Egypt*, Plin. 36, 7, 14, § 67; Gell. 6, 17, 3.—**II.** Annius Philadelphus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.—**III.** Philadelphus, *a slave of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2: L. CALPVRNIVS L. L. PHILADELPHVS, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 274, 9.

Phĭlae, ārum, *f.*, = αἱ Φίλαι, *a small island in the Nile, south of Elephantine, with a city of the same name*, now *Jeziret Anas-el-Wojond*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 59; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 3; Luc. 10, 313.

Phĭlaeni, ōrum (ōn), *m.*, = Φίλαινοι, *two Carthaginian brothers, who, out of love for their country, submitted to be buried alive*, Sall. J. 79, 5; Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 4; Mel. 1, 7, 6.—Philaenôn Arae, *a frontier town of Cyrene named after them, the southernmost point of the Great Syrtis*, Sall. J. 19, 3; called also Philaenorum Arae, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 28.

Phĭlammon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φιλάμμων, *son of Apollo, a celebrated singer*, Ov. M. 11, 317; Hyg. Fab. 161.

† **phĭlanthrōpĭa**, ae, *f.*, = φιλανθρωπία (philanthropy; hence), *a benevolence, a present, gift* (post-class.): philanthropiae nomine (al. philanthropii), Dig. 50, 14, 2.

phĭlanthrōpium, ii, v. philanthropia.

† **phĭlanthrōpos**, i, *f.*, = φιλάνθρωπος (sc. herba), *goose-grass, clivers:* Galium aparine, Linn.; Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.

† **phĭlargĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλοσαργικός, *fond of ease* (post-class.): philosophi tripartitam humanitatis voluerunt esse vitam, ex quibus primam theoreticam, secundam practicam, tertiam philargicam voluere, quas nos Latine contemplativam, activam, voluptariam nuncupamus, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

phĭlargȳrĭa, ae, *f.*, = φιλαργυρία, *the love of money, avarice*, Isid. Reg. Monach. 33.

† **phĭlēma**, mătis, *n.*, = φίλημα, *a kiss*, Lucr. 4, 1169.

Phĭlēmo or **-on**, ŏnis, *m.*, = Φιλήμων. **I.** *A Greek comic poet, a native of Soli, in Cilicia, and a contemporary of Menander*, Plaut. Trin. prol. 10; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 72; Gell. 17, 4, 1; App. Flor. 3, p. 353.—**II.** *An historian*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 95.—**III.** In mythology, *a pious rustic, the husband of Baucis*, Ov M. 8, 631 sq.

† **phĭlĕtaerĭa**, ae, *f.*, and **phĭlĕtaeris**, idis, *f.*, = φιλεταίριον, *a plant, called also* polemonia, Plin. 25, 6, 28, § 64; 25, 8, 55, § 99.

Phĭlētas, ae, *m.*, = Φιλήτας, *a Greek elegiac poet of Cos, an instructor of Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 58.—Hence, **II. Phĭlētēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Philetas, Philetean:* Philetea aqua, i. e. *elegiac poetry*, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 52: Philetei corymbi, id. 4 (5), 6, 3.

Phĭlippensis, v. Philippi, A.

1. Phĭlippēus, a, um, v Philippi, B.

2. Phĭlippēus, a, um, v Philippus, A.

Phĭlippi, ōrum, *m.*, = Φίλιπποι, *a city in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace, celebrated for the battle in which Octavianus and Antony defeated Brutus and Cassius*, now *Filibi*, Mel. 2, 2, 9; Liv. Epit. 124; Vell. 2, 70, 1; Flor. 4, 7; Vulg. Phil 1, 1.—Hence, **A. Phĭlippensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* Philippense bellum, Suet. Aug. 9: proelium, *the battle of Philippi*, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148: Brutus, *who fell at Philippi*, id. 34, 8, 19, § 82.—**B. Phĭlippēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* campi, Vell. 2, 86, 2; Manil. 1, 906.—**C. Phĭlippĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Philippi, Philippian:* in Philippicis campis, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 39; Flor. 4, 2, 43.—**D.** ‡ **Phĭlippĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Philippian:* cohortes, i. e. *who fought at Philippi*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 325.

1. Phĭlippĭcus, a, um, v Philippi, C.

2. Phĭlippĭcus, a, um, v. Philippus, B.

Phĭlippĭdes, v Phidippides.

Phĭlippŏpŏlis, ĕos (*acc.* -in or -im; *abl.* -i), *f.*, = Φιλιππόπολις. **I.** *A city of Thrace on the Hebrus*, now *Philippopoli*, Liv. 39, 53, 13 sq.; Tac. A. 3, 38; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Amm. 26, 10, 4; 6.—**II.** *A city of Palestine*, perh. *the ruins of Ghereyah*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28, 1.

Phĭlippus, i, *m.*, = Φίλιππος, *Philip, the name of several kings of Macedonia, the most celebrated of whom was the son of Amyntas, and father of Alexander the Great*, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; Nep. Eum. 1, 4; id. Reg. 2, 1; Just. 7, 4 sq.; cf. Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 4.—**B.** Transf., *a gold coin struck by King Philip, a Philippe d'or*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 27; so id. ib. 4, 8, 38; 41; 78 al.; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234; and, in gen., of other coins, Aus. Ep. 5, 19.—**II.** Hence, **A. Phĭlippēus** (collat. form **Phĭlippĭus**, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38), a, um, *adj.*, = Φιλίππειος, *of* or *belonging to Philip, king of Macedonia, Philippian:* Philippeus sanguis, i. e. *Cleopatra, because the Egyptian sovereigns were descended from Philip of Macedon*, Prop. 3, 9, 39 (4, 10, 40): Em tibi talentum argenti: Philippeum aes est, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60: Philippeus nummus, *a gold coin struck by Philip, of the value of twenty drachmæ, a Philippe d'or:* nummi Philippei aurei, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 1; Liv. 39, 7: Philippeum aurum, *from which the Philippe d'or was struck*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 70 al.—Hence, *absol.:* **Phĭlippēum**, i, *n.*, *a gold coin struck by Philip*, Varr. ap. Non. 78, 11.—And, transf., of other coins: argenteos Philippeos minutulos, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur. 9.—**B. Phĭlippĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Φιλιππικός, *of* or *belonging to Philip, Philippic:* Philippicum talentum argenti, Plaut. Truc. 5, 1, 60: aurum, *a gold-mine of Philip's in Macedonia*, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 57.—*Cicero's orations against Antony* were called orationes Philippicae, after those of Demosthenes against King Philip, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.—Also *sing. collect.:* **Phĭlippĭca**, ae, *f.:* divina Philippica, Juv. 10, 125.

Phĭlistaea (**-thaea**), ae, *f.*, *the southwestern portion of Canaan, Philistia;* acc. to Hieronymus, *another name for Palæstina*, Hier. in Isa. 14, 29 and 31.

Phĭlistaeus (**-thaeus**), i, *m.*, *a Philistine*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 8 et saep.

Phĭlistīni (**-thīni**), ōrum, and **Phĭlisthiim**, *indecl. m.*, *the Philistines, the original inhabitants of Palestine*, Vulg. Judic. 13, 1; id. 1 Reg. 28, 1 et saep.

Phĭlistīnus, a, um, *adj.:* Philistinae Fossiones, *the Philistine Fosses*, at the mouth of the Po; and: Philistina fossa, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

Phĭlistĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φιλιστίων. **I.** *A celebrated physician*, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31; Gell. 17, 11, 16.—**II.** *A pantomime*, Mart. 2, 41, 15.

Phĭlistus, i, *m.*, = Φίλιστος, *a historian in Syracuse in the reign of the tyrant Dionysius, an imitator of Thucydides*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; 2, 23, 94; id. Brut. 17, 66; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4; Nep. Dion. 3, 2; Quint. 10, 1, 74.

phĭlītĭa (in MSS. also **phīdītĭa**), ōrum, *n.*, = φιλίτια (φιδίτια and φειδίτια), *the public meals of the Lacedæmonians*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98.

Phillȳrĭdes, v. Philȳrides, in 2. Philyra, B.

Phĭlo or **-on**, ōnis, *m.*, = Φίλων. **I.** *An Academic philosopher of Athens, teacher of Cicero about* A.U.C. 663, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17; id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9; 5, 37, 107; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113.—**II.** *A celebrated architect in Athens*, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Vitr. 7 praef. § 12; cf. Sillig, Catal. Artif. s. h. v.—**III.** *A Greek physician, a native of Tarsus, the inventor of an eye-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 3.—Hence, *adj.:* **Phĭlōnĭānus**, a, um, *of Philo:* Philonianum antidotum, Marc. Emp. 20.—As *subst.:* **Phĭlōnĭum**, i, *n.*, the same, Ser. Samm. 22, 396.—**IV.** *A Roman surname:* Q. Publicius Philo, *consul* A.U.C. 439, Inscr. Grut. 291.

† **phĭlŏcălĭa**, ae, *f.*, = φιλοκαλία, *a love of the beautiful* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Cont. Acad. 2, 2; 2, 3.

phĭlŏchăres, is, *n.*, = φιλοχαρές, *a plant, called also* philopaes *and* marrubium, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241.

Phĭlŏcŏmăsium, ii, *n.*, = Φιλοκωμάσιον (tippling-friend), *the name of a girl*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 8.

Phĭloctēta or **Phĭloctētes**, ae (corrupted form **Philotes**, ētis, Inscr. Grut. 42, 7), *m.*, = Φιλοκτήτης, *son of Pœas of Thessaly, celebrated as an archer, a companion of Hercules, who at his death gave him the poisoned arrows without which Troy could not be taken. On account of the stench proceeding from his wounded foot, he was left by the Greeks on the isle of Lemnos, but was afterwards taken by Ulysses to Troy, where Machaon healed his wound, and he slew Paris*, Hyg. Fab. 102

Ov. M. 13, 313 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; id. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 4; Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41. — Hence, **Phĭlŏctētaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Φιλοκτηταῖος, *of* or *belonging to Philoctetes, Philoctetæan:* clamor, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

Phĭlŏdēmus, i, *m.*, = Φιλόδημος, *a famous Epicurean philosopher in the time of Cicero, the author of a work* περὶ μουσικῆς, *and of several epigrams*, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119; cf. id. Pis. 29, 68, and Ascon. ad loc.

† **phĭlograecus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλογραικός, *fond of Greek;* as *subst., a lover of the Greek language* (ante-class.): vos philograeci, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 1.

Phĭlŏlāus, i, *m.*, = Φιλόλαος, *a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, a disciple of Archytas*, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Rep. 1, 10, 16.

† **phĭlŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = φιλολογία. **I.** In gen., *love of learning* or *letters, literary pursuits, the study of polite literature* (class.): ne et opera et oleum philologiae nostrae perierit, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 1; Vitr. 7 praef. § 4: Homerus philologiae omnis dux, id. ib.—**II.** In partic., *explanation, interpretation* of the writings of others, *philology* (post-Aug.): quae philosophia fuit, facta est philologia, Sen. Ep. 108, 24.

† **phĭlŏlŏgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλόλογος. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to learning, learned, literary:* philologis et philotechnis rebus me delectans, Vitr. 6 prooem. 4: homines, Sen. Apoc. 5, 4.—**II.** Esp. of persons. **A.** *Scholarly, learned, versed in history, antiquities, and literature* (implying a broader culture than grammaticus, litterator; v. Krebs. Antibarb. 863 sq.): homines nobiles illi quidem, sed nullo modo philologi, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3.—*Subst.:* **phĭlŏlŏgus**, i, *m.* —**B.** In gen., *a person engaged in learned* or *literary pursuits, a man of letters, learned man, scholar* (class.): Atteius Philologi appellationem assumpsisse videtur, quia, sicut Eratosthenes, qui primus hoc cognomen sibi vindicavit, multiplici variâque doctrinâ censebatur, Suet. Gram. 10: cum Ciceronis librum de republicâ prendit hinc philologus aliquis, hinc grammaticus, hinc philosophiae deditus, alius alio curam suam mittit; . . . hoc subnotat (philologus): duos Romanos reges esse, etc., Sen. Ep. 108, 30.

Phĭlŏmēla, ae, *f.*, = Φιλομήλη. **I.** Lit., *daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, and sister of Progne; she was violated by her brother-in-law, Tereus, and was changed into a nightingale:* respondeo, Natas ex Philomelâ atque ex Progne esse hirundines, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Hyg. Fab. 45; Ov. M. 6, 424 sq.; Verg. E. 6, 79 Serv.; Mart. 14, 75, 1. — **II.** Transf., *the nightingale* (poet.), Verg. G. 4, 511.— **B.** *The swallow:* mortalium penatibus fiducialis nidos philomela suspendit, Cassiod. Var. 8, 31.— **C.** *The name of a play*, Juv. 7, 92.

Phĭlŏmēlĭum, ii, *n.*, = Φιλομήλιον, *a city in Phrygia Major*, now *Ak Shehr*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 15; 15, 4, 2; id. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191. — Hence, **II. Phĭlŏmēlenses**, ium, *m., the inhabitants of Philomelium, the Philomelians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. Philomelienses); Plin. 5, 27, 25, § 95.

Phĭlŏmētor, ŏris, *m.*, = Φιλομήτωρ (mother-loving), *an appellation of Attalus, king of Pergamus; and also of the sixth Ptolemy of Egypt, on account of his love for his mother Cleopatra, who had ruled the kingdom well during his minority*, Just. 34, 2, 7 sq.; cf. of Attalus, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 21.

Phĭlōnĭānus, a, um, and **Phĭlōnĭum**, ii, v. Philo, III.

† **phĭlŏpaes**, paedis, *m.*, = φιλόπαις, *a plant:* marrubium nonnulli philopaeda vocant, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241.

Phĭlŏpātor, ŏris, *m.*, = Φιλοπάτωρ (father-loving). **I.** *An appellation of the fourth Ptolemy of Egypt, bestowed upon him in derision, because he had murdered his father and mother*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; Just. 29, 1, 5; Arn. 6, 193.— **II.** *A king of Cilicia*, Tac. A. 2, 42.— **III.** With a Latin ending: **Phĭlŏpāter**, tris, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Murat. 1490, 11.

Phĭlŏpoemen, ĕnis, *m.*, = Φιλοποίμην, *a celebrated general of the Achæan league*, Liv. 35, 25 sqq.; 39, 49; Aus. Idyll. 12, 82; Just. 29, 4, 11.

phĭlŏpȳgista, ae, *m.*, = φιλοπυγιστής, *an abandoned person*, Schol. Juv. 9, 1.

Phĭlŏrhōmaeus, i, *m.*, = Φιλορώμαιος, *friend* or *lover of the Romans, a title given to Ariobarzanes, king of Cappadocia*, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 4.

† **phĭlŏsarca**, ae, *m.*, = φιλόσαρκος, *a lover of the flesh*, Auct. ap. Hier. Ep. 61.

phĭlŏsŏphaster, tri, *m.* [philosophus], *a bad philosopher, a philosophaster*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 27 dub.

phĭlŏsŏphē, v. philosophus *fin.*

† **phĭlŏsŏphĭa**, ae, *f.*, = φιλοσοφία, *philosophy.* **I.** Lit.: nec quicquam aliud est philosophia, si interpretari velis, quam studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: omnia quae in philosophiâ tractantur, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 1; id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: ars est enim philosophia vitae, id. Fin. 3, 1, 2; id. de Or 1, 15, 67; Sen. Ep. 89, 2 et saep.: videte ne quis vos decipiat per philosophiam, Vulg. Col. 2, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A philosophical subject* or *question:* circulus, in quo de philosophiâ sermo habetur, Nep. Epam. 3, 3.— **B.** In *plur.:* **phĭlŏsŏphĭae**, ārum, *f., philosophical systems* or *sects:* exercitatio propria duarum philosophiarum (i. e. Academicorum et Peripateticorum), Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 107; Gell. 4, 1, 13; 5, 3, 8.

phĭlŏsŏphĭcē, *adv.*, v. philosophicus *fin.*

† **phĭlŏsŏphĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλοσοφικός, *of* or *belonging to philosophy, philosophic* (post-class.; for the proper read., Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121, is philosophiae, acc. to Non. 134, 3, and 174, 18), Macr. S. 7, 1 Eyssen. (Jan. philosophis); Ambros. Off. 2, 9, 49; Sid. Ep. 4, 1.—*Adv.:* **phĭlŏsŏphĭcē**, *in a philosophical manner, philosophically:* vivere, Lact. 3, 14, 19.

phĭlŏsŏphor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [philosophus], *to apply one's self to philosophy, to play the philosopher, to philosophize* (class.): philosophatur quoque jam, non mendax modo'st, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 34; id. Ps. 4, 2, 18: philosophari est mihi necesse, at paucis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 1 (cited periphrastically ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; id. de Or. 2, 37, 156; Gell. 5, 15 *fin.;* cf. Trag. Rel. v. 417 Vahl., and p. 53 Rib.); Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6: sed jam satis est philosophatum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 21.

† **phĭlŏsŏphūmĕnos** (**fil-**), on, *adj.*, = φιλοσοφούμενος, *philosophical:* problemata, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 8 Burs. dub.: locus, id. ib. 1, 7, 17 Burs.

† **phĭlŏsŏphus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλόσοφος, *philosophical:* philosopha sententia, Pac. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 4: scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: verbum, Macr. S. 7, 1, § 1: tractatus, id. ib. 7, 1, § 13.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. phĭlŏsŏphus**, i, *m., a philosopher:* philosophi denique ipsius, qui de suâ vi ac sapientiâ unus omnia paene profitetur, est tamen quaedam descriptio, ut is, qui studeat, omnium rerum divinarum atque humanarum vim, naturam causasque nosse et omnem bene vivendi rationem tenere et persequi, nomine hoc appelletur, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 212: alio tempore rhetorum praecepta tradere, alio philosophorum, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: nemo aegrotus quicquam somniat tam infandum, quod non aliquis dicat philosophus, Varr. ap. Non. 56, 15; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119.—*Plur.:* Stoici philosophi, Vulg. Act. 17, 18.—**B. phĭlŏsŏpha**, ae, *f., a female philosopher:* ea villa tamquam philosopha videtur esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5; so in apposition: philosopha anicula, Verus ap. Vulcat. Avid. Cass. 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **phĭlŏsŏphē**, *philosophically:* in his ipsis prooemiis philosophe scribere voluimus, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8. — Ironically, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 47.

† **phĭlostorgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλόστοργος, *loving tenderly, affectionate*, esp. of the love of parents and children (post-Aug.): philostorgus, cujus rei nomen apud Romanos nullum est, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 1, 6; cf. id. ib. ad Verum, 7.— **II.** Written PHILOSTERGVS, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Grut. 240, 1.

† **phĭlŏtechnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλότεχνος, *fond of the arts* or *relating to the study of the arts, philotechnic:* res, Vitr. 6, prooem. § 4.

Phĭloxĕnus, i, *m.*, = Φιλόξενος (hospitable), *a Roman surname:* C. Avianus Philoxenus, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1.

† **philtrŏdŏtes**, ae, *m.*, = φίλτρον-δότης. **I.** *A plant, called also* splenium, App. Herb. 56.—**II.** *A plant, called also* peristereos, App. Herb. 65.

philtrum, i, *n.*, = φίλτρον, *a love-potion, philter* (poet.; only in *plur.*), Ov. A. A. 2, 105: philtra Thessala vendere, Juv. 6, 611.

1. phĭlus, a, um, *adj.*, = φίλος, *beloved* (post-Aug. and very rare): quam cito (mulieres) philorum obliviscerentur! Petr. 110.

2. Philus (in MSS. also **Pilus**), i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* L. Furius Philus, *a consul* A.U.C. 618, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17; 1, 13, 19; id. Lael. 4, 14; 6, 21; 7, 25 sq.

† **1. phĭlȳra** and **phĭlūra**, ae, *f.*, = φιλύρα, *the linden-tree* (pure Lat. tilia): rari (libri) in philyrae cortice subnotati, Mart. Cap. 2, § 136.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The inner bark of the linden-tree*, of which bands for chaplets were made: displicent nexae philyris coronae, Hor. C. 1, 38, 2; Ov. F. 5, 337; Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65; 19, 2, 9, § 31.— **B.** *A sheet of the inner bark of the linden-tree prepared for writing upon, a writing-tablet*, Dig. 32, 1, 52 prooem.— **C.** *The skin* or *rind of the papyrus*, Plin. 13, 11, 23, § 74.

2. Phĭlȳra, ae, *f.*, = Φιλύρα, *a nymph, daughter of Oceanus, who bore to Saturn the Centaur Chiron, and was changed into a linden-tree*, Verg. G. 3, 92; Val. Fl. 5, 153; Hyg. Fab. 138.—Hence, **A. Phĭlȳrēĭus** and **Phĭlȳrēus**, a, um, *adj., Philyrean:* Philyreius heros, i. e. *Chiron*, Ov. M. 2, 676: Philyreia (al. Philyrea) tecta, i. e. *of Chiron*, id. ib. 7, 352.—**B. Phĭlȳrĭdes** (**Phill-**), ae, *m., Chiron, the son of Philyra*, Ov. A. A. 1, 11; Prop. 2, 1, 60; Verg. G. 3, 550; Mart. 2, 14, 6 (poët. met. grat. Phīllȳr-).

† **phĭlȳrĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φιλύρινος, *made of the inner bark of the linden-tree:* liber, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 93.

† **phīmus**, i, *m.*, = φιμός, *a dice-box*, = fritillus: mitteret in phimum talos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 17.

Phīneus, ĕi and ĕos (Gr. *acc. plur.* Phineas, Mart. 9, 26, 10), *m.*, = Φινεύς. **I.** *King of Salmydessus, in Thrace. He possessed the gift of prophecy, but was struck with blindness for having deprived his sons of sight, upon a false accusation made against them by Idæa, their step-mother*, Ov. M. 7, 3; Val. Fl. 4, 425; Hyg. Fab. 19; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 209; Ov. A. A. 1, 339; id. R. Am. 355. — **2.** Transf., *a blind man*, Mart. 9, 26, 10. — Hence, **B. Phīnēĭus** and **Phīnēus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Phineus, Phinean:* Phineīa domus, Verg. A. 3, 212: guttur, Ov. F. 6, 131: Phineum venenum, Petr. 136: aves, *the Harpies*, Sen. Thyest. 154.— **2. Phīnīdes**, ae, *m., a male descendant of Phineus*, Ov. Ib. 273. — **II.** *Brother of Cepheus, who fought with Perseus about Andromeda, and was changed by him into a stone*, Ov. M. 5, 8.

Phintĭa, ae, *f., a city in Sicily*, now *Alicata* or *Licata*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 192. —Hence, **Phintienses**, ium, *m., the inhabitants of Phintia, the Phintians*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Phintĭas, ae, *m.*, = Φιντίας, *a Pythagorean, celebrated for his friendship with Damon*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 1.

† **phlĕbŏtŏmĭa** (**flĕb-**), ae, *f.*, = φλεβοτομία, *blood-letting, phlebotomy:* phlebotomiam adhibere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 104: phlebotomiâ uti, Veg. Vet. 1, 14, 3.

† **phlĕbŏtŏmĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = φλεβοτομική, *blood-letting, phlebotomy*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 39.

† **phlĕbŏtŏmo** (**flĕb-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = φλεβοτομέω, *to let blood from, to bleed, phlebotomize:* aliquem, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 111: utrum phlebotomandi necne sint aegrotantes . . . non phlebotomati magno adjutorio privantur, id. Tard. 2, 13, 191; id. Acut. 2, 13, 88; Veg. Vet. 1, 24; Fulg. Myth. 3, 7.

† **phlĕbŏtŏmus** (**flĕb-**), i, *m.*, = φλεβοτόμος, *a lancet, a fleam:* phlebotomo

uti, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 121: adhibendus, Theod. Prisc. 2, 21: transverso phlebotomo percutere, Veg. Vet. 1, 19, 1.

Phlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m.*, = Φλεγέθων (burning, blazing), *a river in the Lower World, which ran with fire instead of water:* Chaos et Phlegethon loca nocte silentia late, Verg. A. 6, 265: Tartareus, id. ib. 6, 551; Stat. Th. 4, 522: ardenti freto Phlegethon harenas igneus tostas agens, Sen. Thyest. 1018; id. Oedip. 162; id. Agam. 752. —Hence, **A. Phlĕgĕthontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phlegethontian:* ripa, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 88.—**B. Phlĕgĕthontis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Phlegethontian:* unda, Ov. M. 15, 532: lympha, id. ib. 5, 544.

† **phlegma** (**flegma**), ătis, *n.*, = φλέγμα, *a clammy humor of the body, phlegm* (post-class.): flegma dissolvere, Pall. 8, 6, 1; Veg. Vet. 3, 19; Hier. Ep. 52, 6; Isid. 4, 7, 29.

† **phlegmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = φλεγματικός, *full of phlegm, phlegmatic:* humor, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2; Isid. 4, 7, 32.

† **phlegmŏnē,** ēs, *f.*, = φλεγμονή, and **phlegmŏn,** ŏnis, *m.*, = φλέγμων, *a burning heat* or *inflammation beneath the skin,* Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 24.

Phlĕgon, ontis, *m.*, = Φλέγων (burning), *one of the four horses of the sun,* Ov. M. 2, 154.

(**phlĕgontis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = φλεγοντίς, a false reading for phlogitis, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.)

Phlegra, ae, *f.*, = Φλέγρα, *a country of Macedonia, afterwards called Pallene, where the giants are fabled to have been struck with lightning when fighting with the gods,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36; Stat. Th. 2, 595; Val. Fl. 1, 564; Sen. Herc. Fur. 444.—As *adj.:* Phlegra giganteo sparsa est quo sanguine tellus, Verg. Cul. 28.—Hence, **II. Phlegraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phlegræan:* Phlegraei campi, Ov. M. 10, 151: tumultus, Prop. 2, 1, 39: castra, Stat. Achill. 1, 484: pugnae, Val. Fl. 5, 693: victoria, Mart. 8, 78, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Campi, *a plain abounding in sulphur, between Puteoli and Naples,* the modern *Solfatara,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 61; Sil. 8, 540: vertex, i. e. *the volcano of Vesuvius,* Sil. 8, 657.—**2.** Poet., *of a bloody battle:* campus, i. e. *Pharsalus,* Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10). 37.

1. Phlegraeus, a, um, v. Phlegra, II.

2. Phlegraeus (**-os**), i, *m.*, = Φλεγραῖος, *one of the Centaurs,* Ov. M. 12, 378.

Phlĕgyae, ārum, *m.*, *a predatory people from Thrace* or *Thessaly, who destroyed the temple at Delphi,* Ov. M. 11, 414.

Phlĕgyas, ae (*acc.* -an, Val. Fl. 2, 193), *m.*, = Φλεγύας, *the son of Mars, king of the Lapithæ, and father of Ixion and Coronis,* Verg. A. 6, 618 Serv.; Stat. Th. 1, 713.

phlĕos, v. pheos.

Phlīāsĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Phlius, A.

Phlīuntĭi, ōrum, *m.*, v. Phlius *fin.*

Phlīūs, untis, *m.*, = Φλιοῦς, *a city of Peloponnesus, between Sicyon and Argolis, at the sources of the Æsopus,* now *Polyfengo,* Liv. 28, 7, 6; Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13.—Hence, **II. Phlīāsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phlius, Phliasian:* sermo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10; regna, Ov. Ib. 329.—*Plur. subst.* **A. Phlīāsĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Phliasians,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8.—**B. Phlīuntĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, the same, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8. This passage Cicero afterwards corrected, and wrote Phliasii: Phliasios autem dici sciebam, et ita fac ut habeas: nos quidem sic habemus. Sed primo me ἀναλογία deceperat, etc., Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

† **phlŏgĭnos,** i, *m.*, = φλόγινος, *a flame-colored gem,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179.

† **phlŏgītes,** ae, *m.*, = φλογίτης, i. q. phlogitis, Sol. 37.

† **phlŏgītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = φλογῖτις, *a flame-colored gem,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

† **phlŏmis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = φλομίς, *mullein* (pure Lat. verbascum), Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121; cf. phlomos.

† **phlŏmos,** i, *m.*, = φλόμος, *mullein* (pure Lat. verbascum), Plin. 25, 10, 73, § 120; cf. phlomis.

† **phlox,** phlŏgis, *f.*, = φλόξ (flame), *a flower,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64.

† **phōba,** ae, *f.*, = φόβη, *a corymb,* Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 53; v. Sillig *N. cr.*

Phŏbētor, ŏris, *m.*, = Φοβήτωρ, *son of Morpheus,* Ov. M. 11, 640.

† **phŏbŏdipsos,** i, *f.*, = φοβόδιψος, *hydrophobia,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 98.

† **phōcă,** ae, and **phōcē,** ēs, *f.*, = φώκη, *a seal, sea-dog, sea-calf* (pure Lat. vitula marina), Verg. G. 4, 432: deformes phocae, Ov. M. 1, 300; so id. ib. 2, 267; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 19. Proteus had a span of sea-dogs: Protea huc rexisse vias junctis super aequora phocis, Val. Fl. 2, 319. A grandson of Cephisus is fabled to have been changed by Apollo into this animal, Ov. M. 7, 388.

Phōcaea, ae, *f.*, = Φωκαία, *a maritime town of Ionia, a colony of the Athenians, whose inhabitants fled, to escape from Persian domination, and founded Massilia,* now *Fouges* or *Foggia,* Mel. 1, 17, 3; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; 5, 30, 32, § 121; Liv. 37, 31 sq.; cf. Gell. 10, 16, 4, and v. 2. Phocis, B.—Hence, **A. Phōcaeensis,** e, *adj.*, *Phocæan:* Graeci, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.—In *plur. subst.:* **Phōcaeenses,** ium, *m.*, *the Phocæans,* Liv. 37, 21, 7; 38, 39, 12 Drak. ad loc.; Plin. 3, 4, 4, § 22; Just. 43, 3, 20.—**B. Phōcaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Phocæans,* Mel. 1, 19; 2, 5; Hor. Epod. 16, 17.—**C. Phōcāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phocæan:* murex, *which was taken near Phocæa,* Ov. M. 6, 9.—**2.** Transf., *Massilian:* ora, Sil. 4, 52: Phocaicae Emporiae, *a Spanish town founded by the Massilians,* id. 3, 369.—**D. Phōcāis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Phocæan;* poet. for *Massilian:* juventus, Luc. 3, 301: ballista, *constructed with great skill by the Massilians,* Sil. 1, 335.—**E. Phōcenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Phocæa, the Phocæans,* Just. 37, 1, 1.

Phōcāĭcus, a, um, v. Phocaea, C., and 2. Phocis, D.

Phōcāis, ĭdis, v. Phocaea, D.

Phōcenses, ium, v. Phocaea, E., and 2. Phocis, A.

Phōcēus, a, um, v. 2. Phocis, B.

Phōcĭi, ōrum, v. 2. Phocis, C.

Phōcĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φωκίων, *an Athenian general, a contemporary of Demosthenes, whose life is written by Nepos.*

1. phōcis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a kind of pear-tree on the isle of Chios,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237.

2. Phōcis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Φωκίς, *the country between Bœotia and Ætolia, in which were the mountains of Parnassus and Helicon, the Castalian spring, and the river Cephisus,* Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7; Liv. 28, 5, 16; Ov. M. 1, 313; Stat. Th. 1, 64.—**2.** Transf., erroneously, in consequence of the similarity in the sound, for *Phocæa:* Phocide relictā, Graii, qui nunc Massiliam colunt, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 7, 8; Luc. 3, 340; 4, 256; Sid. Carm. 23, 13; Gell. 10, 16, 4.—Hence, **A. Phōcenses,** ium, *m.*, *the Phocians,* Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Just. 8, 1, 2; Sol. 2.—**B. Phōcēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phocian:* rura, Ov. M. 5, 276: Anetor, id. ib. 11, 348: juvenis, *Pylades, son of King Strophius of Phocis,* id. Tr. 1, 5, 21.—**C. Phōcĭi,** ōrum *m.*, *the Phocians,* Cic. Pis. 40, 96.—**D. Phōcāĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phocian:* tellus, Ov. M. 2, 569: laurus, i. e. *from Parnassus,* Luc. 5, 143.

Phōcus, i, *m.*, = Φῶκος, *son of Æacus, who was slain by his brother Peleus,* Ov. M. 7, 477; 11, 267.

Phoebas, ădis, v. Phoebus, C.

Phoebē, ēs, *f.*, = Φοίβη. **I.** *The moon-goddess, sister of Phœbus,* i. e. *Diana, Luna,* or *the moon:* vento semper rubet aurea Phoebe, Verg. G. 1, 431; id. A. 3, 371; 6, 18: Phoebe venantibus assit, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 51: jaculatrix Phoebe, id. H. 20, 229: innupta, id. M. 1, 476; Val. Fl. 7, 366.—**B.** Transf., *night:* tertia, Ov. F. 6, 235.—**II.** *A daughter of Leda and sister of Helen,* Ov. H. 8, 77.—**III.** *Daughter of Leucippus,* Ov. A. A. 1, 679; Prop. 1, 2, 15.

Phoebēĭus, a, um, v. Phoebus, A.

Phoebēum, i, *n.*, = Φοιβεῖον, *a temple of Phœbus, from which a place near Sparta received its name,* Liv. 34, 38.

Phoebēus, a, um, v. Phoebus, B.

Phoebĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [Phoebus-gigno], *son of Phœbus,* poet., *an appellation of Æsculapius,* Verg. A. 7, 773; Ser. Samm. 12, 186.

Phoebus, i, *m.*, = Φοῖβος (the radiant), *a poetical appellation of Apollo as the god of light:* quae mihi Phoebus Apollo Praedixit, Verg. A. 3, 251; Hor. C. S. 62; Prop. 1, 2, 27.—Poet. for *the sun:* dum rediens fugat astra Phoebus, Hor. C. 3, 21, 24: Phoebi pallidus orbis, Ov. R. Am. 256; id. M. 2, 110: tristior iccirco nox est, quam tempora Phoebi, id. R. Am. 585.—Hence, **A. Phoebēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phœbean, Apollinean:* juvenis, i. e. *Æsculapius,* Stat. S. 3, 4, 6: anguis, *of Æsculapius,* Ov. M. 15, 742: ictus, *of the sun,* id. ib. 5, 389: ales, *the raven,* so called because metamorphosed by Apollo, Stat. S. 2, 4, 17: oscen, Aus. Idyll. 11, 15: Idmon, *son of Phœbus,* Val. Fl. 1, 228: Circe, *daughter of Sol,* Petr. 135.—**B. Phoebēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phœbean, Apollinean:* carmina, Lucr. 2, 504: lampas, *the sun,* Verg. A. 4, 6: virgo, *Daphne,* Ov. P. 2, 2, 82: laurus, id. Tr. 4, 2, 51: Rhodos, *where the worship of Apollo prevailed,* id. M. 7, 365: lyra, id. H. 16, 180: sortes, *oracle,* id. M. 3, 130: tripodes, id. A. A. 3, 789: Phoebeā morbos pellere arte, id. F. 3, 827.—**C. Phoebas,** ădis, *f.*, *a priestess of Apollo;* hence *the inspired one, the prophetess,* Ov. Am. 2, 8, 12; id. Tr. 2, 400; Luc. 5, 128; 165.

1. Phoenīcē, ēs (**Phoenīca,** Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56, v. Madv. ad loc.; **Poenīcē,** Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 22 al.), *f.*, = Φοινίκη, *Phœnicia, a country of Syria, especially celebrated for the purple which came from there;* its principal cities were Tyre and Sidon, Mel. 1, 12; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; 5, 19, 17, § 75; 36, 26, 65, § 190; Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; id. Phil. 11, 13, 35; id. Fin. 4, 20, 56.—Called also **Phoenīcĭa,** ae, *f.*, Mart. Cap. 6, §§ 678, 680; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 446; 3, 88.—**2.** *A small island in the Ægean Sea, otherwise called Ios,* Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.—**3.** *A town of Epirus,* Liv. 29, 12.—**4.** Vid. phoenicea.—Hence, **A. Phoenīces,** um, *m.*, *the Phœnicians, celebrated as the earliest navigators and as founders of many colonies, especially of Carthage,* Mel. 1, 12; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 106; Luc. 3, 220; Tac. A. 11, 14.—In *sing.:* **Phoenix,** *a Phœnician, Cadmus,* Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197.—**2.** Transf., *the Carthaginians,* Sil. 13, 730; in *sing.*, *a Carthaginian,* id. 16, 25.—*Adj.*, *Phœnician:* elate, Plin. 29, 3, 13, § 56.—**B. phoenīcĕus** (**poenī-, foenī-**), a, um, *adj.*, = φοινίκεος, *purple-red:* aut phoeniceum florem habet aut purpureum, aut lacteum, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164; cf. Gell. 2, 26, 9: poeniceas vestes, Ov. M. 12, 104: poeniceum corium, i. e. *made purple-red with blows,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 92.—**C. Phoenīcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phœnician:* mare, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67.—**D. Phoenissus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phœnician:* Dido, Verg. A. 1, 670: exsul, i. e. *Anna,* Ov. F. 3, 595: Tyros, id. M. 15, 288.—As *subst.:* **Phoenissa,** ae, *f.:* Dido, Verg. A. 1, 714.—*Plur.:* Phoenissae, *the Phœnician women,* the name of a tragedy by Euripides; also of one by Seneca.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Theban,* because Cadmus was a Phœnician: cohors, Stat. Theb. 9, 527.—**b.** *Carthaginian:* classis, Sil. 7, 409: juventa, id. 17, 632.—In *neutr. plur.:* Phoenissa agmina, Sil. 17, 174.—*Subst.:* **Phoenissa,** ae, *f.*, *Carthage,* Sil. 6, 312.—**E. Phoenīcĭas,** ae, *m.*, *the south-south-east wind,* Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120.

2. phoenīcē (**phoenīcĕa,** ae), ēs, *f.*, = φοινικέα, *a kind of barley, mouse-barley,* Plin. 22, 25, 65, § 135.

Phoenīcĭa, ae, v. 1. Phoenice.

† **phoenīcītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = φοινικῖτις, *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.

Phoenīcĭus, a, um, v. 1. Phoenice, C.

† **phoenīcŏbălănus,** i, *m.*, = φοινικοβάλανος, *the Egyptian date,* Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 103.

† **phoenīcoptĕrus,** i, *m.*, = φοινικόπτερος, *the flamingo, phenicopter:* phoenicopteri linguam praecipui saporis esse, Apicius docuit, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; Cels. 2, 18; Sen. Ep. 110, 11; Mart. 13, 71 *in lemm.;* Juv. 11, 139; Lampr. Elag. 20.

† **phoenīcūrus,** i, *m.*, = φοινίκουρος, *a bird, the redtail, redstart,* Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86.

Phoenīcūsa (**Phoenīcussa**), ae, *f.*, = Φοινικοῦσα, *one of the Æolian islands*, now *Filicuri*, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 94.

Phoenissus, a, um, and **Phoenissa,** ae, v. 1. Phoenice, D.

1. Phoenix, īcis, *a Phœnician;* v. 1. Phoenice, A.

2. Phoenix, icis, *m.*, = Φοῖνιξ. **a.** *The son of Amyntor, who was given by Peleus to Achilles as a companion in the Trojan war*, Ov. M. 8, 307; id. A. A. 1, 337; Cic. de Or. 3, 15; Prop. 2, 1, 60. He brought to Peleus the news of the death of Achilles, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 49.—**b.** *A son of Agenor, brother of Cadmus and Europa*, Hyg. Fab. 178.

3. phoenix, īcis (*acc.* Phoenica, Ov. M. 15, 393), *m.*, *the phœnix, a fabulous bird in Arabia. It was said to live 500 years, and from its ashes a young phœnix arose*, Sen. Ep. 42, 1; Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 3; Tac. A. 6, 28; Aur. Vict. Caes. 4; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54; id. M. 15, 393; Stat. S. 2, 4, 36; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 417.

Phŏlŏē, ēs, *f.*, = Φολόη. **I.** *A forest-clad mountain in Arcadia, on the borders of Elis*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21; Ov. F. 2, 273; Stat. Th. 10, 228.—**II.** *A mountain in Thessaly, the abode of the Centaurs*, Luc. 3, 198; Stat. Achill. 1, 138.—Hence, **B. Phŏlŏētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Pholoe, in Thessaly:* monstra, i. e. *the Centaurs*, Sid. Carm. 5, 230.

Phŏlus, i, *m.*, = Φόλος, *a Centaur, son of Ixion*, Verg. G. 2, 456; Ov. M. 12, 306; Luc. 6, 391; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 294; Juv. 12, 45.

† **phōnascus,** i, *m.*, = φωνασκός (singing-master; hence), **I.** *A teacher of singing and declamation:* phonascus assum vocis suscitabulum, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 30; Suet. Ner. 25: dare operam phonasco, id. Aug. 84; Quint. 11, 3, 22.—**II.** *A musical director, chorister:* psalmorum hic modulator et phonascus, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

† **phōnēma** (**fōn-**), ătis, *n.*, = φώνημα, *a saying:* Platonis fonemata, Front. Eloqu. p. 236 Mai.

Phŏnŏlēnīdes, ae, *m.*, *son of Phonolenus, a Lapitha*, Ov. M. 12, 433.

† **phŏnos** (**-us**), i, *m.*, = φόνος (murder), *another name of the plant* atractylis, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 95.

Phorbas, antis, *m.*, = Φόρβας, *the name of several mythic personages*, Ov. M. 5, 74; 11, 414; 12, 322; Hyg. Fab. 14.

Phorcis, idis, v. 2. Phorcus, A.

(† **1. phorcus,** i, *m.*, a false reading for porcus, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

2. Phorcus, i (also **Phorcys,** ȳos, and **Phorcyn,** ȳnos, acc. to Prisc. p. 690 P., but acc. to Serv., Verg. A. 5, 240, these forms are not used in Lat.), *m.*, = Φόρκος, Φόρκυς, and Φόρκυν, *son of Neptune, father of Medusa and the other Gorgons, and of the Grææ, who was changed after death into a sea-god*, Cic. Univ. 11, 35: Phorci chorus, Verg. A. 5, 240; or, Phorci exercitus, i. e. *sea-gods*, id. ib. 5, 824; pater Phorcys, Val. Fl. 3, 726; Luc. 9, 645.—Hence, **A. Phorcys,** ȳdos (**Phorcis,** idis), *f.*, *a female descendant of Phorcus:* ora Phorcydos, i. e. *of Medusa*, Prop. 3, 21 (4, 22), 8: geminas habitasse sorores Phorcydas unius partitas luminis usum, i. e. *the Grææ*, Ov. M. 4, 773.—**B. Phorcȳnis,** ĭdos and idis, *f.*, *the daughter of Phorcus*, i. e. *Medusa*, Ov. M. 5, 230; Luc. 9, 626.

phŏrĭmon, i, *n.*, = φόριμον, *a kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 184.

phorineum vīnum, i, *n.*, *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 79.

† **1. phormĭo** (**form-**), ōnis, *m.*, = φορμίον, *wicker-work of reeds* or *rushes, a mat, a straw covering*, Dig. 33, 7, 12; Don. Ter. Phorm. prol. 27; 1, 2, 72.

2. Phormĭo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *The name of a parasite in Terence, in a play of the same name.*—**II.** *A Peripatetic philosopher of Ephesus, who delivered a lecture in the presence of Hannibal on the duties of military commanders and on the art of war*, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; hence, transf., of *a silly person, who talks about things which he does not understand:* egomet in multos jam Phormiones incidi, id. ib. 2, 19, 77.—**III.** *A Roman surname:* Sextus Clodius Phormio, Cic. Caecin. 10, 27; id. Phil. 2, 6, 15.

Phŏrōneus (trisyll.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Φορωνεύς, *son of Inachus, king of Argos, and brother of Io*, Hyg. Fab. 124; 143; 225; 274; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 193; Stat. Th. 4, 589.—Hence, **A. Phŏrōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phoronean*, poet. for *Argive:* Phoroneis sub antris, Stat. S. 3, 2, 101.—**B. Phŏrōnis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Phoronean*, poet. for *Argive:* Phoronides latuere venae, i. e. *the river Inachus*, Sen. Thyest. 115.—*Subst.:* **Phorōnis,** idis, *f.*, *Io*, Ov. M. 1, 668; 2, 524.

phosphŏrēus, a, um, *adj.* [Phosphorus], *of* or *belonging to the morning-star*, Prud. Cath. 5, 147 (al. Bosphoreum).

† **Phosphŏrus,** i, *m.*, = Φωσφόρος (the light-bringer). **I.** *The morning-star:* Phosphore, redde diem, Mart. 8, 21, 1; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851; 9, § 882.—**II.** *A name of Harpocrates*, Inscr. Grut. 88, 13.

Phōtīnus, i, *m.*, = Φωτεινός, *a male proper name.* So esp., *the bishop of Sirmium, founder of a Christian sect, the adherents of which are called* **Phōtīnĭāni,** Isid. Orig. 8, 5; Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.

Phrāātes or **Phrăhātes,** ae (is), *m.*, = Φραάτης, *the name of several kings of Parthia*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 17; id. Ep. 1, 12, 27; Just. 41, 5, 9.

Phradmon, ŏnis, *m.*, *a celebrated statuary of Argos*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49.

Phragandae, ārum, *f.*, *a city in Thrace*, Liv. 26, 25.

† **phragmītes,** is, *m.*, = φραγμίτης, *a kind of reed growing in hedges*, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.

Phrăhātes, is, v. Phraates.

† **phrăsis,** is, *f.*, = φράσις, in rhetoric, *diction* (pure Lat. elocutio; post-Aug.): (in Albucio) non lexis magna, sed phrasis, Sen. Contr. 3 prooem.; *acc.* phrasin, Quint. 10, 1, 87 (id. 8, 1, 1, written as Greek).

† **phrĕnēsis,** is, *f.*, = φρένησις, *madness, delirium, frenzy:* phrenesis tum demum est, cum continua dementia esse incipit, etc., Cels. 3, 18 (al. phrenitis; shortly before written as Greek, φρένησις): dic et phrenesin et insaniam viribus necessariam, Sen. de Ira, 1, 13, 3: manifesta, Juv. 14, 136; Ser. Samm. 7, 90; Prud. Hamart. 125.

† **phrĕnētĭcus** (or **phrĕnīt-**), a, um, *adj.*, = φρενητικός, *mad, delirious, frantic*, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81: ex phreneticis alii hilares, alii tristes sunt, etc., Cels. 3, 18 (al. phreniticis); Mart. 11, 28 *in lemm.*—Poet., transf., of the winds, which rage, as it were, in a frantic manner, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 9.

phrĕnĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant*, i. q. anemone, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 164.

phrĕnĭtĭcus, a, um, v. phreneticus.

phrĕnītis, idis, v. phrenesis.

† **phrĕnītizo,** āre, *v. n.*, = φρενιτίζω, *to be mad, crazy, frantic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. praef.

Phrixus (**-os,** erroneously written **Phryxus**), i, *m.*, = Φρίξος, *son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle, with whom he fled to Colchis on a ram with a golden fleece; he there sacrificed the ram, and hung up its golden fleece in the grove of Ares, whence it was afterwards brought back to Greece by Jason and the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 2; 3; 14; 21; Ov. H. 18, 143; id. A. A. 3, 175: Phrixi litora, i. e. *the shores of the Hellespont*, Stat. Achill. 1, 28; called also, semita Phrixi, id. ib. 1, 409: portitor Phrixi, i. e. *the constellation Aries*, Col. 10, 155.—*Com.:* aliquem facere arietem Phrixi, i. e. *to strip of money*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 7.—Hence, **II. Phrixēus** (**Phryx-**), a, um, *adj.* **A.** *Of* or *belonging to Phrixus, Phrixean:* vellera, *the golden fleece*, Ov. M. 7, 7; Col. 10, 368: Phrixeae stagna sororis, i. e. *the Hellespont*, Ov. F. 4, 278; called also, pontus, Luc. 6, 56; and, mare, Sen. Herc. Oet. 776: aequor, Stat. Th. 6, 542: Phrixei Colchi, *where Phrixus was hospitably received*, Val. Fl. 1, 391: maritus, i. e. *a ram*, Mart. 14, 211: agnus, *the constellation Aries*, id. 10, 51, 1.—**B.** *Ægean:* Phrixeum mare, *the Ægean Sea*, Sen. Agam. 564.—**III. Phrixĭānus** (**Phryx-**), a, um, *Phrixian, made of superior wool:* toga, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.—*Subst. plur.:* **Phrixĭānae,** ārum, *f.*, *clothing made of superior wool*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7.

† **phrŏnēsis,** is, *f.*, = φρόνησις, *understanding, good sense, prudence;* personified as *the mother of philology*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 114.

phryganion, ii, *n.*, *an animal*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 30, 11, 50, § 103.

Phrȳges, um, *m.*, = Φρύγες, *the Phrygians, a people of Asia Minor, noted among the ancients for their indolence and stupidity, and also for their skill in embroidering in gold*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33.—In *sing.:* Phryx Aesopus, *the Phrygian*, Phaedr. 3 prooem. 52.—In partic., of *Æneas*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 2; Ov. F. 4, 274; of *Marsyas*, Stat. Th. 1, 709; of *a priest of Cybele* (v. Gallus), Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 16; and with a contemptuous allusion, semivir Phryx, Verg. A. 12, 99.—Prov.: sero sapiunt Phryges (alluding to the obstinate refusal of the Trojans to deliver up Helen), Liv. Andron. or Naev. ap. Fest. p. 342 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 199 Rib.); cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1: utrum igitur nostrum est an vestrum hoc proverbium, Phrygem plagis fieri solere meliorem? Cic. Fl. 27, 65.—**2.** Poet., *Romans* (as descendants from Æneas), Sil. 1, 106.—Hence, **A. Phrȳgia,** ae, *f.*, = Φρυγία, *the country of Phrygia, in Asia Minor, divided into Phrygia Major and Phrygia Minor*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7; 2, 1, 5; 2, 11, 12; Liv. 37, 56.—**2.** Transf., poet., *Troy:* Phrygiae fatum componere, Prop. 4, 12, 63.—**B. Phrȳgiānus,** a, um (various read. for Phrixianus), Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 7.—**C. phrȳgio,** ōnis, *m.*, *an embroiderer in gold, an embroiderer* (because the Phrygians were remarkably skilful in this art), Titin. ap. Non. 3, 20: phrygio, qui pulvinar poterat pingere, Varr. ib. 3, 25: stat fullo, phrygio, aurifex, lanarius, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 2, 3, 72; 4, 3, 7.—**D. phrȳgiōnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *embroidered:* vestes, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196.—**E. Phrȳgiscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Phrygian:* equi, Veg. Vet. 4, 6.—**F. Phrȳgius,** a, um, *adj.*, = Φρύγιος. **1.** Lit., *Phrygian:* vulneratus ferro Phrygio, *of Sylla's Phrygian slaves*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: maritus, i. e. *Pelops, the son of Tantalus, king of Phrygia*, Prop. 1, 2, 19: columnae, *of Phrygian marble*, Tib. 3, 3, 13: lapis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 41; also, for *yellow ochre*, Plin. 36, 19, 36, § 143: vestes, *embroidered garments*, Verg. A. 3, 483: mater, *Cybele*, id. ib. 7, 139; Ov. F. 2, 55: leones, *who draw her chariot*, Verg. A. 10, 157: buxum, *the Phrygian flute*, Ov. P. 1, 1, 45; so, lotos, Col. 10, 258: aes, *cymbals*, Luc. 9, 288: modi, *a vehement, stirring, passionate kind of music, which was used at the festivals of Cybele*, Ov. Ib. 456; cf. Tib. 1, 4, 64 (70); Prop. 2, 18 (3, 15), 15: mos, Juv. 2, 115; Mart. 11, 84, 4.—**2.** Transf., poet., because Troy belonged to Phrygia, *Trojan*, of or *belonging to Troy:* muri, Ov. M. 12, 148: hymenaei, *between Æneas and Lavinia*, Verg. A. 7, 358; also, for *Æneas:* maritus, Ov. M. 14, 79: Minerva, *the statue of Pallas in Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 337: senex, i. e. *Antenor*, id. P. 4, 16, 18: vates, i. e. *Helenus*, id. M. 13, 721: pastor, i. e. *Paris*, Verg. A. 7, 363: tyrannus, i. e. *Æneas*, id. ib. 12, 75; also, for *Laomedon*, Ov. M. 11, 203: minister, i. e. *Ganymede*, Val. Fl. 2, 417; called, also, venator, Stat. Th. 3, 1, 548: monstra, *the sea-monster sent by Neptune against Hesione*, Val. Fl. 3, 512: magister, *Palinurus, Æneas's pilot*, Luc. 9, 44: matrem Idaeam e Phrygiis sedibus excipere, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2.—*Subst.:* **Phrȳgiae,** ārum, *f.*, *Phrygian women:* o verae Phrygiae neque enim Phryges, Verg. A. 9, 617; 6, 518.—**3.** Phrygius amnis, v. 1. Phryx.—**G. Phryx,** ȳgis, *adj.*, *Phrygian:* ager, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 154: luci, Stat. Achill. 2, 345: augur, Juv. 6, 585.—**H.** (**Phrȳgĭcus,** a false read. for Phrygius, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2; v. F. 2. *fin.* supra).

Phrȳnē, ēs, *f.*, = Φρύνη. **I.** *A celebrated hetæra in Athens, so wealthy that she offered to rebuild the city of Thebes after it had been destroyed by Alexander:* nec quae deletas potuit componere Thebas Phryne, Prop. 2, 6, 6; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 9; Val. Max.

ι, 3, ext. 3.—**II.** *A Roman courtesan*, Hor. Epod. 14, 16. — **III.** *A procuress*, Tib. 2, 6, 45.

† **phrȳnĭon**, ĭi, *n.*, = φρύνιον, *a plant, called also* poterion, Plin. 27, 12, 97, § 122; 25, 10, 76, § 123.

phrȳnos, i, *m.*, = φρῦνος, *a kind of venomous frog, living in thorn-hedges*, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 50.

1. Phryx, Phrȳgis, *m.*, = Φρύξ, *a river in Ionia, rising in Lydia, and falling into the Hermus, otherwise called* Hyllus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; oftener, Phrygius amnis, Liv. 37, 37, 9; 37, 38, 2; cf. Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 119; Strab. 13, 4, 5.

2. Phryx, Phrȳgis, v. Phryges *init.* and G.

Phryxēus, v. Phrixus, II.

Phryxiānus, a, um, v. Phrixus *fin.*

Phryxonides nymphae, *the fabled rearers of the first bees*, Col. 9, 2, 3.

Phryxus, v. Phrixus *init.*

Phthas, *m.*, = Φθάς, *the Egyptian Vulcan:* secundus Vulcanus Nilo natus, Phthas, ut Aegyptii appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55.

Phthīa, ae, *f.*, = Φθία, *a city in Thessaliotis, the birthplace of Achilles*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Verg. A. 1, 284.—Hence, **A. Phthĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *a Phthian woman*, Ov. H. 7, 165 (al. Phthia).—**B. Phthīōta**, ae, and **Phthīōtes**, ae, *m.*, = Φθιώτης, *a Phthiote*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21.—In *plur.*, *the Phthiotes*, Plin. 4. 7, 14, § 28; Liv. 33, 32; 34; 36, 15.—**C. Phthīōtis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = Φθιῶτις, *Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly, in which Phthia lay*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 28, 6.—**D. Phthīōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Φθιωτικός, *of Phthiotis, Phthiotian*, poet. for *Thessalian:* ager, Liv. 33, 3: Tempe, Cat. 64, 35. — **E. Phthīus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Phthia:* vir, i. e. *Achilles*, Prop. 2, 13, 38 (2, 5, 22); cf. Achilles, Hor. C. 4, 6, 4: rex, i. e. *Peleus*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 17.

phthīr, *m.*, = φθείρ, *louse, a sea-parasite* (pure Lat. pediculus marinus), Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.

† **phthīrĭăsis**, is, *f.*, = φθειρίασις, *the lousy disease, phthiriasis*, Plin. 26, 13, 86, § 138; 20, 6, 23, § 53; 25, 5, 25, § 61 al.

Phthīrŏphăgi, ōrum, *m.*, = Φθειροφάγοι (lice-eaters), *a people of Sarmatia*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

† **phthīrŏphŏros**, i, *f.*, = φθειροφόρος, *a kind of pine-tree that bears very small cones*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

† **phthĭsĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φθισικός, *consumptive, phthisical*, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 46; 24, 16, 19, § 28; 28, 17, 67, § 230; Vitr. 2, 9; Scrib. Comp. 186; Mart. 11, 21, 7.

phthĭsis, is, *f.*, = φθίσις, *consumption, phthisis:* vera phthisis est, Cels. 3, 22; Sen. Ep. 91, 5; 75, 10; Plin. 26, 7, 21, § 38; 31, 6, 33, § 62; Col. 6, 14; Juv. 13, 95; Gell. 4, 2, 4.

phthĭsisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [phthisis], *to become consumptive* or *phthisical:* phthisiscentibus medicabilis piscina, Sid. Ep. 5, 14.

(† **phthitărus**, i, *m.*, a false read. for phthir (q. v.), Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.)

Phthīus, v. Phthia, E.

† **phthongus**, i, *m.*, = φθόγγος, *a sound, tone:* Saturnum dicebat Dorico moveri phthongo, Jovem Phrygio, Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84; Fulg. Myth. 3, 2 sq.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 939 (pure Lat. sonus).

† **phthŏrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φθόριος, *corrupting, destructive:* hoc vinum phthorium vocant, quoniam facit abortus, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

1. phū, *n. indecl.*, or **phun**, = φοῦ, *a kind of valerian*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45; Scrib. Comp. 176; 177.

2. phu or **fu**, *interj.*, *foh! fugh!* phu in malam crucem, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 5 (Ritschl, fu); cf. Charis. p. 213 P.; Prisc. p. 1024 ib.

phŭlăcista, v. phylacista.

phy, *interj.*, *pish! tush!* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 58; cf. Prisc. p. 1024 P.

Phyăces, ae, *m.*, *a king of the Getæ:* nec vincet saevum Cyclops feritate Phyacen, Ov. P. 4, 10, 23.

† **phȳcis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = φυκίς, *a fish that lives among sea-weed, and changes its color at various seasons of the year*, perh. *the lamprey*, Plin. 9, 26, 42, § 81.

† **phȳcītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = φυκῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.

† **phȳcos**, i, *n.*, = φῦκος, *sea-weed, sea-wrack*, = fucus, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135: phycos thalassion, *rock-moss, orchil* (pure Lat. fucus marinus), id. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

Phȳcūs, untis, *m.*, = Φυκοῦς, *a promontory in Cyrene*, the mod. *Ras-Sem* or *El-Razat*, Mel. 1, 7, 5; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 60; Luc. 9, 40.

† **phȳlăca**, ae, *f.*, = φυλακή, *a prison* (pure Lat. custodia): abductus in phylacam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 93.

Phȳlăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Φυλακή. **I.** *A city of Thessaly, where Protesilaus reigned;* its ruins are near the mod. *Ghidek*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32. — Hence, **B. Phȳlăcēis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Phylacian:* matres Phylaceides, Ov. H. 13, 35.—*Subst.:* **Phȳlăcēis**, ĭdis, *f.* (*acc.* Phylaceida), *Laodamia, wife of Protesilaus*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 273. — **2. Phȳlăcēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Phylacian:* conjux, i. e. *Laodamia*, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 39.—**3.** *Subst. plur.:* **Phȳlăcaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Phylacians*, Plin. 4. 9. 16, § 34.—**4. Phȳlăcĭdes (Phyll-)**, ae, *m.*, *Phylacides*, i. e. *Protesilaus*, Ov. A. A. 2, 356: respice Phylaciden, id. ib. 3, 17: heros, Prop. 1, 19, 7.—**II.** *A city of the Molossians in Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26.

phȳlăcista (phŭlă-), ae, *m.*, = φυλακιστής, *a jailer;* hence, comic. transf., *of a creditor who duns for his money, and makes a prisoner of the debtor by keeping a watch on his house*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 44.

† **phȳlactērium (fȳl-)**, ĭi, *n.*, = φυλακτήριον. **I.** In gen., *an amulet:* dolorem oculorum ut non patiaris . . . de tribus cerasis lapillos pertundes et lino inserto pro phylacterio uteris, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Slips of parchment worn by the Jews on the forehead and the left arm, phylacteries*, Vulg. Matt. 23, 5; Hier. in Matt. 4, 23, 5.—**B.** *Chains and medals worn by gladiators around their necks as tokens of victory*, Vet. Schol. ad Juv. 3, 68.

† **phȳlarchus**, i, *m.*, = φύλαρχος, *the chief of a tribe, a prince, emir:* phylarchus Arabum, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Saracenorum, Amm. 24, 2; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 14.

Phȳlē, ēs, *f.*, = Φυλή, *a castle in Attica*, Nep. Thras. 2, 1; Just. 5, 9, 6.

Phyllăcĭdes, i. q. Phylacides, under Phylace.

† **phyllanthes**, is, *n.*, = φυλλανθές, *a plant with prickly leaves*, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99.

Phyllēis, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, = Φυλληίς, *of* or *from the city of Phyllus, in Thessaly:* matres Phylleides, i. e. *Thessalian*, Ov. H. 13, 35.

Phyllēĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Φυλλήϊος, *of* or *belonging to Phyllus in Thessaly, Phylleian:* juvenis, i. e. *Cæneus*, Ov. M. 12, 479: mater, perh. *Laodamia*, id. A. A. 3, 783.

Phyllis, ĭdis and ĭdos, *f.*, = Φυλλίς. **I.** *Daughter of King Sithon of Thrace; she was changed into an almond-tree*, Ov. H. 2, 98; Hyg. Fab. 59, 243; Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108; Serv. Verg. E. 5, 10; Pers. 1, 34. — **B.** Transf., *an almond-tree*, Pall. Insit. 149. —**II.** *A female proper name*, Verg. E. 3, 78; Hor. C. 4, 11, 3; cf. Suet. Dom. 17.

Phyllĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Bœotian who was in love with Cygnus*, Ov. M. 7, 372.

Phyllŏdŏcē, ēs, *f.*, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 336; Macr. S. 5, 17; Hyg. Fab. praef.

† **phyllon**, i, *n.*, = φύλλον, *a plant, called also* leucacantha, Plin. 22, 16, 18, § 40.

Phyllos, i, *f.*, *a region in Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 45.

† **phȳma**, ătis, *n.*, = φῦμα, *a kind of boil* or *tumor*, Cels. 5, 28; 5, 18, 23; 33.

phynon, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of eye-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 20.

† **phȳrāma**, ătis, *n.*, = φύραμα, *the gum of the tree called* metops, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.

Physcon, ōnis, *m.*, = Φύσκων (Pot-belly, Fat-paunch), *an epithet of Ptolemy Euergetes II. of Egypt*, Just. 38, 8; Tert. Pall. 4.

† **physēma**, ătis, *n.*, = φύσημα (a bladder; hence), *a hollow, empty pearl*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 108.

phȳsēter, ēris, *m.*, = φυσητήρ. **I.** *A blow-pipe, blowing-tube*, Pelag. Vet. *fin.* — **II.** Transf., *a large species of whale, a cachalot, spermaceti whale*, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; Sen. Hippol. 1030.

1. phȳsĭca, ae, and **phȳsĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = φυσική, *natural science, natural philosophy, physics*, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 25; id. Fin. 3, 21, 72; 3, 22, 73.

2. phȳsĭca, ōrum, v. physicus, II. B.

phȳsĭcē, *adv.*, v. physicus *fin.*

† **phȳsĭcus** (scanned phȳsīcus, Sid. Carm. 15, 101), a, um, *adj.*, = φυσικός, *of* or *belonging to natural philosophy* or *physics, natural, physical:* quiddam physicum, *something relating to physics*, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: ratio, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54: homines, *naturalists*, Marc. Emp. Carm. Med. 19.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. phȳsĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a natural philosopher, naturalist:* ut ait physicus Anaxagoras, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: Democritus, id. ib. 1, 1, 8: non pudet igitur physicum, id est speculatorem venatoremque naturae, petere, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; id. Rep. 5, 3, 5. — *Plur.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42; id. Ac. 2, 5, 14.—**B. phȳsĭca**, ōrum, *n.*, *physics:* physicorum ignarus, Cic. Or. 34, 119: in physicis alienus, *not versed in*, id. Fin. 1, 6, 17.—Hence, *adv.:* **phȳsĭcē**, *in the manner of naturalists, physically:* dicere, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18.

† **phȳsĭognōmon**, ŏnis, *m.*, = φυσιογνώμων (a knower of nature; hence, one who knows a person's character from his features), *a physiognomist:* Zopyrus physiognomon, qui se profitebatur hominum mores naturasque ex corpore, oculis, vultu, fronte pernoscere, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; cf.: naturam cujusque ex formâ perspicere, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80.

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = φυσιολογία, *knowledge of nature, natural philosophy, physiology*, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: naturae ratio, quam physiologiam Graeci appellant, id. Div. 1, 41, 90; 2, 16, 37.

phȳsĭŏlŏgĭcē, *adv.*, v. physiologicus *fin.*

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φυσιολογικός, *of* or *belonging to physiology, physiological:* argumentationes, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 8, 1. — *Adv.:* **phȳsĭŏlŏgĭcē**, *naturally, physiologically:* interpretari, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 12.

† **phȳsĭŏlŏgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = φυσιόλογος, *of* or *belonging to physiology, physiological;* hence, **phȳsĭŏlŏga**, ōrum, *n.*, *Physiology*, a work by Juba, Fulg. Myth. 2, 4.

phȳsis, is, *f.*, = φύσις, *nature.* **I.** Lit.: seu cupis genitor vocari et auctor orbis aut physis ipsa Panque, Poët. in Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 474 Burm. — **II.** In partic., *party-colored precious stones which had no distinctive name, freaks of nature*, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195.

† **phȳteuma**, ătis, *n.*, = φύτευμα, *groundsel*, Plin. 27, 12, 99, § 125.

* **pĭābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [pio], *that may be expiated, expiable:* piabile fulmen, Ov. F. 3, 289.

pĭācŭlāris, e, *adj.* [piaculum], *atoning, expiatory, piacular* (rare; not in Cic.): hostia, Varr. L. L. 6, § 30 Müll.: sacrificia, *sin-offerings*, Liv. 1, 26; also *absol.:* ut piacularia Junoni fierent, id. 42, 3: piacularia auspicia appellabant, quae sacrificantibus tristia portendebant, cum aut hostia ab arâ effugisset, aut percussa mugitum dedisset, aut in aliam partem corporis quam oporteret cecidisset, Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.: piacularis porta appellatur propter aliqua piacula, quae ibidem fiebant, Fest. p. 212 Müll.; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 9.—Comic., transf., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 36. — *Adv.:* **pĭācŭlārĭter**, *sinfully:* negare, Tert. Pud. 22 (al. peculiariter).

pĭācŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to appease* or *propitiate with an offering:* Mars Pater, te hisce suovetaurilibus piaculo, Cato, R. R. 141, 4.

pĭācŭlum (sync. collat. form **pĭāclum**, Prud. στεφ. 14, 219), i, *n.* [pio], *a means of appeasing a deity;* hence, **I.** Lit. **A.** *A sin-offering, propitiatory sac-*

rifice: porco piaculo facito, Cato, R. R. 139; 140: porco femina piaculum pati, *to bring*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: piaculum hostia caedi, Liv. 8, 10: te piacula nulla resolvent, Hor. C. 1, 28, 34: piacula manibus infert, Ov. M. 6, 569: falsi mundi, Liv. 1, 26: sed quo te, M. Tulli, piaculo taceam, i. e. *how can I be justified in*, etc., Plin. 7, 31, 31, § 116; Macr. S. 3, 10, 7. — **2.** Concr., *an animal offered up in sacrifice, a victim:* duc nigras pecudes; ea prima piacula sunto, Verg. A. 6, 153: non sperat tragicae furtiva piacula cervae, i. e. *substitution*, Juv. 12, 120. — Transf., (*a*) Of persons offered as *an expiation, atonement:* (Hannibalem) ad piaculum rupti foederis, Liv. 21, 10, 12: ut luendis periculis publicis piacula simus, id. 10, 28, 13. — (*β*) In gen., *a remedy*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36. — **B.** *Punishment:* dea a violatoribus (sui templi) gravia piacula exegit, Liv. 29, 18; Just. 8, 2, 6; Val. Max. 1, 1, 14; Sil. 13, 702. — **II.** Transf., *that which requires expiation.* **A.** *A wicked action, sin, crime; guilt:* eo die verberari piaculum est, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 10: palam mutire plebeio piaculum est, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. mutire, p. 145 Müll. (Trag. v. 376 Vahl.): piaculum est misereri nos hominum rem male gerentum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 13: sine piaculo rerum praetermissarum, Liv. 39, 47: piaculum committere, id. 5, 52; Paul. Sent. 1, 21, 4: commissa piacula, Verg. A. 6, 569: solutus piaculo, Tac. A. 1, 30: nec sine piaculo quodam sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, Plin. Pan. 37: ne terra impleatur piaculo, Vulg. Lev. 19, 29. — **B.** *An unhappy event, a misfortune*, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

* **pĭāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [pio], *a means of expiation, an atonement:* Februa Romani dixere piamina patres, Ov. F. 2, 19.

pĭāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a means of expiation, an atoning sacrifice* (perh. not ante-Aug.): terrae, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 107; 25, 4, 11, § 30; cf.: piamenta, quibus utitur (in) expiando, Fest. s. v. piatrix, p. 213 Müll.; p. 238 ib. — **II.** Trop., Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16; Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3.

pĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an appeasing* or *propitiating of the gods by offerings* (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 27.

pĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [piator], *she that appeases the gods by a sacrifice:* piatrix dicebatur sacerdos, quae expiare erat solita, quam quidam simulatricem, alii sagam, alii expiatricem vocant, Fest. p. 213 Müll. (in Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101, read plicatricem).

pīca, ae, *f.* [prob. from pingo, the variegated, spotted bird], *a pie, magpie*, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78; 10, 42, 59, § 118; Ov. M. 5, 294 sq.; Pers. prol. *fin.*

Pīcānus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in the territory of the Picentines*, Sil. 4, 304; Avien. Perieg. 500.

pĭcārĭa, ae, *f.* [pix], *a place where pitch is made, a pitch-hut*, Cic. Brut. 22, 85: vectigal picariarum, Dig. 50, 16, 17.

pĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pico.

‡ **pĭcāti** appellantur quidam, quorum pedes formati sunt in speciem sphingum: quod eas Dori ficas vocant, Fest. p. 206 Müll.

pĭcĕa, ae, *f.* [pix], *the pitch-pine:* Pinus silvestris, Linn.; Verg. G. 2, 257; Ov. M. 10, 101; id. H. 12, 67; Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 40 sqq.; 16, 24, 38, § 90.

pĭcĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *bedaubed with pitch, pitchy;* hence, of hands to which others' property seems to stick, *thievish:* manus, Mart. 8, 59, 4.

Pīcens, entis, v. Picenum, A.

Pīcentia, ae, *f.*, *a city in Campania, south-east of Salernum*, the mod. *Vicenza*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Sil. 8, 579. — Hence, **II. Pīcentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Picentia, Picentian:* ager, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70.

Pīcentīnus, a, um, v. Picentia, II., and Picenum, C.

Pīcēnum, i, *n.* [acc. to Fest. from picus: Picena regio in quâ est Asculum, dicta, quod, Sabini cum Asculum proficiscerentur, in vexillo eorum picus consederit. Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 Müll.], *a district in the eastern part of Italy which produced fruits and oil of excellent quality*, the territory of the mod. *Ancona*, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 109; Cic. Att. 8, 8, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 12; Liv. 27, 43 al. — Hence, **A. Pīcens,** entis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Picenum, Picene:* ager, Cic. Sen. 4, 11: populus, Liv. 10, 10 *fin.*: M. Acilius Palicanus, Picens, Quint. 4, 2, 2: panes, Macr. S. 2, 9. — In *plur. subst.:* **Pīcentes,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Picenum, the Picenes*, Cic. Sull. 8, 25. — *Gen.:* Picentium, Varr. R. R. 1, 2; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110: Picentum, Sil. 10, 313. — *Sing.:* Picens, Juv. 4, 65. — **B. Pīcēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Picene* (only of things; whereas Picens is used both of persons and things): ager, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; Liv. 21, 62; Sall. C. 27, 1: vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37: poma, Hor. S. 2, 3, 272: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16; cf. Mart. 5, 78, 20; 11, 52, 11; 13, 36, 1: mala, Juv. 11, 74 al. — **C. Pīcentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, lit., *of* or *belonging to the Picentes, Picentian, Picene* (very rare): Ceres, Mart. 13, 47, 1.

pĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pix]. **I.** Lit., *of pitch*, Lucr. 6, 135. — **II.** Transf., *black as pitch, pitch-black:* piceâ crassus caligine, Verg. G. 2, 308: turbine fumans piceo, id. A. 3, 573: lumen, id. ib. 9, 75: nubes, Ov. M. 11, 549: caelum, Val. Fl. 2, 507: nimbus, id. 2, 115: oves, id. 3, 439: dentes, Mart. 2, 41, 7: imber piceus crassusque, Plin. 16, 33, 61, § 143: coacti aëris caligo picea, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 20.

pĭcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pitch-black:* uva, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

pĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to bedaub with pitch, to pitch, to tar.* **I.** Lit.: dolia picata, lacus, vinarius picatus, Cato, R. R. 25 sq.: dolia, Suet. Claud. 16: parietes, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166; 11, 7, 6, § 16. — **II.** Transf., *to season with pitch:* vinum, Col. 12, 23. — Hence, **pĭcātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *pitchy:* vinum picatum, *wine that has naturally a pitchy taste*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47; 14, 2, 4, § 26; Mart. 13, 107.

pĭcra, ae, *f.*, prob. *a medicine made of aloes:* picrae solutio, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19.

pĭcrĭdĭae, ārum, *f.*, *bitter salad*, Aug. Serm. ad Catechum. de Cataclysm. 4 *fin.*

† **pĭcris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = πικρίς. **I.** *Bitter lettuce*, a kind of salad (in Greek letters, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 126). — **II.** *A plant that blooms all the year round*, Plin. 21, 17, 65, § 105.

pictăcĭum, i, *n.*, i. q. pittacium, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 9; v. pittacium.

Pictāvi, ōrum, *m.*, *a later appellation of the* Pictones, Amm. 15, 21; Ven. Carm. 6, 7, 215; 2, 19, 2. — Hence, **A. Pictāva,** ae, *f.*, *the capital of the Pictavi*, the mod. *Poictiers*, Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 5. — **B. Pictāvĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pictavian:* rhetor, Aus. Epigr. 51, 2.

Picti, ōrum, *m.* [pingo, the painted people], *a people of Britain, the Picts* or *ancient Caledonians* (so named from their practice of tattooing themselves), Amm. 20, 1, 1; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 54; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 254.

pictĭlis, e, *adj.* [pictus], *embroidered:* balteus, App. M. 10, p. 247, 38.

Pictŏnes, um, *m.*, *a people in Aquitanian Gaul*, in the mod. *Pays de Poiteau*, Caes. B. G. 3, 11; Hirt. B. G. 8, 26; 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108; Luc. 1, 436. — Hence, **II. Pictŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pictonic:* Pictonicum litus, Aus. Ep. 9, 36.

1. pictor, ōris, *m.* [pingo]. **1.** *A painter*, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20; id. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30; Hor. A. P. 9; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 53 sq.; Juv. 3, 76; 12, 28. — **2.** Transf., *an embroiderer*, Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 280.

2. Pictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a surname in the* gens Fabia. **A.** C. Fabius Pictor, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4. — **B.** Q. Fabius Pictor, *an ancient Roman historian*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

pictōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pictor], *of* or *belonging to painters, pictorial:* licentia, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 3: operae, Dig. 38, 1, 23.

pictūra, ae, *f.* [pingo], *painting, the art of painting.* **I.** Lit.: una est ars ratioque picturae, Cic. de Or. 3, 7, 26; 1, 16, 73; id. Brut. 18, 70; App. Mund. p. 66, 23. — **B.** In partic., *a painting of the face*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 105. — **C.** Transf., concr., *a painting, picture* (cf. tabula): et si qua inutilis pictura sit, eam vendat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 10; Cic. Or. 11, 36: nego ullam picturam neque in tabulis neque textilem fuisse, quin conquisierit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: accedant statuae et picturae, Sen. Ep. 16, 8: positae sunt picturae Herculis liberos occidentis, id. Contr. 5, 34, 14: statuas et picturas avehere, Tac. A. 16, 23: dicitur tabulam picturae cedere, Gai. Inst. 2, 78. — Of *embroideries:* textilibus picturis, Lucr. 2, 35. — Of *paintings in Mosaic*, Verg. Cul. 64. — Of *a carving in relief:* et sculpsit in eis picturam cherubim, Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 32. — **II.** Trop., *a painting, picture* in words: animum ab istâ picturâ imaginibusque virtutum traducere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 14: Homerum tradunt caecum fuisse; at ejus picturam, non poësin videmus, id. ib. 5, 39, 114.

pictūrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pictura], *painted, pictured*, i. e. **I.** *Party-colored, variegated* (poet.): agger floribus, Stat. Th. 6, 58: volucres, Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 3. — **II.** *Embroidered:* vestes, Verg. A. 3, 483.

pictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pingo.

pĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pix], *a little pitch*, App. Herb. 36; Veg. Vet. 1, 11; 2, 46.

Pīcumnus, i, *m.*, and **Pīlumnus,** i, *m.*, *two brother deities of the Romans; the first a personification of the woodpecker* (picus), *and the second a personification of the pestle* (pilum); *both were companions of Mars, and tutelary deities of married people and little children*, Varr. ap. Non. 528, 11 sq.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9; cf. Isid. 4, 11, 5; Aem. Mac. ap. Non. 518, 26; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 4; 10, 76. — *Pilumnus was the son of Daunus, husband of Danaë and ancestor of Turnus*, Verg. A. 9, 4.

1. pīcus, i, *m.* [perh. root pingo; cf. pica]. **I.** *A woodpecker*, one of the birds used in augury, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12: sunt et parvae aves uncorum unguium, ut pici, Martio cognomine insignes et in auspicatu magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40; 11, 37, 44, § 122; Non. 518, 24. — **II.** *A fabulous bird, the griffin:* picos veteres esse voluerunt, quos Graeci γρῦπας appellant. Plautus Aulularia (4, 8, 1): pici divitiis, qui aureos montes colunt, Ego solus supero, Non. 152, 7 sq.

2. Pīcus, i, *m.*, *son of Saturn, grandfather of Latinus, king of the aborigines, and a prophet; he was changed by Circe, whose love he had slighted, into a woodpecker*, Ov. M. 14, 320; Verg. A. 7, 189 Serv.; Juv. 8, 131.

pĭē, *adv.*, v. pius *fin.*

piens, entis, v. pius.

Pĭĕrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Πιερία. **I.** *A country of Macedonia, south of the Haliacmon*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 33; Liv. 39, 26. — Hence, **B. Pĭĕrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pierian:* pix, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 128. — **II.** *A country of Syria, between Cilicia and Phoenicia, with a mountain of the same name, and the capital city* Seleucia Pieria, Cic. Att. 11, 20, 1; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; 5, 21, 18, § 79.

Pĭĕros (-us), i, *m.*, = Πίερος. **I.** *King of Emathia, who gave to his daughters the names of the nine Muses*, Ov. M. 5, 302. — **II.** *A Macedonian, father of the nine Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; cf. Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 10. — Hence, **A. Pĭĕris,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.*, *daughter of Pierus, a Muse*, Hor. C. 4, 3, 18; Ov. F. 4, 222. — In *plur.:* **Pĭĕrĭdes,** um, *the Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54; Verg. E. 8, 63; Juv. 4, 36. — **B. Pĭĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pierian, Thessalian; sacred to the Muses, poetic:* quercus, *from Mount Pierus, in Thessaly*, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 4), 5: jugum, Phaedr. 3 prol. 17: nec vir Pieriâ pellice saucius, *Thessalian*, Hor. C. 3, 10, 15: via, Ov. P. 2, 9, 62: modi, Hor. A. P. 405: chori, Ov. P. 1, 5, 58: dies, *dedicated to the Muses*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 23: tuba, *an heroic poem*, Mart. 10, 64, 4: frons, *poet's brow*, id. 8, 70, 5: corona, *laurel*, id. 12, 52, 1: grex, *the Muses and poets*, id. 12, 11, 4. — *Subst. plur.:* **Pĭĕrĭae,** ārum, *f.*, *the Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

1. pĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [pius], *dutiful conduct* towards the gods, one's parents, relatives, benefactors, country, etc., *sense of duty.* **I.** Lit. **A.** With respect to the gods, *piety:* est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 115; 1, 2, 3; cf.: aequitas tripartita dicitur esse; una ad superos deos, altera ad manes, tertia ad homines pertinere. Prima pietas, secunda sanctitas, tertia justitia aut aequitas nominatur, id. Top. 23, 90: pietas adversus deos, id.

Fin. 3, 22, 73: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11; id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: senex fretus pietate deum, Naev. B. Punic. 3, 1; Enn. ap. Non. 160, 2 (Trag. v. 369 Vahl.): nec pietas ulla est, velatum saepe videri Vortier ad lapidem atque omnes accedere ad aras, etc., *that is not piety, to incline with veiled head to the marble*, etc., Lucr. 5, 1198.—**2.** *Conscientiousness, scrupulousness*, Ov. F. 6, 607.—So of *love and duty towards God* (eccl. Lat.; freq.), Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 1; id. 2 Pet. 1, 6.—*Plur.*, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 11.—**B.** With respect to one's parents, children, relatives, country, benefactors, etc., *duty, dutifulness, affection, love, loyalty, patriotism, gratitude*, etc.: *Pa.* Salve, mi pater insperate. *Tr.* Volup est, quom istuc ex pietate vestrâ nobis contigit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 132: patrem tuom si percoles per pietatem, *dutifully*, id. Trin. 2, 2, 3: justitia erga deos religio, erga parentes pietas nominatur, Cic. Part. 22, 78: quid est pietas, nisi voluntas grata in parentes? id. Planc. 33, 80: justitiam cole et pietatem, quae cum sit magna in parentibus et propinquis, tum in patriâ maxima est, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15; cf.: pietas, quae erga patriam aut parentes, aut alios sanguine conjunctos officium conservare monet, id. Inv. 2, 22, 65; id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: pietas in matrem, id. Lael. 3, 11; id. Att. 13, 39: mi mater, tua pietas plane nobis auxilio fuit, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 122; cf. v. 99: felix nati pietate, Verg. A. 3, 480: solemnia pietatis, *the last offices*, Tac. Agr. 7: egregium narras mirâ pietate parentem, Cat. 66, 29: pietas erga aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 1: in aliquem, id. ib. 1, 9, 1: hic tui omnes valent summâque pietate te desiderant, id. ib. 6, 20, 2: nec publicae pietatis intererat, quid vocarere, *to the affection of the citizens*, Plin. Pan. 21, 3: militiae, Luc. 4, 499.—Towards a husband (rare): neque id (officium nostrum) magis facimus quam nos monet pietas, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 6; cf.: scelus est pietas in conjuge Tereo, Ov. M. 6, 635.—The formula PIETATIS CAVSA or EX PIETATE (opp. EX TESTAMENTO), in epitaphs, denotes that the heir raised the monument to the deceased, not because compelled by the latter's last will, but out of affection and respect, Inscr. Orell. 4692; Inscr. Fabr. p. 710, n. 314.—**II.** Transf., in gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Justice:* at tibi . . . pro talibus ausis Di, si qua est caelo pietas, quae talia curet, Persolvant grates dignas, etc., Verg. A. 2, 536; cf. Sil. 6, 410; so Verg. A. 5, 688: summa deum pietas, Stat. S. 3, 3, 1; cf. Liv. 4, 42.—**B.** *Gentleness, kindness, tenderness, pity, compassion:* permittite Patres Conscripti a pietate vestrâ impetrari, ut damnatis liberum mortis arbitrium indulgeatis, Suet. Dom. 11: senatus, Plin. Pan. 79, 4; Dig. 48, 9, 5.—In addressing a person: mea pietas, *my kind friend*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 57.—**III. Pĭĕtas,** personified, *a goddess. Piety, who had two temples at Rome*, Liv. 40, 34, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 2, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 121; Val. Max. 5, 4, 7; Fest. p. 209 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 1824 sq.; 3291.

2. Pĭĕtas, ātis, *f.*, *a Roman surname*, Inscr. Marin. Atti, p. 329.—**II.** Also, *the name of a ship*, Inscr. Orell. 3608.—**III.** Pietas Julia, *a Roman colony in Istria*, the mod. *Pola*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129.

pĭĕtātĭcultrix, īcis, *f.* [pietas-cultrix], *that practises maternal care:* ciconia pietaticultrix, Petr. 55.

pĭgĕo, gŭi, and pĭgĭtum est, 2, *v. a.* [root pik-, to be angry; cf.: peccare, pejor (for pec-ior), pessimus (contr. from pĕjessimus); Gr. πικρός, bitter], *to feel annoyance* or *reluctance at; to repent of* a thing. **I.** As a *verb. pers.* (very rare): pudet quod turpe est; piget quod dolet, Donat. ap. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: poscis ab invitâ verba pigenda lyra, Prop. 5, 1, 74.—**II.** Piget, piguit, or pigitum est, *third pers. sing. impers.*, *it irks, troubles, displeases, chagrins, afflicts, grieves, disgusts* one; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.), *dislike, loathe*, etc.; with *acc. of the person* and *gen. of the thing;* with *inf.;* with *acc.* and *inf.;* with two *acc.;* *absol.*, etc. (cf. taedet).—With *acc.* and *gen.:* mea mater, tui me miseret, mei piget, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 82): dolet pudetque Graium me et vero piget, id. ap. Non. 424, 3: hortari pudet, non prodesse id piget, id. ib. 424, 4: pudet pigetque mei me, id. Turp. 424, 5: fratris me quidem Piget pudetque, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 37: dum me civitatis morum piget taedetque, Sall. J. 4, 9.—With *subject-clause:* non dedisse ipsum pudet; me, quia non accepi, piget, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 47: nisi forte pudet aut piget recte facere, Sall. Or. contr. Lep. *med.:* nam postea quae fecerit incertum habeo, pudeat magis an pigeat disserere, id. J. 95, 4: longos castrorum ferre dolores si piget, Juv. 14, 199: neque enim me piguit quaerere, Petr. 127: ut Silanum non piguerit sententiam suam interpretatione lenire, Suet. Caes. 14: nec pigitum parvos lares . . . subire, Sil. 7, 173; Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 21: non te pigeat visitare infirmum, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 39.—With *neutr. pron.:* illud quod piget, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 47: factum id esse non negat, Neque se id pigere, Ter. Heaut. prol. 18.—*Absol.:* oratione multitudo ad misericordiam inducitur, ad pudendum, ad pigendum, Cic. Brut. 50, 188.—**B.** Transf. **1.** For poenitet, *it repents* one; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *repent* (ante- and post-class.): pigere interdum pro tardari, interdum pro poenitere poni solet, Fest. p. 213 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 ib.: ne quid plus minusve faxit, quod nos post pigeat, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: pigere eum facti coepit, Just. 12, 6, 5: profecto vos hujus omnis injuriae pigeret, App. M. 7, p. 199, 14.—**2.** *It makes* one *ashamed; I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am ashamed:* fateri pigebat, Liv. 8, 2 *fin.;* App. Mag. p. 296, 18.

pĭger, gra, grum (late Lat. collat. form of *sup.* pigrissimus, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13), *adj.* [piget]. **I.** Lit., *unwilling, reluctant, averse* (rare): gens pigerrima ad militaria opera, Liv. 21, 25, 6: pigriores ad facinus, id. 39, 13, 11: pigriores ad cetera munia exequenda, Curt. 6, 9, 29: ad litteras scribendas pigerrimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1: ad conatus magnos piger, Sen. Ira, 3, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Backward, slow, dull, lazy, indolent, sluggish, inactive* (of persons and things). (*a*) With *in* and *abl.:* interdum piger, interdum timidus in re militari videbare, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.—(*β*) *Absol.:* taurus ipsâ mole piger, Juv. 12, 12: mare pigrum ac prope immotum, i. e. *flowing slowly, sluggish*, Tac. G. 45: pigrum mare et grave, id. Agr. 10: palus, Ov. P. 4, 10, 61: annus, *that moves lazily, passes slowly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 21: bellum, *that advances slowly*, Ov. F. 2, 727: campus, *unfruitful*, Hor. C. 1, 22, 17: pigriora sunt ista remedia, *operate too slowly*, Col. 2, 17, 3.—Prov.: vult et non vult piger, Vulg. Prov. 13, 4: dicit piger, leo est in viâ, id. ib. 26, 13: pigrâ munire castra dolabrâ, *lazily handled*, Juv. 8, 248.—(*γ*) With *gen.* (poet.): militiae piger et malus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 124: pericli, Sil. 14, 264: serpit Arar per rura pigerrimus undae, id. 15, 504.—(*δ*) With *inf.* (poet.): piger scribendi ferre laborem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 12 (cf. the opp.: impiger hostium Vexare turmas, id. C. 4, 14, 22).—*Absol.:* pigrum et iners videtur sudore adquirere quod possis sanguine parare, Tac. G. 14 *fin.*—Hence, poet. transf., **2.** *Sluggish*, i. e. *that makes sluggish, benumbing:* sopor, Cat. 63, 37: frigora, Tib. 1, 2, 29: senecta, id. 1, 10, 40.—**B.** *Dull, dispirited, dejected, sad* (poet. and in post-class. prose): vultus, Mart. 2, 11, 3: pigrum aliquem facere, id. 10, 104, 15: piger tristisque, App. M. 4, p. 157 *fin.*—**C.** *Dull, unfeeling* (poet.): hinc fessos subrepsit in artus Insidiosa quies et pigrae oblivio vitae, Stat. S. 1, 4, 56 sq.; cf.: indigna est pigro forma perire situ, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 14.—Hence, *adv.:* **pigrē,** *slowly, sluggishly* (post-Aug.): in servitutem transiens, Sen. Ira, 3, 17: pigre ac segniter agere, Col. 7, 5, 3.—*Comp.:* pigrius, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; Luc. 5, 434.

pĭget, v. pigeo.

pigmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pigmentum], *of* or *belonging to paints* or *unguents:* institor pigmentarius, *a dealer in paints* or *unguents*, Scrib. Larg. Comp. 22.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **pigmentārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in paints* or *unguents:* pigmentarius, χρωματοπώλης φαρμακοπώλης, μυροπώλης, Gloss. Philox.: Attius pigmentarius, Cic. Fam. 15, 17, 2; Dig. 48, 8, 3; Firm. Math. 8, 27 *med.;* Pelag. Vet. 13; Vulg. Exod. 37, 29.

pigmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *painted, colored*, Tert. Cult. Fem. *fin.:* crinis, Prud. Ham. 316.

pigmentum, i, *n.* [pingo], *a material for coloring, a color, paint, pigment.* **I.** Lit. **A.** For painting, *a paint:* aspersa temere pigmenta in tabulâ, oris lineamenta efficere possunt, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: vela in cortinam pigmenti ferventis mersa, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 150.—Jocosely: quem Apelles Zeuxisque duo pingent pigmentis ulmeis, i. e. *beat black and blue*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 20.—**2.** For cosmetics, *a paint, pigment:* non istanc aetatem oportet pigmentum ullum attingere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 106; Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 233: multiplicasti pigmenta tua, Vulg. Isa. 57, 9.—**B.** Transf., *the juice* of plants (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 17; v. Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 46.—**II.** Trop., of style, *coloring, ornament:* meus autem liber totum Isocratis μυροθήκιον atque omnes ejus discipulorum arculas et nonnihil etiam Aristotelia pigmenta consumpsit, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1: pigmentorum flos et color, id. Brut. 87, 298: sententiae, tam verae, tam sine pigmentis fucoque puerili, id. de Or. 2, 45, 188.

pignĕrātīcĭus (-tĭus) and **pignŏrātīcĭus (-tĭus),** a, um, *adj.* [pignero], *of* or *belonging to a pledge:* fundus, i. e. *given as a pledge, pledged, mortgaged*, Dig. 13, 7, 6: creditor, *who lends on a pledge, a pawnbroker, mortgagee*, ib. 39, 2, 15: actio, and *absol.* **pignĕrātīcia,** ae, *f.*, *an action on account of a pledge*, which the debtor demands back again from the creditor, ib. 13, 7, 1; 13, 9, 3; 13, 11, 2; Just. Inst. 4, 6, 28; or for a pledge which the creditor demands from the debtor, Dig. 13, 1, 32: judicium, ib. 13, 7, 24.

pignĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a pledging, pawning, mortgaging* (jurid. Lat.): pignerationem recipere, Dig. 20, 1, 9; Cod. Just. 8, 34, 3, § 3.

pignĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who takes a pledge; a pledgee, mortgagee*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27.

pignĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pignus], *to give as a pledge, to pledge, pawn, mortgage.* **I.** Lit.: unionem, Suet. Vit. 7: bona tantum, quae publicari poterant, pigneranda poenae praebebant, *furnished as security for the penalty*, i. e. *left to be confiscated*, Liv. 29, 36: cujus et alveolos et laenam pignerat Atreus, *which the poet Rubrenus, while he was writing the Atreus, was compelled by necessity to pawn*, Juv. 7, 73: ancilla pignerata, Dig. 40, 5, 46: vestimenta pignorata, Vulg. Amos, 2, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To pledge* one's life, etc.: velut obsidibus datis pigneratos habere animos, Liv. 24, 1.—**B.** *To bind* a person or thing *to one's self, to make one's own:* pignerare aliquem sibi beneficio, App. M. 3, p. 134, 32: optimates viros curiae suae, Naz. Pan. ad Const. 35.—With *se, to pledge one's self:* se cenae alicujus, *to promise to dine with one*, App. M. 3, p. 139, 4; 11, p. 269, 25.

pignĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.]. Lit., *to take as a pledge;* hence, trop., **I.** *To make one's own, to appropriate* (rare but class.): Mars ipse ex acie fortissimum quemque pignerari solet, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 32: maximas ingenii, consilii partes sibi ad utilitatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8 (cited in Non. 477, 31 sq.): fidem militum praemio pigneratus, Suet. Claud. 10.—**II.** *To accept as certain:* quod das mihi, pigneror, omen, Ov. M. 7, 621.

pignŏrātīcĭus, v. pigneraticius.

* **pignŏriscăpio,** ōnis, *f.* [pignus-capio], *a taking* or *seizing as a pledge*, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2.

‡ **pignŏsa,** v. pignus *init.*

pignus, ŏris and ĕris (old form in *plur.:* pignosa pignora eodem modo quo valesii, auselii . . . dicebantur, Fest. p. 213 Müll.), *n.* [root pac-, of pango; cf. paciscor], *a pledge, gage, pawn, security, mortgage* (of persons as well as things). **I.** Lit.: opponere se pigneri, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 85: ager oppositus est pignori, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56: servus, quem hic reliqueram Pignus pro me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 19: quo facto pignore animos centurionum devinxit, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: rem alicujus pignori accipere, Tac. H. 3, 65: pignora apud se deposita persequi et vindicare, Paul. Sent. 5, 26, 4: sub pignoribus mutuas pecunias accipere, Dig. 13, 7, 12: habere aliquid pignori, ib. 20, 4, 2: liberare pignus a creditore, ib. 20, 4, 4: pignoribus cavere alicui, ib. 43, 3, 2: aurum

pignori apud aliquem ponere, ib. 13, 7, 27: viginti milia faenus pignoribus positis, *income from mortgages*, Juv. 9, 141.—Esp., of the security for the payment of his fine, which was taken by the consul of a senator who failed to attend in the Senate: pignus auferre, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: pignoribus terreri, Crass. ib.; so, senatores pignoribus cogere, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: pignora capere, Liv. 3, 38, 12; of hostages, id. 33, 22: marium pignora, *male hostages*, Suet. Aug. 21: pignus praetorium, *the security which the prætor took as a guarantee for the preservation of a thing when he put it in the possession of a creditor, or* fidei commissarius, Dig. 13, 7, 26; 41, 5, 12.—**2.** Esp., in phrases. (α) Pignus capere, *to take a pledge* or *security* for payment: certis verbis pignus capiebatur, Gai. Inst. 4, 29; 26 al.—(β) Pignora capere, *to issue execution, make seizure of property:* Vettium, pignoribus captis, cojecit in carcerem, Suet. Caes. 17: eorum, qui debita confessi sunt, pignora capi et distrahi possunt, Paul. Sent. 5, 5 A, 4: per vim debitoris sui pignora, cum non haberet obligata, capere, id. ib. 5, 26, 4.—(γ) Pignoris capio, *a proceeding by which the summary collection of certain debts was secured*, Gai. Inst. 4, 26 (v. Sandars ad Just. Inst. introd. § 96).—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The object of a wager, a wager, stake:* da pignus, ni ea sit filia, *lay a wager, bet*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 34; so id. ib. 36: cum illo dare, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 133: pignore certare cum aliquo, Verg. E. 3, 31: quovis pignore contendere, *to lay any wager, bet any thing*, Cat. 44, 4: et quaerit posito pignore vincat uter, Ov. A. A. 1, 168: in quodvis pignus vocare, ni, etc., Gell. 5, 4, 2: ponere pignus cum aliquo de re aliquâ, Val. Max. 4, 3, 3.—**2.** *A contract in which security is given*, Dig. 13, 7, 1; 20, 6, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A pledge, token, assurance, proof:* magnum pignus ab eo rei publicae datum, se, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 4: pignora voluntatis, id. Cael. 32, 78: injuriae, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: societatis, Tac. H. 4, 61: sceleris, id. ib. 4, 57: imperii, id. ib. 3, 72: reconciliatae gratiae pignus, Curt. 6, 7, 35: pignora da, genitor, per quae tua vera propago Credar, *sure tokens*, Ov. M. 2, 38; 5, 247; 7, 497: in vultu pignora mentis habet, id. A. A. 2, 378: digito pignus fortasse dedisti, i. e. *a ring*, Juv. 6, 27.—**B.** Concr. **1.** *Children, parents, brothers and sisters, relatives*, as pledges of love (only after the Aug. period): nunc tibi commendo communia pignora, natos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 73; Ov. M. 11, 543: prolemque gemellam Pignora bina dedi, id. H. 6, 121: tot natos natasque et pignora cara nepotes, id. M. 3, 134: ascita pignora, Stat. S. 2, 1, 86: pignora conjugum ac liberorum, Liv. 2, 1, 5: obsecratio illa judicum, per carissima pignora, utique, si et reo sint liberi, conjux, parentes, utilis erit, Quint. 6, 1, 33: habens filiam, uxorem, nepotem, sorores, interque tot pignora veros amicos, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3; Tac. A. 12, 2: proxima pignora, id. ib. 15, 36: ne in conjugem, in familiam, in cetera pignora ejus saeviret, id. ib. 16, 26; id. G. 7: frangi aspectu pignorum suorum, id. Agr. 38.—Hence, in gen., **2.** *Any thing especially valuable* or *dear:* si quis post pignera tanta Pompeio locus est, Luc. 7, 376.—**3.** Poet. transf., *a graft, scion*, Pall. Insit. 109.

pĭgrē, *adv.*, v. piger *fin.*

pĭgrēdo, inis, *f.* [piger], *slothfulness, indolence* (late Lat.), Vulg. Prov. 19, 15.

pĭgrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be slow, sluggish, reluctant* (ante-class.): post aetate pigret sufferre laborem, Enn. ap. Non. 219, 12 (Ann. v. 405 Vahl.): omnes gaudent facere recte, male pigrent, Att. ap. Non. 14.

pĭgresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pigreo], *to become slow, sluggish:* Nilus pigrescit, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 168: possit pigrescere Cyllenius, Mart. Cap. 1, § 38; Ambros. Virg. 17, 110; id. in Luc. 10, § 23.

‡ **pĭgrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [piger], *slothfulness, indolence:* pigritas, ἀργία, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

pĭgrĭtĭa, ae, and **pĭgrĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [id.], *sloth, sluggishness, laziness, indolence* (cf.: desidia, socordia, inertia, segnities). **I.** Lit.: pigritiam definiunt metum consequentis laboris, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: propter pigritiam aut ignaviam, id. Off. 1, 29, 102: noli putare pigritiâ me facere, quod non meâ manu scribam, id. Att. 15, 15: et haesitatio, Petr. 85: nox Romanis pigritiem ad sequendum fecit, Liv. 44, 42, 9: lentae crimine pigritiae, Mart. 11, 79, 2.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Tu das ingenuae jus mihi pigritiae, *honorable repose, leisure*, Mart. 12, 4, 6.—**2.** Stomachi, *weakness of the stomach*, Sen. Prov. 3, 6.

pĭgrĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. freq. n.* [pigror], *to be slow, sluggish, tardy*, Vulg. Act. 9, 38: Ὤκνησα, pigritatus sum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pĭgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [piger], *to be indolent, slow, dilatory* (ante-class.), Lucr. 1, 410: melius pigrasse quam properasse est hoc nefas, Att. ap. Non. 154, 2 (Trag. Rel. p. 144 Rib.): cur propter haec pigrem? id. ib. 153, 32 (Trag. Rel. p. 147 Rib.).

* **1. pĭgror,** ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to be slow, slack, dilatory:* tu scribere ne pigrere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2.

2. pĭgror, ōris, *m.* [id.], *sluggishness, indolence* (ante-class.): obrepsit pigror torporque, Lucil. ap. Non. 219, 11.

‡ **pĭgŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pigeo], *indolent*, acc. to Prisc. p. 635 P.

1. pīla, ae, *f.* [perh. for pisula, from root pis-; v. pinso, piso], *a mortar* (syn. mortarium): pila, ubi triticum pinsant, Cato, R. R. 14; Ov. Ib. 573: zeae granum tunditur in pilâ ligneâ, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: si contuderis stultum in pilâ, Vulg. Prov. 27, 22: sal sordidum in pilâ pisatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 158 Müll.

2. pīla, ae, *f.* [for pigla, from root pag-, pig-, of pango, pe-pig-i, q. v.], *a pillar* (syn. columna): pila, quae parietem sustentat, ab opponendo dicta est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.: locavit pilas pontis in Tiberim, Liv. 40, 51: salax taberna a pileatis nona fratribus pila, of the temple of Castor and Pollux, Cat. 37, 1: nulla taberna meos habeat neque pila libellos, i. e. *they are not to be publicly sold* (as the booksellers had their stalls around the pillars of public buildings), Hor. S. 1, 4, 71; Vitr. 6, 11: pilas operibus subdere, Sen. Q. N. 6, 302; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23; Mart. 7, 61, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a pier* or *mole* of stone: saxea, Verg. A. 9, 711; Vitr. 5, 12; Suet. Claud. 20; Sil. 4, 297.

3. pĭla, ae (*gen. sing.* pilaï, Lucr. 5, 713; 720; 726), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Gr. πάλλω, brandish; Lat. pellere, drive; v. Corss. 1, 525 sqq.], *a ball, playing-ball* (syn. follis). **I.** Lit.: pilâ expulsim ludere, Varr. ap. Non. 104, 29: di nos quasi pilas homines habent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 22; id. Most. 1, 2, 73: pilae studio teneri, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 88; Hor. S. 1, 5, 49: cum lapsa e manibus fugit pila, Verg. Cir. 149, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 13), 5: pila cadit aut mittentis vitio, aut accipientis . . . (pila) jactata et excepta, Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 3: pilam scite et diligenter excipere . . . apte et expedite remittere, id. ib. 2, 32, 1: pilam repetere, quae terram contigit, Petr. 27: reddere pilam, Mart. 14, 46, 2. There were four sorts of pilæ: trigonalis, paganica, follis, harpastum.—Prov.: mea pila est, *I have the ball, I have caught it, I've won*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 7: claudus pilam, Cic. Pis. 28, 69; v. claudus: Fortunae pila, *the foot-ball of fortune*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 18.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The game of ball:* quantum alii tribuunt alveolo, quantum pilae, Cic. Arch. 6, 13.—**B.** Of any thing round, *a ball* or *globe* of any material: pilae lanuginis, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: scarabaei e fimo ingentes pilas aversi pedibus volutant, id. 11, 28, 34, § 98.—Of the *globe* of the earth (ante-class.): in terrae pila, Varr. ap. Non. 333, 25.—The ancients made use of a glass or crystal ball filled with water as a burning-glass: cum additâ aquâ vitreae pilae sole adverso in tantum excandescunt, ut vestes exurant, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199; 37, 2, 10, § 28.—The Roman ladies carried a crystal or amber ball to keep their hands cool, Prop. 2, 18, 60 (3, 18, 12); Mart. 11, 8.—Of the *ball* or *lump* of earth which adheres to the roots of a bush when torn up, Col. 5, 9.—Of the *ballots* or *balls* used by judges in voting, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 19; Ascon. Argum. Milon. *fin.*—Of stuffed *balls* or *human figures:* pilae et effigies viriles et muliebres ex lanâ Compitalibus suspendebantur in compitis, quod hunc diem festum esse deorum inferorum quos vocant Lares, putarent: quibus tot pilae, quot capita servorum; tot effigies, quot essent liberi, ponebantur, ut vivis parcerent et essent his pilis et simulacris contenti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 239 Müll. Bulls were baited by throwing similar *stuffed figures* at their heads, Mart. Spect. 19, 2: quantus erat cornu, cui pila taurus erat! id. ib. 9; hence, sed cui primus erat lusor dum floruit aetas, Nunc postquam desiit ludere prima pila est, id. ib. 10, 86. As these effigies were usually torn by the throwing, the term is also applied to a *torn toga*, Mart. 2, 43, 6.—**C.** In partic.: pilae Nursicae, i. e. rapae rotundae, Mart. 13, 20, 2.

pīlānus, i, *m.* [pilum], *a triarius*, one of the soldiers forming the third rank in battle: pilani pilis pugnantes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.: pilani triarii quoque dicti quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.; Ov. F. 3, 129.

pĭlāris, e, *adj.* [3. pila], *of* or *belonging to a ball:* lusio, *a game of ball*, Stat. S. 4 praef.

‡ **pīlārium,** ii, *n.* [2. pila], *a burial-place where the ashes of the dead were deposited in cylindrical vases*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 13, LII.

pĭlārius, ii, *m.* [3. pila], *one who performs tricks with balls, a ball-thrower, juggler*, Quint. 10, 7, 11; Inscr. Orell. 2590: hierosalpinctes, pilarius, Not. Tir. 173.

‡ **pilastilus,** i, *m.*, perh. *a javelin-maker*, Inscr. Murat. 538.

pilates or **pellates,** only in *nom.* [cf. πελλός, pallidus], *a kind of stone:* lapidis genus, cujus meminit Cato originum l. V.: lapis candidior quam pilates, Fest. p. 237 Müll.

pīlātim, *adv.* [2. pila], *pillar-wise, with pillars.* **I.** Lit.: pilatim aedificia agere, Vitr. 6, 11, 4.—**II.** Transf., in milit. lang., *in close bodies, in solid columns:* sive pilatim, sive passim iter facere volebat, Asellio ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: pilatim exercitum duxi, Scaur. ib.; cf. 1. pilo, and, under it, pilatus.

* **pīlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [2. pilo], *she that robs* or *plunders:* pilatrix pallii, Tit. ap. Non. 102, 4.

1. pīlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. 1. pilo.

2. pīlātus, a, um, *adj.* [pilum], *armed with javelins:* agmina, Verg. A. 12, 121: cohors, Mart. 10, 48, 2.

3. Pīlātus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname;* esp., Pontius Pilatus, *a Roman governor of Judæa, in the time of Jesus*, Vulg. Matt. 27, 2 et saep.; Sedul. 5, 116.

pīlentum, i, *n.*, *an easy chariot* or *carriage*, used by the Roman ladies, and in which the vessels, etc., for sacred rites were carried (cf. petorrita): pilentis et carpentis per urbem vehi matronis concessum est, quod, cum aurum non reperiretur, ex voto, quod Camillus voverat Apollini Delphico, contulerunt, Fest. p. 245 Müll.; cf. Liv. 5, 25: castae ducebant sacra per urbem Pilentis matres in mollibus, Verg. A. 8, 666; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 192.

pīlĕo, pīlĕus, etc., v. pilleo, pilleus, etc.

pīlĭcrĕpus, i, *m.* [3. pila-crepo], *a ball-player*, Sen. Ep. 56, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2591; cf. Morcell. Stil. Inscr. Lat. 1, p. 454 Patav.

pillĕātus (**pīle-**), a, um, *adj.* [pilleus], *covered with the* pilleus or *felt-cap, wearing the* pilleus (this was worn in Rome at entertainments, shows, and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia; slaves received it at their manumission as a token of freedom): pilleati aut lana alba velatis capitibus volones epulati sunt, Liv. 24, 16 *fin.*: rex, id. 45, 44: colonorum turba pilleatorum currum sequentium, like a general's freedmen, id. 33, 23: nec per omnia nos similes esse pilleatae turbae voluisses, i. e. *the Roman populace*, who wore the pilleus at the Saturnalia, Sen. Ep. 18, 3; so, pilleata Roma, Mart. 11, 6, 4: tantum gaudium (mors Neronis) publice praebuit, ut plebs pilleata totâ urbe discurreret (as a sign of liberation from slavery), Suet. Ner. 57: ad Parthos procul ite pilleatos, *the bonneted Parthians*, of whose ordinary apparel the pilleus was a part, Mart. 10, 72, 5; cf. Aur. Vict. Caes. 13, 3; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17, 242: pilleati fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Cat. 37, 2: pilleati servi, *bonneted slaves*, i. e. slaves offered for sale with a pilleus on, to indicate that the seller did not warrant them, Gell. 7, 4, 1 sqq.

pillĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to place*

the pilleus *on* a person's head, *to bonnet* him, in token of manumission: pilleari et rudem accipere possunt, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 11, 7, 4.

pillĕŏlus, i, *m.*, and **pillĕŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [pilleus], *a small felt cap, a skull-cap:* ut cum pilleolo (portes) soleas conviva tribulis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15; Col. Arbor. 25; Hier. Ep. 85, n. 6; 64, n. 13.

pillĕus, i, *m.*, and **pillĕum**, i, *n.* [akin to Gr. πῖλος, with same signif.; also to pilus, a hair], *a felt cap* or *hat*, made to fit close, and shaped like the half of an egg. It was worn by the Romans at entertainments and festivals, esp. at the Saturnalia, and was given to a slave at his enfranchisement as a sign of freedom (cf. petasus). **I.** Lit.: pilleum quem habuit deripuit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 14; id. Amph. 1, 1, 305: haec mera libertas, hanc nobis pillea donant, id. Pers. 5, 82. Free-born persons who had fallen into captivity also wore the pilleus for a while after the recovery of their freedom, Liv. 30, 45; 34, 52; Val. Max. 5, 2, 5 and 6. Gladiators who had often been victorious also received the pilleus at their discharge, Tert. Spect. 21. There were also leathern pillei, called Pannonian, which were worn by soldiers when off duty, in order that, by being always accustomed to wear something on their heads, the helmet might seem less burdensome, Veg. Mil. 1, 20.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *Liberty, freedom:* servos ad pilleum vocare, *to summon the slaves to freedom*, Liv. 24, 32; Suet. Tib. 4; Sen. Ep. 47, 16; Val. Max. 8, 6, 2: totis pillea sarcinis redemi, i. e. *I have made myself independent by selling all my goods*, Mart. 2, 68, 4.—**B.** *A protector:* te obsecro, Pilleum meum, mi sodalis, mea salubritas, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 16.—**C.** *The membrane which envelops the head of the fœtus, a child's caul*, Lampr. Diadum. 4.

1. pīlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = πιλέω, qs. *to ram down;* hence, in gen., *to thrust home* (ante-class. and rare): hastam pilans prae pondere frangit, Host. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121 (pilans id est figens, Serv.).—Hence, **pīlātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *close-pressed, thick, dense* = densus, pressus. **A.** Lit.: pilatum (agmen), quod sine jumentis incedit, sed inter se densum est, quo facilius per iniquiora loca tramittatur, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: inde loci liquidas pilatasque aetheris oras Contemplor, Enn. ib. (firmas et stabiles significat et quasi pilis fultas, Serv.; cf. Enn. p. 155 Vahl.).—**B.** Trop.: sententia praesto pectore pilata, Hostius ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 121 (id est fixa, Serv.).

2. pĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. pilus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to put forth hairs, to grow hairy:* pilat pilos habere incipit, alias pro detrahit pilos, a quo depilati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 204 Müll.: pilare dictum est, ut plumare, pilis vestiri, Non. 39, 25: corpus meum nunc pilare primum coepit, Afran. 39, 27; Nov. 39, 28.—**II.** *Act.* (cf. ψιλόω). **A.** Lit., *to deprive of hair, make bald, depilate:* nates, Mart. 6, 56, 4: uxores, id. 12, 32, 33.—**B.** Transf., *to plunder, pillage* (very rare, and not ante-Aug.; whereas compilare is class.): castra inimica, Amm. 31, 2, 8: villas, id. 31, 5, 8: pilati caesique, id. 14, 2, 3: malam parram pilavit, Petr. 43, 4 dub.

pĭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hairy, shaggy* (syn.: villosus, setosus): ovis ventrem habet pilosum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: genae, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: pilosiora folia, Plin. 20, 16, 64, § 172: ursis asperior pilosiorque, Auct. Priap. 47: nares, Juv. 14, 194: Esau, Vulg. Gen. 27, 11.—Hence, as *subst.:* **pĭlōsus**, i, *m.*, *a shaggy person* or *creature*, esp. *a satyr*, Vulg. Isa. 13, 21; 34, 14.

pĭlŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [3. pila], *a little ball, globule.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 28; Pelag. Vet. 14.—**II.** In partic., in medicine, *a pill*, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 138.

pīlum, i, *n.* [for pis-lum, cf. piso, 1. pila, etc.], *a pounder, pestle* of a mortar. **I.** Lit.: pilum fabarium, Cato, R. R. 10; 18: quasi tollenonem aut pilum Graecum reciproces planā viā, *a pounder, in using which, one side was raised while the other was depressed*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.: pinsente pilo praeferrato, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97: pilo contusum, Vulg. Exod. 27, 20.—**II.** Transf., *the heavy javelin of the Roman infantry*, which they hurled at the enemy at the commencement of the action, and then took to their swords: (caput) adfixum gestari jussit in pilo, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: pilum, haud paulo quam hasta, vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 15: milites e loco superiore pilis missis facile hostium phalangem perfregerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: pilorum hastarumque honore circumdatus, Plin. Pan. 56, 5: in imperatorem suum legiones pila torserunt, Sen. Ira, 3, 2, 4; cf. Tac. A. 15, 7: pilum praepilatum, *having a blunt* or *rounded end*, Auct. B. Afr. 72. They were also used in sieges, being hurled at the enemy from the walls; these were called pila muralia, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; Tac. A. 4, 51.—Prov.: pilum inicere alicui, *to make an attack on one*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 43.—**B.** Vis certe pila, i. e. *to be* primipilus *of the* triarii or *veterans who carried two javelins each*, Juv. 10, 94; v. Dict. of Antiq. p. 104.

‡ **pilumnoe poploe** in carmine Saliari Romani, velut pilis uti assueti, vel quia praecipue pellant hostes, Fest. p. 205 Müll. [the former is undoubtedly the correct derivation; the singular still occurs in Pilumnus; v. h. v. sub Picumnus].

Pĭlumnus, i, *m.*, v. Picumnus.

1. pĭlus, i, *m.*, *a hair* (syn.: villus, seta). **I.** Lit.: capra pilos ministrat ad usum nauticum, Varr. R. R. 2, 11: munitae sunt palpebrae vallo pilorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: caudae pilos equinae vellere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: duris aspera crura pilis, Ov. A. A. 3, 194: contra pilum equum fricare, Pelag. Vet. 26: in capite homini plurimus pilus, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130.—Prov.: non minus molestum est calvis quam comatis pilos velli, Sen. Tranq. An. 8, 2, 3: propius quidem est a sole mons quam campus aut valles, sed sic, quomodo est pilus pilo crassior, Sen. Q. N. 4, 11, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Collect., *hair, the hair:* fruticante pilo neglecta et squalida crura, Juv. 9, 15.—**B.** As a designation of insignificance, *a hair, a trifle;* usually joined with a negative, *not a hair, not a bit, not a whit* (class.): ego ne pilo quidem minus me amabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 5: interea e Cappadociā ne pilum quidem, id. Att. 5, 20, 6: ne ullum pilum viri boni habere dicatur, *has not a hair of a good man about him*, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: non facit pili cohortem, *does not value it a straw*, Cat. 10, 13; cf.: nec pili facit uni, *cares not a pin about it*, id. 17, 16.—In *plur.*, *a garment* or *fabric made of hair:* vestitus pilis cameli, Vulg. Marc. 1, 6.

2. pīlus, i, *m.* [pilum], regularly joined with *primus:* primus pilus (in the *gen.* written also as one word, primipili), *the division of the* triarii *in the Roman army:* P. Sextius Baculus, primi pili centurio, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; id. B. C. 1, 13: T. Balventius, qui superiore anno primum pilum duxerat, *had been leader, captain of the* triarii, id. B. G. 5, 35; Liv. 42, 34, 11: aliquem ad primum pilum transducere, *to transfer, advance to the* triarii, Caes. B. C. 3, 53, 5: primos pilos ademit, *took the command of the* triarii, *of the* primipili, Suet. Calig. 44: vetus consuetudo tenuit, ut ex primo principe legionis promereretur centurio primi pili, qui non solum aquilae praeerat, verum etiam quatuor centurias in primā acie gubernabat, Veg. Mil. 2, 8.—Without *primus:* referes pili praemia, Mart. 6, 58, 10; 1, 32, 3.—**II.** Transf.: primipilus (in inscrr. also written PRIMOPIL. and abbrev. P. P.), *the chief centurion of the* triarii (the transf. arose from the circumstance that the chief centurion of this division was originally designated by the term primi pili, with the omission of the easily supplied centurio, as is shown by the following citation from Liv. 7, 41, 5; soon, however, from primi pili, a new word, primipilus or primopilus, was formed): primus centurio erat, quem nunc primi pili appellant, Liv. 7, 41, 5; 8, 8, 16: primipilo P. Sext. Baculo vulneribus confecto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit, Val. Max. 1, 6, 11; Inscr. (of the time of Trajan) Orell. 799: SEX. AVLIENO SEX. F. PRIMOPIL. II., Inscr. (of the time of Tiberius or Caligula) Orell. 3426 M. P.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 3, p. 264.

Pimplēïs (**Piplēïs**), ĭdis and ĭdos, *adj. f.*, = Πιμπληΐς, *of* or *belonging to Pimpla* (a place and fountain in Pieria sacred to the Muses, now *Litokhoro*), *Pimplean;* hence, as *subst.*, **I.** *The territory around Pimpla:* si riguam laetis recolis Pimpleida Musis, i. e. *if you devote yourself to the Muses, compose poetry*, Aus. Ep. 14, 9.—**II.** (Sc. Musa.) *A Muse:* Musae ab terrestribus locis aliis cognominatae Libethrides, Pimpleides, Thespiades, Heliconides, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.: Pimpleides Musae a fonte Macedoniae dictae propter liquoris ejus unicam subtilitatem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 Müll.; Mart. 11, 3, 1.

Pimplēus (**Piplēus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Pimplean* (v. Pimpleis); hence, *sacred to the Muses:* mons, Cat. 105, 1: antrum, Mart. 12, 11, 3.—*Subst.:* **Pimplēa** (**Piplēa**), ae, *f.* **1.** *A Muse:* necte meo Lamiae coronam, Pimplea dulcis, Hor. C. 1, 26, 9.—**2.** *The fountain of Pimpla*, Stat. S. 1, 4, 25.

Pimplĭăs, ădis, *f.*, = Πιμπλιάς, *a Pimpliad* (v. Pimpleis), i. e. *a Muse* (in later poetry for the more usual Pimpleis): hic et Pimpliadas induxerat optimus Orpheus, Sid. Carm. 10, 17; 22, 77.

pīna, ae, *f.*, = πῖνα (less correctly **pinna**, = πίννα), *the sea-pen, a kind of mussel*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115; 32, 11, 53, § 150.

† **pĭnăcŏthēca**, ae, and **pĭnăcŏthēcē**, ēs, *f.*, = πινακοθήκη, *a picture-gallery:* ut videant pinacothecas, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: ut in pinacothece faciant, id. ib. 1, 59, 2; Vitr. 6, 5; 6, 18; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 4: celeberrimi pictores, quorum tabulae pinacothecas implent, id. 35, 11, 40, § 148: FLAVIVS APOLLONIVS QVI FVIT A PINACOTHECIS, *director of the picture-galleries*, Inscr. Fabr. 724, n. 443.

Pīnārĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman sacerdotal family.* The Pinarii and Potitii presided at the celebration of certain sacred rites in honor of Hercules, originally instituted by Evander and re-established by Romulus. The Pinarii having on one occasion arrived after the exta were consumed, it was ordained that, as long as the family remained, they should not partake of the exta, Liv. 1, 7, 12 sqq.; 9, 29, 9 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 12, 28; Fest. p. 237 Müll.—Hence, **Pīnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Pinarii, Pinarian:* Pinaria domus, Verg. A. 8, 270: Pinaria gens, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. R. 8: Pinaria tribus, Fest. s. v. popilia, p. 233 Müll.

Pīnărus, i, *m.*, = Πίναρος, *a river in Cilicia*, now *Deli Tchai*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Curt. 3, 12, 27.

pīnastellus, i, *m.*, and **-um**, i, *n.* [pinus], *a plant, also called* peucedanum, App. Herb. 94.

pīnaster, tri, *m.* [id.], *a wild pine:* pinaster nihil aliud est, quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38.

† **pĭnax**, ăcis, *m.*, = πίναξ, *a picture on a wooden tablet, a picture:* Pinax Cebetis, *the title of a work by the Theban philosopher Cebes*, Tert. adv. Haeret. 39.

† **pincerna**, ae, *m.*, = πιγκέρνης (v. Du Cange, Gloss. Graec. s. h. v.; prop. one who mixes drinks; hence, in gen.), *a cupbearer, butler* (post-class.), Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41; Hier. Quaest. in Gen. 40, 1; Inscr. Orell. 2881; Vulg. Gen. 40, 1; id. 2 Esdr. 1, 11.

Pincĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*, Grut. 352, 5. Perh. after them was named the Mons Pincius, *the eighth hill of Rome, situate outside the city, but enclosed by the Aurelian wall;* called, at an earlier period, Collis hortorum, now *Monte Pincio.*—Hence, **II. Pinciānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Mons Pincius, *Pincian:* domus, Cassiod. Var. 3, 10.

Pindărus, i, *m.*, = Πίνδαρος. **I.** *Pindar, a celebrated lyric poet of Thebes, contemporary with Æschylus*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 61; Cic. Fin. 2, 34, 115; Sen. Q. N. 6, 26, 3.—**B.** Hence, **1. Pindărēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pindaric:* Pindaream chelyn referre, Mart. Cap. 2, § 119.—**2. Pindărĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pindaric:* Camenae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 6: fons, id. Ep. 1, 3, 10: Pindaricos modos, Mart. 8, 18, 6; Ov. P. 4, 16, 28: os, Prop. 3, 15, 40: Pindaricum metrum, consisting of a trimeter brachyca-

talectus (e. g. medium rapido mare Tibris adit fluvio), Serv. Centimetr. p. 1822 P.—**II.** *Name of a slave*, Cic. Att. 16, 1, 5; Inscr. Murat. 619, 2.—**III.** *The freedman who held the sword upon which Cassius fell at Philippi*, Val. Max. 6, 8, 4.

Pindĕnissus, i, *m.*, or **-um,** i, *n.*, *a fortified town in Cilicia, taken by Cicero*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; 6, 1, 9; id. Fam. 2, 10, 3; 15, 4, 10.—Hence, **Pindĕnissae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pindenissus*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 1.

Pindus or **-os,** i, *m.*, = Πίνδος, *a lofty mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Macedonia and Epirus, the seat of the Muses*, now *Mezzara*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30: Othrysque Pindusque et Pindo major Olympus, Ov. M. 7, 225: juga Pindi, Verg. E. 10, 11: super Pindo, Hor. C. 1, 12, 6.

pīnĕa, ae, v. pineus, II.

pīnētum, i, *n.* [pinus], *a pine-wood, pine-grove:* cinctaque pinetis nemoris juga Nonacrini, Ov. F. 2, 275; 4, 273; Plin. 27, 8, 43, § 66.

pīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the pine, piny, pine-:* pinea velamina, *pine-wreaths*, Lucr. 4, 587: ardor, *a fire of pine-wood*, Verg. A. 11, 786: silva, id. ib. 9, 85: plaga pinea, *a piny tract*, id. ib. 11, 320: claustra, i. e. *of the wooden horse before Troy*, id. ib. 2, 258: fert avidas in pinea Turnus Texta faces, i. e. *into the ships*, Ov. M. 14, 530; so, pinea moles, *a ship*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 20: compages, Mart. 9, 76, 4: nuclei, Cels. 6, 11; 2, 22: nuces, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pīnĕa,** ae, *f.*, *a pine-nut, a pine-cone:* pineam serere, Col. 5, 10; so id. 10, 239; Lampr. Commod. 9.—**2. pīnĕum,** i, *n.* (late Lat.), *a pine-cone; plur.*, Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 8.

pingo, pinxi, pictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to represent pictorially* with the pencil or needle, *to paint, embroider* (cf.: depingo, delineo, adumbro). **I.** Lit.: quas (comas) Dione Pingitur sustinuisse manu, *is represented in painting*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 34; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: tabulas, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: tabula picta, *a painting, picture*, id. Brut. 75: pingere hominis speciem, id. de Or. 2, 16, 69: Helenae simulacrum, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: Nero princeps jusserat colosseum se pingi, Plin. 35, 7, 33, § 51.—Prov.: quae dicunt ii, qui numquam philosophum pictum, ut dicitur, viderunt, of those who speak of things they know nothing about, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80.—Of embroidering (with or without *acu*): textile stragulum, magnificis operibus pictum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: pingere acu, Ov. M. 6, 23: picti reges, *in embroidered garments*, Mart. 10, 72, 7: picti tori, *with embroidered coverlets*, Ov. H. 12, 30: toga, *the embroidered toga worn by a triumphing commander*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40: tapetes, Vulg. Prov. 7, 16.—*Pass.* in mid. force: pingi, *to paint the face*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To paint, stain, color* with any thing (mostly poet.): palloribus omnia pingunt, Lucr. 4, 311; 2, 375: sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingit, Verg. E. 6, 22; 2, 50; Mart. 14, 5, 2: multas facies, Juv. 9, 146: oculos, id. 2, 94; so, oculos stibio, Vulg. Jer. 4, 30.—Esp., *to tattoo:* Agathyrsi ora artusque pingunt iisdem omnes notis, et sic ut ablui nequeunt, Mel. 2, 1, 10: membraque qui ferro gaudet pinxisse Gelonus, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 313.—**2.** *To adorn, decorate, embellish:* herbas floribus, Lucr. 5, 1396: bibliothecam aliquâ re, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3: stellis pingitur aether, Sen. Med. 310.—**II.** Trop., of style, *to paint, color, embellish:* verba, Cic. Brut. 37, 141: tabula, quam Cleanthes sane commode verbis depingere solebat, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69: locus, quem ego varie meis orationibus soleo pingere, id. Att. 1, 14, 3: modo mihi date Britanniam, quam pingam coloribus tuis penicillo meo, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a, 2: hunc (virum) omnibus a me pictum et politum artis coloribus subito deformatum vidi, id. Att. 2, 21, 4.—Hence, **pictus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *painted, colored, of various colors.* **A.** Lit.: volucres, Verg. A. 4, 525: pelles, id. G. 4, 342: absint et picti squalentia terga lacerti, id. ib. 4, 13: puppes, id. A. 5, 663: carinae, id. ib. 8, 93.—**B.** Transf., *tattooed:* Geloni, Verg. G. 2, 115: Agathyrsi, id. A. 4, 146 Forbig. ad loc.; Prisc. Perieg. 302.—**2.** Of style, *ornamented, ornate:* orationis pictum et expolitum genus, Cic. Or. 27, 96: Lysiâ nihil potest esse pictius, id. Brut. 95, 293.—**3.** *Merely painted*, i. e. *unreal, false, deceptive, empty, vain:* pictos experiere metus, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 50.

‡ **pinguāmen,** inis, *n.* [pinguis], *fat*, Cypr. adv. Jud. 1, 16; cf. pinguamen, λίπος, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pinguēdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *fatness, fat* (post-Aug.), Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68; Pall. 3, 29; 11, 20; Sid. Ep. 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., *richness, abundance*, Vulg. Gen. 27, 28; id. Job, 36, 16.—**III.** Fig., *fulness, richness* in expression (opp. exilitas), v. l. ap. Quint. 1, 11, 4 (al. pinguetudine).

pinguĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [pinguis-facio], *to make fat, to fatten* (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 246: pinguefactus est, Tert. adv. Psych. 6.

pinguesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pinguis], *to become* or *grow fat.* **I.** Lit.: emaciatum armentum medicâ (herbâ) pinguescit, Col. 2, 11, 2: attilus (piscis) in Pado inertiâ pinguescens, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44; 18, 14, 36, § 134: frumenta pinguescunt, id. 17, 2, 2, § 15: campos sanguine, *grow fertile*, Verg. G. 1, 492.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To grow fat, rich*, or *oily:* vinum Maroneum vetustate pinguescit, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 54: nuces juglandes, id. 19, 5, 30, § 95.—**B.** *To become shining*, like fat: achates politurâ pinguescit, Plin. 37, 10, 65, § 177.—**C.** *To aspirate* in speaking: Aeolenses Graeci, in quibusdam dictionibus, ut pinguescant, digamma apponunt ut pro Elena dicunt Velena, Serg. p. 1827 P.—**III.** Poet., *to increase, grow more violent:* flammae pinguescunt, Sil. 7, 354.

pinguiārius, ii, *m.* [id.], *one who likes fat*, Mart. 11, 100, 6.

* **pinguicŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat fat, fattish:* plantae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 12 Mai.

pinguis, e, *adj.* [root pag-, pak-, of pango, q. v.; cf. Gr. παχύς, stout], = πίων, *fat* (opp. macer; syn.: opimus, obesus). **I.** Lit.: pingues Thebani, Cic. Fat. 4, 7: pingui tentus omaso Furius, Hor. S. 2, 5, 40: me pinguem et nitidum bene curatâ cute vises, id. Ep. 1, 4, 15: Lateranus, Juv. 8, 147: pinguem facere gallinam, Col. 8, 7: pinguior agnus, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 5: pinguissimus haedulus, Juv. 11, 65: merum, *rich, oily wine* (= plenum), Hor. S. 2, 4, 65.—*Subst.:* **pingue,** is, *n.*, *fat, grease*, Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212; Verg. G. 3, 124: taurorum, leonum ac pantherarum pinguia, Plin. 28, 9, 38, § 144: comedite pinguia, Vulg. 2 Esd. 8, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Pass.*, *fat, rich, fertile;* also, *plump, in good condition:* ager, Col. 1, 4; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 25; cf.: sanguine pinguior Campus, Hor. C. 2, 1, 29: sulcus, i. e. *drawn in a rich soil*, Luc. 6, 382: fimus, Verg. G. 1, 80: hortus, id. ib. 4, 118: stabula, of beehives, *rich, full of honey*, id. ib. 4, 14: arae, id. A. 4, 62: ficus, *plump, juicy*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; cf. saliva, Sen. Ira, 3, 38, 2: flamma, of incense; tura pingues facientia flammas, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 11: corpora suco pinguis olivae Splendescunt, id. M. 10, 176: pingues taedae, *full of pitch*, Lucr. 3, 681: pingues arae, *full of fat and blood*, Verg. A. 4, 62: coma, *anointed*, Mart. 2, 29, 5 (different from Suet. Ner. 20; v. infra 3): mensa, *rich, luxurious*, Cat. 62, 3; cf.: incusa pingui auro dona, Pers. 2, 52.—Of color, *dull, faint*, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115.—*Act.*, *that makes fat;* hence, meton., *fertilizing:* pingui flumine Nilus, Verg. A. 9, 31.—**2.** *Bedaubed, besmeared:* pinguia crura luto, Juv. 3, 247: virga, *limed twigs*, Mart. 9, 55, 4.—**3.** *Thick, dense:* caelum pingue et concretum (opp. caelum tenue et purum), Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: folia pinguissima, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53: toga, Suet. Aug. 82: lacernae, Juv. 9, 28: pinguissima coma, *very thick, luxuriant hair*, Suet. Ner. 20.—**4.** Of taste, *dull, insipid, not sharp, not pungent:* sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32, § 106; id. 15, 28, 33, § 109.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, *dull, gross, heavy, stupid, doltish:* Cordubae natis poëtis pingue quiddam sonantibus et peregrinum, Cic. Arch. 10, 26: pingue videbatur et sibi contrarium, id. Ac. 2, 34, 109: nec prave factis decorari versibus opto, Ne rubeam pingui donatus munere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 267: pingue sed ingenium mansit, Ov. M. 11, 148: insubidius nescio quid facies et pinguius, Gell. 13, 21 (20), 4: pinguis Minerva, v. Minerva.—**B.** *Stout, bold, strong:* verba, Quint. 12, 10, 35: facundia, Gell. 17, 10, 8.—**C.** *Calm, quiet, comfortable, easy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et pingui membra quiete levat, Ov. R. Am. 206; id. Am. 1, 13, 7: amor, id. ib. 2, 19, 25: secessus, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: mollem in posterum et pinguem destinare vitam, id. ib. 7, 26, 3: pinguius otium, id. ib. 5, 6, 45.—**D.** *Sleek, spruce, trim*, = nitidus: pexus pinguisque doctor, Quint. 1, 5, 14 Spald.—Hence, *adv.:* **pinguĭter. 1.** Lit., *fatly, with fatness*, Col. 2, 2.—**2.** Transf., *abundantly, liberally:* pinguius succurrere, Dig. 44, 2, 14.—**3.** Trop., *dully, stupidly:* pinguius aliquid accipere, Dig. 42, 1, 49.

pinguĭtia, ae, and **pinguĭties,** ēi, *f.* [pinguis], *fatness* (post-class.), Arn. 7, 226; App. M. 10, p. 245, 39.

pinguĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *fatness, richness, coarseness, rankness.* **I.** Lit.: vere sus usque adeo pinguitudine crescere solet, ut, etc., Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 11, 37, 71, § 186: olei, Col. 12, 52, 17: soli, id. 4, 24, 19: palmitis, Pall. 3, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf., *broadness, coarseness* of pronunciation, opp. to exilitas, Quint. 1, 11, 4 (v. l. pinguedine).

pinguiuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat fat, fattish:* corpora, Sol. 11.

pīnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [pinus-fero], *pine-bearing, that produces pines:* Maenalus, Verg. E. 10, 14: Atlantis caput, id. A. 4, 248: Ida, Stat. S. 3, 4, 12.

pīnĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [pinus-gero], *pine-bearing:* caput, Ov. F. 3, 84: Othrys, Val. Fl. 6, 393: Simois, Stat. Th. 12, 225.

1. pinna, ae, *f.*, v. penna.

2. pinna, *a kind of mussel;* prop. **pīnă,** q. v.

pinnācŭlum, i, *n.* [1. pinna], *a peak, pinnacle* of a building (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 8; Vulg. Matt. 4, 5.

pinnāpes, pĕdis, *adj.* [pinna-pes], *winged on the feet, having winged feet:* Perseus, Cat. 55, 25.

pinnātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pinna], *feathered, plumed, winged.* **I.** Lit.: Jovis satelles Pinnatâ caudâ, old poet ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: Musa pinnato gradu intulit se, Porc. Latro ap. Gell. 17, 21, 45: Cupido, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—**II.** Transf., *feathered, pinnate;* abies folio pinnato densa, *feathered*, i. e. having leaves that lie on each other like feathers, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48: fraxinus pinnata et ipsa folio, id. 16, 13, 24, § 62; 27, 9, 55, § 79.

(**pinnĭcillum,** i, *n.*, for penicillum, Pall. Mart. 1.)

pinnĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [1. pinna-gero], *feather-bearing*, i. e. *feathered, winged.* **I.** Lit.: pinnigero, non armigero in corpore tela exercentur, i. e. *against birds*, Att. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 1 (Trag. Rel. p. 176 Rib.): amor, Lucr. 5, 1074.—**II.** Transf., *having fins, finny:* piscis, Ov. M. 13, 963; Coripp. Johann. 4, 981.

pinnĭpŏtens, v. pennipotens.

pinnĭrăpus, i, *m.* [1. pinna-rapio], *a peak-snatcher*, i. e. *a gladiator*, Juv. 3, 158; cf.: pinnirapos autem dicit, lanistas ex habitu gladiatorum, quia post mortem retiarii pinnam, id est manicam rapit, ut ostendat populo se vicisse, Vet. Schol. ad loc.

pinnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. pinna], *a little plume* or *wing.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. prol. 143; Col. 8, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a little fin, a fin*, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 175; Vulg. Lev. 11, 9; id. Deut. 14, 9.

† **pīnŏphȳlax,** ăcis, *m.*, = πιννοφύλαξ, *a species of crab, called also* pinoteres, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142.

† **pīnŏtēres** and **pīnŏthēres** (less correctly **pinno-**), ae, *m.*, = πιννοτήρης or πιννοθήρης, *the pinna-guard, a species of crab found in the shell of the* pina, *and fabled to keep watch over it*, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 98; 32, 11, 53, § 150.

pinsātio, ōnis, *f.* [pinso, āre], *a stamping, pounding, crushing*, Vitr. 7, 1.

pinsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from pinso.

pinso (**pīso**), pinsi and pinsŭi, pinsum, pinsitum, and pistum (pisatum, Fest. p. 158 Müll.), 3 (also in Varr. R. R. 1, 63 *fin.*, the reading is pinsatur; archaic form of the *imperf.* pinsibant, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 23 Müll.; v. Enn. p. 147 *fin.* Vahl.), *v. a.*

[πτίσσω, πτίσσω], *to beat, pound, bray, crush:* pinsunt terram genibus, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 370 P. (Ann. v. 354 Vahl.): flagro, *to scourge,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 81: si communiter pisunt, Cato, R. R. 136: pilum, quod eo far pisunt: a quo ubi id fit dicitur pistrinum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 138 Müll.: farinam, id. ap. Non. 152, 15: uvam passam, id. R. R. 3, 16: panicum pinsitum, Col. 2, 9, 19; 6, 6, 5: pisente pilo, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97; 18, 10, 20, § 93: qui far pisebant, id. 18, 11, 28, § 107: o Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit (v. ciconia), Pers. 1, 58.

pinsor, ōris, *m.* [pinso], for pistor, *a baker,* Varr. ap. Non. 152, 14.

pinsus, a, um, *Part.,* from pinso.

pīnus, ūs and i (*dat.* pinu, Prop. 3, 19, 19; *abl. sing.* only pinu; *gen.* and *abl. plur.* pinorum and pinis), *f.,* = πίτυς. **I.** Lit., *a pine, pine-tree; a fir, fir-tree:* Pinus silvestris, Linn.; Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 16, 25, 40, § 95: ex altâ pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389: pinos loquentes, id. E. 8, 22: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, id. A. 11, 136: Idaeae sacro de vertice pinus, id. ib. 10, 230: gummi in cerasis, resina pinis, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42.—The pine was sacred to Cybele, Ov. M. 10, 103; Macr. S. 6, 9; Phaedr. 3, 17, 4; to Diana, Hor. C. 3, 22, 1; Prop. 2, 15, 17 (3, 12, 19); Pan was represented with a pine-wreath, Ov. M. 14, 638; Sil. 13, 331; so, too, Faunus, Ov. H. 5, 137. The victors at the Isthmian games were also crowned with a pine-wreath, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36.—Acc. to the fable, Pitys, i. e. pinus, was beloved by Pan; hence, pinus amica Arcadio deo, Prop. 1, 18, 29 (20). — **B.** *The stone-pine,* which bears an edible fruit, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38. — **II.** Transf., *any thing made of pine-wood* or *pine-trees.* **1.** *A ship:* quos Mincius infestâ ducebat in aequora pinu, Verg. A. 10, 206; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: quamvis Pontica pinus Silvae filia nobilis, id. C. 1, 14, 11: orbata praeside pinus, Ov. M. 14, 88. — **2.** *A pine torch:* atque manum pinu flagranti fervidus implet, Verg. A. 9, 72. — **3.** *A lance, spear,* Stat. Th. 8, 539.—**4.** *An oar,* Luc. 3, 531. — **5.** *A wreath of pine-leaves,* Ov. M. 14, 638; id. F. 1, 412; Sil. 13, 331. — **6.** *A pine forest:* Gallinaria pinus, Juv. 3, 307.

pio, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pius]. **I.** *To seek to appease, to appease, propitiate* by sacrifice (syn. placo).—**B.** Lit.: Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: ossa, Verg. A. 6, 379: busta (i. e. Manes), Ov. M. 13, 515: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, id. F. 1, 318.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To honor with religious rites, to celebrate:* ubi piem Pietatem, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 3: aras ture, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 19: in magicis astra piare focis, *to perform sacred rites,* id. 1, 1, 20. — **B.** *To purify with sacred rites* (syn.: procuro, lustro): si quid tibi piandum fuisset, Cic. Dom. 51. — **C.** *To make* or *seek to make good, to atone for, expiate:* damna, Ov. A. A. 3, 160: mors morte pianda est, id. M. 8, 483: fulmen, *to avert by sacrifice the misfortune portended by lightning,* id. F. 3, 291: nefas triste, *to atone for, avert the penalty,* Verg. A. 2, 184; Ov. H. 19, 194: cometes terrificum sidus, ac non leviter piatum, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92. — **D.** *To punish, avenge:* culpam morte, Verg. A. 2, 140: grande nefas et morte piandum, Juv. 13, 54. — **E.** *To free from madness,* Fest. p. 213 Müll.: jube te piari de meâ pecuniâ: nam ego quidem insanum te esse certo scio, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 17; so id. ib. 3, 2, 51.

‡ **pīpātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [pipo], *a piping, chirping, whimpering:* pipatio clamor plorantis linguâ Oscorum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 212 Müll.

pīpātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a peeping, piping, chirping:* pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.

pĭper, pĭpĕris, *n.,* = πέπερι (Sanscr. pippali or pippalî, the same), *pepper.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 26 sq.; Cels. 2, 27: et piper et quicquid chartis amicitur ineptis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270; Ov. A. A. 2, 417; Juv. 14, 293: rugosum piper, Pers. 5, 55: sacrum piper, a term intimating that the miser is as sparing of it as if it were something sacred, id. 6, 21.—**II.** Trop., of sharp, biting speech: piper, non homo, Petr. 44; Hier. Ep. 31, n. 2.

pĭpĕrātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piper], *containing pepper* (late Lat.): horrea piperataria, Hier. in Chron. Euseb. ad a. XCII. p. Chr. n.

pĭpĕrātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [piper], *a silver dish to hold pepper, a pepper-box:* vasis argenteis legatis, continentur... piperatoria, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 86.

pĭpĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *peppered, seasoned with pepper.* **I.** Lit.: garum piperatum, Petr. 36: acetum, Col. 12, 47, 5.—**B.** *Subst.:* **pĭpĕrātum,** i, *n., pepper-sauce,* Cels. 4, 19; Apic. 3, 14.—**II.** Trop., *peppery, pungent:* piperata facundia, Sid. Ep. 5, 8; 8, 11.—**B.** *Sharp, thievish:* non fuit Autolyci tam piperata manus, Mart. 8, 59, 4.

pĭpĕrītis, is and idis, *f.,* = πεπερῖτις, *pepperwort,* prob. *Indian pepper:* piperitis, quam et siliquastrum appellavimus, Plin. 20, 17, 66, § 174; 19, 12, 62, § 187.

pīpĭlo, āre, *v. n.* [pipio], *to peep, pip, chirp:* ad solam dominam usque pipilabat (passer), Cat. 3, 10; Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. t. 2, p. 294 Burm.

pipinna, ae, = parva mentula, Mart. 11, 72, 1.

1. pīpĭo, āre, *v. n., to pip, chirp, whimper:* infantes pipiantes, Tert. Monog. 16: imbres pipiavit, id. adv. Valent. 15.

2. pīpĭo, īre, *v. n., to peep, pip, chirp:* aviarius ausculteturtur, si (pulli) pipiant, Col. 8, 5, 14; Auct. Carm. Philom. 30.

3. pīpĭo, ōnis, *m., a young piping* or *chirping bird, a squab:* servos habuit vectigales qui eos (palumbes) ex ovis et pullicenis ac pipionibus alerent, *from the produce of the eggs and chickens,* Lampr. Alex. Sever. 41.

pīpizo, ōnis, *m.* [pipio], *the young of the crane,* Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

pīpo, āre, *v. n., to peep, pip, chirp:* mugit bos, balat ovis, equi hinniunt, gallina pipat, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 25; of the hawk, Auct. Carm. Philom. 24.

pīpŭlum, i, *n.,* and **pīpŭlus,** i, *m.* [pipo], *a peeping, piping, chirping;* hence, **I.** *A whimpering, crying:* filioli, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 3 Mai. — **II.** *An outcry, upbraiding:* te pipulo hic differam ante aedes, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 32; cf.: pipulo te differam id est convicio, declinatum a pipatu pullorum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: pipulo poscere, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 4.

pĭrācĭum, ii, *n.* [pirum], *perry,* Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, n. 5; Ven. Vit. S. Radeg. 15.

Pīraeeus (trisyll.) and **Pīraeus,** i, *m.,* = Πειραιεύς; also **Pīraea,** ōrum, *n.* (poet.), *the celebrated port of Athens, about five Roman miles from the city, with which it was connected by long walls; the Piræus,* now *Porto Dracone* or *Porto Leone:* In Piraeea cum exissem, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: venio ad Piraeea: in quo magis reprehendendus sum, quod homo Romanus Piraeea scripserim, non Piraeeum (sic enim omnes nostri locuti sunt), quam in quod addiderim: non enim hoc ut oppido praeposui, sed ut loco... Secutus sum Terentium (Eun. 3, 4, 1): heri aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeeum, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: curre in Piraeum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 11: ex Piraeeo abire, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 59: Piraeeus ille magnificus, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; id. Brut. 13, 51: e litoribus Piraei, Cat. 64, 74: Piraeeus et Phalera portuus, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Vell. 2, 23, 3.—In *neutr.:* Sunion expositum Piraeaque tuta recessu Linquit, Ov. F. 4, 563.—Hence, **Pīraeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Piræus, Piræan:* Piraea litora, Ov. M. 6, 446: litus, Sil. 13, 754: portus, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 23.

† **pīrāta,** ae, *m.,* = πειρατής (an adventurer, hence), *a sea-robber, corsair, pirate* (syn. praedo): nam pirata non est ex perduellium numero definitus, sed communis hostis omnium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146; id. Off. 3, 29, 107; Vell. 2, 31, 2; Luc. 3, 228; Flor. 3, 6, 11: Capito et Numitor, Piratae Cilicum, Juv. 8, 94 al.

† **pīrātĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = πειρατικός, *of* or *belonging to pirates, piratic, piratical:* myoparone piratico capto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 73: statio, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152: laurea, *victories over the pirates,* Luc. 1, 122: bellum, Cic. Red. in Sen. 5, 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pīrātica,** ae, *f., piracy:* piraticam quoque ut musicam fabricam dici adhuc dubitabant mei praeceptores, Quint. 8, 3, 34: piraticam facere, *to practise piracy,* Cic. Red. in Sen. 5; so, piraticam exercere, Just. 8, 3, 13; 22, 1, 14.

Pīrēnē, ēs, *f.,* = Πειρήνη, *a fountain in the citadel of Corinth* (Acrocorinthus), *which sprung up from a blow of the hoof of Pegasus; hence sacred to the Muses,* Plin. 4, 4, 5; Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 23; Stat. S. 1, 4, 25: Heliconidasque pallidamque Pirenen, Pers. prol. 4.—Hence, **II. Pīrēnis,** idis, *f. adj.,* = Πειρηνίς, *of* or *belonging to Pirene, Pirenian:* Ephyre, i. e. *Corinth,* Ov. M. 7, 391: unda, id. ib. 2, 240: Pirenida cessit ad undam (al. urbem), *to Corinth,* id. P. 1, 3, 75: Tantalus securus undas hauriat Pirenidas, as king of Corinth, Sen. Med. 745.

Pīrĭthŏus, i, *m.,* = Πειρίθοος, *son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, husband of Hippodamia, and friend of Theseus. After the death of Hippodamia, he descended, in company with Theseus, to the infernal regions, to carry away Proserpine; but was, together with Theseus, seized and detained in chains. Theseus was afterwards delivered by Hercules, who vainly endeavored to save Pirithoüs also,* Ov. M. 8, 302 sq.: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 79; 4, 7, 28: Aegidae Pirithoique fides, Ov. P. 2, 6, 26.

pĭrum, i, *n., a pear,* Cato, R. R. 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53; Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15; Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; Juv. 11, 73: insitiva decerpens pira, Hor. Epod. 2, 19; id. Ep. 1, 7, 14; Verg. G. 2, 88.

pĭrus, i, *f., a pear-tree:* insere nunc, Meliboee, piros, Verg. E. 1, 74; Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 90; 16, 26, 46, § 109; 16, 25, 42, § 103: felix arbor, Macr. S. 3, 20, 2.

Pīrustae, ārum, *m., a people in Illyria,* Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Liv. 45, 26.

1. pīsa, ae, v. pisum.

2. Pīsa, ae, and, less freq., **Pīsae,** ārum, *f.,* = Πῖσα, *a city of Elis, on the Alphēus, near which the Olympic games were celebrated:* aut Alphea rotis praelabi flumina Pisae, Verg. G. 3, 180: Pisa, Ov. Ib. 327; Stat. Th. 4, 238: Pisae Oenomai, Mel. 2, 3, 4.—Hence, **Pīsaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pisa, Pisæan:* Arethusa, so called because, acc. to the myth, it rose in Elis, Ov. M. 5, 409: hasta, *of Oenomaus, king of Elis,* id. Am. 3, 2, 15: Pisaeâ lege trementem currere et Oenomai fremitus audire sequentis, i. e. *the law by which any one who demanded Hippodamia in marriage, was compelled to contend in the chariot-race with her father Oenomaus, and, if defeated, was put to death,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 41: Pisaeique tori legem, Nemes. Cyn. 23: Pisaeae ramus olivae, Juv. 13, 99: praemia, *prizes,* Att. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.: annus, *in which the Olympic games took place,* Stat. S. 1, 3, 8; id. Th. 1, 421: ebur Pisaeo pollice rasum, *by the hand which wrought the Olympic Jove,* i. e. *that of Phidias,* id. S. 4, 6, 29. — **B.** *Subst.:* **Pīsaea,** ae, *f., Hippodamia,* Ov. Tr. 2, 386.

Pīsae, ārum, *f., a very ancient city of Etruria, a colony of Pisa in Elis,* still called *Pisa:* Alpheae ab origine Pisae, urbs Etrusca solo, Verg. A. 10, 179 Serv.; Just. 20, 1, 11; Luc. 2, 401; Liv. 21, 39. — Hence, **A. Pīsānus,** a, um, *adj., Pisan:* ager, Liv. 39, 2.—In *plur.:* **Pīsāni,** ōrum, *m., the Pisans,* Liv. 40, 43.—**B.** ‡ **Pīsas,** ātis, *adj., Pisatic, Pisan,* Inscr. Orell. 4048.—**C. Pīsātīlis,** e, *adj., born at Pisa* (for Pisanus), found in Naev., acc. to Fest. p. 210 Müll. (prob. Latinized from the Greek form Πισάτης).

Pīsander, dri, *m.,* = Πείσανδρος, *son of Polyctor, and one of Penelope's suitors,* Ov. H. 1, 91.

Pīsānus, a, um, v. Pisae, A.

‡ **Pīsas,** ātis, v. Pisae, B.

Pīsātīlis, e, v. Pisae, C.

* **pīsātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [piso], *a stamping, crushing* (al. spissatio), Sen. Ep. 86, 17.

Pisaurum, i, *n., a city of Umbria, at the mouth of the Pisaurus,* the mod. *Pesaro,* Mel. 2, 4, 5; Liv. 39, 44; Vell. 1, 15, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 11 sq.; Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2; id. Att. 2, 7, 2 sq.—Hence, **A. Pisaurensis,** e, *adj., Pisaurian:* T. Accius Pisaurensis, *of Pisaurum,* Cic. Brut. 78, 271; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 128.—In *plur.:* **Pisaurenses,** ium, *m.,*

the Pisaurians, Inscr. Grut. 276, 3; 481, 9; 1085, 12.—**B.** ‡ **Pisaurĭus,** ii, *m.*, *name of a slave liberated by the city of Pisaurum*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 438, n. 17.

piscārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscis], *of* or *belonging to fishing* or *fish*, *fish-:* copia piscaria, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65: forum piscarium, *the fish-market*, id. Curc. 4, 1, 13: hamulus, id. Stich. 2, 1, 17.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. piscārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a fish-monger:* nullus in piscariā piscis erat: inter piscarios nemo vendebat, Varr. in Perott. in Cornucop.—**B. piscārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *fish-market*, Varr. Fragm. v. supra; Dig. 50, 16, 17.

piscātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [piscor], *a fishing, fishery:* piscatio thynnaria, Dig. 8, 4, 13; 7, 1, 9; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 41.

piscātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fisherman, fisher*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 48; 55: lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 26: piscatores ad se convocat, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Juv. 4, 26; Sen. Ep. 55, 6: piscatoris instrumentum, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 66: PISCATORES PROPOLAE, Inscr. Fabr. p. 731, n. 450: PATRONVS CORPORIS PISCATORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4115.—Fig.: piscatores hominum, Vulg. Matt. 4, 19.

piscātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [piscator], *of* or *belonging to fishermen*, *fishing-:* naves, *fishing-smacks*, Caes. B. C. 2, 4; Liv. 36, 27: casa, Petr. 115: harundo, *a fishing-rod*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: lina, *of which nets were made*, id. 24, 9, 40, § 65: forum, Col. 8, 17, 15: piscatorii ludi vocantur, qui quotannis mense Junio trans Tiberim fieri solent a praetore urbano pro piscatoribus Tiberinis, Fest. p. 238 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 6, 239: piscatorium aes vetusto more appellatur, quod in monte Albano datur pro piscibus, Fest. p. 210 Müll.

piscātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that fishes:* rana, quae in mari piscatrix vocatur, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; Inscr. Gud. 192, 8.

piscātūra, ae, *f.* [piscor], *a fishing* (post-class. for piscatus), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 9.

piscātus, ūs (*gen.* piscati, Pompon. et Turp. ap. Non. 488, 16 sq.), *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a fishing, catching of fish:* hamatilis et saxatilis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10; 4, 2, 6 sq.: esse et in piscatu voluptatem maxime testudinum, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 91.—In *plur.:* quos venatus, aucupia, piscatusque alebant, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44.—**II.** Fig., *a catch* (of a mistress): piscatus hic tibi evenit bonus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 70.—Transf., concr., *fishes, fish:* parare piscatum, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 63; 3, 2, 41: privare piscatu, Vitr. 8, 3, 28: inopia tum erat piscati, Turp. ap. Non. l. l.: omne piscati genus, Pompon. ap. Non. l. l.; Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.

‡ **piscĭcăpus,** i, *m.* [piscis-capio], *a fish-catcher, fisher*, Inscr. Orell. 3700, c.

1. piscĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [piscis], *a little fish*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: minuti, Ter. And. 2, 2, 32: parvi, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Vulg. Marc. 8, 7.

2. Piscĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Junius Pisciculus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39.

piscīna, ae, *f.* [piscis], *a pond in which fish are kept, a fish-pond.* **I.** Lit.: piscinarum genera sunt duo, dulcium et salsarum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2; 3, 3, 2; 5; 10; Col. 1, 6, 21; 8, 17: in piscinam rete qui parat, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 12; Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Att. 2, 1, 7.—Esp., **2.** Piscina publica, *the public fish-pond at the* Porta Capena: praetores tribunalia ad Piscinam publicam posuerunt, Liv. 23, 32, 4; cf. Fest. infra, II. A.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.). **A.** *A pond for bathing* or *swimming*, whether of warm or cold water; *a basin, pool*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23: cohaeret calida piscina, ex quā natantes mare aspiciunt, id. ib. 2, 17, 11; Sen. Ep. 86, 5; Suet. Ner. 27; Lampr. Elag. 19; piscinam peto, non licet natare, Mart. 3, 44, 13; Vulg. Cant. 7, 4; id. Johan. 5, 2: piscinae publicae hodieque nomen manet, ipsa non exstat, ad quam et natatum et exercitationis alioqui causā veniebat populus, Fest. p. 213 Müll.—Of a pond where cattle might bathe and drink: piscinae pecoribus instruantur, Col. 1, 5, 2; 1, 6, 21.—**B.** *A flood-gate, sluice, lock*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53.—**C.** *A cistern, tank, reservoir:* piscinae ligneae, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123: Probatica piscina, Vulg. Johan. 5, 2.

piscīnālis, e, *adj.* [piscina], *of* or *belonging to a bath:* cellae, *bathing-rooms*, Pall. 1, 40, 4.

piscīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fish-ponds:* macellum, Varr. R. R. 3, 17 ex conject. Ponted.; v. Schneid. ad loc.—**II.** *Subst.:* **piscīnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one fond of fish-ponds*, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 6; 1, 20, 3; Macr. S. 1, 11.

piscīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fish-ponds:* pugil est, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. piscinae, p. 213 Müll.

piscis, is, *m.* [etym. dub.; cf. Angl.-Sax. fisk, Germ. Fisch], *a fish.* **I.** Lit.: ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. cyprio, p. 59 Müll. (Sat. v. 42 Vahl.); id. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 5 Vahl.); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 26; id. Truc. 2, 3, 1: pisces ut saepe minutos magnu' comest, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 11: etsi pisces ut aiunt, ova cum genuerunt, relinquunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 129; Hor. C. 4, 3, 19; Juv. 4, 72.—**2.** *Sing. collect.:* pisce vehi quaedam (natarum videntur), Ov. M. 2, 13; Plin. 11, 53, 116, § 281: lacus piscem suggerit, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 1; so, piscis femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 482.—**II.** Transf., as a constellation. **A.** Pisces, *the Fishes, a constellation consisting of* 34 *stars.* Acc. to the myth, *Cupid and Venus, during the war of the Titans, were carried for safety across the Euphrates by fishes, who were on this account placed among the stars*, Ov. F. 2, 458; Hyg. Astr. 2, 30; 3, 29; Col. 11, 2, 24; 63; cf. nodus, I. B. 7.—**B.** Piscis major, Avien. Arat. 806. Prob. the same constellation, in the southern heavens, which Verg. G. 4, 234, calls Piscis aquosus; cf. Manil. 1, 428.

piscor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [piscis], *to fish:* ut ante suos hortulos piscarentur, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: piscemur, venemur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 57: animi laxandi causā piscabatur hamo, Suet. Aug. 83: piscatus est rete aurato, id. Ner. 30: retia in piscando durantia, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 15: vado piscari, Vulg. Johan. 21, 3.—Prov.: piscari in aëre, *to give one's self useless trouble, to labor in vain*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 86: piscari aureo hamo, *to risk more than the game is worth:* minima commoda non minimo sectantis discrimine similes aiebat esse aureo hamo piscantibus, cujus abrupti damnum nullā capturā pensari potest, Suet. Aug. 25 *fin.*

piscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of fishes, abounding in fish* (syn. pisculentus): amnes, Ov. F. 3, 581: scopuli, Verg. A. 4, 255: flumina, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3: Oceanus, Just. 44, 1, 7.

piscŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of fishes, abounding in fish* (ante- and post-class.): fluvius, Cato ap. Non. 151, 7 sq.: loca, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 2: promuntorium omnibus mari nantibus pisculentissimum, Sol. 5, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **piscŭlentum,** i, *n.*, *a remedy prepared from fish*, App. Mag. p. 294, 40.

Pĭsĭda, ae, *m.*, *a Pisidian;* usually **Pĭsĭdae,** ārum (old orthog. Peisidae, Plebis. Therm.), *m.*, = Πισίδαι, *Pisidians, a people of Taurus, in Asia Minor, bordering on the Phrygians*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 33; id. Div. 1, 1, 2; 1, 15, 25; 1, 41, 92; id. Att. 6, 5, 3; Liv. 35, 13; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 241.—In *sing.*, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105.—Collect.: Pisida ferox, Avien. Perieg. 1023.—Hence, **A. Pĭsĭdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Πισιδία, *the country of the Pisidians, Pisidia*, Liv. 37, 54 and 56.—**B. Pĭsĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pisidian:* iris, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 42.

pĭsinnus, a, um, *adj.*, *small, little;* only as *subst.:* **pĭsinni,** ōrum, *m.*, *little ones, children:* crudum manduces Priamum Priamique pisinnos, Labeo ap. Schol. Pers. 1, 4.

Pĭsĭnūus, i, *f.*, *an ancient town in Galatia*, prob. the same with Pessinus (Gr. Πεσσινοῦς), q. v., Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Pīsistrătus, i, *m.*, = Πεισίστρατος. **I.** *Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens*, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82; id. Brut. 7, 27; id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; Sen. Ira, 3, 11, 4; Phaedr. 1, 2, 5.—Hence, **B. Pīsistrătĭdae,** ārum, *m.*, = Πεισιστρατίδαι, *the Pisistratidæ*, i. e. *Hippias and Hipparchus, sons of Pisistratus*, Liv. 31, 44, 8.—**II.** *A Bœotian chief, a friend of the Romans*, Liv. 33, 27 sq.

pīsĭto, āre, *v. n.*, *to utter the natural cry of the starling*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 17.

1. pīso, āre and ĕre, v. pinso.

2. pīso, ōnis, *m.* [pinso, piso; cf. pistor], *a mortar:* marmoreus, Mart. Emp. 8.

3. Pīso, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the* gens Calpurnia; v. Calpurnius, Cic. Font. 13, 39; Juv. 5, 109.—Hence, **II. Pīsōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Piso, Pisonian:* Pisoniana conjuratio, Suet. Ner. 36: Pisoniano vitio, cum loqui nesciret, tacere non potuit (with reference to Cic. Pis. 1, 1, where Cicero charges Piso with lack of eloquence), Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

† **pissasphaltus,** i, *m.*, = πισσάσφαλτος, *earth-pitch, pissasphalt* (*a kind of soft bitumen*), Plin. 24, 7, 25, § 41; 35, 15, 51, § 178.

† **pissĕlaeon,** i, *n.*, = πισσέλαιον, *an oil made from the resin of the cedar*, Plin. 24, 5, 11, § 19.

† **pissĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πίσσινος, *of pitch, pitch-:* e pice fit (oleum) quod pissinum appellant, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; 23, 4, 50, § 96; 25, 5, 22, § 55.

† **pissŏcēros,** i, *m.*, = πισσόκηρος, *pitch-wax, work of pitch and wax, the second foundation of the honey-comb:* prima fundamenta commosin vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16.

† **pistācĭa,** ae, *f.*, = πιστακία, *a pistachio-tree*, Pall. 3, 25, 33.

† **pistācĭum,** ii, and **pistācĕum,** i, *n.*, = πιστάκιον, *the fruit of the pistachio-tree, a pistachio-nut*, Plin. 13, 5, 10, § 51; Pall. 11, 12, 3; id. Insit. 157.

pistāna, ae, *f.*, for sagitta, *a plant, arrow-head*, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 111.

† **pistĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πιστικός, *pure, genuine* (late Lat.), Vulg. Johan. 12, 3: unguentum, Ambros. in Luc. 6, § 34.

pistillum, i, *n.*, and **pistillus,** i, *m.*, *a pounder, pestle* of a mortar, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17: semen sinapis in mortarium conicito et pistillis conterito, Col. 12, 55; Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169: pistillum grande est, Auct. ap. Non. 221, 5 (yet pastillum appears to be the more correct reading).

pisto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [piso, pinso], *to pound* (late Lat.), Veg. Vet. 1, 32: herba senecion pistatā cum axungiā, App. Herb. 75.

pistŏlŏchĭa, v. plistolochia.

pistor, ōris, *m.* [pinso; root in Sanscr. pish-, to crush; cf. Gr. πτίσσω], *one who pounds corn in a mortar* or *grinds it in a hand-mill, a miller* (only so in Plaut.). **I.** Lit.: nec pistorem ullum nossent, nisi eum, qui in pistrino pinseret farinam (far?), Varr. ap. Non. 152, 14; cf. id. ib. 16: pistores tantum eos qui far pinserunt nominatos, At. Cap. ap. Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27; id. Trin. 2, 4, 6; Gell. 3, 3, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a baker* (class.): pistores Romae non fuere ad Persicum usque bellum . . . ipsi panem faciebant Quirites, mulierum id opus erat, Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107: ut tuus pistor bonum faceret panem, etc., Varr. ap. Gell. 15, 19, 2; Suet. Caes. 48: mitto hasce artes vulgares, coquos, pistores, lecticarios, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 134; id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; id. Arch. 46, 134; Sen. Ep. 15, 3, 24; Vulg. Gen. 40, 1. At Rome the bakers formed a separate guild, Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 11; Inscr. Grut. 81, 10; 255, 1; Dig. 3, 4, 1; 27, 1, 46.—**B.** *A surname of Jupiter, because, when the Romans were besieged in the Capitol, he gave them the idea of hurling bread, as though they had an abundance of it, at the besieging Gauls*, Ov. F. 6, 350; 394; Lact. 1, 20.—**C.** *Pastry-cooks* were also called pistores, Mart. 11, 31, 8; 14, 222; Petr. 60.

(**pistōrĭcus,** a, um, a false reading for pistorius, Dig. 32, 1, 73 al.)

Pistōrĭum, ii, *n.*, *a city in Etruria, where Catiline was defeated and slain*, the modern *Pistoia*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **II. Pistōrĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pistorium, Pistorian:* ager, Sall. C. 57, 1: milites Pistorienses, with a play upon the word pistor, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 58.

pistōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pistor], *of* or *belonging to a baker, baker's:* opus pistorium, *pastry*, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105; Dig. 32, 1, 73 al.: ars, Vulg. Gen. 40, 17.

pistrīger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [pistris-gero], *whale-bearing*: Triton, i. e. *carrying a whale's body, ending in a whale's tail*, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

pistrilla, ae, *f. dim.* [pistrina], *a little pounding-mill*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 45.

pistrīna, ae, *f.* [pistor], *a bakehouse, bakery*, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 19, 8, 52, § 167; Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 138; Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 55 P.

pistrīnālis, e, *adj.* [pistrina], *of* or *belonging to a bakery*: pecus, *swine fattened there*, Col. 7, 9, 3.

pistrīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [pistrinum], *the manager of a pounding-mill, a miller*, Dig. 16, 3, 1.

pistrīnensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a pounding-mill, mill-*: jumenta, Suet. Calig. 39.

pistrīnum (**pristrīnum**, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15 Ritschl; id. Ps. 5, 1, 9 Fleck.), i, *n.* [pistor], *a place where corn is pounded, a pounding-mill, mill*; usually worked by horses or asses; but sometimes a lazy or otherwise bad slave was forced to perform this labor (cf. mola). **I.** Lit.: ut ferratus in pistrino aetatem conteras, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 11: in pistrinum tradi, id. Most. 1, 1, 16: in pristrino credo, ut convenit fore, id. Ps. 5, 1, 9: te in pistrinum, Dave, dedam usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: oratorem in judicium, tamquam in aliquod pistrinum, detrudi et compingi videbam, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46; Pall. 1, 42.—As a term of reproach, of bad slaves: pristrinorum civitas, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Because bread was usually baked at the mill, *a bakery*: exercere pistrinum, Suet. Aug. 4: aliquem in pistrinum submittere, Sen. Ep. 90, 22; swine were fed there upon the bran, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.—**B.** *A wearisome, oppressive labor, drudgery*: tibi mecum in eodem est pistrino, Crasse, vivendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144.

† **pistris** or **pristis**, is (also **pistrix** or **pristix**, icis), *f.*, = πίστρις, πρίστις. **I.** Lit., *any sea-monster; a whale, shark, sawfish*: postrema immani corpore pistrix (of Scylla), Verg. A. 3, 427: in Indico mari pristes ducenum cubitorum, Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4: jamque agmine toto Pistris adest, Val. Fl. 2, 530: marina pistrix, Flor. 3, 5, 16.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The constellation of the Whale*: ad Pistricis terga, Cic. Arat. 152: Auster Pistrin agit, German. Arat. 358.—**B.** *A species of swift-sailing ship*, Quadrig. ap. Non. 535, 26; Liv. 35, 26, 1.—**2.** *Name of a ship in the fleet of Æneas*, Verg. A. 5, 116.

pistrix, īcis, *f.* [pistor], *a woman who pounds corn*; hence, transf., *a female baker*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 138 Müll., and ap. Fest. s. v. mamphula, p. 142 Müll.

pistūra, ae, *f.* [pinso], *a pounding* of corn, *a grinding*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

pistus, a, um, *Part.*, from pinso.

† **pīsum**, i (late Lat. collat. form **pīsa**, ae, *f.*, Apic. 5, 4; Pall. 11, 14), *n.*, = πισόν, *a species of leguminous plant, pease, the pea*, Col. 2, 10, 4; Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123; 18, 12, 33, § 125.

Pĭtānē, ēs, *f.*, = Πιτάνη. **I.** *A city on the Æolic coast of Asia Minor*, now *Sandarlik*, Mel. 1, 18, 1; Ov. M. 7, 357.—Hence, **II. Pĭtănaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Pitane, Pitanean*: Apollonius Pitanaeus, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 117.—**III.** *A town in Laconia, on the Eurotas*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Aus. Epigr. 24, 3.

† **1. pĭthēcĭum**, ii, *n.*, = πιθήκιον. **I.** *A little ape*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.—**II.** *A plant, called also* antirrhinon, App. Herb. 86.

2. Pĭthēcĭum, ii, *f.*, *the name of an attendant*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 24 Speng.

‡ † **pithēcus**, i, *m.*, = πίθηκος, *an ape*: pithecus, cercopithecus, cercops, Not. Tir. p. 176.

Pĭthēcūsa, ae, and **Pĭthēcūsae**, ārum, *f.*, = Πιθηκοῦσαι, *an island* (prop. *the western and larger of two islands*; whence the *plur.*) *in the Tyrrhenian Sea, not far from Cumæ*, the modern *Ischia*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82; Liv. 8, 22; Ov. M. 14, 90: Inarime a Graecis dicta Pithecusa, Mart. Cap. 6, § 644.

† **pĭtheus**, ĕi and ĕos (also **pĭthus**, i, and **pĭthias**, ae), *m.*, = πιθεύς, πίθος, and πιτθίας, *a barrel shaped comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90; Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 1; App. de Mundo, p. 64.

pītisso, āre, v. pytisso.

‡ **pitpit** Osce quicquid, Fest. p. 212 Müll.

† **pittăcĭum**, ii, *n.*, = πιττάκιον. **I.** *A little leaf* or *slip* of parchment, etc.; *a ticket, label*, on wine-bottles, etc.: amphorae vitreae, quarum in cervicibus pittacia erant affixa cum hoc titulo: Falernum Opimianum Annorum Centum, Petr. 34; so id. 56; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 11.—**II.** *A small piece of linen* or *leather spread with salve, a plaster*, Cels. 3, 10, 2.—**III.** *A patch on a garment* or *shoe*: calceamenta pittaciis consuta, Vulg. Josh. 9, 5.

Pittăcus or **-os**, i, *m.*, = Πιττακός, *one of the seven wise men of Greece, from Mitylene, in Lesbos*, Aus. Sept. Sap.; Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 56; id. Leg. 2, 26, 66; Nep. Thras. 4, 2; Juv. 2, 6.

Pittheus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Πιτθεύς, *king of Trœzen, son of Pelops, and father of Æthra, the mother of Theseus*, Ov. M. 8, 622; Hyg. Fab. 37.—Hence, **A. Pitthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pittheus, Pitthean*: Pitthea Troezen, *ruled by Pittheus*, Ov. M. 15, 296; 506.—**B. Pitthēĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pitthean*: Troezen, Ov. M. 6, 418; cf. regna, id. H. 4, 107.—**C. Pitthēïs**, ĭdos, *f.*, *the Pittheïd, daughter of Pittheus*, i. e. *Æthra*: Pittheidos Aethrae filius, Ov. H. 10, 131.

† **pĭtŭīnus** (**pĭtўīnus**), a, um, *adj.*, = πιτύϊνος, *of* or *from pines, pine-* (post-class.): resina, Scrib. Comp. 202; 205; Veg. Vet. 4, 28; acc. to the Gr. orthog., resina pityina, Marc. Emp. 36.

pītŭīta (sometimes in the poets scan. as a trisyl., Hor. S. 2, 2, 76; id. Ep. 1, 1, 108; Pers. 2, 57; cf. Santen on Ter. Maur. p. 430), ae, *f.* [root pitu- for sputu-, from spu- of spuo, sputum; cf. Gr. πτύω, to spit], *slime, clammy moisture*. **I.** In the body, as diseased matter, *phlegm, rheum, pituite*; in fowls, *the pip*: cum sanguis corruptus est aut pituita redundat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: capitis, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 141: oris, id. 23, 1, 13, § 17: tantum bilis pituitaeque, Cato, R. R. 156, 4: adversus acutas pituitae fluxiones, quas Graeci rheumatismos vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138: mala pituita nasi, Cat. 23, 17: stomacho tumultum Lenta feret pituita, Hor. S. 2, 2, 76: praecipue sanus, nisi cum pituita molesta est, id. Ep. 1, 1, 108; Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4.—Of the *pip*, Col. 8, 5, 22; Plin. 10, 57, 78, § 157; Pall. 1, 27.—**II.** *A viscous, gummy moisture that exudes from trees*, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 252: fungorum origo non nisi ex pituitā arborum, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96.

pītŭītārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [pituita], *an herb that removes phlegm*, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 18.

pītŭītōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of phlegm, phlegmatic, pituitous*: homo, Cic. Fat. 4, 7.

pitydion, i, *n.*, a reading in Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36; v. pityis.

pĭtўĭda, ae, *f.*, = pityis (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 160.

pĭtўīnus, a, um, v. pituinus.

pĭtўis, ĭdos, *f.*, = πιτυΐς, *a pine-cone*, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36 (al. pitydion).

† **pĭtўŏcampa**, ae, and **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = πιτυοκάμπη, *the pine-grub, pine-caterpillar*, Plin. 29, 9, 4, § 95; 28, 9, 33, § 128.

pītysma, ătis, v. pytisma.

pĭus (written PIIVS, Inscr. Viscont. Monum. Degli Scip. tab. 6, n. 1; cf. Cic. Quint. 1, 4, 11), a, um (*voc.* pie: o crucifer bone, lucisator Omnipotens pie, Prud. Cath. 3, 1.—*Comp.* only magis pius; cf. Charis. pp. 88 and 130 P.—*Sup.*: piissimus, used by Antonius, and condemned by Cicero, as: verbum omnino nullum in linguā Latinā, Cic. Phil. 13, 19, 43; but freq. in the post-Aug. per., e. g. Sen. Contr. 4, 27 *med.*; id. Consol. ad Polyb. 26 *med.*; Tac. Agr. 43; Curt. 9, 6, 17; Flor. 4, 7, 15; Inscr. Orell. 418 et saep. From rare form PIENS, found in inscriptions, Murat. 1624, 4; Mus. Ver. 129, 3 Maff., is derived another form of the *sup.*, PIENTISSIMVS, Inscr. Orell. 200; 203; 3592), *adj.* [etym. dub.; often referred to τίω, τιμάω], *that acts according to duty, dutiful*; esp. that performs what is due to the gods and religion in general, to parents, kindred, teachers, country; *pious, devout, conscientious, affectionate, tender, kind, good, grateful, respectful, loyal, patriotic*, etc. (of persons and things): si quis pius est, Plaut. Rud. prol. 26: uxor pia et pudica, id. Am. 5, 1, 33: Capus ... pium ex se Anchisen generat, Enn. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 3, 35 (Ann. v. 31 Vahl.): (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 15; id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: di meliora piis, Verg. G. 3, 513: poëta, Cat. 16, 5: pii vates, Verg. A. 6, 662; cf.: pio vatis ab ore, Ov. F. 3, 326.—So as *subst.* freq. **pĭi**, *of the departed, the blessed*: piorum sedes, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: arva piorum, Ov. M. 11, 62: cf. Bentley on Hor. C. 3, 4, 6.—Of things having reference to religion: far, Hor. C. 3, 23, 20: tura, Ov. H. 7, 24; 21, 7: luci, *sacred, holy*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 6: pia et aeterna pax, *a conscientiously kept and eternal peace*, Cic. Balb. 16, 35: Poeni homines immolare pium esse duxerunt, id. Rep. 3, 9; cf. Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 96: ore pio, id. M. 7, 172; so, quosque pium est adhibere deos, id. F. 4, 829.—As *subst.*: **pium**, i, *n.*: stabit pro signis jusque piumque tuis, *justice and equity*, Ov. A. A. 1, 200; id. H. 8, 4.—Of respectful, affectionate conduct towards parents, etc.: pius in parentes, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: pius Aeneas, on account of his filial love for Anchises, Verg. A. 1, 220; 305; 378; 4, 393; 5, 26 et saep.; cf.: seniorque parens, pia sarcina nati, Ov. H. 7, 107; id. M. 7, 482: pius dolor, Cic. Sest. 2: impietate pia est, *she is affectionate* (towards her brothers) *through want of affection* (for her son), *her sisterly triumphed over her maternal love*, Ov. M. 8, 477: quo pius affectu Castora frater amat, id. Tr. 4, 5, 30: metus, *of a wife for her husband*, id. M. 11, 389: bellum, *waged for one's country* or *allies*, Liv. 30, 31; 39, 36; Sil. 15, 162.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *Honest, upright, honorable* (very rare): pius quaestus, Cato, R. R. praef.—**B.** *Benevolent, kind, gentle, gracious* (post-Aug.): clementia patrem tuum in primis Pii nomine ornavit, M. Aurel. ap. Vulcat. Gallic. in Avid. Cass. 11: pius enim et clemens es, Dominus Deus, Vulg. 2 Par. 30, 9; id. Ecclus. 2, 13.—**Pĭus**, *a title of the emperors after M. Antoninus*, on coins and inscrr.; v. Eckh. D. N. 7, p. 36; 8, p. 453; Inscr. Orell. 840 sq.—Poet., of a wine-jar: testa, *my kindly jar*, = benigna, Hor. C. 3, 21, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **pĭē**, *piously, religiously, dutifully, affectionately*: pie sancteque colere deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56; 1, 17, 45; id. Att. 6, 7, 1: memoriam nostri pie inviolateque servabitis, id. Sen. 22, 81: metuo ne scelerate dicam in te, quod pro Milone dicam pie, id. Mil. 38, 103: pie lugere, id. de Or. 2, 40, 167; Ov. H. 15, 153.—*Sup.*: quod utrumque piissime tulit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 34, 4.

pix, picis, *f.* [akin to Gr. πικρός, bitter, πίτυς, pine; cf. πεύκη], = πίσσα, *pitch*: picem meminisse debemus non aliud esse quam combustae resinae fluxum, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47; cf. id. 16, 11, 21, § 52: postes inducti pice, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: pastor junctis pice cantat avenis, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 25: hic dies festus Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit Amphorae, Hor. C. 3, 8, 10: caelum pice nigrius, Ov. H. 18, 7.—Boiling pitch was poured on the bodies of slaves as a punishment: te Pix atra agitet aput carnificem, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 65; Lucr. 3, 1017.—In *plur.*: Idaeasque pices, Verg. G. 3, 450; Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 122: ut pices navium solverentur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 31.—Prov.: Qui tetigerit picem inquinabitur, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 1.

plācābĭlis, e, *adj.* [placo]. **I.** *Pass.*, *easy to be pacified, easily appeased, placable* (class.): inimicis te placabilem, amicis inexorabilem praebes, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21; 4, 45, 58: animi, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4: ut eo placabiliorem praebeas, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A *fin.*: omnia habuisset aequiora et placabiliora, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 95: quo quisque est major, magis est placabilis ira (al. irae), Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 31.—With *ad*: Hortensii tam placabile ad justas preces ingenium, Liv. 4, 42, 9.—Poet.: ara Dianae, *placable, mild, gentle*, Verg. A. 7, 764; so, ara Palici, id. ib. 9, 585.—**II.** Transf., *act.*, *pacifying, appeasing, moderating, pro*

pitiating, acceptable (ante- and post-class.): te ipsum purgare ipsis coram placabilius est, *is more fitted to appease*, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 17; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 68: si una hostia placabilis, placabiliores utique hostiae plures, Lact. 4, 28, 7: lingua, Vulg. Prov. 15, 4: sacrificium, Lact. Epit. 67, 4: hostia, Vulg. Num. 5, 8.—*Adv.:* **plācābĭlĭter,** *act., soothingly, appeasingly*, Gell. 7, 3, 19.

plācābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placabilis], *readiness to be appeased, placable disposition, placability:* nihil magno et praeclaro viro dignius placabilitate atque clementiā, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88.

plācābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. placabilis *fin.*

plācāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [placo], *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing, a lenitive:* caelestis irae placamina, Liv. 7, 2, 3: duc praedicta sacris duro placamina Diti, Sil. 13, 415; cf. placamentum.

plācāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a means of pacifying* or *appeasing, a lenitive* (post-Aug.): hoc veluti placamento terrae blandiuntur, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 42.—In *plur.:* deûm placamenta, Tac. A. 15, 44; id. H. 1, 63.

plācātē, *adv.*, v. placo, *P. a. fin.*

plācātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [placo], *a pacifying, appeasing, propitiating:* deorum immortalium, Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60.

plācātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to pacifying, appeasing,* or *propitiating; appeasing, placatory* (post-class.): hostia, Tert. Patient. 13.

plācātrix, īcis, *f.* [id. through placator, not in use], *she that appeases* or *propitiates* (late Lat.): dei (ecclesia), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 9.

plācātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from placo.

plăcens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from placeo.

plăcenta, ae, *f.*, = πλακοῦς, *a cake*, Cato, R. R. 76; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 11; id. S. 2, 8, 24; Juv. 11, 59; Mart. 5, 39, 3; 6, 75, 1; 9, 91, 18.—For an offering, Vulg. Jer. 7, 18.

plăcentārĭus, ii, *m.* [placenta], *a pastry-cook, confectioner* (late Lat.): inter urbana ministeria continentur . . . placentarii, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 72; cf.: πλακουντάριος, placentarius, dulciarius, Gloss. Philox.

1. plăcentĭa, ae, *f.* [placeo], *suavity, courteousness* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 33.

2. Plăcentĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Cispadana, *on the Po*, the modern *Piacenza*, Liv. 21, 25; 56 sq.; 27, 39; 31, 10 al.; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5; Tac. H. 2, 17; Sil. 8, 593.—Hence, **II. Plăcentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Placentia, Placentian, Placentine:* municipium, Cic. Pis. 23, 53: calices, id. ib. 27, 67: turma, Liv. 44, 40: Tinca, *from Placentia*, Cic. Brut. 46, 172.—In *plur. subst.:* **Plăcentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Placentia, the Placentines*, Liv. 27, 10; 31, 21 al.—**B.** In a burlesque double sense: Placentini milites, *Placentine soldiers* and *placenta* (cake) *soldiers*, i. e. *pastry-cooks*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 59.

plăcĕo, cŭi and cĭtus, cĭtum, 2, *v. n.* (*part. fut. pass.:* dos placenda, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 35; v. I. A. *fin.*) [cf. placo], *to please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable, to be welcome, acceptable, to satisfy* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ungor ut illi placeam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 11: meo neque cara'st cordi neque placet, id. Ep. 1, 2, 30: si placeo, utere, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 43: non placet Antonio consulatus meus: at placuit P. Servilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 12; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 34: et quae vobis placita est condicio, datur, id. Hec. 2, 1, 44: nec dubito, quin mihi (Erigona) placitura sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 13: exspecto quid illis placeat de epistolā ad Caesarem, id. Att. 13, 1: tibi Ne Enipeus Plus justo placeat, Hor. C. 3, 7, 24: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, id. C. S. 7; id. Ep. 1, 7, 45; 1, 17, 35: quid placet aut odio est, id. ib. 2, 1, 101: quod spiro et placeo (si placeo) tuum est, id. C. 4, 3, 24; Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 29: sibi non placere, quod (Aristides) cupide elaborasset, ut, etc., Nep. Arist. 1, 4: quis gener hic placuit censu minor, Juv. 3, 160: Deo placere non possunt, Vulg. Rom. 8, 8.—As *act.:* si illa tibi placet, placenda dos quoque'st quam dat tibi, *must be pleasing*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 35.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In scenic lang., of players or pieces presented, *to please, find favor, give satisfaction:* primo actu placeo, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31: cui scenico placenti, Suet. Ner. 42; id. Galb. 12; id. Vit. 11: populo ut placerent quas fecisset fabulas, Ter. And. prol. ; id. Hec. prol. alt. 12: ubi (fabulae) sunt cognitae, Placitae sunt, id. ib. 13.—**2.** Placere sibi, *to be pleased* or *satisfied with one's self, to flatter one's self, to pride* or *plume one's self:* ego numquam mihi minus quam hesterno die placui, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: nolo tibi tam valde placeas, Petr. 126; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63: tu tibi tunc curruca places, Juv. 6, 276: omnes competitores placebant sibi, omnes omnibus displicebant, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** Transf.: placet mihi (tibi, etc.), or simply placet, *it pleases me, it seems good, right,* or *proper to me; it is my opinion, I am of opinion, I hold, believe, intend, purpose;* and in *perf.*, placuit, or placitum est, *it is decided, resolved, determined* (mihi, nobis, etc., or *absol.*). **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *dat.:* ut ipsi auctori hujus disciplinae placet, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 29: ut doctissimis sapientissimisque placuit, id. Div. 1, 49, 110: postea mihi placuit, ut summorum oratorum Graecas orationes explicarem, id. de Or. 1, 34, 155: ita nobis placitum est, ut, etc., Auct. Her. 2, 1, 1: sic Justitiae placitumque Parcis, Hor. C. 2, 17, 16: si placitum hoc Superis, Val. Fl. 3, 296.—With *subject-clause:* duo placet esse Carneadi genera visorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99; id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: sic visum Veneri, cui placet impares Formas, etc., mittere, Hor. C. 1, 33, 10: quis paria esse fere placuit peccata, laborant, Cum, etc., id. S. 1, 3, 96.—(*β*) Without *dat.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, id. ib. 2, 44, 71; id. Sest. 51: placitum est, ut in aprico maxime prati loco considerent, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18.—With *neutr. pron.* as *subj.:* hocine placet? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 16.—With *subj.:* placuit ad hunc primum ferremus aditum, App. M. 4, 9.—With *subject-clause:* placet enim esse quiddam in re publicā praestans et regale, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69; 1, 36, 56: si enim pecunias aequari non placet, id. ib. 1, 32, 49: hos corripi placitum, Tac. A. 4, 19; 6, 7; Hor. S. 1, 3, 96.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In publicists' lang., *to resolve, will, order, determine:* senatui placere, ut C. Pansa, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: senatui placere, C. Cassium, etc., id. ib. 11, 12, 30: deliberatur de Avarico in communi concilio, incendi placeret an defendi, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: quamobrem placitum est mihi, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 4: edixit, mulieres ante horam quintam venire in theatrum non placere, Suet. Aug. 44 *fin.*; cf.: quid placeat, dic, *your decision*, Juv. 10, 338.—**2.** Si dis placet, *please the gods;* and in eccl. writers: Deo placere, Vulg. Num. 23, 27; v. deus.—Hence, ***A. plăcens,** entis, *P. a.*, *pleasing, charming, dear:* expetendum esse quod non placens sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 8: placens uxor, Hor. C. 2, 14, 21.—*Acceptable:* hostia placens Deo, Vulg. Phil. 4, 18: sibi placentes, *self-willed*, id. 2 Pet. 2, 10.—**B.** **plăcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *pleasing, agreeable, acceptable* (mostly poet.): placita es simplicitate tuā, *you are pleasing, you please*, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 18: oliva, Verg. G. 2, 425: amor, id. A. 4, 38: bona, Ov. H. 17, 98: in locum ambobus placitum exercitus conveniunt, Sall. J. 81, 1: artes, Tac. A. 2, 66: exemplum, id. ib. 4, 37: eum (regem creari) quasi placitissimum diis, qui, etc., Just. 18, 3, 9 (the reading acceptissimum is a later emendation).—*Abl. absol.:* sic placito ocius surrexit, App. M. 2, 24: placiti dies, *appointed days*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 11.—**2.** *Subst.:* **plăcĭtum,** i, *n.* **a.** Prop., *that which is pleasing* or *agreeable:* ultra placitum laudare, *more than is agreeable*, Verg. E. 7, 27.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) *An opinion, sentiment* (post-Aug.): Catonis placita de olivis, Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 20.—(*β*) *A determination, prescription, order:* medicorum placita, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 143.—(*γ*) *A maxim, principle:* ipse (Rubellius) placita majorum colebat, Tac. A. 14, 22: sapientium placita, id. ib. 16, 19: Stoicorum, id. H. 3, 81: philosophorum, id. Or. 19: nec est quare hoc inter nostra placita mireris, Sen. Ep. 66, 45: decreta, quae Graeci vocant dogmata, nobis vel decreta licet adpellare vel scita vel placita, Sen. Ep. 95, 10: philosophiae placita, id. ib. § 37: Babyloniorum, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; Col. 9, 2, 1.

plăcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [placeo], *that can please, pleasing* (post-class.), Tert. Resurr. Carn. 43.

plăcĭdē, *adv.*, v. placidus *fin.*

Plăcĭdēiānus, i, v. Pacideianus.

plăcĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [placidus], *mildness, gentleness of nature* or *disposition, placidity* (very rare): oves assumptas propter placiditatem, Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Auct. ap. Gell. 13, 22, 19.

plăcĭdo, āvi, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to soothe, calm* (late Lat.): cursus suos, Ambros. Virg. 3; id. de Cain et Abel, 1, 3, 11; id. Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 6, 28.

plăcĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *gentle, quiet, still* (post-class.): cinis placidula, Aus. Parent. 27.

plăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [placeo, qs. pleasing, mild; hence], *gentle, quiet, still, calm, mild, peaceful, placid* (class.; syn.: quietus, mollis, lenis). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of persons: clemens, placidus, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 10: reddere aliquem placidum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 49; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Caecin. 10.—**B.** Of things: caelum, Sil. 12, 667: placidus et serenus dies, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14: mare, id. ib. 9, 26: pontus, Lucr. 5, 1004: amnis, Ov. M. 1, 702: placida quietaque constantia, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: placida ac lenis senectus, id. Sen. 5, 13: oratio, id. de Or. 2, 43, 183: vita, Lucr. 5, 1122: mors, Verg. A. 6, 522: somnus, Ov. F. 3, 185: urbs, Verg. A. 7, 46: nec quidquam magnum est nisi quod simul placidum, Sen. Ira, 1, 21, 4: re placidā atque otiosā, i. e. *in quiet times*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 56.—*Comp.:* nihil illis placidius, aut quietius erat, Liv. 3, 14: loca placidiora, *less visited with unfavorable weather*, Pall. 1, 6.—*Sup.:* placidissima pax, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48: tellus placidissima, Verg. A. 3, 78.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of fruits, *ripe, mellow:* uva, Sedul. 1, 29.—**B.** Of plants, trees, etc., *not wild, fruitful:* arbores placidiores, Plin. 16, 5, 6, § 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **plăcĭdē,** *softly, gently, quietly, calmly, peacefully, placidly* (class.): forem aperire, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 35: placide volo, id. Merc. 1, 2, 47: propere hoc, non placide decet (sc. agi), id. Mil. 2, 2, 65: ire, *gently, lightly*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 27: progredi, Caes. B. G. 6, 7: placide et sedate ferre dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58: placide et sedate loqui, id. Or. 27, 92: placide et benigne verba facere, Sall. J. 102, 12: placide et comiter (inquit), Gell. 19, 1, 13.—*Comp.:* plebem in magistratu placidius tractare, Sall. C. 39, 2.—*Sup.:* placidissime respondit, Aug. Conf. 6, 1.

† **plăcītis,** idis, *f.*, = πλακῖτις, *a kind of calamine produced in a furnace*, Plin. 34, 10, 22, § 102.

* **plăcĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [placeo], *to be very pleasing:* neque placitant mores, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 6.

plăcĭtum, i, *n.*, v. placeo, *P. a.* B. 2.

plăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from placeo.

‡ **plăcīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [placeo], *pleasing:* ἀρεστός, placivus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

plāco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf.: placeo, planus]. **I.** *To reconcile;* constr. *alicui, aliquem* (class. and freq.): agedum, fac, illa ut placetur nobis, *that she be reconciled to us*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 1: vereor ut placari possit, id. ib. 5, 8, 72 (cf.: redigam vos in gratiam, v. 73): coeperas eum mihi placare, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 8: rogavit ut te sibi placarem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 3: his vocibus cum in se magis incitarent dictatorem quam magistro equitum placarent, Liv. 8, 33, 1: Hannibalem pater filio meo potui placare, id. 23, 9, 4: placare aliquem rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 17.—*Pass.:* quae fuit eorum tanta iniquitas, ut placari populo Romano non possent? Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15: neque nullam spem habebat, patrem sibi placari posse, Liv. 40, 20, 5.—In mid. force; usually with *in* and *acc.:* numquam animo placari potuit in eum, *be reconciled*, i. e. *consent to a reconciliation*, Nep. Pelop. 5, 3; cf. id. Iph. 3, 3: homo quietus et sibi ipsi placatus, *at peace with himself, tranquil*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37.—**B.** In gen., *to quiet, soothe, calm, assuage, appease, pacify:* animos placare ac lenire, Cic. Fin. 1, 14: placare et mitigare animum, id. Phil. 10, 3, 6: numen deorum immortalium, Caes. B.

G. 6, 15: aliquem beneficiis, Liv. 4, 33: iram deorum donis, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: benevolos objurgatores, id. N. D. 1, 3, 5: invidiam, Hor. S. 2, 3, 13. — Poet.: ventos sanguine, Verg. A. 2, 116: Hippotades cum vult, aequora placet, Ov. M. 11, 432: escâ ventrem iratum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 5: sitim, *to quench*, Mart. 1, 50, 17.—**II.** *To endeavor to appease*, Hor. C. 2, 14, 6; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 64.—Hence, **plācātus**, a, um, *P. a., soothed, appeased, calmed; quiet, gentle, still, calm, peaceful* (class.): animi quietus et placatus status, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: tranquilla, quieta vita, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: placidae ac minime turbulentae res, id. Or. 19, 63: maria, Verg. A. 3, 69: vultu ac sermone in omnes placato, Liv. 28, 32, 1.—*Comp.*: placatiore animo aliquid facere, Liv. 37, 45; 2, 60: dii, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83.—*Sup.*: quies placatissima, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97.—Hence, *adv.*: **plācātē**, *quietly, gently, calmly, composedly* (class.): omnia humana placate et moderate feramus, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 4.—*Comp.*: remissius et placatius ferre, Cic. Fam. 6, 13, 3.

plăcor, ōris, *m.* [placeo], *contentment, approval, satisfaction* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 4, 13; 39, 23; cf.: placor, ἀρέσκεια, Gloss. Cyrill.

Plaetōrĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** L. Plaetorius, Cic. Clu. 60, 165.—**II.** M. Plaetorius, Cic. Clu. 45, 126; 53, 147; id. Fam. 1, 8, 1.—Hence, **A. Plaetōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Plætorian*: lex, *a law of the tribune of the people, Plætorius, for the protection of minors*, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, § 5; Censor. de Die Nat. 24.—**B. Plaetōrĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Plætorius, Plætorian*: incendium, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 8.

1. plāga, ae, *f.* [cf. plango], = πληγή, *a blow, stroke, wound, stripe* (class.; syn.: ictus, verbera, vulnus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: (pueris) dant animos plagae, Verg. A. 7, 382; Ov. M. 12, 487; 13, 119; Gell. 5, 15, 7: plagae et vulnera, Tac. G. 7.—Of the *shock* of atoms striking together, Cic. Fat. 20, 48; cf. id. ib. 10, 22.—**B.** In partic., *a blow* which wounds or injures; *a stroke, cut, thrust; a wound* (class.). **1.** *Absol.*: plagis costae callent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4: quem irrigatum plagis pistori dabo, *refreshed by a flogging*, id. Ep. 1, 2, 18: plagas pati, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13: plagas perferre, *to bear, receive blows*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: plagam accipere, id. Sest. 19, 44: plagam mortiferam infligere, *to inflict a mortal wound*, id. Vatin. 8, 20: plaga mediocris pestifera, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: verbera et plagas repraesentare, *stripes and blows*, Suet. Vit. 10: plagis confectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 140: flagelli plaga livorem facit, Vulg. Ecclus. 28, 21: plagam curare, Cels. 5, 26, 24: suere, id. 5, 26, 23.—**2.** With *gen.*: scorpionum et canum plagas sanare, Plin. H. N. 23 prooem. 3, § 6.—**C.** Transf., *a welt, scar, stripe*: etiam de tergo ducentas plagas praegnatis dabo, *swollen welts*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A blow, stroke; an injury, misfortune* (class.): illa plaga est injecta petitioni tuae maxima, *that great blow was given, that great obstacle was presented*, Cic. Mur. 23, 48: sic nec oratio plagam gravem facit, nisi, etc., *makes a deep impression*, id. Or. 68, 228: levior est plaga ab amico, quam a debitore, *loss, injury*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 7: hac ille perculsus plaga non succubuit, *blow, disaster*, Nep. Eum. 5.—**B.** *A plague, pestilence, infection* (late Lat.): leprae, Vulg. Lev. 13, 2; id. 2 Reg. 24, 25.—**C.** *An affliction, annoyance* (late Lat.), Vulg. Deut. 7, 19: caecitatis, id. Tob. 2, 13.—**D.** *Slaughter, destruction* (late Lat.): percussit eos plagâ magnâ, Vulg. 1 Reg. 23, 5; id. 2 Reg. 17, 9.

2. plăga, ae, *f.* [root πλακ- of Gr. πλακοῦς; cf. planca, plancus, plānus]. **A.** *A region, quarter, tract* (mostly poet.; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12, where de plagis omnibus is the reading of the best MSS., but pagis of the edd.; but cf. Mütz. ad Curt. p. 516 sq.; and Krebs, Antibarb. p. 869; syn.: regio, tractus, terra): aetheria, *the ethereal regions, the air*, Verg. A. 1, 394: caeli scrutantur plagas, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30: et si quem extenta plagarum Quattuor in medio dirimit plaga solis iniqui, *zones*, Verg. A. 7, 226: ardens, *the torrid zone*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 67; also called fervida, id. ib. 1219: septentrionalis, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136: ea plaga caeli, Just. 42, 3, 2: ad orientis plagam, Curt. 4, 37, 16: ad orientalem plagam, *on the east, in the eastern quarter*, Vulg. Deut. 4, 41: contra orientalem plagam urbis, id. Josue, 4, 19: ad septentrionalem plagam collis, *side*, id. Judic. 7, 1 et saep.—**B.** In partic., *a region, district, canton* (only in Liv.), Liv. 9, 41, 15.

3. plăga, ae, *f.* [root plek-; Gr. πλέκω, weave, entwine; cf. plecto, plico, du-plex], *a hunting-net, snare, gin* (class.; syn.: retia, casses). **A.** Lit.: canes compellunt in plagas lupum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 35: tendere plagas, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: extricata densis Cerva plagis, Hor. C. 3, 5, 32; Ov. M. 7, 768: nodosae, id. F. 6, 110: inque plagam nullo cervus agente cadit (al. plagas), id. A. A. 3, 428: aut trudit . . . Apros in obstantes plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 32.—Of the spider's web: illa difficile cernuntur, atque ut in plagis liniae offensae praecipitant in sinum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.—*Sing.* (very rare): sic tu . . . tabulam tamquam plagam ponas, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68.—**B.** Trop., *a snare, trap, toil* (class.; syn. pedica): se impedire in plagas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 11: se in plagas conicere, id. Trin. 2, 1, 11: quas plagas ipsi contra se Stoici texuerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147: in illas tibi majores plagas incidendum est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 151: Antonium conjeci in Caesaris Octaviani plagas, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: speculabor, ne quis nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, i. e. arrectis attentisque auribus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14.—*Sing.* (rare) hanc ergo plagam effugi, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 5.—**II.** *A bed-curtain, a curtain* (ante-class.; v. plagula), Varr. ap. Non. 162, 28: eburneis lectis et plagis sigillatis, id. ib. 378, 9: chlamydes, plagae, vela aurea, id. ib. 537, 23.

plăgella, ae, *f.*, v. plagula, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

plăgĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [plagium]. **I.** *A torturer, oppressor, plunderer* (class.): Licinium plagiarium cum suo pullo milvino tributa exigere, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: inter avaros, circumscriptores, latrones, plagiarios unum esse cui noceri non possit, Sen. Tranq. 8, 4.—**II.** Esp., *a man-stealer, kidnapper* (post-Aug.), Dig. 21, 1, 17; 47, 2, 49; 53; 48, 15, 1; Callistr. Ib. 6; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 10.—**B.** Transf., *a literary thief, plagiarist* (one who pretends to be the author of another's book), Mart. 1, 53, 9.

‡ **plăgĭātĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [plagiator], *of* or *belonging to a plagiarist, plagiary*: plagium, plagiarius, plagiaticius, Not. Tir. p. 80 (al. plagiaticus).

plăgĭātor, ōris, *m.* [plagium], same as plagiarius. **I.** *A man-stealer, kidnapper* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 23; Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 6, 6.—**II.** *A seducer, corrupter* of youth (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 5, n. 3.

‡ † **plăgĭaules**, ae, *m.*, = πλαγιαύλης, *a player on the cross-flute*: plagiaules, monaules, axaules, Not. Tir. p. 173.

* **plāgĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [1. plaga-gero], *stripe-bearing, born to be flogged*: genera hominum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 22 (Ritschl, ex conj. plagigerula; v. the foll. art.).

plāgĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. plaga-gerulus], *stripe-bearing, born to be flogged* (ante-class.), Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 2, 20 Ritschl.

plăgĭo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to steal* (a person), *kidnap* (late Lat.): Moyses dicit, quicumque plagiaverit quemquam in Israel, etc., Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 1, 1.

Plāgĭŏsippus and **Plāgĭoxippus**, i, *m.* [1. plaga -ἵππος], a fictitious name, *Beater, Bruiser*, Auct. Her. 4, 31 *fin.* dub.

plāgĭpătĭda, ae, *m.* [1. plaga-patior], *a buffet-bearer* (ante-class.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 12: plagipatidae, ferritribaces viri, id. Most. 2, 1, 9.

plăgĭum, ii, *n.*, *man-stealing, kidnapping, the selling of freemen as slaves*, Dig. 48, 15, 6; 48, 15, 1.

plāgo, āvi, āre, *v. a.* [1. plaga], *to strike, wound* (eccl. Lat.): aliquem, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 11; Vulg. Zach. 13, 6; Juv. Schol. 6, 655; 13, 133.

plāgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of blows.* **I.** *Act.*, *fond of flogging* (poet.): Orbilius, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70.—**II.** *Pass.*, *full of blows* or *wounds* (post-class.): dorsum, App. M. 9, p. 222, 27: crura, id. ib. 8, p. 203, 17.

plăgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [3. plaga, C.]. **I.** *A bed-curtain, a curtain* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): deme plagulam de lecto, Afran. ap. Non. 378, 10; Varr. ib. 86, 7: ii primum vestem stragulam pretiosam, plagulas et alia textilia Romam advexerunt, Liv. 39, 6; Suet. Tit. 10.—**II.** *A part of a garment which is to be sewed to the other parts, a breadth* (ante-class.), Varr. L. L. 9, § 79 Müll.—**B.** *A sheet* of paper (post-Aug.), Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.

plăgŭsĭa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of fish*: plagusias, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

plāna, ae, *f.* [plano], *a plane* (late Lat.), Arn. 6, 200.

plānărātum, i, v. plaumoratum.

Plānārĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Elba*, another name for Planasia, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80.

plānāris, e, *adj.* [planus], *on a level surface, flat, plane* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 6, § 708.

plānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *on level ground, level* (post-class.): conflictus, Amm. 19, 5, 2: interpellatio, *which took place before the judge ascended the tribunal*, Cod. Just. 3, 11, 4.

Planasĭa, ae, *f.*, = Πλανασία, *an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea, south of Ilva (Elba)*, now *Pianosa*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Tac. A. 1, 3; Mart. Cap. 6, § 644.

planca, ae, *f.* [root πλακ-; v. 2. plaga], = πλάξ, *a board, slab, plank* (post-Aug.): plancae tabulae planae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.: roboreae, Pall. 1, 21, 2.—**II.** *A slab of marble, slab* upon graves, Inscr. Don. 278, 3; Inscr. Murat. 1427, 4.

‡ **Planciānus**, a, um, v. 2. Plancus, II.

Plancīna, ae, *f.*, *wife of Cn. Calpurnius Piso*, Tac. A. 2, 43; 55; 75; 6, 26.

Plancĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Thus, Cn. Plancius, *a friend of Cicero, and defended by him against a charge of bribery, in an oration still extant*; cf. Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 35; id. Att. 1, 12, 2.

planctus, ūs, *m.* [plango]. **I.** In gen., *a striking* or *beating* accompanied by a loud noise, *a banging, rustling, roaring* (post-Aug. and mostly poet.): unum omnes incessere planctibus, of the *flappings* of the Harpies' wings, Val. Fl. 4, 494: tremuit perterritus aether Planctibus insolitis, Petr. 136: planctus illisae cautibus undae, of the *roaring* of the waves, Luc. 6, 690.—**II.** In partic., *a beating of the breast, arms, and face* in mourning; *a wailing, lamentation, lament* (syn.: plangor, lamentum, ploratus): clamor barbaro ululatu planctuque permixtus, Curt. 3, 12, 3: lamentis et planctibus tota regia personabat, id. 10, 5, 7; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 6, 2; Val. Max. 2, 6, 7; Sen. Troad. 92: pectora illiso sonent Contusa planctu, id. Thyest. 1045: verberabam aegrum planctibus pectus, Petr. 81; Luc. 2, 23: gemitus ac planctus, *groans and lamentations*, Tac. A. 1, 41; Flor. 4, 1 *med.*: et factus est planctus magnus in Israel, Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 26 et saep.

† **1. plancus**, i, *m.*, = πλάγκος, *a kind of eagle*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

2. Plancus, i, *m.* (flat-footed), *a Roman surname*: plancae tabulae planae, ob quam causam et planci appellantur qui supra modum pedibus plani sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.: vola homini tantum, exceptis quibusdam: namque et hinc cognomina inventa Planci, Plauti, Scauri, Pansae, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254: plancus, πλατύπους, Gloss. Cyrill.: στεγανόποδες, planci, Gloss. Gr. Lat. So, Munatius Plancus, v. Munatius.—Hence, **II. Planciānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Plancian*: Diana, *who had a shrine in the house of the Planci*, Viscont. Mus. Pio Clem. 2, p. 21 Mediol.

plānē, *adv.*, v. 1. planus *fin.*

† **plănēta**, ae (**-tes**, is), or **plănēs**, ētis, *m.*, = πλανήτης, πλάνης, *a wandering star, planet* (late Lat. for the class. stellae errantes, erraticae, errones).—Only *plur.* form planetae, Firm. Math. 2, 2; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 284; Isid. 3, 70, 20; 19, 24, 18; Aus. Eclog. de Nomin. Sept. Dier.: Inscr.

Fabr. p. 709, n. 307.— Form planetes, Gell. 14, 1, 12.

plănētārĭus, ii, *m.* [planeta], *an astrologer* (eccl. Lat.): illos planetarios, quos mathematicos vocant, Aug. Conf. 4, 3 (al. planos).

plănētes, is, v. planeta *init.*

† **plănētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πλανητικός, *wandering, wandering about* (post-class.): sidera, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

plangĭmōnĭum, i, *n.* [plango], *lamentation* (eccl. Lat.), Vict. Turon. Poenit. 10.

plango, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [from the root ΠΛΑΓ, πλήσσω; cf. Lat. plāga], *to strike, beat*, esp. with a noise. **I.** In gen. (poet.; cf. plaudo): fluctus plangentes saxa, Lucr. 2, 1155; 6, 115: moribundo vertice terram, Ov. M. 12, 118: humum, id. H. 16, 334: quanto planguntur litora fluctu! id. ib. 19, 121: tympana palmis, Cat. 64, 261: nunc (Boreas) ipsas alis planget stridentibus Alpes, Sil. 1, 588.—*Pass.*, of a bird when caught: plangitur, *beats with its wings*, Ov. M. 11, 75.—**II.** In partic., *to beat the breast, head*, etc., as a sign of grief (class.): qui multis inspectantibus caput feriebas, femina plangebas, Cic. aer. alien. Mil. Fragm. 2, 4 (t. 11, p. 32 B. and K.): laniataque pectora plangens, Ov. M. 6, 248: femur maerenti dextrâ, id. ib. 11, 81: lacertos, id. ib. 9, 636: pectus, Petr. 111.—*Pass.* (= κόπτεσθαι): scissaeque capillos Planguntur matres Calydonides Eveninae, *beat themselves for agony*, Ov. M. 8, 526.—**B.** Transf., *to lament aloud, wring the hands;* with *aliquem* or *aliquid, to bewail* a person or thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): planxere sorores Naïdes... Planxere et Dryades: plangentibus absonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 505: ab omni plangitur arce, Stat. Th. 11, 417: plangentia agmina, Verg. A. 11, 145: plangentium gemitus, Just. 19, 2 *fin.:* modo Sporum hortabatur ut lamentari ac plangere inciperet, Suet. Ner. 49; id. Oth. 8: plangentis populi derisor, Juv. 6, 534. — With an *object:* tendit palmas, ceu sit planctura relictam Andromedam, Caes. Germ. Arat. 198; Val. Fl. 3, 297: Memphiten bovem (i.e. Apim), Tib. 1, 8, 27 (7, 28): damna, Stat. Th. 11, 117: malum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 159; Vulg. Judic. 11, 37.—*Pass.:* virtutes quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est, Tac. Agr. 46: majore tumultu Planguntur nummi quam funera, Juv. 13, 131.

plangor, ōris, *m.* [plango], *a striking, beating*, attended with noise. **I.** In gen. (poet.): (undae) leni resonant plangore cachinni, Cat. 64, 272: feminis, Auct. Her. 3, 15; Ov. M. 3, 498.—**II.** In partic., *a beating the breast* or *face* in token of grief; *loud mourning, wailing, lamentation* (class.): plangore et lamentatione complere forum, Cic. Or. 38, 131: feminei, Verg. A. 2, 487: dare plangorem, *to make*, Ov. M. 14, 421: percutit claro plangore lacertos, id. ib 4, 138: caesis plangore lacertis, id. ib. 6, 532.

plangunculă, ae, *f. dim.*, = πλαγγών, *a little wax doll:* inventae sunt quinque plangunculae matronarum (al. lagunculae or imagunculae), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 25 Orell. *N. cr.*

plānĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [plane-loquor], *speaking clearly* or *intelligibly, speaking plainly* (ante-class.): di immortales, ut planiloqua est! Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 11.

plānĭpes, pĕdis, *m.* [planus-pes, flat-foot, barefoot], *a kind of pantomime* or *ballet-dancer, who performed without the comic* soccus or *the tragic* cothurnus: exsultat planipes, Atta ap. Diom. p. 487 P.: planipedes audit Fabios, Juv. 8, 191: planipes saltans, Gell. 1, 11, 12.

* **plānĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [planus], *plainness;* trop., *distinctness, perspicuity:* sententiarum, Tac. Or. 23 *fin.* (al. plenitas, sanitas, gravitas).

plānĭtĭes, ēi (collat. form **plānĭtĭa,** ae, very rare; Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 43), and *plur.* planitiae, *f.* [id.], *a flat* or *even surface, level ground, a plain* (class.): aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: erat inter oppidum et collem planitia, Caes. B. C. 1, 43: planities erat inter sinistros montes, Sall. C. 59, 2; id. J. 48 *fin.:* speculi, Lucr. 4, 294: propter planitiem regionum, Cic. Div. 1 1: pars planitiae, Liv. 44, 6; Vitr. 7, 3: CLIVOM MARTIS IN PLANICIEM REDEGERVNT S. P. Q. R., Inscr. Grut. 152, 6; a similar inscription with the form PLANITIAM, Inscr. Grut. 152, 7: nulla planitia dividit, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.:* planitiae coronarum, Vitr. 7, 3.

‡ **plānĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [planus], *evenness, levelness:* planitudo, ὁμαλία, Gloss. Philox.

plāno, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to level, make plain, flat, even*, etc. (post-class.): planate vias, Coripp. Laud. Justin. 2, 223.

planta, ae, *f.* [for plancta; cf. plānus; root v. plango]. **I.** Any vegetable production that serves to propagate the species, *a sprout, shoot, twig, sprig, sucker, graft, scion, slip, cutting*, Varr. R. R. 1, 55: malleoli, plantae, sarmenta, viviradices, propagines, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Verg. G. 2, 23.—**B.** A young tree, a shrub that may be transplanted, *a set, slip*, Ov. R. Am. 193: plantas ex seminario transferre in aliud, Plin. 17, 11, 14, § 75: plantae sinapis primâ hieme translatae, Col. 11, 3, 29: thymi novellas plantas disponere, id. 11. 3, 40: puteusque brevis... in tenuis plantas facile diffunditur haustu, Juv. 3, 227: planta, quam quis in solo nostro posuerit, Gai. Inst. 2, 74 (but not used in the general sense of *a plant*, for which, in class. Lat.: res quae gignitur e terrâ, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13; v. Madv. ad loc., and Krebs, Antibarb. p. 890).—**II.** *A sole, sole of the foot:* ah! tibi ne teneras glacies secet aspera plantas, Verg. E. 10, 49: citae, Ov. M. 10, 591: cubitales, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24: pedum plantae, Verg. A. 8, 458: mihi summa licet contingere sidera plantis, Prop. 1, 8, 43: plantâ duci, *to be dragged by the heel*, Juv. 5, 125: tremulis insistere plantis, id. 6, 96: assequi plantâ, *in the course*, Sil. 13, 246: certamina plantae, *a race*, id. 16, 458: quadrupedem planta fodiens, i.e. calcaribus, id. 6, 212: exsurgere in plantas, Sen. Ep. 111, 3: quid enim velocis gloria plantae Praestat, Juv. 13, 98: plantâ magnâ calcor, id. 3, 247.—Prov.: sutorem supra plantam ascendere vetuit (like ultra crepidam), Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

plantāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a plantain*, Plin. 25, 8, 39, § 80.

plantāris, e, *adj.* [planta]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sets; subst.:* **plantārĭa,** ĭum, *n. plur.*, *sets, slips*, or *young trees*, Verg. G. 2, 27: plantaria transferuntur, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60: non Epicurum Suspicit exigui laetum plantaribus horti, *trees, plants*, Juv. 13, 123.—**B.** Transf., *the hair*, Pers. 4, 39.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the sole of the foot* (poet.); of Mercury: summa pedum propere plantaribus alligat alis, Stat. Th. 1, 304.—*Subst.:* **plantārĭa,** ium, *winged shoes* or *sandals:* aërii plantaria vellet Perseos, Val. Fl. 1, 67.

1. plantārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a nursery-garden, nursery:* plantaria instituunt anniculasque transferunt, et iterum bimas, Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 37: caedua, id. 17, 20, 34, § 149.

2. plantārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the sole of the foot:* quod tamen de plantario ferri orietur (statua), Vulg. Dan. 2, 41.

plantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [planto]. **I.** *A setting, planting, transplanting* (post-Aug.), Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 17.—**II.** *A plant set out* or *transplanted* (late Lat.), Vulg. Isa. 17, 10; id. Matt. 15, 13.

plantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a setter, planter, transplanter* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 89; 112.

plantĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [planta-gero], *having shoots, branching* (post-Aug.): siliqua, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59.

planto, āre, *v. a.* [planta]. **I.** *To set, plant, transplant* (cf. sero): hoc modo plantantur punicae, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67; Pall. 4, 5: vineam, Vulg. Luc. 20, 9 et saep.—**II.** *To fix in place*, and hence, *to form, make:* qui plantavit aurem, non audiet? Vulg. Psa. 93, 9.

‡ **plānŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [1. planus], *a little plane:* planula, ἐγκοπίς, Gloss. Philox.

plānum, i, *n.*, v. planus, I. B.

1. plānus, a, um, *adj.* [for placnus; root plac-; Gr. πλακοῦς; cf. 2. plaga, planca], *even, level, flat, plane* (class.; cf. aequor). **I.** Lit.: facilis et plana via, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 19: cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: planum et aequabile corpus universitatis, id. Univ. 5: planus et aequus locus, id. Caecin. 17, 50: litus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: carina, id. ib. 3, 13: pisces, *flat-fish*, Plin. 9, 20, 37, § 73: aedificia, quae plano pede instituuntur, *on level ground*, Vitr. 6, 11: postquam jacuit planum mare, Juv. 12, 62: planâ faciem contundere palmâ, *flat*, id. 13, 128.—*Comp.:* aditus planior, Liv. 34, 29.—*Sup.:* planissimus locus, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96.—**B.** *Subst.:* **plānum,** i, *n.*, *level ground, a plain:* aciem in planum deducit, Sall. J. 49, 6: per planum ire, Ov. A. A. 2, 243: cadere in plano, id. Tr. 3, 4, 17: in planum deferre aliquid, Sen. Tranq. 10, 6: castra in plano erant, Flor. 4, 12, 59: de plano, *on level ground*, Dig. 13, 6, 5; Aus. Grat. Act. 21: ad planiora, Vulg. Judic. 1, 34.—In partic., jurid. t. t.: e plano or de plano, *on level ground, below, not on the bench*, i.e. *out of court, extrajudicially:* aut e plano aut e quaesitoris tribunali, Suet. Tib. 33: custodiae non solum pro tribunali, sed et de plano audiri possunt, Dig. 48, 18, 18; ib. 37, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Lowly, inconsiderable, humble* (post-Aug.): haec magnanimitas melius in tribunali, quam in plano conspicitur, *shows better in one of high than of low station*, Sen. Clem. 1, 5, 3: fortunam suam in planum deferre, id. Tranq. 10, 6: de plano, *without difficulty, easily* (poet.): hoc tibi de plano possum promittere, Lucr. 1, 411.—**B.** *Plain, clear, distinct, intelligible* (class.): satin' haec sunt tibi plana et certa! Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: narrationes, Cic. Top. 26, 97: conjectatio, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: pol planum id quidem est, *it is plain, clear, evident*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 32: planum facere, *to make plain, clear*, or *intelligible, to set forth*, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56; 2, 1, 10, § 27; 2, 1, 20, § 52; 2, 5, 64, § 165: planum facere multis testibus, id. ib. 1, 14, 40: planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 932.—**C.** *Easy, free from danger:* illam viam vitae, quam ante praecipitem et lubricam esse ducebat, huic planae et stabili praeponendam esse, Cic. Flac. 42, 105.—Hence, *adv.:* **plānē,** *plainly, evenly;* trop., *simply, clearly, distinctly, intelligibly.* **1.** Lit. (class.): videre, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 64: scribere, id. As. 4, 1, 10: scire, id. Truc. 2, 6, 9: plane loqui, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 30: plane et dilucide loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 32: plane et perspicue expedire aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: plane et Latine loqui, *to speak plainly, right out, without circumlocution*, id. Phil. 7, 6, 17.—*Comp.:* quo pacto excludi potis est planius, quam, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 5: planius dicere (opp. dicere obscurius), Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 329: planius atque apertius dicere, id. Rosc. Com. 14, 43: quid, hoc planius egissem, si, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27: ostendere, Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 273.—*Sup.:* apertissime planissimeque explicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 64, § 156.—**B.** Transf., *wholly, entirely, completely, quite* (class.), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 55: perdidisti mulierem, id. Ps. 4, 7, 115: illam plane amo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 6: carere sensu communi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: quod reliquos coheredes convenisti, plane bene, *you have acted quite right*, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 2: illud plane moleste tuli, quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10, 11: non plane par, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: ex rebus penitus perspectis, planeque cognitis, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: propemodum, vel plane potius, id. Brut. 97, 332: explicari mihi tuum consilium plane volo, ut penitus intellegam, *thoroughly*, id. Att. 8, 12, 1: planissime perii, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 67: plane perfecteque eruditus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: plane atque omnino rem defuisse, id. ib. 59, 214: plane cum, *particularly as*, Inscr. Grut. 208; cf.: et plane quid rectum esset diutius cogitare malui, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 3.—**2.** *By all means, assuredly:* eo acrius te rogo ut plane ad nos advoles, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 5 *fin.*—**3.** In partic., in affirmative answers, *certainly, to be sure, exactly so* (ante-class.): ego et domi privatus sum et perii. *Ge.* Plane istuc est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 57; id. Ps. 4, 7, 73: *De.* Etiam argentum est ultro objectum, ut sit, qui vivat, dum aliud aliquid flagitii conficiat *Ge.* Planissume, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 4.—**4.** *Besides, but* (late Lat.), Dig. 9, 2, 7; 32, 1, 52.

† **2. plānus,** i, *m.*, = πλάνος, *a juggler, impostor, cheat* (class.; cf. erro): ille planus improbissimus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: fracto

ᴗrure planum attollere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 59; Petr. 82.

† **plasma,** ătis, *n.*, = πλάσμα, something formed or moulded. **I.** Lit., *an image, figure, a creature* (eccl. Lat.): emancipator servientis plasmatis, Prud. Cath. 7, 184.—**B.** Transf., *an affected modulation of the voice* (post-Aug.), Pers. 1, 17: sit lectio non in canticum dissoluta, nec plasmate, ut nunc a plerisque fit, effeminata, Quint. 1, 8, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a fiction* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 10, 1; Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 913, 998.

plasmātio, ōnis, *f.* [plasmo], *a forming, fashioning, creating* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 22, n. 38; Ambros. Par. 1, 4, 24.

plasmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a former, fashioner, creator* (eccl. Lat.): deus hominis plasmator, Tert. adv. Jud. 2.

plasmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [plasma], *to form, mould, fashion* (eccl. Lat.): corporis effigiem, Prud. Apoth. 933: homo plasmatus, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.*: me, Vulg. Psa. 118, 73: aestatem, id. ib. 73, 17.

† **plasso,** āre, 1, *v. a.*, = πλάσσω = plasmo, *to form, mould, shape* (post-class.), Apic. 2, 1.

† **plastes,** ae, *m.*, = πλάστης, *a moulder, potter, modeller, statuary* (post-Aug.; syn. fictor), Vell. 1, 17, 4: laudatissimi, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; Vitr. 1, 1, 13; Tert. Idol. 3; Vulg. Isa. 41, 25.—**II.** *A creator, maker* (eccl. Lat.): Israel, Vulg. Isa. 45, 11: terrae, id. ib. 45, 18.

plastĭca, ae, v. plastice.

plastĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [plasticus], *a moulder* or *modeller in clay* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 8, 16.

† **plastĭcē,** ēs, and **-ca,** ae, *f.*, = πλαστική, *the plastic art, statuary* (post-Aug.): qui plasticen matrem statuariae scalpturaeque et caelaturae esse dixit, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151.—Form plastica, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2 *fin.* 5; id. Spect. 18.

† **plastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πλαστικός, *of* or *belonging to moulding* or *modelling, plastic:* ratio, Vitr. 1, 1, 13: manus, *plastic*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 12.—**II.** *Subst.*: **plastĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a moulder, modeller, statuary* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 7, 25.

† **plastus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πλαστός (formed); trop., *fictitious, deceptive* (post-class.), Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

Plătaeae, ārum, *f.*, = Πλαταιαί, *Platæa, a city in Bœotia, celebrated for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians,* now *Kokla*, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Nep. Arist. 2, 1; id. Paus. 1, 2; Just. 2, 12, 11 al.—Hence, **A. Plătaeenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Platæa, the Platæans*, Nep. Milt. 5, 1; Just. 2, 9, 9.—**B. Plătaeēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Platæa, Platæan:* proelium, Vitr. 1, 1.

plătălĕa (**plătĕa,** Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115), ae, *f.*, *the spoonbill*, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 124.

‡ **plătănētum,** i, *n.* [platanus], *a grove of plane-trees:* πλατανών, platanetum, Gloss. Philox.

† **plătănīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πλατάνινος, *of* or *belonging to the plane-tree, plane-*, Col. 12, 16, 3.

† **plătănista,** ae, *m.*, = πλατανιστής, *a fish in the Ganges*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 46.

† **plătănon,** ōnis, *m.*, = πλατανών, *a grove of plane-trees*, Vitr. 5, 11: postero die in eundem platanona descendi, Petr. 131; Mart. 3, 19, 2 (in Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 1, written as Greek).

† **plătănus,** i (*nom. plur.* platanūs, Verg. Cul. 123), *f.*, = πλάτανος, *the platane* or *Oriental plane-tree:* sub platano umbriferā, Cic. poet. Div. 2, 30, 63; id. de Or. 1, 7, 28; Plin. 12, 1, 3, § 6: steriles platani, Verg. G. 2, 70: caelebs (because it did not, like the elm, serve to support vines), Hor. C. 2, 15, 4; 2, 11, 13; Juv. 1, 12.

† **1. plătĕa** (plăt**ĕ**a, Cat. 15, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71), ae, *f.*, = πλατεῖα. **I.** *A broad way in a city, a street* (class.): quis hic est qui in plateam ingreditur? Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 21: in hac habitasse plateā dictum est Chrysidem, Ter. And. 4, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 27: purae sunt plateae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 71.—**II.** *An open space in a house, an area, court-yard* (post-class.), Lampr. Elag. 24.

2. plătĕa, *the spoonbill*, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115; v. platalea.

plătessa, ae, *f.*, *a flatfish, plaice*, Aus. Ep. 4, 58.

1. plătĭcē, *adv.*, v. platicus *fin.*

† **2. plătĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = πλατική, *general* or *summary instruction, a general plan* or *scheme* (post-class.): nunc ad platicen revertamur, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

† **plătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πλατικός, *general, compendious, summary* (post-class.): dispositio, Firm. Math. 3, 2.—*Adv.*: **plătĭcē,** *in general, generally* (post-class.): platice institui, Firm. Math. 2, 16.

Plăto or **Plăton,** ōnis, = Πλάτων. **I.** *A celebrated Grecian philosopher, the disciple of Socrates, the instructor of Aristotle, and founder of the Academic philosophy*, Cic. Leg. 3, 1, 1; id. Brut. 31, 121; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 39; id. Or. 3, 12: Plato divinus auctor, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6; Sen. Ep. 6, 6, 13.—In Greek *acc.*: doctum Platona, Hor. S. 2, 4, 3; Petr. 2, 5.—Hence, **B. Plătōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Πλατωνικός, *of* or *belonging to Plato, Platonic:* sublimitas, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 5: philosophus, Gell. 15, 2, 1: homo, speaking of Cicero, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 46: ideae, Sen. Ep. 6, 6, 26.—*Subst.*: **Plătōnĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *followers of the Platonic philosophy, Platonists*, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** *An obscure Epicurean of Sardis, contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14.

† **plătўcĕros,** ōtis, *adj.*, = πλατύκερως (broad-horn), *having spreading horns, broad-horned; acc. plur.* platycerotas, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123.

† **plătўcŏrĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = πλατυκορίασις, *an excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye*, Veg. Vet. 2, 16.

† **plătўophthalmus,** i, *m.*, = πλατυόφθαλμος (eye-dilator), a name for *antimony*, because it was supposed to enlarge and beautify the eye, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 102.

† **plătўphyllon,** i, *n.*, = πλατύφυλλον (broad-leaf), *a broad-leaved species of the plant* tithymalus, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **plătys,** ўos, *adj.*, = πλατύς, *broad* (post-Aug.; found only in *nom. sing.*): nervus, qui platys appellatur, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90.

plaudo (**plōdo,** Varr. ap. Non. 478, 5, and Quint. 6, 1, 52), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to clap, strike, beat* any thing (poet.; cf. plango), Verg. Cir. 179: pectora manu, Ov. M. 2, 866: clipeum pectore, Stat. Th. 7, 134: aquas, id. S. 1, 3, 74: choreas pedibus, *to execute a choral dance, stamping with the feet*, Verg. A. 6, 644: plausis alis, Ov. M. 14, 507; 14, 577.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to clap, strike, beat* (of two bodies striking together). **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alis Plaudentem figit sub nube columbam, Verg. A. 5, 515: pennis, *with her wings*, Ov. M. 8, 238: rostro, id. ib. 6, 97.—*Absol.*: aversas inter se manus collide, non plaudent, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To clap the hands in token of approbation, to applaud, clap* (class.): manus suas in plaudendo consumere, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3: huic ita plausum est, ut salvā re publicā Pompeio plaudi solebat, id. ib. 2, 19, 3.—In the theatre, at the close of the piece: nunc, spectatores, Jovis summi causā clare plaudite, Plaut. Am. *fin.*; id. Ep. *fin.*; cf.: usque Sessuri, donec cantor, vos plaudite, dicat, Hor. A. P. 155; and: cum ventum est ad ipsum illud, quo veteres tragoediae comoediaeque clauduntur, Plodite, Quint. 6, 1, 52 Spald. *N. cr.*; cf. also: manibus clare, Plaut. Cas. *fin.*: spectavi ego pridem comicos ad istum modum Sapienter dicta dicere atque is plaudier, id. Rud. 4, 7, 24: in aliquem, *to express disapprobation of any one by clapping, pounding, stamping*, i. e. *to hiss him off*, Min. Fel. Octav. 14.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to express approbation, to approve, applaud:* plaudit sepultis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 88: dis hominibusque plaudentibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; Juv. 3, 157: funus, id. 1, 146: sibi, *to applaud one's self, to be satisfied* or *well contented with one's self:* populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66: nec ipse tibi plaudis, Plin. Ep. 9, 14.—**3.** *To strike hands* in completing a bargain: stultus homo plaudet manibus, Vulg. Prov. 17, 18.

†† **plaumŏrătum,** i, *n.* (Rætian), *a kind of plough*, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172; v. Sillig ad h. l.

plausĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [plaudo], *deserving applause, praiseworthy, acceptable, pleasing* (class.): censorium nomen (with populare), Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: oratio, Sen. Ep. 5, 9: locus, Quint. 4, 3, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **plausĭbĭlĭter,** *with applause* (post-class.): ingenium plausibilius manifestare, *with more applause*, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

plausĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that claps applause, applauding, plausive* (post-class.): plausilibus ulnis (al. plausibilibus), Sid. Ep. 9, 14; cf.: plausilis, plausibilis, Not. Tir. p. 172.

plausĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *applause* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Tripart. 2, 1.

plausĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to clap* (poet.): plausitat arborea clamans de fronde palumbes, i. e. *flaps its wings*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 21.

plausor (**plōsor,** Sid. Ep. 9, 3; id. Carm. 9, 300), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who claps applause, an applauder* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Petr. 5; Suet. Ner. 25.

plaustra, ae, v. plaustrum.

plaustrārĭus (**plostr-**), a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum, plostrum], *of* or *belonging to a wagon, wagon-:* asini, Cato, R. R. 11, 1: juga duo, id. ib. 2.—**II.** *Subst.*: **plaustrārĭus** (**plostr-**), ii, *m.* **A.** *A wagon-maker, wheelwright:* plaustrariorum vectigal, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24.—**B.** *A wagon-driver, wagoner:* si Aquiliae actione plaustrarium (al. plostrarium) teneri placet, Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

plaustrĭlūcus, a, um, *adj.* [plaustrum-luceo], *shining like Charles's Wain, brilliant* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

‡ **plaustrix,** īcis, *f.* [plausor], *a female applauder*. acc. to Non. 150, 29.

plaustrum (**plostrum,** Cato, R. R. 2, 10; 62; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3; cf. Suet. Vesp. 22: **plaustra,** ae, *f.*, v. infra), i, *n.* [Sanscr. plavas, ship; prop., that which sways hither and thither; root plu-; Gr. πλέω, πλύνω], a vehicle for carrying heavy loads, *a wagon, wain, cart.* **I.** Lit. (class.): vendat plostrum vetus, Cato, R. R. 2, 7; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 31: in plaustrum conici, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: stridentia plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 59; id. M. 2, 177: sicut stridet plaustrum onustum foeno, Vulg. Amos, 2, 13: tecta, id. Num. 7, 3.—Prov.: plaustrum perculi, *I have upset! I am done for!* Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 22.—**II.** Transf., *the constellation Charles's Wain, the Great Bear* (poet.): flexerat obliquo plaustrum temone Bootes, Ov. M. 10, 447; id. P. 4, 10, 39; Amm. 15, 10, 2 (called plaustra Parrhasis, Sid. Carm. 5, 282 sq.).

1. plausus, a, um, *Part.*, from plaudo.

2. plausus, i, v. 3. plausus *init.*

3. plausus (**plōsus,** Macr. S. 6, 1), ūs (a later collat. form, **plausus,** i, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2), *m.* [plaudo], *a clapping sound, the noise that arises from the beating* or *striking together of two bodies.* **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): it eques et plausu cava concutit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 419 Vahl.).—Of cocks: plausu premunt alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 (Trag. v. 251 Vahl.).—Of doves: plausumque exterrita pennis Dat tecto ingentem, Verg. A. 5, 215: laterum, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46: aeris, id. 11, 20, 22, § 68: palma cum palmā collata plausum facit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 28, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a clapping of hands in token of approbation, applause* (class. and very freq.): si voletis plausum fabulae huic clarum dare, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 65; cf. v. 67 and plaudo, II. B.; Cic. Sest. 58, 123: a plebe plausu maximo est mihi gratulatio significata, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: tantis plausibus, tantā approbatione infimorum, id. ib. 14, 16, 2: a cuncto consessu plausus multiplex datus, id. Sen. 18, 64: alicui plausus impertire, id. Att. 2, 18, 1: plausus quaerere in aliquā re, id. ib. 8, 9, 3; id. Clu. 47: captare, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77.

Plautĭānus, a, um, v. Plautius, B.

Plautīnus, a, um, v. 2. Plautus, II.

Plautĭus (**Plōt-**), i, *m.*, *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** M. Plautius Hypsaeus,

a consul A.U.C. 630, Cic. de Or. 1, 36, 166.— **2.** M. Plautius Silvanus, *a tribune of the people* A.U.C. 666, Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 79.—**3.** L. Plotius Gallus, *a rhetorician in the time of Marius*, Suet. Rhet. 2.—**4.** L. Plotius, *a poet who celebrated the Mithridatic war*, Cic. Arch. 9, 20.—Hence, **A. Plautius** (**Plōt-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to a Plautius* (*Plotius*), *Plautian, Plotian:* Plautia lex, *of the tribune of the people* M. Plautius Sylvanus, Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 79: ipse (Catilina) lege Plautiā interrogatus est, Sall. C. 31, 4; Cic. Mil. 13, 35: Plautia rogatio, Gell. 13, 3, 5: Plotia rogatio, Suet. Caes. 5.—**B. Plautiānus** (**Plōt-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Plautian:* fabulae, *of the comic poet Plautius*, Gell. 3, 3: de bonis Plotianis, *belonging to a certain Plotius*, Cic. Fam. 13, 8, 2.

1. plautus (**plōt-**), a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Flat, broad:* plauti appellantur canes, quorum aures languidae sunt ac flaccidae et latius videntur patere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.: conchae plautiores, Tert. Pall. 3.—**II.** Among the Umbrians, *flat-footed:* (plotos appellant) Umbri pedibus planis (natos ... unde et Maccius) poëta, quia Umber Sarsinas erat, a pedum planitie initio Plotus, postea Plautus coeptus est dici, Fest. p. 238 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 239 ib.

2. Plautus, i, *m.* [flat-foot, v. 1. plautus], *an Umbrian surname.*—So, T. Maccius (or Maccus) Plautus, *a celebrated Roman comic poet, a native of the Umbrian village Sarsina.*—(On the name Maccius, instead of the earlier reading Accius or Attius, v. Ritschl, De Plauti poëtae nominibus, in his Parergon Plautinorum I. pp. 3-43; and respecting his life and writings, id. ib. pp. 47-579), Cic. Brut. 15, 60; Quint. 10, 1, 99.—**B.** Transf., *the works of Plautus, a comedy of Plautus:* adporto vobis Plautum linguā non manu, Plaut. Men. prol. 3.—Hence, **II. Plautinus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Plautus, Plautian:* pater, i. e. *a father in a play of Plautus*, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 2, 2 *fin.:* numeri et sales, Hor. A. P. 270: sermo, Quint. 10, 1, 99: stilus, Gell. 3, 3, 13: prosapia, i. e. *poor, mean*, because Plautus was said to have worked in a mill, Min. Fel. Octav. 14.—*Sup.:* versus Plautinissimi, *most Plautus-like, altogether in Plautus's manner*, Gell. 3, 3, 4.

plēbēcŭla (**plēbĭcŭla,** Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 36), ae, *f. dim.* [plebs], *the common people, the populace, the mob, rabble* (class.): misera ac jejuna, Cic. Att. 1, 16; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186; Pers. 4, 6; Suet. Vesp. 18.

plēbēius (**-ējus**), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the common people* or *commonalty, plebeian* (opp. to patricius), Liv. 4, 4, 11; Cic. Fam. 9, 21: familia, id. Mur. 7, 15: consul, Liv. 6, 40; 10, 23: Pudicitia, *the goddess of Chastity of the plebeians*, as there was also a Pudicitia patricia, id. ib.; cf. Fest. p. 237 Müll.: ludi, *popular sports, shows instituted by the commonalty*, Liv. 29, 38 *fin.:* fatum (opp. divitibus responsa data), Juv. 6, 588: Deciorum animae, id. 8, 254.—*Subst.:* **plēbēius,** i, *m.*, *a plebeian*, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. mutire, p. 145 Müll. (Trag. v. 376 Vahl.); Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 10.—**II.** Transf., in a contemptuous sense, *plebeian* (opp. to refined, elevated), *common, vulgar, mean, low* (class.): quamquam nos videmur tibi plebei et pauperes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 12: licet concurrant omnes plebei philosophi; sic enim ii, qui a Platone, et Socrate, et ab eā familiā dissident, appellandi videntur, i. e. the Epicureans), Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 55: purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, id. Sest. 8, 19: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69: charta, id. 13, 22, 23, § 75: gemma, id. 37, 9, 45, § 128: sermo, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—Adverb., Petr. 93.

plēbes, is and ĕi, v. plebs.

plēbĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [plebs-colo], *one who courts the favor of the common people, a friend of the people* (class.): ab hoc plebicolā tribuno plebis eicitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84; id. Sest. 52, 110; Liv. 3, 33.

plēbis, v. plebs.

plēbiscītum (also separately **plēbi scītum,** Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 58), i, *n.* (*abl.* plebis scitu, Decret. ap. Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3) [plebs-scitum], *a decree* or *ordinance of the people* (opp.: senatus consultum), Cic. Dom. 17, 44; Just. Inst. 1, 2, 4: plebis scitum igitur est secundum eum Capitonem lex quam plebes, non populus, accipit, Gell. 10, 20, 6; cf. plebs, I., and scitum, s. v. scisco, *P. a.*

plēbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plebs], *the rank of a common citizen, plebeian rank* or *condition* (ante-class.): propter tenuitatem, et plebitatem, Cato ap. Non. 149, 4: Hemina, id. ib. 149, 5 (plebitatem, ignobilitatem, Non.).

plebs (in inscriptions often PLEPS), -bis, and archaic **plēbēs** (‡ **plēbis**), is and ĕi (plebium, Prud. στεφ. 10, 709: plebibus, Aug. Ep. 166), *f.* [root ple-, fill; whence Gr. πίμπλημι, πλήρης; cf. πλῆθος, multitude]. **I.** Lit., *the common people, the commons* or *commonalty, the plebeians* (opp. the patricians, senators, and knights; whereas populus signifies the collective people, including, therefore, the Senate), Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10: plebes in hoc regi antistat loco, licet Lacrumare plebi, regi honeste non licet, Enn. ap. Hier. Epit. Nep. p. 590 Mign. (Trag. v. 271 Vahl.): plebs a populo eo differt quo species a genere: nam appellatione populi universi cives significantur, connumeratis etiam patriciis et senatoribus: plebis autem appellatione sine patribus et senatu ceteri cives significantur, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 4; cf. Gai. Inst. 1, 3: plebes dominandi studio permota a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3: ita tribuni plebei creati duo, Liv. 2, 33, 2: dum decem tribunos plebi faceret, id. 3, 65, 4: non enim populi, sed plebis eum (sc.: tribunum plebis) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: populo plebique Romanae, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: in duas partes ego civitatem divisam arbitror in patres, et plebem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 5; Liv. 2, 56: Martia Roma triplex equitatu, plebe, senatu, Aus. Idyll. 11, 78.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *The great mass, the multitude:* in Hyrcaniā, plebs publicos alit canes, optimates domesticos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: plebem et infimam multitudinem delinire, id. Mil. 35, 95.—**B.** With accessory notion of contempt, *the populace, the lower class* or *order, the mass* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multitudo de plebe, Liv. 5, 39: si quadringentis sex septem millia desunt, Plebs eris, *you shall be plebeian*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59: misera, id. S. 1, 8, 10: ventosa, id. Ep. 1, 19, 37: immensa nimiaque, Juv. 11, 194.—Among the gods: plebs Superûm, Fauni, Satyrique, Laresque, Fluminaque, et Nymphae, Semideûmque genus, Ov. Ib. 81.—Of bees, *a stock, swarm, hive* (meaning the great mass, opp. to the queen); in *plur.* (rare): tres alveorum plebes, Col. 9, 11, 1: corona plebium, Prud. στεφ. 10, 709.—**C.** *The whole people, nation, community,* = populus (late Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 23, 13: plebs tua Israel, id. Luc. 2, 32 et saep.

plecta, ae, *f.* [1. plecto], archit. t. t., *a border* of interwoven lines in relief, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 29.

plectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. plecto]. **I.** *Pass.*, *deserving punishment* (post-class.): invidia, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: usurpatio, Cod. Th. 14, 3, 16.—**II.** *Act.*, *penal:* severitas, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 161.

plectĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. plecto], *plaited.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): corona plectilis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 37.—**II.** Trop., *complicated, involved, intricate* (post-class.): syllogismi, Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 36.

1. plecto, xi and xŭi, xum, 3, *v. a.* [root plek-; Gr. πλέκω, πλοκή; Lat. plic in sim-plic is, im-plic-o, etc.; cf. 3. plaga]. **I.** *To plait, braid, interweave* (rare; mostly in the *part. perf.* and poet.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: plico, flecto, necto). **A.** Lit.: crines plexueris, Vulg. Judic. 16, 13: coronam de spinis, id. Matt. 27, 29: plexa colligata significat ex Graeco, cui nos etiam praepositionem adicimus, cum dicimus perplexa, Fest. p. 230 Müll.: plexae coronae, Lucr. 5, 1399: flores plexi, Cat. 64, 284: colligationes, Vitr. 10, 1.—**B.** Trop.: **plexus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *involved, intricate, entangled, ambiguous* (ante-class.): plexa, non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 4.—**II.** *To twist, bend, turn:* monstrabat vitulus quo se pacto plecteret, Phaedr. 5, 9, 3 dub. (al. flecteret).

2. plecto, ĕre, *v. a.* [πλήττω], *to beat, punish;* in class. lang. usually in *pass.*, *to be punished, suffer punishment, be beaten.* **I.** *Act.* (post-class.; syn. punio): capite aliquem plectere, Cod. Just. 9, 20, 7: quae sibi ignoscunt et plectunt deum, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef.—**II.** *Pass.* **A.** Lit.: Venusinae Plectantur silvae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 26: ego plectar pendens, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 43: tergo plecti, Hor. S. 2, 7, 105; id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 46: ut in judiciis culpa plectatur, id. Clu. 2, 5: jure igitur plectimur, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: multis in rebus neglegentiā plectimur, *because of negligence*, id. Lael. 26, 85: inscia quod crimen viderunt lumina, plector, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 49.—With *gen.:* insimulationis falsae plecti, App. Mag. p. 274, 14.—With *abl.:* morte plectendum est (sc. peccatum), Vulg. Deut. 21, 22.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to blame:* cavit, ne quā in re jure plecteretur, Nep. Att. 11.

plectrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [plectrum-fero], *carrying the plectrum* (late Lat.), Dracont. Carm. 10, 285 Duhn.

plectrĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [plectrum-potens], *master of* or *skilful with the plectrum, great in lyric poetry* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **plēctrum,** i, *n.*, = πλῆκτρον (an instrument to strike with; esp.). **I.** *A little stick with which the player struck the chords of a stringed instrument, a quill, plectrum:* itaque plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentis, naris cornibus illis qui resonant, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149; Ov. M. 11, 168: plectra movere, id. H. 3, 113.—**B.** Poet., transf., *a lyre* or *lute;* also *a lyric poem, lyric poetry:* plectro modulatus eburno, Tib. 3, 4, 39: et te sonantem plenius aureo, Alcaee, plectro, Hor. C. 2, 13, 26; 2, 1, 40; 1, 26, 11.—**II.** *A helm, rudder* (poet.): non plectro ratis Parcitur, Sil. 14, 549; 403.

Plēïas and **Plējas** (dissyl.), (**Plīas**), ădis, *f.*, = Πληιάς and Πλειάς. **I.** *One of the Seven Stars, a Pleiad;* usually in *plur.:* Pleiades (Pliades) = Πλειάδες, *the constellation of the Seven Stars, the Pleiades* or *Pleiads* (pure Lat. Vergiliae), acc. to the myth, *the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione* (Electra, Halcyone, Celaeno, Maia, Sterope, Taygete, and Merope): Pleias enixa est, Ov. M. 1, 670: Plias, Stat. S. 1, 6, 22; Ov. F. 3, 105: Pliadum nivosum Sidus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 95.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a storm* or *rain*, Val. Fl. 4, 268; 2, 405: Pliada movere, *to cause the Pleiads to rise*, id. 2, 357.

Plēïŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = Πληϊόνη. **I.** *A daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Atlas and mother of the Pleiades:* hinc sata Pleione cum caelifero Atlante, Ov. F. 5, 83; Hyg. Astr. 2, 21: Pleiones nepos, i. e. *Mercury, son of Maia*, Ov. H. 16, 62; Val. Fl. 1, 738.—**II.** *The constellation of the Pleiades*, Val. Fl. 2, 67.

Plemmȳrium (**Plēmȳrĭ**), ii, *n.*, = Πλημμύριον, *a promontory of Sicily, near Syracuse,* now *Punta di Gigante:* undosum, Verg. A. 3, 693.

plēnē, *adv.*, v. plenus *fin.*

plēnĭlūnium, ii, *n.* (sc. tempus) [plenus-luna], *the full moon* (post-Aug. for luna plena), Col. 11, 2, 85: cum vero occidente sole orietur ex adverso, ita ut pariter aspiciantur; tunc erit plenilunium, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 323; in *plur.*, id. 9, 15, 20, § 53.

plēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [plenus], *a being full, fulness, repletion* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nubes propter plenitatem et gravitatem liquescendo disperguntur, Vitr. 8, 2, 2; 5, 9, 5.—**II.** Transf., *abundance, copiousness:* humoris plenitas, Vitr. 6, 1, 3.

plēnĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *a being full, fulness, plenitude* (generally post-Aug.). **I.** *Completeness:* plenitudo syllabarum, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28.—**II.** *Fulness, abundance:* terrae (i. e. frugum), Vulg. Deut. 33, 16 al.—**III.** *Thickness, stoutness,* e. g. of a rod, of a man (post-Aug.), Col. 4, 30, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216.

plēnus, a, um, *adj.* [from the root ple-; Sanscr. prā-, to fill; Gr. πλα- in πίμπλημι, πλήθω; Lat. plerus, plebs, populus, etc.; whence compleo, expleo, suppleo], *full, filled* with any thing (class.; cf.: refertus, oppletus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., with *gen.:* rimarum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25: corpus suci, id. ib. 2, 3, 27: Gallia est plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 1, 11: domus plena caelati argenti, id. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 35: vini, somni, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 13:

stellarum, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11.—With *abl.*: plena domus ornamentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126: vita plena et conferta voluptatibus, id. Sest. 10, 23: plenum pueris gymnasium, Quint. 2, 8, 3.—*Absol.*: auditorium, Quint. 2, 11, 3: plenissimis velis navigare, *with swelling sails*, Cic. Dom. 10, 24.—As *subst.*: **plēnum,** i, *n.*, *space occupied by matter*, *a plenum*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118.—Adverb.: ad plenum, *to repletion, copiously, abundantly* (poet.), Verg. G. 2, 244: hic tibi copia Manabit ad plenum benigno Ruris honorum opulenta cornu, Hor. C. 1, 17, 15; so Veg. 2, 9: philosophiae scientiam ad plenum adeptus, Eutr. 8, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of bodily size, *stout, bulky, portly, plump, corpulent* (class.): pleni enectivc simus, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 142: vulpecula pleno corpore, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: frigus inimicum est tenui: at prodest omnibus plenis, Cels. 1, 9: femina, Ov. A. A. 2, 661.—*Comp.*: tauros palea ac feno facere pleniores, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12.—*Sup.*: plenissimus quisque, Cels. 2, 1.—**b.** Of females, *big, with child, pregnant* (class.): et cum te gravidam et cum te pulchre plenam aspicio, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 49: femina, Ov. M. 10, 469; Val. Fl. 1, 413: sus plena, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; cf.: Telluri plenae victima plena datur (preceded by gravida), Ov. F. 4, 634.—**2.** *Filled, satisfied* (poet.), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 29: plenus cum languet amator, *sated with reading*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 8; cf.: illa bibit sitiens lector, mea pocula plenus, Ov. P. 3, 4, 55.—**3.** *Full packed, laden*; with *abl.*: quadrupedes pleni dominis armisque, Stat. Th. 4, 812: exercitus plenissimus praedâ, Liv. 41, 28: crura thymo plenae (apes), Verg. G. 4, 181.—*Absol.*: vitis, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 23.—**4.** *Entire, complete, full, whole*: ut haberet ad praeturam gerendam plenum annum atque integrum, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: gaudia, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67: numerus, id. Rep. 6, 12, 12: pleno aratro sulcare, *with the whole plough sunk in the ground*, Col. 2, 2, 25: sustineas ut onus, nitendum vertice pleno est, i. e. toto, Ov. P. 2, 7, 77: pleno gradu, *at full pace, at storming pace*, Liv. 4, 32.—*Neutr.* adverb.: in plenum, *on the whole, generally* (post-Aug.), Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; Sen. Ep. 91, 9.—**5.** Of the voice, *sonorous, full, clear, strong, loud* (class.): vox grandior et plenior, Cic. Brut. 84, 289: voce plenior, id. de Or. 1, 29, 132.—**6.** Of letters, syllables, words, *full, at full length, not contracted, unabridged*: pleniores syllabae, Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: ut E plenissimum dicas, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: siet plenum est, sit imminutum, id. Or. 47, 157: plenissima verba, Ov. M. 10, 290.—**7.** Of food and drink, *strong, hearty, substantial*: pleniores cibi, Cels. 3, 20: vinum, id. 1, 6.—**8.** *Full, abundant, plentiful, much*: non tam Siciliam, quam inanem offenderant, quam Verrem ipsum, qui plenus decesserat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 12: urbes, id. Pis. 37, 91: pecunia, *much money*, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: mensa, Verg. A. 11, 738.—*Comp.*: serius potius ad nos, dum plenior, Cic. Fam. 7, 9, 2: tres uno die a te accepi litteras, unam brevem, duas pleniores, *fuller, larger*, id. ib. 11, 12, 1.—*Sup.*: plenissima villa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 50.—**9.** Of age, *full, advanced, ripe, mature*: jam plenis nubilis annis, *marriageable*, Verg. A. 7, 53: plenus vitâ, Stat. S. 2, 2, 129: annis, *full of years, that has reached extreme old age*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 7: plenior annis, Val. Fl. 1, 376: annus vicesimus quintus coeptus pro pleno habetur, Dig. 50, 4, 8.—**10.** Law t. t.: pleno jure, *with a complete legal title*: proinde pleno jure incipit, id est et in bonis et ex jure Quiritium, tua res esse, Gai. Inst. 2, 41: pleno jure heres fieri, id. ib. 3, 85 al.—**II.** Trop., *full, filled*. **A.** In gen., with *gen.*: plenus fidei, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 342 Vahl.): jejunitatis plenus, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 13: consili, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 49: viti probrique, id. Mil. 2, 5, 13: fraudis, sceleris, parricidi, perjuri, id. Rud. 3, 2, 37: offici, Cic. Att. 7, 4, 1: negoti, *full of business*, id. N. D. 1, 20, 54; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 146: irae, Liv. 3, 48: ingenii, Cic. Fl. 6, 15: laboris, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66: quae regio in terris nostri non plena laboris? *is not full of our disaster?* Verg. A. 1, 460.—With *abl.*: plenus sum exspectatione de Pompeio, *full of expectation*, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 1: laetitiâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: humanitate, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2; 2, 1, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Complete, finished, ample, copious* (class.): orator plenus atque perfectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 59: plenior, opp. to jejunior, id. ib. 3, 4, 16: oratio plenior, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: pleniora scribere, Caes. B. C. 1, 53.—**2.** *Full of, abounding* or *rich in* any thing: plenum bonarum rerum oppidum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 38: quis plenior inimicorum fuit C. Mario? Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: pleniore ore laudare, *with fuller mouth*, i. e. *more heartily*, id. Off. 1, 18, 61.—Hence, *adv.*: **plēnē.** **1.** Lit., *full* (post-Aug.): vasa plene infundere, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 139.—**2.** Trop., *fully, wholly, completely, thoroughly, largely* (class.): plene cumulateque aliquid perficere, Cic. Div. 2, 1: plene perfectae munitiones, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: aliquid vitare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13: plene sapientes homines, id. Off. 1, 15: praestare aliquid, *perfectly*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 14.—*Comp.*: plenius facere aliquid, Ov. P. 2, 11, 20: alere, Quint. 2, 2, 8.—*Sup.*: quamvis illud plenissime, hoc restrictissime feceris, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 13.

‡ **plĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to fill, to fulfil*, the root of plenus, q. v., compleo, expleo, suppleo: plentur antiqui etiam sine praepositionibus dicebant, Fest. p. 230 Müll.

plĕŏnasmus, i, *m.*, = πλεονασμός, in gram., *a pleonasm*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 537 al.

plērīque, raeque, răque, v. plerusque.

plērōma, ătis, *n.*, = πλήρωμα, *fulness* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 49.

‡ **plērōmărius,** ii, *m.* [pleroma], *a seaman* in large ships of burden or of war (opp. to lenuncularius), Inscr. Orell. 4104.

† **plērōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πληρωτικός, *serving to fill out, complemental* (post-class.): termini plerotici, Front. Colon. p. 131 Goes.

plērumque, v. plerusque.

plērus, a, um, *adj.* [root ple-, v. plenus], *very many, a very great part, most* (ante-class. prim. form, for the class. plerusque, plerique): ager, campestris plerus, *for the most part*, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 668 P.: pater Achaeos in Caphareis saxis pleros perdidit, Pac. ib.: plera pars, id. ib. and ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.: minores magistratus partiti iuris ploeres in ploera sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6.—*Neutr.* adverb.: plerum (like plerumque, v. plerusque), *for the most part, mostly, commonly*: fieri solet plerum, ut, etc., Asell. ap. Prisc. p. 668 P.

plērusque, răque, rumque, *adj.* [a strengthened form from plerus], *very many, a very great part, the most, most* (rare in *sing.*, and only in Sall. and post-class. writers; but in *plur.* freq. in all periods and styles). (α) *Plur.*: habent hunc morem plerique argentarii, Plaut. Curc. 3, 7: pleraeque hae (meretrices) sub vestimentis secum habebant retia, id. Ep. 2, 2, 32; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 38: multi nihil prodesse philosophiam, plerique etiam obesse arbitrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65: ut plerique meministis, id. Sest. 3, 6: plerique Belgae, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: pleraeque boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: pleraque tecta . . . alia, etc., Liv. 27, 3.—With *ex* and *abl.*: plerique e Graecis, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 8: plerique ex factione ejus corruptis, Sall. J. 29, 2.—With *omnes*, *almost all*: plerique omnes subiguntur sub suum judicium, Naev. ap. Don. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 28 (Naev. Klussmann, p. 80): plerique omnes adulescentuli, id. ib. 1, 1, 28; cf.: dixi pleraque omnia, id. Heaut. 4, 7, 2.—Less emphatically, *a considerable part, very many*: rapti e publico plerique, plures in tabernis intercepti, Tac. H. 1, 86; so, like plures: non dubito fore plerosque, qui hoc genus scripturae leve judicent, Nep. praef. 1: pleraque testimonia, id. Tim. 4, 2: deum ipsum multi Aesculapium, quidam Osirim, plerique Iovem, plurimi Ditem patrem conjectant, Tac. H 4, 84 *fin.*—With *gen.*: plerique nostrûm oratorum, Cic. Or. 42, 143: Poenorum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12: vestrum, id. Clu. 42, 117: quorum plerique, id. Lael. 20, 71; Sall. J. 74, 1: urbium pleraeque, Liv. 5, 6, 9: eorum plerique, Cic. Top. 21, 80; id. Fam. 5, 21, 1: legentium, Liv. praef. 4: Graecorum, Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4: militum, Tac. H. 1, 5.—*Gen. plur.* (rare and post-class.): scientia plerarumque litterarum, Vitr. 1, 1, 11.—*Subst.*: **plērăque,** *n. plur.*, *all, every thing*: nec ratione animi quicquam, sed pleraque viribus corporis administrabant, Cic. Inv. 1, 2.—Also, *the most, the greatest part*: pleraque ejus insulae, Curt. 4, 8, 15.—**plērăque,** adverb., *mostly, for the most part* (post-class.): is erit pleraque impeccabilis, Gell. 17, 19, 6.—(β) *Sing.*: juventus pleraque Catilinae favebat, *the greatest* or *largest part*, Sall. C. 17, 6: pleraque nobilitas, id. ib. 23, 6: qua tempestate Carthaginienses pleraeque Africae imperitabant, id. J. 79, 2: exercitum plerumque opperiri jubet, id. ib. 54, 9: Graecia, Gell. 17, 21: comae pleramque contegebant faciem, App. M. 9, p. 231, 5.—*Neutr.*: **plērumque,** *subst.*, with *gen.*, *the greatest part*: ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21, 2: Europae, Liv. 45, 9; Just. 41, 1, 12; Mel. 1, 4, 2.—More freq.: **plērumquē,** *adv.*, *for the most part, mostly, commonly, very often, very frequently*: haec ipsa fortuita sunt: plerumque enim non semper eveniunt, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14: plerumque casu, saepe naturâ, id. Or. 51, 170; Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 11: ridiculum acri Fortius et melius magnas plerumque secat res, Hor. S. 1, 10, 15: hi plerumque gradus, *usually*, Juv. 11, 46.—Post-Aug., in a less emphatic sense, *often, frequently*: plerumque permoveor, num ad ipsum referri verius sit, Tac. A. 4, 57; id. H. 5, 1; id. G. 13; 45; id. Or. 15; Dig. 2, 14, 25 and 26.

Plestīna, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Marsi*, Liv. 10, 3, 5.

plētūra, ae, *f.* [pleo]. **I.** Lit., *fulness, a filling* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 47.—**II.** Transf., *fulness of blood, excess of blood, plethora* (post-class.), Veg. Vet. 1, 35.

Pleumosĭi or **Pleumoxĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Belgic Gaul*, Caes. B. G. 5, 39.

† **pleurĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πλευρικός, *at* or *on the side, lateral* (post-class.): termini, Front. Colon. p. 117 Goes.

pleurĭsis, is, *f.*, for pleuritis, *pleurisy* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 484; Isid. 4, 6, 8.

† **pleurītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πλευριτικός, *affected with pleurisy, pleuritic* (post-Aug.): medentur pleuriticis, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 12: passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 100; Isid. 4, 6, 8.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **pleurītĭci,** *pleuritic patients*, Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 31; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 16, 100; 2, 17, 102.

† **pleurītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = πλευρῖτις. **I.** *A sharp pain in the side, pleurisy* (pure Lat. dolor lateris): arthritis, tussis, pleuritis, phthisis, Vitr. 1, 6.—**II.** *The register* in a hydraulic organ, Vitr. 10, 13 dub. (al. plinthis).

Pleuron, ōnis, *f.*, = Πλευρών, *a city in Ætolia*, now *Castle of Irene*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6; Stat. Th. 2, 727; Ov. M. 7, 382.—Hence, **Pleurōnius,** a, um, *adj.*, = Πλευρώνιος, *of* or *belonging to Pleuron, Pleuronian*: Pleuronius Acmon, Ov. M. 14, 494.—*Subst.*: **Pleurōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Ætolia*, or *that part of Ætolia in which Pleuron is situated*, Aus. Epit. 10.

Plexippus, i, *m.*, = Πλήξιππος. **I.** *One of the fifty sons of Ægyptus*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** *A son of Thestius*, Hyg. Fab. 173.

1. plexus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. plecto.

* **2. plexus,** ūs, *m.* [1. plecto], *a twining, plaiting, braid* (poet.), Manil. 5, 147 dub. (al. flexum, fluctum).

Plias and **Pliades,** v. Pleias.

plĭcātĭlis, e, *adj.* [plico], *that may be folded together* or *doubled up, flexible, pliable* (post-Aug.): upupae crista, Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86: naves, id. 5, 9, 10, § 59.

plĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [plicator], *she who folds clothes*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 101.

plĭcātūra, ae, *f.* [plico], *a folding* or *doubling, a fold, plicature* (post-Aug.): vestis, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171.

plĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from plico.

plĭco (plĭcāvi, plĭcui, acc. to Prisc. p. 680 P.), plĭcātum and plĭcĭtum, āre, *v. a.* [root plic-; Gr. πλέκω; v. plecto], *to fold, to lay* or *wind together, to fold up, double up* (poet. and in post-class. prose; cf.: complico, plecto, necto, flecto), Lucr. 4, 828: quaedam plicata, id. 6, 1086: chartam, Mart. 4, 83, 7: seque in sua membra plicantem (anguem), *winding* or *coiling himself up*, Verg. A. 5, 279; Gell. 17, 9, 9: decas plena his quattuor numeris gradatim plicatis integratur, *folded*

together, i. e. *added*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 734: ostiola plicabantur, Vulg. Ezech. 41, 24: et cum plicuisset librum, id. Luc. 4, 20.

Plīnĭus, i, *m.*, *Pliny, name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated are, **I.** C. Plinius Secundus, also called Major (the Elder), *author of an encyclopedical work in* 37 *books, who lost his life in an eruption of Vesuvius*, A.D. 79. — **II.** His nephew, C. Plinius Caecilius, also called Junior (the Younger), *author of Letters and a Panegyric on the emperor Trajan:* facundus, Mart. 10, 19, 3. — **III.** Plinius Valerianus, *a physician in the time of the emperor Constantine.* — Hence, **Plīnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to* or *named after a Pliny, Plinian:* rasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 103.

† **plinthis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = πλινθίς (a square tile). **I.** *A square;* in architect., *a square base, a plinth*, for plinthus, Vitr. 3, 3, 2; in land-surveying, for plinthus, Hyg. Condit. Agror. p. 210 Goes. — **II.** *Plur.:* **plinthĭdes**, *a register* in the hydraulic organ, Vitr. 10, 8, 8; v. pleuritis.

† **plinthium**, ii, *n.*, = πλίνθιον, *a hollow square figure, a kind of sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **plinthus** (**-os**), i, *m.* and *f.*, = πλίνθος (a tile). **I.** In archit., *the large flat member under the inferior moulding of a column, the base, plinth*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 7, 3. — **II.** In land-surveying, *a tile-shaped figure, containing a hundred acres of land:* quae centuriae nunc appellantur plinthi, id est laterculi, Hyg. Condit. Agror. p. 205 Goes.

plisĭma, *sup.* form for plurima; v. plurimus, under multus, III.

Plisthĕnes, is, *m.*, = Πλεισθένης. **I.** *The son of Pelops, brother of Atreus and Thyestes, and the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who were brought up by his brother Atreus* (whence they are called Atridae), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 458; acc. to others, *the son of Atreus*, Hyg. Fab. 86 and 97. — Hence, **1. Plisthĕnĭdes**, ae, *m.*, = Πλεισθενίδης, *a male descendant of Plisthenes, a Plisthenide:* felix Plisthenide, i. e. *Menelaus*, Sabin. Ep. 1, 107. — **2. Plisthĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Plisthenes, Plisthenian:* Plisthenius torus, i. e. *of Agamemnon*, Ov. R. Am. 778. — **II.** *The son of Thyestes*, Sen. Thyest. 726; Hyg. Fab. 88.

Plistĭa, ae, *f.*, *a city of the Samnites*, Liv. 9, 21; 22.

† **plistŏlŏchĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a plant facilitating parturition*, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 96 (al. pistolochia); 25, 8, 55, § 101. — **II.** *A plant*, = althaea, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222.

Plistŏnīces, ae, *m.*, *an epithet of Apion the grammarian*, Gell. 5, 14, 1; Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75.

Plitendum, i, *n.*, *a town of Asia*, Liv. 38, 18, 3.

plŏcē, ēs, *f.*, = πλοκή. **I.** In rhetoric, *a repeating of the same word with a different meaning*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 532; Jul. Rufin. p. 236 Ruhnk. (ad Quint. 9, 3, 41, written as Greek). — **II.** In music, *a combining of different tones together*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 936, 958.

plōdo, ĕre, v. plaudo.

ploeres, ploera, archaic for plures, plura, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6 B. and K.

plōrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ploro], *lamentable, deplorable* (poet.): plorabile si quid Eliquat, Pers. 1, 34: plorabile quiddam, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 261.

plōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wailing, weeping, lamentation* (late Lat.): a convalle plorationis, Aug. Serm. S. S. 17.

plōrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wailer, lamenter, mourner* (poet.), Mart. 14, 54, 1.

plōrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a wailing, weeping, lamenting.* **I.** Lit.: virginalem ploratum edere, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: ploratum infantis cohibere, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29: vox ploratūs, Vulg. Matt. 2, 18. — In *plur.:* omnia mulierum ploratibus sonant, Liv. 29, 17. — **II.** Transf., of the *weeping* or *bleeding* of a tree, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 116.

plōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; cf. pluo]. **I.** *To cry out, to cry aloud* = clamare: SI PARENTEM PVER VERBERIT, AST OLLE PLORASSIT, *and he cry out*, Lex. Serv. Tull. ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll. — **II.** *To wail, lament, to weep aloud.* **A.** *Neutr.* (class.; syn.: lugeo, fleo): ego hercle faciam plorantem illum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 164: ne plora, id. Merc. 3, 1, 3; id. Ps. 4, 4, 1: eam plorare, Ter. Phorm. prol. 8: plorando fessus sum, Cic. Att. 15, 9: date puero panem, ne ploret, Auct. ap. Quint. 6, 1, 47: lacrimandum est, non plorandum, Sen. Ep. 63, 1: jubeo te plorare, *I bid you howl* (in a double sense, alluding to their lachrymose poetry and to the chastisement its authors deserve), Hor. S. 1, 10, 91. — With *dat.*, *to* or *before* one: ille suae (puellae) plorabit sobrius, Tib. 2, 5, 103: plorabo tibi, Vulg. Jer. 48, 32. — **2.** Transf., of things: mimus quis melior plorante gulâ, *a complaining* or *clamorous appetite*, Juv. 6, 158: at tu, victrix provincia, ploras, id. 1, 50. — **B.** *Act.*, *to weep over* any thing, *to lament, bewail* (poet.). (α) With *acc.:* turpe commissum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 38: raptum juvenem, id. ib. 4, 2, 22: funera, Stat. S. 5, 3, 245: quam multi talia plorent, Juv. 14, 150; 15, 134: Rachel plorans filios, Vulg. Matt. 2, 18; id. Jer. 31, 15. — (β) With *object-clause:* aquam hercle plorat, quom lavat, profundere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: ploravere, suis non respondere favorem Speratum meritis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 9: me tamen obicere incolis Plorares Aquilonibus, Hor. C. 3, 10, 3 sq.

plōsor, ōris, v. plausor.

plostellum, i, *n. dim.* [plostrum, plaustrum], *a small wagon* or *cart:* plostellum Poenicum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52: plostello adjungere mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247; Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 21.

plostrārĭus, a, um, v. plaustrarius.

plostrum, i, v. plaustrum.

plōsus, v. plausus.

Plōtae, ārum, *f.*, *an ancient name of the Strophades*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

Plōtīnus, i, *m.*, = Πλωτῖνος, *a famous philosopher of the Eclectic school, who flourished in the third century* A.D., Amm. 21, 14, 5.

† † **ploxĕmum, ploxĭmum**, or **ploxĕnum**, i, *n.* [Gallic], *a wagon-box:* gingivas vero ploxemi habet veteris, Cat. 97, 6 (quoted ap. Quint. 1, 5, 8, and ap. Fest. p. 230 Müll.).

plŭit, v. pluo.

plūma, ae, *f.*, *a small, soft feather;* in *plur.*, *fine, soft feathers, down.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. penna): (animantium) pluma alias, alias squamâ videmus obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: plumae versicolores, id. Fin. 3, 5, 18: mollis, Verg. A. 10, 192: in plumis delituisse Jovem, i. e. *in the form of a swan*, Ov. H. 8, 68. — They were used esp. for stuffing pillows and the beds of litters: dormit in plumâ, Mart. 12, 17, 8: pensilibus plumis vehi, i. e. *in litters*, Juv. 1, 159: in plumâ paternâ dormire, id. 6, 88. — Also in clothing: non avium plumae in usum vestium conseruntur? Sen. Ep. 90, 14. — As an image of lightness, triviality, insignificance, like *feather* with us: homo levior quam pluma, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 23: levior plumâ est gratia, id. Poen. 3, 6, 17: ipsi plumâ aut folio facilius moventur, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: pluma haud interest, patronus, an cliens probior siet, *there is not a pin to choose*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 60. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of the first beard, *down* (poet.): insperata tuae cum veniet pluma superbiae, Hor. C. 4, 10, 2. — **B.** *The scales* on a coat of mail, Stat. Th. 11, 542; cf.: equus, quem pellis aënis In plumam squamis auro conserta tegebat, i. e. *scales of brass overlaid on a skin*, Verg. A. 11, 771 Serv. and Heyn. ad loc.: equis operimenta erant, quae lintea ferreis laminis in modum plumae adnexuerant, Sall. H. 4, 59 Dietsch.

plūmācĭum, i, *n.* [pluma], *a feather pillow, down pillow* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. Ep. 26, n. 12; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 16.

plūmālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *feathered* (poet.). — Of Leda: plumalem de Jove fecit avem (Jupiter, who, for love of her, changed himself into a swan), Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 3, 275, 58.

plūmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to soft feathers;* transf., *embroidered with feathers:* vestes plumariâ arte contextae, *the art of embroidering*, Hier. Ep. 29, n. 6; Adelh. Laud. Virg. 15: ars, *embroidery*, Vulg. Exod. 39, 28. — **II.** *Subst.:* **plūmārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *an embroiderer*, Varr. ap. Non. 162, 27: plumariorum textrinae, Vitr. 6, 7; Firm. Math. 3, 13, 10; Vulg. Exod. 35, 35; Inscr. Grut. 649, 8; Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 114.

plūmātĭle, is, *n.* (sc. vestimentum) [from pluma; embroidered like feathers], *an embroidered garment:* cumatile aut plumatile, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 49.

plūmātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from plumo, q. v.

plumbāgo, inis, *f.* [plumbum]. **I.** *A species of lead ore, black-lead, plumbago, also called* molybdaena, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 168. — **B.** Transf., *a leaden color* in gems, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 68. — **II.** *A plant, also called* molybdaena, *leadwort, fleawort*, Plin. 25, 13, 97, § 155.

plumbārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lead, lead-:* artifices plumbarii, *workers in lead, plumbers*, Vitr. 8, 7: officinae, *plumbers' shops*, Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 175: metallum, *a lead-mine*, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119. — *Subst.* **A. plumbārĭus**, ii, *m.* (sc. artifex), *a plumber;* *plur.*, Dig. 50, 6, 6. — **B. plumbārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a place to keep leaden vessels in:* plumbum, plumbeus, plumbarium, Not. Tir. p. 164.

plumbātae, ārum, v. plumbo, II. B.

plumbātūra, ae, *f.* [plumbo], *a soldering with lead* (post-class.), Dig. 6, 1, 23, § 5.

plumbĕus, a, um, *adj.* [plumbum], *of* or *belonging to lead, made of lead, leaden, lead-.* **I.** Lit.: plumbea glans, Lucr. 6, 306: pistillum, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 169: vas, id. 33, 6, 35, § 109: ictus, *blows given with a scourge to which a leaden ball is attached*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 122. — *Subst.* **1. plumbĕum**, i, *n.*, *a leaden vessel*, Cato, R. R. 105: Nicerotiana, Mart. 6, 55, 3. — **2. plumbĕa**, ae, *f.*, *a leaden ball:* ut mortuus ictu plumbeae crederetur, Spart. Sever. 11, 2. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *Leaden, blunt, dull* (class.): plumbeo gladio jugulatus, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 2: o plumbeum pugionem! id. Fin. 4, 18, 48. — **2.** *Leaden, bad, vile, poor, worthless* (poet.): nummus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 40; id. Trin. 4, 2, 120: faber, qui cudere soles plumbeos nummos, *to coin leaden money*, i. e. *bad jokes*, id. Most. 4, 2, 11; so, plumbei, as *subst.* (sc. nummi), Mart. 10, 74, 4: vina, Mart. 10, 49, 5: mala, id. 10, 94, 4: carmina, Aus. Ep. 6, 1. — **3.** *Leaden*, i. e. *heavy, oppressive, burdensome* (poet.): nec plumbeus Auster Auctumnusque gravis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 18. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Leaden*, i. e. *heavy, weighty* (ante-class.): si quid peccatum est, plumbeas iras gerunt, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 16. — **B.** *Leaden, dull, stupid, stolid* (class.): caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: nisi plane in physicis plumbei sumus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: cor, *without feeling*, Licin. ap. Suet. Ner. 2.

plumbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To lead, to solder with lead* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): modiolos indet et plumbet, Cato, R. R. 21: argentum, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 161: scyphum alieno plumbo, Dig. 41, 1, 27. — **II.** *To make* a thing *of lead;* hence, **plumbātus**, a, um, *Part.*, *leaden* (post-Aug.): plumbatae sagittae, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97: jacula, Sol. 3, 3: canales, Front. Aquaed. 124: tabulae, Val. Max. 3, 7, n. 2. — **B.** *Subst.:* **plumbātae**, ārum, *f.* **1.** *Leaden balls*, Veg. Mil. 1, 17. — **2.** *Scourges to which leaden balls are attached:* plumbatarum ictus, Cod. Th. 9, 35, 2.

plumbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of lead, having much lead mixed with it* (post-Aug.): plumbosa molybdaena, Plin. 34, 18, 53, § 173. — *Sup.:* faex plumbosissima, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 103.

plumbum, i, *n.* [for mlumbum; Gr. μόλυβος, μόλυβδος], *lead.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dolia plumbo vincito, Cato, R. R. 39: plumbum album, *tin*, Lucr. 6, 1079; Caes. B. G. 5, 12; called also candidum, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157; but plumbum nigrum, *lead*, id. 34, 16, 47, § 159. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *A leaden ball* or *bullet* (poet.): Balearica plumbum Funda jacit, Ov. M. 2, 727; Verg. A. 9, 587. — **2.** *Leaden pipes* (poet.): purior in vicis aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20. — **3.** *A scourge with a leaden ball at the end of it* (poet.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 116. — **4.** *A pencil* or *ruler:* membrana plumbo directa, Cat. 22, 7. — **II.** Transf., *a defect in the eye* (post-Aug.):

plumbum (quod est genus vitii) ex oculo tollitur, Plin. 25, 13, 97, § 155.

‡ **plūmella,** ae, *f. dim.* [pluma], *a small feather:* pluma, plumella, Not. Tir. p. 171.

plūmesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to begin to have* or *get feathers, to become fledged* (post-Aug.), Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 149; Hier. in Matt. 24, § 28.

plūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *downy, covered* or *filled with down, down-* (class.): culcita plumea, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: aures, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Downy, like down,* i. e. *light, soft, delicate* (poet. and post-class.): plumea pondera, Mart. 4, 19, 7: nives, Arn. 2, 84: plumea et lactea cutis, App. M. 3, p. 135, 26.—**B.** *Embroidered:* indumenta, Prud. Ham. 295.

plūmĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pluma-gero], *feather-bearing, feathered* (post-Aug.): plumigeri anseres, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 53: series, i. e. pennae, Prud. Cath. 3, 44.

plūmĭpes, ĕdis, *adj.* [pluma-pes], *feather-footed, with feathered feet* (poet.): adde huc plumipedas, Cat. 55, 27.

plūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [pluma]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To cover with feathers, to feather* (poet. and post-Aug.): plumato corpore corvus, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: molli plumatā lanugine, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117: plumare se in avem, i. e. *to transform,* App. M. 3, p. 138, 18. — **B.** *To embroider* (poet. and post-class.): pars auro plumata nitet, pars ignea cocco, Luc. 10, 123; Vop. Carin. 20: plumato amictus aureo Babylonico, Petr. Poet. 55, 6. — **C.** *To cover with scales* (post-class.): loricae plumatae, Just. 41, 2, 15. — **II.** *Neutr., to put forth* or *get feathers, to become fledged* (post-class.): pullis jam jam plumantibus, Gell. 2, 29.

plūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of down* or *feathers, covered with feathers, feathered.* **I.** Lit.: aucupium, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 34.—**II.** Transf.: folia, *downy,* Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65.

plūmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little down-feather, a little feather* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 5, 19; App. Flor. p. 348 *fin.*

plŭo, plui (or plūvi in Plaut. and Liv.; cf. Prisc. p. 881 P.; Varr. L. L. 9, § 104 Müll.), 3, *v. n.,* usu. *impers.* (ante-class. and late Lat. also *pers.*; v. infra) [root plu-, to swim; Gr. πλύνω, to wash; cf.: πλέω, πλεύσω, to sail; cf. ploro], *to rain;* constr. *absol.,* or with *abl.* or *acc.* **I.** Lit.: pluet credo hercle hodie, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 42: ut multum pluverat, id. Men. prol. 63: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, a pluendo: ὕειν enim est pluere, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111: aqua, quae pluendo crevisset, *by the rain,* id. Top. 9, 38: quoties pluit, Juv. 7, 179: urceatim plovebat (vulg. for pluebat), Petr. 44, 18.—With *acc.:* sanguinem pluisse senatui nuntiatum est, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58 (Klotz, sanguinem): lapides, Liv. 28, 27, 16: terram, id. 10, 33, 8; Vulg. Exod. 9, 23; 16, 4; id. Psa. 10, 7. — With *abl.:* lacte pluisse, *rained milk,* Liv. 27, 11: lapidibus, id. 35, 9; 21, 62, 5: lacte, sanguine, carne, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—*Pass.:* quā pluitur et ningitur, App. Flor. p. 340, 39.—Personally: saxis ferunt pluisse caelum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 642: effigies quae pluit, *which rained, came down in rain,* Plin. 2, 55, 57, § 147. —**II.** Transf., of other things, *to rain* (poet.): nec de concussā tantum pluit ilice glandis, Verg. G. 4, 81: stridentia fundae saxa pluunt, Stat. Th. 8, 416: jam bellaria adorea pluebant, id. S. 1, 6, 10.

plŭor, ōris, *m.* [pluo], *rain* (ante-class.): pluor, Laber. ap. Non. 220, 33.

plūrālis, e, *adj.* [plus], *belonging* or *relating to more than one, relating to many* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen. **1.** Pluralis elocutio testium, Dig. 22, 5, 12. — **2.** *Plural, consisting of more than one:* deitas, Arn. in Psa. 67. — **II.** In partic., a gram. t. t., *plural:* praeterea numeros, in quibus nos singularem ac pluralem habemus, Graeci et δυϊκόν, Quint. 1, 5, 42: genitivus, *of the plural,* id. 1, 6, 26.—*Absol.:* cum singulari pluralis subjungitur, *the plural,* Quint. 9, 3, 8: singularia pluralibus miscet, id. 9, 3, 63; 1, 5, 16; cf. id. 8, 6, 28. — *Adv.:* **plūrālĭter,** *in the plural,* gram. t. t.: tonitrua nos pluraliter dicimus, Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1; Quint. 1, 6, 25; 8, 3, 35; 8, 6, 28.

plūrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pluralis]. **1.** *Plurality* (opp. to unitas), Ambros. in Psa. 118, prol. § 2; *plur.,* Boëth. Arithm. 1, 4.—**2.** Gram. t. t., *the plural number,* Charis. p. 50 P.

plūrālĭter, *adv.,* v. pluralis *fin.*

plūrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [plus], *plural,* gram. t. t. (post-class.): plurativus numerus, Gell. 19, 8, 4.—*Subst.:* **plūrātīvum,** i, *n., the plural number, the plural* (post-class.): mei interrogandi casus est, et ab eo declinatur, quod est ego. Hujus deinde plurativum est nos, Gell. 20, 6, 8.

plūres, v. plus, under multus, II.

* **plūrĭes** (**-ens**), *adv.* [plus], *often, oftentimes, frequently* (post-class.; cf.: saepius, identidem), Treb. Poll. Gall. 1 (but in Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 1, the correct read. is pluresque).

plūrĭfārĭam, *adv.* [id.], *in many parts* or *places* (post-Aug.), Suet. Aug. 46; 80; id. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24; id. Vit. 9: gladiatoria munera plurifariam exhibuit, id. Claud. 21 (al. plurifaria).—**II.** *In many ways, manifoldly, variously* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 357, 37; p. 178 Bip.: mons Taurus pro gentium ac linguarum varietate plurifariam nominatus, Sol. 38.

(**plūrĭfārĭus,** a, um, v. plurifariam.)

plūrĭformis, e, *adj.* [plures-forma], *having many forms, manifold, varied* (post-class.): pluriformi modo, App. Flor. p. 341, 14; Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

plūrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [plus-latus], *having several sides* (post-class.), Front. Expos. Form. p. 35 Goes.

plūrĭmus, a, um, v. multus, III.

plūrĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [plus-vox], *having several* or *many significations:* quaeritur quid sit aequivocum, quid univocum, quid, ut ita dicam, plurivocum, Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 339, 357.

plūs, plūris, v. multus, II.

plusculum, *adv.,* v. the foll. art.

plusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [plus], *somewhat more, a little more; rather many* (only as *subst.* class.): tum pluscula Supellectile opus est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 60: sal, Col. 12, 50, 12: ad cujus noctis exemplar similes adstruximus plusculas, *several nights,* App. M. 2, p. 122, 25: pyxides, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 25. — *Neutr. subst., a somewhat larger amount:* plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, amori nostro largiare, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 3.—With *gen.:* plusculum negotii, Cic. de Or. 2, 24: ut plusculum sibi juris populus asscisceret, id. Rep. 2, 33, 57. — **B.** *Adv.:* **plusculum,** *somewhat more, rather more* (ante-class.): invitavit sese in cenā plusculum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 127: plusculum annum, *somewhat more than a year,* id. Pers. 1, 1, 121: laborare, *too much,* Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10.

plūsĭmus, for plurimus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; v. multus, III.

‡ **plŭtĕārĭus** or **plŭtĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [pluteus], *a maker of balustrades,* Inscr. Don. 417, 9.

plŭtĕus, i, *m.,* less freq. **plŭtĕum,** i, *n.* **I.** *A penthouse, shed,* or *mantlet,* made of hurdles covered with raw hides, and used to protect besiegers (cf. vineae): plutei crates corio crudo intentae, quae solebant opponi militibus opus facientibus, et appellabantur militares. Nunc etiam tabulae, quibus quid praesepitur, eodem nomine dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 231 Müll.; cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 15: pluteos praeferre, Amm. 21, 12, 6; so Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Liv. 21, 61, 10 al.—Transf.: ad aliquem vineam pluteosque agere, i. e. *to turn all one's weapons against him,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111.—**II.** *A permanent breastwork, a parapet,* on towers, etc.: pluteos vallo addere, Caes. B. G. 7, 41: plutei turrium, id. ib. 7, 25; id. B. C. 3, 24: rates a fronte atque ab utroque latere, cratibus ac pluteis protegebat, id. ib. 1, 25, 9; 2, 15, 3: viminei, Amm. 19, 5, 1: locus consaeptus cratibus pluteisque, Liv. 10, 38, 5.—**III.** *The back-board, back,* of a settee or couch, Suet. Calig. 26; so of the couch on which guests reclined at table: somni post vina petuntur, . . . puer pluteo vindice tutus erat, Mart. 3, 91, 10.—**2.** Meton., *a couch, dining-couch,* Prop. 4 (5), 8, 68.—**IV.** *The board on which a corpse is placed,* Mart. 8, 44, 13. — **V.** *A book-shelf, bookcase, desk,* Pers. 1, 106; with busts upon it, Juv. 2, 7; cf. Dig. 29, 1, 17, § 4; Sid. Ep. 2, 9. — **VI.** *A partition-wall between two columns, a balustrade, parapet,* Vitr. 4, 4, 1.

Plūto or **Plūton,** ōnis, *m.,* = Πλούτων, *the king of the Lower World, the husband of Proserpine, and brother of Jupiter and Neptune,* Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; Hyg. praef.; Verg. A. 7, 327; Juv. 13, 50.—*Acc.* Gr. Plutona, Hor. C. 2, 14, 7.— Hence, **II.** **Plūtōnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Pluto, Plutonian:* et domus exilis Plutonia, i. e. *the realms of death, the Lower Regions,* Hor. C. 1, 4, 17.—*Subst.:* **Plūtōnĭa,** ōrum, *n. plur., a pestilential district in Asia,* Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79.

plūtor, ōris, *m.* [pluo], *the rainer, he who sends rain* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Serm. Divers. 8, 3.

Plūtus, i, *m.,* = Πλοῦτος, *Plutus, the god of riches,* Phaedr. 4, 12, 5.

plŭvĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. aqua) [pluvius]. **I.** *Rain* (class.; cf. imber): pluvias metuo, Cic. Att. 15, 16: tenues, Verg. G. 1, 92: in gens, id. ib. 325: a pluviā tueri, Juv. 3, 202: de pluviis loqui, id. 4, 87: pluviarum signa, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9, 1: qui aufert stillas pluviae, Vulg. Job, 36, 27.—**II.** Transf., *a fall* or *shower* of any thing (post-class.; cf. pluo); of blossoms, Claud. Nupt. Honor. 298: pluvia ignea, Aug. Quaest. in Num. 4, 27; id. Serm. 105, 7.—**III.** *Rain-water* (post-Aug.): admixtā pluviā, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 103.

Plŭvĭālĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. insula), *one of the Fortunate Isles,* Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 202.

plŭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [pluvia], *of* or *belonging to rain, rainy, rain-:* Auster, *rain-bringing,* Verg. G. 3, 429: Haedi, id. A. 9, 668: sidus, Ov. M. 3, 594: fungi, *which are produced by rain,* id. ib. 7, 393: aqua, *rain-water,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 4: dies, Col. 2, 13: imbres, Tac. H. 5, 23.

plŭvĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to rain, rain-* (post-class.): aqua, Marc. Emp. 8.

plŭvĭātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to rain, rain-* (post-Aug.): aqua, Cels. 4, 12 *fin.*; 7, 3; Col. 9, 1, 2.

plŭvĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of rain, rainy* (post-Aug.): hiems, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 225.

plŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pluo], *rainy, causing* or *bringing rain, rain-* (class.): SI AQVA PLVVIA NOCET, *rain-water,* Fragm. XII. Tab.; cf. aquae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; id. Top. 9, 38: tempestates, Cato, R. R. 2, 3: caelum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: Hyades, *rain-bringing,* Verg. A. 3, 516: venti, Hor. C. 1, 17, 4: rores, *rain,* id. ib. 3, 3, 56: arcus, *rainbow,* id. A. P. 18: Juppiter, *who dispenses rain,* Tib. 1, 8 (7), 26 (cf.: Juppiter uvidus, Verg. G. 1, 418, and Ζεὺς ἰκμαῖος): dies, Col. 2, 15: caeli status, id. 2, 10: nomen, Plin. 2, 39, § 106.—Hence, *subst.:* **plŭvĭum,** ii, *n.,* = impluvium, q. v., *the inner court of a dwelling,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 41.

† **pneumătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = πνευματικός, *of* or *belonging to air* or *to wind, air-, wind-, pneumatic;* of machines that are driven by the force of air: Ctesibius, qui pneumaticas res invenit, Vitr. 9, 9: organa, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60: ratio, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125.

Pneumătŏmăchi, ōrum, *m.,* = Πνευματομάχοι (fighters with the Spirit), *a sect of heretics,* Cod. Just. 1, 5, 5.

† **pnigeus** (dissyl.), ei, *m.,* = πνιγεύς, *a cover* or *damper, which keeps down the rising air in the hydraulic organ,* Vitr. 10, 13.

† **pnigītis,** idis, *f.,* = πνιγῖτις, *a kind of potter's clay,* Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194.

Pnytăgŏras, ae, *m., a king of Cyprus, an ally of Alexander the Great,* Curt. 4, 8, 9.

1. po', an old form of post; as, po' meridiem, mentioned by Quint. 9, 4, 39.

2. po, *insep. prep.* (cf. ποτί, πρός), a prefix denoting power or possession, or that renders emphatic the meaning of a verb; as in polleo, polliceor, pono.

3. ‡ **po** pro potissimum positum est in Saliari carmine, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

Poblĭlĭa or **Publĭlĭa** tribus (also, **Publĭa, Publĭcĭa, Popĭlĭa, Popillĭa**), *one of the rustic tribes,* Liv. 7, 15, *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 568, 1; Inscr. Don. cl. 6, n. 112; Inscr. Maff. Ver. Illustr. 1; cf. Fest. p. 233 Müll.; cf.: Popillia tribus a progenitrice traxit vocabulum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 232 Müll.

pōcillātor, ōris, *m.* [pocillum], *a cup-bearer* (post-class.): quo, Jovi pocillatorem Phrygium sustulerat, i. e. *Ganymede*, App. M. 6, p. 179, 16; so id. ib. 10, p. 247.

pōcillum, i, *n. dim.* [poculum], *a little cup:* pocillum fictile, Cato, R. R. 156: mulsi, Liv. 10, 42 *fin.;* cf. Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 91: argenteum, Suet. Vesp. 2.

pōcŭlentus (**poscŭl-, pōtŭl-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *drinkable, potable:* penus est quod esculentum aut poculentum est, etc., Q. Scaevola ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17.—**II.** Of vessels, *fit for use in drinking:* a poculento argento vascularius, Inscr. Grut. 643, 3.

pōcŭlum (contr. **pōclum,** Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 80; 89; Arn. 5, 175), i, *n.* [from root po-, pot; Gr. πινω, v. potus]. **I.** Lit., *a drinking-vessel, a cup, goblet, bowl, beaker* (class.; syn.: calix, cyathus): et nobis idem Alcimedon duo pocula fecit, Verg. E. 3, 44: poculum grande, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 89: magnis poculis aliquem invitare, id. Rud. 2, 3, 32: exhaurire poculum, *to empty*, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; so, ducere, Hor. C. 1, 17, 21: siccare, Petr. 92: poscunt majoribus poculis (sc. bibere), *out of goblets*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: stans extra poculum caper, i.e. *in relief*, Juv. 1, 76; cf. id. 5, 43.—Prov.: eodem poculo bibere, i. e. *to undergo the same sufferings*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 52.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A drink, draught, potion* (mostly poet.): si semel poculum amoris accepit meri, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22: salsa pocula, *sea-water*, id. Rud. 2, 7, 31: pocula sunt fontes liquidi, Verg. G. 3, 529: amoris poculum, i. e. *a philter*, Hor. Epod. 5, 38; also, desiderii, id. ib. 17, 80: prae poculis nescientes, *through drunkenness*, Flor. 2, 10, 2: pocula praegustare, Juv. 6, 633: poculum ex vino, Vulg. Cant. 8, 2.—**B.** *A drinking-bout, a carouse* (class.): in ipsis tuis immanibus poculis, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; cf.: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *while drinking*, id. Sen. 14, 46.—**C.** *A draught of poison*, alicui poculum dare, Cic. Clu. 10, 30; Ov. M. 14, 295; Val. Fl. 2, 155.

† **pŏdăger,** gri, *m.*, = ποδαγρός, *one who has the gout, a gouty man* (ante- and post-class. for podagricus): numquam poetor nisi si podager, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 829 P. (Sat. v. 8 Vahl.); Claud. Epigr. 29.

† **pŏdăgra,** ae, *f.*, = ποδάγρα, *the gout in the feet:* doloribus podagrae cruciari, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: cum arderet podagrae doloribus, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: nodosa, Ov. P. 1, 3, 23; cf. Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 100: locuples, Juv. 13, 96.—In *plur.*, Cels. 5, 18.

† **pŏdăgrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ποδαγρικός, *gouty, podagric:* cum tot feminae podagricae calvaeque sint, Sen. Ep. 15, 3, 21.—*Subst.:* **pŏdăgrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a gouty person*, Cels. 4, 24: podagrici pedibus suis maledicunt, chiragrici manibus, Petr. 132.

pŏdăgrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [podagra], *having the gout, gouty* (ante-class.): deformis senex, arthriticus ac podagrosus, Lucil. ap. Non. 166, 14: podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 28: pedes, id. Merc. 3, 4, 8.

Pŏdălīrĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ποδαλείριος. **I.** *Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 11; id. A. A. 2, 735.—**II.** *A Trojan who followed Æneas to Italy*, Verg. A. 12, 304.—**III.** *A Roman surname:* C. PETRONIVS PODALIRIVS, Inscr. Amaduzzi Anecd. Litter. t. 1. p. 463.

† **pŏdēres** or **pŏdēris,** is, *m.*, = ποδήρης, *a long garment descending to the ankle, worn by the priests*, Tert. adv. Jud. 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 21: in veste poderis quam habebat totus erat orbis, Vulg. Sap. 18, 24.

pōdex, icis, *m.* [perh. for pordex, from pedo, ere], *the fundament, anus*, Hor. Epod. 8, 6: levis, Juv. 2, 12.

pŏdĭa, ae, *f.*, *a rope fastened to one of the lower corners of a sail, for the purpose of setting it to the wind;* in Engl. nautical lang., *a sheet*, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 830 (al. podium).

‡ **pŏdĭārĭus,** i, *m.* [podium], *one who performs mimes on the stage, a mime*, Not. Tir. p. 174: podiarius, inter mimos, Gloss. Isid.

pŏdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [πούς], *of* or *belonging to a foot* (post-class.): sed temporum alia simplicia sunt, quae podica etiam perhibentur. Pes veri est numeri prima progressio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 974.

pŏdismătus, a, um, *adj.* [podismus], *measured out by feet* (post-class.): ager, Front. Colon. p. 132 Goes.

† **pŏdismus,** i, *m.*, = ποδισμός, *a measuring out by feet, foot-measure* (post-class.): ad podismum dimetiri loca, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 *fin.;* 3, 15; Front. Colon. p. 130 Goes.; Inscr. Orell. 4570.

† **pŏdĭum,** ii, *n.*, = πόδιον, *an elevated place, a height.* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): podia ternis alta pedibus fabricantur, Pall. 1, 38.—**II.** In partic. **A.** A projection in a building, *a jutty, balcony, podium* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 22; Vitr. 3, 3; 5, 7; 7, 4, 4; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 22.—**B.** A projecting part in the circus or amphitheatre, *a parapet* or *balcony next to the arena*, where the emperor and other distinguished persons sat, Suet. Ner. 12; cf. Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 45: omnes ad podium spectantes, Juv. 2, 147.

Poeas (**Paeas**), antis, *m.*, = Ποίας, *the father of Philoctetes*, Ov. M. 9, 233; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1603; Hyg. Fab. 14.—Hence, **A. Poeantiădes** (**Paeant-**), ae, *m.*, *the son of Pœas*, i. e. *Philoctetes*, Ov. M. 13, 313.—**B. Poeantĭus** (**Paeant-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pœas, Pœantian:* Poeantia proles, i. e. *Philoctetes*, Ov. M. 13, 45; also: heros, id. R. Am. 111; and *absol.* Poeantius, id. Tr. 5, 1, 61.

Poecile, ēs, *f.*, = Ποικίλη (variegated). **I.** *The picture-gallery, a celebrated hall* or *portico in the market-place at Athens:* in porticu, quae Poecile vocatur, Nep. Milt. 6, 3; cf. Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59.—**II.** *A gallery in the Athenian style at the Tiburtine villa of the emperor Hadrian*, Spart. Hadr. 26.

Poeēessa or **Poeessa,** ae, *f.*, = Ποιήεσσα. **I.** *An ancient name of the island of Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132.—**II.** *An ancient town of Cea*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.

† **pŏēma,** ătis (*gen. plur.* poëmatorum, Afran. ap. Non. 493, 9; cf. Charis. p. 114 P.: poëmatum, Suet. Gram. 23; Spart. Hadr. 14; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* usually poëmatis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 15; Plaut. As. 1, 3, 22; Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3; but also poëmatibus, Suet. Tit. 3; App. Mag. 5), *n.*, = ποίημα, *a composition in verse, a poem* (freq. and class.; syn. carmen): pars est parva poëma, proinde ut epistola quaevis. Illa poësis opus totum, ut tota Ilias una Est θέσις, annalesque Enni: atque istoc opus unum Est majus multo quam quod dixi ante poëma, Lucil. ap. Non. 428, 12 sq.; cf.: poëma est λέξις εὔρυθμος, id est verba plura modice in quandam conjecta formam. Itaque etiam distichon epigrammation vocant poëma. Poësis est perpetuum argumentum e rhythmis, ut Ilias Homeri et Annales Ennii, Varr. ap. Non. 428, 19 sq.—*Plur.:* poëmata (opp. oratio), *poetry*, Cic. Or. 21, 70.—So of some verses of a poem: o poëma tenerum et moratum atque molle! Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; and of a short poem, Cat. 50, 16, 1. But this distinction is not observed even by Ennius, and poëma was the name in the class. period for every kind of poem: latos per populos terrasque poëmata nostra clara cluebunt, Enn. ap. Prob. p. 1401 P. (Ann. v. 3 Vahl.): poëma facere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 9: poëma ad Caesarem quod composueram, incidi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: Graecum condere, id. Att. 1, 16, 15: pangere, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 40; id. A. P. 416: scribere, id. Ep. 2, 1, 117: egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: poëma festivum, concinnum, elegans, id. Pis. 29, 70: si poëma loquens pictura est, pictura tacitum poëma debet esse, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 39: ridenda poëmata malo, quam te, Juv. 10, 124.

† **pŏēmătĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ποιημάτιον, *a little* or *short poem* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 4, 14; so id. ib. 4, 27; Aus. Idyll. 7.

Poemĕnis, idis, *f.*, *the name of a dog*, Ov. M. 3, 215; Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **poena,** ae, *f.* [Gr. ποινή, ἄποινα, quit-money, fine; Lat. pūnio, poenitet], *indemnification, compensation, satisfaction, expiation, punishment, penalty* (cf. mulcta). **I.** Lit.: SI INIVRIAM FAXIT ALTERI VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tab.: mi calido das sanguine poenas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 101 Vahl.); imitated by Virgil: tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine poenas Persolves amborum, Verg. A. 9, 422 Serv.: poenas justas et debitas solvere, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: poenas pendere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 21; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 77: maximas poenas pendo temeritatis meae, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1; cf.: rei publicae poenas aut morte aut exsilio dependere, id. Sest. 67, 140: poenas pro civibus suis capere, Sall. J. 68, 3: id pro immolatis in foro Tarquiniensium Romanis poenae redditum, Liv. 7, 19, 3: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 54: poenas sufferre, id. Am. 3, 4, 19: ob mortem alicujus poenas luere, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90: poenas pro aliquâ re luere, Sen. Med. 925; Lact. 2, 7, 21; 4, 11, 11; 7, 11, 2: poenam dignam suo scelere suscipere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: poenas a seditioso cive persequi, id. Fam. 1, 9: poenas doloris sui ab aliquo petere, id. Att. 1, 16, 7: repetere poenas ab aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: afficere aliquem poenâ, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: multâ et poenâ multare aliquem, id. Balb. 18, 42: poena falsarum litterarum, id. Fl. 17, 39: reticentiae poena, id. Off. 3, 16, 65: poenas aequas irroget peccatis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: mediocrium delictorum poenae, Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3: poena nummaria, *a fine*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 14, 2, 2; so, pecuniaria, Gai. Inst. 4, 111.—**B.** Poena, *the goddess of punishment* or *vengeance;* in *plur.:* Poenae, *the goddesses of vengeance*, sometimes identified by the poets with the Furiae: o Poena, o Furia sociorum! Cic. Pis. 37, 91; cf.: saeva sororum Poena parens, Val. Fl. 1, 796; so in *sing.*, Stat. Th. 8, 25; in *plur.*, Cic. Clu. 61, 171; Luc. 6, 695; Varr. ap. Non. 390, 9; Val. Fl. 7, 147.—**II.** Transf., *hardship, torment, suffering, pain*, etc. (post-Aug.): frugalitatem exigit philosophia, non poenam, Sen. Ep. 5, 4; Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59: captivitatis, Just. 11, 14, 11.—In *plur.:* in tantis vitae poenis, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 27: balaenae pariendi poenis invalidae, id. 9, 6, 5, § 13: longa poenarum patientia, Just. 3, 5, 2: ebrius qui nullum forte cecidit, dat poenas, *is in anguish*, Juv. 3, 279.

poenālis, e, *adj.* [poena], *of* or *belonging to punishment, penal* (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in the jurists): opera, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112: poenalis aquae dirisque genitae, *in the infernal regions*, id. 4, 8, 15, § 31: ex lege poenali aquâ et igne interdici, *by the penal law*, Gai. Inst. 1, § 128: actio, Dig. 40, 12, 21: causa, ib. 46, 3, 7: conditio, ib. 22, 2, 5: stipulatio, ib. 19, 2, 54 et saep.—*Absol.:* **poenāles,** ium, *m.*, *men subject to punishment, criminals:* carcer poenalium, Cod. Just. 10, 19, 2.—*Sup.:* inter haec horrenda et poenalissima, *exceedingly punishable* or *criminal*, Salv. Avar. 2, 10.—*Adv.:* **poenālĭter,** *by punishment* or *penalty* (post-class.): reus poenaliter interibat, Amm. 16, 8, 2.

poenārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to punishment, penal, criminal* (post-Aug.): actiones, Quint. 4, 3, 9; 7, 4, 20.

Poeni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Phœnicians*, i. e. *the Carthaginians* (descended from the Phœnicians): Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll. (Ann. v. 269 Vahl.); id. ap. Fest. p. 249 ib. (Ann. v. 278 Vahl.); Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: Poeni foedifragi, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: Poenorum crudelitas, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: ponuntque ferocia Poeni Corda, Verg. A. 1, 302.—*Gen. plur.:* Poenûm, Sil. 7, 714; 17, 311.—In *sing.:* **Poenus,** i, *m.*, *a Carthaginian:* Poenus plane est, *he is a true Carthaginian*, i. e. *full of cunning, trickish*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 113.—Pregn., for *Hannibal*, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 77.—Collectively: si uterque Poenus Serviat uni, i. e. *Carthaginians in Africa and Spain*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 11.—Hence, **A. Poenus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Punic, Carthaginian* (poet.): leones, Verg. E. 5, 27: columnae, Prop. 2, 23 (3, 29), 3: sermo, Stat. S. 4, 5, 45: vis saeva, Sil. 6, 338: miles, Juv. 10, 155.—*Comp.:* est nullus me hodie Poenus Poenior, *better versed in the Carthaginian tongue*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 31.—**B. Pūnĭcus** (**Poen-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Punic, Carthaginian* (the classical form): CLASEIS POENICAS OM(nes devicit), Inscr. Column. Rostr.: regna, Verg. A. 1, 338: lingua, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120: litterae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: laterna, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 30: bellum primum, secundum, tertium, Cic.

Off. 1, 13, 39; id. Brut. 14, 57; id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73: fides, i. e. *bad faith, perfidy, treachery* (because the Romans considered the Carthaginians perfidious), Sall. J. 108, 3; cf. Liv. 21, 4 *fin.*; 42, 47; Flor. 2, 2, 6 and 17; Val. Max. 7, 4, ext. 4; so, ars, Liv. 25, 39: Punicum malum, or simply Punicum, i, *n.*, *a pomegranate*, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112; 15, 11, 11, § 39; 15, 28, 34, § 112 et saep.: arbos, i. e. *a pomegranate-tree*, Col. poët. 10, 243: cera, *exceedingly white*, Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 83.—**2.** Poet., transf., *of the Phœnician color, purple color, purple-red*: punicarum rostra columbarum, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 32: rostra psittaci, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 22: punico Lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor Epod. 9, 27.—Hence, *adv.*: **Pūnĭcē (Poen-)**, *in the Punic* or *Carthaginian manner* or *language*: adibo hosce atque appellabo Punice, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 22: loqui, *in Punic*, id. ib. 5, 2, 23: salutare, id. ib. 5, 2, 40.

Poenĭcē, *adv.*, v. Poeni, B. *fin.*

Poenĭcĕus, a, um, v. Phoeniceus.

Poenĭcus, a, um, v. Poeni, B.

Poenīnus, a, um, v. Penninus.

poenio, īre, v. punio *init.*

poenĭtens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from poeniteo.

poenĭtenter, *adv.*, v. poeniteo, *P. a.* A. *fin.*

poenĭtentĭa, v. paenitentia.

poenĭtĕo, v. paeniteo.

poenĭtĭo, ōnis, v. punitio.

poenĭtūdo, v. paenitudo.

poenōsus, a, um, *adj.* [poena], *painful* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 48.

Poenŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [Poeni], *The Young Carthaginian*, the title of a comedy of Plautus.

1. Poenus, i, v. Poeni.

2. Poenus, a, um, v. Poeni, A.

† **pŏēsis** (pŏēsis, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 52), is, *f.*, = ποίησις. **I.** *The art of composing poems, poetry, poesy* (rarely so used), Quint. 12, 11, 26.—**II.** *A poem, poetry* (class.): ut pictura, poësis erit: quae, si propius stes, Te capiat magis, etc., Hor. A. P. 361; Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100: Anacreontis tota poësis est amatoria, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 71.

† **pŏēta**, ae (POETES, Inscr. Orell. 1163), *m.*, = ποιητής. **I.** In gen., *a maker, producer* (ante-class.): nec fallaciam Astutiorem ullus fecit poëta, *a contriver, trickster*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *you are just fit for it*, id. As. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** In partic., *a poet* (class.; syn. vates): visus Homerus adesse poëta, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Ann. v. 6 Vahl.); Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194: oratores et poëtae, id. ib. 3, 10, 39: versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89: pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9: expectes eadem a summo minimoque poëtā, Juv. 1, 14: judex absolvit injuriarum eum, qui Lucilium poëtam in scenā nominatim laeserat, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 19: unum (genus deorum) a poëtis traditum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27 *init.*

Poetelius, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens*: M. Petelius, *a consul*, Liv. 9, 24.

pŏētĭca, ae, v. poëticus, II.

1. pŏētĭcē, es, v. poëticus, II.

2. pŏētĭcē, *adv.*, v. poëticus.

† **pŏētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ποιητικός, *poetic, poetical*: verbum, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153: non poëtico sed quodam oratorio numero et modo, id. ib. 1, 33, 151: di, *represented by the poets*, id. N. D. 3, 31, 151: quadrigae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2: mella, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44.—*Adv.*: **pŏētĭcē**, *after the manner of poets, poetically*: loqui (perh. not ante-Aug., since the words ut poëtice loquar, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9, seem not to be genuine), Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 1; 2, 5, 5: poëtice vel oratorie, Quint. 9, 1, 13; Lact. 2, 4, 4; 3, 14, 7; Petr. 90.—**II.** *Subst.*: **pŏētĭca**, ae, and **pŏētĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = ποιητική, *the poetic art, poetry, poesy*: o praeclaram emendatricem vitae poëticam! Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; 1, 1 *fin.*: attigit quoque poëticen, Nep. Att. 18, 5: a poëtice alienus, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 2.

(**pŏētilla**, a false read. for post illum, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 4.)

Poetneum, i, *n.*, *a fortress of Athamania*, Liv. 39, 25.

pŏēto, āre, v. poëtor.

pŏētor, āri, *v. dep.* [poëta], *to be a poet, to write poetry, to poetize* (ante- and post-class.): numquam poëtor nisi si podager, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 829 P. (Sat. v. 8 Vahl.): ineptia poëtandi, Aus. Idyll. 6 praef.—In an active collat. form: priusquam poëtare incipio, Verus ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 8 Mai.

† **pŏētrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ποιήτρια, *a poetess*: fabularum poëtria, Cic. Cael. 27, 64; Ov. H. 15, 183; Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.

† **pŏētris**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.*, = ποιητρίς, *a poetess*, Pers. prol. 13 (al. poëtrias).

† **pōgōnias**, ae, *m.*, = πωγωνίας (bearded), *a kind of comet*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 4; Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

Pogonus, i, *m.*, *a harbor in Argolis*, Mel. 2, 3.

pol, *interj.*, v. Pollux.

Pola, ae, *f.*, *a maritime town of Istria*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 129.

† **pŏlĕa**, ae, *f.*, = πωλίον, *the dung of an ass's foal*, Plin. 28, 13, 57, § 200.

Pŏlĕmo or **-mon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Πολέμων. **I.** *A Grecian philosopher at Athens, a disciple of Xenocrates and teacher of Zeno and Arcesilaus*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Fin. 4, 6, 14; Hor. S. 2, 3, 254; Val. Max. 6, 9, 1 *ext.*—Hence, **B. Pŏlĕmōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Polemonian*: P. Stoicus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132.—**II.** *A king of Pontus after Mithridates*, Suet. Ner. 18; Eutr. 7, 14.—Hence, **B. Pŏlĕmōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Polemonian*: Pontus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 15; Vop. Aur. 21 *fin.*; Eutr. 7, 14.

† **pŏlĕmōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πολεμώνιον, *Greek valerian, otherwise called* philaeteria, Plin. 25, 6, 28, § 64.

Pŏlĕmōnĭăcus, a, um, v. Polemo, II. B.

pŏlenta, ae, *f.* (collat. form **pŏlentum**, i, *n.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; so *plur.*: **pŏlenta**, ōrum, Macr. S. 7, 15) [perh. from πάλη = pollen], *peeled barley, pearl-barley*: homines, qui polentam pinsitant, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 17; Cato, R. R. 108; Col. 6, 17, 18; Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 72; 24, 1, 1, § 3; 27, 8, 37, § 59; Ov. M. 5, 450; Pers. 3, 55; Vulg. Lev. 23, 14.

pŏlentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [polenta], *of* or *belonging to pearl-barley*: crepitus, *caused by eating pearl-barley*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 16: damnum, *the loss of a mouthful of pearl-barley*, App. M. 6, p. 181, 2.

pŏlentum, i, v. polenta.

† **1. pŏlĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πολιά, *a precious stone of a gray color*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

† **2. pōlĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πωλεία, *a stud of horses*, Dig. 21, 1, 38 *fin.*

pŏlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [1. polio]. **I.** *Polish, brightness* (post-class.): baltei polimina, App. de Deo Socr. p. 54, 30.—**II. polimina**, um, *n.*, *the testicles*, Arn. 7, 230.

pŏlīmenta, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *the testicles*: porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 (dub.; Ritschl, sincipitamenta); cf. Fest. p. 234 Müll.

(**polindrum**, i, a false read. for cepolindrum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

1. pŏlĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4 (*imperf* polibant, Verg. A. 8, 436), *v. a.* [root par, in parēre, appārere; cf. pulcher], *to smooth, furbish, polish* (class.: syn.: limo, levigo). **I.** Lit.: ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: parietem tectorio, Col. 8, 8, 3: daedala signa, Lucr. 5, 1451: gemmas cotibus, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109: ligna squatinae piscis cute, id. 32, 9, 34, § 108: marmora, id. 36, 6, 9, § 52: scabritiam ferri hircorum sanguine, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: lapis politus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 13, 27: polite lanceas, id. Jer. 46, 4.—**B.** Transf. (= apparare, curare, colere), *to set off, adorn, decorate, embellish*: causa poliendi agri, Enn. ap. Non. 66, 27 (Ann. v. 324 Vahl.); cf.: campi politi, id. ib. (Sat. v. 23 Vahl.); and: politus culturā fundus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 5: vestes, *to scour*, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197; cf. vestimenta, Dig. 47, 2, 12; Gai. Inst. 3, 143; 162: linum in filo, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 18: minium in officinis, id. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Sillig ad Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: domus polita, *well-ordered*, Phaedr. 4, 5, 26; cf.: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to polish, refine, improve, adorn*: iguarus poliendae orationis, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 63: ut opus poliat lima non exterat, Quint. 10, 4, 4: verba, id. 8, 6, 63: materiam versibus senariis, Phaedr. 1, prol. 2: carmina, Ov. P. 1, 5, 61: mores, Petr. 8.—Hence, **pŏlītus**, a, um, *P. a.* (in the trop. sense), *polished, accomplished, refined, cultivated, polite* (class.): doctrinā homines, Lucr. 3, 307: homo politus e scholā, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: politus artibus, id. Fin. 1, 7, 26: homo (orator), id. de Or. 2, 58, 236: aliquem politum reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 6: accurata et polita oratio, Cic. Brut. 95, 326; cf.: ornata oratio et polita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31; so, epistula, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, 2.—*Comp.*: Crassus (in dicendo) politior et ornatior, Tac. Or. 18: facundia politiorem fieri, Val. Max. 2, 2, 2: homo politioris humanitatis expers, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72.—*Sup.*: vir omni liberali doctrinā politissimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5.—Hence, *adv.*: **pŏlītē**, *in a polished manner, exquisitely, elegantly*: polite subtiliterque effici, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: polite apteque dicere, id. Fin. 4, 3, 5: ornate politeque dicere, id. Cael. 3, 8: scribere, id. Brut. 19, 76.—*Comp.*: politius perfectiusque proferre aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 5: politius limare, id. Ac. 1, 1, 2.

2. pōlĭo, ōnis, v. pellio.

3. Pōlio (Pollio), ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a music-teacher*, Juv. 7, 176.

† **pŏlĭon** or **-ĭum**, ĭi, *n.*, = πόλιον, *a strong-smelling plant*, perh. the *poley-germander*: Teucrium polium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 7, 21, § 44; 21, 20, 84, § 145; Scrib. Comp. 83.

Pŏlĭorcētes, ae, *m.*, = Πολιορκητής (the besieger or stormer of cities), *a surname of Demetrius, king of Macedonia* (cf.: Demetrius expugnator), Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; Sen. Ep. 9, 15; Vitr. 10, 22; Amm. 23, 4, 10; 24, 2, 18.

pŏlītē, *adv.*, v. 1. polio, *P. a. fin.*

Pŏlītes, ae, *m.*, = Πολίτης, *a son of Priam, killed by Pyrrhus*, Verg. A. 2, 526; 5, 564.

† **pŏlītīa**, ae, *f.*, = πολιτεία. **I.** *The State, the name of one of Plato's works*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60; 2, 27, 59.—**II.** *The administration of the Commonwealth* (late Lat.), Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 15, 52; Cassiod. Var. 9, 2.

† **pŏlītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πολιτικός, *of* or *belonging to civil polity* or *to the State, political, civil*: libri, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 5: philosophi, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8.

pŏlītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. polio], *a smoothing, a furbishing, polishing.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): speculi, Vitr. 7, 3.—Of *smoothing* or *plastering* a wall, Vitr. 7, 4.—**II.** Transf., *an improving, cultivating*: agrorum, Cato, R. R. 136.

pŏlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who furbishes* or *polishes, a polisher.* **I.** Lit.: gemmarum, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *a cultivator, improver*: agri, Cato, R. R. 5, 136; Dig. 17, 2, 52.

Politorium, ii, *n.*, *a town of Latium*, the modern *La Giostra*, Liv. 1, 33; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

pŏlītūra, ae, *f.* [1. polio], *a furbishing, polishing, smoothing, working at*, etc. (post-Aug.): chartae, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81: marmoris, id. 36, 6, 9, § 53: gemmarum (of the vine), id. 17, 26, 39, § 246: laevitas et politura corporum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31, 4.—Of a cobweb, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., of literary composition: videbimus quid parum recisum sit, quid non hujus recentis politurae, Sen. Ep. 100, 5.

pŏlītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from polio.

pŏlĭum, ii, v. polion.

Polla, ae, *f.* [another form for Paulla, Paula], *a female proper name.* **I.** *The wife of D. Brutus*, Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1.—**II.** *The wife of the poet Lucan*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 62; 82; Mart. 7, 21, 2; 7, 23, 3; 10, 64, 1.

pollen, ĭnis, *n.*, and **pollis**, ĭnis, *m.* and *f.* [πάλη]. **I.** Lit., *fine flour, milldust*, Cato, R. R. 156; 157; Plin. 13, 12, 26, § 82; 18, 9, 20, § 87; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 60.—**II.** Transf., *fine dust* of other things: piperis, Cels. 4, 4: turis, Col. 6, 30, 6; Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 39: aliquid in pollinem tundere, id. 19, 5, 29, § 91.

pollens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from polleo.

pollenter, *adv.*, v. polleo, *P. a. fin.*

1. pollentĭa, ae, *f.* [polleo], *might, power* (ante-class.): impiorum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 4; id. Cas. 4, 4, 3.—P e r s o n i f i e d, *the goddess of power* or *of victory*, Liv. 39, 7, 8.

2. Pollentĭa (Pōlent-), ae, *f.* **I.** *A city in Picenum*, now *Monte Moline*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 14; id. Fam. 11, 13, 3.— Hence, **B. Pollentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Pollentians*, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.—**II.** *A city in Liguria*, now *Pollenza*, Col. 7, 2, 4; Mart. 14, 157; Sil. 8, 598.— Hence, **B. Pollentīnus (Pōlent-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pollentia, Pollentian:* plebs, Suet. Tib. 37.

pollĕo (polet, pollet: quia nondum geminabant antiqui consonantes, Fest. p. 205 Müll.), ēre, *v. n.* [potis-valeo]. **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n., *to be strong, powerful,* or *potent, to be able, to prevail, avail* (class.; cf.: valeo, possum): QVANTO MAGIS POTES POLLESQVE, an old formula in Liv. 1, 24, 8: potest polletque (populus), Liv. 8, 33; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 46: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, old poet ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: pollere, regnare, dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: qui in republicâ tum plurimum pollebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: polleo plurimum inter homines, id. ap. Suet. Caes. 6; Cic. Brut. 51, 90: ad fidem faciendam justitia plus pollet, id. Off. 2, 9, 34: cum Romana majestas toto orbe polleret, Flor. 4, 2, 8.— With *subj.-clause:* is omnibus exemplo debet esse, quantum in hac urbe polleat, multorum obedire tempori, Cic. Brut. 69, 242.—(*β*) With *abl.:* formâ, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 9), 17: pecuniâ, Suet. Caes. 19: armis, Tac. A. 11, 24: gloriâ antiquitatis, id. ib. 4, 55: nobilitate, id. H. 3, 45: malis artibus, id. A. 14, 57: gratiâ, id. H. 2, 92. —**B.** I n p a r t i c., of medicines, *to be potent* or *efficacious, to operate:* herba contra anginas efficacissime pollet, *is a powerful specific*, Plin. 24, 19, 110, § 171: pollet adversus scorpiones, id. 20, 16, 63, § 171: aurum plurimis modis pollet in remediis, id. 33, 4, 25, § 84; 28, 8, 29, § 114.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To be of worth, to be valued, esteemed*, Plin. 19, 3, 17, § 47: cum eadem vitis aliud aliis in locis polleat, id. 14, 6, 8, § 70.—**B.** *To possess in abundance, be rich in:* utensilibus, App. M. 2, 19.— Hence, **pollens,** entis, *P. a.*, *strong, mighty, able, powerful, potent* (mostly since the Aug. period; not in Cic.): genus pollens atque honoratissumum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: animus, abunde pollens potensque, Sall. J. 1, 3: potens pollensque, Liv. 2, 34; Inscr. Grut. 50, 3: genus pollens, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 28: classis plurimum pollens mari, Vell. 1, 2: mens pollentior, Tert. adv. Psych. 6: pollentissima ingenia, Sol. 2 *med.*—With *abl.:* sagittis pollens dea, Naev. ap. Macr. 6, 5 (Trag. Rel. p. 11 Rib.): equo pollens, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 55: opibus, Lucr. 1, 61: venenis, Val. Fl. 6, 85.—With *gen.:* vini pollens Liber, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 21 (Fleck. as one word, vinipollens). — With *acc.:* soror cuncta pollentis viri, Argolica Juno, Sen. Agam. 805.—With *inf.:* tractare sereno Imperio vulgum pollens, Sil. 14, 80; Luc. 6, 685.—Hence, *adv.:* **pollenter,** *powerfully* (post-class.); *comp.* pollentius, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 254.

1. pollex, ĭcis, *m.* [polleo; cf.: pollex nomen ab eo, quod pollet, accepit, Atei. Capito ap. Macr. S. 7, 13, 11]. **I.** L i t. **A.** *The thumb:* hominis digiti articulos habent ternos, pollex binos et digitis adversus universis flectitur, per se vero in obliquum porrigitur, crassior ceteris, huic minimus mensura par est, Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 244; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46; Hor. Epod. 5, 48; id. C. 4, 6, 36; Ov. M. 4, 36; 8, 198; Verg. A. 11, 68.—Connected with digitus (as a measure), Cato, R. R. 20: clavi digiti pollicis crassitudine, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.— To close down the thumb (premere) was a sign of approbation; to extend it (vertere, convertere; pollex infestus), a sign of disapprobation, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 66; Juv. 3, 36; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 1097; Stat. Th. 8, 26; Quint. 11, 3, 119; App. M. 2, p. 124, 3. — **B.** *The great toe*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 20; 7, 53, 54, § 181; 28, 4, 9, § 42; Suet. Calig. 57: pollices manûs et pedis dextri, Vulg. Lev. 8, 24. — **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *The stump of a vine-branch left in pruning*, = resex, Col. 4, 21, 3; 4, 24, 13; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; 17, 22, 35, § 184.—**B.** *A knob* or *protuberance* on the trunk of a tree, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 29.

2. Pollex, ĭcis, *m.*, *the name of a slave of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 6, 1; id. Att. 8, 5, 1; 13, 47, 1. — A lusus verbb. with 1. pollex, Cic. Att. 13, 46, 1.

Pollĭa tribus, *one of the Roman tribes*, Liv. 8, 37; 29, 37; Inscr. Grut. 400, 1.

pollĭcāris, e, *adj.* [1. pollex], *of* or *belonging to a thumb* (post-Aug.): frutex pollicari crassitudine, *of the thickness of a thumb*, Plin. 13, 23, 45, § 128: latitudine, id. 15, 24, 26, § 95: amplitudine, id. 27, 9, 49, § 73.

pollĭcĕor, ĭtus (*act.* form polliceres, Varr. Sat. Menip. 8, 5), 2, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [from an old *prep.* por or port (= Gr. πορτί, προτί, or πρός; cf. pro) and liceor]. **I.** *To hold forth, offer, promise* any thing (freq. and class.; syn.: promitto, spondeo): neque minus prolixe de tuâ voluntate promisi, quam eram solitus de meâ polliceri, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1; id. Planc. 42, 101; cf.: alicui studium, id. Fam. 5, 8, 4; cf.: mirandum in modum profitentur, offerunt se, pollicentur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5: id omne tibi polliceor ac defero, id. Imp. Pomp. 24, 67: pro certo polliceor hoc vobis atque confirmo me esse perfecturum, ut, etc., id. Agr. 2, 37, 100: non modo ut ponatur, verum etiam ut inviolata maneat pollicetur, Just. 9, 2, 12.—With *subj.* alone, Hirt. B. G. 8, 52, 4: alicui divitias, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 359 Vahl.): hospitium et cenam, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 8: plus pollicere quam ego a te postulo, id. Truc. 2, 4, 23. — With *inf. pres.:* modo Qui sum pollicitus ducere, Ter. And. 3, 5, 7: jusjurandum pollicitus est dare, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 36: pollicentur obsides dare, Caes. B. C. 4, 21, 5; 6, 9, 7: benigne, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: liberalissime, id. Att. 5, 13, 2. — P r o v.: montes auri, *to promise mountains of gold*, i. e. *boundless wealth*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18; for which also: maria montesque, Sall. C. 23, 3.—**II.** E s p. **1.** Of an orator, in opening his speech, *to promise, announce:* quaeso ut, quid pollicitus sim, diligenter memoriae mandetis, Cic. Quint. 10, 36: docui, quod primum pollicitus sum, causam omnino, cur postularet, non fuisse, etc., id. ib. 19, 60.—**2.** Of purchasers, *to bid, offer:* at illic pollicitus est prior, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 102.—**3.** Of auspices, *to forebode, promise:* id assuetae sanguine et praedâ aves pollicebantur, Flor. 1, 1, 7.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **pollĭcĕo,** ēre, *to promise* (ante-class.): ne dares, ne polliceres, Varr. ap. Non. 471, 13.—**2.** polliceor, in a *pass.* signif.: ut aliis ob metum statuae pollicerentur, Metell. Numid. ap. Prisc. p. 972 P.; Dig. 14, 1, 1: pollicita fides, Ov. F. 3, 366; Lact. Pasch. 60: pollicitus torus, Ov. H. 21, 140. — Hence, *subst.:* **pollĭcĭtum,** i, *n.*, *something promised, a promise*, Ov. A. A. 1, 632: memores polliciti nostri, Col. 11, 3, 1. — In *plur.:* hanc tu pollicitis corrumpe, Ov. A. A. 1, 355: pollicitis captus, id. Am. 3, 7, 70; 2, 16, 48.

pollĭcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pollicitor], *a promising, a promise* (class. but not in Cic., who uses promissio, promissum; usu. *plur.*): vereor ne istaec pollicitatio Te in crimen populo ponat, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 10: hinc pollicitationes aufer, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 18: huic magnis praemiis pollicitationibusque persuadet, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 3, 26; 7, 1; id. B. C. 3, 108; Sall. J. 61, 4; Sen. Ben. 3, 19, 3; Plin. Ep. 10, 33, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 35; Dig. 50, 12, 1 sqq. — In *sing.:* cum (legionem) ad se arcessisset Antonius hac pollicitatione, denarios quingenos singulis militibus daturum, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4; Inscr. Grut. 422, 3: ex nudâ pollicitatione nulla actio nascitur, Paul. Sent. 5, 12, 9; Vulg. Heb. 4, 1.

pollĭcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a promiser* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

pollĭcĭtātrix, īcis, *f.* [pollicitator], *she that promises* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 23.

pollĭcĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [polliceor], *to promise* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): pro capite argentum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 24: operam suam alicui, id. Mil. 3, 3, 6; Dig. 50, 12, 6. — *Absol.:* ego te complures menses tuli Pollicitantem, nihil ferentem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 36: sollicitando et pollicitando, id. And. 5, 4, 9: largiundo atque pollicitando magis incendere, Sall. C. 38, 1; id. J. 8, 1.

pollĭcĭtum, i, *n.*, v. polliceor *fin.*

pollĭcĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from polliceor.

‡ **pollĭnāris,** e, *adj.* [pollen], *of* or *belonging to fine flour, flour-, meal-:* pollinare cribrum, γυριστήριον κόσκινον, Gloss. Cyril.; v. pollinarius.

pollĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to fine flour, flour-, meal-:* cribrum, *a bolting-sieve*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10; Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 108.

pollinctor (or **pollictor**), ōris, *m.* [pollingo], *one who washes corpses and prepares them for burning, an undertaker:* pollinctores sunt, qui mortuos curant, Non. 157, 20; cf.: pollinctores dicti sunt, qui funera morientium accurant, Fulg. p. 559, 9; Plaut. Poen. prol. 63; id. As. 5, 2, 60; Varr. ap. Non. 157, 21 sq.; Mart. 10, 97, 3; Dig. 14, 3, 5; Sid. Ep. 3, 13; of *buriers*, Vulg. Ezech. 39, 15.

pollinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from pollingo.

pollingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash a corpse, and prepare it for the funeral pile* (ante- and post-class.): pollingo, περιστέλλω νεκρόν, στροπλόκω, ταριχεύω, ἐνταφιάζω, Gloss. Philox.: quia mihi pollinctor dixit, qui eum pollinxerat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 63; App. Flor. p. 362, 27: figmenta hominum mortuorum curate pollincta, Amm. 19, 1, 10. — T r a n s f., of an old man near his grave: pollinctum corpus, Val. Max. 7, 7, 4; cf.: voluptas fucata aut medicamentis pollincta, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 2.

‡ **1. pollĭo,** īre: pollit, pila ludit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 Müll.

2. Pollĭo (Pōlĭo, v. Lucr. p. 33 Lachm.), ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So esp., **I.** Asinius Pollio, v. Asinius. — **II.** Trebellius Pollio, v. Trebellius. — **III.** *The name of a bad actor*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 37. —**IV.** v. Polio.

pollis, ĭnis, v. pollen.

pollūbrum (pōlūbr-), i, *n.* [polluo], *a wash-basin, laver:* polubrum pelluvium vas, quod nos pelvem vocamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 247 Müll.: polubrum quod Graeci χέρνιβα, nos trulleum vocamus. Livius: argenteo polubro (acc. to Hom. Od. 1, 136); Fabius Pictor, lib. xvi.: polubrum sinistrâ manu teneto, Non. 544, 22 sq.

pollūcĕo, xi, ctum, 2, *v. a.* [old *prep.* port = Gr. προτί, πρός, and liceor; root lic- of linquo; Gr. λείπω; cf. licet]. **I.** L i t., in relig. lang., *to place upon the altar as a sacrifice to the deity, to offer, offer up:* Jovi dapali culignam vini quantumvis polluceto . . . cum pollucere oportebit, sic facies, etc., Cato, R. R. 132: polluxi tibi iam publicando epulo Herculis decumas, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 874 P. (Com. Rel. p. 9 Rib.): decumam partem Herculi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 80: pisces, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20: pollucere merces (quas cuivis deo) liceat, sunt far, polenta, vinum, panis fermentalis, ficus passa, suilla, bubula, agnina, casei, ovilla, alica, sesama et oleum, pisces quibus est squama praeter scarum: Herculi autem omnia esculenta, potulenta, Fest. p. 253 Müll.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To serve up* as a dish: non ego sum pollucta pago, *I am no dish for the village* (like the Engl. saying, *I am meat for your master*), Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 11.—**B.** *To entertain, to treat* with a thing (ante- and post-class.). * **1.** L i t., jocosely: polluctus virgis servus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37.— * **2.** T r o p., *to cause to share in* or *partake of*, Arn. 5, 164. — Hence, **A. polluctum,** i, *n.*, *the thing offered, an offering;* also, *a sacrificial banquet:* polluctum quod a porricendo est fictum. Cum enim ex mercibus libamenta porrecta sunt Herculi in aram, tum polluctum est, Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll.: ad polluctum emere, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20: polluctum Herculis, Macr. S. 2, 12 *fin.;* Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 63. — **B. polluctē,** *adv.*, *with rich offerings, sumptuously, magnificently:* pollucte prodigus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. prodegeris, p. 229 Müll. (dub.).

Pollūces, is, v. Pollux *init.*

pollūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [polluceo, bountifully distributed; hence, in gen.], *sumptuous, rich, magnificent* (post-class.): cena,

Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*: victus, Symm. Ep. 6, 71. —*Comp.*: obsonandi pollucibilior, Tert. Jejun. 17.—*Adv.*: **pollūcĭbĭlĭter,** *sumptuously, magnificently* (ante-class.): obsonate, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 23: pergraecamini, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

* **pollūcĭbĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [pollucibilis], *magnificence, excellence,* Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

pollūcĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. pollucibilis *fin.*

polluctē, *adv.*, and **polluctum,** i, *n.*, v. polluceo *fin.*

* **polluctūra,** ae, *f.* [polluceo], *a sumptuous entertainment, a feast, banquet,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 6.

polluctus, a, um, *Part.*, from polluceo.

pollŭlus, v. polulus.

pollŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [cf.: adluo, diluo; Gr. λούω, to wash; λῦμα, λύμη, λυμαίνω, to cleanse, ruin], *to soil, defile, pollute.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): ore dapes, Verg. A. 3, 234: ora cruore, Ov. M. 15, 98: pollui cuncta sanie, odore, contactu, Tac. A. 4, 49: usu tegmina, id. ib. 13, 57: vina deciduo immundiore lapsu, Plin. 14, 19, 23, § 119: polluta mensa cruore, Sil. 7, 183. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to defile* morally, *to pollute, contaminate, violate, dishonor, desecrate,* etc. (class.; syn.: inquino, contamino): polluta et violata sacra, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 187; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: deorum hominumque jura inexpiabili scelere, id. Phil. 11, 12, 29: fratris filiam incesto, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6: tragico pollutus concubitu, Juv. 2, 29: famam domûs stupro turpi, Phaedr. 3, 10, 17: nec Electrae jugulo se polluit, Juv. 8, 218: mentem suam et aures hominum nefariâ voce, Tac. A. 3, 50: incestis se matrimoniis, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 6, 4, 3: jejunia, *to violate, break,* Nigid. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 2: Jovem, *to insult,* Prop. 4 (5), 9, 8: ferias, *to desecrate* (by labor), Gell. 2, 28, 3: avaritia invadit, polluit, vastat omnia, Sall. J. 41, 9; Ov. M. 2, 794: polluta pax, Verg. A. 7, 467: polluendam perdendamque rempublicam relinquere, Tac. H. 2, 76: ferias, Macr. S. 1, 16, 11.—Esp., in eccl. Lat., *to render unclean,* in a ceremonial sense, Vulg. Lev. 7, 21; *pass., to be unclean,* id. ib. 11, 27; 15, 32: pollutum et mundum, id. ib. 10, 10: pollutum comedit, id. Osee, 9, 3. — **B.** In partic., *to violate, dishonor* a woman (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 12, 46; id. Agr. 31; Vulg. Ezech. 18, 11. — Hence, **pollūtus,** a, um, *P. a., polluted,* i. e. *no longer virgin,* then *vicious, unchaste,* Cat. 60, 46: femina, Liv. 10, 23, 10: princeps, Tac. H. 2, 37 *fin.*: scelesta pollutaque femina, App. M. 10, 34.—*Comp.*: senectus, *more vicious, more sinful,* Sil. 11, 47.—*Sup.*: dives, App. M. 9, p. 234, 31.

pollūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [polluo], *defilement, contamination, pollution,* Pall. 9, 10: peccati, Vulg. Judith, 13, 20.

pollūtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a polluter* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 5.

Pollux, ūcis (collat. form of *nom.* **Pollūces,** Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 53; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 73 Müll.—*Voc.* pol, edepol, v. infra), *m.*, = Πολυδεύκης, *a famous pugilist, son of Tyndarus and Leda, and brother of Castor, in connection with whom, as the constellation of the Twins* (Gemini, v. 2. Castor), *he serves as a guide to mariners,* Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; Hyg. Fab. 14; 173: ita me ... Castor, Polluces ... dique omnes ament, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 53; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 27. — Poet.: geminus Pollux, i. e. *Castor and Pollux,* Hor. C. 3, 29, 64: facere aliquem de Polluce Castora, i. e. *to make a knight of a pugilist* (pugil), Mart. 7, 57, 1.— As a deity: DEVS VINCIVS POLLVX, Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 218.—In *voc.*, contr. **pol,** and length. **edepol (aedep-),** *interj.* (cf.: ecastor, equirine, etc.), *by Pollux! indeed! truly!* pol mihi fortuna magis nunc defit quam genus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 394 Vahl.); id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 100 ib.); Caecil. 190; Com. Fragm. p. 67 Rib.; Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 2: per pol quam paucos reperias meretricibus fideles, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1: pol, me miserum, patrone, vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92; 2, 2, 138. — In connection with other particles of affirmation: pol profecto, *indeed, truly,* Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 5: certe pol, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 5: sane pol, id. And. 1, 4, 2: pol vero, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 65.— In the form edepol: certe edepol scio, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 115: credo edepol equidem dormire Solem, id. ib. 126; 180. — With other particles: ne edepol, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27: non edepol volo profecto, id. ib. 1, 1, 215: certe edepol, id. ib. 1, 1, 243: immo edepol vero, id. Most. 3, 2, 78.

* **pŏlōsē,** *adv.* [polus], *going through the poles* (post-class.): obliqua decussata polose, Mart. Cap. 1, § 37 (al. oblique decussatos polos).

‡ **poltĕo,** pro ulteriore, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

pōlūbrum, v. pollubrum.

pōlŭlus (poll-), a, um, *adj.* [a rustic form for paululus], *little* (only in the two foll. pass.): labellum, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: sublaminae, id. ib. 21, 3.

† **1. pŏlus,** i, *m.*, = πόλος. **I.** Lit., *the end of an axis, a pole* (poet. and post-Aug.): terra a verticibus duobus, quos appellaverunt polos, centrum caeli est, nec non Signiferi oblique inter eos siti, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 63; 2, 70, 71, § 179; Ov. M. 2, 75; id. P. 2, 7, 64: polus glacialis, *the north pole,* id. M. 2, 173; or, gelidus, id. H. 18, 152; also *absol., the north pole,* id. Tr. 4, 3, 15: polus australis, id. M. 2, 131; or, austrinus, *the south pole,* Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 56.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The polar star,* Vitr. 9, 6 *fin.* — **B.** *The heavens,* Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 14 (Trag. Rel. p. 190 Rib.); Verg. A. 3, 586; 5, 721; Hor. C. 1, 28, 6; 3, 29, 44; id. Epod. 17, 77; Val. Fl. 1, 622: immensi parva figura poli, Ov. F. 6, 278.

2. Pōlus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated Greek tragic actor,* Gell. 7, 5, 2.

Polusca, ae, *f.*, *a small and very ancient town in Latium,* Liv. 2, 33; 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 645.

† **pŏlўăcanthos,** i, *m.*, = πολυάκανθος, *a kind of thistle,* Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 94.

Pŏlўaegos, i, *f.*, = Πολύαιγος, *an island of the Ægean Sea,* Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70.

Pŏlўaenus, i, *m.*, = Πολύαινος, *a mathematician, a friend and follower of Epicurus,* Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20; id. Ac. 2, 33, 106.

† **pŏlўandrĭon,** ii, *n.*, = πολυάνδριον, *a common burial-place, graveyard, cemetery,* Lact. Epit. 72, 17; Arn. 6, p. 194.

† **pŏlўanthĕmum,** i, *n.*, = πολυάνθεμον (pure Lat. ranunculus), *a caustic plant, otherwise called* batrachion (perh. Ranunculus polyanthemos, Linn., *many-flowered, crowfoot*), Plin. 27, 12, 90, § 112.

† **pŏlўarchion (-cyon),** i, *n.*, = πολυαρχίον, *a kind of soothing ointment,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 24, 136.

Polўbē, ēs, *f.*, *one of the fifty daughters of Danaüs,* Hyg. Fab. 170.

Pŏlўbius, ii, *m.*, = Πολύβιος, *a celebrated Greek historian from Megalopolis, in Arcadia, the son of Lycortas and friend of the younger Scipio Africanus,* Cic. Rep. 1, 21, 34; 2, 14, 27; 4, 3, 3; id. Off. 3, 32, 113; Liv. 30, 45.

Pŏlўbus, i, *m.*, = Πόλυβος. **I.** *A king of Corinth, at whose court Œdipus was brought up,* Stat. Th. 1, 64; Hyg. Fab. 66; 67; Sen. Oedip. 12.—**II.** *One of Penelope's suitors,* Ov. H. 1, 91.

† **pŏlўcarpos,** i, *f.*, = πολύκαρπος, *a plant, also called* polygonus, App. Herb. 18.

† **pŏlўchrŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πολυχρόνιος, *long-lived* (late Lat.), Firm. Math. 8, 28 *med.*

Pŏlўclĭtus (Pŏlŭ-, -ētus) (ŭ scanned short, Prud. στεφ. 10, 269), i, *m.*, = Πολύκλειτος, *a celebrated Grecian sculptor from Argos or Sicyon, contemporary with Pericles.* — Form Polyclitus, Plin. 34, 8, 19 § 55; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; 86, 296; id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; 3, 7, 26; Juv. 8, 103; Mart. 8, 51, 2. — Form POLYCLETVS, Inscr. Orell. 3245.— Hence, **Pŏlўclētēus (-ius),** a, um, *adj., Polycletean:* caelum, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Stat. S. 2, 2, 67.

† **pŏlўcnēmon,** i, *n.*, = πολύκνημον, *a plant,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 26, 14, 88, § 148.

Pŏlўcrătes, is, *m.*, = Πολυκράτης, *a prince of Samos, and friend of Amasis, celebrated for his good fortune, but at last crucified by the Persian governor Orœtes,* Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; Val. Max. 6, 9, 5 *ext.* — Gr. *acc.* in -en, Quint. 2, 17, 4.

Pŏlўcrătĭa, ae, *f.*, *wife of the Achæan chief Aratus,* Liv. 27, 31.

Pŏlўdaemon, ŏnis, *m.*, *a descendant of Semiramis, slain by Perseus,* Ov. M. 5, 85.

Pŏlўdămas (the o made long by the requirements of the verse), antis, *m.*, = Πολυδάμας. **I.** *A Trojan, son of Panthous and friend of Hector,* Ov. M. 12, 547; id. H. 5, 94.—Hence, **B. Pŏlўdămantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Polydamas:* arma, Sil. 12, 212. — **II.** *A famous athlete,* Val. Max. 9, 12, 10 *ext.*

Pŏlўdectes or **-ta,** ae, *m.*, = Πολυδέκτης, *a king of Seriphus, who brought up Perseus,* Ov. M. 5, 242; Hyg. Fab. 273; id. Astr. 2, 12.

Pŏlўdector, ŏris, *m.*, *one of the fifty sons of Ægyptus,* Hyg. Fab. 170.

Pŏlўdōrus, i, *m.*, = Πολύδωρος, *a son of Priam and Hecuba, killed by the Thracian Polymnestor,* Cic. poët. de Or. 3, 58, 219; Verg. A. 3, 45 Serv.; Ov. M. 13, 432 sq. —Hence, **II. Pŏlўdōrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Polydorus, Polydorean:* sanguis, Ov. M. 13, 629.

† **pŏlўgăla,** ae, *f.*, = πολύγαλον, *the herb milkwort,* Plin. 27, 12, 96, § 121.

Pŏlygnōtus, i, *m.*, = Πολύγνωτος, *a celebrated Grecian painter and statuary of Thasus, contemporary with Socrates,* Plin. 35, 6, 25; Cic. Brut. 18, 70.

† **pŏlўgŏnăton,** i, *n.*, = πολυγόνατον. **I.** *The plant called Solomon's seal:* Convallaria polygonatum (Linn.), Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.—**II.** *Another name for* leucacantha, Plin. 22, 17, 18, § 40.

pŏlўgŏnĭum, ii, v. polygonos.

† **pŏlўgōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πολυγώνιος, *having many angles, polygonal:* turres, Vitr. 1, 5.

† **pŏlўgŏnŏīdes,** is, *f.*, = πολυγονοειδής, *a species of the plant* clematis, Plin. 24, 15, 90, § 141.

† **pŏlўgŏnos** or **-us,** i, *f.*, or **pŏlўgŏnon,** i (**pŏlўgŏnĭum,** ii, Scrib. Comp. 193), *n.*, = πολύγονος or -ον, *a plant* (called in pure Lat. herba sanguinalis or sanguinaria), *knotgrass,* Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113; 26, 15, 90, § 158.

† **pŏlўgōnum,** i, *n.*, = πολύγωνον, *a polygon,* Censor. de Die Nat. 8 *med.*

† **pŏlygrammos,** i, *f.*, = πολύγραμμος, *a sort of jasper, with many white streaks,* Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

(**pŏlўgўnaecon,** i, a false reading for syngenicon, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

Pŏlўhistor, ŏris, *m.*, = Πολυίστωρ (the much-knowing or learned man). **I.** *The title of the natural history written by C. Julius Solinus.* — **II.** *A surname of the grammarian Cornelius Alexander,* Suet. Gram. 20; Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115.

Pŏlўhymnĭa (**Pŏlymnĭa,** Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 1, p. 51 Burm.), ae, *f.*, = Πολυμνία (she of many hymns), *one of the Muses,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 33; Ov. F. 5, 9; Mart. 4, 31, 7; Aus. Idyll. 20.

Pŏlўīdus, i, *m.*, = Πολύϊδος, *a soothsayer, native of Corinth,* Cic. Div. 1, 40, 89; id. Leg. 2, 13, 33.

Pŏlўmăchaerŏplăgĭdes, ae, *m.* [πολύς-μάχαιρα-plaga], *a fictitious name of a soldier,* Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31.

Pŏlўmestor, v. Polymnestor.

pŏlўmĭta, ōrum, *n.*, v. polymitus.

pŏlўmĭtārĭus, a, um, [polymitus], *of damask, highly wrought* or *finished:* opus, Vulg. Exod. 36, 35.—Hence, *subst.*: **pŏlўmĭtārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a damask-weaver,* Ven. Carm. 5, 6 praef.; Vulg. Exod. 35, 35; 38, 23.

† **pŏlўmĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πολύμιτος, *wrought with many threads:* alicula, Petr. 40: ars, *the art of weaving,* Hier. Ep. 64, 12: tunica, Vulg. Gen. 37, 3.—*Subst.*: **pŏlўmĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, *damask,* Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 198; also *sing.* **pŏlўmĭtum,** i, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 13.

Pŏlўmnēstor and **Pŏlўmēstor,** ŏris, *m.*, = Πολυμνήστωρ and Πολυμήστωρ, *a king of Thrace, the husband of Ilione, daughter of Priam; he killed his brother-*

in-law Polydorus, who had been intrusted to his charge, Ov. M. 13, 536; Hyg. Fab. 109; Mythogr. Lat. 2, 209; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 6; 3, 15.

Pŏlymnĭa, v. Polyhymnia.

† **pŏlȳmyxos,** i, *adj. f.*, = πολύμυξος, *having many wicks:* lucerna, Mart. 14, 41 *in lemm.*

† **pŏlȳneuron,** i, *n.*, = πολύνευρον, *a plant* (pure Lat. plantago major), *great plantain*, App. Herb. 1.

Pŏlȳnīces, is, *m.*, = Πολυνείκης, *son of Œdipus and Jocasta, brother of Eteocles, and son-in-law of Adrastus*, Stat. Th. 7, 689; Hyg. Fab. 68; 72; Quint. 5, 10, 31; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144.

† **pŏlȳōnȳmos,** i, *f.*, = πολυώνυμος, *a plant* (pure Lat. perdicium), *parietary*, App. Herb. 81.

† **pŏlȳphăgus,** i, *m.*, = πολυφάγος, *a glutton, gormandizer*, Suet. Ner. 37.

Pŏlȳphēmus (**-os**), i, *m.*, = Πολύφημος. **I.** *The one-eyed Cyclops in Sicily, son of Neptune, who was blinded by Ulysses*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; Ov. M. 13, 772; 14, 167; Mart. 4, 49, 6; Juv. 14, 20; 9, 64; Hyg. Fab. 125; cf. Verg. A. 3, 618 sq.—**II.** *One of the Argonauts*, Hyg. Fab. 14.

Pŏlȳplūsius, a, *adj.*, = πολυπλούσιος (very rich), *a fictitious name of a* gens, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 27.

† **pŏlȳpŏdium** (**-ion**), ii, *n.*, = πολυπόδιον, *a kind of fern, polypody*, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244; 26, 12, 75, § 122.

pŏlȳpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [polypus], *having a polypus in the nose*, Mart. 12, 37, 2; Dig. 21, 1, 12.

† **pŏlyptōton,** i, *n.*, = πολύπτωτον, *a figure of speech, when several cases of the same word stand together*, as homo homini, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535.

† **pŏlyptȳcha,** ōrum, *n.*, = πολύπτυχα (that has many folds or leaves), *account-books, registers* (post-class.), Veg. Mil. 2, 19; Cod. Th. 1, 26, 2; 1, 28, 13.

† **pŏlȳpus,** i, *m.* (*fem.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 220, 4), = πολύπους (many-footed; Dor. and Æol. πώλυπος), *a polypus.* **I.** *An aquatic animal, sea-polypus:* Sepia octopodia, Linn.: piscis polypus, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 71; Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 40; 9, 19, 35, § 71 al. (Jahn, polybi); Lucil. l. l.; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 10 Vahl.); Ov. M. 4. 366; id. Hal. 31 (with the o long).—Transf., of rapacious men, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 21.—**II.** *A polypus in the nose*, Cels. 6, 8, 2; 6, 7, 10; Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 146; Hor. S. 1, 3, 40; id. Epod. 12, 5 (with the o long).

† **pŏlyrrhīzos,** on, *adj.*, = πολύρριζος. **I.** *Having many roots*, an appellation of several plants, Plin. 25, 8, 54, §§ 96, 98 al.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pŏlyrrhīzon,** i, *n.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 27, 12, 103, § 126.

† **pŏlȳsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πολύσημος, *having many significations* (post-class.): sermo, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 1.

pŏlȳsigma [πολύ-σιγμα], *a too frequent repetition of the letter* s: ubi s littera crebrius geminatur: Sosia in Solario soleas sarciebat suas, Mart. Cap. 5, § 514.

† **pŏlyspaston,** i, *n.*, = πολύσπαστον, *a hoisting-tackle with many pulleys*, Vitr. 10, 5, and 16.

Pŏlȳtīmētus, i, *m.*, *a river of Sogdiana*, now *Koi, near Bokhara*, Curt. 7, 10, 2.

† **pŏlȳtrĭchon,** i, *n.*, = πολύτριχον. **I.** *The herb golden-hair, Venus's-hair*, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 63; called also **pŏlythrix,** trichos, *f.*, πολύθριξ, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 147. —**II.** *A precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190.

Pŏlyxĕna, ae, *f.*, = Πολυξένη, *a daughter of Priam, whom Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, sacrificed at his father's grave*, Ov. M. 13, 448; Juv. 10, 262; Sen. Troad. 368; Hyg. Fab. 110; cf. Verg. A. 3, 321.—Hence, **II. Pŏlyxĕnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Polyxena, Polyxenian:* caedes, Cat. 64. 369.

Pŏlyxo, ūs, *f.*, = Πολυξώ. **I.** *A prophetess in Lemnos*, Stat. Th. 5, 90 sq.; Val. Fl. 2, 316 sq.—**II.** *One of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 191.

† **pŏlyzōnos,** i, *f.*, = πολύζωνος, *a kind of black precious stone with many stripes*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

pōmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pomum], *of* or *belonging to fruit* or *fruit-trees, fruit-:* seminarium, Cato, R. R. 48.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. pōmārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a fruit-seller, fruiterer*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227; Lampr. Elag. 27; Inscr. Grut. 651, 11.—**B. pōmārĭum,** ii, *n.* **1.** *A fruit-garden, orchard*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6; Col. 5, 10; id. Arb. 8; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Sen. Ep. 122, 8; Hor. C. 1, 7, 14; Ov. de Nuce, 111; Vulg. Dan. 13, 4.—**2.** *A store-room for fruit, a fruit-loft, fruitery*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2; Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59 (acc. to Charis. p. 23 P., **pōmārĭus,** ii, *m.*, sc. locus, but without proof).

pōmĕrīdĭānus (**postm-**), a, um, *adj.* [post-meridianus], *in the afternoon, post-meridian:* impetratum est a consuetudine, ut peccare suavitatis causā liceret, et pomeridianus quadrigas quam postmeridianus libentius dixerim, Cic. Or. 47, 157: pomeridianum tempus, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17; also: postmeridianum tempus, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 7: dies, Sen. Ep. 7, 3, 1: horae, Suet. Gram. 24: gnomonis umbra, Vitr. 1, 6: pomeridiana sessio (opp. ambulatio antemeridiana), Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 121: litterae, id. Att. 12, 53 *fin.*

pōmērium and **pōmoerĭum** (the first is most freq. in inscrr., the latter in MSS.; but the better manuscripts have also, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13, and Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24, pomerium. A third form, **postmoerium,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll., seems merely to have been assumed from the etymology; a fourth archaic form is **posimerium,** pontificale pomoerium, qui auspicato olim quidem omnem urbem ambiebat praeter Aventinum . . . estque prosimerium quasi proxi-murium, pontifices auspicabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 Müll.), ii, *n.* [post-moerus = murus]. **I.** Lit., *the open space left free from buildings within and without the walls of a town, bounded by stones* (cippi or termini), *and limiting the city auspices*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.; Liv. 1, 44; Gell. 13, 14, 6; 15, 27, 4; Tac. A. 12, 23 and 24: POMERIVM, Inscr. (746 A.U.C.) Orell. 1; Inscr. Grut. 242 (Orell. 1. p. 567); Inscr. Orell. 710; Inscr. (A. D. 121) Orell. 811: pomoerium intrare, transire, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: de pomoerii jure, id. Div. 2, 35, 75: sales intra pomeria nati, i. e. *of the city*, Juv. 9, 11. — **II.** Trop., *bounds, limits* (ante- and post-class.): qui minore pomerio finierunt, *who have prescribed narrower limits to themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13; Macr. S. 1, 24.

Pōmētĭa, ae, *f.* (collat. form **Pōmētii,** ōrum, *m.*, Verg. A. 6, 775), *a very old town of the Volsci, in Latium, also called* Suessa Pometia; perh. the mod. *Torre Petrara* or *Mesa*, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 45; Liv. 1, 53; 2, 16; 2, 25 al.—Hence, **Pōmētīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pometia, Pometian:* manubiae, Liv. 1, 55.

pōmētum, i, *n.* [pomus], *a place planted with fruit-trees. an orchard* (post-class. for pomarium), Pall. 1, 36, 3.

pōmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [pomum-fero], *fruit-bearing, fruit-bringing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arbor, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15; Mel. 2, 2, 1: rami, Sen. Herc. Fur. 700: auctumnus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: annus, id. ib. 3, 23, 8: lignum, *tree*, Vulg. Gen. 1, 11: SVLVANVS, Inscr. Murat. 70, 6.—Hence, *subst.:* **pōmĭferae,** ārum, *f.*, *fruit-trees*, Plin. 17, 27, 43, § 253.

pōmoerium, ii, v. pomerium.

Pōmōna, ae, *f.* [pomum]. **I.** *The goddess of fruit and fruit-trees, Pomona*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.; Ov. M. 14, 623; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 190; Arn. 3, p. 118. — **B.** Transf., *fruit-trees, fruit* (post-Aug.), Plin. 23 prooem. 1, § 1: Thyle larga et diutina Pomona copiosa est. Sol. 22 *med.*—**II.** Derivv. **A.** ‡ **Pōmōnal,** ālis, *n.*, *the temple of Pomona*, Fest. p. 250 Müll.—**B. Pōmōnālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pomona, Pomonal:* flamen, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. maximae dignationis, pp. 154 and 155 Müll.

pōmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of* or *abounding in fruit* (poet.): horti, Tib. 1, 1, 21 (25): arva, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 81; cf.: pomosi Tiburis arva, Col. poët. 10, 138: corona, *a chaplet of fruits*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 17.

pompa, ae, *f.*, = πομπή, *a solemn procession, a public procession* of any kind (at public festivals, games, triumphs, marriages, funerals, etc.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: in pompā cum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: per Dionysia pompam ducere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 92: sollemnes ordine pompas Exequi, Verg. A. 5, 53: sollemnes ducere pompas Ad delubra juvat, id. G. 3, 22: Pontico triumpho inter pompae fercula trium verborum protulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37; so, pompa Indica, i. e. *the triumphal procession of Bacchus*, Mart. 8, 78, 2: cadaver Clodii spoliatum exsequiis, pompā, Cic. Mil. 13, 39; so of *a funeral procession*, Nep. Att. 22, 4; cf.: pompam funeris ire, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. F. 6, 663: pompam parare triumphis, id. P. 3, 4, 95: exornaturus victoris superbi pompam, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 4: pomparum ferculis similes esse (referring to the slowness of such processions), Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**B.** In partic., *the processions at the Circensian games, in which images of the gods were carried*, Liv. 30, 38 *fin.*; Tert. Spect. 7; Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tit. 2; id. Aug. 16; id. Calig. 15; id. Claud. 11; Ov. F. 4, 391; id. Am. 3, 2, 43 sq.; id. A. A. 1, 147; Inscr. Grut. 622, 9; so of Cæsar, whose image was carried among them: tu hunc de pompā, Quirini contubernalem, laetaturum putas? Cic. Att. 13, 28, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A train, suite, retinue, row, array* of persons or things (class.), Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 1; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 17: molesta haec pompa lictorum meorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: postremo tota petitio cura ut pompae plena sit, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 13, 52: captivorum, Juv. 10, 281.—Of things: pecuniae pompa, Sen. Ep. 110, 15: ventri portatur pompa, i. e. *rich repast*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: munera certā discurrunt pompā, Tib. 3, 1, 3: sarcinarum, Mart. 12, 32, 25: strepitus pompae armorum, Vulg. Jer. 47, 3.—**B.** *Parade, display, ostentation, pomp* (class.; syn. apparatus): rhetorum pompa, Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48: in dicendo adhibere quandam speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: detraxit muneri suo pompam, Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 2: ad pompam vel ostentationem aliquid accipere, Dig. 13, 6, 3 *fin.*: genus orationis pompae quam pugnae aptius, Cic. Or. 13, 42; so, eorum partim in pompā, partim in acie illustres esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94.

pompābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pompa], *pompous, splendid* (post-class.); *comp.:* nihil pompabilius, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 30.

pompābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. pompalis *fin.*

pompālis, e, *adj.* [pompa], *showy, pompous, splendid* (post-class.): vultus, Capitol. Gord. 6.—*Adv.:* **pompālĭter,** *splendidly, pompously*, etc.: ornatus, Treb. Gallien. 8 (al. pompabiliter).

pompālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pompalis], *splendor, brilliancy* of style (post-class.), Prisc. p. 1320 P.

pompālĭter, *adv.*, v. pompalis *fin.*

pompātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa], *showy, pompous, splendid* (post-class.): femina, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9: genus vehiculi, for state occasions, Isid. 20, 12, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **pompātĭcē,** *with display, pompously*, Vulg. Amos, 6, 1; Jul. Vict. Rhet. 10, p. 233: favor, App. M. 10, p. 253, 11.

pompātĭlis, e, *adj.*, = pompalis (eccl. Lat.): fastus, Aug. Alterc. Eccl. et Synag. p. 1132.

pompātus, a, um, v. pompo.

Pompēja, ae, v. Pompejus.

Pompējānus, a, um, v. Pompeji, II., and Pompejus, B.

Pompēji, ōrum, *m.*, *a maritime city in the south of Campania, overwhelmed, together with Herculaneum and Stabiæ, by an eruption of Vesuvius*, A. D. 79, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Liv. 9, 38; Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1.—Hence, **II. Pompējānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pompeii, Pompeian:* regio, Sen. Q. N. 6, 27, 1: Sarnus, Stat. S. 1, 2, 265: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 70: brassica, id. 19, 8, 41, § 140. — **2.** *Subst.* **a. Pompējānum,** i, *n.*, *a villa of Cicero, near Pompeii*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 1; 7, 4 al. — **b. Pompējāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pompeii, the Pompeians*, Cic. Sull. 21, 60.

Pompējŏpŏlis, is, *f.* **I.** *A city of*

Cilicia, formerly called Soli, now *Mezetli*, Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Tac. A. 2, 58. — **II.** *A city of Paphlagonia*, now *Tash Kupri*, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7.

Pompējus (trisyl.) or **Pompēĭus** (quadrisyl.), i, *m.*, and **Pompēja,** ae, *f.*, *name of a Roman* gens. So the famous Cn. Pompejus Magnus, *the triumvir*, Caes. B. C. 3, 86; Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 2; 13, 41, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 1 sqq. et saep.—In *fem.*, Pompeja, *his sister*, Cic. Fam. 5, 11, 2; another, *his daughter*, Hirt. B. Afr. 95, 3; a third, *daughter of Q. Pompeius, wife of Julius Cæsar, divorced from him*, Suet. Caes. 6; 74. — Hence, **A. Pompējus** (**Pompēĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Pompey, Pompeian:* domus, Ov. P. 4, 5, 9: lex, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: porticus, *at Rome*, Prop. 2, 23, 45 (3, 30, 11); cf. Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59; Suet. Caes. 81: via, *leading through Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70. — **B. Pompējānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Pompey, Pompeian:* equitatus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: classis, id. ib. 3, 101: triumphi, Luc. 3, 166: caedes, id. 10, 350: porticus (usually called Pompeja porticus), Vitr. 5, 9: theatrum, Mart. 6, 9; 14, 29; hence also, Notus, *which blew in Pompey's theatre*, id. 11, 21: ficus (also called Pompeja ficus), Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16: partes, Sen. Ep. 71, 9. — **2.** *Subst.:* **Pompējāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the adherents* or *soldiers of Pompey, Pompey's party, Pompey's troops*, Caes. B. C. 3, 46; Vell. 2, 52, 4; Sen. Ira, 3, 30, 5. — In *sing.*, Tac. A. 4, 34: Pompejanus Cilix, Luc. 4, 448.

Pompēum, i, *n.*, *a building at Athens*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 132.

† **pomphŏlyx,** ȳgis, *f.*, = πομφόλυξ, *a substance deposited from the smoke of smelting-furnaces, pompholyx*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128.

Pompĭlĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. The most celebrated is Numa Pompilius, *the second king of Rome*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 34; Ov. F. 2, 69; Liv. 1, 18.—Hence, **A. Pompĭlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pompilius, Pompilian:* sanguis, i. e. *descendants of Numa Pompilius*, Hor. A. P. 292.—**B. Pompĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Pompilian:* curia, *built by Numa*, Vop. Aur. 41: indigitamenta, Arn. 2, 95.

† **pompĭlus,** i, *m.*, = πομπίλος, *a sea-fish* (that follows ships), *the pilot-fish, rudder-fish* (Gasterosteus ductor, Linn.), Ov. Hal. 101; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 153; 9, 15, 20, § 51.—This name was applied by some to the nautilus, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88.

pompo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make* or *do* any thing *with pomp* (post-class.): grandisonis pompare modis, Sedul. 1, 2.—Hence, **pompātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *magnificently ordered, pompous, splendid:* pompatior suggestus, Tert. Spect. 7.

Pompōnĭus, i, *m.*, and **Pompōnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *name of a Roman* gens. **I.** L. Pomponius, *an Atellane poet of Bononia*, Gell. 12, 10, 7. — **II.** T. Pomponius Atticus, *a friend of Cicero, whose life is written by Nepos*, Cic. Att. 1, 5; Nep. Att. 1 sqq.—**III.** P. Pomponius Secundus, *a tragedian*, Quint. 8, 3, 31; 10, 1, 98.—**IV.** Sex. Pomponius, *a lawyer*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 68.—**V.** M. Pomponius Matho, *a prætor*, Liv. 22, 7; *and augur*, id. 29, 38.—**VI.** Pomponius Mela, *a geographer of the first century, author of a treatise* De Situ Orbis.—In *fem.:* **Pompōnĭa. 1.** *Daughter of T. Pomponius Atticus, and wife of Q. Cicero*, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2.—**2.** *The mother of Scipio Africanus*, Sil. 13, 615.—Hence, **Pompōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Pomponius, Pomponian:* nomina, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: versus, *of the Atellane poet L. Pomponius*, Gell. 10, 24, 5.

pompōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pompa], *pompous, stately, solemn* (post-class.): incessus, i. e. *dignified, slow*, Sid. Ep. 4, 9; Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 23, 7.—**II.** *Rich*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 182; id. Tard. 5, 10, 92: poëmata, Ven. Carm. 3, 23, 7.—*Adv.:* **pompōsē,** *pompously*, etc.: scribere, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.*

Pomptīnus (**Pontīn-**), a, um, *adj.*, *Pomptine, an appellation given to a district in Latium, near Pometia:* ager, Liv. 6, 5; Flor. 1, 13, 20: palus, Juv. 3, 307; and freq. in the *plur.* paludes, *the extensive marshy district exposed to the inundations of the Amasenus and Ufens*, still called *the Pomptine* (*Pontine*) *Marshes*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; 26, 4, 9, § 19; Suet. Caes. 47; Mart. 10, 74; Luc. 3, 85.—**II.** *Subst.:* **Pomptīnum,** i, *n.*, *the Pomptine district*, Liv. 2, 34: inde Pomptinum sumam, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3 (Baiter).

pōmŭlum, i, *n.* [pomum], *a little apple*, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 20.

pōmum, i, *n.* [root pa- of pasco, q. v.]. **I.** Lit., *fruit* of any kind (apples, cherries, nuts, berries, figs, dates, etc.), Varr. R. R. 1, 31; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74; 15, 24, 30, § 104; 16, 26, 49, § 113; 17, 26, 39, § 247; Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 16: poma, *fruit*, Verg. E. 7, 54; Ov. M. 13, 812; cf. Macr. S. 2, 6, 1. — Of *truffles*, Mart. 13, 50, 2.—Of *grapes*, Dig. 50, 16, 205; Nemes. Ecl. 3, 38: et pomis arbores replebuntur, Vulg. Lev. 26, 4.—**II.** Transf., for pomus, *a fruit-tree*, Cato, R. R. 28; Verg. G. 2, 426; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 35.

pōmus, i, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a fruit-tree* of any kind (v. pomum *init.*), Tib. 2, 1, 43; Vulg. Cant. 5, 1. — **II.** Transf., for pomum, *fruit*, Cato ap. Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74.

* **pōmuscŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [pomum], *small fruit, fruit*, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 461 Burm.

pondĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [pondero], *that can be weighed, ponderable* (post-class.): corpora, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **pondĕrābĭlĭter,** *ponderably*, Aug. Spec. 20.

‡ **pondĕrāle,** is, *n.* [pondus], *the public scales*, Inscr. Rein. cl. 7, n. 15; v. ponderarium.

pondĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pondero.

‡ **pondĕrārĭum,** ii, *n.* [pondero], *the place where public weights are kept and things are weighed, the public scales*, Inscr. Orell. 144 and 4344.

pondĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pondus], *a weighing, poising* (post-Aug.); *plur.*, Vitr. 10, 3, 7: aequâ ponderatione confici, Theod. Prisc. 1, 13; Vulg. Ecclus, 6, 15.

pondĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [pondero], *a weigher* (post-class.): De ponderatoribus, Cod. Th. 7, 12; Cod. Just. 71, 10: ponderator spirituum Dominus, Vulg. Prov. 16, 2; cf.: ponderator, σταθμιστὴς ἢ ζυγοστάτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

‡ **pondĕrātūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a weighing:* σταθμός, ponderatura, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pondĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pondero.

* **pondĕrĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [pondus], *weight:* hominis (or nominis), Att. ap. Non. 156, 6.

pondĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to weigh* a thing (syn. examino). **I.** Lit.: granum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 8), 12: pugnos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 156: in unum omnia ponderata confunduntur, Scrib. Comp. 106. — **II.** Trop., *to weigh* in the mind, *to ponder, consider, reflect upon* (class.): imprimis, quo quisque animo fecerit, ponderandum est, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 49: momento suo unamquamque rem ponderandam, id. Font. 6, 21: verborum delectum aurium judicio, id. de Or. 3, 37, 150: omnia voluptatibus et doloribus, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: quid quisque admiserit non ex crimine, sed ex moribus ejus . . . est ponderandum, id. Sull. 25, 69: non ex libidine aut levitate testium causas honestorum hominum ponderari, id. ib. 28, 89: non esse fidem ex fortunā ponderandam, id. Part. 34, 117: causas non ratione, sed verbis, id. Caecil. 21, 61: consilia eventis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: dum inventa ponderant et dimetiuntur, Quint. 8 prooem. § 27.—Hence, **A. pondĕrans,** antis, *P. a.*, in a neuter sense, *weighing, weighty, heavy* (post-class.): affectu ponderantiore, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.* dub. (al. ponderatiore).—**B. pondĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *weighed, pondered, well considered:* ponderatiora beneficia, Nep. Fragm. 2 (v. also under ponderans).—Hence, *adv.:* **pondĕrātē,** *with due consideration* (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 36; **pondĕrātim,** Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.

pondĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of great weight, weighty, heavy, ponderous.* **I.** Lit.: compedes, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 64: frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 52 *fin.:* verbera, Val. Max. 1, 8 *fin.*—*Comp.:* lana ponderosior, Varr. R. R. 2, 11; Plin. 21, 17, 67, § 107.—*Sup.:* ponderosissimi lapides, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138.—**II.** Trop.: ponderosa epistola, *weighty, significant*, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1: vox, *weighty, imposing*, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1 *ext.*

pondĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pondus], *a small weight* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 4.

pondo, *adv.* [*abl.* from pondus], *by weight, in weight.* **A.** In gen.: neque piscium ullam unciam hodie pondo cepi, *an ounce weight*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8: ut exercitus coronam auream dictatori libram pondo decreverit, *a pound in weight, weighing a pound*, Liv. 3, 29; 4, 20: vettonicae tusae pondo libra, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33: pretium in pondo libras denarii duo, id. 33, 12, 56, § 158: styracis, resinae terebinthinae pondo sextantes, Cels. 5, 25, 16: sextarium aquae cum dodrante pondo mellis diluunt, Col. 12, 12: argenti in convivio plus pondo quam libras centum inferre, Gell. 2, 24, 2.—**B.** In partic., with numerals, as the usual measure of weight, as *subst. indecl.*, *pounds* (sc. libra; freq. and class.): COMPEDIBVS QVINDECIM PONDO . . . VINCITO, Fragm. XII. Tabularum: quot pondo te censes esse nudum? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 33: auri quinque pondo abstulit, Cic. Clu. 64, 179: argenti pondo viginti millia, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 51; 11, 42, 97, § 241: fulmen aurum quinquaginta pondo auri, Liv. 22, 1, 17. — *Gen.:* rettuli auri pondo mille octingentûm septuaginta, Varr. ap. Non. 149, 19: corona aurea pondo ducentûm, id. ib. 163, 33.

pondus, ĕris, *n.* [pendo], *a weight.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a weight* used in a scale, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: pondera ab Gallis allata iniqua, Liv. 5, 48 *fin.:* utuntur taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro numo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12; Dig. 19, 1, 32: pondera publica, Paul. ex Fest. p. 246 Müll. — **2.** In partic., *the weight of a pound, a pound* (very rare for the usual pondo): dupondius a duobus ponderibus, quod unum pondus assipondium dicebatur. Id ideo, quod as erat libra pondus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.: argenti pondera quinque, Mart. 7, 53, 12.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In abstr. **a.** *Heaviness, weight* of a body: moveri gravitate et pondere, Cic. Fat. 11, 24; 10, 22; 20, 46; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: magni ponderis saxa, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; 7, 22: emere aliquid pondere, *by weight*, Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 29; 35, 17, 57, § 197; Tac. A. 6, 26; cf.: in his quae pondere constant, Dig. 18, 1, 35 *med.;* Gai. Inst. 2, 196: id, quod pondere continetur, Dig. 30, 1, 47.—**b.** In *plur.:* pondera, *balance, equipoise, equilibrium:* pendebat in aëre tellus Ponderibus librata suis, Ov. M. 1, 13; so Luc. 1, 57; cf. Lucr. 2, 218 and 6, 574: trans pondera (corporis) dextram Porrigere (= ultra libramentum sive aequilibrium corporis), *out of balance*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 51; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 380 sq.; cf. also: quis libravit in pondere montes et colles in staterā? Vulg. Isa. 40, 12.—**2.** In concr. **a.** *A heavy body, a weight, mass, load, burden:* in terram feruntur omnia suo nutu pondera, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: grande auri pondus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45; so, innumerabile pondus auri, id. Sest. 43, 93: magnum argenti pondus expositum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: aeris magnum pondus, id. ib. 3, 103; Stat. Th. 6, 648: immania pondera baltei, Verg. A. 10, 496: Spartani pondera disci, Mart. 14, 164, 1.—Poet., of the fruit of the womb, Ov. M. 9, 684; id. Am. 2, 14, 14; Prop. 4, 1, 96 (5, 1, 100); Mart. 14, 151; of the privy parts, Cat. 63, 5; Stat. S. 3, 4, 77.—**b.** *A quantity, number, multitude* (ante-class. and very rare): magnum pondus omnium artificum, Varr. ap. Non. 466, 5.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Weight, consequence, importance, consideration, influence, authority*, etc. (class.; cf. momentum): persona non qualiscumque testimonii pondus habet, Cic. Top. 19, 73: grave ipsius conscientiae pondus est, id. N. D. 3, 35, 85; cf.: (honestas) aut sola expetenda est . . . aut certe omni pondere gravior habenda quam reliqua omnia, id. Off. 3, 8, 35: id est maximi momenti et ponderis, id. Vatin. 4, 9: qui pondus habent, id. Att. 11, 6, 1: habet vim in ingenio

et pondus in vitâ, id. de Or. 2, 74, 302: magnum pondus accessit ad tollendum dubitationem, judicium et consilium tuum, id. Fam. 11, 29, 1: ut is intellegat, hanc meam commendationem magnum apud te pondus habuisse, id. ib. 13, 25; cf.: ut is intellegat meas apud te litteras maximum pondus habuisse, id. Fam. 12, 27; 13, 35, 2: tuae litterae maximi sunt apud me ponderis, id. ib. 2, 19, 2: ejus filius eodem est apud me pondere, quo fuit ille, id. Att. 10, 1, 1.— Of style: omnium verborum ponderibus est utendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: fabula sine pondere et arte, Hor. A. P. 320; cf.: nugis addere pondus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 42.—**B.** *Oppressive weight, burden* (poet. for onus): curarum, Luc. 9, 951; Stat. Th. 4, 39: rerum, Ov. Tr. 2, 237; Mart. 6, 64, 14: tauri ruentis In Venerem tolerare pondus, Hor. C. 2, 5, 4: amara senectae Pondera, Ov. M. 9, 438: Constantius, insolentiae pondera gravius librans, Amm. 14, 5, 1.—**C.** *Weight of character*, i. e. *firmness, constancy* (poet.): nulla diu femina pondus habet, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 22: nostri reverentia ponderis obstat, Stat. Th. 1, 289: hilaris, tamen cum pondere, virtus, id. S. 2, 3, 65; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 246.

ponduscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pondus], *a small weight* (post-Aug.): saxi, Col. 12, 51: si cooriatur procella, apprehensi ponduseulo lapilli (apes) se librant, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 24.

pōne, *adv.* and *prep.* [for posine, posne; cf. Gr. πύματος, the last, and v. post]. **I.** *Adv., after, behind, back*, = post, a tergo (opp. ante, before; rare and mostly poet.; by Quint., 8, 3, 25, considered as archaic; cf. also: pone gravi sono antiqui utebantur pro loci significatione, Fest. p. 249 Müll.; Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 16): (moveri) et ante et pone, ad laevam et ad dextram, Cic. Univ. 13 *fin.*: (remiges) Pone petunt, exim referunt ad pectora tonsas, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. tonsam, p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 236 Vahl.): pone venire, Prop. 3, 15, 30 (4, 14, 28): pars cetera pontum Pone legit, Verg. A. 2, 208: pone subit conjux, id. ib. 2, 725: pone sequens, id. ib. 10, 226; Sil. 8, 561: respicere, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1.—With *vorsum, behind, backwards*: pone vorsum illac mare est, Cato ap. Charis. p. 191 P.; cf. infra *fin.*—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *behind* (mostly anteclass. and post-Aug.): pone quos aut ante labantur, Cic. Univ. 10 *fin.*: pone me, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 1; cf.: pone nos recede, id. Poen. 3, 2, 34: pone aedem Castoris, id. Curc. 4, 1, 20; id. Trin. 3, 2, 37: pone castra, Liv. 40, 30 *fin.*: aedes Africani pone Veteres, id. 44, 16, 10: vinctae pone tergum manus, Tac. H. 3, 85; so, pone tergum insurgebat silva, id. A. 2, 16; id. H. 2, 83; 3, 60; 4, 82: comam pone verticem submittere, Suet. Ner. 51; id. Tib 68; Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 1; Sen. ad Marc. 9, 3; Just. 2, 7, 8.—With *vorsus*: postquam auspicavi atque exercitum adduxi pone vorsus castra hostium, Cato ap. Charis. p. 191 P.

pōno, pŏsŭi (Plaut. posīvi), pŏsĭtum, 3 (old form of *perf.* POSEIVEI, Inscr. Orell. 3308: posivi, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 35: posivimus, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.: posiverunt, Cato, R. R. praef. 1: posiveris, id. ib. 4, 1; Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 108: POSIER*unt*, Inscr. Orell. 5061: POSIT, contr. from posivit, ib. 71; 732; 1475; 3087 al.; *part. perf.* sync. postus, a, um, Lucr. 1, 1059; 3, 87; 6, 965), *v. a.* [for posno, posino, from old *prep.* port, = προτί, πρός, and sino; cf.: porrĭcio, pollingo, etc., and v. pro, sino], *to put* or *set down* a person or thing, *to put, place, set, lay*, etc. (syn.: colloco, statuo); constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *in* and *abl.*, or with *adv. of place*; sometimes with *in* and *acc.*, or *absol.*; v. infra. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tabulas in aerario ponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 108: castra, *to pitch*, id. ib. 1, 65 *fin.*: castra iniquo loco, id. ib. 1, 81: milia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit, id. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.*: qui indicabantur, in senatu sunt positi, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: tabulas obsignatas in publico, Cic. Fl. 9, 21: sejuges in Capitolio aurati a P. Cornelio positi, Liv. 38, 35, 4: tyrannicidae imago in gymnasio ponatur, Quint. 7, 7, 5; cf. id. 1, 7, 12: collum in Pulvere, Hor. C. 4, 6, 11; cf.: artus in litore ponunt, Verg. A. 1, 173; and with simple *abl.*: saxo posuit latus, Val. Fl. 4, 378: in curulibus sellis sese posuerunt, *seated themselves*, Flor. 1, 13.— With *in* and *acc.*: hodierno die primum longo intervallo in possessionem libertatis pedem ponimus, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28 B. and K. (Klotz, possessione): Cyzici in Prytaneum vasa aurea mensae unius posuit, Liv. 41, 20, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: stipes erat, quem ... in flammam triplices posuere sorores, Ov. M. 8, 452: omnia pone feros in ignes, id. R. Am. 719: oleas in solem, Cato, R. R. 7: coronam in caput, Gell. 3, 15, 3.—With *sub* and *abl.*: pone sub curru nimium propinqui, Hor. C. 1, 22, 21: fundamenta, Vulg. 1 Esd. 6, 3: ubi pedem poneret non habebat, *might set his foot*, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 69: genu or genua, *to bow the knee, to kneel*, Ov. F. 2, 438; 5, 507; Curt. 8, 7, 13: num genu posuit? num vocem supplicem misit? id. 4, 6, 28: oculos, *to cast one's eyes on*, Vulg. Jer. 24, 6: faciem, *to turn one's face*, id. ib. 42, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *to place, post, set, station* a body of troops: ibi praesidium ponit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: praesidium ibi, id. B. C. 1, 47 *fin.*: legionem tuendae orae maritimae causâ, id. ib. 3, 34: insidias contra aliquem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 49.—**2.** *To set up, erect, build* (mostly poet.): opus, Ov. M. 8, 160: templa, Verg. A. 6, 19: aras, id. ib. 3, 404: tropaeum, Nep. Dat. 8, 3; so, in inscrr., of erecting monuments of any kind: POSVIT, PONENDVM CVRAVIT (usu. abbreviated P. C.), etc.: columna rostrata quae est Duilio in foro posita, *in honor of Duilius*, Quint. 1, 7, 12.—**3.** Hence, poet., *to form, fashion* works of art: Alcimedon duo pocula fecit ... Orpheaque in medio posuit, Verg. E. 3, 46: hic saxo liquidis ille coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere, nunc deum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 8.—**4.** *To set, set out, plant* trees, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: planto, sero): pone ordine vites, Verg. E. 1, 74: vitem, Col. 4, 1; cf.: ille et nefasto te (arbor) posuit die, *planted thee*, Hor. C. 2, 13, 1.—**5.** *To lay, stake, wager*, as a forfeit; *to lay down, propose*, as a prize: pono pallium; Ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76: pocula fagina, Verg. E. 3, 36: invitat pretiis animos et praemia ponit, id. A. 5, 292: praemia, id. ib. 5, 486: praemium, Liv. 41, 23, 10.—**6.** In business lang., *to put out at interest, to loan, to invest* (less freq. than collocare): pecuniam in praedio ponere, Cic. Tull. § 15 Orell.; cf.: pecuniam apud aliquem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70, § 165: dives positis in fenore nummis, Hor. A. P. 421: pecuniam Quaerit Kalendis ponere, id. Epod. 2, 70.—**7.** *To place, set, appoint* a person as a watch or guard, accuser, etc. (less freq. than apponere): Dumnorigi custodes ponit, ut, quae agat, scire possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: custos frumento publico est positus, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: alicui accusatorem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 56, 8.—**8.** *To serve up, set before one* at table (rare for the class. apponere), Cato, R. R. 79; so id. ib. 81: posito pavone, Hor. S. 2, 2, 23; 2, 4, 14; 2, 6, 64; 2, 8, 91; id. A. P. 422: positi Bacchi cornua, Ov. A. A. 1, 231: vinum, Petr. 34, 7: calidum scis ponere sumen, Pers. 1, 53: porcum, Mart. 8, 22, 1: da Trebio, pone ad Trebium, Juv. 5, 135.—**9.** *To lay aside, take off, put down, lay down*, etc. (as clothing, arms, books, the hair or beard, etc., = deponere): cum pila ludere vellet tunicamque poneret, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; cf.: veste positâ, id. ib. 1, 47, 113: velamina, Ov. A. A. 2, 613; cf.: velamina de corpore, id. M. 4, 345: arma, Caes. B. G. 4, 37: sarcinam, Petr. 117, 11: barbam, Suet. Calig. 5; cf.: bicolor positis membrana capillis, Pers. 3, 10: libros de manibus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 23; cf.: cum posui librum, et mecum ipse coepi cogitare, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24.—**10.** *To lay out for the grave*: toroque Mortua componar, positaeque det oscula frater, Ov. M. 9, 503; Verg. A. 2, 644.—Also, *to lay in the grave, to bury, inter* (poet. and in post-class. prose; syn.: sepelio, condo): corpore posto, Lucr. 3, 871: te ... patriâ decedens ponere terrâ, Verg. A. 6, 508; Ov. F. 5, 480: ubi corpus meum positum fuerit, Dig. 34, 1, 18 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 4370: IN HAC CVPA MATER ET FILIVS POSITI SVNT, ib. 4550; 4495: HIC POSITVS EST, Inscr. in Boeckh. C. I. Gr. 4156: CINERES, Inscr. Orell. 4393; 4489.—**11.** Ponere calculum or calculos, transf., *to weigh carefully, to ponder, consider*: si bene calculum ponas, Petr. 115, 16: examina tecum, omnesque, quos ego movi, in utrâque parte calculos pone, Plin. Ep. 2, 19 *fin.*—**12.** *To arrange, deck, set in order* (cf. compono): qui suas ponunt in statione comas, Ov. A. A. 3, 434: quid totiens positas fingis, inepta, comas? id. ib. 1, 306; cf. id. H. 4, 77; id. M. 1, 477.—**13.** *To subdue, calm, allay, quiet*: quo non arbiter Hadriae Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta, Hor. C. 1, 3, 16: magnos cum ponunt aequora motus, Prop. 4 (5), 14, 31.—Hence, *neutr.*, of the winds, *to fall, abate* (poet. and late Lat.): cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit Flatus, Verg. A. 7, 27: tum Zephyri posuere, id. ib. 10, 103: simul ac ventus posuit, Gell. 2, 30, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to set, place, put, lay* a thing anywhere: noenum ponebat rumores ante salutem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 314 Vahl.): pone ante oculos laetitiam senatûs, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: at te apud eum, di boni! quantâ in gratiâ posui, id. Att. 6, 6, 4; cf. id. ib. 5, 11, 6; 6, 1, 22: ponite me ei (Appio) in gratiâ, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5: apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiâ, Cic. Att. 5, 3, 3 B. and K. (Orell. gratiam): se quoque in gratiâ reconciliatae pacis ponere, Liv. 44, 14, 7: in laude positus, Cic. Sest. 66, 139: aliquem in metu non ponere, i. e. *not to fear*, id. Top. 13, 55: virtutum fundamenta in voluptate tamquam in aquâ ponere, id. Fin. 2, 22, 72; cf. id. Pis. 4, 9: aliquid in conspectu animi, id. de Or. 3, 40, 161; cf.: sub uno aspectu ponere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 1: ponendus est ille ambitus, non abiciendus, *to lay down gently*, i. e. *close gracefully*, Cic. Or. 59, 199: super cor, *to lay to heart*, Vulg. Mal. 2, 2.—With *in* and *acc.*: te in crimen populo ponat atque infamiam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 11.—Elliptically: et quidem cum in mentem venit, ponor ad scribendum, *when it occurs to Cæsar, he sets me* (i. e. *my name*) *to the Senate's decrees*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Ponere aliquid in aliquâ re, *to put* or *place* a thing *in* something, *to cause* a thing *to rest* or *depend upon*: credibile non est, quantum ego in consiliis et prudentiâ tuâ, quantum in amore et fide ponam, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3: spem in aliquo, id. ib. 6, 1, 11: salutis auxilium in celeritate, Caes. B. G. 5, 48; cf.: spem salutis in virtute, id. ib. 5, 34, 2: ut in dubio poneret, utrum, etc., *regarded as doubtful, doubted*, Liv. 34, 5, 3: sed haec haud in magno equidem ponam discrimine, *I shall attach no great importance to it*, id. prooem. § 8.—In *pass.*: positum esse in aliquâ re, *to be based* or *founded upon, to rest upon, depend upon*: ut salutem praesentium, spem reliquorum in vestris sententiis positam esse et defixam putetis, Cic. Fl. 1, 3; id. Agr. 2, 9, 22: omnia posita putamus in Planci tui liberalitate, id. Att. 16, 16, F, 2; id. Or. 8, 27: in te positum est, ut, etc., id. Att. 16, 16, B, § 8.—**2.** *To lay out, spend, employ* a thing, esp. time, in any thing: tempus in cogitatione ponere, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 17: si in hac curâ vita mihi ponenda sit, id. Fam. 9, 24, 4: diem totum in considerandâ causâ, id. Brut. 22, 87; cf. id. Fam. 5, 21, 1; id. Att. 6, 2, 6: sumptum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; id. Fam. 13, 54 *fin.*; cf.: totum animum atque omnem curam, operam diligentiamque suam in petitione, id. Mur. 22, 45: id multo tum faciemus liberius totosque nos in contemplandis rebus perspiciendisque ponemus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: apud gratissimum hominem beneficium ponere, id. Fam. 13, 55 *fin.*: itinera enim ita facit, ut multos dies in oppidum ponat, id. Att. 11, 22, 2.—**3.** *To put, place, count, reckon, consider* a thing in or among certain things: mortem in malis, Cic. Fin. 3, 8, 29: in beneficii loco, id. Fam. 15, 4, 12; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: si quis motus populi factus esset, id C. Norbano in fraude capitali esse ponendum, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: in laude, *to regard as praiseworthy*, id. Top. 18, 71: in vitiis poni, *to be regarded as a fault*, Nep. Epam. 1, 2.—**4.** *To appoint, ordain, make* something: leges, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28: festos laetosque ritus, Tac. H. 5, 5 *fin.*: ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: ne tu in spem ponas me bonae frugi fore, *to hope for, reckon upon*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 4 Fleck.: nomen, *to apply* or *give a name* (= imponere): sunt enim rebus novis nova ponenda nomina, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44; id. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; Verg. A. 7, 63: qui tibi nomen Insano posuere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 48: rationem, *to furnish an account, to*

reckon, Suet. Oth. 7; cf. Col. 1, 3: pecuniae, Dig. 46, 3, 89.—**5.** *To make* or *render* vows or votive offerings to the gods: Veneri ponere vota, Prop. 3, 12, 18: nunc ego victrices lauro redimire tabellas, Nec Veneris mediâ ponere in aede morer, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: hic ponite lucida Funalia et vectes, Hor. C. 3, 26, 6: libatum agricolae ponitur ante deo, Tib. 1, 1, 14; Ov. M. 3, 506: ex praedâ tripodem aureum Delphi posuit, Nep. Paus. 2, 3.—**6.** In speaking or writing, *to lay down as true, to state, assume, assert, maintain, allege, take for granted*, etc.: quamobrem, ut paulo ante posui, si, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21; id. Fin. 2, 31, 100: recte Magnus ille noster, me audiente, posuit in judicio, rem publicam, etc., id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: verum pono, esse victum eum; at, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 25: positum sit igitur in primis, etc., Cic. Or. 4, 14: hoc posito atque concesso, esse quandam vim divinam, etc., id. Div. 1, 52, 118; cf.: quo posito, et omnium sensu adprobato, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: pono satis in eo fuisse orationis atque ingenii, id. Brut. 45, 165: aliquid pro certo ponere, Liv. 10, 9 *fin.*: nunc rem ipsam ponamus quam illi non negant ... Est haec res posita, quae ab adversario non negatur, Cic. Caecin. 11, 32.—**7.** Esp.: exemplum ponere, *to cite an instance*: eorum quae constant exempla ponemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 38, 68: perspicuo et grandi vitio praeditum posuimus exemplum, id. ib. 1, 47, 88: ab adjunctis antea posui exemplum, id. Top. 11, 50: horum exempla posui ex jure civili, id. ib. 14, 58: horum generum ex Cicerone exempla ponamus, Quint. 5, 11, 11; 6, 3, 108 al.—**8.** *To set before the mind, represent, describe*: nec ponere lucum Artifices, nec, etc., Pers. 1, 70: pone Tigellinum, Juv. 1, 155.—**9.** *To propose, offer, fix upon* a theme for discussion (= proponere): mihi nunc vos quaestiunculam, de quâ meo arbitratu loquar, ponitis? Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 2, 1, 2: ponere aliquid, ad quod audiam, si tibi non est molestum, volo, id. Fat. 2, 4; cf.: ponere jubebam, de quo quis audire vellet, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: ponere praemium, Liv. 39, 17, 1; and *impers. pass.*: doctorum est ista consuetudo eaque Graecorum, ut iis ponatur, de quo disputent quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5, 17; so, cum ita positum esset, videri, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 22, 54.—**10.** *To put away, leave off, dismiss, forego, lay down, surrender* (= deponere): vitam propera ponere, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 4: vitia, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 46: dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 28, 66: inimicitias, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6: curas, Liv. 1, 19: metum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6: iram, Hor. A. P. 160: moras, id. C. 4, 12, 25; Ov. F. 2, 816: animos feroces, Liv. 8, 1: corda ferocia, Verg. A. 1, 302: vires (flammae), id. ib. 5, 681: ipsum rudimentum adulescentiae bello lacessentem Romanos posuisse, *had obtained his first experience*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 22; also, tirocinium, Just. 12, 4, 6: animam, *to lay down life*, Vulg. Johan. 10, 15; 17.—Esp., milit. t. t.: arma ponere (= deponere), *to lay down arms, yield, surrender*: Nepesinis inde edictum ut arma ponant, Liv. 6, 10, 5: dedi imperatorem, arma poni jubet, id. 4, 10, 3; cf.: positis armis, id. 35, 36, 4; id. Epit. 88.—**11.** *To make, cause to be* (eccl. Lat.): cornu tuum ponam ferreum, Vulg. Mich. 4, 13: posuit me desolatam, id. Thren. 3, 11; with *quasi*: ponam Samariam quasi acervum, id. Mich. 1, 6; with *in* and *acc.*: posuerunt eam in ruinam, id. Isa. 23, 13.—**12.** *To assume, suppose, put* a case (of mere suppositions; only late Lat.; cf. 6 supra): pone tamen ab evangelistis scriptum, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 16, 194; Ps.-Quint. Decl. 273.—Hence, **pŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, of localities, *placed, situated; situate, standing, lying* anywhere: Roma in montibus posita, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Delos in Aegaeo mari posita, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 5: tumulus opportune ad id positus, id. 28, 13: urbs alieno solo posita, id. 4, 17.—Poet.: somno positus = sopitus, *lulled to sleep*, Verg. A. 4, 527.

1. pons, ntis, *m.* [kindred with Sanscr. pathi, a path; Gr. πάτος; old Germ. phat, pfat; mod. Germ. Pfad; Angl.-Sax. padh; hence prop. a board across a ditch, brook, etc.], *a bridge* across a river, ditch, or marsh, between towers, etc. **I.** In gen.: pars oppidi mari disjuncta angusto, ponte rursus adjungitur et continetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117: pontem in Arare faciendum curat, *to throw a bridge over the stream*, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: in Isarâ, flumine maximo, ponte uno die facto, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 3: in Histro flumine, Nep. Milt. 3, 1; so, inicere pontem, Liv. 26, 6; Tac. A. 15, 19: flumen ponte jungere, Liv. 21, 45; Curt. 3, 7, 1: amnem ponte junxit, id. 4, 9, 9: imponere pontem flumini, id. 5, 1, 22: pontibus palude constratâ, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: pontem navibus efficere, Tac. A. 6, 37: ponte flumen transgredi, id. ib. 13, 39; also: ponte flumen transmittere, Plin. Ep. 8, 8; and: ponte flumen traicere, Flor. 4, 12, 22: interscindere pontem, *to break down*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; also, rescindere, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: interrumpere, Plaut. Cas. prol. 66; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3: rumpere, Quint. 2, 13, 16; Tac. A. 2, 68; abrumpere, id. H. 3, 6: recidere, Curt. 4, 16, 8: solvere, Tac. A. 1, 69: dissolvere, Nep. Them. 5, 1: vellere, Verg. A. 8, 650: partem pontis rescindere, Caes. B. G. 6, 29.—Esp., as a stand for beggars, Juv. 5, 8; cf. id. 4, 116: aliquis de ponte, i. e. *a beggar*, id. 14, 134.—*Plur.*: plures dies efficiendis pontibus absumpti, *a bridge of several spans*, Tac. A. 2, 8; 11, 13; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 3; cf. id. ib. 10, 18, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The bridge at the Comitia, over which the voters passed one by one to the* septum, *to deposit their votes*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5; Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Ov. F. 5, 634. Hence the proverb: sexagenarios de ponte; v. sexagenarius.—**B.** *A wooden drawbridge, to be let down from besieging towers to the walls of a town* or *fortress*, Tac. A. 4, 51; Suet. Aug. 20.—**C.** *A plank bridge thrown from a vessel to the shore*, Verg. A. 10, 288 and 654; Liv. 21, 28.—**D.** *The deck of a ship on which the military engines were placed*, Tac. A. 2, 6.—**E.** *A floor of a tower*, Verg. A. 9, 530; 12, 675.—**F.** *A wooden bridge on a narrow wall between two towers*, Verg. A. 9, 170.

2. Pons, ntis, *m.*, *a geographical proper name.* **I.** Pons Argenteus, the modern *Argens*, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 2; 10, 35.—**II.** Pons Campanus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 62.—**III.** Aureoli, the modern *Pontiruolo*, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. Aureol. al.

1. Pontĭa, ae, *f.*, *a woman notorious as the poisoner of her own children*, Juv. 6, 638; Mart. 2, 34, 6; 4, 43, 5; 6, 75, 3 sq.

2. Pontia, ae, *f.*, = Ποντία, *an island in the Tuscan Sea*, now *Ponza*, Suet. Tib. 54. —*Plur.*: **Pontiae**, ārum, *the group of little islands which includes Ponza*, Liv. 9, 28; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81; Varr. L. L. 3, 5, 7.

pontĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. pons], *a little bridge*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59; Cat. 17, 3; Col. 2, 2, 11; Suet. Caes. 31; Inscr. Murat. 598.

1. Ponticus, a, um, v. 2. Pontus, II.

2. Ponticus, i, *m.*, *a poet, contemporary with Propertius*, Prop. 1, 7, 1; Ov. Trist. 4, 10, 47; cf. id. P. 4, 16, 21 sq.; Prop. 1, 9, 9 sqq.

pontĭfex (**pontŭ-**), fĭcis [doubtless from pons-facio; but the original meaning is obscure], *m.*, *a Roman high-priest, a pontiff, pontifex* (cf.: antistes, sacerdos): pontifices, ut Q. Scaevola pontifex maximus dicebat, a posse et facere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 83 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20, on the laws of the Twelve Tables; id. de Or. 3, 19, 73; id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; Liv. 1, 20; Ov. F. 6, 454; Hor. C. 3, 30, 9; 2, 14, 28; 3, 23, 12; id. Ep. 2, 1, 26; Juv. 6, 604. Their *chief* or *president* was called Pontifex Maximus, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18; id. de Or. 2, 12, 51; Liv. 3, 54; 25, 5 et saep.: MAIOR VESTAE, Inscr. (a. 353 p. Chr. n.) Orell. 3184: pontifices minores, *a lower class of pontiffs, minor* or *sub-pontiffs*: scribae pontificis, quos nunc minores pontifices appellant, Liv. 22, 57, 3; Cic. Har. Resp. 6, 12; Verr. Fl. Fast. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 408; Inscr. Cenot. Pisan. ap. Orell. 643: pontifices seu minores seu maximi, Lact. 5, 19, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The Jewish high-priest*: Pontifex, id est, sacerdos maximus, Vulg. Lev. 21, 10: Caiaphan pontificem, id. Johan. 18, 24.—Hence, **B.** In the Christian period, *a bishop*, Sid. Carm. 16, 6.

pontĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [pontifex], *of* or *belonging to a pontifex, pontifical*: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: auctoritas, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 52: honos, *of the Pontifex Maximus*, Ov. F. 3, 420: ludi, *given by the* Pontifex Maximus *on his entrance into office*, Suet. Aug. 44: lectio, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11.

pontĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [pontifex], *the office* or *dignity of a pontifex, the pontificate*, Cic. Har. Resp. 9, 18; Vell. 2, 59, 3; Tac. H. 1, 77; Suet. Calig. 12: pontificatus maximus, *the office of a* Pontifex Maximus, id. Caes. 13; 46; id. Aug. 31; id. Vitell. 11; id. Tit. 9.

pontĭfĭcius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a pontifex, pontifical*: libri, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84; id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: jus, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 174, 7; Cic. Dom. 14.—**II.** *Subst.* (*a*) **pontĭfĭcĭi**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. libri), *the pontifical books*, Amm. 17, 7, 10.—(*β*) **pontĭfĭcĭum**, ii, *n.* **A.** Lit., *the dignity of a pontiff* or *of a bishop* (post-class.), Sol. 16 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 16, 5, 13.—**B.** Transf., *the power* or *right* of doing any thing: is, cujus negotium id pontificiumque esset, Gell. 1, 13, 3; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 17; 10, 44; Arn. 2, 89.

pontīlis, e, *adj.* [1. pons], *of* or *belonging to a bridge, bridge-* (post-class.): stratus, perh. *a wooden floor*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56; 2, 58 Schneid.

Pontīnus, a, um, v. Pomptinus.

Pontius, i, *m.*, *the name of a* gens, *originally Samnite, afterwards Roman.* So, **I.** C. Pontius, *a leader of the Samnites, who surrounded the Romans in the Caudine Pass*, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; Liv. 9, 1; Flor. 1, 16, 10.—**II.** L. Pontius Aquila, *one of the assassins of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 14; Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4; Suet. Caes. 78.—**III.** Pontius Pilatus, *governor of Judæa in the time of Christ*, Tac. A. 15, 44; Tert. Apol. 21; Lact. 4, 18; Sed. Carm. 5, 116.

* **pontĭvăgus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. pontus-vagor], *roaming over the sea*; *subst.*, *one who sails over the sea, a voyager, navigator*, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 487.

ponto, ōnis, *m.* [1. pons]. **I.** *A kind of Gallic transport, a punt*, Caes. B. C. 3, 29.—**II.** *A floating bridge, a pontoon*, Aus. Idyll. 12, 10; Dig. 8, 3, 38; Gell. 10, 25, 5.

‡ **pontonium**, ii, *n. dim.* [ponto], *a small punt*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 1.

† **1. pontus**, i, *m.*, = πόντος. **I.** Lit., *the sea* (poet. for mare): mulserat huc navem pontus, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 257 Vahl.): placidus, Lucr. 2, 559: pontus Libyae, Verg. A. 1, 556: caelum undique et undique pontus, id. ib. 3, 193 al.: aequora ponti, Lucr. 1, 8; 2, 772; Verg. G. 1, 469; cf.: freta ponti, id. ib. 1, 356.—**II.** Poet., transf. * **A.** *The deep*: maris, Verg. A. 10, 377 (a poetic pleonasm, like the Homer. πόντος ἁλὸς πολιῆς, Il. 21, 59).—* **B.** *A wave of the sea, sea-wave*: ingens a vertice pontus In puppim ferit, Verg. A. 1, 114.

2. Pontus, i, *m.*, = Πόντος. **A.** Lit., *the Black Sea*, called in full Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45; 1, 39, 94; Val. Fl. 8, 180 al.—**B.** Transf., *the region about the Black Sea*: Medea ex eodem Ponto profugisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22; Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 1.—**2.** In partic., *Pontus, a district in Asia Minor, between Bithynia and Armenia, the kingdom of Mithridates, afterwards a Roman province*, Verg. G. 1, 58; Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 6; 2, 19, 5; id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7; Vell. 2, 40, 1; Flor. 3, 6, 8 al.—Hence, **Ponticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pontus, Pontic*: mare, Liv. 40, 21; Mel. 2, 1, 5; Flor. 3, 5, 18: terra, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 94: populi, Mel. 1, 2, 6: pinus, Hor. C. 1, 14, 11: absinthium, Col. 12, 35: nuces, *a kind of hazel-nuts*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: mures, *ermines*, id. 8, 37, 55, § 132; 10, 73, 93, § 200: serpens, *the dragon that watched the golden fleece*, Juv. 14, 114: radix, *rhubarb*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*; also called Rha, Amm. 22, 8, 28: Ponticus genere, Vulg. Act. 18, 2.—As *subst.* (*a*) **Pontici**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the province of Pontus*, Flor. 3, 5, 12; 23.—(*β*) **Ponticum**, i, *n.*, = 2. Pontus, *the Black Sea*, Flor. 3, 6, 10.

pŏpa, ae, *m.* **I.** *A Roman inferior priest, a priest's assistant* or *minister, who brought the victim to the altar and felled it with an axe*, Suet. Calig. 32 *fin.*; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62; Cic. Mil. 24, 65; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 120. Alluding to the corpulence of such priests: popa venter, *a fat paunch, glutton*, Pers. 6, 74.—* **II.** In *fem.*: PHILEMA POPA DE INSVLA, perh. = *she who sells animals for sacrifice*, Inscr. Orell. 2457.

† **pŏpănum**, i, *n.*, = πόπανον, *a sacrificial cake*, Juv. 6, 541.

pŏpellus, i, *m. dim.* [populus], *the rabble, mob, populace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Pers. 4, 15.

Popilĭa (**Popill-**), tribus, v. Poblilia.

Popilĭus (**Popill-**), i, *m.*, and **Popilĭa** (**Popill-**), ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So esp., **1.** M. Popillius Laenas, *a consul* A.U.C. 395, Cic. Brut. 14, 56.—**2.** C. Popilius Laenas, *the assassin of Cicero*, Liv. Epit. 120; Sen. Suas. 7.—**3.** In *fem.*: Popilia, *the wife of Q. Catulus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44.—Hence, **II. Popilĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Popilius, Popilian*: gens, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.

pŏpīna, ae, *f.* [πέπω, πέπτω, to cook], *a cook-shop, victualling-house, eating-house* (syn.: caupona, taberna): bibitur, estur, quasi in popinâ, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 13; Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69; 13, 11, 24; Suet. Tib. 34; id. Ner. 16; Hor. S. 2, 4, 62; id. Ep. 1, 14, 21; Mart. 1, 42, 10; 5, 70, 3; Juv. 8, 172; 11, 81.—**II.** Transf., *the food sold at a cook-shop*: si epulae potius quam popinae nominandae sunt, Cic. Phil. 3, 8, 20: taeterrimam popinam inhalare, id. Pis. 6, 13.

pŏpīnālis, e, *adj.* [popina], *of* or *belonging to a cook-shop*: deliciae, Col. 8, 16, 5: luxuria, App. M. 8, p. 201, 13.

pŏpīnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a cook, victualler* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49 *fin.*; Firm. Math. 4, 15.

pŏpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a frequenter of cook-shops, a gormandizer*, Macr. S. 7, 14; cf. popino.

pŏpīno, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a frequenter of eating-houses, a gormandizer*, Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. 161, 16 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 7, 39; Suet. Gram. 15.

pŏpīnor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to frequent eating-houses, to gormandize* (post-class.): dum Gallienus popinatur, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 29.

poplĕs, ĭtis, *m.* **I.** Lit.: *the ham of the knee, the hough* (cf. suffrago): genua poplitesque et crura, Col. 6, 12, 3: succisis feminibus poplitibusque, Liv. 22, 51, 7: succiso poplite, Verg. A. 9, 762; cf. Liv. 22, 48, 4; Hor. C. 3, 2, 16: elephas poplites intus flectit hominis modo, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248; 28, 6, 17, § 59.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *the knee*, Luc. 9, 771; Lucr. 4, 953: duplicato poplite, i. e. *with bended knee*, Verg. A. 12, 927: se collegit in arma poplite subsidens, id. ib. 12, 492: contento poplite, *with a stiff knee*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 97: nec parcit imbellis juventae Poplitibus, id. C. 3, 2, 16: poplitibus semet excipit, *he sank down upon his knees*, Curt. 6, 1: flexo poplite, Vulg. Judic. 7, 6.

poplĭcĭtus, *adv.*, v. publicitus.

Poplicŭla (**Poplicŏla**) or **Publicŏla** (the very ancient inscr. in Orell. 547 has POPLICVLA, the palimpsest of Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 53; 55, twice Publicola), ae, *m.* [1. populus-colo] (a favorer or friend of the people), *a surname of* P. Valerius, *and of his descendants*, Inscr. Orell. 547: inde cognomen factum Publicolae est, Liv. 2, 8: Poplicola, ingentis Volesi Spartana propago, Sil. 2, 8; Inscr. Grut. 480, 5: Poplicola atque Corvinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 28.—Poet., in *plur.*, as an appellative, Sid. Carm. 23, 80.

poplicus, a, um, v. publicus.

Pŏplĭfŭgĭa (**Pŏpŭ-**), ōrum, *n.* [1. populus-fugio], *a festival in memory of the people's flight to the rescue of the Latins*, celebrated on the nones of July, POPLIF. NP., Calend. Maff. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 394; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 3, § 18; Piso ap. Macr. S. 3, 2.

poplus and **pŏpŏlus**, i, v. 1. populus *init.*

Poppaeus, i, *m.*; **Poppaea**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** *Masc.*, Poppaeus Sabinus, Tac. A. 1, 80; 4, 46; 5, 10; 6, 39: Poppaeus Silvanus, id. H. 2, 86; 3, 50.—**II.** *Fem.*: Poppaea (on inscrr. also Poppea and Poppaia) Sabina, *wife of the emperor Nero*, Suet. Oth. 3; id. Ner. 35; Tac. A. 13, 45 sq.; id. H. 1, 13; 78; Inscr. Orell. 731; 733; Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. tab. XVII. b, p. 123.—Hence, **B. Poppaeānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *named after Poppæa, Poppæan*: pinguia, *a species of cosmetic* (bread-dough mixed with asses' milk), Juv. 6, 465.

† **poppysma**, ătis, *n.*, and **poppysmus**, i, *m.*, = πόππυσμα and ποππυσμός, *a smacking* or *clucking with the tongue*, as a sign of approbation, Juv. 6, 584; on occasion of lightning, as a religious ceremony, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 25; of a similar sound, Mart. 7, 18, 11.

poppysmus, i, v. poppysma.

† **poppȳzon**, ontis, *m.*, = ποππύζων, *one who clucks with the tongue*: cum pingeret poppyzonta retinentem equum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 104.

pŏpŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [populor], *that may be laid waste* or *ravaged, destructible* (poet.): quodcunque fuit populabile flammae, Ov. M. 9, 262.

pŏpŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *laying waste, ravaging* (rare): agros populabundus, Sisenn. ap. Non. 471, 23; cf. Gell. 11, 15, 7: in fines Romanos excurrerunt populabundi, Liv. 1, 15, 1: vagari populandum, id. 2, 60, 2: consul per agrum populabundus ierat, id. 3, 3, 10.

pŏpŭlārĭa, ĭum, v. popularis, I. B.

pŏpŭlāris (sync. poplāris, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 36), e, *adj.* [1. populus], *of* or *belonging to the people, proceeding from* or *designed for the people*. **I.** In gen.: populares leges, i. e. *laws instituted by the people*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: accessus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: coetus, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: munus, *a donation to the people*, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: popularia verba usitata, id. ib. 2, 10, 35; cf.: ad usum popularem atque civilem disserere, id. Leg. 3, 6, 14: dictio ad vulgarem popularemque sensum accommodata, id. de Or. 1, 23, 108: oratio philosophorum ... nec sententiis nec verbis instructa popularibus, id. Or. 19, 64: popularis oratio, id. ib. 44, 151: populari nomine aliquid appellare, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48: laudes, *in the mouths of the people*, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6: admiratio, id. Fam. 7, 1, 2: honor, Cic. Dom. 18: ventus, *popular favor*, id. Clu. 47, 130 *init.*: aura, Hor. C. 3, 2, 20: civitas, *democracy*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 200 (opp. regia civitas, *monarchy*): popularia sacra sunt, ut ait Labeo, quae omnes cives faciunt nec certis familiis attributa sunt, Fest. p. 253 Müll.—**B.** *Subst.*: **pŏpŭlārĭa**, ĭum, *n.* (sc. subsellia), *the seats of the people in the theatre, the common seats*, Suet. Claud. 25; id. Dom. 4 *fin.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to the same people* or *country, native, indigenous* (as an adj. rare): Sappho puellis de popularibus querentem vidimus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 25: flumina, *of the same district*, Ov. M. 1, 577: oliva, *native*, id. ib. 7, 498.—**2.** As *subst.*: **pŏpŭlāris**, is, *comm.* (freq. and class.). (*a*) *Masc.*, *a countryman, fellow-countryman*: redire ad suos populares, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 Müll.: o mi popularis, salve, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 79: o populares, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1: popularis ac sodalis suus, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: ego vero Solonis, popularis tui, ut puto, etiam mei, legem neglegam (for Cicero had also lived in Athens), id. Att. 10, 1, 2: popularis alicujus definiti loci (opp. civis totius mundi), id. Leg. 1, 23, 61: non populares modo, Liv. 29, 1: cum turbâ popularium, Just. 43, 1, 6: quae res indicabat populares esse.—(*β*) *Fem.*: mea popularis opsecro haec est? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 35; 4, 4, 36; 4, 8, 4 al.; Sall. J. 58, 4: tibi popularis, Ov. M. 12, 191.—**b.** Transf. (*a*) Of animals and plants of the same region: leaena, Ov. Ib. 503: (glires) populares ejusdem silvae (opp. alienigenae, amne vel monte discreti), Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224: populares eorum (prunorum) myxae, id. 15, 13, 12, § 43.—(*β*) Of persons of the same condition, occupation, tastes, etc., *a companion, partner, associate, accomplice, comrade*: meus popularis Geta, *fellow* (i. e. a slave), Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1: populares conjurationis, Sall. C. 24, 1; 52, 14: sceleris, id. ib. 22, 1: invitis hoc nostris popularibus dicam, *the men of our school*, i. e. *the Stoics*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13.—**B.** In a political signification, *of* or *belonging to the people, attached* or *devoted to the people* (as opposed to the nobility), *popular, democratic*: res publica ex tribus generibus illis, regali et optumati et populari confusa modice, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41 (ap. Non. 342, 31): homo maxime popularis, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: consul veritate non ostentatione popularis, id. Agr. 1, 7, 23: animus vere popularis, saluti populi consulens, id. Cat. 4, 5, 9: ingenium, Liv. 2, 24: sacerdos, i. e. Clodius, as attached to the popular party, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: vir, Liv. 6, 20: homo, *of the common people* (opp. rex), Vulg. Sap. 18, 11.—Hence, *subst.*: **pŏpŭlāres**, ium, *m.*, *the people's party, the democrats* (opp. optimates, the aristocrats): duo genera semper in hac civitate fuerunt . . . quibus ex generibus alteri se populares, alteri optimates et haberi et esse voluerunt. Quia ea quae faciebant, multitudini jucunda esse volebant, populares habebantur, Cic. Sest. 45, 96: qui populares habebantur, id. ib. 49, 105: ex quo evenit, ut alii populares, alii studiosi optimi cujusque videantur, id. Off. 1, 25, 85.—**C.** *Acceptable to the people, agreeable to the multitude, popular*: dixi in senatu me popularem consulem futurum. Quid enim est tam populare quam pax? Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 9: potest nihil esse tam populare quam id quod ego consul popularis adfero, pacem, etc., id. ib. 2, 37, 102: quo nihil popularius est, Liv. 7, 33, 3: populare gratumque audientibus, Plin. Paneg. 77, 4.—**D.** *Of* or *belonging to the citizens* (as opposed to the soldiery): quique rem agunt duelli, quique populare auspicium, Cic. Leg. 2, 8; cf. Amm. 14, 10; usually as *subst.*: **pŏpŭlāris**, is, *m.*, *a citizen* (post-class.): multa milia et popularium et militum, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 17; Dig. 1, 12, 1 *fin.*: popularibus militibusque, Juv. 26, 3, 5; Amm. 22, 2.—**E.** *Belonging to* or *fit for the common people*; hence, *common, coarse, mean, bad*: sal. Cato, R. R. 88: pulli (apium), Col. 9, 11, 4: popularia agere, *to play coarse tricks*, Laber. ap. Non. 150, 25.—Hence, *adv.*: **pŏpŭlārĭter. A.** *After the manner of the common people*, i. e. *commonly, coarsely, vulgarly*, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: loqui, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17: scriptus liber (opp. limatius), id. ib. 5, 5, 12.—**B.** *In a popular manner, popularly, democratically*: agere, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: conciones seditiose ac populariter excitatae, id. Clu. 34, 93: occidere quemlibet populariter, *to win popularity*, Juv. 3, 37.

pŏpŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [popularis]. ***I.** (Acc. to popularis, II. A.) *A being of the same country, fellow-citizenship*: popularitatis causa, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 81.—**II.** (Acc. to popularis, II. B.) *Popularity*, but only subjectively, *an effort to please the people, a courting of popular favor, popular bearing* (post-Aug.): ne quid popularitatis praetermitteret, Suet. Tit. 8; id. Calig. 15; id. Ner. 53: quanto rarior apud Tiberium popularitas, tanto, etc., Tac. A. 3, 69: gratus popularitate, Stat. S. 2, 7, 69.—**III.** Transf., *the population, inhabitants* (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 30; id. adv. Marc. 1, 10.

pŏpŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. popularis *fin.*

pŏpŭlātim, *adv.* [1. populus], *from people to people, among all nations, everywhere, universally* (ante-class.): poëta placuit populatim omnibus, Pompon. ap. Non. 150, 20; Caecil. ap. ib. 154, 14; Arn. 3, 5.

1. pŏpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [populor], *a laying waste, ravaging, plundering, spoiling, devastation*, etc. (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: populationem effuse facere, Liv. 2, 64.—In *plur.*: populationibus incursionibusque, Liv. 3, 3 *fin.*: hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Concr., *things plundered, plunder, booty*: Veientes pleni populationum, Liv. 2, 43.—**2.** *A ravaging, destroying* done by animals: a populatione murium formicarumque frumenta defendere, Col. 2, 20; so, volucrum, id. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop., *destruction, corruption, ruin* (post-Aug.): morum, Plin. 9, 34, 53, § 104; of *ruin through luxury*, Col. 1, 5, 7.

2. pŏpŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. populus], *population*; concr., *a people, a multitude* (late Lat.): flebat populatio praesens, Sedul. 4, 275.

pŏpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [populor], *a devastator, destroyer, ravager, spoiler, plunderer* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: agrorum, Liv. 3, 68 *fin.*: Trojae (Atrides), Ov. M. 13, 655.—Poet., transf.: Tuscae glandis aper, Mart. 7, 27, 1: Calabri arvi Sirius, Val. Fl. 1, 683.—**II.** Trop., *a destroyer, consumer*: luxus populator opum, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 35: civitatis, Quint. Decl. 12, 24 *fin.*; Luc. 4, 92.

pŏpŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [populator], *she that*

wastes or *destroys* (poet.): Siculi populatrix virgo profundi, i. e. Scylla, Stat. S. 3, 2, 86: catervae, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 167.— Poet., transf.: populatrix Hymetti, apis, *a rifler*, Mart. 13, 104.

pŏpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [populor], *a laying waste, a devastating, devastation* (poet.), Luc. 2, 634: squalent populatibus agri, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 244: coërcere populatibus, Sid. Ep. 3, 3, p. 181, 40.

pōpŭlētum, i, *n.* [2. populus], *a poplar wood*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

pōpŭlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to poplars, poplar-*: frus, Enn. ap. Aus. Idyll. 5, 160 (Ann. v. 562 Vahl.): frondes, Verg. A. 8, 32; 10, 190; cf. Cato ap. Plin. 16, 21, 38: corona, Hor. C. 1, 7, 23: umbra, Verg. G. 4, 511: silva, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1641.

pōpŭlĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [2. populus-fero], *poplar-bearing* (poet.): Padus, *whose banks abound with poplars*, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 32: Spercheos, id. M. 1, 579.

Pŏpŭlĭfŭgia, ōrum, v. Poplifugia.

pŏpŭliscītum, i, *n.*, or better written separately, **pŏpŭli scītum**, *a decree of the people*: Athenienses nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant, Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: populiscito in patriam restitutus est, Nep. Arist. 1, 5: scitum populi, Liv. 45, 25.

* **pŏpŭlĭto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [populor], *to lay waste, to plunder*: fructus agrorum, Dig. 49, 1, 21 *fin.* (al. popularentur).

pōpulnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. populus], *of poplars, poplar-*: frons, Cato, R. R. 5, 8; Col. 6, 3, 7: scobis, Col. 12, 43, 4; cf. populeus.

* **pōpulnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of poplars, poplar-*: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32.

pŏpŭlo, āre, v. populor.

1. Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.* [populor] (she who protects against devastation), *a surname of Juno*, Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, 118; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149; Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 10 *fin.*

2. Pŏpŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.*, also **Pŏpŭlōnĭum**, ii, *n.*, and **Pŏpŭlōnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *a town on the coast of Etruria, now the ruins of Poplonia, near Piombino.*—Form Populonia, Verg. A. 10, 172; Mel. 2, 4, 9: Populonium, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50: Populonii, Liv. 30, 39, 2.—Hence, **II. Pŏpŭlōnĭenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Populonia, the Populonians*, Liv. 28, 45.

pŏpŭlor, ātus, 1. *v. dep.*, and **pŏpŭlo**, āre, *v. a.* [1. populus; prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region; hence, transf. to the result], *to lay waste, ravage, devastate, desolate; to spoil, plunder, pillage* (class.; syn.: vasto, vexo, diripio). **I.** Lit. (α) Form populor: Romanus exercitus insulam integram urit, populatur, vastat, Naev. ap. Non. 90, 29: noctu populabatur agros, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: Remorum agros, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: arva ferro populatur et igni, Luc. 2, 445; so, omnia igni ferroque populatus, Flor. 2, 17, 16: consules Aequos populantur, Liv. 3, 23 *fin.* —(β) Form populo (in Cicero only in *part. perf. pass.*): patriam populavit meam, Pac. ap. Non. 39, 32: agrum populare coeperunt, Quadrig. ib. 471, 20: litora vestra Vi populat, Verg. A. 12, 263: Penates, id. ib. 1, 527. —In *pass.*: urbem Romanam deûm irâ morbo populari, Liv. 3, 6; 3, 3 *fin.*: populata vexataque provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 122; cf.: Siculi nunc populati atque vexati, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 2: arva Marte populata nostro, Hor. C. 3, 5, 23: populatis messibus, Plin. 8, 55, 81.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to destroy, ruin, spoil* (mostly poet. and in the active form), Plaut. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.: populatque ingentem farris acervum Curculio, Verg. G. 1, 185: capillos, Ov. M. 2, 319: feris populandas tradere gentes, id. ib. 1, 249: populata tempora raptis Auribus, *mutilated, deprived of*, Verg. A. 6, 496: populatum exspuit hamum, *robbed of the bait*, Ov. Hal. 36.—In a deponent form: quisque suum populatus iter, Verg. A. 12, 525: iter, Sil. 3, 445: formam populabitur aetas, Ov. Med. Fac. 45: (ventus in Aetnâ) Putria multivagis populatur flatibus antra, *lays waste*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 176.

pŏpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [populosus], *a multitude* (post-class.): deorum, Arn. 3, p. 102: luminum Argi, Fulg. Myth. 1, 24; Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

pŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. populus], *abounding in people, populous, numerous* (post-class.): gens populosa, App. Flor. p. 342: familia, id. M. 5, p. 162: Briareus populoso corpore, Sid. Carm. 15, 27.—*Comp.*: populosior globus, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*—*Sup.*: insula populosissima, Sol. 52.

1. pŏpŭlus (contr. POPLVS, Inscr. Columm. Rostr. in Corp. Inscr. Lat. 195, 17, Plaut. Am. prol. 101; 1, 1, 103; id. Aul. 2, 4, 6; id. Cas. 3, 2, 6 et saep.—Also written POPOLVS, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 197, 15 al.; *nom. plur.* poploe, Carm. Sal. ap. Fest. p. 205 Müll.; v. pilumnoe) [from root pleof pleo; v. plenus], i, *m.*, *a people, the people.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (cf.: gens, natio): res publica res populi: populus autem non omnis hominum coetus quoquo modo congregatus, sed coetus multitudinis juris consensu et utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: populus Romanus, id. Phil. 6, 5, 12: exspectabat populus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 90 Vahl.): tene magis salvum populus velit an populum tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 27: casci populi Latini, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll. (Ann. v. 24 Vahl.): hi populi: Atellani, Calatini, etc., Liv. 22, 61 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. **1.** *The people*, opp. to the Senate, in the formula senatus populusque Romanus (abbreviated S. P. Q. R.), saep.; cf.: et patres in populi fore potestate, Liv. 2, 56.—**2.** Opp. to the plebs: non enim populi, sed plebis eum (tribunum) magistratum esse, Liv. 2, 56: ut ea res populo plebique Romanae bene eveniret, Cic. Mur. 1, 1.—**3.** Rarely for plebs, *the populace*: dat populus, dat gratus eques, dat tura senatus, Mart. 8, 15, 3: urbanus, *the citizens* (opp. to the military), Nep. Cim. 2, 1.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A region, district*, regarded as inhabited: frequens cultoribus alius populus, Liv. 21, 34, 1 (cf. Gr. δῆμος).—**2.** *A multitude, host, crowd, throng, great number* of persons or things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ratis populo peritura recepto, i. e. *with the great multitude of passengers*, Luc. 3, 665: fratrum, Ov. H. 14, 115: in tanto populo sileri parricidium potuit, Just. 10, 1: sororum, Ov. H. 9, 52; App. Mag. p. 304: apum, Col. 9, 13, 12: populus totidem imaginum, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5: spicarum, Pall. 7, 2: scelerum, Sid. Ep. 6, 1 *fin.*: concursus in forum populi, Liv. 22, 7, 6.—**3.** *The public*, i. e. *the open street* (poet.): omnis habet geminas janua frontis, E quibus haec populum spectat; at illa Larem, Ov. F. 1, 136.

2. pōpŭlus, i, *f.* [root pamp-, pap-, to swell; Lat. papula, papilla, pampinus], *a poplar, poplar-tree*, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 85; 16, 18, 31, § 77; 17, 11, 15, § 78; Ov. H. 5, 27; sacred to Hercules, Verg. E. 7, 61; Ov. H. 9, 64; Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3: alba, *the silver-poplar*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 9.

por, for puer, i. e. servus; e. g. Marcipor, Lucipor, etc., i. e. servus Marci, etc., Prisc. 6.—Thus also **pora** for puera, i. e. serva, Inscr. Rein. Class. 17, n. 180.

1. porca, ae, *f.* [porcus], *a female swine, a sow*, Cato, R. R. 134; Pall. 3, 26.—By poet. license for *a male swine, a boar*, Verg. A. 8, 641 Serv.; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 19: tenera, Juv. 2, 86.

2. porca, ae, *f.* [cf. O. H. Germ. furh; Germ. Furche; Engl. furrow], *the ridge between two furrows, a balk* (cf. lira), Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 29; Col. 11, 3, 44.—**B.** In Spain, *a measure of land*, Col. 5, 1, 5.

porcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [porcus, porca], *of* or *belonging to a swine, swine-*: vulva, *that has farrowed properly*, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 210.—**II.** *Subst.*: **porcārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a swine-herd*, Firm. Math. 3, 6, 6.

porcastrum, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* portulaca, *purslain*, App. Herb. 103.

porcella, i, *f. dim.* [porcula], *a little female pig*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

porcellīnus, a, um, *adj.* [porcellus], *of young swine, pig-*: glandulae, Apic. 4, 3: caro, Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 6.

porcellĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a cheslip, woodlouse, sowbug*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 119; Pelag. Vet. 5.

porcellus, i, *m. dim.* [porculus], *a little pig*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Suet. Ner. 33; Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 47.—*Plur.*, *the litter* of a wild sow, Phaedr. 2, 4, 15.

porceo (PORXI, acc. to Charis. p. 217 P., without any example), 2, *v. a.* [porro-arceo], *to keep off, keep back, to hinder, restrain* (ante-class.): porcet quoque dictum ab antiquis quasi porro arcet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: porcet significat prohibet, Non. 159, 33: non te porro procedere porcent, Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 9: civium porcet pudor, Enn. ap. ib. 160, 6 (Trag. v. 369 Vahl.); Varr. ap. ib. 160, 8; Pac. and Att. ap. ib. 160, 2 and 5.

porcētra, ae, *f.* [porca], *a sow that has once littered*, Meliss. ap. Gell. 18, 6, 4.

porcĭlāca or **porcillāca**, ae, *f.*, for portulaca, *purslain*, Plin. 20, 20, 81, § 210.

‡ **porcĭlĭa**, ae, *f.* [porca], *a young sow*, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. n. 41, lin. 22; cf. Not. Tir. p. 167.

‡ **porcĭlĭāris**, e, *adj.* [porcilia], *of* or *belonging to a young sow*: extae, Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. n. 41, lin. 18.

‡ **porcīnārĭum**, ii, *n.* [porcus], *a pigsty*: ὑοφορβεῖον, porcinarium, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **porcīnārĭus**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a porkseller*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 5.

porcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *of a hog, hog's, swine's*: polimenta, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28: vox, Sen. Ira, 2, 12: numen, Petr. Frag. 35: caro, porcina, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 18.—**B.** *Subst.*: **porcīna**, ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *swine's flesh, pork*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95.—**II.** Transf., in milit. lang.: porcinum caput, *a swine's head, a wedge-shaped order of battle*, Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*

Porcĭus, i, *m.*; **Porcia**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* The most celebrated are, **A.** M. Porcius Cato Censorinus, or Major, *the severe censor, whose life was written by Nepos, and for whom Cicero named his Essay on Old Age*, Nep. Cato, 1 sqq.; Cic. Rep. 1, 1.—**B.** M. Porcius Cato, *the younger, called Uticensis, because of his famous death at Utica*, Sall. Cat. 52, 1; Cic. Att. 12, 12, 1.—**C.** In *fem.*, Porcia, *a sister of the younger Cato, wife of Domitius Ahenobarbus*, Cic. Att. 13, 37; 3, 48.—Hence, **II. Porcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Porcius, Porcian*: lex, *of the people's tribune* P. Porcius Laeca, Liv. 9, 10; Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12; id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163; Sall. C. 51, 40: basilica, *named after the elder Cato*, Liv. 39, 44.

porcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porca], *a little sow*, v. l. for porcella, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68.

* **porcŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [porculus], *swine-breeding*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13.

porcŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who rears young swine, a swine-breeder*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Col. 1 praef. § 26; 7, 9, 12.

porcŭlētum, i, *n.* [porca, II.], *a field divided into beds*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 171.

porcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [porcus]. **I.** Lit., *a young swine, young pig, a porker, porkling*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 36; id. Rud. 4, 4, 126; Gell. 4, 11, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Porculus marinus, *a sea-hog, porpoise*, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45.—**B.** *A hook in a wine-* or *oil-press*, Cato, R. R. 19, 2.

porcus, i, *m.* [cf. Gr. πόρκος, Varr. L. L. 5, § 97 Müll.; Umbr. purka, O. H. Germ. farah]. **I.** Lit., *a tame swine, a hog, pig*: sunt domi agni, et porci sacres, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 4: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, gallinâ, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Mart. 8, 22, 1: Scrofa alat suos porcos, *her pigs*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 13: porcus femina, *a female swine, sow*, Cato, R. R. 134; Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57.—Of a glutton, as a term of reproach, *hog*, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16; Cat. 39, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Porcus marinus, *the sea-hog, porpoise*, Plin. 32, 5, 19, § 56; also called simply porcus, id. 32, 2, 9, § 19.—**B.** = pudendum muliebre, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.—**C.** Caput porci, in milit. lang., *a wedge-shaped order of battle*, Amm. 17, 13; cf. porcinus, II.

porgo, ĕre, v. porrigo *init.*

† **porphȳrētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [πορφύρα], *purple-red, porphyretic*: marmor, Suet. Ner. 50: saxa, Lampr. Elag. 24: porticus, Vop. Prob. 2: columnae, Capitol. in Anton. Pio, 11: tabulae, Ambros. Ep. 53, 4.

† **porphȳrĭo**, ōnis, *m.*, = πορφυρίων, *a species of water-fowl, the sultana-hen, por-*

phyrton (Fulica porphyrio, Linn.), Plin. 10, 46, 63, § 129; Vulg. Lev. 11, 18.

Porphȳrion, ōnis, *m.*, = Πορφυρίων. **I.** *One of the giants*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 54; Mart. 13, 78, 2; Claud. Gigant. 35; 115.—**II.** *An ancient commentator on Horace*, Charis. p. 196 P.

† **porphȳrītes,** ae, *m.*, = πορφυρίτης, *a purple-colored precious stone in Egypt. porphyry*, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 57; 36, 13, 19, § 88.

† **porphȳrītis,** idis, *adj. f.*, = πορφυρῖτις, *purple-colored:* ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71.

porrācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [porrum]. **I.** *Of leeks:* folia, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.—**II.** *Like leeks, leek-green:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 160; 24, 4, 6, § 11.

porrectē, *adv.*, v. 1. porrigo, *P. a. fin.*

porrectio, ōnis, *f.* [1. porrigo], *a stretching out, extending, extension:* digitorum (opp. contractio), Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: bracchii, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27.—**II.** C o n c r., *a straight line* (opp. circinatio), Vitr. 10, 3, 8.

porrectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. porrigo.

porrĭcĭae, ārum, *f.* [porricio], *the parts of the victim consecrated to the gods, sacrificial pieces*, Arn. 2, p. 231; Sol. 5 *med.* (al. prosiciae).

porrĭcĭo (**porĭ-**), ēci, ectum, 3, *v. a.* [old *prep.* port (v. pōno) and root ric-, to extend; cf. rica, a flowing veil]. **I.** L i t., *to lay before, to offer sacrifice to the gods:* exta porriciunto, diis danto in altaria, Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2: atrocia porriciunt exta ministratores, Naev. ap. Non. 76, 6; Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 32: cruda exta in mare porricit, Liv. 29, 27; cf.: extaque salsos Porriciam in fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 238 and 776; Fenest. ap. Non. 154, 21.—P r o v.: inter caesa et porrecta ut aiunt, *between the slaying and the offering of the victim*, i. e. *at the last moment, at the eleventh hour*, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—* **II.** T r a n s f., apart from relig. lang., *to bring forth, produce* any thing: seges frumentum porricit, Varr. R. R. 1, 29 *fin.*

porrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. porrigo], *full of dandruff, scurvy:* caput, Plin. Val. 1, 4.

1. porrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3 (contr. form **porgo**, porgite, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 26, and Verg. A. 8, 274: porge, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 18; Aus. Idyll. 4, 37: porgebat, Sil 9, 458: porgens, Val. Fl. 2, 656: porgi, Stat. Th. 8, 755: porxit, id. S. 2, 1, 204; cf.: antiqui etiam porgam dixerunt pro porrigam, Fest. p. 218 Müll.—Acc. to Lachmann, Hor. S. 2, 6, 59, instead of perditur, we should read porgitur; v. perdo *init.*), *v. a.* [por, = pro, and rego], *to stretch* or *spread out before one's self, to put forth, reach out, extend* (class.; syn. extendo). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: jam dudum, si des, porrexi manum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 49: animal membra porrigit, contrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: manum ad tradendam pyxidem, id. Cael. 26, 63: crus, Liv. 8, 8: caelo bracchia, Ov. M. 1, 767: aciem latius, Sall. J. 52, 6.—*Pass.*, *to stretch* or *spread one's self out, to be stretched out, extended:* (Tityos) per tota novem cui jugera corpus Porrigitur, *extends*, Verg. A. 6, 596: porrectus somno, Stat. Achill. 2, 75: serpens in longam porrigi alvum, Ov. M. 4, 574; cf.: serpens centum porrectus in ulnas, Sil. 6, 153; Trogus ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 275.—So freq. of localities, *to stretch out, extend, to lie* (mostly post-Aug.): cubiculum porrigitur in solem, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23: cujus (loci) pars colles erant, pars in planitiem porrigebatur, Tac. A. 13, 38: Creta inter ortum occasumque porrigitur, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Just. 42, 2.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *To lay at full length, to stretch on the ground* (rare): in plenos resolutum carmine somnos, Exanimi similem, stratis porrexit in herbis, Ov. M. 7, 254: utrumque ab equis ingenti porrigit arvo, Val. Fl. 6, 553: in spatium ingens ruentem porrexit hostem, Liv. 7, 10 *fin.*; Mart. Spect. 15.—**2.** *To hold forth, reach out, to offer, present:* dexteram alicui, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: dextram, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250: bona alicui, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84; cf.: munera, Ov. M. 8, 95: pocula, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 92: gladium alicui ad occidendum hominem, Cic. Mil. 3, 9; Ov. P. 3, 1, 13: manum sani medicis porrigunt, Sen. Tranq. 2, 1.—P r o v.: maritali porrigere ora capistro, *to present his head to the marriage halter*, Juv. 6, 43.—**3.** Porrigere manum, in voting, *to put forth* or *hold up the hand*, Cic. Fl. 6, 15.—Hence, transf., i. q. *to express one's assent* or *approval:* quare si tu quoque huic sententiae manum porrigis, Symm. Ep. 7, 15.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To protract, prolong* (syn. prolato): iter, App. M. 2, 14; 6, 3; so of the quantity of a syllable: syllabam, Quint. 1, 6, 32; cf.: ut aliquis impetum morbi trahendo effugiat, porrigaturque in id tempus, etc., i. e. *be kept alive, supported*, Cels. 2, 5.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To offer, to grant* a thing: praesidium clientibus porrigere atque tendere, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184: et mihi forsan, tibi quod negarit, Porriget hora, Hor. C. 2, 16, 32.—**C.** Manus ad (in) aliquid porrigere, *to reach after, strive for, seek to obtain* (mostly post-Aug.): Lydiam cepisti ... jam etiam ad pecora nostra avaras et insatiabiles manus porrigis, Curt. 7, 8, 19: fames me appellat, ad proxima quaeque porrigatur manus, Sen. Ep. 119, 4; id. Ben. 5, 14, 2; id. Cons. Polyb. 17, 1; Val. Max. 9, 1, 2; Lact. 7, 15, 5: manus suas in orientem occidentemque porrexit, id. Mort. Pers. 3 *fin.*; cf.: pecunia deesse coepit, neque quo manus porrigeret suppetebat, nisi, etc., Nep. Dion, 7, 2.—**D.** Se porrigere, *to extend, reach, spread itself:* jam fortuna Romana se ad orientalia regna porrigere coeperat, Just. 39, 5, 3: quis gradus ulterior, quo se tua porrigat ira, restat? Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 5.—**porrectus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *stretched out, extended, long.* **A.** L i t.: porrecta ac aperta loca, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: locus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 41: syllaba, *long*, Quint. 1, 7, 14; cf. mora, *long, protracted*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 14: senex, *stretched out*, i. e. *dead*, Cat. 67, 6; cf. in double sense: tuam amicam video. *Ca.* Ubi ea'st? *Ps.* Eccam in tabellis porrectam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 34.—*Comp.:* porrectior acies, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*: porrectior frons, i. e. *more cheerful* (opp. contractior), Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 3.—**2.** *Subst.:* **porrectum,** i, *n.* **a.** *Extent:* Thessaliae in porrectum longitudo, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.—**b.** *A straight line*, Vitr. 10, 8.—**c.** *A plain*, Dig. 8, 3, 8.—*Plur.*, Min. Fel. 17, 10.—**B.** T r o p., *widespread, extended:* famaque et imperi Porrecta majestas ad ortum Solis ab Hesperio cubili, Hor. C. 4, 15, 15.—Hence, *adv.:* **porrectē,** *widely, extensively, far* (post-class.).—*Comp.:* porrectius ire, *farther*, Amm. 21, 9, 1; 29, 5, 48.

2. porrīgo, inis, *f.*, *the scurf, dandruff* on the head, Cels. 6, 2; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53; 20, 6, 27, § 69; 28, 11, 46, § 163; 32, 4, 14, § 35; Hor. S. 2, 3, 126.—Also of other hairy parts of the body, Scrib. Larg. 243.—Of animals, perhaps *the mange:* porci, Juv. 2, 80.

Porrīma, ae, *f.*, *a Roman goddess worshipped by women*, perh. another name for Carmentis, Ov. F. 1, 633; cf. Hartung, Rel. d. Röm. 2, p. 199.

porrīna, ae, *f.* [porrum], *a bed of leeks*, Cato, R. R. 47; Arn. 2, 85; Dig. 7, 1, 58.

* **porrixo,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [1. porrigo], *to stretch out strongly*, App. M. Fragm. p. 717 Oud.

porro, *adv.* [root pra-; Sanscr. prathamus, primus; Lat. prae, pro, prior; cf. Gr. πόρρω, πρόσω], *forward, onward, farther on, to a distance, at a distance, afar off, far.* **I.** L i t., in space, with verbs both of motion and of rest (rare and mostly ante-class.), Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 18: porro agere armentum, Liv. 1, 7, 6: ire, id. 9, 2.—So ellipt.: porro Quirites, *on! hither! ye Romans!* Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7; Tert. adv. Val. 13 (al. proh).—With *verbs of rest:* habitare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: inscius Aeneas, quae sint ea flumina porro, Verg. A. 6, 711: campi deinde porro, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 18.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** In time. **1.** *Of old, aforetime, formerly* (very rare): altera (Nympha), quod porro fuerat, cecinisse putatur, Ov. F. 1, 635.—**2.** *Henceforth, hereafter, afterwards, in future:* me sollicitum habitum esse atque porro fore, Cato ap. Charis. p. 190 P.; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 36: quid in animo Celtiberi haberent aut porro habituri essent, Liv. 40, 36: fac, eadem ut sis porro, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 44: move ocius te, ut, quid agam, porro intellegas, id. And. 4, 3, 16: dehinc ut quiescant porro moneo, id. ib. prol. 22: hinc maxima porro Accepit Roma, et patrium servavit honorem, *in aftertimes*, Verg. A. 5, 600.—**B.** In a series. **1.** I n g e n., *again, in turn*, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 25: saepe audivi a majoribus natu, qui se porro pueros a senibus audisse dicebant, Cic. Sen. 13, 43; Liv. 27, 51.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., in discourse. **a.** In the progress of an argument, or in a sequence of ideas, *then, next, furthermore, moreover, besides:* sequitur porro, nihil deos ignorare, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 105; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: age porro, tu, qui, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56; id. Mil. 9, 25: Habonium porro intellegebat rem totam esse patefacturum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 149; Juv. 6, 240; 3, 126: porro autem anxius erat, quid facto opus esset, Sall. C. 46, 2: quid fit deinde? porro loquere, *say on*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 69: porro dicere, id. Curc. 3, 83.—**b.** *Then, on the other hand, but:* porro erant qui censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: porro si in digito Dei eicio daemonas, Vulg. Luc. 11, 10 (but the true read., Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78, is paene).

porrum, i, *n.*, and **porrus,** i, *m.* [πράσον], *a leek, scallion;* of two kinds, capitatum and sectile, the latter our *chives*, Col. 8, 11, 14; Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 108; Mart. 3, 47, 8; 3, 13, 18; 19; Juv. 3, 293; 14, 133.

Porsĕna and **Porsenna** (also **Porsina**), ae, *m.*, *a king of Etruria, who made war on Rome on account of the banished Tarquins*, Liv. 2, 9 sq.; Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3; id. Sest. 21; id. Par. 1, 2, 12: Etrusca Porsĕnae manus, Hor. Epod. 16, 4; scanned Porsēna also Sil. 8, 391; 480; 10, 484; 502; Mart. 1, 22, 6: nec non Tarquinium ejectum Porsenna jubebat, Verg. A. 8, 646 Serv.—P r o v.: bona Porsenae vendere, *to sell Porsena's goods*, i. e. *to sell goods at auction*, Liv. 2, 14.

porta, ae (portabus for portis, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 40 P.), *f.* [from root par-, to pierce, pass through; Gr. περάω, πείρω, πόρος, ford; Lat.: peritus, ex-perior, and v. periculum], *a city-gate, a gate.* **I.** L i t.: hic (miles) portas frangit, at ille (amans) fores, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 20: rectā portā invadam extemplo in oppidum antiquom et vetus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60; id. Ps. 2, 2, 3: si Hannibal ad portas venisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: pedem portā efferre, id. Att. 8, 2, 4; 7, 2, 6; Verg. A. 4, 130: ad portam praesto esse, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: portā introire, id. ib. 23, 55: egressus portā Capenā, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: extra portam Collinam, id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: porta Carmentalis, Liv. 2, 49, 8: pars egressa portis erat, id. 3, 60, 9; 23, 46, 10: omnibus portis effundi, id. 24, 1, 3: portā Capenā Romam ingressus, id. 26, 10, 1; 33, 26, 9: signa portis efferre, id. 27, 2, 5: portis ruere, id. 27, 41, 8: eādem portā signa infesta urbi inferre, id. 28, 3, 13: patefactā portā Romani erumpunt, id. 28, 36, 8: subito omnibus portis eruptione factā, Caes. B. G. 3, 6; 19; 5, 51; omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 20; 34: portarum claustra, Verg. A. 7, 185; limina portarum, id. ib. 2, 803: portas obice firmā claudere, Ov. M. 14, 780: portas reserare hosti, id. A. A. 3, 577: portā triumphali ducere funus, Tac. A. 3, 47: sanctae quoque res, veluti muri et portae, quodammodo divini juris sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 8: vidi Portas (Carthaginis) non clausas, a proof that the people were fearless, Hor. C. 3, 5, 23.—Connected with urbis: qui urbis portas occuparent, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15: bellum a portis hujus urbis avolsum, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1.—With *per* (rare except in Livy): per unam portam praesidium Romanum irrumpit, Liv. 9, 24, 12: paulo ante lucem per effractam portam urbem ingreditur, id. 24, 46, 7: per aversam portam silentio excedere, id. 10, 34, 4; 4, 46, 6; 23, 47, 8: elapsus per eam portam quae ... ad Darii castra pervenit, Curt. 4, 10, 25; Vulg. Gen. 34, 20: in fastigio portae, id. 2 Reg. 18, 24.—P r o v.: porta itineri longissima, *the way to the gate is the longest* (sc. in making a journey), i. e. *it is the first step that costs*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.—**B.** T r a n s f., in gen., like our *gate*, of *an avenue, entrance, passage, outlet, door* of any kind (syn.: fores, janua, ostium).—Of the *gates* of a camp: ab decumanā portā castra munita, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; so, principalis, Liv. 40, 27: quaestoria, id. ib.: villarum, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157: venti, velut agmine facto, Quā data porta, ruunt,

Verg. A. 1, 82.—Of a cage: ex portâ ludis emitti, said of hares, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 30: porta tonat caeli, Enn. ap. Vet. Gram. ap. Col. (Ann. v. 597 Vahl.); Verg. G. 3, 261: somni, id. A. 6, 893; cf. eburna, Hor. C. 3, 27, 41: ubi portitor aera recepit, Obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, *the portal of the infernal regions*, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 8: belli portae, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 622; Hor. S. 1, 4, 61 (Ann. v. 271 Vahl.): mortis, Vulg. Psa. 9, 15: inferi, id. Isa. 38, 10: portae, quae alibi Armeniae, alibi Caspiae, alibi Ciliciae vocantur, *passes, gorges, defiles*, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 99; Nep. Dat. 7, 3; Val. Fl. 3, 496: solis, *the signs of Cancer and Aries in the zodiac*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12, and S. 1, 17: jecoris, *a part of the liver* (so too in Gr. πύλη), Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137: fluviorum, Vulg. Nahum, 2, 6.—Of *the fundament*, Cat. 15, 17.—* **II.** Trop. **A.** Et quibus e portis occurri cuique deceret, *by what way, by what means*, Lucr. 6, 32.—**B.** As the symbol of strength: portae inferi, *the powers of hell*, Vulg. Matt. 16, 18.

portābĭlis, e, *adj.* [porto], *that can be carried* or *borne, portable* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *med.*—*Comp.*: onus portabilius, Aug. Ep. 34.

portārĭus, ii, *m.* [porta], *a door-keeper, porter*, Vulg. Reg. 4, 7, 11; id. 1 Par. 16, 42.

portātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porto], *a carrying, carriage, conveyance* (very rare): armorum atque telorum portationibus, Sall. C. 42, 2; Vitr. 10, 1 *med.*

portātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for carrying*: sella, *a sedan*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 15: Christus portatoriis nubibus ascendens, Ambros. Serm. Temp. 180, 1.—As *subst.*: **portātōrĭa**, ae, *f.* (sc. sella), *a sedan chair*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 161.

‡ **portātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that carries*, Inscr. Orell. 1373.

‡ **portella**, ae, *f. dim.* [porta], *a small door*: portella, ῥυμοπύλιον, παραπύλιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

portendo, di, tum, 3 (*inf. pres.* portendier, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 4), *v. a.* [an archaic collat. form in relig. lang. of protendo, to stretch forth], *to point out, indicate* (future events, misfortunes, etc.), *to foretell, predict, presage, portend* (cf.: ostendo, monstro): ea (auspicia) illis exeuntibus in aciem portendisse deos, Liv. 30, 32, 9; cf.: di immortales mihi sacrificanti . . . laeta omnia prosperaque portendere, id. 31, 7 *fin.*: magnitudinem imperii portendens prodigium, id. 1, 55: populo commutationem rerum portendit fore, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: triginta annos Cyrum regnaturum esse portendi, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: quod portentum regni ruinam portendebat, of an earthquake, Just. 17, 1, 3.—*Pass.*, *to be indicated* (by a sign), *to threaten, impend.* (α) Usually of bad fortune, loss, injury, etc.: nobis periculum magnum portenditur, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 27: haruspices dudum dicebant mihi, malum damnumque maximum portendier, id. Poen. 3, 5, 4; cf.: malum quod in quiete tibi portentum est, id. Curc. 2, 2, 22: quod in extis nostris portentum est, id. Poen. 5, 4, 35.—(β) Of good fortune, etc.: salvos sum: libertas portenditur, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 38: quid spei Latinis portendi? Liv. 1, 50.—Hence, **portentum**, i, *n.*, *a sign, token, omen, portent* (syn.: ostentum, prodigium). **I.** Lit.: ex quo illa ostenta, monstra, portenta, prodigia dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7; cf. Fest. p. 245 Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 Müll.: nam si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est, sapientem esse portentum est, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 61: portentum inusitatum conflatum est recens, Poët. ap. Gell. 15, 4: alii portenta atque prodigia nunciabant, Sall. C. 30, 2: ne quaere profecto, Quem casum portenta ferant, Verg. A. 8, 533.—Of miracles, Vulg. Heb. 2, 4; id. Deut. 34, 11; cf. id. Marc. 13, 22.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A monster, monstrosity*: cetera de genere hoc quae sunt portenta perempta, Lucr. 5, 37; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 11: quale portentum neque militaris Daunias latis alit aesculetis Nec, etc., id. C. 1, 22, 13: quae virgineo portenta sub inguine latrant, i. e. *the dogs of Scylla*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 23: praeter naturam hominum pecudumque portentis, *monstrous births, monsters*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14; cf.: bovem quendam putari deum, multaque alia portenta apud eosdem, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14.—Trop., in a moral sense, *a monster of depravity*: P. Clodius, fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 4, 9: Gabinius et Piso, duo rei publicae portenta ac paene funera, id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: qualia demens Aegyptus portenta colat, Juv. 15, 2.—**B.** *A marvellous* or *extravagant fiction, a strange tale, a wonderful story*: cetera de genere hoc monstra et portenta locuntur, Lucr. 4, 590: poëtarum et pictorum portenta, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 11: portentum atque monstrum certissimum est, esse aliquem humanâ specie et figurâ, qui tantum immanitate bestias vicerit, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: portenta atque praestigias scribere, Gell. 10, 12, 6.

portentĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, v. portentificus.

portentĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [portentum-facio], *marvellous, monstrous, unnatural, extraordinary* (poet. and in post-class. prose): venena, Ov. M. 14, 55 Jahn (al. portentifera): figurae animalium, Lact. 2, 13, 11: opera, id. 4, 13, 15.

portentōsus (**-tŭōsus**), a, um, *adj.* [portentum], *full of monsters, monstrous, portentous, unnatural, hideous, revolting*, etc. (class., but not used of abstract things till after the Aug. period): si quando aliqua portentosa aut ex pecude aut ex homine nata dicuntur, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: puer portentoso parvoque capite, Suet. Dom. 4: portentosissima genera ciborum, id. Calig. 37: labyrinthi, vel portentosissimum humani impendii opus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84: mendacia Graeciae, id. 5, 1, 1, § 4: scientia, i. e. *of wonderful things*, id. 23, 1, 27, § 58: ars, id. 30, 1, 2, § 8: ingenia, id. 9, 41, 65, § 140: quo quid fieri portentosius potest? Sen. Ep. 87, 19: oratio portentosissima, id. ib. 114, 8.

portentum, i, v. portendo *fin.*

portentus, a, um, *Part.*, from portendo.

† **Porthmeus** (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Πορθμεύς, *the ferryman*, a name given to Charon (poet.): navita Porthmeus, Petr. 121.—*Acc.* Porthmea, Juv. 3, 266.

1. porthmos, i, *m.*, = πορθμός, *a strait* (pure Lat. fretum), Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74.

2. Porthmos, i, *f.*, *a town of Eubœa*, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.

portĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [porticus], *a row of galleries* or *porticoes*, Dig. 11, 7, 37.

portĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small gallery* or *portico*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.—Collat. form **portĭcŭlus**, i, Inscr. Murat. 1716, 14.

‡ **portĭcuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small gallery*, Inscr. Orell. 4821.

portĭcus, ūs, *f.* (also heteroclit. *acc. plur.* PORTICOS, Inscr. Orell. 4043) [porta], *a walk covered by a roof supported on columns, a colonnade, piazza, arcade, gallery, porch, portico*, = στοά. **I.** Lit.: omnes porticus commetiri, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 7: porticum aedificare, id. ib. 3, 2, 69; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: inambulare in porticu, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: viae latae, porticus, etc., id. ib. 3, 31, 43: porticuum laxitas, Suet. Calig. 37: porticuum, id. Dom. 14; Vitr. 5, 1: in amplis porticibus, Verg. A. 3, 353; cf. id. ib. 2, 528: me porticus excepit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 134; id. Ep. 1, 1, 71: porticus, in quâ gestetur dominus, Juv. 7, 178: triplex, Vulg. Ezech. 42, 3.—In the upper story, Dig. 39, 2, 47.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *The entrance* or *porch* of a tent (poet.): saucii opplent porticus, *the porches*, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38.—**B.** *A weather-board, shed*, Col. 9 praef. § 2; 9, 7, 4; 9, 14, 14.—**2.** *A long shed* or *gallery* to protect soldiers in sieges, Caes. B. C. 2, 2, 3.—**3.** *The Porch* or *Portico*, meaning *the school of the Stoics* (from στοά, porch, the place where Zeno taught); hence, transf., *the Stoic philosophy, the Stoics*: Chrysippus, qui fulcire putatur porticum Stoicorum, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 44: clamat Zeno et tota illa porticus tumultuatur, Cic. Fragm. ap. Aug. contr. Ac. 3, 7; Gell. 12, 5, 10.

portĭo, ōnis (*abl. sing.* portioni, Inscr. Lat. 206, 38), *f.* [kindr. with pars and πόρω, to share, impart], *a share, part, portion* (post-Aug., except in the phrase pro portione; v. in foll. II.). **I.** Lit.: Luna aequâ portione divisa, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: ex his portio in Italiâ consedit, portio in Illyricos sinus penetravit, Just. 24, 4, 2: hereditatis, id. 36, 2, 5; cf. id. 21, 1, 2: quamvis quota portio faecis Achaei, Juv. 3, 61: mox in proflatum additur tertia portio aeris collectanei, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: pari portione inter se mixta pix, cera, alumen, etc., Cels. 4, 24; cf.: glandis cortex et nitrum paribus portionibus, id. 5, 18, 4: nil natura portionibus parit, *by parts, piecemeal*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177: portio brevissima vitae, Juv. 9, 127: pars Acarnaniae, quam in portionem belli acceperat, *as his share for his services in the war*, Just. 28, 1, 1: vocare aliquem in portionem muneris, id. 5, 2, 9: magna mortalium portio, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102.—**II.** Transf., *a relation* to any thing, *proportion*, i. q. proportio.—**A.** In gen., adverb. **1. prō portĭōne** (class.; not in Cæs.), *in proportion, proportionally, relatively*: pro portione ea omnia facito, Cato, R. R. 106 *fin.*: pro portione ad majorem fundum vel minorem addere, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3: Mamertinis pro portione imperaretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 55; id. Fl. 14, 32; Liv. 34, 50: oportet ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia pro portione rerum praeponere, *in relation, in proportion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 79, 320; so, pro ratâ portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40: pro suâ scilicet portione, Quint. 10, 7, 28; Censor. de Die Nat. 3.—**2. portĭōne** (post-Aug.): cerebrum omnia habent animalia, quae sanguinem: sed homo portione maximum, *proportionally*, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133; so id. 11, 37, 70, § 183; 11, 2, 1, § 2; cf.: hac portione mediocribus agris semina praebenda, Col. 2, 9, 1: quâdam portione, Quint. 6, 1, 26: eâdem portione, id. 11, 3, 139.—**3. ad portĭōnem** (rare and only post-Aug.), Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 133; 24, 8, 30, § 46: ad suam quisque portionem, id. 36, 16, 25, § 9: supra portionem, Col. 7, 1, 2.—**B.** *Subst.*: eadem ad decem homines servabitur portio, *the same proportion*, Curt. 7, 11, 12: portionem servare, Col. 11, 2, 87; cf.: proportione servatâ, id. 8, 11, 6.

portĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [portio], *of* or *belonging to a part, partial* (post-class.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 4 *fin.*: jejunium, id. adv. Psych. 9; id. Res. Carn. 57.

portiscŭlus, i, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a truncheon* or *hammer* with which the master of the rowers gave signals, and beat time to indicate the proper stroke: tonsas ante tenentes Parerent, observarent, portisculus signum Cum dare coepisset, Enn. ap. Non. 151, 26 (Ann. v. 233 Vahl.); Cato ap. Fest. p. 234 Müll.: nec palmarum pulsus nec portisculi, Laber. ap. Non. 151, 28.—* **II.** Trop., *guidance, direction*: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tu ut habes portisculum, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 15.

* **portĭto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [porto], *to bear, carry*: servus crumenam portitans, Gell. 20, 1, 13.

1. portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [portus], *a toll-gatherer* (at a seaport), *a receiver* or *collector of customs, a custom-house officer* (syn. telonarius), Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 15; id. As. 1, 3, 7; Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Agr. 2, 23, 61; id. Rep. 4, 7, 20 (Non. 24, 22); they forwarded letters: epistulam . . . ad portitores esse delatam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 100; cf.: portitorum simillimae sunt januae lenoniae; Si adfers, tum patent, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 88.—On account of their strict examinations, transf., *a woman who pries into every thing*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 8.

2. portĭtor, ōris, *m.* [from the root por, whence porto, a bearer, carrier]. **I.** *A carrier, conveyer.* **A.** Usually one who conveys people in a boat or ship. **1.** In gen., *a ferryman, boatman, sailor, mariner* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Plato cum flumen nave transisset, non ab illo quicquam portitor exegisset, etc., Sen. Ben. 6, 18, 1.—**2.** In partic., *the ferryman*, i. e. *Charon* (poet.): ubi portitor aera recepit, etc., Prop. 4 (5), 11, 7: Orci, Verg. G. 4, 502; id. A. 6, 298: Lethaei amnis, Stat. Th. 12, 559; Val. Fl. 1, 784 et saep.—**B.** By land, *a carrier, carter, wagoner*: Portitor Ursae, i. e. *the constellation Bootes*, who, as it were, drives the wain, Stat. Th. 1, 693.—**II.** *A bearer, carrier* (mostly post-class.; cf. bajulus): Helles, i. e. *the Ram*, Col. 10, 155 (in Mart. 9, 72, 7, we read proditor Helles): lecti sui, Claud. Epigr. 49, 17: frumenti,

Cod. Just. 11, 4, 1: ciborum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 405: apicum, Sid. Ep. 6, 3.

‡ **portĭtōrium,** ii, *n.* [1. portitor], *a toll-house, custom-house:* portitorium, τελωνεῖον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

portĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [portio], *a small part* or *portion* (post-Aug.). vestis, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 83: aedium, Dig. 39, 2, 15: domus, ib. 39, 3, 10 *pr.:* historiae Suetonii, Oros. 6, 7.

porto, āvi, ātum, *v. freq. a.* [root por- for for-to, kindr. with fer-o; Sanscr. vbri, ferre], *to bear* or *carry along; to convey* any thing heavy (class.; syn.: fero, gero, veho). **I.** Lit.: ferri proprie dicimus, quae quis suo corpore bajulat, portari ea, quae quis in jumento secum ducit, agi ea, quae animalia sunt, Dig. 50, 16, 235 (the foll. pass. prove that this distinction is not valid): ut id, quod agri efferant sui, quascumque velint in terras portare possint, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: hominem ad Baias octophoro, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: Massili portabant juvenes ad litora tanas, Enn. ap. Don. p. 1777 P. (Ann. v. 605 Vahl.): frumentum, Cic. Att. 14, 3, 1: viaticum ad hostem, id. Fam. 12, 3, 2; cf. id. Font. 5, 9: Massilium in triumpho, *to conduct,* id. Off. 2, 8, 28: frumentum secum, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: corpora insueta ad onera portanda, id. B. C. 1, 78: panem umeris, Hor. S. 1, 5, 90: sub alā Fasciculum librorum, id. Ep. 1, 13, 13: aliquid in suo sinu, Ov. M. 6, 338: ad modum aliquid portantium, Quint. 11, 3, 120: venter qui te portavit, Vulg. Luc. 11, 27: telum, hominis occidendi causā portare, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 1, 13, 1.—Esp. of ships, etc.: navis portat milites, Caes. B. G. 5, 23, 3: naves onerariae commeatum ab Ostiā in Hispaniam ad exercitum portantes, Liv. 22, 11, 6: commeatum exercitui, id. 32, 18, 3; 37, 23, 2 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bear, carry, bring* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): onustum pectus porto laetitiā, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 3: alicui tantum boni, id. Capt. 4, 2, 89; cf.: di boni, boni quid porto! Ter. And. 2, 2, 1: porto hoc jurgium Ad uxorem, id. Hec. 3, 5, 63: alicui aliquam fallaciam, id. And. 2, 6, 2: timores insolitos alicui, Prop. 1, 3, 29: preces alicujus alicui, Val. Fl. 2, 326.—With abstract subjects: nescio quid peccati portet haec purgatio, *bears with it, imports, betokens,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12: portantia verba salutem, *bringing,* Ov. P. 3, 4, 1: tristitiam Tradam protervis in mare Portare ventis, Hor. C. 1, 26, 3: salutem, Sil. 9, 428.—In prose: sociis atque amicis auxilia portabant, Sall. C. 6, 5: divitias, decus, gloriam, libertatem atque patriam in dexteris portare, id. ib. 58, 7: has spes cogitationesque secum portantes, Liv. 1, 34, 10: ad conjuges liberosque laetum nuntium portabant, id. 45, 1 *fin.:* hic vobis bellum et pacem portamus, id. 21, 18.—**B.** *To endure, bear, suffer* (late Lat.): dolores nostros ipse portavit, Vulg. Isa. 53, 4; id. Act. 15, 10: judicium, id. Gal. 5, 10.

portōrium (*dat. plur.* PORTORIEIS, Plebisc. Thermens ap. Orell. 3673), ii, *n.* [root por, whence porto, portitor, portus, that belongs to carrying or conveying; hence], **I.** *A tax, toll, duty, impost* paid on goods imported or exported: portorium dare, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 20; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 2, 75, § 185; id. Font. 5, 19; id. Pis. 36, 87; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; 3, 1; Liv. 39, 24; Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 15; Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 14, 5; Dig. 19, 2, 60 *fin.;* cf.: ego pol istum portitorem privabo portorio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 7: portorium circumvectionis, *a tax paid for the right of hawking goods about the country, a peddler's tax,* Cic. Att. 2, 16, 4.—* **II.** *Fare, freight,* = naulum: Charon expetens portorium, App. M. 6, p. 180, 28.

Portŭensis (also written PORTENSIS, Inscr. Grut. 437, 2; 1027, 4), e, *adj.* [portus], *of* or *belonging to the port of Ostia, Portuensian:* mensores, *grain-measurers at the port of Ostia,* Cod. Th. 14, 4, 9; Inscr. Grut. 462, 1: horrea, *granaries at the port of Ostia,* Cod. Th. 14, 23, 1: SVSCEPTORES, *collectors of port-duties,* Inscr. Orell. 3184: FABER FERRARIVS, Inscr. Fabr. p. 84, n. 144; cf. Nibby, Della via Portuense e dell' antica città di Porto, Rom. 1827.

portŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [porta], *a small door* or *gate,* Liv. 25, 9; 25, 13; Inscr. Grut. 207, 2.

portŭlāca, ae, *f., purslain,* Varr. ap. Non. 551, 15; Col. 12, 13, 2; Cels. 2, 33.

Portūnus (less correctly **Portumnus**), i, *m.* [portus], *the protecting god of harbors, also called* Palaemon, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66; Ov. F. 6, 547; Verg. A. 5, 241 Serv.; Lact. 1, 21, 23; Inscr. Orell. 1585; Paul. ex Fest. p. 243.—Hence, **II. Portūnālis** (**Portumn-**), e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Portunus, Portunal:* flamen, Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. persillum, p. 217 Müll.—**2.** *Subst.:* **Portūnālia,** ium, *n., the festival of Portunus, celebrated annually on the 17th of August,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 19 Müll.; Calend. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 396.

portŭōsē, *adv.*, v. portuosus *fin.*

portŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [portus], *full of* or *abounding in harbors, having many harbors:* mare, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69: flumen Trinium, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106: pars Numidiae portuosior, Sall. J. 16, 5: navigatio minime portuosa, *with no ports to run into,* Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 1.—* *Adv.:* **portŭōsē,** *with many harbors;* only *comp.:* portuosius illic alveus Nili, *with more harbors,* Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 20 *fin.* Mai.

portus, ūs (*gen. sing.* porti, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 20: *dat. plur.* portibus, Liv. 27, 30, 7 et saep.; a better form than portubus), *m.* [por, whence porto, portitor].—Prop., *an entrance;* hence, **I.** *A harbor, haven, port:* Lunai portus, Enn. ap. Pers. 6, 9 (Ann. v. 16 Vahl.): portus Caietae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; cf.: in Graeciae portus, id. ib. 1, 3, 5: e portu solvere, *to sail out of port,* id. Mur. 2, 4; so, e portu proficisci, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: ex portu exire, id. B. C. 2, 4: ex portu naves educere, id. ib. 1, 57; 2, 22: portum linquere, Verg. A. 3, 289: petere, *to sail into, to enter,* Cic. Planc. 39, 94; Verg. A. 1, 194: capere, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: occupare, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32: in portum venire, *to enter the port,* Cic. Sen. 19, 71; so, in portum ex alto invehi, id. Mur. 2, 4: in portum deferri, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: in portum pervenire, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: in portum se recipere, id. B. C. 2, 22: in portum navim cogere (al. conicere), Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 98: in portum penetrare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96: portum tenere, *to reach a port,* id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: in portum voluntatis deduci, Vulg. Psa. 106, 30: in portu operam dare, *to be an officer of the customs,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 171; 2, 2, 72, § 176.—With reference to the import-duty to be paid in ports: ex portu vectigal conservare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 171.—Prov.: in portu navigare, i. e. *to be in safety, out of all danger,* Ter. And. 3, 1, 22; so, in portu esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 4.—**2.** Poet., transf., *the mouth of a river,* where it empties into the sea, Ov. H. 14, 107; id. Am. 2, 13, 10.—**B.** Trop., as also the Greek λιμήν, and our *haven, a place of refuge, an asylum, retreat* (class.; a favorite trope of Cicero): portus corporis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 415 Vahl.): tamquam portum aliquem exspecto illam solitudinem, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255; so with tamquam, id. Brut. 2, 8: se in philosophiae portum conferre, id. Fam. 7, 30, 2: regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, id. Off. 2, 8, 26: exsilium non supplicium est, sed perfugium portusque supplicii, id. Caecin. 34, 100; id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: hic portus, haec arx, haec ara sociorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 126; so, nam mihi parta quies, omnisque in limine portus, i. e. *security is at hand,* Verg. A. 7, 598: venias portus et ara tuis, Ov. H. 1, 110: vos eritis nostrae portus et ara fugae, id. P. 2, 8, 68.—**II.** In the oldest Latinity, *a house* (as a place which one enters): portum in XII. pro domo positum omnes fere consentiunt, Fest. p. 233 Müll.—* **III.** *A warehouse:* portus appellatus est conclusus locus, quo importantur merces et inde exportantur, Dig. 50, 16, 59: Licini, Cassiod. Var. 1, 25.

† **1. pŏrus,** i, *m.,* = πόρος, *a passage, channel in the body:* cordis sui, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 9, 39; of *the air passages,* Isid. 11, 1, 80; cf.: pori meatus, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 228 (al. permeatus).

† **2. pōrus,** i, *m.,* = πῶρος, *tufa,* Plin. 36, 17, 28, § 132; 36, 6, 9, § 53.

3. Pōrus, i, *m.,* = Πῶρος, *a king of India,* Curt. 8, 13 sq.; Claud. IV. Cons. Honor. 375; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 258; Sid. Carm. 2, 446.

1. posca (**pusca,** Veg. Vet. 2, 48), ae, *f.* [perh. πόω, poto], *an acidulous drink of vinegar and water,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 23; id. Truc. 2, 7, 48; Cels. 4, 5 *fin.;* Plin. 27, 4, 12, § 29; 28, 5, 14, § 56; Scrib. Comp. 46; Suet. Vit. 12; Spart. Hadr. 10; cf.: posca, ὀξύκρατον, πόσις, Gloss. Philox.

2. Posca, ae, *m., a Roman surname:* M. Pinarius Posca, Liv. 40, 18.

poscaenium, v. postscaenium.

* **poscĭnummius** (**-nūmius**), a, um, *adj.* [posco-nummus], *money-seeking, mercenary:* oscula, App. M. 10, p. 248, 36.

posco, pŏposci, 3 (old *perf.* peposci, Val. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9, 9), *v. inch. a.* [for porc-scere; Sanscr. root parkh- prakh-, to ask; cf.: precor, procus, procax], *to ask for urgently; to beg, demand, request, desire* (syn.: flagito, postulo, peto). **I.** In gen., constr. usually with *aliquid, aliquem* (*sibi*): *aliquid ab aliquo;* also with a double *acc.*, with *ut*, with *inf.*, or with *acc.* and *inf.*, or wholly *absol.:* poscere est secundum Varronem, quotiens aliquid pro merito nostro deposcimus: petere vero est cum aliquid humiliter et cum precibus postulamus, Serv. Verg. A. 9, 194. (α) With *acc.:* posco atque adeo flagito crimen, Cic. Planc. 19, 48; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: argentum, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 44; 2, 3, 34, § 78: pugnam, Liv. 2, 45, 6: nec mi aurum posco, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 200 Vahl.): si quid poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: pulvinos, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29; id. Planc. 19, 48: vades poposcit, id. Rep. 2, 36, 61; cf.: audaciae partes Roscii sibi poposcerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 35: peccatis veniam poscentem (preceded by postulare), Hor. S. 1, 3, 75.—(β) With *ab:* fac, ut audeat Tibi credere omnia, abs te petere et poscere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 53: diem a praetore peposcit, Val. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9, 9: abs te litteras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 36; 2, 2, 47, § 117: tutorem ab aliquo, Suet. Aug. 94: bibere a me poscis, Vulg. Joann. 4, 9.—(γ) With a double *acc.:* parentes pretium pro sepulturā liberum poscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: magistratum nummos, id. ib. 2, 1, 17, § 44: aliquem causam disserendi, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 7: claves portarum magistratus, Liv. 27, 24, 8: non ita creditum Poscis Quintilium deos, Hor. C. 1, 24, 12: cur me in decursu lampada poscis? Pers. 6, 61: poscenti vos rationem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 3, 15.—Hence, *pass.:* poscor aliquid, *I am asked for something, something is asked* or *demanded of me* (poet. and in post-class. prose): gravidae posceris exta bovis, *they ask you for the entrails,* Ov. F. 4, 670; cf.: poscor meum Laelapa, *they demand of me my Lælaps,* id. M. 7, 771: nec tantum segetes alimentaque debita dives Poscebatur humus, id. ib. 1, 138: quod rationem pecuniae posceretur, Gell. 4, 18, 12; *to be called upon* or *invoked* to inspire a poet or to sing: aversus Apollo Poscitur invitā verba pigenda lyrā, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 76 (better reading poscis ab); cf. *absol.* Palilia poscor: Non poscor frustra; si favet alma Pales, Ov. F. 4, 721; so, poscimur Aonides, Ov. M. 5, 333: poscimur, Hor. C. 1, 32, 1.—(δ) With *ut:* poscimus, ut cenes civiliter, Juv. 5, 112: poscimus ut sit, etc., id. 7, 71; Tac. H. 2, 39: poposcit, ut haec ipsa quaestio diligentius tractaretur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21.—(ε) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): poscat sibi fabula credi, Hor. A. P. 339; cf.: immolare Fauno, Seu poscat agnā sive malit haedo, id. C. 1, 4, 12: esse sacerdotes delubraque vestra tueri Poscimus, Ov. M. 8, 708: contraque occurrere poscunt, Val. Fl. 4, 194; Pers. 1, 128; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 151.—In prose: ego vero te etiam morari posco inter voluptates, Sen. Contr. 1, 8; Arn. 7, p. 254. So, too, perh. (acc. to Stephanus's conjecture): vos fallere poscunt, Rutil. Lup. Fig. 2, 19, p. 181 Frotsch.—(ζ) Ellipt.: poscunt majoribus poculis, sc. bibere, *they challenge to drink from larger goblets,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66.—(η) *Absol., to beg, be a beggar:* improbus es, cum poscis, ait. Sed pensio clamat, posce, Juv. 9, 63 sq.—**B.** Of inanimate and abstract subjects, *to demand, require, need:* quod res poscere videbatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cum usus posceret, id. ib. 4, 2: quod negotium poscebat, Sall. J. 56, 1; 70, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 162 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To demand for punishment, to ask the surrender of:* accusant

ii, quos populus poscit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; cf.: hujus tantae cladis auctor Annibal poscitur, Flor. 2, 6, 7: nec poscitur auctor, Sil. 2, 44: poscendum poenae juvenem jubebat, id. 1, 677; so Liv. 9, 26.—**B.** In gen., *to call* one (ante-class. and poet.): clamore hominem posco, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 5: gemitu Alciden, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1887.—*Pass.*: ego poscor Olympo (*dat. of agent*), *Olympus calls me, summons me to the combat*, Verg. A. 8, 533: poscimur, Ov. M. 2, 144.—**2.** In partic., *to call upon, invoke*: supplex tua numina posco, Verg. A. 1, 666.—**C.** In selling. **1.** *To ask, demand* for a thing, *to offer at* a price: tanti quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22: pro reliquis (libris) idem pretium poposcit, Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 10.—**2.** *To ask, bid, offer a price* for a thing: agite licemini. Qui cenâ poscit? ecqui poscit prandio? Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Merc. 2, 3, 101; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88.—**D.** *To demand one's hand, ask in marriage*: eam si jubes, frater, tibi me poscere, poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 38: filiam tuam mihi uxorem posco, id. ib. 2, 2, 42: tibi permittam, posce, duce, id. Trin. 2, 2, 103: sine dote posco tuam sororem filio, id. ib. 2, 4, 98: tuam sororem uxorem alicui, id. ib. 2, 4, 49.

pōsĕa, ae, v. pausea.

Pŏsĭdes, ae, *m.*, *a freedman of the emperor Claudius*, Suet. Claud. 28; Juv. 14, 91.—Hence, **Pŏsīdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Posidian*: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 2, § 5.

Pŏsĭdēum, i, *n.* **I.** *A promontory of Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112; Mel. 1, 7.—**II.** *A promontory of Pallene*, Liv. 44, 11.

Pŏsīdōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *the Greek name of Pæstum*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71; Liv. Epit. 14.

Pŏsīdōnĭus, ii, *m.*, = Ποσειδώνιος, *a celebrated Stoic at Rhodes, a disciple of Panætius and instructor of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 2, 8; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Div. 1, 3, 6 al.

‡ **pōsimērĭum,** ii, v. pomerium.

pŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pono], *a putting, placing, setting* (post-Aug.; in Cic. Fl. 26, 62, possessione is the correct reading). **I.** Lit.: calicis positio, Front. Aquaed. 36: surculi, Col. 3, 17: linearum, id. 3, 3 *fin.*: brassicae, id. 11, 3, 24.—**B.** Transf., *a position* of the body or of places, *a posture, situation*: corporis nostri positio, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 7: caeli locique, Col. 3, 4, 1: loci, Quint. 3, 7, 26: pro situ et positione locorum, id. 3, 21, 9: Italiae procurrentis, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: uniuscujusque stellarum forma et positio, Gell. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A placing, use* of a word: μετωνυμία est nominis pro nomine positio, Quint. 8, 6, 23; 1, 5, 51.—**2.** In partic., *affirmation*: paupertas non per positionem sed per detractionem dicitur, Sen. Ep. 87, 39.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In rhet., *a proposition, theme, subject, argument*, Quint. 2, 10, 15; 7, 4, 40.—**2.** In gram., *an ending, termination*, Quint. 1, 5, 60; so id. 1, 5, 65; 1, 6, 10; 12; 22.—**3.** In prosody. **a.** *A downward beat*, in marking time: a sublatione ad positionem, Quint. 9, 4, 48; so id. 9, 4, 55; Mart. Cap. 9, § 981; so *of the voice* (opp. elevatio), Isid. 1, 16, 21.—**b.** Positio syllabae, *the place of a short vowel before two consonants*, by which the syllable becomes long, *position*, Quint. 1, 5, 28; 9, 4, 86; Diom. p. 423 P. et saep.—**4.** *A state of mind, mood*: in quâcumque positione mentis sim, Sen. Ep. 64, 3.—**5.** Positiones, *circumstances* of a thing, Quint. 7, 4, 40.

pŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *positive*, in gram. **I.** *Settled by arbitrary appointment* or *agreement* (opp. to natural): nomina non positiva esse sed naturalia, Gell. 10, 4 *in lemm.*—**II.** Positivum nomen. **1.** *An adjective in the positive degree*, Cledon. p. 1893 P.—**2.** *A substantive*, Macr. S. 1, 4, 9.

pŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a builder, founder* (Ovid): moenium, Ov. M. 9, 448: templorum, id. F. 2, 63.

pŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *position, posture, situation* (poet. and in post-class. prose): corporum, Lucr. 1, 685: ligni, Gell. 5, 3, 4: sideris, id. 3, 21.—With a subject. *gen.*: dei, i. e. *the formation of the world*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 36.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Position, order*, etc.: verborum, Gell. 1, 7, 19.—**B.** In gram., *pointing, interpunction*, Don. p. 1742 P. al.

1. pŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pono.

2. pŏsĭtus, ūs, *m.* [pono], *a position, situation; disposition, order, arrangement* (rare; ante-Aug.; perh. only once in Sallust): positu variare capillos, Ov. Med. Fac. 19; so id. M. 2, 412: ossium, Cels. 8, 1: siderum, Tac. A. 6, 21: insulae, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 47 (p. 247 Gerl.): regionis, Tac. A. 4, 5; cf.: dubium positu Urbs, Ov. P. 4, 7, 23; and: Trinacris, a positu nomen adepta loci, id. F. 4, 420; *plur.*, *ways of arranging* the hair, id. A. A. 3, 151.

possessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [possido]. **I.** *A taking possession of, seizing, occupying, taking* (= κτῆσις), bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24: regni, Liv. 33, 41, 3: mittere in possessionem, *to send to take possession*, Cic. Quint. 26, 83: Monam insulam, a cujus possessione revocatum Paulinum memoravi, etc., Tac. Agr. 18: si mare intretur, promptam ipsis possessionem, id. A. 2, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In abstr., *a possessing, holding, possession, occupation*: possessio est, ut definit Gallus Aelius, usus quidam agri, aut aedificii, non ipse fundus, aut ager, Fest. p. 233 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 222 ib.: possessio appellata est, ut Labeo ait, a sedibus, quasi positio, quia naturaliter tenetur ab eo, qui ei insistit, quam Graeci κατοχὴν dicunt, Dig. 41, 21: certâ re et possessione deturbari, Cic. Fam. 12, 25: hortorum, id. Mil. 27, 75: fundi, id. ib. 27, 75: in possessionem proficisci, *to come into possession*, id. Quint. 27, 85: in possessionem venire, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: possessionem restituere, id. Fam. 10, 27, 1: in possessionem dare, Vulg. Lev. 14, 34: esse in possessione bonorum, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: possessionem bonorum dare alicui, id. Fam. 7, 21: tradere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: tenere, Nep. Tim. 2, 4: ponere se in possessione, *to take possession*, Sen. Ira, 1, 7, 2: si ignis prima possessio rerum fuit, qui paulatim exstinctus, sedem terris dedit, *if at first fire possessed the world*, Just. 2, 1, 15.—**B.** In concr., *a thing possessed, a possession, property*, esp. *an estate*: possessiones appellantur agri late patentes, publici privatique: qui non mancipatione, sed usu tenebantur, et, ut quisque occupaverat, possidebat, Fest. p. 241 Müll.: prata et areas quasdam magno aestimant, quod ei generi possessionum minime noceri potest, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51; Caes. B. C. 1, 17: qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, id. B. G. 1, 11: urbanae, Nep. Att. 14, 3: aes alienum meis nominibus ex possessionibus solvere possem, Sall. C. 35, 3.—**III.** Trop., *possession*: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: judicii ac defensionis, id. ib. 2, 49, 200: laudis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: res publica in possessione victoriae permanebit, id. ap. ib. 10, 21, 6.

* **possessĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [possessio, II. B.], *a small possession, a small estate*: meae, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3: si attenuatus frater tuus vendiderit possessiunculam ejus, Vulg. Lev. 25, 25.

possessīvus, a, um, *adj.* [possideo], *of* or *relating to possession, possessive*; a gram. t. t. (post-Aug.): nomina (e. g. Ciceronianus, Evandrius), Charis. p. 128 P. and A.: pronomina (e. g. meus tuus, suus), Quint. 1, 5, 45: casus, *the possessive* or *genitive case*, Prisc. p. 670 P.

possessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a possessor* (class.) **I.** Lit., Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 20: bonorum, id. Quint. 8, 30: regni inertis, i. e. *Pluto*, Luc. 6, 779; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 49.—Esp. t. t. in law (post-Aug.), *the possessor of the thing claimed*; hence, *the defendant* in a suit (opp. petitor), Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2; Quint. 7, 1, 38; Paul. Sent. 5, 36, 1.—**II.** Trop.: Aquilo possessor Italici litoris, Petr. 114.

possessōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [possessor], *of* or *relating to possession, possessory* (post-class.): interdictum, Gai. Inst. 4, § 145: actiones, Dig. 38, 2, 50.

1. possessus, a, um, *Part.*, from possideo and possido.

2. possessus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [possideo], *possession* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 282, 5.

possestrix, īcis, *f.* [possessor], *she that possesses* (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 150, 28.

possĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [possum], *that may exist* or *may be done, possible* (post-Aug.): melius qui tertiam partem dixerunt δυνατόν, quod nostri possibile nominant, Quint. 3, 8, 25: condiciones, Dig. 28, 3, 16: possibile est, with *subject-clause*, ib. 25, 2, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **possĭbĭlĭter,** Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 2, 52.

possĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [possibilis], *ability to do a thing, possibility, power* (post-class.), Arn. 1, 25: fandi, Mart. Cap. 4, § 335: pro possibilitate, *according to ability* or *strength*, Amm. 19, 2, 15; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 5, 8.

possĭdĕo (archaic orthogr. POSIDET, Epitaphs of the Scipios; Sentent. de Limit. Genuat. Rudorff; in the latter also POSIDENT, POSIDEBVNT, POSIDETO, POSIDERE, as well as POSEDEIT and POSEDET, for possedit), sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. a.* [old *prep.* port; Gr. ποτί, πρός (v. pono), and sedeo], *to have and hold, to be master of, to own, possess* (syn.: teneo, habeo). **I.** Lit.: uti nunc possidetis eum fundum q. d. a. (i. e. quo de agitur), quod nec vi nec clam nec precario alter ab altero possidetis, ita possidentis: adversus ea vim fieri veto, an ancient formula of the prætor, Fest. p. 233 Müll.: qui in alienâ potestate sunt, rem peculiarem tenere possunt, habere et possidere non possunt: quia possessio non tantum corporis, sed etiam juris est, Dig. 41, 2, 49: ex edicto bona possidere, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: partem agri, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: solum bello captum, Liv. 26, 11: Galli Italiam maximis plurimisque urbibus possident, Just. 38, 4, 9: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119.—**b.** *Absol.*, *to have possessions, to possess lands, be settled*: juxta litora maris possidere, Dig. 47, 9, 7: possidere trans flumen, ib. 43, 14, 1.—**B.** Transf., for possido, *to take possession of, to occupy* (very rare except in eccl. and late Lat.): ego possideo plus Pallante, Juv. 1, 108: quot agri jugera? id. 3, 141: ferro septus possidet sedes sacras, Att. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: forum armatis catervis perditorum hominum, Cic. Dom. 42, 110 (dub.): magister, quid faciendo vitam aeternam possidebo, Vulg. Luc. 10, 25: iniqui regnum Dei non possidebunt, id. 1 Cor. 6, 9 et saep. —**2.** *To occupy, abide in* a place (poet.): victrix possidet umbra nemus, Mart. 6, 76, 6: Zephyri possidet aura nemus, Prop. 1, 19, 2; Luc. 2, 454.—**II.** Trop., *to possess, to have* a thing (class.): possidere nomen, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 27: palmam, id. Most. 1, 1, 31: secli mores in se, id. Truc. prol. 13: inverecundum animi ingenium, Poët. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 83: plus fidei quam artis, plus veritatis quam disciplinae possidet in se, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; Ov. F. 1, 586: possedit favorem plebis Clodius, Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.

possīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3, *v. a.* [causat. of possideo, q. v.]. **I.** Lit., *to take possession of, to possess one's self of* (class.; cf.: habeo, occupo, potior): bona alicujus sine testamento, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 283: regnum, Auct. B. Alex. 34.—Of inanim. subjects (poet. and in post-class. prose): aër omne possidat inane, Lucr. 1, 386: circumfluus humor Ultima possedit, *took possession of*, Ov. M. 1, 31: ignis cuncta possedit, Just. 2, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to take possession of, possess itself of, to occupy* (class.): brevi tempore totum hominem, totamque ejus praeturam possederat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 158.

possum, pŏtŭi, posse, *v. n. irreg.* (old forms, potis sum, for possum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 26; id. Curc. 5, 3, 23; so, potis est, id. Ps. 1, 1, 41: potis sunt, for possunt, id. Poen. 1, 2, 17: POTISIT, S. C. de Bacchan.: potisset, for posset, and potisse, for posse, Lucil. ap. Non. 484, 32. and 445, 29: potesse, for posse, very freq., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 30; id. Cist. 1, 1, 32; id. Truc. 1, 1, 73; id. Ep. 2, 2, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 30 al.; Lucr. 1, 665; 2, 225; 1010: possiem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 2; id. Stich. 3, 2, 25: potis sis, id. Poen. 4, 2, 53: potis siem, id. Merc. 2, 2, 59: possies, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 *fin.*, or Sat. v. 38 Vahl.; Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10; id. Aul. 4, 10, 17; id. Most. 2, 2, 34; 3, 2, 147; id. Men. 5, 9, 45: possiet, id. Cist. 1, 3, 37; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 3; id. Most. 1, 1, 13 al.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Mil. 884; Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 45 sq.—In *pass.*: potestur, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 380 P. (Ann.

v. 594 Vahl.): Pac. ap. Non. 508, 29; Quadrig. ap. id. 508, 30; Lucr. 3, 1010: poteratur, Cael. ap. Non. 508, 27: possitur, Lex. Servil. p. 59 Haubold; Scaurus ap. Diom. p. 381 P.: possetur, Quadrig. ap. Non. 508, 18) [potis-sum]. **I.** In gen., *to be able, have power; I* (*thou, he,* etc.) *can* (syn. queo): quantum valeam, quantumque possim, Cic. Fam. 6, 5, 1: consilio, quantum potero, labore plus paene quam potero excubabo, id. Phil. 6, 7, 18: ut, quoad possem et liceret, a senis latere nunquam discederem, id. Lael. 1, 1: timor igitur ab iis aegritudinem potuit repellere, ratio non poterit? id. Tusc. 3, 27, 66.—With *sup.:* Caesari te commendavi et tradidi, ut gravissime diligentissimeque potui, *as earnestly and warmly as I possibly could,* Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: potest fieri, *it may be, is possible:* potest fieri, ut fallar, id. ib. 13, 73, 2: non possum quin, *I can not but:* non possum quin exclamem, ut ait ille in Trinummo (Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 79; cf. id. Mil. 2, 2, 107); Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: ut nihil ad te dem litterarum, facere non possum, *I cannot help writing to you,* id. Att. 8, 14, 1: facere non potui quin tibi sententiam declararem meam, id. Fam. 6, 13, 1; cf.: non possum non: aequitatem tuam non potui non probare, id. ib. 1, 9, 26: non possum te non accusare, id. ib. 5, 14, 2: is non potest eam (mortem) non timere, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29.—*Absol.:* potest (sc. fieri), *it may be, is possible:* potest, ut alii ita arbitrentur, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 38: non, non sic futurum est; non potest, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 73; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 100 Brix; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 3: quae (mala) si potest singula consolando levare, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84: nos dignitatem, ut potest, retinebimus, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4.—Quantum or ut potest, *as much* or *as far as possible:* ibo atque arcessam medicum, quantum potest, Plaut. Men. 5, 2; id. Most. 3, 2, 71; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 20: nos in senatu dignitatem nostram, ut potest in tantâ hominum perfidiâ, retinebimus, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4. — In urgent questions: possum scire, quo profectus, cujus sis, aut quid veneris? *may I know? can I learn? pray, will you tell me?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 190: possumne ego hodie ex te exsculpere Verum? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 44.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To be able, to have influence* or *efficacy, to avail.* **1.** With *neutr. acc.* used adverbially (class.; cf. polleo): vocat me, quae in me plus potest, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 42: plus potest qui plus valet, id. ib. 4, 3, 38: qui tum et poterant per vim et scelus plurimum, et quod poterant, id audebant, Cic. Quint. 21, 69: quid ergo? hoc pueri possunt, viri non poterunt? id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: qui apud me et amicitiâ, et beneficiis, et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: plus aliquanto apud te pecuniae cupiditas, quam judicii metus potuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131; id. de Or. 2, 42, 180: quid aristolochia ad morsus serpentum possit, id. Div. 1, 10, 16: quoniam multum potest provisio animi ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, id. ib. 5, 5, 12: multum posse ad salutem alterius . . . parum potuisse ad exitium, Cic. Opp. ap. Amm. 30, 8, 7.—**2.** In gen., and without *neutr. acc.* (late Lat.): posse litteras ejus ad perniciem, non posse ad salutem, App. Mag. 79, p. 324.—**B.** Posse aliquem, *to be able to embrace* one (poet.), Mart. 3, 32.—**C.** Posse as *subst.* (poet.): posse loqui, *the power of speech,* Ov. M. 2, 483: posse moveri = facultatem se movendi, id. ib. 11, 177.—**D.** Freq. in elliptical sentences: quod vi non poterant, fraude assequi temptant, Curt. 5, 10, 8: Ismenias, etsi publicis non poterat, privatis tamen viribus adjuvabat, Just. 5, 9, 8: ut auxilium quod misericordiâ non poterat, jure cognationis obtineret, id. 28, 1, 9: ut collegam vi, si aliter non possent, de foro abducerent, Liv. 2, 56.—**E.** In apodosis of conditional sentences, analogous to the auxiliaries of the Engl. potential mood (v. Roby, § 1520; Zumpt, § 519). **1.** *Indic.:* ille potuit exspectatior venire, qui te nuntiaret mortuom (= si quis nuntiaret, etc.), Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 12: nec vero ipsam amicitiam tueri possumus, nisi aeque amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: Pompeius munitiones Caesaris prohibere non poterat, nisi praelio decertare vellet, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: consul esse qui potui, nisi eum vitae cursum tenuissem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10: (res publica) poterat esse perpetua, si patriis viveretur institutis, id. ib. 3, 29, 41: deleri totus exercitus potuit, si fugientis persecuti victores essent, Liv. 32, 12, 6: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset exuere jugum potuerunt, Tac. Agr. 31.—**2.** *Subj.:* qui denique ex bestiis fructus, nisi homines adjuvarent, percipi posset, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; cf.: ventum quidem erat eo, ut, si hostem similem antiquis Macedonum regibus habuisset consul, magna clades accipi potuerit, Liv. 44, 4, 9.—So when the condition is implied, or is contained in an adverbial clause: quae res egestati et aeri alieno tuo praeter mortem Caesaris subvenire potuisset? Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36: quis opifex praeter naturam . . . tantam sollertiam persequi potuisset in sensibus? id. N. D. 2, 57, 142; id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: plurima proferre possemus, sed modus adhibendus est, Nep. Epam. 4, 6: possem hic Ciceronis respondere verbis, sed, etc., Quint. 2, 21, 14.—Hence, **pŏtens,** entis (*gen. plur.* potentum, Verg. A. 12, 519; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 114), *P. a.* **A.** In gen., *able, mighty, powerful, potent* (class.): amplae atque potentes civitates, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: familiae clarae ac potentes, Liv. 23, 4: amici magni et potentes, Suet. Aug. 56: ne quis ex plebe contra potentiorem auxilii egeret, Caes. B. G. 6, 10: duo potentissimi reges, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: potentissimus et clarissimus civis, id. Planc. 21, 51.—(β) With *gen.:* quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi quae velit, Quint. 12, 11, 10.—(γ) With *abl.:* Roma potens opibus, Ov. F. 4, 255: pecuniâ et orbitate, Tac. H. 1, 73.—(δ) With *inf.:* compensare potens, Dig. 16, 2, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Having power over, ruling over, master of* a thing; with *gen.:* dum liber, dum mei potens sum, *as long as I am my own master,* Liv. 26, 13, 14: sanus mentisque potens, *in his right mind,* Ov. Tr. 2, 139: potens mei non eram, Curt. 4, 13, 23: potentes rerum suarum atque urbis, *having made themselves masters of,* Liv. 23, 16, 6; so, facere aliquem potentem alicujus rei, *to make one master of any thing, to give one the power over a thing:* consilii, id. 8, 13, 14: imperii, id. 22, 42, 12: diva potens Cypri, *that reigns over Cyprus,* i.e. *Venus,* Hor. C. 1, 3, 1: Naïadum potens (Bacchus), id. ib. 3, 25, 14: silvarum potens Diana, id. C. S. 1: diva potens uteri, i.e. *Lucina,* Ov. M. 9, 315: rerum omnium potens Juppiter, Tac. H. 4, 84: lyrae Musa potens, *that presides over lyric poetry,* Hor. C. 1, 6, 10: irae, *master of his anger,* Curt. 4, 2, 5: mariti, *ruling her husband,* Tac. A. 14, 60: animal potens leti, *that can kill, deadly,* Luc. 6, 485; cf. id. 5, 199 Corte ad loc.—**2.** *Fit for, capable of* any thing; with *gen.:* potens regni, Liv. 24, 2: hostes neque pugnae, neque fugae satis potentes caeduntur, *unable either to fight* or *flee,* id. 8, 39.—**3.** *Partaking of, having attained* a thing; with *gen.* (poet.): pacis potentes, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 9: voti, Ov. M. 8, 80: jussi, *having fulfilled the command,* id. ib. 4, 509.—**4.** *Strong, mighty, powerful, efficacious, potent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fortuna in res bellicas potens, Liv. 9, 17: herba potens ad opem, Ov. H. 5, 147: verba, id. Am. 3, 11, 31: herba potens adversus ranas, Plin. 25, 10, 81, § 130: passum ex uvis contra haemorrhoida potens, id. 23, 1, 12, § 15.—*Comp.:* nihil esse potentius auro, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 29: quaedam ad efficiendum potentiora, Quint. 6, 1, 26.—*Sup.:* potentissimae cantharides, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 94: argumenta, Quint. 6, 4, 22.—Hence, *adv.:* **pŏtenter,** *strongly, mightily, powerfully, effectually* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): se ipsam potenter atque efficaciter defendere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: dicere, Quint. 12, 10, 72.—*Comp.:* aurum . . . perrumpere amat saxa potentius Ictu fulmineo, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9; Quint. 6, 4, 18.—**B.** *According to one's ability* or *powers* (poet.): lecta potenter res, Hor. A. P. 40.

post (form poste, Enn. An. 235; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 131; id. Stich. 2, 2, 56), *adv.* and *prep.* [root pas-; Sanscr. paç-kas, behind; Gr. πύματος (for πόσματος); Lat. pone, postremus]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** Of place, *behind, back, backwards* (class.): ante aut post, Liv. 22, 5, 8: servi, qui post erant, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: lacertis priora genua post curvantur, *backwards,* Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249: sed ubi periculum advenit, invidia atque superbia post fuere, *remained behind, were forgotten,* Sall. C. 23, 7: post minor est, i.e. *shorter when seen from behind,* Juv. 6, 504.—**B.** Of time, *afterwards, after:* nunc et post semper, old poet in Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115.—**2.** Ante . . . post, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl.): post duobus mensibus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 33: initio . . . post autem, Cic. Fam. 7, 5; id. Dom. 55, 140; Sall. J. 55, 8: duxi probum, erravi, post cognovi, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 160 Vahl.): multis post annis, *many years after,* Cic. Fl. 23, 56: paucis diebus post, Plaut. Men. prol. 36: multis annis post, id. ib. 5, 9, 72: biennio post, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus? *after how long a time?* Pac. ap. Non. 414, 3: aliquanto post, *some time after, shortly after,* Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: post aliquanto, id. Or. 30, 107: paulo post valens, *a little later,* id. Fam. 16, 5, 2: post paulo, *soon after,* Caes. B. C. 1, 29: multo post quam, *long after,* Cic. Att. 12, 49; cf. Liv. 24, 3, 14 Weissenb.: post tanto, *so long after,* Verg. G. 3, 476: post non multo, *not long afterwards,* Nep. Paus. 3, 1: neque ita multo, *and not very long afterwards,* id. Cim. 3, 4.—With *inde, deinde, and afterwards, and then:* et post inde, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 59 Müll. (Ann. v. 11 Vahl.): inde pedes et crura mori, post inde per artus, etc., Lucr. 3, 529: primum . . . post deinde, Ter. And. 3, 2, 3; Nep. Eum. 5, 5.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc., behind.* **A.** Of place: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 4; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 52: post nostra castra, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: post tergum, id. ib. 7, 88: post carecta, Verg. E. 3, 20: post montem se occultare, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: post se alligare, Plin. 26, 9, 58, § 91: post equitem sedet atra cura, Hor. C. 3, 1, 40.—**2.** Trop., *beneath, inferior to, less important than:* neque erat Lydia post Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 9, 6: tantus erat ambitionis furor, ut nemo tibi post te videatur, si aliquis ante te fuerit, Sen. Ep. 104, 9: ut sua necessaria post illius honorem haberent, Sall. J. 73, 6; Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 34.—**B.** Of time, *after, since:* aliquot post menses, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: maxima post hominum memoriam classis, *since the memory of man,* Nep. Them. 5, 3: post M. Brutum proconsulem, *after the proconsulate,* Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 97.—So with *part.* constr.: post urbem conditam, *since the city was founded,* Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: post homines natos, id. Brut. 62, 224; id. Mil. 26, 69: sexennio post Veios captos, *after the taking of Veii,* id. Div. 1, 44, 100 al.—Put after the noun: hunc post, Cic. Tusc. 2, 6, 15.—With *quam:* decessit post annum quartum quam expulsus fuerat, Nep. Arist. 3, 3; cf.: post annum quintum, quo expulsus erat, id. Cim. 3, 3: post id, post illa, *after this, after that, afterwards:* post id cum lassus fueris, Plaut. Cas. 1, 42: qui foret post illa natus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): eum numquam post illa vidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 43: post illa, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 33: post haec deinde, *then after this, and next,* Col. 3, 4: post Hectora, Ov. M. 12, 607.—**C.** Transf., *besides, except:* post sidera caeli sola Jovem Semele vidit, Calp. Ecl. 10, 22.

post-auctumnālis (-autumn-), e, *adj., post-autumnal* (post-Aug.): pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

postĕā (in some edd. also separately, **post ĕa**), *adv.* [post- and *acc. plur.* ea, orig. eā, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 769]. **I.** *After this* or *that, hereafter, thereafter, afterwards:* P. Considius, qui in exercitu P. Sullae, et postea in M. Crassi fuerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 21; Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90; id. Brut. 3, 12: postea, cum mihi nihil scriberetur, verebar ne, etc., id. Fam. 2, 19, 1: postea vero quam equitatus in conspectum venit, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; Cato, R. R. 156.—With *abl. of difference of time* (class.): postea aliquanto, *a little while after,* Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: paucis postea mensibus, id. Clu. 47, 130: brevi postea mortuus est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: non multo postea, *not long after,* id. Cat. 1, 6, 15: paulo postea, Amm. 26, 10, 5: multo postea, id. 28, 4, 3.—So with *adv. of time* (post-class.): non diu postea, Amm. 14, 11, 24: haud longe postea, id. 14, 7, 17: longe autem postea, id. 17, 4, 5.—With *deinde, inde,* or *deinceps, then,*

after that, afterwards: legati deinde postea missi ab rege, Liv. 41, 24: inde postea, id. 44, 24: postea deinceps, id. 45, 14.—**postea quam** (also as one word, posteaquam), *after that* (very freq. in Cic.): postea quam ego in Siciliam veni, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 138: posteaquam honoribus inservire coepi, id. Off. 2, 1, 4; 3, 2, 8: postea quam nuntii venerint, Caes. B. G. 6, 10; 7, 82; 5, 32: posteaquam Agesilaum misere, Just. 6, 2, 7.—Rarely with *pluperf.:* postea quam tantam multitudinem conlegerat emblematum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54 (cf. Zumpt, § 507 b).—So, too, postea vero quam, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5; Sall. J. 29, 3; Nep. Dion, 4, 3 al.; cf.: postea autem quam ei nuntiatum est, Cic. Clu. 67, 192: postea (or post ea) loci for postea: post ea loci consul pervenit in oppidum, Sall. J. 102, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Afterwards,* for *then, besides* (ante-class.), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 35; id. Most. 1, 3, 131 (dub.).—**B.** *Then, in consequence of this:* nonne haec justa tibi videntur postea? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 26.—Hence, quid postea? *what next? what further? what then?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 23: quid postea, si Romae assiduus fui? Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94: at enim nemo post reges exactos de plebe consul fuit: quid postea? Liv. 4, 4.

postĕāquam, *adv.*, v. postea, I.

‡**postella,** ae, *f.*, i. q. postilena, *a crupper*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 20, 16.

post-ĕo, īre, *v. n.*, *to go after* or *behind; trop., to be inferior to;* with *acc.* (post-class.): aliquem honore, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

poster, v. posterus.

postergānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [post-tergum], *that is behind one's back* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 130: raptus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6.

postĕri, ōrum, v. posterus, I.

postĕrior, us, *comp.* from posterus.

postĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [posterus], *future time, futurity, after-ages, succeeding generations, posterity* (class.): sperare videor, Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: infinita, id. Att. 12, 19, 1: hujus rei ne posteritatem quidem omnium saeculorum, unquam immemorem esse, id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: sera, *a late posterity*, Ov. P. 4, 8, 48: aeterna, id. H. 16, 374: posteritati servire, *one's fame with posterity*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: posteritatis otio consulere, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: habeat rationem posteritatis et periculi sui, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: in posteritatem, *in the distant future, hereafter:* quanta tempestas invidiae nobis in posteritatem impendeat, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22; Just. 2, 3, 15: sola posteritatis dilectio, *desire for offspring*, Vulg. Tob. 8, 9.—**B.** Transf., of animals, *offspring* (poet.), Juv. 8, 62.—**II.** Trop., *the last place, inferiority* (eccl. Lat.): principalem veritati, et posteritatem mendacitati deputare, Tert. Praescr. 31.

postĕro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.]—Lit., *to be behind* or *later, to come after.*—Trop., *to be inferior to, to want, to come short of,* = ὑστερέω (post-class.): cum oliva tota nigrescet, quod speciei merito posteravit, fundendi ubertate compensat, Pall. 12, 4.

postĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* (sc. janua or via) [id.]. **I.** *A small back door* or *gate, a postern* (post-class.): posterulae proditio, Cassian. Inst. Coenob. 5, 11.—**II.** *A back-way, by-way* (post-class.), Amm. 30, 1, 13.

postĕrus or **poster** (not in use in *nom. sing. masc.*), a, um, *adj.*—*Comp.:* posterior, us.—*Sup.:* postremus or postumus, a, um [post], *coming after, following, next, ensuing, future.* **I.** *Posit.:* cum ibi diem posterum commoraretur, Cic. Clu. 13, 37: in posterum diem distulit, id. Deiot. 7, 21: postero die mane, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41: postero die, Sall. J. 75, 9: posterā nocte, Nep. Eum. 9, 4: postero anno, Cic. Fragm. pro C. Cornel.: postera aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: lux, id. S. 1, 5, 39: posterā Crescam laude, *in the esteem of posterity*, id. C. 3, 30, 7: posteri dies, *unlucky*, Non. 73, 32.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **postĕri,** ōrum, *m.*, *coming generations, descendants, posterity:* expetantur eae poenae a liberis, a nepotibus, a posteris, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90: posterūm gloria, Tac. A. 3, 72: postero, for postero die, *on the following day, next day*, id. ib. 4, 45; cf.: quam minimum credula postero, Hor. C. 1, 11, 8: in posterum, for in posterum diem, *to the following day, till the next day:* in posterum oppugnationem differt, Caes. B. G. 7, 11.—More freq.: in posterum (sc. tempus), *in the future, for the future:* in posterum confirmat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: multum in posterum providerunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91; id. Phil. 13, 3, 6; id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: longe in posterum prospicere, id. ib. 2, 8, 1.—**B.** Trop., *inferior* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 4, § 333.—**II.** *Comp.:* **postĕrior,** postĕrius. **A.** Lit., *that comes or follows after, next in order, time,* or *place, latter, later, posterior* (class.; strictly only when two objects or classes are contrasted in place or time; opp.: prior, superior): ut cum priore (dicto) necessario posterius cohaerere videntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86: nec acumine posteriorum (oratorum), nec fulmine utens superiorum, id. Or. 6, 21: ea pertinere ad superiorem divisionem: contra posteriorem nihil dici oportere, id. Ac. 2, 31, 99; 2, 30, 96; id. Off. 1, 20, 67: posteriores pedes (opp.: pedes priores), *the hind feet*, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248; cf.: genua, id. 11, 45, 102, § 249: pars prior apparet, posteriora latent, Ov. F. 4, 718: posteriores cogitationes, *afterthoughts*, Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 5: paria esse debent posteriora superioribus, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: Thucydides paulo aetate posterior, id. Brut. 11, 48: quod prius ordine verbum est, Posterius facias, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59.—Sometimes added to other words of contrast: alii ... alii ... tamen hi quoque posteriores, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 70: cujus est ratio duplex ... facilior est haec posterior ... sed illa lautior, id. Off. 2, 15, 52; cf. superior.—**2.** *Subst.* **a. postĕrĭōres,** um, *m.*, for posteri, *posterity* (post-class.): quemadmodum omnes cognati supra tritavum, generali appellatione majores vocantur, ita post trinepotem posteriores, Dig. 38, 10, 10.—**b. postĕrĭōra,** um, *n.*, *the posteriors* (post-class.), Lampr. Elag. 5.—*Adv.:* **postĕrius,** *later, afterwards* (class.): posterius dicere, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 76: posterius istuc dicis quam credo tibi, i. e. *I believe you before you speak*, id. As. 1, 1, 48: jubet posterius ad se reverti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66: Thucydides si posterius fuisset, *had he lived at a later period*, id. Brut. 83, 288.—**B.** Trop., *inferior, of less account* or *value, worse* (class.): quorum utrique semper patriae salus et dignitas posterior suā dominatione et domesticis commodis fuit, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 4; id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: suam salutem posteriorem communi salute ducere, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 3: nihil posterius, nihil nequius, id. Pis. 27, 66 (al. protervius): omnes res posteriores pono atque operam do tibi, *I lay every thing aside*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 7: non posteriores feram, *I will not play the meanest part, I shall not be behindhand*, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 26; cf.: cujus sic fortuna cum improbitate certavit, ut nemo posset utrum posterior an infelicior esset judicare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8 *fin.*—**III.** *Sup.*, in two forms, postrēmus and postŭmus, a, um. **A. postrēmus,** a, um, *the hindmost, the last* (class.): alia prima ponet, alia postrema, *last*, Cic. Or. 15, 50: acies, *the rear*, Sall. J. 101, 5: in agmine in primis modo, modo in postremis adesse, *now in the front, now in the rear*, id. ib. 45, 2: postremā in comoediā, *at the end of the piece*, Plaut. Cist. *fin.:* in postremo libro, *at the close of the book*, Just. 43, 5: mense postremo, Pall. 7, 2: munus, i. e. exsequiae, *the last honors*, Cat. 101, 3: nec postrema cura, *not the last, least*, Verg. G. 3, 404; cf.: non in postremis, i. e. in primis, *especially*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17.—**postrēmō,** *adv.*, *at last, finally* (class.), Caes. B. G. 7, 1: omnes urbes, agri, regna denique, postremo etiam vectigalia vestra venierint, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: primum ... deinde ... postremo: denique ... postremo, id. N. D. 1, 37, 104; Hor. S. 2, 2, 132: ad postremum, *at last, finally, ultimately:* sed ad postremum nihil apparet, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 23; Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17; Liv. 38, 16; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: postremum, *for the last time:* si id facis, hodie postremum me vides, Ter. And. 2, 1, 22: in quo (vestigio) ille postremum institisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: postremum, *at last:* postremum mel et acetum superfundes, Pall. 12, 22.—**2.** Trop., *the last, lowest, basest, meanest, worst* (class.): postremum genus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22: ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: servitus postremum malorum omnium, id. Phil. 2, 44, 113.—Hence, ante- and post-class., a new *comp.* postremior, and *sup.* postremissimus: ut possit videri nullum animal in terris homine postremius, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43 *fin.:* omnium nationum postremissimum nequissimumque existimatote, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 3: cum adulescentulis postremissimis, App. Mag. p. 336.—**B. postŭmus** (acc. to an erroneous derivation, from post-humus, sometimes also **posthumus**), a, um, *the last*, said esp. of the youngest children, or of those born after the father's death, or after he had made his will, *late-born, posthumous:* Silvius ... tua postuma proles, Quem tibi longaevo serum Lavinia conjux Educet silvis, *late-born son*, Verg. A. 6, 763; cf. with this passage: postuma proles non eum significat, qui patre mortuo, sed qui postremo loco natus est, sicuti Silvius, qui Aeneā jam sene, tardo seroque partu est editus, Caesellius Vindex ap. Gell. 2, 16, 5.—On the other hand: is, qui post patris mortem natus est, dicitur postumus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 60 Müll.; and: postumus cognominatur post patris mortem natus, Fest. p. 238 Müll.; Plaut. ap. Fest. l. l.—As *subst.:* **postŭmus,** i, *m.*, *a posthumous child:* non minus postumis quam jam natis testamento tutores dari posse, Gai. Inst. 1, 147: si quis postumis dederit tutores, hique vivo eo nascantur, an datio valeat? Dig. 26, 2, 16 *fin.:* postuma spes, *the last*, App. M. 4, p. 144, 26: suscipit doctrinam seram plane et postumam, id. Mag. p. 297, 23: cena quam postumā diligentiā praeparaverat, *with extreme care*, id. M. 6, p. 186, 25.—* **2.** *Subst.:* **postŭmum,** i, *n.*, *that which is last, the end, extremity:* de postumo corporis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

postfactus, or separate, **post factus,** a, um, *Part.*, from the obsol. postfacio, *made* or *done afterwards* (post-class.): post facta furta (opp. ante facta), Gell. 17, 7, 3.—*Absol.:* ex postfacto, *from what is done afterwards, afterwards, subsequently*, Dig. 21, 1, 44 *fin.* (20, 1, 22).

post-fĕro, ferre, *v. a.*, *to put after, to esteem less* (not before the Aug. period): qui libertati plebis suas opes postferrent, *sacrificed*, Liv. 3, 64, 3: Vatinius nulli non postferendus (opp.: Brutus cuilibet praeferendus), Vell. 2, 69, 3: postferte fidem regnis, Sil. 2, 701: non postferuntur et Charites, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32; 4, 4, 5, § 9: animi et corporis robore nulli juvenum postferendus, Curt. 7, 4, 17.

post-fŭtūri, post fŭtūrum, v. postsum.

* **post-gĕnĭtus,** or separate, **post gĕnĭtus,** a, um, *adj.*, *born afterwards;* in *plur. subst.:* **postgĕnĭti,** ōrum, *m.*, *posterity, descendants* (poet.), Hor. C. 3, 24, 30.

post-hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to place after, esteem less, postpone, neglect* (class.): omnes posthabui mihi res, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 15: omnia, Caes. B. C. 3, 33: omnibus rebus posthabitis, *neglecting every thing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: posthabitā Samo, Verg. A. 1, 16: posthabitam dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86; id. H. 4, 7: posthabui illorum mea seria ludo, Verg. E. 7, 17.

post-hac, *adv.*, *after this time, hereafter, henceforth, in future* (class.): aliam posthac invenito, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 21; id. Am. 2, 2, 165; S. C. de Bacchan.; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 59; id. Ad. 1, 2, 55; Cic. Cat. 4, 9 *fin.*; id. Fam. 7, 26 *fin.:* numquam posthac, Cat. 99, 16; opp. nunc, Ter. And. 3, 5, 5; opp. antea, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 7: vobis erit providendum, quā condicione posthac eos esse velitis, id. Cat. 3, 12, 28; Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; Juv. 7, 18; 8, 7.

posthaec (or as two words, **post haec**), *adv.*, *afterwards, after this*, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2; Tac. A. 1, 10, etc.; v. post.

(**posthinc,** *adv.*, *after this, hereafter*, etc.; in Verg. A. 8, 546; id. G. 3, 300, more correctly separate, **post hinc.**)

posthoc or **post hoc,** *adv.*, = postea, *afterwards*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 175.

Posthŭmius, a, v. Postumius.

posthŭmus, a, um, v. posterus, III. B.

post-ĭbi, *adv.*, *hereupon, afterwards*

then, Plaut. Poen. prol. 108; id. Rud. 3, 1, 8; 4, 7, 37.

postīca, ae, v. posticus.

postĭcĭpo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [post-capio], *to take* or *receive afterwards* (post-class.), opp. anticipare, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.

postīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [postica], *a little backdoor* (post-class.): brevis posticula, App. M. 2, p. 124, 41.

postīcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [posticum], *a small back building* (Plautinian), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157; 4, 3, 78.

postīcum, i, *n.*, v. posticus.

postīcus, a, um, *adj.* [post; like anticus from ante]. **I.** *That is behind, hinder, back-, posterior* (class., but not in Cic. or Cæs.): est etiam hic ostium aliud posticum nostrarum aedium, *backdoor*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 40; cf.: posticum ostium dicitur in posteriore parte aedium. Ceterum antiqui etiam vicinum habitantem ad posteriorem partem aedium sic appellarunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.: locus erat posticis aedium partibus, Liv. 23, 8: perrexit in interiores partes domuis posticae, *of the back-building, out-house*, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 7: domo posticā egressus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 3: muri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll.: vicinus, v. Paul. ex Fest. l. l.: non peperit, verum posticā parte profudit, *with the posteriors*, Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 17: sannae, *made behind the back*, Pers. 1, 62: pedes, *hind feet*, Sol. 26: pars palatii, Suet. Oth. 6: posticam lineam in agris dividendis Serv. Sulpicius appellavit, ab exoriente sole ad occidentem quae spectabat, Fest. p. 233 Müll.: quae ante nos sunt, antica: et quae post nos sunt, postica dicuntur: et dextram anticam, sinistram posticam dicimus. Sic etiam ea caeli pars, quae sole illustratur ad meridiem, antica nominatur, quae ad septentrionem postica, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.; cf.: ejus templi partes quattuor dicuntur: sinistra ab oriente, dextra ab occasu, antica ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll. — **II.** *Subst.* **A. postīca,** ae, *f.*, *a backdoor* (post-class.), App. M. 9, p. 217, 25; Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**B. postīcum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A backdoor* (the prevailing form for this signif.): per posticum se conferre, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 27: atria servantem postico falle clientem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Vulg. Dan. 13, 18.—**2.** *The back part* of a building, *the rear front*, Titin. ap. Non. 217, 19: in pronao, et postico, Vitr. 3, 1.—**3.** *A backhouse, privy* (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 20. — **4.** *The posteriors, the fundament* (ante- and post-class.): retrimenta cibi, quae exierunt per posticum, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 24; also in *plur.*, Arn. 2, 54.

postĭdĕa, *adv.*, ante-class. lengthened form for postea, *after that, afterwards*: nunc quo profectus sum, ibo, postidea domum me recipiam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40; id. Stich. 1, 2, 40; id. Truc. 2, 4, 67.—With *loci*, *afterwards*: postidea loci, Qui deliquit, vapulabit, Plaut. Cist. Grex. 3; id. Stich. 5, 5, 17.

postĭlēna, ae, *f.* [post], *a crupper*, Plaut. Cas. 1, 1, 37.

postīlĭo, ōnis, *f.* [postulo; cf. consilium from consulo]. Relig. t. t., *a claim of a god upon men, a demand for the fulfilment of a forgotten sacrifice* (cf. postulatio, with which it is confounded in many MSS. and edd.; mostly ante- and post-class.): de eā re scriptum est, postiliones esse Jovi, Saturno, Neptuno, Telluri, dis caelestibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: eodem ostento Telluri postilio deberi dicitur, id. ib. 14, 31: deum Manium postilionem postulare, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.: in caeremoniis vestris postulionibus locus est, Arn. 4, 148.

postillā, or separate, **post illa,** *adv.* [cf. postea], *after that, afterwards* (ante-class. and poet.): postilla, germana soror, errare videbar, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 42 Vahl.): saepe post illa operam rei publicae fortem perhibuit, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7: sed eum, qui mihi vendidit illam, numquam postilla vidi, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 43; id. Most. 1, 2, 61; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 33; Cat. 84, 9.

postis, is (*abl. sing.* posti, Ov. M. 5, 120), *m.* [pono], *a post, door-post.* **I.** Lit. (class.), Ov. Am. 2, 1, 27: caput legis in curiae poste figere, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 6: armis Herculis ad postem fixis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: cur invidendis postibus moliar atrium, id. C. 3, 1, 45: tenere postem, said of him who consecrates a temple, Liv. 2, 8; Cic. Dom. 46, 120.—Also of other edifices: ambulationis postes nemo umquam tenuit in dedicando, Cic. Dom. 46, 121.—**B.** Poet., transf., *a door* (usually in *plur.*): postes a cardine vellit Aeratos, Verg. A. 2, 480: aerati procumbunt cardine postes, id. ib. 493; Val. Fl. 7, 322: perunguere postis, ne quid mali medicamenti inferretur, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 142. — In *sing.*: poste recluso, Luc. 5, 531. — **II.** Trop. (poet.): belli ferratos postes portasque refregit, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 622 (Ann. v. 271 Vahl.): videtur Cernere res animus, sublatis postibus ipsis, i. e. *the eyes*, Lucr. 3, 369.

postlīmĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [post-limen], prop., *a return behind one's threshold*, i. e. *to one's home*; hence, *a return to one's old condition and former privileges, the right to return home and resume one's former rank and privileges, the right of recovery, reprisal, postliminium*: cum ipsius postliminii vis quaeritur, et verbum ipsum notatur, Servius noster nihil putat esse notandum, nisi post; et liminium illud productionem esse verbi vult, ut in finitimo, legitimo, aeditimo non plus inesse timum, quam in meditullio tullium. Scaevola autem Publii filius junctum putat esse verbum, ut sit in eo et post, et limen: ut quae a nobis alienata sunt, cum ad hostem pervenerint, et ex suo tamquam limine exierint, dein cum redierint post ad idem limen, postliminio videantur rediisse, Cic. Top. 8, 36: quem pater suus aut populus vendidisset, aut pater patratus dedidisset, ei nullum esse postliminium, *has no right to return to his house and his old privileges*, id. de Or. 1, 40, 181: postliminii jus, Dig. 29, 15, 5: postliminium dare alicui, ib.—Hence, **B. postlīmĭnĭō,** adverbial *abl.* **1.** Lit., *by the right of postliminium*: postliminio redeunt haec, homo, navis, equus, etc., Cic. Top. 8, 36; id. Balb. 11, 28: civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exsilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, i. e. *when he returns to Gades, where he was a citizen before being one at Rome, and recovers his right of citizenship, which he had lost by the attainment of Roman citizenship*, id. ib. 12, 29: redire, Dig. 49, 15, 19: reverti, ib. 49, 15, 5.—**2.** Transf., *by the right of return*, i. e. *back, again, anew* (post-class.): postliminio in forum cupedinis reducens, *leading back again*, App. M. 1, p. 123, 30: corpus postliminio mortis animare, *after death*, id. ib. 2, p. 127, 4.—**II.** Trop., *a return*: postliminium ecclesiasticae pacis, *reconciliation*, Tert. Pudic. 15.

postmĕrīdĭānus, a, um, v. pomeridianus.

post-mŏdo (also separately, **post mŏdo**), *adv.*, *afterwards, presently, shortly* (mostly poet., and in Livy for postea; not in Plaut., Cic., Cæs., or Quint.): tamen postmodo necesse est doleant, Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: sentiet illa tuas postmodo capta manus, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 18; * Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 11 (Fleck.); Ov. Am. 1, 14, 56; id. A. A. 1, 486: neglegis immeritis nocituram Postmodo te natis fraudem committere? Hor. C. 1, 28, 31: publicum in praesentiā dedecus, postmodo periculum, Liv. 2, 43, 8; 2, 24, 5; 3, 41, 5; 4, 7, 6; Col. 1, 8, 4 al.; cf. postmodum.

postmŏdum, *adv.* [post-modus], *afterwards, presently, shortly* (mostly post-Aug.): saepe ex injuriā postmodum gratiam ortam, Liv. 1, 9, 15: ne postmodum flecti precibus aut donis regiis posset, id. 2, 1, 9; 2, 2, 10; 2, 9, 7 Weissenb. (al. postmodo); Suet. Calig. 15; Val. Max. 2, 9, 9; 2, 10, ext. 2; Col. 1, 5, 9; 5, 9, 17; 6, 2, 6; Cels. 7, 26, 3.

† **postŏmis,** ĭdis, *f.* [perh. from πρόστομος], *a barnacle, twitch*, an instrument fixed upon the nostrils of unruly horses; hence, transf., *a drinking-cup*, from its being always at a tippler's nose (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 22, 27 (al. prostomides): postomis, ἐπιστομίς, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

post-partor, ōris, *m.*, *an inheritor, successor, heir* (ante-class.): unde anteparta demus postpartoribus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 42.

post-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put after, postpone; to esteem less, to neglect, disregard* (class., but not in Cic.; cf.: posthabeo, praetermitto): ut omnia postponere videretur, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: omnia postposui, dummodo praeceptis patris parerem, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6: scorto postponere honestum Officium, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 34: postponere Hannibalem Alexandro Magno, Just. 30, 4, 9: omnibus rebus postpositis, *laying every thing else aside*, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Plin. Ep. 10, 19, 2.

postpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from postpono.

post-princĭpĭa, ōrum, *n.* [principium], *continuance* of a thing after it is begun, *course, progress, sequel* (ante-class.): ut quisque (quidque occeperit), sic ei procedunt postprincipia, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 4: voluptas disciplinarum in postprincipiis exsistit, in principiis vero ipsis ineptae et insuaves videntur, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 18, 6; 16, 9, 5: postprincipia atque exitus vitiosae vitae, old poet ap. Cic. Sest. 55, 118 (Halm reads post principia).

post-pŭto, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to regard as secondary, to esteem less, to disregard* (ante-class.): cum te postputasse omnes res prae parente intellego, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 33.

postquam (**posquam,** Att. ap. Non. 109, 26, acc. to Rib. Trag. Rel. v. 118; id. Verg. A. 3, 463; cf. Munro ad Lucr. 4, 1186; Rib. Prol. ad Verg. p. 442; also separately, **post quam**), *conj.* **I.** *After that, after, as soon as, when* (class., but rare in Cic., who commonly writes postea quam; v. postea); constr. usually with *histor. pres.*, or *perf.* or *imperf. indic.*, or *subj.*; rarely with *pluperf.* (v. Zumpt, § 507, b; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 22, 1, 1; Krebs, Antibarb. p. 889): abeo ab illis, postquam video, me sic ludificarier, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 27; id. Most. 3, 3, 22; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 28: postquam res eorum satis prospera videbatur, Sall. C. 6, 3; cf. id. J. 13, 5 al.: eo postquam Caesar pervenit, obsides, arma poposcit, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: post quam armis disceptari coeptum est de jure publico, nihil esse actum cum dignitate, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: postquam id difficilius visum est neque facultas perficiendi dabatur, transierunt, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 60, 5: postquam divitiae honori esse coepere, et eas gloria sequebatur, Sall. C. 12, 1; cf. id. J. 70, 5: undecimo die postquam a te discesseram, Cic. Att. 12, 1, 1: quod post accidisset, quam dedissem ad te liberto litteras, id. ib. 6, 3, 1: quartum post annum, quam redierat, Nep. Dion, 10, 3.—With *post*: postquam comedit rem, post rationem putat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15.—**II.** With an accessory idea of cause, *since, because, inasmuch as* (rare and mostly poet.): nunc ego illam me velim convenire, postquam inanis sum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 2; id. Most. 3, 3, 22: postquam poëta sensit, scripturam suam Ab iniquis observari, Ter. Ad. prol. 1 (postquam pro quoniam, Don.): postquam suas terras sedem belli esse viderent, verterunt, etc. (= cum), Liv. 22, 1, 1: sed periit, postquam cerdonibus esse timendus Coeperat; hoc nocuit, etc., Juv. 4, 153; Tac. A. 1, 68.

postrēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [postremus], *the last, the end, extremity* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11.

postrēmo and **postrēmus,** a, um, v. posterus, III. A.

postrīdĭē (ante-class. collat. form **postrīdŭo,** Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 90), *adv.* [loc. form from posterus and die], *on the day after, the following* or *next day* (class.), Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: haud dubitavit postridie palam in castris docere, id. Rep. 1, 16, 23; 2, 31, 55: primā luce postridie constituunt proficisci, Caes. B. C. 1, 67: postridie mane, Cic. Fam. 11, 6, 1.—With *gen.*: postridie ejus diei mane eādem perfidiā usi Germani, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: postridie ejus diei, id. ib. 1, 23, 1; 1, 48, 2; 1, 51, 1 et saep.—With *acc.*, *the day after*: venatio, quae postridie ludos Apollinaris futura est, Cic. Att. 16, 4, 1: postridie Idus, id. ib. 13, 47, a, 1: postridie Kalendas, id. ib. 4, 12, 1: Kalendas, Nonas, Idus, Liv. 6, 1 *fin.*: absolutionem, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1.—With *quam*: quid causae fuerit, postridie intellexi, quam a vobis discessi, Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2; id. Att. 9, 5, 1.

postrīdŭānus or **postrīdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [postridie], *that is, comes,* or

happens on the following day (post-class.): dies, Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.*; 1, 16, 21.

postrīduō, *adv.*, v. postridie.

* **postscaenĭum** or **poscaenĭum** (**-cēn-**), ii, *n.* [post-scena], *the part of the theatre behind the scenes, the postscenium;* trop., for *secret, mystery:* postscenia vitae, *those parts of life which are behind the scenes,* Lucr. 4, 1186; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

post-scrībo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to write after* or *under, to add* in writing (post-Aug.): Tiberii nomen suo postscripserat, Tac. A. 3, 64.

post-signāni, ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites) [signum], *the soldiers who are stationed behind the standards* (opp. antesignani), Front. Strat. 2, 3, 17; Amm. 18, 8, 7; 24, 6, 9.

post-sum (also separate, **post sum**), fui, esse, *v. n.*, *to be after* or *future;* in tmesi: qui ignominias sibi post putavit esse prae meo commodo, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9. —*Subst.* **A. postfŭtūri,** ōrum, *m.*, *those yet to be, posterity:* quia solus omnium post memoriam humani generis subplicia in post futuros composuit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch.—**B. postfŭtūrum,** i, *n.*, *that which is to be, the future:* duplicare obituri dolorem etiam post futuri aestimatione, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190: in post futurum, *for the future,* id. ib.: tum videbitur lex in postfuturum loqui, Gell. 17, 7, 8.

‡ **postŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [postulo], *that demands* or *claims:* postularia fulgura, *which signify that a forgotten vow must be performed,* or *a neglected sacrifice be offered,* Fest. p. 245 Müll.; for this is found postulatoria, Caecil. ap. Sen. N. Q. 2, 49, 1.

postŭlātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *demanded, requested* (post-Aug.): gladiatores, Sen. Ep. 7, 4.

postŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a demanding, requiring; a demand, request, desire.* **I.** Lit. (class.): postulatio aequa et honesta, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 7: ignoscendi, *a begging pardon,* id. Inv. 2, 34, 104: concedere postulationi alicujus, id. Mur. 23, 47: postulationi resistere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 2: opinione valentior, id. Att. 7, 6.—*Plur.*, *supplications:* obsecro igitur primum omnium fieri obsecrationes, orationes, postulationes, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 1; cf. id. Psa. 118, 170.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A complaint, expostulation* (ante-class.), Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 26: acris, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 45: neque lites ullae inter eas, postulatio Numquam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 105.—**B.** In a court of justice. **1.** *A complaint, an application for redress:* postulationes ingerere, Suet. Claud. 7; id. Ner. 7; Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 1; 7, 6. 3; 7, 33, 4: agi per judicis postulationem, Gai. Inst. 4, 12.—**2.** *An application to the prætor to allow the presentation of a complaint,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1.—**C.** *A claim* or *demand made by a god for a forgotten sacrifice,* Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20; 14, 31 MSS. (dub.; B. and K. postilio, q. v.).

postŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a claimant,* esp. *a plaintiff* (post-Aug.): postulatoribus per libellos respondere, Suet. Ner. 14.

postŭlātōrĭus, a, um, v. postularius.

postŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [postulator], *she that demands* (eccl. Lat.): sollemnitates postulatrices (al. solemnitates, popularitates), Tert. Cor. Mil. 13.

postŭlātum, i, v. postulo *fin.*

* **postŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [postulo], *a claim* or *demand* in a court of justice, *a suit:* ventum in jus est: postulatu audito, etc., Liv. 4, 9, 6.

postŭlĭo, ōnis, v. postulatio, II. A.

postŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [posco], *to ask, demand, require, request, desire* (syn.: posco, flagito, peto); constr. with *aliquid, aliquid ab aliquo, aliquem aliquid,* with *ut* (*ne*), *de,* with *inf.*, or *absol.* **I.** In gen.: incipiunt postulare, poscere, minari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 78: nemo inventus est tam audax, qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, id. ib. 2. 4. 20, § 44; cf. Liv. 2, 45; 3, 19: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, Cic. Quint. 3, 13: postulabat autem magis quam petebat, ut, etc., Curt. 4, 1, 8: dehinc postulo, sive aequom est, te oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 19: ita volo itaque postulo ut fiat, id. ib. 3, 3, 18; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 27: suom jus postulat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47; cf.: aequom postulat, da veniam, id. And. 5, 3, 30; and: quid est? num iniquom postulo? id. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: nunc hic dies alios mores postulat, id. And. 1, 2, 18: fidem publicam, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2: istud, quod postulas, id. Rep. 1, 20, 33; id. Lael. 2, 9: ad senatum venire auxilium postulatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: deliberandi sibi unum diem postulavit, Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60; cf.: noctem sibi ad deliberandum postulavit, id. Sest. 34, 74: postulo abs te, ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 18: postulatur a te jam diu vel flagitatur potius historia, Cic. Leg. 1, 5: quom maxime abs te postulo atque oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 5, 1, 4; and: quidvis ab amico postulare, Cic. Lael. 10, 35; cf. in *pass.:* cum aliquid ab amicis postularetur, id. ib.: orationes a me duas postulas, id. Att. 2, 7, 1: quod principes civitatum a me postulassent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; cf. infra the passages with an object-clause.—With *ut* (*ne*): quodam modo postulat, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: postulatum est, ut Bibuli sententia divideretur, id. Fam. 1, 2, 1 (for other examples with *ut,* v. supra): legatos ad Bocchum mittit postulatum, ne sine causâ hostis populo Romano fieret, Sall. J. 83, 1.—With *subj.* alone: qui postularent, eos qui sibi Galliaeque bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, Caes. B. G. 4, 16, 3.—With *de:* sapientes homines a senatu de foedere postulaverunt, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: Ariovistus legatos ad eum mittit, quod antea de colloquio postulasset, id per se fieri licere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42.—With *inf.*, freq. to be rendered, *to wish, like, want:* qui lepide postulat alterum frustrari, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 7 (Sat. 32 Vahl.): hic postulat se Romae absolvi, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 138: o facinus impudicum! quam liberam esse oporteat, servire postulare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 62; id. Men. 2, 3, 88: me ducere istis dictis postulas? Ter. And. 4, 1, 20; id. Eun. 1, 1, 16: (lupinum) ne spargi quidem postulat decidens sponte, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 135: si me tibi praemandere postulas, Gell. 4, 1, 11.—With a double object: quas (sollicitudines) levare tua te prudentia postulat, *demands of you,* Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2. —With *nom.* and *inf.:* qui postulat deus credi, Curt. 6, 11, 24.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang. **A.** *To summon, arraign before a court, to prosecute, accuse, impeach* (syn.: accuso, insimulo); constr. class. usu. with *de* and *abl.*, post-Aug. also with *gen.*): Gabinium tres adhuc factiones postulant: L. Lentulus, qui jam de majestate postulavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: aliquem apud praetorem de pecuniis repetundis, id. Cornel. Fragm. 1: aliquem repetundis, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem majestatis, id. ib. 1, 74: aliquem repetundarum, Suet. Caes. 4: aliquem aliquâ lege, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3: aliquem ex aliquâ causâ reum, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 33: aliquem impietatis reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 7: aliquem injuriarum, Suet. Aug. 56 *fin.:* aliquem capitis, Dig. 46, 1, 53: qui (infames) postulare prohibentur, Paul. Sent. 1, 2, 1.—**B.** *To demand a writ* or *leave to prosecute,* from the prætor or other magistrate: postulare est desiderium suum vel amici sui in jure apud eum qui jurisdictioni praeest exponere vel alterius desiderio contradicere, etc., Dig. 3, 1, 1; cf. this whole section: De postulando: in aliquem delationem nominis postulare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64: postulare servos in quaestionem, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: quaestionem, Liv. 2, 29, 5.—**C.** For the usual expostulare, *to complain* of one: quom patrem adeas postulatum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 38 (but in id. Mil. 2, 6, 35, the correct read. is expostulare; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—* **D.** Postulare votum (lit. to ask a desire, i. e.), *to vow,* App. Flor. *init.*—**E.** Of the seller, *to demand* a price, *ask* (post-class. for posco): pro eis (libris) trecentos Philippeos postulasse, Lact. 1, 6, 10; cf.: accipe victori populus quod postulat aurum, Juv. 7, 243. —**III.** Transf., of things. **A.** *To contain, measure:* jugerum sex modios seminis postulat, Col. 2, 9, 17.—**B.** *To need, require:* cepina magis frequenter subactam postulat terram, Col. 11, 3, 56.—Hence, **postŭlātum,** i, *n.;* usually in *plur.:* **postŭlāta,** ōrum, *a demand, request* (class.): intolerabilia postulata, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1; id. Phil. 12, 12, 28: deferre postulata alicujus ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: cognoscere de postulatis alicujus, id. B. G. 4, 11 *fin.:* postulata facere, Nep. Alcib. 8, 4.

postŭmātus, ūs, *m.* [postumus], *the last* or *lowest place* (post-class.), opp. principatus, Tert. adv. Val. 35.

Postŭmĭus (erroneously writt. **Posthŭmĭus;** v. postumus, under posterus, III. B.), i, *m.;* **Postŭmĭa,** ae, *f.*, *name of a Roman gens.* **I.** Postumius Tubertus, *a Roman consul,* Liv. 2, 16.—**II.** Postumia, *wife of Sulpicius,* Cic. Fam. 4, 2, 1.—**III.** *A Vestal,* Liv. 4, 44.—**IV.** *A woman addicted to tippling,* Cat. 27, 3.—Hence, **A. Postŭmĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Postumian:* lex, Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88: via, *leading towards Genoa,* Tac. H. 3, 21.—**B. Postŭmĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Postumius, Postumian:* imperia, i. e. *of the dictator A. Postumius Tubertus,* Gell. 1, 13, 7; Liv. 4, 29: caedes, i. e. *of M. Postumius Regillensis,* id. 4, 51.

postŭmo, āre, *v. n.* [postumus], *to come after, be inferior* (eccl. Lat.): alicui, Tert. Apol. 19: omnis consummatio, etsi ordine postumat, effectu tamen anticipat, id. Res. Carn. 45.

1. postŭmus, a, um, *sup.*, v. posterus, III. B.

2. Postŭmus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** M. Curtius Postumus, *a friend of Cicero, and the accuser of Murena,* Cic. Fam. 13, 5, 2 sq.—**II.** C. Rabirius Postumus, *defended by Cicero,* Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 1 sqq.—**III.** Ursidius Postumus, *to whom is addressed the sixth satire of Juvenal,* Juv. 6, 21; 38; 377.

pōstus, a, um, v. pono *init.*

* **post-vĕnĭens,** entis, *Part.* [venio], *coming after* (opp. praecurrens), Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207.

Post-verta or **Post-vorta,** ae, *f.* [verto], *a goddess presiding over childbirth, who was invoked when the child made a wrong presentation:* Carmentes, quarum altera Postverta cognominata'st, Prosa altera, a directi perversique partus et potestate et nomine, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4; Ov. F. 1, 633.—Acc. to Macrobius, *a goddess presiding over the future* (opp. Antevorta), Macr. S. 1, 7.

‡ **Postvōta,** ae, *f.*, *an epithet of Venus,* Serv. Verg. A. 1, 720.

pōtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [poto], *that may be drunk, drinkable, potable* (post-class.), Aus. Clar. Urb. 14, 31: medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 112: fons, Amm. 18, 9, 2.

pōtācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a drinking, toping* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 39.

† **pŏtămantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *an Indian plant, also called* thalassegle, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

Potamo, ōnis, *m.*, *the secretary of the quæstor Cæcilius in Sicily,* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29.

† **pŏtămŏgēton** or **pŏtămŏgīton,** ōnis, *f.*, = ποταμογείτων (a neighbor of the river), *a water-plant, water-milfoil, pondweed,* Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50; 32, 5, 19, § 53.

‡† **pŏtămŏphŭlăcĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ποταμός-φυλακή, *a guarding of the river,* Inscr. Murat. 1056, 4.

pōtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [poto], *a drinking, toping, a drinking-bout, potation* (class.): prandium aut potatio, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 46: quosdam hesternâ ex potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: extrema, Sen. Ep. 12, 4.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 4; id. Stich. 1, 3, 58: diurnae potationes, App. M. 8, 1.

pōtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a drinker, toper, bibber* (ante- and post-class.): potatores maximi, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 34: vini, Hier. Ep. 52, n. 11; cf. Vulg. Matt. 11, 19; (opp. vorator), Tert. Monogr. 8 *fin.:* aquae, Sil. 16, 476.

pōtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to drinking, drinking-* (post-class.): vas, Plin. Val. 3, 53; Isid. 20, 5 *in lemm.*

pōtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a drinking, draught* (post-class.), App. M. 7, p. 192, 23.

‡ **pōtax,** ācis, *adj.* [id.], *given to drinking, fond of drink:* πότης, bibax, potax, Gloss. Philox.

pŏte, *adj.*, v. potis, I.

pŏtens, *P. a.*, v. possum *fin.*

pŏtentātor, ōris, *m.* [potens], *a ruler, potentate* (eccl. Lat.): solus potentator et rex regnantium, Tert. Res. Carn. 23 (cf. potens, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 15).

pŏtentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *might, power.* **I.** In gen. (eccl. Lat.), Arn. 1, 31.—**II.** In partic., *political power, rule, dominion, command* (= principatus; so class.): post interitum Tatii cum ad eum potentatus omnis recidisset, * Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: de potentatu contendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 4; Liv. 26, 38, 7.—**III.** Transf., of persons, *a potentate* (late Lat.), *plur.:* honores et potentatus contemnere, Lact. 6, 17 *med.;* Cypr. Exh. Mart. 11.

pŏtenter, *adv.*, v. possum, *P. a. fin.*

1. pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [potens], *might, force, power.* **I.** Lit. (class.; cf.: potestas, opes): armorum tenendorum potentia, Liv. 21, 54 *fin.:* potentia solis Acrior, Verg. G. 1, 92: ventosa, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 27: formae, id. M. 10, 573: morbi, id. ib. 7, 537: occulti miranda potentia fati, Juv. 7, 200.—**B.** Transf., *efficacy, virtue* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): herbarum, Ov. M. 1, 522: dictamni, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94: potentia achatae contra scorpiones, id. 37, 10, 54, § 142: aquarum, id. 31, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *ability, faculty, capacity* (post-class.): supra humanam potentiam magnitudine animi praeditus, Just. 12, 16, 1: facultas videndi, Cels. 7, 7, 13 *fin.:* audiendi, id. 7, 8: loquendi, id. 7, 12, 4.—**B.** *Political power, authority, sway, influence* (class.): potentia est ad sua conservanda et alterius obtinenda idonearum rerum facultas, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 169: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt, et eas gloria, imperium, potentia sequebatur, Sall. C. 12, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 14: erant in magnā potentiā, qui consulebantur, *were in great authority,* Cic. Mur. 11, 25: potentiam alicujus criminari, id. Mil. 5, 12: singularis, *the rule of an individual, monarchical power,* Nep. Dion, 9, 5: rerum, *supreme dominion, sovereignty,* Ov. M. 2, 259.—In *plur.:* contra periculosissimas hominum potentias, Cic. Cael. 9, 22.—**III.** In *abl.:* potentiā, *virtually,* Boethius, Analyt. Post. 1, 24.

2. Pŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town in Picenum,* now *S. Maria di Potenza,* Liv. 39, 44; Cic. Har. Resp. 28, 62; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111.—Hence, **B. Pŏtentīnus,** a, um, *adj., Potentian:* ager, Front. Colon. p. 123 Goes.—**II.** *A town in Lucania,* now *Potenza;* hence, **Pŏtentīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Potentia, in Lucania,* Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

pŏtentĭālĭter, *adv.* [potentia], *mightily, powerfully* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 7, 14.

Pŏtentīni, ōrum, and **Pŏtentīnus,** a, um, v. 2. Potentia, B.

pŏtērion, ii, *n.*, = ποτήριον, *a plant, also called* phrynion, perh. *tragacanth,* Plin. 25, 10, 76, § 123; 27, 12, 97, § 122.

† **pŏtērium,** ii, *n.*, = ποτήριον, *a drinking-vessel, goblet* (Plautin.), Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12; id. Trin. 4, 3, 10.

pŏtesse and **pŏtessim,** v. possum *init.*

pŏtestas, ātis (*gen. plur.* potestatium, Sen. Ep. 115, 7; Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67), *f* [possum]. **I.** Lit., in gen., *ability, power* of doing any thing (class.): SI FVRIOSVS EST AGNATORVM GENTILIVMQVE IN EO PECVNIAQVE EIVS POTESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tabularum: vim tantam in se et potestatem habere tantae astutiae, *to have such a power of craftiness, to be able to devise such tricks,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: aut potestas defuit aut facultas aut voluntas, Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: habere potestatem vitae necisque in aliquem, id. Dom. 29, 77; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: potestatem alicui deferre beneficiorum tribuendorum, id. Balb. 16, 37.—Poet., with *inf.:* potestas occurrere telis . . . ensem avellere dextrā, Stat. Th. 3, 296; Luc. 2, 40.—**B.** In phrases. **1.** Esse in potestate alicujus, *to be in one's power, under one's control, to be subject to* (for a description of the relation of potestas under the Roman law, and of the classes of persons to whom it applied, v. Gai. Inst. 1, 49 sqq.): mittuntur legati, qui nuntient, ut sit in senatūs populique Romani potestate, Cic. Phil. 6, 2, 4: esse in dicione ac potestate alicujus, id. Quint. 2, 6: habere familiam in potestate, *to keep them slaves, not to free them,* Liv. 8, 15.—**2.** Esse in suā potestate, *to be one's own master,* Nep. Att. 6, 1; so, esse suae potestatis, Liv. 31, 45.—**3.** Jus potestatemque habere imperandi, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30; cf.: cum consulis eā de re jus ac potestatem esse dixisset, *had jurisdiction and authority over it,* Liv. 24, 39.—**4.** Est mea (tua, etc.) potestas, *I have the power, I can,* Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 42; cf.: sed volui meam potestatem esse vel petendi, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Political power, dominion, rule, empire, sovereignty* (syn.: imperium, dicio): Thessaliam in potestatem Thebanorum redigere, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1; Liv. 24, 31; so, sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1, 4: esse in potestate alicujus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 136: tenere aliquem in suā potestate ac dicione, id. ib. 2, 1, 38, § 97: venire in arbitrium ac potestatem alicujus, id. ib. 2, 1, 57, § 150.—**B.** *Magisterial power, authority, office, magistracy* (syn.: magistratus, auctoritas): potestas praetoria, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: qui togatus in re publicā cum potestate imperioque versatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 7, 18: modo ut bonā ratione emerit, nihil pro potestate, nihil ab invito, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10: cum potestate aut legatione in provinciam proficisci, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9; id. Clu. 27, 74: censores dederunt operam, ut ita potestatem gererent, ut, etc., *so to administer the office,* id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138; id. Agr. 2, 6, 14.—In *plur.:* imperia, potestates, legationes, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9: in potestatibus gerendis, Auct. Her. 3, 7, 14.—**b.** Transf. (α) *A person in office, a public officer, magistrate:* a magistratu aut ab aliquā potestate legitimā evocatus, *by some lawful authority,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 74: mavis Fidenarum esse potestas, Juv. 10, 100.—(β) *A ruler, supreme monarch:* hominum rerumque aeterna potestas, i. e. *Jupiter,* Verg. A. 10, 18: nihil est quod credere de se Non possit, cum laudatur dis aequa potestas, Juv. 4, 71 (v. context): potestates, = ἀρχαί, *the highest magistrates,* Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26; Suet. Ner. 36; Amm. 31, 12, 5: celsae potestates, *officers of state,* id. 14, 1, 10: jurisdictionem potestatibus per provincias demandare, Suet. Claud. 23.—**C.** Esp., *legal power, right* over or to a thing (class.): potestatis verbo plura significantur: in personā magistratuum imperium, in personā liberorum patria potestas, in personā servi dominium: at cum agimus de noxae deditione cum eo, qui servum non defendit, praesentis corporis copiam facultatemque significamus. Ex lege Atiniā in potestatem domini rem furtivam venisse videri, et si ejus vindicandae potestatem habuerit, Sabinus et Cassius aiunt, Dig. 50, 16, 215.—**D.** Of inanimate things, *power, force, efficacy, effect, operation, virtue, value:* potestates colorum, Vitr. 7, 14: potestates visque herbarum, Verg. A. 12, 396; Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 9: pecuniarum, *value,* Dig. 13, 4, 3: haec potestatibus praesentibus dijudicanda sunt, *circumstances, state of things,* Gell. 1, 3, 24: actionum vis et potestas, Dig. 9, 4, 1: quaternarius numerus suis partibus complet decadis ipsius potestatem (because the first four integers, taken together, = 10), *compass, fulness,* Mart. Cap. 2, § 106: plumbi potestas, *nature, quality, properties,* Lucr. 5, 1242: naturalis, Vitr. 9, 4.—**E.** Of a word, *meaning, signification* (syn.: vis, significatio), Gell. 10, 29, 1; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 4.—**F.** Math. t. t., = δύναμις, *the square root,* Mart. Cap. 2, § 106.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *Power, control, command* (class.): dum ex tanto gaudio in potestatem nostram redeamus, *recover our self-control, come to ourselves,* Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: exisse ex potestate dicimus eos, qui effrenati feruntur aut libidine, aut iracundiā, *to have lost the control of their reason, to be out of their minds,* Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11; cf.: qui exisse ex potestate dicuntur, idcirco dicuntur, quia non sunt in potestate mentis, cui regnum totius animi a natura tributum est, id. ib. 3, 5, 11; cf. also id. ib. 4, 36, 77: postquam ad te cum omnium rerum tum etiam tui potestatem di transtulerint, Plin. Pan. 56, 3.—**B.** *Power, ability, possibility, opportunity* (class.; cf.: copia, facultas): ubi mihi potestas primum evenit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 18: liberius vivendi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 25: ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 13, 1: quoties mihi certorum hominum potestas erit (al. facultas), *whenever I find men on whom I can rely,* id. ib. 1, 7, 1: facere potestatem, *to give opportunity, leave, permission:* si quid de his rebus dicere vellet, feci potestatem, id. Cat. 3, 5, 11: quae potestas si mihi saepius fiet, utar, *shall present itself,* id. Phil. 1, 15, 38: alicui potestatem optionemque facere, ut, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: facio tibi interpellandi potestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 73: ego instare, omnium mihi tabularum et litterarum fieri potestatem oportere, *must be allowed the use of,* id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: potestatem sui facere, *to allow others to see* or *have access to one, to give an opportunity of conversing with one:* cum neque practores diebus aliquot adiri possent vel potestatem sui facerent, *allowed themselves to be spoken to,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: facere omnibus conveniendi sui potestatem, *to admit to an audience,* id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: qui potestatem sui non habuissent, *who had not been able to speak with him,* Suet. Tib. 34: potestatem sui facere, *to give an opportunity of fighting with one,* Caes. B. G. 1, 40; Nep. Ages. 3, 3.—Poet., with *inf.:* non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas, Verg. A. 4, 565: nunc flere potestas est, Luc. 2, 40: soli cui tanta potestas meis occurrere telis, Stat. Th. 3, 296.—**IV.** In eccl. Lat.: potestates, *angels, angelic powers, authorities in the spiritual world,* Vulg. Ephes. 6, 12; id. 1 Pet. 3, 22; *sing.,* id. 1 Cor. 15, 24.—**V.** Personified, *a daughter of Pallas and Styx,* Hyg. Fab. prooem.

pŏtestātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [potestas], *denoting* or *containing power* (eccl. Lat.): principatus, Tert. adv. Herm. 19.

pŏtestur, v. possum *init.*

Pŏthīnus, i, *m., the assassin of Pompey,* Caes. B. C. 3, 108; 112 *fin.;* Luc. 8, 423.

† **pŏthos,** i, *m.*, = πόθος (desire). **I.** *A summer flower,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67.—**II.** *A celebrated statue of Scopas,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 25.

Pōtĭca, ae, *f.* [poto], *the goddess of drinking among children,* Don. ad. Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 15; v. Potina.

Pŏtīdaea, ae, *f.*, = Ποτίδαια, *a city of Pallene, afterwards called Cassandrea,* the mod. *Pinaka,* Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 150; 4, 10, 17, § 36; Mel. 2, 2 *fin.*

Pŏtīdānĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ποτιδανία, *a town in Ætolia,* Liv. 28, 8.

pōtĭlis, e, *adj.* [poto], *that pertains to drinking, drinking-* (ante- and post-class.): potilis nidus, *a drinking-vessel,* Varr. ap. Non. 145, 4: raptus, *a drawing in when drinking, sipping,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 119: aërem recipere atque reddere haustu potili, id. ib. 3, 8, 123.

pŏtĭn' is used, **I.** For potisne: potin' es? i. e. potes? *can you? are you able?* Ter. And. 2, 6, 6; Plaut. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 3.—**II.** For potisne est? i. e. potest? potin' ut desinas? *can you leave off?* i. e. *pray leave off,* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 23: potin' ut taceas? i. e. *be silent,* Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 94.

Pōtīna (**-ica**), ae, *f.* [poto], *the goddess that presides over children's drinking,* Varr. ap. Non. 108, 19; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; Arn. 3, 25.

1. pōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a drinking, a drink, draught,* abstr. and concr. (class.). **I.** In gen. (α) Abstr.: in mediā potione, Cic. Clu. 10, 30; cf.: contemptissimis escis et potionibus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90.—(β) Concr.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: multo cibo et potione completi, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: cibus et potio, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5: A POTIONE, *a cup-bearer,* Inscr. Grut. 578, 1.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A poisonous draught:* potione mulierem sustulit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40; cf.: potio mortis causa data, Quint. Decl. 350: haec potio torquet, Juv. 6, 624.—**B.** *A draught* or *potion* given by physicians: dare potionis aliquid, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 21: potiones ad id efficaces, Cels. 4, 8.—**C.** *A magic potion, philter* (poet.), Hor. Epod. 5, 73.—**III.** Trop.: nam mihi jam intus potione juncea onerabo gulam, *load my throat with a draught of rushes,* i. e. *hang myself with a rope of rushes,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56.

2. pŏtĭo, īvi, īre, *v. a.* [potis], *to put into the power of, to subject to* any one: eum nunc potivit pater Servitutis, *made a slave of him, reduced him to slavery,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 23: potitu'st hostium, *fallen into the*

enemy's hands, id. Capt. 1, 1, 24; 1, 2, 41; 3, 5, 104; cf. id. Ep. 4, 1, 5; 4, 1, 35; Paul. ex Fest. p. 250 Müll.

‡ **pōtiōnārius,** a, um, *adj.* [1. potio], *of* or *belonging to drinking* or *to a drink*, Not. Tir. p. 169.

pōtiōno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to give to drink* (in the *verb. finit.* post-class.): jumentum potione, Veg. Vet. 1, 46; 1, 34; 38; 3, 59: omnes gentes, Hieron. in Isa. 8, 27, v. 2.—Hence, **pōtiōnātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *that has had a potion given him* (post-Aug.): potionatus amatorio medicamento, Suet. Calig. 50.

1. pŏtĭor, ītus, 4 (*inf. pres.* potirier, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 66.—Acc. to the third conj., potitur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 274 Müll. or Ann. v. 78 Vahl.; Verg. A. 3, 56: capto potimur mundo, Manil. 4, 882; Ov. M. 13, 130; Cat. 64, 402.—Potītur only in Prisc. 881, and Ov. H. 14, 113. So, poti for potiri, Pac. ap. Non. 475, 29; Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5, acc. to Trag. Rel. p. 56 Rib., and Enn. Trag. v. 260 Vahl.—*Act.* collat. form **pŏtio,** īre; v. 2. potio), *v. dep. n.* [potis]. **I.** Lit., *to become master of, to take possession of, to get, obtain, acquire, receive*; constr. with *gen.*, *acc.*, *abl.*, and *absol.* (class.; syn.: occupo, invado). (*a*) With *gen.*: illius regni potiri, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: urbis potiri, Sall. C. 47, 2: vexilli, Liv. 25, 14: nemini in opinionem veniebat Antonium rerum potiturum, Nep. Att. 9, 6: voti, Sil. 15, 331.—(*β*) With *acc.* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.): regnum, Pac. ap. Non. 481, 32: sceptrum, Att. ib. 30; cf.: Homerus sceptra potitus, Lucr. 3, 1038: oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 13: summum imperii, *to get possession of the supreme dominion*, Nep. Eum. 3, 4; cf.: regni Persarum potiundi, id. Ages. 4, 2: spes urbis potiundae, Caes. B. G. 2, 7, 2; 3, 6, 2: in spe urbis hostium potiundae, Liv. 8, 2, 5; Curt. 8, 11, 19.—(*γ*) With *abl.*: ille hodie si illā sit potitus muliere, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 9: natura iis potiens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: si ad decem milia annorum gentem aliquam urbe nostra potituram putem, id. ib. 1, 37, 90 B. and K.: imperio totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: victoriā, id. ib. 3, 24: impedimentis castrisque, id. ib. 1, 21: sceptro, Ov. H. 14, 113: pane, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 881 P.: thalamo, Naev. ib.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: libidines ad potiundum incitantur, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: potiendi spe inflammati, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60.—**II.** Transf., *to be master of, to have, hold, possess, occupy*; with *gen.*, *acc.*, *abl.*, and *absol.* (class.; syn.: fruor, utor). (*a*) With *gen.*: Cleanthes solem dominari et rerum potiri putat, *has the chief power in the universe*, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126: civitas Atheniensium, dum ea rerum potita est, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: potiente rerum patre, Tac. H. 3, 74.—(*β*) With *acc.*: laborem hunc potiri, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 5: patria potitur commoda, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 17: gaudia, id. ib. 22.—(*γ*) With *abl.*: frui iis (voluptatibus), quibus senectus, etiam si non abunde potitur, non omnino caret, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: oppido, Liv. 6, 33: monte, *have climbed*, Ov. M. 5, 254.—(*δ*) *Absol.*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3.

pŏtītus, a, um, *Part.*, in a *pass.* signif., v. 2. potio.

2. pŏtĭor, ius, *comp.* of potis.

pŏtis (in the positive rarely declined, and in the *neutr.* **pŏte**), *adj.* (*comp.* **pŏtĭor,** ius; *sup.* **pŏtissĭmus,** a, um; class. only in the *comp.*) [Sanscr. patis, lord; Gr. πόσις, husband; δεσ-πότης, lord; Lat. compotis (compos) potiri]. **I.** *Posit.*, *able, capable*; *possible* (mostly ante-class. and poet.): divi qui potes pro illo quod Samothraces θεοὶ δυνατοί, Varr L. L. 5, § 58 Müll.; Macr. S. 3, 4: nisi qui colaphos perpeti Potis parasitus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 21.—Usually in the connection potis or pote est, *he, she*, or *it is able. may*, or *can*: at ea supterfugere potis es pauca, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 17: neque sanguis ullo potis est pacto profluens consistere, old poet ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: istam non potis est vis saeva exstinguere venti, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 12: at non Evandrum potis est vis ulla tenere, Verg. A. 11, 148: quod nunquam potis est sejungi, Lucr. 1, 452: nec potis est cerni, id. 5, 719; Cat. 76, 24: qui potis est? *how is it possible?* id. 72, 7.—With *plur.*: si speres quicquam prodesse potis sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 410 Vahl.): duae plus satis dare potis sunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 17: quid pastores potis sint, Varr. R. R. 2, 2.—Without *est*: quis potis ingentes oras evolvere belli? Enn. ap. Diom. p. 381 P. (Ann. v. 178 Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 671; Hor. C. 3, 17, 13.—Form pote: si non aliud pote est, Cat. 42, 16.—Without *est*: nec devitari letum pote, Lucr. 3, 1079: viget, veget, utpote plurimum, Varr. ap. Non. 2, 876: nec non emptor pote ex empto vendito illum damnare, id. R. R. 2, 2: nec eniti remis pote, Val. Fl. 4, 680; Prop. 2, 1, 46: qui pote? vis dicam? nugaris, Pers. 1, 56: in te dici pote, Id, quod, Cat. 98, 1: nec peccatum a me quisquam pote dicere quicquam, id. 67, 11: hoc facito, sive id non pote sive pote, *be it impossible or possible*, id. 76, 16: quid pote simplicius? *what can be more simple?* Mart. 9, 16, 2: nihil pote supra, *nothing could exceed it*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11; Auct. ap. Cic. Brut. 46, 172; Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1: quantum pote, *as soon as possible*, id. ib. 4, 13, 1: quam pote, *as much as possible* (post-class.): aufugiamus istinc quam pote longissime, App. M. 1, p. 107, 9; 2, p. 119, 33.—**II.** *Comp.*: **pŏtĭor,** us, *that may be preferred, preferred; better, preferable* (class.). **A.** Of persons: numquam edepol erit ille potior Harpax, quam ego, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 17; 1, 3, 95: quem aequiust potiorem habere quam te? id. Stich. 1, 2, 40: qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, old poet ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69; id. Fam. 10, 3, 2: itaque cives potiores quam peregrini, id. Lael. 5, 19: Sosim et Moericum quibus tantam crederem rem, potiores habui, Liv. 26, 31, 4: at tu, qui potior nunc es, *happier in love, preferred*, Tib. 1, 6, 33 (5, 69): ut in judicio possessionis potior esset, Dig. 18, 1, 34.—**B.** Of things, *better, stronger, preferable, more useful* or *important*: nulla potior serenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 15: sucus, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 158: novistine locum potiorem rure beato? Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 14: sententia, id. Epod. 16, 17: mors civibus Romanis semper fuit servitute potior, Cic. Phil. 10, 9, 19: illi turpis vita integrā famā potior fuit, Sall. J. 67, 3: nihil mihi potius fuit quam ut Massinissam convenirem, *I had nothing more important, nothing more urgent to do*, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: illa semper potiora duxisti, quae, etc., id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: semper se rei publicae commoda privatis necessitatibus habuisse potiora, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—*Subst.*: ut probetis potiora, Vulg. Phil. 1, 10: hem, mater mea, tibi rem potiorem video (sc. verbis), *I see a fact stronger than words*, i. e. *a clearer proof*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 12.—**III.** *Sup.*: **pŏtissĭmus,** a, um, *the chief, principal, most prominent, most important.* **A.** Of persons (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): item huic ultro fit, ut Meret, potissimus nostrae domi ut sit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 9: tantis potissimus umbris, Stat. Th. 4, 627: potissimos libertorum veneno interficere, Tac. A. 14, 65.—**B.** Of things (class.): utrum potius, aut quid potissimum sit, quaeritur, Cic. Inv. 1, 12, 17: cura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 20: nobilitas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 25: opusculum, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 10: causa, Tac. A. 4, 16.—Hence, *adv.*, only in the *comp.* and *sup.* **A.** *Comp.*: **pŏtĭus,** *rather, preferably, more* (class.; cf.: satius, prius): quo nos vocabis nomine? *Ar.* Libertos. *Le.* Non patronos? *Ar.* Id potius, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 62: sed scin', quid volo potius, sodes, facias? Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 27; id. And. 5, 3, 2: nec vero imperia expetenda: ac potius non accipienda interdum, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68.—With *quam*, Plaut. Aul. 4. 2, 11: Galliam potius esse Ariovisti quam populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 45.—When the predicates are compared, the verb in the following clause is always in the *subj.*: perpessus est omnia potius quam conscios indicaret, *rather than*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: in oratione non vis potius quam delectatio postulatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317: privabo potius illum debito testimonio quam id cum meā laude communicem, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: scribam aliquid potius, quam committam ut litterae non reddantur, id. Att. 5, 6, 2: nos potius nostro delicto plectemur, quam res publica nostra peccata luat, Liv. 8, 7, 17: per interregem comitia habenda potius, quam consulum alter a bello avocaretur, id. 22, 23, 10; 9, 14, 16.—So with *quam ut*: se miliens morituros potius quam ut tantum dedecoris admitti patiantur, Liv. 4, 2, 8: audeo dicere hoc malo domitos ipsos potius cultores agrorum fore, quam ut armati, etc., id. 2, 34, 11; 6, 28, 8; 9, 14, 7.—But after verbs of willing, wishing (sometimes of declaring), the *inf.* is used: dictatore obstinato tollere potius totum e re publicā consulatum, quam promiscuum facere, Liv. 7, 21, 1; 23, 9, 8; 21, 13, 8: v. Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 15, 2; Fest. s. v. olivitam, p. 202 Müll.; v. Müll. ad loc. p. 203, a.—In an inverted order: quam potius, Verg. Copa, 5: quid mihi negotii est cum istis nugacibus, quam potius potamus mulsum? C. Titius ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.—Sometimes potius is to be supplied: tacita, bona est mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70; id. Men. 5, 1, 26: tamen statuit congredi, quam cum tantis copiis refugere, Nep. Dat. 8, 1.—Pleon., with words which already express comparison.—*Comp.*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19: Uticae potius quam Romae esse malle, Cic. Lig. 2, 5: favorabiliores rei potius, quam actores habentur, Dig. 50, 17, 167.—**2.** Esp., introducing a repetition of a thought in a corrected or strengthened form: aut potius, vel potius, *or rather, or I may better say*, etc.: efficiet enim ratio ut ... mors aut malum non sit, aut sit bonum potius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: quam fuit imbecillus P. Africani filius, quam tenui aut nullā potius valetudine, id. Sen. 11, 35: erravit aut potius insanivit Apronius? id. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 113: Cato magnus hercule homo, vel potius summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293; Dig. 1, 5, 16.—**B.** *Sup.*: **pŏtissĭmē** (**pŏtissŭ-**), and more freq. **pŏtissĭmum** (**pŏtissŭ-**), *chiefly, principally, especially, in preference to all others, above all, most of all* (class.).—Form potissime, Cels. 3, 6.—Form potissimum: responde, quo leto censes me ut peream potissimum? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 15; Ter. And. 2, 6, 23: exsistat aliquis et potissimum Caecus ille, Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. Mur. 2, 4: nos id potissimum consecuti sumus, id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: tanta erat contentio, qui potissimum ex magno numero conscenderent, ut, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: quid agam? aut quo potissimum infelix accedam? Sall. J. 14, 15; Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2; Lact. 2, 18, 3.

pŏtissĭmē (**pŏtissŭmē**) and **pŏtissĭmum** (**pŏtissŭmum**), *advv.*, v. potis *fin.* B.

pŏtissum, v. possum *init.*

Pŏtītĭus, a, *name of a Roman* gens. **I.** *Adj.*, *Potitian*: gens Potitia, Liv. 9, 29.—**II.** *Subst.*: Potitius auctor, Verg. A. 8, 269.—**Pŏtītĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *priests of Hercules*, v. Pinarius.

pōtĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [poto], *to drink often* (Plautin.): patera aurea, Qui Pterela potitare solitus est rex, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 105; 1, 3, 37: pocula, id. As. 4, 1, 26: poscam, id. Mil. 3, 2, 23.

pŏtītor, ōris, *m.* [1. potior], *a master, possessor* (post-class.): Capuae potitor, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.

1. pŏtītus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. potior.

2. Potitus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*: C. Valerius Potitus, Liv. 4, 53.

pōtiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. potio], *a small draught* or *potion* (post-Aug.): modica, Suet. Dom. 21: crebrae, Petr. 47.

pŏtĭus, *adv.*, v. potis *fin.* A.

Potnĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Ποτνιαί, *a village in Bœotia, on the Asopus, in whose neighborhood were pastures which made animals mad*, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.—Hence, **II. Potnĭas,** ădis, *adj. f.*, = Ποτνιάς, *of Potniæ, Potnian* (poet.): quo tempore Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae (i. e. equae), Verg. G. 3, 268: equae, Ov. Ib. 557.

pōto, āvi, ātum, or pōtum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [root po; Gr. πίνω, πέπωκα, to drink; Lat. potus, potor, poculum, etc.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to drink* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn. bibo), Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13: aquam, Suet. Ner. 48; Juv. 5, 52: vinum, Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58: ut edormiscam hanc crapulam, quam potavi, *this intoxication which I have drunk myself into*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 28.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet. **a.** Potare flumen aliquod, *to drink from a stream*, i. q. *to dwell by it*: fera, quae gelidum potat Araxen, Sen. Hippol. 57: stagna Tagi, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 286.—**b.** Of inanim. subjects,

to drink up, to suck or *draw in, to absorb* moisture (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vestis sudorem potat, Lucr. 4, 1128: potantia vellera fucum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27: potanda ferens infantibus ubera, Juv. 6, 9; Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134.—**2.** *Causative* (late Lat.), *to give to drink, to cause to drink:* potasti nos vino, Vulg. Psa. 59, 5: potaverunt me aceto, id. ib. 68, 22; id. Ecclus. 15, 3; id. Isa. 49, 10; id. Apoc. 14, 8.—**II.** *Neutr., to drink.* **A.** In gen. (class.): redi simul mecum potatum, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 28: potaturus est apud me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 9: si potare velit, Cic. Brut. 83, 288: potare dilutius, id. Fragm. ap. Amm. 15, 12, 4: potum veniunt juvenci, Verg. E. 7, 11: cornibus, *from* or *out of horns,* Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 126.—*Part.:* potatus, *caused to drink, furnished with drink:* felle et aceto potatus, Tert. Spect. 30: et omnes in spiritu potati sunt, Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 13.—**B.** In partic., *to drink, tope, tipple* (class.): obsonat, potat, olet unguenta de meo, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 37: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, potare, Sall. C. 11, 6: frui voluptate potandi, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: totos dies potabatur, id. Phil. 2, 27, 67: potantibus his apud Sex. Tarquinium, Liv. 1, 57, 6 al.—Hence, **pōtus,** a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Act., that has drunk:* et pransus sum, et potus sum, dicamus, Varr. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7; but usually, *drunken, intoxicated* (class.): domum bene potus redire, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: inscitia pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, id. Mil. 21, 56: anus, Hor. C. 4, 13, 5; id. S. 1, 3, 90.—**II.** *Pass., that has been drunk, drunk, drunk up, drunk out, drained* (class.): sanguine tauri poto, Cic. Brut. 11, 43: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16: amygdalae ex aquâ potae, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144.

pōtor, ōris, *m.* [poto], *a drinker.* **I.** In gen. (poet.): aquae potores, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 3.—**B.** Transf.: Rhodanique potor, i. e. *the dweller by the Rhone,* Hor. C. 2, 20, 20.—**II.** In partic., *a hard drinker, a drunkard, sot, toper, tippler* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): potorum rixae, Prop. 1, 16, 5: potores bibuli Falerni, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 91; id. S. 2, 4, 59: acres, id. ib. 2, 8, 37: nobilis, Mart. 6, 78, 1; Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 145; 23, 4, 50, § 96; 20, 23, 99, § 263.

pōtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [potor], *of* or *belonging to drinking, drinking-* (post-Aug.): potoria vasa, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: argentum, *silver drinking-vessels,* Dig. 34, 2, 22: sil, i. e. liquidum, Pelag. Veter. 21: PRAEPOSITVS AVRI POTORII, *superintendent of the golden drinking-vessels,* an officer at court, Inscr. Grut. 1111, 13: AB ARGENTO POTORIO, ib. 582, 9; Inscr. Murat. 895, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **pōtōrium,** ii, *n., a drinking-vessel, goblet* (post-Aug.): potoria gemmata, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17: aurea, id. 33, 10, 47, § 136; parvula, id. 33, 12, 55, § 157.

pōtrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female tippler* (poet.), Phaedr. 4, 5, 25.

Pōtŭa, ae, *f.* [poto], *the goddess of drinking:* Victa et Potua, Arn. 3, 115.

Potulānus, a, um, *adj., Potulan:* vinum, *a kind of Sicilian wine,* Plin. 14, 6, 8 § 66.

pōtŭlentus (**pōcŭl-**), a, um, *adj.* [potus]. **I.** *That may be drunk, drinkable* (rare but class.).—*Subst. plur.:* **pōtŭlenta,** ōrum, *n., drinkables, drinks:* gustatus habitat in eâ parte oris, quâ esculentis et potulentis iter natura patefecit, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: esculenta omnia et potulenta, Gell. 17, 11, 2; cf. Q. Scaevola ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17.—**II.** *Drunken, intoxicated* (post-Aug.), Suet. Oth. 2; App. M. 3, p. 131, 18.

1. pōtus, a, um, *P. a.*, from poto.

2. pōtus, ūs, *m.* [v. poto], *a drinking, a drink, draught.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): immoderato extumefacta potu atque pastu, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: medicamentum quod potui datur, Cels. 2, 13 *fin.:* date potui aquam, id. 3, 6: medicamentorum potus stomacho inimici, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 17: potum exiguum equis impertiri, id. 8, 42, 65, § 162: unguenta in potus addunt, id. 13, 3, 5, § 25: olei potu, id. 8, 10, 10, § 28: cibus potusque, Just. 28, 4, 8; Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 122; 11, 37, 66, § 176; 13, 5, 10, § 51; Tac. A. 13, 16; Curt. 7, 5, 16; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 6.—**B.** In partic., *drinking, tippling, toping* (post-Aug.): in potu atque hilaritate, Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12: immenso potu impleri, id. 36, 21, 42, § 156.—**II.** Transf., *urine* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 51.—**B.** *A drinking-cup* (late Lat.): Fortunat, Vitr. S. Rhad. 19.—**C.** *A kind of drink, beverage:* ad vini similitudinem, Amm. 15, 12, 4.

† **practicus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πρακτικός, *active* (post-class.): vita, Fulg. Myth. 2, 1.

prae, *adv.*, and *prep.* with *abl.* [for prai, kindred with Sanscr. prefix pra-, before; Gr. πρό, πρίν, πρόσω; cf.: pro, prior, porro, primus]. **I.** *Adv., before, in front.* **A.** Lit. (ante-class.): abi prae, Sosia, Jam ego sequar, *go before, go in advance,* Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 45: i prae, sequar, Ter. And. 1, 1, 144; id. Eun. 5, 2, 69: i tu prae, virgo; non queo, quod pone me est, servare, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 1: age, age nunc tu, i prae, id. Pers. 4, 4, 56.—**B.** Trop., as a particle of comparison, with *ut, quam,* or *quod* (also written in one word, praeut and praequam; cf. Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 503), *in comparison with, compared with* (ante- and post-class. and colloq.): parum etiam, praeut futurum est praedicas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 5: immo noster nunc quidem est de verbis, prae ut dudum fuit, id. Men. 5, 5, 33; 2, 3, 25: nihil hercle quidem hoc, Prae ut alia dicam, id. Mil. 1, 1, 20; id. Merc. 2, 4, 2: ludum dices fuisse, praeut hujus rabies quae dabit, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 9: satin' parva res est voluptatum in vitâ atque in aetate agundâ, praequam quod molestum'st? *in comparison with the trouble,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 2: nihil hoc est, triginta minae, prae quam alios dapsilis sumptus facit, id. Most. 4, 2, 62 Lorenz ad loc.: jam minoris omnia facio prae quam quibus modis Me ludificatus est, id. ib. 5, 2, 25: sed hoc etiam pulcrum'st praequam sumptus ubi petunt, id. Aul. 3, 5, 33; id. Merc. prol. 23: quae etsi longioribus verbis comprehensa est praequam illud Graecum, etc., Gell. 16, 1, 3: immo res omnis relictas habeo prae quod tu velis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 38.—**II.** *Prep.* with *abl.* (with *acc.:* prae cornua, prae litteras, Petr. 39, 12; 46, 1), *before, in front of, in advance of.* **A.** Lit.: cavendum erit, ut (villa) a tergo potius quam prae se flumen habeat, *before it,* Col. 1, 5, 4: limina alia prae aliis erant, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 22.—Esp. freq.: prae se ferre, agere, mittere, *to bear, carry, drive,* or *send before one's self:* ille qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: argenti prae se in aerarium tulit quattuordecim milia pondo, Liv. 28, 38, 5: prae se ferens Darium puerum, Suet. Calig. 19: prae se armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7, 4: singulos prae se inermes mittere, Sall. J. 94, 2: prae manu, and, less freq., prae manibus, *at hand, on hand* (ante- and post-class.): patri reddidi omne aurum, quod fuit prae manu, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 9; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 23: cum prae manu debitor (pecuniam) non haberet, Dig. 13, 7, 27: si Caesaris liber prae manibus est, promi jubeas, Gell. 19, 8, 6: aes si forte prae manu non fuerit, App. M. 6, p. 180, 30.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: prae se ferre, less freq., prae se gerere, declarare, etc., prop. to carry before one's self, as if to show it; hence, *to show, exhibit, manifest, reveal, make known, betray, discover, indicate* (freq. and class.), Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4: fortasse ceteri tectiores: ego semper me didicisse, prae me tuli, id. Or. 42, 146: nec vero cum venit, prae se fert, aut qui sit aut unde veniat, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: scelus et facinus prae se ferens et confitens, id. Mil. 16, 43: ceteris prae se fert et ostentat, id. Att. 2, 23, 3: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda et prae se ferenda est: nihil est enim aliud quod praedicandum et prae se ferendum sit, id. Tusc. 5, 17, 50: conjecturam prae se gerere, id. Inv. 2, 9, 30: animum altum et erectum prae se gerebat, Auct. B. Afr. 10: prae se declarant gaudia vultu, Cat. 64, 34: prae se maximam speciem ostentare, App. Flor. p. 342, 10.—**2.** In partic., in comparisons, *in comparison with, compared with* (mostly in comparisons which imply a contrast of kind; while praeter refers to a contrast of degree only: dives prae ceteris, in contrast with the others, who are poor: dives praeter ceteros, richer than the other rich ones; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 894). (α) With *positive adj.* (class.; v. infra): omnia prae meo commodo, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 9: omnium unguentum odor prae tuo nautea est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Men. 1, 2, 67: Gallis prae magnitudine corporum suorum brevitas nostra contemptui est, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: prae divitiis, Liv. 3, 26: videbant omnes prae illo parvi futuros, Nep. Eum. 10, 4; Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: veros illos Atticos prae se paene agrestes putat, id. Brut. 83, 286: ab isto prae lucro praedâque nec vectigalium nec posteritatis habitam esse rationem, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: non tu quidem vacuus molestiis, sed prae nobis beatus, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: (stultitia) prae ceteris parit immensas cupiditates, Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34.—(β) So with *comp.* for quam (ante- and post-class.): atque me minoris facio prae illo, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 85: id prae illo, quod honestum nobis est, fit plenius, Gell. 1, 3, 25; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2; Hier. in Psa. 44, 3; Aug. c. Acad. 1, 22.—**3.** In giving the cause, which, as it were, goes before, *for, because of, by reason of, on account of* (class. only of a hinderance; with an express or implied negation; or with *vix,* v. Zumpt, § 310): Ulixi cor frixit prae pavore, Liv. Andron. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92: prae laetitiâ lacrumae praesiliunt mihi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13: prae lassitudine opus est ut lavem, id. Truc. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 71: prae gaudio ubi sim nescio, id. ib. 2, 3, 67: vivere non quit Prae macie, Lucr. 4, 1167: nec loqui prae maerore potuit, Cic. Planc. 41, 99: quorum ille nomen prae metu ferre non poterat, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: solem prae jaculorum multitudine non videbitis, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101: prae irâ, Liv. 31, 24 *fin.:* vix sibimet ipsi prae nec opinato gaudio credentes, id. 39, 49.—In composition, prae usually denotes, **a.** *Before:* praedico, praebibo, praecaveo, etc.; so too, praeceps, *headforemost, headlong.*—In time: praecanus, *gray before one's time.*—**b.** Enhancing the main idea, qs. in advance of others: praealtus, *extremely high:* praeclarus, *very celebrated;* praevalidus, *very strong,* etc.

praeaccĭpĭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to admit antecedently* (late Lat.): miraculis praeaccepis, Cassiod. in Psa. 105, 31.

prae-ăcŭo, ŭtum, 3, *v. a., to sharpen before* or *at one end, to sharpen to a point:* surculum praeacuito . . . eum primorem praeacuito, Cato, R. R. 40, 2 and 3.—Hence, **praeăcūtus,** a, um. **I.** *Part.*—**II.** *P. a., sharpened before* or *at the end, sharpened, pointed:* surculus aridus praeacutus, Cato, R. R. 40, 3: cacumina, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2: sudes, Sall. C. 56, 3: tigna paulum ab imo praeacuta, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 131: bipennis, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26: scopuli, id. 9, 10, 12, § 38.—Hence, **praeăcūtē,** *adv., very acutely,* App. Mag. p. 296, 26.

‡ **prae-aequo,** āre, *v. a., to make equal before,* Not. Tir. p. 76.

praealtē, *adv.*, v. praealtus *fin.*

prae-altus, a, um, *adj.* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Very high:* praealtae rupes, Liv. 40, 58: jugum, Auct. B. Afr. 37, 3: volatus volucrum, Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48.—*Comp.:* Saturni praealtius omnibus sidus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 886.—**II.** *Very deep:* ostium fluminis praealti, Liv. 10, 2: mare, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Curt. 4, 2, 9: proxima terrae praealta sunt, Sall. J. 78, 3: paludes, Tac. H. 5, 15.—*Sup.:* praealtissimus puteus, App. M. 8, p. 365 Oud.—*Adv.:* **praealtē,** *very deeply* (post-class.): trabes in terram praealte defigitur, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

prae-ambŭlo, āre, *v. n., to walk before* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 905.

praeambŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [prae-ambulo], *walking before* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 9, § 215: matre praeambulâ, id. 2, § 996.

prae-audĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a., to hear beforehand,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 14.—Hence, **prae-audītus,** a, um, *Part., heard before, examined before* (post-class.): custodiae, Dig. 1, 16, 6.

praebenda, ae, *f.* [praebeo], *the support* or *allowance afforded by the State to a private person,* Cassiod. Var. 5, 39.

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum (old *inf.* praeberier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 49; id. Am. 4, 2, 7), 2, *v. a.* [contr. from praehibeo, q. v. from prae-habeo], *to hold forth, reach out, proffer, offer* (class., esp. in the trop. signif.; syn.: ministro, suppedito, suggero). **I.** Lit.: canis parvulo praebens ubera, Just. 1, 4: cibum de manu, Col. 9, 1, 6: collum cultris, Juv

10, 269: praebenda gladio cervix, id. 10, 345: jugulum, Sen. Agam. 973: cervicem, Petr. 97: os ad contumeliam, Liv. 4, 35: verberibus manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 16: aures, *to give ear, listen, attend*, Liv. 38, 52; Vulg. Sap. 6, 3: aurem, id. Job, 6, 28.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to give, grant, furnish, supply:* aurum, vestem, purpuram Bene praebeo, nec quicquam eges, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 11: panem, Nep. Them. 10, 3: sumptum, Just. 31, 4, 1: spectaculum, Sall. J. 14, 23: sponsalia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1: vicem, *to supply the place of:* vicem postium, *to supply the place of posts, serve as posts*, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 31: eundem usum, id. 28, 11, 49, § 179.—**B.** Trop., *to give, grant, furnish, render, cause, make, occasion; to show, exhibit, represent;* and with *se*, *to show, approve, behave one's self* in a certain manner: operam reipublicae, Liv. 5, 4: materiam seditionis, id. 3, 46: honorem alicui, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19 (al. perhibuit): fidem alicui in periculis, Nep. Att. 4, 4.—Esp. with *se* and *acc.* of *adj.:* se talem alicui, qualem, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: in re misericordem et in testimonio religiosum se praebuit, id. Caecin. 10, 26: Pompeius se auctorem meae salutis praebuit, id. Sest. 50, 107: in eo vehementer se moderatum praebere, id. Off. 2, 21, 73: se in malis hominem praebuit, id. Fam. 15, 17, 3: se dignum suis majoribus, id. ib. 2, 18, 3: in eos, qui ea perficere voluerunt, me severum vehementemque praebeo, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: me similem in utroque praebui, *towards both*, id. Sull. 8, 16.—With *nom.* of *adj.* (very rare): ut vobis videtur, praebebit se periculis fortis, Sen. Ep. 85, 26.—With *abl.:* pari se virtute praebuit, Nep. Dat. 2, 1: in eo magistratu pari diligentiâ se Hannibal praebuit, id. Hann. 7, 5.—So, also, without *se:* Phormio in hac re ut aliis strenuum hominem praebuit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 12; so, too, in *neutr.* signif. of a woman, *to surrender herself* to her lover: odi quae praebet, quia sit praebere necesse, Ov. A. A. 2, 685: praebere se legibus, i. e. *to resign one's self to, submit to*, Sen. Ep. 70, 9: praebere causam tollendi indutias, *to give*, Liv. 30, 4: suspicionem insidiarum, Nep. Dat. 10, 3: spem impunitatis aut locum peccandi, Col. 11, 1: gaudium et metum, Liv. 25, 27: tumultum, id. 28, 1: opinionem timoris, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: sonitum, Liv. 7, 36: caput argutae historiae, *matter for an entertaining story*, Prop. 3 (4), 20, 28: ludos, *to furnish sport*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 9.—With an *obj.-clause*, *to permit, allow, let* a thing be done (poet.): quae toties rapta est, praebuit ipsa rapi, *suffered herself to be carried off*, Ov. H. 5, 132.—Hence, **praebĭta**, ōrum, *n.*, *what is furnished* for support, *allowance* (post-Aug.): annua, Col. 1, 8, 17: praebitis annuis privavit, Suet. Tib. 50.

‡ **praebĭa**, ōrum, *n.* [praebeo], *an amulet:* praebia a praebendo ut sit tutus, quod sint remedia in collo pueris, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.: praebia, remedia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235: φυλακτήριον, servatorium, amolimentum, amuletum, praebia, Gloss. Cyrill.

prae-bĭbo, bibi, 3, *v. a.*, *to drink before, drink to* one (rare but class.): ei cui venenum praebiberat (= propinaverat), * Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; App. M. 10, p. 246, 35: dabimus aquam praebibendam, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 93: προπίνω, propino, probibo (leg. praebibo), Gloss. Gr. Lat.

praebĭta, ōrum, v. praebeo *fin.*

praebĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praebeo], *a giving, furnishing.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 152, 33.—**II.** In partic., *a supplying, providing* for the use of the State (post-class.): gravari copiarum praebitione, Just. 38, 10, 8: adventitiae olei frumentique, Aur. Vict. Caes. 41, 19: injusta, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 14.

praebĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. In gen., *a giver, furnisher, supplier* (rare but class.): usitati muneris, Ambros. Job et Dav. 2, 5, 20.—Esp., **1.** Minister et praebitor, *who provided support for the officers of the government visiting the province*, * Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53.—**2.** *A purveyor, contractor* for government, Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. t. 24, p. 82.

praebĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praebeo.

prae-cădens, entis, *Part.* [cado], *falling forwards, projecting* (post-class.): podex praecadens, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4.

prae-caeco, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to blind beforehand*, Ven. Fort. v. Ger. 33.

prae-caedo, ĕre, v. praecido *init.*

prae-călĕfactus and **prae-calfactus**, a, um, *Part.* [calefacio], *warmed very much, heated* (post-class.): prae-calefacta apponere, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 169; Scrib. Comp. 156: cera praecalfacta, id. ib. 238.

prae-călĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very warm, hot* (post-Aug.): potio, Tac. A. 13, 16: sanguis, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 320.

prae-calvus, a, um, *adj.*, *very bald* (post-Aug.): caput, Suet. Galb. 21.

prae-candĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very white* (very rare): margarita (al. percandida), Maecen. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 32.

prae-căno, ĕre (*perf.* praececini), *v. a.* **I.** *To foretell, predict, prophesy* (post-class.; for the class. praecino), Tert. adv. Jud. 10; id. adv. Marc. 4, 40; Mamert. Genethl. 10 (al. praecinebant; v. praecino, II.).—* **II.** *To anticipate*, i. e. *prevent, destroy in advance the power of an enchantment:* aiunt (viperam) praecanere, Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 69 dub. (perh. recanere, cf. id. 28, 2, 4, § 19).

praecantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecanto], *an enchantment* (late Lat.), Aug. in Joann. 7 *med.;* Quint. Decl. 19, 4; Isid. Orig. 8, 9; Pelag. Vet. 7 *med.*

praecantātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enchanter, sorcerer* (late Lat.), Aug. in Joann. 7 *med.*

(**praecantātrix**, īcis, a false reading for praecantrix, q. v., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99; Aug. in Psa. 127, 11.

prae-canto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To foretell, prophesy* (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 102, 9.—**II.** *To enchant, bewitch* (post-Aug.), Petr. 131 (for Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94, v. praecento.

praecantor, ōris, *m.* [praecano], *an enchanter* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 127, 11.

praecantrix, īcis, *f.* [praecantor], *an enchantress, sorceress* (ante-class.), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 99 (v. Ritschl ad h. l.); Varr. ap. Non. 494, 27.

* **prae-cānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *gray before one's time:* corporis exigui, praecanum, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 24 (ante tempus canum, Schol. Cruqu.).

prae-carpo, v. praecerpo.

prae-cătēchīzātus, a, um, *Part.* [catechizo], *previously instructed* (eccl. Lat.): praecatechizatus a prophetis, Vulg. Interpr. Iren. 4.

praecautĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecaveo], *precaution* (post-class.): passionis avertendae praecautio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15.

prae-cautus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecaveo.

prae-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to guard against beforehand.* **I.** *Act.*, *to guard against, seek to avert, obviate*, or *prevent* (class.; syn. provideo): illud praecavendum est mihi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 107: peccata, quae difficillime praecaventur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: quod a me ita praecautum atque ita provisum est, id. Att. 2, 1, 6: ita mihi res tota provisa atque praecauta est, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: venena, Suet. Calig. 23: injurias, Gell. 7, 3, 41: malam diem, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 15.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to take care* or *heed, to use precaution, to be on one's guard, to beware* (class.): ferae, quibus abest ad praecavendum intellegendi astutia, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 103 Rib.); Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 21: providentem ante et praecaventem, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: praecaventibus fatis, Vell. 2, 12, 1: ab insidiis, *to guard against*, Liv. 9, 17.—With *ne:* id ne accideret, magnopere sibi praecavendum Caesar existimabat, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 2; cf.: satis undique provisum atque praecautum est, ne, etc., Liv. 36, 17, 12: cum videtur praecaveri potuisse, si provisum esset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 52; cf. id. Inv. 2, 32, 99.—With *dat.*, *to provide for, take precautions for one's safety:* sibi, Ter. And. 3, 5, 18.—In *part. perf.:* sed praecauto'st opus, ne, etc., *there is need of caution*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61.

prae-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to go before, precede* (seems not to occur in Cic., Nep., Tac., or Sall.; once in Cæs.; syn.: antecedo, anteverto). **I.** *Act.*, *to go before, precede* a person or thing. **A.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aliquem, Suet. Dom. 14: custodes, Just. 14, 4: agmen, Verg. A. 9, 47: is praecedens agmen militum ad tribunal pergit, Liv. 7, 13, 2: praetoriâ nave praecedente classem, id. 35, 26, 7; 38, 41, 12: taurus armenta praecedit, Sen. Ep. 90, 4; id. Contr. 3, 16, 8: exsequias fax cereusque praecessit, id. Tranq. 11, 7: gradum nostrum aut praecedentes aut sequentes, Vell. 2, 114, 1.—Of inanimate subjects: at quae venturas praecedet sexta Calendas, Ov. F. 1, 705; Vell. 2, 129, 3.—**B.** Trop., *to surpass, outstrip, outdo, excel, be superior to* (rare but class.): Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, *excel in bravery*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 4: ego vestros honores rebis gerendis praecessi, Liv. 38, 51, 11: ceteras omnis sapore praecedere, Col. 3, 2, 7: omnes, Val. Max. 1, 1, 14: Baetica cunctas provinciarum divite cultu praecedit, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7: in quo praecessit omnes D. Silanus, id. 18, 3, 5, § 23: omnes sapientiâ, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 16.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to go before, precede, lead the way* (class.). **A.** Lit.: opus esse et ipsos praecedere ad confirmandam civitatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: cum equite, ut prius venisse quam venturum sciant, praecedam, Liv. 22, 51, 2: praecedebat ipse vinctus, sequebatur grex, etc., id. 30, 13, 2; 39, 39, 8; 42, 59, 1: equitem ex Paeoniâ praecedere jubet, Curt. 4, 12, 22; 3, 4, 13; 5, 8, 5; Suet. Galb. 12; id. Calig. 32: cervi maria tranant capita imponentes praecedentium clunibus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 114.—**2.** Of inanim. subjects: fama loquax praecessit ad aures, Deïanira, tuas, Ov. M. 9, 137: umbra, id. ib. 5, 614; Plin 31, 6, 33, § 64: nullâ praecedente injuriâ, *without previous injury*, id. 11, 37, 55, § 149.—**B.** Transf., *to be older:* decem et octo annis, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 4.—**C.** Trop., *to surpass, excel;* with the *dat.* (ante-class.): ut vostrae fortunae meis praecedunt longe, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 39.

prae-cĕler, cĕlĕris, e, *adj.*, *very swift* or *quick* (post-Aug.): viri cursu praeceleres, Stat. Th. 6, 550: vis, Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: fuga, id. 8, 23, 35, § 86.

prae-cĕlĕro, āre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to hasten before* or *in advance* (poet.). **I.** *Act.:* ducem, Stat. Th. 4, 798.—**II.** *Neutr.:* calle latenti, Stat. Th. 2, 497.

prae-cellens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praecello.

praecellentĭa, ae, *f.* [praecellens], *excellence* (eccl. Lat.): praecellentia divinitatis, Tert. Apol. 23.

praecellĕo, ēre, v. praecello *init.*

prae-cello, ĕre (collat. form, acc. to the 2d conj.; *pres.* praecellet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 13; perh. originally written praecellit), *v. a.* and *n.*, *to rise above* others. **I.** *Act.*, *to surpass, excel* any one (post-Aug.; syn. antecello): praecellere aliquam fecunditate, Tac. A. 2, 43; Dig. 50, 2, 6.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To distinguish one's self, to excel* (syn. excello): ut quisque fortunâ utitur, Ita praecellet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14: praecellere mobilitate, Lucr. 2, 161: odore et suavitate, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85: dignitate inter aliquos, Dig. 2, 14, 8: praecellere per insignem nobilitatem et eloquentiam, Tac. A. 3, 24.—**B.** Alicui. **1.** *To be superior to, to excel:* mortalibus, Sil. 15, 74.—**2.** *To preside* or *rule over* (Tacitean): genti, Tac. A. 12, 15.—Hence, **prae-cellens**, entis, *P. a.*, *surpassing, excellent, eminent, distinguished* (class.). **1.** Of persons: vir et animo et virtute praecellens, Cic. Balb. 10, 25.—*Sup.:* vir omnibus rebus praecellentissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 97.—**2.** Of things: uniones magnitudine praecellentes, Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 113: formâ praecellente, id. 7, 53, 54, § 184: vir ingenii praecellentis, Gell. 19, 8, 3.—*Comp.:* arbor pomo et suavitate praecellentior, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

prae-celsus, a, um, *adj.*, *very high* or *lofty* (class.; poet. and late Lat.; cf.: arduus, sublimis, excelsus). **I.** Lit.: rupes, Verg. A. 3, 245; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 15, 9.—**II.** Trop.: Fortuna, Stat. S. 3, 3, 85.—*Comp.*, Ambros. Fid. 4, 1, 7; id. in Luc. 3, 3, 37 (but Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107, perexcelso, B. and K.).

praecentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecino], *a singing* or *playing before* a sacrifice, a battle, etc., *a prelude*, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 21: tranquilla, Gell. 1, 11, 4.

praecento, āre [prae-canto], *to sing before, to offer consolation in song:* huic Epicurus praecentet, si potest, cum, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94 B. and K.; v. Madv. ad loc.

praecentor, ōris, *m.* [praecino], *a leader* in music, *precentor* (post-class.): praecentor in choris, App. Mund. p. 74, 3; cf.: praecentor qui vocem praemittit (opp. succentor), Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 87; cf. Isid. 7, 12, 27.

praecentōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecentor], *of* or *belonging to a prelude* (post-class.): harundines, Sol. 5, 19.

praeceps, cĭpĭtis (old form **praecĭpes,** cĭpis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8; id. et Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P. (Ann. v. 391 Vahl.; *abl.* praecipiti), *adj.* [prae-caput]. **I.** Lit., *headforemost, headlong* (class.): praecipitem trahi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 79: aliquem praecipitem deicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: praeceps ad terram datus, *dashed to the ground,* Liv. 31, 37: praeceps curru ab alto Desilit, Ov. M. 12, 128: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, *threw himself headlong from the roof,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: aliquem in praeceps jacere, *headlong,* Tac. A. 4, 22; so, jacto in praeceps corpore, id. ib. 6, 49; cf.: in praeceps deferri, Liv. 5, 47. — For in praeceps, in late Lat., per praeceps occurs: abiit grex per praeceps in mare, Vulg. Matt. 8, 32; id. Judic. 5, 22. — Hence, of one going rapidly, *headforemost, headlong:* de ponte Ire praecipitem in lutum per caputque pedesque, Cat. 17, 9: se jacere praecipitem e vertice, id. 63, 244; Verg. A. 5, 860: ab equo praeceps decidit, Ov. Ib. 259: (apes) praecipites Cadunt, Verg. G. 4, 80: aliquem praecipitem agere, *to drive headlong,* Cic. Caecin. 21, 60; Verg. A. 5, 456: praecipites se fugae mandabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Monoeten In mare praecipitem deturbat, Verg. A. 5, 175; cf.: praeceps amensque cucurri, Ov. M. 7, 844: praeceps Fertur, *is borne headlong, rushes,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: nuntii, Tac. H. 2, 6. — **B.** Transf., of inanim. things. **1.** Of localities, qs. that descend suddenly in front, i. e. *downhill, steep, precipitous:* in declivi ac praecipiti loco, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: via (opp. plana), Cic. Fl. 42, 105: saxa, Liv. 38, 23: fossae, Ov. M. 1, 97; Verg. A. 11, 888: iter, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 74; cf. trop.: iter ad malum praeceps ac lubricum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44: loci, Col. 1, 2: mons, Plin. Pan. 16. — **b.** *Subst.:* **praeceps,** cĭpĭtis, *n., a steep place, a precipice:* turrim in praecipiti stantem, Verg. A. 2, 460: specus vasto in praeceps hiatu, Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115: in praeceps pervenitur, Vell. 2, 3, 4: immane, Juv. 10, 107: altissimum, App. M. 4, p. 144 *med.* — In *plur.:* in praecipitia cursus iste deducit, Sen. Ep. 8, 4. — **2.** *Sinking, declining:* (in vitibus) praecipites palmites dicuntur, qui de hornotinis virgis enati in duro alligantur, Col. 5, 6, 33: sol Praecipitem lavit aequore currum, Verg. G. 3, 359: jam praeceps in occasum sol erat, Liv. 10, 42: dies, id. 4, 9; cf.: senectus, Curt. 6, 5, 3. — **3.** In gen., *swift, rapid, rushing, violent* (poet.; syn.: celer, velox): praeceps Anio, Hor. C. 1, 7, 13: Boreas, Ov. M. 2, 185: nox, *fleeting, transient,* id. ib. 9, 485: procella, Stat. Th. 5, 419: oceani fragor, Val. Fl. 3, 404: letum, Sen. Hippol. 262: remedium, Curt. 3, 6, 2. — **II.** Trop., *headlong, hasty, rash, precipitate.* **A.** In gen. (class.): noster erus, qui scelestus sacerdotem anum praecipes Reppulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 10: sol jam praecipitans me quoque haec praecipitem paene evolvere coëgit, *almost headlong, precipitately,* Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum, *chase, pursue,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, *to rush into the abyss,* id. Lael. 24, 89: quoniam ab inimicis praeceps agor, *am pursued,* Sall. C. 31, 9: praeceps celeritas dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: profectio, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: occumbunt multi letum ... praecipe cursu, *in rapid destruction,* Enn. l. l. — With *gen.:* SI NON FATORVM PRAECEPS HIC MORTIS OBISSET, *sudden as regards fate,* Inscr. Grut. 695, 9, emended by Minervini in Bullet. Arch. Napol. III. 1845, p. 41 (but Minervini's assumption of a new *adj.,* praeceps, from praecipio, *anticipating fate,* is unnecessary). — **B.** In partic. **1.** *Rash, hasty, inconsiderate:* homo in omnibus consiliis praeceps, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37: praeceps et effrenata mens, id. Cael. 15, 35: praeceps consilium et immaturum, Suet. Aug. 8: cogitatio, id. Calig. 48: audacia, Val. Max. 1, 6, 7. — **2.** *Inclined* to any thing: praeceps in avaritiam et crudelitatem animus, Liv. 26, 38: praeceps ingenio in iram, id. 23, 7: animus ad flagitia praeceps, Tac. A. 16, 21. — **3.** *Dangerous, hazardous, critical:* in tam praecipiti tempore, Ov. F. 2, 400. — Hence, **b.** *Subst.:* **praeceps,** cĭpĭtis, *n.* (*a*) *Great danger, extremity, extreme danger, critical circumstances:* se et prope rem publicam in praeceps dederat, *brought into extreme danger,* Liv. 27, 27: levare Aegrum ex praecipiti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 292: aeger est in praecipiti, Cels. 2, 6. — (*β*) *The highest part, summit, sublimity* (post-Aug.): omne in praecipiti vitium stetit, *at its point of culmination,* Juv. 1, 149: debet orator erigi, attolli, efferri, ac saepe accedere ad praeceps, *to verge on the sublime,* Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 2. — Hence, *adv.:* **praeceps,** *headlong.* **1.** Lit.: aliquem praeceps trahere, Tac. A. 4, 62: ex his fulgoribus quaedam praeceps eunt, similia prosilientibus stellis, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 2: moles convulsa dum ruit intus immensam vim mortalium praeceps trahit atque operit, Tac. A. 4, 62: toto praeceps se corpore ad undas Misit, Verg. A. 4, 253. — **2.** Trop.: eversio rei familiaris dignitatem ac famam praeceps dabat, *brought into danger,* Tac. A. 6, 17: praeceps in exsilium acti, *suddenly, hastily,* Amm. 29, 1, 21.

praeceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecipio]. **I.** *A taking beforehand, a receiving in advance* (jurid. Lat.): per praeceptionem legamus, Ulp. Reg. 24, 2: dotis, Dig. 23, 4, 26: per praeceptionem legare, Gai. Inst. 2, 192; 216; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 1. — **B.** *The right of receiving in advance:* praeceptionem quadringentorum milium dedit, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 1: bonorum, Dig. 33, 7, 2. — **II.** *A previous notion, preconception:* ad eam praeceptionem accedere, quam inchoatam habebunt in animis, Cic. Part. 36, 123. — **III.** *A precept, injunction* (class.): lex est recti praeceptio, pravique depulsio, Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: Stoicorum, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: in juris scientiā est persecutionum cautionumque praeceptio, id. Or. 41, 141. — **2.** Esp., *an imperial rescript* or *order,* Cod. Just. 1, 11, 2; 11, 59, 3.

praeceptīvē, *adv.,* v. praeceptivus *fin.*

praeceptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio], *preceptive, didactic* (post-Aug.): pars philosophiae, quam Graeci παραινετικήν vocant, nos praeceptivam dicimus, Sen. Ep. 95, 1: portemus praeceptivo modo dicens, *in the preceptive, hortatory mode,* Tert. Res. Carn. 49; Ambros. Vid. 12, 73; id. in Luc. 6, 90. — Hence, *adv.:* **praeceptīvē,** *preceptively, didactically* (eccl. Lat.): portemus inquit, non portabimus, praeceptive, non promissive, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10.

‡ **praecepto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to prescribe often:* praeceptat, in Saliari carmine est saepe praecipit, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

praeceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who seizes beforehand, an anticipator* (post-class.): servilium praeceptor operum (al. praereptor, al. praecerptor), Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, n. 4. — **II.** *A commander, ruler* (post-class.), Gell. 1, 13, 8. — **III.** *A teacher, instructor, preceptor* (class.): praeceptor tuus, qui te hanc fallaciam docuit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 96: vivendi atque dicendi, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57: praeceptor et auctor omnium consiliorum totiusque vitae, id. Phil. 2, 6, 14: fortitudinis, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3: philosophiae, Nep. Epam. 2, 2: recti bonique, Petr. 88: ut praeceptori verborum regula constet, Juv. 7, 230. — Of Christ: Jesu praeceptor, miserere nostri, Vulg. Luc. 17, 13 al.: nostri praeceptores putant, *our authorities,* Gai. Inst. 2, 219; 3, 87 et saep.

praeceptōrĭus, a, um, v. praecursorius.

praeceptrix, īcis, *f.* [praeceptor], *a preceptress* (class.): sapientiā praeceptrice, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: praeceptrix et magistra, Vitr. 10, 1.

praeceptum, i, *n.,* v. praecipio *fin.*

praeceptus, a, um, *Part.,* from praecipio.

prae-cerpo (**praecarpo,** Oppius ap. Macr. S. 2, 15), psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [carpo]. **I.** *To pluck, break off,* or *gather before,* or *before the time* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): messes, Ov. H. 20, 143: germinum tenera, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177: mala citrea (opp. maturescere), Oppius ap. Macr. l. l. — **B.** Trop., *to pluck beforehand;* hence, *to take away, lessen, diminish* (class.): non praecerpo fructum officii tui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 80: purpurae decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58 *fin.:* gratiam novitatis, id. Ep. 5, 20, 8. — * **II.** *To pluck out in front:* jubas, Stat. Th. 9, 193. — * **III.** *To make extracts from:* Aristotelis libros, Gell. 2, 30, 11.

praecerptus, a, um, *Part.,* from praecerpo.

(**prae-certātĭo,** a false read. for par certatio, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41.)

praecessor, ōris, *m.* [praecedo]. **I.** *A predecessor* (eccl. Lat.): alicujus, Tert. adv. Prax. 1; Hier. in Ruf. 3, n. 20. — **II.** *A superior in rank,* Vulg. Luc. 22, 26.

1. praecĭa, ae, *m.* [prae-cieo], *a public crier* or *herald* who preceded the flamen and bade the artisans leave off their work for a while, in order not to desecrate the solemnities, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.; App. M. 11, p. 261, 28 (acc. to conject.; codd. plerique). — They were also called praeciamitatores, Fest. p. 249 Müll. (acc. to Müller, observation on praecia, p. 224, a, praeciamitatores is perhaps corrupted from praeciaminatores, which is formed from praeciaminare, a lengthened form for praeciare, from praecia; but the word was more probably corrupted at an early period from praeclamitatores).

2. praecĭa, v. preciae.

Praecĭānus, a, um, *adj.:* vinum, *a celebrated kind of wine,* Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 60 (Praetetianus, Jahn): Praecianum pirum, Macr. S. 2, 15.

praecīdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [praecaedo]. **I.** Lit., *that is slaughtered* or *sacrificed before* (ante and post-class.): porca praecidanea, *the preliminary sacrifice of a sow,* Cato, R. R. 134: quod humatus non sit, heredi porca praecidanea suscipienda Telluri et Cereri: aliter familia pura non est, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 21; cf.: praecidaneae hostiae dicuntur, quae ante sacrificia sollemnia pridie caeduntur. Porca etiam praecidanea appellata, quam piaculi gratiā, ante fruges novas fieri coeptas immolari Cereri mos fuit, si qui familiam funestam aut non purgaverant, aut aliter eam rem, quam oportuerat, procuraverant, Gell. 4, 6, 7: praecidanea agna vocabatur, quae ante alias caedebatur. Item porca quae Cereri mactabatur ab eo, qui mortuo justa non fecisset, id est glebam non objecisset, quia mos erat eis id facere, priusquam novas fruges gustarent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 233 Müll. — **II.** Transf.: feriae praecidaneae, *a preliminary festival,* Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 4, 6, 10.

* **praecīdārĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* for praecidaneus, Mar. Vict. p. 2470 P.

prae-cīdo (old form **praecaedit,** Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 18), cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut off in front;* hence, in gen., *to cut off.* **I.** Lit. (class.); constr. with *acc.* alone, or with *acc.* and *dat.* or *gen. of person.* (*α*) With *acc.* and *dat.:* linguam alicui, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 12: manum alicui gladio, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 59: aures, nasum et labia alicui, Just. 1, 10, 5. — (*β*) With *acc.* and *gen.:* collegae sui praecidi caput jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: quae patrem occiderit, manus ejus praecidantur, Sen. Contr. 9, 27, 8. — (*γ*) With *acc.:* manus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 44: caput, Quadrig. ap. Gell. l. l.: capita, Petr. 1: medici membra praecidunt, Quint. 8, 3, 75: capillos, id. ib. 8, 3, 105: ancoras, *to cut the cables,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: fistulas, quibus aqua suppeditatur, id. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: traducem, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To cut through, cut up* (class.): cotem novaculā, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32: linguam Nicanoris praecisam jussit particulatim avibus dari, Vulg. 2 Macc. 15, 33: naves, *to cripple, make unfit for service,* Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3. — **2.** *To beat to pieces, to batter, smash* (ante-class.): praecide os tu illi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 52 (dub.; cf. id. Pers. 2, 4, 12 Ritschl). — **3.** Praecidere sinum maris, *to cut off, avoid,* i. e. *to sail straight* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 53, 1: medium mare, Auct. Quint. Decl. 12, 22; cf. iter, Plin. 8, 22, 34,

§ 83.—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, to take away.* **A.** Of speech, *to cut short, abridge; to cut short one's words, to be brief, break off* or *finish abruptly:* dum te obtuetur, interim linguam oculi praeciderunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 56: maximam partem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 62, § 151: sibi licentiam libertatemque vivendi, id. ib. 2, 3, 1, § 3: sibi reditum, id. Pis. 22, 51: per abscissionem significatio fit, si, cum incipimus aliquid dicere, praecidimus, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67: brevi praecidam, *in a word, in short, briefly,* Cic. Sen. 16, 57: praecide, inquit, *cut it short, be brief,* id. Ac. 2, 43, 133.—**B.** *To break off, cut off, end, destroy;* esp. with *spem:* si non praeciditur spes plebeio quoque, apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3, 7: praecisa consulatûs spes erit, id. 4, 3, 15; 24, 31, 12; 42, 50, 1: id sum assecutus, ut una hora perdito spem judicii corrumpendi praeciderem, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20: utrum spem nostram praecidat an differat, Sen. Ira, 3, 28, 4; id. Ben. 2, 5, 1.—Also of friendship, etc.: amicitias repente praecidere, *to break off suddenly* (opp. sensim dissuere), Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120.—**C.** *To deny flatly, refuse, decline,* etc.: plane sine ullâ exceptione praecidit, *flatly refused,* Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: cupiebam eum esse nobiscum: quod quia praeciderat, id. ib. 10, 16, 1.—Hence, **praecīsus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *cut* or *torn off, separated* (poet.): Trinacria Italiâ praecisa, Manil. 4, 630.—*Subst.:* **praecīsum,** i, *n., a piece of meat cut off, a cutlet, steak* (ante-class.), Naev. ap. Non. 151, 2: praeciso capi, Lucil. ib.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Castrated* (post-class.): fanatici, Lampr. Elag. 7: praecisi ac professi impudientiam, Sen. Prov. 5, 3.—**b.** *Broken off, steep, abrupt, precipitous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg. A. 8, 233: iter, Sall. J. 92, 7: rupes, Quint. 12, 9, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Shortened, short, brief* (post-Aug.): praecisis conclusionibus obscuri, Quint. 10, 2, 17: comprehensio, id. 7, 3, 15.—**2.** *Troublesome* (post-class.): ut sub obtentu militiae praecisiorem se adversario faceret (al. pretiosiorem), Dig. 49, 16, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **praecīsē. 1.** *In short, in few words, briefly, concisely* (class.): praecise dicere (opp. plene et perfecte dicere), Cic. N. D. 2, 29, 73.—**2.** *Positively, absolutely* (class.): praecise negare alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 2: non praecise, sed sub condicione, Dig. 36, 3, 1.

praecinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecingo], lit., *a girding about, a girdle:* zonae, Hilar. in Matt. 2, 2.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *the broad landing-place* or *lobby around the amphitheatre,* or *between each tier of seats,* Vitr. 5, 3; 2, 8.

praecinctōrĭum, ĭi, *n.* [id.], *a girdle, apron* (eccl. Lat.): fecerunt praecinctoria de foliis fici, Aug. Genes. cont. Manich. 2, 2.

praecinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a girding, girdle,* Macr. S. 2, 3; Vitr. 10, 21 Schneid. *N. cr.*

1. praecinctus, a, um, *Part.,* from praecingo.

2. praecinctus, ūs, *m.* [praecingo], *a girding.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): castula est palliolum praecinctui, Varr. ap. Non. 548, 30.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a dressing, dress* (post-class.): in praecinctu ponens omnem decorem, Macr. S. 2, 9.

prae-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a., to gird about, to gird.* **I.** Lit.: cincticulo praecinctus in sellâ aput magistrum adsidere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 26: det tunicam locuples: ego te praecingere possum, Mart. 14, 153, 1: ilia cultro, Grat. Cyn. 341.—More freq. mid.: praecingi, *to gird one's self:* cum strophio accurate praecingerere, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 12: et latro et cautus praecingitur ense viator, Ov. Tr. 2, 271: praecincti recte pueri, *properly girded, girded up,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 70: ut male praecinctum puerum caverent, Suet. Caes. 45.—Poet.: nox mediis signis praecincta volabit, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Ann. v. 416 Vahl.): iter . . . altius ac nos Praecinctis unum, *to those more girded up,* i. e. *to more rapid travellers,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 6.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to surround, encircle* with any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fontem vallo, Prop. 4 (5). 4, 7; so, litora muro, Sil. 3, 243.—In *pass.:* Brundisium praecinctum pulcro portu, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 6, 6 (Ann. v. 478 Vahl.): gemma per transversum lineâ albâ mediâ praecingitur, Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118; cf. id. 37, 7, 27, § 99: tellus praecincta circumfluo mari, id. 2, 66, 66, § 166: praecingitur gens mari, id. 5, 32, 40, § 143: parietes testaceo opere praecincti, *covered, overlaid,* Plin. Ep. 10, 48.

prae-cĭno, cĭnŭi (e. g. praecinuit, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 54), centum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]. **I.** *Neutr., to sing* or *play before* (class.): et deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: praecinere sibi tibias jussit, Flor. 2, 2, 10: praecinente citharâ, Gell. 1, 11, 6: tubâ praecinente, *sounding beforehand,* Flor. 2, 16, 5.—**B.** In partic., *to utter an incantation:* carmine cum magico praecinuisset anus, Tib. 1, 5, 12.—**II.** *Act., to sing* to one: gemitum, *a funeral song,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 59.—**B.** *To foretell, predict:* magnum aliquid deos populo Romano praemonstrare et praecinere, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: lucos praecinuisse fugam, Tib. 2, 5, 74: lymphati futura praecinunt, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 185: cursum sideris, *foretell,* id. 2, 12, 9, § 54: responsa, i. e. *to give responses respecting the future, to utter predictions,* id. 25, 9, 59, § 106.

praecĭpes, pis, v. praeceps *init.*

praecĭpĭens, entis, *Part.* and *subst.,* v. praecipio.

prae-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [capio], *to take* or *seize beforehand, to get* or *receive in advance* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: anticipo, praeoccupo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Lucr. 6, 1050: nisi aquam praecepimus ante, id. 6, 804: a publicanis pecuniam insequentis anni mutuam praeceperat, Caes. B. C. 3, 31: aliquantum viae, *to get the start somewhat,* Liv. 36, 19: longius spatium fugâ, id. 22, 41 *fin.:* iter, id. 3, 46: Piraeeum quinqueremibus, *to preoccupy,* id. 32, 16, 5: mons a Lusitanis praeceptus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 3: si lac praeceperit aestus, i. e. *have previously dried up,* Verg. E. 3, 98.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *to receive* (esp. an inheritance or bequest) *in advance,* Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 4: si heres centum praecipere jussus sit, Dig. 30, 122; so ib. 36, 1, 63: quantitatem dotis, ib. 17, 2, 81: dotem, ib. 10, 2, 46: per praeceptionem hoc modo legamus: Lucius Titius hominem Stichum praecipito, Gai. Inst. 2, 216.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to take* or *obtain in advance, to anticipate:* aliquantum ad fugam temporis Syphax et Hasdrubal praeceperunt, *gained some advantage in time,* Liv. 30, 8 *fin.:* tempus, id. 1, 7: celeres neu praecipe Parcas, *do not hasten in advance of, do not anticipate,* Stat. Th. 8, 328; so, veneno fata praecipit, Flor. 3, 9, 4: praecipio gaudia suppliciorum vestrorum, *I rejoice in advance,* Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Hirt. B. G. 8, 51; cf. Liv. 45, 1, 1: jam animo victoriam praecipiebant, *figured to themselves beforehand,* Caes. B. C. 3, 87 *fin.;* Liv. 10, 26: spe jam praecipit hostem, Verg. A. 11, 491: praecipere cogitatione futura, *to conjecture* or *imagine beforehand,* Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81: omnia, Verg. A. 6, 105; cf.: haec usu ventura opinione praeceperat, *had already suspected,* Caes. B. G. 7, 9: sed alterum mihi est certius, nec praecipiam tamen, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2.—**B.** In partic., *to give rules* or *precepts to* any one, *to advise, admonish, warn, inform, instruct, teach; to enjoin, direct, bid, order,* etc. (syn.: mando, impero, doceo): vilici officia, quae dominus praecepit, Cato, R. R. 142: Philocomasio id praecipiendum est, ut sciat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 92: quoi numquam unam rem me licet semel praecipere, id. As. 2, 4, 15: quae ego tibi praecipio, ea facito, id. Trin. 2, 2, 17: docui, monui, bene praecepi semper quae potui omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 6: quicquid praecipies, esto brevis, Hor. A. P. 335: de eloquentiâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: de agriculturâ, Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 201: alicui aliquid praecipere, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: glossemata nobis, Asin. Gall. ap. Suet. Gram. 22: numerumque modumque carinis Praecipiant, Verg. A. 11, 329: cantus lugubres, Hor. C. 1, 24, 2: artem nandi, Ov. Tr. 2, 486: humanitatem, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 2, etc.: mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus aequos Praecipit, *enjoins, recommends,* Juv. 14, 16.—With *inf.:* justitia praecipit, parcere omnibus, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21; so, paeoniam praecipiunt eruere noctu, Plin. 25, 4, 10, § 29: codicillos aperiri testator praecepit, Dig. 31, 1, 89.—With *ut:* illud potius praecipiendum fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 60: recte etiam praecipi potest in amicitiis, ne, etc., id. ib. 20, 75: consulentibus Pythia praecepit, ut, etc., Nep. Milt. 1, 3.—With *subj.* alone: praecipit atque interdicit, omnes unum peterent Indutiomarum, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: his praecepit, omnes mortales pecuniâ aggrediantur, Sall. J. 28, 1.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* etiam scelere convictos nonnisi ad opus damnari praeceperat, Suet. Ner. 31: D. Claudius edicto praecepit, *decreed, commanded,* Dig. 48, 10, 15.—As *subst.:* **praecĭpĭens,** entis, *m., a teacher,* Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70: jam prope consummata fuerit praecipientis opera, Quint. 2, 6, 6: in numero praecipientium, id. 2, 3, 5.—Hence, **praeceptum,** i, *n.* (acc. to II. B.), *a maxim, rule, precept; an order, direction, command, bidding; an injunction,* etc. (class.): quo praecepto ab iis diligentissime observato, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: sine praecepto ullius suâ sponte struebatur acies, Liv. 9, 31: transvectae praecepto ducis alae, Tac. Agr. 37: hoc praeceptum patet latius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; cf.: hoc praeceptum officii diligenter tenendum est, id. Off. 2, 14, 51.—In *plur.:* tuis monitis praeceptisque, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: in quam (partem) praecepta nobis danda sunt, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53; 2, 34, 105: abundare praeceptis philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1, 1: dare praecepta dicendi, id. Brut. 76, 273; cf.: studiosis dicendi praecepta tradere, id. Or. 41, 141: deûm praecepta secuti, *orders, commands,* Verg. G. 4, 448: sine vi non ulla dabit (Nereus) praecepta, id. ib. 4, 398.

praecĭpĭtanter, *adv.,* v. praecipito *fin.*

praecĭpĭtantĭa, ae, *f.* [praecipito], *a falling headlong, a rapid fall* (post-class.), Gell. 6, 2, 11; 9, 1, 5.

praecĭpĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a falling headlong, headlong hurry, inconsiderate haste* (post-Aug.), Vitr. 5, 12; Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 61, 20; Vulg. Psa. 51, 6.

praecĭpĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a destroyer, overthrower* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Duas Epp. Pelag. 1, 4.

praecĭpĭtĭum, ĭi, *n.* [praecipito]. **I.** Lit., *a steep place, an abrupt descent, a precipice* (post-Aug.): in praecipitium propellere, Suet. Aug. 79; Vulg. Judith, 7, 8.—**B.** Trop.: aut per confragosa vexabitur aut per praecipitia labetur, Lact. 6, 17; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 41, 68.—**II.** Transf., *a falling headlong, a falling down, a fall:* dum aliorum praecipitium vident, Lact. 2, 3: (herba urceolaris) contra, lapsus et praecipitia singularis, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 43.

praecĭpĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [praeceps], *to throw* or *cast down headlong, to precipitate* (class.; syn.. deicio, deturbo, proruo). **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit.: pilae in mare praecipitatae, Nep. Alcib. 6 *fin.:* truncas rupes in tecta domosque, Stat. Th. 10, 881: currum scopulis, *hurl* or *dash against,* Ov. M. 15, 518: pinus, Stat. Achill. 2, 546.—Freq. with *se* or *pass.* in middle sense: se e Leucade, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: se a tecto, Sen. Ep. 4, 4: se de turri, Liv. 23, 37: sese in fossas, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: praecipitasse se quosdam constabat (sc. de muro), *threw themselves from the wall,* Liv. 23, 19, 6; Hor. S. 2, 3, 277: plerique semet ipsi praecipitaverunt, Liv. 21, 14, 1: se in Tiberim, id. 4, 12, 11; Caes. B. G. 4, 15; Curt. 4, 16, 16; 6, 6, 32; Auct. B. Alex. 18: ubi Nilus praecipitans se fragore auditum accolis aufert, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 118: praecipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, *to throw overboard,* Juv. 12, 38.—Mid.: cum alii super vallum praecipitarentur, *threw themselves down,* Sall. J. 58, 6; Ov. F. 4, 164; id. M. 7, 760; 11, 556: lux Praecipitatur aquis, *sinks in the ocean, sets,* id. ib. 4, 92; cf.: hac te praecipitato, *run this way, for life!* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 36.—*Absol.:* si quando iis (parvis) ludentes minamur, praecipitaturos alicunde, extimescunt, *that we will throw them down from any place* (= nos eos dejecturos), Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to bend* a thing *down:* vitem, Cato, R. R. 32, 2: partem (vitis), Col. 4, 20, 4: palmitem, id. 5, 6, 33.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To throw, hurl,* or *cast down, to precipitate:*

praecipitari ex altissimo dignitatis gradu, Cic. Dom. 37, 98; cf.: in tanta mala praecipitatus ex patrio regno, Sall. J. 14, 23.—Esp. with *reflex. pron.*: semet ipse praecipitare, *to hasten to ruin, destroy one's self*, Sall. J. 41, 9: se in exitium, Cels. 3, 21: se in insidias, Liv. 3, 18, 7 dub. (Madv. omits se): furor iraque mentem Praecipitant, *carry away, urge onward, sway violently*, Verg. A. 2, 317: spem festinando praecipitare, Ov. P. 3, 1, 140: in senectam praecipitare, *to cause to grow old prematurely*, Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 94: quosdam praecipitat subjecta potentia magnae Invidiae, Juv. 10, 56.—In *pass.*, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43: nox praecipitata, *declining*, i. e. *drawing to a close*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 47; cf.: aetas praecipitata (opp. adulescens), *declining age*, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5.—**2.** *To hasten, hurry* a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae Praecipitent obitum, *hasten their setting*, Cic. Arat. 349: vindemiam, Col. 3, 21, 10: consulta viri, Sil. 3, 166: ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: consilia raptim praecipitata, *precipitate*, Liv. 31, 32.—P o e t.: moras, i. e. *exchange delay for haste*, Verg. A. 8, 443; 12, 699: Tiphyn pelago parari praecipitat, Val. Fl. 2, 390: cursum, Juv. 15, 78.—**3.** With *acc.* and *inf.*, *to hasten, press, urge* to do any thing (poet.): dare tempus Praecipitant curae, Verg. A. 11, 3: si praecipitant miserum cognoscere curae, Stat. Th. 1, 679.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to hasten* or *rush down, to throw one's self down, rush headlong, sink rapidly, to fall* (class., but only of involuntary falling; cf. I. A.). **A.** L i t.: praecipitare istuc quidem est, non descendere, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90: de montibus altis ad terram, Lucr. 4, 1021: ubi Nilus praecipitat ex altissimis montibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 19; cf.: Fibrenus ... statim praecipitat in Lirem, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: and: in amui praecipitante, id. de Or. 3, 48, 186: nimbi In vada praecipitant, Verg. A. 9, 670; 11, 617: in fossam, Liv. 25, 11, 6; 7, 6, 9; 38, 2, 14; 39, 2, 3: in insidias, id. 2, 51; 5, 18; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82: non fugis hinc praeceps, dum praecipitare potestas? Verg. A. 4, 565: sol praecipitans, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 209: jam nox caelo Praecipitat, *is sinking, draws to a close*, Verg. A. 2, 9: hiems jam praecipitaverat, *had closed, come to an end*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25.—**B.** T r o p. **1.** *To fall down, to fall, rush*, or *sink to ruin*: qui in amorem Praecipitavit, pejus perit quam si saxo saliat, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31: praecipitantes impellere, certe est inhumanum, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2; so, praecipitantem impellamus, id. Clu. 26, 70: ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *he may tumble down*, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69: praecipitante re publicâ, id. Sull. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 31, 87; and: cum ad Cannas praecipitasset Romana res, Liv. 27, 40: ad exitium praecipitans, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 7.—**2.** *To be too hasty*: cum vitiosum sit adsentiri quicquam aut falsum aut incognitum, sustinenda est potius omnis adsensio, ne praecipitet, si temere processerit, Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 68.—Hence, **praecĭpĭtanter,** *adv.*, *hastily, precipitately*: agens mannos ad villam, Lucr. 3, 1063.

praecĭpŭē, *adv.*, v. praecipuus *fin.*

praecĭpŭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecipio], *that is taken before other things* (cf. princeps): excipuum quod excipitur, ut praecipuum, quod ante capitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 80 Müll.—Hence, **I.** *Particular, peculiar, especial* (class.; opp. communis), Cic. Sull. 3, 9; cf. id. ib. 4, 12; id. Fam. 4, 15, 2; cf. also id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae conditionem subire, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., in jurid. lang., *that is received beforehand* (esp. as an inheritance), *special*: praecipua dos, Dig. 33, 4, 2 *fin.*: peculium, ib. 40, 5, 23; Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 5; Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 6.—*Subst.*: **praecĭpŭum,** ii, *n.*, *that which is received from an inheritance before the general distribution of the property*: sestertium quingenties cum praecipuum inter legatarios habuisset, Suet. Galb. 5.—**II.** T r a n s f., like eximius, *special, chief, principal, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary*: hic homo'st hominum omnium praecipuos, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 1: opera praecipua, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: jus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: quos praecipuo semper honore Caesar habuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: natura ingenerat praecipuum quendam amorem in eos, qui procreati sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Cicero praecipuus in eloquentiâ vir, Quint. 6, 3, 3; cf.: praecipuus scientiâ rei militaris, Tac. A. 12, 40: vir praecipuus corpore viribusque, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154: mox praecipuus cui secreta imperatorum inniterentur (*the first*), Tac. A. 3, 30.—*Absol.*: ex quibus praecipuos attingemus, Quint. 8, 3, 89: ponendus inter praecipuos, id. 10, 1, 116.—With *gen.*: philosophorum Platonem esse praecipuum, Quint. 10, 1, 81: praecipui amicorum, Tac. A. 15, 56 *fin.*: remedia calculo humano, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261: herba dentibus, id. 25, 13, 107, § 170; cf.: herba ad serpentium ictus, id. 8, 27, 41, § 97.—*Subst.*: **praecĭpŭum,** i, *n.*, *excellence, superiority*: homini praecipui a naturâ nihil datum esse, Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 110.—*Plur.*: **praecĭpŭa,** ōrum, *n.* **I.** I n g e n., *matters of special importance*: duo statim praecipua ex imperatoriâ mente monstravit, Vop. Aur. 23, 1: principum diversam esse sortem, quibus praecipua rerum ad famam dirigenda, Tac. A. 4, 40.—**II.** *Points of superiority, of excellence*: aurigarum equorumque praecipua vel delicta, Amm. 14, 6, 25.—**III.** E s p., in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, *principal* or *considerable things, things that come next to absolute good*, the Gr. προηγμένα, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52 (v. the passage in connection).—Hence, *adv.*: **praecĭpŭē,** *chiefly, principally, eminently* (class.; cf.: inprimis, maxime, potissimum, praesertim), Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 31: praecipue de consularibus disputare, Cic. Sull. 29, 82: praecipue florere, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: semper Aeduorum civitati praecipue indulserat, Caes. B. G. 7, 40; id. B. C. 3, 68: rationem praestat praecipue analogia, Quint. 1, 6, 1: praecipue quidem apud Ciceronem, id. 1, 8, 11: fortasse ubique, in narratione tamen praecipue, id. 10, 1, 51: inferioribus praecipueque adulescentulis parcere decet, id. 11, 1, 68: praecipue sanus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 108: quos praecipue fugiam, Juv. 3, 59: vivendum recte est cum propter plurima, tum his praecipue causis, id. 9, 119.—**B.** T r a n s f., = praesertim, *especially, particularly* (poet. and post-Aug.): sed perlectus liber utique ex integro resumendus, praecipueque oratio, Quint. 10, 1, 20: ostendunt admirabilem praecipue in aetate illâ recti generis voluntatem, id. 10, 1, 89: pantheres, leones non attingunt perunctos eo, praecipue si et alium fuerit incoctum, Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 78; 29, 4, 34, § 107.—So with *cum*: sedulitas stulte urget, Praecipue cum se numeris commendat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 261; Quint. 9, 2, 85; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 4.

praecīsē, *adv.*, v. praecido, *P. a. fin.*

praecīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecido]. **I.** *A cutting off* (post-Aug.): genitalium, App. M. 1, p. 106, 12.—**B.** T r a n s f., concr., *the piece cut off, a cut, cutting*: tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2; *absol.*, id. 5, 7.—**II.** In rhetoric, *a breaking off abruptly*, = ἀποσιώπησις, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41.—**III.** *An overreaching* (late Lat.): finis praecisionis tuae, Vulg. Jer. 51, 13.

praecīsum, i, *n.*, v. praecido, *P. a.*

praecīsūra, ae, *f.* [praecido], *a cutting, cut, paring* (post-class.): asparagorum, Apic. 4, 2: agrorum, Front. Colon. p. 102; 126; 140 Goes.

praecīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praecido.

‡ **praeclāmĭtātor,** v. praecia.

prae-clāmo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to call out beforehand* (post-class.), Dig. 48, 8, 7 (al. proclamaverit): proclamat, praeclamat, Not. Tir. p. 93.

praeclārē, *adv.*, v. praeclarus *fin.* A.

prae-clārĕo, ui, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine forth* (late Lat.), Alcim. Avit. ad Soror. 6, 508.

praeclārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [praeclarus], *excellence* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 8, 18.

praeclārĭter, *adv.*, v. praeclarus *fin.* B.

prae-clārus, a, um, *adj.*, *very clear, very bright*. **I.** L i t. (only poet. and very rare): lux, Lucr. 2, 1032: sol, id. 5, 120: iaspis, Juv. 5, 42.—**II.** T r a n s f., *very beautiful* (physically or morally), *magnificent, honorable, splendid, noble, remarkable, distinguished, excellent, famous, celebrated* (class.): vultus, Lucr. 4, 1033: urbs situ praeclaro ad aspectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117: aries praeclarior, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: homo praeclarâ virtute et formâ, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 51: praeclaris operibus laetari, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: praeclara indoles ad dicendum, id. de Or. 1, 29, 131: genus dicendi magnificum atque praeclarum, id. ib. 2, 21, 82: eximia et praeclara, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: praeclara et magnifica, id. Or. 4, 15: multi praeclari in philosophiâ et nobiles, id. de Or. 1, 11, 46: gens bello praeclara, Verg. A. 8, 480; 12, 347: nec quicquam est praeclarius aut praestantius, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 2: praeclarissimum facinus, Nep. Tim. 1, 5: praeclarum est popularem me esse in populi salute, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 3, 2 *fin.*: res, *distinguished wealth, opulence*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 46.—Of medicines that operate well, *excellent, efficacious*, etc.: rubrica in medicinâ res praeclara habetur, Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33; 20, 7, 26, § 61; 27, 4, 14, § 31; cf. usus, id. 23, 3, 36, § 73: utilitas, id. 22, 24, 51, § 110.—I r o n i c a l l y: illa praeclara tua patientia famis, Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 26; cf.: praeclaram populo Romano refers gratiam, id. ib. 1, 11, 28.—In a bad sense, *noted, notorious*: sceleribus suis ferox atque praeclarus, Sall. J. 14, 21.—(β) With *gen.*: T. Livius, eloquentiae ac fidei praeclarus in primis, Tac. A. 4, 34.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, praeclare and praeclariter. **A.** Form **praeclārē. 1.** *Very clearly, very plainly*: praeclare aliquid explicare, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33: praeclare intellego, id. Fam. 13, 7, 1: praeclare memini, id. ib. 4, 7, 2: invenire, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 3: praeclare et apposite et facete scribere, Gell. 2, 23, 11.—**2.** *Excellently, admirably, very well*: praeclare nobiscum actum iri, si, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9; cf.: omnino praeclare te habes, cum, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 61, § 149: simulacrum praeclare factum e marmore, id. ib. 2, 4, 44, § 96: praeclare facitis, qui, etc., id. Phil. 3, 10, 25: praeclare dicere aliquid, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: gerere negotium, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 34: praeclarissime aliquid facere, id. Mil. 35, 96.—Of medicines that operate well, *excellently, efficaciously*, etc.: radix caeliacis praeclare facit, Plin. 22, 19, 22, § 48; 26, 15, 90, § 161; 29, 4, 25, § 78; 32, 4, 14, § 35.—As an expression of assent: pacem vult M. Lepidus: praeclare, si, etc., *very good, very well*, Cic. Phil. 13, 4, 8 sq.—**B.** Form **praeclārĭter,** *excellently*: rebus praeclariter gestis, Quadrig. ap. Non. 516, 12; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.).

praeclāvium, ii, *n.* [prae-clavus], *the part of the dress before the purple stripe*, Afran. ap. Non. 64, 22 sq.

prae-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo], to shut in front, hence, in gen., *to shut to, to close* (class.). **I.** L i t.: portas praeclusit, Caes. B. C. 2, 19 *fin.*: praecludere portas consuli, id. ib. 3, 12: fores, Prop. 2, 4 (5), 21: portus classi, Luc. 9, 39: horrea, Suet. Calig. 26 *fin.*: via lapidum ruinâ praeclusa, *blocked up*, Suet. Oth. 8 *fin.*—T r a n s f., with a personal object: praeclusit cunctos negotiatores, i. e. *closed their shops*, Suet. Ner. 32.—**II.** T r a n s f. **1.** *To close* a thing to any one, i. e. *to forbid access to*: omnem orbem terrarum civibus Romanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 168: maritimos cursus praecludebat hiemis magnitudo, id. Planc. 40, 96: sibi curiam, id. Pis. 17, 40: omnes sibi aditus misericordiae judicum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 8, § 21.—**2.** *To shut up* or *off, to hinder, stop, impede*: effugium alicui, Lucr. 1, 973: vocem alicui, Liv. 33, 13, 5; cf.: linguam cani, ne latret, Phaedr. 1, 22, 5.

prae-clŭĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be very famous* or *renowned* (post-class.): qui in vetustâ praecluent comoediâ, Ter. Maur. p. 2433 P.: praecluens potestas, Prud. Cath. 4, 37.—In the collat. form **praeclŭo,** ēre, *v. n.*: vos, qui ex ubertate terrae praecluatis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 38 Mai.

praeclŭis, e, *adj.* [prae-cluo, clueo], *very celebrated* (post-class.): liberi, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3; 1, § 24: conventus, id. 9, § 906.

praeclŭo, ēre, v. praeclueo.

praeclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecludo], *a shutting* or *damming up, a reservoir* (post-Aug.): aquarum, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

praeclūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that shuts up*; trop., *a hinderer, precluder* (post-class.): legis, *who impedes an understanding of the law*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27 *fin.*

praeclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, v. praecludo.

praeco, ōnis (old *dat.* PRAECONEI, Inscr. Lat. 202, 2, 34), *m.*, *a crier*, *herald*, in a court of justice, in popular assemblies, at auctions, at public spectacles, games, or processions, etc.: exsurge, praeco, fac populo audientiam, Enn. ap. Plaut. Poen. prol. 11 (Trag. v. 32 Vahl.); Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 76; id. Quint. 3, 11; Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 86 and 87 Müll.: haec per praeconem vendidit, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: in eopse astas lapide, ut praeco praedicat, *on the auctioneer's block*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17; cf.: ut praeco, ad merces turbam qui cogit emendas, Hor. A. P. 419; Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8; Juv. 6, 439; 8, 95: indictivum funus, ad quod per praeconem evocabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 106 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *a publisher*, *herald*: o fortunate adulescens, qui tuae virtutis Homerum praeconem inveneris! Cic. Arch. 10, 24.

praecoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecoquo.

* **prae-coepi**, pisse, *v. a.*, *to begin before*: urbem, Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 84 Mai.

praecōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecogito], *a thinking* or *considering beforehand*, *forethought*, *precogitation* (post-class.): praecogitationem, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39.

prae-cōgĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to think upon*, *ponder*, or *consider beforehand*, *to premeditate*, *precogitate* (perh. not ante-Aug.): plura, Quint. 12, 9, 20: abscessum, Cod. Th. 8, 4, 20: multo ante praecogitatum facinus, Liv. 40, 4 *fin.*: praecogitati mali mollis ictus venit, Sen. Ep. 76, 34: nolite praecogitare quid loquamini, Vulg. Marc. 13, 11.

praecognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praecognosco], *foreknowledge*, *precognition* (late Lat.), Boëth. Consol. Phil. 5, 4; Ambros. de Fide, 3, 10, 64.

praecognĭtŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who knows beforehand*, Ambros. de Fide, 2, prol. 14.

prae-cognosco, no *perf.*, gnĭtum, 3. *v. a.*, *to foreknow*, *foresee* (very rare): praecognito nostro adventu, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: mors praecognita est, Suet. Aug. 97: Christus praecognitus ante mundi constitutionem, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 20: haec enim praecognita, Boëth. Consol. Phil. 5, 4.

prae-cōlo, no *perf.*, cultum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To cultivate beforehand*, trop.: animi habitus, ad virtutem quasi praeculti et praeparati, Cic. Part. 23, 80. — **II.** *To honor*, *esteem*, *revere beforehand*: nova et ancipitia (i. e. ante tempus opportunum colere), Tac. A. 14, 22. — Hence, **praecŭltus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *highly ornamented* (post-Aug.): tunc donis sacro praeculta auro, Stat. Th. 2, 298: genus eloquentiae praecultum, Quint. 11, 1, 31.

prae-commŏdo, āre, *v. a.*, *to advance as a loan*, *to give as a favor* (post-class.): quingentos solidos, Cod. Th. 14, 27, 2: linguam, Coripp. Laud. Just. 1, 7.

* **prae-commŏvĕo**, ēre, *v. a.*, *to move greatly*: liberos, Sen. Thyest. 302.

prae-compŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [compono], *composed* or *prepared beforehand*: praecomposito ore, Ov. F. 6, 674.

prae-concinnātus, a, um, *Part.* [concinno], *arranged* or *prepared beforehand* (post-class.): praeconcinnato mendacio fallens maritum, App. M. 5, p. 170, 34.

prae-condĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to season beforehand* (post-class.): leporem, Apic. 8, 8 *med.*

prae-condĭtus, a, um, *Part* [condo], *prearranged* (late Lat.): praeconditis causis, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 6, 28.

praecōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [praeconnius], *to be praised* or *commended*, *that which ought to be honored*: viri, Cassiod. Var. 9, 25: pietati vestrae praeconiale est diligere, id. ib. 8, 1. — Hence, *adv.*: **praecōnĭālĭter**, *honorably*, Cassiod. in Psa. 17.

praecōnĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeconium], *high commendation* (late Lat.), Interpr. Iren. 3, 3.

Praecōnīnus, i, *m.* [praeco], *a Roman surname*, Suet. Gram. 3; Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29.

praecōnĭum, ii, v. praeconius, II.

praecōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeco], *of* or *belonging to a* praeco or *public crier*: quaestus, *the office* or *business of a public crier*, Cic. Quint. 31, 95.—**II.** *Subst.*: **praecōnĭum**, ii, *n.* **A.** *The office of a public crier*: facere, *to be a public crier*, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1: praeconium me ut detis, *make me your auctioneer*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 93; Suet. Gram. 3. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *a crying out in public*; *a proclaiming*, *spreading abroad*, *publishing* (syn. praedicatio): tibi praeconium deferam, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2; App. M. 6, p. 176, 3: praeconio contendere, *in strength of voice*, Suet. Ner. 24: domesticum, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86.—*Plur.*: praeconia famae, Ov. H. 17, 207: peragere praeconia casûs, id. Tr. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** In partic., *a publishing*, *celebrating*, *laudation*, *commendation* (syn.: laudatio, elogium): praeconium alicui tribuere, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: mandare versibus laborum praeconium, id. Arch. 9, 20: formae praeconia, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 9: praeconium facere de Deo, Lact. 1, 4, 2; 4, 14, 19.

praecōnor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [praeco], *to perform the office of public crier* or *herald*, *to herald*, *proclaim*; *to praise* (post-class.), Interpr. Iren. 5: fama praeconans, Mart. Cap. 1, § 63; Arn. in Psa. 92 and 97.

prae-conspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [conspicor], *very remarkable*, *wonderful* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 96, 6.

prae-consūmo, no *perf.*, sumptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to waste* or *spend beforehand* (Ovid.): suas vires bello, Ov. M. 7, 489; id. Tr. 4, 6, 30.

* **prae-con-trecto**, āre, *v. a.* [tracto], *to feel* or *handle beforehand*, i. e. *in thought*: praecontrectare videndo, Ov. M. 6, 478.

praecŏquē, *adv.*, and **praecŏquis**, e, *adj.*, v. praecox.

prae-cŏquo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To boil beforehand*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 288: rutam, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34, 136; id. Tard. 4, 3, 26.—**II.** *To ripen fully*: praecocta uva (sole), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

praecŏquus, a, um, v. praecox.

praecordĭa, ōrum (*sing.* praecordium, Isid. 10, 102), *n.* [prae-cor]. **I.** Lit., *the muscle which separates the heart and lungs from the abdomen*, *the midriff*, *diaphragm*: exta homini ab inferiore viscerum parte separantur membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, quod Graeci appellaverunt φρένας, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197: (Plato) cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: unius praecordia pressit senis, i. e. *stopped his breath*, Juv. 6, 621.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The entrails*, *the stomach* (syn.: viscera, exta, ilia): praecordia vocamus uno nomine exta in homine, Plin. 30, 5, 14, § 42; Cels. 4, 1: ipse anulus in praecordiis piscis inventus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92: totis praecordiis stertens, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123; Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 35: quid veneni saevit in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: mulso proluere, id. S. 2, 4, 26.—**B.** *The breast*, *the heart* (mostly poet.): spiritu remanente in praecordiis, Liv. 42, 16: frigidus coit in praecordia sanguis, Verg. A. 10, 452; Ov. M. 12, 140.—As the seat of the feelings and passions: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Verg. A. 2, 367: meis inaestuat praecordiis Libera bilis, Hor. Epod. 11, 15: verax aperit praecordia Liber, id. S. 1, 4, 89: inquieta, id. Epod. 5, 95: flagrantia, Juv. 13, 102; cf.: tacita sudant praecordia culpa, id. 1, 167: mutare praecordia, i. e. sententiam, Prop. 2, 3, 13 (2, 4, 31): in praecordiis meis de mane vigilabo ad te, Vulg. Isa. 26, 9.—Hence, even, praecordia mentis, *the seat of the mind*, for *the mind*, Ov. M. 11, 149.—* **C.** *The body*, *bodies* in gen.: in terrâ ponunt praecordia, Ov. M. 7, 559.

prae-corrumpo, no *perf.*, ruptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to corrupt* or *bribe beforehand* (Ovid.): aliquem donis, Ov. M. 14, 134: illa praecorrupta, id. ib. 9, 295.

praecox, cŏcis, also **praecŏquis**, e, and **praecŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [praecoquo], *ripe before its time*, *early ripe*, *rareripe*, *premature*, *precocious* (syn. praematurus). **I.** Lit.: allium praecox, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 112: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 19: germinationes, id. 17, 2, 2, § 16: pira, Col. 5, 10: vites praecoquis fructus, id. 3, 2: ex unâ praecoque vite, id. 3, 9: uvas praecoquas legere, id. 12, 37: arbores, *bearing fruit before their time*, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 114: quando jam praecoquae uvae vesci possunt, *when the earliest grapes are ripe*, Vulg. Num. 13, 21. —**B.** Transf.: loca, and *subst.*: **praecŏcia**, ium, *n.*, *places where fruits ripen early*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 79; 18, 24, 54, § 197. —**II.** Trop., *over-hasty*, *premature*, *precocious*, *untimely* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): pugna, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 16 (Ann. v. 282): ingeniorum velut praecox genus, Quint. 1, 3, 3: risus praecox, Plin. 7 prooem. 1, § 2: audacia, i. e. *of a boy*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6: fuga, Lucil. ap. Non. 150, 17; Varr. ap. ib. 157, 3: praecoquis libido, Nov. ap. ib. 150, 18; Afran. ap. Gell. 10, 11, 9. — * *Adv.*: **praecŏquē**, *prematurely*, etc.: properans, Auct. Itin. Alex. 38 Mai.

prae-crassus, a, um, *adj.*, *very thick*: cortex, Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.

praecrĕpo, crĕpŭi, 1, *v. n.*, *to sound* or *resound beforehand*: in domo patris praecrepuisse symphoniam, Ambros. in Psa. 118, 11, 26.

‡ **prae-crūdesco**, crūdui, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow very hard*, Not. Tir. p. 81.

prae-culco, āre, *v. a.* [calco], *to impress strongly* or *beforehand* (post-class.), Tert. Monog. 10.

praecultus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praecolo.

* **prae-cŭpĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *very desirous* or *fond of* any thing: pretiosae supellectilis praecupidus, Suet. Aug. 70.

prae-cūro, āre, *v. a.*, *to care for beforehand* (post-class.): corpus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37: res suas, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29 *fin.*

praecurrentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. praecurro *fin.*

prae-curro, cŭcurri (curri, Liv. 8, 30, 13 Weissenb.), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to run before*, *hasten on before*, *precede* (class.; cf.: antecedo, antevenio). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit.: eâ ego huc praecucurri gratiâ, ne, etc., Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 110: propere praecucurrit, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 11: praecucurrit index ad Persea, Liv. 40, 7, 7: praecurrunt equites, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: praecurrit ante omnes, id. B. C. 2, 34, 5: citius Petro, Vulg. Johan. 20, 4.—**B.** Trop., *to go on before*, *precede*; *to surpass*, *excel*: eo fama jam praecucurrerat de proelio Dyrrhachino, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: ut certis rebus certa signa praecurrerent, *precede*, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 118; id. Ac. 1, 12, 45: alicui studio, id. Cat. 4, 9, 19; so, alicui, id. de Or. 3, 61, 230.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** In gen., *to hasten before* a person or thing, *to precede*, *go before*, *anticipate*: illud praecurrere cogor, *to combat in advance*, * Lucr. 1, 371: aliquem aetate, Cic. Or. 52, 176: ita praecurrit amicitia judicium, id. Lael. 17, 62: nec appetitus rationem praecurrant, id. Off. 1, 29, 102.—**B.** In partic., *to surpass*, *excel* in any quality: aliquem, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 7, 28: aliquem nobilitate, Nep. Thras. 1, 3: aliquem judicio, Tac. Or. 22. — Hence, **praecurrentĭa**, ium, *n.* In rhetoric like antecedentia, *things that go before*, *antecedents*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166: primordia rerum et quasi praecurrentia, id. Part. 2, 7.—* *Part. perf.*: **praecursus**, a, um, *having preceded*: rumore praecurso, Amm. 18, 2, 1.

praecursātor, ōris, *m.* [praecurro], *an advanced guard* (post-class. for praecursor): revocatis praecursatoribus, Amm. 16, 12, 8.

praecursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a coming* or *going before*. * **I.** In gen.: sine praecursione visorum, *without a previous occurrence of phenomena*, Cic. Fat. 19, 44.—**II.** In partic. * **A.** In milit. lang., *a preliminary combat*, *a skirmish*, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 6.—**B.** In rhet. lang., *a preparation* of the hearer, Cic. Top. 15, 59.—**C.** *The office* or *work of a forerunner*, *the mission of John the Baptist*, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, 6.

praecursor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who runs before*. **I.** *A forerunner*, *precursor*, of a servant, Plin. Pan. 76 *fin.*; *one who precedes on the same path*, Lact. 6, 7, 3.—Esp., *the forerunner of Christ*, *John the Baptist*, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, 6; 4, 8.—**II.** Trop.: flos praecursor indolis bonae, Nazar. Pan. Const. 3 *med.*—**III.** In milit. lang., *an advanced guard*, *vanguard*, Liv. 26, 17 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *a scout*, *spy* (cf.: emissarius, speculator), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 108.

praecursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praecursor], *precursory* (post-Aug.): epistula, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 2: index, Amm. 15, 1, 2 (al. procursorius).

1. praecursus, a, um, *Part.*, from praecurro.

2. praecursus, ūs, *m.* [praecurro], *a forerunning, coming before, anticipation* (post-Aug.): Etesiarum, Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 104: praecursu quodam gloriosae passionis, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 109.

prae-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio], *to shake, wave,* or *brandish before* or *in front* (poet.): taedas, Ov. M. 4, 757 (but in Prop. 4, 15, 16, the true reading is percutit).

praeda, ae (old *abl. sing.* PRAEDAD, Inscr. Col. Rostr.), *f.* [for praehenda, from praehendo, v. prehendo], *property taken in war, booty, spoil, plunder, pillage* (syn.: exuviae, spolium). **I.** Lit.: praedā exercitus undat, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 437 (Ann. v. 320 Vahl.): praedas ac manubias in urbis ornamenta conferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61; cf. manubiae, and the passages there cited with praeda; so *plur.*: praedarum in parte repertā frangebat pocula, Juv. 11, 101.—Mostly *sing.*: praeda ante parta, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: praedam capere de praedonibus Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 14: praedam militibus donare, Caes. B. G. 7, 11 *fin.*: victores praedā spoliisque potiti, Verg. A. 9, 450.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An animal, bird,* etc., *caught* or *killed in the chase; prey, game* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cervi luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. C. 4, 4, 50; Phaedr. 1, 5; Verg. A. 3, 223; Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 219; of fishing, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4; Ov. M. 13, 936: in saltu venantur aves; hinc praeda cubili Ponitur, Juv. 14, 82.—Prov.: praeda canum lepus est, Mart. 1, 22, 5.—Transf., of a person, *prey*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 23; Ov. H. 15, 51.—**B.** In gen., *booty, spoil, gain, profit:* illa, quae empta ex praedā est, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 2; 15; 3, 3, 13: adeste, sultis, praeda erit praesentium, id. Stich. 1, 3, 67: maximos quaestus praedasque facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119; Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: ostendit praedam, *treasure trove*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 4: a quibus magnas praedas Agesilaus faciebat, *from which Agesilaus drew great advantage*, Nep. Chabr. 2, 3; cf. Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 4.

praedābundus, a, um, *adj.* [praedor], *ravaging, pillaging, plundering*, Sall. J. 90, 2: exercitus, Liv. 2, 26; Curt. 8, 1, 5.

praedamnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedamno], *precondemnation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Habit. Mul. 4; id. Apol. 27 *med.*

prae-damno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to condemn beforehand, to precondemn* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: praedamnatus collega, Liv. 4, 41 *fin.*: amicum, Suet. Aug. 56.—**II.** Trop.: spem, i. e. *to give it up* or *renounce beforehand*, Liv. 27, 18, 8: se perpetuae infelicitatis, *think themselves condemned to perpetual misery*, Val. Max. 6, 9.

praedātĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [praedor], *taken as booty* or *plunder* (post-class.): pecunia, Gell. 13, 24, 28 (in Gell. 4, 18, 12, the better reading is praedatae).

praedātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a taking of booty, plundering, pillaging* (post-Aug.).—In *plur.*: latrociniis ac praedationibus infestato mari, Vell. 2, 73, 3; Tac. A. 12, 29.—In *sing.*, Lact. 5, 9; Vulg. Isa. 9, 5.

praedātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a plunderer, pillager.* **I.** Lit. (class.): quos ego in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: exercitus, praedator ex sociis, Sall. J. 44, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A hunter* (poet.): praedator aprorum, Ov. M. 12, 306; Stat. Th. 4, 316.—Transf.: corporis, i. e. *a ravisher*, Petr. 85, 3.—* **B.** *A rapacious* or *avaricious man*, Tib. 2, 3, 43.

praedātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeda], *plundering, rapacious, predatory:* manus (militum), *marauders*, Sall. J. 20, 7; Tac. A. 4, 24 *fin.*: naves, *pirate-ships*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 69; Liv. 34, 36: classes, id. 29, 28.

praedātrix, īcis, *f.* [praedator], *she that plunders, pillages, robs* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Herculei praedatrix cedat alumni, i. e. *the nymph Dryope*, who stole away Hylas, Stat. S. 1, 5, 22.—*Adj.*: bestia, *a beast of prey*, Amm. 26, 6, 10: fera, id. 14, 2, 1; 14, 10, 1.

praedātum, i, *n.*, v. praedor *fin.*

1. praedātus, a, um, v. praedor and praedo.

2. prae-dătus, a, um, *Part.* [do], *given beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *med.*; 3, 17; id. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1; 3, 7 *fin.*

prae-dēcessor, ōris, *m.*, *a predecessor* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 10, 47; Rutil. Nam. 1, 424.

* **prae-dēlasso,** āre, *v. a.*, *to weary out* or *weaken beforehand:* quae (moles) incursus praedelassat aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 731.

prae-dēlēgātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *an assignment* or *delegation before the time* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 11, 5, 3.

prae-dēmonstro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to demonstrate beforehand* (late Lat.), Rustic. cont. Aceph. p. 1192.

prae-densus, a, um, *adj.*, *very thick, very dense* (post-Aug.): farrago, Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142: grana, id. 18, 7, 10, § 53: terra, id. 18, 18, 48, § 171.

prae-dēsignātus, a, um, *Part.* [designo], *designated beforehand* (post-class.): praedesignatus vobis Christus, Tert. Res. Carn. 22 *fin.*

praedestĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praedestino], *a determining beforehand, predestination* (eccl. Lat.), Boëth. Consol. Phil. 4; in the title of a book by Augustin.: De praedestinatione Sanctorum, et saep.

prae-destĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to determine beforehand, to predestine* (not ante-Aug.): triumphos, Liv. 45, 40 *fin.*: qui praedestinavit nos in adoptionem filiorum, Vulg. Eph. 1, 5: nuptiarum gaudia sibi, Auct. Paneg. ad Max. et Constant. 7: alicui trinam indolem, Prud. Cath. 12, 67; Augustin. Don. Persev. 21.—**II.** *To provide beforehand:* cavea modico praedestinata pretio, App. M. 4, 15.

prae-dētermino, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to fix beforehand* (late Lat.), Aug. Orat. p. 1126, t. 47 Migne.

* **prae-dexter,** tĕra, tĕrum, *adj.*, *very skilful*, Grat. Cyn. 67 (acc. to Barth, i. q. ambidexter, aequimanus).

praedĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praedium], *a purchaser of mortgaged estates sold at auction, a dealer in landed estates*, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 2; 12, 17: qui mercatur a populo praediator appellatur, Gai. Inst. 2, 61. Persons who followed this business were familiar with mercantile law, and were often consulted as lawyers, Cic. Balb. 20, 45; Dig. 23, 3, 54 *in lemm.*: praediator, ὠνητὴς ὑπαρχόντων, Gloss. Philox.

praedĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praediator], *relating to the sale of estates at auction, prediatory:* jus, Cic. Balb. 20, 45; Val. Max. 3, 12, 1: lex, Suet. Claud. 9.

* **praedĭātūra,** ae, *f.* [praedium], *the purchase of estates at auction*, Gai. Inst. 2, 61.

praedĭātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Possessing landed property* (post class.): bene praediatus, App. Flor. p. 349, 40.—**B.** In gen., *wealthy:* in omnibus praediatus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 46.—**II.** *Who pledges his lands to the State:* praediatus ὑπὲρ φόρου δήμου ἐνδεδεμένος, Gloss. Philox.

* **praedĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [1. praedico], *praiseworthy, laudable:* aliquid praedicabile, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49; Ambros. in Luc. 1, 15.

praedĭcāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which is predicated, a quality;* in *plur.* = categoriae, Aug. Conf. 4, 6; id. Trin. 5, 8; Isid. 2, 16, 1.

praedĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A public proclaiming, a proclamation, publication* (class.) of the praeco, luctuosa et acerba praedicatio, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: mandata praedicatio, App. M. 6, p. 176, 10: praedicatio societatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 140.—Hence, *an assertion:* decem praedicationes, Mart. Cap. 4, § 383.—**II.** *A praising, praise, commendation* (class.): praedicatio tua, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 22; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 41: grata, Plin. Ep. 9, 9, 3; Plin. 20, 10, 42, § 109; Liv. 4, 49, 10: vana, Flor. 4, 2, 63; cf. Plin. 35, 3, 5, § 15.—**III.** *A prediction, prophecy, soothsaying*, Lact. 4, 21, 2; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 36, 3.—**IV.** (Eccl. Lat.) *Preaching:* stultitia praedicationis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 21; id. Tit. 1, 3.

praedĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *declaring, asserting, predicative* (post-class.): propositio, *categorical*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29 *fin.*: syllogismus, Mart. Cap. 4, § 348: genus, id. ib.

praedĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [1. praedico]. **I.** In gen., *one who makes a thing publicly known, a proclaimer, publisher, crier* (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 176, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *One who publicly commends a thing, a praiser, eulogist* (class.): beneficii, Cic. Balb. 2, 4: te ipso praedicatore ac teste, id. Fam. 1, 9, 6; Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 2.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., *a preacher*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28 *med.*: gentium (cf. Paul), Sulp. Sev. Ep. 1, 6; Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 7.

praedĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praedicator], *praising, laudatory* (late Lat.): verba, Salv. adv. Avar. 19 *fin.*

praedĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that makes known* (post-class.): summarum potestatum, Tert. Anim. 46.

1. prae-dĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To cry in public, make known by crying in public, to publish, proclaim.* **A.** Lit., of a public crier: ut praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: auctionem praedicem, ipse ut venditem, id. Stich. 1, 3, 41; cf.: si palam praeco praedicasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 40; Cic. Quint. 15, 50; id. Off. 3, 13, 55; id. Fam. 5, 12, 8.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *to make publicly known, to announce, proclaim, to say, relate, state, declare* (syn.: moneo, ante denuntio, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36; 1, 15, 43; class.): audes mihi praedicare id, Domi te esse? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 11: vera praedico, id. ib. 3, 2, 20: aliam nunc mihi orationem despoliato praedicas, atque olim, *you tell a different story, speak another language*, id. As. 1, 3, 52: utrum taceamne an praedicem? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: si quidem haec vera praedicat, id. And. 3, 1, 7.—With *obj.-clause:* qui ingenti magnitudine corporum Germanos esse praedicabant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; Sall. C. 48, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 106, 4: barbari paucitatemque nostrorum militum suis praedicaverunt, *reported*, id. B. G. 4, 34: injuriam in eripiendis legionibus praedicat, *displays*, id. B. C. 1, 32, 6: ut praedicas, *as you assert*, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23: quod mihi praedicabas vitium, id tibi est, *that you attribute to me*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: avus tuus tibi aediliciam praedicaret repulsam, *would tell you of the repulse that P. Nasica suffered respecting the edileship*, Cic. Planc. 21, 51.—**2.** In partic., *to praise, laud, commend, vaunt, extol* (syn.: laudo, celebro); constr. with *aliquid* (*de aliquo*), *de aliquā re*, and *absol.*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 18: quid ego ejus tibi nunc faciem praedicem aut laudem? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 17: beata vita glorianda et praedicanda est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 50; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 57: aliquid miris laudibus, id. 25, 5, 18, § 40; 13, 24, 47, § 130; Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10; Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 54.—With *obj.-clause:* Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos praedicant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: quae de illo viro Sulla, quam graviter saepe praedicaverunt! Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 33: qui possit idem de se praedicare, numquam se plus agere, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17, 27; cf. id. Pis. 1, 2.—With *de aliquā re:* qui de meis in vos meritis praedicaturus non sum, Caes. B. C. 2, 32.—*Absol.*: qui benefacta sua verbis adornant, non ideo praedicare, quia fecerint, sed, ut praedicarent, fecisse creduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15: verecundia in praedicando, Tac. Agr. 8 *fin.*—**3.** *To preach* the gospel (eccl. Lat.): evangelium, Vulg. Matt. 4, 23: baptismum, id. Marc. 1, 4; *absol.*, id. Matt. 4, 17 et saep.—**II.** For praedicere, *to foretell, predict* (eccl. Lat.): persecutiones eos passuros praedicabat, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 6; so, persecutiones praedicatae, id. ib. 12.

2. prae-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to say* or *mention before* or *beforehand, to premise.* **I.** In gen. (mostly post-Aug.; cf. praefor), Ter. And. 4, 4, 54: hoc primum in hac re praedico tibi, id. ib. 1, 1, 19: Davus dudum praedixit mihi, id. ib. 5, 1, 21; 1, 2, 34; Quint. 4, 2, 57: tria, quae praediximus, *have mentioned before*, id. 3, 6, 89; 2, 4, 24: praedicta ratio, id. 8, 6, 52: ratio ejus in medicinā similis praedictis, Plin. 33, 13, 37, § 136; Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To foretell, predict; to forebode* (class.): defectiones solis et lunae multo ante praedicere, Cic. Sen. 14, 49; so, eclipsim, Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 53: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; Petr.

137 *fin.*: nihil adversi accidit non praedicente me, *that I had not predicted*, id. Fam. 6, 6: aliquid, Sen. Q. N. 2, 32, 5: malum hoc nobis De caelo tactas memini praedicere quercus, Verg. E. 1, 17: hos luctus, id. A. 3, 713.—**B.** *To give notice* or *warning of, to appoint, fix* (mostly post-Aug.), Naev. ap. Non. 197, 16: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem praedixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79: praedictā die, id. ib. 11, 27: insula Batavorum in quam convenirent praedicta, id. ib. 2, 6; cf. Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: praedicta hora, Suet. Claud. 8.—**C.** *To say what one should do, to advise, warn, admonish, inform, charge, command* (class.; syn.: praecipio, moneo); usually constr. with *ut* or *ne*: Pompeius suis praedixerat, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Nep. Them. 7, 3; Liv. 2, 10, 4; 22, 60; 39, 19, 2: ei visam esse Junonem praedicere, ne id faceret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; Liv. 10, 41: praedixit, ne destinatum iter peterent, Vell. 2, 82, 2; Tac. A. 13, 36; cf. in the *abl. absol.*: praedicto, ne in re publicā haberetur, id. ib. 16, 33.—With *acc.*: unum illud tibi . . . Praedicam, Verg. A. 3, 436; cf. with an *obj.-clause*: Mummius jussit praedici conducentibus, si eas (statuas) perdidissent, novas eos reddituros, Vell. 1, 13, 4; *absol.* of a physician, Curt. 3, 6, 3.—**D.** *To proclaim, announce* at an auction, etc. (cf. 1. praedico, I. A.): si in auctione praedictum est, ne, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 126.—Hence, **praedictus,** a, um, *P. a., previously named, before mentioned, preceding*: vicina praedictae sed amplior virtus est, Quint. 8, 3, 83: nomen, id. 9, 3, 66: posterior ex praedictis locus, id. 2, 4, 24; 10, 1, 74: simul pedes, eques, classis aput praedictum amnem convenere, Tac. A. 1, 60; Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 76.—**praedictum,** i, *n.* **A.** (Acc. to II. A.) *A foretelling, prediction* (class.; syn. praesagium): Chaldaeorum praedicta, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: astrologorum, id. ib. 2, 42, 88: vatum, id. Leg. 2, 12, 30; Verg. A. 4, 464: haruspicis, Suet. Oth. 6; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: deorum, Val. Fl. 4, 460.—**B.** (Acc. to II. C.) *An order, command* (Livian): praedictum erat dictatoris ne quid absente eo rei gereret, Liv. 23, 19, 5.—**C.** *An agreement, concert*: velut ex praedicto, Liv. 33, 6, 8.

praedictio, ōnis, *f.* [2. praedico]. **I.** *A premising*, in rhet., Quint. 9, 2, 17.—**II.** *A foretelling, prediction.*—In *sing.*: praedictio mali, Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; 2, 42, 87 sq.—In *plur.*: vatum, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Suet. Tib. 14.

praedictīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *foretelling, predictive*; in medicine, *prognosticating*: item libro praedictivo, quem προρρητικόν appellavit (Hippocrates), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 12, 100.

praedictum, i, v. 2. praedico *fin.*

praedictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praedico.

prae-diffĭcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very difficult* (post-class.), Tert. Bapt. 2 *fin.*

* **prae-dīgestus,** a, um, *adj.* [digero], *that has well digested*: corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2, 41.

praedĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praedium], *a small farm* or *estate*, Cic. de Or. 3, 27, 108; id. Att. 16, 34; id. Fam. 2, 15; 2, 6, 7; Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4.

prae-dīrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very frightful, detestable* (post-class.): facta dictu visuque praedira, Amm. 31, 8: mulier, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 329 Burm.

prae-disco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to learn beforehand, make one's self acquainted with beforehand* (rare but class.): aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 147: ventos et varium caeli praediscere morem, Verg. G. 1, 51: sic ut praediscere possimus, utrum sit perseverans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 104.

* **prae-dispŏsĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [dispono], *prepared beforehand*: nuntii, Liv. 40, 56 *fin.*

prae-dĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [do]. **I.** *Endowed, gifted,* or *provided with, possessed of* something (above others) (freq. and class.; syn.: instructus, ornatus); constr. with *abl.*: legiones pulchris armis praeditas, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 63: divino praedita sensu, Lucr. 5, 144: immortali sunt haec naturā praedita, id. 1, 236: parvis opibus ac facultatibus praeditus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 69: mundus praeditus animo et sensibus, id. N. D. 1, 8, 18: spe, id. Verr. 1, 3, 10: parvo metu, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: singulari cupiditate, audaciā, scelere, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 6: praeditus levitate, egestate, perfidiā, id. Fl. 3: singulari immanitate et crudelitate, id. Sull. 3, 7: vitio grandi et perspicuo, id. Inv. 1, 47, 88.—**II.** Of a deity, like praepositus, *placed* or *set over, presiding over* any thing (post-Aug.); constr. with *dat.*: deus ei rei praeditus, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 9 Mai: Mercurius nuntiis praeditus, Front. Eloqu. *med.*: Venus praedita optimati amori, App. Mag. p. 281 *med.*; id. de Deo Socr. p. 50.

praedĭum, ii, *n.* [for prae-hendium, from praehendo, v. prehendo], *a farm, estate, a manor* (either in town or country): praedibus et praediis populo cautum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142; 2, 1, 55, § 143: urbanum, id. ib. 2, 3, 86, § 199; Liv. 22, 60; Cato ap. Fest. s. v. quadrantal, p. 258 Müll.; Cic. Caecin. 4, 11: tot praedia, tam pulchra, tam fructuosa, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43: habet in urbanis praediis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 109: hunc in praedia rustica relegarat, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: fructus praediorum, id. Att. 11, 2, 2; Mart. 12, 72, 3: natis dividere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 169: urbana praedia omnia aedificia accipimus, non solum ea, quae sunt in oppidis, sed et si forte stabula sunt, vel alia meritoria in villis et in vicis, vel si praetoria voluptati tantum deservientia, quia urbanum praedium non locus facit, sed materia, Dig. 50, 16, 198: praedia Appula, Juv. 9, 54: praedia tam urbana quam rustica, Gai. Inst. 1, 120: praedia principio insulae, Vulg. Act. 28, 7.

prae-dīvĕs, ĭtis, *adj.*, *very rich, very plentiful* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; opp. inops pecuniae), Liv. 45, 40: praedives et praepotens, Tac. A. 15, 64: Senecae praedivitis hortos, Juv. 10, 16: Licinus, id. 14, 306: praedivite cornu Auctumnum, Ov. M. 9, 91.

praedīvīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [praedivino], *a divining beforehand, presentiment*, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89.

prae-dīvīno, āre, *v. a.*, *to have a presentiment of, to divine beforehand*: qui futura praedivinando soleant fari, fatidici dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 17: apes praedivinant ventos imbresque, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 20.

prae-dīvīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *presaging, prophetic* (post-Aug.): praedivina somnia, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167; Sol. 27, 46.

1. praedo, āre, v. praedor *fin.*

2. praedo, ōnis, *m.* [praeda], *one that makes booty, a plunderer, robber* (syn.: latro, raptor). **I.** Lit.: ita in aedibus sunt fures, praedo in proximo'st, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 105: hostes sunt, quibus bellum publice populus Romanus decrevit, vel ipsi populo Romano. Ceteri latrunculi vel praedones appellantur, Dig. 49, 15, 24; Auct. Her. 2, 21, 33: urbes piratis praedonibusque patefactae, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 13: ut praedones solent, id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 21: nefarius, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: praedones latronesque, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: maritimus, *a pirate*, Nep. Them. 2, 3; so alone: capiunt praedones navem illam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 40: perfidus, alta petens, abductā virgine, praedo, Verg. A. 7, 362: praedo nuptiarum mearum, i. e. the murderer of my husband, App. M. 8, p. 207, 17: at neque Persephone digna est praedone marito, i. e. *of Pluto*, who had stolen her, Ov. F. 4, 591: alibi praedo, alibi praedae vindex, cadit, Liv. 38, 40.—**II.** Transf., of drones, Col. 9, 15; of the hawk, Mart. 14, 116; of persons who turn to their own use the property of others, Dig. 5, 3, 25; 9, 4, 13.

prae-dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2, *v. a.*, *to teach, instruct, inform beforehand* (very rare): illi praedocti a duce arma mutaverant, Sall. J. 94, 1: praedoctus esto, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 334: myrrheus Pulvis sepulcrum praedocet, *points out, shows*, Prud. Cath. 12, 72.

* **prae-dŏmo,** ŭi, 1, *v. a.*, *to tame* or *subdue beforehand*: omnes casus praedomuit meditando, *mastered* or *surmounted beforehand*, Sen. Ep. 113, 22.

* **praedōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. praedo], *predatory*: more, Dig. 5, 3, 25.

† **praedōnŭlus,** i, *m.* [id.], *a little robber, petty robber*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.

‡ **praedopĭont,** praeoptant, Fest. p. 205 Müll. [praed-opio, ĕre, as the prim form of opto; v. Fest. p. 204, a, Müll.].

praedor, ātus, 1 (active collat. form, v. infra *fin.*), *v. n.* and *a.* [2. praedo]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make booty, to plunder, spoil, rob* (in war and otherwise; class.; syn.: spolio, diripio): spes rapiendi atque praedandi, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9: licentia praedandi, Liv. 22, 3: praedantes milites, Caes. B. G. 7, 46 *fin.*: ex hereditate, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; 2, 3, 3, § 6; 2, 3, 20, § 51: praedatum exire, Liv. 4, 55: necessitate inpositā ex alieno praedandi, id. 5, 5, 3: ex alienis fortunis, id. 6, 41, 11: ex necessitate alicujus, Lact. 6, 18, 8: ex agris finitimorum praedari, Just. 23, 1, 10: classis pluribus locis praedata, Tac. Agr. 29: de aratorum bonis praedari, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 182: praedari in re frumentariā et in bonis aratorum, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 146; 2, 3, 88, § 204: in bonis alienis, id. ib. 2, 2, 19, § 46: omnibus in rebus, *upon every opportunity*, id. ib. 2, 1, 50, § 130: in insulis cultorum egentibus, Liv. 22, 31, 3: ex alterius inscientiā praedari, *to make use of another's ignorance to defraud him*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: cum apud tuos Mamertinos inveniare improbissimā ratione esse praedatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3.—**B.** Transf.: **praedātus,** a, um, *that has made booty*; hence, *well furnished with booty* (Plautinian): bene ego ab hoc praedatus ibo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39; id. Rud. 5, 2, 29; id. Pers. 4, 4, 115.—**II.** *Act.*, *to plunder, pillage, rob* any thing (rare before the Aug. period). **A.** Lit.: pastorum stabula, Cic. Sest. 5, 13 Halm *N. cr.*; B. and K.; dub. (al. praeclara cepisset): dum socios magis quam hostes praedatur, Tac. A. 12, 49: arces Cecropis, Val. Fl. 5, 647: maria, Lact. 5, 9 *med.*; 7, 17, 9: bona vivorum et mortuorum, Suet. Dom. 12 (but cf. Roth ad loc.): Hylam Nympha praedata, Petr. 83.—**2.** Transf., *to take* or *catch* animals, birds, etc.: alia dentibus praedantur, alia unguibus, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196: ovem, Ov. A. A. 3, 419: pisces calamo praedabor, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 37.—**B.** Trop., *to rob, ravish, take* (poet.): amores alicujus, *to rob one of his mistress*, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 59; cf.: quae me nuper praedata puella est, *has caught me*, id. Am. 1, 3, 1: singula de nobis anni praedantur euntes, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 55: dapes, *to consume*, Val. Fl. 4, 429.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **praedo,** āre: praedavit omnes filios Tharsis, Vulg. Jud. 2, 13; 16; Prisc. p. 799 P.—Hence, **praedor,** āri, in a *pass.* signif. (ante- and post-class.): mihi istaec videtur praeda praedatum irier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 16: terra direptione praedabitur, Vulg. Isa. 24, 3: pecuniae praedatae, Gell. 4, 18, 12.—As *subst.*: **praedātum,** i, *n.*, *that which has been obtained by plunder, booty*, Vop. Prob. 8, 3.

‡ **praedotĭont,** v. praedopiont.

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw, make,* or *put before* or *in front* (not in Cic.): fossam et maceriam, Caes. B. G. 7, 69: fossas transversas viis, id. B. C. 1, 27; Tib. 4, 1, 83: fossas muris, Sil. 10, 411; cf. Sen. Ira, 2, 8, 6: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: lineas itineri, *to mark out the way by drawn lines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75.

‡ **praeductal,** ālis, *n.* [praeduco], *a pencil for drawing lines*: praeductal, παράγραφος, Gloss. Philox.

* **praeductōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for drawing forwards*: lora, *traces*, Cato, R. R. 135, 5.

praeductus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeduco.

praedulce, *adv.*, v. praedulcis *fin.*

prae-dulcis, e, *adj.* **I.** Lit., *very sweet, luscious* (perh. not ante-Aug.): mel, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 44: ficus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 72: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 64: sapor, id. 12, 5, 11, § 23.—In *plur. absol.*: **praedulcĭa,** ium, *n.*, *over-sweet things*, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 3.—**II.** Trop., *very pleasing* or *delightful*: decus, Verg. A. 11, 155: praedulcis eloquii suavitas, Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 56: praedulce illud genus, id. 2, 5, 22: malum (luxuries), Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 132.—*Adv.*: **praedulce,** *very sweetly*: Tyrrhenae volucres (i. e. Sirenes) nautis praedulce minantur, Stat. S. 5, 3, 82.

prae-dūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to make very hard, harden very much* (post-

Aug.): sucus praeduratus, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 139; Apic. 6, 9; 7, 4; 8. — **II.** Trop., *to harden, indurate*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 177.

prae-dūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *very hard* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: faba praedura, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 121: radices, id. 26. 8, 29, § 46: caput, id. 9, 29, 46, § 85; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 69: corium, Tac. H. 1, 79: dens, Mart. 13, 66 (al. perjurus). — **B.** Transf., *very strong*: homo praedurus viribus, Verg. A. 10, 748: corpora, id. G. 2, 531: tempora, Ov. M. 12, 349. — **II.** Trop., *very hard* or *difficult, very harsh*, etc.: aetas, i. e. *hardy* (opp. tenera), Col. 6, 2, 1: labor, Val. Fl. 1, 235: sunt quidam praeduri oris, i. e. *very impudent*, Quint. 6, 4, 11: verba, *very harsh*, id. 1, 6, 26. — Hence, **praedūrē**, *adv.*, *very hardy*, Avien. Pr. Mar. 488.

* **prae-ēlĭgo**, lēgi, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to choose rather, to prefer*; with *object-clause*, Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

prae-ēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.*, *pre-eminence* (post-class.): negotii, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1 praef.

prae-ēmĭnĕo (**praem-**), ēre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to project forwards, be prominent*. **I.** Lit. (post-class.), Aug. Conf. 6, 9; Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 85: praeeminentes oculi, Dig. 21, 1, 12 (al. eminentes). — **II.** Trop., *to surpass, excel* (post-Aug. for emineo, excello, praesto, etc.); constr. with *dat.* and *acc.*: qui Graecis praeeminet, Sen. Contr. 1, 4, 12 (dub. Burs. Graecos): genitis, Aus. Caes. n. 15: Cassius ceteros praeeminebat peritiā legum, Tac. A. 12, 12: appellatione aliqua cetera imperia praemineret, id. ib. 3, 56; 12, 33; 15, 34.

‡ **prae-emptor**, ōris, *m.* [emo], *one who purchases before others, a pre-emptor*: προαγοραστής, praeemptor, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prae-ĕo (sometimes written in inscrr. with one e, PRAERAT, etc.), īvi and ĭi, ĭtum, īre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to go before, lead the way, precede* (syn.: praegredior, antecedo). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.*: ut consulibus lictores praeirent, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: domino praeire, Stat. Th. 6, 519: Laevinus Romam praeivit, Liv. 26, 27 *fin.*: praetor dictus, qui praeiret jure et exercitu, Varr. L. L. 5, § 80 Müll.; cf.: in re militari praetor dictus, qui praeiret exercitui, id. ib. 5, 16, § 87 ib.: praeeunte carinā, Verg. A. 5, 186; Ov. F. 1, 81. — (β) *Act.*: per avia ac derupta praeibat eum, Tac. A. 6, 21: ludos Circenses eburna effigies (Germanici) praeiret, id. ib. 2, 83. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to go before, precede* (rare but class.). (α) *Neutr.*: naturā praeeunte, Cic. Fin 5, 21, 58. — (β) *Act.*: acto raptim agmine, ut famam sui praeiret, *to outstrip*, Tac. A. 15, 4. — **B.** In partic., a relig. and publicist's t. t., *to precede* one *in reciting a formula* (as of prayer, consecration, an oath, etc.), i. e. *to repeat first, to dictate* any thing (the predom. signif. of the word); constr. most freq. with *aliquid* (*alicui*), and less freq. with *verbis, voce*, or *absol.* (α) *Aliquid* (*alicui*): praei verba, quibus me pro legionibus devoveam, Liv. 8, 9, 4: aedem Concordiae dedicavit, coactusque pontifex maximus verba praeire, *to dictate the formula of consecration*, id. 9, 46, 6; cf. id. 4, 21, 5; 5, 41, 3; 10, 28, 14: praeeuntibus exsecrabile carmen sacerdotibus, id. 31, 17: sacramentum, Tac. H. 1, 36; 2, 74: obsecrationem, Suet. Claud. 22: cum scriba ex publicis tabulis sollemne ei praecationis carmen praeiret, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10. — (β) Praeire verbis: praei verbis quid vis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48. — (γ) *Absol.*, with *dat. of the person*: praeivimus commilitonibus jusjurandum more sollemni praestantibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 52 (60): de scripto praeire, *to read before*, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12: ades, Luculle, Servili, dum dedico domum Ciceronis, ut mihi praeeatis, Cic. Dom. 52, 133. — **2.** Transf., apart from technical lang., *to recite, read, sing*, or *play before* one (rare but class.): ut vobis voce praeirent, quid judicaretis, Cic. Mil. 2, 3: si legentibus singulis praeire semper ipsi velint, *wish to read before*, Quint. 2, 5. 3; 1, 2, 12; and: praeeunte aliquā jucundā voce, id. 1, 10, 16: tibiam Caio Graccho cum populo agenti praeisse ac praemonstrasse modulos ferunt, Gell. 1, 11, 10. — **b.** In partic., *to lead the way*, by orders, directions, precepts: omnia, uti decemviri praeierunt, facta, Liv. 43, 13 *fin.* (cf. praefor): si de omni quoque officio judicis praeire tibi me vis, Gell. 14, 2, 12. — Hence, **praeiens**, *Part.*, *going before*; as *subst.*: **praeiens**, euntis, *m.*, *he who precedes* another, as *a precentor* or *leader*: lectio non omnis nec semper praeeunte eget, Quint. 1, 2, 12.

‡ **praeēsus**, a, um, *Part.* [prae-edo], *eaten before*, Not. Tir. p. 166.

prae-exercĭtāmentum, i, *n.*, *a previous* or *preparatory exercise* (post-class.), as a transl. of the Gr. προγυμνάσματα, Prisc. p. 1329 P.

‡ **prae-făcĭlis**, e, *adj.*, *very easy*, Not. Tir. p. 51.

praefactus, a, um, v. 1. praefectus.

prae-fāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praefor], *a preface* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 2, 34.

praefandus, a, um, *P. a.* of praefor, q. v.

praefascĭnē, *adv.*, v. praefiscine.

prae-fătīgātus, a, um, *Part.*, *wearied beforehand*: fatigatus (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 84.

praefātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefor], *a saying beforehand*; concr., **I.** *That which is said* or *repeated beforehand, a form of words* (esp. relig. or jurid.), *formula*: praefatio donationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 186: sacrorum, Liv. 45, 5, 4: ultionis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: triumphi, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 98. — **2.** *A preliminary hearing, an introductory address* (law t. t.), Dig. 45, 1, 134. — **II.** *That which precedes a discourse* or *writing, a preface, prologue* (post-Aug.): vocabula rustica aut externa cum honoris praefatione ponenda, *saying, by your leave*, Plin. praef. § 13: numquam tristiorem sententiam sine praefatione clementiae pronunciavit, Suet. Dom. 11: C. Cassius numquam sine praefatione publici parricidii nominandus, Val. Max. 2, 8, 8: jucundissime Imperator (sit enim haec tui praefatio verissima), qs. *appellation, title*, Plin. praef. § 1: nullā praefatione factā judici rem exponere, *without preface, without any introduction*, Dig. 1, 2, 1. — Of remarks before a recitation, designed to win the favor or avert the displeasure of hearers, *a preface*; also of books: praefationem dicere, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2; 2, 3, 1; 4, 11, 14; 4, 14, 8; Quint. 7, 1, 11; 8, 3, 31; 11, 1, 67; Mart. 3, 18, 1 al.

praefātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [praefatio], *a short preface* or *opening* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 64, n. 8; 112, n. 20.

praefātum, i, *n.*, v. praefor *fin.*

1. praefātus, a, um, v. praefor *fin.*

2. praefātus, ūs, *m.* [praefor], *a saying beforehand, a prediction* (post-class.), Symm. Ep. 10, 22.

praefectĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus], *of* or *belonging to the prætorian prefect* (post-class.): apparitor, Amm. 17, 3, 6; also *subst.*: **praefectĭānus**, i, *m.*, Cod. Just. 12, 53, 2; 3.

* **praefectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [praeficio], *a setting before*: a praefectione praefica dicta, Varr. L. L. 7, § 70 Müll.

praefectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praefectus], *of* or *belonging to a prefect*: vir, *an ex-prefect*, Dig. 1, 9, 1; also *subst.*: **praefectōrĭus**, ii, *m.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

praefectūra, ae (*dat. plur.* PRAEFECTVREIS, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 206, 83), *f.* [id.], *the office of a president* or *overseer, a presidency, superintendence, prefecture*. **I.** In gen.: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*; cf. Plaut. Cas. 1, 11 (infra, B. 2. b.): morum, *the superintendence of the public morals* (a part of the duty of the censor), Suet. Caes. 76: hanc de se praefecturam servo dare, Plin. 28, 5, 14, § 56: equitum Gallorum, *the command of the cavalry*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: alarum, Suet. Aug. 38: urbis, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 62; Suet. Aug. 37; id. Tib. 42; id. Vesp. 1; Dig. 1, 12, 1 (al. Urbi): praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 11: praefectura domūs Siculā non mitior aulā, Juv. 6, 486. — **II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., *the office of commander* or *governor in the provinces, the government of a country* or *town* (which was conferred by the proconsuls and proprætors), *a prefectship, prefecture*: praefecturas sumere, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; cf.: praefecturam petivit: negavi me cuiquam negotianti dare, id. ib. 5, 21, 10: multorum consulum praetorumque praefecturas delatas sic accepit, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 6, 4. — **B.** *The administration of a province*: aliquem ad praefecturam Aegypti provehere, Suet. Aug. 66: Aegypti, id. Ner. 47. — Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** *An Italian city governed by Roman authorities* (praefecti) *and according to their edicts, a prefecture*: praefecturae eae appellabantur in Italiā, in quibus et jus dicebatur et nundinae agebantur, et erat quaedam earum res publica, neque tamen magistratus suos habebant, in quas legibus praefecti mittebantur quotannis qui jus dicerent, etc., Fest. p. 233 Müll.; Cic. Sest. 14, 32; id. Pis. 22, 51; id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: Capua in formam praefecturae redacta, Vell. 2, 44, 4; cf. Liv. 26, 16; Inscr. Orell. 3699. — **b.** *The territory of a prefecture, a district, province, government* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): quin ruri es in praefecturā tuā? . . . abi rus, abi directus tuam in provinciam, Plaut. Cas. 1, 11 and 15: nunc ibo in meam praefecturam, ut jus dicam lardo, id. Capt. 4, 3, 7: Aegyptus dividitur in praefecturas oppidorum, quas nomos vocant, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49: proximae praefecturae, Tac. A. 11, 8: praefecturae magis quam imperia, Front. Princ. Hist. *med.* — **C.** In the agrimensores, *the land allotted to a colony*, Sicul. Flacc. Condit. Agr. p. 21 Goes.; Front. Limit. p. 43 ib.; Aggen. ap. Front. p. 56 ib.

1. prae-fectus (**praefactus**), a, um, *Part.* [facio], *done beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 174; id. Tard. 2, 14, 218; 5. 4, 71.

2. praefectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeficio.

3. praefectus, i, *m.*, v. praeficio *fin.*

prae-fēcundus, a, um, *adj.*, *very fruitful* (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 17, 51, § 118.

‡ **praefĕrĭcŭlum**, i, *n.* [praefero], *a broad brazen dish used at sacrifices*: praefericulum vas aëneum sine ansā patens summum, velut pelvis, quo ad sacrificia utebantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 Müll. (whether at the sacrifices in honor of Ops cannot be determined, on account of the mutilated state of the words relating to it in Fest. p. 249, b).

prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, *v. a.*, *to bear before, to carry in front, to hold forth*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.): dextrā ardentem facem praeferebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74; cf.: alicui facem ad libidinem, id. Cat. 1, 6, 13: in fascibus insignia laureae, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: fasces praetoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22; Ov. F. 2, 336: claram facem praeferre pudendis, Juv. 8, 139. — **2.** *Pass.* with mid. force: praelatus, *riding by, hurrying past*: praelatus equo, Tac. A. 6, 35: praelatos hostes adoriri, Liv. 2, 14 *fin.*: praeter castra sua fugā praelati, id. 7, 24; cf. id. 33, 27. — With *acc.*: castra sua praelati, *hurrying past the camp*, Liv. 5, 26. — **B.** In partic., *to carry in front, to bear along* in public, and esp. in religious and triumphal processions: signa militaria praelata, Liv. 3, 29; 31, 49: Pontico triumpho trium verborum praetulit titulum: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: statuam Circensi pompā, id. Tit. 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to carry before, to place* or *set before, to offer, present* (very rare): clarissimum lumen praetulistis menti meae, Cic. Sull. 14, 40: suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis legibus, *to carry one's life before, let it shine before* as a guiding law (the image is borrowed from the bearing of torches before a thing), id. Rep. 1, 34, 52 Mos.: apud consulem causam atque excusationem, *to offer as a cause, as an excuse*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 17. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To place* a person or thing *before* another in esteem, *to prefer* (very freq.): quem cui nostrum non saepe praetulit? Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8; so, aliquem alicui, id. Brut. 26, 101: se alicui, id. de Or. 2. 84, 342; Caes. B. G. 2, 27, 2; cf.: virtute belli praeferri omnibus nationibus, id. ib. 5, 54, 5: pecuniam amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63: jus majestatis atque imperii ipsi naturae patrioque amori, id. Fin. 1, 7, 23: vestram voluntatem meis omnibus commodis et rationibus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71: ergo ille . . . ipsis est praeferendus doctoribus . . . Equidem quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis et castellis praeferendas puto, sic, etc., id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: Brutus cuilibet ducum praeferendus, Vell. 2, 69, 3: puellam puellis, Ov. M. 4, 56; Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: hoc pueris patriaeque, Juv. 6, 111: animam praeferre

pudori, id. 8, 83.—With an *object-clause*, *to choose rather*, *prefer*: cur alter fratrum cessare et ludere et ungi Praeferat Herodis palmetis pinguibus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 184: ut multi praetulerint carere Penatibus, Col. 1, 3.—**2.** With ref. to time, *to take beforehand*, *to anticipate* (very rare; not in Cic.): diem triumphi, Liv. 39, 5, 12: nec bonus Eurytion praelato invidit honori, Verg. A. 5, 541; cf.: praelato die, Form. Praet. ap. Dig. 2, 13, 1; 48, 10, 28; cf. opem, *to bring beforehand*, Stat. Th. 6, 476.—**3.** *To show*, *display*, *exhibit*, *discover*, *manifest*, *expose*, *reveal*, *betray*, etc. (rare but class.): cum praeferremus sensus aperte, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: avaritiam praefers, Cic. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: amorem, Ov. H. 17, 36: fons Calirrhoë aquarum gloriam ipso nomine praeferens, Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72: aures in equis animi indicia praeferunt, id. 11, 37, 50, § 137: duae aquilae omen duplicis imperii praeferentes, Just. 12, 16: modestiam praeferre et lascivià uti, Tac. A. 13, 45 (but in id. H. 5, 1, praelatis is corrupted; the correct read. is privatis): dolorem animi vultu, Curt. 6, 9, 1: sapientiae studium habitu corporis, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.

prae-fĕrox, ōcis, *adj.*, *very fierce*, *bold*, *violent*, *impetuous*, *insolent* (perh. not ante-Aug.): praeferoces legatos, Liv. 5, 36; Tac. A. 4, 60: praeferocem ingenio, id. H. 4, 32; 4, 23: multiplici successu praeferocem, Suet. Caes. 35.

prae-ferrātus, a. um, *adj.*, *tipped* or *shod with iron*: modius, Cato, R. R. 11: pilum, *pointed with iron*, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.—Transf.: praeferratus apud molas tribunus, i. e. *chained*, *fettered*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

prae-fertĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very fruitful* or *fertile* (post-class.): germen, Prud. adv Symm. 2, 1025: terrae ubere, Alcim. 5, 119.

prae-fervĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very hot*, *burning hot*, *torrid* (in prose not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: fulgor, Att. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 42 (Trag. Rel. p. 188 Rib.): regio, Col. 3, 1, 3: balneum, Tac. A. 14, 64.—**II.** Trop.: ira, *glowing*. *burning*, Liv. 9, 18, 5.

* **praefestīnātim**, *adv.* [praefestino], *very hurriedly*, *in hot haste*, *very hastily*: praefestinatim et cupide, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161, 29.

prae-festīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To hasten before the time*, *to hasten too much* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): praefestinare praeloqui, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 31: sciscere, quae sit causa, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. p. 182 Rib.): ne deficere praefestinarent, Liv. 23, 14 *fin.*: praefestinatum opus, Col. 11, 2, 3.—**II.** *To hasten past*: sinum, Tac. A. 5, 10.

praefĭca, ae, *f.* [praeficio], *a woman hired to lament at the head of a funeral procession*: praefica dicta, ut Aurelius scribit, mulier, ad luctum quae conduceretur, quae ante domum mortui laudes ejus caneret ... Claudius scribit: quae praeficeretur ancillis quemadmodum lamentarentur, praefica est dicta. Utrumque ostendit a praefectione praeficam dictum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 70 Müll.; Lucil., and Varr. ap. Non. 66, 31 sq.: superaboque omnes argutando praeficas, Plaut. ib.: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praeficā, id. Truc. 2, 6, 14.—In apposition: tamquam mulierum voces praeficarum, Gell. 18, 7, 3.

prae-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3, *v. a.* [facio], *to set over* any thing (as officer, superintendent, leader, etc.), *to place in authority over*, *place at the head*, *appoint to the command of*. **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.; cf.: praepono, praefero): te cum securi caudicali praeficio provinciae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25: praefeci rure recte qui curet tamen, id. Cas. 1, 1, 17: aliquem pecori, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: certum magistratum alicui procurationi, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66: imperatorem bello, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49: tantis rebus, id. ib. 10, 27: legatos legionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 24: pontifices sacris, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26: aliquem sacerdotio Neptuni, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27: libertos rationibus, libellis et epistulis, Tac. A. 6, 8: aliquem provinciae, id. ib. 13, 46; 2, 4: aliquem classi, Nep. Milt. 4, 1; Liv. 35, 42 et saep.: lucis Avernis, Verg. A. 6, 118: Juno sacris praefecta maritis, Ov. H. 12, 87: in eo exercitu inimici mei fratrem praefecerat, *had given him a command*, Cic. Sest. 18, 41.—**II.** Trop., *to set over*, etc. (rare): nec locus nec materia invenitur, cui divinationem praeficere possimus, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 12.—Hence, as *subst.*: **praefectus**, i, *m.*, *an overseer*, *director*, *president*, *chief*, *commander*, *prefect*. **A.** In gen.: gumnasi praefecto poenas pendere, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 22: villae, Varr. R. R. 1, 17 *fin.*: tu (censor) es praefectus moribus, Cic. Clu. 46, 129; cf.: praefectus morum, Nep. Hamilc. 3, 2: nec vero mulieribus praefectus praeponatur, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 16 (Non. 499, 13); cf. Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 30: cum praefectus custodum quaesisset, etc., Nep. Eum. 11, 1: his utitur quasi praefectis libidinum suarum, Cic. Red. in Sen. 6, 15.—**B.** In partic., as a title of particular civil or military officers, *a president*, *superintendent*, *commander*, *governor*, etc.: praefectus aerarii or aerario, *a treasurer*, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2; id. Pan. 92; Gell. 13, 24, 30; Capitol. Gord. 4: annonae, *a superintendent of grain* or *of the markets*, Tac. A. 11, 31; Inscr. Orell. 1084; 1186; 1091; 3169: castrorum or castris, *an officer who attended to the pitching of the camp and all matters connected therewith*, *a quartermaster*, Vell. 2, 112, 6; 119, 4; 120, 4; Tac. A. 14, 37; 1, 20; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 10: classis, *an admiral*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89; Liv. 26, 48; 36, 20; 42; Flor. 3, 7; afterwards also for *a captain of a ship*, Tac. H. 3, 12; Veg. Mil. 4, 32; Inscr. Orell. 3596; who was formerly called praefectus navis: dextrum cornu praefectos navium ad terram explicare jubet, Liv. 36, 44; Flor. 2, 5: fabrûm, in the army, *a superintendent of the military engines*, *chief engineer*, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 2; id. B. C. 1, 24, 4; Nep. Att. 12, 4; Vell. 2, 76, 1; Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48; Inscr. Orell. 4906: in the free towns and colonies, *a superintendent of public works*, ib. 516: equitum, *a commander of the cavalry*, as we say, *a colonel* or *general of cavalry*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12; Vell. 2, 24, 1; called also simply praefectus, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 3, 7; Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 7; cf. cohortium, Sall. J. 46, 7: legionis, in the time of the emperors, the same that was previously called legatus legionis, *a commander of the legion*, i. q. our *colonel*, Tac. H. 1, 82; Suet. Claud. 12; id. Galb. 11; 14; id. Calig. 56; id. Ner. 21; Inscr. Grut. 465, 2; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 9: praefectus regis or regius, *a commander-in-chief*, *generalissimo*, Liv. 36, 11; Sall. J. 46, 5; Nep. Alcib. 5, 2; id. Ages. 2, 3; cf. Flor. 3, 5; 11: praefectus praetorio and praetorii, in the time of the emperors, *a commander of the imperial body-guard*, *pretorian prefect*, Tac. A. 1, 24; id. H. 1, 13; 19; Dig. 1, 11 et saep.; in later times, *a governor of a province of the Roman empire*: praefectus urbi or urbis, *governor of the city of Rome*, in the times of the republic, appointed only to represent the consul during the latter's absence; under the emperors, a perpetual office with a particular jurisdiction, Varr. ap. Gell. 14, 7; Tac. A. 6, 10; 11; Plin. 11, 38, 90, § 223; Suet. Aug. 33; Inscr. Orell. 3153 sq.: vigilum or vigilibus, *a captain of the watch*, Dig. 1, 15, 3; 47, 2, 58; Inscr. Orell. 801; 1088; 1929: Aegypti, *the governor of the province of Egypt*, Suet. Aug. 18; 66; id. Vesp. 6; Dig. 1, 17; Inscr. Orell. 709; 3651; so, Lydiae, Ioniae, totiusque Phrygiae, Nep. Dat. 2, 5: Alpium, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134; Inscr. Grut. 287, 7.

prae-fīdens, entis, *Part.* [fido], *trusting too much*, *over-confident* (rare but class.): exsultantem te et praefidentem tibi Repriment legum habenae, *self-confident*, *rash*, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; so, homines sibi praefidentes, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90.—*Adv.*: **praefīdenter**, *too confidently* (late Lat.); *comp.*: praefidentius, Aug. Ep. 55.

prae-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to fix* or *fasten before*, *to set up in front*, *to fix on the end* or *extremity of*. **I.** Lit. (class., but not in Cic.): ripa erat acutis sudibus praefixis munita, Caes. B. G. 5, 18; so, praefigere aëneos cancellos foraminibus, Col. 8, 17, 6: arma puppibus, Verg. A. 10, 80: in hastis Praefigunt capita, id. ib. 9, 466; cf.: vexillum in biremis puppe, Suet. Calig. 15: rostrum lupi villarum portis, Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157: caput hastae, Suet. Caes. 85.—Poet.: nigrum theta (i. e. Θ, as a sign of death on Roman inscriptions) vitio, *to mark crime with the black theta*, i. e. *to condemn it*, Pers. 4, 13.—**II.** Transf., *aliquid aliquā re*. **A.** *To tip*, *head*, *point*, etc.: asseres cuspidibus praefixi, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: jacula praefixa ferro, Liv. 26, 4, 4: aere aut ferro praefixae hastae, Curt. 3, 2, 7: ferro praefixum robur acuto, Verg. A. 10, 479: ora capistris, *to muzzle*, id. G. 3, 399.—**B.** *To close*, *block up* (post-Aug.): prospectus omnes, *to wall up*, *build up*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 59: fenestrae praefixae, Dig. 8, 2, 5.—* **C.** *To pierce*, *transfix* with something: latus praefixa veru, Tib. 1, 7, 55 (6, 49).—* **D.** *To enchant*, *bewitch*, Quint. Decl. 10, 8.

praefĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefiguro], *a prefiguration* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2; Hier. Ep. 53, 8: legis, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 3, 3.

praefĭgūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who prefigures* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conj. Adult. 6.

prae-fĭgūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to prefigure* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 6, 20; Cypr. Ep. 2, 3.

prae-fīnĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to determine*, *fix*, or *appoint beforehand*, *to prescribe* (class.; a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: praestituo, praescribo): praefinire non est meum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 21: aliquid restricte, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: praefinit successori diem, id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37: ad certum praefinitumque tempus, Suet. Galb. 14 *fin.*; and: dies certus praefinitus, Gell. 1, 25, 16: sumptum funerum, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 68: neque de illo quicquam tibi praefinio, quo minus, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: praefinisti, quo ne, etc., id. Fam. 7, 2, 1.—*Absol.*: nec res praefiniet ipsa, *limit*, *set bounds*, * Lucr. 1, 618.—Hence, * **praefīnītō**, *adv.*, *in the prescribed manner*: praefinito loqui, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 19.

prae-fīnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefinio], *a determining* or *fixing beforehand*, *appointment*, *prescription* (post-class.), Gai. Inst. 4, 51; Dig. 36, 2, 19; 20: saeculorum, Vulg. Eph. 3, 11; Tert. Monag. 2.

praefīnītō, *adv.*, v. praefinio *fin.*

praefiscĭnē, **praefiscĭnī**, and **praefascĭnī**, *adv.* [adverbial form from prae-fascinum; cf. Non. 153, 12; prop. in security against magic; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 775 sq.; hence], *meaning no evil*, *without offence*, *without vanity* (mostly ante-class.): pol tu ad laudem addito praefiscini, ne puella fascinetur, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 210; Afran. ib.: praefiscini hoc nunc dixerim, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 84; id. Cas. 5, 2, 51: homo praefiscini frugi, Petr. 73, 6.—Form praefascine, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 4; Gell. 10, 24, 8; Charis. p. 210 P.: praefascine dixerim, App. Flor. 3, 16, p. 356, 30 (cf. Hildeb. ad loc.).

praeflētus, a, um, v. perfletus.

prae-flōrĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to flower* or *blossom before the time* (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

prae-flōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [flos], *to deprive of its blossoms beforehand*; only trop. **1.** *To lessen*, *diminish*, *tarnish* (very rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): gloriam ejus victoriae praefloratam apud Thermopylas esse, Liv. 37, 58 *fin.*; cf.: decus praecerptum praefloratumque, Plin. Pan. 58: gaudii fructum, Gell. 14, 1, 36.—**2.** *To deflower*: vidua venit jam ab alio praeflorata, App. Mag. p. 332, 29.

prae-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to flow by* or *past* (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.). (*a*) *Neutr.*: infimā valle praefluit Tiberis, Liv. 1, 45, 6: a latere urbis quod in orientem patet, id. 43, 31, 3: vado incerto, Tac. A. 12, 33: ita ut (aquae tubo ductae) recte praefluere possint, Inscr. Orell. 199.—(*β*) *Act.*: Aufidus, Qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. C. 4, 14, 26: Tibur, id. ib. 4, 3, 10: Aquileiam, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; 3, 11, 16, § 102; 4, 3, 4, § 8: Pergamum, id. 5, 30, 33, § 126: castra, Tac. A. 15, 15: Noricam provinciam, id. ib. 2, 63.

praeflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [praefluo], *flowing by* or *past* (post-Aug.): amnis, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60.

praefōcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [praefoco], *that has the power of choking*, *suffocating* (post-class.): spiratio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 35: loca, id. ib. 37: sensus, id. Tard. 3, 2.

praefōcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a choking*, *suffocation* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 100; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

prae-fōco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [faux], *to choke*, *strangle*, *suffocate* (poet. and post-class. for suffoco): animae viam, Ov. Ib. 560: partum, Dig. 25, 3, 4: Jovem, Arn. 7,

29: messis praefocata, Calp. Ecl. 4, 115: ex abundantiâ praefocari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

prae-fŏdĭo, fōdi, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To dig before* or *in front of:* portas, Verg. A. 11. 473 (id est ante portas fossas faciunt, Serv.). —**II.** With respect to time, *to dig* or *bury before:* scrobes, *to make pits beforehand*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 79: aurum, *to bury before*, Ov. M. 13, 60.

praefoecundus, a, um, v. praefecundus.

prae-fōmento, āre, *v. a., to warm* or *foment beforehand* (post-class.): vulnera aquâ gelidâ, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19 *med.*

prae-for, fātus, 1 (old *imper.* praefato, Cato, R. R. 134. 1: praefamino, id. ib. 141, 2; cf. Müll. ad Fest. p. 87, 10), *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** In gen., *to say* or *utter beforehand, to premise, preface:* in parte operis mei licet mihi praefari, quod, etc., Liv. 21, 1, 1; Col. 10, praef. 5; 12, 50, 7; Cels. 3, 1: praefatus, de summâ se republicâ acturum, *having first announced by edict that*, etc., Suet. Caes. 28: quae de deorum naturâ praefati sumus, etc., Cic. Univ. 10 *fin.:* cum praefatus fuero, quae, etc., Col. 1 prooem. *fin.;* Gell. 9, 15, 4: sibi Asiam sufficere praefatus, Just. 11, 5, 5: arcana se et silenda afferre praefatus, Curt. 6, 7, 3: is cum praefatus esset, scire, etc., id. 7, 4, 9; Liv. 43, 7, 7. —**II.** Esp. **A.** In a relig. sense, *to utter a preliminary prayer, to address in prayer beforehand:* majores nostri omnibus rebus agendis Quod bonum, faustum, felix fortunatumque esset, praefabantur, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 102: pontifice maximo praefante carmen, Liv. 5, 41, 3: decemviri carminibus (*abl.*) praefarentur, *should say beforehand* (= praeirent), id. 22, 1, 16 (v. Weissenb. ad h. l.): priusquam hasce fruges condantur . . . ture, vino Jano, Jovi, Junoni praefato, *offering wine and incense, say a prayer to Janus*, etc., Cato, R. R. 134, 1.—With the *obj.-acc.* of the deity: Janum Jovemque vino praefamino, id. ib. 141, 2: divos, Verg. A. 11, 301.—**B.** Si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur: sin de Aureliâ aliquid aut Lolliâ, honos praefandus est, *we do not preface it by saying, with permission, with respect be it spoken*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4: veniam, *to ask leave before speaking*, App. M. 1 *init.;* id. Flor. *init.* —**C.** *To name* or *cite beforehand:* Aristoteles, quem in iis magnâ secuturus ex parte praefandum reor, *to mention* or *name as an authority in advance*, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43. —**III.** *To foretell, predict, prophesy* (very rare), Cat. 64, 383.—Hence, **A. praefātus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif., *mentioned* or *stated before* (post-class.): condemnatus ex praefatis causis, Dig. 20, 4, 12: jura, ib. 10, 3, 19: sic etiam nostro praefatus habebere libro, *named at the beginning*, Aus. praef. 2 *fin.:* sine honoribus praefatis appellare aliquid, *without saying, By your leave*, Arn. 5, 176: vir praefatâ reverentiâ nominandus, Vop. Aur. 1.—Hence, *subst.:* **praefātum,** i, *n.*, for praefatio, *a preface:* praefato opus est, Symm. Ep. 6, 3.—**B. praefandus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *for which must be asked* permission or indulgence; *that requires apology:* praefandi umoris e corpore effluvium, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171.—Hence, *subst.:* **praefanda,** ōrum, *n., foul expressions:* in praefanda videmur incidere, Quint. 8, 3, 45.

praeformātor, ōris, *m.* [praeformo], *that forms* or *arranges beforehand* (post-class.), Tert. Praescript. 30.

prae-formīdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fear beforehand* (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 5, 5 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. perform-, al. reform-), Sil. 3, 608.

prae-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to form* or *fashion beforehand, to instruct beforehand, to prepare*, etc. (post-Aug.): his praeformat dictis, Sil. 7, 385; Tert. Apol. 1 *fin.:* velut praeformata materia, Quint. 2, 6, 5: praeformatae infantibus litterae, *traced beforehand*, id. 5, 14, 31.

prae-fortis, e, *adj.*, *very strong* (post-class.; opp. infirmus), Tert. Carn. Chr. 5 *med.*

prae-fōtus, a, um, *Part.* [foveo], *warmed* or *fomented beforehand* (post-class.): partes aquâ marinâ, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2.

praefractē, *adv.*, v. praefringo, *P. a. fin.*

praefractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praefringo.

prae-frīgĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very cold:* praefrigidus Auster, Ov. P. 4, 12, 35: aqua vel tepida vel praefrigida, Cels. 2, 30: unda, Just. 11, 8, 4: situs, Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147.

prae-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [frango], *to break off before* or *at the end, to break to pieces, shiver* (class.): ne caulis praefringatur, Cato, R. R. 33 (cited by Plin. 17. 22, 35, § 20): hastas, Liv. 8, 10; so, primam aciem telo, *to break off the point of the missile*, Just. 6, 8, 2: cornu galeae, Liv. 27, 33: praefracto rostro (triremis), Caes. B. C. 2, 6: praefracta strigilis, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10: praefracta ligna, Lucr. 1, 892.—Hence, **praefractus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** In rhet., *broken, abrupt:* Thucydides praefractior, Cic. Or. 13, 40.—**B.** In character, *stern, harsh, inflexible:* Aristo Chius, praefractus, ferreus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 155, 14: praefractior atque abscissior justitia, Val. Max. 6, 5 *fin.:* praefractius perseverantiae exemplum, *sterner, firmer*, id. 3, 8, ext. 3.—*Adv.:* **praefractē,** *sternly, inflexibly, resolutely:* aerarium defendere, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 88 (Non. 155, 11, reads praefractum).—*Comp.*, Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

prae-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. n.*, *to flee before* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 33 *med.*

prae-fulcĭo, si, tum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To prop up, support* a thing. * **A.** Lit.: mollire praefultum torum, Prud. στεφ. 5, 335.—**B.** Trop.: primum illud praefulci atque praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *secure*, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 3: aliquid multis modis, Gell. 7, 3, 44: servitus, ubi ego omnibus Parvis magnisque miseriis praefulcior, qs. *am propped up*, i. e. *surrounded, hedged in by*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 1, 6.—**II.** *To place in front as a prop* or *stay;* trop.: quin me suis negotiis praefulciat, *use me as a prop*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 12.

prae-fulgĕo, si, 2, *v. n.*, *to beam* or *shine forth, to shine greatly, to glitter before* or *in front of* (rare before the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: nitor smaragdi collo praefulget tuo (sc. pavonis), Phaedr. 3, 18, 7: equus praefulgens unguibus aureis, Verg. A. 8, 553: equitatus phaleris praefulgens, Gell. 5, 5, 3.—**II.** Trop.: ne splendore praefulgeant, *shine* or *glitter too much*, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32: militarium (rerum) praefulgent nomina, Vell. 1, 14, 1: praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, Tac. A. 3, 76: Poppaeus Sabinus consulari decore praefulgens, id. ib. 13, 45: enituit et praefulsit decori et honesti dignitas, Gell. 12, 5, 7.

prae-fulgĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very bright:* nubes caeli, Juvenc. in Matt. 3, 330, 18.

prae-fulgŭro, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to flash forth* (poet.). (α) *Neutr.:* latus praefulgurat ense, Stat. Th. 7, 502.—(β) *Act.:* strictoque vias praefulgurat ense, *fills with flashes of light, illuminates*, Val. Fl. 3, 119: aulam augustam cultu, Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 222.

praefultus, a, um, *Part.*, from praefulcio.

† **prae-fundo,** fūdi, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour out before* or *in addition to, to add by pouring* (post-class.), Simplic. p. 87 Goes.: semine cucuminis praefuso, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 124.—**II.** *To pour upon, to wet, sprinkle.* **1.** Lit.: pileus vino Calido praefusus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 110.—**2.** Fig.: votis praefusa supplicatio, Alcim. Ep. 8.

praefurnĭum, i, *n.* [prae-furnus]. **I.** *The opening of a furnace, the door* by which fuel is admitted: si uno praefurnio coques, Cato, R. R. 38, 1. —**II.** *The heating-room*, or hot anteroom of a bath, = προπνιγεῖον, Vitr. 5, 10, 2; 7, 10.

prae-fūro, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to rage violently* (poet.): torvus praefuris, Stat. Th. 2, 420; 4, 822.

* **prae-fuscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *very swarthy* or *black*, Manil. 4, 721 dub.

prae-gaudĕo, ēre, *to rejoice greatly;* with *inf.:* Pelopis sedes adire, Sil. 15, 307.

prae-gĕlĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very cold:* in locis praegelidis, Liv. 21, 54: frigora, Col. 4, 8: hiems, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57: rivi, Sil. 4, 226.

prae-gĕnĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [genero], *generated before* (late Lat.): Prosper Aquit. Epitaph. Haeres. Nestor. et Pelag. *init.*

* **prae-germĭno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to bud forth early:* praeflorent talia et praegerminant, Plin. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

prae-gĕro, no *perf.*, gestum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To bear* or *carry before* (post-class.): speculum, App. M. 4, p. 157, 5.—**II.** *To do before;* only *subst.:* **praegesta,** ōrum, *n., things done before, former things:* oblivio praegestorum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, n. 150.

prae-gestio, īre, *v. n.*, *to desire greatly, to delight* (rare but class.): videre, Cic. Cael. 28, 67: apisci, Cat. 64, 145: ludere, Hor. C. 2, 5, 9.

praegestus, a, um, *Part.*, from praegero.

(**prae-gigno,** ĕre, a false reading for progigni, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 77.)

‡ **prae-glōrĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.*, *very famous, very glorious* (post-class.); *sup.*, Inscr. Orell. 1182.

praegnans, antis (collateral form **praegnas,** ātis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 95; 4, 3, 37; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 6 Mai; Macr. S. 3, 11 *fin.;* Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 105 et saep.), *adj.* [prae- and root gna of gnascor (nascor); cf. gigno], *with child, pregnant;* of animals, *big with young* (class.; syn.: gravidus, fetus). **I.** Lit.: gravida est, quae jam gravatur conceptu: praegnans velut occupata in generando, quod conceperit: inciens propinqua partui, quod incitatus sit fetus ejus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 97 Müll.: uxor, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183: soror, id. Att. 1, 10, 4: facere aliquam praegnantem, Juv. 6, 404: sus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: ovis, id. ib. 2, 2: equa, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: perdices, id. 10, 33, 51, § 102.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants: praegnas, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58: surculi praegnates, hoc est, gemmatione turgentes, id. 17, 14, 24, § 105: oculi arborum praegnates, id. 17, 21, 35, § 155.—Of stones: est autem lapis iste praegnans, intus, cum quatias, alio, velut in utero, sonante, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12: Paeanitides gemmae praegnates fieri, id. 37, 10, 66, § 180. —Of other things: nitrariae praegnates, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 112.—**B.** In gen., *full of, swollen with* any thing: praegnas suco herba, Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130: ostrea multo lacte praegnatia, id. 32, 6, 21, § 59: veneno vipera, id. 11, 37, 62, § 164: cucurbita, *full, swollen, large*, Col. 10, 379: stamine fusus, Juv. 2, 55. —In the lang. of comedy: plagae, *hard, stout, smart blows*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 10.

praegnas, ātis, v. praegnans *init.*

praegnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praegnas], *a getting with child* or *with young, a making pregnant; a being with child* or *with young, pregnancy* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., App. M. 1, p. 106, 21.—Of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 1. —**B.** Transf., of plants, Varr. R. R. 1, 44.—**II.** Trop., *the cause of fertility, the universal productiveness of nature:* o naturarum omnium fecunda praegnatio, App. Trismeg. p. 101, 30.

praegnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *pregnancy* (eccl. Lat.): juvenculae, Tert. adv. Jud. 9; id. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

(**prae-gnāvĭter,** a false reading for prognariter, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39.)

* **praegnax,** ācis, *adj.* [praegnas], *inclined to pregnancy:* divitiae, Fulg. Myth. 2, 3.

praegno, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to be pregnant* (late Lat.), Dracont. Carm. 10, 577.—Hence, **praegnātus,** *Part.*, *pregnant*, Fulg. Rusp. ad Trasim. 2, 1.

prae-grăcĭlis, e, *adj.*, *very slender, very lank* (post-Aug.): proceritas, Tac. A 4, 57.

* **praegrădo,** āre, *v. a.* [prae-gradus], *to go before, precede*, Pac. ap. Non. 65, 3 (Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib.).

prae-grandis, e, *adj.*, *very large, huge, colossal* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praegrandi gradu, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. torvitas, p. 355 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 67 Rib.): arbores, Plin. 13, 25, 49, § 138: aures, id. 4, 13, 27, § 95; cf. oculi, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: boves, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: domus, id. 3, 16, 20, § 119: fel, id. 11, 37, 74, § 191: lo-

custa, Suet. Tib. 60: lapides, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 11. — **II.** Trop., *very great, powerful:* praegrandis senex, i. e. *the great Aristophanes*, Pers. 1, 124.

prae-grăvĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very heavy, ponderous* (poet.): moles, Stat. Th. 6, 700.

prae-grăvis, e, *adj.*, *very heavy* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: praegrave onus, Ov. H. 9, 98: caput, Plin. 8, 21, 32, § 77: unda, Mart. 4, 18, 4: perdix feta praegravem aut delumbem esse simulans, *heavy, clumsy*, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103: praegravis corpore, Liv. 44, 4, 10: cibo vinoque praegraves, Tac. H. 2, 21. — **II.** Trop., *very heavy, oppressive, burdensome:* praegraves pavonum greges, i. e. *very expensive*, Varr. ap. Non. 440, 14 (al. graves): tertium consulatum ut praegravem recusare, Plin. Pan. 57, 4: servitium, id. 7, 8, 6, § 46. — Of persons, *very wearisome* (Tacitean): delatores, Tac. A. 4, 71: vir principi praegravis, id. ib. 11, 19; 14, 3.

prae-grăvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to press heavily upon, to oppress with weight, to encumber* (perh. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: exonerare praegravante turbā regnum cupiens, Liv. 5, 34: praegravata telis scuta, *burdened, heavy*, id. 7, 23: caper praegravantibus auribus, *drooping*, Col. 7, 6. — **B.** Transf., *to exceed in weight, preponderate:* ne praegravet fructus parte aliquā, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 184.—**II.** Trop., *to weigh down, depress:* qui praegravat artes, Infra se positas, qs. *presses them down by his own superiority*, Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 13.—**B.** *To preponderate:* cito apparebit, pars civitatis deterior quanto praegravet, Sen. Clem. 1, 24, 1; Suet. Caes. 76.

prae-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior] (class.; syn.: praeeo, antecedo). **I.** Lit., *to go before* or *in advance, to precede.* (α) With *dat.:* gregi praegreditur equus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6. — (β) With *acc.:* praegredi aliquem pedibus, Suet. Tib. 7: non solum nuntios, sed etiam famam adventūs sui, Liv. 28, 1, 6: agmen, id. 36, 31, 7; 37, 6, 4: virum, Just. 24, 5, 4.—(γ) *Absol.:* alios praegredientes, Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4.—**B.** *To pass by, go past, pass;* with *acc.:* castra, Liv. 35, 30, 11: fines, Tac. A. 14, 23. — **II.** Trop., *to surpass, excel:* aliquem, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 1, 2.

praegressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praegredior], *a going before, preceding.* **I.** Lit.: errantium stellarum cursus, praegressiones, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62. — **II.** Meton., *precedence:* causae, Cic. Fat. 19, 44.

1. praegressus, a, um, *Part.*, from praegredior.

2. praegressus, ūs, *m.* [praegredior], *a going in advance, anticipation* (post-class.): anteversio et praegressus, Amm. 21, 5, 13.

prae-gŭbernans, antis, *Part.* [guberno], *steering* or *guiding forwards* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 13.

praegustātor, ōris, *m.* [praegusto], one who tastes the meats and drinks before they are served at the table of a prince, *a foretaster, taster, cup-bearer.* **I.** Lit., Suet. Claud. 44: DIVI AVGVSTI, Inscr. Grut. 602, 4; so ib. 582.—With private persons, Inscr. Grut. 626, 2.—**II.** Trop.: praegustator libidinum tuarum, Cic. Dom. 10, 25: in omnibus nuptiis praegustator, Lact. Mort. Pers. 38, 4.

prae-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To taste beforehand* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cibos, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 33; Plin. 21, 3, 9, § 12: pocula, Juv. 6, 633: potum regis, Just. 12, 14: caro bestiis praegustata, Vulg. Exod. 22, 31.—**II.** In gen., *to take, eat,* or *drink beforehand:* medicamina, for antidota, Juv. 6, 660.

prae-gypso, āre, *v. a.*, *to cover over with gypsum* (post-class.): os vasculi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

prae-hĭbĕo, ēre (old *inf.* praehiberier, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 7 Fleck.), *v. a.* [habeo] (for praebeo, which is a contraction of it), *to hold forth, offer, furnish, grant, give, supply* (Plautinian): vestem, aurum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 49: alicui cibum, id. ib. 3, 134: alicui locum, id. Merc. 3, 1: alicui operam atque hospitium, id. Pers. 4, 3, 41: verba, *to utter, speak*, id. Rud. 1, 2, 50.

prae-ĭcio (**prae-jăcio** or **praejĭcio,** Fest. s. v. pone, p. 249 Müll.), jēci, jactum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cast* or *throw up in front* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: moles, Col. 8, 17. — **II.** Trop., *to cast up, object, utter reproachfully:* multis in contumeliam Graecorum praejactis probris, Dictys Cret. B. Troj. 2, 24.

prae-iens, euntis, *Part.*, v. praeeo *fin.*

prae-infundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour into beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34.

* **prae-innŭo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to indicate beforehand*, Varr. ap. Non. 91, 4 dub. (al. pertimuerint).

prae-jăcĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to lie before, be situated in front of* any thing (post-Aug.). (α) With *dat.:* vastum mare praejacens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75. — (β) With *acc.:* campus qui castra praejacet, Tac. A. 12, 36. — (γ) *Absol.:* praejacentibus stagnis, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

prae-jăcĭo, v. praeicio.

praejactĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to boast excessively* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 36, 14.

prae-jactus, a, um, *Part.*, from praejacio.

prae-jĭcio, v. praeicio *init.*

‡ **prae-jūdex,** ĭcis, *m.*, *one who judges beforehand:* praejudex, προδικαστής, Gloss. Philox.

praejūdĭcātum, i, *n.*, v. praejudico, *P. a. fin.*

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praejudico.

praejūdĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Belonging* or *according to a preceding judgment* or *decision* (post-class.): multam, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 50; Symm. Ep. 10, 51. — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to a preceding examination:* actiones (= praejudicia), Just. Inst. 4, 6, 13: formulae, Gai. Inst. 4, 44, 94.

prae-jūdĭcĭum, ii, *n.* **I.** Lit., *a preceding judgment, sentence,* or *decision, a precedent* (class.): praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur: rebus, quae aliquando ex paribus causis sunt judicatae, quae exempla rectius dicuntur: judiciis ad ipsam causam pertinentibus: unde etiam nomen ductum est: aut cum de eādem causā pronuntiatum est, etc., Quint. 5, 2, 1: de quo non praejudicium, sed plane judicium jam factum putatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 12 (praejudicium dicitur res, quae cum statuta fuerit, affert judicaturis exemplum, quod sequantur: judicium autem res, quae causam litemque determinat, Ascon.): apud eosdem judices reus est factus, cum is duobus praejudiciis jam damnatus esset, Cic. Clu. 22, 59: praejudicium a se de capite C. Verris per hoc judicium nolle fieri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152; cf. id. Mur. 28, 60; id. Inv. 2, 20, 59 sq.: Cicero pro Milone non ante narravit, quam praejudiciis omnibus reum liberavit, *from all preceding judgments*, Quint. 6, 5, 10: postulavit, ne cognitioni Caesaris praejudicium fieret, *preceding judgment, precedent*, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Any thing that precedes another thing in such manner that we can judge or conclude from it what is further to happen, *a precedent, example:* Pompeius nullo proelio pulsus, vestri facti praejudicio demotus Italiā excessit, *by the example of your conduct* (which he feared would be imitated), Caes. B. C. 2, 32: an Africi belli praejudicia sequimini? id. ib. *fin.:* orabat ut se praejudicio juvarem, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 2: statim quaestor ejus in praejudicium aliquot criminibus arreptus est, *as an example of what was to happen to himself*, Suet. Caes. 23. — **B.** *A damage, disadvantage, prejudice* (post-class.): praejudicium in patrem quaeri, Sen. Ben. 4, 35, 2: absque praejudicio, Gell. 2, 2, 7: neque enim alimentorum causa veritati facit praejudicium, *does no harm*, Dig. 1, 6, 10: sine ullo litis praejudicio, ib. 26, 2, 27; Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 21.—**C.** *A judicial examination previous to a trial:* quoties de hoc contenditur, an quis libertus sit, etc., . . . redditur praejudicium, Dig. 40, 14, 6: patronus in praejudicio possessor esse videtur, ib. 22, 3, 18.—**D.** *A decision made beforehand* or *before the proper time:* neminem praejudicium rei tantae afferre, Liv. 3, 40.

prae-jūdĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to judge, pass sentence,* or *decide beforehand, to prejudge* (class.). **I.** Lit., in the judicial sphere: praejudicare de aliquo majore maleficio, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 60; id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 153.—**II.** Transf., apart from judicial lang.: de iis censores praejudicent, *let the censors give their preliminary judgment* (before the case is brought before the judges), Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47.—**B.** *To be injurious, prejudicial;* with *dat.* (post-class.): res inter alios judicatae aliis non praejudicant, Dig. 42, 1, 63; 47, 10, 7: ingenuitati, Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 3; Ambros. in Luc. 3, 41.—Hence,

praejūdĭcātus, a, um, *P. a.*, *decided beforehand, prejudged:* praejudicatum eventum belli habetis, Liv. 42, 61: res, Cic. Clu. 17, 49: nihil, id. ib. 44, 124: opinio, *a preconceived notion, prejudice*, id. N. D. 1, 5, 10.—*Sup.:* vir praejudicatissimus, i. e. *whose talents are already clearly ascertained*, Sid. post Carm. 22. — **B.** *Subst.:* **praejūdĭcātum,** i, *n.* **1.** *Something decided beforehand*, Liv. 26, 2.—**2.** *A previous opinion, prepossession*, = praejudicium postulo, ut ne quid huc praejudicati afferatis, Cic. Clu. 2, 6.

‡ **prae-jūrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.*, *a previous taking of an oath* which others then repeat: praejurationes facere dicuntur hi, qui ante alios conceptis verbis jurant: post quos eadem verba jurantes tantummodo dicunt: Idem in me, Fest. p. 224 Müll.

prae-jŭvo, jūvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to aid before* (post-Aug.): affectam ejus fidem praejuvisse, Tac. H. 3, 65.

prae-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, *to glide onwards, to flow, swim,* etc., *before* or *along; to move, glide,* etc., *quickly by* or *past* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: insula, in quam Germani nando praelabebantur, Tac. H. 2, 35: piscis praelabitur ante, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111: amnis, Luc. 9, 355.—With *acc.:* rotis flumina, *to glide by the streams on wheels*, Verg. G. 3, 180; cf.: ales bestiam praevenit et secundo flatu praelabitur et anticipat, App. de Deo Soc. prol. p. 365, 28. — **II.** Trop., *to glide past, to hasten by* a thing; with *acc.:* ira eruditas mentes praelabitur, Petr. 99: praelabens tempus, Col. 11, 1.

prae-lambo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to lick* or *taste beforehand* or *first* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: (mus) praelambens omne, quod affert, Hor. S. 2, 6, 109. — **II.** Transf., *to wash* or *touch lightly, to bathe gently*, of a river that flows by a place: arenas, Prud. Hamart. 357; Avien. Perieg. 494.

praelapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praelabor.

prae-largus, a, um, *adj.*, *very copious* or *abundant* (poet.): pulmo animae praelargus, Pers. 1, 14: dapes, Juvenc. 3, 754.

* **prae-lassātus,** a, um, *Part.* [lasso], *wearied beforehand*, Front. Strat. 2, 5.

praelātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praefero], *a preferring, a preference* (post-class.), Val. Max. 7, 8, 4: alterius, Tert. Apol. 13; id. ad Uxor. 1, 3; Ambros. Jacob, 2, 2, 5.

praelātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that prefers, a preferrer* (eccl. Lat.): misericordiae praelator quam sacrificii, Tert. Pudic. 2.

praelātus, a, um, *Part.*, from praefero.

prae-lautus, a, um, *adj.*, *very elegant, sumptuous,* or *luxurious* (post-Aug.): homines, Suet. Ner. 30; id. Vitell. 2.

prae-lăvo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wash* or *rinse beforehand* (post-class.): os, App. Mag. p. 278 *med.:* cinis praelavatus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 27.

prae-laxātus, a, um, *Part.* [laxo], *widened* or *relieved beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 27.

praelectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. praelego], *a reading aloud to others, a lecture, prelection* (post-Aug.), Quint. 1, 2, 15; 2, 5, 4.

praelector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who reads an author to others and adds explanations, a prelector* (post-class.; cf.: lector, recitator), Gell. 18, 5, 6.

praelectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praelego.

1. prae-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bequeath beforehand*, i. e. *to bequeath* a thing *to be given before the inheritance is divided* (post-Aug.): eam coronam testamento ei praelegavit, Plin. 33, 2, 11, § 38: peculia

aliis, Dig. 33, 8, 26: fundum, ib. 31, 1, 69: uxori dotem, Paul. Sent. 4, 1, 1.

2. prae-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To read* any thing *to others*, as a teacher, to show how it should be read, *to set an example in reading, to lecture upon* an author (post-Aug.): auctores, Quint. 1, 5, 11: Vergilium et alios poëtas, Suet. Gram. 16. — **II.** *To pick* or *choose out, to select* (post-class.): praelectus hircus, App. M. 7, p. 192, 29.—**III.** *To sail by* or *along* a place (post-Aug. for praetervehor); with *acc.*: Campaniam, Tac. A. 6, 1; 2, 79 *init.*: Alsia praelegitur tellus, *is sailed by*, Rut. Itin. 1, 223.

praelĭālis, v. proelialis.

praelĭātor, v. proeliator.

praelībātio, ōnis, *f.* [praelibo], *a tasting* or *taking away beforehand* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., *an offering of the first-fruits:* praemetium, quod praelibationis causâ ante praemetitur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. praemetium, p. 235 Müll.: labiorum, *a slight touch of the lips, a gentle kiss*, Ambros. Isaac et Anim. 3, 8 *fin.* — **II.** Trop., *a lessening, diminution*, Tert. Anim. 58.

prae-līber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *very* or *entirely free* (post-class.), Prud. Apoth. 155.

prae-lībo, āre, *v. a.*, *to taste beforehand, foretaste* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: nectar, Stat. S. 3, 4, 60. — **II.** Trop.: vultus ac pectora Ulysses Praelibat visu, *examines, inspects*, Stat. Achill. 2, 88.

prae-lĭcenter, *adv.*, *too freely, too boldly* (post-class.): verba finxit, Gell. 16, 7, 1: disponens, Amm. 16, 5, 3.

praelĭgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praeligo], *something bound on in front* or *about one, an amulet* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 8.

praelĭgānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [2. praelego], *picked beforehand:* vinum, *a poor kind of wine made of unripe* or *bad grapes gathered before the vintage*, Cato, R. R. 23, 2.

prae-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind on before, to bind:* arida sarmenta praeligantur cornibus boum, Liv. 22, 16: cauda pecoris quam arctissime praeligata, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 38: salice marginem, id. 17, 14, 24, § 109. — **II.** *To bind around, tie about* a thing: statuae coronam candida fascia praeligatam imponere, Suet. Caes. 79: pars palmitis praeligata, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 180: linum, quo praeligata infra caput vipera pependerit, id. 30, 5, 12, § 40. — **2.** Transf. **a.** *To bind up, tie up:* os praeligatum, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: vulnera nodo Herculis, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.—**b.** *To cover, veil:* vestibus capita, Petr. 102, 16. — **B.** Trop., *to bind, fetter, charm:* o praeligatum pectus! *bound up*, i. e. *obdurate*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 28.

prae-lĭno, no *perf.*, ĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to smear* or *daub in front, to plaster over* (post-class.): cum fucatur atque praelinitur, Gell. 7, 14, 11: villas tectorio, id. 13, 23, 1.

praelĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praelino.

praelĭum, praelĭāris, praelĭātor, praelĭor, v. proel.

prae-lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to set* or *place before, to put first* or *foremost* (post-class.): si pro trochaeo paenultimo spondeum praelocaveris, Mart. Cap. 5, § 522; Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 7, 17: consonans, Ter. Syll. p. 2390.

praelŏcūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeloquor], *a speaking before.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.), Sen. Excerpt. Contr. 3 praef. — **II.** Transf., *a preface, preamble*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 2.

praelŏcūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeloquor.

praelongo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [praelongus], *to lengthen out very much, to make very long* (post-Aug.): pedum crura, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3.

prae-longus, a, um, *adj.*, *very long* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): homo, i. e. *very tall*, Quint. 6, 3, 67: gladii, Liv. 22, 46: cauda, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121: hasta, Tac. A. 6, 3: gracilitas, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 46. — Of time, *very long:* sermones, Quint. 10, 3, 32.

prae-lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* **I.** *To speak beforehand* or *first, to speak before another, to forestall in speaking:* occupas praeloqui, quae mi'st oratio, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 28; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 31: quod mihi causam praeloquendi dedit, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 3.—**II.** *To say beforehand*, in the way of preface or introduction, *to premise*, Quint. 4, 1, 2.—*Absol.*, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 3: de aliquâ re, Quint. 5, 13, 60: libri amplitudo non sinit me longiore epistulâ praeloqui, Plin. Ep. 4, 5, 3.—**III.** *To foretell, predict*, Lact. Epit. 47, 2.

prae-lūceo, xi, 2, *v. n.* **I.** *To shine* or *give light before; to hold* or *carry a light before, to light.* **A.** Lit. **1.** Of those who carry a light: servus praelucens, Suet. Aug. 29: alicui, Stat. S. 1, 2, 89.—**2.** Of the light itself: praeluxere faces, Mart. 12, 42, 3: ne ignis noster praeluceat facinori, Phaedr. 4, 11, 9.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to shine forth, be bright:* amicitia bonâ spe praelucet in posterum, Cic. Lael. 7, 23. — With *acc.*: lumenque tuae praeluceo vitae, Aus. Idyll. 4, 95. — **2.** In partic., *to shine brighter, to outshine, surpass:* nullus sinus Baiis praelucet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 83.—* **II.** *To shine very much, shine brightly:* baculum praelucet, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.

prae-lūcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *shining greatly, very bright* (post-Aug.): candor circuli praelucidus, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88.

prae-lūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to play beforehand*, by way of practice or trial; *to prelude, rehearse* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Nero Pompeiano praeludit, *sings beforehand, preludes*, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 19: tragoediis, Gell. 19, 11, 2. — With *acc.*: pugnam praeludere, *to prepare one's self for fighting*, Rut. Itin. 1, 257.—**II.** Trop.: aliquid operibus suis praeludere, *to premise, preface*, Stat. S. 1 praef.: ac Mariana quidem rabies intra Urbem praeluserat, quasi experiretur, *had only made a prelude*, Flor. 4, 2, 2: sic maria bello quasi tempestate praeluserant, id. 3, 6, 1.

praelum, v. prelum.

praelumbo, āre, *v. a.* [prae-lumbus], *to make lame in the loins* or *hipshot* (ante-class.), Nov. ap. Non. 156, 12.

prae-lūmĭnātus, a, um, *Part.* [lumino], *illustrated* or *explained before* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 33.

praelūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeludo], *a prelude* (post-Aug.): praelusio atque praecursio, Plin. Ep. 6, 13, 6; Marc. Emp. 20.

prae-lustris, e, *adj.* [1. lustro], *very illustrious* or *magnificent* (poet.): praelustria vita, *shun worldly grandeur*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 5.

prae-mācĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to soak* or *steep beforehand* (post-class.): mala cydonia, Scrib. Comp. 193.

prae-mălĕdīco, xi, 3, *v. a.*, *to curse beforehand* (eccl. Lat.): aliquem, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

1. prae-mando, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To order* or *command beforehand;* with *ut* (very rare): ut conquireretur, praemandavi, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2.—**II.** *To order* or *procure beforehand:* puerum aut puellam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 49. — Hence, *subst.*: **praemandāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *a warrant* for the apprehension of an accused person: emissus e carcere: idem postea praemandatis requisitus, Cic. Planc. 12, 31.

2. prae-mando, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to chew beforehand;* trop., *to explain accurately and clearly* (post-class.): aliquid alicui, Gell. 4, 1, 11.

praemātūrē, *adv.*, v. praematurus.

prae-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Very early, early* (syn. praecox): fructus, Col. 11, 3, 51.—**II.** *Too early, untimely, premature:* denuntiatio, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8: mors, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; so, cineres, Juv. 11, 44: hiems, Tac. A. 1, 30: honores, id. ib. 4, 17: canities, id. ib. 14, 57.— In *neutr. sing.*: castrari agnos, nisi quinquemestres, praematurum existimatur, *is thought too early, premature*, Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198.—*Adv.*: **praemātūrē,** *too soon, untimely, prematurely* (ante- and post-class.): praemature vitâ careo, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 69: cum significandum est coactius quid factum, et festinatius, tum rectius praemature factum id dicitur, quam mature, Gell. 10, 11, 8. — *Comp.*: praematurius agi, Dig. 45, 1, 118.

prae-mĕdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [medico], *protected by medicines* or *charms* (poet., and eccl. Lat.): Aesonides, Ov. H. 12, 15: antidoto praemedicatus, Tert. Jejun. 12.

praemĕdĭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [praemeditor], *a considering beforehand, premeditation* (used by Cic.): futurorum malorum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 29: diuturna, id. ib. 3, 15, 31: futuri regni, Hier. in Matt. 3, 17, v. 9.

praemĕdĭtātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [praemeditor], *a place for preparation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Jejun. 6.

prae-mĕdĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to think over, to muse* or *deliberate upon beforehand, to premeditate* (class.). (α) With *object-clause:* praemeditari id ferendum modice esse, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 7.—(β) With *relative-clause:* praemeditari, quo animo accedam ad Urbem, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 4; Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8.—(γ) *Absol.*: tentans citharam et praemeditans, *preluding*, Tac. A 14, 15. — Hence, in *pass.* signif.: **praemĕdĭtātus,** a, um, *previously considered, premeditated:* mala praemeditata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: nihil cogitati praemeditatique, Quint. 4, 5, 2; 5, 13, 3.

prae-mercor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.*, *to buy before* or *beforehand* (ante-class.): praemercatur ancillam senex, Plaut. Merc. Arg. 2, 10; id. Ep. 3, 3, 25: ni pretio minus parcerent, eaque praemercarentur, *should forestall the markets*, Cass. Hem. ap. Plin. 32, 2, 10, § 20.

praemessum, v. praemetium.

‡**praemĕtium** (al. ‡**praemessum**), ii, *n.* [prae-metior], *the offering of the first-fruits measured out beforehand for Ceres:* praemetium quod praelibationis causâ ante praemetitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.; cf.: praemetium de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, id. ib. s. v. sacrima, p. 319 ib.; and: praemetium (al. praemetivum), ἡ πρὸ θερισμοῦ Δημήτρας θυσία, Gloss. Philox.

prae-mētor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to measure* or *measure out beforehand* (post-class.), Sol. 40 (dub.; al. metatum). — Hence, in *pass.* signif.: **praemētātus,** a, um, *measured* or *meted out beforehand:* praemetata divûm itinera, *predestined*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 811.

praemĕtŭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praemetuo.

prae-mĕtŭenter, *adv.*, v. praemetuo, *P. a. fin.*

prae-mĕtŭo, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to fear* or *be in fear beforehand* (very rare): mens, Lucr. 3, 1019: Caesar praemetuens suis, *fearing for, anxious about his men*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 49, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to fear* something *beforehand:* poenas Danaum et deserti conjugis iras, * Verg. A. 2, 573: dum praemetuit cultus inolescere Christi, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 681.— Hence, **praemĕtŭens,** entis, *P. a.*, *fearing beforehand;* with *gen. obj.*: ovis praemetuens doli, Phaedr. 1, 16, 4.— * *Adv.*: **praemĕtŭenter,** *anxiously, solicitously:* errorem vitare, Lucr. 4, 823.

praemĭālis, e, *adj.* [praemium], *used as a reward* (eccl. Lat.): resurrectio, Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 36.

praemĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praemior]. **I.** *A robber* (ante-class.), Naev. ap. Non. 150, 23 (Com. Rel. p. 6 Rib.).— **II.** *A rewarder, one who gives a reward to:* luctantium, Ambros. in Psa. 36, 57.

praemĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [praemiator], *she who rewards* (post-class.): bonorum praemiatrix Adrastia, Amm. 14, 11, 25.

prae-mĭco, āre, *v. n.*, *to gleam* or *glitter forth, to glitter very much* (post-class.): lucerna claro lumine praemicans, App. M. 5, p. 167, 20: praemicantis lunae candor nimius, id. ib. 11, p. 257 *init.*: galea nitore praemicans, id. ib. 10, p. 238; Prud. στεφ. 1, 84.

prae-mĭgro, āre, *v. n.*, *to move away beforehand* or *before* (post-Aug.): ruinis imminentibus musculi praemigrant, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103.

praemĭnĕo, v. praeemineo.

prae-mĭnister, tri, *m.*, *a servant, an attendant* (post-class.): deorum . . . flaminum, Macr. S. 3, 8; Tert. Or. 1.

prae-mĭnistra, ae, *f.*, *a female attendant* or *minister* (post-class.): lingua mendaciorum et amaritudinum praeministra, App. Mag. p. 278, 6; Macr. S. 3, 8.

prae-mĭnistro, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to wait* or *attend upon, to minister to* any one (post-class.): magistratibus, *of the lictors*, Gell. 12, 3, 3; cf. id. 10, 3, 13: ali-

cui, App. M. 5, p. 160, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *to furnish, supply, hand to* any one: ac praeministrasse modulos, Gell. 1, 11, 10; Tert. Bapt. 31: fabulas, id. Apol. 21.

prae-mĭnor, 1, *v. dep.*, *to threaten beforehand, to threaten greatly* (post-class.); with *inf.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19: aliquid, App. M. 5, p. 167, 8; 8, p. 211, 11: haec illis, Tert. Apol. 21.

praemĭor, āri, *v. dep.* [praemium], *to stipulate for a reward:* constabat, in cognitionibus patriis nundinari praemiarique solitum, Suet. Tit. 7: sequimini me, praemiati, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 464 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 217 Rib. ex conject.).

praemĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rich* (ante-class.): praemiosam, pecuniosam, dixit Cato, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; cf.: praemiosa, pecuniosa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ib.

praemissa, ōrum, *n.*, v. praemitto *fin.*

praemissus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemitto.

praemistus or **praemixtus,** a, um, *Part.* [misceo], *mixed beforehand* (post-class.): praemixta olera, Apic. 4, 5; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 63.

prae-mītis, e, *adj.*, *very gentle* (poet.): asina, Juvenc. 3, 633; Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 12, 37.

prae-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.*, *to send forward* or *before, to despatch in advance.* **I.** Lit. (class.): a portu me praemisisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55: nuntium, id. Truc. 2, 4, 58: legiones in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 39: legatum ad flumen, Sall. J. 52, 5: petebant uti ad eos equites praemitteret, sc. nuntios, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; 7, 10, 3; id. B. C. 2, 20, 6: edictum, id. ib. 2, 19, 1; Liv. 35, 24, 3; Tac. H. 2, 63: odiosas litteras, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 8: hunc Acheruntem praemittam prius, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 12. — **B.** Transf., in gen., *to set before* or *in front:* ficetis caprificus praemittitur, Plin. 15, 19, 21, § 80 (dub.; al. permittitur).—**II.** Trop., *to send out in advance* (post-Aug.): cervicem gladio caesim graviter percussit, praemissā voce: Hoc age, *saying first*, Suet. Calig. 58: postquam haec favorabili oratione praemisit, Tac. Am. 12, 6: cogitationes in longinqua praemittimus, *send our thoughts into the distance*, Sen. Ep. 5, 7. — Hence, **praemissa,** ōrum, *n.*, *things sent in advance, the first-fruits*, = primitiae (post-Aug.), Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5.

praemĭum, ii, *n.* [prae-emo, what one has got before or better than others] (class.). **I.** *Profit derived from booty, booty* (poet.; cf. praeda; and: avorti praedam ab hostibus. *Pen.* Heus, ecqua in istac pars inest praemi mihi? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 26): multaque praeterea Laurentis praemia pugnae Aggerat, et longo praedam jubet ordine duci, Verg. A. 11, 78 sq.; rapta praemia veste ferre, Tib. 1, 2, 25; cf. Tac. H. 1, 51: ferre ad patrios praemia dira Lares, Prop. 2, 23, 67 (3, 28, 22): spectat sua praemia raptor, Ov. M. 6, 518; 13, 414: tam dirae praemia culpae, Juv. 8, 119. — Also, *game killed, prey*, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 12), 46; Hor. Epod. 2, 36; Val. Fl. 8, 253.—Poet.: raptae virginitatis, Ov. M. 8, 850.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *profit, advantage, prerogative, distinction* (class.), Lucr. 3, 899; 956; 5, 5; cf. poet.: Veneris, i. e. *children* (the Greek δῶρα Ἀφροδίτης), Verg. A. 4, 33: absens factus aedilis, continuo praetor: licebat enim celerius legis praemio, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic., *reward, recompense* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: munus, donum): sapiens virtuti honorem praemium, haud praedam petit, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102 (Trag. v. 374 Vahl.): ecquid erit praemi, *reward*, id. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 341 ib.): donum et praemium, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 27: legibus praemia proposita sunt virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: persuadere alicui magnis praemiis et pollicitationibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 18: praemiis ad perdiscendum commoveri, Cic. de Or. 1, 4, 13: praemia alicui dare pro re aliquā, id. Mur. 4, 8: praemio afficere aliquem, *to reward*, Quint. 3, 6, 42: augere, Tac. A. 1, 42: inducere, Sall. J. 13, 8: illicere, id. ib. 97, 3: invitare, Cic. Lig. 4, 12: elicere ad faciendum aliquid, id. Balb. 16: evocare, Quint. 1, 1, 20: praemium persolvere alicui, *to give*, Cic. Cael. 29, 68: reddere alicui pro re aliquā, Cat. 64, 157: rependere, Stat. Th. 9, 50: proponere, *to propose, offer*, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: consequi, *to obtain*, id. B. G. 1, 42; so, tollere, Juv. 6, 321: promittens, si sibi praemio foret, se Arpos proditurum esse, *if he were rewarded*, Liv. 24, 45.—Ironic.: cape praemia facti, *reward*, for *punishment*, Ov. M. 8, 503: tibi pro scelere, Di... praemia reddant Debita, Verg. A. 2, 537.—**2.** *A bribe:* ut somno careas ponendaque praemia sumas, Juv. 3, 56.—**C.** Transf., *an act deserving a reward, an exploit*, Verg. A. 12, 437.

praemixtus, a, um, v. praemistus.

prae-mŏderans, antis, *Part.* [moderor], *prescribing a measure* (post-class.): in proelia ingredi praemoderante citharā gressibus, Gell. 1, 11, 6.

prae-mŏdŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* [modulor], *measured out* or *modulated beforehand* (post-Aug.): cogitationem gestu, *to adapt the thoughts beforehand to the gestures*, Quint. 11, 3, 109.

praemŏdum, *adv.* [prae-modus], *beyond measure* (ante-class.): Livius in Odysseā praemodum dicit, quasi admodum Parcentes, inquit, praemodum: quod significat supra modum: dictumque est quasi praeter modum, Gell. 7, 7, 12.

prae-moenio, ire, v. praemunio.

* **prae-mŏlestĭa,** ae, *f.*, *trouble beforehand, anxiety, apprehension;* another term for metus: alii metum praemolestiam appellabant, quod est quasi dux consequentis molestiae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64.

prae-mōlĭor, īri, *v. dep.*, *to prepare* or *make preparations for beforehand* (very rare): res, Liv. 28, 17, 4.

prae-mollĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to soften beforehand* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praemollitus sulcus, Quint. 2, 9, 3; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to soften* or *mollify beforehand*, Quint. 4, 3, 10: judicum mentes, id. 6, 5, 9.

prae-mollis, e, *adj.*, *very soft* (post-Aug.): ova, Plin. 9, 51, 75, § 165: involucrum, id. 11, 37, 69, § 181.

prae-mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** In gen., *to forewarn, to advise,* or *admonish beforehand, to remind beforehand, to premonish* (class.); constr. *aliquem* with *ut* or *ne*, with a simple *subj.*, with *quod*, with *de*, *aliquid* (of a thing): me, ut magnopere caverem, praemonebat, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23; so with *ut*, Vell. 2, 57, 2; Suet. Oth. 6: ut te praemonerem, plurimum tibi credas, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 7: praemonito filio, ne alii crederet, Just. 12, 14, 7: praemoneo, numquam scripta quod ista legat, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 16: de impendentibus periculis voce Jovis praemoneri, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 10: conatus hostis, *to warn of*, Liv. 33, 20, 12: caeli varietatem praemonitus, Col. 11, 2, 1: praemoniti oraculo, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 199: ut futuri principes praemonerentur, quā viā possent ad gloriam niti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 2.—**II.** In partic., of prophecies, *to foretell, foreshow, predict* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): futura, Just. 43, 1, 8: haruspices praemonuerunt superna vulnera, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—(β) Of inanimate things, *to presage, signify, foreshadow:* ferunt Terribiles tubas auditaque cornua caelo Praemonuisse nefas, Ov. M. 15, 784: rutilus (circa lunam) et ventos et imbres praemonebit, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347.—(γ) Of animals: pericula (animalia) praemonent, non fibris modo extisque, sed aliā quādam significatione, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 102.—(δ) With *object-clause:* et vatum timeo monitus, quos, igne Pelasgo Ilion arsuram, praemonuisse ferunt, Ov. H. 17, 239.—Hence, **praemŏnĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a premonition* (post-class.): praemonita et praecepta, Gell. 14, 2, 3.

praemŏnĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemoneo], *a forewarning, premonition* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4.

praemŏnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a forewarner, premonitor* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 51, 12.

praemŏnĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praemonitor], *that gives previous warning, premonitory* (eccl. Lat.): edictum, Tert. Anim. 3.

praemŏnĭtum, i, *n.*, v. praemoneo *fin.*

1. praemŏnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemoneo.

2. praemŏnĭtus, ūs, *m.* [praemoneo], *a forewarning, premonition* (poet.): deūm, Ov. M. 15, 800.

praemonstrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemonstro], *a showing* or *indicating beforehand, a premonstration* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 7, 14, 12.

* **praemonstrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who shows* or *points out beforehand, a guide, director:* monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2.

prae-monstro (old form **praemostro,** v. infra), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to show beforehand, to point out the way, to guide, direct.* **I.** In gen. (poet.): praemonstra docte, quid fabuletur, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 68: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 93: te praemonstrante, *under thy guidance*, Stat. Th. 1, 66: praemostro tibi, ut, *I caution you, that*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 61 Brix ad loc.: quae voluit mihi dixit, docuit et praemonstravit prius, id. ib. 4, 2, 12.—**II.** In partic., *to denote beforehand, to predict, presage, prognosticate:* magnum aliquid populo Romano praemonstrare et praecinere, Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 21: ventos futuros, id. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: hanc suavitatem praemonstratam efficaci auspicio, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82.

prae-mordĕo, morsi and mordi, morsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bite in front, to bite at the end;* hence, in gen., *to bite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: ni fugissem, medium, credo, praemorsisset, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 7, 9, 7: linguam, Luc. 6, 567: projectos, Sen. Clem. 1, 5, 5.—**II.** Transf., *to bite off, snip off, crib:* et tamen ex hoc, Quodcumque est, Discipuli custos praemordet, Juv. 7, 217.

praemordĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [praemordeo], *bitten off in front* or *at the end* (late Lat.): olera praemordica, *of which only the tops are eaten* (e. g. asparagus), Hier. in Reg. S. Pachom. 52.

prae-mŏrĭor, tuus, 3, *v. dep.*, *to die early* or *prematurely, to die* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aut ego praemoriar, primoque exstinguar in aevo, Ov. H. 8, 121: parte corporis velut praemortua, Suet. Gram. 3.—**II.** Trop., *to decay:* praemoritur visus, auditus, *decays, fails*, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168.—Hence, **praemortŭus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *dead.* **A.** Lit.: jacuere, velut praemortua, membra, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 65.—**B.** Trop.: pudor praemortuus, Liv. 3, 72, 5: vires, Quint. Decl. 12, 7.

praemorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemordeo.

praemortŭus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praemorior.

praemostro, old form of praemonstro, Plaut. Trin. 341.

praemōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praemoveo.

prae-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, mōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to move beforehand, to stir greatly* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5: corpus, id. ib. 5, 7; 2, 1.

prae-mundātus, a, um, *Part.* [mundo], *cleansed beforehand* (post-class.): praemundatis oculis, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

prae-mūnĭo (**praemoenio,** Gell. 13, 27; 14, 2), īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to fortify* or *defend in front* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aditus magnis operibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: loca necessaria, id. ib. 3, 112: Isthmum, id. ib. 3, 55: fossa, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To fortify, protect, secure:* metu venenorum praemuniri medicamentis, *of securing himself*, Suet. Calig. 29: praemuniendae regalis potentiae gratiā, Vell. 2, 6, 2: genus (dicendi) praemunitum, et ex omni parte causae septum, Cic. de Or. 3, 9, 32: praemunitus scientiā linguarum, *fortified*, Aug. Doct. Chr. 3, 1.—*Absol.:* ut ante praemuniat, of an orator's art, Cic. Or. 40, 137.—**B.** *To place* a thing *before* another *for defence* or *strengthening:* quae praemuniuntur omnia reliquo sermoni, quo facilius, etc., *are premised to obviate objections, said by way of premunition*, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34: illa, quae ex accusatorum oratione praemuniri intellegebam, *brought forward* or *adduced in defence*, id. Cael. 8, 19: primum illud praefulci et praemuni, quaeso, ut simus annui, *take care of* or *secure beforehand*, id. Att. 5, 13, 3.

praemūnītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praemunio, II. B.], *a fortifying* or *strengthening beforehand.* **I.** In gen., Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 4, 37.—**II.** Trop., rhet. t. t., = προ-

παρασκευή, of an orator, who prepares the minds of his hearers for what he has further to say, *a preparation, premunition:* sine ullâ praemunitione orationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304; 3, 53, 204; Quint. 9, 2, 17.

* **prae-narro,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to tell* or *relate beforehand:* rem, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 12.

prae-năto, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To swim before* or *in front:* praenatans musculus, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 186: praenatante pisciculo, id. 9, 45, 68, § 146.—**II.** *To swim* or *flow by:* domos praenatat amnis, Verg. A. 6, 705.

praenăvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praenavigo], *a sailing by* or *past* (post-Aug.): praenavigatio Atlantis, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199; 4, 12, 19, § 57.

prae-nāvĭgo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n., to sail by* or *past* any thing, *to sail along* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *absol.:* praenavigantes adulterae, Sen. Ep. 51, 12; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.—With *acc.:* praenavigans litus, loca, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 9: oppida praenavigari tradunt, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to sail past, to hurry past* a thing: praenavigamus vitam, *pass, spend,* Sen. Ep. 70, 1.

Praeneste, is, *n.* and *f.*, = Πραίνεστος or Πραίνεστε, *one of the most ancient and important cities of Latium, famed for the beauty of its roses, for its nuts, and still more for its temple of Fortune and the oracle connected with it,* now *Palestrina; abl.*, Praeneste, Cic. Planc. 26; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: Praeneste sub ipsâ (sc. urbe), Verg. A. 8, 561: altum Praeneste, id. ib. 7, 682: frigidum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22: sacrum, Stat. S. 4, 4, 15. — Hence, **II. Praenestīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Prœneste, Prœnestine:* nuces, Cato, R. R. 8: urbs, *the town of Prœneste,* Verg. A. 7, 678: Praenestinae moenia sacra Deae, i. e. Fortunae, Ov. F. 6, 62: sortes, *the oracles of Prœneste,* Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ager, id. Agr. 2, 28: rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16: via, *from Rome to Prœneste,* id. 31, 3, 25, § 42.—*Subst.:* **Praenestīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Prœneste, the Prœnestines,* Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 23; id. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; Liv. 6, 21 sq.; v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 372.

prae-nexus, a, um, *Part.* [necto], *tied* or *bound up in front* (post-class.): praenexo obsignatoque ore, Sol. 1, 6.

prae-nĭmis, *adv., too much, quite too* (post-class.): praenimis plebeium est, Gell. 19, 10, 9.

prae-nĭtĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n., to shine* or *glitter forth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: vestes praenitent, App. M. 5, p. 162, 37: luna subito praenitens, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: juvenis veste niveâ praenitens, App. M. 11, p. 261, 21.—With *dat.:* cur tibi junior praeniteat, *appear more attractive,* Hor. C. 1, 33, 4: unius facies praenitet omnibus, *shines brighter than they all, outshines them all,* Sen. Med. 93.—**II.** Trop.: gentes, quarum titulis forum Augusti praenitet, Vell. 2, 39, 2: virtus Catonis conspicua atque praenitens, id. 2, 35, 1 (2, 59, 1 dub.).

prae-nōbĭlis, e, *adj., very famous* or *celebrated* (post-class.): praenobilis potio, App. M. 10, p. 251, 10; Prud. Ham. 700.—*Comp.:* praenobilior, App. Flor. 3, p. 355.

prae-nōmen, inis, *n.* **I.** Lit., *the name which stood before the name of the gens, the first name, prœnomen,* usually abbreviated; thus, in M. Tullius Cicero, Marcus is the prænomen, as A. = Aulus, C. = Caius, Cn. = Cnaeus, etc.: Quintilius cum filio, cui Marco praenomen erat, Liv. 30, 18, 5: quod sine praenomine familiariter ad me epistulam misisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1: Quinte, puta, aut Publi (gaudent praenomine molles Auriculae), Hor. S. 2, 5, 32: praenominibus feminas esse appellatas testimonio sunt Caecilia et Tarracia, quae ambae Gaiae solitae sint appellari, pari modo Lucia et Titia, Fest. p. 224 Müll.: pueris non prius, quam togam virilem sumerent, puellis non antequam nuberent, praenomina imponi moris fuisse, Q. Scaev. ap. Auct. Epit. Nom. Rat., Huschke, Jurisp. ante-Just. p. 16 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *an appellation* or *title placed before a person's name:* praenomen Imperatoris, Suet. Caes. 76; id. Tib. 26; id. Claud. 12.

praenōmĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [praenomen], *to give* one *the prœnomen* or *title of, to name* (very rare): Numerios praenominabant, Varr. ap. Non. 352, 29.—**II.** *To name in the first place* (late Lat.): praenominatur caro, et postea deitas, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1236.

prae-nosco, ĕre, *v. a., to learn* or *become acquainted with beforehand, to foreknow* (class.): futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82; Suet. Ner. 56; Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 206: promissum sibi caelum, Ov. F. 3, 159: venturum caeli laborem, Stat. Th. 3, 490: rerum fata, Sil. 3, 7: omina, id. 16, 124; Vulg. Gen. 15, 13 (but in Plaut. As. 1, 1, 46, the correct reading is: in pretio sumus, acc. to Fleck. and Ussing).

* **praenōtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praenosco], *a previous notion, preconception,* a translation of the Epicurean πρόληψις: sive anticipatio sive praenotio deorum, *innate idea,* Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 44: earum rerum, Boëth. Consol. Phil. 5, pros. 4, p. 106, 31.

prae-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (post-class.). **I.** *To mark* or *note before* or *in front:* profert quosdam libros litteris ignorabilibus praenotatos, App. M. 11, p. 268, 11: aureo anulo, *to seal,* id. ib. 10, p. 243, 3: psalmum inscriptione, Hilar. in Psa. 15, 1.—**B.** *To entitle, name:* ut de deo Socratis praenotaret librum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 14: librum nomine Pamphili martyris, Hier. Ep. 133, n. 3: liber hoc titulo praenotatus, Aug. Retract. 2, 14.—**II.** *To note* or *designate beforehand, to predict:* prophetae duos adventus Christi praenotarunt, Tert. adv. Jud. 14: crux praenotata, Prud. στεφ. 10, 629.—**III.** *To note down, write down:* fabellam, App. M. 6, p. 183, 26.

prae-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj., very cloudy, very dark* or *gloomy* (poet.): densâ praenubilus arbore lucus, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 7.

praenum, i, *n.* **I.** Lit., *an implement for combing flax, a hatchel,* Gloss. Philox. —Hence, **II.** Transf., *an instrument of torture, a rack:* tentare praenum, Tert. Apol. 5.

praenunci-, v. praenunti-.

prae-nuncŭpātus, a, um, *Part.* [nuncupo], *named beforehand:* Emmanuel prophetico ore, Prud. Cath. 7, 179.

praenuntĭa, v. praenuntius.

praenuntĭātĭo or **praenuncĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praenuntio], *a prediction* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 46 *fin.*

(**praenuntĭātīvus,** a, um, a false read. for praenuntiis, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.)

praenuntĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praenuntio], *one who announces beforehand, a foreteller, predicter* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 9, 5; id. Genes. 8, 4 *fin.*

praenuntĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [praenuntiator], *she that foretells* or *predicts* (eccl. Lat.): gloriae, Prud. στεφ. 2, 29.

prae-nuntio (**praenunc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to announce* or *publish beforehand, to foretell, foreshow, predict;* constr. with *acc., de,* or an *object-clause* (class.). **I.** Lit.: futura, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 12. —*Impers.:* de eorum adventu esse praenuntiatum, Nep. Eum. 9, 4 (but in Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 12, the correct reading is abi prae: nuntia, etc., Fleck.).—**II.** Transf., of things: juglans, frangi se, praenuntiat strepitu, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 223: vasa diras tempestates praenuntiant, id. 18, 35, 90, § 365: usus turris ad praenuntianda vada, id. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

prae-nuntĭus (**praenunc-**), a, um, *adj., that foretells* or *forebodes.—Subst.* **A. praenuntĭus,** i, *m., a foreteller, harbinger, foreboder, an indication, token, omen* (class.): Zephyrus Veris praenuntius, Lucr. 5, 737: lucis praenuntius ales, i. e. *the cock,* Ov. F. 2, 767.—**B. praenuntĭa,** ae, *f.:* belli praenuntia, Ov. F. 6, 207: stellae magnarum calamitatum praenuntiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 14: inquisitio candidati, praenuntia repulsae, id. Mur. 21, 44: Thraseam prohibitum immoto animo praenuntiam imminentis caedis contumeliam excepisse, Tac. A. 15, 23.—**C. praenuntĭum,** ii, *n., a harbinger, token, omen:* futuri eventus alicujus id praenuntium est, Plin. 2, 84, 86, § 200: istarum procellarum quaedam sunt praenuntia, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 2: ignes, *beacon-lights,* Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181; v. Sillig *N. cr.* ad h. l.

* **prae-obtūrans,** antis, *Part.* [obturo], *stopping up in front,* Vitr. 10, 12, 1.

prae-occĭdo, ĕre, *v. n., to go down* or *set before;* of constellations (post-Aug.); with *dat.*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 285.

praeoccŭpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeoccupo]. **I.** *A seizing beforehand, preoccupation:* locorum praeoccupatio, Nep. Eum. 3, 6.—**II.** Rhet. fig., *an anticipation of what properly comes afterwards, prolepsis,* Beda, Schem. et Tropis *init.*—**III.** *A disease that violently distends the abdomen:* quae passio Graece emphragma, Latine praeoccupatio dicitur, Veg. Vet. 1, 40.

prae-occŭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (class., but not in Cic., since praecepit is the true read., Cic. Phil. 10, 1, 2). **I.** *To seize upon, to take possession of* or *occupy beforehand, to preoccupy.* **A.** Lit.: hic ne intrare posset saltum, Datames praeoccupare studuit, Nep. Dat. 7, 2: Macedoniam, id. Eum. 2, 4: loca opportuna, Liv. 44, 3; 35, 28; 42, 47: iter, Caes. B. C. 3, 13: Asiam, Vell. 2, 69, 2; cf.: praeoccupatum sese legatione ab Cn. Pompeio, Caes. B. C. 2, 17.—**B.** *To take, catch, detect, seize* in an act: si praeoccupatus fuerit homo in delicto, Vulg. Gal. 6, 1.—**C.** Trop.: animos timor praeoccupaverat, Caes. B. G. 6, 41, 3: hilaritas praeoccupaverat mentes, Petr. 113: praeoccupati beneficio animi, i. e. *won over beforehand,* Liv. 6, 20, 10: aures, id. 38, 10.—**II.** *To anticipate, prevent:* ne alter alterum praeoccuparet, Nep. Dion, 4, 1.—With *obj.-clause* (like the simpler occupare): legem de multarum aestimatione ipsi praeoccupaverunt ferre, *hastened to bring the bill sooner before the people,* Liv. 4, 30, 3.

prae-ŏlĕo, ēre, *v. n., to emit* or *exhale an odor beforehand* (post-Aug.): ut crocus, ita somnus prius quam prope adsit, longe praeolet, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4 Mai.

* **prae-ŏlo,** ĕre, *v. impers., to perceive before:* ut praeolat mihi quod tu velis, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

prae-ŏpīmus, a, um, *adj., very fat* (eccl. Lat.): vitulus, Tert. Poen. 8.

prae-opto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to choose* or *wish rather, to desire more, to prefer* (class.; not in Cic.); constr. *aliquid alicui,* with an *object-clause,* or with *ut:* praeoptantes exsilio modicam domi fortunam, Liv. 29, 30, 12; 44, 22, 14; so, suas leges Romanae civitati, id. 9, 45, 7: Punicam societatem Romanae, id. 23, 43, 11: filiam equitis Romani nuptiis generosarum, Nep. Att. 12, 1.—With *acc.* and *quam:* nemo non illos sibi quam vos dominos praeoptet, Liv. 29, 17, 7: sterilem platanum quam maritam ulmum praeoptaverim, Quint. 8, 3, 8.—With *object-clause:* meum potius caput periculo Praeoptavisse quam is periret ponere, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 30: multi praeoptarent scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; so, perire, Tac. H. 4, 58; Just. 8, 4, 5; 11, 14, 1; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 5; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 32, 3; cf.: ut puerum praeoptares perire, Potius quam, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 17. —With *ut:* praeoptavisti, amorem tuom uti virtuti praeponeres, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 22.

prae-ordĭno, āre, 1, *v. a., to preordain* (eccl. Lat.): Deus praeordinavit te, ut, etc., Vulg. Act. 22, 14.—Hence, **praeordĭnātus,** a, um, *Part., ordered beforehand, preordained* (post-class.): causae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 4, 44; Vulg. Act. 10, 41.

‡ **prae-ōro,** āre, *v. a., to pray before,* Not. Tir. p. 106.

praeostendo, endi, ensum, 3, *v. a., to show beforehand, display before, make clear* (late Lat.): hoc monstrare debent, hoc ostendere vel praeostendere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8, 6.—*Absol.:* portenta a portendendo, id est, praeostendendo, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8, 6; cf. Isid. 11, 3, 3.—Hence, **praeostensus,** a, um, *Part., foreshown* (eccl. Lat.): sabbatum praeostensum et praedictum, Tert. adv. Jud. 4: sacrificia, id. ib. 5.

prae-palpans, antis, *Part.* [palpo], *stroking* or *patting before* or *in front* (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.

prae-pando, ĕre, *v. a., to open* or *spread before, to spread out, extend* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit., Verg. Cul. 16: vestibula, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80.—**II.** Trop.: lumina menti alicujus, Lucr.

1, 144: hibernos praepandens temporis ortus, Cic. Arat. 274 (40).

praepărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeparo]. **I.** *A getting* or *making ready, a preparing, preparation* (class.): priusquam aggrediare, adhibenda est praeparatio diligens, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: provisio animi et praeparatio ad minuendum dolorem, id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30: belli, Vell. 1, 12, 6: futurae impensae, Front. Aquaed. 124: cordis, Vulg. Psa. 9, 17 (37): pugnae, id. Judith, 4, 4.—**II.** Rhet., *a preparation* of the hearers for what is to follow, = προπαρασκευή, Quint. 7, 10, 12; 4, 2, 55; 9, 2, 17.

praepărātō, *adv.*, v. praeparo, *P. a. fin.*

praepărātor, ōris, *m.* [praeparo], *a preparer* (eccl. Lat.): Joannes praeparator viarum Domini, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

praepărātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praeparator], *preparatory* (post-class.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 29, 3.

praepărātūra, ae, *f.* [praeparo], *a preparing, preparation* (eccl. Lat.): praeparatura viarum Domini, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18.

1. prae-părātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praeparo.

2. prae-părātus, ūs, *m.* [praeparo], *a preparation* (post-Aug.): praeparatus Caesaris contra Antonium, Vell. 2, 76, 3 dub. (Haase, apparatus; cf. id. 2, 12, 3): rei rusticae, Gell. 10, 11, 7.

prae-parcus, a, um, *adj.*, *very sparing, very niggardly* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: apes praeparcae (opp. prodigae atque edaces), Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67.—**II.** Trop.: animus, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110.

prae-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to get* or *make ready beforehand, to prepare, equip, make preparations for*, etc. (class.; cf.: paro, apparo). **I.** Lit.: ea quae videntur instare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: praeparaverat ante naves, Liv. 30, 20, 5: commeatum, id. 7, 12: frumentum in decem annos, id. 42, 12: locum domestici belli causā, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: se et suos milites ad proelia, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9: praeparato ad talem casum perfugio, Liv. 24, 2, 11: praeparatis jam omnibus ad fugam, id. 33, 47, 10; 26, 19, 5; 35, 17, 1; 40, 15, 13; Quint. 2, 4, 28: praeparat se pugnae, *prepares himself for the combat*, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71: exercitum majori operi, Vell. 2, 109, 2: puppes, Luc. 3, 16: arva frumentis, Col. 2, 16: pecunia stipendio militum praeparata, Curt. 3, 13, 10: profectionem, *to make preparations for one's departure*, Suet. Tib. 38: necem fratri, Tac. A. 11, 8: res necessarias ad vitam degendam, *to provide*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: cibos hiemi, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133: anchusae radix praeparat lanas pretiosis coloribus, *prepares*, id. 22, 20, 23, § 48; 24, 11, 58, § 96; 29, 6, 34, § 107: potum cantharidum, id. 29, 4, 30, § 93: ova, *to prepare for eating, to cook, dress*, Mart. 1, 56, 12: qui sibi praeparabat imperium, *was aiming at, aspiring to*, Spart. Hadr. 22.—**II.** Trop.: animos ad sapientiam concipiendam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 12, 23; id. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: gratiam adversus publicum odium, Tac. H. 1, 72: excusationem, Petr. 139: aditum nefariae spei, Curt. 5, 9, 5; 4, 9, 13.— Hence, **praepărātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *prepared, provided* with any thing (class.): praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: praeparato animo se tradere quieti, id. ib. 1, 53, 121: bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor. C. 2, 10, 14: praeparatis auribus, Cic. Or 28, 99.— Hence, *adv.*: **praepărātō** or **ex praepărātō**, *with preparation*: quam nihil praeparato, nihil festinato fecisse videtur Milo! Quint. 4, 2, 1: ex ante praeparato, Liv. 10, 41: non enim ex praeparato locutus est, sed subito deprehensus, Sen. Ep. 11, 1.

prae-parvus, a, um, *adj.*, *very small* (poet.), Juvenc. 2, 819.

prae-pătior, păti, *v. dep.*, *to suffer very much* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 34 al.

praepĕdīmentum, i, *n.* [praepedio], *a hinderance, impediment* (ante-class.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 29; Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

praepĕdĭo, īvi, ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [praepes], *to entangle the feet* or *other parts of the body; to shackle, bind, fetter* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; syn.: impedio, illaqueo, irretio). **I.** Lit.: praepeditus latera forti ferro, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: praepeditis Numidarum equis, *tied to the manger*, Tac. A. 4, 25: sine modo sese praedā praepediant, *let them hamper* or *embarrass themselves*, Liv. 8, 38, 13.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to hinder, obstruct, impede*: singultu medios praepediente sonos, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 42: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 25; Ov. H. 14, 18: si forte aliquos flumina, nives, venti praepedissent, Plin. Pan. 68: crura, Lucr. 3, 478: fugam hostium, Pac. Pan. Theodos. 40: recitantium praecipua pronuntiationis adjumenta, oculi, manus, praepediuntur, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 4: praepediri valetudine, *to be prevented by illness*, Tac. A. 3, 3: praepeditus morbo, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21.—With *inf.*: etiamsi praepeditus sit perculsas tot victoriis Germanias servitio premere, Tac. A. 2, 73.

prae-pendĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to hang before, to hang down in front* (class.): ubi tegumenta praependere possent ad defendendos ictus, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 3: storias circum turrim praependentes, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: praependent demissae in pocula sertae, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 37: barba, Mart. 9, 48, 4: ancones, Vitr. 4, 6: lacinia praependens impedit, App. Mag. p. 286, 21.

praepes, ĕtis, *adj.* [prae-peto]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Flying swiftly, swift of flight, nimble, fleet, quick, rapid*, etc. (poet.; syn.: velox, pernix, levis): praepes Laeva volavit avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 94 Vahl.): praepetibus pinnis ausus se credere caelo, Verg. A. 6, 15: Boreas, Val. Fl. 1, 578: volatus, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 4: ferrum, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. 437 Vahl.): Victoria, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 6, 6: praepeti evolare cursu, Sen. Hippol. 1061: dextra, Aus. Ep. 146, 20: notarum praepetum, id. ib. 146, 1: praepetes aves quidam dici aiunt, quia secundum auspicium faciant praetervolantes, alii quod aut ea, quae praepetamus, indicent, aut quod praetervolant: alii ex Graeco tractum putant, quod ante conspectum volent nostrum. Ceterum poëtae promiscue omnes aves ita appellant, Fest. p. 205 Müll.—**2.** In gen., *winged*: quem praepes ab Ida Sublimem pedibus rapuit Jovis armiger uncis, Verg. A. 5, 254: tela praepetis dei, i. e. Cupidinis, Ov. H. 8, 38.—**B.** *Subst.*: **praepes**, ĕtis. **1.** *Fem.*, *a bird*, Ov. M. 13, 617: Jovis, i. e. aquila, id. ib. 4, 713; 14, 576: quae (columba), super ingenti circumdata praepetis umbrā, i. e. accipitris, Val. Fl. 8, 32.—**b.** In partic., *a prophetic bird*, from whose flight something favorable was predicted (cf.: oscines, alites): praepetis omina pinnae, Verg. A. 3, 361; cf. Liv. 7, 26: hanc ubi praepetibus pinnis lapsuque volantem Conspexit Marius augur, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 47, 106: (praepetes sunt, quae secundo auspicio ante eum volant, qui auspicatur. Praepetes aut superiora tenent, et praepetes vocantur; aut inferiora, et dicuntur inferae. Praepetes autem ideo, quia omnes aves priora petunt volantes: vel a Graeco πέτομαι, id est volo, Serv.; cf. supra the passage from Fest.).—**2.** *Masc.*: Medusaeus, *Pegasus*, Ov. M. 5, 257.—**3.** *Masc.*, of *Perseus* himself, Luc. 9, 662 and 688.—**II.** Transf., *lucky, propitious, fortunate* (ante-class.): pulchrique loci, Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 6, 9 (Ann. v. 97 Vahl.): portus, id. 6, 6, 9, § 6 (Ann. v. 478 Vahl.).

* **prae-pĕto**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strive diligently after*, Fest. s. v. praepetes, p. 245 Müll. (v. praepes, A. 1).

prae-pignĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [pignero], *pledged, bound, obliged* (post-class.), Amm. 29, 2.

prae-pīlātus, a, um, *Part.* [2. pila], *furnished in front*. i. e. *tipped with a ball* or *button* (not before the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: pila praepilata, Auct. B. Afr. 72: missilia, *darts* or *javelins with a blunt point rounded like a ball*, that they might not inflict wounds, something like our foils, Liv. 26, 51, § 17: hasta, Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 17: cornua, id. 9, 30, 50, § 95.—**II.** Trop.: declamationes, quibus ad pugnam forensem, velut praepilatis, exerceri solebamus, Quint. 5, 12, 17.

praepīlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [praepilum], *to point in front* or *at the end like a pilum* (post-class.): praepilatis missilibus principiis pugnae tentatis, Amm. 24, 6, 10 —**II.** *To throw forwards, hurl before* (post-class.): praepilabantur missilia, Amm. 16, 12, 36.

prae-pinguis, e, *adj.*, *very fat* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: sues, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: solum, i. e. *very rich, very fertile*, Verg. A. 3, 698: ubertas, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162: quod praepinguis fuerit visus, Suet. Galb. 3.—**II.** Trop.: vox praepinguis, *too thick*, Quint. 11, 3, 32.

‡ **prae-plecto**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strike before*, Not. Tir. p. 107.—In *part. perf.*: praeplexus, Not. Tir. p. 107.

praepollentĭa, ae, *f.* [prae-polleo], *excellence* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 70, Serm. 1, 15.

prae-pollĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to exceed* or *surpass in power, to be very powerful, to be very remarkable* or *distinguished* (perh. not ante-Aug.): quibus additis praepollebat, *he had the superiority*, Tac. A. 2, 45; 51: Phoenices mari praepollebant, id. ib. 11, 14: puella praepollet pulcritudine, App. M. 6, p. 182, 29.—Hence, **praepollens**, entis, *P. a.*, *very powerful, very distinguished*: gens divitiis praepollens, Liv. 1, 57: vir, virtute, id. 5, 34.—*Comp.*: vis oculorum praepollentior, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 29.

‡ * **praepondĕrātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [praepondero], *preponderance*: praeponderatio, ῥοπή, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prae-pondĕro, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be of greater weight, to preponderate, incline* (post-Aug.; cf. propendeo). **A.** Lit.: ne, portionum aequitate turbatā, mundus praeponderet, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10, 3: quotiens in alterum latus praeponderans declinarat sarcina, App. M. 7, 17.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To be of more weight* or *influence, to have the preference*: aliquis reum me defendit, sed uxorem meam violavit . . . in comparatione beneficii praeponderavit injuria, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1: quamvis injuriae praeponderent, id. Ep. 81, 4: honestas praeponderat, Gell. 1, 3, 25: exsul, Stat. Th. 8, 615.—**2.** *To turn the scale, give a decision, incline*: in humaniorem partem, Sen. Clem. 1, 2, 2: si neutro litis condicio praeponderet, *decides neither one way nor the other*, Quint. 7, 2, 39; quo praeponderet alea fati, Luc. 6, 603. —**3.** *Absol.*, *to show preference, to act with partiality*: inter duos liberos pari desperatione languentes, da bonum patrem, non praeponderabit, Quint. Decl. 8, 9; cf.: neutrum, si in neutram partem praeponderet, *inclines*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 5 Müll.—**II.** *Act.*, *to outweigh* (class.): qui omnia metiuntur emolumentis et commodis, neque ea volunt praeponderari honestate, *to be surpassed*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.

prae-pōno, pŏsui, pŏsĭtum, 3 (old *perf.* praeposivi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11.—Sync. form praepostus, Lucr. 6, 999), *v. a.*, *to put* or *set before, to place first* (syn.: praefero, praeficio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: versus, in primā fronte libelli, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 33: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59; Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: oportet, ut aedibus ac templis vestibula et aditus, sic causis principia proportione rerum praeponere, id. de Or. 2, 79, 320: de quā priusquam respondeo, pauca praeponam, *I will first make a few observations*, id. Fam. 11, 27, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to place* or *set over as chief, commander*, or *superintendent, to place at the head of, intrust with the charge* or *command of; to appoint* or *depute as*: unum illum ex omnibus delegistis, quem bello praedonum praeponeretis, *to appoint commander in the war*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: hibernis Labienum praeposuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: sinistro cornu Antonium praeposuerat, id. B. C. 3, 89: aliquem provinciae, *to appoint as governor*, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: negotio, *to charge with the management of an affair*, id. ib. 15, 4, 10: navibus, *to appoint admiral*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 101: vectigalibus, *to appoint minister of finance*, Tac. A. 15, 18: Bibulus toti officio maritimo praepositus, *superintendent of all maritime affairs*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5: praepositus cubiculo, *chamberlain*, Suet. Dom. 16: sacerdos oraculo praeposita, *that presides over*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: aliquem custodem alicui loco, *to appoint keeper of a place*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 67: illum exercitibus, Juv. 10, 92.—**C.** *To place* or *set upon*: fronti praeponere olivam, Hor. C. 1, 7, 7 (cf.:

comis praetexere frondes, Sen. Med. 70).— **II.** Trop., *to set before* or *above, to prefer:* lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11: se alteri, Ter. And. 1, 1, 38; id. Eun. 1, 2, 59: salutem rei publicae vitae suae, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 15: amicitiam patriae, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 23: necessaria gloriosis, Vell. 2, 110, 3: multum mihi praestat, si me Mazaeo generum praeponit, Curt. 4, 11, 20: Prochytam Suburrae, Juv. 3, 5.—Hence, **praepŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*—As *subst.* **A. praepŏsĭtus**, i, *m., a prefect, president, head, chief, overseer, director, commander:* legatorum tuorum, Cic. Pis. 36, 88; Tac. H. 1, 36: quod (milites) praepositos suos occiderant, Suet. Oth. 1: rerum curae Caesaris, *director*, S. C. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 13: aquarum, *water-inspector*, Front. Aquaed. 17; 100; 117: cubiculi, *a chamberlain*, Amm. 14, 10, 5.—Of *the governor of a province;* with *dat.:* Illyrico, Dalmatiae, etc., Vell. 2, 112, 2; 2, 116, 2; *absol.*, Suet. Galb. 12; 16; id. Oth. 1 al.; Vulg. Act. 7, 10.— **B. praepŏsĭta**, ae, *f.* (eccl. Lat.), *a prioress* or *abbess*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 8; id. Ep. 211.— **C.** With the Stoics, **praepŏsĭta**, ōrum, *n.*, for the Gr. προηγμένα, *preferable* or *advantageous things*, but which are not to be called absolutely good; such as wealth, beauty, etc. (class.): ista bona non dico, sed dicam Graece προηγμένα, Latine autem producta: sed praeposita, aut praecipua malo, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72 sq.: bonum negas esse divitias, praepositum esse dicis, id. ib. 4, 26, 73; cf. also, id. ib. 3, 16, 52; 54.

prae-porto, 1, *v. a., to bear* or *carry before* (poet.): tela, Lucr. 2, 621; Cat. 64, 193: prae se Scorpius infestus praeportans flebile acumen, Cic. Arat. 430 (682).

praepŏsĭta, ōrum, *n.*, v. praepono, II. C.

praepŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praepono]. **I.** *A putting* or *setting before, a preferring, preference*, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54.— **II.** *A placing* or *setting over as commander* or *president, an appointing to command* (post-class.): aliquem navi, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 12.— **III.** In gram., *a preposition*, Cic. Or. 47, 158; cf.: praeposito in privatur verbum eā vi, quam haberet, si in praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11: cum praepositione dicitur volgo ornamentum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 76 Müll.; Quint. 1. 4, 13 et saep.

praepŏsĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. In gram., *that is set before, prepositive:* vocales, Prisc. p. 561 P.: conjunctio, Diom. p. 409 P.: praepositiones, Prisc. p. 986 P.

praepŏsĭtūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the office of a chief* or *overseer*, etc. (post-class.): militares, Lampr. Elag. 6: horreorum et pagorum, Cod. Just. 10, 70, 2.

1. praepŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praepono.

2. praepŏsĭtus, i, *m.*, v. praepono, *P. a.* A.

prae-possum, pŏtui, posse, *v. n., to be very powerful* or *more powerful, to have the superiority, get the upperhand* (post-Aug.): postquam Macedones praepotuere, Tac. H. 5, 8.—Hence, **praepŏtens**, tis (*gen. plur.* praepotentum, Sen. Ira, 3, 14, 2), *P. a., very able* or *powerful* (class.). **A.** Of persons: clari ac praepotentes viri, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44; id. Fin. 2, 18, 57; id. Off. 1, 30, 109: praepotentes fuimus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 15 dub.—With *abl.:* praepotentes opibus, i. e. *very rich*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 42.—With *gen.:* rerum omnium praepotens Juppiter, Cic. Div. 2, 18, 42.—*Subst.:* **praepŏtentes**, ium, *m., the powerful:* opes praepotentium, Cic. Lael. 15, 54: more praepotentium, Col. 1, 3: iniquitas praepotentium, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 93.— **B.** Of things: praepotens terrā marique Carthago, *powerful on land and sea*, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: natura deorum praepotens neque excellens, id. N. D. 2, 30, 77: praepotens et gloriosa philosophia, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: praepotens gratae mentis impetus, Val. Max. 5, 2, 8: imperia, id. 7, 2, 1.

praepostĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praepostero], *the reverse order* (late Lat.), August. Mus. 3, 9, 20.

praepostĕrē, *adv.*, v. praeposterus *fin.*

praepostĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [praeposterus], *a reversed order, inversion* (post-class.): si Juno est aër, Graeci nominis praeposteritate repetita, i. e. *by transposing the letters of the words* ἀὴρ and Ἥρα, Arn. 3, 118: PARENS AFFLICTVS PRAEPOSTERITATE NATVRAE HVNC FILIVM VNICVM HIC CONDIDI, Inscr. Orell. 4774.

praepostĕro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [praeposterus], *to reverse, invert* (post-class.): ordinem, Auct. Quint. Decl. 9: versus, August. Mus. 3, 9, 20.

prae-postĕrus, a, um, *adj., reversed, inverted, perverted, distorted, absurd, preposterous, unseasonable*, etc. (class.; syn.: intempestivus, perversus). **I.** Of persons, *absurd, preposterous:* ut erat semper praeposterus atque perversus, Cic. Clu. 26, 71: imperator, id. Pis. 38, 92: homines, Sall. J. 85, 12.— **II.** Of things concr. and abstract: praeposteri ficus, *figs out of season, too late*, Plin. 16, 27, 51, § 117: natalis, *an inverted birth*, i. e. *with the feet foremost*, id. 7, 8, 6, § 46: praeposteri aut praepropери rigores, id. 18, 25, 57, § 208: dies, id. 17, 24, 37, § 216: frigus, Sen. Ep. 23, 1: quid tam perversum praeposterumve dici, aut excogitari potest? Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 37: ut ne quid perturbatum ac discrepans, aut praeposterum sit, id. de Or. 3, 11, 40: tempora, id. ib. 3, 13, 49: gratulatio, id. Sull. 32, 91: consilia, id. Lael. 22, 85: ordo, Lucr. 3, 621: praepostera et intempestiva oratio, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **praepostĕrē**, *in a reversed order, irregularly* (class.): litteras reddere, Cic. Att. 7, 16, 1: agere cum aliquo, id. Ac. 2, 20, 67: laevus calceus praepostere inductus, *the left instead of the right*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: dicere aliquid, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 28: syllogismo uti, Gell. 2, 8, 1; and praepostero, Sen. Ep. 3, 2.

praepostus, a, um, v. praepono *init.*

praepŏtens, entis, *P. a.*, from praepossum.

praepŏtentĭa, ae, *f.* [praepotens], *superior power* (eccl. Lat.): praepotentia Dei, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 7: horum (regum), App. Mund. 26.

prae-pŏto, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to drink before* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 159.— **II.** *Act., to give to drink* or *make drink of before:* praepotat absinthio aegrotantes vino sincero, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 160; id. Tard. 5, 10, 120.

praeprŏpĕranter, *adv.*, v. praepropero *fin.*

praeprŏpĕrē, *adv.*, v. praeproperus *fin.*

‡ **prae-prŏpĕro**, āre, *v. n., to hasten greatly:* praeproperat, προπετεύεται, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, * **praeprŏpĕranter**, *adv., very hastily, very rapidly:* certare, Lucr. 3, 779.

prae-prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj., too quick* or *hasty, over-hasty, sudden, precipitate* (class.): praepropera festinatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1: prensatio, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: celeritas, Liv. 31, 42: ingenium, *rash*, id. 22, 41: nisus, Sil. 15, 757: amor, Val. Max. 6, 3, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **praeprŏpĕrē**, *very quickly, very hastily, with over-haste* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): peri praepropere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 10 (v. Ritschl ad h. l.): festinans praepropere, Liv. 37, 23, 10: raptim omnia praepropere agendo, id. 22, 19, 10; Quint. 12, 6, 2; Suet. Oth. 8.

prae-pulcher, chra, chrum, *adj., very beautiful* (poet.), Juvenc. 1, 432.

prae-purgo, āre, *v. a., to purge* or *cleanse beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 128.

praepūtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeputio], *a retaining of the foreskin, the state of being uncircumcised, uncircumcision* (eccl. Lat.; opp. circumcisio), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; Hilar. Trin. 1, 13.

praepūtĭātus, a, um, *P. a.*, from praeputio.

praepūtĭo, āre, *v. a.* [praeputium], *to draw out the foreskin*, Schol. Juv. 10, 206.—Hence, **praepūtĭātus**, a, um, *P. a., having the foreskin, uncircumcised* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

prae-pūtĭum, ii, *n.* [vox hibr., praeπόσθιον], *the foreskin, prepuce.*—In *plur.*, Juv. 6, 238; 14, 99; Sen. Apoc. 8, 1; Vulg. Gen. 17, 11; 14.— **II.** Trop.: circumcidite praeputium cordis vestri, *do away with impurity*, Lact. 4, 17, 8; Vulg. Jer. 4, 4.— **III.** Transf., *the retaining of the prepuce, uncircumcision*, Vulg. Gal. 5, 6; id. Eph. 2, 11.

praequam, *adv.*, v. prae.

prae-questus, a, um, *Part.* [queror], *complaining beforehand* (poet.): multa praequestus, Ov. M. 4, 251.

prae-rădĭo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to beam* or *glitter forth* (poet.): pilenta praeradiant, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 286.— **II.** *Act., to outshine:* Bacchi conjux Praeradiat stellis signa minora suis, Ov. H. 6, 116.

prae-rādo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To scrape* or *shave off in front:* latus alterum, Cato, R. R. 41; Paul. Nol. Ep. 7, sect. 2.— **II.** *To shear* or *shave off before:* praerasi capilli, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 74; id. Acut. 1, 11, 79.

* **prae-rancĭdus**, a, um, *adj., very stale;* trop., *obsolete:* finitiones, Probus ap. Gell. 13, 20, 1.

prae-răpĭdus, a, um, *adj., very swift, very rapid* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: amnis, Sen. Apoc. 7, 2, v. 11: celeritas, id. Q. N. 1, 1, 1: gurges, Liv. 29, 32, 9: fluminum celeritas, Curt. 9, 4, 15: fuga, Sil. 16, 563.— **II.** Trop., *very eager, very ardent:* juvenis, Sil. 17, 180: fuga, id. 16, 564: ira, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 5.

praerāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praerado.

praereptor, ōris, *m.* [praeripio], *one who seizes a thing before another, a forestaller* (eccl. Lat.): filius, qui ad benedictionem fratris praereptor adstiterat, Hier. Ep. 36, n. 15.

praereptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeripio.

* **prae-rĭgesco**, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to become exceedingly stiff* (post-Aug.): ita praeriguisse manus, Tac. A. 13, 35.

prae-rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj., very stiff, very rigid* (late Lat.): mens, Auct. Quint. Decl. 17, 7.

prae-rīpĭa, ōrum, *n.* [ripa], *places on the banks of a river* (post-class.): praeripia fluminis, App. Mag. p. 278, 17 (dub.; al. praerupia, q. v.).

prae-rĭpĭo, rĭpui, reptum, 3, *v. a.* [rapio]. **I.** In gen., *to take away* a thing *before another, to snatch* or *tear away, to carry off* (class.): quid huc venisti sponsam praereptum meam? Plaut. Cas. 1, 14: Tun' meo patre 's prognatus? *Men.* Immo equidem, meo. Tuom tibi ego neque occupare neque praeripere postulo, id. Men. 5, 9, 21: aliquem alicui, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: maritum, Vulg. Gen. 30, 15: arma Minervae, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 7: aliis laudem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, prooem. § 5: cum ea praerepta et extorta defensioni suae cerneret, in quibus, etc., Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; cf. Hirt. ap. Suet. Caes. 56: alicui cibos, Plin. 10, 9, 11, § 27.— **II.** In partic. **A.** *To snatch away before the time, to carry off prematurely:* deorum beneficium festinatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 2, 2: immaturā morte praereptus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 5: brevibus praereptus in annis, *snatched away prematurely*, sc. by death, Val. Fl. 5, 571: IN PRIMO AETATIS FLORE PRAEREPTVS, Inscr. Grut. 350, 6.— **B.** *To take away quickly:* oscula, *to snatch kisses*, Lucr. 3, 896: codicillos, *to take* or *seize hastily*, Suet. Ner. 49.— **C.** *To forestall, anticipate:* non praeripiam, *I will not anticipate*, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2: hostium consilia, *baffle in advance*, id. Off. 1, 30, 108: scelere praerepto doles, Sen. Thyest. 1104.— **D.** With *se, to take one's self off hastily, to make one's escape:* praeripuit se ad amicum, Dig. 21, 1, 17.

prae-rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* [roboro], *strengthened beforehand* (post-class.): praeroboratum corpus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1.

prae-rōdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To gnaw in front, to gnaw at the end* or *tip* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): digitos suos, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 93: teneros pampinos, Col. Arbor. 15.— **II.** *To gnaw, bite,* or *nibble off:* praeroso hamo, Hor. S. 2, 5, 25: praerosa dentibus lingua, Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87: conger et muraena caudas inter se praerodentes, id. 9, 62, 88, § 185.

praerŏgātĭō, ōnis, *f.* [praerogo], *a distributing beforehand* (post-class.): annonae, Fulg. Myth. 1, 2.

praerŏgātīva, ae, v. praerogativus.

praerŏgātīvārĭus, ii, *m.* [praerogo], *one that enjoys certain privileges* or *prerog-*

atives (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 11, 27; cf. Symm. Ep. 3, 67.

praerŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praerogo], *that is asked before others for his opinion, that votes before* or *first, prerogative* (class.). **I.** *Adj.:* centuria praerogativa, Cic. Planc. 20, 49; cf. Fest. p. 249 Müll.; Becker, Antiq. II. 3, p. 3 sq., and the authorities there cited; Mommsen, Die Röm. Tribus, p. 64 sq.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **praerŏgātīva,** ae, *f.* (sc. tribus or centuria). Lit., *the tribe* or *century to which it fell, by lot, to vote first in the Comitia*, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 103: praerogativa Veturia juniorum (because it was double, juniorum and seniorum), Liv. 26, 22, 2; cf.: cum sors praerogativae Aniensi juniorum exisset, id. 24, 7 *fin.;* cf. id. 26, 22, 2: Q. Fabium et praerogativae et primo vocatae omnes centuriae consulem dicebant, i. e. the centuriae equitum who, in that ancient time, voted first, id. 10, 22, 1; cf.: praerogativae sunt tribus, quae primae suffragium ferunt ante jure vocatas. Mos enim fuerat, quo facilius in comitiis concordia populi firmaretur, bina omnia de iisdem candidatis comitia fieri: quorum tribus primae praerogativae dicebantur, quod primae rogarentur, quos vellent consules fieri, secundae jure vocatae, quod in his, sequente populo, ut saepe contigit, praerogativarum voluntatem, jure omnia complerentur, Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26.—Collect. of the same; praerogativa, with *plur.:* praerogativa tribunum militum non petentem creant, Liv. 5, 18, 1.—In *plur.:* praerogativae of two comitia, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26: omen praerogativae, i. e. *the choice of the century that voted first*, which was regarded as an omen, id. Mur. 18, 38; cf.: praerogativam etiam majores omen justorum comitiorum esse voluerunt, id. Div. 1, 45, 103: praerogativam referre, said of the herald who informed the magistrate holding the comitia of the choice of the century that voted first, id. ib. 2, 35, 74; also praerogativam renuntiare, id. Phil. 2, 33, 82.—Because the other tribes or centuries readily followed the praerogativa; hence, transf. **B.** *A previous choice* or *election:* militaris, Liv. 21, 3, 1: comitiorum militarium, id. 3, 51, 8: equitum, id. 28, 9 *fin.*—**2.** *A sure sign, token, prognostic, omen:* quod si triumphi praerogativam putas supplicationem, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: voluntatis suae, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 26: fecunditatis in feminis, Plin. 7, 16, 14, § 67.—**3.** *Preference, privilege, prerogative:* decoris in gemmis, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129: magni enim faciunt provinciales, servari sibi consuetudinem istam, et hujusmodi praerogativas, Dig. 1, 16, 4; cf. ib. 26, 7, 11: vetus illa imperatoriae domūs praerogativa, Eum. Pan. ad Constant. 2; Ambros. in Psa. 43, 13; 118, Serm. 2, 14 *fin.*

prae-rŏgātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. praerogo *fin.*

prae-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To ask before* another, *to ask first:* sententias, non more atque ordine, sed prout libuisset, praerogabat, Suet. Aug. 35.—**II.** *To pay beforehand* or *in advance:* pensionem, Dig. 19, 2, 19: expensas, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 20.—Hence, **praerŏgātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *asked before* (class.): cujus in honore non unius tribus pars, sed comitia tota comitiis fuerint praerogata, Cic. Planc. 20, 49 (al. praerogativa): lex, *proposed previously*, Cod. 16, 11, 1.

praerōsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praerodo.

prae-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to break* or *tear off before* or *in front* (class.): retinacula classis, Ov. M. 14, 547: funes praerumpebantur, *were broken off*, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: uncus praerumpitur, Col. 3, 18, 2. —**II.** Trop., *to wrench, tear to pieces* (late Lat.): purgativa medicamina praerumpunt corpora, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 21, 128.—Hence, **prae-ruptus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *broken* or *torn off;* hence, of places, *steep, abrupt, rugged* (syn.: abscisus, abruptus). **A.** Lit.: saxa, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: loca, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: praeruptum atque asperum jugum, id. B. C. 2, 24: praeruptum undique oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: praeruptus et difficilis descensus, id. ib.: tumulus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 91: mons, Verg. A. 1, 105: rupes, Suet. Tib. 40: fossae, Tac. H. 2, 41.—*Absol.:* **praerupta,** ōrum, *n.*, *steep* or *rugged places:* praerupta collium, Just. 41, 1, 11: petere, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156.—In *sing.:* ad praeruptum petrae, Vulg. 2 Par. 25, 12.—*Comp.:* praeruptior collis, Col. 3, 13.—*Sup.:* omnes oppidi partes praeruptissimis saxis munitae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33.—**B.** Trop., *hasty, rash, precipitate* (post-Aug.). **1.** Of persons: juvenis animo praeruptus, Tac. A. 16, 7.—**2.** Of things: praerupta audacia, tanta temeritas ut non procul abhorreat ab insaniā, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: dominatio, *hard, stern*, Tac. A. 5, 3: praeruptum atque anceps periculum, *critical, extreme*, Vell. 2, 2, 3: seditio, *dangerous*, Dig. 28, 3, 6.—Hence, **praerūpium,** ii, *n.* [prae-rupes], *the rocky wall, line*, or *wall of rocks* (late Lat.): fluminis, App. Mag. 8, p. 278 *med.* (dub.; al. praeripia, q. v.); Serv. Verg. A. 6, 704; *sing.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38.

praerupta, ōrum, and **praeruptus,** a, um, v. praerumpo.

(**praerupte,** a false read. for praealtus, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

prae-rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *very red* (poet.), Auct. Carm. de Judicio Dom. 202.

1. praes, praedis, *m.* [prae and vas, vadis], *a surety, bondsman* (in money matters; whereas vas denotes a surety in general; class.; cf.: sponsor, vindex). **I.** Lit.: praedia dicta, item ut praedes, a praestando: quod ea pignore data publice mancupis fidem praestent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll.: praes, qui a magistratu interrogatus, in publicum ut praes siet, a quo et cum respondet, dicit praes, id. ib. 6, § 74; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: manceps dicitur qui quid a populo emit conducitve: qui idem praes dicitur, quia tam debet, praestare populo quod promisit, quam is, qui pro eo praes factus, Fest. s. v. manceps, p. 151 Müll.: praedes dicuntur satisdatores locupletes pro re, de quā apud judicem lis est, ne interea, qui tenet, diffidens causae, possessionem deteriorem faciat, tecta dissipet, excidat arbores et culta deserat, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: praedes pecuniae publicae accipere, id. Fam. 2, 17, 4: praedem esse pro aliquo, id. Att. 12, 52, 1: praedes dare, id. Rab. Post. 4, 8: praedem fieri, id. Att. 13, 3, 1: per praedem agere, id. ib. 9, 9, 4: praedes tenentur, id. Fam. 5, 20, 3: cavere populo praedibus ac praediis, an old formula, signifying *to procure security to the people by bondsmen and their property*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142: quis subit in poenam capitali judicio? vas. Quid, si lis fuerit nummaria? quis dabitur? praes, Aus. Idyll. 12: praedesque eo nomine praetori dabuntur, Gai. Inst. 4, 13: jubebat praedes adversario dare litis, id. ib. 4, 16.—**II.** Transf., *the property of sureties:* praedes vendere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 78.—**III.** Trop.: cum sex libris, tamquam praedibus, me ipsum obstrinxerim, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

2. praes, *adv.* [prae], *at hand, now* (ante-class.): ibi tibi parata praes est, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17.

praesaepe (**praesēpe**), is, *n.*, and **praesaepes** or **praesaepis,** is, *f.;* also, **praesaepĭa,** ae, *f.*, and **praesaepĭum** (each of these forms less correctly written **praesēp-**), ii, *n.* [praesaepio], prop. *an enclosure* of any kind; hence, *a stable, stall, fold, pen* (syn. stabulum). **I.** Lit.: praesaepis bubus hibernas, Cato, R. R. 14: si villa habebat praesaepias laxas, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 6 (al. praesaepes, al. praesaepis): stabant ter centum (equi) nivei in praesaepibus altis, Verg. A. 7, 275: in praesaepibus ursi, id. ib. 7, 17: nocturna claudere praesaepia, *folds*, Calp. Ecl. 1, 38: qui bona donavit praesaepibus, *has expended his estate on his stables*, Juv. 1, 59.—*A crib, manger:* bonas praesaepis, Cato, R. R. 4: in praesaepiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: accedit ad praesaepe, Phaedr. 2, 8, 22: non altius edita esse praesaepia convenit, quam, etc., Col. 1, 6: praesaepium meum hordeo passim repleri jubet, App. M. 7, p. 194, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A hut, hovel; a dwelling, tavern:* quin reciperet se ad praesaepem suam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 13.—Mostly *plur.:* scit, si id impetret, futurum, quod amat, intra praesaepis suas, i. e. *in his own house, in his power*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 56: vocat me huc intra praesaepis meas, *into my house*, id. Rud. 4, 3, 99: fucos a praesaepibus arcent, i. e. *from the hives*, Verg. G. 4, 168; id. A. 1, 435: audis in praesaepibus, *in drinking-shops*, Cic. Pis. 18, 42.—**B.** *A crib*, com. for *a table:* scurra vagus, non qui certum praesaepe teneret, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 28.—**C.** *The space between the two stars called Aselli in the sign of the Crab*, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353.

praesaepĭa, ae, v. praesaepe.

prae-saepio (**-sēpio**), psi, ptum, 4, *v. a.*, *to fence in front, to block up, barricade* (class.): aditus atque itinera trabibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: loca montuosa sublicis, id. ib. 3, 49: omni aditu praesaepto, id. B. G. 7, 77.

prae-sāgātus, a, um, *Part.* [sago], *perceived beforehand, presaged* (eccl. Lat.): scala, Hier. Ep. 3, n. 4.

prae-sāgĭo, īvi, 4 (in the deponent form: animus plus praesagitur mali, *presages*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 28), *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of* a thing (class.): sagire, sentire acute est. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; cf.: praesagire est praedivinare, praesipere: sagax enim est acutus et sollers, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: praesagibat mihi animus, frustra me ire, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 1: hoc ipsum praesagiens animo, Liv. 30, 20; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 5: aliquid in futurum, Cels. 2, 2: equi praesagiunt pugnam, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157.—**II.** Transf., *to forebode, foreshow, predict, presage* (syn.: vaticinor, divino): exiguitas copiarum recessum praesagiebat, *foretold to me*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: galli canendo Boeotiis praesagivere victoriam, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49: luna tempestatem praesagiet, Varr. ap. Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348.

praesāgītio, ōnis, *f.* [praesagio], *a presentiment, foreboding, the faculty of divining* or *presaging* (class.; cf.: praedictio, divinatio, praesagium, praesensio): inest in animis praesagitio extrinsecus injecta, atque inclusa divinitus, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: divina, id. ib. 1, 54, 123: praesagitio dicta, quod praesagire est acute sentire. Unde sagae dictae anus, quae multa sciunt, et sagaces canes, qui ferarum cubilia praesentiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.

praesāgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a presentiment, foreboding, prognostic, presage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. praesagitio): vatum praesagia, Ov. M. 15, 879: mentis, id. ib. 6, 510: puella praesagio malorum jam vitae exempta, Tac. A. 14, 64: tempestatis futurae, Col. 11, 1: praesagium atque indicia futuri periculi, *indications*, Vell. 2, 57, 1.

praesāgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [praesagus], *to forebode, presage, have a presentiment of* (late Lat.): cogitatio praesagantis, Cassiod. Var. 5, 3: prodigiosa ostenta, App. M. 9, p. 235, 22: futura rerum, id. Mag. 43, p. 301 *fin.;* Hier. Ep. 3, 4.

prae-sāgus, a, um, *adj.*, *foreboding, foretelling, divining, prophetic, presaging* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praesaga mali mens, Verg. A. 10, 843: fulminis ignes, id. ib. 177: luctus suspiria, Ov. M. 2, 124: verba, id. ib. 3, 514: ars, Val. Fl. 5, 434: astra, Stat. Th. 8, 145: responsa, Tac. H. 2, 1: nares, Firm. Math. 8, 9: somnium praesagum futurorum, Vulg. Gen. 41, 11.

‡ **praesaltor,** ōris, *m.* [prae- 2. salio], *he who led the dances of the Salii:* praesaltor, ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς προορχούμενος, Vet. Gloss.

prae-sānesco, sānui, 3, *v. incept.*, *to begin to heal prematurely, to close up too soon:* cicatrices, quae praesanuere, aperit, Plin. 24, 10, 43, § 73.

prae-sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to heal up prematurely* (Plinian): ulcera praesanata, Plin. 26, 41, 87, § 147 (in Plin. 24, 10, 43, § 73, the true reading is praesanuere, v. praesanesco).

prae-sauciātus, a, um, *Part.* [saucio], *severely wounded* (post-class.): vires Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3.

prae-scătens, entis, *Part.* [scateo], *overflowing, abounding*, (post-class.): liber doctrinis omnigenis praescatens, Gell. 14, 6, 1.

praescĭenter, v. praescio *fin.*

praescientia, ae, *f.* [praescio], *foreknowledge, prescience* (eccl. Lat.): Dei bonitas et praescientia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 5.

Dei, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 9; Mart. Cap. 2, § 159; *plur.*, id. 1, § 32.

prae-scindo, scĭdi, 3, *v. a.*, *to cut off in front:* inferiores sedes praescindantur, Vitr. 5, 7: vestes, Vulg. 2 Reg. 10, 4: manus, id. 2 Macc. 7, 4.

prae-scĭo, īvi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to know beforehand, to foreknow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nonne oportuit praescisse me ante? Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: eum haec praescisse, Suet. Tib. 67.—**II.** Esp. (in eccl. Lat.), *of God's foreknowledge:* praescivit et praedestinavit, Vulg. Rom. 8, 29; 11, 2; Ambros. in Luc. 7, 167. — Hence, *adv.:* **praescĭenter,** *with foreknowledge*, Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 77.

prae-scisco, ĕre, *v. inch. a.*, *to find out*, or *learn beforehand* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): animos volgi, Verg. G. 4, 70: exploratam fugam, Col. 9, 9, 4: adversos subitosque motus, Amm. 20, 6, 9. — With *rel.-clause*, Liv. 27, 35, 5.

praescītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praescio], *a foreknowing, prognostic* (post-class.): numine praescitionum auctore, Amm. 29, 1, 31.

praescītum, i, *n.* [id.], *a prognostic, presage, presentiment* (Plinian): oraculorum, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24: animi quiescentis, *presentiments*, id. 10, 75, 98, § 211: picorum, *omens*, id. 10, 18, 20, § 41.

praescītus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a foreknowing, prescience* (post-class.): quae sint fortassis regi praescitui, Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 49.

prae-scĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *foreknowing, prescient* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corda, Verg. A. 12, 452: lingua, Ov. F. 1, 538.—With *gen. obj.:* vates Praescia venturi, Verg. A. 6, 66: vox sortis, Val. Fl. 5, 529: facere aliquem praescium rei alicujus, *to inform one of something in advance*, Tac. A. 11, 29: periculorum, id. ib. 6, 21: quae duo praescius futurorum Deus fecit, Lact. 2, 9, 11; 4, 26, 40; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 13, 6.

prae-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write before, in front*, or *previously, to prefix in writing* (syn.: praefinio, praestituo). **I.** Lit.: pagina nomen sibi quae Vari praescripsit, Verg. E. 6, 11: monimentis consulum nomina, Tac. A. 3, 57; cf.: praescriptum (sc. in signis) Vespasiani nomen, id. H. 3, 13: nomen ipsius virtutis libro, Gell. 11, 16, 7: epistula, cui titulus praescriptus est, pluria non plura dici debere, id. 5, 21, 10: auctoritates praescriptae, *the recorded names of senators present when a decree was made*, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 5: ut praescripsimus, *as we remarked before*, Vell. 2, 21, 1.—**B.** Transf., *to trace out:* praescripta lineamenta, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 92.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To order, appoint, direct, command, prescribe:* finem rebus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: sic enim praescripsimus iis, quibus ea negotia mandavimus, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 2: cum ei praescriptum esset, ne, etc., id. Att. 16, 3, 6: iis praescribendus est imperandi modus, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: lege aliquid, id. Clu. 53, 147: si ipse populo Romano non praescriberet, quemadmodum suo jure uteretur, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quid fieri oporteret, ipsi sibi praescribere poterant, id. ib. 2, 20: ut majorum jura moresque praescribunt, Cic. Font. 16, 36: curationem valetudinis, id. Div. 2, 59, 123: jura civibus, id. Sen. 9, 27: senatui quae sunt agenda, id. ib. 6, 18: praescribere et constituere aliquid, id. Caecin. 27, 76: praescribere aliquid et quasi imperare, id. Ac. 2, 3, 8: praescriptis verbis agendum est, Dig. 19, tit. 5, 2.—**B.** In law, *to bring an exception against, to except, object*, or *demur to:* ignominioso patri filius praescribit, Quint. 7, 5, 3; Dig. 47, 15, 3.—**C.** *To dictate:* carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 177.—**D.** *To write down, put down in writing:* testamentum litteris, Dig. 29, 1, 40.—**E.** (I. q. praetexere, obtentui sumere.) *To use as a pretext:* aliquem, Tac. A. 4, 52; 11, 16; cf. praescriptio, II. A.—**F.** *To describe* or *depict beforehand:* tum (Nero) formam futuri principatūs praescripsit, Tac. A. 13, 4. — Hence, **praescriptum,** i, *n.*, *something prescribed, a copy, task, lesson* to imitate or to get by heart (class.). **A.** Lit.: puerile praescriptum, Sen. Ep. 94, 9: pueri ad praescriptum discunt, id. ib. 94, 51.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A precept, order, rule:* praescripta candida supremae calcis, i. e. metae, Lucr. 6, 92: omnia legum imperio et praescripto fieri videbitis, Cic. Clu. 53, 147; so, legis, Suet. Claud. 14; Amm. 14, 1, 5; 29, 1, 27: praescripta servare, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: ad praescriptum, *according to order*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; id. B. C. 3, 51; Liv. 10, 22: ex communi praescripto civitatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 45, 132; cf.: ex Augusti praescripto, Suet. Ner. 10: hoc ejus praescripto, Caes. B. C. 1, 87 *fin.:* ultra praescriptum, *beyond* or *contrary to rule, irregularly, illegally*, Suet. Caes. 28. — **2.** *The prescribed limits* or *bounds:* intra praescriptum equitare, Hor. C. 2, 9, 23.

praescriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praescribo]. **I.** *A writing before* or *in front, a prefixing in writing;* hence, meton., *a title, inscription, preface, introduction, commencement:* praescriptio legis, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22: tribuniciae potestatis, Tac. A. 1, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A pretext, excuse, pretence:* ut honestā praescriptione rem turpissimam tegerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.—**B.** *A precept, order, rule, law:* dummodo illa praescriptio moderatioque teneatur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, a quā, etc., id. Ac. 2, 46, 140: rationis, id. Tusc. 4, 9, 22: in hac praescriptione semi-horae, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: sine praescriptione generis aut numeri, *without previous limitation*, Tac. A. 6, 15.—**C.** In law, *an exception, objection, demurrer:* aut intentio, aut praescriptio habet controversiam, Quint. 7, 5, 2: praescriptionem alicui opponere, Dig. 44, tit. 1, 11.—**2.** Esp., *a limitation of the subject-matter in a suit*, by a form of words: praescriptiones autem appellatas ab eo, quod ante formulas praescribuntur, Gai. Inst. 4, 132; cf. id. ib. 4, 130 sqq.—**D.** Transf., *a philosophical objection, a subtlety, sophism:* exceptiones et praescriptiones philosophorum, Sen. Ep. 48, 12.—**E.** *Limitation* as to time, *prescription*, Dig. 18, 1, 76.

praescriptīvē, *adv.*, v. praescriptivus *fin.*

praescriptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [praescribo, II. B.], *of* or *relating to a legal exception* or *demurrer* (post-class.): praescriptivae quaestiones, Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 3, 10: quaestiunculae, id. ib. 4, 1: praescriptivum praecedens, Sulp. Vict. Inst. Or. p. 282. —*Adv.:* **praescriptīvē,** *with an exception* (eccl. Lat.): occurrere, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

praescriptum, i, *n.*, v. praescribo *fin.*

1. praescriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praescribo.

2. praescriptus, ūs, *m.* [praescribo], *a precept* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 3.

(**praesĕca** or **praesĭca,** ae, a word assumed for the etym. of brassica, Varr. L. L. 5, § 104 Müll.)

prae-sĕco, cŭi, ctum, or cātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut off before* or *in front, to cut off* or *out* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: pars cultello praesecatur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 34: brassica ut praesica, quod ex ejus scapo minutatim praesecatur, id. L. L. 5, § 104 Müll.: partem, Ov. R. Am. 112: projecturas tignorum, Vitr. 4, 2: lineam, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 13: praesecta vitis, id. 17, 15, 25, § 115: praesecata gula, App. M. 1, p. 108, 15. — **II.** Trop.: praesectum decies non castigavit ad unguem, *has not corrected by the pared nail*, i. e. *to perfect accuracy*, Hor. A. P. 294 Bentl. and Haupt (but the better reading is perfectum).

praesectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeseco.

praesegmen, ĭnis, *n.* [praeseco], *a piece cut off, a paring* (ante- and post-class.): tonsor omnia abstulit praesegmina, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 33; cf.: praesegmina proprie Plautus in Aululariā ea dici voluit, quae unguibus eminulis praesecantur, Non. 151, 33: cadaverum, App. M. 2, p. 123, 24.

praesēmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesemino], *a fœtus* (only in Vitr.), Vitr. 2, 9, 1.

prae-sēmĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *plant beforehand* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: non nati sunt homines tamquam ex draconis dentibus praeseminati, Lact. 6, 10: vis naturalis, et quasi praeseminata, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 3, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to lay the foundation for, to prepare for, to undertake* a thing: majora sibi praeseminans, Amm. 30, 2, 1; Ambros. Ep. 5, 3; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 24.

praesens, entis, v. praesum *fin.*

praesensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesentio]. **I.** *A foreboding, presentiment* (class.; syn. praesagium): praesensio et scientia rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: praedictiones et praesensiones rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7.—*Absol.:* per exta inventa praesensio, Cic. Top. 20, 77.—**II.** *A preconception*, = πρόληψις, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45.

praesensus, a, um, *Part.*, from praesentio.

praesentālis, e, *adj.* [praesens], *present* (post-class.): milites, Cod. Just. 12, 36, 18: domestici, ib. 17, 4.

praesentānĕē, *adv.*, v. praesentaneus *fin.*

praesentānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [praesens]. **I.** *Momentary, instantaneous* (late Lat.): commotio, Lact. de Ira Dei, 21, 8.—**II.** *That operates quickly* or *immediately* (post-Aug.): remedium, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180: venenum, id. 24, 1, 1, § 2: (remedium) quam posset velocissimum ac praesentaneum coquere, Suet. Ner. 33; Sen. Ep. 95, 25.—*Subst.:* **praesentānĕum,** i, *n.*, *a remedy that operates quickly*, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 79.—*Adv.:* **praesentānĕē,** *forthwith, immediately* (post-class.), Theod. Prisc. ad Tim. Fr. praef. 1.

praesentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that is at hand, ready, quick, present* (ante- and post-class. for praesens): id quod mali (haruspices) promittunt, praesentarium est (opp.: pro spisso evenit), *happens immediately*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 47: argentum, *ready money*, id. Most. 2, 1, 14; id. Trin. 4, 3, 74: venenum, *that operates instantly*, App. M. 10, p. 240; Gell. 7 (6), 4, 1.

praesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesento], *a placing before, a showing, representation, exhibition* (post-class.): tironis, Cod. Just. 12, 28, 2 (al. praestatio): adhuc in comminatione est (judicium), nondum in praesentatione, Aug. in Psa. 59, 6; id. Mir. S. Steph. 2, 5, 1.

1. praesentĭa, ae, *f.* [praesens]. **I.** In gen., *a being before, in view*, or *at hand; presence* (class.; cf. conspectus): alicujus aspectum praesentiamque vitare, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: desiderium praesentiae tuae, id. Fam. 5, 8, 5: urget praesentia Turni, Verg. A. 9, 73.—In *plur.:* deorum praesentiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 166: praesentiam sui facere, *to present one's self, to appear*, Dig. 42, 1, 53: praesentia animi, *presence of mind, readiness, resolution, courage*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43, 4; Cic. Mil. 23; Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 92.—For the phrase in praesentia (sc. tempora), v. praesens, s. v. praesum.—**2.** *Impression, efficacy, effect:* tanta est praesentia veri, Ov. M. 4, 611.—**II.** In partic., *protection, assistance:* PRAESENTIAE MATRIS DEVM, Inscr. Grut. 28, 4.

2. praesentĭa, ium, *n. plur.*, v. praesens, s. v. praesum *fin.*

prae-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4 (collat. form praesentisse for praesensisse, Pac. Pan. Theod. 3), *v. a.*, *to feel* or *perceive beforehand, to have a presentiment of, to presage, divine* (class.): ni haec praesensisset canes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 135: verum is nescio quo pacto praesensit prius, id. Ps. 1, 4, 15; 1, 5, 11: animo praesentire atque videre, Lucr. 5, 1342: animo providere et praesentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: futura, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: animus ita praesentit in posterum, ut, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: alicujus adventum, Ov. M. 1, 610: amorem, id. ib. 10, 404: dolos, Verg. A. 4, 297: eventus bellorum, Suet. Aug. 96: aliquid, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* quom ibi me adesse neuter tum praesenserat, Ter. And. 5, 1, 20: cum talem esse deum certā notione animi praesentiamus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 45.—*Impers. pass.:* praesensum est, Liv. 21, 49, 9.

* **praesentisco,** ĕre, *v. inch. a.* [praesentio], *to begin to have a presentiment of*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 21, acc. to Prisc. p. 824 P. (al. persentisceres).

praesento, no *perf.* (praesentisse, Pac. ap. Pan. Theod. 3), ātum, 1, *v. a.* [praesens], *to place before, exhibit to view, to show, present, hold out* (post-Aug.): sarcitis bubulas carnes praesentat, *looks like*, Plin. 37, 10,

67, § 181 (al. repraesentat): caput ab Achillā Caesari praesentatum est, *handed* or *presented to*, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 77: supplicanti, statim sese Juno praesentat, *shows herself*, App. M. 6, p. 175, 3; cf. id. ib. 10, p. 240; 11, p. 243.

praesēpe, praesēpio, etc., v. praesaep-.

praesēpis, is, and **praesēpĭum,** ii, v. praesepe.

praeseptus, a, um, *Part.*, from praesepio.

prae-sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.* [sepelio], *buried beforehand* (post-class.), Quint. Decl. 9; Amm. 14, 11, 21.

prae-sĕro, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sow beforehand* (post-class.): semina laetitiae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 445.

praesertim, *adv.* [prae-sero; cf. praecipue, from praecipio, qs. connected beforehand], serves to add an important argument or condition (hence most freq. joined with cum and si), *especially, chiefly, principally, particularly*, καὶ ταῦτα (class.; cf. praecipue). **I.** *Absol.:* praefestinamus, quae sit causa, sciscere, quod sit necessum scire, praesertim in brevi, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. p. 214 Rib.): praesertim ut nunc sunt mores, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 5: retinenda est huius generis verecundia, praesertim naturā ipsā magistrā, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; 1, 39, 140; id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: praesertim homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.*: (te) praesertim cautum dignos assumere, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51; id. A. P. 383 al.—Placed after the word which it qualifies: deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, falsa praesertim, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137; id. Lael. 4, 15: in scripto praesertim, id. Brut. 61, 219: hac praesertim imbecillitate magistratuum, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3: tanta praesertim, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19; Caes. B. G. 4, 8.—**II.** Praesertim cum or cum praesertim and praesertim si=*particularly since* or *if:* quod scribere, praesertim cum de philosophiā scriberem, non auderem, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; so, praesertim cum, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 24; Cic. Off. 3, 2, 8; id. Deiot. 7, 21; id. Lig. 1, 1; id. Arch. 5, 10; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 16 *fin.*; 1, 33, 4; Nep. Alc. 5, 2; Sall. H. 1, 41, 1 and 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; Quint. 5, 10, 103; 7, 9, 12; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 50: cum praesertim, Cic. Off. 3, 30, 110; id. Mil. 30, 81; id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22; id. N. D. 1, 10, 26; id. Fam. 2, 6, 2; Sall. J. 2, 4; 3, 2; id. C. 51, 19 Kritz *N. cr.*; Liv. 3, 52, 9; Quint. 1, 2, 11; 1, 11, 17; 1, 12, 4 al.; Prop. 1, 2, 27. (So for praesertim quod the true read. is praesertim cum in Cic. Fl. 17, 41).—Faciam, Laeli, praesertim si utrique vestrum gratum futurum est, Cic. Sen. 2, 6; so with *indic.:* praesertim si est, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1; 14, 2 *fin.:* praesertim si incubuit, Verg. G. 2, 310.—With *subj.:* praesertim si esset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 38: praesertim si aedifices, id. Off. 1, 39, 140.

prae-servĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to serve* as a slave (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: alicui, Plaut. Am. prol. 124.—**II.** Trop.: verbum neque numeris, neque generibus praeserviens, Gell. 1, 7, 6.

prae-servo, āre, *v. a.*, *to observe beforehand* (post-class.): aliquid, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8: liberum se a dominationibus, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 16, 3.

praeses, idis (*gen. plur.* praesidium, Flor. 2, 17, 16), *adj.* and *subst.* [praesideo]. **I.** *Sitting before* a thing, *to guard, take care of*, or *direct* it; *presiding, protecting, guarding, defending:* locus, *a place of refuge*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 11 dub.: dextra, Sen. Med. 247: di praesides imperii, *protecting deities*, Tac. H. 4, 53.—**II.** *Subst.:* **praesĕs,** idis, *comm.* **A.** *A protector, guard, guardian, defender:* ite nunc jam ex praesidio praesides, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 7: senatus rei publicae custos, praeses, propugnator, Cic. Sest. 65, 137: patrii Penates, qui huic urbi et rei publicae praesides estis, Cic. Dom. 57, 144: tribunus plebis, quem majores praesidem libertatis custodemque esse voluerunt, id. Agr. 2, 6, 15; Liv. 6, 16.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *one that presides over, a president, superintendent, head, chief, ruler:* praeses belli, i. e. *Minerva*, Verg. A. 11, 483: vobis per suffragia uti praesides olim, nunc dominos destinatis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 6 Dietsch: provinciarum, *governors*, Suet. Aug. 23: quorum (praetorum) in provinciis jurisdictionem praesides earum habent, Gai. Inst. 1, 6; cf.: praesidis nomen generale est, eo quod et proconsules et legati Caesaris, et omnes provincias regentes (licet senatores sint) praesides appellentur, Dig. 1, tit. 18.

prae-sicco, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to dry beforehand* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 217; 4, 3, 53.—Hence, **prae-siccātus,** a, um, *dried beforehand* (post-class.): succus sole praesiccatus, App. Herb. 124.

prae-siccus, a, um, *adj.*, *very dry* (post-class.): vulnera, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

praesĭdālis or **praesĭdĭālis,** e, *adj.* [praeses], *of* or *belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial* (post-class.): jus, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. 24: jussio, Cod. Just. 4, 24, 11: judicium, ib. 9, 1, 18: officium, Amm. 28, 1, 5: apparitor, id. 17, 3, 6: vir, *who has been a governor*, Symm. Ep. 4, 71.

praesĭdārĭus, v. praesidiarius.

praesĭdātus (**praesĭdĭātus**), ūs, *m.* [praeses], *the office of governor of a province, governorship* (post-class.): Dalmatiae, Vop. Carin. 17: praesidatu regere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29; Dig. 27, 1, 6.

praesĭdens, entis, v. praesideo *fin.*

prae-sĭdĕo, sēdi (praesīdi in best MSS., Tac. A. 1, 76), ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo], *to sit before* or *in front of.* **I.** Lit. (mostly post-class. and rare): pro aede Capitolini Jovis praesidere, Suet. Aug. 26.—**B.** Transf., in time, *to sit beforehand:* in cujus (Mutini) sinu nubentes praesident, ut, etc., Lact. 1, 20 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To guard, watch, protect, defend.* (*a*) With *dat.:* ego hic tibi praesidebo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 47: ego hic restitrix praesidebo, id. Truc. 4, 2, 5; id. Rud. 4, 4, 7: urbi, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 20; Liv. 22, 11, 9; cf. id. 10, 17; 23, 32 *init.*; 24, 40 *init.*; 36, 5, 5; 38, 51, 8: Gallia, quae semper praesidet atque praesedit huic imperio libertatique communi, Cic. Phil. 5, 13, 37: huic urbi, atque huic imperio, id. Sull. 31, 86.—(*β*) With *acc.:* socios, Sall. H. 2, 28 Dietsch: agros suos, id. ib. 3, 66: proximum Galliae litus, Tac. A. 4, 5: civium manus litora oceani praesidebat, id. ib. 4, 72.—**B.** *To preside over, to have the care* or *management of, to superintend, direct, command* (syn. praesum). (*a*) With *dat.:* ut idem ad portas urbanis praesideat rebus, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: Mars … praesidet armis, Ov. F. 3, 85: Actiacis ludis, Suet. Tib. 6: spectaculis, id. Claud. 7.—(*β*) With *acc.:* P. Atellio, qui Pannoniam praesidebat, *who commanded in Pannonia*, Tac. A. 12, 29: exercitum, *to command*, id. ib. 3, 39.—(*γ*) With *in* and *abl.:* Metellus in agro Piceno praesidebat, Sall. C. 57, 2.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* (in senatu) princeps praesidebat, *presided*, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 10.—Hence, **praesĭdens,** entis, *P. a.*; as *subst.:* *a president, director, ruler* (post-Aug. for praeses): superbia praesidentium, *governors*, Tac. A. 3, 40: praesidentium apparitores, Cod. Th. 8, 7, 13.

‡ **praesīdĕro,** āre, *v. n.* [prae-sidus], *to be in advance of the constellations:* praesiderare dicitur, cum maturius hiberna tempestas movetur, quasi ante sideris tempus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.; cf. Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207.

praesĭdĭālis, e, v. praesidalis.

praesĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praesidium]. **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *that serves for defence* or *protection* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): praesidiarii milites, *garrison soldiers*, Liv. 29, 8; cf.: dicti praesidiarii milites ante alios collocati qui erant, aut in alio loco praepositi, Fest. s. v. SVBSIDIVM, p. 306 Müll.: classis, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86.—**2.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to the governor of a province, gubernatorial* (post-class.): togam praesidiariam accepit (al. praesidariam), Spart. Sev. 1.—**B.** *Subst.:* **praesĭdĭārium,** ii, *n.*, *a garrison*, Not. Tir. p. 56.—**II.** Transf.: praesidarii malleoli, *kept as a reserve in case the wine should fail*, Col. 4, 15, 1: palmes, i. q. resex, id. 4, 21, 3.

praesĭdĭātus, v. praesidatus.

praesĭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praesidium], *a small garrison*, Not. Tir. p. 56.

‡ **praesĭdĭor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to watch, guard:* praesidior, φρουρῶ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

praesĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [praeses]. **I.** Lit., *a presiding over*; hence, *defence, protection, help, aid, assistance*; esp. of soldiers who are to serve as *a guard, garrison, escort*, or *convoy:* proficisci praesidio suis, Nep. Ages. 3: praesidio esse alicui, id. ib. 7; Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hanc sibi rem praesidio sperant futuram, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167: tectus praesidio firmo amicorum, id. Sull. 18, 51: absque me foret et meo praesidio, etc., Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 61: ut meae stultitiae in justitiā tuā sit aliquid praesidii, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 33: in tutelā ac praesidio bellicae virtutis, Cic. Mur. 10, 22: Veneris praesidio ferox, Hor. C. 1, 15, 13.—Esp. of soldiers acting as a *guard, convoy, escort:* legiones, quae praesidio impedimentis erant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: regale, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30.—**II.** Transf. **A.** That which aids, defends, or protects, *defence, assistance, protection:* ad hoc ipsum judicium cum praesidio venit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: armatorum, id. Phil. 2, 44, 112; cf.: O et praesidium, *protector*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 2: quantum praesidium perdis, Verg. A. 11, 58.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., those who by their presence protect a place, a camp, or a supply of arms or provisions, *a guard, garrison, convoy, escort, troops, soldiers*, etc.: praesidium est dictum, quia extra castra praesidebant loco aliquo, quo tutior regio esset, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: occupatoque oppido, ibi praesidium collocat, *garrison*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: (turres) praesidiis firmare, *with a garrison, with troops*, Sall. J. 23, 1: quam (Italiam) praesidiis confirmaretis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: obsidere atque occupare, id. ib. 2, 28, 75: ex oppido educere, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: dimittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 3: oppido imponere, Liv. 24, 7: praesidium dedit, ut eo tuto perveniret, *an escort*, Nep. Ep. 4, 5: praesidium ex arce expellere, *a garrison*, id. ib. 10, 3: praesidium ex regionibus depellere, id. Paus. 2, 1: praesidia interficere, *troops*, id. Milt. 4, 1: praesidia custodiasque disponere, *posts, pickets*, Caes. B. G. 7, 55: Italia tota armis praesidiisque tenetur, *troops*, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1: praesidia deducere, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: galeatum ponit ubique Praesidium, Juv. 8, 239.—**B.** *Any place occupied by troops*, as a hill, a camp, etc.; *a post, station, intrenchment, fortification, camp:* qui propter metum praesidium reliquit, *leaves his post*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 17: praesidio decedere, Liv. 4, 29: procul in praesidio esse, Nep. Timol. 1, 4: praesidium occupare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: cohortes ex proximis praesidiis deductae, id. B. G. 7, 87: milites in praesidiis disponere, id. ib. 7, 34: in praesidiis esse, *in the camp, with the army*, Cic. Lig. 9, 28: in adversariorum praesidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 43, 126: posito castello super vestigia paterni praesidii, *fort*, Tac. A. 1, 56: obsidium coepit per praesidia, *redoubts*, id. ib. 4, 49.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 26, 73.—**C.** In gen., *aid, help, assistance* of any kind, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 45: quod satis esset praesidii, dedit, *every thing needful for his support and safety*, Nep. Them. 8, 5: quaerere sibi praesidia periculis, et adjumenta honoribus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: magnum sibi praesidium ad beatam vitam comparare, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 2: omnibus vel naturae, vel doctrinae praesidiis ad dicendum parati, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: me biremis praesidio scaphae tutum aura feret, Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: ad praesidium aquae calidae decurritur, Col. 12, 50: praesidia afferre navem factura minorem, Juv. 12, 56.—Trop., *defence, protection, help:* fortissimum praesidium pudoris, Cic. Sull. 28, 77: insigne maestis praesidium reis, Hor. C. 2, 1, 13: si qua aliunde putas rerum exspectanda tuarum, Praesidia, Juv. 7, 23.—**2.** In partic., *a remedy* against diseases: aurium morbis praesidium est, Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 90: contra serpentes praesidio esse, id. 28, 4, 7, § 35.

praesignātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesigno], *a presignifying* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 22, 83.

praesignātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who marks out* or *designates beforehand*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 38, n. 184; Inscr. Murat. 915, 6.

praesignĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesignifico], *a showing* or *signifying beforehand, presignification* (eccl. Lat.): praesignificatio et figura majoris rei, Lact. 7, 15.

prae-signĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to show* or *signify beforehand, to foreshow, presignify* (only in the foll. passages): hominibus quae sint futura, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 82; 2, 49, 101.

prae-signis, e, *adj.* [signum], *distinguished before* or *above others, remarkable, illustrious, excellent* (poet.): praesignia tempora cornu, Ov. M. 15, 611: praesignis facie, id. A. A. 3, 773; id. F. 6, 628: hastā, Stat. S. 4, 8, 12.

prae-signo, āre, *v. a.*, *to mark before* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ad summum praesignato (al. pertundito), Cato, R. R. 154: furunculos, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 36.

(**prae-sĭlĭo,** īre, a false reading, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 13; v. prosilio.)

prae-sĭpĭo, pĕre, *v. a.* [sapio], *to feel beforehand, have a presentiment of:* praesagire est praedivinare, praesipere, Fest. s. v. praesagire, p. 223 Müll.; cf.: adsipere et praesipere dicebant antiqui a sapiendo, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. adsipere, p. 21 Müll.

prae-sŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very solid* (late Lat.). **I.** L i t., Coripp. Laud. Just. 3, 291.—**II.** T r o p., *very firm, very constant*, or *steadfast:* praesolidum Simonem dignum cognomine Petri, Juvenc. 1, 436.

prae-sŏno, ui, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To sound before* (poet.): praesonuit solemni tibia cantu (al. personuit), Ov. Am. 3, 13, 11. — **II.** *To sound louder than, to sound above;* with *acc.:* qui posset avena Praesonuisse chelyn, Calp. Ecl. 4, 65.

prae-spargo (**-spergo**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to scatter* or *strew before*, Lucr. 5, 738.

prae-spĕcŭlor, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to examine into beforehand* (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1233; hence, *part.* in *pass.* signif.: utilitate praespeculata, Amm. 25, 8, 11.

praespergo, v. praespargo.

prae-spēro, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to hope beforehand* (eccl. Lat.): qui praenunciabatur, ille et praesperabatur, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.

‡ **praespĭcio,** cĕre, *v. a.* [prae-specio], *to look at before, to regard beforehand*, Not. Tir. p. 43; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 83.

praestābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. praesto], *preeminent, distinguished, excellent* (class.; usually only of things concr. and abstr.): res magnitudine praestabiles, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 347: praestabilis insignisque virtus, id. Har. Resp. 19, 41: ingenium atque lingua, Gell. 10, 18, 6: linguā ac facundiā praestabilis, id. 18, 3, 3: (Deus) praestabilis super malitiā, *exalted*, Vulg. Joel, 2, 13. — With *inf.:* Calchas praestabilis hariolari, i. e. hariolando, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 52, 4. — *Comp.:* dignitas praestabilior, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38: fuerat praestabilius, *preferable, better*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4: nihil amicitiā praestabilius, Cic. Lael. 27, 104: utrum huic rei publicae melius fuisse et praestabilius me civem nosci an te? *more advantageous*, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10: neque majus aliud, neque praestabilius invenies, Sall. J. 1, 2.

Praestāna, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess of excellence*, who was worshipped because Romulus had surpassed all others in throwing javelins: Praestana est, ut perhibetis, dicta, quod Quirinus in jaculi missione cunctorum praestiterit viribus, Arn. 4, 128.

praestans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 2. praesto.

praestanter, *adv.*, v. 2. praesto, *P. a. fin.*

praestantĭa, ae, *f.* [praestans], *preeminence, superiority, excellence* (class.): excellentia praestantiaque animantium reliquorum, *over other creatures*, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 97: virtutis, ingenii, fortunae, *pre-eminence in*, id. Lael. 19, 70: di omnium rerum praestantiā excellentes, *in all things*, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: dignitatis, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: remedii, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16: vulneribus sanandis tanta praestantia est, ut, etc., *of such superior efficacy*, id. 27, 6, 24, § 42.

praestat, v. 2. praesto.

praestātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. praesto]. **I.** L i t., *a guaranty, warranty* (post-Aug.): ut ad praestationem scribant, *if they pledge themselves for the truth of what they write*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13, 9; Dig. 45, 1, 2. — **II.** T r a n s f., in gen., *payment* of any thing due (post-class.): remittere, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 28: praestatio dotis, Dig. 31, 1, 35: vectigalium, ib. 10, 3, 7: usumfructum locare sub certā annuā praestatione, Cod. Just. 3, 33, 10: fiscalium praestationum exactores, Firm. Math. 4, 3; 6, 3.

praestātor, ōris, *m.* [2. praesto], *a surety* (post-class.): qui advocantur ut praestatores, Front. Col. praef. p. 128 Goes.

(**praestergus,** a, um, a false reading, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

prae-sterno, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strew* or *spread beforehand, to prepare* (mostly ante- and post-class.): eo praesternebant folia farferi (al. prosternebant), Plaut. Poen. 2, 32: altaria, *to prepare*, Stat. S. 3, 2, 114: jubet serta et elysios animae praesternere flores, id. ib. 5, 2, 257. — *Pass.* fig.: tuis laudibus tuisque virtutibus materiam campumque praesterni, Plin. Pan. 31, 1: illud peto, praesternas, etc. (al. less correctly, praestruas), Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 14.

praestĕs, ĭtis, *comm.* [2. praesto], in relig. lang., an epithet of deities, *presiding, protecting;* as *subst.*, *a protector, guardian, president*, etc. (poet. and post-class.): praestitem in eādem significatione dicebant antiqui, quā nunc dicimus antistitem, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: praestitibus Laribus, Ov. F. 5, 129: versus Orphici Liberum εὐβουλῆα vocantes, boni consilii hunc deum praestitem monstrant, Macr. S. 1, 18; Mart. Cap. 2, 40: PRAESTITI JOVI, Inscr. Grut. 22, 1.

praestĭgĭae, ārum (rare in the *sing.;* praestigiae, Prud. Peristeph. 2, 86), *f.* [praestinguo], *deceptions, illusions, jugglers' tricks, sleights, feats of legerdemain;* lit. and trop. (class.; cf. captio): patent praestigiae, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 9: verborum, *deceptive use of words*, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 74: quasi praestigiis quibusdam et captionibus depelli, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: omnes meos dolos, fallacias, Praestigias praestrinxit commoditas patris, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73 (Com. Rel. p. 59 Rib.): non per praestigias, sed palam compilare, *by stratagem, secretly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53; Liv. 6, 15 *fin.:* Graecae istorum praestigiae philosophari sese dicentium, Gell. 13, 23, 2: nubium, *the deceptive images formed by the clouds*, App. de Mundo, p. 23, 32.—In *sing.:* praestigiae plausum petere, Quint. 4, 1, 77; so Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 24 *fin.*

praestĭgĭātor, ōris, *m.* [praestigiae], *a juggler, cheat, impostor, deceiver* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): praestigiator hic quidem Poenus probu' est, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 6; id. Aul. 4, 4, 3; Sen. Ep. 45, 8: pervicaci praestigiator actu, *the devil*, Prud. Cath. 6, 141 (with i long).

praestĭgĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [praestigiator], *she who plays tricks, juggles*, or *deceives* (Plautin.), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 150; id. Truc. 1, 2, 31 Spengel ad loc.

* **praestĭgĭo,** āre, *v. a.* [praestigiae], *to deceive by juggling tricks:* illa tibi numinis praestigiat divinatio, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 63.

‡ **praestĭgĭor,** āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to practise sleight of hand:* praestigior, ψηφοπαικτῶ, Gloss. Cyrill.

praestĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of deceitful tricks, delusive* (post-class.), Gell. 7, 14, 11: nihil praestigiosum, aut subdolum, Arn. 1, 32.

praestĭgĭum, ii, *n.*, *a delusion, illusion, trick:* Γοητεία, praestigium, Gloss. ad Prud. Onom. Vet.: praestigiis absolvi, Amm. 14, 11, 23.

(**prae-stinguo,** ĕre, a false read. for praestringo, q. v.)

praestĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. praes], *to buy, purchase* (ante- and post-class.): ego eo in macellum, ut piscium quidquid ibi'st, pretio praestinem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 36: piscis praestinatum abire, id. Capt. 4, 2, 68; cf.: praestinare apud Plautum praeemere est, i. e. emendo tenere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.: aliquid viginti denariis, App. M. 1, p. 113, 15: id omne praestinaturus, id. ib. 1, p. 104, 21 al.

praestĭtor, ōris, *m.* [2. praesto], *a giver* (post-class.): praestitor et tributor, App. Trism. p. 92.

prae-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo], *to determine* or *appoint beforehand, to prescribe* (class.; syn.: praefinio, praescribo): ei rei dies Haec praestituast proxuma, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 59; 2, 2, 29: diem praestituit operi faciundo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148: nobis tempus, id. Quint. 9, 23: dies, Tert. Anim. 14, 3, 4. — With a *rel.-clause:* praetor numquam petitori praestituit, quā actione illum uti velit, Cic. Caecin. 3, 8: nullā praestitutā die, *without any fixed term*, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; cf. Nep. Chabr. 3, 1.

praestĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. praesto.

1. praestō (old collat. form **praestū,** acc. to Curtius Valerianus in Cassiod. p. 2289 P.: qui praestu sunt, Inscr. Carina Via Appia, 1, p. 217. In later time as *adj.:* **praestus,** a, um: bonorum officio praestus fui, Inscr. Grut. 669, 4), *adv.* [*dat.* from praestus, a *sup.* form from prae, so that praesto esse alicui = to be or stand in the foremost place for or as respects one], *at hand, ready, present, here;* usually with *esse* (very freq. and class.). **I.** L i t.: ni tua propitia pax foret praesto, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: sed ubi est frater? *Chaer.* Praesto adest, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 20; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 120; so Att. Tr. 498: quod adest praesto in primis placet, Lucr. 5, 1412; Lact. 3, 7, 10: sacrificiis omnibus praesto adesse, id. 2, 16, 10; more freq., praesto esse: ibi mihi praesto fuit L. Lucilius, Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1: togulae lictoribus ad portam praesto fuerunt, id. Pis. 23, 55: tibi nulla fuit clementia praesto? *hadst thou no compassion?* Cat. 64, 137: praesto esse, *to arrive, appear:* hirundines aestivo tempore praesto sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61.—Without *esse* (poet.): era, eccum praesto militem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 1: ipsum adeo praesto video, Ter. And. 2, 5, 4; Stat. Th. 6, 643.—**II.** I n p a r t i c.: praesto esse or adire. **A.** *To be at hand, to attend* or *wait upon, to serve, aid:* ero meo ut omnibus locis sine praesto, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: jus civile didicit, praesto multis fuit, Cic. Mur. 9, 19: praesto esse clientem tuum? id. Att. 10, 8, 3: saluti tuae praesto esse, praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69; id. Fam. 4, 14, 4: ut ad omnia, quae tui velint, ita assim praesto, ut, etc., id. ib. 4, 8, 1; id. Att. 4, 12, 1 *fin.;* also with videor, id. ib. 4, 12, 1 *fin.*—With *adire:* pauper erit praesto semper tibi, pauper adibit primus, *will be at hand, at your service*, Tib. 1, 5, 61. — **B.** With *esse*, *to present one's self in a hostile manner, to resist, oppose:* si quis mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus, Cic. Caecin. 30, 87: quaestores cum fascibus mihi praesto fuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 11.

2. prae-sto, ĭti (post-class. also praestāvi), ātum or ĭtum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to stand before* or *in front.* **A.** L i t.: dum primae praestant acies, Luc. 4, 30. — **B.** T r o p., *to stand out, be superior, to distinguish one's self, to be excellent, distinguished, admirable;* constr. *alicui aliquā re, alicui rei, in aliquā re*, or *absol.* (class.): cum virtute omnibus praestarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: quantum praestiterint nostri majores prudentiā ceteris gentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 192: quā re homines bestiis praestent, id. Inv. 1, 4, 5: hoc praestat amicitia propinquitati, quod, etc., id. Lael. 5, 19: Zeuxin muliebri in corpore pingendo plurimum aliis praestare, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: ceteris, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: suos inter aequales longe praestitit, id. Brut. 64, 230: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1, 1: praestare honestam mortem existimans turpi vitae, Nep. Chabr. 4, 3: quantum ceteris praestet Lucretia, Liv. 1, 57, 7: cernere, quantum eques Latinus Romano praestet, id. 8, 7, 7: quantum vel vir viro vel gens genti praestat! id. 31, 7, 8: genere militum praestare tironibus, id. 42, 52, 10: tantum Romana in bellis gloria ceteris praestat, Quint. 1, 10, 14: qui eloquentiā ceteris praestet, id. 2, 3, 5; 2, 16, 17; Curt. 8, 14, 13; Just. 18, 3, 14; 28, 2, 11; 44, 3, 9: sacro, quod praestat, peracto, Juv. 12, 86: probro atque petulantiā maxume praestabant, *were pre-eminent, distinguished themselves*, Sall. C. 37, 5: truculentiā caeli praestat Germania, Tac. A. 2, 24: cur alias aliis praestare videmus Pondere res rebus? Lucr. 1, 358. — **2.** Praestat, with a *subject-clause, it is preferable* or *better:* nimio impendiosum praestat te, quam ingratum dicier, *it is much better*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 12: mori milies praestitit, quam haec pati, *it was better*, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2: praestare dicunt, Gallorum quam Romanorum imperia perferre, *it is better*, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: motos praestat componere fluctus, Verg. A. 1, 135; 3, 429; 6, 39.

II. *Act.* **A.** *To surpass, outstrip, exceed,*

excel (not in Cic. or Cæs.; constr. usually *aliquem aliquâ re*): qui primus in alterutrâ re praestet alios, Varr. ap. Non. 502, 23; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; 3, 1, 3: quantum Galli virtute ceteros mortales praestarent, Liv. 5, 36, 4: qui belli gloriâ Gallos omnes Belgasque praestabant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6: praestate virtute peditem, ut honore atque ordine praestatis, Liv. 3, 61, 7: ut vetustate et gradu honoris nos praestent, id. 7, 30, 4; 34, 34, 14; 37, 30, 2: praestat ingenio alius alium, Quint. 1, 1, 3; Val. Max. 3, 2, 21; 3, 2, ext. 7; 7, 2, 17: honore ceteros, Nep. Att. 18, 5; 3, 3; id. Reg. 3, 5: imperatores prudentiâ, id. Hann. 1, 1: eloquentiâ omnes eo tempore, id. Epam. 6, 1.—Only aliquem, Stat. Th. 4, 838.—**B.** *To become surety for, to answer* or *vouch for, to warrant, be responsible for, to take upon one's self*, etc. (class.): ut omnes ministros imperii tui rei publicae praestare videare, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: quem tamen ego praestare non poteram, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: quanto magis arduum est alios praestare quam se, tanto laudabilius, Plin. Pan. 83: communem incertumque casum neque vitare quisquam nostrum, nec praestare ullo pacto potest, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: simus eâ mente ut nihil in vitâ nobis praestandum praeter culpam putemus, *that we need only answer for guilt*, i. e. *keep ourselves clear of guilt*, id. ib. 6, 1, 4: impetus populi praestare nemo potest, *no one can be held to answer for the outbreaks of the people*, id. de Or. 2, 28, 124: periculum judicii, id. Mur. 2, 3: damnum alicui, id. Off. 3, 16: invidiam, id. Sest. 28, 61: nihil, *to be responsible for nothing*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; cf. in *pass.*: cum id, quod ab homine non potuerit praestari, evenerit, *what none could vouch for that it would not happen*, id. Tusc. 3, 16, 34.—With *ab aliquâ re*: ego tibi a vi praestare nihil possum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 3.—With *de*: quod de te sperare, de me praestare possum, Cic. Fam. 4, 15, 2.—With an *object-clause*: quis potest praestare, semper sapientem beatum fore, cum, etc.? Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 29; cf.: (praedones) nullos fore, quis praestare poterat? id. Fl. 12, 28: meliorem praesto magistro Discipulum, Juv. 14, 212.—With *ut*: illius lacrimae praestant ut veniam culpae non abnuat Osiris, Juv. 6, 539.—**C.** In gen., *to fulfil, discharge, maintain, perform, execute*: arbitramur nos ea praestitisse, quae ratio et doctrina praescripserit, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 7: ultima exspectato, quae ego tibi et jucunda et honesta praestabo, id. Fam. 7, 17, 2: suum munus, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38: hospitii et amicitiae jus officiumque, id. Fam. 14, 4, 2: ne quem ejus paeniteret, praestiti, *I took care, exerted myself*, Liv. 30, 30; Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 19: quamcumque ei fidem dederis, ego praestabo, *I will fulfil, keep the promise*, Cic. Fam. 6, 11, 2: fidem alicui, Liv. 30, 15: pacem cum iis populus Romanus non ab se tantum, sed ab rege etiam Masinissa praestitit, *maintained*, id. 40, 34: tributa, *to pay*, Juv. 3, 188: annua, id. 6, 480: triplicem usuram, id. 9, 7.—*Pass.*: promissum id benignius est ab rege quam praestitum, Liv. 43, 18, 11: mea tibi tamen benevolentia fidesque praestabitur, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3; so, quibus (victoribus) senatûs fides praestabitur, id. Phil. 14, 11, 30: virtus vetat spectare fortunam dum praestetur fides, id. Div. 2, 37, 79: ni praestaretur fides publica, Liv. 2, 28, 7.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To keep, preserve, maintain, retain*: pueri, quibus videmur praestare rem publicam debuisse, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 5; Ov. M. 11, 748: omnes socios salvos praestare poteramus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: mors omnia praestat Vitalem praeter sensum calidumque vaporem, Lucr. 3, 214.—**b.** *To show, exhibit, to prove, evince, manifest*: Pomptinius praestat tibi memoriam benevolentiamque, quam debet, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3: neque hercule in iis ipsis rebus eam voluntatem, quam exspectaram, praestiterunt, id. ib. 1, 9, 5: virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: benevolentiam, Cic. Att. 11, 1, 1: consilium suum fidemque, id. de Or. 3, 33, 134.—With *se, to show, prove*, or *behave one's self as*: praesta te eum, qui, etc., *show thyself such, as*, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2: se incolumem, Lucr. 3, 220: se invictum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 104: teque praesta constanter ad omne Indeclinatae munus amicitiae, *show thyself constant*, id. ib. 4, 5, 23: Victoria nunc quoque se praestet, *show itself*, id. ib. 2, 169: sed ne ad illam quidem artissimam innocentiae formulam praestare nos possumus, *prove ourselves innocent even according to that rule*, Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 1: juris periti consultatoribus se praestabant, *showed themselves accessible*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Poet.: vel magnum praestet Achillem, *should show, prove, approve himself a great Achilles*, Verg. A. 11, 438.—**c.** *To show, exhibit, manifest*: honorem debitum patri, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: fratri pietatem, id. Brut. 33, 126: virtutem et diligentiam alicui, id. Fam. 14, 3, 2: frequentiam et officium alicui honores petenti, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: obsequium, Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 8: sedulitatem alicui rei, *to apply*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6.—**d.** *To give, offer, furnish, present, expose*: alicui certam summam pecuniae, Suet. Dom. 9: cervicem, Sen. ap. Diom. p. 362 P.: caput fulminibus, *to expose*, Luc. 5, 770: Hiberus praestat nomen terris, id. 4, 23: anser praestat ex se pullos atque plumam, Col. 8, 13: cum senatui sententiam praestaret, *gave his vote*, Cic. Pis. 32, 80: terga hosti, *to turn one's back to the enemy, to flee*, Tac. Agr. 37: voluptatem perpetuam sapienti, *to assume*, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 89.—*Pass.*: pueri, quibus id (biduum) praestabatur, *was devoted*, Quint. 1, prooem. § 7; cf.: corpus, cui omnia olim tamquam servo praestabantur, nunc tamquam domino parantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 19.—Hence, **praestans**, antis, *P. a.*, *pre-eminent, superior, excellent, distinguished, extraordinary.* **A.** In gen. (class.). **1.** Of persons: omnibus praestans et ingenio et diligentiâ, *far surpassing all*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22: usu et sapientiâ praestantes, *noted for their experience and wisdom*, Nep. Timoth. 3, 2.—*Comp.*: virginibus praestantior omnibus Herse, *superior to all*, Ov. M. 2, 724.—*Sup.*: in illis artibus praestantissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217: praestantissimi studio atque doctrinâ, id. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—With *gen.*: o praestans animi juvenis, *distinguished for courage*, Verg. A. 12, 19: belli, Sil. 5, 92: armorum, Stat. Th. 1, 605: praestantissimus sapientiae, Tac. A. 6, 6.—Poet., with *object-clause*: quo non praestantior alter Aere ciere viros, *whom no other excelled in rousing the men*, Verg. A. 6, 164.—**2.** Of things, *pre-eminent, excellent, remarkable, extraordinary, distinguished*: praestanti corpore Nymphae, Verg. A. 1, 71: praestanti corpore tauri, id. G. 4, 550: formâ, id. A. 7, 483: naturâ excellens atque praestans, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: qui a te tractatus est praestanti et singulari fide, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: praestans prudentiâ in omnibus, Nep. Alc. 5, 1; Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: quid praestantius mihi potuit accidere? id. Vatin. 3, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Efficacious*: medicina, Plin. 13, 24, 47, § 130: usus praestantior, id. 18, 13, 34, § 126: calamus praestantior odore, id. 12, 22, 48, § 105: sucus sapore praestantissimus, id. 15, 1, 2, § 5: praestantissima auxilia, id. 27, 13, 120, § 146.—**2.** *Sup.*: Praestantissimus, *a title of the later emperors*, Nazar. 26; Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **praestanter**, *excellently, admirably* (post-Aug.); *sup.*: praestantissime, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 186.

praestōlātio, ōnis, *f.* [praestolor], *the waiting for, expectation* (late Lat.): praestolatio impiorum furor, Vulg. Prov. 11, 23: praestolatio tua non auferetur, id. ib. 23, 18; id. Job, 17, 15.

praestōlor, ātus (*inf.* paragog. praestolarier, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 33; *act.* collat. form praestolaras, Liv. And. ap. Non. 475, 32: praestolabo, Turp. ap. ib. 475, 31; cf. App. M. 5, 20), 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [1. praesto], *to stand ready for, to wait for, expect* a person or thing (syn.: opperior, exspecto): praestolari dicitur is, qui ante stando, ibi, quo venturum excipere vult, moratur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.; cf.: praestolari est praesto esse et apparere, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5. (*a*) With *dat.*: qui tibi ad Forum Aurelium praestolarentur armati, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: ut in Formiano tibi praestoler, id. Att. 2, 15, 3; 3. 20, 1.—(*β*) With *acc.*: ego illum ante aedis praestolabor, Plaut. Most. 5, 1 18; so, aliquem, id. Truc. 2, 3, 15: quem praestolare, Parmeno? Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 5: adventum illius, Vulg. Judic. 9, 25: lucem, id. Job, 30, 26.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: ego illam illic video praestolarier, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 33: ad Clupeam praestolans, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.—*(*δ*) With *gen.*: advenientium cohortium praestolari, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161, 32.

prae-strangŭlo, āre, *v. a.*, *to choke, deprive of breath* (post-class.): ne anxium oratorem praestrangulet, i. e. ne cogat tacere, Auct. Quint. Decl. 3.

praestrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praestringo], *a binding fast, binding up* (eccl. Lat.): praestrictio sensûs (al. praestructio), Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

praestrictus, a, um, *Part.*, from praestringo.

prae-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bind fast* or *hard, to bind* or *tie up; to squeeze tight, compress*, etc. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praestrictâ fauce, Ov. Ib. 551: praestricta manus, Sen. Troad. 560: pollices vincire, nodoque praestringere, Tac. A. 12, 47: dracones circumplexu facili (elephantos) ambiunt, nexuque nodi praestringunt, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: praestringere et strangulare, id. 17, 24, 37, § 234: vehementer praestringere aliquid, id. 10, 72, 92, § 192: umor praestrictus gelu, id. 17, 24, 37, § 217: ventus praestringit atque percellit radices arborum, i. e. comprimit, id. 18, 34, 77, § 334: panis datur ex vino ad discutienda, quae praestringi opus est, i. e. coërceri, sisti, id. 22, 25, 68, § 138.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To bind* or *wind about* (poet.): alicujus tempora sertis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 112.—**B.** *To graze, touch*: portam vomere, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102 (al. perstringere): Taifalorum terras praestringens, Amm. 31, 3, 7: praestrictis palatii januis, i. e. *passed without entering*, id. 14, 7, 10.—**2.** Trop. (post-class.): rerum novarum lugubri visu praestrictus, *touched, struck*, Amm. 29, 6, 9; cf. id. 16, 10, 13.—Hence, esp., *to touch in speaking, to mention*: nomen, Amm. 26, 1, 4; cf. id. 22, 15, 3.—With *acc.* and *inf.*, Amm. 21, 7, 2.—**C.** *To weaken, blunt, make dull.* **1.** In gen.: illi quorum lingua gladiorum aciem praestringit domi, i. e. by boasting, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 11: acies ferri praestringitur, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64: nitorem eboris, *to dim*, id. ib.: vites, *to deprive them of their eyes* or *buds*, id. 17, 24, 37, § 227.—**2.** Esp.: praestringere aciem oculorum or oculos, *to blind* (class.): aciem oculorum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4; Lucil. ap. Non. 34, 32; Liv. 40, 58, 4; cf. oculos, Varr. ap. Non. 35, 5; Cic. Vatin. 10, 24; Sen. Ep. 110, 17: obtutum oculorum, Amm. 17, 7, 2.—Trop., vos aciem animorum nostrorum virtutis splendore praestringitis, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 37; so, aciem animi, id. Phil. 12, 2, 3; Vell. 2, 118, 4: aciem mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; cf.: oculos mentis, id. Sen. 12, 42: aciem ingenii, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: mentes, Amm. 30, 1, 15: praestigias, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73 (Com. Rel. p. 59 Rib.).

praestructim, *adv.* [praestructus], *with preparation* (eccl. Lat.): ut ad hominem praestructim perveniretur, Tert. Pall. 3.

praestructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praestruo], *a foundation, preparation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14.

praestructūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a foundation, preparation* (eccl. Lat.): evangelii, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 2.

praestructus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praestruo.

prae-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build before*, as a preparation for other buildings, *to lay a foundation*: praestructa (opp. ea) quae superposita incumbent, Col. 1, 5, 9.—**B.** Transf., *to build up in front, to block* or *stop up, to make impassable* or *inaccessible* (mostly poet.): ille aditum vasti praestruxerat obice montis, Ov. F. 1, 563: hospitis effugio praestruxerat omnia Minos, id. A. A. 2, 21: porta Fonte praestructa, *stopped up*, id. M. 14, 797; cf.: densato scutorum compage se scientissime praestruebant, Amm. 14, 2, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to make ready* or *prepare beforehand* for any thing: fraus fidem in parvis sibi praestruit, *prepares* or *secures for itself credibility in trifles*, Liv. 28, 42, 7: praestruit ad illud quod dicturus est, multa esse crimina in Verre quae, etc., Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: tacitas vindictae iras, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 280: prius agmina saevo praestrue Marti, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 319.—**B.** *To arrange* or *contrive beforehand*: cum praestructum utrumque consulto esset, *whereas*

it had all been concerted beforehand, Suet. Tib. 53: id scilicet praestruentes, Amm. 31, 7.—Hence, **praestructus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *prepared:* praestructum bellis civilibus hostem, Claud. B. Gild. 285.

‡ **prae-stultus,** a, um, *adj.*, *extremely foolish:* praestultus, πάνυ ἀνόητος, Gloss. Cyrill.

* **prae-stŭpesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to be greatly astonished:* ad quam fortunam ceteris praestupescentibus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

prae-stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very senseless, very stupid* (late Lat.): praestupido corde, Juvenc. 4, 200.

praestus, a, um, v. 1. praesto *init.*

prae-sūdo, āre, *v. n.*, *to sweat before* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: dum matutinis praesudat solibus aër, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 120.—**II.** Trop., *to exert one's self beforehand*, Stat. Th. 6, 4.

praesul, sŭlis, *comm.* [praesilio], *one who leaps* or *dances before others, a dancer in public, public dancer.* **I.** Lit. (class.), Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55; 2, 66, 136.—**B.** In partic., *the leader of the* Salii, *who annually leaped and danced through the city, bearing the* ancilia: fuit in eo sacerdotio (Saliorum) et praesul et vates et magister, Capitol. M. Aurel. 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a presider, president, director; a patron, protector*, etc. (post-class.): agri praesul, Pall. 1, 6: fori, Sid. Ep. 4, 14: praesul creatus litteris, Aus. Ep. 4, 79; Pall. 1, 6 *fin.:* Angerona, diva praesul silentii, Sol. 1; Mart. Cap. 2, § 160 *fin.:* et Junone calent hic arae praesule semper, Avien. Perieg. 519.

praesŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [praesulor], *the office of a superintendent* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. 2, 3 al.

praesŭlor, āri, 1. *v. n.* [praesul], *to be a superintendent* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 15.

prae-sulsus, a, um, *adj.* [salsus], *salted very much, very salt* (post-Aug.): adeps, Col. 6, 2, 7.

praesultātor, ōris, *m.* [praesulto], *one who leaps* or *dances before others, a public dancer* (only in Livy), Liv. 2, 36, 2; cf. praesulto.

prae-sulto, āre, *v. n.* [salto], *to leap* or *dance before* (only in Livy): praesultare hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10, 3 (cf. praesultator).

praesultor, ōris, *m.* [praesilio], *one who leaps* or *dances before others, a public dancer* (post-class. for praesul), Lact. 2, 7, 20; Val. Max. 1, 7, 4.

prae-sum, fŭi, esse, *v. n.*, *to be before* a thing; hence, *to be set over, to preside* or *rule over, to have the charge* or *command of, to superintend* (class.). (*a*) With *dat.:* omnibus Druidibus praeest unus, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: qui oppido praeerat, id. ib. 2, 6: regionibus, id. ib. 5, 22: provinciae, Sall. C. 42, 3: censor factus, severe praefuit ei potestati, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: classi, *to have the command of the fleet*, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: exercitui, id. ib. 3, 57: alicui negotio, *to have charge of it, to carry it on*, id. ib. 3, 61: ei studio, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235: artificio, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: vigiliis, *to superintend*, Sall. C. 30, 6: regiis opibus, Nep. Con. 4, 3: rebus regiis, id. Phoc. 3, 4: statuis faciendis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 144: aedibus, i. e. aedilem esse, Dig. 1, 2, 2: mercimoniis, Cod. 5, 5, 7.—(*β*) *Absol.:* praeesse in provinciā, *to be governor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 180.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To be the chief person, to take the lead* in any thing: non enim paruit ille Ti. Gracchi temeritati, sed praefuit, Cic. Lael. 11, 37: qui non solum interfuit his rebus, sed etiam praefuit, id. Fam. 1, 8, 1: illi crudelitati non solum praeesse, verum etiam interesse, id. Att. 9, 6, 7.—**B.** *To protect, defend* (poet.): stant quoque pro nobis, et praesunt moenibus Urbis, Ov. F. 5, 135.—Hence, **praesens,** entis (*abl. sing.* of persons usually praesente; of things, praesenti), *adj.* **A.** *That is before one, in sight* or *at hand, present, in person* (rarely of the immediate presence of the speaker or writer, for which the proper case of hic is used; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 908. and v. infra): assum praesens praesenti tibi, *I am with you*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 27: non quia ades praesens, dico hoc, *because you happen to be present*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 39: quo praesente, *in whose presence*, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: quod adest quodque praesens est, id. Off. 1, 4, 11; so, nihil nisi praesens et quod adest, id. Fin. 1, 17, 55: vivi atque praesentes, id. Off. 1, 44, 156: praesens tecum egi, *myself, in person*, id. Fam. 2, 7, 4: perinde ac si ipse interfuerit, et praesens viderit, id. Inv. 1, 54, 104: praesens sermo, *communication by word of mouth*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1: praesens in praesentem multa dixerat, id. Att. 11, 12, 1; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 34: praesente for praesentibus (ante-class.): praesente amicis, Pompon. ap. Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; so, testibus, id. ap. Non. 154, 17; his, Att. ib. 154, 19: suis, Fenest. ib. 154, 20: omnibus, Nov. ib. 154, 23: legatis, Varr. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7: nobis, Ter. ib.—**2.** Esp., of time: narratio praeteritarum rerum aut praesentium, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 13: non solum inopia praesentis, sed etiam futuri temporis, Caes. B. C. 1, 52 *init.:* praesens tempus futuri metu perdere, Sen. Ep. 24, 1: tempus enim tribus partibus constat, praeterito, praesente, futuro, id. ib. 124, 17.—Esp. in opp. to other times referred to: quanta tempestas invidiae nobis si minus in praesens tempus . . . at in posteritatem impendeat, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: et reliqui temporis recuperandi ratio, et praesentis tuendi, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: et consiliorum superiorum conscientiā et praesentis temporis moderatione me consoler, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6; id. Fl. 1, 3.—Very rarely alone, of the times of the writer or speaker. as opp. to the times of which he speaks: quod pietas principis nostri praesentium quoque temporum decus fecit, Quint. 3, 7, 9: vive moribus praeteritis, loquere verbis praesentibus, *now in use*, Gell. 1, 10, 4.—Also of a time spoken of, *present* to the mind, *existing:* movit Scipionem cum fortuna pristina viri, praesenti fortunae conlata, Liv. 30, 13, 8: populo erat persuasum, et adversas superiores et praesentes secundas res accidisse, etc., Nep. Alcib. 6, 2: praetor factus non solum praesenti bello, id. Them. 2, 1: et praesens aetas et posteritas deinde mirata est, Curt. 9, 10, 28: praesentem saevitiam melioris olim fortunae recordatione allevabant, Tac. A. 14, 63: in praesens tempus, and more freq. *absol.*, in praesens, *for the present:* pleraque differat. et praesens in tempus omittat, Hor. A. P. 44; so (opp. in posteritatem) Cic. Cat 1, 9, 22: si fortuna in praesens deseruit, Tac. H. 4, 58; cf.: laetus in praesens animus, Hor. C. 2, 16. 25: ad praesens tempus, or simply ad praesens, *for the present:* Harpagus ad praesens tempus dissimulato dolore, *for the moment*, Just. 1, 5, 7: quod factum aspere acceptum ad praesens, mox, etc., *at the time*, Tac. A. 4, 31; 40: munimentum ad praesens, in posterum ultionem, id. H. 1, 44; Suet. Tit. 6: vocem adimere ad praesens. *for a short time*, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80: praesenti tempore and in praesenti, *at present, now:* praesenti tempore, Ov. F. 3, 478: haec ad te in praesenti scripsi, ut speres, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4: in praesenti, Nep. Att. 12, 5; Liv. 34, 35, 11.—Prov.: praesenti fortuna pejor est futuri metus, Ps.-Quint. Decl. 12, 15.—*Subst.:* **praesentia,** ium, *n.*, *present circumstances, the present state of affairs:* cum hortatur ferenda esse praesentia, Suet. Aug. 87: praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 59: ex praeteritis enim aestimari solent praesentia, Quint. 5, 10, 28: sed penitus haerens amor fastidio praesentium accensus est, Curt. 8, 3, 6.—Esp., in phrase in praesentia (sc. tempora), *for the present, at this time, under present circumstances:* hoc video in praesentia opus esse, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: providere quid oneris in praesentia tollant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: quae in praesentia in mentem mihi venerunt, id. Fam. 4, 5, 1; id. Fin. 5, 8, 21; Liv. 31, 22, 8; 33, 27, 10; 33, 28, 6; Tac. Agr. 31; 39; Suet. Tib. 22; id. Claud. 4; Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 14; Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 14.—Very rarely in praesentia, *at hand, on hand, on the spot:* id quod in praesentia vestimentorum fuit, arripuit, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5; cf.: in re praesenti, infra: in rem praesentem venire, *to go to the place itself, go to the very spot*, for the sake of a closer examination, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 250: in rem praesentem venias oportet, quia homines amplius oculis quam auribus credunt, Sen. Ep. 6, 5: in rem praesentem perducere audientes, *to transport one's hearers to the very spot*, Quint. 4, 2, 123: in re praesenti, *in the place itself, on the spot:* in re praesenti, ex copiā piscariā consulere, quid emam, aequom est, *when I am on the spot*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 65; Liv. 40, 9: eodem anno inter populum Carthaginiensem et regem Masinissam in re praesenti disceptatores Romani de agro fuerunt, id. 40, 17; Quint. 6, 2, 31: praesenti bello, *while war is raging*, Nep. Them. 2, 1; so *sup.:* quod praesentissimis quibusque periculis desit, Quint. 10, 7, 1; and *comp.:* jam praesentior res erat, Liv. 2, 36, 5.—**B.** *That happens* or *is done immediately, immediate, instant, prompt, ready, direct:* praesens poena sit, *the punishment might be instant*, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 122: preces, *immediate, not delayed*, Prop. 2, 23, 64 (3, 28, 12): mercari praesenti pecuniā, *with ready money, cash*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8; Cic. Clu. 12, 34: numerare praesentes denarios ducentos, Petr. 109: nummi, id. 137: supplicium, *instant execution*, Tac. A. 1, 38: Maelium praesenti morte multavit, Flor. 1, 26: praesens debitum, Dig. 12, 1, 9; 20, 1, 13: praesenti die dari, *in ready money:* quoties in obligationibus dies non ponitur, praesenti die pecunia debetur, ib. 45, 1, 41: libertatem aut praesenti die, aut sub condicione dare, ib. 28, 7, 22.—Hence, *adv.:* **praesens** (opp. in diem), *forthwith, immediately:* si, cum in diem mihi deberetur, fraudator praesens solverit, *in ready money, in cash*, Dig. 42, 9, 10: quod vel praesens vel ex die dari potest, ib. 7, 1, 4.—**C.** *That operates immediately* or *quickly, instant, prompt, efficacious, powerful* (i. q. valens): praesens auxilium oblatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: non ulla magis praesens fortuna laborum est, *no more effective cure for their troubles*, Verg. G. 3, 452: quo non praesentius ullum, Pocula si quando saevae infecere novercae, id. ib. 2, 127: si quid praesentius audes, *more effective, bolder*, id. A. 12, 152: praesentissimum remedium, Col. 6, 14; Plin. 28, 5, 14, § 53.—With *object. clause:* o diva . . . Praesens vel imo tollere de gradu Mortale corpus, vel, etc., *mighty, able*, Hor. C. 1, 35, 2.—**D.** Of disposition or character, *present, collected, resolute:* animo virili praesentique ut sis, para, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 64: si cui virtus animusque in pectore praesens, Verg. A. 5, 363: animus acer et praesens, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 84: non plures, sed etiam praesentioribus animis, Liv. 31, 46: praesentissimo animo pugnare, Auct. B. Alex. 40: Crassus, ut praesens ingenio semper respondit, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4.—**E.** *Present, aiding, favoring, propitious:* Hercules tantus, et tam praesens habetur deus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11: deus, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 31; cf.: tu dea, tu praesens, nostro succurre labori, Verg. A. 9, 404: modo diva triformis Adjuvet, et praesens ingentibus adnuat ausis, Ov. M. 7, 178.—*Comp.:* nihil illo (praesagio) praesentius, Flor. 4, 7, 9.—**F.** *Appropriate, pertinent, timely:* praesens hic quidemst apologus, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 38; cf.: en hercle praesens somnium, id. Mil. 2, 4, 41.

praesūmenter, *adv.* [praesumo], = praesumpte, *confidently, boldly* (late Lat.): aliquem defendere, Hilar. Op. Hist. Fragm. 3, 27; Cassiod. Var. 5, 15.

praesūmo, mpsi and msi, mptum and mtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to take before, take first* or *beforehand, take to one's self* (syn.: praeoccupo). **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): neve domi praesume dapes, Ov. A. A. 3, 757: allium, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 50: praesumere cibis frigidam, id. 28, 4, 14, § 55: remedia, Tac. A. 14, 3: heres meus rem illam illum permitte praesumere, et sibi habere, Gai. Epit. Inst. tit. 13: praesumpto tegmine, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 43; 2, 13, 160: praesumptum diadema, *assumed before the legal age*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 166: suam cenam praesumit, *takes his own supper first*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 21.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To take in advance:* praesumere male audiendi patientiam, *to provide one's self with beforehand*, Quint. 12, 9, 9: inviti judices audiunt praesumentem partes suas, *who takes to himself, who encroaches upon*, id. 11, 1, 27; 1, 1, 19: differenda igitur quaedam, et praesumenda, id. 8, 6, 63: illa in pueris natura minimum spei dederit, in quā ingenium judicio praesumitur, *in which wit is preceded by judg-*

ment, where judgment takes the place of the inventive faculty, id. 2, 4, 7.—**B.** *To perform beforehand, to anticipate:* heredum officia praesumere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 5: hanc ego vitam voto et cogitatione praesumo, i. e. *I imagine* or *picture to myself beforehand*, id. ib. 3, 1, 11: gaudium, quod ego olim pro te non temere praesumo, id. ib. 2, 10, 6.—**C.** *To spend* or *employ beforehand:* sementibus tempora plerique praesumunt, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 224: Vitellius fortunam principatus inerti luxu ac prodigis epulis praesumebat, *enjoyed beforehand*, Tac. H. 1, 62.—**D.** *To imagine, represent*, or *picture to one's self beforehand:* armā parate animis, et spe praesumite bellum, Verg. A. 11, 18: futura, Sen. Ep. 107, 3: semper praesumit saeva, perturbatā conscientiā, Vulg. Sap. 17, 10; hence, praesumptum habere, *to presuppose, take for granted*, Tac. A. 14, 64: utcunque se praesumit innocentem (sc. habendum esse), App. M. 7, 27, p. 200, 8.—**E.** *To foresee, to infer beforehand, anticipate:* fortunam alicujus, Tac. A. 12, 41: eo instantius debita poscentes, quo graviorem militiam praesumebant, Just. 6, 2.—**F.** *To presume, take for granted, suppose, believe, assume:* ab hostibus reverso filio, quem pater obiisse falso praesumpserat, Dig. 12, 6, 3: vulgo praesumitur, alium in litem non debere jurare, nisi, etc., ib. 12, 3, 7.—**G.** *To undertake, venture, dare* (post-class.): tantum animo praesumere, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 2: illicita, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 47: ad Italiam transire, Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7.—**H.** *To trust, be confident* (late Lat.): quoniam non derelinquis praesumentes de te, et praesumentes de se . . . humilias, Vulg. Judith, 6, 15: de tuā misericordiā, id. ib. 9, 17.—Hence,

praesumptus (**praesumtus**), a, um, *P. a., taken for granted, assumed, presumed, preconceived* (post-Aug.): praesumpta desperatio, Quint. 1 prooem.: opinio, *preconceived opinion, prejudice*, id. 2, 17: spes, Sil. 7, 582: suspicio, Tac. A. 2, 73.—In *neutr.:* praesumptum est, *it is supposed, imagined, presumed:* praesumptum est, quosdam servos bonos esse, Dig. 21, 1, 31: quicumque haec noscent, praesumptum habeant, etc., *let them take for granted, understand without special remark*, Tac. 14, 64.—*Comp.:* praesumptior, Coripp. Johan. 4, 550.—Hence, *adv.:* **praesumptē**, *confidently, boldly* (post-class.) veritatem dicere, Vop. Car. 4.

praesumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praesumo]. **I.** *A taking beforehand, a using* or *enjoying in advance, anticipation:* rerum, quas assequi cupias, praesumptio ipsa jucunda est, Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 11: bonae famae praesumptione perfrui, id. ib. 9, 3, 1.—**II.** In rhet., *a taking up and answering in advance, an anticipation* of possible or suspected objections: mire in causis valet praesumptio, quae πρόληψις dicitur, cum id, quod obici potest, occupamus, Quint. 9, 2, 16; 9, 2, 18.—**III.** *A representing to one's self beforehand, a conception, supposition, presumption:* multum dare solemus praesumptioni omnium hominum, Sen. Ep. 117, 6: cum contra praesumptionem suam annis decem in obsidione tenerentur, Just. 3, 4: non levi praesumptione credere, Dig. 41, 3, 44.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Boldness, confidence, assurance, audacity, presumption* (post-class.): illicitā praesumptione rex ad vicem sacerdotis holocaustum obtulit, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 33: timor fundamentum salutis, praesumptio impedimentum timoris, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2: cassa, App. Mag. p. 323, 17.—**b.** *Stubbornness, obstinacy:* mirā contra plagarum dolores praesumptione munitus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 31: obfirmatus summā praesumptione, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 25.—**c.** *Prejudice*, Tert. Apol. 49.

praesumptĭōsē (**-tŭōsē**), *adv.* [praesumptiosus], *boldly, presumptuously* (post-class.): praesumptiose arroganterque loqui, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

praesumptĭōsus (**-tŭōsus**), a, um, *adj.* [praesumptio], *full of boldness, presumptuous* (post-class.): juvenis (al. praesumptuosum), Sid. Ep. 1, 11.—Transf.: vestigia, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.

praesumptīvē, *adv.* [praesumo], *presumptuously* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 25, 2; Aug. c. Faust. 24, 1.

praesumptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who takes possession beforehand, a pre-occupier* (post-class.), Cassiod. Var. 1, 18.—**II.** *A bold, confident, reckless*, or *presumptuous person*, Tert. Poen. 6: Petrus ex egregio praesumptore tam creber negator effectus, Aug. Ep. 120, c. 14; Hier. Ep. 89: praesumptor (Adam) senserit iram meritam, Sedul. 2, 4; cf. Cod. Th. 16, 2, 48: Leo, Ep. 10, 9.

praesumptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [praesumptor], *presumptuous* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Collat. c. Maxim, 13.—Hence, **praesumptōrĭē**, *adv., boldly, confidently, presumptuously:* praesumptorie aliquid elocutus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 41.

praesumptrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a presumptuous person* (eccl. Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 109.

praesumptŭōsē, v. praesumptiose.

praesumptŭōsus, a, um, v. praesumptiosus.

praesumptus (**praesumtus**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praesumo.

prae-sŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a., to sew over, sew up;* hence, *to cover over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hasta foliis praesuta, Ov. M. 11, 9: surculos recentibus coriis, Plin. 12, 19, 43, § 96.

prae-surgo, rexi, 3, *v. n., to rise beforehand* (poet.), Avien. Prognost. Arat. 172.

* **prae-suspecto**, āre, *v. a., to suspect beforehand*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 43.

praesūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from praesuo.

praetactus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetango.

‡ **prae-taedescit**, 3, *v. impers., it disgusts beforehand:* praetaedescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

‡ **prae-taesus**, a, um, *feeling disgust beforehand:* praetaedescit, praetaesus, Not. Tir. p. 177.

prae-tango, no *perf.*, tactum, 3, *v. a., to touch beforehand* or *previously* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 7, 81: leviter oleo Hispano praetactus, id. ib. 4, 3, 22.—**II.** Transf., *to attack;* of violent diseases: praetacta nervositas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71: praetacta membra, id. ib. 2, 11, 79.

praetectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetego], *a covering over:* oculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9; id. Tard. 3, 8, 131.

praetectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetego.

prae-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3, *v. a., to cover over, to shelter, protect* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cavo praetegit aere caput (al. protegit), Prop. 3, 12 (4, 13), 12: quae somnium (tuum) saxa praetexerint, i. e. *the rocks that sheltered your repose*, Plin. Pan. 15: praetecto capite, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 112.—Trop.: vitia sua capillis et pallio, et (quod maximum est velamentum) divitiis praetegebat, Lact. 5, 2.

praetempto, v. praetento.

prae-tendo, di, tum (*part.* praetensus, Anthol. Lat. 3, 168, 5), 3, *v. a., to stretch forth* or *forward, to extend* (syn. obtendo). **I.** Lit.: praetenta Tela. *stretched forth, presented*, Ov. M. 8, 341: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos, *shooting forth*, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 13: ubi visum in culice natura praetendit? *set out, stationed* (i. e. extendit, et posuit in anteriore oris parte), Plin. 11, 1, 2, § 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To spread before* or *in front:* membrana, quae praecordia appellant, quia cordi praetenditur, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197; 9, 6, 5, § 15.—**2.** *To spread, draw, hold*, or *place* a thing *before* another: segeti praetendere saepem, Verg. G. 1, 270: vestem tumidis praetendit ocellis, *holds before*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 79: ramum praetendit olivae, *holds out*, Verg. A. 8, 116: fumosque manu praetende sequaces, id. G. 4, 230: decreto sermonem, *to prefix*, Liv. 3, 47: quicquid castrorum Armeniis praetenditur, Tac. H. 2, 6: ut adnexa classis et pugnae parata conversā et minaci fronte praetenderetur, id. ib. 2, 14.—**b.** Of places: praetendi, *to stretch out before* or *in front of, to lie over against* or *opposite to* (poet. and post-Aug.; once in Liv.): praetentaque Syrtibus arva, Verg. A. 6, 60: tenue litus praetentum, Liv. 10, 2, 5: Armeniae praetentus Iber, Val. Fl. 5, 167: gens nostris provinciis late praetenta, Tac. A. 2, 56: Baeticae latere septentrionali praetenditur Lusitania, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6: a tergo praetenduntur Aethiopes, id. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 6, 27, 31, § 134: Dardanis laevo Triballi praetenduntur, id. 4, 1, 1, § 3: extremis legio praetenta Britannis, i. e. opposita custodiae causa, Claud. B. Get. 416.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To hold out* or *bring forward as an excuse, to allege, pretend, simulate* (syn.: causor, praetexo): hominis doctissimi nomen tuis immanibus et barbaris moribus (soles) praetendere, *to allege in excuse for*, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240: legem postulationi suae praetendere, Liv. 3, 45, 1: quid honestum dictu saltem seditioni praetenditur muliebri? id. 34, 3, 8: meminisse, quem titulum praetenderitis adversus Philippum, id. 37, 54, 13: decem legatorum decretum calumniae inpudentissimae, id. 39, 28, 11: vultum, et tristitiam, et dissentientem a ceteris habitum pessimis moribus praetendebant, Quint. prooem. § 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 16, 3: ignorantia praetendi non potest, Quint. 7, 1, 35: haec a se factitari praetendebat, Tac. A. 6, 18: praetendere fessam aetatem et actos labores, id. ib. 3, 59; Flor. 3, 5, 3: plebeiam facie tenus praetendens humanitatem, App. M. 10, 23, p. 250, 9.—**B.** *To put forward, hold out, allege, assert* a thing: nec conjugis umquam Praetendi taedas, *I never pretended to be your husband*, Verg. A. 4, 338: debitum, *to demand a debt, sue for payment of a debt*, Dig. 2, 14, 9.

prae-tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj., very soft* or *tender* (post-Aug.): capnos, Plin. 25, 13, 99, § 156.

praetentātus or **praetemptātus**, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [praetento], *a groping* or *feeling out one's way* (post-Aug.), Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140.

prae-tento or **praetempto**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To feel, search*, or *grope out beforehand, to examine previously, to estimate beforehand, anticipate* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): praetentare baculo, luminis orbus, iter, Ov. Ib. 262: praetentat manu silvas, id. M. 14, 189: praetentat pollice chordas, id. ib. 5, 339 pedibus praetentat iter, Tib. 2, 1, 77: cochleae corniculis praetentant iter, Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101: sinum, Suet. Aug. 35: culcitis et stragulis praetentatis et excussis, id. Claud. 35: fato pericula vestra praetentate meo, Luc. 9, 397.—**B.** Trop., *to test* or *try beforehand:* vires, Ov. M. 8, 7: judicis misericordiam, Quint. 4, 1, 28.—**II.** *To hold before one's self*. praetentat pallia laevā, Claud. B. Gild. 438.—**B.** Trop., *to make a pretext of:* impia praetentans vulnera, Val. Fl. 6, 75.

praetentūra, ae, *f.* [praetendo], *a military guard on the boundaries of a province, a frontier-guard* (post-class.): Mesopotamiae tractus praetenturis et stationibus servabantur agrariis, Amm. 14, 3, 2.—**II.** *A barricade*, Amm. 14, 2, 4.

praetentus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetendo.

prae-tĕnŭis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Very thin* or *slender* (post-Aug.): folium pinūs, Plin. 16, 10, 16, § 38: fila, id. 16, 31, 56, § 128; 19, 6, 34, § 116: bracteae, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100: pons, *very narrow*, id. 8, 50, 76, § 201.—***II.** Of sound, *very thin* or *shrill*, Quint. 11, 3, 41.

prae-tĕpĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n., to glow before*, trop., of love (poet.): si tuus in quāvis praetepuisset amor, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 6.

praeter, *adv.* and *prep.* [prae, with the demonstrative suffix ter, as in inter, subter, propter], signifies motion *by* or *past*, and hence, also, *beyond*, or rest *outside* a thing. **I.** *Adv., past, by, beyond* (cf. praeterquam), in the trop. sense; i. e. **A.** Comparatively, *before, beyond, above, more than* (only ante-class.): quae praeter sapiet quam placet parentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38: quod mihi videre Facere, et praeter quam res te adhortatur tua, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 8.—**B.** Exceptionally, *except, excepting, unless, save* (class. but rare): etiam e Graecis ipsis diligenter cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: ne quis praeter armatus violaretur, Liv. 4, 59, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: diem statuit, ante quam liceret sine fraude ab armis discedere, praeter rerum capitalium damnatis, Sall. C. 36, 2: religionum usquequaque contemptor, praeter unius deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56; id. Claud. 4 *fin.:* exsules, praeter caedis damnati, restitueban-

tur, Just. 13, 5, 2: praeter hodie, Vulg. Gen. 21, 26: nil praeter salices cassaque canna fuit, Ov. F. 6, 406: uti pueri in curiam ne introeant, praeter ille unus Papirius, Gell. 1, 23, 13.—In connection with the particles *si, quod, que:* praeter si aliter nequeas, *unless*, Varr. R. R. 1, 41 *fin.*: praeter quod epulis alienis voluptates meas anteferrem, etc., *besides that*, App. M. 2, p. 122: montes in Arcadiâ Cyllene, Lycaeus . . . praeterque ignobiles octo, *and besides, and also*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 21: praeterque, id. 5, 1, 1, § 16; 8, 42, 67, § 166; 9, 39, 64, § 138; 11, 4, 3, § 10.—For praeter quam and praeter propter, v. praeterquam and praeterpropter. — **II.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *past, by, before, in front of, along.* **A.** Lit., of place (rare but class.): mustela murem mihi abstulit praeter pedes, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 7: magni montes solem succedere praeter, Lucr. 4, 139: praeter castra Caesaris suas copias transduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: servi ejus praeter oculos Lollii haec omnia ferebant, *before the eyes of*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: Ligures praeter oram Etrusci maris Neapolim transmisit, Liv. 40, 41: praeter radices montis lapsus amnis, Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10: praeter ora suorum, Tac. H. 4, 30: tela volant . . . Praeter utrumque latus praeterque et lumen et aures, Ov. M. 5, 158: praeter majorum cineres rapitur Lateranus, Juv. 8, 146.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *over, beyond; against, contrary to, aside from:* nihil praeter rem locuti sumus, *beside the matter, irrelevant*, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 1: praeter aetatem stultus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 3: praeter aequom delinquere, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 14: multa praeter spem evenisse, id. Rud. 2, 3, 69; cf.: quor sedebas in foro Tu solus praeter alios, *apart from*, id. Ps. 3, 2, 13: praeter naturam praeterque fatum, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 10: praeter consuetudinem, id. Div. 2, 28, 60: cum lacus Albanus praeter modum crevisset, id. ib. 1, 44, 100: quod mihi videre praeter aetatem tuam Facere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 7.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Comparatively, of that which goes beyond something else, *beyond, above, more than;* esp.: praeter ceteros, alios, omnes, etc.: illud praeter alia mira miror, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 140: praeter ceteros laborabis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43; id. Sull. 3, 7: quae me igitur res praeter ceteros impulit, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 1, 2: necesse est quod mihi consuli praecipuum fuit praeter alios, id jam privato cum ceteris esse commune, id. Sull. 3, 9: ut Argonautas praeter omnes candidum Medea mirata est ducem, Hor. Epod. 3, 9; Ter. And. 1, 1, 31. — With *neg.:* nonne ostendis te vereri, quod praeter ceteros tu metuere non debeas, *less than the rest*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145.—**b.** Of that besides which there is something else in addition, *besides, together with, in addition to:* ut praeter se denos ad colloquium adducerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: praeter imperatas pecunias, id. B. C. 3, 32: ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque haberet, id. ib. 3, 57: praeter illud commodum, quod, etc., tum etiam, etc., Col. 4, 18.—**c.** Exceptionally, *besides, except:* nec nobis praeter me alius est servos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 244: hoc nemini praeter me videtur, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2: omnibus sententiis praeter unam condemnatus est, id. Clu. 20, 55: neque vestitus, praeter pelles habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: frumentum omne, praeter quod secum portaturi erant, comburunt, id. ib. 1, 5: nullas (litteras) acceperam praeter quae mihi binae redditae sunt, etc., Cic. Att. 5, 3, 2: ex plurimis honoribus, praeter paucos non recepit, Suet. Tib. 26.—**d.** Praeter haec, for praeterea, *besides that, besides, moreover* (ante- and post-class.), Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 61; Cels. 2, 4.

☞ In composition, praeter has the signification of *past, by*, and *beyond*, or *besides;* e. g. praeterducere, praetermittere, praeterea.

praeter-ăgo, no *perf.*, actum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive by* or *past* (poet. and post-class.): deversoria nota Praeteragendus (est) equus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 10; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 3.

praeter-bīto, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to go by, to pass* (Plautin.): ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43.—With *acc.:* cave praeterbitas ullas aedes, quin, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 1.

praeter-curro, no *perf.*, cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to run past* or *by* (post-class.): equis praetercurrentibus, Veg. Mil. 3, 24: praetercursâ Chalcedone, Amm. 22, 9, 3.

praeter-dūco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to lead past* or *by* (Plaut.): pompam, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 67.

praetĕr-ĕā, *adv.* [is]. **I.** *Beyond this* or *that, besides:* si eum reddis mihi, praeterea unum nummum ne duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81: nihilne vobis in mentem venit, quod praeterea Crasso requiratis? Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 60: haec duo praeterea oppida, Verg. A. 8, 355: auxiliis, equitatuque comparato, multisque praeterea viris fortibus Tolosâ et Narbone evocatis, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: quicquid praeterea navium habebat, id. ib. 4, 22; Cic. Balb. 12, 29: si duo praeterea talis Idaea tulisset Terra viros, *two more*, Verg. A. 11, 285: praeterea quam (rare for praeterquam): nihil praeterea cum consule pacti, quam quod, etc., Liv. 24, 47, 8.—**II.** Distributively in succession, *besides, moreover:* multae sunt causae . . . primum . . . praeterea, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65: primum . . . tum praeterea . . ., id. Ad. 3, 2, 47: quicumque bona patria laceraverat; quique alienum aes grande conflaverat; praeterea omnes undique parricidae; ad hoc quos, etc.; postremo omnes, quos, etc., Sall. C. 14, 2 sq.: nam et . . . prudentiam mihi tuam exposuit: et praeterea suavitatem tuam adjunxit: praeterea summam erga se liberalitatem, Cic. Fam. 10, 3, 1: nunc . . . praeterea . . . tum porro, Lucr. 6, 617.—**III.** In continuation, *henceforth, hereafter; thenceforth, thereafter:* et quisquam numen Junonis adorat Praeterea? Verg. A. 1, 49: neque illum . . . praeterea vidit, id. G. 4, 502.

praetĕr-ĕo, īvi, and more freq. ĭi, ĭtum, īre (*fut.* praeteriet, Vulg. Sap. 1, 8; id. Ecclus. 39, 37; Juvenc. 4, 159), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To go by* or *past, to pass by:* si nemo hac praeteriit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 15: ut arbitri sint, qui praetereant per vias, id. Merc. 5, 4, 46: praeteriens modo, *in passing by*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 18: quasi praeteriens satisfaciam universis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; cf. id. Brut. 54, 200: te praetereunte, Juv. 3, 275.—Of impers. and abstract subjects: nec, quae praeteriit, iterum revocabitur unda nec quae praeteriit hora; redire potest, Ov. A. A. 3, 63: nocte hac, quae praeteriit, proxima, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 3.—So of time: biennium praeteriit cum ille cubitum nullum processerit, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 3: tertius jam praeteriit annus, cum interim, etc., Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 7.—**B.** *To be lost, disregarded, perish, pass away, pass without attention* or *fulfilment* (late Lat.): aut unus apex non praeteribit de lege, Vulg. Matt. 5, 8: figura hujus mundi, id. 1 Cor. 7, 31; id. Eccl. 1, 4; 7, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to go by* or *past, to pass by, overtake, pass* a person or thing. **A.** Lit.: praeterire pistrinum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27: jam hunc non ausim praeterire, id. As. 3, 4, 15: hortos, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3: jam hos cursu, jam praeterit illos, Verg. A. 4, 157: Maura Pudicitiae cum praeterit aram, Juv. 6, 308.—*Pass.:* praeterita est virgo, Ov. M. 10, 680.—Of inanim. subjects: ripas Flumina praetereunt, *flow past their banks*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To pass by* an evil, *to escape* a danger: nescis, quid mali Praeterieris, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 4.—**2.** With *neutr. adj.*, or a *clause* as subject, *to escape one*, i. e. *to escape one's knowledge, be unknown to one:* non me praeterit . . . me longius prolapsum esse, Cic. Caecin. 35, 101: sed te non praeterit, quam sit difficile, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: nec dubitamus multa esse, quae et nos praeterierint, Plin. H. N. praef. § 18.—**3.** *To pass by* or *over*, i. e. **a.** *To pass over, leave out, omit, not mention:* quae nunc ego omnia praetereo ac relinquo, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106: ut hoc praeteream, quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 3, 77, § 178: omitto jurisdictionem contra leges, caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 6: et quod paene praeterii, Bruti tui causâ feci omnia, *what I had nearly failed to mention*, id. Att. 6, 3, 5: aliquid silentio, id. Brut. 22, 88: praeteream, referamne tuum . . . Dedecus? Ov. F. 6, 319: ut nihil praeteream, Plin. 2, 98, 101, § 220: ne quid praetereatur, id. 16, 10, 20, § 50.—**b.** *To pass over, omit, make no use of:* locus, qui praeteritus neglegentiâ est, Ter. Ad. prol. 14.—**c.** *To pass over, to omit, leave out*, in reading or writing, Mart. 13, 3, 8: litteras non modo, sed syllabas praeterit, Suet. Aug. 88.—**d.** *To neglect* or *forget* to do a thing, *to omit, leave out*, in action; with *inf.:* verum, quod praeterii dicere, neque illa matrem, etc., Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 68: quod sciscitari paene praeterivi, App. M. 3, p. 139, 22.—With *acc.:* nullum genus crudelitatis praeterire, *to leave unpractised*, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 4.—*Pass.:* tantâ vi dixisse ut nulla pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *left without applause*, Cic. Brut. 22, 88.—**e.** In elections, legacies, invitations, donations, etc., *to pass over, take no notice of, to neglect, reject, exclude* any one: populus solet nonnumquam dignos praeterire: nec, si a populo praeteritus est, etc., Cic. Planc. 3, 8: cum sapiens et bonus vir suffragiis praeteritur, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: Philippus et Marcellus praetereuntur, *were passed by, received no appointment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: fratris filium praeteriit, *has passed by, bequeathed nothing to*, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: me quoque Romani praeteriere patres, *neglected me, forgot me*, Ov. F. 5, 312: quid repente factum, Quod sum praeteritus vetus sodalis? Mart. 7, 86, 5: si eum (filium) silentio praeterierit, inutiliter testabitur, Gai. Inst. 2, 123.—**f.** *To go beyond, to surpass, excel:* hos nobilitate Mago Carthaginiensis praeteriit, Varr. R. R. 1, 1: virtus alios tua praeterit omnes, Ov. P. 4, 7, 51: ut Ajax praeteriit Telamonem, Juv. 14, 214.—**g.** *To transgress:* justum praeterit ira modum, *due limits*, Ov. F. 5, 304.—Hence, **A. praetĕrĕunter,** *adv.*, *in passing, cursorily* (eccl. Lat.): loqui, Aug. Tractat. 118, in Joann.—**B. praetĕrĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *gone by, past, past and gone, departed:* nec praeteritum tempus unquam revertitur, Cic. Sen. 19, 69: aetas, id. ib. 2, 4: anni, Verg. A. 8, 560: nox, Prop. 2, 11 (3, 6), 9: culpa, Ov. H. 20, 187: labor, Quint. 10, 7, 4: secula, id. 12, 4, 2: vita, Just. 42, 1: viri, *dead and gone, departed*, Prop. 2, 10, 52 (3, 5, 36): negotiantes veniâ in praeteritum donavit, *for the past, for their past conduct*, Suet. Dom. 9: praeteritâ nocte, *last night*, Juv. 10, 235.—In gram.: tempus praeteritum, *the past* or *preterit tense:* quaedam verba etiam mutantur, ut fero in praeterito, Quint. 1, 4, 29.—*Subst.:* **praetĕrĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, *things gone by, the past:* sevocatus animus a contagione corporis meminit praeteritorum, praesentia cernit, futura praevidet, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 63; id. Fat. 7, 14: monet ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet: praeterita se fratri condonare dicit, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: invidiam praeteritorum contemptu praesentium demere, Just. 21, 5, 10.—Prov.: praeterita mutare non possumus, Cic. Pis. 25, 59 *init.*—In partic., **Praetĕrĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, *things passed over* (Gr. παραλειπόμενα), *a name of the books of Chronicles, because they contain what had been omitted in the books of Kings*, Hier. Ep. 18, n. 1.

praetĕr-ĕquĭtans, antis, *Part.* [equito], *riding by* (only in Livy), Liv. 3, 61, 9.

praetĕrĕunter, *adv.*, v. praetereo *fin.* A.

praeter-fĕro, no *perf.*, lātum, ferre, *v. a.*, *to carry by* or *past.*—*Pass.*, *to come, run, drive*, or *fly past* (rare, not in Cic.): latebras eorum praeterlata acies est, Liv. 21, 55, 9: pars vocum praeterlata, Lucr. 4, 569 (Lachm. separately, praeter lata).

praeter-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to flow by* or *past* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aqua quae praeterfluat, Varr. R. R. 3, 16.—With *acc.:* flumen, quod Valentiam praeterfluit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 680 P.: amnis praeterfluens moenia, Liv. 41, 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to go by* or *past, to pass away:* eorum ego orationes sivi praeterfluere, Cato ap. Plin. H. N. praef. § 30 Jan. (Sillig, sibi praetereo): voluptatem praeteritam praeterfluere sinit, *to escape, vanish*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 96.

praeter-fŭgio, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to hasten by, pass over hastily:* propositum exemplum, Ambros. Spirit. Sanc. 3, 11, 78.

praeter-grĕdior, gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior], *to walk* or *march by, to go* or *pass by* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui praetergrediebantur, Sall. ap. Non. 556, 19: ut rapiat praetergredientes, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 5, 32.—With *acc.:* castra, *to pass the camp*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4: fines, *to march by*, Tac. A. 14, 23: primos suos, Sall. J. 50, 3: eum, id. 52, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to surpass, excel:* in te maxume, qui tantum alios praetergressus es, uti, etc., Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1.

praetĕr-hāc, also separate, **praeter hac,** *adv.* [hic], *beyond this, besides, furthermore, moreover* (Plaut.): si praeterhac unum verbum faxis hodie, ego tibi comminuam caput, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 73; id. Men. 1, 2, 3: non patiar praeterhac, id. ib. 5, 1, 25; id. Most. 1, 1, 72.

praetĕrĭens, *Part.*, from praetereo.

praetĕr-inquīro, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to inquire further* (post-class.): in negotium, Amm. 15, 5, 12.

praetĕrĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetereo]. **I.** *A passing over, omission* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 6, 29, 4. — **II.** Rhet. t. t., *a passing over* = παράλειψις, Mart. Cap. 5, § 523.

praetĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praetereo.

praeter-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** Lit., *to glide* or *flow by, to fly* or *run past:* praeterlabentia flumina, Quint. 10, 3, 24.—With *acc.:* tumulum, Verg. A. 6, 874: hanc (tellurem) pelago praeterlabare necesse est, *to sail past*, id. ib. 3, 478.—**II.** Trop., *to slip away:* (definitio) ante praeterlabitur, quam percepta est, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 109.

praeter-lambo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to lick, bathe,* or *touch in passing, to flow by* (post-class.): oppidum, quod Mosa fluvius praeterlambit, Amm. 17, 2, 4.

praeterlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeterfero.

praeter-lŭens, entis, *Part.* [luo], *washing as it flows past* (post-class.): fluvius, App. M. 6, p. 177, 40.

praeter-mĕo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to go by* or *past* (poet. and post-class. prose): saepe salutantum tactu praeterque meantum (in tmesi), Lucr. 1, 317: amoenitas locorum invitet praetermeantem, Ambros. in Luc. 4, 2. — With *acc.:* stellas (of comets), Sen. Q. N. 7, 6, 1: quos (tractus) praetermeat Ister, Amm. 31, 8, 6; 14, 8, 10: ripas, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 234.

praetermissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praetermitto]. **I.** *A leaving out, omission:* sine ullius formae praetermissione, Cic. Top. 7, 31.—**II.** *A passing over, neglecting:* praetermissio aedilitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58.

praetermissus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetermitto.

praeter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To allow* or *permit to go by, to let pass* (class.; syn.: omitto, neglego). **A.** In gen.: nullum diem, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: nullam occasionem profectionis, Auct. B. Afr. 1: neminem, Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To omit, neglect, leave undone:* nullum officium, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 1: voluptates, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38: scelus, id. Att. 9, 11, 4: praetermittendae defensionis plures solent esse causae, id. Off. 1, 9, 28. — With *inf.:* reliqua quaerere praetermittit, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: quod facere nullum diem praetermittebat, Nep. Cim. 4, 3. —**2.** In reading or writing, *to pass over, leave out, make no mention of, omit:* quod verba sint praetermissa, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111: si quid aut praetermissum aut relictum sit, id. ib. 2, 29, 126; id. Off. 3, 2, 9; id. Cat. 3, 8, 18: officii praetermissi reprehensio, id. Att. 11, 7, 3: nihil videmur debere praetermittere, quod, etc., Nep. Epam. 1, 3: quod dignum memoriā visum, praetermittendum non existimavimus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1; id. Att. 6, 3, 9. — **3.** *To pass by, overlook, wink at:* do, praetermitto, *overlook*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 26: praetermittere et humanis concedere rebus, Lucr. 4, 1191 (by Lachm. written separately). — * **II.** *To let over, carry over, transmit, transport:* an facili te praetermiserit unda Lucani rabida ora maris? Stat. S. 3, 2, 84.

praeter-monstrans, antis, *Part.* [monstro], *pointing out besides, pointing out* or *showing another* (post-class.), Gell. 20, 10, 6.

praeternāvĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praeternavigo], *a sailing by* (post-Aug.), Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 57 (al. praenavigatio).

praeter-nāvĭgo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sail by* or *past* (post-Aug.): vitans praeternavigantium officia, Suet. Tib. 12; Flor. 3, 8, 3. — With *acc.:* Baianum sinum, Suet. Ner. 27: Scyllam, App. de Deo Socr. 24, p. 55, 30.

prae-tĕro, trīvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to rub off* or *wear down in front* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): anum lima praeterunt, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 11, 37, 63.—**II.** *To rub down beforehand:* oleum amygdali amari praetritum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 169.

praeterpropter, *prep.* with *acc.* [praeter-propter], *thereabout, more* or *less* (ante-class.), Enn., Cato, and Varr. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 10 (see the whole passage respecting the phrase, and Hand, Turs. 4, 544 sq.).

praeter-quam (separate, praeter enim quam, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 45; Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38 infra), *adv.*, *beyond, besides, except, save* (class.): neque, praeterquam quas ipse amor molestias Habet, addas, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 32: verbum si mihi unum, praeterquam quod te rogo, faxis, cave, id. And. 4, 4, 14: virgo quae praeter sapiet quam placet parentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 38: nullum praemium postulo, praeterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam, Cic. Cat. 3, 11, 26: interrogari, num quo crimine esset accusatus, praeterquam veneni ejus, id. Clu. 38, 105: a quā (moneta), praeterquam de sue plenā, quid umquam moniti sumus? id. Div. 2, 32, 69: si nullam praeterquam vitae nostrae jacturam fieri viderem, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: sine ullis doloribus, praeterquam quos ex curatione capiebat, Nep. Att. 21, 3: nec quod nos ex conubio vestro petamus, quicquam est, praeterquam ut, etc., Liv. 4, 4, 12: multitudo coalescere nullā re praeterquam legibus poterat, id. 1, 8, 1; 4, 17, 6; 4, 48, 3; 26, 42, 8: telum hastili abiegno et cetera tereti praeterquam ad extremum, id. 21, 8, 10: cuncta potest . . . vetustas, Praeterquam curas attenuare meas, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 17.—With *etiam, quoque, tum vero, besides,* = *not only . . . but also:* malum, praeterquam atrox, etiam novum, Liv. 22, 53, 6; 30, 6, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 6, 24, 7: Syracusarum oppugnatio ad finem venit, praeterquam vi ac virtute ducis, intestinā etiam proditione adjuta, id. 25, 23: lusit . . . praeterquam Decembri mense, aliis quoque festis ac profestis diebus, Suet. Aug. 71: declamaverat Antonius praeterquam semper alias, tum vero nimium quantum delectabiliter, Gell. 15, 1, 1: praeterquam si, *except when, unless:* hippopotamus tergoris impenetrabilis, praeterquam si umore madeat, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: praeterquam quod, *except that:* omnes mihi labores fuere leves, praeterquam tui carendum quod erat, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20: praeterquam quod sine te, ceterum satis commode, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: praeterquam quod ita Quintio placeret, Liv. 35, 25: amissio nullius animae, praeterquam navis, *but . . . only*, Vulg. Act. 27, 22.—With *praeterea:* praeter enim quam quod comitia illa essent armis gesta servilibus, praeterea, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 45. — **II.** For praeterquam quod, *except that*, Plin. 20, 10, 42, § 108.

(**praeterrādo,** ĕre, a false reading for praeterea radit, Lucr. 4, 528.)

praeter-sum, esse, *v. n.*, *to be out of, not present at* (eccl. Lat.): ipsis rebus praetersumus, Tert. Apol. 38.

* **praetervectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [praeterveho], *a riding, sailing,* or *passing by:* praetervectio omnium, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.

praetervectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetervehor.

praeter-vĕhor, vectus sum (separate, praeter erant vecti, Ov. M. 13, 713), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*; prop., *to be borne past, to drive, ride,* or *sail by* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui praetervehebantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49: praetervehens equo, *riding by*, Liv. 22, 49, 6. — With *acc.:* Apolloniam, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ostia, Verg. A. 3, 688: Dulichios portus, Ov. M. 13, 711: Judaeam, Suet. Aug. 93: Puteolanum sinum, id. ib. 98: Velabrum, id. Caes. 37. — **B.** Transf., *to pass by, march by*, of foot-soldiers: cito agmine forum praetervecti, Tac. H. 3, 71.—**II.** Trop., *to pass by* or *over:* periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, *passed over in silence*, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, *passed by*, id. Cael. 21, 51: oratio, quae non praetervecta sit aures vestras, sed, etc., id. Balb. 1, 4; Plin. Pan. 56.

* **praeter-verto,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to go* or *pass by* (post-Aug.): solem, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.

praeter-vŏlo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to fly by* or *past* (class.). **I.** Lit.: praetervolans aquila, Suet. Claud. 7. — With *acc.:* quem praetervolat Ales, Cic. Arat. 412. — **B.** Transf., *to fly* or *sail over, fly across:* hasta medias praetervolat auras, Sil. 10, 114: puppe lacum praetervolat, Claud. B. G. 321; in tmesi: Etrusca praeter et volate litora, Hor. Epod. 16, 40. — **II.** Trop., *to slip by, to escape:* sententiae saepe acutae non acutorum hominum sensus praetervolant, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223: dum sententias animis attentis excipiunt, fugit eos et praetervolat numerus, *slips away, escapes*, id. Or. 58, 197: haec duo proposita non praetervolant, sed ita dilatant, ut, etc., i. e. *do not pass over cursorily*, id. Ac. 2, 13, 42.

prae-testor, ātus sum, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to bear witness to beforehand* (eccl. Lat.): praetestata viam vitae, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 176.

Praetetĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Praetetii: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

prae-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to weave before* or *in front, to fringe, edge, border.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): purpura saepe tuos fulgens praetexit amictus, Ov. P. 3, 8, 7: glaucas comis praetexere frondes, *weave around*, Val. Fl. 3, 436; Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4: praetexit arundine ripas Mincius, Verg. E. 7, 12: litora curvae Praetexunt puppes, id. A. 6, 5: fontem violis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 249: limina ramis, Rapt. Pros. 2, 320: ripam ulvis, Aus. Idyl. 10, 45: sicubi odoratas praetexit amaracus umbras, *spreads over*, Col. 10, 297.—In mid. force: utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, *border on the Rhine*, Tac. G. 34. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To place before* or *in front* (syn.: praetendo, praepono): in his voluminibus auctorum nomina praetexui, Plin. praef. § 21: auctores quos praetexuimus volumini huic, id. 18, 25, 57, § 212: tibi maximus honor excubare pro templis, postibusque praetexi, i. e. *that your statues stand before the temples*, Plin. Pan. 52. — **2.** *To border, to furnish, provide,* or *adorn* with any thing: ex primo versu cujusque sententiae primis litteris illius sententiae carmen omne praetexitur, *the whole poem is bordered* (like an acrostic) *with the initial letters from the first verse of every sentence* (oracle), Cic. Div. 2, 54, 112: omnia quae aguntur acerrime, lenioribus principiis natura praetexuit, *has provided with*, etc., id. de Or. 2, 78, 317: praetexta quercu domus, Ov. F. 4, 953; 5, 567: summaque praetexat tenuis fastigia chartae, Indicet ut nomen, littera facta, meum, *let my name be inscribed upon it*, Tib. 3, 1, 11. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To allege as an excuse, to pretend, to assign as a pretext* (syn. causor): cupiditatem triumphi, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: nomina speciosa, Tac. H. 1, 72.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* ubicumque ipsi essent, praetexentes esse rempublicam, Vell. 2, 62, 3: Tigellinus T. Vinii potentia defensus, praetexentis, servatam ab eo filiam, Tac. H. 1, 72. — **B.** *To cover, cloak, conceal, disguise* with any thing: hoc praetexit nomine culpam, Verg. A. 4, 172: funera sacris, id. ib. 4, 500: fraudem blando risu, Claud. Ruf. 1, 99.—Hence, **praetextus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta: praetextus senatus (for praetextā indutus), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 11: pubes, Aus. Prof. 18, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Toga praetexta, and (post-Aug.) *absol.:* **praetexta,** ae, *f.*, *the outer garment, bordered with purple, worn at Rome by the higher magistrates and by free-born children till they assumed the* toga virilis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; 2, 1, 44, § 113; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2; Liv. 27, 37; 33, 42; Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 136; 33, 1, 4, § 10 et saep.: praetextā pullā nulli alii licebat uti, quam ei, qui funus faciebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 236 Müll. — Hence, **b. praetexta,** ae, *f.* (sc. fabula), *a tragedy*, because celebrated Romans (like Brutus, Decius, Marcellus) were represented in it: nostri vestigia Graeca Ausi deserere, et celebrare domestica facta, Vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas, Hor. A. P. 286; Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: praetextam legere, id. ib. 10, 32, 5.—**2. praetextum,** i, *n.* **a.** *An ornament*, as something wrought or fastened in front (post-Aug.): pulcherrimum reipublicae praetextum, Sen. Ep. 71, 9.—**b.** *A pretence,*

pretext, excuse (post-Aug.; cf.: species, simulatio): et praetextum quidem illi civilium armorum hoc fuit: causas autem alias fuisse opinantur, Suet. Caes. 30: ad praetextum mutatae voluntatis, *under pretext* or *color of*, id. Aug. 12: ipse Ravennam devertit praetexto classem alloquendi, *under pretext*, Tac. H. 2, 100: praetexto reipublicae, id. ib. 3, 80; Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 14.

praetexta, ae, *f.*, v. praetexo *fin.* B. 1.

praetextātus, a, um, *adj.* [praetexta, under praetexo *fin.* B. 1.], *clothed with* or *wearing the* toga praetexta (class.): Clodius, qui numquam antea praetextatus fuisset, Cic. Pis. 4, 8: pupillus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 151; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; 2, 43, 110: adulter, i. e. *juvenile*, Juv. 1, 78: imagines, Suet. Ner. 57: aetas, *the age under seventeen years*, Gell. 1, 23, 18: praetextata cultus amicitia, *from childhood*, Mart. 10, 20, 4.—Esp., *subst.*: **praetextātus,** i, *m.*, *one who wears the* toga praetexta: delectu edicto, juniores ab annis septemdecim, et quosdam praetextatos scribunt, Liv. 22, 57; Suet. Rhet. 1: si quis praetextatum adsectatus fuerit, Gai. Inst. 3, 220; Juv. 10, 308. —**II.** Transf., verba praetextata, prop., *veiled* or *disguised words;* hence, transf., *equivocal, obscene, unchaste expressions* (post-Aug.): praetextatis verbis abstinere, Suet. Vesp. 22: impudica et praetextata verba, Macr. S. 2, 1: non praetextatis, sed puris honestisque verbis, Gell. 9, 10, 4; cf. mores, Juv. 2, 170.

praetextum, i, *n.*, v. praetexo, *P. a.* B. 2.

1. praetextus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praetexo.

2. praetextus, ūs (but found only in *abl. sing.;* cf. praetextum, s. v. praetexo *fin.*), *m.* [praetexo]. **I.** *Outward appearance, show, ornament, display, splendor, consequence* (post-Aug.): majore praetextu, Tac. H. 1, 19: praetextu senatūs, id. ib. 1, 76: plurimorum et maximorum operum praetextu, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1; Manil. 3, 129. —**II.** *A pretence, pretext, color* (not ante-Aug.): decretum sub leni praetextu verborum factum est, Liv. 36, 6, 5: sub praetextu, Petr. 97: hoc praetextu, *under this pretence*, Just. 29, 3: latrocinii, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 10, 8.

prae-tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to fear beforehand, to be in fear, be afraid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sibi praetimet, Plaut. Am. prol. 29: nil est miserius, quam praetimere, Sen. Ep. 98, 7: praetimens ne sibi desit (pecunia), Lact. 6, 17, 17: aeternitatem praetimendam, Tert. Res. Carn. 35 (in Tib. 3, 4, 14, the true reading is pertimuisse).

prae-tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very fearful, very timid* (late Lat.), Auct. Carm. de Jona et Ninive, 65.

prae-tingo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dip in* or *moisten beforehand* (poet. and in post-class. prose): semina praetincta veneno, Ov. M. 7, 123: aqua, in quā fuerit candens ferrum praetinctum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.

prae-tondĕo, tŏtondi, 2, *v. a.*, *to clip in front* (post-class.): cum ejus pinnas praetotonderit, App. M. 5, p. 172, 30.

praetor, ōris, *m.* [for praeitor, from praeeo]. **I.** Prop., *a leader, head, chief, president:* regio imperio duo sunto: iique praeeundo, judicando, consulendo, praetores, judices, consules appellantor, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8.—So, in gen., of *the chief magistrates* in colonies, as in Capua: cum in ceteris coloniis duoviri appellentur, hi se praetores appellari volebant, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; cf. the context.—Of the Roman *consul* as chief judge, Liv. 3, 55.—Of the *dictator:* praetor maximus, Liv. 7, 3: aerarii, *president of the treasury*, an office created by Augustus, Tac. A. 1, 75; id. H. 4, 9.—Of the *suffetes* in Carthage, Nep. Hann. 7, 4. — Of *generals, commanders* of foreign nations, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; id. Inv. 1, 33, 55; Nep. Milt. 4, 4 et saep. — **II.** In partic., *a prætor, a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice;* the office was first made distinct from the consulship A. U. C. 387. After the first Punic war, A. U. C. 490, there were two, praetor urbanus *for Roman citizens*, and praetor peregrinus *for strangers*, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; id. Mur. 20, 41: praetor primus centuriis cunctis renunciatus, i. e. *appointed first*, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2; id. Pis. 1, 2; Gai. Inst. 1, 6; 1, 78. The praetor had a tribunal where he sat on the sella curulis, with the judges on subsellia beside him. But he used to decide less important controversies wherever the parties found him: e plano, Suet. Tib. 33: in aequo quidem et plano loco, Cic. Caecin. 17, 50: Quid vis in jus me ire? tu's praetor mihi, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 66.—**2.** Transf. (*a*) For propraetor, *a proprætor, an officer who, after the administration of the prætorship, was sent as governor to a province*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27; 2, 4, 25, § 56 al. — (*β*) For proconsul, q. v., Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125.

1. praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetorium], *of* or *belonging to the body-guard, prætorian* (post-Aug.): praetorianus miles, *a soldier of the imperial body-guard, a prætorian*, Tac. H. 2, 44: pars praetoriani equitis, id. A. 1, 24: milites, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181: cohortes, id. 9, 6, 5, § 15: exercitus, Suet. Vesp. 6: praefectura, i. e. praefecti praetorio, Aur. Vict. Epit. 10. — *Plur.* as *subst.:* **praetōrĭāni,** ōrum, *the prætorians, the prætorian guards*, Tac. H. 1, 74; id. A. 6, 3.

2. praetōrĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [praetor], *of* or *belonging to the prætor, prætorian* (post-class.): tutor, Ulp. Reg. tit. 12: pretia, *money earned by the prætor's administration of justice*, Aug. Conf. 6, 10.

praetōrĭcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prætorian* (post-Aug.): praetoricia corona, *received at the public games from the prætor*, Mart. 8, 33, 1.—**II.** *Subst.*, *one who has been prætor, an ex-prætor*, Inscr. Grut. 398, 1.

praetōrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [praetorium], *a small country-seat* (post-class.), Inscr. Mus. di Mantova, p. 23; Vulg. Ezech. 27, 6.

praetōrĭum, ii, *n.* [praetor]. **I.** *A general's tent*, Liv. 10, 33: dictatoris, id. 7, 12: imperatoris Aequorum, id. 3, 25; Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A council of war* (because held in the general's tent): praetorio dimisso, Liv. 30, 5; 37, 5: missum, id. 21, 54, 3.—**2.** *The official residence of the governor* in a province, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: curritur ad praetorium, id. ib. 2, 5, 35, § 92; Vulg. Matt. 27, 27.—**3.** *A palace* (post-Aug.): sedet ad praetoria regis, Juv. 10, 161: Herodis, Vulg. Act. 23, 35; id. Phil. 1, 13.—**4.** In gen., *a magnificent building, a splendid country-seat* (post-Aug.): ampla et operosa praetoria, Suet. Aug. 72: in exstructionibus praetoriorum atque villarum, id. Calig. 37; id. Tib. 39: alternas servant praetoria ripas, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25; Juv. 1, 75; Dig. 31, 1, 35; 50, 16, 198.—**5.** Of other dwelling-places, *the cell of the queen-bee:* et circa regem atque ipsa ad praetoria, densae Miscentur, Verg. G. 4, 75. —Of *Diogenes's tub:* utcumque sol se inclinaverat, Diogenis simul praetorium vertebatur, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 14.—**II.** *The imperial body-guard, the guards*, whose commander was called praefectus praetorio or praetorii: in praetorium accepti, Tac. H. 4, 26 *fin.:* meruit in praetorio Augusti centurio, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 82: militare in praetorio, id. 25, 2, 6, § 17: ascriptis veteranis e praetorio, Suet. Ner. 9: praetorii praefectus, Tac. H. 1, 19.

praetōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the prætor* or *prætors, prætorian:* jus, *proceeding from the prætor, consisting of his decisions*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: comitia, *the election of prætor*, Liv. 10, 22: potestas, *the office of a prætor*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 69: turba, *to be found about the prætor, accustomed to wait upon him*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: jus praetorium, quod praetores introduxerunt adjuvandi, vel supplendi, vel corrigendi juris civilis gratiā: quod et honorarium dicitur, Dig. 1. 1, 7; Gai. Inst. 4, 34: pignus, Dig. 35, 2, 32: tutor, *a guardian appointed by the prætor Urbanus*, Gai. Inst. 1, 184.—**B.** *Subst.:* **praetōrĭus,** ii, *m.* (*a*) *One who has been prætor, an ex-prætor*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 1.—(*β*) *One of prætorian rank*, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 5.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the proprætor, proprætorian:* domus deferebantur, *his official residence in a province*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: exercitus, Flor. 3, 19, 11.—**III.** *Of* or *belonging to a general:* praetoria cohors, *the cohort* or *body-guard attached to every general, a prætorian cohort*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40; cf.: praetoria cohors est dicta, quod a praetore non discedebat. Scipio enim Africanus primus fortissimum quemque delegit, qui ab eo in bello non discederent et cetero munere militiae vacarent et sesquiplex stipendium acciperent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.—Hence, derisively: scortatorum cohors praetoria, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—The emperors especially had cohorts as a body-guard: castra, *the camp of the prætorians*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; Suet. Tib. 37; Tac. A. 4, 2: cohortes navis, *the flag-ship, the admiral's ship*, Liv. 26, 39: puppis, Flor. 2, 7, 7: imperium, *the chief command*, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: porta, *the gate of the camp that opened from before the general's tent directly towards the enemy* (opp. the porta decumana, which was on the side farthest from the enemy), Caes. B. C. 3, 94: praetoria porta in castris appellatur, quā exercitus in proelium educitur, quia initio praetores erant, qui nunc consules, et hi bella administrabant, quorum tabernaculum quoque dicebatur praetorium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 223 Müll.

prae-torquĕo, no *perf.*, tum, 2, *v. a.*, *to twist forwards, twist round* (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: praetorto capite et recurvato, Col. 3, 18.—**II.** Trop.: praetorquete injuriae collum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 12.

prae-torrĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, *to heat beforehand* (late Lat.): igne praetorrenda harena, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 112.

prae-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *very hot, very dry* (poet.): aestas, Calp. Ecl. 2, 80.

praetortus, a, um, *Part.*, from praetorqueo.

prae-tractātus, ūs, *m.* (only in *abl. sing.*), *a preliminary treatise, an introduction, preface* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Fuga in Persecut. 4.

prae-trĕpĭdans, antis, *Part.* [trepido], *trembling greatly, very hasty* or *impatient* (poet.): mens praetrepidans avet vagari, Cat. 46, 7.

prae-trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *trembling very much* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: cor, *palpitating, throbbing*, Pers. 2, 52.—**II.** Transf., *trembling greatly, very anxious, disquieted:* praetrepidus vixit, Suet. Tib. 63: Romam praetrepidus rediit, id. Ner. 41.

prae-trunco, āre, *v. a.*, *to cut off before* or *in front, to cut off, clip* (Plautin.): collos (for colla) tergoribus, Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 2: linguam alicui, id. Mil. 2, 3, 47.

prae-tŭmĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to be puffed up beforehand* (late Lat.).—Trop.: eloquii supercilio, Cassiod. Hist. Tripart. 1, 10; id. in Psa. 75, 12.

prae-tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *much swollen, puffed up* (poet.): furor, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 225: praetumidi supplex Orientis, id. II. Cons. Stil. 81: mens, Juvenc. 584.

praetūra, ae, *f.* [praetor], *the dignity* or *office of a prætor, the prætorship* (class.), Cic. Mur. 26, 53: praeturae jurisdictio, id. Fl. 3, 6: praeturā se abdicare, id. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Tac. A. 3, 30.—**II.** *The term of office of a prætor:* intra ejusdem praeturam agere, Gai. Inst. 4, 56; 122.

‡ **praetūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [praetura], *of* or *belonging to the prætorship, prætorian*, Not. Tir. p. 61.

Praetūtĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Picenum.*—Hence, **A. Praetūtius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Prætutian:* vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 67: pubes, Sil. 15, 571.—**B. Praetūtĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Prætutian:* ager, Liv. 22, 9; 27, 43; Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110; Inscr. Delfico dell' Inter. Pretuz. p. 118.

prae-ulcĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* [ulcero], *caused to ulcerate* or *made sore beforehand* (post-class.): loca praeulcerata, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, n. 18.

prae-umbrans, antis, *Part.* [umbro], *casting a shade before.*—Trop., *darkening, obscuring* (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 14, 47.

prae-unctus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeungo.

prae-ungo, no *perf.*, unctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to smear* or *anoint before* (post-class.): praeungendum est vulnus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 19: digitus praeunctus adipe anserino, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 45.

prae-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.*, *to burn before, burn at the end* or *point* (class. but

not in Cic.); esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* hasta praeusta, Liv. 1, 32: stipites ab summo praeacuti et praeusti, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 6; cf.: multae praeustae sudes, id. ib. 5, 40: sudibus praeustis, Verg. A. 7, 524: praeusta et praeacuta materia, Caes. B. G. 7, 22 *fin.:* tela, *hardened in the fire*, Tac. A. 2, 14.—**II.** In gen., *to scorch, parch, wither:* ne (uvae) praeurantur, Col. Arb. 11, 2 (dub.; al. peru- rantur).—**B.** Also of cold: praeustis in transitu Alpium nive membris, *frost-bitten*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134; cf. aduro.

praeustus, a, um, *Part.*, from praeuro.

praeut, v. prae.

prae-vădo, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to pass before.* —Transf., *to be discharged from, rid of* any thing, with *gen.:* Quintius dictaturam properat praevadere, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 6.

prae-vălens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from praevaleo.

praevălentĭa, ae, *f.* [praevaleo], *superior force* (post-class.), Dig. 6, 1, 23.

prae-vălĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* **I.** In gen., *to be very* or *more able, to have distinguished power* or *influence; to have greater power* or *worth; to be superior* or *distinguished, have the superiority, prevail* (not ante-Aug.; cf.: praesto, excello, praecedo): virtute semper praevalet sapientia, *wisdom prevails over, has more power than bravery*, Phaedr. 1, 13, 14: qui praevalet arcu, *is a distinguished archer*, Stat. Achill. 2, 122: vulturum praevalent nigri, *rank first*, Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19: aranei cum praevaluere (supra apes), id. 11, 19, 21, § 65: in Aegypto hic mos praevalet, *prevails*, id. 17, 22, 35, § 185: ita saepius digni, quam gratiosi, praevalebant, *had the advantage*, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 6: quae sententia non praevaluit modo, id. ib. 2, 11, 6: certamen acerrimum, amita potius an mater apud Neronem praevaleret, *had the most influence*, Tac. A. 12, 64: auctoritate et praesentiâ, *to prevail, to get the upper hand*, Suet. Galb. 19: gratiâ, id. Ner. 28: auctoritas Cluvii praevaluit, ut, etc., *prevailed*, Tac. H. 2, 65: tuum erit consultare, utrum praevaleat, quod ex Arminio concepit, an quod ex me genita est, *which should have more weight*, id. A. 1, 58; Dig. 1, 5, 10.—With *inf.:* praevaluit ire, Vulg. 1 Par. 21, 30.—With *contra*, Vulg. Gen. 32, 28.—With *dat.* (late Lat.): quae (mala) etiam praevalent bonis, Lact. Epit. 68, 21: portis inferi et mortis legibus praevalere, Leo M. p. 51, 1 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., of medicines, *to be of great virtue* or *efficacy:* trifolium praevalet contra serpentium ictus, Plin. 21, 21, 88, § 152: lac praevalet ad vitia in facie sananda, id. 28, 7, 21, § 75.—**B.** In law, *to be settled, established*, Just. Inst. 1, 6, 3.—Hence, **praevălens,** entis, *P. a., very strong, very powerful:* populus, Liv. praef.: praevalens corpore, Vell. 2, 108, 2; Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84.

praevălesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [praevaleo], *to become* or *grow very strong* (post-Aug.): ante, quam arbor praevalescat, Col. 5, 6, 17.

praevălĭdē, *adv.*, v. praevalidus *fin.*

praevălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [praevaleo], *very strong* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons: juvenis, Liv. 7, 5: legiones, Vell. 2, 69, 2: cohortes, Tac. H. 2, 28.—**B.** Of things: manus, Ov. H. 9, 80: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5.—**II.** Trop., *very strong, very powerful, prevailing, prevalent.* **A.** Of persons, Tac. A. 3, 35.—**B.** Of things: urbes, Liv. 27, 39: neu (terra) se praevalidam primis ostendat aristis, *too strong, bearing too abundantly*, Verg. G. 2, 252: nomina equitum, *great, imposing*, Tac. A. 12, 60 *fin.:* praevalida et adulta vitia, *prevalent*, id. ib. 3, 53.—Hence, *adv.:* **praevălĭdē,** *very strongly* (post-Aug.), Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108.

prae-vallo, āre, *v. a., to fortify in front* (post-class.): pontem, Auct. B. Alex. 19; Claud. ap. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 188.

prae-văpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to fumigate* or *perfume beforehand* (post-class.): loca, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3: praevaporata loca, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2.

praevārĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praevaricor], *a stepping out of the line of duty, a violation of duty;* esp. of an advocate who has a secret understanding with the opposite party, *the making of a sham accusation* or *defence, collusion, prevarication* (class.), Cic. Part. 36, 124: de praevaricatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3: praevaricatio est, transire dicenda; praevaricatio etiam, cursim et breviter attingere, quae sint inculcanda, infigenda, repetenda, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 2: praevaricationis crimine corruere, id. ib. 3, 9, 34: praevaricationis damnatus, id. ib.—**II.** *Transgression, deviation from* duty or law (eccl. Lat.): ubi enim non est lex, nec praevaricatio, Vulg. Rom. 4, 15: in redemptionem earum praevaricationum, id. Heb. 9, 15.

praevārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [praevaricor], *one who violates his duty;* esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *a sham accuser* or *defender, a prevaricator* (class.): praevaricatores a praetergrediendo sunt vocitati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.: praevaricator significat eum, qui in contrariis causis quasi varie esse positus videatur, Cic. Part. 36, 126: praevaricatorem esse eum ostendimus, qui colludit cum reo, et translaticie munere accusandi defungitur, eo quod proprias quidem probationes dissimularet, falsas vero rei excusationes admitteret, Dig. 48, 16, 1: praevaricator autem est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, prodita causa sua, ib. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18, 58: praevaricatorem sibi apponere, id. Phil. 2, 11, 25.—With *gen.:* praevaricator Catilinae, Cic. Pis. 10, 23: causae publicae, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 1.—**II.** *A sinner, transgressor* (eccl. Lat.): legis, Vulg. Rom. 2, 25; id. Gal. 2, 18. —**B.** Esp., *an apostate:* nos praevaricatores eos existimamus qui susceptam fidem et cognitionem Dei adeptam relinquunt, Hilar. in Psa. 118, 15, 11: Dei, Lact. 2, 16; cf. Tert. ad Marc. 4, 43.

prae-vārĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [praevaricator], *she who transgresses* or *sins* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 89, 20; Hier. in Isa. 5, 12, 3; id. in Matt. 22, 7; Vulg. Jer. 3, 7.

prae-vārĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep., to walk crookedly, not to walk straight.* * **I.** Lit.: arator praevaricatur, *makes a crooked furrow*, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To walk crookedly in the discharge of one's duty, not to act uprightly;* esp. of an advocate who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party, *to make a sham accusation* or *defence, to collude, prevaricate:* qui praevaricatur, ex utrâque parte consistit, quinimo ex alterâ, Dig. 47, 15, 1; cf. Plin. l. c. supra: a Catilina pecuniam accepit, ut turpissime praevaricaretur, Auct. Har. Resp. 20; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 29.—With *dat., to favor collusively:* interdum non defendere, sed praevaricari accusationi videbatur, Cic. Clu. 21, 58.—**B.** Late Lat., *to transgress, sin against, violate:* pactum meum, Vulg. Jos. 7, 11: contra me, id. Deut. 32, 51: legem, id. Osee, 8, 1.—Also in the form **praevārĭco,** āre: quod audivit, praevaricavit, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 99; cf. Prisc. 8, 6, 29.

prae-vārus, a, um, *adj., very irregular* or *unsteady* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: venarum pulsus praevaros (al. praeclaros, i. e. certos, distinctos), App. Flor. p. 362, 17.—**II.** Trop., *very perverse:* quid enim tam praevarum? Cic. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 10, 233.

praevectus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevehor.

prae-vĕhor, ctus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To ride, fly,* or *flow before, in front,* or *past* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): equites Romani praevecti, *who had ridden before them*, Liv. 9, 35: praevectus equo, Verg. A. 7, 166: praevectus ad Germanicum exercitum, Tac. H. 5, 16: dum missilia hostium praevehuntur, *fly before them*, id. ib. 4, 71.—**II.** Lit., *to rush* or *flow past:* Rhenus servat nomen, quâ Germaniam praevehitur, *flows by*, Tac. A. 2, 6.—**B.** Trop., *to flow forth:* omnia haec mire placent, cum impetu quodam et flumine praevehuntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.

prae-vello, velli or vulsi, 3, *v. a., to tear away before, to tear away* (ante- and post-class.), Laber. ap. Diom. p. 369 P.; Tert. adv. Gnost. 13.

prae-vēlo, āre, *v. a., to veil* or *cover over; to conceal by placing before* (late Lat.): flammea praevelatura pudorem, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 325: praevelans fronde secures, id. VI. Cons. Honor. 647: amnem Tiberis domibus amoenis, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 189.

prae-vēlox, ōcis, *adj., very fleet* or *swift* (post-Aug.): praevelocibus camelis fugientes, Plin. 11, 31, 36, § 111: memoria, Quint. 11, 2, 44.

prae-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (in tmesi: praeque diem veniens, Verg. E. 8, 17), *v. n.* and *a., to come before, precede, get the start of, to outstrip, anticipate, to prevent* (post-Aug.; for, in Cic. Off. 3, 7, 33, the correct reading is peremisset; cf.: antevenio, antecedo, praeverto); constr. *absol.* or with *acc.* **I.** Lit., *absol.:* hostis breviore viâ praeventurus erat, Liv. 22, 24: praevenerat non fama solum, sed nuncius etiam ex regiis servis, id. 24, 21: Lucifero praeveniente, Ov. F. 5, 548.—(β) With *acc.:* talia agentem mors praevenit, *anticipated him, prevented the execution of his plans*, Suet. Caes. 44: desiderium plebis, Liv. 8, 16: damnationis ignominiam voluntariâ morte praevenit, *anticipated*, Val. Max. 1, 3, 3.—In *pass., to be prevented, hindered*, etc.: quae ipse paravisset facere, perfidiâ clientis sui praeventa, Sall. J. 71, 5: quod non praeventum morte fuisse, dolet, *prevented by death*, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 32: peregissetque ultionem, nisi morte praeventus fuisset, Just. 32, 3: praeventus est ab Agrippinâ, Suet. Claud. 44; Plin. Ep. 9, 1, 3: nisi praeveniretur Agrippina, i. e. *if she had not been killed beforehand*, Tac. A. 14, 7: si maritus sit in magistratu, potest praeveniri a patre, *the father can bring the accusation first*, Dig. 48, 5, 15.—**2.** *To come* or *go beforehand* (late Lat.): ut praeveniant ad vos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 5: praevenit ungere corpus meum, id. Marc. 14, 8.—**II.** Trop., *to surpass, excel, be superior* (post-Aug.): Nomentanae vites fecunditate (Amineas) praeveniunt, Col. 3, 2, 14.

praeventĭo, ōnis, *f.* [praevenio], *an anticipating* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. c. Gaudent. 1, 14; Primas in Gal. 6.

praeventor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a kind of soldiers*, perh. *those who began the attack* (post-class.), Amm. 18, 9, 3.

1. praeventus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevenio.

2. praeventus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [praevenio], *a preventing* (eccl. Lat.): mortis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.

praeverbĭum, ii, *n.* [prae-verbum]. —In gram., *a preposition* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 38, 82 Müll.; Gell. 7, 7, 5.

prae-vernat, āre, *v. impers., to be spring too early* or *before the time* (post-Aug.): quando praevernat, *when spring opens too soon*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 239.

prae-verro, ĕre, *v. a., to sweep* or *brush before* (poet.): veste vias, Ov. Am. 3, 13, 24: praeverrit cauda silices (al. perverrit), Verg. M. 23.

prae-verto or **-vorto,** ti, 3, *v. a.*, and (only in present tense) **praevertor** or **-vortor** (*inf. pass.* paragog. praevortier, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 39), 3, *v. dep.* **I.** *To prefer:* ne me uxorem praevertisse dicant prae republicâ, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 29: si vacas animo, neque habes aliquid, quod huic sermoni praevertendum putes, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10; Gell. 4, 3, 2.—**II.** *To go before, precede, outstrip, outrun.* **A.** Lit. (poet.): cursu pedum ventos, Verg. A. 7, 807: equo ventos, id. ib. 12, 345: volucremque fugâ praevertitur Eurum, id. ib. 1, 317: vestigia cervae, Cat. 64, 341; Stat. Th. 5, 691.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To be beforehand with, to anticipate;* with *acc., to prevent, make useless:* nostra omnis lis est: pulcre praevortar viros, *will anticipate, be beforehand with them* (cf. praevenio), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 75: aggerem et vineas egit, turresque admovit: quorum usum forte oblata opportunitas praevertit, *has rendered useless*, Liv. 8, 16: praevertunt, inquit, me fata, *prevent me*, Ov. M. 2, 657: celeri praevertit tristia leto, Luc. 8, 29: quae absolvi, quoniam mors praeverterat, nequiverunt, Gell. 17, 10, 6.—**2.** *To take possession of beforehand, to preoccupy, prepossess:* vivo tentat praevertere amore Jampridem resides animos, *to prepossess*, Verg. A. 1, 722; cf.: neque praevorto poculum, *take before my turn*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 59.—**3.** *To surpass* in worth, *outweigh, exceed, to be preferable, of more importance:* erilis praevertit metus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16: quoniam pietatem amori tuo video praevortere, *out-*

weigh, exceed, id. Ps. 1, 3, 59: nec posse, cum hostes prope ad portas essent, bello praevertisse quicquam, Liv. 2, 24.—**4.** *To turn one's attention first* or *principally to, to do first* or *in preference* to any thing else, *to despatch first;* used esp. in the *dep.* (α) With *dat.:* rei mandatae omnes sapientes primum praevorti decet, *to apply themselves principally to it, to despatch it first,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 40: ei rei primum praevorti volo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 100: stultitia est, cui bene esse licet, cum praevorti litibus, *to occupy one's self with contentions,* id. Pers. 5, 2, 20: cave, pigritiae praevorteris, *do not give yourself up to indolence,* id. Merc. 1, 2, 3: etsi ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, tamen huic rei praevertendum existimavit, Caes. B. G. 7, 33.—(β) With *acc., to do* or *attend to in preference:* hoc praevortar principio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 8: si quid dictum est per jocum, non aequom est, id te serio praevortier, *to take it in earnest,* id. Am. 3, 2, 39; Liv. 8, 13: aliud in praesentia praevertendum sibi esse dixit, *that must be attended to first,* id. 35, 33.—*Pass.:* praevorti hoc certum est rebus aliis omnibus, Plaut. Cist. 5, 1, 8.—(γ) With *ad, to apply one's self particularly to* any thing: si quando ad interna praeverterent, Tac. A. 4, 32; so, praevertor, *dep.:* nunc praevertemur ad nostrum orbem, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 123: nunc praevertemur ad differentias aeris, id. 34, 8, 20, § 94: ad ea praeverti, Col. 3, 7: hostes ad occursandum pugnandumque in eos praevertentur, Gell. 3, 7, 6.—(δ) With an *adverb of place:* illuc praevertamur, *let us first of all look at this,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 38.—(ε) With a *rel.-clause:* proximum erat narrare glandiferas quoque, ni praeverti cogeret admiratio, quaenam esset vita sine arbore ullâ, Plin. H. N. 16, praef. § 1.—(ζ) *Absol.:* in rem quod sit, praevortaris, potius quam, etc., *do, perform, attend to,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 8.

prae-vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* [veto], *forbidden beforehand* (poet.), Sil. 13, 155.

prae-vexātus, a, um, *Part.* [vexo], *ill-treated, abused,* or *impaired previously* or *very much* (post-class.): aeger viribus praevexatus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 18: praevexatae vires, id. Acut. 2, 32, 166.

prae-vĭans, antis, *Part.* [vio], *going before* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Luc. 3, 21.

praevĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a precursor, herald* (eccl. Lat.), Ven. Fort., v. Hilar. 2, 9.

prae-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *v. a., to see first* or *beforehand, to foresee.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): ictum venientem a vertice, Verg. A. 5, 444: an, quia praevisos in aquâ timet hostia cultros? Ov. F. 1, 327: cultri in liquidâ praevisi undâ, Ov. M. 15, 135.—**II.** Transf., mentally. **A.** *To foresee, anticipate, discern beforehand* (class.): de re publicâ, quam praevideo in summis periculis, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5: praevisâ locorum utilitate, Tac. A. 12, 63: nec praeviderant impetum hostium milites, nec, si praevidissent, satis virium ad arcendum erat, id. H. 4, 15; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 13; Tac. A. 12, 40: non tantum praevisa, sed subita expedire, id. ib. 14, 55: praevisum periculum subterfugere, Suet. Aug. 10.—**B.** *To provide* (late Lat.): quod ne fieret consilio solerti praevidit, Amm. 21, 8, 3.

prae-vincio, nxi, nctum, 4, *v. a.* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., *to bind before* or *in front, to fetter:* laqueo praevinctus, Gell. 15, 10, 2.—**II.** Trop.: ferinis voluptatibus praevinctus, Gell. 19, 2, 3.

prae-vĭrĭdans, antis, *P. a.* [virido], *being very green* or *verdant;* transf., *very blooming* or *vigorous* (ante-class.), Laber. ap. Macr. S. 2, 7.

* **prae-vĭrĭdis,** e, *adj., very green:* color, Front. Aquaed. 7 dub. (al. perviridis).

praevīsē, *adv.* [praevideo], *according to expectation* (opp. inopinate), Aug. in Psa. 63, 7.

praevīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevideo.

prae-vĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to corrupt* or *vitiate beforehand* (poet. and in post-class. prose): (gurgitem), Ov. M. 14, 55: ex alio morbo praevitiati, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 15.

praevĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prae-via], *going before, leading the way* (poet.): praevius Aurorae, Solis Noctisque satelles, Cic. Arat. ap. Non. 65, 9: nunc praevius anteit, Ov. M. 11, 65: praevia luci Pallantias, id. ib. 15, 190; Stat. Th. 4, 485: cui (luci) praevius est sol, Aus. Idyll. Monosyllab. 12; Lact. 4, 24, 8; Amm. 14, 11, 18.

prae-vŏlo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to fly before* or *in advance* (class.): grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: aquila velut dux viae praevolavit, Tac. H. 1, 62 (but the correct read., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 41, is praeolat, v. praeolo).

praevulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from praevello.

† **pragma,** ătis, *n.*, = πρᾶγμα, *a matter, affair, business* (post-class.), Jul. Vict. Art. Rhet. 3, 4.

pragmătĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [pragmaticus], *one who writes down and prepares imperial edicts, rescripts,* and the like (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 23, 7.

† **pragmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πραγματικός, prop., *skilled in business,* esp. *experienced in matters of law:* pragmatici homines omnibus historiis cavere jubent et vetant credere, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 1.—Hence, **I.** *Subst.* **A. pragmătĭcus,** i, *m.*, = πραγματικός, *one skilled in the law, who furnished orators and advocates with the principles on which they based their speeches:* itaque illi disertissimi homines (Graeci) ministros habent in causis juris peritos, cum ipsi sint imperitissimi, et qui pragmatici vocantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 253 (dub.; bracketed by B. and K.): oratori pragmaticum adjutorem dare, id. ib. 1, 59, 253 (1, 45, 198, written as Greek); Quint. 12, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 123; Dig. 48, 17, 9.—**B. Pragmătĭca,** ōrum, *n., the title of a work by Attius,* Gell. 20, 3; perh. the same which is called by Pliny Praxidica and Praxidicum, Plin. 1, ind. lib. 18; 18, 24, 55, § 200.—**II.** *Adj., relating to civil affairs.* So in late jurid. Lat.: pragmatica sanctio, or jussio, or annotatio, or constitutio, *an imperial decree that referred to the affairs of a community, a pragmatic sanction,* Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10; called pragmaticum rescriptum, Aug. Collat. cum Donatist. 3, c. 2; and *absol.:* **pragmătĭcum,** i, *n.*, Cod. Th. 6, 23, 3; 16, 5, 52.

† **pramnĭon,** ii, *n., a precious stone, the darkest kind of rock crystal,* Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173 (al. promnium).

Pramnĭum vīnum = Πράμνιος οἶνος, *a kind of wine in the neighborhood of Smyrna,* Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 54.

prandĕo, di (prandidi, Diom. p. 364), sum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [prandium]. **I.** *Neutr., to take breakfast, to breakfast* (v. prandium; class.): hic rex cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32: prandi in navi, id. Men. 2, 3, 50: prandi perbene, id. ib. 5, 9, 81: Caninio consule scito neminem prandisse (because he was elected in the afternoon, and resigned his office on the following morning), Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1: sic prandete, commilitones, tamquam apud inferos coenaturi, Val. Max. 3, 2, 3: ad satietatem, Suet. Dom. 21; Plin. 28, 5, 14, § 56: prandebat sibi quisque deus, Juv. 13, 46.—**II.** *Act., to breakfast on* any thing, *to take as a breakfast* or *luncheon;* or, in gen., *to eat:* calidum prandisti prandium, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 14: luscinias prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: olus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 13.—Hence, **pransus,** a, um, *P. a., that has breakfasted* (like potus, that has drunk): pransus non avide, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127; 1, 5, 25: pransa Lamia, id. A. P. 340.—Because soldiers were accustomed to eat before an engagement; hence, pransus paratus, or curatus et pransus, of soldiers, *fed,* i. e. *ready, fit for fighting:* exercitus pransus, paratus, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 13, 5; Varr. ap. Non. 459, 2: ut viri equique curati et pransi essent, Liv. 28, 14: pransus, potus, *overfed, gluttonous:* adde inscitiam pransi, poti, oscitantis ducis, Cic. Mil. 21, 56.

‡ **prandĭcŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.], *breakfast:* prandicula antiqui dicebant, quae nunc jentacula, Fest. p. 250 Müll.; cf.: prandicula, jentacula, Paul. ex Fest. p. 251 ib.

prandĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small breakfast,* Not. Tir. p. 166.

prandĭum, ii, *n.* [Sanscr. prep-, pra-, before; Gr. πρωΐην; Dor. πράν, early; and Lat. dies; hence, early in the day, sc. that taken or eaten], *a late breakfast, luncheon* (cf.: jentaculum, cena), usually taken at or soon after noon, composed of bread, fish, cold meats, etc. (it was thought gluttonous to have several dishes and wine at the prandium): ire ad prandium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 18; id. Stich. 4, 2, 45: adducere aliquem ad se ad prandium, id. Poen. 5, 5, 3: coquere alicui prandium, id. Men. 2, 3, 37: funus prandio facere, id. ib. 3, 2, 27: apparare, *to get ready, prepare,* id. ib. 1, 2, 61: accurare, id. ib. 3, 25: ornare, id. Rud. 1, 2, 53: dare, *to give,* id. Am. 2, 2, 33: obsonare alicui, id. Poen. 5, 5, 16: anteponere, *to set before, serve up,* id. Men. 2, 2, 2: comedere, id. ib. 3, 2, 55: prandere, id. Poen. 3, 5, 14: in prandio aliquem accipere apud se, id. Cist. 1, 1, 12: invitare ad prandium, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: prandiorum apparatus, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101; id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49: ad prandium surgere, Suet. Calig. 58: panis deinde siccus et sine mensâ prandium: post quod non sunt lavendae manus, Sen. Ep. 83, 6: post prandium aut cenam bibere volgare est, id. ib. 122, 6: de prandio nihil detrahi potuit; paratum fuit non magis hora, nusquam sine caricis, nusquam sine pugillaribus: illae, si panem habeo, propulmentario sunt, si non habeo, pro pane, id. ib. 87, 3: prandia cenis usque in lucem ingesta, id. Q. N. 4, 13, 6. The candidates gave such prandia to their tribules, Cic. Mur. 32, 67; the emperor to the people, Suet. Caes. 38; id. Tib. 20; cf. also Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; Mart. 6, 64, 2; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Aug. 78; id. Claud. 34.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., *a meal,* in gen.: qui scribit prandia saevi Tereos, Mart. 4, 49, 3.—**B.** *The feed* or *fodder* of animals: bubus glandem prandio depromere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 2: prandio dato ipsis jumentisque eorum, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1.

pransĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [prandeo]. **I.** *Neutr., to breakfast, to eat breakfast* or *luncheon* (mostly ante- and post-class.): ad rivum accumbentes viatores pransitare solent, Vitr. 8, 3: pransitans et cenitans, Lampr. Elag. 27.—**II.** *Act., to breakfast upon, eat at breakfast* or *luncheon:* polentam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 20: prolem, Arn. 4, 143.—*Impers. pass.:* ut pransitaretur et cenitaretur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

pransor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that eats breakfast, that partakes of a meal in the forenoon, a guest* (ante-class.): bonum anteponam prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2: cum jam manus pransores lavarent, Veran. ap. Macr. S. 3, 6, 14.

pransōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pransor], *of* or *belonging to breakfast* or *luncheon* (post-Aug.): candelabrum pransorium, for humile, *fit to breakfast by* (when a lamp was not needed), Quint. 6, 3, 99.

pransus, a, um, *P. a.*, from prandeo.

prapĕdĭlon, i, and **prapĕdĭon,** ii, *n., the herb lion's-foot, also called* leontopodion, App. Herb. 7.

Prasĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Πρασιαί, *a township in Attica,* Liv. 31, 45.

Prăsĭānē, ēs, *f., an island in the Indus,* Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.—Hence, **Prăsĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Prasiane:* gens, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82.

Prăsĭi, ōrum, *m., a tribe on the Ganges,* Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 70.

prăsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [prasinus], *having a leek-green garment* (post-Aug.): ostiarius prasinatus, Petr. S. 28.

prăsĭnĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *leek-green, prasinian* (post-class.): equus, i. e. *of the leek-green party of charioteers in the circus,* Capit. Ver. 6: si prasinianus es, Petr. 70.

† **prăsĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πράσινος, *leek-green, prasinous:* pila prasina, Petr. 27: color, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181: de nostrâ prasinâ est synthesis empta toga, Mart. 10, 29, 4: flabellum, id. 3, 82, 11: factio, *the party of charioteers at the games who dressed in leek-green* (v. factio), particularly favored by Caligula and Nero, Mart. 13, 78; cf. Suet. Calig. 55; and id. Ner. 22.—Hence, *subst.:* **prăsĭnus,** i, *m., a charioteer of the leek-green party:* de prasino conviva loquatur, Mart. 10, 48, 23.—Also, *a gem,* Capitol. Max. J. 1.

† **prăsĭon** and **prăsĭum,** ii, *n.*, = πράσιον, *an herb, white horehound,* Cels. 5, 11; Plin. 20, 17, 67, § 175.

† **prăsĭus**, ii, *m.*, = πράσιος (λίθος), *prase, a precious stone of a leek-green color*, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113.

† **prăsŏīdes**, is, *m.*, = πρασοειδής (leek-colored, leek-green, prasinous), *a kind of topaz*, perh. *a species of jasper*, Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 109.

† **prăson**, i, *n.*, = πράσον, *a marine shrub resembling a leek*, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135 (al. grason).

prātens, entis, *adj.* [pratum], *green, meadow-green, grassy:* nemus pratentibus viretis amoenum, App. M. 8, p. 209 *fin.*

prātensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *growing* or *found in meadows, meadow-:* fungi, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20: faenum, Col. 6, 3: flores, Plin. 21, 8, 25, § 49: pastinaca, id. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

Pratitae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Media*, Plin. 6, 15, 17, § 44.

prātŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [pratum], *a small meadow* (class.): in pratulo consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6, 24: in Siciliae pratulis, Arn. 5, 173.

prātum, i, *n.* (collat. form **prātus**, *m.*, Gromat. Vet. p. 322, 5) [root prat-; Sanscr. prath, to spread out; cf. Gr. πλατύς, πλάτανος], *a meadow* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pratum irriguum, aut siccum, Cato, R. R. 8, 1: stercorare, id. ib. 8, 50: irrigua facere, id. ib. 8, 9; Varr. R. R. 2 prooem.: pratorum viriditas, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: irrigare, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2: cratire, secare, caedere, sicilire, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 258; 18, 3, 4, § 20: cultus prati, Col. 2, 17, 1: siccaneum, aut riguum, id. 2, 17, 3; Inscr. Grut. 204.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Meadow-grass* (poet.): condita prata in patinis proferre, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 22; Ov. A. A. 1, 299.—**B.** *A broad field, plain;* poet., of the sea: rostro Neptunia prata secare, Cic. Arat. 129.

prāvē, *adv.*, v. pravus *fin.*

prāvi-cordĭus, a, um, and **prāvĭcors**, dis, *adj.* [pravus-cor], *that has a depraved heart* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 3, 28; Aug. in Psa. 124, 2; 146, 7.

prāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pravus], *crookedness, inequality, irregularity, deformity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pravitas membrorum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis pravitates, id. Leg. 1, 19, 51: oris, *a distorting of the mouth in speaking*, id. de Or. 2, 22, 91; id. Fin. 5, 17, 47: statuminum, Col. 4, 20: curvaturae, Pall. 4, 11.—**II.** Trop., *irregularity, impropriety, bad condition, perverseness:* quae ista est pravitas Quaeve amentia? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 20: ne malâ consuetudine ad aliquam deformitatem pravitatemque veniamus, *impropriety* in speaking, in gestures, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 136: ominis, *a bad omen*, Gell. 1, 22, 21: tortuosae orationis, id. 5, 20, 1.—**B.** In partic., of character, *viciousness, untowardness, perverseness, depravity:* animi, *perverseness*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 10, 40: mentis, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: in istâ pravitate perstabitis? id. Ac. 2, 8, 26: consilii, Tac. H. 3, 41: interitus pravitatis, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; Tac. A. 14, 38: morum, id. H. 4, 44: cordis, Vulg. Deut. 29, 19 et saep.

prāvus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. prahva, crooked], *crooked, not straight, distorted, misshapen, deformed* (opp. rectus; class.). **I.** Lit.: prava, cubantia, prona, supina atque absona tecta, Lucr. 4, 517: si quae in membris prava, aut debilitata aut imminuta sunt, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46: talus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.—*Absol.:* in pravum, *into crookedness* (post-Aug.): elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81: quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12.—**II.** Trop., *perverse, irregular, improper, wrong, vicious, bad* (syn.: improbus, malus, nequam). **A.** Of living beings: pravus factus est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8: impulsores, Tac. H. 4, 68: pravissimus homo, Vell. 2, 80, 3: quae belua ruptis, Cum semel effugit, reddit se prava catenis? i. e. stulta, incauta, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71.—(β) With *gen.* (poet.): pravus fidei, *faithless*, Sil. 3, 253: pravus togae, id. 8, 260: audendi pravus, id. 12, 464.—**B.** Of things: nihil pravum, perversum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30: affectio, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: dociles imitandis Turpibus et pravis omnes sumus, Juv. 14, 40: a rectis in vitia, a vitiis in prava, a pravis in praecipitia pervenitur, Vell. 2, 10, 1: ad honesta, seu prava juxta levis, Tac. A. 11, 33: aemulatio, id. H. 4, 48: spes, id. A. 3, 56.—*Comp.:* quo pravius nihil esse possit, Cic. Tusc. 3, 33, 80.—*Sup.:* pravissima consuetudinis regula, Cic. Brut. 74, 258.—*Absol.:* in pravum, *in perversity:* frangas citius, quam corrigas, quae in pravum induruerunt, Quint. 1, 3, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **prāvē**, *crookedly;* trop., *improperly, wrongly, amiss, ill, badly* (opp. recte; class.): hoc mihi videtur factum prave, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 24: prave (facta), opp. recte facta, Cic. Ac. 1, 10, 37: ille porro male, prave, nequiter, turpiter cenabat, id. Fin. 2, 8, 25: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104: sive ego prave, Seu recte hoc volui, id. S. 2, 3, 87: prave facti versus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 266: pudens prave, id. A. P. 88: prave aliquid intellegere, Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57: prave detorta verba, Tac. A. 6, 5: facundus, id. ib. 1, 53: prave et perperam appellare, Gell. 4, 9, 4.—*Sup.:* pravissume, Sall. Or. Lepidi adv. Sull.

Praxăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Πραξαγόρας, *a physician of Cos, instructor of Plistonicus*, Cels. praef.; Plin. 20, 4, 23, § 52; 26, 2, 6, § 10.

Praxĭdĭcum and **Praxĭdĭca**, v. pragmaticus, I. B.

Praxillēus or **Praxillĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sicyonian poetess Praxilla:* Praxilleum metrum Ionicum majus trimetrum brachycatalectum, Serv. p. 1824 P.: id autem, quod trochaeum recipit, Praxillium dixerunt, ut metrum Praxillae poëtriae Sicyoniae, quod est trimetrum brachycatalectum, habens semper in secundâ regione trochaicam basin post Ionicam primam, Marius Victor. ib. p. 2538 P.

Praxĭtĕles, is, *m.*, = Πραξιτέλης, *a celebrated Greek sculptor*, Prop. 3, 7, 15 (4, 8, 16); cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69; 36, 5, 4, § 21.—Hence, **Praxĭtēlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πραξιτέλειος, *of* or *belonging to Praxiteles, Praxitelian:* capita, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: Venus, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 22.

‡ **prĕcābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [precor], *entreating, praying:* precabile, δεητικόν, εὐκτικόν, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prĕcābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *entreating, beseeching* (late Lat.), Pac. Pan. 36.

prĕcāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a praying, prayer, entreaty* (poet.): fundens precamina mille, Poët. ap. Wernsd. Poët. Latin. Min. 6, p. 386, v. 35.

prĕcārĭō, *adv.*, v. precarius *fin.*

* **1. prĕcārĭum**, ii, *n.* [precor], *an oratory, a chapel* (post-Aug.), Petr. 30 dub.

2. prĕcārĭum, ii, *n.*, v. precarius, II.

prĕcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *obtained by begging, entreaty,* or *prayer* (opp. debitus and pro imperio; not freq. till the Aug. per.; perh. used by Cic. only adverbially; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: non orare solum precariam opem, sed pro debitâ petere, *obtained by entreaty, from mere favor*, Liv. 3, 47, 2; cf.: tribunicia potestas, precarium, non justum auxilium ferens, id. 8, 35: vita, Tac. H. 4, 76: precariam animam inter infensos trahere, id. A. 1, 42: imperium (quasi precibus concessum, ac propterea, quandocumque lubeat, rursus adimendum, Orell.), id. H. 1, 52.—Hence, as *subst.:* **prĕcārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *any thing granted* or *lent upon request and at the will of the grantor:* precarium est, quod precibus petenti utendum conceditur tam diu, quamdiu is qui concessit patitur: quod genus liberalitatis ex jure gentium descendit, et distat a donatione eo, quod qui donat sic dat, ne recipiat: qui precario concedit sic dat, quasi tunc recepturus, cum sibi libuerit precarium solvere, Dig. 43, 26, 1.—**II.** Transf., depending on the will of another, *doubtful, uncertain, transient, precarious:* forma, Ov. M. 9, 76: sapiens corpus suum, seque ipsum inter precaria numerat, *precarious, uncertain, transitory things*, Sen. Tranq. 11, 1: fulgor, *passing quickly by, very transient*, Symm. Or. ap. Val. 1, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **prĕcārĭō**, *by entreaty* or *request* (class.): hoc petere me precario a vobis jussit, Plaut. Am. prol. 24: cum aliquo agere precario, id. Truc. 4, 1, 12: vel vi vel clam vel precario, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: si precario essent rogandi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: exegit, Suet. Claud. 12: praefuit, *on sufferance*, Tac. Agr. 16: precario studeo, *am obliged, as it were, to beg time for study*, Plin. Ep. 7, 30, 4: precario possidere, *by sufferance*, Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 11: ancillam quis precario rogaverit, Dig. 43, 26, 10.

prĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [precor]. **I.** Lit., *a praying, prayer* (class.): sollemnis comitiorum precatio, Cic. Mur. 1, 1: precatione uti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: precationem facere, Liv. 39, 18; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 10: auguralis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 351 Müll.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a form of prayer* with superstitious people (post-Aug.), Plin. 28, 4, 9, § 42.

‡ **prĕcātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [precatio], *a slight request:* δεησίδιον, precatiuncula, petitiuncula, Gloss. Philox.

prĕcātīvē, *adv.*, v. precativus *fin.*

prĕcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [precor], *prayed for, obtained by entreaty* (post-class.): pax, Amm. 17, 5, 1: precativo modo, *by prayer* or *entreaty*, Ulp. Reg. tit. 24.—*Adv.:* **prĕcātīvē**, *by request, by entreaty* (post-class.), Ulp. Reg. tit. 25, 1 al.

prĕcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who prays* or *entreats, an intercessor* (ante-class.): precator et patronus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 12; id. As. 2, 4, 9; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 23: ad precatorem adeam, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 90.

* **prĕcātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [precator], *of* or *belonging to petitioning, precatory:* ars, Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 92.

prĕcātus, ūs, *m.* [precor], *a prayer, request* (poet. and post-class.), Stat. Th. 10, 71: concordi precatu tentare aliquid, Amm. 24, 6, 5: dabitur precatui tuo, Sid. Ep. 8, 15: precatibus efficacissimis obtinere, id. ib. 9, 3.

prĕces, v. prex.

prĕcĭae or **prētĭae** and **praecĭae**, ārum, *f.*, *a kind of grape-vine*, Verg. G. 2, 95; Col. 3, 2, 23; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

Prĕcĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Aquitanica, *on the borders of Spain*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

prĕcĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *the name of a kind of pear*, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15.

prĕco, are, v. precor *fin.*

prĕcor, ātus (*gen. plur.* precantûm, Ov. M. 12, 33; Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 2), 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [root Sanscr. pracch- prask-, to ask; Germ. fragen; v. posco]. **I.** *To ask, beg, entreat, pray, supplicate, request, invoke, call upon, beseech; to sue, say,* or *speak as a suppliant* (class.; syn.: oro, rogo, supplico). (α) With *acc. of the person addressed:* qui ne precari quidem Jovem optimum maximum possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71; id. Balb. 24, 55: deos colere, precari, venerarique, id. N. D. 1, 42, 119: quid veneramur, quid precamur deos, id. ib. 1, 44, 122; id. Cat. 2, 13, 29: deos tacite malumus et intra nos ipsos precari, Sen. Ben. 2, 1, 4: Nycteïum patrem precare, Ov. A. A. 1, 567.—(β) With *dat. of person in whose behalf:* bona omnia populo Romano, Liv. 24, 16, 10: longum Augusto precare diem, Prop. 3, 9, 49 (4, 10, 50).—(γ) With *pro* and *abl. of person prayed for:* ut jure sacerdotii precari deos pro te publice possim, quos nunc precor pietate privatâ, Plin. Ep. 10, 13 (8) *fin.:* pro necessario ac propinquo suo, Curt. 5, 3, 14: pro nobis mitte precari, Ov. M. 3, 614: pro te, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 1; Aug. Ep. 175, 5.—(δ) With *acc. of thing prayed for:* haec precatus sum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46: hortatur pater veniam precari, Verg. A. 3, 144: tibi di, quaecunque preceris commoda dent, Hor. S. 2, 8, 75: date quae precamur, id. C. S. 3: vitam, Vell. 2, 79, 5; 2, 85, 5: saepe precor mortem, Ov. P. 1, 2, 59.—So with *two acc.:* quod precarer deos, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 9: ut quod deos precati eritis, Liv. 40, 46, 9: quid habeo aliud deos immortales precari, quam ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 58 *fin.*—(ε) With *ut, ne, quominus*, or (poet.) *subj.* alone: ut fas sit vidisse, tacitus precatur, Sen. Ep. 115, 4: deosque precetur et oret, ut, Hor. A. P. 200; Cic. Dom. 57, 144; Curt. 7, 2, 31; Liv. 24, 5, 5; 25, 25, 6; 26, 25, 13: pro se quisque precari coepere, ne festinatione periculum augeret, Curt. 3, 5, 14: precare ne jubeant, etc., Ov. A. A. 1, 568: si id non probares, quominus ambo unâ necaremini non precarere, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79: hoc quoque, dux operis, moneas, precor, Ov. F. 4, 247: det solum miserae mite, precare, fuge, id. P. 2, 2, 68: tandem venias precamur, Hor. C. 1, 2, 30: reddas incolumem precor, id. ib. 1, 3, 7; id. Epod. 3, 20.—(ζ) With *ab* and *abl. of person addressed:* precor ab iis ut, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: hoc a diis immortalibus precari, ut, etc., Nep. Timol. 5, 2: quae precatus a diis sum, ut, etc., Cic. Mur. 1, 1: ab indigno, id.

Lael. 16, 57: esse stultitiam, a quibus bona precaremur, ab iis dantibus nolle sumere, id. N. D. 3, 34, 84. — (η) With *acc. of the prayer:* te bonas preces precor, uti sies volens propitius mihi, Cato, R. R. 139; cf. id. ib. 132, 2.—(θ) With *object-clause:* sibi et vicinis serere se, Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 131: numquam placidas esse precarer aquas, Ov. H. 19, 82.—(ι) With *ad:* di, ad quos precentur ac supplicent, *make supplications,* Liv. 38, 43. — (κ) *Absol.:* fata deûm flecti precando, Verg. A. 6, 376; so freq. in *part. pres.:* mitis precanti, Stat. Th. 1, 189: verba precantia, Ov. M. 7, 590: manum precantem Protendere, Verg. A. 12, 930: oliva, Stat. Th. 2, 478: eum sororem dedisse Prusiae precanti, Liv. 42, 12, 4; and parenthetically: gnatique patrisque, Alma, precor, miserere, Verg. A. 6, 117: parce, precor, Hor. C. 4, 1, 2; Ov. H. 16, 11; id. Am. 3, 9, 67: per hoc decus, precor, Hor. Epod. 5, 7.—**II.** In partic., *to wish well* or *ill* to any one, *to hail, salute,* or *address* one *with a wish,* alicui aliquid (class.). **1.** Of good wishes: sic exire e patriâ, ut omnes sui cives salutem, incolumitatem, reditum precentur, Cic. Pis. 14, 33: cape, Roma, triumphum, Et longum Augusto salva precare diem, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 50: nos perpetuam felicitatem reipublicae precari, Suet. Aug. 58: sibi et suis εὐθανασίαν similem precabatur, id. ib. 97: alicui immortalitatem, Curt. 8, 5, 16: permittamus vela ventis et oram solventibus bene precemur, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 3.—**2.** Of evil wishes, imprecations; with *mala, male,* etc., *to curse, invoke evil upon:* neque, si umquam vobis mala precarer, morbum aut mortem aut cruciatum precarer, Cic. Pis. 19, 43: quod tibi evenit, ut omnes male precarentur, id. ib. 14, 33: (Ajax) mala multa precatus Atridis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 203: male precari, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 11: pergin' precari pessimo, id. As. 2, 4, 71; cf.: audisti quae malo principi precamur, Plin. Pan. 94, 2.—(*Act.* form **prĕco,** āre, Prisc. p. 779 P.; *partic.* precatus, as passive, Juvenc. 3, 85; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 480, 27.)

prĕhendo (**prae-**) and sync. **prendo** (**praen-**), di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [prae-hendo; cf. Gr. γεντο, χανδάνω], *to lay hold of, to grasp, snatch, seize, catch, take* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: prehende auriculis, *take by the ear-laps,* a form of affectionate salutation, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 78: sine te exorem, sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem savium, id. Poen. 1, 2, 163; cf. Tib. 2, 5, 92: fauces alicui, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 62: quis me properantem prehendit pallio? *catches me by the cloak,* id. Ep. 1, 1, 1: dexteram, id. ib. 2, 3, 65.—Of an embrace: alter ubi alterum bilingui manufesto inter se praehendunt, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 15; cf.: aliquem manu, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: perdix aucupem jam jam prehensurum effugiens, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103; 30, 5, 12, § 40: pisces, Vulg. Johan. 21, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To seize, occupy suddenly, take violent possession of:* Pharum, Caes. B. C. 3, 112, 3: quam prendimus arcem, *occupy, take refuge in,* Verg. A. 2, 322.—**2.** *To lay* or *catch hold of, to detain* one in order to speak with him: tuos pater modo me prehendit: ait, etc., Ter. And. 2, 2, 16: prendo hominem solum: Cur non, inquam, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 15: Syrus est prehendendus, atque exhortandus mihi, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 89: dextrâ prehensum Continuit, Verg. A. 2, 592; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: prende C. Septimium, Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2.—**3.** *To seize, take by surprise, catch in the act;* constr. with *in* and *abl.*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.:* in furto ubi sis prehensus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 17: in patenti Prensus Aegaeo, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1: prensus manifesto furto, Gell. 11, 18, 7: eâ nocte speculatores prensi servi tres, Auct. B. Hisp. 20, 5: quem mendaci praendit manufestum modo, *caught in a lie,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 45.—**4.** Of trees, *to take root:* quarum stirpes tellus amplexa prehendit, Cic. Arat. 116: ut cum (pirorum plantae) prehenderint, inserantur, Pall. 3, 25: vites transferre, sine ambiguitate prehendendi, id. 3, 10.—**5.** *To reach, attain, arrive at* (poet.): tandem Italiae fugientes prendimus oras, Verg. A. 6, 61.—**6.** Poet., *to take in* with the eye, *to reach* with the eye: prendere aliquid oculorum lumine, Lucr. 4, 1143: vix oculo prendente modum, *taking in, embracing,* Luc. 4, 20.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *to seize, apprehend, comprehend* (very rare): cum animus ipsum (res omnes) moderantem atque regentem paene praehenderit, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61.

prĕhensĭo or **prensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [prehendo], *a seizing, apprehending.* — Lit. (ante-class.): tribuni plebis prensionem habent, *the right of arresting any one,* Atei. Cap. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 4: in magistratu habent alii vocationem, alii prensionem, Varr. ib. (in Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 6, the true reading is pressionibus).

prĕhenso, and more freq. **prenso,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to grasp, seize, catch, lay hold of* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** In gen.: prensare manu bracchia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 64: fastigia dextris, Verg. A. 2, 444: tenaci forcipe ferrum, id. ib. 12, 404: lubrica prensantes effugit umbra manus, Ov. F. 5, 476: prehensare hostium tela, Tac. H. 3, 28.—**II.** In partic., *to take hold of, detain* a person, in order to talk with him, thank him, entreat him, etc.: arma, genua, vestigia prensando, flexere militum animos, Tac. H. 1, 66: commanipularium pectora, id. ib. 4, 46: itaque prenso amicos, supplico, ambio domos, Plin. Ep. 2, 9: prensatas exeuntium manus, Liv. 4, 60.—**B.** Transf., *to sue* or *solicit* for an office: circumire et prensare patres, Liv. 1, 47, 7.—So *absol.:* prensat unus P. Galba, *solicits for the consulship,* Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1: nos initium prensandi facere cogitaramus, id. ib.

prĕhensus and **prensus,** a, um, *Part.*, from prehendo.

Prelĭus or **Prilĭus** (Cod. Erf., Perelius) **lăcus,** *a small lake in Etruria,* now *Lago di Castiglione,* Cic. Mil. 27, 74.

prēlum (**prae-**), i, *n.* [premo], *a press.* **I.** *A press-beam* for pressing grapes, olives, etc.; also, meton., *a wine-press, oil-press* (class.), Cato, R. R. 31: cola prelorum, Verg. G. 2, 242 (prela trabes sunt, quibus uva jam calcata premitur, Serv.); Vitr. 6, 9; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317; Dig. 19, 2, 19.—**II.** *A press* for smoothing clothes: tua collucent prela lacernis, Mart. 2, 46, 3; cf. id. 11, 8, 5.

Prēma, ae, *f.* [id.], *a goddess presiding over newly-married persons,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9, 3; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11.

prĕmo, essi, essum, 3, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. prelum], *to press* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pede pedem alicui premere, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 30: et trepidae matres pressere ad pectora natos, Verg. A. 7, 518: veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit humi nitens, id. ib. 2, 379: novercae Monstra manu premens, id. ib. 8, 288: pressit et inductis membra paterna rotis, i. e. *drove her chariot over her father's body,* Ov. Ib. 366: trabes Hymettiae Premunt columnas, *press, rest heavily upon them,* Hor. C. 2, 18, 3: premere terga genu alicujus, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 24: ubera plena, i. e. *to milk,* id. F. 4, 769: vestigia alicujus, *to tread in, to follow one's footsteps,* Tac. A. 2, 14: nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem, Juv. 1, 43: dente frena, *to bite, to champ,* Ov. M. 10, 704: ore aliquid, *to chew, eat,* id. ib. 5, 538; cf.: aliquid morsu, Lucr. 3, 663: presso molari, *with compressed teeth,* Juv. 5, 160: pressum lac, i. e. *cheese,* Verg. E. 1, 82.—In mal. part.: Hister Peucen premerat Antro, *forced,* Val. Fl. 8, 256: uxorem, Suet. Calig. 25.—Of animals: feminas premunt galli, Mart. 3, 57, 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., *to bear down upon, to touch:* premere litora, Ov. M. 14, 416: litus, *to keep close to the shore,* Hor. C. 2, 10, 3: aëra, i. e. *to fly,* Luc. 7, 835.—**2.** Poet., *to hold fast, hold, firmly grasp:* premere frena manu, Ov. M. 8, 37: ferrum, *to grasp,* Sil. 5, 670: capulum, id. 2, 615.—**3.** Poet., *to press* a place with one's body, i. e. *to sit, stand, lie, fall,* or *seat one's self on* any thing: toros, Ov. H. 12, 30: sedilia, id. M. 5, 317: hoc quod premis habeto, id. ib. 5, 135: et pictam positâ pharetram cervice premebat, id. ib. 2, 421: humum, *to lie on the ground,* id. Am. 3, 5, 16; cf. id. F. 4, 844: frondes tuo premis ore caducas, id. M. 9, 650; Sen. Hippol. 510.—**4.** *To cover, to conceal* by covering (mostly poet.): aliquid terrâ, *to conceal, bury in the earth,* Hor. Epod. 1, 33: nonumque prematur in annum, *kept back, suppressed,* id. A. P. 388: omne lucrum tenebris alta premebat humus, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36: ossa male pressa, i. e. *buried,* id. Tr. 5, 3, 39; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; hence, *to crown, to cover* or *adorn* with any thing: ut premerer sacrâ lauro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 18: molli Fronde crinem, Verg. A. 4, 147: canitiem galeâ, id. ib. 9, 612: mitrâ capillos, Ov. F. 4, 517; cf. Verg. A. 5, 556.—**5.** *To make, form,* or *shape* any thing *by pressing* (poet.): quod surgente die mulsere horisque diurnis, Nocte premunt, *they make into cheese,* Verg. G. 3, 400: os fingit premendo, id. A. 6, 80: caseos, id. E. 1, 35: mollem terram, Vulg. Sap. 15, 7; Calp. Ecl. 5, 34.—**6.** *To press hard upon, bear down upon, to crowd, pursue closely:* hostes de loco superiore, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pompeiani nostros premere et instare coeperunt, id. B. C. 3, 46: hac fugerent Graii, premeret Trojana juventus, Verg. A. 1, 467: Pergamenae naves cum adversarios premerent acrius, Nep. Hann. 11, 5: hinc Rutulus premit, et murum circumsonat armis, Verg. A. 8, 473: obsidione urbem, Caes. B. G. 7, 32.—Of the pursuit or chase of animals: ad retia cervum, Verg. G. 3, 413: spumantis apri cursum clamore, id. A. 1, 324: bestias venatione, Isid. 10, 282.—**7.** *To press down, burden, load, freight:* nescia quem premeret, *on whose back she sat,* Ov. M. 2, 869: tergum equi, id. ib. 8, 34; 14, 343: et natat exuviis Graecia pressa suis, Prop. 4, 1, 114 (5, 1, 116): pressae carinae, Verg. G. 1, 303: pressus membra mero, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 7), 42: magno et gravi onere armorum pressi, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: auro phaleras, *to adorn,* Stat. Th. 8, 567.—**8.** *To press into, force in, press upon:* (caprum) dentes in vite prementem, Ov. F. 1, 355: presso sub vomere, Verg. G. 2, 356; cf.: presso aratro, Tib. 4, 1, 161: alte ensem in corpore, Stat. Th. 11, 542: et nitidas presso pollice finge comas, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 9), 14: et cubito remanete presso, *leaning upon,* Hor. C. 1, 27, 8.—**b.** *To mark* with any thing (poet.): aeternâ notâ, Ov. F. 6, 610: littera articulo pressa tremente, id. H. 10, 140: multâ via pressa rotâ, id. ib. 18, 134.—**9.** *To press down, let down, cause to sink down, to lower:* nec preme, nec summum molire per aethera currum, Ov. M. 2, 135: humanaeque memor sortis, quae tollit eosdem, Et premit, id. Tr. 3, 11, 67: mundus ut ad Scythiam Rhiphaeasque arduus arces Consurgit, premitur Libyae devexus in Austros, *sinks down,* Verg. G. 1, 240; Sen. Herc. Fur. 155.—**b.** In partic. (α) *To set, plant:* virgulta per agros, Verg. G. 2, 346; 26.—(β) *To make* or *form by pressing down, to make* any thing *deep, to dig:* vestigio leviter presso, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53; cf. (trop.): vestigia non pressa leviter, sed fixa, id. Sest. 5, 13: sulcum premere, *to draw a furrow,* Verg. A. 10, 296: fossam transversam, inter montes pressit (al. percussit), Front. Strat. 1, 5: fossa pressa, Plin. Ep. 10, 69, 4: cavernae in altitudinem pressae, Curt. 5, 1, 28.—(γ) *To strike to the ground, to strike down:* tres famulos, Verg. A. 9, 329: paucos, Tac. H. 4, 2.—**10.** *To press closely, compress, press together, close:* oculos, Verg. A. 9, 487: alicui fauces, Ov. M. 12, 509: laqueo collum, *to strangle,* Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 37: angebar ceu guttura forcipe pressus, Ov. M. 9, 78: presso gutture, *compressed,* Verg. G. 1, 410; cf.: siquidem unius praecordia pressit ille (boletus) senis, i. e. *stopped his breath,* Juv. 6, 621: quibus illa premetur Per somnum digitis, *choked,* id. 14, 221: amplexu presso, *united, in close embrace,* Sen. Oedip. 192: oscula jungere pressa, *to exchange kisses,* Ov. H. 2, 94; so, pressa basia, Mart. 6, 34, 1: presso gradu incedere, *in close ranks, foot to foot,* Liv. 28, 14: pede presso, id. 8, 8.—**b.** In partic. (α) *To shorten, tighten, draw in:* pressis habenis, Verg. A. 11, 600 (cf.: laxas dure habenas, id. ib. 1, 63).—(β) *To keep short, prune:* Calenâ falce vitem, Hor. C. 1, 31, 9: luxuriem falce, Ov. M. 14, 628: falce premes umbras (i. e. arbores umbrantes), Verg. G. 1, 157; 4, 131: molle salictum, Calp. Ecl. 5, 110.—(γ) *To check, arrest, stop:* premere sanguinem, Tac. A. 15, 64: vestigia pressit, Verg. A. 6, 197: attoniti pressere gradum, Val. Fl. 2, 424: dixit, pressoque obmutuit ore, *was silent,* Verg. A. 6, 155.—**11.** *To press out, bring out by pressure:* tenerâ sucos pressere medullâ, Luc. 4, 318; cf.: (equus) collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem, Verg. ap. Sen. Ep. 95, 68, and id. G. 3, 85 Rib.—**12.** *To frequent:* feci ut cotidie praesentem me viderent, habitavi in

oculis, pressi forum, Cic. Planc. 27, 66.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *To press, press upon, oppress, overwhelm, weigh down ; to urge, drive, importune, pursue, to press close* or *hard*, etc. (class.): ego istum pro suis factis pessumis pessum premam, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 49 Lorenz ad loc.: quae necessitas eum tanta premebat, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: ea, quae premant, et ea, quae impendeant, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: aerumnae, quae me premunt, Sall. J. 14, 22: pressus gravitate soporis, *bound by heavy, deep sleep*, Ov. M. 15, 21: cum aut aere alieno, aut magnitudine tributorum, aut injuriâ potentium premuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: invidia et odio populi premi, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228: premi periculis, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: cum a me premeretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; cf.: aliquem verbo, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: criminibus veris premere aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 401: cum a plerisque ad exeundum premeretur, exire noluit, *was pressed, urged, importuned*, Nep. Ages. 6, 1: a Pompeii procuratoribus sescentis premi coeptus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: numina nulla premunt; mortali urgemur ab hoste, Verg. A. 10, 375: premere reum voce, vultu, Tac. A. 3, 67: crimen, *to pursue obstinately*, Quint. 7, 2, 12: confessionem, *to force a confession from one*, id. 7, 1, 29: argumentum etiam atque etiam, *to pursue steadily*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: ancipiti mentem formidine pressus, Verg. A. 3, 47: maerore pressa, Sen. Oct. 103: veritate pressus negare non potuit, *overcome, overpowered*, Lact. 4, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To repress, hide, conceal* (mostly poet.): dum nocte premuntur, Verg. A. 6, 827: curam sub corde, id. ib. 4, 332: odium, Plin. Pan. 62: iram, Tac. A. 6, 50: pavorem et consternationem mentis vultu, id. ib. 13, 16: interius omne secretum, Sen. Ep. 3, 4: dolorem silentio, Val. Max. 3, 3, 1 *ext.;* cf. silentia, Sil. 12, 646: aliquid ore, Verg. A. 7, 103: jam te premet nox, Hor. C. 1, 4, 16.—**2.** *To lower, diminish, undervalue, disparage, depreciate:* premendorum superiorum arte sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12: arma Latini, Verg. A. 11, 402: opuscula (= deprimere atque elevare), Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 36: famam alicujus, Tac. A. 15, 49: premere ac despicere, Quint. 11, 1, 16: premere tumentia, humilia extollere, id. ib. 10, 4, 1.—**b.** *To surpass, exceed:* facta premant annos, Ov. M. 7, 449: ne prisca vetustas Laude pudicitiae saecula nostra premat, id. P. 3, 1, 116: quantum Latonia Nymphas Virgo premit, Stat. S. 1, 2, 115.—**c.** *To rule* (poet.): dicione premere populos, Verg. A. 7, 737: imperio, id. ib. 1, 54: Mycenas Servitio premet, id. ib. 1, 285.—**3.** *To suppress, pull down, humble, degrade:* quae (vocabula) nunc situs premit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118: nec premendo alium me extulisse velim, Liv. 22, 59, 10; cf. id. 39, 41, 1: premebat reum crimen, id. 3, 13, 1.—**4.** *To compress, abridge, condense:* haec enim, quae dilatantur a nobis, Zeno sic premebat, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20.—**5.** *To check, arrest, repress, restrain:* cursum ingenii tui, Brute, premit haec importuna clades civitatis, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: sub imo Corde gemitum, Verg. A. 10, 464: vocem, *to be silent*, id. ib. 9, 324: sermones vulgi, *to restrain*, Tac. A. 3, 6.—**6.** *To store up, lay up* in the mind, *muse upon:* (vocem) ab ore Eripuit pater ac stupefactus numine pressit, Verg. A. 7, 119.— Hence, **pressus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Moderate, slow, suppressed, kept down.* **A.** Lit.: presso pede eos retro cedentes principes recipiebant, Liv. 8, 8, 9: presso gradu, id. 28, 14, 14; cf.: pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of the voice or manner, *subdued:* haec cum pressis et flebilibus modis, qui totis theatris maestitiam inferant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106.—**2.** Of color, *lowered, depressed;* hence, *dark, gloomy:* color pressus, Pall. 4, 13, 4: color viridi pressior, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 32: spadices pressi, Serv. Verg. G. 3, 82.—**II.** Esp., of an orator or of speech. **A.** *Compressed, concise, plain, without ornament* (class.): fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, pressis exiles, fortibus temerarii, etc., Quint. 10, 2, 16: cum Attici pressi et integri, contra Asiani inflati et inanes haberentur, id. 12, 10, 18.—Of style: pressa et tenuia, et quae minimum ab usu cotidiano recedant, Quint. 10, 1, 102: pressus et demissus stilus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 5; Quint. 4, 2, 117. — *Comp.:* in concionibus pressior, et circumscriptior, et adductior, *more moderate, keeping more within bounds*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4.—**B.** *Close, exact, accurate:* Thucydides ita verbis aptus et pressus, ut, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: quis te fuit umquam in partiundis rebus , pressior? *more exact, more accurate*, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 364, 24: sicuti taxare pressius crebriusque est, quam tangere, Gell. 2, 6, 5: quod (periculum) observandum pressiore cautelâ censeo, *stricter, greater*, App. M. 5, p. 160, 36: cogitationes pressiores, id. ib. 5, p. 163, 32.— So of sounds, *precise, intelligible:* (lingua) vocem profusam fingit atque sonos vocis distinctos et pressos facit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149.— Hence, *adv.:* **pressē**, *with pressure, violently* (class.): artius pressiusque conflictata, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 10, 6, 2.—**B.** *Closely, tightly.* **1.** Lit.: vites pressius putare, Pall. 12, 9: pressius colla radere, Veg. Vet. 1, 56.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of pronunciation, *shortly, neatly, trimly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, sed presse, et aequabiliter, et leniter, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45; id. Off. 1, 37, 133.—**b.** Of the mode of expression, etc., *concisely, not diffusely:* definire presse et anguste, Cic. Or. 33, 117: abundanter dicere, an presse, Quint. 8, 3, 40: pressius et astrictius scripsi, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10.—(*β*) *Without ornament, simply:* unum (genus oratorum) attenuate presseque, alterum sublate ampleque dicentium, Cic. Brut. 55, 202: aliquid describere modo pressius, modo elatius, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 3.—(*γ*) *Closely, exactly, correctly, accurately:* mihi placet agi subtilius, et pressius, Cic. Fin. 4, 10, 24: definiunt pressius, id. Tusc. 4, 7, 14: anquisitius, et exactius pressiusque disserere, Gell. 1, 3, 21.

prendo, ĕre, v. prehendo.

* **prensātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [prenso; v. prehenso], *a soliciting, suing, canvassing* for an office: praepropera prensatio, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 1.

prensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prendo], *a seizing, grasping, taking hold of:* quoniam moribus majorum tribuni plebis prensionem haberent, *had the right* or *office of seizure*, Att. Cap. ap. Gell. 12, 12, 4; 6.

prensĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to take* or *catch hold of* (post-class.): cum Libitinam ipsam flentes omnes prensitarent, Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

prenso, āre, v. prehenso.

‡ **prensōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [prendo], *a trap, mouse-trap:* prensorium ἴπος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prensus, a, um, *Part.*, from prehendo.

† **presbȳter**, ĕri, *m.*, = πρεσβύτερος. **I.** In gen., *an elder* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Cor. Mil. 15. — **II.** In partic., *an elder* or *presbyter* in the Christian Church: quid facit, exceptâ ordinatione, episcopus, quod presbyter non faciat? Hier. ad Evagr. Ep. 146; Tert. Baptism. 17; Hadr. ap. Vop. Sat. 8, 3; Vulg. Jacob. 5, 14.

presbȳtĕrātus, ūs, *m.* [presbyter], *the office of a presbyter* or *of a priest, presbyterate, priesthood* (eccl. Lat.): diaconatum et presbyteratum ambire, Hier. Ep. 22, n. 28.

† **presbȳtĕrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = πρεσβυτέριον, *a presbytery, assembly of elders*, August. ap. Hier. Ep. 116, 33 *fin.;* Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 14.

pressē, *adv.*, v. premo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **pressĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [pressus], *pressed*, Not. Tir. p. 39.

pressim, *adv.* [id.], *with pressing, by pressing to one's self* (post-class.): me pressim deosculato, App. M. 2, p. 121, 32: linteolo pressim agglutinato, i. e. *closely pressed*, id. ib. 2, p. 128, 23.

pressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [premo]. **I.** Lit., *a pressing, pressing down, pressure* (only in Vitruvius): pressio cacuminis, Vitr. 10, 8. —**II.** Transf., *the prop* or *fulcrum* under a lever while the burden is raised, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 6: pressio, quod Graeci ὑπομόχλιον appellant, Vitr. 10, 8.

presso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [premo], *to press* (poet.): vomicam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11: pressatur pede pes, mucro mucrone, viro vir, Furius Antias ap. Macr. S. 6, 3: cineres ad pectora pressant, Ov. M. 8, 538: ubera manibus pressanda, i. e. *to be milked*, id. ib. 15, 472; cf.: ubera palmis, Verg. E. 3, 99: uvam pede, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 18: molliter ubera ovium, Ambros. Virg. 3, 4, 17.

‡ **pressor**, ōris, *m.* [premo], *a kind of hunter*, Isid. Orig. 10 *fin.*

pressōrĭŏla, ae, *f.* [id.], *a repository* (eccl. Lat.), Caes. Reg. ad Virg. 26.

pressōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *That serves for pressing* grapes, olives, etc. (post-Aug.): pressoria vasa, Col. 12, 18. — **II.** *Subst.:* **pressōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a press*, Amm. 28, 4, 19: exprimere in pressorio, Plin. Val. 2, 17.

pressŭlē, *adv.*, v. pressulus *fin.*

pressŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pressus], *somewhat pressed in* or *compressed* (post-class.): ampulla pressula rotunditate, App. Flor. p. 346, 26.— Hence, *adv.:* **pressŭlē**, *while pressing on, against*, or *to one's self* (post-class.): filium pressule saviata, App. M. 4, p. 156, 38: lacinia adhaerens pressule, *closely*, id. ib. 10, p. 254, 10.

pressūra, ae, *f.* [premo], *a pressing, pressure* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: pressura palpebrarum, App. M. 5, p. 166, 14.—**2.** In partic., *a pressing* of wine, oil, etc.: pressura una culeos viginti implere debet, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317: oleum primae pressurae, Col. 12, 50.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A pressure, burden:* levare pressuram, App. M. 7, p. 195, 35.—**2.** *A press, throng, crowd* of people: nimia densitas pressurae, App. M. 3, p. 130, 9.—**3.** *The downward pressure, fall, descent* of water, Front. Aquaed. 18: aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 4.—**4.** *A too heavy, too long, unnatural sleep*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1 praef.— **5.** *That which is pressed out, juice* (poet.): Corycii pressura croci, sic, etc., Luc. 9, 809.— **II.** Trop., *oppression, affliction, distress* (eccl. Lat.): pressuram persecutionemque perferre, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 5; Lact. 5, 22, 17; 4, 26, 19; Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 4.

1. pressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from premo.

2. pressus, ūs, *m.* [premo], *a pressing, pressure* (class.). (*a*) With *gen. subj.:* animus intentione suâ depellit pressum omnem ponderum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—(*β*) With *gen. obj.:* hic pressu duplici palmarum continet anguem, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109: ipso oris pressu, i. e. *a proper pressure of the lips*, so as not to pronounce too broadly, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43.

† **prēster**, ēris, *m.*, = πρηστήρ [burning]. **I.** *A fiery whirlwind*, which descends in the form of a pillar of fire, *a water-spout, sand-spout:* presteras Graici quos ab re nominitarunt, etc., Lucr. 6, 424: turbo ardentior accensusque dum furit, prester vocatur, amburens contacta pariter, et proterens, Plin. 2, 48, 50, § 133: spiritus cum majore vi torti sunt, fit procella terrestris, et a Graecis prester nomen accepit, App. de Mundo, p. 62 *fin.*—**II.** *A kind of serpent*, whose bite causes a burning thirst: prester quem percusserit, distenditur, enormique corpulentiâ necatur extuberatus, Sol. 27, 32: torridus prester, Luc. 9, 791; Plin. 20, 20, 81 § 210; 24, 13, 73, § 117.

Preti, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India, beyond the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 67.

prĕtĭo, āre, *v. a.* [pretium], *to prize* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

prĕtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. pretiosus *fin.*

prĕtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pretiosus], *preciousness, costliness* (very rare): anuli pretiositas, Atei. Capito ap. Macr. S. 7, 13; App. M. 2, p. 123, 4.

prĕtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pretium], *of great value, valuable, precious.* **I.** Lit.: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: odores, Col. 3, 8, 4: subiitque argentea proles Auro deterior, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 115: ingenium quondam fuerat pretiosius auro, id. Am. 3, 8, 3: res pretiosissimae (opp. vilissimae), Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 91; Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 139: pretiosissimum humani animi opus, id. 7, 29, 30, § 108: nec tamen haec loca sunt ullo pretiosa metallo, *rich in*, Ov. P. 3, 8, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of great cost, costly, dear, expensive:* operaria, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 41: qui sordido vehiculo erubescit, pretioso gloriabitur, Sen. Ep. 87, 4: Thais, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 43: pretioso pretio emere aliquid, *dear, high*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 17: fames, *which is satisfied at much expense*, Mart. 10, 96, 9: silentia, *dearly bought*, id. 5, 69, 7: Albani veteris pretiosa senectus, Juv. 13, 214.—**B.** *That gives a great price, extrav-*

agant: pretiosus emptor, Hor. C. 3, 6, 32.—Hence, *adv.:* **prĕtĭōsē,** *in a costly manner, expensively, richly, splendidly* (class.): vasa pretiose caelata, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 116: pretiose armatus exercitus, Gell. 5, 5, 5: pretiosius sepeliri, Curt. 10, 1, 32.

prĕtĭum, ii, *n.* [Sanscr. root par-, pana (for parna), wager, loan; Gr. πι-πράσκω, to sell; πρίαμαι, to buy; cf. πόρνος], *that for* or *by which any thing is bought* or *sold* (class.). **I.** Lit., *money* spent for any thing: nil pretio parsit, filio dum parceret, Plaut. Capt. prol. 32: femina... urbem Exiguam pretio posuit, *for money has founded a small city*, Verg. A. 4, 211: vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, *for little money, cheaply*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: pretio mercari ordinem senatorium, *to purchase, to gain with money*. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: permutare pretio noluit, aliâve merce, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171.—**B.** In gen., *money, wealth*, etc. (poet.), Ov. P. 2, 8, 6: in pretio pretium nunc est, id. F. 1, 217: converso in pretium deo, i. e. *into a shower of gold*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 8.—**II.** Transf., *worth, value, price.* **A.** In gen.: nec mi aurum posco nec mi pretium dederitis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 200 Vahl.): pretium statuere merci, *to set, fix*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 133: pretium certum constituere, Cic. Att. 12, 33, 1: enumerare, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: pacisci pro re aliquâ, *to agree upon, settle*, id. Off. 3, 29, 107: exsolvere, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 26: quibus hic pretiis porci veneunt? *at what prices are they sold here?* id. ib. 2, 2, 15: vendere aliquid pretio suo, id. Pers. 4, 4, 30; id. Ps. 1, 2, 36: parare sibi pretio aliquid, id. Merc. 2, 3, 7: multi extulerunt eorum pretia, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6: jacent pretia praediorum, *are low, down, fallen*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In phrases: magni, parvi pretii esse, *to be high* or *low in price, of much* or *little worth, of great* or *of small value:* nullus est tam parvi pretii, quin, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 60: ne tu habes servum graphicum, et quantivis pretii! id. Ep. 3, 3, 29: agrum majoris pretii nemo habet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 12: noli spectare, quanti homo sit: parvi enim pretii est, qui jam nihil est. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: de illis potissimum jactura fit, quia pretii minimi sunt, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 9: pretium habere, *to have a value, to be worth something:* vendat oleum, si pretium habeat, Cato, R. R. 2, 7: annona porro pretium nisi in calamitate fructuum non habet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227; but also: pretium habere, *to have a price, be for sale:* quis ignorat quin id longe sit liberalibus disciplinis dignissimum, non vendere operam: cum pleraque hoc ipso possint videri vilia, quod pretium habent, Quint. 12, 7, 8; hence: pretium non habere, *to have no price, be above price* (late Lat.): nihil esse pretiosius, immo eum pretium non habere testatur, Aug. Serm. 36, 8: in pretio esse, *to be of worth, value*, or *estimation, to be in repute:* tum coquus in pretio esse (coeptus), Liv. 39, 6, 9: nec in pretio fertilis hortus erat, Ov. F. 5, 316; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 22: in pretio habere, *to regard as of value:* in magno pretio habere, Sen. Ep. 75, 11: aurum et argentum in pretio habent, Tac. G. 5; for which cf.: pudebat libertatis majus esse apud feminas quam apud viros pretium, Curt. 8, 2, 28: pretium facere, *to fix* or *set a price* or *value;* of a seller: indica, fac pretium. *Do.* Tua merx est; tua indicatio est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 37; of a purchaser: quis faceret pretium, nisi qui sua perdere vellet Omnia? Mart. 1, 86, 7; Dig. 10, 3, 19.—**2.** *Wages, reward* (mostly poet.): pro pretio facio ut opera appareat, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 59: operam Epidici nunc me emere pretio pretioso velim, id. Ep. 1, 2, 17: reddere alicui pro benefactis, id. Capt. 5, 1, 20: palmae pretium victoribus, Verg. A. 5, 111.—**III.** Trop., *worth, value:* quales ex hac die experiundo cognovit, perinde operae eorum pretium faceret, *would estimate their services*, Liv. 27, 17: sive aliquod morum Est pretium, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 43: corticis etiam ad medicamenta pretium est, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 12, 19, 43, § 95.—**B.** Transf., *pay, hire, wages, reward, price* (cf.: stipendium, merces). **1.** In a good sense: majores seorsum atque diversum pretium paravere bonis atque strenuis, decurionatus ... aliosque honores, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. optionatus, p. 201 Müll.; so, = praemium (opp. poena), ita et pretium recte facti triumphum haberet L. Paulus pro egregie bello gesto, Liv. 45, 37, 5: ut pretium honoremque debito beneficio addat, id. 45, 14, 1: cum pro cujusque merito consul pretia poenasque exsolvisset, id. 26, 40, 15 Weissenb. ad loc.: satis ampla pretia, *prizes*, id. 21, 43, 6: virtutum pretium, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 1.—*Plur.:* tam longâ valetudine conflictabatur, ut haec tanta pretia vivendi mortis rationibus vincerentur, *rewards of living*, i.e. *motives for living*, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4.—Esp. in phrase pretium curae, and more freq. pretium operae, *a reward for trouble:* mihi visum est pretium curae, ipsum, senatus consultum quaerere, *seemed to me worth the trouble, worth while*, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 2: est pretium curae cognoscere, etc., Juv. 6, 474: facturusne operae pretium sim, etc.,... nec satis scio, *what will pay for the trouble*, Liv. praef.: operae pretium habent libertatem, civitatemque, id. 25, 6; 21, 43: audire est operae pretium, etc., Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 454 Vahl.); so Liv. 3, 26, 7: reddere opis pretium pro factis, Enn. ap. Sen. Ep. 108 (Epigr. v. 6 Vahl.): quo in genere est operae pretium diligentiam majorum recordari, *it is worth while*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 73: captâ urbe, operae pretium fore, Sall. J. 81, 2; so without operae (post-Aug.): Germanico pretium fuit convertere agmen, *thought it of importance*, Tac. A. 1, 57: ni pretium foret Pisonis sententias noscere, *were it not worth while, were it not of importance*, id. ib. 2, 35: posse eum, si operae pretium faciat, principem popularium esse, *if he does any thing worth while, any thing of importance*, Liv. 25, 30: duos servos ad hostes transfugisse et operae pretium fecisse, *have done valuable service*, Quadrig. ap. Sen. Ben. 3, 23: scriptor minime utilis, cujus libro adtingere nullum pretium operae sit, Gell. 12, 2, 1; so, operis pretium est, Sil. 16, 45.—**2.** In a bad sense (i.q. poena), *reward, punishment*, like the Gr. τιμή, μισθὸς (poet.): si malos imitabor, tum pretium pro noxâ dabis, Liv. And. ap. Non. 365, 27: verbera, compedes, molae ... haec pretia sunt ignaviae, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 10: ego pretium ob stultitiam fero, Ter. And. 3, 5, 4: et peccare nefas, aut pretium est mori, Hor. C. 3, 24, 24: ille crucem pretium sceleris tulit, hic diadema, Juv. 13, 105.—Of *bribery:* adduci pretio ad hominem condemnandum, Cic. Caecil. 10, 29: pretio judicem corrumpere, id. ib. 25, 72: nec prece, nec pretio a rectâ viâ deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4.

prex, prĕcis (*nom.* and *gen. sing.* not in use; *dat.* and *acc. sing.* only ante-class.; most freq. in *plur.*), *f.* [precor], *a prayer, request, entreaty* (class.). **I.** In gen.: nunc te oro per precem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47: nihil est preci loci relictum, Ter. And. 3, 4, 22: prece te oro, Hor. S. 2, 6, 13: multâ prece prosequi aliquem, id. C. 4, 5, 33: cum magnâ prece ad aliquem scribere, Cic. Att. 11, 15, 2: prece et obsecratione humili ac supplici uti, id. Inv. 1, 16, 22: nec prece, nec pretio, nec gratiâ, nec simultate a rectâ viâ deduci, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4: omnibus precibus te oro et obtestor, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 11, A, § 3: omnibus precibus petere, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 6; Liv. 28, 2: fatigare aliquem precibus, id. 1, 11: precibus flecti, Verg. A. 2, 689: moveri, Ov. H. 7, 3: vinci, id. M. 9, 401: adduci, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: ad miseras preces Decurrere, Hor. C. 3, 29, 59.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A prayer* to a deity: in prece totus eram, Ov. F. 6, 251: eorum preces et vota exaudiens, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: vota et preces repudiare, id. Clu. 70, 201: tribuunt ei successus petitionum a potestatibus, et a diis etiam precum, Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66.—**B.** *A good wish, friendly greeting:* tuis Kalendis damus alternas accipimusque preces, *exchange good wishes*, Ov. F. 1, 176.—**C.** *A curse, imprecation:* omnibus precibus detestatus Ambiorigem, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: misit Thyesteas preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86: hostili caput prece detestari, Ov. M. 15, 505.—**D.** *An intercession* (poet.): jam prece Pollucis, jam Castoris implorata, Cat. 68, 65.

Prĭămus, i, *m.*, = Πρίαμος. **I.** *A son of Laomedon, king of Troy, husband of Hecuba, and father of Hector, Helenus, Paris, Deiphobus, Polyxena, Cassandra,* etc.; *he was slain by Neoptolemus* or *Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P. (Ann. v. 17 Vahl.): o pater, o patria, o Priami domus! id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag v. 118 Vahl.); Verg. A. 1, 458; 3, 50 al.; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; Ov. M. 13, 404 sq.; Juv. 10, 258; Hyg. Fab. 89 and 90.—**II.** *His grandson, named after him, the son of Polites*, Verg. A. 5, 564.—Hence, **A. Prĭămēïs,** idis, *f.*, = Πριαμηΐς, *Priam's daughter:* Atrides visâ Priameide, i. e. *Cassandra*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37: Priameida viderat ipsam, id. A. A. 2, 405.—**B. Prĭămēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Πριαμήϊος, *of* or *belonging to Priam:* sceptra, Verg. A. 7, 252: virgo Cassandra, id. ib. 2, 403: conjux, i. e. *Hecuba*, Ov. M. 13, 404: hospes, i. e. *Paris*, id. A. A. 2, 5: heros, i. e. *Hector*, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 162.—**C. Prĭămĭdes,** ae, *m.*, = Πριαμίδης, *a son of Priam:* Priamiden Helenum regnare, Verg. A. 3, 295: Priamides Deiphobus, id. ib. 6, 494: nec quas Priamides in aquosae vallibus Idae Contulit, i. e. *Paris*, Ov. F. 6, 15: deploratos Priamidas, *Priam's sons*, id. M. 13, 482.

Prĭantae, ārum, *m.*, *a Thracian people*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; Sol. 10.

Prĭāpēïus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Priapus, C.

† **prĭāpiscus,** i, *m.*, = πριαπίσκος, *a plant which excited passion, fool-stones, orchis, also called* satyrion, App. Herb. 15.

† **prĭāpismus,** i, *m.*, = πριαπισμός, *a morbid excitement, priapism*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; id. Tard. 2, 1, 14.

Prĭāponnēsus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Πριάπου νῆσος, *an island of the Ægean Sea, near Caria*, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 134.

1. Prĭāpus, i, *m.*, = Πρίαπος, *Priapus, the god of Procreation;* hence, *of gardens and vineyards,* where his statues were placed, Col. 10, 108; cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 2; Verg. G. 4, 111; Ov. M. 9, 347; id. F. 1, 415; Juv. 6, 316; Sen. Const. 18, 3; cf. Vulg. 3 Reg. 15, 13 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Priapus vitreus, *a drinking-vessel of obscene shape*, Juv. 2, 95: siligineus, *a cake of the same shape*, Mart. 14, 69; Petr. 60.—**2.** *A lecherous person*, Cat. 47, 4; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 32.—Hence, **C. Prĭāpēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Priapus, Priapian:* metrum, Diom. p. 512 P.—**Prĭāpēïa,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. carmina), *a collection of poems upon Priapus, by various authors.*

2. Prĭāpus, i, *f.* **I.** *A town of Mysia, on the Hellespont*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141.—**II.** *An island near Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

Priaticus Campus, *a place near Maronea, in Thrace*, Liv. 38, 41.

prīdem, *adv.* [from the obsol. pri-, prei-, (= prae; whence prior, primus, pridie), with demonstrative suffix dem], *long ago, long since, a long time ago;* without a *negative:* ita me pridem facere atriensem voluerat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 29; id. Rud. 4, 7, 23: quod ad me pridem scripseras, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2; Stat. Th. 3, 680.—With a *negative:* non pridem, haud pridem, *not long ago, a short time ago, lately* (class.): hoc ego mali non pridem inveni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 17: recens natura est mundi, neque pridem exordia cepit, Lucr. 5, 331: haud ita pridem, *not so very long ago*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 46: Themistocles fuit, nostrâ civitate non ita pridem dominatu regio liberatâ, *not long before*, Cic. Brut. 10, 41.—*In old times, in former times, in time past, aforetime, formerly:* nunc jam non classem, in quam, sicuti pridem, confugiant, superesse, Just. 5, 7, 12: Italiam notiorem sibi nunc, quam pridem fuisse, id. 31, 3, 10: eodem igitur furore in paenitentiam, quo pridem in iram versus, mori voluit, id. 12, 6, 7: quam pridem, *how long ago, for how long a time:* quam pridem pater et mater mortui essent, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: quam pridem non edisti, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 46; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 126; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8.

prīdĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [pridie], *of* or *belonging to the day before, that happened, was used, eaten*, etc., *the day before, yesterday's* (post-Aug.): pridiana ac semesa opsonia apposuit, Suet. Tib. 34; id. Vit. 13: cibus, id. Calig. 58: balinea, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 248: reliquiae, Cat. ap. App. Mag. p. 277, 13: pluvia, App. M. 7, p. 196, 34: pruina, id. ib. 11, p. 260, 19.

prīdĭē, *adv.* [from the obsol. pri (whence prior, primus, pridem) and dies]. **I.** Lit., *on the day before* (class.; opp. postridie).—Constr. *absol.*, with *acc.* of the day from which the reckoning was made, or with *quam* (class.); also, with *gen.* (class. only in the phrase pridie ejus diei). (*a*) *Absol.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 65: cui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 14: postero die tropaeum posuit, quo loco pridie pugnatum est, Nep. Dat. 8, 3: pridie asservata materia, Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 104.—(*β*) With *quam:* si hic pridie natus foret, quam hic est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 91: pridie quam ego Athenas veni, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 6: haec epistula est pridie data quam illa, id. ib. 3, 8, 2.—(*γ*) With *gen.:* pridie ejus diei, *on the day before this day, the day before,* Caes. B. G. 1, 47: insidiarum, *the day before the ambush,* Tac. A. 15, 54: Kalendarum, Dig. 28, 1, 5.—(*δ*) With *acc.*, designating the day (v. Madvig. § 230, obs. 1): pridie Idus, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 2: Compitalia, id. ib. 2, 3, 3: Quinquatrus, id. ib. 9, 13, 2: eum diem, id. ib. 11, 23, 2: Parilia, Liv. 40, 2: Circenses, Suet. Calig. 55: constitutam diem, Just. 1, 10, 7: nuptiarum diem, Fest. s. v. Regillis, p. 286 Müll.: vindemias, Dig. 24, 3, 7: aequinoctium autumnale, ib. 43, 19, 1.—**II.** Transf., the phrase pridie Kalendas (Nonas, etc.) is used as a *subst.:* nos in Formiano esse volumus usque ad pridie Nonas Maias, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 2: ex ante diem III. Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., id. ib. 3, 17, 1: gignit id maxime arcturi exortus ex a. d. pridie Idus Septembris, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 41; cf.: EX. A. D. V. KAL. DEC. AD PR. KAL. JAN. SEXT., *for six years, to the* 31*st December,* Inscr. Orell. 594: litterarum datarum pridie Kal. Januar. suavem habuit recordationem clarissimi jurisjurandi, *the* 31*st of December,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 22.—With an *acc.*, not designating a day: quod uxorem pridie sortitionem ductam postridie repudiasset, Suet. Tib. 35 *fin.* Roth (Oud. sortitione).—**B.** In gen., *before, a short time before* (post-class.), Dig. 40, 5, 10 *fin.;* Vell. 2, 83, 3: Psyche, non ita, ut pridie, parvula, App. M. 5, p. 165.

Prĭēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Πριήνη, *a maritime town of Ionia, the birthplace of Bias,* the mod. *Samsoon,* Cic. Par. 1, 1, 8: plures esse, Bias, pravos, quem clara Priene, etc., Aus. VII. Sap. Lud. 11, and Biant. 1.—Hence, **A. Prĭēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Πριηναῖος, *of* or *belonging to Priene, Prienian:* Bias, Sid. Carm. 2, 161.—**B. Prĭēnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Priene:* scamonium, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 60.—In *plur. subst.:* **Prĭēnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Priene, the Prienians,* Val. Max. 1, 5, 1.—**C. Prĭēneus** (trisyl.), i, *adj. m.*, = Πριηνεύς, *of Priene, Prienian; subst.*, *a Prienian:* Bias Prieneus dixit, οἱ πλεῖστοι κακοί, Aus. VII. Sap. Lud. 11, and Biant. 1.

Prīlĭus Lăcus, *a small lake in Etruria, now Lago di Castiglione,* Cic. Mil. 24, 74.

prīmaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [primaevus], *the first period of life, youth,* Inscr. Grut. 462, 1.

prīmaevus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-aevum, *in the first period of life, young, youthful* (poet. and late Lat.): primaevus Helenor, Verg. A. 9, 545: natus, Cat. 64, 401: Helix, Val. Fl. 6, 570: vix primaevus eras, cum, etc., Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 1, 51: corpus, Verg. A. 10, 345; Luc. 6, 562: corpora, Val. Fl. 2, 653: flos, Verg. A. 7, 162: recepisti primaevus originis tuae florem, Amm. 15, 8, 11: adulescens, id. 16, 1, 5.

prīmānus, a, um, *adj.* [primus], *of* or *belonging to the first legion:* primanus tribunus apud Catonem . . ., Fest. p. 235 Müll.; cf.: primanus tribunus erat, qui primae legioni tributum scribebat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 ib. (acc. to Mommsen: qui primam legionem tributim scribebat; v. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 131).—*Subst.:* **prīmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *soldiers of the first legion,* Tac. H. 2, 43; 4, 37.

prīmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *one of the first, of the first rank, chief, principal, excellent, remarkable* (class.): primarius parasitus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 73: quoad primarius vir dicat, *the first speaker, he who has a right to be heard,* id. Rud. 4, 4, 29: primarius vir populi, Cic. Sen. 17, 61: femina, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: bellator, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139.—Of things: condicio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 81: non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52 dub. (B. and K. priore loco; Madvig. conj.: primo ordine; v. Madvig. ad loc.): lapis, Vulg. Zach. 4, 7.

prīmas, ātis, *comm.* [primus], *one of the first* or *principal, chief, excellent, noble* (post-class.): apud primatem feminam, App. M. 2, p. 123, 1: primatis civitatis filius, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 35 (Oud. principum): notitia primatium urbium, Cod. Th. 7, 18, 13: periculo primatum officii, ib. 1, 12, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 21.

prīmātus, ūs, *m.* [primas], *the first place* or *rank, preference, pre-eminence, primacy* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): alii dant primatum bonis pratis, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10: primatum obtinere apud regem, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 165: donare aliquem primatu, id. 8, 5, 5, § 12; 13, 12, 24, § 79 (opp. secundatus).

prīmē, *adv.*, v. primus *fin.* C.

prīmĭcērĭātus, ūs, *m.* [primicerius], *the office of a chief* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 27, 1.

prīmĭcērĭus, ii, *m.* [primus-cera; whose name stands first on the wax-coated tablets; hence], *the first* among those holding a similar office, *a chief, head, superintendent* (post-class.): primicerius in officio Praefectorum Praetorio, Veg. Mil. 2, 21: protectorum, *of the guard,* Amm. 18, 3, 5: notariorum, *the chancellor* or *chief of the secretaries,* Cod. Th. 11, 18, 1: sacri cubiculi, *the head-chamberlain,* Cod. Just. 12, 28, 1 et saep.

* **prīmĭformis,** e, *adj.* [primus-forma], *of* or *belonging to the primary form, original,* Mar. Victor. p. 2533 P.

prīmĭgĕnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-geno, gigno]. **I.** *First of all, first of its kind, original, primitive* (ante- and post-class.): pecuaria, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: semina, id. ib. 1, 40: seminis fontes, Amm. 14, 6, 17: verba, *radical words, primitives,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 36 Müll.: primigenius sulcus dicitur, qui in condendā novā urbe tauro et vaccā designationis causā imprimitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 236 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. prīmĭgĕnĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *the first principle* or *nature:* rerum, Amm. 26, 10, 16.—**B. Prīmĭgĕnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *an epithet of the Phrygians,* who claimed to be the first men, App. M. 11, p. 259, 7.—**C. Prīmĭgĕnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *an epithet of Fortuna, as the attendant of her favorite from birth,* Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 29, 36, 8; 34, 53, 5.

prīmĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *first of all, original* (poet.): dies primigenus maris, Lucr. 2, 1106: mens, Avien. Arat. 13.

prīmĭpăra, ae, *f.* [primus-pario], *she that has brought forth, foaled, whelped, littered,* etc., *for the first time;* of animals (post-Aug.), Plin. 8, 40, 62, § 151; 8, 47, 72, § 187: sus, id. 11, 37, 84, § 210.

prīmĭpīlāris or **prīmōpīlāris,** e, *adj.* [primipilus]. **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the first maniple of the* triarii, *primipilar* (post-Aug.): honor primipilaris, Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 278 Huschke.—**2.** (Vid. II. 2. infra.) *Of* or *belonging to a commissary* (post-Aug.): species, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 8.—**II.** *Subst.:* **prīmĭpīlāris,** is, *m.* (sc. centurio), *the captain* or *centurion of this company* (post-Aug.): cessit primipilari, Sen. Const. 18, 4; Tac. H. 2, 22; 4, 15: testamenta primipilarium, Suet. Calig. 38; Inscr. Orell. 517; 748; 3568; Fragm. Jur. Rom. Vat. 141; 143 Huschke.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *One who has been* primipilaris, *an ex-primipilar,* Quint. 6, 3, 92.—**2.** (Post-Aug.) *A commissary,* Dig. 32, 1, 38, § 4; 50, 5, 18, § 24; Cod. Th. 8, 4, 6.—**3.** In eccl. Lat., *a bishop:* conclamatissimus primipilaris, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

prīmĭpīlārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], i. q. primipilaris, *the centurion of the first maniple of the* triarii (post-class.), Spart. Jul. 5; id. Nig. 2.

prīmĭpīlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office of chief centurion of the* triarii, *the primipilate* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 63, 1.

prīmĭpīlum, i, *n.* [id.], *the office of chief centurion of the* triarii (post-class.), Inscr. Murat. 799, 6.

prīmĭpīlus or **prīmōpīlus,** i, v. 2. pilus.

prīmĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [primus-potens], *the first in power* (post-class.): Deus primipotens, App. Trism. p. 92, 3.

prīmiscrīnĭus, ii, *m.* [primus-scrinium], *the chief of an official department* or *college* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 12, 50, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2953.

prīmĭter, *adv.*, v. primus *fin.* D.

prīmĭtĭae (**prīmĭcĭae**), ārum, *f.* [primus], *the first things of their kind, firstlings.* **I.** Lit., *first-fruits:* primitias Cereri farra resecta dabant, Ov. F. 2, 520; id. M. 8, 274; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8: pomiferi Laribus consuevimus horti Mittere primitias, Calp. Ecl. 2, 64; Vulg. Exod. 22, 29.—**B.** Transf., of other things: primitiae metallorum, *the first produce of the mine,* Tac. H. 4, 53: vitis, *the first shoots,* Col. 4, 10, 2: plantae, id. 10, 147.—**II.** Trop.: primitiae juvenis miserae, *his first unhappy essays,* Verg. A. 11, 156: tori, *the first nuptial joys,* Sil. 3, 111: armorum, *the first-fruits of war,* Stat. Th. 11, 285: lacrimarum, id. ib. 6, 146: primitiae et quasi libamenta ingenuarum artium, Gell. praef.: spectaculi, App. M. 10, p. 253, 12: commeatus, *the beginning of navigation,* id. ib. 11, p. 765 Oud.: dormientium, *the first to rise from the dead,* Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 20; 15, 23.

prīmĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the first* or *earliest of its kind, primitive* (post-Aug.): flores, *that blossom first,* Col. 9, 13: anni, *the first,* id. Arb. 23.—**B.** Gram. t. t. (for the class. primigenius, nativus): verba, *primitives,* Prisc. p. 824 P.—**2.** Esp., *the first-born:* fetus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 828: primitivum in pecoribus, Vulg. Exod. 13, 12: primitivo suo, id. 3 Reg. 16, 34.—Trop.: Asiae in Christo, Vulg. Rom. 16, 5.

prīmĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *at first, originally, for the first time* (ante- and post-class. and poet.): primitu', Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 29: primitus cum exit vitis, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2: primitus oritur herba, id. ib. 2, 2, 14; Verg. Cir. 490; Cat. 19, 10: primitus enim ex libamentis deos placabant, Val. Max. 2, 5, 5: proinde atque si primitus Latine fictum esset, Gell. 1, 18, 1; Amm. 14, 6, 12.

‡ **prīmĭvirgĭus,** ii, *m.* [primus-virga], *one who carries the rod first before the king, head verger:* πρωτοραβδοῦχος, primivirgius, Gloss. Gr. Lat.: primivirgius, caballarius, quod primus est militiae in virgis, Gloss. Isid.

prīmō, *adv.*, v. primus *fin.* A.

prīmŏcrĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-creo], *first-created:* primogenitus, non primocreatus, Ambros. de Fide, 1, 7, 48.

prīmŏgĕnĭtālis, e, *adj.* [primogenitus], *the first of all as to origin, original* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 20.

prīmŏgĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-genitus], *first-born* (post-Aug. for maximus natu, etc.), Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234 (al. primis genitis): vitulus, Pall. 1, 39: primogenita omnia deo offerenda, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 18, 8: filius, Lact. 4, 11, 7; 3, 6, 2.—As *subst.:* **prīmŏgĕnĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, *the right of the first-born, birthright,* Vulg. Gen. 25, 33; Aug. Conf. 7, 9.

prīmōpīlus and **prīmōpīlāris,** v. primip-.

prīmoplastus, i, *m.* [vox hibr., from primus-πλαστός, *the first-created* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Cath. 9, 27.

prīmordĭa, ōrum, v. primordius.

prīmordĭālis, e, *adj.* [primordia], *that is first of all, original, primordial* (eccl. Lat.): lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 2: causa, Amm. 30, 1.—*Adv.:* **prīmordĭālĭter,** *from the beginning, originally* (post-class.): in regiones suas, unde primordialiter exsistunt, corpore naturaliter feruntur, Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 2, 5; Aug. Trin. 3, 9.

prīmordĭum, ii, v. primordius.

prīmordĭus, a, um, *adj.* [primus-ordior], *original* (post-Aug.): primordii seminis mistu, Col. 6, 37, 7 dub. (al. primordiis seminum).—Hence, as *subst.:* **prīmordĭum,** *n.*, and more usually *plur.:* **prīmordĭa** (*gen.* not in use; principiorum takes its place, Munro ad Lucr. 3, 262; separated and transposed, **ordĭa prīma,** Lucr. 4, 28), *n.* **I.** *The first beginnings, origin, commencement* (class.; syn.: principium, initium): primordia rerum, Cic. Part.

2, 7: a Jove Musarum primordia, id. poët. Leg. 2, 3, 7: mundi, Ov. M. 15, 67: gentis, Luc. 10, 177: veterum vocum, Pers. 6, 3: inquieta a primordiis vita, Sen. Brev. Vit. 6, 1: artis, Lact. 12, 10, 3: eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 12; Gell. 12, 1, 9; 17; Lact. 3, 29, 16; Just. 31, 5, 7: dicendi, Quint. 1, 9, 1: terrena, Col. 3, 10, 10: mundi, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 4, 1: in primordiis, Pall. 4, 12.—In *sing.*: a primordio urbis, Liv. *init.*; Col. 1, 1: in operum suorum primordio stare, *in the first beginning*, Curt. 9, 2, 11; Just. 2, 1: tam tenues primordio imperi fuere fines, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56.—**II.** *Absol.*, *the beginning of a new reign*, Tac. A. 1, 7.

prīmōris, e (*nom. sing.* not in use), *adj.* [primus], *the first, first* (class. in *plur.*). **I.** In gen. (rare): imbres, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: dentes, *the front teeth*, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: in primore pueritiā, *in earliest childhood*, Gell. 10, 19, 3: anni, *first, earliest*, Sil. 1, 511: primori Marte, *in the first part* or *beginning of the war*, id. 11, 143: primore aspectu, *at first sight*, Gell. 2, 7, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The foremost part, forepart, tip, end, extremity* (class.; syn. primus): sumere aliquid digitulis primoribus, *with the tips of one's fingers*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 24: versabatur mihi (nomen) in labris primoribus, *is at my tongue's end*, id. Trin. 4, 2, 65: aliquid primoribus labris attingere, *to touch slightly*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87; cf. id. Cael. 12, 28; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 428, 3: surculum primorem praeacuito obliquum primores digitos duos, Cato, R. R. 40, 3; Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 27: eduxique animam in primoribu' naribus, id. ib. 427, 32: nasi primoris acumen, Lucr. 6, 1193: (pilo) primori inest pyxis ferrea, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112; 10, 33, 51, § 99: cauda late fusa primori parte, id. 8, 54, 80, § 216: vestibulum esse partem domus primorem, Gell. 16, 5, 2: in primore libro, *at the beginning of the book*, Gell. 1, 18, 3: usque in primores manus ac prope in digitos, *as far as the forepart of the hands*, id. 7, 12: primori in acie versari, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**B.** *The first* in rank or dignity, *chief, principal* (poet. and post-class.—In Liv. 24, 20, 13, Weissenb. reads: inpigre conscriptā; v. also Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52): Argivorum viri, Cat. 68, 87: feminae, Tac. A. 2, 29: venti, *chief, cardinal*, Gell. 2, 22. — Hence, *subst.*: **prīmōres**, um, *m.* (α) *The front rank* in battle, etc.: dum inter primores promptius dimicat, sagittā ictus est, Curt. 4, 6, 17. — (β) *The men of the first rank, the chiefs, nobles, patricians* (cf. princeps): Amphitruo delegit viros primorum principes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49: odio alienae honestatis ereptus primoribus ager, Liv. 1, 47, 11: primores populi arripuit, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69: civitatum primores atque optimates, Col. 12, 3, 10: primores, ac duces, Juv. 15, 40: ex primoribus, Tac. A. 13, 30; 4, 33; Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 9.

prīmōtĭcus, v. primotinus.

prīmōtīnus, a, um, *adj.* [primus], *that grows first, early* (opp. serotinus; post-class.), Apic. 4, 5 (al. primotica).

prīmŭlum, *adv.*, v. primulus.

prīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [primus], *the first* (ante-class.): primulo diluculo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 105.—*Adv.*: **prīmŭlum**, *at first, first* (ante-class.), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 18; 5, 9, 57; Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 2.

prīmum, *adv.*, v. primus *fin.* B.

prīmus, a, um, *adj. sup.* [obsol. *prep.* pri (prei); whence also prior, priscus; cf.: privus, privo, etc., and v. pro], *the first, first* (properly only when three or more are referred to. The first, as opp. to the second, is prior; but primus is rarely used for prior, Cic. Sest. 19, 44 al.). **I.** In gen.: qui primus vulnus dicitur obligavisse, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57: primus sentio mala nostra: primus rescisco omnia: Primus porro obnuntio, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: verum primum: verum igitur et extremum, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 27: primae litterae, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: primus inter homines nobilissimos, id. Sest. 3, 6: primi ex omnibus philosophis, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: primus Graeciae in Thraciam introit, Nep. Alcib. 7, 4: primus de mille fuisses, Ov. H. 17, 105: in primis, *among the first, in the foremost ranks*, Nep. Paus. 5, 3: in primis stetit, id. Epam. 10, 3: in primis pugnantes, Sall. C. 60, 6: leonem primus, aut in primis ferire, id. J. 6, 1: utque pedum primis infans vestigia plantis institerat (= ut primum, etc., poet.), Verg. A. 11, 573: primus post eos quos poëtae tradiderunt movisse aliqua circa rhetoricen Empedocles dicitur (= secundus or proximus ab iis), Quint. 3, 1, 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In time or place, *first, fore, foremost, the first part*; sometimes to be translated, *the end, extremity*, etc.: in primā provinciā, *at the entrance of the province*, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2: digitus, *the tip of the finger*, Cat. 2, 3: dentes, *the front teeth*, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 35: ranis prima lingua cohaeret, *the end of the tongue*, id. 11, 37, 65, § 172: primā statim nocte, *at the beginning of the night*, Col. 10, 190: sol, i. e. *the rising sun*, Verg. A. 6, 255: luna, i. e. *the new moon*, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 56.—With *quisque*, *the first possible, the very first*: primo quoque tempore, *at the very first opportunity*, Cic. Fam. 13, 57, 1: primo quoque die, id. Phil. 8, 11, 33: me tibi primum quidque concedente, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49: fluit voluptas et prima quaeque avolat, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106.—*Subst.*: **prīma**, ōrum, *n.*, *the first part, the beginning*: quod bellum, si prima satis prospera fuissent, Liv. 8, 3.—Of *the first principles* or *elements* of things, Lucr. 4, 186: prima consiliorum (for prima consilia), Tac. H. 2, 11: a primo, *from the beginning, at first*: multum improbiores sunt quam a primo credidi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 139; Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 14; 4, 3, 37: in illā pro Ctesiphonte oratione submissius a primo: deinde pressius, Cic. Or. 8, 26: suam vim retinere a primo ad extremum, id. Fin. 4, 13, 32: hoc a primo cogitavit, id. Att. 8, 11, 2; id. Phil. 2, 30, 75 Halm ad loc.: id a primo rectissime dicitur, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32 Madv. ad loc.: in primo, *in front, before, in the beginning, first*: equites in primo late ire jubet, *in the van*, Sall. J. 68, 4: qui numerus in primo viget, jacet in extremo, Cic. Or. 64, 215. —**B.** *First* in rank or station, *chief, principal, most excellent, eminent, distinguished, noble* (cf.: princeps, primores): evocat ad se Massiliensium quindecim primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: sui municipii facile primus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: homo, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: primis urbis placuisse, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 23: juvenum primi, Verg. A. 9, 785: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt Nec sunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: quia sum apud te primus, *I am the first in your favor*, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: primus humani generis, Sil. 17, 255: urbem Italiae primam, Petr. 116: praedium, Cato, R. R. 1: suavia prima habere, *to give the first place to, think the most of*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 9: otium atque divitiae, quae prima mortales putant, Sall. C. 36, 4: cura, *a chief part*, Plin. 5, 25, 21, § 88.—Also, *most conspicuous, chief*, in a bad sense: peccatores, quorum primus ego sum, Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 15: primas partes, or primas agere, *to play the first part, to occupy the first rank*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 27: primas in causis agebat Hortensius, Cic. Brut. 90, 308; 47: primas dare, *to give the first place, ascribe the greatest importance to* a thing: actioni primas dedisse Demosthenes dicitur, cum rogaretur, quid in dicendo esset primum: huic secundas, huic tertias, Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 213: primas deferre, *to transfer the first* or *principal part*: amoris erga me tibi primas defero, i. e. *I assign to you the first rank among those who love me*, id. Att. 1, 17, 5: primas concedere, *to yield the first place*: si Allienus tibi primas in dicendo partes concesserit, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49: primas tenere, *to play the first part, be the best*, id. Brut. 95, 327: cum primis, and in primis (also written in one word, **imprimis**), *with* or *among the first, chiefly, especially, principally, particularly*: homo domi suae cum primis locuples, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69: in primis lautus eques, Nep. Att. 13, 1: oppidum in primis Siciliae clarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 86: homo in primis improbissimus, id. ib. 2, 3, 27, § 68: vir magnus in primis, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: in primis hoc a se animadversum esse dicebat, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: in primis nobis sermo de te fuit, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: in primis ... dein, *first, in the first place*, Sall. J. 26, 3. —Hence, *adv.*, primo and primum; also, ante- and post-class. and very rare, prime and primiter (the form primo is usually limited to that which is strictly first in time; primum in enumerations of contemporary facts, things, or arguments, where the order is at the speaker's choice; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 920 sq.). **A. prīmō**, *at first, at the beginning, first, firstly*. **1.** In gen.: aedes primo ruere rebamur, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 42: neque credebam primo mihimet Sosiae, id. ib. 2, 1, 50; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26: primo non accredidit, Nep. Dat. 3, 4: Themistocles solus primo profectus est, id. Them. 6, 5: contemptus est primo a tyrannis, id. Thras. 2, 2; id. Ham. 2, 2. —**2.** With *dein, deinde, inde, post, postea, mox, denique, nunc*: primo Stoicorum more agamus, deinde nostro instituto vagabimur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: primo pecuniae, dein imperii cupido crevit, Sall. C. 10, 3: primo ... deinde ... tum ... tum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: primo ... deinde, Liv. 1, 27; Curt. 3, 12, 6; 4, 16, 21; 9, 10, 11: primo abstinentiā utendum: deinde danda, etc., Cels. 5, 26, 34: primo ... inde, ... hinc, Liv. 30, 11, 6: haec primo paulatim crescere: post, etc., Sall. C. 10, 6: dissuadente primo Vercingetorige, post concedente, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: primo ... postea ... postremo, etc., Liv. 26, 39: primo ... mox, id. 1, 50: primo ... mox deinde, Just. 1, 3: primo negitare, denique saepius fatigatus, etc., Sall. J. 111, 2: neque illi credebam primo, nunc vero palam est, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 91.—**3.** (Mostly post-Aug. for primum.) With *iterum, rursus, secundo*: primo ... iterum, Liv. 2, 51: primo ... rursus, Suet. Aug. 17: primo ... secundo, Phaedr. 4, 10, 16.—**B. prīmum**, *at first, first, in the first place, in the beginning* (class.). **1.** In enumerations, with a foll. *deinde, tum*: Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium e conspectu remotis equis, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: primum ... deinde ... deinde, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 143: primum ... deinde ... tum ... postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: primum ... deinde ... praeterea ... postremo, id. Div. 2, 56, 116: primum ... tum ... deinde ... post ... tum ... deinde ..., id. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. Font. 14, 31; cf.: primum ... secundo loco ... deinde ... tum, id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; id. Inv. 2, 27, 79; Curt. 3, 6, 16; 8, 10, 9; Liv. 1, 28; Nep. Them. 2, 3; id. Epam. 1, 3: primum ... subinde, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 15: primum ... mox, id. ib. 2, 2, 93.—**2.** Without other adverbs. (α) In gen.: quaerenda pecunia primum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 53: Quicumque primum Produxit, id. C. 2, 13, 2; id. S. 2, 3, 41.—(β) Strengthened with *omnium*, *first of all*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 13: primum omnium ego ipse vigilo, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19.—**3.** With *ut, ubi, simulac, cum*. (α) Ut primum, ubi primum, simul ac primum, cum primum, *as soon as ever, as soon as*: ut primum potestas data est augendae dignitatis tuae, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 13, 1: ubi primum potuit, istum reliquit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: simul ac primum niti possunt, etc., id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: tum affuerat, cum primum dati sunt judices, id. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 57.—(β) Nunc primum, *now first, now for the first time* (cf.: nunc demum, *now at last*): post illa nunc primum audio, Quid illo sit factum, Ter. And. 5, 4, 33.—(γ) With *dum* (also by Plaut. joined in one word, **primumdum**), *in the first place, first* (ante-class.): primum dum, si falso insimulas, etc. Iterum si id verum est, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 26: omnium primumdum haec aedes jam face occlusae sicut, id. Most. 2, 1, 53; 1, 2, 39; id. Capt. 1, 2, 57: primum dum omnium male dictitatur tibi vulgo in sermonibus, id. Trin. 1, 2, 61.—(δ) With *adv.* or *other expression of time, for the first time*: hodie primum ire in ganeum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 37: quo die primum convocati sumus, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30.—* **C. prīmē**, *especially*: fabula prime proba, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 188 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 603 P.—**D. prīmĭter**, *at first, first of all* (ante- and post-class.): eripis primiter dapes, Pompon. ap. Non. 154, 26; Inscr. (of the beginning of the third century of Christ) Lab. Epigr. Lat. Scop. in Egitto.

1. princeps, cĭpis, *adj.* and *subst. comm.* [primus-capio], *first* in time or order (syn. primus).—Lit., in gen.: ut quisque in fugā postremus, ita periculo princeps erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90: princeps in proelium ibat, ultimus conserto proelio excedebat, Liv. 21, 4: princeps Horatius ibat, *first, in front, in advance*, id. 1, 26 Weissenb. ad

loc.: princeps fuit ad conatum exercitus comparandi, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 24: Firmani principes pecuniae pollicendae fuerunt, *were the first to promise*, id. ib. 7, 8, 23: princeps in agendo, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; Caes. B. G. 7, 2: omnium nationum exterarum princeps Sicilia se ad amicitiam populi Romani applicuit, *was the first that entered into friendship with the Roman people*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2: princeps et solus bellum his indixit, Nep. Thras. 1, 5: princeps in haec verba jurat, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: ut principes talem nuntium attulisse viderentur, *to be the first*, id. ib. 1, 53: qui Formiarum moenia dicitur Princeps tenuisse, Hor. C. 3, 17, 7: matri Qui dederit princeps oscula, Ov. F. 2, 714: princeps turmas inducit Asilas, Verg. A. 11, 620: princeps ante omnes, *first of all*, id. ib. 5, 833.—Of things: quoniam exordium princeps omnium esse debet, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 19: qualitatum aliae sunt principes, aliae ex iis ortae, *original*, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: mensis Romani anni, Col. 11, 2, 3: addere principi Limo particulam, Hor. C. 1, 16, 13: dies imperii princeps, vitae supremus, Tac. A. 1, 9.—**B.** *The first, chief, the most eminent, distinguished*, or *noble* (syn. primores): longe omnium gravitate princeps Plato, Cic. Or. 19, 62: Eudoxus in astrologiâ facile princeps, id. Div. 2, 42, 87: quaedam principes feminae, *certain noble ladies*, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 119: principe loco genitus, id. 37, 2, 11, § 40.—Prov.: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35.—Rarely of things: gemma princeps Sardonychus, Juv. 13, 138. — **II.** As *subst.*: **princeps,** cipis, *m.*, *the first man, first person*: princeps senatûs, *the first senator on the censor's list, the first member of the Senate*, Liv. 34, 44. — **B.** Esp., *the first, chief, principal, most distinguished* person: quales in re publicâ principes essent, talis reliquos solere esse civis, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 12: juventutis, *one of the noblest of the Roman knights*, id. Vatin. 10, 24: trecenti conjuravimus principes juventutis Romanae, i. e. *high-born* or *patrician youths*, Liv. 2, 12, 15 (= proceres juventutis, id. 10, 28, 7); 42, 61, 5.— In the time of the emperors this was also *a title of honor* given to the prince, *the heir to the empire*, Tac. A. 1, 3: sacerdotum, *the high-priest*, Vulg. Act. 4, 6.—**C.** *A chief, head, author, originator, leader, contriver*, etc.: princeps atque architectus sceleris, Cic. Clu. 22, 60: Zeno eorum (Stoicorum) princeps non tam rerum inventor fuit, quam verborum novorum, id. Fin. 3, 2, 5: princeps Argonautarum, i. e. *Jason*, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: principes consilii publici, i. e. senatus, id. Sest. 45, 97: conjurationis, id. Cat. 1, 11, 27: eorum omnium hic dux est atque princeps, id. Har. Resp. 26, 57: regendae civitatis dux et sententiae princeps in senatu, id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: (pueri) aequalium principes, *first among their playfellows*, id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: gregis, i. e. *of players*, Suet. Calig. 58: principes sententiarum consulares, *who were first asked for their opinion*, Liv. 8, 21: hujus consilii principes, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: belli inferendi, *first in commencing hostilities*, id. ib. 5, 52: jam princeps equitum, *at the head of*, Juv. 4, 32.—Of *ancestors*: hinc Dardanus ortus Iasiusque pater, genus a quo principe nostrum, Verg. A. 3, 168 (cf., in this sense, principium, Sil. 15, 748; v. principium, II. B. 2.). — **D.** *A chief, superior, director* (ante- and post-class.): principes, qui utrique rei praeponuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 32. — **E.** *A prince*, i. e. *a ruler, sovereign, emperor* (poet. and post-Aug.): hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50; Ov. P. 1, 2, 123; Tac. A. 1, 1: quae non faciet quod principis uxor, Juv. 6, 617; 8, 224.—**F.** In milit. lang.: **principes,** um, *m.*, *the second line of soldiers, between the* hastati *and* triarii, Liv. 8, 8; 22, 5; 30, 8; 37, 39; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 89; Veg. Mil. 1, 20; 2, 15; cf. Ov. F. 3, 129; and Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 249 sq.; p. 269 sq.—Princeps also signifies, **1.** *A company* or *division of the* principes: signum primi principis, *of the first company of the* principes, Liv. 26, 6, 1: octavum principem duxit, *was centurion of the eighth maniple*, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 8, 2.—**2.** *A centurion* or *captain of the* principes: princeps prior, *the first captain of the* principes, Caes. B. C. 3, 64 *fin.*: princeps tertiae legionis, Liv. 25, 14; cf. id. 42, 34.—**3.** *The office of centurion of the* principes, *the centurionship* or *captaincy of the* principes: mihi primus princeps prioris centuriae est adsignatus, *the first captaincy of the* principes, Liv. 42, 34, 8.—*Comp.*: omnium priorum principum principiorem, si dici fas est, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 1.

2. Princeps, cipis, *m.*, *a celebrated flute-player*, Phaedr. 5, 7, 4.

princĭpālis, e, *adj.* [princeps]. **I.** In gen., *first, original, primitive* (class.): causae, Cic. Fat. 5, 9: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: verba, Gell. 11, 15, 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In rank, *first* in rank, station, or esteem, *chief, principal*: viri, App. Flor. p. 363, 38.—Of things abstr. and concr.: pici principales in auguriis, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 41: principalia in Arabiâ tus, et myrrha, id. 12, 13, 30, § 51: principalia aquatilium, id. 31, 6, 38, § 72: causarum aliae sunt perfectae et principales, aliae adjuvantes et proximae, Cic. Fat. 18, 41: quaestio, Quint. 4, 4, 1: post haec duo principalia subjungebat illa non minus intuenda, *after these two principal points*, Col. 1, 3, 3: principali studio (i. e. praecipuo), Gell. 13, 10, 1: principalia verba, *primitive*, id. 11, 15, 5: de culturâ agri praecipere, principale fuit et apud exteros, *a principal thing*, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22: principalis obligatio, res (opp. accessio), Gai. Inst. 3, 126.—*Comp.*: principalior, Tert. Anim. 43: principaliora quaeque, id. cont. Marc. 4, 36.—As *subst.*: **princĭpālis,** is, *m.* **a.** *The foremost, overseer, superintendent*: officiorum, i. e. of attendants, Cod. Just. 9, 51, 1.—**b.** *The chief magistrate of a municipality*, Symm. Ep. 9, 1; Dig. 48, 19, 27; Isid. Orig. 9, 4: principalis aut decurio, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 33; 10, 34, 2, § 1.—**c.** *An inferior officer*, Dig. 49, 16, 13.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to a prince* or *ruler, princely, imperial, the emperor's* (post-Aug.): principalis quies, Vell. 2, 56, 3: fastigium, id. 1, 11, 6: opera, id. 2, 124, 3: curae, Plin. Pan. 79: copiae, id. ib. 82: apparatus arrogantiae principalis, id. ib. 76: beneficia, id. ib. 36: matrimonium, Tac. H. 1, 22: commentarii, id. ib. 4, 40: fortuna, id. ib. 2, 81: scortum, id. ib. 1, 13: majestas, Suet. Claud. 17: res, id. Calig. 39: bonum, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 22: vox, Just. Inst. prooem. 3.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the* principes, i. e. *to the second line in the order of battle* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 151; Veg. Mil. 2, 15, 1.—**2.** *Of* or *belonging to the* principium *in a camp*: principalis castrorum porta nominatur, quod in eo loco est, in quo principes ordines tendunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: manipulos legionum principali viâ inducit, Liv. 10, 33: porta principalis dextra, id. 4, 19; cf. id. 40, 27. —*Adv.*: **princĭpālĭter. A.** In gen., *chiefly, principally* (post-class.): plurimae bestiae, sed principaliter leones, Sol. 27: negotium gerere, Dig. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** In partic., *like a prince, imperially* (post-Aug.): gaudere, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 36: mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Plin. Pan. 47: institutae leges, Arn. 1, 2, 2: non principaliter, *incidentally*, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. 12, 7, 5.

princĭpālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [principalis], *the first place, superiority, pre-eminence, excellence* (post-class.; opp. posteritas, the last place), Tert. Praescr. 31: animae, id. Anim. 13: genera principalitatis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.

princĭpālĭter, *adv.*, v. principalis *fin.*

princĭpātus, ūs, *m.* [princeps], *the first place, pre-eminence, preference* (class.). **I.** In gen.: omnem naturam necesse est . . habere aliquem in se principatum, ut in homine mentem . . . in arborum autem radicibus inesse principatus putatur. Principatum autem id dico, quod Graeci ἡγεμονικόν vocant, quo nihil in quoque genere nec potest, nec debet esse praestantius, Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 29 sq.: animi, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, id. Sen. 18, 64: Gallia hujus belli sustinendi principatum tenet, i. e. in bello sustinendo, id. Phil. 12, 4, 9: eloquentiae dignitatis principatum dare, id. Off. 2, 19, 49: qui tibi detulerat ex latronibus suis principatum, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: sol astrorum obtinet principatum, id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: principatum in oleo obtinuit Italia, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 8; 16, 36, 64, § 156; 37, 13, 76, § 198.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The chief place* in the state or the army, *the post of commander-in-chief*: Cassio dominatum et principatum dari, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 36: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, Caes. B. G. 6, 8 *fin.*: obtinere principatum totius Galliae, id. ib. 7, 4: se dejectos principatu, id. ib. 7, 63: de principatu contendere, Nep. Arist. 1.—**2.** Of the empire (post-Aug.), *reign, empire, dominion, sovereignty*: Nero toto principatu suo hostis generis humani, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: Fenestella, qui obiit novissimo Tiberii Caesaris principatu, id. 33, 11, 52, § 146: Nerva res olim dissociabiles miscuit, principatum et libertatem, Tac. Agr. 3; Plin. Pan. 36, 3; 45, 3; Suet. Calig. 22; id. Tib. 24. — **B.** *A beginning, origin* (class. but very rare): an mundus ab aliquo temporis principatu ortus est? Cic. Univ. 2; cf.: totius opusculi principatus, *the beginning*, Diom. 375 P.—**III.** *The hosts of angels, good* or *bad* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Rom. 8, 38; id. Col. 1, 16.

princĭpĭālis, e, *adj.* [principium], *that is from the beginning, original* (poet.): tempus, Lucr. 5, 246: levor, id. 2, 423.

princĭpĭo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to begin to speak, to begin, commence* (post-class.): hoc genus principiandi, Aug. Prin. Rhet. p. 328.

princĭpĭum, ii, *n.* [princeps], *a beginning, commencement, origin* (class.; syn.: primordia, initium). **I.** In gen.: origo principii nulla est: nam ex principio oriuntur omnia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: quid est cujus principium aliquod sit, nihil sit extremum? id. N. D. 1, 8, 20: nec principium, nec finem habere, id. Sen. 21, 78: cujus criminis neque principium invenire, neque evolvere exitum possum, id. Cael. 23, 56: hic fons, hoc principium est movendi, id. Rep. 6, 25, 27: bellorum atque imperiorum, id. Balb. 3, 9: principium pontis, Tac. A. 1, 69: principio lucis, *at daybreak*, Amm. 25, 5, 1: in principiis dicendi, *at the commencement of a speech*, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121; so of a declaration in a lawsuit, Juv. 6, 245: suave quoddam principium dicendi, Amm. 30, 4, 19: principia ducere ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce*: omnium rerum magnarum principia a dis immortalibus ducuntur, id. Vatin. 6, 14: principium urbis, id. Off. 1, 17, 54: scribendi recte sapere est et principium et fons, Hor. A. P. 309: omne principium huc refer, id. C. 3, 6, 6: a Jove principium, Verg. E. 3, 60: anni, Liv. 1, 4: a sanguine Teucri Ducere principium, Ov. M. 13, 705: capessere, *to begin*, Tac. A. 15, 49.—Adverb.: principio, a principio, in principio, *at* or *in the beginning, at first*: principio . . . postea, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75: principio generi animantium omni est a naturâ tributum, ut se tueatur, id. Off. 1, 4, 11; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; id. Fin. 1, 6, 17; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 39; id. And. 3, 3, 38; Verg. A. 6, 214; Cic. Off. 3, 5, 21; so, a principio: ac vellem a principio te audissem, etc., id. Att. 7, 1, 2: dixeram a principio, de re publicâ ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42, 157: in principio, id. de Or. 1, 48, 210: principio ut, *as soon as*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 40; v. Ritschl ad h. l.—Rarely of *the boundaries* of a country or people: adusque principia Carmanorum, Amm. 23, 6, 74.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Plur.*, *beginnings, foundations, principles, elements* (class.): bene provisa et diligenter explorata principia ponantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: juris, id. ib. 1, 6, 18: naturae, id. Off. 3, 12, 52; for which: principia naturalia, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 35: principia rerum, ex quibus omnia constant, *first principles, elements*, id. Ac. 2, 36, 117.—Prov.: obsta principiis (cf. the French: ce n'est que le premier pas qui coute), Ov. R. Am. 91.—**B.** *That makes a beginning, that votes first*: tribus principium fuit, pro tribu Q. Fabius primus scivit, Lex Thoria, Rudorff. p. 142; Lex Appar. ap. Haubold, Moment. Leg. p. 85; Plebissc. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: Faucia curia fuit principium, *was the first to vote*, Liv. 9, 38 *fin.*—**2.** In gen., *a beginner, originator, founder, ancestor* (poet.): Graecia principium moris fuit, Ov. F. 2, 37: mihi Belus avorum Principium, *ancestor, progenitor*, Sil. 15, 748.— Here, too, prob. belongs PRINCIPIA SACRA, *Æneas and*

his successors in Lavinium, ancestors whom the Latins and Romans honored as deities, Inscr. Orell. 2276. — **C.** In milit. lang.: **princĭpĭa**, ōrum, *n.* **1.** *The foremost ranks, the front line* of soldiers, *the front* or *van* of an army: post principia, *behind the front*, Liv. 2, 65; cf.: hic ero post principia, inde omnibus signum dabo, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11: post principia paulatim recedunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 135, 31: deinde ipse paulatim procedere; Marium post principia habere, Sall. J. 50, 2: traversis principiis, in planum deducit, id. ib. 49, 6: equites post principia collocat, Liv. 3, 22; Tac. H. 2, 43. —**2.** *The staff-officers, members of the council of war* (post-class.): mittere principia, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 30: a principiis salutari, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10: advocatis legionum principiis et turmarum, Amm. 25, 5, 1; Cod. 12, 47, 1.—**3.** *A large open space in a camp, in which were the tents of the general, lieutenants, and tribunes, together with the standards, and where speeches were made and councils held; the general's quarters:* jura reddere in principiis, Liv. 28, 24: in principiis ac praetorio in unum sermones confundi, id. 7, 12: castrorum, Just. 11, 6, 6: in castris, Varr. R. R. 3, 4, 1: in principiis statuit tabernaculum, eoque omnes cotidie convenire (jussit), ut ibi de summis rebus consilia caperentur, Nep. Eum. 7, 2; Suet. Oth. 1; 6; Flor. 3, 10, 12: primores centurionum et paucos militum in principia vocat, Tac. H. 3, 13; 1, 48; Dig. 49, 16, 12; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 1, 16.—**D.** *Precedence, preference, the first place:* principium ergo, columenque omnium rerum preti margaritae tenent, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 106. — **E.** *Plur., selections, selected passages:* principiorum libri circumferuntur, quia existimatur pars aliqua etiam sine ceteris esse perfecta, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 12. — **2.** In partic., *mastery, dominion* (post-class.): ἀρχή, magisterium, magistratus, praesidatus, principium, Gloss. Philox.: in Graeco principii vocabulum, quod est ἀρχή, non tantum ordinativum, sed et potestativum capit principatum, Tert. adv. Hermog. 19.

princĭpor, āri, *v. dep. a.* [princeps], *to rule* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: principari in nationes, Lact. 14, 13, 19: prolem ... principibus principantem, Sid. Carm. 9, 47; 23, 90.—**II.** Transf.: sanguis in nostro corpore principatur, Aug. Prophet. 6.

prīnus, i, *f.*, = πρῖνος, i. q. ilex, *the holm-oak* or *great scarlet oak*, Vulg. Dan. 13, 58.

prĭor and **prĭus** (old form also in *neutr.* prior, Val. Antias and Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 767), ōris, *adj. comp.* [from obsol. *prep.* pri; v. prīmus *init.*], *former, previous, prior*, freq. to be translated *first;* cf. superior; Cicero nearly always uses prior, opp. to posterior, in time; superior in sense of *former*, in gen. relation to the present, when no other time is expressed; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 921 sq. **I.** Lit.: ita priori posterius, posteriori superius non jungitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: me quaestorem in primis, aedilem priorem, praetorem primum populus Romanus faciebat, id. Pis. 1, 2: qui prior has angustias occupaverit, *first*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66: prior proelio lacessere, id. ib. 1, 82: etsi utrique primas, priores tamen libenter deferunt Laelio, Cic. Brut. 21, 84: priore loco causam dicere, *first*, id. Quint. 9, 32: priore aestate, *in the former summer, last summer*, id. Fam. 1, 9, 24: priore nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 8: factum est enim meā culpā, ut priore anno non succederetur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 2: prioribus comitiis, id. Planc. 22, 54: priore anno, *the year before*, Liv. 3, 9, 7; 3, 10, 14; 4, 56, 5: prioris anni consules, id. 4, 13, 10; 4, 17, 9: Dionysius prior, *the elder*, Nep. Dion, 1, 3: vinum, *of last year*, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: priore libro, *in the previous book*, Col. 4, 22, 9: pedes, *the forefeet*, Nep. Eum. 5, 5; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: canities homini semper a priori parte capitis, tum deinde ab aversā, *the forepart*, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 131.—Pleon.: cum prior Romanus exercitus praevenisset, Liv. 9, 23, 2: prius praecepta res erat, id. 21, 32, 7; cf. id. 9, 23, 2.—Old *neutr.* prior: hoc senatusconsultum prior factum est, Val. Antias ap. Prisc. p. 767 P.: prior bellum, Quadrig. ib.: foedus prior, id. ib. (cf.: bellum Punicum posterior, Cass. Hem. ib.).—**2.** *Former*, i. e. *deceased* (late Lat.): inter priores fratres, Amm. 21, 6, 2.—**B.** *Subst.:* **prĭōres**, um, *m.*, *forefathers, ancestors, the ancients* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): abiturus illuc, quo priores abierunt, Phaedr. 4, 18, 16: nomen dixere priores Ortygiam, Verg. A. 3, 693: nec ingeniis investigata priorum, Ov. M. 15, 146; 332: priores tradiderunt, Col. 1, 4, 3: nostri, Plin. Ep. 3, 4: more priorum, Ov. M. 10, 218; Sen. Ep. 52, 2. — **II.** Trop., *better, superior, preferable, more excellent* or *important* (not in Cic. and Cæs.): bellante prior, Hor. C. S. 51: color puniceae flore prior rosae, id. C. 4, 10, 4; Ov. H. 18, 69: ut nemo haberetur prior, Liv. 27, 8: aetate et sapientiā, Sall. J. 10, 7: consilio et manu, id. ib. 96, 3: neque prius, neque antiquius quidquam habuit, quam, etc., Vell. 2, 52, 4.—Esp. with *potior:* potius quanto prius potiusque est Philippum nobis conjungere quam hos, Vell. 36, 7, 6: nulla (res) prior potiorque visa est, id. 8, 29, 2: nihil prius nec potius visum, id. 39, 47, 4: unus Plinius est mihi priores, i. e. *worth more than they all*, Sent. Augur. ap. Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 4: artium multitudine prior omnibus, eloquentiā nulli secundus, App. Flor. 2, p. 346.—Hence, *adv. comp.:* **prĭus. A.** *Before, sooner, first, previously* (class.). **1.** Alone: quem fuit aequius, ut prius introieram in vitam, sic prius exire de vitā, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: regem prius Europā, post et Asiā, expellere, Liv. 37, 52, 4: ut vos prius experti estis, nunc Antiochus experitur, id. 36, 17, 8; so, prius . . . nunc, Verg. G. 3, 362: prius . . . tum, Cato, R. R. 135; Liv. 34, 55, 5: prius . . . . postea, id. 29, 12, 11.—**2.** With *quam*, and often joined in one word, priusquam. (α) *Before that, before:* prius quam lucet, assunt, *before dawn*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115: prius illi erimus quam tu, id. Ps. 2, 4, 68: prius quam plane aspexit ilico eum esse dixit, id. Rud. 4, 4, 87: nihil prius mihi faciendum putavi, quam ut, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 1, 1: cui prius quam de ceteris rebus respondeo, de amicitiā pauca dicam, *before*, id. Phil. 2, 1, 3: quod ego, prius quam loqui coepisti, sensi, id. Vatin. 2, 4: neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam ad flumen Rhenum pervenerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: quid potius faciam, prius quam me dormitum conferam, non reperio, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: priusquam aggrediar, etc., id. Balb. 7, 18: prius quam ad portam venias, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44.—(β) *Sooner, rather:* Aegyptii quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibin aut aspidem violent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 78; id. Lig. 12, 34; Caes. B. C. 3, 1.—Sometimes in an inverted order: ad hoc genus hominum duravi, quam prius me ad plures penetravi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 13; Prop. 2, 14, 11 (3, 10, 10); v. Zumpt, Gram. § 576.—**B.** In gen., *formerly, in former times* (poet.), Cat. 51, 13: sed haec prius fuere: nunc, etc., id. 4, 25; Prop. 1, 1, 18.

prĭōrātus, ūs, *m.* [prior], *priority, preference* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 4.

prĭorsum and **prĭorsus**, *adv.* [prisversus], *forwards* (post-class.): corpus aut accedit priorsum, aut retrorsum recedit (al. prorsum), Macr. S. 7, 9: pergere, id. ib. 7, 13: movetur corpus priorsus ac retrorsus, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18.

priscē, *adv.*, v. 1. priscus *fin.*

Priscĭānus, i, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated grammarian in the time of the emperor Justinian.* — **II.** Theodorus Priscianus, *a physician in the time of the emperors Gratian and Valentinian II.*

1. priscus, a, um, *adj.* [for prius-cus, like pris-tinus for prius-tinus, and magis for magius, a comparative form], *of* or *belonging to former times, of many years ago, old, olden, ancient, primitive, antique.* Like the Greek ἀρχαῖος, it denotes that which existed before our time, while pristinus is applied also to those things which have existed in our day (class.; cf.: vetus, antiquus). **I.** Lit.: credendum est veteribus et priscis viris, Cic. Univ. 11: prisca illa et antiqua rei publicae forma, Vell. 2, 89, 3: illud erat insitum priscis illis, quos cascos appellat Ennius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: nam Joves pluris in priscis Graecorum litteris invenimus, id. N. D. 3, 16, 42: severitas, id. Har. Resp. 13, 27: et illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69: prisci Latini proprie appellati sunt ii, qui prius quam conderetur Roma, fuerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.: priscae Latinae coloniae appellatae sunt, ut distinguerent a novis, quae postea a populo dabantur, Fest. p. 241 Müll.: tempus, Ov. F. 1, 197.—Priscus has the accessory idea of *venerable*, and from the Augustan period is frequently applied to whatever dates from the earliest times, the golden age of Rome: prisca gens mortalium, Hor. Epod. 2, 2: priscus Inachus, id. C. 2, 3, 21: Pudor, id. C. S. 57: prisco more, Ov. F. 2, 282: prisco ritu, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3: priscum illud acumen, Brute, tuum, Juv. 4, 102: fides, Verg. A. 9, 79; Mart. 1, 40, 2.—*Subst.:* **prisci**, ōrum, *m.*, *the ancients:* cum colerent prisci studiosius agros, Ov. F. 3, 779.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Former, previous* (poet.): quid si prisca redit Venus? Hor. C. 3, 9, 17: nomen, Ov. M. 14, 850; Spart. Hadr. 5.—**B.** *Old-fashioned*, i. e. *strict, severe* (poet.): prisci praecepta parentis, Cat. 64, 159: Cato, Hor. C. 3, 21, 11: prisca supercilia, Verg. Cop. 34.—Hence, *adv.:* **priscē**, *in the old-fashioned manner, strictly, severely* (class. but rare): utrum me secum severe, et graviter, et prisce agere malit, an remisse, ac leniter, et urbane, Cic. Cael. 14, 33.

2. Priscus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname, the elder.* **I.** Of *the first Tarquin:* Priscus Tarquinius est dictus, quia prius fuit quam Superbus Tarquinius, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.; Liv. 1, 34.—**II.** Tarquinius Numicius Priscus, Liv. 2, 63. — **III.** Helvidius Priscus, Suet. Vesp. 15. — **IV.** Two Latin poets: Priscus uterque, Ov. P. 4, 16, 10 Burm. ad loc.

† **prisma**, ătis, *n.*, = πρίσμα, *a geometrical figure, the prism*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 722.

† **prista**, ae, *m.*, = πριστής, *a sawyer*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 57.

1. pristĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. priscus], *former, early, original, primitive, pristine* (class.): tua pristina dignitas et gloria, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: labor meus pristinus, id. Sull. 9, 26: vestra pristina bonitas et misericordia, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 156: veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirere, id. Mil. 1, 1: odio pristino incensa mulier, id. Clu. 7, 18: pristinum animum erga populum Romanum conservare, Liv. 31, 2: pro pristinā amicitiā, Nep. Eum. 4, 4: reminiscens pristini temporis, id. Alc. 6, 3: consuetudo, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: pristina omnium confirmatur opinio, id. ib. 3, 82: in pristinum statum redire, id. B. G. 7, 54; so, gloria, Verg. A. 10, 143: conjux, id. ib. 6, 473: mens, Ov. M. 3, 203: consulatus super pristinum quattuor gessit, Suet. Claud. 14: annotationes, Gell. praef.: pristina jura recipere, Gai. Inst. 1, 129.—*Subst.:* **pristĭnum**, i, *n.*, *a former condition:* in pristinum restituere, Nep. Timol. 1, 1.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Just past, preceding, previous, of yesterday:* diei pristini perfidia, Caes. B. G. 4, 14: somnium pristinae noctis, Suet. Aug. 94.—**B.** = priscus, *old-fashioned, old, former, early* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 6: tribus pristinum nomen possident, Col. 5, 1, 7: aetas, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 124.

2. pristĭnus or **pistrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [pristis for pistrix], *of* or *belonging to* (the constellation of) *the Whale* (post-Aug.): ex occasu pristini sideris, Col. 11, 2, 5; id. 11, 2, 64.

pristis, v. 1. pistris.

pristix, icis, *f.*, v. 1. pistris.

prius and **priusquam**, v. prior, *adv.*

prīvantĭa, ium, *n.*, v. privo, II. A.

‡ **prīvātārius**, a, um, *adj.* [privatus], *private* (post-class.), Edict. Diocl. p. 22.

‡ **prīvātĭcius**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *privative, negative:* privaticia, στερητικά, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

prīvātim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *apart from State affairs, for one's self, as an individual, in private, privately, in a private capacity* (opp. publice; class.): eloquentiā et privatim et publice homines perverse abutuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 4, 5: aut privatim gerere aliquid malunt, aut capessunt rem publicam, id. Fin. 5, 20, 57: privatim mandare rem alicui, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: in peregrino quaeritur, privatimne an publice venerit, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: nec societatem tibi quippiam debere nec priva-

tim Quintium debuisse, id. Quint. 4, 15: privatim degeneres, in publicum exitiosi, Tac. A. 11, 17: privatim et publice rapere vasa caelata, Sall. C. 11, 6: publice privatimque gratiam petere, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: fidem sanctam habuit tam privatim, quam publice, *towards individuals*, Gell. 20, 1, 39; opp. publicitus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 80: qui privatim plus possint quam ipsi magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: nulla me ipsum privatim pepulit insignis injuria, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2; Liv. 5, 30: Fabius infestus privatim Papirio erat, *personally*, id. 9, 38.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Apart, separately, especially, particularly* (post-Aug.): de iis privatim condidit volumen Amometus, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 55: oleum cicinum privatim dicitur purgare praecordia, id. 23, 4, 41, § 83: appellatione privatim sibi assignatâ, Quint. 8, 2, 5.—**B.** *At home:* nec privatim se tenuit, in foro inambulavit, Liv. 23, 7, 10.

prīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [privo], *a taking away, privation* of a thing (class.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37 and 38; 2, 9, 28: culpae, Gell. 2, 6, 10.

prīvātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *denoting privation;* in gram., *privative, negative* (post-class. for privans): ne particula privativa est, Gell. 13, 22; cf.: pars, quam Graeci κατὰ στέρησιν dicunt, id. 5, 12, 10. — Hence, *adv.:* **prīvātīvē**, *negatively*, Boëth. Analyt. Prior. 1, p. 483.

prīvātō, *adv.*, v. privo, *P. a. fin.*

prīvātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from privo.

‡ **prīvĕras**, mulieres privatas dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll. [prob. from priver, era, erum, as a collat. form of privus].

Prīvernum, i, *n.*, *a very ancient town of Latium*, now *ruins near Piperno*, Liv. 8, 1; 8, 20; Verg. A. 11, 540; Val. Max. 6, 2, 1. —Hence, **II. Prīvernas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Privernum, Privernian:* fundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Clu. 51, 141: ager, id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 7, 16. de senatu Privernate ita decretum, id. 8, 20: bellum, id. 8, 19: in Privernati, *in the territory of Privernum*, Cic. Clu. 51, 141. — In *plur.:* **Prīvernātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Privernum*, Liv. 7, 15; 8, 1: Privernatium causâ, id. 8, 21: vina Privernatia, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65 Sill.

Prīvernus, i, *m.*, *the name of an Italian*, Verg. A. 9, 576.

‡ **prīvicloes**, privis id est singulis, Fest. p. 204 Müll. [archaic *dat.* or *abl. plur.* from priviclus, *dim.* from privus].

prīvignus, i, *m.*, and **prīvigna**, ae, *f.* [for privigenus, from privus-gigno; prop. of a separate race]. **I.** *A step-son; a step-daughter* (class.): uxor liberis ex aliâ uxore natis noverca dicitur: matris vir ex alio viro natis vitricus appellatur: eorum uterque natos aliunde privignos privignasque vocant, Dig. 38, 10, 4. **A.** Privignus, Sall. C. 15, 2; Cic. Clu. 66, 188; id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 2; Prop. 2, 1, 52; Dig. 38, 10, 7: PRIVIGNVS MEVS, Monum. Ancyr.: venenum privigno datum, Juv. 6, 134. — **B.** Privigna: de uxore Tuberonis et privignâ, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 2; Just. 14, 6, 3.—**C.** *Plur.:* illic matre carentibus Privignis mulier temperat innocens, *step-children*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 18; Dig. 23, 2, 34. — **II.** Transf., of plants (poet.), *adj.:* privignae proles, Col. 10, 161.

prīvĭlēgiārius, ii, *m.* [privilegium], *one who has a privilege, a privileged person* (post-class.), Dig. 14, 5, 3; cf. ib. 2, 14, 10; 42, 5, 24.

prīvĭlēgium, ii, *n.* [privus-lex], *a bill* or *law in favor of* or *against an individual* (class.): in privatos homines leges ferri noluerunt; id est enim privilegium, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44; cf. id. Sest. 30, 65; id. Dom. 17, 43: de te privilegium tulit, id. Par. 4, 32; id. Brut. 23, 89: licuit tibi ferre non legem, sed nefarium privilegium, id. Dom. 10, 26: privilegia irrogare, id. ib. 10, 42: vim et crudelitatem privilegii publicis litteris consignavit, id. Red. in Sen. 11, 29. — **II.** In the post-Aug. period, *an ordinance in favor of an individual, privilege, prerogative* (cf.: beneficium, jus praecipuum, immunitas): coloniam habuisse privilegium, et vetustissimum morem, arbitrio suo rempublicam administrare, Plin. Ep. 10, 47 (56), 1; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 109 (110): quaedam privilegia parentibus data sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 11, 1: privilegio munitus, Dig. 38, 17, 2: privilegium aetatis, Just. 2, 10, 2; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, 15: sacerdotum, Suet. Aug. 93: athletarum, id. ib. 45.

prīvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [privus]. **I.** *To bereave, deprive, rob, strip* of any thing (class.; cf.: orbo, viduo). (α) With *abl.:* haec meretrix meum erum ... privavit bonis, luce, honore, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 20: donis privatus sum, id. ib. 2, 7, 56: aliquem approbatione, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: praepositio in privat verbum eâ vi, quam haberet, si in praepositum non fuisset, id. Top. 11, 48: aliquem somno, id. Att. 9, 10, 1: se oculis, id. Fin. 5, 29, 87: aliquem vitâ, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: aliquem communi luce, id. Quint. 23, 74: patriam aspectu suo, id. Fam. 4, 9, 3: cibo, Lucr. 1, 1038: lumine, Ov. P. 1, 1, 53: fide, Stat. Th. 2, 695. — (β) With *gen.* (ante-class.): me cum privares tui, Afran. ap. Non. 498, 17 (Com. Rel. p. 156 Rib.). — (γ) With *acc.* (ante-class.): quod res vis hunc privari pulcras quas uti solet? Nov. ap. Non. 500, 16 (l. l. p. 224 Rib.).—**II.** *To free, release, deliver* from any thing; with *abl.:* aliquem injuriâ, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 13: exsilio, id. Att. 1, 16, 9: molestiâ, id. ib. 12, 26, 2: dolore, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37: dolore, Lucr. 1, 60: dominis superbis, id. 2, 1091: formidine, Hor. S. 2, 7, 77.— Hence, **A. prīvantĭa**, ium, *n.*, *privatives*, a transl. of the Gr. στερητικά: sunt enim alia contraria, quae privantia licet appellemus Latine, Graece appellantur στερητικά, Cic. Top. 11, 48.—**B. prīvātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Apart from the State, peculiar to one's self, of* or *belonging to an individual, private* (opp. publicus or communis; cf. domesticus; class.): nihil privati ac separati agri, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: utatur privatis ut suis, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 20: privatus illis census erat brevis, Commune magnum, Hor. C. 2, 15, 13: vestem mutare privato consensu, opp. publico consilio, Cic. Sest. 12, 27: de communi quicquid poterat, ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, id. Quint. 3, 13: res quae ipsius erant privatae, *private property*, id. ib. 4, 15: privatae feriae vocantur sacrorum propriorum, velut dies natales, Fest. p. 242 Müll. — **B.** Esp., of persons, *not in public* or *official life, private, deprived of office:* cum projectis fascibus et deposito imperio, privatus et captus ipse in alienam venisset potestatem, Caes. B. C. 2, 32; Liv. 3, 41: vir privatus, *a private individual, one who is not a magistrate*, or *in any public office:* privato viro imperium extra ordinem dare, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 25: Bibulus ex iis, qui privati sunt, id. Fam. 1, 1, 3: privatus an cum potestate, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35: privati, opp. reges, id. Div. 1, 40, 89. — **C.** Of things: aedificia, *isolated, apart from the villages*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5: vita privata et quieta, *a private life, withdrawn from State affairs*, Cic. Sen. 7, 22. — **D.** *Neutr. absol.* in the phrases in privato, *in private*, opp. in publico, *in public*, Liv. 39, 18: in privatum, *for private use:* tabernas vendidit in privatum, id. 40, 51: ex privato, *from one's private property:* tributum ex privato conferre, id. 30, 44.— **E.** *Subst.:* **prīvātus**, i, *m.* (sc. homo), *a man in private life, citizen* (opp. magistratus): hic qualis imperator nunc privatus est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 63: an vero P. Scipio pontifex maximus Ti. Gracchum privatus interfecit; Catilinam nos consules perferemus? Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3.—*Plur.*, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43: consilium dedimus Sullae, privatus ut altum Dormiret, Juv. 1, 16.—**II.** In the time of the emperors, *private*, i. e. *not imperial, not belonging to the emperor* or *to the imperial family:* id sibi (Domitiano) maxime formidolosum, privati hominis (i. e. Agricolae) nomen supra principis attolli, Tac. Agr. 39: ut summum fastigium privati hominis impleret, cum principis noluisset, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2: spectacula, *not given by the emperor*, Suet. Ner. 21.—*Adv.:* **prīvātō**, *at home* (very rare for the class. privatim, q. v.): privato nos tenuissemus, Liv. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1009 P.

prīvus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Single* (archaic): veteres priva dixerunt, quae nos singula dicimus, Gell. 10, 20, 4: in dies privos, Lucr. 5, 733: privas mutari in horas, id. 5, 274: in privas quoniam (vox) se dividit aures, id. 4, 566.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Each, every individual:* privam quamque particulam venti sentire, Lucr. 4, 261.—Distributively, *one each:* item his discipulis privos custodes dabo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: ut privos lapides silices privasque verbenas secum ferrent, *each a stone*, Senatus Consultum ap. Liv. 30, 43, 9: abdomina thynni, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 22: in praesentia bubus privis binisque tunicis donati, Liv. 7, 37, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: privos privasque antiqui dicebant pro singulis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226, 6.—**B.** *One's own, private, peculiar, particular:* (viden' ut pauper) conducto navigio aeque Nauseat, ac locuples, quem ducit priva triremis? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92: turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, id. S. 2, 5, 10: opercula doliis priva, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: privum aliquid da, quod possim titulis, incidere, Juv. 8, 68: Graeci ea dicunt privis vocibus, Gell. 11, 16, 1.—**C.** *Deprived of, without:* privus ipse militiae, Sall. H. 1, 100 Dietsch: turba imperitorum priva verae rationis, App. de Deo Socr. 3, p. 43, 2.

1. prō (archaic collat. form, posi in posimerium; cf. pono, from posino; cf. Gr. ποτί and ποτ with πρός), *adv.* and *prep.* [root in Sanscr. *prep.* pra-, before, as in prathamas, first; Gr. πρό; cf.: πρότερος, πρῶτος, etc.; Lat.: prae, prior, priscus, etc.; perh. old *abl.* form, of which prae is the *loc.*], *before, in front of;* and, transf., *for*, with the idea of protection, substitution, or proportion. **I.** *Adv.*, found only in the transf. comp. signif. (v. infra, II. B. 3.) in connection with *quam* and *ut:* pro quam and pro ut (the latter usually written in one word, prout), like prae quam and prae ut. * **A.** Pro quam, *in proportion as, just as:* nec satis est, pro quam largos exaestuat aestus, Lucr. 2, 1137. —**B.** Pro ut or **prout**, *according as, in proportion, accordingly, proportionably as, just as, as* (class.): compararat argenti bene facti, prout Thermitani hominis facultates ferebant, satis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: tuas litteras, prout res postulat, exspecto, id. Att. 11, 6 *fin.:* id, prout cujusque ingenium erat, interpretabantur, Liv. 38, 50: prout locus iniquus aequusve his aut illis, prout animus pugnantium est, prout numerus, varia pugnae fortuna est, id. 38, 40 *fin.* — With a corresp. *ita:* ejusque rationem ita haberi, prout haberi lege liceret, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: prout sedes ipsa est, ita varia genera morborum sunt, Cels. 4, 4, 5: prout nives satiaverint, ita Nilum increscere, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51.—**II.** *Prep.* with *abl.* (late Lat. with *acc.:* PRO SALVTEM SVAM, Inscr. Grut. 4, 12; 46, 9; Inscr. Orell. 2360), *before, in front of.* **A.** Lit., of place: sedens pro aede Castoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: praesidia, quae pro templis cernitis, id. Mil. 1, 2: ii qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: pro castris copias habere, id. ib. 7, 66: pro castris dimicare, id. ib. 5, 16: pro oppido, id. ib. 7, 71: pro opere consistere, Sall. J. 92, 9: castra pro moenibus locata, Liv. 2, 53; 4, 17: pro muro, id. 30, 10: pro castris explicare aciem, id. 6, 23: pro vallo, Plin. 2, 37, 37, § 101; Vell. 2, 19, 1.— With *verbs of motion:* Caesar pro castris suas copias produxit, *before the camp*, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: hasce tabulas hic ibidem pro pedibus tuis obicito, *before your feet*, App. Mag. p. 337, 36; id. M. 4, p. 155, 2.—**2.** In partic., with the accessory idea of presence on the front part, on the edge or brink of a place, *on* or *in the front of*, often to be translated by a simple *on* or *in:* pro censu classis iuniorum, Serv. Tullius cum dixit, accipi debet in censu, ut ait M. Varro, sicuti pro aede Castoris, pro tribunali, pro testimonio, Fest. p. 246 Müll.; cf.: pro significat in, ut pro rostris, pro aede, pro tribunali, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll.; and: pro sententia ac si dicatur in sententiâ, ut pro rostris id est in rostris, id. p. 226 Müll.: hac re pro suggestu pronunciata, qs. *standing on the front part of the tribune*, or, as we would say, *on the tribune*, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: pro tribunali cum aliquid ageretur, *was transacted before* or *at my tribunal*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 21; so, pro tribunali, id. Pis. 5, 11; id. Sest. 15, 34: pro contione, *before the assembled army;* and, in gen., *before the assembly:* laudatus pro contione Jugurtha, Sall. J. 8, 2; cf. Curt. 9, 1, 1: pro contione laudibus legati militumque tollere animos, Liv. 7, 7: fortes viros pro contione donantis, Curt. 10, 5, 10: pro contione litteras recitare, id. 4, 10, 16; Liv. 38, 23 *fin.:* pro contione palam utrumque temptavit, Suet. Vesp. 7; Tac. A. 3, 9; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 3:

4, 5, 11; cf.: pro comitio, Suet. Aug. 43: uti pro consilio imperatum erat, *in the council*, Sall. J. 29, 6; cf.: supplicatio in triduum pro collegio decemvirûm imperata fuit, Liv. 38, 36: pontifices pro collegio decrevisse, Gell. 11, 3, 2: pro collegio pronuntiare, Liv. 4, 26, 9: suas simultates pro magistratu exercere, id. 39, 5: pro munimentis castelli manipulos explicat, *before, on the fortifications*, Tac. A. 2, 80; 12, 33: stabat pro litore diversa acies, *in front of* or *upon the shore*, id. ib. 14, 30: legionem pro ripâ componere, id. ib. 12, 29: velamenta et infulas pro muris ostentant, *in front of, from the walls*, Tac. H. 3, 31; so, pro muris, id. A. 2, 81: ad hoc mulieres puerique pro tectis aedificiorum saxa et alia, quae locus praebebat, certatim mittere, *standing on the edge of the roofs, from the roofs*, Sall. J. 67, 1 Kritz.—**B.** Transf. **1.** To signify a standing before or in front of, for defence or protection; hence an acting *for, in behalf of, in favor of, for the benefit of, on the side of* (opp. contra, adversum): veri inveniendi causâ contra omnia dici oportere et pro omnibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 60; cf.: hoc non modo non pro me, sed contra me est potius, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: partim nihil contra Habitum valere, partim etiam pro hoc esse, id. Clu. 32, 88: difficillimum videtur quod dixi, pro ipsis esse quibus eveniunt ista, quae horremus ac tremimus, Sen. Prov. 3, 2: haec cum contra legem proque lege dicta essent, Liv. 34, 8: pro Romano populo armis certare, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 215 Vahl.); cf.: pro vostrâ vitâ morti occumbant, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 62 (Trag. v. 176 Vahl.): quae ego pro re publica fecissem, Cato ap. Front. p. 149: nihil ab eo praetermissum est, quod aut pro re publicâ conquerendum fuit, aut pro eâ disputandum, Cic. Sest. 2, 3: omnia me semper pro amicorum periculis, nihil umquam pro me ipso deprecatum, id. de Or. 2, 49, 201: convenit dimicare pro legibus, pro libertate, pro patriâ, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori, Hor. C. 3, 2, 13; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 2: pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, id. ib. 4, 1, 14: spondere levi pro paupere, id. A. P 423: urbes, quae viris aut loco pro hostibus et advorsum se opportunissumae erant, Sall. J. 88, 4: nec aliud adversus validissimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam, etc., Tac. Agr. 12: et locus pro vobis et nox erit, Liv 9, 24. 8: et loca sua et genus pugnae pro hoste fuere, id. 39, 30, 3: pro Corbulone aetas, patrius mos . . . erant: contra, etc., Tac. A. 3, 31; id. H. 4, 78; Curt. 4, 14, 16.—**2.** With the notion of replacement or substitution, *in the place of, instead of, for.* **a.** In gen.: numquam ego argentum pro vino congiario . . disdidi, Cato ap. Front. p. 149: ego ibo pro te, si tibi non libet, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 10: ego pro te molam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 29; Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13: mutata (ea dico), in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud . . . ut cum minutum dicimus animum pro parvo, etc., id. Or. 27, 92 sq.; cf.: libenter etiam copulando verba jungebant, ut sodes pro si audes, sis pro si vis . . . ain' pro aisne, nequire pro non quire, malle pro magis velle, nolle pro non velle. Dein etiam saepe et exin pro deinde et exinde dicimus, id. ib. 45, 154: pro vitulâ statuis dulcem Aulide natam, Hor S. 2, 3, 199: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astutumque vocamus, id. ib. 1, 3, 61; cf. Suet. Caes. 70: pro ope ferendâ sociis pergit ipse ire, etc., Liv. 23, 28, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.; Zumpt, Gram. § 667; cf.: pro eo, ut ipsi ex alieno agro raperent, suas terras, etc., Liv 22, 1, 2.—**b.** Esp. freq. in connection with the title of any officer, to denote his substitute: pro consule, pro praetore, pro quaestore, pro magistro, etc. (afterwards joined into one word, as proconsul, propraetor, proquaestor, promagister, etc.), *proconsul, proprætor, proquæstor, vice-director:* cum pro consule in Ciliciam proficiscens Athenas venissem, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 82; cf.: cum L. Philippus pro consulibus eum se mittere dixit, non pro consule, *instead of the consuls, not as proconsul*, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18: nec pro praetore, Caesarem (vocat), id. ib. 13, 10, 22; Liv. 35, 1. cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: cf.: litteris Q. Caepionis Bruti pro consule . . . Q. Hortensii pro consule opera, etc., id. Phil. 10, 11, 26: P. Terentius operas in portu et scripturâ Asiae pro magistro dedit, id. Att. 11, 10, 1; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169; id. Fam. 13, 65, 1; see also the words proconsul, promagister, propraetor, proquaestor, etc.—**c.** So of price, penalty, etc., *in exchange, in return for:* tres minas pro istis duobus dedi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; id. Aul. 3, 3, 8: pro hujus peccatis ego supplicium sufferam, Ter. And. 5, 3, 17: dimidium ejus quod pactus esset, pro carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 351: pro vitâ hominis nisi hominis vita reddatur, non posse deorum immortalium numen placari, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: id pro immolatis in foro Tarquiniensium Romanis poenae hostibus redditum, Liv. 7, 19, 3: vos, pro paternis sceleribus, poenas date, Sen. Med. 925; Lact. 2, 7, 21: pro crimine poenas, Ov. Ib. 621.—**3.** Pro is also frequently used to denote the viewing, judging, considering, representing of a thing as something, *for, the same as, just as, as:* pro sano loqueris, quom me appellas nomine, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24: sese ducit pro adulescentulo, id. Stich. 3, 1, 65; id. Cist. 1, 3, 24: hunc Eduxi a parvulo, habui, amavi pro meo, *as my own*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 23: Cato ille noster qui mihi unus est pro centum milibus, *whose voice I regard as equal to that of thousands*, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1: Siciliam nobis non pro penariâ cellâ, sed pro aerario fuisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 5: P. Sestio pro occiso relictus est, id. Sest. 38, 81; Caes. B. G. 3, 109: cum pro damnato mortuoque esset, *as good as condemned and dead*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15, § 33: summa ratio, quae sapientibus pro necessitate est, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 3: negotia pro solatiis accipiens, Tac. A. 4, 13: consuli pro hostibus esse, Liv 43, 5, 4: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncius audiretur, *as a boaster*, Liv. 39, 49: quoniam de adventu Caesaris pro certo habebamus, *to consider as certain*, Mat. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, 6 et saep.; v. certus.—**4.** Esp. in certain phrases: pro eo, *for the same thing, as just the same:* ut si a Caesare, quod speramus, impetrarimus, tuo beneficio nos id consecutos esse judicemus: sin minus, pro eo tantum id habeamus, cum a te data sit opera, ut impetraremus, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 5.—With the particles of comparison: *atque (ac), ac si, quasi, just the same as, even as, as though:* pro eo ac debui, *just as was my duty*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: pro eo ac si concessum sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 32, 54: pro eo est atque si adhibitus non esset, Dig. 28, 1, 22: pro eo erit quasi ne legatum quidem sit, ib. 30, 1, 38: pro eo quod, *for the reason that, because:* pro eo quod ejus nomen erat magnâ apud omnes gloriâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75: pro eo quod pluribus verbis vos quam volui fatigavi, veniam a vobis petitam velim, Liv 38, 49 *fin.*—**5.** *On account of, for the sake of:* dolor pro patriâ, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: tumultus pro recuperandâ re publicâ, id. Brut. 90, 311 dub. (B. and K. omit pro): dedit pro corpore nummos, i. e. to rescue his person, Hor. S. 1, 2, 43: aliquem amare pro ejus eximiâ suavitate, Cic. de Or 1, 55, 234: pro quibus meritis quanto opere dilectus sit, Suet. Aug. 57: cum pro incolumitate principis vota susceperunt, Tac. A. 4, 17: pro bono (= bene), Sall. J. 22, 4.—**6.** Pro is used in its most general sense in stating the relation between two objects or actions. *in proportion, in comparison with, according to* or *as, conformably to, by virtue of, for*, etc.: meus pater nunc pro hujus verbis recte et sapienter facit, *according to his story*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133: tu pro oratione nec vir nec mulier mihi's, id. Rud. 4, 4, 71: pro viribus tacere ac fabulari, *according to one's ability*, Enn. ap. Non. 475, 4 (Trag. v. 181 Vahl.): facere certum'st pro copiâ ac sapientiâ, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 8: agere pro viribus, Cic. Sen. 9, 27: aliquem pro dignitate laudare, id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: proelium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium fuit, Liv. 21, 29: pro imperio, *by virtue of his office* or *authority:* quia pro imperio palam interfici non poterat, Liv. 1, 51, 2; hence, *imperatively, dictatorially, summarily:* nec illum ipsum submovere pro imperio posse more majorum, id. 2, 56, 12: hem! satis pro imperio, quisquis es, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 18: pro tuâ prudentiâ, Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 2; 11, 12, 2: cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: quibus aliquid opis fortasse ego pro meâ, tu pro tuâ, pro suâ quisque parte ferre potuisset, id. Fam. 15, 15, 3: pro virili parte, *according to one's ability*, id. Sest. 66, 138; Liv. praef. 2; Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23.—Esp. freq.: pro ratâ parte and pro ratâ, *in proportion, proportionably;* v. ratus: pro se quisque, *each according to his ability, each one for himself*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 25; Verg. A. 12, 552 et saep.: pro tempore et pro re, *according to time and circumstances*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pro facultatibus, Nep. Epam. 3, 5.—Pro eo, quantum, or ut, *in proportion to, as, according to, according as:* eâque pro eo, quantum in quoque sit ponderis, esse aestimanda, Cic. Fin. 4, 21, 58: equidem pro eo, quanti te facio, quicquid feceris, approbabo, id. Fam. 3, 3, 2: tamen pro eo ut temporis difficultas tulit, etc., L. Metell. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 126.

☞ In composition the o is long in some words, in others short (through the influence of the Gr. πρo-): prōdeo, prŏfiteor; and even in words borrowed from the Greek, as prŏlogus.—Its signification has reference either to place, before, forwards; or to protection, for: procedo, procurro, profanus; procuro, propugno, prosum, protego.

2. prō (less correctly **prōh**), *interj.*, an exclamation of wonder or lamentation, *O! Ah! Alas!* (class.). (*a*) With *nom.:* proh! bonae frugi hominem te jam pridem esse arbitror, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4: pro Juppiter! Enn. ap. Varr L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. (Trag. v 225 Vahl.); Ter. And. 4, 3, 17; id. Eun. 3, 5, 2; id. Ad. 1, 2, 31; cf.: pro supreme Juppiter, id. ib. 2, 1, 42: pro Juppiter, Hominis stultitiam! id. ib. 3, 3, 12: pro di immortales, id. ib. 3, 4, 1; cf.: pro, dii immortales! Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: pro curia inversique mores! Hor. C. 3, 5, 7: pro scelus, Mart. 2, 46, 8.—(*β*) Parenthet.: pro, quanta potentia regni Est. Venus alma, tui, Ov. M. 13, 758: et mea, pro! nullo pondere verba cadunt, id. H. 3, 98: tantum, pro! degeneramus a patribus, Liv. 22, 14, 6; Curt. 4, 16, 10.—(*γ*) With *acc.:* pro divom fidem! Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. v 30 Vahl.); Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 28; cf.: pro deum atque hominum fidem! id. And. 1, 5, 2; 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9; Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 48; instead of which, ellipt.: pro deum immortalium! Ter Phorm. 2, 3, 4: pro deum atque hominum, id. Hec. 2, 1, 1: pro fidem deum! facinus foedum, id. Eun. 5, 4, 21.—(*δ*) With *gen.:* pro malae tractationis! Tert. Poen. *fin.*

‡ **prŏaedĭfĭcātum**, i, *n.* [pro-aedifico], *a balcony:* proaedificatum dicitur, quod ex privato loco processit in publicum solum, Fest. p. 242 Müll.

† **prŏāgŏrus**, i, *m.*, = προήγορος, *a director*, the highest magistrate in some towns of Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 50; 2, 4, 39, § 85.

prŏ-āmĭta, ae, *f.*, *a great-grandfather's sister*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; Paul. Sent. 4, 11, 5.

† **prŏăpŏdŏsis**, is, *f.*, = προαπόδοσις, *a figure of speech so called:* proapodosis redditio orationis, id est, cum nomen in postremâ parte membri, aut eadem quaecumque pars orationis redditur, ex quâ idem membrum coepit: ut si dicas: Publicas tibi calamitates imputare debet respublica, Mart. Cap. 5, 175 Grot. (Kopp, § 533, prosapodosis); so Aquila Fig. Sentent. p. 24 Capper.

† **prŏarchē**, ēs, *f.*, = προαρχή, *one of the Æons of the Valentinians*, Tert. adv. Val. 7, 35.

prŏ-auctor, ōris, *m.*, *a remote ancestor, founder* (post-Aug.): generis sui proauctor, Suet. Claud. 24.

prŏ-ăvĭa, ae, *f.*, *a grandfather's* or *grandmother's mother, a great-grandmother* (post-Aug.), Suet. Calig. 10; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

prŏăvītus, a, um, *adj.* [proavus], *of* or *belonging to a great-grandfather*, or *to one's ancestors, ancestral* (poet.): regna, *inherited from his forefathers*, Ov. M. 13, 416: rura, Stat. S. 4, 4, 83: potentia, Sil. 16, 254: medicamina didicit, id. 5, 366: facta, id. 11, 88.

prŏ-ăvuncŭlus, i, *m.*, *a great-grandmother's brother*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

prŏ-ăvus, i (*gen. plur.* proavûm, Stat. Th. 10, 807), *m.* **I.** *A grandfather's* or *grandmother's father, a great-grandfather* (class.): pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; cf. id. Mil

2, 4, 20: proavus et avus, Cic. Mur. 7, 15; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.—**II.** Transf., *forefather, ancestor:* in censurâ de proavo multum cogitato tuo, i. e. of *Appius Claudius Cœcus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4; Curt. 6, 11, 26; Hor. A. P. 270; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 5; Stat. Th. 10, 807: felices proavorum atavi, Juv. 3, 312.

prŏba, ae, *f.* [probo], *a proof* (post-class.), Amm. 21, 16, 21; Cod. Just. 12, 25, 1.

prŏbābĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *that may be assumed, believed,* or *proved; likely, credible, probable* (class.): probabile est id, quod fere fieri solet, aut quod in opinione positum est, aut quod habet in se ad haec quandam similitudinem, sive id falsum est, sive verum, Cic. Inv. 1, 29, 46: quae probabilia videantur, id. Fin. 5, 26, 76: est enim in his rebus aliquid probabile, id. ib. 3, 17, 58; id. Ac. 2, 11, 33; 2, 63, 154: nihil est tam incredibile, quod non dicendo fiat probabile, id. Par. praef. 1: ratio, id. Off. 1, 3, 8: conjectura et ratio, id. Div. 2, 6, 16: probabilis et prope vera disputatio, id. de Or. 1, 56, 240: causa, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173: mendacium, Liv. 40, 29: Causae, Tac. A. 6, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *worthy of approval, pleasing, agreeable, acceptable, commendable, laudable, good, fit* (class.). **A.** Of persons: C. Licinius probabilis orator: jam vero etiam probatus, Cic. Brut. 76, 263: voce peracutâ atque magnâ, nec alia re ulla probabilis, id. ib. 68, 241: discipulus, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: jucundior et probabilior populo orator, id. ib. 2, 36, 153; Nep. Cat. 3, 1.—**B.** Of things concr. and abstr.: materia, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 18: nomen, id. Caec. 25, 71: boves non minus probabiles animis, quam corporibus, Col. 6, 1, 2: aqua maxime probabilis, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38: gustus, Col. 3, 2, 24: soli et caeli qualitas, id. ib. 3, 1, 10: rosa nec odore, nec specie probabilis, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 18: genus orationis, Cic. Part. 6, 19; Liv. 2, 13: mores, Col. 6, 2, 14: vir ingenio sane probabili, Cic. Brut. 48, 180.—Hence, *adv.:* **prŏbābĭlĭter. A.** *Probably, credibly* (class.): rem breviter exponere et probabiliter, Cic. Or. 35, 122: rationem reddere, id. Fin. 3, 17, 58: dicere, id. de Or. 2, 82, 337: multa probabiliter argumentatus, Liv. 33, 28: justius et probabilius accusare, Cic. Inv. 2, 46, 136: defendere, Liv. 42, 48.—**B.** *Laudably, fitly, well* (post-Aug.): consulatum gerere, Vell. 2, 46, 4: eleganter et probabiliter hoc dictum est, Gell. 9, 16, 6: recte et probabiliter dici, id. 1, 16, 9.—*Comp.:* probabilius Lutatius, Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

prŏbābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probabilis], *probability, credibility* (class.): magna, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75: captiosa, id. Fin. 3, 21, 72: quodcumque nostros animos probabilitate percussit, id dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33.

prŏbābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. probabilis *fin.*

prŏbāmentum, i, *n.* [probo], *proof* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 13, 6, 10.

† **prŏbăta,** ōrum, *n.*, = πρόβατα, *sheep* (post-Aug. for oves), Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16.

† **prŏbătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = προβατικός, *of* or *belonging to sheep, sheep-* (eccl. Lat.): probatica porta Hierosolymis, *the sheep-gate,* near which the sheep destined for sacrifice were washed in a pool, Hier. de situ et nomine loc. Hebr. ex Joann. 5, 2.

prŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [probo]. **I.** *A trying, proving; a trial, inspection, examination* (class.): athletarum probatio, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144: futura, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142; Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: oesypi, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 36: croci sinceri, id. 21, 6, 17, § 32: pumicis, id. 36, 21, 42, § 155: gemmae recusant limae probationem, id. 37, 13, 76, § 200: equitum, *a review,* Val. Max. 2, 2, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Approbation, approval, assent* (class.): ob probationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4, 17: tale visum nullum esse ut perceptio consequatur, ut autem probatio, multa, i. e. *the assent of belief, though not the direct evidence of the senses,* id. Ac. 2, 31, 99.—**B.** *Proof, demonstration* (post-Aug.), Quint. 5, 10, 8: firma, id. 11, 3, 2: potentissimae, id. 5, 10, 103: ad cujus rei probationem immittit indices, Just. 32, 2, 9: oculorum, *ocular demonstration,* Plin. 2, 2, 2, § 5.—**C.** In partic., in rhet., *the third part of a discourse, also called* confirmatio or fides orationis, *in which the orator enumerates his arguments,* Quint. 3, 9, 1.

† **prŏbātĭon,** ii, *n.*, = προβάτιον, *a plant, also called* arnoglossa, App. Herb. 1.

prŏbātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [probo], *of* or *belonging to proof, probative* (post-class.): quaestiones, Auct. Quint. Decl. 299.

prŏbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an approver* (rare but class.): quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 29: rationis, id. Caecin. 29, 85: ingenii, Ov. P. 2, 2, 106: malorum improbator, bonorum probator, App. de Deo Socr. 16.—**II.** *A trier, examiner* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Jer. 20, 12.

prŏbātōrĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. epistula) [id.], *a letter of recommendation* (from the emperor), *a certificate of qualification* (post-class.): sacra probatoria, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 2: emissa sacri scrinii probatoria, ib. 12, 60, 6; 12, 36, 7.

prŏbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from probo.

prŏbē, *adv.*, v. 1. probus *fin.* A.

Prŏbĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Probus.

prŏbĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. probus], *goodness, worth, uprightness, honesty, probity; modesty* (class.): virtus, probitas, integritas in candidato requiri solet, Cic. Planc. 25, 62; id. Fam. 13, 10, 3: probitatis commendatio, id. de Or. 1, 26, 122: spectatae probitatis femina, Tac. A. 13, 12; Quint. 6, 4, 11 *fin.:* exempla probitatis sinceritatisque, Gell. 14, 2, 5.—Prov.: probitas laudatur et alget, Juv. 1, 74.

prŏbĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. probus *fin.* B.

* **prō-bīto,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to move forward:* gradum, Pac. ap. Non. 154, 3; v. Trag. Rel. p. 101 Rib.

† **problēma,** ătis (*gen. plur.* problematorum, Gell. 3, 6, 1; *abl. plur.* problematis, id. 19, 6, 1), *n.*, = πρόβλημα, *a question proposed for solution, a problem, enigma, riddle, puzzle* (post-Aug.), Suet. Gram. 4: problemata φιλοσοφούμενα, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 8: Aristotelis libri sunt, qui Problemata physica inscribuntur, Gell. 19, 4, 1: Aristoteles in septimo problematorum, id. 3, 6, 1; 2, 30, 11; App. Mag. 51: in problematis Aristotelis, Gell. 19, 6, 1: proponam vobis problema, Vulg. Judic. 14, 12.—Hence, **problēmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = προβληματικός, *problematic;* as *subst.:* **problēmatĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *problems, cases set forth as problems* (the title of a medical work), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 46.

prŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [1. probus]. **I.** *To try, test, examine, inspect, judge of* any thing in respect of its goodness, fitness, etc. (rare in class. Lat.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; in eccl. Lat. very freq.). **A.** Lit.: militem neque a moribus neque a fortunâ probabat, sed tantum a viribus, Suet. Caes. 65: tus probatur candore, etc., Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65: mucronem cultri ad buccam, Petr. 70: terram amaram sive macram, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33: denarios, id. 33, 9, 46, § 132: pecuniam, Dig. 46, 3, 39; cf.: sicut probavi ipse, *have learned, proved by experience,* Pall. 12, 7, 22: aurum per ignem probatur, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 7: juga boum, id. Luc. 14, 19.—**B.** Trop.: tuo ex ingenio mores alienos probas, *judge of,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 30; id. Trin. 4, 3, 42: amicitias utilitate, Ov. P. 2, 3, 8.—So, *to test, try, prove, examine* the mind or heart: ipsi vos probate, Vulg. 2 Cor. 13, 5; cf. id. Zach. 13, 9; id. Psa. 138, 1 et saep.—**II.** *To esteem as good, serviceable, fit, just,* etc.; *to be satisfied with, to approve* a thing (class.; cf. comprobare): quis est, qui non probet, qui non laudet? Cic. Mil. 28, 77: istam rationem laudo vehementer et probo, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: Cato ea sentit, quae non probantur in vulgus, id. Par. prooem.; id. Fin. 2, 1, 1: Asia picem Idaeam maxime probat, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 128.—With *object-clause:* Caesar maxime probat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, Caes. B. C. 1, 29.—**B.** In partic. (mil. t. t.), *to approve for military service, to recruit, enlist:* quo (die) primum probati sunt, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 30, 2.—**C.** *To declare* any thing *well done, to express approbation of, to approve* a thing: laudant fabrum atque aedes probant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 20: domum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 3: villam, Liv. 4, 22: petentibus, ut ad opera probanda, anni et sex mensium tempus prorogaretur, id. 45, 15: plausu probatae puellae, Juv. 11, 164.—**D.** *To approve* a person, *to recognize* as fit or worthy: ad unum Vercingetorigem probant imperatorem, Caes. B. G. 7, 63, 6: quâ impudentiâ est, eumne testem improbabit quem judicem probarit? Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45.—**III.** *To represent* or *show* a thing *to be good, serviceable, fit, right,* etc., *to make acceptable, to recommend;* and: aliquid alicui, *to convince* one of any thing: quos (libros), ut spero, tibi valde probabo, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: officium meum P. Servilio, id. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82: causam alicui, id. Quint. 30, 92: nostrum officium ac diligentiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: factum suum alicui, id. Att. 16, 7, 4: omnia facta dictaque mea sanctissimis moribus tuis, Plin. Ep. 10, 3 (20), 3.—With *de:* quibus de meo celeri reditu non probabam, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 4: se alicui, *to make one's self acceptable:* (Epicurus) multis se probavit, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: quâ in legatione (Ligarius) et civibus et sociis ita se probavit, ut, etc., id. Lig. 1, 2.—*Pass.:* mihi egregie probata est oratio tua, *has pleased,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 8.—**B.** In partic., *to make* a thing *credible, to show, prove, demonstrate:* crimen, Cic. Fl. 37, 93: his ego judicibus non probabo, C. Verrem contra leges pecunias cepisse? id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: causam paucis verbis, id. Balb. 21, 49: se memorem probare, *grateful,* id. Fam. 10, 24, 1: perfacile factu esse illis probat, conata perficere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: hoc difficile est probatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: et patrio pater esse metu probor, *my paternal fear shows that I am your father,* Ov. M. 2, 91: sicut Thrasymachi probat exitus, Juv. 7, 204.—With *se:* malo praesens observantiâ, indulgentiâ, assiduitate memorem me tibi probare, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1.—**C.** *To represent, pass off* a person for another: loquebantur suppositum in ejus locum, quem pro illo probare velles, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 30, § 78: quod tu istis lacrumis te probare postulas, Non pluris refert quam, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 101.—So *absol.:* forma et aetas ipsast, facile ut pro eunucho probes, *pass for* one, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 84.—Hence, **prŏbātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Tried, tested, proved, of approved goodness, good, excellent* (syn. spectatus). **1.** Of persons: ceterarum homines artium spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: ingeniosos et opulentos, et aetatis spatio probatos, id. Top. 19, 73: operum probatissimi artifices, Col. 11, 1, 6: probatissima femina, *most excellent,* Cic. Caecin. 4, 10.—**2.** Of things: argentum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 1: probata experimento cultura, Quint. 10, 2, 2: boleti probatissimi, Plin. 16, 5, 11, § 31: probatissima palma, id. 23, 5, 52, § 98: probatissima statua, id. 34, 8, 19, § 53: probata et exspectata adulescentia, Lucil. ap. Non. 437, 13: moneta, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16.—**B.** Transf., *pleasing, agreeable:* ut nemo probatior primoribus patrum esset, Liv. 27, 8: probatissimus alicui, Cic. Planc. 11, 27.

† **prŏbŏlē,** ēs, *f.*, = προβολή, *a putting forth, production* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 46.

† **prŏboscis** (**-moscis,** Sol. 24, 14; **-muscis,** Cassiod. Var. 10, 30), ĭdis, *f.*, = προβοσκίς, *a trunk, proboscis, a snout.* **I.** In gen., Varr. ap. Non. 49, 11; Auct. B. Afr. 84, 2.—**II.** In partic., *the trunk* or *proboscis of an elephant:* proboscidem amputare, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 18; 28, 8, 24, § 88: proboscide abscissâ, Flor. 1, 18, 9.

† **probrăchys,** ўos, *m.*, = προβραχύς (sc. πούς), *a metrical foot, consisting of one short and four long syllables* (e. g. rĕdūndāvērūnt), Diom. p. 478 P.

probriperlĕcēbrae, v. perlecebra.

prŏbrōse, *adv.*, v. probrosus *fin.*

prŏbrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [probrosus], *shamefulness, ignominy, infamy* (late Lat.), Salv. Gub. D. 3, 9.

prŏbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [probrum], *shameful, ignominious, infamous* (class.). **A.** Of persons: vitâ probrosus, et opertus infamiâ, Tac. A. 3, 68: feminae, Suet. Dom. 8: sordidissimus, et probrosissimus, Claud. Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 19.—**B.** Of things: crimen, Cic. Font. 12, 37: o magna Carthago, probrosis Altior Italiae ruinis! Hor. C. 3, 5, 39: natura, Suet. Calig. 11: carmina, *lampoons,* Tac. A. 14, 48: sermones, *abusive discourses,* id. ib. 2, 50: probrosae mollitiei homo, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 106: compellationes, Gell. 1, 5, 2.—*Adv.:* **prŏ-**

brōsē, *disgracefully, infamously* (post-Aug.): probrose leno illam prostituit, Sen. Contr. 1, 2: obicere, Gell. 17, 21, 31.

prŏbrum, i, *n.* [cf. Gr. προφέρειν, to reproach; and opprobrium], *a shameful* or *disgraceful act* (class.; syn.: dedecus, flagitium). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui, nisi probrum, omnia alia indelicta aestimant, Att. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll.: flagitium probrumque magnum expergefacis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 42: ignaviae luxuriaeque probra, Sall. J. 44, 5: emergere ex paternis probris ac vitiis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 162.—**B.** In partic., *unchaste* or *immodest conduct, lewdness, unchastity, adultery:* Alcumenam insontem probri Amphitruo accusat, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 9: exsequi, id. Truc. 2, 5, 8: vitii probrique plena, id. Mil. 2, 5, 13: probri insimulasti pudicissimam feminam, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; Ov. M. 10, 695: probri suspicio, Suet. Caes. 43; cf.: aliquam habere cum summo probro, Ter. And. 5, 3, 10; Liv. 25, 3; Tac. A. 3, 56: probrum virginis Vestalis ut capite puniretur, Fest. p. 241 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *the disgrace arising from an infamous act, shame, reproach, disgrace, dishonor, infamy:* ea tum compressa parit huic puerum, sibi probrum, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll.: nemo id probro ducet Alcumenae, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 30: ego jam tua probra aperibo omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 50: in probro esse, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 6: quem (Curium) censores senatu probri gratiâ moverant, Sall. C. 23, 1: vita rustica, quam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, *to be reproachful, shameful,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: postquam divitiae honori esse coeperunt, paupertas probro haberi, Sall. C. 12, 1: probrum castis, labem integris, infamiam bonis inferre, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: ut probrum objectare, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: probrum atque dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: terras implere probris, Ov. H. 17, 208: luere sanguine probra, id. Ib. 567.—**B.** In partic., *abuse, insult, reproachful language, a reproach, libel:* epistulae plenae omnium in me probrorum, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: aliquem probris maledictisque vexare, id. Fl. 20, 48: in isto tuo maledicto probrum mihi nullum objectas, id. Dom. 29, 76: probra dicere alicui, Ov. A. A. 3, 49: jactare in aliquem, Liv. 29, 9: ingerere probra, id. 2, 45: increpare multis ac servilibus probris, Tac. A. 11, 37: probra jacere, id. H. 4, 45: cumulare, id. A. 1, 21: aggerare, id. ib. 13, 14: componere, id. ib. 16, 21: probris lacessere, Sen. Agam. 980: probris omnibus contaminatus, Suet. Vit. 4.

* **probrus,** a, um, *adj.* [probrum], *disgraceful, ignominious, infamous:* animalia spurca atque probra, Gell. 9, 2, 9.

1. prŏbus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. prabhus, prominent, strong, from pra (v. pro) and bhu = fio], *good, proper, serviceable, excellent, superior, able;* esp. in a moral point of view, *upright, honest, honorable, excellent, virtuous,* etc. (class.). **A.** Of persons: frugi et probum esse, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53: probum patrem esse oportet, qui gnatum suom esse probiorem, quam ipsus fuerit, postulat, id. Ps. 1, 5, 23: cantores probos, *skilful, excellent, fine,* id. ib. 3, 132: faber, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: architectus, id. Mil. 3, 3, 40: artifex, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 29: lena, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 14: amator, id. ib. 20: ad aliquam rem, *fit,* id. Poen. 3, 3, 67.—**2.** In partic., *well-behaved, well-conducted:* quam cives vero rumificant probam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 46: proba et modesta (mulier), Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 7.—**B.** Of things abstr. and concr.: affer huc duas clavas, sed probas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 20: argentum, id. Pers. 4, 3, 57: nummi, id. ib. 3, 3, 33: materies, id. Poen. 4, 2, 93: occasio, id. Cas. 5, 4, 2: navigium, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: res, id. Or. 51, 170: ager, Col. Arbor. 3, 6: sapor, id. ib. 3, 7: color, id. ib. 8, 2.—Prov.: proba merx facile emtorem reperit, *the best goods sell themselves,* Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129; cf.: probae fruges suâpte naturâ enitent, Acc. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13.—As *subst.*: **prŏbus,** i, *a good, worthy, upright* man: poëta peccat, cum probi orationem adfingit improbo stultove sapienti, Cic. Or. 22, 74.—*Adv.*, in two forms. **A.** Form **prŏbē,** *rightly, well, properly, fitly, opportunely, excellently* (class.): milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: aedes factae probe, id. Most. 1, 2, 19: probe lepideque concinnatus, id. Men. 3, 2, 1: usque adhuc actum est probe, id. Mil. 2, 6, 107: probe curare aliquid, id. Rud. 2, 3, 50: satis scite et probe, id. Trin. 3, 3, 56: narras, Ter. And. 5, 6, 6: intellegere, id. Eun. 4, 6, 30: Antipater, quem tu probe meministi, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: de aquaeductu probe fecisti, id. Att. 13, 6, 1: scire, id. Fam. 2, 12, 2: exercitus satis probe ornatus auxiliis, id. ib. 2, 10, 2: illud probe judicas, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: de Servio probe dicis, id. Brut. 41, 151; id. Off. 1, 19, 62: scire, id. Brut. 2, 12; Liv. 22, 15.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *well, fitly, thoroughly, very, very much, greatly, finely, capitally, bravely* (syn.: plane, omnino, sine dubio): appotus probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126: percutere aliquem, id. ib. 1, 1, v. 162: decipere, id. ib. 1, 1, v. 268: errare, id. ib. 3, 3, 20: vide, ut sit acutus culter probe, id. Mil. 5, 4: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18: perdocta est probe, id. ib. 2, 3, 120.—In responses, as a token of applause, *well done! good! bravo!* unde agis te? *Ca.* Unde homo ebrius. *Philo.* Probe, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 28: miles concubinam intro abiit oratum suam, ab se ut abeat. *Acr* Eu, probe! id. Mil. 4, 4, 9: probissime, *very well,* Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 65; id. Eun. 4, 7, 3.—**B.** Form **prŏbĭter,** *well, fitly, capitally* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 510, 29; cf. Prisc. p. 1010.

2. Prŏbus, i, *m., a Roman surname,* Suet. Gram. 24.—**Prŏbĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *named from* a Probus: purpura, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40.

Prŏca, ae, *m.*, v. Procas.

prŏcăcĭa, ae, *f.* [procax], *boldness, shamelessness, impudence* (post-class.), Aus. Ep. 22 *init.*

prŏcācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *boldness, shamelessness, impudence* (class.): itaque a petendo petulantia, a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 19 (ap. Non. 23, 19): procacitatem alicujus coërcere, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: procacitatis et petulantiae certamen, Tac. H. 3, 11: lepida, Mart. 2, 41, 17: galli gallinacei, *lechery,* Col. 8, 2, 15.

prŏcācĭter, *adv.*, v. procax *fin.*

‡ **procălāre,** provocare ex Graeco καλεῖν, id est voco, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

‡ **prŏcăpis,** progenies, quae ab uno capite procedit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

Prŏcas and **Prŏca,** ae, *m., a king of Alba:* Proca Numitorem atque Amulium procreat, Liv. 1, 3, 9; Ov. M. 14, 622; id. F. 4, 52; 6, 143: proximus ille Procas, Verg. A. 6, 767.

prŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proco], *a demanding in marriage, a suing, wooing* (post-class.), App. Mag. p. 320, 3.

prŏcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *bold, shameless, impudent, insolent, forward, pert, wanton* (class.; syn.: petulans, protervus). **A.** Of persons: leno procax, rapax, trahax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6: procaciores estis vos, id. Truc. 1, 2, 52: non solum meretrix, sed etiam procax, Cic. Cael. 20, 49: procax in lacessendo, id. Fam. 7, 13, 2: procax ore, Tac. H. 2, 23: ingenio, id. A. 14, 15: lingua, id. ib. 1, 16: moribus, id. H. 3, 62.—With *gen.*: procax otii, i. e. in otio, Tac. A. 13, 46.—**B.** Of things: procaces manus, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 17: Fescennina locutio, Cat. 61, 126: sermo, Sall. C. 25, 5: libertas, Phaedr 1, 2, 2: nequitiae procaciores, Mart. 5, 2, 3: aliquem procacibus scriptis diffamare, Tac. A. 1, 72: procacissima lixarum ingenia, id. H. 2, 87: mulier meretrix et procax, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 30.—Of the vine: maritas populos complexae, atque per ramos earum procacibus brachiis scandentes, *with wanton arms,* i. e. *entwining tendrils,* Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10.—Poet.: Auster, i. e. *stormy,* Verg. A. 1, 536.—Hence, *adv.*: **prŏcācĭter,** *boldly, impudently, wantonly* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): finem procaciter orto sermoni imponere, Curt. 8, 1, 32: procacius stipendium flagitare quam ex modestiâ militari, Liv. 28, 24; Tac. A. 5, 4: procacissime patris tui memoriam illudunt, Curt. 8, 1, 34: vultum obfirmare, Vulg. Prov. 21, 29.

prō-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n., to go forth* or *before, to go forwards, advance, proceed* (class.; cf.: progredior, prodeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: procedere ad forum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 2: illuc procede, id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: a portu, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 1: ante agmen, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27, 4: nil cum procedere lintrem Sentimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 20: pedibus aequis, Ov. P. 4, 5, 3: passu tacito, Val. Fl. 5, 351.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *to go* or *march forwards, to advance,* Caes. B. C. 3, 34: lente atque paulatim proceditur, id. ib. 1, 80; id. B. G. 6, 25: agmen procedit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; Curt. 7, 3, 19: processum in aciem est, Liv. 25, 21: ipsi jam pridem avidi certaminis procedunt, id. 3, 62, 6.—Cf. of ships, Caes. B. G. 7, 61; Verg. A. 4, 587.—**2.** Of processions, *to go on, set forward, move on, advance,* etc.: funus interim Procedit: sequimur, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101; Hor. C. 4, 2, 49: tacito procedens agmine, Sil. 7, 91: vidisti Latios consul procedere fasces, id. 6, 443.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *To go* or *come forth* or *out, to advance, issue:* foribus foras procedere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 12: castris, Verg. A. 12, 169: extra munitiones, Caes. B. G 5, 43: in medium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94: e tabernaculo in solem, id. Brut. 9, 37: in pedes procedere nascentem, contra naturam est, *to be born feet first,* Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 45: mediâ procedit ab aulâ, Ov. M. 14, 46.—**b.** In gen., *to show one's self, to appear:* cum veste purpureâ procedere, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: obviam alicui procedere, *to go towards, go to meet,* id. Sest. 13, 68; cf.: Jugurthae obvius procedit, Sall. J. 21, 1: obviam, id. ib. 53, 5: procedat vel Numa, Juv. 3, 138.—**c.** In partic., *to issue from the mouth, to be uttered:* sed interdum voces procedebant contumaces et inconsultae, Tac. A. 4, 60 *init.*; Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 36.—**d.** Of stars, etc., *to rise, come into view:* Ecce Dionaei processit Caesaris astrum, Verg. E. 9, 47: vesper, id. ib. 6, 86.—**e.** Of the moon, *to wax, increase,* Pall. 7, 3.—**2.** Of plants, *to put forth, spring forth, grow* (ante-class. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam radices longius procedere possint, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: plerumque germen de cicatrice procedit, Col. 4, 22, 4: gemma sine dubio processura, Pall. 7, 5, 3; 8, 3, 1 et saep.—**3.** Of place, *to project, extend:* ita ut in pedes binos fossa procedat, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159: Lydia super Ioniam procedit, id. 5, 29, 30, § 110: promuntorium, quod contra Peloponnesum procedit, id. 4, 2, 3, § 6; Cels. 8, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *to advance, pass, elapse* (class.): ubi plerumque noctis processit, Sall. J. 21, 2; Nep. Pel. 3, 3: jamque dies alterque dies processit, Verg. A. 3, 356: dies procedens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: procedente tempore, *in process of time,* Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: si aetate processerit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 50: tempus processit, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: procedente die, Liv. 28, 15; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: procedunt tempora tarde, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5: incipient magni procedere menses, Verg. E. 4, 12: pars major anni jam processerat, Liv. 3, 37.—**B.** *To come* or *go forth, to appear, to present* or *show one's self* (poet. and post-Aug.): nunc volo subducto gravior procedere voltu, i. e. *to conduct myself more gravely, to undertake more serious matters,* Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 9: quis postea ad summam Thucydidis, quis Hyperidis ad famam processit? Petr. 2.—**2.** In partic., *to go* or *get on, to advance, make progress* (class.; cf. proficio): dicendi laude multum, Cic. Brut. 36, 137: in philosophiâ, id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: honoribus longius, id. Brut. 48, 180; cf. id. Har. Resp. 23, 48: ad virtutis aditum, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: ambitio et procedendi libido, *a passion for getting on, for rising in the world,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 3: longius iras, Verg. A. 5, 461: perspicuum est, quo compositiones unguentorum processerint, *to what extent, how far,* Cic. N. D. 2, 58, 146: ut ratione et viâ procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9, 29: eo vecordiae processit, ut, *went so far in folly,* Sall. J. 5, 2: Adherbal, ubi intellegit eo processum, id. ib. 21, 1; so, processit in id furoris, Vell. 2, 80, 2: eoque ira processit, ut, etc., Liv. 9, 26, 2: ex infimâ fortunâ in ordinem senatorium, et ad summos honores, Suet. Rhet. 1, 10.—**C.** *To run on, continue, remain:* et cum stationes procederent, prope obruentibus infirmum corpus armis, i. e. *guard duty returned so frequently as to seem continuous,* Liv. 5, 48, 7: ut iis stipendia procederent, id. 25, 5, 8; 27, 11, 14; cf. aera, id. 5, 7, 12.—**D.** *To go on, continue, follow;* esp. of speech, etc.: ad dissuadendum, Liv. 30, 35; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 117: non imitor λακωνισμὸν tuum: altera jam pagella procedit, Cic. Fam. 11, 25, 2.—**E.** *To*

turn out, result, succeed, prosper (class.): parum procedere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 48; Liv. 1, 57; 38, 7: nonnumquam summis oratoribus non satis ex sententiā eventum dicendi procedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123: alicui pulcherrime, id. Phil. 13, 19, 40: alicui bene, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: omnia prospere procedent, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 2.—*Impers.* (cf. succedo): quibus cum parum procederet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; cf.: velut processisset Spurio Licinio, Liv. 2, 44, 1.—*Absol., to turn out* or *succeed well:* mane quod tu occoeperis negotium agere, id totum procedit diem, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 34: ferme ut quisque quidque occoeperit, sic ei procedunt post principia, id. ib. 4, 1, 4: Syre, processisti hodie pulcre, *have succeeded finely*, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22: si processit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: quod si consilia Andranodoro processissent, Liv. 24, 26, 5. — **2.** *To turn out favorably for, to result in favor of, to benefit, be of use to* one: totidem dies emptori procedent, Cato, R. R. 148: benefacta mea reipublicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85, 5; Ov. H. 9, 109. — **3.** *To be effectual:* venenum non processerat, Tac. A. 15, 60: medicina processit, Col. 6, 6, 4.—**F.** *To go* or *pass for, to be counted* or *reckoned as* any thing (ante- and post-class.): ut binae (oves) pro singulis procedant, *shall be reckoned as one*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5; Dig. 5, 3, 32: quod ita procedit, si ea, cui donabatur, eum interposuit, ib. 24, 1, 11.—**G.** *To happen, take place, occur* (ante-class.): numquid processit ad forum hodie novi? Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 7.—**H.** *To come* or *proceed from, to be derived from* (post-class.): res, quae a sacratissimis imperatoribus procedunt, Cod. Just. 7, 37, 3.—In *part. pass.:* in processā aetate, *advanced*, Scrib. Comp. 100.

† **prŏcĕleusmătĭcus,** i, *m.*, = προκελευσματικός (πούς), *a metrical foot of four short syllables;* as, ănĭmŭlă, mĭsĕrŭlă, Diom. 513 P.; cf. Mar. Victorin. p. 2546 P.

prŏcella, ae, *f.* [pro and root kel; Gr. κέλης, runner; cf.: celer, celox], *a violent wind* (by which things are prostrated), *a storm, hurricane, tempest* (class.). **I.** Lit.: procella distat latitudine a vortice et a turbine disjectā nube verius quam ruptā, Plin. 2, 49, 50, § 133: turbinis inmanem vim provomit atque procellae, Lucr. 6, 447: imbres, nimbi, procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 17: creber procellis Africus, Verg. A. 1, 85: stridens Aquilone procella, id. ib. 1, 102: si mugiat Africis Malus procellis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 58; 2, 9, 3: praecipites, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 35: navis quassata procellā, id. ib. 5, 5, 17: raperent mea poma procellae, id. Nux, 163: procella nivem effuderat, Curt. 3, 13, 7: imbrem excusserant procellae, id. 4, 7, 14: Thalle, turbidā rapacior procellā, Cat. 25, 4.—With *gen.:* validi venti collecta procella, Lucr. 6, 124.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Mostly in *plur.*) *A storm, tumult, violence, commotion, vehemence:* tempestates et procellas in illis fluctibus concionum, Cic. Mil. 2, 5 (also cited ap. Quint. 8, 6, 48, and particularly mentioned as a figure, id. 8, 6, 48, § 7): vita tranquilla et quieta remota a procellis invidiarum, Cic. Clu. 56, 153: ut procellam temporis devitaret, id. Verr. 1, 3, 8: patriae, id. Dom. 53, 137: agitari tribuniciis procellis, Liv. 2, 1; cf.: seditionum procellae, id. 28, 25: procellae civiles, *civil commotions*, Nep. Att. 10, 6; cf.: ferimur procellā, Verg. A. 7, 594; Ov. M. 13, 656.—**B.** In milit. lang. **1.** *A charge, onset, sudden attack* of cavalry: hac velut procellā ita consternavit equos, ut, etc., Liv. 37, 41 *fin.:* equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, id. 30, 18: equestris, id. 29, 2; Tac. H. 3, 53.—**2.** In gen., of *a fierce battle:* hic secunda belli Punici procella desaevit, Flor. 2, 6, 12; Luc. 8, 203.—**3.** Of *a storm* of eloquence: priusquam illam eloquentiae procellam effunderet (Ulixes), Quint. 11, 3, 158: contionum, id. 8, 6, 7.

prō-cello, ĕre, *v. a.* [cf.: percello, procella, celer], *to throw* or *cast down* (ante-class.): procello, περιτρέπω, Gloss. Philox.: procellunt sese in mensam, i. e. *lie down* (at table), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 167 Ritschl *N. cr.;* cf.: procellunt, procumbunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

prŏcellōsē, *adv.*, v. procellosus *fin.*

prŏcellōsus, a, um, *adj.* [procella], *full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boisterous* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ver procellosum, Liv. 40, 2: status caeli, Col. 9, 4, 1: mare, Val. Fl. 3, 621; cf. in the *sup.:* procellosissimum pelagus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 22 *fin.:* Noti, *stormy winds*, i. e. *which raise storms*, Ov. H. 2, 12; id. Am. 2, 6, 44.—*Adv.:* **prŏcellōsē,** *boisterously* (late Lat.): genus humanum procellose tumidum, Aug. Conf. 13, 20.

prŏcer, ĕris, in *sing.* only Juv. 8, 26, and Capitol. Max. 2; **prŏcĕres,** um (ante-class. collat. form **prŏcus,** i, in the *gen. plur.:* procum patricium in descriptione classium quam facit, Serv. Tullius, significat procerum, Fest. p. 249 Müll.; cf.: jam (ut censoriae tabulae loquuntur) fabrum et procum audeo dicere, non fabrorum et procorum, Cic. Or. 46, 156), *m.* [pro and root kar- of creo; cf. procĕrus]. **I.** Lit., *a chief, noble;* plur., *the leading men, chiefs, nobles, princes* (class.; syn.: primores, optimates, primi): scindunt proceres Pergamum, *the Grecian chiefs, princes*, * Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130: audiebam nostros proceres clamitantes, Cic. Fam. 13, 15, 1: Latinorum, Liv. 1, 45, 2: Etruscorum, id. 2, 10: ego proceribus civitatis annumeror, Tac. A. 14, 53: Caecina Largus e proceribus, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 5: delectos populi ad proceres, Verg. A. 3, 58: castrorum, Luc. 7, 69: in procerum coetu, id. 8, 261; Juv. 2, 121; 3, 213: proceres rerum, Sil. 11, 142.—Transf., of bees: procerum seditio, Col. 9, 9, 6. — In *sing.:* agnosco procerem, Juv. 8, 26: in pueritiā fuit pastor nonnumquam et procer, *a leader, captain*, Capitol. Max. 2.—**II.** Trop., *the foremost* or *most celebrated men, the masters* in an art, science, etc. (post-Aug.): proceres artis ejus (medicinae), Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 26: sapientiae, id. 7, 30, 31, § 112: gulae, id. 9, 17, 30, § 66: indicatis in genere utroque (pingendi) proceribus, id. 35, 11, 40, § 138.

prōcērē, *adv.*, v. procerus *fin.*

prŏcĕres, um, v. procer.

prōcērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [procerus], *a high growth, height, tallness.* **I.** Lit. (good prose): candor hujus te et proceritas, vultus oculique perpulerunt, *his tall stature*, Cic. Cael. 15, 36; so *absol.*, Tac. A. 12, 44; 4, 57; Suet. Vit. 17; Gell. 9, 11; cf. corporis, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 6; Just. 13, 1, 11.—Of plants: cum admiraretur proceritates arborum, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: palmetis est proceritas et decor, Tac. H. 5, 6: herbarum, *height*, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 27: tiliae, id. 16, 14, 25, § 65: balsami, id. 12, 25, 54, § 113: tollentis se proceritate luxuriosā, id. 19, 8, 41, § 139. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *length:* quae (animalia) altiora sunt, ut anseres, ut cygni, ut cameli, adjuvantur proceritate collorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: alces, ni proceritas aurium et cervicis distinguet, jumento similis, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39: pediculi (glandis) proceritas brevitasque, id. 16, 6, 8, § 23: rubri, id. 17, 13, 21, § 96: pedum, Cic. Or. 63, 212.

prōcērĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *high stature, height, tallness* (late Lat. for proceritas), Sol. 1, 87; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 112 Mai; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 30.

prōcērŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *rather long, longish* (post-class.): manus, App. Flor. 2, p. 351, 8.

prōcērus, a, um, *adj.* [pro and root kar- of creo; cf. Gr. κράτος, κρατερός], *high, tall, long.* **I.** Lit. (class.; cf. excelsus): procerum collum, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: boves cornibus proceris, Col. 6, 1, 3: in procero corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 22: homo procerae staturae, Suet. Vesp. 23: habitu procerus, Tac. H. 4, 1: pueritia, id. ib. 4, 14: homo procerior, Col. 3, 8, 2: usus est calceamentis altiusculis, ut procerior videretur, Suet. Aug. 73: (Galatea) floridior pratis, longa procerior alno, Ov. M. 13, 790: inter hos procerissimos populos, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: procerissimus quisque, Suet. Calig. 47: cohortes, Sil. 15, 717: statura, Vulg. Num. 13, 33.—Of plants, trees: procerissimae populi, Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15: quid enim abiete procerius? Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 26: proceras lauros, Cat. 64, 289: silvae, Ov. H. 16, 107; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 7: Pompeianum (genus) procerius, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140.—**B.** In partic., perh. *the name of a company of tall soldiers*, similar to our *grenadiers:* VETERANVS EX PROCERIORIBVS, Inscr. Murat. 800, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *long, extended, large:* passus, Lucr. 4, 827: aves procero rostro, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: lupi, *large*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 36; cf.: thoes, luporum id genus est, procerius longitudine, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123: procerior cauda, id. 8, 45, 70, § 183: dextera, id. 11, 43, 99, § 245: proceriores uniones, id. 9, 35, 56, § 113: cucurbitae, id. 19, 5, 24, § 72: syllabae procerae sunt, quae vocalem longam habent in paenultima, ut facultas, *long*, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 423 P.: anapaestus, procerior numerus, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 185.—Poet.: plangebant aliae proceris tympana palmis, i. e. *outstretched, upraised*, Cat. 64, 289. — Hence, * *adv.:* **prōcērē;** *comp.:* bracchium procerius projectum, *stretched out to a greater length*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220.

prōcessio, ōnis, *f.* [procedo], *a marching onwards, an advance;* in *sing.:* a militibus nostris reditus magis maturus quam processio longior quaereretur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24; so in *plur.*, Veg. Mil. 2, 22; of the formal entrance of the consul upon his office, Cod. Just. 12, 3, 4; of the public appearance of the emperor, Capitol. Pertin. 11, 3.—**II.** *A religious procession* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

1. prōcessus, a, um, *Part.*, from procedo.

2. prōcessus, ūs, *m.* [procedo], *a going forwards, advance, course, progression, progress, process.* **I.** In gen. (class.): processus dicendi, Cic. Brut. 65, 232: processum vult, *the progress of the discourse*, id. Or. 62, 210: in Graecis litteris magnum processum habere, Attei. Philol. ap. Suet. Gram. 10: sin in processu coepit crudescere morbus, *in its course*, Verg. G. 3, 504: amnis, Sen. Ben. 3, 29, 3: pelagi, Rutil. Nam. 1, 439. — In *plur.:* tantos processus efficiebat, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: sic tua processus habeat fortuna perennes, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 25; cf. Juv. 1, 39: aversatio alienorum processuum, Sen. Tranq. 2, 11: inimica semper alienis processibus invidia, *success, good fortune*, id. Cons. ad Polyb. 9, 4, § 28: queruntur et de consiliis et de processibus suis, *of their results*, id. Ep. 115, 17: in malis, *progress*, Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 9. — **B.** In partic. (α) *The ceremonious appearance of the consul on assuming office*, Dig. 24, 1, 41.—(β) *The public appearance of the emperor* (opp. to recensus), Treb. Pol. Gall. 17, 3.—(γ) *An attack:* rapidus turmarum, Amm. 19, 2, 6.—**III.** Transf. **A.** *A projection, process*, Cels. 8, 1.—**B.** Of time, *a passing away, elapsing, lapse* (post-class.): ternis dierum ac noctium processibus, Prud. Cath. 7, 121: temporis, Firm. 3, 4; Amm. 14, 1, 2; cf. id. 31, 16, 6; Cod. 31, 2, 3.

‡ **procestrĭa** dicuntur, quo proceditur in muro. Aelius procestria aedificia dixit esse extra portam, Artorius procestria, quae sunt ante castra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225, 12.

† **prŏchos agrĭos,** *m.*, = πρόχος ἄγριος, *a plant*, perh. pure Lat. saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

Prŏchȳta, ae, and **Prŏchȳtē,** ēs, *f.*, = Προχύτη, *a small Italian island near Campania*, the mod. *Procida*, Mel. 2, 7, 18; Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 213; 3, 6, 12, § 82; Verg. A. 9, 715; Ov. M. 14, 89; Juv. 3, 5.

1. prōcĭdentĭa, ium, *n.*, v. 1. procido *fin.*

2. prōcĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. procido], *a falling down* or *forwards* of a part of the body out of its place, *a procidence, prolapse:* ani, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.:* vulvarum, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 161: sedis, id. 26, 8, 58, § 90; cf. procido, *P. a.*—**II.** Gram. t. t. = ἀντίπτωσις, *the substitution of one case for another*, Prisc. 1099 P.

1. prō-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3, *v. n.* [cado], *to fall forwards* or *down, to fall flat, fall prostrate* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: ad pedes alicujus, Hor. Epod. 17, 13: praeceps procidit ante proram, Liv. 26, 39: universi prociderunt, id. 45, 25: in corpus amici, Stat. Th. 9, 47: cum tu lassata sequendo Procidis, Ov. M. 9, 649: impulsa cupressus Euro Procidit late, Hor. C. 4, 6, 10: muri pars prociderat, Liv. 31, 46 *fin.* — **II.** In partic., of a part of the body, *to fall down* or *forwards* out of its place: oculi procidunt, Cels. 6, 6, 8 *fin.:* oculi procidentes, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 118: si procidant vulvae, id. 23, 6, 54, § 103: pastilli ex acaciā sistunt vulvam et sedem procidentes, id. 24, 12, 67, § 110.—Hence, **prōcĭdentĭa,** ium, *P. a.*, *n. plur.*, *parts of the body that*

fall out of their place, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56; 24, 11, 59, § 99.

‡ **2. procīdo**, no *perf.*, īsum, 3, *v. a.* [pro-caedo], *to strike down*, Not. Tir. p. 18: procisus, praecisus, id. ib.

prōcīdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. procido]. **I.** *Fallen down, prostrate* (post-Aug.): salix procidua, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 133; Stat. Th. 3, 127; Sid. Carm. 23, 415.—**II.** Of parts of the body, *falling down* or *forwards, prociduous:* sedes, Plin. 21, 20, 87, § 151: umbilicus, id. 20, 20, 81, § 211.

prō-cĭĕo, no *perf.*, cĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to call forth, demand* (post-class.): matrem procitum plurimi venerunt, Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll. (a transl. of the Homeric τόσσοι μητέρ' ἐμὴν μνῶνται, Od. 1, 248).—**II.** Procitum testamentum dicebatur velut procatum, provocatum, id est irritum ac ruptum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

Procilĭus, i, *m.* **I.** *An historian contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2; Plin. 8, 2, 2, § 4.—**II.** *A quæstor*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 16; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6 (8), 1.

Procilla, ae, *f.*, or Julia Procilla, *the mother of Agricola*, Tac. Agr. 1.

prōcinctŭālis, e, *adj.* [procinctus], *of* or *belonging to the setting out of an army* (late Lat.): ornatus, Cassiod. Var. 6, 22.

1. prōcinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from procingo.

2. prōcinctus, ūs, *m.* [procingo, prop. a girding up; hence, transf.], milit. t. t., *a being prepared* or *equipped for battle, readiness for action:* procinctum, ὅταν εἰς πόλεμον συγκαλέσωνται, Gloss. Philox.: oratorem armatum semper ac velut in procinctu stantem, Quint. 12, 9, 21; cf. id. 10, 1, 2: neque in procinctu et castris habitos, Tac. H. 3, 2: in procinctu bellorum excubare, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66: testamentum facere in procinctu, *to make one's will on the battle-field* (one of the three ways of making a will), Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. N.D. 2, 3, 9; Gell. 15, 27, 2 sq.; Gai. Inst. 2, 101; Just. Inst. 2, 10.—P r o v.: in procinctu habere aliquid, *to have a thing ready* or *at hand:* severitatem abditam, clementiam in procinctu habeo, Sen. Clem. 1, 1, 4; cf.: nisi in procinctu paratamque ad omnes casus habuerit eloquentiam, Quint. 10, 1, 2.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a military enterprise* (late Lat.): et Lentiensibus indictum est bellum; ad quem procinctum imperator egressus, Amm. 15, 4, 1; 15, 9, 1.—**B.** E s p., *a battle, an engagement:* procinctu omisso, Amm. 17, 9, 1; 27, 4, 1: post procinctus ancipites, id. 27, 4, 11: in procinctu versari, Dig. 37, 13, 1.

prō-cingo, no *perf.*, cinctus, 3, *v. a.*, *to gird up, to prepare, equip;* only in *part. perf.:* **prōcinctus**, a, um, *prepared for battle, ready for action, in fighting order:* cum procinctae classes erant, Gell. 1, 11, 3: classis, i. e. *an army ready to engage, an army*, Lex ap. Fest. s. v. opima, p. 198, a Müll.; Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 4; Just. Inst. 2, 10, 1.

‡ **procĭtant**, provocitant. Citare enim vocitare est: unde procet et procit et procat dicebant pro poscit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.: procitat, προκαλεῖται, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **procĭtāre**, saepe prolicere, id est producere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 (perh. more correctly, prolicitare).

‡ **prōcĭtum** testamentum, v. procieo.

prōcĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from procieo.

proclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f* [proclamo]. **I.** I n g e n., *a calling out, crying out, outcry* (post-class.), Quint. Decl. 8, 21: trux, id. ib. 18, 16.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *an appeal* to a judge to assert one's liberty, Dig. 40, 12, 25; 14; 34; 23.

* **proclāmātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a crier, bawler, vociferator*, said of a bad advocate: non enim causidicum nescio quem neque proclamatorem aut rabulam hoc sermone nostro conquirimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202 Orell. (dub.; B. & K. clamatorem, ex conj. Ellendt).

prō-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call* or *cry out, to vociferate.* **I.** I n g e n. (class.): assunt, defendunt, proclamant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 108: patre proclamante, se filiam jure caesam judicare, Liv. 1, 26: magnā proclamat voce Diores, Verg. A. 5, 345: quid non proclames, si, etc., Juv. 2, 75.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., in jurid. lang. (α) *To defend, to clamor in defence:* proclamando pro sordidis hominibus, Liv. 22, 26, 2 (cf. proclamator).—(β) Proclamare ad or in libertatem, *to assert one's liberty, to appeal to the judge to maintain one's liberty:* ad libertatem, Dig. 40, 12, 42; 40, 13, 1; cf.: ad ingenuitatem, ib. 40, 14, 4: in libertatem, ib. 40, 12, 7; 40, 4, 59.

Procles, is or i, *m.*, = Προκλῆς, *the twin-brother of Eurysthenes, king of the Lacedæmonians*, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90; Nep. Ages. 1, 2.

prōclīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proclino], *a bending* or *inclining forwards:* in concreto, *a slope, declivity* (Vitruvian), Vitr. 5, 12, 4.—In *plur.:* ne structurae habeant ullā in parte proclinationes, Vitr. 6, 11.

prō-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bend* or *incline forwards, to bend, incline* (not in Cic.). **I.** L i t.: tum mare in haec magnus proclinet litora Nereus, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 39; Vitr. 2, 8, 20: curvatura montis proclinata ad mare, id. 2, 10, 1: proclinatum latus, id. 5, 12, 3.—**II.** T r o p., in *part. pass.*, *inclining* or *verging to a consummation, tottering to its fall:* adjuvat rem proclinatam Convictolitanis, Caes. B. G. 7, 42, 2: proclinatā jam re, id. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B, § 1.

prōclīvē, *adv.*, v. proclivis *fin.*

prōclīvis, e (ante- and post-class. and poet.; collat. form **prōclīvus**, a, um, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 27; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7; Cat. 64, 270; Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 91), *adj.* [proclivus], *sloping, steep, going downwards* or *downhill.* **I.** L i t. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): solum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7: per proclivem viam duci, Liv. 35, 30: omnia procliva sunt; facile descenditur, Sen. Apoc. 13.—*Subst.:* **prōclīve**, is (or **prōclīvum**, i), *n.*, *a slope, descent, declivity:* pelli per proclive, *downhill, downwards*, Liv. 5, 43, 2: adjuvante proclivo impetum militum, Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2 (al. proclivio): in proclive detrudi, Auct. B. Alex. 76: per proclivia devolare, Col. 9, 5, 1.—Of persons, *going downwards* or *downhill* (poet.), Claud. III. Cons. Honor. 178.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *Downwards, descending, downhill, declining* (rare but class.): proclivi cursu et facili delabi, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44: jam proclivi senectute, *declining, drawing to a close*, App. Fl. 4, p. 361; cf.: Junius mensis est jam proclivus in Julium, Sen. Ep. 86, 16.—*Absol.:* proclivi currit oratio, *flows precipitately*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; v. Madv. ad h. l.—**B.** *Inclined* or *disposed* to a thing, *liable, prone, subject; ready, willing* (freq. and class.; mostly in a bad sense; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27, s. v. proclivitas; syn. propensus); constr. usually *ad aliquid*, more rarely with *dat.* or *circa.* (α) With *ad:* ingenium Hominum proclive ad lubidinem, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: ad aliquem morbum proclivior, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: ergo et invidi et malevoli ... quia proclives ad eas perturbationes, id. ib. 4, 12, 28: amicitia debet esse ad omnem comitatem facilitatemque proclivior, id. Lael. 18, 66.—(β) With *dat.* (poet.): sceleri proclivis egestas, Sil. 13, 585.—(γ) With *circa* (post-Aug.): eritque judex circa modestiam juris probatione proclivior, Quint. 4, 5, 21.—**C.** *Steep, unsafe, untrustworthy;* and hence, *obscure, unintelligible:* fecisti modo mi ex proclivo planum, *you make it plain*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28: faciam hanc rem planam ex proclivā tibi, id. Rud. 4, 4, 90: nam iste proclive'st quod jubes me plane conlocare, id. As. 3, 3, 73.—**2.** T r a n s f., *easy* to be done: proclivia anteponuntur laboriosis, Cic. Top. 18, 69: illa facilia, proclivia, jucunda, id. Part. 27, 95: ut fingendi proclivis esset ratio, id. Rep. 2, 10, 17: proclivus impetus, Lucr. 6, 728: cum proclivior faciliorque jactus sit ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1, 2: dictu quidem est proclive, *easy to be said*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: quod est multo proclivius, *much easier*, id. Rep. 1, 6, 11.—*Absol.:* in proclivi, *easy:* tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi, quam imber est, quando pluit, *as easy*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86: id faciam, in proclivi quod est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 18: alia omnia in proclivi erunt, *will be easy*, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2, 8; v. planum.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, **prōclīvē** and **prōclīvĭter** (cf. Gell. 10, 24; Macr. S. 1, 4). **A.** *Downwards:* proclive labuntur, *rush downwards*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 42 Kühn. and Moser *N. cr.* (B. and K. proclivi); Lucr. 2, 455 Lachm.; cf. sublime ferri, under sublimis.—*Comp.:* labi verba proclivius, i. e. *more rapidly*, Cic. Or. 57, 191; cf.: quin proclivius hic iras decurrat ad acris, Lucr. 3, 311.—**B.** *Easily:* facile et procliviter persuadere, Castric. ap. Gell. 1, 6, 6.—*Comp.:* multo proclivius, Lucr. 2, 792.

prōclīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proclivis]. **I.** *A steep descent, declivity* (post-class.): parvulam proclivitatem digressus, Auct. B. Afr. 37.—**II.** *A tendency, disposition, proneness, propensity, proclivity* (class.): ad morbos proclivitas ... proclivitas ad suum quodque genus, ad aegrotandum proclivitas. Sed haec in bonis rebus facilitas nominetur, in malis proclivitas, ut significet lapsionem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27 and 28.

prōclīvĭter, *adv.*, v. proclivis *fin.*

(**prōclīvĭum**, ii, a false read. for proclivo, Front. Strat. 2, 2, 2; v. proclivis.)

prōclīvus, a, um, v. proclivis *init.*

prō-clūdo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to shut up* (post-class.), Pall. 3, 26 (al. praecludat).

Procnē, ēs, v. Progne.

prŏco, āre, *v. a.*, and **prŏcor**, āri, *v. dep.* [cf. precor], *to ask, demand* (very rare): parere mea vos majestas procat, Liv. And. ap. Non. 24, 7: a procando, id est poscendo, procacitas nominata est, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 6 (ap. Non. 24, 3): procare, poscere, unde procaces meretrices ab assidue poscendo, et proci uxorem poscentes in matrimonium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: poscere procare dictum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 ib.: perit, inquit, procari, si latet, Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 5.

† **prŏcoeton**, ōnis, *m.*, = προκοιτών, *an anteroom, antechamber* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10 and 23 (in Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 2, written as Greek).

† **procŏmĭon**, ii, *n.*, = προκόμιον, *the hair on the front part of the head, the front hair* (pure Lat. antiae), Veg. Vet. 3, 11, 4 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. protocomia).

Prŏconnēsus, i, *f.*, = Προκόννησος, *an island in the Propontis, abounding in wine and marble*, now *Marmora*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 32, 44, § 151.—Hence, **A. Prŏconnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Proconnessus, Proconnessian:* marmor, Sol. 37 *med.*—**B. Prŏconnēsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Proconnessian:* ancilla, Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 49: marmor, id. 36, 6, 6, § 47; 37, 10, 70, § 185; Vitr. 2, 8.

prō-consul (also separately, **prō consŭle;** v. pro, II. B. 2.; and abbreviated, procos.), is, *m.* **I.** *One who at the close of his consulship in Rome became governor of a province*, or *military commander under a governor; a proconsul*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76: Domitium proconsulem arcessivit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 902 P.: agendas pro praetoribus, prove consulibus grates, Tac. A. 15, 22: L. Manilius Procos., Caes. B. G. 3, 20.—**B.** T r a n s f., of *an ex-prætor made governor of a province:* (Gellius) cum pro consule ex praeturā in Graeciam venisset, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53; Liv. 37, 46.—**2.** = propraetor, Liv. 39, 29, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 33, 25, 9; 35, 22, 6 al.—**II.** Under the emperors, who shared the provinces with the Senate, *a governor in one of the provinces of the Senate*, Suet. Aug. 47; Gai. Inst. 4, 139.—**B.** Of *municipal officers*, Vulg. Act. 19, 38.

prōconsŭlāris, e, *adj.* [proconsul], *of* or *belonging to a proconsul, proconsular* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): proconsularis vir, i.e *a proconsul*, Tac. Agr. 42: imago, *of the military tribuneship*, which was in the place of a consulate, Liv. 5, 2, 9: jus, Tac. A. 13, 21: imperium, Gell. 5, 14, 17: PROVINCIA, of *Africa*, Inscr. Grut. 361, 1.

prōconsŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *The dignity* or *office of a proconsul, a proconsulship* (post-Aug.), Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 144; Tac. A. 16, 23; 30; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2 et mult. al.—**II.** *A proprætorship*, Suet. Aug. 3.

prŏcor, āri, v. proco.

† **prōcrastĭnātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [procrastino], *a putting off to the morrow* or *from day to day, procrastination:* tarditas et procrastinatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 7.

prōcrastĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pro crastinus], *to put off till the morrow.*

hence, in gen., *to put off, defer, delay, procrastinate* (class.; cf. differo): rem differre cotidie ac procrastinare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26; Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6 *med.* Mai.—In *pass.:* res non procrastinatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100: quae procrastinata sunt ab eo, Gell. 17, 10, 6.

prōcrĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [procreo], *of* or *belonging to generation* (late Lat.): sacramentum, Cassiod. Var. 2, 10.

prōcrĕātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a begetting, generation, procreation* (class.): procreatio liberorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: hominum procreationes, id. Div. 2, 46, 96.—**II.** Transf., *that which is begotten*, Vitr. 2, 9, 1.

prōcrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a begetter, producer, creator* (class.): ille procreator mundi deus, *author, creator*, Cic. Univ. 8, 23: a procreatoribus amari, *by one's parents*, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17; 5, 23, 65.

prōcrĕātrix, īcis, *f.* [procreator], *she that brings forth, a mother* (class.): philosophia artium procreatrix quaedam et quasi parens, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 9; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 64.

prō-crĕo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bring forth, beget, generate, procreate, produce* (class.). **I.** Lit.: procreare liberos lepidum est onus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 88: multiplices fetus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 128: de matrefamilias duo filios, id. Rep. 2, 19, 34: liberos ex tribus uxoribus, Nep. Reg. 2, 3: hoc solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus es, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4; id. Fin. 3, 19, 62; Plin. Pan. 26, 6: natura hinc sensus animantum procreat omnes, Lucr. 2, 880: terra ex minutissimis seminibus tantos truncos ramosque procreat, Cic. Sen. 15, 52.—**II.** Trop., *to produce, make, cause, occasion* (class.): usum, Lucr. 4, 835: tribunatus, cujus primum ortum inter arma civium procreatum videmus, Cic. Leg. 3, 8, 19: vetus verbum est: Leges bonae ex malis moribus procreantur, Macr. S. 2, 13.

prō-cresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* **I.** *To grow forth, spring up, arise, proceed* (ante- and post-class.): quattuor ex rebus posse omnia procrescere, Lucr. 1, 715.—**B.** Trop.: vis morbi procrescit, Lucr. 6, 664.—**II.** *To continue to grow, to grow up, grow larger, increase.* * **A.** Lit.: res progigni et genitas procrescere posse, Lucr. 2, 566.— * **B.** Trop.: qui (amor) si officiorum ratione coleretur, non ultra myrtos laurusque procresceret, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 2 Mai.

Procris, is and idis, *f.*, = Πρόκρις, *a daughter of the Athenian king Erechtheus, wife of Cephalus, who shot her in a wood, mistaking her for a wild beast*, Ov. M. 7, 707 sq., and 795 sq.; id. A. A. 3, 727; *acc.* Procrim, Verg. A. 6, 445.

Prŏcrustes, ae, *m.*, = Προκρούστης, *a noted highwayman in Attica. He had a bed upon which he compelled travellers to lie down; when they were longer than the bed he cut off as much of their limbs as would suffice to make the length equal; and when they were shorter he stretched them out to its length. He was slain by Theseus:* vidit et immitem Cephisias ora Procrusten, Ov. M. 7, 438: torvus, id. H. 2, 69; Sen. Clem. 2, 4, 1; cf. Hyg. Fab. 38.

‡ **prōcŭbĭtōres** dicuntur fere velites, qui noctu custodiae causā ante castra excubant, cum castra hostium in propinquo sunt, ut M. Cato in eo, quem de re militari scripsit, *the night-watch*, Fest. p. 253 Müll.

prō-cŭbo, āre, 1, *v. n., to lie stretched out, to lie along* (poet.): ubi saxea procubet umbra, Verg. G. 3, 145: procubat horrendus Getico Gradivus in Haemo, Claud. Consol. Prob. et Olyb. 119.

prō-cūdo, di, sum, 3, *v. a., to fashion* or *make by hammering, to forge* a thing. **A.** Lit. (poet.): in acuta et tenuia posse Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo, Lucr. 5, 1265: enses, Hor. C. 4, 15, 19: vomeris obtusi dentem, Verg. G. 1, 261.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to bring forth, produce:* ignem, Lucr. 2, 1115: prolem propagando, id. 5, 856.—**B.** Trop., *to form, cultivate* (rare but class.): legendo et scribendo vitam procudito, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 28: non solum acuenda nobis, neque procudenda lingua est, sed, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 121: ingenium, Amm. 15, 2, 8.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to forge, contrive, bring forth, produce* (ante-class.): haec mihi incus est; procudam ego hinc hodie multos dolos, *to forge artifices*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 20: voluptatem, Lucr. 3, 1081.

prŏcul, *adv.* [procello, to drive away], *in the distance, at a distance, a great way off, far, afar off, from afar.* **I.** Lit., of place (class.; cf.: longe, eminus); constr. *absol.;* with *adv. of place;* with *ab* and *abl.* (not in Cic., Cæs., or Sall.); with *abl.* alone: cuja vox sonat procul? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 18: sequi procul, id. Poen. 3, 3, 6: non jam procul, sed hic praesentes sua templa dii defendunt, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 29: ubi turrim constitui procul viderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: jubet, ut procul tela coniciant, neu propius accedant, id. ib. 5, 34: procul attendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: procul e fluctu Trinacria, Verg. A. 3, 554: est procul in pelago saxum, id. ib. 5, 124: procul et e longinquo, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20, 1: procul o, procul este, profani, *keep aloof!* Verg. A. 6, 258: cui procul astanti, Pettalus irridens dixit, Ov. M. 5, 114; cf.: adstans non procul, App. M. 7, p. 183, 14.—With other particles of place, as *hinc, inde, alicunde, longe*, etc.: procul hinc stans, *at a distance from this place*, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1; Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 11: istic procul, id. Mil. 4, 4, 33: istinc procul, id. Rud. 4, 4, 104: procul inde, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 18: procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: procul longe, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10.—With *a* or *ab, far from, far away from* (class.): procul a terrā abripi, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: esse procul a conspectu, *far out of sight*, id. Agr. 2, 32, 87: a castris, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: a portā, Liv. 1, 12, 8: ab Ariciā, id. 2, 26, 5: ab hoste, id. 7, 37, 6: a domo, id. 4, 18, 1; 5, 4, 11: a patriā, id. 23, 29, 7; Verg. E. 10, 46: a mari, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: a Pado, id. 3, 17, 21, § 124: a litore, Quint. 12, prooem. § 2: ab ore, id. 11, 3, 96: a fratre, Plin. Ep. 5, 9, 3: a mari, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7 *fin.*—With simple *abl., far from, far away from:* patriā procul, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl.): urbe, Ov. P. 1, 5, 73: ripā Tiberis, Liv. 2, 13, 6: oppido, id. 3, 22, 4: moenibus, id. 4, 10, 5: Nomento, id. 4, 22, 2: mari, Liv. 38, 16, 15: haud procul castris, Tac. H. 4, 22: Teutoburgiensi Saltu, id. A. 1, 60: regno, id. ib. 2, 67: non procul Euripidis poëtae sepulcro, Plin. 31, 2, 19, § 28: urbe Romā, id. 2, 94, 96, § 209: oppido, id. 3, 3, 4, § 21.—**II.** Trop., *far, distant, remote;* constr. with *ab*, the *abl.*, or *absol.:* conscia mihi sum a me culpam hanc esse procul, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 50: procul ab omni metu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 41: viri, qui sunt procul ab aetatis hujus memoriā, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: caelestia procul sunt a nostrā cognitione, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15: res procul ab ostentatione positae, Quint. 1, prooem. § 4: quis tam procul a litteris, quin sic incipiat, *so unacquainted with letters, so unlettered*, id. 7, 1, 46; 8, 3, 23: ab odio, ab irā, id. 6, 2, 14: a sapiente, Sen. Ira, 1, 6, 4: ab omni negotio, id. Brev. Vit. 11, 2: a praesenti modestiā, Tac. A. 12, 6.—With simple *abl.:* liber invidiā, procul contentionibus, Quint. 12, 11, 7: eam (plebem) procul urbe haberi, *out of public affairs*, Liv. 4, 58, 12: procul negotiis, Hor. Epod. 2, 1: ambitione, id. S. 1, 6, 52: voluptatibus habere aliquem, *to keep one aloof from enjoyments, deprive him of them*, Tac. A. 4, 62: tali more, id. ib. 4, 28: procul dubio, *without doubt*, Quint. 1, 5, 14; 9, 1, 27; Plin. 9, 61, 87, § 184; Liv. 39, 40, 10; Suet. Ner. 3; for which: dubio procul, Flor. 2, 6; Lucr. 1, 812: procul vero est, *far from the truth, untrue*, Col. 1 praef. *fin.*—*Absol.:* assentatio vitiorum adjutrix procul amoveatur, Cic. Lael. 24, 89: homines superbissimi procul errant, *err widely, greatly*, Sall. J. 85, 38: pauperies immunda domus procul absit, i. e. pauperies domestica procul absit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 199: durabisne procul dominoque legere superstes, Thebai? Stat. Th. 12, 810: non procul est quin, *it does not want much of*, etc., *almost, nearly*, Sil. 2, 335: haud procul est quin Romam agnosceret, Liv. 1, 5, 6.—**B.** In partic. (post-Aug. and very rare), in estimation of value, *far removed from, much inferior to:* aes suo colore pretiosum, procul a Corinthio (est), *is far beneath* or *inferior to, much poorer than*, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8.

Prŏcŭla, ae, *f., name of a Roman woman*, Juv. 2, 68; 3, 203.

prōculcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proculco], *a treading down* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: obturbata proculcatione aqua, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68.—**II.** Trop.: ruina et proculcatio, Sen. Tranq. 11, 8.

prōculcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who treads down* obstacles; hence, in *plur.:* proculcatores, *advanced troops, scouts* (post-class.), Amm. 27, 10, 10 (al. procursatores).

prōculcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from proculco.

prō-culco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [calco], *to tread down, trample upon* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: turbatus eques sua ipse subsidia territis equis proculcavit, Liv. 10, 36, 5: crescenti segetes proculcat in herbā, Ov. M. 8, 290; cf. Sev. ap. Sen. Suas. 6, 26, 26 sq.—Of a Centaur: pedibusque virum proculcat equinis, Ov. M. 12, 374: solum, Col. 3, 13, 6: uvas, id. 12, 19, 3; cf. id. 12, 15, 3; Phaedr. 1, 32, 9: nepotem, *trample to death*, Just. 44, 4, 4: una ala ipso impetu proculcata erat, *crushed*, Curt. 3, 11, 14: aliquem, Tac. H. 3, 81: materiam, Just. 38, 10, 3: qui tot proculcavimus nives, *have trodden*, i. e. *traversed*, Curt. 6, 3, 16.—**II.** Trop., *to trample upon, tread under foot, despise:* qui fata proculcavit, Sen. Phoen. 193: proculcato senatu, Tac. H. 1, 40: proculcata desertaque respublica, Suet. Vesp. 5: contumeliosā voce, Val. Max. 9, 5, 3.—Hence,

prōculcātus, a, um, *P. a., trodden down;* trop., = tritus, *trodden under foot, mean, low, common* (post-class.): verba proculcata vulgo et protrita, Gell. 18, 4, 6; cf. id. 17, 2, 10.

Prŏcŭleiāni, v. Proculus *fin.*

Prŏcŭlēius, i, *m., a Roman knight intimate with Augustus*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5; Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 148; 36, 24, 59, § 183; Juv. 7, 94.

Prŏcŭlĭāni, v. Proculus *fin.*

‡ **proculiunt**, promittunt, ait significare Antistius de jure pontificali L. VIIII., Fest. p. 253 Müll.

Prŏcŭlus, i, *m., a Roman surname:* Proculum inter cognomina eum dicunt, qui natus est patre peregrinante a patriā procul. Proculos sunt qui credant ideo dictos, quia patribus senibus quasi procul progressā aetate nati sunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.—Esp., **1.** Proculus, *a Roman senator, to whom Romulus is said to have imparted his desire to be worshipped as Quirinus*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Liv. 1, 16.—**2.** *A celebrated Roman jurist, whose disciples are called* **Prŏcŭlĭāni** or **Prŏcŭleiāni**, Dig. 37, 14, 17; 1, 2, 2, § 53.

prō-cumbo, cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** Lit., *to fall forwards, fall* or *sink down, to prostrate one's self;* of the wounded, the dying, suppliants, etc. (class.; cf. cado, ruo): procumbunt Gallis omnibus ad pedes Bituriges, ne pulcherrimam urbem succendere cogerentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: genibus, Ov. M. 13, 585: ad genua alicujus, Liv. 25, 7: ad pedes alicujus, Gell. 10, 15, 10: ante pedes, Ov. M. 10, 415; Petr. 30: templis, Tib. 1, 5, 41 (1, 2, 83): qui vulneribus confecti procubuissent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; so, in genua, Curt. 9, 5, 13: Coroebus Penelei dexträ Procumbit, Verg. A. 2, 424.—With *dat.* (post-Aug.): sibi tres legiones procubuisse, *had yielded*, Tac. A. 1, 59: veteranae cohortes, quibus nuper Othonis legiones procubuerint, id. H. 4, 17.—Poet., *to fall upon, attack*, Mart. 1, 60, 3.—*To lean* or *bend forwards:* olli certamine summo Procumbunt, i. e. *they bend to their oars*, Verg. A. 5, 197.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate subjects, *to lean forwards, bend down, sink, to be beaten* or *broken down* (class.): tigna prona ac fastigiata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: frumenta imbribus procubuerant, i. e. *were beaten down*, id. ib. 6, 43: ne gravidis procumbat culmus aristis, Verg. G. 1, 111: ulmus in aram ipsam procumbebat, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—Of buildings: (domus) in domini procubuit caput, Ov. P. 1, 9, 14: tecta super habitantes, Quint. 2, 16, 6; Plin. Pan. 50, 3; Ov. M. 13, 176.—**2.** *To be upset, break down;* of a vehicle: nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat Axis, Juv. 3, 257.—**II.** Trop., *to fall* or *sink down* (poet. and post-Aug.): procumbere in voluptates, *to sink into sen*

suality, Sen. Ep. 18, 2: procumbentem rem publicam restituere, *sinking*, Vell. 2, 16, 4: res procubuere meae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 2.—**B.** *To extend, spread:* mons Haemus vasto jugo procumbens in Pontum, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 45: planities sub radicibus montium spatiosa procumbit, Curt. 5, 4, 6.

prō-cŭpīdo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a previous desire* (post-class.): amoris, i. e. anteceptus amor, Min. Fel. Octav. 26.

prōcūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procuro]. **I.** In gen. **1.** *A caring for, taking care of, having the charge of* a thing; *a charge, superintendence, administration, management, procuration* (class.): dum me rei publicae non solum cura, sed quaedam etiam procuratio multis officiis implicatum et constrictum tenebat, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 11: dum necesse erat, unus omnia poterat: qui, postea quam magistratus creavit, sua cuique procuratio auctoritasque est restituta, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: procuratio templi, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2: mearum rerum existimationisque meae, Cic. Fam. 15, 13, 3: rerum humanarum, id. N. D. 1, 1, 3: ministerii, Liv. 4, 8: annonae, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 6: male gesta, Quint. 7, 4, 35.—In *plur.*: ad amplissimas procurationes promotus, *charges, offices*, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3.—**2.** *An effort, aim, seeking for* any thing (post-class.): quia benignitas eum per sese ipsa delectet, sine ullā recipiendae gratiae procuratione, Gell. 17, 5, 4.—**II.** In partic., of religious acts, an averting or expiating of an evil omen or crime by offering the proper sacrifices, *an expiatory sacrifice, expiation* (class.): cum terrae motus factus esset, ut sue plena procuratio fieret, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: prodigii, Liv. 7, 6: procurationes incesti, Tac. A. 12, 8.

prōcūrātĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [procuratio], *a small charge* or *administration* (post-Aug.), Sen. Ep. 31, 8.

prōcūrātor (the first *o* short, Ov. A. A. 1, 587), ōris, *m.* [procuro], *a manager, overseer, superintendent, agent, administrator, deputy, procurator, keeper.* **I.** In gen. (class.): procurator peni, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 14: procurator, alieni juris vicarius, Cic. Caecin. 20, 57: agere aliquid per procuratorem, id. Att. 4, 16, 9 (15): regni, *a viceroy*, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: curatori aquarum procuratorem subicit, Front. Aquaed. 105: aviarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 6: procurator nimium procurat, Ov. A. A. 1, 587: esse procuratorem in rem alicujus, Dig. 3, 3, 29: procuratorem facere, ib. 4, 4, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A manager of an estate, a steward, bailiff* (class.; cf. villicus), Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249: procurator rationes accipiebat, Petr. 30; Paul. Sent. 1, 2, 3; Vulg. Matt. 20, 8.—**B.** In the time of the emperors, *one who had charge of the imperial revenues, an imperial collector*, Tac. A. 12, 60; Suet. Claud. 12; id. Calig. 47; id. Vesp. 16; Plin. Pan. 36, 3.—Esp., in a province: Judeae, Tac. A. 15, 44: Asiae, id. ib. 4, 15: Aegypti, Suet. Ner. 35: Galliae, id. Galb. 12; or in a city: urbis, id. Caes. 79: ludi, Tac. A. 11, 35.—**C.** *An agent* or *attorney to conduct an action at law*, Just. Inst. 1, 6, 5; Gai. Inst. 4, 82; 84.

prōcūrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [procurator], *belonging to an agent* or *manager, procuratory* (post-class.): nomen, Dig. 3, 3, 31; 34: exceptio, ib. 3, 3, 62.

† **prōcūrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a governess, protectress:* sed cum sapientiam totius hominis custodem et procuratricem esse vellent, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 17.

prō-cūro (the first *o* scanned short, Tib. 1, 5, 13; Ov. A. A. 1, 587), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to take care of, attend to, look after* any thing. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: curam gero). (*a*) *Act.:* nunc tu te interim, quasi pro puerperā, hic procuras, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 59: pueros, id. Poen. prol. 28; cf.: nunc puero utere et procura, id. Truc. 4, 4, 25: hic sunt trecenti nummi ... hinc me procura, id. Poen. 3, 4, 5: corpora, Verg. A. 9, 158: sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacra, Nep. Them. 2, 8: arbores, Cato, R. R. 43: semina, Pall. 7, 9: plantas, id. 12, 7, 11.—(*β*) *Neutr.*, with *dat.*, *to look after, care for* (ante- and post-class.): bene procuras mihi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 37: victui potuique, Arn. 3, 115.—**II.** In partic., *to take care of, to manage* one's affairs (class.). **A.** *Act.:* procurat negotia Dionysii, Cic. Fam. 12, 24, 3: hereditatem, id. Att. 6, 9, 2.—Hence, of religious acts, *to avert* or *expiate* (evil omens) *by sacrifice* (cf.: expio, lustro): monstra, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3: procurare atque expiare signa, quae a diis hominibus portenduntur, id. ib. 2, 63, 130; Liv. 1, 21; 5, 18; 27, 37: ostentum, Phaedr. 3, 3, 16: fulgur, Suet. Galb. 4: sacrificio ostentorum ac fulgurum denuntiationes procurantur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** *Neutr.*, *to hold a charge* or *administration, to be procurator:* cum procuraret in Hispaniā, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 17: procurante Pontio Pilato Judaeam, Vulg. Luc. 3, 1; Dig. 29, 2, 86.—With *dat. of person* (post-class.): procurare patri, *to act as agent for*, Dig. 32, 1, 34, § 1; 27, 1, 44.—With *dat. of thing:* operibus publicis, Dig. 43, 8, 2.—Of religious acts, *to make expiation* or *atonement:* VT CONSVL HOSTIIS MAIORIBVS IOVI ET MARTI PROCVRARET, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2.—With *ne:* ipse procuravi, ne possent saeva nocere Somnia, ter sancta deveneranda mola, Tib. 1, 5, 13.—*Impers. pass.:* simul procuratum est, quod tripedem mulum Reate natum nuntiatum erat, Liv. 40, 2.

prō-curro, cŭcurri and curri, cursum, 3, *v. n.*, *to run forth, rush forwards.* **I.** Lit. (class.), freq. of armies: si Romani ferocius procucurrissent, Liv. 25, 11: infestis pilis, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: in proximum tumulum, id. B. G. 6 39: ad repellendum, et prosequendum hostem, id. B. C. 2, 8: longius, *to rush farther on*, Verg. A. 9, 690: adversos telum contorsit in hostes Procurrens, id. ib. 12, 267.—Of animals: qui et procurrentem (bovem) retrahat et cunctantem producat, Col. 6, 2, 9; 7, 3, 26.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of locality, *to run* or *jut out, to extend, project* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): infelix saxis in procurrentibus haesit, Verg. A. 5, 204: terra procurrit in aequor, Ov. F. 4, 419: mons procurrit in occidentem, Col. 6, 27, 7: procurrens per medium Euxinum promontorium, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86: Clupea procurrit a Punico litore, Flor. 2, 2, 19; Curt. 5, 4, 5; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 11.—**2.** Of plants, *to extend:* radix in longitudinem procurrens, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130.—**3.** Of money, *to increase:* in ipso procurrentis pecuniae impetu raptus, Sen. Ep. 101, 4.—* **II.** Trop., *to go on, advance:* ut productus studio, ultra facile procurras, *that you may advance beyond it*, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60.

prōcursātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurso], in milit. lang., *a charge, sally, onset* (only in Livy): ubi a velitibus per procursationem commissa pugna esset, Liv. 28, 33: Numidarum, id. 22, 44.

prō-cursātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a forerunner;* in military lang., procursatores, *skirmishers, sharp-shooters* (very rare; not ante-Aug.), Liv. 42, 64, 6.

prōcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [procurro], *a running forward, stepping forth.* * **I.** Lit., of an orator: procursio opportuna, brevis, moderata, rara, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—* **II.** Trop., *a digression:* necessaria post narrationem, Quint. 4, 3, 9.

prōcurso, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to run forth, to sally out, make attacks* or *onsets.*—Of skirmishers: cum ab stationibus procursaretur, Liv. 27, 2; Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 15; Amm. 27, 10, 9.—**II.** Transf., *to advance:* in pulcra facinora, Amm. 27, 6, 9.

prōcursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that runs forth* or *before* (late Lat.): index, Amm. 31, 3, 6 (al. praecursorius).

prōcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a running forth* or *forwards;* esp., in milit. lang., *a sallying forth, charge, onset* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): procursu militum, Liv. 22, 41: faciles sternit procursibus herbas, Stat. Th. 4, 787; Lucr. 2, 455.—**B.** Transf., *a jutting out, projection* (post-Aug.): angulosus, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.—**II.** Trop. (post-class.): initia procursusque virtutis patefacere, *the origin and first manifestations*, Val. Max. 3, 2 *init.:* irae, qui acerrimus esse solet, *the outbreak*, id. 7, 3, ext. 6.

prō-curvo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to bend* or *curve forwards* (poet.): aliquem, Stat. Th. 6, 852: pomiferique simul procurvant bracchia rami, Auct. Carm. de Genesi, 14.

prō-curvus, a, um, *adj.*, *curved forwards, crooked, winding* (poet.): falx, Verg. G. 2, 421: litora, id. A. 5, 765.

1. prŏcus, i, v. procer *init.*

2. prŏcus, i (*gen. plur.* procûm, Cic. Or. 46, 156), *m.* **I.** *A wooer, suitor:* proci dicuntur, qui poscunt aliquam in matrimonium, Graece μνηστῆρες. Est enim procare poscere, etc., Fest. p. 249 Müll.: me natam nulli veterum sociare procorum Fas erat, Verg. A. 12, 27: Penelope difficilis procis, Hor. C. 3, 10, 11: apotheca procis intacta est, id. S. 2, 5, 7; 78; Ov. M. 4, 794; 9, 10; 14, 670: proci loripedes, said of slow people, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7.—* **II.** Trop., of canvassers, *a suitor:* impudentes proci, Cic. Brut. 96, 330.

Prŏcȳon, ōnis, *m.*, = Προκύων (Foredog), *a constellation that rises before the dog-star* (pure Lat. Antecanis), Cic. Arat. 222; Hor. C. 3, 29, 18; Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 144; Col. 11, 2, 52; Manil. 5, 197.

prōdactus, a, um, *Part.*, from prodigo.

* **prō-dēambŭlo**, āre, *v. n.*, *to walk abroad, take a walk*, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 4.

prōdĕo, ĭi, ĭtum, īre (lengthened ante-class. form, prodinunt, for prodeunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll.; post-class., prodient, for prodibunt, Lact. 7, 16 *fin.*), *v. n.* [pro-eo], *to go* or *come forth* (class.; cf.: proficiscor, progredior). **I.** Lit.: prodinunt famuli, Enn. l. l.: prodi atque ostium aperi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 1: foras, *to come out of doors*, id. Poen. 5, 2, 158; Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; Phaedr. 2, 4, 22: nemon' huc prodit? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 102: in conspectum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 84: ex portu, Caes. B. C. 3, 7: in aciem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: ad colloquium, Caes. B. G. 5, 26: in publicum, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 7: obviam alicui, *to go to meet one*, id. Mur. 33, 68: in contionem, Nep. Them. 1, 3: in scenam, *to come upon the stage, make one's appearance*, id. ib. praef.; Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; Suet. Ner. 20.—Of soldiers in battle: in proelium, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: in aciem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8: in hostem, Luc. 7, 231.—With simple *abl.:* utero matris prodire, Ov. F. 1, 33: foribus, id. Am. 3, 11, 13: tumulo, id. R. Am. 253.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of plants, *to come forth, spring* or *grow up, appear:* ea seges serius prodit, Varr. R. R. 1, 45: prodeuntia semina, Col. 11, 3, 9; Pall. 1, 6, 18: herba, Ov. F. 1, 154.—**2.** Of elevations, *to stand out, project:* et immodico prodibant tubere tali, Ov. M. 8, 808; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To come forth, show itself, appear* (class.): novae quae prodeunt comoediae, Plaut. Cas. prol. 9: Juppiter certo prodit in tragoedia, id. Am. prol. 93: quae si prodierit, atque cum prodierit—scio enim proditurum esse—audiet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100: si haec consuetudo prodire coeperit, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: cum tot prodierint colores, *have come up, become the fashion*, Ov. A. A. 3, 171: cultus et ornatus variis prodisse capillis Obfuit, id. F. 4, 309: tu cum, projectis insignibus, prodis ex judice Dama Turpis, etc., *become manifest, turn out to be*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 54: juvenum prodit Publica cura, id. C. 2, 8, 7.—**B.** *To go forwards, advance, proceed* (class.): est quadam prodire tenus, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: prodire sumptu extra modum, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 140: prodeuntibus annis, *with advancing years, in the course of time*, Petr. 26.—*Impers. pass.:* ne ad extremum prodeatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 29.

prōdesse, v. prosum.

1. prōdĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [prodo], *treacherous* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 1, 7.

2. Prŏdĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Prodicus, II.

prō-dīco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To say beforehand, to fix* or *appoint beforehand* (very rare): prodictā die, Cic. Dom. 17, 45 (dub.).—**II.** *To put off, defer* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): diem prodicere, *to adjourn the time of trial*, Liv. 2, 61, 7; v. Weissenb. ad loc.; Liv. 6, 20, 11; 38, 51, 5: ubi praetor reo atque accusatoribus diem prodixisset, Tac. A. 2, 79 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7, the true read. is praedici; Cic. Div. 1, 42, 93, praedicunt).

prō-dictātor, ōris, *m.*, *a vice-dictator* (only in Livy): prodictatorem populus creavit Q. Fabium Maximum, Liv. 22, 8, 6; instead of which: pro dictatore, id. 22, 31 *fin.*

prōdictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodico, II.], *a deferring, adjournment*, Fest. p. 253, b *fin.* Müll.

prōdictus, a, um, *Part.*, from prodico.

Prŏdĭcus, i, *m.*, = Πρόδικος, *a Grecian sophist of Ceos, contemporary with Socrates,*

author of the story of The Choice of Hercules, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; id. de Or. 3, 32, 128; Quint. 3, 1, 12.—Hence, **II. Prŏdĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Prodicus:* Prodicius Hercules, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118.

prōdĭgālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prodigus], *wastefulness, prodigality* (very rare): summa, Auct. Decl. ap. Cat. 9.

prōdĭgē, *adv.*, v. prodigus *fin.*

prōdĭgentĭa, ae, *f.* [prodigo], *extravagance, profusion, prodigality* (Tacitean; cf.: luxuria, profusio): prodigentia opum, Tac. A. 6, 14; so (opp. avaritia) id. ib. 13, 1; 15, 37.

prōdĭgĭālis, e, *adj.* [prodigium]. **I.** *Unnatural, strange, wonderful, portentous, prodigious* (post-class.): res, Amm. 25, 10, 1: caput, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 434: signa, Prud. Ham. 467.—Adverb.: prodigiale canens, Stat. Th. 7, 403: cometes prodigiale rubens, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 232.—**II.** *That averts bad omens* (Plautin.): prodigialis Juppiter, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 107.—*Adv.:* **prōdĭgĭālĭter**, *unnaturally, in a strange manner, prodigiously* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): variare rem unam, Hor. A. P. 29: accidere, Col. 3, 3, 3.

‡ **prōdĭgĭātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an interpreter of prodigies:* prodigiatores haruspices, prodigiorum interpretes, Fest. p. 229 Müll.

‡ **prōdĭgĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little prodigy*, Not. Tir. p. 96.

prōdĭgĭōsē, *adv.*, v. prodigiosus *fin.*

prōdĭgĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigium], *unnatural, strange, wonderful, marvellous, prodigious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): atria Circes, Ov. M. 13, 968: cura Veneris, id. ib. 9, 727: mendacia, id. Am. 3, 6, 17: corpora, Quint. 1, 1, 2; cf. id. 2, 5, 11: astra, Stat. Th. 3, 523: ostentatio (virium), Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: fides, Juv. 13, 62: prodigiosum dictu! Tac. H. 3, 56: ora prodigiosa Tartarei canis, Mart. 5, 36, 2.—*Comp.:* quo nihil prodigiosius passa est respublica, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 31; Salv. Gub. Dei, 7, p. 281.—*Adv.:* **prōdĭgĭōsē**, *in an unnatural, strange*, or *wonderful manner:* lien cum jecinore locum aliquando permutat, sed prodigiose, Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204; 30, 11, 29, § 95.

* **prōdĭgĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [prodigus], *extravagance, prodigality*, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 31.

prōdĭgĭum, ii (*gen. plur.* prodigiûm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155), *n.* [for prodicium, from prodico]. **I.** Lit., *a prophetic sign, token, omen, portent, prodigy*, in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense (syn.: portentum, ostentum, monstrum): mittere, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68: multa prodigia vim ejus numenque declarant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: (lunam deficientem) nullum esse prodigium, id. Rep. 1, 15; Verg. A. 5, 639: laetum, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 197: P. Clodius fatale portentum prodigiumque rei publicae, Cic. Pis. 4, 9: (Catilina) monstrum atque prodigium, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: non mihi jam furtum, sed monstrum ac prodigium videbatur, i. e. *a monstrous and unnatural crime*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171; cf. Juv. 6, 84: piare prodigia, Tac. H. 5, 13: accipere aliquid in prodigium, id. A. 12, 43: prodigii loco habere, id. ib. 13, 58: Harpyia Prodigium canit, Verg. A. 3, 366: nuntiare, Sall. C. 30, 2: divinitus factum, Quint. 1, 10, 47: prodigiorum perita, Liv. 1, 34: prodigio par est cum nobilitate senectus, Juv. 4, 97: propter multa prodigia libros Sibyllinos adiisse, Macr. S. 1, 6, 13.—Of miracles: signa et prodigia, Vulg. Psa. 134, 9 et saep.—**II.** Transf., *a monster, prodigy:* non ego sum prodigium, Ov. M. 13, 917: prodigium triplex, id. H. 9, 91: heu prodigia ventris! Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 55.

prōdĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [pro-ago], *to drive forth, to drive* to a place. **I.** Lit. (ante-class.): sues in lutosos limites, Varr. R. R. 2, 4: in pabulum, id. ib. 2, 7 *med.:* pulli prodigendi in solem, id. ib. 3, 9 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *to get rid of.* **A.** In a good sense, *to use up, consume* (post-class.): esculentum potulentumve, Dig. 1, 18, 18.—**B.** In a bad sense, *to squander, to lavish, waste, dissipate* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf.: effundo, profundo, consumo): festo die si quid prodegeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 10: suom, id. Merc. 5, 4, 60: aliena bona, Sall. Or. Lepidi contra Sull.: opes, Suet. Ner. 30: sua, Tac. H. 1, 20: illi prodigere vitam pro victoriâ contendentes, Amm. 16, 12, 50: singulos artus suos fortunae prodigendos dare quaestu atque compendio gloriarum, Gell. 2, 27, 5.

‡ **prōdĭgŭae**, hostiae vocantur, ut ait Veranius, quae consumuntur: unde homines quoque luxuriosi prodigi, Fest. p. 250 Müll. [prodigo].

prōdĭgus, a, um, *adj.* [prodigo], *wasteful, lavish, prodigal.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn.: largus, munificus): omnino duo sunt genera largorum, quorum alteri prodigi, alteri liberales. Prodigi, qui epulis et visceratationibus et gladiatorum muneribus, ludorum venationumque apparatu, pecunias profundunt in eas res, quarum memoriam aut levem aut nullam omnino sint relicturi, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55: femina, Juv. 6, 362.—With *gen.:* peculii sui prodigus, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 19: aeris, Hor. A. P. 164; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 500.—As *subst.:* **prōdĭgus**, i, *m.*, *a wasteful person, a spendthrift, prodigal:* largitor et prodigus, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: lege XII. tabularum prodigo interdicitur bonorum suorum administratio, Dig. 27, 10, 1 prooem.; Ulp. Reg. 12, 3; Gai. Inst. 1, 53 *fin.:* prodigus ad bonos mores reversus, Paul. Sent. 3, 4, a, 12.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Causing great expense, costly, expensive* (post-Aug.): margaritae, prodiga res, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 15.—**2.** *Rich, abounding in* any thing (poet.); with *gen.:* locus prodigus herbae, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42.—*Absol.:* tellus, *rich, fertile*, Ov. M. 15, 81.—**3.** *Abundant, great, strong* (post-Aug.): odor, Plin. 13, 3, 5, § 25: alvus, *great, stout*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.—**II.** Trop., *lavish, prodigal, profuse;* with *gen.:* prodigus suae alienaeque et fortunae et pudicitiae, Vell. 2, 48, 3: arcanique Fides prodiga, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: judicii sui, Gell. 11, 5, 4: animaeque magnae Prodigum Paulum, *careless of life*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 38; cf.: prodiga gens animae, Sil. 1, 225.—With *in* and *acc.:* libidines in cibos atque in Venerem prodigae, Gell. 19, 2, 3: sed finem impensae non servat prodiga Roma, Juv. 7, 138: prodiga corruptoris Improbitas, id. 10, 304: prodigis oculis intueri, *with greedy eyes, with voluptuous glances*, Auct. Quint. Decl. 292.—Hence, *adv.:* **prōdĭgē**, *lavishly, extravagantly, prodigally* (class.): prodige vivere, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: uti aliquâ re, Sen. Ep. 88, 30.

prōdinunt, v. prodeo *init.*

1. prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodo]. **I.** *A discovering, betraying; a discovery, betrayal, treason, treachery* (class.): multorum in nos perfidiam, insidias, proditionem notabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: amicitiarum proditiones, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: arcanorum, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 150: id nefas proditione discussum est, Flor. 3, 18, 9: timor est proditio cogitationis auxiliorum, Vulg. Sap. 17, 11.—**II.** *A putting off, deferring; the right of deferring* (ante-class.), Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prodidisse, p. 242 Müll.

2. prōdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prodeo], *a going* or *coming forth, an appearance* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 5, 13.—**II.** Esp., *a sally* by a besieged garrison: tempestiva, Amm. 15, 5, 33.

prōdĭtor, ōris, *m.* [prodo], *a betrayer, traitor* (class.): cum senatus duces nullos ac pro ducibus proditores haberet, Cic. Sest. 15, 35: proditor patriae, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; id. Fam. 12, 3, 2: disciplinae, Liv. 2, 59.—Poet., transf.: risus proditor latentis puellae, *betraying, treacherous*, Hor. C. 1, 9, 21.

prōdĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [proditor], *a female betrayer, a traitress* (post-class.): patris, Lact. 1, 10, 9: proditrices numinum, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 30.—Trop.: Fama proditrix, Prud. στεφ. 1, 11.

1. prōdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from prodo.

2. prōdĭtus, ūs, *m.*, *treachery* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 3, 168.

* **prōdĭus**, *adv.* [prodeo], *farther onwards:* prodius dictum interius, longius, a prodeundo, quasi porro eundo, Non. 47, 13 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. l. l.

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (archaic produit for prodiderit, = porro dederit, porticum sartam tectamque habeto, prodito, Lex Censor. ap. Fest. p. 229, 17 Müll.; *pres. part. abl. sing.* prodente, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31), *v. a.* **I.** *To give, put*, or *bring forth* (class.; syn. edo, profero, promo): prodit fumoso condita vina cado, Ov. F. 5, 518: suspiria pectore, id. M. 1, 656: hydraulam et choraulam, *to show*, Suet. Ner. 54: exemplum turpe, *to give a bad example*, Vell. 2, 119, 4: perniciosum exemplum, Cic. Fl. 11, 25: prodendi exempli causâ, *of setting an example*, Liv. 1, 11, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring forth, bear, produce* (poet.): parvâ prodite patriâ, Att. ap. App. de Deo Socr. p. 55: quae tam festa dies ut cesset prodere furem, Perfidiam, fraudes, Juv. 13, 23.—**2.** *To put forth in writing*, i. e. *to publish, make known, relate, report, record:* cum decretum proditur, lex veri rectique proditur, Cic. Ac. 2, 9, 27: Procilius non idem prodidit, quod Piso, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148: ea, quae scriptores Graeciae prodiderunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29: haec monumenta nobis litterae prodiderunt, id. Planc. 39, 94: Thucydides ossa ejus clam ab amicis esse sepulta, memoriae prodidit, *has handed down to memory*, i. e. *has recorded*, Nep. Them. 10, 5: hujus bella gesta multi memoriae prodiderunt, id. Hann. 13, 3: ut produnt, *as they say*. Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33: prodere aliquid memoriâ, *to put forth from memory*, i. e. *to record, relate:* quos natos in insulâ ipsâ, memoriâ proditum dicunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: ut quod proditum memoriâ est, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54.—Esp., *to publish, proclaim* any one as appointed to an office, i. e. *to appoint, elect, create* a public officer of any kind (syn.: creo, designo,): cum populo agendi jus esto ei, quem produnt patres consulum creandorum ergo, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: flaminem, id. Mil. 17, 46: interregem, id. Dom. 14, 38: dictatorem, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 18; *to make known, disclose, discover, betray*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 75: homine prodente conscios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 31: crimen vultu, Ov. M. 2, 447: tamquam prodiderim quidquid scio, Juv. 9, 97: arcanum, id. 9, 115.—**3.** *To betray perfidiously, surrender treacherously:* si Brutum prodideritis, et deserueritis, Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 7: is me deseruit ac prodidit, id. Fl. 33, 81; id. Sest. 14, 32; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 84: prodebas caput et salutem meam, id. Pis. 24, 56: classem praedonibus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 106: hosti rempublicam, Sall. J. 31, 18: patriam, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32.—**4.** *To give up, surrender, abandon:* rem summam, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 229 Müll. (Ann. v. 411 Vahl.): suam vitam, et Pecuniam omnem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 70.—**II.** *To extend, permit to go farther.* **A.** *To put off, defer* (ante-class.), Fest. p. 242 Müll.—**B.** *To prolong*, = produco, de mendico male meretur qui ei dat quod edit, nam illi prodit vitam ad miseriam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 58 sq.—**C.** *To hand down, transmit, bequeath* (class.): qui sacra suis posteris prodiderunt, Cic. Mil. 30, 83: jus imaginis ad memoriam posteritatemque prodendae, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: regnum a Tantalo proditum, id. Off. 3, 21, 84.—**D.** *To propagate* (poet.): qui genus alto a sanguine Teucri Proderet, Verg. A. 4, 230.

prō-dŏcĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to teach before*, i. e. *to show by teaching, to inculcate* (= docere altâ voce et palam): haec Janus summus ab imo Prodocet, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55 (perh. imitation of the Greek προδιδάσκειν).

prō-dormĭo, īvi or ĭi, 4, *v. n.*, *to sleep before* (post-Aug.): sive prodormias, sive pervigiles, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 4 Mai; so id. ib. 4, 6; 5, 22.

† **prodrŏmus**, i, *m.*, = πρόδρομος. **I.** *A certain north-northeast wind that blows eight days before the rising of the dog-star:* prodromi nulli, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123.—**II.** *A kind of early fig*, Plin. 16, 26, 49, § 113.

prōdūcĭbĭlis, e, *adj.*, *which lengthens out* (late Lat.): incus, Hier. Interpr. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 3, 1.

prō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (produxe, for produxisse, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22), *v. a.*, *to lead* or *bring forth, to lead forward* or *out.* **I.** Lit. (class.): fidicinam intus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 40: aliquem foras ante aedes, id. Capt. 2, 2, 2: aliquem e latebris, Petr. 126: castris omnem exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 62: copias pro castris, Caes. B. G. 1, 48.—Esp. **a.** *To bring before* the people, senate, or a court: aliquem in conspectum populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: quempiam in contionem, id. Pis. 6, 14: cum tribunis

plebis Curionem et Octavium consules produxisset, id. Brut. 60, 217; Liv. 27, 7, 4: harum rerum omnium auctores testesque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131: productus pro rostris, *to give evidence*, Suet. Jul. 20 *fin.*: producti in circo Flaminio in contionem, Cic. Sest. 14, 33: in judicium, *to bring before a court*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 113: aliquem in Sestium, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1: aliquem ad necem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157. — **b.** Of an actor, *to represent, perform:* nihil ab hoc (Roscio) pravum et perversum produci posse arbitrabantur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30. — **c.** *To expose for sale:* ancillam produxit, vendidit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 54: servos, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 92; Suet. Gram. 4.—**d.** *To draw* or *place* one thing *before* another (poet.): producere malo aliquam moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: scamnum lecto, Ov. A. A. 2, 211: nubila menti, Stat. S. 5, 3, 13.—**e.** *To draw* or *stretch out, to lengthen out, extend* (poet. and post-Aug.): pelles dentibus, Mart. 9, 74, 1: ferrum incude, Juv. 15, 165: supercilium madidâ fuligine tactum, id. 2, 94: lineas ex argento nigras, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98.—**f.** *To conduct to* a place: non tu eum rus hinc modo Produxe aiebas? Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22.— **g.** *To conduct to the grave*, sc. a corpse or a funeral procession (poet.): nec te, tua funera, mater Produxi, Verg. A. 9, 486: longum funus ad tumulos, Luc. 2, 298.—**h.** *To lead* or *bring along, to bring away:* qui et procurrentem retrahat, et cunctantem producat. *to drag forward*, Col. 6, 2, 9.—**i.** *To bring to light, disclose, expose:* occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus, Juv. 8, 266. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring forth, bring into the world, to bear* or *beget:* ego is sum qui te produxi pater, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 129: liberos, id. Capt. 3, 5, 105; Lucil. ap. Non. 373, 2: magnanimos nos natura produxit, Sen. Ep. 104, 23: quam te Thersitae similem producat Achilles, Juv. 8, 271.— Of other subjects, *to produce, make* (post-Aug.): cibis utendum est carnem producentibus, Cels. 8, 7, 7: cum folia producere incipiunt fici, Pall. 4, 10, 30.—**2.** = adduco in indicium. *to bring forth to trial*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32 (Zumpt); Quint. 11, 3, 174.—**3.** *To make to grow, to advance, promote* (poet.): subolem. Hor C. S. 17.—**4.** In pronunciation, *to lengthen, prolong* (class.): inclitus dicimus brevi primâ litterâ, insanus productâ, Cic. Or. 48, 159: syllabam, Ov. P. 4, 12, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 18. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To bring forward* (to distinction), *to raise, promote, advance* (class.): producere aliquem ad aliquam dignitatem. Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52: aliquem omni genere honoris, Liv. 40, 56: quem tu non pro illius dignitate produxeras, Cic. Dom. 9, 21: a quibus producti sunt, exsistunt eorum ipsorum tyranni, *advanced to power*, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: beneficia, quae non producunt, nec honestiorem faciunt, Sen. Ben. 2, 9, 2. — **B.** *To lead, induce* one to do any thing: producti sumus, ut loqueremur, Auct. Her. 1, 3, 5: productus ad aliquid faciendum, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122. — **C.** *To draw* or *drag out, to lengthen out, prolong, protract* (class.): producere pauperi vitam ad miseriam, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 59: cenam, Hor. S. 1, 5, 70: convivium ad multam noctem vario sermone, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: sermonem in multam noctem, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: sermonem longius, id. Brut. 71, 251: Varro . . vitam Naevii producit longius, i. e. *represents him as having lived longer*, id. ib. 15, 60: somnum ultra primam lucem, Suet. Aug. 78: rem in hiemem, Caes. B. G. 4, 30: animas, *lives*, Juv. 15, 94.—**2.** *To put off, to amuse, delude* one with fallacious promises: aliquem falsâ spe producere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 25: aliquem conditionibus, Cic. Quint. 8, 30. — **D.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (poet.): cyathos sorbillans diem, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52.—**E.** *To bring up, educate:* audientem dicto, mater, produxisti filiam, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 40: principes liberos, Tac. Or. 28: laevo monitu pueros avaros, Juv. 14, 228.—**F.** *To make, devise, produce, bring into use:* nova (vocabula) quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119. — **G.** *To plant, cultivate:* quicunque primum te produxit, arbor, Hor. C. 2, 13, 3. — Hence, **prōductus,** a, um, *P. a., lengthened, long, prolonged, protracted*, etc. (class.): productiore cornu sinistro, *drawn out, extended*, Tac. A. 13, 40 Halm: productissimum flagellum, Col. 3. 10: commoditates corporis tam productae temporibus, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 29: dolores longinquitate producti, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 117: exitus (orationis), id. de Or. 2. 53, 213: productiora alia, et quasi immoderatius excurrentia, *too long*, id. Or. 53, 178; so, producta syllaba (opp. short), id. ib. 48, 159: nomen, *formed by prolongation*, id. N. D. 2, 26, 66: neve minor, neu sit quinto productior actu Fabula, *longer*, Hor. A. P. 189.— **B.** *Subst.:* **prōducta,** ōrum, *n., preferable things* (a transl. of the Gr. τὰ προηγμένα): in vitâ non ea, quae primario loco sunt, sed ea, quae secundum locum obtinent, προηγμένα, id est producta nominantur; quae vel ita appellemus (id erit verbum e verbo), vel promota, et remota, vel, ut dudum diximus, praeposita, vel praecipua; et illa rejecta, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52; cf. Sen. Ep. 74, 17.—Hence, *adv.:* **prōductē,** *in a lengthened manner, long* (class.): producte dicere litteram, opp. breviter, Cic. Or. 48, 159: producte dicere syllabam, opp. correpte, Gell. 2, 17, 5. — *Comp.:* syllaba productius pronunciata, Gell. 4, 17, 8.

‡ **prōductilis,** e, *adj.* [produco]. **I.** *That may be drawn out, ductile, productile:* productile, ἐλατόν, Gloss. — **II.** *Of beaten work, of highly wrought metal:* Cherubim aurei et productiles, Vulg. Exod. 25, 18: tubae, id. Ecclus. 50, 18.

prōductio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A lengthening, prolonging* (class.): productio temporis, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45: verbi, id. Top. 8, 36.—**II.** *A lengthening* in pronunciation: ut aut contractione brevius fieret, aut productione longius, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 196: voces aut productione aut correptione mutatae, Quint. 9, 3, 69; cf. id. 7, 9, 13.

prōductīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fit for prolongation:* nomina, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 14.

* **prōducto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to draw* one thing *before* another, *to interpose:* ut huic malo aliquam productem moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9 Fleck.

‡ **prōductor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a leader away, an enticer* (perh. a pander): productor, προαγωγός, Vet. Gloss.

prōductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from produco.

prōdux, ūcis, *m.* [produco], *a twig, shoot, layer;* trop. (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

proebia, ōrum, *n.*, v. praebia.

† **proēgmĕnon,** i, *n.*, = προηγμένον (in pure Lat. productum; v. producta, in produco *fin.*), *a preferable thing*, acc. to the Stoic philosophy, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15 (as Greek, id. ib. 3, 15, 51 al.).

proeliālis, e, v. proeliaris.

proeliāris (**prael-**) and **proeliālis,** e, *adj.* [proelium], *of* or *belonging to a battle* (ante- and post-class.): pugnae proeliares, *pitched battles*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 17: acies, App. M. 8, p. 208, 40: proeliares dies appellantur, quibus fas est hostem bello lacessere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 266 Müll.; called also proeliales dies, Macr. 1, 16: proeliaris dea, i. e. *Minerva*, App. M. 10, p. 254, 21.

proeliātio, ōnis, *f.* [proelior], *the battling, fighting:* nostra inter nos, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 8, 4.

proeliātor (**prael-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fighter, warrior, combatant* (post-Aug.), Tac. A. 2, 73: proeliator insignis, Just. 15, 4 *fin.;* in appos.: proeliator miles, Amm. 19, 7, 8: vir, Vulg. Isa. 42, 13.

proelio, āre, 1, *v. a.* (ante-class.; collat. form of proelior): mortales inter sese pugnant, proeliant, Enn. ap. Non. 472, 31 (Trag. v. 26 Vahl.); cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.—**2.** *Impers. pass.:* proeliatum est, Just. 19, 1, 9.

proelior (**prael-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [proelium], *to join battle, to engage in battle, fight* (class.). **I.** Lit.: legiones in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: pedibus, id. ib. 4, 2: ad Syracusas, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 53: ita proelians interficitur, Caes. B. C. 2, 42: fortissime proeliando, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: apes inter se et cum alteris quasi cum exteris gentibus proeliantur, Col. 9, 9, 5; cf. Hirt. B. Alex. 44; Caes. B. C. 1, 78; Just. 2, 11, 11: bella Domini, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 17 et saep.— **II.** Transf. **A.** In mal. part.: ex animo proeliabor, App. M. 2, p. 119, 21.—**B.** In gen., *to contend, fight with words:* vehementer proeliatus sum, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1.

proelium (**prael-**), ii, *n.* [etym. dub.; perh. for provilium, pro-dvilium; cf. duellum (bellum)], *a battle, combat* (class.; syn.: pugna, dimicatio). **I.** Lit.: induperatores pugnare ac proelia obire, Lucr. 4, 967: non proeliis, neque acie bellum gerere, Sall. J. 54, 5: exitus proeliorum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: proelium facere, *to engage*, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: inire, Liv. 25, 38: committere cum aliquo, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: redintegrare, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: restituere, id. ib. 53: conficere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 28: miscere, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 28: proelio dimicare cum hoste, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: proeliis decertare, id. Prov. Cons. 13, 33: proelium sumere, *to join battle, engage*, Tac. H. 2, 42: singulare, *single combat*, Aus. Per. Iliad. 7: Punica passi proelia, *the wars with Carthage*, Juv. 14, 162.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals (poet.): proelia dant cervi, Verg. G. 3, 265: (taurorum), id. ib. 3, 220; cf. Hor. C. 3, 20, 4; 3, 13, 5.—**2.** Of inanimate subjects (poet.): ventorum proelia, Verg. G. 1, 318. — **3.** *A warrior:* Colchis flagrantes adamantina sub juga tauros Egit et armigera proelia sevit humo, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 10: trepidum si Martis operti agricolam infandis condentem proelia sulcis expediam, Stat. Th. 1, 8. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Contest, strife* (class.): proelia te meâ causâ sustinere, Cic. Fam. 9, 11, 2: committere proelia voce, Ov. M. 5, 307; id. Am. 1, 8, 96.—Humorously, of a struggle with food and drink: in eo uterque proelio potabimus, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 3: sed quid cessamus proelium committere? id. Pers. 1, 3, 32.—**B.** In mal. part., Prop. 2, 1, 45: veneris, App. M. 5, p. 168, 6.

‡ **pro-ēmĭnĕo,** ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to project:* προκύπτω, proemineo, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

Proërna, ae, *f.*, = Πρόερνα, *a town of Thessaly*, the mod. *Ghynekokastro*, Liv. 36, 14.

Proetus, i, *m.*, = Προῖτος, *a king of Tiryns, brother of Acrisius*, Ov. M. 5, 238 sq. — **Proetĭdes,** um, *f.*, = Προιτίδες, *his daughters, who being punished with madness by Juno for their pride, imagined themselves to be cows:* Proetides implerunt falsis mugitibus agros, Verg. E. 6, 48; Ov. M. 15, 326; Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 47.

prŏfānātio, ōnis, *f.* [2. profano], *profanation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Idol. 18.

prŏfānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a profaner* (eccl. Lat.): profanator Christi, Prud. Apoth. 246.

prŏfānē, *adv.*, v. profanus *fin.*

prŏfānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [profanus], *profaneness, profanity* (eccl. Lat.): superiorum profanitas, i. e. *the ancient heathen writers*, Tert. Pall. 2.

1. prŏfāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pro-fanum], *to bring* any thing *to a god before the temple*, i. e. *to dedicate, consecrate, offer in sacrifice* (ante-class.): daps profanata, Cato, R. R. 50: profanato sine contagione, id. ib. 132: decimam Herculi, Massur. Sabin. ap. Macr. S. 3, 6: ad aram decimam bovum, Fest. s. v. potitium, p. 237 Müll.; Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 6: polluctum cum profanatum dicitur, id est proinde ut sit fani factum; itaque olim fano consumebatur omne quod profanum erat, Varr. L. L. 6, § 54 Müll. (the passage is corrupt).

2. prŏfāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [profanus]. **I.** Lit., *to render unholy, deprive of sanctity, to unhallow, desecrate, profane* (perh. not ante Aug.): dies festos, sacra, sacerdotes, Liv. 31, 44: sacrum, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 19: festum, id. M. 4, 390: sacra, Petr. 89: funus, Stat. Th. 9, 8: sabbata, Vulg. Ezech. 23, 38: justitias, id. Psa. 88, 32.— **II.** Transf. **A.** *To violate, pollute:* pudorem, Curt. 5, 1, 38: os, Quint. 11, 1, 84: nomen, id. Decl. 10. — **B.** *To disclose, reveal, betray:* secreta, App. M. 5, p. 164, 13: res profanata non valeat, Pall. 1, 35, 1.

prŏfānus, a, um, *adj.* [pro-fanum; prop. before the temple, i. e. outside of it; hence, opp. to the temple as a sacred object], *unholy, not sacred, common, profane.* **I.** Lit.: profanum quod non est sacrum, Plautus: Sacrum an profanum habeas parvi penditur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll.; cf.: profanum est, quod fani religione non tenetur, Fest. p. 253 ib.: Trebatius profanum id proprie dici ait, quod ex religioso vel sacro

in hominum usum proprietatem conversum est, Macr. S. 3, 3, 2: loci consecrati an profani, Cic. Part. 10, 36; opp. sacrum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: cum omnia illâ victoriâ suâ profana fecisset, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 55, § 122: res profanae et usu pollutae, Tac. A. 13, 57: flamma, Ov. F. 6, 440: usus, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135.—Of persons: procul o, procul este, profani, Conclamat vates, *ye uninitiated*, Verg. A. 6, 258: Cereris ritus vulgare profanis, Ov A. A. 2, 601: profanum vulgus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 1: vulgus, Gell. N. A. praef. *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Wicked, impious* (poet.): mens profana, Ov M. 2, 833: verba, id. Tr. 3, 5, 48: odia, Stat. Th. 1, 1: profanus Phorbas, Ov M. 11, 413: sit spes fallendi, miscebis sacra profanis, Hor Ep. 1, 16, 54.—*Subst.* **prŏfānum,** i, *n.*, *wickedness, impiety* (post-Aug.): civilium bellorum profano, Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7.—**B.** *Unlearned, ignorant* (post-class.); with *gen.*: litterarum profani (opp.: doctrina initiati), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18; Min. Fel. Oct. 5: qui profani sunt a sacramento veritatis, *strangers to*, Lact. 2, 15, 2: a veritate, id. 2, 16, 13; 7, 24, 10.—**C.** *Ill-boding* (poet.): profanus bubo, Ov M. 6, 431: avis, id. ib. 5, 543.—Hence, *adv.*: **prŏfāne,** *wickedly, profanely* (post-class.): illudere, Lact. 6, 23, 10: de divinitate disputare, Min. Fel. Oct. 8.

prŏfātum, i, *n.*, v. profor *fin.*

prŏfātus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [profor], *a speaking out, uttering, saying, pronouncing* (post-Aug.): effreno nimbos aequare profatu, Stat. S. 5, 3, 103: vocis, Sen. Apoc. 7: voces dictu profatuque ipso tetrae, Gell. 18, 11, 2.

prŏfectīcius or **-tīus,** a, um, *adj.* [proficiscor], *that proceeds from some one* (post-class.): profecticia dos est, quae a patre vel parente profecta est, de bonis vel facto ejus, Dig. 23, 3, 5, §§ 1, 6, 14; Ulp. Fragm. 6, 3; 4, 6.

prŏfectio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a going away, setting out, departure* (class.): profectione laeti, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24: profectio et reversio alicujus, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: profectionem parare, *to prepare for setting out*, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Cethegi profectio in Hispaniam, Cic. Sull. 25, 70; id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Liv. 2, 14; 38, 59.—**II.** Transf., of things, *the source* whence any thing is obtained: profectio ipsius pecuniae requiratur, Cic. Clu. 30, 82.

prŏfectō, *adv.* [pro-facto], a particle of affirmation, confirmation, and declaration, *actually, indeed, really, truly, surely, assuredly, by all means, certainly*, etc. (very freq. and class.): neque di regunt neque profecto deûm summus rex omnibus curat, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 59 (Trag. Rel. v. 142 Rib.): profecto edepol, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 7: profecto, ut loquor, res ita est, id. Am. 2, 1, 19: non est ita, judices, non est profecto, Cic. Fl. 22, 53: retorquet oculos profecto, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: profecto negare non potes, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44: nunc quidem profecto Romae es, id. Att. 6, 5, 1 *init.*: si modo di sunt, ut profecto sunt, id. N. D. 2, 31, 78: meministi enim profecto, id. Lael. 1, 2; Hor. A. P. 315; Curt. 8, 3, 4; cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20; 1, 12, 41; 4, 24, 66; id. Sest. 7, 17; id. Cat. 3, 10, 23; Liv. 1, 15; 44, 2; 54, 1.—Strengthened by other particles: profecto hercle, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 29: vere enim profecto, Eum. Pan. Const. 7.

‡ **prŏfector,** ōris, *m.* [proficiscor], *a traveller*: Ἐκδημος, profector, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. prōfectus, a, um, *Part.*, from proficio.

2. prŏfectus, a, um, *Part.*, from proficiscor.

3. prōfectus (with the first syllable short, Aus. Idyll. 4, 70), ūs, *m.* [proficio], *advance, progress, effect, increase, growth, profit, success* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sine profectu, Ov. M. 9, 50: verbaque profectu dissimulata carent, id. P. 3, 9, 40; Col. 1, 4, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 223; Quint. 10, 3, 2; 12, 6, 4; 1, 2, 26: in quo quantum esset ingenii, quantum etiam profectus, sermo primus ostendit, *progress*, Sen. Ep. 11, 1: experimentum profectus tui capere animi firmitate, id. ib. 20, 1: donec blandiente profectu prodire in scenam concupiit, Suet. Ner. 20: puer magni profectus in eâ arte obiit, Plin. 35, 4, 7, § 21.—So, *the improvement, convalescence* of the sick, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 54.—In *plur.*: in similitudine et temporum et profectuum, Vell. 1, 16, 2.

Prōfĕra, ae, *f.* [profero], *she that presents, makes known*, i. e. the goddess of Arithmetic, Mart. Cap. 8, § 803 Kopp ad loc.

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre (*inf. pass. parag.* proferrier, Lucr. 1, 207; proferis for profers, Firm. Mat. 22, 3), *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *To carry* or *bring out, to bring forth* (class.; cf.: prodo, produco, adduco): *Al.* Vin' proferri pateram? *Am.* Proferri volo. *Al.* Fiat: tu, Thessala, intus pateram proferto foras, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 137: arma tormentaque ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: (nummos) ex arcâ, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 29.—**2.** *To extend, stretch,* or *thrust out*: linguam in tussiendo, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 50: manum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 72: digitum, Cic. Caecin. 25, 71.—**3.** Se proferre, *to raise one's self, show one's self, appear* (post-Aug.): draco e pulvino se proferens, Suet. Ner. 6.—**4.** *To offer, proffer*: alicui minas viginti argenti, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 60.—Esp., **5.** Proferre gradum or pedem, *to go on, proceed*: gradum proferam, progredi properabo, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 2: gradum pedum proferre, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 249: passus, Lucr. 4, 874: longe pedem, Quint. 11, 3, 160; cf.: pedem, Hor. A. P. 135.—**6.** As milit. t. t.: signa proferre, *to advance the standards, march on*, Liv. 4, 32, 10; so, proferre inde castra, id. 10, 33, 7: quidquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, id. 7, 32, 6.—Also, **7.** Nautical t. t.: pedibus profatis in contrarium navigare, *to sail close to the wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 48; cf.: prolato pede transversos captare notos, Sen. Med. 321.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To bring forth, produce, cause to grow*, of plants (post-Aug.): caelum laurum patitur, atque etiam nitidissimam profert, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 4: semen, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95 (al. perfert).—**2.** Of pronunciation, *to utter, pronounce* (post-Aug.): extremas syllabas, Quint. 11, 3, 33.—**3.** *To extend, enlarge* (class.): castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 81: et proferre libet fines, Juv. 14, 142: pomoerium, Gell. 13, 14, 2.—**4.** *To put off, defer, adjourn*, etc. (class.): rem aliquot dies, Cat. ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: auctionis diem laxius proferre, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1: aliquid in diem posterum, Gell. 1, 23, 5; cf. Liv. 3, 20, 6.—**5.** Of a painter, *to bring out, to represent distinctly* (post-Aug.): venas protulit, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—**II.** Trop. **A.** With *se*, *to raise, elevate one's self* (post-Aug.): qui se ipsi protulerunt, *who have raised themselves from ignorance*, Sen. Ep. 52, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1.—**B.** *To bring out, make known, produce in public, publish* (class.): ejus (orationis) proferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 1: artem, *to exhibit publicly*, Suet. Ner. 25.—**C.** *To bring forth, produce, invent, discover, make known, reveal* (class.): artem, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: palam proferre aliquid, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 41: cum illa indicia communis exitii indagavi, patefeci, protuli, Cic. Mil. 37, 102: aliquid foras, id. Cael. 23, 57: rem in medium, id. Fam. 15, 2, 6: secreta animi, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141: Montanum, quia protulerit ingenium, extorrem agi, *displayed his genius*, Tac. A. 16, 29 *fin.*—**D.** *To bring forward, quote, cite, mention* (class.): libros, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: testes, legatos, id. Balb. 18, 41: auctores, id. de Or. 2, 71, 290: nominatim multos, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: paucos belli duces praestantissimos, id. de Or. 1, 2, 7: vinolentiam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101: vim, potentiam, factiones, divitias, clientelas, affinitates adversariorum, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: aliquid in medium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115; id. Fin. 2, 23, 76; Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 41: memoriter Progeniem suam usque ab avo atque atavo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: exempla omnium nota, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103.—**E.** *To extend, enlarge*: fines officiorum, Cic. Mur. 31, 65: memoriam alicujus, *to prolong*, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2: ut vita ejus debuerit inmortalitate proferri, id. ib. 2, 7, 4; 3, 7, 14.—**F.** *To impel*: si paulo longius pietas Caecilium protulisset, Cic. Sull. 23, 64.—With *se*: cum se ad clarissimorum civium strages caedesque proferret, Plin. Pan. 48.—**G.** *To lengthen out, prolong* (class.): beatam vitam usque ad rogum proferre, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 76: ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg. A. 12, 395.

prŏfessio, ōnis, *f.* [profiteor], *a public acknowledgment, declaration, expression, profession, promise* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: professio bonae voluntatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2: Canidius timidius decessit, quam professioni ejus congruebat, Vell. 2, 87, 3: memores professionis, *of our promise* (*of brevity*), id. 2, 89, 6: aperta, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9: suae opinionis, *expression*, Gell. 7, 3, 24: summa stultitiae, id. 7, 3, 24: flagitii, Tac. A. 2, 85: pietatis, id. Agr. 3.—**B.** Transf., *a sign, token* (post-class.): vitiorum, Pall. 3, 9.—**II.** In partic., *a public declaration* or *specification* of one's person, name, property, business, etc. (class.): IS. APVD. QVEM. EA. PROFESSIO FIET, etc., Tab. Her. in Haubold, Mon. Leg. p. 101 sq.; Liv. 35, 7: tu vero confice professionem, si potes. Etsi haec pecunia ex eo genere est, ut professione non egeat, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 1: post professionem de fideicommisso factam, Dig. 49, 14, 2; Tert. Apol. 42; Vulg. Act. 5, 37.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A public register* of persons or property thus given in (class.): in Leontino jugerum subscriptio ac professio non est plus triginta millium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113.—**2.** *A business* or *profession* which one publicly avows (class.): professio bene dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 21: grammaticae, Suet. Gram. 8: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112: magicae artis, Curt. 7, 4, 8: professionem honestarum artium malis corruperant moribus, id. 8, 5, 7: ista salutaris, *the art of healing, medicine*, Cels. praef.: ultimae professionis homines, i. e. vilissimi artificii, Lampr. Elag. 20; Dig. 2, 13, 9.

‡ **prŏfessiōnārius,** ii, *m.* [professio], perh. *a registrar of wares, one who fixed the duties on imported goods*, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 151.

prŏfessor, ōris, *m.* [profiteor], *a public teacher, professor, one who makes instruction in any branch a business* (post-Aug.): sapientiae professores, Cels. praef. *init.*: ceterarum artium, Quint. 12, 11, 20: Latinae simul Graecaeque eloquentiae, Suet. Rhet. 5; id. Gram. 9: astrologiae, Col. 1, 1, 4; 11, 1, 12: juris civilis, Dig. 50, 13, 1.—*Absol.*: opus etiam consummatis professoribus difficile, Quint. 1, 9, 3: circa scholas professorum, Suet. Tib. 11.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a professor, teacher*: veritatis, Amm. 30, 5, 9; 22, 4, 1: adulandi professores jam docti, id. 17, 11, 1: non obscurus professor atque auctor, Quint. 2, 15, 36; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 2; Spart. Hadr. 15; Dig. 50, 13, 6.—Of *a physician*, Cels. 2, 6, 1; 6, 4; cf. Cod. 10, 52.

prŏfessōrius, a, um, *adj.* [professor], *of* or *belonging to a public teacher, professorial* (post-Aug.): professoria lingua, Tac. A. 13, 14 *fin.*

prŏfessus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from profiteor.

prō-festus, a, um, *adj.* [pro-festus; cf. profanus]. **I.** Lit., *non-festival, not kept as a holiday, common*; of days, *working-days*: profestum diem dicebant qui festus non erat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.: profesti dies a festivitate vacui, Non. 434, 3; Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 11: ut carpentis, festis profestisque diebus, per urbem vectemur, Liv. 34, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144: pejor, qui profestis diebus ageret, quod feriatis deberet, Cato ap. Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 40: luces, *working-days*, Hor. C. 4, 15, 25; so, lux, id. S. 2, 2, 116: profestum facere est tamquam profanum facere, id est facere, quod feriis facere non licet, etc., Fest. p. 253 Müll.—**II.** Transf., like profanus, *uninitiated, uncultivated, uneducated* (post-class.): profestum et profanum vulgus, Gell. praef. *fin.*

prōfĭcienter, *adv.*, v. proficio *fin.*

prōfĭcio, fēci, fectum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [pro-facio], *to go forward, advance, gain ground, make progress*. **I.** Lit. (very rare): cum quinqueremis sola non proficeret, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** Trop., *to go on, advance, make progress; to profit, derive advantage; to perform, effect, accomplish, obtain*, etc. (class.; cf. procedo). **A.** Of persons: si nihil in oppugnatione oppidi profecisset, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ubi diligentiâ nostrorum nihil his rebus profici posse intellexerunt, id. ib. 3, 21: plus multitudine telorum, id. ib. 7, 82: loci opportunitate, id. B. C. 3, 23: antesignani tantum profecere, ut pellerent omnes, id. ib. 3, 75: multum profecit, Nep. Eum. 10, 1: si modo in philosophiâ aliquid profecimus, *have made any progress*, Cic.

Off. 3, 8, 37: ea, id. de Or. 2, 21 *fin.*—Of the sick, *to get better:* si quidquam profecerint, Cael. Aur Acut. 2, 10, 71 proficiens aegro tus, id. ib. 2, 11, 81 — **B.** Of inanim subjects, *to grow, increase* (mostly post-Aug.): id (vitis genus) quod umore proficit, Col. 3, 20: proficiente pretio, *rising*, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57.—In *pass.:* sed etiam ad summam profectum aliquid puto, Cic. Att. 7, 13, 1: postquam nihil proficiebatur, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122.—In a bad sense: proficere in pejus, *to become worse and worse*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 13.—**2.** In partic., *to be useful, serviceable, advantageous*, etc., *to effect, accomplish; to help, tend, contribute, conduce* (class.; cf. prosum) ea suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent, collocabat, Cic. Brut. 37, 139: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, id. ib. 24, 92; Liv 3, 61: profectura aliquid tum tua verba puta, Ov P. 3, 1, 138: aut nihil in melius tot rerum proficit usus? Juv. 13, 18.—Of remedies: radice vel herbâ Proficiente nihil, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150: nec alia res celerius proficit, *is of service*, Plin 27, 11, 72, § 96: axungia proficit ad strumas, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: pirorum ligni cinis contra fungos efficacius proficit, id. 23, 7, 62, § 116: radix anethi vel in febribus proficit, id. 20, 23, 98, § 260.—*Impers.*: multum proficiet illud demonstrare, quemadmodum scripsisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 41, 120. — Hence,

prōfĭcĭenter, *adv.*, *successfully* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 80: incedere, Hil. Trin. 1, 22; Cassiod. in Psa. 133, 2.

prŏfĭcisco, ĕre, v. proficiscor *fin.*

prŏfĭciscor, fectus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [profacio, facesso, facisor; orig., to make, i. e. put one's self forward; hence], *to set out, start, go, march, travel, depart*, etc. (class.; cf. progredior). **I.** Lit.: proficisci ad dormiendum, *to go to sleep*, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 119: ad somnum, id. ib. 1, 30, 62: ad sedes inquirendas, Just. 3, 4, 10: pabulatum frumentatumque, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: subsidio alicui, Nep. Iph. 2, 5: ad bellum, Caes. B. G. 6, 29; Liv 4, 45 sq.; Nep. Alc. 4, 1: ad eam domum, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 27, § 69: Puteolos, id. Ac. 2, 31: in Illyricum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: in pugnam, id. B. C. 3, 99: in bellum, Just. 2, 11, 9; Gell. 17, 9, 8: in expeditionem, Sall. J 103, 4: in Volscos, Liv 2, 30; 2, 62; Just. 1, 6, 10: in exercitum, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 7: hinc in pistrinum rectâ viâ, Ter. And 3, 4, 21: contra quosdam barbaros, Nep Eum 3, 5: Cyprum, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 16: Corinthum, id. Hec. 1, 2, 11: domum, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 20: Genabum, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: Romam, Sall. C. 34, 1: domos, Liv. 2, 14: Circeios, id. 2, 39: jussit proficisci exilium quovis gentium, Att. ap. Non. 185, 6 (Trag. Rel. v 599 Rib.): Jovinus eadem loca profectus, Amm 27, 8, 2. — With *supine:* porro proficiscor quaesitum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 98.—*Absol.:* proficisci, *to make a journey*, Dig. 17, 2, 52: ab urbe, *to set out, depart*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ab Antio, Liv. 2, 33: ex castris, *to break up*, Caes. B. C. 1, 78: e castris, id. ib. 1, 12: domo, Sall. J. 79, 4; Liv. 2, 26; 2, 4: portu, id. 9, 26: regno, Just. 37, 3, 4: Athenis. Nep. Milt. 1, 5: de Formiano, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 2. — **B.** Transf., *to be going* or *about to go, to intend to go to* a place, *to start* (ante-class.): potin' ut me ire, quo profectus sum, sinas? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 2: tu profectus alio fueras, Ter Eun. 2, 2, 49: cum proficisceretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1; 2, 2, 20. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to go, come, proceed:* nunc proficiscemur ad reliqua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To set out, begin, commence:* ut inde oratio mea proficiscatur, unde, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 4: cum omnis haec quaestio ab eo proficiscatur, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23: a philosophiâ profectus Xenophon scripsit historiam, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58: ei proficiscendum est ab omni mundo, id. Fin. 3, 22, 73. — **2.** *To come forth, spring, arise, proceed, originate:* cum omnia officia a principiis naturae proficiscantur, ab iisdem necesse est proficisci ipsam sapientiam, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23; 1, 12, 42; 3, 6, 22: falsis initiis profecta, id. ib. 1, 21, 72: ex medicinâ nihil oportet putare proficisci, nisi quod ad corporis utilitatem spectet, id. Inv. 1, 38, 68: quaecumque a me ornamenta ad te proficiscentur, *shall pass from me to you*, i. e. *you shall receive from me*, id. Fam. 2, 19, 2: omnia quae a me profecta sunt in te, tibi accidisse gratissime, *all you have received from me*, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: ut plura a parente proficisci non potuerint, Nep. Att. 9, 4: qui a Zenone profecti sunt, *who have proceeded from him, his disciples*, Cic. Div 1, 3, 5; cf.: omnes ab Aristotele profecti, id. ib. 1, 35, 61.—So, to express descent (poet.): Tyriâ de gente profecti, Ov. M. 3, 35; Verg. A. 8, 51. — *Act.* collat. form **prŏfĭcisco,** ĕre, *to set out, go*, etc. (ante-class.): priusquam proficisco, Plaut. Mil 4, 8, 19: hortatur hominem, quam primum proficisceret, Turp. ap. Non. 471, 2.

prōfĭcŭus, a, um, *adj* [proficio], *beneficial, advantageous, conducive* (late Lat.): quibus mora potest esse proficua, Cassiod. Var. 1, 39.

prŏfĭtĕor, fessus, 2 (old form of the *inf.* PROFITEREI, and of the *imper.* PROFITEMINO, several times in the Tab. Her. in Haubold, Mon. Leg. p. 99 sq.), *v. dep. a.* [pro-fateor], *to declare publicly, to own freely, to acknowledge, avow, confess openly, profess* (class.). **I.** In gen. **a.** *Absol.:* neque vis tuâ voluntate ipse profiteri, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 80: ita libenter confitetur, ut non solum fateri, sed etiam profiteri videatur, Cic. Caecin. 9, 24: fateor atque etiam profiteor et prae me fero, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 17.—**b.** With *acc.:* profiteri et in medium proferre aliquid, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 76: cur ea non profitenda putabas? Ov. H. 21, 129.—**c.** With *obj. clause:* profitentur Carnutes, se nullum periculum recusare, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; Cic. N D. 1, 5, 12.—**d.** With *de:* de parricidio professum, Suet. Calig. 12: de semet professo, id. Dom 8.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Profiteri se aliquem, *to declare one's self* or *profess to be* something: profiteri se grammaticum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12; Poët. ap. Auct. Her 2, 26, 42: profiteri se patrem infantis, Suet. Calig. 25: se legatum, id. Galb. 10: se candidatum consulatûs, id. Aug. 4: professus amicum, Hor Ep. 1, 18, 2.—With *esse:* triduo me jure consultum esse profitebor, Cic Mur. 13, 28: me omnium provinciarum defensorem esse profitebor, id. Verr 2, 3, 93, § 217. — **B.** Profiteri aliquid, *to profess* an art, science, etc.: profiteri philosophiam, *to declare one's self a philosopher*, Cic. Pis. 29, 71: medicinam, *to profess medicine, to practise as a physician*, Cels. praef.; Suet. Caes. 42: jus, Ov. A. A. 3, 531.—In *pass.:* rem non professam apud nos tenemus, Quint. Decl. 341. —*Absol.:* profiteri, *to be a teacher* or *professor* (post-Aug.): cum omnes qui profitentur, audiero. Plin Ep 2, 18, 3: translatus est in Siciliam, ubi nunc profitetur, id. ib. 4, 11, 14.—**C.** Profiteri indicium, *to give evidence, make a deposition* against accomplices: multis hortantibus indicium profitetur. Sall. J 35, 6; Hirt. B Afr 55, Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 9: summum supplicium decernebatur, ni professus indicium foret, Tac. A. 6, 3.—**D.** *To offer freely, propose voluntarily, to promise:* quis profitetur? *who volunteers?* Plaut Capt. 3, 1, 20: se ad eam rem adjutorem, Caes. B. G. 5, 38: ego vero tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: si vos in eam rem operam vestram profitemini, id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: Varro profitetur se alterâ die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B C. 3, 19: sumunt gentiles arma professa manus, *arms that promise a combat*, Ov. F. 2, 198: magna, Hor A. P. 14; Ov. F. 5, 351: grandia, Hor. A. P. 27.—**E.** *To disclose, show, display, make a show of:* dolorem, Just. 8, 5, 11: sola Jovem Semele vidit Jovis ora professum, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 22: vitate viros cultum formamque professos, Ov. A A. 3, 433.—**F.** *To make a public statement* or *return of* any thing (as of one's name, property, business, etc.): censum (one's estate), Ulp. Fragm. 1, 8; Tab. Her. in Haubold, Mon. Leg. p. 99 sq. (q. v.): ut aratores jugera sationum suarum profiterentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: apud decemviros, quantum habeat praedae, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: greges ovium ad publicanum, Varr. R. R. 2, 1: frumentum, Liv 4, 12: furtum, Quint. Decl. 341: rem alienam, id. ib. 341: rem apud publicanum, id. ib. 359; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 12. — *Absol.:* ne decipiat (publicanus) profiteri volentes, Dig. 39, 4, 19, § 6; Vulg. Luc. 2, 3 and 5: nomen, *to give in one's name, announce one's self*, Liv. 26, 18; also without *nomen:* Catilina prohibitus erat petere consulatum, quod intra legitimos dies profiteri nequiverit, Sall. C. 18, 3: nam et quaesturam petentes, quos indignos judicavit, profiteri vetuit, Vell. 2, 92, 3: professae (sc. feminae), i. e. *common prostitutes*, who had to give in their names to the aedile, Ov. F. 4, 866.—Trop.: in his nomen suum profitetur, *among these he reckons himself*, Ter. Eun. prol. 3. — Hence, **prŏfessus,** a, um, *P. a.*, in passive signif., *known, manifest, confessed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): culpa professa, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 6: dux, Just. 8, 4, 4. — Ex or de professo, *openly, avowedly, intentionally, professedly:* non ex professo eam (potentiam) non petere, Sen. Ep. 14, 8: vir ex professo mollis, Macr S. 2, 9. — De professo (post-class.): ac ne id quidem de professo audet, *openly*, App. Mag. p. 274, 11.

‡ **prō-flāmen,** inis, *m.*, *a flamen's substitute, proflamen*, Inscr. Orell. 2270.

prō-flātus, ūs, *m.* [pro-flo]. **I.** Lit., *a blowing, breeze* (post-Aug.): aestivo proflatu refrigerari, Col. 5, 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., *a snorting:* proflatu terrebat equos, Stat. Th. 10, 320.

prō-flictus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. profligo.

prōflīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. profligo]. **I.** *Ruin, destruction* (post-class.): bonorum profligatio, Aus. Per. Od. 2.—**II.** *A settling, collection:* debitorum, Cod. Th. 6, 30, 10; Novell. Th. 2, 26 *pr.*

prōflīgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a spendthrift, prodigal* (post-Aug.): ganeo et profligator, Tac. A. 16, 18: justitiae, Ennod. Dict. 18.

prōflīgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. profligo.

1. prō-flīgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike* or *dash to the ground, to cast down utterly, overthrow, overcome, conquer* (class.; syn.: sterno, prosterno). **I.** Lit.: inimicos profligare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 75: copias hostium, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 37: classem hostium, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: hostes, Nep. Dat. 6, 8: proelia, i. e. *the warriors*, Tac. A. 14, 36: aciem virorum, Sil. 11, 400; Tac. A. 13, 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To overthrow, ruin, destroy:* rem publicam, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 3: tantas opes, Nep. Pelop. 2, 3: undique se suosque profligante fortunâ, Liv. 33, 19: valetudinem, Gell. 19, 5, 2. — **B.** *To overwhelm, crush* in spirit: quanti illum maerore afflictum esse et profligatum putatis, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2.—**C.** *To bring almost to an end, to almost finish, despatch:* bellum commissum ac profligatum conficere, Liv. 21, 40, 11: profligato fere Samnitium bello, id. 9, 29, 1; 28, 2, 11: profligatum bellum ac paene sublatum, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 2: profligata jam haec, et paene ad exitum adducta quaestio est, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: omnia ad perniciem profligata, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 38: sperans, ante Vitellii adventum profligari plurimum posse, *that it would be brought nearly to an end*, Suet. Oth. 9: profligaverat bellum Judaicum Vespasianus, Tac. H. 2, 4; Flor 2, 15, 2; Just. 31, 7, 3; Sen. Ben. 7, 13, 2: profligatis in Africâ rebus, Just. 22, 8, 1: victoriam, Front. Strat. 2, 3, 2: quantum profligatum sit, *how far advanced*, Just. 20, 4, 13; cf. Front. Strat. 2, 3, 20. — Hence, **prōflīgātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Wretched, miserable, vile* (class.; syn. perditus): senatoria judicia perdita profligataque, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8.—**B.** In a moral sense, *corrupt, dissolute, abandoned, profligate* (class.): tu omnium mortalium profligatissime ac perditissime, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65: homines, id. Arch. 6, 14: omnia ad perniciem profligata atque perdita, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 38: profligatissimus quisque, Suet. Tib. 35. — **C.** Of time, *advanced* (post-Aug.): profligatae aetatis (homo), Sen. Ot. 2, 2 (al. Vit. Beat. 29, 2).—In *neutr. absol.:* in profligato esse, *to be almost ended*, Gell. 15, 5, 2.

2. prō-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike down, ruin, destroy* (post-class.): proflictae res, *cast down, ruined*, Gell. 15, 5, 2.

prō-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to blow forth, breathe out.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): leo proflat ferus ore calores, Q. Cic. poët. ap. Aus. Ecl.: flammas, Ov. F. 1, 573; Val. Fl. 7, 571: pectore sanguineos rivos, Stat. Th. 11, 266.—**B.** Transf., *to melt, liquefy* by blowing (post-Aug.): massa proflatur in primis, mox in

proflatum additur, etc., Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97. —**II.** Trop., *to blow* or *breathe out* (poet. and post-Aug.): noctem Tartaream pectore, Val. Fl. 6, 435: toto proflabat pectore somnum, i.e. *was snoring*, Verg. A. 9, 326: iras, i.e. *to puff and blow, to fret, fume*, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9.—**B.** *To puff out*: nares, App. M. 7, p. 193, 29.

prōflŭens, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from profluo.

prōflŭenter, *adv.*, v. profluo, *P. a. fin.*

* **prōflŭentia,** ae, *f.* [profluo], *a flowing forth* (trop.): inanis quaedam profluentia loquendi, *a stream of words, fluency*, Cic. Part. 23, 81.

prō-flŭo, xi, xum, 3, *v. n.*, *to flow forth* or *along* (class.). **I.** Lit.: Mosa profluit ex monte Vogeso, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: si lacrimae ab oculis et pituita a naribus profluent, Col. 6, 7, 11: umor profluit, Verg. G. 4, 25: sanguis profluens, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38: sudor, Just. 15, 4, 17: per fossas, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76: ad mare, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To cause a running* or *flow*: gravedo profluit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 51.—**2.** *To be relaxed*: videndum est an adstrictum corpus sit, an profluat, Cels. 3, 6: si venter profluit, id. 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to flow forth, issue, proceed* (class.): quae ab hoc fonte profluant, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62 Müll.: cujus ore sermo melle dulcior profluebat, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: equidem ab his fontibus profluxi ad hominum famam, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: ad incognitas artes, *to proceed to, to fall* or *hit upon*, Tac. A. 11, 26.—Hence, **prōflŭens,** entis, *P. a.*, *flowing along* (class.). **A.** Lit.: aqua profluens, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2.—**2.** *Subst.*: **prōflŭens,** entis, *f.* (sc. aqua), *running water* (class.): in profluentem deferri, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23; Flor. 1, 1, 2; 4, 12, 9.—**B.** Trop., of speech, *flowing, fluent*: genus sermonis affert non liquidum, non fusum ac profluens, sed exile, aridum, concisum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: profluens et perennis loquacitas, id. ib. 3, 48, 185: profluens atque expedita celeritas, id. Brut. 61, 220: profluens quiddam habuit Carbo et canorum, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—*Sup.*: manuum suarum profluentissima largitas, Arn. in Psa. 104.—Hence, *adv.*: **prōflŭenter,** *flowingly; trop., easily* (class.): ergo omnia profluenter, absolute, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 53. —*Comp.*, of speech, *more fluently* (post-class.): profluentius exsequi, Gell. 14, 1, 32.

prōflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [profluo], *flowing forth, flowing, streaming* (post-Aug.): recessus, Col. 8, 17, 9: lacrimae, Sid. Ep. 4, 23.

prōflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a flowing forth, a flowing, flow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sanguinis, Lucr. 6, 1205: sanguinis per nares, Col. 6, 33, 2: narium, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 124: urinae, id. 28, 6, 17, § 61.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Looseness, flux, diarrhœa*: si corpus astrictum est, digerendum esse; si profluvio laborat, continendum, Cels. praef.—**B.** *Monthly flux, menses*, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64.—**C.** Genitale, *flow*, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 61; also: geniturae, id. 22, 22, 40, § 83.

prōflŭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Flowing*; trop., *fluctuating, inconstant*: profluvia fides, Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II.** *Subst.*: **prōflŭvĭus,** ii, *m.*, for profluvium, *a flux*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17, 19; 1, 38, 4.

prō-for, fātus, 1 (*inf.* profarier, Prud. στεφ. 10, 939), *v. dep. a.*, *to say* or *speak out, to say, speak* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: veteres Casmenas cascam rem volo profari, *tell, relate*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: quod jam et mehe Piget paternum nomen, maternum pudet Profari, Pac. ap. Non. 424, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 145 Rib.): pudor prohibebat plura profari, Hor. S. 1, 6, 57: tum breviter Dido, vultum demissa, profatur, Verg. A. 1, 561: et sic accensa profatur, id. ib. 4, 364: quibus ille profatur: Forsitan, etc., Ov. M. 11, 289: vera profari, Petr. 121: sic ille profatus, Luc. 9, 251: clamore magno, Sil. 11, 211.—**II.** In partic., *to foretell, predict, prophesy*: quando dies adveniet, quem profata Morta est, Liv. And. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11 (acc. to Hom. Odyss. 2, 99): Pythia quae tripodi a Phoebi lauroque profatur, Lucr. 1, 739; 5, 112: Delio profante, Petr. 89; Dig. 21, 1, 1. —Hence, **prōfātum,** i, *n.*, *a statement, proposition, axiom* (post-class.): ἀξιώματα, quae M. Varro alias profata, alias proloquia appellat, Gell. 16, 8, 2.

* **prō-fringo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [frango], *to break up*: inarata, i. e. *to plough*, Stat. Th. 10, 512.

prŏfŭga, ae, *m.*, collat. form of profugus, II. B., q. v.

prŏ-fŭgio (with first syll. long, Juvenc. 2, 477), fūgi, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to flee before* or *from, to flee, fly from* any thing (poet. and post-Aug.): Phocaeorum Velut profugit execrata civitas Agros, Hor. Epod. 16, 18: conspectum conversationemque civium suorum profugit, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 17 (36), 4: sedes suas, Col. 1, 3, 6: natos, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14: dominos, Curt. 10, 2, 20; Sen. Herc. Fur. 977.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to flee, run away, escape* (class.): domo profugiens, Plaut. Capt. prol. 18: pedibus Hadrumetum profugerat, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: Babyloniam, Just. 11, 12, 1: Cirtam, Sall. J. 21, 2; 23, 2: aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 31: longius, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13: istinc, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: ex oppido, Caes. B. G. 7, 11: in Britanniam, id. ib. 2, 14: domo, Cic. Brut. 89, 306; Liv. 1, 59: cum vi prope justorum armorum profugisset, Cic. Sest. 22, 50 B. and K. (Klotz, vim): in exsilium, id. Dom. 32, 86: ex proelio in provinciam, Sall. J. 13, 4: e carcere, Vell. 2, 19, 3; 2, 30, 5.—**B.** In partic., *to flee for succor* to one, *take refuge* with one (class.): se profugere ad Brutum, Cic. Att. 15, 21, 1: ad Ciceronem, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Sall. J. 74, 1; Just. 13, 8, 2.

prŏfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [profugio], *that flees* or *has fled, fugitive* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. fugitivus). **I.** In gen.: profugus domo, Liv. 1, 1: ex urbe, Tac. H. 4, 49: ex Peloponneso, Liv. 1, 8: e proelio, Tac. H. 2, 46: a proelio, Flor. 4, 2: ad rebelles, Tac. A. 1, 57.—Of animals: boves profugae, Prop. 5, 1, 4: juvenci, Val. Fl. 3, 57: taurus profugus altaribus, Tac. H. 3, 56; cf. currus, Ov. M. 15, 506.—With *gen.*: Tiridates regni profugus, Tac. A. 15, 1: bis vinculorum (Hannibalis) profugus, *escaped from*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—**B.** Transf., *fleeing hither and thither, vagabond, roving, wandering, unsettled* (poet.): profugi Scythae, Hor. C. 1, 35, 9: Scythes, id. 4, 14, 42; Vulg. Gen. 4, 12.—**II.** In partic., *that flees from his native country, fugitive, banished, exiled*: Hannibal patriâ profugus, Liv. 34, 60: Trojani, qui profugi incertis sedibus vagabantur, Sall. C. 6, 1: fato profugus, Verg. A. 1, 2: classis, Ov. M. 13, 627.—**B.** *Subst.*: **prŏfŭgus,** i, and **prŏfŭga,** ae, *m.* **1.** *A fugitive, banished person, exile* (poet.): profugus patriam deseras, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75: profugo affer opem, Ov. P. 2, 9, 6; 3, 6, 40: servi alieni profugae, App. M. 6, p. 175, 7; cf. Prisc. p. 622 P.—**2.** *An apostate*: reus suae religionis aut profugus, Min. Fel. 35, 6.

(**prŏfundātus,** a false read. for probe fundata, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

prŏfundē, *adv.*, v. profundus *fin.*

prŏfundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [profundus], *depth* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corporum tres sunt dimensiones, longitudo, latitudo, profunditas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 36: aquarum, Cassiod. Var. 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *vastness, immensity*, Hadrian. ap. Vop. Sat. 8: disciplinae, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7, 3: prudentiae, id. ib. 1, 3, 12: ingenii, id. ib. 2, 2, 1.—**2.** *Depth, intensity, darkness*: tenebrarum, Macr. S. 1, 20, 1.

prŏ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour out* or *forth, to shed copiously, to cause to flow* (class.). **I.** Lit.: sanguinem suum profundere omnem cupit, dummodo profusum hujus ante videat, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: sanguinem pro patriâ, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60; 2, 30, 97: vim lacrimarum, id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: lacrimas oculis, Verg. A. 12, 154; Ov. M. 9, 679; 7, 91; Sen. Med. 541: sanguinem ex oculis, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164: aquam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 29: vinum, id. Curc. 1, 1, 92: vina deo tamquam sitienti, Lact. 2, 4, 13; 6, 1, 5: aquas sub mensas, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 26. —With *se*, *to burst* or *gush forth*: lacrimae se subito profuderunt, Cic. Ac. 11, 7, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To stretch at full length, to prostrate* (poet.): cum somnus membra profudit, Lucr. 4, 757: praecipites profusae in terram, id. 6, 744.—Mid.: profusus, abjectus jacens. Pacuvius: profusus gemitu, murmure, *stretched at full length*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 321 Rib.). —**2.** *To pour* or *cast out, bring forth, produce* (class.): posticâ parte profudit, Lucil. ap. Non. 217, 16: (puerum) ex alvo matris natura profudit, Lucr. 5, 225: sonitus, id. 6, 401: ignes, id. 6, 210: omnia ex ore, id. 6, 6: pectore voces, *to pour forth, utter*, Cat. 64, 202: vocem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56: clamorem, id. Fl. 6, 15; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: voces, Cat. 64, 202: vitia, Suet. Tib. 42: dolorem, Vop. Aur. 1: palmites, Col. 5, 5, 17.—**3.** With *se*, *to pour forth, rush forth* or *out*; of bees: cum se nova profundent examina, Col. 9, 3; of archers: omnis multitudo sagittariorum se profudit, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; of luxuriant plants: ea, quae se nimium profuderunt, *have shot out, sent out shoots*, Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: profundit se supra modum numerus palmitum, Col. 7, 24, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to cast* or *throw away*: ventis verba profundere, Lucr. 4, 931: quae si non profundere ac perdere videbor, Cic. Fam. 5, 5, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To throw away.* **a.** In a bad sense, *spend uselessly; to lavish, dissipate, squander*: profundat, perdat, pereat, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 67, § 155: patrimonia, id. Cat. 2, 5, 10: pecunias in res, id. Off. 2, 16, 55.—**b.** In a good sense, *to spend, sacrifice*: non modo pecuniam, sed vitam etiam profundere pro patriâ, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84.—**c.** Esp., of life, *to yield, give up*: animam, Cic. Marc. 10, 32: si pateretur natura, vel denas animas profundere praestabat in pugnâ, quam, etc., Amm. 26, 10, 13: spiritum in acie, Val. Max. 6, 3, 3.—**2.** *To pour out, vent; to expend, exert, employ; to set forth, show, explain*: odium in aliquem, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: omnes profudi vires animi atque ingenii mei, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: res universas, *to set forth, explain*, id. Ac. 2, 27, 87.—**3.** With *se*, *to pour itself forth*, i. e. *to rush forth, break out*: voluptates cum inclusae diutius, subito se nonnumquam profundunt atque eiciunt universae, Cic. Cael. 31, 75: si totum se ille in me profudisset, *had wholly poured himself out to me, had been liberal*, id. Att. 7, 3, 3: in questus flebiles sese in vestibulo curiae profuderunt, Liv. 23, 20, 5.—Hence, **prŏfūsus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *spread out, extended, hanging down* (ante- and post-class.): cauda profusa usque ad calces, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.—*Comp.*: equi coma et cauda profusior, *longer*, Pall. 4, 13.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Lavish, extravagant, profuse* (class.; cf. prodigus): perditus ac profusus nepos, Cic. Quint. 12, 40: reus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20.—With *gen.*: alieni appetens, sui profusus, *lavish of his own*, Sall. C. 5, 4.—With *in* and *abl.*: simul ad jacturam temporis ventum est, profusissimi in eo, cujus unius honesta avaritia est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 2.—Of things abstr. and concr.: profusis sumptibus vivere, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: profusa luxuria in aedificiis, Vell. 2, 33, 4.—**2.** In a good sense, *liberal* (poet.): mens profusa, Stat. S. 3, 1, 91: homo, Mart. 8, 38, 11.—**3.** *Costly, expensive*: amare profusas epulas, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: convivia, Suet. Tit. 7.—**4.** *Immoderate, excessive, extravagant*: profusa hilaritas, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15: genus jocandi, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: cupido, Tac. H. 1, 52.—*Sup.*: profusissima libido, Suet. Claud. 53.—*Adv.*: **prŏfūsē. 1.** Lit., *lavishly, extravagantly, profusely* (post-Aug.): aedes profuse exstructa, *at an immoderate expense*, Suet. Aug. 72.—*Sup.*: festos et solemnes dies profusissime celebrabat, Suet. Aug. 75.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *In disorder, confusedly*: consul obstitit profuse tendentibus suis in castra, Liv. 10, 36.—**b.** *Immoderately, excessively*: profuse prolixeque laudare, Gell. 5, 1, 2.—*Comp.*: eo profusius sumptui deditus erat, Sall. C. 13, 5.

prŏ-fundus, a, um, *adj.*, *deep, profound, vast* (class.; syn. altus). **I.** Lit.: mare profundum et immensum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15; Curt. 9, 4, 18: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: pontus, Verg. A. 5, 614: Acheron, Lucr. 3, 978: Danubius, Hor. C. 4, 15, 21: fornax, Ov. M. 2, 229: valles, Stat. Th. 10, 95: terrae foramen, Just. 24, 6, 9: atque hiavit humus multa, vasta, et profunda, Sall. H. 4, 37 Dietsch: vulnera, Eum. Pan. Constant. 14.—*Sup.*: profundissimus libidinum gurges, Cic. Sest. 43, 93.—**2.** *Subst.*: **prŏfundum,** i, *n.*, *depth.* **a.** In gen.: esse in profundo (aquae), Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48

., 23, 64: maris, Suet. Tib. 40; Ov. Hal. 84: immensa ac profunda camporum, Just. 41, 1, 11.—**b.** In partic. (*a*) *The depths of the sea, the deep, the sea* (class.): ex profundo molem ad caelum erigit, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: jecissem ipse me potius in profundum, ut ceteros conservarem, quam, etc., Cic. Sest. 20, 45: profundo Vela dabit, Verg. A. 12, 263: vastum, Val. Fl. 8, 314; Sil. 4, 246: summum, Ov. M. 2, 267: indomitum, id. Tr. 1, 11, 39: pater ipse profundi, i.e. *Neptune*, Val. Fl. 2, 606: genitor profundi, Ov. M. 11, 202: Pamphylium, Col. 8, 16, 9: profundi imperium, Juv. 13, 49; Hor. C. 4, 4, 65; Ov. H. 18, 89; id. M. 5, 439; 11, 197.—(*β*) In comic. lang., *an abyss*, meaning *the stomach*, in a lusus verbb. with fundus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 79.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Thick, dense* (poet. and in post-class. prose): Erebi nox, Verg. A. 4, 26: silvae, Lucr. 5, 41; Curt. 7, 7, 4: ursi villis profundioribus, Sol. 26.—**2.** Like altus, *high* (poet.): caelum profundum, Verg. G. 4, 222: caelum, id. E. 4, 51; id. A. 1, 58; Val. Fl. 7, 478: altitudo, Liv. 38, 23; Tac. A. 2, 61.—**b.** *Subst.*: **prŏfundum,** i, *n.*, *height*: altum caeli, Manil. 5, 719.—**3.** *In a great quantity, copious, unlimited, without stint* (poet.): merum, Stat. Th. 5, 262.—**4.** *Of the underworld, infernal* (poet.): Manes, Verg. G. 1, 243: Chaos, Val. Fl. 7, 401: Juppiter, i. e. Pluto, Stat. Th. 1, 615: Juno, = Proserpina, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Deep, bottomless, profound, boundless, immoderate* (class.): profundae libidines, Cic. Pis. 21, 48: avaritia, Sall. J. 81, 1: cupido imperii et divitiarum, id. H. 4, 61, 5: vitia animi, Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 14: cupiditas confundendi omnia, Vell. 2, 125, 2: securitas, Gell. 1, 15, 2: otium, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 35: profundissimâ pace florere (= summâ), Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 14: caedes, Stat. Th. 10, 831: tempestas, id. Achill. 1, 45: gula, Suet. Vit. 13: venter, Curt. 10, 2, 26: immensusque ruit profundo Pindarus ore, i.e. *with inexhaustible copiousness of expression*, Hor. C. 4, 2, 7: scientia, Macr. S. 3, 2, 7: cum me somnus profundus in imum barathrum demergit, App. M. 2, p. 125 *fin.*: in profundam ruinam cupidinis se praecipitare, id. ib. 8, p. 202, 1.—**B.** *Deep, obscure, unknown* (post-Aug.): in profundo esse, *to be unknown*, Dig. 32, 15.—**C.** *Subst.*: **prŏfundum,** i, *n.*, *a depth, abyss* (class.): in profundo veritatem penitus abstrudere, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 32: Democritus (dixit) in profundo veritatem esse demersam, id. ib. 1, 12, 44: in profundum ultimarum miseriarum abjectus, Val. Max. 2, 10, 6: immergere aliquem miserabiliter profundo cladium, id. 2, 6, 9, ext. 7: in profundum injuriarum et turpitudinis decidere, id. 2, 9, 1, ext. 2; cf.: de profundis clamavi ad te, Vulg. Psa. 129, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **prŏfundē,** *deeply* (post-Aug.): in bibendo profundius nares mergere, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; Vulg. Osee, 9, 9.

prŏfūsē, *adv.*, v. profundo, *P. a. fin.*

prŏfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [profundo], *a pouring out, shedding, effusion* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: profusio sanguinis, Cels. 2, 7; 7, 21: alvi, *looseness, diarrhœa*, id. 2, 7; 7, 21.—**B.** In partic., *a pouring out, libation* of wine, milk, water, blood, and other fluids on graves; *plur.*, Inscr. Marin. Frat. Arv. p. 562; Inscr. Fabr. p. 147, 182; or in offering sacrifices: si focos odorati aut veteris vini profusione madefecerint, Lact. 6, 1, 5.—**II.** Transf., *prodigality, profusion*: infinitae sumptuum profusiones, Vitr. 10 praef.; Suet. Ner. 30: nimia, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 4: clementiae, Tert. Poen. 8.

prŏfūsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a squanderer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 24.

prŏfūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from profundo.

prō-gemmans, antis, *Part.* [gemmo], *budding forth, budding* (post-Aug.): palmis progemmantibus, Col. 4, 27, 1.

prō-gĕner, i, *m.*, *a granddaughter's husband*: progenerum appellat avus neptis suae virum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 228 Müll.: cf.: socer dicitur uxoris meae pater: ego illius sum gener: socer magnus dicitur uxoris meae avus: ego sum illius progener. Item prosocrus mihi uxoris meae avia est: ego illius sum progener. Dig. 38, 10, 5; Suet. Aug. 19: nihil illi profuisset puer Agrippa et Tiberius progener, Sen. Ep. 21, 4; Tac. A. 6, 45; id. H. 5, 9.

prōgĕnĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [progenero], *an engendering, procreation* (post-class.): mularum, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; 18, 28, 67, § 263: Diomedis, Mart. Cap. 6, § 651.

prō-gĕnĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to beget, engender, generate* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): nec imbellem feroces Progenerant aquilae columbam, Hor. C. 4, 4, 31.—Of bees: fetus, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 46.—In *pass.*: qui (vituli) ex his progenerantur, Varr. L. L. 9, § 28 Müll.: si res exigit, ut plurimi mares progenerandi sint, Col. 7, 3, 12; 9, 14, 4; 6: patrueles, id est qui ex duobus fratribus progenerati sunt, Gai. Inst. 3, 10.—*Absol.*: ut progenerare possit, Col. 3, 10, 15.

prōgĕnĕtrix, v. progenitrix.

‡ **prōgĕnĭcŭlo,** āre [pro-geniculum], *to fall on the knees, to beg on one's knees*: progeniculo, γουνοῦμαι, Gloss. Lat. Gr.: progeniculat, γουνπετεῖ, ib.

prōgĕnĭes, ēi (archaic *gen. sing.* progenii, Pac. ap. Gell. 9, 14, 13; and id. ap. Non. 490, 6), *f.* [progigno], *descent, lineage, race, family.* **I.** Lit.: in abstracto (very rare but class.): progeniem vestram usque ab avo atque atavo proferens. Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et divinâ progenie, hoc melius, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26; id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: virtutem, non progeniem quaeri oportere (preceded by qui modo esset Herculis stirpe generatus), id. ib. 2, 12, 24: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci, Verg. A. 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., in concr. **a.** *Descendants, posterity, offspring, progeny, a son* or *daughter, a child* (the predom. signification of the word; syn.: proles, suboles), Epitaphs of the Scipios: veteres, qui se progeniem deorum esse dicebant, Cic. Univ. 11: Priamum tantâ progenie (i.e. quinquaginta filiis) orbatum, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: progenies mea, Claudia, id. Cael. 14, 33; so, Sarpedon, mea progenies, Verg. A. 10, 470: Bacchum Progeniem negat esse Jovis, Ov. M. 4, 3; Liv. 1, 16, 3: progenies quoque, ut Apollo ac Diana Latonae, Quint. 3, 7, 8: ex magnâ progenie liberorum (preceded by ex tantâ stirpe liberûm), Liv. 45, 41 *fin.*; cf. id. 1, 13, 2: cum se matura levabit progenies (avium), Juv. 14, 84.—In *plur.*: duces ducumque progenies, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 11 (30), 4.—**b.** *A generation* of men (eccl. Lat.): una, Lact. 2, 10, 10; Vulg. Exod. 34, 7.—**c.** Of animals, *offspring, young*, etc., Verg. G. 1, 414; 4, 56; Col. 7, 5, 6; 7, 9, 1.—Transf., of plants: vitis progenies, Col. 3, 9, 7.—**III.** Trop., of poems, as offsprings of the poet's mind (poet.): stirps haec progeniesque mea est, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 14.

prōgĕnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *the founder of a family, an ancestor, progenitor* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): si tui veretur te progenitoris, Att. ap. Non. 497, 2: Eurysthenes progenitor majorum suorum, Nep. Ages. 7, 4: deûm, Val. Soran. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11; Ov. M. 11, 319; *plur.*, Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 22; Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 3.

prōgĕnĭtrix (**-ĕtrix**), īcis, *f.* [progenitor], *the foundress* or *general mother* of a tribe or family, Isid. 9, 6, 22.

prōgĕnĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from progigno.

prō-germĭno, āre, *v. n.*, *to shoot forth, germinate* (post-Aug.): surculus progerminat, Col. 4, 10, 1; 4, 15, 3.

prō-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To carry forth* or *out, to clear out, cast out* (post-Aug.): defunctas (apes), Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 63: formicae ova progerentes, id. 18, 35, 88, § 364: fimum stabulis, Col. 1, 6, 22: urcei, quibus oleum progeritur, i.e. *is laded out*, id. 12, 50, 80.—**II.** *To carry before, bear in front* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 264, 35: divinas effigies, id. ib. p. 265, 11.

progesto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [progero], *to carry before* one (post-class.): nucleos, App. M. 6, p. 185, 23.

prō-gigno, gĕnŭi, gĕnĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to beget, bear, bring forth, produce* (rare but class.): neque natus est neque progignetur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1: in seminibus vis inest earum rerum, quae ex iis progignuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 128: illam terra parens Progenuit, Verg. A. 4, 180: te saevae progenuere ferae, Ov. H. 7, 38: sensum progignere acerbum, Lucr. 4, 670: novos motus rerum, id. 2, 81: quia nolebam ex me morem progigni malum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 77; v. Ritschl ad h. l.: Eurotae progignunt flumina myrtus, Cat. 64, 89.

‡ **prō-gnārē,** *adv.* [gnarus], *notoriously, openly*: invenimus prognare significare aperte, Paul. ex Fest. p. 95 Müll.

prō-gnārĭter, *adv.* [id.], *very skilfully, very expertly* (ante-class.): prognariter armis Certare, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 215 Vahl.): age, indica prognariter, *decisively, definitely*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 39 Ritschl *N. cr.*; cf. Non. 150, 4, and 154, 30.

prōgnātio, ōnis, *f.* [prognatus], *a birth* (post-class.): Diomedis Tydeique prognatio, Mart. Cap. 6, § 651.

prō-gnātus, a, um, *Part.* [gnatus, natus, from nascor], *born, descended, sprung* from some one; of children or descendants. **I.** Lit.: CORNELIVS LVCIVS SCIPIO BARBATVS GNAIVOD PATRE PROGNATVS, first Epitaph of the Scipios; so, PROGNATVM PVBLIO, ninth Epitaph of the Scipios: corpore Tartarino (i. e. Chao) prognata Paluda virago (i. e. Minerva, Aër), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 510 Vahl.): Sosiam Davo prognatum patre, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 209: a meo patre prognatus, id. Men. 5, 9, 20: bonis prognatam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 65; Hor. S. 1, 6, 78; 1, 2, 70: Romulus deo prognatus, Liv. 1, 40.—As *subst.*: **prōgnātus,** i, *m.*, *a child, descendant* (ante-class.): parentes, Patria et prognati, *children*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 20: Herculei prognati, *the descendants of Hercules*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 46; cf.: Tantalo prognatus, Pelope natus, i. e. *Atreus, grandson of Tantalus*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: ex Cimbris Teutonisque prognati, Caes. B. G. 2, 29: Galli ab Dite patre prognati, id. ib. 6, 18: Venere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev. Bell. Punic. 2, 20: quali genere prognatus? Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 35: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 26.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *sprung* or *grown forth*: Peliaco quondam prognatae vertice pinus, Cat. 64, 1: harundines in palude prognatae, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56.

Prŏgnē or **Prŏcnē,** ēs, *f.*, = Πρόκνη. **I.** *Daughter of Pandion, king of Athens, sister of Philomela, and wife of Tereus; she was changed into a swallow*: natae ex Philomelâ atque ex Progne hirundines, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 12; Ov. M. 6, 440 sq.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a swallow*, Verg. G. 4, 15; Ov. F. 2, 855; id. Tr. 5, 1, 60.—**III.** *An island near Rhodes*, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 133.

† **prognōsis,** is, *f.*, = πρόγνωσις. **I.** *Foreknowledge*, Isid. 12, 7, 19.—**II.** Esp., as med. t. t., *prognosis, forecast*, in disease, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 112.

† **prŏgnōstĭcon** or **-um,** i, *n.*, = προγνωστικόν, *a sign* or *token* of the future, *a prognostic*; hence, **prŏgnōstĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *the signs of the weather*, Quint. 5, 9, 15.—Also as the title of Cicero's translation of the Προγνωστικά of Aratus, Cic. Div. 1, 8, 13; v. the fragments, id. Op. v. XI. p. 96 sqq. B. and K.

† **prŏgramma,** ătis, *n.*, = πρόγραμμα, *a proclamation, an edict, manifesto* (post-class.), Vulc. Avid. Cassiod. 6; Cod. Just. 1, 14, 3; Inscr. Fabr. p. 529, n. 382.

prōgrĕdio, īre, v. progredior *fin.*

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3 (collat. form, acc. to the fourth conj., *inf.* progrediri, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 9; *imp.* progredimino, id. Ps. 3, 2, 70; *act.* collat. form, v. infra *fin.*), *v. dep. a.* [gradior], *to come* or *go forth, to go* or *march forward, go on, advance, proceed* (class.; syn.: prodeo, proficiscor). **I.** Lit.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: si quo hic gradietur, pariter progrediminor, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 70: foras, id. Men. 1, 1, 33; id. Bacch. 4, 2, 29: pedetemptim, Lucr. 5, 533: ex domo, Cic. Cael. 24, 60: longius a castris, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: in locum iniquum, id. B. C. 1, 45: tridui viam progressi, id. B. G. 4, 4; 5, 47; 7, 61: ad Inalpinos cum exercitu, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 4, 1: ante signa, Liv. 7, 41: obviam alicui, id. 7, 10 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: nunc ad reliqua progrediar, *will proceed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 119: procedere et progredi in virtute, id. Fin. 4, 23, 64: cum autem progrediens confirmatur animus, agnoscit ille quidem naturae vim, sed ita ut progredi possit longius, id.

ib. 5, 15, 43; so, longius progredi, *to go on*, id. Phil. 2, 4, 9: quoad progredi potuerit feri hominis amentia, id. ib. 11, 3, 6: videamus, quatenus amor in amicitiâ progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36: divinatio conjecturâ nititur, ultra quam progredi non potest, id. Div. 1, 14, 24: progredientibus aetatibus, id. Fin. 5, 15, 41: paulum aetate progressus, *advanced in age, become older*, id. Sen. 10, 33: in adulationem progressus, Tac. A. 3, 47: quo amentiae progressi sunt, Liv. 28, 27: paulum aliquid ultra primas litteras progressi, Quint. 1, 1, 8; cf.: incipientibus aut paulum progressis, id. 11, 3, 149.—Hence, **prōgressus,** a, um, *P. a., advanced:* progressâ aetate, Suet. Claud. 2.—*Comp.:* ut progressior reverteretur anima, Tert. Anim. 31: progressioris aetatis sum, Vulg. Josh. 23, 2.—*Act.* collat. form, **prōgrĕdĭo,** īre, *to go forward*, etc. (ante-class.): age, move te, in navem primus progredi, Nov. ap. Non. 473, 27.

prōgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [progredior], *a going forth* or *forward, progression;* trop., *advancement, progress, growth, increase* (a favorite word with Cicero). **I.** In gen.: omnium rerum principia parva sunt, sed suis progressionibus usa augentur, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58; cf. id. Ac. 1, 5, 20: progressionem, virtutem persequi, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: progressio admirabilis ad omnem excellentiam, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: progressionem facere ad virtutem, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: discendi, id. Off. 3, 3, 14.—**II.** In partic., a figure of speech, *a progression, climax*, i. e. *a progressive strengthening of expressions*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33.

prōgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that goes forward, advances* (late Lat.), Aug. Mus. 6, 6.

1. prōgressus, a, um, *Part.* and *P.a.*, from progredior.

2. prōgressus, ūs, *m.* [progredior], *a going forward, advance, progress* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (Antonium) Brutus progressu arcuit, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 4.—Of the planets: progressus et regressus constantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: progressum praecipitem, inconstantem reditum videt, id. Att. 2, 21, 3.—* **B.** Transf., concr., *a jetty, pier, mole*, Vitr. 5, 12, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Advancement, progress, growth, increase*, etc.: aetatis, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47: primo progressu, *at the first outset*, i. e. *at the very commencement*, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92: in studiis progressus facere, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; cf.: progressus habere in Stoicis, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15: tantum progressum facere, Nep. Cat. 3, 2.—**B.** In partic., *course, progress*, of events: homo causas rerum videt, earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11.

* **prō-gŭbernātor,** ōris, *m.*, *an under-pilot*, Caecil. ap. Non. 536, 11.

† **prŏgymnastes,** ae, *m.*, = προγυμναστής, *a slave who performs gymnastic exercises before his master*, Sen. Ep. 83, 4.

proh, *interj.*, v. 2. pro.

prŏ-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2 (old forms, prohibessis, Cato, R. R. 141, 2; Enn. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 323 Vahl.): prohibessit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11: prohibessint, Cic. Leg. 3, 3 *fin.*), *v. a.* [habeo], *to hold in front*, i. e., **I.** *To hold back, keep in check, to restrain, hinder, prevent, avert, keep* or *ward off, debar* (class.; cf.: inhibeo, arceo). **A.** In gen.; usually constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid*, with *abl.;* alone or *ab* and *abl.;* with *ut, ne, quominus*, or an *obj.-clause;* also with simple *acc.;* less freq. with *de*, the *dat.*, or *gen.* **1.** With *ab:* quo illum ab illâ prohibeas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 103: prohibete a vobis vim meam, id. Capt. 4, 2, 24: praedones procul ab insulâ Siciliâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144: hostem a pugnâ, Caes. B. G. 4, 34: aliquem a familiaritate, congressione, patrio jure et potestate, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46: vim hostium ab oppidis, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: se suosque ab injuriâ, *to restrain themselves, refrain from*, id. ib. 2, 28 *fin.:* ita prohibendo a delictis magis quam vindicando exercitum brevi confirmavit, Sall. J. 45, 3; 22, 4.—**2.** With *de:* vim de classe, Lucil. ap. Non 528, 10.—**3.** With *abl.:* cum suis finibus eos prohibent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: itinere exercitum, *to impede its march*, id. ib. 1, 10: hostem rapinis, pabulationibus populationibusque, id. ib. 1, 15.—With *abl.* without an object: non prohibere aquâ profluente, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 52.—**4.** With *dat.:* aliquem alicui, *to withhold from one*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 7; cf.: aditum alicui, Auct. B. Afr. 31: captae prohibere nequiret Cum Poenos aquilae, *could not prevent the Carthaginians from capturing the standard*, Sil. 6, 27 (but the *gen.*, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26; Caes. B. C. 3, 44, depends on the *acc.* object of prohibere; v. 7 infra).—**5.** With *ut, ne, quominus;* rarely with *quin:* dii prohibeant, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: qui tu id prohibere me potes, ne suspicer, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 50 Brix ad loc.: quod potuisti prohibere, ne fieret, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 33: ne lustrum perficeret, mors prohibuit P. Furi, Liv. 24, 43, 4: hiemem credo adhuc prohibuisse, quo minus, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: prohibere quominus sumerent, non poterant, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: si prohibere, quominus in unum coirent, non posset, Liv. 25, 35, 6: nec, quin erumperet, ubi vellet, prohiberi poterat, id. 26, 40, 4.—**6.** With *obj.-clause:* qui peregrinos urbibus uti prohibent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 47: qui Bibulum exire domo prohibuissent, id. Fam. 1, 9, 7: jam se ad prohibenda circumdari opera Aequi parabant, Liv. 3, 28, 7: prohibuit migrari, Veios, id. 5, 49, 8: prohibete jus de pecuniis dici, id. 6, 18, 14; 6, 20, 6: audeat Canuleius proloqui, se delectum haberi prohibiturum, Liv. 4, 2, 12; 25, 4, 4; 25, 14, 7: qui Cimbros intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; Verg. A. 6, 606.—**7.** With simple *acc.:* Mars pater, ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque ... prohibessis, defendas averruncesque, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141: neque munitiones Caesaris prohibere poterat, Caes. B. G. 3, 44: motus conatusque alicujus prohibere, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: prohibenda maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: quod uti prohibitum irem, quod in me esset, meo labori non parsi, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 242 Müll.: prohibere comitia dicitur vitiare diem morbo, Fest. p. 236 ib.; Cato ap. Fest. l. l.: quod di prohibeant, *which may the gods forbid* or *avert*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 36; and in the same sense: dii mala prohibeant, id. Hec. 2, 1, 10; cf.: di, prohibete minas; di, talem avertite casum, Verg. A. 3, 265; and: deos quaeso, ut istaec prohibeant, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11.—**B.** In partic., *to forbid, prohibit* a thing (syn.: interdico, veto): tu modo ne me prohibeas accipere, siquid det mihi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 89: nemo hic prohibet nec vetat, id. Curc. 1, 1, 33: lex recta imperans prohibensque contraria, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: sed dii et homines prohibuere redemptos vivere Romanos, Liv. 5, 49, 1; Quint. 5, 10, 104; cf.: Athenis affectus movere per praeconem prohibebatur orator, *the orator was forbidden*, id. 6, 1, 7: prohibitis abstinere, Sen. Ep. 83, 18.—**II.** *To keep away* from a thing for the sake of safety (cf. defendo, II.), *to keep, preserve, defend, protect* (rare but class.); with *ab:* a quo periculo prohibete rem publicam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: adultam virginem ab armatorum impetu, id. Brut. 96, 330.—With *abl.:* haec damna multa mulierum Me uxore prohibent, *keep me from a wife*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 105: magnum civium numerum calamitate prohibere, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: tenuiores injuriâ, id. Off. 2, 12, 31: ad prohibendam populationibus Campaniam, Liv. 22, 14, 2.—With double *acc.:* id te Juppiter Prohibessit, *from that may Jupiter preserve you*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 11.

prŏhĭbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prohibeo]. **A.** In gen., *a hindering, preventing* (post-class.), Dig. 3, 3, 42, § 1.—**B.** In partic., a legal hindering, i. e. *a forbidding, prohibition* (very rare, but class.): sceleris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 18: tollendi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37: alicujus actus, Dig. 48, 19, 8: divortii, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34; id. Monog. 9; Arn. 2, 5.

prŏhĭbĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a withholder, restrainer, preventer* (post-class.): valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, 249; Amm. 21, 12, 9; 24, 4, 23; App. de Deo Socr. p. 52 *med.*

prŏhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [prohibitor], *restraining, prohibitory* (post-Aug.): avis, i. e. *that restrains from an act by unfavorable omens*, Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37: interdictum, Dig. 43, 26, 1; Gai. Inst. 4, 140; Ambros. Par. 1, 5, 26.

prŏhĭbĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from prohibeo.

prŏ-hinc, *adv., hence, on this account* (post-class.), App. M. 3, p. 133, 3; so id. ib. 5, p. 159, 41; 11, p. 270, 40.

prō-ĭcĭo (projĭcĭo), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [jacio]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to throw forth* or *before; to fling away, throw down; to throw, thrust, drive,* or *put out; to stretch out, hold out, extend:* projectum odoraris cibum, *thrown before* or *to you*, Hor. Epod. 6, 10: frusto cibarii panis ei projecto, App. M. 6, p. 177, 36: cadavera projecta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.: crates, Caes. B. G. 7, 81: aquilam intra vallum, id. ib. 5, 37: aurum in mediâ Libyâ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 100: aliquid in ignem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: geminos cestus in medium, Verg. A. 5, 402: tela manu, id. ib. 6, 835: arma, of one in flight (cf.: abicere arma, Just. 8, 2, 4), Caes. B. C. 3, 98; id. B. G. 7, 40; 8, 29; Hirt. B. Alex. 76: omnibus projectis fugae consilium capere, Caes. B. C. 1, 20: insepultos, Liv. 29, 9; Suet. Vesp. 21, 3, 19: Diogenes proici se jussit inhumatum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: parvam, *to cast out, expose*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 74: artus, *to stretch out*, Val. Fl. 7, 141: hastam, *to hold out, extend*, Nep. Chabr. 1, 2: strato graves artus, Val. Fl. 7, 141: scutum, *to hold in front, to oppose*, Sisenn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; Liv. 7, 10; cf.: projecto prae se clipeo, id. 32, 25: proicere se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Sest. 11, 26; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ad genua alicujus se proicere, Liv. 26, 32, 8: se ex navi, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: se super exanimem amicum, Verg. A. 9, 444: se in forum, Liv. 2, 23; cf.: projecturus semet in flumen, Curt. 9, 4, 12; Gai. Inst. 3, 219.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To cast out, expel; to exile, banish:* tantam pestem evomere et proicere, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: in exilium proici, Sen. Prov. 3, 2: aliquem ab urbe, Ov. M. 15, 504: vix duo projecto (mihi) tulistis opem, id. P. 2, 3, 30: Agrippam in insulam, Tac. A. 1, 3; 4, 71: a facie tuâ, Vulg. Psa. 50, 12.—**2.** In architecture, *to let* any part of a building *jut out, to cause to project:* tectum, Cic. Top. 4, 24: jus immittendi tigna in parietem vicini, proiciendi, protegendi, etc., Dig. 8, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To throw away, to give up, yield, resign, renounce, reject, disdain*, etc. (cf. depono): nec pro his libertatem, sed pro libertate haec proicias, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 6; id. Rab. Post. 12, 33: patriam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: spem salutis, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3: ampullas et sesquipedalia verba, Hor. A. P. 97: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 544: senatûs auctoritatem, Tac. A. 1, 42; cf. Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 8: diem, *to deprive one's self of the light of day, to blind one's self*, Stat. Th. 2, 237.—Esp. of life: animas, Verg. A. 6, 436: vitam, Luc. 4, 526.—With personal objects: aliquem, *to neglect, desert, forsake, abandon*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 8: Deum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 19.—**B.** With *se, to rush into* any thing: si qui se in hoc judicium forte projecerint, Cic. Cael. 9, 22.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To rush into danger:* epistulae tuae monent et rogant, ne me proiciam, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 5: non integrâ re, sed certe minus infractâ, quam si una projeceris te, id. ib. 9, 10, 8; cf.: in miserias projectus sum, Sall. J. 14, 21.—**b.** *To degrade one's self:* se in muliebres et inutiles fletus, Liv. 25, 37, 10.—**c.** *To obtrude itself:* quae libido non se proripiet ac proiciet occultatione propositâ, Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**C.** *To put off* as to time, *to defer, delay* (post-Aug.): quantum odii fore ab iis qui ultra quinquennium proiciantur, Tac. A. 2, 36.—Hence, **prōjectus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *stretched out, extended, jutting out, projecting:* urbs projecta in altum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21: projecta saxa, Verg. A. 3, 699: ova, Liv. 22, 20; and: insula a septentrione in meridiem projecta, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 80: ventre projecto, *projecting, prominent*, Suet. Ner. 51; cf. in *comp.:* ventre paulo projectiore, id. Tit. 3.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **prōjectum,** i, *n.*, *a jutty, projection, projecture* in a building, Dig. 50, 16, 242; 43, 17, 6; 43, 24, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Prominent, manifest:* projecta atque eminens audacia, Cic. Clu. 65, 183; id. Rep. 3, 7, 11 (from Non. 373, 25): cupiditas, id. Dom. 44, 115.—**2.** *Inclined, addicted* to any thing, *immoderate* in any thing: homo ad audendum projectus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: homines in verba projecti, Gell. 1, 15, 20: in libidinem,

Just. 41, 3, 9.—*Sup.*: projectissima ad libidinem gens, Tac. H. 5, 5.—**3.** *Thrown away; hence, abject, mean, base, contemptible*, = abjectus, contemptus: non esse projectum consulare imperium, Liv. 2, 27: projecta patientia, Tac. A. 3, 65 *fin.*: projectā vilior algā, Verg. E. 7, 42.—*Comp.*: quid esse vobis aestimem projectius? Prud. στεφ. 10, 153.—**4.** *Downcast*: vultus projectus et degener, Tac. H. 3, 65.—Hence, *adv.*: **prōjectē,** *carelessly, indifferently* (post-class.): Tert. Pud. 13.

prŏin, *adv.*, v. proinde.

prŏ-indē (abbrev. **proin,** like dein for deinde; usually monosyl., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 155; id. Capt. prol. 63; 3, 4, 20 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 4, 5; id. Eun. 1, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 3; dissyl., Cat. 20, 16), *adv.* **I.** *Just so, in the same manner, in like manner, equally, just, even*; usually with a foll. *atque* (*ac*), *quasi*, or *ut*, rarely *quam*: tibi nunc, proinde ac merere, summas habeo gratias, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 33; cf. Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6; and: Scipiades ... Ossa dedit terrae, proinde ac famul infimus esset, Lucr. 3, 1035; so, proinde atque (ac) si, Lex Rubr. lin. 17, ap. Haubold, Monum. Leg. p. 146; cf.: quā de re quoniam nihil ad me scribis, proinde habebo ac si scripsisses nihil esse, *just as if, the same as if*, Cic. Att. 3, 13, 1: proinde aestimans, ac si usus esset, Caes. B. C. 3, 1, 5: proinde expiscare quasi non nosses, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 35: proinde quasi nemo siet, Ita, etc., id. Heaut. 1, 1, 13; Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9; cf.: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre possimus, id. Mil. 31, 84; and: proinde quasi aut plures fortunati sint quam infelices, aut, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86: haec curata sint Fac sis, proinde adeo, ut me velle intellegis, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 27: faciam, sit, proinde ut dixi, Tragicomoedia, id. ib. prol. 63: proinde ut commodumst et lubet, id. ib. 2, 1, 8: proinde ut quisque fortunā utitur, ita praecellet, id. Ps. 2, 3, 13; cf., in the reverse order: quia, ut vos mihi domi eritis proinde ego ero fama foris, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 21; Lucr. 4, 648: si proinde amentur mulieres diu quam lavant, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 3: equidem diis habeo gratiam, non proinde quia natus est quam, etc. (Gr. οὐχ οὕτως ... ὡς), Gell. 9, 3, 5.—*Absol.*: hunc filii loco non proinde habere turpe mihi videtur, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 5; Petr. 83: ut, sive dulcis esset sapor uvae sive acidus, proinde aestimarent, Col. 11, 2, 68; Just. 41, 3, 8.—**II.** *Hence, therefore, accordingly, then*, in expressions of advice, exhortation, encouragement, etc.: proinde actutum istuc quid sit quod scire expetis eloquere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 12: proinde istud facias ipse, quod faciamus nobis suades, id. ib. 3, 3, 54: proinde hinc vos amolimini, Ter. And. 4, 2, 24: proinde aperte dice, quid sit, quod times, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 229 (Trag. Rel. v. 63 Rib.): proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. And. 2, 4, 5; Cic. Fam. 12, 6, 2: proinde aut exeant aut quiescant, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11; Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.*: proinde parati intentique essent signo dato Romanos invadere, Sall. J. 49, 3; 83, 1: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! Verg. A. 11, 383: proinde ne gravarentur, Liv. 1, 9; 2, 15; 3, 57; Curt. 3, 5, 13; Just. 31, 7, 6; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 8; 3, 19, 9.

prōjectē, *adv.*, v. proicio, *P. a. fin.*

prōjectīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [proicio], *cast out, exposed* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: puella, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43; cf. Argum. Cist. 8.—**II.** Trop.: Palladius projecticius, *rejected, despised*, Amm. 28, 6, 26.

prōjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a throwing forward, a stretching out.* **I.** Lit.: brachii, i. e. *extension* (opp. contractio), Cic. Or. 18, 59: projectiones aquae, *jets*, Fest. s. v. tullios, p. 352 Müll.—**II.** Transf., concr., like projectura, *a projection*, in buildings; also, *the right to build a projection*, Dig. 43, 17, 3, §§ 5 and 6.

prōjecto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to drive forth, drive out* (post-class.): homines in aperta pericula, Amm. 14, 5, 7.—**II.** Trop., *to reproach, accuse* (ante-class.): aliquem probris, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38: ego projector quod tu peccas, Enn. ap. Rufin. Figur. Sent. p. 222 Ruhnk.

prōjectōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ejecting, detergent* (in later medicine): vis, Theod. Prisc. Diaet. 5: herba projectoriae virtutis, Aem. Mac. 4, 1.

prōjectūra, ae, *f.* [proicio], *a jutty, projecture* in buildings, Vitr. 3, 2; 3.

1. prōjectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from proicio.

2. prōjectus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [proicio], *a jutting out, projecting, projection* (very rare): corporis, Lucr. 3, 987: frondis, Plin. 17, 11, 19, § 92.

prō-jĭcio, v. proicio.

prō-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. n.*, *to glide forward, to slide* or *slip along, to fall down* (class.; in Cic. most freq. in a trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: at Canis ad caudam serpens prolabitur Argo, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Prop. 1, 20, 47: ruit prolapsa moles, of the sea, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: collapsus pons, usque alterius initium pontis prolabi eum leniter cogebat: alii elephanti pedibus insistentes, alii clunibus subsidentes prolabebantur, *to slide along ... slide forward*, Liv. 44, 5 sqq.: velut si prolapsus cecidisset, terram osculo contigit, id. 1, 56: equus prolapsum per caput regem effudit, *falling down*, id. 27, 32: ex equo, id. 27, 27: ex arbore altā prolapsus, Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69; Ov. Ib. 223; cf.: prolapsus in cloacae foramen, Suet. Gram. 2: prolapsa Pergama, *fallen down, fallen to ruin*, Verg. A. 2, 555: Laodicea tremore terrae prolapsa, Tac. A. 14, 27.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To go forward, go on, to proceed* or *come to, fall* into any thing: me longius prolapsum esse, quam ratio vestri judicii postularit, *have gone farther*, i. e. *have said more*, Cic. Caecin. 35, 101: libenter ad istam orationem tecum prolaberer, *would go on, be led on*, id. Leg. 1, 20, 52: in misericordiam prolapsus est animus, Liv. 30, 12: in rabiem, Tac. A. 1, 31: ad seditiones, id. ib. 4, 18: ad jurgia, id. ib. 2, 10: ad superbiam, id. ib. 11, 17 *fin.*; Amm. 23, 6, 1.—**B.** *To slip out, escape*: ne quod ab aliquā cupiditate prolapsum verbum videatur, Cic. Font. 13, 28 (9, 18).—**C.** *To fall, fail, err*: timore, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: cupiditate, id. Att. 1, 17, 19: cupiditate regni, Liv. 40, 23: nimio juvandi mortales studio, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118.—**D.** *To fall to decay, to sink, decline, go to ruin*: huc unius mulieris libido est prolapsa, ut, etc., Cic. Cael. 20, 47; cf.: eo prolapsi sunt mores, ut, etc., Sen. Contr. 15: ita prolapsa est (juventus), ut coërcenda sit, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4: ad id prolapsae, Tac. A. 12, 53: in aliquod dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5: prolapsum clade Romanum imperium, Liv. 23, 5, 14: rem temeritate ejus prolapsam restituit, id. 6, 22; 45, 19: studio magnificentiae, Tac. A. 3, 55.—**E.** *To fall away from grace* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Heb. 6, 6.

prōlapsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prolabor]. **I.** *A slipping, falling*: ingredi sine casu aut prolapsione, Cic. Cael. 17, 41.—**II.** *A falling* or *tumbling down*: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30.—**III.** Trop., *an error, misstep* (late Lat.): intempestiva temeritas et prolapsio, Amm. 20, 4, 15; Ambros. de Noë, 14, 49; id. Bon. Mort. 10, 47.

1. prōlapsus, a, um, *Part.*, from prolabor.

2. prōlapsus, ūs, *m.* [prolabor], *a falling* (late Lat.), Rufin. Orig. Princip. 2, 1, 1.

prōlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [profero]. **I.** *A bringing forward, putting forth, adducing, pronouncing*, etc.: vocis, *utterance*, Lact. 4, 8, 12: verbi intellegibilis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 6; cf.: Latinorum nominum prolatione, v. l. for pronuntiatione, Liv. 22, 13, 7.—**II.** *A setting forth, mentioning*: exemplorum, Cic. Or. 34, 120.—**III.** *A putting forward, advancing.* **A.** Lit.: finium, *extension, enlargement*, Liv. 31, 5 *fin.*; id. 42, 20, 4; Suet. Aug. 30; Hilar. Trin. 4, 3.—**B.** *A putting off* as to time, *a deferring, delaying, delay, postponement*: judicii, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: rerum, id. Att. 7, 12, 2: diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 32.—*Absol.*: omnem prolationem suspectabant, Tac. H. 3, 82; so in *plur.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 98; Tac. A. 4, 3.

prōlātīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *uttered* (late Lat.): si quis insitum et prolativum verbum Dei filium dicat, anathema sit, Hilar. Synod. 45.

prōlāto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [profero]. **I.** *To lengthen, extend, enlarge* (not in Cic.; syn.: distendo, extendo; profero, differo): agros, Tac. H. 2, 78: villam, Col. 1, 5: rem rusticam, id. 1, praef. § 19: effugium, Lucr. 1, 983: vitam, *to prolong*, Tac. A. 11, 37.—**II.** Of time, *to put off, defer, delay, postpone* (class.; cf.: profero, differo), id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest, Cic. Cat. 4, 3, 6: dubitando et dies prolatando, Sall. C. 43, 3: diem ex die, Tac. A. 6, 42: bellum, id. ib. 13, 34: bellum indies, Sall. H. 4, 61, 12 Dietsch; cf. Sil. 3, 142: consultationes, Sall. J. 27, 2: seditiones, id. H. 1, 48, 16 Dietsch: nihil prolatandum ratus, Liv. 21, 5: prolatando aliquantum extraxerant temporis, Curt. 10, 2, 10.

1. prōlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from profero.

2. prōlātus, ūs, *m.* [profero], *a bringing forward* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 33.

* **prōlectĭbĭlis,** e, *adj.* [prolicio], *alluring*, Sid. Ep. 4, 18 dub. (al. plectibilibus).

prōlecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to allure* or *entice forth* (cf.: illicio, invito). **I.** Lit. (post-class.): lacrimae redeunt, prolectante gaudio, App. M. 5, p. 162, 8: mox prolectante studio, id. ib. 5, p. 159; 11, p. 259, 33: aviculae prolectatae verno vapore, id. ib. 11, p. 260, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to allure, entice, incite* (rare but class.): egentes spe largitionis, * Cic. Fl. 8, 18: praeda puellares animos prolectat, Ov. F. 4, 433: sensus legentium, Vitr. 5 praef.: aliquam veneficiis ad nuptias, App. Mag. p. 331, 28: nuptialis gratiae nomine prolectatus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—**B.** *To provoke*: etiamne ultro tuis me prolectas probris? Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 38.

‡ **prō-lēgātus,** i, *m.*, *a lieutenant-governor's substitute, a prolegate*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 119, 6; Inscr. Don. 137, 1.

‡ **pro-lĕpos,** ŏris, *m.*, *a substitute for agreeableness*, Not. Tir. p. 80.

† **prŏlepsis,** is, *f.*, = πρόληψις, in rhetoric, a mentioning a thing by a name which it has not yet received, *anticipation, prolepsis* (pure Lat. occupatio), Diom. p. 438 and 439 P.; or an allusion to a thing as having happened before it has actually come to pass, *an anachronism*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 45 *fin.*; or a refuting of an objection by anticipation (written as Greek), Quint. 4, 1, 49; 9, 2, 16.

prōles, is (*gen. plur.* prolum, Mart. Cap. 3, § 301), *f.* [pro and root al- of alo, to nourish, whence olesco in ad-olesco, etc.; cf.: suboles, indoles]. **I.** Lit., *that which grows forth*; esp. of human beings, *offspring, progeny, child, descendant*; and collect., *descendants, race, progeny, posterity* (mostly poet.; but cf.: nec fugerim dicere prolem, aut subolem aut effari, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 26, and v. in the foll. the passages from Cic.; syn. progenies).—Poet.: propagando procudere prolem, *to bring forth, produce children*, Lucr. 5, 856: prolem est enixa gemellam, Ov. M. 9, 452: laudantur simili prole puerperae, Hor. C. 4, 5, 23; id. C. S. 19: di Romulae genti date remque prolemque, id. ib. 47: et pulchrā faciat te prole parentem, Verg. A. 1, 76: felix prole parens, Val. Fl. 5, 384: tua postuma proles, Verg. A. 6, 763: ferrea proles, *the iron race*, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: aënea, Ov. M. 1, 125: argentea, id. ib. 1, 114: proles Ausonia, *the Ausonian race*, Verg. A. 4, 236: dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, Juv. 8, 56.—In prose: praeclara Brutorum atque Aemiliorum proles, Sall. H. 1, 41, 2 Dietsch; Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: proles illa futurorum hominum, *race*, id. ib. 6, 21, 23.—Of individuals (poet.): Ulixi, i. e. *Telemachus*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40: proles tertia Phorcus, Ov. M. 7, 477: Clymeneïa, i. e. *Phaëton*, id. ib. 2, 19: Apollinea, i. e. *Æsculapius*, id. ib. 15, 533: deûm certissima proles, Verg. A. 6, 322: egomet Neptunia proles, Val. Fl. 4, 213.—Of deities: Saturni altera proles, Verg. A. 12, 830: Bacchi rustica proles, i. e. *Priapus*, Tib. 1, 4, 7: Cyllenia proles, Verg. A. 4, 258: fulminis, i. e. *Bacchus*, Sen. Med. 24; cf. Verg. A. 6, 25: Jovis, Vulg. Act. 19, 35.—Of animals: hinc nova proles per herbas Ludit, Lucr. 1, 259: duellica equorum, id. 2, 661; Phaedr. 2, 4, 19; Verg. G. 3, 65: jam maris immensi prolem, genus omne natantum, id. ib. 3, 541; Col. 7, 6, 7.—Poet., of plants: et prolem tarde crescentis olivae, i. e. *the fruit*, Verg. G. 2, 3; cf.: naturae contenta manu Zephyrique fa-

rore Parturit (tellus), et tantâ natorum prole superbit, Alan. Anti-Claud. 1, 79. — In *plur.:* privignasque rogat proles, Col. poët. 10, 163.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Youth, young men*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: sternitur Arcadiae proles, Verg. A. 10, 429. — **B.** *The testicles* (post-class.): polimina sunt ea, quae nos proles verecundius dicimus, Arn. 7, 230; 5, 172.

prōlētāneus, i, *m.*, i. q. proletarius, q. v.

prōlētārĭus, ii, *m.* [proles]. **I.** According to a division of the people by Servius Tullius, *a citizen of the lowest class, who served the State not with his property, but only with his children* (proles), *a proletary:* qui aut non plus mille quingentum aeris aut omnino nihil in suum censum praeter caput attulissent, proletarios nominavit, ut ex iis quasi proles [id est quasi progenies] civitatis exspectari videretur, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; cf. Liv. 1, 43; Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 1; Enn. ib. (Ann. v. 189 Vahl.): proletarios lucrari plures, Amm. 19, 11, 7: proletarium capite censum, dictum quod ex his civitas constet, quasi proles progenie: iidem et proletanei, Fest. p. 228 Müll.—* **II.** Transf., *adj.*, *low, common:* sermo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157.

* **prō-lĕvo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to draw forth*, trop.: aliquem peccatorum fluctibus mersum, Tert. Poen. 4.

pro-lībo, āre, *v. a.*, *to pour out, offer as a libation* to the gods (Plinian): vina diis, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117; 14, 19, 23, § 119; 28, 4, 11, § 46.—*Impers. pass.:* fictilibus prolibatur simpuviis, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158.

* **prō-lĭcĕo,** cui, 2, *v. n.* [liqueo], *to run* or *flow forth:* prolicere, emanare, effluere. Varro: demum ubi prolicuit dulcis unda, Gloss. Isid.

prō-lĭcio, lixi (Not. Tir. p. 149), 3, *v. a.* [lacio], *to allure* or *entice forth, to entice, incite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ejus amos cupidam me huc prolicit per tenebras, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 2: voluptas tardâ prolicienda morâ, Ov. A. A. 2, 718: aliquem ad spem, Tac. A. 3, 73 *fin.*

‡ **prolicito,** āre, v. ‡ procitare.

prō-līmen, ĭnis, *n.*, *a space before the threshold*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 8.

prō-lĭquātus, a, um, *Part.* [liquo], *liquefied, liquid*, App. Mag. p. 283, 39.

prōlixē, *adv.*, v. prolixus *fin.*

prōlixĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prolixus]. **1.** *Great length, breadth,* or *width, great extension* (post-class.): terrae, App. de Mundo. p. 60, 21: colubra prolixitatis immensae, Arn. 7, 250: temporis, *length of time*, Dig. 36, 1, 22. —**2.** Of speech, *prolixity:* ne forte prolixitas fastidium audientiae pariat, Arn. 4, 138: litterarum, Symm. Ep. 2, 8.

* **prōlixĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *prolixity*, Pac. ap. Non. 160, 11.

* **prōlixo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to lengthen, extend:* aciem ferramenti, Col. 4, 24, 22.

prō-lixus, a, um, *adj.* [laxus], *stretched far out, long, broad* (syn.: latus, spatiosus). **I.** Lit. (not in Cic.): capillus passus prolixus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49 Umpfenb. (Fleck. prolixe): comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 34: barba, Verg. E. 8, 34 (Forbig. promissa): caudae (opp. breves), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3: villi, Col. 7, 3, 7: arbores, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: ramus, Suet. Vesp. 5: cervix, Col. 7, 3, 7: statura, id. 1, 9, 3; cf.: prolixo corpore erat, Suet. Claud. 30: tunicae, Gell. 7, 12. —*Comp.:* arator prolixior, *taller, stouter*, Col. 1, 9, 3: prolixiora quaedam nascuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *long, extended* (ante- and post-class.): prolixae aetatis homines, i. e. *of great age*, Dig. 50, 6, 5 *fin.*; cf.: prolixioris temporis spatium, ib. 49, 14, 45: non tam prolixo provolat ictu, *far-reaching, distant*, Lucr. 4, 1245: si cognitio prolixiorem tractatum habeat, Dig. 33, 1, 13.—*Sup.:* labor (with largus), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 57 Mai.—*Neutr.* adverb.: prolixum ejulare, *greatly, violently*, App. M. 8, p. 205, 15. —**B.** In partic. **1.** In speech, *prolix* (post-class.): cujus exemplum, ne sim prolixus, omisi, Macr. S. 3, 7 *fin.*—**2.** *Comprehensive* in meaning (post-class.): existimo longe esse amplius, prolixius, fusius in significandâ totius prope civitatis multitudine mortales quam homines dixisse, Gell. 13, 28, 3 —**3.** Of circumstances, *favorable, fortunate* (class.): rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: cetera spero prolixa esse his duntaxat, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2.—**4.** Of disposition and conduct, *well-disposed, obliging, courteous* (Ciceron.): prolixa beneficaque natura, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8: animus libens et prolixus, id. Att. 16, 16, C, 4: Ariobarzanes in Pompeium prolixior, id. ib. 6, 3, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **prōlixē,** *largely, abundantly, copiously* (class.): capillus passus prolixe et circum caput Rejectus neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 49 Fleck. (Umpfenb. passus prolixus): prolixe cumulateque facere aliquid, Cic. Fl. 36, 89: prolixe et celeriter facere aliquid, id. Att. 16, 16, A, § 6: prolixe fuseque laudare, Gell. 5, 1, 2: promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: in quo (delectu) parum prolixe respondent Campani coloni, *do not announce themselves in very great numbers*, id. Att. 7, 14, 2: arbores prolixe foliatae, App. M. 4, p. 143, 15. —*Comp.:* largius prolixiusque fruere, Gell. 1, 22, 10: fabulari, id. 12, 1, 4: accipit hominem prolixius, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 52: fovere aliquem, Suet. Tit. 7; cf.: et factus in agoniâ, prolixius orabat, *more earnestly*, Vulg. Luc. 22, 44.

prōlŏcūtio (-quūtio), ōnis, *f.* [proloquor], *a preamble* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim 2, 3; 2, 10.

* **prōlŏcūtor (prolŏqu-),** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pleader, advocate*, Auct. Quint. Decl. Trib. Marian. 3.

† **prŏlŏgium,** ii, *n.*, = προλόγιον, *a preface, introduction:* prologium, principium, proloquium. Pacuvius: quid est? nam me exanimasti prologio tuo, Paul. ex Fest. p 226 Müll.

† **prolŏgus,** i, *m.*, = πρόλογος. **I.** Lit., *a preface* or *introduction to a play, a prologue*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 14: in prologis scribundis operâ abutitur, id. And. prol. 5: in Hydriae (Menandri) prologo, Quint. 11, 3, 91: in prologo Adelphorum, Suet. Vit. Ter. 2. —**II.** Transf., *the player who delivers the prologue:* oratorem esse voluit me, non prologum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 11; id. Hec. prol. alt. 1 (prō-, v. Wagn. ad Ter. Heaut. prol. 11).

prolongo, āvi, 1, *v.* [pro-longus], *to lengthen, prolong, extend* (late Lat. for prorogo, profero, duco): dies, Vulg. Deut. 6, 2: iniquitatem suam, id. Psa. 128, 3; Hilar. ad loc.; id. in Psa. 119, 13; Aug. Serm. 9, 2: sermonem, Vulg. Ezech. 12, 28.

prōlŏquium, ii, *n.* [proloquor]. * **I.** *An introduction, preamble*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.; v. prologium.—**II.** *An assertion, proposition, axiom* (class. Lat. pronunciatum), the Gr. ἀξίωμα, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 8, 1; cf. App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29, 15: disjunctivum, Gell. 5, 11, 9.—**III.** *A judicial sentence:* sub uno proloquio cunctos jubet occidi, Amm. 29, 1, 38; 28, 1, 11.

prō-lŏquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** In gen., *to speak out, utter, declare, say* (mostly ante-class. and poet.; not found in Cic., Cæs., or Quint.): prolocutum (dicimus), cum animo quod habuit, extulit loquendo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 56 Müll.: hoc profiteri et proloqui advorsum illam, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 384 Vahl.): miserias Medeai caelo atque terrae, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (Trag. v. 291 Vahl.): cogitata, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 53: verbum, id. And. 1, 5, 21; cf.: proloqui quicquam verborum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 92: aliquid apud aliquem, id. Capt. prol. 6; so, apud aliquem, id. Ep. 3, 4, 28: vera, id. Aul. 2, 1, 18: falsum, id. ib. 3, 5, 45: pervagatissimus ille versus, qui vetat Artem pudere proloqui quam factites, Cic. Or. 43, 147: nunc quam rem oratum huc veni, primum proloquar, Plaut. Am. prol. 50; so with *interrog.-clause:* quid sentiatis proloquimini, Auct. B. Afr. 44 *fin.*; with *acc.* and *inf.*, Liv. 4, 2, 13.—*Absol.:* ut occepisti, perge porro proloqui, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 125. —* **II.** In partic., *to foretell, predict:* proloquar, atque utinam patriae sim vanus haruspex, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 59.

prōlŏquūtor, ōris, v. prolocutor.

prōlŏquūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proloquor.

‡ **prō-lŭbīdo,** ĭnis, *f.*, *will, desire, inclination:* prolubium (al. prolubiem) et prolubidinem dici ab eo quod lubeat, Varr. ap. Non. 64, 13.

prō-lŭbium, ii, *n.* [lubet]. **I.** Subject., *will, desire, inclination* (ante- and post-class.): muliebre ingenium, prolubium, occasio, Att. ap. Non. 64, 8; Novat. and Laber. ib. 10 and 12; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28; Gell. 16, 19, 12.—**II.** Object., *pleasure* (post-class.): majus, Gell. 5, 10, 12: libidinis, App. M. 10, p. 249, 4.

* **prō-lūcĕo,** xi, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine forth*, Sen. Ot. Sap. 5, 4 (id. Vit. Beat. 32; Haase, perducens).

prōlūdĭum, ii, *n.* [proludo], *preliminary exercise, training* (late Lat.): cum quasi in proludiis negotium spectaretur, Amm. 28, 1, 10: cotidiana proludia exercitûs, id. 14, 11, 3: disciplinae castrensis, id. 16, 5, 10.

prō-lūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. n.*, *to play* or *practise beforehand, to prelude.* **I.** Lit.: et sparsâ ad pugnam proludit harenâ, Verg. G. 3, 234.—*Absol.:* sic ubi prolusit, etc., Ov. A. A. 3, 515; Flor. 3, 22, 6. —**II.** Trop.: sententiis, quibus proluserint, *which served them for previous exercise*, * Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: jurgia proludunt, Juv. 5, 26: per has mortalis aevi moras illi meliori vitae longiorique proluditur, Sen. Ep. 102, 23: cum per ista prolusum est, crescunt maria, id. Q. N. 3, 28, 3: prima per legatos habita certamina, cum hinc Domitius et Thorius, inde Hirtulei proluderent, *opened the contest*, Flor. 3, 22, 6: prolusit dolor per ista noster, Sen. Med. 907; id. Hippol. 1061; id. Herc. Fur. 221.

‡ **prō-lūgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to mourn greatly:* prolugere dicuntur qui solito diutius lugent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash forth* or *out, to cast out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not found in Cic.; once in Cæs.; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: genus omne natantum Litore in extremo . . fluctus Proluit, Verg. G. 3, 543: ventrem, i. e. *to cause diarrhœa*, Col. 7, 3, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To wash off* or *away:* tempestas ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: impetus aquarum proluit terram, Col. 2, 18, 5; cf.: silvas Eridanus, Verg. G. 1, 481; id. A. 12, 686.—Hence, * **2.** Trop., *to make away with* property: pecuniam prandiorum gurgitibus, *to squander, dissipate*, Gell. 2, 24, 11.—**B.** *To moisten, wet, wash:* in vivo prolue rore manus, Ov. F. 4, 778: ensem, i. e. *with blood*, Sil. 15, 304: cruor proluit pectora, Stat. Th. 8, 711. — Poet., of drinking: leni praecordia mulso Prolueris melius, Hor. S. 2, 4, 26: se pleno auro, Verg. A. 1, 739: multâ prolutus vappâ, Hor. S. 1, 5, 16: nec fonte labra prolui caballino, Pers. prol. 1. — In comic lang.: cloacam (i. e. ventrem), *to wash out the stomach*, i. e. *to drink one's fill*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 29.—**C.** *To overflow, inundate* (post-class.): prolutas esse regiones imbribus, App. de Mundo, p. 73, 26.

prōlūsio, ōnis, *f.* [proludo], *a prelude*, transf., *a preliminary exercise, trial, essay*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47.

prōlūsōrĭus, a, um, v. perlusorius.

prōlūtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proluo.

prōlŭvies, ēi, *f.* [proluo], *an overflow, inundation* (class.): Romae et maxime Appia ad Martis mira proluvies, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 7, 1 (Bait.); Lucr. 5, 950: alvi, i. e. *filth cast forth, excrements*, id. 6, 1200; Col. 6, 7, 1; 12, 38, 1: foedissima ventris, Verg. A. 3, 217.

* **prōlŭvio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an inundation*, App. de Mundo, p. 73, 33.

* **prōlŭvĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [proluvio], *overflowing*. pestis, i. e. *spreading in all directions*, Auct. ap. Fulg. p. 564, 13.

prōlŭvium, i, *n.* [prolus], *an overflow;* trop., *an excess, abundance:* castitatis, Ambros. Virg. 1, 4, 18; cf.: proluvium, profusio, Non. p. 373; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 28 (Umpfenb. and Fleck. prolubium); id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 217.

† **prōlўtae,** ārum, *m.*, = προλύται, *jurists who, after studying five years, were dismissed by their instructors with credit*, Dig. praef. § 5.

‡ **prō-măgister,** tri, *m.*, *one who presides, rules*, etc., *in the place of another, a vice-president, vicegerent, vice-director* (in class. Lat. pro magistro), Inscr. Fabr. p. 442, 49; Inscr. Grut. 426, 5; 607, 1 al.

‡ **prōmăgistĕrium,** ii, *n.* [pro-magister], *the office of a* promagister, *a vice-*

presidency, lieutenancy, etc., Inscr. Grut. 173, 5.

‡ **prō-măgistrātus**, ūs, *m.*, *administration by a substitute* or *deputy*, S. C. de Bacchan.; Inscr. Grut. 629 *fin.*; Inscr. Murat. 582, 1.

prō-mātertĕra, ae, *f.*, *a great-grandmother's sister, great-grandaunt*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

‡ **promellĕre**, litem promovere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.

‡ **promenervat** item (in Saliari carmine) pro monet, Fest. p. 205 Müll.

prō-mercālis, e, *adj.* [merx], *that is dealt in, that is bought and sold* (post-Aug.): res, Col. 1, 8, 13; 11, 1, 34: vestes, Suet. Gram. 23: aurum, id. Caes. 54; Gell 4, 1, 23.

prō-mercium, ii, *n.* [id.], *trade, traffic, merchandise* (post-class.), Dig. 48, 8, 3, § 4; 30, 1, 41 al.

prō-mĕrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.*, and **prō-mĕrĕor**, itus, 2, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To deserve, be deserving of, merit*, in a good or bad sense (class.) **A.** In gen.: retineri nequeo, quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 15; id. Am. 5, 2, 12: quid mali sum promeritus, id. ib. 2, 1, 20: ita velim me promerentem ames, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 47: reus levius punitus quam sit ille promeritus, Cic. Inv 2, 28, 83: poenam, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 63.—In a good sense: promeruisti, ut ne quid ores, quin impetres, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 41: promerenti optime hoccine pretii redditur, id. As. 1, 2, 2: deorum indulgentiam, Plin. Pan. 74, 5: amorem, Suet. Calig. 3: omnium voluntatem, id. Tit. 1: dies qui primus videre Promeruit nasci mundum, Sedul. 5, 318.—**B.** Esp., *to deserve* of one any thing (good or bad); constr. usu. with *de* or *absol.*, rarely with *acc.*: numquam referre gratiam possum satis, proinde ut tu promeritus de me, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 12: paratiores erunt ad bene de multis promerendum, Cic. Off 2, 15, 53.—**II.** Transf., *to acquire, gain, earn, get, win*: homines tenues unum habent in nostrum ordinem aut promerendi aut proferendi beneficii locum, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: socios, Suet. Aug. 3: principem, Plin. Pan. 62: ego te numquam negabo Promeritam, Verg. A. 4, 335: per hostias deos laevos, i. e. *to render favorable, to propitiate*, Arn. 7, 229; cf. *pass.*: talibus enim hostiis promeretur Deus, *is won, conciliated*, Vulg. Heb. 13, 6.—Hence, **prōmĕrĭtum**, i, *n.*, *desert* (good or evil), *merit.*—In good sense, Pac. ap. Non. 307, 10 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.); Lucr 2, 651; Cic. Red. ad Quir. 4, 8; Ov F 4, 394.—In bad sense, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 49; Auct. B. Afr. 90.

Prŏmētheus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Προμηθεύς (the Forethinker), *a son of Iapetus and Clymene, brother of Epimetheus, and father of Deucalion.* He formed men of clay, and animated them by means of fire brought from heaven; for which he was fastened to Caucasus, where a vulture, or, as some say, an eagle, fed upon his entrails, until, at last, it was slain by Hercules, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 76; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Hor. C. 1, 16, 13; Ov. M. 1, 82; Hyg. Fab. 54; 144; Verg. E. 6, 42; Prop. 3, 3, 29 (4, 7); Mart. 11, 85, 9; Stat. Th. 11, 478; Lact. 2, 10, 5.—Poet., transf., of a skilful potter, Juv. 4, 133.—Hence, **A. Prŏmēthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Prometheus, Promethean*: juga, i. e. *the Caucasus*, Prop. 1, 12, 10; also called rupes, Mart. 9, 46, 3: fibra, *of Prometheus*, Val. Fl. 7, 356: creta, Col. poët. 10, 59: lutum, Mart. 10, 39, 4: cruor, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 40: manus, Stat. Th. 8, 305.—**B. Prŏmēthīădes**, ae, *m. patron.*, *the son of Prometheus, Deucalion*, Ov. M. 1, 390.

prō-mĭco, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to gleam forth*; transf., *to spring forth, start forth* (post-class.): promicant molles plumulae, i. e. *grow out*, App. M. 3, p. 138, 30: rosae, id. ib. 10, p. 253, 9: lacrimae, *burst* or *gush forth*, id. ib. 3, p. 133, 40.—**II.** *Act.*, *to throw out, deliver with vehemence*: orationem, Naev. ap. Non. 65, 6 (promicare extendere et porro jacere, Non.).

prōmĭnens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from promineo.

prōmĭnenter, *adv.*, v. promineo, *P. a. fin.*

prōmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [prominens], *a jutting out, projection, prominence* (post-Aug.): ita uti summam habeant prominentiam (anterides), Vitr. 6, 11: praecordiorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 50; in *plur.* of *promontories*, Sol. 27, 1.

prō-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to stand* or *jut out, be prominent, to overhang, project* (not in Cic.; cf. Moser ad Cic. Rep. 3, 7, p. 352 *ext.*; syn.: exsto, emineo). **I.** Lit.: Phaselis prominet penitus in altum, Liv. 37, 23: collis prominens, id. 27, 48: in pontum, Ov. M. 13, 778: coma prominet in vultus, id. ib. 13, 845: ante frontem, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 176: ursis ungues prominent, id. 8, 36, 54, § 126: qui (dentes elephantorum) prominent, id. 11, 37, 62, § 165: nemorum coma gelido prominet Algido, Hor. C. 1, 21, 6: cum prominerent ore, quantum, etc., id. Epod. 5, 35; Val. Fl. 7, 30: matres familiae pectore nudo prominentes, *bending forward*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to reach out, extend* to any thing, *come forth*: quae (justitia) nec sibi tantum conciliata sit nec occulta, sed foras tota promineat, Cic. Rep. 3, 7, 10: maxima pars ejus (gloriae) in memoriam ac posteritatem promineat, Liv. 28, 43, 5.—Hence, **prōmĭnens**, entis, *P. a.*, *prominent*: oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 53, § 141: figurae signorum, Vitr 6, 2.—*Comp.*: prominentiore caudâ, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.—*Subst.*: **prōmĭnens**, entis, *n.*, *a prominent part*: in prominenti litoris, Tac. A. 1, 53.—*Plur.*: prominentia montium, Tac. A. 2, 16.—*Adv.*: **prōmĭnenter**, *in a prominent manner.*—*Comp.*: prominentius a lecto, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 90; id. Tard. 2, 4, 73.

* **prō-mīno**, āre, *v. a.*, *to drive forward* or *along*: jumenta ad lacum bibendi causâ, App. M. 9, p. 229, 24.

prōmĭnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [promineo], *projecting a little, rather prominent* (post-class.): venter, Capitol. Pert. 12: mammae, Sol. 27 *fin.*: labra, Mart. Cap. 3, § 261.

prōmiscam, prōmiscē, and **prōmiscŭē**, *advv.*, v. promiscuus *fin.*, A., B., and C.

prōmiscus, a, um, v. promiscuus *init.*

prō-miscŭus (collat. form **prōmiscŭs**, Gell. 11, 16, 8; 16, 13, 4; Liv. 5, 13, 7; prob. also ante-class.; v. below the *adv.* promiscam), a, um, *adj.* [misceo]. **I.** Lit., *mixed, not separate* or *distinct, without distinction, in common, indiscriminate, promiscuous* (as *adj.* not in Cic. or Cæs.): opera promiscua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 138: conubia, i. e. *between patricians and plebeians*, Liv 4, 2; cf.: consulatum promiscuum patribus ac plebi facere, id. 7, 21: multitudo, *of patricians and plebeians*, Tac. A. 12, 7: vulgus, Vulg. Exod. 12, 38: promiscua omnium generum caedes, Liv. 2, 30 *fin.*: sepultura, Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.*: jus, id. ib. 4, 16: spectaculum, *to which all are admitted without distinction*, id. ib. 14, 14: divina atque humana promiscua habere, Sall. C. 12, 2: privatae et promiscuae copiae, *common, general, public*, Tac. H. 1, 66: promiscuos feminarum concubitus permittere, Just. 3, 4, 5.—With *object-clause*: muta ista et inanima (sc. tecta) intercidere ac reparari promiscua sunt, *may be destroyed and restored again*, Tac. H. 1, 84 *fin.*—In *neutr. absol.*: in promiscuo licentiam atque improbitatem esse voluit, *to be universal*, Liv. 29, 17; 34, 44; 40, 51: nec arma in promiscuo, sed clausa sub custode, i. e. *in every man's hands*, Tac. G. 44.—**B.** In partic., in gram., *epicene*: promiscuum nomen, i. e. epicoenum, Quint. 1, 4, 24.—**II.** Transf., *common, usual* (very rare and not ante-Aug.): promiscua ac vilia mercari, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*: varia promiscaque cogitatio, Gell. 11, 16, 8 (al. promiscua): opinionis tam promiscae errores, id. 16, 13, 4.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms. **A.** Form **prōmiscam** (*acc.* form from promiscus), *in common, indiscriminately, promiscuously* (ante-class.): promiscam dicebant pro promiscue, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: ut meâ laetitiâ laetus promiscam siet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 5, 11: cetera promiscam voluit communia haberi, Varr. ap. Non. 361, 25.—**B.** Form **prōmiscē**, *in common, indiscriminately, indifferently* (post-class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 72 B. and K.; Cic. Font. 6, 12; Liv. 3, 47, 5 Weissenb.: indistincte atque promisce annotare, Gell. praef. § 2; 7, 3, 52: promisce atque indefinite largiri, id. 2, 24, 7: verbo uti, id. 10, 21, 2.—**C.** Form **prōmiscŭē** (the class. form), *in common, promiscuously*: (mares et feminae) promiscue in fluminibus perluuntur, * Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.*: promiscue puberes atque negotiatores interficere, Sall. J. 26, 3: promiscue toto quam proprie parvâ frui parte (Campi Martii) malletis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; id. Font. 6, 22; Liv. 5, 55; Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 130 al.

prōmissĭo, ōnis *f.* [promitto]. **I.** In gen., *a promising, promise* (class.: only in *sing.*; prop. *the act of promising*; cf. promissum, *the thing promised*): provinciae, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 4: auxilii, id. Fam. 4, 13, 1: scelerum, id. Phil. 8, 3, 10; cf. Don. Ter. And. 2, 3, 27.—**II.** In partic., rhet. t. t., *a promising*: tum promissio, si audierint, probaturos, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339; 3, 53, 205.

prōmissīvē, *adv.*, v. promissivus *fin.*

prōmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [promitto], *promising, promissive*; in gram.; promissivum tempus, i. e. *the future tense*, Cons. p. 2061 P.: modus, Diom. p. 328 P.: sententiae, Isid. 2, 21, 18.—*Adv.*: **prōmissīvē**, *by way of promise, with a promise* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

prōmissor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a promiser*, esp. *who promises great things* (very rare), Hor. A. P. 138; Quint. 1, 5, 6 Zumpt.

prōmissum, i, *n.*, v. promitto *fin.*

1. **prōmissus**, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from promitto.

* **2. prōmissus**, ūs, *m.* [promitto], *a promise*, Manil. 5, 577.

prō-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3 (sync. forms: promisti for promisisti, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17; Cat. 110, 3: promisse for promisisse, id. 110, 5: promissem, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 12; archaic *inf. pass.* promittier, id. ib. 4, 8, 32), *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to let go forward, to send* or *put forth, to let hang down, let grow*, etc. (rare; not in Cic.): ramos vel ferro compescunt vel longius promittunt, *suffer to grow longer*, Col. 5, 6, 11.—Reflex., *to grow*: nec ulla arborum avidius se promittit, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.—Of the hair, the beard, *to let hang down, let grow*: satis constat multos mortales capillum ac barbam promisisse, Liv. 6, 16, 4; 5, 41; cf.: pogoniae, quibus inferiore ex parte promittitur juba, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.—Transf.: (Sonus lusciniae) promittitur revocato spiritu, *is drawn out, prolonged*, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: Gallia est longe et a nostris litoribus huc usque promissa, Mel. 1, 3; v. infra, *P. a.*—**II.** Trop., of speech. **A.** *To say beforehand, to forebode, foretell, predict, prophesy* (very rare): praesertim cum, si mihi alterum utrum de eventu rerum promittendum esset, id futurum, quod evenit, exploratius possem promittere, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 5: ut (di) primis minentur extis, bene promittant secundis, id. Div. 2, 17, 38.—Of signs or omens, *to forebode, portend*: pari in meliora praesagio in Caesaris castris omnia aves victimaeque promiserant, Flor. 4, 7, 9: promittunt omina poenas, Val. Fl. 6, 730: clarum fore (Servium) visa circa caput flamma promiserat, Flor. 1, 6, 1; 1, 7, 9.—Also, in gen., *to denote beforehand*: stella . . . vindemiae maturitatem promittens, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 309.—**B.** *To promise, hold out, cause to expect, give hope* or *promise of, assure* (class. and freq.; syn.: polliceor, spondeo, recipio), constr. with *acc.*, an *object-clause*, or *de*: domum, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 28: sestertia septem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 81: carmen, id. Epod. 14, 7: dona, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 7: auxilium alicui, id. M. 13, 325: opem, id. F 5, 247: salutem, Luc. 4, 235: ea quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5: si Neptunus quod Theseo promiserat, non fecisset, id. Off. 1, 10, 32: dii faxint, ut faciat ea quae promittit! id. Att. 16, 1, 6.—With *inf.* (usu. *fut. inf.*): promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; cf.: promitto, in meque recipio fore eum, etc., id. Fam. 13, 10, 3: quem inimicissimum futurum esse promitto et spondeo, id. Mur. 41, 90: surrepturum pallam promisit tibi, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 80; id. Aul. 2, 2, 42; cf. id. Men. 5, 4, 6: promisit Apollo Ambiguam tellure novâ Salamina futuram, Hor. C. 1, 7, 28; id. S. 1, 6, 34.—With *inf. pres.*: si operam dare promittitis, Plaut. Trin. prol. 5; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 79; id. Rud. 2, 6, 56: magorum vanitas ebrietati eas re-

sistere promittit, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124; cf.: se remedium afferer tantamque vim morbi levaturum esse promisit, Curt. 3, 6, 2: monstrare, Amm. 22, 7, 5: promittere oratorem, *to give promise of becoming*, Sen. Contr. 4, 29, 10; cf.: per ea scelera se parricidam, *excite fears lest he become*, Quint. Decl. 1, 6: me Promisi ultorem, Verg. A. 2, 96.—With *de*: de alicujus voluntate promittere, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: de me tibi sic promitto atque confirmo, me, etc., id. ib. 3, 10, 1; Hor. S. 1, 4, 103: promittere damni infecti, i. e. *to promise indemnification for, become answerable for the possible damage*, Cic. Top. 4, 22.—**C.** With *ut* and *subj.*: promiserat ut daret, Vulg. 2 Par. 21, 7.—Of things: terra ipsa promittit (aquas), *gives promise of, leads one to expect water*, Plin. 31, 3, 27, § 45: debet extremitas (picturae) sic desinere, ut promittat alia post se, *to lead one to suppose, to suggest*, id. 35, 10, 36, § 68; Sen. Hippol. 569.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To promise to come, to engage one's self to* meet any one, to dine, sup, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 19 sq.; 4, 2, 16: ad fratrem, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 27: ad cenam mihi, Phaedr. 4, 23, 15; Petr. 10; so, tibi me promittere noli, *to expect me*, Ov. M. 11, 662.—**b.** *To promise* something to a deity, i. e. *to vow*: donum Jovi dicatum atque promissum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 184: nigras pecudes Diti, Tib. 3, 5, 33; Juv. 13, 233; Petr. 88; Flor. 1, 11, 4.—**c.** *To offer* as a price (post-Aug.): pro domo sestertium millies promittens, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3.—Hence, **prōmissus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *hanging down, long*; of the hair: coma, Varr. ap. Non. 362, 32; Liv. 38, 17, 3; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 34: Britanni capillo sunt promisso, Caes. B. G. 5, 14; so, capillus, Nep. Dat. 3, 1: barba, Verg. E. 8, 34; Liv. 2, 23, 4: barba omnibus promissa erat, id. 5, 41, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 7; Just. 4, 4, 1.—Of the dewlap: boves palearibus amplis et paene ad genua promissis, Col. 6, 1, 3.—Of the belly: sues ventre promisso, Col. 7, 9, 1.—**B.** *Subst.*: **prōmissum**, i, *n.*, *a promise* (very freq. in prose and poetry; cf. promissio, pollicitatio), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: constantia promissi, id. ib. 4, 17, 1: promissum absolvere, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 1: facere, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31; 3, 25, 95: exigere, id. ib. 3, 25, 94: ludere aliquem promisso inani, Ov. F. 3, 685.—In *plur.*: pacta et promissa servare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: illis promissis standum non est, quae, etc., id. ib. 1, 10, 32: promissis manere, Verg. A. 2, 160: promissa firmare, Ov. M. 10, 430: multa fidem promissa levant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 10: dic aliquid dignum promissis, id. S. 2, 3, 6: quo promissa (Ennii) cadant, i. e. *the expectations which he raises*, id. Ep. 2, 1, 52: promissa dare, *to make promises*, Cat. 63, 239; *to fulfil*, Ov. M. 2, 51.

promnion, i, *n.*, *a dark-colored gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.

prōmo, mpsi (msi), mptum (mtum), 3, *v. a.* [pro-emo], *to take, give*, or *bring out* or *forth, to produce* (freq. and class.; syn.: profero, effero). **I.** Lit.: si quid tibi opus erit promptu, promito, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 113: *Pa.* Prompsisti tu illi vinum? *Lu.* Non prompsi, id. Mil. 3, 2, 16: pecuniam ex aerario, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 3, 69 *fin.*: medicamenta de narthecio, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: aurum ex armario, id. Cael. 21, 52: libros inde, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: vina dolio, Hor. Epod. 2, 47: promptum vaginā pugionem, Tac. A. 15, 54: aliquid in usus, Col. 2, 10, 16: se, *to come forth* or *out*: laetique cavo se robore promunt, Verg. A. 2, 260: vites promunt se, *put forth, shoot out*, Col. 3, 12, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring, put*, or *draw forth*: est aliquid, quod non ex usu forensi ... sit promendum et assumendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 59: loci, e quibus argumenta promuntur, id. Top. 2, 7: nunc promenda tibi sunt consilia, id. Att. 9, 18, 2: promere et exercere justitiam, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10: nunc illas promite vires, Verg. A. 5, 191.—**B.** In partic., *to bring to light, disclose, utter, tell, express, relate*, etc.: percuntanti promere omnia, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 10: rerum ordinem, Vell. 2, 48, 6: magnificam orationem de semet ipso prompsit, Tac. H. 2, 90: verba, quae sensum animi nostri optime promunt, Quint. 8 praef. § 32: animi voluntatem, id. 12, 10, 40: promere aliquid loquendo, id. 2, 16, 15: quid ipse sim secutus promam, id. 7, 1, 3: qui pueris utile carmen prompturus est, *wishes to publish*, App. Flor. p. 358 *med.*; cf.: insignem attenuat deus, Obscura promens, *raising into notice*, Hor. C. 1, 34, 14.—Hence, **promptus (promtus)**, a, um, *P. a.*, prop. *brought to light, exposed to view*; hence, **A.** *Visible, apparent, evident, manifest* (rare but class.): inimicitiam atque amicitiam in frontem promptam gero, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 8, 6 (Trag. v. 8 Vahl.): aliud clausum in pectore, aliud promptum in linguā habere, Sall. C. 10, 5: tametsi hoc minime latet, quod ita promptum et propositum est, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118: prompta et aperta, id. Fin. 1, 9, 30: eminentia et prompta, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: consilia, locos, prompta, occulta noverat, Tac. A. 2, 20.—*Sup.*: nihil se tam clausum neque tam reconditum posse habere, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 42.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *At hand*, i. e. *prepared, ready, quick, prompt, inclined* or *disposed* to or for any thing = paratus, expeditus. (*a*) *Absol.*: laudat promptos, segniores castigat, Caes. B. C. 1, 3: promptissimus homo, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: cetera, quae tibi a multis prompta esse certo scio, a me sunt paratissima, id. Fam. 4, 13, 6: fidem alicui promptam expositamque praebere, id. Caecin. 27, 78: quorum cognoverat promptam audaciam, Sall. C. 32, 2: quod cuique promptum, arma, equos, aurum offerentes, Tac. A. 1, 71: sagittae, Ov. M. 3, 188: prompta et profluens eloquentia, Tac. A. 13, 3.—*Sup.*, Just. 22, 2, 12.—(*β*) With *ad* or *in aliquid* (rarely *in aliquā re*): ad bella suscipienda Gallorum alacer et promptus est animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*: animus ad defendendam rem publicam, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 4: esse animo prompto ad jocandum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: homines ad vim prompti, ad seditionem parati, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: paratior ad usum forensem promptiorque esse, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: promptiores ad nostra pericula, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: promptus ad lacessendum certamen, Liv. 44, 4, 2: ad injurias vicinorum, Just. 23, 1, 3: promptus in pavorem, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*: in adulationes, id. ib. 15, 61: in latrocinia, Flor. 4, 12, 10; cf. in *comp.*: promptior in spem, Tac. Agr. 35 *fin.*; and in *sup.*: Dalmatae in latrocinia promptissimi, Flor. 4, 12, 10: celeritas prompta et parata in agendo, Cic. Brut. 42, 154: in rebus gerendis promptus, Nep. Them. 1, 4.—(*γ*) With *pro* or *adversus* (very rare): utemini nobis etiam promptioribus pro patriā, Liv. 22, 59, 11: promptus adversus insontes, Tac. A. 6, 48 *fin.*—(*δ*) With *abl.*: non promptus ingenio, Liv. 4, 3: linguā promptus, id. 2, 45 *fin.*; cf.: sermone promptus, Tac. H. 2, 86: promptus audaciā, id. A. 1, 57; 14, 40: promptus animo, id. ib. 14, 58.—*Comp.*: haud quisquam manu promptior erat, Liv. 2, 56: promptior linguā quam manu, Sall. J. 44, 1.—(*ε*) With *gen.*: promptus animi, Tac. H. 2, 23.—*Sup.*: belli promptissimos delegebant, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. (H. 2, 13 Dietsch): Plato veritatis omnibus exhibendae promptissimus, Gell. 10, 22, 1.—(*ζ*) With *dat.* (rare except in Tacitus): promptus libertati aut ad mortem animus, Tac. A. 4, 46: seditioni, id. ib. 1, 48: cuicumque flagitio, id. ib. 15, 45: ultioni, id. ib. 11, 32: nullam gentem promptiorem veniae dandae fuisse, Liv. 25, 16, 12.—(*η*) With *inf.* (poet.): promptus metuenda pati, Luc. 7, 105: scis ipse, quam promptae superos incessere Thebae, Stat. Th. 7, 209.—**b.** In gen., *brave, courageous*: maxime vellem, rem publicam in periculis a promptissumo quoque defendi, Sall. Or. Phil. cont. Lep. (H. 1, 48 Dietsch); Tac. Agr. 3; id. H. 2, 25; 3, 69.—**2.** *Easy, practicable*: facilis et prompta defensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 237: moenia haudquaquam prompta oppugnanti, Liv. 23, 1 *fin.*: regnum, Just. 29, 2, 5: expugnatio, Tac. A. 1, 68: possessio, id. ib. 2, 5: aditus, obvia comitas, id. ib. 2, 2 *fin.*: promptissima mortis via, id. ib. 16, 17: promptum est, with *inf.*, *it is easy*: sed nec mihi dicere promptum, Nec facere est illi, Ov. M. 13, 10; Tac. A. 15, 41.—Hence, *adv.*: **promptē** (perh. not ante-Aug.). **1.** *Readily, quickly, without delay, willingly, promptly*: dare operam, Tac. A. 15, 52: distribuere pecuniam legatis, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9.—*Comp.*: promptius adversari, Tac. A. 2, 38: dirumpere imagines (opp. cunctanter), id. H. 1, 55.—*Sup.*: promptissime adesse alicui, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 11.—**2.** *Easily*: promptius expediam, Juv. 10, 220: victoria promptissime licentiam sumministrat, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1.

prō-mŏnĕo, ŭi, itum, 2, *v. a.*, *to warn* or *admonish further*: ibi te igitur videbo et promonebo, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.* B. and K. (dub.; al. promovebo).

‡ **prōmonstra**, prodigia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.

prōmontūrium, v. promunturium.

prōmōta, ōrum, *n.*, v. promoveo, *P. a. fin.*

prōmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promoveo], *advancement, preferment, promotion* (post-class.), Lampr. Anton. Diadum. 2; Firm. Math. 3, 7, 5; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28.

1. prōmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from promoveo.

2. prōmōtus, ūs, *m.* [promoveo], *advancement, promotion* (post-class.), Tert. Coron. Mil. 3 *fin.*

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum (*pluperf.* promorat, Hor. Epod. 11, 14: promosset, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 17 Jahn), 2, *v. a.*, *to move forward, cause to advance, push onward, advance*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: saxa vectibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: onera, Col. 11, 1, 8; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64: assa in alterum apodyterii angulum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2: legiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: castra ad Carthaginem, *to move onward*, Liv. 28, 44 *fin.*: exercitu in Aetoliam promoto, Just. 14, 1, 6: cornua utrimque (in acie), Quint. 2, 13, 8: scalas et machinamenta, Tac. A. 15, 4 *fin.*: calculum, *to push forward, move*, Quint. 11, 2, 38; 11, 3, 113: unum pedem triclinio, *to put forth, move from*, Phaedr. 4, 23, 28: ibi te videbo et promovebo, *will take you along with me*, Cic. Att. 4, 12 *fin.*—**B.** In partic., *to extend, enlarge*: moenia Ostia tenus, Suet. Ner. 16: imperium, Ov. P. 2, 2, 72: vires in immensum orbem, id. Am. 2, 9, 17.—**C.** Med. t. t., *to put out of joint, dislocate, displace*: in palmā quoque ossa interdum suis sedibus promoventur, Cels. 8, 18 *init.*: femur in omnes quattuor partes promovetur, saepissime in interiorem, id. 8, 20 *init.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to bring to pass, effect, accomplish* (ante- and post-class.): promovere parum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 81: aliquis dicat, Nihil promoveris, id. And. 4, 1, 17: meditatio nihil ad vitam tuendam promovens, Gell. 10, 22, 24; cf. in a lusus verbb. with movere se, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 4.—*Absol.*: cum in studio facundiae abunde promovisset, Gell. 5, 10, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To enlarge, increase*: doctrina vim promovet insitam, Hor. C. 4, 4, 33; so, promovere aliquem, *to advance, prefer, promote* (post-Aug.; cf.: perduco, produco, proveho): vetus miles ad eum gradum promotus, Curt. 6, 11, 1: promotus ad amplissimas procurationes, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 3; Suet. Oth. 1; id. Vesp. 16; Lampr. Elag. 12; 20; Plin. Pan. 90, 6; Vulg. Dan. 3, 97.—**2.** *To bring to light, reveal*: arcana promorat loco (i. e. ex intimo corde), Hor. Epod. 11, 14.—**3.** *To put off, defer, postpone*: nuptias alicui, Ter. And. 4, 2, 28.—Hence, **prōmōtus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of time, *advanced*, i. e. *late*: nocte promotā, *late at night, far into the night*, App. M. 4, p. 152, 38; 7, p. 190, 30.—**B.** *Subst.*: **prōmōta**, ōrum, *n.*, in the lang. of the Stoics, *things that are to be preferred, preferable things*, as being next in degree to absolute good; a literal transl. of the Gr. προηγμένα, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.

promptārium, ii, v. promptuarius, II. B. *fin.*

promptē, *adv.*, v. promo, *P. a. fin.*

promptim, *adv.* [1. promptus], *quickly, suddenly* (post-class. for the usual prompte), Tert. Carm. in Gen. 98.

promptĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *promptitude* (eccl. Lat.), Fac. Defens. 3, 3.

prompto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [promo], *to give forth* or *out abundantly, to distribute, dispose of* a thing (Plautin.): thesauros Jovis, i. e. *to be Jupiter's treasurer*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 33: illum meum malum promptare malim quam peculium, *to have the disposal of*, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 61.

promptŭārĭum, ii, v. promptuarius, II.

promptŭārĭus (**promt-**), a, um, *adj.* [promo], *of* or *belonging to distribution* (sc. of things stored up), *distributing:* arca vestiaria, armarium promptuarium, i. e. *storehouse, repository*, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: cella, App. Mag. p. 309, 20; and, in comic lang., of *a prison*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **promptŭārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a store-room, repository, promptuary* (late Lat.; cf. horreum): e promptuario oleum profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 2; Ambros. Cantic. 1, 20. —In *plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 143, 13.—**B.** Transf.: ornatissimum linguae tuae, i. e. *the mouth*, Symm. Ep. 9, 67: promptuarium rectae rationis et orationis, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 212 Oud.: cum omnes quasi vetustatis promptuarium Albini memoriam laudavissent, Macr. S. 1, 4, 1.—Collat. form (from metrical necessity), **promptārĭum**, ii, Aus. Ep. 21 *fin.*

promptŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. promptus], *ready, prompt* (late Lat.): ad loquendum promptulus, Hier. in Daniel, praef. *fin.*

1. promptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from promo.

2. promptus (**promtus**), ūs, *m.* [promo, prop. a taking forth; hence], **I.** *An exposing to view, a being visible, visibility;* only in the phrase in promptu (esse, habere, ponere, etc.), *public, open, visible, manifest, before the eyes:* ut (decorum) non reconditā quādam ratione cernatur, sed sit in promptu, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95; so (opp. reconditiora) id. Ac. 2, 4, 10; (opp. interiora) id. Div. 2, 60, 124: aliquid ponere in promptu (opp. contegere atque abdere), id. Off. 1, 35, 126: ingenium in promptu habere, *to display*, Sall. C. 7, 1: iram in promptu gerere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 33: in promptu scrinia Brutus habet, Ov. P. 1, 1, 24: in promptu gerunt ova, Col. 8, 11, 8: in promptu est, with a *subject-clause*, *it is clear, plain, evident:* omnibus in promptu manifestumque esse videmus, etc., Lucr. 2, 149; 246; 868.—**II.** *Readiness;* only in the phrase in promptu esse, habere, *to be at hand, to have ready:* ea dicam, quae mihi sunt in promptu, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 4; Liv. 25, 29 *fin.:* in promptu habere, quantum natura hominis pecudibus antecedat, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105. —**III.** *Ease, facility;* only in the phrase in promptu esse, *to be easy*, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 2: quadrupedes in promptu regere est, Ov. M. 2, 84: quam quae comprendere dictis In promptu mihi sit, id. ib. 13, 161.

promtus, = promptus, v. promo, *Part.* and *P. a.*, and 2. promptus.

‡ **promulcum**, i, *n.*, *a tow-rope:* promulco agi dicitur navis, cum scaphae ducitur fune, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.; v. remulcum.

prōmulgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [promulgo], *a making publicly known, a proclaiming, publishing, promulgation:* leges nullā promulgatione latae, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 25; 5, 3, 8; id. Fam. 1, 6, a, 2; id. Leg. 3, 19, 43.

* **prōmulgātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that publishes* or *proclaims* a thing, *a promulgator:* Numa feriarum promulgator, Front. de Feriis Als. 3 Mai.

prōmulgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym. unknown], in publicist's lang., **I.** Lit., *to expose to public view* (as a proposed new law, etc.), *to make known, publish, promulgate* (cf.: edico, pronuntio): promulgari leges dicuntur, cum primum in vulgus eduntur, quasi provulgari, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: leges cum quae latae sunt, tum quae promulgatae fuerunt, Cic. Sest. 25, 55: legem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: leges, id. Phil. 1, 10, 25; 2, 42, 109; 5, 3, 7; Liv. 3, 9; Vulg. Num. 36, 6: rogationem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 2; id. Sest. 10, 25; Sall. J. 40, 1: res multos dies promulgata et cognita, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: proelia, id. Mur. 14, 30: dies fastos, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to make known, to teach* (very rare): majores oculorum medicamentis aconitum misceri saluberrime promulgavere, Plin. 27, 3, 2, § 9.

prōmulsĭdāre, is, *n.* [promulsis], *a tray on which the* promulsis *was served:* in promulsidari, Petr. 31.—In *plur.:* promulsidaria, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10.

prō-mulsis, ĭdis, *f.* [mulsum]. **I.** Lit., *a relish* of eggs, salt fish, mead, etc., *served first at a Roman banquet, a whet, antepast*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8; 9, 20, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A foretaste:* libidinis, Petr. 24 *fin.*—**B.** For promulsidare, *the tray for the antepast*, Tert. Pall. 5.

prō-mulsus, a, um, *Part.* [mulceo], *stroked forward, smoothed down in front:* caproneae, App. Flor. 1, p. 342, 2.

‡ **promunctōrium**, προμυκτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

prōmuntŭrĭum (**prōmon-**), ii, *n.* [pro-mineo]. **I.** *The highest part of a chain of mountains, a mountain-ridge*, Liv. 21, 35, 8.—**II.** *A part of a mountain projecting into the sea, a headland, promontory*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; id. Phil. 1, 3, 7; Caes. B. G. 3, 12; Liv. 29, 27; Mel. 1, 7; Ov. M. 15, 709 et saep.—As *nom. propr.* **1.** Promunturium Apollinis, in Africa, near Utica, now *Zibib*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; Liv. 30, 24.—**2.** Candidum, also in Africa, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23.—**3.** Pulchrum, east of Carthage, Liv. 29, 27.—**4.** Sacrum, in Portugal, now *Cabo de St. Vincente*, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 242.—**5.** Junonis, near Cadiz, now *C. Trafalgar*, Mel. 2, 6 *fin.*—**6.** Ampelusia, in Africa, now *Cabo Spartel*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 2.

prōmus, a, um, *adj.* [promo]. **I.** In economic lang., *of* or *belonging to giving out, distributing:* cella, *a store-room, larder*, Tert. Res. Carn. 27.—**2.** *Subst.:* **prōmum**, i, *a store-room*, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 4 *fin.*—Much more freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **prōmus**, i, *m.*, *a giver out, distributor* of provisions (opp. condus, the keeper of them); and hence, in gen., *a cellarer, steward, butler*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 6; id. Ps. 2, 2, 14: foris est promus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 16; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 5; Col. 12, 3, 9; Aus. Ep. 22, 20.—**B.** Transf.: librorum, *he who gives out books from a library, a librarian*, App. Mag. p. 308, 17: ego meo sum promus pectori, *I keep the key of my own breast*, i. e. *I guard my heart against evil*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 44.

promuscis, ĭdis, a corrupt form for proboscis, *a trunk, proboscis:* elephas, promuscis, Not. Tir. p. 174.

‡ **pro-mūtŭor**, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to be loaned beforehand:* promutuor, προδανείζομαι, Gloss. Philox.

prō-mūtŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *paid over beforehand, advanced, loaned:* publicanis (imperabatur) insequentis anni vectigal promutuum, *was demanded in advance as a loan*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32 *fin.* (for which before: insequentis anni mutua pecunia, id. ib. 3, 31, 2): vectura, *prepaid*, Dig. 19, 2, 15. —**II.** *Subst.:* **prōmūtŭum**, i, *n.*, *an advance, loan*, Dig. 40, 7, 40, § 5.

prŏnāos, i, v. pronaus.

prō-nāto, āre, *v. n.*, *to swim forth, swim along* (post-class.): delphines e toto mari pronatant ad Arionis cantum, Hyg. Astr. 2, 17 *fin.*

1. prōnātus, a, um, *Part.*, from prono.

* **2. prō-nātus**, a, um, *sprung forth, born*, for prognatus, Tert. Anim. 2.

† **prŏnāus** or **-os**, i, *m.*, = πρόναος, *the porch, vestibule, portico of a temple*, Vitr. 3, 1 *fin.;* 4, 4, 1; 4, 7, 2; 5, 1, 9; Inscr. Grut. 27, 2; 214.

prōnē, *adv.*, v. pronus *fin.*

prō-necto, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to knit* or *spin out* (post-Aug.): seriem aevi, Stat. S. 4, 3, 145.

prŏ-nĕpos (scanned prōnĕpos, Sid. Carm. 11 *fin.*), ōtis, *m.*, *a great-grandson*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 14; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; id. Phil. 13, 7, 15; id. Att. 16, 14, 4; Ov. M. 10, 606.

prŏ-neptis, is, *f.*, *a great-granddaughter*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10; Pers. 6, 53.

prōnis, e, *adj.*, v. pronus.

* **prōnĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [pronus], *inclination, propensity, proneness:* naturae ad malum, Sen. Contr. praef., dub. (the phrase is wanting in several MSS.).

prōno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to bend forward, to bow* (post-class.): ipsi latrones ad pavimentum defuncti ora pronaverant, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.;* 5, 17.

† **prŏnoea**, ae, *f.*, = πρόνοια, *providence* (pure Lat. providentia), Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160 (id. ib. 1, 8, 18; 2, 22, 58, written as Greek).

prō-nōmen, ĭnis, *n.;* in gram., *a pronoun*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 19; 1, 5, 47; 26; 11, 3, 87 et saep.

prōnōmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [pronomen], *of* or *belonging to a pronoun, pronominal:* constructio, Prisc. p. 1069 P.

prō-nōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a figure of speech, by which another epithet is substituted for a proper name* (e. g. Africani nepotes, for Gracchi), Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42.

prōnōmĭno, āre, *v. a.* [pronomen]; in gram., *to designate a person by a pronoun*, Prisc. p. 1064 P.

* **prōnŭbans**, antis, *Part.* [pronuba], *arranging a marriage:* pronubante nobis maestitia, Hier. Vit. Malch. n. 6.

prōnŭbus, a, um, *adj.* [pro-nubo], *of* or *belonging to marriage, bridal, promoting marriage:* canes, *pimps*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 2: anulus, *wedding-ring*, id. Apol. 6: nox, *the bridal night*, Claud. Cons. Honor. 642: flamma, *a bridal torch*, id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 131: dextra, id. Epigr. 2, 53.—Hence, as *subst.* **I. prōnŭbus**, i, *m.*, = παράνυμφος, auspex (2. b.), *the promoter of a marriage, a groomsman*, Anthol. Lat. 6, 50, 2: accepit maritum suum de amicis ejus et pronubis, Vulg. Judic. 14, 20.—**II. prōnŭba**, ae, *f.*, *a woman who attended to the necessary arrangements of a wedding on the part of the bride, a bridewoman* (corresp. to the auspex on the part of the bridegroom), Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 166; Fest. p. 242 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 244 ib.; Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13; Cat. 61, 186; Stat. S. 1, 2, 11.—Hence, Pronuba, *an epithet of Juno*, the patron goddess of marriage, Verg. A. 4, 166; Ov. H. 6, 43.—Transf., of *Bellona*, as the presider over a marriage in which the bride is obtained by war, Verg. A. 7, 319; also, of *one of the Furies*, Ov. H. 2, 117; Luc. 8, 90; App. M. 8, p. 207, 3.

prō-nŭmĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to count up, reckon, enumerate* (post-class.): versiculos pro mercede, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

* **prōnuntĭābĭlis** (**prōnunc-**), e, *adj.* [pronuncio], *declarative, enunciative:* oratio, i. e. *a complete sentence, a proposition, enunciation*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29 *med.*

prōnuntĭātĭo (**prōnunc-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A public declaration, publication, proclamation:* quâ pronuntiatione factâ, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*—Of the *decision* of a judge, Cic. Clu. 20, 56; Petr. 80; Dig. 48.—Of the *proclamation* of a public crier, Val. Max. 4, 8, 5.—**II.** *Expression, speech:* cujus opera Graeca pronuntiatione strategemata dicuntur, Val. Max. 7, 4, 1: certum est, quod ex ipsâ pronuntiatione apparet, Dig. 45, 1, 74.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In rhet., *delivery, action, manner*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9; Auct. Her. 3, 11, 19: bona, id. 3, 15, 27; Quint. 11, 3, 1 et saep.; Suet. Calig. 53; Val. Max. 8, 10, 1; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 12.—**2.** In logic, *a proposition:* quid est, cur non omnis pronuntiatio aut vera aut falsa sit? Cic. Fat. 11, 26.—**3.** Transf., *a single articulate sound:* elementa proprie dicuntur ipsae pronuntiationes, Prisc. 539 P.

prōnuntĭātīvē (**prōnunc-**), *adv.*, v. pronuntiativus *fin.*

prōnuntĭātīvus (**prōnunc-**), a, um, *adj.* [pronuntio], *of* or *belonging to declaration, declarative, enunciative;* in gram.: pronuntiativus modus, i. e. *the indicative mood*, Diom. p. 329 P.—*Adv.:* **prōnuntĭātīvē**, *declaratively, affirmatively*, Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 7.

prōnuntĭātor (**prōnunc-**), ōris, *m.*, [id.]. **I.** *One who delivers any thing, a reciter:* meae orationi M. Caesar actor contigit et pronuntiator, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 6 Mai.—**II.** In gen., *a relater, narrator:* Thucydides rerum gestarum pronuntiator sincerus et grandis etiam fuit, Cic. Brut. 83, 287.

prōnuntĭātum (**prōnunc-**), i, *n.*, v. pronuntio *fin.*

prōnuntĭātus (**prōnunc-**), ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [pronuntio], *pronunciation* (post-class.): ratio in pronuntiatu, Gell. 4, 17, 8; 15, 3, 1.

prō-nuntĭo (**prōnunc-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to make publicly known, to publish, proclaim, announce* (cf.: edico, promulgo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: palam

de sellâ ac tribunali pronuntiat, sese ejus nomen recepturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: cum consules amplius de consilii sententiâ pronuntiavissent, id. Brut. 22, 86: sententiam, *to deliver the verdict*, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: judex ita pronuntiavit, *pronounced the decision*, id. Off. 3, 16, 66: re auditâ, pronuntiare, id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: leges, id. Phil. 1, 10, 24: signum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: proelium in posterum diem, Liv. 24, 14: iter, id. 30, 10; Curt. 4, 8, 16; 7, 2, 1: rem in venundando, *to notify at the time of sale*, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: jusserunt pronuntiare, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 33, 3; cf.: pronuntiare jusserunt, ne quis ab loco discederet, id. ib. 5, 34: rerum omnium maximus judex, cujus est non argumentari sed pronuntiare verum, Lact. 3, 1, 11.—Of a public crier: pronuntiare victorum nomina, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 8; Suet. Dom. 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To nominate, appoint* as public officer: aliquem praetorem, Liv. 24, 27; Suet. Caes. 41.—**2.** *To sentence* (post-class.); with *inf.*: protectores pronuntiati vertere solum in exilio, Amm. 15, 3, 12; cf.: ad bestias, Tert. Res. Carn. 16; Dig. 40, 1, 23.—**3.** *To promise, proclaim, offer* as a reward: praemia militi, Liv. 2, 20; 31, 45: pecuniam, Cic. Clu. 29, 78: tribunis vocatis nummos, Sen. Ep. 118, 3; Suet. Caes. 19: militibus donativum, id. Galb. 16: beneficia, id. Ner. 24: munus populo, id. Caes. 26: quippe Darius mille talenta interfectori Alexandri daturum pronuntiari jusserat, Curt. 3, 5, 15.—*Absol.*: pronuntiasse (sc. nummos), Cic. Planc. 18, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To speak* any thing *in public, to recite, rehearse, declaim, deliver, pronounce*, etc.: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; 1, 19, 88; 2, 19, 79; id. Div. 2, 5, 14; Auct. Her. 4, 56, 69; Quint. 11, 3, 12 sq.; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12 et saep.—**2.** Esp., *to act, perform* on the stage: intente instanterque, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 16: actores pronuntiare dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 58 Müll.: Lucceia mima centum annis in scenâ pronuntiavit, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158.—**B.** *To tell, announce, relate, narrate, report*: cum eam rem scisset et non pronuntiasset, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66: mercatores quibus ex regionibus veniant, pronuntiare cogunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 5, 2: quae gesta sunt pronuntiare, id. ib. 7, 38: aliquid sincere, id. ib. 7, 20: alius jam capta castra pronuntiat, id. ib. 6, 36.—**C.** *To utter, pronounce* (cf.: appello, dico): neque tamen ad particula accentu acuto pronuntiatur, Gell. 6 (7), 8, 8, § 2: Castorem mediâ syllabâ productâ, Quint. 1, 5, 60; 9, 4, 34: verba corrupte, Gell. 13, 30, 2.—Hence, **prōnuntĭātum** (**prōnunc-**), i, *n.* In logic, *a proposition, axiom*; a translation of the Gr. ἀξίωμα, Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; cf. Gell. 16, 8, 8.

(**prō-nūper**, *adv.*, in a supposititious verse, ap. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26; v. parerga, I. p. 528 Ritschl sq.)

prō-nŭrus, ūs, *f.*, *a grandson's wife*, Dig. 38, 10, 4; Paul. ex Fest. p. 224 Müll.: pronurus et magni Laomedontis ero, i. e. *the wife of Paris, who was grandson of Laomedon*, Ov. H. 17, 206.

prōnus, a, um (archaic form of *fem.* pronis, Varr. ap. Non. 494 *fin.*), *adj.* [like Gr. πρανής = πρηνής, from root pra-, πρό; cf. prae]. **I.** Lit., *turned forward, bent* or *inclined, leaning* or *hanging forward, stooping, bending down* (class.; opp. supinus; cf. cernuus). **1.** Of living beings: puerum imponere equo pronum in ventrem, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: pronus pendens in verbera, *leaning forward to strike*, Verg. A. 10, 586: ipsum Pronum sterne solo, id. ib. 11, 485: pronus magister Volvitur in caput, id. ib. 1, 115: pecora, quae natura prona finxit, Sall. C. 1, 1; Ov. M. 8, 379.—Poet., of those running swiftly, Ov. M. 10, 652: leporem pronum catulo sectare sagaci, *flying swiftly*, id. R. Am. 201.—**2.** Of things, *bending forward* or *downward, going* or *inclined downward*: ilex paulum modo prona, dein flexa, Sall. J. 93, 4: prona ac fastigiata tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: pronae atque vergentes ampullae, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6: demissus inde pronusque pulvinus, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: (urbs) prona in paludes, *sinking down*, Liv. 4, 59: crateres, *overturned*, Stat. Th. 5, 255: motus corporis, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: cubitus, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54: prona via, *steep*, Ov. M. 2, 67: amnis, Verg. G. 1, 203: rivi, Hor. C. 1, 29, 11: currus, Ov. M. 5, 424.—*Absol.*: nihil habent proni et supera semper petunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: per pronum ire, *downwards*, Sen. Ep. 123, 14: per prona voluti, Sil. 15, 235.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the heavenly bodies, of time, etc., *setting, sinking, declining* (poet.): pronus Orion, Hor. C. 3, 27, 18: sidera, Prop. 1, 16, 23: Titan, Ov. M. 11, 257: dies, Stat. Th. 2, 41: menses (= celeriter praetereuntes), Hor. C. 4, 6, 39: anni, id. A. P. 60.—**2.** Of localities, *turned, looking*, or *lying towards* (post-Aug.). (α) With *dat.*: loca Aquiloni prona, Col. 3, 2, 6: aedificii solum pronius orienti, *situated more to the east*, id. 1, 5, 8.—(β) With *ad*: campo patente et ad solem prono, Col. 2, 9, 3.—**II.** Trop., *inclined, disposed, prone* to any thing (class.); usu. constr. with *ad, in aliquid*, or *dat.*; poet. also with *gen.* **A.** In gen. (α) With *ad*: rei publicae genus inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 47: anxitudo prona ad luctum, id. ib. 2, 41, 68 (from Non. 72, 31): boves ad domandum proni, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: pronus ad omne nefas, Luc. 6, 147: pronus ad cujusque necem, Suet. Vit. 14: ad poëticam, id. Ner. 50: ad simultates, Plin. Pan. 84.—*Sup.*: ad indulgentias pronissimus, Capit. Anton. 10, 8.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: in obsequium plus aequo pronus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 10: in libidines, Suet. Caes. 50: saeculum in omnia mala, Flor. 4, 12.—Prov.: prona est timori semper in pejus fides, Sen. Herc. Fur. 316.—(γ) With *dat.*: pronus deterioribus, Tac. Agr. 41 *fin.*—*Comp.*: aures offensioni proniores, Tac. A. 4, 29 *fin.*—(δ) With *gen.* (poet.): ruendi In ferrum mens prona viris, Luc. 1, 461.—*Comp.*: unus audendi pronior, Claud. Ruf. 2, 400.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Inclined to favor, favorable* to any thing (post-Aug.). (α) With *dat.*: si modo prona bonis invicti Caesaris assint Numina, Stat. S. 4, 8, 61.—*Comp.*: cohors Cn. Dolabellae pronior, Suet. Galb. 12.—(β) With *in* and *acc.*: prona in eum aula Neronis, Tac. H. 1, 13.—*Comp.*: ut quis misericordiâ in Germanicum pronior, Tac. A. 2, 73: in verum nepotem, Suet. Cat. 19.—(γ) *Absol.*: prona sententia, Val. Fl. 8, 340: pronis auribus accipere aliquid, Tac. H. 1, 1; Luc. 5, 501.—*Comp.*: quos pronior fortuna comitatur, Vell. 2, 69, 6.—**2.** *Easy, without difficulty* (mostly post-Aug.): omnia virtuti suae prona esse, Sall. J. 114, 2: omnia prona victoribus, Tac. Agr. 33: pronum ad honores iter, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: via ad regnum, Just. 1, 5, 9: pronum est, *it is easy*: agere memoratu digna pronum erat, Tac. Agr. 1: invitos praebere deos, Luc. 6, 606: facile et pronum est agere, Juv. 9, 43.—*Comp.*: id pronius ad fidem est, *is easier to believe*, Liv. 21, 28.—Hence, *adv.*: **prōnē**, *downwards, pronely* (post-class.). **A.** Lit., Paul. Petr. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 546.—**B.** Trop., *readily, willingly*; *comp.* pronius, Amm. 30, 8, 10.

† **prŏoecŏnŏmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = προοικονομία, *a previous arrangement*, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 858; 9, 468.

prŏoemĭor, āri, *v. dep.* [prooemium], *to make an introduction* or *preface* (post-Aug.): prooemiatur apte, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3; Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **prŏoemĭum**, ii, *n.*, = προοίμιον. **I.** *An introduction, preface, proem* (class.; syn.: exordium, principium): quod principium Latine vel exordium dicitur, majore quâdam ratione Graeci videntur προοίμιον nominasse: quia a nostris initium modo significatur, illi satis clare partem hanc esse ante ingressum rei, de quâ dicendum sit, ostendunt .. certe prooemium est, quod apud judicem, priusquam causam cognoverit, prosit, Quint. 4, 1, 1; cf. id. 4, 1, 53; 2, 13, 1; 3, 9, 1; 3, 11, 28 et saep.: citharoedi prooemium, *prelude*, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, id. Clu. 21, 58: volumen prooemiorum . . prooemio abuti . prooemium exarare, desecare, agglutinare, id. Att. 16, 6, 4: legis prooemium, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a beginning* (poet.): rixae, Juv 3, 288.

prŏpāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. propago], *a propagating, propagation.* **I.** Lit. (class.): propagatio vitium, Cic. Sen. 15, 53: propagationum genera tria sunt in usu maxime, Col. Arb. 7: propagationes facere, Dig. 19, 2, 24.—**B.** Transf.: quae propagatio et soboles origo est rerum publicarum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *An extending, prolonging; an extension, enlargement, prolongation* (class.): finium imperii nostri propagatio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29: miserrimi temporis, id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: victoriam, triumphum, propagationem imperii portandi, Liv. 42, 30, 9.—**2.** *An establishing, honoring*: nominis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31.

prŏpāgātor, ōris, *m.* [1. propago], *a propagator*; trop., *an enlarger, extender* (class.): provinciae propagator, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3 (al. prorogator).—*An epithet of Jupiter, as the enlarger of boundaries*, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 10: ORBIS AC REI PUBLICAE ROMANAE, Inscr. Grut. 271, 4.

prŏpāges, is, *f.* [id.] **I.** *A set, layer*; for the usual propago: propages progenies a propagando: ut faciunt rustici, eum vitem vetulam supprimunt, ut ex eâ unâ plures faciant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 227 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *offspring, progeny, posterity* (ante- and post-class.): mea propages sanguinis, Pac. ap. Non. 64, 30; Paul. Col. Carm. 5, 19.

prōpāgĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propagino], *propagation*, Isid. 17, 5, 30.

prŏpāgĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [1. propago], *to propagate* (post-class.): populi propaginati, Tert. Pall. 2 *fin.*

propagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *propagation*; trop., *prolongation*: vitae, Enn. ap. Non. 64, 32 (Ann. v. 458 Vahl.).

1. prŏpāgo, āvi, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [pro and root pag- of pango, πήγνυμι]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *To set* or *fasten down*; hence, *to set slips, propagate by slips*, Cato, R. R. 52, 1: castanea melius ex vicino pertica declinata propagatur, Col. 4, 33, 3: vitem, ficum, oleam, Punicam, malorum genera omnia, laurum, prunos, Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 96: abrotonum cacumine suo se propagat, id. 21, 10, 34, § 60.—Hence, **B.** In gen., *to propagate, generate, continue by procreation*: stirpem, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: cum ipse sui generis initium ac nominis ab se gigni et propagari vellet, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 180: prolem, Lucr. 2, 996.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to extend, enlarge, increase*: fines imperii, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: finis imperii propagavit, Nep. Ham. 2, 5: eo bello terminos populi Romani propagari, Liv. 36, 1, 3: terminos Urbis, Tac. A. 12, 23: augere et propagare imperium, Suet. Ner. 18: propagatae civitates, Vell. 1, 14, 1: sumptus cenarum, Gell. 2, 24, 15: notitiam Britanniae, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 102: fidem Christianam propagare, Greg. M. in Job, 27, 37.—**B.** In time, *to prolong, continue, extend, preserve* (syn.: prorogo, produco): victu fero vitam propagare, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: haec posteritati propagantur, *are transferred to posterity*, id. Sest. 48, 102: meus consulatus multa saecula propagarit rei publicae, *has preserved the State for many centuries*, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: vitam aucupio, *to prolong, preserve*, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32: memoriam aeternam alicui, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 49: imperium consuli in annum, *to prolong*, = prorogare, Liv. 23, 25, 11: hereditarium bellum, sic facta hominis vita est temporaria, sed longa, quae in mille annos propagaretur, Lact. 2, 12, 21.—**C.** *To add as an appendix* or *extension*, in writing: Carum cum liberis, i. e. *the life of*, Vop. 24, 8.

2. prŏpāgo (prŏ-, Lucr. 1, 42; Verg. A. 6, 870; Ov. M. 2, 38: prō-, Verg. G. 2, 26), ĭnis, *f.* (*m.*, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 13) [1. propago]. **I.** Lit. **1.** *A set, layer* of a plant, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Col. Arb. 7, 2: arbores aut semine proveniunt, aut plantis radicis, aut propagine, aut avulsione, aut surculo, aut insito et consecto arboris trunco, Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58.—**2.** Of any *slip* or *shoot* that may be used for propagating: propagines e vitibus altius praetentos non succidet, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 13; Hor. Epod. 2, 9; Vulg. Gen. 40, 10.—**II.** Transf., of men and beasts, *offspring, descendant, child; children, race, breed, stock, progeny, posterity* (mostly poet.), Lucr. 5, 1027: Memmi clara, id. 1, 42: alipedis de stirpe dei versuta propago, Ov. M. 11, 312: Romana, Verg. A. 6, 871: vera, Ov. M. 2, 38; cf. id. ib. 1, 160: blanda catulorum, Lucr. 4, 997.—In prose: aliorum ejus liberorum propago Liciniani sunt cognominati, Plin. 7, 14, 12, § 62: clarorum virorum propagines, *descendants, posterity*, Nep. Att. 18, 2.

prō-pălam, *adv.*, *openly, publicly, notoriously, manifestly* (class.): minus jam furtificus sum: rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 10: signis propalam collocatis, * Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: dicere, Liv. 34, 33: obviam ire, id. 3, 25: alii propalam, alii per occultum, Tac. A. 6, 7: propalam aspici, id. ib. 2, 39: timeo, ne hoc propalam fiat, *may become manifest*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: propalam est, *it is clear, manifest* (post-class.), Ter. Maur. p. 2435 P.

prōpălo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [propalam], *to make public* or *manifest, to divulge* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 9, 11: propalata et publica veritas, Oros. 6, 5: divinitus propalatum, Aug. Ep. 137: nondum propalatam esse sanctorum viam, *thrown open*, Vulg. Heb. 9, 8.

prō-pansus and **prō-passus,** a, um, *Partt.* [pando], *spread out, extended* (post-class.): propansis pinnis, App. M. 6, p. 179, 14: propassis pennis, id. Flor. p. 365, 35 (or de Deo Socr. p. 109 Hild.).

prō-pătĭor, ti, *v. dep. a.*, *to endure before* (post-class.), Schol. Juv. 2, 50.

† **prŏpător,** ŏris, *m.*, = προπάτωρ, *a forefather, ancestor* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praes. 49.

prō-patrŭus, i, *m.*, *a great-grandfather's brother*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 10.

prō-pătŭlus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Open in front, not covered up, open, uncovered* (class.): in aperto ac propatulo loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 110.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **prōpătŭlum,** i, *n.*, *an open* or *uncovered place.* **A.** In phrase in propatulo (class.): in propatulo ac silvestribus locis, *in the open air* (opp.: domi sub tecto), Cic. Fragm. ap. Col. 12, 1: in propatulo aedium, *in the open court*, Liv 24, 16, 17.—Trop.: in propatulo, *publicly* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): pudicitiam in propatulo habere, *offer it publicly, expose it to sale*, Sall. C. 13, 3: in propatulo esse, Gell. 18, 10, 8 (with in promptu); cf. id. 19, 14, 2; App. Mag. p. 284, 26: statuas in propatulo abicit, Nep. Hann. 9, 3.—**B.** *Abl.*: propatulo, *in the open air* (post-Aug.): Mossyni propatulo vescuntur, Mel. 1, 19, 10.

prŏpe, *adv.* and *prep.* [pro and demonstr. suff. -pe (cf.: nempe, quippe), = Sanscr. -pa]. **I.** *Adv.* (*comp.* propius, and *sup.* proxime, v. under propior), *near, nigh* (class.). **A.** Lit., in space: quaenam vox mihi prope hic sonat? Quis hic loquitur prope? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 10: prope ad aliquem adire, id. Cas. 3, 5, 32: aedes accedere, id. Most. 2, 2, 16: prope alicubi esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 7, 1: intueri aliquid (opp. procul), id. Sen. 14, 48.—**2.** With ab, *near to, near by, hard by*: bellum tam prope a Siciliā, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 6: prope a meis aedibus, id. Pis. 11, 26: prope ab domo detineri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6.—So, *comp.*: stellae, aliae propius a terris, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: propius visere mala reipublicae, Tac. A. 6, 26.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In time, *near, not far off*: partus instabat prope, *was near at hand*, Ter Ad. 3, 2, 9.—Esp. with *quando, cum, ut, the time is near* or *not far off, when*, etc.: prope est, quando herus pretium exsolvet, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 25: prope adest, quom alieno more vivendum est mihi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 125: partitudo prope adest, ut fiat palam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 9; Flor. 3, 17, 2: nox prope diremit colloquium, i. e. *the approach of night*, Liv. 34, 33, 3; cf. id. 32, 28, 7; 5, 16, 5.—**2.** In degree, *nearly, almost, about* (cf.: pene, ferme, fere): ejus filiam ille amare coepit perdite, Prope jam ut pro uxore haberet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 45; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: prope funeratus Arboris ictu, Hor. C. 3, 8, 7: prope firmissima earum regionum civitas, Caes. B. G. 5, 20: annos prope nonaginta natus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: prope desperatis rebus, id. Fam. 7, 28, 1: sic prope oneratum est sinistrum cornu, ni, etc., Liv. 2, 65, 4; cf. id. 40, 32: prope est factum ut exirent, id. 25, 21: prope est ut aliquid fiat, *something must be done*, Dig. 35, 1, 67: prope perditae res, Liv. 5, 46, 7: Fidenae prope saepius captae, quam, etc., id. 4, 32, 2: prope desertum oppidum, id. 4, 51, 8.—After the word it qualifies: biennium prope, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: princeps prope Stoicorum, id. Ac. 2, 33, 107: eisdem prope verbis, id. Leg. 2, 25, 64: his prope verbis, id. Fin. 4, 6, 15: cursu prope Chalcidem contendit, Liv. 31, 24, 2: admirabilior prope, id. 22, 37, 3: omnes prope, id. 1, 14, 4; 23, 49, 14; 30, 30, 8.—*Comp.*: propius nihil est factum, quam ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: neque quidquam propius est factum quam ut, etc., id. Clu. 21, 59.—**C.** Trop., *comp.* propius, with inspicio, considero, nosco, etc., *more closely, better* (post-Aug.): qualis esset ejus (mortis) velut propius inspectae natura, Sen. Ep. 30, 8: propius inspicere aliquem, id. ib. 5, 6: dixit futurum ut diviti displiceret propius inspectus, id. Contr. 2, 9, 21, B.; 4, 15, 3; 10, 95, 1: quam (lancem) cum Agamemnon propius consideraret, Petr. 1, 50: propius noscendum, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 7; cf. penitus.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* **A.** Lit., in space, *near, near by, hard by*: prope oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: prope hostium castra, id. ib. 1, 22: prope amnem, Verg. A. 8, 597: non modo prope me, sed plane mecum habitare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 4: sedens prope limina tecti, Ov. F. 1, 137.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In time, *nigh, towards, about*: prope lucem, *towards daybreak*, Suet. Claud. 44.—**2.** Of abstract proximity, *near to, almost to, not far from*: prope metum res fuerat, Liv. 1, 25 *fin.*: prope seditionem ventum est, Tac. H. 3, 21; Dig. 17, 1, 29.

prŏpĕdĭem (also separate, **prope diem**), *adv.* [prope-dies], *at an early day, very soon, shortly* (class.), Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 24; 5, 2, 56: prognostica mea propediem exspecta, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11: propediem te videbo, id. Div. 1, 23, 47; Sall. C. 56, 4: propediem, *prematurely*, Liv. 1, 48, 7.

prō-pello (prŏpellat, Lucr. 4, 195; 6, 1026), pŭli, pulsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to drive before one's self, to drive, push,* or *urge forward, to drive forth; to hurl, propel, hurl* or *cast down, to overthrow* (class.; syn.: proturbo, protrudo): sacerdotem anum praecipem propulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8: oves potum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2: in pabulum, id. ib. 2, 2: aëra prae se, Lucr. 4, 286: propellere ac submovere hostes, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: hostem a castris, Liv. 7, 24: nubes, Gell. 2, 22, 24: in profundum e scopulo corpora, Ov. M. 8, 593: hastam, Sil. 16, 571: urbem, *to overthrow*, Val. Fl. 6, 383: muros Oechaliae, *to throw down*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 162; cf.: orationem propellere dialecticorum remis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: si paulo largius L. Caecilium pietas et fraternus amor propulisset, id. Sull. 23, 64.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To push* or *thrust forward* (post-Aug.): cruda studia in forum, Petr. 4.—**B.** *To drive on, impel, incite, urge* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corpus, Lucr. 3, 160: terrore carceris ad voluntariam mortem, Tac. A. 11, 2: agmina voce, Sil. 7, 530.—**C.** *To drive away, to keep* or *ward off*: periculum vitae ab aliquo, Liv. 40, 11 *fin.*: famem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 6: injurias hominum ac ferarum, Col. 7, 12, 2.

prŏpĕ-mŏdŏ [weakened from propemodum; cf. postmodo], *nearly, almost*: tenes jam? *Ca.* propemodo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 50 (cf. Ritschl ad loc.); id. Ps. 1, 3, 42 (Ritschl and Fleck. propemodum.)

prŏpĕmŏdum, *adv.* [prope-modus]. **I.** *Nearly, almost* (class.): propemodum jam scio, quid siet rei, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 3, 42 Ritschl: quid enim sors est! idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85; id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: syllabas propemodum dinumerare, id. Or. 43, 147: propemodum assentior, id. Rep. 1, 39, 69.—**II.** *In like manner*: haec una res aeque utrisque est propemodum comparanda, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30.

† **prŏpemptĭcon,** i, *n.*, = προπεμπτικόν, *a farewell poem*, in which a prosperous journey is wished: propempticon Metio Celeri, Stat. S. 3, 2 *in lemm.*; Sid. Carm. 24 *in lemm.*

prō-pendeo, di, sum, 2 (in Plaut. As. 2, 2, 39, the correct reading is propendes), *v. n.*, *to hang forth* or *forward, hang down.* **I.** Lit. (class.): ex ramis propendens, Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; Suet. Galb. 21: lanx propendet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 51.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (The figure borrowed from the descending scale of a balance.) *To weigh more, have the preponderance*: nec dependes nec propendes, *weighest neither less nor more*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 39: si bona propendent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86.—**B.** *To be inclined* or *disposed* to any thing: si suā sponte quo impellimus, inclinant atque propendent, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 18.—**C.** *To be well disposed, favorable*: inclinatione voluntatis propendere in aliquem, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129.—Hence, **prōpensus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *hanging down* (post-class.): propensum labrum, Sol. 20: propenso sesquipede, Pers. 1, 57 dub.—**2.** Transf., = magno pene praeditus (post-class.), Capitol. Gord. 19.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Inclining towards, coming near, approaching* (class.); with *ad*: disputatio ad veritatis similitudinem propensior, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ad veritatem, id. Div. 1, 5, 9.—**2.** *Heavy, weighty, important* (class.): illa de meā pecuniā ramenta fiat plumea propensior, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15: id fit propensius, *more weighty, important*, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 24.—**3.** *Inclined, disposed, prone* to any thing (syn. proclivis); usually constr. with *ad* or *in* and *acc.*; rarely with *dat.* (*a*) With *ad*: non tam propensus ad misericordiam, quam inclinatus ad severitatem videbatur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: ad dicendum, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: animus propensus ad salutem alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: ad liberalitatem, id. Lael. 9, 31.—*Comp.*: paulo ad voluptates propensior, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: ad lenitatem, id. Mur. 31, 64: animus alius ad alia vitia propensior, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: sunt propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, id. Lael. 9, 32.—(*β*) With *in* and *acc.*: propensus in alteram partem, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 4.—*Comp.*: propensior benignitas esse debebit in calamitosos, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: in neutram partem propensiores, id. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—(*γ*) With *dat.*: in divisione regni propensior fuisse Alexandro videbatur, *more disposed to favor Alexander*, Just. 16, 1, 2 (al. pro Alexandro).—(*δ*) *Absol.*, *well-disposed, favorable, willing, ready* (class.): propenso animo aliquid facere, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 7; Liv. 37, 54: propensum favorem petiit, Ov. M. 14, 706.—*Sup.*: propensissimā civitatum voluntate, Auct. B. Alex. 26.—Hence, *adv.*: **prōpensē,** *willingly, readily, with inclination* (class.): conspiratio propense facta, Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 3.—*Comp.*: propensius senatum facturum, Liv. 37, 52: eoque propensius laudandus est, App. Flor. p. 98 Oud.

prōpendo, ĕre, v. propendeo *init.*

prō-pendŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [propendeo], *hanging forth* or *forward, hanging down* (post-class.): propenduli crines, App. Flor. 1, p. 342, 2.

prōpensē, *adv.*, v. propendeo, *P. a. fin.*

* **prōpensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [propendeo], *inclination, propensity*: propensio ad summum bonum adipiscendum, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 47.

prōpensus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from propendeo.

prŏpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [propero], *hasty, rapid* (eccl. Lat.): calor (opp. rigor tardabilis), Tert. Anim. 43.

prŏpĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from propero.

prŏpĕranter, *adv.*, v. propero, *P. a.*, A. *fin.*

prŏpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [propero], *a hastening, haste* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ex tantā properantiā, Sall. J. 36, 3: periculum ex properantiā, Tac. A. 12, 20.

prŏpĕrātim, *adv.* [properatus], *hastily, quickly, speedily* (ante-class.): properatim conficere opus, Caecil. ap. Non. 153, 15: pergis properatim, Pompon. ib. 155, 3; also Sisenn. acc. to Gell. 12, 15, 1.

prŏpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propero], *a hastening, haste, quickness, speediness* (rare but class.), Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2; Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1: properationem explorare, Sall. H. 2, 50 Dietsch; Amm. 31, 5, 9.

prŏpĕrātō, *adv.*, v. propero, *P. a.*, B. *fin.*

prŏpĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from propero.

prŏpĕrē and **prŏpĕrĭter,** *advv.*, v. properus *fin.*, A. and B.

prŏpĕrĭpēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [properus-pes], *swift of foot*: ducem sequuntur Gallae propēripedem, Cat. 63, 34.

prŏpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [properus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to hasten, quicken, accelerate; to prepare, make,* or *do with haste* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): alia quae incepto usui forent properare, Sall. J. 37, 4: itineris properandi causā, id. ib.

105, 2: properato itinere, id. ib. 112, 2: vascula intus pure propera, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3: obsonia, id. Cas. 2, 8, 57: fulmina, Verg. G. 4, 171: pecuniam heredi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 62: mortem, Tib. 4, 1, 205; Verg. A. 9, 401: coeptum iter, Tac. H. 3, 40: deditionem, id. A. 2, 22: caedem, id. ib. 11, 37: naves, id. ib. 2, 6: hoc studium, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 28.—In *pass.*: vellera properabantur, Hor. Epod. 12, 21: teneri properentur amores, Dum vacat, *let them be sung hastily* or *briefly*, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 69: properatur amor, id. M. 5, 396: hinc porticus, inde delubra properantur, Plin. Pan. 51, 3.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to make haste, to hasten, be quick* (class.): aliud est properare, aliud festinare. Qui unum quid mature transigit, is properat: qui multa simul incipit neque perficit, is festinat, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 14, 2; id. ap. Fest. p. 234 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 441, 22: propera, fer pedem, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 30: properatin' ocius? id. Curc. 2, 2, 33: simulabat sese negotii causâ properare, Sall. J. 76, 1; 58, 6: in Italiam, Caes. B. G. 2, 35; id. B. C. 2, 20: ad praedam, ad gloriam, id. ib. 2, 39: ad gaudia, Hor. C. 4, 12, 21: Romam, Cic. Mil. 19, 49: in patriam, id. Fam. 12, 25: in fata, Luc. 8, 658: sacris, for a sacris, Ov. M. 6, 201; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 58; but sometimes with collat. notion of excessive haste: properantibus Blaesus advenit, increpabatque, etc. (cf. the context), Tac. A. 1, 18; 13, 17.—With *sup.*: ultro licentiam in vos auctum, atque adjutum properatis, Sall. Or. Licin. ad Pleb. (H. 3, 61, 16 Dietsch).—With *inf.*: argentum propere propera vomere, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10: redire in patriam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: quin huc ad vos venire propero? id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: signa inferre, atque evadere oppido, Sall. J. 56, 5: pervenire, Caes. B. G. 2, 11: aliquem amando Perdere, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2.—With *object-clause*: se quisque hostem ferire properabat, Sall. C. 7, 6; Amm. 25, 7.—*Impers. pass.*: properatum vehementer, cum, etc., Cic. Sull. 19, 54; Verg. A. 4, 416.—Transf., of inanimate subjects, with *inf. pass.*: mala decerpi properantia, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.—Hence, **A.** **prŏpĕrans**, antis, *P. a.*, *hastening, hasty, rapid, speedy* (class.): ille properans, festinans, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: haec properantes scripsimus, *in haste*, id. Att. 4, 4, a.—*Comp.*: rotam solito properantior urget, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 337. — Hence, *adv.*: **prŏpĕranter**, *hastily, speedily, quickly* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: propere, cito, festinanter, celeriter, etc.), Lucr. 5, 300: properanter accepit codicillos, Tac. A. 16, 24.—*Comp.*: beneficia properantius, quam aes mutuum, reddere, Sall. J. 96, 2; 8, 2: ire, Ov. F. 4, 673.—*Sup.*: properantissime aliquid afferre, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 8.—**B.** **prŏpĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *hurried, accelerated, rapid, quick, speedy* (mostly poet.): tabellae, Ov. M. 9, 586: mors, id. Tr. 3, 3, 34: gloria rerum, id. M. 15, 748: meta curribus, i. e. *rapidly approached*, Mart. 10, 50, 7: naves, Tac. A. 2, 6: tela, id. ib. 2, 80.—*Comp.*: properatius tempus, Sol. 26.—*Absol.*: properato opus est, *there is need of haste*: accurato et properato opus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 210: erat nihil, cur properato opus esset, Cic. Mil. 19, 49.—Hence, *adv.*: **prŏpĕrātō**, *quickly, speedily* (Tac.): properato ad mortem agitur, Tac. A. 13, 1.

Prŏpertĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname*. So, Sex. Aurelius Propertius, *a celebrated elegiac poet, an older contemporary of Ovid*, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 53; Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 93.—*Gen.* Properti, Ov. Tr. 2, 465 al.

prŏpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [root par-, to make; whence parare, parĕre], *quick, speedy, hastening* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): properam pro celeri ac strenuâ dixisse antiquos, testimonio est Cato, Fest. p. 253 Müll.: properi aurigae, Verg. A. 12, 85: Telamon, Ov. M. 7, 647: pede, Cat. 62, 34: gressus, Val. Fl. 4, 176: spe ac juventâ properus, Tac. H. 4, 68: agmen, id. ib. 4, 79: sibi quisque properus, *each one hastening for himself*, Tac. A. 1, 65.—With *gen.* (Tacitean): Agrippina oblatae occasionis propera, *quickly seizing the proffered occasion*, Tac. A. 12, 66: irae, id. ib. 11, 26: vindictae, id. ib. 14, 7.—With *inf.* (Tacitean): quoquo facinore properus clarescere, Tac. A. 4, 52.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A.** **prŏpĕrē**, *hastily, in haste, quickly, speedily*: ut propere tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: propere sequere me, id. Aul. 2, 2, 86; Sall. J. 91, 4: egredere, Nep. Epam. 4, 3: propere Cumas se recepit, Liv. 23, 36: naves onerare, Sall. J. 86, 1; cf. Hor. C. 3, 19, 9: propere propero, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 23: propere, cito introite, et cito deproperate, id. Cas. 3, 6, 17: propere, celeriter eloquere, id. Rud. 5, 2, 36: argentum propere propera vomere, id. Curc. 5, 3, 10; cf. id. Stich. 2, 2, 13: fac te propere celerem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 1.—**B.** **prŏpĕrĭter**, *hastily, quickly* (ante- and post-class.): classem in altum properiter deducere, Pac. ap. Non. 155, 6: navem in fugam tradunt, Att. ap. Non. 155, 8; App. M. 6, p. 184, 8; 7, p. 198, 33; Aus. Parent. 27.

prŏ-pēs, ĕdis, *m.*, *a rope, the loose part of the sheet with which a sail is trimmed to the wind* (ante-class.), Turp. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4.

‡ **prōpetrāre**, mandare quod perficiatur; nam impetrare est exorare, et perpetrare perficere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 227 Müll.

prō-pexus, a, um, *Part.* [pecto], *combed forward, combed down in front, hanging down* (poet.): crines, Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 605: propexam in pectore barbam, Verg. A. 10, 838: propexam ad pectora barbam, Ov. F. 1, 259: propexa mento Canities, Stat. Th. 2, 97: propexis in pectora barbis, Sil. 13, 310.

† **prŏphēta** and **prŏphētes**, ae, *m.*, = προφήτης, *a foreteller, soothsayer, prophet* (post-class.; cf. vates): prophetas in Adrasto Julius nominat antistites fanorum oraculorumque interpretes, Fest. p. 229 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.): prophetae quidam, deorum majestate completi, effantur ceteris, quae divino beneficio soli vident, App. de Mundo, p. 56, 29: sacerdotes Aegyptiorum, quos prophetas vocant, Macr. S. 7, 13, 9: Aegyptius, propheta primarius, App. M. 2, p. 127, 3.—Of the Jewish prophets, Lact. 1, 4, 1; 4, 11, 1; 7, 24, 9; Vulg. Luc. 1, 70.

prŏphētālis, e, *adj.* [propheta], *prophetic, prophetical* (eccl. Lat.): os, Hier. Ep. 54, n. 17: habitus, Hilar. in Matt. 2, 2: scriptura, id. ib. 23, 4; Cassiod. in Psa. 16.

prŏphētātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propheto], *a soothsaying, prophesying*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 32; 18, 14.

† **prŏphētīa**, ae, *f.*, = προφητεία, *prediction, prophecy* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 35 *fin.*; Vulg. 1 Tim. 1, 18.—**II.** *A body of prophets* or *singers*, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 27 et saep.

prŏphētĭālis, e, *adj.* [prophetia], *of* or *belonging to prophecy, prophetic* (eccl. Lat.): patrocinium, Tert. adv. Val. 28.

prŏphētĭcē, *adv.*, v. propheticus *fin.*

† **prŏphētĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = προφητικός, *predicting, prophetic, prophetical* (eccl. Lat.): Moyses propheticus, non poëticus pastor, Tert. Cor. Mil. 7: sermo, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 19.—*Adv.*: **prŏphētĭcē**, *prophetically* (eccl. Lat.): prophetice dictum, Tert. Mon. 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 44.

† **prŏphētis**, idis, *f.*, = προφῆτις, *a prophetess* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 11; Vulg. Judic. 4, 4.

prŏphētissa, ae, *f.* [propheta], *a prophetess* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 51; Hier. Ep. 7, 6; Vulg. Luc. 2, 36.

prŏphētīzo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to prophesy* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 26, 68; id. Luc. 22, 64.

prŏphēto, no *perf.*, 1, ātum, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to foretell, predict, prophesy* (eccl. Lat.; cf.: praedico, vaticinor): docet, instruit, prophetat, Prud. στεφ. 13, 101: servi prophetaturi, Tert. Anim. 47: mors Christi prophetata, id. adv. Marc. 3, 19 *fin.*; id. Res. Carn. 28; Vulg. Matt. 15, 7 et saep.—*Perf.*: PROPHETAVIT, Inscr. Orell. 4872.

prŏpīna, ae, *f.*, for popina, *a cook-shop*, acc. to Isid. Orig. 15, 2 *fin.*

prŏpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propino]. **I.** *A drinking to one's health, a pledging* in something (post-Aug.): tralaticiâ propinatione dignus, Petr. 113: propinationem ab aliquo accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 21, 5.—In *plur.*: propinationibus crebris aliquem lacessere, Sen. Ira, 2, 33, 6: propinationes tuas recusant, *decline your invitations to drink a health*, id. Ep. 83, 22.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a funeral banquet*, Inscr. Grut. 753, 4.

† **prŏpīno** (the first o scanned long, Mart. 1, 69, 3; 3, 82; 8, 6; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 57; Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 19; id. Stich. 3, 2, 15), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = προπίνω. **I.** *To drink to one's health, to pledge* one in something (class.): propino poculum magnum: ille ebibit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 8: salutem, *to drink a health*, id. Stich. 3, 2, 15: propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: suum calicem alicui, Mart. 2, 15, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To give one to drink* (post-class.): propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Mart. 10, 49, 3; 3, 82, 25; Vulg. Jer. 25, 15.—Of medicines, *to give to drink, to give, administer*: aquam comitialibus morbis, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7.—**B.** *To give to eat, to set before* one (post-class.): venenatam partem fratri edendam propinans, Capitol. M. Aurel. 15.—**C.** In gen., *to give, deliver, furnish* to one (ante- and post-class.): mortalibus Versus flammeos, Enn. ap. Non. 33, 8 (Sat. v. 7 Vahl.); Veg. 5, 54, 3: hunc comedendum et deridendum vobis propino, *pass him on to you* (as a cup was passed), Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 57: puellas alicui, *to furnish, procure*, App. M. 5, p. 172, 16.—**III.** Trop., *to water* plants, *supply with water*; with *dat.* vineae, Vulg. Isa. 27, 3.

prŏpinquē, *adv.*, v. propinquus *fin.*

prŏpinquĭtas, ātis, *f.* [propinquus], *nearness, vicinity, proximity, propinquity* (class.). **I.** Lit., of place: ex longinquitate, propinquitate, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38: hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: loci, id. ib. 7, 19: ex propinquitate pugnare, *from a short distance, close at hand*, id. ib. 2, 31: nimis imminebat propter propinquitatem Aegina Piraeo, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 46; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—In *plur.*: silvarum ac fluminum petunt propinquitates, Caes. B. G. 6, 29.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Relationship, affinity, propinquity*: si pietate propinquitas colitur, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: vinculis propinquitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27: nobilis propinquitas, Nep. Dion, 1, 2: arcta, *near relationship*, Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 1: jus propinquitatis, Vulg. Ruth, 3, 13; Tac. G. 7.—*Plur.*: si propinquitates summo bono non contineantur, Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 69.—**B.** *Intimacy, friendship* (ante-class.): ad probos propinquitate se adjungere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59.—**C.** Concr., *a kinsman* (late Lat.): in propinquitatis perniciem inclinatior, Amm. 14, 11, 7 al.

prŏpinquo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [propinquus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to bring near, bring on, hasten, accelerate* (poet.): tu rite propinques Augurium, Verg. A. 10, 254: mortem, Sil. 2, 281.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to draw near, come nigh, approach* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for appropinquo); with *dat.* or *acc.* **A.** Of persons. (α) With *dat.*: scopulo propinquat, Verg. A. 5, 185: fluvio, id. ib. 6, 384: ripae, id. ib. 6, 410.—(β) With *acc.*: amnem, Sall. Fragm. ap. Arus. Mess. p. 254 Lindem. (H. 4, 62 Dietsch): campos, Tac. A. 12, 13 *init.*—*Absol.*: armis, Stat. Th. 10, 385.—**B.** Of things: Parcarumque dies et vis inimica propinquat, Verg. A. 12, 150: et triste propinquat supplicium, Stat. Th. 5, 493; Amm. 14, 2, 19: domui ejus ignis propinquat, Tac. A. 15, 39: turris propinquans praetoriae portae, id. H. 4, 30; 2, 18; 2, 58; 3, 82; Gell. 2, 23, 8: mortale immortali propinquare non potest, Lact. 2, 8, 68: dies propinquat ad vesperum, Vulg. Judic. 19, 9.

prŏpinquus, a, um, *adj.* [prope], *near, neighboring* (class.). **I.** Lit., of place: rus, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1: loca, Sall. J. 12, 2; 48, 4: nimium propinquus Sol, Hor. C. 1, 22, 21: propinquum praedium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: provinciae, id. Phil. 11, 13, 34: insulae propinquae inter se, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 495, 33.—With *gen.*: in propinquis urbis montibus, Nep. Hann. 5, 1: ex propinquis itineris locis, Liv. 6, 25, 7 (al. itineri).—*Comp.*: exsilium paulo propinquius, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 51.—*Subst.*: **prŏpinquum**, i, *n.*, *neighborhood, vicinity*: ex propinquo cognoscere, *from being in the neighborhood*, Liv. 25, 13; 22, 33, 4; 44, 3, 8: ex propinquo aspicio, id. 28, 44: consulis castra in propinquo sunt, id. 24, 38 *fin.*; 25, 15, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *near, at hand, not far off*: propinqua partitudo, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: reditus, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 3: mors, id. Div. 1, 30, 65: spes, Liv. 28, 25: vespera, Tac. A.

15, 60.—**B.** *Near* in resemblance, *resembling, similar, like:* motus finitimi et propinqui his animi perturbationibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 185: significatio, Gell. 6, 16, 11.—**C.** *Near* in relationship or connection, *kindred, related:* tibi genere propinqui, Sall. J. 10, 3; Verg. A. 2, 86; Suet. Ner. 3.—*Subst.:* **prŏpinquus,** i, *m., a relation, relative, kinsman* (syn.: affinis, agnatus): societas propinquorum, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 53: tot propinqui cognatique, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: propinquus et amicus, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: propinqui ceteri, Sall. J. 14, 15: aequabiliter in longinquos, in propinquos, Cic. Mil. 28, 76; id. Fin. 5, 23, 67; id. Planc. 12, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 218; 1, 1, 83.—In *fem.:* **prŏpinqua,** ae, *a female relative, kinswoman:* virgo Vestalis hujus propinqua et necessaria, Cic. Mur. 35, 73.—Hence, *adv.:* **prŏpinquē,** *near, at hand, hard by* (ante- and post-class.): adest propinque, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 18; 2, 7, 21; Front. Ep. ad Anton. 2, 2 Mai.

prŏpĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [prope], *to draw near, approach* (post-class.): nec domibus nostris propient mala, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 412; in *pass.*, id. ib. 27, 405.

prŏpĭor, ius, *gen.* ōris, *adj. comp.*, and **proxĭmus,** a, um, *adj. sup.* (v. below, II.) [from the obsol. propis; whence prope]. **I.** *Comp., nearer, nigher.* **A.** Lit., of place: portus propior, Verg. A. 3, 530: tumulus, Liv. 22, 24: ut propior patriae sit fuga nostra, Ov. P. 1, 2, 130: domus, Sall. H. 2, 40 Dietsch: cum propior caliginis aër Ater init oculos, Lucr. 4, 338 (314).—With *acc.:* propior montem suos collocat, Sall. J. 49, 1: propior hostem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9.—With *ab:* quicquis ab igne propior stetit, Sen. Ep. 74, 4.—With *inf.:* propior timeri, Stat. Th. 12, 223.—*Neutr. plur. subst.:* **prŏpĭōra,** um, *places lying near:* propiora fluminis, Tac. H. 5, 16: tenere, Verg. A. 5, 168.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *nearer, later, more recent:* veniunt inde ad propiora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: venio ad propiorem (epistulam), id. Att. 15, 3, 2: propior puero quam juveni, Vell. 2, 53, 1: septimus octavo jam propior annus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 40; id. C. 3, 15, 4: mors, Tib. 2, 3, 42: propiore aut longiore tempore aliquid facere, Dig. 23, 4, 17.—**2.** Of relationship, *nearer, more nearly related;* with *dat.:* quibus propior P. Quintio nemo est, Cic. Quint. 31, 97: ille gradu propior sanguinis, Ov. H. 3, 28; 16, 326; 20, 158: amicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5.—**3.** Of resemblance, *more nearly resembling, more like* (class.); with *dat.:* quae sceleri propiora sunt, quam religioni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: tauro, Verg. G. 3, 57: vero est propius, *more probable*, Liv. 4, 37; Ov. F. 4, 801; Tac. A. 13, 34; id. G. 45: scribere Sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42.—With *acc.* (not in Cic.): propius est fidem, *is more credible*, Liv. 4, 17: quod tamen vitium propius virtutem erat, Sall. C. 11, 1.—**4.** Of relation or connection, *nearer, more nearly related, affecting* or *concerning more nearly, of greater import, closer, more intimate:* hunc priorem aequom'st me habere: tunica propior pallio est, proverbially, *my shirt is nearer than my coat*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30: propior societas eorum, qui ejusdem civitatis, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: sua sibi propiora pericula esse, quam mea, id. Sest. 18, 40: alium portum propiorem huic aetati videbamus, id. Att. 14, 19, 1: damnum propius medullis, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 28: cura propior luctusque domesticus, Ov. M. 13, 578; id. P. 4, 9, 71: supplemento vel Latium propius esse, Liv. 8, 11: irae quam timori propiorem cernens, *more inclined to anger than to fear*, Tac. A. 16, 9: oderat Aenean propior Saturnia Turno, *more inclined* or *attached to*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **prŏpĭus,** *more nearly, nearer, closer* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** *Absol.:* propius accedamus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 11; Ov. M. 2, 41: res adspicere, Verg. A. 1, 526: propius spectare aliquid, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67: stare, id. A. P. 361.—**2.** With *dat.*, *nearer to:* propius grammatico accessi, Cic. ap. Diom. p. 405 P. (not elsewhere in Cic.): propius Tiberi quam Thermopylis, Nep. Hann. 8, 3: propius stabulis armenta tenerent, Verg. G. 1, 355.—**3.** With *acc.:* ne propius se castra moveret, Caes. B. G. 4, 9: pars insulae, quae est propius solis occasum, id. ib. 4, 28: propius aliquem accedere, id. ib. 5, 36: propius urbem, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26: mare, Sall. J. 18, 9.—**4.** With *ab:* propius a terris, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: antiquitas quo propius aberat ab ortu et divinā progenie, hoc melius ea cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: ab Urbe, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 243.—**B.** Trop.: ut propius ad ea accedam, quae a te dicta sunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 10, 24; Sen. Ira, 3, 42, 4; Cic. Part. 36, 124: propius accedo: nego esse illa testimonia, id. Fl. 10, 23: a contumeliā quam a laude propius fuerit post Vitellium eligi, Tac. H. 2, 76: nec quicquam propius est factum, quam ut illum persequeretur, *he was within an ace of following him*, Cic. Clu. 21, 59; so, propius nihil est factum, quam ut occideretur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15.

II. *Sup.:* **proxĭmus** (PROXVMVS and PROXSVMEIS, Tab. Bant.; late *comp.* proximior, Sen. Ep. 108, 16; Ulp. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P.; v. below, B. 2. and 3.; cf. in *adv.* 2. c.), a, um, *adj., the nearest, next* (class.). **A.** Lit., of place: proxima oppida, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: via, Lucr. 5, 103; cf.: via ad gloriam proxima et quasi compendiaria, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: ad proximum mare, dein Romam pergerent, Sall. J. 23, 2: in proximos collis discedunt, id. ib. 54, 10: proximum iter in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 10: paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84: agri termini, id. C. 2, 18, 23: proximus vicinus, *one's nearest neighbor*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 138; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 49; Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2; Dig. 50, 15, 4.—With *dat.:* Belgae proximi sunt Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: huic proximum inferiorem orbem tenet πυρόεις, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: proxima Campano ponti villula, Hor. S. 1, 5, 45.—With *acc.* (not in Cic.): qui te proximus est, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 1: ager proximus finem Megalopolitarum, Liv. 35, 27: Crassus proximus mare Oceanum hiemarat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7, 2: qui proximi forte tribunal steterant, Liv. 8, 32, 12.—With *ab*, *nearest to, next to:* dactylus proximus a postremo, *next before*, Cic. Or. 64, 217: ut quisque proximus ab oppresso sit, Liv. 37, 25: proximus a dominā, Ov. A. A. 1, 139: proxima regio ab eā (urbe), Curt. 10, 5, 18.—Hence, as *subst.*, **1. proxĭmus,** i, *m., a neighbor, a fellow-man*, Val. Max. 6, 9 *init.*; Quint. Decl. 259.—As *subst.*, **2. proxĭmum,** i, *n., the neighborhood, vicinity:* vicinus e proximo, *hard by*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 11: aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, *from the house next door*, id. Rud. 2, 3, 73: cum in proximo hic sit aegra, *close by, next door*, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6: huic locum in proximum conduxi, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 4: per impluvium huc despexi in proximum, *into our neighbor's*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 16.—*Plur.:* traicit in proxima continentis, Liv. 31, 46, 12.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *the next preceding* or *following, the previous, last, the next, the following, ensuing:* quid proximā, quid superiore nocte egeris, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 1: his proximis Nonis, cum in hortos Bruti venissemus, id. Lael. 2, 7: Gabinius quem proximis superioribus diebus acerrime oppugnasset, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: se proximā nocte castra moturum, *on the next*, i. e. *the following night*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40 *fin.*; 2, 12; 3, 18; Liv. 2, 7, 1: proximo anno, Sall. J. 35, 2; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 208: in proxumum annum (se) transtulit, Cic. Mil. 9, 24: proximo, altero, tertio, denique reliquis consecutis diebus, id. Phil. 1, 13, 32: bello tanto majore quam proximo conatu apparatum est, Liv. 4, 23, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: IN DIEBVS V. PROXSVMEIS QVIBVS QVISQVE EORVM MAG(istratum) INIERIT, Tab. Bantin. lin. 14; so ib. lin. 12; Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 2; id. Att. 11, 11, 1: censor qui proximus ante me fuerat, id. Sen. 12, 42: die proximi, old *abl.* form for proximo, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10, and ap. Non. 153, 11; cf.: crastinus, pristinus, etc., but proximo a. d. VI. Kal. Octobr., *recently, last of all*, Cic. Att. 18, 5.—**2.** In order of succession, rank, estimation, worth, etc., *the next:* summa necessitudo videtur esse honestatis: huic proxima incolumitatis: tertia ac levissima commoditatis, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 173: observat L. Domitium maxime, me habet proximum, id. Att. 1, 1, 3: proximos dentes eiciunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2: prima vulnera ... Proxima, Ov. M. 3, 233: proximos illi tamen occupavit Pallas honores, Hor. C. 1, 12, 19: proximum est, ut, *it follows that, remains that, the next point is:* proximum est ergo, ut, opus fuerit classe necne quaeramus, *we must next inquire*, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: proximum est, ut doceam, deorum providentiā mundum administrari, id. N. D. 2, 29, 73.—Of value or quality, *the next, most nearly approaching, most like* or *similar:* id habendum est antiquissimum et deo proximum, quod est optimum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: ficta voluptatis causā sint proxima veris, Hor. A. P. 338: proxima Phoebi Versibus ille facit, Verg. E. 7, 22.—*Comp.:* ut quorum abstinentiam interrupi, modum servem et quidem abstinentiae proximiorem, Sen. Ep. 108, 16.—**3.** In relationship, connection, or resemblance, *the nearest, next, most nearly* or *closely related, next of kin, most like:* AGNATVS PROXIMVS, Fragm. XII. Tabularum: hic illi genere est proximus, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 17: proximus cognatione, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144: id des proximum, id. Leg. 2, 16, 40: proxima virtutibus vitia, Quint. 10, 2, 16: propinquitate, Nep. Ages. 1, 3: proximae necessitudines, Petr. 116.—*Comp.:* si quis proximior cognatus nasceretur, Ulp. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P.—*Subst.:* **proxĭmi,** ōrum, *m., one's nearest relatives, next of kin:* injuriosi sunt in proximos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44; Caes. Fragm. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 6; Phaedr. 5, 1, 16: cum haec omnia cumulate tuis proximis plana fecero, i. e. *to your friends, intimates*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 165; id. Pis. 32, 79; Gell. 3, 8, 3.—**b.** In gen., *one's neighbor, fellow-man:* sive nostros status, sive proximorum ingenia contemplamur, Val. Max. 6, 9, 1; Quint. Decl. 2, 59: quis est mihi proximus? Aug. in Psa. 118; Serm. 8, 2; 90, 7 *init.*—**4.** *That is nearest at hand*, i. e. *apt, fit, suitable, convenient, easy* (ante- and post-class.): argumentum, App. Mag. p. 278: cum obvium proximumque esset dicere, etc., Gell. 3, 14, 12: eamus ad me; ibi proximum est, ubi mutes, *there is the fittest, most convenient place*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64.—*Adv.:* **proxĭmē** (proxume; *comp.* proximius, v. below, 2. c.), *nearest, very near, next.* **1.** Lit., of place, with *dat.* (not in Cic., rare in Livy): quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.*; Liv. 25, 14, 4.—With *acc.:* exercitum habere quam proxime hostem, Cic. Att. 6, 5, 3: proxime Pompeium sedebam, id. ib. 1, 14, 3: proxime Hispaniam Mauri sunt, Sall. J. 19, 4.—With *ab:* a Surā proxime est Philiscum oppidum Parthorum, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 89: omnes tamen quam proxime alter ab altero debent habitare, Col. 1, 6, 8.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time, *shortly before* or *after, last, next:* civitates quae proxime bellum fecerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: Tito fratre suo censore, qui proximus ante me fuerat, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Part. 39, 137; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 3: cum proxime judices contrahentur, id. ib. 5, 7, 3.—With *acc.:* proxime abstinentiam sumendus est cibus exiguus, Cels. 3, 2: proxime solis occasum, Pall. 9, 8, 5.—**b.** Of order, rank, estimation, condition, etc., *next to, next after, next:* proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 1: me huic tuae virtuti proxime accedere, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: proxime a nobilissimis viris, Vell. 2, 124, 4; id. 2, 127, 1: proxime valent cetera lauri genera, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 158: utilissimum esse omphacium; proxime viride, id. 23, 4, 39, § 79.—With *acc.:* esse etiam debent proxime hos cari, qui, etc., Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 2: proxime morem Romanum, *closely following the Roman method*, Liv. 24, 48, 11: erat res minime certamini navali similis, proxime speciem muros oppugnantium navium, *closely resembling*, id. 30, 10.—In this sense also with *atque:* proxime atque ille aut aeque, *nearly the same as he*, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.—**c.** *Very closely, nicely, accurately:* ut proxime utriusque differentiam signem, Quint. 6, 2, 20 Spald.; cf.: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, id. 1, 6, 3.—*Comp.:* nonne apertius, proximius, verius? Min. Fel. Oct. 19.

prŏpĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [propitio], *that is easy to be appeased, propitiable* (ante- and post-class.): animus, Enn. ap. Non. 155, 31 (Com. v. 6 Vahl.); Prud. στεφ. 14, 130.

prŏpĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an appeas-*

ing, atonement, propitiation (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 7: propitiatio placatio est, Isid. Orig. 15, 4; Ambros. Cant. 2, 14; Vulg. Lev. 23, 28 et saep.—Transf.: ipse est propitiatio pro peccatis nostris, Vulg. 1 Joh. 2, 2.

prŏpĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [propitio], *a propitiator* (eccl. Lat.): habentes propitiatorem dominum nostrum Jesum Christum, Hier. Ep. 21, n. 2; Ambros. in Luc. prol. 7.

prŏpĭtĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [propitiator], *atoning, reconciling* (eccl. Lat.): bonitas Dei, Ambros. Fug. Sec. 3, 14.—Hence, *subst.*: ‡ **prŏpĭtĭātōrĭum**, ĭi, *n.* **I.** *A means of reconciliation, an atonement, propitiation*: propitiatorium, quasi propitiationis oratorium, Isid. Orig. 15, 4; Ambros. Ep. 4, 4.—**II.** *A place of atonement*, Vulg. Exod. 25, 17; id. Heb. 9, 5.

prŏpĭtĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a propitiatress* (eccl. Lat.): delictorum, Ambros. Laps. Virg. 4, n. 16.

‡ **prŏpĭtĭĕtas**, ātis, *f.* [propitius], *a state of propitiation, reconciliation*, Not. Tir. p. 92.

prŏpĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 (prōpĭtĭo, Ven. Fort. S. M. 4, 163; Prud. στεφ. 3, 211), *v. a.* [id.], *to render favorable, to appease, propitiate* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; cf. placo), Pac. ap. Non. 111, 20: Venerem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120: manes Galbae, Suet. Oth. 7: Jovem, Curt. 4, 13, 15; 4, 7, 24; Sen. Ep. 95, 50; Val. Max. 1, 1, 1: propitiata Juno per matronas, Tac. A. 15, 44: numina, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135: suum genium, Tac. Or. 9.—*Pass.*, *to be propitious*: propitietur vobis Dominus, Vulg. Lev. 23, 28.—**II.** Transf., *to atone for*: de propitiato peccato, Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 5.

prŏpĭtĭus, a, um (prōpĭtĭus, Juvenc. 1, 16, 43 al.), *adj.* [prope], *favorable, well-disposed, gracious, kind, propitious* (class.; cf.: faustus, prosperus, secundus). **I.** Of persons, esp. of deities: Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens, propitius mihi domo familiaeque nostrae, an old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 2: tam propitiam reddam, quam cum propitia est Juno Jovi, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 112; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 164: cui homini di sunt propitii, ei non esse iratos puto, id. Curc. 4, 4, 1: ita deos mihi velim propitios, ut, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 13, 41: parentes, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 6: hunc propitium sperant, illum iratum putant, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2: uti volens propitius suam sospitet progeniem, Liv. 1, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.—**II.** Of things: propitiis auribus accipitur, Sen. Suas. 1: propitius et tranquillus Oceanus, Flor. 3, 10: pax, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: voluntas, Nep. Dion, 9, 6.

prŏpĭus, *adv.*, v. propior, I. *fin.*

† **prŏplasma**, ătis, *n.*, = πρόπλασμα, *a pattern, model*, after which the artist fashions a thing (post-Aug.), Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155 (in Cic. Att. 12, 41, 4, written as Greek).

† **prŏpnīgēum**, i, *n.*, = προπνίγειον, *the place before an oven* or *furnace, the room where a bath was heated* (pure Lat. praefurnium), Vitr. 5, 11; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11.

Prōpoetĭdes, um, *f.*, = Πρωποιτίδες, *Cyprian girls, who, having denied the divinity of Venus, were turned to stone*, Ov. M. 10, 220; Lact. Placid. Fab. Ov. 10, 7.

† **prŏpōla** (prŏpōla, Lucil. v. infra), ae, *m.*, = προπώλης, *a forestaller, a retailer, huckster* (class.): sicuti cum primus ficos propola recentes protulit, Lucil. ap. Non. 154, 27; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 38: panis et vinum a propolā, atque de cupā, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.—As *adj.*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 731, n. 450.

† **prŏpŏlis**, is, *f.*, = πρόπολις, *the third foundation in making honey, a gummy substance with which the bees close the crevices of their hives, bee-glue, propolis*: propolin vocant, quod apes faciunt ad foramen introitus protectum in alvum, maxime aestate, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: prima fundamenta comosin vocant periti, secunda pissoceron, tertia propolin, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16; 22, 24, 50, § 107; Gell. 5, 3, 4.

* **prō-pollŭo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to defile* or *pollute*, Tac. A. 3, 66 dub.; v. Orell. ad h. l.

† **prŏpŏma**, ătis, *n.*, = πρόπομα, *a drink taken before eating, a whet* (post-class.), Pall. 3, 32 *in lemm.*

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put* or *set forth, to set* or *lay out, to place before, expose to view, to display* (class.). **I.** Lit.: proponere vexillum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: pallentesque manus, sanguineumque caput, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 30: i puer et citus haec aliquā propone columnā, Prop. 3 (4), 23, 23: aliquid venale, *to expose for sale*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 78; cf. Suet. Ner. 16: geminum pugnae proponit honorem, *proposes, offers*, Verg. A. 5, 365: singulis diebus ediscendos fastos populo proposuit, Cic. Mur. 11, 25: legem in publicum, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: in publico epistulam, id. Att. 8, 9, 2; id. Pis. 36, 88: vectigalia, *to publish, publicly advertise*, Suet. Calig. 41: oppida Romanis proposita ad copiam commeatūs, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ne quid volucre proponeretur, praeter, etc., *should be served up*, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139 (al. poneretur).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To set before the eyes, to propose* mentally; *to imagine, conceive*: propone tibi duos reges, Cic. Deiot. 14, 40: aliquid sibi exemplar, id. Univ. 2: sibi aliquem ad imitandum, id. de Or. 2, 22, 93: vos ante oculos animosque vestros ... Apronii regnum proponite, id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 58: eam (vitam) ante oculos vestros proponite, id. Sull. 26, 72: condicio supplicii in bello timiditati militis proposita, id. Clu. 46, 129; 56, 154; 12, 42: vim fortunae animo, Liv. 30, 30: spem libertatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: nihil ad scribendum, id. Att. 5, 10, 4.—**B.** *To expose*: omnibus telis fortunae proposita est vita nostra, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 2: tabernis apertis proposita omnia in medio vidit, Liv. 6, 25, 9.—**C.** *To point out, declare, represent, report, say, relate, set forth, publish*, etc. (cf.: indico, denuntio): ut proponat, quid dicturus sit, Cic. Or. 40, 137; id. Brut. 60, 217: extremum illud est de iis, quae proposueram, id. Fam. 15, 14, 6: contione habitā, rem gestam proponit, Caes. B. G. 5, 50: in exemplum proponere, Quint. 7, 1, 41; 12, 2, 27.—With *de*: de Galliae Germaniaeque moribus, et quo differant eae nationes inter se, Caes. B. G. 6, 11.—With *object-clause*: quod ante tacuerat, proponit, esse nonnullos, quorum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 17: cui (morbo) remedia celeria faciliaque proponebantur, *were proposed, suggested, believed to be efficient*, Nep. Att. 21, 2.—**D.** *To offer, propose* as a reward: Xerxes praemium proposuit, qui invenisset novam voluptatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20: populo congiarium, militi donativum, Suet. Ner. 7.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to threaten, denounce*: cui cum publicatio bonorum, exsilium, mors proponeretur, Cic. Planc. 41, 97: injuriae, quae propositae sunt a Catone, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: contentiones, quae mihi proponuntur, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: improbis poenam, id. Fin. 2, 17, 57: damnationem et mortem sibi proponat ante oculos, Liv. 2, 54, 6; Just. 16, 5, 2.—**E.** *To lay before, to propose* for an answer: aliquam quaestionem, Nep. Att. 20, 2: aenigma, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 2.—**F.** *To purpose, resolve, intend, design, determine*: consecutus id, quod animo proposuerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: cum id mihi propositum initio non fuisset, *I had not proposed it to myself, had not intended it*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6.—With *inf.*: neque propositum nobis est hoc loco (laudare), etc., *I am resolved*, Cic. Brut. 6, 25.—With *ut*: propositum est, non ut eloquentiam meam perspicias, sed ut, *the design is*, Cic. Brut. 92, 318.—**G.** *To say* or *mention beforehand* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 17, 8.—**2.** *To state the first premise of a syllogism*: cum proponimus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 70; 1, 40, 72.—**H.** *To impose* (post-class.): novam mihi propono dicendi legem, Mamert. Genethl. 5.—Hence, **prōpŏsĭtum**, i, *n.* **A.** *A plan, intention, design, resolution, purpose* (class.): quidnam Pompeius propositi aut voluntatis ad dimicandum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: assequi, *to attain*, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 22: est enim propositum, ut iratum efficiat judicem, id. Part. 4, 14: tenere, *to keep to one's purpose*, Nep. Eum. 3, 5; Liv. 3, 41, 4; Caes. B. C. 1, 83; 3, 42; 64: propositum peragere, Nep. Att. 22, 2: tenax propositi, Hor. C. 3, 3, 1: in proposito manere, Suet. Gram. 24: reprehendendi habere, Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 7: omne propositum operis a nobis destinati, Quint. 2, 10, 15; 2, 19, 1; 12, 9, 14.—**B.** *The first premise of a syllogism*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215; Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 4.—**2.** *An argument*: nam est in proposito finis fides, Cic. Part. 3, 9.—**3.** *The main point, principal subject, theme*: a proposito declinare aliquantulum, Cic. Or. 40, 137: egredi a proposito ornandi causā, id. Brut. 21, 82: a proposito aberrare, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: redire ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203: ad propositum revertamur, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: a proposito aversus, Liv. 2, 8, 8: propositum totius operis, Sen. Ep. 65, 4 sq.; 65, 8: vitae, Cels. 5, 26, 6: meum, Phaedr. 1, 5, 2: tuum, Sen. Ep. 68, 3.—**C.** *A way, manner*, or *course of life* (poet. and post-Aug.): mutandum tibi propositum est et vitae genus, Phaedr. prol. 3, 15: vir proposito sanctissimus, Vell. 2, 2, 2.

Prŏpontis (Prōpontis, Manil. 4, 676), idos and idis, *f.*, = Προποντίς, *the Propontis* or *Sea of Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosporus*, Mel. 1, 1, 5; 1, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76; Liv. 38, 16; Tac. A. 2, 54; Flor. 3, 6; Cat. 4, 9; Ov. P. 4, 9, 118.—Hence, **II. Prŏpontĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Propontis*: aqua, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 1: orae, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 29.

prō-porro, *adv.* (Lucretian). **I.** Lit., *furthermore, moreover*: et, sibi proporro quae sint primordia, quaerunt, Lucr. 2, 979; 4, 890; 5, 312; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 140, 13.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *altogether, utterly, wholly*, Lucr. 3, 275; 281.

prō-portĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *comparative relation, proportion, symmetry, analogy, likeness* (class.): proportio, quod dicunt ἀνάλογον, Varr. L. L. 10, § 2 Müll.; Cic. Univ. 5: Penatis singulariter Labeo Antistius posse dici putat, quia pluraliter Penates dicantur: cum patiatur proportio etiam Penas dici, ut optimas, primas, Antias, Fest. s. v. penatis, p. 253 Müll.: id optime assequitur quae Graece ἀναλογία, Latine (audendum est enim, quoniam haec primum a nobis novantur) comparatio, proportiove dici potest, Cic. Univ. 4; Quint. 1, 6, 3 and 9: uti proportione, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46.

prōportĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.* [lengthened form of proportionaliter], *proportionally*, Boëth. 1 Geom. p. 1206.

prōportĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [proportio], *of* or *belonging to proportion, proportional* (post-class.): termini, Front. Colon. p. 111.—Hence, **prōportĭōnālĭter**, *adv.*, *proportionally*, Cassiod. Geom. 6.

prōportĭōnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proportionalis], *proportion*, Boëth. 2 Arithm. 40.

prōportĭōnātus, a, um, *adj.* [proportio], *proportioned, proportionate* (post-class.): corpus, Firm. Math. 4, 13.

prōpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propono]. **I.** *A setting forth* or *proposing, a representation*. **A.** (Mental; class.) Vitae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39: rerum magnarum cum animi amplā quādam propositione cogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 163.—**B.** (In words.) Sunt quaedam tam breves causae, ut propositionem potius habeant quam narrationem, Quint. 4, 2, 4; cf. Dig. 2, 1, 7, § 2.—**II.** *A design, purpose, resolution, determination*: propositio animi, Dig. 50, 16, 225.—**III.** In logic, *the first proposition* of a syllogism (class.): propositio est, per quem locus is breviter exponitur, ex quo vis omnis oportet emanet ratiocinationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 67; 1, 34, 35; Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A principal subject, theme* (class.), Cic. de Or. 3, 53; Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1; Quint. 5, 14, 1.—**2.** Still more generally, *a proposition* of any kind (post-Aug.), Quint. 7, 1, 47, § 9; Gell. 2, 7, 21.—**IV.** In jurid. lang., *a statement* of a question of law; *a case* submitted for legal opinion, Dig. 16, 1, 19, § 1; 36, 4, 6.—**V.** Esp. in bibl. lang., *a setting forth for public view*: panes propositionis, Vulg. Exod. 25, 30; id. Marc. 2, 26 et saep.

prōpŏsĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a proposer* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Duab. Anim. 8, 10.

prōpŏsĭtum, i, *n.*, v. propono *fin.*

prōpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from propono.

‡ **prō-praefectus**, i, *m.*, *a vice-prefect*, Inscr. Murat. p. 17, n. 7.

prō-praetor, ōris, *m.* (also **prōpraetōre** or **prō praetōre**, *indecl.*), *a magistrate in the times of the republic, who, after having administered the prætorship one year in Rome, was sent in the following year*

as prætor to a province where there was no army, a proprætor (class.). — Form propraetor: cum bella a propraetoribus administrantur, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76. — Form pro praetore, Sall. J. 103, 4: prorogatum Tubulo est, ut pro praetore in Etruriam succederet Calpurnio, Liv. 27, 22, 5. — **II.** *One who administers the prætorship of a province in the absence of the prætor:* Aulo fratre in castris pro praetore relicto, Sall. J. 36, 4: quem pro praetore in castris relictum supra diximus, id. ib. 37, 3; Liv. 10, 25, 11; 29, 6, 9; Tac. A. 2, 66 al.; Caes. B. G. 1, 21.

propriātim, *adv.* [proprius], *properly* (post-class.), Arn. 3 *fin.*

propriē, *adv.*, v. proprius *fin.*

propriĕtārius, ii, *m.* [proprietas], *an owner, proprietor* (post-class.), Dig. 7, 1, 15 et saep. — As *adj.:* proprietaria res, *belonging to one as his property, proprietary,* Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 3.

prŏprĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [proprius]. **I.** Lit., *a property, peculiarity, peculiar nature, quality* of a thing (class.): singularum rerum singulae proprietates, Cic. Ac. 2, 18: terrae caelique, Liv. 38, 17: definitio genere declaratur, et proprietate quādam, Cic. Part. 12, 41: frugum proprietates, *peculiar kinds,* Liv. 45, 30; Plin. 13, 22, 41, § 121: linguae, Vulg. Gen. 31, 47. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *Ownership, right of possession, property* (post-Aug.): jumenti, Suet. Galb. 7: Salaminae insulae, Just. 2, 7; Dig. 47, 2, 47: proprietatis dominus, *proprietor,* ib. 7, 1, 13, § 7: nuda, Gai. Inst. 2, 30; Dig. 7, 4, 2. — **II.** Trop., *proper signification* (post-Aug.): verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 1 sq.; 10, 1, 21; 12, 2, 19; 1 prooem. 16; 5, 14, 34.

prōprĭĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [proprius-facio], *to appropriate, make one's own* (eccl. Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1245.

proprĭo, āvi, 1 (archaic form, proprias sit, proprium fecerit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 229 Müll.), *v. a.* [id.], *to appropriate* (ante- and post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 11; id. Acut. 1, 15 *fin.*

* **propritim,** *adv.* [for propriatim from proprio], *properly,* Lucr. 2, 975.

prŏprĭus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; perhaps from root prae; cf. prope], *not common with others, one's own, special, particular, proper* (class.; cf.: peculiaris, privatus). **I.** In gen., opp. communis: nam virtutem propriam mortalibus fecit: cetera promiscue voluit communia habere, Varr. ap. Non. 361, 25: proprium et peculiare, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 93: tria praedia Capitoni propria traduntur, *to him for his own,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21: proprio sumptu edere ludos, Tac. A. 1, 15: propriā pecuniā militem juvare, id. ib. 1, 71: basilicam propriā pecuniā firmare, id. ib. 3, 72 *init.*; id. H. 2, 84 propria impensa, Just. 12, 11, 1: propriis viribus, Liv. 2, 53: familia, id. 7, 9: libri, Hor S. 1, 10, 64: horreum, id. C. 1, 1, 9: proprio Marte, *by his own bravery,* Ov P. 4, 7, 14. — With *pron. poss.* (class. and freq.): ut cum ademerit nobis omnia, quae nostra erant propria, ne lucem quoque hanc, quae communis est, eripere cupiat, *all that belonged peculiarly to us,* Cic. Rosc. Am 52, 150: suā quādam propriā, non communi oratorum facultate, id. de Or. 1, 10, 44: ut redeas ad consuetudinem vel nostram communem vel tuam solius et propriam, Luc. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 3: omnia qui jubet esse communia, ne quis civis propriam aut suam rem ullam queat dicere, Cic. Rep 4, 5, 5; id. ap. Non. p 362: suis propriis periculis parere commune reliquis otium, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7: quod (periculum) autem meum erat proprium, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7; id. Sest. 7, 15: calamitatem aut propriam suam aut temporum queri, Caes. B. C. 3, 20. — **B.** Opp. alienus, etc., *one's own, peculiar, special, characteristic, personal:* tempus agendi fuit mihi magis proprium quam ceteris, Cic. Sull. 3, 9: reliquae partes quales propriae sunt hominis, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35: id non proprium senectutis est vitium, sed commune valetudinis, id. Sen. 11, 35: libertatem propriam Romani generis, id. Phil. 3, 11, 29: proprium id Tiberio fuit, Tac. A. 4, 19: ira, *personal resentment,* id. ib. 2, 55. — As *subst.:* **proprĭum,** i, *n.* **1.** Lit., *a possession, property:* id est cujusque proprium, quo quisque fruitur atque utitur, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 2: vivere de proprio, Mart. 12, 78, 2. — **2.** Trop., *a characteristic mark, a sign, characteristic,* etc., Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; 2, 5, 17; Caes. B. G. 6, 23. — **II.** In partic., *peculiar, extraordinary:* nisi mihi fortuna proprium consilium extorsisset, Sent. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 35, 1: superbo decreto addidit propriam ignominiam, Liv. 35, 33. — **B.** *Lasting, constant, permanent, perpetual* (class.): illum amatorem tibi proprium futurum in vitā, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 67; Att. ap. Non. 362, 5: nihil in vitā proprium mortali datum esse, Lucil. ib. 362, 15: alicui proprium atque perpetuum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: perenne ac proprium manere, id. Red. in Sen. 4, 9: parva munera diutina, locupletia non propria esse consueverunt, Nep. Thras. 4, 2; Hor. S. 2, 6, 5; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 172: deferens uni propriam laurum, id. C. 2, 2, 22; Verg. A. 6, 871: victoriam propriam se eis daturam, *lasting,* Hirt. B. Afr. 32. — *Comp.,* Ov. M. 12, 284; id. P. 1, 2, 152; Liv. 4, 27, 3. — Hence, *adv.:* **propriē.** **A.** *Specially, peculiarly, properly, strictly for one's self* (opp. communiter; class.): quod me amas, est tibi commune cum multis: quod tu ipse tam amandus es, id est proprie tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 1: promiscue toto (Campo Martio), quam proprie parvā parte frui malletis, *for yourselves, individually, separately,* id. Agr. 2, 31, 85. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *Particularly, in particular*: neque publice neque proprie, Cic. Sest. 16, 37. — **2.** *Especially, eminently, exclusively*: mira sermonis, cujus proprie studiosus fuit, elegantia, Quint. 10, 1, 114; cf. Vell. 2, 9, 2. — **C.** *Properly, accurately, strictly speaking, in the proper* (not tropical) *sense:* magis proprie nihil possum dicere, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: illud quidem honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id. Off. 3, 3, 13; Liv. 34, 32; 44, 22: uti verbo proprie, Gell. 9, 1, 8; 2, 6, 5; 7, 11, 2; 16, 5, 1.

propter, *adv.* and *prep.* [contr. for propiter, from prope; cf.: inter, subter]. **I.** *Adv., near, hard by, at hand* (syn.: prope, juxta; rare but class.): serito in loco, ubi aqua propter siet, Cato, R. R. 151, 2: ibi angiportum propter est, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: propter dormire, id. Eun. 2, 3, 77: araque Panchaeos exhalat propter odores, Lucr. 2, 417: propter est spelunca, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107 (al. prope): vident unum virum esse . . . et eum propter esse, id. Imp. Pomp 5, 13: cum duo reges propter assint, id. ib. 6, 16: (caules) si propter sati sunt, id. N. D 2, 47, 120: duo filii propter cubantes, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 64; id. Inv 2, 4, 14: adulescentia voluptates propter intuens, id. Sen. 14, 48; id. ap. Non. 367, 25: cornix propter volans, Phaedr. 2, 6, 7: praeter propter, v. praeter. — **II.** *Prep.* with *acc., near, hard by, close to* (syn.: prope, juxta, ad). **A.** Lit., of place (rare but class.): stat propter virum fortem, Plaut. Mil 1, 1, 9, id. Curc. 4, 1, 14; id. Rud. prol. 33: partem cohortium propter mare collocat, Sisenn ap Non. 367, 32: hic propter hunc assiste, Ter Ad. 2, 1, 15: propter eam porticum situm erat dolium, Varr ap. Non. 367, 31: propter Platonis statuam consedimus, Cic. Brut. 6, 25: propter aliquem assidere, id. Rep. 1, 11, 17 (cited ap. Non. 367, 28): insulae propter Siciliam, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55: propter aquae rivum, Lucr. 2, 30; Verg. E. 8, 87. — Following its case: viam propter, Tac. A. 15, 47: hostem propter, id. ib. 4, 48. — **B.** Trop., in stating a cause. **1.** *On account of, by reason of, from, for, because of* (syn. ob; the predom. signif. of the word): parere legibus propter metum, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 34; cf.: propter metum poenae, id. Sest. 46, 99: propter eam ipsam causam, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: propter frigora frumenta in agris matura non erant, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: propter humanitatem, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 2: is propter morbum exire non potuit. Auct. Her. 1. 11, 19: excusato languore faucium propter quem non adesset, Suet. Ner. 41; id. Aug. 8; Sall. J. 23, 1: bidentes propter viam facere, *to sacrifice on account of a journey,* Laber. ap. Non. 53, 26; cf.: propter viam fit sacrificium quod est proficiscendi gratiā. Herculi aut Sanco, Fest. p. 229 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 62: propter injuriam, *to avoid injury,* Pall. 12, 13: propter hoc, propter quod, *on that account, for which reason,* Varr R. R. 3, 16, 14; Col. 1. 6, 18: propter me, te, etc., *on my, thy account,* etc., *as far as I* (*you,* etc.) *are concerned,* = meā causā, or per me: egon propter me illam decipi miseram sinam? Ter. And. 1, 5, 36; id. Eun. 4, 6, 6: non est aequom me propter vos decipi, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 34: di numquam propter me de caelo descendent, Liv. 6, 18, 9. — **2.** *Through, by means of* (rare). **a.** Referring to persons in whom lies the cause of a thing: te propter tuam Matrem non posse habere hanc uxorem domi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 55: propter quos vivit, *through whom he lives, to whom he owes life,* Cic. Mil. 22, 58: lugere eum, propter quem ceteri laetarentur, id. ib. 30, 81; 34, 93. — **b.** To things by means of which any thing takes place: quid enim refert, utrum propter oves, an propter aves fructus capias? Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 11. — Placed after its case: quod propter studium cum rem neglegere familiarem videretur, Cic. Sen. 7, 22; id. Pis. 7, 15; id. Att. 10, 4, 1 al.: suctum propter lactis, Plin. 10, 40, 56, § 115: quam propter tantos potui perferre labores, Verg. A. 12, 177.

proptĕrĕā, *adv.* [propter-is], *therefore, for that cause, on that account* (syn.: ideo, idcirco, inde; class.): quia mihi natalis est dies, propterea te vocari ad cenam volo, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 71: propterea . . . quia, Cic. Div 1, 14, 25; 2, 22, 49; id. Lael. 2, 6: haec propterea de me dixi, ut, etc., id. Lig. 3, 8: propterea quoniam, Gell. 3, 6: propterea, quod, *because that,* Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11; id. Fam. 9, 18, 1. — Esp. with reference to something just said: scio. Et pol propterea magis nunc ignosco tibi, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 40; id. And. 4, 2, 10: id propterea nunc hunc venientem sequor, *with that in view, therefore,* id. ib. 2, 5, 3: ergo propterea . . . ne, etc., id. Hec. 1, 1, 6.

† **proptōsis,** is, *f.*, = πρόπτωσις, *a prolapse* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 8.

‡ **prōpŭdĭānus,** a, um, *adj.* [propudium], *offered on account of infamous deeds:* propudianus porcus dictus est, ut ait Capito Atteius, qui in sacrificio gentis Claudiae velut piamentum et exsolutio omnis contractae religionis est, Fest. p. 238 Müll.

prōpŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shameful, disgraceful, infamous* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 10: uxor, Gell. 2, 7, 20: ancilla propudiosissima, Sid. Ep. 9, 6: facinus, Arn. 5, 175: concubitus, id. 4, 149: meretrices, Min. Fel. 25, 9: mulier, App. M. 9, p. 229, 31.

1. prōpŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [pro-pudet]. **I.** *A shameful* or *infamous action* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): propudium dicebant, cum maledicto nudare turpitudinem volebant, quasi porro pudendum. Quidam propudium putant dici, a quo pudor et pudicitia procul sint, Fest. p 227 Müll.: propudii aliquem insimulare, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 11. — In *plur.:* hoc cinere poto propudia virorum inhiberi, Plin. 28, 8, 32, § 122. — **II.** Transf., concr., *a shameful person, vile wretch, a rascal, villain,* a term of abuse (class.): quid ais, propudium? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 60: propudium illud et portentum L. Antonius, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 8; App M. 8, p. 215, 15.

2. prŏpŭdĭum, a dub. reading: moraris tanquam propudium ignores, Petr. 99; perh. *a signal to set sail* (Bücheler), or a vulgar form for propediem.

prōpugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [propugno], *a bulwark, tower, rampart, fortress, defence* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pontes et propugnacula jungunt, Verg. A. 9, 170; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: Siciliae, i. e. *the fleet,* id. ib. 2, 3, 80, § 186: solidati muri, propugnacula addita, Tac. H. 2, 19: moenium, id. ib. 3, 84: navium, i. e. *ships furnished with towers,* Hor. Epod. 1, 2; cf.: armatae classes imponunt sibi turrium propugnacula, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 3: oppositum barbaris, Nep. Them. 6, 5: domus ut propugnacula habeat, Cic. Fam. 14, 18, 2: propugnacula aequoris, *dams* or *dikes,* Stat. S. 3, 3, 101: Cremona propugnaculum adversus Gallos, Tac. H. 3, 54. — **II.** Trop., *a bulwark, protection, defence* (class.): lex Aelia et Fufia propugnacula tranquillitatis, Cic. Pis. 4, 9; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 40: tyrannidis propugnacula, Nep. Timol. 3, 3; Gell. 7, 3, 47; Liv. 34, 61.

prōpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A fighting for, defence of* a place (post-class.), Val. Max. 5, 1, 4 *ext.* — **II.** *A defence, vindication* (class.): with the *gen.* or *pro:* propugnatio ac defensio dignitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 2: propugnatio pro ornamentis

tuis, id. ib. 5, 8, 1: ne mea propugnatio ei potissimum defuisse videatur, id. Sest. 2, 3.

prō-pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [propugno], *one who fights in defence* of a place, *a defender, soldier* (class.). **I.** Lit.: classis inops propter dimissionem propugnatorum, *of the marines*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: a propugnatoribus relictus locus, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: nudati propugnatoribus muri, Tac. A. 13, 39; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22; Nep. Eum. 3, 3; Amm. 20, 6, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a defender, maintainer, champion:* paterni juris defensor, et quasi patrimonii propugnator sui, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 244: senatūs, id. Mil. 7, 16: fortunarum mearum, id. Red. in Sen. 15, 37: sceleris, Just. 8, 2, 10: tribuno plebis auctorem se propugnatoremque praestitit, Suet. Caes. 16.—*An epithet of Jupiter*, Inscr. Grut. 300, 2.

‡ **prōpugnātrix,** īcis, *f.* [propugnator], *she that defends, a protectress:* PROPVGNATRIX MEORVM PERICVLORVM, Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 136.

prō-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To rush out to fight, go forth to fight, to make sallies* or *sorties:* ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; cf. id. ib. 2. 7; id. B. C. 2, 8.—**II.** *To fight* or *contend for, to defend* a thing (class.; syn.: tutor, defendo). **A.** Lit.: uno tempore propugnare et munire, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: pro suo partu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 79: multos e muris propugnantes hastā transfixit, Curt. 4, 4, 11.—(*β*) With *dat.* (post-class.): propugnare fratri, App. M. 9, p. 234, 28: puero misello, id. ib. 7, p. 200, 13.—**B.** Trop.: pro aequitate, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 62: pro salute, id. Fam. 11, 16, 2.—With *acc.* (post-Aug.), *to defend:* absentiam suam, Suet. Caes. 23: dum quae libidine deliquerant, ambitu propugnant, Tac. A. 13, 31 *fin.*; 15, 13: pectora parmā, Stat. Th. 2, 584; 4, 110.

prōpulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [propulso], *a driving back, a keeping* or *warding off, a repelling, repulse* (rare but class.): periculi, Cic. Sull. 1, 2: criminis, Tiro ap. Gell. 7, 3, 15.

prōpulsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that drives back, a warder off, averter* (post-class.): propulsatorem odio insecutus, Val. Max. 7, 8, 7: valetudinum pessimarum, Arn. 7, p. 249.

prōpulso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [propello], *to drive back, keep* or *ward off, to repel, repulse* (class.). **I.** Lit.: lupos, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: hostem, Caes. B. G. 1, 49: populum ab ingressione fori, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9: et aquas hiemis et vapores aestatis propulsare radicibus, Col. 3, 15, 4; 7, 12, 3.—*Absol.:* ibi resistere ac propulsare, Sall. J. 51, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to ward off, avert, repel:* frigus, famem propulsare, Cic. Fin. 4, 25, 71: periculum capitis legum praesidio, id. Clu. 52, 144: suspicionem a se, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: bellum ab urbe ac moenibus, Liv. 3, 69; 28, 44: morbos exquisitis remediis, Col. 6, 5: violentiam vini, Gell. 15, 2, 6: praesidio vim propulsaturus, Curt. 10, 8, 4.

prōpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that wards off* or *drives back* (post-class.): cornigeri pecudis, Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 301.

1. prōpulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from propello.

2. prōpulsus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [propello], *a driving on* or *forth, propulsion, impulse* (post-Aug.): ventum propulsu suo concitare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 14, 3.

prō-pungo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to prick, puncture in front* (post-class.): tum partium propungentibus pilis capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 dub. (al. tum praerasis prominentibus pilis, capiti).

‡ **prō-purgo,** āre, *v. a., to cleanse beforehand*, Not. Tir. p. 120; Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 33.

† **prŏpўlaeum (-laeon),** or **prŏpўlon,** i, *n.*, = προπύλαιον, *a gateway, entrance;* esp. (in *plur.*) of the celebrated entrance to the temple of Pallas in the citadel of Athens, *the Propylæum:* Phalereus Demetrius Periclem vituperat, quod tantam pecuniam in praeclara illa propylaea conjecerit, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: propylaea nobilia. id. Rep. 3. 32, 44.—In *sing.:* cum Athenis propylaeon pingeret, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 101 (al. propylon); 36, 5, 3, § 10.

prō-quaestōre, or, separately, **prō quaestōre,** *a magistrate, who, after administering the quæstorship at Rome, was associated with a proconsul in the administration of a province, a proquæstor:* qui et legatus et pro quaestore fuisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: cum Alexandriae pro quaestore essem, id. Ac. 2, 4, 11.—Abbreviated, Proq., Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2.—*Plur.:* proconsul cum quaestoribus provequaestoribus, Cic. Phil. 10, 11, 26.

prōquam, and, separate, **prō quam,** v. pro, I.

prō-quĭrīto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to cry out* or *exclaim in public, to publish, proclaim* (post-class.): epistulam saepe aperiens proquiritabat, App. Mag. p. 326, 8: lex proquiritata, Sid. Ep. 8, 6: hoc opusculum, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. praef. p. 33.

† **prōra,** ae (collat. form **prōris;** *acc.* prorim, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33, or Trag. 575), *f.*, = πρῷρα. **I.** *The forepart of a ship, the prow* (opp. puppis, the stern; class.): astitit prorae, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 65; Lucr. 2, 554: prorae admodum erectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: rostrata, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94: terris advertere proram, Verg. G. 4, 117; id. A. 6, 3; 7, 35: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. *the lookout stationed at the prow,* = proreta, Ov. M. 3, 617: suspensa prora navim in puppim statuebat, Liv. 24, 34: prorae litore illisae, id. 22, 20; Luc. 9, 1082; Stat. Th. 5, 335.—Prov.: mihi prora et puppis, ut Graecorum proverbium est, fuit a me tui dimittendi, ut rationes nostras explicares, i. e. *my intention from beginning to end, my whole design*, Gr. πρῴρα καὶ πρύμνη, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a ship:* quot prius aeratae steterant ad litora prorae, Verg. A. 10, 223; Ov. M. 14, 164.

prō-rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n., to creep forth, crawl out, come out* in a gradual or unobserved manner (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: cum prorepserunt primis animalia terris, id. ib. 1, 3, 99: cochleae prorepunt e cavis terrae, Plin. 8, 39, 59, § 140: aegri quoque ad conspectum tui prorepere, Plin. Pan. 22, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To creep along, crawl forwards* to a place: rumore caedis exterritus prorepsit ad solarium proximum, Suet. Claud. 10.—**B.** Of inanimate subjects, *to come forth gradually, to put forth, to ooze out, exude*, of the vine: prorepentes oculi, Col. 11, 2, 38; 3, 10, 3: pampinus e duro prorepsit, id. 4, 22, 4: tardaque sudanti prorepunt balsama ligno, Claud. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 96: ne palmites libero excursu in luxuriam prorepant, Col. 5, 5, 13: umor lente prorepit, *gradually flows off*, id. 2, 16, 5: nervus prorepit usque ad ultimam partem caudae, *extends*, id. 7, 12, 14.

† **prōrēta,** ae, *m.*, = πρωράτης, *the lookout man at the prow, the under-pilot* (ante- and post-class.): si tu proreta isti navi es, ego gubernator ero, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 75; Dig. 39, 4, 11.

† **prōreus** (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = πρωρεύς, *the lookout man at the prow, under-pilot* (poet.), Ov. M. 3, 634.

prōrĭga, ae, *m.* [prob. pro-rego], *a stable-boy, an attendant employed in breeding horses*, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 9.

prō-rĭpĭo, pŭi, reptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To drag* or *snatch forth* (class.). **A.** Lit.: hominem proripi jubet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161: nudos pedes, i. e. *spring forth*, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 82.—With *se, to rush out, to hasten* or *hurry forth* or *away:* quo illum hunc hominem proripuisse foras se dicam ex aedibus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 1: se ex curiā repente proripuit, Cic. Har. Resp. 1, 2: se ex curiā domum, Sall. C. 32, 1: se porta foras, Caes. B. C. 2, 11 *fin.* (12 *init.*); 1, 80: se domo, Liv. 29, 9; 8, 30: ex totā urbe, id. 2, 24.—**B.** Trop.: quae libido non se proripiet ac proiciet occultatione propositā? Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73.—**II.** *To snatch* or *hurry on, forwards*, or *away*. **A.** Lit.: se in publicum, *to rush into the street*, Liv. 8, 28; 2, 23: se in silvam, *to take refuge*, Suet. Oth. 6: se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45: se cursu, *to run away*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 15.—Without *se* (poet.): quo deinde ruis? quo proripis? Verg. A. 5, 741.—**B.** Trop. (poet.): ne virilis Cultus in caedem, et Lycias proriperet catervas? Hor. C. 1, 8, 16.

prōris, *f.*, v. prora.

prō-rīto, āre, *v. a.* [like ir-rito, āre; cf. also ira]. **I.** *To provoke, cause,* or *produce by irritation* (post-Aug.), Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90.—**II.** Transf., *to incite, entice, allure, tempt* (post-Aug.): nisi pretium proritat, Col. 2, 10, 17: quem spes proritat, Sen. Ep. 23, 2: proritat illos rei species, id. Tranq. 12, 5: stomachum varietate aptā ciborum, Scrib. Comp. 104: aliquem ad furias, Arn. 5, 178.

prōrŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorogo]. **I.** *A prolonging, extension* of a term of office: prorogatio imperii, *a prolongation of one's command*, Liv. 8, 26 *fin.*—**II.** *A putting off, deferring* of an appointed time: diei, Cic. Att. 13, 43 (in Cic. Mur. 23, 47, the true reading is perrogationem; in Liv. 42, 30, 9, propagatio).

prōrŏgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *admitting of delay, prorogative* (post-Aug.): prorogativa fulmina sunt, quorum minae differri possunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 47 *fin.*

prōrŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that pays* or *gives out, a dispenser* (post-class.): tritici, vini, et olei, Cassiod. Var. 10, 28.

prō-rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To prolong, continue, extend, protract* (class.; syn.: propago, produco): ne quinquennii imperium Caesari prorogaretur, *should not be prolonged*, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24: provinciam, id. Att. 5, 11, 1; 5, 2, 1: ne quid temporis nobis prorogetur (in the province), id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: imperium, Liv. 26, 1: imperium in insequentem annum, id. 9, 42, 2; 10, 22, 9: spatium praeturae in alterum annum, Front. Aquaed. 7: spem militi in alium diem, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 57: vitae spatium, Tac. A. 3, 51 *fin.:* moras in hiemes, Plin. 16, 22, 34, § 83: memoriam alicujus, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 5: nominis famam, id. ib. 9, 19, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To keep for a long time, to preserve, continue* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): divinis condimentis utere, qui prorogare vitam possis hominibus, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 38: alterum in lustrum, meliusque semper Proroget aevum, Hor. C. S. 67: spiritum homini, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7; Sen. Ep. 101, 10: conditum prorogatur, Plin. 22, 22, 37, § 79.—**2.** *To put off, defer* (class.): dies ad solvendum, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: diem mortis, Sen. Ben. 5, 17, 6.—**II.** *To pay down beforehand, to advance* (post-class.): vel prorogante eo, vel repromittente, Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 1: si ei nummos prorogavit emptor, ib. 40, 1, 4, § 5: pensionem integram, ib. 19, 2, 19, § 6.—**III.** *To propagate, perpetuate* (post-class.): prorogata familia, Val. Max. 3, 4, 6: sobolem, Just. 2, 4, 21 (dub.; al. generandam).

Prorsa (Prōsa), ae, *f.* [2. prorsus], sc. dea, i. e. *the goddess presiding over births with the head foremost* (opp. Postverta), Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 16, 4; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 199.

prorsum (collat. form **prōsum,** like prosus = prorsus, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 6 Ritschl), *adv.* [pro-versum]. **I.** *Forwards* (poet.): neque prorsum iniit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 32: cursari rursum prorsum, *to and fro*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35.—**II.** *Straight on, right onwards, directly* (ante-class.): simulato, quasi eas prorsum in navem, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 5; id. Mil. 4, 4, 56 Ritschl.—**B.** Trop., *straightforwards, without ceremony*, i. e. *wholly, absolutely, at all* (ante- and post-class.): prorsum perit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 3: prorsum quodcumque videbat fecisse, Cato ap. Charis. p. 189 P.: praedones prorsum parcunt nemini, Plaut. ib.: prorsum credebam nemini, id. Pers. 4, 3, 8: prorsum nihil intellego, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28; cf. id. Eun. 2, 3, 41: irritatus, Gell. 17, 3, 3.

1. prorsus (collat. form **prōsus,** Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 2; Enn. ap. Non. 165, 11; Trag. Rel. p. 28 Rib.; but p. 107 Vahl. reads prorsus), *adv.* [for pro-versus]. **I.** *Forwards* (ante-class.): non prorsus, verum transvorsus cedit, quasi cancer solet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45.—**II.** *Straight on, right onwards, directly* (ante- and post-class.), Cato ap. Fest. p. 234 Müll.: tunc Arionem prorsus ex eo loco Corinthum petivisse, Gell. 16, 19, 17.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Straightway, by all means, certainly, truly, precisely, utterly, absolutely* (class.): prorsus perii, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 27: vide ne ille huc prorsus se inruat, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 11; 3, 2, 26: prorsus tacere nequeo, id. Hec. 4, 4, 51: ita

prorsus existimo, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: nullo modo potest fieri prosus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 2: nullo modo prorsus assentior, Cic. N. D. 3, 8, 21; id. Att. 13, 45, 1: verbum prorsus nullum intellego, *not a single word*, id. de Or. 2, 14, 61: venies exspectatus non solum nobis, sed prorsus omnibus, id. Fam. 4, 10, 1: affatim prorsus, id. Att. 16, 1, 5: prorsus vehementer et severe, id. ib. 16, 15, 2: hoc mihi prorsus valde placet, id. Fam. 6, 20, 2; Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58.—Ironically: grati prorsus conjugibus revertemur, Curt. 5, 5, 13.—**2.** *Exactly, just, precisely:* set ea prorsus opportuna Catilinae, Sall. C. 16, 5; Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 dub.; v. Müll. ad h. l.: prorsus quasi, *precisely as if*, Just. 1, 7, 16.—**3.** After an enumeration of particulars, *in short, in fine, in a word:* igitur colos exsanguis, foedi oculi: citus modo, modo tardus incessus; prorsus in facie vultuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5; 25, 5; id. J. 23, 1; 30, 3 al.

2. prorsus (collat. form **prōsus;** v. II.), a, um, *adj.* [for pro-versus]. **I.** *Straightforwards, right onwards, straight, direct* (post-Aug.): prorso tramite siste gradus (al. proso), Avien. 3: prorsi limites appellantur in agrorum mensuris, qui ad orientem directi sunt, Fest. p. 234, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.—**II.** Trop., of style, *straightforwards*, i. e. *prosaic, in prose*, opp. to verse (post-class.): prorsum est porro versum, id est ante versum. Hinc et prorsa oratio, quam non inflexit cantilena, Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: et prorsa et vorsa facundia veneratus sum, *in prose and verse*, App. Flor. 4, p. 361, 36.—In this sense predominant (but not found in Cic.) in the form prosa oratio, *prose*, = soluta oratio, Quint. 1, 5, 18; 11, 2, 39: prosa eloquentia, Vell. 1, 17, 3; Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 6; Col. 11, 1, 1; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 112. — *Subst.:* **prōsa,** ae, *f.*, *prose*, Quint. 1, 8, 2; 8, 6, 17; 20; 9, 4, 52 et saep.

prō-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to thrust* or *cast forth, to cause to break, burst,* or *rush forth, to send forth:* (Aetna) atram prorumpit ad aethera nubem, Verg. A. 3, 572: proruptus pons, *broken down*, Tac. H. 1, 86 (al. proruto).—With *se*, *to burst forth, dash forth:* cerva in fugam sese prorupit, Gell. 15, 22, 6.—Mid.: prorumpi, *to rush* or *burst forth:* hinc prorumpitur in mare venti vis, Lucr. 6, 436: mare proruptum, Verg. A. 1, 246: proruptum exundat pelagus, Sil. 3, 51: proruptus corpore sudor, Verg. A. 7, 459: prorupto sanguine, Stat. Th. 2, 626.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to rush* or *break forth, to burst out.* **A.** Lit.: per medios audacissime proruperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: in hostes, Verg. A. 10, 379: obsessi omnibus portis prorumpunt, Tac. H. 4, 34. —**2.** Transf., of things, *to break out, break* or *burst forth, make its appearance:* cum diu cohibitae lacrimae prorumperent, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 5: vis morbi in unum intestinum prorupit, Nep. Att. 21, 3: incendium proruperat, *a fire had broken out*, Tac. A. 15, 40: stercora, Vulg. Judic. 3, 22: prorumpit in auras vox, Sil. 3, 699: nihil prorupit, quo conjuratio intellegeretur, *became known*, Tac. H. 4, 55. — **B.** Trop., *to break out, burst forth:* illa pestis prorumpet, Cic. Mur 39, 85: eo prorumpere hominum cupiditatem, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12: in bellum, *to break out*, Just. 24, 1, 1: in scelera ac dedecora, Tac. A. 6, 51: ad minas, *to break out into threats*, id. ib. 11, 35: ad quod victo silentio prorupit reus, *at which he broke silence and burst forth*, id. ib. 11, 2; 12, 54; 13, 12.

prō-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to cast* or *tear down in front, to pull down, throw down, hurl to the ground, overthrow, overturn, demolish* (class.): his (munitionibus) prorutis, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: vallo proruto, jam in castra proelium intulerat, Liv. 4, 29; Curt. 4, 13, 26: columnam, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14: Albam a fundamentis, *to raze to the ground*, Liv 26, 13: vallum in fossas, id. 9, 14; 9, 37: terrae motus montes, id. 22, 5: terrae motibus prorutae domus, *thrown down*, Tac. A. 12, 43: prorutae arbores, id. ib. 2, 17: proruere ac profligare hostem, *to overthrow*, id. H. 3, 22.—With *se*, *to rush out, hurry forth* (poet.): foras simul omnes proruunt se, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 51: prorutus tumulo cinis, Sen. Troad. 648. —**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To rush forth, to rush* or *fall upon* an enemy: ex parte, quā (dextrum cornu) proruebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: proruere in hostem, Curt. 4, 16, 6; cf. Gell. 1, 11, 2.—**B.** *To tumble down* (post-Aug.): motu terrae oppidum proruit, Tac. A. 15, 22.

prō-ruptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prorumpo], *a breaking* or *rushing forth, an eruption* (post-class.): hostium, *a sally, sortie*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: undarum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 624.—*Absol.*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

prōruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that breaks forth, sallies out* from a besieged place (post-class.), Amm. 24, 5.

prōruptus, a, um, *Part.*, from prorumpo.

prōrŭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proruo.

1. prōsa ōrātĭo, and **prōsa,** v. 2. prorsus, II.

2. prōsa, ae, v. 2. prorsus, II.

prōsăĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [1. prosa]. **I.** *Prosaic, in prose* (post-class.): prosaico relatu, Ven. Carm. 7, 11, 1; id. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 13. — **II.** *Subst.:* **prōsăĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a prose writer, prosaist* (post-class.), Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 469.

prōsāpĭa, ae (collat. form **prōsāpĭes,** ēi or ēs), *f.* [pro and root sa-; cf. sero, satus], *a stock, race, family* (archaic; v. Quint. 1, 6, 40; 8, 3, 26; cf.: stirps, genus, progenies, posteritas): prosapia progenies: id est porro sparsis et quasi jactis liberis: quia supare significat jacere et disicere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.: veteres prosapias (perh. to be read veteris prosapies, as a *gen. sing.*), Cato ap. Non. 67, 30: de Coclitum prosapiā esse, Plaut. Curc. 3, 23: rogitares, unde esset, quā prosapiā, id. Merc. 3, 4, 49: homo veteris prosapiae, Sall. J. 85, 10; so, vetus, Just. 14, 6, 11; Suet. Galb. 2: et eorum, ut utamur veteri verbo, prosapiam, Cic. Univ. 11; cf.: nec utique ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis repetita (verba) temporibus, qualia sunt . . . prosapia, Quint. 1, 6, 40: insulsum (verbum), id. 8, 3, 26. Galba magnā et vetere prosapiā, Suet. Galb. 2: pro gloriā veteris prosapiae, Just. 14, 6, 11; Prud. Apoth. 1006. — Form prosapies: tot stuprorum sordidam prosapiem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 180; Cassiod. Var 9, 25: prosapies, γένους καταγωγή, Gloss. Philox.

prŏsăpŏdŏsis, is, *f.*, *a figure of speech*, defined by Mart. Cap. § 533 Kopp (al. proapodosis, q. v.).

prōsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. prosa], *of* or *belonging to prose, prosaic* (post-class.): opus, Sid. Ep. 3, 14: loquendi genus, id. ib. 9, 13.

prōsător, ōris, *m.* [pro-sero], *an ancestor* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 1, 90.

prōsatrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *an ancestress*, Isid. Gloss.

prōsătus, a, um, *Part.*, from 1. prosero.

† **proscaenĭum** (**proscēn-**), ii, *n.*, = προσκήνιον. **I.** *The place before the scene where the actors appeared, the proscenium;* also. in gen., *the stage*, Plaut. Am. prol. 91; id. Truc. prol. 10; id. Poen. prol. 17: veteres ineunt proscaenia ludi, Verg. G. 2, 381: theatrum et proscaenium ad Apollinis locavit, Liv. 40, 51; Vitr. 5, 6; Suet. Ner. 12: proscaenii contabulatio, App. Flor. 4, p. 359, 1. —**II.** Transf., *a theatre* (post-class.), Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 403.

† **proschŏlus,** i, *m.*, = πρόσχολος, *an under-teacher, under-master* (post-class.): tam pauper, ut proscholus esset grammatici, Aug. Serm. Apostol. Serm. 178, n. 8; Aus. Prof. 22 *in lemm.*

prō-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear open in front, to rend, split, cleave, cut up, cut in pieces* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ferro proscindere quercum, Luc. 3, 434: piscem, App. Mag. p. 300, 18 and 20: spumanti Rhodanus proscindens gurgite campos, Sil. 3, 449: vulnere pectus, Stat. Th. 10, 439: fulgure terram, Just. 44, 3, 6.—**B.** In partic., in agriculture, of the first ploughing, *to break up* the land: rursum terram cum primum arant, proscindere appellant; cum iterum, offringere dicunt, quod primā aratione glebae grandes solent excitari, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2; 1, 27, 2: terram transversis adversisque sulcis, Col. 3, 13, 4: priusquam ares, proscindito, Cato ap. Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176: bubulcum autem per proscissum ingredi oportet, *the trench, furrow*, Col. 2, 2, 25; 3, 13, 4; 11, 2, 32.—Poet., in gen., for arare, *to plough:* rorulentas terras, Att. ap. Non. p. 395, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 496 Rib.): validis terram proscinde juvencis, Verg. G. 2, 237: terram pressis aratris, Lucr. 5, 209: ferro campum, Ov. M. 7, 119.—**2.** Transf., *to cut through, to cleave, furrow* (poet.): rostro ventosum aequor, Cat. 64, 12: remo stagna, Sil. 8, 603.—**II.** Trop., *to cut up* with words, *to censure, satirize, revile, defame:* aliquem, Ov. P. 4, 16, 47: equestrem ordinem, Suet. Calig. 30: aliquem foedissimo convicio, id. Aug. 13: carminibus proscissus, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48: aliquem famoso carmine, Suet. Vit. Luc.; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3; 8, 5, 2.

prōscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proscindo, I. B.]. In agriculture, *the first ploughing, a breaking up*, Col. 2, 13, 6; 6, 2, 8.

prōscissus, a, um, *Part.*, from proscindo.

prō-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write before* or *in front of, to write over* or *upon, to inscribe.* **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): vultus voluntariā poenarum lege proscripti, *written over, inscribed*, Petr. 107.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To publish* any thing *by writing* (freq. and class.): ut quo die esse oporteret idus Januarias, eo die Calendas Martias proscriberet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: quam (legem) non is promulgavit, quo nomine proscriptam videtis, id. ib. 2, 5, 69, § 177: non proscriptā neque edictā die, id. ib. 1, 54, 141: venationem, id. Att. 16, 4, 1: leges, Tac. A. 13, 51: versiculos per vias, Gell. 15, 4, 3.—(β) With *obj.-clause:* senatum Calendis velle se frequentem adesse, etiam Formiis proscribi jussit, Cic. Att. 9, 17, 1: proscribit se auctionem esse facturum, id. Quint. 4, 15; cf. Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** *To offer in writing* any thing *for sale, lease,* or *hire,* or *as to be sold by auction, to post up, advertise:* proscribere palam sic accipimus, claris litteris, ut, etc., Dig. 14, 3, 11: Racilius tabulam proscripsit, se familiam Catonianam venditurum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: Claudius proscripsit insulam, vendidit, id. Off. 3, 16, 65.—**C.** *To publish* a person *as having forfeited his property, to punish with confiscation, to confiscate* one's property (cf. publico): quaero enim, quid sit aliud proscribere. Velitis, jubeatis, ut M. Tullius in civitate ne sit, bonaque ejus ut mea sint, Cic. Dom. 17, 43: Pompeium, *to confiscate the estates gained by him*, id. Agr. 2, 36, 99: vicinos, *to confiscate the lands of one's neighbors*, id. ib. 3, 4, 14: possessiones, id. ib.: bona, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 5.—**D.** *To proscribe, outlaw* one, by hanging up a tablet with his name and sentence of outlawry, confiscation of goods, etc.: posteaquam victoria constituta est, cum proscriberentur homines, qui adversarii fuisse putabantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: victoriā Sullae parentes, Sall. C. 37, 9: modus proscribendi, Suet. Aug. 27.—Hence, *P. a.*, as *subst.:* **prōscriptus,** i, *an outlaw, one proscribed:* contra legem Corneliam, quae proscriptum juvari vetat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: proscriptorum liberos honores petere puduit, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117: in proscriptorum numero esse, Sall. C. 51, 33: bona proscriptorum, id. H. 1, 31 Dietsch.—**2.** Trop.: cujus pudoris dignitas in concione proscripta sit, *has been brought into ill repute, rendered suspected*, Petr. 106.

prōscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [proscribo] (class.). **I.** *A written public notice* of sale, *an advertisement:* proscriptio bonorum, Cic. Quint. 18, 56: quam ad diem proscriptiones venditionesque fiant, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: bonorum, id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: praediorum, id. Fl. 30, 74.—**II.** *Proscription, outlawry, confiscation:* proscriptionis miserrimum nomen, Cic. Dom. 17, 43: de capite civis et de bonis proscriptionem ferre, id. Sest. 30, 65; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: capitis mei, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: proscriptione pecunias ex aerario accipere, Suet. Caes. 11.

prō-scriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who proscribes* or *outlaws;* **adj.**, *proscriptive* (post-Aug.): proscriptor animus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56; cf. proscripturio.

‡ **prōscriptūra,** ae, *f.* [id.], *proscription, outlawry*, Not. Tir. p. 11.

prōscriptŭrĭo, īre, *v. desider. n* [id.], *to desire* or *long to proscribe*, (a word formed

sarcastically by Cic.): ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit diu, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6 (cited Quint. 8, 6, 32).

prōscriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from proscribo.

prō-sĕco, cŭi, ctum (old *inf. pass.* parag. prosecarier, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 8), 1, *v. a.*, *to cut off from before, cut away* or *off.* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): prosectis naso prius ac mox auribus, App. M. 2, p. 128, 11.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agriculture, *to cut up, break up* with the plough (post-Aug.): solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.—**B.** In relig. lang., *to cut off* the parts to be sacrificed: vetui exta prosecarier, Plaut. Poen. 2, 1, 8: ubi exta prosecta erunt, Cato, R. R. 134: hostiae exta, Liv. 5, 21: exta prosecuit, Suet. Aug. 1: prosecta pectora, Val. Fl. 3, 439.—**2.** In gen., *to sacrifice* (eccl. Lat.): Aesculapio gallinaceum, Tert. Apol. 46.—Hence, **prōsectum,** i, *n.*, *that which is cut off for sacrifice, the entrails*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.; in *plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 152; id. F. 6, 163; Stat. Th. 5, 641; Licin. Macer. ap. Non. 220, 20.—Collat. form **prōsecta,** ae, *f.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 220, 22 dub. (al. prosicies).

prō-sĕcro, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [sacro], *to sacrifice* (eccl. Lat.): daemonibus, Lact. 4, 275: Aesculapio gallum, id. 3, 20, 16; id. Epit. 23, 3; 37, 5.

prōsecta, ae, *f.*, v. proseco *fin.*

prōsectio, ōnis, *f.* [proseco], *a cutting off, amputation* (post-class.): ferri prosectio, Salv. Gub. D. 6, 16.

prōsector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cuts in pieces, a cutter up, an anatomist* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 25.

prōsectum, i, *n.*, v. proseco *fin.*

1. prōsectus, a, um, *Part.*, from proseco.

2. prōsectus, ūs, *m.* [proseco], *a cutting* or *slashing, a cut, stroke* (Appul.): prosectu gladiorum, App. M. 8, p. 214, 32: dentium, *a bite*, id. ib. 8, p. 203, 20.

prōsĕcūtio, ōnis, *f.* [prosequor]. **I.** Lit., *a following* or *accompanying on the way, attendance* (post-class.): necessitas prosecutionis, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47: prosecutio opportuna, Symm. Ep. 7, 59. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *A following with words, an honorable notice* or *mention:* quā prosecutione simplicitatem ejus edisseram, Ambros. Exc. Frat. Sat. 1, 51. — **B.** *A continuation*, Ambros. Fid. 2, 13, 108; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 7.

prōsĕcūtor (prōsĕquūtor), ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accompanier, companion, an attendant* (post-class.), Dig. 48, 3, 7; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; 10, 72, 1; 12, 6, 12 et saep.: caterva prosecutorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

prōsĕcūtōria, ae, *f.* (sc. epistula) [prosecutor], *a letter relating to taking something in charge, a letter of authorization* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 10, 72, 1.

prōsĕcūtus (prōsĕquūtus), a, um, *Part.*, from prosequor.

prō-sĕda, ae, *f.* [sedeo] (she who sits in public), *a common prostitute* (perh. only Plaut.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53; cf.: prosedas meretrices Plautus appellat, quod ante stabula sedeant. Eaedem et prostibulae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

†† **prosedămum,** i, *n.* [Sarmatian], = pigritia equorum in coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 98.

Prŏsēlēnus, i, *m.*, = Προσέληνος, *older than the moon*, a name by which the Arcadians called themselves, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Fund. 3 B. and K. (Serv. Verg. G. 2, 342).

† **prŏsēlўtus,** a, um, = προσήλυτος, *come from abroad, foreign, strange* (late Lat.): numeravit Salomon omnes viros proselytos, Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 17.—Hence, as *subst.*, **1. prŏsēlўtus,** i, *m.* **I.** *A sojourner, a stranger* in the land: proselyti et advenae, Vulg. Tob. 1, 7; id. Ezech. 14, 7. — **II.** Esp., *one that has come over from heathenism to the Jewish religion, a proselyte* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 21; Hier. Ep. 64, n. 8; Vulg. Matt. 23, 15; Inscr. Fabr. p. 465, n. 101. — **2. prŏsēlўta,** ae, *f.*, *a female proselyte, converted woman*, Inscr. Orell. 25, 22.

prō-sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [prosemino], *a sower;* trop., *a disseminator* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ad Nat. 2, 13.

prō-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *scatter about, to sow* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: ostreas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 216, 13: tamquam ex draconis alicujus dentibus proseminati, Lact. 6, 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., *to disseminate, propagate:* proseminatae sunt familiae, i. e. ortae, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 61; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 90.

* **prō-sentio,** sensi, 4, *v. a.*, *to perceive beforehand*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 16.

‡ **prōsĕquium,** ii, *n.* [prosequor], *attendance:* prosequium a prosequendo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

prō-sĕquor, cūtus (quūtus), 3, *v. dep. a.*, *to follow* (in a friendly or hostile manner), *to accompany, attend; to follow after, pursue* (class.; cf.: comitor, stipo). **I.** Lit.: novum maritum volo rus prosequi, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 3: eum milites electi circiter CXX. sunt prosecuti, Caes. B. C. 3, 91: Dianam ture odoribusque incensis prosecutae sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Att. 6, 3, 6: unum omnes illum prosequebantur, Nep. Alc. 6, 3: aliquem in domum, Gell. 18, 1, 16: exsequias, *to attend a funeral*, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 14; so, defunctum in conditorium, Petr. 111; cf.: Bassus noster videtur mihi prosequi se, *to attend his own funeral*, Sen. Ep. 30, 5: lacrimis ad saevas prosequor usque fores, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 62; Cic. Planc. 10, 26: Aeneas Prosequitur lacrimans longe, Verg. A. 6, 476; 12, 72. — In a hostile sense, *to follow after, pursue:* fugientes prosequi, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: hostem, id. ib. 2, 8: novissimos multa millia passuum prosecuti, id. B. G. 2, 11; 5, 9: iste iratus hominem verbis vehementioribus prosequitur, i. e. *assailed, attacked*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 73: aliquem contumeliosis vocibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: speculatores, qui prosequerentur agmen, missi, Liv. 27, 15; 30, 29: armati qui eos prosequebantur, Curt. 3, 13, 9: aliquem lapidibus, Petr. 90. — Of animals: eādem cane anxie prosequente, Just. 1, 4, 11; Sil. 4, 615. — With *abl.*, of following with the eyes: oculis abeuntem prosequor udis, Ov. H. 12, 55; 5, 55: aliquos visu, Stat. Th. 5, 483.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. and abstr. subjects, *to follow, pursue; to accompany, attend:* prosequitur surgens a puppi ventus euntes, Verg. A. 3, 130: naves mitterent quae se prosequerentur, Liv. 30, 25; cf. exercitus, id. 7, 33; Curt. 3, 3, 24: datae duae triremes ad prosequendum, Tac. H. 2, 9: Cattos suos saltus Hercynius prosequitur simul atque deponit, *goes as far as their territory extends, and then ceases*, id. G. 30: eadem (existimatio Quintum) usque ad rogum prosequatur, Cic. Quint. 31, 99; cf.: (amici) mortui vivunt: tantus eos honos prosequitur amicorum, id. Lael. 7, 23.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To honor, adorn,* or *present* one *with* a thing, *to bestow* any thing *upon* one; constr. with *abl.*, rarely with *cum* and *abl.:* benevolentiā, aut misericordiā prosequi aliquem, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: aliquem honorificis verbis, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: virtutem alicujus gratā memoriā, id. Phil. 14, 11, 30: nomen alicujus grato animo, id. ib. 4, 1, 3: memoriam cujuspiam clamore et plausu, id. ib. 10, 4, 8: aliquem laudibus, Liv. 9, 8: aliquem beneficiis ac liberalitate, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 94: cum me in illo tristi et acerbo luctu atque discessu non lacrimis solum tuis, sed animo, corpore, copiis prosecutus esses, id. Planc. 30, 73; cf.: reliquum est ut tuam profectionem amore prosequar, reditum spe exspectem, id. Fam. 15, 21, 5: delictum veniā, Tac. A. 13, 35: Maximum libenter apud te testimonio prosequar, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 (17): prosecuti cum donis legatos sunt, Liv. 39, 55, 4: decedentem domum cum favore ac laudibus prosecuti sunt, id. 2, 31, 11: Senatus gratias egit Caesari, quod et ipse cum summo honore mentionem ejus prosecutus esset, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5; cf.: aliquem uberrimo congiario, Suet. Caes. 27: milites, id. Aug. 49. — **B.** *To pursue, continue, follow up, to go on* or *proceed with* an idea or theme: si (rem) non ad extremum, sed usque eo, quo opus erit, prosequemur, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: non prosequar longius, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: illius vero mortis opportunitatem benevolentiā prosequamur, id. Brut. 1, 4: pascua versu, *to describe at length*, Verg. G. 3, 340: stilo munificentiae rationem, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 8: ut latius, quae cujusque adfectus natura sit, prosequamur, Quint. 5, 8, 2; 2, 6, 1: uno libello carissimam mihi memoriam prosequi, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 3: ex ordine domesticos motūs, *to pursue, go through with, describe in order*, Flor 3, 12, 14: similitudinem, *to follow up*, Sen. Ep. 13, 3. — *Absol.*, *to proceed* with one's speaking (poet.): prosequitur pavitans, et ficto pectore fatur, Verg. A. 2, 107.

1. prō-sĕro, sēvi, sătum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bring forth* or *produce by sowing.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): segetem, Luc. 4, 411: fruges, Tert. poët. adv. Marc. 1, 127. — **B.** Transf., in gen., *to beget, bring forth, produce, generate* (post-class.): Plato augustiore conceptu prosatus, *sprung from*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 1: placito dea prosata mundo, Sol. Fragm. in Anthol. Lat. t. 2, p. 384 Burm.; cf.: venti ex aëre prosati, App. Mund. 12, p. 62, 25; Aus. Idyll. 7, 1; Prud. στεφ. 6, 46. —**II.** Trop., *to produce* (post-class.): ex artibus artes Proserere, Grat. Cyn. 9.

2. prō-sĕro, sĕrŭi, sertum, 3, *v. a.*, *to stretch forth, extend* (post-class.): aggeribus caput Alpinis proserit in Celtas (Rhodanus), Sil. 3, 447: proserit hydra caput, Avien. Arat. 1111; se, id. Perieg. 711, 342.

Prŏserpĭna, ae, *f.*, = Περσεφόνη. **I.** *Proserpine, daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto, who seized her as she was gathering flowers in Sicily, and carried her away to the infernal regions:* Cereris Proserpina puer, Naev. 2, 18; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53; 3, 34, 83; Ov. M. 5, 391; Hyg. Fab. 146.—**II.** Poet., for *the Lower World:* sed me Imperiosa trahit Proserpina: vive, valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.

prŏserpĭnāca, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* polygonon, Plin. 26, 4, 11, § 23; 27, 12, 104, § 127; App. Herb. 18.

prŏserpĭnālis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Proserpine:* herba, *the herb dragonwort*, Marc. Emp. 10.

prō-serpo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to creep forwards* or *forth, to creep* or *crawl along* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: proserpens bestia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 74; cf. id. As. 3, 3, 105; id. Pers. 4, 28; Varr. L. L. 5, § 68 Müll.: servulus proserpit leniter, App. M. 4, p. 151, 13: de specu funesta proserpit ursa, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 25. — Transf., of plants, *to come forth imperceptibly:* sata in lucem proserpunt, Arn. 3, 119. — **II.** Trop., *to move on imperceptibly, to glide* or *steal along* (post-class.): proserpit ad intima vulnus, Ser. Samm. 14, 251: malo proserpenti occurrere, Amm. 15, 8, 7.

† **prŏseucha,** ae, *f.*, = προσευχή, *a place for prayer, an oratory*, Juv. 3, 296; Inscr. Grut. 651, 11.

‡ **prosferari,** impetrari, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 11, very dub.

prosiciae, ārum, v. porriciae.

* **prōsĭcĭes,** ēi, *f.* [proseco, II. B.], *the flesh cut off for sacrifice* (ante-class. for prosectum): prosiciem extorum in mensam porricere, Varr. ap. Non. 220, 23. — Collat. form: prosicium, quod prosecatum proicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll.

‡ **pro-sĭdens,** entis, *Part.* [sedeo], *sitting before*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 367, n. 127.

prō-sĭlio, ŭi (less freq. īvi or ĭi; īvi, Sen. Ep. 115, 15; Just. 11, 5, 10; Hyg. Fab. 103; ii, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 3; Petr. 106, 1), 4 (*fut.* prosilibo for prosiliam, Auct. Quint. Decl. 4, 19), *v. n.* [salio], *to leap* or *spring forth, to spring up* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quidnam hic properans prosilit, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 6: repente prosiluerunt, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: ex tabernaculo, Liv. 28, 14: ab sede, id. 2, 12: puppe, Luc. 8, 55: stratis, Val. Fl. 1, 310: de capitis paterni Vertice (of Minerva), Ov. F 3, 842: e convivio, Curt. 7, 4, 19: de navi, Just. 11, 5, 11: in contionem, Liv. 5, 2: in proelium, Just. 24, 8, 8: ad accusationem, Dig. 48, 2, 7: ad flumen, Suet. Caes. 32: in publicum, Petr. 82: donec prosilit unus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 21. — **B.** Transf., of inanim. subjects, *to spring* or *burst forth, to start out* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (sanguis) Emicat, et longe terebrata prosilit aura, Ov. M. 6, 260: prosiliunt lacrimae, Mart. 1, 34, 2: prosilit scintilla, Ov. F. 4, 796: castanea sponte prosiliens, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: frutices in altitudinem prosiliunt, *shoot up, grow*, Col. 7, 6, 1: Peloponnesi prosilit cervix, i. e. *the isthmus begins and runs out*, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To break forth* (poet.): vaga prosiliet frenis natura remotis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74. — **B.** *To*

start up, to hasten (poet.): prosilui amicum castigatum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 179. — **C.** *To leap to* any thing, *attempt zealously* or *eagerly* (mostly poet.): numquam nisi potus ad arma Prosiluit dicenda, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8: ad certamen, Sen. Ben. 1, 25: ad accusationem, Dig. 19, 5, 3; 48, 2, 7: ad munus, Cod. 10, 52, 7.

* **prō-sistens,** entis, *Part.* [sisto], *standing out, projecting:* foliis in modum radiorum prosistentibus, App. M. 11, p. 269, 17.

‡ **prōsĭtus,** propositus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

† **proslambănŏmĕnos,** i, *m.*, = προσλαμβανόμενος (taken in addition), *the note* A *in music*, Vitr. 5, 4, 5.

prō-sŏcer, ĕri, *m.*, *a wife's grandfather:* cuique senex Nereus prosocer esse velit, Ov. H. 3, 74: uxor, et nurus, et pronurus, viro, et socero, et prosocero furtum facere possunt, Dig. 25, 2, 15: erum cum prosocero meo, Plin. Ep. 5, 14 (15), 8.

prō-sŏcrus, ūs, *f.*, *a wife's grandmother:* prosocrus mihi uxoris meae avia est: ego illius sum progener, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6.

† **prŏsōdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = προσῳδία, *the tone* or *accent* of a syllable (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 8: accentus quas Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint. 1, 5, 22.

† **prŏsōdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = προσῳδιακός, *prosodial, prosodiac* (post-class.): metrum, Mar. Vict. p. 2580 P.: numeri, Mart. Cap. 9, § 991.

† **prŏsōpis,** ĭdis, *f.*, and **prŏsōpītes,** ae, = προσωπίς and προσωπίτης, *a plant* (pure Lat. personacia), App. Herb. 36.

Prŏsōpītes, ae, *m.*, *a district of the Delta in Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

prŏsōpon, i, *n.*, = πρόσωπον, *a kind of herb, wild-poppy*, App. Herb. 53.

† **prŏsōpŏpoeĭa,** ae, *f.*, = προσωποποιία. **I.** *Personification*, Quint. 6, 1, 25; 1, 8, 3; 4, 1, 69; 11, 1, 41; Isid. 2, 13, 1; 2, 21, 45. — **II.** *A dramatizing:* ad prosopopoeias irrumpunt, Quint. 2, 1, 2; 3, 8, 49.

prŏsōpŏpoeĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [prosopopoeia], *of* or *belonging to personification, personifying* (post-class.): sermo, Firm. Error. Prof. Relig. 8.

prospectē, *adv.*, v. prospicio *fin.*

prospectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [2. prospectus], *of* or *belonging to a prospect, furnishing a prospect, prospective* (post-class.): fenestrae, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12.

prospecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [prospicio], *to look forth upon, look out; to look at, view, behold, see afar off, gaze upon:* mare, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 2. **I.** Lit.: pars ex tectis fenestrisque prospectant, Liv. 24, 21; cf. Verg. A. 7, 813: Campani moenia urbis prospectantes repleverant, Liv. 23, 47, 3: hostem, id. 22, 14, 11: e terrâ aliquem, id. 29, 26, 8: intenti proelium equestre prospectabant, Sall. J. 60, 3: incendium e turri, Suet. Ner. 38: e puppi pontum, Ov. M. 3, 651: Capitolia ab excelsâ aede, id. ib. 15, 841: prospectans maesta carinam, Cat. 64, 52. — *Absol.:* astris prospectantibus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 124. — *Impers. pass.:* quâ longissime prospectari poterat, Tac. A. 3, 1. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *To look around* or *about:* prospectare, ne uspiam insidiae sient, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 2. — **2.** Of localities, *to look towards, to lie* or *be situate towards* any quarter (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): villa, quae monte summo posita Prospectat Siculum, Phaedr. 2, 5, 10: villa, quae subjectos sinus editissima prospectat, Tac. A. 14, 9: septentrionem, id. H. 5, 6: locus late prospectans, *furnishing a wide prospect*, id. ib. 3, 60: thermae prospicientes viam sacram, Sen. Contr. 4 (9), 27, 18: hos (campos) ad occasum conversa prospectat, Curt. 6, 4, 17; Tib. 1, 7, 19; Sil. 3, 418. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To look forward to, to expect* a thing; *to hope. look out for, await* (class.): exsilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44: diem de die prospectans, ecquod auxilium ab dictatore appareret, Liv. 5, 48. — **B.** *To await, impend over, threaten* one: te quoque fata Prospectant paria, Verg. A. 10, 741. — **C.** *To foresee* (post-class.): prospectandi cognitio, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 24, 35.

prospector, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *one who looks out:* sicut prospector videns casum proximi sui, Vulg. Ecclus. 11, 32. — **II.** Trop., *one that foresees, one that arranges beforehand, a provider* (post-class.): deus prospector humanarum necessitatum, Tert. Or. 1: nuptiarum, id. adv. Marc. 4, 34: deus in rebus incertis prospector, App. de Deo Socr. 16, p. 51, 12; Vulg. Ecclus. 3, 34.

1. prospectus, a, um, *Part.*, from prospicio.

2. prospectus, ūs, *m.* [prospicio]. **I.** Lit., *a lookout, distant view, prospect* (class.): sterilis prospectus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: cum saepibus prospectus impediretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 22; cf. Sall. J. 53, 1: non prospectu modo extra vallum adempto, sed propinquo etiam congredientium inter se conspectu, Liv. 10, 32: petere prospectum ex arce, Cat. 64, 241: habere prospectum in praeceps, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 5. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *Sight, view:* aliquem in prospectum populi Romani producere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 122: cum jam extremi essent in prospectu, *to be in sight*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10; cf. Hirt. B. Afr. 62: lugubris, Tac. H. 1, 4: praeclarus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: praebere prospectum navium, Liv. 27, 23: prospectum eripiens oculis, Verg. A. 8, 254. — **2.** Poet., *sight, vision:* late Aequora prospectu metior, Ov. H. 10, 28. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Regard, respect* (post-class.): cujus rationem prospectumque Bias non habuit, Gell. 5, 11, 10; so, prospectum officii deponere, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *ext.* — **B.** *Foresight* (eccl. Lat.): humanus prospectus, Tert. Spect. 1.

pro-spĕcŭlor, āri, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to look into the distance, look out* (very rare): de vallo, Auct. B. Afr. 31. — **B.** Transf., *to explore:* L. Siccium prospeculatum ad locum castris capiendum mittunt, Liv. 3, 43, 2. — * **II.** *Act.*, *to look out for, watch for:* prospeculari e muris adventum imperatoris, Liv. 33, 1, 3.

prosper, and more freq. **prospĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [pro-spero, answering to hope; cf. spes], *agreeable to one's wishes, favorable, fortunate, prosperous* (freq. and class.; cf.: faustus, propitius): sperem veteres pro spem dixerunt, unde et prospere dicimus, hoc est, pro spe, Non. 171, 25: auspicium prosperum, Naev. 4, 2; cf. in *sup.:* prosperrimum augurium, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21: prospera adversaque fortuna, Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: magnis autem viris prosperae semper omnes res, id. ib. 2, 66, 167: prosperae res, id. Brut. 3, 12: non jam id ago, ut prosperos exitus consequar, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: successus, Liv. praef. *fin.:* prosperrimo rerum eventu, Vell. 2, 122, 2. — *Comp.:* prosperior civium amor, Tac. A. 6, 51: mox cecinit laudes prosperiore lyrâ, Ov. A. A. 3, 50: prosperius fatum, id. F. 3, 614: nomina, *of good omen*, Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 22; so, verba, Ov. P. 4, 4, 38. — In *nom. sing.:* prosper dicendi successus, Auct. ap. Prisc. p. 693 P.; Anthol. Lat. 5, 132: deinde est hominum generi prosperus et salutaris ille fulgor, qui dicitur Jovis, *propitious, favorable*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (cited in Prisc. p. 693 P.): immoriens magnis non prosperus ausis, Sil. 10, 202: prosperus in Africam transitus, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1. — With *evenio* (cf. prospere): omnia quae prospera tibi evenere, Liv. 28, 42, 15: si cetera prospera evenissent, id. 21, 21, 9: quod bellum . . . ut id prosperum eveniret, id. 42, 28, 7; 37, 47, 4. — (β) With *gen.* (poet.): noctilucam, Prosperam frugum, *beneficial to fruits*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 39. — **II.** *Subst.*, in *plur.:* **prospĕra,** ōrum, *n.*, *favorable circumstances, good fortune, prosperity* (post-Aug.): prospera belli, Luc. 5, 782: rerum, id. 7, 107: tam mala Pompeii quam prospera mundus adoret, id. 7, 708: Germani prosperis feroces, Tac. H. 5, 15; Plin. Pan. 7. — Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. prospĕrē,** *agreeably to one's wishes, favorably, luckily, fortunately, prosperously* (class.): omnia profluenter, prospere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 53: procedere, id. Fam. 12, 9, 2: cedere alicui, Nep. Dat. 1, 2: succedere, id. ib. 6, 1: cui ut omnia prospere evenirent, Liv. 23, 27, 12: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 46. — *Comp.:* aves quae prosperius evolant, *with better augury*, Gell. 6, 6, 8: res eventura prosperius, id. 1, 13, 1; Col. 4, 32, 1. — *Sup.:* prosperrime geruntur omnia, Vell. 2, 97, 1: dimicare, Suet. Caes. 36. — * **B. prospĕrĭter,** *favorably, fortunately*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.

‡ **prospĕrātĭo,** κατευόδωσις, *good fortune*, Gloss. Cyrill.

prospĕrē, *adv.*, v. prosper *fin.* A.

pro-spergo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.* [spargo], *to besprinkle:* haustâ aquâ templum prospersum est, Tac. A. 15, 44.

prospĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [prosper], *desirable condition, good fortune, success, prosperity* (rare but good prose): vitae, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 86: honestarum rerum, id. Fragm. ap. Amm. 21, 16, 13: tantâ prosperitate usus est valetudinis, ut, etc., *such a desirable state of health, such full health*, Nep. Att. 21, 1. — In *plur.:* improborum prosperitates secundaeque res, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: ventorum, App. M. 11, p. 270, 21: summarum rerum, Amm. 17, 4, 6: currentes ex voto, id. 22, 8, 6; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 14. — **II.** *Joy, approbation:* quod est prosperitatis indicium plenum, Amm. 15, 8, 15.

prospĕrĭter, *adv.*, v. prosper *fin.* B.

prospĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [prosper]. **I.** *To cause* a thing *to succeed, to render fortunate* or *happy, to prosper* (syn. secundo; not in Cic.): vos precor, uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old form of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: ut consilia sua reipublicae prosperarent, Tac. A. 3, 56: deos precatus, ut coepta prosperarent, id. H. 4, 53; cf.: patrum decreta, Hor. C. S. 18: hanc tibi veniam prospero, i. e. *make you happy with*, etc., Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 26: prosperata felicitas, *desired happiness*, Tert. Apol. 6: mala averruncare, bona prosperare, App. de Deo Socr. 16, p. 51. — *Absol.:* amico meo prosperabo, *will make my friend happy*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 11: non prosperantibus avibus, *the birds not giving favorable omens*, Val. Max. 7, 2, 5. — With *inf.:* qui prosperavit mundari locum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 10, 7. — *Pass.:* via impiorum prosperatur, Vulg. Jer. 12, 1. — **II.** *To render favorable* or *propitious, to propitiate* (post-class.): prosperatus deus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 365: o Domine, bene prosperare, Vulg. Psa. 117 (118), 25.

prospĕrus, a, um, v. prosper.

prōspex, ĭcis, *m.* [prospicio], *one foreseeing, a foreseer* (post-class.), Tert. Test. Anim. 5.

prospĭca, ae, *f.* [id.], *she that takes care* or *provides beforehand*, Naev. ap. Non. p. 155, 24; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 5, 679.

prōspĭcĭenter, *adv.*, v. prospicio *fin.* B.

prōspĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [prospicio]. **I.** *Foresight, forethought, precaution:* vigilia et prospicientia, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19; Ambros. Off. 1, 21: Creatoris, id. Hexaëm. 3, 9. — * **II.** *A view;* hence, *an appearance, shape, form*, Tert. adv. Val. 26.

prō-spĭcĭo, exi, ectum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [specio]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to look forward* or *into the distance, to look out, to look, see* (class.). **A.** In gen.: neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, Varr. ap. Non. 443, 2: parum prospiciunt oculi, *do not see well*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 8; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 38: grues volant ad prospiciendum alte, Plin. 10, 23, 30, § 58: ex superioribus locis prospicere in urbem, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: multum, *to have an extensive prospect*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: per umbram, Verg. A. 2, 733: procul, id. ib. 12, 353: ex moenibus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 8: longe lateque, Auct. B. Hisp. 8. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To look out, to watch, be on the watch:* puer ab januâ prospiciens, Nep. Hann. 12, 4: pavorem simulans (feles) prospexit toto die, Phaedr. 2, 4, 20: Michol prospiciens per fenestram, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 16; cf. Ambros. Off. 2, 29, 46. — **2.** *To look* or *see to beforehand, to exercise foresight, to look out for, take care of, provide for* any thing: ego jam prospiciam mihi, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: consulere ac prospicere debemus, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 133: prospicite atque consulite, id. ib. 2, 1, 8, § 22: ut prospicias et consulas rationibus meis, id. Fam. 3, 2, 1: consulite vobis, prospicite patriae, id. Cat. 4, 2, 3: homo longe in posterum prospiciens, id. Fam. 2, 8, 1: ut illum intellegatis non longe animo prospexisse morientem, id. Clu. 12, 34: prospicite, ut, etc., id. Font. 17, 39: statuebat prospiciendum, ne, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 7: in annum, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3. — *Impers. pass.:* senatusconsulto prospectum est, ne, etc., Paul. Sent. 4, 2. — *Absol.:* malo nos prospicere quam ulcisci,

Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 24: plagae crescunt, Nisi prospicis, id. Phorm. 5, 2, 17.—**II.** *Act., to see afar off, to discern, descry, espy.* **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Italiam summâ ab undâ, Verg. A. 6, 357: campos Prospexit longe, id. ib. 11, 909; Hor. C. 3, 25, 10: moenia urbis Tarpeiâ de rupe, Luc. 1, 195: ex speculis adventantem hostium classem, Liv. 21, 49, 8: ut hostium agmen inde prospicerent, Curt. 3, 8, 26: ex edito monte cuncta, id. 7, 6, 4.—**b.** Transf., of situations, *to have* or *command a view of, look* or *lie towards, to overlook:* domus prospicit agros, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 23: cenatio latissimum mare, amoenissimas villas prospicit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 10: freta prospiciens Tmolus, Ov. M. 11, 150; 8, 330.—**c.** Trop.: aliquis infans decessit, cui nihil amplius contigit quam prospicere vitam, *to see life from a distance, to get a glimpse of,* Sen. Ep. 66, 42: turpe est seni aut prospicienti senectutem, etc., *one who sees old age before him,* id. ib. 33, 7: neque prospexisse castra, i. e. *life in camp,* Plin. Pan. 15, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look at attentively, to gaze at* (very rare): aliquem propter aliquid, Nep. Dat. 3, 3.—**2.** *To foresee* a thing (class.): multo ante, tamquam ex aliquâ speculâ, prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; cf.: longe prospicere futuros casus rei publicae, id. Lael. 12, 40; id. Dom. 5, 12: multum in posterum, id. Mur. 28, 59: ex imbri soles, Verg. G. 1, 393.—With *rel.-clause:* ut jam ante animo prospicere possis, quibus de rebus auditurus sis, Cic. Quint. 10, 35; id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42.—**3.** *To look out for, provide, procure:* habitationem alicui, Petr. 10: sedem senectuti, Liv. 4, 49 *fin.:* maritum filiae, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 1.—In *pass.:* nisi si prospectum interea aliquid est, desertae vivimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 11: commeatus a praetore prospectos in hiemem habere, Liv. 44, 16: ad ferramenta prospicienda, Cic. Sull. 19, 55.—Hence, **A. prōspĭcĭens,** entis, *P. a., endowed with foresight,* Gell. 2, 29, 1.—**B. prōspĭcĭenter,** *adv., providently, considerately, carefully* (post-class.): res prospicienter animadversas, Gell. 2, 29, 1.—**C. prōspectē,** *adv., providently, deliberately, considerately, advisedly, prudently* (post-class.): decernere, Tert. Apol. 6.—*Sup.:* adhaerebit bono, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

prōspĭcuē, *adv.,* v. prospicuus *fin.*

* **prōspĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [prospicio], *taking care:* hac sibi prospicâ, hac despicâ, Naev. ap. Non. 155, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 8 Rib.).

prōspĭcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. ***I.** *That may be seen afar off, conspicuous:* turris, Stat. Th. 12, 15.—**II.** *Looking forward, looking into the future:* turris illa prospicua vaticinationis munus explicuit, App. M. 6, p. 181, 20.—*Adv.:* **prōspĭcuē,** *providently, cautiously, carefully,* App. M. 1, p. 112, 8.

* **prō-spīro,** āvi, 1, *v. n., to breathe forth, exhale,* App. Mag. p. 306, 12.

† **prostas,** ădis, *f.,* = προστάς, *a porch, vestibule,* Vitr. 6, 10.

prō-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a., to strew in front of, to strew before* one; also, *to throw to the ground, throw down, overthrow, prostrate* (syn.: fundo, profligo, provolvo). **I.** Lit.: eo prosternebant folia farferi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 31 (al. praesternebant): ceteros ruerem ... et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: pondere silvam, Ov. M. 8, 776: prostraturus humi corpus, Curt. 8, 5, 6; cf. Liv. 9, 6: se ad pedes alicujus, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; so, prosternere se et supplicare alicui, id. Planc. 20, 50: his auditis prostraverant se omnes humi, Liv. 45, 20, 9: hostem prostravit, fudit, occidit, Cic. Phil. 14, 10, 27: hostem ferro, Sil. 7, 397: legio prosternitur latis arvis, Val. Fl. 6, 508: telo virum, id. ib. 3, 185: lapsu equi prostratus, Tac. H. 4, 34.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To throw to the ground, to overthrow, subvert, ruin, destroy,* etc. (freq. and class.): omnia cupiditate ac furore, Cic. Clu. 6, 15; 31, 70; cf.: jacet ille nunc prostratus, id. Cat. 2, 1, 2; and: afflicta et prostrata virtus, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211; id. Leg. 2, 17, 42: malevolorum obtrectationes, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: mores civitatis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 113: carminum studium, Tac. Or 11: se prosternere, *to demean* or *debase one's self,* Cic. Par. 1, 14: prostrata est Philisthaea omnis, Vulg. Isa. 14, 31.—**2.** *To prostitute,* Suet. Caes. 2; id. Tib. 35; id. Calig. 24; Just. 12, 7, 11; Arn. 2, 73 (in Plin. Pan. 31 the true read. is praesterni).

prosthĕsis, is, *f.,* = πρόσθεσις, and **prŏthĕsis,** is, *f.,* = πρόθεσις, *a grammatical figure consisting in the prefixing of a letter* or *syllable to a word, prosthesis;* as gnatus for natus, tetuli for tuli, Charis. 4; Diom. 2.

prōstĭbĭlis, is, *f.* [prosto], *a harlot, prostitute,* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56.

prōstĭbŭla, ae, *f.* [id.], *a prostitute,* Plaut. ap. Non. 423, 18; Tert. Apol. 6.

prōstĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A prostitute,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 6; Vulg. Lev. 21, 7.—**B.** Transf., *a male who prostitutes himself,* Arn. 6, 199.—**II.** *A brothel,* Isid. Orig. 18, 42, 2; Vulg. Ezech. 16, 24; also, in transf. signif., id. Joel, 3, 3.

prō-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo]. **I.** *To place before* or *in front,* Arn. 5, 177.—**II.** *To expose publicly to prostitution, to prostitute:* cras populo prostituam vos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45; Sen. Contr. 1, 2: quae (meretrix) sese toto corpore prostituit, Cat. 110, 8: pudicitiam suam, Suet. Ner. 29; Lact. 3, 21, 6: formam, Petr. 126: faciem suam lucro, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 42: corpora libidinibus, Lact. 5, 9, 16; 1, 20, 15: virgines, Just. 21, 3, 2.—**B.** Transf.: famam alicujus, *to prostitute, dishonor, sully,* Cato ap. Gell. 17, 13, 4: ingrato vocem foro, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 5.—Hence, **prōstĭtūtus,** a, um, *P. a., exposed publicly, prostituted:* infans, Mart. 9, 7, 7 P.—*Sup.:* prostitutissima lupa Larentina, Tert. Apol. 25.—*Subst.:* **prōstĭtūta,** ae, *f., a harlot, prostitute,* Plin. 30, 1, 5, § 15; 10, 63, 83, § 172; Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 7 sq.; Suet. Calig. 36; 40; Lact. 1, 10, 15; 3, 22, 8; Vulg. Baruch, 6, 10.—**B.** Trop., *unchaste:* sermones prostituti ac theatrales, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

prōstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prostituo]. **I.** *Prostitution,* Arn. 2, 53; Tert. Pudic. 6; Aug. in Psa. 128, 6.—*Plur.:* mulierum, Lact. 5, 8, 7.—**II.** In gen., *a dishonoring, profaning:* imaginum, Tert. Apol. 27.

prōstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A prostitutor, pander,* Tert. Cult. Fem. 9.—**II.** In gen., *one who dishonors, a violator:* Christiani sacramenti, Tert. Pudic. 10; id. Cult. Fem. 2, 10.

prōstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from prostituo.

prō-sto, stĭti, stătum, 1, *v. n.* ***I.** *To stand forth, stand out, project:* angellis prostantibus, Lucr. 2, 428.—**II.** *To stand in a public place.* **A.** Of a seller, *to offer one's wares for sale, carry on one's business* (cf. propono): hi (lenones) saltem in occultis locis prostant, vos in foro ipso, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 21.—**B.** Of wares, *to be set out* or *exposed for sale:* liber prostat, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2.—**2.** In partic., *to sell one's body, prostitute one's self:* si mater tua prostitisset, Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Juv. 1, 47; 3, 65; 9, 24; P. Syrus ap. Petr. 55 *fin.;* Suet. Tib. 43 *fin.*—**b.** Transf.: illud amicitiae quondam venerabile numen Prostat et in quaestu pro meretrice sedet, *prostitutes herself, is venal,* Ov. P. 2, 3, 20.

† **prostŏmis,** idis, *f.,* = προστομίς, *an instrument to hold a horse by the nose, a barnacle, twitch, beak;* trop., *a drinking-vessel,* Lucil. ap. Non. 1, n. 84 (others read postomis, q. v.).

prostrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [prosterno], *an overthrowing, subverting, prostration* (post-class.): disciplinae, Tert. Praescr. 41.

prōstrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an overthrower, prostrator* (late Lat.): hostium, Jul. Firm. Err. Prof. Relig. 21 *fin.*

prōstrātus, a, um, *Part.,* from prosterno.

† **prostȳlos,** on, *adj.,* = πρόστυλος, *having pillars in front:* aedes, Vitr. 3, 1; 7 praef. *fin.*

† **prostȳpum,** i, *n.,* = πρόστυπον, *a pattern, model,* Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152; v. Sillig *N. cr.*

prō-sŭbĭgo, ĕre, *v. a.* ***I.** *To dig up, cast up:* terram, Verg. G. 3, 256.—***II.** *To fashion beforehand, prepare:* fulmina Cyclops Prosubigit, Val. Fl. 4, 288.—***III.** *To tear down, trample on:* molam pede, Prud. στεφ. 3, 130.

1. prō-sum, fŭi, prōdesse, *v. n., to be useful* or *of use, to do good, benefit, profit.* **I.** In gen., constr. with *dat.,* a *subject-clause,* or *absol.,* rarely with *ad* or *in* and *acc.:* sibi prodesse, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 2 (Trag. v. 310 Vahl.); cf.: qui nec sibi nec alteri prosunt, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: multis, id. Lael. 1, 4: nihil tibi litterae meae proderunt, id. Fam. 2, 17, 7.—With *subj.-clause:* multum prodest ea quae metuuntur ipsa contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: iis carum et jucundum esse maxime prodest, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 5, 16; cf. id. ib. 11, 43: quid mihi fingere prodest? Ov. M. 13, 935: nec quicquam tibi prodest Aërias tentasse domos, Hor. C. 1, 28, 4; id. Epod. 17, 60; id. S. 1, 2, 113: quae scire magis juvat quam prodest, Sen. Ep. 106, 3.—*Absol.:* prodesse aequom est, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 11: quorum altera prosunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 69: studia aliena ac nihil profutura, Sall. J. 1, 5: magis tamen Menenianum profuit judicium, Liv. 2, 52; Quint. 4, 1, 3; 11, 1, 9: quae nocuere sequar, fugiam quae profore credam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 11: aut prodesse volunt aut delectare poëtae, id. A. P. 333: tu tantum corpore prodes, Nos animo, Ov. M. 13, 365.—With *ad* or *in* and *acc.:* id mirum, quantum profuit ad concordiam civitatis, Liv. 2, 1: in id quoque prodest, ut, etc., Quint. 8, 3, 9: in commune, id. 6, 1, 7.—With *abl.:* constantia multum prodest in amore, Prop. 2, 26, 27.—**II.** In partic., of medicines, *to be good, be beneficial:* fabam voci prodesse, Plin. 22, 25, 69, § 141: balineum assumo, quia prodest, Plin. Ep. 7, 21, 3: ad tormina, Plin. 22, 25, 63, § 131: contra ignem sacrum, id. 20, 7, 25, § 59.—With *inf.:* contra anginas tritum in poscâ gargarizare prodest, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 52.

2. prōsum, = prorsum, q. v.

prōsūmĭa, ae, *f., a small kind of vessel for reconnoitring, a spy-boat,* Caecil. ap. Non. 536, 11 sq. (Com. Rel. pp. 29 and 45 Rib.); cf.: prosumia genus navigii speculatorium parvum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

Prosumnus, i, *m., the name of a lewd favorite of Bacchus, who showed the latter the way to the infernal regions,* Arn. 5, 176.

(**pro-sūmo,** prosumpserit, a false read. for praesumpserit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 6; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

prosurgo, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to rise up* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 11.

prōsus, a, um, v. 2. prorsus.

Prŏsymna, ae, or **Prŏsymnē,** ēs, *f.,* = Προσυμνα, *a country* or *town of Argolis,* Stat. Th. 1, 383; 3, 325.

prōtăgĭon, ii, *n., a good kind of wine,* Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.

Prōtăgŏras, ae, *m.,* = Πρωταγόρας, *a celebrated sophist of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus, and an older contemporary of Socrates; he was banished from Athens on a suspicion of atheism,* Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; 1, 23, 63; id. Ac. 2, 46, 142; id. Brut. 8, 30; 12, 46; Gell. 5, 3, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Prōtăgŏrĭon,** ii, *n.,* = Πρωταγόρειον, *a dictum* or *maxim of Protagoras,* Gell. 5, 11, 1.

† **prŏtăsis,** is, *f.,* = πρότασις. **I.** *An assertion, proposition* (pure Lat. effatum), App. Dogm. Plat. p. 29.—**II.** *The beginning* or *first part of a play,* Don. Ter. And. praef.

† **prŏtătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = προτατικός, *appearing in the first part of a play:* persona, Don. Ter. And. praef.

Prōtē, ēs, *f.* **I.** *One of the Stœchades, islands on the southern coast of Gaul,* now *Porquerolles,* Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.—**II.** *An island of the Ionian Sea,* now *Proti,* Mel. 2, 7.

prōtectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protego], *a covering over;* trop., *a protecting, protection* (post-class.): fidei, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 2: armorum, Ambros. Serm. 8: Dei, Vulg. Psa. 90, 1.

prōtector, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a coverer;* trop., *a protector* (post-class.): legum protectores, Tert. Apol. 6; Vulg. Psa. 17, 3.—**II.** In partic., *one of the life-guard* or *body-guard* (post-class.): inter protectores suos, Spart. Carac. 7; Amm. 14, 7, 9; Cod. Th. 6, 24; Inscr. Grut. 1028, 2 al.

prōtectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [protector, II.], *of* or *belonging to the life-guard* or *body-guard:* dignitas, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 5; Cod. Just. 12, 47, 2.

prōtectum, i, *n.* [protego, I. B.], *the projecting part of a roof, the eaves* (post-Aug.), Dig. 9, 2, 29; 47, 7, 6; 43, 25, 15; Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 448, 2: vinearum, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 89.

1. prōtectus, a, um, *Part.*, from protego.

2. prōtectus, ūs, *m.* [protego], *a covering* (post-class.): tignorum, Dig. 8, 2, 41.

prō-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover before* or *in front, to cover over, cover, protect* (class.; syn.: defendo, tutor). **I.** Lit.: tabernacula protecta hederā, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: rates cratibus ac pluteis, id. ib. 1, 25 *fin.:* aedes, *to furnish with a projecting roof*, Cic. Top. 4, 24: hunc scutis protegunt hostes, *to cover, protect*, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: se umbone, Just. 33, 2, 4: caput contra solem, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 131: scutis protecti corpora longis, Verg. A. 8, 662: protegendi corporis memor, Liv. 2, 6.—**B.** In partic., *to put up a shed, penthouse*, or *projecting roof* (jurid. Lat.): hic in suo protexit, Dig. 9, 2, 29: jus proiciendi protegendive, ib. 8, 2, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To cover* or *shield from danger, to defend, protect* (rare and class.): jacentem et spoliatum defendo et protego, Cic. Sull. 18, 50: ad protegendum regem, Liv. 42, 15: viros optimos, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 36; Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.:* aliquem adversus criminantes, id. H. 2, 60: causam, Juv. 11, 32: Dominus exercituum proteget eos, Vulg. Zach. 9, 15.—**2.** Transf., *to ward off, keep off:* hiemes, Stat. S. 3, 1, 121.—**B.** *To cover up, screen, conceal* (very rare): nequitiam supercilio truci, Vell. 2, 100, 5: risu protectis insidiis, Just. 38, 1, 9: parricidii immunitatem metu majore, Quint. Decl. 8, 1.

prō-tēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [telum], *to drive forth* or *forwards, to drive away, put to flight, repulse, remove* (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: protelare longe propellere, ex Graeco videlicet τῆλε, quod significat longe, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.: equites, Sisenn. ap. Non. 363, 18: Romanos impetu suo protelant, id. ib. 363, 4: aliquem patriā, Turp. ib. 363, 16 (Com. Rel. p. 83 Rib.): aliquem saevidicis dictis, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 36: hanc cladem de vestris manibus, App. M. 8, p. 209, 36; p. 178 Bip.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To prolong, put off, protract, delay, defer:* diem cautionis, Dig. 39, 2, 4: admonitionem, ib. 5, 1, 2 *fin.:* litem invito judice, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13: annis quadraginta sexcenta milia hominum protelavit, *prolonged*, i. e. *preserved their lives*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21: protelentur dies in terrā possessionis vestrae, Vulg. Deut. 5, 33.—**B.** *To lead* or *bring* anywhere: aliquem in portum divinae clementiae, Tert. Poen. 4: ignorantiam in occasionem, id. Spect. 1.

prōtēlum, i, *n.* **I.** *A row of oxen*, etc., *harnessed together for draught, a team:* protelo trini boves unum aratrum ducent, Cato ap. Non. 363, 10; Lucil. ib. 363, 7 and 8: boum, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 45: bina ternaque, id. 18, 18, 48, § 173; cf.: protelum, ἔξαμπρον, Gloss. Philox.—**II.** Transf., *a line, row, succession* (ante-class. and poet.): protelo plagarum continuato, Lucr. 2, 531; 4, 190.

prō-tendo, di, sum and tum, 3, *v. a.*, *to stretch forth* or *out, to extend* (not in Cic.; syn. porrigo). **I.** Lit.: hastas, Verg. A. 11, 606 Wagn.: bracchia in mare, Ov. M. 14, 191: supinas manus ad genua alicujus, Petr. 17 *fin.:* aciem (oculorum) in aestus pelagi, Cat. 64, 127: cervicem fortiter, Tac. A. 15, 67: cochleae bina ceu cornua protendentes contrahentesque, Plin. 9, 32, 51, § 101: protentis hastis, Tac. A. 14, 37: pedes temo protentus in octo, Verg. G. 1, 171: consanguineam protendere dextram, Sil. 1, 655: praerupta protendit juga Cithaeron, Sen. Phoen. 12.—Mid., *to stretch forth* or *out, to extend:* inter digitos medius longissime protenditur, *projects*, Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 244: protenditur ad Bactros usque gens Mardorum, *reaches, extends*, id. 6, 16, 18, § 47: anus haec in pellis periculum protenditur, *is swelled out, distended with drink*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Schol. Hor. S. 1, 6, 22.—Of a river: usque ad colla cornipedum protentus, *swollen*, Sil. 16, 387.—**II.** Trop., *to make long, to prolong, lengthen, extend* (post-class.): utramvis partem in plura verba protendere, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 267 Oud.: praepositiones producere atque protendere, *to prolong in pronunciation*, Gell. 2, 17, 1; 6: barbare protendere, id. 4, 17, 7.—Hence, **prōtentus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *stretched out, lengthened, extended* (post-class.): Phocis lucis in exortum protentior, *extending farther*, Avien. Perieg. 597: protentior vita, Sol. 30.

prōtĕnis, v. protinis.

prōtensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protendo]. **I.** Lit., *a stretching out:* manus, Hier. Ep. 29.—**II.** As a lit. transl. of πρότασις, *a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36.

* **prō-tentātus**, a, um, *Part.* [tento], *tried, tested:* protentatā manu, Avien. Arat. 85.

prōtentus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from protendo.

prōtĕnus, *adv.*, v. protinus.

prō-termĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to move forward, to widen, extend* the boundaries (post-class.): fines usque et usque, App. M. 9, p. 235, 11: possessionis metas in Rhodanum, Sid. Ep. 3, 1 *fin.*

prō-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, *v. a.* * **I.** *To drive forth, drive away:* ver proterit aestas Interitura, i. e. *supplants*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 9.—**II.** *To tread under foot, trample down, wear away, crush, bruise* (class.; syn. proculco). **A.** Lit.: aliquem pedibus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 13: homines elephantis proterendos substravit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: januam limā, i. e. *to destroy*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9: equitatus aversos proterere incipit, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: agmina curru, Verg. A. 12, 330: florentia arva, Ov. M. 2, 791: adversum rota proterit agmen, Sil. 2, 175: ulmus labens proterit uvas, Stat. Th. 8, 747: seges torrefacta proteritur, Col. 2, 21, 3.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to overthrow, beat, crush, defeat, destroy:* Marte Poenos, Hor. C. 3, 5, 34: protrita hostium acies, Tac. H. 2, 26: aliquem proterere et conculcare, *to maltreat, abuse, trample upon*, Cic. Fl. 2, 22, 53; cf.: pati urbem proteri atque conculcari, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 66: ruinā suā proteri, Vell. 2. 91, 4: umbram, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 25: omnia ferro, Just. 24, 4, 6: barbaram plebem, Amm. 15, 4, 12.—Hence, **prōtrītus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *worn out* (by rubbing); hence, of words, *of frequent use, common, trite, vulgar* (post-class.): verba, Gell. 5, 21, 4; 12, 2, 1; 18, 4, 6.

prō-terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *to frighten* or *scare away, to drive away by terror, to affright, terrify* (rare but class.): filium Proterruisti hinc, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 37: aliquem adverso equo, Verg. A. 12, 291: aliquem jaculo parmāque, Stat. Th. 2, 645: feras ardentibus facibus, App. M. 8, p. 208, 39; Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 77: patriā pulsus atque proterritus, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5: tu a tuis aedibus vi atque armis proterritus, id. Caecin. 13, 37; 9, 24; 11, 31: proterritis hostibus atque in fugam conjectis, Caes. B. G. 5, 58.

prōterrĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from proterreo.

prŏtervē, *adv.*, v. protervus *fin.* A.

prŏtervĭa, ae, *f.* [protervus], *wantonness, impudence* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 10, 172: procorum, id. Per. 22; Ambros. Interp. Job, 3, 2, 5.

prŏtervĭo, īre, *v. n.* [id.], *to be bold, shameless, impudent* (post-class.), Tert. Patient. 12 *fin.*

prŏtervĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *pertness, sauciness, boldness, impudence* (class.): protervitas levior est quaedam contumelia, procacitas major, petulantia maxima, Don. Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10: coërcere protervitatem, Pac. ap. Non. 121, 15 (protervitates, acc. to Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll.); Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 10; Cic. Cael. 12, 29: urit me Glycerae nitor, Urit grata protervitas, *forwardness, wantonness*, Hor. C. 1, 19, 7.

prŏtervĭter, *adv.*, v. protervus *fin.* B.

prŏtervus, a, um, *adj.* [protero; qs. trampling on every thing; hence], *violent, vehement.* **I.** Lit. (poet.): venti, Hor. C. 1, 26, 2: Africus, id. Epod. 16, 22: Eurus, Ov. H. 11, 14: stella canis, *scorching, oppressive*, id. Am. 2, 16, 4.—**II.** Trop., *forward, bold, pert, wanton, shameless, impudent* (class.; generally milder than procax and petulans; v. protervitas): petulans protervo animo sum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 1: homo, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35; 1, 18, 61: dictum aut factum, id. ib. 2, 14, 47: vidua, id. Cael. 16, 38: Satyri, turba proterva, Ov. H. 5, 136: juvenes, Hor. C. 1, 25, 2: rixae, id. ib. 3, 14, 26: frons, id. ib. 2, 5, 15: oculi, Ov. H. 17, 77: manus, id. M. 5, 671: Musa, id. R. Am. 362: lingua, id. Ib. 520: sal protervum, *ribald wit*, Mart. 10, 9, 2.—*Comp.:* meretrix protervior, Just. 30, 2, 2.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms, proterve and proterviter. **A.** **prŏtervē.** **1.** In a bad sense, *boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently* (class.): aedes arietare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: proterve iracundus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 53 (immoderate, superbe, Don.): consectans aliquem proterve, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—*Comp.*, Ov. A. A. 1, 599.—*Sup.*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 22.—**2.** In a good sense, *boldly, with spirit:* confidenter pro se et proterve loqui, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 207.—**B.** **prŏtervĭter**, *boldly, wantonly, shamelessly, impudently*, Enn. ap. Non. 513, 11 (Com. v. 8 Vahl.).

Prōtĕsĭlāus, i, *m.*, = Πρωτεσίλαος, *a son of Iphiclus, a native of Phylace in Thessaly, the husband of Laodamia, and the leader of the Thessalians against Troy, where he was the first man killed*, Ov. M. 12, 68; Prop. 1, 19, 7; Mel. 2, 2; Hyg. Fab. 103 sq.—Hence, **II.** **Prōtĕsĭlāēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Protesilæan:* domus, Cat. 68, 74.

prōtestātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protestor], *a declaration, protestation* (post-class.): amoris, Symm. Ep. 1, 56: veritatis suae, Hilar. Trin. 1, 27; Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 6.

prō-testor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* (*act.* collat. form **prōtesto**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799), *to declare in public, to bear witness, testify, protest* (post-Aug.): praedico, protestor, non ego parricidium faciam, Quint. Decl. 4, 21: quae mihi conscius sum, protestabor, Front. Nep. Am. 2 Mai: floris species florem rerum protestatur, Macr. S. 1, 17 *fin.:* mulier magno fidem praesidis protestata clamore, App. M. 10, p. 252; Vulg. Act. 20, 23; Just. Inst. prooem. 1.—With *object-clause:* quippe protestantur, pietatis gratiā id se facere, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 8.

Prōteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Πρωτεύς, *a sea-god who often changed his form; he was in the service of Neptune, and kept his sea-calves*, Ov. M. 8, 731; 2, 9; id. A. A. 1, 761; Hor. C. 1, 2, 7; Verg. G. 4, 388; Ov. F. 1, 367: Protei columnae, i. e. *the boundary of Egypt*, Verg. A. 11, 262.—Transf., of a fickle person: Protea tenere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90; of a cunning person, id. S. 2, 3, 71; cf. Amm. 29, 1, 39.

† **prŏthĕōrēma**, ătis, *n.*, = προθεώρημα, *a considering beforehand, preconsideration*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

prŏthĕsis, v. prosthesis.

Prŏthŏēnor, ŏris, *m.*, *a hero at the wedding of Perseus*, Ov. M. 5, 98.

† **prŏthȳmē**, *adv.*, = προθύμως, *willingly, gladly, with pleasure;* only Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 23.

† **prŏthȳmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = προθυμία, *readiness, willingness, inclination*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 53; 5, 2, 11; Marc. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 5 Mai.

† **prŏthȳra**, ōrum, *n.*, = πρόθυρα. **I.** In a Grecian house, *the space before the door, the vestibule*, Vitr. 6, 10.—**II.** In a Roman house, *a railing* or *wicket before the door*, the Gr. διάθυρα, Vitr. 6, 10.

prŏthȳris, ĭdis, *f.*, = προθυρίς, *an ornament over a door* or *pillars, called also* ancon, Vitr. 4, 6 dub.

prōtĭnam (**prōtĕnam**), *adv.* [protinus], *forthwith, immediately* (ante-class.): protinam a protinus, continuitatem significans, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.: exinde me illico protinam dedi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 84; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 1, 7; id. Cas. 5, 3, 13; id. Pers. 4, 5, 8; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 13; Naev. ap. Non. 376, 13 (Com. Rel. p. 12 Rib.).

prōtĭnis (**prōtĕnis**), *adv.* [id.], *forthwith, immediately* (ante-class.), Afran. ap. Non. 376, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 178 Rib.).

prō-tĭnus (less properly **prō-tĕnus**), *adv.* [tenus], *before one's self, forward, farther on, onward.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.; syn.: statim, continuo, actutum): praecepisse, ut pergeret protinus, quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: ipse capellas Protinus aeger ago,

drive along before me, Verg. E. 1, 13: quā (voce) protinus omne Contremuit nemus, *far and wide*, id. A. 7, 513.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Right on, continuously, constantly, uninterruptedly* (rare; not in Cic.). **1.** In space, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 19: trans Lygios Gothones regnantur . . . protinus deinde ab Oceano Rugii et Lemovii, Tac. G. 43 *fin.*: summa (vertebra) protinus caput sustinet, Cels. 8, 1.—**2.** In time or order: post ad oppidum hoc vetus continuo mecum exercitum protinus obducam, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 13; Sisenn. ap. Non. 376, 28; Tubero, ib. 376, 32: protinus ut moneam, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 67: trajecto missa lacerto Protinus hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, Verg. A. 10, 340; id. G. 4, 1: felix si protinus illum Aequasset nocti ludum, id. A. 9, 337.—**B.** *Forthwith, immediately, directly, from the very first, instantly, on the spot* (class.; but rare in prose until post-Aug. per.): oratio protinus perficiens auditorem benevolum, *at the very outset*, Cic. Inv. 1, 15, 20: hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9: tu protinus unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 21.—With a *negative*: non protinus, *not immediately*, Quint. 10, 1, 3. — With *ex* or *ab*, *immediately* or *directly after*: ex fugā protinus auxilia discesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: protinus ab ipsā curatione, Cels. 7, 26, 5: a partu, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 226: ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104, 3; cf.: protinus post cibum, Cels. 7, 26, 26.—With *ut*, *quam*, *atque*, *as soon as, as soon as ever*; with *ut*: protinus ut percussus est aliquis, Cels. 5, 26, 26; Val. Max. 5, 4, 4; Quint. 1, 1, 3.—With *quam*, Plin. 10, 28, 40, § 75 (al. quā); 15, 17, 18, § 67.—With *atque*, Sol. 46 *fin.*—Prov.: Protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet quaestio, Juv. 3, 140.

prōtŏcŏmĭum, i, *n.*, = πρωτοκόμιον, *the place where the hair begins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11 dub. (al. procomion).

Prōtŏgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Πρωτογένης, *a celebrated Grecian painter of Caunus, on the coast of Caria*, Cic. Brut. 18; id. Att. 2, 21, 4; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 104; Gell. 15, 31 *fin.*

prō-tollo, ĕre, *v. a.* **I.** *To stretch forth* or *out, to bring forth* (ante- and post-class.): manum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 71: Pleiadas, Avien. Arat. 567.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To prolong, protract, put off, defer*, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 23: vitam in crastinum, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 43: mortem sibi, id. ib. 2, 8, 11: feturam mulierum non ultra decimum mensem, Gell. 3, 16, 15.—**2.** *To elevate, raise*: vox a minore solita ad majorem protolli, Amm. 31, 7, 11.

† **prōtŏmēdĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πρωτομηδία, *an herb, otherwise unknown*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 185.

† **prōtŏmysta**, ae, *m.*, = πρωτομύστης, *a chief priest in mystic ceremonies*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.

* **pro-tŏno**, āre, *v. a.*, *to thunder forth*: tali protonat ira, Val. Fl. 4, 205.

† **prōtŏplastus** (prōtoplastus, Alcim. 2, 35), i, *m.*, = πρωτόπλαστος (first-formed), *the first man*; in *plur.*, *the first men*, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 2 *fin.*; id. adv. Jud. 13; Alcim. 2, 35.

† **prōtopraxĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πρωτοπραξία, *the privilege of being preferred to other creditors*, = jus primae exactionis, Plin. Ep. 10, 109.

prōtŏsĕdĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [πρῶτος-sedeo], *to sit in the first place*, Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **prōtostăsia**, ae, *f.*, = πρωτοστασία, *the office of chief collector of taxes in the municipia, the chief collectorship*, Cod. Th. 11, 23, 2; Cod. Just. 8, 10, 41.

† **prōtŏtŏmus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πρωτότομος, *that is cut off first, of the first cutting*: caules, *the earliest cabbage-sprouts*, Col. 10, 369 (cf. Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137); so, coliculi, Mart. 14, 101.—**2.** As *subst.*: **prōtŏtŏmi**, ōrum, *m.*, *cabbages of the first cutting*, Mart. 10, 48, 16.

† **prōtŏtўpĭa**, ae, *f.*, = πρωτοτυπία, *the office of one who has charge of the commutation for recruits*, Cod. Th. 6, 35; 11, 23.

† **prōtŏtўpus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πρωτότυπος, *original, primitive* (post-class.): metra, *standard metre*, Mar. Vict. p. 2552 P.

prōtractē, *adv.* [protractus], *with the time dragged* (late Lat.; music. t. t.), Paull et Steph. Reg. ad Mon. 7.

prōtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [protraho], *a drawing out, lengthening, protraction* (post-class.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 12.

1. prōtractus, a, um, *Part.*, from protraho.

‡ **2. prōtractus**, ūs, *m.* [protraho], *a prolonging, protraction*: LONGI, Inscr. Amadut. Anecd. Litt. 2, p. 480.

prō-trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (sync. form protraxtis for protraxistis, Sil. 16, 84.—*Inf.* protraxe for protraxisse, Lucr. 5, 1159), *v. a.*, *to draw* or *drag forth, to bring forth* or *out, pull out, to draw* to a place (class.; cf.: promo, profero). **I.** Lit., Cels. 7, 12, 1: aliquem e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27: me istam capillo protracturum in viam, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 58: aliquem hinc in convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: Calchanta in medios, Verg. A. 2, 123: aliquem in medium manibus suis, Suet. Ner. 53: ad operas mercenarias statim protrahi, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22: pedibusque informe cadaver (Caci) Protrahitur, Verg. A. 8, 265: multa siti protracta corpora, Lucr. 6, 1264: e tentorio, Tac. H. 4, 27.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to drag forth, to draw* or *bring* anywhere: aliquid in lucem, Lucr. 4, 1189: ad gestum pueros, id. 5, 1031: quidquid paulatim protrahit aetas In medium, id. 5, 1387 dub. (v. Lachm. II. p. 346): indicem ad indicium, Liv. 33, 28: nudi in medium protrahebantur, id. 28, 29. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring to light, discover, disclose, reveal, expose, betray*: auctorem nefandi facinoris, Liv. 45, 5: inimicum, id. 44, 26: facinus per indicium, id. 27, 3: publicanorum fraudes, Vell. 2, 92, 2: nec meus indicio latitantes versus amicus Protraheret, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 71. — **2.** *To lengthen out* any thing as to time, *to prolong, protract, defer* (post-Aug.; syn.: produco, propago): protrahere ac differre stipendia militum, Suet. Ner. 32: convivia in primam lucem, id. Caes. 52; cf.: epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem, id. Ner. 27: in serum dimicatione protractā, id. Aug. 17: sermones, Vulg. Act. 20, 7. — *Pass.* in mid. force: quid diutius protrahor? *why dwell longer* on this? Vop. Tac. 6.—*Absol.*: quinque horas protraxit, i. e. *he lingered for five hours*, Suet. Ner. 33 *fin.* — **3.** *To weary, detain* too long: ne diutius te protraham, Vulg. Act. 24, 4. — **4.** *To extend, increase* (post-class.): utrum hoc usque ad Graecum sermonem tantum protrahimus, an verum et ad alium . . . dubitari potest, Dig. 45, 1, 1 *fin.*: insolentiam, Val. Max. 1, 5, 8 (al. pertraheret).— **5.** *To bring* or *reduce to*: ad paupertatem protractus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 72.

† **protrepticon** or **-um**, i, *n.*, = προτρεπτικόν, *an exhortation, a hortatory* or *protreptical discourse*, Treb. Pol. 2; Stat. S. 5, 2 *in lemm.*; Aus. Idyll. 4 praef.; Sid. Ep. 1, 25.

‡ **pro-trīco**, āre, *v. n.*, *to make difficulties beforehand*, Not. Tir. p. 150.

prōtrīmentum, i, *n.* [protero], *a dish composed of various ingredients hashed together, a ragout*, App. M. 8, p. 216.

prōtrītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from protero.

† **prōtrŏpum**, i, *n.*, = πρότροπον, *the first new wine that runs from the grapes before pressing*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 85; Vitr. 8, 3, 12: Cnidium, *a kind of wine*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 75.

prō-trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust* or *push forwards, to thrust forth, push out* (class.; syn.: proturbo, propello). **I.** Lit.: moles protruditur, Lucr. 4, 891; 4, 246 and 280: cylindrum, Cic. Fat. 19, 43: is . . . domo atque nostrā familiā protruditur, Afran. ap. Don. Ter. 3, 4, 34 (Com. Rel. p. 174 Rib.; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. II. p. 121); so, protrudi penatibus, *to be thrust out of doors*, Amm. 29, 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., of time, *to put off, defer*: comitia in Januarium mensem, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 3.

prō-tūbĕro, āre, *v. n.*, *to swell* or *bulge out, to grow forth* (late Lat.), Sol. 45: poma, id. 46 *fin.*—**2.** Trop.: densa ne supra modum protuberent, Aus. Idyll. 13, praef. § 8; cf. id. ib. 16, 10.

* **prō-tŭmĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *swollen in front, protuberant, gibbous*: luna, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 1.

prō-turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to drive on* or *forward, to drive forth* or *away, to repel, repulse* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: his facile pulsis ac proturbatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19 *fin.*: hostes telis, Liv. 5, 47: apes pigras et ignavas, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: extra tecta proturbantur, Col. 9, 15, 2: aliquem de domo, App. M. 9, p. 230, 20: aliquem laribus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 513; Tac. H. 2, 85: hostem Missilibus, Verg. A. 10, 801: hostes hinc comminus, id. 9, 441: in exsilium proturbatus, Just. 3, 4, 12.—Poet.: silvas, *to bear down, overthrow, prostrate*, Ov. M. 3, 80.—**II.** Transf.: anhelatum murmur pectore, *to send forth, utter*, Sil. 5, 605: militum conviciis proturbatus, *attacked, assailed*, Tac. H. 1, 60: nuncius hunc (Aeolum) solio Boreas proturbat ab alto, *drives him from his lofty seat*, Val. Fl. 1, 597.

prō-tūtēla, ae, *f.*, *a vice-guardianship, vice-tutelage*, Dig. 27, 5, 1; 8, 3, 24.

(**prōtўpum**, i, a false read. for prostypum, Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 152.)

prōtўrum, i, *n.*, *a kind of wine made in the island of Lesbos*, Vitr. 8, 3.

pro-ut, *adv.*, v. 1. pro, I.

prōvectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [proveho], *capable of progress* (post-class.), Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 747 Stav.

prōvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an advancement, promotion* (post-class.): dignitatis, Lact. 5, 11, 8.

prōvector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a promoter* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 17.

1. prōvectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from proveho.

2. prōvectus, ūs, *m.* [proveho] (post-class.). **I.** *Advancement, promotion* to places of honor: honestiorum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.* — **II.** *Progress, increase, furtherance*: aetatis, Sid. Ep. 4, 4: praesentia domini provectus est agri, Pall. 1, 6, 1. — *Plur.*, Amm. 28, 4, 20.

(**prō-vĕgĕo**, ēre, a false read. for probito.)

prō-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry* or *conduct forwards, to carry* or *convey along, to conduct, convey, transport*, etc., to a place; and freq. *pass.* in mid. signif., *to go, proceed, advance, move, drive, ride, sail*, etc., to a place (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: eam pol provexi: avehere non quivi, *I took her on board the ship*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24: alvos apum mulis, Plin. 21, 13, 43, § 74: aër a tergo quasi provehat atque propellat, Lucr. 6, 1026. — Mid.: cum classe freto provehi, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; id. B. G. 5, 8: provehimur portu, Verg. A. 3, 72: huc se provecti deserto in litore condunt, id. ib. 2, 24; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 199: provectus equo, Liv. 23, 47: a terrā provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: naves provectae in altum, id. B. G. 4, 28 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *to carry on, along*, or *forwards, to lead on; to promote, advance, exalt, raise*: ecquo te tua virtus provexisset? *promoted, exalted*, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 24: ad summos honores alios scientia juris provexit, Liv. 39, 40, 5; so, quosdam infimi generis ad amplissimos honores, Suet. Caes. 72; and: aliquem in consulatūs, censuras et triumphos, Vell. 2, 128; cf.: studiosos amat, fovet, provehit, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1: vim temperatam di quoque provehunt In majus, Hor. C. 3, 4, 66: haec spes provexit, ut ad conspecta procul pecora decurrerent, *carried them so far, brought them to such a pitch, that*, etc., Liv. 2, 50, 5; cf. *absol.*: illo etiam (forsitan pravo) gaudio provehente, quod, etc., id. 40, 14: quem e gregario milite Alexander virtutis causā provexerat, Just. 13, 4, 10: quos (reges) ad fastigium majestatis spectata moderatio provehebat, id. 1, 1, 1: quos provexerat, fortuna destitit, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 5: in consulare provectus fuerat vestigium, Vell. 2, 69, 1: vitam in altum, qs. *to drive it into a sea*, i. e. *into disquietude*, Lucr. 5, 1434. — **B.** Mid., *to advance, proceed, go onwards, make progress*, etc.: ne videlicet ultra quam homini datum est nostra provehantur, Quint. 6, prooem. § 10: sentio me esse longius provectum quam proposita ratio postularet, *have been carried farther, have gone farther*, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 74: quod si qui longius in amicitiā provecti essent, id. Lael. 10, 34: provectus longius quam voluit, id. Har.

Resp. 20, 43: imbecillitas in altum provehitur, id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42: provehi in maledicta, Liv. 35, 48: per altercationem ad continuas et infestas orationes provecti sunt, Tac. H. 4, 7.—**2.** Of speech, *to draw out, protract. prolong:* orationem, Cic. Dom. 12, 32: quid ultra Provehor? *why do I say more?* Verg. A. 3, 481. — Hence, **prōvectus,** a. um, *P. a.* of time, *advanced:* eum colere coepi non admodum grandem natu, sed tamen jam aetate provectum, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: provectâ aetate mortua est, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: provecta nox erat, Tac. A. 13, 20: cum aetate jam provectus esset, Nep. Timol. 4, 1: senectute provectior, Arn. 6, 195; Aus. Epigr. 19: equis provectioribus tempora cavari incipiunt, Pall. 4, 13, 9: aetatis provectae, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11.

(**prō-vendo,** ĕre, a false read. for protruditur, Afran. ap. Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34; cf. Com. Rel. p. 174 Rib.; Lachm. Lucr. 2, p. 121; and v. protrudo.)

prō-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.*, *to come forth, appear* (not in Cic.; syn. appareo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly ante-class.): proveniebant oratores novi, Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20 (Com. Rel. p. 14 Rib.): scriptorum magna ingenia, Sall. C. 8, 3: in scenam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 155: quibus feminis menstrua non proveniunt, Cels. 2, 7.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To come forth, be brought forth, be born; to originate, arise, be produced* (post-Aug.; cf. progigno): deductis olim, quique mox provenere, haec patria est, *were born*, Tac. H. 4, 65: neque Artemenem Dario provenisse, Just. 2, 10, 4: nec aliud ibi animal provenit, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 38; 10, 54, 75, § 152: insula, in quâ candidum plumbum provenit, id. 4, 16, 30, § 104: lana, Ov. F. 4, 773; id. Am. 3, 1, 44: sic neque fistulosus (caseus) neque salsus neque aridus provenit, Col. 7, 8, 5.—**2.** *To grow up, grow, thrive* (so in Cæs. and Livy; cf. redeo): frumentum propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; Liv. 27, 8, 19; 45, 13, 16; Quint. 5, 14, 32: virgas roscidas si recideris, parum prospere proveniunt, Col. 4, 30, 6; 1, 2, 4; 3, 18, 2; Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 120: arbores sponte suâ provenientes, id. 17, 1, 1, § 1: cum provenisset segetum copia, Amm. 28, 1, 17; Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to come forth, appear* (very rare): malum maximum, si id provenit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 26.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To spring, originate, arise; to come to pass, take place, to happen, occur* (cf.: accido, evenio): carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 39: ut ex studiis gaudium, sic studia hilaritate proveniunt, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 2; cf.: Alexandro simile provenisset ostentum, Suet. Aug. 94: provenire certa ratione, Col. 4, 29, 2.—**2.** *To go on, proceed* in any manner; *to succeed, prosper, flourish, turn out:* decumae proveniunt male, Lucil. ap. Non. 521, 3.—Transf., of personal subjects, to whom any thing turns out in any manner: cum tu recte provenisti, *since it has turned out well with you,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 35; id. Stich. 2, 2, 73; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 22; cf.: nequiter multis modis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 57; Vulg. Phil. 1, 19: novâ ubertate provenire terram, *flourish,* Tac. A. 16, 2; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 12, 2.—**b.** Pregn., *to go on well, to prosper, succeed,* = succedere: si destinata provenissent, Tac. H. 4, 18: si consilium provenisset, id. ib. 3, 41: provenere dominationes, id. A. 3, 26: ut proveniant sine malo, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 68: ut initia belli provenissent, Tac. H. 2, 20 *fin.*; id. A. 14, 25.

prōventus, ūs, *m.* [provenio], *a coming forth, growing up, growth, increase; produce, yield, crop* (not in Cic.; syn. reditus). **I.** Lit.: proventu oneret sulcos, Verg. G. 2, 518: papilionis, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 209: rosarum, id. 21, 5, 11, § 22: olei, id. 17, 21, 19, § 93: lactis, id. 20, 12, 48, § 122: uberi vinearum proventu, Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71; Amm. 22, 8, 32; Sen. Ben. 4, 33, 2; id. Ep. 114, 1; cf.: equinus proventus, Sol. 45, 5.—In *plur.*: frugum, Censor. 18, 7; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 74; 19, 12, 62, § 189.—**B.** Transf., *a supply, number:* tum deinde efflorescat... oratorum ingens proventus, Quint. 12, 10, 11: poëtarum, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 1: clarorum virorum, Just. 13, 1, 12: murium, Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186: cuniculorum, id. 8, 55, 81, § 218.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *an issue, result:* errare, si qui in bello omnis secundos rerum proventus expectent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: omnes milites intenti pugnae proventum expectabant, id. ib. 7, 80: hujus peregrinationis, App. M. 2, p. 120, 12.—**B.** In partic., *a fortunate issue, happy result, success:* superioris temporis, Caes. B. C. 2, 38: secundarum rerum, Liv. 45, 41: orationis, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 18; Vulg. 1 Cor. 10, 13.

prōverbĭālis, e. *adj.* [proverbium], *proverbial* (post-class.): versus, Gell. 2, 22, 24.—*Adv.:* **prōverbĭālĭter,** *proverbially,* Amm. 29, 2, 25; Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37.

prōverbĭum, ii, *n.* [pro-verbum]. **I.** *An old saying, a saw, maxim, adage, proverb* (class.; syn. adagium): ex quo illud factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 77: in proverbii consuetudinem venire, id. ib. 2, 15, 55: illud in proverbium venit, Liv. 40, 46: quod est Graecis hominibus in proverbio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 53; id. Or. 70, 235: quod proverbii loco dici solet, id. Phil. 13, 12, 27: proverbii locum obtinere, id. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vulgare, id. Fam. 10, 20, 2: acta agimus, quod vetamur veteri proverbio, id. Lael. 22, 85: ut proverbium loquitur vetus, Amm. 14, 11, 12.—In *plur.*: in communibus proverbiis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121: proverbia opportune aptata, Quint. 6, 3, 97.—**II.** *A byword, a subject of contemptuous reference* (post-class.): et eris perditus in proverbium, Vulg. Deut. 28, 37; id. 3 Reg. 9, 7.

prōversus, a, um, *Part.*, from proverto.

prō-verto (-vorto), no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn forwards* (ante-class.): ut transversus, non proversus cedit, quasi cancer solet, *turned forwards,* i. e. *straightforwards,* Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 81 Müll.: provorsum fulgur appellatur, quod ignoratur noc tu an interdiu sit factum, etc., Fest. p. 229 Müll.

prōvĭdē, *adv.*, v. providus *fin.*

prōvĭdens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from provideo.

prōvĭdenter, *adv.*, v. provideo, *P. a.* A. *fin.*

prōvĭdentĭa, ae, *f.* [provideo]. **I.** *Foresight, foreknowledge:* providentia est, per quam futurum aliquid videtur ante quam factum sit, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 160: timoris tormentum memoria reducit, providentia anticipat, Sen. Ep. 5, 9.—**II.** *Foresight, forethought, forecast, precaution, providence* (cf. prudentia): deorum providentiâ mundum administrari, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 117; cf. id. N. D. 1, 8, 18; 2, 22, 58; Quint. 11, 1, 23: alterum ex providentiâ timorem afferre solet, Sall. J. 7, 5: plurimum tibi et usus et providentiae superest, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 9: jam te providentia deorum primum in locum provexerat, id. Pan. 10, 4.—With *object. gen.*: neque feriendi neque declinandi providentia, Tac. H. 4, 29: providentia filiorum suorum, Dig. 33, 1, 7 *fin.*—In *plur.*: agnosce bonitatem dei ex providentiis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The government of the world by infinite wisdom and foresight, providence* (post-class.): tua, Pater, providentia gubernat, Vulg. Sap. 14, 3; id. Act. 24, 2.—**2.** *Providence,* as a designation of *the Deity* (post-Aug.): vis illum (deum) providentiam dicere? recte dices, Sen. Q. N. 2, 45, 2: oratio, quâ nihil praestantius homini dedit providentia, Quint. 1, 10, 7; 1, 12, 19; 6 praef. § 4; 5, 12, 19; 10, 1, 109; 12, 1, 2; App. M. 6, p. 179, 12.—**3.** Providentia, *Providence,* personified as *a goddess,* a transl. of the Gr. Πρόνοια, Macr. S. 1, 17.

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *to see forwards* or *before one's self, to see in the distance, to discern, descry* (very rare): ubi, quid petatur, procul provideri nequeat, Liv. 44, 35, 12.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To be provident* or *cautious, to act with foresight, to take care* (rare but class.; syn. praecaveo): actum de te est, nisi provides, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4; id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: nisi providisses, tibi ipsi pereundum fuisset, id. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 157.—**2.** *To see to, look after, care for; to provide, make preparation* or *provision for* any thing (freq. and class.); constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, *de, ut, ne:* multum in posterum providerunt, quod, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91: nihil me curassis, ego mihi providero, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 93: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: condicioni omnium civium, Cic. Cael. 9, 22: ut consulas omnibus, ut provideas saluti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 31.—*Impers. pass.*: a dis vitae hominum consuli et provideri, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4: est autem de Brundusio providendum, id. Phil. 11, 11, 26; cf.: de re frumentariâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: de frumento, id. B. G. 3, 3: ut quam rectissime agantur omnia providebo, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 4. — So with *ne*, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51: cura et provide, ne quid ei desit, id. Att. 11, 3, 3: ne qua civitas suis finibus recipiat, a me provisum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 20; cf. *impers.*: provisum est, ne, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 14: provisum atque praecautum est, ne quid, etc., Liv. 36, 17.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Lit., *to see* or *perceive in the distance* (very rare): nave provisâ, Suet. Tib. 14; id. Dom. 14.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In respect of time, *to see* or *perceive beforehand, to foresee; to see before* or *earlier* (class.): si qui, quae eventura sunt, provideant, Pac. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34 (Trag. Rel. v. 407 Rib.); cf. Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47: rem, quam mens providit, Lucr. 4, 884: quod ego, priusquam loqui coepisti, sensi atque providi, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 30: medicus morbum ingravescentem ratione providet, insidias imperator, tempestates gubernator, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 16: providere, quid futurum sit, id. Mur. 2, 4: quod adhuc conjecturâ provideri possit, id. Att. 1, 1, 1: tempestas ante provisa, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: ratio explorata atque provisa, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 15: non hercle te provideram, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 44: aliquem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69.—**2.** *To see to, look after, care for, give attention to; to prepare* or *provide for* any thing: eas cellas provident, ne habeant in solo umorem, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: ut res tempusque postulat, provideas atque administres, Cic. Fam. 14, 21: providentia haec potissimum providet, ut, etc., id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: omnia, Sall. C. 60, 4: ea, quae ad usum navium pertinerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: rem frumentariam, id. ib. 6, 9; cf.: frumento exercitui proviso, id. ib. 6, 44: provisi ante commeatûs, Tac. A. 15, 4: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: omnia quae multo ante memor provisa repones, Verg. G. 1, 167; cf.: providebam Dominum in conspectu meo, *kept in view,* i. e. *in mind,* Vulg. Psa. 15, 8.—**3.** Providere aliquid, *to prevent, obviate* an evil (syn. cavere): neque omnino facere aut providere quicquam poterant, Sall. J. 99, 2 Kritz: quicquid provideri potest, provide, Cic. Att. 5, 11, 1: quae consilio provideri poterunt, cavebuntur, id. ib. 10, 16, 2; Liv. 36, 17, 2; Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 30 Sillig; 34, 7, 18, § 40; Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 6.—Hence, **A. prōvĭdens,** entis, *P. a.*, *foreseeing, provident, prudent* (class.): homo multum providens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 9.—*Comp.*: id est providentius, *more prudent,* Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1.—*Sup.*: providentissimus quisque, Tac. H. 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 6.—*Adv.*: **prōvĭdenter,** *with foresight, providently, prudently,* Sall. J. 90, 1; Plin. Pan. 1; Dig. 47, 3, 1.—*Comp.*: quanto melius quanto providentius, Quint. Decl. 14, 8.—*Sup.*: providentissime, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94; Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 1; 10, 77 (81), 1.—* **B. prōvīsō,** *adv.*, *with foresight* or *forethought, prudently:* temere, proviso, Tac. A. 12, 39.

prōvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [provideo]. **I.** *Foreseeing:* mens provida rerum futurarum, Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117: nec eum provida futuri, fefellit opinio, Liv. 23, 36: fati, Tib. 2, 5, 12: veri providus augur, Ov. M. 12, 18: nec futuri providus est nec praeteriti memor, Sen. Ep. 66, 35.—**II.** *Cautious, circumspect, provident, prudent* (syn.: cautus, consideratus): homines parum cauti providique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: animal hoc providum, sagax . . . quem vocamus hominem, id. Leg. 1, 7, 22: orator prudens et providus, id. Part. 5, 15: dispice, ne sit parum providum, sperare ex aliis, quod tibi ipse non praestes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 5: auspex, Hor. C. 3, 27, 8: mens, id. ib. 3, 5, 13; cf. Ulixes, id. Ep. 1, 2, 19.—**III.** *Caring* or *providing for, provident of:* natura consultrix et provida utilitatum oportunitatumque omnium, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: rerum vestrarum providus, Tac. A. 4, 38: opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 28:

provida cura ducis, Ov. F. 2, 60.—Hence, *adv.:* **prōvĭdē,** *carefully, prudently* (very rare): provide eligere, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 97.

prōvincĭa, ae (old *gen.* PROVINCIAI, Inscr. Grut. 376, 6) [etym. dub.; perh. contr. for pro-noventia (cf. nuntius), the charge or government of a legate]. **I.** *A province*, i. e. *a territory out of Italy, acquired by the Romans* (chiefly by conquest), *and brought under Roman government;* freq., also, to be rendered *provincial administration, employment*, etc.: Sicilia prima omnium provincia est appellata, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2: defendo provinciam Siciliam, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: provincia Syria, id. Fam. 15, 2, 1: Asia provincia, id. Fl. 34, 85: provincia Gallia, id. Font. 1, 2: praeponere, praeficere aliquem provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: tradere alicui provinciam, id. ib. 3, 3, 1: in provinciam cum imperio proficisci, id. ib. 3, 2, 1: administrare provinciam, id. ib. 15, 4, 1: provinciam consulari imperio obtinere, id. Fl. 34, 85; cf. id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: de provinciâ decedere, *to retire from the administration of a province*, id. Fam. 2, 15, 4: provinciam Lentulus deposuit, *gave up, resigned*, id. Pis. 21, 50: provincia consularis, *governed by a former consul* (proconsul), id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34: praetoria, *governed by a former prætor*, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19.—**2.** In gen., *a province, division of a kingdom* or *empire:* Judaea, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 5, 8: Babylonis, id. Dan. 2, 48.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *official duty, office, business, charge, province* (class.): parasitorum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 14: hanc tibi impero provinciam, id. Mil. 4, 4, 23: abi in tuam provinciam, id. Cas. 1, 15: duram capere provinciam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22: sibi provinciam depoposcit, ut me in meo lectulo trucidaret, Cic. Sull. 18, 52: qui eam provinciam susceperint, ut in balneas contruderentur, id. Cael. 26, 63: Sicinio Volsci, Aquilio Hernici provincia evenit, i. e. *were given into his charge, were assigned to him to be subdued*, Liv. 2, 40 *fin.:* cum ambo consules Appuliam provinciam haberent, id. 26, 22.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 15: ipsi inter se provincias partiuntur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35.

prōvinciālis, e, *adj.* [provincia], *of* or *belonging to a province, provincial:* administratio, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: scientia, *the administration of a province*, id. ib. 1, 1, 7, § 20: edictum, *belonging to a province*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 118: molestia, *arising from the administration of a province*, id. Fam. 2, 7, 4: abstinentia, *observed in the administration of a province*, id. Sest. 3, 7: integritas, id. ib. 5, 13: ornamenta et commoda, id. Red. in Sen. 14, 34: parsimonia, Tac. Agr. 4: bellum, id. H. 1, 89: crimina, id. A. 4, 20 *fin.:* aditus ad me minime provinciales, *not as they usually are with provincial administrators*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **prōvinciālis,** is, *m., an inhabitant of a province;* mostly in *plur.*, *the people of a province, provincials*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15; Suet. Calig. 39; Dig. 50, 16, 190.—Opp. to the inhabitants of Italy: Italicus es an provincialis? Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 2; Suet. Vesp. 9; cf. as *adj.*, Col. 3, 3, 11.

* **prōvinciātim,** *adv.* [id.], *through the provinces, province by province:* legiones provinciatim distribuit, Suet. Aug. 49; Amm. 31, 4, 4.

prō-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a., to conquer before*, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Provinciae, p. 226 Müll.

prō-vindēmĭātor, ōris, *m., a star over the right shoulder of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage; called also* Vindemiatrix, Vindemiator, Vindemitor, the Gr. προτρυγητής, Vitr. 9, 4, 1 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. provindemia).

prōvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [provideo]. **I.** *A foreseeing, foreknowing:* provisio animi, Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30.—**II.** *Foresight, providence:* genus longâ animi provisione fugiendum, Cic. Or. 56, 189.—**III.** *Forethought, precaution* for a thing: posteri temporis, Cic. Part. 20, 69: annonaria, i. e. *a providing with provisions, purveying*, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 18.—**2.** *Hindrance, prevention* of a thing: horum incommodorum una cautio est atque una provisio, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 21, 78.

1. prōvīsō, *adv.*, v. provideo *fin.* B.

2. prō-vīso, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a., to go* or *come forth to see* (ante-class.): proviso, quid agat Pamphilus, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: huc proviso, ut, ubi tempus siet, Deducam, id. Eun. 3, 1, 4; id. Ad. 5, 6, 1 (proviso duas res significat: procedo et video, Don.).—With *acc.:* si quem hominem exspectant, eum solent provisere, *to be on the lookout for him*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 2.

prōvīsor, ōris, *m.* [provideo]. * **I.** *A foreseer:* ingruentium dominationum, Tac. A. 12, 4.—**II.** *A provider:* utilium tardus, Hor. A. P. 164: PROVISORI. EIVSDEM. PROVINCIAE, Inscr. Orell. 105: ORDINIS (decurionum), ib. 3766: civitatis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 2.

1. prōvīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from provideo.

2. prōvīsus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [provideo] (Tacitean). * **I.** *A looking before, looking into the distance:* ne oculi quidem provisu juvabant, Tac. H. 3, 22.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** *A foreseeing:* periculi, Tac. A. 1, 27.—**B.** *A caring for* or *furnishing beforehand, precaution, providing, providence:* deûm, Tac. A. 12, 6: dispositu provisuque civilium rerum peritus, id. H. 2, 5: rei frumentariae, id. A. 15, 8: curâ, provisu deinde agere ac si hostis ingrueret, id. ib. 12, 12.

* **prō-vīvo,** ĕre, *v. n., to live on:* quam spe sustentatam provixisse reor, Tac. A. 6, 25.

prōvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [provoco], *easily aroused, excitable* (post-class.): motus liquidorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 198.

* **prō-vŏcābŭlum,** i, *n., a word that is used for another, a pronoun*, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.

prōvŏcātīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [provoco], *called forth, excited* (post-class.): animatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

prōvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A calling out, summoning, challenging* to combat (post-Aug.): ex provocatione hostem interemit, Vell. 1, 12, 4; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; 7, 28, 29, § 101; 33, 1, 4, § 12.—**II.** *A stimulus, provocation, encouragement* (late Lat.): in provocationem caritatis, Vulg. Heb. 10, 24.—**III.** *A citation before a higher tribunal, an appeal* (freq. and class.): ad populum provocatio esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; cf.: Publicola legem ad populum tulit . . . ne quis magistratus civem Romanum adversus provocationem necaret neve verberaret, id. Rep. 2, 31, 53; 2, 36, 61; 2, 37, 62; 3, 32, 44; id. de Or. 2, 48, 99; id. Agr. 2, 13, 33; Liv. 1, 26: provocationem interponere, *to appeal*, Dig. 49, 1, 18: est provocatio, *an appeal lies*, Liv. 3, 55; Sen. Ep. 108, 31: appellatio provocatioque, Liv. 3, 56 et saep.; Plin. praef. § 10.—In *plur.:* provocationes omnium rerum, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62.

prōvŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *called forth, elicited* (post-class.). **I.** *Pass.:* crementa animae, Tert. Anim. 37 *ext.*—**II.** *Act., calling forth, eliciting:* unguenta, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 40.

prōvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a challenger* to combat, Liv. Epit. 48 *med.;* Just. 10, 3, 3; 33, 4, 12; Gell. 9, 13, 4; Flor. 2, 17, 11.—**II.** In partic., *a kind of gladiator*, Cic. Sest. 64, 134; Inscr. Orell. 2566 and 2568.

* **prōvŏcātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [provocator], *of* or *belonging to challenging, provocatory:* dona, *given to one who had challenged and slain an enemy*, Gell. 2, 11, 3.

prōvŏcātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that entices* (post-class.): improbitas, Lact. 6, 18 *med.;* Vulg. Soph. 3, 1.

prō-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n., to call forth, call out.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): aliquem, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 43: ut ubi illaec prodeat, me provoces, id. Mil. 4, 3, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 40: mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem, Phaedr. 4, 23, 25: dum rota Luciferi provocet orta diem, *lead up, call forth*, Tib. 1, 9, 62: Memnonis mater roseo provocet ore diem, Ov. P. 1, 4, 58; cf. id. F. 1, 456: provocare et elicere novas radiculas, Col. 3, 15, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To call out, challenge, invite* one to any thing (as to play, sing, drink, fight, etc.): provocat me in aleam, *challenged me to a game*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75: pedibus, *to a race*, id. Ep. 5, 1, 58: aliquem tesseris, Macr. S. 1, 10: aliquem cantatum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 53: aliquem ad pugnam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49; cf. Liv. 8, 7, and Flor. 2, 17, 11 Duker: duces nec prohibere paucos temere provocantis volebant, nec, etc., Liv. 23, 16, 4: et oleo et mero viros provocant, Sen. Ep. 95, 21: aliquem ad bibendum, Vop. Firm. 4.—**2.** In jurid. lang., *to take a cause before a higher court, to appeal, make an appeal;* in this signif. usually *neutr.*, ad aliquem; *act.* only post-class., with the judge to whom the appeal is made as object (cf. appello). (*a*) *Neutr.:* ut de majestate damnati ad populum provocent, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 21; cf.: quam id rectum sit, tu judicabis; ne ad Catonem quidem provocabo, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: provoco ad populum, Liv. 8, 33: arreptus a viatore, Provoco, inquit, *I appeal*, id. 3, 56: si a duumviris provocarit, provocatione certato, id. 1, 26, 6; 3, 56: ab omni judicio poenâque provocari licere, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54.—(*β*) *Act., to appeal to* a judge (post-class.): si judicem provocent, Dig. 8, 28, 6: si praefectus urbi judicem dederit, ipse erit provocandus, qui eum judicem dederit, ib. 49, 3, 1.—Also: provocare judicium ad populum, *to bring the decision before the people by appeal*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 1; rarely, aliquem ad judicem, *to cite, summon before*, App. Flor. p. 360, 24.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To challenge to a contest, to contend with, emulate, rival, vie with* (post-Aug.): aliquem virtute, *to vie with him in virtue*, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 4: elegia Graecos provocamus, Quint. 10, 1, 93; cf.: ea pictura naturam ipsam provocavit, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 94.—Of things, Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32: immensum latus Circi templorum pulchritudinem provocat, id. Pan. 51, 3.—**B.** *To challenge, incite, provoke* to any thing: felicitas temporum, quae bonam conscientiam civium tuorum ad usum indulgentiae tuae provocat, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (7) *fin.:* omni comitate ad hilaritatem et jocum provocare, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Claud. 21: tacentes ad communionem sermonis, id. Aug. 74.—**C.** *To excite, stimulate, exasperate, stir up, rouse* with any thing (class.; syn.: irrito, lacesso): qui non solum a me provocatus sed etiam suâ sponte solet, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: aliquem beneficio, id. Off. 1, 15, 48: sermonibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 74: minis et verbis, Tac. H. 3, 24: bello, id. ib. 4, 17: injuriâ, id. A. 14, 49 et saep.: ad iracundiam, Vulg. Isa. 63, 10; id. Deut. 4, 25.—**D.** *To call forth, occasion, produce, cause:* officia comitate, Tac. H. 5, 1: mortem tot modis, Plin. 19, praef. 1, § 5: bellum, Tac. G. 35; Plin. Pan. 16.—**E.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To appeal* to any thing, *to cite* as authority or proof (late Lat.): ad litteras Pudentillae, App. Mag. 84, p. 326, 40: ad Judaeorum Codices provocare, Aug. Serm. 202, 3.

provolgo, v. provulgo.

prō-vŏlo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to fly forth.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 159: apes, id. 11, 18, 19, § 62.—**II.** Transf., *to hurry* or *hasten forth, to rush out* (class.): capillo passo in viam provolarunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 8: subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 19, 6: in primum infestis hastis provolant duo Fabii, Liv. 2, 46 *fin.;* cf. id. 3, 62 *fin.:* ad primores provolat, id. 1, 12: formicae provolant, Plin. 11, 31, 36, § 111.—Of things: sonitus provolat ictu, *flies forth* or *out*, Lucr. 6, 294.

prō-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to roll* or *tumble forwards, to roll along, roll over and over, roll away* (class., but not in Cic.): aliquem in viam mediam, Ter. And. 4, 4, 37: corpora, Lucr. 6, 1264: ubi glaeba e terrâ provolvitur ingens, id. 6, 553: cupas ardentes in opera, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: congestas lapidum moles, Tac. A. 4, 51: Galba projectus e sellâ ac provolutus est, id. H. 1, 41; Verg. A. 12, 533; 10, 556.—**B.** In partic., with *se* or mid., *to cast one's self down, fall down, prostrate one's self* at another's feet (syn. prosterno): se alicui ad pedes, Liv. 6, 3: flentes ad genua consulis provolvuntur, id. 34, 11: provolutae ad pedes, Curt. 3, 12, 11: genibus ejus provolutus, Tac. A. 12, 18; 11, 30; Just. 11, 9, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to snatch away, carry away, hurry on* (post-Aug.): multi fortunis provolvebantur, i. e. *are ruined*, Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** Mid., *to humble one's self:* usque ad libita Pallantis provoluta, *submitting to the desires of*, Tac. A. 14, 2: provolutus effususque in iram, Gell. 1, 26, 7.

prō-vŏmo, ĕre, *v. a., to vomit forth:* vim turbinis atque procellae, Lucr. 6, 447.

prōvorsus, a, um, *Part.*, from proverto (-vorto).

pro-vulgo (-volgo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make publicly known, to publish, divulge* (post-Aug.): conjurationibus provulgatis, Suet. Ner. 36: operam, Sid. Ep. 9, 11: eas litteras, App. Mag. 84, p. 327, 20: facti miraculum, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 5, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 21.

‡ **prox** (bona vox, Fest. p. 253 Müll.; cf.: prox, bona vox, ut aestimo, quasi proba vox, Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.), *interj.*, *by your leave*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 33 Fleck.

† **proxĕnēta,** ae, *m.*, = προξενητής, *a negotiator, factor, broker, agent*, Sen. Ep. 119; Mart. 10, 3, 4; Dig. 50, 14, 2.

† **proxĕnētĭcum,** i, *n.*, = προξενητικόν, *brokerage, factorage*, Dig. 50, 14, 1; 3.

proxĭmātus, ūs, *m.* [proximus], *the next place after that of the* magister scriniorum, *the proximate*, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 11 and 17.

proxĭmē (proxŭmē), *adv.*, v. propior, II. *fin.*

proxĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [proximus], *nearness, vicinity, proximity.* **I.** Lit., Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*; Ov. de Nuce, 56.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Near relationship*, Ov. M. 10, 340; 13, 154; Quint. 3, 6, 95.—**B.** *Similarity, resemblance:* et lateat vitium proximitate boni, Ov. A. A. 2, 662; Ap. Asclep. p. 79, 2.—**C.** *Connection, union*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20, 15.

1. proxĭmō, *adv.* [id.], *very lately*, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3.

2. proxĭmo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to come* or *draw near, to approach, be near* (only post-class.; for in Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 112, we should read proxima): dum in vicum proximamus, App. M. 2, p. 169 Oud.; p. 179 Bip.: alicui, Sol. 48: foribus, App. M. 6, p. 389 Oud.: ripam maris, id. ib. 11, p. 785 Oud.: luce proximante, id. ib. 5, p. 332 Oud.: per quam proximamus ad Deum, Vulg. Heb. 7, 19.

proxĭmus (proxŭmus), a, um, v. propior, II.

proxŭmē, proxŭmus, v. proxime, proximus.

prūdens, entis, *adj.* [contr. from providens]. **I.** *Foreseeing, foreknowing* (very rare); constr. with an *objective clause*, or *absol.:* ille contra urinam spargit, prudens, hanc quoque leoni exitialem, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: quos prudentis possumus dicere, id est providentis, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: de futuro satis callidus satisque prudens, Ps.-Sall. ap. Cic. *init.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Knowing, skilled, experienced, versed, practised* in a thing (class.; syn.: peritus, consultus); constr. with *gen.* or *in;* poet. and post-Aug. also with *inf.* (α) With *gen.:* ceterarum rerum pater familias et prudens et attentus, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: belli prudentes, Sall. Ep. Mith. (H. 4, 61, 16 Dietsch): rei militaris, Nep. Con. 1, 2: locorum, Liv. 34, 28 *fin.:* animus rerum prudens, Hor. C. 4, 9, 35: artis, Ov. H. 5, 150: animorum provinciae prudens, Tac. Agr. 19: doli prudens, id. H. 2, 25: agricolationis, Col. 2, 2, 15.—*Comp.:* prudentiores rerum rusticarum, Col. 4, 2, 1; so, earum rerum, Gell. 14, 2, 4.—*Sup.:* adulandi gens prudentissima, Juv. 3, 86.—(β) With *in:* prudens in jure civili, Cic. Lael. 2, 6.—(γ) With *inf.* or *acc.* and *inf.:* nec pauperum prudens anus Novemdialis dissipare pulveres, Hor. Epod. 17, 47: prudens otii vitia negotio discuti, Curt. 7, 1, 4: ob ea se peti prudens, Plin. 8, 31, 49, § 111: sciens prudensque se praegnantem non esse, Dig. 25, 6, 1, § 2.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Juris prudens, also prudens alone (like juris peritus), *skilled* or *learned in the law;* as *subst.:* **jūrisprūdens,** ntis, *m.*, *one learned in the law, a lawyer, jurist, jurisconsult* (only post-class.), Dig. 38, 15, 2 *fin.;* 1, 2, 2; 1, 1, 7; 40, 7, 30; Just. Inst. 1, 2.—**b.** Like sciens, *knowing, wise, discreet, prudent;* usually connected with *sciens:* prudens animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap. Non. 150, 8 (Ann. v. 216 Vahl.): quos prudens praetereo, Hor. S. 1, 10, 88; 2, 5, 58 (cf.: imprudens praeteriisse videris, Cic. Brut. 77, 269): ibis sub furcam prudens, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: nequidquam deus abscidit Prudens Oceano terras, id. C. 1, 3, 22; 3, 29, 29; Ov. M. 3, 364: an prudens imprudensve rupisset, Gell. 20, 1, 34.—With *sciens:* amore ardeo: et prudens, sciens, Vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27: ut in fabulis Amphiaraus sic ego prudens et sciens ad pestem ante oculos positam sum profectus, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 6; Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 5; Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*—**B.** In gen., *sagacious, sensible, intelligent, clever, judicious*, etc. (very freq.): vir naturâ peracutus et prudens, Cic. Or. 5, 18: quis P. Octavio ingenio prudentior, jure peritior, id. Clu. 38, 107: prudentem et, ut ita dicam, catum, id. Leg. 1, 16, 45: in existimando admodum prudens, id. Brut. 68, 239; cf.: prudentissimi in disserendo, id. ib. 31, 118: virum ad consilia prudentem, id. Font. 15, 43: quo nemo prudentior, id. Lael. 1, 5: homines amicissimi ac prudentissimi, id. Rep. 1, 46, 10: vir bonus et prudens, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32; cf. id. A. P. 445: si divitiae prudentem reddere possent, id. Ep. 2, 2, 155: prudentior ille consilio, hic animo magnificentior, Just. 9, 8, 13.—With *adverb. acc.:* prudens alia, Amm. 15, 13, 2.—Of abstract things: prudens, temperata, fortis, justa ratio, Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: prudens animi sententia, Ov. H. 21, 137: consilium, quod si non fuerit prudens, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 1; Ov. M. 13, 433: prudentissimum consilium, Nep. Eum. 3, 4; Hirt. B. Alex. 24.—**C.** *Cautious, circumspect* (very rare): malebant me nimium timidum quam satis prudentem existimari, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **prūdenter,** *sagaciously, intelligently, discreetly, wisely, skilfully, learnedly, prudently*, etc.: loqui, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 255 Vahl.): facere, Cic. Fin. 5, 6, 15; cf. id. Rep. 3, 9, 16: rationem excogitare, id. ib. 2, 12, 23: multa ab eo prudenter disputata, id. Lael. 1, 1: multa provisa prudenter, id. ib. 2, 6.—*Comp.*, Aug. in Suet. Tib. 21; Quint. 9, 2, 44.—*Sup.:* defendere, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: scribere, id. Att. 13, 1, 1; Val. Max. 3, 3, 4 ext. 4.

prūdentia, ae, *f.* [prudens]. **I.** *A foreseeing* (very rare): id enim est sapientis providere: ex quo sapientia est appellata prudentia, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 41, 31: futurorum, id. Sen. 21, 78.—**II.** *Acquaintance* with a thing, *knowledge* of a matter, *skill* in a matter: juris publici, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 256: juris civilis, Nep. Cim. 2, 1: legum, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61; cf. id. Mur. 13, 28: physicorum, id. Div. 2, 4, 11: cani rectoris, Juv. 12, 32; 10, 48.—**B.** Esp., = juris prudentia, Just. Inst. praef. § 2.—**III.** *Sagacity, good sense, intelligence, prudence, practical judgment, discretion:* prudentia constat ex scientiâ rerum bonarum et malarum et nec bonarum nec malarum, Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 38: prudentia tribus partibus constare videtur, memoriâ, intellegentiâ, providentiâ, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160; cf. Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: prudentia, quam Graeci φρόνησιν, est rerum expetendarum fugiendarumque scientia, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: prudentia cernitur in delectu bonorum et malorum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67: ut medicina valetudinis, sic vivendi ars est prudentia, id. ib. 5, 6, 16: civilis prudentia, *statesmanship*, id. Rep. 2, 25, 46; id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: ad omnes res adhibere prudentiam, id. Att. 12, 4, 2; Col. 12, 57, 6; 1, 1, 1: rerum fato prudentia major, Verg. G. 1, 416: velox, *ready*, Pers. 4, 4: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25.

Prūdentius, ii, *m.*, Aurelius Prudentius Clemens, *a Christian poet of Calagurris, in Spain, who lived in the latter half of the fourth century*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; Alcim. Avit. ad Fascin. Sor. 416.

‡ **prugnum,** pro privignum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 Müll.

pruīna, ae, *f.* [for provina; root pra-, prae; cf. Gr. πρωί, early], *hoar-frost, rime* (cf.: glacies, gelu), Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Sen. Q. N. 4, 3 *fin.;* Plin. 2, 60, 61, § 152; Varr. R. R. 2, 2; Lucr. 2, 431 et saep.—In *plur.:* pruinae ac nives, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; Hor. C. 1, 4, 4: matutinae, Ov. M. 3, 488; Val. Fl. 2, 287 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Snow* (poet. and in post-class. prose): nix concreta pruinâ, Lucr. 3, 20: gelidae, Verg. G. 2, 263; 3, 368; Val. Fl. 8, 210; Gell. 12, 5, 11.—**B.** Ad medias sementem extende pruinas, *winter*, Verg. G. 1, 230.

prŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pruina]. **I.** *Full of hoar-frost, frosty, rimy:* herbae, Ov. M. 4, 82: nox, id. Am. 2, 19, 22: axis (Aurorae), id. ib. 1, 6, 65; 1, 13, 2: equi Noctis, id. P. 1, 2, 56: caeli status, Col. 4, 23, 2.—* **II.** Transf.: panni, *cold*, i. e. *affording no warmth*, Petr. 83 *fin.*

prūna [root in Gr. πῦρ, fire], ae, *f.*, *a burning coal, live coal* (cf. carbo): medium per ignem multâ premimus vestigia prunâ, Verg. A. 11, 788 Serv.; 5, 103: latum clavum prunaeque batillum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 36; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; 29, 3, 11, § 45 al.

prūnĭtius (or -cius), a, um, *adj.* [prunus], *of* or *from plum-tree wood:* toris, Ov. M. 12, 272.

prūnŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [prunum], *a little plum*, Front. de Or. 1 Mai.

prūnum, i, *n.* [prunus], *a plum:* cerea, Verg. E. 2, 53: cereola, Col. 10, 404; 12, 10, 2; Plin. 15, 13, 13, § 44: spini jam pruna ferentes, Verg. G. 4, 145; Ov. M. 13, 817; Mart. 13, 29, 1.

† **prūnus,** i, *f.*, = προύνη, *a plum-tree*, Verg. G. 2, 34; Plin. 13, 10, 19, § 65; Pall. Nov. 7, 14; id. Feb. 25, 32.—Esp.: prunus silvestris, *the blackthorn, sloe-tree*, Col. 2, 2, 20; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 34.

prūrīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurigo]. **I.** *Having the itch, scabby, pruriginous*, Dig. 21, 1, 3.—**II.** *Lecherous, lascivious*, Auct. Priap. 64.

prūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [prurio]. **I.** *An itching, the itch*, Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 154 (al. porriginem); 25, 11, 87, § 136; 27, 4, 5, § 18; Mart. 14, 23, 1.—**II.** *A lecherous itching, lasciviousness*, Mart. 4, 48, 3; 11, 73, 3; Aus. Epigr. 108, 5.

prūrio, īre, *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. pruna], *to itch.* **I.** Lit.: si prurit frictus ocelli angulus, Juv. 6, 578: os prurit, Scrib. Comp. 193.—**II.** Transf., *to itch* or *long for* a thing. **1.** For blows, stripes, etc., Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 36; id. Am. 1, 1, 139; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 75; id. Mil. 2, 4, 44: vitulus prurit in pugnam, *is eager for the combat*, Mart. 3, 58, 11.—**2.** For pleasure, *to be wanton*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Stich. 5, 5, 15; Cat. 88, 2; Mart. 3, 93, 20; 6, 37, 3; 9, 91, 8: incipiant prurire choro puellae, *to make a wanton display*, Juv. 11, 163: ad sua desideria coacervabunt sibi magistros, prurientes auribus, Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 3 al.; in this sense also of things, Mart. 1, 36, 11; 12, 96, 3.

prūrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [prurio]. **I.** *That causes itching:* bulbus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 33.—**II.** *Excited by desire:* puella, Priap. 63, 18.

prūrītīvus, a, um, *adj.* [pruritus], *that causes itching, itching:* ulcera, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 157.

prūrītus, ūs, *m.* [prurio], *an itching, the itch*, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 146; 23, 1, 16, § 26; 24, 6, 14, § 23; 27, 7, 28, § 51; 30, 3, 8, § 26; Ser. Samm. 6, 87.—**2.** Esp., of sensual desire, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

Prūsa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Bithynia, near Mount Olympus*, now *Brussa*, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.—Hence, **Prūsenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Prusa*, Plin. Ep. 10, 66, 3 al.

Prūsias, ae, and **Prūsĭa,** ae, *m.*, = Προυσίας, *a king of Bithynia, who hospitably received Hannibal, but afterwards betrayed him to the Romans*, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52; Nep. Hann. 10, 1; Just. 32, 4, 2; Liv. 37, 25; Val. Max. 3, 7, 6 *ext.*—Form Prusia, Liv. 29, 12, 14.—Hence, **A. Prūsĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Prusias. Prusiacan:* orae, i. e. *his kingdom*, Sil. 13, 888.—**B. Prūsĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of* (an older) *Prusias, a Prusiade*, applied to king Prusias himself, Varr. ap. Non. 345, 23.

prūsĭnius, a, um, *adj.*, *a kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 3, 7, § 39.

† **prymnēsius,** a, um, *adj.*, = πρυμνήσιος, *belonging to the stern* of a ship: funis, Isid. 19, 4, 6: palus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 224, 16 Müll.

† **prўtănes** or **prўtănis,** is, *m.*, = πρύτανις, *one of the chief magistrates in some of the Grecian States*, Sen. Tranq. 4, 5; *acc.* prytanin, Liv. 42, 45, 4.

† **prўtănēum,** i, *n.*, = πρυτανεῖον, *the town-hall, a public building in some of the Grecian states, where the Prytanes assembled and dined, and where those who had done special service to the State were entertained at the public expense*, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232; id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 41, 20.—Also in

RHEGIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3838; in Cyzicum, Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99.

prÿtănis, is, v. prytanes.

Psacae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Scythia, near the river Imaus*, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50.

† **psallo,** i, 3, *v. n.*, = ψάλλω. **I.** In gen., *to play upon a stringed instrument*; esp., *to play upon the cithara, to sing to the cithara*: psallere saltare elegantius, Sall. C. 25, 2 (but in Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23 the correct read. is saltare et cantare; v. Halm ad h. l.): qui canerent voce et qui psallerent, Gell. 19, 9, 3; cf.: cantare et psallere jucunde, Suet. Tit. 3; Aur. Vict. Epit. 14: docta psallere Chia, Hor. C. 4, 13, 7; id. Ep. 2, 1, 33.—Of singing to the cithara: Calliope princeps sapienti psallerat ore, Caesius Bassus ap. Prisc. p. 897 P.; Aur. Vict. Caes. 5; Prud. στεφ. 10, 837.—*Impers.*: in caelo cantatur et psallitur, Arn. 3, 21.—**II.** In partic., in eccl. Lat., *to sing the Psalms of David*, Hier. Ep. 107, 10; Aug. in Psa. 46; 65; Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 15 et saep.

† **psalma,** ătis, *n.*, = ψάλμα, *a song sung to the accompaniment of stringed instruments, a psalm* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 4; Hier. Ep. 28; Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

psalmicen, inis, *m.* [psalmus-cano], *a psalm-singer* (eccl. Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 17.

psalmidĭcus, i, *m.* [psalma-dico], *the psalmist* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Alterc. Eccl. et Synag. p. 1137.

psalmĭsŏnus, i, *m.* [psalma-sono], *a psalm-singer*, Alcim. Homil. Fragm. 7.

† **psalmista,** ae, *m.*, = ψαλμιστής, *a composer* or *singer of psalms, a psalm-writer, psalm-singer, psalmist* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 2; 3, 2; Ambros. Poen. 2, 8, 72.

† **psalmogrăphus,** i, *m.*, = ψαλμογράφος, *a psalm-writer, psalmographer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 3, 130; Sid. in Conc. post Ep. 7, 9.

† **psalmus,** i, *m.*, = ψαλμός, i. q. psalma, *a psalm* (eccl. Lat.; cf.: carmen, hymnus), Tert. adv. Prax. 11; Lact. 4, 8, 14; 4, 12, 7; Vulg. Isa. 38, 20.—Esp., *the Psalms of David*, Vulg. Luc. 20, 42; id. Act. 13, 33 et saep.

† **psaltērium,** ii, *n.*, = ψαλτήριον (e scanned short, Ven. Fort. 2, 19, 43). **I.** *A stringed instrument of the lute kind, a psaltery*, Varr. ap. Non. 215, 16; Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; Verg. Cir. 178; Quint. 1, 10, 31; Arn. 6, 209; Aug. in Psa. 32; 70; Tert. Cor. Mil. 9; Vulg. 1 Par. 13, 8; id. Psa. 56, 8.—**II.** Transf., *a song sung to the psaltery*. **A.** *A satire*, Varr. ap. Non. 101, 3; Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 16.—**B.** *The songs of David, the Psalms*, Hier. Ep. 53, 8; 125, 11 et saep.

† **psaltes,** ae, *m.*, = ψάλτης, *a player on the cithara, a musician, minstrel*, Quint. 1, 10, 18; Mart. Cap. 9, § 924; Sid. Ep. 8, 9; Inscr. Grut. 331, 2; Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 1.

† **psaltrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ψάλτρια, *a female player on the cithara, a lutist*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 34; 51; 4, 7, 41 et saep.; Cic. Sest. 54, 116; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 465, 16; Juv. 6, 336; Aur. Vict. Epit. 76; Macr. S. 2, 1.

Psămăthē, ēs, *f.*, = Ψαμάθη. **I.** *Daughter of Crotopus, king of Argos*, Ov. Ib. 575.—**II.** *A sea-nymph, mother of Phocus*, Ov. M. 11, 398.—**III.** *A fountain in Laconia, near Psamathus*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Val. Fl. 1, 365.

Psamăthūs (**Psamm-**), untis, *f.*, = Ψαμμαθοῦς, *a town and harbor of Laconia*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16.

Psammētĭchus, i, *m.*, = Ψαμμήτιχος, *a king of Egypt, who is said to have been the designer of the labyrinth*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84; Mel. 1, 9, 5.

† **psărānus** or **psărōnĭus,** ii, *m.*, = ψαρώνιος, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 22, 43, § 157.

† **1. psĕcas,** ădis, *f.*, = ψεκάς (drizzle), *a female slave who perfumed her mistress's hair*, Juv. 6, 489: psecade natus, a phrase denoting *a man of humble birth*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2.

2. Psĕcăs, ădis, *f.*, *the name of an attendant of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 172.

(**psēgma,** ătis, a false read. for smegma, Plin. 34, 13, 36, § 134.)

Pselcis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ψέλκις, *a town of Ethiopia*, now *Dakke*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181.

† **psēphisma,** ătis, *n.*, = ψήφισμα, *an ordinance of the people* among the Greeks = the plebiscitum of the Romans, Cic. Fl. 6, 15; 7, 17; 8, 19; 10, 23; Plin. Ep. 10, 52, 1.

† **psēphŏpaectes,** ae, *m.*, = ψηφοπαίκτης, *a juggler* (pure Lat. praestigiator), Jul. Firm.

Psēsii or **Psessĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, = Ψήσιοι, *an Asiatic tribe near the Mæotic Lake*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19 (al. Gnissi).

† **psetta** or **psitta,** ae, *f.*, = ψῆττα, *a species of plaice* or *sole, called also* rhombus, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57.

† **pseudanchūsa** or **pseudoanchūsa,** ae, *f.*, = ψευδάγχουσα, *a plant, bastard-anchusa, alkanet, oxtongue, bugloss*, Plin. 22, 20, 24, § 50.

† **pseudăpostŏlus,** i, *m.*, = ψευδαπόστολος, *a false apostle*, Tert. Praescr. 4; id. Res. Carn. 24; Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 13.

† **pseudĕnĕdrus,** i, *m.*, = ψευδένεδρος, *a feigned lier-in-wait*, Firm. Math. 8, 8, 7 *fin.*

† **pseudĭsŏdŏmos,** i, *m.*, = ψευδισόδομος, *a disproportionate building*, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 171.

Pseudŏ-antōnīnus, i, *m.*, *the false Antoninus, Pseudo-Antoninus*, Lampr. Elag. 8.

† **pseudŏbūnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ψευδοβούνιον, *a plant, bastard-bunion*, Plin. 24, 16, 96, § 153.

Pseudŏ-căto, ōnis, *m.*, *a sham Cato, Pseudo-Cato*, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 6.

Pseudŏ-christus, i, *m.*, *a false Christ, Pseudo-Christ*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 3; Vulg. Matt. 24, 24.

† **pseudŏcȳpērus** or **pseudŏcȳprus,** i, *f.*, = ψευδοκύπειρος, *a plant, false-cyperus*, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95.

Pseudŏ-dămăsippus, i, *m.*, *false-Damasippus, Pseudo-Damasippus*, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3.

pseudŏ-dĕcĭmiāna pĭra, *pears similar to the* decimiana pira, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

† **pseudŏ-dĭăcŏnus,** i, *m.*, = ψευδοδιάκονος, *a false deacon*, Hier. Ep. 143, 2.

† **pseudŏdictamnum,** i, *n.*, and **-nos,** i, *f.*, = ψευδοδίκταμνον, *bastard-dittany*, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 93; 26, 15, 90, § 154; App. Herb. 62.

† **pseudŏdiptĕros,** on, *adj.*, = ψευδοδίπτερος, *that appears to have two rows of columns, pseudodipteral*: aedes, Vitr. 3, 1; 2.

† **pseudŏ-ĕpiscŏpus,** i, *m.*, = ψευδεπίσκοπος, *a false bishop*, Cyprian. Ep. 55.

pseudŏ-flāvus, a, um, *adj.*, *not exactly yellow, yellowish*: color, Marc. Emp. 8.

† **pseudŏ-grăphus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ψευδογράφος, *having a false superscription* or *title*, Cassiod. Inst. Litt. 5.

pseudŏ-lĭquĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *apparently liquid*: mel, Marc. Emp. 16.

Pseudŏlus, i, *m.*, = ψευδής (lying), *The Liar*, the title of a comedy of Plautus, Cic. Lael. 14, 50.

† **pseudŏmĕnos** or **-us,** i, *m.*, = ψευδόμενος; in logic, *a false, sophistical species of syllogism*, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 329, 19 (as Greek, Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; Sen. Ep. 45, 10).

† **pseudŏnardus,** i, *f.*, = ψευδόναρδος, *bastard-nard*, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 43.

† **pseudŏnedrus,** i, *m.*, = ψευδόνεδρος, *a secret lier-in-wait*, Firm. Math. 3, 8.

pseudŏpastor, ōris, *m.* [ψευδής-pastor], *a false pastor* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Eph. 2, 4, 11.

† **pseudŏpătum,** i, *n.*, = ψευδόπατον, *a false floor* (in a house), Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12.

† **pseudŏpĕriptĕros,** on, *adj.*, = ψευδοπερίπτερος, *that seems to have columns all round*, Vitr. 4, 7 *fin.*

Pseudŏ-phĭlippus, i, *m.*, *the false Philip, Pseudo-Philip*, i. e. *Andriscus, who gave himself out to be Philip, son of King Perseus*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90; Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11, 1; Flor. 2, 14, 3; Val. Max. 7, 5, 4.

† **pseudŏprŏphēta,** ae, *m.*, = ψευδοπροφήτης, *a false prophet*, Tert. adv. Haer. 4; Vulg. Zach. 13, 2; id. Luc. 6, 26.

† **pseudŏprŏphētia,** ae, *f.*, = ψευδοπροφητεία, *a false prophecy*, Tert. Jejun. 11.

† **pseudŏprŏphētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ψευδοπροφητικός, *prophesying falsely, pseudo-prophetic*: spiritus, Tert. Pudic. 21.

† **pseudŏprŏphētis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ψευδοπροφῆτις, *a false prophetess*, Tert. Anim. 57.

Pseudŏpȳlae, ārum, *f.*, = ψευδόπυλαι (false doors), *the name of two islands in the Arabian Gulf, near Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174.

† **pseudŏsĕlīnum,** i, *n.*, = ψευδοσέλινον, *a plant, bastard-selinum*, App. Herb. 2.

† **pseudŏsmărăgdus,** i, *m.*, = ψευδοσμάραγδος, *a false emerald*, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75.

† **pseudosphex,** ēcis, *f.*, = ψευδόσφηξ, *a false wasp*, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 98.

† **pseudŏthȳrum,** i, *n.*, = ψευδόθυρον. **I.** Lit., *a backdoor, private entrance, postern-gate*: palatii, Amm. 14, 1, 3; Oros. 7, 6 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *a secret manner*: (nummi) per pseudothyrum revertantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 50: non janua receptis, sed pseudothyro intromissis voluptatibus, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 14.

pseudŏ-urbānus, a, um, *adj.*, *imitating the fashion of towns*: aedificia, Vitr. 6, 8 *fin.*

† **psĭathĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ψιάθιον, *a little rush mat*, Hier. praef. in Reg. S. Pachom. 4.

† **psīla,** ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), = ψιλή, *a covering shaggy on one side, a shaggy covering*, Lucil. ap. Non. 540, 26.

Psīlē, ēs, *f.*, *a small island in the Ægean Sea, near Samos*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

† **psīlŏcĭthărista,** ae, *m.*, = ψιλοκιθαριστής, *one who plays on the cithara without singing to it, a cithara-player*, Suet. Dom. 4.

† **psīlōthrum** (**-trum**), i, *n.*, = ψίλωθρον. **I.** *An unguent for removing the hair and making the skin smooth, a depilatory*, Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 79; 24, 9, 37, § 58; 32, 9, 47, § 135; Sen. Contr. 3, praef. 3; Mart. 6, 93, 9.—**II.** *A plant, called also* ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

† **psimmȳthĭum** or **psimithĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ψιμμύθιον, *white-lead, ceruse*, = cerussa, Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 175.

psīthius, a, um, v. psythius.

psittăcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [psittacus], *of* or *belonging to a parrot*: collyrium, *parrot-colored*, Scrib. Comp. 27; Marc. Emp. 8.

† **psittăcus,** i, *m.*, = ψίττακος, *a parrot*, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117; Pers. prol. 8; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 1; Stat. S. 2, 4, 25; App. Flor. 2, p. 348.

† **psŏădĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ψοαδικός, *having pains in the buttocks* or *loins*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

psōlĕos, i, *m.*, *the penis*, Auct. Priap. 68.

Psōphis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ψωφίς, *a city in Arcadia, west of the chain of Erymanthus*, now *Tripotamo*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Ov. M. 5, 607; Stat. Th. 4, 296.—Hence, **Psōphidĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Psophis*, Plin. 7, 46, 47, § 151; Val. Max. 7, 1, 2.

Psŏphŏdēes, is, *m.*, = Ψοφοδεής, *The Bashful Man*, the title of a comedy of Menander, Quint. 10, 1, 70.

† **psōra,** ae, *f.*, = ψώρα, *the itch, mange* (pure Lat. scabies), Plin. 20, 1, 2, § 4; 20, 5, 20, § 41; 22, 22, 32, § 72.

† **psōranthĕmis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ψωράνθεμις, *a barren kind of rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **psōrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ψωρικός, *of* or *for the itch* or *mange*: medicamentum, *good for the itch*, Plin. 34, 12, 29, § 119: collyrium, Scrib. Comp. 32.—As *subst.*: **psōrĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a remedy for the itch*, Cels. 6, 6, 31.

Psȳchē, ēs, *f.*, = Ψυχή, *Psyche, a maiden beloved by Cupid, made immortal by Jupiter*, App. M. 4, p. 155 sqq.

† **psȳchĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ψυχικός (opp. πνευματικός), *animal, carnal, carnally inclined*, Tert. Monog. 1.

† **psȳchŏmăchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ψυχομαχία, *The Contest of the Soul*, the title of a poem by Prudentius.

† **psȳchŏmantium** or **-ēum,** i, *n.*, = ψυχομαντεῖον, *a place where the spirits of the dead were interrogated, a place of*

necromancy, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115.—*Plur.*, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132.

† **psȳchŏphthŏros,** i, *m.*, = ψυχοφθόρος, *the Soul-destroyer*, an epithet of Apollinarius, who denied the existence of a human soul in Christ, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6 *fin.*

† **psȳchŏtrŏphon,** i, *n.*, = ψυχότροφον, *a plant, betony*, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

† **psȳchrŏlūsĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ψυχρολουσία, *a cold bathing*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 112; id. Tard. 1, 1, 47.

† **psȳchrŏlūta** and **-tes,** ae, *m.*, = ψυχρολούτης, *one who bathes in cold water*, Sen. Ep. 53, 3; 83, 5.

Psylli, ōrum, *m.*, = Ψύλλοι, *an African people south-west of the Syrtis Major, celebrated as serpent-charmers*: qui Psylli nominantur, Cels. 5, 27, 3; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14; 8, 25, 38, § 93; Suet. Aug. 17; Luc. 9, 893.—*Sing.*: exemplum Psylli secutus, Cels. 5, 27, 3.

† **psyllĭon,** ĭi, *n.*, = ψύλλιον, *a plant, fleabane, fleawort*, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8, 97.

psȳthĭa, ae, v. psythius.

† **psȳthĭus** or **psīthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ψύθιος (ψιθ-), *psythian*, a designation of a species of vine: vitis, Verg. G. 4, 269; Col. 3, 2, 24.—Called also simply **psȳthĭa,** ae, *f.*, Verg. G. 2, 93; and in *plur.*: psythiae (sc. uvae), Stat. S. 4, 9, 38.—*Neutr. subst.*: **psȳthĭum,** ii, *a kind of raisin-wine*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Psyttălĭa or **Psittălĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Ψυτταλία or Ψυττάλεια, *a small island in the Saronic Gulf, near Salamis*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.

ptarmĭcus, a, um, = πταρμικός, *causing to sneeze*, Theod. Prisc. 2, 3; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 5, 71.—Hence, as *subst.*: **ptarmĭcum,** i, *n.*, *that which causes sneezing*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 138.—*Plur.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 42.

-ptĕ, a pronominal suffix appended to adjective and (more rarely) to substantive personal pronouns, esp. in the ablative; the Engl. *self, own*: meopte ingenio, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 14. **1.** With *adj. pron.*: meâpte malitiâ, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 18: tuopte ingenio, id. Capt. 2, 3, 11; Tac. H. 2, 63: suopte pondere, Cic. N. D. 1, 25, 69: suâpte manu, id. de Or. 3, 3, 10: nostrâpte culpâ, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 1.—**2.** With *subst. pron.*: mepte fieri servum, Plaut. Men. 5, 8, 10: suumpte amicum, id. Mil. 2, 4, 38.

Ptĕlĕum or **-on,** i, *n.*, and **Ptĕlĕŏs,** i, *f.*, = Πτελεόν. **I.** *A port in Thessaly, over against Eubœa*, now *Pteleo*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 35, 43; 42, 67.—Form Pteleos, Luc. 6, 352.—**II.** *A city in Messenia*, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.—**III.** *A city in Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115 (al. Ptelea).

Ptĕnĕthu, *indecl. n.*, *a district of Lower Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49 (Jan. Ptenethum).

Ptĕrĕlas, ae, *m.*, = Πτερέλας. **I.** *A prince of Taphus*, Ov. Ib. 364.—**II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 212.

† **ptĕris,** idis, *f.*, = πτερίς, *a species of fern*, Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

† **pternix,** icis, *f.*, = πτέρνιξ, *the straight stem of a plant*, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.

† **ptĕrōma,** ătis, *n.*, = πτέρωμα, *the colonnade on the two sides of a Grecian temple*, Vitr. 3, 2; 4, 4; 7.

† **ptĕron,** i, *n.*, = πτερόν, *the side walls* of a building, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30; 36, 13, 19, § 88.

Ptĕrŏphŏros, i, *f.*, = πτεροφόρος (winged), *a country near the Riphæan Mountains*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—Hence, **Ptĕrŏphŏrītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pterophoros*, Mel. 1, 2.

† **ptĕrōtos,** on, *adj.*, = πτερωτός, *winged, with handles*: calix, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 195 (al. petrotos).

† **ptĕrȳgĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = πτερύγιον. **I.** *A film that grows over the eye, a pearl, web,* or *haw*, Cels. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 72; 34, 10, 23, § 105.—**II.** *A growth of flesh over the nails*, Plin. 24, 4, 5, § 9; 26, 5, 14, § 26; 27, 4, 5, § 20; 30, 12, 37, § 111; cf. Cels. 6, 19, 1.—**III.** *A cloudy spot in the beryl*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 79.

† **ptĕrȳgōma,** ătis, *n.*, = πτερύγωμα, *something shaped like a wing, a wing of a ballista*, Vitr. 10, 17 dub.

† **ptĭsăna,** ae, *f.*, = πτισάνη (al. tisana). **I.** *Barley crushed and cleaned from the hulls, barley-groats, pearl-barley*, Cels. 2, 18, 24; Mart. 12, 72, 5; Scrib. Comp. 93; Vulg. Prov. 27, 22.—**II.** Transf., *a drink made from barley-groats, barley-water, ptisan*, Varr. ap. Non. 550, 19; Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 74.

ptĭsănārĭum, ii, *n.* [ptisana], *a decoction of barley-groats*, or, transf., *of rice*: oryzae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 155; cf. Plin. 18, 7, 13, § 71.

† **ptōchēum** or **-īum,** i, *n.*, = πτωχεῖον, *a poor-house*, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 15; 19.

† **ptōchŏtrŏphēum** or **-īum,** i, *n.*, = πτωχοτροφεῖον, *a poor-house*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 35.

† **ptōchŏtrŏphus,** i, *m.*, = πτωχοτρόφος, *an overseer of the poor*, Cod. Just. 1, 3 *in lemm.*

Ptŏlĕmaeus, i, *m.*, = Πτολεμαῖος. **I.** *Ptolemy, the name of the kings of Egypt after Alexander the Great*, Curt. 9, 8, 22; Just. 13, 4, 10; Sil. 11, 383.—Hence, in *plur.*: Ptolemaeorum manes, Luc. 8, 696.—Hence, **1. Ptŏlĕmaeēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ptolemy, Ptolemæan, Egyptian*: Pharus, Prop. 2, 1, 30.—**2. Ptŏlĕmaeus (-maeius),** a, um, *adj.*, *Ptolemæan, Ptolemaic*: gymnasium, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1.—*Subst.*: **Ptŏlĕmaeum,** i, *n.*, *the tomb of the Ptolemies*, Suet. Aug. 18.—**3. Ptŏlĕmāis,** ĭdis, *f. adj.*, *Ptolemæan, Egyptian*: aula, Aus. Idyll. 10, 311: gaza, Sid. Carm. 7, 94.—**b.** *Subst.* (α) *Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy Auletes*, Luc. 10, 69.—(β) *The name of several cities*; in Egypt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 9; in Phœnicia, formerly *Accho*, now *St. Jean d'Acre*, Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75; Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 22.—Also called **Ptŏlĕmāida,** ae, *f.*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 15; id. Act. 21, 7.—*Their inhabitants* are called **Ptŏlĕmenses,** ium, *m.*, Dig. 50, 15, 1; Vulg. 1 Macc. 12, 48; id. 2 Macc. 13, 25.—**II.** *An astrologer of the time of the emperor Otho*, Tac. H. 1, 22.—**III.** *A king of Mauritania*, Tac. A. 4, 23; 24.

† **ptyas,** ădis, *f.*, = πτυάς, *a kind of serpent, said to spit venom into the eyes of men*, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 65; 31, 6, 33, § 65.

Ptȳchĭa, ae, *f.*, = Πτυχία, *an island near Corfu*, now *Vido*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

pūbēda, ae, *m.* [pubes], *a youth arrived at the age of puberty*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 31; 9, § 908 (dub.; al. bupaeda).

pūbens, entis, *adj.* [id.], *arrived at the age of puberty, pubescent* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: frater, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 142: anni, Aus. Idyll. ap. Monos. Membr. 12, 2.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *in full vigor, juicy, flourishing, exuberant*: herbae, Verg. G. 3, 126; id. A. 4, 514: frondes salicum, Aus. Ep. 2, 14: gramina, id. Idyll. 10, 203: rosae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 129.

pūber, ĕris, v. 1. pubes.

pūbertas, ātis, *f.* [puber], *the age of manhood* or *maturity, puberty.* **I.** Lit.: primis pubertatis annis, Just. 9, 6, 5: ab initio pubertatis, id. 23, 1, 8; 35, 2, 2; and: circa pubertatem, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 154: pubertatis et primae adulescentiae tempus, Suet. Dom. 1; cf. Macr. S. 7, 7: differetur quaestio in tempus pubertatis, Dig. 37, 10, 1, § 11; 37, 10, 7, § 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The signs of puberty, the beard*, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 86; Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76; 21, 26, 97, § 170.—**2.** Of plants, *soft down, pubescence*, Plin. 23, praef. 4, § 7.—**B.** *Manhood, virility*: inexhausta pubertas, Tac. G. 20, 2.—**C.** *Youth, young persons*: pubertas canis suum honorem reddebat, Val. Max. 2, 1, 10: dux pubertatis, Vulg. Prov. 2, 17.

1. pūbes and **pūber** (cf. Prisc. p. 707 P.; also **pūbis,** ĕris, Caes. ib.), ĕris, *adj.* [root pu-, to beget; in Sanscr. putras, son; pumans, man; cf.: puer, pūpa, putus, etc.], *that is grown up, of ripe age, adult, pubescent.* **I.** Lit. (class.): pubes et puber qui generare potest: is incipit esse a quattuordecim annis: femina a duodecim viri potens, sive patiens, ut quidam putant, Fest. p. 250 Müll.; Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: filii, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: priusquam pubes esset, Nep. Dion, 4, 4: ad puberem aetatem, Liv. 1, 3.—**B.** *Subst.*: **pūbĕres,** um, *m.*, *grown-up persons, adults, men* (cf.: adulescens, ephebus): omnes puberes armati convenire consuerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 56; id. B. C. 2, 13; 3, 9; Sall. J. 26, 3; 54, 6; Tac. A. 13, 39.—*Sing. collect.*: omnem Italiae pubem commiserat, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; Liv. 1, 9, 6; Suet. Ner. 43; Tac. H. 2, 47.—Rarely, of one person, *a youth*: ne praejudicium fiat impuberi per puberis personam, Dig. 37, 10, 3, § 8.—**II.** Transf., of plants, *covered with soft down, downy, pubescent, ripe*: folia, Verg. A. 12, 413: uvae, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 4 Mai.

2. pūbes (*nom.* pubis, Prud. Cath. 7, 162), is, *f.* [1. pubes], *the signs of manhood*, i. e. *the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty.* Gr. ἥβη. **I.** Lit.: si inguen jam pube contegitur, Cels. 7, 19: capillus et pubes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 58.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The hair* in gen.: ciliorum, Mart. Cap. 2, § 132.—**B.** *The private parts*, Verg. A. 3, 427; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 22; Plin. 11, 37, 83, § 208; 28, 15, 60, § 215; App. M. 10, p. 254, 3.—**C.** Collect., *grown-up males, youth, young men* (class.): omnem Italiae pubem, Cic. Mil. 23, 61; Verg. A. 5, 573: robora pubis Lecta, id. ib. 8, 518: Romana, Liv. 1, 9; Tac. A. 6, 1; id. H. 2, 47; Sil. 1, 667.—Poet., transf., of bullocks, Verg. G. 3, 174.—**2.** In gen., *men, people, population*: pube praesenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 124; Cat. 64, 4; 268; 68, 101: Dardana, Verg. A. 7, 219: captiva, Hor. C. 3, 5, 18: Romana, id. ib. 4, 4, 46 al.—**III.** Trop., *fulness, ripeness*: pube agri variorum seminum laeti, Amm. 24, 5, 1.

pūbesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to reach the age of puberty, become pubescent.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. adulesco): molli pubescere veste, *to put on the down of puberty*, Lucr. 5, 672: flore novo, Sil. 3, 79: Herculem, cum primum pubesceret, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: flos juvenum pubescentium ad militiam, Liv. 8, 8: puer vix pubescente juventâ, Sil. 16, 678: et nunc aequali tecum pubesceret aevo, Verg. A. 3, 491: pubescere bello, Sil. 4, 429: dehinc pubescens (Tiberius), Suet. Tib. 6: pubescunt dulces malae, Val. Fl. 7, 340: pubescente mala, Sil. 5, 414: et nati modo pubescentia ora, Stat. S. 3, 3, 11: pubescentibus annis, Petr. 119.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To be covered* or *clothed, to clothe itself* with any thing (poet.): vites laetificae pampinis pubescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 193 Vahl.); so Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24: virgulta fetu, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 79: prataque pubescunt variorum flore colorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 7.—**B.** *To grow up, ripen* (class.): omnia, quae terra gignit, maturata pubescunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 50; Col. 4, 28, 1.—**C.** Trop., *to grow, improve, ripen, flourish, be renewed*; of wine, Macr. S. 7, 7.—Of the phœnix renewing its youth, Claud. Phoen. 51.—Of the full beams of the rising sun, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 49.—Of war: subcrescentis rabiem belli, antequam pubescat validus, opprimere, Amm. 21, 13, 14.—Of the spring: pubescente vere, Amm. 27, 5, 2; 30, 5, 1.—Of belief: pubescente jam fide gestorum, Amm. 31, 4, 4.

pūbis, ĕris, v. 1. pubes *init.*

Publĭānus, a, um, v. Publius.

pūblĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [publicus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the public revenue*, or *to the farming of the revenue*: muliercula, *the wife of a farmer-general* (with an odious secondary meaning), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 78.—**II.** *Subst.*: **pūblĭcānus,** i, *m.* **a.** *A farmer-general of the Roman revenues*, usually from the equestrian order (freq. and class.; syn.: manceps, redemptor), Cic. Planc. 9, 23; id. Rab. Post. 2, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32; Liv. 43, 16; 25, 3; 39, 44: quod publicanus ejus publici nomine vi ademerit quodve familia publicanorum, Dig. 39, 4, 1, prooem. sqq.; Just. 38, 7, 8.—**b.** In gen., *a tax-gatherer, publican*, Vulg. Luc. 18, 10.

pūblĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that makes public* (post-class.), Firm. Math. 3, 8.

pūblĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [publico], *an adjudging to the public treasury, confiscation*, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10; id. Planc. 41, 97.

pūblĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who makes known, a publisher, proclaimer* (post-class.): occulti, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

pūblĭcātrix, īcis, *f.* [publicator], *she that publishes* or *exposes* (post-class.), Arn. 1, 20.

pūblĭcē, *adv.*, v. publicus *fin.*

Publĭciānus, a, um, v. Publicius, B.

pūblĭcĭtus, *adv.* [publicus]. **I.** *On the public account, at the public expense, by* or *for the State* (ante-class.): publicitus aurum praebere, Lucil. ap. Non. 513, 4: dare publicitus cibaria, Pompon. ib. 10: proletarius publicitus scutis Ornatur, Enn. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 1 (Ann. v. 189 Vahl.): hospitio accipi, i. e. *into imprisonment*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 8; 4, 2, 7: aurum in aede Dianae publicitus servant, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 79; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 85; Treb. Pol. XXX. Tyr. 18: quae (peccata) prohibere publicitus interest, Gell. 7 (6), 14, 4.—**II.** *Before the people, in public, publicly* (ante- and post-class. for palam): ut fiat auctio Publicitus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 40; Caecil. ap. Non. 513, 8. In this signif. freq. in App.; so M. 3, p. 136, 25; 6, p. 176, 3 (opp. privatim, id. Flor. 2, p. 347).

Pūblĭcius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; esp. *the brothers* L. *and* M. Publicius Malleolus, *ædiles*, Varr. L. L. 5, 32 *fin.*; Ov. F. 5, 288.—Hence, **A. Pūblĭcius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Publician:* Clivus Publicius, *a hill in Rome*, Liv. 26, 10, 6; 27, 37 *fin.*; Ov. F. 5, 294.—**B. Publĭciānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Publicius, Publician:* locus, prob. the Clivus Publicius (v. supra), Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4: actio, so called after a prætor named Publicius, Dig. 6, tit. 2; cf. Just. Inst. 4, 6, 4.

pūblĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [publicus]. **I.** *To make public property, to seize and adjudge to the public use, to confiscate* (class.; cf. proscribo): regnum Jubae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: bona Cingetorigis, id. B. G. 5, 54; 7, 43: privata, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57: bona, id. Cat. 4, 4, 8: Ptolemaeum, id. Dom. 8, 20: censeo publicandas eorum pecunias, Sall. C. 51, 43; Nep. Thras. 1, 5; Liv. 3, 58; 29, 19; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 13: aurarias, Tac. A. 6, 19.—**II.** *To show* or *tell to the people, to impart to the public, make public* or *common* (freq. only in the post-Aug. period, not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. vulgo): Aventinum, i. e. *to open for building*, Liv. 3, 31, 1: bibliothecas Graecas et Latinas, *to furnish for the use of the public, throw open to the public*, Suet. Caes. 44; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 115; Suet. Aug. 43.—With *se*, *to let one's self be heard in public, to come before the public*, Suet. Ner. 21: oratiunculam, *to publish*, Plin. Ep. 5, 13, 1: epistulas, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: librum, id. ib. 1. 5, 2: libellos, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To make known, publish, reveal, disclose* (very rare): reticenda, Just. 1, 7, 5; 2, 15, 17: dies fasti publicati, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 17.—**2.** Corpus publicare, *to expose one's self to common use, prostitute one's self*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 22: publicata pudicitia, Tac. G. 19; Quint. 7, 9, 4.—**3.** *To lay waste, destroy, make a ruin of:* domus, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 6, 11; id. Dan. 2, 5.

Publĭcŏla, v. Poplicola.

pūblĭcus (in inscrr. also POBLICVS and POPLICVS), a, um, *adj.* [contr. from populicus, from populus], *of* or *belonging to the people, State,* or *community; that is done for the sake* or *at the expense of the State; public, common.* **I.** Lit.: multi suam rem bene gessere et publicam patriâ procul, *the business of the State*, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1 (Trag. v. 295 Vahl.): publica magnificentia (opp. privata luxuria), Cic. Mur. 36, 76: sacrificia publica ac privata, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: injuriae, *done to the State*, id. ib. 1, 12: litterae testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 31, § 74: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, id. Mil. 27, 73: pecunia, id. Agr. 2, 30, 82: publicum funus, *at the public expense*, Plin. Ep. 2, 1 *init.*: defunctum senatus publico funere honoravit, Suet. Vit. 3: causa, *an affair of State*, Liv. 2, 56; also, *a criminal process*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: in causis judiciisque publicis, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: largitiones, Sall. C. 37, 7: res publica, *the commonwealth, the State*; v. publicus ludus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 42: in publica commoda peccare, id. Ep. 2, 1, 3: incisa notis marmora publicis, id. C. 4, 8, 13.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. pūblĭcŭs**, i, *m.* **a.** *A public officer, public functionary, magistrate:* si quis aut privatus aut publicus, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 12: metuit publicos, *the police*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6.—**b.** *A public slave* or *servant, an attendant upon a college of augurs*, etc., Inscr. Orell. 24, 68 sq.; 2470; 2853 al.—**2. publĭcum**, i, *n.* **a.** *Possessions of the State, public territory, communal property:* publicum Campanum, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 82.—**b.** *The public purse, the public coffers* or *treasury, public income, revenue*, etc.: solitus non modo in publico (*in public, openly*; v. under II. b.), sed etiam de publico convivari, *at public cost*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105: bona alicujus vendere et in publicum redigere, *into the public treasury, for public use*, Liv. 4, 15 *fin.*: in publicum emere, id. 39, 44; 26, 27: mille et ducenta talenta praedae in publicum retulit, Nep. Timoth. 1, 2: publicis male redemptis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 33: conducere publica, *to farm the public revenues*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 77: habere publicum, *to be a farmer of the public revenues*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 41: frui publico, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; Dig. 39, 4, 1, § 1: publicum quadragesimae in Asiâ egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: publicum agitare, Sen. Ep. 119, 5: pessimo publico facere, *to the injury of the State*, Liv. 2, 1, 1.—(β) Transf.: qui hoc salutationum publicum exercet, *who receives pay* (like a porter) *for admitting to an audience*, Sen. Const. 14, 4.—**c.** *The archives of the State, public records:* ut scriptum in publico in litteris exstat, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10.—**d.** *The commonwealth, State, community, city:* consulere in publicum, *to deliberate for the public weal*, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21.—**II.** Transf., *common, general, public* (as *adj.* rare, and mostly poet.): publica lex hominum, Pers. 5, 98: juvenum Publica cura, Hor. C. 2, 8, 7: usus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 92: favor, *the favor of all*, Ov. P. 4, 14, 56: lux publica mundi, *the sun*, id. M. 2, 35: verba, *common, usual*, id. Am. 3, 7, 12; id. A. A. 1, 144; Sen. Ep. 3, 1; 59, 1: moneta, *current*, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16.—Hence, **2.** *Substt.* * **a. publica**, ae, *f.*, *a public woman*, Sen. Ep. 88, 37.—**b. publicum**, i, *n.*, *a public place, publicity* (freq. and class.): NEVE IN POPLICOD NEVE IN PREIVATOD, S. C. de Bacchan.: IN. POPLICO, Tab. Bantin. lin. 3: in publico esse non audet, includit se domi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 92: summa in publico copia, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102: epistulam in publico proponere, *publicly*, id. Att. 8, 9, 2: prodire in publicum, *to go out in public*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 31, § 80: egredi, Tac. H. 4, 49: carere publico, *not to go out in public, to remain at home*, Cic. Mil. 7, 18: abstinere publico, Tac. A. 3, 3; Suet. Claud. 36: lectica per publicum vehi, id. Ner. 9: oratio, quam nuper in publicum dedi, *published*, Plin. Ep. 8, 3, 2.—**B.** *General*, in a bad sense, i. e. *common, ordinary, bad* (very rare): structura carminis, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4: vatem, cui non sit publica vena, Juv. 7, 53: sermo non publici saporis, Petr. 3.—Hence, *adv.*: **pūblĭcē** (poplice). **A.** *On account, at the cost, in behalf,* or *in charge of the State:* haud scio mali quid ortum ex hoc sit publice, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 89: AES. ARGENTVM. AVRVMVE. PVPLICE. SIGNANTO, *to provide with the public stamp*, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: VT BONA EIVS POPLICE POSSIDEANTVR FACITO, *for the State, in charge of the State*, Tab. Bantin. lin. 9: sunt illustriora, quae publice fiunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: disciplina puerilis publice exposita, *on the part of the State, by the State*, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: publice interfici, *by order of the State*, id. Brut. 62, 224: legationis princeps publice dixit, *in the name of the State*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105: publice maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *in a national point of view*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: frumentum, quod Aedui essent publice polliciti, *for the State, in the name of the State*, id. ib. 1, 16: gratiam atque amicitiam publice privatimque petere, *on behalf of the public, and as individuals*, id. ib. 5, 55 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 16: ea privatim et publice rapere, Sall. C. 11, 6: potius publice quam privatim amicitiam populi Romani colere, id. J. 8, 2; id. C. 49, 3: Minucius eandem publice curationem agens, quam Maelius privatim agendam susceperat, Liv. 4, 13: neque publice neque privatim, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 16: ut filiae ejus publice alerentur, *at the public expense*, Nep. Arist. 3, 3: in urbe, celeberrimo loco elatus publice, id. Dion, 10, 3; cf. Liv. 5, 55; Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 11.—**B.** *Generally, all together, universally:* exulatum publice ire, Liv. 5, 53 *fin.*; Dig. 39, 2, 24: Labeo consulentibus de jure publice responsitavit, *all without exception*, Gell. 13, 10, 1.—**C.** *Before the people, openly, publicly*, = palam (only post-class.): publice disserere, Gell. 17, 21, 1: virtutem Claudii publice praedicare, Treb. Pol. Claud. 17: rumor publice crebuerat, App. M. 10, p. 247, 16; id. Mag. p. 276, 35; id. M. 2, p. 118, 10.

Pūblĭlius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, of whom the best known are, **I.** Publilius, *brother of Publilia, second wife of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1.—**II.** Volero Publilius, *who secured to the plebs the election of the tribunes*, A.U.C. 282, Liv. 2, 55 sqq.—**III.** Publilius Syrus, *a famous composer and actor of mimes, at the beginning of the eighth century* A.U.C., Plin. 35, 17, 58, § 199; Macr. S. 2, 7, 6 sqq.; Sen. Ep. 8, 8; less correctly called Publius Syrus, Gell. 17, 14, 1; Sen. Tranq. 11, 8 al.; v. Wölfflin, Philol. 22, p. 439 sq.; Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 208, 2.—Hence, *adj.*: **Publĭlĭānus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to Publilius:* sententiae, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 8 sq. (where the common text has Publiliae).—**IV.** Publilia, *Cicero's second wife, whom he married* B.C. 46, *and divorced the next year*, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1; cf. id. Fam. 4, 14, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 75.

Pūblĭpor, ŏris, *m.* [Publius-puer, the slave of Publius]. **I.** *The name of a slave*, Quint. 1, 4, 26.—**II.** *A proper name*, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 700 P.

Publius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen;* in writing, abbrev. P.; e. g. P. Lentulus, to whom are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 1, 1 sqq.; v. also Publilius, III.—Hence, **Publiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Publius:* sententia, i. e. *of Publius Syrus*, Sen. Contr. 7, 18, 8 (where the better reading is Publilianae).

Pūcĭnum, i, *n.*, = Πούκινον, *a town in Illyria*, now *Proseck*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127.—Hence, **Pūcīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pucinum:* vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 60.

* **pŭdēfactus**, a, um, *Part.* [pudeo-facio], *ashamed:* pudefactus oris deformitate, Gell. 15, 17, 1.

pŭdendus, a, um. **I.** *Part.*, from pudeo.—**II.** *P. a.*, v. pudeo *fin.* B.

pŭdens, entis. **I.** *Part.*, from pudeo.—**II.** *P. a.*, v. pudeo *fin.* A.

pŭdenter, *adv.*, v. pudeo *fin.* A.

pŭdĕo, ŭi, or pŭdĭtum est, ēre (*dep.* form pudeatur, Petr. 47, 4), 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [root pu-, pav-, to strike; Sanscr. paviram, weapon; cf. pavire (puvire), tripudium, etc.], *to make* or *be ashamed, to feel shame; to be influenced* or *restrained by shame* or *by respect* for a person or thing.—In the *verb. finit.* extremely rare: ita nunc pudeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 3: siquidem te quicquam, quod facis, pudet, id. Mil. 3, 1, 30; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 4: idne pudet te, quia, etc., Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 4: pudet, quod prius non puditum umquam est, id. Cas. 5, 2, 4.—In *plur.*: non te haec pudent? Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 36: semper metuet, quem Saeva pudebunt, Luc. 8, 495.—Chiefly used as a *verb. impers.*, pudet, ŭit, or puditum est, *one is* or *feels ashamed, it causes a feeling of shame*, etc; constr. *aliquem alicujus rei*, or with a *subj.-clause:* quos, cum nihil refert, pudet: ubi pudendum est, ibi eos deserit pudor, cum usus est, ut pudeat, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 1 sq.: fratris me Pudet, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 38; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 19: sunt homines, quos infamiae suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: pudet me non tui quidem, sed Chrysippi, etc., id. Div. 2, 15, 35: cujus eos non pudere demiror, id. Phil. 10, 10, 22: ceteros pudeat, si qui, etc. . . . me autem quid pudeat? id. Arch. 6, 12; Ov. M. 7, 617: cicatricum et sceleris pudet, Hor. C. 1, 35, 33: nam pudet tanti mali, id. Epod. 11, 7; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 12: tum puderet vivos, tamquam puditurum esset exstinctos, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108: deûm me hercle atque hominum pudet, *before gods and men*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 67; Liv. 3, 19, 7.—With *subj.-clause:* pudet Dicere hac praesente verbum turpe: at te id nullo modo Facere puduit, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: puderet me dicere non intellegere, si, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109: servire aeternos non puduisse deos? Tib. 2, 3, 30: nec lusisse pudet sed non in-

cidere ludum, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 36: scripta pudet recitare, id. ib. 1, 19, 42: nonne esset puditum, legatum dici Maeandrium? Cic. Fl. 22, 52.—With *supine:* pudet dictu, Tac. Agr. 32.—In the *gerund:* non enim pudendo, sed non faciendo id, quod non decet, impudentiae nomen effugere debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 120: inducitur ad pudendum, id. Brut. 50, 188.—Hence, **A. pŭdens,** entis, *P. a., shamefaced, bashful, modest* (class.): muta pudens est, Lucr. 4, 1164: pudens et probus filius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: cur nescire, pudens prave, quam discere malo? Hor. A. P. 88: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum in eo apparet, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 28; id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: animus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: pudens et liberalis risus, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.—*Comp.*, Cic. Pis. 17.—*Sup.:* homo, Cic. Caecin. 35, 102: vir, id. Fl. 20: femina, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94.—*Adv.:* **pŭdenter,** *modestly, bashfully,* Afran. ap. Charis. p. 190 P.; Cic. Quint. 11, 39; id. Vatin. 2, 6: sumere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44; id. A. P. 51.—*Comp.:* pudentius accedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364; Gell. 12, 11, 5.—*Sup.:* pudentissime aliquid petere, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5.—**B. pŭdendus,** a, um, *P. a., of which one ought to be ashamed, shameful, scandalous, disgraceful, abominable* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ut jam pudendum sit honestiora decreta esse legionum quam senatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: vita, Ov. P. 2, 2, 108: vulnera, Verg. A. 11, 55: causa, Ov. H. 5, 98: parentes, Suet. Vit. 2: negotiationes vel privato pudendas exercere, id. Vesp. 16: pudenda miserandaque oratio, id. Tib. 65: pudenda dictu spectantur, Quint. 1, 2, 8; cf.: pudendumque dictu, si, etc., id. 6, 4, 7: luxus, Tac. A. 3, 53: hoc quoque animal (sc. blatta) inter pudenda est, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 140: proh cuncta pudendi! *wholly shameful!* Sil. 11, 90: membra, *the parts of shame, the privy parts,* Ser. Samm. 36, 681.—**2.** *Subst.:* **pŭdenda,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. membra). **a.** *The private parts* (post-class.), Aus. Per. Odyss. 6; id. Idyll. 6, 85; Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 17; Sen. ad Marc. 22, 1; Vulg. Nah. 3, 5.—**b.** *The breech, fundament,* Min. Fel. Oct. 28 *med.*

pŭdescit, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pudeo], *to be ashamed* (post-class.): piget, pudescit, poenitet, Prud. Cath. 2, 26: quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, Min. Fel. Oct. 28 *fin.*

pŭdet, v. pudeo.

pŭdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [pudeo], *shameful, abominable* (post-class.): membra, *the parts of shame, privy parts,* Lampr. Elag. 12; Auct. Itin. Alex. M. 15 Mai.

pŭdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. *Act., ashamed, shamefaced, bashful, modest* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): matrona, Hor. A. P. 233; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 69: vir, Just. 38, 8, 10: ora, Ov. F. 2, 819; id. M. 6, 604: pudibundus pavo ac maerens (caudâ amissâ), Plin. 10, 20, 22, § 44.—Poet.: pudibunda dies, i. e. *that is ashamed of the evil deeds committed in it,* Stat. Th. 5, 296.—**II.** *Pass., of which one should be ashamed, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous,* = pudendus: exitia, Val. Fl. 1, 809: genus, Just. 23, 45 (al. pudendum): sales, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 114.

pŭdīcē, *adv.*, v. pudicus *fin.*

pŭdīcĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [pudicus], *shamefacedness, modesty, chastity, virtue* (freq. and class.): hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: pudicitia et pudor, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 210; id. Stich. 1, 2, 44; Cic. Clu. 5, 12: nec suae nec alienae pudicitiae parcere, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: pudicitiam alienam spoliare, id. Cael. 18, 42: pudicitiam eripere alicui, id. Mil. 4, 9: pudicitiam alicujus expugnare, id. Cael. 20, 49: delibare, Suet. Aug. 68: prostituere, id. Ner. 29: quid salvi possit esse mulieri, pudicitiâ amissâ, Liv. 1, 58; Tac. A. 4, 3: in propatulo habere, Sall. C. 13, 3: pudorem, pudicitiam . . . nihil pensi habere, id. ib. 12, 2; cf.: pretium pudicitiae, Vulg. Exod. 21, 10.—Pudicitia, personified as *a goddess,* and worshipped under two names, patricia and plebeia (the statue of the former stood in the Forum boarium at Rome), Liv. 10, 23, 5 and 7; Fest. p. 242 Müll.—Transf., of doves: pudicitia illis prima, et neutri nota adulteria, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.

pŭdīcus, a, um (*dat.* and *abl. plur. fem.* pudicabus, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *adj.* [pudeo], *shamefaced, bashful, modest, chaste, virtuous* (class.; syn.: verecundus, castus): homo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 71; 4, 2, 104: tam a me pudica est, quasi soror mea sit, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: ingenium, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 77: erubescunt pudici etiam loqui de pudicitiâ, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 50: nihil pudens, nihil pudicum, id. Phil. 3, 11, 28: domus, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: Hippolytus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 25: conjux, id. ib. 3, 5, 41; 4, 9, 23: Penelope, *chaste, pure,* id. S. 2, 5, 77: nupta, of Lucretia, Ov. F. 2, 794: matres, id. P. 4, 13, 29.—**II.** Transf., of things, *chaste, pure, undefiled:* lectum servare pudicum, Prop. 2, 23, 111 (3, 30, 55): preces, *pure,* Ov. H. 1, 85: mores, id. Tr. 3, 7, 13: fides, id. M. 7, 720: oratio, Petr. 2.—*Comp.:* matrona pudicior, Ov. Ib. 351.—*Sup.:* pudicissima femina, Plin. 7, 35, 35, § 120: puellarum, Mart. Cap. 2, § 174.—Hence, *adv.:* **pŭdīcē,** *bashfully, modestly, chastely, virtuously,* Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 51; Ter. And. 1, 5, 39; Cat. 15, 5.—*Comp.:* pudicius, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 4.

‡ **pŭdīmentum,** i, *n., the parts of shame:* αἰδοῖον, pudimentum, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭdor, ōris, *m.* [pudeo], *shame, a sense of shame, shamefacedness, shyness; modesty, decency, good manners, propriety,* etc. (the general idea, while pudicitia is the particular one). **I.** Lit.: ibi eos pudor deserit, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 1; id. Am. 2, 2, 210: patris, *before a father,* Ter. And. 1, 5, 27: pudor deûm, Sil. 1, 58: ex hac parte pugnat pudor, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor consequatur, id. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: moderator cupiditatis pudor, id. Fin. 2, 34, 113: adulescentuli modestissimi pudor, id. Planc. 11, 27: pudore a dicendo et timiditate ingenua refugisti, id. de Or. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 19, 8, 43, § 152: civium, *respect for one's fellow-citizens,* Enn. ap. Non. 160, 6 (Trag. v. 369 Vahl.): famae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: pudore fractus, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48; cf.: quem paupertatis pudor et fuga tenet, *shame on account of poverty,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 24: stultorum incurata pudor malus ulcera celat, id. ib. 1, 16, 24: pudor ignominiae maritimae, Liv. 35, 27: adeo omnia regebat pudor, id. 5, 46: quae tibi membra pudorem Abstulerunt, Ov. M. 6, 616: defunctae pudorem tueri, *honor,* Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 6: pudor est promissa precesque (meas) referre, *I am ashamed,* Ov. M. 14, 18: sit pudor, *be ashamed! for shame!* Mart. 8, 3, 3; 8, 64, 15; 11, 50, 11: omnium qui tecum sunt pudor, *sense of propriety, scrupulousness,* Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 18; Quint. 8, 3, 39: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28: pudor Curioni suadet ut, etc., Flor. 4, 2, 34.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Shame, a cause for shame, ignominy, disgrace* (not in Cic.): vulgare alicujus pudorem, Ov. H. 11, 79: turpique onerata pudore, id. M. 11, 180: amicitia, quae impetrata, gloriae sibi, non pudori sit, *should not be a disgrace,* Liv. 34, 58: ne tibi pudori essem, Liv. 40, 15: o notam materni pudoris, Just. 3, 4: pro pudor! *oh shame!* Petr. 81; Stat. Th. 10, 874; Mart. 10, 68, 6; so, o pudor, Val. Fl. 8, 267; Flor. 2, 6, 30.—**B.** *A blush:* desit famosis quae notet ora pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 78; so, in gen., *a redness of the skin,* Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 268; cf. pudoricolor.

pŭdōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [pudor], *shamefaced, modest, chaste* (post-class.): mulier sancta et pudorata, Vulg. Ecclus. 26, 19: pudoratissima virgo, Joann. Sarisb. 8, 11.

* **pŭdōrĭ-color,** ōris, *adj.* [id.], *shame-colored,* i. e. *blushing, ruddy,* = rubens: aurora, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 6.

‡ **pŭdōrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *bashful, modest:* αἰδήμων, modestus, pudorosus, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭella, ae (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* puellabus, Cn. Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *f.* [puellus], *a female child, a girl, maiden, lass.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: eam nunc puellam filiam ejus quaerimus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 77: puellam parere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 14: parvola puella, id. Eun. 1, 2, 29: puella infans, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 99: pueri atque puellae, id. S. 1, 1, 85; 2, 3, 130; Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: audi, Luna, puellas, Hor. C. S. 36: puellarum chorus, id. C. 2, 5, 21: pueri innuptaeque puellae, Verg. A. 6, 307.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A beloved maiden, a sweetheart, mistress* (poet.): vixi puellis nuper idoneus, Hor. C. 3, 26, 1: proditor puellae risus ab angulo, id. ib. 1, 9, 22: mendax, id. S. 1, 5, 82: cara, id. Ep. 1, 18, 74: blanda, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 34; Mart. 10, 109, 3 al.—Transf., in jest, of *a kitten,* Mart. 1, 109, 16.—***2.** *A daughter:* Danai puellae, Hor. C. 3, 11, 23.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a young female, young woman, young wife* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): puellae Jam virum expertes, Hor. C. 3, 14, 10: laborantes utero puellae, id. ib. 3, 22, 2: viduae cessate puellae, Ov. F. 2, 557. So of Penelope, who was married, Ov. H. 1, 115; of Antiope, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 14), 21; 34; of Phaedra, Ov. H. 4, 2; of Helen, id. A. A. 1, 54 al.; of the wife of a second husband, Stat. S. 1, 2, 163; of Servilia, wife of the exiled Pollio, Tac. A. 16, 30; of Octavia, wife of Nero, id. ib. 14, 64; cf. Gell. 12, 1, 4.—**B.** *A female slave* (very rare), Hor. C. 4, 11, 10.

pŭellāris, e, *adj.* [puella], *of* or *belonging to a girl* or *young woman, girlish, maidenly, youthful:* animi, *of the youthful companions of Proserpine,* Ov. F. 4, 433: plantae, *of Europa when carried off,* id. ib. 5, 611: anni, Tac. A. 14, 2: aetas, Quint. 6, prooem. § 5; cf. Vulg. Num. 30, 4: suavitas, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 2: augurium, *which young wives institute respecting their accouchement,* Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 154.—Hence, *adv.:* **pŭellārĭter,** *in a girlish manner, girlishly:* puellariter aliquid nescire, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1: rapere comas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 88.

* **pŭellārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a lover of girls,* Petr. 43, 8.

* **pŭellasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become a girl,* i. e. *to grow girlish* or *effeminate:* etiam veteres puellascunt et multi pueri puellascunt, Varr. ap. Non. 154, 8 sq.

* **pŭellātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to children:* tibiae, *children's pipes,* Sol. 5.

* **pŭellĭtor,** āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to commit lewdness,* Laber. ap. Non. 490, 22 dub.

pŭellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little girl,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 31; Cat. 61, 57, and 182 and 188; Hier. in Isa. 3, 7, 14.

pŭellus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from puerulus, from puer], *a little boy* (ante-class.): formosus puellus, Lucil. ap. Non. 158, 18; Enn. ib. 158, 20 (Ann. v. 278 Vahl.); Varr. ib. 158, 15; 23; 24; Plaut. ap. Fest. p. 249 Müll.; Lucr. 4, 1252; Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; cf. Suet. Calig. 8; App. M. 7, p. 197, 10.

pŭer, ĕri (old *voc.* puere, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 2; 5, 2, 42; id. Most. 4, 2, 32 et saep.; Caecil. and Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.; *gen. plur.* puerûm, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50), *m.* (v. infra) [root pu-, to beget; v. pudes; and cf. pupa, putus], orig. *a child,* whether boy or girl: pueri appellatione etiam puella significatur, Dig. 50, 16, 163.—Thus, as *fem.:* sancta puer Saturni filia, regina, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: prima incedit Cereris Proserpina puer, i. e. *daughter of Ceres,* Naev. ib. p. 697 P.: mea puer, mea puer, Poët. ap. Charis. p. 64 P.; Ael. Stil. and As. ib. p. 64 P.—Hence, freq. in the *plur.* pueri, *children,* in gen., Plaut. Poen. prol. 28; 30: infantium puerorum incunabula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: cinis eorum pueros tarde dentientes adjuvat cum melle, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 22; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 7; id. C. 4, 9, 24.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *A male child, a boy, lad, young man* (strictly till the seventeenth year, but freq. applied to those who are much older): puero isti date mammam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 1: aliquam puero nutricem para, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 104; 5, 2, 4: homini ilico lacrimae cadunt Quasi puero, id. Ad. 4, 1, 21: quo portas puerum? id. And. 4, 3, 7: nescire quid antea quam natus sis, acciderit, id est semper esse puerum, Cic. Or. 34, 120; Ov. P. 4, 12, 20: laudator temporis acti Se puero, *when he was a boy,* Hor. A. P. 173; cf.: foeminae praetextatique pueri et puellae, Suet. Claud. 35.—A puero, and with *plur. verb,* a pueris (cf. Gr. ἐκ παιδός, ἐκ παίδων), *from a boy, from boyhood,* or *childhood* (cf. ab): doctum hominem cognovi, idque a puero, Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 4; id. Ac. 2, 3, 8: diligentiâ matris a puero doctus, id. Brut. 27, 104; Hor. S. 1, 4, 97: ad eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2.—In like manner: ut pri-

mum ex pueris excessit Archias, *as soon as he ceased to be a child*, Cic. Arch. 3, 4.—**2.** *A grown-up youth, young man*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2: puer egregius praesidium sibi primum et nobis, deinde summae rei publicae comparavit, of Octavian at the age of nineteen, id. ib. 12, 25, 4 (cf. Vell. 2, 61, 1; Tac. A. 13, 6); cf. of the same: nomen clarissimi adulescentis vel pueri potius, Cic. Phil. 4, 1, 3; of Scipio Africanus, at the age of twenty, Sil. 15, 33; 44 (coupled with juvenis, id. 15, 10 and 18); of Pallas, in military command, Verg. A. 11, 42.—**3.** *An unmarried man, a bachelor*, Ov. F. 4, 226.—**4.** *As a pet name*, or in familiar address, *boy, fellow*, Cat. 12, 9; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 17.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A little son, a son* (poet.), Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 72: Ascanius puer, Verg. A. 2, 598: tuque (Venus) puerque tuus (Cupido), id. ib. 4, 94; cf. Hor. C. 1, 32, 10: Latonae puer, id. ib. 4, 6, 37: Semeles puer, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: deorum pueri, id. A. P. 83; 185.—**2.** *A boy* for attendance, *a servant, slave*: cedo aquam manibus, puer, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150; Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: Persicos odi, puer, apparatus, Hor. C. 1, 38, 1; 2, 11, 18; 4, 11, 10: hic vivum mihi cespitem ponite, pueri, id. ib. 1, 19, 14: cena ministratur pueris tribus, id. S. 1, 6, 116: tum pueri nautis, pueris convicia nautae Ingerere, id. ib. 1, 5, 11: regii, *royal pages*, Liv. 45, 6; Curt. 5, 2, 13: litteratissimi, Nep. Att. 13, 3; Juv. 11, 59; Dig. 50, 16, 204.—* **3.** As *adj.*, *youthful*: puera facies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 25, 217.

pŭĕra, ae, *f.* [puer], *a girl, lass, maiden*: mea puera, mea puera, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: puerarum manus, id. ib. p. 697 P.: properate vivere puerae, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 14: pueri liberi et puerae ministrabant, id. ib. 156, 17; cf.: quod antiqui puellas pueras dictitarent, Suet. Calig. 8.

pŭĕrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.]. **I.** *To attain the age of boyhood* or *youth*: unus jam puerascens insigni festivitate, Suet. Calig. 7.—**II.** Transf., *to grow young again* (post-class.), Aus. Idyll. 4, 55; Claud. Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 1.

‡ **pŭĕraster**, tri, *m.* [id.], *a stout lad*: ἀντίπαις, pueraster, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pŭercŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a small boy* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 59 *fin.*; 4, 134; 7, 247.

* **pŭĕrĭgĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* [puer-gigno], *that begets boys*: semina, Fulg. Myth. praef. (al. puerigera).

pŭĕrīlis, e, *adj.* [puer]. **I.** Lit., *boyish, childish, youthful* (class.): puerili specie, senili prudentiâ, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: aetas, id. Arch. 3, 4; cf. tempus, Ov. M. 6, 719: disciplina, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72; id. Rep. 4, 3, 3: institutio, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: doctrina, id. ib. 3, 31, 125; Quint. 1, 1, 9: delectatio, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: regnum, Liv. 1, 3: blanditiae, Ov. M. 6, 626: manus, Cels. 3, 27, 3: ostrum, *the prætexta*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 66: agmen, *a troop of boys*, Verg. A. 5, 548.—In distinction from virgineus: (faciem) virgineam in puero, puerilem in virgine possis (dicere), *boyish*, Ov. M. 8, 323.—**B.** In partic., in mal. part.: officium, Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 5: supplicium, Mart. 2, 60, 2; and *absol.* puerile, id. 9, 67, 3; cf.: puerile obtulit corollarium, App. M. 3, p. 138, 13; Hyg. Fab. 189.—**II.** Transf., *boyish, childish, puerile, trivial, silly* (rare but class.): acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3: sententia, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 56: vota, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 11: res (with insubidae, inertes), Gell. 18, 8, 1: isagogae, id. 1, 2, 6: puerile est, Ter. And. 2, 6, 18.—*Comp.*: si puerilius his ratio esse evincet amare, Hor. S. 2, 3, 250.—Hence, *adv.*: **pŭĕrīlĭtĕr**, *like a child*: ludentes, Phaedr. 3, 8, 5: blandiri, Liv. 21, 1.—**B.** *Childishly, foolishly, sillily*: stultus, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 42; Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: facere, id. Ac. 2, 11, 33; 2, 17, 54; Tac. H. 4, 86.

pŭĕrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [puerilis]. **I.** *Boyhood, childhood* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 494, 19; Val. Max. 5, 4, 2.—* **II.** *Childish conduct, childishness, puerility*, Sen. Ep. 4, 2.

pŭĕrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. puerilis *fin.*

‡ **pŭĕrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [puer], *youthful*, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr. Orell. 1546.

pŭĕrĭtĭa, ae (**pŭertĭa**, Hor. C. 1, 36, 8), *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *boyhood, childhood, youth* (applied usually till the seventeenth year, but freq. later; v. puer, II.): qui enim citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepit? Cic. Sen. 2, 4; Tac. H. 1, 13: a pueritiâ, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: vitae cursum a pueritiâ tenere, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10; id. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: e ludo atque pueritiae disciplinis ad patris exercitum profectus, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: a pueritiâ, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7; 1, 22, 36; 6, 24; id. Fam. 1, 7, 9; id. Brut. 44, 164; cf.: genus militum suetum a pueritiâ latrociniis, Sall. H. 2, 67 Dietsch: omnem pueritiam Arpini altus, Sall. J. 63, 3: procera pueritia, Tac. H. 4, 14: pueritiae disciplina, Manil. 10, 28.—Of animals, *youth*, Col. 7, 6, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Innocence*: quae pueritia est infrequens polluta, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 8 (al. puritia).—**B.** *The first beginnings, commencement*, Cato Italicarum originum pueritias illustravit, Front. Princ. Hist. p. 314 Mai.

* **pŭĕrĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [puer], *childhood* (for the usual pueritia); scanned as a quadrisyl., Aus. Prof. 10, 15.

pŭerpĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [puerpera]. **I.** *Childbirth, childbed, a lying-in, confinement, delivery*, Suet. Calig. 8: puerperio cubare, *to be in childbed*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 22: locus puerperio Antium fuit, Tac. A. 15, 23; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 79; 28, 8, 29, § 114: numerus puerperii, *the number of children born together*, Gell. 12, 1, 4: tellus velut aeterno quodam puerperio laeta, Col. 3, 21, 3.—**II.** *A new-born child, an infant; children*, Varr. R. R. 2, 26; Tac. A. 12, 6; Plin. 7, 11, 9, § 48; id. 18, 29, 69, § 282; Stat. Th. 4, 280; Gell. 10, 2, 2.

pŭerpĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [puer-pario], *parturient, bringing forth children*: uxor, Sen. Ben. 4, 35, 2: verba, *formulas that promote delivery*, Ov. M. 10, 511.—**II.** *Subst.*: **pŭerpĕra**, ae, *f.*, *a woman in labor* or *in childbed, a lying-in woman*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40; Cat. 34, 13; Hor. Epod. 17, 52; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 23; Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 37.

pŭertĭa, ae, v. pueritia *init.*

pŭĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [puer], *a little boy, little slave*, Cic. Top. 4, 18; Rosc. Am. 41, 120.

pŭĕrus, i, v. puer.

pūga, ae, v. pyga.

pŭgil, ilis (u scanned long, Prud. Contr. Symm. 2, 516; *nom.* pugilis, Varr. Sat. Men. 22, 2, p. 116), *m.* [root pug- in Gr. πύξ, with the fist; cf.: pugna, pugillus, pungo, etc.]. **I.** *One who fights with the cestus, a boxer, pugilist*, Gell. 3, 15, 3; Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; 2, 23, 55; id. Brut. 69, 243; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 24; Hor. C. 4, 2, 18; 4, 3, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 30; id. A. P. 84; Ov. Am. 3, 2, 54; id. F. 5, 700; Suet. Aug. 45; id. Calig. 18.—* **II.** Transf.: os pugilis, *a hardened*, i. e. *shameless forehead*, Asin. Gall. poët. ap. Suet. Gram. 22.

* **pŭgĭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [pugilor], *boxing with the cestus, pugilism*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 38.

pŭgĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a boxer, pugilist* (post-class. for pugil), Arn. 1, 10.

pŭgĭlātōrius, a, um, v. pugillatorius.

pŭgĭlātus, ūs, *m.* [pugilor], *a boxing, fighting with the cestus, pugilism*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 13; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 82.

* **pŭgĭlĭcē**, *adv.* [pugil], *like a boxer*, i. e. *vigorously, stoutly*: valere (with athletice), *to be as strong as a boxer*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

pŭgillar, āris, v. pugillaris *fin.*

pŭgillāris, e (pūg-, Juv. 11, 156), *adj.* [pugillus], *of* or *belonging to the fist* or *hand, that can be held in the hand*: testiculi, Juv. 11, 156: cerae, i. e. *writing-tablets*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 15; more freq. *subst.*: **pŭgillāres**, ium, *m.* (sc. libelli), *writing-tablets*, Sen. Ep. 15, 6; 108, 6; Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68; 13, 11, 21, § 69; Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 1; 6, 5, 6; Suet. Aug. 39; *sing.*, Vulg. Luc. 1, 39.—Also **pŭgillārĭa**, ium, *n.*, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; Cat. 42, 4; Gell. 17, 9, 17.—In *sing.*: **pŭgillar**, āris, *n.*, *a writing-tablet*, Aus. Epig. 146.

‡ **pŭgillārĭus**, ii, *m.* [pugillares], *a maker of writing-tablets*, Inscr. Orell. 4270.

pŭgillātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a messenger, letter-carrier*, Sid. Ep. 9, 14.

* **pŭgillātōrius** (**pŭgĭlā-**), a, um, *adj.* [pugillus], *of* or *belonging to the fist*: follis, *a fist-ball*, i. e. *a ball which is struck with the fist*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 16.

pŭgillātus, ūs, *m.* [pugillo], *a fighting with the cestus, boxing*; in *plur.*, Tert. Spect. 29.

pŭgillo and **pŭgillor**, v. pugilor.

‡ **pŭgillum**, i, v. pugillus *init.*

pŭgillus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pŭgillum**, δρὰξ χειρός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.), *dim.* [pugnus], *what one can hold in the fist, a handful*: lentis pugillus, Cato, R. R. 158; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 242; Prud. Cath. 10, 152: melior est pugillus cum requie, *a very little*, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 6.

pŭgĭlor, ātus, 1 (in MSS. also written **pŭgillor**), *v. dep. n.* [pugil]. **I.** *To fight with the fist* or *cestus, to be a boxer, pugilist* (post-class.), App. de Deo Socr. p. 53, 33.—In *act.* form: pugiles pugilabant, Treb. Gall. 8.—* **II.** Transf., *to strike with the feet, to kick*: equus primoribus in me pugilatur unguibus, App. M. 7, p. 195, 11.

pŭgĭo, ōnis, *m.* [root pug of pungo; cf.: pugil, pugna]. **I.** *A short weapon for stabbing, a dagger, dirk, poniard*: pugio dictus est, quod eo punctim pugnatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 235 Müll.: Caesare interfecto statim cruentum alte extollens M. Brutus pugionem, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 28: cruentum pugionem tenens, id. ib. 2, 12, 30: pugione percussus, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: fodere aliquem pugione, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.*: pugione ferire, Auct. B. Alex. 52: strictis pugionibus peti, Suet. Caes. 82.—Worn by the emperors, to denote their power of life and death, Suet. Galb. 11; id. Vit. 15 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 68; likewise by the praefectus praetorio, Aur. Vict. Caes. 13; Lampr. Comm. 6 *fin.*—Worn by the chief officers in the army as a military badge of distinction, Tac. H. 1, 43; Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf., *the title of a book* or *roll of the names of persons proscribed by Caligula*, Suet. Calig. 49.—* **II.** Trop.: o plumbeum pugionem! *O leaden dagger!* i. e. *O weak argument!* Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 48.

pŭgĭuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pugio], *a small dagger* or *poniard* (Ciceronian), Cic. Or. 67, 225.—Transf.: ille Hispaniensis pugiunculus, i. e. *Cn. Piso, who had been despatched to Spain*, Cic. ap. C. Anton. Fragm. ap. Ascon.

pugna, ae, *f.* [root pug, in pugno and pungo; cf. pugil], prop. *a fight fist to fist, man to man*; hence, in gen., *a fight* between individuals or armies, *a battle, combat, action, engagement* (cf.: dimicatio, proelium). **I.** Lit.: dictator eam pugnam laudibus tulit (of the single combat of Torquatus), Liv. 7, 10 *fin.*: nonnumquam res ad manus atque ad pugnam veniebat, *came to blows*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 28; Liv. 2, 46: diuturnitate pugnae defessi proelio excedebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 4, 3: alii nuntiant dictatori omnes legiones Etruscorum capessisse pugnam, Liv. 10, 5, 41: ex omnibus pugnis (Pompeii), quae sunt innumerabiles, Cic. Mur. 16, 34: exitus pugnarum, id. Mil. 21, 56: equestris, *a cavalry action*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122: magna, Liv. 22, 7: pedestris, Verg. A. 11, 707: Actia, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61: navalis, Nep. Arist. 2, 1: gladiatorum, Suet. Aug. 45: prospera, Suet. Calig. 35: mala, Sall. J. 56, 3; Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54: singularis, *a duel*, Macr. S. 5, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Troops drawn up for battle, a line of battle* (rare): ordinata per principes hastatosque ac triarios pugna, Liv. 22, 5: mediam pugnam tueri, *the middle line, central division*, id. 22, 45; cf.: segregat pugnam eorum, id. 1, 25: pugnam mutare, Curt. 3, 2, 14.—**B.** *A battle, contest, dispute, quarrel*, in gen. (rare but class.): dabo aliam pugnam magnam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 110: pugnam conserui seni, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 43; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60: quanta pugna est doctissimorum hominum, Cic. Div. 2, 51, 105: initurus forensium certaminum pugnam, Quint. 5, 12, 22; 8, 6, 1; 5, 7, 35: pugna inter testem et patronum, id. 6, 4, 21: rerum naturae pugna secum, Plin. 2, 33, 38, § 102: audiet pugnas juventus, *stories of battle*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 23: pugnas bibit aure vulgus, id. ib. 2, 13, 31.—In mal. part., Mart. 10, 38, 6.

pugnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pugnax], *desire* or *fondness for fighting, combativeness, quar-*

relsomeness, pugnacity (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 3, 2; Tac. Dial. 31; Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 101.

pugnācĭter, *adv.*, v. pugnax *fin.*

pugnācŭlum, i, *n.* [pugno], *a fortified place, fortification, fortress, bastion, bulwark* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 63; Amm. 21, 12, 18.

pugnantĭa, ium, v. pugno *fin.*

pugnātor, ōris, *m.* [pugno], *a fighter, combatant* (perh. not ante-Aug.), Liv. 24, 15; Suet. Caes. 39 *fin.*; Sil. 15, 598. — Appos.: Dominus quasi vir pugnator, Vulg. Exod. 15, 3; id. Josue, 17, 1.—Transf., *adj.*: gallus, *a fighting-cock*, Plin. 30, 15, 49, § 142.

pugnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [pugnator], *of* or *belonging to a fighter* or *combatant, fighting*: arma, i. e. *sharp weapons* (opp. rudes), Suet. Calig. 54: mucro, Sen. Contr. 2 praef.

pugnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *Adj.*, *combative, martial* (post-class.): natio, Amm. 23, 6, 28.—**II.** *Subst.*, *she that fights*, Prud. Psych. 681.

pugnax, ācis, *adj.* [pugno], *fond of fighting, combative, warlike, martial.* **I.** Lit.: centuriones pugnaces, Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: acer et pugnax, id. Rep. 5, 8, 10 (from Non. 337, 31): Minerva, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 7: Achivi, Hor. C. 3, 3, 27: filius Thetidis, id. ib. 4, 6, 8: gens, Tac. Agr. 17: hastas, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 8), 25: pugnacissimus quisque, Tac. H. 4, 60: gentes pugnacissimae, Curt. 3, 9, 3: hac legione noli pugnacius quidquam putare, Asin. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 5: aries, Col. 7, 3, 6; cf.: galli gallinacei pugnacissimi duo, Petr. 86: ensis, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 48.—Poet., with *inf.*: tenui pugnax instare veruto, Sil. 3, 363.—**B.** Trop., of a speech or of the speaker, *combative, quarrelsome, contentious*: oratio pugnacior (opp. pacatior), Cic. Brut. 31, 121: oratio pugnax et contentiosa, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 5: exordium dicendi vehemens et pugnax, non saepe esse debeat, Cic. de Or. 2, 78, 317.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *obstinate, refractory, pertinacious*: Graecus nimis pugnax esse noluit, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: non est pugnax in vitiis, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1.—Of things, concrete and abstract; with *dat.*: ignis aquae pugnax, Ov. M. 1, 432; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13: musta, *harsh*, id. 14, 20, 25, § 125: quid ferri duritiā pugnacius? id. 36, 16, 25, § 127.—Hence, *adv.*: **pugnācĭter,** *contentiously, violently, obstinately*: certare cum aliis pugnaciter, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 65: dicere, Quint. 9, 4, 126: ferire, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 11.—*Comp.*: alia pugnacius dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.—*Sup.*: pugnacissime defendere sententiam, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 9.

* **pugnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [pugnus], *of* or *belonging to the fist*: mergae, i. e. *blows with the fist*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 57.

* **pugnĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [pugna], *a slight contest, a skirmish*, Cato acc. to Perott. ad Mart. 7, 9.

* **pugnĭtus,** *adv.* [pugnus], *with the fists*: pessundari, Caecil. ap. Non. 514, 9.

pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and very rarely *a.* [root pug-, to thrust, strike, whence pugil, pungo, etc.], *to fight*, either singly or in armies, *to combat, give battle, engage, contend* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: neque sinistrā impeditā satis commode pugnare poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: scutum manu emittere et nudo corpore pugnare, id. ib. 1, 25: eminus lapidibus, Sall. J. 57, 4: cominus in acie, Cic. Balb. 9, 23: ex equo, *on horseback*, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: de loco, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 33: de ponte, Hirt. B. Afr. 33: pro muro toto, id. ib. 13: ex iniquiore loco, id. ib. 42: pro commodis patriae, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1 al.—With *cum* and *abl.*: elige, cum cive an hoste pugnare malis, Liv. 10, 36, 8: cum hoste in acie, Cic. Balb. 9, 22.—With *in* and *acc.*: ne quis extra ordinem in hostem pugnaret, Liv. 8, 6, 16: in hostem imparem ex aequo pugnabant, id. 10, 43, 6: qui contra imperium in hostem pugnaverant, Sall. C. 9, 4; 52, 30.—With *adversum* and *acc.*: saepe ante paucis strenuis advorsum multitudinem bene pugnatum, Sall. J. 107, 1: advorsum Gallos, id. ib. 114, 1.—With a homogeneous object: magnam pugnavimu' pugnam, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 60; cf.: haec pugna est pugnata, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97: pugna summā contentione pugnata, Cic. Mur. 16, 34; Nep. Hann. 5, 1: inclitam in ponte pugnam ... pugnatam, Liv. 6, 42, 5: proelia, Hor. C. 4, 9, 19; Sall. J. 54, 7: bella, Hor. C. 3, 19, 4; id. Ep. 1, 16, 25.—*Impers. pass.*: pugnatur uno tempore omnibus locis, *the battle is fought, they fight*, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: cominus gladiis pugnatum est, id. ib. 1, 52: ut in mari quoque pugnetur velut e muris, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to contend, conflict, disagree, oppose, contradict*; usu. with *dat.* of person, or with *cum*: pugnant Stoici cum Peripateticis, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: pugnare non destitit, non esse rerum controversiam, sed nominum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 41: non magno opere pugnare, *to contend not very strongly*, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: noli pugnare duobus, Cat. 62, 64: ne cupias pugnare puellae, Prop. 1, 12 (10), 21; cf.: placitone etiam pugnabis amori? Verg. A. 4, 38: pressis pugnat habenis, id. ib. 11, 600: ne pugnet vulgus habenis, Stat. Th. 8, 289: tam eras excors, ut totā in oratione tuā tecum ipse pugnares, *you contradicted yourself*, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18.—Of things: pugnat sententia secum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 97: pugnavit monitis furor, Sil. 10, 284: pugnatura fretis pila, id. 4, 298: frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis, Mollia cum duris, etc., *cold bodies contended with hot, moist with dry*, etc., Ov. M. 1, 19: humus, Petr. poët. Sat. 123.—**B.** *To struggle, strive, to endeavor, take pains, exert one's self* for any thing (rare but class.): illud pugna et enitere, ne, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 3: id ne impetremus, pugnabis, id. Lig. 5, 13; cf.: hoc solum hoc tempore pugnatur, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: pugnas, ne reddar, Achille, Ov. H. 3, 25 Ruhnk.: pugnaremque collegae, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 64.—Poet., with *inf.*: pugnat molles evincere somnos, Ov. M. 1, 685; 7, 772; id. H. 13, 77: incerto pedum pugnat non stare tumultu, Luc. 4, 753; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 196; cf., of things, Lucr. 2, 205.—*P. a.* as *subst.*: **pugnantĭa,** ium, *n.*, *contradictions, inconsistencies*: pugnantia te loqui non vides? Cic. Tusc. 1, 7, 13; cf. Hor. S. 1, 2, 73; 1, 1, 102.

pugnus, i, *m.* [root pug-; v. pugil, pugno]. **I.** *A fist*: pugnus a punctione, id est percussu dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 219 Müll.: manum plane comprimere pugnumque facere, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 145: certare pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; cf. id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: pugnis contundere aliquem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 46: pugnum impingere alicui in os, id. Rud. 3, 4, 5: pugnis onerare, id. Am. 1, 1, 72: obtundere, id. ib. 2, 1, 59: pugnos in ventrem ingerere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 95: pugnum ducere alicui, *to give one a blow with the fist*, Dig. 47, 10, 4: percusserit proximum suum pugno, Vulg. Exod. 21, 18.—Poet., of *boxing*: neque pugno Neque segni pede victus, Hor. C. 3, 12, 8; 1, 12, 26: Castor gaudet equis, ovo prognatus eodem Pugnis, id. S. 2, 1, 27.—**II.** Transf., as a measure, *a fistful, handful*, Cato, R. R. 82; Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*: pugnus aeris, Sen. Ira, 3, 33, 1.

‡ **Puilĭa** saxa esse ad portum qui sit secundum Tiberim ait Fabius Pictor, Fest. p. 250 Müll.

pulcer, v. pulcher.

pulchellus or **pulcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. pulcher], *beautiful little*: Bacchae (i. e. Baccharum statuae), Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; ironic.: audiamus pulcellum puerum, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262; App. M. 8, p. 184 Bip.—**II. Pulchellus,** *contemptuous surname given to Clodius, in mockery of his surname* Pulcher, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 4; 2, 22, 1; cf. Val. Max. 3, 5, 3.

1. pulcher, chra, chrum, and less correctly **pulcer,** cra, crum, *adj.* [for pol-cer, root pol-ire, akin with parēre, apparēre, prop. bright, shining; hence], *beautiful, beauteous, fair, handsome*, in shape and appearance (syn.: speciosus, venustus, formosus). **I.** Lit.: homo, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.): o puerum pulchrum, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 74: pulcher ac decens, Suet. Dom. 18: virgo pulchra! Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 54: pulchra juvenis, Phaedr. 2, 2, 5: quo pulchrior alter Non fuit Aeneadūm, Verg. A. 9, 179: formā pulcherrima, id. ib. 1, 496; cf.: Venus quem pulcherrima dium Fari donavit, Enn. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Ann. v. 18 Vahl.): O matre pulchrā filia pulchrior, Hor. C. 1, 16, 1; as an epithet of Apollo, Verg. A. 3, 119 Serv.: satus Hercule pulchro Pulcher Aventinus, id. ib. 7, 656: pulcher bos appellatur ad eximiam pinguedinem perductus, Fest. p. 238 Müll.: pulchro corpore creti, Lucr. 5, 1116: o faciem pulchram! Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 5: fuit vultu pulchro magis quam venusto, Suet. Ner. 51: color, Lucr. 4, 1133 and 1094: mulier pulchra nimis, Vulg. Gen. 12, 14: tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 33: testudo, Verg. G. 2, 463: recessus, Ov. M. 14, 261: horti, id. P. 1, 8, 37: fluvius, Verg. G. 2, 137; Val. Fl. 5, 486: quid potest esse aspectu pulchrius? Cic. Sen. 15, 53: urbs pulcherrima, id. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 117; Liv. 7, 30, 16: pulcherrimorum agrorum judex, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 43: acetum acerrimum et pulcherrimum, Cato, R. R. 104: panis longe pulcherrimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 89: pulcherrima opera, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 69.—*Subst.*: **pulchrum,** i, *n.*, *beauty*: quid habet pulchri constructus acervus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 44.—**II.** Trop., in a spiritual or moral sense, *beautiful, fine, excellent, noble, honorable, glorious, illustrious*, etc.: praetor interea, ne pulchrum se ac beatum putaret, *that he might not think too highly of himself*, Cic. Mur. 12, 26: res publica paulatim immutata ex pulcherrimā pessima ac flagitiosissima facta est, Sall. C. 5, 9; Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: pulcherrimum exemplum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: maximum et pulcherrimum facinus, Sall. C. 20, 3: fasces, Lucr. 5, 1234: pulcherrima consilia, Verg. A. 5, 728: nascetur pulchrā Trojanus origine Caesar, id. ib. 1, 286: poëmata, Hor. S. 1, 10, 6: divitiae, id. ib. 2, 3, 95: dies, *favorable, fortunate*, id. C. 1, 36, 10: o Sol pulcher, o laudande, id. ib. 4, 2, 47; 4, 4, 39: pulcherrimus exitus, Flor. 2, 2, 14: viae ejus viae pulchrae, Vulg. Prov. 3, 17: pulchrum sub pectore vulnus, *honorable*, Sil. 5, 594: quae majori parti pulcherrima videntur, ea maxime exoptant, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118.—Poet., with *gen.*: pulcherrimus irae, *glorious on account of* (just) *wrath*, Sil. 11, 365.—Pulchrum (est), with a *subj.-clause*, *it is beautiful, grand, glorious*, etc.: cui pulchrum fuit in medios dormire dies, *to whom it seemed a fine thing*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 30: pulchrumque mori succurrit in armis, Verg. A. 2, 317: pulchrius hac fuerat, Troja, perire tibi, Prop. 2, 2, 44 (2, 3, 34): pulchrum putare, ducere, *to think* or *consider beautiful*: pati pulchrum Romanumque putant, Luc. 9, 391: turpe ducet cedere pari, pulchrum superasse majores, Quint. 1, 2, 22.—As a translation of the Gr. ὁ καλός (a complimentary formula), *handsome, lovely, noble*: propino hoc pulchro Critiae, Κριτίᾳ τῷ καλῷ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96.—Hence, *adv.*: **pulchrē (-crē),** *beautifully, excellently, finely, nobly, very*, etc.: subigere aliquid, Cato, R. R. 74: aedes probae pulchreque aedificatae, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 61: oppidum pulchre munitum, id. Pers. 4, 4, 6: vendere, i. e. *at a high price*, id. ib. 4, 4, 31; 38: conciliare, *at a low price*, id. Ep. 3, 4, 36: victitare, id. Most. 1, 1, 51: admonere, id. Mil. 2, 6, 56: pulchre dictum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 26: pulchre et oratorie dicere, Cic. Or. 68, 227: pulchre asseverat, *bravely, cunningly*, id. Clu. 26, 73: proxima hostia litatur saepe pulcherrime, *very favorably*, id. Div. 2, 15, 36: ferre fortunam secundam pulcherrime, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: intellegere, Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: Caesar ait se non posse galeam cognoscere, hominem pulchre posse, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 2: peristi pulchre, *you have done for yourself finely, utterly*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 50; so, occidi, id. Curc. 1, 3, 58.—Pulchre est mihi, *I am well, it goes well with me*, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114; Hor. S. 2, 8, 19; Cat. 23, 5.—Pulchre esse, *to live well, enjoy one's self, be happy*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 21: neque ligna ego praehiberi vidi pulcrius, *in greater abundance*, id. Aul. 3, 1, 5: pulchre, as an exclamation of applause (like recte, probe, etc.), *excellently! bravo! well done!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 92; Hor. A. P. 428.

2. Pulcher (-cer), chri, *m.*, and **Pulchra (-cra),** ae, *f.*, *a Roman surname of the* Claudii (Clodii), Liv. 38, 35; Val. Max. 3, 5, 3; Tac. A. 4, 52.—Pulchri promontorium, *a promontory in Northern Africa, north-east of Carthage*, now *Cap Bono*, Liv. 29, 27, 12.

* **pulchrālĭa (pulcr-),** ium, *n.* [pulcher], *a dessert, fruits*, etc., analogous to

bellaria: pulchralibus atque cupediis, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.

pulchrē (**pulcrē**), *adv.*, v. pulcher *fin.*

pulchresco (**pulcr-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pulcher], *to become* or *grow beautiful* (post-class.), Ser. Samm. 44, 824; Aug. Serm. 35, inter Homil. 50, § 3; Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.

* **pulchrĭtas** (**pulcr-**), ātis, *f.* [id.], *beauty*, Caecil. ap. Non. 155, 18.

pulchrĭtūdo (**pulcr-**), ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *beauty.* **I.** Lit.: ut corporis est quaedam apta figura membrorum cum coloris quâdam suavitate eaque dicitur pulchritudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 31: simulacri, id. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; cf. corporis, id. Off. 1, 28, 98: pulchritudinis duo genera sunt, quorum in altero venustas est, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem dicere debemus, dignitatem virilem, id. ib. 1, 36, 130: pulchritudinis habere verissimum judicium, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: equi, Gell. 3, 9, 8: urbis, Flor. 2, 6, 34: flammae, Suet. Ner. 38: operis, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 3.—**II.** Trop., *beauty, excellence:* oratoris, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71: verborum, Quint. 3, 7, 12: orationis, Petr. 2: honestum suâ pulchritudine specieque laudabile, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 38: splendor pulchritudoque virtutis? id. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf.: ut Isocratis memorat pulchritudo, i. e. *the charming writer*, Amm. 30, 8, 6.—**III.** Transf., *a beauty*, i. e. *a beautiful thing;* in *plur.:* pulchritudines, i. e. *beautiful jewels*, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129.

pulcrē, v. pulcher *fin.*

pūlĕgium, ii, v. puleium.

pūlēiātus, a, um, *adj.* [puleium], *furnished* or *seasoned with pennyroyal:* porca, Veg. Vet. 3, 76.—*Subst.:* **pūlēiātum**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *pennyroyal wine*, Lampr. Elag. 19.

pūlēium or **pūlĕgium** (Ser. Samm. 1, 18; Cels. 2, 32, 2), ii, *n.*, *fleabane, fleawort, pennyroyal:* mentha pulegium, Linn.; Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152; Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33; Col. 12, 35 *fin.;* 12, 57, 1; Pall. 12, 22, 1; Mart. 12, 32, 19; Ser. Samm. 1, 18.—On account of its pleasant odor, transf.: ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum, i. e. *the pleasantness of your discourse*, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 2.

pūlex, ĭcis, *m.* **I.** *A flea*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 155; 22, 20, 23, § 49; 30, 10, 25, § 85; cf. id. 9, 47, 71, § 154; Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 13; Cels. 6, 7, 9; Col. 8, 5; Mart. 14, 83.—**II.** *The ground-flea* or *spring-tail* (an insect that gnaws the plant ocimum), Col. poët. 10, 321: innascuntur napis, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 177.

pūlĭcārĭus, a, um, and **pūlĭcāris**, e, *adj.* [pulex], *of* or *belonging to fleas, producing fleas, flea-bearing:* herba, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 197; 3, 8, 97.—Hence, *subst.:* **pūlĭcāria**, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* psyllion, Theod. Prisc. p. 1, 10.

‡ **pūlĭco**, āre, *to produce fleas:* ψυλλίζω, pulico, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

pūlĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulex], *full of fleas:* canis, Col. 7, 13, 2.

pullārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pullus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to young animals:* collectio, Veg. Vet. 1, 29; 2, 25, 1.—*Facete:* feles, *a kidnapper of boys*, qs. *boy-mouser, catch-boy*, Aus. Ep. 70, 5.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **pullārĭus**, ii, *m.* **1.** *A man who fed the sacred chickens, the chicken-keeper*, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 12, 3; Liv. 8, 30; 9, 14; 10, 40; Inscr. Orell. 2456; 3509.—In this signif. as *adj.:* DECVRIA PVLLARIA, i. e. *of the* pullarii, Inscr. Orell. 5010.—**2.** In mal. part.: παιδεραστής, pullarius, Gloss. Philox.—**B.** Pullariam Plautus dixit manum dextram, Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 Müll.—**2.** An island in the Adriatic near Istria, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151.

* **pullastra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a young hen, a pullet*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9.

* **pullātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a hatching*, Col. 8, 5, 9.

pullātus, a, um, *adj.* [3. pullus], *clothed in soiled* or *black garments.* **I.** Of mourners: proceres (opp. albatus), Juv. 3, 212.—Prov.: albati ad exsequias, pullati ad nuptias, i. e. *who do every thing wrongly*, Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—**II.** Of the common people, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 9: turba, Quint. 6, 4, 6: circulus, id. 2, 12, 10; so *subst.:* ne quis pullatorum, *of the common people*, Suet. Aug. 44: pullatorum turba, id. ib. 40.

* **pullēiācĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *black* (for pullus), August. ap. Suet. Aug. 87.

* **pullĭcēnus**, i, *m.* [1. pullus], *a young bird, a chicken*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41.

* **pullīgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [3. pullus], *a dark color*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 191.

pullīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. pullus], *of* or *belonging to young animals:* dentes, *the first teeth of a colt*, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 172.

* **pullĭprēma**, ae, *m.* [1. pullus-premo], *a pœderast*, Aus. Ep. 70, 8.

pullĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [1. pullus], *a young brood*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7; Col. 8, 9, 4; 8, 14, 11; 9, 11.

* **pullo**, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to put forth, sprout out, germinate*, Calp. Ecl. 5, 19.

pullŭlasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pullulo], *to put forth, sprout out, to bud, bourgeon*, Col. 4, 21, 3; Prud. στεφ. 10, 882.

pullŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. pullulus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to put forth, sprout out, come forth.* **A.** Lit., of plants and animals: pullulat ab radice, Verg. G. 2, 17: quo laetius pullulent (vites), Col. 4, 27, 1.—Of animals, *to bring forth young:* tot pullulat atra colubris, Verg. A. 7, 329.—**B.** Trop.: pullulare incipiebat luxuria, *to spread, grow, increase*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: sors nascentium obitorum loco pullulat, App. Mund. 23, p. 68, 12; cf. Amm. 22, 4, 3; Cypr. Cath. Eccl. Un. 16 *init.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to bring forth, produce:* terras Venerem aliam pullulasse, App. M. 4, p. 301: aperiatur terra, et pullulet salvatorem, Lact. 4, 12, 9: fetus, Fulg. Myth. 1, 12.

1. pullŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A young animal, a chick, young dove*, etc.; as a term of endearment, *dove, chick*, etc., App. M. 8, p. 577.—**II.** Of plants, *a sprout, young twig*, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65.

2. pullŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [3. pullus], *blackish, dusky, gray:* terra, Col. 2, 2, 19.

1. pullus, i, *m.* [root pu-, to beget; cf. puer; Gr. πῶλος; Engl. foal]. **I.** *A young animal, young, a foal* (cf. fetus): asininus, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: equinus, Col. 6, 29, 1: onagrorum, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: glirium, Varr. R. R. 3, 15: ranae, Hor. S. 2, 3, 314: columbini, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: gallinacei, Liv. 32, 1; Col. 8, 5, 7: pavonini, Varr. R. R. 3, 9: anserum, id. ib. 3, 10: ciconiae, Juv. 14, 74: ex ovis pulli orti, *chicks*, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124: asinam, et pullum filium, Vulg. Zach. 9, 9.—**B.** In partic., *a young fowl, a chicken*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; 2, 2, 121; id. Ep. 2, 2, 163; Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 2; cf.: pulli implumes, Hor. Epod. 1, 19.—So of *the sacred chickens*, used in divination: cum cavea liberati pulli non pascerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons. **1.** As a term of endearment, *dove, chick, darling:* meus pullus passer, mea columba, Plaut. Cas. 1, 50: strabonem Appellat paetum pater, et pullum, male parvus Si cui filius est, Hor. S. 1, 3, 45; Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.;* M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 1 Mai.—**2.** Pullus milvinus, qs. *young kite*, of an avaricious person, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6.—**B.** Of plants, *a sprout, young twig*, Cato, R. R. 51; 133; Pall. 4, 9.

* **2. pullus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for purulus, from purus], *pure:* veste pullâ candidi, Varr. ap. Non. 368, 28.

3. pullus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with πελλός]. **I.** *Dark-colored, blackish-gray, dusky, blackish:* lepus superiore parte pulla, ventre albo, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 5: nigra terra, quam pullam vocant, Col. 1, praef. § 24: color lanae pullus atque fuscus, id. 7, 2, 4: ne maculis infuscet vellera pullis, Verg. G. 3, 389: hostia, Tib. 1, 2, 62: capilli, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 41: myrtus, *dusky, dark-green*, Hor. C. 1, 25, 18; cf. ficus, id. Epod. 16, 46.—Esp. freq.: pulla vestis, *a dark-gray garment* (of dark-gray or undyed wool, the dress of mourners and of the lower orders), of mourners, Varr. ap. Non. 549, 33; also called toga pulla, not worn at funeral repasts, Cic. Vatin. 12, 30; 13, 31.—Hence, *subst.:* **pullum**, i, *n.*, *a dark-gray garment*, Ov. M. 11, 48: pullo amictus, Liv. 45, 7; Flor. 4, 2, 45.—*Plur.:* pulla decent niveas (puellas), Ov. A. A. 3, 189.—**II.** Transf. **a.** In allusion to the clothing of the poor: pulla paupertas, Calp. Ecl. 7, 26; 80: ipse praetor cum tunicâ pullâ sedere solebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54.—Prov.: non possum togam praetextam sperare, cum exordium pullum videam, i. e. *a bad beginning cannot make a good ending*, Quint. 5, 10, 71.—**b.** Of language: pullus sermo, *the vulgar speech*, Varr. L. L. 9, 26, 33.—**c.** (From mourning attire.) *Sad, sorrowful, mournful* (poet.): si mihi lanificae ducunt non pulla sorores stamina, Mart. 6, 58, 7: nere stamina pulla, Ov. Ib. 246.

pulmentāris, e, *adj.* [pulmentum], *of* or *belonging to a relish:* cibus, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 118.

pulmentārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Any thing eaten with bread, a relish* (fruit, salt, mustard, etc.), Cato, R. R. 58; id. ap. Charis. p. 56 P.; Varr. L. L. 5, 22, § 108; Sen. Ep. 87, 3; Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 58; 19, 8, 54, § 171; 31, 7, 41, § 87.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of *the feed* of birds, Col. 8, 10, 5.—**B.** *Food*, in gen.: tu pulmentaria quaere Sudando, i. e. *seek an appetite by exercise*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 20; Vulg. Johan. 21, 5.

pulmentum, i, *n.* [contr. from pulpamentum, from pulpa]. **I.** *Any thing eaten with bread, a sauce, condiment, relish* (fruit, vegetables, salt, etc.), App. M. 4, p. 146, 2; 9, p. 227, 19; 10, p. 244, 44; Just. 3, 3, 7.—**II.** Transf., *food*, in gen., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 84; id. Aul. 2, 4, 37: laboribus empta, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 48: in singula pulmenta, *into separate portions, bits*, id. S. 2, 2, 34.

pulmo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with πλεύμων, for πνεύμων]. **I.** Lit., *a lung;* and in *plur.:* pulmones, *the two lobes of the lungs, the lungs*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136; Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21; Ov. M. 9, 201; id. P. 1, 3, 19; Pers. 3, 27.—Very important in haruspicy, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85; 2, 12, 29; Luc. 1, 622; Juv. 6, 548.—**II.** Transf., *a marine animal, a sea-lung*, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154; 18, 35, 85, § 359; 32, 9, 32, § 102; hence, in allusion to its dulness: pulmon'es, qui perhibetur, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21.

pulmōnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulmo], *of* or *belonging to the lungs, good for the lungs:* radicula, Veg. Vet. 1, 12.

pulmōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Diseased in the lungs, consumptive:* ovis, sus, Col. 7, 5, 14; 7, 10, 7.—**II.** *Beneficial to the lungs, curative of the lungs:* radicula, Veg. 3, 2, 27.

pulmōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the lungs, pulmonic:* pulmoneum vomitum vomere, *to vomit up the lungs*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27.—**II.** Transf., *soft* or *swelling like the lungs, spongy:* pedes, v. l. ap. Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 21 (al. pulmon'es): mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

pulmuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a lung-like, fleshy excrescence* on the bodies of animals, e. g. on the camel's hoofs, Sol. 49; on the feet or backs of other animals, Veg. Vet. 2, 56; 61.

pulpa, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *the fleshy portion of animal bodies, solid flesh:* spiritus non inter nervos et pulpas, sed in visceribus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 24, 1; Cato, R. R. 83: pulpam voras, Mart. 3, 77, 6; cf. App. M. 2, p. 117, 30: pulpa est caro sine pinguedine, Isid. Orig. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Cf. Gr. σάρξ, of sensuality.) Scelerata, i. e. *corrupt human nature*, Pers. 2, 62; cf. Aus. Ep. 4, 95.—**B.** Of persons: plebeiam numeros docere pulpam, *common people*, Aus. Ep. 4, 94.—**C.** *The fleshy part, pulp* of fruit, Scrib. Larg. 74; Pall. 4, 10 *fin.*—**D.** *The pith* of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184.

pulpāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [pulpa], *a relish* eaten with bread (for the usual pulpamentum and pulmentum), Liv. Epit. 48 *fin.*

pulpāmentum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *The fleshy part of animals*, etc., *the meat*, e. g. of fishes, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.—**II.** Transf., *food prepared mainly from bits of meat, tidbits:* nimis vellem aliquid pulpamenti, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 31; id. Curc. 1, 1, 90: mihi ... cubile est terra, pulpamentum fames, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90.—Prov.: lepus tute es et pulpamentum quaeris? *you are a hare yourself, and are you hunting game?* Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 36; v. lepus: ego semper apros occido, sed alter semper utitur pulpamento, *I do the shooting, but he gets the game; I shake the bush, but another catches the bird*, Diocl. ap. Vop. Numer. *fin.*

pulpito, āre, *v. a.* [pulpitum], *to board over, to cover with boards* (post-class.), Sid. Ep. 8, 12.

pulpĭtum, i, *n.* in *sing.* and *plur.*, *a staging* made of boards, *a scaffold, platform, pulpit,* for public representations, lectures, disputations; and esp. as *a stage* for actors, Suet. Ner. 13; id. Gram. 4 *fin.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40: percurrit pulpita socco, id. ib. 2, 1, 174; id. A. P. 215: modicis instravit pulpita tignis, id. ib. 279; Prop. 4, 1, 15 (5, 1, 16): longa per angustos figamus pulpita vicos, Juv. 6, 78; 3, 174: vati, quem pulpita pascunt, id. 7, 93; 14, 256: ludibria scaenâ et pulpito digna, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 4 al.

pulpo, āre, *v. n., to utter the natural cry of the vulture,* Auct. Philom. 27.

pulpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pulpa], *fleshy:* terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195, 12.

puls, pultis, *f.* [πόλτος], *a thick pap* or *pottage* made of meal, pulse, etc., the primitive food of the Romans before they became acquainted with bread; it was also used at sacrifices, and as food for the sacred chickens, Varr. L. L. 5, § 105 Müll.: videtur tam puls ignota, Graeciae fuisse quam Italiae polenta, Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 83; Val. Max. 2, 5, 5; Cato, R. R. 85; Juv. 11, 58; 14, 170; Pers. 6, 40; Mart. 5, 79, 9; 13, 8, 2; Cic. Div. 2, 35, 73; Fest. p. 245 Müll.

pulsābŭlum, i, *n.* [pulso], *an implement with which the strings of a musical instrument are struck, usually called* pecten or plectrum, App. Flor. 2, p. 351, 10 (dub.; al. quassabulum); Fulg. Serm. 54.

pulsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A beating, striking:* ostii, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 1: scutorum, Liv. 31, 39: Alexandrinorum, Cic. Cael. 10, 23. — *Absol.*, Dig. 47, 10, 5. — **II.** Trop.: pudoris, i. e. *forcible violation,* Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 4.

pulsātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a beater, striker:* citharae, Val. Fl. 5, 694.

pulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pello], *a beating, striking* (post-class.), Arn. 4, 129.

pulso, āvi, ātum (*inf.* parag. pulsarier, Lucr. 4, 931), 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to push, strike, beat* (cf.: tundo, ferio, pello). **I.** Lit.: cum pulsetur agiteturque incursione atomorum sempiternâ, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 114: semine in pila pulsato, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 158: lictores ad pulsandos verberandosque homines exercitatissimi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142; cf.: pulsari alios et verberari, id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 66: pulsatus parens, Verg. A. 6, 609: legatos pulsasse dicebantur, Liv. 38, 42; Tac. H. 4, 45: ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum, Juv. 3, 289: ostium, *to knock,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: ostia, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10; cf. ostiatim, Quint. 5, 10, 122: fores, Ov. M. 5, 448; so, pulso alone: pulsate, et aperietur vobis, Vulg. Matt. 7, 7: humum ter pede, *to stamp upon the ground,* Ov. F. 6, 330: gyrum pulsat equis, Prop. 4, 13, 11; cf.: tellurem pede libero, Hor. C. 1, 37, 1: prata choreis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 381.—Of military engines: ariete muros, Verg. A. 12, 706: ariete turres, Sil. 16, 696: moenia Romae, id. 6, 643: cuspide portas, id. 12, 565: pulsabant turrim ariete, Amm. 20, 11, 21: moenia Leptitana, id. 28, 6, 15.—Of musical instruments: chordas digitis et pectine eburno, *to strike, play upon,* Verg. A. 6, 647: chelyn, Val. Fl. 1, 139: pectine nervos, Sil. 5, 463: cymbala, Juv. 9, 62. — Of things: pulsant arva ligones, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 31; id. M. 11, 529: nervo pulsante sagittae, Verg. G. 4, 313.—**B.** Transf., *to strike against, to strike, touch* any thing (poet.): ipse arduus altaque pulsat Sidera, Verg. A. 3, 619; 10, 216; Sil. 9, 450: vasto qui vertice nubila pulsat, Val. Fl. 4, 149.—Of abstract subjects: ululatus pulsat aures, Claud. B. Get. 625.— **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to urge* or *drive on, to impel, to set in violent motion, to move, agitate, disturb, disquiet:* dormientium animos, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120: multa in unum locum confluunt, quae meum pectus pulsant, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 3: quae te vecordia pulsat, Ov. M. 12, 228: corda pavor pulsans, Verg. G. 3, 105; cf.: curru Phoebe medium pulsabat Olympum, id. A. 10, 216: variâ meritos formidine pulsant, Val. Fl. 3, 390: urbes rumoribus, *to disturb,* Petr. p. 679: invidia pulsat pectus, Sen. Agam. 134: aliquem querelis, Stat. Th. 8, 249; cf.: astra querelis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, prooem. § 51: superos vocibus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1671.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To attack* before a tribunal, i. e. *to arraign, accuse:* ex contractu ejus obligatus, pro quo pulsabatur, Dig. 11, 1, 11: non imponitur necessitas aliis pulsantibus respondere, ib. 5, 1, 2 *med.* — **2.** Transf., in gen., *to accuse, defame:* pulsari crimine falso, Claud. B. Gild. 170: injusta Tartara, *to accuse, charge,* Stat. S. 5, 5, 77: apud principis aures existimationem viri fortis invidiâ gravi pulsarent, Amm. 18, 4, 4. — **C.** *To drive away, remove, put out of the way,* Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 1: pericula, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 465. — **D.** *To injure, insult:* pulsatos infecto foedere divos, Verg. A. 12, 286: pulsatae majestatis imperii reus, *of treason,* Amm. 14, 7, 7.

pulsŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. pulsus], *full of blows, beating* (post-class.): dolor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14; 5, 10.

1. pulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from pello.

2. pulsus, ūs, *m.* [pello], *a pushing, beating, striking, stamping; a push, blow* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pulsu externo agitari, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54: remorum, *the stroke of the oars, rowing,* id. de Or. 1, 33, 153; Caes. B. G. 3, 13: pulsus seni, i. e. *a galley of six banks,* Sil. 14, 487; cf. Liv. 22, 19; 27, 37: pedum, *the trampling of feet,* Verg. A. 12, 445; 7, 722: palmarum, Laber ap. Non. p. 151, 28: lyrae, *a striking, playing,* Ov. F. 5, 667: terrae, *an earthquake,* Amm. 23, 1, 7.— Esp.: pulsus venarum, *the beating of the pulse, the pulse,* Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6; Val. Max. 5, 7, 1 *ext.*: sentire pulsus venarum, Quint. 7, 10, 10: pulsum venarum attingere, Tac. A. 6, 50; so, arteriarum, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219; and so pulsus alone (sc. venarum), *the pulse:* pulsus densior, celer, fluctuans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 92: debilis, densus, formicalis, id. Tard. 2, 14, 198: febricitans, id. Acut. 2, 10, 63 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *impulse, influence:* sive externus et adventicius pulsus animus dormientium commovet, sive, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 61, 126: nulla enim species cogitari potest nisi pulsu imaginum, id. ib. 2, 67, 137: animus quatitur et afficitur motibus pulsibusque, Gell. 9, 13, 1.

pultārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [puls; orig. a vessel for pottage; hence, in gen.], **I.** *A vessel* for various uses, e. g. for warm drinks, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 185; for must, Petr. 42; for preserving grapes in, Col. 12, 43, 7; for coals for fumigation, Pall. 7, 2. — **II.** Transf., *a cupping-glass,* Cels. 2, 11.

pultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulto], *a beating, knocking* at the door (ante-class.), Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 3.

pultĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [puls], *pap, gruel,* Cels. 2, 30; Col. 8, 11, 14; Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58; Arn. 7, 242: pulticula constrictior, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 108.

pultĭfăgus, v. pultiphagus.

* **pultĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [puls-facio], *from which pap* or *pottage is made:* far, Aus. Idyll. 12, 5.

Pultĭphăgōnĭdes, ae, *m.* [pultiphagus], *the pap-eater,* a comically formed designation for an old Roman, who ate pap instead of bread (v. puls), Plaut. Poen. prol. 54.

pultĭphăgus (pultĭf-), i, *m.* [puls-φάγω], *a pap-eater,* i. e. *a Roman* (v. Pultiphagonides; cf. Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 83), Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 143.

1. pulto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [collat. form of pulso, from pello], *to beat, strike, knock* (ante-class.; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 14): pectus digitis pultat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 47: ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 3: fores, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 34: januam, Plaut. Poen. 3. 4. 30: aedes, id. Most. 2, 1, 56. — *Absol.*, of knocking at the door, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 2: placide, id. Men. 1, 2, 65: pedibus, id. Most. 1, 2, 23.

2. Pulto, ōnis, *m., a Roman surname,* Val. Max. 5, 4 ext. 7.

pulver, ĕris, v. pulvis *init.*

‡ **pulvĕrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pulvis], *of* or *belonging to dust* or *sand:* VICVS, *a place in Rome,* Inscr. Grut. 250.

pulvĕrātĭcum, i, *n.*, and **pulvĕrātĭca,** ae, *f.* [pulvis; orig. payment for hard agricultural labor; hence, transf.], *drink-money,* given for hard labor, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 16; Cassiod. Var. 12, 15; Impp. Theodos. et Valent. ap. Auct. de Re Agr. p. 343 Goes.

pulvĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pulvero], in vintagers' lang., *a reducing to powder, pulverizing* of the soil around the vines, Col. 4, 28, 1; 11, 2, 60; Pall. 4, 7, 1; Serv. Verg. G. 2, 418.

pulvĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvis]. **I.** *Of* or *containing dust, filled with* or *full of dust, dust-:* nubes, *clouds of dust,* Verg. A. 8, 593: turbo, *a whirlwind of dust,* Claud. B. Get. 458: farina, *fine as dust,* Ov. Med. Fac. 61: solum, id. M. 7, 113: aequor, *a battle-field filled with dust,* Stat. Th. 11, 403: crinis, id. ib. 6, 7: circus, id. ib. 6, 493: aspectus, *dusty,* Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: erat ex itinere anhelus et pulvereus, *covered with dust,* Pac. Pan. Theod. 34: pulverei et cinerosi mortui, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27.—**II.** *Act., that raises the dust:* equi, Val. Fl. 4, 608: palla, Ov. M. 6, 705.

pulvĕrizo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to reduce to dust, to pulverize* (late Lat.): turis pulverizati drachma, Veg. Vet. 1, 54.

pulvĕro, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *To scatter dust; to bestrew with dust, to dust:* non (volo) hoc (vestibulum) pulveret (for pulveretur, *should be full of dust,* v. Gell. l. l.), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 4: se, Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 114.—**B.** In partic., in vintagers' lang., *to cover* the vines *with dust,* by digging up the soil (as a protection against the sun and mist): vineas, Col. 11, 2, 60: vites, Pall. 4, 7, 1; 7, 1, 2: uvas, Plin. 17, 9, 5, § 49.—**II.** *To reduce to powder, to pulverize:* herbas, Calp. Ecl. 5, 88.

pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *full of dust, dusty:* via, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: aestas, Verg. G. 1, 66: femina, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 7: amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 96; hence, also: Ceres, *covered with dust* in summer, Lucr. 5, 742: agmina, Verg. A. 4, 154. — **II.** Trop., *attended with labor:* praemia militiae, i. e. *toilsome,* Ov. Am. 1, 15, 4: virtus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 3.

pulvillus, i, *m. dim.* [contr. from pulvinulus, from pulvinus], *a little cushion, small pillow,* Hor. Epod. 8, 16; Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1 Mai; App. M. 10, p. 248, 25.

pulvīnar (polv-), āris, *n.* [pulvinus], *a couch made of cushions, and spread over with a splendid covering, for the gods and persons who received divine honors; a couch* or *cushioned seat of the gods* (in the lectisternium, placed for the gods before their statues and altars): nunc Saliaribus Ornare pulvinar deorum Tempus erat dapibus, Hor. C. 1, 37, 3; Liv. 5, 52, 6: aram et aediculam et pulvinar dedicare, Cic. Dom. 53, 136: quem Caesar majorem honorem consecutus erat, quam ut haberet pulvinar, simulacrum, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110; cf. Suet. Caes. 76; so of Romulus, Ov. M. 14, 827; of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 4: ad omnia pulvinaria supplicatio decreta est, *before all the seats of the gods,* i. e. *in all the temples,* Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 23; so, decretum, uti supplicatio per triduum ad omnia pulvinaria haberetur, Liv. 22, 1, 15; cf. id. 30, 21; Tac. A. 14, 12: spectabat e pulvinari, *the cushioned seat in the circus,* Suet. Aug. 45: deorum pulvinaribus et epulis magistratuum fides praecinunt, i. e. *at the* lectisternia or *feasts of the gods,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 4. — Poet.: macellum pingue pulvinarium, i. e. *rich store of beasts for sacrifice,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 1056: templa deformantur, pulvinaria proteruntur, App. M. 4, p. 155, 39.—**II.** In gen., *a sofa, cushioned seat, seat of honor, easy couch;* of the *couch* or *marriage-bed* of Livia, Ov. P. 2, 2, 71; of Messalina, Juv. 6, 31; cf. geniale, Cat. 64, 47; of *the imperial seat on the* spina *in the circus,* Suet. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 4; Juv. 6, 31; Suet. Dom. 13: in summo pulvinaris locatus cenâ poculisque inauguratur, App. M. 7, p. 191.

pulvīnāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a cushion* or *pillow:* pica, *sitting on a cushion,* Petr. 37.

pulvīnārĭum, ĭi, *n.* ***I.** *A cushioned seat* or *couch* of the gods (for the usual pulvinar), Liv. 21, 62. — ***II.** *An anchorage,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 27.

* **pulvīnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [pulvinar], *of* or *belonging to the couches of the gods:* macellum pingue pulvinarium, i. e. *provision of beasts for sacrifice,* Prud. στεφ

10, 1056 (yet pulvinarium is perh. *gen. plur.* of pulvinar).

pulvīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [pulvinus], *cushion-shaped, having a swelling* or *elevation, swelling, elevated:* pulvinatus calyx (juglandis), Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86: fissura (seminis palmae), id. 13, 4, 7, § 32: labrum scrobis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 168: capitula columnarum, *cushion-shaped capitals*, Vitr. 1, 2; 3, 3; hence, columnae, *columns with cushion-shaped capitals*, id. 4, 1 *fin.*

‡ **pulvīnensis**, is, *f.* [pulvinar], *an epithet of Bellona*, in whose chapel was a pulvinar, Inscr. Orell. 2317 sq.; Inscr. Fabr. p. 480; 540.

pulvīnŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pulvinus], *a little bank* or *bed of earth*, Col. Arb. 10, 4.

pulvīnus, i, *m.*, prop. *an elevation.* **I.** *A cushion, bolster, squab, pillow* to sit or lie upon: mane pulvinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 38: Crassum pulvinus poposcisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29; id. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; id. Fam. 9, 18, 4: epistula super caput in pulvino posita, Sall. J. 71, 4: epistulam pulvino subicere, Curt. 3, 6, 7; Nep. Pelop. 3, 2. — **B.** Transf., *a seat of honor:* honestiorem te aut turpiorem potest facere pulvinus? Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 4; Cels. 3, 18; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16, 2; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Calig. 12; Mart. 3, 82, 7; Juv. 3, 154.—**II.** *An elevation* in the fields, *a raised border, ridge, bank, bed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Col. 11, 3, 20; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 159; 19, 4, 20, § 60; 22, 22, 34, § 76; Pall. 3, 24, 13; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 16.—**III.** *A bolstering* or *surbase* of brick, to cover the joint between the walls and floor of a barn, Col. 1, 6, 13. — **IV.** *A sand-bank* in the sea, Serv. Verg. A. 10, 302.—**V.** *A structure of stone in the water, upon which to erect a pillar*, Vitr. 5, 12, 3.—**VI.** *A projecting part of a catapult, the pillow, bolster*, Vitr. 10, 15.

pulvis, ĕris (*nom.* pulver, App. Herb. 35; Theod. Prisc. 1, 30; 2, 32; cf. Prisc. p. 707 P.), *m.* (*fem.*, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 sq.; Prop. 1, 22, 6; 2, 13, 35 (3, 5, 19); and also, *masc.*, id. 1, 17, 23; 1, 19, 6; 4 (5), 9, 31). **I.** Lit., *dust, powder:* jamque fere pulvis ad caelum vasta videtur, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 (Ann. v. 286 Vahl.): fulva, id. ap. Non. 217, 13 (Ann. v. 319 ib.): si multus erat in calceis pulvis, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 47; Lucr. 3, 381: pulveris nebula, id. 5, 254: Romani pulveris vim magnam animadvortunt, Sall. J. 53, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 26: qui (ventus) nubes pulveris vehit, Liv. 22, 43: prospectum oculorum nubes pulveris abstulerat, Curt. 4, 15, 32; 5, 13, 12; Sil. 2, 174: subitam nigro glomerari pulvere nubem Prospiciunt, Verg. A. 9, 33: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: pulverem Olympicum Collegisse, id. C. 1, 1, 3: crinis pulvere collines, id. ib. 1, 15, 20: pulvere sparsi juvenes, Phaedr. 4, 24, 22: tum caeco pulvere campus Miscetur, Verg. A. 12, 444: pulverem excutere, Ov. A. A. 1, 150: sedare, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: movere, Quint. 5, 10, 81: excitare, Col. Arb. 12: glaebam in pulverem resolvere, id. 11, 2, 60: eruditus, *the dust* or *sand in which mathematicians drew their figures*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 48; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: formas in pulvere describere, Liv. 25, 31; Pers. 1, 131: amomi, *dust, powder*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 69: carbonis, *coal-dust*, id. A. A. 3, 628. —Poet.: Etrusca, i. e. *soil*, Prop. 1, 22, 6; so of *potters' earth*, Mart. 14, 1021; 1141; of *volcanic ashes:* Puteolanus, *pozzolana*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 53; Sen. Q. N. 3, 20, 3; Plin. 35, 13, 47, § 166. — Of the *dust* or *ashes* of the dead: pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 16 al.; cf.: pulvis es et in pulverem reverteris, Vulg. Gen. 3, 19: hibernus, i. e. *a dry winter*, Verg. G. 1, 101.—Esp.: pulvis belli, *war:* formosus pulvere belli, Mart. 8, 65, 3: duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidi, Hor. C. 2, 1, 22: in pulverem Martium tractus, Amm. 16, 1, 5: exercitus pulvere coalitus Martio, id. 21, 12, 22.—In *plur.:* novendiales, Hor. Epod. 17, 48: cineris pulveres, Pall. 3, 25, 14 (cf. id. 11, 14, 15): pulverum mole degravante, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 83; cf. Gell. 19, 8, 13: natio ad pulveres Martios erudita, Amm. 23, 6, 83.—Prov.: sulcos in pulvere ducere, *to draw furrows in the sand*, i. e. *to give one's self useless trouble*, Juv. 7, 48: pulverem ob oculos aspergere, *to throw dust in one's eyes*, i. e. *to deceive*, Gell. 5, 21, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A place of contest, arena, lists:* domitant in pulvere currus, Verg. A. 7, 163; Mart. 12, 83.—**2.** In gen., *a scene of action, field* (cf. arena): doctrinam ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque pulverem produxit, i. e. *before the public*, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14; cf. Hor. C. 1, 8, 4: educenda dictio est in agmen, in pulverem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: forensis pulvis, Quint. 10, 1, 33: inque suo noster pulvere currat equus, *on his own field, within his own territory*, Ov. F. 2, 360.—**B.** *Toil, effort, labor* (poet.): cui sit condicio dulcis sine pulvere palmae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51.

pulviscŭlus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **pulviscŭlum**, i, Vigilant. ap. Hier. adv. Vigil. 4), *dim.* [pulvis]. **I.** Lit., *small dust, fine powder* (ante- and post-class.), Sol. 15 *fin.;* App. M. 9, p. 222, 23; id. Mag. p. 277, 7: si abaco et pulvisculo te dedisses, i. e. *the mathematical sciences* (v. pulvis, I.), id. ib. p. 284, 1: pulvisculi flabiles, Arn. 2, 49. —**II.** Transf.: cum pulvisculo, *dust and all*, i. e. *wholly, completely*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 7; id. Truc. prol. 19.

pūmex, icis, *m.* (*fem.*, Cat. 1, 2). **I.** Lit., *a pumice-stone*, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154; used for smoothing books, Cat. 1, 2; 22, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 11; Mart. 8, 72, 2; hence poet., of verses carefully smoothed, i. e. polished, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 8; used by the effeminate for smoothing the skin, Ov. A. A. 1, 506; Mart. 14, 205; Juv. 8, 16.—Prov.: aquam a pumice postulare, *to try to draw blood from a stone*, i. e. *to demand money from one who has none*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 42; cf. as an image of dryness: pumex non aeque est aridus atque hic est senex, id. Aul. 2, 4, 8. — **II.** Poet., transf., *soft stone, porous rock* of any kind, Ov. M. 3, 159; 8, 561; id. F. 2, 315; Verg. G. 4, 44; id. A. 5, 214.—**B.** In gen., *a rock:* quae nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare, Hor. C. 1, 11, 5.

‡ **pūmĭcātor**, ōris, *m.* [pumico], *a polisher, scourer:* pumicator, σμήκτης, Gloss. Cyril.

pūmĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pumico.

pūmĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [pumex], *of pumice-stone*, or *of soft stone;* in gen. (very rare): molae, Ov. F. 6, 318: sedes, Sil. 7, 419: antra, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144; cf. fontes, *flowing from pumice-stone*, Mart. 4, 57, 2. —**II.** Trop.: oculi, *not in a condition to weep, stony, dry*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 73.

pūmĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to rub* or *smooth with pumice-stone, to polish* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): rador, subvellor, desquamor, pumicor, ornor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 16: pumicata manus, Mart. 5, 41, 6: pumicata frons, id. 1, 67, 10; Cat. 39, 19: dentes, Hier. Ep. 10.—**II.** Trop.: nullis assentantium pumicatur sermonibus, Ambros. Ep. 43, 12.—Hence, **pūmĭcātus**, a, um, *P. a., smoothed*, i. e. *effeminate, luxurious:* homo comptus et pumicatus, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: satrapae (with myrrhati, malobathrati), Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.:* detonsus pumicatusque, id. ib. 1, 7.

pūmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like pumice-stone*, i. e. *porous:* terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 34; Vitr. 2, 3: lapis, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 141. —*Comp.:* halcyoneum, Plin. 32, 8, 27, § 86.

pūmĭlĭo (collat. form **pūmĭlo**, Stat. S. 1, 6, 57), ōnis, *comm.* [pumilus], *a dwarf, pigmy:* necari a non armato pumilione, Mart. 1, 43, 10: scutum pumilionis erit, id. 14, 213, 2.—Of women: parvula, pumilio (est) Χαρίτων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1162.—Prov.: pumilio, licet in monte, non est magnus, Sen. Ep. 76, 31.—Transf., of fowls, Col. 8, 2, 14; *bantams*, Plin. 10, 56, 77, § 156; of plants, id. 11, 49, 108, § 260; 12, 2, 6, § 13; 17, 22, 35, § 176.

pūmĭlo, ōnis, v. pumilio *init.*

pūmĭlus, a, um (scanned pŭm-, Stat. S. 1, 6, 64; collat. form **pūmĭlis**, νάνος, Gloss. Philox.), *adj.*, *dwarfish, diminutive, little:* puero pumilior, App. M. 5, p. 163, 5. —**II.** *Subst.:* **pūmĭlus**, i, *m., a dwarf*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 65; Suet. Aug. 83.

pūmŭla, ae, *f., a species of vine in the Amiternine territory*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 37.

puncta, ae, v. pungo, *P. a. fin.*

* **punctātim**, *adv.* [punctum], *condensed to a point*, i. e. *briefly, concisely*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 14.

‡ **punctātōrĭŏlas** leves pugnas appellat Cato, Fest. p. 242 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 243 ib. punctaniolas.

punctillum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum], *a little point, a dot, spot* (late Lat.), Sol. 15 *fin.*

punctim, *adv.* [pungo], *with the point* (opp. caesim, with the edge): Hispano punctim magis quam caesim assueto petere hostem, Liv. 22, 46; so opp. caesim, Veg. Mil. 1, 12; Pacat. Pan. Th. 36.

punctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], in medicine, *a pricking, puncture:* dolores laterum, qui punctionem afferant, *a pricking pain, stitch*, Plin. 34, 15, 44, § 151.—In *plur.:* punctiones sentire, Cels. 8, 9, 2; Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 150; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6.

punctĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [punctio], *a slight pricking, a pricking pain.* **I.** Lit., Sen. Ep. 53, 6.—**II.** Trop.: voluptatum dolorumque punctiunculae, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 3.

* **punctōrĭum**, ĭi, *n.* [pungo], *an instrument for pricking* or *puncturing*, Gargil. de Re Hort. 4, 5.

punctŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [punctum], *a slight prick* (post-class.), App. M. 6, p. 182, 8.—**II.** *A small point:* miratur de brevi punctulo tantum incrementum, App. M. 5, p. 164, 18.

punctum, i, *n.*, v. pungo, *P. a.*

punctūra, ae, *f.* [pungo], *a pricking, prick, puncture* (post-class.): assiduae puncturae, Cels. 10, 9: teli, Firm. Math. 8, 21 dub.

1. punctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from pungo.

2. punctus, ūs (form punctus, i, Isid. Orig. 3, 121), *m.* [pungo]. **I.** *A pricking, stinging; a prick, sting, puncture:* oculis punctu erutis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 131; App. M. 7, p. 196, 11; Scrib. Comp. 206, 208, 209. —**II.** *A point:* mundi, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 174; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 1.

pungo, pŭpŭgi, punctum, 3 (old *fut. perf.* pepugero, Att. ap. Gell. 7, 9, 10; *perf.* punxi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.: pupungi, in pungit, punxit, pupungit, Not. Tir. p. 131; scanned pŭpŭgi, Prud. στεφ. 9, 59), *v. a.* [root pug-, to thrust, strike, whence also pugil, pugnus; Gr. πύξ, etc.], *to prick, puncture* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquem, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: acu comatoriā mihi malas pungebat, Petr. 21: vulnus quod acu punctum videretur, Cic. Mil. 24, 65.—**B.** Transf. * **1.** *To pierce into, penetrate, enter:* corpus, Lucr. 2, 460 (v. the passage in connection).—**2.** *To affect sensibly, to sting, bite:* ut pungat colubram: cum pupugerit, etc., Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 894 P.: pungunt sensum, Lucr. 4, 625: aliquem manu, *to pinch*, Petr. 87 *fin.:* nitrum adulteratum pungit, *has a pungent taste*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114.—**3.** *To press, hasten:* futura pungunt, nec se superari sinunt, Pub. Syr. v. 177 Rib.—**II.** Trop., *to prick, sting, vex, grieve, trouble, disturb, afflict, mortify, annoy*, etc.: scrupulus aliquem stimulat ac pungit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: epistula illa ita me pupugit, ut somnum mihi ademerit, id. Att. 2, 16, 1: jamdudum meum ille pectus pungit aculeus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: pungit me, quod scribis, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 1: si paupertas momordit, si ignominia pupugit, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: quos tamen pungit aliquid, id. ib. 5, 35, 102: odi ego, quos numquam pungunt suspiria somnos, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 27. —Hence, **punctus**, a, um, *P. a., pricked in*, like a point; hence, of time: puncto tempore (cf.: puncto temporis; v. infra), *in an instant, in a moment* (only in Lucr.), Lucr. 2, 263; 456; 1006; 4, 216; 6, 230.—Hence, *subst.* in two forms. **I. punctum**, i, *n., that which is pricked* or *pricked in, a point, small hole, puncture.* **A.** Lit. (very rare), Mart. 11, 45, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A point, small spot* (as if made by pricking): ova punctis distincta, Plin. 10, 52, 74, § 144: gemma sanguineis punctis, id. 37, 8, 34, § 113: puncta quae terebrantur acu, Mart. 11, 46, 2: ferream frontem convulnerandam praebeant punctis, i. e. *with the marks of slavery*, Plin. Pan. 35.—**b.** In partic. (α) *A point* made in writing, Aus. Epigr. 35, 1; 145, 5; as a punctuation mark, Diom. p. 432 P.—(β) *A mathematical point*, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 116.—(γ) *A point* or *spot* on dice: quadringenis in punctum sestertiis aleam lusit, Suet. Ner.

30; Aus. Prof. 1, 29.—(δ) *A point* or *dot as the sign of a vote*, made in a waxen tablet, before the introduction of separate ballots; hence, transf., *a vote, suffrage, ballot*, Cic. Planc. 22, 53; id. Mur. 34, 72; id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62. — Hence, poet., *applause, approbation:* omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343: discedo Alcaeus puncto illius, id. Ep. 2, 2, 99; Aus. Grat. Act. ad Grat. 6.—(ε) *A point on the bar of a steelyard*, indicating the weight: diluis helleborum, certo compescere puncto nescius examen, Pers. 5, 100. — **2.** *A small part* of any thing divided or measured off, e.g., **a.** *A small weight*, Pers. 5, 100.—**b.** *A small liquid measure*, Front. Aquaed. 25.—**c.** *A small portion of time, an instant, a moment* (cf. momentum): puncto temporis eodem, *in the same moment*, Cic. Sest. 24, 53; cf.: ne punctum quidem temporis, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20; Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 7: nullo puncto temporis intermisso, id. N. D. 1, 20, 52; Caes. B. C. 2, 14.— In *plur.:* omnibus minimis temporum punctis, Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 67: animi discessus a corpore fit ad punctum temporis, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: temporis puncto omnes Uticam relinquunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.;* Plin. Pan. 56: horae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 172: diei, Lucr. 4, 201.—Rarely *absol.:* punctum est quod vivimus et adhuc puncto minus, Sen. Ep. 49, 14, 3: puncto brevissimo dilapsa domus, App. M. 9, p. 235, 30; cf.: quod momentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile aut vacuum laude, Plin. Pan. 56, 2; Vulg. Isa. 54, 7.—**d.** In space, *a point:* ipsa terra ita mihi parva visa est, ut me imperii nostri, quo quasi punctum ejus attingimus, poeniteret, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16.—**e.** In discourse, *a small portion, brief clause, short section*, Cic. Par. prooem. § 2; id. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Aus. Idyll. 12 prooem.—**II. puncta**, ae, *f.* (very rare), *a prick, puncture*, Veg. Mil. 1, 12.

pūnĭcans, antis, *adj.* [Punicus], *red, reddish, ruddy, blushing* (post-class.): caliculos, App. M. 4, p. 143, 16: facies, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 1.

Pūnĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made in the Punic manner, Punic, Carthaginian:* lectuli, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; Val. Max. 7, 5, 1: fenestra, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3.

Pūnĭcē, *adv.*, v. Poeni, B. *fin.*

pūnĭcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [Punicus]. **I.** *Reddish, red, purple-colored:* puniceum supparum, Naev. B. P. 2, 21: taeniae, Verg. A. 5, 269: roseta, id. E. 5, 17: rosa, Hor. C. 4, 10, 4: crocus, Ov. F. 5, 318: rotae (currûs Aurorae), Verg. A. 12, 77: cruor, Ov. M. 2, 607; also, anima, Verg. A. 9, 349: corium, i. e. *skin beaten red*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 61: undae, Val. Fl. 3, 411.—**II. Pūnĭcĕus**, a, um, *Punic, Carthaginian:* Puniceus dux, Ov. Ib. 284.

Pūnĭcus, a, um, v. Poeni, B.

pūnio or (in archaic form) **poenio**, īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (sync. *imp.* poenibat, Lucr. 6, 1238), *v. a.*, and **pūnior** (**poen-**), ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.* [poena]. **I.** *To inflict punishment upon, to punish* (syn.: castigo, animadverto, plecto, multo). (α) In *act.* form: peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: Philemonem morte puniit, Suet. Caes. 74: alio punito, id. Calig. 30: lex omnis aut punit aut jubet, etc., Quint. 7, 5, 5; cf. id. 7, 1, 48.—*Pass.:* tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55 *fin.;* Ov. M. 9, 778.—(β) In *dep.* form: qui punitur aliquem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88: inimicos puniuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: hominum necem, id. Phil. 8, 2, 7: crudelius poeniri quam erat humanitatis meae postulare, id. Mil. 13, 33; id. Inv. 2, 27, 80; 2, 28, 83; Quint. 9, 3, 6; Gell. 20, 1, 7: punita sum funestum praedonem, App. M. 8, p. 207, 17.—(γ) In *indeterm.* form: ipse se puniens, Cic. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: prohibenda autem maxime est ira in puniendo, id. Off. 1, 25, 89 *fin.*—**II.** *To take vengeance for, to avenge, revenge*, = ulcisci (rare): Graeciae fana punire, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15: iracundia est cupiditas puniendi doloris, id. de Or. 1, 51, 220: meam domum a judicibus puniendam putavit, Cic. Har. Resp. 8, 16.—*Dep.:* ut clarissimorum omnium crudelissimam puniretur necem, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 7.

pūnior, īri, v. punio.

pūnītio, ōnis, *f.* [punio], *a punishment* (post-class.), Val. Max. 8, 1, 1; Gell. 6, 14, 8; 11, 1, 2; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 16; Vulg. Sap. 19, 4.

pūnītor, ōris, *m.* [punio]. **I.** *A punisher* (post-class.): seditiosorum punitor acerrimus, Suet. Caes. 67; Val. Max. 6, 1, 8.—**II.** *An avenger:* fuit ultor injuriae, punitor doloris sui, Cic. Mil. 13, 35: Crassianae stragis, Val. Max. 3, 4, 5.

Pūnus, a, um, *adj.*, for Poenus, *Punic, Carthaginian;* *comp.:* Punior, *more Carthaginian, more skilled in the Carthaginian language*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 41.

pūpa (**puppa**), ae, *f.* [pupus]. **I.** *A girl, damsel, lass*, Mart. 4, 20, 2; Aus. Idyll. 7, 2, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2449.—**II.** Transf., *a doll, puppet*, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 20; Pers. 2, 70; Hier. Ep. 128, 1; Lact. 2, 4, 12 sq.

pūpilla (in the Tab. Heracl. lin. 4 and 5 abbrev. VP., i. e. PV. reversed, like ↄ for Gaia and q for puella), ae, *f. dim.* [pupa]. **I.** *An orphan girl, a ward, minor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131; 2, 1, 58, § 153 et saep.—**II.** *The pupil of the eye*, Lucr. 4, 249; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148; 7, 2, 2, § 16; Vulg. Deut. 32, 10 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142, the true read. is pupula, as in App. 10, p. 255, 5). — **B.** Transf., in gen., *the eye*, App. M. 3, p. 138, 39.

pūpillāris, e, *adj.* [pupillus], *of* or *belonging to an orphan* or *ward, pupilary:* pecuniae, *the money of a ward*, Liv. 24, 18 *fin.:* actiones, *in behalf of orphans*, Quint. 12, 6, 1: aetas, *minority*, Suet. Aug. 66 *fin.:* substitutio, *the naming of an heir in case of the death of an orphan*, Just. Inst. 2, 16; hence such a will is called pupillare testamentum, Dig. 28, 6, 2; or, pupillares tabulae, ib. 28, 6, 36 *fin.:* praedium, ib. 27, 9, 13. —*Subst.:* **pūpillāris**, is, *comm.*, *the heir named in place of a deceased orphan:* substitutus, Dig. 28, 10, 5.—*Adv.:* **pūpillārĭter**, *in place of an orphan:* substituere aliquem, Cod. Just. 6, 30, 20.

‡ **pūpillātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *orphanage, wardship, pupilage:* TVTOR A PVPILLATV, *a guardian of orphans*, Inscr. Orell. 2880.

pūpillo, āre, *v. n.*, *to utter the natural cry of the peacock*, Auct. Phil. 26.

pūpillus, i, *m. dim.* [pupulus], *an orphan boy, an orphan;* also, *a ward* (cf.: tutor, tutela), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130; id. de Or. 3, 41, 165; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; 1, 1, 22; Suet. Claud. 23; id. Galb. 9; Inscr. Tab. Heracl. lin. 4 sq.; Juv. 6, 628; Dig. 50, 16, 239; Vulg. Exod. 22, 22; id. Jacob. 1, 27.

Pupiniensis, e, v. Pupinius *med.*

Pupinius, a, um, *adj.*, *Pupinian:* ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: Pupinia tribus ab agro Pupinio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 232 Müll. (Fest. ib. 233, preserved only in a fragm. form). —Also, **Pupiniensis**, e, *adj.:* ager, Liv. 9, 41, 10.—Hence, *subst.:* **Pupinia**, ae, *f.* (regio), *the Pupinian territory in Latium, a sterile tract of country in the vicinity of Rome*, Liv. 26, 9 *fin.;* Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 1, 4, 2; Val. Max. 4, 4, 4.

Pūpius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** Cn. Pupius, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3.—**2.** L. Pupius, *a centurion of the* primipili, *a Pompeian*, Caes. B. C. 1, 13.—**3.** Pupius, *a tragic poet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 67. — Hence, **II. Pūpius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Pupius, Pupian:* lex, *of the people's tribune Pupius*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 3; id. Fam. 1, 4, 1.

puppis, is (*acc.* rarely puppem, Luc. 3, 545; and 4, 132, acc. to Prisc. p. 758 and 761 P.; *abl.* puppe, Ov. M. 5, 653; 7, 1; 11, 464 al.; Sil. 14, 525; Stat. Th. 3, 29 et saep.), *f.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** *The hinder part of a ship, the stern* or *poop* (where also the helm was placed): navem convertens ad puppim, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: surgens a puppi ventus, *astern, right aft*, Verg. A. 3, 130: e puppi, Curt. 4, 4, 8; Ov. M. 3, 651: major pars a puppe nantes equos loris trahebat, Curt. 7, 9, 4: puppes citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus, i. e. *I sat at the helm of the ship of State*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3: quam ob rem conscende nobiscum, et quidem ad puppim, id. ib. 12, 25, 5. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a ship:* pictae puppes, Hor. C. 1, 14, 14; Verg. A. 1, 399; id. G. 3, 362; Ov. H. 13, 97.—**B.** As a constellation, *The Ship*, Cic. Arat. 389. — *** C.** In comic lang., *the back:* puppis Pereunda est probe, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 69.

pūpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [pupa]. **I.** *A girl, little lass, puppet;* as a term of endearment, App. M. 6, p. 174, 37: A PVPVLA, *from the age of girlhood*, Inscr. Orell. 3031.—**II.** *The pupil of the eye*, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; Varr. ap. Non. 172, 5; Hor. Epod. 5, 40: duplex, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 15; App. M. 10, p. 255, 5: acies ipsa, quae pupula vocatur, Cat. 65, 46.

pūpŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [pupus]. **I.** *A little boy*, Cat. 56, 5; mockingly, of an old man, Sen. Ep. 12, 3.—**II.** *A puppet*, Arn. 7, 215.

pūpus, i, *m.* [root pu-, to beget; cf.: puer, pubes]. **I.** *A boy, a child*, Varr. ap. Non. 156, 22; as a term of endearment, *puppet*, Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*—**II.** *The pupil of the eye* (post-class. for pupula and pupilla), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 179.

pūrē, *adv.*, v. purus *fin.*

pūrĕ-făcio, ĕre, *v. a.* [purus], *to cleanse, purify:* februare positum pro purgare et purefacere, Non. 114, 19.

purgābĭlis, e, *adj.* [purgo], *that can be easily cleansed* or *purified:* castanea, *that can be easily separated from the husk*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93.

purgāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *What was annually swept* or *washed from the temple of Vesta*, i. e. *the dirt* or *filth swept out, the sweepings, offscourings*, Ov. F. 6, 713 and 227; v. stercus.—**II.** *A means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation:* caedis, Ov. M. 11, 409: mali, id. F. 2, 35; 2, 23: mentis, id. M. 15, 327: aquae, i. e. *baptism*, Prud. στεφ. 6, 30.—**III.** *Purity, clearness*, Prud. Cath. 7, 80.

purgāmentum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *What is swept* or *washed off, sweepings, offscourings, filth, dirt:* cloacam maximam, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56: hortorum, Tac. A. 11, 32: cenae in pavimento, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184: ceparum, id. 20, 5, 20, § 41: oris, Sen. Const. 2 *fin.:* sanguinis, Plin. 11, 37, 74, § 192.—As a term of reproach, *refuse, dregs, filth, offscouring, outcast*, Petr. 74; Curt. 6, 11, 2; 10, 2, 7: purgamenta pro frugibus creat humus palustris, *weeds*, Sen. Ep. 73, 16.—**B.** Transf., *washings, that which is washed up:* purgamenta freti aestuantis, i. e. *pearls*, Col. 8, 9, 19: tanquam purgamenta hujus mundi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 13.—**II.** *A means of purgation, purification*, or *expiation, an expiatory sacrifice*, Petr. 134, 1.

purgātē, *adv.*, v. purgo, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **purgātĭcius**, a, um, *adj.* [purgo], *cleansing, purging*, Not. Tir. p. 120.

purgātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleansing, purging.* **I.** Lit.: cloacarum, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 41 *fin.:* menstrua, *the monthly courses of women*, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 131; so, feminarum, id. 20, 9, 34, § 86; 20, 14, 53, § 148; 24, 13, 72, § 116; 30, 14, 44, § 129; Sen. Q. N. 3, 16: alvi, *a purging*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; also simply purgatio, id. Fam. 16, 10, 1.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A religious purgation* or *purification from guilt, an expiation*, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135; Vulg. Heb. 1, 3.—**B.** *An apology, justification*, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; 2, 31, 94; Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 12.

purgātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *purgative, cathartic* (post-class.): medicamina, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19; id. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1.

purgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a cleanser, purger* (post-class.): cloacarum, Firm. Math. 8, 20: ferarum, *an exterminator of wild beasts*, App. Mag. p. 288, 26.—**II.** Trop.: animae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

purgātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *cleansing, purgative, purgatory* (post-class.): medicamentum, Symm. Ep. 6, 65.—Trop.: virtutes, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8: poenae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 7: tormenta, id. ib. 21, 16.

purgātrix, īcis, *f.* [purgator], *she that cleanses* or *purifies; cleansing, purifying* (post-class.): purgatrice aquā se expiare, Tert. Bapt. 5.

‡ **purgātūra**, ae, *f.* [purgo], *a cleansing* of animals, Edict. Diocl. p. 20.

1. purgātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from purgo.

2. purgātus, ūs, v. purgatio, I.

purgĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [purgo], *to cleanse, purify, purge* (Plautin.). ***I.** Lit.: carnificis angiporta purgitans, Plaut. Fragm.

ap. Non. 190, 10. — * **II.** Trop., *to excuse one's self*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 23.

purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [contr. for purigo, from purum ago], *to make clean* or *pure, to clean, cleanse, purify* (class.). **I.** Lit.: oleam a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato, R. R. 65, 1: cum falcibus purgarunt locum, *cleared the place, freed it from bushes*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; Liv. 24, 19: arva longis ligonibus, Ov. P. 1, 8, 59: domum muribus, Phaedr. 1, 22, 3: fossas, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236: proprios leniter ungues cultello, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51: cana labra, i. e. *to clear* or *free from beard*, Mart. 9, 28, 5: pisces, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: segetes, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241. — *Absol.*: levi sarculo purgare, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241. — Mid.: purgor in amni, *wash*, Sil. 8, 126.— **2.** In partic., in medic. lang., *to cleanse by stool, vomiting*, etc., *to purge*: quid scammoneae radix ad purgandum possit, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Cato, R. R. 157, 3: si is, qui saepe purgatus est, subito habet alvum suppressam, Cels. 2, 12: qui purgor bilem sub verni temporis horam, Hor. A. P. 302: se helleboro, Val. Max. 8, 7, 5 *fin.*: se per inferna aut vomitione, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.— **B.** Transf. **1.** *To make even by clearing away, to level*, Inscr. Murat. 582 *fin.*; cf.: purgare viam proprie dicitur ad libramentum proprium redigere, sublato eo quod supra eam esset, Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 1.— **2.** *To clear away, remove*: rudera, Suet. Vesp. 8: vermes clavo aëneo, Pall. 4, 10, 4: lapides, id. 3, 6: sordes, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 383; cf.: scindit se nubes et in aethera purgat apertum, *melts away*, Verg. A. 1, 587.—**b.** In partic., in medicine, *to remove* or *expel by purging, rinsing*, etc., *to heal, cure*: purgatum te illius morbi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 27: pituitas, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 188: fastidium lauri folio, id. 8, 27, 41, § 101: suppurationes, id. 23, 1, 16, § 24: tarditatem aurium, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59: succus purgat cicatrices et nubeculas (oculorum), id. 27, 12, 85, § 109.—**II.** Trop., *to cleanse, purify* (syn. lustro). **A.** In gen.: pectora, Lucr. 6, 24: urbem, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: amplissimos ordines contaminatos veteri neglegentiā purgavit, Suet. Vesp. 9: rationes, *to clear up, settle, pay*, id. Calig. 29.— **B.** *To clear away, remove*: metum doloris, Quint. 12, 2, 3.—**C.** In partic. **1.** *To clear from accusation, to excuse, exculpate, justify* (syn. excuso): ut me purgarem tibi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28: QVIBVS DE REBVS VOS PVRGAVISTIS . . . QVOMQVE DE EIEIS REBVS SENATVEI PVRGATI ESTIS, S. C. de Tiburt. lin. 3 and 12 (ap. Grut. 499, 12): quod te mihi de Sempronio purgas, accipio excusationem, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3: cui se purgat, id. Or. 29, 230: ego me tibi purgo, id. Fam. 15, 17, 1; so, Caesarem de interitu Marcelli, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: si quis tibi se purgare volet, quod, etc., Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 35: si parum vobis essem purgatus, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 17: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum, ne, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 8; cf. id. B. G. 1, 28: ea pars epistulae tuae, per quam te ac mores tuos mihi purgatos ac probatos esse voluisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 12: accedebant blanditiae virorum factum purgantium cupiditate atque amore, Liv. 1, 9 *fin.*: factum, Ov. P. 3, 2, 24: facinus, Curt. 7, 5, 39; 5, 12, 8: crimina, *to disprove*, Cic. Clu. 1, 3; Liv. 38, 48, 14; cf. probra, Tac. A. 4, 42: adulescentem crimine civilis belli, *to acquit*, id. ib. 3, 17: innocentiam suam, *to vindicate*, Liv. 9, 26: suspicionem, *to remove*, id. 28, 43: ea, quae ipsis obicerentur, *to refute*, id. 8, 23: purget miles, quod vicerit hostem, Sil. 7, 510: aliquem alicujus rei, Liv. 37, 28: se adversus alicujus criminationes purgare, Suet. Caes. 55: illi lacrimantes nunc purgare se, Curt. 6, 10, 11.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: laborare regem, ut purganti se nihil hostile dixisse aut fecisse, fides habeatur, Liv. 42, 14: qui purgarent nec accitos ab eo Bastarnas nec auctore eo quidquam facere, id. 41, 19.—**2.** *To cleanse* or *purge from a crime* or *sin with religious rites, to make expiation* or *atonement for, to expiate, purify, atone for, lustrate*, = expiare, lustrare (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): di patrii, purgamus agros, purgamus agrestes, Tib. 2, 1, 17: populos, Ov. F. 4, 640: myrtea verbena Romanos Sabinosque, Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119: pontifices purgantes moenia, Luc. 1, 593: domus purgantur lustranturque, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105. —With the crime or act as an object: nefas, Ov. M. 13, 952: crimen gladio, Luc. 8, 518; Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 13.—Hence, **purgātus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Cleansed, purified, pure* (poet.): auris, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 7: somnia pituitā purgatissima, Pers. 2, 57: purgatioris auri vena, Mart. Cap. 1, § 7 (cf. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 179). — **B.** *Excused, exculpated*: ita fiducia quam argumentis purgatiores dimittuntur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 310, 22, and ap. Don. Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 28.—**C.** *Pure, freed from sin* (eccl. Lat.): vota purgatiora, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 2: purgatissima ecclesia, id. Doctr. Christ. 2, 16: pietas, id. Ver. Rel. 1. — Hence, *adv.*: **purgāte**, *purely*: enucleate dicitur purgate, exquisite, Non. 60, 5.

pūrĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [purifico], *a purifying, purification* (post-Aug.): laurus purificationibus adhibetur, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 138: religionis, Mart. 8 praef.: sanguis purificationis suae, Vulg. Lev. 12, 4: purificatio, καθαρμός, Gloss. Cyril.

pūrĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *purifying, cleansing*: sanctificatio, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 16, 22.

pūrĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [purus-facio], *to make clean, to cleanse, purify* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: luteos pedes aquā, Plin. 30, 11, 28, § 93: tunicas (oculorum) lacrimationum salivis, id. 11, 37, 54, § 147: favum, id. 21, 14, 49, § 83: agrum, Gell. 19, 12, 11: regnum, Just. 10, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to purify with religious rites, to expiate, atone for*: se a concubitu mariti, Suet. Aug. 94: se, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2: quod ille infamavit, te purifica, Lampr. Alex. 7; Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 72.—Of animals, Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116.

pūrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *purifying* (post-class.): ros, Lact. 4, 15: purificum Jovem precatus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 328 (al. terrificum).

‡ **pūrĭmē**, for purissime, v. pure, *adv.*, under purus *fin.*

1. pūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [purus], *cleanness, purity* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*; of wine, Pall. 11, 14, 12.— **II.** Trop.: vivendi, Capitol. Ver. 3: sermonis, Hier. Ep. 57; Vulg. Psa. 17, 21.

2. pūrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pus], *purulency* (post-class.): sanguinis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 35.

pūrĭter, *adv.*, v. purus *fin.*

pūrĭtia, ae, v. pueritia.

pūro, āre, *v. a.* [purus], *to purify* with religious rites (very rare, perh. ἅπαξ εἰρ.): sacra, Fest. s. v. prophetas, p. 229 Müll.

purpŭra, ae, *f.* [πορφύρα]. **I.** Lit., *the purple-fish* (cf.: bucinum, murex, ostrum), Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125 sq. — **II.** Transf., *purple color, purple*, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 130: violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Verg. G. 4, 274: certantem uvam purpurae, Hor. Epod. 2, 20; Dig. 32, 68 *fin.*; also, *a spurious purple color, prepared from berries* (cf. Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140), Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77.— Like aurum, gemmae, etc., to designate any valuable object, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 128; Lucr. 5, 1423; Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: purpuram marinam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 23.—**B.** *The purple*, i. e. *purple cloth, a purple garment*: purpura plebeia ac paene fusca, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: usque ad talos demissa purpura, i. e. *the* praetexta, id. Clu. 40, 111; Quint. 1, 2, 6: lectus eburneus, auro ac purpurā stratus, Suet. Caes. 84. — Esp., of the *purple garments* worn by kings and magistrates: purpura Pompeium summi velabit honoris, Ov. P. 4, 4, 25: regum, Verg. G. 2, 495. — Cf. in *plur.*: purpurae Laconicae, Hor. C. 2, 18, 8; Quint. 8, 5, 28.— Hence, **2.** Transf., *a lofty station, high dignity*: omnis Latio quae servit purpura ferro, i. e. *all kings*, Luc. 7, 228: purpuram sumere, i. e. *the sovereignty*, Eutr. 9, 8; Capitol. Max. 14: adorare purpuram, i. e. *the emperor*, Amm. 21, 9, 8; Cod. Th. 6, 24, 3; Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6; 12: septima purpura, *the seventh consulate*, Flor. 3, 21, 17: tertia Latios renovārat purpura fasces, Sil. 11, 112: jamque novi praeëunt fasces, nova purpura fulget, Ov. F. 1, 81.— **3.** Of wine: purpura potabilis, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

purpŭrāmentum, i, *n.* [purpura], *a purple vestment* (eccl. Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Erem. Serm. 18.

purpŭrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to purple, purple*: officinae, *manufactories of purple*, Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46: taberna, Dig. 32, 1, 89: NEGOTIATOR ARTIS PVRPVRARIAE, Inscr. Orell. 4250. — **II.** *Substt.* **A.** ‡ **purpŭrārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a purple-dyer*, Inscr. Orell. 4271 and 4272.— **B.** ‡ **purpŭrārĭa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *A purple-dye house*, Inscr. Orell. 2952.—**2.** *A female dyer in purple*, Vulg. Act. 16, 14.—**C.** *Plur.*: **Purpŭrārĭae**, ārum, *f.* (sc. insulae), *two islands in the Atlantic, now Madeira and Porto Santo*, Juba ap. Plin. 6, 32, 37, § 203.

purpŭrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [purpuro], *to grow purple, become of a purple color*: unda cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. ap. Non. 162, 31 (Ac. Fragm. 2, 7 B. and K.).

(**purpŭrātōrĭus**, a spurious reading for purpuratorum, Sol. 1, 7.)

purpŭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpura], *clad in purple*: mulier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 131.—**II.** As *subst.*: **purpŭrātus**, i, *m.*, *a high officer at a king's court* (so called because clothed in purple), Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; Liv. 30, 42; 37, 23; Flor. 1, 10; Curt. 3, 2, 10; 3, 6, 4. — Hence, sarcastically of Gabinius, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12.

Purpŭrĕo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a Roman surname*, Liv. 35, 41.

purpŭrētĭca, ae, *f.* [for porphyritica, from πορφύρα], *an entrance built of porphyry* (sc. porticus), Inscr. Fabr. 361, p. 522.

purpŭrĕus, a, um (*gen. sing.* purpureaï, Lucr. 2, 52), *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *purple-colored, purple*; including very different shades of color, as *red, reddish, violet, brownish, blackish*, etc. (mostly poet.): vestitus, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: pallium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31: flos rosae, Hor. C. 3, 15, 15: amictus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 27; Verg. A. 3, 405; Suet. Ner. 25: pannus, Hor. A. P. 15: aurora, *rose-red, red, rosy*, Ov. M. 3, 184: rubor (oris), id. Tr. 4, 3, 70; cf. os, Hor. C. 3, 3, 12: ignis in ore Purpureus, Stat. Achill. 1, 161: anima, i. e. *blood*, Verg. A. 9, 349: purpureus lunae sanguine vultus erat, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 12: purpureus venit in ora pudor, id. ib. 2, 5, 34: genae, id. ib. 1, 4, 22: papavera, Prop. 1, 20, 38: sapa, Ov. F. 4, 780: lactuca, Col. 11, 2, 26: merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 316: capillus, Verg. G. 1, 405: mustum, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 16), 17: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 69: mare illud, quod nunc Favonio nascente purpureum videtur, i. e. *blackish, dark*, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: fluctus, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 21), 5 (cf. the Homeric πορφύρεον κῦμα): pruna, Col. 12, 10, 4: vites, id. 3, 2, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Clothed in purple* (poet. for purpuratus): tyranni, Hor. C. 1, 35, 12: rex, Ov. M. 7, 102: filius, id. P. 2, 8, 50; Mart. 6, 11, 8 al.: purpureus pennis, i. e. *with purple feathers upon his helmet*, Verg. A. 10, 722: torus, *covered with purple*, Mart. 12, 17, 8.—**B.** *Brilliant, shining, bright, beautiful* (poet.): olores, Hor. C. 4, 1, 10: lumen, Verg. A. 1, 590: lux, Ov. F. 6, 252: vultus Bacchi, Stat. Th. 7, 148: Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 38; cf. alae, id. R. Am. 701: orbes (i. e. oculi), *beautiful eyes*, Val. Fl. 3, 178: ver, Col. poët. 10, 256: bracchia purpurea candidiora nive, *shining*, Albin. 2, 62.

purpŭrissātus, a, um, *adj.* [purpurissum]. **I.** *Painted with* purpurissum (ante- and post-class.): buccae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 35: genae, App. Mag. p. 323, 13.—**II.** Transf.: fasti, i. e. *the consular registers*, fasti consulares (so called from the purple clothing of the consuls), Sid. Ep. 8, 8.

† **purpŭrissum**, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **purpŭrissus**, Hier. Ep. 54, 7), = πορφυρίζον, *a kind of dark purple color*, used for dyeing red and as a cosmetic, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 104; Naev. and Afran. ap. Non. 218, 30 and 31; Hier. Ep. 127, 3.—**II.** Transf.: quid in oratione meā purpurisso litum, *highly colored*, Front. Or. 2, p. 248.

‡ **purpŭrĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, another form for porphyreticus, *purple-colored*; *of porphyry*: COLVMNAE, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5.

purpŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [purpura]. **I.** *Act.*, *to purple*, i. e. *to make purple-colored, to dye with purple*: undas, i. e. *to darken* (cf. purpureus), Furius ap. Gell. 18, 11, 3: purpurati nimium ocelli, Mart. Cap. 9, § 918.— **B.** Transf., *to beautify, adorn*, App. M. 6, p. 427 Oud.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be purple* or *purple-colored*: purpurantes violae, Arn. 5, 160; Prud. Cath. 6, 82: purpurantem pingit annum floribus, Auct. Per-

vig. Ven. 12; App. M. 10, p. 149, 9.—* **B.** Transf., *to be painted* or *adorned, to shine:* quae frondens purpurat auro, Col. poët. 10, 101 dub. (al. quae frondent purpurā et auro).

pūrŭlentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [purulentus], *purulence* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 95; *plur.*, id. ib. 5, 3, 53.

pūrŭlentē, *adv.*, v. purulentus *fin.*

pūrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [purulentus], *a collection of corrupt matter* or *pus, a purulent mass* (post-class.). **I.** Lit., Hier. in Isa. 1, 1, 6.—**II.** Trop.: civitatis, Tert. Pall. 5 *fin.*

pūrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [pus], *festering, mattery, purulent:* cancer albus purulentus est, Cato, R. R. 157; Cels. 2, 8; Plin. 22, 11, 13, § 28; 27, 12, 105, § 130; Sen. Ep. 95, 26. — *Absol.:* **pūrŭlenta,** ōrum, *n.*, *corrupt matter, pus,* Plin. 20, 2, 5, § 10; 20, 4, 13, § 26.—*Adv.:* **pūrŭlentē,** *purulently,* Plin. 23, prooem. 3, § 7.

pūrus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. root pû, purificare, lustrare; cf.: pūtus, pŭto; whence also ποινή; Lat. poena], *clean, pure,* i. e. free from any foreign, esp. from any contaminating admixture (syn.: illimis, liquidus). **I.** Lit. **1.** *Clean, free from dirt* or *filth, pure, unstained, undefiled:* purae aedes, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 6: et manibus puris sumite fontis aquam, Tib. 2, 1, 14; Hor. Epod. 17, 49; id. S. 1, 4, 68: vestis, Verg. A. 12, 169: ut quicquid inde haurias, purum liquidumque te haurire sentias, Cic. Caecin. 27, 78: amnis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: aqua, id. C. 3, 16, 29; cf. id. Ep. 1, 10, 20: fons, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 3: lympha, Sil. 7, 170: amphorae, Hor. Epod. 2, 15: fictilia, Tib. 1, 1, 30: torus, id. 1, 3, 26: purissima mella, Verg. G. 4, 163: aëre purior ignis, Ov. M. 15, 243: hasta, *unstained with blood,* Stat. Th. 11, 450.—**2.** In gen., *free* or *clear* from any admixture or obstruction: terra, *cleared* (from stones, bushes, etc.), Cic. Sen. 17, 59: sol, *clear, bright,* Hor. C. 3, 29, 45: orbis, Ov. M. 4, 348: caelum, Tib. 4, 1, 10: luna, Hor. C. 2, 5, 19: vesper, id. ib. 3, 19, 26: dies, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2: aurum, *refined, without dross,* Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84; 33, 6, 32, § 99: argentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52: gemma, Ov. M. 2, 856.—*Absol.:* **pūrum,** i, *n.*, *a clear, bright, unclouded sky,* Verg. G. 2, 364; Hor. C. 1, 34, 7. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *plain, natural, naked, unadorned, unwrought, unmixed, unadulterated, unsophisticated:* argentum, *plain,* i. e. *unornamented, without figures chased upon it,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 49; 2, 4, 23, § 52; Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9; Juv. 9, 141; cf.: coronarum aliae sunt purae, aliae caelatae, Vitr. 7, 3; and: utrum lanx pura an caelata sit, Dig. 6, 1, 6: vasa, *not pitched,* Col. 12, 4, 4: locus, *not built upon, vacant,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.; Liv. 24, 14; Dig. 13, 7, 43: humus, Cic. Sen. 15, 59: solum, Liv. 1, 44 *fin.:* ager, Ov. F. 3, 582: campus, Verg. A. 12, 771: purus ab arboribus campus, Ov. M. 3, 709: hasta, *without an iron head,* Prop. 4 (5), 3, 68: toga, *without purple stripes,* Phaedr. 3, 10, 10: esse utramque sibi per se puramque necesse'st, *unmixed,* Lucr. 1, 506.—**2.** *Cleansing, purifying:* idem ter socios purā circumtulit undā, Verg. A. 6, 229: sulfur, Tib. 1, 5, 11. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Pure, unspotted, spotless, chaste, undefiled, unpolluted, faultless,* etc.: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer, Cic. Sen. 22, 80: castus animus purusque, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: estne quisquam qui tibi purior esse videatur? id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: puriora et dilucidiora, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: vita et pectore puro, Hor. S. 1, 6, 64; id. Ep. 1, 2, 67: pectus purum et firmum, *stainless, faultless,* Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17 (Trag. v. 340 Vahl.): familia, *that has solemnized the funeral rites,* Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: gladium purum ab omni caede servare, Sen. Ep. 24, 7: purae a civili sanguine manus, id. Suas. 6, 2: purus sum a peccato, Vulg. Prov. 20, 9: pectus purum ab omni sceleris contagione, Lact. 5, 12, 2.—Of freedom from sensual passion: animam puram conservare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 134: noctes, opp. spurcae, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 62; id. Poen. 1, 2, 137; Tib. 1, 3, 26; Mart. 6, 66, 5; 9, 64: corpus, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9.—With *gen.:* integer vitae scelerisque purus, Hor. C. 1, 22, 1.—Of purity of style: oratio Catuli sic pura est, ut Latine loqui paene solus videatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 29; cf.: purum et candidum genus dicendi, id. Or. 16, 53: sermone puro atque dilucido, Quint. 11, 1, 53: sermo quam purissimus, id. 4, 2, 118: multo est tersior ac magis purus (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94: pura et illustris brevitas, Cic. Brut. 75, 262: pura et incorrupta consuetudo dicendi, id. ib. 75, 261: pressus sermo purusque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 8.—**B.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *unconditional, without exception, absolute; entire, complete:* judicium purum, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60: pura et directa libertas, Dig. 40, 4, 59: causa, ib. 46, 3, 5.—**C.** *Clear, complete, over and above:* quid possit ad dominos puri ac reliqui provenire, *clear gain,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 200.—**D.** Relig. t. t., *free from religious claims* or *consecration:* purus autem locus dicitur, qui neque sacer neque sanctus est neque religiosus, sed ab omnibus huiusmodi nominibus vacare videtur, Dig. 11, 7, 2, § 4; cf. ib. § 2: quae tandem est domus ab istā suspicione religionis tam vacua atque pura, Cic. Har. Resp. 6, 11.—**E.** *Not desecrated, undefiled.* **1.** *Untrodden, fresh:* locus, Liv. 25, 17, 3.—**2.** *Not defiled by a funeral* or *burial:* familia, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57. — **3.** *Free from mourning:* dies, Ov. F. 2, 558. — *Adv.*, in two forms, **pūrē** and (ante-class. and poet.) **pūrĭter** (*sup.* ‡ purime, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 252 Müll.), *purely, clearly, without spot* or *mixture.* **A.** Lit. (α) Form pure: pure eluere vasa, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; cf.: pure lautum = aquā purā lavatum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 248 Müll.: lavare, Liv. 5, 22.—(β) Form puriter: puriter transfundere aquam in alterum dolium, Cato, R. R. 112: puriter lavit dentes, Cat. 39, 14. — **b.** *Comp., brightly, clearly:* splendens Pario marmore purius, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5: purius osculari, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 2.—**c.** *Sup.:* quam mundissime purissimeque fiat, Cato, R. R. 66.—**B.** Trop., *purely, chastely; plainly, clearly, simply.* (α) Form pure: si forte pure velle habere dixerit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 61: quiete et pure et eleganter acta aetas, Cic. Sen. 5, 13: pure et caste deos venerari, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3; Liv. 27, 37; cf.: radix caste pureque collecta, Plin. 22, 10, 12, § 27. — Of style: pure et emendate loqui, Cic. Opt. Gen. 2, 4: pure apparere, *clearly, obviously,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 100: quid pure tranquillet, *perfectly, fully,* id. Ep. 1, 18, 102.—(β) Form puriter: si vitam puriter egi, Cat. 76, 19.—**b.** *Sup.:* Scipio omnium aetatis suae purissime locutus, Gell. 2, 20, 5: purissime atque illustrissime aliquid describere, *very distinctly, very clearly,* id. 9, 13, 4.—**2.** In partic., jurid., *unconditionally, simply, absolutely:* aliquid legare, Dig. 8, 2, 35: contrahi, ib. 18, 2, 4; 39, 2, 22 *fin.;* 26, 2, 11; Gai. Inst. 1, 186.

pūs, pūris, *n.* [Sanscr. pu-, to be fetid; Gr. πύον, πύθω, etc.]. **I.** Lit., *white and viscous matter* of a sore, *pus,* Cels. 5, 26, 20; 5, 28, 8.—In *plur.:* pura, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 145; 35, 6, 21, § 38. — **II.** Transf., as designation of a malicious person: Titus Lucius . . . febris, senium, vomitum, pus, Lucil. ap. Non. 2, 31: Rupili pus atque venenum, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.

* **pūsa,** ae, *f.* [pusus], *a girl,* Pompon. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.

pŭsillănĭmis, e, *adj.* [pusillus-animus], *faint-hearted, timid, pusillanimous* (post-class.): pusillanimes consolari, Vulg. 1 Thess. 5, 14; Tert. Fug. in Pers. 9; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 17 *fin.*

pŭsillănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pusillanimis], *faintheartedness, timidity, pusillanimity* (post-class.): spiritus, Vulg. Psa. 54, 8: animi, Lact. de Ira Dei, 5.

pŭsillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [pusillus], *littleness, smallness* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Herm. 14: intellegentiae, Lact. Opif. D. 1: animi, id. ib. 6, 17, 17: meae pusillitatis auctoritas, Hier. Ep. 152.

pŭsillŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *very little, very small:* vineae, Ambros. Cantic. 2, 62; id. Psa. 118, Serm. 11, 29: pueri, Varr. ap. Non. 214, 25 dub. (al. pusilli, as also ib. 133, 18).

pŭsillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [pusus], *very little, very small, petty, insignificant* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pueri, Cato, R. R. 157, 10: testis, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 145; cf. Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: terra homines nunc educat pusillos, Juv. 15, 70: mus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 15: villula valde pusilla, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1: folia (herbae), Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162: epistula, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23: pusilli et contempti libelli, id. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: cui satis una Farris libra foret, gracili sic tamque pusillo, Hor. S. 1, 5, 69: vox, *small, thin, weak,* Quint. 11, 3, 32: habuimus in Cumano quasi pusillam Romam, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.—*Comp.:* maritus quovis puero pusillior, App. M. 5, p. 163, 5: pusillo animo, Vulg. Col. 3, 21.—*Absol.:* **pŭsillum,** i, *n.*, *a very little, a trifle:* nactus pusillum laxamenti, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3: aphaca pusillo altior lenticula est, *a trifle taller,* Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38: pusillum a vero discedere, *a little,* Quint. 8, 6, 28; cf. Cato, R. R. 90: post pusillum, *after a little,* Vulg. Judith, 13, 11; id. Luc. 22, 58.—**II.** Trop., *little, small, petty, paltry:* animus, *a petty spirit,* Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 7; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4: Siculus ille capitalis, creber, acutus, brevis, paene pusillus Thucydides, id. Q. Fr. 2, 11 (13), 4; Mart. 3, 62, 8: pusilli animi, *little courage, diffidence,* Hor. S. 1, 4, 17: ingenium, Mart. 9, 51, 1: causa, *trifling,* Ov. R. Am. 730: res (opp. grandes), Quint. 11, 3, 151: quod dixi tamen, hoc leve et pusillum est, Mart. 4, 43, 9: causidicus, Juv. 10, 121.

pūsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [pusus]. **I.** *A little boy,* Cic. Cael. 15, 36; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; Juv. 6, 34; Arn. 7, 215; Hier. Ep. 54, 4. — **II.** Transf., *a youth, lad:* bellissimus, *a pretty lad,* App. M. 9, p. 220, 12.

pūsĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [pusa], *a little girl,* Prud. στεφ. 3, 19.

pustŭla, ae, *f.* [pus; cf. pusula]. **I.** Upon the skin, *a blister, pimple, pustule:* eruptiones quaedam pustularum, et ulcuscula, Sen. Ep. 72, 6; Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238; 20, 13, 51, § 141 (pusula in both cases, Jahn); Tib. 2, 3, 9 (passula, M.); Mart. 11, 98.—**II.** Upon other things, *a bubble, blister,* e. g. in boiling water, in lime, on earthen-ware, etc., Vitr. 7, 2; Plin. 20, 18, 86, § 203 (pusula, Jahn); 37, 7, 26, § 98 (pusulis, Jahn); Mart. 8, 51, 6.

pustŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [pustulo], *a breaking out into pustules, pustulation,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 16; id. Tard. 5, 1.

pustŭlātus, a, um, v. pusulatus.

pustŭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pustulo], *to break out into pustules,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 5, 1.

pustŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [pustula]. **I.** *Act., to blister, to cause blisters* or *pustules;* hence, mid., *to blister, become blistered:* ne usta pustulentur, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 16.—**II.** *Neutr., to blister, break out into blisters,* Tert. Hab. Mul. 6.

pustŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of blisters* or *pustules:* locus, Cels. 5, 26, 31.

pūsŭla, ae, *f.* [another form for pustula, q. v., from pus]. **I.** Lit. **1.** Upon the skin, *a blister, pimple, pustule,* Cels. 5, 28, 15; Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44; 21, 15, 55, § 93; 25, 13, 109, § 173: magis ignosco ei, qui volnus inimici quam qui pusulam concupiscit, Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4; Mart. 14, 167, 1. — **2.** Of the *bubbles* or *blisters* in bread, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. hetta, p. 99 Müll.—**II.** Transf., in pastoral lang., *the erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire,* Col. 7, 5, 16.

pūsŭlātus and **pustŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [pusula and pustula], *blistered,* i. e. *refined, purified:* argentum pusulatum, Dig. 19, 2, 31; also, argentum pustulatum, Suet. Ner. 44; Mart. 7, 86, 7.

pūsŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [pusula], *full of blisters, pimples,* or *pustules:* pecus, Col. 7, 5, 17.

pūsus, i, *m.* [puer], *a boy, a little boy,* Pompon. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.

1. pŭtā, *imper.*, v. puto *fin.*

2. Pŭta, ae, *f.* [puto], *a goddess that presides over the pruning of trees,* Arn. 4, 131.

pŭtāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *that which falls off in pruning* or *trimming, clippings, waste; shells, peels,* etc.: putamina non solum arborum sunt, verum omnium rerum purgamenta. Nam quicquid ex quācumque re proicitur, putamen appellatur. Plautus in Captivis (3, 4, 122): nucleum amisi, reliquit pigneri putamina, *shells, peels, husk,* Non. 157, 28 sq.; so, of the *shells* of nuts, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; Varr. R. R. 1, 7: mali Punici, Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 143: fabae, ervi, *pods, shells,* id. 17, 24, 37, § 240: ovi, co-

chleae, id. 30, 7, 19, § 55: testudinum, id. 9, 11, 13, § 39.

pŭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [puto]. **I.** *A pruning* or *lopping* of trees, Varr. R. R. 1, 6; Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 49; Col. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 1; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 142 al.—**II.** *A reckoning, computation* (post-class.): universam putationem imparem fecit, Macr. S. 1, 13.—**B.** *A counting, esteeming, considering* (post-class.): personae, *a taking one for a certain other person*, e. g. a father for his son, Dig. 47, 10, 18.

pŭtātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *imaginary, presumptive, putative* (post-class.): habitus, actus, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 8: caro Christi, id. Carn. Chr. 1: magister, Vet. Interp. Iren. 4, 60.—*Adv.*: **pŭtātīvē,** *by supposition, putatively*, Hier. adv. Joann. Hierosol. 24: natus, Hilar. Trin. 6, 5.

pŭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pruner* or *lopper* of trees, Varr. L. L. 6, § 63 Müll.; Plin. 27, 8, 45, § 69; Col. poët. 10, 228: vitis, Ov. M. 14, 649: vitium, Pall. 1, 6, 9.

pŭtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [putator], *of* or *for pruning* or *lopping* (post-class.): falx, *a pruning-knife*, Pall. 1, 43.

pŭtĕal (collat. form ‡ **pŭtĕāle,** Inscr. Ann. 16, p. Chr. n. ap. Orell. 4517), ālis, *n.* [puteus]. **I.** *A stone curb round the mouth of a well:* puteal, περιστόμιον φρέατος, Gloss. Philox.: putealia sigillata duo, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Dig. 19, 1, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a similar curb placed round any spot.* Thus, at Rome, the Puteal, *erected in the Comitium, to commemorate the cutting of a whetstone with a razor by the augur Attus Navius, near the* Arcus Fabianus. It was subsequently restored by Scribonius Libo, and was called also Puteal Libonis. Money matters were here transacted. According to others, the Puteal of Libo was different from that of Attus Navius: impositum, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; id. Sest. 8, 18; Ov. R. Am. 561: Libonis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 8; id. S. 2, 6, 35; Pers. 4, 49.

pŭtĕālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a well, well-:* undae, *well-water*, Ov. Ib. 391; so, lymphae, Lucr. 6, 1178: aquae, Dig. 43, 1, 20, § 6: fons, Col. 11, 3, 8: unda, id. 1, 5, 1: pocula, *of spring-water*, Juvenc. 2, 259; cf. puteanus.

pŭtĕānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a well, well-:* aqua, *well-water*, Col. 12, 26, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 82.

pŭtĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a well-digger*, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; Liv. 44, 33, 1 dub.

putĕfactus, a, um, v. putrefacio.

pūtĕo, ēre (no *perf.* or *sup.*), 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root pu-, to stink; cf. pus; Gr. πύον]. **I.** *To stink* (cf. putesco), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 545, 16: putet aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 42: putere diurno mero, id. Ep. 1, 19, 11; Pers. 3, 73.—**II.** *To be rotten, putrid*, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67 (al. putrent).—Hence, **pūtens,** entis, *P. a.*, *stinking*, Aldh. Laud. Virg. 35; Scrib. Comp. 186.

Pŭtĕŏli, ōrum, *m.*, *a city on the coast of Campania, opposite Baiæ, having mineral springs, a favorite resort of the Romans*, now *Puzzuoli*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Cic. Att. 15, 20, 3; id. Fin. 2, 26, 84; Liv. 24, 13; 34, 35 et saep.—Hence, **II. Pŭtĕŏlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Puteoli, Puteolan:* sinus, Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 82: praedia, Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 78: Cluvius, id. Fam. 13, 56, 1: pulvis, *volcanic ashes of Puteoli, Pozzuolana*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 20, 3; Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 202; 35, 13, 47, § 167.—*Substt.*: **A. Pŭtĕŏlānum,** i, *n.*, *a country-seat of Cicero, near Puteoli*, Cic. Fat. 1, 2; id. Att. 16, 1, 1.—**2.** Transf., *a blue pigment*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 161.—**B.** In *plur.*: **Pŭtĕŏlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Puteoli, the Puteolans*, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 35, 86.

pŭter and **pŭtris,** tris, tre, *adj.* [puteo], *rotten, decaying, putrefying, stinking, putrid.* **I.** Lit.: palus puter, *fetid*, Varr. R. R. 1, 8: navis, Prop. 2, 19, 43 (3, 20, 7): fanum, *mouldering* from age, *ruined*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49: poma, *rotten*, Ov. M. 7, 585: fervent examina putri De bove, *rotten, putrefying*, id. F. 1, 379: viscera, id. M. 15, 365: corpora cicatricibus putria, Curt. 9, 3, 10; cf.: si ulcus magis putre est, Cels. 5, 26, 33: vomicae, Juv. 13, 95: putres artus et tabida cruore manantia membra, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: artus, Sil. 13, 464: cadavera, putri liquentia tabo, id. 13, 487: moles, id. 3, 643.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *loose, crumbling, friable, mellow, soft, flabby*, etc.: glaeba, *crumbling*, Verg. G. 1, 44: tellus, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 39: campus, Verg. A. 8, 596: harena, Stat. S. 4, 3, 126; Luc. 8, 830: ager pinguis ac putris, Col. 2, 1: solum, id. 2, 10, 18; Verg. G. 2, 204: lapis, *friable*, Plin. Ep. 10, 39 (48), 2: mammae, *flabby*, Hor. Epod. 8, 7: oculi, *languishing*, id. C. 1, 36, 17; cf.: ille in Venerem est putris, Pers. 5, 58: anima, i. q. senilis, *withered, old*, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 67.

pūtesco and **pūtisco,** pūtŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [puteo], *to rot, putrefy*, Cato, R. R. 3, 4: quod si minus idoneae tempestates sint consecutae, putescere semina soleant, Varr. R. R. 1, 34, 1; Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38; id. N. D. 2, 64, 160; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 102: cur Ajax putescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 194; Cels. 2, 30 (al. putrescit): non aliâ (muriâ) quam qua Byzantia putuit orca, *has become soaked, imbued with*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 66.

pŭtĕum, i, v. puteus *init.*

pŭtĕus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form of the *plur.* **pŭtĕa,** ōrum, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 4) [root pu-, to cleanse; whence also purus, putus, purgo], *a well:* puteum fodere, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 32: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; id. Div. 1, 50, 112: virgines se in puteos abjecisse, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 6; Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80; 37, 9, 43, § 127; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25; 5, 6, 25: putei perennes, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 15: puteum vitare patentem, id. ib. 2, 2, 135 et saep.—Of *a cistern*, Auct. B. Alex. 5 *fin.*—Prov.: in puteum conicere, *to throw away*, Petr. 42.—**II.** Transf., *a pit*, Verg. G. 2, 231; for storing grain in, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; in mines, *a pit, shaft*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68; 33, 6, 31, § 95; *an air-shaft, air-hole*, Vitr. 8, 6; *a dungeon* for slaves, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 21; 2, 7, 3; Col. 1, 6.

pŭtĭcŭli, ōrum, *m.*, or **pŭtĭcŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [puteus, a well-hole], *the grave-pits*, i. e. *the subterranean burying-places, near the Esquiline Hill, for the poor and for slaves*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.

pūtĭdē, *adv.*, v. putidus *fin.*

* **pūtĭdĭuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidior], *somewhat more disgusting;* of discourse, *rather more tedious* or *troublesome*, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3.

pūtĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [putidus], *disgusting* in behavior or speech; *offensive, affected* (post-Aug.), Mart. 4, 20, 4; Capitol. Macr. 14.

pūtĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [puteo], *rotten, decaying, stinking, fetid* (syn. foetidus). **I.** Lit.: caro, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: aper, Mart. 3, 50, 8: fungus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 23: frons, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 55: uvae, Varr. ap. Non. 152, 23: vinum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125: putidae naves et sentinosae, Cato ap. Non. 152, 25: navis, Caecil. ib. 152, 26: paries pictus, Afran. ib. 152, 28.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In contemptuous lang., of *old, half-rotten, withered* persons: homo putide, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 44: moecha, Cat. 43, 11; so, femina, Hor. Epod. 8, 1.—*Comp.*: putidius cerebrum, *more withered, rotten, addled*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 75.—**B.** Of style, *unnatural, disagreeable, affected, disgusting:* cum etiam Demosthenes exagitetur ut putidus, Cic. Or. 8, 27: molesta et putida videri, id. de Or. 3, 13, 51: litterae neque expressae neque oppressae, ne aut obscurum esset aut putidum, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: vereor, ne putidum sit scribere ad te, quam sim occupatus, id. Att. 1, 14, 1.—*Sup.*: jactatio putidissima, Petr. 73.—Hence, *adv.*: **pūtĭdē,** *disgustingly, disagreeably, affectedly:* dicere, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: loqui, Sen. Ep. 75, 1.—*Comp.*: nolo exprimi litteras putidius, nolo obscurari neglegentius, *too precisely*, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41.

pūtillus, i, *m.*, or **pūtilla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. putus], *a little boy; a little girl; a child;* a word of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 104.

pūtisco, ĕre, v. putesco.

pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root pu, to cleanse; whence putus, puteus, purus, etc.], *to clean, cleanse* (in the lit. sense very rare; in the trop. very freq.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vellus lavare ac putare, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18: pensa lana putata, Titin. ap. Non. 369, 22: dolia, Cato, R. R. 39, 1 dub. (al. picare): aurum quoque putatum dici solet, id est expurgatum, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. putus, p. 216 Müll.—**B.** In partic., *to trim, prune*, or *lop* trees or vines: vineas arboresque falce putare, Cato, R. R. 32 *init.*; 33, 1: vitem, Verg. G. 2, 407; Just. 43, 4, 2: parcendum vitibus et ideo anguste putandum, Col. 4, 24, 21; id. Arb. 10, 1; Pall. 3, 12, 1; cf.: putatae vites et arbores, quod decisis impedimentis remanerent purae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.; so, too, in the foll., the passage from Gell. 6, 5, 6: olivetum, Cato, R. R. 44: arborem latius, strictius, Pall. 1, 6: vineam, Vulg. Lev. 25, 3; id. Isa. 5, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to clear up, set in order; to arrange, settle, adjust.* **A.** In gen.: rationem or rationes, *to hold a reckoning, reckon together, settle accounts:* putare veteres dixerunt vacantia ex quâque re ac non necessaria aut etiam obstantia et aliena auferre et excidere, et, quod esset utile ac sine vitio videretur, relinquere. Sic namque arbores et vites et sic etiam rationes putari dictum, Gell. 6, 5, 6 sq.: vilicus rationem cum domino crebro putet, Cato, R. R. 5, 3: rationes, id. ib. 2, 5: putatur ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52: rationes cum publicanis putare, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 1: ideo ratio putari dicitur in quâ summa fit pura, Varr. L. L. 5, 9.—**2.** Transf.: quom eam mecum rationem puto, *think over, consider*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 25.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To reckon, count, compute* a thing: colliciares (tegulae) pro binis putabuntur, *will be counted*, Cato, R. R. 14, 4; cf.: si numerus militum potius quam legionum putatur, Tac. H. 3, 2.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *To believe in, regard:* id ipsum est deos non putare, quae ab iis significantur contemnere, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104.—**b.** *To reckon, value, estimate, esteem* a thing as any thing (= aestimare): aliquid denariis quadringentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: magni putare honores, id. Planc. 4, 11: cum unum te pluris quam omnes illa putem, id. Att. 12, 21, 5: parvi, Cat. 23, 25: tantique putat conubia nostra, Ov. M. 10, 618.—**c.** *To reckon, deem, hold, consider, count, esteem*, etc.: aliquem nihilo, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: aliquid pro certo, Matius et Trebat. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 15, A *fin.*: pro nihilo, Cic. Mil. 24, 64: imperatorem aliquo in numero putare, id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37.—With two *acc.*: turpem putat lituram, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 167: id nil puto, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27; id. Ad. 1, 2, 19; 5, 4, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 84; 2, 2, 54; id. C. 4, 11, 30: hominem prae se neminem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135.—**d.** *To ponder, consider, reflect upon* a thing: dum haec puto, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 4: in quo primum illud debes putare, Cic. Planc. 4, 10: multa putans, Verg. A. 6, 332: cum aliquo argumentis, *to consider* or *investigate maturely, to argue*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 45.—**e.** Transf. (as the result of consideration), *to judge, suppose, account, suspect, believe, think, imagine*, etc. (cf.: arbitror, opinor, censeo): verbum quoque ipsum puto, quod declarandae sententiae nostrae causâ dicimus, non signat profecto aliud, quam id agere nos in re dubiâ obscurâque, ut decisis amputatisque falsis opinionibus, quod videatur esse verum et integrum et incorruptum, retineamus, Gell. 6, 5, 8: aliquis forsan me Putet non putare hoc verum, Ter. And. 5, 5, 1: recte putas, id. ib. 1, 1, 114: rem ipsam putasti, *you have hit the precise point*, id. Phorm. 4, 5, 6: nec committere, ut aliquando dicendum sit, Non putaram, *I should not have imagined that*, Cic. Off. 1, 23, 81; id. Ac. 2, 18, 56: Cyprus insula et Cappadociae regnum tecum de me loquentur, puto etiam regem Deiotarum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 15: noli putare, me maluisse, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 3; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 7; id. Fam. 9, 16, 2; id. Att. 12, 18, 1; Caes. B. C. 2, 31: Numidae remorati dum in elephantis auxilium putant, Sall. J. 53, 3: stare putes; adeo procedunt tempora tarde, *one would suppose*, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 5; id. H. 11, 85: acies mea videt aut videre putat, id. ib. 18, 32: hanc virtutem vestram ultra periculis obicere nimis grande vitae meae pretium puto, Tac. A. 2, 47; Nep. Paus. 3, 7.—Parenthetically, Cic. Att. 12, 49, 1; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 3; Cic. Att. 8, 9, 4; 7, 8, 5; 9, 9, 3; 10, 16, 3: atque intra, puto, septimas Calendas, Mart. 1, 100, 6.—Ironically, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 2: ut puto, deus fio, *as I think, in my opinion*, Suet. Vesp. 23 *fin.*; Ov. A. A. 1, 370: non, puto, repudiabis, etc.,

I think, I suppose, Vat. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.—With *gen.*: quaecumque sunt in omni mundo, deorum atque hominum putanda sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 154.—Elliptically, Cic. Fam. 15, 20, 1; cf. id. ib. 15, 4, 15; id. Fin. 5, 24, 76; Sen. Ep. 76, 11; Tac. Or. 33.—Hence, **pŭtā**, *imper.*, *suppose*, *for instance*, *for example*, *namely* (poet. and post-Aug.): Quinte, puta, aut Publi, Hor. S. 2, 5, 32: puta, tibi contigisse, ut oculos omnium effugias, Lact. 6, 24, 17: puta te servum esse communem, Sen. Contr. 3, 19, 4; 4, 25, 13; id. Clem. 1, 26, 2; id. Ben. 3, 41, 1; 5, 8, 6: si ille, puta, consul factus fuerit, Dig. 28, 5, 23: hoc, puta, non justum est, Pers. 4, 9; cf. Prisc. p. 1007 P.: ut puta (sometimes also written as one word, utputa), *as for instance*, *as for example*, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2, 3: ut puta novum crimen, Quint. 11, 3, 110; 7, 1, 14; Cels. 5, 26, 51 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 47, 15.

pūtor, ōris, *m.* [puteo], *a foul smell*, *a stench*, *rottenness*, *putridity* (ante- and post-class.), Cato, R. R. 157; Varr. L. L. 5, § 25 Müll.; Lucr. 2, 872; 6, 1101; Stat. S. 4, 3, 86; Arn. 7, 222 al.; App. M. 4, p. 144, 4.

pūtrāmen, inis, *n.* [puter], *rottenness*, *putridity* (late Lat.), Cypr. Laps. 12.

pūtrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [putreo], *rottenness*, *putridity* (late Lat.): vulnerum, *festering*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 37; Prud. Cath. 9, 31; Macr. S. 1, 17, 57; Veg. 2, 44, 2; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4. 3, 26.—**II.** Trop.: aufer meorum putredines peccatorum, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 27.

pūtrēdŭlus (**pūtrĭd-**), a, um, *adj.* [putredo], *corrupt*, *foul* (late Lat.): voces, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

pūtrĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.*, and in *pass.* **pūtrĕfīo**, factus, fieri (collat. form of the *part. pass.* putefactus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1035) [putreo-facio]. **I.** *To make rotten*, *to cause to putrefy*; and *pass.*, *to become rotten*, *to putrefy*: umor putrefacit deposita semina, Col. 3, 12, 1: stellionem in oleo, Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90: ut spinarum semina putrefiant, Pall. 1, 33, 1; 10, 9: bove putrefacto, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 5; Lucr. 2, 895: nudatum tectum patere imbribus putrefaciendum, Liv. 42, 3: putrefacta est spina, Ov. M. 15, 389.—**II.** *To make friable*, *to soften*: ardentia saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt, Liv. 21, 37, 2.

pūtrĕfactio, ōnis, *f.* [putrefacio], *a rotting* (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 147.

pūtrĕfīo, factus, fieri, v. putrefacio.

pūtrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [puter], *to be rotten* or *putrid* (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Non. 159, 19; Att. ib. 159, 21.

pūtresco (not in Cic.; for in Tusc. 1, 3, putescat is the correct read.), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [putreo]. **I.** *To grow rotten* or *putrid*, *to rot*, *putrefy*, *moulder*, *decay*: ne ungulae putrescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: vestis putrescit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 119: dentes, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 101: malus, Pall. 3, 25, 15: medullae, Prud. στεφ. 4, 131: cicatrices, Vulg. Psa. 37, 5.—**II.** *To become loose* or *friable*, Col. 2, 11, 3; 3, 11, 7; 11, 2, 61; 11, 3, 56.—**III.** Trop., *to fall into contempt*, *become disgusting*: et nomen impiorum putrescet, Vulg. Prov. 10, 7; id. Jer. 13, 9.

pūtrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *corruptible*, *perishable* (post-class.): tabulae, Paul. Nol. Ep. 8, 6: ligna, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.

pūtrĭdŭlus, v. putredulus.

pūtrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [putreo]. **I.** *Rotten*, *corrupt*, *decayed*: dentes, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: nimis jam putrida membra, Luc. 2, 141: si quid in nucleo putridi fuerit, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 88: cadaver, Vulg. Isa. 14, 19.—**II.** *Withered*: pectora, Cat. 64, 352; cf. Hor. Epod. 8, 7.

* **pūtrĭlāgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [puter], *rottenness*, *corruption*, *putrefaction*: caries est vetustas vel putrilago, Non. 21, 23.

pūtris, e, v. puter.

pūtror, ōris, *m.* [putreo], *rottenness*, *corruption*, *putridity* (post-class.), Arn. 5, 166.

pūtrŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [putror], *full of rottenness* or *corruption*, *putrid* (post-class.): ulcus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 205.

1. pŭtus, a, um, *adj.* [root pu-, to cleanse; whence also purus, putens, pūto], *cleansed*, *purified*, *perfectly pure*, *bright*, *clear*, *unmixed*; usually joined with *purus*; purus putus, sometimes purus ac putus: putare valet purum facere. Ideo antiqui purum putum appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 63 Müll.; cf.: putus antiqui dicebant pro puro, Paul. ex Fest. p. 216 Müll.: in foedere . . . scriptum invenitur, ut Carthaginienses populo Romano darent certum pondus argenti puri puti. Quaesitum est, quid esset purum putum. Respondi esse purum putum valde purum . . . Argentum putum dictum esse quasi exputatum excoctumque omnique alienā materiā carens, Gell. 6, 5, 1: amicula pura puta, procera, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 27, 28: hecatombe pura ac puta, *pure and clear*, id. ib. 27, 24: Polumachaeroplagides, Purus putus est ipsus, *it's the very man himself*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 31: purus putus hic sycophanta est, *a sycophant out and out*, *a genuine sycophant*, id. ib. 4, 7, 103.—Without *purus*: sole exorto puto, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10.—*Sup.*: quam bonam meis putissimis orationibus gratiam retulerit, *my exceedingly pure*, *brilliant speeches*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

* **2. pūtus**, i, *m.*, another form of pusus, *a boy*, Verg. Cat. 9, 2 Wagn.

‡ **puvire** ferire est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 245 Müll.

puxis, ĭdis, v. pyxis.

† **pycnītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = πυκνῖτις, *a plant*, *mullein*, *wool-blade* (pure Lat. verbascum), App. Herb. 71.

† **pycnŏcŏmon**, i, *n.*, = πυκνόκομον, *a plant*, *devil's-bit*: Scabiosa succisa, Linn.; or, acc. to Sprengel, *small-flowered motherwort*: Leonurus Marrubiastrum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 36, § 57.

† **pycnostȳlos**, on, *adj.*, = πυκνόστυλος, *close-columned*, *having the columns close together*, *pycnostyle*, Vitr. 3, 2, 1; 3, 4, 3.

† **pycta** or **pyctes**, ae, *m.*, = πύκτης. **I.** Lit., *a boxer*, *pugilist* (pure Lat. pugil), Plin. 7, 47, 48, § 152; Sen. Contr. 1, 3; Phaedr. 4, 24, 5; Tert. Anim. 46; id. adv. Gnost. 6.—When occurring with pugil, pyctes denotes a boxer who fights in the Greek manner, and pugil one who fights in the Roman manner, Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 2530.—**II.** Transf., of *a fighting-cock* (from pyctes), Col. 8, 2, 5.

pyctālis, e, *adj.* [pycta], *of* or *belonging to a boxing-match*, *pugilistic*: certamen, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 373.

† **pyctŏmăchărĭus**, ii, *m.* [πυκτομαχέω], *a boxer*, *pugilist*, for pycta and pugil, Firm. Math. 8, 8.

Pydna, ae, *f.*, = Πύδνα, *a city in Macedonia*, *on the Thermaic Gulf* (the modern *Kitro*), *celebrated for the battle in which Perseus was defeated by Æmilius Paulus*, Liv. 44, 6, 3; 44, 42, 2 sqq.; Nep. Them. 8, 5.—**Pydnaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45.

† **pyĕlus**, i, *m.*, = πύελος, *a bath*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 62.

† **pȳga** (**pūga**), ae, *f.*, = πυγή, *the rump*, *buttocks* (pure Lat. nates), Hor. S. 1, 2, 133.—*Plur.*, Naev. ap. Non. 39, 28.

† **pȳgargus**, i, *m.*, = πύγαργος (white-rump). **I.** *A kind of eagle*, perh. the *bald eagle* or *fish-hawk*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.—**II.** *A kind of antelope*, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; Juv. 11, 138; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.

Pygĕla, ōrum, *n.*, = Πύγελα, *a town and harbor of Ionia*, Liv. 37, 11; called also **Phygĕla**, Mel. 1, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 114.

† **pȳgĭsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.* [πυγησιακός (not in use), from πυγή], qs. *of* or *belonging to secret buttock-worship*: puellam invitare ad pygisiaca sacra, i. e. *to copulation*, Petr. S. 140 (al. pygiaca, pygiciaca, in the same signif.).

Pygmaei, ōrum, *m.*, = Πυγμαῖοι (qs. Fistlings, Tom Thumbs), *the Pygmies*, *a fabulous dwarfish race of antiquity*, *especially in Africa*; *at war with the cranes*, *by whom they were constantly defeated*, Mel. 3, 8, 8; Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 188; 4, 11, 18, § 44; 5, 29, 29, § 109; Gell. 9, 4, 10.—Hence, **II. Pygmaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pygmæan*: mater, i. e. *the queen of the Pygmies*, *Gerane* or *Œnoe*, Ov. M. 6, 90: sanguis, id. F. 6, 176: virgo, *a female dwarf*, Juv. 6, 505: bellator, id. 13, 167.

Pygmălĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Πυγμαλίων. **I.** *Grandson of Agenor*, *who became enamoured of a statue he had made*, *and to which*, *at his earnest petition*, *Venus gave life*, Ov. M. 10, 243 sq.; Arn. 6, 206.—**II.** *Son of Belus*, *king of Tyre*, *and brother of Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 347; Just. 18, 4, 3; 11.—Hence, **B. Pygmălĭōnēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pygmalionian*, poet. for *Phœnician*: terra, Sil. 1, 21; also for *Carthaginian*, id. 6, 532.

Pȳlădes, ae and is, *m.*, = Πυλάδης. **I.** *Son of King Strophius*, *celebrated as the friend of Orestes*, Cic. Lael. 7, 24; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 28; id. P. 3, 2, 70; 85; Hor. S. 2, 3, 139; Hyg. Fab. 119 and 120.—Transf., for *a faithful friend*, Ov. R. Am. 589.—*Dat.* Pyladi, Mart. 6, 11.—Hence, **B. Pȳlădēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Pyladean*; transf., for *very faithful*, *very tender*: amicitia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84.—**II.** *A celebrated pantomimist from Cilicia*, *under Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 45; Sen. Excerpt. cont. 3 praef.; Macr. S. 2, 7.

Pȳlae, ārum, *f.*, = Πύλαι (gates, gateways). **I.** In gen., *a narrow pass*, *defile*: Tauri, *between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 2; called also Amanicae, Curt. 3, 8, 13; 3, 4, 2: Susides, *in Persia*, id. 5, 3, 17: Caspiae, Mel. 1, 15.—**II.** In partic., *the Pass of Thermopylæ*, Liv. 32, 4; 36, 15.—Hence, **B. Pȳlāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Thermopylæan*: concilium, *the congress of the Greeks at Thermopylæ*, Liv. 31, 32; called also Pylaicus conventus, id. 33, 35.

Pȳlaemĕnes, is, *m.*, = Πυλαιμένης, *a mythical king of the Paphlagonians*, *an ally of Priam*, Liv. 1, 1; Nep. Dat. 2, 2; Dict. Cret. 3, 5.—Hence, **II. Pȳlaemĕnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*: gens, i. e. *Paphlagonian*, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5.

Pȳlāĭcus, a, um, v. Pylae, II. B.

Pȳlēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Πυλήνη, *a town of Ætolia*, Stat. Th. 4, 102.

† **pȳlōrus**, i, *m.*, = πυλωρός, *the lower orifice of the stomach*, *the pylorus*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6 al.

Pȳlus and **Pȳlos**, i, *f.*, = Πύλος, *the name of three cities of the Peloponnesus*, of which one was in Arcadia; one in Messenia, now *Old Navarino*, Liv. 27, 30; Mel. 2, 3, 9; and the other in Triphylia, the southern province of Elis, the abode of Nestor, whence Pylos Nestorea, Sen. Herc. Fur. 561; sometimes confounded with Pylos in Messenia, where Neleus reigned: nos Pylon, antiqui Neleïa Nestoris arva, Misimus, Ov. H. 1, 63; cf. also: Nelea Pylos, id. M. 6, 418: Nestoria, Sen. Herc. Fur. 561.—Hence, **II. Pȳlĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pylos*, *Pylian*, freq. poet. for *Nestorian*: agri, *Pylian*, *Messenian*, Ov. M. 2, 684: Nestor, id. P. 1, 4, 10; id. Am. 3, 7, 41; Hor. C. 1, 15, 22: rector, i. e. Nestor, Sil. 7, 597: dies, *the days*, i. e. *age of Nestor*, Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 62; hence, transf.: senecta, i. e. *very great age*, Mart. 8, 2.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Pȳlĭus**, ii, *m.*, *the Pylian*, i. e. *Nestor*, Ov. M. 8, 365; 12, 537; 542.—**2.** In *plur.*: **Pȳlii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Pylos*, *the Pylians*, Mel. 2, 3, 9.

† **pȳra**, ae, *f.*, = πυρά. **I.** *A funeral pile*, *pyre* (pure Lat. rogus), Verg. A. 6, 215; 11, 185; Ov. F. 2, 534; id. Ib. 36; Auct. B. Afr. 91; Vulg. Ezech. 24, 9.—**B.** *A fire*, Vulg. Act. 28, 2.—**II. Pȳra**, ae, *f.*, *the name of the place on Mount Œta where Hercules is said to have burned himself*, Liv. 36, 30.

Pȳracmon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Πυράκμων, *a Cyclops*, *a servant of Vulcan*, Verg. A. 8, 425; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 238; id. Cons. Hon. 3, 195.

Pȳracmos, i, *m.*, *a Centaur who was present at the marriage of Pirithoüs*, Ov. M. 12, 460.

Pyrae, ārum, *f.*, *an ancient town of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.

Pyraei, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Mel. 2, 3.

† **pȳrālis** (**-allis**), ĭdis, *f.*, = πυραλίς, *a winged insect that was supposed to live in fire*, *called also* pyrausta = πυραύστης, or pyrota, Plin. 11, 36, 42, § 119; 10, 74, 95, § 204.

Pȳrămēus, a, um, v. 1. Pyramus, II.

(**pȳrămĭdātus**, a, um, *adj.* [pyramis], *pyramidal*: corpuscula, a gloss ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 24, 66; formerly received into the text.)

† **pȳrămis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = πυραμίς (prob. Egyptian), *a pyramid*, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47; Prop. 3 1, 55; Mart. Spect. 1, 1; Tac. A. 2, 61; Plin. 36, 12, 16, § 75: pyramidas regum miramur, id. 36, 15, 24. § 103; Mel. 1, 9; Luc. 9, 155; Tac. A. 2, 61.—**II.** Transf., *a geometrical solid figure, a pyramid*, Boëth. Arith. 2, 21 sqq.

1. Pȳrămus, i, *m.*, = Πύραμος, *the lover of Thisbe, who, on account of her supposed death, stabbed himself under a mulberry-tree*, Ov. M. 4, 55 sq. — Hence, **II. Pȳrămēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pyramus, Pyramian:* arbor, i. e. *the mulberry-tree*, Ser. Samm. 29, 553.

2. Pȳrămus, i, *m.*, = Πύραμος, *a river in Cilicia*, now the *Jaihân*, Mel. 1, 13, 1; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91; Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Curt. 3, 4, 7; 3, 7, 5.

pȳrausta or **-es**, ae, v. pyralis.

† **pȳrēn**, ēnis, *f.*, = πυρήν, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

Pȳrēnaeus, a, um, and **Pȳrēnāĭcus**, a, um, v. Pyrene.

Pȳrēnē (y scanned short, Tib. 1, 7, 10), ēs, *f.*, = Πυρήνη. **I.** *One of the fifty daughters of Danaüs*, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**II.** *Daughter of Bebryx, beloved by Hercules, and buried upon the mountains called after her name;* cf. Sil. 3, 420 sq.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *The Pyrenæan Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Tib. 1, 7, 9; Luc. 1, 689; Sil. 1, 487: Pyrenes promunturium, Liv. 26, 19.—**b.** *Spain*, Sil. 15, 451; 16, 247: Pyrenes populi, id. 1, 190.—Hence, **1. Pȳrēnaeus** (y scanned short, Luc. 4, 83), a, um, *adj.* (α) *Of* or *belonging to Pyrene, Pyrenæan:* Pyrenaei montes or Pyrenaeus saltus, *the Pyrenæan Mountains, the Pyrenees*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; id. B. C. 1, 37; 3, 19; Liv. 21, 23 sq.; Mel. 2, 5, 1; Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71; Sil. 3, 415; Aus. Ep. 24, 69.—(β) *Of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenæan:* nives, Luc. 4, 83: juvenci, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406: Venus, *who was worshipped on the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22.—Also, *subst.:* **Pȳrēnaeum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18.—**2. Pȳrēnāĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Pyrenees, Pyrenæan:* nives, Aus. Urb. in Narbone, 13, 6 dub. (al. Pyrenaeis).

Pȳrēneus (trisyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Πυρηνεύς, *a king of Thrace*, Ov. M. 5, 274 sq.

† **pȳrĕthrum** or **-on**, i, *n.*, = πύρεθρον, *a plant, Spanish chamomile, pellitory:* Anthemis pyrethrum, Linn.; Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 151; Cels. 5, 4; 19; Scrib. Comp. 9; 55; Ov. A. A. 2, 418.

Pȳrĕtus, i, *m.*, *one of the Centaurs*, Ov. M. 12, 449.

† **pȳrēum**, i, *n.*, = πυρεῖον, *the sanctuary of Vesta*, Cassiod. H. E. 30.

Pyrgi, ōrum, *m.*, = Πύργοι, *a colony in Etruria*, now the village of *S. Severa*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Liv 36, 3, 6; Verg. A. 10, 184; Suet. Ner. 5; Mart. 12, 2, 1; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 296 sq. — Hence, **II. Pyrgensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pyrgi, Pyrgan:* scorta, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 184: Antistius, *of Pyrgi*, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 287: publicanus, Liv. 25, 3.

† **pyrgis**, is, *f.*, *a plant, dog's-tongue*, App. Herb. 96.

Pyrgo, ūs, *f.*, *the nurse of Priam's children*, Verg. A. 5, 645.

Pyrgŏpŏlīnīces, is, *m.*, *Tower-town-taker*, the name of the hero in Plautus's Miles Gloriosus, 1, 1, 56; 4, 2, 9; Sid. Ep. 1, 9.

Pyrgŏtĕles, is, *m.*, = Πυργοτέλης, *a sculptor of the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 7, 37, 55, § 125; 37, 1, 4, § 8.

† **1. pyrgus**, i, *m.*, = πύργος, *a little wooden tower on the side of a gaming-board, hollow and having steps inside, through which the dice were thrown upon the board* (pure Lat. turricula), Sid. Ep. 8, 12 (in Hor. S. 2, 7, 17, called phimus; v. phimus).

2. Pyrgus, i, *m.*, = Πύργος, *a castle in Elis*, Liv. 27, 32; Rutil. Itin. 223.

Pȳrīphlĕgĕthon, ontis, *m.*, = Πυριφλεγέθων, *a river in the Infernal Regions, usually called* Phlegethon, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43 dub.; Tert. Apol. 47 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 52.

† **pȳrītes**, ae, *m.*, = πυρίτης. **I.** *Flint*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138. — **II.** *A millstone*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137.—**III.** *Iron pyrites, sulphuret of iron, marcasite*, Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 137.

† **pȳrītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = πυρῖτις, *a precious stone of a black color*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

pȳrŏcŏrax, ăcis, v. pyrrhocorax.

Pyrōdes, is, *m.*, = Πυρώδης, *the discoverer of the art of kindling fire:* ignem e silice Pyrodes Cilicis filius (invenit), Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198.

Pȳrŏis and **Pȳrŏeis**, entis, *m.*, = Πυρόεις (fiery). **I.** *The planet Mars*, Col. poët. 10, 290; Aus. Idyll. 18, 12; App. de Mundo, p. 171; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53, written as Greek).—**II.** *One of the horses of the sun*, Ov. M. 2, 153; Val. Fl. 5, 432; Hyg. Fab. 182.

† **pȳrŏpoecĭlos** lapis, = πυροποίκιλος, or **pyrrhŏpoecĭlos**, = πυρροποίκιλος, *a kind of porphyry*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 36, 22, 43, § 157.

† **pȳrōpus**, i, *m.*, = πυρωπός (fire-colored), *a metallic mixture, gold-bronze, bronze*, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Lucr. 2, 803; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 21; Ov. M. 2, 2.

pȳrōta, ae, v. pyralis.

Pyrrha, ae, and **Pyrrhē**, ēs, *f.*, = Πύρρα. **I.** *Daughter of Epimetheus, and wife of Deucalion*, Ov. M. 1, 350 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 2, 6; Hyg. Fab. 153; Sen. Troad. 1039. — Hence, **B. Pyrrhaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Pyrrha, Pyrrhæan:* saxa, *which Pyrrha and Deucalion flung behind them*, Stat. Th. 8, 305. — **II.** *The name borne by Achilles when clothed as a girl*, Hyg. Fab. 96; Sid. Carm. 9, 138.—**III.** *A city in Lesbos, with a harbor, now called Caloni*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 2, 92, 94, § 206; 5, 31, 39, § 139.

Pyrrhēum, i, *n.*, *a place in Ambracia*, Liv 38, 5.

Pyrrhĭa, ae, *f.*, *name of a thievish female slave, in a comedy of Titinnius*, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 14 Schol. Cruq. ad loc.

1. Pyrrhĭas, ae, *m.*, = Πυρρίας, *commander of the Ætolians*, Liv. 27, 30.

2. Pyrrhĭăs, ădis, *adj. f.*, = Πυρριάς, *of the city of Pyrrha in Lesbos, Pyrrhian:* puellae, Ov. H. 15, 15.

† **pyrrhĭcha**, ae, and **pyrrhĭchē**, ēs, *f.*, = πυρρίχη, *a dance in armor, the Pyrrhic dance*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204: elephas lasciviente pyrrhiche coludere, id. 8, 2, 2, § 5; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Ner. 12; Spart. Hadr 19; App. M. 10, p. 253, 18.—As *adj.:* ars pyrrhicha, Sid. Ep. 9, 15, 7.

pyrrhĭchārĭus (**purrhĭch-**), ĭi, *m.* [pyrrhicha], *one who performs the Pyrrhic dance, a Pyrrhichist*, Dig. 48, 19, 8 *fin.*

† **pyrrhĭchĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = πυρρίχιος; in prosody, pes, or simply pyrrhichius, *a poetical foot consisting of two short syllables, a pyrrhic*, Quint. 9, 4, 80; 106; 101; 140 al.; Mart. Cap. 9, § 975.

Pyrrhĭdae, ārum, v. Pyrrhus, I. B.

Pyrrho, ōnis, *m.*, = Πύρρων, *a philosopher of Elis, contemporary with Aristotle, and founder of the sceptical school*, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 35; 4, 16, 43; 4, 18, 49; 4, 22, 60; 5, 8, 23; id. Ac. 2, 42, 130; id. Off. 1, 2, 6; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 15; Quint. 12, 2, 24.— Hence, **Pyrrhōnēi** (**-ōnĭi**), ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Pyrrho, Pyrrhonists*, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62.— As *adj.:* Pyrrhonii philosophi, Gell. 11, 5, 1; 6.

† **pyrrhŏcŏrax**, ăcis, *m.*, = πυρροκόραξ, *a kind of crow with a reddish beak, the Alpine-crow, hermit-crow:* Corvus pyrrhocorax, Linn.; Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133 (al. pyrocorax)

Pyrrhōnēi and **Pyrrhōnĭi**, v Pyrrho.

Pyrrhŏpoecĭlos, v. Pyropoe-.

Pyrrhus, i, *m.*, = Πύρρος. **I.** *Son of Achilles and Deïdamia* (otherwise called Neoptolemus), *founder of a kingdom in Epirus, slain at Delphi by Orestes*, Just. 17, 3, 18; Verg. A. 2, 469; 526 sq.; Ov. H. 8, 3; Hyg. Fab. 97; 123; Dict. Cret. 4, 15. — **2.** Pyrrhi Castra, *a place in Laconia*, Liv. 35, 27; *in Triphylia*, id. 32, 13. — Hence, **B. Pyrrhĭdae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the kingdom founded in Epirus by Pyrrhus*, Just. 17, 3, 3. — **II.** *King of Epirus, about 280 B.C., an enemy of the Romans; on account of his descent from Achilles. called* Aeacides (v. h. v.), Cic. Lael. 8, 28; id. Rep. 3, 28, 31; id. Fin. 2, 19, 61; id. Off. 1, 12, 38; 3, 22, 86; Hor. C. 3, 6, 35; Just. 35, 3 sqq.; Sil. 14, 94.

pȳrum and **pȳrus**, v. pirum and pirus.

† **pysma**, ătis, *n.*, = πύσμα; in rhet., *a question*, Aquila Rom. p. 152 Ruhnk.

Pȳthăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Πυθαγόρας, *a celebrated philosopher of Samos, about* 550 B.C.; *he taught in Lower Italy* (*Croton and Metapontum*), *and was the founder of the Pythagorean philosophy, which received its name from him*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; 1, 16, 38; 4, 1, 2; id. Fin. 5, 2, 4; id. Div. 1, 3, 5; Hor. S. 2, 6, 63; Ov. M. 15, 60; Liv. 1, 18.—The Greek letter Υ (called littera Pythagorae), with its two divergent arms, was used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two diverse paths of life, that of virtue and of vice, Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; cf. Pers. 3, 56; v. also Lact. 6, 3, 6.—Hence, **A. Pȳthăgŏrēus** or **Pȳthăgŏrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πυθαγόρειος, *Pythagorean:* somnia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52: dogma, Lab. ap. Prisc. p. 679: pavo, *into which, according to the Pythagorean doctrine of metempsychosis, the soul of Euphorbus had passed before it reached Pythagoras*, Pers. 6, 11: brassica, *highly recommended by Pythagoras*, Cato, R. R. 157 *in lemm.* (cf. Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 78): mos, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160.—*Plur. subst.:* **Pȳthăgŏrēi** (**-ŏrĭi**), ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of the Pythagorean philosophy, the Pythagoreans*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; id. de Or. 2, 37, 154 al.—**B. Pȳthăgŏrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πυθαγορικός, *Pythagorean:* libri, Liv. 30, 29: philosophia, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 86 (an interpolated passage, v. Sillig in loc.): prudentia, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 (but Pythagorii, Cic. Div. 1, 30, 62 B. and K.; cf. Madv. Opusc. Ac. 1, p. 512).

pȳthăgŏrisso, āre, *v. n.*, = Πυθαγορίζω, *to imitate Pythagoras, to pythagorize:* noster Plato pythagorissat, App. Flor. 2, p. 352.

Pytharātus, i, *m.*, = Πυθάρατος, *an archon at Athens*, B.C. 270, Cic. Fat. 9, 19.

† **pȳthaules**, ae, *m.*, = πυθαύλης. **I.** *One who plays upon the flute the song of the combat between the Pythian Apollo and the dragon Python*, Hyg. Fab. 273.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *one who plays upon the flute an accompaniment to the* canticum (*solo*) *of an actor*, Varr. ap. Non. 166, 11; Sen. Ep. 76, 3; Vop. Carin. 19 Obr.

pȳthaulĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [pythaules, II.], *of* or *belonging to a pythaules, pythaulic:* in canticis pythaulicis responsabat, Diom. p. 489 P.

Pythĕas, ae, *m.*, *a geographer, a native of Marseilles, contemporary with Ptolemy Philadelphus*, Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187; 2, 97, 99, § 217.

Pȳthĭa, ae and ōrum, v. Pythius, sub Python, II. B. 1. and 2.

(**1. Pythias**, ae, *m.*, a false reading for Phintias, v. h. v.)

2. Pȳthĭăs, ădis, *f.*, *name of a female slave*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 47 al.; also in a comedy of Caecilius, Hor. A. P. 238 Schol. Cruq and Orell.; Turp. ap. Non. p. 281, 26.

† **pȳthĭon**, ii, *n.*, = πυθίων, *a kind of bulbous plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin 19, 5, 30, § 95 (the correct reading is opitiona).

Pythĭum, i, *n.*, = Πύθιον, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 53; 44, 2.

Pȳthĭus, a, um, v. Python, II.

1. Pȳtho, ūs, *f.*, = Πυθώ, *the former name of Delphi and its environs*, Tib. 2, 3, 27 (Python, Müll.); Luc. 5, 134.—Hence, **I. Pȳthĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πυθικός, another form for Pythius, *Pythian:* Apollo, Liv. 5, 21: oraculum, id. 5, 15: sortes, id. 5, 23: divinatio, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10: agon, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.—**II. Pȳthĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Πύθιος, *Pythian, Delphic, Apollonian:* Delphis prognatus Pythius Apollo, Naev B. P. 2, 20; so, Apollo, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77; also incola, Hor. C. 1, 16, 6; and deus, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 16: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 3: regna, i. e. *Delphi*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 52: antra, Luc. 6, 425: vates, i. e. *the Py-*

thoness, Pythia, Juv. 13, 199; cf. in the foll. —**B.** *Substt.* **1. Pȳthĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ἡ Πυθία, *the priestess who uttered the responses of the Delphic Apollo, the Pythoness, Pythia*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38; Nep. Milt. 1, 3. — **2. Pȳthĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Πύθια (ἱερά), *the Pythian games, celebrated at Delphi every fourth year in honor of Apollo*, Ov. M. 1, 447: qui Pythia cantat Tibicen, Hor. A. P. 414: Thessalicae veniunt ad Pythia laurus, Luc. 6, 409; Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58.

2. Pȳtho, ōnis, *m.*, *a masculine proper name*, Liv. 44, 12.

3. Pȳtho, ōnis, *m.*, *a familiar spirit, the demon possessing a soothsayer* (late Lat.), Vulg. Deut. 18, 11: puella habens spiritum pythonem, id. Act. 16, 16: fecit pythonas, et aruspices multiplicavit, id. 4 Reg. 21, 6.

Pȳthon, ōnis, *m.*, = Πύθων, *the serpent slain, according to the myth, near Delphi by Apollo, who was fabled to have been called Pythius in commemoration of this victory*, Ov. M. 1, 438; 460; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1.

† **pȳthōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = πυθωνικός, *prophetic, magical*: spiritus, Tert. Anim. 28 *fin.*; Vulg. Lev. 20, 27.

† **pȳthōnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = πυθώνιον, *a plant, dragon-wort*, App. Herb. 4; 14.

pȳthōnissa, ae [3. pytho], *a possessed woman, a sorceress*, Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 13.

† **pȳtisma,** ătis, *n.*, = πύτισμα, *that which is spit* or *spirted out through the lips* in tasting wine, Vitr. 7, 4 *fin.*; Juv. 11, 173, 1.

† **pȳtisso,** āre, *v. n.*, = πυτίζω, *to spit* or *spirt out* wine in tasting: pytissando modo mihi Quid vini absumpsit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48 Don.; cf. Diom. 417 P.

† **pyxăcanthus** or **os,** i, *comm.*, = πυξάκανθα, *a plant, boxthorn, buckthorn*, Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 31; 24, 14, 77, § 125.

† **pyxăgăthus** or **os,** i, *m.*, = πυξάγαθος, *a skilful boxer*, Mart. 7, 57, 2.

pyxĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [pyxis], *made like a box, box-like*: commissurae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57.

pyxĭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small box*, Cels. 6, 6, 5.

† **pyxĭnum,** i, *n.* (sc. collyrium), = πύξινον, *an unguent kept in boxes made of boxwood, box-salve*, Cels. 6, 6, 25.

† **pyxis** (puxis, Juv. 13, 25; Scrib. Comp. 228), ĭdis, *f.*, = πυξίς. **I.** Lit., *a box, a small box*, esp. for unguents, medicines, etc. — Orig., of boxes made of boxwood, then of those of any kind of wood, and finally, also, of metallic boxes: veneni, Cic. Cael. 25, 61: aurea, Suet. Ner. 47; cf. id. ib. 12: cornea, Plin. 21, 20, 81, § 137: plumbea, id. 32, 10, 47, § 135.—Belonging to the toilet of women, Petr. 110; Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 83 (al. buxides). — **II.** Transf.: ferrea, *an iron cap fitted to the lower end of a pestle*, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 112.

Q.

Q, q, the sixteenth letter of the Latin alphabet (in which *i* and *j* were reckoned as one), concerning the origin of which the ancients were in doubt, some correctly supposing it to be the Greek Koppa (ϙ), transferred from the Dorian alphabet of Cumæ, Quint. 1, 4, 9; Ter. Maur. p. 2253 P.; Mar. Victor. p. 2459 and 2468 ib.; while others erroneously explained it as a mere graphical contraction of C and V, Vel. Long. p. 2218 P.; Ter. Maur. p. 2399 ib.; cf. Diom. p. 420 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 255; Isid. Orig. 1, 4, 14. There is a perpetual vacillation between the spelling *cu, q*, and *qu* in the inscrr. and MSS.; hence *q* frequently stands for *c*. In early inscriptions, PEQVDES and PEQVNIA occur for pecudes and pecunia (Lex Thor. lin. 14 and 19); QVM for the *prep.* cum, Inscr. Vet. ap. Orell. 566, and also upon a coin, A. U. C. 737; and QVOM for the *prep.* cum, in the fourth epitaph of the Scipios, and in the Lex Thor. lin. 21: QVOQIRCA for quocirca in the Lex Jul. Municip.: IN OQVOLTOD for in occulto, S. C. Bacch. On the other hand, for quod stands CVOD, Inscr. Orell. 3882; for aquae, ACVAE, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5. But *qu* before a *u* sound does not occur during the Republican period, when quom or cum, equos, locuntur, anticus, etc., were the forms in use; v. Rib. prol. Verg. p. 442 sq.; 449; Brambach, p. 20 sq. — On the vacillation of the oldest MSS. between *cu* and *qu*, see Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. — *Q* often corresponds with the Greek π: Lat. quinque, equos, sequor; Gr. πέντε (πέμπε) ἵππος, ἕπω. — And also with the Gr. τ, for which the Oscan has *p*: Gr. τίς, τί; Oscan pis, pit; Lat. quis, quid: Gr. τέ; Oscan pe; Lat. que: Gr. τέτταρα; Oscan petora; Lat. quattuor; on the origin of the Lat. *qu* in an Indo-European *kv*, v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 67 sqq.; Ascoli, Vergl. Lautl. 1, p. 49 sqq.; cf., on the development of *qu* from *c* in the Latin language itself, Corss. Ausspr. 2, 356 sq.—As an abbreviation, Q designates most freq. the prænomen Quintus, but also stands for Quaestor, que, quinquennalis, al. Q. I. S. S. quae infra scripta sunt. Q. R. C. F. quando rex comitiavit fas. Q. S. P. P. S. qui sacris publicis praesto sunt. Q. V. A. qui vixit annos. S. P. Q. R. senatus populusque Romanus, etc.

quā, *adv.* [*abl. fem.* from qui], *on which side, at* or *in which place, in what direction, where, by what way* (class.). **I.** Lit., of place: orasque Italicas omnis, quâ adgreditur mare, sumus circumvecti, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 12: fumus si quâ exit foras, id. Aul. 2, 4, 22: jubet persequi, si quâ queat reperire quae sustulerit, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35: regna mihi liquit Pelops, quâ ponto ab Helles urgetur Isthmos, Poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 80, 7; cf. Cic. Or. 49, 163: ad omnes introitus, quâ adiri poterat, id. Caecin. 8, 21: quo loco depulsus, Caecina, quâ potuit, profectus est, id. ib. 8, 22: sum e proximo vicini fundo dejectus, quâ adibam ad istum fundum, id. ib. 29, 82: in templum ipse nescio quâ ascendit, id. Phil. 3, 8, 20: eâdem, quâ ceteri, fugere noluit, id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quâ se parens persequeretur, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: arx Athenarum, quâ ad meridiem vergit, Nep. Cim. 2, 5: reliquum spatium, quâ flumen intermittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: plurima quâ silva est, Ov. M. 14, 361: complentur moenia ac tecta, quâque longissime prospectari poterat, i. e. *as far as the eye could reach*, Tac. A. 3, 1; Verg. A. 2, 753: quâ te ducit via, dirige gressum, id. ib. 1, 401; 12, 507: oras, quâ medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, Hor. C. 3, 3, 46; 3, 30, 10; Ov. M. 1, 187: vagari, quâ velit, *wherever, wheresoever, as far as*, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: omnia, quâ visus erat, constrata telis, armis, Sall. J. 101, 11; cf. Ov. M. 1, 241: quâ murum ducturi erant, Liv. 1, 44; 4, 17; 5, 43: quâ modo simulato metu cesserant, eâ in veram fugam effusi, id. 6, 24, 11.—Rarely with antecedent in *plur.*: ad omnes introitus quâ adire poterat, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21: vias relaxat, veniat quâ sucus in herbas, Verg. G. 1, 90: viae, quâ, id. A. 5, 590: duae erant viae, quâ, etc., Nep. Eum. 8, 4. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Partit.: quâ . . . quâ, *partly . . . partly; as well . . . as; both . . . and*: mores rapere properant, quâ sacrum, quâ publicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 39: qui consectare quâ maris quâ feminas, id. Mil. 4, 2, 20; 4, 9, 15: ut si sunt quâ suis quisque quâ totius ordinis viribus, Liv. 2, 35, 4: omnia convestivit hederâ, quâ basim villae, quâ intercolumnia, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5: quâ dominus, quâ advocati, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; 9, 12, 1: quâ de Buthrotiis, quâ de Bruto, id. ib. 15, 18, 2: quâ falsa, quâ vera, Liv. 2, 45 et saep.: quâ feminae, quâ viri, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4.—**B.** *As far as, in so far as* (mostly post-Aug.): statui non ultra attingere externa, nisi quâ Romanis cohaerent rebus, Liv. 39, 48: Aegyptii ignem vocant masculum, quâ ardet flamma, et feminam, quâ lucet innoxius tactu, Sen. Q. N. 3, 12, 2: assumere in causam naturas eorum, quâ competent, aut mitigare, quâ repugnabunt, oportebit, Quint. 4, 1, 17; Tac. A. 6, 10; cf.: in praesentia non quâ filius alicujus, sed quâ homo, aestimatur, Dig. 35, 2, 63.—**C.** *In what manner, how, by what method; to what degree* or *extent*: quominus ei liceat eâdem illâ facultate et copiâ vagari, quâ velit, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 70: numquid tute prospexti tibi, Quid fieret? quâ fieret? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 56 (id est: quâ ratione, quo modo fieret, Don.); cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 18: quâ facere id possis, nostram nunc accipe mentem, Verg. A. 1, 676: coëant in foedera dextrae, Quâ datur, Verg. A. 11, 293 Forbig. ad loc.: ante praedico, M. Antonium delectus, quâ possit, habiturum, *in whatever manner*, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: veterem tutare sodalem, Quâ licet, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: quâ licet et possum, luctor celare furorem, id. H. 15 (16), 235: quâ populus laboret, Hor. C. 3, 8, 25.

quaad, v. quoad.

quā-cumquē (-cunque) (in tmesi: quâ porro cumque, Lucr. 1, 508: quâ se cunque tulit, Verg. A. 11, 762), *adv.* **I.** *By whatever way, wherever, wheresoever* (class.): quâcumque iter fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 44; id. Clu. 68, 193: quâcunque ingredimur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5: quâcumque custodiant, Liv. 24, 2: quâcumque equo invectus est, Liv. 8, 9, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Whencesoever, from what side soever*: hujus erat Minerva spectantem aspectans, quâcumque aspiceretur, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 120.—**B.** *Whithersoever*: quâcumque nos commovimus, ad Caesaris acta revocamur, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6.—**C.** *By whatsoever means, in whatever way*: nisi me quâcumque novas incidere lites monuisset cornix, Verg. E. 9, 14.

quādantĕnus or **quādamtĕnus** (in tmesi, Hor.; v. infra), *adv.* [quidam-tenus]. **I.** *To a certain point* or *limit, so far* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32.—**II.** Transf., *to a certain extent, in some measure, somewhat*: citreis odor acerrimus, quadantenus et cotoneis, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 110: rubens, id. 24, 14, 76, § 124: quae fuerit origo gemmarum diximus quadantenus, id. 37, prooem. 1, § 2: ut noctes nostrae quadamtenus his historiae flosculis aspergerentur, Gell. 17, 21, 1.

Quādi, ōrum, *m.*, *a German people in the modern Moravia*, Tac. G. 42; 43; Eutr. 8, 6; 9, 6; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 3.

1. quădra, ae, *f.*, *a square*. **I.** In gen.: qui locus gradibus in quadram formatus est, Fest. s. v. Romanam, p. 262 Müll.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In arch. **1.** *The lowest and largest member of the base of a pedestal, the foundation-stone, socle, plinth*, Vitr. 3, 3.—**2.** *Any small member for the separation of larger ones, a platband, list, fillet*, Vitr. 3, 3; 10, 2.—**B.** *A table to eat from, a dining-table* (as these were usually square; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll.): patulis nec parcere quadris, of the pieces of bread used as plates, Verg. A. 7, 115.—Hence, alienâ vivere quadrâ, *to live from another's table* (as a parasite), Juv. 5, 2.—**C.** *A* (square) *bit, piece, morsel*: et mihi dividuo findetur munere quadra, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 49: casei, Mart. 12, 32, 18: placentae, id. 6, 75, 1; 9, 92, 18: panis, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2.

2. Quădra, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Hostius Quadratus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 1.

quădrāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrageni], *of* or *belonging to the number forty, consisting of forty, of forty*: dolium, perh. *holding forty* congii, Cato, R. R. 105, 1: fistula, *a forty-inch pipe*, i. e. *made of a plate forty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: numerum, Vulg. Deut. 25, 3: pupillus, *of forty*, i. e. *forty years old*, Sen. Ep. 25, 1.—As *subst.*: **quădrāgēnārĭus,** i, *m.*, *a man forty years of age*: quadragenarium istum ad te voca, Arn. 2, 60.

quădrāgēni, ae, a (*gen.* quadragenûm, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; Liv. 38, 38), *num. distrib. adj.* [quadraginta]. **I.** *Forty each*: columnae singulae sestertiis quadragenis milibus locatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147; id. Att. 4, 18, 2: octoginta confecit centurias, quadragenas seniorum et juniorum, Liv. 1, 43: pyramides complures quadragenarum ulnarum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 87; Liv. 38, 38: septuagies centeni quadrageni fiunt novem milia et octingenti, *forty each time*, Col. 5, 2, 8.—*Plur. fem.* quadragenae (supply plagae), *forty stripes*, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 24. — **II.** In gen., for quadraginta, *forty*: centies vicies duceni quadrageni fiunt viginti octo millia et octingenti, i. e. 240×120 =28,800, Col. 5, 2.

quădrāgēsĭmus (old form † **quădrāgensŭmus,** Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. 6, p. 296), a, um, *adj.* [quadraginta]. **I.** *The fortieth*: pars quadragesima, Cato, R. R. 23, 2: nono et quadragesimo die, Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 10, 7: anno fere centesimo et quadragesimo, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29; id. Fam. 10,

33, 5: pars quadragesima octava, Col. 5, 1, 9; Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 37.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quădrāgēsima,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *the fortieth part, a fortieth:* quadragesima summae, Suet. Calig. 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** As a tax, *the fortieth part, a fortieth* (as with us, a tenth, a tithe): abolitio quadragesimae quinquagesimaeque, Tac. A. 13, 51: quadragesimae portorium sive vectigal, Symm. Ep. 5, 65: publicum quadragesimae in Asiā egit, Suet. Vesp. 1: C. ATIO ALCIMO FELICIANO . . . PROG. QVADRAG. GALLIARVM, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron.; cf. abbrev., TABVLARIVS XXXX. GALLIAR., Inscr. Orell. 3344.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *the Christian fast of forty days, Lent,* Hier. Ep. 41, 3.

quădrāgĭes (old orthogr. QVADRAGIENS, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 230), *adv. num.* [id.], *forty times:* quadragies quater accusatus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 47: sestertium ter et quadragies, *the* 4,300,000 *sesterces,* Cic. Fl. 13, 30; Liv. 38, 55, 9 and 12.

quădrāgintā, *num. adj.* [quattuor], *forty:* quattuor quadraginta minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 102: annos natus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; id. Rep. 2, 30, 52: jugera arvi, Cat. 115, 2; Col. 5, 2, 10; 5, 1, 13.

quădrangŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrangulus], *quadrangular* (eccl. Lat.): quadrangulata turris, Tert. Anim. 17: ligna, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 5.

‡ **quădrangŭlum,** i, *n.* [quattuor-angulus], *a quadrangle:* quadrangulum, τετράγωνον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.; Mart. Cap. 7, § 754 (dub.; al. quadriangulo).

quădrangŭlus, v. quadriangulus.

quădrans, antis (*gen. plur.* quadrantûm, Front. Aquaed. 24), *m.* [quattuor]. **I.** *A fourth part, a fourth, a quarter:* operae, Col. 2, 4, 8: diei noctisque, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 207.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A fourth part, a fourth* of a whole: creditoribus quadrantem solvi, Vell. 2, 23, 2: heres ex quadrante, *of the fourth part of the inheritance,* Suet. Caes. 83; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 1; Dig. 44, 4, 17, § 2; Ulp. Frag. 24, 32.—**B.** *The fourth part of an* as (as a coin), *three* unciae: nota in triente et quadrante rates (fuit). Quadrans antea teruncius vocatus a tribus unciis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45: quadrans mihi nullus est in arcā, *not a farthing, not a copper,* Mart. 2, 44, 9; Liv. 3, 18, 11; Juv. 1, 121.—As the customary price of a bath (cf. quadrantarius): dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137; cf. Sen. Ep. 86, 8; Juv. 6, 446.—As the smallest coin, *a mite, farthing,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 93; Juv. 7, 8; Vulg. Matt. 5, 26; id. Marc. 12, 42.—**C.** Of the rate of interest, *four for a hundred:* usurae quadrantes, *four per cent.,* Dig. 33, 1, 21.—**D.** As a measure of land, *a quarter of an acre* (jugerum), Col. 5, 1, 10.—**E.** As a weight, *a quarter of a pound,* Mart. 11, 105, 1.—With *pondo:* amomi pondo quadrans, Col. 12, 20, 5; Cato, R. R. 84, 1: quadrans pondo bacarum, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 156.—**F.** As a measure for liquids, *the fourth part of a* sextarius, *three* cyathi: ita ut earum calices quadrantes octoginta capere possint, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: quadrantem duplicare, Mart. 9, 94, 2: vini, Cels. 3, 15.—**G.** As a measure of length, *a quarter of a foot:* pedes duodecim et quadrantem, Gell. 3, 10, 11; 9, 4, 10; cf. Cato, R. R. 18, 2; 18, 6.—*A quarter-digit,* Front. Aquaed. 25.—**H.** As a measure of time, *a fourth of a day, six hours,* Sol. 1, 39; 1, 41 sq.

quădrantal, ālis, *n.* [quadrantalis]. **I.** *A liquid measure containing eight* congii, *a quadrantal,* Cato ap. Fest. p. 258, 20 Müll.; id. R. R. 57, 2; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 15; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95.—**II.** *A die, cube,* Gell. 1, 20, 3.

quădrantālis, e, *adj.* [quadrans], *containing the fourth part* of a measure (post-Aug.): mensa crassitudine quadrantali, *of a quarter of a foot,* Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 93.

quădrantārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Prop., *of* or *belonging to a quarter, relating to a fourth part:* in tabulis quadrantariis, quas ait ab Hirtuleio institutas, i. e. *new accounts reducing all debts to one fourth,* Cic. Font. 1, 2.—**II.** In partic., *relating to a quarter of an* as (as a coin), *that costs a quarter of an* as, etc.: res quadrantaria, i. e. *a bath* (because a quarter of an as was the price of a bath; v. quadrans, II. B), Sen. Ep. 86, 8: mulier, of Clodia, wife of Metellus, who sold herself for a bath, Cic. Cael. 26, 62; she is also called Clytaemnestra quadrantaria, because, like Clytaemnestra, she destroyed her husband, Cael. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 53.

quădrātārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadratus], *of* or *belonging to work with the square,* i. e. *to the work of the stone-cutter:* OPVS, perh. *a stone monument,* Inscr. Murat. 2012, 2.—As *subst.:* **quădrātārĭus,** ii, *m., a stone-cutter* (post-class.), interchanged with lapidicida, Sid. Ep. 3, 12; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Auct. Limit. p. 294 Goes.

quădrātē, *adv.,* v. quadro, *P. a. fin.*

Quădrātilla, ae, *f., a Roman female name,* e. g. Ummilia, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 7; cf. Inscr. Murat. 3, 27, 5.

‡ **quădrātim,** *adv.* [quadratus], *fourfold,* acc. to Charis. p. 168 P.

quădrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a square, quadrate:* agatur linea rotundationis, quae quadrationis angulos tangat, Vitr. 4, 3, 9.

quădrātor, ōris, *m.* [quadro], *a stone-cutter:* marmorum, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 7.

quădrātum, i, *n.,* v. quadro *fin.*

quădrātūra, ae, *f.* [quadro]. **I.** *A making square, squaring, quadrature* (post-class.): circuli quadratura, *the squaring* or *quadrature of the circle,* App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 37, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a square:* vitreae, Vop. Firm. 3.

1. quădrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. quadro.

2. quădrātus, i, *m.,* v. quadro *fin.*

3. Quadrātus, i, *m., a Roman surname,* e. g. Ummilius Quadratus, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; 7, 24, 6.

quădrĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-angulus], *four-cornered, quadrangular* (post-Aug.); figura, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118: herba quadriangulo caule, id. 25, 6, 27, § 63: membrum, Aus. Epigr. 128.—As *subst.:* **quădrĭangŭlum,** i, *n., a quadrilateral figure, quadrangle,* Prisc. Fig. Num. p. 417; cf. quadrangulum.

‡ **quădrĭbaccĭum** and ‡ **quădrĭbacium,** ii, *n.* [quattuor-bacca], *four-beads, four-pearls,* an ornament composed of four pearls, Inscr. Murat. 139, 1.

Quădrĭburgĭum, ii, *n., a fortified town in Gallia Belgica,* Amm. 18, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2090.

quadrĭbus, v. quadrivius.

quădrĭdens, entis, *adj.* [quattuor-dens], *four-toothed, having four teeth* (ante-class.): rastri quadridentes, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4.

quădrĭdŭānus (quătrĭd-), a, um, *adj.* [quadriduum], *of four days, for the space of four days:* Lazarus mortuus, Hier. Ep. 108, n. 24; Vulg. Joan. 11, 39.

quădrĭdŭum (quătrĭd-), ii, *n.* [quattuor-dies], *a space of four days, four days* (class.): in hoc triduo aut quadriduo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 37; so Cato, R. R. 65, 2; 113, 2; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11; 4, 38, 82; Liv. 3, 3; Curt. 4, 7, 15: quadriduo quo haec gesta sunt, *four days after,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: quadriduum per vastas solitudines absumptum est, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86.

quădrĭennis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-annus], *of four years, four years old* (post-class.): homo, Aur. Vict. Epit. 45.

quădrĭennĭum, ii, *n.* [quadriennis], *a space* or *period of four years* (class.), Cic. Caecin. 7, 19; id. Opt. Gen. 7, 22; id. Sen. 4, 10; id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47; Flor. 2, 6.

quădrĭēris (quăt-), is, *f.* [vox hibr. from quattuor and ἄρω, analog. to τριήρης], *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (post-class.): EX CLASS. PR. MIS. QVADRIERE FIDE, Inscr. Murat. 876, 3: quatrieris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quădrĭfărĭam, *adv.* [quattuor]. **I.** *Fourfold, into four parts* (class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quadrifariam aliquid dispertire, Varr. ap. Non. 92, 15: conjurati quadrifariam se diviserunt, Liv. 38, 1: quadrifariam diviso exercitu, id. 4, 22, 5; Suet. Vit. 13.—**II.** *In a fourfold manner,* Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 16; cf. quadrifariter.

quădrĭfărĭter, *adv., in a fourfold manner, in four ways* (post-class.), Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 14; cf. quadrifariam.

quădrĭfărĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor], *fourfold* (post-class.): divisio, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; 1, 45; Arn. in Psa. 108.

quădrĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-findo], *four-cleft, split into four parts, quadrifid* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: quadrifidas sudes, Verg. G. 2, 25: quadrifidam quercum Scindebat, *was cleaving in four,* id. A. 7, 509: quadrifidā trabe fingere tela Jovis, Val. Fl. 1, 663: ridicae, Col. 4, 33, 4.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *divided into four parts:* labor, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 268.

quădrĭfīnālis, e, *adj.* [quadrifinium], *bordering on four places,* or *marking four boundaries* (post-class.): arca, Innocent. de Casis Litterar. p. 222 Goes.

quădrĭfĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-finis], *a place where four boundaries meet* (post-class.), Innocent. p. 221 and 227 Goes.; Isid. 15, 14, 5.

quădrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-fluo], *having four streams, flowing into four parts* (eccl. Lat.): amnis, Prud. Cath. 3, 103.

quădrĭflŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-fluvius], *a flowing into four parts, in four directions:* ima abietis pars, cum excisa quadrifluviis disparatur, i. e. *into four parts, according to the course of the veins,* Vitr. 2, 9, 7.

quădrĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-fores], *four-doored,* i. e. *having four doors* or *four doorways (openings)* (post-Aug.): nidi, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 74: januae, *having four leaves, divided crosswise,* Vitr. 4, 6, 5.

‡ **quădrĭformis,** e, *adj.* [quattuor-forma], *four-formed, quadriform,* Macr. S. 1, 9, 13; Not. Tir. p. 110.

quădrĭfrons, tis, *adj.* [quattuor-frons], *four-fronted, having four foreheads,* or *four faces:* Janus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 4; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 607.

quădrīga, ae, *f.,* v. quadrigae, I. *fin.*

quădrīgae, ārum (collat. form in the *sing.* v. infra), *f.* [contr. from quadrijugae], *a set* or *team of four, a four-abreast, four-in-hand, four together* (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of horses, applied to the animals with or without the car or vehicle, rarely to the car or chariot alone: quadrigarum currus duplici temone olim erant, perpetuoque, et qui omnibus equis iniceretur jugo. Primus Clisthenes Sicyonius tantum medios jugavit, eosque singulos ex utrāque parte simplici vinculo applicuit, quos Graeci σειραφόρους, Latini funarios vocant, Isid. Orig. 17, 5: exinde duabus admotis quadrigis, in currus earum distentum illigat Mettum, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.;* so Col. 3, 9: Glauci Potniades malis membra absumpsere quadrigae, Verg. G. 3, 267 et saep.; Fest. s. v. October, p. 178 Müll.—**2.** Of other animals: quadrigae (asinorum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: camelorum, Suet. Ner. 11.—**3.** Esp. freq. of the *four-horse team* used in races: curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144; id. Brut. 47, 173; id. Or. 47, 157; id. Mur. 27, 57: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Verg. G. 1, 512: quadrigas agitare, Suet. Caes. 39.—**4.** Of *the horses drawing a war chariot* or *car:* in extremis jugis binae eminebant falces . . . sic armatae quadrigae, *with scythes attached to the yokes,* Liv. 37, 41, 8: falcatae, id. 37, 40, 12.—**5.** Poet., of the *four-horse team* of the Sun, Aurora, Luna, etc.: cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 226: roseis Aurora quadrigis, Verg. A. 6, 535: nox aetherium nigris emensa quadrigis Mundum, Tib. 3, 4, 17.—In *sing.* (post-class.): quod unum ergo rarissimum videbatur, invenimus quadrigam numero singulari dictam in libro satirarum M. Varronis qui inscriptus est Exdemetricus, Gell. 19, 8, 17; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 39; 3, 9 (4, 8), 17; Mart. 6, 46; Grat. Cyn. 228; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; 36, 5, 4, § 36; Suet. Vit. 17; Val. Max. 1, 8, 9 *ext.;* Dig. 31, 1, 67; Vulg. Isa. 43, 17; id. Zech. 6, 2 and 3 et saep.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of abstract things: initiorum quadrigae: locus et corpus, tempus et actio, *the four parts,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.—**2.** Of a chariot drawn by *four horses, a chariot, car:* eburneis quadrigis ludere, Suet. Ner. 22; cf. Liv. 37, 41, 8; 37, 40, 12, *supra:* apta quadrigis equa, Hor. C. 2, 16, 35.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The rapid course* of any thing: irarumque effunde quadrigas, i. e. *give free course to your wrath,* Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 499 (Ann. v. 464 Vahl.; for which Verg., in this

passage, irarumque omnes effundit habenas)· numquam edepol quadrigis albis indipiscet postea (as an image of great speed), Plaut. As. 2, 2, 13: quadrigae poëticae, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15 a), 2; cf.: quadrigas inscendere Jovis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294; id. Aul. 4, 1, 13; id. Poen. 1, 2, 155: jam quadrigae meae decucurrerunt, i.e. *my joy, cheerfulness, is gone*, Petr. 64: navibus atque Quadrigis petimus bene vivere, i.e. *by sea and land, in every way*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 29.—**B.** Of the union of four persons or things in a common work: quadrigae tyrannorum, Vop. Prob. 24: initiorum quadrigae, locus et corpus, tempus et actio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll.

quădrīgālis, e, *adj.* [quadrigae], *of* or *belonging to a team of four:* equi, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. curules, p. 49 Müll.

quădrīgămus, i, *m.* [vox hibr. from quattuor-γάμος], *one who has married four times, a husband for the fourth time* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, n. 15.

1. quădrīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae], *of* or *belonging to a four-horse (racing) chariot* (post-Aug.): quadrigario habitu, *in the dress of the driver of a quadriga*, Suet. Calig. 17: pulvis, for *the race-horses*, Veg. Vet. 1, 56; 2, 28, 19: FAMILIA, *slaves who took care of the race-horses*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5.—Hence, as *subst.:* **quădrīgārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who drives a four-horse chariot in the circus, a chariot-racer* (class.), Varr. R. R. 2, 7: in victoriā, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Toga Cand. ap. Ascon.; Suet. Ner. 16; Arn. 2, 70; Paul. ex Fest. p. 36, 12 Müll.

2. Quădrīgārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* Thus, Q. Claudius Quadrigarius, *an old Roman historian*, Vell. 2, 9, 6; Gell. 1, 7, 9; called simply Claudius, Liv. 8, 19, 13.

quădrīgātus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrigae], *marked* or *stamped with the figure of a quadriga* (a coin), Liv. 22, 58, 4; cf.: nota argenti fuere bigae, atque quadrigae, et inde bigati et quadrigati dicti, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46; Paul. ex Fest. p. 98, 3 Müll.

quădrĭgĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-geminus], *fourfold, four* (post-Aug.): cornicula, *four*, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; cf. Sol. 27, 28.

quădrĭgēni, v. quadringeni.

quădrĭgōnus, a, um, *adj.* [quadrus, γῶνος], *having four angles:* figura, Claud. Mam. Ep. 1 *med.*

quădrīgŭlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [quadrigae], *a little four-horse team* (class.), Cic. Fat. 3, 5.—In *sing.*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83.

‡ **quădrīgŭlārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quadrigulae], *of* or *belonging to a little four-horse team* (post-class.): PICTOR, *who painted little four-horse teams*, Inscr. Don. 317, 6; Inscr. Orell. 4262.

quădrĭjŭgis, e, *adj.* [quattuor-jugum], *of* or *belonging to a team of four* (poet. and post-Aug.): equi, Verg. A. 10, 571: currus, App. Flor. 3, p. 356, 14.

quădrĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a team of four* (poet.): curru, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 (Trag. v. 129 Vahl.); Verg. A. 12, 162; id. G. 3, 18; Plin. Pan. 22, 1: equi, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 66; id. Tr. 4, 2, 54: certamen, *with four-horse chariots*, Stat. Th. 6, 370.—*Subst.:* **quădrĭjŭgi,** ōrum, *m.*, *a four-horse team:* ruunt tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167; Sil. 4, 441; Stat. Th. 12, 533.

quădrĭlătĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-latus], *four-sided, quadrilateral*, Front. p. 35 Goes.; Boëth. Art. Geom. p. 375, 16 (Friedl.): figura, Isid. Orig. 3, 3, 12.

quădrĭlībris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-libra], *that weighs four pounds* (ante-class.), Plaut. Aul. 5, 2.

quădrĭmănus, a, um, and **quădrĭmănis,** e, *adj.* [quattuor-manus], *four-handed, having four hands* (post-class.): puella biceps, quadripes, quadrimana, Jul. Obseq. Prodig. 111: pueri quadrupedes et quadrimanes, id. ib. 73.

quădrīmātus, ūs, *m.* [quadrimus], *the age of four years* (post-Aug.): extra quadrimatum, Plin. 19, 11, 58, § 181: ante quadrimatum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: dum quadrimatum agant, Col. 7, 9, 2; 9, 1, 7.

quădrĭmembris, e, *adj.* [quattuor-membrum], *four-limbed* or *four-footed, going on all fours* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. poët. 8, § 805 dub. (al. hiantimembrem).

quădrĭmenstrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor-mensis], *of four months* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 32, 1; Cod. Th. 12, 6, 27, § 1.

quădrĭmestris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of four months* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): agni, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: indutiae, Cod. 7, 54, 3, pr. § 1.

quădrīmŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quadrimus], *of four years, four years old* (Plautin.): parvulus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 4: altera, id. Poen. prol. 85.

quădrīmus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor and root ghim-, him-, of Sanscr. himas, snow; cf. Gr. χιών, χεῖμα; Lat. hiems, hibernus; hence, of four winters], *of four years, four years old* (class.): de quadrimo Catone, *of Cato of Utica, when four years old*, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1; cf.: infantem natum esse quadrimo parem, Liv. 27, 37: boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 5: merum, Hor. C. 1, 9, 7: vitis, Col. 4, 16, 1: dies, *a term of four years*, Dig. 23, 4, 19: equae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171.

quădringēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringeni], *of four hundred each* (class.): cohortes, *each consisting of four hundred men*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: quadringenariae cohortes (al. quadringentariae), Liv. 7, 7, 4: IVDEX, *who possessed an equestrian fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces*, Inscr. Murat. 1048, 4; Inscr. Grut. 431, 7.

quădringēni, ae, a (**quădrigēni,** Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 3), *num. distrib. adj.* [quadringenti], *four hundred each*, Liv. 8, 11 *fin.;* 45, 16, 3: milia nummûm, Suet. Vit. 13.

(**quădringentēni,** a false read. for quadringenti, q. v.)

quădringentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quadringenti], *the four hundredth:* annus, Liv. 5. 45, 4; so Plin. 8, 6, 6, § 16.

quădringenti, ae, a, *adj.* [quattuor-centum], *four hundred:* anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so id. Pis. 5, 10: talis quadringentis jactis, id. Div. 2, 21, 48: (sestertia), Juv. 1, 105; Vitr. 10, 9, 4: pantheres, Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64.

quădringentĭes, *adv.* [quadringenti], *four hundred times:* HS quadringenties, *forty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 26; id. Phil. 2, 37, 93; id. Rab. Post. 8, 21.

quădrīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quattuor], *four each, four* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): ab uno uni, a tribus trini, a quattuor quadrini, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.: si haberem quadrinas molas, Pompon. ap. Non. 483, 24: dies, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120: febris quadrini circuitûs, *a quartan fever*, id. 7, 50, 51, § 170: cardines. Arn. 6, 192: temporum vices, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 16.

‡ **quădrĭnoctĭum,** ii, *n.* [quattuor-nox], *a space* or *period of four nights*, acc. to Prisc. p. 1357 P.

quădrĭ-partĭo, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, and **quădrĭ-pertĭor,** īri, 4, *v. dep.* [quattuor-partio], *to divide into four parts* (in the *verb. finit.* post-class.): quadripartitur exercitus, Dict. Cret. 1, 19.—*Dep.:* quadripartiretur, Not. Tir. p. 109.—Hence, **quădrĭpartītus** (**quădrĭpert-**), a, um. *P. a.*, *divided into four parts, consisting of four parts, fourfold, quadripartite* (class.): distributio accusationis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: commutationes temporum, *fourfold, four*, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: divisio, id. N. D. 3, 3, 6: oratio, Varr. L. L. 9, § 31 Müll.: distinctio, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88: ratio, Quint. 1, 5, 38; 3. 6, 87: exercitus, Tac. A. 13. 39: praesidia, id. H. 5, 20.—*Adv.:* **quădrĭpartītō,** *in four divisions* or *parts, quadripartitely:* bracchia locare, Col. 4, 26, 3.

quădrĭ-partītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadripartio], *a division into four parts, quadripartition* (only in Varro), Varr. L. L. 5, § 1, and 7, § 5 Müll.

quădrĭpartītō, *adv.*, v. quadripartio, *P. a. fin.*

quădrĭpartītus, a, um, *P. a.*, from quadripartio.

quădrĭpĕdus, a, um, v. quadrupedus.

quădrĭpertītus, a, um, v. quadripartio, *P. a.*

quădrĭpēs, ĕdis, v. quadrupes.

‡ **quădrĭplātōres** dicebantur, qui eo quaestu se tuebantur, ut eas res persequerentur, quarum ex legibus quadrupli erat actio, Fest. p. 259, 3 Müll.; v. quadruplator.

quădrĭ-rēmĭs, e (**quătrĭrēmis,** Not. Tir. p. 177), *adj.* [quattuor-remus], *having four banks of oars:* machina, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.—Hence, *subst.:* **quădrĭ-rēmis,** is, *f.*, *a vessel having four banks of oars, a quadrireme* (class.): egreditur Centuripinâ quadriremi e portu, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; 2, 5, 34, § 88: quinque, Caes. B. C. 3, 24; Liv. 24, 33; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207; Inscr. Orell. 2671; 3629.—As *adj.*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 73.

quădrĭ-sēmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from quattuor-σῆμα, sign], *quadrisyllabic, containing four* morae or *prosodial times* (gram. term): numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 981.

quădrĭ-sōmus, a, um, *adj.* [vox hibr. from quadrus, σῶμα], *containing four bodies:* SEPVLCRVM, Inscr. Rein. col. 2, 40; 43 al.

quădrĭvĭum, ii, *n.* [quattuor-via]. **I.** Lit., *a place where four ways meet, a crossway, cross-road:* in quadriviis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4; so Juv. 1, 63: DII, *the tutelar gods of cross-roads*, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1; Inscr. Rein. col. 1, n. 14.—**II.** Transf., *the assemblage of the four mathematical sciences* (arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy), Boëth. Arithmet. 1, 1.

‡ **quădrĭvĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quadrus-via], *of the cross-roads*, only in the phrase DIS or LARIBVS QVADRIVIIS (sometimes QVADRIBIS), Inscr. Orell. 389; 1664; 2103 sqq.

quădro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [quadrus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make four-cornered, to square, make square:* abies atque populus ad unguem quadrantur, Col. 11, 2, 13: lapides, Vulg. 3 Reg. 5, 17.—**B.** Transf., *to put in proper order, to join properly together, to complete, perfect:* quadrandae orationis industria, *in properly arranging*, Cic. Or. 58, 197: quae pars quadrat acervum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 35 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** *Neutr.* (*to be square*, said of squared stones for building, which fit well together; hence), transf., *to square* or *agree with, to fit, suit:* secto via limite quadret, Verg. G. 2, 278: eam conjunctionem quadrare volumus, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 175: omnia in istam quadrant, *fit her*, id. Cael. 29, 69: ad multa, *to suit in many respects*, id. Att. 4, 18: quoniam tibi ita quadrat, *it seems to you so proper, pleases you so*, id. Brut. 11, 43.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of accounts, *to square, agree, accord:* quomodo sexcenta eodem modo quadrarint, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92: visum est hoc mihi ad multa quadrare. id. Att. 4, 19, 2 (4, 18, 3).—**2.** Of words, *to be fitting, appropriate:* scire, quod quoque loco verborum maxime quadret, Quint. 9, 4, 60.—Hence, **quădrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** In gen., *squared, square, quadrate* (class.): quadrata basis, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: pes, *a square foot*, Plin, 33, 4, 21, § 75; Col. 5, 1, 6; 5, 2, 5: saxum, *squared, hewn stone*, Liv. 10, 23; so, lapis, Varr. ap. Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 91: littera, *capital letters*, which are composed of square strokes, Petr. 29: statura, *square, robust*, Suet. Vesp. 20: corpus, Cels. 2, 1: boves, *stout, vigorous*, Col. 6, 1, 3: canis, id. 7, 12, 4: signa, i.e. *statues*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 56: agmen, *a marching in regular order of battle;* also, *an army advancing in regular order of battle*, so that the whole body forms a parallelogram, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 121: quadratum acies consistat in agmen, Tib. 4 (5), 1, 100: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, *in order of battle*, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18; 2, 42, 108; Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; Liv. 21, 5, 16; Curt. 5, 1, 19; Sen. Ep. 59, 6: quadrato agmine incedere, Sall. J. 100, 1; v. agmen; cf.: quadrato Exercitu, Cat. ap. Non. p. 204, 33: pallium, *square, four-cornered*, Petr. 135: numerus, *a square number*, Gell. 1, 20, 4: versus, *a verse of eight feet*, id. 2, 29, 20: Roma, *the most ancient Rome, built in the form of a square, on the* Mons Palatinus; and, in a narrower sense, *the enclosed square place on the summit of the Palatine, the* mundus *of all cities built in the Etruscan fashion*, Fest. p. 258 Müll.; cf. on the Roma quadrata, Becker, Alterth. 1, p. 105 sq.—**2.** Substt. **a. quădrātum,** i, *n.* (α) **A**

square, a quadrate: dimensio quadrati, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100: in quadratum, *into a square, tetragon,* Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 189; Quint. 1, 10, 40.—(β) Astronom. t. t., *quadrature, quartile,* Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: luna in quadrato solis dividua est, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80.—**b. quădrātus,** i, *m., a square, quadrate:* marmorum quadrati, Cassiod. Var. 2, 7.—**B.** Transf., *fitting, suitable* (rare): lenis et quadrata verborum compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9; cf. id. 9, 4, 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **quădrātē,** *fourfold, four times* (post-class.), Manil. 2, 295.

quădrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [quadra], *a little square* (post-class.), Sol. 37.

quădrum, i, *n.* [quattuor], *something square, a square, quadrate* (class.). **I.** Lit.: perticae dolantur in quadrum, Col. 8, 3, 7: per quadrum singulos habens cubitos, Vulg. Exod. 37, 25.—**II.** Transf., *a being squared* or *fitted together, fitness, proper order, arrangement:* in quadrum redigere sententias, Cic. Or. 61, 208; 70, 233.

quădrŭ-pĕdans, antis, *Part.,* from the obsol. quadrupedo [quadrupes]. **I.** *Going on four feet, galloping* (poet. and post-Aug.): canterius, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 34: equo juxta quadrupedante, *galloping close by on horseback,* Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 182: sonitus, *of a horse galloping,* Verg. A. 8, 596.—**II.** *Subst., a galloping horse, a steed, courser* (poet.): quadrupedantum Pectora, Verg. A. 11, 614.

‡ **quădrŭpĕdātim,** *adv.* [quattuor-pes], *in the manner of a quadruped,* acc. to Charis. p. 163 P.

* **quădrŭpĕdĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *four-footed, quadruped,* Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 36.

quădrŭpĕdus (quădrĭpĕdus, Front. ad M. Anton. Or. 1), a, um, *adj.* [quadrupes], *going on four feet, galloping* (post-Aug.): quadrupedo gradu repentes, *on all fours,* Amm. 14, 2, 2: quadripedo cursu, *on a gallop,* Front. 1, 1.—*Absol.:* quadrupedo currere, *to gallop,* Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1.

quădrŭpēs (quădrĭpes), pĕdis (*gen. plur.* quadrupedium, Capitol. Ver. 5, 2), *adj.* [quattuor-pes], *having four feet, going on four feet;* esp., **A.** *Galloping* (post-Aug.): ecus, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 5, 4; cf. Macr. S. 6, 9, 10: equestri celeritate, quadrupedi cursu solum replaudens, App. M. 6, p. 185, 7.—Transf.: dum certum flectit in orbem Quadrupedis cursus, Ov. M. 6, 226.—**B.** Of persons, *on all fours, creeping, going on hands and feet:* atque audin? quadrupedem constringito, *so that he can only move on all fours,* Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: mox quadrupes (infans) rituque tulit sua membra ferarum, Ov. M. 15, 222: homines . . . bestiarum more quadrupedes coërcuit, Suet. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 48.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quădrŭpēs,** ĕdis, *m., f.,* and *n., a quadruped, four-footed creature.* **A.** *Masc.,* mostly of beasts of draught or burden; v. Quint. 8, 6, 20: calcari quadrupedem agitabo advorsum clivum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11: reprime parumper vim citatûm quadrupedum, Att. ap. Non. 495, 20: quadrupedum vectiones, quorum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: de omnibus quadrupedibus . . . qui idonei sunt, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1; Verg. A. 11, 714: saucius quadrupes, id. ib. 7, 500.—Contemptuously (opp. bipes), Cic. Dom. 18, 48: nihil inter te atque inter quadrupedem interesse, id. Par. 1, 3, 14: quadrupes nequissime, App. M. 7, p. 200, 10.—**B.** *Fem.* (sc. bestia): ducite eo mutas quadrupedes, Naev. ap. Non. p. 924 (Trag. Rel. v. 28 Rib.): si quamvis quadrupedem serpens momorderit, Cato, R. R. 102; Enn. ap. Non. p. 407, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 219 Vahl.): quadrupes tardigrada, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. Rel. v. 2 Rib.): quadrupes qua vasta tenetur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Varr. L. L. 7, § 39 Müll.; Verg. E. 5, 26: sollicitari quadripedes cunctas, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62.—**C.** *Neutr.* (sc. animal): cetera quadrupedia, Col. 11, 2, 33: majora, id. 11, 2, 14: crocodilum, quadripes malum et infestum, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 89: plurima autem obruerit quadrupedia, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 36.

quădrŭplāris, e, *adj.* [quadruplus], *fourfold, quadruple* (post-class.): numerus duplaris, triplaris, quadruplaris (al. quadruplus), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21.

1. quădrŭplātor (quadrĭplātor, Fest. p. 259 Müll. v. h. v.: **quădrŭpŭlātor,** Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18), ōris, *m.* [quadruplo]. **I.** *One who multiplies by four, a quadrupler,* App. Mag. p. 330, 20.—**B.** Transf., *a multiplier, magnifier, exaggerator:* beneficiorum suorum, Sen. Ben. 7, 25, 1.—**II.** *One who farmed the tolls, of which he received a fourth part,* Sid. Ep. 5, 7.

2. quădrŭplātor (quădrĭ-), ōris, *m.* [quadruplor], *a public informer, who received a fourth part of the thing informed against* (acc. to others, *against one who committed an offence punishable with a fourfold penalty;* cf. sector); also, in gen., *a trickster, chicaner,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 18: deterrimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 21; 2, 2, 8, § 22; Liv. 3, 72; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 259, 3 Müll.; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; 21, 68.

quădrŭplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quattuor-plico]. **I.** *Fourfold, quadruple:* pecunia, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 21: ordo, Liv. 30, 10: quadruplici radice, Plin. 27, 8, 38, § 60.—***II.** Poet., in gen., *four:* stellae, Cic. Arat. 92.—**III.** As *subst.:* **quădrŭplex,** ĭcis, *n., a fourfold amount:* gubernatoribus duplex, magistris quadruplex dedit, Liv. 45, 42, 1.

quădrŭ-plĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quadruplico], *a making fourfold, quadruplication* (post-class.): numeri, Mart. Cap. 7, § 750; so Dig. 44, 1, 2.

quădrŭplĭcātō, *adv.,* v. quadruplico *fin.*

quădrŭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [quadruplex], *to multiply by four, make fourfold, quadruplicate:* rem suam, *one's property,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 4: numerum, Dig. 38, 10, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **quădrŭplĭcātō,** *four times as much, quadruply* (post-Aug.), Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 76: emptis vineis, id. 14, 4, 5, § 51.

quădrŭplo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [quadruplus], *to multiply by four, make fourfold, quadruple* (post-class.), Dig. 4, 2, 14, §§ 1, 7: numerus quadruplatus, ib. 38, 10, 10, § 17; 47, 2, 50 pr.; Ambros. Apol. Dav. 5, 22.

quădrŭplor, āri, *v. dep.* [id.], *to be an informer, cheater, trickster, chicaner:* neque quadruplari me volo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 10 (al. quadrupulari).

quădrŭplus (quădrŭpŭlus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 49 Fleck.), a, um, *adj.* [quattuor], *fourfold, quadruple* (rare as *adj.*): strena, Suet. Tib. 34: numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19, 21; 2, 1, 19.—*Subst.:* **quădrŭplum,** i, *n., a fourfold amount, four times as much, quadruple* (class.): furem dupli condemnari, feneratorem quadrupli, *to a fourfold penalty,* Cato, R. R. prooem.: judicium in aratorem in quadruplum dare, *to sentence the cultivator, who did not deliver the quantity of grain fixed by law, to pay four times as much,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 34; Plin. Pan. 40: elephanto pulmo quadruplo major bubulo, *four times as large,* Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 203: actio quadrupli, Dig. 4, 2, 14; 2, 8, 5; Gai. Inst. 3, 192; 4, 4: in quadruplum damnari, Dig. 48, 13, 13: si quid aliquem defraudavi reddo quadruplum, Vulg. Luc. 19, 8.

‡ **quadrurbem** Athenas Attius appellavit, quod scilicet ex quattuor urbibus in unam domicilia contulerunt, Braurone, Eleusine, Piraeeo, Sunio, Fest. p. 258 Müll. (transl. of τετράπολις).

quădrus, a, um, *adj.* [for quatrus, from quattuor], *square* (post-class.): quadrus terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 281 Goes.: cella, Pall. 1, 40: lapides, Vulg. Isa. 9, 10.

quădrŭus, a, um, *adj.* [quattuor], *four-cornered* or *fourfold* (post-class.): errabam riguis per quadrua compita in hortis, i. e. *laid out in squares,* Aus. Idyll. 14, 5: vis, *fourfold,* Prud. Psych. 842.

quaerĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [quaero], *to seek, search,* or *look for earnestly* (ante-class.). **I.** In gen.: hominem inter vivos quaeritamus mortuum, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 15: defessus sum quaeritando, id. Am. 4, 1, 4; id. Cist. 4, 2, 19: aliquem mari terrâque, id. Poen. prol. 105: te ipsum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 2: hospitium ab aliquo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 77: lanâ ac telâ victum, *to earn,* Ter. And. 1, 1, 48: multis languoribus peresus essem te quaeritando, Cat. 58, 15.—Prov.: hujus sermo haud cinerem quaeritat, *needs no ashes,* i. e. *no polishing,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 10.—**II.** In partic., *to ask, inquire,* or *demand earnestly, to wish to know exactly:* quid tu id quaeritas? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 22; id. Cist. 4, 2, 57; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 17.

quaero (old orthogr. QVAIRO, Epitaphs of the Scipios, 6; for the original form and etym. **quaeso,** ĕre, v. quaeso), sīvi or sĭi, sītum, 3, *v. a., to seek.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aliquem, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 43 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 3: te ipsum quaerebam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3: escam in sterquilinio, Phaedr. 3, 12 *init.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To seek to get* or *procure, to seek* or *search for* a thing, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38: rem mercaturis faciendis, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46.—*Absol.:* contrivi in quaerendo vitam atque aetatem meam, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 15; 5, 3, 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57; id. A. P. 170.—**b.** Transf., *to get, procure, obtain, acquire* a thing: uxores liberorum quaerendorum causâ ducere, Suet. Caes. 52: liberorum quaerundorum causâ ei uxor data est, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 109; cf.: quaerunt litterae hae sibi liberos, id. Ps. 1, 1, 21.—**2.** *To seek for* something missing, *to miss:* Siciliam in uberrimâ Siciliae parte, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: optatos Tyndaridas, Prop. 1, 17, 18: Phoebi comam, Tib. 2, 3, 20: amnes, Stat. Th. 4, 703.—**3.** *To ask, desire,* with *ut* and *subj.:* quaeris ut suscipiam cogitationem quidnam istis agendum putem, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to seek,* i. e. *to think over, meditate, aim at, plan* a thing: dum id quaero, tibi qui filium restituerem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 83: quonam modo maxime ulti sanguinem nostrum pereamus, Sall. C. 33, 5: fugam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1; id. Mur. 37, 80: sibi remedium ad rem aliquam, id. Clu. 9, 27: de gratiâ quid significares, mecum ipse quaerebam, id. Att. 9, 11, A, 1.—With *inf.:* tristitiae causam si quis cognoscere quaerit, *seeks, strives, endeavors,* Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 7; id. Am. 1, 8, 51; Hor. C. 3, 4, 39; id. Ep. 1, 1, 2 al.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look for, seek to gain* any thing; *to get, acquire, obtain, procure:* laudem sibi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 74: salutem alicui malo, id. Ad. 3, 2, 2: negabant ullâ aliâ in re nisi in naturâ quaerendum esse illud summum bonum, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: pudentem exitum suae impudentiae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: invidiam in aliquem, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46.—**2.** Of inanim. and abstr. subjects, *to demand, need, require,* = requirere: quod cujusquam oratoris eloquentiam quaereret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 29: lites ex limitibus judicem quaerant, Varr. R. R. 1, 15, 1: bellum dictatoriam majestatem quaesivisset, Liv. 8, 30: quaerit Boeotia Dircen, Ov. M. 2, 239.—**3.** *To seek to learn* from any one; *to ask, inquire, interrogate* (cf.: interrogo, percontor). (α) With *ab:* cum ab iis saepius quaereret, *made inquiries,* Caes. B. G. 1, 32: quaero abs te nunc, Hortensi, cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 191: quaesivit a medicis, quemadmodum se haberet, Nep. Dion, 2, 4: a quo cum quaesisset, quo se deduci vellet, id. Epam. 4, 5; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 22, 60.—(β) With *de:* quaerebat paulo ante de me, quid, etc., Cic. Pis. 9, 18: de te ipso quaero, Vatini, utrum, etc., id. Vatin. 4, 10: quaero de te, arbitrerisne, etc., Liv. 4, 40: cura tibi de quo quaerere nulla fuit, Ov. P. 4, 3, 18.—(γ) With *ex:* quaesivi ex Phaniâ, quam in partem provinciae putaret, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1: quaerit ex solo ea, quae, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—(δ) With a *rel.-clause:* ille baro te putabat quaesiturum, unum caelum esset an innumerabilia, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 3: natura fieret laudabile carmen, an arte, Quaesitum est, Hor. A. P. 409: quaeritur inter medicos, cujus generis aquae sint utilissimae, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 31.—**4.** *To desire.* **a.** With *inf.* (post-Aug.): e monte aliquo in alium transilire quaerens, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214: qui mutare sedes quaerebant, Tac. G. 2.—**b.** Transf., of animals, plants, etc., *to desire, prefer, seek:* salictum et harundinetum . . . umidum locum quaerunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5: glires aridum locum quaerunt, id. ib. 3, 15, 2; Col. 1, praef. § 26: lupinum quaerit maxime sabulosa, Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 134; so of the soil: ager aquosus plus stercoris quaerit, *demands,* Pall. 1, 6, 15.—**5.** *To examine* or *inquire into judicially, to investigate, institute an investigation;* with

acc. (rare): hunc abduce, vinci, rem quaere, Ter. Ad. 3 (4), 36: non dubitabat Minucius, quin iste (Verres) illo die rem illam quaesiturus non esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 72.—With *de* and *abl.* (class.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 962 sq.): de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 27: de morte alicujus, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 119: de servo in dominum, *to question by torture, put to the rack*, id. Mil. 22, 59: aliquid per tormenta, Suet. Tib. 58: legibus, *to investigate according to the laws, impartially*, Plin. Ep. 5, 21, 3. — **b.** Transf.: si quaeris, si quaerimus (prop., *if we*, or *you, look well into the matter; if we*, or *you, would know the truth*), *to say the truth, in fact, to speak honestly*: omnino, si quaeris, ludi apparatissimi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: at sunt morosi, et anxii, et difficiles senes: si quaerimus, etiam avari, id. Sen. 18, 65: si quaeritis, id. de Or. 2, 62, 254; so, too, si verum quaeris, id. Fam. 12, 8, 1: si verum quaeritis, id. de Or. 2, 34, 146: si verum quaerimus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: noli quaerere or quid quaeris? *in short, in one word*: noli quaerere: ita mihi pulcher hic dies visus est, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: quid quaeris? biduo factus est mihi familiaris, id. ib. 3, 1, 2.—Hence, **quaesītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *sought out*. **A.** In a good sense, *select, special, extraordinary* (mostly post-Aug.): epulae quaesitissumae, Sall. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9, 9 (Sall. H. 2, 23, 4 Dietsch); *comp.*: leges quaesitiores (opp. simplices), Tac. A. 3, 26: quaesitior adulatio, id. ib. 3, 57.—*Sup.*: quaesitissimi honores, Tac. A. 2, 53.—**B.** In a bad sense (opp. to what is natural), *far-fetched, studied, affected, assumed* (class.): vitabit etiam quaesita nec ex tempore ficta, sed domo allata, quae plerumque sunt frigida, Cic. Or. 26, 89: ut numerus non quaesitus, sed ipse secutus esse videatur, id. ib. 65, 219: comitas, Tac. A. 6, 50: asperitas, id. ib. 5, 3.—**C.** *Subst.*: **quaesītum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A question* (poet.): accipe quaesiti causam, Ov. M. 4, 793; id. F. 1, 278; Hor. S. 2, 6, 82.—**2.** *A question* as a rhetorical figure, = πύσμα, Mart. Cap. 5, § 524.

quaesītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero], *a seeking* or *searching after* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: Psyche quaesitioni Cupidinis intenta, populos circuibat, App. M. 5, p. 171, 8.—**II.** In partic., *a questioning by torture, the question, inquisition*: cum postero ad quaesitionem retraheretur, proripuit se custodibus, Tac. A. 4, 45; Inscr. Bertol. Antiq. Aquilei. p. 300, n. 419.

quaesītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a seeker, searcher* (post-class.). **I.** In gen., as for gold, connected with scrutator, Pacat. Pan. Th. 28.—**II.** In partic., *an investigator*. **A.** In judicial (esp. in criminal) matters, *an examiner, inquisitor*: quid mihi opus est sapiente judice? quid aequo quaesitore? Cic. Font. 6, 11; id. Sull. 28, 78; id. Verr. 1, 10, 29: quaesitorem edere, id. Planc. 17, 43: quaesitor Minos, Verg. A. 6, 432: tres, Sall. J. 40, 4.—Of Cicero, as the investigator of the Catilinarian conspiracy, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 10: judex desiit esse, quaesitor est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 3.—Esp. of the prætor who presided in criminal trials, Cic. Verr. 1, 10.—**B.** In a scientific point of view, *an inquirer, examiner, considerer*, as a transl. of the Gr. σκεπτικός, *a sceptic* (post-class.), Gell. 11, 5, 2: quaesitor ille solus animaeque corporisque, Prud. Hymn. ante Somn. 89.

quaesītum, i, v. quaero, *P. a.* C.

(**quaesītūra,** ae, a false read. for quaestura, Tac. A. 3, 29.)

1. quaesītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from quaero.

2. quaesītus, ūs (only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [quaero]. **I.** *A seeking, searching* (post-Aug.), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51 (al. quae situs).—**II.** *Investigation*: (rem) semper quaesitu dignam putavi, Macr. S. 7, 8, 9.

quaeso, īvi or ii, 3, *v. a.* [old form of quaero; root kis-; Sanscr. cish-, to hunt out]. **I.** *To seek, to seek to obtain* any thing (ante-class.): quaeso, ut significat idem, quod rogo, ita quaesere ponitur ab antiquis pro quaerere, Fest. p. 258 Müll.: nautisque mari quaesentibus vitam, Enn. ap. Fest. l. l.: quaese adveniente morbo nunc medicum tibi, Plaut. ap. Non. 44, 30. — **II.** *To beg, pray, beseech, entreat* (class.; mostly in *first pers. sing.*; syn.: rogo, oro, obsecro, peto, precor). (α) With *ut*: Mars pater, te precor quaesoque, uti sies volens propitius mihi, etc., an ancient formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 2: aliquem ut redeat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1: te, Juppiter, quaeso, Amphitruoni ut semper iratus sies, id. Am. 3, 2, 52; id. Rud. 4, 7, 30; id. Trin. 1, 2, 52: deos, ut, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 11; Naev. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 5: peto quaesoque, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2: quaeso, ut eum diem memoriae mandetis, id. Quint. 6, 24: a te quaeso et peto, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 2, 1: quaeso a vobis, ut, in hac causâ, etc., id. Arch. 2, 3: quaeso, hercle, ut liceat, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 13; Caecil. ap. Non. 154, 13; 515, 1: quaeso obtestorque, ne, Cic. Red. in Sen. 1, 1; Liv. 10, 13: id uti permittatis, quaesumus, id. 28, 39: precor quaesoque, ne, etc., id. 23, 9, 2.—(β) With simple *subj.*: P. Decium quaeso mecum consulem faciatis, Liv. 10, 13.—(γ) *Absol.* (thrown parenthetically into the sentence): quaeso, quaesumus, *I* (or *we*) *pray, beg, beseech*; freq. as a mere intensive expression, *prithee*: quaeso, quotiens dicendumst tibi? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 33: ubinam est, quaeso? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: bona verba, quaeso, id. And. 1, 2, 33: tu, quaeso, crebro ad me scribe, Cic. Att. 7, 10, 10: nunc eadem illa, quaeso, audite, id. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 102: ipsum decretum, quaeso, cognoscite, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25; id. Att. 7, 1, 2; 12, 29, 1; 12, 30, 2; 12, 35, 2; 12, 44, 3: hoc, quaeso, judices, diligenter attendite, id. Quint. 9, 2, 56; id. Mil. 9, 23; id. Att. 15, 8, 2: quid, quaeso, interest inter unum et plures, si, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39, 61: quamobrem aggredere, quaesumus, etc., id. Leg. 1, 2, 6: quaeso, etiamne tu has ineptias, *I beseech you, for Heaven's sake*, id. Fam. 3, 7, 5. — (δ) With *acc.* of object sought: non divom pacem votis adit ac prece quaesit, Lucr. 5, 1229.

quaestĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [quaestus], *a small profit, slight gain* (class.), Cic. Div. 2, 15, 34; id. Fam. 9, 16, 7; App. M. 11, p. 272, 1.

quaestĭo, ōnis, *f.* [quaero], *a seeking*. **I.** In gen. (Plautin.): cave, fuas mi in quaestione, *lest you suffer yourself to be to seek, lest I have to look after you*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 52: tibi ne in quaestione essemus, id. Capt. 2, 2, 3; id. Ps. 2, 2, 68.—**II.** In partic., *an inquiry, investigation, a questioning, question, subject of inquiry*: quaestio est appetitio cognitionis, quaestionisque finis inventio, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; 2, 36, 115: quae veri simillima (sententia sit), magna quaestio est, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23; id. Fin. 2, 11, 34: rem in disceptationem quaestionemque vocare, *to investigate*, id. de Or. 3, 32, 129: res in quaestione versatur, *is under investigation*, id. Clu. 58, 159: de moribus ultima fiet quaestio, Juv. 3, 141: res in quaestionem venit, *comes under investigation*, Quint. 5, 14, 16: modo aliquam quaestionem poëticam ei proponeret, Nep. Att. 20, 2; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 19 *fin.*; Sen. Ben. 5, 8, 6; id. Ep. 48, 1; Suet. Tib. 56: quaestionem instituere, *to institute an investigation*, Quint. 7, 1, 6: quaestionem solvere, Sen. Ep. 48, 11; Quint. 5, 10, 26.—**2.** *A public judicial investigation, examination by torture, a criminal inquiry, inquisition*; the crime is usu. constr. with *de*: cum praetor quaestionem inter sicarios exercuisset, *instituted a trial for assassination*, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habuit pecuniae publicae, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: quaestionem mortis paternae de servis paternis habere, id. Rosc. Am. 28, 78: quaestionem fugitare, id. ib. 28, 78: servos in quaestionem polliceri, id. ib. 28, 77: quaestionem ferre in aliquem, *to appoint, institute, make a motion for*, id. de Or. 1, 53, 227: habere ex aliquo, Liv. 33, 28: facere alicui, *against any one*, Dig. 34, 3, 20: quaestionem de furto constituere, Cic. Clu. 64, 181: quaestionem instituere de morte alicujus, id. ib. 64, 181: quaestionem de morte viri habere, id. ib. 65, 182; 63, 176: quaestionem habere de servis in caput filii, id. ib. 63, 176: ad quaestionem abripi, *to examination by torture*, id. ib. 33, 89: alicui servum in quaestionem ferre, id. ib. 64, 181: postulare servum in quaestionem, id. ib. 64, 181: quaestiones severius exercere, Liv. 9, 34: quaestioni praeesse, *to conduct a trial as judge*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: quaestiones perpetuae, *the inquisitions concerning certain crimes* (repetundarum, majestatis, de falso, de sicariis, de injuriis, etc.), *conducted annually, after* 605 A.U.C., *by a standing commission, and presided over by the prætor*, Cic. Brut. 27, 106: judex quaestionis, *the director of the criminal court under the presidency of the prætor*, id. Clu. 54, 148; 33, 89; id. Brut. 76, 264: quaestiones extraordinariae, *trials out of the common course, held under a special commission*, Liv. 39, 14; so, quaestio nova, Cic. Mil. 5, 13: A QVAESTIONIBVS, *an attendant in examinations, a torturer, inquisitor*, Inscr. Grut. 545, 6; 560, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The court, the judges*: dimittere eo tempore quaestionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 74: totam quaestionem a severitate ad clementiam transtulit, Val. Max. 8, 1, 6.—**2.** *The subject of investigation, the matter, case, question*: perdifficilis et perobscura quaestio est de naturâ deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 1: dividere totam de dis immortalibus quaestionem in partis quattuor, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: quaestio proposita, Quint. 9, 2, 39.—**b.** In partic., in rhet. (α) *The rhetorical subject of debate*: quaestionum duo sunt genera: alterum infinitum, alterum definitum. Definitum est, quod ὑπόθεσιν Graeci, nos causam: infinitum, quod θέσιν illi appellant, nos propositum possumus nominare, Cic. Top. 21, 79.—(β) *The main point in a disputed matter, the issue in a cause*: quaestio est quae ex conflictione causarum gignitur controversia, hoc modo: Non jure fecisti: jure feci. Causarum autem haec est conflictio, in quâ constitutio constat; ex eâ igitur nascitur controversia, quam quaestionem dicimus, hoc modo: jurene fecerit, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 8.—(γ) *A question, a disputed point*, quaestio est, *it is doubtful, may be disputed*: sapientia efficit sapientis sola per se: beatos efficiat necne sola per se quaestio est, Cic. Top. 15, 60; id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29; id. Inv. 2, 20, 60: quaestio est, an, etc., Quint. 7, 3, 22; cf.: nulla quaestio est, Aug. Retract. 1, 19, 6; cf. also: in quaestione est, Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 57; 10, 22, 27, § 52: quaestionis est immensae, id. 7, 28, 29, § 101; 28, 2, 3, § 10.

quaestĭōnālĭter, *adv.* [quaestio], *by way of question, in the form of a question* (post-class.): propositio quaestionaliter posita, Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 16.

quaestĭōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a torturer, executioner* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 16, 12, 3; Hier. in Joel. 2, 21; Schol. Juv. 6, 480; Inscr. Grut. 545, 6.

quaestĭōno, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *put to the question*, i. e. *put to the torture, put to the rack* (eccl. Lat. and rare): omnes quaestionari, Fragm. Jur. Civ. Ante-Just. p. 109 Mai: tot confessores quaestionati et torti, Cypr. Ep. 69, n. 6.

quaestĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little* or *trifling question* (class.): quaestiunculam alicui ponere, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; Sen. Ep. 117, 1: multae, Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51; Quint. 1, 3, 11; Suet. Gram. 24 *fin.*

quaestor (old orthogr., QVAISTOR, Epit. of the Scipios, et saep.), ōris, *m.* [contr. from quaesitor, from quaero], *a quæstor*, the title of a class of Roman magistrates, some of whom had charge of the pecuniary affairs of the State, while others conducted certain criminal trials (but only, it would seem, as delegates or commissioners of the people): quaestores a quaerendo, qui conquirerent publicas pecunias et maleficia, quae triumviri capitales nunc conquirunt: ab his postea, qui quaestionum judicia exercent, quaestores dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.: et quia de capite civis Romani injussu populi non erat lege permissum consulibus jus dicere, propterea quaestores constituebantur a populo, qui capitalibus rebus praeessent: hique appellabantur quaestores parricidii, quorum etiam meminit lex duodecim tabularum, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 23; cf.: parricidii quaestores appellabantur, qui solebant creari causâ rerum capitalium quaerendarum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 221 Müll. (cf. Fest. p. 258, 31). But they were commonly called simply quaestores, Liv. 2, 41, 11; 3, 24, 3; Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60.—As a standing magistracy, the quæstors were *treasurers of State, treasurers*. They distributed their duties among themselves by lot, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34; id. Mur. 8, 18. Of these the quaestor urbanus or aerarii, who remained at Rome, took charge of the treasury, of the

public revenues and expenditures, of the standards deposited in the aerarium, etc., Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 2; Cic. Har. Resp. 20, 43; id. Verr. 1, 4, 11; Liv. 7, 23; 26, 47; Val. Max. 5, 1, 1; Tac. A. 13, 28. The quæstors appointed as assistants to the consuls or prætors for the provinces, called quaestores provinciales or militares, provided for the payment and provisioning of the troops, collected the imposts, and, in the absence of the governor, acted in his stead, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61; id. Planc. 11, 28; id. Sen. 10, 32; Liv. 26, 47. Service in the higher offices of State began with the quæstorship, the lowest of them which conferred a seat in the Senate, to which no one was legally eligible before the age of twenty-five, Tac. A. 11, 22. Augustus instituted a new sort of quæstors, quaestores candidati or principis (Caesaris), who conveyed the imperial messages to the Senate, Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 3: oratio principis per quaestorem ejus audita est, Tac. A. 16, 27; Dig. 1, 13, 1; cf. candidatus, 2. The emperor Constantine appointed quaestores palatii or chancellors, Cod. Th. 1, 8; 6, 9; 7, 62, 32; Cassiod. Var. 6, 5; called QVAESTOR INTRA PALATIVM, Inscr. Orell. 1188.—**II.** Trop.: quaestor non imperii, sed doloris mei, Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 35 (bracketed as dub. by B. and K.).

‡ **quaestōrĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quaestor], *of* or *belonging to a quæstor, quæstorian:* QVAESTORICII, *who had been quæstors,* Tab. Canusin. ap. Inscr. Orell. 3721.

quaestōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a quæstor, quæstorian* (quite class.): officium quaestorium, *the duty of a quæstor,* Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: scelus, *perpetrated in the quæstorship* or *by a quæstor,* id. Verr. 1, 1, 4: aetas, *the age requisite for the quæstorship,* Quint. 12, 6, 1; cf.: adulescentes jam aetate quaestorios, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: scribae, *of the quæstor,* Suet. Dom. 10: scriptum quaestorium comparavit, *acted as secretary to a quæstor,* id. Vit. Hor.: munera, i. e. *gladiatorial combats,* which the quæstors were obliged to furnish at their own expense, Cic. Dom. 4: comitia, id. Fam. 7, 30, 1; Liv. 4, 54 *fin.:* porta, *a gate in the camp near the quæstor's tent,* Liv. 34, 47: forum, id. 41, 2: agri, *taken from the enemy and sold by the quæstor,* Auct. Rei Agr. Sicul. Fl. p. 2: dignitas, Cod. Th. 1, 1, 6, § 2: legatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 56: ornamenta, Suet. Claud. 28.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. quaestōrĭus,** ii, *m., one who had been quæstor, an ex-quæstor,* Cic. Brut. 76, 263; id. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 45; Inscr. Orell. 3990.—**B. quaestōrĭum,** ii, *n.* **1.** (Sc. tentorium.) *The quæstor's tent* in the camp, Liv. 10, 32, 8.—**2.** (Sc. aedificium.) *The residence of the quæstor* in a province: Thessalonicam me in quaestoriumque perduxit, Cic. Planc. 41, 99.

quaestŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus], *of* or *belonging to gain, money-making, mercenary* (post-Aug.): quaestuaria mancipia, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 2: mulier, *a prostitute for hire,* ib. 23, 2, 43, § 7: majestas, Tert. Apol. 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* quaestuaria, ae, *f., a prostitute:* ex adulterā in quaestuariam versa, Sen. Ben. 6, 32, 1.

quaestŭōsē, *adv.*, v. quaestuosus *fin.*

quaestŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [quaestus]. **I.** *Gainful, profitable, advantageous, lucrative, productive* (class.; syn. lucrosus): ager, *productive, fruitful,* Cato, R. R. 1, 6: mercatura, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86; id. Fin. 5, 30, 91: quaestuosissima officina, id. Phil. 2, 14, 35: res Verri, id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46: uberrimus et quaestuosissimus annus, id. ib. 1, 14, 40: hoc multo est quaestuosius, quam, etc., id. Agr. 2, 25, 67: benignitas quaestuosior, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: edictum quaestuosissimum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: insula quaestuosa margaritis. *rich in,* Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110: emporium, Liv. 39, 15.—**II.** *That looks to one's own gain, advantage,* or *profit, eager for gain:* quaestuosus homo, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: gens, Curt. 4, 7, 19: nec satis in arte eā quaestuosus, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12: dummodo eam (mulierem) des, quae sit quaestuosa, i. e. *a prostitute,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 190.—**III.** *That has great gain* or *profit, wealthy, rich:* gens Syrtica navigiorum spoliis quaestuosa, Curt. 4, 7, 19: Graeci, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 50: milites, Tac. A. 13, 35: quaestuosi et opulenti, id. ib. 12, 63.—*Adv.:* **quaestŭōsē,** *gainfully, advantageously, profitably* (post-Aug.). —*Comp.:* quaestuosius, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56. —*Sup.:* quaestuosissime, Sen. Ben. 4, 3, 3.

quaestūra, ae, *f.* [quaestor], *the office of quæstor, the quæstorship* (class.): quaestura primus gradus honoris, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 11: quaesturam petere, id. Mur. 8, 18; Tac. A. 3, 29: ex quaesturā consulatum petere, Liv. 32, 7: gerere, Suet. Calig. 1.—**II.** Transf., *the quæstor's chest:* translator quaesturae, *an embezzler of the public chest,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.

quaestus, ūs (archaic *gen.* quaesti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. prol. 95; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38; Titin., Nov., Turp., and Caecil. ap. Non. 483, 19 sq.; Varr. ib. 492, 20.—*Gen.* quaestuis, Varr. ap. Non. 483, 32), *m.* [quaero], *a gaining, acquiring; gain, acquisition, profit, advantage* (quite class.; syn.: lucrum, emolumentum). **I.** Lit.: quaestus pecuniae, Caes. B. G. 6, 17, 1: emendi aut vendendi quaestu et lucro duci, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: pauperes homines, quibus nec quaestus est, nec, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 2: ad suom quemque hominem quaestum esse aequomst callidum, id. As. 1, 3, 34: quaestus ac lucrum unius agri, et unius anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106: cum quaestu compendioque dimittere, id. ib. 2, 2, 3, § 6: quibus fides, decus, pietas, postremo honesta atque inhonesta omnia quaestui sunt, *are venal, are turned to gain,* Sall. J. 31, 12: quaestui deditum esse, id. C. 13, 5: quaestui servire, Cels. 3, 4: ad suom quaestum callere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 40: in quaestu esse, *to bring gain, be turned to profit,* Quint. 1, prooem. § 13: quaestui habere rem publicam, *to derive advantage, enrich one's self by the administration of public affairs,* Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: pecuniam in quaestu relinquere, *to let out money at interest, on usury,* id. Pis. 35, 86.—Prov.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74; cf.: is (sumptibus suis) vel Herculi conterere quaestum possiet, i. e. *he could spend all the tithes offered to Hercules,* id. Most. 4, 2, 68: omnes homines ad suom quaestum callent et fastidiunt, *every one looks to his own interest,* id. Truc. 2, 5, 40; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 62.—**B.** Transf., *a way of making money, a business, occupation, employment, trade:* meretricius, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—*Plur.:* meretricii quaestus, Sen. Contr. 1, 2, 4: de quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 50: malus, id. Most. 3, 2, 92.—Of a prostitute (freq. and class.): corpore indignum quaestum facere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 21; Liv. 26, 33, 8; Tac. A. 2, 85; Val. Max. 6, 1, 6: quaestum corpore factitare, id. 6, 1, 10; so without *corpore:* uti quaestum faceret, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 27: quaestum occipit, id. And. 1, 1, 52; id. Ad. 2, 1, 52; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 30.—Of a parasite: antiquom quaestum meum alimoniae servo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 1. —**II.** Trop., *gain, profit, advantage:* qui sui quaestus causā fictas suscitant sententias, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 (Trag. v. 447 Vahl.): ut quaestui habeant male loqui melioribus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: nullum in eo facio quaestum, Cic. Fam. 15, 14, 1: est autem quaestus magnus pietas, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 6.

‡ **quā-lĭbescit,** *adv.*, for qualibet, *everywhere, in every way,* Not. Tir. p. 35.

quālĭbet (**-lŭbet,** *abl.* from quilibet), *where it pleases,* i. e. **I.** *Where you will, everywhere:* qualibet perambula aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 122; id. Aul. 4, 4, 19: quisquis amore tenetur, eat tutusque sacerque qualibet, Tib. 1, 2, 27: transitum praebent (flumina), Quint. 5, 13, 13.—**II.** *As you please, anyhow, in any way:* qualubet esse notus optas? Cat. 40, 6; 76, 13.

quālis, e, *pron. adj.* [quis; kindr. with Gr. πη-λικος; Goth. huc-leik; Germ. welcher], *how constituted, of what sort, kind,* or *nature, what kind of a* (class.). **I.** *Interrog.:* qualine amico mea commendavi bona? *Call.* Probo, et fideli, et fido, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 3: qualis oratoris et quanti hominis in dicendo putas esse historiam scribere? Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51: quali fide, quali pietate existimatis eos esse, qui, etc., Cic. Font. 10, 21: qualis est istorum oratio? *what kind of a speech is that?* id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—In exclamations: hei mihi, qualis erat! Verg. A. 2, 274; Enn. ap. Serv. ad loc. (Ann. v. 7 Vahl.): O Romule, Romule, die, qualem te patriae custodem di genuerunt! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64 (Ann. v. 116 Vahl.).—In indirect questions: nam cogitato, qualem haberes gratiam (si, etc.), Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 54: ego te qualis sis scio, id. Aul. 2, 2, 40; Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 20: ipsius rei natura qualis et quanta sit quaerimus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: qualis esset natura montis, cognoscere, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: doce me quales sint corpore, *what sort of a body they have,* Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65.—**II.** *Rel.*, with or without the correlative *talis, so constituted, of such a sort, kind,* or *nature, such as, as:* ut qualem te jam antea populo Romano, praebuisti, talem te et nobis impertias, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 11: ut res non tales, quales ante habitae sint, habendae videantur, id. Inv. 2, 58, 176; id. Off. 2, 13, 44: in hoc bello, quale bellum nulla barbaria gessit, *the like of which,* id. Cat. 3, 10, 25; id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: equitum acies, qualis quae esse instructissima potest, etc., Liv. 8, 39: tale tuum carmen nobis, quale, etc., Verg. E. 5, 47: bis sex ... qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus, id. A. 12, 899.—**B.** Esp., in quotations and citations, *as, as for instance, as for example:* aperta et clara (somnia), quale est de illo, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 66, 135: cum proposito dissimili vel contrario ratio subjungitur: quale est Demosthenis: non enim, etc., Quint. 5, 14, 4; so id. 1, 5, 65 Zumpt *N. cr.;* 3, 6, 41; 3, 11, 6 et saep. al.—**2.** Poet. for the *adv.* qualiter, *as, just as:* qualis populea moerens philomela sub umbra Amissos queritur fetus, Verg. G. 4, 511; id. A. 3, 679; 4, 143: quale caelum Subrubet, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 35; id. M. 3, 682.—**3.** Repeated: qualis qualis (post-class. for qualiscumque), *of what quality soever, whatsoever:* quali quali obligatione interpositā, Dig. 20, 5, 12.—**III.** *Indef.:* quale, *having some quality or other:* et ita effici quae appellant qualia, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 28: prius aliquid esse debet, deinde quale esse, Sen. Ep. 117, 28.—*Adv.:* **quālĭter. A.** *In what way* or *manner, how:* refert, villa qualiter aedificetur, Col. 1, 4, 6; Mart. 5, 7, 1.—Qualiter qualiter, *in what manner soever,* for qualitercumque (post-class.), Dig. 4, 4, 7.—**B.** *Just as, as:* lacrimae fluxere per ora, Qualiter abjectā de nive manat aquā, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 57; Cels. praef. p. 6; Val. Fl. 5, 305; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.—**C.** Repeated: qualiter qualiter, *in whatever manner, however,* Dig. 4, 4, 7 pr.; 9, 2, 7, § 1; 26, 7, 5, § 10.

quālis-cumque, quale-cumque, or **-cunque** (separated: quale id cumque est, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 76; Ov. P. 4, 13, 6), *adj.* [qualis]. **I.** *Rel., of what quality soever, of whatever kind* (class.). **A.** With *verb:* licet videre, qualescumque summi civitatis viri fuerunt, talem civitatem fuisse, Cic. Leg. 3, 14, 31: sed homines benevolos, qualescumque sunt, grave est insequi contumeliā, *be they as they may,* id. Att. 14, 14, 5. —**B.** *Absol.* by ellipsis of *verb,* in emphatic expressions (v. Zumpt, § 706): qualicumque urbis statu sisti potuisse, Liv. 2, 44, 10: pluris qualemcunque vitam honestā morte aestimare, Curt. 5, 8, 6: si libertatem sequimur, qui locus hoc dominatu vacat? Sin qualemcunque locum, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2; id. Att. 9, 6, 4: imperatores voto expetere, qualescumque tolerare, Tac. H. 4, 8; id. A. 11, 4: carmina lector Commendet dulci qualiacumque sono, Ov. A. A. 2, 283; Liv. 38, 9, 2; Quint. 9, 10, 1; 11, 1, 14; Curt. 5, 9, 12; Suet. Calig. 8; Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141. —**II.** Transf., *indef., any without exception, any whatever:* sin qualemcumque locum sequimur, quae est domestica sede jucundior? Cic. Fam. 4, 8, 2; Manil. 2, 856. — Hence, *adv.:* **quālĭtercumquē** or **-cunquē,** *in what way soever, howsoever, be it as it may* (post-Aug.), i. q. utcunque, Col. 2, 10, 2: proeliare, Just. 2, 11, 11; Flor. 3, 19, 1; Col. 11, 3, 34; Dig. 27, 1, 21.

quālis-lĭbet, quale-libet, *pron. indef., of what quality it pleases, of what sort you will* (post-class.): pisces, Apic. 4, 2, § 143; Aug. Ep. 48; Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21 (in Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 93, written separately).

quālis-nam, *pron. rel., of what quality, what sort of a* (post-class.): qualisnam accusatio futura esset, App. Mag. p. 274, 21.

quālis-quālis, quālequāle, *adj.*, i. q. qualiscumque, *of what quality soever, of*

whatever kind (post-class.), Dig. 4, 9, 7, § 4; 25, 4, 1, § 13; 43, 8, 2, § 11; 50, 14, 3 al.

quālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [qualis, III.], *a quality, property, nature, state, condition* (class.; a word formed by Cicero as the translation of Gr. ποιότης; freq. only in post-class. prose), Cic. Ac. 1, 6, 24; cf.: qualitates igitur appellavi, quas ποιότητας Graeci vocant: quod ipsum apud Graecos non est vulgi verbum, sed philosophorum, id. ib. 1, 7, 25 sq.; cf. id. N. D. 2, 37, 94: litoris nostri, Col. 8, 17, 8; so, caeli, Quint. 5, 9, 15: facti, id. 7, 4, 16 et saep.—In *plur.*: qualitatium differentia, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159: ager aliis qualitatibus aestimandus est, Col. 2, 2, 17: in verbis genera et qualitates et personas et numeros, i. e. *moods*, Quint. 1, 4, 27: pro qualitate mensurae, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 17: sicut in organo qualitatis sonus immutatur, *the sound of the mode*, or *rhythm*, id. Sap. 19, 17.

quālĭter, *adv.*, v. qualis *fin.*

quālĭtercumquĕ, *adv.*, v. qualiscumque *fin.*

quālum, i, *n.*, and **quālus**, i, *m.*, *a wicker basket* or *hamper*, for various purposes; *a fruit-hamper, wool-basket, wine-strainer*, etc. (cf. colum). **1.** *Neutr.*: quala satoria, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; so, quala, id. ib. 23, 1: mundissima, Col. 7, 3, 9.—**2.** *Masc.*: in qualos pertusos propagari, Cato, R. R. 52, 1: spisso vimine qualos, Verg. G. 2, 241 Serv.; so Hor. C. 3, 12, 4: saligneus, Col. 9, 15, 12; 8, 3, 4: vindemiatorii, Dig. 33, 7, 8 pr.; Pall. 4, 10.

quam (archaic form **quamde** or **quande**: quamde pro quam usos esse antiquos, cum multi veteres testimonio sunt, tum Ennius . . . et Lucretius (1, 640), Fest. p. 261 Müll.; cf. Enn. Ann. v. 29, and v. 139 Vahl. So, too, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. topper, p. 352 Müll.), *adv.* [qui], *in what manner, how, how much, as much as*: quam nihil praetermittis in consilio dando! quam nihil tamen, quod tibi placeat, explicas! Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 1: ut se accusari nolunt! quam cupiunt laudari! id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: quam multa, quam paucis! id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: quam sint morosi, intellegi potest, id. ib. 7, 15, 1: quam vellet, cunctaretur, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: memoriâ tenetis, quam valde universi admurmurarint, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: quam quisque potest, *as much as each one can*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 75: quam potuit, *as far as he was able*, Val. Max. 4, 1, 5.—With *possum* and a *sup.*: concede huc ab isto, quam potest longissime, *as far as possible*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 81: quam possunt mollissime, *as gently as possible*, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129.—Also without *possum*: quam maximas, quam primum, quam saepissime gratias agere, Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 5: ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45.—With *posit.* (post-Aug.): tum Manlius . . . quam poterat clarâ voce denuntiavit, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1; 3, 2, 1 *ext.*; 4, 5, 1: dixi de philosophiâ quam breviter potui, Lact. 3, 17, 1: tusa cribrataque vino, quam possit excellenti, *as excellent as possible*, Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264; 18, 28, 68, § 274.—**B.** In dependent clauses, indirect questions, etc.: est fidei nostrae, declarare, quam memores simus, Cic. Phil. 14, 11, 29: scio, quam timida sit ambitio, id. Mil. 16, 42: quam id ratum sit, tu judicabis, id. Att. 6, 1, 7: id quam injustum esset, non videbat, id. Off. 3, 21, 82: dici non potest quam sim disputatione tuâ delectatus, id. Tusc. 2, 4, 10; id. N. D. 2, 20, 52; id. Ac. 2, 17, 52; id. Fin. 1, 11, 37; 1, 20, 65; 5, 12, 35; id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47; 2, 1, 21, § 52; 2, 4, 44, § 98: videte quam iniqui sint, Sall. J. 85, 25; 62, 9: ut sentias quam vile sit corpus, Liv. 2, 12, 3; 24, 5, 2; Nep. Timoth. 4, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In comparisons, *as, than*. **1.** With *tam*: tam ego ante fui liber, quam gnatus tuos, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 11: si era me sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tua est imago: tam consimilis est, quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; id. Div. 1, 6, 10 et saep.; v. tam.—**2.** With ellipsis of corresp. *tam*: homo non, quam isti sunt, gloriosus, *not so celebrated as those*, Liv. 35, 49: claris majoribus, quam vetustis, *rather than*, Tac. A. 4, 61.—**3.** With *sup.* and a corresp. *tam*, *by how much the more, the more*: quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optimum erit, *the bitterer the olives, the better will be the oil*, Cato, R. R. 65, 1: quam paucis reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14.—**4.** With *magis*: quam magis . . . tam magis, *the more . . . the more*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5.—With *tam* omitted: quam magis exhausto spumaverit ubere mulctra, Laeta magis pressis manabunt flumina mammis, Verg. G. 3, 309.—With the second *magis* omitted: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6.—In the reverse order: tam magis . . . quam magis, *the more . . . the more*, Verg. A. 7, 787.—**5.** With *tanto*: quam magis . . . tanto magis, *the more . . . the more*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 19; so Lucr. 6, 460.—**6.** With a double *comp.*: ne libentius haec in illum evomere videar, quam verius, *with more freedom than truth*, Cic. Mil. 29, 78: non acrior quam pertinacior impetus Romanorum, Liv. 31, 35: discrimen me occupavit, meliore hostium quam meo tempore, Curt. 7, 7, 9.—**7.** Tam . . . quam, with the *comp.* for the *posit.*, *so . . . as*: per dexteram te istam oro non tam in bellis et proeliis, quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8.—**8.** After comparatives or words of comparison, *than*: nobis nihil est timendum magis quam ille consul, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 3: his igitur, quam physicis potius credendum existimas? id. Div. 2, 16, 37; Cassius ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1; Cic. Pis. 26, 62: majorem pecuniam praetori polliceri, quam quantam hic dedisset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167: qui plures milites eorum occidisset, quam quot superessent, Liv. 35, 12.—So after verbs which imply comparison, verbs of preference, excellence, etc.; after *praestat*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17, 4; after *malo*: esse quam videri bonus malebat, Sall. C. 54, 5: an est quod ego malim quam? Cic. Par. 1; after *statuo*, Nep. Dat. 8, 1; after *probo*, Tac. A. 1, 58; after *volo* (= βούλομαι ἤ), Liv. 3, 68, 11; 25, 29, 6.—Rarely *quantus* is used to strengthen *quam*, after *comp.*: de re majore quam quanta ea esset, Liv. 30, 23, 2: implere homines certioris spei, quam quantam fides promissi humani subicere solet, id. 26, 19, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; 22, 2, 19.—But quam is often omitted after plus, minus, amplius, etc., without changing the case: minus duo milia hominum effugerunt, Liv. 24, 16, 4: plus partem dimidiam hominum caesam, id. 36, 40, 5; cf. id. 29, 25, 2: cum decem haud plus milibus militum, id. 28, 1, 5: ut hoc nostrum desiderium ne plus sit annuum, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 1: ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria, id. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45; Prop. 2, 19, 18 (3, 17, 32); v. Zumpt, Gram. § 485.—**9.** With *sic* (poet.): quam multâ grandine nimbi Culminibus crepitant, sic densis ictibus heros pulsat, etc., Verg. A. 5, 458.—With *sic* omitted, Verg. A. 6, 309 sqq.—**10.** After *aeque, so much . . . as*: nihil aeque eos terruit, quam robur ac color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26.—**11.** After *contra, otherwise . . . than, not so . . . as*: contra faciunt, quam professi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 11.—So after *secus*: ne me secus honore honestes quam ego te, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50.—**12.** After *alius*, with a preceding negative, *not otherwise than, no other than*: nil aliud agens quam ut, etc., *nothing else than*, Liv. 44, 27, 12: neque aliud totâ urbe agi quam bellum apparari, id. 4, 26, 12; Nep. Hann. 10, 1: ob nullam aliam causam, quam ne, *from no other cause than*, Liv. 45, 25; 34, 2, 12.—Rarely with *alius* affirmatively (for ac): ipse me paulum in aliâ quam prius habuerim opinione nunc esse confiteor, Quint. 3, 6, 63.—**13.** After *aliter, otherwise than*: ne aliter, quam ego velim, meum laudet ingenium, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 24: ne aliter quam si, etc., Col. 4, 2, 2.—**14.** After *supra*: saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, *more than*, Cic. Or. 40, 139.—**15.** After *ultra*: ultra, quam satis est, producitur, *farther than*, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26.—**16.** After *diversum, otherwise than*: pransus quoque atque potus diversum valent quam indicant, *something altogether different from what*, Quint. 1, 4, 29; cf., after adversum, only Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 139 Brix ad loc.—**17.** After words denoting number or quantity, which serve for comparison: dimidium tributi quam quod regibus ferre soliti erant, populo Romano pendere, *the half of what, half as much as*, Liv. 45, 18: multiplex, quam pro numero, damnum est, *too great for, greater than*, id. 7, 8: ferramenta duplicia, quam numerus servorum exigit, *twice as many as*, Col. 1, 8, 8.—So, too, after designations of time: die vigesimâ, quam creatus erat, dictaturâ se abdicavit, *on the twentieth day after*, Liv. 6, 29: tabellarii venerunt post diem sextum, quam a vobis discesserant, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 1: postridie venissemus, quam . . . fuissemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 9: postero die quam illa erant acta, id. de Or. 2, 3, 12: saeculis multis ante . . . inventa sunt, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 21.—**18.** After the *sup.*: bellum gerere cum tyranno, quam qui unquam, saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, *the most cruel that ever was*, Liv. 34, 32.—**19.** So with *rel.* and *sup.* after *tam*: tam gratum mihi id erit, quam quod gratissimum, Cic. Fam. 13, 3: tam sum amicus rei publicae quam qui maxime, id. ib. 5, 2, 6: ego sum tam mitis, quam qui lenissimus, id. Sull. 31, 87.—**20.** Sometimes with *magis* or *potius* to be supplied, *more . . . than*: tacita mulier semper, quam loquens, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 70 dub.: pacem quam bellum probabam, Tac. A. 1, 58. — **B.** In mere intensive expressions, *exceedingly, very, quite, indeed*: admodum quam saevos est, *very cruel indeed*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: nimis quam formido, ne, etc., id. Most. 2, 2, 79: nimis quam cupio, id. Capt. 1, 2, 17: quam familiariter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: nam suos valde quam paucos habet, *very few indeed*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: mire quam, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 3: sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5.

quamdĕ, v. quam *init.*

quam-dĭu, less freq. **quandĭu** (mostly as two words, sometimes separated: quam voluit diu, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7), *adv.* **I.** *Interrog., how long ago? how long?* quamdiu id factum est? Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: quandiu apud vos ero, Vulg. Marc. 9, 18.—**II.** *Rel.* **1.** Of time, *as long as, until, during* (class.): quamdiu potuit, tacuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: disces, quamdiu voles, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2; Col. 12, 52, 13.—(β) *Until* (very rare): jubebat, ut semper id comesset, quamdiu tamen melius invenisset, Lampr. Elag. 29, 7.—*Comp.*: quamdiutius, Not. Tir. p. 35.—*Sup.*: ‡ quamdiutissime, Not. Tir. p. 35.—**2.** Of inference, *inasmuch as, in that* (late Lat.): quandiu fecistis uni ex his fratribus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 40.

‡ **quamdĭūtĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [quamdiu], *lasting how long, of how long duration*, Not. Tir. p. 35.

quamdūdum, more correctly as two words, **quam dūdum.**

quam-lĭbet (**-lŭbet**), *adv.* **I.** *As it pleases, as you* (*they*, etc.) *will, at pleasure*: quamlubet esto unica res, Lucr. 2, 541: lambe otio, Phaedr. 1, 24, 6.—**II.** In gen., *how much soever, ever so much, howsoever*: quodvis quamlibet tenue munusculum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 5: infirmae manus, *howsoever weak*, id. Am. 1, 7, 66: quamlibet parum sit, *however inconsiderable it may be*, Quint. 1, 1, 18; 1, 12, 5; 5, 13, 56; 12, 1, 29: specularis lapis finditur in quamlibet tenues crustas, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160; 3, 5, 9, § 54; 6, 4, 4, § 13: hoc pretio quamlibet numerosa subsellia implentur, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 6; 10, 96 (97), 2; id. Pan. 61, 2: quamlibet pulchra elocutio, Quint. 2, 4, 32; 12, 8, 7; 8, 6, 4.—**B.** For quamvis, *although* (post-class.), Sol. 9.

quămobrem (or **quăm ob rem**), *adv.* [quam-ob-rem] (class.). **I.** *Interrog., for what reason? on what account? wherefore? why? Am.* Scelestissumum te arbitror. *So.* Nam quamobrem? *Am.* Quia, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: quem ad finem? . . . quamobrem? quam ob causam? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 75; id. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—In indirect questions: cum quaereret quam ob rem Ariovistus non decertaret, Caes. B. G. 1, 50.—**II.** *Rel., from which cause* or *reason, wherefore, why*: hoc est homini, quamobrem vitam amet, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 11; id. Most. 2, 1, 66; id. Aul. 4, 10, 6: multae sunt causae, quamobrem cupio abducere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 65; Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 1: verum illud est, quamobrem haec commemorarim, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135: si res reperietur, quam

obrem videantur, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Caecin. 33, 96.—**2.** At the beginning of a sentence, as a particle of transition, *on which account, for which cause, wherefore:* quamobrem quaeso a vobis, Asiatici testes, Cic. Fl. 27, 65: quamobrem quoniam, etc. . . . utar eā clausulā, etc., id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; 10, 10, 1.

quamplūres, a (or **quam plūres**), *adj.* [quam-plus], *very many* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for complures): curiosi sunt hic quamplures mali, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 44: palaestritae, Petr. 21.—*Sup.:* **quamplūrimus** (**quam plūrimus**), a, um; commonly in *plur.*, *very many:* colles, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: radices, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126.—Hence, *subst.:* **quamplūrimum,** i, *n.*, *very much:* quam plurimo vendere, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: quam plurimum brassicae, Cato, R. R. 157, 8.

quampridem, v. pridem.

quam-prīmum (or **quam prīmum**), *forthwith, as soon as possible* (class.): hominem istum quam primum absolvitote, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 18: huic mandat, ut ad se quamprimum revertatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 21; Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: invisam quaerens quam primum abrumpere lucem, Verg. A. 4, 631.—With *posse:* ut quamprimum possis, redeas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 88: sed recipe te, quam primum potes, id. Pers. 1, 1, 52.

quam-quam (**quan-**), *conj.*, *though, although, albeit;* ante-class. always, and in class. prose regularly joined with *indic.;* by Cic. rarely with the *subj.*, and usu. when the general idea would demand the *subj.* (as potential, conditional, consecutive, etc.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 574; Madv. § 361, A, 3; and v. esp. Fischer, Gram. 2, p. 696 sq.). (*α*) With *indic.:* quamquam blandā voce vocabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 41 (Ann. v. 50 Vahl.): quamquam libenter escis alienis studes, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 8; id. Mil. 4, 8, 44: quamquam est scelestus, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 5: quamquam id est minime probandum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; 1, 4, 7; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16; 1, 9, 34: quamquam non venit ad finem tam audax inceptum, tamen, etc., Liv. 10, 32: Romani, quamquam fessi erant, Sall. J. 53: quamquam festinas, non est mora longa, Hor. C. 1, 28, 35 et saep.—(*β*) With *subj.:* quamquam illa ipsa exclamatio Non potest melius sit velim crebra, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: quamquam sint in quibusdam malis, tamen, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: quamquam ne id quidem suspicionem coitionis habuerit, *although even that gave rise to no suspicion,* id. Planc. 22, 53; id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: Romanis, quamquam procul a patriā pugnarent, etc., Liv. 23, 29, 7: quamquam nonnullis leve visum iri putem, Nep. Att. 13, 6: quamquam moveretur his vocibus, Liv. 36, 34, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 6, 9, 6; 45, 17, 7.—(*γ*) Ellipt., with an *adj.* or *part.:* bellum atque arma, quamquam vobis invisa, tamen quia Lepido placent, sumenda sunt, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 48, 2: acri viro, et quamquam advorso populi partium, famā tamen aequabili, id. J. 43, 1 Dietsch: omnia illa, quamquam expetenda, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: curam adhibere, quamquam difficili in re, id. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 5, 3, 4; **Liv.** 4, 53, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.—(*δ*) With a *subj.-clause:* quamquam ne impudicitiam quidem nunc abesse Pallante adultero, Tac. A. 12, 65, 3.—**II.** In partic., as a rhetor. particle of transition, in objections made by the speaker himself, *although, however, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding:* quamquam, quem potissimum Herculem colamus, scire sane velim, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: quamquam quid loquor, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: quamquam te quidem quid hoc doceam, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197; id. Phil. 2, 16, 42: quamquam o! sed superent, etc., Verg. A. 5, 195.

quam-vīs, *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** *Adv.*, *as you will, as much as you will* or *like, ever so much, ever so;* hence, to designate a very high degree, *as much as possible, very much, exceedingly* (class.): quamvis multos nominatim proferre, *as many as you will, very many*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: quamvis callide, quamvis audacter, quamvis impudenter, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: quamvis subito, id. Lael. 5, 17: et praeter eos quamvis enumeres multos licet, *ever so many*, id. Leg. 3, 10, 24: per populum quamvis justum et moderatum, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; 2, 30, 101: quamvis pauci, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quamvis pernix, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 79: ridiculus, id. Men. 2, 2, 43: humanus et jocosus homo, Varr. R. R. 2, 5.—With *sup.:* quamvis vitiosissimus orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103; Col. 7, 8, 4; 2, 2, 25; 4, 24, 19; Tac. H. 2, 30; 3, 28; Quint. 6, prooem. 4; Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 1.—**II.** *Conj.*, *as much as ever you will,* i. e. *how much soever, however much, although, albeit;* regularly joined with *subj.* (not so in Livy); only rarely, and mostly post-Aug., with *indic.* (v. infra). (*α*) With *subj.:* homines, quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: non igitur potestas est cum velis opitulandi rei publicae, quamvis ea prematur periculis, nisi, etc., id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, id. ib. 1, 23, 37; cf.: quamvis prudens ad cogitandum sis sicut es, tamen nisi, etc., id. Att. 12, 37, 2; and with this cf.: huc accedit, quod quamvis ille felix sit sicut est, tamen, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: ipsas quamvis angusti terminus aevi Excipiat . . . At genus immortale manet, Verg. G. 4, 206.—In a negative clause: senectus enim quamvis non sit gravis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; 26, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: quamvis non fueris suasor, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2.—(*β*) With *indic.:* erat inter eos dignitate regiā, quamvis carebat nomine, Nep. Milt. 2, 2: quamvis infesto animo et minaci perveneras, Liv. 2, 40, 7; Cels. 1 praef.: quamvis est enim omnis hyperbole ultra finem, non tamen esse debet ultra modum, Quint. 8, 6, 73: carne tamen quamvis distat nil, Hor. S. 2, 2, 29: quamvis tacet Hermogenes, id. ib. 1, 3, 129; cf. Dillenb. ad Hor. C. 1, 28, 13; Verg. A. 5, 542; Ov. M. 2, 782. In Cic. only in joining to his discourse a Lucilian verse beginning with quamvis, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86.—(*γ*) Without a *verb*, Carm. Marci ap. Fest. s. v. negumate, p. 165 Müll.: res bello gesserat, quamvis rei publicae calamitosas, attamen magnas, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 116: quamvis iniqua passi, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6; id. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 224; Col. 9, 14, 14.

quā-nam, *adv.* **I.** *Where indeed, where* (very rare): quanam in alium orbem transirent, Liv. 5, 34.—**II.** *How then, how:* delphini quanam audiant, mirum, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.

quande, v. quam *init.*

quandiu, v. quamdiu.

quando (old form **quandod,** acc. to Fest. p. 258 b Müll.), *adv.* and *conj.* **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *Interrog., at what time? when? Do.* Venit Chaerea. *Ph.* Quando? *Do.* Hodie. *Ph.* Quamdudum? *Do.* Modo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 30; id. Heaut. 2, 2, 9; Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 102; id. Pis. 21, 49: o rus, quando ego te aspiciam? quandoque licebit? etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 60; id. Epod. 9, 1; id. C. 1, 24, 8: dic mihi cras istud, Postume, quando venit? Mart. 5, 58, 2.—**B.** *Rel., at what time, when:* non intellegitur, quando obrepat senectus, Cic. Sen. 11, 38: quaeres, quando iterum paveas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 69: quando ipsos loqui, quando advocati voce uti deceat, quartus liber continet, Quint. 11, 1, 59: expectans quando incipiendum sit, id. 11, 3, 159.—**C.** *Indef., at what time soever,* i. e. *at any time, ever, some time, some day,* = aliquando, esp. after *num, si,* and *ne:* exsistit hoc loco quaestio, num quando amici novi veteribus sint anteponendi, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: ut, si quando auditum sit, prodigii simile numeretur, id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59 Moser *N. cr.;* Ov. A. A. 2, 15: ne quando liberis proscriptorum bona patria reddantur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145: ut ne quando amare inciperemus, id. Lael. 16, 60: fuisse autem illic pluviam, ne quando quidem auditum est, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 4.—Strengthened by *umquam*, Liv. 10, 14.—**II.** *Conj.* **A.** Temp., *when:* quando esurio, tum (intestina) crepant, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; Enn. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll. (Ann. v. 416 Vahl.): tum, quando legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41; id. Off. 2, 21, 75 (al. si quando): quando dies adveniet, quem praefata Morta est, Liv. Andron. ap. Gell. 3, 16, 11; Hor. S. 2, 2, 42; id. Epod. 16, 27; Verg. A. 6, 50.—**B.** Transf., causal, *since then, because then* (class.; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 971; Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 21; in some passages, esp. of Cic., quando has been changed to quoniam by the editors; cf. Reisig, Vorles. p. 465): quando igitur virtus est adfectio animi constans, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 B. and K.: quando igitur potest tibi Publius Geminus videri, quid habes, etc., id. Ac. 2, 26, 85: quando igitur inest in omni virtute cura quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 23, 67.—**2.** In gen., *since, because, seeing that, inasmuch as* (= quoniam, v. Drak. ad Liv. 33, 2, 98; freq. in Liv.; otherwise mostly poet. and post-Aug.); with *indic.:* quando ita tibi lubet, vale atque salve, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 118: quando habeo multos cognatos, quid opus sit mihi liberis? id. Mil. 3, 1, 110: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: duc me ad eam, quando huc veni, id. And. 4, 5, 23: maneamus ergo in illā eādem sententiā, quando hoc miserius esse nihil potest, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8: nunc, quando per illam licet, Sall. J. 102, 9: volo ego illi beluae ostendere, quando adeo ferox praesultat hostium signis, Liv. 7, 10, 3; 9, 4, 8: quando injussu populi facta est, id. 9, 8, 5: quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, id. 10, 14, 8: quando id certum atque obstinatum est, id. 2, 15, 5; Quint. 5, 7, 6; cf. id. 1, 8, 9; 2, 12, 12: cur non sit orator, quando, quod difficilius est, oratorem facit, id. 12, 8, 5; cf. id. 1, 6, 18; 11, 1, 10 et saep.: validiore apud eos Arminio, quando bellum suadebat, Tac. A. 1, 57; cf. id. ib. 1, 44; 4, 6; id. H. 1, 87 et saep.—With *subj.:* quando senescant sata quaedam aquā, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28.

quandō-cumquē or **-cunquē** (quandō-cumque, Ter. Maur. p. 2404 P.; separated: quando consumet cumque, Hor. S. 1, 9, 33), *adv.* **I.** *Rel., at what time soever, at whatever time, whenever, as often as, as soon as* (mostly poet.). **A.** With *indic.:* quandocumque ista gens suas litteras dabit, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: quandocumque igitur vitam mea fata reposcant, Prop. 2, 1, 71: quandocumque trahunt invisa negotia Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 17; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 58: quandocunque fors obtulerat, Auct. B. Alex. 22.—**B.** With *subj.:* si Olympias mater immortalitati consecretur, quandocumque excesserit vita, Curt. 9, 6, 26; 10, 8, 10; Prop. 2, 1, 71.—**II.** *Indef., at some time or other, in due time:* quandocumque mihi poenas dabis, Ov. M. 6, 544; id. Tr. 3, 1, 57; Hor. S. 1, 9, 33; Cels. 4, 19.

quandō-lĭbet, *adv., at some time or other, in due time* (eccl. Lat.): necesse est, ut mortem recipiat quandolibet, Lact. Opif. Dei, 4, 7.

‡ **quandōnē,** *adv.*, for quandocumque, *as soon as, when:* QVANDONE EGO ESSE DESIERO, Inscr. Grut. 607, 1 dub.

1. quandō-quē, *adv.* **I.** *Rel.* **A.** Temp., *at what time soever, whenever, whensoever, as often as* (class.): QVANDOQVE SARPTA DONEC DEMPTA ERVNT, Lex XII. Tabularum: quandoque ab eādem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: ut, quandoque idem prodigium nuntiaretur, feriae per novem dies agerentur, Liv. 1, 31, 4: reddituros, quandoque recepisset, Curt. 7, 10, 9; Liv. 27, 10, 5: indignor, quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, Hor. A. P. 359: quandoque trahet feroces Per sacrum clivum . . . Sicambros, id. C. 4, 2, 33: quandoque ossa Capyis detecta essent, fore ut, etc., Suet. Caes. 81.—**B.** Causal, *since, inasmuch as:* quandoque tu extra ordinem pugnasti, etc., Liv. 8, 7, 15; 9, 10, 9: quandoque tu nullā umquam mihi in cupiditate defuisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 187.—**II.** *Indef.* **A.** *At some time, at one time or other:* ego me Asturae diutius arbitror commoraturum, quoad ille quandoque veniat, Cic. Fam. 6, 19, 2: ne quandoque parvus hic ignis incendium ingens exsuscitet, Liv. 21, 3, 6: et tu, Galba, quandoque degustabis imperium, Tac. A. 6, 20: emptio non videtur et ideo quandoque lui potest, Paul. Sent. 2, 13, 4.—**B.** *Now and then, sometimes* (post-Aug.): nonnumquam per duos menses durat: quandoque brevius finitur, Cels. 6, 6: quandoque fiunt trabes, quandoque clipei, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 15; Col. 7, 3, 13.

2. quandōque = et quando, v. quando.

quandō-quĭdem (o scanned short, Verg. E. 3, 55; Lucr. 2, 980), *adv., since indeed, since, seeing that* (class.): quandoquidem tam iners, tam nulli consili sum, Ter. And. 3, 5, 2; 3, 2, 7; id. Ad. 5, 8, 33; id. Eun.

2, 3, 82: quandoquidem tu istos oratores tantopere laudas, Cic. Brut. 44, 163: quandoquidem id tale esse debet, ut, etc., id. Fin. 5, 13, 37; 5, 23, 66; Liv. 8, 33: haec detur cura censoribus, quandoquidem eos in re publicâ semper volumus esse, Cic. Leg. 3, 20, 47; id. Or. 31, 112; id. Phil. 2, 3, 6; id. de Or. 3, 14, 54: dicite, quandŏquidem in molli consedimus herbâ, Verg. E. 3, 55: quandŏquidem totis mortalibus adsimulata, Lucr. 2, 980; Juv. 1, 111; 10, 146; 13, 129.

quanquam, v. quamquam.

quantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantulus], *how small a deal*, i. e. *how little, how small, how diminutive* (Plautin.). **1.** *Interrog.:* huic debet Philolaches paulum. *Then.* Quantillum? *Tra.* Quasi quadraginta minas, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 95; id. Ps. 4, 7, 95; id. Curc. 1, 2, 14.—In exclamations: haecine sunt meae filiae? Quantae e quantillis jam sunt factae! Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 47; id. Truc. 2, 8, 7.—**2.** *Rel.:* subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90.

quantisper, *adv.* [quantum, how much), *how long* (ante-class.). **1.** *Interrog.:* velim paulisper opperiri te. Quantisper? Non plus triduum, Caecil. ap. Non. 511, 30.—**2.** *Rel.:* possum exorare te, ut recedas a me paulisper modo? Quantisper sat habes, *as long as*, Pompon. ap. Non. 511, 33.

quantĭtas, ātis, *f.* [quantus]. **I.** In gen., *greatness, extent, quantity* (perh. only post-Aug.): quantitas est modulorum ex ipsius operis sumptione, singulisque membrorum partibus, universi operis conveniens effectus, Vitr. 1, 2: umoris, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 219: modi seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 3: vocis, *strength*, id. 11, 3, 14: quantitas et qualitas, id. 7, 2, 6: pretii, App. Mag. p. 239, 11.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A sum, amount* (post-class.): si non corpus sit legatum, sed quantitas, Dig. 30, 1, 34, § 3; 12, 1, 6.—**2.** *A sum of money*, Dig. 16, 2, 11; 49, 14, 47; 45, 1, 65.—**B.** In logic: quantitas propositionis, *the quantity* or *extent of a proposition*, which is either universal or particular, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29 *fin.*; Mart. Cap. 4, §§ 342, 371 sqq.

quantĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *quantity, degree*, Cael. Aur. Salat. Praec. 10.

quantō, *adv.*, v. quantus *fin.* B.

quant-ŏcĭus, *adv.* [quanto-ocius], *the sooner the better, as quickly as possible* (post-class.): ut quantocius ad ea perveniat oratio, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 2: discede quantocius, ne, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 4; Licin. ap. Lact. Mort. Pers. 48, 10; Vulg. Gen. 45, 19.

quant-ŏpĕrē (contr. form, for which, in recent editions. the MS. form **quantō ŏpĕre** is restored), *adv.*, *how greatly, how much* (class.): dici non potest, quanto opere gaudeant, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6.—After *tanto opere, as:* neque enim tanto opere hanc a Crasso disputationem desiderabam, quanto opere, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 164; v. quantus.

quantŭlum, *adv.*, v. quantulus *fin.*

quantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [quantus], *how little, how small, how trifling* (class.): nescio quantulum attulerit: verum haud permultum attulit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 86: corpora, Lucr. 3, 378: quantulum visum est, *as much as seems good to him*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: quantulus (sol) nobis videtur! Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: id autem quantulum est? *how small?* id. Leg. 2, 19, 47: quantula sint hominum corpuscula, Juv. 10, 172; Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 12: quantulum est mihi memoriae, *as much as I remember*, i. e. *as little as*, Gell. 17, 10, 9; Hor. S. 2, 3, 124; Plin. Pan. 8, 4.—Quantulus quantulus, for quantuluscumque, *how little, how small, how trifling soever:* aderant tres illi fratres cladibus amici quantulumquantulum ferentes auxilii, App. M. 9, p. 233, 35.—*Neutr. adverb.:* **quantŭlum,** *how little:* quantulum judicare possemus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3.

quantŭlus-cumque (or **-cunque**), ăcumque, umcumque, *adj.*, *however small, how little soever* (class.): de hac mea, quantulacumque est, facultate quaeritis, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: adfectus quantulicumque sunt, Sen. Ep. 85, 8: occasio, Juv. 13, 183: umor, Col. 2, 11, 7.—*Neutr.* as *subst.:* **quantŭlumcumque,** *however small, however insignificant a thing:* quicumque eramus, et quantulumcumque dicebamus, Cic. Or. 30, 106.—Separated: quantulum id cumque est, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 97.—With *gen.:* quantulumcunque aquae vel ciborum inest, Col. 8, 9.—*Adv.:* **quantŭlumcunquē,** *in however small a degree:* spem ejus, quae quantulumcunque restabat, comminuit, Val. Max. 1, 5, 6.

quantŭlus-lĭbet, lălĭbet, lumlĭbet, *adj.*, *how little soever* (post-class.): febricula, Dig. 21, 1, 4.

quantŭlus-quisque, lăquaeque, lumquodque, *adj.*, *how small soever* (post-class.), Gell. praef. § 24.

quantum, *adv.*, v. quantus *fin.*

quantumcumque, v. quantuscumque.

quantumlĭbet, v. quantuslibet.

quantumvīs, *adv.*, v. quantusvis *fin.*

quantus, a, um, *adj.* [quam], *how great.* **A.** Bellum, Nep. Dat. 5, 1: calamitates, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 86: homo in dicendo, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51: gravitas, Vell. 2, 129, 2.—Corresp. with *tantus:* videre mihi videor tantam dimicationem, quanta numquam fuit, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2.—With *sup.:* tanta est inter eos, quanta maxima esse potest, morum studiorumque distantia, *the greatest possible difference*, Cic. Lael. 20, 74.—Without *tantus:* quantus non unquam antea, exercitus venit, Liv. 9, 37, 2: quanta maxime poterat vi perculit, id. 9, 10, 10; cf. id. 7, 9, 8; 42, 15, 1; 24, 35, 5; Verg. A. 12, 701; 3, 641: quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62.—Quantus quantus, for quantuscumque, *how great* or *much soever* (ante-class.): denegabit quantum quantum ad eum erit delatum, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 28: tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 40: quanta quanta haec mea paupertas est, tamen, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 10.—In quantum, *as far as, according as, in how far, in so far as, to whatever extent:* in quantum satis erat, Tac. Or. 2: declamatio, in quantum maxime potest, imitetur eas actiones, Quint. 2, 10, 4; Sen. Ben. 2, 23, 1: pedum digitos, in quantum quaeque secuta est, Traxit, Ov. M. 11, 71: in quantum potuerit, *as far as possible*, Plin. Ep. 10, 75.—With a preceding *in tantum, as greatly ... as:* vir in tantum laudandus, in quantum intellegi virtus potest, Vell. 1, 9.—**B.** Of number, value, etc., *how much, how many:* quanta milia, Prop. 1, 5, 10; Val. Fl. 3, 261.—And with or without *tantus, as much as, as many as*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; Liv. 23, 21.—As a designation of multitude, quantum = emphatic omnis: ut te quidem omnes di deaeque, quantum est, perduint, *as many as there are of them*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 6: quantum in terra degit, hominum perjurissime! Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 117.—**quantum,** *subst.*, with *gen.*, *as much of ... as:* quantum est frumenti hornotini, exaraverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 45.—Quanti, as *gen. pretii*, *how high, how dear*, or *as dear as, as high as:* quanti emi potest minime, *how cheap? Ep.* Ad quadraginta minas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 110: quanti emit? Ter. Eun. 5, 6 (5), 14: quanti locaverint, tantam pecuniam redemptori solvendam, Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 16: vide, quanti apud me sis, *how highly I prize you, how dear you are to me*, id. Fam. 7, 19 *init.:* noli spectare, quanti sit homo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: (tu) qui scias quanti Tulliam faciam, id. Fam. 2, 6, 5: quanti est ista hominum gloria, *of how trifling worth*, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 37, 109: quanti est sapere! *what a fine thing it is!* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 21: quanti ejus intersit, Dig. 43, 18, 3.—Quanti quanti, *at whatever price:* sed quanti quanti, bene emitur quod necesse est, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.—Quanto opere, sometimes as one word, quantopere (q. v.), *with what care, how greatly, how much* (answering to tanto opere or tantopere, *so greatly, so much*): quanto se opere custodiant bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 126: quantoque opere ejus municipii causâ laborarem, id. Fam. 13, 7, 1.—Hence, **A. quantum,** *adv.*, *as much as, so much as:* scribe, quantum potes, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 7.—Quantum possum or potest, *as soon as possible:* domum me rursum, quantum potero, tantum recipiam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 40: rescribas ad me, quantum potest, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 1: erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *so far as I hear*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: quantum suspicor, *as far as I can conjecture*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 62.—Quantum in or ad me, *so far as concerns me:* non igitur adhuc, quantum quidem in te est, intellego deos esse, i. e. *for all you have shown to the contrary*, Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 15; cf. id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: quantum ad Pirithoum, Phaedra pudica fuit, *as far as concerned, with respect to*, Ov. A. A. 1, 744: quantum ad jus attinet, Sen. Contr. 5, 34, 16; 3, 16, 1.—With *compp.* for quanto, *the more, the greater*, etc. (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 488, A, 2).—Followed by *eo:* quantum juniores patrum plebi se magis insinuabant, eo acrius contra tribuni tenebant, Liv. 3, 15, 2; 44, 7, 6; Col. 12, 23 *init.*—Followed by *tanto:* quantum augebatur militum numerus, tanto majore, etc., Liv. 5, 10, 5; 6, 38, 5; 27, 47, 11; cf. id. 32, 5, 1.—Also without a *correl.:* quantum ... et minus, Liv. 44, 36, 5.—**B. quantō,** *adv.*, *by how much, by as much as, according as, the:* quanto diutius Abest, magis cupio tanto, *the longer he is away*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 15: quanto gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: quanto magis philosophi delectabunt, si, etc., *how greatly*, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: quanto praeclarior vita, tanto, Sall. J. 85, 22 Kritz.—With *verbs* which contain the idea of comparison: Hannibalem tanto praestitisse ceteros imperatores prudentiâ, quanto populus Romanus antecedebat fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1, 1.—With *posit.:* tanto acceptius in vulgum, quanto modicus privatis aedificationibus, *inasmuch as*, Tac. A. 6, 45: quanto frequenter impellitur, tanto firmiter roboratur, Lact. 5, 7, 9.—With *ante, secus, aliud:* quo minus exponam, quam multa ad me detulerit, quanto ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 3, 8: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, *how differently*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.: ut manifesto appareat, quanto sit aliud proximum esse, aliud secundum, Quint. 10, 1, 53.

quantus-cumque, tăcumque, tumcumque, *adj.*, *how great soever, of whatever size* (class.): quantuscumque sum ad judicandum, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: bona, quantacumque erant, id. Phil. 5, 8, 22: adfectus, quantuscumque est, Sen. Ep. 85, 8: quantaecumquae de Romanis tamen, victoriae fama, *however small*, Liv. 27, 31, 3: unum quantumcunque ex insperato gaudium, id. 30, 10, 20 Weissenb. ad loc.: quanticumque, *at whatsoever price*, Sen. Ep. 80, 4.—To denote indefiniteness in number, *how many soever:* naves eorum, quantaecumque fuerint, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 5.—*Neutr. adverb.:* **quantum-cumque,** *as much soever:* quantumcumque possum, *as much as ever I can*, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 10.

quantus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlibet, *adj.*, *as great as you please, how great soever, ever so great* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quantolibet ordine dignus, Ov. F. 6, 669: saevitia hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11: facilitas, Tac. Agr. 6: quantălibet lassitudine recreari defessos, Plin. 27, 12, 104, § 127.—*Neutr. adverb.:* **quantum-lĭbet,** *how much soever, ever so much:* quantumlibet intersit, Liv. 39, 37, 14; Quint. 12, 6, 4: te quantumlibet oderint hostes, Eum. Pan. Const. 10.

quantus-quantus, v. quantus.

quantus-vīs, tăvis, tumvis, *adj.*, *as much as you will, as great as you please, however great, ever so great* (class.): et manus una regit quantovis impete euntem (navem), Lucr. 4, 903; 4, 1171: quantasvis magnas copias sustineri posse, Caes. B. G. 5, 28: portum satis amplum quantaevis classi, *for any fleet, be it ever so large*, Liv. 26, 42: cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15: ingenium hominis, Gell. 4, 1, 2.—*Neutr. subst.:* **quantum-vīs,** *however great an amount, as much as you will, how much soever, ever so much:* meretrici des quantumvis, nusquam apparet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 17: quantumvis tolle, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16.—With *gen.:* quantumvis fiduciae et spiritûs capias, *how much soever*, Nazar. Pan. Const. 19.—Adverb., *very, very indeed:* quantumvis facundus et promptus, Suet. Calig. 53.—**2.** For quamvis, *although, albeit:* ille catus, quantumvis rusticus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 39 (ap. Cic. Lael. 20, 73, and Sen. Ep. 85, 12, the true read. is quamvis).

quā-propter (in tmesi: qua me propter adduxi, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 4), *adv.* [qui-propter], *for what, wherefore, why.* **I.** *Interrog.* (ante- and post-class.): quapropter id vos factum suspicamini? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 52: *Tra.* Quāpropter? *Theo.* Quia, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 140: parumper opperire me hic: *My.* Quapropter? Ter. And. 4, 2, 31.—**B.** Indirect: sed quid est quapropter nobis vos malum minitamini? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 4, 25: credo te non nihil mirari, Quid sit, quapropter te huc foras puerum evocare jussi, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 6: interrogatus quapropter vellet, etc., Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2. —**II.** Transf., in passing to a new thought, *wherefore, on which account* (class.): quapropter hoc dicam, numquam, etc., Cic. Caecin. 27, 78; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 116; id. Ad. 3, 2, 44; Val. Max. 6, 4, 4 al.

quāquā, *adv.* [prop. *abl.* of quisquis], *wheresoever, whithersoever* (ante- and post-class.): quaqua incedit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 14: tangit, id. Ep. 5, 2, 9; App. M. 2, p. 116, 2; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 258, 30: quaqua versus, *to all sides*, id. ib. 4, p. 145, 6.

(**quāquam,** a false read. for quoquam, Lucr. 1, 428.)

quāquē, *adv.* [prop. *abl.* of quisque], *wheresoever, whithersoever* (poet.): quaque iverit, Manil. 5, 313.

quā-rē (or separately, **quâ rē**), *adv.* [quae-res]. **I.** *Interrog., by what means? how?* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78.—**B.** *Rel., by which means, whereby* (rare but class.): multas res novas in edictum addidit, quare luxuria reprimeretur, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 94.—**II.** *From what cause, on what account, wherefore, why.* **A.** *Interrog.:* quare ausus? Plaut. Mil. 5, 12: quare negasti illud te fuisse laturum? Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 71: quâ re enim primum ille adesse noluit? id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 44; 2, 3, 30, § 71; id. Att. 11, 15, 4; id. de Or. 1, 16, 71; Hor. S. 2, 2, 103; Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25; Curt. 7, 1, 36; Suet. Claud. 16; Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 10; id. Ben. 3, 19, 1 et saep.—**2.** Indirect: quaeramus, quae tanta vitia fuerint in unico filio, quare is patri displiceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41.—**B.** Transf., for joining on a consecutive clause, *for which reason, wherefore, therefore:* quare sic tibi eum commendo, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 71: quare pro certo habetote, Sall. C. 52, 17.

quartă-dĕcŭmāni, ōrum, *m. adj.* [quartus-decumanus], *of* or *belonging to the fourteenth legion; subst., the soldiers of the fourteenth legion*, Tac. H. 2, 11.

quartānārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quartus]. **I.** *Amounting to* or *containing a fourth* (post-class.): tabula, Pall. 2, 11.—**II.** *That has a quartan ague*, Schol. Juv. 9, 16.

quartānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the fourth;* esp., **I.** *Of* or *occurring on the fourth day, quartan:* febris, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 166; Mart. 10, 77, 3.—Hence, as *subst.:* **quartāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *an ague occurring every fourth day, a quartan ague* (class.): in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, Cic. Fam. 16, 11, 1; cf. Cels. 2, 1, 20; Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 150: frigida, Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the fourth legion; plur.* as *subst.:* **quartāni,** *m., the soldiers of the fourth legion*, Tac. H. 4, 37; Inscr. Orell. 3118.

quartārĭus, ĭi, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A fourth part, quarter* of any measure, esp. of a sextarius, *a quartern, gill:* sumito bituminis tertiarium, et sulphuris quartarium, Cato, R. R. 95, 1: vini, Liv. 5, 47: mellis, Col. 12, 5, 1: farris, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 9.—**II.** *A mule-driver, muleteer*, who received a fourth part of the profits, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 258 Müll.

* **quartātō,** *adv.* [id.], *for the fourth time:* tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 314.

quarte and **quarti,** v. quartus.

‡ **quartĭceps,** cipĭtis, *adj., four-peaked:* collis, an old formula, Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.; so id. ib. 5, § 50 and 47.

quartō, *adv.*, v. quartus *fin.*

* **quartōcĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quartus-cera], *that is of the fourth rank*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 7.

quartum, *adv.*, v. quartus, A. *fin.*

quartus, a, um, *num. adj.* [for quatertus from quattuor, kindr. with Gr. τέτϜαρτος and Sanscr. caturtha, the fourth], *the fourth:* perfidia, et peculatus ex urbe et avaritiâ si exsulant, quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 7: pars copiarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: quartus ab Arcesilā, *the fourth from Arcesilas*, Cic. Ac. 2, 6: pater, i. e. abavus, Verg. A. 10, 619: quartus decimus, *the fourteenth*, Tac. A. 13, 15: die quarto, *on the fourth day, four days ago:* nuper die quarto, ut recordor, Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10.—In the future, *four days hence*, in the ante-class. form, die quarte (al. quarti): die quarte moriar fame, Pompon. ap. Gell. 10, 24, 5.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. quarta,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *a fourth part, a quarter*, esp. of an estate, Quint. 8, 5, 19; so Dig. 5, 2, 8; 5, 4, 3.—**2. quartum,** i, *n.*, in econom. lang., *the fourth grain:* nam frumenta majore parte Italiae quando cum quarto responderint vix meminisse possumus, i. e. *yielded a harvest of four for one*, Col. 3, 3, 4.—**C.** *Advv.* **1. quartum,** *for the fourth time* (class.): Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 6 (Ann. v. 293 Vahl.): eo quartum consule, Cic. Sen. 4, 10; v. infra: T. Quinctio quartum consule, Liv. 3, 67.—**2. quartō,** *for the fourth time, the fourth time:* ter conata loqui, ter destitit, ausaque quarto, Ov. F. 2, 823: quarto Excudit amplexus, id. M. 9, 51: Caesar dictator tertio, designatus quarto, Auct. B. Hisp. 2 *init.;* cf.: quarto vel quinto, *four* or *five times*, Eutr. 7, 18: aliud est quarto praetorem fieri, et quartum, quod quarto locum assignificat ac tres ante factos, quartum tempus assignificat et ter ante factum. Igitur Ennius recte, qui scripsit: Quintus pater quartum fit consul, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 6.

quartus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj., the fourteenth:* pars, Vitr. 4, 6: legio, Tac. A. 1, 70; 13, 15.

quăsī (old form QVĂSEI, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. 2488), *adv.* [quamsi]. **I.** Lit., *as if, just as, as it were* (cf.: veluti, sicuti, tamquam): modo introii. *Si.* Quasi ego, quam dudum, rogem, *as if I asked*, Ter. And. 5, 2, 9: quasi vero venire debuerint, *just as though they ought to have come*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: quasi vero ille factum id esse defendat, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: philosophia laudatarum artium omnium quasi parens, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9; cf.: quasi decursus temporis, id. Fam. 3, 2, 2.—After the comparative particles, *sic, ita, perinde, proinde, item, itidem, prorsus, quippe*, etc.: Graecas litteras sic avide arripui, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *as if*, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: qui, quasi sua res aut honos agatur, ita diligenter, etc., id. Quint. 2, 9: atque haec perinde loquor, quasi debueris, id. ib. 26, 83: proinde quasi nostram ipsam mentem videre et sentire possimus, id. Mil. 31, 84: item quasi salsa muriatica esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 31: itidem quasi occisam suem, id. Rud. 3, 2, 46: prorsus quasi silentium damnum pulchritudinis esset, Just. 1, 7, 16: quippe quasi minus perjurii contra haberent, id. 3, 7, 15.—For sic . . . quasi, in late Lat., aeque . . . quasi occurs, Dig. 49, 1, 3, § 1.—After assimulare, *to make* or *act as if:* assimulabo, quasi nunc exeam, *will pretend to be just going out*, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—Sometimes pleon. quasi si: QVASEI SEI, Tab. Bantin. lin. 10; Inscr. Orell. 2488: quasi si esset ex se nata, Plaut. Cas. prol. 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *About, nearly, almost* (cf.: circiter, fere): quasi una aetas erat, Plaut. Capt. prol. 20 Brix ad loc.: quasi talenta ad quindecim Coëgi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: quasi in extremâ paginâ, Cic. Or. 13, 41; id. Verr. 1, 8, 22; Suet. Calig. 58; Sall. J. 50, 3; 48, 3; id. H. 3, 26; 4, 41.—**B.** Quasi . . . quasi, *partly . . . partly:* qui cum diceret quasi joco, quasi serio, etc., Spart. Get. 4.

quăsillārĭa, ae, *f.* [quasilla], *a basket-wench, spinning-girl* (post-Aug.), Petr. 132; Inscr. Grut. 648, 5.

quăsillum, i, *n.*, and **quăsillus,** i, *m. dim.* [qualum], *a small basket* for various purposes; esp., *a wool-basket* (class.), Cato, R. R. 133.—Of *wool-baskets:* inter quasilla pendebatur aurum, *in the spinning-room*, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10: pressumque quasillo Scortum, *who must spin*, i. e. *low, mean*, Tib. 4, 10, 3; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 37.

quassābĭlis, e, *adj.* [quasso], *that may be shaken* (post-Aug.): munimen quassabile ferro, Luc. 6, 22.

quassābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tottering*, of a drunkard, Macr. S. 5, 21.

quassātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shaking:* capitum, Liv. 22, 17, 3: cymbalorum, *a striking together, beating*, Arn. 7, 237: quassationes, *shakings of the body*, Macr. S. 7, 15, 9. —**II.** *A disturbance, affliction:* cessavit quassatio, Vulg. Psa. 105, 30.

* **quassātĭ-pennae,** ārum, *f.* [quatio-penna], *feather-shaking*, an epithet of geese: anates, Varr. ap. Non. 460, 8 dub.

quassātūra, ae, *f.* [quasso], *a shaking;* hence, transf., **I.** *An injury occasioned by shaking:* quassaturas fovere, Plin. Val. 4, 5.—**II.** *A part injured by shaking*, Veg. Vet. 1, 28, 5.

quasso (old form **casso,** Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 71 Ritschl), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [quatio]. **I.** *Act., to shake* or *toss violently* (class.). **A.** Lit.: ecus saepe jubam quassat, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 506 Vahl.): caput, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 15; Verg. A. 7, 292; Val. Fl. 1, 526: Etruscam pinum, Verg. A. 9, 521: hastam, id. ib. 12, 94; Ov. A. A. 1, 696: monumenta, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 5: lampade, of the Furies, Sil. 2, 611; cf. lampada, Verg. A. 6, 587.—*Pass.*, in mid. force, *tremble:* quassantur membra metu, Sen. Phoen. 530.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To shatter, shiver, to break* or *dash to pieces, to batter, make leaky:* quassatis vasis, Lucr. 3, 434: quassata ventis classis, Verg. A. 1, 551: quassata domus, Ov. Tr. 2, 83; cf.: hordeum sub molâ, App. M. p. 194, 35: harundinem, Petr. S. 134.—**b.** *To strike* or *shake:* ramum Lethaeo roro madentem super utraque quassat Tempora, Verg. A. 5, 854.—**B.** Trop., *to shake, shatter, impair, weaken:* quassatâ re publicâ, Cic. Sest. 34, 73; id. Marc. 8, 24: quassatum corpus, *shattered, enfeebled*, Suet. Aug. 31: ingenia vitia quassant, Sil. 11, 428: tempora quassatus, of a drunkard, *fuddled, beclouded, disordered*, id. 7, 202; cf.: quassus, B. s. v. quatio: IVVENTAM FLETV, *to disfigure, impair*, Inscr. Grut. 607, 4: harundo quassata, *a bruised reed*, Vulg. Matt. 12, 20.—**C.** Esp., of countries, communities, etc., *to disturb, unsettle, throw into confusion:* quassata Placentia bello, Sil. 8, 593: bellis urbs, id. 7, 252.—**II.** *Neutr., to shake itself, to shake* (poet.): cassanti capite incedit, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 23 (Ussing, quassanti): quassanti capite, App. M. 4, p. 156, 7; 3, p. 140, 28: siliquâ quassante, *rattling*, Verg. G. 1, 74.—*Plur.:* capitibus quassantibus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 71.

1. quassus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from quatio.

* **2. quassus,** ūs, *m.* [quatio], *a shaking*, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.

* **quătĕ-făcio,** fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio-facio], *to shake;* trop., *to cause to waver, to weaken:* quatefeci Antonium, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 4.

quā-tĕnus (**quātĭnus, quātĕnos;** cf. Fest. p. 258 *fin.* Müll.), *adv.* **I.** Lit. (only in indirect questions; cf. qui), *until where, how far:* in omnibus rebus videndum est, quatenus, Cic. Or. 22, 73: quatenus progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *How far, to what extent:* quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237: quatenus quaque fini dari venia amicitiae debeat, Gell. 1, 3, 16.—Ellipt.: nulla cognitio finium, ut ullâ in re statuere possimus, quatenus, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92; id. Or. 12, 72: est enim quatenus amicitiae dari venia possit, id. Lael. 17, 61.—**B.** *Where:* petentibus Saguntinis, ut quatenus tuto possent, Italiam spectatum irent, Liv. 28, 39: quatenus videtur inhabitari, Col. 9, 8, 11.—**C.** Of time, *how long:* quibus auspiciis istos fasces acciperem? quatenus haberem? cui traderem? Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 14.—**D.** Causal, *seeing that, since, as* (cf.: quoniam, quando): clarus postgenitis; quatenus, heu nefas! Virtutem incolumem odimus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 30; Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21: nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 14: quatenus innocentiae meae nusquam locus est, Tac. A. 3, 16 Nipperd. ad loc. — **E.** *How* (eccl. Lat.), Lact. 4, 27 *init.;* 4, 30, 3.—**F.** *So*

that, in order that, that (post-class.), Dig. 4, 2, 14; Cassiod. H. Tr. 5, 17.

quăter, *adv. num.* [quattuor], *four times:* quater in anno pariunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 10; Verg. A. 2, 242; Hor. S. 2, 3, 1.—With other numerals: quater quinis minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: quater deni, *forty*, Ov. M. 7, 293: quater decies, *fourteen times*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100: quater centies, Vitr. 10, 14. —Freq. in phrase: ter et quater, ter aut quater, or terque quaterque, *three and (or) four times*, i. e. *over and over again, often, extremely:* ter et quater Anno revisens aequor, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13: corvi presso ter gutture voces Aut quater ingeminant, Verg. G. 1, 410: terque quaterque solum scindendum, id. ib. 2, 399: terque quaterque beati, id. A. 1, 94: o mihi felicem terque quaterque diem, Tib. 3, 3, 26.

quăternārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quaterni], *consisting of four each, containing four, quaternary* (post-Aug.): scrobes quaternarii, hoc est quoquoversus pedum quattuor, *four feet square*, Col. 11, 2, 28: numerus, *the number four, the quaternary*, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64: formae, of coins, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 38.

quăterni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quaternûm, Liv. 6, 22, 7; Col. 5, 5, 2; Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 4), *adj. plur.* [quattuor]. **I.** *Four each, by fours, four at a time:* quaternos denarios in singulas vini amphoras exegisse, Cic. Font. 5, 9: primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex V. legionibus tenebant, i. e. *four from each legion*, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: saepe tribus lectis videas cenare quaternos, Hor. S. 1, 4, 86.— **II.** *Four together, four at once:* propter bis quaternas causas, Varr. L. L. 5, 1, 6; Aus. Idyll. 10, 60; Sedul. 2, 175; Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64.

quăternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quaterni], *the number four, a quaternion*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 767.—Esp., **B.** On dice, *a quatre* (post-class.), Isid. 18, 65.—**C.** *A body of four soldiers, a quaternion*, Vulg. Act. 12, 4.

quātĭnus, v. quatenus.

quătĭo, no *perf.*, quassum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root, cyu-, to move, set in motion; cf. Gr. σκεῦος, instrument; σκευάζω, to prepare], *to shake* (class.; syn.: concutio, convello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Fest. p. 261 Müll.: cum equus magnâ vi caput quateret, Liv. 8, 7: alas, Verg. A. 3, 226: pennas, Ov. M. 4, 676; Hor. C. 3, 29, 53: aquas, *to agitate, disturb*, Ov. H. 18, 48: cymbala, Verg. G. 4, 64: catenas, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: caput, Ov. F. 6, 400: comas, id. H. 14, 40: quercum huc illuc, id. M. 12, 329.—Of earthquakes: quatitur terrae motibus Ide, Ov. M. 12, 521: quid quateret terras, id. ib. 15, 71: quatiens terram fragor, Sil. 1, 536.—Of the ground, by treading, marching, etc.: campum, Verg. A. 11, 875: campos, id. ib. 11, 513; Sil. 1, 297: quatitur tellus pondere, id. 4, 199: sonitu quatit ungula campum, Verg. A. 8, 596: pede ter humum, Hor. C. 4, 1, 28: pede terram, id. ib. 1, 4, 7: quatitur certamine circus, Sil. 16, 323.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of arms, weapons, reins, etc., *to wield, brandish, ply, hold:* securim, Verg. A. 11, 656: ensem, Sil. 1, 429: aegida, id. 12, 336: scuta, Tac. H. 2, 22: hastam, Petr. 124: lora, Sil. 16, 415; 16, 440: largas habenas, id. 17, 542: verbera (i. e. flagella), Verg. Cul. 218.—**2.** Of the body, breast, limbs, etc., *to agitate, shake, cause to tremble*, etc.: horror Membra quatit, Verg. A. 3, 29: anhelitus artus et ora quatit, id. ib. 5, 199: tussis pulmonem quatit, Sil. 14, 601: terror praecordia, id. 2, 254: pectora quatit gemitu, Val. Fl. 5, 310.—**3.** *To beat, strike, drive:* homo quatietur certe cum dono foras, *to beat out of doors*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 67: Arctophylax prae se quatit Arctum, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109: cursu quatere equum, Verg. G. 3, 132; Sil. 12, 254.—Of things: quatiunt fenestras juvenes, Hor. C. 1, 25, 1: scutum hastâ, Liv. 7, 26, 1.—**4.** *To shake, beat*, or *break in pieces, to batter, shatter:* urbis moenia ariete quatere, Liv. 21, 10: muros, Verg. A. 2, 610: muros arietibus, Liv. 38, 10: turres tremendâ cuspide, Hor. C. 4, 6, 7: tecta quatiuntur, Plin. Pan. 51, 1: externas arces, Sil. 2, 300: Pergama, id. 13, 36; cf.: tonitru quatiuntur caerula caeli, Lucr. 6, 96.—**II.** Trop., *to agitate, move, touch, affect, excite:* est in animis tenerum quiddam quod aegritudine quasi tempestate quatiatur, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: mentem, Hor. C. 1, 16, 5: nec vultus tyranni Mente quatit solidâ (justum virum), id. ib. 3, 3, 4: non ego te Invitum quatiam, id. ib. 1, 18, 12: quatiunt oracula Colchos, Val. Fl. 1, 743: famâ oppida, id. 2, 122: quatit castra clamor, Sil. 3, 231: tumultus pectora quatit, Sen. Thyest. 260: ingenium, Tac. H. 1, 23: animum, Gell. 9, 13, 5: cum altissima quaterentur, hic inconcussus stetit, Plin. Pan. 94, 3.—**B.** In partic., *to plague, vex, harass:* quatere oppida bello, Verg. A. 9, 608: extrema Galliarum, Tac. H. 4, 28.—Hence, **quassus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *shaken, beaten*, or *broken in pieces, battered, shattered:* aula quassa, *a broken pot*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 26: muri, Liv. 26, 51: naves, id. 25, 3: faces, i. e. *pieces of pine-wood split up for torches*, Ov. M. 3, 508: rates, *shattered, leaky*, Hor. C. 4, 8, 32; 1, 1, 18: murra, Ov. M. 15, 399: lectus, id. H. 11, 78: harundo, Petr. 69: turres, Sen. Thyest. 568; cf.: multo tempora quassa mero, Ov. R. Am. 146; cf. quasso, I. B.—**B.** Trop.: quassâ voce, *in a broken voice*, Curt. 7, 7, 20: littera, Quint. 12, 10, 29: anima quassa malis, *broken down, exhausted, worn out*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1308: quasso imperio, Sil. 15, 7.

quātrĭdŭānus, v. quadriduanus.

quātrĭdŭum, v. quadriduum.

quātrĭēris, v. quadrieris.

quātringēnārĭus, v. quadringenarius.

quātrīni, v. quadrini.

‡ **quātrĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [quattuor], *the number four*, esp. on dice, *a four, a quatre:* jactus quisque apud lusores veteres a numero vocabatur, ut unio, binio, trio, quatrio, quinio, senio. Postea appellatio singulorum mutata est, et unionem canem, trionem suppum, quatrionem planum vocabant, Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

quātrĭrēmis, v. quadriremis.

‡ **quātrĭsextĭum,** ii, *n.* [quattuor-sextus], *four times sixfold*, Not. Tir. p. 147.

quattŭor, less correctly **quātŭor** (also written **quattor**), *num. adj.* [kindr. with Sanscr. catur; Gr. τέτταρες from τέτϝαρες], *four:* ter quattuor corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 96 Vahl.); Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 102; Cic. Univ. 5: ex centum quattuor centuriis, id. Rep. 2, 22, 39: tria aut quattuor paria amicorum, id. Lael. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 3, 8; Verg. E. 5, 65; Juv. 5, 47.

quattŭordĕcĭens (quat-), *num. adv.* [quattuordecim], *fourteen times* (post-Aug.): quattuordeciens centena, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 84.

quattŭordĕcim (quat-), *num. adj.* [quattuor-decem], *fourteen:* partes, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58: sedere in quattuordecim (sc. ordinibus), *to sit on the fourteen equestrian seats in the theatre*, i. e. *to be a knight*, Suet. Caes. 39; Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2; Sen. Ep. 44.—**2.** With *ordinibus* expressed, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32.—In reverse order: decem quattuor (only in connection with larger numbers), censa ducenta decem quattuor milia hominum, Liv. 29, 37, 6; 28, 38, 5; 34, 10, 4; 34, 52, 7; cf. tredecim.

‡ **quattŭor-prīmi (quat-),** ōrum, *m.*, *the four first decurions* in the municipal administration (cf. decurio and decemprimi), written IIII PRIMI, Inscr. Grut. 506; Inscr. Viscont. Op. Var. 1, p. 80.

Quattŭorsignāni, ōrum, *m.*, *an appellation of a part of the Tarbelli, a tribe of Gauls*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

‡ **quattŭorvĭrālis (quat-),** e, *adj.* [quattuorviri], *of* or *belonging to the* quattuorviri, *who has been one of the* quattuorviri, Inscr. Grut. 426, 3.

quattŭorvĭrātus (quat-), ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office of the* quattuorviri (class.), Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2.—Abbreviated: IIII VIR., Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 402.

quattŭor-vĭri (quat-), ōrum, *m.*, *the board of four*, i. e. *a body of four men associated in certain official functions;* thus, in Rome, for the superintendence of the highways, Dig. 1, 2, 2; Inscr. Orell. 773; cf. ib. 3669.—In the municipia or colonies, *the board of chief magistrates*, Cic. Clu. 8, 25.

‡ **quaxāre** ranae dicuntur, cum vocem mittunt (*to croak*), Fest. p. 258 Müll. (collat. form to coaxare).

quĕ (lengthened in arsis by the poets, like the Gr. τε: Faunique Satyrique, Ov. M. 1, 193; 4, 10; 5, 484; Verg. A. 3, 91 al.), *conj.* enclitic [kindr. with Gr. τε, κε, and Sanscr. ca, the same], a copulative particle affixed to the word it annexes. According to Dräger (Hist. Synt. Th. 3, p. 32), it is, in archaic and official language, preferred to et, from which it is distinguished by denoting a closer connection. It is used, **I.** Singly, to effect, **A.** Co-ordination of words, **1.** Of cognate meaning: fames sitisque, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: augeri amplificarique, id. ib. 1, 11, 38: admirabilis incredibilisque, id. ib. 3, 22, 74: fuga pavorque, Liv. 29, 25: cibus victusque, id. 2, 35: concilium coetusque, Cic. Sen. 23, 84: res rationesque, Plaut. Am. prol. 4: blandimenta voluptatis otiique, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: extremum summumque supplicium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: imperio auspicioque, Curt. 5, 1, 1: carus acceptusque, Sall. J. 12, 3: jus fasque, Liv. 8, 5.—Esp. in phrases like longe longeque, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: longe multumque, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40: saepe diuque, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 1.—With *comp.:* plus plusque, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 10: magis magisque, id. Ps. 4, 7, 116: minus minusque, id. Aul. prol. 18; with *personal* and *possessive pronouns:* me meosque, Plaut. Bacch. 8, 4, 6: ipse meique, Hor. S. 2, 6, 65; and in archaic formulae: potes pollesque, Liv. 1, 24: vivunt vigentque, id. 25, 38.—**2.** Of contrasted meaning: jus nefasque, Hor. Epod. 5, 87: longe lateque, Naev. ap. Non. p. 503: cominus eminusque, Liv. 31, 24: ultro citroque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: terrâ marique, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 25: ferro ignique, Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37: pace belloque, Liv. 2, 1: belli domique, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 230: domi forisque, Sall. J. 85, 3: tempus locusque, Liv. 1, 9: parvis magnisque, Plaut. Ps. 771: floribus coronisque, *flowers loose and bound up*, Curt. 4, 4, 5.—**B.** Adding a detail or explanation (not in Cic.). **1.** General: fratres consanguineosque, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: largitiones temeritatisque invitamenta, Liv. 2, 42: ad tempus non venit, metusque rem impediebat, Sall. J. 70, 5: a fallaci equitum specie agasonibusque, Liv. 7, 15, 7: Graeco peregrinoque sermone, Just. praef. 1.—**2.** Special to general: arma tantum ferrumque in dextris, Liv. 5, 42, 8.—**3.** General to special: nostra consilia quaeque in castris gerantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: obsides daturos quaeque imperasset facturos, id. ib. 4, 27: regno fortunisque omnibus expulit, Sall. J. 14, 2: Baliares levemque armaturam, Liv. 21, 55.—**C.** Introducing an explanatory clause, *and so* (Liv.): fretusque his animis Aeneas, Liv. 1, 2: Sabinusque, id. 1, 45.—**D.** In an answer (very rare): Ain heri nos advenisse huc? Aio, adveniensque ilico me salutasti, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 167.—**E.** Equivalent to quoque only in hodieque (not before Velleius): quae hodieque appellatur Ionia, Vell. 1, 4, 3: quae hodieque celebres sunt, id. 2, 8, 3: in Abydi gymnasio colitur hodieque, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 150: et hodieque reliquiae durant, id. 8, 45, 70, § 176: sunt clari hodieque, Quint. 10, 1, 94. —**F.** Connecting final member of a clause: fauste, feliciter, prospereque, Cic. Mur. 1, 1 *fin.:* ab honore, famâ fortunisque, id. ib. 1, 1 *fin.:* pacem, tranquillitatem, otium concordiamque afferat, id. ib. 1, 1.—**G.** In transition to a new subject or thought: quoniamque ea natura esset hominis, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 67: discriptioque sacerdotum nullum justae religionis genus praetermittit, id. Leg. 2, 12, 30; v. Madv. ad. Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 73.—**II.** Repeated, que . . . que. **A.** *Both . . . and* (not in Cæs., once in Cic.; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 338), co-ordinating, **1.** Similar notions: quae incepistis res, quasque inceptabitis, Plaut. Am. prol. 7: risusque jocosque, Hor. S. 1, 5, 98.—**2.** Contrasted notions: meque teque, Asin. 3, 2, 31: mores veteresque novosque tenentem, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4: mittuntque feruntque, Ov. M. 12, 495: noctesque diesque, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 51.—**3.** Esp. when one or both of the words are pronouns: seque remque publicam curabant, Sall. C. 9, 3: quique in urbe erant, quosque acciverant, Liv. 1, 55: quique exissent, quique ibi mansissent, id. 25, 22.—**B.** *Que . . . que, and . . . and*, the first que referring to a previous clause: singulasque res definimus, circumscripteque

complectimur, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147.—**III.** More than twice. **1.** *Que . . . que . . . que:* quod mihique eraeque filiaeque erili est, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 3: regnaque tristia, Divosque mortalesque turbas regit, Hor. C. 3, 4, 46.—**2.** Four times, Sil. 2, 444; five times, Verg. G. 3, 344; seven times, Ov. M. 9, 691.—**IV.** Followed by other conjunctions. **1.** *Que . . . et* (not in Cic., Cæs., Suet., or Nep.): peregrique et domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 5: deus, qui quae nos gerimus auditque et videt, id. Capt. 2, 2, 63: seque et oppidum tradat, Sall. J. 26, 1: illosque et Sullam, id. ib. 104, 1: signaque et ordines, Liv. 2, 59; 1, 43, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: legatique et tribuni, id. 29, 22: in formulam jurisque et dicionis, id. 26, 24: omnes gentesque et terrae, id. 21, 30, 2 (v. Fabri ad loc.): Arpinique et Romani, id. 24, 47: seque et arma, Curt. 8, 4, 15: seque et delatores, Tac. Agr. 42.—**2.** *Que . . . et . . . et:* Romanique et Macedones et socii, Liv. 44, 29: seque et arma et equos, Tac. Agr. 18: seque et domum et pacem, id. A. 1, 4; 12, 37.—**3.** *Que . . . ac* (rare, not earlier than Verg.): satisque ac super, Ov. M. 4, 429: minusque ac minus, Liv. 26, 17: oculisque ac mente turbatus, id. 7, 26: posuitque domos atque horrea fecit, Verg. G. 1, 182: seque ac liberos suos, Tac. H. 3, 63: opibusque atque honoribus, id. ib. 4, 34. —**4.** *Que . . . ac . . . et:* in quos seque ac conjuges et liberos condunt, Curt. 5, 6, 17. —**5.** *Que . . . et . . . ac,* Liv. 35, 41. —**V.** Following a conjunction, *et . . . que:* paratissimi et ab exercitu reliquisque rebus, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, a, 5: id et singulis universisque honori fuisse, Liv. 4, 2 (Weissenb. et id); occasionally in Cic. (through negligence, acc. to Madvig): igitur et Epaminondas . . . Themistoclesque, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: officia et servata praetermissaque, id. Ac. 1, 10, 37.—**VI.** Que nearly equivalent to autem, sed . . ., *but* (not in Cæs.): studio ad rempublicam latus sum ibique multa mihi advorsa fuere, *but there,* Sall. C. 3, 3.—Mostly after a negative: Socrates nec patronum quaesivit nec judicibus supplex fuit, adhibuitque liberam contumaciam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. Cat. 2, 13, 28 *fin.*: qui non temere movendam rem tantam expectandosque ex Hispaniâ legatos censerent, Liv. 21, 6, 7: quae neque dant flammas lenique vapore cremantur, Ov. M. 2, 811.—**VII.** Que is usually appended to the first word of the phrase, but to a noun rather than to a monosyllabic preposition governing it, unless the preposition is repeated: de provinciâque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: per vimque, id. Phil. 5, 4, 10; cf.: ab iisque, id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94: sub occasumque solis, Caes. B. G. 2, 11.—Exceptions are to be found, especially in Liv.: proque ignoto, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 10: exque eo tempore, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; 1, 34, 122: inque eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: inque eo exercitu, id. Sest. 18, 41: inque eam rem, Caes. B. G. 5, 36; Liv. 10, 37, 15; 40, 57, 5; Tac. A. 15, 45: cumque eis, Sall. C. 6, 1: proque, Liv. 4, 26, 9; 6, 26, 5; 30, 18, 2: deque praedâ, id. 23, 11, 3: perque, id. 1, 49, 5; 3, 6, 7; 5, 36, 7: transque, id. 22, 41, 7: aque, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 30: eque, Verg. E. 7, 13; Val. Max. 1, 5, 3: exque eo, Cels. 7, 27: perque somnum, id. 2, 5.—And where the same preposition is repeated que is regularly joined to it: haec de se, deque provinciâ, Liv. 26, 28, 3; 22, 59, 16; 29, 23, 10; 31, 5, 4; 38, 35, 7: de matrimonio Agrippinae, deque Neronis adoptione, Suet. Claud. 43 *init.*: per senectutem tuam, perque eam, quam, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 1, 3. — Where the preposition is dissyllabic it regularly takes the que: interque eos, Liv. 2, 20, 8; 5, 49, 7: sine scutis sineque ferro, Cic. Caecin. 23, 64. — It is rarely annexed to the second word of the clause, when the first word is an adverb: tantos tam praecipitisque casus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 13: tanto tam immensoque campo, id. ib. 3, 31, 124 al.—In class. Latin que is not appended to hic, sic, nunc, huc, etc. (v. Madv. ad. Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40): hucque et illuc, Tac. A. 13, 37; 15, 38: tuncque id. ib. 6, 7 (1); 14, 15.—Que is often misplaced by the poets, especially by Tibullus and Propertius in the latter part of the pentameter: Messallam terrâ dum sequiturque mari, Tib. 1, 3, 56: ferratam Danaes transiliamque domum, Prop. 2, 16, 11.

queis = ques, also for quibus, v. 1. qui *init.*

quĕmadmŏdum or **quĕm ad mŏdum,** *adv.*, *in what manner, how* (cf.: quomodo, qui). **I.** *Interrog.:* facere amicum tibi me potis es sempiternum. *Sa.* Quemadmodum? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 36: si non reliquit: quemadmodum ab eo postea exegisti? Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quem ad modum est adservatus? id. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; Plin. Ep. 4, 18, 1; 7, 2, 1. —**II.** *Rel.:* ego omnem rem scio, quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 69: semper vigilavi, et providi, quemadmodum salvi esse possemus, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3; id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; Caes. B. G. 1, 36; 6, 43; 3, 16; Nep. Dion, 2, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Corresp. with *sic, ita,* etc., *just as, as:* quemadmodum urbes magnas viculis praeferundas puto, sic, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3; cf.: si, quemadmodum soles de ceteris rebus . . . sic de amicitiâ disputaris, id. Lael. 4, 16. — Corresp. with *ita,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 15, a, 4; Val. Max. 8, 1, 11; with *item,* Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 110; with *eodem modo,* id. Fin. 2, 26, 83; with adaeque, Liv. 4, 43, 5.—**2.** In introducing examples, *as, as for instance:* quemadmodum C. Caesar inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 75; 2, 5, 20; 8, 6, 56; 9, 2, 36 al.; quemadmodum si, Dig. 8, 3, 20, § 1.

quĕo, īvi and ii, ĭtum, *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. çvay âmi, am strong or able], *to be able, I (thou, he,* etc.) *can* (class.; esp. freq. with a negation; Cic. does not use nequeo in the first pers. sing.; for a full account of the forms in use, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 607 sqq.; cf.: possum, polleo, valeo).—With *inf.:* non queo reliqua scribere, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5: non quis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 92: non quit sentire dolorem, Lucr. 3, 647: ut quimus, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: quod vos dicere non quitis, Arn. 3, 104: quod manu non queunt tangere, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 10: queam, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 5: queas, id. ib. 4, 8, 74; Hor. S. 2, 5, 10: queat, Sall. C. 58, 15: queamus, Verg. A. 10, 19: si queant, Just. 5, 4, 15: non quibam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 31: quibat, id. Rud. 3, 1, 8; Vulg. Dan. 8, 7: quirem, Plaut. Merc. prol. 55: quiret, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62; Tac. A. 1, 66: quirent, Stat. S. 5, 3, 60: nec credere quivi, Verg. A. 6, 463: quivit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 31; Nep. Att. 19, 2: quiit, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1: quivimus, Vulg. Dan. 13, 39: quistis, Juvenc. 2, 679: quiverunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 15, 1: quivere, Tac. H. 3, 25: quivero, Vulg. Exod. 32, 30: quiverit, Liv. 4, 24; Tac. A. 1, 66: quierit, Lucr. 6, 855: quiveritis, Arn. 5, 161: quiverint, Hier. in Isa. 8, 24, 13: quissent, Aus. Epigr. 139: quibo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 25: quibunt, Arn. 7, 218: quiens, App. M. 6, p. 175, 9; in *abl.:* queunte, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 46: quire, Gell. 11, 9, 1: quisse, Lucr. 5, 1422.—Affirmatively: hoc queo dicere, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: habere quod queant dicere, id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108: queat, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: queamus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 250: queunt, Sall. J. 44, 5; Col. 2, 2, 22. — In *pass.:* si non sarciri quitur, Caecil. ap. Diom. p. 380 P.: percipi queuntur, Att. ib.: suppleri queatur, Lucr. 1, 1045: subigi queantur, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 12: neque vi impelli, neque prece quitus sum, *could not be driven,* Att. ap. Diom. p. 380 P.: forma nosci non quita est, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 57.—As *dep.:* pollicitus ita facturum, ne sic quidem quitus est, *could not, was not able,* App. Mag. p. 274, 17.

quercĕrus, v. querquerus.

quercētum (querquētum, Fest. s. v. querquetulanae, p. 261 Müll.), i, *n.* [quercus], *an oak-wood, oak-forest,* Varr. R. R. 1, 16: querceta laborant, Hor. C. 2, 9, 7; Fest. l. l.

quercĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of oak, oaken, oak-* (post-Aug.): querceae coronae, *garlands of oak-leaves,* Tac. A. 2, 83; Aur. Vict. Epit. 3 *fin.*; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 772.

(**quercĭcus,** a, um, a false reading for querneus, Suet. Calig. 19; v. querneus.)

quercĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [quercus], *of oak-leaves,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 13.

quercus, ūs (*gen.* querci, Pall. 4, 7, 8; *gen. plur.* quercorum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 717 P.; *dat.* and *abl. plur.* do not occur), *f.* [perh. from root kar (kal-k), to be hard; cf.: cornu calx, calculus]. **I.** *An oak, oak-tree,* esp. the *Italian* or *esculent oak,* sacred to Jupiter (cf. robur): quercus dicitur, quod id genus arboris grave sit ac durum, tum etiam in ingentem evadat amplitudinem: querqueram enim gravem et magnam putant dici, Paul. ex Fest. p. 259 Müll.: percellunt magnas quercus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 194 Vahl.): magna Jovis quercus, Verg. G. 3, 332: glandiferae, Lucr. 5, 939; Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: aëriae, Verg. A. 3, 680: quercus et ilex Multâ fruge pecus juvat, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9: auritae, id. C. 1, 12, 12: aridae, id. ib. 4, 13, 10: durior annosâ quercu, Ov. M. 13, 799: quercorum rami, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 717 P.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** Of things made of oak-wood. Of *a ship,* of *the ship Argo,* Val. Fl. 5, 65.—Of *a javelin,* Val. Fl. 6, 243.—Of *a drinking-vessel,* Sil. 7, 190.—Capitolina, *a garland of oak-leaves,* Juv. 6, 386; usually bestowed upon one who had saved the life of a citizen in battle, Ov. F. 4, 953; id. M. 1, 563; Luc. 1, 357; civilis, Verg. A. 6, 772.—**B.** For *acorns* (very rare): veteris fastidia quercûs, Juv. 14, 184.

quĕrēla or **quĕrella,** ae, *f.* [queror], *a complaining, complaint* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: intervenit nonnullorum querelis, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: hominum vel admiratio vel querela, id. Lael. 1, 2: inveterata, id. ib. 10, 36: epistula plena querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: longae, Ov. F. 4, 83: vestrum beneficium nonnullam habet querelam, *gives some occasion for complaint,* Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1: his de tot tantisque injuriis, id. Sest. 30, 64: cui sunt inauditae cum Deiotaro querelae tuae? id. Deiot. 3, 9: querela Lucretiae patris ac propinquorum, id. Rep. 2, 25, 46: QVI VIXIT SINE VLLA QVERELA CVM CONIVGE, *without any complaint,* Inscr. Grut. 480, 5.—With *obj.-gen.:* frontis tui, Cic. Pis. 1, 1: querela temporum, *against the times,* id. Fam. 2, 16, 1: aequalium meorum, id. Sen. 3, 7.—With *quod:* an quod a sociis eorum non abstinuerim, justam querelam habent, Liv. 32, 34, 5.—With *obj.-clause:* falsa est querela, paucissimis hominibus vim percipiendi, quae tradantur, esse concessam, Quint. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic., *a complaint, accusation* (post-Aug.): advocati flagitabant, uti judex querelam inspiceret, Petr. 15: frequentes, Dig. 5, 2, 1: instituere, *to institute,* ib. 5, 2, 8; 5, 2, 21; Val. Max. 9, 10, 2.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A plaintive song* for lulling children to sleep: longa somnum suadere querela, Stat. Th. 5, 616.—**B.** *A plaintive sound, plaintive note, plaint;* of animals or instruments.—Of swans: tollunt lugubri voce querellam, Lucr. 4, 546.—Of frogs: et veterem in limo ranae cecinere querellam, Verg. G. 1, 378; cf. id. A. 8, 215.—Of doves, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of the *plaintive tones* of the tibia: dulcesque querellas, Tibia quas fundit, Lucr. 4, 584; 5, 1384.—**C.** *A pain that occasions complaining, a complaint, disease, malady:* pulmonis ac viscerum querelas levare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 1, 3; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 18 (29), 1.

quĕrēlor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [querela], *to make a complaint, complain:* de malis praesentibus querelatur, Arn. in Psa. 76: eum querelantem invenimus, Serv. Argum. ad Bucol. Verg.

quĕrēlōsus, v. querulosus.

quĕrĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [queror], *complaining* (rare but class.). **A.** Of persons: totos lustrat queribunda penates, Val. Fl. 7, 126.—**B.** Of things: magnâ et queribundâ voce dicebat, Cic. Sull. 10, 30: senectus, Sil. 13, 583.

quĕrĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a complaint* (class.): querimoniae de injuriis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: novo querimoniae genere uti, id. ib. 2, 1, 9, § 24; id. Cat. 1, 11, 27: nulla inter eos querimonia intercessit, Nep. Att. 17, 2: tristes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 33: malae, id. ib. 1, 13, 19: versibus impariter junctis querimonia primum inclusa est, id. A. P. 75: querimonias aut gemitus, Gell. 1, 26, 7.

quĕrĭtor, āri (*gen. plur. part.* queritantûm, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 147), *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to complain vehemently* (post-Aug.): queritantibus sociis, Plin. Pan. 29, 4: flentes queritantesque, Tac. A. 16, 34.

quernĕus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from quercuneus, querceus, from quercus], *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): frondem populneam, ulmeam, quer-

neam caedito, Cato, R. R. 5, 8; Col. 6, 3, 7: frutices, id. 7, 6, 1: folia, id. 6, 3, 7: corona, Suet. Calig. 19 Oud. *N. cr.*

quernus, a, um, *adj.* [quercus; cf. querneus], *of oaks, oaken, oak-* (poet.): quernas glandes tum stringere tempus, Verg. G. 1, 305: vimen, id. A. 11, 65: stipes, Ov. F. 4, 333: corona, *a garland of oak-leaves*, id. Tr. 3, 1, 36.

quĕror, questus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root, çvas-, to sigh]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to complain, lament, bewail* (class.). (*a*) With *acc.*: suas fortunas, *to bewail one's fate*, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 12: suum fatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4: injuriam, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 2: omnia, id. Fl. 24: fortunam, Ov. M. 15, 493: nova monstra, Hor. C. 1, 2, 6 al.: labem atque ignominiam rei publicae, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33.—(*β*) With *de*: queritur de Milone per vim expulso, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 2: de injuriis alicujus, id. Fam. 1, 4, 3.—(*γ*) With *cum*: quererer tecum, atque expostularem, ni, *I would complain to you*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10, 7: cum patribus conscriptis, Liv. 35, 8: cum deo, quod, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Vell. 2, 130, 3: tecum inconsideratae pietatis queror, Sen. Contr. 4, 27, 2.—(*δ*) With *apud*: apud novercam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 80: apud aliquem per litteras, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13.—(*ε*) With *dat.*: nec quereris patri? *nor complain to your father?* Juv. 2, 131.—(*ζ*) With *obj.-clause*: ne querantur se relictas esse, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 14.—(*η*) With *quod*: legatos miserunt Athenas questum, quod, etc., Nep. Chabr. 3, 1: queri libet, quod in secreta nostra non inquirant principes, Plin. Pan. 68, 8; cf.: quereris super hoc, quod non mittam carmina, Hor. Ep. 2, 2. 24.—(*θ*) With *pro*: haec pro re publicâ, *in behalf of, in the name of the State*, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 198.—(*ι*) *Absol.*: nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, querere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: non injuste, Vell. 2, 40, 6.—**B.** In partic., *to make a complaint before a court*: de proconsulatu alicujus, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 2. — **II.** Transf., of animals and things that utter a plaintive sound. Of apes: queri rauco stridore, Ov. M. 14, 100. — Of the owl, Verg. A. 4, 463. — In gen., of the song of birds, *to complain, lament, to coo, warble, sing*, Hor. Epod. 2, 26: dulce queruntur aves, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 4.—Of a musical instrument: flebile nescio quid queritur lyra, Ov. M. 11, 52; Hor. C. 2, 13, 24.

querquedŭla, ae, *f.* [from the Gr. κερκουρίς, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79, acc. to O. Müller's conjecture], *a kind of duck*, perh. *the teal*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3; 3, 11, 4; Col. 8, 15, 1: aquatiles querquedulae, Varr. ap. Non. 91, 4.

querquĕrus or **quercĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [cf. Gr. καρκαίρω, to tremble], *cold to trembling, shivering* (ante- and post-class.): querqueram frigidam cum tremore a Graeco κάρκαρα certum est dici, unde et carcer. Lucilius: Jactans me ut febris querquera, *the ague*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.; so, febris querquera, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 719 P.: febris rapida et quercera, Gell. 20, 1, 26; also, *absol.*: **querquĕra,** ae, *f.*, *the ague*: querqueras sanare, Arn. 1, 28; App. Mag. p. 297, 14 (al. querquerum).

querquētŭlānus, a, um, *adj.* [from querquetum, for quercetum], *of* or *belonging to an oak-forest, named from an oak-wood*: querquetulanae virae (i. e. virgines) putantur significari nymphae praesidentes querqueto virescenti: quod genus silvae judicant fuisse intra portam, quae ab eo dicta sit Querquetularia. Sed feminas antiqui, quas sciens (scitas?) dicimus, viras appellabant: unde adhuc permanent virgines et viragines, Fest. p. 261 Müll.: mons, *an earlier name of the* Mons Caelius *at Rome*, Tac. A. 4, 65; here was querquetulanum sacellum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 49 Müll.; and: querquetulana porta, *a gate in Rome between the* Mons Caelius *and* Esquilinus, Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37. — **II.** *Plur.*: **Querquētŭlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Querquētŭlārĭa porta, v. Querquetulanus *fin.*

querquētum, v. quercetum.

quĕrŭlōsus (**quĕrēl-**), a, um, *adj.* [querulus], *full of complaints, querulous* (late Lat.): murmuratores, Vulg. Ep. Jud. v. 16; Cassiod. Var. 9, 14.

quĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [queror]. **I.** Lit., *full of complaints, complaining, querulous* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): (senex) difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti, Hor. A. P. 173: ululatus, Ov. H. 5, 73: dolor, id. Tr. 3, 8, 32: vox, id. A. A. 2, 308: fastus, Mart. 12, 75, 7: calamitas, Curt. 5, 5, 12: libelli rusticorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 15, 1: nec querulus essem, id. Pan. 4, 9, 21.—**II.** Poet., transf., of animals and things, *softly complaining, uttering a plaintive sound, murmuring, cooing, warbling, chirping*, etc.: querulae cicadae, Verg. G. 3, 328; cf.: nidus volucrum, Ov. Med. Fac. 77: rana, Col. 10, 12: capella, Mart. 7, 31, 3: fetus suis, Petr. 133: chorda, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: tibia, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: tuba, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 20.

ques, v. 1. qui *init.*

quescumque, v. quicumque *init.*

quesdam, v. quidam.

* **questĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [queror], *a complaining, complaint*: habebat enim flebile quiddam in questionibus aptumque ad misericordiam commovendam, Cic. Brut. 38, 142 Orell. (B. and K. ex conj. Lambin.: conquestionibus).

1. questus, a, um, *Part.*, from queror.

2. questus, ūs, *m.* [queror], *a complaining, complaint, plaint* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. Quint. 30, 94: caelum questibus implet, Verg. A. 9, 480: tantos illa suo rumpebat pectore questus, id. ib. 4, 553: tales effundit in aëra questus, Ov. M. 9, 370: edere questus, id. ib. 4, 587: in questus effundi, Tac. A. 1, 11: creber, id. ib. 3, 7: quaestu vano clamitare, Phaedr. 1, 9, 7.—**B.** In partic., *a complaint, accusation* (poet.): questuque Jovem testatur acerbo, Val. Fl. 5, 624; 1, 113; Luc. 1, 247; 9, 880.—**II.** Transf., of *the soft, plaintive note* of the nightingale: maestis late loca questibus implet, Verg. G. 4, 515.

1. qui, quae, quod (old forms: *nom.* **quei;** *gen.* quojus; *dat.* quoi, and in inscrr. QVOEI, QVOIEI, and QVEI; *abl.* qui; *plur.* ques or queis; *fem.* QVAI; *neutr.* qua; *dat.* and *abl.* queis and quīs.—Joined with *cum*: quocum, quâcum, quicum, quibuscum; rarely cum quo, Liv. 7, 33: cum quibus, id. 4, 5. —Placed also before other prepositions: quas contra, quem propter, etc.; v. h. praepp.), *pron.* **I.** *Interrog.*, *who? which? what? what kind* or *sort of a?* (adjectively; while quis, quid is used substantively; qui, of persons, asks for the character, quis usu. for the name). **A.** In direct questions: quae haec daps est? qui festus dies? *what sort of a feast? what kind of a festival?* Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 752 P. (a transl. of Hom. Od. 1, 225: τίς δαίς, τίς δὲ ὅμιλος ὅδ' ἔπλετο; cf. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 619): *Th.* Quis fuit igitur? *Py.* Iste Chaerea. *Th.* Qui Chaerea? *what Chærea?* Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8: qui color, nitor, vestitus? id. ib. 2, 2, 11: qui cantus dulcior inveniri potest? quod carmen aptius? qui actor in imitandâ veritate jucundior? Cic. de Or. 2, 8, 34: virgo, quae patria est tua? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 88: occiso Sex. Roscio, qui primus Ameriam nuntiat? *what sort of a person?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 96.—**B.** In indirect discourse: scribis te velle scire, qui sit rei publicae status, *what is the state of the country*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: quae cura boum, qui cultus habendo Sit pecori . . . Hinc canere incipiam, Verg. G. 1, 3: iste deus qui sit da, Tityre, nobis, id. E. 1, 18; 2, 19; 3, 8; id. A. 3, 608: nescimus qui sis, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 20: qui sit, qui socium fraudarit, consideremus, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.—**II.** *Rel.*, *who, which, what, that*, referring to a substantive or pronoun as antecedent. **A.** As a simple *rel.* **1.** With antecedent expressed: habebat ducem Gabinium, quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48: ille vir, cui patriae salus dulcior fuit, id. Balb. 5, 11: vir acer, cui, etc., id. Brut. 35, 135: vir optimus, qui, etc., id. Fam. 14, 4, 2: Priscus, vir cujus, etc., Liv. 4, 46, 10; 23, 7, 4: quod ego fui ad Trasimenum, id tu hodie es, id. 30, 30, 12: collaria, quae vocantur maelium, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 15: coloniam, quam Fregellas appellent, Liv. 8, 23: sucus, quem opobalsamum vocant, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 116: sidere, quod Caniculam appellavimus, id. 18, 28, 68, § 272. — **2.** With pronom. antecedent understood: QVI IN IVS VOCABIT, IVMENTVM DATO, Lex XII. Tabularum: SI ADORAT FVRTO, QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ESCIT, ib. tab. 2, l. 8: novistine hominem? ridicule rogitas, quicum una cibum capere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60: beati, quis contigit, etc., Verg. A. 1, 95: fac, qui ego sum, esse te, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1. — **3.** The *rel.* freq. agrees with the foll. word: est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur, Sall. C. 55, 3: ea loca, quae Numidia appellatur, id. J. 18, 11: exstat ejus peroratio, qui epilogus dicitur, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: justa gloria, qui est fructus virtutis, id. Pis. 24, 57: domicilia conjuncta, quas urbes dicimus, id. Sest. 42, 91. —**4.** Sometimes it agrees with the logical, not the grammatical antecedent: ne tu me arbitrare beluam, qui non novisse possim, quicum aetatem exegerim, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 112: ubi est scelus qui me perdidit? Ter. And. 3, 5, 1: hoc libro circumcisis rebus, quae non arbitror pertinere ad agriculturam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 11: abundantia earum rerum, quae prima mortales ducunt, Sall. J. 41, 1; Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 2: illa furia muliebrium religionum, qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 9, 15: alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78. — **5.** Relating to a remote subject: annis ferme DX post Romam conditam Livius fabulam dedit . . . anno ante natum Ennium: qui (sc. Livius) fuit major natu quam Plautus et Naevius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; v. the commentators ad loc.; Liv. 21, 26, 2; 31, 38, 10; 37, 14, 2; cf. Krehl ad Prisc. 2, 9, § 48, p. 91.—**6.** The antecedent is sometimes repeated after the *rel.*: erant itinera duo, quibus itineribus, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6. —**7.** In a question, with *ne* affixed: sed ubi Artotrogus hic est? *Art.* Stat propter virum fortem . . . *Mil.* Quemne ego servavi in campis Curculioniis? *whom I saved?* Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 9: quemne ego vidi? *whom I saw?* Ter. And. 4, 4, 29.—**B.** With an accessory signif., causal or final, joined to the *subj.* **1.** *As, because, seeing that, since*: Actio maluimus iter facere pedibus, qui incommodissime navigassemus, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1: hospes, qui nihil suspicaretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64: ingrata es, ore quae caput nostro Incolume abstuleris, Phaedr. 1, 8, 11.—**2.** Qui, with the *subj.*, also follows dignus, indignus, aptus, idoneus, etc., answering the question, *to* or *for what?* dignus est, qui imperet, i. e. *to*, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: dignum esse dicunt, quicum in tenebris mices, id. Off. 3, 19, 77: socios haud indignos judicas, quos in fidem receptos tueâris, Liv. 23, 43: idoneus nemo fuit quem imitarere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41.—**3.** Also after *demonstrr.* or clauses expressing or implying *a quality* or *degree* which is defined or explained in the *rel.-clause*: qui potest temperantiam laudare is, qui ponat summum bonum in voluptate? Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: nullo modo videre potest quicquam esse utile, quod non honestum sit, id. ib. 3, 19, 77: non sumus ii, quibus nihil verum esse videatur, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: nunc dicis aliquid quod ad rem pertineat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: quis potest esse tam mente captus, qui neget? *as that, that, to*, id. Cat. 3, 9.—**4.** To express *a purpose, design, in order that, to*: sunt autem multi, qui eripiunt aliis, quod aliis largiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: Caesar equitatum praemisit, qui viderent, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: domi creant decem praetores, qui exercitui praeessent, Nep. Milt. 1, 4. — **C.** The *rel.* serves as a connective, instead of is, ea, id, with a *conj.*: res loquitur ipsa, quae semper valet plurimum, *and this*, Cic. Mil. 20, 53: ratio docet esse deos, quo concesso, confitendum est, etc., id. N. D. 2, 30, 75.—**D.** The *rel.* sometimes means, *by virtue of, according to, such*: quae tua natura est, *according to your disposition*, Cic. Fam. 13, 78, 2: qui meus amor in te est, *such is my love*, id. ib. 7, 2, 1.—**E.** In *neutr. sing.* **a.** Quod signifies, **1.** *As much as, as far as, what*, = quantum: adjutabo quod potero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 7: cura, quod potes, ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: quae tibi mandavi, velim ut cures, quod sine molestiâ tuâ facere poteris, id. Att. 1, 5, 7: tu tamen, quod poteris, nos consiliis juvabis, id. ib. 10, 2, 2; 11, 2, 2; 11, 12, 4; id. Fam. 3, 2, 2: nihil cuiquam, quod suum dici vellet, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 36: (Epicurus) se unus, quod sciam, sapientem profiteri est ausus, id. Fin. 2, 3, 7: quod tuo commodo fiat, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: quod litteris exstet,

id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38: quod sciam, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14: quod ad me attinet, *as far as depends on me, for my part*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 122.—With ellips. of *attinet*: quod ad Caesarem crebri et non belli de eo rumores, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.—With *gen.*: quod operae, *so much trouble*, Cic. Off. 1, 6, 19: quod aeris, Liv. 8, 20. — **2.** *Wherein*: si quid est, Quod mea opera opus sit vobis, Ter. And. 4, 3, 23.—**b.** Quo, *abl. neutr.*, with *compp.* (with or without *hoc, eo*, or *tanto*): quo ... eo, *by how much, by so much, the ... the*: quo difficilius, hoc praeclarius, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 64.—**III.** *Indef.*, *any one, any*; with *si, num, ne*, v. quis: quaeritur, num quod officium aliud alio majus sit, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 7: si qui graviore vulnere accepto equo deciderat, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: nisi si qui publice ad eam rem constitutus esset, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: (BACANALIA) SEI QVA SVNT, S. C. de Bacchan.: ne qui forte putet, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 8.

2. quî, *adv. interrog., rel.* and *indef.* [old *abl.* of 1. qui]. **I.** *Interrog.*, *in what manner? how? whereby? by what means? why?* **A.** In direct questions: quî minus eadem histrioni sit lex quae summo viro? Plaut. Am. prol. 76: Quî, amabo? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: quî scire possum? id. ib. 2, 2, 13: Quî in mentem venit tibi istuc facinus facere? id. ib. 4, 4, 31: Quî non? id. ib. 5, 2, 44: quî vero dupliciter? id. Mil. 2, 3, 25: quî vero? id. Merc. 2, 3, 60: quî scis? Ter. And. 2, 1, 2: quî istuc facere potuit? id. Eun. 4, 3, 15: quî potui melius? id. Ad. 2, 2, 7: sed nos deum nisi sempiternum intellegere quî possumus? Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25: quî potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? id. ib. 1, 30, 84: quî potest? id. Ac. 2, 31, 100: quî ego minus in Africam traicerem, Liv. 28, 43, 18.— **B.** In indirect questions: nimis demiror, quî illaec me donatum esse aureâ paterâ sciat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 133: quî istuc credam ita esse, mihi dici velim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 15: nec quî hoc mihi eveniat scio, id. Hec. 2, 3, 6: neque videre, quî conveniat, Liv. 42, 50. — **C.** In curses (cf. Gr. πῶς, and Lat. utinam), *how, would that, if but*: quî illum di deaeque magno mactassint malo, Enn. ap. Non. 342, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 377 Vahl.): quî te Juppiter dique omnes perduint! Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 31: quî istum di perdant! id. Trin. 4, 2, 78: quî te di omnes perdant! id. ib. 4, 2, 155; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 73.—Ellipt.: quî illi di irati! Cic. Att. 4, 7, 1.—**II.** *Rel.*, *wherewith, whereby, wherefrom, how* (referring to all genders and both numbers). **1.** In gen.: date ferrum, quî me animâ privem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 30 (Trag. Rel. v. 233 Vahl.): patera, quî Pterela potitare rex est solitus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104; 1, 3, 37: sucophantia, quî admutiletur miles, id. Mil. 3, 1, 172; id. Capt. 1, 1, 33; 3, 4, 24: mihi dari ... vehicla quî vehar, id. Aul. 3, 5, 28: multa concurrunt simul, Quî conjecturam hanc facio, Ter. And. 3, 2, 32: in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut quî efferretur, vix reliquerit, Nep. Arist. 3, 2.—**2.** Esp., of price, *at what price, for how much*, = quanti: indica minumo daturus quî sis, quî duci queat, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 41: quî datur, tanti indica, id. ib. 4, 4, 109: ut quantum possit quîque liceat veneant, id. Men. 3, 3, 25.—**B.** Transf., *that, in order that*: *Ca.* Restim volo mihi emere. *Ps.* Quam ob rem? *Ca.* Quî me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87: ut det, quî fiamus liberi, id. Aul. 2, 4, 31: facite, fingite, invenite, efficite, quî detur tibi: Ego id agam, mihi quî ne detur, Ter. And. 2, 1, 34 sq.—**C.** *Indef.* (only with particles of emphasis and assurance; cf. Gr. πώς, and v. Fleck. Krit. Misc. p. 28; Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 811; Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 550), *in some way, somehow, surely* (ante-class.); with *hercle*: hercle quî, ut tu praedicas, Cavendumst me aps te irato, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 58: hercle quî multo improbiores sunt, quam a primo credidi, id. Most. 3, 2, 139: hercle quî aequom postulabat senex, id. Stich. 4, 1, 53; id. Men. 2, 3, 74.—With *edepol*: edepol quî te de isto multi cupiunt nunc mentirier, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184: edepol quî quom hanc magis contemplo, magis placet, id. Pers. 4, 4, 15; id. Am. 2, 2, 144.—With *at* (cf. atquî), *and yet, but somehow*: *Gr.* Non audio. *Tr.* At pol quî audies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 9; id. Am. 2, 2, 73.—With *quippe*: horum tibi istic nihil eveniet, quippe quî ubi quod subripias nihil est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 22: ea nimiast ratio, quippe quî certo scio, etc., id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: quippe quî Magnarum saepe id remedium aegritudinumst, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27.—With *ut*: an id est sapere, ut quî beneficium a benevolente repudies? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11: et eum morbum mi esse, ut quî med opus sit insputarier? id. Capt. 3, 4, 21; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 49.

quĭă, *conj.* [for quiam, from *abl.* quî and jam, whereby now; hence], *because* (usually, like quod, of the determining reason; while quoniam introduces any casual circumstance). **I.** In gen., constr. with *indic.* in asserting a fact; with *subj.* in stating an assumed reason, or one entertained by another mind: quia fores nostras ausa es accedere, quiaque istas buccas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 34: urbs, quae quia postrema aedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: non quia multis debeo, id. Planc. 32, 78: non quia plus animi victis est, sed, etc., Liv. 10, 41, 12: non tam quia pacem volebant Samnites, quam quia nondum parati erant ad bellum, id. 8, 19, 3; 7, 30, 13; 33, 27, 6; 39, 41, 2. — With *subj.*: nil satis est, inquit, quia tantum, quantum habeas, sis, Hor. S. 1, 1, 62; cf. id. Ep. 1, 1, 30; Just. 17, 3, 10: mater irata est, quia non redierim, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 103; Hor. S. 2, 3, 101; 2, 2, 25; Just. 24, 3, 3: carent quia, Hor. C. 4, 9, 28.—**II.** Esp., with other particles. **A.** Quiane, in a question, *because?* (ante-class. and poet.): *Do.* Tu nunc me irrides? *Le.* Quiane te voco, bene ut tibi sit? Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 69: quiane auxilio juvat ante levatos? Verg. A. 4, 538. —**B.** Quia enim, *because forsooth* (poet.): quî tibi nunc istuc in mentem venit? *So.* Quia enim sero advenimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 34; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 14.—**C.** Quia nam, and quianam, like the Gr. τί γάρ, *why? wherefore?* (poet.): quianam pro quare et cur positum apud antiquos, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; Naev. and Enn. ap. Fest. l. l.: quianam arbitrare? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 34: quianam legiones caedimu' ferro? Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 10, 6: quianam sententia vobis Versa retro? Verg. A. 10, 6; 5, 13 al.—**III.** Introducing an *object-clause*, = quod, *that* (post-class.): nescitis quia iniqui non possidebunt? Vulg. 1 Cor. 6, 9; id. 4 Reg. 2, 3: credo, quia mendacio possunt (animas movere), Tert. Anim. 5; id. Idol. 20: ignoras, quia, etc., Aug. Serm. 9, 3; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 62: non advertentes, quia, etc., Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, 71.—Quia very rarely follows the verb, Hor. S. 1, 9, 51.

quiănam and **quiăne,** v. quia.

quicquam, v. quisquam.

quicque, v. quisque.

quicquid, v. quisquis.

quicum, v. 1. qui *init.*

quīcumque (or **-cunque**), quaecumque, quodcumque (also separately: cum quibus erat cumque una, Ter. And. 1, 1, 36: quam se cumque in partem, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59. — Old form of the *plur.* quescumque, Cato ap. Charis. p. 70 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 960 P.), *pron. rel.* **I.** *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, whatsoever, every one who, every thing that, all that* (class.): quicumque is est, ei me, etc., *whosoever*, Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 8: quoscumque de te queri audivi, quâcumque potui ratione placavi, *whomsoever I have heard complaining, them I have satisfied in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4: petere fortunam, quaecumque accidat, *what fortune soever*, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ut quodcumque vellet, liceret facere, Nep. Dat. 10, 1.—Rarely with *subj.* in orat. rect.: quocumque haec modo se habeant, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 114.—**2.** *Absol.* (Cic., Cæs., and Sall. always construe quicumque as *rel.* with its own verb, except in *abl. sing.*; v. infra; as *absol.* for quivis or quilibet, freq. in Liv. and post-Aug. writers; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 706), *any whatever*, etc.: te audio (libenter) quâcumque de re, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 1: qui quâcumque de causâ ad eos venerunt, Caes. B. C. 6, 23: quocumque modo, Sall. J. 103, 3: laeti quamcunque condicionem paciscendi acceperunt, Liv. 22, 58, 5: ubicumque et quâcumque matre genitus, id. 1, 3, 3: qui de quâcumque causâ tum aspernati nostra auxilia estis, id. 45, 23, 6: quâcumque condicione arma viris auferre, id. 9, 9, 11: quocumque gladiatorio munere prolapsi, Suet. Claud. 34: Ciceronem cut. cunque eorum opponere, Quint. 10, 1, 105. —In *neutr. subst.*, with *gen.*, *whatever, however much*: quodcumque est lucri, i. e. *all the profit*, Phaedr. 5, 6, 3: quodcunque militum contrahere poteritis, *as many troops as ever you can bring together*, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, 4: quodcunque hoc regni, *all this authority*, Verg. A. 1, 78. —When the *rel.* occurs twice or oftener in the same connection, only qui is repeated: quaecunque navis ex Asiâ, quae ex Syriâ, quae, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145: hoc quodcumque vides, Prop. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic., for qualiscumque, *howsoever constituted, of whatever kind*: quaecumque mens illa fuit, Gabinii fuit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21. —**II.** Transf., *each* or *every possible, each, every, all*: quae sanari poterunt, quâcumque ratione sanabo, *in every possible way*, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 11: et quocumque modo maluit esse mea, *under all circumstances*, Prop. 1, 8, 34 (1, 8, b, 8): de quâcumque causâ, Liv. 45, 23.

quid, v. 1. quis.

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, and *subst.* quiddam, *pron. indef.*, *a certain, a certain one, somebody, something* (v. aliquis *init.*): quidam ex advocatis, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: quidam de collegis nostris, id. Fam. 11, 21, 5: quaedam certa vox, id. de Or. 3, 12, 44: inopem quendam describere, id. Att. 7, 16: quodam tempore, *a certain* (indefinite) *time, once upon a time, once*, id. Fin. 5, 2, 4. — In *plur.*, *some*: excesserunt urbe quidam, alii mortem sibi consciverunt, Liv. 45, 10: quaedam quaestiones, Cic. Top. 21, 79.—Also with *gen.*: quidam bonorum caesi, Tac. A. 1, 49: quibusdam Andriorum persuasit, etc., Liv. 31, 45, 7.— Often with an *adj.* to soften the assertion: timiditate quâdam ingenuâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10: qui virtutem duram et quasi ferream quandam esse volunt, id. Lael. 13, 48.—*Subst.*: **quiddam,** *something*; with *gen.*: quiddam mali, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 23. — Without *gen.*: quiddam divinum, *something divine*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 33.—*Plur.*: quaedam, si credis consultis, mancipat usus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 159.

quĭdem, *adv.* **I.** *Indeed*: sibi quidem persuaderi, eum, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 40: tantum doleo, ac mirifice quidem, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: in his locis post solstitium Canicula oritur, et quidem aliquot diebus, id. Div. 2, 44, 93.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In a confirmation or extension of what precedes, *too, also*: et poscit quidem, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 45: pergam, quo coepi hoc iter, Et quidem ego, id. Hec. 1, 2, 120: quod quidem perillustre fuit, Nep. Att. 12, 3.—**2.** In a qualification or opposing thought, *but, however, yet*: utebatur hominibus improbis multis, et quidem optimis se viris deditum esse simulabat, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: re quidem verâ, *but in fact*, Nep. Con. 2, 2; id. Hann. 2, 6.—**C.** In the phrases, **1.** Ne ... quidem, *not even*: ne obsidibus quidem datis pacem redimere potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 37 (v. ne).—**2.** Nec (neque) ... quidem, *and not indeed, and that not* (very rare, and never *ac* or *et ne quidem*; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. Exc. 111, p. 809 sqq.; Rib. Lat. Part. p. 46 sqq.): his litteris animum tuum confirmandum puto; nec iis quidem verbis, quibus ... sed ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2: nec ejus quidem rei finem video, id. ib. 12, 1, 1: nec nunc quidem viris desidero adulescentis, id. Sen. 9, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 55. — **II.** *At least, certainly, in truth, forsooth*: unum quidem hercle certum promitto tibi, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 26: non video causam, cur ita sit, hoc quidem tempore, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 2: ex me quidem nihil audire potuisses, id. N. D. 1, 21, 57: nunc quidem profecto Romae es, id. Att. 6, 5, 1: volui id quidem efficere certe, id. Brut. 3, 13: quidem certe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 261; Caes. B. G. 7, 50, 4 al.— In expressing the utmost indignation, *indeed, truly*: nam istaec quidem contumelia est, *for that is an affront indeed*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 5; Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 82.—**III.** In introducing an example, *for instance, for example*: Dicaearchus quidem et Aristoxenus nullum omnino animum esse dixerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 51; 1, 33, 80; Nep. Att. 11, 4; 14, 1

quidnam, v. quisnam.

quidni, v. 1. quis, I. B.

quidpiam, quidquam, v. quispiam and quisquam.

quidquid, v. quisquis.

quidum, v. 2. qui, II. B.

1. quĭes, ētis (*abl.* quie, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 703 P.), *f.* [Sanscr. çî = jacēre; Gr. κεῖμαι, to lie; cf. Lat. cīvis], *rest, quiet.* **I.** Lit., *rest, repose, cessation* from labor, from cares, etc.: locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: senectutis, id. Deiot. 13, 38: quem non quies, non remissio delectarent, id. Cael. 17, 39: mors laborum ac miseriarum quies est, *a state of rest*, id. Cat. 4, 4, 7: ex diutino labore quieti se dare, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: quietem capere, *to take repose*, id. B. G. 6, 27: tribus horis exercitui ad quietem datis, id. ib. 7, 41: quietem pati, Sall. J. 101, 11: nulla metuentibus quies, Just. 2, 13, 11.—In *plur.*: uti somno et quietibus ceteris, *recreations*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A quiet life, a keeping still, neutrality* between political parties: Attici quies tantopere Caesari fuit grata, ut Nep. Att. 7, 3; Suet. Tib. 15; Tac. A. 14, 47.—**2.** *Quiet, peace:* quae diuturna quies pepererat, Sall. C. 31, 1: quieti Subdita montanae bracchia Dalmatiae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 77: ingrata genti quies, Tac. G. 14: atrox clamor et repente quies, id. A. 1, 25: longa, id. Agr. 11.—Transf., of inanim. things: si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque Inter, i. e. *the repose of spring*, Verg. G. 2, 344: ventorum, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231: pelagi, Stat. S. 2, 2, 26: lenis materiae, *evenness, smoothness*, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70.—**3.** *The rest of sleep, repose, sleep*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 22: capere quietem, *to fall asleep, go to sleep*, Ov. F. 1, 205: alta, *deep sleep*, Verg. A. 6, 522: ire ad quietem, *to go to rest, go to sleep*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 60: quieti se tradere, id. ib. 1, 29, 61: secundum quietem, *in sleep*, id. ib. 2, 66, 135: per quietem, Suet. Caes. 81: neque vigiliis neque quietibus, Sall. C. 15, 4.—**4.** *The sleep of death, death:* olli dura quies oculos et ferreus urget Somnus, Verg. A. 10, 745: quod si forte tibi properarint fata quietem, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 25.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A dream:* vanae nec monstra quietis, Nec somno comperta loquor, Stat. Th. 10, 205: praesaga, id. ib. 10, 324; Vell. 2, 70, 1: ducem terruit dira quies, nam Varum cernere visus est, etc., Tac. A. 1, 65.—**2.** *A resting-place, lair* of a wild beast (poet.): intectae fronde quietes, Lucr. 1, 405.—**III.** Personified: Quies, *the goddess of rest*, Liv. 4, 41, 8; Stat. Th. 10, 89.

2. quies, ētis, *adj.*, for quietus, a, um (cf. inquies), *quiet, peaceful* (ante-class.): mens, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 704 P.: milites quietes, Licin. Macer. ib.

quiescentĭa, ae, *f.* [quiesco], *rest, quiet* (post-class. for quies), Firm. Math. 1, 3.

‡ **quĭescĭtus,** a, um, *Part.*, from quiesco; v. quiesco *init.*

quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (the uncontr. *Part.*, QVIESCITA, Inscr. Don. cl. 10, n. 11), *v. n.* and *a.* [quies], *to rest, repose, keep quiet.* **I.** Lit.: placida compostus pace quiescit, Verg. A. 1, 249: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305: patrono meo ossa bene quiescant, Petr. 39: numquam hodie quiescet, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 59: renovat pristina bella, nec potest quiescere, Cic. Rep. 6, 11, 11: non somno quiescere, *to get no rest*, Curt. 4, 13, 18: non aure quiescit, Non oculis, Val. Fl. 2, 43: quoniam in propriâ non pelle quiessem, Hor. S. 1, 6, 22.—*Impers. pass.:* quibus quidem quam facile potuerat quiesci, si hic quiesset, *which we might easily have been spared*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 8; Symm. Ep. 1, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In polit. or milit. affairs, *to keep quiet, remain neutral, abstain from action*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 10: pro condicione temporum quieturus, Suet. Caes. 16: quieverant per paucos dies, Liv. 22, 4, 1; Curt. 10, 8, 16.—**2.** *To rest, sleep:* quievi in navi noctem perpetem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 100; id. Merc. 2, 3, 36; Nep. Alcib. 10, 4: eo cum venio, praetor quiescebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: somnum humanum quievi, *I slept like a human being*, App. M. 9, p. 218, 14.—**3.** Of inanim. things, *to rest, lie still, be still* or *quiet:* et prato gravia arma quiescunt, Verg. A. 10, 836: flamma, *ceases to burn*, id. ib. 6, 226: quiêrunt Aequora, *the waves are at rest, do not rise*, id. ib. 7, 6: felicius ossa quiescant, Ov. Ib. 305; Petr. 39: molliter ossa quiescant, Verg. E. 10, 33: quiescentes Nili aquae, *standing waters*, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71: venti, id. 17, 22, 35, § 170: quiescit terra, *rests, lies fallow*, id. 17, 5, 3, § 39: humus, Petr. 123: quiescunt voces, *are still, silent*, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 27.—**4.** *To make a pause* in speaking: quiescere, id est, ἡσυχάζειν, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To suffer* or *allow quietly, to peaceably permit* a thing to be done: quiescere rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 2.—With *in* and *abl.*, *to rest in, be content with:* ne victos quidem in miserâ et inopi senectâ quiescere, Just. 14, 3, 10.—**B.** *Neutr.*, *to cease, leave off, desist from* any thing: quiesce hanc rem modo petere, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 51: statuere atque ediscere, Gell. 2, 28, 2: manibus significare coepit utrisque, quiescerent, Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 8: indoctus discive trochive, Hor. A. P. 380.—**2.** *Act.*, *to cause to cease, render quiet, stop*, etc.: laudes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1584.—Hence, **quĭētus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *at rest, calm, quiet* (syn. tranquillus). **A.** *Enjoying rest, keeping quiet, quiet:* aliquem quietum reddere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46: animus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 2: quietus et solutus animus, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 43: integri, quieti, otiosi homines, id. Agr. 2, 28, 77: homo quietissimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: regnum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 33: de istoc quietus esto, *be at ease, rest contented*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 6.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Taking no part in war, peaceful, neutral:* ipse acer, bellicosus; at is quem petebat, quietus, imbellis, Sall. J. 20, 2: quoad cum civibus dimicatum est, domi quietus fuit, Nep. Pelop. 4, 1: quietos lacessit, Just. 7, 6, 13: nihilo quietiores postea res habuit, Liv. 33, 19.—**b.** Of the mind, *calm, tranquil, free from ambition:* ad quam spem (praeturae) quietissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (7): vir rectus, integer, quietus, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 1: vir ingenio mitis, moribus quietus, Vell. 2, 117, 2; Tac. H. 1, 52.—**c.** *Tame, gentle:* equi fiunt quietiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 7.—**d.** *Resting, sleeping:* quos simul vescentes dies, simul quietos nox habuerat, Tac. A. 1, 49.—Hence, *subst.:* **quĭēti,** ōrum, *m.:* si sentire datur post fata quietis, i. e. *the dead*, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 38.—**B.** Of things, *calm, quiet:* amnes, *gently flowing*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 40: quietiore aequore ferri, id. Epod. 10, 11: aër, Verg. A. 5, 216: baca, *that has lain a while*, Col. 12, 50, 19: res publica (opp. perturbata), Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 19: aetas, id. Sen. 23, 82: quietus et remissus sermo, *calm, not vehement*, id. ib. 9, 28.—*Subst.* **1. quĭētum,** i, *n.*, *the still, tranquil, motionless air*, Petr. 131, 9.—**2. Quĭēta,** ae, *f.*, *a woman's name*, Inscr. Grut. 754, 2.—*Adv.:* **quĭētē,** *calmly, quietly:* quod aptissimum est ad quiete vivendum, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52: quiete acta aetas, id. Sen. 5, 13.—*Comp.:* quietius tranquilliusque, Liv. 27, 12: quietius edere (opp. avidius vorare), Macr. S. 7, 12, 21.—*Sup.:* quietissime se receperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 46 *fin.*

‡ **quĭētālis** ab antiquis dicebatur orcus, *a resting-place*, Fest. p. 257 Müll.

quĭētē, *adv.*, v. quiesco, *P. a. fin.*

‡ **quĭēto,** āre, *v. a.*, and **quĭētor,** āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to calm, to quiet*, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.

‡ **quĭētōrĭum,** ii, *n.* [quietus], *a resting-place, tomb, sepulchre*, Inscr. Grut. 810, 2.

‡ **quĭētūdo,** inis, *f.* [quies], *rest, calmness, quietude:* quietudo, ἠρεμία, ἡσυχία, Gloss. Cyrill.

quĭētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. quiesco.

quī-lĭbet (-lŭbet), quaelĭbet, quodlibet, and *subst.* quidlibet, *pron. indef.*, *any one who will, any one without distinction, whom you will, no matter who, the first that comes, any, all* (class.): quem ament igitur? *Sy.* Alium quemlibet, *any body else, any other*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 38: quaelibet minima res, *any the most trifling circumstance*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: quemlubet, modo aliquem, id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: quamlibet in partem, Lucr. 1, 292: nomen, *the first name that occurs*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 126: ars, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: pars, id. C. 3, 3, 38: si quâlibet earum rerum possemus unâ esse contenti, *any one alone*, Quint. 10, 1, 1: quibuslibet temporibus, *at all times*, Liv. 2, 49: quilibet unus, *any one*, Liv. 9, 17: quilibet alter agat currus, Ov. M. 2, 388.—*Subst.:* **quidlĭbet,** *all and every:* pictoribus atque poëtis Quidlibet audendi semper fuit aequa potestas, Hor. A. P. 9; id. Ep. 1, 17, 28; Afran. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45.—**II.** In partic., with an accessory contemptuous signif., *the first that comes, no matter who, any one:* ut enim histrioni actio, saltatori motus, non quilibet, sed certus quidem est datus: sic vita agenda est certo genere quodam, non quolibet, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24; id. Div. 2, 34, 70: cum quidlibet ille Garriret, Hor. S. 1, 9, 12: neque cum quolibet hoste res fuit, *with no insignificant enemy*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104; so, virtutesque non quaslibet faciebat, Vulg. Act. 19, 11: injuria, *trifling*, Dig. 2, 8, 5.

quilon (cylon), i, *n.*, *jelly* (post-class.): si cylon feceris, etc., Veg. Vet. 3, 38: ut quilon fiat, id. ib. 3, 66.

(**quīmātus,** ūs, a false read. for quinquennatus, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 178.)

quīn, *conj.* [*abl.* qui and ne]. **I.** As an *interrog. particle, why not? wherefore not?* (only in exhortation or remonstrance; not in inquiring for a fact; cf.: quidni, cur non). **1.** Usu. with *indic. pres.:* quid stas, lapis? Quin accipis? Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: quin experimur, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 5 Fleck. (Umpf. experiemur): quin continetis vocem? Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18: quin potius pacem aeternam Exercemus? Verg. A. 4, 99: quin igitur ulciscimur Graeciam? Curt. 5, 7, 4: quin conscendimus equos? *why not mount our horses?* Liv. 1, 57.—**2.** With *imper.:* quin me aspice et contempla, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 16: quin uno verbo dic, quid est, quod me velis, *just say in one word!* Ter. And. 1, 1, 18: quin tu hoc crimen obice ubi licet agere, i. e. *you had better*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 9, 25.—**3.** With *subj.* only in orat. obliq.: quin illi congrederentur acie inclinandamque semel fortunae rem darent, Liv. 3, 61, 14; 4, 43, 11; 40, 40, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As a *rel. particle*, prop. qui or qui ne, and mostly where the *rel.* stands for a *nom. masc.* or for *abl. of time*, *who . . . not, that not, but that, but*, often = Engl. *without* and a *participial clause.* **1.** In gen.: curiosus nemo est quin sit malevolus, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 54: neque aequom est occultum id haberi, quin participem te, id. Aul. 2, 1, 13; id. Cas. 2, 8, 68: nulla causast quin me condones cruci, id. Rud. 4, 4, 26: ut nullo modo introire possem, quin me viderent, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 2: facere non possum, quin ad te mittam, *I cannot forbear sending to you*, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 3: cum causae nihil esset, quin secus indicaret, id. Quint. 9, 32: nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus, id. Att. 11, 15, 3: neminem conveni, quin omnes mihi maximas gratias agant, id. Fam. 9, 14, 1: nemo est, quin ubivis quam ibi ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: repertus est nemo quin mori diceret satius est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 88: nemo, qui aliquo esset in numero, scripsit orationem quin redigeret omnis sententias, etc., id. Or. 61, 208: nihil praetermisi, quin enucleate ad te scriberem, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: neque ullus flare ventus poterat quin aliquâ ex parte secundum cursum haberent, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: nulli ex itinere excedere licebat quin ab equitatu Caesaris exciperetur, *without being cut off*, id. ib. 1, 79: nullum fere tempus intermiserunt, quin trans Rhenum legatos mitterent, *without sending*, id. B. G. 5, 55: in castello nemo fuit omnino militum quin vulneraretur, id. B. C. 3, 53: quid recusare potest, quin et socii sibi consulant, Liv. 32, 21: vix superat, quin triumphus decernatur, *it wants little that*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 13, 5: paene factum est, quin castra relinquerentur, i. e. *they were very near deserting their camp*, id. ib. 17, 13, 5.—So quin (= qui non) stands for a *rel. abl. of time:* neque ullum fere tempus intercessit quin aliquem de motu Gallorum nuntium acciperet, Caes. B. G. 5, 53.—More rarely quin stands for quae non, quod non, etc.: nulla est civitas quin ad id tempus partem senatus Cordubam mitteret, Caes. B. C. 2, 19: nulla fuit Thessaliae civitas quin Caesari pareret, id. ib. 3, 81: nulla (natura), quin suam vim retineat, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 32: horum autem nihil est quin intereat, id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: nihil est quin male narrando possit depravari, Ter.

Phorm. 4, 4, 16: nihil tam difficilest quin investigare possiet, id. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: cum nemo esset, quin hoc se audisse liquido diceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: Messanam nemo venit, quin viderit, id. ib. 2, 4, 4, § 7: nego ullam picturam fuisse, quin inspexerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 1, § 1; cf. Gell. 17, 13, 2 sq., and Cato ap. Gell. ib. § 3.— **2.** Esp. after words expressing hesitation (usu. with *neg.*): non dubitaturum, quin cederet, Cic. Mil. 23, 63: nolite dubitare, quin, id. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: et vos non dubitatis, quin, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: dubitatis, Quirites, quin hoc tantum boni in rem publicam conferatis? id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 49. — **3.** Much more freq. after words expressing doubt, ignorance, etc.: non dubitabat, quin, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: cave dubites, quin, id. Fam. 5, 20, 6: non dubitabat quin . . . non posset, id. Att. 5, 11, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: non esse dubium, quin . . . possent, *no doubt that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4; Ter. And. 2, 3, 17: neque abest suspicio, quin, *a suspicion that*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: quis ignorat, quin? *who is ignorant that? who does not know that?* Cic. Fl. 27, 64: dies fere nullus est, quin hic Satyrus domum meam ventitet, *hardly a day passes that he does not come*, id. Att. 1, 1, 3.— **B.** *That not, as if not, as though not:* **non quin ipse dissentiam**, sed quod, *not but that*, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 1: non quin breviter reddi responsum potuerit, Liv. 2, 15. — **C.** For corroboration. **I.** *But, indeed, really, verily, of a truth:* Hercle quin tu recte dicis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 77: credo; neque id injuria: quin Mihi molestum est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 20: te nec hortor, nec rogo, ut domum redeas, quin hinc ipse evolare cupio, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.— Esp. in reaching a climax or adding a stronger assertion or proof: quin etiam, *yea indeed, nay even:* credibile non est, quantum scribam die: quin etiam noctibus, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 3; 14, 21, 3: quin etiam necesse erit cupere et optare, ut, etc., id. Lael. 16, 59: quin etiam voces jactare, Verg. A. 2, 768: mortem non esse metuendam, quin etiam si, etc., *nay, not even if*, etc., Lact. 3, 27 *fin.*; cf.: quin et Atridas Priamus fefellit, Hor. C. 1, 10, 13.— **2.** *Rather, yea rather:* nihil ea res animum militaris viri imminuit, quin contra plus spei nactus, Liv. 35, 26.— **D.** In corrections, *nay, rather:* non potest dici satis quantum in illo sceleris fuerit, Quin sic attendite, judices, etc., Cic. Mil. 29, 78 sq. (cf. Halm ad loc., and Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 164).

quī-nam, quaenam, quodnam, *pron. interrog.*, *who, which, what, pray* (ante-class.): quinam homo hic ante aedes ejulans conqueritur? Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 17: quinam Tantalidarum internecioni modus sit? Att. ap. Charis. p. 70 P.: quodnam ob facinus? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 3; rarely = uter, *which of two?* Hi perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44.

quīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quini], *containing five* (mostly post-Aug.): quinaria (fistula) dicta a diametro quinque quadrantum, *a pipe which was five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25; so, fistulae, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 58: quinarius nummus, and *absol.*, quinarius, *a half denarius:* denarii quod denos aeris valebant: quinarii, quod quinos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: numerus, Serv. Verg. G. 1, 277; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

quincenti, v. quingenti *init.*

Quinctĭānus, Quinctĭlĭānus, Quinctĭlis, etc., v. Quint.

quincuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [quincunx]. **I.** *Containing five twelfths* of a whole (of a foot, etc.): quincuncialis magnitudo, *the size of five twelfths of a foot*, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155: herba, *five twelfths of a foot high*, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98.— **II.** In partic., *planted in the form of a* quincunx: quincuncialis ordinum ratio, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 78.

quincunx, uncis, *m.* [quinque-uncia], *five twelfths* of a whole (of an as, a jugerum, a pound, a sextarius, etc.). **I.** Lit.: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? *from five twelfths of an* as, Hor. A. P. 327; so *five twelfths of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 11; *of a pound*, id. 12, 28, 1; *of a* sextarius, *five* cyathi, Mart. 1, 28, 2; 2, 1, 9: quincunces et sex cyathos bessemque bibamus, id. 11, 36, 7.—Of *five twelfths of an inheritance*, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1.— Of interest, *five per cent.*, Pers. 5, 149.— In apposition with usura: quincunces usuras spopondit, Dig. 46, 3, 102; Inscr. Giorn. Arcad. 28, p. 356.— **II.** Transf., *trees planted in the form of a* quincunx (i. e.

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, the five spots on dice); also, *trees planted in oblique lines*, thus:

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quid illo quincunce speciosius, qui in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est? Quint. 8, 3, 9 Spald.: in quincuncem serere, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2; cf.: directi in quincuncem ordines, Cic. Sen. 17, 59: in quincuncem disposita, Col. 3, 13, 4; 3, 15, 1: obliquis ordinibus in quincuncem dispositis, Caes. B. G. 7, 73.

* **quincŭpĕdal,** ālis, *n.* [quinque-pes], *a measuring-rod of five feet, a five-foot rod*, Mart. 14, 92 *in lemm.*

quincŭplex, icis, *adj.* [quinque-plico], *fivefold* (poet.): cera, *a writing-tablet consisting of five waxed leaves*, Mart. 14, 4: quincuplex Tolosa, *consisting of five wards* or *quarters*, Aus. Ep. 24, 83; Vop. Fl. 3.

quindĕcies (-dĕciens), *adv.* [quindecim], *fifteen times:* quindeciens sestertium (*neutr. sing.*), *fifteen hundred thousand sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61; Mart. 7, 10, 15.

quindĕcim, *num. adj.* [quinque-decem], *fifteen:* QVINDECIM PONDO, Lex XII. Tab.: quindecim miles minas dederat, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 51; 1, 3, 112; Hor. C. S. 70: dies circiter quindecim, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; App. Mag. p. 304, 33.

quindĕcim-prīmi, ōrum, *the board of fifteen chief magistrates* in the municipia, in MSS. abbrev. XV. primi: evocat ad se Caesar Massiliensium XV. primos, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, 1; so perh. also Inscr. Murat. 626, 1.

quindĕcĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quindecim], *the fifteenth* (late Lat. for the class. quintus decimus), Marc. Emp. 36.

quindĕcimvir (*plur.* in inscrr. usually XV. VIRI, but also written in full, QVINDECIM VIRO SACRIS FACIVNDIS, Inscr. Grut. 476, 7, of A. D. 346), viri (separated, quindecim Diana preces virorum, Hor. C. S. 70), *m.* [quindecim-vir], *a member of a college, commission*, or *board of fifteen men* for any official function. — Usually in *plur.:*

quindĕcimvĭri, *gen.* ûm and ōrum, *the college* or *board of fifteen men, the fifteen.* So esp., **I.** In Rome, the quindecimviri Sibyllini or sacris faciundis, *a college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books*, from which, in times of danger, they divined the means of averting the peril by religious rites, Hor. l. l.; Tac. A. 6, 12 *fin.*; Inscr. Orell. 1100; 2263 sq.; 2351.— *Gen. plur.:* quindecimvirum, Tac. l. l.: quindecemvirum conlegi magister, Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.—*Sing.:* L. Cotta quindecimvir sententiam dicturus, Suet. Caes. 79; Tac. A. 6, 12, 1: quindecimvir sacris faciundis, Gell. 1, 12. —**II.** Quindecimviri agris dandis, *fifteen commissioners for apportioning lands*, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139.

quindĕcimvĭrālis e (in inscrr. abbrev. XV. VIRALIS), *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the quindecimvirs* or *council of fifteen* (post-Aug.): sacerdotium quindecimvirale, Tac. A. 11, 11: SACERDOS (*fem.*), Inscr. Orell. 2198; 2199; 2328.

quindĕcimvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dignity of a quindecimvir, the quindecimvirate*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 49.

quindēnārĭus, a, um [quindeni], *containing fifteen:* numerus, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 3, 25 *fin.*

quindēni, v. quinideni.

quingēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quingeni]. **I.** *Consisting of five hundred each* (post-Aug.): cohortes, Curt. 5, 2, 3.— **II.** *Consisting of five hundred:* thorax, i. e. *of five hundred pounds weight*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: lanx, id. 33, 11, 52, § 145: poena, *a fine of five hundred asses*, Gai. Inst. 4, 14 *init.*

quingēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [quingenti]. **I.** *Five hundred each* (class.): quingenos denarios dat, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; 4, 16, 7; Suet. Aug. 101; id. Caes. 38; id. Ner. 10; Dig. 38, 1, 15.—**II.** In gen., *five hundred*, Col. 5, 2, 6.

quingentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *consisting of five hundred* (post-class.): cohors, Veg. Mil. 2, 6.

quingentēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [id.], = quingeni, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 22.

quingentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the five hundredth* (class.): annus, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; so Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 2.

quingenti (old orthogr. quincenti, acc. to Fest. p. 254 Müll.), ae, a (*gen. plur.* quingentum, Liv. 10, 37, 5, etc.: quingentorum, Tac. A. 6, 34; Just. 2, 11), *num. adj.* [quinque-centum]. **I.** *Five hundred:* quingentos uno ictu occidere, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 52: non plus mille quingentum aeris afferre, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40: drachmae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43; Suet. Galb. 5: quingentum milium verborum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 37 Müll.; so, quingentum, Gell. 7, 14, 8: quingentorum milium, Just. 2, 11, 15.— **II.** Indefinitely, for a great number, *five hundred*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 31; cf.: milia quingenta, *thousands upon thousands*, Cat. 95, 3.

quingenties (-tiens), *adv.* [quingenti], *five hundred times:* quingentiens mille, Vitr. 1, 6.—Of money: quingentiens HS., *fifty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93: miliens et quingentiens, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Galb. 5.

quīni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quinum, Col. 4, 30; Pandect. 40, 9, 5: quinorum not found), *num. distr. adj.* [quinque]. **I.** *Five each:* quini in lectulis, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: pedes, Caes. B. G. 3, 73: ordines, id. ib. 7, 23: versus, Nep. Att. 18, 6: milia peditum, Liv. 8, 8: ova pariunt, Col. 8, 14, 5: aureorum, Dig. 40, 9, 5.—**II.** In gen., *five:* minae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 111: bis quinos silet dies, Verg. A. 2, 126: armenta, id. ib. 7, 538: nomina principum, Liv. 28, 26.— In *sing.:* lex me perdit quina vicenaria, i. e. *a law invalidating contracts entered into before the age of twenty-five* (the lex Plaetoria; v. Cic. Off. 1, 15, 61), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69: scrobes non altiores quino semipede, i. e. *two feet and a half*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 80.

quīnī-dēni or **quin-dēni,** ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* **I.** *Fifteen each:* quina dena jugera agri data in singulos pedites sunt, Liv. 35, 40: quini deni pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 43: quindeni pedes, Vitr. 6, 9: anni, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 178: HS., Suet. Claud. 10: menses, Curt. 8, 9, 35.— **II.** In gen., *fifteen:* quindenis hastis corpus transfigi, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11.

quīnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [quini], *the number five, a pentad* (post-class.): quinionem filiorum eniti, Tert. Anim. 6: voluminum, id. ib. 46. —Esp. at dice, *a five, a cinque*, Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **quīnī-vīcēni (quīnī vīcēni),** ae, a, *num. distr. adj.*, *twenty-five each* (only in Liv.): militibus quini viceni denarii dati, Liv. 37, 59 *fin.*

quinquāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinquageni]. **I.** *Consisting of fifty, containing fifty:* grex equarum, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 11: dolium, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: urna, id. ib. 10, 2: fistula, *the plate of which, before being bent, was fifty inches in width*, Vitr. 8, 7: quinquagenarius (homo), *fifty years old*, Quint. 9, 2, 85.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quinquāgēnārĭi,** among the Israelites, *military officers commanding fifty men, captains over fifty*, Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 3; Vulg. Exod. 18, 21; id. Deut. 1, 15; id. 1 Reg. 1, 9 sq.

quinquāgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* quinquagenûm, Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99 al.: quinquagenorum not found), *num. distr. adj.* [quinquaginta]. **I.** *Fifty each:* in singulos HS. quinquagenis milibus damnari mavultis? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: sestertia, Suet. Oth. 5.— In *sing.:* centena quinquagena fruge fertilis campus, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41: quinquageno filo, id. 19, 1, 2, § 11.—**II.** In gen., *fifty:* per quinquagenas brumas, Manil. 3, 603; Mart. 12, 66, 1.

* **quinquāgensĭens,** *adv.* [id.], *fifty times* (for the usual quinquagiens), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 99 Ritschl *N. cr.*

quinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.*

[quinquaginta]. **I.** *The fiftieth:* anno trecentesimo et quinquagesimo fere post Romam conditam, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 2, 35, 60: quinquagesimo uno raptus anno, Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46: liba, Mart. 10, 24, 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quinquāgēsĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars), *a fiftieth part, a fiftieth,* as a tax: ab omnibus enim ternae praeterea quinquagesimae exigebantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 116: binae, id. ib. 2, 3, 78, § 181.

quinquāgiens, *adv.* [id.], *fifty times:* dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92: centena milia, id. 6, 9, 10, § 27: perfricare, Cels. 2, 14.

quinquāgĭnta, *num. adj., fifty:* quinquaginta et quattuor, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 35: famulae, Verg. A. 1, 703: milia, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5; Pomp. ap. Non. p. 280, 18; Col. 12, 23, 1.

quinquangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-angulus], *five-cornered, quinquangular,* Prisc. Pond. p. 1358 P.; Boëth. Geom. p. 398, 8 and 10.

Quinquātrūs, ŭum, *f.,* and **Quinquātrĭa,** ōrum and ium, *n.* [quinque, as falling on the fifth day after the ides; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Fest. p. 254 sq. ib.; Gell. 2, 21, 7], *a festival celebrated in honor of Minerva, the festival of Minerva* (of these there were two, the greater, majores, held from the 19th to the 23d of March; and the lesser, minores or minusculae, on the 13th of June): Quinquatrus, hic dies unus, a nominis errore observatur proinde ac sint quinque. Dictus ut ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus similiter vocatur Sexatrus, et post diem septimum Septimatrus; sic hic, quod erat post diem quintum Idus Quinquatrus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll. This is described by Ov. F. 3, 809 sqq.; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1. 97: Quinquatribus frequenti senatu causam tuam egi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: pridie Quinquatrus, id. Att. 9, 13, 2: Quinquatribus ultimis, Liv. 44, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 197.—In the form Quinquatria: celebrabat et in Albano quotannis Quinquatria Minervae, Suet. Dom. 4: sollemnia Quinquatrium, id. Ner. 34: nos Quinquatriis satis jucunde egimus, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 65.—Of the lesser Quinquatrus: Quinquatrus minusculae dictae Juniae Idus ab similitudine majorum, quod tibicines tum feriati vagantur per urbem et conveniunt ad aedem Minervae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 149 ib.: et jam Quinquatrus jubeor narrare minores, Ov. F. 6, 651.

1. quinque, *num. adj.* [Gr. πέντε; Sanscr. pancan; Germ. fünf; Engl. five], *five:* minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 98: sensus, Lucr. 3, 626: stellae, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: formae, id. N. D. 1, 8, 19: quinque tenent caelum zonae, Verg. G. 1, 233: pueri, Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: talenta, id. ib. 2, 7, 89: quinque ter ulnae, Ov. M. 8, 749: VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Lex XII. Tabularum, tab. 6.

2. quinque, for et quin, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 70.

quinquĕfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-folium]. **I.** *Five-leaved:* rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 24.—**II.** *Subst.:* **quinquĕfŏlĭum,** ii, *n., a plant, cinque-foil,* Cels. 2, 33 *fin.*; Plin. 25, 9, 62, § 109.

Quinquĕgentĭāni, ōrum, *m.* [quinque-gens], *a people in Cyrenaica* (Latinized for Pentapolitani), Eutr. 9, 22.—As *adj.:* Quinquegentianae nationes, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39.

quinquĕgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-genus], *of five kinds* (post-class.): nux, Aus. Idyll. 12 in Monosyll. de Cibis, 10.

quinquĕjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-jugum], *having five summits, five-peaked* (post-class.): vertex, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

quinquĕlībrālis, e, *adj.* [quinque-libra], *of five pounds* (post-Aug.): pondus, Col. 3, 15, 3.

quinquĕ-libris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of five pounds weight* (post-class.): patera, Vop. Prob. 5, 1.

quinquĕmestris, e, *adj.* [quinque-mensis], *of five months, five months old* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): pulli, Varr. R. R. 2, 7: agni, Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198.

‡ **quinquennālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quinquennalis], *who has been a quinquennal,* Inscr. Orell. 3720; 3721; 3890.

quinquennālis, e, *adj.* [quinquennis]. **I.** *That takes place every fifth year, quinquennial:* quinquennalis celebritas ludorum, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127: certamen, Suet. Ner. 12: ludicrum, Tac. A. 14, 20: vota, Liv. 31, 9: agon, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 18.—**B.** *Subst.:* **quinquennālĭa,** ium, *n., games celebrated every fifth year:* NERONIS, Inscr. Grut. 116, 3.—**II.** *Continuing five years, quinquennial:* censura, Liv. 4, 24: magistratus quinquennalis, *the office of a quinquennal,* App. M. 10, p. 247, 25; cf. quinquennalitas.—**B.** *Subst.:* **quinquennālis,** is, *m., a magistrate in the municipal towns who held his office five years, a quinquennal,* Spart. Hadr. 19: decurionum quinquennales, App. M. 11, p. 273; cf. Spart. Hadr. 19; Cod. Th. 13, 3, 1.

‡ **quinquennālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [quinquennalis, II. B.], *the office and dignity of a quinquennal* (post-class.), Inscr. Orell. 4075; cf. ib. 82; 6029.

* **quinquennātus,** ūs, *m.* [quinque-annus], *the age of five years:* robur in quinquennatu, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 178 Sillig *N. cr.*

quinquennis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of five years* or *five years old:* filia, Plaut. Poen. prol. 85: Olympias, *celebrated every fifth year, quinquennial,* Ov. P. 4, 6, 5: vinum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 47: oleae, id. ib. 2, 2, 57: juvenis, Col. 7, 3, 6.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **quinquennĭa,** ōrum, *n.,* for **quinquennālĭa,** ium, *games celebrated every fifth year,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 113.

quinquennĭum, ii, *n.* [quinquennis], *a period of five years, five years* (class.): CENSORES MAGISTRATVM QVINQVENNIVM HABENTO, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: tria quinquennia, i. e. *fifteen years,* Ov. M. 4, 292: duo, id. ib. 12, 584.

quinquĕpartītō, *adv.,* v. quinquepartitus *fin.*

quinquĕ-partītus (**-pertītus**), a, um, *adj.* [partio], *divided into five parts, fivefold, quinquepartite* (rare but class.): argumentatio (al. quinquepertita), Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59.—*Adv.:* **quinquĕpartītō,** *in a fivefold manner, fivefold* (post-Aug.), Plin. 25, 6, 29, § 65.

quinquĕpĕdal, ālis, *n.* [quinquepedalis], *a five-foot measure, a rod five feet long,* Mart. 14, 92 *in lemm.*

quinquĕ-pĕdālis, e, *adj., of five feet* (post-class.): terminus, Hyg. Limit. p. 212 Goes.

‡ **quinqueplex,** ĭcis, *adj.* [quinqueplico], for quincuplex, *fivefold:* quinqueplex, πεντάπλους, Gloss. Vet.

quinqueplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

‡ **quinqueplum,** i, *n., a quintuple:* quinqueplum, πεντάπλουν, Gloss.

quinquĕ-prīmi (and separated, **quinque prīmi**), ōrum, *m., the five principal men in a city, after the magistracy in the colonies and* municipia; transl. of πεντάπρωτοι: magistratus et quinqueprimi evocantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68.

quinquĕrēmis, is, *adj.* [quinque-remus]: decem quinqueremes naves, *having five banks of oars,* Liv. 41, 9, 1.—As *subst.:* **quinquĕrēmis,** is, *f., a ship* or *galley having five banks of oars, a quinquereme* (class.): in quinqueremi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103: una, Liv. 42, 48; 37, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

‡ **quinquēres,** is, *f.* [vox hibr., from quinque-ἐρέσσω], *a vessel having five banks of oars, a quinquereme:* bieris, trieris, quatrieris, quinqueris, hexeris, hepteris, penteris, Not. Tir. p. 177.

quinquertĭo, ōnis, *m.,* v. quinquertium.

quinquertĭum, ii, *n.* [quinque-ars], *the five sorts of bodily exercises for youth* (discus, cursus, saltus, lucta, jaculatio): quinquertium vocabant antiqui, quem Graeci πένταθλον . . . Livius quoque (Andron.) ipsos athletas sic nominat: quinquertiones praeco in medium vocat, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 ib.

quinquessis, is, *m.* [quinque-as], *five asses* (post-class.): sed tum quinarius quinquessis valebat, App. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P.

quinquĕ-vertex, icis, *adj., having five summits, five-peaked* (post-class.): urbs, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29.

quinquĕvir (**V.**), i, *m.,* usu. in *plur.:* **quinquĕ-vĭri,** ōrum, *m.* [vir], *board of five, the quinquevirs,* a board or commission of five men for any official function. Thus, *five commissioners,* **1.** For the apportionment of lands, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 7: quinqueviros Pomptino agro dividendo creaverunt, Liv. 6, 21, 4.—**2.** For regulating indebtedness (quinqueviri mensarii), Liv. 7, 21, 5.—**3.** For repairing walls and towers, Liv. 25, 7, 5.—**4.** As assistants to the tresviri for the watch by night, Liv. 39, 14; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31 al.—**5.** Under the emperors, *a commission to control the public expenditures:* collegium quinquevirorum publicis sumptibus minuendis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 9.—In *sing., a member of the board of five, a quinquevir:* quinquevir, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: scriba ex quinqueviro, Hor. S. 2, 5, 56.

‡ **quinquĕvĭrālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [quinqueviri], *of* or *belonging to the quinquevirs,* Inscr. Grut. 395.

quinquĕvĭrālis (**V.**), e, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to the quinquevirs,* Cod. Th. 9, 1, 13; Cassiod. Var. 4, 23.

quinquĕvĭrātus (**V.**), ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office* or *dignity of a quinquevir, the quinquevirate:* quinqueviratum accipere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41.

quinquĭens, *adv.* [quinque], *five times:* quinquiens quinque numerare, Cato, R. R. 156: absolutus est, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: quinquiens miliens, *five thousand,* Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85.

quinquĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [quinque-findo], *five-cleft, quinquifid* (post-class.): tela, Ven. 5, 6 praef.

* **quinquĭplĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [quinque-plico], *to make fivefold, to quintuplicate:* magistratus, Tac. A. 2, 36 *fin.*

‡ * **quinquo,** āre, *v. a., to expiate, purify by religious rites:* quinquatrus a quinquando, id est lustrando, Charis. p. 62 P. dub.

quintădĕcĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [quintus-decimus], *the soldiers of the fifteenth legion, the men of the fifteenth,* Tac. H. 4, 36; id. A. 1, 23.

quintānus, a, um, *adj.* [quintus], *of* or *belonging to the fifth,* viz., **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the fifth rank* or *order, the fifth in order:* nonae quintanae dicuntur, quae quinto mensis die veniunt: sicut septimanae, quae septimo, *that fall on the fifth day of the month* (but septimana, that fall on the seventh), Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 1, 15: vineas semper quintanis seminari (sc. vicibus), *at every fifth stake,* Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.—**B.** *Subst.:* **quintāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. via), *a street in the camp, which intersected the tents of the two legions in such a manner as to separate the fifth* maniple *from the sixth, and the fifth* turma *from the sixth.* Here was the market and business-place of the camp: quintana appellatur porta in castris post praetorium, ubi rerum utensilium forum sit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.: ad quaestorium forum quintanamque hostes pervenerunt, Liv. 41, 2, 11.—Hence, transf.: quintana domi constituta, *a market,* Suet. Ner. 26.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the fifth legion;* only *subst.:* **quintāni,** ōrum, *m., the soldiers of the fifth legion,* Tac. H. 1, 37; 1, 55; 4, 36.

quintārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to five, containing five:* quintarius numerus, i. e. *five sixths,* taking the number six as a whole, Vitr. 3, 1: limes, *that encloses five* centuriae, Hyg. Limit. p. 158 Goes.

Quintĭānus (**Quinct-**), a, um, v. Quintius, B.

‡ **quintĭceps,** cĭpitis, *adj., having five peaks, five-peaked:* Cespius mons quinticeps, an ancient formula in Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 50, 52, and 54 Müll.

1. Quintĭlĭānus (**Quinct-**), i, *m., Quintilian, a Roman surname.* Thus, M. Fabius Quintilianus, *the celebrated rhetorician, teacher of Pliny the younger and Juvenal; a native of Calagurris, in Spain, whose rhetorical work,* De Institutione Oratoriā, *is still extant,* Mart. 2, 90, 2; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 9; 6, 6, 3; Juv. 6, 75 and 280; 7, 180.

2. Quintĭlĭānus, *adj.,* v. Quintilius, II.

Quintilis (**Quinct-**), is, *m.*, with and without *mensis* [quintus], *the fifth month* (counting from March), afterwards, in honor of Julius Cæsar, called Julius, *July*, Suet. Caes. 76; Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.: mense Quintili, Cic. Att. 14, 7, 2: idibus Quintilibus, *on the ides of July, the fifteenth of July*, Liv. 9, 46: nonae, id. 27, 23.

Quintilius (**Quinct-**), i, *m.*, **Quintilia** (**Quinct-**), ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. Thus, **1.** Quintilius Varus, *proconsul of Syria, afterwards commander of the Romans in Germany, defeated by Arminius*, Vell. 2, 117, 2; Suet. Tib. 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; Flor. 4, 12.—**2.** *A poet of Cremona, a friend of Horace, and kinsman of Virgil*, Hor. C. 1, 24, 5; 12; id. A. P. 438.—**3.** *Fem.* Quintilia, Cat. 96, 7.—Hence, **II. Quintilianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or *belonging to a Quintilius, Quintilian*: Luperci, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. faviani, p. 87 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 257.

Quintipor, pŏris, *m.* [Quintus-puer], *a name for slaves*, of frequent occurrence, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 15; cf. Marcipor and Fest. p. 257 Müll.

Quintius (**Quinct-**), i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. Thus, **1.** L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 26, 8 sq.—**2.** T. Quintius Flamininus, Liv. 32, 10, 7.—Hence, **A. Quintius** (**Quinct-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Quintius, Quintian*: in Quintiâ gente, Liv. 3, 12: prata, *at Rome, beyond the Tiber, named after* L. Quintius Cincinnatus, id. 3, 26; Val. Max. 4, 4, 7; Paul. ex Fest. p. 256 Müll.—**B. Quintianus** (**Quinct-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Quintius, Quintian*: Quintianus exercitus, *commanded by* L. Quintius Cincinnatus, Liv. 3, 28: judicia, Cic. Clu. 41, 113.

quintō and **quintum**, *advv.*, v. 1. quintus *fin.*

quintuplex, ĭcis, *adj.* [quintus-plico], *fivefold, quintuple* (post-class.): salarium, Vop. Prob. 7.

quintuplĭco, v. quinquiplico.

1. quintus (old form **quinctus**, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 123), a, um, *num. adj.* [quinque], *the fifth*: quarta invidia, quinta ambitio, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 8: locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 102; 1, 55, 107: natura, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: quinta pars, *quintessence, essence*, Hor. C. 1, 13, 16: quinto mense, quinto die, Liv. 31, 7.—*Advv.* **A. quintum**, *for the fifth time*: declarati consules Q. Fabius Maximus quintum, Q. Fabius Flaccus quartum, Liv. 27, 6; 6, 42; Vell. 1, 14, 6.—**B. quintō**, *for the fifth time*: eodem anno lectisternium Romae, quinto post conditam Urbem, habitum est, Liv. 8, 25.

2. Quintus, i, *m.*, and **Quinta**, ae, *f.*, *Roman prænomen*; the former usually abbreviated Q.: Quintus Arrius, Cic. Mil. 17, 46: Q. Scaevola, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31.—Quinta, Cic. Cael. 14, 34; id. Har. Resp. 13, 27; Liv. 29, 14, 12.

quintus-dĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.*, *the fifteenth* (class.): locus, Cic. Inv. 1, 54, 105: quintisdecimis castris, Liv. 45, 33 *fin.*: in libro quintodecimo, Gell. 1, 16, 11; often separately: quinto decimo Kal. Dec., Col. 11, 2, 88; and sometimes in reverse order: anno decimo quinto, Eutr. 1, 19.

quīnus, a, um, v. quini, II.

quippe, *adv.* and *conj.* [quî-pe], a particle of corroboration, similar to nempe (from nam-pe), *surely, certainly, to be sure, by all means, indeed, in fact.* **1.** Recte igitur diceres te restituisse? Quippe: quid enim facilius est quam probari iis, qui? etc., Cic. Caecin. 19, 55: leve nomen habet utraque res: quippe; leve enim est hoc totum, risum movere, id. de Or. 2, 54, 219: a te quidem apte (dictum est); quippe; habes enim a rhetoribus, etc., id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—Ironically, *certainly, indeed, forsooth*: quippe, vetor fatis, *I, forsooth, am forbidden by the fates!* Verg. A. 1, 39: movet me quippe lumen curiae, Cic. Mil. 12, 33.—**2.** Introducing an explanation, *for, for in fact*: quippe benignus erat, Hor. S. 1, 2, 4: quippe color nivis est, Ov. M. 2, 852; 14, 91; 11, 495: quippe homo jam grandior Se continebat ruri, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 15: quidam contra miseriti, periturae quippe, Phaedr. 3, 2, 5.—So parenthet.: non illi contempsere, quippe toties fusi fugatique ... se et vos novere, Liv. 3, 67; Curt. 3, 4, 8 sq.—**3.** Hence, introducing a fact given as a reason or cause, = nam, enim, *for, because, inasmuch as* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): quippe si hercle rescivere inimici consilium tuom, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 9; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 9: intellego aequos bonosque mihi favere, quippe beneficia mea rei publicae procedunt, Sall. J. 85, 5: duo exercitus periculi magis praesentis quam curae expertes, quippe imperium agebatur in tam paucorum virtute positum, Liv. 1, 25, 2; cf. Sall. C. 19; Liv. 5, 24; 6, 6.—**4.** In connection with the causal particles, *enim, etenim, quia*, etc., *for indeed, since in fact, inasmuch as*, Lucr. 6, 617: quippe etenim, id. 1, 104: insanabilis non est credendus, quippe quoniam in multis sponte desiit, Plin. 26, 10, 64, § 100: quippe quando mihi nihil credis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 106.—Esp. freq.: quippe cum, Cic. Att. 10, 3, 1; cf.: neque Cimoni fuit turpe, sororem habere in matrimonio, quippe cum cives ejus eodem uterentur instituto, Nep. praef. § 4; Liv. 26, 39, 9: quippe ubi dimidiae partis pars semper habebit Dimidiam partem, Lucr. 1, 617; 990.—Also *absol.*, Verg. A. 1, 661.—**5.** In connection with the relative pronouns, *qui, quae, quod*, prop., *as one in fact who, which*, or *that*, i. e. *since* or *inasmuch as I, thou, he, it*, etc. (*a*) With *indic.*: dicat, argenti minas se habere quinquaginta: quippe ego qui nudiustertius meis manibus dinumeravi, *since* or *seeing that I paid*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 30: tametsi pro imperio vobis quod dictum foret, Scibat facturos; quippe qui intellexerat, Vereri vos se et metuere, *since he knew that you revered*, etc., id. Am. prol. 22: aperite januam hanc Orci: nam equidem haud aliter esse duco: quippe quo nemo advenit, nisi quem spes reliquere omnes, *since no one comes here*, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 2; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 27: multa de meâ sententiâ questus est Caesar, quippe quod etiam Ravennae Crassum ante vidisset, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9: plurimum terroris Romam celeritas hostium tulit, quippe quibus aegre ad undecimum lapidem occursum est, *and in fact they met them*, Liv. 5, 37.—(*β*) With *subj.* (class.): convivia cum patre non inibat: quippe qui ne in oppidum quidem, nisi perraro, veniret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nihil attinet eam ex lege considerare, quippe quae in lege scripta non sit, id. Inv. 2, 45, 131: cum a tyranno crudeliter violatus esset, quippe quem venundari jussisset: tamen, Nep. Dion, 2, 3.—**6.** In connection with *etiam* and *et*, *since indeed, for even* (poet.): quippe etiam festis quaedam exercere diebus, Fas et jura sinunt, Verg. G. 1, 268: quippe et Collinas ad fossam moverit herbas, Stantia currenti diluerentur aquâ, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 11.—**7.** With *ut, so that* (post-class.), Just. 4, 3, 2.

quippĭam, v. quispiam.

quippi-ni (**quippĕni**), *adv.* [quippeni], *why not?* or, affirmatively, *certainly, to be sure, by all means* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50; id. Poen. 3, 4, 21; 28; 30; App. M. 9, p. 229, 15: *Chr.* Quid? illam meretricemne esse censes? *Ni.* Quippeni? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 41; id. Ps. 4, 1, 12.

quī-qui, *pron. indef.*, for quisquis, *whosoever* (very rare): quiqui est, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 45.

Quĭrĭāna māla, v. Quiriniana.

Quĭrīna, ae, *f.*, *a Roman tribe*: Quirina tribus a Curensibus Sabinis appellationem videtur traxisse, Fest. p. 254 Müll.; Cic. Quint. 6, 24; id. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6; Inscr. Grut. 56, 11 et saep.

Quĭrīnālis, e (*abl.* QVIRINALE, Kalend. in Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 396), *adj.* [Quirinus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Quirinus* (*Romulus*), *Quirinal*: Quirinalis flamen, *priest of Romulus*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll.: lituus, *such as Romulus bore* (an historical prolepsis), Verg. A. 7, 187: trabea, id. ib. 7, 612: collis Quirinalis, *the Quirinal Hill, the Quirinal*, one of the seven hills of Rome, now *Monte Cavallo*: collis Quirinalis ob Quirini fanum: sunt qui a Quiritibus, qui cum T. Tatio Curibus venerunt Romam, quod ibi habuerunt castra, Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; cf.: Quirinalis collis qui nunc dicitur, olim Agonus appellabatur, ante quam in eum commigrarent fere Sabini Curibus venientes, post foedus inter Romulum et Tatium ictum: a quo hanc appellationem sortitus est: quamvis existiment quidam quod in eo factum sit templum Quirino, ita dictum, Fest. p. 254 Müll.; and: templa Deo (Quirino) fiunt: collis quoque dictus ab illo, Ov. F. 2, 511: collis Quirinalis terticeps cis aedem Quirini, an ancient formula in Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; also, Quirinale jugum, Ov. F. 6, 218: Quirinalis porta dicta sive quod ea in collem Quirinalem itur, seu quod proxime eam est Quirini sacellum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.*: **Quĭrīnālia**, ium, *n.*, *the festival in honor of Romulus, celebrated annually on the 17th of February* (XIII. Cal. Mart.), *the Quirinal festival*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4; 2, 13, 3.

Quĭrīniāna and **Quĭrĭāna māla**, *a kind of apple*, Cato, R. R. 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 59; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50; Macr. S. 2, 15, 2.

1. Quĭrīnus, i, *m.* [from Quiris for Cures, a Sabine town; falsely derived from curim, a Sabine word, = hasta, Macr. S. 1, 9, 16; cf. Ov. F. 2, 475 sqq., or from curia, Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 357 sq.], *a proper name.* **I.** *Of Romulus*, after his deification: Quirine pater, veneror, Horamque Quirini, Enn. ap. Non. 120, 3 (Ann. v. 121 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 13, 22, 2: tertia (lux) dicta Quirino. Qui tenet hoc nomen, Romulus ante fuit. Sive quod hasta curis priscis est dicta Sabinis (Bellicus a telo venit in astra Deus): Sive suum regi nomen posuere Quirites: Seu quia Romanis junxerat ille Cures, Ov. F. 2, 475 sqq.; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20: duos flamines adjecit. Marti unum, alterum Quirino, Liv. 1, 20: Remo cum fratre Quirinus, Verg. A. 1, 292; hence, populus Quirini, i. e. *the Romans*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 46: urbs Quirini, i. e. *Rome*, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 37: turba Quirini, id. M. 14, 607.—Poet., transf.: gemini Quirini, i. e. *Romulus and Remus*, Juv. 11, 105.—**II.** *Of Janus*: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum a conditâ Urbe clausum, i. e. *the temple of Janus*, Suet. Aug. 22; August. in Monum. Ancyr. Macr. S. 1, 9; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 610; cf.: Janus Quirini, Hor. C. 4, 15, 9.—**III.** *Of Augustus* (poet.), Verg. G. 3, 27.—**IV.** *Of Antony* (poet.): altera classis erat tenero damnata Quirino, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 21.

2. Quĭrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Quirinus, I.], *of* or *belonging to Quirinus*, i. e. *Romulus, Quirinal* (poet.): spolia ex umeris Quirinis (al. Quirini), Prop. 4 (5), 10, 11: collis, i. e. *the Quirinal*, Ov. M. 14, 836.—Hence, as *subst.*: **Quĭrīna**, q. v.—And hence, perh., *subst.*, the poet. appellation Quirinus, given to Augustus and Antony, cited under 1. Quirinus.

1. quĭris or **cūris** [Sabine], *a spear*: sive quod hasta curis (al. quiris) est dicta Sabinis, Ov. F. 2, 477.

2. Quĭrīs, ītis, and mostly *plur.*, **Quĭrītes**, tium (or tum, Aus. Prof. 22, 9), *m.* [Cures]. **I.** Originally, *the inhabitants of the Sabine town* Cures, *the Quirites* (very rare): prisci Quirites, Verg. A. 7, 710 Serv.: veteres illi Sabini Quirites, Col. praef. § 19.—After the Sabines and the Romans had united in one community, under Romulus, the name of *Quirites* was taken in addition to that of *Romani*, the Romans calling themselves, in a civil capacity, *Quirites*, while, in a political and military capacity, they retained the name of *Romani*: post foedus Titi (Tatii) et Romuli placuit, ut quasi unus de duobus fieret populus. Unde et Romani Quirites dicti sunt, quod nomen Sabinorum fuerat a civitate Curibus; et Sabini a Romulo Romani dicti sunt, Serv. Verg. A. 7, 710; cf. Liv. 1, 13.—Joined with populus Romanus, the technical expression is usually POPVLVS ROMANVS QVIRITIVM, qs. *the Roman commonwealth of Quirite citizens, the Roman nation of Quirites*; but not unfreq. also in apposition: POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVS (like homines prisci Latini, and populus priscorum Latinorum): QVOD BONVM FORTVNATVM FELIXQVE SALVTAREQVE SIET POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIVM, REIQVE PVBLICAE POPVLI ROMANI QVIRITIVM . . . OMNES QVIRITES, PEDITES ARMATOS PRIVATOSQVE VOCA INLICIVM HVC AD ME, Tab. Censor. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 86 Müll.: populo Romano Quiritium, Liv. 8, 9; 41, 16: populus Romanus Quiritium, id. 1, 32: populi Romani Quiritium, id. 1, 24; 32; 10, 28; 22, 10 al.—In the other form: POPVLO ROMANO QVIRITIBVS, Inscr. Marin. Fratr.

Arv. tab. 24, 1, 34; cf. id. ib. 41, 2, 24; so, an ancient formula ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14, acc. to the MSS.; so, too, id. 10, 24, 3; Macr. S. 1, 4 *fin.*—We rarely meet with the form populo Romano Quiritibusque, Liv. 8, 6 (al. om. que); cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. dici, p. 67 Müll.: devovisse eos se pro patriâ Quiritibusque Romanis, Liv. 5, 41: Quiritium Romanorum exercitus, id. 26, 2: factum hoc populi Romain Quiritibus ostentum Cimbricis bellis, *to the citizens of the Roman nation*, Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—It was a reproach for soldiers to be addressed as Quirites, Tac. A. 1, 42; Suet. Caes. 70; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52 sq.; Luc. 5, 358: Quiritium fossae dicuntur, quibus Ancus Marcius circumdedit urbem, quam secundum ostium Tiberis posuit, ex quo etiam Ostiam, et quia populi opera eas faceret, appellavit Quiritium, Fest. p. 254 Müll.: jus Quiritium, *full Roman citizenship:* ago gratias, domine, quod et jus Quiritium libertis necessariae mihi feminae, et civitatem Romanam Harpocrati iatraliptae meo indulsisti, Plin. Ep. 10, 6 (22), 1: Latinis jus Quiritium (constituit), Suet. Claud. 19: Latini jus Quiritium consequuntur his modis, beneficio principali, etc., Ulp. Reg. tit. 4, de Latinis.—*Sing.:* Quiris (also Quiritis, acc. to Prisc. p. 633 P.), *a Roman citizen, a Quirite:* ollus Quiris Leto datus, an ancient formula in Fest. p. 254 Müll.: dona Quiritis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 7: reddere jura Quiriti, Ov. M. 14, 823: minimum de plebe Quiritem, id. Am. 1, 7, 29; Juv. 8, 47: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *makes a Roman citizen, sets free* (for in the ceremony of manumission the slave was turned around), Pers. 5, 75: quis te redonavit Quiritem Dis patriis? *an uninjured Roman citizen*, Hor. C. 2, 7, 3: epulis repleto Quirite, i. e. populo Romano, Claud. Carm. 12, 16: Romani more Quiritis, i. e. civis, Luc. 2, 386: Quiris Eoüs, *an eastern Roman*, i. e. *an inhabitant of Constantinople*, Sid. Carm. 1, 31.—In *fem.:* Q. TVLLIVS Q. F. PONTIFEX SACR. IVNONIS QVIRITIS, Inscr. Grut. 308, 1.—**II.** (Poet. transf.) Of bees, *citizens, commonalty:* ipsae regem, parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Verg. G. 4, 201.

* **quīrītātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [quirito], *a plaintive cry, a scream, shriek:* quiritatio facta, Liv. 33, 28.

quīrītātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a plaintive cry, a wail, scream, shriek* (post-Aug.): ululatus feminarum, infantium quiritatus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 14: lamentabiles, Val. Max. 9, 2, 1; 6, 2, 8.

Quīrītes, v. Quiris.

quīrīto, āre (in a *dep.* form: de Fenestellâ quiritatur, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 377 P.), *v. n.* and *a.* [Quirites, i. e. *to cry:* pro fidem. Quirites!], orig., to implore the aid of the Quirites or Roman citizens; hence, in gen. **I.** *Neutr., to raise a plaintive cry, to wail:* quiritare dicitur is, qui Quiritum fidem clamans implorat, Varr. L. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: ut quiritare urbanorum, sic jubilare rusticorum, id. ib. 6, § 68 ib.: clare quiritans, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 21: vox quiritantium, Liv. 39, 8.—**B.** In partic., of an orator, *to scream, shriek*, Quint. 3, 8, 54.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** *To shriek out, cry aloud* something: illi misero quiritanti, Civis Romanus natus sum, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3.—**B.** *To bewail, lament*, aliquid: insanâ voce casum mariti, App. M. 8, p. 203, 33; 8, p. 209, 27.

quirrīto, āre, *v. n.*, to utter the natural sound of the boar, *to grunt:* quirritant verres, Auct. Carm. Philom. 55.

1. quis, quid (old *nom. plur.* QVES, S. C. Bacch.), *pron. interrog.* [Sanscr. kis, in nakis = nemo; Gr. τίς], *who? which? what? what man?* (while qui, quae, quod, *interrog.* is used adject.; for exceptions, v. qui and infra.—Quis is properly used only of more than two; uter, which of two? v. infra). **I.** *Masc.* and *fem.* quis; lit., **A.** As *subst.*, in a direct question. **1.** Of males: unde es? cujus es? *whose are you? to whom do you belong?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 44: *Da.* Quis homo est? *Pa.* Ego sum Pamphilus, *who is there?* Ter. And. 5, 6, 1: quis clarior in Graeciâ Themistocle? quis potentior? Cic. Lael. 12, 42; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137: quis Dionem doctrinis omnibus expolivit? non Plato? id. ib. 3, 34, 139.—**2.** Quis, of females, as *subst.* and *adj.* (ante- and post-class.): et quis illaec est, quae? etc., Enn. ap. Non. 198, 3 (Trag. v. 133 Vahl.): quis tu es mulier, quae? etc., Pac. ap. Non. 197, 33; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 60 Müll.: quis ea est, quam? etc., *who is she?* Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 48: quis haec est? id. Pers. 2, 2, 18: quis illaec est mulier, quae? etc., id. Ep. 4, 1, 6: sed haec quis mulier est? id. Truc. 1, 1, 76: quis nostrarum fuit, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23: quis haec est simia? Afran. ap. Charis. 1, p. 84.—**B.** As *adj.* **1.** *Absol., what?* i. e. *what sort of a person* or *thing?* quis videor? *Cha.* Miser aeque atque ego, *in what state* or *condition do I seem? what do you think of me now?* Ter. And. 4, 2, 19: quis ego sum? aut quae in me est facultas? Cic. Lael. 5, 17.—**2.** With *nouns.* (α) With words denoting a person (class.): quis eum senator appellavit, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12: quis gracilis puer, Hor. C. 1, 5, 1.—(β) In gen. (in Cic. only before a vowel, for qui): quis color, Verg. G. 2, 178: quisve locus, Liv. 5, 40: quod caedis initium? quis finis? Tac. A. 1, 48: quis esset tantus fructus? Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—**II.** In *neutr.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In simple constr.: quid dicam de moribus facillimis, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: quid est judicium corrumpere, si hoc non est? *what is bribing the court, if this be not?* id. Verr. 1, 10, 28: quid ais? quid tibi nomen est? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208.—**2.** With *gen. partit., what?* i. e. *what sort of? what kind of a?* quid mulieris Uxorem habes? *what sort of a woman have you for a wife?* Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? *what is that knot of people?* Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 60: quid caelati argenti, quid stragulae vestis, quid pictarum tabularum ... apud illum putatis esse? Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; cf. esp.: hoc enim, quis homo sit, ostendere est, non quid homo sit, dicere, i. e. *to point out an individual, not to define a class*, Gell. 4, 1, 12.—**3.** Esp. in phrase quid dico? *what do I say?* in correcting or strengthening the speaker's own expression: Romae a. d. XIIII. Kal. volumus esse. Quid dico? Volumus? Immo vero cogimur, Cic. Att. 4, 13, 1; id. Fam. 5, 15, 2; id. Mil. 28, 76; id. de Or. 2, 90, 365; id. Lig. 9, 26.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Quid? *how? why? wherefore?* quid? tu me hoc tibi mandasse existimas, ut? etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1: quid hoc? id. Tusc. 1, 11, 25: quid? eundem nonne destituisti? id. Phil. 2, 38, 99: eloquere, quid venisti? *why? wherefore?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 221: sed quid ego argumentor? quid plura disputo? Cic. Mil. 16, 44.—**2.** In quid? *wherefore? for what?* Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3.—**3.** Quid, with *particles:* quid, quod? *what shall be said to this, that? how is it that? and furthermore, moreover*, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; id. Off. 3, 25, 94; id. Ac. 2, 29, 95 et saep.: quid ita? *why so?* id. N. D. 1, 35, 99: quid ni, also in one word, quidni? *why not?* (in rhet. questions, while cur non expects an answer); always with *subj.*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 34; Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 73; Sen. Tranq. 9, 3; id. Ira, 1, 6, 1; cf. separated: quid ego ni teneam? Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 57; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 28; and pleonastically: quid ni non, Sen. Ep. 52: quid si? *how if?* Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: quid si illud addimus, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: quid tum? *what then? how then?* id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26; Verg. A. 4, 543; id. E. 10, 38; Hor. S. 2, 3, 230: quid ergo, ironically, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 14: quid enim, id. Fin. 2, 19, 62; Liv. 20, 9.—**III.** In indirect discourse: quis sim, ex eo quem ad te misi, cognosces, Sall. C. 44, 5: rogitat quis vir esset, Liv. 1, 7, 9: videbis, quid et quo modo, Cic. Att. 11, 21, 1: quis quem, *who ... whom? who ... the other?* considera, quis quem fraudasse dicatur, *who is said to have defrauded whom?* id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21: quos autem numeros cum quibus misceri oporteat, nunc dicendum est, *what ... with what?* id. Or. 58, 196: notatum in sermone, quid quo modo caderet, Quint. 1, 6, 16.—Quid with *gen.:* exponam vobis breviter, quid hominis sit, *what sort of a man he is*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: sciturum, quid ejus sit, *what there is in it, how much of it may be true*, id. Att. 16, 4, 3.—Rarely for uter, *which of two, whether:* incerti quae pars sequenda esset, Liv. 21, 39, 6: proelia de occupando ponte crebra erant, nec qui potirentur, satis discerni poterat, id. 7, 9, 7: ut dii legerent, qui nomen novae urbi daret, id. 1, 6, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; id. 1, 24, 3; 9, 45, 8; 10, 12, 5; cf.: validior per Germaniam exercitus, propior aput Pannoniam; quos igitur anteferret? Tac. A. 1, 47.

2. quis, quid, *pron. indef.* **I.** As *subst.* **A.** Alone, *any one, any body, any thing; some one, somebody, something:* aperite, heus! Simoni me adesse, quis nunciato, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 37: simplicior quis, et est, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 63: quantum quis damni professus erat, Tac. A. 2, 26: quanto quis clarior, id. H. 3, 58: injuriam cui facere, Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 71.—**B.** In connection with *si, ne, nisi, cum:* si te in judicium quis adducat, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: ne cui falso assentiamur, id. Fin. 3, 21, 72: si tecum agas quid, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: si quid in te peccavi ignosce, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: si quis quid de re publicâ rumore acceperit, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: si quo usui esse posset, Liv. 40, 26, 8: ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: nisi quid existimas, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 73, 2: neve quis invitam cogeret esse suam, Prop. 1, 3, 30: cum quid, Col. 4, 25.—**II.** As *adj.:* jam quis forsitan hostis Haesura in nostro tela gerit latere, Tib. 1, 10, 13.

3. quīs, for quibus, v. quis and qui.

quisnam, quaenam, quidnam, *pron. interrog.* [quis-nam], *who, which, what pray* (class.). **I.** In direct interrogation: quisnam igitur tuebitur P. Scipionis memoriam mortui? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: sed earum artificem quem? Quemnam? id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 5: cruciatur cor mihi et metuo. *Ca.* Quidnam id est? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 45: sed quidnam Pamphilum exanimatum video? *for what pray? why pray?* Ter. And. 1, 4, 7; id. Ad. 3, 2, 7; id. And. 2, 6, 18: quisnam igitur liber? Hor. S. 2, 7, 83.—Sometimes joined, pleon., with *num:* num quidnam amplius tibi cum illâ fuit? *pray had you nothing further to do with her?* Ter. And. 2, 1, 25: num quisnam praeterea? nemo est, *any body else?* Cic. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: num quidnam, Crassus inquit, novi? *is there any thing new?* id. de Or. 2, 3, 13.—Sometimes separated: in aedibus quid tibi meis nam erat negoti? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 13: quid tu, malum, nam me retrahis? id. Rud. 4, 3, 8; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 26.—Quisnam as *fem.:* quis ea est nam optuma? Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 16.—In the poets nam sometimes stands before quis: nam quae haec anus est? Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 5: nam quis te nostras Jussit adire domos? Verg. G. 4, 445.—**II.** In indirect discourse: reviso, quidnam Chaerea hic rerum gerat, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 1: ut sciam num quidnam afferat, etc., id. And. 1, 4, 8: miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis, Nep. Them. 2.

quispĭam, quaepiam, quodpiam, and *subst.* quidpiam or quippiam, *pron. indef., any one, any body, any thing, any; some one, something, some:* quispiam quin significet aliquis, et quaepiam aliquae, similiterque alia ejusdem generis, ut dubium non est, ita unde sequens pars ejus coeperit, inveniri non potest, Fest. p. 254 Müll.: num non vis te moneam unum, si videtur quippiam? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 129 P.: quid si hoc voluit quispiam deus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 36: cum quaepiam cohors ex orbe excesserat, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cuiuspiam deferatur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10: si cuipiam pecuniam fortuna ademit, id. Quint. 15, 49: ut ea vis ad aliam rem quampiam referatur, id. Fin. 5, 11, 30: ne suspicari quidem possumus quemquam horum ab amico quippiam contendisse, id. Lael. 11, 39: neque Alexander, nec quispiam successorum, ejus, Just. 38, 7, 2: grammaticus quispiam de nobilioribus, Gell. 5, 4, 2: quispiam ex his qui, etc., id. 2, 21, 6.—In *plur.:* aliae quaepiam rationes, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2: cum proferre ad quospiam coeperis, App. Flor. p. 361, 19.—*Adv.:* **quidpĭam** or **quippĭam**, *in any respect, somewhat*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51: num illi molestae quippiam sunt hae nuptiae? Ter. And. 2, 6, 7: si grando quippiam nocuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86.

quis-quam (old form QVIQVAM, S. C. Bacch.), quaequam, quicquam or quidquam (*abl. masc.* quoquam, very rare, Liv. 3, 57, 6 Weissenb. ad loc., and 34, 35, 9; Suet. Caes. 59), *pron. indef., any, any one, any body, any thing, something* (cf.: aliquis, ullus, quispiam). **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* an invenire postulas quemquam cocum, nisi, etc., Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 62: nemo est indignior, quem quisquam homo aut amet

aut adeat, id. Bacch. 4, 3, 5: si cuiquam generi hominum, si cuiquam ordini aratorum probatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: ubi cuiquam legationi fui impedimento, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6. — **B.** *Subst.*, *any man*, *any person*, *any thing;* also emphatic, *any person whoever*, *any person* or *thing* (even the least, etc.): sed mandare quemquam litteris cogitationes suas, qui eas nec disponere nec inlustrare possit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: si quisquam est timidus, is ego sum, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1; id. Att. 14, 1, 2; Ter. Eun. prol. 1: ne quemquam interficiant, Caes. B. G. 7, 40; Sall. J. 45, 2; Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2: aut enim nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, Cic. Lael. 2, 9: si quidquam humanorum certi est, Liv. 5, 33: an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13: estne quisquam omnium mortalium, de quo melius existimes tu? Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 18: si animadversum esset, quemquam ad hostes transfugere conari, Nep. Ages. 6, 2: quicquam tu illa putas fuisse decreta? Cic. Att. 9, 5, 3: percontans quisquamne in palatio esset, Aur. Vict. Ep. 11. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Nec (neque) quisquam, *and no one*, *and none*, = nemo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 29: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto Audet adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 378: nostrum quisquam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 47: neque ex castris Catilinae quisquam omnium discesserat, Sall. C. 36, 5: neque cuiquam nostrum licuit lege uti, id. ib. 33, 1.—**B.** With *unus*, *a single one:* quia nondum in quemquam unum saeviebatur, Liv. 3, 55, 15. — Hence also, nec quisquam unus, *and not a single one:* nec quisquam alterius gentis unus tantum eâ arte excellit, Liv. 28, 37; 2, 9, 8.—**C.** Quicquam with *nihil*, pleonastically, *nothing whatever*, *nothing at all:* comperiebam, nihil ad Pamphilum Quicquam attinere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 63.—**D.** With *numquam:* quae nocet numquam cuiquam, *no man at any time*, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: numquam quidquam, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 29. — **E.** Quisquam as a *fem.*, like quis (ante-class.): nec quisquam alia mulier, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 68: anum quemquam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 75: illarum neque te quisquam novit, neque, etc., Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 83.

quis-que, quaeque, quodque, and *subst.* quicque (quidque), *pron. indef.*, *whoever* or *whatever it be*, *each*, *every*, *every body*, *every one*, *every thing* (prop. of more than two persons or things; cf. uterque): non tute incommodam rem, ut quaeque est, in animum induces pati? Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 27: ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130; id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: tantum quisque laudat, quantum se posse sperat imitari, id. Or. 7, 24: quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7, 21: magni est judicis statuere, quid quemque cuique praestare oporteat, id. ib. 3, 17, 70: sibi quoque tendente, ut periculo prius evaderet, Liv. 21, 33: ut quaeque stellae in iis, finitimisque partibus sint quoque tempore, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: quamcumque rem a quoque cognorit, id. de Or. 1, 15, 67: scrobes ternorum pedum in quamque partem, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: proximis quibusque correptis, Flor. 1, 9: prout quique monitione indigerent, Suet. Aug. 89.—With *gen.:* tuorum quisque necessariorum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: quantulum enim summae curtabit quisque dierum, Si, Hor. S. 2, 3, 124.—With *comp.:* quo quisque est sollertior, hoc docet laboriosius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: quo majus quodque animal, eo, etc., Cels. 2, 18: ut quique (pedes) sunt temporibus pleniores, hoc, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 83: bonus liber melior est quisque, quo major, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 4.—With *sup.*, to express universality (quisque is then placed after the *sup.;* class. with *sing.* and *neutr. plur.;* rare with *plur. masc.* and *fem.*): doctissimus quisque, *every learned man*, i. e. *all the learned*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 77: recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: in omni arte optimum quidque rarissimum est, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: asperrima quaeque ad laborem deposcimus, Liv. 25, 6, 23; Suet. Caes. 44; Tac. A. 1, 24; Sen. Ep. 31, 1; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 13: summum quodque spectate, milites, decus, Liv. 7, 32, 14; 23, 3, 14: antiquissimum quodque tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: gravissima quaeque grana serere, Plin. 18, 8, 20, § 85.—With *plur. masc.* and *fem.:* optumi quique expetebant a me doctrinam sibi, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 76: fortissimis quibusque amissis, Just. 5, 6, 3; Lact. Epit. 51, 2: multi mortales convenere ... maxime proximi quique, Liv. 1, 9, 8; cf.: tot leges et proximae quaeque duriores, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75; id. Lael. 10, 34: litterae longissimae quaeque, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2; id. Att. 16, 11, 2.—With ordinal numerals, to denote generality, universality (placed after the ordinal): vix decimus quisque est, qui ipsus se noverit, *scarcely one in ten*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 17: tertio quoque verbo excitabatur, *at every other word*, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34: quinto quoque anno, *every fifth year*, i. e. *every four years*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 56, § 139: quinto quoque palo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 169.—Rarely of time (days, years, etc.), without an ordinal numeral: notentur, quae (ova) quoque die sint edita, Col. 8, 5, 4: annis quibusque, *every year*, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.—With *primus*, *the very first*, *the first possible:* primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible*, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39: primo quoque die, *at the earliest day*, *as soon as possible*, id. ib. 8, 11, 33: exercitui diem primam quamque dicere, *the earliest day possible*, Liv. 42, 48: primum quicque videamus, *the very first*, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7.—Quisque stands freq. in app. with *plur. subst.:* ubi quisque vident, eunt obviam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 2: sibi quisque habeant, quod suom est, id. Curc. 1, 3, 24: decimus quisque ad supplicium lecti, Liv. 2, 59: octo delecti notissimus quisque, id. 7, 19, 2: (consules) in suas quisque provincias proficiscerentur, id. 25, 12, 2; 1, 44, 1: viri in vestibulo suarum quisque aedium stabant, Curt. 4, 4, 14: ultimi cum suis quisque ducibus, id. 3, 3, 25; 5, 2, 6; 6, 11, 20.—Often in connection with *se*, *suus* (in good prose almost always placed after the *pron.*, Zumpt, Gram. § 701; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 983): pro se quisque, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 26: pro se quisque ad populum loquebatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: ut quanti quisque se ipse faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16, 56: suam quisque homo rem meminit, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 51: cum suo cuique judicio sit utendum, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 1: edixit, ut quod quisque a sacris haberet, id in suum quidque fanum referret, id. ib. 3, 34, 84: quo feret natura sua quemque, id. Brut. 56, 204: dicere quos cupio nomine quemque suo, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 64: quisque suos patimur Manes, Verg. A. 6, 743: suum quisque flagitium aliis objectantes, Tac. H. 2, 44: quos Poenus in civitates quemque suas dimisit, Liv. 21, 48, 2; cf. Just. 13, 6, 2; 33, 2, 8; Tac. A. 6, 37.—Quisque, of two, for uterque, *each:* oscula quisque suae matri properata tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715: duas civitates ex unâ factas: suos cuique parti magistratus, suas leges esse, Liv. 2, 44, 9; 2, 7, 1; 10, 12, 3; 27, 35, 3; for utercumque: ut cujusque populi cives vicissent, etc., id. 1, 24, 3 (dub. al. cujus). — Quisque as *fem.* for quaeque, like quis (ante-class.): omnes meretrices, ubi quisque habitant, invenit, Plaut. Poen. prol. 107: quo quisque pacto hic vitam vostrarum exigat, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 19.—**II.** Transf., for quicunque, *whosoever*, *every one who*, *all that* (ante- and post-class.): quemque videritis hominem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 5; id. As. 1, 3, 47; 2, 3, 24; Liv. 1, 24: at tu, quisque doles, amice lector, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *in carm.*

quisquĭlĭae, ārum, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form **quisquĭlĭa,** ōrum, Petr. 75; cf.: quisquilia, σκύβαλα, Gloss. Philox.) [prob. from quisque, all sorts of things, odds and ends]. **I.** Lit., *the waste* or *refuse* of any thing, *the droppings of trees*, *sweepings*, *offscourings*, *rubbish*, *filth:* quisquiliae dici putantur quicquid ex arboribus minutis surculorum foliorumve cadit, Fest. p. 257 Müll.; cf.: quisquiliae, stipulae immixta esurculis et foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum, Isid. Orig. 17, 6; and: quisquiliae, σκύβαλα, φρυγάνων χαῖται, περιψήματα, Gloss. Philox.: quisquilias, volantes, venti spolia, memoras, Caecil. ap. Fest. l. l.: quisquiliae frumenti, Vulg. Amos, 8, 6: nugas marinas et quisquilias litorales quaerere, App. Mag. p. 296, 36. — **II.** Transf., of vile or worthless persons, beasts, or things, *refuse*, *outcast*, *riffraff*, *dregs*, *rubbish*, *trash:* omitto Numerium, Serranum, Aelium, quisquilias seditionis Clodianae, Cic. Sest. 43, 94; id. Att. 1, 16, 6: homo non, quisquiliae, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll.—Of worthless fish, App. M. 1, p. 113, 28: corcillum est, quod homines facit: cetera quisquilia omnia, *are trifles*, Petr. 75.

quisquĭlĭum, ii, v. in quisquiliae *fin.*

quis-quis, quaeque, quodquod, and *subst.* quicquid, quidquid, *pron. rel.*, *whoever*, *whosoever*, *whatever*, *whatsoever*, *every one who*, *each*, *every*, *all:* hostem qui feriet, mihi erit Carthaginiensis, Quisquis erit, Enn. ap. Cic. Balb. 22, 51 (Ann. v. 285 Vahl.): quisquis homo huc venerit, vapulabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 153: quisquis es, quicquid tibi nomen est, id. Men. 5, 2, 60: quisquis ille est, qui adest, id. Ps. 4, 1, 17: omnia mala ingerebat, quemquem aspexerat, id. Men. 5, 1, 17: quemquem hominem attigerit, id. Truc. 2, 1, 17: hoc ego in mari, quicquid inest, reperi, id. Rud. 4, 2, 20: sed quicquid id est, jam sciam, id. Men. 5, 2, 22: quicquid animo cernimus, id omne oritur a sensibus, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 64: sed quinam est iste epilogus? aveo enim audire, quicquid est, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 112: esto ut hi sint, quiqui integri sunt, et sani, id. Sest. 45, 97: liberos suos quibusquibus Romanis mancipio dabant, *to every Roman*, *without exception*, Liv. 41, 8: quoquo consilio fecit, *with whatever design*, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21: quoquo tempore fuerit, *at what time soever*, id. Att. 9, 2, a, 2: quoquo modo se res habet, *however it may be*, *be it as it may*, id. Fam. 1, 5, 2: quoquo modo accipitur, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: si quid a quoquo eorum, quos, quasve ibi habebunt, furtum factum esse dicetur, Dig. 47, 5, 1. — With *plur. verb:* quisquis ubique, viri, dociles advertite mentes, Ov. A. A. 1, 267: quisquis amas, scabris hoc bustum caedito saxis, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 77: tunc procul absitis, quisquis colis arte capillos, Tib. 1, 7, 45 (1, 6, 39). — Quisquis, and esp. freq., quicquid, with *gen.:* deorum quisquis amicior Afris, Hor. C. 2, 1, 25: at o deorum quicquid in caelo regit, *all ye gods who*, id. Epod. 5, 1: per quidquid deorum est, *by all the gods*, Liv. 23, 9: quidquid maleficii, sceleris, caedis erit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 42, 122; but also adject. (rare): quisquis honos tumuli, quidquid solamen humandi est, Verg. A. 10, 493: ille quicquid usquam concipitur nefas Tractavit, Hor. C. 2, 13, 9: quidquid genus, Cato, R. R. 48. — Quidquid, *adv.*, *how much soever:* quicquid progredior, *whithersoever*, *the farther*, *the more*, Liv. 31, 1: quicquid ab urbe longius proferrent arma, magis, etc., id. 7, 32: ride, quicquid amas, Cato, Catullum, i. e. quantum, *as much as*, Cat. 56, 3: quicquid ita educati liberi patrem amare videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23.— Quisquis as *fem.*, like quis (ante-class.): mulier, quisquis es, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 66: quisquis es, quae, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 102.

quisquis-libet, quidquid-libet, *pron. indef.*, *whoever it may be*, *whatever it may be* (late Lat.): quidquidlibet dederis pro te, vile est, Salv. Avar. 3, 18.

quitus, *Part.*, v. queo.

qui-vis, quaevis, quodvis (*abl.* quîvis, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1), and *subst.* quidvis, *pron. indef.* (separated: quod genus vis propagabis, Cato, R. R. 52), *who* or *what you please*, *any whatever*, *any one*, *any thing:* Juppiter non minus, quam vostrum quivis, formidat malum, Plaut. Am. prol. 27: quaevis alia mora, id. Mil. 4, 7, 10: omnia sunt ejusmodi, quivis ut perspicere possit, etc., Cic. Quint. 27, 84: ad quemvis numerum ephippiatorum equitum quamvis pauci adire audent, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: quaevis amplificationes, *all sorts of*, Cic. Inv. 1, 53, 100: unus amet quâvis aspergere cunctos, i. e. quâvis ratione, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87: ab quîvis (*abl.*) homine beneficium accipere gaudeas, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1: cujusvis opes voluisse contra illius potentiam crescere, Sall. C. 17, 7: quovis modo inceptum perficere, id. J. 11, 9; 35, 4: quovis sermone molestus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: eripiet quivis oculos citius, id. ib. 2, 5, 35.—Joined with *unus*, *any one you please*, *any one whatever:* una harum quaevis causa, Ter. And. 5, 4, 1: si tu solus, aut quivis unus, Cic. Caecin. 22, 62: non quivis unus ex populo, sed existimator doctus, id. Brut. 93, 320. — **quidvis,** as *subst.*, *any thing whatever*, *no matter what:* dicere hic quidvis licet, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 31: quidvis satis est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 28; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 28: si quidvis satis est, Hor. S. 2, 3, 127.—

With *gen.:* quidvis anni, i. e. *at any season of the year*, Cato, R. R. 17.

quīvis-cumque, quaeviscumque, quodviscumque, *pron. indef.*, *who* or *what you please, any whatsoever you will, each, every* (poet.): nec repentis itum cujusviscumque animantis Sentimus, Lucr. 3, 388: quoviscumque loco potes, *at whatever place you please*, Mart. 14, 1, 13.

Quiza, ae, *f.*, *a town* or *fortress of Mauritania, near the present Giza, in Oran*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; Mel. 1, 6.

quō, *adv.* [prop. *dat.* or *abl.* of qui]. **I.** *Where* (rare but class.): respondit, se nescire, quo loci esset, Cic. Att. 8, 10: quo loci illa nasceretur, id. Div. 2, 66, 135: mitte sectari rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *For which reason, wherefore, whence:* miscella (uva) multo ante coquitur: quo prior legenda, Varr. R. R. 1, 54: anseres voraces sunt naturâ: quo temperandum iis, id. ib. 3, 10, 5: quo aequior sum Pamphilo, Si, etc., Ter. And. 2, 5, 18; Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 25: quo magis hoc philosopho faciendum est, id. Fin. 3, 2, 4; id. Lael. 23, 86: quo factum est, ut, etc., Nep. Milt. 7, 4; id. Them. 3, 4.—**2.** *For the reason that, because:* non edepol quo te impudicam crederem, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 32: quod scribis, non quo ipse audieris, sed te ipsum putare, me, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3: non quo libenter male audiam, sed quia, etc., id. de Or. 2, 75, 305: non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: neque eo nunc dico, quo quidquam illum senserim, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 43: non pol, quo quemquam plus amem, Eo feci, sed, id. Eun. 1, 2, 16.—**II.** *To* or *in which place, whither, where* (*rel.* and *interrog*): dolia, quo vinaceos condat, Cato, R. R. 10, 2: quo, quo, scelesti, ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: locus, quo exercitui aditus non erat, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adici potest, id. ib. 2, 21; Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 3.—Of persons, *to whom:* dabo parasitum inanem, quo recondas reliquias, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 79: quo illae nubent? id. Aul. 3, 5, 13: quo lubeat, nubant, id. ib.: hominem beatum, quo illae pervenibunt divitiae! Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 6: homo apud eos, quo se contulit, gratiosus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38.—With *gen.:* quo gentium, *where in the world*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 33; id. Rud. 3, 5, 44: quo terrarum, Liv. 39, 54, 8; cf.: ne hodie quidem scire videmini, quo amentiae progressi sitis, *how far, to what pitch*, id. 28, 27.—**B.** Trop., *to what end, for what purpose, wherefore, why:* quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum, aut quo potius hostem tam sceleratum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13, 29: quo tantam pecuniam? id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: dixit profecto, quo vellet aurum, id. Cael. 21, 53: nescis, quo valeat nummus? quem praebeat usum? *what money is good for*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quo mihi fortunam, si non conceditur uti? id. Ep. 1, 5, 12; Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 41.—**2.** Transf., *to the end that, in order that, so that, that:* quo deteriores anteponantur bonis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 38; Ter. And. 3, 1, 14: id adjuta me quo id fiat facilius, id. Eun. 1, 2, 70: quo mare finiat iram, Ov. H. 18, 203: fraus mea quid petiit, nisi quo tibi jungerer uni? id. ib. 20, 23: hi omnes Athenas se contulerunt, non quo sequerentur otium, Nep. Pelop. 2, 1: quo ne, = ut ne: sed eo vidisti multum, quod praefinisti, quo ne pluris emerem, Cic. Fam 7, 2, 1: cautum erat, quo ne plus auri et argenti facti, quo ne plus signati argenti et aeris domi haberemus, Liv. 34, 9.—**III.** *Indef.*, with *si*, etc., *to any place, anywhither:* si quo tu me ire vis, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 5: si quando Romam aliove quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30: si quo erat longius prodeundum, Caes. B. G. 2, 48; Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7.

quŏ-ad (monosyl., Lucr. 2, 849; Hor. S. 2, 3, 91; collat. form **quaad,** Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 2; Inscr. Fabr. p. 641, 357; cf. Cardin. Dipl. p. 22, 30, and n. 337, and Cavedon. Marm. Moden. p. 243), *adv.* [orig. quod-ad = ad quod], *how long?* **I.** Lit., in direct questions (rare): senem Quoad exspectatis vestrum? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 98.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *As long as:* quousque, inquies? quoad erit integrum, Cic. Att. 15, 23, 1: tamdiu velle debebis, quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: quoad vixit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60.—**2.** *Till, until, until that:* ferrum usque eo retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est vicisse Boeotios, Nep. Epam. 9, 3; 2, 5: hactenus existimo, consolationem recte adhibitam esse, quoad certior fieres, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: quoad ipse cum exercitu propius accessisset, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; Liv. 5, 50; Suet. Caes. 14; Just. 12, 9, 11.—**B.** *How far, as far as:* videte nunc, quoad fecerit iter apertius, quam antea, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5; cf.: jus civile eatenus exercuerunt, quoad populum praestare voluerunt, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14; id. Phil. 11, 3, 6: quoad insequi poterat, Liv. 2, 25; 22, 6.—**2.** *So far as, as much as:* jubeo te salvere voce summâ, quoad vires valent, *as far as my strength reaches*, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 30: est modus tamen, quoad pati uxorem oportet, *to what extent*, id. Men. 5, 2, 19: quoad patiatur consuetudo, *as far as custom permits*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 1: cognitis, quoad possunt ab homine cognosci, bonorum et malorum finibus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82: ut, quoad possem et liceret, nunquam discederem, id. Lael. 1, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3.—With *gen. ejus* in the phrase, quoad ejus facere possum, *as far* or *as well as I can:* tu tamen velim ne intermittas, quoad ejus (facere) poteris, scribere ad me, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 4 (B. and K. quod); id. Fam. 3, 2, 2 Orell.: ut quoad ejus fieri possit, *as much as possible*, id. Inv. 2, 6, 20: id eos ut prohiberet, quoad ejus sine bello posset. praetori mandatum est, *as far as possible without having recourse to arms*, Liv. 39, 45.—Without *ejus:* quoad facere potui, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 291.—**3.** *With respect to, as to,* = quod attinet ad (with the *acc.* only in the foll. examples where the text is doubtful): quoad diem, Liv. 42, 6, 6 MSS. (Weissenb. quam ad diem): quoad sexum, multitudinem, casum, Varr. L. L. 8, 23, § 46 Müll. (MSS. quod sexum; perh. ad is omitted; cf. Müll. ad loc.): nec interest, quoad feras bestias et volucres, utrum, etc., Dig. 41, 1, 3 (Momms. quod ad feras).

quŏad-usque, or, separated, **quŏăd usque,** *until that* (post-class.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; Lact. 4, 12, 17; Vulg. Cant. 2, 7; id. Act. 7, 18 (but in Varr. L. L. 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 14; Tac. A. 14, 58, a false read.).

quō-circā (separated: quo, bone, circa, Hor. S. 2, 6, 95; old form **quoqirca;** v. the letter Q), *conj.*, *for which reason, wherefore* (rare but class.). Varr L. L. 9, 59: quocirca bene apud majores nostros senatus decrevit, ut, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92: quocirca nihil esse tam detestabile, quam, etc., id. Sen. 12, 41; Verg. A. 1, 673: quocirca mecum loquor haec, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 145; id. S. 2, 2, 135.—Relat.: QVOCIRCA EVM IN ITALIA ESSE NON LICEAT, Inscr. Mazocchi, p. 423, 43.

quō-cumque (in tmesi: quo nos cumque feret, Hor. C. 1, 7, 25: quo res cumque cadent, Verg. A. 2, 709: quo ea me cumque ducet, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 15), *adv.*, *to whatever place, whithersoever* (class.): quocumque venerint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 167: oculi, quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori requirunt, id. Mil. 1, 1: ire, pedes quocumque ferent, quocumque per undas Notus vocabit, Hor. Epod. 16, 21; Verg. A. 3, 682: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16, 52: sequar te, quocumque ieris, Vulg. Matt. 8, 19: quocumque me verto, Sen. Ep. 12, 1.

1. quod, *conj.* [*acc. resp.*, from qui]. **I.** *That, in that, because* (cf.: quia, quoniam): cum tibi agam gratias quod me vivere coëgisti, Cic. Att. 3, 3, 1: mirari, Cato se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, id. Div. 2, 24, 51; id. Att. 1, 17, 1: fecisti mihi pergratum, quod Serapionis librum ad me misisti, id. ib. 2, 4, 1: propter hanc causam, quod, etc., id. Verr 2, 3, 46, § 109: quod victoribus ultro inferrent arma, Liv. 21, 1; 8, 1: quam quod urbes urerent, Curt. 4, 14, 2.—Esp.: propterea quod, *because*, Ter. And. 3, 4, 5; v. propterea.—Esp. after *eo* (mostly post-Aug.): eo deceptum, quod neque, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 14, 2: eo conspectius (supplicium), quod, etc., Liv. 2, 5, 5; 22, 34, 5; Plin. Pan. 25, 2: forma navium eo differt, quod, etc., Tac. G. 44; Quint. 8, 6, 8; Plin. 22, 25, 59, § 126; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 7, 8; Cels. 3, 18.—**II.** *Wherefore, why, that:* in viam quod te des hoc tempore, nihil est, *it is not necessary that*, Cic. Fam. 14, 12: magis est quod gratuler tibi quam, etc., id. Att. 16, 5, 2: ne causae quid sit, quod te quisquam quaeritet, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 14; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 3: hoc est quod ad vos venio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 70: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30.—**III.** *If so be that, as respects that, in case that:* quod quispiam ignem quaerat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 13 Ussing ad loc.; id. Mil. 2, 2, 7 Brix ad loc.; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 15; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 175; cf. qui, E. 1.—**IV.** *Though, although, albeit, even if:* si te in plateâ offendero hâc post umquam, quod dicas mihi, Alium quaerebam, iter hac habui, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 33; Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49; Ov. A. A. 1, 261; id. M. 7, 705: quod sim ligneus, ut vides, Prendam te tamen, Auct. Priap. 6.—**V.** In respect to time, *since that, since* (only post-Aug.; in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146, and Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 2; recent edd. read quom): tertius dies est, quod audivi, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1.—**VI.** After *facere* and *facile est*, = ut, *that:* facile est, quod habeant conservam in villâ, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6: utinam dii immortales fecissent, quod ea lex etiam populo Romano esset constituta, Vitr. praef. 10.—**VII.** With other *particles*, as *si, nisi, utinam, ubi*, etc., always with reference to something which precedes (very freq.), *but, though, now:* quod si quis illorum legat facta, paria horum cognoscat, Nep. Eum. 8, 3: quod si te fors Afris praefecisset, tamen, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27; 1, 1, 14, § 41: quod nisi domi civium suorum invidiâ debilitatus esset, Romanos videtur superare potuisse, Nep. Hann. 1, 2: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1: quod ne longiore exordio legentem fatigemus, unum quasi exemplum subiciemus, Col. 5, 11, 13: quod ubi ille intellexit, id agi, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: quod cum esset animadversum, conjunctam esse flumini, protinus, Caes. B. C. 3, 68: quod ut hanc quoque curam determinemus, etc., Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194: peccasse se non anguntur, objurgari moleste ferunt: quod contra oportebat delicto dolere, correctione gaudere, *instead of which, whereas*, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: quod nunc, *whereas now*, Lucr. 1, 221.—**VIII.** With *verbs* of perceiving and declaring, instead of an *object-clause:* scio jam, filius quod amet meus istanc meretricem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 37; Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14: recordatus quondam super cenam, quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: nec credit, quod, etc., Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 223: aliqui semen ejus non obruunt, opinantes, quod a nullâ ave tangatur, Pall. 3, 24: rem miram de ocimo Martialis affirmat, quod, etc., id. 5, 3: notum facere, quod, etc., Dig. 25, 3, 1: novi quod pulchra sis, Vulg. Gen. 12, 11: vidit lucem quod esset bona, id. ib. 1, 4.—Esp. after *illud:* videndum illud, quod, si, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: illud mihi occurrit, quod, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1 *fin.*

☞ Quod, in restrictive sense, v. qui, E. 1.

‡ **2. quod,** another orthogr. for quot, v. h. v.

quōdam-mŏdo, or, separated, **quōdam mŏdo** (in tmesi: quodam tamen modo, Quint. 1, 12, 5), *adv* [quidam-modus], *in a certain manner, in a measure* (class.): quodammodo latebat, Nep. Eum. 7, 3: voce, motu, formâ etiam magnifica et generosa quodammodo, Cic. Brut. 75, 261. diligamus, id. Lael. 8, 28; id. de Or 1, 59, 251.

Quod-sēmĕl-arrĭpĭdes, is, *m.* [quod-semel-arripio], *That-snatches-once-ides*, a comically formed proper name, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

quoi, i. q. cui, v. 1. qui *init.*

quōjas or **quōjātis,** e, i. q. cujas or cujatis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 109; 5, 2, 33 et saep.

1. quōjus, for cujus, v. 1. qui.

2. quōjus, a, um, = **cujus,** a, um, Plaut. Curc. 2. 1, 14.

quō-lĭbet, *adv.* [quilibet], *whither it pleases, to any place whatever* (poet.): gubernaculum contorquet quolibet, Lucr. 4, 902: quolibet ire, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 22.

quom, v 2. cum *init.*

quō-mĭnus, *conj.*, *that not, from*, after verbs of hindering, preventing, etc.; v. minus under parvus.

quō-mŏdŏ, or **quō mŏdŏ** (in tmesi: quo tu me modo voles esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 48; Curt. 6, 4, 14), *adv.*, *in what manner.*

in what way, how. **I.** *Interrog.:* Quomodo? Quantum poposcerit Apronius? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 25: Maecenas quomodo tecum? Hor. S. 1, 9, 43: quomodo palam factum est verbum istud? Vulg. Exod. 2, 14: at scin, quo modo tibi res se habet? Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 8: cum fratre, an sine eo cum filio, an quomodo? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5.—**B.** In exclamations: quomodo se venditant Caesari! Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1: quomodo mortem filii tulit! id. Lael. 2, 9.—**II.** *Rel.:* non meminisse nos ratus, quomodo trecentos Philippos vilico dederis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 54: haec negotia quomodo se habeant, ne epistula quidem narrare audeo, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1: quomodo homines non inepti loquuntur, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: quo modo nunc se istorum artes habent, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: se aliquam rationem inituros, quomodo ab Hispanis sumant, Liv. 23, 48. — **B.** Esp. corresp. to *sic*, *in what manner, in the same manner, even as:* et quo modo hoc est consequens illi, sic illud huic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 18: quo modo in omni vitā praecipitur, sic, id. Off. 1, 38, 136.—**III.** *Indef.* for quocumque modo, *in whatever way:* quo modo potuissem, te convenissem, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 1 (B. and K. ex conj. quoquo modo).

quōmŏdŏ-cumquĕ (**-cunquĕ**), *adv.* **I.** Lit., *in what manner soever, howsoever* (class.): quomodocumque dicitur, intellegi tamen potest, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30. — **II.** Transf., *be it as it may, in any way whatever:* sed tamen quomodocumque, quamquam sumus pauperculi, est domi quod edimus, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 33; Flor. 3, 23, 4.

quōmŏdŏ-lĭbet, *adv.*, *howsoever* (eccl. Lat.): qui quomodolibet vixerint, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 19.

quōmŏdŏ-nam, *adv.*, *in what manner pray? how?* (class.): quomodonam, mi frater, de nostris versibus Caesar? Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 5.

quō-nam, *adv.* **I.** *Whither pray?* (class.): quo tu te agis? *Char.* Quonam, nisi domum? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 71; id. Merc. 5, 2, 16: eam si nunc sequor, quonam? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5: quonam haec omnia, nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Caes. B. C. 1, 9, 4.—**II.** *How far pray?* quonam usque? Stat. Th. 1, 215; 9, 511; id. Achill. 1, 624; Gell. 1, 3, 19.

quondam (CONDAM, Inscr. Rein. p. 543), *adv.* [quom = cum, with the demonstr. part. dam]. **I.** *At a certain time, at one time, once, heretofore, formerly:* verum tempestas, memini, quondam fuit, cum, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 29: olim, olim isti fuit generi quondam quaestus, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15: cujus illa quondam socrus, paulo ante uxor fuisset, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: omnia quae sunt conclusa nunc artibus, dissipata quondam fuerunt, id. de Or 1, 42, 187: populus Romanus, qui quondam in hostes lenissimus existimabatur, hoc tempore, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: ut quondam Marsaeus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 55; 2, 5, 21, Curt. 3, 1, 12; 3, 4, 3; Ov. F. 2, 547.—Of those deceased, *the late, former, deceased* (post-class.): OPTIMAE MEMORIAE VIRO QVOND. FILIO AELII, etc., Inscr. Grut. 389, 8: Valeriani quondam centurionis testamentum, Cod. Just. 6, 21, 3: matris tuae quondam mancipia, id. 7, 33, 8; 8, 57, 2; cf.: Cyro quondam rege, Curt. 10, 1, 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *At certain times, at times, sometimes:* quid, cum saepe lapidum, sanguinis nonnumquam, terrae interdum, quondam etiam lactis imber effluxit? Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98: stomachum, cujus tu similem quondam habebas, id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: quondam cithara tacentem Suscitat Musam, Hor. C. 2, 10, 18: quondam etiam victis redit in praecordia virtus, Verg. A. 2, 367; Ov. M. 9, 170; Lucr. 6, 109: senatus quondam legatos decreverit, Suet. Caes. 24; id. Dom. 7.—**B.** Of the future, *one day, some day, ever* (poet.), Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: nec Romula quondam Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno, Verg. A. 6, 877: haec tibi vir quondam, nunc frater, mittit, Tib. 3, 1, 23.

quŏn-ĭam, *adv.* [quom = cum, and jam], *since now, since then, since, seeing that, because, whereas* (quoniam gives a ground or reason, quod and quia give the determining cause or reason). **I.** With *indic.*, stating a fact: quoniam significat non solum id quod quia, sed etiam id quod postquam, hac scilicet de causā, quod Graeci ἐπεί, utriusque significationem obtinet, Fest. p. 261 Müll.: quoniam ambo nos delusistis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 121; id. Aul. prol. 9: quoniam quidem circumventus inimicis praeceps agor, Sall. C 31, 9; id. J. 85, 44; 31, 21: quoniam ad hunc locum perventum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 11; 7, 50: quam me stultitiam (quoniam non est genus unum) Insanire putas? Hor. S. 2, 3, 301: quoniam ita tu vis, Cic. Planc. 33, 82: quapropter, quoniam res in id discrimen adducta est, id. Phil. 3, 11, 29; Verg. E. 2, 55.—**II.** With *subj.* (introducing a reason conceived by the mind, or given by another person): quoniam civitati consulere non possent, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 1, 35; 6, 1: quoniam magna sequatur ubertas, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 34; so Nep. Milt. 7, 5; id. Eum. 9, 6: quoniam tam propinqua sint castra, id. ib. 6, 40; 7, 72; Caes. B. C. 1, 72.—**III.** Introducing an *obj.-clause* (post-class.), *that:* videtis quoniam et vos hoc facere videtis, Cypr. Ep. 8, 3; Tert. Idol. 22: non advertit, quoniam, etc., Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 100; 2, 8, 53: negat quoniam Jesus non est Christus, Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 22; cf. v. 19; id. 1 Cor. 6, 15.

quō-pĭam, *adv.* [quo], *to any place, whithersoever* (poet.): quopiam devorti, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 50: iturane, Thais, quopiam es? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 9.

quō-quam, *adv.* **I.** *To any place, whithersoever* (rare but class.): ut hanc ne quoquam mitteret, nisi ad se, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 45; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 16; id. Hec. 4, 1, 50: meare diversa, Lucr. 1, 428 Lachm.: neque se quoquam movit ex Urbe, Nep. Att. 7; Sall. J. 14, 17; Liv. 34, 16; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: non ivit servus tuus quoquam, Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 25.—* **II.** = in aliquam rem, *in any thing, in aught:* neque quoquam posse resolvi, Lucr. 1, 1053.

1. quŏque, *conj.*, *also, too* (subjoined to the emphatic word in a clause) (etym. dub.; perh. for quomque; v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 23 sq.]: quā de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoque fefellissem, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 33: patriae quis exsul Se quoque fugit? Hor. C. 2, 16, 20: me quoque, id. ib. 1, 16, 22: te quoque, id. S. 2, 3, 312: non sophistae solum, sed philosophi quoque, Gell. 17, 12, 1: quoque enim, Liv. 2, 18, 4; 3, 50, 7; 23, 12, 15; 27, 22, 9; 30, 1, 3 al.; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 33, 108, p. 328: quoque igitur, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32.—Pleon. with *etiam, et:* quin mihi quoque etiam est ad portum negotium, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 56; id. Pers. 4, 9, 7; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 8: est etiam quoque, uti, Lucr. 5, 517: sunt vero et fortunae eorum (leonum) quoque clementiae exempla, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 56.—**II.** = quidem: sese ne id quoque facturum esse, *not even*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 18.

2. quōque = et quo.

‡ **quōquĕversus**, v. quoquoversus.

quō-quō, or, separated, **quō quō**, *adv.* [quisquis], *to whatever place, whithersoever* (class.): quoquo ibo, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 1; quoquo venias, id. ib. 3, 5, 31; id. Curc. 5, 3, 22: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, id. Ps. 3, 2, 69: quoquo sese verterint Stoici, Cic. Div. 2, 9, 24.—With *gentium:* quoquo hinc abducta est gentium, *to whatever place in the world she has been carried off*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 17; cf.: quoquo terrarum, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18.

quōquō-mŏdo, or, separated, **quōquō mŏdo**, *adv.* [quisquis-modus], *in what way soever, howsoever:* quoquomodo se res habeat, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 2: tu quoquomodo hominem investiges velim, *in every possible way*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: tu cum esses praetor renuntiatus quoquo modo, *I will not say how*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38.

quōquō-versus (**-um**) or **quōquō-vorsum** (QVOQVEVERSVS, Inscr. Grut. 207, lin. 19; 21; 26; 801, 12) [quoquo-versus], *in every direction, every way* (class.): legatos quoquoversus dimittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 23, 2; 7, 4; 14; Cic. Phil. 9, 7, 17: pedes decem quoquovorsum, Cato, R. R. 15, 1; Col. 5, 5, 2; 8, 3, 2.

quorsum and **quorsus**, *adv.* [quovorsus or -um], *to what place, whitherward, whither.* **I.** Lit.: nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: quaerit quorsus potissimum in praedam superne sese ruat, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 6.—**II.** Trop., *whither:* tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor? Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 81: sane curae est, quorsum eventurum hoc siet, *where this may go to, how it may turn out*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 118; so, eri semper lenitas Verebar quorsum evaderet, id. And. 1, 2, 5: sed quorsus haec pertinent? Cic. Leg. 1, 24, 63: non dices hodie, quorsum haec tam putida tendant, *whither this tends*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: quorsum pertinuit, id. ib. 2, 3, 11: quorsum abeant, id. ib. 2, 3, 246: quorsum igitur haec spectat tam longa, tam alte repetita oratio? *at what does it aim?* Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91.—**B.** In partic., *to what purpose? to what end? with what view? for what?* quorsum igitur haec disputo? quorsum? ut intellegere possitis, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 2, 5: quorsum tandem, aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quorsus, inquam, istuc? id. Brut. 85, 292: quorsum est opus? *for what is it needed?* Hor. S. 2, 7, 116.—**2.** * *From what cause? why?* quorsum insanus? Hor. S. 2, 3, 201; Acron. ad loc. (but K. and H. read cursum; cf. Orell. ad loc.).

quŏt (in MSS. often **quŏd**), *adj. plur. indecl.* [kindr. with Sanscr. kati, quot, like tot, Sanscr. tati]. **I.** Lit., *how many, as many, as:* quot sunt? *Sce.* Totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 6; id. Most. 3, 1, 114: quot homines, tot sententiae, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14: quot homines, tot causae, Cic. de Or. 2, 32, 140: quot dies erimus in Tusculano, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: quot calamitates! id. ib. 1, 35, 86: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum repeof riuntur, id. Or. 16, 53: idque declarat totidem quot dixit, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 47; Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; Juv. 7, 225.—**B.** For quotiens; toties, quot, *as often as*, Liv. 2, 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., in specifications of time, *all, each, every:* quot diebus, *every day, daily:* quot mensibus, *every month, monthly:* quot annis, often as one word, quotannis (in inscrr. also, QVOD ANNIS), *every year, yearly, annually:* quot Kalendis petere cibum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 3: quot mensibus fodere, Cato, R. R. 43, 2: quotannis tributa conferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: hic illum vidi juvenem, Meliboee, quot annis, Verg. E. 1, 43: quot annos singula milia, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: Pomponius scribit, nihil interesse, utrum in annos singulos, vel quot annis; an in singulos menses, vel quot mensibus; an in singulos dies, vel quot diebus legatur, Dig. 36, 2, 12: sedulum quot dies obibam culturae sacrorum ministerium, App. M. 11, p. 267, 29.

quŏtannis, v. quot.

quot-cumque, *adv.*, *how many soever, as many as* (rare): quotcumque senatus creverit, tot sunto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 8: tot ... quotcumque, Manil. 4, 315.

quŏtēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [quot], *how many* (class.): is ita partes fecit, nescio quotenorum jugerum, Cic. Att. 12, 33, 1: quotenos suae aetatis annos Christus absolverit, Ven. Carm. 6, 5.

quŏtennis, e, *adj.* [quot-annus], *of how many years, how many years old* (eccl. Lat.): quotenne vinum sit, Aug. Quantit. Anim. 19.

quŏtīdĭānō, *adv.*, v. cottidianus *fin.*

quŏtī-dĭānus, v. cottidianus.

quŏtīdĭē, v. cottidie.

* **quŏtīdĭō** (**cotid-**), *adv.* for cottidie, *daily*, Q. Caepio ap. Charis. p. 174 P.

quŏtiens or **quŏties**, *adv.* [quot], *how often, how many times, as often as* (class.): o quotiens et quae nobis Galatea locuta est! Verg. E. 3, 72: quotiens et quot nominibus a Syracusanis statuas auferes? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59, § 145; id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: illud soleo mirari, non me totiens accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre afferuntur, id. Fam. 7, 7, 1; Verg. A. 12, 483; Hor. C. 1, 5, 5; 4, 9, 40; Tac. A. 14, 20.

quŏtiens-cumquĕ, *adv.*, *how often soever, as often soever as* (class.): quotienscumque dico, totiens mihi videor in judicium venire, etc., Cic. Clu. 18, 51; id. Tusc. 3, 34, 84; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 18; Nep. Eum. 5, 7: hoc facite quotienscumque bibetis, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 25.

quŏtiens-quĕ (**quŏtiesquĕ**), *adv.* for quotienscumque, *how often soever, as often soever as* (post-Aug.): quotiensque mel remediis adhibetur, Col. 6, 17, 8.

* **quot-lĭbet,** *adv.*, *as many as pleases, as many as one will,* Hyg. Astron. 1, 6.

quot-quŏt, *adj. indecl.* [quot]. **I.** Lit., *how many soever, as many soever as* (class.): si leges duae aut si plures aut quotquot erunt conservari non possint, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145; Cat. 42, 1: quotquot eunt dies, i. e. *daily*, Hor. C. 2, 14, 5: quotquot sunt, id. S. 2, 7, 14.—**II.** Transf., *all, every:* quoquot annis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll. al.: mensibus, id. ib. 5, § 47 ib. (al. quot mensibus): quotquot enim promissiones Dei sunt, in illo est, Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 20.

quŏtŭmus, a, um, *adj.* [quotus], *of what number* (Plautin.): quotumas aedes dixerit, ego incerto scio, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 7: quotumo die, *on what day* (by number)? id. ib. 4, 7, 77.

‡ * **quŏtuplex,** icis, *adj.* [quotus-plico], *how many fold, how many times:* quotuplex, ὁσαπλάσιος, Vet. Onomast.

quŏtus, a, um, *adj.* [quot], *which* or *what in number, order,* etc.; *of what number, how many* (class.): quotus erit iste denarius, qui non sit ferendus? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 94, § 220: scire velim, chartis pretium quotus arroget annus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 35: quota pars illi rerum periere mearum, Ov. M. 7, 522: hora quota est? *what o'clock is it?* (prop. *what is the number of the hour?*), Hor. S. 2, 6, 44: scis, quota de Libyco litore puppis eat, *how many ships*, Mart. 9, 36, 8: tu, quotus esse velis, rescribe, *of what number you wish to be*, i. e. *how many guests you would like to have invited with you*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 30: pars quota laudis, *how great*, i. e. *how very small*, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 9: quota pars terraï, Lucr. 6, 652; Ov. M. 9, 69; Curt. 5, 5, 14.—In connection with *quisque* (also in one word, **quŏtusquisque**) to designate a small number, *how few;* it may also be rendered into English by *how many* (in Cic. only in *nom.* and in principal clause): quotus enim quisque philosophorum invenitur, qui sit ita moratus, ut ratio postulat? *how many?* i. e. *how few!* Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: quotus enim quisque disertus? quotus quisque juris peritus est? id. Planc. 25, 62: quoto cuique lorica est? Curt. 9, 3, 11; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: forma quota quaeque superbit? Ov. A. A. 3, 103: quotum quemque inveneris, qui, etc., Tac. Or. 29: nam quoto cuique eadem honestatis cura secreto, quae palam? Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8: repete memoriâ tecum quotus quisque dies ut destinaveras recesserit, Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3: quoto quoque loco libebit, *in whatsoever place one may wish*, Auct. Her. 3, 17, 30.

quŏtus-cumque, tăcumque, tumcumque, *adj.*, *whatsoever in number, order,* etc.; *how great* or *small soever* (poet.): moverit e votis pars quotacumque deos, Tib. 2, 6, 54 (in Ov. H. 13, 60, the true reading is quota quemque).

quŏtus-lĭbet, tălibet, tumlibet, *adj.*, *of what number:* pars, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 18.

quŏtusquisque, v. quotus.

quŏ-usquĕ (also separated, quo enim usque, Cic. Phil. 3, 1, 3: quo te spectabimus usque, Mart. 2, 64, 9), *adv.* **I.** Of time, *until what time, till when, how long* (class.): *De.* Quousque? *Li.* Usque ad mortem volo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 28: quousque humi defixa tua mens erit? Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: quousque? inquies. Quoad erit integrum, id. Att. 15, 23: quousque ita dicis? id. Planc. 31, 75: quousque tandem abutere patientiâ nostrâ? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1.—**II.** Of place, *how far.* **A.** Lit.: quousque penetratura sit avaritia, Plin. N. H. 33, prooem. § 3: cum decessero de viâ, quousque degredi debeo? Gell. 1, 3, 15.—**B.** Trop., *how far, to what extent* (post-class.): quousque ei permissum videatur peculium administrare, Dig. 20, 3, 1.

quō-vīs, *adv.* [quivis], *to any place whatever* (poet.): cibo perduci poteris quovis, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 7: quovis admittunt aves, id. As. 2, 1, 11.—With *gentium:* immo abeat quovis gentium, *let him go anywhere in the world*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 55.

quum, *conj.*, v. 2. cum.

quummaxime, v. 2. cum.

R.

R, r, *indecl. n.* or (sc. littera) *f.* **I.** The seventeenth letter of the Latin alphabet, which derives its form from the Greek P, but is not, like that, aspirated. Thus Burrus, arrabo, were originally written for Πύρρος, ἀρραβών. In words borrowed from the Greek, an *h* was subsequently appended to the *r*, as a sign of the spiritus asper. On account of its vibratory sound, resembling the snarling of a dog, *r* is called by Persius littera canina, Sat. 1, 109; cf. Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 100 P. — **II.** In many words, *r* medial and final (but not initial) represents an original *s*. Tradition ascribes the introduction of *r* for *s* to Appius Claudius Caecus, consul 446 and 457 A. U. C., or to L. Papirius Crassus, consul 417 A. U. C., Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 36; Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 2. Examples of a change of *s* into *r* are: asa, lases, plusima, meliosem, meliosibus, foedesum, Fusius, Papisius, Valesius, fusvos, janitos, into ara, lares, plurima, meliorem, melioribus, foederum, Furius, Papirius, Valerius, furvus, janitor; heri (compared with hesternus and the Greek χθές); so, too, dirimo is formed from dis-emo. Cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; Cic. l. l.; Quint. 1, 4, 13; Ter. Scaur. p. 2252 and 2258 P.; Fest. s. v. Aureliam, p. 20; R pro S, p. 134; pignosa, p. 198. Both sounds have maintained their place in some substantives of the third declension ending in *or* or *os* (arbor, color, honor, labor, lepor, etc., and also arbos, colos, honos, labos, lepos, etc.); so in quaeso, quaesumus, also written quaero, quaerimus; cf. nasus and naris, pulvis and pulver, etc.—The converse change of an original *r* into *s* appears very doubtful. Forms like hesternus (from heri), festus (also feriae), ustum (from uro), etc., indicate rather an original *s*, when compared with arbustum also arboretum, and majusculus also major.—For the relation of the *r* to *d* and *l*, v. D and L. —**III.** R is assimilated, **a.** Most freq. before *l:* libellus, tenellus, intellego, pellicio, from liber, tener, inter-lego, per-lacio, v. the art. per. — **b.** Before *s:* dossuarius, from dorsum. — **IV.** R is elided in pejero (from perjuro), and in the forms crebesco, rubesco, susum, also written crebresco, rubresco, sursum, etc. — **V.** As an abbreviation, R. signifies Romanus, also Rufus, recte, reficiendum, regnum, ripa, et mult. al.; R.P. respublica; R.R. rationes relatae (cf. Fest. p. 228 Müll.).

răbĭdē, *adv.*, v. rabidus *fin.*

răbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [1. rabo], *raving, furious, enraged, savage, fierce, mad, rabid* (as *adj.* mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: furens, furiosus, insanus): canes, Lucr. 5, 892; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98; Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 6; 1, 15, 2; 3, 30, 1; id. Ep. 99, 24: catuli, Sil. 10, 127: corpus (Canis), Cic. Arat. 110: tigres, Verg. G. 2, 151; cf. leones, Lucr. 4, 712; Hor. A. P. 393: lupa, Ov. A. A. 3, 8: bimembres, id. M. 12, 494: alios age incitatos, alios age rabidos, Cat. 63, 93: non impulsus et rabidus, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 4. — **II.** Transf., of things: Pelorum (on account of the neighboring Scylla), Luc. 6, 66 Cort. *N. cr.:* lingua, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 11; cf. murmur, Val. Fl. 4, 239: ut rabida ora quierunt, Verg. A. 6, 102; cf. id. ib. 6, 80: aspectus (draconis), Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: certamen, Sil. 16, 410; cf. arma, id. 7, 253: fames (Cerberi), Verg. A. 6, 421; cf.: sitis (Tantali), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1077: rabies, Cat. 63, 44.—**III.** Trop., *impulsive, passionate, impetuous:* impulsus et rabidus, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 5: adfectus, id. ib. 3, 16, 2: furor animi, Cat. 63, 38: mores, Ov. A. A. 3, 501: rabida et jurgiosa facundia, Gell. 19, 9, 7.—*Adv.:* **răbĭdē,** *ravingly, madly, furiously, rabidly:* omnia rabide appetentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16. — *Comp.:* raptari, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 14.

răbĭes, em, e (*gen.* rabies, Lucr. 4, 1083; the other cases do not occur), *f.* [rabio]. **I.** Lit., *rage, madness* (cf.: furor, insania). **1.** Of dogs, Col. 7, 12, 14; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; 29, 5, 32, § 99.—**2.** Of other animals, Col. 6, 35; Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 68: ursina, id. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**3.** Of men, *madness, frenzy*, Plin. 7, prooem. *fin.* 1, § 5; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 26; cf.: contactos eo scelere velut injectâ rabie ad arma ituros, Liv. 21, 48, 4.—**II.** Trop., of any violent emotion, *rage, anger, fury, fierceness, eagerness:* Hecubam putant propter animi acerbitatem quandam et rabiem fingi in canem esse conversam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: sine rabie, id. ib. 4, 24, 53; Tac. H. 1, 63: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79; cf. id. Ep. 2, 1, 149: non dico horrendam rabiem, id. S. 2, 3, 323; Vell. 2, 64, 2: civica, *fierce civil war*, Hor. C. 3, 24, 26; cf. Tac. H. 2, 38; 5, 25; id. A. 1, 31; 39: hostilis, Liv. 29, 8 *fin.:* edendi, Verg. A. 9, 64. — Of the madness of love, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10; Lucr. 4, 1079; Hor. Epod. 12, 9. — Of the Sibyl's inspiration, Verg. A. 6, 49. — **b.** Of things: rabies fatalis temporis, Liv. 28, 34: ventorum, Ov. M. 5, 7; cf. Noti, Hor. C. 1, 3, 14: caelique marisque, Verg. A. 5, 802: pelagi, Sil. 2, 290: Canis, *the fierce heat of the dog-star*, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 16: ventris, i. e. *ravenous hunger, voracity*, Verg. A. 2, 357; Sil. 2, 472.

răbĭo, ĕre, *v. n.* [etym. dub.], *to rave, be mad* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Varr. and Caecil. ap. Non. 40, 2 sq.: oculis rabere visa es ardentibus, Poëta ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66; id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 207; 5, 222; Sen. Ep. 29, 7.

răbĭōsē, *adv.*, v. rabiosus *fin.*

* **răbĭōsŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [rabiosus], *a little rabid:* litterae, Cic. Fam. 7, 16.

răbĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [rabies], *raving, fierce, mad, rabid* (rare but class.; syn.: furiosus, furibundus): canis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 75; Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 98: homo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 15: fortitudo, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: rabiosa barbaraque vox, Petr. 96, 5: stridor (anserum sacrorum), id. 136, 4. — * *Adv.:* **răbĭōsē,** *ravingly, madly, fiercely, rabidly:* nihil iracunde rabioseve fecerunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49.

Răbīrĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Thus, **1.** C. Rabirius, *a tribune of the people;* and, **2.** C. Rabirius Postumus, *a knight;* both of them defended by Cicero in orations still extant.—**3.** *An indifferent philosophical writer,* Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 5. — **4.** *An excellent poet,* Ov. P. 4, 16, 5; Quint. 10, 1, 90. — Hence, **II. Răbīrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Rabirius, Rabirian:* domus, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 1.

1. răbo, ĕre, *v. n.*, v. rabio.

2. răbo, ōnis, = arrhabo, v. arrha.

Rabocentus, i, *m.*, *a Bessic prince, put to death by L. Piso,* Cic. Pis. 34.

răbŭla, ae, *m.* [1. rabo], *a brawling, wrangling advocate, a pettifogger* (cf.: clamator, declamator): non declamatorem aliquem de ludo aut rabulam de foro ... quaerimus, Cic. Or. 15, 47; with *causidicus* and *proclamator*, id. de Or. 1, 46, 202; with *latrator*, Quint. 12, 9, 12; cf. Fest. s. v. rava vox, p. 137 Müll.; Non. 26, 21; 60, 19.

* **răbŭlāna** pix, *an unknown kind of pitch* [perh. ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120.

* **răbŭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [rabula], *a brawling, wrangling, pettifogging,* Mart. Cap. 2, 46 Graev. dub. (Kopp, § 213, reboatu).

răbuscŭla vitis, *an unknown species of vine* [perh. ravus, grayish], Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

racco, āre, *v. n.*, *to utter the natural cry of the tiger,* Auct. Carm. Philom. 49 (al. rancant).

răcēmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [racemus], *of* or *belonging to grape-stalks, stalky:* pampini, *that bear nothing but stalks, unfruitful,* Col. 3, 18, 4.

* **răcēmātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *the gleaning of a vineyard, a grape-gleaning* (cf. spicilegium), Tert. Apol. 35.

* **răcēmātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having clusters* or *berries,* Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.

răcēmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [racemus-fero], *cluster-bearing, clustering;* a poet. epithet: uvae, Ov. M. 3, 666; and in a broader sense: racemifer Bacchus, *crowned with clusters*, id. ib. 15, 413; cf.: capilli (Bacchi), id. F. 6, 483.

* **răcēmor,** āri, *v. dep. a.* [racemus], *to glean;* trop., *to treat of in a supplementary manner,* Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 1.

răcēmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of clusters, clustering* (Plin.). pomum, Plin.

13, 4, 7, § 30: flos, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54.—*Sup.:* uvae, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

răcēmus, i, *m.* [ῥάξ, ῥαγός]. **I.** Lit., *the stalk of a cluster* of grapes and similar plants: alia (poma) racemis dependent, ut uvae, palmae, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; cf. id. 16, 26, 48, § 112; 14, 3, 4, § 43: sunt et mora cruenta, et lentis uva racemis, Verg. Copa, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bunch* of berries, *cluster* of grapes: fert uva racemos, Verg. G. 2, 60; Ov. M. 3, 484; id. Tr. 4, 6, 9; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13; Hor. C. 2, 5, 11 al.: lecti de vite racemi, Ov. A. A. 3, 703; Verg. G. 2, 102; Sil. 7, 208 al. — **B.** *Wine* (poet.): donec eras mixtus nullis, Acheloë, racemis, Ov. F. 5, 343.

Racilius, i, *m.;* **Racilia**, ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. L. Racilius, *a tribune of the people*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; id. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31; id. Fam. 1, 7, 2. — **2.** Racilia, *wife of Cincinnatus*, Liv. 3, 26, 9.

rădĭans, antis, v. radio, II. B.

* **rădĭātĭlis**, e, *adj.* [radio], *emitting rays, radiant:* umbra, Ven. Fort. 2, 286.

rădĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a glittering, shining, a beamy lustre, radiation* (post-Aug.): marmoris, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32: stellarum, Jul. Firm. Math. 1, 4. — *Plur.*, Arn. 6, 208.

rădĭātus, a, um, v. radio, II. A.

rādīcālis, e, *adj.* [radix], *having roots* (post-class.), Aug. c. Faust. 13, 12.

rādīcātus, a, um, v. radicor.

* **rādīcesco**, ĕre, *v. inch.* [radix], *to take root*, Sen. Ep. 86 *fin.*

rādīcĭtus, *adv.* [id.], *with the roots, by the roots* (class.). **I.** Lit.: effodere herbas malas, Cato, R. R. 50: concidere rosetum, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Cat. 64, 288: evellere arborem, Suet. Vesp. 5: eximere, Col. 4, 33, 4: interire, id. 6, 3, 1: auferre ungues, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 51 al. — **II.** Trop., *by the roots*, i. e. *utterly, completely, radically:* radicitus tollere atque extrahere cupiditatem, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27; cf.: extrahere religionem ex animis hominum, id. N. D. 1, 43, 121: excutere opinionem alicui, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: omnia malefacta vostra repperi radicitus, *thoroughly*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 62.

rādīco, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, and **rādīcor**, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to strike root, take root* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **1.** Form radico, Cassiod. H. E. 2, 6. — **2.** Form radicor: mergi facile radicantur, Col. 4, 2, 2; Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 36; 18, 7, 10, § 51 al.—Hence, **rādīcātus**, a, um, *having roots:* semina, Col. Arb. 20 *fin.;* Pall. Febr. 10, 1; 18, 1; 19, 2 al.—**II.** Trop.: et radicavi in populo honorificato (i. e. ego sapientia), *have found a home, struck root*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 16: in caritate radicati et fundati, id. Eph. 3, 17. —**rādīcātus**, a, um, *rooted*, Sid. Ep. 5, 10 *fin.*

* **rādīcōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of roots, having many roots:* bracchia hederarum, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 151.

rādīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a small root, rootlet*, Cic. Div. 2, 66, 136; Col. 5, 5, 5.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Fuller's-weed, soapwort*, Plin. 19, 3, 18, § 48. — **2.** *A small kind of radish*, Col. 4, 8, 1; 11, 2, 19; Cels. 2, 18; 21; 29 al.

rădĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 [radius]. * **I.** (Acc. to radius, I. B. 1.) *V. a., to furnish with spokes:* rota radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15.—**II.** (Acc. to radius, II.) *V. a.* and *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Act., to furnish with beams, make beaming, irradiate;* only in *pass., to be irradiated, to gleam, emit beams.*—Lit.: galeae gemmis radientur et auro, Ov. P. 3, 4, 103. — Esp. freq. in the *part. perf.* and *P. a.:* **rădĭātus**, a, um, *furnished with rays, irradiated, shining:* miles ut adverso Phoebi radiatus ab ictu, *irradiated*, Luc. 7, 214: rubent radiati lumina solis, *shining*, Lucr. 5, 462: sol, Cic. Ac. 2, 41, 126; cf. also: orbis flammeus solis, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: lumen (solis), Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162; Ov. M. 4, 193: insigne diei (i. e. sol), Lucr. 5, 699: caput, *surrounded with a halo* or *nimbus* (the attribute of deities and deified personages), Plin. Pan. 52; cf. corona, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.:* splendor radiatus lampade solis, Sil. 7, 143.—**B.** *Neutr., to emit beams, to beam, shine, radiate.* **1.** Lit.: felium in tenebris fulgent radiantque oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; id. M. 2, 4: miles radiabat in armis, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 27; Sil. 8, 468: radiabunt tempora nati (of the halo of deified personages, v. supra, A.), Sil. 3, 629; 2, 586. — Freq. in *part. pres.:* **rădĭans**, *beaming, shining:* lumina solis, Ov. Tr. 2, 325: sidera, Lucr. 4, 214; Ov. M. 7, 325; 9, 272: Aquarius, Cic. Arat. 172: luna, Verg. A. 8, 23: aurum, Ov. M. 4, 636; cf.: galea claro ab auro, id. ib. 13, 105: templa auro, id. A. A. 3, 451: arma, Verg. A. 8, 616: carbunculi pinnato fulgore, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93. — **2.** Trop., *to shine, radiate:* quasi de industriâ prospera ejus (fortuna) adversis radiaret, Flor. 4, 2, 30 Halm. (Duker, radiarentur): ipsi inter medios roseâ radiante juventâ, Val. Fl. 8, 257: constitutio, quae inter imperiales radiat sanctiones, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 3: radiantia signa, *asterisks*, Hier. praef. in Psa.

rădĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [radius]. * **I.** *A small, feeble sunbeam*, Amm. 28, 4, 18.—**II.** *A kind of long olive*, Col. 12, 49, 2.—**III.** *A plant resembling fern*, App. Herb. 83.

* **rădĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *emitting many beams, radiant:* sol, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41.

rădĭus, ii, *m.* [cf.: radix, ramus], *a staff, rod.* **I.** In gen.: acuti radii immissi, *stakes*, Liv. 33, 5, 11: ferreus, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A spoke* of a wheel, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206; Verg. G. 2, 444; id. A. 6, 616; Ov. M. 2, 108; 2, 317; Val. Fl. 6, 414: inter radios rotarum, Curt. 4, 9, 5; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 206.—**2.** In mathematics, **a.** *A staff, rod*, for measuring, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; Verg. E. 3, 41; id. A. 6, 850; Macr. S. 7, 2; Tert. Idol. 9. — **b.** *A semidiameter, radius* of a circle, Cic. Univ. 6. — **3.** In weaving, *a shuttle*, Ov. M. 6, 56; 132; Lucr. 5, 1352; Verg. A. 9, 476.— **4.** In zoology, **a.** *The spur* of many kinds of birds, Plin. 11, 47, 107, § 257; esp. of the cock, id. 30, 11, 29, § 97. — **b.** *The sting above the tail of the fish* pastinaca, Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; 32, 2, 12, § 25. — **5.** In botany, *a kind of long olive*, Verg. G. 2, 86; Col. 5, 8, 4; id. Arb. 17, 3; Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 13. A sub-species of the same, called radius major, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24.— **6.** In anatomy, *the radius, the exterior bone of the forearm*, Gr. κερκίς, Cels. 8, 1. — **7.** Radius virilis = membrum virile, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 14, 115.—**II.** *A beam* or *ray* of any shining object; of the sun, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2; Lucr. 1, 48; 2, 117; Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71; Verg. A. 4, 119; 7, 25; Tert. Res. Carn. 47; of lightning, Verg. A. 8, 429; Val. Fl. 6, 55; of the eyes, Gell. 5, 16, 2; of the halo around the heads of divine or deified personages: aurati, Verg. A. 12, 163; cf. radio, II.

rādix, īcis (*gen. plur.* radicium, Cassiod. H. E. 1, 1; Jul. Val. Itin. Alex. 32 (75)), *f.* [Gr. ῥίζα, a root; ῥάδιξ, a shoot or twig; cf. ramus], *a root* of a plant (cf. stirps). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (mostly in *plur.*): radices agere, *to strike root*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37 *fin.;* Ov. R. Am. 106; id. M. 4, 254; Col. 5, 6, 8; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127; cf. infra, II.: capere radices, *to take root*, Cato, R. R. 133, 3; Plin. 17, 17, 27, § 123: penitus immittere radices, Quint. 1, 3, 5: emittere radices e capite, ex se, Col. 3, 18, 6; 5, 10, 13: descendunt radices, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 129: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: herbas radice revellit, Ov. M. 7, 226: radicibus eruta pinus, Verg. A. 5, 449: segetem ab radicibus imis eruere, id. G. 1, 319.—*Sing.:* (arbos) quae, quantum vertice ad auras, tantum radice in Tartara tendit, Verg. G. 2, 292; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 128; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 150; Ov. H. 5, 147. — **2.** In partic., *an edible root*, Caes. B. C. 3, 48; esp. *a radish:* Syriaca, Col. 11, 3, 16; 59; also simply radix, Pall. 1, 35, 5; Hor. S. 2, 8, 8; Ov. M. 8, 666 al.: dulcis, *licorice*, Scrib. Comp. 170. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *The root*, i. e. *the lower part* of an object, *the foot* of a hill, mountain, etc.—In *plur.:* in radicibus Caucasi natus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: in radicibus Amani, id. Fam. 15, 4, 9: sub ipsis radicibus montis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; 7, 51 *fin.;* 69; id. B. C. 1, 41; 3, 85, 1 et saep. —In *sing.:* a Palatii radice, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 180.—**2.** *That upon which any thing is fixed* or *rests* (e. g. the tongue, a feather, a rock); *a root, foundation* (poet.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): linguae, Ov. M. 6, 557: plumae, id. ib. 2, 583: saxi, Lucr. 2, 102; Ov. M. 14, 713.—**3.** Radix virilis = membrum virile, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 13.—**II.** Trop., *a root, ground, basis, foundation, origin, source* (almost entirely in the *plur.*): vera gloria radices agit atque etiam propagatur, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: virtus altissimis defixa radicibus, id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: audeamus non solum ramos amputare miseriarum, sed omnes radicum fibras evellere, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: facilitatis et patientiae, id. Cael. 6, 14: Pompeius eo robore vir, iis radicibus, i. e. *so deeply rooted, firmly established in the State*, id. Att. 6, 6, 4: illic radices, illic fundamenta sunt, Quint. 10, 3, 3: a radicibus evertere domum, *from its foundation, utterly*, Phaedr. 3, 10, 49: ex iisdem, quibus nos, radicibus natum (C. Marium), i. e. *a native of the same city*, Cic. Sest. 22, 50; Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1; cf. in *sing.:* Apollinis se radice ortum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 72: ego sum radix David, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 16 et saep.— Of words, *origin, derivation*, Varr. L. L. 6, 5, 61; 7, 3, 88 al.

rādo, si, sum, 3, *v. a., to scrape, scratch, shave, rub*, or *smooth;* of the hair, *to shave off with a razor* (while tondere is to cut off with shears; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. scabo). **I.** Lit.: MVLIERES GENAS NE RADVNTO, *tear, lacerate by scratching*, in mourning, XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plin. 11, 37, 58, § 157; and Fest. s. v. radere, p. 227: fauces, *to irritate*, Lucr. 4, 528; Quint. 11, 3, 13 Spald.; 11, 3, 20: terram pedibus (corvus), Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 2: caput et supercilia, *to shave*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20 (just before, abrasa); Petr. 103: caput, as a token of slavery, Liv. 34, 52 *fin.;* in mourning, Suet. Calig. 5; and in execution of a vow made in times of peril, Juv. 12, 81 (cf. Petr. 103 sqq.): barbam, Suet. Aug. 79.—Transf., of the person himself: ut tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, Suet. Caes. 45; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211: tigna, *to smooth off*, Lucr. 5, 1267: virgae, Verg. G. 2, 358; cf. lapides, *to sweep the mosaic ground*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 83: parietes, *to scratch*, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 52: aream, i. e. *to clear of bushes*, Col. 2, 19; cf.: medicam marris ad solum, *to weed out*, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 147: arva imbribus (Eurus), *to strip, lay waste, sweep, ravage*, Hor. Epod. 16, 54; cf.: terras (Aquilo), id. S. 2, 6, 25: nomen fastis, *to scratch out, erase*, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.:* margine in extremo littera rasa, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 22: tabellae rasae, id. A. A. 1, 437.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** *To touch in passing, touch upon, brush along, graze;* of streams: ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 256; Ov. F. 1, 242; Luc. 2, 425; Sen. Hippol. 16.—Of sailors: hinc altas cautes projectaque saxa Pachyni Radimus (in sailing by), Verg. A. 3, 700; 5, 170; 7, 10; Val. Fl. 5, 108; Luc. 5, 425; 8, 246 al.: sicco freta radere passu (with percurrere; of horses running past), Ov. M. 10, 654: terra rasa squamis (serpentis), id. ib. 3, 75: arva radens serpens, Stat. Th. 5, 525; cf. Verg. A. 5, 217: trajectos surculus rasit, *crept through*, Suet. Ner. 48.—**2.** *To strip off, nip off:* damnosa canicula quantum raderet, Pers. 3, 50: ista tonstrix radit, i. e. *shaves* her customers (sc. of their money), Mart. 2, 17, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to grate upon, hurt, offend:* aures delicatas radere, Quint. 3, 1, 3: teneras auriculas mordaci vero, Pers. 1, 107: pallentes mores, *to lash, satirize*, id. 5, 15.

* **rādŭla**, ae, *f.* [rado], *a scraping-iron, scraper*, Col. 12, 18, 5.

raeda or **rēda** (falsely written **rhēda**), ae, *f.* [prob. Celtic: plurima Gallica valuerunt ut raeda ac petorritum, Quint. 1, 5, 57; cf. id. 1, 5, 68], *a travelling-carriage* or *wagon with four wheels*, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 25; 451, 17; Caes. B. G. 1, 51, 2; 6, 30, 2; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; id. Phil. 2, 24, 58; id. Att. 5, 17, 1; 6, 1, 25; Hor. S. 1, 5, 86; 2, 6, 42; Juv. 3, 10.

raedārĭus (**rēdārĭus**), i, *adj.* [raeda], *of* or *belonging to a four-wheeled carriage:* mulae, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7.—Hence, *subst.:* **raedārĭus**, i, *m.* **1.** *A coachman, the driver of a rœda:* raedarium occidunt, Cic. Mil. 10, 29.—**2.** *A wagon-builder, coachmaker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5, § 1.

Raeti (**Rhaeti**), ōrum, *m., the Rœtians, a mountain people north of the Po, between the Danube, the Rhine, and the Lech*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133; 3, 19, 23, § 130; Liv. 5, 33 *fin.;* Just. 20, 5, 9; Tac. H. 1, 68; 3, 5; 53; Hor. C. 4, 14, 15 al.—Hence, **1. Rae-**

tia (**Rhaetia**), ae, *f.*, *the country of the Ræti, Rætia*, Tac. A. 1, 44; id. H. 2, 98; 3, 5 et saep.—**2. Raetĭcus** (**Rhaetĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Rætian*: oppida, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130: Alpes, Tac. G. 1: bellum, Suet. Tib. 9: arma, Ov. Tr. 2, 226: copiae, Tac. H. 1, 59 *fin.*: vinum (of excellent quality), Verg. G. 2, 96; Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14. 1, 3, § 16; 14, 6, 8, § 67; Suet. Aug. 77; Mart. 14, 100 al.—**3. Raetius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Rætian*: provincia, Tac. G. 41.—**4. Raetus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Rætian*: Alpes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 17.

raia, ae, *f.*, *a sea-fish, the ray*, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 42, 67, § 144.

Ralla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the Marcian gens*. **1.** M. Marcius Ralla, Liv. 29, 11.—**2.** Q. Marcius Ralla, Liv. 34, 52.

rallum, i, *n.* [rado], *an instrument for scraping off the earth from the ploughshare*, Plin. 18. 19, 49, § 179.

* **rallus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [for rarulus, from rarus], *thin*: tunica, *a thin tunic*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46; cf. Non. 539, 15.

rāmāle, is, *n.* [ramus], *twigs, shoots, sticks, brushwood*; very rare in *sing.*: ut ramale vetus, Pers. 1, 97.—Usually *plur.*: **rāmālia**, ium, Ov. M. 8, 644; Pers. 5, 59; Sen. Ep. 90, 10; Tac. A. 13, 58.

rāmenta, ōrum, *n.*; less freq. in *sing.*, **rāmentum**, i, *n.* (collat. form **rāmenta**, ae, *f.*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 15; 3, 4, 23; id. Rud. 4, 3, 77) [rado]. **I.** Lit., *what is grated, shaved*, or *rubbed off; scrapings, shavings, chips*, etc. (larger than scobes), Col. 4, 29, 16; id. Arb. 8, 4: uvas scobe ramentisve abietis, populi, fraxini servare, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 67: ferri, *scales struck off by the hammer*, Lucr. 6, 1044: auri, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62: ligni, id. 24, 2, 2, § 6; 24, 5, 10, § 16: lapidis specularis, id. 36, 22, 45, § 162: ramento e cornibus, id. 21, 2, 3, § 5: ramenta fluminum, *what rivers throw up on their banks, grains of sand*, id. 33, 4, 21, § 66: sulphuratum, *a sulphur-match*, Mart. 10, 3.—* **II.** Transf., *bits, morsels, small pieces*, in gen.: patri omne (aurum) cum ramento reddidi, *each and every*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 29.

rāmentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramentum], *full of little bits, full of small pieces* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3.

rāmentum, i, v. ramenta.

* **rāmeus**, a, um, *adj.* [ramus], *of* or *belonging to boughs* or *branches*: fragmenta, i. e. *sticks*, = ramalia, Verg. G. 4, 303.

rāmex, icis, *m.* [id.]. **I.** (In *plur.*) *The blood-vessels of the lungs*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 37; Varr. ap. Non. 166, 12.—**II.** (*Sing.* and *plur.*) *A rupture, hernia, varicocele*, Cels. 7, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 121; 30, 15, 47, § 137; Juv. 10, 205; Lucil. ap. Non. 166, 15.—**B.** *A staff*, Col. 9, 1, 3.

* **rāmĭcōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [ramex], *afflicted with hernia, ruptured*, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 136.

Ramises, is, *m.* (also **Rhamises** or **Rhamses**), *an ancient king of Egypt*, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; Tac. A. 2, 60.

Ramnes and **Ramnenses**, ium, *m.* **I.** *The Latin stock* or *tribe from whose union with the Taties* (*Sabines*) *and Luceres* (*Etruscans*) *sprang the most ancient Roman State*; form Ramnes, usually applied to *the tribe*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.; Liv. 10, 6, 7; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31; Ov. F. 3, 131; but it is called Ramnenses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 55.—From them was named, **II.** *One of the three centuries of knights instituted by Romulus*, usually called Ramnenses, Liv. 1, 13, 8; Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36; but Ramnes in Liv. 1, 36, 2.—Hence, poet. for *nobles of the olden time*, Hor. A. P. 342.

rāmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ramus], *full of boughs, having many branches, branching, branchy*. **I.** Lit.: arbor, Lucr. 5, 1096: ilex, Ov. M. 8, 237; cf.: domus Silvani, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 5: stipes, Ov. F. 3, 751.—*Comp.*: lappago, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102.—*Sup.*, Tert. Apol. 35.—**II.** Transf., *branching*: cornua cervi, Verg. E. 7, 30: corpora, Lucr. 2, 446; Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 291: radices, Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.—*Comp.*: folium, Plin. 21, 10, 32, § 58.—*Sup.*: curalium, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 22.—Poet., of the clouds, *branchy, forked*, Lucr. 6, 133.—Of the Lernæan hydra, from whose trunk young serpents grew out like branches, Ov. M. 9, 73: vitae nescius error diducit mentes ramosa in compita, *into many devious ways*, Pers. 5, 35.

rāmŭla, ae, *f.* [ramus], *the hoof*: equorum, Veg. Vet. 1, 56, 31 (al. ungulae); 2, 58, 4.

* **rāmŭlōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [ramulus], *full of branching veins*: folia, Plin. 16, 24, 38, § 92.

rāmŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus], *a little branch* or *bough, a twig, sprig*, Cato, R. R. 101; Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; Plin. 24, 15, 81, § 132; 27, 12, 88, § 111 al.

rāmus, i, *m.* [for rad-mus; Sanscr. root vardh-, crescere; cf.: radix, radius], *a branch, bough, twig* (cf.: surculus, termes). **I.** Lit.: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179; Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (Trag. v. 194 Vahl.): qui praetereuntes ramum defringerent arboris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: sub ramis arboris, Lucr. 2, 30; 5, 1393: decidere falcibus ramos, id. 5, 936 et saep.: tempora cingite ramis, Verg. A. 5, 71; 8, 286; Val. Fl. 6, 296; Hor. C. 2, 15, 9; id. S. 1, 5, 81: ingens ramorum umbra, Verg. G. 2, 489; id. A. 6, 808.—Poet., for *a tree*, Verg. A. 3, 650; for *the fruit of trees*, id. ib. 8, 318; in partic., for *frankincense twigs*, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 211.—**B.** Transf., of things having a branching form. **1.** *A branch of a stag's antlers*, Caes. B. G. 6, 26, 2.—**2.** *A spur of a mountain chain*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 134.—**3.** *A club*, Prop. 1, 1, 13; 4 (5), 9, 15.—**4.** = membrum virile, Nov. ap. Non. 116, 26.—**5.** *An arm* or *mouth of a river*: multos ignobiles ramos porrigit (Nilus), Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 11.—**6.** *A branch* or *arm of the Greek letter* Υ, used by Pythagoras as a symbol of the two paths of life, leading to virtue and vice, Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; hence called Samii rami, Pers. 3, 56.—**II.** Trop., *a branch*: ramos amputare miseriarum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: fortitudo, cujus patientia et perpessio et tolerantia rami sunt, Sen. Ep. 67, 10.—Of *a branch of consanguinity*, Pers. 3, 28.

rāmuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ramus], *a little branch* or *bough, a twig* (late Lat. for ramulus), Hier. Ep. 133, 3; Vulg. Isa. 18, 5.

rāna, ae, *f.* [for racna; cf.: ranco, racco, to roar, cry out; Germ. röcheln; Gr. λακεῖν; v. Cors. Ausspr. 1, p. 636 sq.]. **I.** *A frog*, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172; Ov. M. 6, 381; 15, 375; Verg. G. 1, 378; 3, 431; Hor. S. 1, 5, 14: pluvias metuo, ranae enim ῥητορεύουσιν, Cic. Att. 15, 16, b.—In partic., *the tree-frog, green frog*, Plin. 32, 8, 29, § 92; v. rubeta.—The entrails of frogs were used for charms, Juv. 3, 44.—Prov.: inflat se tamquam rana, Petr. 74, 13: qui fuit rana, nunc est rex, said of one who has risen from a lowly station, id. 74, 77 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **1.** Rana marina, *a sea-fish, the frog-fish, fishing frog, angler*: Lophius piscatorius, Linn.; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; called also simply rana, Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; and: rana piscatrix, id. 9, 42, 67, § 143.—**2.** *A push*, or *swelling on the tongue of beasts*, Col. 6, 8, 1; Veg. 3, 3, 12.

rancens, entis, *Part.*, *stinking, putrid, rancid* (ante- and post-class.), Lucr. 3, 719: axungia, Ser. Samm. 978.

rancesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become stinking, grow rancid*, Arn. 1, 12.

rancĭdē, *adv.*, v. rancidus.

rancĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rancidus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *stinking, rank, rancid*: opsonia, Juv. 11, 135.—**II.** Trop., *disgusting, loathsome, offensive*: rancidulum quiddam locutus, Pers. 1, 33; cf. Mart. 7, 34, 7.

rancĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ranceo, rancens], *stinking, rank, rancid*. **I.** Lit.: cadavera, Lucr. 6, 1155: aper, Hor. S. 2, 2, 89.—**II.** Trop., *disgusting, loathsome, offensive*: aspectus, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92.—*Comp.*: quid rancidius, quam, etc., Juv. 6, 185.—*Sup.* does not occur.—*Adv.*: **rancĭdē**, *nauseously, disgustingly*: ficta verba, Gell. 18, 11, 2; 18, 8, 1.

ranco, āre, v. racco.

rancor, ōris, *m.* [ranceo, rancens]. **I.** Lit., *a stinking smell* or *flavor, rankness, rancidity* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 20, 2; 11, 10, 2.—**II.** Trop., *an old grudge, rancor*, Hier. Ep. 13, 1.

rānŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rana]. **I.** Lit., *a little frog, a tadpole*, App. M. 9, p. 233, 11.—**II.** Transf., *a little swelling on the tongue of cattle*, Veg. 4, 5, 1 al.

rānuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rana]. **I.** Lit., *a little frog, a tadpole, porwigle*, Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Transf., jocosely, of the inhabitants of Ulubrae (as residing in the neighborhood of marshes), Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3.—**III.** *A medicinal plant, called also batrachion, perh. crowfoot, ranunculus*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 172; Tert. Spect. 27.

rāpa, ae, v. rapum.

* **rāpācĭa**, ōrum, *n.* [rapum], *turnip tops*, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; v. rapicius.

* **răpācĭda**, ae, *m.* [rapax], *robber*, a comically formed patronymic, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 8.

răpācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *greediness, rapacity*: quis in rapacitate avarior, Cic. Cael. 6, 13; Suet. Tit. 7; Just. 38, 7, 8; Mart. 6, 72, 1: dirae filius es rapacitatis, id. 12, 53, 7.

răpax, ācis, *adj.* [rapio], *grasping, greedy of plunder, rapacious*. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. furax): vos rapaces, vos praedones, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 26; id. Pers. 3, 3, 6: olim furunculus, nunc vero etiam rapax, Cic. Pis. 27, 66; so with *fur*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4: inopiâ rapax, Suet. Dom. 3: procuratorum rapacissimum quemque, id. Vesp. 16; cf. Tac. H. 1, 20: Cinara, i. e. *eager for presents*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 33; so Tib. 1, 5, 59; 2, 4, 25: cervi, luporum praeda rapacium, Hor. C. 4, 4, 50; id. Epod. 16, 20; cf. Harpyiae, id. S. 2, 2, 40.—As *subst.*: **răpax**, ācis, *comm.*, *a beast of prey*, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247.—**2.** Of things, *rapacious, ravenous* (mostly poet.): falces rapaces, Lucr. 3, 650: ventus, Ov. A. A. 1, 388: ignis, id. M. 8, 837: mors, Tib. 1, 3, 65; cf. Orcus, Hor. C. 2, 18, 30: fortuna, id. ib. 1, 34, 14: dentes, *fangs, tusks*, Veg. 6, 1, 1.—With *gen.*: chryselectrum rapacissimum ignium, *very ignitible*, Plin. 37, 3. 12, § 51.—As a poet. epithet of floods: amnes, Lucr. 5, 341: fluvii, id. 1, 17: unda, Cic. poët. N. D. 3, 10, 24: undae, Ov. M. 8, 550: Danubius, id. ad Liv. 397.—Hence, transf., an appellation of the twenty-first legion and the soldiers composing it (qs. *that sweeps every thing before it*), Tac. H. 2, 43; 100; 3, 14; 18; 22.—**II.** Trop. (rare), with *gen.*, *grasping, seizing eagerly* or *quickly, greedy, avaricious*: nihil est rapacius quam natura, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: rapacia virtutis ingenia, Sen. Ep. 95, 36: nostri omnium utilitatum et virtutum rapacissimi, Plin. 25, 2, 2, § 4.

† **răphănīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ῥαφάνινος, *of radishes, made from radishes*: oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

† **răphănītis**, idis, *f.*, = ῥαφανῖτις, *the sword-lily*, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 41.

† **răphănos agrĭa**, *f.*, = ῥάφανος ἀγρία, *a sort of wild-radish*, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 72.

† **răphănus**, i, *m.* (*f.*, Pall. 9, 5), = ῥάφανος, *a radish*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 78 sqq.; 20, 4, 12, § 22; Col. 11, 3, 47; 59; Cato, R. R. 35, 2; Cat. 15, 19.

rāpĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rapum], *of* or *belonging to rapes* or *turnips, rape-, turnip-*: coles, Cato, R. R. 35, 2: semen, *rape-seed*, id. ib. 134, 1.—As *subst.*: **rāpĭcĭi**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. caules), *turnip-shoots, young turnip-plants*, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127.

răpĭdē, *adv.*, v. rapidus *fin.*

răpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rapidus], *swiftness* of a stream that carries all before it; *velocity, rapidity* (only in the foll. passages): fluminis, Caes. B. C. 1, 62, 2; id. B. G. 4, 17, 2; Front. Strat. 1, 6, 2.

* **răpĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *swift, rapid*: sonitus, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

răpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rapio], *tearing away, seizing*. **I.** Lit. (very rare, and only poet.): ferae, Ov. H. 10, 96; 11, 111 (but in Lucr. 4, 712, the correct read. is rabidi leones).—Of hunting-dogs: agmen, *a tearing, fierce pack*, Ov. M. 3, 242; cf. Lucr. 5, 890.—Of *fierce, consuming* heat: aestus, Verg. E. 2, 10: sol, id. G. 1, 92: Sirius, id. ib. 4, 425: flamma, Ov. M. 2, 123: ignis, Verg. G. 4, 263; Ov. M. 7, 326; 8, 225; 12, 274.—Of a *consuming* pyre, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 20.—As epithet of the sea (qs. *devouring*), Tib. 1, 2, 40 (al. rabidus).—**II.** Transf., *tearing* or *hurrying along, swift, quick, rapid* (the predom. and class. signif.; esp. freq. in the

poets). **1.** Of waters: fluvius, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52; id. Men. prol. 64 sq.: torrens, Verg. A. 2, 305: amnis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Lucr. 1, 14: flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50; Hor. S. 2, 3, 242; Tib. 1, 2, 44 Huschk. *N. cr.;* Quint. 6, 2, 6 al.; cf.: lapsus fluminum (along with celeres venti), Hor. C. 1, 12, 9: Tigris, id. ib. 4, 14, 46: procellae, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 45: undae (as a mere epitheton ornans), Ov. M. 7, 6.—*Sup.:* flumen, Caes. B. C. 1, 50 *fin.*—**2.** Of other hurrying, rapidly moving things: turbo, Lucr. 6, 668; cf. venti, Verg. A. 6, 75: Notus, Hor. C. 1, 28, 21: ignis Jovis, Verg. A. 1, 42: sol, Hor. C. 2, 9, 12; cf.: axis (solis), Ov. F. 3, 518: orbis, id. M. 2, 73; and: caelum, Stat. Th. 1, 197: equi, Ov. F. 5, 592; cf.: volucris rapidissima, id. M. 2, 716: manus, Verg. A. 8, 442: currus, id. ib. 12, 478; cf. cursus, id. ib. 12, 683: agmen, Tac. H. 2, 30; cf. Verg. A. 11, 906: bella, Claud. Cons. Stil. 1, 188: impetus, Flor. 4, 7, 12: venenum, i. e. *quick-working*, Tac. A. 12, 67; so, virus, id. ib. 13, 15 *fin.:* pestis, Sil. 7, 351: vires, id. 4, 678. —**B.** Trop., *hurried, impetuous, vehement, hasty:* oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: rapidus in consiliis, *over-hasty, precipitate*, Liv. 22, 12 *fin.:* rapidus proelia miscet, Sil. 1, 266: rapidus in urbem vectus, Tac. H. 2, 54.—Hence, *adv.:* **răpĭdē,** acc. to II., *hurriedly, hastily, quickly, rapidly:* dilapsus (fluvius), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: iter confecit (along with festinanter), Suet. Calig. 43.—*Comp.:* eo rapidius ... venit Rigodulum, Tac. H. 4, 71.—Trop.: quod (παθητικόν) cum rapide fertur, sustineri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Or. 37, 128.

1. răpīna, ae, *f.* [rapio]. **I.** *Robbery, plundering, pillage, rapine* (class.; in ante-Aug. prose, as also in Tac., Suet., Verg., and Hor., only in *plur.;* syn. praeda): nihil cogitant, nisi caedes, nisi incendia, nisi rapinas, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10: avaritia in rapinis, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: hostem rapinis prohibere, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; Hirt. B. G. 8, 25, 1: spes rapinarum, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 3; Sall. C. 5, 2; 16, 4; 57, 1; Vell. 2, 32 *fin.;* 2, 83, 2; Cat. 19, 19 al.: an furtis pereamve rapinis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 157.—In *sing.*, esp. *the act of robbery, the business* or *habit of plunder:* per latrocinia ac rapinam tolerantes vitam, Liv. 26, 40, 17: a rapinâ hostium templa vindicare, Just. 8, 2, 9: bonorum atque hominum, id. 8, 5, 9: cum rapinae occasio deesset, id. 21, 3, 1; 43, 2, 9; Val. Max. 6, 8, 7; 9, 3, 7; Sen. Polyb. 3, 4; id. ad Marc. 10, 4; id. Const. 6, 2; id. Ep. 72, 8; Col. 8, 11, 1: terra patuit invita rapinae, Ov. M. 5, 492; 10, 28: ad nullius rei rapinam, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 9; so, alimenti, *a withdrawing*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 239; 2, 68, 68, § 173: dum ei rapinam fecit, Dig. 31, 1, 88, § 16: promissae signa rapinae, *of carrying off*, Ov. M. 14, 818.—**2.** Concr., *prey, plunder, booty* (poet. and late Lat.): abstractaeque boves abjurataeque rapinae, *Verg. A. 8, 263: piscator ferat aequorum rapinas, Mart. 10, 87, 18; 8, 78, 8: et rapina pauperis in domo vestrâ, Vulg. Isa. 3, 14; 33, 23.—*Plur.:* rapinas dissipare, Vulg. Dan. 11, 24.—***II.** *A collecting together, removing:* opum suarum, Auct. Aetn. 611.

2. rāpīna, ae, *f.* [rapum]. **I.** *A turnip-field*, Col. 11, 2, 71.—**II.** Transf., *a turnip, rape*, Cato, R. R. 5, 8; 35, 2; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. 41, 30 (2270 ap. Orell.).

***răpīnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [1. rapina], *plundering, rapine, pillage:* rapinationes facere, M. Aur. ap. Front. 2, 15.

răpīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber*, only Lucil. and Varr. ap. Non. 129, 29, and 167, 20 sq.

răpĭo, pŭi, ptum, 3 (old *perf. subj.* rapsit, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; *part. perf. fem.* ex raptabus, Gell. ap. Charis. p. 39 P.), *v. a.* [root ἁρπ; Gr. ἅρπη, a bird of prey, ἁρπαγή, ἁρπάζω; Lat. rapidus, rapax, rapina, etc.; cf. Sanscr. lup-, lumpāmi, rumpo; Gr. λύπη], *to seize and carry off, to snatch, tear, drag, draw*, or *hurry away*, = violenter sive celeriter capio (freq. and class.; in Cæs. not at all, and in Cic. mostly in the trop. signif.; cf.: ago, fero, traho, capio, sumo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 15; 30; 31: quo rapitis me? quo fertis me? id. Men. 5, 7, 10; cf. Verg. A. 6, 845; Ov. M. 9, 121: quo me cunque rapit tempestas? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 15; cf. id. C. 3, 25, 1: sumasne pudenter an rapias, *snatch*, id. Ep. 1, 17, 45; cf. id. S. 1, 5, 76: hostes vivos rapere soleo ex acie: ex hoc nomen mihi est (sc. Harpax), Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 60: te ex lustris uxor, id. As. 5, 2, 84: volucri spe et cogitatione rapi a domo, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: ab aede rapuit funale, Ov. M. 12, 247: torrem ab aris, id. ib. 12, 271: deque sinu matris ridentem ... Learchum ... rapit, id. ib. 4, 516 (for which, simply sinu, id. ib. 13, 450): hastam, de vulnere, id. ib. 5, 137: telum, Verg. A. 10, 486: repagula de posti, Ov. M. 5, 120: (frondes) altâ rapit arbore ventus, id. ib. 3, 730: vi atque ingratis ... rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40: aliquem sublimem domum, id. As. 5, 2, 18; cf.: sublimem, id. Mil. 5, 1; id. Men. 5, 7, 6; Ter. And. 5, 2, 20: commeatum in naves rapiunt, Liv. 41, 3: aliquem in jus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 21; so, in jus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 56; Hor. S. 1, 9, 77; 2, 3, 72; cf.: in jus ad regem, Liv. 1, 26: in carcerem, Suet. Tib. 11; 61: aliquem ad cornuficem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 156; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 37: ad praetorem, id. Aul. 4, 10, 30: ad supplicium ob facinus, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 238: ad mortem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 52, § 138; id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: ad tortorem, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: ad poenam, Suet. Claud. 10; 37; id. Vit. 14: ad consulem, Liv. 10, 20: matres, virgines, pueros ad stuprum, id. 26, 13: teneram virginem ad virum, Cat. 61, 3 (cf.: rapi simulatur virgo ex gremio matris, aut, si ea non est, ex proximâ necessitudine, cum ad virum traditur, quod videlicet ea res feliciter Romulo cessit, Fest. p. 289 Müll.): illum (sc. lembum) in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni, Verg. G. 1, 203: nec variis obsita frondibus Sub divum rapiam, *drag into open day*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 13.—Poet.: Nasonis carmina rapti, i. e. *torn from his home, borne far away*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 1; cf. id. H. 13, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 6.—**B.** With the idea of swiftness predominating: Turnus rapit Totam aciem in Teucros, Verg. A. 10, 308: rapit agmina ductor, Luc. 1, 228: agmina cursu, Sil. 7, 116: legiones, Plin. Pan. 14: curru rapi, Sil. 1, 134: quattuor hinc rapimur raedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86: Notus rapit biremes, Sil. 17, 276: carinas venti rapuere, Luc. 3, 46: rapit per aequora navem, *hurries it away*, Verg. A. 10, 660; cf.: ventis per aequora, Ov. M. 14, 470: missos currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114: pedes quo te rapiunt, id. C. 3, 11, 49: arma rapiat juventus, *snatch up*, Verg. A. 7, 340; so, arma, Ov. M. 2, 603: arma manu, Verg. A. 8, 220: bipennem dextrâ, id. ib. 11, 651: cingula, id. ib. 9, 364.—**2.** With *reflex. pron.*, *to hasten, hurry, tear one's self*, etc.: ocius hinc te Ni rapis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 118; cf. Ov. Am. 3, 5, 29: se ad caedem optimi cujusque, Cic. Phil. 13, 8, 18.—**C.** In partic. **1.** *To carry off by force; to seize, rob, ravish; to plunder, ravage, lay waste, take by assault, carry by force*, etc. (very freq.; cf. praedor), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 11: erat ei vivendum latronum ritu, ut tantum haberet, quantum rapere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: virgines rapi jussit ... quae raptae erant, etc., id. ib. 2, 7, 12; 2, 8, 14; so, virgines, *to carry off, abduct*, Sall. C. 51, 9; Liv. 1, 9; Quint. 7, 7, 3; 9, 2, 70; Hor. C. 2, 4, 8; Ov. M. 12, 225; id. A. A. 1, 680: raptus a dis Ganymedes, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: ab Idâ, Hor. C. 3, 20, 16: omne sacrum rapiente dextrâ, id. ib. 3, 3, 52: alii rapiunt incensa feruntque Pergama, *pillage and plunder*, Verg. A. 2, 374 (the Homeric ἄγουσι καὶ φέρουσι; for which, in prose, ferre et agere; v. ago); cf.: rapturus moenia Romae, Luc. 3, 99: Theumeson, *to seize by force*, Stat. Th. 4, 370: Armeniam, *to plunder, lay waste*, Tac. A. 13, 6: Karthaginem, Sil. 15, 401: urbem, Stat. Th. 7, 599: raptas ad litora vertere praedas, Verg. A. 1, 528.—*Absol.:* rapio propalam, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 10: ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, Cic. Rep. 4, 5, 11 (Non. 20, 14): agunt, rapiunt, tenent, id. Rep. 3, 33, 45 Mos.; cf. along with trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4; id. J. 41, 5; with congerere, auferre, Mart. 8, 44, 9.—With the idea of rapidity predominating: castra urbesque primo impetu rapere, *to conquer rapidly* (= raptim capere), Liv. 6, 23, 5 Drak.; so, castra, Flor. 3, 20, 4; 4, 12, 34: Bithyniam, id. 3, 5, 6: Hispaniam, id. 2, 17, 6: arces, Luc. 6, 14.—*Part. perf. subst.* (α) **rapta,** ae, *f.*, *the ravished one, the seduced:* gratus raptae raptor fuit, Ov. A. A. 1, 680; id. H. 5, 97; 13, 55; 16, 339; id. F. 4, 607.—(β) **raptum,** i, *n.*, *the plunder, that which is stolen:* rapto vivere, *to live by robbery*, Liv. 7, 25 *fin.;* 22, 39; 28, 24; Quint. 3, 7, 24; Sen. Ep. 70 *fin.;* Curt. 3, 10 *fin.;* Just. 41, 4, 7; Verg. A. 7, 749; Ov. M. 11, 291; id. Tr. 5, 10, 16; for which: ex rapto vivere, id. M. 1, 144; so, rapto gaudere, Liv. 29, 6, 3 Drak.: rapto potiri, Verg. A. 4, 217: rapto uti, Vell. 2, 73, 3: sine rapto vivere, id. 2, 32 *fin.*—**2.** *To cut off, mutilate* (poet.): caput, Sil. 15, 807: ora gladio, id. 7, 704: rapuit non dente ferarum, Luc. 10, 517.—**3.** *To carry off suddenly* or *prematurely* by death, *to snatch away* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): improvisa leti Vis rapuit rapietque gentes, Hor. C. 2, 13, 20; so id. ib. 2, 17, 5; 4, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 14, 7; Verg. A. 6, 428; Ov. P. 4, 11, 5; Stat. S. 2, 1, 208; 5, 3, 16; Plin. 7, 8, 6, § 46; Suet. Calig. 7; Just. 2, 2, 13 (but Liv. 3, 50, 8: fato erepta, v. Drak.)—*Absol.:* et labor et durae rapit inclementia mortis, i. e. *hurries on*, Verg. G. 3, 68: RAPTA EST = obiit, Inscr. Orell. 4475.

II. Transf. (poet.), of any action or motion which resembles *seizing, snatching*, etc.: flammam, *to catch quickly*, Verg. A. 1, 176; Ov. M. 3, 374; cf.: incendia, id. ib. 15, 350: nigrum colorem, *to take* or *assume quickly*, id. ib. 7, 289; cf.: vim monstri, id. ib. 4, 744; and v. III.: Halesus Turno feroces Mille rapit populos, *leads hastily on*, Verg. A. 7, 725; cf. id. ib. 10, 178: rapiuntque ruuntque; Litora deseruere, *take hold, seize in haste* (the cables, etc.), id. ib. 4, 581; cf.: scalas, Auct. B. Alex. 20, 4.—Of the gliding movement of a serpent nec rapit immensos orbes per humum, *sweeps along*, Verg. G. 2, 153: pars densa ferarum Tecta rapit, i. e. *range quickly through*, Verg. A. 6, 8 Heyne; cf.: acrior et campum sonipes rapit, Stat. Th. 5, 3.

III. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to snatch, force*, or *hurry away:* fertur quasi torrens oratio, quamvis multa cujusquemodi rapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: ipsae res verba rapiunt, *carry along with them*, id. ib. 3, 5, 19: aspice me quanto rapiat Fortuna periclo, *carries away* (the figure taken from a storm at sea), Prop. 1, 15, 3: aliquem in deteriorem viam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 54; cf.: (comoediam) in pejorem partem, i. e. *to put a bad construction upon, to misconstrue, misrepresent*, Ter. Ad. prol. 3: consilium meum in contrariam partem, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 2: aliquem in invidiam, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7: opinionibus vulgi rapimur in errorem, id. Leg. 2, 17, 43: si quis in adversum rapiat casusve deusve, Verg. A. 9, 211; Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: cum aliqua his ampla et honesta res objecta est, totos ad se convertit et rapit, *seizes upon, appropriates*, id. Off. 2, 10, 37; cf.: commoda ad se, id. ib. 3, 5, 22: victoriae gloriam in se, Liv. 33, 11 *fin.:* almum Quae rapit hora diem, *snatches away*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 8; cf.: simul tecum solatia rapta, Verg. E. 9, 18: impetus rapit huc, rapit illuc, Stat. Th. 12, 794.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To carry along* or *away* with passion, *to transport, ravish, captivate;* and with a designation of the limit, *to carry* or *hurry away, to attract strongly* to any thing (usually in a bad sense): impetu raptus, Quint. 7, 2, 44: judicem rapere, id. 6, 2, 3; cf. id. 10, 1, 110; 12, 10, 61: praedae ac rapinarum cupiditas caeca te rapiebat, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: amentiâ rapi, id. Fam. 16, 12, 2: furorne caecus, an rapit vis acrior, An culpa? Hor. Epod. 7, 13; cf.: in medias res auditorem, id. A. P. 149: utraque forma rapit, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 44: quem (sc. leonem) cruenta Per medias rapit ira caedes, Hor. C. 3, 2, 12: rapit omnes ira, Sil. 14, 299: ὁρμή, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit, Cic. Off. 1, 28 *fin.;* cf. Verg. A. 4, 286; 8, 21: ad quas (res) plerique inflammati aviditate rapiuntur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: animus cupidine caecus ad inceptum scelus rapiebat, Sall. J. 25, 7: ea (cupiditas) ad oppugnandam Capuam rapit, Liv. 7, 30 et saep.—In a good sense: qui ad divinarum rerum cognitionem curâ omni studioque rapiantur, Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111: rapi ad opes augendas generis humani, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3.—Poet., with *inf.* (for ad aliquid): (mundus) rapit aetherios per carmina pandere census, Manil. 1, 12.—**2.** *To seize by violence, to snatch, steal* (poet.): Hippodameam raptis nactu'st nuptiis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Trag. v. 398 Vahl.): oscula, Hor. C. 2, 12, 28; Tib. 1, 4, 53; 55;

l, 8, 58; cf.: Venerem incertam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 109; cf.: sed rapiat sitiens Venerem, *but may eagerly seize upon*, Verg. G. 3, 137: illicitas voluptates, Tac. H. 3, 41: spem adoptionis acrius in dies, id. ib. 1, 13 *fin.*: quo facinore dominationem raptum ierit expediam, id. A. 4, 1; cf. id. H. 2, 6.—**3.** With the idea of rapidity or haste predominating, *to snatch, seize*, or *lay hold of quickly, to hasten, precipitate* (poet.; in prose only since the Aug. per.): vive, Ulixes, dum licet: Oculis postremum lumen radiatum rape: non dixit cape, non pete; haberet enim moram sperantis diutius sese victurum; sed rape, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162 (from an old poet.): rapiamus, amici, Occasionem de die, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; so, occasionem, Juv. 15, 39: viam, *to hasten*, Ov. H. 19, 74 Loers; cf. iter, Sil. 12, 471: gressus, Luc. 3, 116: cursus, id. 5, 403: letum, id. 4, 345: bellum, *to wage suddenly*, id. 5, 403: nefas, *to hasten, precipitate*, id. 10, 428: ut limis rapias, quid prima secundo Cera velit versu, *may hastily note*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 53 al.—In prose: raptae prope inter arma nuptiae, Liv. 30, 14, 2 Drak.: repente impetu facto transitum rapuit, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 8: inter rapienda momenta periculorum communium, Amm. 18, 7, 7 et saep.—**4.** In late Lat., *to strive for* in purchasing: exemplaria litterarum certatim, Hier. Ep. 57, 2: librum totâ certatim urbe, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 23.

rāpistrum, i, *n.* [rapum], *the wild-rape*, Col. 9, 4, 5.

* **răpo,** ōnis, *m.* [rapio], *a robber* (ante-class.; v. raptor), Varr. ap. Non. 26, 32.

‡ **rapso,** āre, i. q. rapto, *to snatch* or *hurry away*: RAPSATA, Inscr. Orell. 4859.

raptim, *adv.* [raptus, from rapio], *by snatching* or *hurrying away*, i. e., **I.** *Violently, greedily, rapaciously* (very rare): ludunt raptim pila, Nov. ap. Non. 96, 20: semine raptim avium fame devorato, Plin. 17, 14, 22, § 99.—Far more freq. and class., **II.** *Hastily, suddenly, speedily, hurriedly*: mittere, Lucr. 1, 662: haec scripsi raptim, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1: cui donet inpermissa raptim Gaudia, Hor. C. 3, 6, 27: aliquem sequi, Liv 26, 5: omnia raptim atque turbate aguntur, Caes. B. C. 1, 5; cf.: raptim omnia praepropere agendo, Liv. 22, 19: praecipitata raptim consilia, id. 31, 32: proelium inire raptim et avide, id. 9, 35: ignis raptim factus, id. 21, 14: agmen ducere, Curt. 5, 13, 1; Tac. A. 1, 56: illa levem fugiens raptim secat aethera pennis, *swiftly flying*, Verg. G. 1, 409: fruaris tempore raptim, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 198 et saep. (old form **raptē**, Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 651).

raptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rapio], *a carrying off, abduction, ravishing, rape* (ante- and post-class.): in raptione affuisse, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 2: Proserpinae, Arn. 5, 183: Helenae, Aus. Per. Iliad. prooem. § 4.

‡ **raptĭto,** āre, *v. freq.* [id.], acc. to Gell. 9, 6 *fin.*

rapto, āvi, ātum (*inf. pass.* paragog. raptarier, Enn. Trag. 192), 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to seize and carry off, to snatch, drag*, or *hurry away* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vidi Hectorem curru quadrijugo raptarier, *dragged along*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 105 (Trag. v. 129 Vahl.): imitated by Verg.: Hector raptatus bigis, A. 2, 272; and: Hectora circa muros, id. ib. 1, 483; cf.: viscera viri Per silvas, id. ib. 8, 644: Phaëthonta rapax vis solis equorum Aethere raptavit toto terrasque per omnes, Lucr. 5, 398; cf. of the same: arbitrio volucrum raptatur equorum, Ov. M. 2, 234; Lucr. 1, 279: raptatur comis per vim, Ov. M. 12, 223; cf.: signa, quae turbine atque unda raptabantur, Tac. A. 1, 30: pars de divulso raptabant membra juvenco, * Cat. 64, 258: quid me raptas? Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 5; cf.: dissipati liberi, raptata conjux (sc. ad tabulam Valeriam), Cic. Sest. 69, 145 (cf. id. Fam. 14, 2, 2): in fluctu carinas, Sil. 1, 409.—**B.** Esp., *to lead quickly, hurry, hasten*: nos ad ostia Ponti Raptat iter, Val. Fl. 2, 576: Hiberos, Sil. 16, 31: in agmina turmas, id. 8, 406; 3, 404: vexilla huc vel illuc, Tac. H. 3, 22; cf.: legiones huc atque illuc, Auct. B. Afr. 73, 4. —Poet., with *inf.*: raptantur amantes jungere Nymphas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 56.—**C.** In partic., *to waste, ravage, plunder*: igitur raptare inter se, immittere latronum globos, etc., Tac. A. 12, 54: arces, Stat. Th. 6, 115: adhuc raptabat Africam Tacfarinas, i. e. devastabat, *was laying waste, ravaging*, Tac. A. 4, 23.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to drag along*: nam quid ego heroas, quid raptem in crimina divos? *to accuse, arraign*, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 27: patres raptabat ad aras cura deûm, Sil. 7, 74 (cf. rapio, I. A.).—**B.** In partic., *to hurry along* with passion, *to agitate, disquiet*: ita me amor lassum animi ludificat, fugat, agit, appetit, Raptat, etc., Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 9: sacer effera raptat Corda pavor, Val. Fl. 1, 799: amor raptabat, Sil. 13, 720.

raptor, ōris, *m.* [rapio], *one who seizes by force, a robber, plunderer, abductor, ravisher* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: praedo, direptor, praedator). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *gen.*: (fluvius) rapidus raptori pueri subduxit pedem, Plaut. Men. prol. 65: hostium, id. Ep. 2, 2, 115: panis et peni, id. Trin. 2, 1, 23: orbis, Tac. Agr. 30: filiae, id. A. 1, 58; cf. poet.: thalami mei, i. e. uxoris, Sen. Hippol. 627: templi, Just. 8, 2, 9: ferri, *that draws* or *attracts to itself*, i. e. *the magnet*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 4.—(*β*) *Adj.*: lupi raptores, *robbing, plundering*, * Verg. A. 2, 356; Ov. M. 10, 540.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: rapta et raptores tradere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 51; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 9; Hor. C. 3, 20, 4; Luc. 3, 125; Mart. 8, 26, 2; Tac. H. 2, 86 al.: ferus, i. e. lupus, Col. 7, 12, 9: gratus raptae raptor fuit, *ravisher*, Ov. A. A. 1, 680; Hor. C. 4, 6, 2; Mart. 12, 52, 7; Quint. 9, 2, 90; 7, 8, 4: consilium raptor vertit in fallaciam, Phaedr. 1, 32, 5.—**II.** Trop.: raptores alieni honoris, Ov. M. 8, 438: numquam defuturos raptores Italicae libertatis lupos, etc., Vell. 2, 27, 2.

* **raptōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves for dragging away*: machinamentum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

* **raptrix,** īcis, *f.* [raptor], *she that carries off, ravishes*: aquila (that carried off Ganymede), Hier. Chron.

raptum, i, *n.*, *robbery, rapine, plunder*, etc., v. rapio, I. C. 1. *fin.*

1. raptus, a, um, *Part.*, from rapio.

2. raptus, ūs, *m.* [rapio], *a carrying off by force*. **I.** In gen. (very rare): Inoo lacerata est altera raptu, *violent rending*, Ov. M. 3, 722: runcinarum, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225: lenes cucurbitarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.—Esp. *a jerking, cramp* in the limbs (med. t. t.): raptus omnium membrorum ex cerebri membranis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 37, = Gr. σπασμός, id. ib. 2, 10, 74.—More freq., **II.** In partic., *a carrying off, robbing, plundering*: ad praedam et raptus congregare, Tac. A. 2, 52; cf. id. H. 1, 46; 83; id. G. 35: raptus exercere, id. A. 15, 38 *fin.*—**B.** Esp. of persons, *an abduction, rape*: quis de Ganymedi raptu dubitat? Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71: virginis (Proserpinae), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; Suet. Ner. 46; Ov. F. 4, 417.—*Absol.*, Tac. A. 6, 1; id. H. 2, 73 *fin.*; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 12.

rāpŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [rapum], *a little turnip* or *rape*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43; 2, 8, 8.

rāpum, i, *n.* [akin to Gr. ῥάφη, ῥαφάνη] (collat. form **rāpa,** ae, *f.*, Col. 11, 3, 16; Scrib. Comp. 176; 177), *a turnip, rape*: Brassica rapa, Linn.; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4; Col. 2, 10, 22 sq.; Plin. 18, 13, 33, § 125; flung at one as an insult, Suet. Vesp. 4.—**II.** *A knob* or *lump* formed by the roots of a tree: magnarum arborum truncos cum rapo suo transtulit, Sen. Ep. 86, 17; cf. id. ib. 86, 18.

rārē, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

rārē-făcĭo (written also separately **rārē făcĭo**), fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [rarus], *to make thin* or *rare, to rarefy* (Lucret.): rarefieri, Lucr. 1, 648: rarefacta, id. 2, 1139; 3, 442: rareque facit, id. 6, 233; 870.

rārenter, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

rāresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rarus], *to grow thin, lose its density, to become rare, be rarefied* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fulgit item cum rarescunt quoque nubila caeli, Lucr. 6, 214; cf. id. 6, 513; Stat. S. 1, 2, 186: umor aquai ab aestu, Lucr. 6, 875; cf.: rarescit terra calore, *becomes loose*, id. 6, 841: corpus, id. 4, 865; 892: resolutaque tellus In liquidas rarescit aquas, Ov. M. 15, 246: quadrupedibus senectute lanae rarescunt, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—**II.** Transf.: rarescunt alta colonis Maenala, i. e. *become empty, depopulated*, Stat. Th. 4, 284; cf.: moenia densae Romae, id. S. 4, 4, 14: rarescit multo laxatus vulnere miles, *the ranks grow thin*, Sil. 17, 423; 5, 382; and: rarescunt cuspide pugnae, Val. Fl. 6, 617: umbrae rarescentes, Stat. Th. 1, 343; 11, 74: ubi angusti rarescent claustra Pelori, i. e. *shall open themselves, grow wider*, i. q. laxabuntur, patebunt, * Verg. A. 3, 411; so, colles paulatim rarescunt, Tac. G. 30.—**III.** Trop.: sonitus rarescit, *becomes feeble, diminishes, dies away*, Prop. 3, 15 (4, 14), 35: quod justitia rarescit, iniquitas increbrescit, Tert. Apol. 20: ita justitia rarescet, ita impietas et avaritia crebrescent, Lact. 7, 15, 8: Ibis efficit, ut rarescant mortiferae pestes absumptae, *become rare*, Amm. 22, 15, 25; 26, 3, 1. (In Ov. M. 15, 246, the read. varies between rarescit and rorescit.)

* **rārĭ-pĭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [rarus], *thin-haired*: caprinum pecus, Col. 1, praef. § 26.

rārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the state of being loose* or *not dense, looseness of texture, distance apart* (good prose). **I.** Lit.: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam et assimilis spongiis mollitudo ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: dentium, Quint. 11, 3, 55: (asini) nec pontes transeunt, per raritatem eorum translucentibus fluviis, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169.—In *plur.*: foraminum raritates, Vitr. 2, 5: venarum, id. 8, 3.—**II.** Transf., *small number, fewness, rarity*: capillorum, *thinness*, Suet. Oth. 12; cf. superciliorum, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: stellarum (opp. multitudo), id. 2, 18, 16, § 80: remanentium (hominum), Suet. Aug. 43: exemplorum, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58; cf. Cels. 7, 14: raritas dictorum distinguet oratorem a scurrâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 247; cf. figurarum, Quint. 9, 3, 27: lavandi, Suet. Aug. 82: in raritate videre, Lampr. Elag. 28.—**b.** Concr., *a rarity*: Alexandro equi magna raritas contigit, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154.—In *plur.*: raritates, Gell. 3, 16, 9.

rārĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *looseness* (rare form for raritas): rete a raritudine (dictum), Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.: mediocri raritudine terra, Col. Arb. 3, 7.

rārō, *adv.*, v. rarus *fin.*

Rarungae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 74.

rārus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. root rah-, to abandon], *having wide interstices between its parts, of a loose texture, not thick* or *dense, thin* (opp. densus; freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: denseri poterunt ignes, rarique relinqui, Lucr. 1, 656; cf.: (terra) Rara sit an supra morem si densa requiras ... Densa magis Cereri, rarissima quaeque Lyaeo, Verg. G. 2, 227 sq.; 1, 419: textura, Lucr. 4, 196; cf. retia, Verg. A. 4, 131; Hor. Epod. 2, 33: tunica, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 13; and: cribrum, id. M. 12, 437: rariores silvae, *the thinner, clearer parts of the forest*, Tac. Agr. 37: seges, Col. 2, 9, 6: corpus (opp. solidae res), Lucr. 1, 347; 2, 860; 6, 631 al.: aër, id. 2, 107; cf. in the *comp.*, id. 6. 1024: manus, i. e. *with the fingers spread apart*, Quint. 11, 3, 103: raraque non fracto vestigia pulvere pendent, i. e. *scarcely visible*, Stat. Th. 6, 640.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things which stand apart from each other, *far apart, here and there, scattered, thin, scanty* (= disjectus; opp. densus, confertus): cum raris disjectisque ex aedificiis pabulum conquireretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10; cf.: vides habitari in terrâ raris et angustis in locis, *scattered*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20: apparent rari nantes, Verg. A. 1, 118: foramina, Lucr. 5, 457: bacae expanduntur rarae, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 60: frutices in vertice, Ov. H. 10, 25: coma, id. Am. 1, 8, 111; cf. capillus, Suet. Calig. 50: racemi, Verg. E. 5, 7: umbra, id. ib. 7, 46: arbores, Nep. Milt. 5, 3: tela, Ov. M. 12, 600 et saep.—Poet.: manat rara meas lacrima per genas, *drop by drop*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 34. —**2.** In partic., in military lang., *far apart, here and there, scattered about, dispersed, straggling, single* (opp. confertus). accedebat huc, ut numquam conferti, sed rari magnisque intervallis proeliarentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; cf.: rari in confertos illati, Liv. 23, 27: ipsi ex silvis rari propugnabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; 5, 17; 7, 45; 7, 80; id. B. C. 1, 27 *fin.*: Samnites raris ordinibus constiterant, Liv. 9, 27; Curt. 4, 14, 14: rara est acies, Verg. A. 9, 508: rarior acies, Tac. H. 3, 25; Front. Strat. 3, 10, 4: rarior acies, Curt. 4, 15, 20: ut ordines suos non magnopere servarent,

rari dispersique pugnarent, Caes. B. C. 1, 44; cf. Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.*; Front. Strat. 1, 5, 23.—**B.** Of any thing found in small numbers or which seldom takes place, *few, rare* (cf. paucus): in omni arte ... ut in ipsâ virtute, optimum quidque rarissimum, Cic. Fin. 2, 25, 81; cf.: rarum genus (amicorum) et quidem omnia praeclara rara, id. Lael. 21, 79: raris ac prope nullis portibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 12 *fin.*; cf.: etiamsi rarus ejus rei, nonnullus tamen usus, Quint. 8, 6, 30: rarus enim est animus ad ea defendenda, Sall. H. 3, 61, 7 Dietsch: idem rarum est, non sine usu tamen, Quint. 6, 11, 42: rari domos, plurimi amicorum tecta ... petivere, Tac. H. 1, 79 *fin.*: Oceanus raris ab orbe nostro navibus aditur, id. G. 2: aliquod solitarium aut rarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 83: ut anteponantur rara vulgaribus, id. Top. 18, 69: litterae, Liv. 6, 1; cf. id. 7, 3; rara hostium apparebant arma, id. 2, 50: lites, Quint. 7, 1, 43: infelicitas, id. 11, 2, 49: quae (littera) est apud nos rarissima in clausulis, id. 12, 10, 31: quod est magis rarum, id. 9, 2, 73: ex maxime raro genere hominum, Cic. Lael. 17, 64; cf. Quint. 7, 3, 25: raris vocibus hisco, Verg. A. 3, 314: rara per ignotos errent animalia montes, id. E. 6, 40: audiet pugnas vitio parentum Rara juventus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 24.—Rarum est, with *ut*: rarum est, ut, etc., Quint. 3, 10, 3; 6, 3, 38; 10, 7, 24: rarum dictu, esse aliquid, cui prosit neglegentia, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.—**b.** Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the *adv.* raro, *seldom, rarely*: nec Iliacos coetus nisi rarus adibat, Ov. M. 11, 766; cf.: rarus, qui tam procul a portu recessisset, reperiebatur, Quint. 12, prooem. § 3; so, rarus fuit, qui, etc., id. 6, 2, 3: antiquis scriptoribus rarus obtrectator, Tac. A. 4, 33; Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 233 Gerl.: Caesar rarus egressu, Tac. A. 15, 53; cf.: leones rari in potu, Plin. 8, 16, 18, § 46: (calculus) rarus inventu, id. 28, 15, 61, § 217; cf.: helxine rara visu est, id. 21, 16, 56, § 96: Homerus alias circa picturas pigmentaque rarus, i.e. *rarely speaks of them*, id. 33, 7, 38, § 115—**2.** P o e t., in partic., *uncommon of its kind, scarce, rare, extraordinary, remarkable*: rara puella fuit, Prop. 1, 17, 16; so, Cynthia, id. 1, 8, 42: ministra deae, id. 4 (5), 11, 52; cf.: rara quidem facie, sed rarior arte canendi, Ov. M. 14, 337: facies, id. H. 17, 93 Ruhnk.: vestis, Cat. 69, 3: avis (sc. pavo), Hor. S. 2, 2, 26: fides, id. C. 1, 35, 21: artis opus rarae, Tib. 3, 4, 37: patulis rarissima ramis, Ov. M. 7, 622: rarissima turba, id. A. A. 2, 281: rarissimi ingenii homo, Sen. Contr. 28: conjux rarissima, Stat. S. 5, 1, 11.—Hence, *adv.*, usually raro (class.), but sometimes rare (ante-class. and post-Aug.), rarenter (ante- and post-class.), or rariter (late Lat.). **A.** Form **rārō**: raro nimium dabat quod biberem, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 20: potavi, edi, donavi, et enim id raro, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 6: si id, quod raro fit, fieri omnino negetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 43, 80: evenire insolenter et raro (opp. vulgo), id. ib. 1, 28, 43: vinum aegrotis prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69; id. de Or. 3, 52, 101; cf. id. Or. 24, 80: sed tamen raro habet in oratione poeticum aliquod verbum dignitatem, id. de Or. 3, 38, 153: raro antecedentem scelestum Deseruit poena, Hor. C. 3, 2, 31: admodum raro, Cic. Fat. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12; for which we find raro admodum, Quint. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135: raro umquam, Quint. 4, 1, 4; 5, 7, 22; Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: ita raro, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: sic raro, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: tam raro, Ov. M. 13, 117: quam raro, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 25: perquam raro, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 55.—*Comp.*: quod si rarius fiet, quam tu exspectabis, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 1.—*Sup.*: istud rarissime accidere, Col. 5, 5, 7: non affari nisi rarissime, Suet. Claud. 3.—**B.** Form **rārē** (acc. to I.), *far apart, thinly, sparsely, here and there*: nisi rare conseritur, vanam et minutam spicam facit, Col. 2, 9, 5: tenui vimine rarius contextus saccus, id. 9, 15, 12.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B.) Of time, *seldom, rarely*: vero rare capitur (piscis), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 56.—**C.** Form **rārenter**, *seldom, rarely*: dato rarenter bibere, Cato, R. R. 103; so, rarenter, Liv. And., Enn., Caecil., Nov., Trab., Pompon. ap. Non. 515, 23 sq.; 164, 25 sq.; App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 22.—**D.** Form **rārĭter** (very rare): quidquid fit rariter, magis delectat, Schol. Juv. 11, 208.

* **rāsāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [rado], *that which is scraped or shaved off, a scraping, shaving*, Marc. Emp. 1 *med.*

rāsĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *scraped, shaved, smoothed, polished, smooth*, = levigatus (mostly poet.): torno rasile buxum, Verg. G. 2, 449: foris, Cat. 61, 168: fibula, Ov. M. 8, 318; Stat. Th. 7, 658: calathi, Ov. H. 9, 76: argentum, i. e. *vessels without raised work*, Vell. 2, 56, 2: hasta, Sil. 4, 176: palmes, *deprived of the bark*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 206: scopuli, *smooth*, i.e. *without herbage, bare*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 69.

rāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a shaving, scraping*: capitis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: strigilis rasio est adhibenda corporibus, id. ib. 4, 7.

rāsis, is, *f.*, *a kind of raw pitch*, Col. 12, 20, 6.

rāsĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.*, *to shave often, to shave* (post-Aug. and very rare): faciem cotidie, Suet. Oth. 12: barbam, Gell. 3, 4, 3.

‡ **rāsōres** fidicines dicti, quia videntur chordas ictu radere (qs. *scrapers of the strings*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 275, 2 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 274, 13 ib.

†† **rasta**, ae, *f.* [Germ.; O. H. Germ. rasta or rast, rest; Goth. rasta, a mile; cf. the Slav. werst], *a German measure of a mile* (late Lat.), Hier. in Joel, 3, 18.

rastellus, i, *m. dim.* [rastrum], *a hoe, rake, mattock*, Varr. L. L. 5, 31, 38; id. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 2, 12, 6 (for which, id. 2, 10, 27, rastra), Suet. Ner. 19.

raster, tri, v. rastrum *init.*

rastrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rastrum], *of* or *belonging to the hoe*, i.e. *to husbandry* or *a country life*: Hypobolimaea, *the title of a comedy of Cæcilius*, Non. 16, 19; 40, 4; 89, 16 al.

rastrum, i, *n.*, usually in *plur.*, **rastri**, ōrum, *m.* (so *nom.* rastri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 164; Ov. M. 11, 36; *acc.* rastros, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 6; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 36; 5, 1, 58 al.; but rastra, Cels. ap. Non. 222, 8; Ov. M. 14, 2; Juvenc. 15, 166; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 94; 2, 421; Stat. Th. 3, 589) [rado], *a toothed hoe, a rake*, used for breaking up the soil, *a mattock*: rastris glebas qui frangit inertes, Verg. G. 1, 94: arva obnoxia rastris, id. ib. 2, 439; 3, 534; cf.: rastris terram domat, id. A. 9, 608: graves, Ov. M. 11, 36: vulnera Rastrorum fert tellus, id. ib. 2, 287: rastros quadridentes, Cato, l. l.: ligneis rastris sarriendus, Col. 2, 11, 4.—Comically spoken of as the comb of Polyphemus, with the sickle as his razor, Ov. M. 13, 765.—P r o v.: si illi pergo suppeditare sumptibus, mihi illaec vero ad rastros res redit, *it will bring me to the hoe*, i.e. *I shall be reduced to work for my living*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58.

rāsūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** L i t., *a scraping, a shaving* (post-Aug.): calami, Col. 4, 29, 9: barbae capitisque, Hier. in Isa. 5, 15, 2.—**2.** C o n c r., *what is scraped or shaved off; a scraping, shaving*: eboris, Veg. 1, 10, 6; 6 (4), 8, 8.—**II.** T r o p.: gulae, *the harsh pronunciation of the gutturals by the Orientals*, Hier. in Ep. Paul. ad Tit. 2, 9.

1. rāsus, a, um, *Part.*, from rado.

* **2. rāsus**, ūs, *m.* [rado], *a scraping, shaving*: ab rasu rastelli dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 136 Müll.

Rataneum, i, *n.*, *a city in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 142.

rătārĭae, ārum, *f.* [ratis], *small vessels made of logs fastened together, rafts*, acc. to Gell. 10, 25 *fin.*; also called ratiariae in Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 43; cf. ratiarius.

rătĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a raftsman, lighterman*, Dig. 13, 7, 30; Inscr. Murat. 67, 7.

rătĭhăbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ratum-habeo], *an approval, ratification* (jurid.), Dig. 3, 5, 6, § 6; 50, 17, 152 al.

rătĭo, ōnis (*abl.* rationi, Lucr. 6, 66), *f.* [reor, ratus], *a reckoning, account, calculation, computation*. **I.** L i t. (*a*) *Sing.*: *Les.* Nequaquam argenti ratio comparet tamen. *Sta.* Ratio quidem hercle adparet: argentum οἴχεται, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq.: rationem putare... bene ratio accepti atque expensi inter nos convenit, id. Most. 1, 3, 141; 146; cf.: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, ut par sit ratio acceptorum et datorum, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: itur, putatur ratio cum argentario ... Ubi disputata est ratio cum argentario, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 53 sq.: dextera digitis rationem computat, id. Mil. 2, 2, 49: magna ratio C. Verruci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188: direptio ejus pecuniae, cujus ratio in aede Opis confecta est, id. Phil. 5, 6, 16; cf.: quibus in tabulis nominatim, ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset, etc., ... Quarum omnium rerum summa erat, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 29: auri ratio constat: aurum in aerario est, *the account agrees*, i. e. *is correct*, Cic. Fl. 28, 69 (v. consto): decumo post mense, ut rationem te dictare intellego, *to make the reckoning*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 38 (al. ductare): rationem ducere, *to make a computation, to compute, calculate, reckon*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129; so, rationem habere, *to take an account, make a computation*: omnium proeliorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 53; cf.: hujus omnis pecuniae conjunctim ratio habetur, id. B. G. 6, 19; and: piratarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71: rationem inire, *to cast up, reckon, calculate*, Caes. B. G. 7, 71, 4: quattuor minae periere, ut ratio redditur, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 23; cf.: tibi ego rationem reddam? id. Aul. 1, 1, 6; id. Trin. 2, 4, 114: rationem referre, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 98: rationem repetere de pecuniis repetundis, id. Clu. 37, 104: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem millia. *Py.* Tantum esse oportet: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47 et saep.: drachumae, quas de ratione debuisti, *according to the account*, id. Trin. 2, 4, 24: grandem (pecuniam) quemadmodum in rationem inducerent, non videbant, *how they should bring it into their accounts*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 106.—(*β*) *Plur.*: rationes putare argentariam, frumentariam, pabuli causâ quae parata sunt; rationem vinariam, oleariam, quid venierit, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 5: rationes ad aerarium continuo detuli ... quas rationes si cognoris, intelleges, etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 61: ut rationes cum publicanis putarent, id. Att. 4, 11, 1: rationes a colono accepit, id. Caecin. 32, 94: quid opus est? inquam. Rationes conferatis. Assidunt, subducunt, ad nummum convenit, id. Att. 5, 21, 12: rationes referre ... rationes deferre, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2: Romani pueri longis rationibus assem Discunt in partes centum diducere, Hor. A. P. 325 et saep.: A RATIONIBVS, *an accountant*, Inscr. Orell. 1494; 2973; 2986; 4173 et saep. (cf. ab).—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *A list, roll, register* (rare): cedo rationem carceris, quae diligentissime conficitur, quo quisque die datus in custodiam, quo mortuus, quo necatus sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: rationes imperii, ab Augusto proponi solitas, sed a Tiberio intermissas, publicavit (sc. Caligula), Suet. Calig. 16 (= breviarium) totius imperii, id. Aug. 101 *fin.*: rationarium imperii, id. ib. 28.—**2.** *A sum, number* (rare), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 11: nunc lenonum et scortorum plus est fere Quam olim muscarum est. Ea nimia est ratio, id. Truc. 1, 1, 49: pro ratione pecuniae liberalius est Brutus tractatus quam Pompeius, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. II. B. 1. c. infra.—**3.** *A business matter, transaction, business*; also, *a matter, affair*, in gen. (a favorite word of Cicero): res rationesque eri Ballionis curo, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 31: res rationesque vestrorum omnium, id. Am. prol. 4: re ac ratione cum aliquo conjunctus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 172: de totâ illâ ratione atque re Gallicanâ inter se multa communicare, id. Quint. 4, 15: cum (Druides) in reliquis fere rebus, publicis privatisque rationibus, Graecis utantur litteris, Caes. B. G. 6, 14 (metaphrast. πράγμασι): ratio nummaria, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 2: aeraria ratio, id. Quint. 4, 15: ratio domestica ... bellica, id. Off. 1, 22, 76: quod ad popularem rationem attinet, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4: rationes familiares componere, Tac. A. 6, 16 *fin.*: fori judiciique rationem Messala suscepit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149; cf.: in explicandis rationibus rerum civilium, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: rationes civitatis, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum ... nihil fallacius ratione totâ comitiorum, id. Mur. 17, 35: propter rationem Gallici belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19; so id. ib. 8, 14, 35: ad omnem rationem humanitatis, id. Mur. 31, 66: in hac ratione quid res, quid causa, quid tempus ferat, tu facillime per-

spicies, id. Fam. 1, 7, 6 *fin.*: ad eam rationem existimabam satis aptam naturam meam, id. Att. 9, 11, A, 1.—**b.** Pregn.: meae (tuae, etc.) rationes, *my* (*thy*, etc.) *interest, my* (*thy*, etc.) *advantage* (cf. in Engl. to find one's account in any thing): me ad ejus rationes adjungo, quem tu in meis rationibus tibi esse adjungendum putasti, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 2; cf.: exemplum meis alienissimum rationibus, id. Corn. Fragm. 1, 7 B. and K.: consideres, quid tuae rationes postulent, Sall. C. 44, 5: servitia repudiabat ... alienum suis rationibus existimans videri causam civium cum servis fugitivis communicasse, *inconsistent with his policy* or *interests*, id. ib. 56, 5: si meas rationes unquam vestrae saluti anteposuissem, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 1, 1.

II. Trop., *a reckoning, account, computation:* postquam hanc rationem cordi ventrique edidi, *presented this reckoning,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 12: itidem hic ut Acheronti ratio accepti scribitur, i. e. *things are taken only, nothing is given back,* id. Truc. 4, 2, 36: nomen (comoediae) jam habetis, nunc rationes ceteras Accipite, *an account of the rest,* id. Poen. prol. 55; cf.: census quom sum, juratori recte rationem dedi, id. Trin. 4, 2, 30; so, rationem dare, for the more usual rationem reddere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 86 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 92 Zumpt; (argentarii) ratione utuntur, *make a reckoning, settle up,* Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: cum eam mecum rationem puto, *go into that calculation, think over the matter,* id. ib. 3, 2, 25; cf.: frustra egomet mecum has rationes puto, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 54: (Medea et Atreus) inita subductaque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 71: quod posteaquam iste cognovit hanc rationem habere coepit, *to make the following calculation, reflection,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101; cf.: totius rei consilium his rationibus explicavit, ut si, etc., ... si, etc., ... sin, etc., *drew the plan of the whole undertaking according to the following calculation, that if,* etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 78; and herewith cf.: rationem consilii mei accipite, id. ib. 3, 86: ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me convenias, etc., *that you may calculate,* Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 6: semper ita vivamus, ut rationem reddendam nobis arbitremur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 28; cf.: nihil est, quod minus ferendum sit, quam rationem ab altero vitae reposcere eum, qui non possit suae reddere, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 28; and with this cf.: si gravius quid acciderit, abs te rationem reposcent, *will call you to account,* Caes. B. G. 5, 30: clarorum virorum atque magnorum non minus otii, quam negotii rationem exstare oportere, *an account must be capable of being given,* Cato ap. Cic. Planc. 27, 66: tam otii quam negotii rationem reddere majores censuisse, Col. 11 *fin.*: eam condicionem esse imperandi, ut non aliter ratio constet, quam si uni reddatur, *that the account is not correct unless,* etc., Tac. A. 1, 6 *fin.*: mirum est quam singulis diebus in urbe ratio aut constet aut constare videatur, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 1; 1, 5, 16 et saep.; cf. Just. praef. 5.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Relation, reference, respect* to a thing: (agricolae) habent rationem cum terrâ, quae nunquam recusat imperium, *have an account, have to do, have dealings with the earth,* Cic. Sen. 15, 51; cf.: ubi ratio cum Orco habetur, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3; for which: ubi sit cum Orco ratio ponenda, Col. 1, 3, 2: cum omnibus Musis rationem habere cogito, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 2: cum hac (muliere) aliquid adulescentem hominem habuisse rationis, id. Cael. 20, 50; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190. omnes, quibuscum ratio huic aut est aut fuit, assunt, defendunt, id. Quint. 23, 75; cf.: quae ratio tibi cum eo intercesserat? id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41: pacis vero quae potest esse cum eo ratio, in quo est incredibilis crudelitas, fides nulla? id. Phil. 4, 6, 14: quod si habenda cum M. Antonii latrocinio pacis ratio fuit, etc., id. ib. 12, 7, 17: fontes ad nostrorum annalium rationem veteres, ad ipsorum sane recentes, *in respect to our annals,* id. Brut. 13, 49.—**b.** Pregn., *a respect, regard, concern, consideration, care* for a thing (usu. in the connection habere and ducere alicujus rei rationem): ad hanc rationem quoniam maximam vim natura habet, fortuna proximam: utriusque omnino habenda ratio est in deligendo genere vitae, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: quorum (civium Romanorum) nobis pro vestrâ sapientiâ, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: (deos) piorum et impiorum habere rationem, id. Leg. 2, 7, 15: cujus absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus jussisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 9; so, absentis, id. ib. 1, 32; 3, 82 *fin.*: sauciorum et aegrorum habitâ ratione, id. ib. 3, 75: moneret, frumenti rationem esse habendam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34; so (al. frumentandi), rationem habere, Caes. B. G. 7, 75 Oud.; cf. id. ib. 7, 71: alicujus vel dignitatis vel commodi rationem non habere, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 17: ut summae rei publicae rationem habeamus, Pompeius ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, c, 3: alicujus salutis rationem habere, i. e. *to regard, care for, be concerned about,* Caes. B. G. 7, 71; so id. B. C. 1, 20: turpissimae fugae rationem habere, id. ib. 2, 31: ut in ceteris habenda ratio non sui solum sed etiam aliorum, sic, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: proinde habeat rationem posteritatis et periculi sui, Caes. B. C. 1, 13: habere nunc se rationem officii pro beneficiis Caesaris, id. B. G. 5, 27: non ullius rationem sui commodi ducit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: cum hujusce periculi tum ceterorum quoque officiorum et amicitiarum ratio, id. Clu. 42, 117: omnis hac in re habenda ratio et diligentia est, ut, etc., id. Lael. 24, 89; cf.: didici ex tuis litteris, te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, ut mihi consuleres, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1: habeo rationem, quid a populo Romano acceperim, *bring into consideration, consider,* id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36: ut habere rationem possis, quo loco me salvâ lege Corneliâ convenias, ego veni, etc., id. Fam. 3, 6, 6: neque illud rationis habuisti, eam provinciam ad summam stultitiam nequitiamque venisse, id. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38; cf.: hoc rationis habebant, facere eos nullo modo posse, ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 29, § 70.—**c.** *Relation* to a thing, i. e. (α) Subject., *course, conduct, procedure, mode, manner, method, fashion, plan,* etc. (cf. consilium): nunc sic rationem incipissam, hanc instituam astutiam, ut, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 82; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 175 sqq.: ubi cenas hodie, si hanc rationem instituis? Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 26; id. Truc. 1, 1, 3: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem. Ita fiet, ut tua ista ratio existimetur astuta, meum hoc consilium necessarium, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 34; cf.: ratio viaque defensionis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 4: itaque in praesentia Pompeii insequendi rationem omittit, Caes. B. C. 1, 30: mea autem ratio in dicendo haec esse solet, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: haec in philosophiâ ratio contra omnia disserendi, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: dicendi, id. Or. 32, 114; id. de Or. 3, 15, 56; cf.: aliquot ante annis inita ratio est, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 36, 61: ut, quo primum occurreretur, vix ratio iniri possit, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: quia reponendarum (tegularum) nemo artifex inire rationem potuerit, Liv. 42, 3 *fin.*—In *plur.*: hoc aditu laudis non mea me voluntas sed meae vitae rationes ab ineunte aetate susceptae prohibuerunt, *plan of life,* Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: de rationibus rerum publicarum aut constituendarum aut tuendarum, id. Rep. 1, 6, 11.—(β) Object., *relation, condition, nature, kind, sort, fashion, way,* etc. (cf. modus): sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; cf.: ut rei militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, id. ib. 2, 22; so, rei militaris, id. ib. 4, 23: ratio atque usus belli, *the art and practice of war,* id. ib. 4, 1; id. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.*; 2, 18; 3, 17 et saep. al.; cf.: novae rationes bellandi, id. ib. 3, 50: ratio equestris proelii, id. B. G. 5, 16: quorum operum haec erat ratio, etc., id. B. C. 1, 25; cf.: rationem pontis hanc instituit; tigna bina, etc., id. B. G. 4, 17: serpit per omnium vitas amicitia, nec ullam aetatis degendae rationem patitur esse expertem sui, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; cf.: ita ratio comparata est vitae naturaeque nostrae, ut, etc., id. ib. 27, 101; id. Ac. 2, 43, 132: civitas (Platonis) non quae possit esse, sed in quâ ratio rerum civilium perspici posset, id. Rep. 2, 30, 52 *init.*; cf.: reliqui disseruerunt de generibus et de rationibus civitatum, id. ib. 2, 11, 22; 1, 8, 13: quam creberrimis litteris faciam ut tibi nota sit omnis ratio dierum atque itinerum meorum, id. Fam. 3, 5, 4: quoniam eadem est ratio juris in utroque, id. Rep. 3, 12, 21; cf.: haec eadem ratio est in summâ totius Galliae, Caes. B. G. 6, 11 *fin.*: ab nostris eadem ratione, quâ pridie, resistitur, id. ib. 5, 40; id. B. C. 3, 100; cf. id. ib. 3, 101: docet, longe aliâ ratione esse bellum gerendum atque antea sit gestum, id. B. G. 7, 14: hoc si Romae fieri posset, certe aliquâ ratione expugnasset iste, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: quid refert, quâ me ratione cogatis? id. Lael. 8, 26: quod fuit illis conandum atque omni ratione efficiendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 65 *fin.*; 1, 67 *fin.*: simili ratione Pompeius in suis castris consedit, id. ib. 3, 76: auxilium ferri nullâ ratione poterat, id. ib. 1, 70: nec quibus rationibus superare possent, sed quem ad modum uti victoriâ deberent, cogitabant, id. ib. 3, 83 *fin.*; 3, 58; 3, 18 *fin.* et saep.—(γ) With *gen.* of a *subst.* in circumlocution for the *subst.* itself (v. Zumpt, Gram. § 678): vereor ne oratio mea alienâ ab judiciorum ratione esse videatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 109: multa autem propter rationem brevitatis praetermittenda, id. ib. 2, 1, 40, § 103: quantas perturbationes et quantos aestus habet ratio comitiorum? id. Mur. 17, 35: nihil fallacius ratione totâ comitiorum, id. ib. 17, 36: praedicere tempestatum rationem et praedonum, id. ib. 2, 4: tota ratio talium largitionum genere vitiosa est, id. Off. 2, 17, 60.—**2.** Pregn., *that faculty of the mind which forms the basis of computation and calculation,* and hence of *mental action* in general, i. e. *judgment, understanding, reason:* duplex est vis animorum atque natura: una pars in appetitu posita est, quae est ὁρμή Graece, quae hominem huc et illuc rapit; altera in ratione, quae docet et explanat, quid faciendum, quid fugiendum sit. Ita fit, ut ratio praesit, appetitus obtemperet, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101: homo, quod rationis est particeps, per quam consequentia cernit, causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, similitudines comparat rebusque praesentibus adjungit atque annectit futuras, facile totius vitae cursum videt ad eamque degendam praeparat res necessarias. Eademque natura vi rationis hominem concilia⁺ homini et ad orationis et ad vitae societatem, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 11 sq.: haud scio, an melius fuerit, humano generi motum istum celerem cogitationis, acumen, sollertiam, quam rationem vocamus, non dari omnino quam tam munifice et tam large dari, etc., id. N. D. 2, 27, 69: lex est ratio summa, insita in naturâ, quae jubet ea, quae facienda sunt, prohibetque contraria. Eadem ratio, cum est in hominis mente confirmata et confecta, lex est, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: ut, quos ratio non posset, eos ad officium religio duceret, id. N. D. 1, 42, 118: mens et ratio et consilium in senibus est, id. Sen. 19, 67; cf. Liv. 28, 28: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, si ratio, consilium, prudentia, Pompeius antistat, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; cf. id. Quint. 16, 53; and: si ratio et prudentia curas aufert, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 25: quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85; cf.: illa de urbis situ revoces ad rationem quae a Romulo casu aut necessitate facta sunt, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22; and: moneo ut agentem te ratio ducat, non fortuna, Liv. 22, 39 *fin.*: mulier abundat audaciâ; consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: Ariovistum magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicisse. Cui rationi contra homines barbaros locus fuisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 40: arma amens capio; nec sat rationis in armis, Verg. A. 2, 314: rationis egens, id. ib. 8, 299 et saep.: iracundia dissidens a ratione, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: majora quam hominum ratio consequi possit, id. ib. 1, 10, 15: quantum ratione provideri poterat, Caes. B. G. 7, 16 *fin.*: quantumque in ratione esset, exploratum habuit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 6 *init.*: nec majore ratione bellum administrari posse, Caes. B. C. 7, 21: minari divisoribus ratio non erat, *it was not reasonable, was contrary to reason,* Cic. Verr. 1, 9, 24; so, nulla ratio est, with an *object-clause,* id. Caecin. 5, 15; so, too, minime rationis est, Col. 3, 5, 3; cf. with *dat.*: Vitellianus exercitus, cui acquiescere Cremonae ratio fuit, *which, as reason dictated, ought to have rested at Cremona,* Tac. H. 3, 22: quod domi te inclusisti, ratione fecisti, *reasonably, sensibly, judiciously,* Cic. Att. 12,

14, 3.—**b.** The *reasonable cause* of a thing, a *ground*, *motive*, *reason:* ratio est causa, quae demonstrat, verum esse id, quod intendimus, brevi subjectione. Rationis confirmatio est ea, quae pluribus argumentis corroborat breviter expositam rationem, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28: quid tandem habuit argumenti aut rationis res, quamobrem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: cf.: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus: deinde contraria refutare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80: noverit orator argumentorum et rationum locos, id. Or. 14, 44 (v. also argumentum): si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1; cf.: ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 10 *fin.:* quam habet rationem, non quaero aequitatis, sed ipsius improbitatis atque impudentiae?... facti, si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196; cf.: deinde nihil rationis affert, quamobrem, etc., id. Caecin. 33, 96: non deest hoc loco copia rationum, quibus docere velitis, humanas esse formas deorum: primum quod, etc.... deinde quod, etc.... tertiam rationem affertis, quod, etc., id. N. D. 1, 27, 76: et quidem, cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, id. Div. 2, 50, 104: idcirco minus existimo te nihil nisi summâ ratione fecisse, id. Att. 8, 11, D, § 5: nunc non modo agendi rationem nullam habeo, sed ne cogitandi quidem, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3: rationes in eâ disputatione a te collectae vetabant me rei publicae penitus diffidere, id. Fam. 5, 13, 3; cf. id. Ac. 2, 36, 116: rationibus conquisitis de voluptate et dolore disputandum putant, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31; cf.: quod cum disputando rationibusque docuisset, id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: his rationibus tam certis tamque illustribus opponuntur ab his, qui contra disputant primum labores, etc., id. ib. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: num parva causa aut prava ratio est? *reason*, *excuse*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 27.—(*β*) In rhet., *a showing cause*, *argument*, *reasoning* in support of a proposition: ratio est, quae continet causam, quae si sublata sit, nihil in causâ controversiae relinquatur, hoc modo: Orestes si accusetur matricidii, nisi hoc dicat, Jure feci, illa enim patrem meum occiderat, non habet defensionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 18: ad propositum subjecta ratio, et item in distributis supposita ratio, id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 3, 11, 4; 5, 14, 1; 16; 7, 8, 3.—**c.** *Reasonableness*, *reason*, *propriety*, *law*, *rule*, *order*, *conformity*, etc.: in omnibus, quae ratione docentur et via, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, etc., *in a reasonable*, *regular manner*, Cic. Or. 33, 116; cf.: ut ratione et viâ procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9, 29: modo et ratione aliquid facere (along with recte atque ordine facere), id. Quint. 7, 28; cf.: quae res Nec modum habet neque consilium, ratione modoque Tractari non vult, Hor. S. 2, 3, 266: nihil est, quod ratione et numero moveri possit sine consilio, Cic. N. D. 2, 16, 43: intervallis imparibus, sed tamen pro ratâ parte ratione distinctis, *divided proportionally by rule*, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18; cf.: ex summis et infimis et mediis interjectis ordinibus ut sonis moderatâ ratione civitas concinit, *in symmetrical proportion*, id. ib. 2, 42, 69: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, *order*, *system*, id. ib. 2, 33, 57; 5, 5, 7: declinatio si cum ratione fiet, *reasonably*, id. Tusc. 4, 6, 13: ratio et distributio, *a reasonable division*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 1.—**d.** *A theory*, *doctrine*, or *system* based upon reason; *science*, and (less freq.), subject., *knowledge:* erat enim tunc haec nova et ignota ratio, solem lunae oppositum solere deficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; cf.: nova et a nobis inventa ratio, id. ib. 1, 8, 13; 2, 39, 66: si animum contulisti in istam rationem et quasi artem, id. ib. 1, 23, 37; cf.: omnes tacito quodam sensu sine ullâ arte aut ratione, quae sint in artibus ac rationibus recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; id. Brut. 74, 258: continet enim totam hanc quaestionem ea ratio, quae est de naturâ deorum, id. Div. 1, 51, 117: Epicuri ratio, quae plerisque notissima est, *doctrine*, *system*, *philosophy*, id. Fin. 1, 5, 13; cf.: Stoicorum ratio disciplinaque, id. Off. 3, 4, 20: Cynicorum ratio, id. ib. 1, 41, 148; so id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ratio vivendi ... ratio civilis et disciplina populorum, *the art of living ... statesmanship*, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4; cf.: etiamsi cui videbitur illa in optimis studiis et artibus quieta vitae ratio beatior, haec civilis laudabilior est certe et illustrior, id. ib. 3, 3, 4: improba navigii ratio tum caeca jacebat, Lucr. 5, 1004: saltationis ac musicae rationis studiosi, Col. prooem. § 3 al.—Subject., *knowledge:* si qua (est in me) exercitatio dicendi aut si hujus rei ratio aliqua, ab optimarum artium studiis ac disciplinâ profecta, Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**e.** *A view* or *opinion* resting upon reasonable grounds: mea sic est ratio, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 43; cf.: inventus est nemo, cujus non haec et sententia esset et oratio, non esse metuendum, etc.... Haec cum omnes sentirent et cum in eam rationem pro suo quisque sensu ac dolore loqueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68 sq.; and with this cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 1: cujus ratio etsi non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3, 6 (just before: hujus cum sententiam plurimi essent secuti).—**f.** In philos. lang., *a production of proof*, *argumentation*, *reasoning:* (Epicurus) tollit definitiones; nihil de dividendo ac partiendo docet; non, quo modo efficiatur concludaturque ratio, tradit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22; cf. id. Div. 2, 10, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 158: ratio ipsa coget, et ex aeternitate quaedam esse vera et ea non esse nexa causis aeternis, etc., id. Fat. 16, 38; cf.: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi non vitiosam ut heri dicebam, sed, ut nunc ratio cogit, dicendum est, plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43.

* **rătĭōcĭnābĭlĭter,** *adv.* [ratiocinor], *according to correct computation*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11 *fin.*

rătĭōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], a rhet. and archit. t. t. **I.** In rhet. **1.** *An exercise of the reasoning powers*, *calm reasoning*, *ratiocination* (opp. impulsio, a passionate feeling, impulse; cf. argumentatio): ratiocinatio est diligens et considerata faciendi aliquid aut non faciendi excogitatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: etiam sapientiae studiosos maxime medicos esse, si ratiocinatio hoc faceret, Cels. 1, praef. § 49.—**2.** *A certain form of reasoning*, *a syllogism:* ratiocinatio est oratio ex ipsâ re probabile aliquid eliciens, quod expositum et per se cognitum, suâ se vi et ratione confirmet, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 57; cf.: si ex alio colligitur aliud, nec improprium nec inusitatum nomen est ratiocinationis, Quint. 8, 4, 16; Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 152; Quint. 5, 10, 6; 3, 6, 15; 5, 14, 5 al.—**3.** A rhet. figure, *reasoning in an interrogative form:* ratiocinatio est, per quam ipsi a nobis rationem poscimus, quare quidque dicamus, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23.—**II.** In archit., *theory* (opp.: fabrica, practice): ratiocinatio est, quae res fabricatas solertiâ ac ratione proportionis demonstrare atque explicare potest, Vitr. 1, 1, 1; 15.

rătĭōcĭnātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** In rhet., *of* or *belonging to reasoning*, *syllogistic*, *ratiocinative:* genus, Cic. Inv. 1, 13, 17: quaestio, Quint. 7, 1, 60: status, id. 7, 8, 3; cf. id. 3, 6, 46; 61; 5, 10, 6.—**II.** In gram.: ratiocinativa conjunctio, *serving for inference*, *illative*, as ergo, igitur, Diom. p. 410 P.

rătĭōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner*, *computant*, *accountant*, i. q. calculator. **I.** Lit., Cic. Att. 1, 12, 2; Col. 3, 3, 7; Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: ut boni ratiocinatores esse possimus et addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5.

rătĭōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a reckoning*, *computation*, Col. 5, 1 *fin.;* 5, 2, 6; 5, 11, 13; Cod. Th. 8, 1, 6: publica, ib. 9, 16, 2.—**II.** *The obligation to render an account:* imponere, Cod. 2, 7, 6 al.

rătĭōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [ratio] (rare, but good prose). **I.** Lit., *to reckon*, *compute*, *calculate:* in summo apud illos (sc. Graecos) honore geometria fuit: itaque nihil mathematicis illustrius; at nos metiendi ratiocinandique utilitate hujus artis terminavimus modum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 2, 5: de pecuniâ ratiocinari, id. Inv. 2, 39, 115; 2, 32, 125; Vitr. 10, 15.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To consider*, *deliberate*, *meditate:* quo pacto cum illis occipiam, id ratiocinor, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 18: socii profecto ratiocinati essent quid possent facere, si quidem suâ sponte facerent, Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16.—**B.** *To reason*, *argue*, *to infer* or *conclude* from a consideration of circumstances: id ex partibus juris sumi oportebit et ratiocinari, quid in similibus rebus fieri soleat, et videre, utrum, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 61; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35; Quint. 7, 1, 61: etenim sic ratiocinabantur ... aperte jam ac perspicue nulla esse judicia, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20; cf. id. Mil. 12, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 55.—Rarely with *acc.:* mores atque parsimoniam alicujus, App. M. 1, p. 113, 5.

rătĭōnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ratio] (post-Aug.; = rationalis, which is in better use), *reasonable*, *rational:* natura, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 1: virtutes quae ad rationabilem animum pertinent, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 18; cf.: virtutes rationabiles, id. ib.: responsio rationabilis, Vulg. Job, 32, 3: rationabile sine dolo lac, *the pure milk of reason*, id. 1 Pet. 2, 2: sententia vera et rationabilis, Dig. 5, 1, 2, § 3.—*Comp.:* rationabilius esse videtur, Dig. 45, 3, 37.—*Adv.:* **rătĭōnābĭlĭter,** *rationally*, *reasonably*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1: errare, Hier. Ep. 39, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 17; Amm. 20, 4, 8; Lact. Ep. 61, 17.

* **rătĭōnābĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [rationabilis], *reasonableness*, *rationality*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 5.

rătĭōnābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. rationabilis *fin.*

rătĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [ratio]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to accounts* (post-Aug.): LITTERAE, Inscr. (a. p. Chr. 193) Orell. 39.—Hence, *subst.* (*a*) **rătĭōnālis,** is, *m.*, *an accountant*, *receiver of revenue*, *treasurer*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; 46; Capitol. Gord. 7; Commod. ap. Capitol. Albin. 2; Amm. 15, 3, 4; Inscr. Orell. 1090.—(*β*) **rătĭōnāle,** is, *n.*, *the oracular breastplate* of the Jewish high-priest, Vulg. Exod. 25, 7; id. Lev. 8, 8; also called rationale judicii (transl. of LXX. τὸ λογεῖον τῆς κρίσεως), id. Exod. 28, 15.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to reason*, *reasonable*, *rational*, *endowed with reason:* falsa est (finitio), si dicas, Equus est animal rationale: nam est equus animal, sed irrationale, Quint. 7, 3, 24: homo est animal rationale, id. 5, 10, 56; cf. id. 5, 8, 7; and: nec si mutis finis voluptas, rationalibus quoque: quin immo ex contrario, quia mutis, ideo non rationalibus, id. 5, 11, 35; so without a *subst.:* a rationali ad rationale (translatio), id. 8, 6, 13.—**B.** *Reasonable*, *depending on reason:* in causâ rationali, Auct. Her. 2, 12, 18: philosophia, i. e. *logic*, Sen. Ep. 89, 17; also called rationalis pars philosophiae, Quint. 12, 2, 10: disciplina, i. e. *theoretical science* (opp. to usus and experimenta), Cels. praef.; also ars, id. ib.; hence, rationalis medicina, *theoretical therapeutics*; and rationales medici, *medical theorists*, id. ib.—**2.** In rhet., i. q. ratiocinativus, *of* or *belonging to a syllogism*, *syllogistic:* genus (quaestionum), Quint. 3, 5, 4; 6, 54; 78; 86; cf. status, id. 3, 6, 56; 66.—Hence, *adv.:* **rătĭōnālĭter,** *in a reasonable manner*, *reasonably*, *rationally*, Sen. Ep. 109; Tert. Anim. 16 al.

* **rătĭōnālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [rationalis], *reasonableness*, *rationality:* habet anima rationalitatem, Tert. Anim. 38 *fin.*

rătĭōnālĭter, *adv.*, v. rationalis *fin.*

rătĭōnārĭum, ii, *n.* [ratio], *a statistical table*, *schedule*, *book of accounts:* imperii, Suet. Aug. 28 (for which: breviarium imperii, id. ib. 101; cf. Tac. A. 1, 11).

rătis (**rătes,** acc. to Prob. p. 1473 *fin.;* yet perh. we should here read vates; *acc.* ratim, Hyg. Fab. 175), is, *f.* [Sanscr. ar-i-tras that which propels, an oar; Gr. ἐρέτης, rower; ἐρέσσω, to row; Lat.: remus, remigium, triremis, etc.]. **1.** *A vessel made of logs fastened together*, *a raft:* rates vocantur tigna colligata, quae per aquam aguntur; quo vocabulo interdum etiam naves significantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 273, 22 ib.: nave primus in Graeciam ex Aegypto Danaus advenit, antea ratibus navigabatur inventis in mari Rubro inter insulas a rege Erythrâ, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 206; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 5: transeunt Rhenum navibus ratibusque, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: trabibus verius quam ratibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Caes. B. C. 1, 25: ratibus quibus junxerat flumen, nondum resolutis, etc., i. e. *pontoons*, Liv. 21, 47: tamquam in rate in mari immenso nostra vehitur ratio, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 73 B. and K.—**2.** *A float:* quasi pueris

qui nare discunt, scirpea induitur ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9.—**3.** Prov.: servavisti omnem ratem, *you have saved us from shipwreck*, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 15; cf. id. ib. 3, 2, 53; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 27.—**B.** Meton., in the poets, *a bark, boat, vessel*, in gen.: caeruleum spumat sale confertâ rate pulsum, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P. (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.); Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.; Att. ap. Fest. s. v. rates, p. 272 ib.; Cat. 63, 1; 64, 121; Verg. G. 2, 445; id. A. 1, 43; 3, 192; 4, 53.—Of Charon's boat, Verg. A. 6, 302.

‡ **rătītus,** a, um, *adj.* [ratis], *marked with the figure of a raft:* ratitum quadrantem dictum putant, quod in eo et triente ratis fuerit effigies, ut navis in asse, Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 Müll.; so, quadrantes, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 44 ib. (cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45).

rătiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ratio]. **I.** *A small reckoning, a little account:* subduxi ratiunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1; id. Capt. 1, 2, 89; Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** *A slight ground* or *reason:* leves, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: huic incredibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, id. N. D. 3, 29, 73.—**2.** In dialectics, *a petty syllogism:* concludunt ratiunculas Stoici, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 29: humanis ratiunculis falsis contravenire conantur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 1, 1.

rătō, *adv.* [ratus], *certainly, surely* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 35; id. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

Ratumēna Porta (**Ratumenna**), *a gate at Rome*, which, acc. to Festus, derived its name from an Etruscan youth, Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 Müll.; cf. Plin. 8, 42, 65, § 161; Sol. 45, 15 (in Plut. Public. 13, written Ῥατουμένα).

rătus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. reor *fin.*

rauca, ae, *f.*, *a species of worm that breeds in oak-roots*, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 130; Dig. 19, 2, 15, § 2.

‡ **raucēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [raucus], *hoarseness:* raucedo amputatio vocis. Haec et arteriasis vocatur, eo quod raucam vocem et clausam reddat ab arteriarum injuriâ, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 14.

raucesco, ĕre, *v. n.* [id.], *to grow hoarse, become hoarse:* quomodo raucescit vox (gallinae), Aug. in Psa. 58; Isid. 12, 7, 15.

* **raucĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *a little hoarse:* cornix, Hier. Ep. 40, 2.

* **raucio,** no *perf.*, sum, 4, *v. n.* [id.], *to be hoarse:* rausuro tragicus qui carmina perdit Oreste, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 907 P.

rauci-sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *hoarse-sounding* (only in the foll. passages): cantus cornicum, Lucr. 5, 1084: bombi, Cat. 64, 263.

raucĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **1.** *Hoarseness, raucity* (not ante-Aug.), Cels. 2, 1 *med.*; Scrib. Comp. 184; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 53; and in *plur.*, id. 22, 23, 49, § 104.—**2.** Transf. (*a*) *A snoring*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.—(*β*) Of the *hoarse sound* of the tuba, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 269.

raucus, a, um, *adj.* [from root ru-, to make a loud noise, ravus], *hoarse.* **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.): rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 16: expurigabo ad raucam ravim omnia, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 164, 19: nos raucos saepe attentissime audiri video: at Aesopum, si paulum irrauserit, explodi, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 259; Prop. 1, 16, 39: cornices, Lucr. 6, 751: palumbes, Verg. E. 1, 58: cicadae, id. ib. 2, 12: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1189; cf. guttur, Ov. M. 2, 484: os aselli, id. F. 1, 433: vox (ranarum), id. M. 6, 377: garrulitas (picarum), id. ib. 5, 678: stridor (simiae), id. ib. 14, 100: quaere peregrinum vicinia rauca reclamat, *screaming herself hoarse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62; cf. circus, Juv. 8, 59 Rup.: causidici, Mart. 4, 8, 2: rogatores, id. 10, 5, 4: Codrus, Juv. 1, 2: cohors (Gallorum), id. 6, 514: illa (puella) sonat raucum quiddam, Ov. A. A. 3, 289; cf. the foll.—Poet., in gen., of the swan: dant sonitum rauci per stagna loquacia cygni, Verg. A. 11, 458.—*Comp.:* raucior, Mart. Cap. 1, § 28; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 704.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate things, *hoarse, hollow*, or *deep sounding, harsh, rough, grating*, etc. (only in the poets): cornu, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 41: cymbala, id. 3, 17 (4, 16), 36: tibia, id. 3, 10 (4, 9), 23: ossa (tubae), id. 4 (5), 3, 20; cf. aes (i. e. tuba), Verg. G. 4, 71 et saep.: murmur (undae), id. ib. 1, 109; cf. Hadria, Hor. C. 2, 14, 14: litus, Stat. Th. 5, 291: Aquilo, Mart. 1, 50, 20: tonitrua, Stat. Th. 2, 40: postes, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 49; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 6, 50: aes (i. e. scutum), Verg. A. 2, 545 et saep.: amnis Rauca sonans, id. ib. 9, 125; cf.: tumidus post flamina pontus Rauca gemit, Luc. 5, 217: arma raucum gemuere, Sil. 2, 245; cf. Ov. A. A. 3, 289.—**II.** Trop.: te vero nolo, nisi ipse rumor jam raucus erit factus, ad Baias venire, *has become faint, died away*, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5.

Raudii campi, *a broad plain near Verona, where Marius defeated the Cimbri*, Vell. 2, 12, 5.—Called also, in *sing.*, **Raudius campus,** Flor. 3, 3, 14; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. c. 67.

raudus (also **rōdus** and **rūdus**), ĕris, *n.* [kindr. with rudis; cf.: crudus, crudelis], *a rude mass;* hence, in partic., *a piece of brass* used as a coin (an old word): rodus vel raudus significat rem rudem et imperfectam. Nam saxum quoque raudus appellant poëtae, ut Attius in Menalippo: manibus rapere raudus saxeum grandem et gravem. Vulgus quidem in usu habuit non modo pro aere imperfecto, sed etiam pro signato ... in aestimatione censoriâ aes infectum rudus appellatur, Fest. s. v. rodus, p. 265 Müll.: aes raudus dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 ib.: olim aera raudera dicebantur, Val. Max. 5, 6, 3: χαλκὸς ἀνέργαστος rudus, Gloss. Philox.: sculptor ab eris Rudere decoctam consuevit fingere massam, Prud. Apoth. 792: cum rudera milites jacerent, Liv. 26, 11, 9 Weissenb.

Rauduscŭla or **Rauduscŭlāna porta,** *a gate at Rome, according to the ancient division of Servius Tullius, between the* P. Naevia *and* Lavernalis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; Fest. s. h. v. p. 274 ib.; Val. Max. 5, 6, 3.

rauduscŭlum (**rōd-** and **rūd-**), i, *n. dim.* [raudus]. **I.** *A little piece of brass* used as a coin (an old word): in mancipando cum dicitur: Rudusculo libram ferito, asse tangitur libra, Fest. s. v. rodus, p. 265 Müll.; v. raudus.—Hence, **II.** Transf., *a small sum of money:* de raudusculo Numeriano multum te amo, *in regard to that little debt of Numerius*, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7: de raudusculo quod scribis, id. ib. 4, 8, a, § 1.

Raunōnia, ae, *f.*, *an island north of Germany*, Plin. 3, 13, 27, § 94.

Raurăci (**Raurici,** Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Gaul, on the Rhine, neighbors of the Helvetians, near Basle*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 6, 25; 7, 75.—Hence, **1. Raurăcum,** i, *n.*, *the city of the Rauraci*, now *Augst, near Basle*, Amm. 14, 10, 6: Rauriaca colonia, Plin. l. l.; also called **Rauricum,** id. 4, 12, 24, § 79: RAVRICA, Inscr. Orell. 432.—**2. Raurăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Rauraci:* colonia Rauraca = Rauracum, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106 (al. Rauriaca).

Răvenna (**Rāvenna,** Coripp. Laud. Just. 2, 123), ae, *f.*, *a celebrated seaport in* Gallia Cispadana, *still bearing the same name*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Caes. B. C. 1, 5 *fin.*; Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; id. Fam. 1, 9, 9; Tac. A. 4, 5: paludosa, Sil. 8, 603: aequorea, Mart. 13, 21 al.—**II.** Deriv.: **Răvennas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ravenna:* vir, Cic. Balb. 22, 50: ranae, Mart. 3, 93, 8: horti, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 150: ala, Tac. H 2, 100: classici, id. ib. 3, 50: MVNICIPIVM RAVENNAS, Inscr. Orell. 707; 3790; 3792.—In *abl. sing.:* Ravennati agro, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34; and also: agro Ravennate, Col. 13, 8.—In *plur. subst.:* **Răvennātes,** *the inhabitants of Ravenna*, Inscr. Grut. 80, 9; and, RAVENNATENSES, ib. 399, 3 (of A. D. 399).

* **rāvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [2. ravus], *grayish, dark-colored:* ravidi vel nigrantes oculi, Col. 8, 2, 9.

Rāvilla, ae, *m.* [id.], *an appellation of* L. Cassius Longinus (Cons. 626 A.U.C.), Front. Aquaed. 8; cf.: Ravillae a ravis oculis, quemadmodum a caesiis Caesullae, Fest. p. 274 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 275 ib.

* **rāvĭo,** īre, *v. n.* [ravis], *to talk one's self hoarse*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 33; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. ravim, p. 275 Müll.

rāvis, *acc.* ravim, *f.* [kindr. with ravus, q. v.], *hoarseness* (ante- and post-class., and only occurring in the *acc. sing.*): usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: expurigabo hercle omnia ad raucam ravim, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 164, 19: (tragoedi) boando purgant ravim, App. Flor. p. 357, 36.

* **rāvŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. ravus], *a little hoarse:* dat ravulos choraulas, Sid. 9, 13 *in carm.*

1. rāvus, a, um, *adj.* [root ru-; Sanscr. aru-, to bellow; Lat. rudens, etc.; cf. raucus], *hoarse:* rava vox rauca et parum liquida, proxime canum latratum sonans, Paul. ex Fest. p. 283 Müll. So in only a single (post-class.) example: ciere ravos Cantus, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm. fin.*

2. rāvus, a, um, *adj.* [for hravus, ghrav-us; root in Sanscr. gar-an; Gr. γέρων, senex; cf.: γῆρας, γραῦς; O. H. Germ. grâ; Engl. gray], *gray-yellow, gray, tawny* (rare but class.): ravi coloris appellantur, qui sunt inter flavos et caesios, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 Müll. (mare illud) nobismet ipsis modo caeruleum videbatur, mane ravum, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105 Goer. *N. cr.* (cited in Non. 164, 14): fulix, id. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14 (al. cana): lupa, Hor. C. 3, 27, 3. Said several times of the eyes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4; 9, 3; cf.: orbes ravi coloris, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 148.

rĕ, or with *d* demonstrative (see the letter D), **rĕd** (so, too, before vowels and *h;* also in red-do, and with the union-vowel *i* in rĕdi-vivus. In reicio and often in later Latin *re* is found before vowels and *h;* e. g. reaedifico, reexinanio, reinvito, etc. Assimilation of the *d* before consonants produced the forms relligio, relliquiae, reccido; and the suppression of the *d* may account for the frequent lengthening of the *e* by poets in rēduco, rēlatum. The orthography and quantity of words compounded with *re* are in general somewhat arbitrary, especially in the ante- and post-class. poets). An inseparable particle, whose fundamental signification answers to the Engl. *again* and *against.* Thus, it denotes either, **a.** A turning backward (Engl. back): recedo, recurro, reicio, remitto, resolvo, etc.; or, **b.** An opposition: reboo, reclamo, redamo, reluctor, repugno; and, **II.** Trop. **1.** A restoration of a thing to its original condition (e. g. a freeing or loosing from a state of constraint; Engl. re-, un-): redintegro, reficio, restituo, relaxo, relego, resero, recludo, resolvo, retego, etc.—**2.** A transition into an opposite state: recharmido, reprobo (opp. comprobo), retracto, revelo.—**3.** A repetition of an action: recoquo, resumo, reviso, etc.—**4.** It is sometimes intensive, as redundo.

rĕa, ae, v. reus.

rĕ-accendo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to kindle anew*, Hier. in Isa. 9, 30, v. 12.

* **rĕ-adūnātio,** ōnis, *f.*, *a reuniting, reunion:* ossium (at the resurrection), Tert. Res. 30.

rĕ-aedĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to build again, rebuild* (late Lat.): reaedifico quae destruxit, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3; so id. Pud. 20 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 108, 9; Vulg. Marc. 15, 29.

rĕagnosco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to recall to mind* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 29.

rēapse, *adv.* [contr. from re and eapse, an old form for ipsâ; hence in tmesi: reque eapse, Scip. Afr. ap. Fest. p. 286, 3; cf. ipse *init.*], *in fact, in reality, actually, really* (an old word, which does not occur after Cic.): reapse est re ipsâ, Fest. p. 278 Müll.; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 41: earum ipsarum rerum reapse, non oratione perfectio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: ut reapse cerneretur, quale esset id, quod, etc., id. ib. 2, 39, 66; cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 32: obiciuntur etiam saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: non perinde, ut est reapse, ex litteris perspicere potuisti, id. Fam. 9, 15, 1: quod idem reapse primum est, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

Rēāte, is, *n.* (of the same form in the *nom.*, *acc.*, and *abl.*), *a very ancient town of the Sabines*, now *Rieti*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 25, 7; 26, 11; 23; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Sil. 8, 417.—Hence, **II. Rēātīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Reate, Reatine:* ager, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107: praefectura, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 5; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Val. Max. 1, 8, 1: villa, id. 6, 8, 6: asini (which were highly valued), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: montes, id. ib. 2, 2, 9.—In *plur. subst.:* **Rēātīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Reate*, Cic. Scaur. 12, 27; id. Att. 4, 15, 5; 9, 8,

1; Liv. 28, 45 al.—*Sing.*: Quod ego sum Reatinus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3.

rĕātus, ūs, *m.* [reus]. **I.** Lit., *the condition of an accused person, a state of impeachment* (a word first used by Messala, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 34): revocato ad reatum Alcibiade, Just. 4, 4, 4: si diutino tempore aliquis in reatu fuerit . . . qui longo tempore in reatu agunt, Dig. 48, 19, 25; Mart. 2, 24, 1.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *An offence of which one stands accused, a charge*, App. M. 7, p. 191, 31; 3, p. 132, 10; Prud. Cath. 11.—**B.** *The dress* or *appearance of an accused person:* mulier reatu miràque tristitie deformis, App. M. 9, p. 231, 3.—**III.** Trop., *guilt* (late Lat.): reatus sanguinis, Vulg. Deut. 21, 8; cf. id. Exod. 32, 35: praeteriit actu manet reatu, Aug. cont. Jul. Pelag. 6, 19, 60.

rĕ-baptīzo, āre, *v. a.*, *to baptize again, rebaptize* (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 1, 6, 2; Aug. Ep. 203 *fin.* al.

rĕbellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rebello], *a renewal of hostilities, revolt, rebellion* (post-Aug. for the class. rebellio), * Tac. A. 14, 31; Val. Max. 7, 3, 9 *ext.*; 7, 4, 1; Serv. Verg. A. 12, 186.

rĕbellātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that revolts* or *rebels* (very rare): Germania, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 47: provincia, Liv. 40, 35 *fin.*; Amm. 14, 8, 2.

1. rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a renewal of war* (by the conquered party), *a revolt, rebellion* (good prose; cf.: defectio, seditio): rebellio facta post deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 10; so, facere, id. ib. 4, 30; 4, 38: parare, Tac. A. 1, 55: coeptare, id. ib. 3, 40: comprimere, id. H. 2, 11: ad rebellionem spectare, Liv. 2, 18: ad rebellionem compellere, id. 9, 41: nihil rebellionis timere, id. 2, 16: Germaniae, Suet. Calig. 51: trium principum, id. Vesp. 1.—In *plur.*: multis Carthaginiensium rebellionibus, * Cic. Scaur. 19, 42.

2. rĕbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *one who revolts, an insurgent, rebel* (late Lat.), Treb. Poll. Salon. 1; Faustina ap. Vulc. Gall. Avid. Cass. 9; Vop. Prob. 9; cf. rebellis.

rĕbellis, is, *adj.* [id.], *that makes war afresh, insurgent, rebellious* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: rebelles Aeneadae, Verg. A. 12, 185: Gallus, id. ib. 6, 858: Numidae, Ov. M. 15, 754: regio rebellis et indomita, Curt. 8, 1, 35: colonia, Tac. H. 4, 72: motus, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 213.—*Subst.*: **rĕbelles**, ium, *m.*, *rebels*, Tac. A. 1, 40; 2, 26; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 238; Vulg. Num. 14, 9.—**II.** Trop.: rebellis amor, Ov. R. Am. 246: flammae seditione rogi, Stat. Th. 1, 35: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 155: animi, Spart. And. 5, 1.

* **rĕbellĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a renewal of war, revolt, rebellion* (a collat. form for rebellio, like consortium for consortio, contagium for contagio, etc.): qui pacatos ad rebellium incitasset, Liv. 42, 21, 3 Gronov. (dub.; Weissenb. rebellandum).

rĕ-bello, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to wage war again* (said of the conquered), *to make an insurrection, to revolt, rebel* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: descisco). **I.** Lit.: Volsci rebellarunt, Liv. 2, 42; 4, 31; 40, 35; 8, 14. 5: crebrius, Suet. Aug. 21; Quint. 8, 5, 16 (but very dub. ap. Hirt. B. G. 8, 44, 1).—Poet.: tauro mutatus membra rebello, *renew the combat*, Ov. M. 9, 81; so id. ib. 13, 619.—**II.** Trop.: credunt rebellare quae curaverint vitia, *to break out again*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174: rebellat saepe umor, *offers resistance* (to writing), id. 13, 12, 25, § 81; cf.: Pudor rebellat, *resists*, Sen. Agam. 138: ille divus callidi monstri cinis in nos rebellat, i. e. *the sphinx*, id. Oedip. 106.

Rebilus, i, *m.*, *surname of the legate* C. Caninius, v. h. v.

rĕ-bīto, ĕre, *v. n.* [bēto], *to turn back, return* (ante-class.): si non rebitas huc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 20; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 49; 3, 5, 89.

rĕbŏātus, ūs, *m.* [reboo], *a shouting back:* qui quidem omnes inter Musarum carmina concinentium audiri, licet perstreperent, nullo potuere reboatu, Mart. Cap. 2, § 213 (al. rabalatu).

rĕ-bŏo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to bellow back, resound, re-echo* (poet.): reboant silvaeque et longus Olympus, * Verg. G. 3, 223; so, rupti poli, Sil. 17, 252: et reboat raucum regio cita barbara bombum, Lucr. 4, 546: reboatque ursa superba lupis, Val. Fl. 3, 634: ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant, Cat. 63, 21.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to resound, make echo* (poet.): nec citharis reboant laqueata aurataque templa, Lucr. 2, 28: reboat te quicquid carminis echo Respondet silvae, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 73.

rĕ-bullĭo, īvi or ii, *v. n.* and *a.* (Appuleian). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to bubble up:* vinum, App. M. 9, p. 233, 8.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to bubble forth, to cast forth with a bubbling noise:* oleum, App. M. 5, p. 170, 26: spiritum, *to breathe out*, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 16.

rĕburrus, i, *m.*, *with bristling hair* (Fr. *rebours*), Aug. c. Faust. 6, 1; Not. Tir.; ἀνάσιλλος, Thom. Thes.

* **rĕ-calcĭtro**, āre, *v. n.*, *to kick back* (of horses); transf. **1.** (Poet.) *To deny access*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 20.—**2.** (Late Lat.) *To be petulant, disobedient:* incrassatus est dilectus, et recalcitravit, Vulg. Deut. 32, 15; cf.: majestati Augustae recalcitrans, Amm. 14, 7, 14; 15, 7, 9; 22, 11, 5.

rĕ-calco, āre, *v. a.*, *to tread again, retrace* (post-Aug.): humum, Col. 2, 2, 19: limen, Prud. Cath. 9, 75: priora vestigia, App. M. 6, p. 181, 16.—**II.** Trop., *to repeat, renew:* mysteria, Cod. Th. 16, 6, 4.

rĕcălĕfăcio, v. recalfacio.

rĕ-călĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to grow warm again, to remain warm, be warm* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): recalent nostro Tiberina fluenta Sanguine adhuc, *still run warm*, * Verg. A. 12, 35: exstinctae recalent vestigia flammae, Paul. Nol. Carm. 8, 397.—**II.** Trop.: recalebant in auribus ejus parentis effāta, Amm. 28, 1, 7; Aus. Prof. 7, 15.

rĕ-călesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become warm* (*again*), *to grow warm* (rare but class.): cum motu atque exercitatione recalescunt (corpora), * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; id. Flor. 4, 2, 53; Prud. Psych. 59.—**II.** Trop.: mens recalescit, Ov. R. Am. 629: recalescere ex integro (in scribendo) et resumere impetum fractum omissumque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 6.

rĕ-calfăcĭo (rĕcălĕfăcĭo), fēci, 3, *v. a.*, *to make warm* (*again*), *to warm* (poet. and in post-class. prose): calidumque priori Caede recalfecit consorti sanguine telum, Ov. M. 8, 443; id. F. 4, 698; id. A. A. 2, 214.—*Pass.*: rursus recalfiunt, Scrib. Comp. 271; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 63.—Full form: statim recalefacto corpore, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.—**II.** Trop.: tepidam recalface mentem, Ov. A. A. 2, 445.

rĕcalvaster, tri, *m.* [recalvus], *that has a bald forehead, bald in front* (late Lat.), Vulg. Lev. 13, 41 (in Sen. Ep. 66, 25, the words quam recalvastrum are a gloss).

rĕcalvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *baldness in front, a bald forehead* (late Lat.), Vulg. Lev. 13, 42.

rĕ-calvus, a, um, *adj.* (ante- and post-class.), *bald in front:* frons, Sen. ap. Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 38.—Transf., of persons, *with a bald forehead:* senex, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 12.

rĕ-candesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* (Ovidian). * **I.** *To grow white* (*again*): percussa recanduit unda, *grew white with foam*, Ov. M. 4, 529.—**II.** *To grow hot* (*again*), *to glow:* ubi tellus Solibus aetheriis . . . recanduit, Ov. M. 1, 435: et rubuere genae, totoque recanduit ore (Medea), id. ib. 7, 78.—**2.** Trop.: recanduit ira, Ov. M. 3, 707.

rĕ-căno, ĕre, *v. a.* (Plinian). **I.** *To sing back*, i. e. *call back by singing:* ut illa (perdix) recanat revocetque (marem), Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 102: Phoebus . . . recanente lyrâ fautor, Verg. Cul. 13.—* **II.** *To charm back again, to undo a charm:* pauci etiam credunt serpentes ipsas recanere, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 19 (perh. also id. 29, 4, 21, § 69, where Jan. reads praecanere. The form recino has another signif., v. recino).

rĕ-canto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* (poet.). * **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sound back, re-echo:* nusquam Graecula quod recantat Echo, Mart. 2, 86, 3.—**II.** *Act.* **1.** *To repeat in singing, sing again:* saepius iste versiculus recantandus est, Ambros. Virg. 2, 6, 42.—**2.** *To recall, revoke, recant:* recantatis opprobriis, Hor. C. 1, 16, 27.—**3.** *To charm back, charm away:* nulla recantatas deponent pectora curas, Ov. R. Am. 259.

rĕcăpĭtŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recapitulo], *a summing up, restatement by heads, recapitulation* (late Lat. for repetitio, collectio): facta ex Adam, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 21 *fin.*

rĕ-căpĭtŭlo, āre, *v. n.* [capitulum], *to go over the main points* of a thing *again, to recapitulate;* a transl. of the Gr. ἀνακεφαλαιόω (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17; Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 21 al.

rĕ-căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2, *v. a.*, *to give counter-security* (jurid. Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 3, 2.—Hence, **rĕcauta**, ōrum, *n.*, *a quittance, release*, Novell. 130, 1.

rĕ-căvus, a, um, *adj.*, *hollow* or *arched inward, concave* (late Lat.): speculum, Prud. στεφ. 11, 186: palatum, id. Psych. 421: laquearia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 408.

rĕ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.*, *to go back, fall back, give ground, retire, withdraw, recede.* **A.** Lit. (class.; cf.: decedo, abscedo): pone nos recede, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 34: ego abs te procul recedam, id. Mil. 2, 4, 4: hinc, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 7: illuc, id. Rud. 3, 5, 7: recedere loco, id. Am. 1, 1, 84; cf.: centuriones ex eo quo stabant loco recesserunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: non modo illum e Galliâ non discessisse, sed ne a Mutinâ quidem recessisse, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 21: procul a telo veniente, Ov. M. 12, 359: de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: ab hoste, Ov. P. 3, 1, 151: longius, Verg. G. 4, 191: tristis recedo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 35; id. C. 2, 19, 31: ab Illiturgi, Liv. 24, 41: in castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 30 *fin.*—**2.** In partic., *to retire* to one's bedchamber, *go to rest*, Petr. 85, 5; Ov. Ib. 239.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of inanimate and abstract things: ut illae undae ad alios accedant, ab aliis autem recedant, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: verba movere loco, quamvis invita recedant, *yield*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 113: multa ferunt anni venientes commoda secum, Multa recedentes adimunt, *the departing years*, id. A. P. 176: abeant ac recedant voces illae, Plin. Pan. 2, 2.—**2.** Of places, things, etc., *to stand back, recede* (i. e. to be distant or retired; freq., esp. after the Aug. per.): secreta parentis Anchisae domus arboribusque obtecta recessit, Verg. A. 2, 300; cf. Cat. 64, 43; and: etsi lata recessit Urbe domus, Stat. Th. 5, 242; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21: Palaestina vocabatur, quâ contingit Arabas . . . et quâ recedit intus, Damascena, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66: Magna Graecia in tres sinus recedens Ausonii maris, id. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 4, 10, 17, § 33; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18.—Of nations: gens Cappadocum longissime Ponticarum omnium introrsus recedens, Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 24.—In a painting, etc.: pictor vi artis suae efficit, ut quaedam eminere in opere, quaedam recessisse credamus, Quint. 2, 17, 21; cf.: venter recessit, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 2.—Poet., of places, which appear *to recede* by our departure from them: provehimur portu, terraeque urbesque recedunt, Verg. A. 3, 72: mea terra recedit, Ov. M. 8, 139; 11, 466; Sil. 3, 157; Stat. Th. 1, 549 al.—**II.** In gen., *to go away, withdraw, retire, depart* from a place, *to abandon* a thing, = discedere. **A.** Lit. (in good prose very rare), = discedere, haec effatu' pater, germana, repente recessit, *vanished*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 48 Vahl.): nec vero a stabulis pluviâ impendente recedunt Longius (apes), Verg. G. 4, 191; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2.—**2.** Transf., of things, *to separate* from any thing (with which it was previously connected): in aliis ossibus ex toto saepe fragmentum a fragmento recedit, Cels. 8, 7, 1: carnes ab ossibus, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 22; 19, 5, 23, § 67: caput e cervice, Ov. P. 2, 8, 65; for which also: caput cervice, id. H. 16, 153; cf. id. F. 6, 708; Luc. 8, 674.—**B.** Trop., *to withdraw, depart, desist* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. and Quint.): si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis, labor ille a vobis cito recedet, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4: avius a verâ longe ratione recedit, Lucr. 2, 229: senes, ut in otia tuta recedant, aiunt, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 31: ab officio recedere, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 19; Auct. Her. 3, 3, 5; Cic. Caecin. 20, 58: ab armis, i. e. *to lay them down*, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: penitus a naturâ, id. Fin. 4, 16, 43: ab eodem exemplo, Quint. 1, 6, 6; 2, 8, 13; 7, 3, 21: a sententiis ejus, ab omni voluntate, consiliisque, Cic. Att. 12, 4, 2: a vitâ, i. e. *to kill one's self*, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40 (but Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6, *to die*, in gen., a doubtful conjecture; Jahn, procedente

vitâ): a veritatis viâ longe, Lact. 2, 8, 1: ab oppugnatione, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40.—Very freq. of inanimate and abstract subjects: postquam recessit vita patrio corpore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 73: (nomen hostis) a peregrino recessit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, *has lost the signification of foreigner*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; so, res a consuetudine, id. Quint. 21, 67; Quint. 2, 13, 11: figurae sententiarum ab illo simplici modo indicandi recedunt, id. 9, 2, 1: ab usu cotidiano, id. 10, 1, 44 et saep.—P o e t., with simple *abl.*: sic nunquam corde recedit Nata tuo, *departs*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 55.—*Absol.*, *to vanish, pass away, disappear*: et pariter Phoebes, pariter maris ira recessit, Ov. M. 12, 36: spes, Luc. 7, 688: quonam nostri tibi cura recessit? Verg. A. 2, 595: fortuna recessit, id. ib. 3, 53.—With *in*: in ventos vita recessit, *passed away into the winds*, Verg. A. 4, 705.—Hence, * **rĕcessus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *drawn back, receding*: scaena recessior, *standing farther back*, Vitr. 5, 8.

rĕ-cello, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to spring back, fly back, bend back*: recellere reclinare, Fest. p. 274 Müll. (very rare; perh. only in the foll. examples): (terra) inclinatur retroque recellit, Lucr. 6, 573: cum (ferrea manus) gravi libramento plumbi recelleret ad solum, Liv. 24, 34, 10, v. Weissenb. ad h. l.—**II.** *Act.*, *to throw* or *bend back* (Appul.): totum corporis pondus in postremos poplites recello, App. M. 6, p. 198, 27: nates, id. ib. 10, p. 249, 19.

rĕcens, entis (*abl. sing.*, regularly, recenti; but in the poets sometimes recente, e. g. Cat. 63, 7; Ov. F. 4, 346 al.—*Gen. plur.*, regularly, recentium: recentum, Hor. C. 1, 10, 2; Sil. 15, 601), *adj.* [re and cand-; cf.: candeo, candor; Gr. καινός, καίω], *that has not long existed, fresh, young, recent* (opp. vetus, and differing from novus; v. antiquus *init.* (freq. and class.): quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet: num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14; 5, 54: (Verres) cum e provinciâ recens esset invidiâque et infamiâ non recenti sed vetere ac diuturnâ flagraret, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: Regini quidam eo venerunt, Româ sane recentes, *directly from Rome*, id. Att. 16, 7, 1: omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur, id. Sen. 20, 72; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 17, 39: sed hanc ipsam recentem novam devoravit, id. Fam. 11, 21, 2; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 34: viri, Cic. Mur. 8, 17: (piscis) nequam est, nisi recens, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 26; cf. id. Ps. 4, 7, 25: catuli, *just whelped, young*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 4: tonsae (oves), *newly shorn*, id. ib. 2, 11, 7: caespites, Caes. B. C. 3, 96; cf. flores, Hor. C. 3, 27, 43; Ov. F. 4, 346: herbae, id. ib. 5, 123: serta, Verg. A. 1, 417: prata, *fresh, green*, id. ib. 6, 674 Serv.: sanguis, *newly shed*, Cat. 63, 7: sol, poet. for *the rising sun, the east*, Pers. 5, 54: proelium, Caes. B. G. 4, 13 *fin.*: victoria, id. ib. 1. 31 *fin.*; 5, 47: clades, Liv. 2, 22, 4 Drak. *N. cr.*: pollicitatio, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *fin.*: arma, *fresh, newly whetted*, Ov. M. 8, 370: umbrae, *of those newly deceased*, id. ib. 4, 434: animae, id. ib. 8, 488; anima, id. ib. 15, 846 et saep.; cf.: non erit in te Deus recens, *newly devised*, and hence *false*, Vulg. Psa. 80, 9.—*Comp.*: epistula recentior, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: recentiore memoriâ, id. N. D. 2, 2, 6: unus ex amicis recentioribus, Quint. 6, 3, 92.—*Sup.*: recentissima tua est epistula Kal. data, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 3: recentissima quaeque sunt correcta et emendata maxime, id. Ac. 1. 4, 13: Senones recentissimi advenarum, Liv. 5, 35.—(β) With *ab*, *immediately after, fresh from, shortly after*, etc.: pullum asininum a partu recentem subiciunt equae, *newly foaled*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: Homerus, qui recens ab illorum aetate fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 5: recens a vulnere Dido, i. e. *with her wound still fresh*, Verg. A. 6, 450: Poenum recentem ab excidio opulentissimae urbis Iberum transire, Liv. 21, 16 *fin.*: alti spiritus viros, ut ita dicam, a diis recentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 44: haec vox, a quâ recens sum: sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, id. Prov. 3, 3.—(γ) With *in* and *abl.*, or (more freq.) with simple *abl.*: alius alio recentior sit in dolore, Auct. Her. 2, 7, 10: quod comitatum Agrippinae longo maerore fessum obvii et recentes in dolore anteibant, *yet fresh in grief, whose grief was still fresh*, Tac. A. 3, 1 *fin.*: quaedam (verba) in usu perquam recentia, Quint. 8, 3, 34: ut erat recens dolore et irâ, Tac. A. 1, 41 *fin.*; so, recens praeturâ, id. ib. 4, 52: stipendiis, ib. ib. 15, 59: caede, id. H. 3, 19: victoriâ, id. ib. 3, 77.—(δ) With *ad* and *acc.*: recentes sumus ad id quod incipimus, Quint. 1, 12, 5.—**b.** Recenti re, *while the matter is fresh, forthwith, immediately*: quid si recenti re aedes pultem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 18: re recenti, id. Trin. 4, 3, 8; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139; for which also, recenti negotio, id. ib. 2, 1, 39, § 101; and, in recenti, Dig. 48, 19, 25.—**c.** Recentiores (*subst.* and *adj.*), *the moderns* (said of authors): attulisti aliud humanius horum recentiorum, *modern writers*, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 82; Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74; also, Graeci recentiores, *modern*, id. 4, 16, 30, § 103.—**II.** T r o p., *fresh* in strength, *not exhausted by fatigue, vigorous*: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16 *fin.*; so, integer et recens (opp.: fusus et saucius), Flor. 3, 1, 13; and in the order: recentes atque integri (opp. defatigati), Caes. B. G. 7, 48 *fin.*; and, opp. defessi, id. B. C. 3, 94; id. B. G. 7, 25: equitatus, id. ib. 7, 9: recens animus (consulis), Liv. 21, 52: equi, id. 29, 34 (along with integrae vires); 38, 25 (opp. fessi); Ov. M. 2, 63: clamor, Plin. Pan. 23, 5.—*Comp.*: sauciis ac defatigatis integros recentioribusque viribus subministrare, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 6.—Hence, *advv.*: recens and recenter, *lately, freshly, newly, just, recently*, etc. (α) Form **rĕcens** (not in Cic. or Cæs.): puerum recens natum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 17: captum hominem, id. Capt. 3, 5, 60: scaena perfusa croco, Lucr. 2, 416: exstinctum lumen, id. 6, 792: coria recens detracta, Sall. H. 4, 2 Dietsch: inter recens domitos, id. ib. 3, 53: portentum conflatum est recens, Bass. ap. Gell. 15, 4, 3: beluae recens captae, Liv. 38, 17, 15; 2, 22, 4: acceptum vulnus, Tac. A. 2. 21: perdomita Hispania, id. ib. 4, 5: cognita, id. ib. 4, 69 et saep.: condita Roma, Suet. Tib. 1.—(β) Form **rĕcenter** (post-class.): capti turdi, Pall. 1, 26, 2: lecta poma, id. 5, 4 *fin.*—**b.** *Sup.*: quam recentissime stercorato solo, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 192; so, res gestae, Just. 30, 4, 8.

rĕ-censĕo, sŭi, sum, and sītum (recensus, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5 *med.*; and Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 9, acc. to the better read., recensitus; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 60; Prud. Apoth. 1069), 2, *v. a.* **I.** L i t., *to count, enumerate, number, reckon, survey* (syn.: numero; class., but not in Cic.; see, however, recensio): haec in Aeduorum finibus recensebantur numerusque inibatur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 76; cf.: recensuit captivos, quot cujusque populi essent, Liv. 26, 49: omnem suorum numerum, Verg. A. 6, 682: captivos ordine pisces, Ov. M. 13, 932: biduo acceptam cladem, Liv. 10, 36, 15: pecus et familiam, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*: et recensuit Saul populum, Vulg. 1 Reg. 13, 15.—**II.** T r a n s f., *to examine, review, muster, survey* (mostly post-Aug.): vestem servitiorum et ferramenta, bis singulis mensibus (along with recognitio), Col. 11, 1, 21: loca ab initio, Quint. 11, 2, 20 et saep.: vellera ad numerum pecoris, Col. 12, 3, 9: qui recensi (recensiti) non essent, *who had not been received* or *considered* (in the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*—E s p., of troops, etc., *to review*: exercitum, Liv. 1, 16: in recensendo exercitu, Suet. Calig. 44: legiones, Liv. 2, 39: equites, id. 40, 46; 43, 16.—P o e t.: signa recensuerat bis sol sua, *had gone through, run through*, Ov. F. 3, 575.—**III.** T r o p., *to go over* in thought, in narration, or in critical treatment, *to reckon up, recount, review, revise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Stat. S. 5, 3, 20; cf.: fata fortunasque virûm moresque manusque, Verg. A. 6, 683: fortia facta, Ov. H. 9, 105; so, deploratos Priamidas, id. M. 13, 481: parva exémpla, Stat. S. 4, 1, 29: haec recensente pictore, App. M. 9, p. 229, 2: ut post recenserentur (poemata), Gell. 17, 10, 6.—*Absol.*: quod magnificum referente alio fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente vanescit, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

rĕcensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo], *an enumeration, reviewing, recension* (very rare): qui aedem Nympharum incendit, ut memoriam publicam recensionis tabulis publicis impressam exstingueret, i. e. *the censor's register*, * Cic. Mil. 27, 73 (for which: census populi Romani, id. Cael. 32, 78): ne qui novi coetus recensionis causâ moveri quandoque possent, *on account of the new enumeration* (for the distribution of the public corn), * Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

* **rĕcensĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [recenseo], *a mustering, enumeration*: servorum, Dig. 10, 4, 3, § 7.

rĕcensītus, a, um, v. recenseo.

1. rĕcensus, a, um, v. recenseo.

2. rĕcensus, ūs, *m.* [recenseo], *an enumeration, a review* (post-Aug.): populi (for the distribution of the public corn), Suet. Caes. 41; id. Aug. 40; cf. Liv. Epit. 115.—T r o p.: vitae, Tert. Anim. 58.

‡ **rĕcentārĭus**, ii, *m.* [recens], *a vender of wine which has been cooled, made fresh*, Inscr. ap. Labus. Monum. Epigr. Ambros. p. 35, n. 8.—In *fem.*: **rĕcentārĭa**, νεαροφόρος, Gloss. Philox.

rĕcenter, *adv.*, v. recens *fin.*

* **rĕcentor**, āri, *v. dep.* [recens], *to renew itself*, a word formed by Cn. Matius: recentatur Commune lumen hominibus, ap. Gell. 15, 25, 1, and ap. Non. 167, 18.

Recentoricus ăger, *the Roman public lands in Sicily*, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 10; 2, 21, 57 (Zumpt, censorius).

rĕceptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recepto], *susceptible of, capable of* any thing: passionis, Ambros. Ep. 44, 1.

rĕceptācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], a place to receive or keep things in, *a reservoir, magazine, receptacle.* **I.** I n g e n.: corpus quasi vas est aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52: cibi et potionis (alvus), id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: frugibus, Tac. G. 16: cibi receptaculum ventriculus, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11: avium, Col. 8, 15, 4: aquatilium animalium, id. 8, 1, 3: praedarum, Plin. Pan. 36, 1: olei, Pall. 1, 20, 2: cloaca maxima, receptaculum omnium purgamentorum urbis, Liv. 1, 56, 2: aquae, *a reservoir*, Vitr. 8, 7; cf. Nili, Tac. A. 2, 61: ignium, Vulg. Exod. 27, 3.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *a place of refuge, a lurking-place, shelter, retreat*, = locus ad receptum aptus (so usually): castra sunt victori receptaculum, victo perfugium, Liv. 44, 39: (Sicilia) illud receptaculum classibus nostris, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 3: pro castello ac receptaculo turrim facere, Caes. B. C. 2, 8; cf. Cic. Pis. 5, 11; and: castella diruit, ne receptaculo hostibus essent, Liv. 9, 41, 6: Capua receptaculum aratorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 89; Caes. B. G. 7, 14: servitiis ex Achaiâ fugientibus receptacula Macedonia erat, *a rendezvous*, Liv. 41, 23; cf. id. 8, 11.—With *gen.*: illud tibi oppidum receptaculum praedae fuit, *a hiding-place for booty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: receptaculum adversae pugnae, *a place of refuge*, Liv. 6, 33: hostium, id. 1, 33: receptaculum fugae, id. 8, 9; with which cf. exsulum, Curt. 8, 2, 12: perfugarum, Tac. A. 14, 29: receptaculum habuere castra sociorum, Just. 2, 4, 30; 9, 1, 2: perdices spinâ et frutice sic muniunt receptaculum, *their nest*, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 160: (mors) aeternum nihil sentiendi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 117.

* **rĕceptātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a receiving* or *taking again*: spiritus, Amm. 20, 11, 28.

rĕceptātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a receiver, shelterer*; in a bad sense, *a hider, harborer, concealer* (post-class.): (Rhenus) receptator hostium atque defensor, Flor. 3, 10, 9: de receptatoribus, Dig. 47, 16; 1, 15, 3; cf. receptor.

rĕceptĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [recipio], *that may be acquired again, recoverable*: nostra scientia amissibilis est et receptibilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 13 *fin.*; Vulg. Ecclus. 2, 5.

rĕceptĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [recipio, I. A. 2.], *kept back, retained, reserved*: servus, *one whom the wife, at the delivery of the* dos, *retains as her own exclusive property*, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 5 sqq.: dos, quam quis in mortem mulieris a marito stipulatur, Dig. 39, 6, 31, § 2; cf. Ulp. Fragm. 6, 5: actio, *a complaint to secure the payment of a debt from a surety*, Cod. Just. 4, 18, 2.

rĕceptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recipio]. **I.** *A receiving, reception*: quid tibi huc receptio ad te est meum virum? Plaut. As. 5, 2, 70 (cf., for the construction, accessio, aditio, curatio, tactio, etc.).—E s p., **B.** *A secret reception*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 17; David, Ambros. in Luc. 5. 38.—**II.** *A holding back, re-*

taining; esp. jurid. t. t., *reservation:* quidquid venditor recipere vult, nominatim recipi oportet: nam illa generalis receptio nihil prospicit, etc., Dig. 8, 4, 10.

rĕcepto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [recipio], *to take again, receive back; to recover, retake* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quae cava corpore caeruleo cortina receptat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 48 Müll. (Ann. v. 9 Vahl.); cf. Lucr. 2, 1001: placido natura receptat Cuncta sinu, Luc. 7, 810: corpus omnes Paulatim redit in sensus animamque receptat, *and takes* or *receives back again,* Lucr. 3, 505.—*To receive habitually* or *often, admit, harbor, protect,* etc.: meum receptas filium ad te Pamphilum, i. e. *you receive my son's visits,* Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 17: mercatores, *to receive, admit,* Liv. 5, 8; Tac. A. 3, 60: hastam receptat Ossibus haerentem, *tugs back the spear,* Verg. A. 10, 383.—With *se, to betake one's self* anywhere, *to withdraw, retire, recede:* quo in tectum te receptes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 15: Saturni sese quo stella receptet, Verg. G. 1, 336: mare, quâ multâ litus se valle receptat, Pers. 6, 8.

rĕceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A receiver, shelterer:* civium, *who releases from servitude,* Prud. Cath. 12, 144.—**II.** In a bad sense, *a hider, harborer, concealer:* non tantum qui rapiunt, verum is quoque, qui recipit ex causis supra scriptis tenetur, quia receptores non minus delinquunt quam aggressores, Dig. 47, 9, 3, § 3; cf. furum, ib. 1, 18, 13: ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus, * Cic. Mil. 19, 50: praedarum receptor et socius populandi, Tac. A. 4, 23: abigeorum, Dig. 47, 14, 3.—(β) In a good sense: hospitii, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 66 *fin.*—**III.** *A reconqueror:* Orientis, Vop. Aurel. 26: Orientis occidentisque, Eutr. 9, 9.

rĕceptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fit for receiving* (eccl. Lat.): locus, Tert. Res. Carn. 27.—Hence, *subst.:* **rĕceptōrĭum,** ii, *n., a place of shelter,* Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *fin.*

rĕceptrix, īcis, *f.* [receptor]. **I.** *She that receives,* App. Mund. p. 66, 17; id. Asclep. p. 77, 30; p. 287 Bip.; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 52.—**II.** In a bad sense, *she that harbors* or *conceals:* Messana, praedarum ac furtorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17; 2, 5, 62, § 160.

rĕceptum, i, *n.*, v. recipio *fin.*

1. rĕceptus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. recipio.

2. rĕceptus, ūs, *m.* [recipio]. **I.** *A drawing back* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: spiritus ... in receptu difficilis, *hard to recover,* Quint. 11, 3, 32, § 53.—**B.** Trop., *a retraction, recantation:* receptus nimis pertinacis sententiae, Liv. 4, 57, 4.—**II.** Milit. t. t., *a drawing* or *falling back, a retiring, retreat* (very freq. in prose and poetry): ut expeditum ad suos receptum habeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; so, habere receptum ad aliquem, id. ib. 6, 9; and simply receptus habere, id. B. C. 1, 59; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 2; Liv. 27, 27; 44, 39 al.: cum receptus primis non esset, id. 28, 23; 40, 32: dare receptum alicui, Caes. B. C. 1, 46; 1, 82 *fin.;* and simply receptus dare, id. ib. 2, 30 *fin.:* Caesar receptui cani jussit, id. B. G. 7, 47; cf.: receptui signum audire, Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15: signum dare receptui, Liv. 4, 31, 3: Caesar receptui suorum timens, Caes. B. C. 3, 46; 3, 69: receptui sibi consulebant, id. ib. 3, 11, § 4: haud facili inde receptu, Liv. 29, 7: ne receptum amittam, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, 2 et saep.: canere receptui a miseriis contemplandis, *to give the signal for leaving off,* etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33.—In *plur.:* (bucina) cecinit jussos inflata receptus, Ov. M. 1, 340: cane, Musa, receptus, *leave off,* id. Tr. 4, 9, 31; and in the signif., *place of retreat, refuge:* tuti recessus, Verg. A. 11, 527: perdices surculis receptus suos vestiunt, *nests,* Sol. 7 *fin.* (cf. receptaculum, II. *fin.*).—**2.** Transf., *a going back, retreating:* receptus et recursus maris, i. e. *the ebb and flow,* Eum. Paneg. Const. 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *a retiring, falling back, retreat:* receptui canente receptu, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 4: receptus ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: receptum ad poenitendum habere, Liv. 42, 13: ad expertam clementiam, id. 3, 2: a malis consiliis receptum, id. 28, 25; Col. 6. 23, 2.

rĕcessim, *adv.* [recedo], *backwards:* cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 7: cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Am. 5, 1, 60.

* **rĕcessĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a going back, receding, recession,* Vitr. 1, 6.

1. rĕcessus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. recedo.

2. rĕcessus, ūs, *m.* [recedo], *a going back, receding, retiring, retreat, departure;* opp. accessus (class.; cf. receptus): accessus ad res salutares, a pestiferis recessus, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34: ut luna accessu et recessu suo lumen accipiat, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178.—Of the *ebb* of the tide: quid de fretis aut de marinis aestibus plura dicam? quorum accessus et recessus lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; so Col. 8, 17, 9: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, i. e. *means of retreat,* * Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: gemmae, *its removal from the eye,* Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88: cum processui et recessui cani juberet, i. e. *in going home,* Treb. Gall. 17, 3; Amm. 20, 11, 8.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a distant, retired,* or *secret spot, a nook, corner, retreat, recess* (acc. to recedo, I. B. 2.; syn.: secessus, secretum): mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2; cf.: nos terrarum ac libertatis extremos recessus ipse ac sinus famae in hunc diem defendit, *our remote position itself and our distant renown,* Tac. Agr. 30: nec, sicut aestivas aves, statim auctumno tecta ac recessum circumspicere, Liv. 5, 6, 2: cum vox quasi in recessu oris auditur, Quint. 1, 5, 32: hic spelunca fuit, vasto submota recessu, *in a deep recess,* Verg. A. 8, 193; cf. Ov. M. 3, 157; 10, 691; 11, 592: ubi marmoreo Superi sedere recessu, *in the marble hall,* id. ib. 1, 177: oculi in recessu cavo, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.—In *plur.*, Verg. A. 11, 527; Liv. 38, 45 (along with anguli); Vell. 2, 32, 4; Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5; Quint. 11, 2, 18; Ov. M. 7, 670; 13, 902; id. F. 1, 555; Curt. 7, 2, 22.—**II.** Trop.: tum accessus a te ad causam facti, tum recessus, *advances and retreats,* Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: habeat illa in dicendo admiratio ac summa laus umbram aliquam et recessum, quo magis id, quod erit illuminatum, extare atque eminere videatur, *somewhat of shade and background,* Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101; cf.: haec professio plus habet in recessu quam fronte promittit, Quint. 1, 4, 2.—In *plur.:* vita hominum altos recessus magnasque latebras habet, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 6: in animis hominum tantae latebrae sunt et tanti recessus, Cic. Marc. 7, 22: strenua ingenia, quo plus recessus sumunt, *leisure,* Val. Max. 3, 6, 1.

* **rechamus,** i, *m.* In mechanics, like trochlea, *a block* or *case containing a set of pulleys,* Vitr. 10, 2, 1, and 2.

rĕcharmĭdo, āre, *v. n.* [re and Charmides, a character in Plautus; cf. re, II. 2.], *to cease to be Charmides,* qs. *to decharmidize one's self,* a burlesquely formed word: proin tu te itidem, ut Charmidatus es, rursum te recharmida, *as you have been Charmidized, recharmidize yourself,* i. e. *as you have put on the character of Charmides, lay it aside again,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 135 (Ritschl, decharmida).

rĕcĭdīvātus, ūs, *m.* [recidivus], *a restoration, renewal* (Tertullian): carnis, Tert. Res. 18; id. Anim. 28.

rĕcĭdīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. recido], *falling back,* i. e. trop., *returning, recurring* (rare, and not ante-Aug.; cf. redivivus): febris, Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 104: semina, Mel. 3, 6, 2: nummus, Juv. 6, 363: mala, Aus. Grat. Act. 33: vita, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25 *fin.*—Poet.: Pergama, *restored, rebuilt,* Verg. A. 4, 344; 7, 322; 10, 58; imitated in gens Phrygum, i. e. *the Romans,* Sil. 1, 106; cf. bella, id. 10, 257 (al. rediviva).

1. rĕcĭdo, reccidi (better than recidi; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14), cāsum (recasurus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 12; Suet. Aug. 96; Gai. Inst. 1, 127), 3 (with *e* long, Lucr. 1, 857; 1063; 5, 280; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 44; Ov. M. 6, 212; 10, 18; 180; id. R. Am. 611; Juv. 12, 54; Phaedr. 3, 18, 15 al.; prob., also, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54, and Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39; v. the art. re), *v. n., to fall back* (class., and very freq., esp. in the trop. signif.; but not found in Virg. or Hor.). **A.** Lit.: neque posse e terris in loca caeli Recidere inferiora, Lucr. 1, 1063: quia et recidant omnia in terras et oriantur e terris, Cic. N. D. 2, 26, 66: ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum reccidisse, *had sprung back, recoiled,* id. Div. 1, 54, 123: quem (discum) libratum in auras Misit ... Recidit in solidam longo post tempore terram Pondus, Ov. M. 10, 180: etiam si recta reccidera (navis), Liv. 24, 34; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 44 et saep.: in collum Benjamin, Vulg. Gen. 45, 14.—*Absol.:* amictum recidentem, Quint. 11, 3, 162.—**B.** Trop., *to fall back, return:* in graviorem morbum recidere, *to relapse,* Liv. 24, 29; so alone: ab his me remediis noli in istam turbam vocare, ne recidam, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 5; cf.: (quartanae) ne recidant, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228: post interitum Tatii cum ad eum (sc. Romulum) potentatus omnis reccidisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: praestat in eandem illam recidere fortunam, id. Sest. 69, 146; cf.: Syracusae in antiquam servitutem recciderunt, Liv. 24, 32 *fin.:* quippe celebratam Macedonum fortitudinem ad ludibrium reccidisse verebatur, Curt. 9, 7, 23: in invidiam, Nep. Alcib. 7, 1.—So freq. of an evil, *to fall back, recoil* upon any one, esp. upon the author of it: omnes in te istaec recident contumeliae, * Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 54: ut hujus amentiae poena in ipsum familiamque ejus recidat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 10: suspicionem in vosmet ipsos recidere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: hunc casum ad ipsos recidere posse demonstrant, * Caes. B. G. 7, 1: quae in adversarios recidunt, Quint. 9, 2, 49: quod in ipsam recidat, Ov. M. 6, 212: consilia in ipsorum caput recidentia, Liv. 36, 29; cf. Curt. 9, 5, 25: periculosa et adversa cuncta in illos recasura, Suet. Aug. 96: in me haec omnia mala recciderunt, Vulg. Gen. 42, 36.—**II.** (With the idea of cadere predominating.) *To fall* somewhere, *to light upon, happen, occur,* = redigi; constr. with *ad, in,* or an *adv. of direction.* (α) With *ad:* ex laetitiâ et voluptate ad ludum et lacrimas, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: ex liberatore patriae ad Aquilios se Vitelliosque reccidisse, *had sunk to a level with the Aquilii and Vitellii,* i. e. *had come to be regarded as a traitor,* Liv. 2, 7: sinere artem musicam Recidere ad paucos, *to fall into the possession of a few,* Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 39: tantum apparatum ad nihilum recidere, *to come to naught,* Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ad nilum, Lucr. 1, 857; Cic. Or. 70, 233: ad nihil, id. Att. 4, 16, 12.—(β) With *in,* Lucr. 5, 280: quae (tela), si viginti quiessem dies, in aliorum vigiliam consulum reccidissent, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; cf. id. Att. 1, 1, 2; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19: rex ut in eam fortunam recideret, Liv. 44, 31 *fin.:* omnis impensa in cassum recidat, Col. 4, 3, 5: mundi, In quem reccidimus, quidquid mortale creamur, Ov. M. 10, 18.—(γ) With an *adv. of direction:* huccine tandem omnia recciderunt, ut civis Romanus ... in foro virgis caederetur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: eo regiae majestatis imperium, Liv. 4, 2: eo res, Quint. 2, 10, 3: illuc, ut, etc., Juv. 12, 54: ex quantis opibus quo reccidissent Carthaginiensium res, Liv. 30, 42: pleraque, quo debuerint, reccidisse, id. 25, 31; cf. id. 4, 2: quorsum responsum recidat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 43.

2. rĕ-cīdo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], *to cut away, cut down, cut off* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: vepres, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; cf.: malleolos ad imum articulum, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: sceptrum imo de stirpe, Verg. A. 12, 208; for which: laurum imâ stirpe, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 76 (cf. II.): ceras inanes, *empty cells,* Verg. G. 4, 241: hirsutam barbam falce, Ov. M. 13, 766: caput, id. ib. 9, 71: immedicabile vulnus Ense recidendum est, id. ib. 1, 191: pollicem alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 12: comas, Mart. 1, 32, 4; cf. capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27 *fin.:* ungues, Plin. 10, 35, 52, § 106: columnas, *to hew out,* Hor. C. 2, 18, 4: fustes, id. ib. 3, 6, 40: ancile ab omni parte recisum, Ov. F. 3, 377: mella, i. e. *to take out,* Pall. Jun. 7, 2.—Of persons: cuncti simul ense recisi, *cut down,* Luc. 2, 194.—Poet.: fulgorem sideribus, *to rob the stars of their brightness,* Stat. Th. 12, 310: gramina morsu, *to devour,* Calp. Ecl. 2, 45.—**II.** Trop. (borrowed from agriculture), *to lop off, cut short, retrench, abridge, diminish:* perquam multa recidam ex orationibus Ciceronis, Quint. 12, 10, 52; cf. id. 12, 10, 55: inanem loquacitatem, id. 10, 5, 22: am-

bitiosa ornamenta, Hor. A. P. 447: omne quod ultra Perfectum traheretur, id. S. 1, 10, 69: nationes partim recisas, partim repressas, * Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: mercedes scaenicorum, Suet. Tib. 34 *init.*: armaturas mirmillonum, *to lessen*, id. Calig. 55: ornandi potestatem, Quint. 2, 16, 4: facultatem aliter acquirendi, id. 12, 7, 10: impedimenta, *to diminish, obviate*, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 7; cf. occupationes, Sen. Q. N. 3 praef.: culpam supplicio, Hor. C. 3, 24, 34; cf.: cum magnis parva mineris Falce recisurum simili te, id. S. 1, 3, 123: vitia a stirpe, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 56; and: aliquid priscum ad morem, i. e. *to reduce within the limits of ancient manners*, Tac. A. 3, 53.—Hence, **rĕcīsus,** a, um, *P. a., shortened, abridged; short, brief:* opus, Vell. 2, 89, 1: ea recisa in unum librum coartasse, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 8.—*Comp.:* tempus recisius (opp. longius), Dig. 47, 21, 2.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

rĕcinctus, a, um, *Part.*, from recingo.

rĕ-cingo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to ungird, loose* that which was girded (a poet. word of the Aug. period; esp. freq. in Ov.): tunicas, Ov. M. 1, 398; id. Am. 1, 5, 9; 3, 1, 51: vestes, id. M. 7, 182; * Verg. A. 4, 518: cum veste recinctâ, Val. Fl. 8, 115: zonam, Ov. H. 2, 116.—M i d.: neque eo contenta recingor, *I ungird myself*, Ov. M. 5, 593; and, in poet. construction, with *acc.*: sumptum recingitur anguem, *divests herself of the snake which she had girt around her*, Ov. M. 4, 510; cf.: ferrum recingi, Stat. S. 1, 4, 75.—Of persons: mulier recincta, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 266.—**II.** *To gird again:* Serenianus recinctus est ut Pannonius, Amm. 26, 5, 3.

rēcĭnium, v. ricinium.

rĕ-cĭno, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* [cano]. **I.** *To sing again, resound, re-echo, echo forth* (rare): quod in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, * Cic. Brut. 46, 171; cf. *act.*: cujus recinet jocosa Nomen imago, Hor. C. 1, 12, 3.—**B.** I n g e n., *to cause to resound:* parrae recinentis omen, *noisy, screeching*, Hor. C. 3, 27, 1.—*Act.:* haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 55: tu curvâ recines lyrâ Latonam, id. C. 3, 28, 11.— * **II.** *To recall, recant*, App. de Deo Socr. 2, p. 52, 30.

rĕcĭpĕrātĭo (rĕcŭp-), ōnis, *f.* [recipero]. **I.** *A getting back, regaining, recovery:* libertatis, * Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20; so, urbium, quas amiserat, Just. 30, 1, 7: marcidus egens reciperatione, *restoration of health*, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 26.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., *a judicial decision of the* recuperatores; v. reciperator, II.

* **rĕcĭpĕrātīvus (rĕcŭp-),** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that can be regained, recoverable*, Aggen. p. 63 Goes.

rĕcĭpĕrātor (rĕcŭp-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a regainer, recoverer.* **I.** I n g e n.: urbis, *a recapturer*, Tac. A. 2, 52: diviti decepto multi recuperatores, *helpers*, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 26.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., jurid. t. t., recuperatores, *a board consisting of three* or *five members, originally only for processes between Romans and* peregrini, *but afterwards for summary trial in other causes*, esp. *concerning property and* de statu (cf.: arbiter, judex; freq. and class.), Fest. p. 228 Müll.; cf. Gai. Inst. 4, 46; 109; 185: postquam praetor reciperatores dedit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 36; id. Rud. 5, 1, 2; Cic. Caecin. 1 sq.; id. Tull. 1 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 28 sq.; 2, 3, 58, § 135 sqq.; id. Fl. 20, 47; 21, 49; Liv. 26, 48; 43, 2; Suet. Ner. 17; id. Dom. 8; Gell. 20, 1, 13 al.; Tac. A. 2, 52; id. H. 1, 74.

rĕcĭpĕrātōrius (rĕcŭp-), a, um, *adj.* [reciperator, II.], *of* or *belonging to the* reciperatores: judicium, Cic. Inv. 2, 20, 60; id. Verr. 2, 3, 11, § 27; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 9; Gai. Inst. 4, 105.

rĕ-cĭpĕro (rĕcŭp-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [capio], *to get* or *obtain again; to regain, recover*, etc. (good prose; cf.: reparo, redimo). **I.** L i t.: qui erepta recuperare vellet, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: amissa, Caes. B. G. 7, 15, 2; Nep. Tim. 3, 2: rem suam, Cic. Rep. 3, 32 *fin.*; cf.: suum, pecuniam, id. Fl. 23, 56: fortunas patrias, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: paternas opes, Suet. Ner. 6: arma, ordinem militandi, locum, Liv. 25, 6: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 14, 13, 35; id. Att. 8, 3, 2; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 141; cf. civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.*: provinciam, Tac. Agr. 5: Albanum, Formianum a Dolabellâ, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 11; cf.: pecuniam depositam ab illo, id. Agr. 2, 16, 41: obsides, Caes. B. G. 7, 43: Pelopidam, Nep. Pelop. 5, 2: captivos nostros a Carthaginiensibus, *to retake, recover.* Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 109.—With an abstr. object: veterem belli gloriam libertatemque, Caes. B. G. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, pristinam belli laudem, id. ib. 7, 76: libertatem, id. ib. 5, 27; id. B. C. 3, 91: vim suam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 173; id. Att. 15, 13, 4: voluntatem ejus, id. ib. 1, 11, 1; cf. gratiam, Tac. A. 14, 5; Suet. Oth. 1: pacem, Sall. J. 29, 3: dignitatem, Quint. 11, 1, 79: gloriam, Tac. H. 2, 24: vires cibo somnoque, id. ib. 3, 22: judicia (equites), id. A. 11, 22 *fin.*: usum togae, *to resume*, Suet. Galb. 11.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *To obtain again, recover:* si et vos et me ipsum reciperaro, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 3; cf.: illum per te, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4 *fin.*: adulescentulos, *to gain over again, regain*, Nep. Ages. 6 *fin.*: se quiete reciperare, *to recruit, recover themselves*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13; so m i d.: radices arborum reciperantur, Vitr. 2, 9.—**B.** *To revive, restore* (late Lat.): crede Deo et reciperabit te, Vulg. Ecclus. 2, 6: templum, id. 2 Macc. 2, 23.

rĕcĭpĭe, v. recipio *init.*

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3 (*fut. apoc.* recipie, for recipiam, Cato ap. Fest. p. 138 and 236 Müll.; v. dico *init.*: recepso, for recepero, Cat. 44, 19), *v. a.* [capio]. **I.** *To take back, get back, bring back; to retake, regain, recover.* **A.** L i t. (very freq. and class.): dandis recipiendisque meritis, Cic. Lael. 8, 26: tu me sequere ad trapezitam . . . recipe actutum, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 49 (just before, ni argentum refers); cf.: centum talenta et credidisse eos constat, et non recepisse, Quint. 5, 10, 111; and (opp. mutuum dare) Mart. 3, 40, 4: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, Caes. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*: obsides, Suet. Aug. 21: reges, Liv. 2, 15: recepto amico, Hor. C. 2, 7, 27; 4, 2, 47.—Freq. of places, etc., once captured and lost, *to retake:* cum Tarento amisso . . . aliquot post annos Maximus id oppidum recepisset . . . nunquam ego (Tarentum) recepissem, nisi tu perdidisses, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 273; cf. id. Sen. 4, 11: Lavinium, Liv. 2, 39; so of other things: recipere suas res amissas, Liv. 3, 63: praeda omnis recepta est, id. 3, 3: signa, quae ademerant Parthi, Suet. Tib. 9: arma, Liv. 9, 11; Curt. 4, 12, 17: pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem Condidit assurgenti, et multâ morte recepit, *drew out again*, = retraxit, Verg. A. 9, 348; so, sagittam ab alterâ parte, Cels. 7, 5, 2: suos omnes incolumes receperunt (sc. ex oppido in castra), *drew off, withdrew*, = reduxerunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.*; so, milites defessos, id. B. C. 1, 45 *fin.*: exercitum, Liv. 10, 42: equitatum navibus ad se intra munitiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: illum ego . . . medio ex hoste recepi, *bore away, rescued*, Verg. A. 6, 111.—**b.** With *se*, *to draw back, withdraw* from or to any place, *to betake one's self* anywhere; in milit. lang., *to retire, retreat:* se ex eo loco, Plaut. Aul. 4, 8, 10; cf.: se e fano, id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: se ex opere, id. Men. 5, 3, 7: se ex hisce locis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 21: se e Siciliâ, id. Brut. 92, 318: se ex fugâ, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 102: se inde, id. B. G. 5, 15: se hinc, id. B. C. 1, 45 et saep.: recipe te, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8: se, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45 (just before, reverti); Caes. B. C. 3, 45 (coupled with loco excedere); 3, 46; cf.: sui recipiendi facultas, id. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*; 6, 37; for which: se recipiendi spatium, Liv. 10, 28: recipe te ad erum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 20: se ad dominum, id. ib. 4, 3, 1: se ad nos, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 2: se ad suos, Caes. B. G. 1, 46; 7, 82; id. B. C. 3, 38; 3, 50; 3, 52 *fin.*: se ad Caesarem (Allobroges, legati), id. B. G. 1, 11; 4, 38: se ad agmen, id. ib. 7, 13; id. B. C. 3, 75 *fin.*: se penitus ad extremos fines, id. B. G. 6, 10: se ad legionem, id. ib. 7, 50 *fin.*: se ad oppidum Ilerdam, id. B. C. 1, 45: se ad ordines suos, id. ib. 2, 41: se ad signa, id. B. G. 5, 34 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 43 *fin.*: se a pabulo ad stabulum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 33: inde se in currus, Caes. B. G. 4, 33 *fin.*: se ex castris in oppidum, id. B. C. 2, 35: se in castra, id. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.*; 2, 24; 3, 6; 3, 26 *fin.*; 4, 15 et saep.: se in fines, id. ib. 4, 16: se in Galliam, id. ib. 4, 19 *fin.*: se in montem, id. ib. 1, 25: se in antiquas munitiones, id. B. C. 3, 54 *fin.*: se in silvas ad suos, id. B. G. 2, 19: se in castra ad urbem, id. B. C. 2, 25; 2, 26; cf.: se retro in castra, Liv. 23, 36; and with this cf.: sese retro in Bruttios, id. 23, 37; and so, se, with rursus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 5, 6; id. Rud. 4, 6, 19; Caes. B. G. 5, 34 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 41 et saep.: se in novissimos, Liv. 7, 40: se intra munitiones, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; cf.: se intra montes, id. B. C. 1, 65: se per declive, id. ib. 3, 51: se sub murum, id. ib. 2, 14: se trans Rhenum, id. B. G. 6, 41: se Larissam versus, id. B. C. 3, 97: se domum ex hostibus, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 52: se domum, id. ib. 2, 2, 31; id. Capt. 1, 2, 25; id. Aul. 2, 1, 55: se Adrumetum, Caes. B. C. 2, 23: se Hispalim, id. ib. 2, 20: se Dyrrhachium ad Pompeium, id. ib. 3, 9 *fin.*: se illuc, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 10; id. Merc. 5, 2, 40; id. Ps. 3, 1, 23 al.; cf.: se huc esum ad praesepim suam, id. Curc. 2, 1, 13: se eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 et saep.—In the same meaning, without *se:* neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat, habeat portum corporis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 415 Vahl.); cf. of a military retreat: si quo erat longius prodeundum aut celerius recipiendum, Caes. B. G. 1, 48 *fin.*; so without *se* after the *verbum finitum* several times in Plaut.: rursum in portum recipimus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 60: dum recipis, id. Rud. 3, 6, 42: actutum face recipias, id. Merc. 2, 4, 30.—**2.** T r a n s f. (*a*) In business lang., *to keep back, retain, reserve* (cf. Gell. 17, 6, 6): posticulum hoc recepit, quom aedis vendidit, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 157; so in a sale, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226; Cic. Top. 26, 100; Dig. 19, 1, 53; 8, 4, 10: mulier magnam dotem dat et magnam pecuniam recipit, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 8.—With *object-clause*, Cato, R. R. 149, 2.—With *dat.:* aqua, itinere, actu domini usioni recipitur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2.—(*β*) *To restore* (late Lat.): urbem munitissimam, *to fortify anew*, Amm. 16, 3, 2.—**B.** T r o p., *to get back, bring back; to receive again, regain, recover:* ut antiquam frequentiam recipere vastam ac desertam bellis urbem paterentur, Liv. 24, 3: jus, Quint. 5, 10, 118: et totidem, quot dixit, verba recepit, *got back*, Ov. M. 3, 384: quam (vitam) postquam recepi, *received again*, id. ib. 15, 535: anhelitum, *to recover one's breath*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 21; id. Merc. 3, 4, 16; cf. spiritum, Quint. 11, 3, 55: animam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 26; Quint. 6, prooem. § 13: a tanto pavore recipere animos, Liv. 21, 5, 16 Weissenb.: a pavore animum, id. 2, 50, 10: e pavore recepto animo, id. 44, 10, 1; for which: animos ex pavore, id. 21, 5 *fin.*: recepto animo, Curt. 6, 9, 2; 9, 5, 29: animum vultumque, Ov. F. 4, 615: mente receptâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 104: (vocem) ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipere, *to bring it back*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251.—In zeugma (cf. I. A. supra): arma et animos, Curt. 4, 12, 17.—**b.** With *se.* (*a*) *To betake one's self, withdraw, retire* from or to any place: ad ingenium vetus versutum te recipis tuum, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 7: ad frugem bonam, Cic. Cael. 12, 28: ad reliquam cogitationem belli, Caes. B. C. 3, 17 *fin.*: se a voluptatibus in otium, Plin. Pan. 82, 8: se in principem, *to resume his princely air*, id. ib. 76, 5.—More freq., (*β*) *To recover, to collect one's self:* difficulter se recipiunt, *regain strength*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: quae cum intuerer stupens, ut me recepi, Quis hic, inquam, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28: se ex terrore ac fugâ, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: se ex timore, id. ib. 4, 34: se ex fugâ, id. ib. 4, 27: nondum totâ me mente recepi, Ov. M. 5, 275.

II. (Acc. to re, I. b.) *To take to one's self, admit, accept, receive;* constr. with the simple *acc.*, with *ad*, or *in* and *acc.*, *in* and *abl.*, with simple *abl.*, with a local *acc.* **A.** L i t. (*a*) With simple *acc.:* quos homines quondam Laurentis terra recepit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.): (ego) excludor, ille recipitur, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 79: aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: hic nulla munitio est, quae perterritos recipiat, Caes. B. G. 6, 39: cf.: hos tutissimus portus recipiebat, id. B. C. 3, 27; 1, 15; cf. id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*; 3, 35: eum Jugurtha accuratissime recepit, Sall. J. 16, 3: neque quisquam aut expulsus invidiosius aut receptus est laetius, Vell. 2, 45, 3; Quint. 7, 1, 14; 9, 2, 89: nisi nos vicina Trivici Villa recepisset, Hor. S. 1, 5, 80

et saep.: quisnam istic fluvius est, quem non recipiat mare? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 86; cf. Caes. B. G. 4, 10; and: (Peneus) accipit amnem Orcon nec recipit, i. e. *does not take it to itself, does not mingle with it,* Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: equus frenum recepit, *received, submitted to,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 36: necesse erat, ab latere aperto tela recipi, Caes. B. G. 5, 35. — (β) With *ad:* recipe me ad te, Plaut. Cist. 3, 9; id. Am. 3, 2, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 20; id. Ps. 3, 6, 6; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6; Suet. Caes. 63: aliquem ad epulas, Cic. Top. 5, 25; cf.: ad lusum, Suet. Ner. 11. — (γ) With *in* and *acc.:* recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16: concubinam in aedes, id. Mil. 4, 3, 3: nos in custodiam tuam, id. Rud. 3, 3, 34: Tarquinium in civitatem, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31; Liv. 2, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 6: aliquem in ordinem senatorium, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15: aliquem in fidem, id. Fam. 13, 19, 2; id. Att. 15, 14, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 15; 4, 22: aliquem in civitatem, Cic. Balb. 12, 29: aliquem in caelum, id. N. D. 3, 15, 39: aliquem in deditionem, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.;* Liv. 8, 13; Suet. Calig. 14 al.: aliquem in jus dicionemque, Liv. 21, 61: aliquem in amicitiam, Sall. J. 14, 5; 5, 4 Kritz *N. cr.:* aliquam in matrimonium, Suet. Caes. 50; Just. 9, 5, 9 et saep. — (δ) With *in* and *abl.* (rare and in purely local relations; v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 5, 4): aliquem in loco, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 3: loricati in equis recipiuntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 4, 2: sidera in caelo recepta, Ov. M. 2, 529 (but in Liv. 24, 32, 6, the correct read. is tuto Hexapylo, without in; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.). — (ε) With simple *abl.* (mostly in purely local relations): ut tuo recipias tecto servesque nos, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 18; so, aliquem tecto, Caes. B. G. 7, 66 *fin.:* exercitum tectis ac sedibus suis, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: aliquem suis urbibus, id. Fl. 25, 61: aliquem civitate, id. Balb. 14, 32: aliquem finibus suis, Caes. B. G. 6, 6; 7, 20 *fin.:* aliquem oppido ac portu, id. B. C. 3, 12; 3, 102 *fin.:* aliquem moenibus, Sall. J. 28, 2: Romulus caelo receptus, Quint. 3, 7, 5: receptus Terra Neptunus, Hor. A. P. 63 et saep. — (ζ) With local *acc.:* me Acheruntem recipere Orcus noluit, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 68: aliquem domum suam, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; cf.: aliquem domum ad se hospitio, Caes. B. C. 2, 20.— (η) *Absol.:* plerosque hi, qui receperant, celant, Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In business lang., *to take in, receive* as the proceeds of any thing: dena milia sestertia ex melle, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11: pecuniam ex novis vectigalibus, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: pecunia, quae recipi potest, id. ib. 2, 18, 47. —**b.** In gladiator's lang.: recipe ferrum, *receive your death-blow,* the cry of the people to a vanquished gladiator whom they were not inclined to spare, Cic. Sest. 37, 80; id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41 Kühn.; Sen. Tranq. 11, 1; for which: totum telum corpore, Cic. Rosc. Am. 12, 33; and: ense recepto, Luc. 2, 194 Corte.—**c.** Milit. t. t., *to seize, capture, take possession of, occupy:* mittit in Siciliam Curionem pro praetore cum legionibus duo; eundem, cum Siciliam recepisset, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 30: Praeneste non vi, sed per deditionem receptum est, Liv. 6, 29: Aegyptum sine certamine, Just. 11, 11, 1: eo oppido recepto, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.:* civitatem, id. ib. 6, 8; 7, 90; id. B. C. 1, 12; 1, 16; 1, 30; 3, 16: Aetoliam, id. ib. 3, 55: rempublicam armis, Sall. C. 11, 4: Alciden terra recepta vocat, *the subjugated earth,* Prop. 5, 9, 38. — **d.** In the later medical lang., of medicines, *to receive,* i. e. *be compounded of* various ingredients: antidotos recipit haec: stoechados, marrubii, etc., Scrib. Comp. 106; so id. ib. 27; 28; 37; 52 al. (hence the mod. Lat. receptum, *receipt,* and *recipe*).—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To take to* or *upon one's self, to assume; to receive, accept, admit, allow,* ἐνδέχομαι: non edepol istaec tua dicta nunc in aures recipio, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 34; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 91: jusjurandum, id. 5, 6, 1; 3; cf. id. 7, 1, 24: in semet ipsum religionem recipere, *to draw upon one's self,* Liv. 10, 40: quae legibus cauta sunt, quae persuasione in mores recepta sunt, *admitted,* Quint. 5, 10, 13; cf. id. 10, 7, 15: antiquitas recepit fabulas . . . haec aetas autem respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10; cf. Quint. 6, 4, 19: nec inconstantiam virtus recipit nec varietatem natura patitur, Cic. Rep. 3, 11, 18; cf. Vell. 2, 130, 3: non recipit istam Conjunctionem honestas, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: assentatio nocere nemini potest, nisi ei, qui eam recipit atque eâ delectatur, id. Lael. 26, 97: timor misericordiam non recipit, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: casus recipere (res), *to admit, be liable to,* id. B. C. 1, 78; so, aliquem casum (res), id. ib. 3, 51: re jam non ultra recipiente cunctationem, Liv. 29, 24; Vell. 2, 52, 3: sed hoc distinctionem recipit, Just. Inst. 1, 12 pr.: si recipiatur poëtica fabulositas, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101: in hoc genere prorsus recipio hanc brevem annotationem, Quint. 10, 7, 31; cf. id. 8, 3, 31: nos necessarios maxime atque in usum receptos (tropos) exequemur, id. 8, 6, 2; cf. id. 8, 6, 32; 5, 11, 20; 11, 3, 104; so with a *subj.-clause,* id. 1, 3, 14; 6, 3, 103; Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 24 al.— (β) Of opinions, etc., *to adopt, embrace* (late Lat.): alicujus sententiam, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 39, 1: opinionem, id. Dial. 1, 17, 5.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To take upon one's self, undertake, accept* the performance of a task consigned or intrusted to one (whereas suscipio denotes, in gen., the voluntary undertaking of any action; cf.: spondeo, stipulor, polliceor): recepi causam Siciliae . . . ego tamen hoc onere suscepto et receptâ causâ Siciliensi amplexus animo sum aliquanto amplius. Suscepi enim causam totius ordinis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1: in hoc judicio mihi Siculorum causam receptam, populi Romani susceptam esse videor, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; and: in quo est illa magna offensio vel neglegentiae susceptis rebus vel perfidiae receptis, id. de Or. 2, 24, 101; cf. also Quint. 12, 1, 39: verebamini, ne non id facerem, quod recepissem semel? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 9: causam Sex. Roscii, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 2: mandatum, id. ib. 38, 112: officium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 183: curam ad se, Suet. Tit. 6.—**b.** *To take* an obligation *upon one's self, to pledge one's self, pass one's word, be surety for* a thing, *to warrant, promise, engage* a thing to any one, = ἀναδέχομαι (a favorite word of Cic., esp. in his Epistles): *Pe.* Tute unus si recipere hoc ad te dicis... *Pa.* Dico et recipio Ad me, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 74; cf.: ad me recipio: Faciet, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 12: promitto in meque recipio, fore eum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 10, 3; cf.: spondeo in meque recipio eos esse, etc., id. ib. 13, 17, 3.—With *obj.-clause:* promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51; so with *hoc,* id. Fam. 13, 50, 2 (with spondeo); 6, 12, 3; 13, 41, 2 (with confirmo); id. Att. 5, 13, 2; Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4; Liv. 7, 14 Drak.; 33, 13 *fin.:* pro Cassio et te, si quid me velitis recipere, recipiam, Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 4. — With *de:* de aestate polliceris vel potius recipis, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 2; Liv. 40, 35; cf. also: sed fidem recepisse sibi et ipsum et Appium de me, *had given him a solemn assurance,* Cic. Att. 2, 22, 2.— With *dat.* (after the analogy of promitto, polliceor, spondeo): ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 5; cf.: omnia ei et petenti recepi et ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; 7, 1: mihi, id. ib. 10, 13, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.:* quid sibi is de me recepisset, in memoriam redegit, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 9.—With *dat.* and *obj.-clause:* mihi in Cumano diligentissime se, ut annui essemus, defensurum receperat, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 5; so, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3 Manut. (with confirmare); 13, 72, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 17; Suet. Caes. 23 *fin.*—**c.** In jurid. lang.: recipere nomen, of the prætor, *to receive* or *entertain a charge* against one, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; 2, 2, 42, § 102; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; Val. Max. 3, 7, 9; for which: recipere reum, Tac. A. 2, 74 *fin.;* 4, 21: aliquem inter reos, id. ib. 3, 70; 13, 10. —Hence, **A. rĕceptus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 1.), *received, usual, current, customary* (post-class. and very rare): auctoritas receptior, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5: scriptores receptissimi, Sol. praef.—**B. rĕceptum,** i, *n. subst.* (acc. to II. B. 2. b.), *an engagement, obligation, guaranty:* satis est factum Siculis, satis promisso nostro ac recepto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139; cf.: promissum et receptum intervertit, id. Phil. 2, 32, 79.

rĕcĭpisco, ĕre, *v. a., to recover* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. v. Germ. 16.

rĕcĭprŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reciproco]. **I.** Lit., *a going back upon itself, a returning by the same way, retrogression* (post-Aug.): aestus, i. e. *the reflux. ebb,* Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: fili, id. 11, 24, 28, § 83: caprorum, id. 8, 50, 76, § 201: errantium siderum, Gell. 14, 1, 23.—**II.** Trop., *alternation, reciprocation:* talionum, *retaliation,* Gell. 20, 1, 18: animorum, *the transmigration of souls, metempsychosis,* Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.—**2.** In gram., *reciprocal action,* in the pron. recipr., Prisc. p. 940 P.

rĕcĭprŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [reciproco], = reciprocatio, Aug. Genes. ad litt. 11, 1 *fin.;* Prud. στεφ. 10, 574.

* **rĕcĭprŏcĭcornis,** e, *adj.* [reciprocus-cornu], *having horns curved backwards:* aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1.

rĕcĭprŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [reciprocus]. **I.** *Act., to move backwards* or *back and forth* (rare but class.; cf.: meo, remeo). **A.** Lit.: rursus prorsus reciprocat fluctus feram, *bears to and fro,* Enn. ap. Non. 165, 11, and 384 *fin.* (Trag. v. 143 Vahl.): refluusque reciprocat aestus, Sil. 15, 225: (ventus) cum jam spiritum includeret nec reciprocare animam sineret, *to breathe, fetch their breath,* Liv. 21, 58, 4: spiritum per fistulam, Gell. 17, 11, 4: aurae per anhelitum reciprocatae, Arn. 2, 54: manu telum reciprocans, *brandishing,* Gell. 9, 11, 5: quid Chalcidico Euripo in motu identidem reciprocando putas fieri posse constantius? Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24; cf. under II.: serram, *to draw back and forth,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 3: circulos, Prud. στεφ. 10, 573: quinqueremem in adversum aestum reciprocari non posse, *would not be able to tack about,* Liv. 28, 30; cf.: quoniam aestus semper e Ponto profluens nunquam reciprocetur, *flow back,* Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 93: reciprocari mare coepit, Curt. 9, 9, 20.—* **B.** Trop., *to reverse, convert* a proposition: si quidem ista sic reciprocantur, ut et, si divinatio sit, dii sint, et si dii sint, sit divinatio, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10.—**II.** *Neutr., to move backwards, go back; to move back and forth, to come and go, reciprocate* (perh. only since the Aug. per.): fretum ipsum Euripi non septies die temporibus statis reciprocat, *rises and falls,* Liv. 28, 6; so of the ebb and flow: Euripus, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219: mare, Curt. 9, 9, 20: aquae, Flor. 2, 8, 9; and of the ebb (opp. accedere), Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212.—Of stars: saepe citra eos ad solem reciprocent, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72: nubem eos arcentem a reciprocando, *from going back,* id. 9, 46, 70, § 151.

☞ Reciprocare pro ultro citroque poscere usi sunt antiqui, quia procare est poscere, Fest. p. 229 Müll.

rĕcĭprŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. from reque proque, back and forth]. **I.** Lit., *turning back the same way, returning, receding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): apud Attium: reciproca tendens nervo equino concita Tela; reciproca est, quom unde quid profectum, redit eo, *flung back,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 80 Müll. (an imitation of the Homeric παλίντονα τόξα).—Esp. freq. of receding waters: vadosum ac reciprocum mare, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26: amnes, id. 9, 57, 83, § 176; 16, 36, 66, § 169; Tac. A. 1, 70; and of the ebb and flow, Plin. 2, 27, 99, § 213; hence, poet., an epithet of the sea, Sil. 3, 60.—**II.** Trop., *alternating, reciprocal,* etc.: voces, *reverberating echoes,* Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115: argumenta, *retorted,* Gr. ἀντιστρέφοντα, Gell. 5, 10, 2: ars, *alternating, reciprocal,* Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3; cf. taliones, Gell. 20, 1, 35: vices pugnandi, id. 15, 18, 3: epistulae, Hier. Ep. 5, 1: munus, Aus. Ep. 7.—**2.** In gram., pronomen, *a reciprocal pronoun,* as sibi, se, Prisc. p. 939 P.: versus, *which has the same metre when the order of words is reversed,* e. g. Verg. A. 1, 8 (4); Diom. p. 515 P.—Hence, *adv.:* **rĕcĭprŏcē,** *alternately, to and fro* (cf.: invicem, vicissim): fluere, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9.—Transf., *conversely,* Prisc. 1142 P.

rĕcīsāmentum, i, *n.* [recīdo], *that which is cut off, a paring, shaving, chip, bit* (very rare): coronariorum, *a scale struck off by the hammer,* Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111: duo recisamenta totius pyramidis, Auct. Palimps. ap. Maii praef. ad Cic. Rep. p. XL. (p. LVIIII. ext. Mos.).

rĕcīsĭo, ōnis, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a cutting off* (very rare): rosae, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 21.—**II.** Trop., *a retrenchment, diminu-*

tion: legatorum, Dig. 28, 5, 35; Mart. Cap. 9, § 971.

rĕcīsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from recīdo.

rĕcĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recito]. **I.** A publicist's t. t., *a reading aloud* of documents in judicial proceedings: ut eum recitationis suae poeniteret, Cic. Clu. 51, 141; Auct. Her. 2, 10, 14 *fin.;* Cic. Dom. 9, 22; Suet. Calig. 16.—**II.** *A reading aloud* of literary works (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3; 3, 18, 4; Tac. Or. 9; 10; Suet. Claud. 41.—*Plur.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13 *fin.;* Tac. Or. 10.

rĕcĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Publicist's t. t., *a reader* of documents in judicial proceedings, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: tris ipse excitavit recitatores, id. Clu. 51, 141.—**II.** *A reader, reciter* of literary works (not ante-Aug.), Hor. A. P. 474; Sen. Ep. 95, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2 al.

rĕ-cĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** In the best prose, a publicist's t. t., *to read out, recite* a document, statement, report, etc., in public proceedings: alicujus testimonium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23; cf.: testimonia tabulasve, Quint. 7, 10, 13: litteras in concione, Cic. Att. 8, 9, 2: litteras in senatu, id. Fam. 10, 12, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 1; Sall. C. 34, 3; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1; 12, 25, 1; Caes. B. G. 7, 48: edictum, Cic. Quint. 29, 89; id. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26: orationem, id. Planc. 30, 74: nolo cetera recitare, id. ib.: epistulam meam, id. Sull. 24, 67: quid ego nunc hic Chlori testimonium recitem? id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23: rogationem suam populo, Quint. 10, 5, 13: testamentum, id. 9, 2, 35: recitet ex codice, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26; so, responsum ex scripto, Liv. 23, 11: de tabulis publicis, Cic. Fl. 17, 40: auctionem populi Romani de legis scripto, id. Agr. 2, 18, 48: elogium de testamento, id. Clu. 48, 135.—Of persons: testamento si recitatus heres esset pupillus Cornelius, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54; so, heres, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177: aliquem praeterire in recitando senatu, *in the list of senators*, Cic. Dom. 32, 84; so, senatum, Liv. 29, 37: aut recitatis in actione, aut nominatis testibus, *by reading over the witnesses* (i. e. their testimony) *or by simply naming them*, Quint. 5, 7, 25; v. Spald. ad h. l.—**II.** In gen., *to read out, recite* any thing in public (freq. since the Aug. per., after which it became customary to recite one's own works before audiences); cf.: pronuntio, declamo): *To.* At clare recitato. *Do.* Tace, dum perlego, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 30: postquam recitasti quod erat cerae creditum, id. ib. 4, 3, 59: in medio, qui Scripta foro recitent, sunt multi, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75; cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 23; id. Ep. 1, 19, 42; 2, 1, 223; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 45; id. P. 3, 5, 39; Juv. 8, 126; 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 1; 1, 5, 4; 1, 13; 2, 10, 6 et saep. al.—With *dat.:* nec recitem cuiquam nisi amicis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 73: Quinctilio si quid recitares, id. A. P. 438: nec illi ... verba ultra suppeditavere quam ut sacramentum recitaret, Tac. H. 4, 59.—**B.** *To repeat from memory, say by heart, recite:* quin etiam recitare, si qua meminerunt, cogendi sunt (phrenetici), Cels. 3, 18, 39; Mart. 9, 83, 4.—**C.** Of prayers, *to say, offer* (eccl. Lat.): orationes, Vulg. Tob. 3, 25.

rĕclāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reclamo], *a cry of opposition* or *disapprobation:* vestra (sc. in Antonium), * Cic. Phil. 4, 2, 5 (cf. id. ib. 4, 1, 2); App. Mag. p. 315, 7.

* **rĕclāmĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to cry out against, exclaim against, loudly contradict;* trop.: reclamitat istiusmodi suspitionibus ipsa natura, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 63.

rĕ-clāmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to cry out against, exclaim against, contradict loudly.* **I.** In gen. (class.): in his, si paulum modo offensum est, theatra tota reclamant, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 196: reclamat Sicilia tota, propter, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 41: illi reclamarunt, id. Fam. 11, 21, 2: tribuni reclamantibus consulibus refecti, *in spite of their protest*, Liv. 3, 21; cf. id. 3, 26; 10, 41 *fin.;* Suet. Vit. 15; id. Aug. 11; Just. 24, 2, 11: cum ejus promissis legiones reclamassent, Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 22: orationi, id. Fam. 1, 2, 2.—*Pass.:* mihi, Quint. 12, 1, 14: mihi pro reo, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 25: unā voce omnes judices, ne is juraret, reclamasse, Cic. Balb. 5, 12: quaere peregrinum, vicinia rauca reclamat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 62.—With *object-clause:* reclamantibus cunctis, satis majestatem ejus imminui, etc., *crying out loudly*, Suet. Aug. 37 *fin.;* so Just. 24, 2, 10; Phaedr. 4, 16, 25: (servus) si ex possessione servitutis in libertatem reclamaverit, *obstinately demands his freedom*, Dig. 41, 2, 3, § 10 (more usually: proclamare ad libertatem; v. proclamo).—*Impers.:* cum erat reclamatum, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: ab universo senatu reclamatum est, id. Dom. 4, 10: vehementer ab omnibus reclamatur, Suet. Aug. 76.—Poet., with abstract subject: quod quoniam ratio reclamat vera, etc., * Lucr. 1, 623.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Poet., *to reverberate, re-echo, resound:* scopulis illisa reclamant Aequora, * Verg. G. 3, 261: arva plangoribus, Stat. Th. 3, 120: ager canenti domino, id. S. 4, 5, 20.—**B.** In Val. Fl., *to call* one *aloud* or *repeatedly:* rursus Hylan et rursus Hylan per longa reclamat Avia, Val. Fl. 3, 596: dominam nomine, id. 8, 172.

* **rĕ-clango,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to re-echo, resound*, Amm. 17, 7, 4.

rĕ-claudo, v. recludo.

‡ **rĕclīnātōrĭum,** i, *n.* [reclino]; in *plur.*, *the back of a couch:* reclinatoria vulgus appellat ornamenta lectorum, quae fulciunt toros sive caput, Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 3.—**II.** *The seat in a chariot:* aureum, Vulg. Cant. 3, 10.

rĕclīnis, e (dub. collat. form **rĕclīnus,** Vop. Firm. 4), *adj.* [id.], *leaning back, bent back, reclining* (a poet. word of the Aug. per., but not in Verg. or Hor.): inque sinu juvenis positā cervice reclinis, Ov. M. 10, 558 (dub.; al. renidens): in gramine floreo, Mart. 9, 90, 1; Sil. 5, 470; Val. Fl. 4, 535: cubili, Stat. S. 1, 2, 161; 4, 3, 70; Tac. A. 13, 16: super pedes cubitantis, id. ib. 14, 5.—**II.** Of things: tabula, *a projecting shelf* or *seat*, Pall. 7, 2, 3: sellula, *a reclining-chair*, Hier. Reg. S. Pamsch. 87.

rĕ-clīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [clino, κλίνω], *to bend back, lean back, recline* (class. but rare). **I.** Lit.: alces ad eas (arbores) se applicant atque ita paulum modo reclinatae quietem capiunt ... Huc cum se consuetudine reclinaverunt, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 27: caput, * Cic. Arat. 417: non habet ubi caput reclinet, Vulg. Matt. 8, 10: scuta, *to lay aside, rest*, * Verg. A. 12, 130: corpora prona, *to turn over*, Stat. Th. 9, 369.—Mid.: reclinari ad suos (in dicendo), Quint. 11, 3, 132: te in remoto gramine reclinatum, Hor. C. 2, 3, 7: reclinatus in cubitum, Petr. 39, 2; cf.: in aliquod adminiculum, Sen. Ep. 36, 9.—**II.** Trop.: nullum ab labore me reclinat otium, *removes, releases me*, Hor. Epod. 17, 24: in quem onus imperii reclinaret, *might lean, rest, be supported by*, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 2, 3.—*Absol.*, *to revolt, become rebellious:* nec arrogantibus verbis quidquam scripsit (Julianus), ne videretur subito reclinasse, Amm. 20, 8, 4.

rĕclīnus, v. reclinis.

rĕ-clīvis, e (also **-vus,** a, um), *adj.* [clivus], *leaning backwards, sloping, inclined* (late Lat.): campo ad solem reclivi, Pall. 1, 6, 15: tabulae, id. 7, 2, 3 (al. reclines).—Form reclivus: nave reclivā, Ven. Fort. Mart. 3.

rĕ-clūdo (**-claudo,** Coripp. 3 Joann. 118), si, sum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** (Acc. to re, II. 1.) *To unclose* what had been closed, *to open, throw* or *lay open; to disclose, reveal* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: resero, aperio, pando): pergam pultare ostium. Heus reclude: heus, Tranio, etiam aperis? Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 28: natus nemo in aedibus servat, neque qui recludat neque respondeat, id. ib. 2, 2, 22; id. Poen. 3, 4, 19; id. Rud. 2, 3, 82; cf. fores, Lucr. 3, 360: aeratas hosti recludere portas, Ov. M. 8, 41; cf. id. ib. 7, 647; Tac. A. 14, 44; Prop. 3, 19, 24: ostia, Lucr. 3, 366: portas, Verg. A. 7, 617; 9, 675; Ov. M. 14, 781: viam arcis, id. ib. 14, 776: reclusā Mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: stabula, Ov. H. 8, 17: adyta, Verg. A. 3, 92: locum, Quint. 7, 2, 44: armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10: pectora pecudum (in augury), Verg. A. 4, 63: specus quaerendis venis argenti, Tac. A. 11, 20: recludit se specus, Sil. 13, 424: humum, *to dig up*, Tac. A. 2, 25; cf.: tellurem dente unco, *to break up, till*, Verg. G. 2, 423.—Of the underworld: regna recludat Pallida, Verg. A. 8, 244: non optanda regna, Sil. 13, 523: januam leti, Val. Fl. 4, 231.—Of the grave: aequa tellus Pauperi recluditur, Hor. C. 2, 18, 33: contecta vulnera (with aperire), Tac. H. 2, 77: pectus mucrone, Verg. A. 10, 601; cf.: ense pectus, Hor. Epod. 17, 71; and: ense jugulum, Ov. M. 7, 285: ensem, *to draw, unsheathe*, Verg. A. 4, 646; 9, 423: thesauros tellure, *to disclose, reveal*, id. ib. 1, 358; id. G. 2, 423; cf. id. ib. 12, 924: (ubi sol) caelum aestivā luce reclusit, id. ib. 4, 52.—Of springs: ora fontana, Ov. F. 1, 269: fontes, Verg. G. 2, 175: psittacus reclusus, *set free*, Stat. S. 2, 4, 32.—**B.** Trop.: iram, *to unclose, let loose*, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: subdolus avaritiam ac libidinem occultans: quae postquam pecuniā reclusa sunt, etc., Tac. A. 16, 32; cf.: ebrietas operta recludit, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 16: si recludantur tyrannorum mentes, Tac. A. 6, 6: superas mentes, Sil. 1, 19; cf.: principis justitiam, gravitatem, comitatem, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 2: virtus recludens immeritis mori Caelum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 21: (Mercurius) Non lenis precibus fata recludere, *to relax, obviate the decrees of fate*, id. ib. 1, 24, 17.—**II.** *To shut off* or *up* (post-class. and rare): singulas separatim, Just. 1, 9, 16: ficus a se separatas, Pall. 4, 10, 33: matronas in carcerem, Just. 26, 1, 7; cf. Tert. Idol. 17 *fin.:* tamquam recluso Jani templo, Amm. 16, 10, 1 (in Flor. 4, 12, 64, dub.): speculum, Stat. S. 3, 4, 93; Vulg. Lev. 13, 4: aliquem in carcerem, id. Num. 15, 34.—**B.** Trop.: quod cognatis a praetore apertum est, hoc agnatis esse reclusum, Just. Inst. 3, 2, 7: nebulā recludens omnia, Sedul. 5, 390.

rĕclūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recludo], *an unclosing, opening:* oculi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 8.

rĕclūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from recludo.

rĕcoctus, a, um, *Part.*, from recoquo.

rĕcōgĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recogito], *a recollection, reflection*, Rutil. Sup. 1, 21.

rĕcōgĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *thought, reflection*, Tert. Anim. 7 *fin.;* 15; id. Pall. 6; id. Apol. 22.

rĕ-cōgĭto, āvi, no *sup.*, 1, *v. a.*, *to think over, consider, reflect upon* (rare): homunculi quanti sunt, quom recogito! Plaut. Capt. prol. 51; id. Curc. 3, 5; id. Merc. 4, 4, 2; id. Stich. 2, 1, 29: tu mihi videris de formā Minucianā in otio recogitasse, * Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1: saepe mecum retractans ac recogitans, quam ... exoleverit disciplina ruris, Col. 1, prooem. § 13: quidquid dixi cum recogito, Sen. Vit. Beat. 2, 3: in corde, Vulg. Deut. 8, 5: de nobis Deus, id. Jonae, 1, 6; Tert. ad Max. 1, 4; id. adv. Marc. 1, 5.

rĕcognĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recognosco, II.]. **I.** *A recognition:* inter se mutua, Gell. 5, 14 *in lemm.*—**II.** *A reviewing, investigation, examination* (August.): frequens, Col. 11, 1, 21: equitum, *a review*, Suet. Claud. 16: certi dies ad recognitionem mutuam nundinis dantur, *for mutual inspection*, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109: sui, *self-examination*, Sen. Ira, 3, 36, 2: per recognitionem Postumii consulis magna pars agri Campani recuperata in publicum erat, Liv. 42, 19 (in Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 119, the correct read. is recordatio).

rĕ-cognosco, gnōvi, gnĭtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To know again, recollect, recall to mind, recognize*, i. q. recordor (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57 (just before, recordari); cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 32: fugam et furtum, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, § 18: ea, quae scit, mecum recognoscere, id. ib. 1, 5, 15; cf. id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: noctem illam superiorem mecum recognosce, id. ib. 1, 4, 8; Liv. 44, 38: cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4; cf.: personas quasdam, id. Mil. 6, 6: in quibus (litteris) mirificum tuum erga me amorem recognovi, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1; so, res (suas), Liv. 5, 16: spatia certaminum, Tac. H. 2, 70: dona templorum, id. Agr. 6: cuncta loca, Ov. M. 11, 62: sacra eruta annalibus, id. F. 1, 7; cf.: ille se imperatorem cognosceret, *feel himself*, Capitol. Gord. 30.—**II.** *To look over, review, investigate, examine, inspect*, i. q. recenseo (so most freq. since the Aug. per.): quoniam non recognoscimus nunc leges populi Romani sed aut repetimus ereptas aut novas scribimus, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 37: socios navales, Liv. 42, 31; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 6, 3: peregrinos, Just. 43, 4, 11: equitum turmas, Suet. Aug. 37; 38; id. Tib. 61; Just. 43, 4, 11: agros, Liv. 42, 8, 9: ergastula, Suet.

Aug. 32: supellectilem Darei et omnem pecuniam, Curt. 5, 1, 23: mancipia ergastuli, Col. 1, 8, 16: instrumentum rusticum, id. 11, 1, 20: numerum (gregis, militum), id. 8, 11, 2; Just. 3, 1, 7: praedam, id. 11, 14, 8: sigillum, App. M. 10, p. 243, 8.—Poet.: (Caesar triumphans) Dona recognoscit populorum, *surveys*, * Verg. A. 8, 721.—**B.** In partic., *to examine* a writing in respect to its genuineness and value; *to certify, authenticate:* tabulas in foro summâ hominum frequentiâ exscribo ... Haec omnia summâ curâ et diligentiâ recognita et collata et ab hominibus honestissimis obsignata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190; cf.: decretum Pompeii, id. Balb. 5, 11: codicem, id. Vatin. 2, 5: descriptum et recognitum, Dig. 10, 2, 5; Inscr. Grut. 214; 573: libellos recognoscere et emendare, *to revise and correct*, Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1.

* **rĕ-cōgo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to collect again:* cineres in corpora posse recogi, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 309.

rĕ-collĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gather again* what has been scattered; *to gather up, collect* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sparsos ignes, Luc. 1, 157: sparsa, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4: multitudinem, quae passim vagabatur, Just. 42, 3, 8: captivos, id. 42, 5, 11: nata ova, Col. 8, 5, 4: talos, Sen. poët. Apoc. *fin.:* stolam, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: actionem, id. ib. 9, 13, 23.—Of a single object: parvulum expositum, *to take up again*, Just. 23, 4, 8: recollecto gladio, id. 33, 2, 4.—**II.** Trop.: quod scribis, etiam si cujus animus in te esset offensior, a me recolligi oportere, *to be reconciled*, * Cic. Att. 1, 5, 5: vires ab imbecillitate, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; cf.: se a longâ valetudine, *to recover*, id. 23, 7, 63, § 122; also with *se*, *to collect one's self, take courage*, Ov. M. 9, 744: primos annos, *to regain*, id. ib. 7, 216.

rĕ-collŏco, āre, *v. a.*, *to lay back again, replace:* aegrum lecto, Cael. Aur. Acut. 4, 1; id. Tard. 1, 1, 31.

1. rĕ-cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, 3, *v. a.*, *to till* or *cultivate again, to work anew.* **I.** Lit.: desertam terram, Liv. 27, 5: spargere humo post tempora longa recultae, Ov. M. 5, 647: agros, Val. Fl. 7, 68: metalla intermissa, Liv. 39, 24.— * **B.** *To inhabit again, to revisit* a place: nemo libenter recolit, qui laesit locum, Phaedr. 1, 18, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to exercise* or *practise again, to resume, renew.* **A.** In gen.: certum est, antiqua recolam et servibo mihi, *I'll drive the old trade again*, i. e. *will lead again my old way of life*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 3: eas artes, quibus a pueris dediti fuimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2; cf.: ad haec studia recolenda, id. Arch. 6, 13: dignitatem, id. ap. Non. 439, 2: ingenia nostra meditatione, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 7: avitum decus, Tac. A. 3, 72: Galbae imagines, *to set up again*, id. H. 3, 7: adulescentulos paternis sacerdotiis, *to reinvest*, id. ib. 1, 77: diem dapibus, *to celebrate*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 262.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To think over, recall to mind, reflect upon, consider:* haec ego quom ago Cum meo animo et recolo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 25; cf.: quae si tecum ipse recolis, Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 45: sua facta pectore, Cat. 63, 45: hoc tua, nam recolo, quondam germana canebat, Ov. H. 5, 113; Hilar. Trin. 1, 17: haec in corde, Vulg. Thren. 3, 21.—**2.** *To contemplate, survey:* inclusas animas ... Lustrabat studio recolens omnemque suorum Forte recensebat numerum, * Verg. A. 6, 681.

* **2. rĕ-cōlo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to strain again:* oleum per linteum duplex, Scrib. Comp. 268.

* **rĕ-commĭniscor,** nisci, *v. dep. a.*, *to recall to mind, recollect:* litteris recomminiscar, *C* est principium nomini, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 70.

rĕ-commŏneo, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, *to remind again* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 4; id. ad 1 Tim. 4.

* **rĕcompingo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to join together again, reunite:* os ad os, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕ-compōno, no *perf.*, pŏsitum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to put together again, to reunite, rearrange, readjust* (rare): comas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68: lapillos, Dig. 34, 2, 25 *fin.:* fracturam, Veg. Vet. 3, 47, 3.—**II.** Transf., *to soothe again, recall to composure*, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5.

rĕconcĭlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reconcilio], *a re-establishing, reinstatement, restoration, renewal:* concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: gratiae suae et Pompeii, *a reconciliation*, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A; so, gratiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 32; Liv. 40, 46; Cic. Har. Resp. 24, 51; and: reconciliationes gratiarum, id. Red. ad Quir. 5, 13.—*Absol.*, *a reconciling, reconciliation* (mostly post-Aug.): irridebatur haec illius reconciliatio, Cic. Clu. 36, 101: nihil opus esse reconciliatione, Liv. 27, 35: Calvo de reconciliatione per amicos agenti, Suet. Caes. 73; so, simulata, id. Ner. 34: incohata inter fratres, Just. 16, 1, 8: ministerium reconciliationis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 18.—*Plur.:* Antonii societatem reconciliationibus variis male focillatam, Suet. Aug. 17.

* **rĕconcĭlĭātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer:* pacis, Liv. 35, 45, 3: Agrippa populi reconciliator, App. Mag. 18, p. 276, 4.

rĕconcĭlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [reconciliator], *a reconciler*, Cassiod. in Psa. 40, 1.

rĕ-concĭlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *fut. perf.* reconciliasso, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 44; and, reconciliassere, id. ib. 1, 2, 65), *v. a.* **I.** *To bring together again, reunite, reconcile* (class.): me cum C. Caesare reducit, reconciliat, restituit in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23: inimicos in gratiam, id. Dom. 50, 129; cf.: quibus eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, *reunited, reconciled*, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 21: aliquem alicui, id. Sull. 12, 35; id. Deiot. 13, 35; Suet. Caes. 19; id. Aug. 61; Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; cf.: animum sorori tuae, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 1: militum animos imperatori, Liv. 8, 36: voluntatem senatus nobis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 1: mundum deo, Hier. in Isa. 8, 26, 5: aliquem, *to make friendly, conciliate*, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1: cura reconciliandi eos in gratiam, Liv. 1, 50 *fin.:* inimicos, Quint. 5, 7, 13; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 58.—*To recover, regain:* oratione Parum insulam, Nep. Milt. 7, 2; *to re-establish, restore:* quod scribis de reconciliatâ nostrâ gratiâ, non intellego, cur reconciliatam esse dicas, quae nunquam imminuta est, *restored*, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 5: gratiam, id. ib. 5, 2, 1; 3, 12, 4; id. Att. 1, 11, 1; id. Mil. 8, 21: existimationem judiciorum amissam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2: diuturni laboris detrimentum sollertiâ et virtute militum brevi reconciliatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 15, 4: gratiam cum aliquo, Liv. 29, 30, 10; 41, 22 *fin.;* cf.: gratiam cum Thebanis, Just. 7, 5, 2; 31, 4, 9: concordiam, Liv. 2, 32; 41, 25: amicitiam de integro, id. 8, 2; for which: inimicitiam invicem, i. e. *to appease*, Tac. G. 22 (corresp. to the previous inimicos): voluntatem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 1: pacem, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; Liv. 9, 16; 42, 46; 52.—*Absol.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 5.—**II.** Ante-class., *to bring back:* aliquem domum, Plaut. Capt. prol. 33; 1, 2, 65: si hujus huc reconciliasso in libertatem filiam, ib. id. 3, 4, 44: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.;* cf. articulum, App. Flor. 3, p. 354, 26.

rĕ-concinno, āre (old *inf.* reconcinnarier, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3), 1, *v. a.*, *to set right again, repair* (rare but class.): tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3: pallam, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 73: spinther, id. ib. 3, 3, 3: detrimentum, * Caes. B. C. 2, 15 *fin.*

* **rĕ-conclūdo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to shut up, enclose:* aliquem in monumento, Tert. adv. Prax. 16 *med.*

rĕcondĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *rebuilding* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 58, Serm. 1, 6.

rĕcondĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from recondo.

rĕ-condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put up again, put back again; to lay up, put* or *stow away, hoard; to shut up, close; to hide, conceal, bury*, etc. (cf.: abscondo, occulo, retrudo, abdo). **I.** Lit.: gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit, *put up again, sheathe*, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: gladium in vaginâ, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: cum Lepidus flammae vi e rogo ejectus recondi propter ardorem non potuisset, *put back again*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: reliquias (ciborum) aliquo, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 78; cf.: uvas in amphoras, Col. 12, 16, 3: uvas in vasis, id. 12, 15 *fin.:* victum tectis, id. ib. prooem. § 12: Caecubum, Hor. C. 3, 28, 2: opes aerario, Quint. 10, 3, 3: frumentum in annos, Col. 2, 20, 6: se, *to bury one's self*, Sen. Ep. 8, 1: se in locum, ex quo, etc., *to hide one's self*, Quint. 10, 3, 25: quod celari opus erat, habebant sepositum et reconditum, *hid away, concealed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24; cf.: nihil tam clausum neque tam reconditum, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 40: recondita alia invenerunt, Liv. 8, 18: imo reconditus antro, Ov. M. 1, 583; cf. nube, id. ib. 3, 273: silvâ, id. ib. 4, 339; Flor. 1, 13, 11 Duk. (cf. Liv. 5, 51, 9 Drak., and v. the foll.).—Poet.: oculos, *to close again* (opp. erigere), Ov. M. 4, 146: avidâ recondidit alvo, *hid*, i. e. *swallowed*, id. ib. 12, 17; cf.: cum subito Triton ore recondit aquam, *sucks in*, i. q. absorbet, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 16: ensem in pulmone, *to bury, sheathe, plunge*, Verg. A. 10, 387; so, gladium lateri, Ov. M. 12, 482.—**II.** Trop.: mens alia visa sic arripit, ut his statim utatur, alia recondit, e quibus memoria oritur, *lays up, stores away*, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30; cf.: verba, vultus in crimen detorquens recondebat, Tac. A. 1, 7 *fin.;* and, odia, id. ib. 1, 69 *fin.:* Venerem interius recondere, Verg. G. 3, 137: quos fama obscura recondit, id. A. 5, 302: voluptates, *to keep secret*, Tac. A. 4, 57: in hoc me recondidi ... ut prodesse pluribus possem, *went into retirement*, Sen. Ep. 8, 1; cf.: penitus quicquid arcani apparo, id. Herc. Oet. 478: praecepta mea reconde, Vulg. Prov. 7, 1.—Hence, **rĕcondĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *put away, out of the way, hidden, concealed, retired, sequestered.* **A.** Lit.: neque tabulis et signis propalam collocatis, sed his omnibus rebus constructis ac reconditis, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: quid Aegyptus? ut occulte latet! ut recondita est! id. Agr. 2, 16, 41; cf. locus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 207; so, saltus, Cat. 34, 11: venae auri argentique, *deep-lying, concealed*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: habemus senatus consultum, verum inclusum in tabulis, tamquam in vaginâ reconditum, id. Cat. 1, 2, 4.—*Subst.:* **rĕcondĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a secret place*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25.—*Plur.:* **rĕcondĭta,** ōrum, *n.*, *remote, sequestered places:* Pergami in occultis ac reconditis templi, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4.—**B.** Trop., *hidden, profound, abstruse, recondite:* litterae, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; cf.: reconditae abstrusaeque res, id. Brut. 11, 44; and, reconditiora, opp. quae in promptu sunt, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: artes, id. de Or. 1, 3, 8; cf. id. Off. 1, 27, 95: causae, Tac. Or. 28: reconditae exquisitaeque sententiae, *profound, recondite*, Cic. Brut. 97, 274: verba, *unusual*, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 86: (natura) speciem ita formavit oris, ut in eâ penitus reconditos mores effingeret, *concealed, hidden*, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26; cf.: Quinctius naturâ tristi ac reconditâ fuit, *of a reserved disposition*, id. Quint. 18, 59.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

rĕ-condūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To hire anew, to farm* or *contract for again* (post-Aug.): reconduxisse videbitur, Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 11: notum est ab eodem Charmide unum aegrum ex provincialibus H. S. ducentis reconductum, i. e. *taken to cure*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 22.—**II.** *To bring back:* copias civitatum, Quint. Decl. 12, 18 *fin.*

rĕconfirmo, āre, *to strengthen again*, Primas. II. Cor. 1.

* **rĕ-conflo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to blow up again, rekindle;* trop.: sensus per membra, Lucr. 4, 927.

* **rĕ-consigno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to mark again*, Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

rĕ-constringo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to bind up again* (late Lat.), Ps.-Soran. Quu. Med. 251.

rĕ-contrans, antis, *adj.* [contro], *rebellious* (late Lat.): gens recontrans regibus suis, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 8.

rĕ-convălesco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to recover health again* (late Lat.), Eunod. 1 Carm. 10.

rĕconverto, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to turn back again* (late Lat.), Facund. Def. 9, 4.

rĕ-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cook* or *boil over again.* **I.** Lit.: Peliam, * Cic. Sen. 23, 83; cf. of the same: fessos aetate parentes, Val. Fl. 6, 444: lana recocta (in dyeing), Sen. Ep. 71, 31: ceram (in the sun), Plin. 21, 14, 49, § 84: Velabrensi massa recocta fumo, Mart. 11, 53, 10.—**B.** Transf., *to prepare again by fire; to burn, melt, cast*, or *forge again*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: recoquunt patrios fornacibus enses, Verg. A. 7, 636; so, electrum aurumque, id. ib. 8,

624: spicula, Luc. 7, 148: ferrum, Flor. 3, 20, 6.—**II.** Trop.: (Cicero se) Apollonio Moloni formandum ac velut recoquendum dedit, *to recast, remould*, * Quint. 12, 6, 7: Fufitio seni recocto, *youthful, hale, lusty* (alluding to the fable of Pelias), Cat. 54, 5; so, scriba, Hor. S. 2, 5, 55: anus vino, Petr. Fragm. in Diom. p. 517 P.

rĕcordābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recordor], *that may* or *should be remembered, memorable:* multitudo recordabilium, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 14; Aug. Mus. 6, 6.

rĕcordātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a recalling to mind, recollection, remembrance, recordation* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic. in *sing.* and *plur.*). (α) With *gen.:* quorum memoria et recordatio jucunda sane fuit, Cic. Brut. 2, 9; so, coupled with memoria, id. Lael. 27, 104; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43; cf.: quam (memoriam) quidem Plato recordationem esse vult vitae superioris, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57 (v. recordor *init.*): veteris memoriae recordatio, *the recollection of an old circumstance*, id. de Or. 1, 2, 4; so, praeteritae memoriae, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; cf. Quint. 11, 2, 43: habet praeteriti doloris secura recordatio delectationem, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 14; cf. id. Brut. 76, 266: multorum benefactorum recordatio jucundissima est, id. Sen. 3, 9: recordatio impudicitiae et stuprorum suorum, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf.: scelerum suorum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110 Zumpt and Halm *N. cr.:* nostrae amicitiae, id. Lael. 4, 15: suavis, id. Att. 6, 1, 22.—With *subj.-clause:* subiit recordatio egisse me juvenem aeque in quadruplici, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 1.—In the *plur.:* das mihi jucundas recordationes conscientiae nostrae rerumque earum, quas gessimus, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 4; Gell. 17, 2, 1.—(β) *Absol.:* stulti malorum memoriâ torquentur, sapientes bona praeterita gratâ recordatione renovata delectant, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57; cf.: acerba recordatio, id. de Or. 3, 1, 1: subit recordatio: quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi? Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3.—*Plur.:* recordationes fugio, quae quasi morte quâdam dolorem efficiunt, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1; Tac. A. 4, 38.

* **rĕcordātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to recollection, recordative;* in gram.: recordativa species verborum, i. e. *the pluperfect tense*, Mart. Cap. 3, § 313.

rĕcordātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *recollection, remembrance* (post-class. for the class. recordatio), Tert. Carn. 4; id. adv. Psych. 5.

rĕcordo, āre, v. recordor *fin.*

rĕ-cordor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [cor]. **I.** *To think over, bethink one's self of, be mindful of* a thing (as the result of the reminisci, the recalling of it to memory), *to call to mind, remember, recollect* (freq. and class.; cf. recognosco): quod jam pueri ita celeriter res innumerabiles arripiant, ut eas non tum primum arripere videantur, sed reminisci et recordari. Haec sunt Platonis fere, Cic. Sen. 21, 78; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 57: sed parum est me hoc meminisse: spero etiam te, qui oblivisci nihil soles, nisi injurias, reminiscentem recordari, id. Lig. 12, 35.—Constr. (α) With *acc.* (so most freq.): pueritiae memoriam, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: omnes gradus aetatis tuae (with considero), id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: desperationes eorum, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: hujus meritum in me, id. Planc. 28, 69 Wund. *N. cr.:* tua consilia, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: δέρρεις, id. ib. 4, 17, 1: excusationem legationis obeundae, id. Phil. 9, 4, 8: communes belli casus, Caes. B. C. 3, 72 *fin.:* virtutes (Manlii), Liv. 6, 20 *fin.:* acta pueritiae, Quint. 11, 2, 6: priorem libertatem, Tac. Agr. 82: feralem introitum, id. H. 1, 37: bene facta priora, Cat. 76, 1: vocem Anchisae magni voltumque, Verg. A. 8, 156: antiqua damna, Ov. M. 15, 774 et saep.: tuam virtutem animique magnitudinem, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 1; so, tua in me studia et officia multum tecum, id. ib. 15, 21, 5; cf.: alicujus vitam et naturam, id. Clu. 25, 70; id. Tusc. 5, 5, 14: si rite audita recordor, Verg. A. 3, 107: cum recorder non M. Brutum . . . sed legiones nostras in eum locum saepe profectas, Cic. Sen. 20, 75.—With *quod:* recordatus quod nihil cuiquam toto die praestitisset, Suet. Tit. 8: ad ea, quae . . . recordanda et cogitanda, Cic. Sull. 9, 26.—(β) With *obj.-clause:* recordabantur, eadem se superiore anno in Hispaniâ perpessos, Caes. B. C. 3, 47; Ov. M. 13, 705: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos civis esse usurpatum recordatur. Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7; id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5; and, acc. to the analogy of memini, with *inf. pres.:* ego recordor longe omnibus unum anteferre Demosthenem, id. Or. 7, 23.—(γ) With *rel.-clause:* admonitus re ipsâ recordor, quantum hae quaestiones punctorum nobis detraxerint, Cic. Mur. 34, 72; Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 1: recordor unde ceciderim, Att. 4, 16, 10; Caes. B. C. 3, 73, 3; Quint. 11, 2, 38.—(δ) With *gen.* (freq. in late Lat.; in Cic. only in two foll. passages, for in Cic. Planc. 28, 69, the true read. is meritum): recordans superioris tuae transmissionis, Cic. Att. 4, 19, 1: flagitiorum suorum recordabitur, id. Pis. 6, 12: pacti mei, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 60: nominis Domini, id. Amos, 6, 11: verborum, id. Luc. 24, 6 et saep.—(ε) With *de:* tu si meliore memoriâ es, velim scire, ecquid de te recordere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 13; id. Planc. 42, 104; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 7, § 23; id. Sest. 1, 1; id. Lig. 12, 35.—(ζ) *Absol.:* et, ut recordor, tibi meam (epistulam) misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3.—**II.** *To think of, meditate, ponder* something future (rare): nunc ego non tantum, quae sum passura, recordor, Ov. H. 10, 79: omnium captivitatem et miserrimam servitutem, Just. 5, 7, 10.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form recordavit, Quadrig. ap. Non. 475, 27; Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 46.—**b.** *Part. perf.* in a *pass.* signif.: ad recordata poenalis vitae debita, *preserved in the memory*, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.*

rĕcorpŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [recorporo], *a furnishing again with a body* or *flesh; the restoration of the body to its former state* (post-class.), Tert. Res. Carn. 30; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1 prooem.; 1, 4, 112.

rĕcorpŏrātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that serves to restore the body to its former condition, restorative* (a late medic. word): cucurbitae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1; 7: adjutoria, id. Acut. 3, 16: virtus, id. ib. 2, 38.

rĕ-corpŏro, āre, *v. a.*, *to furnish again with a body, to restore the body to* (animam) *its former condition* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 33 *med.:* argillam in materiam robustiorem, id. Res. Carn. 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4 *fin.*

rĕ-corrĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to mend* or *correct again* (post-Aug. and very rare): costas, i. e. *to set right again*, Petr. 43, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to amend, reform:* animum, Sen. Ep. 50, 6: aliquem ad regulam, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.

rĕ-crastino, āre, *v. a.* [crastinus], *to put off from day to day, to procrastinate* (post-Aug. and rare), Col. 2, 20, 2; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 113.

rĕcrĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recreo], *refreshing:* delectatio, Cassiod. Var. 11, 16.

* **rĕcrĕātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a restoration:* ab aegritudine, *recovery, convalescence*, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 102.

rĕcrĕātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, reviver* (post-class.): corporum somnus, Tert. Anim. 43: OMNIVM MVNERVM, Inscr. Grut. 1095, 7.

rĕ-crēmentum, i, *n.* [cerno], *refuse, filth, dross, slag, recrement* (post-Aug.): plumbi, Cels. 6, 8: farris, i. e. *chaff*, Plin. 18, 16, 41, § 142; Prud. Apoth. 65.—Of human *excrements*, Gell. 17, 11, 2.

rĕ-crĕmo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [cremo], *to burn again, burn utterly:* nec recremanda foris, sed recreanda polis, Ven. Fort. Carm. 9, 2, 114.

rĕ-crĕo, āvi, ātum, *v. a.*, *to make* or *create anew, to remake, reproduce, restore, renew* (very rare; syn.: reficio, reparo): lumen, Lucr. 5, 759; 5, 277; cf. id. 5, 323: carnes, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155.—Poet.: Athenae recreaverunt vitam legesque rogarunt, *transformed, reformed life* (by agriculture), Lucr. 6, 3; Lact. 7, 21; Sedul. 4, 289; cf., of baptism, Paul. Nol. C. 21, 465; and, jocosely: illic homo homines non alit, verum educat Recreatque, *he does not merely feed men, but fattens and transforms them* (by much eating), Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 23.—**II.** In gen., *to restore to a good condition, to revive, refresh, recruit, invigorate* in body or mind; and, mid., *to become refreshed* or *recruited, to recover, revive* (freq. and class.; syn.: reficio, relevo, erigo, confirmo). **A.** In body: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus Et recreet vires interdatus, Lucr. 4, 868; cf. Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 4: voculam, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1: ex vulnere, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Liv. 29, 18: ex gravi morbo, Cic. Red. ad Quir. 1, 4: aspectu smaragdi recreatur acies, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63: lassitudines, id. 22, 13, 15, § 32; cf. defectionem, Tac. A. 6, 50: leni vento umerum, Hor. C. 3, 20, 13: arbor aestivâ recreatur aurâ, id. ib. 1, 22, 18: tenuatum corpus, id. S. 2, 2, 84: potorem squillis, id. ib. 2, 4, 58: semivivum ex acie elatum, Nep. Eum. 4, 4: fessos maniplos, Sil. 17, 194.—**B.** In mind: quae (litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt: recreatum enim me non queo dicere, *revivified*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: reficere et recreare mentem, id. Planc. 1, 2; so coupled with reficere, id. Mil. 1, 2; cf.: (discipulus) mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis, quorum diversitate reficitur stomachus, Quint. 1, 12, 5: afflictum erexit, perditumque recreavit, *restored again to life*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; cf.: provinciam afflictam, et perditam erigere atque recreare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 212: ego recreavi afflictos animos bonorum, id. Att. 1, 16, 8: res publica revirescat et recreetur, id. Fam. 6, 10, 5: non recreatus neque restitutus populus, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: recreatur civitas, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: (animus) cum se collegit atque recreavit, *has recovered itself*, id. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: litteris sustentor et recreor, id. Att. 4, 10, 1: Caesarem Pierio recreatis antro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 40: spatium interponendum ad recreandos animos, * Caes. B. C. 3, 74 *fin.* et saep.: se ex magno timore, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 8: recreatus ex metu mortis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160: ab hoc maerore recreari, id. Att. 12, 14, 2: se ab illo tumore, Auct. B. Alex. 37 *fin.:* veritas debilitata tandem aequitate talium virorum recreëtur, Cic. Quint. 2, 4.—With *gen.:* recreatur animi, App. M. 2, p. 119, 37; 5, p. 168, 21.

rĕ-crĕpo, āre, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sound back, resound, ring, echo* (poet.; perh. only in the foll. passages): cava cymbala recrepant, Cat. 63, 29: saepe lapis recrepat Cyllenia murmura (i. e. lyram) pulsus, Verg. Cir. 108.

rĕ-cresco, crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. n.*, *to grow again, to grow up* or *increase again* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): ergo terra tibi libatur et aucta recrescit, Lucr. 5, 260: favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41 *fin.:* praecisa ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: luna pleno orbe, Ov. H. 2, 5: recretis crinibus, *that have grown again*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 560.

rĕcrŭcĭfīgo, ĕre, *v. a.* [re-, crux, and figo], *to crucify anew*, Hier. in Ep. ad Gal. 3, 5, 14.

rĕ-crūdesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become raw again.* * **I.** Lit., of wounds, *to break open afresh:* nunc autem hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, * Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2.—**II.** Trop.: recrudescente Manlianâ seditione, *breaking out again*, Liv. 6, 18: recruduit pugna, id. 10, 19 *fin.:* recruduit soporatus odor, Curt. 7, 1, 7: recrudescit nefas, Sen. Phoen. 231.

rectā and **rectē**, *advv.*, v. rego, *P. a. fin.*

rectĭangŭlum, i, *n.* [rectus-angulus], *a right-angled triangle*, Isid. 3, 12, 2.

rectĭfĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [rectus-facio], *the harmonizing, reconciling* (late Lat.): contrariorum, Junii Partib. Div. Leg. 2, 29.

rectio, ōnis, *f.* [rego], *a leading, guiding, government, direction* (Ciceronian): rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11.—*Plur.:* rerum publicarum, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61 (Madv. conj. rerum publicarum rectionis genera).

* **rectĭtātor**, ōris, *m.* [rectito, v. rego], *a leader, director:* ratis rectitator, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2551 P.

rectĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [rectus] (post-class.). **I.** *Straightness, directness.* Lit., Aggen. ap. Front. p. 46 Goes.—**II.** Trop., *uprightness, rectitude* (class. aequitas), Hier. in Isa. 8, 10; 26, 7: hominum, Just. Nov. 13 praef.

rectō, *adv.*, v. rego, *P. a. fin.*

rector, ōris, *m.* [rego], *a guider, leader, director, ruler, master* (cf.: moderator, gubernator). **I.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.), of *a helmsman:* navium rectores, Cic. Div. 1, 14, 24; so Verg. A. 5, 161; 176; Ov. M. 2, 186; 6, 232; 11, 482; 493; id. Tr. 1, 2, 31;

of *a horseman*, id. A. A. 2, 433; Sil. 17, 138; Tac. Agr. 36 *fin.*; id. A. 1, 65; Suet. Tit. 4; of *an elephant-driver*, Liv. 27, 49; 44, 5; Curt. 8, 14, 9; of *a herdsman*, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 4.—**II.** Trop., *a ruler, leader, governor*, etc. (class.): inesse aliquem non solum habitatorem in hac caelesti ac divinâ domo, sed etiam rectorem et moderatorem et tamquam architectum tanti operis, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 90: rector et gubernator civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 29, 52; cf. id. ib. 5, 3, 5; 5, 4, 6; 6, 1, 1; 6, 13, 13; id. de Or. 1, 48, 211; Liv. 4, 14: Thebarum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 74: Dolopum, Ov. M. 12, 364: populorum, id. ib. 7, 481; cf., of the deity: quid sit summi rectoris ac domini numen, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 11, so of Jupiter: rector caelestûm, deûm, Olympi, etc., Cat. 64, 204: divûm, Verg. A. 8, 572: superûm, Ov. M. 1, 668; 2, 60; 9, 498; 13, 599 al.; of Neptune: pelagi, maris, id. ib. 1, 331; 4, 797; 11, 207; Stat. Achill. 1, 61 al.; of *the ruler* of a province, Tac. A. 2, 4; 12, 40; id. H. 2, 59; 85; Suet. Aug. 89; id. Vesp. 8; of *the commander* of an army, Tac. Agr. 28; id. H. 1, 87; 2, 11; 36; Suet. Aug. 89; Verg. A. 9, 173 Heyne; of *a master of youth, a tutor, instructor, teacher, guide*, Plin. Ep. 3, 3, 4; Suet. Aug. 48; id. Tib. 12; Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 48; 13, 2: bonorum rector (sapiens), Sen. Ep. 85, 38.—Of inanim. or abstr. things: (sol) nec temporum modo terrarumque, sed siderum etiam ipsorum caelique rector, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 12: animus incorruptus, aeternus, rector humani generis, Sall. J. 2, 3, and v. rectrix; Quint. 12, 10, 56.

rectrix, īcis, *f.* [rector], *she that leads* or *guides; a directress, governess, mistress* (post-Aug.): animam velut aurigam rectricemque membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 9: sapientia domina rectrixque est, Sen. Ep. 85, 32: Italia rectrix parensque mundi altera, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201.

rectūra, ae, *f.* [rego]. **I.** *Uprightness*, Front. Colon. p. 131 Goes. — **II.** *Control, government*: decuriarum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 21.

rectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from rego.

rĕcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [recumbo], *a falling down; reclining at table*, Plin. 24, 13, 72, § 116; Hier. in Cantic. Hom. 1, 1.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Matt. 23, 6.

rĕ-cŭbo, āre, *v. n., to lie upon the back; to lie back, recline* (rare but class.): hunc tu, diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto Circumfusa super, Lucr. 1, 38; * Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: Tyrio recubare toro, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sus solo, Verg. A. 3, 392; 8, 45: antro, id. ib. 8, 297: in antro, id. ib. 6, 418: sub tegmine fagi, id. E. 1, 1: sub quâ arbore, Ov. A. A. 2, 342; Isid. 14, 4, 11; Val. Fl. 7, 523.

rēcŭla (also written **rēscŭla**), ae, *f. dim.* [res]. **I.** *A small matter, a trifle*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 613 P.; in *plur.*, App. M. 4, p. 148: resculae (al. reculae), Salv. c. Avar. 4, p. 166.—**II.** In partic., *a small estate*, Don. Vit. Verg. *init.*

rĕcultus, a, um, *Part.*, from recolo.

rĕ-cumbo, cŭbui, 3, *v. n.* [cumbo, cubo], *to lay one's self back, lie down again; to lie down*. **I.** Of persons. **A.** In gen. (class.): eum primo perterritum somno surrexisse, dein, cum se collegisset ... recubuisse, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: in cubiculo, id. Deiot. 15, 42: in exedrâ lectulo posito, id. de Or. 3, 5, 17: in herbâ, id. ib. 2, 71, 287: spondâ sibi propiore recumbit, Ov. F. 2, 345: tauros medio recumbere sulco, *to sink down*, id. M. 7, 539; cf.: mulier sopita recumbit, *sinks into sleep*, Lucr. 6, 794.—**B.** In partic., *to recline at table*: in triclinio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: rediit hora dicta, recubuit, Phaedr. 4, 23, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1; id. C. 3, 3, 11; Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 4; 4, 30, 3; 9, 23, 4; Just. 43, 1, 4; Vulg. Johan. 21, 20.—**II.** Of inanim. things, *to fall* or *sink down* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne (pons) supinus eat cavâque in palude recumbat, Cat. 17, 4; cf. Verg. A. 9, 713: onus (domûs quassatae) in proclinatas partes, Ov. Tr. 2, 84: at nebulae magis ima petunt campoque recumbunt, *sink, settle down*, Verg. G. 1, 401; cf.: minax ponto Unda, Hor. C. 1, 12, 32: pelagus, Sen. Thyest. 589: (juba) dextro jactata recumbit in armo, *falls, rolls down*, Verg. G. 3, 86; cf.: in umeros cervix collapsa recumbit, *sinks back, reclines*, id. A. 9, 434: cervix umero, Ov. M. 10, 195: vitem in terram recumbere, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 259: jugera Martialis longo Janiculi jugo recumbunt, *descend, slope down*, Mart. 4, 64, 3; cf.: duro monti recumbens Narnia, Sil. 8, 459.

rĕcŭpĕrātĭo, rĕcŭpĕrātīvus, rĕcŭpĕrātor, rĕcŭpĕrātōrĭus, rĕcŭpĕro, v. reciperatio, etc.

rĕ-cūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, * *to restore by taking care of; to refresh, invigorate, make whole, cure*, = recreare; also, *to take care of; to prepare with care*: me otio et urticâ, Cat. 44, 15: chartam, *to prepare carefully*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75; cf.: sedulo corpora laniata, App. M. 8, p. 210, 3: plagas, id. ib. 6, p. 183, 28.

rĕ-curro, curri (recucurrit, only Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 99), 3, *v. n., to run back, hasten back* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ego ad anum recurro rursum, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 50; cf.: recurrit rursus ad Hispalim Caesar, Auct. B. Hisp. 40 *fin.*: ad me, Cic. Att. 2, 11, 1; Hor. Epod. 5, 75; cf. id. S. 2, 6, 31: ad raedam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: in Tusculanum, id. Att. 13, 47 *fin.*: in arcem, Liv. 4, 55: rure, Hor. S. 1, 2, 127: recipe te et recurre, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 8: jam huc recurret, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 10: luna tum crescendo, tum defectionibus in initia recurrendo, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50; cf. Tib. 2, 4, 18: ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aqua, Ov. H. 5, 30; cf.: in suos fontes versa aqua, id. Am. 2, 1, 26.—Poet., of *the revolving* of the sun, * Verg. A. 7, 100; and of the year, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 147.—With a homogeneous object: coeptum saepe recurrat iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 360. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to come back, turn back, return, revert, recur*: cur posteris amplior honor quam majoribus haberetur? curve non retro quoque recurreret aequitas eadem? Plin. Pan. 38 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 5, 9, 6: naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24: mox Bruma recurrit iners, id. C. 4, 7, 12; cf.: recurrat versa hiems, Ov. F. 2, 854: valetudines anniversariae ac tempore certo recurrentes, Suet. Aug. 81: ad easdem conditiones, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*; cf.: uti eo recurrant, id. ib. 85, 4: cum ea unde generata, quo recurrant, viderit, *whither they return*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 61; Vell. 2, 4, 7. — With *dat.*: haec appellatio memoriae recurret, *will recur to memory*, Plin. Pan. 88 *fin.* (with admoneri and recordari): recurrentes versus = reciproci, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; 9, 14. — **B.** In partic., pregn., *to have recourse to, to resort, recur to* any thing (very rare; usu. decurro, q. v.): ad eam rationem recurrunt, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 13; so, ad eos auctores, etc., id. prooem. § 17.

rĕcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [recurro], *a running back, backward course, return*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 911.

* **rĕcursĭtans**, antis, *Part.* [recurso], *running back repeatedly, frequently returning*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 25.

rĕcurso, āre, *v. freq. n.* [recurro], *to run* or *hasten back; to come back, return* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quid ego huc recursem? * Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 34: (corpora) dissiliunt longe, longeque recursant, * Lucr. 2, 106.—**II.** Trop.: urit atrox Juno et sub noctem cura recursat, Verg. A. 1, 662: curae, id. ib. 12, 802: multa viri virtus animo . . . recursat, *recurs again to her mind*, id. ib. 4, 3: animo vetera omina, Tac. H. 2, 78: in animos illa audacia, Eum. Pan. Const. 18.

rĕcursus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a running back, going back, return, retreat*, etc. (not ante-Aug.; and in the poets mostly in the *plur.*; in the *sing.*, Ov. M. 11, 454): inde alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus, Verg. A. 5, 583: ut recursus pateret, Liv. 26, 42 *fin.*; cf.: dent modo fata recursus, Ov. H. 6, 59; and id. M. 9, 593: celeres missae spondere recursus, id. ib. 6, 450: celerem recursum precatus est, Plin. Pan. 86, 4; Flor. 4, 11, 6 et saep.: per alternos undâ labente recursus, Ov. Ib. 423; cf.: Lydia perfusa flexuosi amnis Maeandri recursibus, i. e. *windings*, Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110: poti liquoris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 8.—Concr., *a returning path, way back*: (labyrinthus) itinerum ambages occursusque ac recursus inexplicabiles continet, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 85.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *A returning, return*: recursus ad bonam valetudinem, Cels. 4, 4: ad pristinum militiae ordinem, Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.—**2.** Of vision, sight, *reach, the power to bring back an image*: specula, cum procul abducta sunt, faciem non reddunt, quia acies nostra non habet usque ad nos recursum, Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 2.—**3.** In law t. t., *recourse*: ad judicem a quo fuerit provocatum, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 6.

rĕ-curvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bend* or *curve backwards, to turn back* (not ante-Aug.): equi colla, Ov. H. 4, 79: radicem, Col. 5, 10, 13: palmam, Gell. 3, 6, 2: in caput aquas, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 6: gladios in vulnera, Stat. Th. 3, 583. — In *part. perf.*: mucrone intus recurvato, Cels. 7, 7, 4: os magis in exteriora, id. 8, 1 *fin.*: undae (Maeandri), *winding, serpentine*, Ov. M. 2, 246.

rĕ-curvus, a, um, *adj., turned back, bent, crooked*, or *curved back* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.; also in post-Aug. prose; syn.: reduncus, repandus): cornu, * Verg. A. 7, 513; Ov. M. 5, 327; id. F. 5, 119: puppis, id. M. 8, 141; 11, 464; 15, 698: fibrae radicis, id. ib. 14, 632: hederae nexus, *winding*, id. ib. 3, 664; cf. tectum, i. e. *the Labyrinth*, id. H. 10, 71: aera, i. e. *hooks, fish-hooks*, id. F. 6, 240: tergum (delphini), id. ib. 2, 113 et saep.: conchae ad buccinum recurvae, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

rĕcūsābĭlis, e, *adj.* [recuso], *that should be rejected* (post-class.): revelatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.*

rĕcūsātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a declining, refusal*. **A.** Lit. (good prose): disputationis, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 26: cotidiana mea recusatio, Hirt. B. G. prooem. § 1: sine ullâ recusatione, Cic. Phil. 7, 4, 13: sine recusatione, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5; * Caes. B. C. 3, 90. —**B.** Transf.: stomachi, *loathing, nausea*, Petr. 141, 6.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **A.** *An objection, protest*: neque haec tua recusatio confessio sit captae pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 53, 148: poena violatae religionis justam recusationem non habet, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41. —**B.** *A plea in defence, counter-plea* (opp. petitio): judiciale (genus orationum) habet in se accusationem et defensionem, aut petitionem et recusationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7; 2, 4, 11; Quint. 4, 4, 6; 5, 6, 5.

rĕcūsātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prohibitory* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Salut. Praecc. 22.

rĕ-cūso, āvi, ātum, 1 (*gen. plur.* of the *part. pres.* recusantûm, Verg. A. 7, 16), *v. a.* [causa]. **I.** In gen., *to make an objection against*, in statement or reply; *to decline, reject, refuse, be reluctant* or *unwilling to do* a thing, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: abnuo, renuo, denego); constr. with *acc.*, an *inf.*, an *object-clause*, with *de, ne, quin, quominus*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.*: uxorem, * Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 16; Hor. S. 1, 4, 50: me judicem, Tac. Or. 5 al.; cf.: populum Romanum disceptatorem, Cic. Fl. 38, 97: populi Romani amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: nec quae pepigere recusent, Verg. A. 12, 12: nullum periculum communis salutis causâ, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; so, nullum periculum, id. ib. 7, 19; id. B. C. 3, 26: laborem, id. ib. 1, 68 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 26; 12, 11, 10: nihil nisi hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 41: legumina, id. B. C. 3, 47 *fin.*: servitutem, Sall. J. 31, 20: vincla (leones), Verg. A. 7, 16: jussa, id. ib. 5, 749 et saep.: nihil tibi a me postulanti recusabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 128; so, psalteria virginibus probis, Quint. 1, 10, 31: nihil de poenâ, Cic. Planc. 1, 3; cf.: de stipendio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: qui quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent, id. B. C. 1, 32, 5: Ptolemaeus recusabat regem Aridaeum, *rejected*, Just. 13, 2, 11. — Of things: terra numquam recusat imperium, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: genua impediunt cursumque recusant, Verg. A. 12, 747: rapax ignis non umquam alimenta recusat, Ov. M. 8, 837: (falsae gemmae) recusant limae probationem, Plin. 37, 13, 76, § 200 et saep. — (β) With *inf.* (in class. prose, only in negative sentences or questions implying a negative): mori recusare, Caes. B. G. 3, 22; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 6; 10, 17, 2; Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 25; Liv. 22, 60, 17: hoc facere, id. 5, 53, 9: ad minora se demittere, Quint. prooem. § 5: prodere voce suâ quemquam aut opponere morti, Verg. A. 2, 126: praeceptis parere, id. ib. 2, 607: quicquam tentare, id. ib. 11, 437: tibi comes ire, id. ib. 2, 704: facere ipse, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 208; Plin.

Pan. 5; Curt. 6, 11, 36; Just. 14, 1, 6.—Of things: pedes vitiosum ferre recusant Corpus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 108; so id. Ep. 2, 1, 259; id. A. P. 39.—(γ) With *object-clause:* non rem (medicam) antiqui damnabant, sed artem. Maxime vero quaestum esse manipretio vitae recusabant, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 16: Velinum lacum obstrui recusantes, *refusing to permit,* Tac. A. 1, 79; cf. infra, II.—(δ) With *de:* de judiciis transferendis recusare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6.—(ε) With *ne:* Servilius et recusare et deprecari, ne iniquis judicibus... judicium capitis in se constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit, id. Off. 3, 27, 100: reliqui ... ne unus omnes antecederet, recusarent, Caes. B. C. 3, 82 *fin.*—(ζ) With *quin:* si absim, haud recusem, quin mihi male sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 8: non possumus, quin alii a nobis dissentiant, recusare, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 7: non recuso quin, etc., id. Fam. 6, 18, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 45 *fin.:* neque recusare ... quin armis contendant, id. B. G. 4, 7; Liv. 8, 7, 19.—(η) With *quominus:* nec recusabo, quominus omnes mea legant, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7; id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 31: ... quominus perpetuo sub illorum dicione essent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: neque recusavit quo minus poenam subiret, Nep. Epam. 8, 2.—(θ) *Absol.:* non recuso, non abnuo, etc., Cic. Mil. 36, 100: recusandi aut deprecandi causâ legatos mittere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6; Verg. E. 3, 29 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *To refute, disprove:* nativitatis mendacium, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 11.—**2.** In jurid. lang., *to protest* against a complaint; *to object, take exception, plead in defence:* causa omnis, in quâ pars altera agentis est, altera recusantis, Quint. 3, 10, 1: numquid recusas contra me? Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 18: tu me ad verbum vocas: non ante venio, quam recusaro ... Quoniam satis recusavi, veniam jam quo vocas, Cic. Caecin. 28, 8 sq.: cum reus recusare vellet, sub usuris creditam esse pecuniam, etc., Dig. 17, 1, 48; cf. recusatio, II. B.

* **rĕcussābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [recutio], *that can be struck back and forth:* sphaera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6 *fin.*

1. rĕcussus, a, um, *Part.*, from recutio.

2. rĕcussus, ūs, *m.* [recutio], *a striking back, a recoil, rebound* (only in *abl. sing.*), Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; Fulg. Myth. praef. 1.

rĕ-cŭtĭo, no *perf.*, cussum, 3, *v. a.* [quatio], *to strike back* or *backwards, to cause to rebound* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aequor penitus, Val. Fl. 5, 167; jugum Christi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 40: horrorem, id. Conf. 8, 11: uteroque recusso Insonuere cavae cavernae, *being caused to reverberate,* * Verg. A. 2, 52: recussus somno, *aroused by shaking, startled,* App. M. 5, p. 170, 27; 4, p. 153, 35.

rĕ-cŭtītus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis], *circumcised:* Judaei, Mart. 7, 30, 5; Petr. 68, 8; cf. poet. transf.: sabbata, Pers. 5, 184: colla, *skinned, galled,* Mart. 9, 57, 4.

rēda, ae, *f.*, v. raeda.

rĕd-accendo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a., to kindle again, rekindle* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 30 *fin.;* id. Res. Carn. 12; Hier. Ep. 5, 1.

1. rĕdactus, a, um, *Part.*, from redigo.

2. rĕdactus, ūs, *m.* [redigo], *proceeds, produce:* fructuum holeris, Dig. 7, 1, 58: venditionis, ib. 46, 3, 89.

* **rĕd-ădopto,** āvi, 1, *v. a., to adopt anew, to readopt:* filium denuo, Dig. 1, 7, 41.

* **rĕd-ambŭlo,** āre, *v. n., to come back, return:* bene ambula et redambula, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120.

rĕd-ămo, āre, *v. a., to love back, love in return, return love for love* (formed by Cic. after the Gr. ἀντιφιλεῖν): qui vel amare vel, ut ita dicam, redamare possit, Cic. Lael. 14, 49; also in late Lat., Macr. S. 6, 9, 6; Symm. Ep. 3, 2; Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 75; Leo M. Serm. 72; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19, 18.

* **rĕd-amtrŭo,** āre, *v. n., to dance opposite* in the Salian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 273 Müll.

rĕdănĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redanimo], *a restoring to life, reanimation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 38.

rĕd-ănĭmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to quicken again, restore to life, reanimate* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 13; 19; 31 al.

rĕd-ardesco, ĕre, *v. n., to blaze up anew:* flamma redardescet, quae modo nulla fuit, Ov. R. Am. 734.

rĕd-argŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a., to disprove, refute, confute, contradict* (class.; syn.: refello, refuto). (α) With *acc.:* nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; so, aliquem, id. Clu. 23, 62; Quint. 6, 3, 73 al.; opp. probare, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 293; so, orationem (opp. convinci), id. Univ. 3: contraria, id. Part. 9, 33: crimen, Quint. 11, 1, 9: famosos libellos, Suet. Aug. 55.—Of abstr. subjects: improborum prosperitates redarguunt vim omnem deorum ac potestatem, Cic. N. D. 3, 36: inconstantiam tuam, id. Dom. 9, 21: advenit qui vestra dies muliebribus armis Verba redarguerit, *will refute thy words, show them to be false,* * Verg. A. 11, 687.—*(β) With *object-clause:* audi rationem falsam quidem, sed quam redarguere falsam esse tu non queas, Gell. 15, 9, 7.—(γ) With *gen.*, *to convict of, prove guilty of:* nec sane magnum aliquid efficiemus, quod illos ignorantiae redarguemus, Lact. 3, 1, 15; cf.: redarguti a lege quasi transgressores, Vulg. Jacob. 2, 9.—(δ) *Absol.:* poterat autem inpune; quis enim redargueret? Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; Quint. 6, 3, 72.

rĕdargūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redarguo], *a refutation, reproof, defence:* non habens in ore suo refutationes, Vulg. Psa. 37, 15: in redargutionem venire, *to fall into contempt, be mocked at,* id. Act. 19, 27; id. Psa. 37, 15; Boëth. Arist. Elench. 1 pr.

rēdārĭus, v. raedarius.

* **rĕd-armātus,** a, um, *Part.* [armo], *armed again, rearmed:* manus novis jaculis, Dict. Cret. 2, 40.

* **rĕd-auspĭco,** āre, *v. n., to take the auspices anew* or *again:* exauspicavi ex vinclis: nunc intellego Redauspicandum esse in catenas denuo, comically for, *to go back again, return,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 108 Brix ad loc.

reddĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reddo], *a giving back, returning.* **I.** Jucunditatis, Vulg. Ecclus. 1, 29: rationis, i. e. *rendering a reason,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 7.—**II.** *A repetition, recurrence:* orationis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.—**III.** Rhet. t. t., Gr. ἀπόδοσις, *the consequent clause, the apodosis,* Quint. 8, 3, 77; 79; 80; Aus. Idyll. 12 pr.

reddĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [redditio, III.], *of* or *belonging to the apodosis, consequential, redditive:* pars, *the apodosis,* Diom. p. 432 P.: particulae, e. g. talis, ita, Prisc. p. 1052 P.

reddĭtor, ōris, *m.* [reddo], *one who pays, a payer:* debitorum, Aug. Ep. 5; Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 4.

reddĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from reddo.

red-do, dĭdi, ditum, 3 (old *fut.* reddibo = reddam, Plaut. Cas. 1, 41; id. Men. 5, 7, 49, acc. to Non. 476, 27; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 508, 9; *pass.* reddibitur, id. Ep. 1, 1, 22), *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to give back, return, restore* (freq. and class.; syn. restituo): reddere est quod debeas ei cujus est volenti dare, Sen. Ben. 7, 19, 2: ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 109; 4, 3, 5; cf.: potes nunc mutuam drachmam dare mihi unam, quam cras reddam tibi? id. Ps. 1, 1, 84; so corresp. to dare, id. ib. 1, 1, 89; id. Stich. 4, 1, 42: quid si reddatur illi, unde empta est, id. Merc. 2, 3, 83; id. Men. 3, 3, 21 sq.; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 24 sq. et saep.; cf. the foll.: ea, quae utenda acceperis, majore mensurâ, si modo possis, jubet reddere Hesiodus, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so corresp. to accipere, id. Lael. 8, 26; 16, 58; id. Rep. 2, 5, 10; Sen. Ben. 1, 1, 13: accipe quod nunquam reddas mihi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 66; Verg. G. 4, 172; id. A. 8, 450 et saep.: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *I give it back and renounce it,* Cic. Sull. 30, 84: *Th.* Redde argentum aut virginem. *Ph.* Quod argentum, quam tu virginem, me reposcis? Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 14: ut (virginem) suis Restituam ac reddam, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; so with restituere, Liv. 3, 68 al.; cf.: reddere alias tegulas, i. e. restituere, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 29: obsides, Naev. ap. Non. 474, 19; so Caes. B. G. 1, 35; 1, 36; 6, 12: captivos, id. ib. 7, 90; Liv. 26, 50: homines, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7 al.: corpora (mortuorum), Verg. A. 11, 103; cf. id. ib. 2, 543: equos, Cic. Rep. 4, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 38: suum cuique, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: hereditatem mulieri, id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: sive paribus paria redduntur, i. e. *are set against, opposed to,* id. Or. 49, 164: nosmet ipsos nobis reddidistis, id. Red. in Sen. 1, 1: redditus Cyri solio Phraates, Hor. C. 2, 2, 17: reddas incolumem, precor, id. ib. 1, 3, 7: ut te reddat natis carisque, id. S. 1, 1, 83: redditus terris Daedalus, Verg. A. 6, 18; cf.: patriis aris, id. ib. 11, 269: oculis nostris, id. ib. 2, 740: tenebris, id. ib. 6, 545: sed jam urbi votisque publicis redditus, Plin. Pan. 60, 1: ex magnâ desperatione saluti redditus, Just. 12, 10, 1: quin tu primum salutem reddis, quam dedi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 11: operam da, opera reddibitur tibi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 22; so id. Men. 4, 2, 101: cum duo genera liberalitatis sint, unum dandi beneficii, alterum reddendi, demus nec ne, in nostrâ potestate est; non reddere viro bono non licet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 48; so Sen. Ben. 1, 1 sq.; and cf. Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 10: redde his libertatem, id. Poen. 5, 4, 17; so, Lyciis libertatem ademit, Rhodiis reddidit, Suet. Claud. 25: patriam, Liv. 5, 51 *fin.:* sibi ereptum honorem, Verg. A. 5, 342: conspectum, id. ib. 9, 262 al.: se ipse convivio reddidit, *betook himself again to the banquet, returned,* Liv. 23, 9 *fin.:* quae belua reddit se catenis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 71: se reddidit astris, Sil. 4, 119; so, lux terris, Verg. A. 8, 170: se iterum in arma, id. ib. 10, 684.—(β) Poet., with *inf.:* sua monstra profundo Reddidit habere Jovi, Stat. Th. 1, 616.—(γ) *Absol.* (rare and poet.), of a river: sic modo conbibitur, modo Redditur ingens Erasinus, *is swallowed up... reappears,* Ov. M. 15, 275.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *To give up, hand over, deliver, impart, assign; to yield, render, give, grant, bestow, pay, surrender, relinquish, resign* (syn.: trado, refero): Cincius eam mihi abs te epistulam reddidit, quam tu dederas, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 1; so, litteras (alicui), id. ib. 2, 1, 1; id. Fam. 2, 17, 1: litteras a te mihi reddidit stator tuus, id. ib. 2, 1, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 1; 2, 20; 3, 33; Sall. C. 34, 3; cf. mandata, Suet. Tib. 16: pretium alicui pro benefactis ejus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 20: hoccine pretii, id. As. 1, 2, 2; cf.: praemia debita (along with persolvere grates), Verg. A. 2, 537: cetera praemia (with dare), id. ib. 9, 254: primos honores, id. ib. 5, 347: gratiam alicui (for the usual referre gratiam), Sall. J. 110, 4: reddunt ova columbae, Juv. 3, 202: obligatam Jovi dapem, Hor. C. 2, 7, 17: o fortunata mors, quae naturae debita, pro patriâ est potissimum reddita, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 31; cf.: vitam naturae reddendam, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; so, vitam, Lucr. 6, 1198: debitum naturae morbo, i. e. *to die by disease,* Nep. Reg. 1 *fin.:* lucem, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 35: ultimum spiritum, Vell. 2, 14, 2; cf. id. 2, 22, 2; 2, 35 *fin.;* 2, 87, 2: animam caelo, id. ib. 123 *fin.;* cf. animas (with moriuntur), Verg. G. 3, 495: hanc animam, vacuas in auras, Ov. P. 2, 11, 7: caute vota reddunto, *to pay, offer, render,* Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; so, vota, Verg. E. 5, 75; Just. 11, 10, 10: tura Lari, Tib. 1, 3, 34: liba deae, Ov. F. 6, 476: fumantia exta, Verg. G. 2, 194; Tac. H. 4, 53; cf.: graves poenas, i. e. *to suffer,* Sall. J. 14, 21: promissa viro, Verg. A. 5, 386 al.: tibi ego rationem reddam? *will render an account,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6; so, rationem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 114; Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 38; v. ratio: animam a pulmonibus respirare et reddere, *to give off, exhale,* id. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf.: ut tibiae sonum reddunt, *give forth,* Quint. 11, 3, 20; so, sonum, id. 9, 4, 40; 66; Sen. Ep. 108; Hor. A. P. 348: vocem, Verg. A. 3, 40; 7, 95; 8, 217 (with mugiit); Hor. A. P. 158: stridorem, Ov. M. 11, 608: murmura, id. ib. 10, 702: flammam, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36 et saep.; so, alvum, Cels. 2, 12, 2: bilem, id. 7, 23: sanguinem, *to vomit,* Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6 (just before: sanguinem rejecit): urinam, Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165: calculum, id. 28, 15, 61, § 217: catulum partu, Ov. M. 15, 379; cf. so of parturition, id. ib. 10, 513; id. H. 16, 46: fructum, quem reddunt praedia, *yield, produce,* Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 75; Ov. P. 1, 5, 26; Col. 2, 16, 2; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 87; cf. Tib. 2, 6, 22; Quint. 12, 10, 25: generi nostro haec reddita est benignitas, *is imparted to,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 27; cf.: nulla quies est

Reddita corporibus primis, Lucr. 2, 96.— Hence, poet., redditum esse, in gen., = factum esse, esse: una superstitio, superis quae reddita divis, *which is given, belongs to the gods*, Verg. A. 12, 817: quibus et color et sapor una reddita sunt cum odore, Lucr. 2, 681; cf. id. 2, 228 Munro ad loc.; Juv. 1, 93; Orell. ad Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 216: neque iis petentibus jus redditur, *is dispensed, granted*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: alicui jus, Quint. 11, 2, 50; cf.: alicui testimonium reddere industriae, id. 11, 1, 88: quod reliquum vitae virium, id ferro potissimum reddere volebant, *to yield, sacrifice*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: quibus ille pro meritis... jura legesque reddiderat, *had conferred upon it the power of self-jurisdiction*, Caes. B. G. 7, 76; cf. Liv. 9, 43, 23 Drak.: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14: conubia, *to bestow, grant*, id. 4, 5: peccatis veniam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 75: nomina facto vera, *to call by the right name*, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 36.— Hence, **b.** Jurid. t. t.: judicium, *to appoint, grant, fix the time for a trial*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 57; Caes. B. C. 2, 18; Quint. 7, 4, 43; Tac. A. 1, 72: jus, *to administer justice, pronounce sentence*, id. ib. 6, 11; 13, 51; id. H. 3, 68; id. G. 12; Suet. Vit. 9 et saep.—**2.** *To give up, yield, abandon* to one that which has not been taken away, but only threatened or in danger: Thermitanis urbem, agros legesque suas reddere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 90 (= relinquere, id. ib. 2, 2, 36, § 88): Orestis leges suae redditae, *left undisturbed*, Liv. 33, 34, 6; 9, 43, 23 (cf. restituere); 29, 21, 7.—**3.** *To give back, pay back*; hence, *to take revenge for, punish, inflict vengeance for*: per eum stare quominus accepta ad Cannas redderetur hosti clades, Liv. 24, 17, 7: reddidit hosti cladem, id. 24, 20, 2: redditaque aequa Cannensi clades, id. 27, 49, 5.—**4.** *To give back* in speech or writing, i. e. **a.** *To translate, render* (syn.: converto, transfero): cum ea, quae legeram Graece, Latine redderem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 155: verbum pro verbo, id. Opt. Gen. 5: verbo verbum, Hor. A. P. 133; cf. Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 54.—**b.** *To repeat, declare, report, narrate, recite, rehearse* (freq. in Quint.): ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis iisdem redderet, quibus cogitasset, Cic. Brut. 88, 301; cf. Quint. 10, 6, 3: sive paria (verba) paribus redduntur, sive opponuntur contraria, Cic. Or. 49, 164: reddere quae restant, id. Brut. 74, 258: tertium actum de pastionibus, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: nomina per ordinem audita, Quint. 11, 2, 23: causas corruptae eloquentiae, id. 8, 6, 76: quid cuique vendidissent, id. 11, 2, 24: dictata, *to repeat, rehearse*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14; id. S. 2, 8, 80: carmen, *to recite, deliver*, id. C. 4, 6, 43: cum talia reddidit hospes, Ov. M. 6, 330; Lucr. 2, 179: causam, id. F. 1, 278: insigne exemplum suo loco, Tac. H. 4, 67.—**c.** *To answer, reply* (poet.): veras audire et reddere voces, Verg. A. 1, 409; 6, 689: Aeneas contra cui talia reddit, id. ib. 10, 530; 2, 323: auditis ille haec placido sic reddidit ore, id. ib. 11, 251 et saep.; cf. responsa, id. G. 3, 491: responsum, Liv. 38, 9; 3, 60; Verg. A. 6, 672.—**5.** *To give back* or *render* a thing according to its nature or qualities; *to represent, imitate, express, resemble* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quas hominum reddunt facies, Lucr. 6, 812: faciem locorum, Ov. M. 6, 122; 7, 752: lux aemula vultum Reddidit, *gave back, reflected*, Stat. Achill. 2, 191: formam alicujus, Sil. 3, 634: et qui te nomine reddet Silvius Aeneas, Verg. A. 6, 768; cf.: jam Phoebe toto fratrem cum redderet orbe, Luc. 1, 538: paternam elegantiam in loquendo, Quint. 1, 1, 6; 6, 3, 107; cf.: odorem croci saporemque, i. e. *to smell and taste like saffron*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 177: imaginem quandam uvae, id. 34, 12, 32, § 123: flammam excellentis purpurae et odorem maris, id. 35, 6, 27, § 46: Apelleâ redditus arte Mentor, Mart. 11, 10, 2.—**6.** *To give back, return* a thing changed in some respect: senem illum Tibi dedo ulteriorem lepide ut lenitum reddas, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 31; cf.: quas tu sapienter mihi reddidisti opiparas opera tua, id. Poen. 1, 1, 4.— Hence, in gen., **7.** *To make* or *cause* a thing *to be* or *appear* something or somehow; *to render* (very freq. and class.; cf.: facio, redigo): reddam ego te ex ferâ fame mansuetem, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19; id. Capt. 4, 2, 42: eam (servitutem) lenem reddere, id. ib. 2, 5, 1: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: haec itinera infesta reddiderat, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: aliquem insignem, Verg. A. 5, 705: obscuraque moto Reddita forma lacu est, *dimmed by the disturbance of the water*, Ov. M. 3, 476: homines ex feris et immanibus mites reddidit et mansuetos, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 2: omnes Catilinas Acidinos postea reddidit, *has made all the Catilines seem to be Acidini*, i. e. *patriots, in comparison with himself*, id. Att. 4, 3, 3: aliquid perfectum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 109: aliquid effectum, *to accomplish*, id. Ps. 1, 3, 152; 1, 5, 116; 5, 2, 14: omne transactum, id. Capt. 2, 2, 95: actum, id. Trin. 3, 3, 90: dictum ac factum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 12.— With *ut* and *subj.*: hic reddes omnia Quae sunt certa ei consilia incerta ut sient, Ter. And. 2, 3, 15.—*Pass.* = fieri scripsit fasciculum illum epistularum totum sibi aquâ madidum redditum esse, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 4; Just. 16, 4, 6; 22, 7, 2: per sudorem corpus tantum imbecillius redditur, Cels. 3, 3, 19; cf. Just. 29, 4, 3; 42, 5, 4; 44, 1, 10; Flor. 3, 5, 17; Val. Max. 4, 3 prooem.; Lact. 4, 26, 33.

rĕdemptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redimo]. **I.** *A buying back, buying off; a releasing, ransoming, redemption*: cum captivis redemptio negabatur, Liv. 25, 6: ducis (capti), Quint. 7, 1, 29: puellae, Val. Max. 4, 3, 1: sacramenti, i. e. *the purchase of one's military oath*, i. e. *of his discharge*, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 4 (cf. id. ib. 55, 4: qui se pecuniâ redemerunt).—*Absol.*: quia mercede pactâ accesserat ad talem redemptionem, i. e. *a releasing* or *release of the debtor from the demand, by paying the creditor*, Dig. 17, 1, 6 *fin.*; v. redemptor.—**II.** *A buying up* of a court of justice, *bribing*: judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16.—*Plur.* and *absol.*: reorum pactiones, redemptiones, Cic. Pis. 36, 87.—**III.** *A farming* of the revenue, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11.—**IV.** Esp. (eccl. Lat.), *a release from sin* or *from its penalties, a rescuing from death*, etc.: animae suae, Vulg. Psa. 48, 8; *absol.*, id. Eph. 1, 7.

rĕdemptĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [redempto], *to buy up, redeem*: malefacta benefactis, *to compensate, make amends for*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 286 Müll.

***rĕdempto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [redimo], *to buy back, ransom, redeem*: (captivi) a propinquis redemptabantur, Tac. H. 3, 36.

rĕdemptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In all periods of the lang., *one who undertakes a thing by way of contract; a contractor, undertaker, purveyor, farmer* (syn. conductor); *absol.*: redemptor qui columnam illam de Cottâ et de Torquato conduxerat faciendam, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47; so Cato, R. R. 107 *in lemm.*; Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96: redemptori tuo dimidium pecuniae curavi, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 34, 9 *fin.*; Hor. C. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 72 et saep.—With *gen.*: tutelae Capitolii, Plin. 35, 3, 4, § 14: pontis, *one who farmed the tolls of a bridge*, Dig. 19, 2, 60 *fin.*: vectigalium, ib. 50, 5, 8 et saep.; cf. Fest. p. 270 Müll., and Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 270 and 3, 2, p. 217.—**II.** In jurid. Lat.: redemptor litis. **a.** *One who releases a debtor from a demand, by paying his creditor*, Dig. 17, 1, 6 *fin.*—**b.** *One who, for a consideration, undertakes the risk of a suit* (freq.), Dig. 1, 16, 9; Cod. Just. 2, 14 *fin.*—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *the Redeemer* (of the world from sin), Aug. Serm. 130, 2; Hier. Ep. 66, 8 *fin.*; Vulg. Job, 19, 25; id. Act. 7, 35 et saep.

rĕdemptrix, īcis, *f.* [redemptor, II.], *she that redeems, a redemptress*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 77, 3; Coripp. Laud. Just. 4, 297; Ambros. de Caïn et Abel, 2, 4, 13; id. de Vid. 6, 36.

rĕdemptūra, ae, *f.* [redimo], *an undertaking of public deliverings by contract, a contracting, farming* (very rare): qui redempturis auxissent patrimonia, Liv. 23, 48 *fin.*: redempturis faciendis, Dig. 14, 3, 5; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 270, and 3, 2, p. 217.

rĕdemptus, a, um, *Part.*, from redimo.

rĕd-ĕo, ii, itum, ire (lengthened form of the *pres.* redinunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 286 Müll.; cf.: obinunt, ferinunt, nequinunt, solinunt, for obeunt, feriunt, nequeunt, solent; and danit, danunt, for dat, dant; rare *fut.* redies, App. M. 6, 19, and Sen. Ben. 1, 2, 3; cf. Vulg. Lev. 25, 10; id. Jer. 37, 7), *v. n.* **I.** *To go* or *come back; to turn back, return, turn around* (freq. and class.; syn. revertor). **A.** Lit. **1.** Of persons. (α) *Absol.*: bene re gestâ salvus redeo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 58; 4, 3, 82: velletne me redire, Cic. Sest. 59, 126: et non nisi revocaretis, rediturus fuerim, Liv. 5, 51.—(β) With *ex* and *abl.*: erus alter ex Alide rediit, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 9: e provinciâ, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16: ex illis contionibus domum, Liv. 3, 68.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.*: a portu, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 16: a portâ, id. Merc. 4, 4, 9: a foro, id. Aul. 2, 6, 7; id. Ps. 4, 3, 11; cf.: a foro domum, id. Aul. 2, 3, 6; id. Cas. 3, 4, 1: ab re divinâ, id. Poen. 1, 2, 193: a cenâ, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1: a Caesare, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 7: a nobis, Verg. G. 1, 249: ab Africâ, Hor. C. 4, 8, 19: a flumine, Ov. M. 1, 588 et saep.—(δ) With *abl.* alone: Thebis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 35: Cariâ, id. Curc. 2, 1, 10: rure, id. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 4, 5, 5; 8; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63: colle, Ov. M. 1, 698: exsilio, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 106: opsonatu, id. Cas. 3, 5, 16; id. Men. 2, 2, 5; 14: suburbanâ aede, Ov. F. 6, 785.—(ε) With *adv. of place*: unde, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 91; Caes. B. G. 5, 11: inde domum, Ov. F. 5, 455: hinc, inde, unde, etc., Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 23; id. Capt. 3, 1, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 11, 7 al.—(ζ) With *adv. of time* or *manner*: eum rediturum actutum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 44; 4, 4, 16: pascua haud tarde redientia, Sil. 8, 520: tardius, Ov. M. 10, 674: mature, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 97: retro, Liv. 8, 11; 23, 28; Verg. A. 9, 794.—(η) With *in* and *acc.*: in patriam, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 90; id. Stich. 4, 1, 3; 4, 2, 7: in urbem, id. Cas. prol. 65; Liv. 4, 29 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*: in castra, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 45: in senatum rursus, id. Mil. 2, 6, 109; cf. joined with retro, Liv. 23, 28; 24, 20; 44, 27; Ov. M. 15, 249; Verg. A. 9, 794 al.: veram in viam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 17; cf.: in rectam semitam, id. ib. 2, 8, 33; and, in the same sense, simply in viam, Ter. And. 1, 2, 19; Cic. Phil. 12, 2, 7: in proelium, *to renew*, Liv. 22, 15, 9: serus in caelum redeas, Hor. C. 1, 2, 45: in gyrum, Ov. M. 7, 784 et saep.—(θ) With *ad* and *acc.*: ad navem, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 32: ad parentes denuo, id. Capt. 2, 3, 51; so, ad aliquem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 32; id. Cist. 4, 2, 56; id. Mil. 4, 2, 29; 34; id. Pers. 4, 4, 107: ad quos, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: ad castra, Auct. B. Hisp. 25; cf.: se rediturum ad penates et in patriam, Curt. 5, 5, 20.—(ι) With *acc.* alone: Syracusas, Plaut. Men. prol. 37: Romam, Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Liv. 3, 5: domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 37; id. Cas. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 1, 1, 92; 104; Hor. S. 2, 5, 6; Ov. F. 5, 455; Liv. 3, 68: Cirtam, Sall. J. 104, 1: Babyloniam, Just. 12, 10, 7; cf. (poet.): his laeti rediere duces loca amoena piorum, Sil. 13, 703.—(κ) With *adv. of direction*, etc.: huc, illuc, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 103; id. Most. 1, 1, 75; id. Rud. 3, 6, 41; id. Am. 1, 3, 29; id. Men. 4, 2, 53 sq.: isto, id. Pers. 4, 3, 43: intro, id. Aul. 2, 2, 31; id. Cas. 3, 5, 61; id. Cist. 4, 2, 37: quo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 261.—(λ) With *acc. of distance*: ite viam, Vet. Form. ap. Cic. Mur. 12, 26: itque reditque viam, Verg. A. 6, 122.—(μ) *Impers. pass.*: dum stas, reditum oportuit, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 43: ad arbitrum reditur, id. Rud. 4, 3, 79: manerent indutiae, dum ab illo rediri posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: ut Romam reditum est, Liv. 3, 5; 8, 11; Nep. Epam. 8.—(ν) With *inf.*: saepe redit patrios ascendere perdita muros, Verg. Cir. 171: hirundo redit cibos immittere nidis, Montan. ap. Sen. Ep. 122, 12.—**2.** Of things: astra ad idem, unde profecta sunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf.: sol in sua signa, Ov. F. 3, 161: totidem redeuntia solis Lumina viderunt, id. M. 14, 423: redeuntis cornua lunae, id. ib. 10, 479: adverso redierunt carbasa vento, id. H. 21, 71: Eurus reditura vela tenebat, id. M. 7, 664: flumen in eandem partem, ex quâ venerat, redit, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; cf.: amnes in fontes suos, Ov. M. 7, 200: ille qui in se redit orbis, Quint. 11, 3, 105: redeunt jam gramina campis Arboribusque comae, Hor. C. 4, 7, 1; cf.: arboribus frondes, Ov. F. 3, 237.—**B.** Trop., *to go* or *come back, to return*: aspersisti aquam, Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16; so, animus, id. Merc. 3, 1, 32; Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 12: mens, Ov. M. 14, 519: et mens et rediit verus in ora color, id. A. A. 3, 730: spiritus et vita redit bonis ducibus, Hor. C. 4, 8, 14: suum redit ingenium, Liv. 2, 22: memoria redit, Quint. 11, 2, 7: redit animo ille latus clavus, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 6: in pristinum

statum, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: in statum antiquum rediit res, Liv. 3, 9; cf.: reditum in vestram dicionem, Liv. 29, 17: cum Alcumenâ antiquam in gratiam, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 12: cum suis inimicissimis in gratiam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 20; id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 41; Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1; cf.: se numquam cum matre in gratiam redisse, *had never been reconciled*, i. e. *had never been at variance*, Cic. Att. 17, 1; and simply in gratiam, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 59; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 40; cf.: in concordiam, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 7: in amicitiam alicujus, Liv. 25, 16: in fidem alicujus, id. 25, 1: nunc demum in memoriam redeo, *I recollect, call to mind*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 25; so, in memoriam mortuorum, Cic. Sen. 7, 21; id. Inv. 1, 52, 98; id. Quint. 18, 57; cf.: in memoriam cum aliquo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 19: in corda redeunt tumultus, Claud. B. Get. 216: vere calor redit ossibus, Verg. G. 3, 272: redit agricolis labor actus in orbem, id. ib. 2, 401: rursum ad ingenium redit, *he returns to his natural bent*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 46; so, ad ingenium, id. Hec. 1, 2, 38: ad se atque ad mores suos, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: ad se, id. Att. 7, 3, 8; but redire ad se signifies also, *to come to one's self*, i. e. *to recover one's senses*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; cf. id. And. 3, 5, 16; Liv. 1, 41; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 138; cf.: ex somno vix ad se, Lucr. 4, 1023: donec discussis redeunt erroribus ad se, id. 4, 996: ad sanitatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 1; cf.: reverto: in veram rediit faciem solitumque nitorem, *returned to his true form* (of Apollo), Ov. M. 4, 231; cf.: in annos Quos egit, rediit, i. e. *he resumed his youth*, id. ib. 9, 430 (for which: reformatus primos in annos, id. ib. 9, 399): in juvenem, id. ib. 14, 766: in fastos, *to go back to them*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: quamvis redeant in aurum Tempora priscum, id. C. 4, 2, 39: in causas malorum, *to appear again as the cause of misfortunes*, Tac. H. 4, 50: maturos iterum est questa redire dies, Prop. 2, 18 (3, 10), 12; so of times and events which recur periodically: annus, Verg. A. 8, 47; Hor. C. 3, 8, 9; id. S. 2, 2, 83: ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, id. C. 1, 2, 5: Nonae Decembres, id. ib. 3, 18, 10: iterum sollemnia, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 1 al.—*Impers. pass.:* tum exuto justitio reditum ad munia, Tac. A. 3, 7.—**2.** In partic., in speaking, thinking, or writing. **a.** Of the speaker, *to go back, return* to a former subject, *to recur* to it: mitte ista, atque ad rem redi, etc., Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 31 sq.: quid si redeo ad illos, id. Heaut. 4, 3, 41: sed de hoc alias: nunc redeo ad augurem, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; so, ad Scipionem, id. ib. 17, 62: ad me, id. ib. 25, 96: ad fabulas, id. ib. 20, 75: ad illa prima, id. ib. 26 *fin.:* sed ad illum redeo, id. Fin. 2, 22, 73: ad inceptum, Sall. J. 4, 9: illuc, unde abii, redeo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108; 1, 7, 9; 1, 6, 45: longius evectus sum, sed redeo ad propositum, Quint. 9, 3, 87; cf.: digredi a re et redire ad propositum, id. 9, 2, 4: ab illo impetu ad rationem redit, id. 6, 1, 28 et saep.—Comically: nunc in Epidamnum pedibus redeundum'st mihi, Plaut. Men. prol. 49.—**b.** Of the subject: res redit, *comes up again*, Cic. post Red. in Sen. 11, 27; cf.: redit de integro haec oratio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 8.—**II.** (With the idea of *ire* predominating; cf.: recido, redigo). **1.** *To come in* as revenue, income; *to arise, proceed* (cf. provenio): tribus tantis illi minus redit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 129: ut ex eodem semine aliubi cum decimo redeat, aliubi cum quintodecimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 1: possentne fructus pro impensâ ac labore redire, id. ib. 1, 2, 8: ex pecore redeunt ter ducena Parmensi, Mart. 4, 37, 5: pecunia publica, quae ex metallis redibat, Nep. Them. 2, 2: ex quâ regione quinquaginta talenta quotannis redibant, id. ib. 10, 3: e modio redire sextarios quattuor siliginis, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 18, 10, 20, § 89 et saep.—**2.** *To come to, be brought* or *reduced to; to arrive at, reach, attain* a thing; constr. usually with *ad;* very rarely with *in* or an *adv. of place:* pilis omissis ad gladios redierunt, *betook themselves to their swords*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93; cf.: ad manus reditur, Auct. B. Afr. 18, 4: Caesar opinione trium legionum dejectus, ad duas redierat, *was brought down, reduced*, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 *init.:* collis leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, *sank* or *sloped down, descended*, id. ib. 2, 8: ejus morte ea ad me lege redierunt bona, *have descended to me*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 4; so, ad hos lege hereditas, id. Hec. 1, 2, 97: quorum (principum) ad arbitrium judiciumque summa omnium rerum consiliorumque redeat, Caes. B. G. 6, 11: summa imperii, rerum ad aliquem, id. B. C. 1, 4; 3, 18; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: regnum ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 28: res ad interregnum, Liv. 1, 22: mihi ad rastros res, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 58 (with redigat ad inopiam): ut ad pauca redeam, i. e. *to cut the story short*, id. Hec. 1, 2, 60; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 43: aut haec bona in tabulas publicas nulla redierunt, aut si redierunt, etc., *have not reached*, i. e. *are not registered upon*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: Germania in septentrionem ingenti flexu redit, *trends towards the north*, Tac. G. 35: in eum res rediit jam locum, Ut sit necesse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 118; id. Ad. 2, 4, 9: in nubem Ossa redit, *rises to*, Val. Fl. 2, 16: Venus, quam penes amantûm summa summarum redit, *falls to her lot, pertains to her*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4: quod si eo meae fortunae redeunt, ut, etc., *come to that*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 24; so, adeo res, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; 5, 2, 27; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 1; 1, 2, 5: omnia verba huc redeunt, *come to, amount to this*, id. Eun. 1, 2, 78; cf.: incommoditas huc omnis, id. And. 3, 3, 35.

* **rĕd-hālo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to breathe forth again, exhale*, Lucr. 6, 523.

rĕd-hĭbĕo (**rĕt-hĭb-**), no *perf.*, ĭtum, 2, *v. a.* [habeo], mercant. t. t., *to take back* a defective article purchased; hence, of the buyer, *to carry, give back;* of the seller, *to receive back:* redhibere est facere, ut rursus habeat venditor, quod habuerat, et quia reddendo id fiebat, idcirco redhibitio est appellata quasi redditio, Dig. 21, 1, 21; cf. the whole chapter, ib. 21, 1, De redhibitione, etc.: si malae emptae Forent, nobis istas redhibere haud liceret, *to give back, return*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 113; cf.: in mancipio vendendo dicendane vitia, quae nisi dixeris, redhibeatur mancipium jure civili, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91; and: (eunuchum) redhiberi posse quasi morbosum, etc., Gell. 4, 2, 7; 10: (servus) redhibitus ob aliquod vitium, id. 17, 6, 2: rem, Cod. Just. 8, 27, 4: dixit (sc. venditor) se (ancillam) redhibere, si non placeat, *to take* or *receive back*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 87 (but in id. Men. 5, 7, 49, the correct read. is reddibo; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

rĕdhĭbĭtio (**rĕthĭb-**), ōnis, *f.* [redhibeo], *a taking back, a giving* or *receiving back* a damaged article sold, Dig. 21, 1, 21 sq.; 44, 2, 25: esse in causâ redhibitionis, Gell. 4, 2, 10; Quint. 8, 3, 14: quoniam retroacta venditio esset redhibitioni similis, Dig. 43, 3, 19.

‡ **rĕdhĭbĭtor,** Aug. in Psa. 58, Serm. 2, 1: ἀνάδοχος, Gloss. Philox.

rĕdhĭbĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [redhibeo], in jurid. Lat., *of* or *relating to taking back* a thing sold: actio, Dig. 21, 1, 54: judicium, ib. 21, 1, 18: exceptio, ib. 21, 1, 48.

rĕd-hostĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to recompense, requite*, Nov. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.; Non. 165, 20 sq.

* **rĕ-dīco,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to say again, say over, repeat:* haec, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

Rĕdĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [redeo], *the name of a Roman divinity, worshipped in a chapel at Rome, before the* porta Capena, *whence Hannibal set out upon his retreat*, Fest. p. 282, 23 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 283, 4 ib.: Campus Rediculi, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 12; v. Tutanus.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ago]. **I.** *To drive, lead*, or *bring back* (syn. reduco). **A.** Lit.: (Sol) Disjectos redegit equos, Lucr. 5, 403: si materiem nostram collegerit aetas Post obitum, rursumque redegerit, ut sita nunc est, *bring it back, restore it to its present condition*, id. 3, 848: filia parva duas redigebat rupe capellas, Ov. F. 4, 511: taurós in gregem, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; cf.: in sua rura boves, Ov. F. 3, 64: oppidani (hostem) fusum fugatumque in castra redigunt, Liv. 21, 9: hostium equitatum in castra, id. 26, 10: turbam ferro in hostes, id. 37, 43: aliquem Capuam, id. 26, 12 *fin.:* aliquem in exsilium, Just. 9, 4, 7.—**B.** Trop.: rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.:* annum neglegentia conturbatum ad pristinam rationem, Suet. Aug. 31: disciplinam militarem ad priscos mores, Liv. 8, 6 *fin.:* aliquid ad ultimam sui generis formam speciemque, Cic. Or. 3, 10: omnia redegit in singulas rationes praeceptionis, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: aliquem in concordiam, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: vos in gratiam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 73: tu, qui ais, redige in memoriam, *recall it to my mind*, id. ib. 2, 3, 36: in memoriam, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 18; id. Fam. 1, 9, 9: (poëtae) formidine fustis Ad bene dicendum delectandumque redacti, *brought back, reduced*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 155.—Far more freq.,

II. (With the idea of agere predominant; cf. recido and redeo, II.) *To get together, call in, collect, raise, receive, take* a sum of money or the like by selling, etc.: cum omnem pecuniam ex aerario exhausissetis, ex vectigalibus redegissetis, ab omnibus regibus coëgissetis, Cic. Agr. 2, 36, 98; cf.: pecuniam ex bonis patriis, id. Phil. 13, 5, 10; and simply pecuniam, id. Rab. Post. 13, 37; Hor. Epod. 2, 69: omne argentum tibi, *to scrape together*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 23: bona vendit, pecuniam redigit... pecunia, quam ex Agonidis bonis redegisset, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 56; cf. Liv. 5, 16: quod omnis frumenti copia decumarum nomine penes istum esset redacta, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 171: fructus, Dig. 36, 4, 5, § 22 (after colere agros); 22, 1, 46; cf.: pars maxima (praedae) ad quaestorem redacta est, Liv. 5, 19: fructus ad eum, Dig. 10, 2, 51: quicquid captum ex hostibus est, vendidit Fabius, consul, ac redegit in publicum, *paid it into the public treasury*, Liv. 2, 42: venditum sub hastâ in aerarium, id. 4, 53: (patres) victi irâ vetuere reddi (bona regia), vetuere in publicum redigi, id. 2, 5, 1; cf.: praedam in fiscum, Tac. H. 4, 72: aliquid in commune, Dig. 17, 2, 52, § 6.—**B.** *To bring* or *reduce* a thing to any condition, circumstance, etc.; *to make* or *render* it so and so (cf. reddo); constr. with *in* (so most freq.), *ad*, *sub*, an *adv. of place*, *absol.*, or with a double *acc.* (α) With *in:* viros in servitutem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 47: Aeduos in servitutem, Caes. B. G. 2, 14, 3: in pristinam sortem servitutis, Just. 6, 5, 1: vidulum in potestatem alicujus, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 22: civitatem in potestatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.;* Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.;* 45; Cic. Quint. 55, 152; id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33; Tac. Agr. 18; Vell. 2, 94, 4; cf.: civitatem in dicionem potestatemque populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 2, 34 *fin.:* aliquos in dicionem, Cic. Balb. 10, 25; Liv. 41, 19: gentes in dicionem hujus imperii, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 13: Arvernos in provinciam, *to reduce to a province*, Caes. B. G. 1, 45; 7, 77 *fin.;* cf.: partem Britanniae, etc., in formam provinciae, Tac. Agr. 14; Suet. Caes. 25; id. Aug. 18; id. Tib. 37 *fin.;* id. Calig. 1; Liv. Epit. 45; 93: in formulam provinciae, Vell. 2, 38, 1: in formam praefecturae, id. 2, 44, 4: in id redactus sum loci, Ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 86; cf.: republicâ in tranquillum redactâ, Liv. 3, 40; and: mentem in veros timores, Hor. C. 1, 37, 15: si hoc genus (pecuniarum) in unum redigatur, *be brought into one mass*, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 13: dispositio est, per quam illa, quae invenimus, in ordinem redigimus, *reduce to order*, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 16; cf.: arbores in ordinem certaque intervalla, Quint. 8, 3, 9; but: ut veteres grammatici auctores alios in ordinem redegerint, alios omnino exemerint numero, *brought, admitted into the rank of classics* (cf. Gr. ἐγκρίνειν; opp. numero eximere = ἐκκρίνειν): libertinos in equestrem ordinem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 18; Just. 5, 6, 5; Quint. 1, 4, 3; for which: redigere aliquem (poëtam) in numerum, id. 10, 1, 54; also, *to lower, degrade*, Suet. Vesp. 15; v. ordo; cf. Liv. ap. Prisc. 1173 P.; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: quod prosa scriptum redigere in quaedam versiculorum genera, Quint. 9, 4, 52: in hanc consuetudinem memoriâ exercitatione redigendâ, id. 11, 2, 45: servos, in dominium nostrum, Dig. 1, 5, 5: in nihilum redigam te, et non eris, Vulg. Ezech. 26, 21: in cinerem, id. 2 Pet. 2, 6: provinciam in solitudinem, Lact. de Ira Dei, 5, 4.—(β) With *ad:* aliquem ad inopiam redigere, *to reduce to poverty*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 56: aliquem ad incitas, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 85; id. Trin. 2, 4, 136: genus id ad interitum, Lucr. 5, 877; Cic. ap. Lact. 7, 11, 5; cf.: prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad nihilum redigere, Vulg. Psa. 72, 20: victoriam ad vanum et irritum, *to render empty and useless*, Liv. 26, 37 *fin.;* cf.:

spem ad irritum, id. 28, 31: aliquid ante dubium ad certum, *to render certain*, id. 44, 15: carnes excrescentes ad aequalitatem, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113 (shortly afterwards reducunt); cf.: cicatrices ad planum, id. 20, 9, 36, § 93: aliquem ad desperationem, Suet. Aug. 81; Just. 6, 5, 7 et saep.: redegit se ad pallium et crepidas, Suet. Tib. 13.—(γ) With *sub:* Galliam sub populi Romani imperium, Caes. B. G. 5, 29, 4: Corcyram sub imperium Atheniensium, Nep. Timoth. 2, 1: barbaros sub jus dicionemque, Liv. 28, 21: incolas ejus insulae sub potestatem Atheniensium, Nep. Milt. 1, 4; 2 *fin.*; id. Paus. 2, 4; id. Pelop. 5: totam Italiam sub se, id. Flor. 1, 9, 8: GENTES SVB IMPERIVM, Inscr. Grut. 226.—(δ) With *adv. of place:* eo redigis me, ut, etc., Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 23: eo, ut, Flor. 1, 2, 4: hem! Quo redactus sum! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 7.—(ε) *Absol.:* ut credam, redigunt animum mihi argumenta, Att. ap. Non. 174, 10 (Trag. Rel. v. 516 Rib.): ut ejus animum retundam, redigam, ut, quo se vortat, nesciat, *bring it down, so that*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; Lucr. 1, 553.—(ζ) With double *acc.*, *to make* or *render* a thing something (very rare; more freq. reddere): quae facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 27 *fin.*: (Ubios) Suevi multo humiliores infirmioresque redegerunt, id. ib. 4, 3 *fin.*; Aus. Mos. 224.—**2.** In designations of number, etc., pregn., *to bring within* a number or extent; *to lessen*, *diminish*, *reduce:* familiam jam ad paucos redactam paene ab interitu vindicasti, Cic. Marcell. 4, 10; cf.: redigere omnis fere in quadrum numerumque sententias, id. Or. 61, 208: hosce ipsos (libros octo) utiliter ad sex libros redegit Diophanes, *reduced*, *abridged*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 10: ex hominum milibus LX. vix ad D.... sese redactos esse dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: ad semuncias redacta, Tac. A. 6, 16: judicia ad duo genera judicum redegit, Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 10: non ad numerum redigar duorum, Ov. M. 6, 199: quod si comminuas vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43: ne res ad nilum redigantur funditus omnes, Lucr. 1, 791; 2, 752; cf. Ov. M. 14, 149: rem maximam redigere ad minimum, Lact. 3, 9, 15.

‡ **rēdĭmĭae**, χύτρα, Gloss. Philox. [redimo].

rēdĭmĭcŭlat, ἀναλύει δέσματα, Gloss. Philox. [redimiculum].

rēdĭmĭcŭlum, i (collat. form **rēdĭmĭcŭla**, ae, *f.*, late Lat., Fulg. Serm. 5), *n.* [redimio], *a band.* **I.** Lit. **1.** *A fillet*, *necklace*, *chaplet*, *frontlet*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76: habent redimicula mitrae, Verg. A. 9, 616; Ov. M. 10, 265; id. F. 4, 135: qui longa domi redimicula sumunt frontibus, Juv. 2, 84 al.; cf. Fest. p. 273 Müll.: redimicula sunt quibus mitra alligatur, Isid. Orig. 19, 31, 5.—**2.** *A girdle:* redimiculum est, quod succinctorium sive bracile nominamus, quod descendens per cervicem et a lateribus colli divisum utrarumque alarum sinus ambit atque hinc inde succingit, etc. Hunc vulgo brachilem quasi brachialem dicunt, quamvis nunc non bracchiorum sed renum sit cingulum, Isid. Orig. 19, 33, 5.—***II.** Trop., *a bond*, *fetter*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 41.

rĕdĭmĭo, ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* redimibat, Verg. A. 10, 538; Aus. Epigr. 94), *v. a.* [etym. dub.], *to bind round*, *wreathe round*, *encircle*, *gird*, *crown*, etc. (mostly poet.; syn.: cingo, circumdo). (α) In the *verb finit.:* caput atque umeros plexis redimire coronis, Lucr. 5, 1399: cui tempora vittā, Verg. A. 10, 538: mitrā capillos, Ov. H. 9, 63: crinem corymbis, Stat. S. 1, 5, 16: chelyn, id. ib. 4, 8, 38: frontem coronā, Mart. 8, 70, 5 al.: sertis redimiri jubebis et rosā? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: lauro tabellas, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25; cf.: fastigium aedis tintinnabulis, Suet. Aug. 91: hortum floribus, Col. poët. 10, 286. —Poet.: nec sic innumeros arcu mutante colores Incipiens redimitur hiems, *is girt round*, *environed*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99.—(β) In *part. perf.:* sertis redimiti, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; cf.: redimitus coronis, id. Rep. 4, 5, 10: anguineo redimita capillo Frons, Cat. 64, 193: frons corymbis, Tib. 1, 7, 45: frons regum in morem, Flor. 3, 19, 10; Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21; cf.: domus floridis corollis, Cat. 63, 66: navigia variarum coronarum genere, Suet. Vit. 10; Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 87; v. Sillig ad h. l.: loca silvis, *girt round*, *surrounded*, Cat. 63, 3; cf.: Naxos Aegaeo ponto, Sen. Oedip. 487.—*Absol.:* missile, *the wreathed thyrsus*, Stat. Achill. 1, 612: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 246.—In a poet. construction: redimitus tempora lauro, quercu, mitrā, etc., Tib. 3, 4, 23; Verg. G. 1, 349; Ov. M. 14, 654; 9, 3; id. F. 3, 269; 669; 4, 661; cf.: caput harundine redimitus, Vell. 2, 83, 2 al.

* **rĕdĭmītus**, ūs, *m.* [redimio], *a binding* or *wreathing round*, *a crowning*, Sol. 33.

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3, *v. a.* [emo]. **I.** *To buy back*, *repurchase* (freq. and class.; syn.: recupero, reparo). **A.** In gen.: eam (domum) non minoris, quam emit Antonius, redimet, Cic. Phil. 13, 5, 10: neque adeo hasce emi mihi — illi redemi rursum, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 145: aut emendum sibi quod non habebat, aut redimendum quod habebat, Cic. Sest. 30, 66: de fundo redimendo, id. Att. 11, 13, 4: orabo, ut mihi pallam reddat, quam dudum dedi, Aliam illi redimam meliorem, *will buy in return*, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 115; 4, 3, 6; cf. Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162.—**B.** In partic., *to buy back*, *ransom*, *release*, *redeem* a prisoner, slave, etc.: *Li.* Tu redimes me, si me hostes interceperint? *De.* Redimam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 93; Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 29: ut is homo redimatur illi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 91; cf. id. Merc. 3, 1, 31: captos, captivos ab hoste, a praedonibus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; id. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90; cf.: haec benignitas, redimi e servitute captos, id. Off. 2, 18, 63; Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 14: servi in publicum redempti ac manumissi, *ransomed*, *liberated at public cost*, Liv. 26, 27: me raptum pugnā pretiove redemptum Mandere humo, Verg. A. 9, 213; Ov. H. 3, 39; id. Am. 1, 8, 63.—Hence, **2.** In gen., *to buy off* from any thing; *to set free*, *release*, *rescue:* aliquem a piratis publicā civitatium pecuniā, Vell. 2, 42, 3: pecuniā se a judicibus, palam redemerat, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf.: se ab inquisitoribus pecuniā, Suet. Caes. 1: se a Gallis auro, Liv. 22, 59: se a cane, Petr. 72 *fin.*: se ab invidiā fortunae, Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3: aliquem suo sanguine ab Acheronte, Nep. Dion, 10, 2; cf.: fratrem Pollux alternā morte redemit, Verg. A. 6, 121: corpus (sc. a morbo), Ov. R. Am. 229: redimite armis civitatem, quam auro majores vestri redemerunt, Liv. 9, 4, 9; 15, 34, 5: so, redemit Dominus Jacob, Vulg. Jer. 31, 11; id. 1 Pet. 1, 18 et saep.—**II.** *To buy up.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (rare): statim redemi fundos omnes, qui patroni mei fuerant, Petr. 7: essedum sumptuose fabricatum, Suet. Claud. 16: libros suppressos, id. Gram. 8.—(β) Of persons, *to hire*, *bribe:* auditores conducti et redempti, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; so, plausor redemptus, Petr. 5, 8: tutor aut curator redemptus, Cod. Just. 5, 1, 4: aemuli corrupti ac redempti, ib. 10, 54.—More freq. and class., **2.** In partic., a mercant. and jurid. t. t., *to take* or *undertake by contract*; *to hire*, *farm*, etc.: Dumnorigem portoria reliquaque omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18; Varr. L. L. 6, § 92 Müll.; cf.: picarias de censoribus, Cic. Brut. 22, 85: opus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: istum eripiendum, id. ib. 2, 1, 11, § 31: vestimenta texenda vel insulam, vel navem fabricandam, Dig. 7, 8, 12 *fin.*: litem, *to undertake*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35.—Esp., in law, t. t., *to undertake the risk of a suit for a consideration* (which was held dishonorable; opp. to the authorized stipulation of a fee): litem te redemisse contra bonos mores, Cod. Just. 2, 12, 15; cf. also: redimit eventum litium majoris pecuniae praemio contra bonos mores (procurator), Dig. 17, 1, 7: qui alios actionum suarum redimunt exactores, i. e. *who engage persons to undertake their suits in their own names*, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 2; so ib. 2, 13, 1; cf., respecting redimere litem, Mühlenbruch, Die Lehre von der Cession, p. 362 sq.—**B.** Trop., *to buy*, *purchase.* **1.** *To gain*, *acquire*, *obtain*, *procure* any thing desirable: ut ab eo (praetore) servorum sceleris conjurationisque damnatorum vita vel ipso carnifice internuncio redimeretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: ego vitam omnium civium... quinque hominum amentium ac perditorum poenā redemi, id. Sull. 11, 33: non vitam liberum sed mortis celeritatem pretio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: sepeliendi potestatem pretio, id. ib.: pacem sibi sempiternam, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 34: pacem Ariovisti ne obsidibus quidem datis, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: pacem ab aliquo, Just. 43, 5, 9: omnium gratiam atque amicitiam ejus morte, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: militum voluntates largitione, id. B. C. 1, 39: primo tantummodo belli moram, Sall. J. 29, 3: neve auro redimat jus triste sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: mutuam dissimulationem mali, Tac. Agr. 6: quidquid homines vel vitā aestimant vel morte redimunt, Curt. 5, 5, 18; 5, 9, 3.—**2.** *To buy off*, i. e. *to ward off*, *obviate*, *avert* an evil: quam (acerbitatem) ego a re publicā meis privatis et domesticis incommodis libentissime redemissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: haec vero, quae vel vitā redimi recte possunt, aestimare pecuniā non queo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23: qui se uno quaestu decumarum omnia sua pericula redempturum esse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 19, § 49: metum virgarum pretio, id. ib. 2, 5, 44, § 117: ignominiam assiduo labore, Front. Strat. 4, 1, 21: bellum ab Illyriis pactā mercede redimere, Just. 7, 5, 1; cf. bella, id. 6, 1, 6; 7, 5, 1; 7, 6, 5: si mea mors redimenda tuā esset, Ov. P. 3, 1, 105; cf.: nec te pugnantem tua forma redemit, id. M. 12, 393: qui delatorem redemit, *has bought off*, *hushed up*, Dig. 49, 14, 29.—**3.** *To pay for*; *to make amends*, *atone*, *compensate for* a wrong: flagitium aut facinus redimere, Sall. C. 14, 3: multa desidiae crimina morte, Vell. 2, 87 Ruhnk.: nullam congiario culpam, Plin. Pan. 28, 2; cf. simply culpam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8: vitium auctore (sc. Jove), Ov. H. 17, 49: sua perjuria per nostram poenam, id. Am. 3, 3, 21.—**4.** Of one's word or promise, *to redeem*, *keep:* verba sua, Sen. Ben. 4, 36, 1.

* **rĕd-indūtus**, a, um, *Part.* [induo], *that has put on again*, i. e. *clothed again*, *reclothed with* any thing: redindutus carnem, Tert. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*

rĕdintĕgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redintegro], *a renewal*, *restoration*, *repetition* (mostly post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 11, 5: terrae, App. Mund. p. 68, 3: corporis et virium, Arn. 7, 249: ejusdem verbi, Auct. Her. 4, 28, 38: membrorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 10.

rĕdintĕgrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renewer*, *restorer:* OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3766: virium (somnus), Tert. Anim. 43: carnis, id. Res. Carn. 57.

rĕd-intĕgro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make whole again*; *to restore*, *renew*; *to recruit*, *refresh* (good prose; syn.: renovo, restauro, recreo): vide, quantis imbribus repente dejectis (di) solum molliant venasque fontium arentes redintegrent, Sen. Ben. 4, 25: laetitiam (with renovare), Plin. Pan. 61 *fin.*: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, *be not repeated word for word*, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: interpretatio est, quae non idem redintegrat verbum, id. 4, 28, 38: ut deminutae copiae redintegrarentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 31: soluto matrimonio... redintegrato rursus matrimonio, Dig. 25, 2, 30: redintegratis viribus, Caes. B. G. 3, 26: proelium, id. ib. 1, 25; so id. ib. 2, 23; 2, 27; Liv. 1, 12 *fin.*; Front. Strat. 2, 8, 13 al.; cf. bellum, Liv. 31, 25: bellum alicui, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: dissensionem civilem, Suet. Ner. 3: pacem, Liv. 2, 13 *fin.*: clamorem, id. 3, 63; 9, 35: luctum in castris, id. 9, 5: memoriam, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99; Liv. 3, 56: spem, Caes. B. G. 7, 25; cf. animum, id. ib. 2, 25 *fin.*: animos, Front. Strat. 2, 7, 11: (columbae fastidientes) libero aëre redintegrentur, *are recruited*, *refreshed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 6; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 10: legentium animum, Tac. A. 4, 33.—*Absol.:* iterum tum jucunditas in herbā redintegrabit (sc. pecus), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11.

rĕdĭnunt, v. redeo, *init.*

* **rĕd-invĕnĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to find again:* coronam auream, Tert. Anim. 46.

* **rĕd-ĭpiscor**, ci, *v. dep. a.* [apiscor], *to get again*, *to regain*, *recover:* condalium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 15.

* **rĕ-disco**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to learn again:* Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 122.

rĕ-discussio, ōnis, *f.*, *repeated examination* (late Lat.), Hier. in Naum. 2, 10.

rĕdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redeo], *a going* or *coming back*; *a returning*, *return* (very

rare; more freq. reditus): quid illi reditio etiam huc fuit? * Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 30; so, huc, * Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: spe domum reditionis sublatâ, * Caes. B. G. 1, 5: reditionis spem habere, Varr. ap. Non. 222, 17: celeritas reditionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 16.

rĕdĭtus, ūs, *m.* [redeo]. **I.** *A returning, return* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: noster itus, reditus, Cic. Att. 15, 5, 3: reditu (*returning*) vel potius reversione (*turning back*) meâ laetatus, id. ib. 16, 7, 5: inter profectionem reditumque L. Sullae, id. Brut. 63, 227: aliquem reditu arcere, id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: spe omni reditûs incisâ, Liv. 2, 15: Romanis reditu interclusis, Caes. B. G. 4, 30 *fin.;* Auct. B. Alex. 20, 5: excludi reditu, Nep. Them. 5, 1: ne metum reditûs sui barbaris tolleret, Caes. B. G. 6, 29: maturum reditum pollicitus, Hor. C. 4, 5, 3: unde tibi reditum Parcae Rupere, id. Epod. 13, 15: pascitur in vestrum reditum votiva juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: votum pro reditu simulant, Verg. A. 2, 17 et saep.: qui vero Narbone reditus? Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: animis reditum in caelum patere, id. Lael. 4, 13: in locum, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18; 6, 23, 25; id. Clu. 42, 119; Caes. B. C. 3, 82; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.:* reditus in patriam ad parentes, Liv. 9, 5, 9: in nemora, Cat. 63, 79; Verg. A. 10, 436 al.: Romam, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 108: domum, *home,* id. Pis. 3: ad aliquem, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: ad vada, Cat. 63, 47.—In *plur.*, Tib. 1, 3, 13; Verg. A. 2, 118; 11, 54; Hor. C. 3, 5, 52: promittere inanes reditus, Ov. M. 11, 576: patent reditus populo, id. F. 1, 279 al.—Of the revolution of the heavenly bodies: homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri, reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf. in *plur.*, id. ib. 6, 12, 12. — **B.** Trop., *a returning, return:* reditus in gratiam cum inimicis, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 3: gratiae, id. Har. Resp. 24, 52: reditus ad rem . . . ad propositum, id. de Or. 3, 53, 203.—**II.** (Acc. to redeo, II. 1.) *A return, revenue, income, proceeds* (not in Cic.; late Lat.; also redditus, Cassiod. Var. 1, 25; cf.: vectigalia, proventus); in *sing.:* omnisque ejus pecuniae reditus constabat, Nep. Att. 14 *fin.;* Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 8: in reditu esse, *to make returns,* Plin. Ep. 4, 6, 2: decrescente reditu, id ib. 6, 3, 1; 6, 8, 5; 9, 37, 3; Ov. Am. 1, 10, 41.— In *plur.*, Liv. 42, 52; Suet. Calig. 16 Wolf. *N. cr.;* 41; Dig. 34, 4, 30; Ov. P. 2, 3, 17; 4, 5, 19; Vulg. 4 Reg. 8, 6.

rĕdĭvīa, ae, and **rĕdĭvīōsus,** v. reduv-.

rĕdĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj.* [v. re *init.*]. **I.** *That lives again* (late Lat.; cf. recidivus): Christus, Prud. Cath. 3, 204.—**II.** *Renewed, renovated,* of old building-materials used as new: redivivus rudus (opp. novum), Vitr. 7, 1: unam columnam efficere ab integro novam, nullo lapide redivivo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147. — *Subst.:* **rĕdĭvīvum,** i, *n., old material used again* in building: quasi quicquam redivivi ex opere illo tolleretur ac non totum opus ex redivivis constitueretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148; cf.: redivivum est ex vetusto renovatum, Fest. p. 273 Müll.

rēdo, ōnis, *m., a kind of fish without bones,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 89.

rĕd-ŏlĕo, ŭi, ēre, *v. a.* and *n., to emit a scent, diffuse an odor; to smell of* or *like, be redolent of* any thing. **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit.: vinum redolens, *smelling of wine,* Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63: unguenta, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61: thymum, Quint. 12, 10, 25: illa tuas redolent medicamina mensas, Ov. R. Am. 355; id. A. A. 3, 213: foetorem acoremve, Col. 12, 18, 3: delicias, Mart. 14, 59.—**B.** Trop.: orationes redolentes antiquitatem, Cic. Brut. 21, 82: doctrinam exercitationemque paene puerilem, id. de Or. 2, 25, 109: servitutem paternam, Val. Max. 6, 2, 8 *fin.:* nihil, Cic. Cael. 20, 47. — **II.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *absol.:* quod fracta magis redolere videntur Omnia, Lucr. 4, 696; so Ov. M. 4, 393: in patulis redolentia mala canistris, id. ib. 8, 675 al.—With *gen.:* fila Tarentini redolentia porri edisti, Mart. 13, 18, 1. — With *abl.:* redolent thymo fragrantia mella, Verg. G. 4, 169; id. A. 1, 436: mella thymi redolentia flore, Ov. M. 15, 80; Val. Fl. 4, 15; Val. Max. 1, 6 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: mihi quidem ex illius orationibus redolere ipsae Athenae videntur, Cic. Brut. 82, 285; id. Sest. 10, 24 Orell. *N. cr.:* praefectus urbis, cui nescio quid redoluerat, a conventu se abstinuit, *who had got scent of something,* Capitol. Gord. II.

* **rĕ-dŏmĭtus,** a, um, *Part.* [domo], *retamed, broken in again:* cives redomiti atque victi, Cic. Sull. 1, 1, v. Halm ad h. l.

‡ **rĕdōnātor,** ōris, *m.* [redono], *one who gives back again, restorer,* Inscr. Orell. 6.

Rēdŏnes (Rhēdŏnes), um, *m., a people in Gallia Lugdunensis near the modern Rennes in Brittany,* Caes. B. G. 2, 34, 1; 7, 75, 4.

rĕ-dōno, āvi, 1, *v. a., to give back again, restore, return* (only in Hor.). * **I.** In gen.: quis te redonavit dis patriis, Hor. C. 2, 7, 3.— * **II.** *To give up, resign:* graves Iras et invisum nepotem Marti redonabo, Hor. C. 3, 3, 33.

rĕd-ŏpĕrio, ĕrui, 4, *v. a., to wrap up* or *cover again,* Ambros. de Noë et Arcâ, 20, 72.

* **rĕd-opto,** āre, *v. a., to wish for again:* mortem, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

rĕd-ordior, īri, *v. dep. a., to take apart, unweave, unravel* (Plinian): redordiri fila, rursusque texere, Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; 11, 22, 26, § 76.

rĕ-dormio, īre, *v. n., to sleep again,* Cels. 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 3.

* **rĕdormītio,** ōnis, *f.* [dormito], *a repeated sleeping, a falling asleep again:* in redormitione vana esse visa, etc., Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211.

* **rĕd-orno,** āre, *v. a., to adorn again, to readorn:* specula, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (rĕduco or redduco, Lucr. 1, 228; 4, 992; 5, 133; old *imp.* redduce, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29), *v. a.* **I.** *To lead* or *bring back, to conduct back* (very freq. and class.; syn. redigo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. **a.** Of living objects: reducam te ubi fuisti, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 106: hunc ex Alide huc reducimus, id. ib. 5, 4, 17; cf.: aliquem ex errore in viam, id. Ps. 2, 3, 2: aliquem de exsilio, Cic. Phil. 2, 4, 9; id. Att. 9, 14, 2; cf.: ab exsilio, Quint. 5, 11, 9: socios a morte, Verg. A. 4, 375: Silenium ad parentes, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 86; so, ad aliquem, Cic. Off. 3, 22, 86; Caes. B. G. 6, 32; id. B. C. 1, 24; 2, 38 *fin.;* cf.: a pastu vitulos ad tecta, Verg. G. 4, 434: reduci in carcerem, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2: in Italiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: reducere uxorem, *to take again to wife, marry again,* Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 31; 43; 3, 5, 51; 4, 4, 12 sq. al.; Nep. Dion, 6, 2; Suet. Dom. 3; 13; cf.: uxorem in matrimonium, id. ib. 8: regem, *to restore to the throne, to reinstate,* Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 19; id. Fam. 1, 2, 1; 1, 7, 4; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3 (v. reductio): possum excitare multos reductos testes liberalitatis tuae, i. e. *who have been brought back by your generosity,* id. Rab. Post. 17, 47; cf.: cum in Italiam reductus existimabor, Pomp. ap. Caes. B. C. 3, 18, 4. — **b.** With inanimate objects, *to draw back, bring back:* (falces) tormentis introrsus reducebant, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: reliquas munitiones ab eâ fossâ pedes CCCC. reduxit, id. ib. 7, 22; cf. turres, id. ib. 7, 24 *fin.:* calculum, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 170, 30: in jaculando bracchia, Quint. 10, 3, 6: sinum dextrâ usque ad lumbos, id. 11, 3, 131: ad pectora remos, Ov. M. 11, 461; Verg. A. 8, 689: clipeum, *to draw back,* Ov. M. 12, 132: gladium (opp. eduxit), Gell. 5, 9, 3: auras naribus, Lucr. 4, 990 al.: furcillas hibernatum in tecta, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6. —Poet.: solem reducit, Verg. A. 1, 143; so, diem (Aurora), id. G. 1, 249: lucem (Aurora), Ov. M. 3, 150: noctem die labente (Phoebus), Verg. A. 11, 914: aestatem, id. G. 3, 296: hiemes, Hor. C. 2, 10, 15: febrim, id. S. 2, 3, 294: somnum (cantus), id. C. 3, 1, 21 al.: umbram, *to make the shadow move backwards,* Vulg. 4 Reg. 20, 11.— **2.** In partic. **a.** Reducere aliquem domum (opp. deducere), *to conduct* or *accompany one home,* Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 19: (P. Scipio) cum senatu dimisso domum reductus ad vesperum est a patribus conscriptis, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; cf. Liv. 4, 24; cf.: quos Elea domum reducit Palma, Hor. C. 4, 2, 17.—So, without *domum:* in ludum (puellulam) ducere et reducere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 36: aliquem ad suam villam, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 1: bene comitati per forum reducuntur, Quint. 12, 8, 3: quantâ reduci Regulus solet turbâ, Mart. 2, 74, 2: assurgi, deduci, reduci, Cic. Sen. 18, 63.—**b.** In milit. lang., *to draw off, withdraw* troops: vastatis omnibus eorum agris Caesar exercitum reduxit, Caes. B. G. 3, 29 *fin.:* legiones reduci jussit, id. B. C. 3, 46; so, exercitum (copias, legiones suas, etc.), id. B. G. 6, 29; 7, 68; id. B. C. 2, 28 *fin.;* Liv. 5, 5; Front. Strat. 2, 3, 1; 5; 2, 5, 13 sq.: suos incolumes, Caes. B. G. 5, 22; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 11; 5, 13: legiones ex Britanniâ, Caes. B. G. 4, 38: a munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 88: ab oppugnatione, id. ib. 5, 26 *fin.:* in castra, id. ib. 1, 49 *fin.;* 1, 50; 2, 9; 4, 34 et saep.: in hiberna, id. ib. 6, 3: in Treviros, etc., id. ib. 5, 53; 7, 9 *fin.;* Liv. 43, 20: intra fossam, Caes. B. C. 1, 42; cf.: ab radicibus collis intra munitiones, id. B. G. 7, 51 *fin.* —*Absol.* (like duco and educo): instituit reducere, *to march back,* Front. Strat. 1, 4, 5 and 8.—**c.** *To recall to the stage* a player: a magno Pompeio magni theatri dedicatione anus pro miraculo deducta, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158.—**B.** Trop., *to bring back, restore, replace:* ad divitias, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 17: animum aegrotum ad misericordiam, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: aliquem in gratiam, id. ib. 5, 4, 45; Cic. Clu. 36, 101: in gratiam cum aliquo, id. Rab. Post. 8, 19; Liv. 10, 5 *fin.;* Quint. 5, 11, 19; cf.: ut Caesarem et Pompeium perfidiâ hominum distractos rursus in pristinam concordiam reducas, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1: aliquem ad officium sanitatemque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: propinquum ad officium, Nep. Dat. 2, 3: judices ad justitiam, Quint. 6, 1, 46: legiones veterem ad morem, Tac. A. 11, 18: meque ipse reduco A contemplatu, *withdraw myself,* Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 65: verba paulum declinata ad veritatem, Quint. 1, 6, 32: judicatio est ad eum statum reducenda, id. 7, 3, 35: reducere in memoriam quibus rationibus unam quamque partem confirmâris, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98; cf.: in memoriam gravissimi luctûs, Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 2: dolorem in animum judicantium, Quint. 11, 1, 54: vocem in quendam sonum aequabilem, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: verborum facilitatem in altum, Quint. 10, 7, 28: haec benignâ in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 7 sq.: tu spem reducis mentibus anxiis Viresque, id. C. 3, 21, 17: diem et convivia mente reduxit, *has recalled to mind,* Sil. 8, 136: vel instituere vel reducere ejusmodi exemplum, etc., *to introduce again, restore,* Plin. Ep. 4, 29, 3; so, habitum vestitumque pristinum, Suet. Aug. 40: morem transvectionis post longam intercapedinem, id. ib. 38. — *To bring back, restore* to the right path: scire est liberum ingenium et animum, quo vis illos tu die Redducas, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44.—**II.** After the Aug. period, sometimes with the idea of ducere predominating, for the usual redigere (q. v. II.). * **A.** *To bring* or *get out, to produce* a certain quantity: LX. pondo panis e modio (milii) reducunt, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 54.—**B.** *To bring, make, reduce* to some shape, quality, condition, etc. (rare; usually redigere): aliquid in formam, Ov. M. 15, 381: faecem in summum, *to bring up, raise,* Col. 12, 19, 4: excrescentes carnes in ulceribus ad aequalitatem efficacissime reducunt (just before, redigit), Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113: cicatrices ad colorem, id. 27, 12, 82, § 106: corpus sensim ad maciem, id. 24, 8, 30, § 46: ulcera ac scabiem jumentorum ad pilum, id. 22, 22, 32, § 72.—Hence, **rĕductus,** a, um, *P. a., drawn back, withdrawn;* of place, *retired, remote, distant, lonely.* **A.** Lit.: inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg. G. 4, 420; id. A. 1, 161; so, vallis, id. ib. 6, 703; Hor. C. 1, 17, 17; id. Epod. 2, 11.—**B.** Trop.: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, *from either extreme,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9.—In painting: alia eminentiora, alia reductiora fecerunt, *less prominent,* Quint. 11, 3, 46: producta et reducta (bona), a transl. of the Gr. προηγμένα καὶ ἀποπροηγμένα of the Stoics, *things to be preferred and those to be deferred,* Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

rĕductio, ōnis, *f.* [reduco], *a leading* or *bringing back; a restoring, restoration* (very rare): quoniam senatûs consultum nullum exstat, quo reductio regis Alexandrini tibi adempta sit, * Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 4 (shortly afterwards: ut per te restituatur et sine multitudine reducatur): per cujus (clipei) reductiones et demissiones, *by the*

raising and lowering of which, Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

* **rĕducto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [reduco]; in milit. lang., *to withdraw, draw back:* exercitum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 38 *fin.*

rĕductor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leads* or *brings back* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: plebis Romanae in urbem, * Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: litterarum jam senescentium reductor ac reformator, i. e. *restorer*, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.

rĕductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from reduco.

rĕd-ulcĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make sore again, to scratch open again.* **I.** Lit.: scabram partem pumice, Col. 7, 5, 8.—**II.** Trop.: redulceratus dolor, i. e. *renewed*, App. M. 5, p. 163, 37.

rĕd-uncus, a, um, *adj.*, *curved* or *bent backwards* (very rare; syn.: recurvus, repandus): jamque aliis adunca, aliis redunca (cornua dedit), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125.—Poet., in gen., *curved, bent:* pennis rostroque redunco, Ov. M. 12, 562: ora redunca, id. ib. 11, 342.

rĕdundans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from redundo.

rĕdundanter, *adv.*, v. redundo, *P. a. fin.*

rĕdundantĭa, ae, *f.* [redundans], *an overflowing, superfluity, excess.* * **I.** Lit.: aër crassus, qui non habet crebras redundantias, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *redundancy, excess*, of language, feeling, etc.: illa pro Roscio juvenilis redundantia, Cic. Or. 30, 108: benignitatis, Tert. Apol. 31: carere redundantiâ et egestate, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 5.

rĕdundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [redundo], *an overflowing;* hence, transf.: stomachi, *a rising*, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41; 11, 37, 55, § 149: astrorum, *the flowing back*, i. e. *revolution*, Vitr. 9, 1 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *the over-abundance, multitude:* cicatricum tuarum redundationes, Quint. Decl. 4, 11.

red-undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.;* of water, from being over full, *to run back* or *over, to pour over, stream over, overflow* (freq. and class.; a favorite word of Cic., esp. in trop. senses; not in Cæs., Verg., or Hor.; cf.: refluo, recurro). **I.** Lit.: mare neque redundat unquam neque effunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 116: si lacus Albanus redundasset, id. Div. 2, 32, 69; so, lacus, id. ib. 1, 44, 100; cf. Suet. Claud. 32: redundantibus cloacis, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7 (id. H. 3, 26 Dietsch): Nilus campis redundat, Lucr. 6, 712; so, fons campis, id. 5, 603; and: aqua gutture pleno, Ov. R. Am. 536: cum pituita redundat aut bilis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 23; cf.: locos pituitosos et quasi redundantes, id. Fat. 4, 7: sanguis in ora et oculos redundat, Flor. 3, 17, 8.—**b.** Poet., in *part. pass.:* redundatus = redundans: amne redundatis fossa madebat aquis, Ov. F. 6, 402; and for undans: (Boreae vis saeva) redundatas flumine cogit aquas, *the swelling, surging waters* (opp. aequato siccis aquilonibus Istro), id. Tr. 3, 10, 52.—**B.** Transf.: redundare aliquâ re, or *absol.*, *to be over full of, to overflow with* any thing. **1.** Of things: quae (crux) etiam nunc civis Romani sanguine redundat, *is soaked with*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26; cf.: sanguine hostium Africa, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; and id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: largus manat cruor: ora redundant Et patulae nares, Luc. 9, 812.—**2.** Of persons: hesternâ cenâ redundantes, Plin. Pan. 63, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to flow forth in excess, superabound, redound, to be superfluous, redundant; to flow forth freely, to be copious, to abound:* is (Molo) dedit operam, ut nimis redundantes nos juvenili quâdam dicendi impunitate et licentiâ reprimeret, et quasi extra ripas diffluentes coërceret, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: ne aut non compleas verbis, quod proposueris, aut redundes, id. Part. Or. 7, 18; cf.: Stesichorus redundat atque effunditur, Quint. 10, 1, 62: Asiatici oratores parum pressi et nimis redundantes, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 116; 12, 10, 12; 17: hoc tempus omne post consulatum objecimus iis fluctibus, qui per nos a communi peste depulsi, in nosmet ipsos redundarunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: quod redundabit de vestro frumentario quaestu, id. Verr. 2, 3, 66, § 155: quorum (vitiorum) ad amicos redundet infamia, id. Lael. 21, 76: vitia Atheniensium in civitatem nostram, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: si ex hoc beneficio nullum in me periculum redundavit, id. Sull. 9, 27; cf.: servi, ad quos aliquantum etiam ex cottidianis sumptibus ac luxurie redundet, id. Cael. 23, 57 *fin.:* in genus auctoris miseri fortuna redundat, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 73: nationes, quae numero hominum ac multitudine ipsa poterant in provincias nostras redundare, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 31: si haec in eum annum redundarint, id. Mur. 39, 85: quod laudem adulescentis propinqui existimo etiam ad meum aliquem fructum redundare, *to redound*, id. Lig. 3, 8; cf.: gaudeo tuâ gloriâ, cujus ad me pars aliqua redundat, Plin. Ep. 5, 12, 2: omnium quidem beneficiorum quae merentibus tribuuntur non ad ipsos gaudium magis quam ad similes redundat, id. Pan. 62, 1; Quint. 12, 2, 19: nisi operum suorum ad se laudem, manubias ad patriam redundare maluisset, Val. Max. 4, 3, 13: ut gloria ejus ad ipsum redundaret, id. 8, 14, ext. 4; Auct. B. Alex. 60, 2: animus per se multa desiderat, quae ad officium fructumve corporis non redundant, Lact. 7, 11, 7: ex rerum cognitione efflorescat et redundet oportet oratio, *pour forth copiously, abundantly*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20: ex meo tenui vectigali . . . aliquid etiam redundabit, *something will still remain*, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: non reus ex eâ causâ redundat Postumus, *does not appear to be guilty*, id. Rab. Post. 5, 11: hinc illae extraordinariae pecuniae redundarunt, *have flowed, proceeded*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 43, § 103: ne quid hoc parricidâ civium interfecto, invidiae mihi in posteritatem redundaret, *should redound to* or *fall upon me*, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29.—* **b.** Poet., with *acc.:* Vulturnus Raucis talia faucibus redundat, *spouts forth*, Stat. S. 4, 3, 71.—**B.** Transf., *to be present in excess; to be redundant, superabound;* and: redundare aliquâ re, *to have an excess* or *redundancy* of any thing: redundat aurum ac thesauri patent, Lucil. ap. Non. 384, 17: in quibus (definitionibus) neque abesse quicquam decet neque redundare, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf.: ut neque in Antonio deesset hic ornatus orationis neque in Crasso redundaret, id. ib. 3, 4, 16; Quint. 1, 4, 9: ut nulla (species) neque praetermittatur neque redundet, Cic. Or. 33, 117: munitus indicibus fuit, quorum hodie copia redundat, id. Sest. 44, 95: splendidissimorum hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf.: redundante multitudine, Tac. H. 2, 93: quod bonum mihi redundat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: quo posset urbs et accipere ex mari, quo egeret, et reddere, quo redundaret, id. Rep. 2, 5, 10: omnibus vel ornamentis vel praesidiis redundare, id. Fam. 3, 10, 5: tuus deus non digito uno redundat, sed capite, collo, cervicibus, etc., id. N. D. 1, 35, 99: hominum multitudine, id. Pis. 11, 25; cf. armis, Tac. H. 2, 32: hi clientelis etiam exterarum nationum redundabant, id. Or. 36: acerbissimo luctu redundaret ista victoria, Cic. Lig. 5, 15: Curiana defensio tota redundavit hilaritate quâdam et joco, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221.—Hence, **rĕdundans**, antis, *P. a.*, *overflowing, superfluous, excessive, redundant:* amputatio et decussio redundantioris nitoris, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2, 9.—*Adv.:* **rĕdundanter**, *redundantly, superfluously, excessively*, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 21.—*Comp.*, Ambros. Ep. 82, 27.

rĕdŭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [re-duplico], rhet. t. t., = ἀναδίπλωσις, *repetition*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533; Boëth. Aristot. Anal. 1, 38.

* **rĕ-duplĭcātus**, a, um, *Part.* [duplico], *doubled again, redoubled, reduplicated*, Tert. Pat. 14 *fin.*

* **rĕ-dūresco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow hard again:* ferrum, Vitr. 1, 4.

rĕdŭvĭa (rĕdĭvĭa), ae, *f.* **1.** *A hangnail* on the finger: rediviam quidam, alii reluvium appellant, cum circa ungues cutis se resolvit, Fest. p. 270, 17 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 11 ib.; so, redivia, Titin. ib.: reduviae, Plin. 30, 12, 37, § 111; 28, 4, 8, § 40.—Prov.: cum capiti mederi debeam, reduviam curo, i. e. *to be busy about trifles*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 44, 128.—**2.** Transf., *a remainder, remnant, fragment:* escarum, Sol. 32, 25: conchyliorum, id. 9, 9.

* **rĕdŭvĭōsus (rĕdĭv-)**, a, um, *adj.* [reduvia], *full of hangnails*, Laev. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

rĕdux (rĕdux, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 4; id. Capt. 5, 1, 2), dŭcis (*abl.* reduce, Liv. 21, 50: reduci, Ov. H. 6, 1), *adj.* [reduco]. **I.** *Act.*, *that leads* or *brings back* (mostly as an epithet of Jupiter and of Fortuna, in the poets and in inscrr.): et sua det reduci vir meus arma Jovi, Ov. H. 13, 50; Sabin. Ep. 1, 78; Inscr. Orell. 1256: hic ubi Fortunae reducis fulgentia late Templa nitent, Mart. 8, 65, 1; Inscr. Orell. 332; 922; 1760 sq.; 1776; 3096; 4083: reduces choreae, i. e. *that accompany home*, Mart. 10, 70, 9.—Of a human being, only in the foll. passage: eo pervenimus, unde, nisi te reduce, nulli ad penates suos iter est, Curt. 9, 6, 9.—**II.** *Pass.*, *that is led* or *brought back* (from slavery, imprisonment, from a distance, etc.), *come back, returned* (freq. and class.): facere aliquem reducem, *to bring back*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 43; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 77; 3, 5, 28; 5, 1, 2; 11; id. Trin. 4, 1, 4; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 18: ab Orco in lucem, id. Hec. 5, 4, 12: quid me reducem esse voluistis? (i. e. *from exile*), Cic. Mil. 37, 103: victores triumphantes domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27; cf.: reduces in patriam ad parentes ad conjuges ac liberos facere, id. 22, 60, 13: navi reduce, id. 21, 50: Caesar exercitusque, Tac. A. 1, 70 *fin.:* reduces socios, Verg. A. 1, 390; 11, 797: gratari aliquem reducem, id. ib. 5, 40 et saep.: (elephanti) non ante reduces ad agmen, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13: carina, Ov. H. 6, 1: reduces habenas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 242; of the phœnix after being burned: reducisque parans exordia formae, id. Idyll. 1, 41.

* **rĕ-exĭnānĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to empty again, re-empty* (late Lat.): in cacabum, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.;* cf. id. 4, 2.

rĕ-expecto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to expect* or *await again*, Vulg. Isa. 28, 10; 13.

rĕ-fābrĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to build again, rebuild:* collapsum balneum, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 5.

‡ **rĕfacta**, v. reficio *init.*

rĕfactor, ōris, *m.*, *re-maker* (eccl. Lat.): factor et refactor, Aug. in Joan. Tract. 38, 8.

rĕfectĭo (rĕfict-), ōnis, *f.* [reficio], *a restoring, repairing* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Capitolii, Suet. Caes. 15: ferramenta, quae refectionem desiderant, Col. 12, 3, 9: viae publicae, Dig. 43, 11, 1; cf. ib. 43, 21, 1, § 7.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop., *refreshment, refection, recreation, recovery* (cf.: relaxatio, remissio): etiam febre liberatus vix refectioni valebit, *will scarcely be strong enough to recover*, Cels. 3, 15; 4, 6 *fin.:* tempora ad quietem refectionemque nobis data, Quint. 10, 3, 26; cf. Plin. Pan. 81: oculorum (with recreatur acies), Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 63: lassitudinum perfrictionumque (oleum), id. 23, 4, 40, § 80.—In *plur.:* quae refectiones tuas arbores praetexerint, Plin. Pan. 15, 4.—**B.** Transf., i. q. deversorium or cenaculum, transl. of the Gr. κατάλυμα, Vulg. Marc. 14, 14.

* **rĕfector**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, repairer:* Coae Veneris, item Colossi, Suet. Vesp. 18; whence, *adj.:* **rĕfectōrĭus**, a, um, *refreshing:* quies, Ambros. Ep. 67, 14.

1. rĕfectus, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. reficio.

2. rĕfectus, ūs, *m.* [reficio]. **I.** Lit., *a restoration* (late Lat.), Dig. 31, 1, 78, § 12.—**II.** Trop., *a refreshment, recreation*, App. M. 8, p. 210, 1.

rĕ-fello, felli, 3, *v. a.* [fallo, qs. falsum redarguere; cf.: si id falsum fuerat, filius Cur non refellit? Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 54], *to show to be false; to disprove, rebut, confute, refute, repel* (class.; syn.: refuto, redarguo): nosque ipsos redargui refellique patiamur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: tu me γεωμετρικῶς refelleras, id. Att. 12, 5, 3: in quo licet mihi fingere, si quid velim, nullius memoriâ jam me refellente, id. de Or. 2, 2, 9; id. Ac. 2, 6, 15: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 9; 5, 13, 3; 12, 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 56 al.; opp. confirmare, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 90; so Quint. 3, 9, 6; 5, 2, 2; 5, 7, 36; 12, 1, 45: refellere et redarguere nostrum mendacium, Cic. Lig. 5, 16: sensus, Lucr. 4, 479: dicta, Verg. A. 4, 380; 12, 644: opprobria, Ov. M. 1, 759: ea magis exemplis quam argumentis, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 88; 1, 20, 90: praedicta re et eventis, id. Div. 2, 47, 99: orationem vitâ, id. Fin. 2, 25, 81: quae dicta sunt, id. ib. 4, 28, 80: crimen ferro, Verg. A. 12, 16.

rĕ-fercĭo, si, tum, 4, *v. a.* [farcio], *to fill up, stuff, cram* (class.; most freq. in the

P. a.). **I.** Lit.: meministis tum judices, corporibus civium Tiberim compleri, cloacas referciri, Cic. Sest. 35, 77: horrea, Plin. Pan. 31, 6: aerarium publicum, Avid. Cass. ap. Volcat. Avid. Cass. *fin.*—Poet., of personal objects: quem Fortuna donis opimis refersit, Sil. 5, 266.—**II.** Trop.: perfice, ut Crassus quae coarctavit et peranguste refersit in oratione suâ, dilatet nobis atque explicet, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 163: aures refersit istis sermonibus, id. Rab. Post. 14, 40: libros puerilibus fabulis, id. N. D. 1, 13, 34: libris omnia, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 6: hominum vitam superstitione omni, id. N. D. 2, 24, 63.—Hence, **rĕfertus,** a, um, *P. a., stuffed, crammed, filled full.* (*a*) With *abl.* (of things): habere villas ornamentis refertas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126; cf.: omnibus rebus ornatae ac refertae urbes, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: insula Delos referta divitiis, id. ib. 18, 55: domus cupas taedâ ac pice refertas, * Caes. B. C. 2, 11, 2: loca referta praedâ, Liv. 5, 41: cera referta notis, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 8.—*Sup.:* theatrum celebritate refertissimum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: Xerxes refertus omnibus praemiis donisque fortunae, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; cf.: bellorum praemiis refertos, Tac. A. 11, 7: refertus honestis studiis, id. Or. 34: vita undique referta bonis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86, id. Brut. 85, 294: litterae refertae omni officio, diligentiâ, suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13 (15, a), 1: refertae sententiis poëtarum, Quint. 5, 11, 39: carmina referta contumeliis, Tac. A. 4, 34 *fin.:* flumen crocodilis refertum, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 10.—With *abl.* personae (less freq.): domus erat aleatoribus referta, plena ebriorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: armatis militibus refertum forum, id. Deiot. 12, 33; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137; id. Planc. 8, 19; id. Or. 41, 140; 42, 146; id. Pis. 5, 11: per refertum clientibus atrium prodire, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 4.—(*β*) With *gen.* (of persons): referta Gallia negotiatorum est, plena civium Romanorum, Cic. Font. 5, 11 B. and K. (al. 1, 1): oppida hominum referta, Varr. ap. Non. 501, 15: referta quondam Italia Pythagoreorum fuit, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: audieram refertam esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum ac nefariorum, id. Planc. 41, 98: urbem refertam esse optimatium, id. Att. 9, 1, 2: mare refertum fore praedonum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 20.—Very rarely of things: cum refertam urbem atque Italiam fanorum haberemus, Cic. Har. Resp. 13, 28: castra referta regalis opulentiae capta, Just. 2, 14, 6; cf.: saltus elephantorum refertus, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 15.—* (*γ*) With *de:* quaerebat, cur de hujusmodi nugis referti essent eorum libri, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86.—(*δ*) *Absol.:* Suessam Pometiam urbem opulentam refertamque cepit, Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 45 Mos.: locuples ac referta domus, id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: aerarium, id. ib. 2, 2, 2, § 6: Asia, id. Mur. 9, 20: refertos agros, Tac. H. 2, 56: utrique (Academici et Peripatetici) disciplinae formula plena et referta, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17.—*Comp.:* refertius aerarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 202.—*Adv.* does not occur.

rĕ-fĕrĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to strike back* or *in return* (rare): patitor tu item, quom ego te referiam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 108: qui referire non audebam, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 28: percussit te? recede. Referiendo enim et occasionem saepius feriendi dabis et excusationem, Sen. Ira, 2, 34 *fin.*—*Absol.*, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 5, 39; id. in Psa. 36, 56.—Poet.: speculi referitur imagine Phoebus, *is reflected*, Ov. M. 4, 349; 2, 110; cf.: referitur vocibus Echo, Aus. Ep. 10, 23.

rĕfĕrīva, v. refriva.

rĕ-fĕro, rettŭli (also written retuli), rĕlātum (rēlātum or rellatum, Lucr. 2, 1001), rĕferre, *v. a. irr.*, *to bear, carry, bring, draw,* or *give back* (very freq. and class.; cf.: reduco, reporto, retraho). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: zonas, quas plenas argenti extuli, eas ex provinciâ inanes rettuli, C. Gracchus ap. Gell. 15, 12 *fin.:* arma, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 25: vasa domum, id. Poen. 4, 2, 25; cf.: pallam domum, id. Men. 5, 7, 59; 4, 2, 97; 98; cf.: anulum ad me, id. Cas. 2, 1, 1; and simply pallam, spinther, id. Men. 3, 3, 16; 5, 1, 5; 5, 2, 56: secum aurum, id. Aul. 4, 5, 4: exta, id. Poen. 2, 44: uvidum rete sine squamoso pecu, id. Rud. 4, 3, 5: aestus aliquem in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: Auster me ad tribulos tuos Rhegium rettulit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3: ut naves eodem, unde erant profectae, referrentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: me referunt pedes in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B; cf.: aliquem lecticae impositum domum, Suet. Caes. 82; and: in Palatium, id. Vit. 16: intro referre pedem, *to turn one's feet back, to return*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 50; cf.: incertus tuum cave ad me rettuleris pedem, id. Ep. 3, 4, 3: caelo rettulit illa pedem, Ov. H. 16, 88; 15, 186: fertque refertque pedes, id. F. 6, 334 (for a different use of the phrase, v. infra B. 2.): in decimum vestigia rettulit annum (victoria), Verg. A. 11, 290: in convivia gressum, Sil. 11, 355: in thalamos cursum, id. 8, 89: ad nomen caput ille refert, *turns his head, looks back*, Ov. M. 3, 245: suumque Rettulit os in se, *drew back, concealed*, id. ib. 2, 303: ad Tuneta rursum castra refert, Liv. 30, 16: corpus in monumentum, Petr. 113: relatis Lacedaemona (ossibus), Just. 3, 3, 12: gemmam non ad os, sed ad genas, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 5: digitos ad os referre, *to draw back* (v. digitus), Quint. 11, 3, 103: digitos ad frontem saepe, Ov. M. 15, 567: manum ad capulum, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.:* rursus enses vaginae, Sil. 7, 508: pecunias monumentaque, in templum, Caes. B. C. 2, 21: caput ejus in castra, id. B. G. 5, 58: vulneratos in locum tutum, id. B. C. 2, 41: cornua (urorum) in publicum, id. B. G. 6, 28: frumentum omne ad se referri jubet, id. ib. 7, 71: signa militaria, scutum, litteras ad Caesarem, id. ib. 7, 88; id. B. C. 3, 53; 3, 99; id. B. G. 1, 29; 5, 49: Caesaris capite relato, id. B. C. 3, 19 *fin.*—**b.** Esp.: referre se, *to go back, return:* Romam se rettulit, Cic. Fl. 21, 50: sese in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 72 *fin.:* se huc, id. ib. 2, 8, 2: domum me Ad porri catinum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 115: sese ab Argis (Juno), Verg. A. 7, 286: se ab aestu, Ov. M. 14, 52; cf.: se de Britannis ovans, Tac. A. 13, 32: causam Cleanthes offert, cur se sol referat, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37.—**c.** *Pass.* in mid. sense, *to return, arrive:* sin reiciemur, tamen eodem paulo tardius referamur necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: classem relatam, Verg. A. 1, 390: nunc Itali in tergum versis referuntur habenis, Sil. 4, 317; 7, 623.—**d.** *To withdraw, remove:* fines benignitatis introrsus referre, *to narrow*, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 5: Seleucia ab mari relata, *remote*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To give back* something due; *to give up, return, restore, pay back, repay* (= reddere): scyphos, quos utendos dedi Philodamo, rettuleritne? Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34; cf. id. Aul. 4, 10, 29; 37; 38; and, pateram (surreptam), Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54: argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 29; so (with reddere) id. Curc. 5, 3, 45: mercedem (with reddere) id. As. 2, 4, 35; cf.: octonis idibus aera, *to pay the money for tuition*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 75 (v. idus): si non Rettuleris pannum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 32; 1, 6, 60: verum, si plus dederis, referam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 112.—**2.** Referre pedem or gradum, as a milit. t. t., *to draw back, retire, withdraw, retreat* (different from the gen. signif., to return, and the above passages): vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf.: ut paulatim cedant ac pedem referant, id. B. C. 2, 40; Liv. 7, 33; so, referre pedem, Caes. B. C. 1, 44 (with loco excedere); Cic. Phil. 12, 3 (opp. insistere); Liv. 3, 60 (opp. restituitur pugna); 21, 8 al.—For the sake of euphony: referre gradum: cum pedes referret gradum, Liv. 1, 14.—And, in a like sense, once mid.: a primâ acie ad triarios sensim referebatur, Liv. 8, 8, 11.—**b.** Transf., out of the milit. sphere: feroque viso retulit retro pedem (viator), Phaedr. 2, 1, 8; cf.: viso rettulit angue pedem, Ov. F. 2, 342; 6, 334: rettulit ille gradus horrueruntque comae, id. ib. 2, 502: (in judiciis) instare proficientibus et ab iis, quae non adjuvant, quam mollissime pedem oportet referre, Quint. 6, 4, 19.

II. Trop., *to bear* or *carry back, to bring, draw,* or *give back.* **A.** In gen.: (Saxum) ejulatu ... Resonando mutum flebiles voces refert, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94 (Trag. Rel. p. 176 Rib.); cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: sonum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 144; id. Or. 12, 38; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 201 al.: voces, Ov. M. 12, 47; cf.: Coëamus rettulit Echo, id. ib. 3, 387: cum ex CXXV. judicibus reus L. referret, *restored* to the list, i. e. *retained, accepted* (opp. quinque et LXX. reiceret), Cic. Planc. 17: o mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos! Verg. A. 8, 560; cf.: tibi tempora, Hor. C. 4, 13, 13: festas luces (saeculum), id. ib. 4, 6, 42: dies siccos (sol), id. ib. 3, 29, 20 et saep.: hoc quidem jam periit: Ni quid tibi hinc in spem referas, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 3: ad amicam meras querimonias referre, id. Truc. 1, 2, 65: hic in suam domum ignominiam et calamitatem rettulit, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; cf.: pro re certâ spem falsam domum rettulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi ad equestrem ordinem judicia referantur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223: servati civis decus referre, Tac. A. 3, 21: e cursu populari referre aspectum in curiam, *to turn back, turn towards*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 16, 38; cf.: oculos animumque ad aliquem, id. Quint. 14, 47: animum ad studia, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: animum ad veritatem, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48: animum ad firmitudinem, Tac. A. 3, 6 et saep.: multa dies variique labor mutabilis aevi Rettulit in melius, *brought to a better state*, Verg. A. 11, 426: uterque se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem refert, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5; so, se ad philosophiam referre, *to go back, return*, id. Off. 2, 1, 4: ut eo, unde digressa est, referat se oratio, id. ib. 2, 22, 77.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To pay back, give back, repay* (syn. reddo): denique Par pari referto, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 55; cf.: quod ab ipso adlatum est, id sibi esse relatum putet, id. Phorm. prol. 21: ut puto, non poteris ipsa referre vicem, *pay him back in his own coin*, Ov. A. A. 1, 370; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1337.—Esp. in the phrase referre gratiam (rarely gratias), *to return thanks, show one's gratitude* (by deeds), *to recompense, requite* (cf.: gratiam habeo): spero ego mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratium referam parem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 39: parem gratiam, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51: et habetur et refertur, Thais, a me ita, uti merita es, gratia, id. ib. 4, 6, 12; cf.: meritam gratiam debitamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: justam ac debitam gratiam, id. Balb. 26, 59: pro eo mihi ac mereor relaturos esse gratiam, id. Cat. 4, 2, 3; 1, 11, 28; id. Off. 2, 20, 69: fecisti ut tibi numquam referre gratiam possim, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 12; id. Most. 1, 3, 57; id. Pers. 5, 2, 71; id. Ps. 1, 3, 86; id. Rud. 5, 3, 36 al.; Cic. Lael. 15, 53; Caes. B. G. 1, 35: alicui pro ejus meritis gratiam referre, id. ib. 5, 27 *fin.;* id. B. C. 2, 39; 3, 1 *fin.:* gratiam emeritis, Ov. P. 1, 7, 61: gratiam factis, id. Tr. 5, 4, 47.—*Plur.:* pro tantis eorum in rem publicam meritis honores ei habeantur gratiaeque referantur, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 39; 10, 11, 1: dis advenientem gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27; v. gratia.—**2.** *To bring back* any thing; *to repeat, renew, restore,* = repetere, retractare, renovare, etc.: (Hecyram) Iterum referre, *to produce it again*, Ter. Hec. prol. 7; id. ib. prol. alt. 21 and 30; cf. Hor. A. P. 179.—So, *to bring up for reconsideration:* rem judicatam, Cic. Dom. 29, 78: ludunt... Dictaeos referunt Curetas, Lucr. 2, 633: Actia pugna per pueros refertur, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 62: institutum referri ac renovari, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68; cf.: consuetudo longo intervallo repetita ac relata, id. ib. 21, 67: te illud idem, quod tum explosum et ejectum est, nunc rettulisse demiror, Cic. Clu. 31, 86: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint eandemque totius caeli descriptionem longis intervallis retulerint, id. Rep. 6, 22, 24: mysteria ad quae biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: quasdam caerimonias ex magno intervallo, Liv. 3, 55: antiquum morem, Suet. Caes. 20: consuetudinem antiquam, id. Tib. 32 et saep.: cum aditus consul idem illud responsum rettulit, *repeated*, Liv. 37, 6 *fin.:* veterem Valeriae gentis in liberandâ patriâ laudem, *to restore*, Cic. Fl. 1, 1: hunc morem, hos casus atque haec certamina primus Ascanius Rettulit, Verg. A. 5, 598: O mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, id. ib. 8, 560.—**b.** *To represent, set forth anew, reproduce,* etc.: referre Naturam, mores, victum motusque parentum, *to reproduce*, Lucr. 1, 597: majorum vultus vocesque comasque, id. 4, 1221: mores, os vultusque ejus (sc. patris), Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 9: parentis sui speciem, Liv. 10, 7; cf.: (Tellus) partim figuras Rettulit antiquas, partim nova monstra creavit, Ov. M. 1, 437: faciem demptâ pelle novam, Tib. 1, 8, 46: temporis illius vultum, Ov. M. 13, 443: si quis mihi parvulus aulâ Luderet Aeneas, qui te tamen ore

referret, *might represent, resemble thee,* Verg. A. 4, 329; cf.: nomine avum referens, animo manibusque parentem, id. ib. 12, 348: Marsigni sermone vultuque Suevos referunt, Tac. G. 43: neque amissos colores lana refert, Hor. C. 3, 5, 28.—**3.** *To convey a report, account, intelligence,* by speech or by writing; *to report, announce, relate, recite, repeat, recount; to mention, allege* (class.; in late Lat. saepissime): certorum hominum sermones referebantur ad me, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10 Orell. *N. cr.*: tales miserrima fletus Fertque refertque soror (sc. ad Aeneam), Verg. A. 4, 438: pugnam referunt, Ov. M. 12, 160: factum dictumve, Liv. 6, 40: si quis hoc referat exemplum, Quint. 5, 11, 8: in epistulis Cicero haec Bruti refert verba, id. 6, 3, 20: quale refert Cicero de homine praelongo, caput eum, etc., id. 6, 3, 67 et saep.: quaecunque refers, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60; 2, 1, 130: sermones deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 71: multum referens de Maecenate, Juv. 1, 66. —With *obj.-clause,* Suet. Caes. 30; Ov. M. 1, 700; 4, 796: Celso gaudere et bene rem gerere refer, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 2 al.; cf. poet. by Greek attraction: quia rettulit Ajax Esse Jovis pronepos, Ov. M. 13, 141; and: referre aliquid in annales, Liv. 4, 34 *fin.*, and 43, 13, 2: ut Proetum mulier perfida credulum Falsis impulerit criminibus, refert, Hor. C. 3, 7, 16.—*Absol.*: quantum, inquam, debetis? Respondent CVI. Refero ad Scaptium, *I report, announce it to Scaptius,* Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: in quo primum saepe aliter est dictum, aliter ad nos relatum, *reported, stated,* id. Brut. 57, 288: (Hortensius) nullo referente, omnia adversariorum dicta meminisset, id. ib. 88, 301: abi, quaere, et refer, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53.—**b.** Poet. (mostly in Ovid), *to repeat to one's self, call to mind:* tacitâque recentia mente Visa refert, Ov. M. 15, 27: si forte refers, id. Am. 2, 8, 17: haec refer, id. R. Am. 308: saepe refer tecum sceleratae facta puellae, id. ib. 299: mente memor refero, id. M. 15, 451: foeda Lycaoniae referens convivia mensae, id. ib. 1, 165; cf.: illam meminitque refertque, id. ib. 11, 563.—**c.** Pregn., *to say in return, to rejoin, answer, reply* (syn. respondeo): id me non ad meam defensionem attulisse, sed illorum defensioni rettulisse, Cic. Caecin. 29, 85: ego tibi refero, *I reply to you,* id. ib. 29, 85, § 84: ut si esset dictum, etc., et referret aliquis Ergo, etc., id. Fat. 13, 30: quid a nobis autem refertur, id. Quint. 13, 44: retices; nec mutua nostris Dicta refers, Ov. M. 1, 656; 14, 696: Musa refert, id. ib. 5, 337; id. F. 5, 278: Anna refert, Verg. A. 4, 31: talia voce, id. ib. 1, 94: pectore voces, id. ib. 5, 409: tandem pauca refert, id. ib. 4, 333 et saep.—**d.** Publicists' t. t. (*a*) *To bring, convey, deliver* any thing as an official report, *to report, announce, notify,* = renuntiare: legati haec se ad suos relaturos dixerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 9; cf.: cujus orationem legati domum referunt, id. B. C. 1, 35: responsa (legati), Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 380, 31: legationem Romam, Liv. 7, 32: mandata ad aliquem, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: responsa, id. B. G. 1, 35; cf.: mandata alicui, id. ib. 1, 37: numerum capitum ad aliquem, id. ib. 2, 33 *fin.*: rumores excipere et ad aliquem referre, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 47: Ubii paucis diebus intermissis referunt, Suevos omnes, etc., id. ib. 6, 10; Liv. 3, 38, 12.—(*β*) Ad senatum de aliquâ re referre (less freq with *acc.*, a *rel.-clause,* or *absol.*), *to make a motion* or *proposition* in the Senate; *to consult, refer to,* or *lay before* the Senate; *to move, bring forward, propose:* VTI L. PAVLVS C. MARCELLVS COSS. . . DE CONSVLARIBVS PROVINCIIS AD SENATVM REFERRENT, NEVE QVID PRIVS . . . AD SENATVM REFERRENT, NEVE QVID CONIVNCTVM DE EA RE REFERRETVR A CONSVLIBVS, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 sq.: de legibus abrogandis ad senatum referre, Cic. Cornel. 1, Fragm. 8 (p. 448 Orell.); cf.: de quo legando consules spero ad senatum relaturos, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 58: de ejus honore ad senatum referre, id. Phil. 8, 11, 33: de eâ re postulant uti referatur. Itaque consulente Cicerone frequens senatus decernit, etc., Sall. C. 48, 5, 6: rem ad senatum refert, id. ib. 29, 1; cf.: tunc relata ex integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 6: rem ad senatum, id. 2, 22: consul convocato senatu refert, quid de his fieri placeat, qui, etc., Sall. C. 50, 3: ut ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari (a consulibus) non potuit. Referunt consules de re publicâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 1; cf.: refer, inquis, ad senatum. Non referam, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20.—Of other bodies than the Senate (cf.: defero, fero): C. Cassium censorem de signo Concordiae dedicando ad pontificum collegium rettulisse, Cic. Dom. 53, 136: eam rem ad consilium cum rettulisset Fabius, Liv. 24, 45, 2; 30, 4, 9: est quod referam ad consilium, id. 30, 31, 9; 44, 2, 5; Curt. 4, 11, 10.—*Per syllepsin:* DE EA RE AD SENATVM POPVLVMQVE REFERRI, since referre ad populum was not used in this sense (for ferre ad populum); v. fero, and the foll. *γ*: de hoc (sc. Eumene) Antigonus ad consilium rettulit, Nep. Eum. 12, 1.—Transf., *to make a reference, to refer* (class.): de rebus et obscuris et incertis ad Apollinem censeo referendum; ad quem etiam Athenienses publice de majoribus rebus semper rettulerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 122; cf. Nep. Lys. 3; Cic. Quint. 16, 53.—Different from this is, * (*γ*) Referre ad populum (for denuo ferre), *to propose* or *refer* any thing *anew to the people* (cf. supra, II. B. 2.; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1006): factum est illorum aequitate et sapientiâ consulum, ut id, quod senatus decreverat, id postea referendum ad populum non arbitrarentur. Cic. Clu. 49, 137; cf. Att. ap. Non. p. 512, 29; Liv. 22, 20; Val. Max. 8, 10, 1.—**e.** A mercantile and publicists' t. t., *to note down, enter* any thing in writing; *to inscribe, register, record,* etc.: cum scirem, ita indicium in tabulas publicas relatum, Cic. Sull. 15, 42: in tabulas quodcumque commodum est, id. Fl. 9, 20: nomen in tabulas, in codicem, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 4: quod reliquum in commentarium, id. Att. 7, 3, 7: quid in libellum, id. Phil. 1, 8, 19: tuas epistulas in volumina, i. e. *to admit,* id. Fam. 16, 17 *init.*; cf.: orationem in Origines, id. Brut. 23, 89 al.: in reos, in proscriptos referri, *to be set down among,* id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: absentem in reos, id. Verr. 2, 5, 42, § 109; cf.: aliquem inter proscriptos, Suet. Aug. 70: anulos quoque depositos a nobilitate, in annales relatum est, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 18: senatûs consulta falsa (sc. in aerarium). *enter, register,* Cic. Fam. 12, 1, 1; id. Phil. 5, 4, 12. —Entirely *absol.*: ut nec triumviri accipiundo nec scribae referundo sufficerent, Liv. 26, 36 *fin.*—Here, too, belongs referre rationes or aliquid (in rationibus, ad aerarium, ad aliquem, alicui), *to give, present,* or *render an account:* rationes totidem verbis referre ad aerarium, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 2; and rationes referre alone: in rationibus referendis... rationum referendarum jus, etc., id. ib. 5, 20, 1; id. Pis. 25, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 77; 2, 3, 71, § 167: referre rationes publicas ad Caesarem cum fide, Caes. B. C. 2, 20 *fin.*: si hanc ex fenore pecuniam populo non rettuleris, reddas societati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 71, § 167: (pecuniam) in aerarium, Liv. 37, 57, 12; cf.: pecuniam operi publico, *to charge to,* i. e. *to set down as applied to,* Cic. Fl. 19, 44.—So, too, acceptum and in acceptum referre, *to place to one's credit,* in a lit. and trop. sense (v. accipio).—Hence, transf.: aliquem (aliquid) in numero (as above, in rationibus), in numerum, etc., *to count* or *reckon* a person or thing *among:* Democritus, qui imagines eorumque circuitus in deorum numero refert, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29: (Caesar, Claudius) in deorum numerum relatus est, Suet. Caes. 88; id. Claud. 45: Ponticus Heraclides terram et caelum refert in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 34: nostri oratorii libri in Eundem librorum numerum referendi videntur, id. Div. 2, 1, 4: hoc nomen in codicem relatum, id. Rosc. Com. B. and K. (al. in codice).—With *inter* (post-Aug. and freq.): ut inter deos referretur (August.), Suet. Aug. 97: diem inter festos, nefastos, Tac. A. 13, 41 *fin.*: hi tamen inter Germanos referuntur, id. G. 46; Suet. Claud. 11; id. Tib. 53: dumque refert inter meritorum maxima, demptos Aesonis esse situs, Ov. M. 7, 302: intellectum est, quod inter divos quoque referretur, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14: inter sidera referre, Hyg. Fab. 192: inter praecipua crudelitatis indicia referendus, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 5: inter insulas, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48: dicebat quasdam esse quaestiones, quae deberent inter res judicatas referri, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 12: eodem Q. Caepionem referrem, *I should place in the same category,* Cic. Brut. 62, 223.—**4.** Referre aliquid ad aliquid, *to trace back, ascribe, refer* a thing to any thing: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: omnia ad igneam vim, id. N. D. 3, 14, 35: omnia ad incolumitatem et ad libertatem suam, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49; 1, 26, 41: in historiâ quaeque ad veritatem, in poëmate pleraque ad delectationem, id. Leg. 1, 1, 5; id. Off. 1, 16, 52 et saep. al.: hunc ipsum finem definiebas id esse, quo omnia, quae recte fierent, referrentur, neque id ipsum usquam referretur, id. Fin. 2, 2, 5; cf. nusquam, id. ib. 1, 9, 29: ad commonendum oratorem, quo quidque referat, id. de Or. 1, 32, 145: hinc omne principium, huc refer exitum, Hor. C. 3, 6, 6.—With *dat.*: cujus adversa pravitati ipsius, prospera ad fortunam referebat, Tac. A. 14, 38 *fin.*—In Tac. once with *in:* quidquid ubique magnificum est, in claritatem ejus (sc. Herculis) referre consensimus, Tac. G. 34.—Rarely of persons; as: tuum est Caesar, quid nunc mihi animi sit, ad te ipsum referre, Cic. Deiot. 2, 7.—*Absol.*: ita inserere oportet referentem ad fructum, meliore genere ut sit surculus, etc., *one who looks to* or *cares for the fruit,* Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6.—**5.** Culpam in aliquem referre, *to throw the blame upon, accuse, hold responsible for,* etc. (post-Aug.): hic, quod in adversis rebis solet fieri, alius in alium culpam referebant, Curt. 4, 3, 7; Aug. contr. Man. 2, 17, 25, Hier. Epp. 1, 9 *fin.*; cf.: augere ejus, in quem referet crimen, culpam, Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 83: causa ad matrem referebatur, Tac. A. 6, 49: causam abscessus ad Sejani artes, id. ib. 4, 57.

rēfert (or separately **rē fert**), tŭlit, ferre, *v. n.* and *impers.* (*plur.* rarely personal; v. II. infra) [res-fero; the ancients regarded rē in this word as derived from res; cf. Fest. s. v. refert, p. 282 Müll.]; prop., it follows from or in view of a thing, i. q. ex re est; hence, *it is for one's interest* or *advantage, it profits;* or, in gen., *it befits, matters, imports, concerns, it is of importance* or *consequence* (syn.: juvat, conducit, attinet; freq. and class.); constr., **I.** In all periods and in all kinds of composition, *refert hoc* (*id, illud,* etc., a *subj.-clause*) *meâ* (*tuâ,* etc., qs. fert re meâ, tuâ, etc.; cf. Prisc. p. 1077 P.) *magni* (*pluris, quanti,* etc., *nihil, quid?*), or *absol.* (*a*) *Hoc meâ refert,* etc. (in Cic. very rare; whereas interest meâ occurs very freq.): tua istuc refert maxime, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38: tua istuc refert, si curaveris, id. Am. 2, 2, 109: id mea minime refert, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 27: quod refert tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 50: nihilo pol pluris tua hoc, quam quanti illud refert meâ, id. Rud. 4, 3, 27: meâ quidem istuc nihil refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 68: id tuâ refert nihil, utrum illae fecerint, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 12: tuâ quod nihil refert, ne Cures, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 48: tuâ quod nihil refert, percontari desinas, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 12: non ascripsi id, quod tuâ nihil referebat, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5: quid id meâ refert? Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; 4, 2, 44; id. Merc. 2, 3, 117: quid id refert tuâ? id. Curc. 3, 88; id. Rud. 1, 2, 88; Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 11.—With *subj.-clause:* quid meâ refert, hae Athenis natae an Thebis sient? Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 41.—(*β*) *Hoc refert,* etc.: quomodo habeas, illud refert, jurene an injuriâ, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 25: ne illud quidem refert, consul an dictator an praetor spoponderit, Liv. 9, 9: illud permagni referre arbitror, Ut ne scientem sentiat te id sibi dare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 58: primum illud parvi refert, nos publicanis amissis vectigalia postea victoria reciperare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 18: magni quod refert, Lucr. 2, 760: at quibus servis? refert enim magno opere id ipsum, Cic. Cael. 23, 57: quanti id refert? Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1.—With *subject-clause:* parvi retulit Non suscepisse, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41; cf.: parvi refert abs te ipso jus dici aequabiliter, nisi, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: quanti refert. te nec recte dicere, qui nihil faciat? Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 23: meminero, sed quid meminisse id refert? id. Mil. 3, 1, 214: quid mihi refert Chrysalo esse nomen, nisi, etc., id. Bacch. 4, 4, 53: quid te igitur rettulit Beneficum esse oratione, si, etc., id. Ep. 1, 2, 13: neque refert videre, quid dicendum sit, nisi, etc., Cic. Brut. 29, 110: neque enim numero comprehendere refert, *nor indeed is it necessary, need we,* Verg. G. 2, 104: nec dicaris aliquid, quod referret scire, reticuisse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2.—With

inf. pass.: jam nec mutari pabula refert, Verg. G. 3, 548; cf.: plures e familiā cognosci referre arbitror, Suet. Ner. 1. — With a *rel. subj.-clause* (so most freq. in the class. per.): ipsi animi magni refert quali in corpore locati sint, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: magni refert, hic quid velit, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: cum ego ista omnia bona dixero, tantum refert, quam magna dicam, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 90: quasi vero referat quam id saepe fiat, id. Div. 2, 29, 62: quid refert, quā me ratione cogatis? id. Lael. 8, 26: quid refert, utrum voluerim fieri, an gaudeam factum? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: quid refert, tanto post ad judices deferantur, an omnino non deferantur? id. Fl. 9, 21: quae (aves) pascantur nec ne, quid refert? id. Div. 2, 34, 72: tuo vitio rerumne labores, Nil referre putas? Hor. S. 1, 2, 77: cum referre negas, quali sit quisque parente Natus, id. ib. 1, 6, 7 et saep.: quod tu istis lacrimis te probare postulas, Non pluris refert, quam si imbrem in cribrum geras, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 100; cf.: tantum retulerit, ut in transferendis seminibus similem statum caeli locique observemus, Col. 3, 9, 7. — (γ) *Refert*, etc.: *Do.* Hae (tabellae) quid ad me? *To.* Immo ad te attinent, Et tuā refert, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 28: *Ep.* Tua pol refert enim? *Ge.* Si quidem meā refert, operā utere, id. Stich. 4, 2, 36: quid tuā refert, qui cum istac venerit? id. Merc. 5, 2, 65: non plus suā referre, quam si, etc., Cic. Quint. 5, 19: quos, cum nihil refert, pudet, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 1: cum nihilo pluris referet, quam si, etc., id. Bacch. 3, 4, 20: nego et negando si quid refert, ravio, id. Poen. 3, 5, 33: si servus est, numquid refert? id. Ps. 2, 4, 28: quid refert, si hoc ipsum salsum illi et venustum videbatur? Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 79 et saep. — * (δ) Entirely *absol.:* bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscum cogerentur, tamquam referret, *as though it mattered, as if there were any difference*, Tac. A. 6, 2.— **II.** Analogous to attinet, conducit, and interest; *it is of importance; it belongs, relates, concerns*, etc.; constr., *refert hoc, id*, etc. (once *referunt haec*), *ad aliquem, alicui, alicujus*, etc. (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; but, with alicujus, once in Sall. and once in Liv.): quam ad rem istuc refert? Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 91; cf.: quid id ad me aut ad meam rem refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 44: refert etiam ad fructus, quemadmodum vicinus in confinio consitum agrum habeat, Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*— In *plur.:* te ex puellā prius percontari volo, Quae ad rem referunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 44: quoi rei id te assimulare rettulit? id. Truc. 2, 4, 40: dic, quid referat intra Naturae fines viventi, jugera centum an Mille aret? Hor. S. 1, 1, 49: quin et verba Flavii vulgabantur, non referre dedecori, si citharoedus demoveretur et tragoedus succederet, Tac. A. 15, 65: faciundum aliquid, quod illorum magis quam suā retulisse videretur, Sall. J. 111, 1: praefatus ... et ipsorum referre, si quos suspectos status praesens rerum faceret, Liv. 34, 27, 6: quorum nihil refert, ubi litium cardo vertatur, Quint. 12, 8, 2: neque refert cujusquam, Punicas Romanasve acies laetius extuleris, Tac. A. 4, 33: ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur, Juv. 16, 58: plurimum refert compositionis, quae quibus anteponas, Quint. 9, 4, 44: tu nihil referre iniquitatis existimas, exigas, quod deberi non oportuerit, an constituas, ut debeatur? Plin. Pan. 40 *fin.:* quem insignire exempli nonnihil, non insignire humanitatis plurimum refert, id. Ep. 8, 22, 4: nec minimo sane discrimine refert, Quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur, Juv. 5, 123. — Rarely with a *subst.* as *subj.:* adeo magni refert studium atque voluptas, et quibus in rebus consuerint esse operati homines, Lucr. 4, 984: adeo incessus in gravida refert, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42: longitudo in his refert, non crassitudo, id. 18, 31, 74, § 317: multum tamen in iis refert et locorum natura, id. 11, 51, 112, § 267: plurimum refert soli cujusque ratio, id. 18, 21, 50, § 187.

rĕfertus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from refercio.

rĕ-fervĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to boil* or *bubble up; to boil over.*—Trop.: refervens falsum crimen in purissimam et castissimam vitam collatum statim concidit et exstinguitur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17.

* **rĕfervesco,** fervi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [referveo], *to boil* or *bubble up:* qui (sanguis) refervescere videretur sic, ut tota domus sanguine redundaret, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.

rĕ-festīno, āre, *v. n.*, *to hasten back again* (late Lat.), Ruf. ap. Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6; Paul. Nol. Ep. 45 *fin.*

* **rĕ-fībŭlo,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to unclasp, unbuckle, unloose*, Mart. 9, 28, 12.

rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum (AEDIFICIA REFACTA, Inscr. Orell. 3115), 3, *v. a.* [facio], *to make again, make anew, put in condition again; to remake, restore, renew, rebuild, repair, refit, recruit*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: renovo, restauro, redintegro). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quidvis citius dissolvi posse videmus Quam rursus refici, etc., Lucr. 1, 557 sq.: aliud ex alio reficit natura, id. 1, 263: ea, quae sunt amissa, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; 2, 16; cf.: arma, tela, alia quae spe pacis amiserat, reficere, Sall J. 66, 1: testamentum jure militari, *to make anew*, Dig. 29, 1, 9: reficere sic accipimus ad pristinam formam iter et actum reducere, hoc est, ne quis dilatet aut producat deprimat aut exaggeret; longe enim aliud est reficere, aliud facere, ib. 43, 19, 3 *fin.:* reficere est, quod corruptum est, in pristinum statum restaurare, ib. 43, 21, 1: opus, Cic. Verr 2, 1, 54, § 142; cf.: Demosthenes curator muris reficiendis fuit, eosque refecit pecuniā suā, id. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: aedes, id. Top 3, 15; so, aedem, Nep. Att. 20, 3: fana reficienda, Cic. Rep. 3, 9; Nep. Timol. 3: rates quassas, Hor. C. 1, 1, 17: templa Aedisque labentes deorum, id. ib. 3, 6, 2: muros, classem, portas, Caes. B. C. 1, 34 *fin.:* naves, id. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.;* 4, 31; 5, 1; 5, 11; 5, 23: pontem, id. ib. 7, 35; 7, 53 *fin.;* 7, 58; id. B. C. 1, 41 al.: labore assiduo reficiendae urbis, Liv. 6, 1, 6 et saep.: copias ex dilectibus, *to fill up, recruit*, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: exercitus, Liv. 3, 10.—Of cattle: semper enim refice, Verg. G. 3, 70: ordines, Liv. 3, 70: si paulum modo res essent refectae, i. e. *the army*, Nep. Hann 1, 4: flammam, *to rekindle*, Ov. F. 3, 144: ignes, Petr. 136. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Econom. and mercant. t. t., *to make again*, i. e. *to get back again, get in return* (cf.: reddo, recipio): nemo sanus debet velle impensam ac sumptum facere in culturam, si videt non posse refici, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8: numquam eris dives ante, quam tibi ex tuis possessionibus tantum reficiatur, ut eo tueri sex legiones possis, Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45; Dig. 50, 16, 88: quod tanto plus sibi mercedis ex fundo refectum sit, Cic Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: quod inde refectum est, militi divisum, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.* Drak.: pecuniam ex venditionibus, Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 8: impensas belli alio bello refecturus, *to replace, defray*, Just. 9, 1, 9. — **2.** Publicists' t. t.: reficere consulem, tribunum, praetorem, etc., *to appoint anew, to reappoint, re-elect:* tribunos, consulem, Liv. 3, 21: consulem, id. 10, 13: Voleronem tribunum, id. 2, 56: consul factus, refectus, Sen. Ep. 104, 9: praetorem, Liv. 24, 9: tribunos, Cic. Lael. 25, 96; Liv. 6, 36. — **II.** Trop **A.** In gen., *to restore* (very rare): in quo (naufragio rei publicae) colligendo, ac reficiendā salute communi, Cic. Sest. 6, 15. refecta fides, Tac. A. 6, 17.—**B.** In partic., of the body or mind, *to make strong again, to restore, reinvigorate, refresh, recruit* (= recreare, renovare; freq. and class.). **1.** Of the body; constr. class. usu. with *ex* and *abl.* of *disease, toil*, etc.; rarely with *ab* and *abl.:* exercitum ex labore atque inopiā, Caes. B. G. 7, 32, 1: ad reficiendum militem ex jactatione maritimā, Liv 30, 29, 1: morbus ex quo tum primum reficiebatur, id. 39, 49, 4; cf.: milites hibernorum quiete a laboribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 1: boves quiete et pabulo laeto, Liv. 1, 7: saucios cum cura, Sall. J. 54, 1: equos, Caes. B. C. 2, 42 *fin.:* vires cibo, Liv. 37, 24: Tironis reficiendi spes est in M. Curio, *of curing*, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 12: aciem oculorum, Plin. 37, 5, 17, § 66 (al. recipiat): stomachum, id. 32, 6, 21, § 64: lassitudines, id. 31, 10, 46, § 119: cum saltus reficit jam roscida luna, *refreshes, revives*, Verg. G. 3, 337: teneras herbas (Aurora), Ov. F. 3, 711: ego ex magnis caloribus in Arpinati me refeci, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1: se ex labore, Caes. B. G. 3, 5 *fin.;* 7, 83: se ab imbecillitate, Plin. 26, 11, 68, § 109: necdum salis refectis ab jactatione maritumā militibus, Liv. 21, 26, 5; and simply with se, Cic. Fam. 7, 26, 2: labore refici ac reparari videtur, Plin. Pan. 77, 6: ex vulnere refici, Tac. A. 13, 44 *fin.:* ex longo morbo, Sen. Ep. 7, 1. — **2.** Of the mind: nunc vester conspectus et consessus iste reficit et recreat mentem meam, Cic. Planc. 1, 2: me recreat et reficit Pompeii consilium, id. Mil. 1, 2: cum reficiat animos ac reparet varietas ipsa (dicendi), Quint. 1, 12, 4; so with renovare, id. 6, 3, 1: animum ex forensi strepitu, Cic. Arch. 6, 12: refecti sunt militum animi, Liv. 21, 25, 10: reficit animos Romanis, id. 42, 67 *init.:* non ad animum, sed ad vultum ipsum reficiendum, i. e. *to cheer up, clear up*, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3: ad ea quae dicturus sum reficite vos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: refectā tandem spe, *restored, renewed*, Liv. 23, 26: rerum repetitio et congregatio memoriam judicis reficit, Quint. 6, 1, 1; cf. id. 4, prooem. § 6. — Hence, * **rĕfectus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *refreshed, recruited, invigorated; comp.*, refectior, Mart. Cap 2, § 139.

rĕfictio, ōnis, *f.*, = refectio, q. v.

rĕ-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.*, *to unfix, unfasten, unloose, tear* or *pluck down, pull out* or *off* (class.). **I.** Lit.: num figentur rursus eae tabulae, quas vos decretis vestris refixistis? *have taken down*, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: affixis hostium spoliis, quae nec emptori refigere liceret, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7; so, clipeo refixo, Hor. C. 1, 28, 11: clipeum de poste Neptuni sacro, Verg. A. 5, 360: signa Parthorum templis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 56: clipeos captos in bello, Sil. 10, 601: dentes, *to pull out, extract*, Cels. 6, 15 *fin.:* refigere se crucibus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 19 *fin.;* cf.: refixum corpus interfectoris cremavit, Just. 9, 7, 11. — Poet.: caelo refixa sidera, *loosened, falling down*, Verg. A. 5, 527: non hasta refixas vendit opes, *the plundered goods*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 497. — **II.** Transf. **1.** *To take down* the tables of the laws suspended in public, i. e. *to annul, abolish, abrogate* laws: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5; cf.: cujus aera refigere debeamus, id. Fam. 12, 1 *fin.:* fixit leges pretio atque refixit, *for a bribe*, Verg. A. 6, 622.—* **2.** *To take away, remove:* quo facilius nostra refigere deportareque tuto possimus, Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 1.

* **rĕ-fĭgūro,** āre, *v. a.*, *to form again, refashion*, Vulg. Sap. 19, 6.

rĕ-fingo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to make again, make anew* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: rem, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 91 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 108 Rib.): cerea regna, Verg. G. 4, 202. — **II.** Trop., *to feign, pretend:* laetiorem me refingens, App. M 3, p. 134, 24.

* **rĕ-firmātus,** a, um, *Part.* [firmo], *fixed again, re-established:* limes, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 14 *fin.*

rĕfixus, a, um, *Part.*, from refigo.

* **rĕ-flābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [reflo], *that evaporates:* cibi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1 *med.*

* **rĕflabri** (sc. venti) = reciproci, *blowing back, blowing counter* (opp. excursores venti, qui directo spirant), App. Mund. p. 62, 21 [reflo].

rĕ-flāgĭto, āre, *v. a.*, *to demand again, demand back* (only in the two foll. pass.): persequamur eam et reflagitemus ... Circumsistite eam et reflagitate, Cat. 42, 6 and 10.

* **rĕflātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [reflo], *evaporation*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 *med.*

rĕflātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a blowing against, blowing:* navigium reflatu beluae oppletum unda, Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 15; concr., *a contrary wind:* naves delatas Uticam reflatu hoc, * Cic. Att. 12, 2, 1. — **II.** Trop., *reaction:* doceat me, si potest, quae sit illa vis (sc. fortunae), qui flatus iste, et qui reflatus, Lact. 3, 28, 6.

rĕ-flecto, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to bend* or *turn back* or *backwards; to turn about* or *away* (class.). **A.** Lit.: caudam canum degeneres sub alvum reflectunt, Plin. 11, 50, 111, § 265; 11, 37, 78, § 199: caput leviter, Cat. 45, 10: pedem inde (sc. ex Labyrintho) sospes, id. 64, 112; cf.: gressum, *to go back, return*, Sen. Thyest. 428: cursum subito ad Contrebiam, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5 *fin.:* colla, Verg. A. 11, 622: oculos, Ov. M. 7, 341; cf.: visus, Val. Fl. 5, 455. — *Part. perf.:* (elephantorum) dentes reflexi, *tusks*, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 165; so, cornu (with adunco aere), Sen. Oedip. 731: cornicula (scarabaei), Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 100: cervix, Verg. A. 10, 535; Ov. A. A. 3, 779:

Stat. Achill. 1, 382. — M i d.: illam tereti cervice reflexam, *bending herself back*, Verg. A. 8, 633; cf.: telum reflexum, Sil. 16, 54; and poet.: (Ascalaphus) in caput crescit, longosque reflectitur ungues, *he bends himself back into long claws*, i. e. *his nails are bent back and lengthened into claws*, Ov. M. 5, 547. — **B.** T r o p., *to turn back, bring back*: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum ... Repressit neque reflexit, * Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9; cf.: nonnumquam animum incitatum ad ulciscendam orationem tuam revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46: quibus (causis) mentes aut incitantur aut reflectuntur, id. de Or. 1, 12, 53: aliquem, Sen. Agam. 155: animum reflexi, i. e. *I reflected within myself*, Verg. A. 2, 741; cf.: mentem ad Romanam urbem, Mamert. Grat. Act. 14: in melius tua, qui potes, orsa reflectas! *change, alter*, Verg. A. 10, 632; *to reverse* a proposition or inference: reflexim inferre, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36, 5; cf. Mart. Cap. 4, § 411. — * **II.** *Neutr.*, *to bend* or *turn back*; trop., *to give way, yield*: ubi jam morbi reflexit causa, Lucr. 3, 502.

rĕ-flexim, *adv.* [reflecto], *inversely, conversely* (opp. directim), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 24; Mart. Cap. 4, § 411.

rĕflexĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A bending* or *turning back, reflection* (post-class.): cervicis, Macr. S. 5, 11. — **II.** T r o p., *the conversion of a proposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 33, 34; Mart. Cap. 4, § 412.

1. rĕflexus, a, um, *Part.*, from reflecto.

2. rĕflexus, ūs, *m.* [reflecto], *a bending back, recess*: Oceani, App. Flor. 6, p. 342, 34: solis, *return*, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

rĕ-flo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to blow back, blow contrary.* **A.** L i t.: reflantibus ventis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: Etesiae valde reflant, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: antra, Sid. Ep. 9, 13: ventorum procellae reflantium, Amm. 19, 10; 22, 8. — P o e t.: pelagus respargit, reflat, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89 (Trag. Rel. p. 158 Rib.).—**B.** Trop.: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortunae) utimur, ad exitus pervehimur optatos et, cum reflavit, affligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19: reflante fortunā, Amm. 31, 13, 19; cf. Lact. 3, 29. — **II.** *Act.* **A.** *To blow again from one's self, to blow* or *breathe out*: (aër) cum ducitur atque reflatur, *is breathed out, exhaled*, Lucr. 4, 938: spiritum, folles, *to blow out*, Lampr. Heliog. 25: sucositatem, *to evaporate*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29. — **B.** *To blow* or *puff out again*: laciniam (ventus), App. M. 10, p. 254, 9; cf.: reflato sinu, id. ib. 4, p. 158 *fin.*: signum veste reflatum, id. ib. 2, p. 116, 7.

rĕ-flōresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to bloom again, to blossom again.* **I.** L i t., Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146; 19, 8, 47, § 160. — **II.** T r o p.: prima juventa, Sil. 15, 738; cf.: caro mea, Vulg. Psa. 27, 7; id. Phil. 4, 10.

rĕflŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [refluo], *that which flows* or *runs off*: grammaticae refluamina guttae, i. e. *grammatical trifles*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 29.

rĕ-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to flow* or *run back*; *to flow off, overflow* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Maeandros ambiguo lapsu refluitque fluitque, Ov. M. 8, 163: refluit amnis, Verg. A. 8, 240; cf. unda, id. ib. 8, 87; id. G. 4, 262: Nilus campis, id. A. 9, 32. — Of the tide, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 213.

rĕflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [refluo], *flowing back, refluent*: mare, Ov. M. 7, 267; Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 220: amnes, Sil. 5, 624: aestus, id. 15, 226: gurges, Stat. S. 5, 1, 91; cf. litus, *from which the sea recedes*, App. M. 4, p. 156: assueti refluas dominorum lambere micas, Sedul. Carm. Pasch. 3, 246.

rĕfŏcillātrix, īcis, *f.*, *the reviver* (late Lat.), Aldh. Septen. col. 167, t. 83 Migne.

rĕ-fŏcillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to warm into life again; to revive, revivify* (late Lat.), Vulg. Judic. 15, 19; id. 1 Reg. 16, 23; 30, 12; Hier. Vit. Malch. § 10.

rĕ-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dig up* or *dig out again* (post-Aug.): summas radices, Col. 2, 2, 28; 3, 11, 4: solum quam altissime, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88: Orestis corpus, id. 7, 16, 16, § 74: latices refossae, Luc. 4, 242: litora refossa, Flor. 4, 8.

rĕ-formābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *that can be formed again*, Hier. in Psa. 2.

rĕformātio, ōnis, *f.* [reformo], *a transformation* (very rare). **I.** L i t., of a *metamorphosis* into an ass, App. M. 3, p. 140, 3; cf. id. ib. 11, p. 263, 19. — **II.** T r o p. and pregn., *a reformation*: morum, Sen. Ep. 58, 26.

* **rĕformātor,** ōris, *m.* [reformo], *a transformer*; pregn., *a reformer*: litterarum senescentium, Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 1.

* **rĕformātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a transformation*: aeonum, Tert. ad. Val. 13.

* **rĕformīdātio,** ōnis, *f.* [reformido], *a great fear* or *dread, terror*: deliberantis, Cic. Part. 4, 11.

rĕ-formīdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to fear greatly, to dread, to stand in awe of, to shun* or *avoid through fear* (class.). (α) With *acc.*: si qui imbecillius horrent dolorem et reformidant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 30, 85: ea fugiat et reformidet oratio, id. ib. 1, 45, 108; cf. Quint. 8, 5, 32: homines maritimos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69; so, aliquem, Quint. 1, 2, 18; 10, 7, 16: bellum, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 19: crimen amicitiae, id. Cael. 6, 14: reprehensionem vulgi, id. Fin. 3, 2, § 7: hunc locum, id. Caecin. 29, 84: ferrum, Quint. 2, 4, 11: arbitros, id. 10, 7, 16: communem loquendi morem, id. 8, 2, 17: posteritatis memoriam, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 2: occursum, id. ib. 1, 10, 7: quorum mentionem, Curt. 6, 9, 3: sapientiae studium et praecepta prudentium penitus, Tac. Or. 32 al.—(β) With *inf.*: ea dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: ominari, Liv. 9, 34: comparari tibi, Plin. Pan. 44, 4. —* (γ) With *rel.-clause*: nec, quid tibi de alio audienti, de se ipso occurrat, reformidat, Cic. Lig. 2, 6.—* (δ) With *quod*: neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, iis auctoritatem attribui, Caes. B. C. 1, 32 *fin.* —(ε) *Absol.*: vide, quam non reformidem, Cic. Lig. 3, 6; Hor. S. 2, 7, 2.—**b.** Of things: etenim fides mea custodem repudiat, diligentia speculatorem reformidat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: tum bracchia (vitium) tonde: Ante reformidant ferrum, Verg. G. 2, 369: reformidant insuetum lumina solem, Ov. P. 3, 4, 49: mens reformidat tempus, id. Tr. 3, 6, 29: reformidat vulnus humus, id. F. 1, 666: membra mollem quoque saucia tactum, id. ib. 2, 7, 13: medentium manus crudum adhuc vulnus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11; Col. 3, 10, 20.—*Absol.*: putatio non debet secundum articulum fieri, ne reformidet oculus, i. e. *be checked in its growth, cease growing*, Col. 4, 9, 1; 4, 11, 1; 4, 24, 15; 4, 33, 4.

rĕ-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to shape again, remould, transform, metamorphose, change* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** L i t.: sed preme, quicquid erit, dum, quod fuit ante, reformet, i. e. *until she resumes her first shape*, Ov. M. 11, 254; cf. id. ib. 9, 399: rursus in facies hominum tales figuras, App. M. 3, p. 139, 26: aliquem in alienam personam, id. ib. 11 *fin.*: hunc (asinum) ad homines, id. ib. 11, p. 264, 24: corpus humilitatis nostrae, Vulg. Phil. 3, 21: claudorum pedes ad officium gradiendi, Lact. 4, 26, 1.—**II.** T r o p. **1.** *To change, alter*: divinae providentiae fatalis dispositio subverti vel reformari non potest, App. M. 9, p. 217, 27: sententias in pejus, Dig. 49, 1, 1: cum Themistocles ruinas patriae in pristinum habitum reformaret, Val. Max. 6, 5, 2 *ext.*—**2.** P r e g n., *to amend, reform*; of persons: (quadragenarius pupillus) non potest reformari, Sen. Ep. 25, 1: sed reformamini in novitate sensûs vestri, Vulg. Rom. 12, 2.—Of things: imitari proposita et ad illa reformare chirographum, Sen. Ep. 94, 51: mores depravatos, Plin. Pan. 53, 1; so, solutam et perditam disciplinam, Eum. Pan. Const. 2. — **3.** *To restore, re-establish*: pacem, Eutr. 9, 20.

rĕfossus, a, um, *Part.*, from refodio.

rĕfōtus, a, um, *Part.*, from refoveo.

rĕ-fŏvĕo, fōvi, fōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to warm* or *cherish again*; *to refresh, restore, revive*, etc. (not ante-Aug.). **I.** L i t.: corpus refoventque foventque, Ov. M. 8, 536: pectora, id. H. 11, 58; cf.: artus admoto igne, Curt. 8, 4, 15: astrictos artus complexibus, Luc. 8, 67 Cort.: oculos, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97: torpentia membra quiete, Sil. 3, 637: ignes tepidos, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 15: vires mollitia caeli, Tac. A. 12, 66; cf. Vell. 2, 113, 2; 1, 15, 1; Stat. Th. 6, 521: refotus calidis piscinis, Suet. Ner. 27: refoveatur stercoratione terra, Col. 2, 1, 7: a lassitudine viae sedilibus refotae (sorores), App. M. 5, p. 165, 23: lectulo, id. ib. 5, p. 160, 1; cf.: lassitudinem poculis, id. ib. 2, p. 122.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: leni afflatu simulacra refovente, *animating*, Plin. 36, 15, 22, § 98. —**II.** T r o p.: studia prope exstincta refoventur, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 5; cf.: disciplinam castrorum lapsam exstinctamque refovisti, id. Pan. 18, 1; 69, 5: longā pace cuncta refovente, Curt. 4, 4, 21: provincias internis certaminibus fessas, Tac. A. 2, 54; cf.: reliquias partium in Africā, Suet. Caes. 35; Tac. A. 15, 36; cf. id. H. 1, 31 *fin.*; 3, 58; id. A. 2, 47 *fin.*: calefacto simul refotoque animo, Gell. 15, 2, 8: solaciis, *to comfort*, Spart. Hadr. 8.

* **rĕfractārĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [refractarius], *somewhat stubborn* or *refractory*: judiciale dicendi genus, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

* **rĕfractārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [refringo], *stubborn, obstinate, refractory*: contumaces ac refractarios, Sen. Ep. 73, 1.

rĕfractus, a, um, *Part.*, from refringo.

rĕfraenātĭo and **rĕfraeno,** v. refren-.

rĕfrāgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refragor], *resistance, opposition*, Aug. Ep. 177.

rĕfrāgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an opponent, adversary*: Ciceronis, Ascon. ad Or. in Tog. Cand. (p. 83 Orell.); Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rĕfrāgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *resistance, opposition* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 35, § 17.—**II.** C o n c r., *a hinderance, obstacle*, Ambros. in Ep. 37, § 30.

rĕ-frāgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, a publicists' t. t., *to oppose, resist; to thwart, gainsay* (one who sues for a thing; opp. suffragor). **I.** L i t.: illa lex petitioni tuae refragata est, Cic. Mur. 23, 46: ne refragari homini amicissimo videar, id. Phil. 11, 9, 20: alicujus honori (sc. triumpho), Liv. 45, 40: alicui, ne, etc., Vell. 2, 40, 6. — **II.** T r a n s f., *to resist, oppose, contest, withstand* (not in Cic.; syn.: repugno, adversor): tacita quaedam cogitatio refragatur his omnibus, Quint. 5, 7, 2: cui non refragetur ingenium, id. 10, 6, 4: lactuca refragatur veneri, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: gloriae suae non refragari, Curt. 9, 5, 21.—*Absol.*: si materia non refragetur, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5.

rĕfrēnātio (refraen-), ōnis, *f.* [refreno], *a bridling, curbing, restraining*: doloris, Sen. Ira, 3, 15.

rĕ-frēno (refraeno), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* * **I.** *To hold in with a bridle, to check, curb*: equos, Curt. 4, 16, 3.—**II.** I n g e n., *to bridle, check, curb, restrain, hold back.* **A.** L i t.: fluvios, Lucr. 6, 531; cf. aquas, Ov. H. 6, 87: materiem per membra, Lucr. 2, 276; cf.: copiam materiaī, id. 2, 283.— **B.** T r o p. (class.): religione refrenari, Lucr. 5, 114: blanda refrenat morsus voluptas, id. 4, 1085: adulescentes a gloriā, Cic. Cael. 31, 76; cf.: a reditu refrenavit, id. Phil. 11, 2, 4: juventutem, id. Div. 2, 2, 4: libidines, id. Par. 5, 1, 33: libidinem, id. Agr. 2, 20, 55: indomitam audeat Refrenare licentiam, Hor. C. 3, 24, 29: animum conscientiā sceleris avaritiaeque suae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130: omnium opibus refrenare ac coërcere, id. Div. 2, 2, 4: cursum dicendi, Quint. 8, prooem. § 27: neque hac re severitas Papirii refrenari potest, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8: linguam, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 26.

rĕ-frĭco, ŭi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to rub* or *scratch open again, to gall, fret* (a favorite word of Cic.; otherwise rare). **A.** L i t., Cato, R. R. 87: vulnera, *to tear open*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2; so, vulnus, id. ib. 12, 18, a, 1; id. Fl. 23, 54: obductam jam cicatricem, id. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** T r o p., *to excite afresh, renew*: memoriam pulcherrimi facti, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18; cf.: rei publicae praeterita fata, id. Pis. 33, 82: animum memoria refricare coeperat, id. Sull. 6, 19: ut illa vetus fabula refricaretur, id. Cael. 30, 71: alicujus desiderium ac dolorem, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4: dolorem oratione, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: admonitu refricatur amor, Ov. R. Am. 729: lamentationes, App. M. 4, p. 154, 4.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to break out afresh, appear again*: crebro refricat lippitudo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.

rĕfrīgĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [refrigero]. **I.** L i t., *a cooling, coolness*: refrigeratio aestate, * Cic. Sen. 14, 46: aurae, Col. 11, 1, 16: caeli, Vitr. 6, 1, 3.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a mitigation* of diseases, Veg. 5, 56, 1.

rĕfrīgĕrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [refrigero], *cooling, refrigeratory:* natura (lentis), Plin. 22, 25, 70, § 145: vis (seminis cicutae), id. 25, 13, 95, § 151: potio, Pelag. Vet. 28 *med.*

rĕfrīgĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [refrigerator], *she that cools; cooling:* natura refrigeratrix, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

rĕfrīgĕrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a cooling;* trop., *a mitigation, consolation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 39 *med.;* id. adv. Marc. 3, 24; Vulg. Psa. 65, 12; id. 2 Tim. 1, 16; Salv. Avar. 3, 11.

rĕ-frīgĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to make cool* or *cold; to cool off, cool* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ignis in aquam conjectus continuo restinguitur et refrigeratur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17; cf.: refrigerato et exstincto calore, id. N. D. 2, 9, 23: calorem, Quint. 9, 4, 113: quod me frigus Dalmaticum, quod illinc ejecit, etiam hic refrigeravit, Cic. Fam. 5, 10, a, 1: membra partim ardentia partim refrigerata, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24: aquam, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38: frumentum, Cato, R. R. 92; cf. panem, Plin. 22, 21, 28, § 56: unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 13: plumbum, id. 34, 18, 50, § 170: stomachum, id. 25, 13, 95, § 153: granaria (ventus), Varr. R. R. 1, 57 *fin.:* quoad refrigeratur aër, id. ib. 2, 2, 11: Neronianas thermas, Mart. 3, 25, 4; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17.—*Absol.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 119: novum (vinum) refrigerare, vetus calefacere, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 30, 14; cf.: refrigerant olera, coriandrum, cucumis, etc., Cels. 2, 27: aceto summa vis est in refrigerando, Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 54.—**B.** *To relieve, refresh:* membra refrigerat unda, Ov. M. 13, 903: podagras, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17; cf.: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: refrigerandi sui causā, Suet. Vit. Luc. —**II.** Trop., *to cool off, to deprive of warmth* or *zeal;* hence, *pass.*, *to be cooled, wearied, exhausted; to grow cool* or *languid* (cf. defervesco): defessā ac refrigeratā accusatione, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum provincialium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: refrigerato inventionis amore, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 2: cum Antonii librarius . . . refrigeratus, ab Antonio transfugit ad Caesarem, *his zeal having cooled*, Vell. 2, 83, 2: prudens (testis) aliquo urbane dicto refrigerandus est, qs. *to throw cold water upon*, i. e. *to intimidate, check*, Quint. 5, 7, 26; cf.: aegre perlegit, refrigeratus saepe a semetipso, i. e. *being often stopped, interrupted*, Suet. Claud. 41. —Esp. in late Lat.: alicui, *to refresh, comfort, assist*, Tert. Anim. 51 *fin.;* id. ad Scap. 4 *med.:* me refrigeravit, Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 16; id. Exod. 23, 12.

rĕfrīgescentĭa, ae, *f.* [refrigesco], = refrigeratio, II., *an alleviation, mitigation*, Tert. Anim. 43.

rĕ-frīgesco, frixi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow cold* or *cool* (class.; most freq. in the trop. sense, and in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ubi id vinum refrixerit, in dolium refundito, Cato, R. R. 105: cor vulnere laesum refrixit, Ov. M. 12, 422: ager, Col. 2, 15, 2: plaga per auras, Lucr. 4, 703: sanguis vel calescit vel refrigescit, Cels. 4, 3. —**II.** Trop., *to grow cold* or *remiss; to abate, grow stale, lose interest; to fail, flag* in strength or zeal: illud crimen de nummis caluit re recenti, nunc in causā refrixit, Cic. Planc. 23, 55: calor ille cogitationis, qui scribendi morā refrixit, recepit ex integro vires, Quint. 10, 3, 6: belli apparatus refrigescent, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30: res, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 25 Ruhnk.; cf.: res interpellata bello, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 4: hasta Caesaris, *to go on coldly, to flag*, id. Fam. 9, 10, 3 Manut.; 15, 17, 2: oratio, Quint. 4, 3, 2; cf.: imagines mora stili, id. 10, 7, 14: sortes plane, i. e. *have gone quite out of use*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 87: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: cum Romae a judiciis forum refrixerit, *has a cessation from judicial business*, id. Att. 1, 1, 2: Domitius cum Messalā certus esse videbatur; Scaurus refrixerat, *had given up*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 3; cf. Memmius, id. Att. 4, 18, 3: charitas multorum, Vulg. Matt. 24, 12.

rĕ-fringo, frēgi, fractum, 3, *v. a.* [frango], *to break up, break open* (class.; syn.: perfringo, dissicio). **I.** Lit.: cellas, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10: postes portasque, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 622, and ap. Hor. S. 1, 4, 61 (Ann. v. 271 Vahl.); Caes. B. G. 2, 33; Liv. 10, 43; 24, 30; 25, 9 et saep. al.: januam, Tac. A. 14, 8: palatii fores, id. H. 1, 35: claustra, Cic. Mur. 8, 17; Val. Fl. 1, 595: carcerem, Liv. 34, 44 *fin.:* glaebam et revolvere in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: totas refringere vestes, *to tear open*, Ov. M. 9, 208: radium solis refringi, *is refracted*, Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 150.—**B.** In gen., *to break, break in pieces, break off* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae demersa liquore obeunt, refracta videntur Omnia convorti sursumque supina revorti, Lucr. 4, 440: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: ramum, *to break off*, * Verg. A. 6, 210; so, mucronem, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41; cf. aculeos, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: silvas (Hyleus), Stat. Th. 4, 139. —**II.** Trop., *to break, break in pieces, check, weaken, destroy*, etc.: vim fluminis, Caes. B. G. 7, 56; cf. Liv. 5, 37: impotentem dominationem, Nep. Lys. 1, 4; cf.: Teutonicas opes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 44: nec Priami domus Achivos refringit, Hor. C. 3, 3, 28: ingeniorum impetus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 7: claustra pudoris et reverentiae, id. ib. 2, 14, 4: verba, *to mutilate* or *mangle speech*, like children, Stat. S. 2, 1, 123.

rĕfrīva or **rĕfĕrīva făba**, *which was carried home at seed-time to be sacrificed*, as a good omen: refriva, Fest. p. 277 Müll.: (refriva) fabam utique e frugibus referre mos est auspicii causā, quae ideo referiva appellatur, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 119 Sillig *N. cr.*

* **rĕ-frondesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to be covered with leaves again, to grow green again:* palmes, Sid. Carm. 22, 46.

rĕfŭga, ae, *comm.* [refugio], *a runaway, fugitive* (post-class. for perfuga, transfuga), Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 6; 49, 16, 13, § 5; Tert. Hab. Mul. 5; Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 8.

rĕ-fŭgio, fūgi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* (freq. and class.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to flee back; to run away, flee, escape.* **A.** Lit.: ex alto, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; cf.: ex castris in montem, id. ib. 3, 99 *fin.:* ex caede in castra, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: ex cursu ad Philippum, Liv. 23, 39: a Parthiā, Just. 42, 5, 3: acie refugere, Caes. B. C. 3, 95: velocissime, id. B. G. 5, 35.—*Absol.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 31; id. B. C. 3, 40; 3, 101; Liv. 2, 50; 31, 36; Verg. A. 12, 449.—With *acc. of distance:* mille fugit refugitque vias (cervus), Verg. A. 12, 753: admissis equis ad suos refugerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: ad urbem, Liv. 43, 47 *fin.:* in portum, Caes. B. C. 3, 24: in aquam, Liv. 21, 28: in silvam, Verg. A. 3, 258: in nemus, id. ib. 6, 472: intra tecta, id. ib. 7, 500: per devios tramites, Suet. Aug. 16: Syracusas, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 101: domum, Suet. Caes. 16. —**2.** Of things: refugiat timido sanguen, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; and id. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. v. 46 Vahl.): (sol) ubi medio refugerit orbe, *shrinks from sight*, Verg. G. 1, 442: vites a caulibus ut a pestiferis et nocentibus refugere dicuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: refugere oculi, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: quo pridie refugisset (mare), Curt. 9, 9, 26.—**b.** Of places, *to run back, recede* in the distance: refugit ab litore templum, Verg. A. 3, 536; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ex oculis visa refugit humus, *flees, disappears, vanishes*, Ov. F. 3, 590: nam praestat a mari longo potius intervallo quam brevi refugisse (villas), Col. 1, 5, 6.—**B.** Trop.: ne recordatione mei casus a consiliis fortibus refugiatis, Cic. Sest. 23, 51: ab institutā consuetudine, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: ab hac orationis turpitudine, id. Cael. 17, 41: a genere hoc toto sermonis, id. de Or. 1, 22, 99: a dicendo, id. ib. 2, 3, 10: dum recordationes fugio . . . refugio a te admonendo, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; cf.: ab iis quae laedunt, Quint. 4, 1, 44: animus luctu refugit, Verg. A. 2, 12: refugit animus eaque dicere reformidat, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 9: possum multa tibi veterum praecepta referre, Ni refugis, *if you do not decline* (to hear them), Verg. G. 1, 177. —**2.** Pregn., *to flee, to take refuge with* a person or thing: ad legatos, Cic. Deiot. 11, 32: in arcem majorem, Liv. 38, 29: ad planctus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 30: ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum faciliorem, Petr. 118, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *to flee back, run away from* any thing; *to avoid, shun* a thing. **A.** Lit.: judicem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 45: impetum armati Antiochi ceterorumque tela atque incursus refugit, id. Caecin. 8, 22: quod autem refugit (animal), id contra naturam est, id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: non modo id refugisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40: C. Cassium obvium sibi, Suet. Caes. 63: trepidus repente refugit Attollentem iras (anguem), Verg. A. 2, 380: (Cupido) refugit te, Hor. C. 4, 13, 10.—Poet., with *inf.:* nec Polyhymnia Lesboum refugit tendere barbiton, Hor. C. 1, 1, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 5.—**B.** Trop. (freq. after the Aug. per.): refugit Foeda ministeria, Verg. A. 7, 618: vicina jurgia, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171: mandatum opus, Ov. H. 14, 50: haec vitia, Quint. 4, 2, 43: delicatam modulandi voluptatem, id. 9, 4, 31: distinctionem quaestionum, id. 4, 5, 6: id quod malum casurum putat refugit mens, Varr. L. L. 6, § 48 Müll.: et alia, quae nunc memoriam meam refugiunt, *escape my memory*, Col. 12, 52, 8: mortem natura refugit, Aug. Serm. 172, 1.

rĕfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [refugio], *a recourse, a taking refuge* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: perfugium, asylum). **I.** Lit. (not in Cic.). **A.** Abstr.: ad naves, Front. Strat. 1, 11 *fin.* —In *plur.:* portas refugiis profugorum aperuere, Just. 11, 4, 9.—**B.** Concr., *a place of refuge, a refuge:* silvae tutius dedere refugium, Liv. 9, 37: refugium abscondendi causā servo praestare, Dig. 11, 3, 1, § 2.—In *plur.*, Front. Strat. 1, 3 *fin.:* refugia aperire, Dig. 7, 1, 13, § 7: quos refugia montium receperunt, Just. 2, 6, 11.—**II.** Trop., *a refuge:* regum, populorum, nationum portus erat et refugium senatus, * Cic. Off. 2, 8, 26; Suet. Tib. 35: Dominus refugium pauperi, Vulg. Psa. 9, 9.—In *plur.:* refugia salutis, Just. 14, 2, 8.

rĕfŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *fleeing back, fleeing away, receding, vanishing* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Virg. or Hor.): unda, Ov. M. 10, 42; cf. flumen (with fugientia poma), id. H. 18, 182: fluctus, Luc. 1, 411: Nilus, id. 8, 526: mare, Stat. Th. 12, 634: latices, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 509: Nilus, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: equites irritato proelio sponte refugi, Tac. H. 2, 24: umbra, *vanishing*, Val. Fl. 4, 41: refugosque gerens a fronte capillos, *flying back*, Luc. 10, 132.—With *gen.* (late Lat.): jejunii, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 20, § 4.—*Subst.:* **rĕfŭgus**, i, *m.:* refugos sequi, *fugitives*, Tac. A. 13, 40; cf. id. H. 3, 61.

* **rĕfulgentĭa**, ae, *f.* [refulgeo], *a reflected lustre, refulgence:* lacunarium, App. Flor. p. 359, 4.

rĕ-fulgĕo, si (collat. form refulgit, Lucr. 2, 800 Lachm.), 2, *v. n.*, *to flash back, reflect a shining light; to shine bright, glitter, glisten* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 2, 800: fervidus ille Canis stellarum luce refulget, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Cynosura, id. ib. 2, 41, 106: nautis Stella, Hor. C. 1, 12, 28: ut sol a liquidā saepe refulget aquā, Ov. A. A. 2, 722: cum caerula nubes Solis inardescit radiis longeque refulget, Verg. A. 8, 623: galea radiis refulget, id. ib. 9, 374: Aeneas clarā in luce refulsit, id. ib. 1, 588; cf. id. ib. 2, 590: Venus roseā cervice, id. ib. 1, 402: corpus versicolori veste, Liv. 7, 10: discolor auri aura per ramos, Verg. A. 6, 204; Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92: armis refulgentibus, Liv. 8, 10.—Poet.: late refulgent Ossibus campi, Sil. 9, 190. —**II.** Trop.: splendidaque a docto fama refulget aevo, Prop. 3, 20 (4, 19), 8: Jovis Tutela refulgens, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23: si dolosi spes refulserit nummi, Pers. prol. 12; cf.: tum refulsit certa spes liberorum parentibus, Vell. 2, 103, 4; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 60; Sedul. 2, 227; 4, 153.

rĕ-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour back; to pour out, cause to overflow*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem et rursum trahunt indidem, * Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aequor refundit in aequor, Ov. M. 11, 488: ponto refuso, Verg. G. 2, 163: sanguinem, v. B. infra: luna glaciem refundit, *melts*, Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223: imis Stagna refusa vadis, *flowing back*, Verg. A. 1, 126; cf.: Acheronte refuso, id. ib. 6, 107: unda refunditur, Stat. Th. 9, 465: Tiberis refusus, Tac. H. 1, 86: refusus Oceanus, i. e. *flowing back into itself* (the Homeric ἀψόρροος), Verg. A. 7, 225; Luc. 8, 797.—**B.** Transf., of things not liquid: refunditur alga, *is flung back*, Verg. A. 7, 590: intestina, Cels. 7, 16: quam libenter tot spoliatis, tot trucidatis sanguinem et bona

refudisses, i. e. *hadst given back, restored,* Plin. Pan. 40, 4; cf.: refudimus Nilo suas copias, id. ib. 31, 3: quod accepit, Dig. 12, 4, 5 *fin.*: fructus venditori, ib. 18, 2, 6: invicem impensas, ib. 19, 5, 5, § 4: huic dabis loricam, quam refundat, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Pol. Claud. 14, 6; Veg. Mil. 1, 20. — Poet.: refusa Conjugis in gremium, *stretched out, lying at length,* Luc. 8, 105: refusis in spatium immensum campis, i. e. *outspread,* Sil. 13, 322.— **II.** Trop.: fletu super ora refuso, *pouring forth,* Ov. M. 11, 657 (dub.; al. profuso): necem in Tatiani consilia, i. e. *to infuse,* Spart. Hadr. 9: per cujus oboedientiam humani generis culpa deleta, refusa justitia est, *checked, satisfied,* Ambros. Apol. David, 17, § 81.

rĕ-fuscātus, a, um, *adj., darkened, obscured* (late Lat.): luna sanguineo oculo refuscata est, Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 12.

* **rĕfūsē,** *adv.* [refusus], *overflowingly; comp.*: refusius egesta humus, i. e. *mellowed* or *loosened by digging and fermenting,* Col. 4, 1, 3 dub. (others read: refusus ex egestâ humo).

rĕfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [refundo], *an overflowing*: umoris, Macr. S. 1, 21 *fin.*— **II.** Transf., *a restitution*: possessionum, Ambros. Apol. David, 8, § 42.

* **rĕfūsōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to giving back*: litterae, *in which something is remitted,* Sid. Ep. 9, 10.

rĕfūsus, a, um, *Part.*, from refundo.

rĕfūtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [refuto], *that may be rejected* or *refuted*; hence, *contemptible,* Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 49; id. Spir. Sanct. 2, 8, § 80.

rĕfūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]; in rhet., *a refutation,* Cic. Top. 25, 93; Quint. 5, 13, 1; 3, 9, 5; 4, 3, 15; 6, 3, 72.

rĕfūtātĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [refutatio], *petty attempts at refutation* (late Lat.), Aug. Alterc. Ecc. et Syn. p. 1133.

rĕfūtātor, ōris, *m.* [refuto], *a refuter,* Arn. 1, 18.

rĕfūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to refutation, refutatory*: preces, Cod. Just. 7, 61, 1 *fin.*; 7, 62, 18; Symm. Ep. 1, 31.

* **rĕfūtātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a refutation*: refutatu, Lucr. 3, 525.

rĕfūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [root fu-; Gr. χυ-, χεϝω, χεῦμα; cf.: fundo, futtilis, Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 204 sq.], *to check, drive back, repress.* **I.** Lit.: semper illas nationes nostri imperatores refutandas potius bello quam lacessandas putaverunt, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to repel, repress, resist, restrain, oppose* (freq. and class.; syn.: reicio, reprimo). **A.** In gen.: virtutem aspernari ac refutare, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: refutetur ac reiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 33, 55: alicujus cupiditatem, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25: vitam, *to contemn,* Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 218 (H. 1, 73 Dietsch); cf.: temporis munera, Quint. 10, 6, 6: alicujus libidinem, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 4: nummum, Sol. 22 *med.*: ad mortem si te (Fors dicta refutet!) Prodiderim, *may fate avert,* Verg. A. 12, 41.—**B.** In partic., *to repel, rebut* any thing by speech, etc.; *to confute, refute, disprove* (syn.: refello, redarguo): res refutat id, Lucr. 2, 245; 2, 867: nemo te ita refutandum ut gravem adversarium arbitrabatur, Cic. Vatin. 1, 1: testes, id. Font. 1, 1: nostra confirmare argumentis ac rationibus, deinde contraria refutare, id. de Or. 2, 19, 80; so (opp. confirmare) Quint. 5, prooem. § 2: neque refutanda tantum, sed contemnenda, elevanda, ridenda sunt, id. 6, 4, 10: perjuria testimoniis, Cic. Font. 16, 35: oratio re multo magis quam verbis refutata, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: infamiam pudicitiae posterae vitae castitate, Suet. Aug. 71: quos tum, ut pueri, refutare domesticis testibus solebamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 2: a te refutentur, id. Fam. 9, 11, 2: tribunos oratione feroci, Liv. 2, 52 *fin.*— Poet., with *object-clause*: si quis corpus sentire refutat, *denies,* Lucr. 3, 350.

* **rēgālĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [regalis], *a small bird,* perh. *the wren*: avis regaliolus, Suet. Caes. 81.

rēgālis, e, *adj.* [rex], *of* or *belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: regalis corporis custodias agere, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 1: genus civitatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 41; id. Leg. 3, 7, 15; cf.: res publica, id. Rep. 3, 35, 47: nomen, id. ib. 2, 30, 53 (shortly afterwards: nomen regis): imperium, id. ib. 1, 38, 60: sceptrum, Ov. M. 5, 422: domus, id. ib. 1, 171: praesidium, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 30: nomisma, id. ib. 2, 1, 234: virtus et sapientia, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 24: quiddam praestans et regale, id. ib. 1, 45, 69; cf.: ut sapere, sic divinare regale ducebant, id. Div. 1, 40, 89: virgo, *a king's daughter,* Ov. A. A. 1, 697.—Poet.: comae, i. e. *of Lavinia,* Verg. A. 7, 75: carmen, *treating of kings,* Ov. P. 4, 16, 9: scriptum, id. Tr. 2, 553: situs pyramidum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 2: regalia fulmina, quorum vi tangitur vel comitium vel principalia urbis liberae loca, quorum significatio regnum civitati minatur, Caecin. ap. Sen. Q. N. 2, 49, 2.— *Comp.*: regum rex regalior, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 45. — *Sup.*: munus, quod regalissimum est, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 2, 30. — **B.** *Subst.*: **rēgāles,** ĭum, *m.* **1.** *Those belonging to a royal family, princes of the blood royal,* βασιλικοί: regales decem, Amm. 16, 12, 26; so Cod. Th. 7, 19; cf. Gramm. ap. Putsch. p. 2205.— **2.** REGALIVM ORDO, an unexplained phrase in an inscr. at Formiae, Inscr. Orell. 3884.— **C.** *Subst.*: **rēgālĭa,** ĭum, *the residence of the king,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30; 11, 17.— Hence, trop.: animae regalia in capite, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8, 56.— **II.** Transf., *usual with kings, worthy of a king, regal, splendid*: ornatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: sententia, id. Off. 1, 13, 38: luxus, Verg. A. 1, 637: cultus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 15: divitiae, id. Ep. 1, 12, 6: impendia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 110: animus, Liv. 27, 19 et saep.—Hence, *adv.*: **rēgālĭter,** *royally, regally*; in a good sense, *splendidly, magnificently*: sacrificio regaliter Minervae confecto, Liv. 42, 51, 2: revocatus, Amm. 30, 1, 4. — *Comp.*: postea vero regalius initiabatur, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 1, 7.—**2.** In a bad sense, *despotically, domineeringly*: precibus minas regaliter addere, Ov. M. 2, 397: turgidus, Amm. 29, 1, 18.

rĕ-gammans, antis, *adj.* [gamma], *having the form of the digamma, digammate* (late Lat.): limes, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 62 Goes.: linea, Auct. Limit. p. 254 ib.

rĕgĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regelo], *a thawing* (late Lat.), Aggen. ap. Front. pp. 57 and 70 Goes.

rĕgĕlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, qs. to unfreeze, i. e. *to thaw, warm* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: solum aedificii, Col. 1, 5, 8; Mart. 3, 93, 17: sucina regelata manu, id. 11, 8, 6: vites regelatae siccantur, Col. 11, 2, 7 Schneid. *N. cr.*: Riphaeae torpentia frigore brumae, Col. poët. 10, 78. — * **B.** Trop.: jam aetas mea contenta est suo frigore: vix mediâ regelatur aestate, Sen. Ep. 67, 1.—**II.** *To air, cool off*: granaria, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 3.

rĕ-gĕmo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to resound with sighs* or *groans* (perh. only in the foll. passages): abjunctis regemunt tabulata cavernis, Stat. Th. 5, 389: regemunt lacus, id. ib. 8, 17.

rĕgĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regenero], *a being born again, regeneration* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 20, 5; Vulg. Matt. 19, 28; id. Tit. 3, 5: lavacrum regenerationis, *of baptism,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 5.

rĕ-gĕnĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to bring forth again, reproduce* (Pliny and eccl. Lat.): signa quaedam naevosque et cicatrices etiam regenerari, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: platani satae regeneravere vitium, id. 12, 1, 5, § 11.— **II.** Transf., *to bring forth something similar, to represent*: ipse avum regeneravit Aethiopem, *represented, resembled,* Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 51; so, patrem Tiberium, id. 14, 22, 28, § 145.—**III.** Trop., *to regenerate,* Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 3.

rĕgermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regermino], *a springing forth, sprouting,* or *germinating again,* Plin. 17, 20, 34, § 147; 19, 7, 36, § 122.

rĕ-germĭno, āre, *v. n.*, *to spring forth, sprout,* or *germinate again,* Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 141; 19, 7, 36, § 122; Calp. Ecl. 4, 111.

rĕ-gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bear, carry,* or *bring back* (freq. only after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: si summa terra sublata ex fundo meo et alia regesta esset, Dig. 7, 4, 24 *fin.*: terram e fossâ, Liv. 44, 11: tellurem, *to throw back,* Ov. M. 11, 188: humum, *to throw up,* Col. 11, 3, 5; cf. *subst.*: **rĕgestum,** i, *n.*, *earth thrown up,* id. 11, 3, 10; 4, 1, 3; 3, 13, 8: radios, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131; Sen. Ep. 15, 3: decoquunt in ahenis levi igni duas partes (amurcae) quoad regerant, i. e. *cause to fly off, evaporate,* Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 2.—**B.** Transf., of written remarks, *to enter, transcribe, record, register*: aliquid in commentarios, Quint. 2, 11, 7: scholas in hos commentarios, id. 3, 6, 59.—Hence, in late Lat.: **rĕgesta,** ōrum, *n., subst., a list, catalogue, register,* Vop. Prob. 2, § 2; Prud. στεφ. 10, 1131.— **II.** Trop., *to throw* or *cast back, to retort* (cf. refero): Stoicos, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1; cf. Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 91: convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 29: contagia regerimus, *wish away from us,* Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: invidiam in aliquem, Quint. 11, 1, 22; so, invidiam, Tac. H. 3, 78: crimen ipsi, Sen. Hippol. 720: culpam in illos, *to throw the blame on them,* Plin. Ep. 10, 19 (30), 2.

rĕgestum, i, v. regero, I.

rĕgestus, a, um, *Part.*, from regero.

rēgĭa, ae, v. regius, I. B.

rĕgĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rego], *that may be ruled, governable, tractable* (post-class.): juventus, Amm. 16, 12, 9: acies, id. 19, 7, 8.

rēgĭē, *adv.*, v. regius *fin.*

Rēgienses, v. Regium.

rēgĭfĭcē, *adv.*, v. regificus *fin.*

rēgĭ-fĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rex-facio], *kingly, royal, regal,* i. q. *magnificent, sumptuous* (poet.): epulae paratae Regifico luxu, Verg. A. 6, 605; cf.: mensae paratu Regifico, Val. Fl. 2, 652; Ambros. Virg. 3, 6, § 27. — *Adv.*: **rēgĭfĭcē,** *royally, splendidly, magnificently, sumptuously*: instructa domus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 122 Vahl.): exstructae mensae, Sil. 11, 273.

rēgĭ-fŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [rex-fuga, the king's flight], *a festival celebrated on the 24th of February, to commemorate the expulsion of the kings,* Aus. Ecl. Fer. Rom. 13; Fest. p. 278 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 279 ib.; Kalend. Maff. ap. Orell. Inscr. II. p. 384; called regis fuga, Ov. F. 2, 685.

* **rĕ-gigno,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to beget* or *bear again, to reproduce,* Lucr. 5, 244.

1. rēgillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [regius], *royal, regal, magnificent*: inducula, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 39: tunica, Varr. ap. Non. 539, 10; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 286 Müll.

2. Rēgillus, i, *m.* **I.** *A town of the Sabines, whence Appius Claudius emigrated to Rome,* Liv. 2, 16 Drak.; also called **Rēgilli,** ōrum, *m.*, Suet. Tib. 1.—Hence, **Rēgillānus,** a, um, and **Rēgillensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Regillus*: Claudius Appius Regillanus, Suet. Tib. 2: Claudius Regillensis, Liv. 8, 15.— **II.** *A small lake in Latium* (the mod. *Cornufelle*), *celebrated for the victory over the Latins gained there by the Romans under the dictator Postumius,* Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; called also lacus Regillus, Liv. 2, 19; Plin. 33, 2, 11, § 38; and Regilli lacus, Flor. 1, 11, 2; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 16.— Hence, **Rēgillensis,** *surname of the* Postumii: M. Postumio Regillensi, Liv. 4, 49, 7: A. et L. Postumii Regillenses, id. 6, 22, 5.—**III.** *A Roman surname in the Æmilian* gens, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 2: M. Aemilius Regillus, Liv. 24, 7 *fin.*; 8; 29, 11 *fin.*; 38.

rĕgĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [rego], *a guiding, guidance, direction* (freq. only after the Aug. per., esp. in Tac.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: regimen equorum exercere, Tac. A. 13, 3 *fin.*: classis, Vell. 2, 85, 2; cf.: procellis regimen impedire, Tac. A. 2, 23: equarum, id. ib. 13, 3: vocis sermonisque regimen primores (dentes) tenet, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70.— **B.** Poet., concr., *a rudder*: frangitur et regimen, Ov. M. 11, 552: regimen carinae Flectere, id. ib. 3, 593: cum magnus inhorruit Auster . . . Non regimen prodest, Petr. poët. 123, 235. — **II.** Trop., *a guiding, governing, directing; rule, guidance, government, command.* **A.** In gen.: in quo (sc. animo) consilium vitae regimenque locatum est, * Lucr. 3, 95: regimen totius magistratûs penes Appium erat, Liv. 3, 33: rerum, id. 6, 6: summae rei penes Germanicum, Tac. A. 1, 31: regimen tenere, id. ib. 13, 49: cohortium, id. ib. 12, 42: morum legumque, Suet. Aug. 27 *fin.*: virtutis vestrae, Tac. H. 1, 84: in om

sia regimen, id. A. 3, 47.—**B.** In partic., *the direction of State affairs, rule, government*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 278 (Ann. v. 400 Vahl.); id. ap. Censor. Fragm. c. 14 (Trag. v. 381 ib.): regimen suscipere, Tac. A. 4, 9: regimen manu tractare cruentum, Stat. Th. 11, 658.—**C.** Concr., *a ruler, director, governor:* regimen rerum, i. e. *of the State*, Liv. 4, 31, 5: rerum humanarum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 9.

rĕgĭmentum, i, *n.* [rego], *rule, government* (post-class. for regimen); usually in *plur.*, Dig. 1, 11, 1; Amm. 25, 9, 7; 28, 1, 7. —In *sing.*, Fest. s. v. regimen, p. 278 Müll.

rēgīna, ae, *f.* [rex; cf. the Sanscr. râgni, the same], *a queen.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76; id. Trin. 1, 2, 170 al.—**B.** In partic., of *Cleopatra*, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1; 14, 20, 1; 15, 15, 2; Hor. C. 1, 37, 7 al.; Suet. Aug. 69.—Of *Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 303; 454; 697; 717.—Of *the wife of Latinus*, Verg. A. 12, 659.—Sarcastically: regina Bithynica, of *Cæsar*, as paramour of King Nicomedes, Bibul. Suet. Caes. 49: sacrorum, *the wife of the* rex sacrificulus, Macr. S. 1, 15 *fin.*; Paul. ex Fest. p. 113 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 137.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A goddess:* Juno, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 184; Liv. 5, 21; Verg. A. 1, 9; 1, 46: o Venus, regina Gnidi Paphique, Hor. C. 1, 30, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 26, 11: siderum regina bicornis, Luna, id. C. S. 35: Calliope, id. C. 3, 4, 2: regina nemorum, i. e. *Diana*, Sen. Hippol. 406.—**B.** *A daughter of a king, a princess* (cf. rex and regulus); so of *Ariadne*, Verg. A. 6, 28.—Of *Medea*, Ov. H. 12, 1.—Of *the daughters of Darius*, Curt. 3, 11, 25; 3, 12, 12; cf. also in apposition: regina sacerdos (of Rhea Silvia), Verg. A. 1, 273: virgines reginae, Curt. 3, 12, 21.—**C.** *A noble woman, a lady:* sed istae reginae domi Suae fuere ambae (opp. ancillae), Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 50: quia solae utuntur his reginae, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 88; Mart. 10, 64, 1.—**D.** In gen., *she that is first, a leader, directress, mistress* (mostly poet.): silvestris regina chori, i. e. *the leader*, Stat. Th. 4, 379: Alpini veluti regina cupressus Verticis, id. ib. 6, 854: Appia regina viarum, id. S. 2, 2, 12.—**III.** Trop., *a queen, mistress*, etc.: oratio omnium rerum regina, Pac. ap. Non. 113, 32; id. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187; and ap. Quint. 1, 12, 18: (justitia) omnium est domina et regina virtutum, Cic. Off 3, 6, 28: regina Pecunia, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 37: volucrum, Mart. 5, 55, 1.

rĕgĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rego], *a direction, line* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: nullâ regione viaï Declinare, Lucr. 2, 249; cf.: notâ excedo regione viarum, Verg. A. 2, 737: de rectâ regione deflecto, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 176: haec eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, id. ib. 2, 5, 70, § 181; cf.: oppidi murus ab planitie rectâ regione, si nullus anfractus intercederet, MCC. passus aberat, Caes. B. G. 7, 46; and: non rectâ regione iter instituit, sed ad laevam flexit, Liv. 21, 31: declinamus item motus nec tempore certo, nec regione loci certâ, *nor in a specified direction*, Lucr. 2, 260; cf. id. 2, 293; Curt. 8, 9, 2: (Hercynia silva) rectâ fluminis Danubii regione pertinet, Caes. B. G. 6, 25; 7, 46; Curt 7, 7, 4: ubi primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, *the line*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: eam esse naturam et religionem provinciae tuae, ut, etc., i. e. *the situation*, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 6: traicere amnem in regionem insulae, Curt. 8, 13, 23.—**B.** E regione, adverbially. **a.** *In a straight line, directly:* e regione moveri (opp. declinare), Cic. Fat. 9, 18; so of the rectilinear motion of atoms, id. ib. 20, 46: ferri, petere, id. Fin. 1, 6, 19: ut cadat e regione loci, quâ dirigit aestus, *straight down, perpendicularly*, Lucr. 6, 823; cf. id. 6, 833.—**b.** *In the opposite direction, over against, exactly opposite;* constr. with *gen.*, *dat.*, or *absol.* (α) With *gen.:* (luna) cum est e regione solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: erat e regione oppidi collis, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: castris positis e regione unius eorum pontium, quos, etc., id. ib. 7, 35: praesidio e regione castrorum relicto, id. ib. 7, 61 *fin.*: rates duplices e regione molis collocabat, id. B. C. 1, 25: e regione turris, id. B. G. 7, 25.—(β) With *dat.:* dicitis, esse e regione nobis e contrariâ parte terrae, qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: e regione castris castra ponere, Caes. B. G. 7, 35.—(γ) *Absol.:* acie e regione instructâ, Nep. Milt. 5, 3.—* **c.** Trop., *on the other hand, on the contrary* (late Lat.; syn.: e contra): Arabes camelorum lacte vivunt, e regione septentrionales, etc., Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The line which bounds the sight, the visual line, boundary-line, boundary* (cf: limes, finis). **1.** Primarily in the lang. of augury: intra eas regiones, quâ oculi conspiciant, Varr. L. L. 7, § 9 Müll.: nempe eo (sc. lituo) Romulus regiones direxit tum, cum urbem condidit ... ab Attio Navio per lituum regionum facta descriptio, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31: lituus, quo regiones vincere terminavit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: regionibus ratis, id. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—**2.** In gen., *a boundary-line, limit, boundary;* usually in *plur.* **a.** Lit.: anteponatur omnibus Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes iisdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur, Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 21; cf.: caeli regionibus terminare, id. ib. 3, 11, 26: orbis terrae regiones, id. Arch. 10, 23.—Rare in *sing.:* quae regione orbem terrarum definiunt, Cic. Balb. 28, 64.—**b.** Trop.: ejus (argumenti) nunc regiones, limites, confinia Determinabo, Plaut. Poen. prol. 45: animus si, quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes terminaret suas, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: pars (quaestionum) circumscripta modicis regionibus, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: vix facile sese regionibus officii continere, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97.—**3.** *A quarter, region* of the heavens or the earth (mostly poet.): (Nilus) exoriens penitus mediâ ab regione diei, Lucr. 6, 723; so id. 6, 732: etiam regio (lunae mutatur), quae tum est aquilonaris, tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: deinde subter mediam regionem sol obtinet, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: atque eadem regio Vesper et Ortus erunt, Ov. Ib. 38; cf. vespertina, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30; Vitr 4, 5, 1: caeli in regione serenâ, Verg. A. 8, 528: regione occidentis, Liv 33, 17; Just. 18, 3, 10.—**B.** *A portion* (of the earth or heavens) of indefinite extent; *a tract, territory, region* (cf.: tractus, plaga). **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: in hac regione, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 42: locum delegit in regione pestilenti salubrem, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: agri fertilissima regio, Caes. B. G. 7, 13 *fin.*: quâ te regione reliqui? Verg. A. 9, 390: regione portae Esquilinae, *in the region, neighborhood*, Liv. 3, 66 *fin.* Drak.; 25, 25; 30; 33, 17; cf. Oud. de Auct. B. Alex. 30, 7; for which: e regione castrorum, *in the vicinity of the camp*, Liv. 10, 43 Drak.: eâ regione quâ Sergius erat, id. 5, 8: tam vasta, Just. 13, 7, 3: acclivis, Col. 3, 13, 8: deserta siti regio, Verg. A. 4, 42.—*Plur.:* hi loci sunt atque hae regiones, quae mihi ab ero sunt demonstratae, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 1: cur in his ego te conspicor regionibus? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 32: qui innumerabiles mundos infinitasque regiones mente peragravisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102: terrae maximae regiones inhabitabiles, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24 et saep.—**b.** In partic. (α) *A portion of country* of indefinite extent; *a territory, province, district, region;* esp. freq. in *plur.*, *lands, territories:* at regione locoque alio terrisque remotis, Lucr. 2, 534: Trebonium ad eam regionem, quae Aduaticis adjacet, depopulandam mittit, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: in ejusmodi regione atque provinciâ, quae mari cincta esset, Cic. Fl. 12, 27: quae regio orave terrarum erat latior? id. Sest. 30, 66: regio Pedana, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 2: quorum hominum regio, id. ib. 1, 15, 2: Sogdiana, Curt. 7, 10, 1: Cantium, quae regio est maritima omnis, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: quae regio totius Galliae media habetur, id. ib. 6, 13: Sida, quae extrema regio est provinciae meae, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 5: ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, Caes. B. G. 7, 3: principes regionum atque pagorum inter suos jus dicunt, id. ib. 6, 23: alias regiones partesque peteret, id. ib. 6, 43 *fin.*; cf. so with partes, id. B. C. 1, 25: deinde in quattuor regiones dividi Macedoniam. Unam fore et primam partem, quod, etc. ... Secundam fore regionem, quam, etc., Liv. 45, 29: quod erant propinquae regiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 34: ut quam latissimas regiones praesidiis teneret, id. ib. 3, 44.—Sometimes *a district with its people:* tractus ille celeberrimus, tota denique nostra illa aspera et montuosa et felix et fautrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9, 22.—(β) A principal division of the city of Rome, and of the territory around Rome, *a quarter, ward, district, circle* (of these, under Servius Tullius, there were in the city four, and in the Roman territory twenty-six; under Augustus, there were fourteen in the city), Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 66; Varr. ap. Non. 43, 10; Suet. Aug. 30; Tac. A. 14, 12; 15, 40; Inscr. Orell. 4 sq. et saep.; cf. Niebuhr, Gesch. 1, p. 458 sq.: regio quaedam urbis aeternae, Amm. 22, 9, 3; 16, 10, 15.—Of other cities, Inscr. Orell. 6, 768.—Hence, A REGIONIBVS, *a captain of a quarter*, Inscr. Murat. 894, 8; 895, 4 and 5.—(γ) Of the provinces into which Italy was divided by Augustus, *a province, division:* descriptionem ab eo (Augusto) factum Italiae totius in regiones undecim, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 46; 3, 11, 16, § 99; 3, 12, 17, § 106 al.—**2.** Trop., *a province, department, sphere:* dum in regionem astutiarum mearum te induco, ut scias Juxta mecum mea consilia, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; 3, 3, 13: idque (consilium) situm mediâ regione in pectoris haeret, Lucr. 3, 140: ceterae fere artes se ipsae per se tuentur singulae; benedicere autem non habet definitam aliquam regionem, cujus terminis saepta teneatur, *has no determinate province*, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: eadem est nostrae rationis regio et via, *compass and course*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181.—**3.** *The country, the field* (late Lat.): herba regionis, Vulg. Gen. 2, 5: ligna, id. Ezech. 17, 24; id. Joel, 1, 19: bestiae, id. Ezech. 31, 13.

rĕgĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [regio], *of* or *belonging to a province* or *region:* concilium, *provincial* (opp. plenarium), Aug. Bapt. contr. Donat. 7, 53.—*Adv.:* **rĕgĭōnālĭter**, *by provinces* or *regions*, = regionatim, App. de Mundo, 23, p. 68, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 157.

rĕgĭōnātim, *adv.* [id.], *by districts* or *wards:* regionatim commerciis interruptis, Liv. 45, 30, 1; 40, 51 *fin.*: (edidit) ludos regionatim Urbe totâ, Suet. Caes. 39.

rĕgistōria, ae, *f.* [re-gero], *a treasurer* (late Lat.), Caes. Reg. ad Verg. 26.

Rēgium (Rhēg-) (Lĕpĭdi), ii, *n.* **I.** *A city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the* Via Aemilia, now *Reggio*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 2; 12, 5, 2; Inscr. Orell. 78 and 3983.—Hence, **Rēgienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Regium*, Cic. Fam. 13, 7, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4133.—**II.** *A city in the southern part of Calabria on the Sicilian strait, now Reggio*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 33, §§ 55, 56; 2, 4, 60, § 135; Sall. J. 28, 6; Liv. 23, 30, 9; Tac. A. 1, 53 (called Region, Ov. M. 14, 48).—Hence, **Rēgīnus (Rhēg-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Regium:* litora, Sil. 13, 94: ager, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: municipes, id. ib. 1, 3, 7, § 8.—Hence, as *subst.* **I.** *Plur.:* **Rēgīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Regium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11 *fin.*; 2, 5, 18 *fin.*; id. Att. 15, 7, 1.—**II.** *Sing.:* **Rēgīnus**, i, *m.*, *a Roman name, a commander on the southern coast*, A. U. C. 705, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 1.

rēgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rex], *of* or *belonging to a king, kingly, royal, regal.* **I.** Lit.: cum esset habendus rex, quicumque genere regio natus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: potestas, id. ib. 2, 9, 15; 2, 23, 43; 2, 32, 56: nomen, id. ib. 2, 23, 43; 2, 28, 51: civitas, id. ib. 2, 29, 52: insignia, id. ib. 2, 17, 31: ornatus, id. ib. 2, 21, 38; id. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: apparatus, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: exercitus, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: praefectus, id. ib. 3, 104 et saep.: anni, i. e. *the reign of the kings* (at Rome), Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 29; 2, 30, 53: auctio, i. e. *of royal property*, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 96: ales, i. e. *the eagle*, Ov. M. 4, 362: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *very much resembling regal power*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56: bellum, *with a king*, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: regios nutus tueri, *purposes*, id. Fam 12, 1, 1: regia, crede mihi, res est succurrere lapsis, *befitting kings*, Ov. P. 2, 9, 11; cf.: regia res scelus est, id. F. 6, 595: sponsus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 10: genus, id. ib. 2, 4, 15: sanguis, id. ib. 3, 27, 65: stirps, Curt. 6, 2, 8: virgo, *princess*, Ov. M. 2, 570; 13, 523: puer, Verg. A. 1, 677: conjux, id. ib. 2, 783: parens, Ov. M. 13, 484: legatio, Liv. 35, 32: imperium, Sen. Med. 189: cohors, Curt. 10, 7, 16: interitus regii, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11: su-

perbum istud et regium, nisi, etc., Plin. Pan. 7, 6.—Hence, esp.: lex regia, *a law investing the emperor with all the power and authority of the Roman people*, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 6 Sandars ad loc.—As *subst.* **A. Rēgĭi**, ōrum, *m.* **1.** (Sc. milites.) *The royal troops, the king's soldiers*, Nep. Dat. 1, 4.—**2.** *The satraps of the king, the nobles of the royal court*, Nep. Ages. 8, 3.—**B. rēgia**, ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. domus.) *A royal palace, castle, fortress, residence, the court* (cf.: aula, palatium): in regia regem ipsum quasi productum esse ad dignitatem, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52; Caes. B. C. 3, 112: in vestibulo regiae, Liv. 1, 40: exaedificata, id. 35, 31: regiam occupare, Hor. C. 2, 18, 6; Ov. F. 4, 599: opulenta, Cat. 62, 44: Polycratis regia, Suet. Calig. 21.—**b.** In partic., *the royal castle of Numa, situated on the* Sacra Via, *close by the temple of Vesta, used subsequently for priestly purposes* (for appointed sacrifices, for meetings of the priests, as a residence of the Pontifex, etc.): haec est a sacris quae via nomen habet; Hic locus est Vestae, qui Pallada servat et ignem; Hic fuit antiqui regia parva Numae, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 30; cf. id. F. 6, 264; Varr. L. L. 6, § 12 Müll.; Fest. p. 178 ib.; Macr. S. 1, 15; 16; S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 363; Cic. Mil. 14, 37 Ascon.; id. Att. 10, 3, a, 1; Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 48 al.—Hence, atrium regium, *the hall of this* regia, Liv. 26, 27, 3.—**c.** Transf. (*α*) *The royal tent* in a camp, Liv. 2, 12, 10; cf.: armatus exercitus regiam obsedit, Curt. 9, 5, 30; 6, 2, 9: vestibulum regiae, id. 7, 1, 4.—(*β*) *The court*, i. e. *the royal family, the king and his courtiers* (cf. aula; first under Aug.): tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46: quicunque propinquitate regiam contigisset, id. 24, 22 *fin.*; Tac. A. 6, 34: Callistus prioris quoque regiae peritus, id. ib. 11, 29; cf. id. ib. 14, 13; Petr. poët. 5, 4; Curt. 6, 6, 2.—* (*γ*) Poet., like aula, *a court for the cattle, cattle-yard*: gregis regia, Val. Fl. 5, 67.—**2.** (Sc. urbs.) *A royal city, residence, capital* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Croesi regia Sardes, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2: non haec dotalis regia Amatae, i. e. Laurentum, Verg. A. 9, 737: Caesarea, Jubae regia, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.—**3.** A pure Lat. name for basilica, *a colonnade, portico, hall* (not ante-Aug.): dum lectica ex regiā domum redeo, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76: theatri, Suet. Aug. 31 *fin.*; Ascon. ap. Cic. Aem. Scaur. § 45 (p. 27 Orell.); cf. Vitr. 5, 7 *fin.*; Stat. S. 1, 1, 30.—**4.** A pure Lat. name for the plant basilisca (v. h. v.), App. Herb. 128.—**II.** Trop., *royal, regal, princely, splendid, magnificent, distinguished* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. regalis): forma, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 10: moles, *splendid edifices*, Hor. C. 2, 15, 1: vestis, Vulg. Act. 12, 21.—As an epithet of any remarkable production of nature or art: olea, Col. 5, 8, 3; 12, 49, 2; 7: pira, id. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56; laurus, id. 15, 30, 39, § 129: charta, Cat. 22, 6 et saep.: regius morbus, *the jaundice* (because it was said to be cured by delicate remedies, by exciting to cheerfulness, etc.), Cels. 3, 24; Varr. ap. Plin. 22, 24, 53, § 114; Ser. Samm. 58, 1033; Hor. A. P. 453: regia stella, *a large star in the constellation* Leo, *now called* Regulus, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 235.—Hence, *adv.*: **rēgĭē**, *royally, regally, splendidly, sumptuously, magnificently; imperiously, despotically*: accubabo regie, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 53: regie polita aedificia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 10: quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit in aratores Apronius, *imperiously*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115: crudeliter et regie factum, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30.

* **rĕ-glesco**, ĕre, *v. n.* [glisco], *to grow up, increase, augment*: reglescit cum dixit Plautus, significat crescit hoc versu: Vix supersum dolori, qui in dies misero mihi ac perdito reglescit, Fest. s. h. v. p. 278, 30 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 279, 5 ib.

rĕ-glūtĭno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** (Prop. to unglue, i. e.) *To unloose, separate* (very rare), Cat. 25, 9.—Trop.: reglutinatis luminibus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 586.—* **II.** *To join together again*: amputatum plaga collum, Prud. στεφ. 10, 873.

regnātor, ōris, *m.* [regno], *a ruler, sovereign* (poet.): deûm regnator, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. quianam, p. 257, 28 Müll.; Verg. A. 4, 269: deorum, Plaut. Am. prol. 45; cf.: summi Olympi, Verg. A. 7, 558; 10, 437: regnator omnium deus, Tac. G. 39: corniger Hesperidum fluvius regnator aquarum, Verg. A. 8, 77; Col. 10, 200: Asiae (Priamus), Verg. A. 2, 557 Wagn.: Neptunus regnator marum, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 770 P.; cf. of the same: freti, Sen. Hippol. 945: lyricae cohortis (Pindarus), Stat. S. 4, 7, 5: agelli, i. e. *owner*, Mart. 10, 61, 3.—With *dat.*: occiduis regnator montibus Atlas, Val. Fl. 2, 621: Illyricis regnator aquis, i. e. *the Danube*, Aus. Epigr. 3.—*Absol.*: in Siciliā, ubi rex Agathocles regnator fuit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 58; Mart. 11, 6, 2.

* **regnātrix**, īcis, *adj. f.* [regnator], *ruling, reigning, imperial*: in domo regnatrice, Tac. A. 1, 4.

* **regnĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [regnum-colo], *a dweller in a kingdom*, Aug. adv. Faust. 20, 7.

regno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [regnum]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to have royal power, to be king, to rule, reign*: ubi Pterela rex regnavit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 257: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; cf. id. ib. 2, 14, 27; 2, 18, 33; 2, 20, 36: Servius injussu populi regnavisse traditur, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: (Mithridates) annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, et ita regnat, ut, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: tertium jam nunc annum regnans, Caes. B. G. 5, 25: regnante Romulo, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: (Camers) tacitis regnavit Amyclis, Verg. A. 10, 564: quâlibet exules In parte regnanto beati, Hor. C. 3, 3, 39: Latio regnans, Verg. A. 1, 265: regnandi dira cupido, id. G. 1, 37: Albae regnare, Liv. 1, 3: Romae, id. 1, 17 *fin.*; 1, 40: Tusco profundo, Ov. M. 14, 223: Graias per urbes, Verg. A. 3, 295: in Colchis, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52: advenae in nos regnaverunt, Tac. A. 11, 24.—Once poet., like βασιλεύω, with *gen.*: quâ Daunus agrestium Regnavit populorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 12.—*Impers. pass.*: hic jam ter centum totos regnabitur annos Gente sub Hectoreâ, Verg. A. 1, 272: quia post Tatii mortem ab suā parte non erat regnandum ... in variis voluntatibus regnari tamen omnes volebant, Liv. 1, 17 Drak. *N. cr.*: regnatum Romae ab conditā urbe ad liberatam annos ducentos quadraginta quattuor, id. 1, 60 *fin.*: hinc Cytherea tuis longo regnabitur aevo, Sil. 3, 592.—**B.** In gen., *to be lord, to rule, reign, govern, be supreme* (syn. dominor); in a good sense: quoniam equitum centurias tenes, in quibus regnas, Cic. Fam. 11, 16 *fin.*; cf.: regnare in judiciis, Quint. 10, 1, 112: vivo et regno, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 8.—Esp., of the gods: caelo tonantem credimus Jovem Regnare, Hor. C. 3, 5, 2: Saturno regnante, Ov. F. 1, 193: secundo Caesare regnes, Hor. C. 1, 12, 52.—In a bad sense (very freq.), *to lord it, tyrannize, domineer*, Cic. Sull. 7, 21: regnavit is paucos menses, id. Lael. 12, 41: quin se ille interfecto Milone regnaturum putaret, id. Mil. 16, 43: Timarchidem fugitivum omnibus oppidis per triennium scitote regnasse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 136: nec jam libertate contentos esse, nisi etiam regnent ac dominentur, Liv. 24. 29, 7 Drak.; cf. so with dominari, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21; Flor. 3, 12, 9.—**b.** Of things, *to reign, rule, hold sway* (mostly poet.): umor regnavit in arvis, Lucr. 5, 395: (ignis) per ramos victor regnat, Verg. G. 2, 307: in totum regnaret Sirius annum, Stat. Th. 1, 635: cum regnat rosa (i. e. at a banquet, where the guests were crowned with roses), Mart. 10, 19, 20: quid faciant leges, ubi sola pecunia regnat? Petr. poët. 14; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 74.—**2.** Trop., *to rule, have the mastery, prevail, predominate*: Παθητικόν, in quo uno regnat oratio, Cic. Or. 37, 128; cf.: (eloquentia) hic regnat, hic imperat, hic sola vincit, Quint. 7, 4, 24; 11, 3, 181: ardor edendi per avidas fauces regnat, Ov. M. 8, 829; cf.: ebrietas geminata libidine regnat, id. ib. 12, 221: regnat nequitiā, Sen. Ben. 1, 10: morbus regnans, Grat. Cyn. 462.—**II.** *Act.*, *to rule, sway, govern* (only in *pass.*, and poet. and in post-Aug. prose); *part. perf.* with *dat. of agent*: terra acri quondam regnata Lycurgo, Verg. A. 3, 14: Latio regnata per arva Saturno quondam, id. ib. 6, 794; Ov. M. 8, 623; 13, 720; id. H. 10, 69; Hor. C. 2, 6, 11; 3, 29, 27; Sil. 14, 7: si unquam regnandam acceperit Albam, Verg. A. 6, 770: trans Lugios Gotones regnantur, paulo jam adductius quam ceterae Germanorum gentes, Tac. G. 44: exceptis iis gentibus quae regnantur, id. ib. 25; cf. id. A. 13, 54: quae (gentes) regnantur, id. H. 1, 16 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 2, 24: gens regnata feminis, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 76.

regnum, i, *n.* [rex], *kingly government, royal authority, kingship, royalty* (cf.: imperium, principatus): cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: regique Thebano Creonti regnum stabilivit suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39: regno regem spoliare, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: ob labefactandi regni timorem, id. ib. 2, 2: regni initium, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: neque potest ejusmodi res publica non regnum et esse et vocari, *royalty*, id. ib. 2, 23: regnum obtinere, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; cf.: regnum in suâ civitate occupare, id. ib. 1, 3: regnum reciperare, Auct. B. Alex. 36; Caes. B. G. 4, 12; 5, 20; 5, 25: dum stabat regno incolumis regumque vigebat Consiliis, Verg. A. 2, 88: Tulli ignobile regnum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 9; id. C. 1, 12, 34: Alexander periculoso regno securam ac tutam vitam anteponens, Just. 39, 4, 3.—**B.** In gen., *dominion, sovereignty, rule, authority.* **1.** In a good sense: possidere regna, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 21: quod imperium, qui magistratus, quod regnum potest esse praestantius, quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: omne regnum vel imperium bellis quaeritur et victoriis propagatur, id. ib. 3, 12, 20: sibi a Caesare regnum civitatis deferri, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: ego te in meum regnum accepi, Sall. J. 10, 1: adoptione in regnum pervenire, id. ib. 11, 6: nationes, quae in eorum (i. e. Populi Romani) regno ac dicione sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 60: nobile regnum, Ov. H. 17, 133: regnum sine vi tenere, id. M. 11, 270: regnum alicui permittere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 123: bonae Sub regno Cinarae, id. C. 4, 1, 4: nec regna vini sortiere talis, *the presiding over a drinking-bout*, Gr. ἀρχιποσία, id. ib. 1, 4, 18 (cf.: arbiter bibendi, id. ib. 2, 7, 25; v. also rex).—**2.** In a bad sense, *despotism, tyranny* (to a Roman of the time of the Republic, any sovereignty of a single individual): hic ait se ille, judices, regnum meum ferre non posse. Quod tandem, Torquate, regnum? Consulatus, credo, mei... quo in magistratu non institutum est a me regnum, sed repressum, Cic. Sull. 7, 21; cf. Quint. 3, 8, 47: hoc vero regnum est, et ferri nullo pacto potest, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 1: Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est, id. Lael. 12, 41; so, occupare, id. Sull. 9, 27; id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: regnum appetere, id. Sen. 16, 56; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Mil. 27, 72 (for which affectare is cited, Quint. 5, 11, 12; v. Spald. *N. cr.* ad loc.): regnum judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 35; cf. forense, id. Fam. 9, 18, 1: quod tribuni militum in plebe Romanâ regnum exercerent, Liv. 5, 2: damnatus crimine regni, Ov. F. 6, 189: dum regnum te, Roma, facit, i. e. *gives thee a sovereign*, Luc. 4, 692.—**C.** Trop., *rule, authority, power, influence*: abuteris ad omnia atomorum regno et licentiā, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65: regnum voluptatis, id. Sen. 12, 41: sub regno tibi esse placet omnes animi partes et eas regi consilio? id. Rep. 1, 38, 60; Ov. M. 14, 20; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 50.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto), *a kingdom*: grates tibi ago, summe sol, quod conspicio in meo regno et his tectis P. Cornelium Scipionem, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9: ad fines regni sui, Caes. B. G. 5, 26; 5, 38: (flumen Mulucha) Jugurthae Bocchique regnum disjungebat, Sall. J. 92, 5: se patrio regno pulsos esse, Liv. 1, 40: (Aufidus) Qui regna Dauni praefluit Appuli, Hor. C. 4, 14, 26 al.: barbara regna, id. Ep. 2, 1, 253: regnum caelorum, Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, § 28; cf. Vulg. Matt. 13, 11 et saep.—Poet., of bees: cerea regna refingunt, Verg. G. 4, 202.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Any place which one possesses, a territory, estate, possession*: id, nisi hic in tuo regno essemus, non tulissem, i. e. *on your own territories, on your own estate*, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 41; cf. id. Att. 14, 16, 1: post aliquot mea regna videns, mirabor aristas? *fields*, Verg. E. 1, 70; cf. id. G. 1, 124; 3, 476: regna videt pauper Nasamon errantia vento, *his cottages*, Luc. 9, 458 al.: haec regna, *these realms*, i. e. of the dead, Verg. A. 6, 417.—**2.** Regna = reges, Stat. Th. 12, 380.

rĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. arg-, argami, to obtain; Gr. ὀρέγω reach after; cf.

Sanscr. râgan; Goth. reiks, king; Germ. Reich and Recht], *to keep straight* or *from going wrong, to lead straight; to guide, conduct, direct* (freq. and class.; syn.: guberno, moderor). **I.** Lit.: deus est, qui regit et moderatur et movet id corpus, cui praepositus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26: manus una (navem) regit, Luci. 4, 903: onera navium velis, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: arte ratem, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12; cf. clavum, Verg. A. 10, 218: te ventorum regat pater, Hor. C. 1, 3, 3: vela, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 24: coërcet et regit beluam, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67: equum, Liv. 35, 11: equos, Ov. A. A. 3, 556; id. Ib. 474; cf. quadrupedes, id. M. 2, 86: spumantia ora (equi), id. ib. 8, 34: frena, id. P. 4, 12, 24: equi impotentes regendi, Liv. 35, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 28; Curt. 4, 15, 28: currus, Ov. A. A. 1, 4; Curt. 8, 14, 7: taurus ex grege, quem prope litora regebat, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P.; Quint. 1, 1, 27: rege tela per auras, Verg. A. 9, 409: tela per viscera Caesaris, Luc. 7, 350; cf.: missum jaculum, Ov. M. 7, 684: sagittas nusquam, Luc. 7, 515: regens tenui vestigia filo, Cat. 64, 113; cf.: Daedalium iter lino duce, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 8: caeca filo vestigia, Verg. A. 6, 30: diverso flamina tractu, Ov. M. 1, 59: gressus, Vulg. Judic. 16, 26.—**B.** In partic., jurid. t. t.: regere fines, *to draw the boundaries, mark out the limits*, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55; id. Top. 10, 43; id. Mur. 9, 22; Tib. 1, 3, 44; cf. Dig. 10, 1, and Cod. Just. 3, 39 tit. Finium regundorum.—**II.** Trop., *to guide, lead, conduct, manage, direct.* **A.** In gen.: Deus qui omnem hunc mundum regit, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: domum, id. ib. 1, 39, 61: rem consilio, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 13: belli fera munera Mavors regit, Lucr. 1, 33; cf. bella, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Sil. 7, 47: omnia nostra ita gerito, regito, gubernato, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2: alicujus animum atque ingenium, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 90; cf.: animi motus (with moderari cupiditates), Cic. Part. Or. 22, 76: mores, Ov. M. 15, 834: animos dictis, Verg. A. 1, 153: animum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 62: ut me ipse regam, id. ib. 1, 1, 27: consilia senatus, Quint. 12, 1, 26: valetudines principis, Tac. A. 6, 50; cf.: valetudinem arbitratu suo, Suet. Tib. 68 al.: neque regerentur magis quam regerent casus, Sall. J. 1, 5; cf.: jam regi leges, non regere, Liv. 10, 13: utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 6: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2; cf. Suet. Tib. 50; id. Claud. 9: Silvanum specie obsequii regendum, Tac. H. 3, 50: nemo regere potest, nisi qui et regi, Sen. Ira, 2, 15 *fin.*; Quint. 12, 10, 69.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To sway, control, rule, govern, have the supremacy over* any thing: quare qui convenit polliceri operam suam rei publicae, cum rem publicam regere nesciant? Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11; so, rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 26, 41; 1, 27, 43: in iis civitatibus quae ab optimis reguntur, id. ib. 1, 34 *fin.*; 2, 9, 15: illa civitas optimatium arbitrio regi dicitur, id. ib. 1, 26, 42; cf.: Massilienses per delectos et principes cives summâ justitiâ reguntur, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: Frisios, Tac. A. 4, 72: populos imperio, Verg. A. 6, 851: imperiis Italiam, id. ib. 4, 230: legiones, Tac. A. 15, 7; cf. cohortes, id. H. 4, 12: exercitum, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 2; id. Pan. 9, 2: domum, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 4: diva, quae regis Antium, Hor. C. 1, 35, 1: Diana, quae silentium regis, id. Epod. 5, 51.—Transf., of abstract objects: animi partes consilio, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: ut unius potestate regatur salus et aequabilitas et otium civium, id. ib. 2, 23, 43: rex ille (Tarquinius) neque suos mores regere poterat neque suorum libidines, id. ib. 2, 25, 46.—*Absol.*: Tiberio regente, Tac. A. 4, 33; 13, 3: stare rempublicam nisi uno regente non posse, Quint. 3, 8, 47: quo regente, Verg. Cul. 333; Just. 1, 9, 23: Clemens ambitioso imperio regebat, i. e. *used his authority to court popular favor*, Tac. H. 2, 12.—**2.** *To guide into the right way* one who has erred; *to set right, correct*: non multa peccas, sed si peccas, te regere possum, old poet ap. Cic. Mur. 29, 60 (with corrigere and inflectere): errantem regere, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: rogo, domine, consilio me regas, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 19 (30), 1; cf.: alicujus dubitationem, id. ib 10, 118 (119), 3.—Hence, **I.** *P. a. as subst.*: **rĕgens,** entis, *m.*, *a governor, prince, ruler, regent*: contemptus regentium, Tac. A. 12, 54: in obsequium regentis, id. Or. 41: clementia regentis, Sen. Clem. 1, 22, 3: vita regentis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 301: excogitare nemo quicquam poterit, quod magis decorum regenti sit quam clementia, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 1; id. Ep. 59, 7: in vulgus manant exempla regentum (= -tium), Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 168.—**II. rectus,** a, um, *P. a., led straight along, drawn in a straight line* (horizontal or vertical), *straight, upright*, ὀρθός. **A.** Lit., of horizontal direction: pars Remorum recta est (opp. refracta), Lucr. 4, 439: sed nil omnino rectâ regione viaï declinare, id. 2, 249 Munro: rectâ regione iter instituere, Liv. 21, 31: India, rectâ regione spatiosa, Curt. 8, 9, 2; cf. id. 7, 9, 2: ad nostras aedes hic quidem habet rectam viam, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 26: via, id. Cas. 5, 2, 7; id. Poen. 3, 3, 79; id. Ps. 4, 7, 37; Ter. And. 3, 4, 21; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 80; Mart. 8, 75, 2; cf. platea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 58; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35; 43: porta, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 60: ostium, id. Mil. 2, 3, 58: ostia viarum (opp. iter flexum), Lucr. 4, 93: cursus hinc in Africam, Liv. 26, 43: saxa quae rectis lineis suos ordines servant, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 *fin.*: recto flumine, Verg. A. 8, 57: recto ad Iberum itinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 69; Liv. 22, 9: ne qua forent pedibus vestigia rectis, Verg. A. 8, 209: recto grassetur limite miles, Ov. Tr. 2, 477: velut rectae acies concurrissent, *in a straight line, line of battle*, Liv. 34, 28; so, acies, id. 35, 28: qui (quincunx), in quamcumque partem spectaveris, rectus est, Quint. 8, 3, 9: hic vos aliud nihil orat, nisi ut rectis oculis hanc urbem sibi intueri liceat, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: adversus adparatus terribilium rectos oculos tenet, Sen. Const. 5, 5: rectis oculis gladios micantes videre, id. Ep. 76, 33; 104, 24: oculi, Suet. Aug. 16; cf. acies, Ov. M. 2, 776: lumen, Luc. 9, 638: vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 542.—Of vertical direction: ut hae (partes) rursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, *in perpendicular lines*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: saxa, *perpendicular, steep*, Liv. 21, 36 (just before: pleraque Alpium arrectiora sunt); cf.: rectae prope rupes, id. 38, 20: truncus, Ov. M. 7, 640: ita jacere talum, ut rectus assistat: qui ita talus erit jactus ut cadet rectus, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53: caput rectum et secundum naturam (opp. dejectum, supinum), in latus inclinatum, Quint. 11, 3, 69: homines, *straight, erect*, Cat. 10, 20; so, Quintia, id. 86, 1: puella, Hor. S. 1, 2, 123: senectus, Juv. 3, 26: iterque Non agit in rectum, sed in orbem curvat eundem, *does not shape his course directly forward*, Ov. M. 2, 715: vidit ut hostiles in rectum exire cohortes, Luc. 7, 327.—*Comp.*: crus Rectius, Hor. S. 1, 2, 82: rectior coma, *smoother, straighter*, Sen. Ep. 95, 24: longâ trabe rectior exstet, Ov. M. 3, 78: crura, Pall. 7, 7.—*Sup.*: rectissima linea, Quint. 3, 6, 83: via, id. 12, 2, 27.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *right, correct, proper, appropriate, befitting*; opp. to what is false or improper: vobis mentes rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl.): ut rectâ viâ rem narret ordine omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28 (just before: aperte, ita ut res sese habet, narrato); cf. id. And. 2, 6, 11: *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Rectam instas viam: Ea res est, *you're on the right way*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 39: in rectam redire semitam, cf. id. Cas. 2, 3, 33: rectâ viâ depelli, Quint. 2, 7, 29; 10, 1, 29; cf. Sen. Ep. 94, 54; Quint. 2, 6, 2; so post-class.: de viâ rectâ declinare, Gell. 1, 3, 15: a rectâ viâ avertere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 12, 17, 2: ad rectum iter retrahere, Hier. in Osee, 2, 8 sq.; id. in Mich. 3, 5: recta consilia dare, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: quae sint in artibus recta ac prava dijudicare, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 195; cf.: quae sunt recta et simplicia laudantur, id. Off. 1, 36, 130; Quint. 9, 3, 3: sermo rectus et secundum naturam enunciatus, id. 2, 5, 11; cf.: (oratio) recta an ordine permutato, id. 1, 13, 5; 9, 4, 27: per Marathonis propugnatores recto sono juravit (opp. flexus vocis), id. 11, 3, 168 Spald.; cf. id. 11, 3, 64: recto ac justo proelio dimicare, Liv. 35, 4 *fin.*: rectarum cenarum consuetudo, *a regular, formal supper*, Suet. Dom. 7; so, cena, Mart. 2, 69, 7; 7, 20, 2; also *absol.*: recta, Suet. Aug. 74; Mart. 8, 50, 10: domus recta est (with contenta decore simplici), Sen. Ep. 100, 6: nominibus rectis expendere nummos, i. e. *on good securities*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105: ut natura dedit, sic omnis recta figura, *correct, beautiful*, Prop. 2, 18, 25 (3, 11, 3): absque te esset, ego illum haberem rectum ad ingenium bonum, *suitable, qualified*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 8.—*Subst.*: **rectum,** i, *n.*: rectum est etiam in illis contentionibus gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: quid verum, quid falsum, quid rectum in oratione pravumve, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: aliter, quam est rectum verumque dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 89: cum sit rectum, Nocere facile est, etc., id. 8, 5, 6; so (opp. durum et incomptum), id. 8, 6, 65; (opp. vitiosum) id. 1, 5, 29: mutare aliquid a recto, id. 2, 13, 11: recta et vera loquere, i. e. *sincerely, openly*, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7: qui haec recta tantum et in nullos flexus recedentia copiose tractaverit, Quint. 10, 5, 12: ea plerumque recta sunt, id. 9, 2, 5; cf. id. 9, 2, 45.—*Comp.*: rectior divisio, Quint. 7, 2, 39: si quid novisti rectius istis, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 67; Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62.—*Sup.*: rectissima ratio, Quint. 2, 13, 3.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Morally right, correct, lawful, just, virtuous, noble, good* (opp. pravus); as *subst.*: **rectum,** i, *n.*, *that which is right, good, virtuous; uprightness, rectitude, virtue* (very freq.): honesta res dividitur in rectum et laudabile. Rectum est, quod cum virtute et officio fit, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3: illud rectum, quod κατόρθωμα dicebat, Cic. Fin. 4, 6, 15: nec quicquam nisi honestum et rectum ab altero postulare, id. Lael. 22, 82; so with honestum, id. ib. 21, 76; id. Fin. 1, 7, 25; id. Off. 1, 24, 82; id. Fam. 5, 19, 1 al.: (opp. pravum) neque id Putabit, pravum an rectum siet, quod petet, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 76; id. Phorm. 5, 2, 6; Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33; id. Or. 14, 45; id. Lig. 9, 30; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 2, 4, 20 et saep.; cf.: recta consilia (opp. prava), Liv. 1, 27: in rectis (opp. in pravitatibus), Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 31: curvo dignoscere rectum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 44: mens sibi conscia recti, Verg. A. 1, 604: fidem rectumque colebat, Ov. M. 1, 90: recta ingenia (opp. perversa), Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 3 et saep.: in omni vitâ suâ quemque a rectâ conscientiâ traversum unguem non oportet discedere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: animus secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: natura, id. S. 1, 6, 66: ex consularibus, unus L. Caesar firmus est et rectus, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 13; cf. auditor, Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 6: vir rectus et sanctus, id. ib. 2, 11, 5; cf. id. ib. 7, 31, 1: beatus judicii rectus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 2.—Rectum est, with *subjective-clause*: rectum est gravitatem retinere, Cic. Off. 1, 38 *fin.*; so id. ib. 3, 11, 47; id. Mur. 2, 3; id. Att. 6, 9, 4.—**b.** In gram.: rectus casus, *the nominative case* (because not inflected; opp. obliqui casus), Varr. L. L. 1 sq.; Quint. 1, 4, 13; 1, 5, 61; Gell. 13, 12, 4 et saep.—Hence the *adverbs*, **A.** rectā, **B.** rectō, **C.** rectē.

A. rectā (sc. viā), *straightway, straightforwards, right on, directly* (freq. and class.): hic ad me rectâ habet rectam viam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 11; id. Ps. 4, 7, 37: jam ad regem rectâ me ducam, id. Am. 4, 3, 8; 5, 1, 63; id. Capt. 3, 5, 93; id. Cas. prol. 43; id. Mil. 2, 5, 50; id. Merc. 5, 2, 92; id. Ps. 4, 2, 11; id. Rud. 3, 6, 13; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 7: tu rus hinc ibis? . . . rectâ, id. Ad. 3, 3, 79; id. Hec. 3, 3, 12; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 62; 5, 6, 19: Marius ab subselliis in rostra rectâ, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; id. Att. 5, 14, 2; 6, 8, 1; 16, 10, 1; id. Fam. 9, 19, 1; id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160; id. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; Auct. B. Afr. 18; 40; Auct. B. Hisp. 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121 al.: tendimus hinc rectâ Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71.—**B. rectō,** *straightforwards, directly* (perh. only in the two foll. passages): appellationes, quae recto ad principem factae sunt, Dig. 49, 1, 21; Inscr. Grut. 611, 13.—**C. rectē. 1.** Lit., *in a straight line* (horizontal or perpendicular), *straightly, perpendicularly, uprightly*, ὀρθῶς (very rare): vitem bene enodatam deligato recte, flexuosa uti ne siet, Cato, R. R. 33, 4: sive aliae (atomi) declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur . . . quae (atomi) recte, quae oblique ferantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: satyri, cum quadrupedes, tum recte currentes, humanâ effigie, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.—**2.** Trop., *rightly, correctly, properly, duly, suitably, well, advantageously, accurately* (very freq. in all periods and styles): recta et vera loquere, sed neque vere neque recte adhuc Fecisti umquam, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7; cf. Cic. Lael. 2, 8: fecisti edepol et recte et bene, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 20: si facias recte

aut commode, id. Cas. 2, 3, 42; so with commode, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: recte et sapienter facit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 12: recte atque ordine factum, Cic. Quint. 7, 28: recte atque ordine facere, id. Phil. 3, 15, 38; Sall. C. 51, 4; Liv. 24, 31; 28, 39; 30, 17 et saep.; v. Brisson. Form. II. p. 197: recte ac merito miseriâ commoveri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: recte atque in loco constare, id. Mur. 12, 26: recte factum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: seu recte seu pervorse facta sunt, id. Trin. 1, 2, 146: seu recte seu perperam facere, Cic. Quint. 8, 31; so (opp. perperam) Sall. J. 31, 27; Liv. 29, 17: recte dictum (opp. absurde), Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 4: recte concludere (opp. vitiose), Cic. Ac. 2, 30, 98: recte factum (opp. turpiter), Caes. B. G. 7, 80 et saep.: recte rationem tenes, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 47: hercle quin tu recte dicis, id. Men. 2, 3, 74; id. Merc. 2, 3, 77; 5, 4, 47: recte auguraris de me, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 1: non recte judicas de Catone, Cic. Lael. 2, 9; cf.: rectissime quidem judicas, id. Rep. 3, 32, 44: tum demum sciam Recta monuisse, si tu recte caveris, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 71 sq.: monere, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 96; id. Ps. 4, 4, 12; id. Pers. 4, 4, 53; id. Rud. 3, 5, 49; cf.: admonere recte, id. Men. 5, 9, 33: suis amicis recte res suas narrare, *properly, openly*, id. Poen. 5, 6, 2: hic (Epicurus) circumitione quâdam deos tollens recte non dubitat divinationem tollere, *consistently, logically*, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 40: aliquem asservare recte, ne aufugiat, *duly, carefully*, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 11: alicui recte dare epistulam, *correctly*, id. Ps. 4, 2, 33: cum fuit cui recte ad te litteras darem, *safely*, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 1; id. Fam. 1, 7, 1; so, sed habebat ducem Gabinium, quicum quidvis rectissime facere posset, id. Phil. 2, 19, 49; cf.: alicui suam salutem recte committere, Caes. B. G. 7, 6 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 74: si recte ambulaverit is, qui hanc epistulam tulit, *goes as he ought*, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 3: tabernaculum recte captum, i. e. *in the prescribed manner* (opp. vitio captum), id. Div. 2, 35, 75; Liv. 4, 7; cf.: ludi recte facti, id. 36, 2: ver sacrum non esse recte factum, id. 34, 44: procedere recte, *well, rightly*, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 454 Vahl.): *Pi.* Recte valet? *Ch.* Vivit recte et valet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 11, and 14: valere, id. Merc. 2, 3, 53: apud matrem recte est, i. e. *she is quite well*, Cic. Att. 1, 7 *init.*; so, recte esse, id. ib. 14, 16, 4 (with belle); Hor. S. 2, 3, 162 Orell.; cf.: Tullia nostra recte valet . . . Praeterea rectissime sunt apud te omnia, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1: recte sit oculis tuis, Gell. 13, 30, 11: olivetum recte putare, *properly, advantageously*, Cato, R. R. 44: solet illa recte sub manus succedere, *well*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 2: recte cavere, *to look out well, take good care*, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 15; id. Ep. 2, 2, 107; id. Most. 3, 3, 23; id. Men. 2, 2, 72; cf.: recte sibi videre, *to look out well for one's self*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12 Ruhnk.: deos volo consilia vostra recte vortere, *well, happily*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 31; so, vortere, id. Aul. 2, 2, 41: recte vendere, *well*, i. e. *dearly, at a high price* (opp. male), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: alicui nec recte dicere, i. e. male, injuriose, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 11; id. Most. 1, 3, 83; id. Poen. 3, 1, 13; cf.: nec recte loqui alicui, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 83: nec recte dicere in aliquem, id. As. 1, 3, 3; and simply nec recte dicere, id. Ps. 4, 6, 23.—*Comp.*: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: hic tibi erit rectius, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 31: rectius bella gerere, Liv. 3, 2 *fin.*: non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, rectius occupet Nomen beati, qui, etc., Hor. C. 4, 9, 46.—*Sup.*, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; v. supra.—**b.** With *adjj.*, *right, well, properly, very, much*, to strengthen the idea (ante-class.): illasce oves, quâ de re agitur, sanas recte esse, uti pecus ovillum, quod recte sanum est, etc., an ancient formula in Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 6: locus recte ferax, Cato, R. R. 44: salvus sum recte, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 34: morata recte, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: oneratus recte, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: non recte vinctus est, Ter. And. 5, 4, 52.—**c.** Ellipt., esp. in answers, in colloquial lang., *well, quite well, right, excellently*: *Thr.* Primum aedis expugnabo. *Gn.* Recte. *Thr.* Virginem eripiam. *Gn.* Probe. *Thr.* Male mulcabo ipsam. *Gn.* Pulchre, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 3: quid vos? quo pacto hic? satin recte? (sc. est, agitur, valetis, etc.), *quite well?* id. And. 4, 5, 9; cf.: *Le.* Satin' salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 54; and: *De.* Quid fit? quid agitur? *Sy.* Recte. *De.* Optime'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 3; Quint. 6, 3, 84.—**B.** So, in colloquial lang., freq. like benigne and the Gr. καλῶς, or κάλλιστα ἔχει, as a courteously evasive answer, *all's well, it's all right, there's nothing the matter*; or, in politely declining an offer, *nothing is wanting, no I thank you*: *De.* Unde incedis? quid festinas, gnate mi? *Ch.* Recte pater, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 33; cf.: *So.* Quid es tam tristis? *Pa.* Recte mater, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20; and: *Ch.* Quid tu istic? *Syr.* Recte equidem, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 7: *Mi.* Quid est? *Aes.* Nihil, recte, perge, id. Ad. 4, 5, 19: rogo numquid velit? Recte inquit, i. e. *no, nothing*, id. Eun. 2, 3, 51; so, in an exclamation: clamabit, pulchre! bene! recte! Hor. A. P. 4, 28.

* **rĕgrădātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [regrado], *a putting back, degradation* in rank, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 2 *fin.*

rĕ-grădo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [re-gradus]. **I.** *To degrade in rank, set back, lower* (late Lat.), Hier. adv. Johan. Hieros. 19; Novel. Theod. 2, 21, 1: usque ad decimum locum regradari, Cod. Just. 12, 17, 3: sacerdotes qui peccaverant regradantur in aedituos, Hier. in Jovin. 2, 28.—**II.** *To bring back into the former order, to rearrange as before* (by intercalation), Sol. 1, 45.

rĕ-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* [gradior], *to go* or *come back; to turn back, return* (class.; syn.: revertor, redeo). **I.** Lit.: ut regredi quam progredi mallent, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: illuc regredere ab ostio, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 7: ex itinere in castra regressi, Liv. 24, 18 (with redituros): regressus Tarraconem, id. 34, 16, 10: eâdem regreditur, Sall. J. 93, 5: ad Hiberum, Liv. 34, 19, 11; 38, 25, 3; 25, 22, 16: a Germaniâ in Urbem regressus, Suet. Tib. 20: regressus in insulam, id. ib. 41: regressus domum, id. ib. 11: retro (opp. ultro progredi), Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3: inde regressus Cretam, Just. 22, 4, 4: propius, Tac. A. 2, 70; 15, 54; id. H. 3, 77.—**B.** In milit. lang., *to march back, withdraw, retire, retreat*: illi autem hoc acrius instabant neque regredi nostros patiebantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 45; id. B. G. 2, 23; 5, 44: statim in collis regredi, Sall. J. 55, 8; Front. Strat. 3, 11, 1, and 2.—**II.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: an in eum annum progredi nemo potuerit edicto, quo praetor alius futurus est: in illum, quo alius praetor fuit, regredietur? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 109: regredi infinite, id. Fat. 15, 35: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem regressus, etc., Sall. C. 4, 2; cf.: ut et digredi ex eo et regredi in id facile possimus, Quint. 10, 6, 5: ad formandos animos, id. prooem. § 14: in memoriam regredior audisse me (with redeo), Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 26: in reorum potestatem regredi, Dig. 48, 5, 27.—**2.** Law t. t., *to have recourse*: ad venditorem, Dig. 21, 2, 21, § 3.

☞ *Act.* form **regrĕdo**: gradum regredere, Enn. ap. Non. 166, 23 (Trag. v. 13 Vahl.).

regrĕdo, ĕre, v. regredior *fin.*

rĕgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [regredior], *a going back, return; a retiring, retreat* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: maturata, App. M. 2, p. 122, 39: vespertina, id. ib. 9, p. 227, 17: non incruenta, Front. Princ. Hist.—**II.** Trop., a fig. of rhetoric, *repetition*, the Gr. ἐπάνοδος, Quint. 9, 3, 35; Rufin. Schem. Lex. 19 (p. 252 Frotsch.).

1. rĕgressus, a, um, *Part.*, from regredior.

2. rĕgressus, ūs, *m.* [regredior], *a going back, return, regress* (class.). **I.** Lit.: nihil errat, quod in omni aeternitate conservat progressus et regressus reliquosque motus constantes et ratos, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51: regressus non dabat ille viro, Ov. A. A. 2, 32; App. M. 9, p. 235, 34.—Poet.: funditus occidimus neque habet Fortuna regressum, Verg. A. 11, 413; Stat. S. 3, 3, 157.—**B.** In milit. lang., *a retreat*: regressus inde in tutum non esset, Liv. 38, 4 *fin.*; Tac. A. 1, 51; Front. Strat. 1, 3, 10; 2, 5, 40; 3, 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a return, retreat, regress*: neque locus poenitendi aut regressûs ab irâ relictus esset, Liv. 24, 26 *fin.*: est privatis cogitationibus regressus, Tac. H. 2, 74; cf.: nullo ad poenitendum regressu, id. A. 4, 11: consul regressum animoso ejus dicto obtulit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 1.—**B.** In jurid. lang., *a remedy, reserve, resource*: nullum adversus venditorem habetis regressum, Dig. 21, 2, 34.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: ut contra judiciorum varietates superesset artificis regressus ad veniam, Plin. H. N. praef. § 26; Tac. A. 12, 10 *fin.*

rēgŭla, ae, *f.* [rego], *a straight piece of wood, ruler, rule* (class.; cf.: norma, libella). **I.** Lit.: atque si id crederemus, non egeremus perpendiculis, non normis, non regulis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 163, 2; cf. (with linea): perpendiculum, and norma, Vitr. 7, 3: materiam ad regulam et libellam exigere, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188; Col. 3, 13, 11 sq.: hoc cum regulâ exploraveris aequale, Pall. 1, 9, 2.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A straight staff*; in gen., *a stick, lath, bar* (of wood or iron): quadratas regulas, quattuor patentes digitos, defigunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Col. 6, 19, 3; 6, 26, 2; 12, 50, 10; Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5; Cels. 8, 10; Vitr. 5, 10; Stat. Th. 6, 594: aurea, *an ingot of gold*, Vulg. Josue, 7, 21.—**2.** *A measuring-rod*: in regulâ, in pondere, Vulg. Lev. 19, 35.—**3.** In mechanics. **a.** *Plur.*, *the two cheeks on each side of the channel in which the dart of the catapult lay; also called* bucculae, Vitr. 10, 12.—**b.** *The shank of a triglyph*, Vitr. 4, 3.—**c.** *The disks of an oil-press*: quod si regulis olea prematur, et praelum et suculam et regulas dominum parare oportere, Dig. 19, 2, 19, § 2.—**II.** Trop., *a rule, pattern, model, example* (cf.: formula, praescriptio): fontem omnium bonorum in corpore esse: hanc normam, hanc regulam, hanc praescriptionem esse naturae, Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 140: regula, ad quam eorum dirigantur orationes, qui, etc., id. Opt. Gen. 7 *fin.*; id. Fin. 1, 19, 63: regula, quâ vera et falsa judicarentur, id. Brut. 41, 152: nos studia nostra nostrae naturae regulâ metiamur, id. Off. 1, 31, 110: (lex est) juris atque injuriae regula, id. Leg. 1, 6, 19: regula totius philosophiae, id. Ac. 2, 9, 29; cf. id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: pravissima consuetudinis regula, id. Brut. 74, 258: mediocritatis regula, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: omnium una regula est, id. ib. 3, 31, 81: emendate loquendi regula, Quint. 1, 5, 1; so, loquendi, id. 1, 7, 1: sermonis, id. 1, 6, 44: morum, Mart. 11, 2, 3 et saep.: ad legem ac regulam compositum esse, Quint. 12, 10, 50; cf.: locuti sunt ad hanc regulam, id. 9, 4, 4: habeo regulam, ut talia visa vera judicem, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58: assit Regula, peccatis quae poenas irroget aequas, Hor. S. 1, 3, 118: secundam regulam nostram, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 15; cf. id. ib. v. 13, 16; id. Phil. 3, 16.—In *plur.* (only late Lat.), Gai. Inst. 3, § 142; Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 10; Arn. 1, n. 59: regulae credendi, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 4, 9 *init.*

rēgŭlāris, e, *adj.* [regula, I. B. 1.] **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a bar*: aes, *that can be formed into bars; called also* aes ductile, Plin. 34, 8, 20, § 94; Isid. 16, 20, 7.—**II.** *Containing rules for guidance*: libri regulares, quos diaeteticos vocant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11, 145.—*Adv.*: **rēgŭlārĭter** (acc. to regula, II.), *according to rule, regularly* (late Lat.): dicere, Dig. 15, 3, 3, § 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20; Mart. Cap. 9, § 898: praeterita vestigia regulariter recurrere, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 29.

rēgŭlātim, *adv.* [id. II.], *according to rule, regularly* (late Lat.), Diom. p. 402 P.; Veg. Vet. 2, 41 *fin.*

* **rēgŭlo**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to direct, regulate*: regulantur, sive diriguntur eorum virtutes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4.

1. rēgŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rex]. **I.** *The ruler of a small country* (Gr. δυνάστης), *a petty king, prince, chieftain, lord* (freq. in the historians; not in Cæs. or Cic.): regulos se acceptos in fidem in Hispaniâ reges reliquisse, Liv. 37, 25; Sall. J. 11, 2; Liv. 5, 38; 27, 4; 29, 4 al.: Cilicum reguli, Tac. A. 2, 80; id. Agr. 24; Suet. Calig. 5; Vulg. Josue, 13, 3 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of the king-bee*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 18.—**B.** *A king's son, a prince* (cf. rex and regina), Liv. 42, 24, 10; 45, 14, 6 al.—**C.** *A small bird*, Auct. Carm. Phil. 13.—**D.** *A kind of serpent*, Hier. in Isa. 16, 59, 6; Vulg. Prov. 23, 32; id. Isa. 30, 6.

2. Rēgŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*. **I.** *Of the* Atilii, among whom was the cel-

ebrated consul M. Atilius Regulus, who was taken prisoner by the Carthaginians in the first Punic war, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99; id. Fin. 2, 20, 65; Sen. Prov. 4, 5; cf. Gell. 6, 4, 1 sqq.; Sen. Prov. 3, 4 and 9 sqq.—**II.** *Of the* Livineii, Auct. B. Afr. 89, 3; Cic. Fam. 13, 60, 1; id. Att. 3, 17, 1.—**III.** Another, called by Modestus omnium bipedum nequissimus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14.—**IV.** Aquilius Regulus, Tac. A. 3, 42.

rĕ-gusto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to taste again* or *repeatedly* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: bilem suam regustantes, Sen. Prov. 3, 13: regustatum digito terebrare salinum, i. e. *licked out*, Pers. 5, 138.—**II.** Trop.: illam (laudationem Lollii) legi, volo tamen regustare, i.e. *to read again*, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2: crebro regusto litteras, id. ib. 13, 13, 3: ille Latinus ἀττικισμὸς ex intervallo regustandus, id. ib. 4, 17, 1.

* **rĕ-gȳro,** āvi, 1, *v. n., to turn about again, to wheel round;* trop.: bellum in Hispaniam regyravit, Flor. 4, 2, 6.

rē-ĭcĭo (better than **rē-jĭcĭo**), rejēci, jectum, 3 (reicis, dissyl., Stat. Th. 4, 574; and likewise reice, Verg. E. 3, 96; and perh. also, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6; scanned elsewhere throughout rēĭcio, etc.), *v. a.* [jacio], *to throw, cast,* or *fling back* (freq. and class.; cf.: remitto, retorqueo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **a.** Of inanim. objects: imago nostros oculos rejecta revisit, Lucr. 4, 285; 4, 107; cf. id. 4, 570: telum in hostes, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: tunicam reicere, i.e. *to fling back, fling over the shoulder* (whereas abicere is to throw off, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 4), Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.; cf.: togam in umerum, Quint. 11, 3, 131; 140: togam a sinistro, id. 11, 3, 144: togam ab umero, Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*: amictum ex umeris, Verg. A. 5, 421: ex umeris vestem, Ov. M. 2, 582: de corpore vestem, id. ib. 9, 32: penulam, Cic. Mil. 10, 29; Phaedr. 5, 2, 5 Burm.: sagulum, Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Suet. Aug. 26: amictum, Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 13: vestem, Cat. 66, 81 al.: ab ore colubras, Ov. M. 4, 474: capillum circum caput neglegenter, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 50: manibus ad tergum rejectis, *thrown back* or *behind*, Asin. Pol. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: manus post terga, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 45: scutum, *to throw over one's back* (in flight), Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 294; Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: parmas, Verg. A. 11, 619: ut janua in publicum reiceretur, *might be thrown back*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 112: fatigata membra rejecit, i.e. *stretched on the ground*, Curt. 10, 5, 3: voluit ... Reicere Alcides a se mea pectora, *to push back*, Ov. M. 9, 51: librum e gremio suo, *to fling away*, id. Tr. 1, 1, 66: sanguinem ore, *to cast up, vomit*, Plin. 26, 12, 82, § 131; so, sanguinem, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6; 8, 1, 2: bilem, Plin. 23, 6, 57, § 106: vinum, Suet. Aug. 77: aliquid ab stomacho, Scrib. Comp. 191.—Poet.: oculos Rutulorum reicit arvis, *turns away, averts*, Verg. A. 10, 473: pars (vocum) solidis adlisa locis rejecta sonorem Reddit, *echoed*, Lucr. 4, 570.—**b.** Of living objects, *to drive back, chase back, force back, repel* (so in gen. not found in class. prose authors): hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 19: aliquem, id. Merc. 5, 2, 69: in bubilem reicere (boves), id. Pers. 2, 5, 18: pascentes a flumine capellas, Verg. E. 3, 96: in postremam aciem, *to place in the rear*, Liv. 8, 8.—(β) Reicere se, *to throw* or *cast one's self back* or *again;* or, in gen., *to throw* or *fling one's self* anywhere: tum illa Rejecit se in eum, *flung herself into his arms*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 109: se in gremium tuom, Lucr. 1, 34: se in grabatum, Petr. 92, 3; cf.: in cubile rejectus est, id. 103, 5; cf.: fatigata membra rejecit, *leaned back*, Curt. 10, 5, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to force back, beat back, repel, repulse* the enemy (cf.: repello, reprimo, refuto): eos, qui eruptionem fecerant, in urbem reiciebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 2 *fin.*: reliqui in oppidum rejecti sunt, id. B. G. 2, 33; 1, 24 *fin.*: Tusci rejecti armis, Verg. A. 11, 630: ab Antiocheā hostem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 2; cf.: praesidia adversariorum Calydone, Caes. B. C. 3, 35 (where, however, as id. ib. 3, 46, the MSS. vacillate between rejecti and dejecti; v. Oud. *N. cr.*).—**2.** Nautical t. t.: reici, *to be driven back* by a storm (while deferri or deici signifies to be cast away, and eici to be thrown on the shore, stranded; v. Liv. 44, 19, 2 Drak.): naves tempestate rejectas eodem, unde erant profectae, revertisse, Caes. B. G. 5, 5; so, naves, id. ib. 5, 23: a Leucopetrā profectus ... rejectus sum austro vehementi ad eandem Leucopetram, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 1; cf. id. Phil. 1, 3, 7; id. Caecin. 30, 88: sin reflantibus ventis reiciemur, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119; id. Att. 3, 8, 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to cast off, remove, repel, reject:* abs te socordiam omnem reice, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: abs te religionem, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 430 Rib.): quam ut a nobis ratio verissima longe reiciat, Lucr. 6, 81: (hanc proscriptionem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153: ab his reicientur plagae balistarum, Vitr. 10, 20: foedum contactum a casto corpore, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9; Ter. Phorm. prol. 18: ferrum et audaciam, Cic. Mur. 37, 79; cf. ictus, Stat. Th. 6, 770; and: minas Hannibalis retrorsum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 16: (in Verrinis) facilius quod reici quam quod adici possit invenient, Quint. 6, 3, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to reject contemptuously; to refuse, scorn, disdain, despise;* esp. of a lover, etc.: forsitan nos reiciat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 5: petentem, Ov. M. 9, 512: Lydiam, Hor. C. 3, 9, 20: Socratem omnem istam disputationem rejecisse et tantum de vitā et moribus solitum esse quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16: refutetur ac reiciatur ille clamor, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: qui Ennii Medeam spernat aut reiciat, id. Fin. 1, 2, 4; of an appeal to the Senate: quae cum rejecta relatio esset, Liv. 2, 31, 9: recens dolor consolationes reicit ac refugit, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 11: ad bona deligenda et reicienda contraria, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; cf. (vulgares reīce taedas, deligere), Ov. M. 14, 677: rejectā praedā, Hor. S. 2, 3, 68: condiciones, Auct. B. Alex. 39: rejecit dona nocentium, Hor. C. 4, 9, 42.—**b.** In jurid. lang.: judices reicere, *to set aside, challenge peremptorily, reject* the judges appointed by lot: cum ex CXXV. judicibus quinque et LXX. reus reiceret, Cic. Planc. 17, 41; 15, 36; id. Att. 1, 16, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 18; 2, 3, 11, § 28; 2, 3, 13, § 32; 2, 3, 59, § 146; id. Vatin. 11, 27; Plin. Pan. 36, 4.—**c.** In the philosoph. lang. of the Stoics: reicienda and rejecta (as a transl. of the Gr. ἀποπροηγμένα), *rejectable things*, i.e. *evils to be rejected*, Cic. Fin. 5, 26, 78; 3, 16, 52; id. Ac. 1, 10, 37; cf. rejectaneus.—**2.** With a designation of the term. ad quem, *to refer to, make over to, remand to:* ad ipsam te epistulam reicio, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 8: in hunc gregem vos Sullam reicietis? id. Sull. 28, 77 (with transferre).—**b.** Publicists' t. t.: reicere aliquid or aliquem ad senatum (consules, populum, pontifices, etc.), *to refer a matter,* or *the one whom it concerns, from one's self to some other officer* or *authorized body* (esp. freq. in Liv.; v. the passages in Liv. 2, 22, 5 Drak.): totam rem ad Pompeium, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: senatus a se rem ad populum rejecit, Liv. 2, 27, 5; cf.: ab tribunis ad senatum res est rejecta, id. 40, 29; and: rem ad senatum, id. 5, 22, 1: aliquid ad pontificum collegium, id. 41, 16; so, rem ad pontifices, Ver. Flac. ap. Gell. 5, 17, 2: rem ad Hannibalem, Liv. 21, 31; id. 2, 28: tu hoc animo esse debes, ut nihil huc reicias, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2.—Of personal objects: legati ab senatu rejecti ad populum, deos rogaverunt, etc., Liv. 7, 20; so id. 8, 1; 9, 43; 24, 2; 39, 3.—*Absol.:* tribuni appellati ad senatum rejecerunt, Liv. 27, 8; 42, 32 *fin.*—**c.** With respect to time, *to put off to a later period, to defer, postpone* (Ciceronian): a Kal. Febr. legationes in Idus Febr. reiciebantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1: reliqua in mensem Januarium, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: repente abs te in mensem Quintilem rejecti sumus, id. Att. 1, 4, 1.—* **d.** Reicere se aliquo, *to fling one's self on a thing*, i.e. *apply one's self to it* (very rare): crede mihi, Caesarem ... maximum beneficium te sibi dedisse judicaturum, si huc te reicis, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, § 1.

rēĭcŭlus (rējĭcŭlus), a, um, *adj.* [reicio], in econom. lang., *that is to be rejected, refuse, useless, worthless.* **I.** Lit.: oves, Cato, R. R. 2, 7; Varr. ap. Non. 168, 2 sq.; id. R. R. 2, 1, 24: vaccae, id. ib. 2, 5, 17: mancipia, Sen. Ep. 47.—* **II.** Trop.: dies, i.e. *spent uselessly, lost*, Sen. Brev. Vit. 7, 4; cf. id. Q. N. 7, 32.

rĕ-invīto, āre, *v. a., to invite again* or *in return*, Vulg. Luc. 14, 12.

(**rĕ-ĭtĕrātĭo,** a false read. for iteratione, Quint. 11, 2, 35; v. Spald. ad h. l.)

rĕ-ĭtĕro, āvi, 1, *v. a., to repeat, reiterate:* ferinos mugitus, App. M. 8, p. 204 *fin.*

rējectānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [reicio], *that is to be rejected, rejectable* (a word formed by Cic. as a philosoph. t. t.): morbum, egestatem, dolorem non appello mala, sed si libet, rejectanea (as a transl. of the Stoic ἀποπροηγμένα), Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72 (cf. rejecta, id. ib. 3, 16, 52; and reicienda, id. ib. 5, 26, 78; and reducta, q. v.).

* **rējectātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rejecto], *a throwing back repeatedly* (late Lat. for rejectio): terrae, Sol. 5 *fin.* dub.

rējectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reicio], *a throwing back, throwing away.* * **I.** Lit.: sanguinis, i. e. *throwing up*, Plin. 23, 8, 76, § 146; Pall. 3, 31, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a rejecting, rejection* (so in good prose, esp. freq. in Cic.). **A.** In gen.: selectio et item rejectio, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20: quod si civi Romano licet esse Gaditanum, sive exilio, sive postliminio, sive rejectione hujus civitatis, id. Balb. 12, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In jurid. lang., *a challenging, rejection* of a judge: judicum, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 16; so id. Planc. 15, 36.—*Absol.:* rejectione interpositā, Cic. Sull. 33, 92; id. Att. 1, 16, 3.—**b.** Transf., in gen.: excutere, quicquid dici potest, et velut rejectione factā ad optimum pervenire, Quint. 7, 1, 34: eruditorum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 7.—**2.** Rhet. t. t. **a.** In alium, *a shifting off from one's self to another*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204 (al. trajectio; v. Orell. *N. cr.*); cited also in Quint. 9, 1, 30.—**b.** = Gr. ἀποδίωξις, *the setting aside* of considerations which are not pertinent, Jul. Rufin. Schem. Lex. § 12.

rējecto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To throw* or *cast back* (very rare): montes Icti rejectant voces ad sidera mundi, Lucr. 2, 328; Sil. 7, 421: caseum Alpinum rejectavit, *cast up, vomited*, Spart. Anton. 12.—**II.** *To throw away again:* praedam, Sil. 7, 722.

1. rējectus, a, um, *Part.*, from reicio.

* **2. rējectus,** ūs, *m.* [reicio], *an unknown portion of the hinder part of a ship*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 36.

rējĭcĭo, 3, *v. a.*, v. reicio.

rĕ-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n., to slide* or *glide back; to sink* or *fall back* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: vix oculos tollens iterumque relabens, etc., *sinking back upon the couch*, Ov. M. 11, 619: (Orpheus) flexit amans oculos et protinus illa (Eurydice) relapsa est, id. ib. 10, 57: conscendere summas antennas prensoque rudente relabi, *to slide down*, id. ib. 3, 616: in sinus relabere nostros, *return*, id. H. 15, 95: retrahitque pedem simul unda relabens, *flowing back, retreating*, * Verg. A. 10, 307; cf.: quis neget arduis Pronos relabi posse rivos Montibus, Hor. C. 1, 29, 11: flecte ratem, Theseu, versoque relabere vento, *sail back*, Ov. H. 10, 149: (mare) relabens terram naturae suae reddit, Curt. 6, 4, 19: (Tiberim) relabentem secuta est aedificiorum et hominum strages, Tac. A. 1, 76 *init.*: relabente aestu, id. ib. 2, 24.—**II.** Trop., *to sink* or *fall back; to relapse; to return:* nunc in Aristippi furtim praecepta relabor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18: tunc mens et sonus Relapsus atque notus in vultus honor, id. Epod. 17, 18.

rĕ-lambo, ĕre, *v. a., to lick again*, Sed. 4, 248.

rĕ-languesco, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to sink down fainting; to grow languid* or *faint* (class. but rare). **I.** Lit.: (soror) Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore, Ov. M. 6, 291.—**2.** Transf., of the wind, *to sink, slacken, lull, abate*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, 3.—Of a star, *to grow dim*, Plin. 37, 9, 51, § 134.—**II.** Trop., *to become enfeebled* or *relaxed, to relax:* quod iis rebus relanguescere animos eorum et remitti virtutem existimarent, * Caes. B. G. 2, 15: quod autem relanguisse se dicit, *that he has relaxed* (in his enmity), * Cic. Att. 13, 41; cf.: animo relanguit ardor, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 27: ut taedio impetus relanguescat regis, Liv. 35, 44 (relanguerat, v. l. for elanguerat, Tac. H. 1, 46): si prima indignatio relanguescat, id. ib. 1, 33.

rĕlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [refero], *a carrying back, bringing back.* * **I.** Lit.: membranae ut juvant aciem, ita crebrā relatione, quoad intinguntur calami, morantur manum, *through the frequent carrying of the*

hand back to the inkstand, i. e. *by often stopping to dip the pen in the ink*, Quint. 10, 3, 31.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In law t. t., *a throwing back, retorting*: relatio criminis, est cum ideo jure factum dicitur, quod aliquis ante injuriā lacessierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 11, 15; so Dig. 48, 1, 5: jurisjurandi, ib. 12, 2, 34 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A returning, repaying*: gratiae, Sen. Ben. 5, 11; id. Ep. 74, 13.—**2.** In publicists' lang., *a report; a proposition, motion*: ecquis audivit non modo actionem aliquam aut relationem, sed vocem omnino aut querellam tuam? Cic. Pis. 13, 29: relatio illa salutaris, id. ib. 7, 14; Liv. 3, 39: relationem approbare, id. 32, 22: incipere, Tac. A. 5, 4; 13, 26: mutare, id. ib. 14, 49: egredi, id. ib. 2, 38: postulare in aliquid, id. ib. 13, 49: relationi intercedere, id. ib. 1, 13 al.: jus quartae relationis, *the right accorded to the emperor, without being consul, of making communications in the Senate* (this right was simply jus relationis; tertiae, quartae, etc., denote the number of subjects he might introduce at each meeting, which varied at different periods), Capitol. Pert. 5; Vop. Prob. 12 *fin.* —Hence, **b.** Transf., in gen., *a report, narration, relation* (only post-Aug.): dictorum, Quint. 2, 7, 4; cf. id. 9, 2, 59: causarum, id. 6, 3, 77: meritorum, id. 4, 1, 13: rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1, 1: gentium, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 6.—Of military reports to the general-in-chief or emperor: addens quaedam relationibus supervacua, quas subinde dimittebat ad principem, Amm. 14, 7, 10; 20, 4, 7; 28, 1, 10. — **3.** *A rhetorical figure* mentioned by Cicero, of the nature of which Quintilian was ignorant, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 3, 97: epanaphora est relatio; quotiens per singula membra eadem pars orationis repetitur, hoc modo: Verres calumniatores apponebat, Verres de causā cognoscebat; Verres pronunciabat? i. e. *the repetition of a word for rhetorical effect*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 534 *init.*; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33. — **4.** In philos. and gram. lang., *reference, regard, respect, relation*: illud quoque est ex relatione ad aliquid, Quint. 8, 4, 21: relatione factā non ad id, Dig. 1, 1, 11.

rĕlātīvē, *adv.*, v. relativus *fin.*

rĕlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [refero], *having reference* or *relation, referring, relative* (post-class.), Arn. 7, p. 221: qualitas, Mart. Cap. 5, § 451: appellatio, Aug. Trin. 5, 16.—In gram.: pronomen, Prisc. p. 1063 sq. P.—*Adv.*: **rĕlātīvē,** *relatively*: vicinus et amicus relative dicuntur, Aug. Trin. 5, 71.

rĕlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A mover, proposer*, in public deliberations: Lentulo consule relatore, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, § 2. — **2.** *A relater, narrator*, in gen., Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 471; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 al. — **II.** RELATOR AVCTIONVM, *a reporter* or *recorder of public auctions*, Inscr. Orell. 3238.

* **rĕlātōria,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a receipt, acquittance*, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 8.

rĕlātrix, īcis, *f.* [relator], *a female teller, narrator* (late Lat.), Dracont. Carm. 9, 17 Duker.

1. rĕlātus, a, um, *Part.*, from refero.

2. rĕlātus, ūs, *m.* [refero]. **1.** *An official report*: abnuentibus consulibus eā de re relatum, Tac. A. 15, 22.—**2.** In gen., *a narration, recital*: carmina, quorum relatu, quem baritum vocant, accendunt animos, *with the delivery of which*, Tac. G. 3: virtutum, id. H. 1, 30: incredibilium relatu commendationem parare, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 1; Sedul. 1, 80; Symm. Ep. 5, 64.

rĕlaxātio, ōnis, *f.* [relaxo, trop.], *an easing, relaxation* (Cic.): verum otii fructus est non contentio animi sed relaxatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 22: vel loci mutatio vel animi relaxatio, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1.—*Absol.*: quae est ista relaxatio, cum (sc. doloris), *mitigation, alleviation*, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95.

* **rĕlaxātor,** ōris, *m.* [relaxo], *a loosener, opener*: fluentium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 221.

rĕ-laxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to stretch out* or *widen again; to unloose, loosen, open* (class.; cf.: solvo, libero). **I.** Lit.: alvus tum astringitur, tum relaxatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf.: tum astringentibus se intestinis tum relaxantibus, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: densa relaxare (opp. rara densare), Verg. G. 1, 419: dissolvunt nodos omnes et vincla relaxant, Lucr. 6, 356: tunicarum vincula, Ov. F. 2, 321; cf. nodos (sc. aquaī), Lucr. 6, 878 (with exsolvere glaciem); cf.: fontibus ora, Ov. M. 1, 281: caecos fontes, Sil. 3, 51: glaebas, *to loosen*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 2: humum, Col. 11, 3, 46 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Pall. 2, 13, 3: vias et caeca Spiramenta, Verg. G. 1, 89: claustra, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 17; cf. flores, Sen. Thyest. 903: diversa bracchia, *to spread out*, Sil. 14, 399: arcum, *to unbend*, Sen. Agam. 322: ut, quae (aedificia) sunt vetustate sublapsa, relaxentur in melius, *restored*, Plin. Ep. 10, 70 (75), 1 Keil (al. reparentur).—**II.** Trop., *to slacken, ease, lighten, alleviate, mitigate, soften, assuage; to cheer up, enliven, relax* (a favorite word of Cic.; cf.: relevo, recreo, mitigo): animos doctrinā, Cic. Arch. 6, 12; cf.: tu a contentionibus cottidie relaxes aliquid, id. Leg. 1, 4, 11: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animam, sed quibus relaxem, ac remittam, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 329, 7, and 383, 23: constructio verborum tum conjunctionibus copuletur, tum dissolutionibus relaxetur, id. Part. 6, 21: pater nimis indulgens, quicquid ego astrinxi, relaxat, id. Att. 10, 6, 2: animus somno relaxatus, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: animum, id. Brut. 5, 21; id. Rep. 1, 9, 14; cf.: relaxare animos et dare se jucunditati, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: ut ex pristino sermone relaxarentur animi omnium, id. de Or. 1, 8, 29: anxiferas curas requiete, id. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat et relaxat, id. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf.: tristem vultum relaxare, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 15; and, with this, cf.: relaxato in hilaritatem vultu, Petr. 49, 8: ne nocturna quidem quiete diurnum laborem relaxante, Curt. 5, 13, 5: mores aetas lasciva relaxat, i. e. *makes dissolute*, Claud. Prob. et Olybr. 153: (animi) cum se plane corporis vinculis relaxaverint, Cic. Sen. 22, 81; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 330: se occupationibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 5; id. Att. 16, 16, 2: se a nimiā necessitate, id. Or. 52, 176. — Mid.: homines quamvis in turbidis rebus sint, tamen interdum animis relaxantur, Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 39: insani cum relaxentur, *when they come to themselves, when the attack abates*, id. Ac. 2, 17, 52.—*Absol.*: (dolor) si longus, levis; dat enim intervalla et relaxat, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

rĕlectio, ōnis, *f.* [re-lego], *reperusal* (late Lat.), Facund. Defens. 5, 2.

rĕlectus, a, um, *Part.*, from 2. relego.

rĕlēgātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. relego]. **1.** *A sending away, exiling, banishment, relegation*: atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44; with exsilium, Liv. 3, 10 *fin.*; 4, 4.—With *dat.*: insulae, Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 17; v. 1. relego, I. A. 2.—**2.** *A bequest, legacy*: dotis, Dig. 33, 4, 1, § 5.

1. rĕ-lēgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To send away* or *out of the way, to despatch, remove* (class.; in class. prose usually with an odious accessory meaning; syn. amando). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (L. Manlium tribunus plebis) criminabatur, quod Titum filium ab hominibus relegasset et ruri habitare jussisset, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Val. Max. 6, 9, 1; cf.: filium in praedia rustica, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: rejecti et relegati longe ab ceteris, Caes. B. G. 5, 30 *fin.*: procul Europā in ultima orientis relegati senes, Curt. 5, 5, 14: relegatos in ultimum paene rerum humanarum terminum, id. 9, 2, 9: cives tam procul ab domo, Liv. 9, 26: aliquem a republicā sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: exercitum in aliā insulā, Tac. Agr. 15: me vel extremos Numidarum in agros Classe releget, Hor. C. 3, 11, 48: tauros procul atque in sola relegant Pascua, Verg. G. 3, 212.—Poet., with *dat.*: terris gens relegata ultimis, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: Trivia Hippolytum . . . nymphae Egeriae nemorique relegat, *consigns him to Egeria*, Verg. A. 7, 775. — **b.** Transf., of a locality, *to place at a distance, remove*: Taprobane extra orbem a naturā relegata, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 84; cf. Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 250. — **2.** In partic., a publicists' t. t., *to send into exile, to banish, relegate*; said of banishment by which a person was sent only a certain distance from Rome, and usually for a limited time, without suffering a capitis deminutio (cf. deportatio and exilium): relegatus, non exsul, dicor in illo, Ov. Tr. 2, 137; 5, 11, 21; 5, 2, 61; id. P. 4, 13, 40: (consul) L. Lamiam . . . in concione relegavit, edixitque, ut ab urbe abesset millia passuum ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: Marcus Piso in decem annos relegatur, Tac. A. 3, 17 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 50; id. Aug. 24: ipse quosdam novo exemplo relegavit, ut ultra lapidem tertium vetaret egredi ab Urbe, id. Claud. 23 *fin.*: nemo eorum relegatus in exilium est, Liv. 25, 6; cf.: milites relegatos prope in exilium, id. 26, 2 *fin.*: ultra Karthaginem, id. 40, 41: aliquem Circeios in perpetuum, Suet. Aug. 16 *fin.*: in decem annos, Tac. A. 3, 17: in insulam, id. 3, 86. — **B.** Trop., *to send away, put aside, reject*: apud quem ille sedens Samnitium dona relegaverat, *had sent back, rejected*, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 32 Moser (for which: repudiati Samnites, Cic. Sen. 16, 55): ambitione relegatā, *put aside, apart*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 84: bella, Luc. 6, 324 (dimoveam, removeam, Schol.): inimicas vitiis artes non odio magis quam reverentia, Plin. Pan. 47, 1: verba alicujus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 7. — **2.** In partic., with a specification of the term. ad quem, *to refer, attribute, ascribe, impute* (post-Aug.): nec tamen ego in plerisque eorum obstringam fidem meam potiusque ad auctores relegabo, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8: totamque ad solos audito res relegāsse, Quint. 3, 7, 1: orationem rectae honestaeque vitae ad philosophos, id. 1, prooem. § 10: mala ad crimen fortunae, id. 6, prooem. § 13; cf.: culpam in hominem, id. 7, 4, 13: invidiam in aliquem, Vell. 2, 44, 2; 2, 64, 2 Ruhnk.—Poet., with *dat.*: causas alicui, *to ascribe*, Tib. 4, 6, 5.—**3.** *To refer* to a book or an author: ad auctores, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 8 (cf. Nep. Cat. 3, 5, delegare).—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *to bequeath, devise*, as an inheritance: dotem, Dig. 33, 4, 1 sq.; 23, 5, 8: usum fructum, ib. 23, 2, 23.

2. rĕ-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To gather together* or *collect again* (almost exclusively poet.): janua difficilis filo est inventa relecto, i. e. *by the thread* (of Ariadne) *wound up again*, Ov. M. 8, 173: (abies) docilis relegi, docilisque relinqui, i. e. *to be drawn back*, Val. Fl. 6, 237: menses decem a coactore releget (pecuniam), Cato, R. R. 150, 2. — **2.** In partic., of localities, *to travel over* or *through again, to traverse* or *sail over again*: litora, Verg. A. 3, 690: Hellespontiacas illa (navis) relegit aquas, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 24: egressi relegunt campos, Val. Fl. 8, 121: vias, id. ib. 4, 54: iter, Stat. Achill. 1, 23; cf. id. S. 5, 3, 29: spatia retro, Sen. Agam. 572: ter caelum (luna), Stat. S. 5, 3, 29: vestigia cursu, Claud. B. G. 529: cursum, Prud. Apoth. 1004. — In prose: relegit Asiam, *again coasts along*, Tac. A. 2, 54: rex cum suis dumeta relegens, Amm. 30, 1, 15: relegens margines lacus Brigantiae, id. 15, 4, 1.—**II.** *To go through* or *over again* in reading, in speech, or in thought, *to read* or *relate again*, = retractare (rarely in prose): Trojani belli scriptorem Praeneste relegi, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 2: scripta, Ov. R. Am. 717 sq.: alicui librum, *to read aloud*, Col. 4, 1, 1: de nostris releges quemcunque libris, Mart. 4, 29, 9. — *Absol.*: deinde relegentes inveniunt, ubi posuerint (verba), Quint. 11, 2, 23: dum relegunt suos sermone labores, Ov. M. 4, 569: qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex eligendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72.—Acc to this last passage is to be explained: **rĕlĭgens,** entis, *P. a.*, *revering the gods*, i. e. *pious, religious*: religentem esse oportet, religiosumst nefas, Poët. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1.

* **rĕ-lentesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow slack again, to slacken*; trop.: amor relentescit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76.

* **rĕlĕvāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [relevo], *a lightening, alleviation*: partus, Prisc. Perieg. 440.

rĕlĕvātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** = ἐναιώρημα (Hippoc.), *scum*: ut urina nullam faciat relevationem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 55. —**II.** *A lightening, alleviation, relief* (post-class. and very rare): oneris, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 13.—*Absol.* (opp. gravatio), Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 96; Octav. Hor. 1, 9.

rĕ-lĕvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To lift up, raise* (very rare, and almost exclusively poet.; syn.: reficio, recreo, mitigo). **A.** Lit.: e terra corpus, Ov. M. 9, 318: umeros, id. F. 4, 169: in cubitum membra, id. P. 3, 3, 11. — **B.** Trop.: nec sic mea fata premuntur, Ut nequeam relevare caput,

Luc. 3, 268 Corte; so, caput, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4: si forte relevet manum suam a nobis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 5: eos qui oppressi fuerant relevans, id. Job, 12, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to make light, to lighten* (class.). **A.** Lit.: epistulam graviorem pellectione, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1: vimina curva favi (i. e. exonerare), Ov. R. Am. 186.—Poet.: sic unquam longâ relevere catenâ, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: minimo ut relevere labore Utque marem parias, i. e. *may be delivered*, id. M. 9, 675. — **B.** Trop., *to relieve, free from* any evil; or, *to alleviate, mitigate, lessen, diminish, assuage, abate* the evil itself; *to ease, comfort, refresh, console:* videbimur ... curâ et metu esse relevati, periculum autem residebit ... Ut saepe homines aegri morbo gravi ... si aquam gelidam biberint, primo relevari videntur ... sic hic morbus, qui est in re publicâ, relevatus istius poenâ, vehementius vivis reliquis ingravescet, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf.: animum molestiis, id. ib. 2, 4, 7 (with recreata): aegrum, Ov. P. 1, 3, 17: pectora sicca mero, id. F. 3, 304: membra sedili, id. M. 8, 639: mens a cura relevata est, id. Tr. 1, 11, 12; cf.: publicanos tertiâ mercedum parte, Suet. Caes. 20: ut me relevares, *might comfort, console me*, Cic. Att. 3, 10, 3: nam et illic animum jam relevaris, quae dolore ac miseria Tabescit, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 11: quia (pupilla) videtur in ceteris litis speciebus relevata fuisse, i. e. *to have been restored*, Dig. 4, 4, 29. — With things as objects: ut cibi satietas et fastidium aut subamara aliquâ re relevatur aut dulci mitigatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: ad relevandos castrenses sumptus, Suet. Dom. 12: communem casum misericordiâ hominum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 4; cf.: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 43: luctus, id. R. Am. 586: studium omnium laboremque, Plin. Pan. 19, 3: requie laborem, Ov. M. 15, 16: aestus, id. ib. 7, 815; id. A. A. 3, 697; cf. sitim, id. M. 6, 354: famem, id. ib. 11, 129.

rē-lĭcĕor, ēri, *v. n.*, *to bid less at an auction*, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61 Orell. (but the better reading is se liceatur, Bait. v. Heine ad loc.).

rē-lĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent* or *curled backwards* or *upwards* (App.): comâ relicinus, App. Flor. p. 341, 37: frons, i. e. *open*, id. ib. p. 344, 19.

rĕlictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [relinquo], *a leaving behind, a forsaking, abandoning:* vituperatio desperationis ac relictionis rei publicae (just before, relinques patriam?), Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: relictionem proditionemque consulis sui, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: propter argenti vivi relictionem, i. e. *because of its separation from it*, Vitr. 7, 9, 1.

rĕlictor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who abandons* or *disregards* (late Lat.): deus voluntatum bonarum adjutor, malarum autem relictor, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 26.

1. rĕlictus, a, um, *Part.*, from relinquo.

* **2. rĕlictus**, ūs, *m.* [relinquo], *a forsaking, abandoning:* ut labor virilis exercendique corporis studium, relictui sit, i. e. *be abandoned, neglected*, Gell. 3, 1, 9.

rĕlĭcŭus, a, um, v. reliquus.

rē-līdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.* [laedo], *to strike back, to strike* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: relisâ fronte lignum dissilit, Prud. στεφ. 9, 47: alapis relisis, id. Apoth. 162; Avien. Fab. 3.—* **II.** Trop., *to refuse, reject:* quae firmata probant aut infirmata relidunt, Aus. Ep. 25, 42.

* **rĕlĭgāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [religo], *a band, ligament*, Prud. Psych. 358.

* **rĕlĭgātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a binding up, tying up:* religatio et propagatio vitium, Cic. Sen. 15, 53.

rĕlĭgens, entis, v. 2. relego, *P. a.*

rĕlĭgĭo (in poetry also **rellĭgĭo**, to lengthen the first syllable), ōnis, *f.* [Concerning the etymology of this word, various opinions were prevalent among the ancients. Cicero (N. D. 2, 28, 72) derives it from relĕgere, an etymology favored by the verse cited ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1, religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas; whereas Servius (ad Verg. A. 8, 349), Lactantius (4, 28), Augustine (Retract. 1, 13), al., assume religare as the primitive, and for this derivation Lactantius cites the expression of Lucretius (1, 931; 4, 7): religionum nodis animos exsolvere. Modern etymologists mostly agree with this latter view, assuming as root lig, to bind, whence also lic-tor, lex, and ligare; hence, religio sometimes means the same as obligatio; v. Corss. Aussprache, 1, 444 sq.; cf. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 109.] **I.** *Reverence for God (the gods), the fear of God*, connected with a careful pondering of divine things; *piety, religion*, both pure inward piety and that which is manifested in religious rites and ceremonies; hence the rites and ceremonies, as well as the entire system of religion and worship, the res divinae or sacrae, were frequently called religio or religiones (cf. our use of the word religion): qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, ut elegantes ex elegendo, tamquam a diligendo diligentes, ex intellegendo intellegentes: his enim in verbis omnibus inest vis legendi eadem, quae in religioso, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: religione id est cultu deorum, id. ib. 2, 3, 8: religio est, quae superioris cujusdam naturae (quam divinam vocant) curam caerimoniamque affert, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161: (Pompilius) animos ardentes consuetudine et cupiditate bellandi religionum caeremoniis mitigavit, etc., id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; with which cf.: illa diuturna pax Numae mater huic urbi juris et religionis fuit, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: de auguriis, responsis, religione denique omni, Quint. 12, 2, 21: unde enim pietas? aut a quibus religio? Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Leg. 2, 11, 26: aliquem a pietate, religione deducere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12: horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in quâ inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, etc., id. N. D. 1, 42, 117: quis enim istas (Democriti) imagines ... aut cultu aut religione dignas judicare? id. ib. 1, 43, 121; cf.: cum animus cultum deorum et puram religionem susceperit, id. Leg. 1, 23, 60: sacra Cereris summa majores nostri religione confici caerimoniaque voluerunt, id. Balb. 24, 55; cf. id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: in quibus erant omnia, quae sceleri propiora sunt quam religioni, id. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 112: nec vero superstitione tollenda religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148; cf. id. Part. 23, 31: medemini religioni sociorum, judices, conservate vestram. Neque enim haec externa vobis est religio (sc. Cereris) neque aliena, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114: istorum religio sacrorum, id. Fl. 28, 69; id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 8, § 18: religio deorum immortalium, id. Lael. 25, 96; cf.: per deos immortales! eos ipsos, de quorum religione jam diu dicimus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: religio divum, Lucr. 6, 1276: mira quaedam totâ Siciliâ privatim ac publice religio est Cereris Hennensis ... quantam esse religionem convenit eorum, apud quos eam (Cererem) natam esse constat? ... tanta erit enim auctoritas illius religionis, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 99: qui (Mercurius) apud eos summâ religione coleretur, id. ib. 2, 4, 39, § 84; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 39, § 85; 2, 4, 44, § 96: (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem locum tantum hominesque mutarat: religionem quidem pristinam conservabat, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72; cf., of the same, id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78: fanum Junonis tantâ religione semper fuit, ut ... semper inviolatum sanctumque fuit, *enjoyed such honor, was held in such reverence*, id. ib. 2, 4, 46, § 103; 2, 4, 58, § 129: hac (panacea) evulsâ scrobem repleri vario genere frugum religio est, *is a religious custom*, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30; cf.: et obrui tales religio est, id. 30, 5, 14, § 42: hi (barbari) ignari totius negotii ac religionis, *of religious belief, of religion*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; cf.: venit mihi fani, loci, religionis illius in mentem, id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 110: de religione queri, id. ib. 2, 4, 51, § 113.—In late and eccl. Lat., *a religious ordinance, ceremony, rite:* quae est ista religio? Vulg. Exod. 12, 26: ista est religio victimae, id. Num. 19, 2.—In *plur.*: expertes religionum omnium, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: qui in bello religionum et consuetudinis jura continent, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; cf.: a quibus (rebus) etiam oculos cohibere te religionum jura cogebant, id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 101: religiones expiare, id. Mil. 27, 73: ceterae (nationes) pro religionibus suis bella suscipiunt, istae contra omnium religiones, id. Font. 9, 30: Druides religiones interpretantur, *religious matters, religion*, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: scientia morum ac religionum ejus rei publicae, Quint. 12, 3, 1: civitas religionibus dedita, Plin. Pan. 74, 5: liberum a religionibus matutinum, Col. 6, 2, 3.

II. Transf. **A.** Subject., *conscientiousness, scrupulousness* arising from religion, *religious scruples, scruples of conscience, religious awe*, etc. (cf. sanctimonia): refrenatus religione, Lucr. 5, 1114: oppressa gravi sub religione vita, id. 1, 64: sese cum summâ religione, tum summo metu legum et judiciorum teneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; cf.: ut eam non metus, non religio contineret, id. ib. 2, 4, 45, § 101: memini perturbari exercitum nostrum religione et metu, quod serenâ nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, id. Rep. 1, 15, 23: tantâ religione obstricta tota provincia est, tanta superstitio ex istius facto mentes omnium Siculorum occupavit, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113; cf.: obstrinxisti religione populum Romanum, id. Phil. 2, 33, 83: recitatis litteris oblata religio Cornuto est, etc., id. Fam. 10, 12, 3: ad oblatam aliquam religionem, id. Agr. 1, 2, 5: non recordabantur, quam parvulae saepe causae vel falsae suspicionis vel terroris repentini vel objectae religionis magna detrimenta intulissent, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: obicere religionem, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 40; cf.: inicere religionem alicui, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97: vide ne quid Catulus attulerit religionis, id. de Or. 2, 90, 367: Gracchus cum rem illam in religionem populo venisse sentiret, ad senatum retulit, id. N. D. 2, 4, 10: nec eam rem habuit religioni, id. Div. 1, 35, 77: ut quae religio C. Mario non fuerat, quo minus C. Glauciam praetorem occideret, eâ nos religione in privato P. Lentulo puniendo liberaremur, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15: tunc quoque, ne confestim bellum indiceretur, religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30: cum ibi quoque religio obstaret, ne, etc. ... augures consulti eam religionem eximere, id. 4, 31: cum plenâ religione civitas esset, id. 7, 28; 21, 62: nihil esse mihi, religio'st dicere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 16; cf.: ut velut numine aliquo defensa castra oppugnare iterum, religio fuerit, Liv. 2, 62; 6, 27: rivos deducere nulla Religio vetuit (with fas et jura sinunt), Verg. G. 1, 270: nulla mihi Religio est, Hor. S. 1, 9, 71: nullâ religione, ut scelus tegat, posse constringi, Curt. 6, 7, 7: quosdam religio ceperit ulterius quicquam eo die conandi, Liv. 28, 15; cf.: movendi inde thesauros incussa erat religio, id. 29, 18: religio fuit, denegare nolui, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 71.—In *plur.*: non demunt animis curas ac religiones Persarum montes, Varr. ap. Non. 379, 11: artis Religionum animum nodis exsolvere, Lucr. 1, 932; 4, 7: religionibus atque minis obsistere vatum, id. 1, 109: plerique novas sibi ex loco religiones fingunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: natio est omnis Gallorum admodum dedita religionibus, id. ib. 6, 16: religionibus impediri, id. ib. 5, 6; Auct. B. Alex. 74; Phaedr. 4, 10, 4: plenis religionum animis, prodigia insuper nunciata, Liv. 41, 16: nullus locus non religionum deorumque est plenus, id. 5, 52, 2: pontifices flaminesque neglegentiores publicarum religionum esse, id. 5, 52, 5.—**b.** Meton. (*effect. pro causâ*), *a religious offence*, giving rise to scruples of conscience: ut si profectus non esset, nullâ tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 11: liberaret religione templum, Liv. 45, 5: se domumque religione exsolvere, id. 5, 23.—In *plur.*: inexpiabiles religiones in rem publicam inducere, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13.—**c.** In partic.: religio jurisjurandi, or *absol.*, *scrupulousness in the fulfilment of an oath, the obligation of an oath, plighted faith:* religione jurisjurandi ac metu deorum in testimoniis dicendis commoveri, Cic. Font. 9, 20; so, jurisjurandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 76 *fin.*; 3, 28; cf.: nec Achaeos religione obstringerent, Liv. 39, 37; Just. 1, 9, 18; 18, 6, 11. — *Absol.*, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nocturna proelia esse vitanda, quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consuerit, id. ib. 1, 67: religionem servare, Nep. Ages. 2, 5.—**2.** In gen., *a strict scrupulousness, anxiety, punctiliousness, conscientiousness, exactness*, etc.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, nihil ut possent nisi incorruptum audire et elegans. Eorum religioni cum serviret orator, nullum verbum inso-

lens, nullum odiosum ponere audebat, Cic. Or. 8, 25; cf. id. ib. 11, 36; id. Brut. 82, 283: fide et religione vitae defendi, id. Deiot. 6, 16; cf.: propter fidem et religionem judicis, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 45; and: testimoniorum religionem et fidem, id. Fl. 4, 9: homo sine ullā religione ac fide, Nep. Chabr. 8, 2: sin est in me ratio rei publicae, religio privati officii, etc., Cic. Sull. 3, 10; so, officii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: religio in consilio dando, id. Fam. 11, 29, 1: alicujus facta ad antiquae religionis rationem exquirere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 10; so, antiqua, id. Caecin. 10, 28: nefas est religionem decipi judicantis, Amm. 30, 4, 10.—In *plur.*: judicum religiones, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 31.—**B.** Object. **1.** Abstr., *the holiness, sacredness, sanctity* inhering in any religious object (a deity, temple, utensils, etc.; cf. sanctitas): quae (fortissimorum civium mentes) mihi videntur ex hominum vitā ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: propter singularem ejus fani religionem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96: in sacerdotibus tanta offusa oculis animoque religio, Liv. 2, 40, 3; so, fani, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110; id. Inv. 2, 1, 1: sacrarii, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: templorum, Tac. H. 1, 40: signi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: jam tum religio pavidos terrebat agrestes Dira loci, Verg. A. 8, 349.—**2.** Concr., *an object of religious veneration, a sacred place* or *thing*: uno tempore Agrigentini beneficium Africani (sc. signum Apollinis), religionem domesticam, ornamentum urbis, etc. . . . requirebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93; cf.: religionem restituere, id. ib. 2, 4, 36, § 80: sacrorum omnium et religionum hostis praedoque, id. ib.; cf.: praedo religionum, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: quem tibi deum tantis eorum religionibus violatis auxilio futurum putas? id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 78; cf.: est sceleris, quod religiones maximas violavit, id. ib. 2, 4, 41, § 88.—Poet.: quae religio aut quae machina belli, of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 151.—(β) *A system of religious belief, a religion* (late Lat.): Christiana, *Christianity*, Eutr. 10, 16 *fin.*; Leo M. Serm. 66, 2 *init.*: Christianam religionem absolutam et simplicem anili superstitione confundens, Amm. 21, 16, 18; Lact. 5, 2, 8.

rĕlĭgĭōsē, *adv.*, v. religiosus *fin.*

rĕlĭgĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [religiosus], *reverence for God* (*the gods*), *religiousness* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 3; Tert. Apol. 25 al.; Vulg. Ecclus. 1, 17.

* **rĕlĭgĭōsŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *religious little, somewhat religious*, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 7.

rĕlĭgĭōsus (in the poets also **rellig-**), a, um, *adj.* [religio], *reverencing* or *fearing God* (*the gods*), *pious, devout, religious*: qui omnia quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi ex relegendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72 (cf. religio *init.*): religiosi dicuntur, qui faciendarum praetermittendarumque rerum divinarum secundum morem civitatis delectum habent, nec se superstitionibus implicant, Fest. p. 289, 15 Müll.: naturā sancti et religiosi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: asotos ita non religiosos ut edant de patellā, id. Fin. 2, 7, 22: si magis religiosa fuerit, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 37: nostri majores, religiosissimi mortales, Sall. C. 12, 3: mortuis religiosa jura tribuere, *religious rites*, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: mores justi, integri, religiosi, id. de Or. 2, 43, 184: amicitiae religiosā quādam necessitudine imbutae, Quint. 1, 2, 20: hominem occidere religiosissimum erat, *was a thing exceedingly pious* or *pleasing to the gods*, Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13; cf.: aliqui nomine quoque consalutare religiosius putant, etc., id. 28, 2, 5, § 23: Judaei, viri religiosi, Vulg. Act. 2, 5.—**b.** Eccl. Lat., *of* or *belonging to the clergy, clerical* (opp. saecularis), Salv. Avar. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to religio, II.). **A.** Subject., *religiously considerate, careful, anxious, scrupulous*: civitas religiosa, in principiis maxime novorum bellorum . . . ne quid praetermitteretur, quod aliquando factum esset. ludos Jovi donumque vovere consulem jussit, Liv. 31, 9: per hos quoque dies abstinent terrenis operibus religiosiores agricolae, Col. 11, 2, 98; 11, 3, 62: quem campi fructum quia religiosum erat consumere, *was a matter of religious scruple*, Liv. 2, 5; 3, 22; 5, 52; 6, 27; cf.: religiosum est, quod jurati legibus judicarunt, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48.—**b.** *Over-scrupulous, over-anxious, superstitious* (rare and only ante-class.): religentem esse oportet, religiosum nefas, Poet. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 1: ecquis incultior, religiosior, desertior? Cato ap. Fest. s. v. repulsior, p. 236: ut stultae et miserae sumus Religiosae, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37.—**2.** In gen., *scrupulous, strict, precise, accurate, conscientious*: religiosus est non modo deorum sanctitatem magni aestimans, sed etiam officiosus adversus homines, Fest. p. 278 Müll.: quod et in re misericordem se praebuerit et in testimoniis religiosum, Cic. Caecin. 10, 26: testis religiosissimus, id. Vatin. 1, 1: natio minime in testimoniis dicendis religiosa, id. Fl. 10, 23: judex, Quint. 4, 1, 9: quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religiosissimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44: ad Atticorum aures teretes et religiosas qui se accommodant, id. Or. 9, 27: ephorus vero non est religiosissimae fidei, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 2: religiosissimis verbis jurare, Petr. 21.—**B.** Of the objects of religious veneration (temples, statues, utensils, etc.), *holy, sacred*: templum sane sanctum et religiosum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; cf. id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 65: signum sacrum ac religiosum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; and so with sacer, id. Leg. 3, 13, 31: dies, Suet. Tib. 61: ex Aesculapi religiosissimo fano, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: Ceres antiquissima, religiosissima, id. ib. 2, 4, 49, § 109; cf.: religiosissimum simulacrum Jovis Imperatoris, id. ib. 2, 4, 57, § 128: altaria, id. Planc. 35, 68: deorum limina, Verg. A. 2, 365: loca, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 7: sacra religiosissima, Vell. 2, 45, 1; Suet. Aug. 7: vestes, id. Tib. 36; id. Oth. 12: simulacra, Sedul. 1, 227: divini juris sunt veluti res sacrae et religiosae . . . (sunt res) religiosae quae diis manibus relictae sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 3 sq.—**2.** Esp.: dies religiosus, *a day upon which it was unlucky to undertake any thing important, a day of evil omen*, e. g. the dies Alliensis, the dies atri, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2; Lucil. ap. Non. 379, 19; Liv. 6, 1; 26, 17; 37, 33; Suet. Tib. 61; id. Claud. 14 al.; cf. Gell. 4, 9, 4; and Fest. s. h. v. p. 231.—**3.** Solum religiosum, *land consecrated by the burial of the dead*, Gai. Inst. 2, 6 sq.—Hence, *adv.*: **rĕlĭgĭōsē**. **1.** *Piously, religiously*: religiosius deos colere, Liv. 10, 7; cf.: templum religiosissime colere, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 1: natalem religiosius celebrare, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 8.—**2.** *Considerately, scrupulously, punctually, exactly, conscientiously*: testimonium dicere, Cic. Cael. 22, 55; cf. Plin. Pan. 65, 2: commendare, Cic. Fam. 13, 17 *fin.*: nihil religiose administrabat, Col. 3, 10, 7; cf. id. 8, 5, 11: quicquid rogabatur, religiose promittebat, *considerately, cautiously*, Nep. Att. 15: religiosius rem rusticam colere, Col. 11, 2, 95: poëticen religiosissime veneror, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 2.

rĕ-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind back* or *behind, to bind* or *fasten up, to bind fast* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: aspicite (Prometheum) religatum asperis Vinctumque saxis, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; cf.: trahit Hectorem ad currum religatum Achillis, id. ib. 1, 44, 105; and: (Andromedam) ad duras religatam bracchia cautes Vidit, Ov. M. 4, 671; 683: manus post terga, Suet. Vit. 17: aliquem inter duos currus, Flor. 1, 3, 8: remos struppis, Liv. Andron. ap. Isid. 19, 4, 9: flavam comam, Hor. C. 1, 5, 4; cf.: religata comas in nodum, id. ib. 2, 11, 24: religata crines, id. ib. 4, 11, 5: navem ferreis manibus injectis, *fastened with grappling-irons, grappled*, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: transversas trabes axibus, id. ib. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 5; 2, 10: restim ad pinnam muri, Liv. 8, 16: religato pro foribus cane, Suet. Vit. 16: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Verg. A. 9, 352: capillum in vertice, Tac. G. 38: desectam herbam, *to bind together, tie up*, Col. 2, 18, 5; cf.: folia lactucae, Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 131: robora catenis, Luc. 2, 671: catenā religari, Ov. H. 10, 89: catenā aliquem, id. Am. 1, 6, 1; Flor. 3, 19: religavit (Raphael) illud (daemonium) in deserto, Vulg. Tob. 8, 3.—**2.** In partic., nautical t. t., *to fasten* or *moor* a ship to the shore: naves ad terram religare, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Plin. Pan. 82, 2 (with revincire): ab aggere classem, Verg. A. 7, 106: litore Threïcio classem, Ov. M. 13, 439: religata in litore pinus, id. ib. 14, 248; Hor. C. 1, 32, 7; id. S. 1, 5, 19; cf.: funem (navis) in Cretam, Cat. 64, 174: ab Emathio litore funem, Luc. 7, 860: funes ex arboribus ripae, Dig. 1, 8, 5 pr.—**B.** Trop., *to bind, fasten, chain, fetter*: quae (prudentia) si extrinsecus religata pendeat, etc., *bound to external things*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37: hoc vinculo pietatis obstricti Deo et religati, Lact. 4, 28, 3; cf. id. 4, 28, 12: dapibusque simul religataque somno agmina, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 472.—**II.** *To unbind* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): Cybele religat juga manu, Cat. 63, 84 (for which id. 63, 76: resolvens juga): vitem resolvere ac religare, Pall. 3, 13, 2.

rĕ-lĭno, lēvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to unpitch, unseal, open* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): relevi dolia omnia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51. — Poet.: servata mella Thesauris, i. e. *to take out*, Verg. G. 4, 229 (but for relevimus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 38, Fleck. reads rei erimus).

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** (With the idea of the *re* predominating.) *To leave behind* (cf. desero, omitto). **A.** In gen., *to leave behind* by removing one's self; *to leave, move away from; to leave, abandon* (a person or thing). **1.** Lit.: puerum apud matrem domi, Plaut. Men. prol. 28: ipse abiit foras, me reliquit pro atriensi in sedibus, id. Poen. 5, 5, 4: me filiis Relinquont quasi magistrum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 22: dicerent non me plane de provinciā decessisse, quoniam alterum me reliquissem, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus II. castris praesidio relinquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: cum me servum in servitute pro te hic reliqueris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 75; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 18: fratrem, sc. in provinciā, Cic. Fam. 2, 15, 4: post tergum hostem relinquere, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. id. ib. 7, 11: ille omnibus precibus petere contendit, ut in Galliā relinqueretur, *might be left behind*, id. ib. 5, 6: greges pecorum . . . sub opacā valle reliquit, Ov. M. 11, 277 et saep.: ea causa miles hic reliquit symbolum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53: hic exemplum reliquit ejus, id. ib. 2, 2, 56: (Hecuba) Hectoris in tumulo canum de vertice crinem . . . relinquit, *leaves behind*, Ov. M. 13, 428: (cacumina silvae) limum tenent in fronde relictum, *left behind, remaining*, id. ib. 1, 347.—*To leave behind* one's self by moving away: longius delatus aestu, sub sinistrā Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: jamque hos, jamque illos, populo mirante, relinquit, Sil. 16, 503; cf. in *pass.*, *to remain* or *be left behind*, Lucr. 5, 626.—**2.** Trop.: hanc eram ipsam excusationem relicturus ad Caesarem, *was about to leave behind me just this excuse* (for my departure), Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1: aculeos in animis, id. Brut. 9, 38: quod coeptum est dici, relinquitur in cogitatione audientium, Auct. Her. 4, 30, 41: aetate relictā, Ov. M. 7, 170: repetat relicta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 97.—Of rank or merit: (Homerus) omnes sine dubio et in omni genere eloquentiae procul a se reliquit, Quint. 10, 1, 51.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To leave behind one* by death; *to leave, bequeath*, etc. **a.** Lit.: ea mortua est: reliquit filiam adulescentulam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 41: cum pauper cum duobus fratribus relictus essem, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 2; cf.: pauper jam a majoribus relictus, Nep. Epam. 2, 1: agri reliquit ei non magnum modum, Plaut. Aul. prol. 13: heredem testamento reliquit hunc P. Quintium, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: cum ei testamento sestertiûm milies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: non, si qui argentum omne legavit, videri potest signatam quoque pecuniam reliquisse, Quint. 5, 11, 33: qui mihi reliquit haec quae habeo omnia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 40: cedo, quid reliquit Phania, id. Hec. 3, 5, 8 and 13: fundos decem et tres reliquit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquantum aeris alieni, id. Quint. 4, 15: servus aut donatus aut testamento relictus, Quint. 5, 10, 67: alicui arva, greges, armenta, Ov. M. 3, 585: se testamento liberum relictum, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 16.—**b.** Trop., *to leave, leave behind* one: consiliorum ac virtutum nostrarum effigiem, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: qui sic sunt, haud multum heredem juvant, Sibi vero hanc laudem relinquont: vixit, dum vixit, bene, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 11: rem publicam nobis, Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70; cf.: statum civitatis, id. ib. 1, 21, 34; id. Par. 1, 2, 10: opus alicui, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: memo-

riam aut brevem aut nullam, id. Off. 2, 16, 55: monumentum audaciae suae aeternum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 129: quae scripta nobis summi ex Graecià sapientissimique homines reliquerunt, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: scriptum in Originibus, id. Brut. 19, 75: scripta posteris, Quint. 1, praef. 1: in scriptis relictum, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 194: orationes reliquit et annales, id. Brut. 27, 106: duo tantum volumina, Suet. Gram. 7: librum de suis rebus imperfectum, id. ib. 12; cf.: si non omnia vates Ficta reliquerunt, Ov. M. 13, 734: pater, o relictum Filiae nomen, Hor. C. 3, 27, 34.—**2.** *To leave* a thing *behind; to leave remaining; to allow* or *permit to remain, to let remain, leave; pass., to be left, to remain.* **a.** Lit.: nihil relinquo in aedibus, Nec vas, nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 88: multis autem non modo granum nullum, sed ne paleae quidem ex omni fructu atque ex annuo labore relinquerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114: nihil de tanto patrimonio, id. Rosc. Am. 3, 10: equitatus partem illi adtribuit, partem sibi reliquit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: angustioribus portis relictis, id. ib. 7, 70; 41: unam (filiam) minimamque relinque, *leave to me*, Ov. M. 6, 299: jam pauca aratro jugera regiae Moles relinquent, Hor. C. 2, 15, 2: dapis meliora relinquens, id. S. 2, 6, 89: magis apta tibi tua dona relinquam, id. Ep. 1, 7, 43: haec porcis hodie comedenda relinquis, id. ib. 1, 7, 19; cf.: habitanda fana Apris reliquit, id. Epod. 16, 20: relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, *remained*, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; cf.: unà ex parte leniter acclivis aditus relinquebatur, id. ib. 2, 29: se cum paucis relictum videt, Sall. C. 60, 7: nec aliud dicionis Atheniensium praeter ipsam urbem reliquit, Just. 5, 7, 3.—**b.** Trop.: quasi corpori reliqueris Tuo potestatem coloris ulli capiendi mala, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 37: quam igitur relinquis populari rei publicae laudem? Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48: ut vobis non modo dignitatis retinendae, sed ne libertatis quidem recuperandae spes relinquatur, id. Agr. 1, 6, 17: ceterorum sententiis semotis, relinquitur non mihi cum Torquato, sed virtuti cum voluptate certatio, id. Fin. 2, 14, 44; cf.: ne qua spes in fugà relinqueretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 51: nullà provocatione ad populum contra necem et verbera relicta, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 62; Hor. S. 1, 10, 51: quis igitur relictus est objurgandi locus? Ter. And. 1, 1, 127; cf.: nihil est preci loci relictum, id. ib. 3, 4, 22; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 14; and, in another sense: plane nec precibus nostris nec admonitionibus relinquit locum, i. e. *he leaves no occasion for them, renders them superfluous*, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: ne cui iniquo relinqueremus vituperandi locum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1: Aedui nullum sibi ad cognoscendum spatium relinquunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: spatium deliberandi, Nep. Eun. 12, 3: vita turpis ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, Cic. Quint. 15, 49; Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 33; cf. Cic. Brut. 72, 253 (v. Bernhardy ad loc.): vita relicta est tantum modo, Ov. P. 4, 16, 49: quod munitioni castrorum tempus relinqui volebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9 *fin.*: mihi consilium et virtutis vestrae regimen relinquite, Tac. H. 1, 84: suspicionem alicui relinquere, Suet. Caes. 86: aliquem veniae vel saevitiae alicujus, Tac. H. 1, 68 *fin.*: aliquem poenae, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20: aliquem poenae, Ov. M. 7, 41: leto, poenaeque, id. id. 14, 217; cf.: urbem direptioni et incendiis, *to give up, surrender, abandon*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: neu relinquas hominem innocentem ad alicujus tui dissimilis quaestum, *do not leave*, id. ib. 13, 64: aliquid in alicujus spe, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 4, 16. — Poet., with *obj.-clause:* (metus) Omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, neque ullam Esse voluptatem liquidam puramque relinquit, Lucr. 3, 40; 1, 703; Ov. M. 14, 100: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; Sil. 3, 708: nihil relinquitur nisi fuga, *there is nothing left, nothing remains, but*, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6: relinquitur illud, quod vociferari non destitit, non debuisse, etc., Cic. Fl. 34, 85; cf.: mihi nihil relicti quicquam aliud jam esse intellego, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 81.—*Impers.* relinquitur, with *ut* (Zumpt, Gram. § 621): relinquitur, ut, si vincimur in Hispaniâ, quiescamus, *it remains, that*, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2; cf.: relinquebatur, ut neque longius ab agmine legionum discedi Caesar pateretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 *fin.*—In a logical conclusion: relinquitur ergo, ut omnia tria genera sint causarum, *hence it follows that*, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; id. Div. 2, 5, 14.—**3.** With double predicate, *to leave* a thing *behind* in a certain state; *to leave, let remain, suffer to be*, etc.: eum Plautus locum Reliquit integrum, *has left untouched*, Ter. Ad. prol. 10: praesertim cum integram rem et causam reliquerim, *have left unaltered*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; cf.: Scaptius me rogat, ut rem sic relinquam, id. ib. 5, 21, 13, § 12: Morini, quos Caesar in Britanniam proficiscens pacatos reliquerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 37; cf.: amici, quos incorruptos Jugurtha reliquerat, Sall. J. 103, 2: reliquit (eam) Incertam et tristi turbatam volnere mentis, Verg. A. 12, 160: (naves) in litore deligatas ad ancoram relinquebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 9: erat aeger in praesidio relictus, id. ib. 6, 38: in mediis lacerâ nave relinquor aquis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 28: quod insepultos reliquissent eos, quos, etc., Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 26; 2, 11, 21: aliquid incohatum, id. ib. 1, 35, 55; cf.: inceptam oppugnationem, *to give up, abandon, quit*, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: incoepta fila, Ov. M. 6, 34: infecta sacra, id. ib. 6, 202: opus incoeptum, id. A. A. 2, 78: verba imperfecta, id. H. 13, 13: pro effectis relinquunt, vixdum incohata, Quint. 5, 13, 34: aliquid injudicatum, id. 10, 1, 67: aliquid neglectum, id. 1, 1, 29: incertum, id. 2, 10, 14: tantas copias sine imperio, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *init.*; cf.: sine ture aras, Ov. M. 8, 277: verbum in ambiguo, Lucr. 4, 1137: mulierem nullam nominabo: tantum in medio relinquam, Cic. Cael. 20, 48; cf.: correptio in dubio relicta, Quint. 7, 9, 13.

II. (With the idea of the verb predominant.) *To leave behind* one, *to leave, go away from; to forsake, abandon, desert* a person or thing. **A.** In gen. **1.** Lit.: ubi illaec obsecrost quae me hic reliquit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32: relinquamus nebulonem hunc, Scip. Afr. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3; cf.: non ego te hic lubens relinquo neque abeo abs te, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 33: domum propinquosque reliquisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; cf. id. ib. 1, 30: relictis locis superioribus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 36: loci relinquendi facultas, Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*: Ilio relicto, Hor. C. 1, 10, 14: urbes, id. ib. 2, 20, 5: moenia, id. Epod. 17, 13: litus relictum Respicit, Ov. M. 2, 873: Roma relinquenda est, id. Tr. 1, 3, 62: colles clamore relinqui (sc.: a bubus), *were left behind*, Verg. A. 8, 216 Wagn.: limen, id. ib. 5, 316: mensas, id. ib. 3, 213: dominos, Cat. 61, 51: volucres Ova relinquebant, Lucr. 5, 802 et saep.—**2.** Trop.: me somnu' reliquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 52 Vahl.); cf.: quem vita reliquit, Lucr. 5, 63: reliquit aliquem vita, for *to die*, Ov. M. 11, 327: ubi vita tuos reliquerit artus, id. Ib. 339; for which, also, reversely: animam relinquam potius, quam illas deseram, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 52; so, vitam, Verg. G. 3, 547; cf. Tac. A. 4, 34: lucem, Verg. A. 4, 452: lumen vitale, Ov. M. 14, 175: consitus sum senectute, vires Reliquere, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6: aliquem animus, id. Mil. 4, 8, 37; Caes. B. G. 6, 38: animus reliquit euntem, Ov. M. 10, 459: aliquem anima, Nep. Eum. 4, 2: ab omni honestate relictus, *abandoned, destitute of*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 23: ab alterâ (quartanâ) relictum esse, id. Att. 8, 6, 3; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 290.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to leave in the lurch; to forsake, abandon, desert*, etc. (v. desero, destituo, prodo). **1.** Lit.: qui... Reliquit deseruitque me, *has forsaken me, has given me the slip*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 45; cf.: reliquit me homo atque abiit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 5: succurrere relictae, Verg. A. 9, 290.—Of the forsaking of a lover by his mistress, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 64; Tib. 3, 6, 40; Prop. 1, 6, 8; Ov. H. 10, 80; id. M. 8, 108: paucos, qui ex fugâ evaserant, reliquerunt, i. e. *let them escape*, Caes. B. G. 3, 19.—Of things, *to leave, give up, abandon*, etc.: argentum si relinquo ac non peto, etc., Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 31: auctores signa relinquendi et deserendi castra, Liv. 5, 6; cf.: relictâ non bene parmulâ, Hor. C. 2, 7, 10.—**2.** Trop., *to leave, let alone, give up, resign, neglect, forsake, abandon, relinquish:* rem et causam et utilitatem communem non relinquere solum, sed etiam prodere, Cic. Caecin. 18, 50 (for which: derelinquo jam communem causam, id. ib. 35, 103): jus suum dissolute, id. ib. 36, 103: affectum, cum ad summum perduxerimus, Quint. 6, 1, 29: (puella) Quod cupide petiit, mature plena reliquit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 100: eum rogato, ut relinquat alias res et huc veniat, *to leave* or *lay aside every thing else*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 8; cf.: omnibus relictis rebus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 6; so, relictis rebus (omnibus), id. Ep. 4, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 1, 25; Ter. And. 2, 5, 1; id. Eun. 1, 2, 86; id. Heaut. 4, 7, 12; Lucr. 3, 1071; Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 51; Caes. B. C. 3, 102; cf. also: res omnes relictas habeo prae quod tu velis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 38: omnia relinques, si me amabis, cum, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 14: et agrorum et armorum cultum, *to give up, abandon, neglect*, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: si tu ea relinquis et deseris, id. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: studium exquirendi, id. Ac. 1, 3, 7: agrum alternis annis, *to suffer to lie fallow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3: loca relicta, *uncultivated, wild lands*, Front. Limit. p. 42 Goes.; so, relictae possessiones, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3: milites bellum illud, quod erat in manibus, reliquisse, *abandoned, relinquished*, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf. possessionem, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 4: obsidionem, *to raise the siege*, Liv. 5, 48: caedes relinquo, libidines praetereo, *leave unmentioned*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 3, 6: consulto relinquere (locum), opp. praetermittere, id. Off. 3, 2, 9; cf.: hoc certe neque praetermittendum neque relinquendum est, id. Cat. 3, 8, 18; and: audistis haec, judices, quae nunc ego omnia praetereo et relinquo, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106; in this sense also, id. Brut. 45, 165; cf. id. ib. 19, 76; Hor. A. P. 150: cur injurias tuas conjunctas cum publicis reliquisti? *left unnoticed, uncensured*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33, § 84; cf.: vim et causam efficiendi reliquerunt, id. Fin. 1, 6, 18: vos legatum omni supplicio interfectum relinquetis? id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: quis est, qui vim hominibus armatis factam relinqui putet oportere, id. Caecin. 3, 9.—Poet., with *obj.-clause:* quod si plane contueare, mirari multa relinquas, *leave off, cease*, Lucr. 6, 654.

rĕlĭquātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reliquor], *an arrearage, arrears* of a sum (post-class.), Dig. 26, 7, 44.—Trop.: aetatis, temporum, Tert. Anim. 56.

rĕlĭquātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one in arrears, a defaulter* (post-class.): superioris anni, Dig. 46, 3, 102: vectigalium, ib. 39, 4, 9, § 2: decem millium solidorum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 6.

* **rĕlĭquātrix**, īcis, *f.* [reliquator], *she that is in arrears, a defaultress*, trop.: anima reliquatrix delictorum, Tert. Anim. 35.

rĕlĭquĭae (in the poets, also **rellĭqu-**; cf. religio *init.*), ārum (*gen. sing.* reliquiae, App. Apol. ap. Carm. p. 277, 13), *f.* [relinquo, I. B. 1.], *the leavings, remains, relics, remnant, rest, remainder* of any thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: is navem atque omnia perdidit in mari, Haec bonorum ejus sunt reliquiae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 17; cf.: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, id. ib. 5, 1, 7: paucorum mensum sunt relictae reliquiae, id. Most. 1, 1, 81 Lorenz ad loc.; cf. exercitûs, Auct. B. Alex. 40 *fin.*: copiarum, Nep. Them. 5, 1; cf.: tantae cladis, Liv. 22, 56; 43, 10: pugnae, id. 5, 12: belli, id. 9, 29; Sall. H. 1, 48, 8 Dietsch; Vell. 2, 17, 1: legionum, id. 2, 46, 4: dum belli reliquiae peraguntur, Just. 22, 8, 6; 15: Danaûm, i. e. *the remnant of the Trojans who had escaped from the hands of the Greeks*, Verg. A. 1, 30; 598; 3, 87 al.: hujus generis reliquias restare video (sc. hominum), Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 90: gladiatoriae familiae, * Caes. B. C. 21, 4: cibi, *excrements*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; so *absol.*, Sen. Const. 13, 1: hordei, Phaedr. 5, 4, 3: vini, id. 3, 1, 6: virorum, Verg. A. 8, 356: limae, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 44; cf. Vulg. Exod. 8, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The leavings, remains, remnants, fragments* of food (cf.: cenarum reliquiae, App. M. 2, p. 125, 22), Plaut. Curc. 3, 18: immo si scias reliquiae quae sint, id. ib. 2, 3, 42: cras de reliquiis nos volo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 40: reliquias ubi videro, id. Men. 1, 2, 33; 3, 1, 15; id. Pers. 1, 3, 25: Phaedr. 1, 22, 6; Suet. Galb. 22; Petr. 6.—Hence in a double sense: vellem Idibus Martiis me ad cenam (i. e. *to the assassination of Cæsar*) invitasses: reliquiarum (i. e. *Antony*) nihil fuisset, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1.—**2.** *The remains, relics, ashes* of a deceased person; esp. of a body that has been burned: C. Marii sitas reliquias apud Anienem dissipari jussit Sulla victor, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56;

Sen. Ep. 92, 35; Tac. A. 1, 62; 2, 69; 75; 3, 4; Suet. Oth. 10; id. Aug. 100; id. Ner. 38; id. Tib. 54; id. Calig. 3; Just. 11, 15, 15; Verg. A. 5, 47; 4, 343; 6, 227; cf.: reliquiae (polypi) adservatae miraculo pependere pondo DCC., Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93.—Hence in a double sense: si funus id habendum sit, quo non amici conveniunt ad exsequias cohonestandas, sed bonorum emptores, ut carnifices ad reliquias vitae lacerandas et distrahendas, Cic. Quint. 15, 50.—**3.** *The* (unconsumed) *remains of* the flesh of a sacrifice (different from exta), Suet. Aug. 1.—**II.** Trop., *remnants, remains, remainder, rest*, etc.: animaï reddidit omnes, Lucr. 3, 656: vis illius aestus Reliquias vitae membris ex omnibus aufert, id. 6, 825: motus vitalis, id. 2, 955: donec reliquias maxime reliquiae rerum earum moventur in animis et agitantur, de quibus vigilantes aut cogitavimus aut agimus, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 140: pristinae fortunae, id. Sull. 1, 1: maximi belli, id. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: quam palmam utinam di immortales, Scipio, tibi reservent, ut avi reliquias persequare, i. e. *the finishing of the Punic war*, id. Sen. 6, 19: id cum est apud oratores frequentissimum, tum etiam in usu cottidiano quasdam reliquias habet, Quint. 8, 5, 1.

rĕlĭquo, āre, v. reliquor *init.*

rĕlĭquor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* (*act.* collat. form reliquavit, Dig. 34, 3, 9) [reliquus], *to be in arrears, to leave a balance, to owe a balance, remain indebted* (jurid. Lat.). **I.** *Neutr.*: eos debitores rerum publicarum accipere debemus, qui ex administratione reipublicae reliquantur, Dig. 50, 4, 6: si filius in muneribus publicis reliquatus est, ib. 10, 2, 20, § 6; 33, 8, 23 pr.—**II.** *Act.*: reliquatus est amplam summam, Dig. 33, 7, 20: debitum ex conductione, ib. 26, 7, 46.

rĕlĭquus (sometimes written **rĕlĭcuus, rell-, -qus,** v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 305; Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31–34. Rĕlĭcŭus as a quadrisyl., Lucr. 1, 560 Munro ad loc.; 4, 976), a, um, *adj.* [relinquo, I.], *that is left* or *remains, that is left behind, remaining*, = relictus (freq. and a good prose word; not found in Cat., Tib., Verg., or Hor.). (*α*) With *dat.*: hoc mihi unum ex plurimis miseriis reliquom fuerat malum, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 55: ut spes nulla reliqua in te siet tibi, id. Eun. 2, 2, 9: potes mulo isto, quem tibi reliquum dicis esse, Romam pervehi, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 4: quod erant oppida mihi etiam complura reliqua, id. Verr. 2, 2, 27, § 65: quae deprecatio est igitur ei reliqua, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 120: quibus lubido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerat, Sall. C. 28, 4: reliqua alia optio, Quint. 7, 7, 8.—(*β*) Without a *dat.*, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 696 P.: ne a stirpe genus nostrum interiret et uti aliqua propago generis nostri reliqua esset (just before, restare), C. Gracch. ap. Schol. Cic. Sull. 9, p. 365 Orell.; cf.: neu causa ulla restet reliqua, Quin, etc., Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 11: ex quâ (familiâ) reliquus est M. Titurnius Rufus, Cic. Fam. 13, 39; cf. id. Clu. 7, 22: reliquos hos esse non ex bello ... sed ex tuo scelere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 124; and: moriar, si praeter te quemquam reliquum habeo, in quo, etc., id. Fam. 9, 15, 2; and with this cf. Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 15 (p. 216 Gerl.): qui lucus in Graeciâ totâ tam sanctus fuit, in quo ullum simulacrum, ullum ornamentum reliquum sit? Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: si qua reliqua spes est, quae sociorum animos consolari possit, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18.—Esp., *subst.*: **rĕlĭquum** (**-quom**), i, *n.*, *that is left, a remainder, residue, rest*: numquam ab amatore suo postulat id, quod datum est, Sed reliquom dat operam, ne sit reliquum, Plaut. Truc. prol. 15: quod ad vos, spectatores, reliquum relinquitur, More majorum date plausum, id. Cist. grex 5: ut pernoscatis, ecquid spei sit relicuom, Ter. And. prol. 25; cf. id. Eun. 5, 5 (6), 26: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fuit, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: quid reliqui'st, quin habeat quae quidem in homine dicuntur bona, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 19: quid enim est huic reliqui, quod, etc., Cic. Sull. 31, 89: cum reliqui nihil sit omnino, quod pertinet ad nos, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: quid reliqui habemus praeter, Sall. C. 20, 13: nec, quod ab hoste crudelius pati possent, reliqui quicquam fuit, Liv. 32, 13.—With *gen.* (syn. reliquiae): illud breve vitae reliquum nec avide adpetendum senibus sit, Cic. Sen. 20, 72: Agrigentum, quod belli reliquum erat, i. e. *where alone the war was afterwards carried on*, Liv. 26, 40; cf., in *plur.*: reliqua belli perfecta, id. 9, 16; and Tac. H. 4, 2: ubi reliquum vitae degere tuto posset, Liv. 39, 13: reliquum dici, id. 2, 25, 2; 3, 15, 8; 3, 52, 5: corporis reliqua, Aur. Vict. Caes. 21 *fin.* (but in Plaut. Merc. 3, 2, 4, the correct read. is: reliquom vitae spatium, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—So in late Lat. persaep.: reliqua verborum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 41: urbis, id. 1 Par. 11, 8.—**2.** Partic. constructions. **a.** Reliquum est, ut, or with *inf.*, *it remains, that* (syn.: relinquitur, restat, superest): reliquum est, ut officiis certemus inter nos, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 1; id. Att. 7, 13, 4; id. Fl. 14, 32; Nep. Att. 21, 5; Quint. 5, 7, 19; cf.: reliquum est, ubi nunc est res publica, ibi simus, Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 3 (where B. and K. supply ut, ex conj.); so, reliquum est, tuam profectionem amore prosequar, id. ib. 15, 21, 5.—With *inf.*: nunc hortari modo reliquum est et ire, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 22 (p. 232 Gerl.).—**b.** Reliquum (aliquem, aliquid) or aliquid reliqui facere, a periphrase for relinquere, and in the twofold signification of that word. (*α*) *To leave behind, leave remaining*: ut arent, quibus aratrum saltem aliquod satelles istius Apronius relicum fecit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: quos belli calamitas reliquos fecerat, id. ib. 2, 3, 53, § 126: haec addita cura vix mihi vitam reliquam fecit, id. Att. 3, 8, 2: si quos fortuna fecisset reliquos, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24 *fin.*; cf.: quos reliquos fortuna ex nocturnâ caede ac fugâ fecerat, Liv. 9, 24; Curt. 6, 9, 27: duarum mihi civitatum reliquos feci agros, i. e. *have left to be considered*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104.—*Subst.*: **rĕlĭquum,** i, *n.*, *a remnant, remainder* (cf. 1. *β fin.* supra): quod reliquum vitae viriumque fames fecerat, id, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: quod fortuna in malis reliqui fecit, id, etc., id. Sull. 32, 89.—Esp. negatively: te nullum munus officii cuiquam reliquum fecisse, *have left behind you*, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 1: quibus nihil non modo de fructu, sed ne de bonis quidem suis reliqui fecit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115: hi milites nihil reliqui victis fecere, Sall. C. 11, 7 Kritz; cf.: captâ urbe nihil fit reliqui victis, id. ib. 52, 4: quibus libido atque luxuria ex magnis rapinis nihil reliqui fecerant, id. ib. 28, 4; cf. Liv. 7, 35: ne hoc quidem sibi reliqui facit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 2.—(*β*) *To leave undone, to omit, neglect* (rare and perh. only in the historians; also only negatively): nihil ad celeritatem sibi reliqui fecerunt, *omitted nothing, made every exertion*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 *fin.*: prorsus ab utrisque nihil reliquum fieri, Sall. J. 76, 4: me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod, etc., Nep. Att. 21, 5: nihil reliqui faciunt, quominus, etc., Tac. A. 1, 21 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of time, *that is left* or *remains, future, subsequent*: spe reliquae tranquillitatis, Cic. Sest. 34, 73: reliquae vitae dignitas, id. Fam. 10, 3, 2: reliqua et sperata gloria, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: in reliquum tempus vectigalibus prospexi, Metell. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: reliquum in tempus, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13; Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*; 3, 16 *fin.*; cf. so, reliquum tempus (opp. praesenti bello), Nep. Them. 2, 1.—In the *neutr. absol.*: numquam ecastor ullo die risi adaeque, neque hoc, quod reliquom est (sc. vitae), plus risuram opinor, *in all my life, to the end of my days*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 4.—Hence, in reliquum, adverb., *for the future, in future, henceforward*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2; Sall. J. 42, 4; Liv. 23, 20; 25, 32; 36, 10 *fin.* al.—**2.** In mercantile lang., of debts, *remaining, outstanding, in arrear*: reliquom, quod ex eo quod debitum reliquom, Varr. L. L. 5, § 175 Müll.: nunc quod reliquom restat, volo persolvere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 40: quod dedi datum non vellem, quod reliquom est non dabo, id. ib. 2, 1, 30: rationes putare argentariam ... quid venierit, quid exactum siet, quid reliquum siet, Cato, R. R. 2, 5: erat ei de ratiunculâ Jampridem apud me reliquom pauxillulum Nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: ut pecuniam reliquam Buthrotii ad diem solverent, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 4 (Cod. Faerni: pecuniae reliquum).—As *subst.*: **rĕlĭqua,** ōrum, *n.* (less freq. **rĕlĭquum,** i, *n.*), *the remainder* of a debt, *balance, arrears*: reliqua mea Camillus scribit se accepisse, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 19; cf.: maxime me angit ratio reliquorum meorum, id. ib. 16, 3, 5: cum tanta reliqua sint, id. ib. 16, 15, 4; 15, 15, 3: dum reliqua colonorum minuit ad tempus, vires in posterum exhausit, quarum defectione rursus reliqua creverunt, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 6; 9, 37, 2: Sticho reliqua habente, *holding a balance*, i. e. *being in arrears*, Dig. 35, 1, 81; so, reliqua trahere, ib. 26, 7, 46: computare, ib. 40, 7, 34: in adaerandis reliquorum debitis (= reliquiis debitorum), Amm. 31, 14, 2; 16, 5, 15.—In *sing.*: nisi forte fidejussores minus idonei sunt et in reliquum non exsolutae quantitatis accesserint, Dig. 49, 14, 45 *fin.*; Symm. Ep. 10, 47.—Hence, by a lusus verbb., of a narration in arrears, *the rest, remainder*: accipite reliquom, alieno uti nil moror, Plaut. Capt. prol. 16; cf. also the passage cited above, id. Cist. 1, 3, 40.

II. Transf., of that which remains after a part just mentioned, *the remaining, the other*; and, in the *sing.*, *the remainder, the rest* of a thing (diff. from ceteri, q. v.). (*α*) *Plur.*: murus cum Romuli tum etiam reliquorum regum sapientiâ definitus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11; cf. id. ib. 2, 11, 22: decemviros ... reliquos magistratus, id. ib. 2, 31, 54; cf.: Servilius consul reliquique magistratus, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17; cf. id. ib. 6, 9, 9; 6, 20, 22; id. Planc. 1, 3: ipsum regale genus civitatis haud scio an reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum, id. Rep. 2, 23, 43: res capitales et reliquas omnes judicabant iidem, id. ib. 3, 35, 48; cf. id. ib. 6, 17, 17; id. Leg. 3, 7, 16: ad eam sententiam, cum reliquis causis, haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: oppida, vicos, reliqua privata aedificia incendunt, id. ib. 1, 5: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2.—As *subst.*: princeps ille (Plato) aream sibi sumpsit, in quâ, etc.... Reliqui disseruerunt, etc., *the others, the rest*, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 21; 1, 4, 7: in quâ (causâ) et ipse sentiat et reliqui omnes me, etc., id. Att. 16, 15, 1: aurum perinde aspernantur (Scythae) ac reliqui mortales appetunt, Just. 2, 2, 7: deinceps Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos, etc., Cic. Univ. 11; cf. thus, without a copula, Brutorum, C. Cassii, Cn. Domitii, C. Trebonii, reliquorum, *and so forth*, id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cf.: Africanus, cum patria illo modo loquens. reliquaque praeclare, id. Fin. 2, 32, 106, Quint. 9, 4, 124: si placet, in hunc diem hactenus. Reliqua (satis enim multa restant) differamus in crastinum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: audi reliqua, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 46: age, ambula, ibique reliqua alia fabulabimur, id. Poen. 3, 4, 8: reliqua vaticinationis brevi esse confecta, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: aderat janitor carceris et carnifex praetoris, reliqua, *and the like, and so forth, and so on*, Quint. 9, 4, 124; but post-class.: et reliqua, Vop. Firm. 5 *fin.*—(*β*) *Sing.*: corpore relicuo pugnam caedesque petessit, Lucr. 3, 648 Lachm.: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, reliquum populum distribuit in quinque classes, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: scribit Labieno... cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, reliquam partem exercitûs non putat exspectandam, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 *fin.*; 1, 18: neque de frumento reliquoque commeatu satis esse provisum, id. ib. 3, 3: militibus quoque equis exceptis reliquam praedam concessimus, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5: jampridem cupio Alexandream reliquamque Aegyptum visere, id. ib. 2, 5, 1; cf. id. Lael. 2, 6; id. Rep. 2, 38, 64.—As *subst.*: paene oblitus sum, reliquom dicere, Plaut. Poen. prol. 118; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103: reliquum temporis cum magnâ trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: haec quidem hactenus: quod reliquum est, cottidie tabellarios habebis, *as for the rest, as for what remains*, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3; so, quod reliquum est, id. Fam. 13, 72, 2; id. Planc. 10, 11; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 48; cf.: de reliquo quid tibi ego dicam? Cic. Att. 16, 13, c, 2; id. Fam. 6, 20, 3; id. de Or. 1, 22, 100.

rĕlīsus, a, um, *Part.*, from relido.

rellig- and **rellĭqu-,** v. relig- and reliqu-.

rĕ-lŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (late Lat.) **I.** *To bring a thing back to its former place, to*

replace: linguam, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 75: articulum, id. ib. 2, 1, 28.—**II.** *To let out again, relet,* Dig. 19, 2, 13, § 10; 19, 2, 51 praef.

‡ **rĕ-lŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [re-loquor], *speaking back, answering, opposing:* hinc dicuntur eloquium ac reloqui in fanis Sabinis, e cellâ dei quei loquuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll. (cf. Lachm. in Lucr. 5, 679).

rĕ-lūcĕo, xi, 2, *v. n., to shine back, shine out; to blaze, shine, glow, give light* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stella relucet, *Cic. Arat. Fragm. N. D. 2, 42, 107: flamma reluxit, Verg. G. 4, 385; cf.: relucens flamma, Liv. 22, 17; 30, 6: olli ingens barba reluxit, Verg. A. 12, 300; cf.: vestis fulgore reluxit Sacra domus, Ov. M. 11, 617: Sigea igni freta lata relucent, Verg. A. 2, 312: piscis lucerna tranquillis noctibus relucet, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82: focus reluxit vivo torre, Val. Fl. 3, 115: e Vesuvio flammae relucebant, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13; 8, 8, 2: pro favillâ relucenti, Gell. 17, 10, 18.

rĕ-lūcesco, luxi, lucescĕre, *v. inch. n.* [re-luceo], *to grow bright again, to shine out, become clear* (poet.): luna plena luminis effigie relucescit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 870: solis imago reluxit, Ov. M. 14, 769: reluxit dies, Tac. H. 4, 81 *fin.*—*Impers.:* paulum reluxit, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 16.

rĕluctanter, *adv.* [relucto], *reluctantly* (late Lat.), Aug. Lib. Arbitr. 3, 69.

rĕlucto, āre, v. reluctor *fin.*

rĕluctor, ātus, 1 (*abl. part. pres.* reluctanti, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14), *v. dep. n., to struggle against* any thing, *to resist* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: repugno, renitor, adversor). **I.** Lit.: visit cubiculum, in quo reluctantis et impulsae (uxoris) vestigia cernebantur, Tac. A. 4, 22: huic spiritus oris Multa reluctanti obstruitur, Verg. G. 4, 301: reluctantes dracones, Hor. C. 4, 4, 11; Ov. Am. 3, 4, 14: hostis reluctans, id. ib. 2, 9, 12; Curt. 6, 2, 6.—Poet., with *inf.:* equites illic poscentia cursum Ora reluctantur pressis sedare lupatis, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 354.—**2.** Transf., of inanimate subjects: Mycale, quam deduxisse canendo Saepe reluctatae constabat cornua lunae, Ov. M. 12, 264: inter obstantia saxa fractis aquis ac reluctantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 7: reluctantur faces, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1729: domitare ventos reluctantes, Plin. Pan. 81, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to oppose, resist; to be adverse* or *reluctant:* reluctatus invitusque revertens in Italiam, Vell. 2, 102, 5; cf.: diu sum equidem reluctatus, Quint. prooem. § 1: diuque precibus ipsum reluctatum aegre vicerunt, ut, etc., Curt. 8, 2, 11; cf. Mart. 5, 35, 5: his tot tantisque rationibus, quamquam multum reluctata verecundia Principis nostri, tandem tamen, cessit, Plin. Pan. 60, 4: fatis reluctantibus, Petr. 111.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form: faucibus ipsis hiantis Cerberi reluctabat, App. M. 4, p. 151, 28: pectus et venter reluctabat, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 38; Fulg. contr. Verg.—**2.** Reluctatus, in a *pass.* signif., Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 42.

rĕ-lūdo, si, 3, *v. n.* and *a., to jest* or *jeer at, to banter* (very rare): sibi ipse reludat, Manil. 5, 170: temerarios mariti jocos relusit, Sen. Contr. 2, 10, 7.

‡ **rĕlūmĭnātĭo,** ἀνταυγασία [relumino], Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rĕ-lūmĭno, āre, *v. a., to light up again, reillumine* (post-class.): caecos, i. e. *to restore to sight,* Tert. Apol. 21; id. Anim. 34; Paul. Nol. Ep. 30, 4.

* **rĕ-lŭo,** ĕre, *v. a., to redeem, take out of pawn,* sc. a pledge: aurum, vestem, Caecil. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 281 Müll. (resolvere, repignerare, Fest.).

(**Rĕma,** ae, a false read. for Remoram, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107; v. Enn. p. 15 Vahl.)

rĕ-măcresco, crŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow very lean* or *thin,* Suet. Dom. 18.

rĕ-mălĕdīco, ĕre, *v. n., to return reproachful language, to abuse* or *revile back:* non oportere maledici senatoribus, remaledici civile fasque esse, Vespas. ap. Suet. Vesp. 9 *fin.;* Tert. Idol. 21; Hier. Ep. 69, 9.

rĕ-mancĭpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to transfer back again, remancipate:* quem pater eâ lege mancipio dedit, ut sibi remanciparetur, Gai. Inst. 1, 140; 1, 172; cf. Fest. s. v. remancipatam, p. 277 Müll.

1. rĕ-mando, āre, *v. a.* (late Lat.). **I.** *To send back word, to notify in return,* Eutr. 2, 13; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 10, 12.—**II.** *To repeat a command:* manda, remanda, Vulg. Isa. 28, 10; 13.

2. rĕ-mando, ĕre, *v. a., to chew over again, to chew the cud, ruminate* (post-Aug.): Pontici mures simili modo remandunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93, § 200: taedium scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi et quasi eundem cibum remandendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41.

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, 2, *v. n., to stay* or *remain behind* (freq. and class.; cf. commoror). **I.** In gen., *absol.:* ita sermone confecto, Catulus remansit, nos ad naviculas nostras descendimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Cat. 1, 3, 7 (opp. discessus): qui per causam valetudinis remansit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: in castris Pompei, id. ib. 3, 97: cubito remanete presso, Hor. C. 1, 27, 8: quid fugis? O remane, Ov. M. 3, 477 (opp. deserere) et saep.: mulieres nostrae Romae remanserunt, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 3: Romae, Caes. B. C. 1, 33; 3, 83: in exercitu, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: in Galliâ, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: ad urbem cum imperio, id. ib. 6, 1: domi, id. ib. 4, 1: apud aliquem, id. ib. 4, 15 *fin.:* ferrum ex hastili in corpore remanserat, Nep. Epam. 9, 3: qui tam pauci remanserint, Just. 11, 4, 4.—**II.** In partic., *to stay, remain, be left, continue, abide, endure:* at manet in vitâ, cui mens animusque remansit, Lucr. 3, 402; 1, 246: expone igitur primum animos remanere post mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: equos eodem remanere vestigio adsuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2; cf.: vestigia antiqui officii remanent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 27; cf.: quorum usque ad nostram memoriam disciplina navalis et gloria remansit, id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54: in duris remanentem rebus amicum, *persevering, constant,* Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 23: specie remanente coronae, id. M. 8, 181: remanentes spicas, *the remaining ears,* Vulg. Lev. 19, 9: si ulla apud vos memoria remanet avi mei Masinissae, Sall. J. 24, 10: id nomen (i. e. hostis) a peregrino recepit et proprie in eo, qui arma contra ferret, remansit, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; Quint. 1, 6, 32: vobis aeterna sollicitudo remanebit, Sall. J. 31, 22: ne quam contumeliam remanere in exercitu victore sinat, *would suffer to cleave to the army,* id. ib. 58, 5: ne quid ex contagione noxae remaneret penes nos, Liv. 9, 1: quod est oratori necessarium, ab iis petere necesse est, apud quos remansit, Quint. 12, 2, 8: si quid antiqui remanet tibi vigoris, Sen. Med. 41: ne qua materia seditionis remaneret, Just. 11, 5, 2: solum se de cohorte Alexandri remansisse, id. 17, 2, 2.—**2.** With an *adjectival predicate, to remain, continue* in a certain state or condition (cf. relinquo, I. B. 3.): quarum (sublicarum) pars inferior integra remanebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: quae (potentia senatûs) gravis et magna remanebat, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59; Vell. 2, 123, 2: nec cognoscenda remansit Herculis effigies, Ov. M. 9, 264.

1. rĕ-māno, āre, *v. n., to flow back* (Lucretian), Lucr. 5, 269; 6, 635.

2. rĕmāno, āre, *v. n.,* v. remeo *fin.*

rĕmansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remaneo], *a staying* or *remaining behind; a remaining, continuing* in one's place (Ciceronian): profectio animum tuum non debet offendere: num igitur remansio? etc., Cic. Lig. 2, 4: tua remansio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 17.

‡ **remansor,** ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A soldier who stays at home by permission of his commander,* Inscr. Murat. 347, 2.—**II.** *A soldier who overstays his furlough,* Dig. 49, 16, 5, § 6 (but emansor is the true reading, Dig. 49, 16, 4, § 13).

rĕmĕābĭlis, e, *adj.* [remeo], *that goes* or *comes back, returning* (post-Aug. and very rare): saxum (i. e. of Sisyphus), Stat. Th. 4, 537: Christus e tumulo, Prud. Apoth. 1117: anima in corpora, Tert. Res. Carn. 1.

* **rĕmĕācŭlum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a way back, a return,* App. M. 6, p. 174.

rĕmĕātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a return,* Dig. 48, 19, 4.

rĕmĕdĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [remedio]. **I.** *That may be healed, curable;* only trop.: (philosophia) fuit aliquando simplicior inter minora peccantes et levi quoque curâ remediabiles, Sen. Ep. 95, 29.—**II.** *Healing, remedial:* bonum Cassiod. Var. 3, 14.

rĕmĕdĭālis, e, *adj.* [remedio], *healing, remedial:* vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.:* jussio, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

rĕmĕdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a healing, remedying,* Scrib. Comp. 11.

rĕmĕdĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a healer, curer:* valetudinum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8: languorum, id. ib. 4, 35.

rĕmĕdĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.,* and **rĕmĕdĭor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [remedium], *to heal, cure, remedy* (post-class.; cf.: sano, curo, medico). (*a*) *Act.:* capitis dolorem, Scrib. Comp. 11; 18: multos, id. ib. 122; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 35; id. ad Scapul. 4 al.—(*β*) *Dep.,* Hier. Ep. 68; App. Herb. 2; 105.

rĕmĕdĭum, ii, *n.* [re-medeor], *that which heals again; a cure, remedy* (class. and freq.). **I.** Lit., *a remedy, medicine:* ratio remedi certa, Lucr. 6, 1226: pantheras, quae in barbariâ venenatâ carne caperentur, remedium quoddam habere, quo cum essent usae, non morerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: contrariis remediis sanant, Cels. 3, 9.—With *gen.:* remedium est magni et recentis doloris sanguis missus, Cels. 4, 6.—With *contra:* contra omnium morsus remedio est gallinaceum cerebrum, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: fumum ejus contra alia ligna, id. 12, 17, 39, § 78; Aug. Pecc. Merit. 2, 3.—*Absol.:* abstinere cibo omni, aut potu, etc. . . . in praesentissimis remediis habetur, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 53: in remedio est, id. 29, 4, 27, § 88: remedium ad fauces pollicitus, Suet. Ner. 35 *fin.* et saep.—**B.** Esp., *a charm, amulet, magic preventive:* si qui remedia quartanae vel doloris alterius collo gestaret, Amm. 19, 12, 14.—**II.** Trop., *a means of aid, assistance,* or *relief; a remedy:* ad magnitudinem frigorum remedium comparare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26; so, remedia sibi comparare ad tolerandum dolorem, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: remedium quaerere ad moram, id. Clu. 9, 27; cf.: adversus consulta senatûs et decreta principum vel magistratuum remedium nullum est, nisi, etc., Quint. 5, 2, 5: adversus reliqua uti remediis, id. 4, 2, 101: remedium in ceteros, Tac. H. 1, 20 *fin.:* illius tanti vulneris, Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1: aegritudinum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28: miseriarum, id. Ad. 3, 1, 7: iracundiae, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 8: infirmae memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 49: hujus metûs, id. 1, 2, 6: ubertatis, id. 2, 4, 6: cum hoc unum his tot in commodis remedium esse arbitrarer, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 9: quibus rebus nostri haec reperiebant remedia, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 50; cf.: veneficiis remedia invenire, Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25: quod remedium huic malo inveniam? Ter. And. 3, 1, 10; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 23; 4, 3, 11: acrioribus saluti suae remediis subvenire, Cic. Clu. 24, 67: id remedium timori fuit, Liv. 3, 3, 5: cum utrumque ipsi pro remedio aegris rebus discordiâ intestinâ petissent, id. 9, 20, 5: hinc ira et questus, et postquam non subinveniebat (Olennius) remedium ex bello, Tac. A. 4, 72.

rĕmĕlĭgo, inis, *f.* [acc. to Fest. p. 277 Müll. from remoror, and hence qs. for remorigo], perh. i. q. 1. remora, but concr., *she that delays* or *hinders, the* (*fem.*) *delayer, hinderer:* remeligines et remorae a remorando dictae sunt a Plauto in Casinâ (4, 3, 6): nam quid illaec nunc tamdiu intus remorantur remeligines. Ab Afranio in Prodito: remeligo a Laribus missa sum, Fest. l. l. (the palimpsest of Plautus, acc. to Ritschl's collation, has, instead of the last two words of the verse in question, remoranturreme . . .); cf.: Remelicines remoratrices, Gloss. Isid.

* **rĕ-mĕmĭni,** isse, *v. n., to recall to mind, to remember:* priorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 1.

rĕmĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rememoror], *remembrance* (late Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 37, 1; 69, 1 (transl. of the Greek of the Sept. ἀνάμνησις); Arn. in Psa. 69.

rĕmĕmŏror, ātus sum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [re-memor], *to remember again, call to mind* (late Lat.).—With *acc.:* remoramini pristinos dies, Vulg. Heb. 10, 32; Isid. 11, 1, 109.—With *rel.-clause,* Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 4, 3; cf.: rememorati sunt quia Deus adjutor est, Vulg. Psa. 77, 35.

rĕmensus, a, um, *Part.,* v. remetior, I. A. and B.

rĕ-mĕo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to go* or *come back, to turn back, return* (not freq. till after the

Aug. period; only once in Cic.; in Cæs. not at all; syn.: redeo, regredior). **I.** Lit.: remeabo intro, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 55: remeato audacter, id. As. 1, 3, 75: in ludum, Afr. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 277 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 151 Rib.): in patriam, Ov. M. 15, 480: patrias in sedes, Tac. A. 14, 25 *fin.*: rursum in terga (with cedere), id. ib. 3, 21: ad se (legati), Liv. 9, 16: ex Campaniâ, Tac. A. 15, 60; cf. Aegypto, id. ib. 2, 69: eodem remeante nuntio, Liv. 9, 3: navibus remeabat disjecto agmine, Tac. H. 5, 22; cf. Suet. Vit. Plin. *fin.*: (coturnices) cum ex Italiâ trans mare remeant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: greges nocte remeabant ad stabula, Liv. 24, 3, 5; Pall. 1, 39, 1. —(β) Poet. and late Lat. with *acc.*: patrias remeabo inglorius urbes, Verg. A. 11, 793: Euboicos penates, Stat. S. 3, 5, 12: destinatas remeārunt sedes, Amm. 17, 13, 34: castra, App. M. 7 pr.—**b.** Of inanimate subjects: cum umore consumpto neque terra ali posset neque remearet aër, *would flow back again*, * Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: (naves) mari remeabant, Tac. A. 12, 17 *fin.*: remeante flumine, *receding*, id. H. 1, 86 *fin*: bis adfluunt bisque remeant (aquae), Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212.—**B.** In partic., *to come back* as a victor, *return home* in triumph (poet.; cf. Cort. ad Luc. 7, 256; Burm. ad Val. Fl. 4, 589): victor ad Argos, Verg. A. 2, 95; cf.: victor domito ab hoste, Ov. M. 15, 569: Scythicis Crassus victor ab oris, Luc. 2, 553: nunc neque te longi remeantem pompa triumphi Excipit, id. 1, 286: triumpho, Stat. Th. 12, 164.—With *acc.*: vetitos remeare triumphos, *to return home to the triumph denied* (*me*), Luc. 7, 256.—**II.** Trop., *to come back, return*: transiit aetas, Quam cito, non segnis stat remeatque dies, Tib. 1, 4, 28.—With *acc.*: si natura juberet A certis annis aevom remeare peractum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 94.—In discourse: ad ordinem remeabo coeptorum, Amm. 22, 16, 24 al.

☞ Lengthened collat. form remānant = remeant (like dănunt = dant, prodīnunt = prodeunt, redīnunt = redeunt): rivos camposque remanant, Enn. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 282 Müll. (Ann. v. 72 Vahl.).

* **rĕ-mergo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to dip in* or *immerse again*; trop.: soporis altitudine remerguntur, Aug. Conf. 8, 5.

rĕ-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to measure* or *mete again, measure* or *mete back* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: iter retro remensumst, Lucr. 2, 516: si modo rite memor servata remetior astra, Verg. A. 5, 25: frumentum pecuniâ remetiri, *to measure back with money*, i. e. *to pay for with an equal measure of money*, Quint. Decl. 12, 19 *fin.*—In *pass.* sense: in quâ mensurâ mensi fueritis, remetietur, Vulg. Matt. 7, 2; id. Marc. 4, 24.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To measure back*, i. e. *to go, pass*, or *travel over again*: iter, Stat. Th. 3, 324: stadia, Plin. 2, 71, 73, § 181.—In *pass.* sense: pelagoque remenso, Improvisi aderunt, Verg. A. 2, 181: remenso mari, id. ib. 3, 143.—**2.** In gen., *to void* or *discharge back again*: ille fide summâ testae sua vina remensus, Reddidit oenophori pondera plena sui, Mart. 6, 89, 5: vinum omne vomitu, Sen. Ep. 95, 21; cf. id. Prov. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to go over* in one's mind; *to think over, reflect upon*; *to tell again, repeat*: totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. Ira, 3, 36: fabulam, App. M. 1, p. 104, 7; 2, p. 123, 35.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To measure* or *pass over again*: transmissum discrimen convalescendo remetiri, *to remeasure, in recovering, the danger surmounted* (i. e. *to be continually advancing in recovery*), Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 2.

rēmex, igis (*gen. plur.* remigium, Symm. Ep. 4, 7), *m.* [remus-ago], *a rower, oarsman*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5. 35; id. Merc. 4, 2, 5; Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114; id. Att. 13, 21, 3; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 76; 2, 5, 33, § 86; Hor. Epod. 17, 16; Curt. 4, 5, 18.—Poet., of Charon, Sen. Herc. Fur. 557.—Of the fish that swallowed Jonah: remige inimico, Sedul. 1, 180.—**b.** Remex, collect. for remiges, *a bench of rowers, the oarsmen* of a vessel (poet. and post-Aug.): vacuos sensit sine remige portus, Verg. A. 4, 588: Velocem Mnestheus agit acri remige Pristim, id. ib. 5, 116; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 34; Ov. M. 6. 445; 8, 103; id. H. 3, 153; Hor. Epod. 16, 57: non remigem, non socios navalis ad classem frequentis habiturum, Liv. 37, 10, 9; Tac. A. 4, 5: remex militis officia turbabat, Curt. 4, 3, 18: milite ac remige, id. 4, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 79. 1.

Rēmi (Rhēmi), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A considerable people of Gaul*, in the region round about the modern Rheims, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 5 sq.; 9; 12; 3, 11; 5, 3 et saep.; Tac. H. 4, 67 sq.—In *sing.*: Iccius Remus, Caes. B. G. 2, 6.—Poet., collect., Luc. 1, 424.—**II.** In later authors, *the chief town of the* Remi, now *Rheims* (in earlier writers, Durocortorum; cf. Caes. B. G. 6, 44), Amm. 15, 11, 10; 16, 2, 8.

* **rēmĭgātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [remigo], *a rowing*, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3.

rēmĭgĭum, ii, *n.* [remex]. **I.** Lit., *a rowing*: homines remigio sequi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 55: olli remigio noctemque diemque fatigant, Verg. A. 8, 94: portus decem dierum remigio ab oppido distans (just before: abest a Ptolemaide quinque dierum navigatione), Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 174; 9, 3, 2, § 6.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. pro concreto). **A.** *The parts of a vessel that belong to the rowing of it, the oars*, Cat. 64, 13; Verg. G. 1, 202; Hor C. 1, 14, 4; Tac. A. 2, 24; id. H. 3, 47; id. G. 44.—Prov.: remigio veloque festinare, i. e. *with all possible speed*, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5 (cf.: remis velisque; v. l. remus, I. A.): meo remigio rem gero, i. e. *I steer my own course, do just as I please*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152 (v. l. meo remigio remigo; cf. Brix ad loc.).—**2.** Poet., of wings: remigi oblitae (aves), Lucr. 6, 743: volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, Verg. A. 1, 301; 6, 19 (mentioned in Quint. 8, 6, 18); Ov. M. 8, 228; id. A. A. 2, 45: (aquila) remigium dextrâ laevâque porrigens, App. M. 6, p. 179 al. (cf. in the Gr. Aesch. Agam. 52: πτερύγων ἐρετμοῖσιν ἐρεσσόμενοι).—**B.** *Those that perform the rowing, the oarsmen, rowers*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: remigium classicique milites, tranquillo in altum evecti, Liv. 26, 51; 21, 22; 26, 39; 33, 48; 37, 11; Tac. A. 3, 1, 14, 39; Verg. A. 3, 471: remigium vitiosum Ulixei, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63.

rēmĭgo, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to row* (class.), Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: utrum mavis? statimne vela facere, an paululum remigare? id. Tusc. 4, 4, 9: non intermisso remigandi labore, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Auct. B. Alex. 46, 2; Tac. Agr. 10; 28: contra aquam, Sen. Ep. 122 al.—Poet., with *acc.*: remigare alnum (i. e. navem), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 178.

rĕ-mĭgro, āre, *v. n.*, *to remove* or *journey back*; *to go back, return* (class.). **I.** Lit.: facere ut remigret domum, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 3; cf.: in domum suam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: in domum veterem e novâ, id. Ac. 1, 4, 13: in locum, Lucr. 2, 966. trans Rhenum in suos vicos, Caes. B. G. 4. 4: in agros, id. ib. 4, 27 *fin.*: Romam, Cic. Fam. 9. 18, 4.—*Absol.*: subitum est ei remigrare Kalendis Quintilibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop.: ad argumentum, Plaut. Poen. prol. 47: ad justitiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: ad deos (anima sapientis), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 19. remigrat animus nunc demum mihi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 42.

‡ **remillum** dicitur quasi repandum, Fest. p. 277 Müll.

rĕmĭniscentĭae, ārum, *f.* [reminiscor], *recollections, remembrances, reminiscences*, a transl. of the Platonic ἀναμνήσεις, Tert. Anim. 23 sq.; Arn. 2, 57.

rĕ-mĭniscor, sci, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [root men; whence mens, memini; v. comminiscor]. **I.** *To recall to mind, recollect, remember* (syn. recordor): reminisci, quom ea quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll.: se non tum illa discere, sed reminiscendo recognoscere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; cf. id. Sen. 21, 78: te de aliis quibusdam quaestoribus reminiscentem recordari, id. Lig. 12, 35.—With *gen.*: reminisceretur veteris incommodi populi Romani, * Caes. B. G. 1, 13: veteris famae, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: Satyri, Ov. M. 6, 383: facti, Suet. Claud. 41: reminiscere quae traduntur mysteriis. Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29. — With *acc.*: ea potius reminiscere, quae, etc., Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: acerbitatem pristini temporis, Nep. Alcib. 6, 3: dulces Argos, Verg. A. 10, 782: animo dulces amicos, Ov. P. 1, 8, 31: tempus illud, id. Tr. 5, 4, 31: acta, id. M. 11, 714; Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 15.—With *obj.-clause*: reminiscere totius imum Nil esse in summâ, Lucr. 2, 90; 6, 649; Ov. M. 1, 256; cf. id. ib. 7, 293. —With *rel.-clause*: reminiscerentur quam majestatem accepissent, Liv. 4, 2, 4; Nep. Dat. 5, 1.—**II.** *To call to mind, imagine, conceive*: ut, si ipse fingere vellet, neque plura bona reminisci, neque majora posset consequi, quam vel fortuna vel natura tribuerat, Nep. Alcib. 2, 1 dub. (al. comminisci): reminiscimini quod respondeatis, App. Mag. p. 338, 38: finge quidvis, reminiscere, excogita, quid possit magicum videri, id. ib. p. 308, 33.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **rĕmĭnisco,** ĕre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.; censured by Aus. Epigr. 48 and 49.

rēmĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [remus], *oar-footed*, i. e. which has oars for feet (Auson.): anates, Aus. Ep. 3, 13: ratis, id. ib. 5, 34: lembi, id. Idyll. 10, 201.

rĕ-miscĕo, no *perf.*, mixtum or mistum, 2, *v. a.*, *to mix* or *mingle again, to mix up, intermingle* (perh. only in the foll. passages). **I.** Lit.: venenum remixtum cibo, Sen. Const. 7, 4.—**II.** Trop.: sic veris falsa remiscet, Hor. A. P. 151: animus naturae suae remiscebitur, Sen. Ep. 71, 15: remixto carmine tibiis, Hor. C. 4, 15, 30.

rĕmissa, ae, *f* [remitto], *a pardon, remission* (eccl. Lat., for remissio): peccatorum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 18 *fin.*; Cypr. Ep. 59 *fin.*

* **rĕmissārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that can be easily shoved back*: vectes, *a sliding bolt*, Cato, R. R. 19 *fin.*

rĕmissē, *adv.*, v. remitto, *P. a. fin.*

rĕmissĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [remitto] (post-class). **I.** *Pardonable, remissible*: delicta, Tert. Pudic. 2.—**II.** *Easy, light*: digestio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 164.

rĕmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (acc. to remitto, I. A. and B.), *a sending back* or *away, releasing*. **I.** Lit. (rare). **1.** *A sending back, returning*; of persons: obsidum captivorumque, Liv. 27, 17, 1.—Of things, *a throwing back, reflecting*: splendoris, Vitr. 7, 3, 9.—**2.** *A letting down, lowering*: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A slackening, relaxing, abating, diminishing, remitting*; *remission, relaxation, abatement* (syn. relaxatio): animus intentione suâ depellit pressum omnem ponderum, remissione autem sic urgetur, ut se nequeat extollere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: contentiones vocis et remissiones, id. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf. id. Brut. 91, 314; so, vocis, Quint. 1, 10, 25: σφυγμὸς est intentio motûs et remissio in corde et in arteria, Gell. 18, 10, 10: remissio lenitatis quâdam gravitate et contentione firmatur, *laxity*, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: operis, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7; cf. laboris, id. ib. 2, 6, 4; Quint. 3, 8, 29: tales igitur amicitiae sunt remissione usus eluendae, Cic. Lael. 21, 76: senescentis morbi remissio, id. Fam. 7, 26, 1; so, febris, Suet. Tib. 73: doloris, Scrib. Comp. 99.—**2.** *Slackness, laxness, want of spirit*: in acerbissimâ injuriâ remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9.—**3.** *Relaxation, recreation*: ad omnem animi remissionem ludumque descendere, Cic. de Or 2, 6, 22; so, animorum, id. Fam. 9, 24, 3; id. Arch. 7, 16.—*Absol.*: quem non quies, non remissio, non aequalium studia, non ludi delectarent, Cic. Cael. 17, 39: danda est omnibus aliqua remissio, Quint. 1, 3, 8.—*Absol.* in *plur.*, Quint. 1, 3, 8, § 11; Gell. 15, 2, 5; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 1; id. Pan. 49, 4: tempora curarum remissionumque, Tac. Agr. 9; id. Or. 28.—**4.** *Mildness, gentleness, lenity*: (Adversarius) tum ad severitatem, tum ad remissionem animi est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72 (cf. remissus, B. 1.): so, remissione poenae, *by a relaxing, diminishing of punishment, by a milder punishment*, id. Cat. 4, 6, 13.—**B.** (Acc. to remitto, I. B. 2. b.) *A remitting* of a penalty, etc., *a remission*, Col. 1, 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 20; Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6; 10, 8, 5: remissio tributi in triennium, Tac. A. 4, 13: nuntiationis, *remission, abrogation*, Dig. 39, 1, 8, § 4.—*Plur.*: post magnas remissiones, *reduction of rent*, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 2.—**C.** In eccl. Lat., *remission, forgiveness* of sin, etc.: delicti, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28: peccatorum, Ambros. de Isaac et Anim. 1. 1; Vulg. Matt. 26, 28; id. Act. 2, 38.— * **III.** *A repetition*: nova ludorum remissio, Petr. 60, 5.

rĕmissīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (late Lat.). **I.** In medicine, *relaxing, laxative*: relax-

are tumentia rebus congruis et remissivis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.— **II.** In gram.: adverbia, *formed to express the idea in a weakened* or *moderated sense*, *remissive* (like pedetentim, paulatim, sensim, etc.), Prisc. p. 1021 P.

rĕmissor, ōris, *m.* [remitto], *he who remits* or *forgives:* injuriae, Ambros. Off. Min. 1, 17, 66: peccati, Hilar. Psa. 121, 8: peccatorum, Ambros. Psa. 39, 10.

rĕmissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from remitto.

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to let go back, send back, despatch back, drive back, cause to return* (class. and very freq.; cf. reddo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *Al.* Redde mihi illam (filiam) ... Non remissura es mihi illam? ... non remittes? *Me.* Non remittam! Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29 sq.: a legione omnes remissi sunt domum Thebis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 22: aliquem domum, Caes. B. G. 1, 43 *fin.*; 4, 21; 7, 4 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 27 *fin.*: mulieres Romam, Cic. Att. 7, 23, 2: paucos in regnum, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: Fabium cum legione in sua hiberna, id. B. G. 5, 53: partem legionum in sua castra, id. B. C. 3, 97: ad parentes aliquem nuntium, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 15: aliquem ad aliquem, id. Cas. 2, 8, 1; Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 24; 26: obsides alicui, id. B. G. 3, 8 *fin.*; Lucil. ap. Lact. 5, 14: is argentum huc remisit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 69: librum tibi remisi, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: pila intercepta, *to cast* or *hurl back*, Caes. B. G. 2, 27; so, tractum de corpore telum, Ov. M. 5, 95: epistulam ad aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 43: litteras Caesari, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; cf.: scripta ad eum mandata per eos, id. B. C. 1, 10: naves ad aliquem, id. B. G. 5, 23; so, naves, id. B. C. 1, 27: obsides, id. B. G. 3, 8; 3, 29: nonne vides etiam, quantâ vi tigna trabesque Respuat umor aquae? .. Tam cupide sursum revomit magis atque remittit, *drives back*, Lucr. 2, 199; so, aquas longe (cautes), Sen. Hippol. 583: calces (equi), i. e. *kick out behind*, Nep. Eum. 5, 5.—**b.** *To send forth* from itself, *give out, yield:* ut melius muriâ, quam testa marina remittit, *gives forth, yields*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 53: muriam, Col. 12, 9 *init.*: minimum seri, id. 12, 13: umorem (humus), id. 12, 15 *init.*: aeruginem (vasa aenea), id. 12, 20, 2: nec umenti sensit tellure remitti (nebulas), Ov. M. 1, 604: umorem ex se ipsa remittit, Verg. G. 2, 218: quod baca remisit olivae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 69: sanguinem e pulmone, Ov. P. 1, 3, 19.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To let go back, to loosen, slacken, relax* any thing strained, bound, rigid, etc. (syn. relaxo; opp. intendo, adduco): in agro ambulanti ramulum adductum, ut remissus esset, in oculum suum recidisse, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123; cf.: habenas vel adducere vel remittere, id. Lael. 13, 45: frena, Ov. M. 2, 191 (opp. retinere); 6, 228: lora, id. ib. 2, 200; id. Am. 3, 2, 14; cf.: vela pennarum, Lucr. 6, 743: ira contractis, hilaritas remissis (superciliis) ostenditur, Quint. 11, 3, 79: quattuor remissis (digitis) magis quam tensis, id. 11, 3, 99: digitis, Ov. H. 19, 197: remissis, id. M. 4, 229: junctasque manus remisit; vinclis remissis, etc., i. e. *to loose*, id. ib. 9, 314 sq.: digitum contrahens ac remittens, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94: bracchia, i. e. *to let sink* or *fall down*, Verg. G. 1, 202: remissas manus, *sinking* or *failing*, Vulg. Heb. 12, 12: frigore mella Cogit hiems eademque calor liquefacta remittit, *dissolves again, melts*, Verg. G. 4, 36; cf.: cum se purpureo vere remittit humus, *opens again, thaws*, Tib. 3, 5, 4: vere remissus ager, Ov. F. 4, 126.— **b.** *To leave behind, produce:* veluti tractata notam labemque remittunt Atramenta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 235.— **c.** Jurid. t. t.: remittere nuntium or repudium, *to send a bill of divorce, to dissolve a marriage* or *betrothal;* v. nuntius and repudium.— **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to send back, give back, return, restore, dismiss, remove*, etc.: (specula) simulacra remittunt, Lucr. 4, 337 Lachm.: vocem late nemora alta remittunt, Verg. A. 12, 929; cf.: totidemque remisit Verba locus, Ov. M. 3, 500: chorda sonum ... remittit acutum (with reddere), Hor. A. P. 349: vos me imperatoris nomine appellavistis: cujus si vos paenitet, vestrum vobis beneficium remitto, mihi meum restituite nomen, Caes. B. C. 2, 32 *fin.*: quin etiam ipsis (imperium) remittere, id. B. G. 7, 20: integram causam ad senatum remittit, *refers*, Tac. A. 3, 10: a quibus appellatum erit, si forte ad eosdem remittemur, Quint. 11, 1, 76; 12, 10, 21: veniam, *to return, repay*, Verg. A. 4, 436: quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68; cf.: opinionem animo, *to dismiss, reject, cast off*, Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quid ab omnibus conceditur, id reddo ac remitto, *resign it*, id. Sull. 30, 84: utramque provinciam remitto, exercitum depono, id. Phil. 8, 8, 25: Galliam togatam, id. ib. 8, 9, 27.—**2.** In partic. **a.** (Acc. to I. A. 2. a.) *To slacken, relax, relieve, release, abate, remit* (freq. and class.): omnes sonorum tum intendens tum remittens persequetur gradus, Cic. Or. 18, 59; cf.: (sonorum vis) tum remittit animos, tum contrahit, id. Leg. 2, 15, 38: quaero enim non quibus intendam rebus animum, sed quibus relaxem ac remittam, *relieve, recreate, refresh*, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 383, 23: ut requiescerem curamque animi remitterem, id. Verr. 2, 4, 61, § 137: animum per dies festos licentius, Liv. 27, 31; and in a like sense with *se*, Nep. Alcib. 1 *fin.*; and mid.: mirum est, ut opusculis animus intendatur remittaturque, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 13: animos a contentione pugnae, Liv. 5, 41: animos a certamine, id. 9, 12: animos a religione, id. 5, 25; cf.: nihil apud milites remittitur a summo certamine, id. 6, 24, 10: superioris temporis contentionem, Caes. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*; cf. Cic. Brut. 55, 202: diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; cf.: curam et diligentiam remittunt, id. B. C. 2, 13: summum illud suum studium remisit, Cic. Brut. 93, 320: ea studia remissa temporibus revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1: belli opera, Liv. 30, 3: bellum, id. 30, 23: pugnam, Sall. J. 60, 3 al.: urguent tamen et nihil remittunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 77: equites petere ut sibi laxaret aliquid laboris; quibus ille, ne nihil remissum dicatis, remitto, etc., Liv. 9, 16: cottidie aliquid iracundiae remittebat, Cic. Phil. 8, 6, 19; cf. id. Att. 10, 4, 2: aliquid de suo, id. Rab. Post. 11, 31: horam de meis legitimis horis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: aliquid de severitate cogendi, id. Phil. 1, 5, 12; 13, 17, 36: nihil de saevitiâ, Tac. A. 6, 25 al.; cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 17: ex eo, quod ipse potest in dicendo, aliquantum remittet, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: aliquid ex pristinâ virtute, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: aliquid ex curâ verborum, Quint. 10, 7, 22; 7, 1, 22.—With ellipsis of *aliquid*, etc.: illum viris fortissimis remittere de summâ non potuisse, te mulieri deterrimae recte remisisse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 35, § 82; Liv. 4, 43, 11: de voluntate nihil, Cic. Brut. 5, 17: nihil e solito luxu, Tac. H. 3, 55: nihil ex arrogantiâ, id. Agr. 27 al.— *Impers.:* tum aequo animo remittendum de celeritate existumabat, Caes. B. G. 5, 49.— (β) With *inf.*, *to cease, leave off, omit* to do any thing (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): si cogites, remittas jam me onerare injuriis, Ter. And. 5, 1, 8: neque remittit quid ubique hostis ageret explorare, Sall. J. 52, 5; cf.: quid bellicosus Cantaber cogitet, remittas Quaerere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 3.—(γ) With *se*, or mid., *to relax, abate:* ubi dolor et inflammatio se remiserunt, Cels. 4, 24 *fin.*; cf.: cum se furor ille remisit, Ov. H. 4, 51: quae (febres) certum habent circuitum et ex toto remittuntur, Cels. 3, 12; cf. under II.—(δ) Mid., *to recreate one's self:* eundem, cum scripsi, eundem etiam cum remittor, lego, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 7; cf.: fas est et carmine remitti, id. ib. 7, 9, 9; cf. supra: animus remittatur, id. ib. 7, 9, 13.—(ε) *To give free course to* (opp. continere): animi appetitus, qui tum remitterentur, tum continerentur, Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 34.—**b.** With respect to a person, *to free* one *from* any thing; *to give up, grant, forgive, yield, resign, concede, surrender, sacrifice* a thing to any one (= concedere, condonare); with *acc. of the offence:* Tranioni remitte quaeso hanc noxiam causâ meâ, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 47: injuriam, Sall. H. 3, 61, 2 Dietsch: quare tum cito senex ille remisit injuriam? Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1: ut ex animo tibi volens omne delictum remittam, App. M. 3, p. 137, 29; so freq. in late Lat., *to remit, forgive* a sin or offence: peccata, Vulg. Matt. 9, 2: blasphemia, id. ib. 12, 31: cogitationem, id. Act. 8, 22.— Freq. with *acc. of the penalty:* multam, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18: poenam alicui, Liv. 40, 10, 9: ipso remittente Verginio ultimam poenam, id. 3, 59, 10; 8, 35, 1: omnia tibi ista concedam et remittam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22; cf. id. Ac. 2, 33, 106; and: alicui remittere atque concedere, ut, etc., id. Planc. 30, 73: meam animadversionem et supplicium ... remitto tibi et condono, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: quod natura remittit, Invida jura negant, Ov. M. 10, 330: si per populum Romanum stipendium remittatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: pecunias, quas erant in publicum Varroni cives Romani polliciti, remittit, id. B. C. 2, 21; cf. Liv. 42, 53: aedes (venditas) alicui, *to give up, resign* a purchase, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 111: tempus vobis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 30: ut patria tantum nobis in nostrum privatum usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: navem imperare debuisti ex foedere: remisisti in triennium: militem nullum umquam poposcisti per tot annos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: tibi remittunt omnes istam voluptatem et eâ se carere patiuntur, *resign that pleasure to you*, id. de Or. 1, 58, 246: ut memoriam simultatium patriae remitteret, *sacrifice to his country*, Liv. 9, 38; cf.: privata odia publicis utilitatibus remittere, Tac. A. 1, 10: ut sibi poenam magistri equitum remitteret (dictator), *that he would remit for their sake*, Liv. 8, 35: dictator consulibus in senatu magnifice conlaudatis et suarum quoque rerum illis remisso honore, dictaturâ se abdicavit, *having been resigned in their favor*, id. 7, 11: jus ipsi remittent, *will abandon their claim*, id. 6, 18, 7.— *Absol.:* remittentibus tribunis plebis comitia per interregem sunt habita, *withdrawing their opposition*, Liv. 6, 36, 3: de tributo remiserunt, id. 5, 12, 13; cf. Tac. A. 1, 8: si hoc ipsi remitti vellent, remitterent ipsi de maritumis custodiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 17.— (β) Poet., with *inf.*, *to allow, permit:* sed mora damnosa est nec res dubitare remittit, Ov. M. 11, 376; cf.: (Fides) occulte saevire vetat, prodesse remittit, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 37. — **II.** *Neutr.*, *to decrease, abate* (very rare, but class.): si forte ventus remisisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: imbres, Liv. 40, 33, 4: pestilentia, id. 2, 34, 6: cum remiserant dolores pedum, Cic. Brut. 34, 130; cf.: si remittent quippiam Philumenae dolores, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 14: tumor remittens, Cels. 7, 18: vapor calidus primo non remittit propter levitatem, *does not sink*, Vitr. 8, 2.— Hence, **rĕmissus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. A. 2. a.), *slack, loose, relaxed, languid* (opp. contentus, contendere): membra, Lucr. 5, 852. **A.** Lit.: ut onera contentis corporibus facilius feruntur, remissis opprimunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: vox, ut nervi, quo remissior, hoc gravior et plenior, Quint. 11, 3, 42: ridens Venus et remisso Filius arcu, Hor. C. 3, 27, 67: ammoniacum, i. e. *liquid*, Pall. 1, 41, 2; cf. adeps, Veg. 1, 11, 4. — **B.** Trop., *relaxed, not rigid, strict*, or *hard*, both in a good and bad sense. **1.** *Mild, gentle, soft, indulgent, cheerful, good-humored, gay*, etc. (syn.: lenis, mitis, dulcis): remissior ventus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: remissiora frigora, id. B. G. 5, 12 *fin.*: cantûs remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254; cf.: tum intentis tum remissis modis, Quint. 11, 3, 17: si me non improbissime Dolabella tractasset, dubitassem fortasse, utrum remissior essem, an summo jure contenderem, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 1: in eo sermone non remissi sumus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 2: remissus et subridens, Tac. Or. 11 *init.*: nisi magistratus valde lenes et remissi sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: in ulciscendo remissior, id. Red. ad Quir. 7, 23: animus (with lenis), id. de Or. 2, 46, 193; cf.: remississimo ad otium et ad omnem comitatem animo, i. e. *most prone*, Suet. Aug. 98: remissus et mitis, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 5: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13; cf. Suet. Galb. 14; id. Claud. 21: decorus est sermo senis quietus et remissus, Cic. Sen. 9, 28: remissius genus dicendi, id. Sest. 54, 115: amicitia remissior esse debet et liberior et dulcior, id. Lael. 18, 66; cf. affectus, Quint. 10, 1, 73: egressiones dulces et remissae, id. 11, 3, 164: joci, *gay, merry* (opp. curae graves), Ov. M. 3, 319; cf.: remissiores hilarioresque sermones, Suet. Tib. 21: opus, Ov. Tr. 2, 547. — **2.** *Slack, negligent, remiss* (syn. languidus): esse remisso ac languido animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; cf.: nostris languentibus atque animo remissis, id. ib. 2, 14: dolus Numida-

rum nihil languidi neque remissi patiebatur, i. e. *no negligence*, Sall. J. 53, 6; 88, 2: in labore, Nep. Iphic. 3, 1: oderunt agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: remissior in petendo, Cic. Mur. 26, 52: vita remissior, Suet. Tib. 52.—**b.** *Lower, cheaper:* remissior aliquanto ejus fuit aestimatio quam annona, *below the market price*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 214. — Hence, *adv.:* **rĕmissē** (acc. to B. 1.), *gently, mildly* (with leniter, urbane; opp. severe, graviter, vehementer, etc.), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; id. Cael. 14, 33; Col. 1, 8, 10; Quint. 10, 2, 23; 12, 10, 71; Suet. Claud. 30.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 255; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 76; Quint. 9, 2, 91.—*Sup.* is not found.

* **rēmĭ-văgus,** a, um, *adj.* [remus], *oar-wafted, impelled by oars:* celox, Varr. ap. Non. 533, 8.

rĕmixtus (remistus), a, um, *Part.*, from remisceo.

Remmĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *Name of a Roman* gens, e. g., Tac. A. 2, 68; Suet. Gram. 23.—Hence, **II.** Lex Remmia de calumniatoribus, *of Remmius, Remmian*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 55; Dig. 48, 16, 1; 22, 5, 13: quâ, qui calumniabatur, damnabatur, si crimen approbare non poterat, Schol. ad Cic. l. l. (p. 431 Orell.).

rĕ-mōlĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to press, push*, or *move back* or *away* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saepe remoliri luctatur pondera terrae (Typhoëus), Ov. M. 5, 354; so, ferrea claustra, Stat. Th. 10, 527; Sen. Q. N. 6, 13 *fin.*—**II.** *To stir* or *take up again:* arma, Sil. 1, 36.

☞ **rĕmōlītus,** a, um, *pass.:* orbe remolito, Sen. Herc. Fur. 504.

rĕ-mollesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become soft again, to become* or *grow soft* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ut Hymettia sole Cera remollescit, *softens*, Ov. M. 10, 285: sole remollescit quae frigore constitit unda, i. e. *melts*, id. ib. 9, 661.—**II.** Trop.: quod ea re (vino) ad laborem ferendum remollescere homines atque effeminari arbitrantur, *to be enervated*, * Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.*: si precibus numina justis Victa remollescunt, *are softened, touched*, Ov. M. 1, 378.

rĕ-mollio, no *perf.*, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to make soft again, to make soft, soften* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: terram, Col. 2, 11, 9: grana umore remollita, App. Herb. 3, 9: quare . . . Salmacis enervet tactosque remolliat artus, *softens, weakens*, Ov. M. 4, 286.—**II.** Trop.: eo se inhibitum ac remollitum, quo minus, ut destinarat, etc., *softened, mollified*, Suet. Aug. 79.

* **rĕ-mŏnĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to warn again, remind:* haec benevole remonebam, App. M. 5, p. 169, 23.

1. rĕ-mŏra, ae, *f.*, *delay, hinderance, passive resistance* (ante- and post-class.): quae Remoram faciunt rei privatae et publicae, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 16; cf. Lucil. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 276, 8 Müll.: remora si sit, *if I delay*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 106: remorâ ausus miserabiles casus levare multorum, Amm. 14, 5, 8 (but in Cels. 7, 15, the correct read. is mora).

2. Rĕmŏra, ae, *f.*, *the name given to Rome by Remus:* certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.).

* **rĕmŏrāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [remoror], *a delay, hinderance;* in *plur.*, Ov. M. 3, 567; cf.: Remoramina impedimenta, Gloss. in Auct. Class. Vatic. tom. 8, p. 507, a, Mai.

rĕmŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, delaying* (late Lat.), Aug. Don. Persev. 17, 3.

* **rĕmŏrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a delayer, hinderer*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 70.

‡ **rĕmŏrātrix,** īcis, *f.* [remorator], *she that delays, hinders*, Gloss. Cyril.

* **rĕ-morbesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [morbus], *to become sick again, suffer a relapse*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 277 Müll. (cf. Enn. p. 178 Vahl.).

rĕ-mordeo, no *perf.*, rsum, 2, *v. a.*, *to bite again;* mostly poet., and only in the trop. sense; *to vex, torment, disturb:* me remorsurum petis, Hor. Epod. 6, 4: praeteritis male admissis peccata remordent, Lucr. 3, 827: animus se forte remordet, id. 4, 1135: quando haec te cura remordet, Verg. A. 1, 261; cf. *absol.:* si juris materni cura remordet, id. ib. 7, 402: vitia castigata remordent, Juv. 2, 35.—In prose: sin tandem libertatis desiderium remordet animos, Liv. 8, 4, 3.

‡ **rĕmŏres** aves in auspicio dicuntur, quae acturum aliquid remorari compellunt, Fest. p. 276 Müll.: Remum dictum a tarditate, quippe talis naturae homines ab antiquis remores dicti, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21 *fin.*

‡ **remoria,** v. ‡ remurinus.

rĕ-mŏror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to stay, tarry, linger, loiter, delay* (so rarely): nam quid illaec nunc tam diu intus remorantur remeligines? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 7: ibi corpora, Lucr. 2, 75: res nulla foris, id. 2, 158: in concilio, id. 2, 564; cf.: in Italiâ, Liv. 27, 12, 3: sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores, Ov. M. 4, 137: perge, ne remorare. Non diu remoratus es: Jam venis, Cat. 61, 200 sq.: Etesiae contra fluvium flantes remorantur, Lucr. 6, 717.—**II.** *Act.*, *to hold back, stay, detain, obstruct, hinder, delay, defer* (syn. retardare; freq. and class.): aliquem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 46: haec edepol remorata med est, id. Ep. 5, 1, 23; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4 et saep.: di illum perdant, qui me hodie remoratus est, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: nox atque praeda castrorum hostes quominus victoriâ uterentur remorata sunt, Sall. J. 38, 8; Prop. 1, 6, 5: quamvis te longae remorentur fata senectae, i. e. *should preserve you to a good old age*, id. 1, 19, 17: num unum diem postea L. Saturninum tribunum plebis et C. Servilium praetorem mors ac poena remorata est? i. e. *was it put off, deferred?* Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: cur non remoratur ituros, Ov. M. 13, 220.—*Absol.:* ab negotiis numquam voluptas remorata, Sall. J. 95, 3.—With inanimate and abstract objects: alicujus commodum, Ter. And. 4, 3, 24: scio te me iis epistulis potius et meas spes solitum esse remorari, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 1: alicujus iter, Sall. J. 50, 1; so, iter, Ov. M. 11, 233.—*Absol.:* fugiunt, freno non remorante, dies, Ov. F. 6, 772.

☞ **rĕmŏrātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: remorandust gradus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 28: pomi jactu remorata (Atalanta), Ov. M. 10, 671.

rĕmorsus, ūs, *m.* [mordeo], *a biting back* or *in return* (late Lat.), Primas. in Gal. ad c. 8.

rĕmōtē, *adv.*, v. removeo, *P. a. fin.*

rĕmōtio, ōnis, *f.* [removeo], *a putting back, withdrawing:* bracchii, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.—**II.** *A putting away, removing, removal.* **1.** Lit.: tutoris, Dig. 26, 10, 4.—**2.** Trop.: remotio criminis est cum ejus intentio facti, quod ab adversario infertur, in alium aut in aliud demovetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 86; 2, 30, 91.

rĕmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from removeo.

rĕ-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2 (sync. *pluperf.* remorant, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71; Sil. 11, 175; *inf.* remosse, Lucr. 3, 69; *perf.* remorunt, Ov. Ib. 240), *v. a.*, *to move back, draw back; to take away, set aside, withdraw, remove* (freq. and class.; syn.: amolior, repono, segrego). **I.** Lit.: tolle hanc patinam, remove pernam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 163 sq.: pecora, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: equos, Sall. C. 59, 1: equos ex conspectu, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: dapes, Ov. M. 8, 571: mensam, id. ib. 13, 676: frena, Hor. S. 2, 7, 74: tegimen, *to lay aside*, Ov. M. 1, 674: Aurora removerat ignes, *had driven away*, id. ib. 4, 81: monstra, id. ib. 5, 216: remoto atque ablegato viro, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 82: remotis arbitris, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: custode remoto, Hor. A. P. 161: remoto Hannibale, Just. 31, 5, 1: quae jam infantem removerit, i. e. *has weaned*, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 72: naves longas ab onerariis navibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: cupas furcis ab opere, id. B. C. 2, 11: castra sex milia ab oppido, Liv. 9, 24: quae natura occultavit ab oculis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 127: bracchia a latere modice, Quint. 11, 3, 159: comas a fronte ad aures, Ov. M. 5, 488: se a corpore, Lucr. 3, 895: se a vulgo, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: parvos natos a se, id. C. 3, 5, 43: se a conspectu, Auct. B. Afr. 62: plura de medio (with auferre), Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: togam inde, Quint. 11, 3, 124: oculos, Cic. Balb. 5, 11: arcanis oculos profanos, Ov. M. 7, 256: tactu viriles virgineo manus, id. ib. 13, 467: toto sumus orbe remoti, id. P. 2, 2, 123: mensae remotae, Verg. A. 1, 216; Ov. M. 13, 676: cum paulum ab legionibus nostros removissent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16: aliquem ab exercitu, Auct. B. Afr. 54: praesidia ex iis locis, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 3: se in montes ex urbe, Hor. S. 2, 6, 16: ex oculis manus, Ov. M. 9, 390: ut propinquis suis ultra ducentesimum lapidem removeretur, Tac. A. 2, 50.—**II.** Trop.: removete moram, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 37; Quint. 8, prooem. § 3: sumptum removit, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27: hominum conscientiâ remotâ, id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: remotâ subtilitate disputandi, id. ib. 2, 38, 98: omnia removistis, avaritiam, imperitiam, superbiam, Sall. J. 85, 45; cf.: remoto metu, id. ib. 87, 4; Tac. Agr. 15: remoto joco, *jesting aside*, Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 3: remoto personarum complexu, Quint. 3, 6, 57; 12, 11, 30: formam anilem, Ov. M. 6, 43: soporem, id. ib. 6, 493: obstantia fata, id. ib. 13, 373: remove istaec, *no more of that* (i. e. *do not speak of it*), Cic. ap. Suet. Caes. 49 *fin.*: aliquem ab studio, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14: aliquem ab republicâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Liv. 5, 11: aliquem ab hoc sermone, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: aliquem a legibus (sc. ferendis), id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: aliquem a vitâ (natura), Lucr. 5, 350: se a negotiis publicis, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69: se ab omni ejusmodi negotio, id. Clu. 15, 43: se ab amicitiâ alicujus, id. Lael. 21, 77; cf.: se ab aliquo, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: se a suspitione, id. Agr. 2, 8, 22; cf.: illam suspitionem ab sese removere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: invidiam a se, Ov. M. 12, 626: vim procul hinc, id. Am. 1, 14, 29: (levissima) secerni arbitror oportere atque ex oratione removeri, Cic. de Or. 2, 76, 309: quartum (statum) ex generalibus, Quint. 3, 6, 67: omnes tribu remoti, Liv. 45, 15 Drak. *N. cr.:* ordine, Tac. A. 13, 11: quaesturâ, Suet. Tib. 35: pudorem thalamis, Ov. M. 8, 157; cf.: se artibus suis, Cic. Or. 2, 5: se ministerio sceleris, Ov. M. 3, 645: aliquem tutelâ, Dig. 26, 10, 4.—*Absol.*, Dig. 26, 10, 3.—**B.** *To deduct, subtract:* si de quincunce remota est Uncia, Hor. A. P. 327.—Hence, **rĕmōtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *removed*, i. e. *afar off, distant, remote.* **A.** Lit.: silvestribus ac remotis locis, *distant, retired*, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; cf.: remoto loco, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 2: terrae, Lucr. 2, 534: Gades, Hor. C. 2, 2, 10: Britanni, id. ib. 4, 14, 47: fontes, id. S. 2, 4, 94: gramen, id. C. 2, 3, 6: rupes, id. ib. 2, 19, 1: domûs pars, i. e. penetralia, Ov. M. 6, 638.—*Neutr.* as *subst.:* in remoto, *far away*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 1: remotius antrum, Ov. F. 6, 121: sedes, remotas a Germanis, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: ab arbitris remoto loco, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 80: civitas a conspectu remota, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 85: in quibus (studiis) remoti ab oculis populi omne otiosum tempus contrivimus, id. Lael. 27, 104: ab aulâ, Ov. M. 11, 764.—With *abl.:* civitatis oculis remotus, Suet. Tib. 42: quamvis longâ regione remotus Absim, *by however great a distance I am removed from you*, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 73; cf.: licet caeli regione remotus, id. M. 15, 62.—**B.** Trop., *removed, disconnected, separate, clear, free* from, *strange* to any thing: quae jam diu gesta et a memoriâ remota, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: genus (narrationum) remotum a civilibus causis, id. ib. 1, 19, 27: natura deûm longe remota Sensibus ab nostris, Lucr. 5, 148: scientia remota ab justitiâ, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 63: (defensio) remota ab utilitate rei publicae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 193: a verâ ratione longe remotum, Lucr. 6, 853: (fabula) non a veritate modo, sed etiam a formâ veritatis remota, Quint. 2, 4, 2: naturae jura a vulgari intellegentiâ remotiora, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 67: sermo a forensi strepitu remotissimus, id. Or. 9, 32; Quint. 11, 1, 89 Spald. *N. cr.:* (Vestorium) hominem remotum a dialecticis, in arithmeticis satis versatum, Cic. Att. 14, 12, 3: homines maxime ab injuriis nostrorum magistratuum remoti, id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: a Tib. Gracchi aequitate ac pudore longissime remotus, id. Agr. 2, 12, 31: hic a culpâ est remotus, id. Mur. 35, 73: ab inani laude et sermonibus vulgi, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: a vulgo longe lateque, Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: vitio ab omni, id. A. P. 384: ab omni minimi errati suspicione remotissimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: (vilica) a vino, ab escis, a superstitionibus remotissima sit, Col. 12, 1, 3 et saep.—**2.** In the philos. lang. of the Stoics, remota, a transl. of the Gr. προηγμένα, *things not to be pre-*

ferred; things to be rejected or *postponed* (opp. promota), Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.—Hence, *adv.*: **rĕmōtē,** *at a distance, afar off, remotely* (very rare).—*Comp.*: stellae eundem orbem tenentes aliae propius a terris, aliae remotius ab eisdem principiis eadem spatia conficiunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87.—*Sup.*: remotissime, Aug. Trin. 12, 5.

rĕ-mūgĭo, īre, *v. n., to bellow back; to resound, re-echo* (poet.): ad mea verba remugis, Ov. M. 1, 657: Sibylla antro remugit, Verg. A. 6, 99: totus remugit Mons, id. ib. 12, 928: Ionius remugiens sinus Noto, Hor. Epod. 10, 19: nemus ventis, id. C. 3, 10, 6: gemitu nemus, Verg. A. 12, 722: nemus alio bellatore (i. e. tauro), Stat. Th. 12, 602: nemus latratu, Sen. Thyest. 675; cf.: vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit, Verg. G. 3, 45: sequitur clamor caelumque remugit, id. A. 9, 504: leve tympanum remugit, Cat. 63, 29.

rĕ-mulcĕo, si, sum, 2, *v. a., to stroke back* (poet. and rare). **I.** Lit.: caudam, i. e. *to droop*, Verg. A. 11, 812: aures, *to stroke gently*, App. M. 1, p. 103, 8: crines, id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 39.—**II.** Trop., *to soothe*: minas stimulataque corda remulce, Stat. Th. 8, 93: animos dulcissimis modulis, *to delight*, App. M. 5, p. 165, 8.

rĕmulco, āre, v. remulcum.

† **rĕmulcum** (**rymulcum,** acc. to the Gr., Amm. 18, 5, 6), i (for the most part only in *abl.*), *n.* [ῥυμουλκέω], nautical t. t., *a tow-rope*, or *any other contrivance for towing*: remulcum funis, quo deligata navis magnâ trahitur vice remi, Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 8: remulco est, cum scaphae remis navis magna trahitur, Fest. p. 279 Müll.: navem remulco abstraxit, Caes. B. C. 2, 23 *fin.*: submersam navim remulco adduxit, id. ib. 3, 40: naves onerarias remulco Alexandriam deducit, Auct. B. Alex. 11 *fin.*: navem remulco trahere, Liv. 25, 30; 32, 16.—Here prob. belongs the fragment of Sisenna: in altum remulco trahit, Sisenn. ap. Non. 57, 29 (where Nonius erroneously assumes a verb, remulco, āre; cf. supra, the article of Festus, where also remulco forms the heading); Valgius ap. Isid. l. l.; Aus. Idyll. 10, 41; id. Ep. 2, 9; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49.—Prov.: non contis nec rymulco, ut aiunt, sed velificatione plenâ in rempublicam ferebantur, Amm. 18, 5, 6.

rĕmulsus, a, um, *Part.*, from remulceo.

* **1. rēmŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [1. remus], *a small oar*, Turp. ap. Non. 533, 6.

2. Rĕmŭlus, i, *m., a proper name.* **I.** Remulus Silvius, *a king of Alba*, Ov. M. 14, 616; id. F. 4, 49 sq. (called Romulus Silvius, Liv. 1, 3).—**II.** For *Remus*, Sulp. Sat. 19; cf. 2. Remus.—**III.** *A name of fictitious heroes*, Verg. A. 9, 360; 593; 633; 11, 636; Sil. 4, 186.

‡**rĕ-mundo,** āre, *v. a., to cleanse again*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146.

rĕmūnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [remuneror], *a repaying, recompense, reward, remuneration* (Ciceron.): expeditior et celerior remuneratio, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 69: benevolentiae, id. Lael. 14, 49: officiorum, id. Inv. 2, 22, 66: RAT. S. R., i. e. rationalis sacrarum remunerationum, Inscr. Orell. 1090: SANCTARVM REMVNERATIONVM PER TRIENNIVM COMES, ib. 1140.

rĕmūnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that repays* or *recompenses, a rewarder, recompenser* (post-class.): Deus, Tert. Apol. 36; Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 26; Vulg. Heb. 11, 6: VIRTVTVM, Inscr. Orell. 1140.

rĕmūnĕrātrix, īcis, *f.* [remunerator], *she that repays* or *avenges*, Ambros. Psa. 118, 14, 31 *fin.*; id. Cant. Cantic. 2, 33 *fin.*

rĕmūnĕro, āre, v. remuneror *fin.*

rĕ-mūnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a., to repay, reward, recompense, remunerate* (class.; syn. retribuo). (α) Aliquem, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2; Cic. Att. 8, 1, 7; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3: aliquem munere, id. ib. 9, 8, 1; id. Brut. 4, 15: aliquem magno praemio, Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *fin.*: aliquem officio, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 38 Orell. *N. cr.*: te his suppliciis remunerabor, *punish*, Cat. 14, 20.—(β) Aliquid: quibus autem officiis T. Annii beneficii remunerabor? Cic. Red. in Sen. 12, 30: quasi remunerans meritum, Liv. 2, 12: sophisma, *to refute*, Gell. 18, 13, 7.—Of an inanim. subject: quod (solum) impensam coloni laboremque magno fetu remuneratur, Col. 2, 2, 5.—(γ) *Absol.*: nullam esse gratiam tantam, quam non vel capere animus meus in accipiendo vel in remunerando cumulare atque illustrare posset, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 2: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, id. ib. 15, 13, 2; so, remunerandi voluntas, id. Inv. 2, 53, 161.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **rĕmūnĕro,** āre, *to repay, reward*, etc. (post-class.): ille puellae artificium pari motu remunerabat, Petr. 140, 8: si laborem dominus remunerare voluerit, Dig. 17, 1, 7; Quint. Decl. 2, 6; Tert. Apol. 25.—**2.** *Pass.*: philosophi statuis et salariis remunerantur, Tert. Apol. 46: remuneratus est a me mutuo, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 1; App. M. 7, p. 194, 13: neque enim obligandus sed remunerandus est in amoris officio qui prior coepit, Plin. Ep. 7, 31, 7.

‡ **rĕmūrĭa. 1.** = ‡ **rĕmōrĭa,** v. remurinus.—**2.** = ‡ **lĕmūrĭa,** v. h. v.

‡ **remurinus** ager dictus, qui possessus est a Remo, et habitatio Remi Remorima. Sed et locus in summo Aventino Remoria dicitur, ubi Remus de urbe condendâ fuerat auspicatus, Fest. p. 276 and 277 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 226 ib.; cf. Müll. p. 402: eundem locum (Remus) ex suo nomine Remuriam appellarat, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 23.

rĕmurmŭrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [re-murmuro], *a murmuring back* or *against* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 14.

rĕ-murmŭro, āre, *v. a.* and *n., to murmur back, remurmur* (poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Neutr.*: remurmurat unda, Verg. A. 10, 291: pinus remurmurat, Stat. S. 5, 1, 153.—**B.** *Act.*: carmina remurmurat echo, Calp. Ecl. 4, 28.—**II.** Trop., *to murmur back, object*: si quis quid remurmurat, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6.

1. rēmus, i, *m.* [ἐρετμός], *an oar.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: ut retinet navis cursum, intermisso impetu pulsuque remorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 153; Caes. B. G. 3, 13: remis navem incitare, id. ib. 3, 14; 4, 25: remis contendere, id. ib. 5, 8; Verg. A. 1, 104; 552; Hor. Epod. 10, 6; id. A. P. 65: incumbere remis, Verg. A. 10, 294: remis insurgere, id. ib. 3, 207; 560: impellere aequora remis, Ov. M. 3, 657.—Prov.: remis velisque, velis remisque, remis ventisque; also, ventis remis, *with sails and oars*, i. e. *with all one's might, with all possible speed*: ita citi remis velisque impellite puppim, Sil. 1, 568: res omni contentione, velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: laevam cuncta cohors remis ventisque petivit, Verg. A. 3, 563: inde ventis remis in patriam omni festinatione properavi, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 3 (cf.: remigio veloque festinare, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5).—**B.** Poet., transf., of the wings of birds: alarum, Ov. M. 5, 558: pennarum (Icari), Sil. 12, 98.—Of the hands and feet of a swimmer, Ov. H. 18, 215.—**II.** Trop.: quaerebam, utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an eam ante paululum dialecticorum remis propellerem, Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9 (shortly before, remigare; opp. vela facere).

2. Rĕmus, i, *m., the brother of Romulus*, Liv. 1, 5; 1, 7; Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; id. Div. 2, 38, 80; Verg. G. 2, 533; Ov. F. 3, 41; 4, 56; 5, 464.—In the poets, as the ancestor of the Romans, instead of the more usual Romulus: glubit magnanimos Remi nepotes, Cat. 58, 6: turba, Juv. 10, 73 Rupert.: plebs, Mart. 10, 76, 4: regna prima Remi, Prop. 2, 1, 23: domus, id. 4 (5), 1, 9: culmina, Stat. S. 2, 7, 60: signa, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 80.

3. Rēmus, v. Remi, I.

rēn, rēnis, *m.*, only in *plur.* renes, q. v.

rēnālis, e, *adj.* [renes], *of* or *belonging to the kidneys* or *reins, renal*: passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3.

‡ **renancītur** significat reprehendit. Unde adhuc nos dicimus nanciscitur et nactus id est adeptus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 276, and Fest. p. 277 Müll.

rĕ-narro, āre, *v. a., to tell over again; to tell of, relate* (poet.): fata divom, Verg. A. 3, 717: facta, Ov. M. 5, 635 Bach.: priora, id. ib. 6, 316: Thebas Argosque, Stat. Th. 12, 390.

rĕnascĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [renascor], *a regeneration, new birth* (eccl. Lat.), Inc. Qu. ex Nov. Test. 50.

rĕ-nascor, ātus, 3, *v. dep. n., to be born again; to grow, rise,* or *spring up again* (class.; cf. regeneror). **I.** Lit.: res quaeque... De niloque renata forent, Lucr. 1, 542: de nilo, id. 1, 674; 757; cf.: corpore de patrio parvus phoenix, Ov. M. 15, 402: ex se ipsa phoenix, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43: nec te Pythagorae fallant arcana renati, Hor. Epod. 15, 21: ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat, Liv. 26, 41, 25: illi qui mihi pinnas inciderant, nolunt easdem renasci. Sed, ut spero, jam renascuntur, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: fibrae, Verg. A. 6, 600: dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168: dente renato, Juv. 14, 11: amarantus, Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47.—**B.** Transf., *to come forth again, rise,* or *spring up again*: velut ab stirpibus laetius feraciusque renatae urbis, Liv. 6, 1, 3; cf.: tot nascentia templa, tot renata, Mart. 6, 4, 3: ubi terreno Lycus (fluvius) est epotus hiatu, Exsistit procul hinc alioque renascitur orbe, i. e. *comes forth again, reappears*, Ov. M. 15, 274: flumen fonte novo, Luc. 3, 262.—**II.** Trop., *to be renewed, to revive*: principium exstinctum nec ipsum ab alio renascetur, nec ex se aliud creabit, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54; id. Rep. 6, 24, 27: bellum renatum, id. Fam. 11, 14, 3; so, bellum, Liv. 9, 12: bellum ex integro, Tac. H. 3, 59: multa (vocabula) renascentur, quae jam cecidere, Hor. A. P. 70: Trojae renascens Fortuna, id. C. 3, 3, 61: dies, Sen. Herc. Oet. 862; Inscr. Orell. 2352.—Esp., **B.** (In eccl. Lat.) *To be renewed* in heart, *to be born again*, Vulg. Johan. 3, 3; 4; id. 1 Pet. 1, 23.

rĕnātus, a, um. **1.** *Part.*, from reno.—**2.** *Part.*, from renascor.

rĕ-nāvĭgo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a., to sail back.* **1.** *Neutr.*: post in haec Puteolana et Cumana regna renavigaro, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 1: ab Asturâ Antium, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4: ex Indiâ, id. 6, 23, 26, § 106.—**2.** *Act.*: Acheron invius Renavigari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 716.

* **rĕ-necto,** ĕre, *v. a., to connect*: aliquem, Avien. Arat. 474.

rĕ-nĕo, ēre, *v. a., to unspin*, i. e. *to undo, unravel* what had been spun (poet.): at Clymenus Clothoque dolent, haec fila reneri, i. e. *that the destiny is reversed*, Ov. F. 6, 757: Parcarum fila, Stat. S. 3, 1, 171 (dub.); cf.: fila manu, Albin. 1, 444.

rēnes, renum (renium, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175; 28, 8, 27, §§ 98 and 102; Scrib. Comp. 125; 143.—*Sing.* **rēn,** not used.—Collat. form **rien,** Plaut. ap. Fest. p. 276 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 24 P.; Prisc. p. 645 P.), *m.* [φρένες; cf. Lid. and Scott, s. v. φρήν]. **I.** *The kidneys, reins*, Cels. 4, 1, 10; Plin. 11, 37, 81, § 206: renum vitia, id. 23, 7, 63, § 121; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 21: umores, qui ex renibus profunduntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; id. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: renes morbo temptantur acuto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28 al.—* **B.** *The loins*: accingere, Vulg. Exod. 12, 11; id. Dan. 10, 5: canis, Nemes. Cyn. 112.—**II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.), *the seat of the affections*, Vulg. Psa. 138, 12; id. Apoc. 2, 23.

* **rēnĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [ren, renes], *a little kidney*, Marc. Emp. 26 *fin.*

* **rĕnīdentĭa,** ae, *f.* [renideo], *a smiling, a smile*: infantum, Tert. Anim. 49.

rĕ-nīdĕo (*perf.* reniduit, ἐμειδίασεν, Gloss. Philox.), ēre, *v. n.* [perh. kindr. with νίζω], *to shine again, shine back; to glitter, glisten, be bright* or *resplendent* (poet. and not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit.: nec domus argento fulgenti auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27: ut pura nocturno renidet Luna mari Gnidiusve Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 5, 19: non ebur neque aureum Meâ renidet in domo lacunar, id. ib. 2, 18, 2; so, sparsa orichalca, Stat. Th. 10, 660: ostrum, Petr. poët. 119, 29: circum renidentes Lares, i. e. *shining from the reflection of the fire*, Hor. Epod. 2, 66: late fluctuat omnis Aere renidenti tellus, *with gleaming brass* (of arms), Verg. G. 2, 282 (cf.: aere renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326).—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen., *to shine*: jam sola renidet in Stilichone salus, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 501.—**B.** In partic., *to shine* or *beam for joy, to be glad, cheerful*: (puer Icarus) ore renidenti Captabat plumas, Ov. M. 8, 197; Val. Fl. 4, 234: tractabat ceram puer pennasque renidens, id. A. A. 2, 49: puer, Stat. Th. 4, 789; cf.: hilarior protinus renidet oratio, Quint. 12, 10, 28.—With *object-clause*, as cause of the joy: adjecisse praedam Torquibus exi-

guis renidet, *rejoices*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 12.—**2.** Transf. (by a natural figure, as, conversely, ridere is used poet. for splendere, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6 al.), *to smile, laugh* (syn. subrideo): homo renidens, *smiling*, Liv. 35, 49; Tac. A. 15, 66: ad haec renidens Milo . . . inquit, App. M. 2, p. 120, 16: Tiberius torvus aut falsum renidens vultu, Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: torvum renidens, Amm. 14, 9, 6; Tac. H. 4, 43: renidenti cohibens suspiria vultu, Val. Fl. 4, 359: (Cupido) Iste lascivus puer ac renidens, Sen. Hippol. 277: Egnatius quod candidos habet dentes, Renidet usquequaque, Cat. 39, 1 sq.—* **b.** With *dat.* (like arridere), *to smile upon, be gracious to:* mihi renidens Fortuna, App. M. 10, p. 246, 17.

rĕnīdesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [renideo], *to grow bright, to shine:* tota circum Aere (i. e. armis) renidescit tellus, Lucr. 2, 326.

rĕnīsus, ūs, *m.* [renitor], *resistance* (post-Aug. and very rare), Cels. 5, 28, 12; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 16.

rĕnītenter, *adv.* [id.], *unwillingly* (late Lat.), Aug. Lib. Arbit. 3, 69.

rĕ-nĭtĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine back, flash* (eccl. Lat.), Ambros. de Fide, 2, 14 al.

rĕ-nītor, nīti, *v. dep. n.*, *to strive* or *struggle against, to withstand, resist* (rare and not ante-Aug.; syn.: resisto, adversor, reluctor). **I.** Lit.: quoniam alter motus alteri renititur, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198; 16, 42, 81, § 222; so, os (specillo), Cels. 5, 28, 12.—**II.** Trop.: cum illi renitentes pactos dicerent sese, Liv. 5, 49 Drak.: renitentibus vobis, Curt. 6, 3, 5; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118: quo renitente, Amm. 31, 12, 15; 31, 13, 10.

1. rĕ-no, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to swim back* (very rare): per Stygias aquas, Albin. 1, 432: simul imis saxa renarint Vadis levata, i. e. *shall float back to the surface*, Hor. Epod. 16, 25: eodem renato stagno, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 17.

†† **2. rēno** or **rhēno,** ōnis, *m.* [Celtic], *a reindeer-skin*, as a garment of the ancient Germans, *a fur pelisse:* renones sunt velamina umerorum et pectoris usque ad umbilicum atque intortis villis adeo hispida, ut imbrem respuant, Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 4: (Germani) pellibus aut parvis rhenonum tegimentis utuntur (i. e. rhenonibus quae sunt parva tegimenta), Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.* (v. Kraner ad h. l.); cf.: Germani intectum renonibus corpus tegunt, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Isid. l. l.; cf. also Serv. Verg. G. 3, 383. —Acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll., *a Gallic dress:* sagum reno Gallica (vestimenta).

* **rĕ-nōdis,** e, *adj.* [nodus], *unbound, loose:* capillus, Capitol. Albin. 13.

rĕ-nōdo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* * **I.** (Like religo, I.) *To bind back* or *behind* (= in nodum colligere): longam comam, Hor. Epod. 11, 28; v. Dillenb. and Orell. ad h. l. —**II.** *To untie, unbind, loosen:* teque (Dianam) renodatam pharetris, i. e. *released from your quiver* (= quae solvit et deposuit umero pharetram), Val. Fl. 5, 381.

rĕ-normātus, a, um, *Part.* [normo], *arranged* or *laid out anew:* ager, Front. Col. p. 104 and 137 Goes.

* **rĕ-nosco,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to recognize*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 15, 342.

* **rĕnŏvāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [renovo], *a renewing, renewal:* quorum Forma... in hoc renovamine mansit, *in that new condition*, Ov. M. 8, 731.

rĕnŏvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a renewing, renewal* (Ciceron.): mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: doctrinae, id. Brut. 71, 250: timoris, id. Fam. 11, 18, 3; Vulg. Tit. 3, 5.—**2.** In partic., in business lang., *a renewing of interest, compound interest:* confeceram, ut solverent, centesimis sexennii ductis cum renovatione singulorum annorum, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5.—**II.** Trop.: auspiciorum, Liv. 5, 52, 9.

‡ **rĕnŏvātīvum** fulgur vocatur, cum ex aliquo fulgure functio fieri coepit, si factum est simile fulgur, quod idem significet, Fest. p. 289 Müll.

‡ **rĕnŏvātor,** ōris, *m.* [renovo], *a renovator, restorer:* OPERVM PVBLICORVM, Inscr. Fabr. p. 101.

rĕ-nŏvello, āre, *v. a.*, *to renew:* vineam, i. e. *to plant* or *set anew*, Col. Arb. 6.

rĕ-nŏvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to renew, restore* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: instauro, redintegro). **I.** Lit.: mare fontes assidue renovant, Lucr. 2, 591; cf.: quibus (vaporibus) altae renovataeque stellae atque omnis aether refundunt eodem, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: Lucifer renovatus undā Oceani, Sil. 7, 639: vides Virtutis templum a M. Marcello renovatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61: VIAS ET MILLIARIA, Inscr. Orell. 905: renovare veteres colonias, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: vitem, Col. 4, 27, 6: durum arvum, *to renew by ploughing*, Ov. M. 15, 125: agrum aratro, id. Tr. 5, 12, 23; id. F. 1, 159: meus renovatur campus aratris, id. Am. 1, 3, 9: multa jugera (tauri), Tib. 3, 3, 5; but also, *to restore by not cultivating, to let lie fallow:* agrum, Ov. M. 1, 110: sedeat praeterea cottidie ad rationes, tabulasque testamenti omnibus renovet, *retouch, change, alter before everybody*, Petr. 117, 10.—Poet.: (Ulixem) veteres arcus leto renovasse procorum, i. e. *used again*, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 35.—*Absol.:* non si Neptuni fluctu renovare operam des (sc.: purpureum colorem conchyli), *to restore*, Lucr. 6, 1076.—* **2.** In partic., in business lang., *to renew* or *redouble interest*, i. e. *to take interest on interest, take compound interest:* Scaptius centesimis renovato in singulos annos faenore, contentus non fuit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 5; cf. renovatio, I. 2.—**II.** Trop., *to renew, restore:* periculum sit, ne instauratas maximi belli reliquias ac renovatas audiamus, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: scelus renovare et instaurare, id. Verr. 1, 4, 11: institutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: vetus exemplum, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1; cf.: veterem iram, Tac. H. 4, 36: veterem animi curam molestiamque, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 1: nolo eam rem commemorando renovare, id. Quint. 21, 70: infandum, regina, jubes renovare dolorem, Verg. A. 2, 3: memoriam prope intermortuam, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: antiquarum cladium memoriam, Liv. 23, 41; 22, 61: bona praeterita gratā recordatione renovata, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: haec studia, id. Div. 2, 2, 7; cf. id. Ac. 1, 3, 11: pristina bella, id. Rep. 6, 11, 11: bellum, id. Fam. 4, 7, 3: belli renovandi consilium capere, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; id. B. C. 3, 102; Sall. J. 36, 1; Liv. 2, 31; cf. proelium, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 *fin.*; Sall. J. 51, 5; Ov. M. 5, 156: casus omnes, Verg. A. 2, 750: vulnera, *to tear open*, Ov. Tr. 2, 209: rursus cursum, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: sacra rite, Liv. 5, 18: auspicia, id. 5, 31; 6, 5: societatem, Cic. Fam. 12, 28, 2; cf. foedus, Liv. 9, 43 *fin.*: amicitiam et societatem, id. 34, 31: dextras, Tac. A. 2, 58: luctus, Tib. 2, 6, 41; Ov. M. 14, 465: lacrimas, id. ib. 11, 472: renovata clades domūs, Juv. 10, 243: viam doloremque, Curt. 3, 12, 17: gaudia (with redintegrare), Plin. Pan. 61 *fin.*: annos Anchisae, i. e. *to restore his youth, make him young again*, Ov. M. 9, 424: senectutem, id. ib. 7, 215: florem aetatis ex morbo, Liv. 28, 35: annos renovaverat Titan, Tib. 4, 1, 113. —**B.** In partic. **1.** *To repeat* in words, *say again, say repeatedly:* hic renovabo illud, quod initio dixi, regnum comparari, etc., Cic. Agr. 2, 10, 24; cf.: ut renovetur, non redintegretur oratio, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: de lege, de foedere, etc.... renovabo ea quae dicta sunt, Cic. Balb. 7.—With *ut:* (consules) ipsis tribunis (plebis) ut sacrosancti viderentur, renovarunt, *declared anew, repeated, that*, Liv. 3, 55 Drak.—**2.** *To renew in strength; to refresh, recreate, recover, revive* (syn.: recreare, reficere): quies renovavit corpora animosque ad omnia de integro patienda, Liv. 21, 21: animum auditoris ad ea quae restant, Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 49: animos equitum ad alicujus odium, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199: virtus, quae risum judicis movendo... animum aliquando reficit et a satietate vel a fatigatione renovat, Quint. 6, 3, 1: refici atque renovari, id. 12, 6, 6: ars variandi renovat aures, id. 11, 3, 44: fatigata (facundia) renovatur, id. 10, 5, 14: et virium plus afferunt ad discendum renovati ac recentes, *restored and fresh*, id. 1, 3, 9: renovato modica quiete exercitu, Liv. 36, 14: se novis opibus copiisque, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: ipsi mihi locus optimi illius viri desiderium renovavit, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 1.

rĕ-nūbo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to marry again*, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

rĕ-nūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to uncover, make naked; to bare, strip* (post-class.): bracchia umero tenus, App. M. 8, p. 214, 10: puellam laciniis cunctis, id. ib. 2, p. 122, 9; 8, p. 215, 37: tectum, parietes, januas, *to uncover, open*, Arn. 2 *fin.*; cf. coronam, Mart. Cap. 1, 15.

* **rĕ-nūdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *bare*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 17 (others, nudae).

rĕ-nŭmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (ante- and post-class.). Lit., *to count over, count up.*—Hence, transf., *to pay back, repay:* aurum alicui, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12; 3, 4, 18: omnem pecuniam patri, id. ib. 4, 2, 26; cf.: dotem huc, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 52: pecuniam, App. Mag. p. 332, 25.

rēnuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ren], *a little kidney* (only in *plur.* and late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 26; Vulg. Lev. 3, 4; 9, 10.

rĕnuntĭātĭo (rĕnunc-), ōnis, *f.* [renuntio]. **I.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t., *a report, declaration, proclamation, notice, announcement* (class.), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 88: Caesio renuntiat, se dedisse: cognoscite renuntiationem ex litteris publicis, id. ib. 2, 3, 39, § 89: suffragiorum, id. Planc. 6, 14: non eundem esse ordinem dignitatis et renuntiationis (sc. magistratus), propterea quod renuntiatio gradus habeat, id. Mur. 8, 18: alicujus, Plin. Pan. 77, 1: interest nostrā, ne fallamur in modi renuntiatione, Dig. 11, 6, 1.—**II.** *A giving notice* or *warning* (post-class.): voluntate distrahitur societas renuntiatione, Dig. 17, 2, 63 *fin.*; 17, 2, 65, § 3; 6 al.

rĕnuntĭātor (rĕnunc-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reporter, relater, proclaimer* (late Lat.): consiliorum nostrorum renuntiatores, Dig. 48, 19, 38: dispositionis infernae, Tert. Anim. 57 *fin.*: erroris tui, id. Pall. 4, *fin.*

rĕ-nuntĭo (rĕnuncĭo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring* or *carry back word, to report, give notice, declare, announce.* **A.** In gen. (rare and mostly ante-class.; syn. refero): quid nunc renuntiem abs te responsum, Chreme? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 18: hoc alii mihi renuntiant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 6; cf. id. ib. 1, 5, 36: quia nihil a quoquam renuntiabatur, *no answer was brought*, Suet. Ner. 47: teque ad patrem esse mortuum renuntiem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 49.—With *obj.-clause:* istaec quae tibi renuntiantur, filium te velle circumducere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 15: quasi non tibi renuntiata sint haec, sic fore, Ter. And. 3, 2, 28: Alexandro regi renuntiatam adeo divitem (insulam), Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 198: is me nunc renuntiare repudium jussit tibi, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 54; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 72: deliberet renuntietque hodie mihi, Velintne annon, id. Hec. 3, 5, 58: hunc metuebam, ne meae Uxori renuntiaret de pallā, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 67.—*Impers.*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 18: posteaquam mihi renuntiatum est de obitu Tulliae filiae tuae, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 1: tibi renuntiari sic me habere in animo, Cic. Clu. 5, 17.—*Absol.:* abi et renuntia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 10; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 5: rus abiisse aiebant, nunc domum renuntio, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 2: huc, Ter. And. 3, 4, 15: ita mihi renuntiatum est, quibus credo satis, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 19; so, renuntiatum est, Ter. And. 3, 2, 21.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to state officially, to report, declare, proclaim, announce*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. indico): legati ex auctoritate haec Caesari renuntiant, Intelligere se, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 35: Volusenus perspectis regionibus... ad Caesarem revertitur quaeque ibi perspexisset, renuntiat, id. B. G. 4, 21 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 7, 5: Roscius postulata Caesaris renuntiat, id. B. C. 1, 10: Caesari renuntiaverunt, pulverem majorem in eā parte videri, id. B. G. 4, 32: Caesar cognoscit Considium timore perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, id. ib. 1, 22: si ille vir legationem renuntiare potuisset, *had been able to give an account of his mission*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 1; so, legationem, Liv. 9, 4; 23, 6; 35, 32; 36, 35; 39, 33; Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 20 al.; cf.: haec dicta legatis renuntiataque in consilium, Liv. 29, 3: nunc imperant pullario: ille renuntiat, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; cf. Liv. 34, 44: haec cum renuntiata essent, id. 36, 1, 4: renuntiat collegae factum se quod is censeret, id. 37, 1, 8: tribuni revocaturos se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, id. 45, 36 *fin.*: hostium numerum, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: acta et imperia tua domum ad senatum suum renuntiaverunt, id. Verr. 2, 3, 31, § 73.—Esp. of the official announcement of an election (either by the praeco or the presiding magistrate), *to declare* or *announce elected, to make the return:* coepti sunt a praecone renuntiari, quem quaeque

tribus fecerint aedilem, Varr. R. R. 3, 17; cf.: cum esset praetor renuntiatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 38: cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter praetor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: eo modo sacerdos Climarchias renuntiatus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 129: qui (magistratus) priusquam renuntiarentur, Liv. 5, 18 et saep.: aliquem consulem, Cic. Mur. 1, 1; cf. id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: ut hostis renuntiaretur, *declared a public enemy*, Spart. Jul. 5, 3: dictator comitia consularia habuit aemulumque decoris sui absentem M. Valerium Corvum consulem renuntiavit, Liv. 7, 26; Plin. Pan. 92, 3; Val. Max. 3, 8, ext. 3: renuntiare repudium, v. h. v.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to announce, report, declare:* assentior vero renuntioque vobis, nihil esse, quod adhuc de re publicâ dictum putemus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71.—**C.** Renuntiare sibi, *to report to one's self, impress on one's own mind*, i. e. *reflect, think:* qui renuntient sibi, quanta sit humani ingenii vis, quam potens efficiendi, quae velit, *represent to themselves*, i. e. *think, meditate*, Quint. 12, 11, 10; cf.: potest et illa res a luctu te prohibere nimio, si tibi ipse renuntiaveris, nihil horum, quae facis, posse subduco, Sen. ad Polyb. 6 (25), 1.—**II.** (*Re* negative or qs. rejecting.) *To retract, revoke, recall, refuse; to give up, break off, protest against, disclaim, renounce* (good prose): *Pa.* Ad cenam hercle alio promisi foras. *Ge.* Jube domi cenam coqui Atque ad illum renuntiari, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 19; cf.: renuntiari extemplo amicis, quos in consilium rogaverat, imperavit, Sen. Clem. 1, 9: ego illi ad prandium promisissem, and prandium renuntiassem, id. Suas. 2, 12: incensus hospitium ei renuntiat; domo ejus emigrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 89: societatem et amicitiam alicui, Liv. 36, 3; so, societatem alicui, id. 38, 31: amicitiam alicui, id. 42, 25, 1; Tac. A. 2, 70; Suet. Calig. 3: renuntiat Habonius illam decisionem tutoribus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141; cf. id. ib. 1, 6, 16.—*Absol.:* quid imprudentius publicanis renuntiantibus? Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8: nemo ingemuit, etc. . . . pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, credo, ne Stoicis renuntiaretur, id. de Or. 1, 53: civilibus officiis, Quint. 10, 7, 1; Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 8: vitae, Suet. Galb. 11: foro, id. Rhet. 6: Campaniae, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 10: inertiae, Plin. Pan. 59, 2: nuptiis, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 1: societati, Dig. 17, 19, 65, § 3.

rĕnuntĭus, ii, *m.* [renuntio], *one who brings back intelligence, a reporter* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Cod. Th. 3, 7, 1.

rĕ-nŭo, ŭi, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* [nuo, whence nutum; abnuo], *to nod back the head, to deny by a motion of the head; to deny, oppose, disapprove, reject, decline, refuse*, = recusare (rare before the Aug. per.; syn.: abnuo, abnego). **I.** *Neutr.:* renuit negitatque Sabellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49: renuit Tiberius, Tac. A. 1, 76: renuenti et gestu in aliud tempus differenti (Caesari), Suet. Caes. 82: renuente deo, *against the will of the god*, Ov. M. 8, 325; Tib. 1, 5, 20; Mart. 2, 14, 14; cf.: fato renuente, Sil. 10, 49: credere me tamen hoc oculo renuente negavi, *with an incredulous eye*, Ov. H. 17, 89.—With *dat.:* dixerunt hic modo nobiscum ad haec subsellia: quibus superciliis renuentes huic decem millium crimini! *they deny this charge*, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: idem Subrio Flavio annuenti an destringeret gladium renuit infregitque impetus, *checked*, Tac. A. 15, 58 *fin.:* vocavi et renuistis, Vulg. Prov. 1, 24.—**II.** *Act.:* renuis tu quod jubet alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 63: convivium, *to decline*, Cic. Cael. 11, 27: nec laudem Danai tanto renuere labori, *refused*, Sabin. 1, 27: plaga renuit curari, Vulg. Jer. 15, 18.

rĕnūto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [renuo], *to decline, refuse* (ante- and post-class.), Lucr. 4, 600; Prud. Ham. 774.

* **rĕ-nutrĭo,** īre, *v. a., to nourish again:* aliquem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 9.

* **rĕnūtus,** ūs, *m.* [renuo], *a denying, refusal;* a word formed by Pliny the Younger, for the Homeric ἀνένευσεν (Il. 16, 250): ego quoque simili nutu ac renutu respondere voto tuo possum, Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 2.

rĕor, rătus, 2 (2 *pers. pres.* rere, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 22; id. Ep. 3, 4, 45; id. Trin. 2, 4, 13; Verg. A. 3, 381; 7, 437; Hor. S. 1, 9, 49: reris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9; Verg. A. 6, 97; Hor. S. 2, 3, 134), *v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. rta, correct; Zend, areta, complete; Gr. ἀρετή, valor]. **I.** *To reckon, calculate;* v. infra, *P. a.*—Hence, by a usual transfer (like censere, putare, existimare, etc.),—**II.** *To believe, think, suppose, imagine, judge, deem* (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; not in Cæs.: horridum reor, Quint. 8, 3, 26; cf.: opinor, arbitror, credo, censeo). (*a*) With *obj.-clause:* hoc servi esse officium reor, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 7; so, reor, id. Ep. 3, 4, 49; id. Pers. 2, 1, 2; id. Rud. 4, 2, 21; id. Truc. 2, 7, 16; Lucr. 5, 1419; Verg. A. 4, 45; 5, 24; 7, 273; 370; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 70; Ov. M. 1, 394; 11, 438; 12, 505; Quint. 2, 16, 9 al.: reris and rere, v. supra: retur, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 17; id. Ep. 3, 2, 32; id. Mil. 3, 1, 119; id. Truc. 1, 1, 72; Stat. Th. 11, 59: remur, Plaut. As. Grex. 6; Cic. Off. 2, 9, 32: remini, Arn. 4, 146: rentur, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 20; id. Mil. 2, 6, 7; Lucr. 1, 155; 6, 91; Cic. Top. 20, 78; Liv. 1, 59; 5, 3; 24, 37; 40, 5 *fin.* Drak.: rebar, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 5; Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 82; Verg. A. 6, 690; Ov. M. 13, 497; 14, 203: rebare, Cic. Att. 14, 8, 1: rebatur, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; Liv. 9, 3; 27, 25; 30, 9 al.: rebamur, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 43: rebantur, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Liv. 1, 26; 3, 41; 4, 1 et saep.: rebor, Sen. Herc. Fur. 303: rebitur, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 28: rear, id. Most. 1, 3, 2; Cat. 63, 55; Verg. A. 9, 253: rearis, Lucr. 1, 80; 2, 731; 5, 114; 247; 6, 536 al.: reare, Caecil. ap. Gell. 617, 13: reamur, Lucr. 2, 952; 4, 37; 5, 78; 6, 764: reantur, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34: ratus sum, etc., sim, etc., id. As. 5, 2, 11; id. Capt. 2, 2, 6; id. Ep. 4, 2, 26 al.; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 21; Verg. A. 2, 25; Ov. M. 4, 674; 5, 203; 7, 841 al.; Sall. C. 48, 6; 55, 1; Liv. 2, 27; 3, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 31; 12, 10, 5 et saep. al.—(*β*) *Absol.*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 4: quos quidem plures, quam rebar, esse cognovi, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: jam illud mali plus nobis vivit quam ratae (sc. sumus), Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 32: ut reor a facie, Calliopea fuit, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 38: ut rebare, Venus (nec te sententia fallit) Trojanas sustentat opes, Verg. A. 10, 608: ut potius reor, id. ib. 12, 188: atque, ut ipse rebatur viam suāpte naturā difficilem inexpugnabilem fecit, Liv. 31, 39, 9: nam, reor, non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—Hence, **rătus,** a, um, *P. a., pass., reckoned, calculated, fixed by calculation;* hence, *fixed, settled, established, firm, unalterable, sure, certain, valid*, etc. (class.): quod modo erat ratum inritumst, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (7), 58: neu quod egissem esset ratum, id. Hec. 4, 1, 30: rata et certa spatia definire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: motus (stellarum) constantes et rati, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51: astrorum rati immutabilesque cursus, id. ib. 2, 37, 95; 2, 38, 97: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit esse futurum rato tempore, id. Div. 2, 7, 19; 2, 30, 63: jussum ratum atque firmum, id. Caecin. 33, 96: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum esse debeat, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: illud certum, ratum, firmum, fixum vis, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: censorias subscriptiones omnes fixas et in perpetuum ratas putet esse, id. Clu. 47, 132; cf.: ut amicitia societasque nostra in aeternum rata sit, Tac. H. 4, 64: cujus tribunatus si ratus est, nihil est, quod irritum possit esse, Cic. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; cf. so, opp. irritus, id. Phil. 5, 7, 21; cf. ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63: testamenta (opp. rupta), id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: populi comitia ne essent rata, nisi, etc., id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: ut Faustae, cui cautum ille voluisset, ratum esset, id. Att. 5, 8, 2: neque ratum est quod dicas, Att. ap. Fest. p. 228; Nep. Att. 10, 1: dixerat idque ratum Stygii per flumina Annuit, Verg. A. 9, 104: si haec Turno rata vita maneret, id. ib. 10, 629: rata sint sua visa precatur, *may be fulfilled, accomplished*, Ov. M. 9, 702; 9, 474; 14, 815; 3, 341; id. H. 15 (16), 15; id. F. 1, 696; 3, 77; id. P. 2, 5, 3; cf.: (ebrietas) spes jubet esse ratas, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 17: pax, Sall. J. 112, 3: fides et vox, Ov. M. 3, 341; id. Tr. 3, 10, 36: dicta, id. F. 2, 488.—*Sup.:* beneficia ratissima atque gratissima, Cato ap. Fest. pp. 286 and 287 Müll.—Poet., transf., of a person: occiduntur: ubi potitur ratu' Romulu' praedam, *the resolved, determined* (syn. certus), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 274 Müll. (Ann. v. 78 Vahl.).—Hence, **B.** In particular connections. **1.** Pro ratâ parte (portione), secundum ratam partem, and *absol.*, pro ratâ, *according to a certain part*, i. e. *in proportion, proportionally:* militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterna in singulos jugera, et pro ratâ parte centurionibus evocatisque, Caes. B. C. 1, 17 *fin.;* cf.: pro ratâ parte, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18 Mos. *N. cr.:* perinde ut cuique data sunt pro ratâ parte, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: utinam ex omni senatu pro rata parte esset! id. Rep. 2, 40, 67: decumam partem relinqui placet, si plenae fuerint alvi, si minus, pro ratâ portione, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 40: item secundum ratam partem ex altitudine columnarum expediendae sunt altitudines epistyliorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.:* tantum pediti daturum fuisse credunt, et pro ratâ aliis, si, etc., Liv. 45, 40; so Capitol. M. Aur. 7, and often in the Digests.—**2.** Ratum aliquid facere (efficere) habere, ducere, also ratum alicui esse, *to make* or *account* any thing *fixed* or *valid; to confirm, ratify, approve:* quid augur (habet), cur a dextrâ corvus a sinistrâ cornix faciat ratum? *make a confirmatory*, i. e. *a favorable augury*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: parens nati rata verba Fecit, i. e. *fulfilled*, Ov. M. 4, 387: juvenes cum avum regem salutassent, secuta ex omni multitudine consentiens vox ratum nomen imperiumque regi effecit, Liv. 1, 6: efficiant ratas, utraque diva preces, Ov. F. 1, 696: quae nobis imperatores commoda tribuerunt, ea rata atque perpetua auctoritate vestrâ faciatis, Liv. 28, 39, 16: eos ratum habere judicium, si totum corruptum sit; si unus accusator corruptus sit, rescindere, Cic. Part. Or. 36, 125; so, ratum habere, id. Rosc. Com. 1, 3; id. Att. 14, 21, 2; id. N. D. 1, 5, 10: Atteius Capito ap. Gell. 13, 12, 2; cf.: (fata) ratosne habeant an vanos pectoris orsus, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63: cavere de rato, Dig. 3, 4, 6, § 3: qui non duxerint societatem ratam, ubi nec divini quicquam nec humani sanctum esset, Liv. 27, 17 *fin.:* ista ipsa, quae te emisse scribis, non solum rata mihi erunt, sed etiam grata, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1.—Rarely, ratum servare: quaeris an quod gessit ratum servum. Ego vero servo, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 1.

☞ In Liv. 25, 12, for the corrupted curata auctoritas eventu of the MS., read cum rato auctoritas eventu; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.

‡ **rĕpāges,** poet., = repagula, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 280, and Fest. p. 281 Müll.

rĕ-pāgŭla, ōrum, *n.* [pag, pango, that which is thrust back again], *bolts* or *bars* of a door. **A.** Lit.: occludite aedes pessulis, repagulis, Plaut. Cist. 3, 18: valvae clausae repagulis, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: convulsis repagulis (templi) effractisque valvis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: sola Venus portae cecidisse repagula sensit, Ov. M. 14, 783: pedibusque repagula pulsant, 2, 155; 5, 120; Sil. 16, 318: laxare, Luc. 1, 295; App. M. 1, p. 108, 23; cf. Fest. p. 280 Müll.—**B.** Trop., *bars, restraints, limits:* repagula, quibus ego iram omnem recludam, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: omnia repagula juris pudoris officiique perfringere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39.

* **rĕpandĭ-rostrus,** a, um, *adj.* [repandus-rostrum], *with a turned-up snout:* pecus Nerei, *the dolphins* or *sea-calves*, Pac. ap. Quint. 1, 5, 67.

rĕ-pando, ĕre, *v. n., to open again, throw open:* fores, App. M. 3, p. 150, 37; 9, p. 226, 20.

rĕ-pandus, a, um, *adj., bent backwards, turned up* (syn.: recurvus, reduncus): lascivire pecus . . . rostrique repandum, *with turned-up snouts* (dolphins, sea-calves), Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 1 (cf. repandirostrus): dorsum (delphini), Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 23; cf.: repandus (delphinus), Ov. M. 3, 680: cervix, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140: crura Socratis, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 48: calceoli, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: cornu, Sol. 43: lilium, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 26.

rĕ-pango, ĕre, *v. a., to set in, plant:* semen ferulae, Col. 5, 10, 14; id. Arb. 22 *fin.*

rĕpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reparo], *that may be repaired, restored*, or *regained; retrievable, reparable* (mostly poet.; not ante-Aug.): damnum, Ov. M. 1, 379; id. Am. 1, 14, 55: laesa pudicitia, id. H. 5, 103: caelum, Val. Fl. 6, 562: res, Sen. Vit. Beat. 6, 4; id. Ep. 1, 3: ales phoenix, i. e. *coming*

to life again, Aus. Idyll. 18, 6: echo, i. e. *repeating,* Pers. 1, 102.—**II.** *Always ready, alert:* reparabilis gentis motus infidi, Amm. 27, 10, 5: barbarique ut reparabiles semper et celeres, id. 31, 7, 12.

rĕpărātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reparo], *a restoration, renewal:* THERMARVM, Inscr. Orell. 1147: vitae, Prud. Cath. 10, 128.

rĕpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, renovator:* aevi, Stat. S. 4, 1, 11: ORBIS, Inscr. Orell. 1103.

rĕ-parco (-perco), ĕre, *v. n., to be sparing with* any thing; *to spare, to refrain* or *abstain from* (ante- and post-class.): utinam a principio rei pepercisses meae, Ut nunc repercis saviis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 25 (where Speng. conjectures repercisses): ex nullā facere id si parte reparcent, *if they in no way refrain from doing* (i. e. *believing*) *this,* Lucr. 1, 667 Munro: istius muneris operam non reparcam, Symm. Ep. 1, 33.

rĕ-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to get, acquire,* or *procure again; to recover, retrieve; to restore, repair, renew* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cæs.; cf.: recupero, redimo, reficio). **I.** Lit.: id perdere videbatur, quod alio praetore eodem ex agro reparare posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199; cf.: reparare quod amiseris gravius est, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 6: id quod amittitur non parvo sumptu reparatur, Col. 7, 3, 10: classes, Suet. Aug. 16; Auct. B. Alex. 72; Lucr. 1, 1037: amissas res, Hor. S. 2, 5, 2: bibliothecas incendio absumptas, Suet. Dom. 20: Academiae villam, Laurea Tullius ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8: tecta Trojae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 60: sublapsa aedificia, Plin. Ep. 10, 70 (75), 1 (Keil, relaxentur): exercitum, Liv. 30, 7: majores copias, Curt. 4, 9, 11: auxilia, Tac. A. 3, 73: capillos, si effluxerint, Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138: aegerrime ignem dimissum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 11: aliud ex aliis, Lucr. 3, 965: ex aliis alias figuras, Ov. M. 15, 253: nova cornua (luna), id. ib. 1, 11: populos artibus, id. ib. 1, 363.—**B.** In partic., in mercant. lang., *to procure by exchange; to purchase, obtain* with something: vina Syrā reparata merce, Hor. C. 1, 31, 12: alios boves his nummis, Dig. 15, 3, 16: merces, ib. 45, 1, 122.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To renew, restore, repair,* etc.: tribuniciam potestatem, rem intermissam, reparare, Liv. 3, 37; cf.: intermissam historias scribendi industriam, Quint. 10, 1, 75: bellum, Liv. 4, 45 Drak.; 24, 42 (with instaurare); 30, 7; Just. 3, 6, 1; 22, 3, 9; 24, 1, 7: proelium, id. 3, 6, 7: pristinam fortunam, Curt. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Of loss or damage, *to make good, restore, repair* (poet. and post-Aug.): damna, Hor. C. 4, 7, 13; Just. 14, 3, 6; Sen. Phaedr. 476; Lact. Epit. 71, 8.—**C.** Like reficere, recreare, *to refresh, restore, revive, recruit:* tam assiduus in tribunali, ut labore refici ac reparari videretur, Plin. Pan. 77, 5: attrita cottidiano actu forensi ingenia optime rerum talium blanditiā reparantur, Quint. 10, 1, 27: animos, Liv. 44, 38: haec (quies) reparat vires, fessaque membra novat, Ov. H. 4, 90: magnas novi exercitūs vires, Vell. 2, 37, 1: respublica per Augustum reparata, Vop. C. 3: ea fessa Membra reparat labori, Ov. M. 4, 216: corpora fessa reparas labori, id. ib. 11, 625: pars magna terrarum (Aegypti) mergi repararique amne consueta, Plin. Pan. 30, 3: nec (Cleopatra) latentes Classe citā reparavit oras (= alias sibi parare studuit regiones), Hor. C. 1, 37, 24; v. Orell. ad h. l.: PATRIOS PENATES (= repetere), Inscr. Orell. 1587: rapidos meatus, Aus. Mos. 35.

rĕ-partŭrĭens, entis, *Part.* [parturio], *bringing forth again,* Alcim. 6, 71.

rĕ-pasco, ĕre, *v. n., to feed* or *nourish again* (late Lat.): divitem impendiis. Paul. Nol. Ep. 44, 1 *fin.:* parentes, id. Carm. 21, 853.

rĕpastĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repastino]. **I.** Lit., agricult. t. t., *a digging up again:* quid fossiones agri repastinationesque proferam? Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Col. 2, 2, 13.—* **II.** Trop., *a revising, pruning,* Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 6 *fin.*

rĕ-pastĭno, āvi, ātum (old *inf.* repastinassere, Afran. Com. 288), 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., agricult. t. t., *to dig again, to dig* or *delve anew; to dig around, trench, grub,* Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; 1, 37, 4; Col. 3, 18; 4, 32, 3; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 84; 17, 10, 11, § 61 al.; cf. Fest. pp. 137 and 231.—**II.** Transf., *to clean* (post-class.). Lit.: ungues, Tert. Poen. 11.—**III.** Trop.: usum divitiarum, *to check,* = coercere, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9: vitam, i. e. *to renew,* id. Anim. 50 *fin.:* commissionem injuriae, i. e. *to prevent,* id. adv. Marc. 2, 18.

rĕ-patrĭo, āvi, 1, *v. n., to return to one's country, go home again* (late Lat.): cum multi captivorum intacti repatriaverint, Sol. 27: hinc ad Pelusium, id. 33: ad Romanum imperium, Cassiod. Var. 3, 18.

rĕ-pecto, no *perf.,* xum, 3, *v. a., to comb again, to comb* (poet.): jubas, Stat. Th. 6, 418: in liquidos fontes se barba repectit, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 222: coma repexa, Ov. A. A. 3, 154: crinis, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 240.

* **rĕpĕdābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [repedo], *giving way, yielding:* arbor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 266.

rĕ-pĕdo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [pes], *to go* or *step back, to turn back, retreat, recoil* (ante- and post-class.): repedare, recedere, Fest. pp. 280 and 281 Müll.: redisse ac repedasse, Lucil. ap. Non. 165, 13: Romam, id. 165, 13: ad signa repedavit ocius miles, Amm. 24, 4, 30: nec amplius ausa repedavit ad sua, id. 17, 2, 4; Vulg. 1 Macc. 12, 37. — With homogeneous object: gradum a vestibulo, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 280 Müll. (but in Lucr. 6, 1280, the correct reading is trepidabat; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

rĕ-pello, reppuli (less correctly repuli), rĕpulsum, 3, *v. a., to drive, crowd,* or *thrust back; to reject, repulse, repel,* etc., = reicere (freq. and class.; syn.: reicio, repono, removeo). **I.** Lit.: eum ego meis Dictis malis his foribus atque hac reppuli, rejeci hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 19: aliquem foribus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 90: foribus tam saepe repulsus, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 9: homines inermos armis, Cic. Caecin. 12, 33: adversarius, qui sit et feriendus et repellendus, id. de Or. 2, 17, 72: aliquem ab hoc templo, id. Phil. 14, 3, 8: homines a templi aditu, id. Dom. 21, 54: Sabinos a moenibus urbis, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36: hostes a ponte, Caes. B. C. 1, 16; ab castris, id. ib. 1, 75: a citeriore ripā, Front. Strat. 1, 4, 10: aliquem inde, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63: hostes in silvas, Caes. B. G. 3, 28 *fin.:* in oppidum, id. ib. 3, 22 *fin.;* id. B. C. 2, 14 *fin.*—*Absol.:* nostri acriter in eos impetu facto, repulerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 17. —Of impersonal objects (mostly poet.): reppulit mihi manum, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 14; cf. Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 72: telum aere repulsum, *repelled,* Verg. A. 2, 545: mensas, *to push back,* Ov. M. 6, 661; cf. aras, id. ib. 9, 164: repagula, *to shove back,* id. ib. 2, 157: tellurem mediā undā, *crowds back,* id. ib. 15, 292: navem a terrā, Auct. B. Alex. 20: serpentes, Amm. 14, 2, 5. — Poet., of the apparent pushing back or away of the starting-point, in flying up or sailing away: Oceani spretos pede reppulit amnes, Verg. G. 4, 233; cf.: cum subito juvenis, pedibus tellure repulsā, Arduus in nubes abiit, *spurning the ground,* Ov. M. 4, 710: impressā tellurem reppulit hastā, id. ib. 2, 786; 6, 512: aera repulsa, i. e. *cymbals struck together,* Tib. 1, 3, 24; 1, 8, 22; cf.: aera Aere repulsa, Ov. M. 3, 533.—**II.** Trop., *to drive away, reject, remove; to keep off, hold back, ward off, repulse,* etc.: repelli oratorem a gubernaculis civitatum, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46: aliquem a consulatu, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: ab hoc conatu, id. Or. 11, 36: a cognitione legum, id. Balb. 14, 32: ab impediendo ac laedendo, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 14, 55: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, Caes. B. G. 5, 42: repulsum ab amicitiā, Sall. J. 102, 13: fracti bello fatisque repulsi, Verg. A. 2, 13: repulsus ille veritatis viribus, Phaedr. 1, 1, 9: hinc quoque repulsus, Nep. Lys. 3: per colloquia repulsus a Lepido, Vell. 2, 63, 1. — Of suitors for office, Cic. Planc. 21, 51: haud repulsus abibis, Sall. J. 110, 8; Liv. 39, 32. — Of lovers: saepe roges aliquid, saepe repulsus eas, Prop. 2, 4, 2 (12): proci repulsi, Ov. M. 13, 735: aliquam ad meretricium quaestum, *to drive,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 43. — Of abstract objects: dolorem a se repellere, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: furores Clodii a cervicibus vestris, id. Mil. 28, 77: illius alterum consulatum a re publicā, id. Att. 7, 18, 2: quod tamen a verā longe ratione repulsum'st, *removed,* Lucr. 1, 880; cf. id. 2, 645; 5, 406: tegimenta ad defendendos ictus ac repellendos, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; 6, 767: cuto ictus, Ov. M. 3, 64: pericula, Cic. Mur. 14, 30; Caes. B. C. 1, 79, 2: vim (opp. inferre), Cic. Mil. 19, 51: crimen (with transferre), Quint. 4, 2, 26: temptamina, Ov. M. 7, 735: facinus, id. ib. 15, 777: fraudem, id. A. A. 3, 491: verba, id. P. 4, 1, 19: ver hiemem repellit, id. M. 10, 165: conubia nostra, *to reject, disdain,* Verg. A. 4, 214: amorem, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 76: preces, id. M. 14, 377: diadema, *to refuse, reject,* Vell. 2, 56, 4; Suet. Caes. 79; cf. dictaturam, Vell. 2, 89, 5: ut contumelia repellatur, *be discarded,* Cic. Off. 1, 37, 137.—Hence, **rĕpulsus,** a, um, *P. a., removed, remote;* once in Cato: ecquis incultior, religiosior, desertior, publicis negotiis repulsior, Cato ap. Fest. p. 286, and ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 287 Müll.

rĕ-pendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a., to weigh back* (syn. compenso). **I.** Lit. (rare): aequaque formosae pensa rependis erae, *you weigh back, return by weight, the wool weighed out,* Ov. H. 9, 78: pensa, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 41: Ravenna ternos (asparagos) libris rependit, i. e. *produces them three to the pound,* Plin. 19, 4, 4, § 54.—**II.** Transf., *to weigh in return, to pay with the same weight, purchase* a thing *with its weight* in money. **A.** Lit.: cui (Septumuleio) pro C. Gracchi capite erat aurum repensum, *Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269: cum Septumuleius Gai Gracchi auro rependendum caput abscisum ad Opimium tulerit, etc., Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 48; Val. Max. 9, 4, 3: Aethiopico (magneti) laus summa datur, pondusque argento rependitur, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 129: (balsamum) duplo rependebatur argento, id. 12, 25, 54, § 117: auro repensus Miles, *ransomed* (syn. redemptus), Hor. C. 3, 5, 25.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To pay in kind, pay back, repay, requite, recompense, return, reward,* in a good and bad sense (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): hac vitam servatae dote rependis? Ov. M. 5, 15; cf.: gratiam facto, id. ib. 2, 694: gratiam, Phaedr. 2, prol. 12: magna, Verg. A. 2, 161: fatis contraria fata, *to balance,* id. ib. 1, 239: pretium vitae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 100: vices, id. 4 (5), 4, 58: pro officiis pretium, Ov. Am. 2, 8, 21: pia vota, Stat. S. 3, 3, 155: decus suum cuique (posteritas), Tac. A. 4, 35: exemplum contra singulos utilitate publicā, id. ib. 14, 44 *fin.:* ingenio formae damna, *to counterbalance, compensate,* Ov. H. 15, 32; cf.: rependere et compensare leve damnum delibatae honestatis majore aliā honestate, Gell. 1, 3, 23: incolumitatem turpitudine, *to pay for, purchase,* Plin. Pan. 44, 5; cf.: honorem servitute, donis, Col. praef. § 10: culpam hanc magno terrore, Val. Fl. 6, 744: regis pacta magno luctu, id. 6, 4: moestam noctem (with ulcisci socios), Stat. Th. 8, 666.—* **2.** *To weigh* in the mind, *to meditate upon, ponder, consider:* qui facta rependens, Consilio punire potest, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 228.

1. rēpens, entis, *Part.,* from repo.

2. rĕpens, entis, *adj.* [etymology unknown]. **I.** Lit., *sudden, hasty, unexpected, unlooked for* (class., but less freq. than the deriv. repentinus; for the most part only in *nom. sing.;* a favorite word with Liv.; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 8, 29, 1): ne me inparatum cura laceraret repens, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 14, 29: hostium adventus (opp. exspectatus, and with maris subita tempestas), id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: adventus consulis, Liv. 9, 41: bellum, id. 4, 14; 10, 7: casus Attali, id. 33, 2: clades, id. 22, 7; 8: defectio, id. 8, 29: fama belli, id. 6, 42: cum fama repens alio avertit bellum, id. 22, 21, 6: religio, id. 29, 10: terror, id. 21, 30; 33, 15: tumultus, id. 1, 14; 10, 18; 21, 26: discordia, Verg. A. 12, 313: seditio, Ov. M. 12, 61: clamor, Sil. 3, 220: singultus vocis, Stat. Th. 7, 360: sonus, Sen. Med. 971: vox, Val. Fl. 2, 91: consternatio, Curt. 10, 2, 15. —In *abl.:* repenti fulminis ictu, Lucr. 5, 400.—**II.** Transf. (in Tac.), opp. to earlier, more ancient, i. e. for recens, *new, fresh, recent:* neque discerneres, quid repens aut vetustate obscurum, Tac. A. 6, 7; 11, 24: causa, id. ib. 15, 68: cogitatio, id. H. 1, 23; 2, 49: perfidia, id. ib. 4, 25.—*Adv.,* in two forms, *suddenly, unexpectedly.* **a. rĕpens:** (Janus) Bina repens oculis obtulit ora meis, Ov. F. 1, 96.—**b. rĕpentē** (class. and freq.): abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so (corresp. to subito) Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: repente exor-

tus sum, repentino occidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 37: repente celeriterque, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: repente e vestigio, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: repente a tergo signa canere, Sall. J. 94, 5: repente praeter spem, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: repente ex inopinato, Suet. Galb. 10; cf.: cunctisque repente Improvisus ait, Verg. A. 1, 594: lapsa repente (turris), id. ib. 2, 465: amicitias repente praecidere (opp. sensim dissuere), Cic. Off. 1, 33, 120: repente collectam auctoritatem tenebant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12 *fin.*; cf.: modo egens, repente dives, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 65: an dolor repente invasit? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21: me repente horum aspectus repressit, Cic. Sest. 39, 144: abjectus conscientiâ repente conticuit, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: cum circumfusa repente Scindit se nubes, Verg. A. 1, 586 et saep.

3. rĕpens, *adv.*, v. 2. repens *fin.* a.

* **rĕpensātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [repenso], *a recompense:* vicissitudinis, Salv in Avar. 4, 3.

* **rĕpensātrix,** īcis, *f.* [repensator], *she who recompenses*, Mart. Cap. 9, 304.

rĕpenso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [rependo, II. B.]. **I.** Lit., *to weigh against:* illud sacrosanctum caput Tribuni plebis percussoribus auro repensatum est, Flor. 3, 15, 6 (dub.).—**II.** Transf., *to make up for, counterbalance, recompense* (post-Aug.): id incommodum uvarum multitudine, Col. 3, 2, 15: merita meritis, injurias injuriis, Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 1: bona malis, Vell. 2, 12, 5: voluptatem damno, id. 2, 21, 4: ea quae legunt, et non intellegunt, Deo repensante patientur, Lact. 7, 1 *fin.*

rĕpensus, a, um, *Part.*, from rependo.

rĕpentē, *adv.*, v. 2. repens *fin.* b.

rĕpentīnālĭter, *adv.* [repentinus], *suddenly* (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 3, 2.

rĕpentīnō, *adv.*, v. repentinus *fin.*

rĕpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [repens], *sudden, hasty, unlooked for, unexpected* (freq. and class.): adventus hostium (opp. exspectatus), Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6; so (opp. meditata et praeparata) id. Off. 1, 8, 27: unde iste amor tam improvisus ac tam repentinus? id. Agr. 2, 22, 60: sentit omnia repentina et nec opinata esse graviora, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 45; cf.: repentinus inopinatusque finis vitae, Suet. Caes. 87 (shortly b. ore, subita celerisque mors): vis repentina et inexspectata, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: consilium (with temerarium), id. Inv. 2, 9, 28: exercitus (with tumultuarius), Liv. 41, 10; cf. cohors, id. 41, 1: venenum (with praeceps), Tac. A. 12, 66: periculum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3: bonum, Ter. And. 5, 4, 35: mors, Cic. Clu. 62, 173; id. Div. 2, 35, 74: edictum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: motus Galliae, Caes. B. G. 5, 22: tumultus ac defectio, id. ib. 5, 26; cf. tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: conjuratio Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 27 et saep.: ignoti homines et repentini, *upstart*, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; cf.: repentina atque ex virtute nobilitas, Liv. 1, 34: consilium, Nep. Paus. 4, 5.—De repentino, adverb., *suddenly*, App. Flor. p. 353; id. de Deo Socr. p. 365, 14.—*Comp.:* nimbus quanto repentinior est, tanto vehementior, App. Mund. p. 61, 20 (al. repentinus). — *Adv.* (rare for repente): **rĕpentīnō,** *suddenly, unexpectedly*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 37; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.; Cic. Quint. 4, 14; Caes. B. G. 2, 33.

rĕperco, v. reparco.

rĕpercussĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [repercutio], *that can be struck back, that can rebound*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 45; 3, 6 *fin.*

rĕpercussĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a rebounding, repercussion:* vicinorum siderum, i. e. *reflection*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19.

1. rĕpercussus, a, um, *Part.*, from repercutio.

2. rĕpercussus, ūs, *m.* [repercutio], *a rebounding, reverberation, repercussion*, of light, sound, wind, etc.; *reflection, echo, counter-pressure:* solis, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 35; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 17: Etesiarum, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 55: colorum, id. 37, 2, 8, § 22: vocis, Tac. G. 3 al.: attolli colles occursantium inter se radicum repercussu, *by the meeting* or *crowding together*, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6: ut, ex splendore galearum, et repercussu, quasi ardere caelum videretur, Flor. 3, 3, 15: maris, Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 4.

rĕ-percŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strike, push*, or *drive back, cause to rebound; to reflect, reverberate, re-echo, resound* (not ante-Aug.; cf.: repello, reflecto). **I.** Lit., of light, sound, etc.: gemmae Clara repercusso reddebant lumina Phoebo, *reflected*, Ov. M. 2, 110: lumen, Verg. A. 8, 23: aes clipei, Ov. M. 4, 782: illa repercussae imaginis umbra est, id. ib. 3, 434; cf. Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128: montis anfractu repercussae voces, *re-echoing, resounding*, Tac. A. 4, 51: clamor, Curt. 3, 10, 2: valles, Liv. 21, 33.—**B.** Of other objects: (discus) repercussus, *rebounding*, Ov. M. 10, 184 Jahn *N. cr.:* remigem cum e navi fluctus abjecisset, altero latere repercussum fluctus contrarius in navem retulit, *hurled back*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 11: ita est aliquid quod hujus fontis excursum repercutiat, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 8.—**II.** Trop., *to cast back, retort, repel:* aliena aut reprehendimus, aut refutamus, aut elevamus, aut repercutimus, aut eludimus, Quint. 6, 3, 23: repercutiendi multa sunt genera, id. 6, 3, 78: orationes dicto, Plin. praef. § 31: fascinationes (despuendo), *to avert* (syn. aversari), id. 28, 4, 7, § 35.

rĕ-pĕrĭo, repperi (less correctly reperi), rĕpertum, 4 (old *fut.* reperibit, Caecil. ap. Non. 508, 16: reperibitur, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 48; Pompon. ap. Non. l. l.; *inf.* reperirier, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 1; Lucr. 4, 480), *v. a.* [pario] (orig., perh., *to procure* or *find again;* hence), in gen., *to find, meet with, find out*, either by searching or by accident (cf.: invenio, offendo, nanciscor). **I.** Lit.: ego illam reperiam, *will find her again, will find her out*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 32: Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 4, 5, 11; 5, 6, 5: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum: sed si repperero, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 14: quid repperisti? Non quod pueri clamitant in fabâ se repperisse, id. ib. 5, 10; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 33: facile invenies pejorem . . . meliorem neque tu reperies, etc., id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: curculiones in tritico, id. Curc. 4, 4, 31; cf. Ov. M. 1, 654: aliquem hominem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 8: multos, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: mortui sunt reperti, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 114: puerum aut puellam sibi recens natum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 16: ibi quoque equi caput repertum, Just. 18, 5, 16: ceterarum artium repertos antistites agriculturae neque discipulos neque praeceptores inventos, Col. 11, 1, 10: divitiis incubare repertis, Verg. A. 6, 610. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to find, find out, discern; to get, procure, obtain:* occasionem, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 9: propter paupertatem nomen, id. Stich. 11, 3, 22: gloriam armis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: quamvis malam rem quaeris, illic reperias, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 153; cf.: si quaerimus, cur, etc. . . . causas reperiemus verissimas duas, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: rem repperi omnem ex tuo magistro, ne nega, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 37: verae amicitiae difficillime reperiuntur in iis, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 17, 64: nec quicquam difficilius quam reperire, quod sit omni ex parte in suo genere perfectum, id. ib. 21, 79: nec vos exitum reperitis, id. N. D. 1, 38, 107: perpauci lintribus inventis sibi salutem reppererunt, *found, obtained*, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 Oud. *N. cr.:* aristolochia nomen ex inventore reperit, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16: sollicitudinis finem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4: cujus praeclara apud Vergilium multa exempla reperio, Quint. 8, 3, 79; cf. in *pass.*, id. 1, 5, 43: quibus (armis) quemadmodum salutariter uterentur, non reperiebant, Cic. Brut. 2, 8. — **B.** In partic. **1.** With a double predicate, *to find, discover, perceive, learn, ascertain* a thing to be in any manner: qui invident, omnes inimicos mihi istoc facto repperi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 6: hoc si secus reperies, nullam causam dico, id. Capt. 3, 4, 92: quam paucos reperias meretricibus Fideles evenire amatores, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 3: re ipsâ repperi, Facilitate nihil esse homini melius, id. Ad. 5, 4, 6; cf.: cum transgressos repperisset consules, Vell. 2, 50, 1: quorum de moribus Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: neque, quanta esset insulae magnitudo, reperire poterat, id. ib. 4, 20; 1, 50: Caesar repperit ab Suevis auxilia missa, id. ib. 6, 9: repperit esse vera, id. ib. 1, 18: quem Tarentum venisse reperio, Cic. Sen. 4, 10.—So *pass.*, with a double subject (i.e. with a predicate *nom.*), *to be found, discovered, recognized* to be any thing: quos cum censeas Esse amicos, reperiuntur falsi falsimoniis, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 12: ingrato ingratus repertus est, id. Pers. 5, 2, 59: improbissimus reperiebare, Cic. Quint. 20, 56: ceteris rebus aut pares aut etiam inferiores reperiemur, religione multo superiores, id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Fl. 38, 94.—With *inf.:* quoniam duplex natura duarum Dissimilis rerum longe constare reperta'st, Lucr. 1, 504: Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiae partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: nec ulli periisse nisi in proelio reperiuntur, Suet. Caes. 75.—**2.** *To find out, hit upon, invent, devise, discover* (freq. after the Aug. period; cf. repertor; whereas invenire is used in this signif. in all periods): reperi, comminiscere, cedo calidum consilium cito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 71; cf.: aliquid calidi consilii, id. Ep. 2, 2, 71: sibi aliquam astutiam, id. Capt. 3, 4, 7: repperisti tibi quod placeat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 35; 3, 2, 22: consilium, id. Phorm. 1, 4, 1: causam, id. ib. 2, 1, 4: mihimet ineunda ratio et via reperiunda est, quâ, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, § 110: nihil novi reperiens, id. Ac. 2, 6, 16: hoc reperire difficilius, quam, cum inveneris, argumentis adjuvare, Quint. 5, 10, 116: reperta verba (opp. nativa), id. 8, 3, 36: medicina ex observatione salubrium reperta est, id. 2, 17, 4; 9, 4, 114: ludusque (scaenicus) repertus, Hor. A. P. 405: serrae reperit usum, Ov. M. 8, 246; 1, 687: repertâ nuper conjuratione, *discovered*, Tac. A. 16, 15; cf.: posterius res inventa est aurumque repertum, Lucr. 5, 1112; 1240: in quarum exercitationem reperta est (declamatio), Quint. 2, 10, 4; 4, 2, 21; 4, 3, 2; 8, 3, 72; 12, 10, 72; Tac. Agr. 19.—With *dat.*, Quint. 8, 6, 19.—With *object-clause:* Indi gemmas crystallum tingendo adulterare repererunt, Plin. 35, 5, 20, § 79 (where, however, Jahn reads invenerunt).—Hence, **rĕperta,** ōrum, *n.*, *inventions* (mostly in Lucr.): exponunt praeclara reperta, Lucr. 1, 732; 136; 5, 2; 13; 6, 7; and (perh. in imitation), Rhem. Fan. Pond. 15.

rĕpertīcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [reperio], *accidentally met* or *found, random:* quasi unus reliquus ex familiâ Scipionis, ac non reperticius civis, Sal. ap. Cic. Decl. 1, 1.

rĕpertĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an invention, device:* rhetoricae, App. Flor. 4, p. 360, 12 Hild. (dub.; al. repertoribus).

rĕpertor, ōris, *m.* [id. II. B. 2.], *a discoverer, inventor, deviser, author* (not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. inventor): vitis, i. e. *Bacchus*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 19; Ov. Am. 1, 3, 11: mellis, id. F. 3, 762: carminis et medicae opis, Phoebus, id. R. Am. 76: poenae, id. Tr. 3, 11, 51: medicinae, i. e. *Æsculapius*, Verg. A. 7, 772: hominum rerumque, i. e. *Jupiter*, id. ib. 12, 829: doctrinarum atque leporum, Lucr. 3, 1049: pallae honestae, Hor. A. P 278: legum, Quint. 2, 16, 9: novi juris, Tac. A. 2, 30: relationis, id. ib. 12, 53: facinorum omnium, id. ib. 4, 11: flagitii ejus, id. ib. 4, 71: perfidiae, Sall. H. 4, 61, 7 Dietsch; Cels. 7, 26, 3; Macr. S. 1, 7, 25: orbis, Prud. Cath. 4, 9: artis rhetoricae, App. Flor 4, p. 360, 12 codd. (v. repertio).

rĕpertōrĭum, ii, *n.* [reperio], *an inventory, catalogue, repertory* (post-class.), Dig. 26, 7, 7.

* **rĕpertrix,** īcis, *f.* [repertor], *she that finds out, an inventress:* artium (Minerva), Hier. Ep. 46, 1: omnium artium paupertas, App. Mag. p. 285, 35; *absol.:* Ecclesia, Tert. Pudic. 7 *fin.*

1. rĕpertus, a, um, *Part.*, from reperio.

2. rĕpertus, ūs, *m.* [reperio] (Appuleian). **I.** *A finding again:* filiae, App. M. 11, p. 257.—**II.** *A discovery, invention*, App. M. 11, p. 262, 22; id. Flor. p. 341, 15.

rĕpĕtentĭa, ae, *f.* [repeto], *memory, remembrance*, Arn. 2, pp. 61 and 62 (but in Lucr. 3, 851, the correct read. is retinentia).

rĕpĕtītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A demanding back, reclamation*, Dig. 50, 17, 41; App. Mag. p. 332, 4; hence, repetitionem habere, i.e. jus repetendi, Dig. 3, 6, 3.—**II.** *A repetition*, in speaking or writing: repetitio frequentior ejusdem nominis, Quint. 9, 1, 24: brevis rerum, id. 4, prooem. § 6: probationis ejusdem, id. 8, 3, 88; 9, 3, 22; 6, 1, 1: effugere repetitiones, id. 10, 1, 7: repetitio instaurātioque ejusdem rei sub alio nomine, Favorin. ap. Gell. 13, 25 (24), 9: legatorum, Dig. 30, 1, 19. — **2.** In partic.

rhet. t. t., *a repetition of the same word at the beginning of several sentences:* anaphora, ἀναφορά, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: crebra, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33; cf. Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.

* **rĕpĕtītor,** ōris, *m.* [repeto], *one that demands back, a reclaimer:* nuptae ademptae, Ov. H. 8, 19.

rĕpĕtītus, a, um, *Part.*, from repeto.

rĕ-pĕto, īvi or ii, ītum, 3, *v. a.*, *to fall upon* or *attack again* or *anew, to strike again* (syn. repercutio). **I.** Lit. (in gen. not till after the Aug. per.): regem repetitum saepius cuspide ad terram affixit, *after he had repeatedly attacked him*, Liv. 4, 19; cf.: mulam calcibus et canem morsu, Sen. Ira, 3, 27, 1: repetita per ilia ferrum, Ov. M. 4, 733; 6, 562.—*Absol.:* bis cavere, bis repetere, *to attack twice*, Quint. 5, 13, 54: signum erat omnium, Repete! *strike again*, Suet. Calig. 58: ad Nolam armis repetendam, Liv. 9, 28: repetitus toxico, id. Claud. 44.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To prosecute again:* condicione propositâ, ut, si quem quis repetere vellet, par periculum poenae subiret, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Dom. 8 and 9; Dig. 48, 2, 3; 48, 16, 10; 15.—**2.** *To seek again; to go back to, return to, revisit* a person or thing. (α) With *acc.:* fratresque virumque, Ov. H. 3, 143: Nearchum, Hor. C. 3, 20, 6: Penates, ab orâ Hispanâ, id. ib. 3, 14, 3: viam, quâ venisset, *to retrace*, Liv. 35, 28; cf. id. 9, 2, 8: castra, id. 31, 21; Suet. Tib. 12: domum, Hor. C. 1, 15, 6; Ov. P. 4, 4, 41; id. M. 3, 204: patriam, id. H. 18, 123; Just. 32, 3, 7: Africam, Liv. 25. 27: locum, id. 3, 63: retro Apuliam, id. 22, 18; cf. id. 31, 45 *fin.;* 40, 58 *fin.:* rursus Bithyniam, Suet. Caes. 2: urbem atque ordinem senatorium, id. Vit. 1: paludes, Hor. C. 3, 27, 9: cavum, id. Ep. 1, 7, 33: praesepia, Verg. E. 7, 39: urbem, id. A. 2, 749: Macedoniam, Nep. Eum. 6, 1: pugnam (shortly before, redire in pugnam), Liv. 37, 43: expeditionem, Suet. Claud. 1.—(β) With *prep.:* onerarias retro in Africam repetere, Liv. 25, 25 *fin.* Drak.: ad vada, Verg. Cul. 104: ad prima vestigia, Grat. Cyn. 245.—(γ) *Absol.:* quid enim repetiimus (sc. patriam)? Liv. 5, 51.—Freq. in medic. lang., *to return, recur:* morbi repetunt, Cels. 2, 1; 3, 22; 4, 4; 14 al.—**II.** Transf. (class.). **A.** *To fetch, bring,* or *take back* (cf. revoco). **1.** Lit.: filium istinc repetere, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 72: repudiatus repetor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 14: Lysias est Atticus, quamquam Timaeus eum quasi Liciniâ et Muciâ lege repetit Syracusas, Cic. Brut. 16, 63: qui maxime me repetistis atque revocastis, id. Dom. 57, 144: navigo in Ephesum, ut aurum repetam ab Theotimo domum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 7: ad haec (impedimenta) repetenda, Caes. B. C. 3, 76: aliquid ab Urbe, Suet. Calig. 39; cf.: thoracem Magni Alexandri e conditorio ejus, id. ib. 52 *fin.:* partem reliquam copiarum continenti, id. Aug. 16: alii (elephanti) deinde repetiti ac trajecti sunt, *others were then brought and passed over*, Liv. 21, 28: ut alium repetat in eundem rogum, Sen. Oedip. 61.—**2.** Trop., in partic. **a.** *To take hold of* or *undertake again; to enter upon again; to recommence, resume, renew, repeat* an action, a speech, etc. (cf.: renovo, restauro): praetermissa repetimus, incohata persequimur, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 51: longo intervallo haec studia repetentem, id. Fat. 2, 4; id. Att. 15, 11, 1: oratio carens hac virtute (sc. ordine) necesse est multa repetat, multa transeat, Quint. 7, prooem. § 3: ad verbum repetita reddantur, id. 11, 2, 39 et saep.: eadem vetera consilia, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: hoc primus repetas opus, hoc postremus omittas, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 48: susurri Compositâ repetantur horâ, id. C. 1, 9, 20: relicta, id. Ep. 1, 7, 97: verba, Ov. H. 20, 9: audita, id. ib. 20, 193: repetitum Mulciber aevum Poscit, id. M. 9, 422: auspicia de integro, Liv. 5, 17: pugnam, id. 10, 36: acrius bellum, Just. 12, 2, 13: iter, Ov. A. A. 3, 747: sollemnia, Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.:* spectacula ex antiquitate, *to restore*, Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: genera ignominiarum ex antiquitate, id. Tib. 19: legatum, Dig. 30, 1, 32: usum fructum, ib. 7, 4, 3.—With *de:* de mutatione litterarum nihil repetere hic necesse est, Quint. 1, 7, 13.—With *object-clause:* repetam necesse est, infinitas esse species, Quint. 6, 3, 101; 46: ut repetam coeptum pertexere dictis, Lucr. 1, 418; cf.: commemorare res, id. 6, 936.—Poet.: **rĕpĕtītus,** a, um, as an *adv.*, *repeatedly, anew, again:* repetita suis percussit pectora palmis, Ov. M. 5, 473; 12, 287: robora caedit, id. ib. 8, 769: vellera mollibat longo tractu, *by drawing out repeatedly*, id. ib. 6, 20; cf.: haec decies repetita placebit, Hor. A. P. 365.—**b.** In discourse, *to draw, deduce, derive from* anywhere; *to go back to, begin from* anywhere (cf. deduco): populum a stirpe, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21: repetere populi originem, id. ib. 2, 1, 3: ipsius juris ortum a fonte... stirpem juris a naturâ, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: usque a Corace nescio quo et Tisiâ, id. de Or. 1, 20, 91; 2, 2, 6: ab ultimâ antiquitate, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: brevis erit narratio, si non ab ultimo repetetur, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28; Quint. 5, 10, 83: aliquid a Platonis auctoritate, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34: ingressio non ex oratoriis disputationibus ducta sed e mediâ philosophiâ repetita, id. Or. 3, 11: res remotas ex litterarum monumentis, id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: initia amicitiae ex parentibus nostris, Bithyn. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 16 *init.:* verba ex ultimis tenebris, ex vetustate, Quint. 8, 3, 25; 11, 1, 49; 1, 4, 4: alte vero et, ut oportet, a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18: tam longa et tam alte repetita oratio, id. de Or. 3, 24, 91; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: repetam paulo altius, etc., id. Clu. 24, 66: altius omnem Expediam primâ repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 286; so, altius, Quint. 5, 7, 27; 6, 2, 2; 11, 1, 62; Suet. Ner. 2: transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160; so, longe, id. Fam. 13, 29, 2; id. Div. 2, 58, 119: longius, id. Inv. 1, 49, 91; Quint. 5, 7, 17; 5, 11, 23: repetitis atque enumeratis diebus, *reckoned backwards*, Caes. B. C. 3, 105; so, repetitis diebus ex die vulneris, Dig. 9, 2, 51, § 2: repetitâ die, ib. 10, 4, 9, § 6; 39, 2, 15, § 31; 43, 19, 1, § 10; 22, 4, 3.—**c.** Repetere aliquid memoriâ, memoriam rei, or (rarely without memoriâ) aliquid, *to call up again in the mind; to call to mind, recall, recollect* (cf.: revoco, recordor): cogitanti mihi saepenumero et memoriâ vetera repetenti, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Fam. 11, 27, 2; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; Verg. A. 1, 372: repete memoriâ tecum, quando, etc., Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 3; cf. with *object-clause:* memoriâ repeto, diem esse hodiernum, quo, etc., Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 4, 18, 3; Quint. 1, 6, 10: repete temporis illius memoriam, Cic. Deiot. 7, 20; id. Verr. 2, 4, 47, § 105: memoriam ex annalibus, Liv. 8, 18: veteris cujusdam memoriae recordationem, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 4.—Without *memoriâ:* reminisci quom ea, quae tenuit mens ac memoria, cogitando repetuntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 44 Müll.: si omnium mearum praecepta litterarum repetes, intelleges, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: supra repetere et paucis instituta majorum disserere, Sall. C. 5, 9: unde tuos primum repetam, mea Cynthia, fastus, Prop. 1, 18, 5: cum repeto noctem, quâ, etc., Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 3: te animo repetentem exempla tuorum, Verg. A. 12, 439.—With *object-clause:* repeto, me correptum ab eo, cur ambularem, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 16; 7, 6, 7; 13; Suet. Gram. 4: multum ante repetito, concordem sibi conjugem, etc., Tac. A. 3, 33.—*Absol.:* inde usque repetens, hoc video, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: genitor mihi talia (namque Nunc repeto) Anchises fatorum arcana reliquit, Verg. A. 7, 123; 3, 184.—**B.** *To ask, demand,* or *take again* or *back; to demand* or *claim* what is due (syn. reposco). **1.** In gen. **a.** Lit.: si quis mutuom quid dederit, fit pro proprio perditum, quom repetas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 45; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 7: suom, id. Ps. 1, 3, 63: neque repeto pro illâ quidquam abs te pretii, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 11: bona sua, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 13, § 32: abs te sestertium miliens ex lege, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ereptas pecunias, id. ib. 5, 18; cf.: quae erepta sunt, id. Sull. 32, 89: mea promissa, id. Planc. 42, 101: obsides, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: urbes bello superatas in antiquum jus, Liv. 35, 16, 6: Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii suum vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: Cicero Gallum a Verticone repetit, qui litteras ad Caesarem referat, *applied again for*, Caes. B. G. 5, 49: si forte suas repetitum venerit plumas, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 18: nec repetita sequi curet Proserpina matrem, Verg. G. 1, 39: Politorium rursus bello, *to retake*, Liv. 1, 33, 3.—**b.** Trop.: qui repetit eam, quam ego patri suo quondam spoponderim, dignitatem, Cic. Fl. 42, 106; cf.: pro eo (beneficio) gratiam repetere, Liv. 1, 47: civitatem in libertatem, id. 34, 22, 11: parentum poenas a consceleratissimis filiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: ab isto eas poenas vi repetisse, aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: ut ne mors quidem sit in repetendâ libertate fugiendâ, *in the effort to recover*, id. Phil. 10, 10, 20: libertatem per occasionem, Liv. 3, 49; cf.: dies ille libertatis improspere repetitae, Tac. A. 1, 8: beneficia ab aliquo, Sall. J. 96, 2: honores quasi debitos ab aliquo, id. ib. 85, 37: repete a me rempublicam, *take back from me*, Suet. Caes. 78: repetitumque, duobus uti mandaretur consulum nomen imperiumque, *it was demanded again, that*, etc., Liv. 3, 33: se repetere, *to recover one's self*, Sen. Ep. 104, 6.—**2.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t. **a.** Of the fetiales: repetere res, *to demand back from the enemy things which they had taken as booty;* hence, in gen., *to demand satisfaction:* (fetiales) mittebantur antequam conciperetur (bellum), qui res repeterent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 86 Müll.; Liv. 1, 32; 4, 30; 7, 6; 32; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36: jure gentium res repeto, Sall. H. 3, 61, 17 Dietsch: amissa bello repetere, Just. 6, 6, 7; cf. clarigatio and clarigo.—**b.** In jurid. lang.: res repetere, *to demand back* or *reclaim one's property* before a court: in iis rebus repetendis, quae mancipi sunt, Cic. Mur. 2, 3.—Hence, transf., in gen., *to seek to obtain, to reclaim:* non ex jure manum consertum, sed magi' ferro Rem repetunt, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 277 Vahl.).—**c.** Pecuniae repetundae, or simply repetundae, *money* or *other things extorted by a provincial governor, and that are to be restored* (at a later period, referring to any bribed officer): L. Piso legem de pecuniis repetundis primus tulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195; 2, 4, 25, § 56; id. Brut. 27, 106; id. Off. 2, 21, 75: quorum causâ judicium de pecuniis repetundis est constitutum, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: clames te lege pecuniarum repetundarum non teneri, id. Clu. 53, 148: pecuniarum repetundarum reus, Sall. C. 18, 3: oppugnatus in judicio pecuniarum repetundarum, id. ib. 49, 2: quâ lege a senatore ratio repeti solet de pecuniis repetundis, Cic. Clu. 37, 104: accusare de pecuniis repetundis, id. Rab. Post. 4, 9; id. Clu. 41, 114: cum de pecuniis repetundis nomen cujuspiam deferatur, id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10: de pecuniis repetundis ad recuperatores itum est, Tac. A. 1, 74 *fin.*—With ellipsis of *pecuniis:* repetundarum causae, crimen, lex, Quint. 4, 2, 85; 5, 7, 5; 4, 2, 15; Tac. A. 4, 19; 13, 43; 12, 22; 13, 33; id. H. 1, 77; 4, 45; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 3: repetundarum reus, Val. Max. 9, 12, 7: repetundarum argui, Tac. A. 3, 33: accusare, Suet. Dom. 8: postulari, Tac. A. 3, 66; Suet. Caes. 4: absolvi, Tac. A. 13, 30: convinci, Suet. Caes. 43: damnari, Tac. A. 3, 70; 14, 28: teneri, id. ib. 11, 7: Pilius de repetundis eum postulavit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2 (for which, § 3, de pecuniis repetundis): neque absolutus neque damnatus Servilius de repetundis, id. ib. § 3: damnatum repetundis conscelerem virum, Suet. Oth. 2 *fin.*

rĕpĕtundae, ārum, v. repeto *fin.*

rĕpexus, a, um, *Part.*, from repecto.

rĕ-pignĕro (**rĕpignŏro**), āre, *v. n.*, *to redeem a pledge*, Dig. 13, 6, 5, § 12; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reluere, p. 280, and Fest. p. 281 Müll.

rĕ-pigro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To make slothful:* uxoris Cyllenius fotibus repigratus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 35.—**II.** Trop., *to check, keep back, retard* (post-class.): dirarum bestiarum impetum, App. M. 8, p. 208, 19; p. 175 Bip.: repigrato fetu, id. ib. 1, p. 106, 21.—Hence, **rĕpigrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *retarded, slow:* repigratior paululum, Mart. Cap. 1, § 36 (al. repigritior).

rĕ-pingo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to paint* or *form again* (late Lat.): oculos, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 172: arma crucis digitis, id. ib. 1, 246.

rĕ-plaudo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to strike on* or *against* (Appuleian): frontem replaudens, App. M. 1, p. 105, 15; 6, p. 185, 7.

rĕ-plĕo, ēvi, ētum (contr. form replesti, Stat. S. 3, 1, 92: replerat, Lucr. 6, 1270), 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To fill again, refill; to fill up, replenish, complete*, etc. **A.** Lit. (class.):

exhaustas domos, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: exhaustum aerarium, Plin. Pan. 55, 5: consumpta, *to supply, make up for*, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: exercitum, *to fill up the number of*, Liv. 24, 42; cf.: castra, tribus ex his, Plin. Pan. 28, 5: scrobes terrā, Verg. G. 2, 235: fossam humo, Ov. F. 4, 823: vulnera, i.e. *to fill up again with flesh*, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 155: alopecias, id. 20, 23, 99, § 263.—*Absol.*: cinis purgat, conglutinat, replet, adstringit, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 124: veteremque exire cruorem Passa, replet sucis (corpus), Ov. M. 7, 287.—Mid.: quoties haustum cratera repleri vident, *filled again*, Ov. M. 8, 680.—**B.** Trop., *to supply, make up for, complete* (rare): quod voci deerat, plangore replebam, Ov. H. 10, 37; cf.: repletur ex lege, quod sententiae judicis deëst, Dig. 42, 1, 4, § 5: quae (in oratione) replenda vel deicienda sunt, *to be filled out, supplied* (shortly before, adicere, detrahere), Quint. 10, 4, 1: pectora bello Exanimata reple, i.e. *strengthen again, reinvigorate, reanimate*, Stat. Th. 4, 760.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predominating.) In gen., *to fill up, make full, to fill* (freq. in the poets and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: navibus explebant sese terrasque replebant, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 545 (Ann. v. 310 Vahl.): delubra corporibus, Lucr. 6, 1272; cf.: campos strage hominum, Liv. 9, 40 Drak.: sanguine venas, Ov. M. 7, 334: flore sinus, id. F. 4, 432: lagenam vino, Mart. 7, 20, 19: galeas et sinus conchis, Suet. Calig. 46: corpora carne, *to fill, satisfy, satiate*, Ov. M. 12, 155; cf.: se escā, Phaedr. 2, 4, 19: se cibo, Col. 9, 13, 2; Petr. 96; 111: virginem, *to get with child*, Just. 13, 7, 7; cf. equas, Pall. Mart. 13, 1: orbem (luna), *to fill*, Ov. F. 3, 121; cf. numerum, *to complete*, Lucr. 2, 535: summam, Manil. 2, 719: pretium redemptionis, *to make up*, Dig. 40, 1, 4, § 10: foramen auris repletum, *stopped up*, Lucr. 5, 814.—Poet.: femina, quom peperit, dulci repletur lacte, *becomes filled*, Lucr. 5, 814: (Etesiae) undas replent, *swell up*, id. 6, 718: tu, largitor opum, juvenem replesti Parthenopen (i. e. exornasti), Stat. S. 3, 1, 92.—**B.** Trop.: nemora ac montes gemitu, Lucr. 5, 992; so Verg. A. 2, 679; Ov. M. 1, 338; 3, 239: populos sermone, Verg. A. 4, 189: Pontum rumore, Ov. P. 4, 4, 19: aures, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 22: vias oculorum luce, Lucr. 4, 319; cf. id. 4, 378: naumachiae spectaculis animos oculosque populi Romani, Vell. 2, 100, 2; cf.: patriam laetitiā, id. 2, 103, 1: eruditione varia repletus est, Suet. Aug. 89: fabulis omnis scaenas, Just. 11, 3, 11.—Esp. freq. in eccl. Lat.: replere aliquem spiritu intellegentiae, Vulg. Ecclus. 39, 8: amaritudinibus, id. Thren. 3, 15: insipientia, id. Luc. 6, 11: gaudio, id. Rom. 15, 13: replevi Evangelium, *I have thoroughly disseminated the Gospel*, id. ib. 15, 19.—Mid.: repleri justā juris civilis scientiā, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 191.—Hence, **replētus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *filled full* (freq. and class.). **1.** Lit.: referto foro repletisque omnibus templis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; so, Curia, Suet. Dom. 23: amnes, Verg. A. 5, 806: paulatim gracilitas crurum, Suet. Calig. 3.—(β) With *abl.*: amphorae argento, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12 *fin.*: cornu pomis, Ov. M. 9, 87: insula silvis, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: cauda pavonis luce, Lucr. 2, 806: exercitus iis rebus (sc. frumento et pecoris copiā), *abundantly provided*, Caes. B. G. 7, 56 *fin.*: repletus epulis, Claud. Fesc. 16.—(γ) With *gen.*: repletae semitae puerorum et mulierum, Liv. 6, 25, 9 Drak.—**2.** Trop., with *abl.*: (terra) trepido terrore, Lucr. 5, 40: quaeque asperitate, id. 4, 626: genus antiquom pietate, id. 2, 1170: vates deo, Capitol. Macr. 3: curantis eādem vi morbi repletos traherent, *infected* (cf. impleo and ἀναπιμπλάμενοι, Thuc. 2, 51, 4), Liv. 25, 26, 8: vita, i. e. *long enough*, Luc. 3, 242: vox repleta, *full*, Stat. Th. 2, 625: repleti his voluptatibus, Petr. 30, 5.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

replētio, ōnis, *f.* [repleo, I.], *a filling up, complement*, Isid. 4, 6, 11; Cod. Just. 6, 28, 4; 7, 2, 15, § 4.

rĕplētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from repleo.

rĕ-plexus, a, um, *Part.* [plecto], *bent or turned back*: cauda, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 7 (Jahn, reflexa).

rĕplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [replico], *worth repeating* (late Lat.): nomen, Ven. Carm. 7, 8, 33; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 161.

rĕplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *A folding or rolling back again* (of a book). Transf.: ut replicatione quādam mundi motum regat atque tueatur, qs. *by winding it up again*, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 33.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *a reply, replication*, Just. Inst. 4, 14; Dig. 27, 10, 7; 44, 2, 24 al.—**III.** Numeri (opp. multiplicatio), *a reduction of a number*, Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 757, 759.—**IV.** *A repetition*: proeliorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 5.—Also as rhet. t. t. = ἀναδίπλωσις, Mart. Cap. 5, § 533.

rĕplĭcātus, a, um, *Part.*, from replico.

rĕ-plĭco, āvi (e. g. Vulg. Gen. 4, 27; id. Jos. 8, 35 al.), ātum (collat. form, replictae tunicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 29), 1, *v. a.*, *to fold or roll back, to bend or turn back* (cf.: revolvo, reflecto). **I.** Lit.: vel Euhemero replicato, vel Nicagorā, etc., *unrolled, opened*, Arn. 4, 147; cf. infra, II.: surculos in terram dimittito replicatoque ad vitis caput, *bend back*, Cato, R. R. 41, 4; so, labra, Quint. 11, 3, 81; cf.: replicatā cervice, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 80; and: margine intus replicato, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: ab omni laevitate acies radios tuos replicat, *casts back, reflects*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 7; cf.: quia radii solis replicantur, id. ib. 2, 10, 3: jocinera replicata, *folded inwards*, Suet. Aug. 95.—**II.** Trop., *to unfold, unroll, turn over; to bend or turn back; to open*: ut ne replices annalium memoriam, *unfold, turn over*, Cic. Sull. 9, 27; so, memoriam temporum, id. Leg. 3, 14, 41: traductio temporis nihil novi efficientis et primum quicque replicantis, *unrolling, unwinding*, id. Div. 1, 56, 127: cujus acumen nimis tenue retunditur et in se saepe replicatur, *is bent back*, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 1: vestigium suum, *to withdraw*, i. e. *to go back*, App. M. 4, p. 151, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To turn over and over in the mind, to think or reflect upon; to go over, repeat* (post-class.): haec identidem mecum, App. M. 3, p. 129: titulos, singula, Prud. στεφ. 11, 3: necem, *to tell again*, Amm. 30, 1, 3: vitam, Sid. Ep. 7, 9: lamentum, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 25; id. Num. 27, 23: quorum (glirium) magnitudo saepius replicata laudatur adsidue, Amm. 28, 4, 13: vultu adsimulato saepius replicando, quod, etc., id. 14, 11, 11.—**2.** In jurid. and late Lat., *to make a reply or replication*, Dig. 2, 14, 35 *fin.*; Greg. Mag. in Job, 16 *init.*

replum, i, *n.*, *a bolt for covering the commissure of the folding-door*, Vitr. 4, 6; 10, 17.

rĕ-plumbo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to free from lead, to unsolder* (post-Aug.), Dig. 34, 2, 19; 34, 2, 32; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 18.

* **rĕ-plūmis**, e, *adj.* [pluma], *covered again with feathers, fledged anew*: corpus (aquilae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 857.

* **rĕ-plŭo**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to rain down again*: caelo, Musa ap. Sen. Contr. 5 praef. *med.*

rēpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. n.* [Gr. ἕρπω; Sanscr. root sarp-, creep; cf. Lat. serpo, serpens], *to creep, crawl* (cf. serpo). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of animals: repens animans, Lucr. 3, 388: cochleae inter saxa, Sall. J. 93, 2: millipeda, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136: formica, id. 37, 11, 72, § 187: muraenae, id. 9, 20, 37, § 73: volpecula, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29 dub.: elephas genibus in catervas, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 20 et saep.—**2.** Of creeping children, Quint. 1, 2, 6; Stat. Th. 9, 427.—**3.** Of other persons in gen.: quā unus homo inermis vix poterat repere, Nep. Hann. 3 *fin.*: super altitudinem fastigii (templi), Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44: Pyrrho regi, quo die periit, praecisa hostiarum capita repsisse, id. 11, 37, 77, § 197.—**B.** Transf., *to creep, crawl*, of persons travelling slowly: milia tum pransi tria repimus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25.—Of persons swimming: qui flumen repunt, Arn. 1, 20.—Of cranes slowly stalking, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl.).—Of boats moving slowly along: aequore in alto ratibus repentibus, Poet. (Enn.?) ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll. (cf. Enn. p. 87 Vahl.; Trag. Rel. p. 292 Rib.).—Of water flowing slowly: aqua palustris, quae pigro lapsu repit, Col. 1, 5, 3.—Of clouds, Lucr. 6, 1121.—Of fire: ignis per artus, Lucr. 6. 661.—Of plants, Col. Arb. 4 *fin.*; 16, 4: genus cucurbitarum, quod humi repit, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70; 22, 22, 39, § 82.—Of movable towers, Luc. 3, 458.—Of the stealthy advance of a snare, Stat. S. 1, 2, 60.—**II.** Trop.: sermones Repentes per humum, i. e. *low, common, mean*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 251.

rĕ-pŏlĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to clean again*: frumenta (with repurgare), Col. 2, 20 *fin.*

rĕ-pondĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to weigh in return*; trop., *to repay, return* (late Lat.): studii vicissitudinem tibi, Sid. Ep. 1, 4 *fin.*: gloriam tibi, id. ib. 5, 1: pro falsitate alicui veritatem, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3, 15.

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsitum, 3 (*perf.* reposivi, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16; *part.* sync. repostus, a, um, on account of the metre, Lucr. 1, 35; 3, 346; Verg. G. 3, 527; id. A. 1, 26; 6, 59; 655; 11, 149; Hor. Epod. 9, 1; Sil. 7, 507 al.), *v. a.*, *to lay, place, put, or set back*, i. e., **I.** With the idea of the *re* predominant. **A.** *To lay, place, put, or set a thing back in its former place; to replace, restore*, etc. (class.; syn. remitto). **1.** Lit.: cum suo quemque loco lapidem reponeret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146: quicque suo loco, Col. 12, 3, 4: humum, *the earth dug from a pit*, Verg. G. 2, 231: pecuniam in thesauris, Liv. 29, 18, 15 Weissenb.; 31, 13; cf.: ornamenta templorum in pristinis sedibus, Val. Max. 5, 1, 6: infans repositus in cunas, Suet. Aug. 94: ossa in suas sedes, Cels. 8, 10, 1: femur ne difficulter reponatur vel repositum excidat, *set again*, id. 8, 20; 8, 10, 7: se in cubitum, *to lean on the elbow again* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 4, 39: insigne regium, quod ille de suo capite abjecerat, reposuit, Cic. Sest. 27, 58: columnas, id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147: tantundem inaurati aeris, Suet. Caes. 54: togam, *to gather up again*, Quint. 6, 3, 54; 11, 3, 149: capillum, id. 11, 3, 8, prooem. § 22: excussus curru ac rursus repositus, Suet. Ner. 24: nos in sceptra, *to reinstate*, Verg. A. 1, 253; cf.: reges per bella pulsos, Sil. 10, 487: aliquem solio, Val. Fl. 6, 742: veniet qui nos in lucem reponat dies, Sen. Ep. 36, 10: ut mihi des nummos sexcentos quos continuo tibi reponam hoc triduo aut quadriduo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 38; Sen. Ben. 4, 32 *fin.*: quosdam nihil reposuisse, Plin. Ep. 8, 2, 6: donata, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 39: flammis ambesa reponunt Robora navigiis, *to replace, restore*, Verg. A. 5, 752: aris ignem, id. ib. 3, 231: molem, Sil. 1, 558: ruptos vetustate pontes, Tac. A. 1, 63: fora templaque, id. H. 3, 34: amissa urbi, id. A. 16, 13: statuas a plebe disjectas, Suet. Caes. 65: cenam, Mart. 2, 37, 10; so esp. freq. in Vergil, of the serving up of a second course, as of a renewed banquet: sublata pocula, Verg. A. 8, 175: plena pocula, id. G. 4, 378: vina mensis (soon after, instaurare epulas), id. A. 7, 134: epulas, id. G. 3, 527: festas mensas, Stat. Th. 2, 88: cibi frigidi et repositi, Quint. 2, 4, 29.—**2.** Trop., *to put or bring back; to replace, restore, renew*: ut, si quid titubaverint (testes), opportuna rursus interrogatione velut in gradum reponantur, Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf.: excidentes unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, id. 11, 2, 19: nec vera virtus, cum semel excidit, Curat reponi deterioribus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 30.—(β) *To represent or describe again, to repeat*: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, Hor. A. P. 190: Achillem (after Homer), id. ib. 120; cf.: dicta paterna, Pers. 6, 66.—(γ) *To repay, requite, return*: cogitemus, alios non facere injuriam, sed reponere, Sen. Ira, 2, 28; cf. Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19: semper ego auditor tantum? nunquamne reponam? *repay*, Juv. 1, 1.—(δ) *To put back, put to rest, quiet*: pontum et turbata litora, Val. Fl. 1, 682; cf.: post otiosam et repositam vitam, Amm. 29, 1, 44.—**B.** *To bend backwards, lay back*: (grues) mollia crura reponunt, *bend back* (in walking), Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 76 (Ann. v. 545 Vahl.); imitated by Virgil: pullus mollia crura reponit, Verg. G. 3, 76: cervicem reponunt et bracchium in latus jactant, Quint. 4, 2, 39: tereti cervice repostā, Lucr. 1, 35: interim quartus (digitus) oblique reponitur, Quint. 11, 3, 99: hic potissimum et vocem flectunt et cervicem reponunt, id. 4, 2, 39: membra (mortui) toro Verg. A. 6, 220: membra stratis, id. ib. 4, 392.—**C.** *To lay aside or away for preservation; to lay up, store up, keep, preserve, reserve* (class.; cf.: regero, reservo). **1.** Lit.: nec tempestive deme-

tendi percipiendique fructûs neque condendi ac reponendi ulla pecudum scientia est, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156: cibum, Quint. 2, 4, 29: formicae farris acervum tecto reponunt, Verg. A. 4, 403: Caecubum ad festas dapes, Hor. Epod. 9, 1: mella in vetustatem, Col. 12, 11, 1; 12, 44, 7: alimenta in hiemem, Quint. 2, 16, 16: (caseum) hiemi, Verg. G. 3, 403: omnia quae multo ante memor provisa repones, id. ib. 1, 167: thesaurum, Quint. 2, 7, 4: scripta in aliquod tempus, id. 10, 4, 2.—P o e t. : eadem (gratia) sequitur tellure repostos, i. e. conditos, *buried*, Verg. A. 6, 655; cf.: an poteris siccis mea fata reponere ocellis? (= me mortuum), Prop. 1, 17, 11: tu pias laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17: repono infelix lacrimas, et tristia carmina servo, Stat. S. 5, 5, 47.—**2.** T r o p. : opus est studio praecedente et acquisitâ facultate et quasi repositâ, Quint. 8, prooem. § 29: aliquid scriptis, id. 11, 2, 9: manet altâ mente repostum Judicium Paridis, Verg. A. 1, 26: reponere odium, Tac. Agr. 39 *fin.*: sensibus haec imis ... reponas, Verg. E. 3, 54.—**D.** *To put in the place of, to substitute* one thing for another (class.). **1.** L i t. : non puto te meas epistulas delere, ut reponas tuas, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: Aristophanem pro Eupoli, id. Att. 12, 6, 2; Quint. 11, 2, 49: eorumque in vicem idonea reponenda, Col. 4, 26, 2: dira ne sedes vacet, monstrum repone majus, Sen. Phoen. 122.—**2.** T r o p. : at vero praeclarum diem illis reposuisti, Verria ut agerent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52.—**E.** *To lay aside, to lay down, lay by, put away.* **1.** L i t. : remum, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: arma omnia, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: caestus artemque, Verg. A. 5, 484: feretro reposto, id. ib. 11, 149: onus, Cat. 31, 8: telasque calathosque infectaque pensa, Ov. M. 4, 10; Sil. 7, 507: rursus sumptas figuras, Ov. M. 12, 557: bracchia, *to let down*, Val. Fl. 4, 279.—P o e t. : jam falcem arbusta reponunt, i. e. *permit to be laid aside*, Verg. G. 2, 416.—**2.** T r o p. : brevem fugam, *to end the flight*, Stat. Th. 6, 592: iram, Manil. 2, 649.—**II.** With the idea of the verb predominant, *to lay, place, put, set* a thing anywhere (freq. and class.; syn. colloco). **A.** L i t. : grues in tergo praevolantium colla et capita reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: colla in plumis, Ov. M. 10, 269: litteras in gremio, Liv. 26, 15: hunc celso in ostro, Val. Fl. 3, 339: ligna super foco Large reponens, Hor. C. 1, 9, 6: (nidum) ante fores sacras reponit, Ov. M. 15, 407.—With *in* and *acc.*: uvas in vasa nova, Col. 12, 16: data sunt legatis, quae in aerarium reposuerant, Val. Max. 4, 3, 9: anulos in locellum, id. 7, 8, 9; cf.: mergum altius in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 205.—**B.** T r o p., *to place, put, set; to place, count, reckon among*: in vestrâ mansuetudine atque humanitate causam totam repono, Cic. Sull. 33, 92: vos meam defensionem in aliquo artis loco reponetis, id. de Or. 2, 48, 198: suos hortatur, ut spem omnem in virtute reponant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: in se omnem spem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: nihil spei in caritate civium, Liv. 1, 49; 2, 39: salutem ac libertatem in illorum armis dextrisque, id. 27, 45: verum honorem non in splendore titulorum, sed in judiciis hominum, Plin. Pan. 84, 8; id. Ep. 1, 3, 3: plus in duce quam in exercitu, Tac. G. 30; Liv. 24, 37: plus in deo quam in viribus reponentes, Just. 24, 8, 2: fiduciam in re reponere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; 1, 8, 14: ea facta, quae in obscuritate et silentio reponuntur, id. ib. 1, 8, 6: quos equidem in deorum immortalium coetu ac numero repono, *place, count, reckon among*, Cic. Sest. 68, 143; so, sidera in deorum numero, id. N. D. 2, 21, 54; cf. id. ib. 3, 19, 47 Mos. *N. cr.*: Catulum in clarissimorum hominum numero, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210: aliquem in suis, Antonius ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A, 1.—With *in* and *acc.*: homines morte deletos in deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 38: in deorum numerum reponemus, id. ib. 3, 19, 47: Isocratem hunc in numerum non repono, id. Opt. Gen. 6, 17: aliquid in fabularum numerum, id. Inv. 1, 26, 39; and: hanc partem in numerum, id. ib. 1, 51, 97: in ejus sinum rem publicam, Suet. Aug. 94.—Hence, **rĕpŏsĭtus** (**rĕpostus**), a, um, *P. a.* **I.** *Remote, distant* (syn. remotus; very rare): penitusque repostas Massylum gentes, Verg. A. 6, 59: terrae, id. ib. 3, 364: populi, Sil. 3, 325: convalles, App. M. 4, p. 145, 6.—**II.** *Laid aside, stored up*: spes, Vulg. Col. 1, 5: corona justitiae, id. 2 Tim. 4, 8.

* **rĕ-porrĭgo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to reach forth* or *hand again*: phialam, Petr. 51, 2.

rĕ-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bear, carry*, or *bring back* (class.; syn. refero). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. : alii vini amphoras, quas plenas tulerunt, eas argento repletas domum reportaverunt, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 4; so, aurum ab Theotimo domum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 92: candelabrum secum in Syriam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: infantem suam, Quint. 6, 1, 39: spolia opima Feretrio Jovi, Flor. 1, 1, 11: naves, quibus (milites) reportari possent, Caes. B. G. 4, 29 *fin.*: milites navibus in Siciliam, id. B. C. 2, 43: exercitum duobus commeatibus, id. B. G. 5, 23: legiones classe, Tac. A. 1, 63; 4, 23: exercitum Britanniâ, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3; Just. 31, 3, 2: exercitum, Liv. 38, 50: legiones, id. 38, 42; 42, 34: ducem, Hor. Epod. 9, 24: cineres Lolliae Paulinae, Tac. A. 14, 12: atrae massam picis urbe reportat, Verg. G. 1, 275: cubiculum me reporto, App. M. 1, p. 114, 5: se ad Didium, *to return*, Auct. B. Hisp. 40, 2; for which, poet.: reportare pedem (with redire), Verg. A. 11, 764.—P o e t., with an inanimate subject: quos variae viae reportant, *lead back*, Cat. 46, 11.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., as a victor, *to carry off, bear away; to get, gain, obtain* (cf. deporto): nihil ex praedâ domum suam, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15: a rege insignia victoriae, non victoriam, id. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8: nihil praeter laudem neque ex hostibus, neque a sociis, id. Leg. 3, 8, 18: gloriam ex proconsulatu Asiae, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 3: veram ac solidam gloriam, id. Pan. 16, 3: triumphum (imperator), Plin. praef. § 30: praedam ac manubias suas ad decemviros, tamquam ad dominos, reportare, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 61: praemium, App. M. 11, p. 264, 1; cf.: non reducti sumus in patriam, sicut nonnulli clarissimi cives, sed equis insignibus et curru aurato reportati, Cic. Red. in Sen. 11, 28.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** I n g e n., *to bring back*: non ex litibus aestimatis tuis pecuniam domum, sed ex tuâ calamitate cineri atque ossibus filii sui solatium vult aliquod reportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: spem bonam certamque domum reporto, Hor. C. S. 74: (Echo) Ingeminat voces auditaque verba reportat, *gives back, returns*, Ov. M. 3, 369: gaudium parentibus, Just. 11, 14, 12: gaudia mente, Stat. S. 1, 3, 13.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *to bring back, carry back* an account; *to report* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, Verg. A. 2, 115: pacem, id. ib. 7, 285: mea mandata, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 37: fidem, *a certain account*, Verg. A. 11, 511: haud mollia ad socerum, App. Mag. p. 323, 29.—With *object-clause*: nuntius ingentes ignotâ in veste reportat Advenisse viros, Verg. A. 7, 167.

1. rĕ-posco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to demand back, to ask for again*, as something belonging to one (class.); constr. *aliquid; aliquid ab aliquo*; more freq., *aliquem aliquid*, and *absol.* **I.** L i t. : dedisti eam dono mihi: Eandem nunc reposcis, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 16: quoi talentum mutuom dedi, reposcam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 202: quae deposueris, Quint. 9, 2, 63: pecuniam, Tac. A. 1, 35: ignes commissos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 53: fratrem clamore magno, Sil. 17, 460: ego ab hac puerum reposcam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 76: virginem, id. Curc. 5, 2, 16: aulam auri te reposco, id. Aul. 4, 10, 33: eum vidulum, id. Rud. 5, 2, 65: eum simulacrum Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 113: alter me Catilinam reposcebat, id. Red. in Sen. 4, 10: Parthos signa, Verg. A. 7, 606: (talenta) Thebani reposcunt Thessalos, Quint. 5, 10, 111: propensiores ad bene merendum quam ad reposcendum, Cic. Lael. 9, 32. —**II.** T r o p., *to ask for, claim, demand, exact, require*, as something due: attentas aures animumque reposco, Lucr. 6, 920: quod natura reposcit, id. 2, 369: vitam (mea fata), Prop. 2, 1, 71: amissam meâ virtutem voce, Ov. M. 13, 235: foedus flammis, Verg. A. 12, 573: responsa Ordine cuncta suo, id. ib. 11, 240: promissa, id. ib. 12, 2: pretium libelli, Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 5: gratiam, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: vicem, Mart. 8, 38, 3: natos poenas, Verg. A. 2, 139 Forbig. ad loc. (Heyne, ad poenas): ab altero rationem vitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: rationem (rei) ab aliquo, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27; Caes. B. G. 5, 30; cf.: vos rationem reposcitis, quid Achaei Lacedaemoniis bello victis fecerimus? Liv. 39, 37: quid dicturos reposcentibus aut prospera aut adversa, *who demanded an account of their successes or reverses*, Tac. H. 3, 13 *fin.*: cave respuas, Ne poenas Nemesis reposcat a te, Cat. 50, 20.

* **2. rĕposco,** ōnis, *m.* [1. reposco], *one who makes a demand, who urges a claim, a dun*: acerrimi, Amm. 22, 16, 23.

rĕpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repono, I. C.], *a laying up, storing up* (late Lat.): faeni, palearum, etc., Pall. 1, 32.

rĕpŏsĭtōrium (**rĕpostōrium,** Capitol. M. Aur. 17), ii, *n.* [repono], *that on* or *in which any thing is placed* or *laid.* **I.** *A stand, tray*, or *waiter* on which the dishes were brought to the table, Petr. 33 sq.; Sen. Ep. 78, 23; Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140; 33, 11, 52, § 146; 28, 2, 5, § 26; 18, 35, 90, § 365; cf. Becker, Gallus, 1, p. 177; 3, p. 216 (2d edit.).—**II.** *A repository, cabinet*: repositorium sanctius Hadriani, Capitol. M. Aur. 17, 4.

rĕpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of repono, q. v. *fin.*

* **rĕpostor,** ōris, *m.* [repono, I. A.], *a restorer*: templorum, Ov. F. 2, 63.

rĕpostōrium, ii, v. repositorium.

rĕpostus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of repono.

(**rĕpōtātĭo,** ōnis, a false read. for repotia, Varr. L. L. 6, § 84 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 5, § 122.)

rĕ-pōtĭa, ōrum, *n.* [poto], an after-drinking, i. e., **I.** *A drinking* or *carousing on the day after an entertainment*, at a wedding, a birth, or other festive occasion, Hor. S. 2, 2, 60 Acro; Gell. 2, 24, 14; Aus. Ep. 9 *fin.*; Fest. s. h. v. pp. 137 and 231; Varr. L. L. 5, § 122, and id. ib. 6, § 84 Müll. *N. cr.*; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 27 (2d edit.).—**II.** In Appuleius, in gen., *the drinking after a banquet*: cenae, App. Mag. p. 312, 30: convivii, id. de Mundo, p. 74, 19.

repperi, v. reperio.

* **re-praesentānĕus,** a, um, *adj.*, *present*: potestas, Tert. Apol. 28.

rĕpraesentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repraesento]. **I.** *A bringing before one; a showing, exhibiting, manifesting; a representation* (post-Aug.): plus est evidentia, vel ut alii dicunt, repraesentatio, quam perspicuitas, Quint. 8, 3, 61; cf. Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 12; Gell. 10, 3, 12; Tert. adv. Prax. 24: Paulus felicissimi patris repraesentatio, *the image*, Val. Max. 5, 10, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to repraesento, II.) Mercant. t. t., *a cash payment* (class.), Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 1; id. Att. 12, 31, 2; 13, 29, 3; Dig. 35, 1, 36.

* **rĕpraesentātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a representative*: patris (filius), Tert. adv. Prax. 24.

rĕ-praesento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To bring before one, to bring back; to show, exhibit, display, manifest, represent* (class.): per quas (visiones) imagines rerum absentium ita repraesentantur animo, ut eas cernere oculis ac praesentes habere videamur, Quint. 6, 2, 29: memoriae vis repraesentat aliquid, id. 11, 2, 1; cf. Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 3: quod templum repraesentabat memoriam consulatûs mei, Cic. Sest. 11, 26: si quis vultu torvo ferus simulet Catonem, Virtutemne repraesentet moresque Catonis? Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 14: imbecillitatem ingenii mei, Val. Max. 2, 7, 6: movendi ratio aut in repraesentandis est aut imitandis adfectibus, Quint. 11, 3, 156: urbis species repraesentabatur animis, Curt. 3, 10, 7; cf.: affectum patris amissi, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 1: nam et vera esse et apte ad repraesentandam iram deûm ficta possunt, Liv. 8, 6, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: volumina, *to recite, repeat*, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 89: viridem saporem olivarum etiam post annum, Col. 12, 47, 8: faciem veri maris, id. 8, 17, 6: colorem constantius, *to show, exhibit*, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 112: vicem olei, i. e. *to supply the place of*, id. 28, 10, 45, § 160; cf. id. 18, 14, 36, § 134.—**B.** Of painters, sculptors, etc., *to represent, portray*, etc. (post-Aug. for adumbro): Niceratus repraesentavit Alcibiadem, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 88.—With *se*, *to present one's self, be present*, Col. 1, 8, 11; 11, 1, 26; Dig. 48, 5, 15, § 3.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., mercant. t. t., *to pay immediately* or *on the spot; to pay in ready money*: reliquae pecuniae vel usu-

ram Silio pendemus, dum a Faberio vel ab aliquo qui Faberio debet, repraesentabimus, *shall be enabled to pay immediately*, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1; 12, 29, 2: summam, Suet. Aug. 101: legata, id. Calig. 16: mercedem, id. Claud. 18; id. Oth. 5; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 2 Oud. *N. cr.:* dies promissorum adest: quem etiam repraesentabo, si adveneris, *shall even anticipate*, Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 2; cf. fideicommissum, *to discharge immediately* or *in advance*, Dig. 35, 1, 36.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to do, perform*, or *execute* any act *immediately, without delay, forthwith;* hence, *not to defer* or *put off; to hasten* (good prose): se, quod in longiorem diem collaturus esset, repraesentaturum et proximā nocte castra moturum, * Caes. B. G. 1, 40: festinasse se repraesentare consilium, Curt. 6, 11, 33: petis a me, ut id quod in diem suum dixeram debere differri, repraesentem, Sen. Ep. 95, 1; and Front. Aquaed. 119 *fin.:* neque exspectare temporis medicinam, quam repraesentare ratione possimus, *to apply it immediately*, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 6; so, improbitatem suam, *to hurry on*, id. Att. 16, 2, 3: spectaculum, Suet. Calig. 58: tormenta poenasque, id. Claud. 34: poenam, Phaedr. 3, 10, 32; Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 4: verbera et plagas, Suet. Vit. 10: vocem, *to sing immediately*, id. Ner. 21 et saep.: si repraesentari morte meā libertas civitatis potest, *can be immediately recovered*, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118: minas irasque caelestes, *to fulfil immediately*, Liv. 2, 36, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Suet. Claud. 38: judicia repraesentata, *held on the spot, without preparation*, Quint. 10, 7, 2.—**C.** *To represent, stand in the place of* (late Lat.): nostra per eum repraesentetur auctoritas, Greg. M. Ep. 1, 1.

rĕ-prĕhendo (**reprаehendo, rĕprendo,** or **rĕpraendo;** cf. prehendo. Examples of the contracted form among the poets are, Lucil. ap. Non. 427, 31; Ov. H. 11, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39; id. S. 1, 10, 55 al.), di, sum, 3, *v. a., to hold back, hold fast, take hold of, seize, catch.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ille reprehendit hunc priorem pallio, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 23: me pallio, id. Mil. 1, 1, 60: hominem, id. Ps. 1, 3, 19: quosdam manu, Liv. 34, 14; Phaedr. 5, 8, 4: servi fugiunt, sed si reprehensi sunt, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 6: veluti profugos et reprensos in catenis reducere, Suet. Calig. 45; cf.: reprehensi ex fugā Persae, Curt. 4, 14, 2: membra rapi partim, partim reprensa relinqui, *caught fast, sticking behind*, Ov. M. 15, 526.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to hold fast, take* or *lay hold of, restrain; to recover* (rare, but found in Cic.): revocat virtus, vel potius reprehendit manu, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: res ab exitio reprehendere euntes, Lucr. 6, 569: omnes extremum cupiunt vitae reprehendere vinclum, *to hold fast, retain*, id. 3, 599; cf.: id memori mente, id. 3, 858: sese (sensus), id. 4, 497; Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 9: sed reprendi me tamen, Nequid de fratre garrulae illi dicerem, *have restrained myself*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 16: pernoscite, locum Reprehendere, *to recover* or *restore* what had been left out or omitted, id. ib. prol. 14: quod erat praetermissum, id reprehendisti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 51.—**B.** In partic., *to check, restrain* an erring person or (more freq.) the error itself; hence, by meton., *to blame, censure, find fault with, reprove, rebuke, reprehend* (freq. and class.; cf.: vituperor, criminor, increpo): cum in eodem genere, in quo ipsi offendissent, alios reprehendissent, Cic. Clu. 36, 98: quem qui reprehendit, in eo reprehendit, quod gratum praeter modum dicat esse, id. Planc. 33, 82; cf. id. ib. 26, 63; 34, 84: si quos (aculeos) habuisti in me reprehendendo, id. ib. 24, 58: non modo non sum reprehendendus, sed etiam, etc., id. ib. 38, 91; Quint. 12, 10, 43; Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 37: meum discessum reprehendere et subaccusare, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: quod reprehendit Lauranius, Messala defendit, Quint. 9, 4, 38: aliquem communi vituperatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46: nihil haberem quod reprehenderem, si, etc., id. Fin. 2, 8, 23: ea res omnium judicio reprehendebatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14 *fin.:* consilium, id. B. G. 5, 33; id. B. C. 3, 51: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum, licentiam, arrogantiam, id. B. G. 7, 52: delicta, Sall. C. 3, 2: studia aliena, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 39: versus inertes, id. A. P. 445: carmen, id. ib. 292: cum de se loquitur, non ut majore reprensis, id. S. 1, 10, 55: si inspersos egregio reprendas corpore naevos, id. ib. 1, 6, 67: in hoc ipso (Demosthene) reprehendit Aeschines quaedam et exagitat, Cic. Or. 8, 26: tu id in me reprehendis, quod Q. Metello laudi datum est, id. Planc. 36, 89: omnes istius modi artes in iis, id. ib. 25, 62: quae in eo, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.:* dentes albos in iis, Quint. 8, 6, 40: nihil in magno Homero, Hor. S. 1, 10, 52 et saep.: verum ea ne quis credat eo reprehendenda, quod multos cognovimus qui, etc., Quint. 12, 3, 11: sunt inevitabiles soni, quibus nonnumquam nationes reprendimus, id. 1, 5, 33.—*Absol.:* visum te aiunt in regiā: nec reprehendo, quippe cum ipse istam reprehensionem non fugerim, Cic. Att. 10, 3, a, 1: quo plures det sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendendum, id. Lael. 16, 59: irridentis magis est quam reprehendentis, id. Planc. 31, 75.—**2.** Esp., of public and formal condemnation, *to convict, pass judgment on:* quam multa vero injuste fieri possunt, quae nemo possit reprehendere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 57: si senatores judicent, hoc unum genus pecuniae per injuriam cogendae nullo modo posse reprehendi, id. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223: neque id ullo modo senatoriis judiciis, reprehendi posse, id. ib. 2, 3, 96, § 224.—**3.** In rhet., *to refute:* expone nunc de reprehendendo, Cic. Part. Or. 12, 44: omnis argumentatio reprehenditur, si aut ex eis, quae sumpta sunt, non conceditur aliquid, etc., id. Inv. 1, 42, 79; cf. reprehensio, II. B. 2.

rĕ-prĕhensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [reprehendo], *blamable, reprehensible* (late Lat.): ebrietas, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 14; Lact. 4, 28, 8; Vulg. Gal. 2, 11.

rĕprĕhensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a holding back*, trop. * **I.** *A checking, check*, in speaking: (orationem) concinnam ... festivam, sine intermissione, sine reprehensione, sine varietate, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 100.—**II.** *Blame, censure, reprimand, reproof, reprehension* (freq. and class.). (*a*) With *gen.:* gloriam in morte debent ii, qui in re publicā versantur, non culpae reprehensionem et stultitiae vituperationem relinquere, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 25: vitae, id. Mur. 5, 11: temeritatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 1: brevis neglegentiae, Quint. 5, 13, 10: personarum, id. 9, 2, 68: vereri reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1.—In *plur.:* obscuritatis, infantiae, inscitiae rerum verborumque, et insulsitatis etiam, Quint. 5, 13, 38; cf.: dissentientium inter se reprehensiones non sunt vituperandae, Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 27.—(*β*) *Absol.:* reprehensionem non fugere, Cic. Att. 10, 3, a, 1: justā reprehensione carere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: sine reprehensione, Quint. 1, 5, 14; 1, 11, 18; 9, 2, 68; Plin. 3, 1, praef. § 1; Tac. H. 1, 49: citra reprehensionem, Quint. 1, 5, 64; 8, 5, 34: cum reprehensione, id. 11, 3, 165: reprehensionem capere, *to be found fault with*, id. 5, 7, 1.—In *plur.:* fore ut hic noster labor in varias reprehensiones incurreret, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like our *blame* for the thing blamed, *a fault:* Hermagoras, in plurimis admirandus, tantum diligentiae nimium sollicitae, ut ipsa ejus reprehensio laude aliquā non indigna sit, Quint. 3, 11, 22; cf.: usque ad emacitatis reprehensionem, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 7.—**2.** Rhet. t. t., *a refutation*, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78; id. Part. Or. 12, 44; id. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 34 (cf. reprehendo, II. B. 2.).

rĕprĕhenso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to hold back continually, detain from time to time* (very rare, perh. ἅπ. εἰρ): reprehensans singulos, Liv. 2, 10, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.

rĕprĕhensor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a blamer, censurer, reprehender:* restat unum genus reprehensorum, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 7; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18: comitiorum, id. Planc. 3, 8: delicti, Ov. H. 17, 219: id factum non accusatore tantum, sed etiam reprehensore caruit, Val. Max. 6, 3, 9.

rĕprĕhensus, a, um, *Part.*, from reprehendo.

rĕprendo, ĕre, v. reprehendo.

rĕpressē, *adv.*, v. reprimo *fin.*

rĕpressor, ōris, *m.* [reprimo], *a restrainer, represser; a limiter* (very rare): caedis cottidianae, * Cic. Sest. 69, 144: tributorum, Eutr. 10, 8.

rĕpressus, a, um, *Part.* of reprimo.

rĕ-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a., to press back, keep back; to check, curb, restrain* (class., partic. in the trop. sense; cf.: repello, refuto). **I.** Lit.: illa praedicta Veientium, si lacus Albanus redundasset, Romam periturum; si repressus esset, Veios, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69: amnem, Flor. 1, 1, 3: fontes, Stat. Th. 5, 522: alvum, Cels. 2, 12; cf.: medicamenta reprimentia, id. 6, 6, 2; 6, 16, 2 al.: vulvas procidentes, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 182: sudorem, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: labra, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 16: dextram, Verg. A. 12, 939: ensem, Stat. Th. 11, 309: retro pedem cum voce, Verg. A. 2, 378.—Of personal objects: represso jam Lucterio et remoto, *forced back*, Caes. B. G. 7, 8; cf.: aliquem repressum, non oppressum relinquere, Cic. Mur. 15, 32.—**II.** Trop. (the figure borrowed from the restraining, confining of a stream), *to check, curb, restrain, limit, confine, repress:* difficilem quandam temperantiam postulant in eo, quod semel admissum coërceri reprimique non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 2; cf.: furorem exsultantem reprimere, id. Sest. 44, 95: intellego hanc rei publicae pestem paulisper reprimi, non in perpetuum comprimi posse, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: memoria, non exstincta, sed repressa vetustate, *suppressed*, id. Cael. 30, 71: impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: iis regios spiritus repressit, Nep. Dion, 5, 5: animi incitationem atque alacritatem non reprimere sed augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.:* cursum, id. ib. 3, 93: itinera, Cic. Att. 10, 9: fugam hostium, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: iracundiam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 8; 9: nunc reprimam susceptam objurgationem, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 9 (15): illius conatus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: consuetudinem peccandi, id. ib. 2, 2, 22, § 53: fletum, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: gemitum, Ov. M. 9, 163 et saep.: odium suum a corpore alicujus, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: famam, id. Phil. 11, 10, 23: ferocitatem, id. Off. 2, 11, 40: impetum, id. Leg. 3, 12, 27.—Poet., with *inf.:* ast occasus ubi tempusve audere repressit, *the bold undertaking*, Enn. ap. Tert. p. 178 Müll. (Ann. v. 292 Vahl.).—Of personal objects: quem neque fides, neque jusjurandum ... Repressit, *has restrained*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 9: me ... horum aspectus in ipso cursu orationis repressit, Cic. Sest. 69, 144: quem L. Murena repressum magnā ex parte, non oppressum reliquit, id. Mur. 15, 32: reprimam me, ne aegre quicquam ex me audias, *I will control myself, check* or *restrain myself*, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; so, me, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Leg. 2, 17, 44: hac repressi castigatione in proelium redeunt, Just. 1, 6, 15; cf. mid.: vix reprimor, quin te manere jubeam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 58: se ab omni contagione vitiorum, Plin. Pan. 83, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **rĕpressē,** *with restraint, constrainedly:* repressius peccare, Gell. 12, 11, 5: repressius actum est, Amm. 29, 2, 12.

‡ **rĕprŏbātīcius,** ἀποδοκιμαστέος, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rĕprŏbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reprobo], *rejection, reprobation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Apol. 13; id. adv. Marc. 4, 35 *fin.;* Vulg. Heb. 7, 18.

rĕprŏbātrix, īcis, *f.* [reprobator], *she that condemns* or *reprobates* (eccl. Lat.): superbiae (disciplina), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36.

rĕ-prŏbo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to disapprove, reject, condemn* (post-Aug.; not in Cicero, for in Fin. 1, 7, 23, the correct reading is: et probet, v. Madv. ad h. l.; and in Quint. 6, prooem. § 3, Halm reads: dis repugnantibus, v. Madv. l. l.; syn.: reicio, repudio, respuo): statuae reprobatae, Dig. 48, 4, 4: lapidem, Vulg. Luc. 20, 17.

rĕ-prŏbus, a, um, *adj.*, *false, spurious* (late Lat.): nummi, pecunia, Dig. 13, 7, 24: homines circa fidem, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 8.

rĕprōmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repromitto], in business lang., *a counter-promise* (syn. restipulatio), Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 39, and 18, 56; Vulg. Ecclus. 29, 24; id. Rom. 4, 20.

rĕprōmissŏr, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who answers* or *promises* in return; *a surety, bail*, Vulg. Ecclus. 29, 21 sq.: vitae aeternae, Ambros. Fid. 4, 11, 154.

rĕ-prōmitto, misi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., mercant. t. t., *to promise in return, to engage* or *bind one's self:* repromittam istoc tibi nomine solutam rem futuram, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 48; id. Curc. 5, 2, 67; Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 39; Suet. Claud. 20; Just. 22, 2, 5.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to promise in*

return, etc.: non mehercule, inquit, tibi repromittere istuc quidem ausim, Cic. Brut. 5, 18: ad hunc gustum totum librum repromitto, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 5; Suet. Tib. 17.—* **II.** *To promise again* or *anew*: imperaturum repromittens, Suet. Oth. 4.

rĕ-prŏpĭtĭo, āre, *v. a.*, *to propitiate again, make propitiation for* (late Lat.): imagines Caesarum, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 17; Vulg. Lev. 19, 22: tu repropitiaberis, id. 3 Reg. 8, 39; id. Heb. 2, 17.

reptābundus, a, um, *adj.* [repto], *creeping, crawling* (post-Aug.): effusus in voluptates, reptabundus (al. vagabundus) semper atque ebrius, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12.—Trop.: (virtutem) ex intervallo ingenti reptabundus sequar, Sen. Vit. Beat. 18 (dub.; al. ructabundus).

* **reptātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a creeping, crawling*: infantium per manus et genua, Quint. 1, 12, 10.

reptātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a creeping, crawling* (post-Aug., and only in *abl. sing.*). **I.** Lit.: spumans limacum, Tert. Anim. 10 *med.*—**II.** Transf., of plants: vitium, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13.

reptĭlis, e, *adj.* [repo], *creeping, reptile*: cochleae, Sid. Ep. 3, 12.—*Neutr.* as *subst.*: **reptile,** is, *a reptile*, Vulg. Gen. 1, 24; id. Deut. 4, 18.

repto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to creep, crawl* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; a favorite word with Claud.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., of animals and men, Plin. 9, 30, 50, § 95: chamaeleon humi reptans, Gell. 10, 12, 2: anguis reptans, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. 172; id. III. Cons. Hon. 22; id. Rufin. 1, 93; id. Eutr. 2, 443 al.—**B.** Transf., of persons walking slowly or lazily: major pars populi aridi reptant fame, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—Of beasts: pecudes, Lucr. 2, 318: an tacitum silvas inter reptare salubris, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 4: per limitem, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4; 9, 26, 2.—Of plants, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69.—**II.** *Act.*, *to creep* or *crawl through*. So only in *part. perf.*: **reptātus,** a, um, *crept* or *crawled through*: ager (ab angue), Stat. Th. 5, 581: Creta tenero Tonanti, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 134; cf.: amnis tenero Achilli, id. Rufin. 2, 180: Delos geminis numinibus, Pac. Pan. Theod. 4 *fin.*

rĕ-pūbesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow young again*; trop., with revirescere, Col. 2, 1, 4.

rĕpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repudio], *a rejection, refusal, disdaining* (rare, but good prose): supplicum, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: fideicommissi, Cod. Just. 6, 42, 26.—*Absol.*: mihi simulatio pro repudiatione fuerit, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 2.

* **rĕpŭdĭātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a rejecter, contemner*: Creatoris, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 14.

rĕpŭdĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [repudium], t. t. **A.** Of persons married or betrothed, *to cast off, put away, divorce, repudiate* (cf. reicio): sponsas admodum adulescens duas habuit . . . priorem . . . virginem adhuc repudiavit, Suet. Claud. 26: uxorem, id. Caes. 79; so id. Tib. 35 *fin.*: Liviam repudiatam relegavit, id. Calig. 25: ob hoc repudiatus, id. Gram. 3; Quint. 4, 2, 98; 8, 5, 31: si repudiatur miles, mulier mecum perit, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 8; cf.: repudiatus repetor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 14: sponsum, Suet. Caes. 21; id. Gram. 3: (mulier marito) amatorium dedit, repudiavit, Quint. 7, 8, 2: repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, Dig. 50, 16, 191.—**B.** *To reject, refuse to accept* an inheritance: si heres bona repudiaverit, Dig. 37, 14, 21 *fin.*: fideicommissum, ib. 31, 1, 35: hereditatem, ib. 31, 1, 77, § 31: legatum a se, ib. 33, 5, 10: voluntatem defuncti, ib. 32, 1, 80.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to reject, refuse; to scorn, disdain, repudiate* (very freq. and good prose; syn.: reprobo, aspernor, respuo): cujus vota et preces a vestris mentibus repudiare debetis, Cic. Clu. 70, 201: consilium senatūs a re publicā, *to remove, withdraw from the State*, id. de Or. 3, 1, 3: repudia istos comites, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 30: duces, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: nobilitatem supplicem, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: eloquentia haec forensis spreta a philosophis et repudiata, id. Or. 3, 13; cf.: repudiata rejectaque legatio, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15; Quint. 3, 6, 33: genus totum liberi populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: condicionem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 54; Cic. Quint. 14, 46: beneficium, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 11; cf.: gratiam populi Romani, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: consilium, Ter. And. 4, 3, 18: legem, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: patrocinium voluptatis (corresp. to vituperare), id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: provinciam, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: opimum dictionis genus funditus, id. Or. 8, 25: ista securitas multis locis repudianda, id. Lael. 13, 47: iracundia omnibus in rebus repudianda, id. Off. 1, 25, 89: virtus, quam sequitur caritas, minime repudianda est, id. Lael. 17, 61.—Hence, *part.*: **rĕpŭdĭātus,** a, um; as *subst.*: **rĕpŭdĭāta,** ae, *f.*, *a divorced wife*: sin autem vidua, vel repudiata, Vulg. Lev. 22, 13; id. Num. 30, 10; cf. id. Ezech. 44, 22.

* **rĕpŭdĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [repudium], *that ought to be rejected* or *disdained*: nuptiae, *scandalous, offensive*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 56 Ritschl.

rĕ-pŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [pudet], t. t., of married or betrothed parties, *a casting off, putting away* of the opposite party; *a dissolution of the marriage contract, a separation, divorce, repudiation*: inter divortium et repudium hoc interest, quod repudiari etiam futurum matrimonium potest, non recte autem sponsa divertisse dicitur, quando divortium ex eo dictum est, quod in diversas partes eunt, qui discedunt, Dig. 50, 16, 191; cf.: divortium inter virum et uxorem fieri dicitur, repudium vero sponsae remitti videtur, quod et in uxoris personam non absurde cadit, ib. 50, 16, 101 (Cic. uses only divortium, v. h. v.): renuntiare repudium sponsae, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 53 sq.; so, renuntiare, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 72: repudium (sponsae) remittere, Lucil. ap. Non. 383, 20; so, remittere, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 69; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 35; cf.: remittere uxori, Suet. Tib. 11: mittere mulieribus absentium maritorum nomine, id. Calig. 36; cf.: Maevia repudium misit, Dig. 24, 3, 38: dicere, Tac. A. 3, 22: scribere, Tert. Apol. 6: M. Lepidus Appuleiae uxoris caritate post repudium obiit, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122: repudio dimittere uxorem, Just. 11, 11, 5; 9, 7, 1: causam repudii dare, Dig. 24, 3, 39: repudium inter uxorem et virum nullum intercessit, Val. Max. 2, 1, 4: libellum repudii, Vulg. Matt. 5, 31 al.; cf. Dig. 24, tit. 2: De divortiis et repudiis.—**II.** Trop. (late Lat.): amphitheatri, Tert. Spect. 19: spectaculorum, id. ib. 24.

rĕ-pŭĕrasco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become a boy again*. **I.** Lit.: quia repuerascis, Novat. ap. Non. 165, 25 (Com. Rel. p. 215 Rib.): si quis mihi deus largiatur, ut ex hac aetate repuerascam et in cunis vagiam, Cic. Sen. 23, 83.—**II.** Trop., *to become childish*; also, *to play* or *frolic like a child*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 25: Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, eosque incredibiliter repuerascere esse solitos, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22.

rĕpugnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. repugno.

rĕpugnanter, *adv.*, v. repugno, *P. a. fin.*

1. rĕpugnantĭa, ae, *f.* [repugno]. * **I.** *A resistance, opposition*; concr.: (natura) hanc dedit repugnantiam apibus (sc. cuspidem), *a means of defence*, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 78.—**II.** *A contradiction, contrariety, incompatibility, repugnance*: rerum, Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 19: utilitatis, id. Off. 3, 4, 17: naturae (opp. concordiae), Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 106: repugnantiam inducere, Cic. Off. 3, 7, 34.

2. rĕpugnantĭa, ium, *n.*, v. repugno, *P. a.*

rĕpugnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [repugno], *a resistance, opposition*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.

* **rĕpugnātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *pertaining to resistance, defensive*: res, *means of defence*, Vitr. 10, 22.

rĕ-pugno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to fight against, oppose*; *to make resistance, resist, defend one's self* (class.; syn.: adversor, resisto, renitor). **I.** Lit.: nostri primo integris viribus fortiter repugnare, Caes. B. G. 3, 4; so in milit. lang.: repugnantes noctem diemque obsident, id. ib. 7, 42; id. B. C. 3, 67 *fin.*; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 91; Pompei. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, C, §§ 1 and 3: in repugnando telis obruta est, Liv. 29, 33; Verg. A. 11, 749: oppidanis non repugnantibus, Just. 12, 7, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to resist, make resistance; to oppose, contend against*. (α) *Absol.*: catuli pantherarum unguibus ac pedibus morsuque repugnant, Lucr. 5, 1037; cf.: de praedā (volucres), id. 5, 1082: Catone acerrime repugnante, Caes. B. C. 1, 32: consules neque concedebant neque valde repugnabant, Cic. Fam. 1, 2, 2; cf. id. Ac. 2, 13, 41: haec bene dicuntur, nec ego repugno, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90: adversante et repugnante naturā, id. Off. 1, 31, 110; so (with adversari) id. ib. 3, 19, 78; id. de Or. 2, 44, 187; with resistere, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22 *fin.*: nec ego repugno: sed inter sese ipsa pugnant, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 90.—(β) With *dat.*: ego omnibus meis opibus . . . repugnarim et restiterim crudelitati, Cic. Rab. Perd. 5, 15: fortunae (with obsistere), id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: fratri tuo (preceded by resistere fratri tuo), id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: his perturbationibus, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dictis, Ov. M. 2, 103: amori, id. ib. 10, 319: patronis, Quint. 6, 1, 38: historiae cuidam tamquam vanae, id. 1, 8, 20: cui in ullā re, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 12; cf.: tibi in hoc uno, id. ib. 7, 14, 2: alicujus voluntati, id. ib. 8, 6, 10: precibus, Sen. Med. 294: his omnibus rebus unum repugnabat, quod, etc., *one consideration opposed itself*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19.—(γ) Other constructions: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: circa quae si is, qui instituetur, non repugnaverit, etc., i. e. *shows himself not indocile*, Quint. 8, prooem. § 5.—Poet., with *ne*: si quis, ne fias nostra, repugnat, Ov. H. 20, 121; Col. 7, 10, 7 (al. ut).—With *obj.-clause*: mulier prohibet se concipere atque repugnat, *and opposes it*, Lucr. 4, 1269; 1088: amare repugno Illum, quem fieri vix puto posse meum, Ov. H. 17, 137; cf. once in *pass.*: et a vobis diversitas defendenda est, sicuti et a nobis repugnanda, *to be opposed*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To oppose* with words, *advise against, object*: cum id censuisset Cassius, Brutus repugnaverat, Vell. 2, 58, 2.—**2.** *To hinder, be in the way*: sed syllaba contumax repugnas, Mart. 9, 11, 12: repugnat invidia furiosa, Vop. Prob. 22.—**3.** To oppose from natural incongruity, i. e. *to disagree with, be contrary to*; of several things compared together, *to be contradictory, inconsistent, incompatible, repugnant* (so mostly only in Cic.): quidquid antecedit quamque rem, id cohaeret cum re necessario: et quicquid repugnat id ejusmodi est, ut cohaerere numquam possit, Cic. Top. 12, 53: simulatio amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 92: sed haec inter se quam repugnent, plerique non vident, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 72; so, inter se, id. N. D. 1, 12, 30; Quint. 1, 5, 65: repugnat recte accipere et invitum reddere, Cic. Top. 4, 21; cf.: nam illud vehementer repugnat, eundem et beatum esse et multis malis oppressum. Haec quomodo conveniant, non sane intellego, id. Fin. 5, 26, 77: sensus moresque repugnant, Hor. S. 1, 3, 97.—Hence, **rĕpugnans,** antis, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B.), *contrary, opposed, repugnant*; *comp.*: quo quid repugnantius dici possit, non video, Lact. Ira Dei, 9.—As *subst.*: **rĕpugnantĭa,** ium, *n.*; in rhet., *contradictions* (syn. contraria): locus ex repugnantibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 170; id. Top. 4, 19; 12, 53; Quint. 5, 8, 5; 5, 10, 2; 5, 11, 31; 6, 3, 66.—*Adv.*: **rĕpugnanter** (acc. to repugno, II. A.), *unwillingly, with repugnance* (very rare): aliquid patienter accipere, non repugnanter, Cic. Lael. 25, 91; Amm. 20, 8, 4.

rĕ-pullesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [pullus], *to bud* or *sprout forth again*, Col. 4, 22, 5; 4, 24, 4.

rĕ-pullŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, *to sprout forth again*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 46; 16, 44, 90, § 241; Isid. 17, 6, n. 10.

rĕpulsa, ae, *f.* [repello; prop. *Part.*, sc. petitio]; publicists' t. t., *a refusal, denial, repulse* in soliciting for an office: Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: omnes magistratus sine repulsā assequi, Cic. Pis. 1, 2; cf.: qui sine repulsā consules facti sunt, id. Agr. 2, 2, 3; so, sine repulsā, id. Planc. 21, 51; and, on the other hand: Laelii unum consulatum fuisse cum repulsā, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam ferre, *to be rejected, to lose one's election*, id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; so (the class. technical phrase) id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; id. Att. 5, 19, 3 al.; cf.:

a populo repulsam ferre, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 54: repulsam referre, id. Off. 1, 39, 138; cf.: Mamerco praetermissio aedilitatis consulatus repulsam attulit, id. ib. 2, 17, 58: repulsam consulatûs pati, Pac. Pan. Theod. 12: nunciatâ fratris repulsâ in consulatus petitione, Plin. 7, 36, 36, § 122: turpis repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: virtus, repulsae nescia sordidae, id. C. 3, 2, 17: repulsam solari, Tac. A. 2, 36: repulsâ notatus, Val. Max. 7, 5, 1.—In *plur.:* quid ego aedilicias repulsas colligo? Cic. Planc. 21, 52 (cf. shortly before: C. Marius duabus aedilitatibus repulsus): videntur offensionum et repulsarum quasi quandam ignominiam timere et infamiam, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: nobis reliquere pericula, repulsas, judicia, egestatem, Sall. C. 20, 8.— **II.** Transf., in gen., *a rejection, denial, refusal, repulse* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Echedemus fatigatos tot repulsis Aetolos ad spem revocavit, Liv. 37, 7, 4: posce aliquid; nullam patiere repulsam, Ov. M. 2, 97: elige; nullam patiere repulsam, id. ib. 3, 289; cf.: sint tua vota secura repulsae, id. ib. 12, 199: amor crescit dolore repulsae, id. ib. 3, 395; cf. Veneris, id. ib. 14, 42: longae nulla repulsa morae, *no repulse caused by long delays*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 26: in hanc (tristitiam) omnis ira post repulsam revolvitur, Sen. Ira, 2, 6, 2: indignatio repulsae, App. M. 10, p. 255, 35.

rĕpulsio, ōnis, *f.* [repello]. **I.** Lit., *a repelling, resistance:* violentiae per vim, Isid. 5, 4, 2. — **II.** Transf., *a refutation* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7 *fin.*

rĕ-pulso, āre, 1, *v. freq.* [id.], *to drive back* or *beat back again, to repel again and again.* **I.** Lit.: civitas eloquiis caelestibus magis quam corporis voluptatibus hostiles impetus repulsare consueta, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 22, § 37 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: colles verba repulsantes, *re-echoing*, Lucr. 4, 579.— **III.** Trop.: vera repulsans pectus dicta, Lucr. 4, 914.

rĕpulsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who repels* or *drives back*, Ambros. in Job, 4, 11, 29; id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 2, § 22.

rĕpulsōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *driving* or *forcing back, repulsory:* cohortes, Amm. 24, 4, 7.—As *subst.:* **rĕpulsōrium**, ii, *n.*, *a means of driving back*, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 4, § 15 *fin.*

1. rĕpulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of repello.

2. rĕpulsus, ūs, *m.* [repello], *a driving back, repulsion, rebounding, reflection, reverberation* (of light, sound, etc.; poet.; usually in *abl. sing.*): (effigies) assiduo crebroque repulsu Rejectae, Lucr. 4, 106: lucis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 106: stridor adaugescit scopulorum saepe repulsu, *re-echoing*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: repulsus raucos umbonum, Claud. B. Gild. 433: dentium, i. e. *the striking together*, Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 164: durioris materiae, *resistance*, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169.

* **rĕ-pūmĭcātio**, ōnis, *f* [pumico], *a making smooth again; a smoothing, polishing:* repumicatio et quaedam politura gemmarum, i. e. *a trimming off of the buds*, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

* **rĕpungo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *goad again;* trop.: leviter illorum animos, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19.

rĕpurgĭum, ii, *n.* [repurgo], *a cleansing again, a cleaning out* (late Lat.): formarum (aquaeductuum), Cod. Th. 15, 2, 1; Cod. Just. 11, 42, 1.

rĕ-purgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to clean, cleanse*, or *clear again* (not ante-Aug.): iter, Liv. 44, 4 *fin.:* alveum Tiberis, Suet. Aug. 30: ergastula, id. Tib. 8: os, mox dentes, Plin. 8, 25, 37, § 90: nomas, id. 23, 4, 38, § 78: vulnera, id. 34, 15, 46, § 155: humum, Ov. de Nuce, 125: hortum repurgare steriles herbas eligens, Curt. 4, 1, 21: repurgato fugiebant nubila caelo, Ov. M. 5, 286: serenitas caeli non recipit majorem claritatem in sincerissimum nitorem repurgata, Sen. Ep. 66, 46.—**II.** Transf., *to purge away; to take away, remove*, for the sake of cleaning: quicquid in Aeneâ fuerat mortale repurgat, Ov. M. 14, 603: fetus, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217: aurum venis, Flor. 4, 12, 12.

rĕpŭtātio, ōnis, *f.* [reputo] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A reckoning, computation*, Dig. 46, 3, 48.—In *plur.*, Dig. 10, 2, 19; 27, 2, 2.—**II.** *A thinking over, pondering, considering, consideration* (cf.: cogitatio, consideratio): sed me veterum novorumque morum reputatio longius tulit, Tac. H. 2, 38 *fin.;* Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2; 25, 3, 7, § 23; Plin. Pan. 70, 5; corresp. to contemplatio, Gell. 12, 5, 7.

* **rĕ-pūtesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become stinking again*, Tert. Anim. 32.

rĕ-pŭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to count over, reckon, calculate, compute* (syn.: numero, expendo). **I.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.): solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tempora, Tac. H. 2, 50: annos infantiae, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167: alimenta, Dig. 3, 5, 34: sumptus litis et viatica, ib. 27, 3, 1: (vir) reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, *to charge in account, charge to*, ib. 11, 7, 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To think over, ponder, meditate, reflect upon* (freq. and class.; a favorite word of Sall. and Tac.; not used by Cæs.; syn.: cogito, delibero): non reputat laboris quid sit, Nec, aequom anne iniquom imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 18; cf.: haec ille reputans et dies noctesque cogitans, Cic. Deiot. 13, 38: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 5: humanae vitae varia reputantes mala, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115: horum nihil, id. N. D. 2, 46, 119: scelera sua, Tac. A. 2, 67: infirmitatem suam, id. H. 2, 16: adversa, id. ib. 2, 74: vim Romanam, id. ib. 4, 21 et saep.: ipsus secum eam rem reputavit viâ, Ter. And. 2, 6, 11: dum haec mecum reputo, id. Eun. 3, 5, 44; Sall. C. 52, 2; Tac. A. 15, 54; cf.: facinus suum cum animo, Sall. J. 13, 5; 70, 5; 85, 10; Lact. 4, 1, 1: sed hoc animo reputet, nostras nunc manus intueri senatum, Liv. 21, 41, 16: in animo reputare, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 24, 7; v. also in the foll.—With *obj.-clause:* cum tibi nihil merito accidisse reputabis, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 5; Tac. A. 6, 30 *fin.;* 11, 28; 12, 51 *fin.;* id. H. 1, 70; 3, 8; Suet. Aug. 28. — With *rel.-clause:* te moneo, hoc etiam atque etiam ut reputes, quid facere expetas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 48: quid ille vellet, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 6: cum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9: proinde reputaret cum animo suo, praemia an cruciatum mallet, id. ib. 70, 5; cf. id. ib. 85, 10.—*Absol.:* vere reputantibus Galliam suismet viribus concidisse, *if we consider it rightly*, Tac. H. 4, 17.—**B.** (Late Lat.) *To impute, ascribe:* alicui nec bona opera nec mala, Tert. Res. Carn. 16: reputaturus patri, quod eo nomine praestiterit, Dig. 11, 7, 17: et reputatum est ei ad justitiam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 52; id. Rom. 4, 3.

rĕ-quĭes, ētis (*gen.* requieī, Ambros. Parad. 3, 19; cf. Prisc. p. 704 P., and Val. Prob. II. p. 1460 ib.: requie, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 781 ib., or id. H. 1, 97 Dietsch), *f.*, qs. *after-rest*, i. e. *rest, repose* from labor, suffering, care, etc.; *relaxation, respite, intermission, recreation* (freq. and class.; not in Cæs.; cf.: otium, quies): nec requies erat ulla mali, Lucr. 6, 1178: requies curarum, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 6: requies plena oblectationis, id. Lael. 27, 103: nec mora, nec requies, Verg. G. 3, 110; id. A. 5, 458; 12, 553; 9, 482: requies pedum, Hor. C. 1, 36, 12: curae requies medicina mali, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 118: bellorum, Stat. Th. 3, 295: nec requies (est), quia, etc., Val. Fl. 5, 602; cf. infra, Lucr. 4, 227.—*Gen.:* ut tantum requietis habeam, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 1: intervalla requietis, id. Fin. 1, 15, 49. — *Acc.* requietem, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54; id. ap. Charis. p. 52 P.: requiem, id. de Or. 1, 52, 224 (with otium); id. Arch. 6, 13; Sall. C. 51, 20; id. H. 3, 61, 17; Tac. A. 1, 35; 2, 23; 4, 25; Suet. Caes. 4; id. Tib. 10; 24; Tib. 1, 7, 41; Verg. A. 4, 433; 12, 241; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 79; Ov. M. 1, 541; 4, 628; Lact. 7, 17, 12; 7, 27, 2; Curt. 9, 6, 3; Sen. Ira, 3, 39, 3; id. Ep. 30, 12; Lucceí. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1 B. and K.—*Voc.:* requies (hominum, Calliope), Lucr. 6, 94.—*Abl.* requiete, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: requiē, Liv. 22, 9, 5; Ov. M. 13, 317; 15, 16; id. H. 4, 89. — *Dat. sing.* and the *plur.* do not occur.—**B.** Poet., in gen., = quies, *rest, repose:* nec mora nec requies inter datur ulla fluendi, Lucr. 4, 227; 6, 934: nunc nimirum requies data principiorum Corporibus nulla est, id. 1, 991: requie sine ullâ Corpora vertuntur, Ov. M. 15, 214.—**2.** *A place of rest:* hic locus urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum, Verg. A. 3, 393.

rĕ-quĭesco, ēvi, ētum, 3 (sync. requierant, Cat. 84, 7: requierunt, Verg. E. 8, 4: requiesset, Cat. 64, 176: requiesse, Liv. 26, 22), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to rest one's self, to rest, repose* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Lit., Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 21: legiones invicem requiescere atque in castra reverti jussit, Caes. B. C. 3, 98 *fin.:* ut in ejus sellâ requiesceret, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: in nostris sedibus, Cat. 64, 176: lecto, Prop. 1, 8, 33; Tib. 1, 1, 43: hac humo, Ov. M. 10, 556 sq.: terrâ Sabaeâ, id. ib. 10, 480: somno molli, Cat. 66, 5: sub umbrâ, Verg. E. 7, 10 et saep.: nullam partem noctis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: hanc noctem mecum, Verg. E. 1, 80: longas noctes tecum, Tib. 6, 53: geminas Arctos Alcmenae, *rested two nights for the sake of Alcmena*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 25: requiescens a rei publicae pulcherrimis muneribus ... requiescendi studium, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 2: a turbâ rerum, Ov. P. 4, 5, 27: quamvis ille suâ lassus requiescat avenâ, Prop. 3, 32, 75. — In *part. perf.:* paululum requietis militibus, *having rested themselves*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. E. 8, 4; v. under *P. a.*—**b.** Of things (mostly poet.): luce sacrâ requiescat humus, requiescat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5: aures omnibus, Cat. 84, 7: aures a strepitu hostili, Liv. 26, 22: postes, Prop. 1, 16, 15: navis in vacua harenâ, id. 2, 25 (3, 20), 7: vitis in ulmo, *rests, supports itself*, Ov. M. 14, 665; cf.: cum tot sideribus caelum requievit in illo (Atlante), id. ib. 4, 661: infelix dum requiescit amor, Tib. 1, 2, 4: requiescit labor ille, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 43: stilus lectione, id. 1, 12, 4: pectora requierunt, Stat. Th. 12, 514.—**2.** In partic., of the dead, *to rest, repose* in the grave: ubi (sc. in sepulcro) remissa humana vita corpus requiescat malis. Vides quanto haec (sc. verba Ennii) in errore versentur; portum esse corporis et requiescere in sepulcro putat mortuum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; Mart. 1, 94, 1: ossa quieta, precor, tutâ requiescite in urnâ, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 67; cf. Vulg. Apoc. 14, 13.—Freq. in epitaphs: hic requiescit, Petr. 71, 12; Mart. 6, 18, 1 al.: REQVIESCIT IN PACE D(omini), Inscr. Orell. 962.—**B.** Trop., *to repose, find rest, take consolation:* ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, Sall. C. 4, 1: lacrimis fatigatur auditor et requiescit, Quint. 6, 1, 28: in alicujus Caesaris sermone, quasi in aliquo peropportuno deversorio, Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 234: in spe alicujus requiescere, id. Cael. 32, 79: requiescendum in hac lectione, Quint. 10, 1, 27: nisi eorum exitio non requieturam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 886.—**II.** *Act., to let rest; to stop, stay, arrest* (only poet., and mostly with a homogeneous object): sol quoque perpetuos meminit requiescere cursus, Calvus ap. Serv. Verg. E. 8, 4: mutata suos requierunt flumina cursus, Verg. E. 8, 4; id. Cir. 232. — Hence, **rĕquĭētus**, a, um, *P. a.* (not ante-Aug.). **1.** *Rested, refreshed:* militem requietum, integrum (opp. itinere fatigatum et onere fessum), Liv. 44, 38 *fin.:* paululum requietis militibus, Sall. H. 1, 41 Dietsch: requietis et ordinatis suis, Front. Strat. 1, 6, 3; 2, 5, 25: ager, i. e. *that has lain fallow*, Ov. A. A. 2, 351. — *Comp.:* terra requietior et junior, Col. 2, 1, 5.—**2.** In econom. lang., *that has lain* or *been kept for a long time*, i. e. *that is not fresh, stale:* lac, Col. 7, 8, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4.

rĕquĭētio, ōnis, *f.* [requiesco], *rest* (late Lat.): septimo requietionis anno, i. e. *in the Sabbatical year*, Jov. ap. Hier. in Jov. 2, 18: sabbatum enim requietionis est, Vulg. Lev. 16, 31; id. Act. 7, 49.

‡ **rĕquĭētōrium**, ii, *n.* [id. I. A. 2], *a resting-place, sepulchre, requietory*, Inscr. Orell. 4533.

rĕquĭētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of requiesco.

* **rĕquīrīto**, āre, *v. freq. a.*, *to ask after, inquire for* any thing: res novas, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 11.

rĕ-quīro, sīvi or sii, sītum, 3, *v. a.* [quaero], *to seek again; to look after, to seek* or *search for; to seek to know, to ask* or *inquire after* (class.; cf.: repeto, reposco, exploro). **I.** In gen.: *Ph.* Quid quaeritas? *Ha.* Vestigium hic requiro, Qua, etc., Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 58: ego illam requiram jam, ubi ubi est, id. Ep. 3, 4, 56; so, aliquem, id. As. 2, 2, 1; id. Capt. 3, 1, 13; id. Bacch. 3, 5, 2; id. Pers. 4,

6, 14; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 65; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 79; 5, 6, 41; Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44; Sall. C. 40, 1: legatos Allobrogum, Greg. M. in Job, 31, 54; Amm. 23, 6 al.; cf.: juvenem oculisque animoque, Ov. M. 4, 129: oculis terram, Curt. 4, 7, 11: cerva requisita, Gell. 15, 22, 6: libros, Cic. Fin. 3, 3, 10; cf.: scripta SCtis abolita, Suet. Calig. 16: extractum anulum, id. Tib. 73: membra omnia, Quint. 11, 2, 13: artus, ossa, Ov. M. 2, 336: portus Velinos, Verg. A. 6, 366: cibos, Col. 8, 8, 1: vinum generosum et lene, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 18: animi neque admirantur neque requirunt rationes earum rerum, quas semper vident, Cic. N. D. 2, 38, 96: causam tam facilis eventus, Front. Strat. 3, 1, 2; cf. causam, Ov. M. 10, 388: vera, Lucr. 1, 640: tua facta, Ov. H. 6, 31: mea facta, id. M. 13, 211: quaedam requisita se occultant, et eadem forte succurrunt, Quint. 11, 2, 7; cf. id. 8, prooem. § 30 Zumpt *N. cr.;* id. 5, 10, 121: quod si quis parum credat, apud ipsum (Lucilium) in nono requirat, id. 1, 7, 19.—With *dependent clause:* requireres, rogitares, quis esset, aut unde esset, etc., Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 48: (bestiae) ut requirant atque appetant, ad quas se applicent ejusdem generis animantes, Cic. Lael. 21, 81: illud quoque requisivi, quâ ratione, etc., id. Quint. 29, 88; cf. id. N. D. 1, 22, 60: requirunt, num aliquid, etc., Quint. 12, 9, 17: forsitan et, Priami fuerint quae fata, requiras, Verg. A. 2, 506: cum requisisset ubinam esset, Nep. Att. 10, 4: secum, cur sit bis rapta, requirit, Ov. M. 15, 233.—*Impers. pass.:* requiretur fortasse nunc, quemadmodum, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22. —*Absol.:* videmusne, ut pueri ... pulsi requirant et aliquid scire se gaudeant? Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48: subito res vetustas reddere se et offerre, nec tantum requirentibus, sed etiam sponte interim, Quint. 11, 2, 5: pande requirenti nomen terraeque tuumque, Ov. M. 4, 679.—**b.** Requirere ex or ab aliquo (aliquid), *to ask, demand, inquire any thing of a person; to question a person about any thing:* ex quibus requiram, quonam modo latuerint aut ubi, etc., Cic. Cael. 28, 67: si quis requirit cur Romae non sim, id. Att. 12, 40, 3; cf.: saepe ex me requiris, cur, etc., Tac. Or. 1: quoniam nihil ex te hi requirunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 38, 64; Quint. 1, 6, 31: facilia sunt ea, quae a me de Vatinio requiris, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19; cf.: ut id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras, id. ib. 1, 9, 19: illud mihi numquam in mentem venit a te requirere, id. Ac. 1, 1, 5: aliquid de antiquitate ab aliquo, Nep. Att. 20, 2.—**II.** In partic., with the accessory idea of need, *to ask for* something needed; *to need, want, lack, miss, be in want of, require* (syn. desidero): omnes hoc loco cives Romani vestram severitatem desiderant, vestram fidem implorant, vestrum auxilium requirunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: qui beatus est, non intellego, quid requirat, ut sit beatior, id. Tusc. 5, 8, 23: habuit, non habet: desiderat, requirit, indiget, id. ib. 1, 36, 87: isto bono utare, dum assit; cum absit, ne requiras: nisi forte adulescentes pueritiam, paulum aetate progressi adulescentiam debent requirere, id. Sen. 10, 33; id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: magnam res diligentiam requirebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: non ex liberis populis reges requiri, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: mala causa est quae requirit misericordiam, Publ. Syr. v. 312 Rib.: divitias, Tib. 1, 1, 41.—**b.** *Pass., to be required,* i. e. *to be requisite, necessary:* in hoc bello Asiatico virtutes animi magnae et multae requiruntur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64: haec in altercatione, Quint. 6, 3, 46: aliquae orationes ad cognoscendam litium rationem requiruntur, id. 10, 1, 23; Col. 1, 7, 1.—**B.** Transf., like desiderare, *to perceive to be wanting, to look in vain for, to miss:* qui (oculi) quocumque inciderunt, veterem consuetudinem fori et pristinum morem judiciorum requirunt, Cic. Mil. 1, 1: libertatem meam, id. Planc. 38, 93: et pacis ornamenta et subsidia belli, id. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: unum ἱστορικόν, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: Caesaris in se indulgentiam, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: quae nonnumquam requirimus, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: aliquid, Quint. 2, 10, 15: multos, Quos quondam vidi, Ov. M. 7, 515: vereor, ne desideres officium meum ... sed tamen vereor, ne litterarum a me officium requiras, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 1: in quo quidem majorum nostrorum saepe requiro prudentiam, id. Par. 1, 1, 7.—Hence, **rĕquīsītum**, i, *n.*, *P. a.*, as *subst.* (acc. to II.), *a want, need, requirement* (rare): ad requisita naturae, i.e. *to the calls,* Sall. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 59 (Hist. 1, 54 Dietsch); Spart. Car. 6.

***rĕquīsītĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [requiro], *a searching, examination:* historiae antiquioris, Gell. 18, 2, 6.

rĕquīsītum, i, v. requiro *fin.*

rĕquīsītus, a, um, *Part.* of requiro.

rēs, rei (rĕī with e long; *gen.*, Lucr. 2, 112; 548; 6, 918; *dat.*, id. 1, 688; 2, 236; rei, *gen.*, monosyl. at the end of the verse, Lucr. 3, 918; and in the middle of the verse, id. 4, 885, and Poët. ap. Lact. 6, 6), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. root ra- of reor, ratus; cf. Germ. Ding; Engl. thing, from denken, to think; prop., that which is thought of; cf. also λόγος, Lid. and Scott, 9], *a thing, object, being; a matter, affair, event, fact, circumstance, occurrence, deed, condition, case,* etc.; and sometimes merely = *something* (cf.: causa, ratio, negotium). **I.** In gen.: unde initum primum capiat res quaeque movendi, Lucr. 1, 383; cf. id. 1, 536: in partes res quaeque minutas Distrahitur, id. 2, 826: summe Sol, qui omnes res inspicis, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Trag. v. 321 Vahl.): versus, quos ego de Rerum Naturâ pangere conor, Lucr. 1, 25; cf. id. 1, 126; 5, 54: rerum natura creatrix, id. 2, 1117: divinarum humanarumque rerum, tum initiorum causarumque cujusque rei cognitio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (v. divinus): haeret haec res, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 182: profecto, ut loquor, ita res est, id. ib. 2, 1, 19: haud mentior, resque uti facta dico, id. ib. 2, 1, 23: de Alcumenâ ut rem teneatis rectius, id. ib. prol. 110: in tantis rebus (sc. in re publicâ defendendâ), Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4 et saep.: quo Averna vocantur nomine, id ab re Impositum est, quia sunt avibus contraria cunctis, *from the nature of the thing,* Lucr. 6, 740; cf. id. 6, 424; Liv. 1, 17: si res postulabit, *the condition of the case,* Cic. Lael. 13, 44: scaena rei totius haec, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3: fugam in se nemo convertitur Nec recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, *does his duty, stands his ground,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, res gerere, v. gero; hence, too, rerum scriptor, for *a historian,* v. scriptor, and cf. II. H. infra.—**B.** With *adj. of quality,* to express condition, etc.: illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit, *is bringing a bad business on himself,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171; so, res mala, *a wretched condition,* Sall. C. 20, 13; and more freq. in *plur.:* bonis tuis rebus meas res irrides malas, *circumstances, condition,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 45; id. Rud. 3, 3, 12: res secundae, *good fortune,* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30; cf. Liv. 3, 9: res prosperae, Nep. Dion, 6, 1; id. Eum. 5, 1: in secundissimis rebus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: adversae res, id. ib. 1, 26, 90; Hor. S. 2, 2, 136; 2, 8, 73: res belli adversae, Liv. 10, 6: res dubiae, Sall. C. 10, 2; 39, 3; Liv. 2, 50; 7, 30; v. bonus, florens, salvus, adversus, dubius, novus, arduus, etc.—Freq. in curses, etc.: in malam rem, *go to the bad,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 37; id. And. 2, 1, 17: malam rem hinc ibis? id. Eun. 3, 3, 30.—**C.** With an *adj.* in a periphrasis: abhorrens ab re uxoriâ, *matrimony,* Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: in arbitrio rei uxoriae, *dowry,* Cic. Off. 1, 15, 61: rem divinam nisi compitalibus ... ne faciat, *a religious act, act of worship, a sacrifice,* Cato, R. R. 5, 4: bellicam rem administrari majores nostri nisi auspicato noluerunt, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 76; Hor. C. 4, 3, 6: erat ei pecuaria res ampla et rustica, Cic. Quint. 3, 12: res rustica, *agriculture:* rei rusticae libro primo, Col. 11, 1, 2; id. 1, praef. § 19: liber, quem de rebus rusticis scripsi, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: navalis rei certamina, *naval battles,* Amm. 26, 3, 5: res militaris, Cic. Rab. Post. 1, 2: rei militaris gloria, id. Mur. 9, 22; Nep. Milt. 8, 4: res frumentaria, *forage,* Caes. B. C. 3, 16; id. B. G. 1, 23; 4, 7: armatae rei scientissimus, Amm. 25, 4, 7: peritus aquariae rei, id. 28, 2, 2: res judicaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 12, § 31: res ludicra, *play,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: uti rebus veneriis, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; Nep. Alc. 11, 4: res Veneris, Lucr. 2, 173; Ov. R. Am. 431; v. also familiaris, judiciaria, militaris, navalis, etc., and cf. II. G. infra.—**D.** With *pronouns* or *adjectives,* as an emphatic periphrase for the *neutr.:* ibi me inclamat Alcumena: jam ea res me horrore afficit, *this now,* Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 16; cf.: *De.* Estne hoc, ut dico? *Li.* Rectam instas viam: Ea res est, *it is even so,* id. As. 1, 1, 40: de fratre confido ita esse ut semper volui. Multa signa sunt ejus rei, *of it,* Cic. Att. 1, 10, 5: quos (μελιττῶνας) alii μελιττοτροφεῖα appellant, eandem rem quidam mellaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: sunt ex te quae scitari volo, Quarum rerum, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; cf. Caes. B. G. 3, 4: quibus de rebus quoniam nobis contigit ut aliquid essemus consecuti, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: quâ super re interfectum esse Hippotem dixisti? Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. superescit, p. 244: resciscet Amphitruo rem omnem, *every thing, all,* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 30: nulla res tam delirantes homines concinat cito, *nothing,* id. Am. 2, 2, 96; cf.: neque est ulla res, in quâ, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; 1, 5, 9; cf. also: sumptu ne parcas ullâ in re, quod ad valetudinem opus sit, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: magna res principio statim bello, *a great thing, a great advantage,* Liv. 31, 23 *fin.:* nil admirari prope res est una Solaque, quae, etc., *the only thing, only means,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1 et saep.—Emphatically with *sup.:* scilicet rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma, *the most beautiful thing in the world,* Verg. G. 2, 534; Quint. 1, 12, 16 Spald. p. 81.—Of persons, etc.: est genus hominum, qui esse primos se omnium rerum volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: maxime rerum, Ov. H. 9, 107; cf.: maxima rerum Roma, Verg. A. 7, 602; Ov. M. 13, 508: fortissima rerum animalia, id. ib. 12, 502: pulcherrime rerum, id. H. 4, 125; id. A. A. 1, 213; id. M. 8, 49: dulcissime rerum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4.—**E.** In adverb. phrases: e re natâ melius fieri haud potuit, *after what has happened,* Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 8: pro re natâ, *according to circumstances,* Cic. Att. 7, 8, 2; 14, 6, 1: pro tempore et pro re, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: factis benignus pro re, *according to circumstances,* Liv. 7, 33, 3; Sall. J. 50, 2: pro re pauca loquar, Verg. A. 4, 337; Lucr. 6, 1280: ex re et ex tempore, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 3: e re respondi, Cat. 10, 8.

II. In partic. **A.** Pregn., *an actual thing, the thing itself, reality, truth, fact;* opposed to appearance, mere talk, the mere name of a thing: ecastor, re experior, quanti facias uxorem tuam, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 10: desiste dictis nunc jam miseram me consolari: Nisi quid re praesidium apparas, etc., id. Rud. 3, 3, 21: rem ipsam loqui, Ter. And. 1, 2, 31: rem fabulari, Plaut. Trin 2, 4, 87: nihil est aliud in re, *in fact,* Liv. 10, 8, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: se ipsa res aperit, Nep. Paus. 3, 7: ex re decerpere fructus, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79; opp. verbum, vox, opinio, spes, nomen, etc.: rem opinor spectari oportere, non verba, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 32; cf.: te rogo, ut rem potiorem oratione ducas, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5: non modo res omnes, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1: qui hos deos non re, sed opinione esse dicunt, id. N. D. 3, 21, 53: Peripateticos et Academicos nominibus differentes, re congruentes, id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quod nos honestum, illi vanum ... verbis quam re probabilius vocant, Quint. 3, 8, 22; Sen. Ep. 120, 9: eum, tametsi verbo non audeat, tamen re ipsâ de maleficio suo confiteri, id. Rosc. Am. 42, 123; cf. Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 15: vides quantum distet argumentatio tua ab re ipsâ atque a veritate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.—Hence, *abl. sing.*, often strengthened by verâ (sometimes as one word, reverâ), *in fact, really, in truth, indeed, in reality:* haec ille, si verbis non audet, re quidem verâ palam loquitur, Cic. Quint. 17, 56; so, re quidem verâ, id. Clu. 19, 54; id. Sest. 7, 15: re autem verâ, id. Fam. 1, 4, 2; and simply re verâ, id. Quint. 2, 7; id. Div. 2, 54, 110; id. Balb. 3, 7: re verâque, Lucr. 2, 48; cf.: et re verâ, *indeed, in fact,* Cic. Fam. 3, 5, 1; Liv. 33, 11, 3; 35, 31, 12; 36, 6, 1; Nep. Ages. 2, 3; id. Phoc. 3, 3; Curt. 3, 13, 5; 4, 16, 19; Val. Max. 9, 13, ext. 1; Just. 5, 1, 8; 12, 13, 10; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 1.—**B.** *Effects, substance, property, possessions:* mihi Chrysalus Perdidit filium, me atque rem omnem Meam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 26; cf.: *Ph.* Habuitne rem? *Ly.* Habuit. *Ph.* Qui eam perdidit ... Mercaturamne an venales habuit, ubi rem perdidit? id. Trin. 2, 2, 49 sq.: quibus et re salvâ et perditâ profueram, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27: rem talentum decem, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 46; Juv. 3, 16: avidior ad rem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: rem facere, *to make money,* Cic. Att. 2, 2, 12: res eos jampridem, fides deficere nuper coepit, id. Cat. 2, 5,

10: qui duo patrimonia accepisset remque praeterea bonis et honestis rationibus auxisset, id. Rab. Post. 14, 38: libertino natum patre et in tenui re, *in narrow circumstances*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20 et saep.; v. also familiaris.—In *plur.*: quantis opibus, quibus de rebus, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 396 Vahl.): privatae res, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5.—**2.** Hence, law t. t., *whatever may be the subject of a right*, whether corporeal or incorporeal (v. Sandars, Introd. to Just. Inst. p. 42 sqq.): res corporales, Just. Inst. 2, 2, 1 sq.; Gai. Inst. 2, 12; Dig. 1, 8, 1: res in patrimonio, res extra patrimonium, Just. Inst. 2, 1 pr.; Gai. Inst. 2, 1: res sanctae, Just. Inst. 2, 1, 10; v. also mancipium, privatus, etc.—**C.** *Benefit, profit, advantage, interest, weal:* res magis quaeritur, quam, etc., Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 6: melius illi consulas quam rei tuae, id. Cist. 1, 1, 98: haec tuâ re feceris, *to your advantage*, id. Capt. 2, 2, 46.—Most freq. with the prepositions *in, ex, ob, ab*, etc.: quasi istic minor mea res agatur quam tua, *is interested, affected*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113 (v. ago): si in rem tuam esse videatur, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 2: vide si hoc in rem deputas, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: quod in rem recte conducat tuam, id. Capt. 2, 3, 26: si in remst utrique, Ter. And. 3, 3, 14: quid mihi melius est, quid magis in rem est, quam? etc., *useful*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1: tamen in rem fore credens universos adpellare, Sall. C. 20, 1: omnia quae in rem videbantur esse, Curt. 6, 2, 21: ad conparanda ea quae in rem erant, Liv. 30, 4, 6: imperat quae in rem sunt, id. 26, 44, 7; 22, 3, 2: ex tuâ re non est, ut ego emoriar, *for your advantage*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 102: *An.* Non pudet Vanitatis? *Do.* Minime, dum ob rem, *to the purpose, with advantage*, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41: ob rem facere, *usefully, with advantage* or *profit*, Sall. J. 31, 5: subdole blanditur, ab re Consulit blandiloquentulus, *contrary to his interest*, i. e. *to his injury*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12 Brix ad loc.: haud id est ab re aucupis, id. As. 1, 3, 71: haec haud ab re duxi referre, Liv. 8, 11, 1: non ab re esse Quinctio visum est interesse, etc., id. 35, 32, 6; Plin. 27, 8, 35, § 57; Suet. Aug. 94; Gell. 18, 4, 6; 1, 26, 4; Macr. S. 1, 4, 19.—**D.** *Cause, reason, ground, account;* only in the connection eâ (hac) re, and eam ob rem, adverb., *therefore, on that account:* eâ re tot res sunt, ubi bene deicias, Cato, R. R. 158, 2: hac re nequeunt ex omnibus omnia gigni, Quod, etc., Lucr. 1, 172; cf.: illud eâ re a se esse concessum, quod, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111: patrem exoravi. tibi ne noceat, neu quid ob eam rem succenseat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 39; cf.: quoi rei? *for what purpose?* id. As. 3, 2, 43; id. Poen. 2, 3, 3.—Hence (by uniting into one word) the causal adverbs quare and quamobrem, v. h. vv.—**E.** *An affair, matter of business, business:* cum et de societate inter se multa communicarent et de totâ illâ ratione atque re Gallicanâ, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: rem cum aliquo transigere, id. Clu. 13, 39.—Hence, transf., in gen.: res alicui est cum aliquo, *to have to do with any one*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84; id. Sest. 16, 37; id. Fam. 9, 20, 2; Caes. B. G. 7, 77; cf.: famigeratori res sit cum damno et malo, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 182 Brix ad loc.—Also without a *dat.:* quoniam cum senatore res est, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 3; esp., in mal. part.: rem habere cum aliquo or aliquâ, *to have to do with any one*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 35; id. Merc. 3, 1, 37; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 39; 58.—Ellipt.: jam biennium est, quom mecum rem coepit, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 15.—**F.** *A case in law, a lawsuit, cause, suit* (more gen. than causa): ubi res prolatae sunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10: res agi, id. Men. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 4, 13: quibus res erat in controversiâ, ea vocabatur lis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 93; cf. (prob. in allusion to this legal form): tot homines . . . statuere non potuisse, utrum diem tertium an perendinum . . . rem an litem dici oporteret, Cic. Mur. 12, 27; cf. also: quarum rerum litium causarum condixit pater patratus, etc., an ancient formula, Liv. 1, 32: de rebus ab aliquo cognitis judicatisque dicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 118: pecunias capere ob rem judicandam, id. Fin. 2, 16, 54: si res certabitur olim, Hor. S. 2, 5, 27; 1, 10, 15; 1, 9, 41; id. Ep. 1, 16, 43: tractu temporis futurum, ut res pereat, Dig. 3, 3, 12: rem differre, ib. 43, 30, 3: res judicata dicitur, quae finem controversiarum pronuntiatione judicis accipit, ib. 42, 1, 1 et saep.—**G.** *An affair*, esp. *a battle, campaign, military operations;* in phrase rem (or res) gerere: res gesta virtute, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 66: ut res gesta est ordine narrare, Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 3: his rebus gestis, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: res gerere, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 33: rem bene gerere, id. ib. 1, 8, 1; Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 13: comminus rem gerunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: res gestae, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 7; 2, 1, 251: adversus duos simul rem gerere, Liv. 21, 60: rem male gerere, Nep. Them. 3, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 74: in relatione rerum ab Scythis gestarum, Just. 2, 1, 1; cf.: rem agere, Hor. S. 1, 9, 4; id. A. P. 82: ante rem, *before the battle*, Liv. 4, 40: cum Thebanis sibi rem esse existimant, Nep. Pel. 1, 3; Cic. Sest. 16, 37.—**H.** *Acts, events*, as the subject of narration, *a story, history:* res in unam sententiam scripta, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 20: cui lecta potenter erit res, Hor. A. P. 40; id. S. 1, 10, 57; id. Ep. 1, 19, 29: in medias res auditorem rapere, id. A. P. 148; 310: agitur res in scaenis, id. ib. 179; cf.: numeros animosque secutus, non res, id. Ep. 1, 19, 25; Phaedr. 5, 1, 12: sicut in rebus ejus (Neronis) exposuimus, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199: litterae, quibus non modo res omnis, sed etiam rumores cognoscamus, Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1: res populi Romani perscribere, Liv. praef. § 1: res Persicae, *history*, Nep. Con. 5, 4; id. Cat. 3, 2.—**K.** Res publica, also as one word, respublica, *the common weal, a commonwealth, state, republic* (cf. civitas); also, *civil affairs, administration*, or *power*, etc.: qui pro republicâ, non pro suâ obsonat, Cato ap. Ruf. 18, p. 210; cf.: erat tuae virtutis, in minimis tuas res ponere. de re publicâ vehementius laborare, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3: dummodo ista privata sit calamitas et a rei publicae periculis sejungatur, id. Cat. 1, 9; cf.: si re publicâ non possis frui, stultum est nolle privatâ, id. Fam. 4, 9, 4: egestates tot egentissimorum hominum nec privatas posse res nec rem publicam sustinere, id. Att. 9, 7, 5 (v. publicus); Cato ap. Gell. 10, 14, 3: auguratum est, rem Romanam publicam summam fore, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: quo utiliores rebus suis publicis essent, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 155: commutata ratio est rei totius publicae, id. Att. 1, 8, 4: pro republicâ niti, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 *fin.:* merere de republicâ, Plaut. Am. prol. 40: de re publicâ disputatio . . . dubitationem ad rem publicam adeundi tollere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: oppugnare rem publicam, id. Cael. 1, 1; id. Har. Resp. 8, 15; id. Sest. 23, 52: paene victâ re publicâ, id. Fam. 12, 13, 1: delere rem publicam, id. Sest. 15, 33; Lact. 6, 18, 28.—Esp. in the phrase e re publicâ, *for the good of the State, for the public benefit:* senatûs consultis bene et e re publicâ factis, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: ea si dicam non esse e re publicâ dividi, id. Fam. 13, 8, 2; id. Mil. 5, 14; Liv. 8, 4, 12; 25, 7, 4; 34, 34, 9; Suet. Rhet. 1 *init.*—Post-class. and rare, also ex republicâ, Gell. 6, 3, 47; 11, 9, 1; but exque is used for euphony (class.): id eum recte atque ordine exque re publicâ fecisse, Cic. Phil. 3, 15, 38; 5, 13, 36; 10, 11, 26.—In *plur.:* eae nationes respublicas suas amiserunt, C. Gracch. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 286 Müll.: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44: circuitus in rebus publicis commutationum, id. ib. 1, 29, 45 et saep.—**2.** Sometimes simply res, *the State* (in the poets, and since the Aug. per. in prose): unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 (Ann. v. 313 Vahl.): hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam sistet, Verg. A. 6, 858; cf.: nec rem Romanam tam desidem umquam fuisse, Liv. 21, 16; 1, 28: parva ista non contemnendo majores nostri maximam hanc rem fecerunt, id. 6, 41 *fin.:* Romana, Hor. C. S. 66; id. Ep. 1, 12, 25; Ov. M. 14, 809; Sall. C. 6, 3; cf.: ut paulo ante animum inter Fidenatem Romanamque rem ancipitem gessisti, Liv. 1, 28 *fin.:* Albana, id. 1, 6.—In *plur.:* res Asiae evertere, Verg. A. 3, 1: custode rerum Caesare, Hor. C. 4, 15, 17; cf.: res sine discordiâ translatae, Tac. H. 1, 29; so (also in Cic.), rerum potiri, v. potior.—**L.** Res novae, *political changes, a revolution*, etc.; v. novus.

rĕsăcro, āre, v. resecro.

* **rĕ-saevĭo,** īre, *v. n., to rage again*, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 103.

* **rĕsălūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [resaluto], *a greeting* or *salutation in return*, Suet. Ner. 37 *fin.*

rĕ-sălūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to greet* or *salute in return, return a salutation*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 106; Mart. 5, 21, 3; 5, 57, 2; 10, 70, 5; Petr. 44, 10; Sen. Tranq. 12; Vulg. Gen. 43, 27.

rĕ-salvāre, *v. a., to save again, redeem:* animam suam, Hier. Ep. 98, 21 *fin.:* resalvati ex monte Zion, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 31, 1.

rĕ-sānesco, nŭi, 3, *v. inch. n., to grow sound again, to heal again;* trop.: error animi, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 9; Lact. 5, 2, 6.

rĕ-sāno, āre, *v. a., to make sound again, to heal again* (post-class.); trop.: impios, Lact. 4, 20, 1; cf. id. 5, 22 *fin.:* phreneticos symphonia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 926; 3, § 224.

rĕ-sarcĭo, no *perf.*, sartum, 4, *v. a., to patch* or *mend again; to repair, restore* (rare; not in Cic.; cf. sarcio). **I.** Lit.: discidit vestem? resarcietur, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41; Tib. 1, 10, 61: fracta juga vitium, Col. 11, 2, 38: tecta, Liv. 45, 28: locum, i. e. *to fill up again*, Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.—**II.** Trop. (cf. compenso): si quid esset in bello detrimenti acceptum, id brevi tempore resarciri, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ut et jacturam capitis amissi restituat et quaestum resarciat, Col. 11, 1, 28: damnum liberalitate, Suet. Claud. 6.

* **rĕ-sarrĭo,** īre, *v. a., to hoe again:* campos, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183 (Jahn, reseverunt).

rē-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3, *v. a., to cut off, cut loose, cut* or *break down; to cut* or *tear open* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: pontem, i. e. *to break down*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; 4, 19 *fin.*; 6, 29; 7, 35; 7, 58 *fin.*; Nep. Milt. 3, 4; Liv. 2, 10; Flor. 3, 10, 3: vallum ac loricam falcibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 86 *fin.:* pluteos, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 95, 22: cameras tectorum, Front. Strat. 3, 4, 6: tecta domusque in usum novae classis, Flor. 2, 15, 10: caelum, Verg. G. 1, 280; id. A. 6, 583: tenuem vestem e membris, Tib. 1, 10, 61: vestes, Claud. B. Gild. 136: decreta, Suet. Calig. 3: ense teli latebram penitus, *to cut open*, Verg. A. 12, 390: vulnera, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 63; Flor. 3, 23, 4; Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 9: pectora ferro, Stat. Th. 11, 507: rescisso palato, Luc. 4, 328: plagam, Flor. 4, 2, 72: venam, *to open*, Col. 6, 30, 5; 7, 10, 2; and poet.: obductos annis luctus, Ov. M. 12, 543: an male sarta Gratia nequidquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 32; imitated by Petronius: ne inter initia coëuntis gratiae recentem cicatricem rescinderet, Petr. 113, 8.—**B.** Meton., *to open:* vias, Lucr. 2, 406: locum praesidiis firmatum atque omni ratione obvallatum, Cic. Agr. 2, 1, 3: ferro summum Ulceris os, Verg. G. 3, 453; Col. 7, 5, 10; cf.: latentia vitia (corresp. to aperire), Quint. 9, 2, 93.—**II.** Trop., *to annul, abolish, abrogate, repeal, rescind* a law, decree, agreement, etc.: mihi non videtur, quod sit factum legibus, Rescindi posse, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 16: acta M. Antonii rescidistis, leges refixistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5; so, acta, id. ib. 2, 42, 109; 13, 3, 5; Liv. 26, 31; Suet. Caes. 82; id. Claud. 11; Flor. 3, 23, 2: acta deûm, Ov. M. 14, 784: jussa Jovis, id. ib. 2, 678: constitutiones senatûs, Suet. Tib. 33: concilia habita, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31: totam triennii praeturam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 57, § 140: rescindere et irritas facere omnes istius injurias, id. ib. 2, 2, 26, § 63: res judicatas, id. Sull. 22, 63; cf. judicium, id. Planc. 4, 10: judicia, Suet. Claud. 29: ambitiosas Centumvir. sententias, id. Dom. 8: pactiones, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: testamenta mortuorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; Quint. 5, 2, 1; Suet. Calig. 38: foedus turpe, Vell. 2, 90, 3.—Poet.: aevi leges validas, Lucr. 5, 58: beneficium suum insequenti injuriâ, Sen. Ben. 3, 13: verbum Dei, Vulg. Marc. 7, 13.

rēscĭo, īre, v. rescisco *init.*

rē-scisco, īvi or ii, ītum, 3 (the primitive form, rescio, is assumed by Gell. 2, 19, 4, but is not confirmed by any example), *v. inch. n., to learn, find out, ascertain* a thing (qs. bringing it again to light from concealment; cf. reperio; mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Ter.). **1.** In *tempp. press.:* omnia omnes ubi resciscunt, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 27 sq.; Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 29; id. As. 3, 3, 153; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 28 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 3, 26;

id. Heaut. 4, 2, 3; 4, 3, 19 et saep.—**2.** In *tempp. perf.:* ea Lucani ubi resciverunt, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 7; Naev. and Cato ap. Gell. l. l.; Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 40; id. Cist. 1, 3, 48; id. Capt. 5, 1, 25; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 12 et saep.; Ter. And. 2, 2, 3; 3, 2, 14; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 47; id. Ad. 5, 3, 5: cum id rescierit, * Cic. Off. 3, 23, 91; Caes. B. G. 1, 28; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; Liv. 41, 22; Suet. Calig. 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 227; Ov. M. 2, 424: rescierunt, Nep. Paus. 3, 4: resciit, id. Dat. 2, 4: rescituros, id. Eum. 8, 6: rescitum iri, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 45.

rēscissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rescindo, II.], *a making void, annulling, rescinding, rescission* (in jurid. and eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: prioris decreti, Dig. 50, 9, 5: emptionis, ib. 43, 24, 11 *fin.:* emancipationis, ib. 37, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop.: mortis, Tert. Res. Carn. 57, 5; cf. id. adv. Marc. 2, 7.

rescissōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.; cf. rescissio]; in jurid. Lat., *of* or *pertaining to abrogating, revoking,* or *rescinding, rescissory:* actio, Dig. 4, 6, 28 *fin.*— As *subst.:* **rescissōrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = rescissoria actio, Dig. 39, 5, 21.

rescissus, a, um, *Part.* of rescindo.

rē-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To write back* or *in return, to reply in writing* (freq. and class.). **A.** In gen.: antemeridianis tuis litteris heri statim rescripsi: nunc respondeo vespertinis, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 1; so, cui rei, id. ib. 5, 12, 3; 13, 21, 1; cf.: litterae mihi redditae sunt a Pompeio . . . ei statim rescripsi, non me quaerere, etc., id. ib. 8, 1, 2: ad eam (epistulam) rescribam igitur, id. ib. 4, 16, 1: ad litteras, id. ib. 14, 21, 1: ad ea, quae requisieras, id. ib. 12, 21; cf.: tibi ad ea quae quaeris, id. Fam. 1, 9, 2: ad Trebatium, id. Att. 7, 17, 4: Pompeius rescripserat, sese, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 19: tibi meam (epistulam), quam ad eum rescripseram, misi, Cic. Att. 13, 6, 3: debes hoc etiam rescribere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 30: rescribere veteribus orationibus, *to write against, reply to,* ἀντιγράφειν, Quint. 10, 5, 20; so, orationibus, Suet. Caes. 73: oratorum actionibus, id. Calig. 53: cujus libris de Orthographiā, id. Gram. 19; cf.: rescripta Bruto de Catone, id. Aug. 85: nil mihi rescribas, Ov. H. 1, 2: non rescribendi gloria visa levis, id. ib. 17, 2: orationem, Tac. A. 4, 34 (in Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3, descriptos is the true read.).—**B.** In partic. **1.** Polit. and jurid. t. t., of emperors or lawyers, *to answer in writing* a petition or legal question; *to give a rescript* or *a judicial decision:* Tiberio pro cliente Graeco petenti rescripsit (Augustus), non aliter se daturum quam si, etc., Suet. Aug. 40; 45; 51; id. Tib. 30; 32; id. Claud. 5; id. Ner. 40; Dig. 1, 16, 4 *fin.;* ib. 18, 1, 71 al.—Hence, **rēscriptum,** i, *n.*, *subst.*, *an imperial rescript,* Tac. A. 6, 15 (9): quaesitum est, an adversus rescriptum principis provocari possit, Dig. 49, 1, 1: quod et Herennio Modestino studioso meo de Dalmatiā consulenti rescripsi, ib. 47, 2, 53, § 20; 40, 4, 46; 40, 7, 29 al.—**2.** In account-books, *to make an entry* per contra; *to place to one's credit;* hence, i. q. *to pay back, repay:* illud mihi Argentum rursum jube rescribi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 29; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34: qui de residuis CCCC. HS. CC. praesentia solverimus, reliqua rescribamus, *will place to his credit, will pay hereafter,* Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1: dictantis, quod tu numquam rescribere possis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 76: Darios, Aus. Ep. 5, 23.—**II.** *To write over again, write anew* (not ante-Aug.): Pollio Asinius parum diligenter compositos putat (Caesaris commentarios), existimatque rescripturum et correcturum fuisse, i. e. *to revise* (syn. retractare), Suet. Caes. 56: actiones, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7; cf. id. ib. 7, 9, 5; 8, 21, 6.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to enroll anew, to re-enlist:* rescriptae ex eodem milite novae legiones, Liv. 9, 10.—**3.** In milit. lang., *to transfer* from one kind of troops to another: Caesarem decimam legionem ad equum rescribere, Caes. B. G. 1, 42 *fin.*

rēscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rescribo, I. B. 1.]; in jurid. Lat. for rescriptum, *an imperial rescript,* Dig. 1, 18, 8 sq.

rēscriptum, i, *n.*, v. rescribo, I. B. 1.

rēscriptus, a, um, *Part.* of rescribo.

rē-sculpo, psi, 3, *v. a.*, *to carve* or *form again;* trop., *to restore, renew* (eccl. Lat.): crimen, Tert. adv. Psych. 5: lineam, Prud. Psych. praef. 51.

rĕsĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [reseco], *fit to be cut away* (late Lat.): perfidiae excessus, Cassiod. Var. 2, 41.

rĕsĕcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cutting off* (late Lat.); trop.: peccatorum, Salv. Gub. D. 7, 22.

rĕ-sĕco, cŭi, ctum (resecavi, Symm. Ep. 10, 73: resecata, Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 11 *fin.*), 1, *v. a.*, *to cut loose, cut off* (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.; cf. praecido). **I.** Lit.: ut linguae scalpello resectae liberarentur, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: os, id. Leg. 2, 22, 55: palpebras, id. Pis. 19, 43: enodes truncos, Verg. G. 2, 78: radices, Ov. M. 7, 264: longos ferro capillos, id. ib. 11, 182: de tergore partem Exiguam, id. ib. 8, 650: barba resecta, id. Tr. 4, 10, 58: alas, id. R. Am. 701: extremam partem imam unguis ad vivum, *to the quick,* Col. 6, 12, 3; 5, 9, 15: ungues, Val. Max. 3, 2, 15.—**II.** Trop., *to cut off, curtail; to check, stop, restrain:* quod aiunt, nimia resecari oportere, naturalia relinqui (shortly after, circumcidere and amputare), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 57; cf. id. ib. 4, 20, 46: quae resecanda erunt, non patiar ad perniciem civitatis manere, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: libidinem, id. Att. 1, 18, 2: audacias et libidines, id. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 208: crimina quaedam cum primā barbā, Juv. 8, 166: spatio brevi Spem longam reseces, Hor. C. 1, 11, 7; cf.: haec (dicta), Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 4; Juv. 8, 166: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi qui haec subtilius disserunt, i. e. *nor do I take this in too strict a sense,* Cic. Lael. 5, 18 (v. supra, I.): de vivo aliquid erat resecandum, *was to be cut from the quick,* id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118.

rĕ-sĕcro (re-sacro, Nep. Alcib. 6 *fin.*), āre, *v. a.* **I.** *To pray* or *beseech again, to implore repeatedly* (ante-class.): resecroque, mater, quod dudum obsecraveram, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 4; so, with obsecro, id. Pers. 1, 1, 49.—**II.** *To free from a curse:* Eumolpidae sacerdotes rursus resacrare sunt coacti, qui eum devoverant, Nep. Alcib. 6, 5; cf. Fest. pp. 280 and 281 Müll.

rĕsectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [reseco], *a cutting off, trimming, pruning* of plants, Col. 4, 29, 4; 4, 32, 4; 4, 24, 16.

rĕsectus, a, um, *Part.* of reseco.

rĕsĕcūtus, a, um, v. resequor.

rĕsēda, ae, *f.*, *a plant:* Reseda alba, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 106, § 131.

rĕ-sēdo, āre, *v. a.*, *to assuage, heal* (very rare); with *dat.:* morbis, Plin. 27, 12, 106, § 131 (the words of a charm).

rĕsegmĭna, um, *n.* [reseco], *clippings, parings:* unguium, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 5: papyri amputare, id. 13, 12, 23, § 77.

* **rĕ-sēmĭno,** āre, *v. a.*, *to sow again;* poet., *to beget* or *produce again, reproduce:* se (phoenix), Ov. M. 15, 392.

rĕ-sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3 (occurring only in the *perf.* and *part. perf.*), *v. dep. a.*, *to follow* in speaking, i. e. *to answer, reply to* one (poet.): Nereis his contra resecuta Crataeide natam, Ov. M. 13, 749: Pallada talibus dictis, id. ib. 6, 36: rogantem his, id. ib. 8, 863. — Of an echo: solatur nostras Echo resecuta querelas, Aus. Ep. 25, 68; cf.: gemitum querelis, id. Epigr. 99, 3.

rĕsĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. resero], *able to unlock* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 1.

* **rĕsĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *an unlocking, opening:* voluminis ipsius operisque, Sid. Ep. 9, 11.

1. rĕ-sĕro, sēvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *plant again; to plant* with any thing, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; Col. 4, 33, 3; 3, 11, 2; Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183.

2. rĕ-sĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [3. sero], *to unlock, unclose, open* (syn.: recludo, pando, aperio; class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: hi domos suas claudunt aut reserant, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49; so, fores, Tib. 1, 2, 18; 1, 8, 60; Ov. M. 10, 384: valvas, id. ib. 4, 761: postes, Tib. 1, 2, 31: limina, Verg. A. 7, 613: januam, Ov. F. 2, 455: carcerem, id. Am. 3, 2, 77; cf.: portas hosti, id. A. A. 3, 577: illi moenia, id. M. 8, 61: claustra, Sil. 7, 334: Italiam exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 7, 1, 2 (cf. also Italiam, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin.* ex conj.): urbem reserare et pandere portas, Verg. A. 12, 584: infernas sedes (with recludere), id. ib. 8, 244: aures, Liv. 40, 8 *fin.:* pectus, Ov. M. 6, 663: latebras insidiarum, Amm. 14, 11, 9: urbem, *to take by storm,* id. 15, 8, 19.—Poet.: simulac species patefacta est verna diei Et reserata viget genetabilis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to open, lay open, unclose:* nos ausi reserare . . . , Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 51, 171 (Ann. v. 226 Vahl.): nec ita claudenda res est familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, nec ita reseranda, ut pateat omnibus, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 55: obsaepta diutinā servitute ora reseramus, Plin. Pan. 66 *fin.:* ubi, Jane biceps, longum reseraveris annum, *open, begin,* Ov. P. 4, 4, 23; cf.: aperire annum fastosque reserare (as consul), Plin. Pan. 58, 4: emicuit reserata dies, Val. Fl. 1, 655.—**B.** In partic., *to disclose, reveal* something unknown: oracula mentis, Ov. M. 15, 145: secreta, Val. Fl. 2, 438: futura, Sil. 7, 436: operta animi, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 17: commissa, Petr. poët. Fragm. 28, 6.

rĕ-servo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to keep back, save up,* qs. for future use; *to reserve* (very freq. and class.; cf. repono); constr.: *aliquid* (*aliquem*) *ad aliquid, in aliquid, alicui,* with a terminal *adv.* or *absol.* (α) With *ad:* reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, Caes. B. C. 1, 36: philosophorum libros sibi ad Tusculani requiem atque otium, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 224; id. Sull. 28, 77: aliquid ad testes, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 82: vitam suam ad incertissimam spem, id. Sest. 22, 50: hoc consilium ad extremum, Caes. B. G. 3, 3 *fin.:* ad ejus periculum legiones, id. B. C. 1, 2: consulem non ad vitam suam sed ad salutem vestram, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: te ad aliquod severius judicium, id. Or. in Tog. Cand. (tom. ii. 1, p. 523 Orell.): vos ad eam rem, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: testem ad extremum, id. Caecin. 10, 28: nonne et hominem ipsum ad dubia rei publicae tempora reservandum? id. Font. 19, 42 (15, 32): utinam ad illa tempora me fortuna reservavisset! id. Off. 2, 21, 75: se ad majora, Verg. A. 4, 368.—(β) With *in:* inimicitiasque in aliud tempus reservare, Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47: poenas praesentis fraudis in diem, id. Cael. 24, 59: partem (stercoris) in pratum, Cato, R. R. 29: aliquem in aliud tempus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; id. B. C. 3, 60: aliquos in unum pugnae laborem, Liv. 7, 7.—(γ) With *dat.:* natura reservans semina rebus, Lucr. 1, 614: illorum esse praedam atque illis reservari, Caes. B. G. 5, 34: causam a judicibus praetermissam ipsis (decemviris), Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 12: scientiam rei mihi, id. Or. 48, 160: tibi se peritura Pergama, Ov. M. 13, 168: cetera praesenti sermoni, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 1; id. Mur. 21, 45: ista judicia melioribus meis rebus, Liv. 3, 51: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: me Minucio et Salvio, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 21: nos reipublicae, Liv. 25, 6: te non urbi sed carceri, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9: cui te exitio, Verg. A. 5, 625: incolumem Pallanta mihi si fata reservant, id. ib. 8, 575: se judiciis posterorum, Quint. 11, 1, 10: supplicia alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 121.—* (δ) With a terminal *adv.:* quid hoc homine facias? aut quo civem importunum reserves? Cic. Sest. 13, 29.—(ε) With a simple object, *to keep from perishing, to save, preserve* (very rare): vide ne, cum velis revocare tempus omnium reservandorum, cum qui servetur non erit, non possis, Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 2 Orell. *N. cr.;* cf.: partum reservare, Cels. 2, 8 *med.:* reservatis Haeduis atque Arvernis, Caes. B. G. 7, 89 *fin.:* hominem, Tac. H. 4, 42 *fin.:* gladiatores, Suet. Caes. 26: quaesitique tenax et qui quaesita reservent, Ov. M. 7, 657.

rĕsēs, ĭdis (*nom. sing.* does not occur), *adj.* [resideo], *that remains sitting, that stays behind, that remains;* also, *motionless, inactive, inert, unoccupied, idle, sluggish, lazy,* etc. (syn.: segnis, tardus, desidiosus; not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not found in Cic. or Cæs.): reses ignavus, quia residet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 280 Müll.; cf. Pac. and Afran. ap. Fest. p. 281 ib. (Trag. Rel. p. 66 Rib.; Com. Rel. p. 170 ib.); Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 213 Müll. dub.: aqua, *standing* or *stagnant water,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 8; cf. fluctus, *calm,* Claud. Epigr. 86, 2: caseus in corpore, *undigested* (opp. alibilis), Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3: plebs in urbe, *remaining,* Liv. 2, 32, 5: clamorem pugnantium crepitumque armorum exaudimus resides ipsi ac segnes, id. 25, 6; 6,

23; Verg. A. 6, 814; 7, 693: resides et desuetudine tardi, Ov. M. 14, 436; Phaedr. 5, 1, 7: praevertere amore Jam pridem resides animos, Verg. A. 1, 722: anni, *passed in inaction*, Claud. B. Get. praef. 1: nervi, *long untouched*, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 15.

rĕsex, ĕcis (only resecem and reseces occur), *m.* [reseco], *the stump of a vine-branch left in pruning*, = pollex, Col. 4, 21, 3; 3, 10, 15; 4, 24, 17; 5, 5, 11.

* **rĕ-sībĭlo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to hiss at*, Sid. Carm. 9, 83.

rĕ-sĭdĕo, sēdi, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [sedeo], *to sit back, remain sitting* anywhere (cf. resisto); *to remain behind, to remain, rest, linger, tarry, abide, reside* (syn. remaneo; class.). **I.** Lit.: sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animai, Lucr. 3, 398: piger pandi tergo residebat aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: in tergo, id. M. 10, 124; cf.: Acidis in gremio (latitans), *resting*, id. ib. 13, 787: in hoc facto de cautibus antro, *residing*, id. ib. 1, 575; cf.: Erycina Monte suo residens, id. ib. 5, 364: in villâ, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si te interfici jussero, residebit in re publicâ reliqua conjuratorum manus, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: corvus altâ arbore residens, Phaedr. 1, 13, 4 (but the correct read., Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9, is residamus; v. Madv. ad h. l.).—In *perf.*: Lydum patriis in terris resedisse, Tyrrheno datum novas ut conderet sedes, Tac. A. 4, 55: in oppido aliquo mallem resedisse, quoad arcesserer, Cic. Att. 11, 6, 2: erravitne viâ seu lassa resedit, Incertum, *remained behind*, Verg. A. 2, 739; cf.: fessus valle, id. ib. 8, 232: lassus in humo, Ov. A. A. 3, 3, 696: medio rex ipse resedit Agmine, id. M. 7, 102: orba resedit Exanimes inter natos natasque, id. ib. 6, 301: saxo resedit Pastor, id. Tr. 4, 1, 11.—*Act.* (very rare): dorsum meum residebat, App. M. 8, p. 209, 23.—**2.** *To sit up, assume a sitting posture* (late Lat.): et resedit qui erat mortuus, Vulg. Luc. 7, 15.—**B.** Meton., *to sit inactive, to remain idle* or *listless* (rare): artifex cum exprimere vellet Athamantis furorem Learcho filio praecipitato residentis poenitentiâ, *sitting listlessly subdued by remorse*, Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 140: miles residet, Petr. 112.—Hence, *act.*, *to keep* or *celebrate* a holiday: venter gutturque resident esuriales ferias (v. esurialis), Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 8.—*Pass.*: nec vero tam denicales (quae a nece appellatae sunt, quia residentur mortuis) quam ceterorum caelestium quieti dies Feriae nominarentur, *because they are kept in honor of the dead*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55 Creuz (codd. leg. residentur mortui; B. and K. resident mortui; cf. I. supra).—**II.** Trop., *to remain behind, remain, be left* (a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: resto, supersum); constr most freq., *in aliquâ re*: in corpore perspicuum est, vel exstincto animo vel elapso, nullum residere sensum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104; cf. id. Fam. 5, 16, 4: si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, periculum residebit, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31: ne quas inimicitias residere in familiis nostris arbitretur, id. Att. 14, 13, B. § 4; cf.: in vobis resident mores pristini, Plaut. Truc. prol. 7: qui ullas resedisse in te simultatis reliquias senserit, Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: si quid amoris erga me in te residet, id. Fam. 5, 5, 3: etiam nunc residet spes in virtute tuâ, id. ib. 12, 3, 2: quorum non in sententiâ solum, sed etiam in nutu residebat auctoritas, id. Sen. 17, 61: quorum in consilio pristinae residere virtutis memoria videtur, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—With *dat.*: cum horum tectis et sedibus residere aliquod bellum semper videtur, Cic. Dom. 23, 61.—With *apud*: apud me plus officii residere facile patior, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 2: hujus incommodi culpa ubi resideat, facilius possum existimare quam scribere, id. Att. 1, 17, 3: si qua (ira) ex certamine residet, Liv. 40, 7.—Business t. t., *to be* or *remain behind*, i. e. *to be unaccounted for, in default*: pecunia publica resedit apud aliquem, Dig. 8, 13, 4, § 3.

rĕ-sīdo, sēdi (in some MSS. also rĕsīdi), 3, *v. n.*, *to sit down, to settle* anywhere (class.). **I.** Lit.: residamus, si placet, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 9 Madv. *N. cr.*: in ripâ inambulantes, tum vero residentes, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: (aves) plurimum volant . . . cetera genera residunt et insistunt, Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 114: mediis residunt Aedibus, Verg. A. 8, 467: Siculis arvis, id. ib. 5, 702: residunt In partem, quae peste caret, id. ib. 9, 539: loci amoenitate captos in iisdem terris cum virgine resedisse, Just. 13, 7, 8.—Poet.: jam jam residunt cruribus asperae Pelles, *settle, gather*, Hor. C. 2, 20, 9.—In *perf.*: consessu exstructo resedit, Verg. A. 5, 290.—**B.** Transf., of things, *to settle* or *sink down, to sink, subside* (cf. consido and decido): si montes resedissent, Cic. Pis. 33, 82: (Nilus) residit iisdem quibus accrevit modis (opp. crescit), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57; Ov. M. 15, 272; cf.: maria in se ipsa residant (opp. tumescant), Verg. G. 2, 480; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67: residentibus flammis, Tac. A. 13, 57.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *to sink* or *settle down, to abate, grow calm, subside*: cum venti posuere omnisque repente resedit Flatus, Verg. A. 7, 27: sex mihi surgat opus numeris (i. e. in the hexameter), in quinque residat (i. e. in the pentameter), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27 (cf. Coleridge's "falling in melody back"): (poëma) apte et varie nunc attollebatur, nunc residebat, Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2: si contrarius ventus resedisset, id. ib. 6, 16, 12: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; cf.: Marcelli impetus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 2: impetus animorum ardorque, Liv. 26, 18, 10: ardor, Ov. M. 7, 76; cf.: sed propera ne vela cadant auraeque residant, id. A. A. 1, 373: irae, Liv. 2, 29: terror, id. 35, 38: bellum, Hor. C. 3, 3, 30; Verg. A. 9, 643: clandestinis nunciis Allobrogas sollicitat, quorum mentes nondum ab superiore bello resedisse sperabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 64, 7: longiore certamine sensim residere Samnitium animos, Liv. 10, 28: ardorem eum, qui resederat, excitare rursus, id. 26, 19: tumida ex ira corda, Verg. A. 6, 407.

rĕsĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [resideo], *that is left behind, that remains over and above, remaining, residuary*; *subst.*, *the remainder, residue, rest* (class.; cf.: reliquus, superstes): odium, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 20: sollicitudo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3: ex residuâ vetere simultate, Liv. 29, 37; cf. Suet. Calig. 15: irae bellorum, Liv. 1, 30; cf. bellum, Suet. Ner. 13: nomen libertatis (with reliqua umbra), Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 4: residuae integraeque etiam nunc (copiae), Suet. Oth. 9; cf.: manus Spartaci et Catilinae, id. Aug. 3; and: stirps horum, id. Vit. 1: quid potest esse in calamitate residui, quod, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 226; cf.: ne cui residui spiritus quicquam inesset, Suet. Tib. 62: residui nobilium, Tac. A. 11, 23: paucos comites residuos fortuna fecit, Just. 27, 2, 2; 7, 6, 2: residuum cibariorum, Suet. Galb. 7; cf.: nihil residuum crudelitatis, Flor. 3, 4, 2: residua diurni actûs conficere, Suet. Aug. 78.—**b.** In business lang., of a payment, *outstanding, due*: pecuniae, Cic. Clu. 34, 94; Liv. 33, 47; so, summae, Dig. 26, 7, 7, § 9: quid relatum, quid residuum sit, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59.—*Plur. subst.*: **rĕsĭdŭae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. pecuniae), *arrears, dues*: vectigalium, Suet. Aug. 101: lege Juliâ de residuis tenetur, qui publicam pecuniam delegatam in usum aliquem retinuit neque in eum consumpsit, Dig. 48, 13, 2; cf. ib. 48, 13, 5 and 16.

☞ In the fragment of Attius ap. Fest. p. 280 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 192 Rib.), perh. = reses, *slothful, inactive*; cf.: residuus quasi tardus, Placid. Gloss.

* **rĕsignācŭlum,** i, *n.* [resigno], *an unsealing*; trop., *a disclosure*: similitudinis, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10.

rĕsignātrix, īcis, *f.* [resignator], *she that unseals* or *opens*: arboris Eva, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1.

rĕ-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To unseal, open* (class.). **A.** Lit.: litteras, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 65; Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: testamenta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9; Dig. 28, 1, 23; 29, 3, 6: loculos, Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89.—Poet.: perjuria Graia resignat, *breaks through the faithless band*, Sil. 17, 426: (Mercurius) lumina morte resignat, *opens the eyes* of the dead when he is about to conduct to Orcus, Verg. A. 4, 244.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To annul, cancel, invalidate, rescind, destroy* (syn.: rescindere, dissolvere): tabularum fidem, Cic. Arch. 5, 9: ne quid ex constituti fide resignaret, *violate*, Flor. 4, 7, 14 Duker: pacta, Sil. 4, 790: jura leti (Mercurius), Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 90: quorum mors resignata est, Lact. 7, 22 *fin.*—**2.** *To disclose, reveal* (only poet.): venientia fata, Ov. F. 6, 535: hoc, quod latet, etc., Pers. 5, 28: verba, Mart. 9, 36, 5.—**II.** Ante-class. and in Hor. = rescribere (I. B. 2.), *to transfer* in an account; *to assign* to one: resignare antiqui dicebant pro rescribere, ut adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. p. 281, 31 Müll.: resignatum aes dicitur militi, cum ob delictum aliquod jussu tribuni militum, ne stipendium ei detur, in tabulas refertur. Signare enim dicebant pro scribere, id. pp. 284 and 285 ib.; Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 244.—Hence, *to give back, resign*, = reddere: laudo manentem (Fortunam): si celeres quatit Pennas, resigno quae dedit, Hor. C. 3, 29, 54: cuncta resigno, id. Ep. 1, 7, 34.

rĕ-sĭlĭo, ŭi (resiliit, Quadrig. ap. Prisc. p. 906 P.; resilivi, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 4), 4, *v. n.*, *to leap* or *spring back* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: (exit in terram) in Indiae fluminibus certum genus piscium, ac deinde resilit, Plin. 9, 19, 35, § 71: recedere sensim datur (oratoribus): Quidam et resiliunt, quod est plane ridiculum, Quint. 11, 3, 127: (ranae) saepe In gelidos resilire lacus, Ov. M. 6, 374: piratae in aquas suas, Flor. 3, 6, 6: velites ad manipulos, Liv. 30, 33 *fin.*: a taetro veneno, Lucr. 4, 685: polypus ab odore cunilae, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 195; 34, 8, 19, § 75.—**b.** Transf., of things as subjects, *to spring back, start back, rebound, recoil, retreat*, Lucr. 4, 347: juvenis ferit ora sarissâ. Non secus haec resilit, quam tecti a culmine grando, Ov. M. 12, 480: ignis ab ictu, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: (cervices) ab imposito nuper jugo, Flor. 4, 12, 2: resilire guttas, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 39: radii infracti, id. 2, 38, 38, § 103: vulvae tactu, id. 22, 13, 15, § 31: (Taurus mons) resilit ad Septentriones, *retreats, recedes*, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97: in spatium resilire manus breve vidit, *to shrink, contract*, Ov. M. 3, 677; cf.: (mamma) detracto alumno suo sterilescit ilico ac resilit, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 234.—**II.** Trop., *to recoil, start back, shrink from*: ubi scopulum offendis ejusmodi ut ab hoc crimen resilire videas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: instandum iis, quae placere intellexeris, resiliendum ab iis, quae non recipientur, Quint. 12, 10, 56: ut liceret resilire emptori, meliore conditione allatâ, *to withdraw, recede*, Dig. 18, 2, 9.

* **rĕ-simplĭcātus,** a, um, *Part.* [simplico], *doubled*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20.

rĕ-sīmus, a, um, *adj.*, *turned up, bent back*: nares (boum, simiarum), Col. 6, 1, 3; Ov. M. 14, 95: rostrum hippopotami, Plin. 8, 25, 39, § 95: labra canis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: renes, Cels. 4, 1: lamina, id. 8, 3: plaga, id. 7, 26, 2.

rēsīna, ae, *f.* [perh. kindr. with ῥητίνη], *resin, rosin*, Auct. B. Hisp. 33; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; 24, 6, 19, § 28; 24, 6, 22, § 32; Cato, R. R. 23, 3; Pall. 3, 25, 23; Mart. 3, 74, 4; 12, 32, 21: vinum quod resinâ conditum est, Cels. 4, 5, 29: resina terebinthina, *turpentine*, Col. 12, 20, 3.

rēsīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [resina], *resinous, resinaceous*: semen (rosmarini), Plin. 24, 11, 59, § 99.

rēsīnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *resinous*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 178; 2, 14, 207.

rēsīnātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *resined*: vinum, *seasoned* or *flavored with resin*, Mart. 3, 77, 8; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 46; Cels. 2, 24, 11; 2, 28, 5: juventus, *smeared with resin* (to remove the hair and make the skin smooth), Juv. 8, 114.

rēsīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of resin, gummy, resinous*: medicamina, Col. 12, 20, 3: ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 48: lentor, id. 13, 6, 12, § 54: odor, id. 27, 4, 10, § 26.—*Sup.*: pix Brutia (with pinguissima), Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; 24, 7, 23, § 37.

* **rēsīnŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little bit of gum*, as frankincense, Arn. 7, 233.

rĕ-sĭpĭo, ĕre, *v. a.* [sapio], *to savor, taste*, or *smack of* something; *to have a savor* or *flavor of* something (class.). **I.** Lit.: mustum resipit ferrum, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 3; cf. picem (uva), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18: quicquam (aqua), id. 31, 3, 22, § 37: quam minimum amaritudinis (taleolae), Col. 12, 48, 2.—**II.** Trop., *to smack of, savor of*: Epicurus homo non aptissimus ad jocandum, minimeque resipiens patriam, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: istae (comoediae) resipiunt stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3, 13.—* **2.** Pregn., *to taste well, have a good flavor*:

laboravi, ut insulsa resiperent, Aus. Idyll. Monos. 12 praef.

* **rēsipiscentĭa,** ae, *f.* [resipisco], a transl. of μετάνοια, *a change of mind, reformation, repentance*, Lact. 6, 24, 6.

rĕsĭpisco, īvi or ii (resipui, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; Afran. ap. Prisc. 897 P.; or Com. Rel. v. 16 Rib.; resipisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 34; resipisset, Cic. Sest. 38, 80; resipiit, Suet. Ner. 42), 3, *v. inch. n.* [resipio], *to recover one's senses, come to one's self again; to revive, recover* (class.): afferte aquam ... dum resipiscit ... Jam resipisti? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 24, and 35; Ter. And. 4, 2, 15; Suet. Tib. 73; id. Ner. 42; Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 84: multo omnium nunc me fortunatissimum Factum puto esse, gnate, quom te intellego Resipisse, *are returned to your senses, become reasonable*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 3; Afran. l. l.; Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1; id. Sest. 38, 80: ut tunc saltem resipiscerent, Liv. 36, 22; Tac. H. 4, 67 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 48: fessi resipiscimus aestu, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 17; Tert. Apol. 17: a diaboli laqueis, *escape*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 2, 26.

rĕsistentia, ae, *f.* [resisto], *resistance, opposition* (late Lat. for repugnantia), Aug. de Pecc. Mer. 2, 22.

rĕ-sisto, stiti, 3, *v. n.* **I.** *To stand back, remain standing* anywhere (cf. resideo); *to stand still, halt, stop, stay; to stay behind, remain, continue* (class.; less freq. than consistere). **A.** Lit.: dabo μέγα κακόν, nisi resistis ... Mane ... Mane atque asta, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 10; cf. id. Truc. 4, 2, 38; 41: Resiste! *Stop! Halt!* Ter. And. 2, 2, 7; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 10; Poët. ap. Sen. Ep. 89, 6: quaeso ubinam illic restitit miles modo? Plaut. Poen. 2, 22; cf.: ubi restiteras? id. Ps. 4, 1, 9: heus! heus! tibi dico, Chaerea, inquit, restiti, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 46; 2, 3, 12: ubi ille saepius appellatus aspexit ac restitit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; cf.: ad haec revocantis verba resistit, Ov. M. 1, 503: ad omnes municipiorum villarumque amoenitates, Tac. H. 2, 87: restitere Romani, tamquam caelesti voce jussi, Liv. 1, 12, 7: neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causâ ibi remansisset ... an inopiâ navium ibi restitisset, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: postero die cum duabus legionibus in occulto restitit, id. B. G. 7, 35: Jubam revocatum finitimo bello restitisse in regno, id. B. C. 2, 38: Vettius negabat, se umquam cum Curione restitisse, *that he had stopped* (to talk), Cic. Att. 2, 24, 2 (al. constitisse): nihil est ubi lapsi resistamus, id. Mur. 39, 84: hostes dat in fugam, sic ut omnino pugnandi causâ restiterit nemo, Caes. B. G. 5, 51 *fin.*: qui restitissent (sc. in urbe), Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 3; Liv. 37, 21: nec ante restitit, quam, etc., id. 2, 59: cernes saepe resistere equos, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 54.— **b.** Transf., of things: sidus nusquam resistens, Sen. Q. N. 1, praef. *med.*: rota, id. Med. 744: proluvies ventris, Col. 6, 7, 4.— **B.** Trop.: nec resistet (vita) extra fores limenque carceris, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: quod optabile, id expetendum: quod expetendum, laudabile: deinde reliqui gradus. Sed ego in hoc resisto, *I stop at this, pause here*, id. Fin. 4, 18, 50; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 55; cf.: ad thalami clausas, Musa, resiste fores, Ov. A. A. 2, 704: incipit effari mediâque in voce resistit, Verg. A. 4, 76: cursus ad singula vestigia resistit, Quint. 10, 7, 14: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, id. 11, 2, 46 Spald.: verba resistunt, Ov. H. 13, 121: in secundo loco, Plin. Pan. 10, 4.— **II.** *To withstand, oppose, resist; to make opposition* or *resistance* (so most freq.; cf.: repugno, adversor). **A.** Esp. in milit. lang., constr. usu. with *dat.* or *absol.* (*α*) With *dat.*: cum legiones hostibus resisterent, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: paulisper nostris, id. ib. 4, 14: venientibus, signa inferentibus, id. B. C. 1, 55; 1, 82 *fin.*: eruptionibus, id. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*: repentinae Gallorum conjurationi, id. ib. 5, 27.—*Pass. impers.*: alicui in acie, Nep. Hann. 5, 4: neque ulla multitudine in unum locum coactâ, resisti posse Romanis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2. — (*β*) *Absol.*: resistere neque deprecari, Caes. B. G. 4, 7; 2, 23; 4, 12; 5, 7 et saep.: acerrime, id. ib. 7, 62: audacius, id. ib. 2, 26: fortiter, id. ib. 3, 21: fortissime, id. ib. 4, 12: aegre, id. B. C. 3, 63: caeco Marte resistunt, Verg. A. 2, 335: nihil de resistendo cogitabat, Caes. B. C. 2, 34: ibi resistere ac propulsare, Sall. J. 51, 1: nedum resistendi occasionem fuerit habiturus, Curt. 7, 4, 4.—*Impers. pass.*: ab nostris eàdem ratione quâ pridie resistitur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40; so, resisti, id. ib. 1, 37; id. B. C. 3, 63.— **B.** In gen.: omnia consilia consulatûs mei, quibus illi tribuno plebis pro re publicâ restitissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 48: alicui rei publicae causâ, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6: injuriis, id. ib. 1, 5, b, 2: fortiter dolori ac fortunae, id. ib. 5, 17, 3; cf.: vix dolori, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: defensioni, i. e. *to reply to*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: factioni inimicorum, Sall. C. 34, 2: sceleri, Ov. M. 10, 322: resistere et repugnare contra veritatem non audet, Cic. Rosc. Com. 17, 51.—*Impers. pass.*: omnibus his (sententiis) resistitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Cic. Lael. 12, 41; Quint. 4, 2, 14; 6, 4, 10: cui nec virtute resisti potest, Ov. M. 9, 200 al.—*Absol.*: restitit et pervicit Cato, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 8; Caes. B. C. 3, 21: resistentibus collegis, Sall. J. 37, 2: patricii contra vi resistunt, Liv. 3, 13 Drak. *N. cr.*: ne qua sibi statua poneretur, restitit, Nep. Att. 3, 2.—*Impers. pass.*: cum a Cottâ primisque ordinibus acriter resisteretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 30: vix deorum opibus, quin obruatur Romana res, resisti posse, Liv. 4, 43.—**b.** Transf., of things: (plaustra) adversus tempestatem nocentem non resistunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2; cf.: (fundamenta) valenter resistent contra ea, quae, etc., Col. 1, 5, 9: (Symplegades) Quae nunc immotae perstant ventisque resistunt, Ov. M. 15, 339; cf.: indejecta domus tanto malo, id. ib. 1, 288: radices frigori, Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 68: silex vehementer igni, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: haec gemmarum genera scalpturae, id. 37, 7, 30, § 104. — Hence, of medicines, *to resist, act against* a disease: amiantus veneficiis resistit omnibus, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139; 23, 8, 80, § 152; 30, 11, 28, § 93 al.: vis tribunicia libidini restitit consulari, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—*Absol.*: ut ripae fluminis cedunt aut prominentia montium resistunt, *projecting mountains advance into it*, Tac. A. 2, 16: ni vis humana resistat, Lucr. 5, 207: mollis ac minime resistens ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est, Caes. B. G. 3, 19 *fin.*— **III.** *To rise again* (very rare, and only trop.; syn. resurgo): post ex fluvio fortuna resistet, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl.): nihil est jam, unde nos reficiamus, aut ubi lapsi resistamus, *we can raise ourselves up, rise again*, Cic. Mur. 39, 84.

rĕsŏcĭandus, a, um, *Part.* [re-socius], *to be reunited* (eccl. Lat.), Auct. Hypogn. 3, 9, 14.

rĕsŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [resolvo], *that may be dissolved again, resoluble* (post-class.): caementum, Prud. Apoth. 581: corpus, id. Cath. 10, 157: homines luti corruptione resolubiles, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, § 20.

rĕsŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. resolvo, *P. a. fin.*

rĕsŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resolvo], *an untying, unbinding, loosening* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *a slackening, relaxing; a laxness, looseness, weakness*: lori, Gell. 17, 9, 12: ventris, stomachi, nervorum, oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; 4, 5; 2, 1; 3, 27, 1; 6, 6, 36.— **II.** Trop. **1.** *A making void, a cancelling*: venditionis, Dig. 41, 2, 13.— **2.** *A solution*: sophismatis, *an explanation*, Gell. 18, 2, 10 (dub.). — **3.** *A release, escape* (late Lat.), Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 6.

rĕsŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of resolvo.

rĕ-solvo, solvi, sŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to untie, unfasten, unbind; to loose, loosen, release, open* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf.: relaxo, resero, recludo, libero). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equos, *to unyoke*, Ov. F. 4, 180; cf.: juncta juga leonibus, Cat. 63, 76: quem suâ sponte vinxerit, non resolvat, etc., Col. 1, 8, 16; 11, 1, 22: cinctas vestes, Ov. M. 1, 382; cf. nodum, Cels. 7, 4, 4: fila, *to loose, separate*, Ov. M. 2, 654: vulnera, *to unbind*, Quint. 6, 1, 30; 49: oras, *to cast loose from the shore*, Liv. 22, 19, 10 Drak. *N. cr.*: virginem catenis, i. e. *to release*, Ov. M. 4, 737; cf.: crura vinclis, id. A. A. 3, 272: (puella) resoluta capillos, id. Am. 2, 14, 39: claustra, *to open*, Lucr. 1, 415: litteras, Liv. 26, 15: venas, Tac. A. 6, 48: jugulum mucrone, Ov. M. 1, 227: ferro, id. ib. 6, 643: manum in diversum, Quint. 11, 3, 97: fauces haec in verba, Ov. M. 2, 282; cf.: exspectato Ora sono, id. ib. 13, 126: fatis ora, Verg. G. 4, 452; and simply ora, id. A. 3, 457: ignis aurum resolvit, *melts, dissolves*, Lucr. 6, 967: nivem, *to melt, thaw*, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 13; cf.: resolutus repente Rhenus, Suet. Dom. 6: margaritas in tabem, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: glaebam in pulverem, Col. 11, 2, 60: nummos, *to melt down*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30 *fin.* — Poet.: nebulas ventis ac sole, *to disperse, dissipate, scatter*, Ov. M. 14, 400; cf. tenebras (sidere), Verg. A. 8, 591: resoluta caligo, Sil. 5, 58: Zephyro se glaeba, *becomes loose* or *soft*, Verg. G. 1, 44; Curt. 4, 6, 11: terra resoluta, Col. 4, 1, 4; 11, 3, 5: muros ariete, *to break down*, Sil. 5, 553: cinctos muros, id. 12, 495: saxa, id. 1, 369. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To relax, unnerve, enervate, enfeeble* the body (cf. remitto): felicitas hos inflat, illos mollit et totos resolvit, Sen. Ep. 36, 1: (Cerberus) immania terga resolvit Fusus humi, *stretched out*, Verg. A. 6, 422: nexos artus, id. ib. 4, 695: utrumque (concubitus), Ov. A. A. 2, 683: corpus (somno), id. M. 7, 328: placitâ resoluta quiete, id. ib. 9, 468: membra ad molles choros, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 42; Curt. 4, 16, 13: fatigatione resolutus, id. 6, 8, 21; 9, 5, 10.— **2.** Mostly ante-class., *to pay* a debt: minas, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 39: argentum, id. ib. 3, 2, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 30: pro vecturâ, id. As. 2, 4, 27; cf. Cato, R. R. 144, 3; 145, 1; 148, 2: damnum boni viri arbitratu resolvere, id. ib. 149, 2. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to I. A.), *to separate, unbind, set free, release; to disclose, show, reveal, lay open; to annul, cancel, make void, abolish, destroy* (syn. rescindo): ipsas periodos majoribus intervallis et velut laxioribus nodis resolvemus, Quint. 9, 4, 127: quoniam, quâ fieri quicquid posset ratione, resolvi, *have disclosed, shown*, Lucr. 5, 773: teque piacula nulla resolvent, *release*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 34: amore resolutus, Tib. 1, 10, 83: (Hannibal) Quod sponte abscedat tandemque resolvat Ausoniam, *liberate*, Sil. 17, 206: resoluta legibus urbs, id. 11, 36: ira resoluta frenis legum, Luc. 2, 145: litem quod lite resolvit, *does away with, ends*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 103: invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit, *banishes, dispels*, Verg. G. 1, 302: tristitiam animi, Plin. 24, 6, 15, § 24: dolos tecti ambagesque, i. e. *find the way through*, Verg. A. 6, 29: jura (pudoris), id. ib. 4, 27: dolos fraudesque, Sil. 7, 153: gaudia ferro, id. 13, 508: amphiboliam, *to destroy, remove*, Quint. 7, 9, 4: ambiguitatem, id. 12, 2, 13: dicta ex parte diversâ, i. e. *refute*, id. 5, 13, 12: vectigal et onera commerciorum, *to abolish*, Tac. H. 4, 65: stipulationem, Dig. 21, 2, 57 *fin.*: conventionem, ib. 41, 5, 2: emptionem, ib. 18, 2, 2 et saep. — **B.** In partic. (acc. to I. B.). **1.** *To relax, soften*: disciplinam militarem, Tac. H. 1, 51: judices, Quint. 4, 2, 19; id. 8, prooem § 12. — **2.** *To pay*: unâ plagâ (cf. I. B. 2. supra), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 73 (but in Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38, the correct reading is persolutum). — Hence, **rĕsŏlūtus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *relaxed, enervated, effeminate*: corpora juvenum (with fluxa), Col. praef. § 17: minister Idaeo resolutior cinaedo, Mart. 10, 98.— **2.** *Free, unhampered*: os, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1.— **3.** *Unbridled*: gaudia, Sil. 11, 305.—*Adv.*: **rĕsŏlūtē,** *without restraint*: quo resolutius decachinnetis, *more unrestrainedly*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 19.

rĕsŏnābĭlis, e, *adj.* [resono], *resounding*; a poet. epithet of Echo, Ov. M. 3, 358; Aus. Epigr. 99, 1.

rĕsŏnantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *an echo*, Vitr. 5, 3.

rĕsŏnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *resonance* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 4.

rĕ-sŏno, āvi, 1 (ante-class. collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., resonit, Pac. and Att. ap. Non. 504, 30 sq.; resonunt, Enn. and Att. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P.; of the *perf.* only resonavit, Manil. 5, 567), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sound* or *ring again, to resound, re-echo* (freq. and class.). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit.: tum clupei resonunt, Enn. l. l. (Ann. v. 364 Vahl.): valvae resonunt regiae, Att. l. l.: theatrum naturâ ita resonans, ut, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: venenum sic e poculo ejecit, ut id resonaret, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ubi non resonent imagines, i. e. *where no echoes are heard, without echoes*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12: cum frustra resonant aera, Ov. M. 4, 333: resonabat eburnea Telorum cu-

stos (i. e. pharetra), id. ib. 8, 320: ut solent pleni resonare camini, *to send forth a roaring noise*, id. ib. 7, 106: eque sacrâ resonant examina quercu, Verg. E. 7, 13: hominum clamor et tubarum sonus amplior quam editur resonare solet, Just. 24, 6, 8: resonantia litora, Sil. 11, 491. — With *abl.:* clamore et gemitu templum resonit caelitum, Att. ap. Non. l. l.: aura crepitu musico, Pac. l. l.: late plangoribus aedes, Verg. A. 12, 607: domus undique magno strepitu, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129: latratibus aether, Ov. M. 3, 231: spectacula plausu, id. ib. 10, 668: avibus virgulta canoris, Verg. G. 2, 328: arbusta cicadis, id. E. 2, 13. — Poet., with *acc.:* litoraque alcyonen resonant, acalanthida dumi, *resound with*, Verg. G. 3, 338: testudo septem nervis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 3; cf.: vox ima quattuor chordis, id. S. 1, 3, 8. — With *ad:* qui (cornus) ad nervos resonant in cantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 149. — With *dat.:* suave locus voci resonat conclusus, *echoes to the voice*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76; cf.: carmina resonantia chordis Romanis, *to the strings*, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 229. — **B.** Trop., *to resound, re-echo:* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171; cf. Quint. 11, 3, 30. — With *dat.:* gloria virtuti resonat tamquam imago, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3. — **II.** *Act., to give back the sound of, to resound, re-echo with* any thing: formosam resonare doces Amaryllida silvas, Verg. E. 1, 5; so, triste et acutum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: resonent mihi Cynthia silvae, *call out to me, Cynthia*, Prop. 1, 18, 31: ora Hylan semper resonantia, Val. Fl. 4, 18; cf. Sil. 14, 30. — *Pass.:* (sonus) in fidibus testudine resonatur aut cornu, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144. — Poet., with *acc.* of a place, *to make resound* or *re-echo:* ubi Solis filia lucos Assiduo resonat cantu, Verg. A. 7, 11. — **B.** *To say urgently* or *continually* (late Lat.): vernacula principi, Amm. 17, 11, 1.

1. rĕsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [resono], *resounding, re-echoing* (poet.): voces, Ov. M. 3, 496: valles, Luc. 7, 480: ictus, Val. Fl. 1, 618: ripae, Sil. 6, 285: resonas plaudere caetras, id. 3, 348.

2. rĕ-sŏnus, ūs, *m.*, *resonance; a resounding* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 105.

rĕ-sōpĭo, īre, 4, *v. a.*, *to put to sleep:* Tricerberum mellitis resopit offulis, Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 156 Munk.

rĕ-sorbĕo, ēre, *v. a.*, *to suck back, swallow again* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quaeque vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125; so, saxa (pontus), Verg. A. 11, 627 Wagn.: mare in se resorberi videbamus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 9: mare accrescere aut resorberi, Tac. Agr. 10 *fin.:* te rursus in bellum resorbens Unda fretis tulit aestuosis, Hor. C. 2, 7, 15: hamum (opp. egerunt), Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145: (lapidis aestus) respuit ab se Atque per aes agitat, sine eo quod saepe resorbet, i. e. *draws to itself, attracts*, Lucr. 6, 1054; so, spiritum, *to suck in*, Quint. 11, 3, 55: carptim vocem, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362: fletum, *to suppress*, Sil. 12, 594; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1286: lacrimas, Stat. Th. 5, 654.

respectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respicio], *a review, survey, inspection:* animarum sanctarum, i. e. *the judgment*, Vulg. Sap. 3, 13.

respecto, āre, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to look back, look round* or *behind repeatedly* or *intently, to look* or *gaze about; to look at* any thing (class.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr. absol.:* quid respectas? nihil pericli est, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 3: ubi respectantes hostium antesignanos vidit, Liv. 8, 39; Quint. 12, 3, 2; Verg. A. 11, 630: respectans abit, Sil. 12, 729; Stat. Th. 3, 377: ad tribunal, Liv. 3, 48: respecto identidem, ne senex, etc., Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 13; so, identidem, ne, id. Men. 1, 2, 51. — Poet.: leti janua patet immani et vasto respectat hiatu, Lucr. 5, 375. — (β) *Act.:* dictatore arcem Romanam respectante, Liv. 4, 18, 6: funera respectans, Lucr. 6, 1234: sine fine Caesarem, Vell. 2, 107, 2: alium (alius), Tac. Agr. 37 *fin.:* suos, Sil. 11, 594. — **II.** Trop., *to cast a look behind, to wait; to wait for, look for, expect; to care for, regard, respect.* (α) *Neutr.:* verum haec ita praetereamus, ut tamen intuentes et respectantes relinquamus, Cic. Sest. 5, 13: animus non me deserens, sed respectans in ea loca discessit, id. Sen. 23, 84: taciti respectabant somnoque sepulti, Dum, etc., i. e. *waited*, Lucr. 5, 974. — (β) *Act.:* si qua pios respectant numina, *regard*, Verg. A. 1, 603: neque hoc liberis nostris interdicendum est, ne observent tribules suos . . . ne par ab iis munus in suâ petitione respectent, *look for, expect*, Cic. Planc. 18, 45: meum amorem, Cat. 11, 21.

1. respectus, a, um, *Part.* of respicio.

2. respectus, ūs, *m.* [respicio], *a looking back* or *about* (class.). **I.** Lit.: fugientibus miserabilem respectum incendiorum fore, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68: sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38: effuse ac sine respectu fugit, id. 32, 12: sine respectu mea fata relinquens, Verg. Cul. 226. — **B.** Meton., *a refuge, retreat, asylum:* ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: respectum pulcherrimum et praesidium firmissimum adimit rei publicae, Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9; 11, 11, 26; Liv. 21, 44; cf.: omnium rerum respectum praeterquam victoriam nobis abscindamus, id. 9, 23.: in idolis nationum non erit respectus, Vulg. Sap. 14, 11. — **II.** Trop., *respect, regard, consideration* (cf. ratio; in this signif. rare before the Aug. per., and usu. in *abl.;* a favorite word of Liv.): respectum ad senatum et ad bonos non habere, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 49: ad Romanos, Liv. 42, 46: ni respectus equitum praepedisset animos, id. 9, 14: Romanorum maxime respectus civitates movit, id. 35, 38; Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 8: respectum amicitiae habere, Liv. 42, 37; 26, 1. — *Abl.:* respectu, *by a regard, with regard;* with *gen.:* factione respectuque rerum privatarum Appius vicit, *by a regard for private interests*, Liv. 2, 30; so id. 8, 28; 9, 45; 31, 46; 42, 9; 45, 18; Quint. 12, 9, 11; Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 100: respectu cupiunt hic tamen esse sui, id. P. 4, 9, 100; Phaedr. 5, 4, 7 al.: in illius respectum iste populo praesideat, Sen. Ben. 4, 32, 2: sine respectu non majestatis modo sed etiam humanitatis, Liv. 29, 9: sine respectu pudoris, Quint. 6, 3, 25; Sen. Contr. 3 (7), 23, 2: sine respectu veniae, Tac. H. 2, 30: fabulae, Phaedr. 5, 4, 7: paucitatis, Just. 11, 9, 2: amicitiae, id. 12, 10, 8: sine respectu sui, Sen. Ben. 6, 13, 1: Graecum proverbium jactans: occultae musicae nullum esse respectum, *is in no repute*, Suet. Ner. 20 (cf.: musicam quae sit abscondita, eam esse nullius rei, Gell. 13, 30, 3; Gr. τῆς λανθανούσης μουσικῆς οὐδεὶς λόγος).

1. rē-spergo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sprinkle over* any thing; *to besprinkle, bestrew* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: praetoris oculos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 100: manus, os, simulacrum sanguine, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: morientium sanguine os uxoris respersum, id. Phil. 3, 2, 4; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10; cf.: aliquem cruore, Liv. 21, 63: sanguine dextram, Cat. 64, 230; Curt. 8, 3, 11: comae respersae sanguine, Ov. F. 3, 452: caede fraternâ juvenis respersus, Cat. 64, 181; Suet. Ner. 12; id. Calig. 57: se sanguine nefando, Liv. 1, 13: quidquid fuerat mortale aquis, Ov. M. 14, 604: vino rogum ne respargito, Lex Numae ap. Plin. 14, 12, 14, § 88; cf. Fest. p. 262 Müll.: alicubi labi necesse est, alicubi respergi, *to be splashed, spattered*, Sen. Ira, 3, 6: pelagus respergit, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89. — Poet.: cum primum Aurora respergit lumine terras, Lucr. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 25 (cf. spargit, Lucr. 2, 144): nullâ nube respersus jubar, i. e. *beclouded, dimmed*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 723. — * **B.** Transf., *to spread out:* ut nux repercussa radicem respergat, Pall. Jan. 15, 15. — **II.** Trop., *to besprinkle, bespatter, defile*, etc.: servili probro respersus est, Tac. H. 1, 48: aliquem infamiâ, Quint. Decl. 18, 3.

2. rēspergo, ĭnis, *f.* [1. respergo], *a besprinkling* (late Lat.): marmoris, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 503.

rēspersĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (Ciceron.): pigmentorum, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 48: ne sumptuosa respersio, *a sprinkling of the funeral pile with wine*, id. Leg. 2, 24, 60; v. 1. respergo, I.

1. rēspersus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. respergo.

2. rēspersus, ūs, *m.* [1. respergo], *a sprinkling over, besprinkling* (only in *abl. sing.*): pinnarum, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9: urinae, id. 24, 17, 102, § 163 dub. (Jan.: urinâ adspersâ).

rēspĭcĭens, entis, *Part.*, *P. a.*, and *subst.;* v. respicio.

rē-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3 (old form of *subj. perf.* respexis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 19; id. Most. 2, 2, 90; id. Rud. 3, 3, 16), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to look back* or *behind, to look about, look; to see behind one; to look back upon, to look at, look to* or *for* any thing (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.:* respicere quasi retro aspicere, Varro Manio: sedens . . . neque post respiciens, neque ante prospiciens, Non. p. 442, 31 sq. (cf. infra, β): longe retro respicere non possunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 2, 6; Liv. 21, 22, 7; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: subito exaudivit hinnitum respexitque et equum alacrem laetus aspexit, id. ib. 1, 33 *fin.:* *Er.* Ergasilum qui vocat? *He.* Respice . . . respice ad me, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 54 sq.: huc ad aliquem, id. Trin. 4, 3, 61; so, ad aliquem, id. Curc. 1, 2, 20; id. Cas. 3, 5, 10; id. Ps. 1, 3, 16; id. Poen. 4, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 2, 2; Ter. And. 2, 5, 6; id. Phorm. 5, 1, 13 al.; cf.: nocte ad oppidum, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69: patriae ad oras, Ov. M. 11, 547: ad libellos, Quint. 10, 7, 31; 11, 2, 45; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: ad laevam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 8: in aliquem, App. M. 2, p. 118: huc, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30; id. Rud. 3, 4, 2; id. Truc. 1, 2, 20; 21: tanta militum virtus fuit, ut non modo de vallo decederet nemo, sed paene ne respiceret quidem quisquam, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: transque caput jace, nec respexeris, Verg. E. 8, 102: respicit Aeneas subito, id. A. 6, 548: a tergo, id. ib. 8, 697: quod respicere vetitus est, Liv. 21, 22. — (β) *Act.* (in lit. sense rare in good prose, but freq. in all styles in the trop. signif.; v. infra, II.): ipsi Respiciunt atram in nimbo volitare favillam, *look back on, see behind them*, Verg. A. 5, 666: modo Prospicit occasus, interdum respicit ortus, Ov. M. 2, 190: respice me et relinque egentem parasitum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 7: repudia istos comites atque hoc respice et revortere, id. Merc. 5, 2, 30: proxima respiciens signa, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; cf. Caesarem, id. ib. 3, 91: (Hannibalem) respexisse saepe Italiae litora, Liv. 30, 20, 7: nec prius amissam (Creüsam) respexi animumve reflexi, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 2, 741; id. G. 4, 491; Ov. M. 11, 66; cf.: ut stetit et frustra absentem respexit amicum, Verg. A. 9, 389: instantem tergo Cloanthum, id. ib. 5, 168: donec versas ad litora puppes Respiciunt, id. ib. 10, 269; cf. id. ib. 5, 666: oculis pignora cara, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 60: medio cum Sol altissimus orbe Tantum respiceret, quantum superesse videret, *looked back upon*, i. e. *had already passed over*, id. M. 11, 354. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to look, have regard, turn attention.* (α) *Neutr.:* neque se in multa simul intendere animus totum potest: et, quocumque respexit, desinit intueri, quod propositum erat, *at whatsoever it looks*, Quint. 10, 3, 23: si propter singula verba ad singulas formas respiciendum erit, id. 11, 2, 26; cf.: non respiciendum ad haec, id. 7, 10, 14: M. Bibulus cuncta administrabat: ad hunc summa imperii respiciebat, *looked to him, was centred in him*, Caes. B. C. 3, 5 *fin.;* cf.: periculum (emptionis) ad venditorem respicere, Dig. 18, 6, 4 (with ad venditorem pertinere). — (β) *Act., to look at, regard, look to:* quom respicias immensi temporis omne Praeteritum spatium, Lucr. 3, 854; cf.: quoad longissime potest mens mea respicere spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: cum vastitatem Italiae respexerint, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: subsidia, quae respicerent in re trepidâ, etc., *which they might look to*, i. e. *from which they might expect aid*, Liv. 4, 46; cf.: ne respicere spem ullam ab Romanis posset, id. 4, 17: respicere exemplar vitae morumque jubebo Doctum imitatorem, *to look at, have in his eye*, Hor. A. P. 317: de te pendentis, te respicientis amici, id. Ep. 1, 1, 105. — With *rel.-clause:* quid sit prius actum, respicere aetas Nostra nequit, nisi, etc., Lucr. 5, 1446; cf. id. 3, 972: respiciens, an vera soror, Val. Fl. 6, 661. — **B.** Pregn., *to look at with solicitude*, i. e. *to have a care for, regard, be mindful of, consider, respect*, etc. (in this sense mostly *act.;* cf. provideo). **1.** Of a protecting deity: di homines respiciunt, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 29: deus respiciet nos aliquis, id. Bacch. 4, 2, 39; Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 34; id. Hec. 5, 2, 6: nisi quis nos deus respexerit, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6:

Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, Hor. C. 1, 2, 36; Verg. E. 1, 28: nisi idem deus, qui, etc., respexerit rem publicam, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 2: et me et te, nisi quid di respiciunt, perdidi, Ter. And. 4, 1, 19.—Hence, **Rēspĭcĭens,** *the Provident,* an epithet of Fortuna: ad opem ferendam, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Inscr. Orell. 477; 1766.—Rarely, in a bad sense, of an avenging deity: at vos, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, *may they remember it against you,* Just. 14, 4, 10.—**2.** Of persons that have a care or regard for any thing: hercle alius nemo respicit nos, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 55; so, aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 19; id. Aul. 2, 2, 54: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. And. 5, 6, 11; id. Ad. 5, 8, 9: miseros aratores, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 10, § 26; Caes. B. G. 7, 77: sin Caesarem respiciant, id. B. C. 1, 1; Mart. 10, 10, 5: non Pylium Nestora respicis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 22: quantum quisque ferat respiciendus erit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 38: mox deos respexere; restitui Capitolium placuit, *bethought themselves of,* Tac. H. 4, 4: aetatem tuam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 87: populi Romani commoda (with prospicere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 127: salutem cum meam tum aliorum, id. Planc. 38, 91; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 5: rem publicam, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 3: mala sua, Lucr. 4, 1159 et saep.—With *se, to think of* or *have regard for one's self,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 18; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 18; 5, 1, 46; Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79; id. pro Scaur. Fragm. 41, p. 267 Orell.: quod si Caesar se respexerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 8.—With *ad* (Quintilian): ad utilitatem Ligarii respicit, *looks to the advantage of,* Quint. 9, 2, 28; so, modice ad hanc partem, id. 9, 4, 36: Graecas litteras (corresp. to studere Latinis), id. 1, 12, 6: saepius ad curam rerum ab elocutione, id. 10, 1, 120.—With an *abstr. subj.:* si quid pietas antiqua labores Respicit humanos, Verg. A. 5, 689.—With *object-clause, to observe, perceive, notice:* respicio nihili meam vos gratiam facere, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 68.

rēspīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [respiro], *breathing, respiration* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

rēspīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *the windpipe* (Ovid.): respiramen iterque Eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 142; *plur.:* respiramina claudere, id. ib. 2, 828.

rēspīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id. II.], *relief, comfort* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 7, 7 *fin.;* Serm. Temp. 144 *fin.*

rēspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [respiro]. **I.** Lit., *a breathing out, exhaling;* hence, in gen., *breathing, respiration,* Cic. Univ. 6; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18; Quint. 9, 4, 67 (with spiritus); 11, 3, 39; 53; 63; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 16; 2, 32, 167.—* **B.** Transf., *exhalation:* aquarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27.—**II.** Trop., *a breathing* in the course of an action, i. e. *a taking breath, resting; an intermission, pause:* in suo quisque gradu obnixi sine respiratione ac respectu pugnabant, Liv. 8, 38.—So of a *pause* in speaking: morae respirationesque delectant, Cic. Or. 16, 53; cf. Quint. 7, 9, 11; 11, 3, 49.

rēspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a drawing breath, inhaling, inspiration;* only Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136 (dub. Orell. *N. cr.;* Bait. intrante spiritu), and App. M. 4, p. 149, 28.

rē-spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** Lit., *to blow* or *breathe back; to breathe out, exhale* (class.; esp. in the trop. signif.): quod nisi respirent venti, vis nulla refrenet Res . . . nunc quia respirant, etc., Lucr. 6, 568 sq.: cum aspera arteria ad pulmones usque pertineat excipiatque animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu eandemque a pulmonibus respiret et reddat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: ex eā pars redditur respirando, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: malignum aëra, *to exhale, send forth,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 78; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 35; and poet.: fistula, i. e. *to sound,* Calp. Ecl. 4, 74.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to take breath; to breathe, respire* (only *neutr.*). **A.** Lit.: propius fore eos ad respirandum, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64; 3, 14, 48: sine respirem, quaeso, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 20 (with recipere anhelitum); id. Pers. 3, 3, 12: O Clitopho, timeo. *Clit.* respiro, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 12; Quint. 8, 5, 14; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: ut non ter deciens respiret, Juv. 14, 28 al.—**B.** Trop., *to fetch one's breath again, to recover breath; to recover, revive, be relieved* or *refreshed* after any thing difficult (as labor, care, etc.); constr. *absol.* or *ab aliquā re.* (α) *Absol.:* (improbitas) cujus in animo versatur, numquam sinit eum respirare, numquam acquiescere, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 52; cf.: si armis positis civitas respiraverit, id. Fam. 6, 2, 2 (with recreari): cum tot negotiis distentus sit, ut libere respirare non possit, id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: respiravi, liberatus sum, id. Mil. 18, 47: homines respirasse videbantur, id. Sest. 38, 71; id. Att. 2, 24, 5; 7, 13, a, 3; 10, 1: spatium respirandi dare, Liv. 10, 28; 26, 26 *fin.;* 28, 31; Verg. A. 9, 813 al.: quo animi respirant, Quint. 9, 4, 62.—*Impers. pass.:* ita respiratum, mittique legationes coeptae, Liv. 29, 4.—(β) With *ab:* respirare a metu, Cic. Clu. 70, 200; id. Har. Resp. 23, 48: ab eorum mixtis precibus minisque, Liv. 4, 25: a continuis cladibus, id. 22, 18; cf.: aures poëticis voluptatibus a forensi asperitate, Quint. 1, 8, 11.—**2.** Transf., twice in Cic., of the exertion or passion itself, *to abate, diminish, cease* (syn.: remittere, cessare): oppugnatio respiravit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: cupiditas atque avaritia respirasset, id. Quint. 16, 53.

* **rēsplendentĭa,** ae, *f.* [resplendeo], *splendor, resplendence:* veritatis, Aug. Ep. ad Maced. 55.

rē-splendĕo, ēre, *v. n., to shine brightly; to glitter, be resplendent* (poet.): fulvâ resplendent fragmina harenâ, Verg. A. 12, 741; Sil. 12, 732; Sen. Q. N. 1, 13, 2; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 446; Sen. Agam. 543: sidera, Manil. 5, 719: facies, Vulg. Matt. 17, 2.—Trop.: resplendet gloria Martis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 16.

rē-spondĕo, di, sum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to promise* a thing *in return* for something else; *to offer* or *present in return.* So, only in a few examples, the phrase par pari (*dat.*) respondere, *to return like for like:* par pari respondes dicto, *you return tit for tat with your tongue* (syn. refero), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 41; cf.: istuc serva; et verbum verbo par pari ut respondeas, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 35; and: paria paribus respondimus, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.—*Pass.:* provide, si cui quid debetur, ut sit, unde par pari respondeatur, i. e. *that there be wherewithal to meet the demand,* Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6; cf. also under II. A. 1, the lusus verbb. with spondeo; and II. B. *init.*—**II.** In a more general signification. **A.** *To answer, reply, respond* (either to a question, or to any statement or remark, and either in a friendly or hostile signif.); constr. *aliquid alicui, ad, adversus, contra aliquem* (*aliquid*). **1.** In gen. **a.** Lit.: *Th.* Aliud te rogo. *Tr.* Aliud ergo nunc tibi respondeo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 73.—*Absol.:* prius respondes, quam rogo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 119: eā legatione Papirius auditā . . . respondit, Liv. 9, 14, 2; 27, 40, 8; 33, 38, 7; Nep. Milt. 1, 4: ille appellatus respondit, Caes. B. G. 5, 36; 5, 41; Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 30; id. Verr. 2, 4, 62, § 138; id. Fam. 3, 6, 2; 5, 2, 8; 7, 24, 2; 9, 14, 2.—So usu. of an oral answer: tibi non rescribam, sed respondeam, Sen. Ep. 67, 2; but also of writing: epistulae, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 1 et saep.; v. infra: ab his sermo oritur, respondet Laelius, Cic. Lael. 1, 5; Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 28: olli respondit rex Albaī Longaī, Enn. ap. Fortun. p. 2691 P. (Ann. v. 34 Vahl.): cui orationi Caepionis ore respondit Aelius, Cic. Brut. 46, 169: criminibus, id. Planc. 2, 4: supremae tuae paginae, id. Att. 6, 2, 1: cui opinioni, Quint. 4, 4, 1: tam aequae postulationi, id. 7, 1, 47 al.: summâ constantiâ ad ea, quae quaesita erant, respondebat, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 2; cf.: arbitrabar me satis respondisse ad id quod quaesierat Laelius, id. Rep. 2, 39, 65: nec absurde adversus utrosque respondisse visus est, Liv. 35, 50; 8, 32: adversus haec imperator respondit, id. 30, 31; 33, 35 *fin.*—With *acc. of neutr. pron.:* illud respondere cogam, *to make answer to that,* Cic. Cael. 28, 67; cf. id. Vatin. 7, 18; 17, 41: multa contra patronos venuste testis saepe respondet, Quint. 5, 7, 31; 5, 7, 24; cf.: accipe, quid contra juvenis responderit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 233.—With *object-clause:* respondent, bello se et suos tutari posse, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 59; id. Curc. 2, 3, 54; id. Mil. 2, 2, 23; id. Merc. 5, 2, 102 al.—Introducing a direct answer: cum dixisset, Quid agis, Grani? respondit, Immo vero tu, Drusc, quid agis! Cic. Planc. 14, 33; id. Att. 5, 21, 12; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51; id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56.—In *impers. perf.:* postquam mihi responsum est, abeo, etc., Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 57; cf. id. Mil. 4, 2, 93: quid nunc renunciem abs te responsum? Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 18: sic existimet: Responsum non dictum esse, quia laesit prior, id. Eun. prol. 6.—In *plur.:* multa ejus et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter vel responsa acute ferebantur, Cic. Lael. 2, 6.—In the *sup.:* (haec) quam brevia responsu, Cic. Clu. 59 *fin.*—In a lusus verbb. with spondeo: *Er.* Sponden' tu istud? *He.* Spondeo. *Er.* At ego, tuum tibi advenisse filium, respondeo, *and in return I promise you,* i. e. *assure you,* Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 119; cf.: fideiussores, qui salvam rempublicam fore responderunt, etc., *promised, gave assurance,* Dig. 50, 1, 17 *fin.*—**b.** Trop., *to answer, respond, reply to, re-echo, resound,* etc.: saxa et solitudines voci respondent, Cic. Arch. 8, 19: respondent flebile ripae, Ov. M. 11, 53; and: respondentia tympana, Stat. Achill. 2, 175: urbes coloniarum respondebunt Catilinae tumulis silvestribus, *will give an answer to,* i. e. *will prove a match for,* Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of lawyers, priests, oracles, etc., *to give an opinion, advice, decision, response:* quaeris, num juris consultus (sit)? quasi quisquam sit, qui sibi hunc falsum de jure respondisse dicat, Cic. Planc. 25, 62; so, de jure, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf.: de jure consulentibus respondere, id. Mur. 4, 9; in a like signif., also simply jus, id. Leg. 1, 4, 12: facultas respondendi juris, id. ib. 2, 12, 29; id. de Or. 1, 45, 198; Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 3 al.; cf.: civica jura, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 24; and: quae consuluntur, minimo periculo respondentur, etc., Cic. Mur. 13, 28; id. Brut. 89, 306.—*Absol.,* Dig. 2, 14, 7; and so very freq. of the jurists in the Digests; v. responsum: pater Roscii ad haruspices retulit: qui responderunt, nihil illo puero clarius fore, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79: cum ex prodigiis haruspices respondissent, Sall. C. 47, 2; Liv. 27, 37; 31, 5; 5, 54; Vell. 2, 24, 3: responsum est, Suet. Aug. 94, 97: deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut moenibus ligneis se munirent, *gave advice,* Nep. Them. 2, 6; cf. Just. 11, 11, § 11: possumus seniores amici quiete respondere, *to give advice,* Tac. A. 14, 54 *fin.*—**b.** Of the answering of a person summoned when his name is called; hence, meton., *to appear:* citatus neque respondit neque excusatus est, Varr. ap. Gell. 11, 1, 4; cf.: cives, qui ad nomina non respondissent, Liv. 7, 4: quia Romae non respondebant, id. 39, 18; Val. Max. 6, 3, 4; Suet. Tib. 38; id. Ner. 44; Hor. S. 1, 9, 36 (vadato, *dat.,* i. e. ei qui eum vadatus erat; v. vador); Dig. 3, 3, 35; 41, 1, 14 et saep.—(β) Esp., *to appear* before a tribunal, *to answer* an accusation, *meet* a charge, etc.: perfectus in exsilium Tubulus est nec respondere ausus, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: Verrem alterâ actione responsurum non esse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1: nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, Nep. Epam. 8, 1.—(γ) Transf., in gen., *to appear, be present:* ipsi (sc. pacon et herous) se offerent et respondebunt non vocati, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191: verba (with res se ostendent), Quint. 10, 3, 9: ut ii, qui debent, non respondeant ad tempus, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 2; cf.: podagra ad tempus (with venit ad horam), Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 1: sanguis per menstrua, Cels. 4, 4, 5.—**B.** *To answer to; to meet, agree, accord,* or *correspond with* a thing; constr. usually with *dat.* or *absol.:* ut omnia omnibus paribus paria respondeant, Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: ut horum auctoritatibus illorum orationi, qui dissentiunt, respondere posse videamur, id. Imp. Pomp. 23, 68: ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, id. Or. 12, 38; and: respondent extrema primis, media utrisque, omnia omnibus, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: (Aristoteles dicit) illam artem (sc. rhetoricam) quasi ex alterâ parte respondere dialecticae, *that it corresponds to,* i. e. *forms the counterpart of,* id. Or. 32, 114: aedificare alteram porticum quae Palatio responderet, id. Har. Resp. 23, 49; cf. of a locality: contra elata mari respondet Gnosia tellus, i. e. *lies opposite,* Verg. A. 6, 23: Pachyni pulsata Ionio respondent saxa profundo, Sil. 14, 73: est mihi magnae curae, ut ita erudiatur (Lucullus), ut et patri et Caepioni nostro et tibi tam propinquo respondeat, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: satis Graecorum

gloriae responderunt, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 3: tua virtus opinioni hominum, id. Fam. 2, 5, 2; id. Lael. 16, 56: fortuna meis optatis, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2; cf.: seges votis, Verg. G. 1, 47: arma Caesaris non responsura lacertis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2. 48: favor meritis, id. ib. 2, 1, 9: ne prior officio quisquam respondeat, id. S. 2, 6, 24: par fama labori, id. ib. 2, 8, 66: fructus labori, Ov. F. 4, 641: non mihi respondent veteres in carmine vires, id. H. 15, 197 al.: familiam nemo speciosiorem producet, sed hominibus non respondet, *he does not pay his debts*, Sen. Ep. 87, 6: amori amore respondere, i.e. *to return it, repay it*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 4; cf.: Quinti fratris liberalitati subsidiis amicorum, id. Att. 4, 3, 6: qui ex vico ortus est, eam patriam intellegitur habere, cui reipublicae vicus ille respondet, *to which it belongs*, Dig. 50, 1, 30.—In mal. part.: mulieribus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 17.—With *ad*: respondere ad parentum speciem, *resemble*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 9: deformentur directiones, ut longitudines ad regulam et lineam, altitudines ad perpendiculum, anguli ad normam respondentes exigantur, Vitr. 7, 3; cf.: structuram ad perpendiculum respondere oportet, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: quia non tota ad animum responderat (villa), Suet. Caes. 48: ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 28, 6.—With *dat.*: Papirio quoque brevi ad spem eventus respondit, Liv. 9, 15.—With *ex*: quicquid non ex voluntate respondet, iram provocat, Sen. Ep. 47, 19: speculum quocumque obvertimus oris, Res sibi respondent simili formâ atque colore, i.e. *correspond, are reflected*, Lucr. 4, 167.—*Absol.*: sidera respondent in aquâ, Lucr. 4, 213: quia raro verba belle respondeant, Quint. 6, 3, 48: medicus aliquid oportet inveniat, quod non ubique fortasse, sed saepius tamen etiam respondeat, *may answer, be suitable*, Cels. praef.—**C.** *To return, make a return, yield*: frumenta quando cum quarto responderint (sc. colono), *have returned, yielded*, Col. 3, 3, 4; cf. with *abl.* and *dat.*: humus cum est repetita cultu, magno fenore colono respondet, id. 2, 1, 3: vitis, nisi praepingui solo, non respondet, id. 3, 2, 11; cf.: metalla plenius responsura fodienti, Sen. Ep. 23, 5.—Hence, **rēsponsum**, i, *n.*, *an answer, reply, response* (equally freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*). **1.** In gen.: suis postulatis responsa exspectare, Caes. B. C. 1, 5 *fin.*: haec paucis diebus ex illius ad nostra responsa responsis intellegentur, quorsum evasura sint, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 4: responsum senatūs, Liv. 7, 31: sine responso legatos dimisit, id. 9, 38: nullo ab nostris dato responso, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: responsum dedisti tantis de rebus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40; 2, 4, 39, § 85; so, dare responsum, Liv. 5, 32, 8; Val. Max. 9, 5, ext. 3; Curt. 3, 12, 9; Liv. 3, 50, 12: reddere alicui, Cic. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: triste redditum, Liv. 9, 16: ferre (ab aliquo), *to receive*, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19; Caes. B. G. 6, 4 *fin.*: referre (ab aliquo), *to deliver*, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 23; Liv. 37, 6: elicere, Quint. 5, 7, 20: petere, Hor. C. S. 55: responsum accipere, Liv. 5, 36, 4; Just. 12, 2, 8: responsum non fuit in eis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 13.—**2.** In partic. (acc. to II. A. 2.), *an answer, reply* of a lawyer, priest, oracle, etc.; *an opinion, response, oracle*: cum responsumque ab eo (Crasso) verum magis, quam ad suam rem accommodatum abstulisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: res judicatae, decreta, responsa, id. ib. 2, 27, 116; id. Mur. 13, 29.—The responsa prudentium, or authoritative opinions of leading lawyers, were an important source of the Roman law, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 8 Sandars ad loc.: haruspicum responsa, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 30; Ov. M. 3, 340; 527: legatus a Delphis Romam rediit, responsumque ex scripto recitavit, Liv. 23, 11; cf. id. 1, 56; Quint. 3, 7, 11; 5, 7, 35; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4, 65 al.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 65; Ter. And. 4, 2, 15; Verg. A. 7, 86 et saep.—In eccl. Lat.: responsum Dei, ab angelo, etc., Vulg. Mich. 3, 7; id. Luc. 2, 26; id. Act. 10, 22.

rēsponsio, ōnis, *f.* [respondeo]. **1.** *An answer, reply; a refutation* (rare but class.; syn. responsum): in quo erat accusatoris interpretatio indigna responsione, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; Gell. 12, 12, 1: responsio mollis frangit iram, Vulg. Prov. 15, 1.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 63.—**2.** In rhet.: sibi ipsi responsio, *a replying to one's own argument*, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; Quint. 9, 1, 35; 9, 3, 90 (cf.: ut quasi ad interrogata sibi ipse respondeat, Cic. Or. 40, 137).

rēsponsĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [respondeo, II. A. 2. a.]; of lawyers, *to give an answer, opinion, advice*, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5; id. Leg. 1, 4, 14 Mos. *N. cr.*; Gell. 13, 10, 1; Dig. 3, 1, 1.

rēsponsīvē, *adv.* [respondeo], *responsively*, Ascon. Ped. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 148.

rēsponsīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *answering, responsive*: sententia, Jul. Rufin. Fig. Sent. 19; Isid. 2, 21, 18 (dub.): verba, Prisc. 574 P.

rēsponso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to return an answer, to answer, reply, respond* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: neu quisquam responset, quando hasce aedes pultabit senex, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 56: pro me responsa tibi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 40; id. Mil. 4, 1, 17: num ancillae aut servi tibi Responsant? *answer you back*, id. Men. 4, 2, 57.—**II.** Trop.: exoritur clamor, ripaeque lacusque Responsant circa, *re-echo*, Verg. A. 12, 757; Val. Fl. 3, 597; 4, 286; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 162: ne gallina malum responset dura palato, *ill suit his palate*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 18: responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores Fortis, *to withstand, resist, bid defiance to*, id. ib. 2, 7, 85; cf.: fortunae superbae, id. Ep. 1, 1, 68: animus cenis opimis, id. S. 2, 7, 103.

* **rēsponsor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that answers* or *replies*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 7.

rēsponsōria, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *repetitions in vocal worship, responses*, Ambros. Hexaem. 3, 5, 23.

rēsponsum, i, v. respondeo *fin.*

1. rēsponsus, a, um, *Part.* of respondeo.

2. rēsponsus, ūs, *m.* [respondeo, II. B.]. **I.** *An answer, reply* (opp. interrogatio), Dig. 44, 7, 1, § 7.—**II.** *Correspondence of parts, harmony, symmetry*, Vitr. 1, 2; 3, 1.

respublĭca, v. res, II. K.

rē-spŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to spit back* or *out; to discharge by spitting; to cast out, cast off, eject, expel*, etc. (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: quin etiam gustatus, quam cito id, quod valde dulce est, aspernatur ac respuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: quas natura respuerit, id. N. D. 2, 9, 24: lumen per cornum transit, at imber respuitur, Lucr. 2, 389; cf. Quint. 1, 2, 28: liquorem ab se, Vitr. 7, 4; cf.: ferrum ab se (opp. resorbere), Lucr. 6, 1054; 2, 197; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 231; Pall. 1, 33, 2: frenos cum sanguine (equus), Stat. Th. 8, 544: invisum cadaver (humus), Ov. Ib. 170: oleas albas propter amaritudinem respuit palatum, Varr. R. R. 1, 66: respuit aqua limum, Pall. 1, 33, 2: tantum interest repercussum illum (aëra) respuat an excipiat, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128: respuens securis materia, id. 17, 10, 14, § 72; cf.: tela omnia, Luc. 3, 484.—**II.** Trop., *to reject, repel, refuse; to dislike, disapprove, not accept* (syn.: reprobo, reicio, repudio): quae nisi respuis ex animo longeque remittis, Lucr. 6, 68: cum id dicat, quod omnium mentes aspernentur ac respuant, Cic. Fat. 20, 47; cf. id. Att. 13, 38 *fin.*: ratio juris respuat hanc defensionem et pro nihilo putet, id. Caecin. 19, 56; Liv. 42, 14: haec aetas omne quod fieri non potest respuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 19: quos et praesens et postera respuit aetas, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 42: orationem, Cic. Mur. 35, 74 *fin.*: quo judex dicto moveatur quid respuat, Quint. 6, 4, 19: non respuit Caesar condicionem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: Caesaris interdicta respuuntur, *are spurned*, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1; cf. Liv. 2, 41 *fin.*: quod respuunt (aures) immutandum est, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 15; Quint. 11, 1, 61; Tac. Or. 9; cf.: nemo civis est, qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernetur, Cic. Pis. 20, 45: sunt enim qui respuant (consolationem), sed refert quo modo adhibeatur, id. Tusc. 3, 33, 79.—*Absol.*: quis te tum audiret illorum? respuerent aures, Cic. Planc. 18, 44; Quint. 11, 1, 61; cf.: calcitrat, respuit, Cic. Cael. 15, 36.—* (β) *Part. pres.* with *gen.*: communium vocum respuens nimis ac fastidiens, Gell. 6, 15, 2.

rēstagnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restagno], *an overflowing, inundation*: Euphratis, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 146; cf. id. 2, 67, 67, § 168: alvi, *a rising*, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176.

rē-stagno, āre, *v. n.*, *to run over, overflow*; of bodies of water: paludes restagnantes, Liv. 44, 46, 5: ostium amnis, id. 44, 6, 15; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 34: restagnantis fecit maris unda paludem, Ov. M. 11, 364: flumen, Luc. 4, 89: palus, Sil. 8, 382; Col. 2, 12, 5; 8, 15, 3.—Transf., of the inundated place: late is locus restagnat, *is overflowed*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.*; cf.: arva palude, Sil. 4, 752.

rēstaurātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restauro], *a restoration, renewal* (jurid. Lat.): servitutis, Dig. 23, 5, 7: eremodicii, ib. 4, 4, 7 *fin.*

‡ **rēstaurātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a renovator*, Inscr. Fabr. 3, 297 al.

rē-stauro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to restore, repair, rebuild* (perh. only post-Aug.; for in Liv. 5, 52, 9, and 27, 21, instaurare is the better read.; v. Drak. *N. cr.*; cf. instauro, reficio, restituo, sarcio). **I.** Lit.: restaurare theatrum igne fortuito haustum, Tac. A. 3, 72: aedem Veneris, id. ib. 4, 43: navem iisdem tabulis, Dig. 7, 4, 10: in pristinum statum, ib. 43, 21, 1, § 6.—**II.** Trop., *to renew, repeat* (syn. redintegro): bellum, Just. 2, 10, 1; 3, 5, 2; 20, 5, 6; 31, 3, 8: accusationem, Dig. 48, 5, 4 *fin.*: litem, ib. 4, 4, 29: veterem obligationem, ib. 19, 5, 9: actionem, ib. 42, 8, 14; 9, 4, 35.

‡ **restĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [restis], *a rope-maker*, Fronto, p. 2201 P.

* **rēstĭbĭlĭo**, īre, *v. a.* [restibilis], *to re-establish, restore*: Teucrum regi sapsa res restibiliet, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.).

rē-stĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [stabilis; hence, that is made to stand again]. **1.** Lit., in econom. lang., *that is restored* or *renewed*: ager, *that is sown* or *tilled every year* (opp. novalis, which lies fallow), Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 44, 2 and 3; so, locus, Cato, R. R. 35, 2: vinetum, Col. 3, 18, 1; 11, 4: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 9. 6; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162: platanus restibilis facta, *flourishing again*, id. 16, 32, 57, § 133.—*Subst.*, **restĭbĭle**, is, *n.*, *fallow land*, Col. 2, 10, 6.—**2.** Transf.: fecunditas (mulierum), *new, fresh*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 249.

restĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [restis], *a small rope, a cord, line*, Cato, R. R. 110; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 5; Cic. Scaur. Fragm. p. 261 *fin.* Orell.; Amm. 14, 7, 15; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 23.

(**restĭcŭlum** or **-us**, a false read. for reticulum, Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 12.)

rē-stillo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to drop back; to fall back in drops*. * **I.** *Neutr.*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 287.—* **II.** *Act.*: quae (tuae litterae) mihi quiddam quasi animulae restillarunt, *have instilled again*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1 Orell. *N. cr.* dub. (B. and K. stillarunt).

* **rēstinctio**, ōnis, *f.* [restinguo], *a quenching* (of thirst): voluptas ipsius restinctionis in motu est (after restincta siti), Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9.

rēstinctus, a, um, *Part.* of restinguo.

rē-stinguo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put out, quench, extinguish* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ignem restinguunt aquâ, Plaut. Cas. 4, 1, 16; so, ignem, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 17 (with refrigerare); id. Cat. 3, 1, 2; id. Top. 12, 52; Verg. A. 2, 686; Plin. 20, praef. 1, § 1; Ov. R. Am. 807 al.: flammam, Lucr. 4, 1087; Cic. Sull. 30, 83; Liv. 28, 23: incendium, Catil. ap. Sall. C. 31, 9; id ap. Cic. Mur. 25, 51; Liv. 28, 42: restincto aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 25 *fin.*; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: aes accensum, Plin. 33, 3, 20, § 65: lucernam, id. 31, 3, 27, § 46: fulminis ictum, id. 37, 10, 55, § 150: solem, Lucr. 5, 120: favillas ardentes lacte, Stat. S. 5, 5, 17: faces, id. Th. 11, 413.—*Absol.*: ut omnis ex castris multitudo ad restinguendum concurreret, *to extinguish the flames*, Caes. B. G. 7, 24 *fin.*: aquam ad restinguendum ferre, Liv. 1, 39; cf.: omnes restinguere velle videres, Hor. S. 1, 5, 76.—**2.** Transf., *to quench, slake, assuage, allay, mitigate, counteract*, etc.: sitim, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 9; Verg. E. 5, 47: pocula ardentis Falerni lymphâ, Hor. C. 2, 11, 19: venena, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 223; 28, 10, 45, § 158; 29, 4, 23, § 76: ictus scorpionis, id. 24, 8, 29, § 45 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to extinguish, exterminate, annihilate, destroy*: tum igitur tibi aquae erit cupido, genus qui restinguas tuom, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 50: haustas sanguisugas, i. e. *to kill*, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 62: pilos spumâ inlitâ, id. 28, 19, 77,

j 252: morbum, id. 26, 1, 5, § 8; cf. nauseam, id. 8, 27, 41, § 99: haec verba una mehercle falsa lacrimula Restinguet, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 24: illam Ut ne restinguas lacrimis, id. Phorm. 5, 7, 82: animos hominum sensusque morte restingui, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: mentes inflammatas, id. de Or. 1, 51, 219; cf.: bellum restinctum (opp. inflammatum), id. Fam. 11, 12, 1: oriens incendium belli sanguine suo, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: omnium cupiditatum ardorem, id. Fin. 1, 13, 43; cf.: illā tertiā parte animi, in quā irarum exsistit ardor, sedatā atque restinctā, *appeased*, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: cupiditates iracundiasque (eloquentiā), id. N. D. 2, 59, 148 Orell. *N. cr.*: odium, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13: studia, id. Or. 1, 5; Liv. 10, 13: animorum incendia, Cic. Or. 8, 27: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: ardentem Italiam, Sil. 16, 619: rabies restinguitur, id. 13, 576.

restio, ōnis, *m.* [restis]. **I.** *A rope-maker, rope-seller*, Suet. Aug. 2 *fin.*; cf. Fronto, p. 2201 P.—**2.** Transf., in a comic lusus verbb., with bucaeda, for *one who is scourged with ropes*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2. —**II.** *The title of a poem by Laberius*, Gell. 10, 17, 2.

rēstĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restipulor], *a counter-engagement, counter-obligation*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37 sq.; Gai. Inst. 4, 18, p. 259 Goes.

rē-stĭpŭlor, āri, *v. dep. a.*, *to stipulate, promise*, or *engage in return* (syn.: recipio, despondeo), Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 38; App. Mag. p. 338, 25; Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.

restis, is (*acc.* more freq. restim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 2; id. Ps. 1, 1, 86; id. Poen. 1, 2, 184; id. Pers. 5, 2, 34; id. Rud. 2, 3, 37; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 5; Caecil. ap. Non. 200, 21; Cato, R. R. 77; App. M. 1, p. 109: restem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 97; Mart. 4, 70, 1; Juv. 10, 58; Petr. 45, 4; Inscr. Grut. 715, 10; but *abl.* usually reste, Juv. 3, 226; 14, 274; Liv. 1, 26, 6; 8, 16, 9; 27, 37, 14; Val. Max. 7, 8, 5; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62; Mart. 5, 62, 6: resti, Don. 2, 10, 3, p. 1751; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P.), *f.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Lit., *a rope, cord* (syn.: funis, rudens): quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, etc. ... ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22; cf. id. ib. 1, 23, 6: caedere hodie tu restibus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 11: restim volo mihi emere, id. Ps. 1, 1, 86; cf. id. Poen. 1, 2, 184; id. Pers. 5, 2, 34; id. Cas. 2, 7, 2: paulisper remitte restem, id. Rud. 4, 3, 97: exsolvi restim, id. ib. 2, 3, 37: descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur, Juv. 10, 58: famem Illā reste cavet, of a rope-dancer, id. 14, 274; 3, 226; Mart. 4, 70, 1.—In a game of the Roman youth, the rows of dancers were united by taking hold of a rope (or, acc. to Donatus ad loc., they formed a line by taking hold of hands): tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34 Ruhnk.; cf.: in foro pompa constitit; et per manus reste datā, virgines sonum vocis pulsu pedum modulantes incesserunt, Liv. 27, 37 *fin.* Drak.—Prov.: ad restim res rediit, *it has come to the rope*, i. e. *one might as well hang himself*, Caecil. ap. Non. 200, 21; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 5: vinctus restibus, Vulg. Judith, 6, 9.—**II.** Transf.: restes allii, caepis, *the leaves of garlic* or *onions*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51; Mart. 12, 32, 20.

rĕstĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [resto], *to stay behind, to loiter, tarry, hesitate* (ante-class., and several times in Liv. and Pliny the Elder): restitant, occurrunt, obstant, etc., Enn. ap. Non. 147, 10 (Sat. 5 Vahl.): me miserum restitando reddiderunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 3: at enim restitas, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1; Liv. 7, 39 *fin.* Drak.; 10, 19; 30, 31; Plin. 18, 16, 19, § 50: Menelaus me objurgat? id meis rebus regimen restitat, Enn. ap. Rufin. Fig. § 11, p. 205 Ruhnk. (Trag. v. 264 Vahl.).

* **rĕstĭtrix**, īcis, *f.* [resisto], *she that stays behind*: ego hic restitrix, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 5.

rĕ-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo], *to put* or *set up again*, i. e. either *to replace* in its former position, or (more freq.) *to restore* to its former condition, *to rebuild, revive*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: restauro, renovo, reficio). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva nostra, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 1: arborem, Verg. G. 2, 272: luxatum femur ex toto, Cels. 8, 20: aedes (with reficere), Cic. Top. 3, 15: domum a Clodio disjectam, i. e. *to rebuild*, Vell. 2, 45, 3; cf. domum, Suet. Ner. 31: theatrum, id. Claud. 21: statuas (disjectas), id. Calig. 34: tropaea disjecta, id. Caes. 11: fores effractas, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 40: oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: fontes et Flumina, Ov. M. 2, 407: turbatas comas, id. F. 3, 16: ordines, Sall. J. 51, 3; cf. aciem, Liv. 5, 18; 29, 2 al.: inclinatam aciem, Suet. Caes. 62: (eos, qui) quaedam contra naturam depravata habent, restituere et corrigere, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96: oculos (luminibus orbati), Suet. Vesp. 7: visum, Plin. 25, 8, 50, § 89: pilos, id. 32, 10, 40, § 119: se (apes, with reviviscere), Varr. R. R. 3, 16 *fin.*; cf.: aliquem a limine mortis, Cat. 68, 4; Verg. Cul. 223; and restinctos, *to raise the dead*, Ov. P. 3, 6, 35: apes restituunt se ac reviviscunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38.—**B.** Trop., *to restore, revive, renew, reform*, etc.: unus homo nobis cunctando restituit rem, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84; Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2; Liv. 30, 26; Verg. A. 6, 846 Serv.; Macr. S. 6, 1; Ov. F. 2, 242; Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 al. (Ann. v. 313 Vahl.); cf.: rem prolapsam, Liv. 2, 63: res perditas, id. 25, 37; 6, 22: rem impeditam et perditam, Ter. And. 3, 5, 13; and simply rem, Liv. 3, 12 Drak.; 8, 11; 25, 37: veteres clientelas, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: veterem tuam illam calliditatem atque prudentiam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tribuniciam potestatem, id. Agr. 2, 14, 36: tribuniciam intercessionem armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: proelium, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52; Caes. B. G. 7, 87; 1, 53; Liv. 6, 8; cf.: pugnam omnibus locis, id. 4, 38 *fin.*; 2, 19: damna Romano accepta bello, id. 31, 43: sanitatem, Just. 6, 4, 13: bellum, id. 35, 1, 10; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 56; cf. vires, Val. Fl. 2, 70: adulescentem corruptum, *to reform*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 81: suorum a pudore maritimae ignominiae restituti animi, *restored, revived*, Liv. 35, 27: consolando aliquorum restituere voluntatem aut benevolentiam in dominum, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7.—**II.** In partic., *to give back, deliver up, return, restore* a thing belonging to a person or place (syn. reddo). **A.** Lit.: *Mi.* Paterna oportet reddi filio bona. *Ha.* Restituentur omnia, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 122: tribuni vobis amissa reddent ac restituent? Liv. 3, 68.—With a personal object: virginem suis Restituere ac reddere, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; 4, 6, 8: alicui filium, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 83; id. And. 3, 3, 38; id. Hec. 5, 3, 20: amissa cuique, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: bona iis, id. ib. 2, 21: majorum locum huic, id. B. G. 5, 25: agrum Veientibus, Liv. 2, 13 et saep.: alicui suum familiarem et hospitem, ereptum e manibus hostium, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: Sextus Pompeius civitati restitutus, Cic. Phil. 5, 15, 41: captum victori, Liv. 9, 11: apibus fructum suum, Phaedr. 3, 13, 15: Caesaris imperio restituendus erat, Ov. P. 4, 13, 38: illum restituam huic, hic autem in Alidem me meo patri, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 56: aliquem natalibus, *to set free*, Dig. 40, tit. 11; v. natalis.—With abstr. object: sed etiam meam vocem et auctoritatem et vobis et rei publicae conservatam ac restitutam puto, Cic. Marcell. 1, 2: lucem salutemque redditam sibi ac restitutam, id. Dom. 28, 75.—Without *dat.*: amissa (opp. adimere), Caes. B. C. 1, 7: fraudata, id. ib. 3, 60 *fin.* al.: Arpi restituti ad Romanos, Liv. 24, 47; cf.: (Cloelia) sospites omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit, id. 2, 13; 49: aliquem in aliquem locum, Ter. And. 4, 1, 58; cf. Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 108: (Siciliam) in antiquum statum, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; cf.: civitates afflictas in melius, Suet. Vesp. 17.—**2.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to bring back* or *restore* to his previous state or condition; *to recall, reinstate* a person condemned, banished, deprived of his property, etc. (cf. reduco): restituebat multos calamitosos ... Licinium Denticulam de aleā condemnatum restituit, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56: omnes, qui lege Pompeiā condemnati essent, id. Att. 10, 4, 8: quae fuisset justa causa restituendi mei, nisi fuisset injusta eiciendi? id. Mil. 14, 36; cf. id. ib. 15, 39: aliquem (damnatum), Suet. Caes. 41; id. Calig. 15: exsulem, id. Claud. 12: legionem totam cum ignominiā missam, id. Caes. 69: neque enim praetor, si ex eo fundo essem dejectus, ita me restitui jussit, Cic. Caecin. 29, 82; cf. id. ib. 8, 23: nonnullos ambitus Pompeiā lege damnatos in integrum restituit, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: aliquem in integrum, Cic. Clu. 36, 98; Dig. 4, 1, 4; 4, 15 (cf. the whole section, ib. 4, 1: De in integrum restitutionibus); cf.: Sampsiceramum restitui in eum locum cupere, ex quo decidit, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 2: equites Romanos in tribunicium honorem, Caes. B. C. 1, 77 *fin.*: tribunos plebis in suam dignitatem, id. ib. 1, 22: restitutus in patriam (Camillus) patriam ipsam restituit, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.*; so, in patriam, Suet. Ner. 3.—**b.** Transf. (α) Of things, *to deliver up again, to make restitution of, restore*: in utriusque bonis nihil erat, quod restitui posset, nisi quod moveri loco non poterat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62; Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 34; 43, 12, 1, § 19 al.—(β) Of a previous judicial sentence or of injustice committed, *to reverse*, i. e. *to make null and void, to make good again, repair* (cf.: rescindo, resolvo): alia judicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti, alia Panhormi restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63: qui (praetor) dies totos aut vim fieri vetat aut restitui factam jubet, etc., id. Caecin. 13, 36: ut si ego eum condemnaro, tu restituas, id. Fam. 9, 10, 2; cf.: restitui in integrum aequom est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 11.—(γ) *To compensate for, make good* (rare): damnum, Liv. 31, 43, 4; Vulg. Exod. 22, 12: jacturam, Col. 11, 1, 28. —**B.** Trop., *to restore to a former condition, to re-establish*, etc.: ut anno XVI. post reges exactos secederent, leges sacratas ipsi sibi restituerent, *restored for themselves, re-established*, Cic. Corn. 1, Fragm. 23, p. 450 *fin.* Orell.: restituit his animos parva una res, Liv. 25, 18; cf. id. 21, 53: ut interfecto Punico praesidio restituerent se Romanis, *join themselves again to the Romans*, id. 23, 7: ulcera sanitati restituens, *restoring*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51; cf. id. 14, 18, 22, § 118: Bacchus peccasse fatentem Restituit, *restored to his former condition*, Ov. M. 11, 135; cf.: cum semel occideris ... Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te Restituet pietas, Hor. C. 4, 7, 24: restituam jam ego te in gaudia, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 44: haud facile te in eundem rursus restitues locum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 108; cf.: cives ex servitute in libertatem, Liv. 28, 39: poëtam in locum, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 13: aliquem rursus in gratiam, id. ib. 3, 1, 11; cf.: fratrem in antiquum locum gratiae et honoris, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: fratrem (sc. in gratiam), Curt. 8, 6, 26: Acarnanas in antiquam formulam jurisque ac dicionis eorum, Liv. 26, 24: vos in amicitiam societatemque nostram, id. 31, 31 *fin.* et saep.: cum praecipitata raptim consilia neque revocari neque in integrum restitui possint, id. 31, 32: patientiae veteri (Britanniam), Tac. Agr. 16.

rēstĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [restituo], *a restoring, restoration.* **I.** In gen.: domus incendio absumptae, i. e. *a rebuilding*, Suet. Aug. 57: Capitolii, id. Vesp. 8: theatri, id. Tib. 47: urbis in majus, Just. 2, 14, 2: afflictarum civitatum, Suet. Tit. 8.—Trop.: omnis pristinae fortunae, Suet. Ner. 40: libertatis, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4: lunae, Arn. 6, 196.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *A giving back, restitution* (in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 50, 16, 22; 36, 1, 1, § 14; 36, 1, 6, § 3.—**2.** *The act of replacing, reinstating* one condemned or proscribed in his former condition; *the restoration of rights which have been forfeited by law*: damnatorum, Cic. Agr. 2, 4, 10; Suet. Oth. 2: salus restitutioque, *a recalling from exile*, Cic. Pis. 15, 35; Quint. 7, 1, 42; 60: in integrum restitutiones, Dig. 4, 1, 3 (v. this entire section: De in integrum restitutionibus); 4, 4, 18, § 1; 4, 4, 20 pr.

rēstĭtūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a restorer, rebuilder.* **I.** Lit.: templorum omnium, Liv. 4, 20: urbium, Inscr. Orell. 1103.—**II.** Trop.: salutis meae, Cic. Mil. 15, 39; cf. Quint. 7, 1, 43 and 61: reipublicae, Eum. Grat. Act. ad Constant. 4: Galliarum, Vop. Aur. 9: tanti operis restitutor deus, App. Herm. Trism. p. 92.

rēstĭtūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id. II.], *of* or *relating to restitution, restitutory* (jurid. Lat.): interdictum, Dig. 43, 1, 1: judicium, ib. 3, 3, 46: actio, ib. 2, 10, 3.—As *subst.*: in restitutorio agendo (i. e. judicio), Dig. 27, 6, 7.

rēstĭtūtrix, īcis, *f.* [restitutor], *she that gives back, a restorer*: omnium generum, quae accipit (terra, with receptrix), App. Trism. p. 77, 31.

1. rēstĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* of restituo.

2. Restĭtūtus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. Claudius Restitutus, *a friend of Pliny the younger*, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 16; 6, 17; Mart. 10, 87.

rē-sto, stĭti, 1 (*perf. subj.* restaverit, Prop. 2, 34, 53), *v. n.* **I.** *To stop behind, keep back, stand still* (very rare and only poet., whereas resisto is class.). **A.** Lit.: si resto, pergit, ut eam: si ire conor, prohibet betere, Pac. ap. Non. 77, 25.—**B.** Trop.: impetus haut longe mediis regionibus restat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 285 Müll. (Ann. v. 475 Vahl.): nullo dominae teritur molimine amator Restat et immerita sustinet aure minas, *stands firm, holds out*, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 18.—**II.** *To withstand, resist, oppose* (so less freq. than resisto, and not in Cic. or Cæs.). **A.** Of military resistance, *to stand firm, hold out, not yield;* constr. usually *absol.;* rarely with *dat.* or *adversum:* Illyrii restant sicis sibinisque fodantes, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. v. 496 Vahl.): validam urbem multos dies restantem pugnando vicit, Sall. ap. Non. 526, 12 (id. H. 1, 75 Dietsch): quia summâ vi restare (milites) nunciabantur, Liv. 4, 58 Drak.: solâ virtute militum restantes caeduntur caeduntque, id. 6, 30; 32; 8, 39; 23, 45; 26, 3; 29, 2; 34, 14: dum restat Hector, Prop. 3, 8, 31: nunc in restantes mucronem comminus urget, Sil. 10, 25.—*Impers. pass.:* ut quâ minimâ vi restatur, eâ parte irrumpat, Liv. 34, 15.—With *dat.:* paucis plures vix restatis, Liv. 23, 45 *fin.:* restando adversis, Sil. 10, 125.—With *adversum:* paulum morae attulere ferrati restantibus laminis adversum pila et gladios, Tac. A. 3, 46.—**B.** Apart from milit. lang., in gen.: nunc ratio nulla est restandi, nulla facultas, etc., Lucr. 1, 110: is mihi, dum resto, juvenili guttura pugno Rupit, Ov. M. 3. 626; 7, 411: in quâ re nunc tam confidenter restas, stulta? *oppose me*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 7; cf. Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 50.—Of things: aera claustris restantia vociferantur, Lucr. 2, 450: restantia claustra, Sil. 7, 130.—**III.** *To be left, remain* (syn. remaneo; the predominant signif. of the word; most freq. in the third person): hujus generis reliquias Restare video, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 91: ego conviviis delector nec cum aequalibus solum qui pauci jam admodum restant, sed cum vestrâ etiam aetate, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: ego vivendo vici mea fata, superstes Restarem ut genitor, Verg. A. 11, 161: de bonis quod restat reliquiarum, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 7; cf. id. Cist. 1, 3, 40: unam sibi spem reliquam in Etruscis restare, Liv. 10, 16; Cic. Scaur. Fragm. 45, p. 268 Orell.: quae (studia) sola ei in malis restiterunt, id. Sull. 26, 74: omnes composui. Felices! Nunc ego resto, Hor. S. 1, 9, 28; Pers. 3, 97: de viginti Restabam solus, Ov. M. 3, 687: jam labor exiguus Phoebo restabat, id. ib. 6, 486: duae restant noctes de mense secundo, id. F. 2, 857: si e nobis aliquid nisi umbra restat, id. Am. 3, 9, 60: jam duo restabant fata tum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 35: qui e divisione tripartitâ duas partes absolverit, huic necesse est restare tertiam, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 9: infinitae caedi, id. Cat. 3, 10: dona ferens pelago et flammis restantia Trojae, *left, remaining from the sea*, etc., Verg. A. 1, 679: unum etiam restat amico nostro ad omne dedecus, ut, etc., id. Att. 8, 7: hoc unum restabat, ut, Ov. M. 2, 471; cf.: illud etiam restiterat, ut, etc., Cic. Quint. 9, 33.—*Impers.:* restat, ut aut summa neglegentia tibi obstiterit, aut, etc., Cic. Quint. 12, 41; so, restat. ut. id. N. D. 2, 16, 44; 17 *init.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 27 al.—With *inf.* (mostly poet.): nec aliud restabat quam corrigere, etc., Liv. 44, 4, 8: restabat aliud nihil, nisi oculos pascere, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 35; Ov. M. 1. 700; Stat. S. 4, 1, 40.—**2.** In partic., with reference to the future, *to remain for, await* one (rare and mostly poet.): quid restat, nisi porro ut fiam miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 20: placet (vobis) socios sic tractari, quod restat, ut per haec tempora tractatos videtis? i. e. *hereafter, for the future*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 89, § 208: nudus humi jacet infans . . . ut aequom est, cui tantum in vitâ restet transire malorum, Lucr. 5, 227; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 27: hoc Latio restare canunt, Verg. A. 7, 270; Ov. F. 2, 749.

rēstrictē, *adv.*, v. restringo, *P. a. fin.*

*** rēstrictim,** *adv.* [restringo], *closely, carefully:* restrictim cogitata, Afran. ap. Non. 516, 9.

rēstrictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a restriction, limitation* (eccl. Lat.): epularum, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 31.

rēstrictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of restringo.

rēstringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw back tightly; to bind back, bind fast, tighten*, etc. (in the *verb. finit.* not ante-Aug., but in the *P. a.* class.; syn. religo). **A.** Lit.: laevam, Quint. 11, 3. 131: restrictis ad terga manibus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 93: manus, Petr. 73, 4: lacertos, Hor. C. 3, 5, 35; cf.: restringitur vinculis, Tac. A. 14, 64; and: si manus manicis restringantur, App. Flor. 17, p. 357, 29; cf. also: Prometheus quondam silici restrictus membra catenâ, Cat. 64, 297: vinclo fasciae in modum laquei restricto, Tac. A. 15, 57.—**B.** Trop., *to restrain, confine, restrict, check*, etc. (syn. retineo): homines ad custodiam pecuniae, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 9: liberalitatem, Sen. Ben. 1, 4: sumptus candidatorum ambitûs lege, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4: delicias frugalitate, id. ib. 5, 19 *fin.:* animum maestitiâ, Tac. A. 16, 16: morsus phalangiorum, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (Jahn, restinguit): praecipitationem nimbi, App. Mund. p. 61, 21.—**II.** *To draw back, unfasten, unclose, open* (rare): dentes restringere, *to show the teeth*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26.—Of dogs: rabie restrictâ minari, Lucr. 5, 1065: restrictis forte si labellis riseris, App. poët. Mag. p. 277: restrictis labris, Quint. Decl. 12, 27.—Hence, **rēstrictus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *bound fast, bound up, tight, close.* **A.** Lit.: togis neque restrictis neque fusis, Suet. Aug. 73: alvus, i. e. *costive*, Ser. Samm. 28, 519.—*Comp.*: restrictiores digiti (pedum), i. e. *shorter*, Suet. Dom. 18.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Close, niggardly, stingy* (cf.: parcus, tenax): in aliquo esse restrictus, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62; id. Att. 10, 11, 2; id. Planc. 22, 54.—*Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8.—**2.** *Moderate, modest:* an restrictius arbitraris per orbem terrarum legendum dare memoriam suam, quam, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 19, 6.—**3.** *Strict, stern, rigorous, severe, stringent:* summum imperium non restrictum nec perseverum volunt, Tac. A. 15, 48.—*Comp.:* judicatio, App. Flor. p. 364, 39.—*Sup.:* restrictissimis regulis, Cod. 1, 17 (2), 10.—*Adv.:* **rēstrictē. a.** *Closely, sparingly:* facere (with parce), Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 42: vivere, Nazar. Pan. Constant. 15.—*Comp.:* restrictius uti rebus praetereuntibus, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 12.—*Sup.:* restrictissime facere (opp. plenissime), Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 13.—**b.** *Strictly, exactly, precisely:* cetera non tam restricte praefinio, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: restricte tenent illud nomen (sapientium), id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: observare, ne plus reddat quam acceperit, id. Lael. 16, 58.—*Sup.* of the *adj.* prob. not found.

rē-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to erect again* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: aras, Tert. Apol. 6 *fin.:* statuas dejectas, id. ad Nat. 1, 10.—**II.** Trop., *to restore:* Deus eam restruebat fidem, quam populus destruebat, Tert. Res. Carn. 31.

rĕsūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resudo], *exudation* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. 79.

rĕ-sūdo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sweat, sweat out, exude* (post-class.). **I.** *Neutr.*, Curt. 5, 1, 2; 7, 10, 3.—**II.** *Act.:* congeriem ventris, Prud. Apoth. 787; id. Cath. 10, 105.

rĕ-sulco, āre, *v. a.*, *to furrow* or *plough again* (poet.): vulnera, *to scratch open*, Prud. στεφ. 5, 141.

rĕsultātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resulto], *a reverberation, echo:* grata et consona, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 5, 11: laetitiae, id. in Psa. praef. § 9: blanda, Cassiod. Var. 2, 40.—**II.** Trop., *a resistance, refusal*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 24.

rĕsultātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who resists* or *denies* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 9, 27.

rĕsulto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [resilio], *to spring* or *leap back, to rebound* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; only of inanimate or abstract subjects). **I.** Lit.: (corpora) conflicta resultant, etc., Lucr. 2, 98 and 101: tela irrita galeâ clipeoque, Verg. A. 10, 330: aqua objectu lapillorum, Quint. 12, 2, 11; cf.: unda scissa, Petr. poët. Sat. 89, 2, 31: illisum caput scopulis resultat, Sen. Hippol. 1064.—Of animals: resultabunt canes ululantibus lupis, Amm. 31, 1, 2.—**B.** In partic., of sound, *to reverberate, resound, re-echo:* ubi concava pulsu Saxa sonant vocisque offensa resultat imago, Verg. G. 4, 50: inimica est (apibus) echo resultanti sono, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: murmur in duris, id. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—**2.** Transf., of places or things that return a sound, *to resound, re-echo, reverberate, ring*, etc.: pulsati colles clamore resultant, Verg. A. 5, 150: colles, id. ib. 8, 305: saltus, Tac. A. 1, 65: juga longa, Stat. Th. 2, 714: tecta vocibus, Plin. Pan. 73: aera percussis incudibus, Mart. 9, 69. 5: parma pulsu umbonum, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 629: resultantibus armis et tubis, Amm. 20, 11, 21: resultantibus lituis, id. 19, 6, 10.—With a homogeneous object: sonum (saxa), App. M. 5, p. 161, 38; Calp. Ecl. 4, 5.—**II.** Trop., of pronunciation, etc., *to leap, hop:* (verba) ne brevium (syllabarum) contexu resultent, *produce a jumping* or *jerking effect*, Quint. 9, 4, 66: praeceps ac resultans (in oratione, opp. tardum et segne), id. 9, 4, 83; cf. id. 11, 3, 183; 12, 10, 73: ut barbara nomina Graecis versibus non resultent, i. e. *are unfit for, unsuited to*, Plin. Ep. 8, 4, 3.

(**rē-sum** = resideo, assumed as *pres.* for the var. l. l. resit, Cic. Scaur. 8, 14, where B. and K. read residet; and reesset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 143, B. and K. esset.)

rĕ-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to take up again, take back, resume* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit. (terra) gentes omnis peperit et resumit denuo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll. (Epich. v. 4 Vahl. p. 168): positas (tabellas) resumit, Ov. M. 9, 524: tela, id. Am. 2, 9, 34: librum perlectum utique ex integro, Quint. 10, 1, 20: librum in manus, id. 10, 4, 3: pugillares, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 16: cito elapsum baculum, Suet. Ner 24: fuscinam, id. Calig. 30: arma, id. ib. 48; Tac. H. 2, 44; 4, 76 *fin.:* praetextas (opp. exuere), Plin. Pan. 61, 8: pennas, Ov. M. 4, 664: speciem caelestem, id. ib. 15, 743.—**II.** Trop.: instat anhelanti prohibetque resumere vires, *to get* or *receive again, to recover*, Ov. M. 9, 59; so, vires, id. ib. 9, 193; Just. 20, 5, 1; 24, 7, 1: potentiam, id. 6, 4, 1: interruptum somnum, Suet. Aug. 78: animum, id. Vit. 15: animam, Sen. Herc. Oet. 25; cf.: resumpto spiritu recreatus est, Vulg. Judith, 13, 30: nomen gentile (opp. deponere), Suet. Ner. 41: sacramentum Vespasiani, Tac. H. 4, 37: militiam, id. ib. 2, 67; cf. pugnam, *to renew*, id. ib. 2, 41: hostilia, id. A. 12, 15: dominationem per arma, id. H. 5, 8: libertatem, id. A. 3, 40; 14, 31; Plin. Pan. 66, 2: curas, id. ib. 79, 5: nomen, id. Ep. 5, 6, 12: instituta cultumque patrium, Tac. H. 4, 64: voluptates (with repetere sollemnia), id. A. 3, 6 et saep.: aegrotantem, *to restore*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 1, 3; 18, 105; id. Tard. 3, 7, 91.

rĕsumptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resumo], *a restoration, recovery* of a sick person, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37 *fin.*

rĕsumptīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *restorative:* odoramenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 75: cyclus, id. ib. 2, 1, 47.

rĕsumptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *restorative:* adjutoria, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8 *fin.*

rĕsumptus, a, um, *Part.*, from resumo.

rĕ-sŭo, ĕre, v. resutus.

rĕ-sŭpīno, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to bend* or *turn back* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: puer ad me accurrit, Pone apprehendit pallio, resupinat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23: assurgentem ibi regem umbone resupinat, Liv. 4, 19: hominem, Cels. 7, 16: nares planâ manu, *to bend back*, Quint. 11, 3, 80: colla (turtures, cum bibunt), Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; cf.: caput (aves bibentes), id. 10, 46, 63, § 129: valvas, *to beat in, break down*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 51: resupinati cessantia tympana Galli, i. e. *prostrate* from drunkenness, Juv. 8, 176 et saep.—In mal. part., *to stretch out:* aviam amici, Juv. 3, 112.—*Pass.* in mid. force: leones resupinari, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.—**II.** Trop.: rem, *to overthrow, ruin, destroy*, Att. ap. Non. 165, 3: quid tantopere te resupinet? *makes proud, puffs up*, Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1.

rĕ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *bent back* or *backwards, lying on one's back* or *with the face upwards, supine* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: resupinum in caelo contueri, i. e. *lying on*

one's back, face upwards, supine, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: fertur equis curruque haeret resupinus inani, Verg. A. 1, 476: eque tuo pendet resupino spiritus ore, Lucr. 1, 37; Ov. H. 16, 255; id. M. 2, 267: jacuit resupinus humi, id. ib. 4, 121; 12, 324: hunc ego resupinum fudi, id. ib. 13, 86 al.: retro lentas tendo resupinus habenas, *bent back*, id. ib. 15, 520: collum, id. ib. 1, 730: pectus, id. ib. 12, 138: caput, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 et saep. —Of an arrogant gait or manner: (Niobe) mediam tulerat gressus resupina per urbem, *with head thrown back*, i. e. *proudly*, Ov. M. 6, 275; cf. Sen. Ep. 80, 7; Cod. Th. 9, 3, 6: si non resupini spectantesque tectum expectaverimus, quid obveniat, Quint. 10, 3, 15: spectat resupino sidera vultu, Mart. 9, 44, 3.—**B.** Transf., of things *turned* or *bent back*: Elis, *spread out on a hill*, Stat. Th. 4, 237: labra lilii, Plin. 21, 5, 11, § 23: vomer, id. 18, 18, 48, § 171.—**II.** Trop., *lazy, slothful, effeminate, careless, negligent*: voluptas, Quint. 5, 12, 20; cf. id. 11, 3, 167: qui solvit, numquam ita resupinus est, ut facile suas pecunias jactet, Dig. 22, 3, 25: existimatio, ib. 43, 24, 4.

rĕ-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, 3, *v. n.*, *to rise* or *raise one's self again, to appear again* (poet. and post-Aug.; once in Liv. with velut; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: pugnat resurgere saepe, Ov. M. 5, 349: si resurgat centimanus Gyges, Hor. C. 2, 17, 14; Tac. A. 3, 46; cf., of convalescent persons: resurgam, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 23.—Esp., *to rise again, rise from the grave* (eccl. Lat.): ab inferis, Lact. 4, 19, 6; 4, 26, 3; Vulg. Marc. 9, 8; id. Luc. 7, 22.—Of things: cupressus arbor repente prociderat ac postero die eodem vestigio resurgens procera et latior virebat, Tac. H. 2, 78; Suet. Vesp. 5; Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132: herbae, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 9: obruta cymba de mediis aquis, id. P. 4, 8, 28: orbe lunaria cornua nono, id. M. 2, 453; 8, 11; 7, 81: urbs, *is rebuilt*, Tac. A. 15, 41.—**II.** Trop. (cf. resisto): cum res Romana velut resurgeret, Liv. 24, 45; cf.: illic fas regna resurgere Trojae, Verg. A. 1, 206; and with this cf.: arma resurgentis Trojae (i. e. Romae), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 47; 87 (53 M.): victa tamen vinces, eversaque Troja, resurges, Ov. F. 1, 523: resurgens Saevit amor, Verg. A. 4, 531: bellum, Vell. 2, 88, 13; Tac. A. 3, 74: rabies, id. ib. 1, 39: partes in Africā, id. ib. 2, 43: legiones resurgere in ultionem properent, id. H. 3, 2: cum eum ceteri ita vicerint ut major instaurando bello resurgeret, Just. 37, 1, 8: ac ne tam longā quidem aetate, quae excidium ejus secuta est, resurrexit, Curt. 5, 7, 9: resurgit verae virtutis fortior fama, Quint. 12, 9, 4: ter si resurgat murus aeneus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 65.

rĕsurrectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resurgo], in eccl. Lat., *a rising again from the dead, resurrection*, Tert. Res. Carn. 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 28; Vulg. Matt. 22, 23; id. Rom. 3, 4; Lact. 4, 19, 9; 4, 20, 4: dominica (i. e. Domini), Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 33, 5.

rĕsuscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [resuscito], in eccl. Lat., *a raising again from the dead, resuscitation*, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

rĕsuscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], in eccl. Lat., *one who raises again from the dead, a resuscitator*, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

rĕ-suscĭto, āre, *v. a.*, *to raise up again, rebuild*: templum, Lact. 4, 18, 5.—**II.** *To rouse again, revive, resuscitate*, freq. in the Christian writers, of the resurrection of the dead, Hier. in Psa. 33, 5; id. Ep. 103; Tert. Res. Carn. 38; Prud. στεφ. 6, 136; Vulg. Act. 2, 32; id. Johan. 6, 39.—**III.** Trop. (very rare): positam iram, *to revive, resuscitate*, Ov. M. 8, 474: veterem iram, id. ib. 14, 495: legatum, *to renew*, Dig. 34, 4, 27, § 1: gratiam Dei, Vulg. 2 Tim. 1, 6.

* **rĕ-sūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [suo], *ripped open*: tunica ex utrāque parte, Suet. Aug. 94.

‡ **rētae,** ārum, *f.*, *trees standing on the bank* or *in the bed of a stream*, acc. to Gabius ap. Gell. 11, 17, 4.—From this is said to come the verb retare, *to clear, free from obstructions*, in an old edict: flumina retanda; v. Gell. l. l.

* **rĕ-tālĭo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to retaliate*: quod imprudentiā factum est, retaliari per imprudentiam debet, Gell. 20, 1, 16.

rĕ-tango, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to touch again* or *repeatedly*: faciem spongiā, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 156.

rĕtardātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retardo], *a hindering, delaying, retarding*, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 30 (with mora).—In *plur.*, Vitr. 9, 1, 6.

rĕ-tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to keep back, hinder, delay, detain, impede, retard* (class.; a favorite word with Cic., esp. in the trop. signif.; syn. moror). **A.** Lit.: quarum (stellarum vagarum) motus tum incitantur, tum retardantur, saepe etiam insistunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: aliquem in viā, id. Phil. 10, 5, 11: itinere devio per ignorantiam locorum retardati, Suet. Galb. 20: flumina retardant equos, Verg. G. 3, 253: boves retinere ac retardare, Col. 2, 2, 26: instantia ora retardat Cuspide praetentā, Ov. M. 3, 82: te metuunt nuper Virgines nuptae, tua ne retardet Aura maritos, Hor. C. 2, 8, 23: inundationibus Tiberis retardatus, Suet. Oth. 8: mulierum mensibus retardatis, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156. —*Absol.*: eae res, quae ceteros remorari solent, non retardarunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40; Suet. Caes. 34.—**B.** Trop.: impetus hostium repressos esse intellegunt ac retardatos, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: impetum, Auct. B. Afr. 68: illius animos atque impetus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 33: celeritatem persequendi, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: loquacitatem, id. Vatin. 1, 2: animos testium, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: consuetudinem, id. Sest. 31, 67: auxilium, id. Pis. 31, 77: aliquem a scribendo, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1; cf.: aliquem ab alicujus tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6. 12; Suet. Caes. 59: Tigranem Asiae minitantem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 45: ergo non aetas quemquam, non valetudo, non sexus retardavit, quominus, etc., Plin. Pan. 22, 2: mea te fortuna retardat, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 21: incepta, Sil. 1, 478: invidia retardat sceptra, id. 11, 609.—*Absol.*: ad quem (agrum) fruendum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque allectat senectus, Cic. Sen. 16, 57.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to tarry, remain behind, delay*: in quo cursu (stella Saturni) multa mirabiliter efficiens, tum antecedendo, tum retardando, tum, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52.

* **rĕ-taxo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to censure, reprove*, Suet. Vesp. 13.

rēte, is, *n.* (*abl.* reti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 17; more freq. rete, id. Pers. 1, 2, 22; id. Rud. 4, 2, 9; 4, 3, 81; 4, 4, 124; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; 3, 11, 3; id. L. L. 5, 29, § 130 Müll.; Col. 8, 10, 1; Suet. Ner. 30; Ov. F. 5, 371; id. Hal. 22; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81; Sen. Octav. 412 al.—Collat. form, *acc.* retem, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 45; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; 14.—As *fem.*: tecta porticus sit rete cannabina, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11; cf. in *plur.*: in retes meas incidisti, Charis. p. 20 P.; cf. also Prisc. p. 659 ib.—But the *masc.*, which Prisc. p. 759 P., and Charis. p. 45 ib., assume, is very doubtful.—Other collat. forms: **rētĭum,** δίκτυον, Gloss. Philox., and **rētĭa,** ae, *f.*, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 759 P.; Schol. ad Juv. 8, 207) [for srēte, from sero], *a net* (cf.: plaga, casses, sagena): in piscinam rete qui jaculum parat . . . dum huc dum illuc reti eos impedit Pisces, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 14 sq.: intra rete aves sunt omne genus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14: araneolae quasi rete texunt, ut, si quid inhaeserit, conficiant, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: retia ponere cervis, Verg. G. 1, 307; cf.: tendere cervis, Ov. M. 7, 701; so, tendere, id. ib. 4, 512; 8, 331; id. H. 5, 19 al.: ferre, id. M. 10, 171: ducere in retia pisces, id. ib. 13, 922: praetendere, pandere, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 29: praetexere, id. 16, 1, 1, § 4: extrahere, Suet. Rhet. 1 al.—Prov.: quae nimis apparent retia, vitat avis, Ov. R. Am. 516.—**II.** Trop. (very rare, and perh. only poet.), *a net, toil, snare*: tum retia nexit, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 903 P.; cf.: rete nexisti nostro lecto, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 37: retibus amoris exire (with nodos Veneris), Lucr. 4, 1147: qui albo rete aliena oppugnant bona, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 22.

rĕtectus, a, um, *Part.* of retego.

rĕ-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To uncover, bare, open* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; syn.: nudo, exuo). **A.** Lit.: thecam nummariam, Cic. Att. 4, 7, 2: (area) retecta, *unroofed*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2: vultus scisso velamine, Luc. 8, 669: caput pallio, Petr. 17, 3: caput, Caes. ap. Plin. Ep. 3, 12, 13: jugulum simul pectusque, Ov. M. 13, 459: pedes, Suet. Aug. 78: dentes, Pers. 3, 101: ensem, Luc. 9, 830: sacra, *to throw open, make accessible*, Prop. 5, 9, 26: solum hiatu, *to open*, Ov. M. 5, 357 (with patere): homo retectus, i. e. *deprived of his shield*, Verg. A. 12, 374: retexit se umbo, Sil. 9, 109: terram retexit anima tua, Vulg. Ecclus. 47, 16.—Poet.: ubi Titan radiis retexerit orbem, i. e. *shall make visible, show, reveal*, Verg. A. 4, 119; 5, 65: retegente diem Lucifero, Ov. M. 8, 1: rebus luce retectis, Verg. A. 9, 461.—**B.** Trop., *to disclose, discover, reveal*: caecum domūs scelus omne retexit, Verg. A. 1, 356: arcanum consilium, Hor. C. 3, 21, 16: occulta conjurationis, Tac. A. 15, 74: timidi commenta animi, Ov. M. 13, 38: responsa deūm Trojanaque fata, id. ib. 13, 336: Pharsalica damna (clara dies), Luc. 7, 787: insidias, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 215.—* **II.** *To cover again*: plagam paleato luto, Pall. Nov. 7, 5.

rĕ-tendo, di, tum, or sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to release from tension, to unbend, slacken, relax* (very rare; syn.: relaxo, resolvo). **I.** Lit.: lentos arcus, *to unbend*, Ov. M. 2, 419; Stat. S. 4, 4, 30; in the *part. perf.*: arcus retentus, Ov. M. 3, 166: arcus retensus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 5.—* **II.** Trop.: ea quoque, quae sensu et animā carent, velut alternā quiete retenduntur, i. e. *unbend, relax* (shortly before, remissio), Quint. 1, 3, 8.

rĕtensus, a, um, *Part.* of retendo.

* **rĕtentātor,** ōris, *m.* [1. retento], *a detainer, retainer*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 10.

* **rĕtentātrix,** īcis, *f.* [retentator], *she that retains*, Macr. S. 7, 4.

rĕtentĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retineo], *a keeping back*, i. e., **I.** *A holding back, holding in*: aurigae, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3; 13, 25, 1.—Trop., *a withholding*: assensionis (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐποχή), Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 59, and 2, 24, 78.—**II.** *A keeping back, retaining* (post-class.): dotis, Dig. 31, 1, 79; 5, 3, 19; 10, 1, 30: urinae, *retention*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. —**B.** *Preservation, maintenance*: societatis, Lact. 6, 10 *fin.*: veteris disciplinae, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3: delicti, i. e. *not to forgive*, id. ib. 4, 28.—In *plur.*, Vitr. 9, 4.

1. rĕtento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to hold back firmly, to keep back, to hold fast* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: cur me retentas? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 1; id. Rud. 3, 6, 39; cf. agmen, Liv. 10, 5: legiones, Tac. H. 4, 13: fugientes, id. ib. 5, 21: admissos equos, Ov. A. A. 2, 434; cf. frena, id. Am. 2, 9, 30: puppes, Tac. H. 2, 35; Luc. 3, 586: vires regni, id. 4, 723: pecuniam, calones, sarcinas, Tac. H. 4, 60: caelum a terris, i. e. *to hold apart*, Lucr. 2, 729: iste qui retentat sese tacitus, quo sit tutus, *restrains himself*, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62.—**II.** Trop.: iras, i. e. *to suppress*, Val. Fl. 3, 97.—**B.** Transf., *to hold back from destruction, preserve, maintain*: (mens divina) Quae penitus sensus hominum vitasque retentat, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 17.

2. rĕ-tento (-tempto), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to try* or *attempt again, to reattempt* (a poet. word of the Aug. per.): timide verba intermissa retentat, Ov. M. 1, 746: preces, id. ib. 14, 382: fila lyrae, id. ib. 5, 117: referoque manus iterumque retento, id. H. 10, 11: viam leti, id. M. 11, 792: studium fatale, id. Tr. 5, 12, 51: arma, Luc. 2, 514: memoriam meam, Sen. Ep. 72, 1: nec audent ea retentare, quorum vitia retractando patescunt, id. Brev. Vit. 10, 2: nec vana retentet spes Minyas, *move* or *affect again*, Val. Fl. 5, 679. —With *inf.*: saepe retentantem totas refringere vestes, Ov. M. 9, 208.

rĕtentor, ōris, *m.* [retineo], *one that holds back; a detainer, retainer* (post-class.), App. Flor. p. 343, 10.

rĕtentōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [retentor], *fitted to hold back, checking, restraining* (late Lat.): virtus animae, Cassiod. Anim. 6.

1. rĕtentus, a, um. **a.** *Part.* of retendo.—**b.** *Part.* of retineo.

* **2. rĕtentus,** ūs, *m.* [retineo], *a holding fast, grasping*: vivosque imitata retentus (manūs), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 438.

rĕ-tergeo, si, 2, *v. a.*, *to wipe out, cleanse, clear* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: vulnera, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 107.—**II.** Transf.: fossas ruderibus obrutas, Amm. 29, 6, 11.

rĕ-tĕro, v. retritus.

rĕ-texo, xui (retexi, Manil. 4, 214 dub.), xtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To unweave, unravel* what has been woven (class.). **A.** Lit.: quasi Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: tela retexta dolo, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 30: telas, Stat. S. 3, 5, 9.—**2.** Poet., transf.,

of other things: nec (corpora possunt) retexi, *be decomposed*, Lucr. 1, 529; so, umorem maris (sol), id. 5, 267: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, i. e. *lessened* or *diminished again*, Ov. M. 7, 531.—**B.** Trop., *to break up, cancel, annul, reverse* (cf. resolvo, rescindo): multa quaerendo reperiunt non modo ea, quae jam non possint ipsi dissolvere, sed etiam quibus ante exorsa et potius detexta prope retexantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 158: superiora (novi timores), id. Fam. 11, 14, 3: istius praeturam (opp. suam gerere), id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 63: illa (dicta), *to take back*, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84: orationem meam, *to alter, change*, id. Phil. 2, 13, 32: scriptorum quaeque, *to revise, correct*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 2: opus, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30; id. R. Am. 12: retegens caelum terque ora retexens, Stat. S. 5, 3, 29: jura, Manil. 4, 214: calumniae textum, App. Mag. p. 313, 38: an, quod adulescens praestiti, id nunc commutem ac me ipse retexam? *and fashion myself anew, metamorphose myself*, Masius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 5.—**II.** *To weave again* or *anew; to renew, repeat* (poet.; not ante-Aug.).—Trop.: properata retexite fata, i. e. *call back to life*, Ov. M. 10, 31: inde retro redeunt, idemque retexitur ordo, id. ib. 15, 249; cf. Verg. A. 12, 763.—**B.** *To repeat, relate again, narrate:* oro, mater, ordine mihi singula retexe, App. M. 9, p. 224, 30; so, orationem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 6; Claud. B. Gild. 325; Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

rĕtextus, a, um, *Part.* of retexo.

rĕthĭbeo, rĕthĭbĭtio, v. redhib-.

rētia, ae, v. rete *init.*

rētĭācŭlum, i, v. reticulum.

rētĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [rete], *one who fights with a net, a net-fighter* (a kind of gladiator, who endeavored to hold his adversary by throwing a net over his head), Quint. 6, 3, 61; Suet. Calig. 30; id. Claud. 34; Val. Max. 1, 7, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2566; 2578; 4273; cf. Juv. 8, 204 sqq.; v. Dict. of Antiq.; and cf. mirmillo.—Prov.: contra retiarium ferula, *to fight with feeble weapons against one well equipped*, or, as we might say, *to parry a lance with a bodkin*, Mart. 2 praef.

rĕtĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [reticeo], *a keeping silent, silence* (rare but good prose): quid taces? enicas me miserum tuā reticentiā, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 52; Pac. ap. Non. 1, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 94 Rib.): posterorum, Cic. Phil. 14, 12, 33: a jurisconsultis etiam reticentiae poena est constituta (viz. as to a defect in a thing sold), id. Off. 3, 16, 65.—**II.** In rhetor., = aposiopesis, *a pause in the midst of a speech*, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 205; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 54; 57.

rĕ-tĭcĕo, cŭi, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to be silent, keep silence* (class.; syn.: sileo, obmutesco): cum Sulpicius reticuisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 57, 232: de Chelidone reticuit, quoad potuit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: de utriusque vestrum errore, id. Phil. 1, 12, 29: non placuit reticere, Sall. J. 85, 26: ne retice, ne verere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 33: de adversis, Tac. A. 1, 67: velut vinculis ori impositis reticentes, Amm. 30, 4, 11.—Poet.: lyra, quae reticet, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 223: Pelion, id. in Rufin. 2, 43.—(β) With *dat.* of a person asking something, *to keep silent, not to answer, to refrain from answering* (perh. not ante-Aug.): nunc interroganti senatori, paeniteatne, etc. . . . si reticeam, superbus videar, Liv. 23, 12, 9 Drak.; 3, 41, 3; Tac. A. 14, 49: loquenti, Ov. M. 3, 357.—**II.** *Act., to keep* a thing *silent; to keep secret, conceal* (class.; syn. celo): nihil reticebo, quod sciam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 9, 47; so, nihil, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 51; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 3: ea, quae, etc., id. Fam. 5, 2, 1: quae audierat, Sall. C. 23, 2: vestros dolores, Prop. 1, 10, 13: multa linguae reticenda modestae, Ov. H. 19, 63.—*Pass.:* reticetur formula pacti, Ov. H. 20, 151.—*Absol.:* nihil me subterfugere voluisse reticendo nec obscurare dicendo, Cic. Clu. 1, 1.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **rĕtĭcenda**, ōrum, *n., things to be kept secret*, Just. 1, 7, 4.

rētĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [reticulum], *made like a net, net-like, reticulated:* fenestra, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: structura parietum, Vitr. 2, 8; Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: distinctio concharum, id. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

rētĭcŭlum, i, *n.* (collat. form **rētĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13; Fenest. ap. Non. 221, 33; Petr. 67, 6; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59; also **rētĭācŭlum**, i, Vulg. Exod. 38, 5 et saep.), *dim.* [rete], *a little net, a cloth made like a net, a net-work bag* for carrying or keeping any thing in, *a reticule*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27; Hor. S. 1, 1, 47; Juv. 12, 60; *a fishing-net:* venari reticulo in medio mari, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 87; *a strainer, colander*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 19, 1; *a net used in playing ball*, Ov. A. A. 3, 361; *a net-work cap* for confining the hair, worn by women and effeminate men, Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 542, 12; Quadrig. ap. Non. 222, 2; Petr. 67, 6; Capitol. Max. Jun. 1 *fin.;* Fest. p. 286 Müll.; Juv. 2, 96; Lampr. Heliog. 11 *fin.;* for covering the mouth, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59; *net-work*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13; *for the covering of a vessel:* amphora ex reticulo suspensa, Dig. 9, 3, 15, § 12: aeneum, *brass lattice-work*, acc. to Fest. p. 348 Müll.—In form retiaculum, Vulg. Exod. 38, 5; 39, 39; id. 3 Reg. 7, 17 al.; *the caul* or *omentum covering the intestines*, id. Exod. 29, 13 al.

rētĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, v. reticulum *init.*

rētĭfex, fĭcis, *m.* [rete-facio], *a netmaker* (late Lat.), Alcim. Homil. Fragm. 3.

rĕtĭnācŭlum (sync. retinaclum, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 147), i, *n.* [retineo, I.], *that which holds back* or *binds; a holdfast, band, tether, halter, halser, rope, cable* (only in *plur.;* but the *sing.* occurs as v. l. Amm. 30, 4, 4). **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 63; 135, 5; Liv. 21, 28; Col. 4, 13, 1; 6, 2, 4; Vitr. 10, 5; Verg. G. 1, 265; 513; id. A. 4, 580; Hor. S. 1, 5, 18; Ov. M. 8, 102; 11, 712; 14, 547; Stat. S. 3, 2, 32.—**II.** Trop., *a bond, chain, tie:* vita abrupit, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8: desiderii, App. M. 11, p. 269, 28 (p. 806 Oud.): blanda morarum, Aus. Ep. 8, 1: leges, fundamenta libertatis et retinacula sempiterna, Amm. 14, 6, 5: retinaculis temporis praestituti frenari, id. 30, 4, 4.

* **rĕtĭnax**, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *holding back:* arbor, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

rĕtĭnens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retineo.

rĕtĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [retineo, II.], *a retaining in the memory, recollection:* actarum rerum, Lucr. 3, 675: nostri, id. 3, 851.

rĕ-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* [teneo]. **I.** (With the signif. of the *re* predominating.) *To hold* or *keep back, not let go; to detain, retain; to restrain* (class.; cf. restringo). **A.** Lit.: *Ep.* Asta, abire hinc non sinam. *Th.* Quid nunc me retines? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 61: quotiens foras ego ire volo, me retines, revocas, id. Men. 1, 2, 5: quid, malum, astas? Quin retines altrinsecus? id. Mil. 2, 5, 36; id. Stich. 2, 3, 11: te dexterā retinens manu Opsecro, id. Capt. 2, 3, 82: si magis vis, eam omittam. *Py.* Nolo; retine, id. Mil. 4, 8, 27: retine me, id. Curc. 2, 3, 11; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 23: concilium dimittit, Liscum retinet, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: homines, Cic. Att. 13, 14, 1: ab his fit initium retinendi Silii, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 8; 3, 9; 3, 10 et saep.: milites, id. ib. 7, 47; 7, 52; cf.: milites in loco, id. B. C. 3, 92: legiones ad urbem, id. ib. 1, 2; 1, 9: cohortes apud se, id. ib. 2, 19: venit Varro ad me, et quidem id tempus, ut retinendus esset, *when he must be kept*, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: biduum tempestate retentus, *detained*, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; cf. id. B. G. 7, 1; Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12; cf.: aegre sunt retenti, quin oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.:* vi me, vi inquam, Plancius et complexu suo retinuit, Cic. Planc. 41, 100: nisi jam profecti sunt, retinebis homines, id. Att. 13, 14, 1: euntem, Ov. H. 18, 99: aliquem vinclis, id. R. Am. 213: consulem, Liv. 37, 51: morbo retineri, id. 34, 10; v. also infra, B.: armorum parte tertiā celatā atque in oppido retentā, Caes. B. G. 2, 32 *fin.;* 2, 33: naves pro bonis Tarquiniorum ab Aristodemo retentae sunt, i. e. *as security*, Liv. 2, 34, 4: vinum portantes naves tempestatibus retentas esse, id. 37, 27, 2; Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 45: mercedem, *to keep back, stop*, id. As. 2, 4, 37: alienum, Cic. Fl. 23, 56: lacrimas, Ov. M. 1, 647: manus ab ore, id. ib. 9, 575 et saep.: mulierem, *to hold*, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 33; cf.: mulierem per vim, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 2: arcum manu, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: faculas sagittas, Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 5; cf.: injectā manu ferreā et retentā utrāque nave, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: sudor madidā veste retentus, Mart. 5, 79, 3.—**B.** Trop., *to hold in check, keep within bounds, to restrain, check, repress*, etc.: hoc servi esse officium reor, retinere at salutem (erum), Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 8: liberos retinere, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 33; Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; cf.: moderantem cursum atque in suā potestate retinentem, id. ib. 1, 29, 45: gaudia, Ov. M. 12, 285: rabiem, id. ib. 3, 566: verba dolore, id. ib. 10, 474: aliquem in officio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: animos sociorum in fide, Liv. 25, 40: retineri nequeo quin dicam ea, quae promeres, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 15 (cf. supra, A.): quae (varietas) vehementer animos hominum in legendo tuo scripto retinere possit . . . ordo ipse annalium mediocriter nos retinet, *binds, enchains*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4 and 5: (picus) Ore suo volucres vagas retinere solebat, Ov. M. 14, 340: lingua retenta metu, id. H. 11, 82: retinentibus vobis, erumperem, Curt. 6, 3, 5.—**II.** (With the signif. of the verb predominant.) *To hold fast, keep, retain, preserve, maintain*, etc. (freq. only since the class. per.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.; cf. obtineo). **A.** Lit.: potius mansuetudine et innocentiā imperatoris provinciam quam vi militum aut benignitate deorum retentam atque conservatam esse, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: oppidum, Caes. B. G. 7, 21 *fin.:* arces (Minerva), *to preserve, protect*, Cat. 64, 8: id egit, ut amicos observantiā, rem parsimoniā retineret, Cic. Quint. 18, 59; cf.: retinere servareque amicos, Hor. S. 1, 1, 89: summos cum infimis pari jure, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 41: Aegyptum, Curt. 4, 1, 30: regionem, id. 6, 5, 21: neque virtutem qui habet virtute retinetur in vitā, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61 B. and K.: fortunam citius reperias quam retineas, Publ. Syr. 168 Rib.—**B.** Trop.: retinete (fidem), post factum ut laetemini, Plaut. Rud. prol. 30: existimo jus augurum . . . rei publicae causā conservatum ac retentum, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75; so, jus suum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 37; Caes. B. C. 1, 5: statum suum, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43: pristinam virtutem, Caes. B. G. 5, 48, 91; cf.: vestigium pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: officium, id. Off. 3, 29, 105: justitiam (with colere), id. ib. 2, 12, 42 Beier; id. Inv. 1, 1, 3: caritatem in pastores, id. Lael. 19, 70: utilitatem in amicitiā et fidem, id. ib. 24, 88: hunc morem usque adhuc, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36; cf. id. ib. 2, 9, 16: de finibus retentae defensaeque sententiae, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 84: gravitatem retinere, iracundiam pellere, id. Off. 1, 38, 137: ferociam animi in vultu, Sall. C. 61, 4: memoriam suae pristinae virtutis, tot secundissimorum proeliorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; 7, 62: aliquid memoriā, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 12, 33: commissa (aures), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 70 et saep.: ut Palaemo et Telamo et Plato dicerentur, retinuerunt, Quint. 1, 5, 60.—With *ne*, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56.—**2.** Post-class. for memoriā retinere, *to keep in mind, remember:* sive ille Hasdrubal est, sive quis alius, non retineo, Gell. 17, 9, 16.—With *object-clause:* retineo me dixisse, Dig. 35, 1, 92 *init.*—Hence, **rĕtĭnens**, entis, *P. a., holding fast, tenacious, observant of* any thing (class.; cf. tenax); constr. with *gen.:* homo sui juris dignitatisque retinens, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11: nimium equestris juris et libertatis, id. Planc. 23, 55: avitae nobilitatis, Tac. A. 2, 38 *fin.:* modestiae, id. ib. 5, 11: Seleuci conditoris (civitas), i. e. *retaining his institutions*, id. ib. 6, 42; cf.: antiqui moris, id. ib. 16, 5 et saep.—*Sup.:* proprietatum in verbis retinentissimus, Gell. 10, 20, 10.

rĕ-tinnĭo, īre, *v. n., to ring again, resound*, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 2: in vocibus nostrorum oratorum retinnit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171.

rētĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [rete], *a little net* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 202, 33; Aug. Ep. 109, 10; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 138.

rētis, is, v. rete *init.*

‡ **rētĭum**, ii, v. rete *init.*

rēto, āre, v. ‡ retae.

rĕ-tollo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to take away again:* triumphos, Goripp. Johan. 2, 329: signa, id. ib. 4, 1154.

* **rĕ-tŏno**, āre, *v. n., to thunder back, resound:* loca fremitu, Cat. 63, 82.

* **rĕ-tonsus**, a, um, *Part.* [tondeo], *cut down, mown:* segetes, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 161.

rĕ-torpesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become torpid* (late Lat.): pristini sensus, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *med.*

rĕ-torquĕo, si, tum, 2, *v. a., to twist* or *bend back; to turn* or *cast back* (class.; cf.

reflecto). **I.** L i t.: caput in sua terga (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 68: ora, id. ib. 4, 715: ora ad os Phoebi, id. ib. 11, 163: oculos saepe ad hanc urbem, * Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 2: oculos, Ov. M. 10, 696: omnium oculos in se, Quint. Decl. 8, 8: tergo bracchia, Hor. C. 3, 5, 22; cf.: manibus retortis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 191: cervices, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: ferocis equi colla, Ov. H. 4, 79: pantherae terga, *to wrap about, cast about*, Verg. A. 8, 460: amictum, id. ib. 12, 400: crinem, *to crisp, frizzle*, Mart. 6, 39, 6: litore violenter undas, *to drive back, repulse*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 13: Rhoetum unguibus leonis, id. ib. 2, 19, 23: vela ab Euboïcis aquis, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 84: viam, i. e. *to return by the same way*, Claud. Phaen. 27: de bysso retorta, Vulg. Exod. 26, 1: missilia in hostem, Curt. 6, 1, 15: quod me retorsisti (a morte), Quint. Decl. 17, 18. — M i d.: ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt, *to wheel around*, * Caes. B. C. 1, 69, 3.—**II.** T r o p.: animum ad praeterita, *to turn* or *cast back*, Sen. Ben. 3, 3, 3: scelus in auctorem, Just. 34, 4, 2; cf.: crimina in eum, Dig. 38, 2, 14, § 6; and simply argumentum, *to retort upon one's opponent*, App. Flor. p. 360, 33: mentem, *to alter, change*, Verg. A. 12, 841.

rĕ-torresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to parch* or *dry up, to wither:* sata, Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 5, 1; 3, 17, 4.

rĕtorrĭdē, *adv.*, v. retorridus *fin.*

rĕ-torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *parched up, burned up, dried up* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** L i t.: rami platani, Sen. Ep. 12, 2; 86, 18: manus Mucii, id. ib. 66, 51: retorrida et muscosa prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: plantae, Col. 3, 12, 2: frons, id. 11, 2, 87: fructus, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: myrtus, id. 15, 29, 36, § 121: (herba) spinis retorrida, id. 27, 12, 97, § 122: mus, *dried up, wizen, wrinkled*, Phaedr. 4, 2, 27. — **II.** T r o p.: detriti et retorridi ad litterarum disciplinas serius adeunt, Gell. 15, 30, 1: vultu gravissimus et retorridus, i. e. *gloomy, morose*, Capitol. Max. 6: Gallicanae mentes, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 58.—* *Adv.:* **rĕtorrĭdē** (acc. to I.), *dryly*, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33.

rĕtortus, a, um, *Part.* of retorqueo.

* **rĕ-tostus**, a, um, *Part.* [torreo], *roasted*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 48.

rĕtractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retracto]. **I.** *A taking in hand again; a retouching, revision, correction;* so only Retractationes, the title of a work of Augustine.—**II.** *Reconsideration, remembrance:* eorum qui fuerunt retractatio non sine acerbitate quādam juvat, Sen. Ep. 63, 6.—**III.** *Hesitation, refusal* (only in connection with *sine*): sine ullā retractatione, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38; id. Att. 13, 25 (with dubitatio); id. Tusc. 5, 29, 82; Liv. 6, 28: absque retractatione morietur, *surely, certainly*, Vulg. 1 Reg. 14, 39.

rĕtractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a refuser:* officii, Tert. Jejun. 15 dub.

1. rĕtractātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retracto.

2. rĕtractātus, ūs, *m.* [retracto], Tertullian; v. retractatio. **I.** *A repetition*, Tert. Praescr. 7. — **II.** *Hesitation, doubt:* sine retractatu, Tert. Apol. 4; id. adv. Marc. 1, 1 *fin.*; in *plur.*, id. Spect. 3.

rĕtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retraho]. **I.** *A drawing back, retreating:* graduum, i. e. *the breadth*, Vitr. 3, 4, 4. — **II.** T r o p. **1.** *A diminishing:* dierum (opp. auctio), Macr. S. 1, 14.—**2.** *Hesitation, refusal:* sine ullā retractione, Arn. 5, 162.

rĕ-tracto (in many MSS. also written **rĕtrecto**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To take hold of* or *handle again; to take in hand again, undertake anew*, etc. (class.; esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** L i t. (mostly poet.): arma, Liv. 2, 30: ferrum, Verg. A. 7, 694; 10, 396: gladios, Petr. poët. 89, 61: vulnera, *to feel again*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 19; 4, 4, 41; cf.: manu sua vota (i. e. the image), id. M. 10, 288: pedamenta, *to go over again, retouch*, Col. 4, 26, 1: agrum, *to look over again, examine again*, id. 1, 4, 1: dextras in bella, Sil. 10, 257: noctem, id. 3, 216. — P o e t.: Venerem, Lucr. 4, 1200.—**B.** T r o p., of mental action, *to reconsider, examine again, revise*, etc. (syn. recognosco): qui omnia, quae ad cultum deorum pertinerent, diligenter retractarent et tamquam relegerent, sunt dicti religiosi, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72; cf.: fata domus (with relegere), Ov. M. 4, 569: locus orationis a me retractandus, Cic. Mur. 26, 54: augemus dolorem retractando, id. Att. 8, 9, 3: desueta verba, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 63: secum deae memorata, id. M. 7, 714: vota, id. ib. 10, 370: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8: leges retractavit, *revised*, Suet. Aug. 34: leges (librum), sed retractatum, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 6: carmina diligentius, Suet. Gram. 2: Ceae munera neniae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 38.—*Impers. pass.:* posterā die retractatur, *the negotiation is renewed*, Tac. G. 22 *fin.*—**II.** *To withdraw one's self* from an act; *to draw back, refuse, decline, be reluctant* (class.). (α) *Absol.:* veniet tempus et quidem celeriter et sive retractabis sive properabis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: Appius nunc vocari Icilium, nunc retractantem arripi jubet, Liv. 3, 49 Drak.; 3, 52; 37, 18; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 19; Col. 2, 2, 26: aut quid jam, Turne, retractas, Verg. A. 12, 889.—(β) With *acc.*, *to withdraw, retract* any thing: nihil est quod dicta retractent Ignavi Aeneadae, Verg. A. 12, 11: largitiones factas ante aliquantum tempus retractari non oportet, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111 (112).—T r a n s f., *to detract from, disparage*, = detrecto: retractandi levandique ejus operis gratiā, Gell. 14, 3, 4. — Hence, **rĕtractātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *revised, corrected:* retractatius σύνταγμα, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 1.

1. rĕtractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retraho.

* **2. rĕtractus**, ūs, *m.* [retraho], *a drawing back:* machinae bellicae, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

rĕ-trādo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to deliver up again, restore* (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 4, 2, 9; 19, 1, 6; 24, 3, 58 al.

rĕ-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To draw back, withdraw; to call back* (class.). **A.** L i t.: me retrahis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 8; aliquem, Cic. Sen. 23, 83; Liv. 30, 20; 21, 63 (in the last two passages with revocare); 10, 25: bos domitus et procurrentem (bovem) retrahit, et cunctantem producit, *holds back*, Col. 6, 2, 10: aliquem hinc, Lucceius ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 1: Hannibalem in Africam (Scipio), Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 56: aliquem in urbem, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: manum, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: pedem, Verg. A. 10, 307: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, id. ib. 5, 709: castra intra penitus, Liv. 36, 17 Drak.: occulere aut retrahere aliquid (pecuniae), *to keep back, withhold*, id. 32, 38 *fin.*: se, Cic. Cael. 27, 64; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 58: se ab ictu, Ov. M. 3, 87: se a convivio, Cels. 1, 1, 5; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 14, 2.—M i d.: (corpuscula complexa) inter se retrahuntur, Lucr. 2, 155: in servitutem retrahi, Tac. A. 13, 26. — **2.** I n p a r t i c., *to drag back, bring back* a fugitive, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; Liv. 2, 12; 25, 7: ut retractus, non reversus, videretur, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10; Sall. C. 39, 5: ex fugā, 47, 4: fugientem, Just. 38, 9, 6; 38, 10, 13. — Hence, comically, of fugitive money, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11; cf. also infra, B.—**B.** T r o p., *to draw back, withdraw, remove*, etc.: postquam poëta vetus poëtam non potest Retrahere ab studio, *to withdraw, remove*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 2: aliquem a re publicā, Cic. Sest. 15, 34: Thebas ab interitu, Nep. Epam. 8, 4: aliquem ex magnis detrimentis, Suet. Aug. 71: ex viginti trecentisque millibus ad centum quinquaginta retraxit, i. e. *he reduced them to one hundred and fifty thousand*, Suet. Caes. 41 Oud.: verba, *to keep back, suppress*, Sen. Ep. 3, 6; so, vires ingenii, id. ib. 79, 3: noctes, *to shorten*, Manil. 4, 253: stellae splendorem suum, Vulg. Joel, 2, 10: genus ejusmodi calliditatis et calumniae retrahetur in odium judicis, *is drawn* or *converted into, results in*, Cic. Part. 39, 137: imaginem nocturnae quietis ad spem haud dubiam retraxit, Tac. A. 16, 1.—With reference to the signif. A. 2: illa (verba), quae jam majoribus nostris ademit oblivio fugitiva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll. — **II.** *To draw again* or *anew; to bring forth* or *to light again, make known again* (so perh. only in Tac.). **A.** L i t.: Caesar Antistium Veterem absolutum adulterii increpitis judicibus ad dicendam majestatis causam retraxit, Tac. A. 3, 38: aliquem postero die ad eosdem cruciatus, id. ib. 15, 57: Treviros in arma, id. H. 4, 70 *fin.* —**B.** T r o p.: oblitterata aerarii monimenta, Tac. A. 13, 23: potiorem civitatis partem ad societatem Romanam, id. H. 4, 56 *fin.*—Hence, **rĕtractus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *drawn back, lying back, remote, distant:* emporium in intimo sinu Corinthiaco, Liv. 36, 21: introrsus sinus maris, id. 26, 42.—*Comp.:* retractior a mari murus, Liv. 34, 9: retractius paulo cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6: retracti introrsum oculi, *deep-set*, Sen. Contr. 1, 6.

rĕtrecto, āre, v. retracto *init.*

rĕ-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to give back, return, restore, repay* (class., but freq. only in eccl. Lat.; syn. remuneror). **I.** L i t.: corpora retribuat rebus recreetque fluentes, Lucr. 5, 275: populo pecuniam acceptam, Liv. 2, 41, 8: fructum quem meruerunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: aliena suis, Paul. Nol. Carm. 32, 514: quodcunque aliud acceperis, potes cum libuit retribuere, App. Mag. p. 332, 24.—**II.** T r o p.: vicem alicui, *to repay, requite*, Lact. 6, 18, 22: retributionem gentibus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 68: justis bona, id. Prov. 13, 21.

rĕtrĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retribuo], *recompense, repayment, retribution* (eccl. Lat.): mali pro bono, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 23: vitae aeternae, Tert. Apol. 18: meritorum, Sid. Ep. 4, 11: contumeliae, Lact. 6, 18, 27; Vulg. Psa. 136, 8.

rĕtrĭbūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a recompenser, requiter, retributer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29; 5, 16: gratia retributoris, Paul. Nol. Ep. 2, 4.

‡ **retricibus** cum ait Cato, aquam eo nomine significat, quā horti irrigantur, Fest. pp. 282 and 283 Müll. (*a canal, aqueduct;* perh. kindr. with ῥέεθρον, ῥεῖθρον).

rĕ-trīmentum, i, *n.* [tero], *the dregs, refuse, sediment* of pressed olives, Varr. R. R. 1, 64; of metals, *dross*, Cels. 5, 15; 5, 19, 26; of food and drink, *refuse, waste* (i. e. excrement, urine), Varr. ap. Non. 217, 23; Macr. S. 7, 4; 7, 15.

rĕ-trītūro, āre, *v. a.*, *to thresh over, to thresh* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. ad Macr. 255, 3.

* **rĕ-trītus**, a, um, *adj.*, *worn down:* rutabulum, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll.: retritis pilis, Sen. Ep. 47, 5.

rĕtrō, *adv.* [from re and the pronominal suffix ter, as in citro, ultro, intro, etc.]. **I.** L i t., of place, *backwards, back; on the back side, behind.* **a.** Denoting tendency, direction, with verbs or nouns of motion: multa videbis retro repulsa revorti, Lucr. 2, 130; so very often with redire, regredi, repetere, remittere, respicere, reverti, revocare, etc., v. h. vv., and cf. Drak. ad Liv. 22, 6, 7, and 27, 28, 6: vestigia retro sequor, Verg. A. 2, 753; 9, 392; 11, 405: dare lintea retro, id. ib. 3, 686: ora retro Flectit, Ov. M. 15, 685: retro inhibitā nave, Liv. 30, 10 et saep.: iter mihi retro ad Alpes versus incidit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; cf.: fugam retro spectante milite, Liv. 8, 19: fugit retro, Hor. C. 2, 11, 5: ne currente retro funis eat rotā, id. ib. 3, 10, 10: meretrix retro Perjura cedit, id. ib. 1, 35, 25: retro properare, Ov. H. 5, 31: unde ad hunc orbem redii, unde retro nemo, Sen. Herc. Oet. 48.—**b.** Denoting rest (rare): est mihi in ultimis conclave aedibus quoddam retro, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: quid retro atque a tergo fieret, ne laboraret, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49: perculsis nullum retro subsidium foret, Tac. H. 2, 26: retro Marsigni, etc., id. G. 43: MEMORIAM SE VIVA FECIT SIBI . . . CVM AEDICVLIS ANTE ET A RETRO, Inscr. Orell. 4512.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** Of time, *back; in time back, in past times, before, formerly:* et deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; cf.: SVPER OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES FORTISSIMO IMP. CAES., etc., Inscr. Orell. 1049; and so, OMNES RETRO PRINCIPES, ib. 1098: quodcumque retro est, *is past*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 46: praemissa retro nobilitas, Stat. S. 1, 4, 68; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 118 (120): cujus vim si retro quoque velimus custodire (opp. in futurum), id. ib. 10, 115 (116) *fin.*: meliorum retro principum (= superiorum), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34: cum id ab aliis retro factum recordarer, Tert. Uxor. 2, 2: Hebraei retro, qui nunc Judaei, id. Apol. 18.—**B.** In other relations, *back, behind, in return, on the contrary, on the other hand, vice versa:* ab imā (voce) ad summam ac retro multi sunt gradus, Quint. 11, 3, 15: ut omnia, quae sine eā (honestate) sint, longe retro ponenda censeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 87: rursum versus retroque, id. Part. 7, 24; cf.: vide rursus retro, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83: sic omnia fatis In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri, i. e. *against one's efforts* or *wish*, Verg. G. 1,

200; cf.: retro vivere, Sen. Ep. 122 *fin.*: si malum perfidia, non est fallendum. Idem retro, Quint. 5, 10, 74: fructus hominis in operis consistit et retro in fructu hominis operae sunt, Dig. 7, 7, 4; cf. ib. 46, 1, 21; 46, 3, 67 et saep.

☞ The words containing retro in composition (except retroversus and retrorsus) are post-Aug.; they are sometimes written separately.

rĕtrŏ-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.*, *to drive back, to turn back*, etc. (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.). **I.** Lit.: capillos a fronte contra naturam, *to push back*, Quint. 11, 3, 160: vasta flumina, Mel. 3, 1, 1.—**II.** Trop.: honores, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 145: rursus litteras (opp. recto contextu), *to go through* or *repeat backwards*, Quint. 1, 1, 25: ordinem, *to reverse*, id. 12, 2, 10: expositionem, id. 2, 4, 15: iram, *to turn aside*, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 10: huic (dactylo) temporibus parem sed retroactum, appellari constat anapaeston, *reversed, inverted*, Quint. 9, 4, 81.

rĕtrō-cēdo (or separate, **rĕtro cēdo**), ĕre, *v. n.*, *to go back, retire, recede*, Liv. 8, 8, 9 (Weissenb. retro cedentes); Curt. 3, 8, 17; 7, 4, 4.

retrōcessio, ōnis, *f.*, = retrocessus, Aug. Quant. Anim. 37.

rĕtrō-cessus, ūs, *m.* [cedo], *a going back* or *backwards, retrocession* (opp. processus), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5 *fin.*

retrō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bring* or *draw back*, Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*; Dig. 34, 5, 16.

rĕtrŏ-ĕo, īre, *v. n.*, *to go back* or *backwards, to recede, retire*, Sen. Q. N. 7, 21, 1; Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70.

rĕtrō-flecto, xi, 3, *v. a.*, *to bend* or *turn back* (post-Aug.): capillos, Petr. 126, 15.

rĕtrōgrădātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [retrogradior], *a going back, retrograding* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 881: stellarum, Isid. Orig. 3, p. 83.

rĕtrō-grădĭor, di, *v. dep. n.* (collat. form **rĕtrōgrădo,** āre, *v. n.*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 887), *to go back* or *backwards, to retrograde*, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; of the retrograde motion of the stars, id. 2, 15, 12, § 61; 2, 17, 14, § 76; Mart. Cap. 8, § 883.

* **rĕtrōgrădis,** e, v. retrogradus *init.*

rĕtrōgrădo, āre, v. retrogradior *init.*

rĕtrōgrădus, a, um (collat. form **rĕtrōgrădis,** e, App. M. 4, p. 151), *adj.* [retrogradior], *going back* or *backwards, retrograde;* usually of the stars, Sen. Q. N. 7, 25; Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; Sid. Ep. 8, 11: carmen retrogradum (i. e. reciprocum), Aug. Civ. Dei, 17, 15: retrogradis fuga, App. l. l.

rĕtrōgressus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a retrograde movement, retrogression* of the sun (post-class.), Macr. S. 1, 17.

* **rĕtrō-pendŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *hanging back* or *backwards:* crinium globi (opp. antependuli), App. M. 5, p. 168, 22.

rĕtrōrsum and **rĕtrōrsus,** v. retroversus.

rĕtrōsĭor, v. retroversus, B.

rĕtrō-spĭcĭo, cĕre, *v. a.* [specio], *to look back at:* orbem lunae (sol), Vitr. 9, 4.

* **rĕtrōversim,** *adv.* [retroversus], *backwards:* cedentes radii, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 7.

rĕtrō-versus or **-sum** (**-vorsus,** and sync. **rĕtrōrsus, -sum,** also **rĕtrōsus,** Tert. Apol. 19), a, um, *adj.* [verto], *turned back* or *backwards* (*adj.* very rare, but freq. as *adv.;* v. infra). (*a*) Form **rĕtrōversus:** Medusae Ipse retroversus squalentia prodidit ora, Ov. M. 4, 655: retroversi ortus omen, Sol. 4. — Trop.: argumentum, *confuted*, Lact. 1, 16 *fin.*—(*β*) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** retrorsâ manu, Plin. 26, 9, 60, § 93: denique saepe retrorsa respiciens (mulier) substitit, App. M. 2, 6 Hild. p. 101 Oud. (retrorsus, p. 101 Elm.).—**B.** Trop., *back*, as to time, *former, earlier;* so only in *comp.:* retrosior, *older*, Tert. Apol. 19.—Hence, *adv.*, in four forms: retrorsum (the predom. one, class.), retrorsus, retrovorsum, and retroversus, *back, backwards, behind.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) Form **rĕtrōrsum:** me vestigia terrent, Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: vela dare, id. C. 1, 34, 3; cf.: mutata te ferat aura, id. Ep. 1, 18, 88: rejectae Hannibalis minae, id. C. 4, 8, 16; cf. redire, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 99.—(*β*) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** dare terga metu, Val. Fl. 3, 268: cedentem, Sil. 11, 513; App. M. 3, p. 143, 39.—(*γ*) Form **rĕtrōvorsum:** cedam, imitabor nepam, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 145, 14; Macr. S. 1, 17.—(*δ*) Form **rĕtrōversus:** colonia crescit tamquam coda vituli, Petr. 44, 12.—**II.** Trop. **a.** In time, *back, before, earlier* (jurid. Lat.): retrorsus ad id tempus, etc., Dig. 15, 1, 32 *fin.:* retrorsum se actio refert, ib. 13, 5, 18.—**b.** In other relations, *back, backwards, in return, in reversed order.* (*a*) Form **rĕtrōrsum:** ex terrâ aqua, ex aquâ oritur aër, ex aëre aether; deinde retrorsum vicissim ex aethere aër, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84 (cf. the like use of retro, Lucr. 1, 785): ut viros ac feminas, diem ac noctem dicas potius, quam retrorsum, Quint. 9, 4, 23; 7, 1, 25: quaedam et retrorsum idem valent, id. 5, 9, 6: sed omnia retrorsum, Flor. 4, 12, 25.—(*β*) Form **rĕtrōrsus:** ac si retrorsus homo mihi venisset, Dig. 44, 3, 6, § 1.

rē-trūdo, no *perf.*, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust back* (in the *verb. finit.* only ante- and post-class.): quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 64: in metallum retrudendus, Cod. Th. 1, 5, 1: in carcerem, Vulg. Gen. 41, 10.—Hence, **rĕtrūsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *removed, concealed;* several times in Cic. with abditus: simulacra deorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7.—Trop.: voluntas, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 44: haec in philosophiâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87.

rĕ-tundo, tŭdi (also rettŭdi, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21 Orell. *N. cr.*), tūsum (retunsus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 27; 4, 4, 8), 3, *v. a.*, *to beat* or *pound back* any thing sharp, i. e. *to blunt, dull* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ferrum, Cic. Sull. 30, 83: in Massagetas ferrum, Hor. C. 1, 35, 39: gladios in rem publicam destrictos, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ascias (tilia), Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 207: hamata tela, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 13; cf.: conjurationis nefaria tela, Cic. Dom. 24, 63.—**II.** Trop., *to blunt, dull, deaden, weaken, restrain, check*, etc.: (censorii stili) mucronem, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: mucronem ingenii cotidianâ pugnâ, Quint. 10, 5, 16 (with deteratur fulgor): belle iste puer retundit Antonium, Atticus ap. Cic. Att. 16, 15, 3: collegam, Tac. A. 5, 11: animum, qui luxuriâ et lasciviâ Diffluit, *check, repress*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 73; so, impetum erumpentium, Liv. 2, 33: sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1; cf.: Aetolorum linguas, Liv. 33, 31: improbitatem, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 3; Quint. 6, 4, 11 (with propulsare eos): superbiam, Phaedr. 4, 22, 21: iram, Prud. Cath. 6, 94; cf.: Boreas retundit pelagus (ira motum), Luc. 5, 601 Cort. *N. cr.*—Hence, **rĕtūsus** (retunsus, v supra), a, um, *P. a.*, *blunted, blunt, dull.* **A.** Lit.: securis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 27: ferrum, Verg. G. 2, 301: tela, Ov. M. 12, 496: retusum et crassum ferramentum, Col. 4, 24, 21: aurum hebeti mucrone, Lucr. 5, 1274.—**B.** Trop.: mihi cor retunsum'st oppugnando pectore, *deprived of feeling*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 8: cor, Claud. Eutr. 2, 47: ingenia (opp. acuta), Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79 *fin.:* stella crine retuso, *weakened, dimmed*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 185; cf. *comp.:* acumen retusius, Hier. Ep. 69, 4: fervor belli, *subdued*, Sil. 8, 321: res, *impaired, unfortunate*, id. 16, 21.

rĕtunsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retundo.

rĕ-tūro, āre, *v. a.* [turo, whence also obturo], *to open, unstop* (only in the two foll. passages): obscenis verbis novae nuptae aures returare, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 6: ora coarticulare mutorum, surdorum auriculas returare, Arn. 1, 31.

rĕtūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of retundo.

Reudigni, ōrum, *m.* [Gothic; root rinds, venerable], *a people of northern Germany, on the right bank of the Albis, north of the Longobards*, Tac. G. 40.

***rĕ-unctor,** ōris, *m.* [ungo], *an anointer* (a physician's assistant, who rubbed the patient with ointments), Plin. 29, 1, 2, § 4.

rĕus, i, *m.*, and **rĕa,** ae, *f.* [res], jurid. t. t. **I.** Originally, *a party to an action* (res), either plaintiff or defendant; afterwards restricted to *the party accused, defendant, prisoner*, etc.: reos appello non eos modo, qui arguuntur, sed omnes, quorum de re disceptatur. Sic enim olim loquebantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; cf.: reos appello, quorum res est, id. ib. 2, 79, 321: reus nunc dicitur, qui causam dicit: et item qui quid promisit spopondit ve ac debet. At Gallus Aelius, lib. II. Significationum verborum quae ad jus pertinent, ait: reus est qui cum altero litem contestatam habet, sive is egit, sive cum eo actum est, Fest. p. 273 Müll. It is found in this original signif. in the Lex XII. Tab., Fragm. ap. Fest. l. l., which Ulpian periphrases: si judex vel alteruter ex litigatoribus morbo sontico impediatur, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 3.—**II.** In the stricter sense. **A.** *A party obliged* or *under obligation* to do or pay any thing, *one answerable* or *responsible* for any thing, *a bondsman, a debtor:* reus dictus est a re, quam promisit ac debet. Reus stipulando est, qui stipulatur. Reus promittendo est, qui suo nomine alteri quid pro altero promisit, Fest. pp. 135 and 227; cf. Dig. 45, 2, 1; and: delegare est vice suâ alium reum dare creditori vel cui jusserit, ib. 46, 2, 11: pecuniae reus fieri, ib. 16, 1, 17: dotis, ib. 23, 3, 22, § 2: locationis, ib. 19, 2, 13, § 9.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *one who is bound* by any thing, *who is answerable* for any thing, *a debtor* (very rare): quo intentius custodiae serventur, opportuna loca dividenda praefectis esse, ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *answerable* or *responsible for*, Liv. 25, 30: voti reus, *bound by my vow* (sc. in having obtained my desire), Verg. A. 5, 237 (voti reus, debitor, Serv.: voti reus: Haec vox propria sacrorum est, ut reus vocetur, qui suscepto voto se numinibus obligat, damnatus autem, qui promissa vota non solvit, Macr. S. 3, 2).—**B.** *One who is accused* or *arraigned, a defendant, prisoner, a criminal, culprit* (the predominant signif. at all periods and in all styles; cf.: nocens, sons): quis erat petitor? Fannius. Quis reus? Flavius. Quis judex? Cluvius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 42: inopia reorum . . . aliquos ad columnam Maeniam reos reperire, id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 50: privato Milone et reo ad populum accusante P. Clodio, id. Mil. 15, 40: reus Milonis lege Plotiâ fuit Clodius quoad vixit, id. ib. 13 *fin.:* facere aliquem reum, *to accuse one*, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3.—Persons under criminal charges usually put on mourning: rei ad populum Furius et Manlius circumeunt sordidati, Liv. 2, 54, 3 (cf. id. 2, 61; 3, 58; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152).—In *fem.:* ut socrus adulescentis rea ne fiat, Cic. Fam. 13, 54: tota rea citaretur Etruria, id. Mil. 19, 50: rea es, Sen. Contr. 4, 29.—(*β*) With a statement of the crime or the punishment, *one guilty* of any crime, *one condemned* to any punishment: facti reus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 16: aliquem rei capitalis reum facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94; cf. capitis, Quint. 12, 10, 70: avaritiae, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: lenocinii, Quint. 5, 10, 47: parricidii, id. 7, 2, 17: manifesti peculatûs, id. 12, 1, 43 et saep.: Sestius, qui est de vi reus, Cic. Sest. 35, 75; so, de vi, id. Vatin. 17, 41; Quint. 11, 1, 51: de ambitu, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2: de moribus, Quint. 4, 2, 3: est enim reus uterque ob eandem causam et eodem crimine, Cic. Vatin. 17, 41: mortis reus, Vulg. Matt. 26, 66: cum equester ordo reus a consulibus citaretur, Cic. Sest. 15, 35.—For the expressions reum facere, agere, peragere, postulare, inter reos referre, etc., v. h. vv.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: judex sim Reusque ad eam rem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12: reus fortunae, *that was to be blamed for a misfortune*, Liv. 6, 24; 9, 8: facinoris, Tac. A. 2, 66: reus agor, Ov. H. 20, 91.—In *fem.:* fortuna una accusatur, una agitur rea, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 22: cum rea laudis agar, Ov. H. 14, 120.

rĕ-vălesco, lŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow well again; to regain one's former strength, state*, or *condition; to recover* (poet. and post-Aug. for convalesco, reficior). **I.** Lit., Ov. H. 21, 231: ex capitali morbo, Gell. 16, 13, 5: interibi revalesco, App. Mag. p. 320, 29: te significasti jam revalescere coepisse, Ambros. Ep. 79, 1.—**II.** Trop.: Laodicea (tremore terrae prolapsa), revaluit, Tac. A. 14, 27: diplomata Othonis, quae negligebantur, revalescerent, *regain their force* or *authority*, id. H. 2, 54: astutia, App. M. 10, p. 243, 15.

rĕ-vecto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to carry back again:* ad Macedoniam corpus alicujus, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. 3, 42.

rĕ-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry* or *bring back, to convey back* (class.; syn.:

reporto, refero, reddo). **I.** Lit.: Diana Segestam Carthagine revecta, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; so, praedam inde, Liv. 1, 35: tela ad Graios, Ov. M. 13, 402: aliquem domum (mater), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 9; 10; Hor. Epod. 13, 16: Promethea (satelles Orci), id. C. 2, 18, 36: arma, Stat. Th. 2, 734: exsequias Romam, Eutr. 9, 2: revehunt vitrea, et aëna, vestis, fibulas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 88.—**b.** *Pass.*, in mid. force, *to drive, ride, sail*, etc., *back; to return:* ne quis reveheretur inde ad proelium, Liv. 3, 70: equo citato ad urbem revectus, id. 7, 41; 34, 15: consul revectus in castra, id. 2, 47: per circum ad foros, id. 45, 1: curru triumphali revectus est, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: non satis est Ithacam revehi? Hor. S. 2, 5, 4: hac ego sum raptis parte revectus equis, Ov. A. A. 2, 138.—**II.** Trop.: famam optimam ex Bithyniâ revexisti, *brought back, brought home*, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 8: ad paulo superiorem aetatem revecti sumus, *have gone back*, Cic. Brut. 63, 225.

rĕvēlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revelo], *an uncovering, laying bare* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: pudendorum, Arn. 5, 182. — **II.** Trop.: imaginariae revelationes, Aug. Conf. 9, 10: filii sui, *a revelation*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 7. — Esp., *the Revelation of St. John*, Lact. Inst. Epit. 42, 8.

rĕvēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a revealer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

rĕvēlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to revelation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 47.

rĕ-vello, velli, vulsum or volsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pluck* or *pull away, to pull* or *tear out, to tear off* or *away* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: tela de corpore, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: nascentis equi de fronte revolsus amor, Verg. A. 4, 515: titulum de fronte, Ov. P. 4, 13, 7: telum altâ ab radice, Verg. A. 12, 787: caput a cervice, id. G. 4, 523; cf.: cornu a fronte, Ov. M. 9, 86: saxum e monte, id. ib. 12, 341: partem e monte, id. ib. 13, 882: a silvis silvas et ab arvis arva, id. ib. 8, 584: ab aliquo morte revelli, *to be torn away*, id. ib. 4, 152: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: axem temone, Ov. M. 2, 316; cf.: sudem osse, id. ib. 12, 300: arborem manibus tellure, id. R. Am. 87: quos Sidoniâ urbe, *to tear away, remove*, Verg. A. 4, 545: puerum, Ov. F. 6, 515: solio regem, Sil. 16, 273: herbas radice, *with the root*, Ov. M. 7, 226; so, too, annosam pinum solido trunco, id. ib. 12, 356: illam crucem, quae fixa est ad portum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26: tabulam, id. ib. 2, 2, 46, § 112: Gorgonis os pulcherrimum revellit atque abstulit, id. ib. 2, 4, 56, § 124: gradus, id. Pis. 10, 23: saepta, id. Phil. 5, 4, 9: claustra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; Liv. 5, 21: janua, quâ effractâ et revolsâ, tota pateret provincia, Cic. Mur. 15, 33: vincula, id. Caecin. 25, 70: paene fores templi, Suet. Calig. 6: templa, Luc. 3, 115: revulsis venis, *opened*, Sen. Oedip. 978: scuta manibus, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: pellem, Col. 2, 3, 1: stipites revincti, ne revelli possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: proximos agri terminos, *to tear away, remove*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 24: signa (when an army decamps), Luc. 7, 77; Sil. 12, 733: curvo dente humum, *to tear up*, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 14; cf.: majorum sepulcra, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12. — Poet.: cinerem manesque, *to disturb, violate*, Verg. A. 4, 427.—**II.** Trop., *to tear away, send away*, etc.: cujus totus consulatus est ex omni monumentorum memoriâ revulsus, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: injurias honorificis verbis, id. Att. 5, 20, 11: alicui avias veteres, *prejudices*, Pers. 5, 92: falsorum persuasionem, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: penitus de stirpe imperium, Claud. in Rufin. 2, 207: oscula fida, Stat. S. 3, 2, 57 (with dissipat amplexus).

rĕ-vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to unveil, uncover, lay bare* (not ante-Aug.; syn.: patefacio, aperio, nudo, retego). **I.** Lit.: caput (opp. involvere), Suet. Galb. 7: frontem, Tac. G. 31: os, Ov. F. 6, 619: pectus, Flor. 4, 2, 71: carpenta (opp. contegere), App. M. 10, p. 247: sacra, Ov. H. 11, 73. — **II.** Trop., *to disclose, reveal:* fraudes (with detegere), App. M. 9, p. 229: omnia (tempus), Tert. Apol. 7 *fin.*: justitiam et salutem Domini cunctis gentibus, Hier. in Isa. 15, 56, 2; Vulg. Psa. 28, 9; id. Matt. 10, 26 et saep.: Ulixes Eumaeo, quis sit, revelat, Aus. Per. Od. 21.

rĕ-vendo, didi, 3, *v. a.*, *to sell again:* operas liberto, etc., Dig. 38, 2, 37.

rĕ-vēnĕo, ii, 4, *v. n.*, *to be sold again:* si fundus revenisset, Dig. 18, 3, 5.

rĕ-vĕnio, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.*, *to come again, come back, to return* (class.; cf.: redeo, revertor). **I.** Lit., *absol.*: reveni, ut illum persequar, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 3; so id. Men. 5, 3, 4; Tac. A. 12, 59: domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33; 2, 2, 13; id. Bacch. 4, 9, 125; Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; 1, 40, 181 sq.; id. Balb. 11, 28; cf.: domum de hippodromo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 27: in urbem, Tac. A. 4, 74 *fin.*: huc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 143; id. Most. 1, 1, 54; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119 al.: ex longinquo, Tac. A. 2, 24 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. (Plaut.): in eum nunc haec revenit res locum, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 24: cum eo reveni ex inimicitiâ in gratiam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 8.—*Impers. pass.*: inter eos rursum si reventum in gratiam est, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 61 (a little before, redeunt rursum in gratiam).

rĕ-ventilo, āre, *to produce again*, = proferre: nihil phantasiarum, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 24.

(**rĕvento**, āre, a false read. for reverto, Lucr. 3, 1061; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

rĕventus, ūs, *m.* [revenio], *a return*, Suevius ap. Macr. S. 2, 14 *fin.*

rĕvērā, v. res, II. A.

rĕ-verbĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike back, repel, cause to rebound* (post-Aug.): sic veneficiis corpus induruit, ut saxa reverberet, Sen. Contr. 1, 3, 11: Indus saxis saepe impeditus quis crebro reverberatur, Curt. 8, 9, 7: reverberato lapide, Amm. 24, 4, 28: ut humus molliter cedat nec incrementa duritiâ suâ reverberet, Col. 3, 13, 7: usque adeo ut radios omnis nostri tuoris splendore reverberent, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 8: hinc vi reverberante ventorum, Amm. 22, 15, 7. —**II.** Trop.: iram Fortunae, Sen. Clem. 2, 5, 4; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 27; cf. Amm. 22, 15, 7.

rĕ-vĕrēcundĭter, *adv.*, *respectfully*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.); Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 22 (Com. Rel. p. 200 Rib.).

rĕvĕrendus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of revereor.

rĕvĕrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of revereor.

rĕvĕrenter, *adv.*, v. revereor, *P. a.* A. *fin.*

rĕvĕrentĭa, ae, *f.* [revereor], *timidity arising from high respect* or (more rarely) *from fear, respect, regard, fear, awe, reverence* (not freq. till after the post-Aug. per.): adhibenda est quaedam reverentia adversus homines, et optimi cujusque et reliquorum: nam neglegere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed omnino dissoluti, Cic. Off. 1, 28, 99: personae, Quint. 9, 2, 76: judicum, id. 11, 1, 29: senatus, Plin. Pan. 69, 4: nulla superiorum, Tac. Or. 40: sacramenti, id. H. 1, 12: imperii, id. ib. 1, 55; id. G. 29: legum, Juv. 14, 177: famae, Ov. M. 9, 555: quorum reverentia movit Saepe deos, id. ib. 2, 510: veri, id. H. 5, 11: recti et aequi, Mart. 11, 5, 1: nulla poscendi, dandi, *shyness, shame*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 13: discendi, *fear*, Col. 11, 1, 10: ut cuique personae debetur reverentia, Quint. 11, 1, 66; cf. id. 6, 1, 50: maxima debetur puero reverentia, Juv. 14, 47: judex tacitus reverentiam postulat, Quint. 4, 1, 55: mihi reverentiâ ut aequali habebatur, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6: quam illa reverentiam marito suo praestitit, id. ib. 8, 5, 1: mihi reverentiam praestat, id. ib. 10, 26 (11), 1.—*Pass.*, *deference, regard*, etc.: ego reverentiae vestrae sic semper inserviam (for vestri), *the deference* or *veneration due to you, your dignity*, Plin. Pan. 95 *fin.*—Reverentia, as a deity, *the mother of* Majestas *by* Honor, Ov. F. 5, 23.

rĕ-vĕrĕor, itus, 2, *v. dep. a.* (*act.* collat. form **rĕvĕrĕo**, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), *to stand in awe* or *fear of; to regard, respect, honor; to fear, be afraid of; to reverence, revere* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn. veneror): *Ap.* Quid est quod pudendum siet, genere natam bono pauperem Ducere uxorem? *Pe.* Revereor filium, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 5 (cf. infra, the passage, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3): observantia, per quam aetate aut sapientiâ aut honore . . . antecedentis reveremur et colimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66: hos (sc. oratores) ituri in provincias magistratus reverebantur, hos reversi colebant, Tac. Or. 36: Nigidium Cicero summe reveritus est, Gell. 11, 11, 1.—More freq. with inanim. or abstr. objects: quasi ejus opulentitatem reverearis, *stood in awe of*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 35: simultatem meam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 3 (also quoted in Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1): adventum tuom, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 10: fulgorem ab auro, Lucr. 2, 51: dicam non reverens assentandi suspicionem, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 122: multa adversa reverens, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: virtutes, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24: coetum virorum (Tullia), Liv. 1, 48: fortunam captivae, Curt. 6, 2, 8: auctoritatem illustrium scriptorum, Col. 2, 1, 2: reverearis occursum, non reformides, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7: ne revereatur, minus jam quo redeat domum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 8: ne quaestus quidem suos reveritus illos opimos, etc., i. e. *did not spare*, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 142.—(*β) *Impers.* in analogy with pudet: non te tui saltem pudet, si nihil mei revereatur, Varr. ap. Non. 497, 1; cf. vereor. — Hence, **A.** **rĕvĕrens**, entis, *P. a.*, *respectful, regardful, reverent:* sermo erga patrem imperatoremque reverens, de se moderatus, Tac. H. 1, 17; cf.: responsum parum reverens, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11: ora, *bashful, modest*, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 33: puella parentum suorum reverens, App. M. 8, p. 204, 21. — *Comp.*: nihilo reverentior leniorve erga senatum, Suet. Calig. 26: quis reverentior senatus candidatus? Plin. Pan. 69, 3; cf. id. Ep. 6, 17, 5: sanctius ac reverentius visum de actis deorum credere quam scire, Tac. G. 34: illud modestius ac fortasse reverentius, Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 5; cf.: nomen Augusti, Flor. 4, 12, 66.—*Sup.*: Gabium reverentissimum mei expertus, Plin. Ep. 10, 86 (18), 1. — *Adv.*: **rĕvĕrenter**, *respectfully:* aliquem adire, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 5: amicos colere, id. ib. 7, 31, 5. — *Comp.*, Tac. H. 2, 27.—*Sup.*, Suet. Aug. 93; id. Ner. 23; Plin. Ep. 10, 21 (32) *init.* — **B.** **rĕvĕrendus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *inspiring awe, venerable, reverend* (mostly poet.; cf.: colendus, venerandus): nox, Ov. Ib. 75: facies, Juv. 6, 513: sacraria, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 599: vetustas (libri), Gell. 9, 14, 26; 18, 5, 11: vultu, Spart. Sev. 19: epulae, Amm. 30, 1, 22.—*Sup.*: Reverendissimus, *most reverend, right reverend*, a title of bishops, etc., Cod. Th. 1, 55, 8; 1, 2, 6.

rĕ-vergo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to incline towards* any thing; trop.: in aliorum commoda, *to tend, conduce* (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-verro** (**rĕvorro**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to sweep back again, to scatter again:* revorram hercle hoc, quod convorri modo, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 27 and 51).

rĕversĭo (**rĕvors-**), ōnis, *f.* [reverto]. **1.** *A turning back* before reaching one's destination (differing from reditus, a coming back, return): quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione meâ laetatus, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5: exponam vobis breviter consilium et profectionis et reversionis meae, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: reversionem ut ad me faceret denuo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 62; Varr. ap. Non. 222, 19; 245, 14. — **2.** Of things in gen., *a returning, return:* febrium, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: annua (solis), App. Mund. p. 71, 6; cf. in *plur.*: planetarum temporum, id. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 7, 4.— **II.** Trop., gram. t. t. for ἀναστροφή, *an inversion* of words (like mecum, secum, quibus de rebus), Quint. 8, 6, 65.

rĕverso, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to turn round* (late Lat.): versa et reversa in tergum et in latera, Aug. Conf. 6 *fin.*: panis qui non reversatur, Vulg. Os. 7, 8: subcinericius panis est cinere coctus et reversatus, Isid. 20, 2, 15.—Mid.: reversatur ejus ex talis, Veg. 3, 11.—*Pass.* reversatus, *turned back:* palpebra ejus, Plin. Val. 1, 23.

rĕversus, a, um, *Part.* of revertor.

rĕvertĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [reverto], *a return:* annua solis, App. M. 3, p. 134; id. Flor. 4, p. 361, 9.

rĕ-verto (**-vort-**) and **rĕ-vertor** (**-vort-**), versus (-vors-) (*inf.* paragog. revertier, Phaedr. 4, 18, 14), 3 (the authors of the ante-Aug. per. make the perfect forms, with the exception of the *part.* reversus, only from the active root, reverti, reverteram, revertisse, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28:

Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1; id. Att. 8, 3, 7; id. Phil. 2, 24, 59; id. Div. 1, 15, 27; id. Phil. 8, 10, 28; id. Tusc. 5, 37, 107; Caes. B. G. 1, 8; 1, 31, 2, 29; 2, 14; Sall. C. 37, 11 et saep.: reversus, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10; Caes. B. G. 6, 42; Sall. H. 4, 4 Dietsch; but cf.: reversus sum, etc., Vell. 2, 42, 3; Quint. 7, 8, 2; 11, 2, 17; Tac. A. 12, 21; Front. Strat. 4, 2, 8; 4, 5, 17; Val. Max. 5, 1, 1; Nep. Them. 5, 2. But in the present tenses the active form is rare: revortit, Lucr. 3, 1061; 5, 1153, and Pompon. ap. Non. 476, 2; or Com. Rel. p. 201 Rib.: revertebant, Amm. 19, 5, 2; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 345 sq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 209 *fin.*) [verto], *to turn back, turn about; to come back, return* (syn.: redeo, revenio). **I.** Lit.: clamitant me ut revertar, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 30: (Deiotarus) cum ex itinere revertisset . . . persaepe revertit ex itinere, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26 sq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 8, 20: eodem (vultu) semper se vidisse exeuntem illum domo et revertentem, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: ita maestus rediit, ut retractus, non reversus videretur, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10: reversus ille, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 42: (mulier) per propinquos rogata, ut rediret, non est reversa, Quint. 7, 8, 2 et saep.: cum ego a foro revortor, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 30: a Fabricio ponte, Hor. S. 2, 3, 36: a Scythiâ, Just. 9, 3, 1; 22, 3, 6: reverti ab exsilio, Tac. H. 1, 77; 2, 92; Suet. Calig. 59: a bello, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 3; Sen. Suas. 2, 8; for which poet.: silvâ, Ov. M. 5, 585: jam ad te revortar, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26: ad aliquem, id. Ep. 3, 3, 43; id. Ps. 4, 7, 62; Caes. B. G. 2, 14 et saep.: nisi domum revorteris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 31; so, domum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 16 (opp. egredior); 70; 2, 3, 99; Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107 (opp. egressi); Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 24 al.: Formias, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7: Ameriam, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: Epheso Laodiceam, id. Fam. 3, 10, 3: hunc in locum, id. Rep. 6, 25, 29: in castra, Sall. J. 58, 7: ad assuetas sibi sedes, Quint. 11, 2, 6: huc, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 57; 3, 2, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 9; Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13 (opp. hinc profecti). — With double *nom.*: consules praedâ ingenti partâ victores reverterunt, Liv. 7, 17. — **b.** Of things: sol inde (sc. a brumalibus flexibus) revortens, Lucr. 5, 616: revertitur idem sol sub terras, id. 5, 658: revertitur luna ad signum quodque, id. 5, 635: multa videbis retro repulsa revorti, id. 2, 130: retroque a terrâ cunctâ reverti, id. 1, 785: quis neget . . . Tiberim reverti, Hor. C. 1, 29, 12: sol reversus, Manil. 5, 464. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to return*: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390; cf. Quint. 10, 7, 14: leti jam limine ab ipso Ad vitam possint revorti, Lucr. 2, 961: ad superiorem consuetudinem, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 2: ad illum animum meum pristinum, id. ib. 10, 28, 1: ad sanitatem, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: ad corporis commodum, Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: haec ad easdem particulas, Quint. 3, 6, 65: ad Musas, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 9: ad bonam vitae consuetudinem, Dig. 34, 4, 30: ut reverteretur in gratiam mecum, Petr. 87: poena in caput tuum, Ov. A. A. 1, 340; cf. Tac. H. 3, 31. — **B.** In partic., in speech (after a digression), *to return, revert* to a theme, etc.: scribam tibi tres libros, ad quos revertare, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4: discedo parumper a somniis, ad quae mox revertar, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 47: sed, ut ad propositum revertamur, etc., id. Fin. 2, 32, 104: ut ad me revertar, id. Cael. 3, 6: ad illam puellam exposititiam, Plaut. Cas. prol. 79: proinde ad id revertar, Curt. 7, 1, 26: illuc, Nep. Dion, 4. — In a comic equivoque: revortor rursus denuo Carthaginem, Si quid mandare voltis aut curarier, Plaut. Poen. prol. 79.

rĕ-vestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.*, *to clothe again* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 129; id. Res. Carn. 42 *fin.*; trop., Dracont. Hexaëm. 1, 629.

rĕvībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revibro], *a reflection* of light (late Lat.), Hyg. Astr. 4, 14.

rĕvībrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.] (only in *abl. sing.*), *a reflection* of light, Mart. Cap. 2, § 110.

rĕ-vībro, āvi, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act.*, *to cast back, reflect*: radios, Mart. Cap. 2, § 169.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to send back a reflection*: ipsa caeli contextio lucis fulgoribus revibravit, Mart. Cap. 8, § 810.

rĕvictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [revinco], *a refuting, refutation* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 39.

rĕvictus, a, um, *Part.* of revinco.

rĕ-vĭdĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to see again, go to see again*: nunc ad eram revidebo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 65: aspectus alicujus, Cassiod. Complex. Act. Apos. 51.

* **rĕ-vĭgesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to begin to flourish again*, Juvenc. 2, 204.

* **rĕ-vīlesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become vile* or *contemptible*: virtus admota oculis, Sen. Tranq. 17, 2.

* **rĕ-vīmentum**, i, *n.* [vieo], *a lappet; an edging, fringe* (syn. lacinia): (in oratione) omnia, ut in tenui veste, oris detextæ et revimentis sint vincta, Fronto Laud. fumi (a little after, laciniam aliquam porrigat).

rĕvincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revinco], *that may be disproved* or *refuted* (eccl. Lat.): materiae iisdem litteris, Tert. Res. Carn. 13 *fin.*

rĕ-vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum, 4, *v. a.* **I.** *To bind back* or *backwards; to bind around, bind fast, fasten* (class.; not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: nisi esset (terra) caelo revincta, Lucr. 5, 553: ancorae pro funibus ferreis catenis revinctae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tignis in contrariam partem revinctis, id. ib. 4, 17; cf.: trabes introrsus, id. ib. 7, 23: stipites demissi et ab infimo revincti, id. ib. 7, 73: navigium (with religare), Plin. Pan. 82, 2: aliquem ad saxa, *to bind fast*, Ov. M. 11, 212; cf.: zonam de poste, id. ib. 10, 379: errantem Mycono e celsâ Gyaroque revinxit, Verg. A. 3, 76: caput tortâ angue, *bound around*, Varr. Atacin. ap. Charis. p. 70 P.; cf.: latus ense, *to gird*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 11: templum Velleribus niveis et festâ fronde revinctum, Verg. A. 4, 459.— In a Greek construction: ecce manūs juvenem interea post terga revinctum trahebant, *with his hands tied behind him*, Verg. A. 2, 57: qui recitat lanâ fauces et colla revinctus, *wrapped up*, Mart. 6, 41, 1.— Poet.: latices in glaciem revincti, *bound, stiffened*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 167.—**B.** Trop., *to bind, fasten*, etc.: mentem amore, Cat. 61, 33: urbes legibus, Claud. B. Gild. 47: te sibi generum fraternâ prole, id. Nupt. Honor. et Mar. 36: miserâ in peste revinctos confodiunt, Val. Fl. 6, 418; 4, 708.—***II.** *To unbind, loose*: quempiam (opp. alligare, and = resolvere), Col. 1, 8, 16.

rĕ-vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a.*, *to conquer, subdue.* **I.** Lit. (only poet., and in Tac.): victrices catervae Consiliis juvenis revictae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 24; cf.: revicta conjuratio, *repressed, checked*, Tac. A. 15, 73: primordia rerum aliquâ ratione, Lucr. 1, 593: vires (ignis), id. 5, 410.—**II.** Trop., *to convict; to refute, disprove* (class.; syn.: convinco, refuto), Lucr. 4, 488: numquam hic neque suo neque amicorum judicio revincetur, * Cic. Arch. 6, 11: aliquem, Tac. A. 6, 5: aliquem in mendacio, Dig. 26, 10, 3: aliquem in culpâ et in maleficio, Gell. 6, 2, 13: crimina rebus revicta, *disproved*, Liv. 6, 26, 7 (with confutare verbis); Vulg. Act. 18, 28: crimen, Liv. 40, 16: testimoniis revinci, Lact. 4, 15 *fin.*

rĕ-vinctus, a, um, *Part.* of revincio.

rĕ-vindĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to exact retribution from* (late Lat.), Primas in Gal. Ad c. 5.

rĕ-vĭrĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be green again, be covered again with verdure*: arbores, Albin. 2, 113.

rĕ-vĭresco, rŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to become* or *grow green again; to recover its verdure.* **I.** Lit. (rare): laesae silvae, Ov. M. 2, 408: arbor Ruminalis in novos fetus, Tac. A. 13, 58: caepe revirescit decedente lunâ, contra autem inarescit adulescente, Gell. 20, 8, 17.—**2.** Poet., transf., of an old man, *to become young again*: spes est virginibus subjecta, Arte suum parili revirescere posse parentem, Ov. M. 7, 305: pars credunt torvos patriâ revirescere vultus, Sil. 15, 134.—**II.** Trop., *to grow strong* or *vigorous again; to grow young again; to be renewed; to flourish again; to revive* (freq. and class.): aliquando rei publicae vires, quae malitiâ nocentum exaruerunt, virtute optimatium revirescent, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; cf.: quamquam sunt accisae (res), tamen efferent se aliquando et ad renovandum bellum revirescent, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: cum semel invasit senectus, regressum non habet, nec revirescere aut repubescere potest, Col. 2, 1, 4; Flor. prooem. *fin.*: imperium, Curt. 10, 9, 5: domus Germanici, Tac. A. 4, 12: partes, id. H. 3, 7 *fin.*: dux pignore promissae laudis, Sil. 8, 228: nunc praeclari facti decus crebrâ memoriâ revirescit, Val. Max. 4, 8, 4.

rĕ-viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a restoring of the flesh* (eccl. Lat.): reviseratio et respiratio ossium, Tert. Res. Carn. 30.

* **rĕvīsĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [revideo], *a seeing again*, Claud. Mam. Ep. ad Sid. 4, 2.

* **rĕ-vīsĭto**, āre, *v. a.*, *to visit again, revisit*: urbem nundinis, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13.

rĕ-vīso, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to look back* on a thing, *come back* or *again to see* (cf. respicio); *to pay a visit again* (ante- and post-class.): ut ad me revisas, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: ad me, Gell. 13, 30, 10: ad stabulum, Lucr. 2, 359.—Poet.: signa ad lunam, Lucr. 5, 636: reviso quid agant, aut quid captent consili, Ter. And. 2, 4, 1; id. Eun. 5, 4, 1: inde redit rabies eadem et furor ille revisit, i. e. *comes back, returns*, Lucr. 4, 1117.—**II.** *Act.*, *to go* or *come to see again; to revisit*: tu modo nos revise aliquando, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: cum poteris, revises nos, id. ib. 12, 50: sed tu velim . . . nos aliquando revisas, id. Fam. 1, 10; Cat. 64, 377: ipsa sedesque Revisit Laeta suas, Verg. A. 1, 415: vates tuus te reviset, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 12: urbem (with petere), Lucr. 3, 1067: rem Gallicanam, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: negotia sua cottidie, Col. 12, praef. § 8: agrum saepius, id. 1, 4, 1.—With things as subjects: longos obitus (sidera), Lucr. 4, 393: aut quae digna satis fortuna revisit? Verg. A. 3, 318: multos aeterna revisens Fortuna, id. ib. 11, 426.

rĕ-vīvĭfĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [vivifico], *restored to life* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 19.

rĕ-vīvisco (**rĕvīvesco**; v. Orell. Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5), vixi, 3, *v. inch. n.*, *to come to life again, to be restored to life, to revive* (class.; a favorite word with Cic., esp. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: reviviscat M'. Curius aut eorum aliquis, etc., Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Fin. 4, 22, 61; id. Mil. 29, 79; id. Pis. 27, 67; id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: ille reviviscet jam nunquam, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 15: apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 38: ut revixisse aut renatum sibi quisque Scipionem imperatorem dicat, Liv. 26, 41, 25: conchae, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132.—**B.** Transf., *to grow again*: gramina, nisi manu eliguntur, revivescunt, Col. 4, 5: avulsae pennae (insectorum), Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 96.—**II.** Trop., *to revive, recover, gather strength, renew vigor*, etc.: ipsa causa ea est, ut jam simul cum re publicâ, necessario reviviscat atque recreetur, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 61, § 160: omnes (civitatis) suis legibus et judiciis usae revixerunt, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: res publica, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3: adventu nostro revivescunt justitia, abstinentia, id. Att. 5, 16, 3: quo facilius reviviscat Pompeianorum causa toties jugulata, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 38: cum venisset mandatum, peccatum revixit, Vulg. Rom. 7, 9.

rĕ-vīvo, no *perf.*, victum, 3, *v. n.*, *to live again* (post-class.), Sen. Med. 477; Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 563.

rĕvŏcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [revoco], *that may be recalled* or *revoked, revocable* (mostly poet.): poenae leves et revocabiles, Sen. Ira, 1, 5, 6.—Hence, with a negative, for *irrevocable*: colus Parcarum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 559: telum, Ov. M. 6, 264: carmen fatorum, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 51: aliquis (sc. mortuus), Albin. 1, 427: damnum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 488: non revocabile verum, Stat. Th. 1, 291.

rĕvŏcāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a calling back* or *away, a recall* (Ovidian), Ov. F. 1, 561.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 2, 596.

rĕvŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a calling back* or *away, a recalling* (rare but good prose). **I.** Lit.: a bello (with receptui signum), Cic. Phil. 13, 7, 15.—**B.** Transf., in *plur.*: revocationes lunae a sole, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.*—**II.** Trop.: revocatio ad contemplandas voluptates, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33.—**2.** Ejusdem verbi crebrius positi quaedam distinctio et revocatio, i. e. *qualification and withdrawal*, as a fig. of speech, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206; Quint. 9, 1, 33.—**3.** As law t. t., *the right of one absent from home to appeal to a court of his own state* or *country*, Dig. 5, 1, 3, § 3 (cf. revoco, B. 2. c.).

rĕvŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [revoco], *a recaller:* animarum (magus), *one who restores to life,* Quint. Decl. 10, 19.

rĕvŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *for calling* or *drawing back, revocatory* (post-class.): emplastrum, Theod. Prisc. 2, 32.—*Subst.:* **rĕvŏcātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. epistula), *a letter of recall,* Cod. Just. 12, 1, 18.

rĕ-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To call back, recall* (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: quotiens foras ire volo, me retines, revocas, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5; cf. Suet. Claud. 15 *fin.:* de meo cursu rei publicae sum voce revocatus, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1: aliquem ex itinere, id. Div. 2, 8, 20; Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 21: revocatus de exsilio Camillus, Liv. 5, 46: revocatum ex provinciâ, Suet. Claud. 1: Caesar in Italiam revocabatur, Caes. B. C. 2, 18 *fin.:* spes Campanae defectionis Samnites rursus ad Caudium revocavit, Liv. 9, 27: quid me intro revocas? Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 12.—*Absol.:* heus abiit: quin revocas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 12; id. Ep. 2, 2, 17; id. Truc. 1, 2, 19: exclusit; revocat; redeam? Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 4; Hor. S. 2, 3, 264; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 22; Liv. 30, 20: abeo; et revocas nono post mense, Hor. S. 1, 6, 61; Ov. M. 1, 503.—**b.** Transf., of things, *to draw* or *fetch back, to withdraw, turn back,* etc.: lumina revocata, Ov. M. 7, 789: oculos meos, id. H. 16, 232: cupidas manus, id. A. A. 1, 452: pedem ab alto, Verg. A. 9, 125; cf. gradum, id. ib. 6, 128: deficientem capillum a vertice, *to stroke back,* Suet. Caes. 45: habenas, Sil. 16, 344: manus post terga, *to bind,* Sen. Thyest. 685: proscissam terram in liram, *to bring back, restore,* Col. 2, 10, 5; cf.: in vitibus revocantur ea, quae, etc., *are pruned,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88; v. infra, B. 1.—Poet.: gelidos artus in vivum calorem, Ov. M. 4, 248.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Milit. t. t. (*a*) *To call back, recall; to call off, withdraw* soldiers from a march or from any enterprise: his rebus cognitis Caesar legiones equitatumque revocari atque itinere desistere jubet, Caes. B. G. 5, 11: insequentes nostros, ne longius prosequerentur, Sulla revocavit, id. B. C. 3, 51; Liv. 25, 14: quae receptui canunt, ut eos etiam revocent, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: tardius revocati proelio excesserant, Sall. C. 9, 4; cf. Verg. A. 5, 167: equites, Caes. B. C. 1, 80: reliquas copias, id. B. G. 7, 35: naves omnes, id. B. C. 3, 14: hos certo signo, id. ib. 1, 27 *fin.;* 1, 28: milites ab opere, id. B. G. 2, 20: legiones ab opere, id. B. C. 1, 82: aestus crescens revocaverat fatigatos, Amm. 24, 4, 17.—(*β*) *To recall to duty* soldiers from a furlough: milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 89: veteranos, Tac. H. 2, 82: inter ceteros conveteranos suos revocatus, Inscr. Orell. 3580.—(*γ*) In gen., *to call back, recall:* (Neptunus Tritona) jubet fluctus et flumina signo Jam revocare dato, Ov. M. 1, 335.—**b.** A theatrical t. t., *to call for the repetition of* a speech, a vocal performance, etc., *to call back* a player; *to encore:* Livius (Andronicus), cum saepius revocatus vocem obtudisset, etc., Liv. 7, 2: Diphilus tragoedus revocatus aliquoties a populo, Val. Max. 6, 2, 9: quoties ego hunc (sc. Archiam) vidi magnum numerum versuum dicere ex tempore! quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis, Cic. Arch. 8, 18: revocatus praeco, iterum pronunciavit eadem, Liv. 33, 32.—Also with an inanim. object: cum Orestem fabulam doceret Euripides, primos tres versus revocasse dicitur Socrates, *to have encored,* Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63.—*Absol.:* revocasse et repeti coëgisse, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12.—*Impers. pass.:* nominatim sum appellatus in Bruto Tullius qui libertatem civibus stabiliverat. Milies revocatum est, Cic. Sest. 58, 123.—**c.** *To recall* from death, *bring back to life:* quâ servetis revocatum a morte Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 476; cf.: Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae, id. ib. 7, 769: dysentericos a morte revocari, Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 113.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to call back, recall, resume; to withdraw, retire; to regain, recover; to draw back, draw off* or *away; to withhold, restrain,* etc.: facilius sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quae sese nimium profuderunt, *are checked, pruned,* Cic. de Or. 2, 21, 88: et vires et corpus amisi: sed si morbum depulero, facile illa revocabo, *will regain, recover,* id. Fam. 7, 26, 2: quae (studia) remissa temporibus, longo intervallo intermissa revocavi, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quod, utcunque praetermissum, revocari non posset, Liv. 44, 40: praetermissa, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44: quae (philosophia) nunc prope dimissa revocatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: veteres artes, Hor. C. 4, 15, 12: priscos mores, Liv. 39, 41: antiquam duramque militiam, Tac. A. 1, 20 *fin.:* quaedam exoleta, Suet. Claud. 22: omissa, id. Vesp. 16; id. Dom. 4 et saep.: nonnumquam animum incitatum revoco ipse et reflecto, Cic. Sull. 16, 46; cf. id. Att. 13, 1: vinolenti dubitant, haesitant, revocant se interdum, *recover themselves, bethink themselves,* id. Ac. 2, 17, 52: ut quaedam contra naturam depravata restituerentur et corrigerentur ab naturâ, cum se ipsa revocasset aut arte atque medicinâ, *had recovered herself,* id. Div. 2, 46, 96: revocare se non poterat familiaritate implicatus, *could not withdraw,* id. Pis. 29, 70: primae revocabo exordia pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 40; cf. Sen. Ben. 7, 25, 2 al.: revocari in memoriam somnii, Just. 1, 5, 3; 7, 1, 8.—Poet., with *inf.:* nec tamen illa suae revocatur parcere famae, *nor can she be induced, persuaded,* etc., Prop. 1, 16, 11: memoriam ad referendam gratiam admonitione revocare, *to bring, induce,* Sen. Ben. 5, 25, 6: scalam nobis in memoriam revocare, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 38, 2; id. Serm. 280, 1: in memoriam rursus revocatus, Petr. 10: revocat tua forma parentem (with recordor), Sil. 16, 193: magni est ingenii revocare mentem a sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; cf.: eos ab illâ consuetudine, id. Rep. 2, 13, 25: quos (homines) spes praedandi studiumque bellandi ab agriculturâ et cottidiano labore revocabat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17: aliquam a cupiditate, Cic. Clu. 5, 12: aliquem a turpissimo consilio, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: aliquem a tanto scelere, id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 22: animum ab irâ, Ov. Tr. 2, 557: jam lapsos ab errore, Quint. 2, 6, 2: perterritos animos a metu, id. 2, 16, 8 et saep.: ab errore ad rectiorem viam, Lact. 1, 1, 21: cum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23: disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv. 41, 20: rebus institutis ad humanitatem atque mansuetudinem revocavit animos hominum studiis bellandi jam immanes ac feros, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27: ad quam eos quasi formulam dicendi revocent, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 15: ad quae me exempla revocas, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210; Quint. 10, 7, 32: rem paene ad manus, Cic. Clu. 49, 136: me ad pristina studia revocavi, id. Brut. 3, 11: me ad meum munus pensumque revocabo, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: se ad industriam, id. Brut. 94, 323: se rursus ad moestitiam, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: se ad se, id. Ac. 2, 16, 51: vilicum ad rationem, *compel to an account,* Cato, R. R. 2, 2: libertinos ingratos revocavit in servitutem, Suet. Claud. 25: fortunae possessionesque omnium in dubium incertumque revocabuntur, Cic. Caecin. 27, 76: ad spem consulatûs in partem revocandam aspirare non auderet, *to bring over to his side,* Liv. 4, 35: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, in animum revocabo, *will transfer to my mind,* Tac. A. 14, 54: abi, Quo blandae juvenum te revocant preces (= a me ad se vocant, Orell.), Hor. C. 4, 1, 7.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn.: ad aliquid, *to apply, reduce, refer* a thing to something as a standard (syn. referre) (Ciceron.): impuri cujusdam et ambitiosi et omnia ad suam potentiam revocantis esse sententiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: misericordiâ movetur, si is, qui audit, adduci potest, ut illa, quae de altero deplorentur, ad suas res revocet, id. de Or. 2, 52, 211: omnia ad artem et ad praecepta, id. ib. 2, 11, 44: omnia ad scientiam, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: illa de urbis situ ad rationem, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22: rationem ad veritatem, id. Off. 3, 21, 84: rem ad illam rationem conjecturamque, id. Dom. 6, 15.—**b.** *To recall, revoke, retract, cancel* (not so till after the Aug. per.): si facta mihi revocare liceret, Ov. M. 9, 617: promissum suum, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2: sententiam suam, Dig. 48, 18, 1 *fin.:* libertatem (shortly after: in servitutem retrahi), Tac. A. 13, 26: litteras, Suet. Vesp. 8: legatum ad quingenta, id. Galb. 5.—**c.** As law t. t.: domum, domum suam revocare, *to appeal to a judge of one's own country* or *city:* (legatis) revocandi domum suam jus datur, Dig. 5, 1, 2, §§ 3, 4, and 5.—**II.** *To ask back again, to invite in return:* mutuo vocare, Non. (rare): domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat. Nec mirum; qui neque in urbe viveret neque revocaturus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 52; Varr. ap. Non. 167, 14: cum vulpem revocasset, Phaedr. 1, 25, 7; Lact. 6, 12, 3.—Hence, transf.: tribuni plebis quoniam adhuc praesens certamen contentionemque fugerunt: nunc in meam contionem prodeant, et, quo provocati ad me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, i. e. *now that they are invited to come back,* Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1.—**III.** *To call again, summon anew* (rare): itaque hominem populus revocat, et retrahatur necesse est, i. e. *to answer a renewed accusation,* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4 (6), 6: tribuni de integro agere coeperunt revocaturosque se easdem tribus renuntiarunt, Liv. 45, 36 *fin.;* cf. id. 40, 46: refectum est convivium et rursus Quartilla ad bibendum revocavit, *challenged us again,* Petr. 23: convivam in diem posterum, Suet. Claud. 32.

rĕ-vŏlo, āre, *v. n.,* *to fly back* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: turdi quotannis in Italiam trans mare advolant et eodem revolant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7: grus, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: mergi, Verg. G. 1, 361: Daedalus ceratis alis, Ov. M. 9, 741: apis ut nulla intro revolet, Col. 9, 12, 1.—**II.** Transf.: telum, Ov. M. 7, 684: sol, *to hasten back,* Manil. 2, 193: ad aliquem, Vell. 2, 123, 2.

rĕvolsus, a, um, *Part.* of revello, q. v.

rĕvŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [revolvo], *that may be rolled back* (poet.): pondus (i. e. saxum), Ov. Ib. 193: unda, Sil. 15, 237: orbita, Aus. Ecl. Nomin. Sept. Dier. 12.—Fig.: juro ego Fatorum nulli revolubile carmen, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 51: saxum, Sil. 11, 476.

rĕvŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a revolving, revolution* (late Lat. for conversio), Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 12; id. Trin. 12, 24; Mart. Cap. 9, § 922.

rĕvŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* of revolvo.

rĕ-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.,* *to roll back; to unroll, unwind; to revolve, return* (class.; esp. freq. since the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Draco revolvens sese, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: (pelagus) gelidum ab imo fluctum revolvit in partem superiorem, Col. 8, 17, 1: fluctus (hibernus auster), Tac. A. 6, 33: retro Aestum (ventus), Sen. Agam. 487: retro sua fila (Sorores), id. Herc. Fur. 182; cf.: inmites scis nulla revolvere Parcas Stamina, Stat. Th. 7, 774: lapidem, Vulg. Matt. 28, 2.—Poet.: (pontus) aestu revoluta resorbens Saxa, i. e. *from which the waves are rolled back,* Verg. A. 11, 627: addiderat Civilis obliquam in Rhenum molem, cujus objectu revolutus amnis adjacentibus superfunderetur, Tac. H. 5, 14: rursus perplexum iter omne revolvens Fallacis silvae, *going over again,* Verg. A. 9, 391: revoluta aequora, id. ib. 10, 660 Wagn.—**b.** Mid., *to come* or *go back, to revolve, return,* etc. (syn. revertor): itaque revolvor identidem in Tusculanum, Cic. Att. 13, 26, 1: ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, *fell back, sank back,* Verg. A. 4, 691: spissâ jacuit revolutus harenâ, id. ib. 5, 336: revoluta rursus eodem est, Ov. M. 10, 63 (a little before: relapsa est).—Poet., of returning time: dies, Verg. A. 10, 256: saecula, Ov. F. 4, 29; cf.: centesimâ revolvente se lunâ, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 217: saecula revolvuntur, Claud. Phoen. 104.—**B.** In partic., *to unroll, turn over, read over, repeat* (not ante-Aug.; syn. verso): tuas adversus te Origines revolvam, Liv. 34, 5: taedium illud et scripta et lecta saepius revolvendi, Quint. 11, 2, 41: cum loca jam recitata revolvimus irrevocati, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 223: antiqua, Sil. 8, 49; Mart. 6, 64, 15; 11, 1, 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: in iis, quae denominata sunt, summa paupertas in eadem nos frequentissime revolvit, *leads back,* Quint. 12, 10, 34: iterum revolvere casus Iliacos, *to go through again, to undergo* or *experience again,* Verg. A. 10, 61.—**b.** Mid., *to return* to any thing; with *in:* in eandem vitam te revolutum denuo Video esse, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 69; cf.: in luxuriam, Just. 30, 1, 7: in metus, Sen. Thyest. 418: in ista, Ov. M. 10, 335: animus in sollicitudinem revolutus est, Curt. 4, 10, 31: iterum in pejora revol-

vi, Sil. 14, 174: rursus in veterem fato revoluta figuram, Verg. A. 6, 449.—With *ad:* omnia necessario a tempore atque homine ad communes rerum et generum summas revolventur, Cic. de Or 2, 31, 135 · ad patris revolvor sententiam, id. Ac. 2, 48, 148; ad ejus causae seposita argumenta revolvi nos oportet, id. de Or 2, 30, 130: ad illa elementa, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: ad dispensationem annonae, Liv. 4, 12 *fin.:* ad vana et totiens irrisa, Tac. A. 4, 9: ad memoriam conjugii et infantiam liberorum, id. ib. 11, 34: ad vitia, id. ib. 16, 18: ad irritum (labor et victoria), id. H. 3, 26: rursus ad superstitionem, Curt. 7, 7, 8.—With *adv.:* primum eodem revolveris, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 13: eo, quo minime volt, revolvitur, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: cum majore periculo eodem revolvuntur, Cels. 7, 26, 2; cf.: eo revolvi rem, ut, etc., Liv 5, 11.—**B.** In partic., *to relate again, repeat; to brood* or *reflect upon* (not ante-Aug.): sed quid ego haec nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Verg. A. 2, 101: facta, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 35: dicta factaque ejus secum, Tac. Agr 46: iras in animo, id. A. 4, 21; 3, 18: visa, Ov. F. 4, 667 (with secum jussa refert): curas (animus), Sen. Oedip. 764 (with repetit metus).

rĕ-vŏmo, ŭi, 3, *v. a., to spew* or *vomit forth again; to vomit up, disgorge* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: salsos pectore fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 182: plumam avibus devoratis (dracones), Plin. 10, 72, 92, § 197: haustum mare (Charybdis), Sen. Thyest. 581; cf. Sil. 2, 308; and of the same: vorat haec raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731; cf.: umorque aquae sursum revomit atque remittit (tigna), Lucr. 2, 199: spolia assidue mota ventis maria revomebant, *cast up again*, Flor. 4, 11, 7: at miseri fluctant revomentes aequora nautae, Sil. 10, 326.—* **II.** Trop.: cum sanguine et spiritu male partam revomuere victoriam, Flor. 2, 10, 3.

rĕvorsio, v. reversio.

rĕvorto and **rĕvortor**, v. revert-.

rĕvulsio (rĕvols-), ōnis, *f.* [revello], *a tearing off* or *away* (post-Aug.): unius schedae, Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 80.

rĕvulsus, a, um, *Part.* of revello.

1. rex, rēgis (*gen. plur* regerum, Gell. ap. Charis p. 40 P.), *m.* [rego], *a ruler* of a country, *a king.* **A.** Lit.: omnis res publica, quae ut dixi populi res est, consilio quodam regenda est, ut diuturna sit. Id autem consilium aut uni tribuendum est aut delectis quibusdam, etc. Cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus et regnum ejus rei publicae statum, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 43; 1, 42, 65· simulatque se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, id. ib. 2, 26, 49: rex Albai Longaï, Enn. ap. Fortun. p. 2691 P. (Ann. v. 34 Vahl.); Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: regum sapientia, id. ib. 2, 6, 11: rex Ancus, id. ib. 2, 3, 5: Anco regi, id. ib. 2, 20, 35: regem deligere, id. ib. 2, 12, 24: creare, id. ib. 2, 17, 31: constituere, id. ib. 2, 18, 33; 20: reges, nam in terris nomen imperi id primum fuit, Sall. C. 2, 1: regibus boni quam mali suspectiores sunt, id. ib. 7, 2: monumenta regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 15: reges in ipsos imperium est Jovis, id. ib. 3, 1, 6: urbem Romanam a principio reges habuere, Tac. A. 1, 1: post reges exactos, Liv. 2, 8.—A very odious name in the time of the Republic, i. q. *tyrant, despot:* pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat (populus Romanus), Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 53; cf.: hoc nomen (sc. tyranni) Graeci regis injusti esse voluerunt: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli in populos perpetuam potestatem haberent. Itaque et Spurius Cassius et M. Manlius et Spurius Maelius regnum occupare voluisse dicti sunt, et modo (Ti. Gracchus), id. ib. 2, 27, 50 Mos.: rex populi Romani, i.e. *Cæsar*, id. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf. id. Fam. 12, 1, 1: decem reges aerarii, id. Agr. 2, 6, 14; v. also regnum, regno, and dominus, with tetrarcha, id. Mil. 28, 76; Hor. S. 1, 3, 12; Sall. C. 20, 7; v. Fabri ad h. l.—In ancient Rome the king had also priestly dignities and duties; hence, after the kings were expelled, the name rex (like βασιλεύς) continued to be given in relig. lang. to the priest who performed these duties; hence, rex sacrificulus, sacrificus, sacrorum; v. sacrificulus; and rex Nemorensis, i. e. *priest of Diana Aricina*, Suet. Calig. 35.—* (β) Poet., as *adj., ruling, that rules* or *sways:* populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg. A. 1, 21.—**2.** κατ' ἐξοχήν, acc. to the Gr. βασιλεύς, *the king of Persia*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 65; id. Eun. 3, 1, 7 and 11; Nep Milt. 7, 5; id. Them. 3, 2; 4, 3; id. Paus. 1, 2 al.; cf. of *the king of the Parthi:* regum rex (the Gr. βασιλεὺς βασιλέων), Suet. Calig. 5; Amm. 17, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of *Jupiter*, as king of gods and men: quem (sc. Jovem) unum omnium deorum et hominum regem esse omnes doctrinā expoliti consentiunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 36, 56; cf. of the same: summi deum regis, Naev. Bell. Pun. 3, 2; and: divom pater atque hominum rex, Verg. A. 1, 65; 2, 648; 10 2; 743 (with this cf.: o qui res hominumque deumque Aeternis regis imperiis, id. ib. 1, 229): Olympi magnus rex, id. ib. 5, 533; Hor. C. 4, 4, 2; id. Epod. 13, 56.—Sometimes also of other deities, as rulers of the realms assigned to them: aquarum, i. e. *Neptune*, Ov. M. 10, 606; so, aequoreus, id. ib. 8, 603: umbrarum, i. e. *Pluto*, id. ib. 7, 249; so, silentum, id. ib. 5, 356: rex infernus, Verg. A. 6, 106: tertiae sortis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 833: Stygius, Verg. A. 6, 252: antiqui poli, mundique prioris, i. e. *Saturn*, Mart. 12, 62.—Of *Æolus*, Verg. A. 1, 52 et saep.—**2.** In gen., *head, chief, leader, master*, etc. (mostly poet.); of *Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 544; 575; 6, 55; 7, 220; of lions, Phaedr. 4, 13, 4; of the bull, as leader of the herd, Stat. Th. 5, 333; 11, 28; of the queen-bee, Verg. G. 4, 106; of the eagle, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203; of the Eridanus, as the first river of Italy, Verg. G. 1, 482; of Phanæan wine, id. ib. 2, 98 et saep.; also, of *the master* of a feast, like the Greek βασιλεύς: mensae, Macr. S. 2, 1; so *absol.* (sc. convivii), Prud. Cath. 9, 30 (cf. regnum and dominus); of a *governor, preceptor* of youth: actae pueritiae, Hor. C. 1, 36, 8; of the *leader, king* in children's games, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 59: rex inter ludentes delectus, Just. 1, 5, 1; of the *protector, patron* of parasites, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 73; id. Capt. 1, 1, 24; id. Stich. 3, 2, 2; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 24: coram rege suā de paupertate tacentes, Hor Ep. 1, 17, 43; Mart. 2, 18, 5; Juv 1, 136 et saep.; of *the son of a king* or *chieftain, a prince*, Verg. A. 9, 223; Val. Fl. 1, 174, Stat. Achill. 1, 156; Flor. 4, 9, 7 Duk. (cf. regulus and regina); of a *powerful, rich*, or *fortunate person*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 3, 58: sive reges Sive inopes, Hor. C. 2, 14, 11; 2, 18, 34: regibus hic mos est, id. S. 1, 2, 86; 2, 2, 45; id. A. P. 434.—Reges sometimes signifies *the king and queen*, Liv 1, 39 *init.*, 27, 4; sometimes *the whole royal family*, id. 2, 2, 11; 2, 3, 5; 45, 43, 9.—Poet., rex sometimes denotes *the character, sentiments*, or *feelings of a king:* rex patrem (i. e. paternum animum) vicit, Ov. M. 12, 30: in rege pater est, id. ib. 13, 187.

2. Rex, rēgis, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Marcia, e. g. Q. Marcius Rex, *consul* A. U. C. 686, Sall. C. 30, 3: Q. (Marcius) Rex, *brother-in-law of Clodius*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 10 (in a lusus verbb. with rex, *a tyrant, despot*); cf. Hor. S. 1, 7, 35: P. Marcius Rex, Liv. 43, 1 al.; cf. Suet. Caes. 6.

Rha, *indecl.*, = Ῥᾶ, *the Wolga*, on whose banks grew the radix pontica, Rha ponticum, *rhubarb* (Rheum Rhaponticum, Linn.), which thence received its name, Amm. 22, 8, 28 (cf. Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*).

† **rhabdŏs**, i, *f.*, = ῥάβδος (a rod), *a sort of meteor*, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 14.

rhacōma or **rhecōma**, ae, *f.*, *a root*, perh. i. q. rha, *rhubarb*, Plin. 27, 12, 105, § 128.

Rhacōtes, ae, or **Rhacōtis**, is, *f.*, *an ancient name of the site of Alexandria in Egypt*, form Rhacotes, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62; form Rhacotis, Tac. H. 4, 84.

Rhădămanthus, i, *m.*, = Ῥαδάμανθος, *a son of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Minos, a judge in the infernal regions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; 1, 41, 98; Ov. M. 9, 435; 439; Verg. A. 6, 566; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 480.

Rhădămas, antis, *m.*, *a fictitious name* in Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 83.

Rhaeti, Rhaetĭa, Rhaetĭcus, Rhaetus, v. Raeti, etc.

† **rhăgădes**, um, *f.*, and **rhăgădia**, ōrum, *n.*, = ῥαγάδες and ῥαγάδια, *a kind of sores* or *chaps* on various parts of the body, Plin. 23, 4, 44, § 87, 23 7 64, § 129; 24, 7, 23, § 39; 28, 6, 18, § 66 (in Cels. 6, 18, 7, written as Greek).

rhāgĭon, ii, *n.*, = ῥάγιον, *a small spider* Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

Rhamnenses, v. Ramnes

† **rhamnos**, i, *m.*, = ῥάμνος, *buckthorn; Christ's-thorn:* Rhamnus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 14, 76, § 124, Veg. 5, 74.

Rhamnūs, untis, *f.*, = Ῥαμνοῦς, *the northernmost town of Attica, famed for an ancient temple of Themis, and in later times for a statue of Nemesis*, the mod. *Ovriokastro*, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; 36, 5, 4, § 17; Luc. 5, 233.—Hence, **1. Rhamnūsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Rhamnusian* Rhamnusium se aiebat esse, *from Rhamnus*, Ter. And. 5, 4, 27: Antiphon, Cic. Brut. 12, 47: virgo, i. e. *Nemesis*, Cat. 66, 71; also called dea, Claud. B. Get. 631; and simply **Rhamnūsia**, ae, *f.*, Ov. M. 3, 406; id. Tr. 5, 8, 9; Stat. S. 3, 5, 5.—**2. Rhamnūsis**, idis, *f.*, *the Rhamnusian goddess*, i. e. *Nemesis*, Ov. M. 14, 694.

Rhamses, is (or ae), *m.*, *an ancient and powerful king of Egypt*, Tac. A. 2, 60, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65 (al. Ramises).

Rhānis, idis. *f.*, *a nymph in the train of Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 171.

† **rhăpēĭon**, ii, *n.*, = ῥαπήϊον, *a plant, also called* leontopetalon, Plin. 27, 11, 72, § 96 (al. rhaphanidion).

† **rhăpisma**, ătis, *n.*, = ῥάπισμα, *a blow with the palm of the hand*, Cod. Just. 8, 49, 6.

† **rhapsōdĭa**, ae, *f.*, = ῥαψῳδία, *a rhapsody:* secunda, i. e. *the second book of the Iliad*, Nep. Dion, 6, 4.

1. Rhēa, ae, *f.*, *an old Italian name.* Thus, Rhea Silvia, *daughter of Numitor and mother of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 3; Flor. 1, 1, 1; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 174 (cf. Verg. A. 1, 276).—Hence comes *the name of the fabled priestess* Rhea in Verg. A. 7, 659.

2. Rhĕa, ae, *f.*, = Ῥέα, *another name for Cybele*, Ov. F. 4, 201: Rhea, quae Latiis Ops, Aus. Idyll. 12 de Deis, 2.

† **rhēctae**, ārum, *m.*, = ῥῆκται, *a kind of earthquake*, App. de Mundo, p. 65, 26.

rhēda, v. raeda.

rhēdārius, v. raedarius.

Rhēdŏnes (Rēd-), um, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *in the neighborhood of the modern Rennes, in Bretagne*, Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

Rhēgium and **Rhēginus**, incorrect spelling for Regium and Reginus, q. v.

Rhēnānus, a, um, v. Rhenus.

Rhēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Ῥήνη, *an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Cyclades*, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67; Mel. 2, 7.

rhēno, ōnis, v. reno.

Rhēnus, i, *m.* **I.** *The Rhine, the river which divided Gaul from Germany*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 4, 10; 4, 17; 6, 9; Tac. G. 1; id. A. 1, 63; 2, 6; Mel. 3, 2 sq.; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Cic. Pis. 33, 81; Verg. A. 8, 727; id. E. 10, 47; Hor. S. 1, 10, 37; id. A. P. 18; Ov. M. 2, 258; id. P. 3, 4, 88.—Hence, **Rhēnānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Rhine, Rhenish:* terrae, Sid. Ep. 4, 17 (but in Mart. 9, 35, 4, Rhenigenam is the better reading).—**2.** Meton., *the dwellers on the Rhine, the Germans*, Ov. F. 1, 286; id. P. 3, 4, 88; Luc. 5, 268; Stat. S. 1, 4, 89; hence, *plur.:* ingentes locat Rhenos, Pers. 6, 47.—**II.** *A small river in Italy tributary to the Po*, now *the Reno*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; Sil. 8, 599.

Rhēsus, i, *m.*, = Ῥῆσος, *the son of a Muse, a king in Thrace, who was robbed of his horses and killed by Diomede and Ulysses before Troy*, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; Verg. A. 1, 469; Ov. M. 13, 249 sq. al.

Rhētēnor, ŏris, *m.*, *a companion of Diomede*, Ov. M. 14, 504.

Rhetĭco, ōnis, *m.*, *a mountain range in Germany*, now *the Siebengebirge, near Bonn*, Mel. 3, 3, 3.

† **rhētor**, ŏris, *m.*, = ῥήτωρ, *a teacher of oratory* or *rhetoric, a rhetorician:* eos, qui rhetores nominarentur et qui dicendi praecepta traderent, nihil plane tenere, Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84; cf. Quint. 2, 2, 1: in rheto-

rum scholis, id. 10, 5, 14; 12, 2, 23: rhetorum artes, Cic. Fin. 3, 1: rhetorum epilogus, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 112; 2, 3, 9: (pueri) priusquam tradantur rhetori, Quint. 1, 10, 1; Mart. 2, 64, 1; Tac. Dial. 30 and 35; Macr. S. 5, 2, 1.—* **II.** After the Greek manner, *an orator;* but with contempt, *a rhetorician, speechifier*, etc.: stultitia rhetoris Attica, Nep. Epam. 6, 3; cf. with § 1.

rhētŏrĭca, ae, and **rhētŏrĭcē,** ēs, v. rhetoricus.

rhētŏrĭcē, *adv.*, v. rhetoricus *fin.*

rhētŏrĭco, āvi, 1 (ante-class.), and **rhētŏrĭcor,** āri, *v. dep.* (post-class.) [rhetoricus], *to speak rhetorically* or *like an orator*, Novat. ap. Non. 476, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 216 Rib.); *act.* form, Tert. Res. Carn. 5.

† **rhētŏrĭcōtĕros,** i, *adj.*, = ῥητορικώτερος, *more oratorical*, Lucil. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171.

† **rhētŏrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ῥητορικός, *of* or *belonging to a rhetorician, rhetorical.* **I.** *Adj.:* nostro more aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: ars, i. e. *a treatise on rhetoric*, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: rhetorici doctores, i. e. *teachers of rhetoric*, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 86: syllogismus, Quint. 5, 10, 3; 9, 4, 57: libri, *books on rhetoric*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 10. — Hence, **II.** *Substt.* **A.** **rhētŏrĭca,** ae, or **rhētŏrĭcē,** ēs, *f.* (the first form in Cic., the latter in Quint.), *the art of oratory, rhetoric:* dicam, si potero, rhetorice, sed hac rhetoricâ philosophorum, non nostrâ illa forensi, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: rhetorice est bene dicendi scientia, Quint. 5, 10, 54: et rhetorice, cui nomen vis eloquentiae dedit, id. 2, 1, 5: jus rhetorices, id. prooem. § 23: rhetoricen exercere, id. 2, 1, 3; 2, 15, 24: de rhetorice, id. 2, 15, 10. — **B.** **rhētŏrĭci,** ōrum, *m.* **1.** *Teachers of oratory*, = rhetores, ipsi magistri, qui rhetorici vocantur, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 52.—**2.** *Books on rhetoric:* nisi rhetoricos suos (the erroneously-named books de Inventione) ipse adulescenti sibi elapsos diceret (Cicero), Quint. 3, 1, 20; so, in rhetoricis, id. 2, 15, 6; also in *sing.:* sicut ex Ciceronis rhetorico primo manifestum est, id. 3, 5, 14; 3, 6, 58.— **C.** *Neutr. plur.:* **rhētŏrĭca,** ōrum, *rhetoric:* rhetorica mihi vestra sunt nota, Cic. Fat. 2, 4.—*Adv.:* **rhētŏrĭcē,** *in an oratorical* or *rhetorical manner, oratorically, rhetorically:* rhetorice igitur nos mavis quam dialectice disputare? Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 17: ejus mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, id. Brut. 11, 43: quam rhetorice! id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63.

† **rhētŏrĭscus,** i, *m. dim.* [rhetor], *a little rhetorician*, Gell. 17, 20, 4.

† **rhētŏrisso,** āre, *v. n.*, = ῥητορίζω, *to speak rhetorically*, Pompon. ap. Non. 166, 3 (Com. Rel. p. 201 Rib.).

† **rhētra,** ae, *f.*, = ῥήτρα, *a saying, maxim, law:* quas (leges) ex rhetris Lycurgi reparavit Sylla, Amm. 16, 5, 1.

† **rheuma,** ătis, *n.*, = ῥεῦμα. **I.** *A flow, flood:* maris (i. e. aestus), Veg. Mil. 5, 12.— **II.** *A catarrh, rheum*, Hier. Ep. 122, 1.

† **rheumătĭcus,** i, *m.*, = ῥευματικός, *one troubled with rheum, that has a catarrh*, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 142.

† **rheumătismus,** i, *m.*, = ῥευματισμός, *rheum, catarrh* (pure Lat. fluctio): levis humoris fluor quem Graeci rheumatismum vocant, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 146; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 46; 23, 2, 32, § 66; 24, 3, 3, § 7 et saep.

† **rheumătizo,** āre, *v. n.*, = ῥευματίζομαι, *to be troubled with rheum, to have a catarrh*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 10.

† **rhexia,** ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* onochilis, Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 51.

† **rhīna,** ae, *f.*, = ῥίνη, *a kind of shark, of whose skin arrows were made*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.

† **rhīnenchȳtes,** ae, *m.*, = ῥινεγχύτης, *an instrument for making injections into the nose*, Scrib. Comp. 7; also called **rhīnengȳtos,** i, *m.*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 4, 82.

† **rhīnion,** ii, *n.*, = ῥίνιον, collyrium, *an ointment for removing scars*, Cels. 6, 6, 30.

† **rhīnŏcĕros,** ōtis, *m.*, = ῥινόκερως. **I.** Lit., *a rhinoceros*, Plin. 8, 20, 29, § 71; Mart. Spect. 9; 22; id. Epigr. 14, 53; 14, 52, 2; Curt. 8, 9, 16; 9, 1, 5; Suet. Aug. 43; cornua rhinocerotis, Vulg. Deut. 33, 17; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173.—**II.** Meton., *a vessel made of the rhinoceros's horn*, Juv. 7, 130.—A nickname for *a man with a long nose*, Lucil. ap. Non. 25, 30 (v. brochus).—Prov.: nasum rhinocerotis habere, i. e. *to turn up the nose, to sneer at every thing*, Mart. 1, 3, 6.—Hence, **rhīnŏcĕrōtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of a rhinoceros:* naris, i. e. *sneering, mockery*, Sid. Carm. 9, 339.

Rhīnŏcŏlūra, ae, *f.*, *a town on the borders of Syria and Egypt on the shore of the Mediterranean*, prob. the mod. *El-Arish*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; Liv. 45, 11; Sen. Ira, 3, 20, 2; Amm. 22, 16, 3.

Rhinton (-thon), ōnis, *m.*, *the originator of travestied tragedy, a native of Tarentum*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9 (cited also Col. 8, 16, 4).

Rhion or **Rhĭum,** i, *n.* **I.** *A strait between the Ionian Sea and the Corinthian Gulf*, Liv. 27, 29; 28, 7; Mel. 2, 3.—**II.** *A promontory of Achaia near this strait*, now *Kastro Morea*, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**III.** *A town near the same strait*, Liv. 27, 30 (al. Aegium).

Rhīpaei or **Rhīphaei (Rīp-),** montes, *a range of mountains in the most northern part of Scythia, where are the sources of the Tanais*, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 1, 1; 3, 5, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 6, 5, 5, § 15; Enn. Ann. 4, 5 al.—Less freq. in *sing.:* Rhipaeus mons, Mel. 1, 19. 18 and 20.—Hence **Rhīpaeus** or **Rhīphaeus (Rīp-),** a, um, *adj.*, *Rhiphæan:* arces, Verg. G. 1, 240: Eurus, id. ib. 3, 382: pruinae, id. ib. 4, 518: grando, Stat. Th. 1, 420: nives, Luc. 4, 118: bruma, Val. Fl. 5, 603; Col. 10, 77: mons, Mel. 1, 19, 13; 2, 1, 1.

† **rhīzĭas,** ae, *m.*, = ῥιζίας, *juice extracted from a root* (opp. caulias), Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 43.

Rhīzĭnĭum, ii, *n.*, *a town of Dalmatia, upon the Gulf of Cattaro*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; called also **Rhīzon,** ōnis, now *Risano*, Liv. 45, 26.—Hence, **Rhīzōnītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of this town*, Liv. 45, 26, 15.

† **rhīzŏtŏmos,** i, *f.*, *a plant, a kind of iris*, Plin. 21, 7, 19, § 41.

† **rhīzŏtŏmūmĕna,** ōrum, *n.*, = ῥιζοτομούμενα, *descriptions of* or *instructions about medicines prepared from roots cut up* (the name of a book written by Micion), Plin. 20, 23, 96, § 258.

† **rho,** *indecl.*, = ῥῶ, *the Greek name of the letter* r, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 96; Aus. Epigr. 128.

Rhŏda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of Hispania Tarraconensis*, now *Rosas*, Liv. 34, 8 *fin.;* Mel. 2, 6, 5.—**II.** *A town on the Rhone*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33.

Rhŏdănĭcus, a, um, v. Rhodanus, I. 1.

Rhŏdănus, i, *m.* **I.** *The Rhone, a river in Gaul*, Mel. 2, 5, 4 sq.; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Sil. 3, 446 sq.; Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 7, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; 10, 11, 2; Ov. M. 2, 258; Liv. 21, 26: Rhodani potor, *a dweller by the Rhone*, Hor. C. 2, 20, 20 et saep.—Hence, **1.** RHODANICI NAVTAE, *sailors* or *boatmen on the Rhone*, Inscr. Orell. 809; 4110; in *sing.*, id. ib. 4223.—**2.** **Rhŏdănītis,** idis, *f. adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Rhone:* urbes, *situated upon the Rhone*, Sid. Ep. Carm. 9, 13 *fin.*—**3.** **Rhŏdănūsĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the Rhone City*, Lugdunum, now *Lyons*, Sid. Ep. 1, 5 *init.*—**II.** Meton., *the dwellers by the Rhone, the Gauls:* Rheno Rhodanoque subactis, Luc. 5, 268.

Rhŏdĭăcus, a, um, v. Rhodos, II. 2.

Rhŏdĭensis, is, v. Rhodos, II. 3.

† **rhŏdĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ῥόδινος, *prepared from roses:* unguentum, *rose-salve*, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 9: oleum, *oil of roses*, id. 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **rhŏdītis,** is, *f.*, *a precious stone*, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

Rhŏdĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Rhodos, II. 1.

Rhodo, ōnis, *m.*, *a friend of Q. Minucius Thermus*, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 1.

† **rhŏdŏdaphnē,** ēs, *f.*, = ῥοδοδάφνη, *the rose-bay, oleander*, Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 24, 11, 53, § 90; Pall. 1, 35, 9.

† **rhŏdŏdendros,** i, *f.*, and **rhŏdŏdendron,** i, *n.*, = ῥοδόδενδρον, *the rose-bay, oleander*, Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 21, 13, 45, § 77; 24, 11, 53, § 90.

† **rhŏdŏmĕli,** *n. indecl.*, = ῥοδόμελι, *honey of roses*, Pall. 16 Maist.

Rhŏdŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Ῥοδόπη. **I.** *A mountain range in Thrace, a part of the Hæmus*, now *Despoto Dagh*, Mel. 2, 2, 2; Verg. G. 3, 351; Ov. M. 2, 222; 10, 77.—Acc. to the myth, originally a man, Ov. M. 6, 87 sq.—**II.** Meton., *Thrace*, Verg. E. 6, 30; Stat. Th. 12, 181.—Hence, **A.** **Rhŏdŏpēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Rhodopean*, for *Thracian:* arces, Verg. G. 4, 461: regna, i. e. *Thrace*, Ov. Ib. 347: vates, i. e. *Orpheus*, id. M. 10, 11; also called heros, id. ib. 10, 50: spicula, Sil. 12, 400: saxa, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 113: flumina, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 526: conjux, i. e. *Progne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus*, Stat. Th. 5, 121.—**B.** **Rhŏdŏpēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thracian:* saxa, Luc. 6, 618.

†† **rhodōra,** ae, *f.* (Gallic), *name of a plant:* Spiraea ulmaria, Linn.; Plin. 24, 19, 112, § 172 (al. rodarum).

Rhŏdos (rarely **Rhŏdus**), i, *f.*, = Ῥόδος. **I.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor, celebrated for its pure air, for its Colossus, its school of rhetoric, and the skill of its people in navigation;* now *Rhodes*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132; Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47; id. de Or. 2, 1, 3; id. Planc. 34, 84; id. Fam. 2, 17, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 102; Liv. 31, 15; Hor. C. 1, 7, 1; id. Ep. 1, 11, 17; 21; Ov. M. 7, 365 al.—**B.** Transf., *the nymph of this island*, Ov. M. 4, 204.—**II.** Hence, **1.** **Rhŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Rhodes, Rhodian:* classis, Ov. M. 12, 574; Suet. Claud. 21: uva, Verg. G. 2, 102; Col. 3, 2, 1; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42: fici, Col. 5, 10, 11: galli, gallinae, id. 8, 2, 12 sq.; 8, 11, 11: marmor, Plin. 37, 10, 62, § 172: opus, i. e. *the Colossus*, Mart. 1, 71, 8: oratores, Cic. Brut. 13, 51; cf.: genus (eloquentiae), Quint. 12, 10, 18 sq.: talentum, Fest. p. 359 Müll.—*Subst.:* **Rhŏdĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Rhodes, the Rhodians*, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48; id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 54; id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; Liv. 31, 15; Juv. 8, 113; Flor. 2, 7, 8; Curt. 4, 22, 9.—**2.** **Rhŏdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Rhodian:* spongiae, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 131: glutinum, id. 28, 17, 71, § 236: peristylium, Vitr. 6, 10.—**3.** **Rhŏdĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *Rhodian:* hospes, Suet. Tib. 62: civitas, Gell. 7, 3, 1.—*Subst.:* **Rhŏdĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the Rhodians:* oratio pro Rhodiensibus, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3 *in lemm.;* Gell. 13, 24, 13.

Rhoduntĭa, ae, *f.*, *one of the three summits of Mount Œta*, Liv. 36, 16.

† **rhoeăs,** ădis, or **rhoea,** ae, *f.*, = ῥοιάς, *wild-poppy*, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 168; 20, 19, 77, § 204.

Rhoetēum, i, *n.*, = Ῥοίτειον, *a city built on a promontory of the same name in Troas, on the Hellespont* (now *Cape Barbieri*), Mel. 1, 18, 5; Liv. 37, 9; 37, 38 sq.

1. Rhoetēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ῥοιτειος, *of* or *belonging to the promontory of Rhœteum, Rhœtean:* profundum, *the sea that washes it*, Ov. M. 11, 197; cf. litora, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125; and *subst.:* Rhoeteum rapax, Ov. F. 4, 279.—Hence poet., in gen., *of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* ductor, i. e. *Æneas*, Verg. A. 12, 456: litora, Luc. 6, 351: fata, Sil. 1, 115.—**2.** Collat. form **Rhoetēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan*, and transf. for *Roman:* regna, Sil. 7, 431: pubes, id. 9, 621: lancea, id. 17, 197.

2. Rhoeteus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, *the name of a Rutulian*, Verg. A. 10, 399; 402.

Rhoetus (Rhoecus), i, *m.* **I.** *A giant*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 23; 3, 4, 55.—**II.** *A centaur*, Ov. M. 12, 271 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 456; id. Cul. 27; Val. Fl. 1, 140.—Form Rhoecus, Luc. 6, 390.—**III.** *A companion of Phineus*, Ov. M. 5, 38.—**IV.** *A king of the Marsians*, Verg. A. 10, 388 Serv.

† **rhŏĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ῥοικός, *of* or *belonging to the sumach* (rhus), *sumach-:* folia, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 92.

† **rhŏītes,** ae, *m.*, = ῥοίτης (sc. οἶνος), *pomegranate wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 103.

† **rhombŏīdes,** is, *n.*, = ῥομβοειδές, in mathematics, *a four-sided figure, whose opposite sides and angles are equal, a rhomboid*, Front. Expos. Form. p. 36 Goes.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

rhombus, i, *m.*, = ῥόμβος. **I.** *A magician's circle*, Prop. 2, 28, 35 (3, 25, 1); 3, 6, 26 (4, 5, 26); Ov. Am. 1, 8, 7; Mart. 9, 30, 9; 12, 57, 17.—**II.** *A kind of fish, flatfish, turbot*, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 169; Hor. S. 1, 2, 116; 2, 2, 42; 48; 49; 95; 2, 8, 30; id. Epod. 2, 50; Juv. 4, 39; 68; 119; 11, 121; Mart. 13, 81 al.—**III.** *A mathematical figure whose four sides and opposite angles are equal, a rhomb*, Front. Expos. Form. p. 36 Goes.; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

† **rhomphaea**, ae (pure Latin form, **rumpia**, Gell. 10, 25, 2; with *i* short, rumpia, Val. Fl. 6, 98), *f.*, = ῥομφαία, *a long missile weapon* of barbarous nations: rumpia genus teli est Thracae nationis, Gell. 10, 25, 4; Liv. 31, 39, 11: bis acuta, Vulg. Ecclus. 21, 4; id. Apoc. 2, 12; Val. Fl. l. l.; Claud. Epigr. 27; Ascon. Argum. Milon.—Hence, **rhomphaealis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* rhomphaea: incendium, Prud. Cath. 7, 93.

* **rhonchĭ-sŏnus**, a, um, *adj.* [rhonchus], *snorting:* rhinoceros, Sid. Carm. 3, 8.

* **rhoncho**, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to snore, to snort*, Sid. Ep. 1, 6.

† **rhonchus**, i, *m.*, = ῥόγχος. **I.** *A snoring*, Mart. 3, 82, 30.—**2.** Transf., *the croaking* of a frog, App. M. 1, p. 106.—**II.** Trop., *a sneering, sneer, jeer*, Mart. 1, 3, 5; 4, 87, 7.

Rhondes, v. Icadius.

† **rhŏpălon**, i, *n.*, = ῥόπαλον, *the plant* nymphaea, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75.

Rhōsos, i, *f.*, = Ῥῶσος, *a town in Cilicia, where highly prized utensils were made*, Mel. 1, 12 *fin.*—Hence, **1. Rhōsĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Rhosos:* vasa, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 13.—**2. Rhōsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Rhosos:* montes, Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80.

Rhoxŏlāni (**Rox-**), ōrum, *m.*, *a Scythian tribe in Eastern Europe*, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Tac. H. 1, 79; Amm. 22, 8, 31.

† **rhūs**, rhŏis (also corrupted into roris, Col. 12, 42, 3; *abl.* rore, id. 9, 13, 5; Pall. Mart. 15, 1), *m.* (*f.*, Scrib. 142), = ῥοῦς, *a bushy shrub, sumach*, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 91; 13, 6, 13, § 55; Cels. 6, 11; Col. 12, 42, 3; Pall. Mart. 15, 1; Scrib. Comp. 111.—*Acc.* rhun, Plin. 24, 14, 79, § 129: rhum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50.

† **rhūsĕlīnon**, i, *n.*, = ῥουσέλινον, *a plant, also called* apium rusticum, App. Herb. 8.

Rhyndăcus, i, *m.*, = Ῥύνδακος, *a river between Mysia and Bithynia*, now *the Mualitsch*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142; 6, 34, 39, § 217; Mel. 1, 19, 3.

† **rhўpărogrăphos**, i, *m.*, = ῥυπαρογράφος, *a painter of low* or *mean subjects*, a surname of Pyreicus, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 112.

† **rhўpōdes**, is, *adj.*, = ῥυπώδης, *dirty, smeared:* emplastrum, *a drawing plaster*, Cels. 6, 18, 7 (id. 5, 19, 15, written as Greek).

Rhysaddir, iris, *f.*, *a town and harbor of Mauretania Tingitana*, now *Melilla*, Plin. 5, 1, 2, § 18; also called **Rusgăda**, Mel. 1, 5, 5.

rhythmĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = ῥυθμική, sc. τέχνη, *the art of observing rhythm:* rhythmice est ars omnis in numeris, Mart. Cap. 9, § 969.

† **rhythmĭcus**, i, *m.*, = ῥυθμικός, *one who pays attention to rhythm*, or *who teaches the art of preserving rhythm in composition*, Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 9, 4, 68: melo favente rhythmico, Mart. Cap. 2, § 121.

rhythmizŏmĕnon, i, *n.*, = ῥυθμιζόμενον, *that which is reduced to measure* or *rhythm*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 967 sq.

rhythmŏīdes, is, *adj.*, = ῥυθμοειδής, *like rhythm, rhythmical*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 970.

rhythmŏpoeïa, ae, *f.*, = ῥυθμοποιΐα, *modulation*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 970 and 994.

† **rhythmos** or **-us**, i, *m.*, = ῥυθμός, *symmetry, harmony, rhythm* in music or speech, Mart. Cap. 9, § 967 sqq.; Varr. ap. Diom. p. 512 P.; Quint. 9, 4, 45 sq.; 51 sq.; 78; 109 (Cicero constantly has numerus instead of this word, which he writes only as Greek, Or. 20, 67; 51, 170).

† **rhўtium**, ii, *n.*, = ῥύτιον, *a horn-shaped drinking-vessel, a drinking-horn*, Mart. 2, 35, 2.

rīca, ae, *f.*, *a veil to be thrown over the head*, worn by the Roman women when sacrificing, Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48; Lucil., Novius, and Serenus ap. Non. 539, 18 sq.; Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 28; Gell. 6, 10, 4; Fest. pp. 288 and 289 Müll.

rīcīnīātus, a, um, *adj.* [ricinium], *wearing* a ricinium: mimi, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. recinium, p. 277 Müll.

rīcīnium, ii, *n.* [rica], *a small veil thrown over the head by the early Romans*, esp. by women and mourners, Varr. L. L. 5, § 132 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 549, 32; Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; 2, 25, 64; cf. Fest. s. v. recinium, p. 274 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Non. 539, 22.

* **1. rīcīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *veiled:* mitra, Varr. ap. Non. 539, 26.

2. rĭcĭnus, i, *m.* **I.** *A large kind of vermin that infests sheep, dogs*, etc., *a tick, tike*, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 14; Col. 7, 13, 1; 6, 2, 6; Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47; Petr. 57; Ser. Samm. 36, 699.—**II.** *A plant, called also* cici *and* croton, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.—**III.** *The germ of the mulberry:* ricino Graeci vocant, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 137.

* **ricto**, āre, *v. n.* [ringor], *to make the natural cry of a leopard*, Spart. Get. 5.

rictum, i, v. rictus *init.*

rictus, ūs, *m.* (collat. form **rictum**, i, *n.*, Lucr. 6, 1195; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; *plur.* ricta, Lucr. 5, 1064; cf. Non. 221, 18 sq.) [ringor], *the aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open* (esp. for laughing; class.; cf. hiatus): rictus parvissimus, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 9; Lucil. Titin. and Pompon. ib.; Lucr. 6, 1195; Cic. l. l.; Quint. 1, 11, 9; Suet. Claud. 30; Flor. 3, 11 *fin.*; Hor. S. 1, 10, 7; Juv. 10, 230 al.—*Plur.*, Ov. A. A. 3, 283; id. M. 11, 126.—Of animals, *gaping, distended jaws*, Ov. M. 1, 741; 2, 481; Juv. 10, 272.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 5, 1064; Ov. M. 3, 674; 4, 97; 6, 378; 11, 59; 14, 65 et saep.—**2.** Poet., transf., *the opening of the eyes*, Luc. 6, 757 Cort.; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1168; 1276.

rīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rica], *a small veil*, Turp. ap. Non. 539, 25; 549, 11; Isid. 19, 31, 5.

rīdĕo, si, sum, 2 (*dep.* collat. form ridetur, Petr. 57, 3; 61, 4), *v. n.* and *a.* [Bœot. κριδδέμεν for κρίζειν = γελᾶν, orig. form κριδjεμεν]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to laugh* (cf. cachinnor). **A.** In gen.: numquam ullo die risi adaeque Neque hoc quod reliquom est plus risuram opinor, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 4: risi te hodie multum, id. Stich. 1, 3, 89: ridere convivae, cachinnare ipse Apronius, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62: M. Crassum semel ait in vitā risisse Lucilius, id. Fin. 5, 30, 92: cum ridere voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 16.—With *si:* ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 31; so id. Ep. 1, 1, 95 sq.; 1, 19, 43; id. A. P. 105: ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat, *while laughing*, i. e. *in a laughing* or *jesting manner*, id. S. 1, 1, 24; cf. Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 1.—With a homogeneous object: ridere γέλωτα σαρδάνιον, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1: tempus flendi et tempus ridendi, Vulg. Eccl. 3, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To laugh pleasantly, to smile;* and ridere ad aliquem or alicui, *to smile on one* (so almost entirely poet.; syn. renideo): Juppiter hic risit tempestatesque serenae Riserunt omnes risu Jovis omnipotentis, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 254 (Ann. v. 445 sq. Vahl.); cf.: vultu Fortuna sereno, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: ridere ad patrem, Cat. 61, 219.—**b.** Transf., of things, *to laugh* or *smile*, i. q. *to look cheerful* or *pleasant:* sedes quietae large diffuso lumine rident, Lucr. 3, 22: tempestas, id. 5, 1395: argentum et pulchra Sicyonia, id. 4, 1125: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, Hor. C. 2, 6, 14: argento domus, id. ib. 4, 11, 6: florum coloribus almus ager, Ov. M. 15, 205: pavonum ridenti lepore, Lucr. 2, 502; cf.: colocasia mixta ridenti acantho, *smiling*, i. e. *glad*, Verg. E. 4, 20.—With *dat.:* tibi rident aequora ponti, *smile upon thee, look brightly up to thee*, Lucr. 1, 8; Cat. 64, 285.—* **2.** *To laugh in ridicule, to mock* (cf. II. B. 2.): quandoque potentior Largis muneribus riserit aemuli, Hor. C. 4, 1, 18.—**II.** *Act.*, *to laugh at, laugh over* any thing. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Men. 478): rideo hunc, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 9; cf. id. Eun. 5, 6, 7: Acrisium (Juppiter et Venus), Hor. C. 3, 16, 7 et saep.: risi nivem atram, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: joca tua, id. Att. 14, 14, 1: haec ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas, *say in jest*, id. Fam. 7, 11, 13: nemo illic vitia ridet, Tac. G. 19; cf.: perjuria amantum (Juppiter), Tib. 3, 6, 49; Ov. A. A. 1, 633; for which: perjuros amantes, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 47.—Poet., with *obj.-clause:* Amphitryoniaden perdere Sidonios umeris amictus, Stat. Th. 10, 648.—*Pass.:* haec enim ridentur vel sola vel maxime, quae notant et designant turpitudinem aliquam non turpiter, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236 sq.: tum enim non sal, sed natura ridetur, id. ib. 2, 69, 279; 2, 70, 281: ridetur ab omni Conventu, Hor. S. 1, 7, 22: ridear, Ov. P. 4, 12, 16: neque acute tantum ac venuste, sed stulte, iracunde, timide dicta aut facta ridentur, Quint. 6, 3, 7: quae in mimis rideri solent, id. 6, 3, 29.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To smile upon* one: quasi muti silent Neque me rident, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 21; cf.: cui non risere parentes, Verg. E. 4, 62.—**2.** *To laugh at, ridicule* a person or thing (milder than deridere, *to deride*): ridet nostram amentiam, Cic. Quint. 17, 55: O rem, quam homines soluti ridere non desinant, id. Dom. 39, 104: ut dederis nobis quemadmodum scripseris ad me, quem semper ridere possemus, id. Fam. 2, 9, 1; cf.: curre et quam primum haec risum veni, id. Cael. 8, 14, 4: versus Enni gravitate minores (with reprehendere), Hor. S. 1, 10, 54: risimus et merito nuper poëtam, Quint. 8, 3, 19: nostram diligentiam, id. 2, 11, 1: praesaga Verba senis (with spernere), Ov. M. 3, 514: lacrimas manus impia nostras, id. ib. 3, 657 al.—*Pass.:* Pyrrhi ridetur largitas a consule, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 40: rideatur merito, qui, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 44; cf. id. 9, 3, 101; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 106; id. A. P. 356: rideri possit eo, quod, etc., id. S. 1, 3, 30: peccet ad extremum ridendus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 9; cf. Quint. 4, 1, 62; Val. Max. 8, 8, 1.

rīdĭbundus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo], *laughing* (ante-class.), Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 32; cf. Gell. 11, 15, 2 sq.; Cato, Orat. 1, Fragm. 12: ridibunda ea dicitur quae ridentem agit aut simulat, Ter. Sc. ap. Gell. 11, 15, 3.

ridica, ae, *f.* In agriculture, a *stake, prop, a vine-prop*, Cato, R. R. 17; 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; 1, 26; Col. 4, 26, 1; 11, 2, 12 al.

* **ridicŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [ridica], *a little stake, a peg, plug*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 (al. tendiculae).

rīdĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus], *that excites laughter, laughable, droll, funny* (ante- and post-class.).—Only as *subst.* **1. rīdĭcŭlārĭa**, ium, *n.*, *jests, drolleries:* ridicularia fundere, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 2, 64; id. Trin. 1, 2, 28; id. Truc. 3, 2, 16.—**2. rīdĭcŭlārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a droll, a jester*, Gell. 4, 20, 3.

rīdĭcŭlē, *adv.*, v. ridiculus *fin.*

rīdĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ridiculus], *laughable, facetious, droll* (ante- and post-class.): parasitus ridiculosissimus, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 64: negotia, Arn. 5, 175: non ridiculosa ut scribis, sed ridicula mihi forte res accidit, *not comical, but ridiculous*, Hier. adv. Rufin. 3, 12.

rīdĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rideo], *that excites laughter.* **I.** In a good sense, *laughable, droll, funny, amusing, facetious* (freq. and class.; syn.: jocularis, jocosus). **A.** *Adj.:* quamvis ridiculus est, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 43; cf.: quando adbibero, alludiabo, tum sum ridiculissimus, id. Stich. 2, 2, 58: si ridiculum hominem quaeret quispiam, id. ib. 1, 3, 17: cavillator facie magis quam facetiis ridiculus, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 2: homines, id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121; id. de Or. 2, 54, 221; Juv. 3, 153: mus, *a funny little mouse*, Hor. A. P. 139: inest lepos ludusque in hac comoediā: ridicula res est, Plaut. As. prol. 14: ridicula et jocosa res, Cat. 56, 1 and 4: dico unum ridiculum dictum de dictis melioribus . . . nemo ridet, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 22; so, dictum, Quint. 6, 3, 6: logos ridiculos vendo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 68: vultus gestusque, Quint. 6, 3, 26 et saep.: ridiculum est, with *subject-clause:* ridiculum est, te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112; so Quint. 6, 3, 94.—*Absol.:* hui, tam cito? ridiculum! *how comical!* Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so id. ib. 4, 2, 29; id. Eun. 3, 1, 62; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 8.—Poet. with *inf.:* (Porcius) Ridiculus totas simul obsorbere placentas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. rīdĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a jester, buffoon:* Gelasimo nomen mihi indidit parvo pater. Quia inde jam a pauxillo puero ridiculus fui, etc., Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 21 sq.; so id. ib. 17 and 64;

4, 2, 54; id. Capt. 3, 1, 10; 17; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 13; Vulg. Hab. 1, 10.—**2. rīdĭcŭlum,** i, or *plur.:* **rīdĭcŭla,** ōrum, *n., something laughable, a laughing matter; a jest, joke,* etc.: proprium materiae, de quā nunc loquimur, est ridiculum, ideoque haec tota disputatio a Graecis περὶ γελοίου inscribitur, Quint. 6, 3, 22; cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 sq. (v. the whole chapter on laughter, when and how it should be excited, etc., Cic. l. l.; and: de risu, Quint. 6, 3): in jaciendo mittendoque ridiculo genera plura sunt ... illud admonemus, ridiculo sic usurum oratorem, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 26, 87: per ridiculum dicere (opp. severe), id. Off. 1, 37, 134: ridiculi causā (with joco), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 36: mihi solae ridiculo fuit, *I had the joke all to myself,* Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3: quatenus sint ridicula tractanda oratori, perquam diligenter videndum est ... materies omnis ridiculorum est in istis vitiis, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 237 sq.; Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 2: saepe etiam sententiose ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: facetum non tantum circa ridicula consistere, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ridicula aut facimus aut dicimus, etc., id. 6, 3, 25.—**II.** In a bad sense, *laughable, silly, absurd, ridiculous* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; cf. rideo, II. B. 2.): hujus insania, quae ridicula est aliis, mihi tum molesta sane fuit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: ludibria, Lucr. 2, 47: qui ridiculus minus illo (es)? Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: stulta reprehendere facillimum est, nam per se sunt ridicula, Quint. 6, 3, 71; cf. (with stulta), id. 2, 10, 6: poëma (shortly before: inculti versus et male nati), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 238: pudor, Juv. 11, 55.—Ridiculum est, with *subject-clause:* est ridiculum, ad ea quae habemus nihil dicere, quaerere, quae habere non possumus, Cic. Arch. 4, 8; so, putare, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 59: de confessis praecipere, Quint. 5, 13, 7.—*Adv.:* **rīdĭcŭlē. a.** (Acc. to I.) *Laughably, jokingly, humorously:* rogitas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 60; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 46: non modo acute, sed etiam ridicule ac facete, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243; 2, 71, 289; id. Fam. 9, 22, 4; Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105: ridicule magis hoc dictum quam vere, Phaedr. 3, 4, 5.—**b.** (Acc. to II.) *Ridiculously:* insanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; id. Rosc. Com. 6, 19.

rien, v. renes *init.*

rĭgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rigo], *a watering, wetting, moistening, rigation,* Col. 11, 3, 48; Pall. Febr. 25, 14 sq.

rĭgātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a waterer* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Valent. 15 *fin.*

rĭgātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a watering* (eccl. Lat.); fig., Ambros. de Isaac, 1, 2; id. in Luc. 6, 85 *init.*; Ven. Fort. Carm. 7, 21, 3.

rĭgĕ-făcĭo, fēci, 3, *v. a.* [rigeo], *to make stiff, to stiffen, benumb:* exercitum, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 23 Oud. *N. cr.*

rĭgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of rigeo.

rĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [prob. kindr. with ῥιγέω, frigeo], *to be stiff* or *numb; to stiffen* (syn.: concresco, conglacio). **I.** Lit. (class.). **1.** With *cold:* frigore, Lucr. 3, 891; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69 (opp. uri calore): gelu, Liv. 21, 32; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 30; id. Pan. 82, 5: prata rigent, Hor. C. 4, 12, 3: stagnum, Col. 8, 17, 2: corpora omnibus, Liv. 21, 54; cf. poet.: horridus December, Mart. 7, 95.—**2.** Of any physical stiffness: gelido comae terrore rigebant, *stood on end, bristled up,* Ov. M. 3, 100; so, ora indurata, id. ib. 14, 503: ardua cervix (with horrent setae), id. ib. 8, 284: cerealia dona rigent, i. e. *are hardened into gold,* id. ib. 11, 122: vestes auroque ostroque, *are stiff, stand out,* Verg. A. 11, 72; cf.: terga boum plumbo insuto ferroque, id. ib. 5, 405: manicae ex auro, Sil. 4, 155: signa, Lucr. 5, 1427.—**II.** Poet., transf., *to stand stiff* or *upright:* (pars summa scopuli) riget, Ov. M. 4, 526; 6, 573: late riget Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150: sine frondibus arbos, id. ib. 13, 691: illitterati num minus nervi rigent? Hor. Epod. 8, 17.—**III.** Trop., *to remain unmoved, inert* (very rare): feritas immota riget, Mart. 5, 31, 5.—Hence, **rĭgens,** entis, *P. a., stiff, inflexible, rigid, unbending* (mostly post-class.). **1.** Lit.: secui madidas ungue rigente genas, Ov. H. 5, 72: lorica ex aere, Verg. A. 8, 621: aqua, i. e. *frozen,* Mart. 14, 117: pars mundi ipsis aquilonis conceptaculis rigentissima, Sol. 15: caput (with praedurum), *rigid,* Quint. 11, 3, 69; cf. id. 2, 13, 9: interque rigentes (partes terrae), Tib. 4, 1, 165: gelu flumina, Plin. Pan. 82, 5.—**2.** Trop., *stubborn, inflexible, unyielding:* animus, Sen. Hippol. 413; cf.: vir tot malis, id. Thyest. 304.

rĭgesco, gui, 3, *v. inch. n.* [rigeo], *to grow stiff* or *numb; to stiffen, harden* (poet.). **I.** Lit. **1.** With *cold:* vestes indutae, Verg. G. 3, 363: aquae in grandines, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—**2.** From other causes: oratori eloquentissimo, dum ad dicendum componitur, summa riguerunt, Sen. Ira, 2, 3, 3: stillata sole rigescunt electra, Ov. M. 2, 364: ubera, id. ib. 9, 357: lacerti, id. ib. 4, 554: Gorgone corpora visā, id. ib. 5, 209 et saep.: si Parthi vos nihil calficiunt, nos non nihil frigore rigescimus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.—**II.** Transf., *to stand erect, stand up, to bristle up:* sensi metu riguisse capillos, Ov. F. 1, 97.—**III.** Trop.: numquam corrupta rigescent Saecula? i. e. *will grow serious* or *manly,* Claud. in Eutr. 2, 113.

rĭgĭdē, *adv.,* v. rigidus *fin.*

rĭgĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rigidus], *stiffness, hardness* of wood, Vitr. 2, 9.

rĭgĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to harden, make firm* (very rare); trop.: (virtus) rigidari quidem, amplius intendi non potest, Sen. Ep. 71, 20.

rĭgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [rigeo], *stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. durus). **I.** Lit.: pruinae, Lucr. 2, 521; cf.: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, id. 1, 355: tellus, Verg. G. 2, 316: aqua, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 48: umbrae, Lucr. 5, 764: frigus, id. 1, 356: cervicem rectam oportet esse non rigidam aut supinam, Quint. 11, 3, 82; cf. id. 11, 3, 160; so, cervix, Liv. 35, 11; Suet. Tib. 68; Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 14: artus morte, Lucr. 6, 1196: crura, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: rostrum, Ov. M. 5, 673: cornu, id. ib. 9, 85: setae, id. ib. 8, 428: capilli, id. ib. 10, 425: oculi (with extenti), Quint. 11, 3, 76 et saep.: quercus, Verg. E. 6, 28; cf. columnae, Ov. F. 3, 529: malus, id. H. 5, 53.—In mal. part.: illud, Petr. 134, 11; cf. Mart. 6, 49, 2.—Hence: custos ruris, i. e. *Priapus,* Ov. F. 1, 391; Auct. Priap. 46; and *absol.:* **rĭgĭda,** *f.,* Cat. 56, 7: silices, *hard,* Ov. M. 9, 613; 225: saxum, id. ib. 4, 517: mons, *hard, rocky,* id. ib. 8, 797: Niphates, Hor. C. 2, 9, 20: ferrum, Ov. R. Am. 19: serae, id. F. 1, 124: ensis, Verg. A. 12, 304; Ov. M. 3, 118: hasta, Verg. A. 10, 346: unguis, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 4 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *stiff, hard, inflexible, rigid; hardy, stern, rough* (syn.: tristis, severus): vox, *hard, harsh,* Quint. 11, 3, 32: Sabini, *rough, rude, unpolished,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; Ov. M. 14, 797: Getae, Hor. C. 3, 24, 11; Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 46: fossor, *hardy,* Mart. 7, 71, 4; cf. manus, Ov. M. 14, 647: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, *stern, inflexible,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17; so, censor, Ov. A. A. 2, 664: parens, id. M. 2, 813: senes, id. F. 4, 310: mens, id. H. 3, 96: vultus, id. ib. 4, 73: rigidi et tristes satellites, Tac. A. 16, 22: (Cato) rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40, 10; cf. of the younger Cato: rigidi servator honesti, Luc. 2, 389; so, mores, Ov. R. Am. 762: rigida duraque sententia Macri, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 19; Sen. Ep. 11, 10; 21, 3; 81, 4: Mars, *rough, fierce,* Ov. M. 8, 20: leo, Mart. 10, 65, 13.—*Comp.:* quis non intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem? *too stiff, hard, harsh,* Cic. Brut. 18, 70: similis in statuariis differentia ... jam minus rigida Calamis fecit, Quint. 12, 10, 7.—*Sup.:* Abdera fatua et stoliditatis rigidissimae, Arn. 5, 164.—Hence, *adv.:* **rĭgĭdē. a.** *Inflexibly; in a straight line,* Vitr. 2, 3, 2; Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 4.—**b.** *Rigorously, severely,* Ov. Tr. 2, 251.—*Comp.:* disciplinam militarem rigidius adstringere, Val. Max. 9, 7 *fin.*

rĭgo āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [cf. Gr. βρέχω, to wet; Germ. Regen, rain]. **I.** *To wet, moisten, water, bedew* any thing with a liquid (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: irrigo, madefacio). **A.** Lit.: imbres omnia maria ac terras sparguntque rigantque, Lucr. 6, 612: Nilus rigat Aegyptum, id. 6, 714; Hor. C. 3, 3, 48 (for which, irrigat, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 130); so, prata (fons), Lucr. 5, 602; Ov. F. 5, 210; cf.: lucum perenni aquā (fons), Liv. 1, 21: campos (Euphratis) accolae, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 130: arbores, id. 17, 26, 40, § 249; cf. seminaria (opp. conspergere), Col. 5, 6, 8: quā Tanais Getas rigat, Tib. 4, 1, 146: lacrimis ora, Verg. A. 9, 251: fletibus ora, Ov. M. 11, 419; id. P. 2, 11, 9; id. A. A. 1, 532; Luc. 4, 180; Sen. Hippol. 990 al.—*Absol.:* nubes nimbique rigantes, Lucr. 6, 521; so, accolae, Curt. 8, 9, 10.—**2.** Poet., transf.: natos vitali rore, i. e. *to suckle,* Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20: solis uti lux ac vapor cernuntur terras rigare, *bedew, flood,* Lucr. 4, 203; cf. id. 5, 592: Babylonica, *to wet* (sc. with urine), id. 4, 1026.—**B.** Trop., *to water, bedew,* etc.: omnium ingenia, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: ora alicujus Philetaeā aquā, Prop. 3 (4), 3, 52; Ov. Am. 3, 9, 26.—**II.** Like irrigo, *to lead, convey,* or *conduct* water or any other liquid to a place (very rare). **A.** Lit.: aquam Albanam emissam per agros rigabis (= ad rigandum diduces), an old oracle in Liv. 5, 16 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.:* vitalem sanguinem per venas, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182.—**B.** Trop.: hinc motus per membra rigantur, *are directed, conveyed,* Lucr. 2, 262: somnum per pectora, Furius ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (for which, irrigat, Lucr. 4, 908; Verg. A. 1, 692).

Rigŏdūlum, i, *n., a town in the territory of the Treviri,* on the Mosella, now *Reol,* Tac. H. 4, 71.

rĭgor, ōris, *m.* [rigeo], *stiffness, inflexibility, rigidity, numbness, hardness, firmness, rigor* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.; cf. durities). **I.** Lit.: tandem bruma nives affert pigrumque rigorem, Lucr. 5, 746: cervicis, *stiffness, rigidity,* Plin. 28, 12, 52, § 192; 32, 8, 28, § 89; cf.: immobilis faciei, Quint. 9, 3, 101: vultus (in portraits), Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 58: nervorum, i. e. *a cramp, spasm,* Cels. 2, 1 and 7; so too simply rigor; and in *plur.,* Plin. 26, 12, 81, § 130; 35, 6, 27, § 46.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *A straight course* or *direction:* fluminis, Dig. 43, 12, 1, § 5; cf. stillicidii, ib. 8, 2, 41; hence, in the agrimensores, *a straight line* or *course* (opp. flexus), Front. Expos. Form. p. 38 Goes.; Aggen. Limit. p. 46 *fin.*; Sicul. Fl. p. 5; Front. Colon. p. 120 al.—**2.** *Hardness, firmness:* auri, Lucr. 1, 492: ferri, Verg. G. 1, 143: saxorum, Ov. M. 1, 401 (with durities): lapidis, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 126: arborum, Vitr. 2, 9; Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209; Col. 4, 16, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., *the stiffness* produced by cold, for *cold* itself, *chilliness,* Lucr. 5, 640; 6, 368 (opp. calor); 307 (opp. ignis); cf. Alpinus, Ov. M. 14, 794: septentrionis, Tac. A. 2, 23: caeli et soli, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: recentissimus aquae, Col. 9, 14, 7: torpentibus rigore nervis, Liv. 21, 58 *fin.* et saep.—**III.** Trop., *hardness, inflexibility, stiffness, roughness, severity, rigor* (cf.: severitas, asperitas, morositas): accentus rigore quodam minus suaves habemus, Quint. 12, 10, 33 (cf. rigidus, II. *init.*): te tuus iste rigor, positique sine arte capilli ... decet, *rudeness,* Ov. H. 4, 77: nocuit antiquus rigor et nimia severitas, Tac. H. 1, 18 *fin.*: animi, id. A. 6, 50; cf. Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 13 (opp. constantia): disciplinae veteris, Tac. H. 1, 83: juris, Dig. 49, 1, 19.

* **rĭgōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [rigor], *stiff, upright:* traduces, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

rĭgŭus, a, um, *adj.* [rigo] (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Act., that waters, irrigates; watering, irrigating:* in vallibus amnes, Verg. G. 2, 485.—**II.** *Pass., watered, well-watered:* hortus, Ov. M. 8, 646; 10, 190; 13, 797: pratum, Col. 2, 16, 3: mons scatebris fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6.—Transf.: quae plurimo lacte rigua bos est, i. e. *distended with milk,* Sol. 2.—Hence, *subst.:* **rĭgŭa,** ōrum, *n., well-watered places:* circa Babylonis rigua, Plin. 9, 57, 83, § 175; 17, 26, 39, § 247; so once in *sing.:* **rĭgŭus,** i, *m.* (sc. ager), *a well-watered place,* id. 17, 26, 41, § 250.

rīma, ae, *f.* [for rigma, from rig, ringor; hence, that gapes, yawns], *a cleft, crack, chink, fissure* (cf. hiatus): angusta, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29: cava, Prop. 1, 16, 27: patet, Ov. M. 11, 515; cf. hiscit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 108: tabernae rimas agunt, *are cracked,* Cic. Att. 14, 9, 1; so, rimas agere, Ov. M. 2, 211; 10, 512; and in a like sense, ducere, id. ib. 4, 65: facere, *to make,* id. Tr. 2, 85: explere, *to stop up,* Cic. Or. 69, 231; cf.: nec te signata juvabunt Limina, persuasae fallere rima sat est, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 146.—**2.** = cunnus, Juv. 3, 97.—Poet.: ignea rima micans, i. e. *a flash of lightning* (qs. cleaving the sky), Verg. A. 8, 392; imitated by Plin. 2, 43, 43,

§ 112.—**II.** Transf., comically: plenus rimarum sum: hac atque hac perfluo, *I am full of chinks*, i. e. *can keep nothing to myself, conceal nothing*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 25 (opp. tacere, continere); Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24.

rīmābundus, a, um, *adj.* [rimor], *examining, considering* (post-class.): haec, App. M. 2, p. 116, 28.

* **rīmātim,** *adv.* [rima], *through the chinks:* speculabunda, Mart. Cap. 2, § 112.

rīmātor, ōris, *m.* [rimor], *an investigator* (late Lat.), Arn. 5, p. 161.

rīmo, āre, v. rimor *fin.*

rīmor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [rima]. **I.** Orig. belonging to agricultural lang., *to lay open, tear up, turn up* the ground: rastris terram rimantur, Verg. G. 3, 534.—Of animals, *to root up, turn up, grub through:* volucres rimantur prata Caystri, Verg. G. 1, 384: stagna et paludes (volucres), Col. 8, 15, 1: paludem (sues), id. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., *to tear up, turn over* in search of any thing; *to pry into, search, examine, explore* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **A.** Lit.: vultur Viscera rimatur epulis, *rummages for food*, Verg. A. 6, 599: haruspex Pectora pullorum rimatur et exta catelli, Juv. 6, 551: humum pilis et lanceis, Tac. H. 2, 29: partes rimatur apertas, Qua vulnus letale ferat, Verg. A. 11, 748: oculis caeli plagas, Varr. ap. Non. 382, 12; Stat. Th. 11, 526; cf.: elatis naribus auras, Ov. Hal. 77; cf.: rimatus fustem cunctis vastiorem, App. M. 3, p. 141, 14.—*Absol.:* quod cuique repertum Rimanti, Verg. A. 7, 508.—**B.** Trop., *to examine thoroughly, investigate* (syn.: scrutor, investigo, indago): hanc quidem rationem naturae difficile est fortasse traducere ad id genus divinationis; sed tamen id quoque rimatur quantum potest, Posidonius (the figure taken from the haruspices or augurs), * Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130: mihi cuncta rimanti, Quint. 3, 4, 6; cf. id. 5, 13, 23; 12, 8, 14: secreta, Tac. A. 6, 3: metus ejus, id. ib. 14, 57: offensas, id. H. 4, 11 al.—**2.** *To find out, comprehend:* ego autem rimari non queo, unde hoc sit, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form, **rīmo,** āre, Att. ap. Non. 382, 10; Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. ruspari, p. 265 Müll.; cf. Prisc. p. 799 P.—**b. rīmātus,** a, um, *pass.*, Sid. Ep. 7, 2.

rīmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of cracks, chinks,* or *fissures* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: fores, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 16: cymba, Verg. A. 6, 414: aedificium (with fissum), Col. 1, 5, 10: vasa, Juv. 3, 270.—*Comp.:* pulmo, Gell. 17, 11, 1.—**II.** Trop.: quae rimosâ bene deponuntur in aure, i. e. *that keeps nothing secret*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 46: nihil in eâ (animâ) rimosum est ac remissum, Ambros. Cant. Cantic. 1, § 52.

rīmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small crack, chink,* or *fissure*, Cels. 8, 4 (al. rimae): cavernarum, Lact. 8, 14.

ringor, rictus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to open wide the mouth, to show the teeth* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: saltat ridens, ringitur, Pompon. ap. Non. 517, 30 (Com. Rel. p. 206 Rib.).—**II.** Trop., *to be vexed, angry; to chafe, snarl* (the fig. borrowed from a growling dog): ille ringitur, tu rideas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 27 Don.: ringeris quoties aliquem in fastis saepius legeris, Sen. Ep. 104, 9: sapere et ringi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 128; Sid. Carm. 23, 86.

rīpa, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. rivus], *the bank* of a stream (while litus is the coast, shore of the sea; v. Döderl. Syn. Part. 3, p. 208; freq. and class. in *sing.* and *plur.*), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 41 Vahl.): ripas radentia flumina rodunt, Lucr. 5, 256: ex utrâque parte ripae fluminis, Caes. B. G. 1, 38, 5: Romulus urbem perennis amnis posuit in ripâ, Cic. Rep. 2. 5, 10; Hor. C. 1, 2, 19: viridissima gramine ripa, Verg. G. 3, 144: turba ad ripas effusa ruebat, id. A. 6, 305: umbrosa, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23: declivis, Ov. M. 5, 591; Liv. 1, 37.—Comically: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitiâ meum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 6: vos mihi amnes estis, vestrâ ripâ vos sequar, id. Poen. 3, 3, 18.—**II.** Transf., *the shore of the sea:* villa semper mare recte conspicit ... numquam ex ripâ, sed haud paulum submota a litore (sc. respergitur), *never (immediately) from the bank, but (rather) a good way back from the shore*, Col. 1, 5, 5: sentiant ... Aequoris nigri fremitum, et trementes Verbere ripas, Hor. C. 3, 27, 22: maris ripa, App. M. 11, p. 264, 29; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50.

Rīpaeus, v. Rhip-.

rīpārienses or **rīpārenses,** ium, *m.* [ripa], *troops stationed on the bank of a river*, Vop. Aur. 38; Cod. Th. 7, 1, 18; 7, 4, 14.

rīpārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that frequents the banks of rivers:* hirundines, *bank-martins, sand-martins*, Plin. 30, 4, 12, § 33.

rīpensis, e, *adj.* [id.], *situated* or *stationed on a river's bank* (post-class.): Dacia, *on the bank of the Danube*, Amm. 26, 7, 12: milites, = riparienses, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 4; hence, militia, id. ib. 22, 8.

Rīpeus and **Rīphaeus,** v. Rhiph-.

Ripheus (dissyl.), ĕi, and ĕos, *m.*, *a Centaur, killed by Theseus*, Ov. M. 12, 352.

* **rīpŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [ripa], *a little bank* or *margin*, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B.

† **riscus,** i, *m.*, = ῥίσκος, *a trunk, chest*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 16; Dig. 34, 2, 26; Hier. in Ezech. 4, 15.

rīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [rideo], *that can laugh, risible:* unus homo, Mart. Cap. 4, § 398.

rīsĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [risus-loquor], *a tattling and laughing at the same time* (post-class.), Tert. Poenit. 10.

* **rīsĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rideo], *a laughing, laughter, laugh:* quot risiones! Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 10.

* **rīsĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to laugh over* or *at* any thing: dicta risitantes, Naev. ap. Non. 209, 31.

rīsor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a laugher, mocker, banterer*, Hor. A. P. 225; Firm. Math. 5, 2.

rīsus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a laughing, laughter, laugh* (equally freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*): risum movere ... quid sit risus, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 235 sq.; cf. the whole chapter, De risu, Quint. 6, 3: alicui risum magis quam stomachum movere, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7; cf.: risum judicis movere, Quint. 6, 3, 1: risus populi factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27; cf.: risus facere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 1: miros risus nos edere, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 2; for which: ne spissae risum tollant coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: risus captare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 17; so, risum captare, Quint. 6, 3, 26; 8, 3, 48: mediocris quidam est risus consecutus non in te, sed, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 2: in eam tabulam magni risus consequebantur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: togam sum ejus magno hominum risu cavillatus, id. ib. 2, 10 (12), 2: risu cognoscere matrem, Verg. E. 4, 60: amara lento Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 26: proditor Gratus puellae risus, id. ib. 1, 9, 21; id. S. 1, 4, 34: risui sorori fuit, Liv. 6, 34; Just. 1, 4, 12; 44, 2, 4: nimis aegre risum continui, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 36: nequeo risu me admoderarier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 81: risu emoriri, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 42: risu clandestino rumpier, Afran. ap. Non. 503, 14: unde oriebantur risus dulcesque cachinni, Lucr. 5, 1403: paene ille timore, ego risu corrui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 8 (10), 2.—**II.** Transf., *an object of laughter:* deus omnibus risus erat, Ov. F. 1, 438.—**2.** *A jest, a practical joke, mockery:* qui per jocum deos inridens, jussit, etc.... qui risus populo cladem attulit, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 7.—**3.** Personified, as *a deity*, App. M. 3, p. 134, 12.

rītĕ, *adv.* [perh. an old *abl.* form collat. with ritu, as, on the other hand, diu with die, and noctu with nocte; *subst.* rite = ritu, is now found only in rite nefasto libatus, Stat. Th. 11, 285]. **1.** Lit., *according to religious ceremonies* or *observances;* and pregn., *with due religious observances* or *rites, according to religious usage:* nocturna mulierum sacrificia ne sunto praeter olla quae pro populo rite fient, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21: rite veteres, rite etiam vestri coluere divos, id. poët. Div. 1, 13, 21: neque duobus nisi certis deis rite una hostia fieri, Liv. 27, 25, 9: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5: centum mactabat rite bidentes, id. ib. 7, 93: deos apprecati, Hor. C. 4, 15, 28: Latonae puerum canentes, id. ib. 4, 6, 37: rebus divinis perpetratis, Liv. 1, 8: pecora sacrificant, id. 41, 18: votum solvi, id. 31, 9: templa sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 610.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *in a proper* or *just manner; fitly, duly, rightly, aright, well:* quod fit rite id ratum ac rectum est, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.: rite significat bene ac recte, Paul. ex Fest. p. 272 ib.: idque ut rite intellegas te facere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: hunc deum rite beatum diximus, *rightly, with justice* or *reason*, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52; so, habere, id. ib. 2, 24, 62: appellari, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; Ov. M. 3, 264; 14, 433 al.: creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: rebus paratis, Verg. A. 4, 555: memor, id. ib. 5, 25: aperire partus, Hor. C. S. 13: mens rite Nutrita, id. C. 4, 4, 25: si maxima Juno Rite vocor, Ov. M. 3, 264; id. H. 7, 108: QVOD RITE RECTE DE FINIBVS CVM VELIENS. ACTVM SIT, Inscr. Orell. 137: deos veneror, Ut, quod de meâ re huc veni, rite venerim, *at the right time, fortunately*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 18; Verg. A. 10, 254: Nymphas venerabar, Rite secundarent visus, id. ib. 3, 36.—**b.** *In the usual way, manner,* or *fashion; according to custom* or *usage:* retinentes pocula rite, Lucr. 1, 495: campestres Scythae, Quorum plaustra vagas rite trahunt domos, Hor. C. 3, 24, 10: religatos rite videbat Carpere gramen equos, Verg. A. 9, 352.—**c.** Esp., *in the manner* or *form prescribed by law, legally, formally, solemnly:* hic enim rite productust patri, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 51: rite creatus tribunus, Quint. 2, 4, 35: matrimonium rite confectum, Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 3.

rītŭālis, e, *adj.* [ritus], *relating to religious rites* or *ceremonies, ritual:* rituales nominantur Etruscorum libri, in quibus praescriptum est, quo ritu condantur urbes, arae, aedes sacrentur, quâ sanctitate muri, quo jure portae, quomodo tribus, curiae, centuriae distribuantur, exercitus constituantur, ordinentur ceteraque ejusmodi ad bellum ac pacem pertinentia, Fest. p. 285 *fin.* Müll.—*Plur.* as *subst.:* **rītŭālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *ceremonial rites*, Amm. 17, 7, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **rītŭālĭter,** *according to religious usage, with religious ceremonies:* ritualiter consecrata mensula, Amm. 29, 1, 29.

rītus, ūs (*gen.* rituis, Varr. ap. Non. 494, 30; *abl.* rite nefasto, Stat. Th. 11, 285; v. rite), *m.* [etym. unknown], orig. belonging to relig. lang. **I.** Lit., *the form and manner of religious observances; a religious usage* or *ceremony, a rite* (cf. caerimonia): Graeco ritu sacra non Romano facere, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.: sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7: quo haec privatim et publice modo ritu que fiant, discunto ignari a publicis sacerdotibus, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf.: morem ritusque sacrorum Adiciam, Verg. A. 12, 836: de more rituque priscae religionis, Suet. Tit. 5: ex patriis ritibus optuma colunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; 2, 16, 40: tempestates, quae populi Romani ritibus consecratae sunt, id. N. D. 3, 20, 51: regina dei (sc. Bacchi) Ritibus instruitur, Ov. M. 6, 591: sacrificos docuit ritus, id. ib. 15, 483: profanos ritus exuere, Tac. A. 2, 85 *fin.:* lustrari magico ritu, Ov. M. 10, 398.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a custom, usage, manner, mode, way:* ritus, mos vel consuetudo, Fest. p. 273 Müll.; cf. id. p. 289 ib. **a.** Usually in *abl. sing.* and with a foll. *gen.*, *after the usage, wont, manner,* or *fashion of* any thing. (*α*) With *gen.:* more ferarum Quadrupedumque ritu, Lucr. 4, 1265: qui pecudum ritu ad voluptatem omnia referunt, Cic. Lael. 9, 32: pecudum, ferarumque, Liv. 3, 47; 5, 44; Quint. 8, 3, 81; Ov. M. 6, 717; 15, 222: latronum vivere, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: juvenum, Hor. A. P. 62: Lucili, id. S. 2, 1, 29: Herculis (petiisse laurum), id. C. 3, 14, 1; cf. Dianae (cincta, etc.), Ov. M. 1, 695; 9, 89; 10, 536: fluminis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 34: tempestatis, id. S. 2, 3, 268: non hominis sed accipitris, Just. 27, 2, 8: volucri ritu flammarum, Lucr. 1, 1102.—(*β*) With *adj.:* haec mulier cantherino ritu astans somniat, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 46: ritu barbarico esse, id. Cas. 3, 6, 19: res quaeque suo ritu procedit, Lucr. 5, 923: novo Sublime moliar atrium, Hor. C. 3, 1, 46: aleatorio, Gell. 18, 13, 6; cf.: rancida quo perolent projecta cadavera ritu, *in the way that, such as*, Lucr. 6, 1157.—**b.** In other cases (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), *habit, custom, usage:* cognosse Sabinae Gentis ritus, Ov. M. 15, 5: referre Cyclopum, id. ib. 15, 93: humanos, id. ib. 9, 500: in alienos ritus mores legesque verti, Liv. 24, 3, 12: ritus dissimiles habuere duo examina apium, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 23: moresque tractamus innumeros, id. 7, 1, 1, § 6: externas caerimonias, Aegyptios Judaicosque ritus compescuit, Suet. Tib. 36; Sil. 15, 40: de ritu nuptiarum, Dig. 23, tit. 2.

* **rīvālĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [rivalis], *of* or *relating to those who make use of the same brook:* lex, Fest. s. v. sifus, p. 240 Müll.

rīvālis, e, *adj.* [rivus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a brook, brook-:* alecula, Col. 8, 15, 6. — Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **rīvāles,** ium, *m.*, *those who have* or *use the same brook, neighbors.* **A.** Lit.: si inter rivales, id est qui per eundem rivum aquam ducunt, sit contentio de aquae usu, Dig. 43, 20, 1, § 26; 43, 20, 3, § 5; Gell. 14, 1, 4.—**B.** Trop.: **rīvālis,** is, *m.*, *one who has the same mistress as another; a competitor* in love, *a rival:* eadem est amica ambobus; *plur.:* rivales sumus, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 30; 5, 4, 47; id. Bacch. Grex 4; Cat. 57, 9.—*Sing.*, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.); Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 37; 2, 3, 63: militem ego rivalem recipiendum censeo, id. ib. 5, 8, 42; Ov. Am. 2, 19, 60; id. A. A. 2, 539; Suet. Oth. 3 al.—*Abl.:* rivale, Ov. R. Am. 791.—Of animals, Col. 7, 3, 4.—**b.** Prov.: se amare sine rivali, *to be fond of one's self without a rival,* i. e. *to be alone in esteeming one's self:* o di, quam ineptus! quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5; so, sine rivali te et tua solus amares, Hor. A. P. 444.

rīvālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rivalis, II. B.], *rivalship, rivalry* in love (cf. aemulatio, rivalry in gen.), Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56; between women, App. M. 10, p. 250, 16: rivalitatem non amat victoria, P. Syri Sent. 575 Rib.

rīvātim, *adv.* [rivus], *like a brook* or *brooks:* fluunt aquae de Ponto, Macr. S. 7, 12, 36.

rīvĭfīnālis, e, *adj.* [rivus-finis], *bounded by a brook:* tractus, Sicul. Flacc p. 12 Goes.

‡**rīvīnus,** ἀντίζηλος, Gloss. Philox. (i. q. rivalis).

* **rīvo,** āre, *v. a.* [rivus], *to lead* or *draw off:* fontes in atria, Paul. Nol. Carm. 28, 614.

rīvŏra, um, *n.* [id.], *rivulets, drains,* Agrim. p. 235; 237; 258 Goes.

‡**rīvōsus,** ῥειδώδης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rīvŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rivus], *a small brook, a rill, rivulet.* **I.** Lit.: Almonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 160; Vulg. Job, 20, 17: aquarum, id. Cant. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop. (only in Cic., who, on the other hand, uses rivus in the lit. sense): influxit non tenuis quidam e Graeciā rivulus in hanc urbem, sed abundantissimus amnis illarum disciplinarum et artium, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so (opp. fontes) id. Ac. 1, 2, 8; id. Cael. 8, 19 (but the correct read. is ramuli, Cels. 7, 4, 1).

rīvus, i, *m.* [root ri- (li-), to flow, drop; Gr. λίμνη; cf. liris; Sanscr. rīna, flowing; cf. ripa], *a small stream of water, a brook* (cf.: fluvius, amnis). **I.** Lit.: rivus est locus per longitudinem depressus, quo aqua decurrat, cui nomen est ἀπὸ τοῦ ῥεῖν, Dig. 43, 21 (de rivis), 1: rivorum a fonte deductio, Cic. Top. 8, 33: prostrati in gramine molli Propter aquae rivum, *by a waterbrook,* Lucr. 2, 30; so, aquae, id. 5, 1392; Hor. C. 3, 16, 29; cf. Inscr. Orell. 51: omnia flumina atque omnes rivos, qui ad mare pertinebant, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 49; 3, 37; cf. 3, 88 *fin.;* Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 7: pronus, id. ib. 1, 10, 21; id. C. 1, 29, 11: mobiles, id. ib. 1, 7, 14; cf. celeres, id. ib. 3, 11, 14: gelidi, id. ib. 3, 13, 7; id. Ep. 1, 18, 104: claudite jam rivos, Verg. E. 3, 111: tenuis fugiens per gramina rivus, id. G. 4, 19.—Prov.: e rivo flumina magna facere, *to magnify an insignificant object;* or, as we say, *to make a mountain of a mole-hill,* Ov. P. 2, 5, 22.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *An artificial water-course, channel, canal,* Dig. 7, 1, 61; 8, 3, 15; 8, 4, 11.—**b.** *A gutter,* Vitr. 8, 6 (7), 1 al.—**2.** Of other liquids, *a stream,* etc. (mostly poet.): manabat venis ferventibus argenti rivus et auri, Lucr. 5, 1256: lactis uberes, Hor. C. 2, 19, 11: sanguinis, Verg. A. 11, 668; Liv. 26, 23; Curt. 4, 9. 13: sudoris, Verg. A. 5, 200: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 9, 655: ignium, Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 236: rivis currentia vina, Verg. G. 1, 132.—**II.** Trop., *a stream* (very rare; v. rivulus, II.): liquidus fortunae rivus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 9: facundiae rivus, Lact. Opif. Dei, 20 *fin.*

rixa, ae, *f.* [perh. root rig, whence ringor; the suffix -sa like noxa from noc-eo; hence, prop., the wide opening of the mouth]. **I.** *A quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife, contention* (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn.: contentio, altercatio, disceptatio, jurgium): ecce nova turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: rixa ac prope proelium fuit, Liv. 2, 18: rixa sedata est, id. 2, 29: in rixā esse, id. 40, 14: in rixam ire, Quint. 6, 4, 13: sive geris jocos Seu rixam et insanos amores, Hor. C. 3, 21, 3: rixa super mero Debellata, id. ib. 1, 18, 8: Academiae nostrae cum Zenone magna rixa est, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: pietatis rixa, Mart. 1, 37, 3: jurgia primum, mox rixa, Tac. H. 1, 64.—*Plur.:* corrupta jurgiis aut rixis disciplina, Tac. H. 2, 27 *fin.:* crebrae, id. G. 22: sanguineae, Hor. C. 1, 27, 4: immodicae, id. ib. 1, 13, 10.—Prov.: a lasso rixam quaeri, v. lassus.—**II.** In gen., *a battle, contest* (very rare): major cum Oceano quam cum ipsis navibus rixa, Flor. 3, 10, 5.—Of beasts: deque tuo fiet... Insatiabilibus corpore rixa lupis, Ov. Ib. 170; Col. 9, 15, 4; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 58.

rixātor, ōris, *m.* [rixa], *a quarrelsome person; a brawler, wrangler,* Quint. 11, 1, 29; Firm. Math. 5.

rixātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to a quarrel, brawling, contentious:* aliud (with jurgiosum), Fronto Ep. M. Caes. 4, 12.

rixo, āre, v. rixor *fin.*

rixor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [rixa], *to quarrel, brawl, wrangle, dispute.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): multo cum sanguine saepe rixantes, Lucr. 6, 1286: cum esset cum eo de amiculā rixatus, * Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 240: de lanā caprinā, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 15.—*Absol.:* non pugnat sed rixatur (orator), Tac. Or. 26: rixantis modo, Quint. 11, 3, 172; 6, 4, 9.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to oppose; to clash, disagree, conflict:* (herbae) dum tenerae sunt vellendae, prius enim aridae factae rixantur, i. e. *offer resistance,* Varr. R. R. 1, 47: rami arborum inter se, i. e. *to grow across each other,* Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6: consonantes asperiores in commissura verborum rixantur, Quint. 9, 4, 37: cum ore concurrente rixari, id. 11, 3, 121 (for which, colluctatio); id. 11, 3, 121, § 56: cum theatro saeculoque, Mart. 9, 27, 9: dum inter se non rixentur cupiditas et timor, Sen. Ep. 56, 5.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **rixo,** āre, Varr. ap. Non. 477, 22 sq.

rixōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *quarrelsome, pugnacious:* aves, Col. 8, 2, 5; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 291 Müll.

rŏbeus, a, um, v. 1. rubeus.

Rōbīgālĭa (Rūbīg-), ium, *n.* [Robigus], *a yearly festival held in honor of Robigus on the 25th of April,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284 sq.; Fest. p. 267 Müll.; Calend. Praen. s. h. d.; Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 388 and 389; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151.

* **rōbīgĭno (rūbīg-),** āre, *v. n.* [robigo], *to contract rust, to rust,* App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 32.

rōbīgĭnōsus (rūbīg-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rusty.* **I.** Lit.: strigilis, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: gladius (opp. splendidus), Fronto Eloq. p. 230 Mai: telum sanguine, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 6.—* **II.** Trop.: rubiginosis dentibus cuncta rodit, i. e. *envious,* Mart. 5, 28, 7.

rōbīgo (rūb-), īnis, *f.* [robus = ruber; formed like aerugo, ferrugo], *rust* of metals. **I.** Lit.: hoc quidem pol e robigine, non e ferro factum est, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 13: exesa inveniet scabra robigine pila, Verg. G. 1, 495: salsā laedit robigine ferrum, id. ib. 2, 220; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64: non rubigo ulla, non aerugo, id. 33, 3, 19, § 62.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Rust, blight, mildew, smut, mouldiness,* on grain, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Col. 2, 11, 5; id. Arb. 13; id. poët. 10, 342; Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 275; 18, 28, 69, § 279; Hor. C. 3, 23, 7 al.; cf. Robigus and Robigalia.—**2.** *The deposit, mould,* etc., *that collects on millstones,* Plin. 36, 18, 30, § 136; *on the teeth,* Ov. M. 2, 776; 8, 802; id. A. A. 1, 515; *an ulcer in a wound,* Calp. Ecl. 5, 76; *a sore, ulcer,* produced by lewdness, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151.—**II.** Trop., *rust* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ingenium longa rubigine laesum Torpet, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 21: animorum, Sen. Ep. 95, 36; 7, 7: horridae vetustatis, Val. Max. 2, 9, 5.—As personified, v. Robigus *fin.*

Rōbīgus (Rūbīg-), i, *m.*, or **Rōbīgo,** inis, *f.* [robigo, I. B. 1.], *a god of the Romans, who averted mildew,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Fest. p. 267 Müll.; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 151; Gell. 5, 12, 14; cf. Robigalia.—Acc. to Ov. F. 4, 907; Tert. Spect. 15 *fin.*, and Lact. 1, 20, 17, this was a *female deity,* and was called Robigo.

* **rōbŏrārĭum,** ii, *n.* [robur], *an enclosure for animals, built of oaken boards* (= vivarium), Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 2, 20, 5 sq.

* **rōbŏrasco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to grow strong, vigorous:* ramus (pueri), Nov. ap. Non. 116, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.).

rōbŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of roboro.

rōbŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur], *oaken, of oak, oak-:* pons, Ov. F. 5, 622: axes, Col. 6, 19, 1; 6, 30, 2: materies, id. 11, 2, 13: ligna, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 113.

rōbŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make strong; to strengthen, invigorate, confirm* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: artus, Lucr. 4, 1038: equum largo cibo, Col. 6, 27, 8: nidos stramento, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92: vitem, id. 17, 22, 35, § 175: spicam, id. 18, 28, 67, § 260.—**II.** Trop.: gravitatem perpetuā constantiā, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 112; cf.: haec omnia exercitatione plurimā, Quint. 8, prooem. § 28: recti cultus pectora roborant, Hor. C. 4, 4, 34: educata hujus nutrimentis eloquentia ipsa se postea colorat et roborat, *becomes strong,* Cic. Or. 13, 42: regnum, Vulg. 2 Par. 11, 17.—Hence, * **rōbŏrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *strengthened, strong, vigorous:* roboratior exitus, Tert. Anim. 25; Hier. Cont. Pel. 3, 8.

rōbŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *stiff, rigid* (late Lat.): passio, *a cramp, spasm,* Veg. 3, 24, 1: tetanici, id. 3, 24, 1, § 2.

rōbur (rōbor, v. Lucr. p. 140 Lachm.; also an older form **rōbus,** Cato, R. R. 17, 1; Col. 2, 6, 1; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 264 Müll.), ŏris, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. radh-as, abundance; Gr. ῥώννυμι for ῥώθνυμι, to strengthen, ῥώμη], *a very hard kind of oak* (cf.: quercus, ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19; 16, 7, 10, § 28; 16, 38, 73, § 186; 16, 40, 76, § 204; 16, 40, 77, § 218.—Hence, **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *a very hard kind of tree* or *wood:* morsus roboris, i. e. *of the wild olive,* Verg. A. 12, 783 (a little before: foliis oleaster amaris Hic steterat); so of the same, id. G. 2, 305; cf.: solido de robore myrtus, id. ib. 2, 64: annoso validam robore quercum, i. e. *of an old and sturdy trunk,* id. A. 4, 441; so, annoso robore quercus, Ov. M. 8, 743: antiquo robore quercus, *with ancient trunk,* Verg. G. 3, 332: Massyla, i. e. citri, Stat. S. 3, 3, 94; also, Maurorum, id. ib. 4, 2, 39.—**2.** *Absol.*, usu., *an oak-tree, an oak* in gen.: fixa est pariter cum robore cervix, i. e. *was pinned fast to the oak,* Ov. M. 3, 92: agitata robora pulsant (delphines), id. ib. 1, 303.—**3.** *Oak-wood, oak:* naves totae factae ex robore, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; cf.: (sapiens) non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 101; and with this cf. id. Div. 2, 41, 85.—Poet.: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 9; cf.: o saxis nimirum et robore nati! Stat. Th. 4, 340.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of things made of oak or of any other hard wood. **1.** In gen.: Lacedaemonii cottidianis epulis in robore accumbunt, i. e. *on oaken, hard benches,* Cic. Mur. 35, 74.—So of *the wooden horse* before Troy: sacrum, Verg. A. 2, 230; of *a lance:* ferro praefixum, id. ib. 10, 479; Sil. 2, 244; 267; of *a club,* Ov. M. 12, 349; Mart. 9, 44, 4 et saep.: aratri, i. e. *the oaken plough,* Verg. G. 1, 162; Val. Fl. 7, 555.—**2.** In partic., *the lower and stronger part of the prison at Rome, built by Servius Tullius, was called* Robur (also Tullianum): Robus in carcere dicitur is locus, quo praecipitatur maleficorum genus, quod ante arcis robusteis includebatur, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. robum, p. 264 Müll.: in robore et tenebris exspiret, Liv. 38, 59 *fin.:* robur et saxum minitari, Tac. A. 4, 29; Val. Max. 6, 3, 1: verbera, carnifices, robur, Lucr. 3, 1017; Hor. C. 2, 13, 19 (v. carcer and Tullianum).—**B.** *Hardness, strength, firmness, vigor, power* (cf. vires; v. Fabri ad Liv. 21, 1, 2). **1.** Lit.: duri robora ferri, Lucr. 2, 449; so, ferri, Verg. A. 7, 609: saxi, Lucr. 1, 882: navium, Liv. 37, 30: omnia pariter crescunt et robora sumunt, *gain strength,*

Lucr. 5, 820; 895; cf.: qui si jam satis aetatis atque roboris haberet, ipse pro Sex. Roscio diceret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: paululum jam roboris accessit aetati, id. Cael. 30, 73: solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639; Vulg. Judic. 8, 21: si quod est robur, Flor. 2, 1, 1.—**2.** T r o p., *power, strength, force, vigor* (very freq.): alter virtutis robore firmior quam aetatis, Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 16: in animi excelsi atque invicti magnitudine ac robore, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; so, animi (with magnitudo), id. de Or. 2, 84, 343; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 95: robur incredibile animi, id. Mil. 37, 101: quantum in cujusque animo roboris est ac nervorum, id. Fam. 6, 1, 3: multo plus firmamenti ac roboris, id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so (with firmamentum) id. Mur. 28, 58; (with firmitas) id. Fin. 5, 5, 12: hi tot equites Romani quid roboris hujus petitioni attulerunt? id. Planc. 8, 21: pectus robore fultum, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: te mea robora fallunt, id. H. 16, 367: velocitate pari, robore animi virumque praestanti, Liv. 24, 26, 11: verba quanti roboris plena, Sen. Ep 10, 3: qui robur aliquod in stilo fecerint, Quint. 10, 3, 10; cf.: robur oratorium adicere sententiis, id. 10, 5, 4; 8, prooem. § 3: illi robur et aes triplex Circa pectus erat, Hor. C. 1, 3, 9; cf.: O saxis nimirum et robore nati, Stat. Th. 4, 340. — **b.** *Authority:* nostrarum constitutionum, Just. Inst. prooem. 6.—**c.** C o n c r., *the strongest, most effective*, or *best part, the pith, kernel, strength* of any thing; of soldiers, the *flower* of the troops, *choice troops*, etc. (freq. and class.): versaris in optimorum civium vel flore vel robore, Cic. Or. 10, 34: et robur et suboles militum interiit, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33; cf.: quod fuit roboris, duobus proeliis interiit, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: quod roboris ea provincia habuerat, Liv. 30, 2; Ov. M. 14, 454 al.: senatûs robur, Liv. 5, 39. — *Plur.:* tunc C. Flavius Pusio, Cn. Titinnius, C. Maecenas, illa robora populi Romani, Cic. Clu. 56, 163: haec sunt nostra robora, id. Att. 6, 5, 3; Liv. 7, 7; 12; 21, 54; 22, 6; 23, 16; 25, 6 *init.:* robora pubis, Verg. A. 8, 518; Ov. M. 7, 510: ingentia robora virorum, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: conferta robora virorum, Curt. 3, 5, 13: betae, i. e. *stalks*, Col. poët. 10, 326. — Of a place, *a stronghold:* quod coloniam virium et opum validam robur ac sedem bello legisset, Tac. H. 2, 19.—*Absol.:* robus, *the name of an excellent kind of wheat:* quoniam et pondere et nitore praestat, Col. 2, 6, 1.

* **rōburnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [robur], *of oaks:* fruges, Col. 9, 1, 5.

1. rōbus, ŏris, v. robur *init.*

2. rŏbus, a, um, v. 1. rubeus.

rōbustē, *adv.*, v. robustus *fin.*

rōbustĕus, a, um, *adj.* [robur], *of oak* or *other hard wood:* scandulae, Vitr. 2, 1: pali, id. 3, 3; 5, 12.

rōbustus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of oak-wood, oaken, oak-:* capitulum, Cato, R. R. 18, 4: stipites, id. ib. 18, 8: materia, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3; Col. 2, 14, 6: caudices, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 151: stipites, Liv. 38, 5: fores, Hor. C. 3, 16, 2: plaustra, id. Ep. 2, 2, 74 et saep.: carcer (referring to the Robur in the Roman carcer; v. robur, II. A. 2.), Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 13; cf. codex, id. Poen. 5, 3, 39. —**II.** T r a n s f., *hard, firm, solid, strong, hardy, lusty, robust* (freq. and class.; syn.: valens, nervosus). **A.** L i t.: lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: cornua, id. 11, 37, 45, § 125: palmes, id. 17, 22, 35, § 175: cibus, *hearty, nourishing*, Cels. 2, 18: robustior cibus, id. 2, 18: triticum, Col. 2, 9, 3; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 166; 18, 30, 72, § 298: robustissima terra, Col. 2, 2, 17: robustissimum solum, id. 1, praef. § 24: robustissima oppida, *strongly fortified*, Flor. 1, 12, 3. — E s p. of persons: robusti et valentes satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84; cf.: transit in aestatem post ver robustior annus, Fitque valens juvenis, Ov. M. 15, 206: usu atque aetate robustior, Cic. Sull. 16, 47; cf. id. Phil. 5, 16, 43; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: robustiores vinum bibere, infirmiores aquam, Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 27: moderator aratri, Lucr. 5, 933; 6, 1253; cf. vires, id. 3, 449: puer acri militiā, Hor. C. 3, 2, 2: corpore amplo atque robusto, Suet. Tib. 68: robustissima juventus, id. Ner. 20. — **B.** T r o p., *firm, solid, strong*, etc.: facilius quod est propositum consequar, si nostram rem, publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem et adultam et jam firmam atque robustam ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3: solidam et robustam et assiduam frequentiam praebuerunt, id. Planc. 8, 21: res vetustate robustas calumniando pervertere, id. Div. 1, 18, 35; cf.: robusta et solida eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: robusta et stabilis fortitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: inveteratum (malum) fit plerumque robustius, id. Phil. 5, 11, 31: quae robustioris improbitatis, id. ib. 2, 25, 63: animus (with magna constantia), id. Off. 1, 20, 67: vox, Plin. 7, 16, 17, § 76: carmen, Pers. 5, 5: amicitiae exempla, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2: populus Romanus, Flor. 2, 1, 1. — *Adv.:* **rōbustē,** *stoutly, strongly, firmly*, Naz. Pan. ad Constant. 17.—*Comp.*, Aug. Conf. 8, 11.—*Sup.:* robustissime, Cassiod. Var. 12, 21.

rōdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. rado], *to gnaw* (class.). **I.** L i t.: rutabulum, Novat. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 226 Rib.): clipeos, etc. (mures), Cic. Div. 2, 27, 59: praetextam, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 19: dente pollicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 48: vivos ungues, id. S. 1, 10, 71: vitem (caper), Ov. F. 1, 357: saxa capellae, id. M. 13, 691: reliquias (mures), Phaedr. 1, 22, 6: rosus tineis, Stat. S. 4, 9, 10. — **B.** T r a n s f., *to eat away, waste away, corrode, consume:* ripas (flumina), Lucr. 5, 256: ferrum (robigo), Ov. P. 1, 1, 71: tophum (calx), Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166. — **II.** T r o p., *to backbite, slander, disparage*, etc. (syn. vellico): in conviviis rodunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: absentem amicum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 81: libertino patre natum, id. ib. 1, 6, 46: cuncta robiginosis dentibus, Mart. 5, 28, 7; cf.: dentem dente, i. e. *to speak ill of each other*, id. 13, 2, 6: murmura secum et rabiosa silentia rodunt, i. e. *to mutter to one's self*, Pers. 3, 81.

rōdus and **rōduscŭlum,** v. raud-.

rŏgālis, e, *adj.* [rogus], *of* or *belonging to a funeral pile:* flammae, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 41: cadaver, Sid. Ep. 3, 13; Stat. Th. 1, 112.

rŏgāmentum, i, *n.* [rogo], *a question* (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 11.

rŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Publicists' t. t., *an inquiry of the people as to whether they will decree this* or *that, a proposal to the people for passing a law* or *decree, a proposed law* or *decree, a bill:* quae (rogatio) de Pompeio a Gellio et a Lentulo consulibus lata est, *was proposed, presented, introduced*, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: quibus lege aut rogatione civitas aut libertas erepta sit, id. Caecin. 84, 100 Halm ad loc.: rogationem ferre de aliquo, id. Sull. 23, 65: in aliquem, id. Brut. 23, 89: ad populum, Caes. B. C. 3, 1: ad plebem, Liv. 33, 25: in dissuasione rogationis ejus, quae contra coloniam Narbonensem ferebatur, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: Piso lator rogationis idem erat dissuasor, id. Att. 1, 14, 5: rogationem promulgare, Sall. J. 40, 1; cf.: promulgantur uno eodemque tempore rogationes ab eodem tribuno de meā pernicie et de provinciis consulum, Cic. Sest. 10 *fin.*; Liv. 41, 6: suasit rogationem, *recommended, spoke in favor of it*, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Off. 3, 30, 109: intercedere rogationi, *to oppose it*, id. de Or. 2, 47, 197: rogationem accipere, *to accept it*, id. Att. 1, 14, 5; for which: rogationes jubere (opp. antiquare), Liv. 6, 39: per vim rogationem perferre, *to carry through*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: cum provocatione rogationem pertulit, Liv. 3, 54, 15: recitare rogationis carmen, id. 3, 64, 10.— The formula made use of in such a rogation runs thus, in Gell. 5, 19, 9: velitis jubeatis uti, etc. (here follows the proposed law; at the close): haec ita uti dixi ita vos Quirites rogo.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., **A.** *A question, interrogation*, only as a figure of speech: rogatio atque huic finitima quasi percontatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; Quint. 9, 1, 29. — **B.** *An asking, demanding; a prayer, entreaty, request* (very rare): ego Curtium non modo rogatione sed etiam testimonio tuo diligo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10; id. Planc. 10, 25: injusta amici, Val. Max. 6, 4, 4; Vulg. Ecclus. 4, 4.

rŏgātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rogatio]. ***I.** *An unimportant bill* or *proposed law*, Cic. Dom. 20, 51. — **II.** *A little question:* Chrysippi, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39.

rŏgātor, ōris, *m.* [rogo]. **I.** In publicists' lang., ***A.** *One who proposes a law to the people, the proposer of a law, presenter of a bill:* legum, Lucil. ap. Non. 383, 14 (v. infra, II. A.). — **B.** *An officer in the voting comitia who asked the people for their votes, a collector of votes, a polling-clerk*, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: justus comitiorum rogator, id. Div. 1, 17, 33; 2, 35, 74: vos rogatores, vos diribitores, vos custodes fuisse tabularum, id. Pis. 15, 36.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., ***A.** *One who makes a proposal, a proposer* (in allusion to the signif. I. A.): haec epistula non suasoris est sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, 9. — **B.** *A beggar, mendicant*, Mart. 4, 30, 13; 10, 5, 4.

rŏgātus, ūs, *m.* [rogo], *a request, suit, entreaty* (Ciceron.; only in *abl. sing.*): Chilius te rogat et ego ejus rogatu, Cic. Att. 1, 9, 3; id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Fam. 7, 1, 4; 13, 36, 1.

* **rŏgĭtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [rogito], instead of the usual rogatio, *a proposed law, a bill:* rogitationes plurumas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23.

rŏgĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [rogo], *to ask* or *inquire with eagerness* (a favorite word with Plaut. and Ter.; otherwise very rare): rogitando sum raucus factus, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 16; cf. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 6: rogitant me, ut valeam, quid agam, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 39; so, me, id. Am. 4, 2, 9; id. Aul. 3, 6, 15; Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 11: qui me id rogites, id. And. 4, 4, 10; cf.: illum hoc simul, id. Heaut. 5, 1, 70: pisces, *to inquire for fish*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: multa super Priamo rogitans, Verg. A. 1, 750; 10, 839 (the correct read., Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 35, is rogare, Umpfenb., Fleck.).

rŏgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf.* paragog. rogarier, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95: rogassint, for rogaverint, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9), *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perh. for progo; kindr. with Sanscr. prać, to ask, whence also precor and procus, but referred by Corss. to the same root with Sanscr. rgus, straight; Gr. ὀρέγω; Lat. rego, rex, rogus, Krit. Beit. p. 93], *to ask, question, interrogate* one about a thing. **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (so generally throughout ante-class. Lat.; less freq. in Cic.; syn.: percontor, sciscitor, quaero), constr. *aliquem aliquid*, or simply *aliquem, aliquid*, with *de*, a *rel.-clause*, or *absol.* (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 393). (*a*) *Aliquem aliquid* (class. only with *acc. of neutr. pron.* or *adj.*, or with *sententiam;* v. infra, B. 1.): aliud te rogo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 70: haud istuc te rogo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 49: quin tu id me rogas, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 24: hoc te rogo, quos locos adisti? id. Trin. 4, 2, 85; cf.: rogare hoc unum te volo, id. Merc. 3, 1, 17: dic mihi hoc, quod te rogo, id. Men. 5, 5, 16; id. Most. 3, 1, 130; id. Ps. 1, 3, 106; 1, 5, 64 et saep.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 12 sq.: ego patriam te rogo, quae sit tua, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 83; cf.: hanc (colubram) alia cum rogaret causam facinoris, Respondit, etc., Phaedr. 4, 17, 5. —(*β*) *Aliquem* or *aliquid:* quos rogo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 6: quem ego igitur rogem? Ter. And. 4, 4, 10: ecquem hominem tu novisti? te rogo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 15: men' or me rogas? also, rogas me? in colloq. lang., *do you ask that of me? how can you ask? what do you mean by asking that? Eu.* Quid ego facerem? *Ch.* Quid tu faceres? men' rogas? requireres, Rogitares, etc., id. Merc. 3, 4, 48; Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 5; 4, 5, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 2; 4, 5, 31 al.; cf.: quid me istud rogas? inquam: Stoicos roga, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hoc quod rogo responde, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 32; id. Curc. 2, 1, 30; 5, 3, 30; id. Ps. 4, 2, 12 al.; Ter. And. 4, 4, 23; Suet. Caes. 82.—(*γ*) With *de:* jam de istoc rogare omitte, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 90; so, de istac virgine, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: de te ipso, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10.—(*δ*) With *interrog.-clause:* rogant me servi, quo eam? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 83: roga ipsum, quemadmodum ego eum Arimini acceperim, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 383, 8: quodsi me populus Romanus forte roget, cur Non, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 70: quae sit, rogo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 97: rogo, num quid velit, id. Eun. 2, 3, 50: rogavi pervenissetne Agrigentum? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 27: unde venis? et Quo tendis? rogat et respondet, Hor. S. 1, 9, [illegible]: quid verum atque decens curo et rogo, id. Ep. 1, 1, 11. — (*ε*) *Absol.:* prius respondes quam rogo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 119: roganti respondebo, id. ib. 3, 1, 17: non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum, sim, scio, si quis roget, id. Am. 1, 1, 180: quin tu ergo rogas? id. As. 1, 1, 15: *Ty.* Quid ego deliqui? *He.* Rogas? id. Capt. 3, 5, 2; so id. Rud. 3, 6, 22; id. Cas. 2, 3, 35; id. Bacch. 2, 2, 28; 38 al.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 136; 1, 2, 13; 1, 5, 32 al.; cf. Cic. Mil. 22, 59: etiam ro-

gas? *do you dare to ask?* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 21; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 97; id. Merc. 1, 2, 92; Ter. And. 4, 4, 23 (v. etiam). — Particularly as *subst.:* numquam nobis ad rogatum respondent, Cic. Fl. 4, 10. — **B.** In partic. (class. in all per.). **1.** Publicists' t. t. **a.** Rogare aliquem (sententiam), *to ask one for his opinion* or *vote:* Racilius Marcellinum primum rogavit. Is sententiam dixit, ut, etc. . . . Postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: quos priores sententiam rogabat, id. Rep. 2, 20, 35. — *Pass.:* cum omnes ante me rogati gratias Caesari egissent, ego rogatus mutavi meum consilium, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 4: scito primum me non esse rogatum sententiam, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: primus rogatus sententiam, Sall. C. 50, 4: is enim primus rogatus sententiam, Liv. 37, 14; Quint. 6, 3, 97 al.: propter ipsam rem, de quâ sententiae rogantur, consultabitur, id. 3, 8, 18. — **b.** Rogare populum or legem, or *absol.*, prop., *to ask the people about a law;* hence, in gen., *to bring the plan of a law before the people for their approval; to propose a law, introduce a bill:* in aes incidi jubebitis credo illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, Cic. Phil. 1, 10, 26; cf.: T. Quinctius Crispinus consul populum jure rogavit populusque jure scivit in foro pro rostris . . . quicumque post hanc legem rogatam rivos, specus, etc., an old legal formula ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: plebem, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9: legem, id. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Phil. 2, 29, 72; cf.: quae (leges) non in perpetuum rogentur, Quint. 2, 4, 40. — *Absol.:* ego hanc legem, uti rogas, jubendam censeo, Liv. 10, 8 *fin.;* Quint. 2, 4, 35. — *Impers. pass.:* nunc rogari, ut populus consules creet, Liv. 4, 2. — **c.** Rogare populum magistratum, and simply magistratum, *to propose a magistrate to the people for their choice, to offer him for election:* factum senatus consultum, ut duo viros aediles ex patribus dictator populum rogaret, Liv. 6, 42 *fin.;* cf.: L. Trebonius tribunus plebis rogationem tulit, ut qui plebem Romanam tribunos plebi rogaret, is usque eo rogaret dum, etc., id. 3, 65, 4: (Caesar) volet, ut consules roget praetor vel dictatorem dicat: quorum neutrum jus est, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 2; cf.: praetores, cum ita rogentur, ut collegae consulibus sint, etc., id. ib. 9, 9, 3: hodieque in legibus magistratibusque rogandis usurpatur idem jus, Liv. 1, 17: comitia consulibus rogandis habuit, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33; Liv. 26, 22; 38, 42; cf. id. 23, 31; 22, 35: Calpurnius Romam ad magistratus rogandos proficiscitur, Sall. J. 29, 6. — *Absol.:* mortuo rege Pompilio Tullum Hostilium populus regem, interrege rogante, comitiis curiatis creavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31. — **2.** Milit. t. t.: rogare milites sacramento, qs. *to ask the soldiers if they will take and keep an oath,* i. e. *to bind them by an oath, administer an oath to them,* Caes. B. G. 6, 1; Liv. 32, 26; 35, 2 *fin.;* 40, 26; cf. Quint. 12, 2, 26. — **3.** Jurid. t. t., *to ask* a person *if he will promise* something in making an agreement; *to propose a stipulation:* quod fere novissimâ parte pactorum ita solet inseri: rogavit Titius, spopondit Maevius, haec verba non tantum pactionis loco accipiuntur sed etiam stipulationis, Dig. 1, 14, 7, § 12; Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 114; 4, 6, 8; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37.

II. Transf., *to ask, beg, request, solicit* one for a thing (so predominantly in the class. per.; syn.: posco, oro, obsecro, ambio, capto); constr. *aliquem* (rarely *ab aliquo*) *aliquid, aliquem, aliquid,* with *ut, ne,* or *absol.* (α) With *acc.:* quâ confidentiâ rogare argentum me tantum audes, Impudens? Quin si egomet totus veneam, vix recipi potis est, Quod tu me rogas, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 40: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 43 *fin.:* nefas sit tale aliquid et facere rogatum et rogare . . . Haec igitur lex in amicitiâ sanciatur, ut neque rogemus res turpes nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 11, 39 sq.: otium divos rogat, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1; cf.: divitias deos, Mart. 4, 77, 1: a Metello missionem, Sall. J. 64, 1: ut ab avunculo rogetur Aethiops, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: rogo te, vos, etc., parenthet.: rogo te, videte, quibus hominibus negotium detis, etc., Cic. Fam. 10, 26: rogo vos, quis potest sine offulâ vivere? Suet. Claud. 40: illae Priami rogantis Achillem preces, Quint. 10, 1, 50: taurum de aquâ per fundum ejus ducenda rogabo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4: ambiuntur, rogantur, *are asked for their votes,* id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: etiamsi precario essent rogandi, id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59: transisse Rhenum sese non suâ sponte sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; cf.: ille ab Sardis rogatus ad causam accesserat, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63: in proximum annum consulatum peteres, vel potius rogares . . . a quâ (Galliâ) nos tum, cum consulatus petebatur, non rogabatur, etc., *was not begged for,* id. Phil. 2, 30, 76: abii ad praetorem, rogo syngraphum: Datur mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 6: aquam, id. Rud. 2, 3, 2: legatos ad Caesarem mittunt rogatum auxilium, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; cf. id. ib. 7, 5: aliquid ab aliquo (rare), Auct. Her. 4, 50; Sall. J. 64, 1: cultrum, securim, etc. . . . Quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, *ask for, borrow,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 18; id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; Dig. 18, 6, 16. — (β) With *ut* or *ne* (so most freq.): scitin' quid ego vos rogo? mihi ut praeconium detis, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 92; id. Stich. 1, 3, 93: id ut facias, vehementer te rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 44: etiam atque etiam te rogo atque oro, ut eum juves, id. ib. 13, 66, 2: rogat et orat Dolabellam, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 29, § 72: cum rogat et prece cogit Scilicet ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 2; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1; id. B. G. 1, 7: videbatur rogare, scalas ut darem utendas sibi, *that I would lend,* Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 10; Plin. Ep. 3, 10, 5; 4, 13, 11; 4, 28, 3. — With a simple final clause without *ut:* Caesar consolatus rogat, finem orandi faciat, Caes. B. G. 1, 20; Quint. 6, 3, 88; 9, 3, 68; Ov. Ib. 643; and very freq. ap. Plin. Ep.; e. g. 1, 2, 1; 1, 5, 8; 1, 20, 24; 2, 5, 2; 3, 2, 6; 5, 19, 8; 7, 6, 11; 8, 17, 6. — With *ne:* rogat frater, ne abeas longius, Ter. Ad. 5, 5, 1: ac te illud primum rogabo, ne quid invitus meâ causâ facias, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 2. — (γ) *Absol.:* neque enim ego sic rogabam, ut petere viderer, quia familiaris esset meus (Plancus), etc., *did not solicit in such a way as to,* etc., Cic. Planc. 10, 25 (differing from α): in blandiendo, rogando lenis et summissa (vox), Quint. 11, 3, 63: patrem et filium pro vitâ rogantes, Suet. Aug. 13; cf.: pro aliquo, id. ib. 40; id. Vit. 12. — **b.** Esp., *to invite, ask a visit* from any one: Tertia aderit, modo ne Publius rogatus sit, Cic. Fam. 16, 22, 1 *fin.:* Pomponiam Terentia rogat, id. Att. 2, 3, 3 *fin.* — With *ad* or *in* and *acc.:* ad Palatium, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 48, 1: in senatum, id. Heliog. 4, 1: ad convivium, Just. 43, 3, 10: ad nuptias, Amm. 14, 6, 24: in consilium, Gell. 14, 2, 9. — **c.** Prov.: malo emere quam rogare, of a thing that does not cost much, *I had rather buy than borrow it,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12; cf. supra, α and β. — **2.** In gen., *to seek, bring, take:* aquam hinc de proximo rogabo, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 75: hujus (purpurae) exemplum aliunde rogabo, tibi quod ostendam (cf.: exemplum quaeritent, etc., in context), Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9.

rŏgus, i, *m.* (collat. form **rŏgum,** i, *n.*, Afran. ap. Non. 221, 24; cf. Com. Rel. p. 153 Rib.). **I.** *A funeral pile* (syn. bustum): ROGVM ASCIA NE POLITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59; Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 44: aliena rogorum insuper exstructa, Lucr. 6, 1283; Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 59: in rogum illatus, id. N. D. 3, 35, 84: ascendere in rogum, id. Div. 1, 23, 47: aliquem in rogum imponere, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: rogum exstruere, id. Fin. 3, 22, 76: rogo illata, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 34: portari in rogum, id. 7, 44, 45, § 142; Verg. A. 4, 640; 646; 11, 189 et saep. — Poet.: diffugiunt avidos carmina sola rogos, i. e. *escape destruction,* Ov. Am. 3, 9, 28. — **II.** Transf., *the grave:* obserat umbrosos lurida porta rogos, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 8.

Rōma, ae, *f.*, = Ῥώμη, *the city of Rome,* founded in the second year of the seventh Olympiad (B.C. 753), Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58; 2, 10, 18; worshipped as a goddess in a particular temple, Liv. 43, 6; Tac. A. 4, 37; Suet. Aug. 52; cf.: Roma ferox, Hor. C. 3, 3, 44: princeps urbium, id. ib. 4, 3, 13: ROMAE AETERNAE, Inscr. Orell. 1762; 1776; 1799: ROMAE ET AVGVSTO, ib. 606. — Hence, **A. Rōmānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Rome, Roman:* forum, v. h. v.: populus Romanus (always in this order; abbreviated P. R.); v. populus: Juno, *the Roman* (opp. Argiva), Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82: lingua Romana, i. e. *Latin,* Laurea Tull. poët. ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8; Tac. Agr. 21; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 2; Vell. 2, 110: Romana lingua, Macr. S. 1, praef. § 2; Lact. 3, 13, 10; Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 28, 2; Aug. Ep. 167, 6: litterae Romanae (= litterae Latinae), Quint. 1, 10, 23: sermo Romanus, id. 2, 14, 1; 6, 2, 8; 10, 1, 100; 123: auctores, id. 10, 1, 85; Front. ad Ver. Imp. p. 125: ludi, also called ludi magni, *the most ancient in Rome, annually celebrated on the 4th of September,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 36; Liv. 1, 35 *fin.;* 28, 10; 29, 38 *fin.* et saep.: Romano more, *in the Roman manner, plainly, openly, candidly, frankly,* Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 3; 7, 18, 3; 7, 16, 3. — As *subst.:* **Rōmānus,** i, *m.* **a.** *Sing. collect.,* = *the Romans,* Liv. 2, 27, 1; 8, 3, 1. — **b.** *The Roman* (sc. imperator), Liv. 21, 59, 5: Romanus sedendo vincit (cf. Q. Fabius Maximus), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2. — **c.** *Plur.:* Romani, *the Romans,* Liv. 1, 25, 9; 13 et saep. — *Adv.:* **Rōmānē,** *in the Roman manner, plainly, candidly, frankly,* etc., Gell. 13, 21, 2. — Hence, **Rōmānĭtas,** ātis, *f., Romanism, the Roman way* or *manner,* Tert. Pall. 4. — **B. Rōmānĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Roman:* aratra, juga, i. e. *made in Rome,* Cato, R. R. 135, 2: fiscinae, id. ib. 135, 2, § 3. — **C. Rōmānĭensis,** e, *adj., of Rome, Roman:* sal, Cato, R. R. 162. — Collat. form **Rōmānenses,** Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Corinthienses, p. 61, 1 Müll. — **D. Rōmānŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim., of Rome, Roman:* Porta, Varr. L. L. 5, § 164 Müll. — **E. Rōmŭlĭus** or **Rōmĭlĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Rome, Roman:* tribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 56 Müll.; Fest. pp. 270 and 271 ib.; Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79.

Rōmŭlāris, e, v. 1. Romulus, C.

Rōmŭlĕus, a, um, v. 1. Romulus, A.

Rōmŭlĭa, tribus, v. Roma, E.

Rōmŭlĭdae, ārum, v. 1. Romulus, D.

1. Rōmŭlus, i, *m., the founder and first king of Rome, worshipped after his death as* Quirinus, Liv. 1, 4 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20; Sen. Ep. 108, 31. — Hence, **A. Rōmŭlĕus** (Romuleus, Auct. Perv. Ven. 72), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Romulus:* ensis, Ov. F. 3, 67: urbs, *Rome,* id. ib. 5, 260: casa, Petr. Fragm. 21, 6; cf. Verg. A. 8, 654; Vitr. 2, 1: fera, *the she-wolf,* Juv. 11, 104 et saep. — **B. Rōmŭlus,** a, um, *adj., of Romulus:* ficus, Ov. F. 2, 412: hasta, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 26: tellus, *Roman,* Verg. A. 6, 877; so, gens, Hor. C. 4, 5, 1; id. C. S. 47: facta, Sil. 13, 793. — **C. Rōmŭlāris,** e, *adj., of Romulus:* ficus; v. Ruminalis: populus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 2 *fin.* — **D. Rōmŭlĭdae,** ārum, *m., the posterity of Romulus, the Romans,* Lucr. 4, 683; Verg. A. 8, 638; Pers. 1, 31; Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 6.

2. Rōmŭlus, a, um, v. 1. Romulus, B.

rōrārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [ros] (sc. milites), *a kind of light-armed Roman troops, who usually made the first attack and then retired, skirmishers* (cf.: velites, ferentarii): rorarii dicti ab rore, qui bellum committebant ante, ideo quod ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 264 ib.; Non. 552 *fin.;* Liv. 8, 8, 8; 8, 9, 14; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. l. l.; cf. Becker, Antiq. III. 2, p. 275. — In *sing.,* Lucil. ap. Non. 553, 2 sq. — Hence, ‡ **rōrārĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *for the* rorarii: rorarium vinum, quod rorariis dabatur, Fest. p. 267 Müll.

rōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [roro], *a falling of dew, dew.* **I.** Lit., Vitr. 8, 2, 2. — In *plur.:* nocturnae, App. M. 9, p. 232, 6. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The falling off of the grape in consequence of a cold dew* (*a disease of the grapes*), Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226. — **B.** *A dropping in the clepsydra,* Cassiod. Var. 1, 48.

(**rōrescit,** a false read. for rarescit, Ov. M. 15, 246; v. Bach ad h. l.)

rōrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros], *bedewed, dewy, wet with dew:* terga jugi, Prop. 5, 4, 48: specus, App. M. 4, p. 150, 14.

rōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ros-fero], *dew-bringing* (poet.), Lucr. 6, 864; Stat. Th. 1, 338; Sen. Hippol. 11.

* **rōrĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [ros-fluo], *dripping with dew,* Poët. ap. Catalect. 2, 14.

* **rōrĭger,** gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [ros-gero], *dew-bringing,* Fulg. Myth. 1.

rōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [ros], *to let fall, drop,* or *distil dew* (syn. stillo). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Neutr.:* (Aurora) toto rorat in

orbe, Ov. M. 13, 622: cum rorare Tithonia conjux Coeperit, id. F. 3, 403: rorate, caeli, Vulg. Isa. 45, 8. — More usually *impers.*, *dew falls, it drizzles, it sprinkles*: ante rorat quam pluit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58; Col. 11, 2, 45; 76; Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74; Suet. Aug. 92.— **b.** *Act.*: tellus rorata mane pruinâ, *moistened, besprinkled*, Ov. F. 3, 357.— **II.** Transf., *to drop, trickle, drip, distil.* **a.** *Neutr.*: lacrimis spargunt rorantibus ora genasque, *with trickling, flowing*, Lucr. 2, 977 (cf. infra, b.): rorant pennaeque sinusque, *drip* or *shed moisture*, Ov. M. 1, 267: comae, id. ib. 5, 488: ora dei madidâ barbâ, id. ib. 1, 339; cf. id. ib. 3, 683; 177; 14, 786: sanguine vepres, Verg. A. 8, 645; 11, 8: lacte capellae, id. Cul. 75: ora, Luc. 2, 123: hostili cruore arma, Quint. Decl. 4, 8.— **b.** *Act.*, *to bedew, to moisten, wet*: circumstant, lacrimis rorantes ora genasque, Lucr. 3, 469: saxa cruore, Sil. 10, 263. — And with the liquid as an object: quam caelum intrare parantem Roratis lustravit aquis Iris, *with sprinkled waters*, Ov. M. 4, 479; id. F. 4, 728: si roraverit quantulum cumque imbrem, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.—*Absol.*: pocula rorantia, *which yielded the wine drop by drop* (a transl. of the Gr. ἐπιψεκάζειν), *Cic. Sen. 14, 46: rorans juvenis, *the youth pouring out, the young cup-bearer*, i. e. *Ganymedes*, as a constellation (Aquarius), Manil. 5, 482.— * **B.** Trop., *to drop, distil*, etc.: si minutis illis suis et rorantibus responsionibus satisfaciet consulenti, Macr. S. 7, 9.

rōrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [ros], *full of dew, dewy, bedewed* (cf. roscidus): materia, Cato, R. R. 37, 4; Att. ap. Non. 395, 24 (Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.); Col. 5, 6, 19; 12, 38, 6; Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.

rōs, rōris, *m.* (*n.*, ros nocturnum, Marc. Emp. 8; cf. infra, II. B.) [perh. kindr. with the Gr. ἔρση, dew; Sanscr. varshas, rain]. **I.** Lit., *dew*: herbae gemmantes rore recenti, Lucr. 2, 319; cf. id. 5, 461: ros si non cadit, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: nocturnum excipere rorem, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; cf.: rore mero jejunia pavit, Ov. M. 4, 263: gelidus, Verg. G. 2, 202: pecori gratissimus, id. E. 8, 15; id. G. 3, 326: caelestis, Ov. F. 1, 312: vitreus, id. Am. 1, 6, 55 et saep.—*Plur.*: gelidos rores, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: cadunt rores, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292: roribus, id. 16, 26, 46, § 109; 17, 24, 37, § 225: quod inter aquam et rorem interest, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 6. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Of any liquid falling in drops, *moisture* (poet.): infuso lympharum rore superne, Lucr. 1, 496; cf. liquoris, id. 1, 777: salis, id. 4, 438; and simply ros, of *water*, Prop. 3, 21, 2; Verg. A. 6, 230; Hor. C. 3, 4, 61; Ov. M. 3, 164; 5, 635; 11, 57 al. —In *plur.*: pluvii, i. e. *rain clouds*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 56.—Of tears: lacrimarum, Ov. M. 14, 708; and simply ros, id. ib. 10, 360; Hor. A. P. 430; *plur.*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 36.—Of breast-milk: natos vitali rore rigabat, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20.—Of blood; *plur.*: sanguineos, Verg. A. 12, 339; cf. cruentis, Stat. Th. 2, 673.—Of perfumes: Syrius, Tib. 3, 4, 28: Arabus, Ov. H. 15, 76.— **B.** Ros marinus, marinus ros, or in one word, rosmarinus, and in a *neutr.* collat. form, rosmarinum (post-Aug.), *rosemary*: rosmarinus, Col. 9, 4, 2; Pall. Mart. 15, 1: marinus ros, Col. 9, 4, 6: rorismarini, id. 12, 36 (twice): marino rore, Hor. C. 3, 23, 16: rosmarinum, *nom.*, Plin. 24, 11, 59, § 99; *acc.*, id. 19, 12, 62, § 187; App. Herb. 79; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 81; in Ovid also: ros maris, Ov. M. 12, 410; id. A. A. 3, 690; and in Vergil simply ros, Verg. G. 2, 213 Serv.; cf. Plin. 24, 11, 60, § 101.

rŏsa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with ῥόδον], *a rose.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: Paestanae rosae, Mart. 4, 42, 10: cape rosas, id. 2, 59, 3; sacred to Venus, Aus. Idyll. 14; cf. id. ib. 6, 76 and 92; blooms latest of the spring flowers, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 64.—Hence, sera, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3; cf. Cicero's reproach: cum rosam viderat, tum incipere ver arbitrabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—Used on festive and solemn occasions for wreaths, for strewing in the way or upon graves, at feasts, etc., Lucr. 2, 627; Hor. C. 1, 36, 15; 2, 11, 14; 3, 19, 22; 29, 3; Prop. 1, 17, 22; 3, 5 (4, 4), 22; 4 (5), 8, 40; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236; Sen. Hippol. 769; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 34; Tac. H. 2, 70 et saep.; cf. Becker, Gall. 3, p. 32 (2d edit.): plena rosarum Atria, Ov. M. 2, 113.—Prov.: inter vepres rosae nascuntur, Amm. 16, 7, 4. —**B.** Collect., for *roses, wreaths of roses* (only so in class. prose): sertis redimiri jubebis et rosâ? Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43: an tu me in violâ putabas aut in rosâ dicere? *on, among roses*, id. ib. 5, 26, 73: in rosâ potare, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: jacere, Sen. Ep. 36, 9: vivere, Mart. 8, 77, 2; cf.: multâ in rosâ, Hor. C. 1, 5, 1: pulvinus perlucidus rosâ fartus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11, § 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** As a word of endearment, in Plautus: mea rosa, *my rose, my rosebud*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 74; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 50; or simply rosa, id. Men. 1, 3, 9: tu mihi rosa es, id. Curc. 1, 2, 6.—**B.** *Oil of roses*, Cels. 8, 3; 4; 6, 18, 8. —**C.** *The season* or *month of roses*, Inscr. Grut. 753, 4; cf. rosales.—**D.** *The rose-bush, rose-tree*: nimium breves Flores amoenae ferre jube rosae, Hor. C. 2, 3, 14: radix silvestris rosae, Plin. 8, 41, 63, § 152.—*Plur.*: flores rosarum, Lucr. 2, 627; cf. Hor. C. 3, 29, 3: terram ad rosarum et vineae satum vertere, Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236.

rŏsācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa], *made of roses, rose-* (Plinian): corona, Plin. 21, 3, 6, § 8: ceratum, id. 24, 13, 73, § 119: oleum, id. 15, 7, 7, § 30.—As *subst.*: **rŏsācĕum**, i, *n.*, *oil of roses*, Plin. 22, 24, 50, § 108; 32, 7, 23, § 68.

‡ **rŏsāles escae** [id.], *an annual feast, when the tombs were adorned with garlands of roses, the feast of roses*; cf. our Decoration day, Inscr. Orell. 4419; cf.: ROSAE ET ESCAE, ib. 4418.—*The ceremony of hanging up the garlands* was called ROSALIA, ium, *n.*, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Veron. 146, 3.

* **rŏsans**, antis, *Part.* [obsol. roso], *rose-colored*, Poët. ap. Catalect. 2, 28.

rŏsārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rosa], *of roses, rose-*. **I.** *Adj.*: absorptio, *a drink flavored with roses*, or *something similar*, Suet. Ner. 27 *fin.* dub.: auxilium, *expected from drinking it*, App. M. 3, p. 141, 1: venenum, *of the laurel rose*, supposed to be poisonous, id. ib. 3, p. 143, 20.—**II.** *Subst.* **A.** **rŏsārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a place planted with roses, a rose-garden*; *sing.*, Col. 11, 2, 29. — More freq. *plur.*, Prop. 4, 5, 59 (5, 5, 61); Verg. G. 4, 119; Ov. M. 15, 708; id. Tr. 5, 2, 23; Col. praef. § 27 al.— **B.** ‡ **rŏsārĭus**, ῥοδοπώλης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

rŏsātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prepared from roses* (late Lat.): oleum, Ser. Samm. 34, 637. —*Absol.*: **rŏsātum**, i, *n.*, *rose wine*, Pall. Febr. 32; id. Mai, 13; Lampr. Heliog. 11.—Also, *conserve of roses*, Apic. 1, 4.

Rosciānus, a, um, v. Roscius, III. B.

roscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ros], *full of dew, wet with dew, dewy.* **I.** Lit.: herba, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10: locus, id. ib. 3, 14, 2; cf. solum, Col. 5, 6, 10; Pall. Febr. 13, 2: qualitas caeli, Col. 3, 1, 6: virgae, id. 4, 30, 6: poma, Prop. 1, 20, 36: mala, Verg. E. 8, 37. umor, i. e. *dew*, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 38: mella, *dropping like dew*, Verg. E. 4, 30.—Poet.: dea, i. e. *Aurora*, Ov. A. A. 3, 180: Hesperus, id. F. 2, 314; cf. Luna, Verg. G. 3, 337: noctes, Plin. 2, 62, 62, § 153; 18, 28, 67, § 260: Iris, Verg. A. 4, 700.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.*: roscida caespitum, i. e. *dewy meadows*, App. M. p. 102, 21. — **II.** Transf., *moistened, watered, wet* (very rare): rivis Hernica saxa, Verg. A. 7, 683: tecta, Mart. 4, 18, 3.

Roscius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** L. Roscius, *a Roman ambassador, slain in a revolt at Fidenæ*, Liv. 4, 17, 2.— **II.** L. Roscius Otho, *a friend of Cicero, who, when tribune of the people*, A. U. C. 686, *carried through a law that fourteen rows of seats in the theatre next to those of the senators should be appropriated to the knights*, Cic. Mur. 19, 40; Liv. Epit. 99; Ascon. ap. Cornel. p. 784; Vell. 2, 32, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; Juv. 14, 324. The law just referred to was called Lex Roscia, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62; Tac. A. 15, 32.— **III.** Q. Roscius Gallus, *a freedman from Lanuvium, a very celebrated actor, the intimate friend of Cicero, who defended him in an oration still extant.* His excellence soon became proverbial: videtisne, quam nihil ab eo (sc. Roscio) nisi perfecte, nihil nisi cum summâ venustate fiat, etc. . . . Itaque hoc jam diu est consecutus, ut in quo quisque artificio excelleret, is in suo genere Roscius diceretur, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 130; 59, 251; id. Arch. 8, 17; cf. id. Brut. 84, 290; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82.— Hence, **B.** **Rosciānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Roscian*: imitatio senis, *Roscius's*, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242.—**IV.** Sex. Roscius, *of Ameria, defended by Cicero*, A. U. C. 674, *in an oration still extant*, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51; id. Brut. 90, 312.—**V.** Lucius Roscius, *who commanded a legion under Cæsar*, Caes. B. G. 7, 53; id. B. C. 1, 10.

Rŏsĕa or **Rŏsĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a very fertile district near Reate*, now *Le Roscie*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; 2, 1, 16; 3, 2, 9 and 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 32; Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.—Hence, **A.** **Rŏsĕus** (**Rŏsĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Rosea, Rosean*: rura, Verg. A. 7, 712: cannabis, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174.— **B.** **Rŏsĕānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Rosean*: equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6.

rŏsētum, i, *n.* [rosa], *a garden* or *bed of roses, a rosary*, Varr. R. R. 1, 35; Verg. E. 5, 17; Claud. Nupt. Hon. 8; Pall. 12, 11.

1. rŏsĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of roses, rose-* (rare, for rosaceus): strophium, Verg. Cop. 32: vinculum, Sen. Med. 70: flores, i. e. *roses*, Claud. de Magnete, 29: convalles, *filled with roses*, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 85. —**II.** *Rose-colored, rosy* (freq., esp. in the Aug. poets): pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 166 (Jahn, russeus); 29, 4, 17, § 64 (Jahn, russeus); 30, 11, 30, § 99 (Jahn, russeus): nitor quidam in purpurâ, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123; cf. color (with purpureus), id. 14, 1, 3, § 15: flos herbae, id. 25, 6, 26, § 62: roseâ sol alte lampade lucens, Lucr. 5, 610; cf. id. 5, 976; so, Phoebus, Verg. A. 11, 913: Aurora, Lucr. 5, 656; also, dea, Ov. A. A. 3, 84; cf. of the same, os, id. M. 7, 705: equi, Tib. 1, 3, 94; Ov. F. 4, 714: bigae, Verg. A. 7, 26: Eous, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 7; cf.: alae (Luciferi), Val. Fl. 6, 527: nubes (Iridis), id. 4, 77.—Transf., a poetical epithet of any thing blooming with youth, esp. parts of the body, *rosy, ruddy, blooming*: labella, Cat. 80, 1: labra, Mart. 8, 56, 15: os (Veneris), Verg. A. 2, 593: genae, id. ib. 12, 606: cervix, id. ib. 1, 402; Hor. C. 1, 13, 2: juventa, Val. Fl. 8, 257.

2. Rŏsĕus, a, um, v. Rosea, A.

(**rŏsĭdus**, a, um, a false writing for roscidus.)

rosina, ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Veg. 6, 13, 4.

rōsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rodo]; in medic. lang., *a gnawing, corrosion*, Cels. 7, 23; 5, 28, 17. —In *plur.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 153: praecordiorum, id. 23, 1, 23, § 43; 28, 9, 33, § 128.

rosmărīnum and **rosmărīnus**, v. ros, II. B.

rostellum, i, *n. dim.* [rostrum], *a little beak, snout*, or *muzzle*: pullorum (avium), Col. 8, 5, 14: muris, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99.

rostra, ōrum, v. rostrum, II. C.

* **rostrālis**, e, *adj.* [rostrum, II. C.], *of* or *belonging to the* rostra: tabula (with Capitolina), i. e. *a tablet on the* rostra, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

rostrans, antis, *adj.* [rostrum], *striking* or *driving in its point*: vomer, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178 dub. (perh. rostrato, v. rostratus).

rostrātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a beak, hook*, or *crooked point*; *beaked, curved at the end, rostrated*: falces, Col. 2, 20, 30: vectis, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171: navis, Cic. Inv. 2, 32, 98; Suet. Caes. 63; Auct. B. Afr. 23; cf. prora, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94; and: impetus liburnicarum, id. 10, 23, 32, § 63: rostrata corona = navalis corona, *a crown ornamented with small figures of beaks of ships, given to him who first boarded the enemy's vessel*, Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7; 22, 3, 4, § 6.— Hence, in poet. transf.: (Agrippae) Tempora navali fulgent rostrata coronâ, Verg. A. 8, 684; so, too, Columna rostrata, *a column erected in the Forum, to commemorate the naval victory of Duilius in the first Punic war, which was adorned with the beaks of the conquered vessels*, Liv. 42, 20, 1; Quint. 1, 7, 12 (cf. Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20; Sil. 6, 663); also in the order rostrata columna, Suet. Galb. 23; v. the parts of the inscription on this column still extant (one of the oldest monuments of Latin literature), with modern restorations, Inscr. Orell. 549.

rōstrum, i, *n.* [rodo], *the bill* or *beak of a bird*; *the snout, muzzle, mouth* of animals (cf. proboscis). **I.** Lit.: cibum arripere aduncitate rostrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: aves corneo proceroque rostro, id. ib. 1, 36, 101; Liv. 41, 13; Ov. M. 2, 376; 5, 545; 6, 673 et saep. al.: arietes tortis cornibus pronis ad rostrum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4; of goats, id. ib. 2, 3, 2; of swine, Cic. Div. 1,

13, 23; 2, 21, 48; Ov. M. 8, 371; 10, 713; 14, 282; of dogs, id. ib. 1, 536; 3, 249; of wolves. Plin. 28, 10, 44, § 157; of stags, id. 8, 32, 50, § 112; of a dolphin, id. 9, 8, 7, § 20; of tortoises, id. 9, 10, 12, § 37; of bees, id. 11, 10, 10, § 21 et saep.—**B.** In familiar or contemptuous lang., like our *muzzle*, *snout*, of persons, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, p. 329 Müll.; Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 13; Lucil., Nov., and Varr. ap. Non. 455, 10 sq.; Petr. 75, 10; so, too, of human statues, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., of objects having a similar shape, *the curved point* of a vine-dresser's billhook, Col. 4, 25, 1; of a plough, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 171; of hammers, id. 34, 14, 41, § 144; of lamps, id. 28, 11, 46, § 163; of an island, id. 10, 33, 49, § 137.—**B.** Esp. freq., *the curved end of a ship's prow, a ship's beak; sing.*: neque his (navibus) nostrae rostro nocere poterant, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; so id. ib. 3, 14; id. B. C. 2, 6; Liv. 28, 30; 37, 30; Verg. A. 10, 157; 301: navis, cui argenteum aut aureum rostrum est, Sen. Ep. 76, 13; Ov. M. 4, 705 al. —*Plur.*, Auct. B. Alex. 44, 3; 46, 2.—Sometimes of a triple form: convolsum remis rostrisque tridentibus aequor, Verg. A. 5, 143; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 688: rostrum trifidum, Sil. 6, 358.—Hence, **C.** Rostra, *the Rostra, a stage* or *platform for speakers in the Forum*, so called from being adorned with the beaks of ships taken from the Antians A. U. C. 416, Liv. 8, 14; Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.; Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20; Ascon. Mil. p. 43 Orell.; cf. Becker, Antiq. I. p. 279 sq. and p. 290; and, in gen., *the place from which the assembled people were addressed, the orator's pulpit*, or *platform*: ut semper in rostris curiam, in senatu populum defenderim, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: ut in rostris prius quam in senatu litterae recitarentur, Liv. 27, 50 *fin.*: in rostra escendere, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80; Liv. 30, 17: descendere ad rostra, Suet. Vit. 15: procedere in rostra, Plin. Pan. 65, 3: cum Vettius descendisset de rostris, Cic. Vatin. 11, 26; cf.: aliquem de rostris deducere, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: rem a subselliis ad rostra detulit, Cic. Clu. 40, 111: caput Sulpicii erectum et ostentatum pro rostris, Vell. 2, 19, 1; cf.: aliquem defunctum laudare e more pro rostris (v. pro, II. 2.), Suet. Caes. 6; so, pro rostris, id. ib. 17; 20; 79; 84; id. Aug. 100; id. Tib. 6; id. Calig. 10; id. Claud. 22; id. Ner. 47; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15, 3; Tac. A. 3, 5; 76; 4, 12; 5, 1; for which: laudavit ipse apud rostra formam ejus, id. ib. 16, 6: frigidus a rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50. — *Sing.*: tenere rostrum, Luc. 1, 275: rostrum forumque optare, id. 7, 65. — Poet.: campumque et rostra movebat, i. e. *the assembled people*, Luc. 8, 685.

rŏsŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [rosa], *a little rose* (late Lat.), Dracont. Hexaëm. 597.

rŏsŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. * **I.** *Abounding in roses*: prata, Prud. στεφ. 3, 199. — * **II.** *Rose-colored, rosy*: splendor, Mart. Cap. 1, § 73.

rōsus, a, um, *Part.* of rodo.

rŏta, ae, *f.* [kindred with Sanscr. ratha, chariot, and Germ. Rad (cf. rotundus), wheel], *a wheel.* **I.** Lit.: pro rotā me uti licet, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9; cf.: vorsutior es quam rota figularis, id. Ep. 3, 2, 35: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551; Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 52: axes rotarum, id. 16, 43, 84, § 229: radiata, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15: aurea curvatura summae rotae, Ov. M. 2, 108: aquaria, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: ne currente rotā funis eat retro, *while the wheel* (in a hoisting machine) *hurries forward*, Hor. C. 3, 10, 10 et saep.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *A potter's wheel* (cf. supra, figularis): amphora coepit Institui: currente rotā cur urceus exit? Hor. A. P. 22; so, Cumana, Tib. 2, 3, 48: Aristarchus invenit rotam figuli, cujus circuitu vasa formantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 31. — **b.** *A wheel for torture* (τροχός, among the Greeks): in rotam beatam vitam non escendere, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: cervicem circumactu rotae frangere, Sen. Ep. 70, 23; App. M. 3, p. 133; 10, p. 243; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1011. — *Ixion's wheel*, Tib. 1, 3, 74; Verg. G. 4, 484; id. A. 6, 616; Sen. Herc. Fur. 750 et saep. — **c.** *A roller*: aliquid subjectis rotis traicere, Front. 1, 5, 7: propellere, Tac. H. 4, 23; Vitr. 10, 13, 2.—**B.** Poet., transf. **1.** (Pars pro toto.) *A car, chariot*: si rota defuerit, tu pede carpe viam, Ov. A. A. 2, 230; cf. (opp. pedibus) id. M. 1, 448; so Prop. 1, 2, 20; 2, 25 (3, 20), 26; 4 (5), 10, 42: subdiderat rotas, Verg. A. 12, 675; Ov. M. 2, 139; 312; 3, 150. —Of *the span of horses*: Cynthia fraternis afflata rotis, Sil. 4, 483. — **2.** Of things in the shape of a wheel or disk. **a.** *The disk of the sun*: solis rota, Lucr. 5, 432; 564; cf.: flammea Phoebi, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1022; and simply rota, Enn. ap. Isid. Orig. 18, 36 *fin.*; Val. Fl. 3, 559.—**b.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8; 32, 11, 53, § 144.—**II.** Trop., *a wheel*: fortunae rotam pertimescere, i. e. *fickleness, inconstancy*, Cic. Pis. 10, 22; cf.: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70; Prop. 2, 8, 8 (10); Tac. Or. 23; Amm. 26, 8, 13. — Poet.: imparibus vecta Thalia rotis, i. e. *in elegiac metre*, Ov. A. A. 1, 264; so, disparibus (elegorum) rotis, id. P. 3, 4, 86: jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rotā miser, *on the rack of love* (cf. I. A. 2. b. supra), Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4.

rŏtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [rota]. **I.** *Whirling, rotary* (late Lat.): flexus, Amm. 23, 4, 2.— **II.** Transf., of a road, *practicable*: VIAM INVIAM ROTAB. REDD., Inscr. Grut. 149, 1.

rŏtālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *having wheels, wheeled* (late Lat.): carpentum, Capitol. Macr. 12: machina, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 13, 2.

rŏtātĭlis, e, *adj.* [roto], *wheel-like, revolving* (post-class.): gyri, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: trochaei, Prud. στεφ. praef. 8.

rŏtātim, *adv.* [id.], *like a wheel, in a circle, around* (post-class.): in orbem saltantes, App. M. 10, p. 253, 19 (al. rotarum).

rŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a wheeling* or *turning about in a circle, rotation*: circini, Vitr. 10, 3 *init. et fin.*

rŏtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who turns* a thing *round in a circle, a whirler round*: Bassaridum (Evan), Stat. S. 2, 7, 7; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

rŏtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a turning* or *whirling round*, Stat. Achill. 2, 417; Aus. Idyll. 10, 362.

rŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [rota]. **I.** *Act.*, *to turn* a thing *round like a wheel; to swing round, whirl about* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. torqueo). **A.** Lit.: Learchum bis terque per auras More rotat fundae, Ov. M. 4, 517; cf. id. ib. 9, 217; id. A. A. 2, 374: jactare caput et comas excutientem rotare, fanaticum est, Quint. 11, 3, 71: sanguineos orbes (i. e. oculos), *to roll about*, Val. Fl. 4, 235: ensem fulmineum, *to brandish* (in order to add force to the blow), Verg. A. 9, 441: telum, Liv. 42, 65, 10: telum in ora loquentis, Stat. Th. 9, 802: clipeum, Val. Fl. 6, 551: saxa, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 6: flammam (venti), Lucr. 6, 202; cf.: (venti) trudunt res ante rapidique rotanti turbine portant, *in a whirling tornado*, id. 1, 295: flammae fumum, Hor. C. 4, 11, 11: se in vulnus (ursa), Luc. 6, 222: correptum rotatumque sternit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 51.— Mid., *to turn* or *go round in a circle, to roll round, revolve*: Tyrrheni greges circumque infraque rotantur, Stat. Achill. 1, 56: circum caput igne rotato, Ov. M. 12, 296: poterisne rotatis Obvius ire polis? id. ib. 2, 74; cf.: nivibus rotatis (with glomerari), id. ib. 9, 221: sphaerico motu in orbem rotari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 31.— * **B.** Trop.: aut curtum sermone rotato Torqueat enthymema, *round, compact, concise*, Juv. 6, 449: sic ordinem fati rerum aeterna series rotat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 35, 2.— **II.** *Neutr.*, = rotari, *to turn* or *roll round, to revolve* (very rare): parte ex aliā, quā saxa rotantia late Impulerat torrens, Verg. A. 10, 362 Serv. (cf.: volventia plaustra, id. G. 1, 163); so of a peacock spreading its tail out like a wheel, Col. 8, 11, 8.

Rotomăgi, ōrum, *m.*, *a city in Gallia Lugdunensis*, now *Rouen*, Amm. 15, 11, 12.

rŏtŭla, ae, *f.* (collat. form **rŏtŭlus**, i, *m.*, Calp. Ecl. 7, 50), *dim.* [rota], *a little wheel*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 38; Col. 11, 3, 52; Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 172; Pall. 1, 29.

rŏtundātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rotundo], *a making round, a rounding*: linea rotundationis, i. e. *the circumference*, Vitr. 1, 6 *fin.*; 3, 1; 10, 11.

rŏtundē, *adv.*, v. rotundus *fin.*

rŏtundĭfŏlĭus, a, um, *adj.* [rotundus-folium], *round-leaved, rotundifolious*: herbae, App. Herb. 71.

rŏtundĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rotundus], *a round shape, roundness, rotundity* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: gemma rotunditatis absolutae, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 190; so id. 18, 13, 34, § 130; 16, 23, 35, § 86; 19, 5, 25, § 76 al.—**II.** Trop.: verborum, *a roundness, smoothness*, Macr. S. 7, 5: Symmachi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1.—Concr., *a circular space*: rotunditas dimidii cubiti, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 35.

rŏtundo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rotundus], *to make round, to round off, round* (syn. torno). **I.** Lit. (class.): cum similem universitatis naturae efficere vellet, ad volubilitatem rotundavit, Cic. Univ. 10: tignum ad circinum, Vitr. 10, 11, 1: vasculum in modum papillae, App. M. 11, p. 262, 9: orbem solis (with curvare aequaliter), Vell. 2, 59, 6: se (flamma), Mel. 1, 18, 4.— Mid.: herbae in caulem rotundantur, Plin. 21, 17, 66, § 106.—**II.** Trop., of style, etc., *to round off, elaborate* (very rare): elegos acutos ac rotundatos hendecasyllabos elucubrare, *rounded*, i. e. *smooth, polished*, Sid. Ep. 8, 4. —Of a sum of money, *to make up, complete* (cf. corrotundo): mille talenta rotundentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34.

* **rŏtundŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little round mass, a little ball, pellet*, App. Herb. 13.

rŏtundus (**rŭt-**), a, um, *adj.* [rota], *wheel-shaped*, i. e. *round, circular, spherical, rotund* (very freq. and class.; cf. teres). **I.** Lit.: cur ea, quae fuerint juxtim quadrata, procul sint Visa rotunda, Lucr. 4, 502; cf. Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 36: stellae globosae et rotundae, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: mundum rotundum esse volunt, id. N. D. 1, 10, 24.— *Comp.*: mundum ita tornavit, ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6; so, bacae, Hor. Epod. 8, 13; cf.: capita rotundiora . . . rotundissima, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: locus infimus in rotundo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: togae, *hanging evenly all round*, Quint. 11, 3, 139.— Prov.: diruit, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, i. e. *turns every thing upside down*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100. — **II.** Trop., *round, rounded.* **A.** In gen.: sapiens Fortis et in se ipse totus, teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86: illa rotunda et undique circumcisa, Quint. 8, 5, 27. — **B.** In partic., of speech (opp. rough, unpolished), *round, well turned, smooth, polished, elegant* (in Cic. with quasi or ut ita dicam added; but v. infra, *adv.* b.): erat verborum et delectus elegans et apta et quasi rotunda constructio, Cic. Brut. 78, 272; cf.: Thucydides praefractior nec satis, ut ita dicam, rotundus, id. Or. 13, 40: Graiis dedit ore rotundo Musa loqui, Hor. A. P. 323: celeris ac rotunda distributio, Quint. 3, 4, 16: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4: rotundi numeri (with brevis), id. 17, 20, 4: verba, id. 16, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **rŏtundē**, * **a.** (Acc. to I.) *Roundly*: ut in orbem quam rotundissime formetur, Col. Arb. 5, 2.— * **b.** (Acc. to II.) *Roundly, smoothly, elegantly*: a te quidem apte ac rotunde, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 7.

Rōxānē, ēs, *f.*, = Ῥωξάνη, *a daughter of the Persian Oxyartes, wife of Alexander the Great*, Curt. 8, 4, 23; 10, 6, 9; 10, 6, 13; Just. 12, 15, 9; 15, 2, 4 al.

Roxolāni (**Rhox-**), ōrum, *m.*, *a people upon the rivers Don and Dnieper*, Spart. Hadr. 6; Inscr. Murat. 2099, 7; Inscr. Grut. 453.

* **rŭbēdo**, inis, *f.* [rubeo], *redness*, Firm. Math. 2, 12.

rŭbĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [id.], *to make red* or *ruddy, to redden* (poet.): sanguine setas, Ov. M. 8, 383: rubefactaque sanguine tellus, id. ib. 13, 394: cornua multo cruore, id. ib. 12, 382: ora sororum (Aurora), Sil. 16, 137.

* **rŭbellĭānus**, a, um, *adj.* [rubellus], *reddish*: vites, Col. 3, 2, 14.

rŭbellĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a fish of a reddish color*, Plin. 32, 10, 49, § 138; Apic. 10, 7.

rŭbellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *a little reddish*: umbilicus (voluminis), Mart. Cap. poët. 5, § 566: rhamnos, Veg. 5, 74.

rŭbellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [ruber], *reddish*: Veientanum (vinum), Mart. 1, 104, 9, Pers. 5, 147; cf. vineae, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 23: calvitium, Mart. Cap. 8, § 804.

rŭbens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of rubeo.

rŭbĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [v. ruber], *to be red* or *ruddy* (class.). **I.** In gen.: ulceribus quasi inustis omne rubere Corpus, Lucr. 6,

1166: per herbas Matutina rubent radiati lumina solis, id. 5, 462; cf. id. 6, 210: oculi luce, id. 6, 1146: ocelli flendo, Cat. 3, 18: Tyrio murice lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 170: sanguine litus Undaque, id. M. 11, 375; cf. cruore, id. ib. 4, 481: sanguineis aviaria baccis, Verg. G. 2, 430.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To be reddened by blood:* Sigea rubebant Litora, Ov. M. 12, 71 (cf. supra, with sanguine and cruore).—**B.** *To grow red, to redden, color up, blush:* rubeo, mihi crede, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 3; id. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; Hor. Ep. 2. 1, 267; 2, 2, 156; Juv. 1, 166.—Hence, **rŭbens,** entis, *P. a., being red, red, reddish.* **A.** In gen.: in picturis ostroque rubenti, Lucr. 2, 35: rubenti minio, Tib. 2, 1, 55: murice, Verg. E. 4, 43: vere rubenti, id. G. 2, 319: rubente dextera, Hor. C. 1, 2, 2: in rubente folio, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 29 (Jahn, in foliorum venis): rubentibus auriculis, Suet. Aug. 69: cur iracundissime sint flavi rubentesque, Sen. Ira, 2, 19, 5.—*Comp.:* superficies, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to II. B.), *red with shame, blushing:* virgo Inficitur teneras ore rubente genas, Tib. 3, 4, 32: ore rubenti, Mart. 5, 2, 7; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 327.

rŭber, bra, brum (collat. form, *nom.* **rŭbrus,** Sol. 40, 23), *adj.* [Sanscr. rudhira, blood; Gr. ἐρυθρός, red; cf. rufus]. **I.** *Red, ruddy* (cf.: rufus, russus): umor, Lucr. 4, 1051: sanguis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 7: cruore pannus, id. Epod. 17, 51: coccus, id. S. 2, 6, 102: jubar, Lucr. 4, 404; cf. flamma, Ov. M. 11, 368: Priapus, *painted red,* id. F. 1, 415: inguen, id. ib. 1, 400 (cf. rubicundus): (sol) cum Praecipitem oceani rubro lavit aequore currum, i. e. *reddened by the setting sun,* Verg. G. 3, 359; cf.: juvenum recens Examen Eois timendum Partibus Oceanoque rubro, *the Eastern* (i. e. Indian) *Ocean,* Hor. C. 1, 35, 32 (cf. infra, II.): rubriore pilo, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 180: nitri quam ruberrimi, Cels. 5, 18, 31 et saep. —Poet.: leges majorum (because their titles were written in red letters), Juv. 14, 192.—**II.** As *adj. prop.* **A.** Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea, the Arabian and Persian Gulfs,* Mel. 1, 10; 3, 7, 8; 3, 8, 1; Plin. 6, 23, 28, § 107; Curt. 8, 9, 14; Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97; Nep. Hann. 2, 1; Tib. 2, 4, 30; Prop. 1, 14, 12; 3, 13 (4, 12), 6; Sil. 12, 231; Liv. 42, 52, 12.—Poet.: rubra aequora, Prop. 1, 14, 12; Vulg. Heb. 11, 29 et saep.—**B.** Saxa Rubra, *a place between Rome and Veii, near the river Cremera, with stone-quarries,* now *Grotta rossa,* Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77; Liv. 2, 49 *fin.*; Tac. H. 3, 79; called breves Rubrae, Mart. 4, 64, 15.

rŭbesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [rubeo], *to grow red, turn red, to redden* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Aurora, Verg. A. 3, 521; Ov. M. 3, 600: mare radiis, Verg. A. 7, 25: matutina tempora, Ov. M. 13, 581: terrae mundusque, id. ib. 2, 116: saxa sanguine vatis, id. ib. 11, 19: arva nova Neptunia caede, Verg. A. 8, 695: genae, *blush,* Ov. M. 7, 78: Pompeius numquam non coram pluribus rubuit, Sen. Ep. 11, 3: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14: vina, id. 14, 2, 4, § 35 (Jahn, rufescentia): dentes, id. 11, 37, 63, § 167 (Jahn, rufescunt).

1. rŭbēta, ae, *f.* [rubus], *a kind of venomous toad living among bramble-bushes,* Juv. 1, 70; 6, 659; also, ranae, Plin. 8, 31, 48, § 110; 32, 5, 18, § 48; Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 27.

2. rŭbēta, ōrum, *n.* [id.], *bramble-thickets,* Ov. M. 1, 105; id. F. 4, 509; Calp. Ecl. 3, 5.

1. rŭbĕus (**rŏbeus** and **rŏbus;** cf. Fest. s. v. robum, p. 264 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [rubeo], *red, reddish:* color, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8; Col. 6, 1 *fin.*; 8, 2, 8; Pall. Mart. 11, 2: bos, Col. 6, 1, 2: asinus, Pall. Mart. 14, 3.

* **2. rŭbĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [rubus], *of* or *belonging to the bramble-bush, bramble-:* virga, *a bramble-twig,* Verg. G. 1, 266.

Rŭbi, ōrum, *m., a town in Apulia,* now *Ruvo,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 94.—Hence, **Rŭbustīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Rubi,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Front. Colon. p. 127 Goes.

rŭbĭa, ae, *f.* [1. rubeus], *madder,* Plin. 19, 3, 17, § 47: quam aliqui ereuthodanum vocant, id. 24, 11, 56, § 94; 35, 6, 26, § 45; Vitr. 7, 14.

Rŭbĭco (*nom.* Rubicon, Luc. 1, 214 Cort. *N. cr.*), ōnis, *m., a small river on the east coast of Italy, which formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul; celebrated for having been crossed by Cæsar at the breaking out of the civil war;* prob. the modern *Pisatello,* Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5; Suet. Caes. 31; Luc. 1, 214.

* **rŭbĭcundŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [rubicundus], *somewhat ruddy:* illa, Juv. 6, 424.

rŭbĭcundus, a, um, *adj.* [rubeo], *red, ruddy:* rufus quidam, ore rubicundo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 121; cf. id. Rud. 2, 2, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 26: corna, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 8: pluma, Col. 8, 2, 7: luna, Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 347: Priapus, *painted red,* Ov. F. 6, 319 (cf. ruber): Ceres, *ruddy,* for flava, Verg. G. 1, 297: caelum, Vulg. Matt. 16, 2.—*Comp.:* sabulo, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5: habitus cometae, Sen. Q. N. 7, 11.

rŭbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *red, reddish, dark-red* (rare), cf. Gell. 2, 26, 8 sq.; 14: ampulla, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77: panis, id. Cas 2, 5, 2; cf. Fest. pp. 262 and 263 Müll.: facies ex vinolentiâ, Suet. Vit. 17.

rūbīgo, rūbīgālis, etc., v. robig-.

rŭbor, ōris, *m.* [rubeo], *redness* of all shades, cf. Gell. 2, 26, 5 (class.). **I.** In gen.: candore mixtus rubor, Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 75: medicamenta ruboris, id. Or. 23, 79; cf. Ov. M. 3, 491; id. Am. 3, 3, 5 sq.: cui plurimus ignem Subjecit rubor, Verg. A. 12, 66 sq.: quidam ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 2; Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 224: in ore impudentia multo rubore effusa, Plin. Pan. 48, 4; Tac. Agr. 45: cocci, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56.—*Plur.:* Tyrios incocta rubores, i. e. *purple,* Verg. G. 3, 307: molles rubores, Sen. Herc. Oet. 664.—**II.** In partic., *a blush.* **A.** Lit.: pudorem rubor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: Masinissae haec audienti non rubor solum suffusus, sed lacrimae etiam obortae, Liv. 30, 15: verecundus, Ov. M. 1, 484; cf. id. ib. 2, 450; 4, 329; 6, 47.—In a comic equivoque: in ruborem te totum dabo, *I will make you red all over,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 9 (cf. id. Truc. 2, 2, 37 sq.).—**B.** Meton. (causa pro effectu), *shamefacedness, bashfulness, modesty* (syn. pudor; not freq. till after the Aug. per.): (orator) praestet ingenuitatem et ruborem suum verborum turpitudine et rerum obscenitate vitandâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242; cf.: ruborem incutere, Liv. 45, 37 *fin.*: ruborem afferre, Tac. A. 13, 15: vox, quae vel rabulae cuivis ruborem inicere potest, *to put to the blush,* Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14: vultu modesto ruborisque pleno (shortly after: verecundia oris), Suet. Dom. 18: proprius, Tac. H. 4, 7: antiquitatis, Plin. 36, 1, 2, § 4.—**2.** Esp., after the Aug. per., by a further meton. (like pudor), *the cause of shame; shame, disgrace:* censoris judicium nihil fere damnato nisi ruborem affert, Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 6: nec tunicam tibi sit posuisse, rubori, Ov. Am. 3, 14, 21; cf.: duas res ei rubori fuisse, unam, quod, etc., Liv. 45, 13; 4, 35, 11; so, rubori est (alicui), Tac. A. 14, 55 *fin.*; 11, 17; for which also: nec rubor est emisse palam, Ov. A. A. 3, 167; Tac. G. 13: minorem quippe ruborem fore in juris iniquitate, quam si, etc., Liv. 4, 35 *fin.*; cf.: nil tua facta ruboris habent, Ov. H. 20, 204: rubor ac dedecus penes omnes, Tac. H. 1, 30: saepe minus est constantiae in rubore quam in culpâ, Curt. 9, 7, 25.

Rŭbrensis lacus, *a lake of Gallia Narbonensis, near Narbonne,* now *L'Etang de Sigoan,* Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; called also **Rŭbrēsus** lacus, Mel. 2, 5, 6.

Rubrĭānus, a, um, v. Rubrius, II.

rŭbrīca, ae, *f.* [from ruberica, from ruber] (sc. terra), *red earth* of any kind. **I.** In gen., Vitr. 2, 3; Col. 3, 11 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 14, 36, § 135.—**II.** In partic., *red earth for coloring, ruddle, red-ochre, red-chalk:* buccas rubrica, cera omne corpus intinxit tibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 39: rubricâ delibatus, Auct. Her. 3, 22, 37: proelia rubricâ picta aut carbone, Hor. S. 2, 7, 98; Vitr. 7, 7; Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33; 6, 30, 35, § 190: si oculo rubricam dirigat uno, Pers. 1, 66 et saep. —**B.** Transf. (post-Aug.). **1.** *The title of a law, the rubric* (because written in red): interdicta proponuntur sub rubricâ Unde vi (Dig. 43, 16; Cod. 8, 4) aliqua enim sub hoc titulo interdicta sunt, Dig. 43, 1, 2 *fin.* —**2.** *A law:* se ad album ac rubricas transtulerunt, Quint. 12, 3, 11: Masuri rubrica vetavit, Pers. 5, 90.

1. rŭbrīcātus, a, um, *Part.* of rubrico.

2. Rŭbrĭcātus, i, *m.*, and **Rŭbrĭcātum,** i, *n., a river of Spain, which falls into the Mediterranean Sea.*—Form Rubricatus, Mel. 2, 6.—Form Rubricatum, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21.

rŭbrīco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rubrica], *to color red* (very rare): furi rubricato minare, Auct. Priap. 73, 2; Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2 *fin.*; Petr. 46, 7; Vulg. Exod. 25, 5; 39, 33.

rŭbrīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of ruddle* or *red-ochre:* ager, Cato, R. R. 34, 2: terra, id. ib. 34, 128: solum, Col. 4, 33, 1; Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 163.

Rŭbrius, i, *m.*; **Rŭbrĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens; *masc.* Rubrius, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 25, § 64; id. Phil. 2, 16, 40; id. Brut. 45, 168; Caes. B. C. 1, 23.—*Fem.* Rubria, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3.—*Adj.:* Lex Rubria (or lex Galliae Cisalpinae), of the year B. C. 43; v. Becker, Antiq. 3, 1, p. 51, and the authors there cited.—Hence, **II. Rŭbrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Rubrius, Rubrian:* senatusconsultum, Dig. 40, 5, 26, § 9; 40, 5, 28 pr.

rubrus, a, um, v. ruber *init.*

rŭbus, i, *m.* (*fem.*, Prud. Cath. 5, 31; id. Apoth. 123) [kindr. with ruber]. **I.** *A bramble-bush, blackberry-bush,* Plin. 16, 37, 71, § 180; 17, 13, 21, § 96; 24, 13, 73, § 117 al.; Verg. E. 3, 89; id. G. 3, 315; Hor. C. 1, 23, 6; Ov. Nux, 113; Caes. B. G. 2, 17, 4; Liv. 23, 30 Drak. *N. cr.*; Col. 11, 3, 4 sq.; Vulg. Exod. 3, 2.—**II.** *A blackberry,* Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 28: fraga rubosque colligere, Calp. Ecl. 4, 31.

ructābundus, a, um, *adj.* [ructo], *belching again and again,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 3.

* **ructāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a belching, eructation,* Prud. Ham. 467.

ructātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a belching,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 56.

ructātrix, icis, *f.* [ructator], *she that belches:* mentha, i. e. *that produces belching,* Mart. 10, 48, 10.

ructātus, ūs, *m.* [ructo], = ructatio, Aug. c. Faust. 5, 10.

ructo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (*dep.* collat. form, **ructor,** Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: ructatur, Hor. A. P. 457: ructaretur, Cic. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 263 Müll.) [rugo, whence ructus, erugo, eructo], *to belch, eructate* (class.). **I.** Lit. **a.** *Neutr.:* ructare alicui in os, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 9: cui ructare turpe est, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 63; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 100; id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: numquam exspuisse, numquam ructasse, Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 80: si bene ructavit, Juv. 3, 107.—**b.** *Act., to belch up* a thing; aves hospitales, i. e. *to have the taste of them in one's mouth,* Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 3: acida, Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176: glandem, Juv. 6, 10: partem exiguam cenae, id. 4, 31: aprum, Mart. 9, 49, 8: cruorem, Sil. 2, 685; 15, 435.—**B.** Transf.: fumum (terra), i. e. *to send forth, emit,* Pall. Aug. 8, 7.—**II.** Trop., in a contemptuous sense, *to belch out, give out, utter* (cf. evomo): versus, Hor. A. P. 457: propinquitates semideum, i. e. *to have in one's mouth, be always talking about them,* Sid. Carm. 23, 252: potor Mosellae Tiberim ructas, *though a Gaul, you speak like a Roman,* Sid. Ep. 4, 17.

ructor, āri, v. ructo *init.*

ructŭo, āre, *v. a.* [ructus], *to belch forth* (late Lat. for the usual ructare); trop.: laudes, Aug. Serm. Temp. 135.

* **ructŭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of belches:* spiritus, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123.

ructus, ūs, *m.* [rugo, whence also ructo and erugo], *a belching, eructation, rising of the stomach* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*): exhalas acidos ex pectore ructus, Lucil. ap. Non. 164, 33: suavis ructus mihist, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 9; Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 5; Cels. 4, 5 *fin.*: foedi pestilentesque ructus, Sen. Ep. 95, 25; Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 122; 20, 17, 66, § 174; Mart. 1, 88, 4 al.

rūdectus, a, um, *adj.* [rudus], *full of rubbish,* i. e. (of soil) *poor, dry:* terra, Cato, R. R. 34, 2: locus, id. ib. 35, 1.

1. rŭdens, entis (*gen. plur.* rudentium, Vitr. 10, 19; Prud. adv. Symm. praef. 2; *abl.* rudenti, Vitr. 10, 2), *m.* (*fem.*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1) [etym. unknown; acc. to the

ancients from rudo, on account of the rattling; v. Non. p. 51], *a rope, line, cord* (very freq. and class.; syn.: restis, funis). **I.** Usu., *a rope, line*, belonging to the standing or running rigging of a ship; *a stay, halyard, sheet*, etc.; *plur.* collect., *the rigging, cordage:* clamor tonitruum et rudentum sibilus, Pac. ap. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 7 Müll. *N. cr.;* and Serv. Verg. A. 1, 87 (Trag. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); imitated by Vergil: clamorque virum stridorque rudentum, Verg. A. 1, 87; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 1; 76; 92; Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127; Quint. 10, 7, 23; Verg. A. 3. 267; 682; 10, 229; Hor. Epod. 10, 5; Ov. M. 3, 616; 11, 474; 495 et saep.—Hence, **B.** Rudens, *the title of a comedy by Plautus.*—**C.** Trop.: rudentem explicavit immensum, *spun a long yarn, unfolded a prodigious series of facts*, Amm. 29, 1, 6. —Prov.: rudentibus apta fortuna, *a very uncertain fortune*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40.—**II.** *The rope of an engine of war*, Vitr. 10, 17 sq.

2. rŭdens, entis, *Part.* of rudo.

* **rūdĕrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [rudus], *of* or *belonging to rubbish:* cribrum, App. M. 8, p. 212, 19.

rūdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rudero], *a paving with rubbish, ruderation*, Vitr. 7, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a mass of broken stone*, Vitr. 5, 12, 6.

rūdĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [rudus], *to cover* or *pave with broken stone* or *rubbish*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 20; Vitr. 7, 1.

Rŭdĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in Calabria, the birthplace of Ennius*, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 102; Sil. 12, 397.—Hence, **Rŭdīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Rudiæ, the Rudian*, an appellation of Ennius, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168 (Ann. v. 440 Vahl.); Cic. Arch. 10; Aus. Technop. 13, 17.

‡ **rŭdĭārĭi** ab eodem (sc. Cincio) dicuntur, qui saga nova poliunt, Fest. p. 265 Müll. [1. rudis].

* **rŭdĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [2. rudis], *a gladiator who is presented with a* rudis, i. e. *who receives his discharge*, Suet. Tib. 7.

rŭdĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a wooden spoon, a spatula*, Cato, R. R. 95, 1: rudiculâ ligneâ peragitare, Col. 12, 46, 3; Plin. 34, 18, 54, § 176.

rŭdīmentum, i, *n.* [1. rudis], *a first attempt, trial*, or *essay; a beginning, commencement* in any thing (not ante-Aug.; cf. tirocinium). **I.** Most usual as milit. t. t.: militare, Liv. 21, 3; *plur.:* rudimentis militiae imbutus, *the elements*, Vell. 2, 129, 2: dura belli, Verg. A. 11, 157: rudimenta adulescentiae ponere, *to lay down the rudiments, complete the first beginnings, pass one's noviciate*, Liv. 31, 11 *fin.;* cf.: sub militiâ patris tirocinii rudimenta deposuit, Just. 9, 1, 8.—**II.** In other things: rudimentum primum puerilis regni, Liv. 1, 3; cf. Quint. 1, 8, 15: prima rhetorices rudimenta, *the first principles, rudiments*, id. 2, 5, 1; cf. Suet. Aug. 64: vidi Protogenis rudimenta cum ipsius naturae veritate certantia, Petr. 83, 1: civilium officiorum rudimentis regem Archelaum defendit, Suet. Tib. 8: ponere, id. Ner. 22: prima pueritiae rudimenta deponere, Just. 7, 5, 3 (cf. supra, I.).

Rŭdīnus, a, um, v. Rudiae.

1. rŭdis, e, *adj.* [cf. crudus], *unwrought, untilled, unformed, unused, rough, raw, wild* (cf. crudus): omnis fere materia non deformata, rudis appellatur, sicut vestimentum rude, non perpolitum: sic aes infectum rudusculum, Cincius ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll. (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. signif.). **I.** Lit.: terra (opp. restibilis), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; so, terra, id. ib. 1, 27, 2: ager, Col. 3, 11, 1: campus, Verg. G. 2, 211: humus, Ov. M. 5, 646: rudis atque infecta materies, Petr. 114, 13; cf.: rudis indigestaque moles (Chaos), Ov. M. 1, 7: marmor, Quint. 2, 19, 3: saxum, id. 9, 4, 27; cf.: signa (de marmore coepto), Ov. M. 1, 406: aes (opp. signatum), Plin. 33, 3, 13: hasta, *rudely finished, ill-made*, Verg. A. 9, 743; cf.: novacula (with retusa), Petr. 94, 14: circumjectus parietum, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 270: caementum, Tac. Or. 20 (with informes tegulae): lana, Ov. M. 6, 19: textum, *rough, coarse*, id. ib. 8, 640; so, vestis, id. F. 4, 659: herba, *wild*, Mart. 2, 90, 8; cf. uva, *unripe, green, hard*, id. 13, 68.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* detrahit doctrina aliquid, ut lima rudibus et cotes hebetibus, Quint. 2, 12, 8.—**B.** Poet., transf., *young, new* (cf. integer): illa (carina, sc. Argo) rudem cursu prima imbuit Amphitriten, *untried, not yet sailed on*, Cat. 64, 11; hence, also, Argo, Luc. 3, 193: agna, Mart. 9, 71, 6: filia, id. 7, 95, 8: dextram cruore regio imbuit, Sen. Troad. 217: pannas, *new*, Vulg. Matt. 9, 16.—**II.** Trop., *rude, unpolished, uncultivated, unskilled, awkward, clumsy, ignorant;* hence (like ignarus), with *gen.*, *unacquainted with, inexperienced in*, etc. (cf. imperitus). (*a*) *Absol.:* consilium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 61; cf.: forma ingenii impolita et plane rudis, Cic. Brut. 85, 294: incohata ac rudia, id. de Or. 1, 2, 5: quae rudia atque imperfecta adhuc erant, Quint. 3, 1, 7: rudia et incomposita, id. 9, 4, 17: vox surda, rudis, immanis, dura, etc., id. 11, 3, 32: modulatio, id. 1, 10, 16; cf.: modus (tibicinis), Ov. A. A. 1, 111: rude et Graecis intactum carmen, Hor. S. 1, 10, 66: stilus (with confusus), Quint. 1, 1, 28; 12, 10, 3: animi, id. 1, 10, 9 (with agrestes); 1, 1, 36: adhuc ingenia, id. 1, 2, 27; cf. ingenium, Hor. A. P. 410: rudis fuit vita priscorum et sine litteris, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 284: saeculum, Quint. 2, 5, 23; 12, 11, 23; Tac. H. 1, 86: anni, i. e. *young, early*, Quint. 1, 1, 5; Tac. A. 13, 16 *fin.;* cf.: adhuc aetas, id. ib. 4, 8: rudem me et integrum discipulum accipe et ea, quae requiro, doce, Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 7; Quint. 2, 3, 3; 3, 6, 83: Aeschylus rudis in plerisque et incompositus, id. 10, 1, 66: tam eram rudis? tam ignarus rerum? etc., Cic. Sest. 21, 47; so (with ignarus) Quint. 1, 8, 4: rudis ac stultus, id. 11, 3, 76: illi rudes homines primique, id. 8, 3, 36; 10, 2, 5: illi rudes ac bellicosi, id. 1, 10, 20: nescit equo rudis Haerere ingenuus puer, Hor. C. 3, 24, 54.—(*β*) With *in* and *abl.:* cum superiores alii fuissent in disputationibus perpoliti, alii in disserendo rudes, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: (oratorem) nullâ in re tironem ac rudem esse debere, id. de Or. 1, 50, 218; (with hebes) id. ib. 1, 58, 248: rudis in re publicâ, id. Phil. 6, 6, 17: in causâ, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 10, 40: in minoribus navigiis, id. ib. 1, 38, 174: omnino in nostris poëtis, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: sermo nullâ in re, id. de Or. 1, 8, 32.—With simple *abl.* (very rare): Ennius ingenio maximus, arte rudis, Ov. Tr. 2, 424: arte, Stat. Th. 6, 437: studiis, Vell. 2, 73, 1.—(*γ*) With *gen.:* imperiti homines rerum omnium rudes ignarique, Cic. Fl. 7, 16: dicat se non imperitum foederis, non rudem exemplorum, non ignarum belli fuisse, id. Balb. 20, 47: provinciae rudis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: Graecarum litterarum, id. Off. 1, 1, 1; Nep. Pelop. 1, 1: rei militaris, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2: harum rerum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: artium, Liv. 1, 7: bonarum artium, Tac. A. 1, 3: facinorum, id. ib. 12, 51: agminum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9: civilis belli, id. Ep. 2, 2, 47; cf.: bellorum (elephanti), Flor. 4, 2, 67: operum conjugiique, Ov. F. 4, 336: somni, i. e. *sleepless*, id. M. 7, 213: dicendi, Tac. A. 1, 29.—(*δ*) With *ad* (very rare): rudem ad pedestria bella Numidarum gentem esse, Liv. 24, 48, 5: ad quae (spectacula) rudes tum Romani erant, id. 45, 32, 10; 10, 22, 6; 21, 25, 6: ad partus, Ov. H. 11, 48: ad mala, id. P. 3, 7, 18: rudes adhuc ad resistendum populos, Just. 1, 1, 5: rudis natio ad voluptates, Curt. 6, 21, 9; 8, 8, 24.—(*ε*) With *dat.* (very rare): fontes rudes puellis, i. e. *strange*, Mart. 6, 42, 4.—(*ζ*) With *inf.:* nec ferre rudis medicamina, Sil. 6, 90: Martem rudis versare, id. 8, 262.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

2. rŭdis, is, *f.* (*abl. sing.* rudi, Capitol. Opil. Macr. 4, 5), *a slender stick* or *rod.* **I.** To stir with in cooking; *a stirring-stick, spatula:* versato crebro duabus rudibus, Cato, R. R. 79; so, ferreae, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170; cf. rudicula.—**II.** *A staff used by soldiers and gladiators in their exercises* (perh. *a wooden sword*), answering to *a quarter-staff, a foil* (freq. and class.): (milites) rudibus inter se in modum justae pugnae concurrerunt, Liv. 26, 51; 40, 6 and 9 Drak. *N. cr.* (al. sudibus); Ov. Am. 2, 9, 22; id. A. A. 3, 515: rudibus batuere, Suet. Calig. 32.—Hence, transf.: PRIMA or SVMMA RVDIS (also in one word, SVMMARVDIS), *the first* or *head fencer, the fencing-master*, Inscr. Orell. 2575; 2584: SECVNDA RVDIS, *the second fencer, the fencing-master's assistant*, ib. 2573 sq.—A gladiator received such a rudis when honorably discharged (whence he was called rudiarius): tam bonus gladiator rudem tam cito accepisti? Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74: acceptâ rude, Juv. 6, 113: essedario rudem indulgere, Suet. Claud. 21.—And hence transf. to other persons who receive an honorable discharge: tardâ vires minuente senectâ, Me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, i. e. *to dismiss, discharge*, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 24; id. Am. 2, 9, 22; cf.: spectatum satis et donatum jam rude, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 2 (v. Orell. ad h. l.): ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, Juv. 7, 171; Mart. 3, 36, 10.

* **rŭdĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [1. rudis], *ignorance:* litteratoris, App. Flor. 4, p. 363, 6.

* **rŭdītus,** ūs, *m.* [rudo], *a roaring* or *braying*, App. M. 8, p. 215, 24.

rŭdo (rūdo, Pers. 3, 9), īvi, ītum (*gen. plur. part.* rudentûm, Verg. A. 7, 16), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. root ru-, to howl; Gr. ὠρύω; cf. Lat.: ravis, ravus, raucus], *to roar, bellow, bray.* **I.** Lit., of animals; e. g. of lions, Verg. A. 7, 16; of stags, id. G. 3, 374; of bears, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 298; esp. freq. of the *braying* of an ass, Ov. A. A. 3, 290; id. F. 1, 433; 6, 342; Pers. 3, 9.—**II.** Transf., of men, *to roar* or *cry out:* haec inquam rudet ex rostris, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: (Cacum) insueta rudentem Alcides telis premit, Verg. A. 8, 248.—Of things: rudentem proram, *creaking, groaning*, Verg. A. 3, 561.

rŭdor, ōris, *m.* [rudo], *a roaring* (Appul.), App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 38; id. Mund. p. 65.

1. rūdus, ĕris, *n.*, *stones broken small and mingled with lime* for plastering walls, paving floors, etc. **I.** In gen., Vitr. 7, 1: rudus inicere solo, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186; Pall. 1, 9, 4; 11, 2 Mai: aedificia tecta rudere aut pavimentis, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3: rudere, non tegulis teguntur, Auct. B. Hisp. 8, 2: pingue, i. e. *rich soil*, Col. poët. 10, 81.—**II.** In partic., *old rubbish*, of the stones, plaster, etc., of decayed buildings (rare and not ante-Aug.): ruderi accipiendo Ostienses paludes destinabat, Tac. A. 15, 43.—In *plur.:* alveum Tiberis laxavit ac repurgavit, completum olim ruderibus, Suet. Aug. 30; id. Vesp. 8.

2. rūdus, ĕris, v. raudus.

rūduscŭlum, i, v. raudusculum.

rūfesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rufus], *to become reddish*, Plin. 10, 29, 42, § 80; 28, 12, 53, § 194; 36, 19, 36, § 143.

†† **rufius,** ii, *m.*, *the Gallic name for* chama, *a lynx*, Plin. 8, 19, 28, § 70.

rūfo, āre, *v. a.* [rufus], *to make* or *color reddish:* capillum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87; 23, 2, 32, § 67; 23, 4, 46, § 91.

Rŭfrae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of the Samnites, on the borders of Campania*, now *Ruvo*, Verg. A. 7, 739; Sil. 8, 568; prob. the same called *Rufrium*, Liv. 8, 25, 4.

Rŭfrĭum, ii, *n.*, v. Rufrae.

rūfŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rufus], *reddish, rather red.* **I.** In gen.: macilentis malis rufulus, *red-haired, red-headed*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 20 (cf. rufus): radices mandragorae, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 147.—**II.** In partic.: **Rūfŭli,** ōrum, *m.*, *the military tribunes chosen by the general himself* (opp. to the Comitiati, who were chosen by the people in the Comitia); so called after one Rutilius Rufus, Liv. 7, 5 *fin.;* Fest. p. 261 Müll.; Ps.-Ascon. ap. Div. in Caecil. 10, p. 142.

1. rūfus, a, um, *adj.* [kindr. with ruber], *red, reddish*, of all shades, acc. to Gell. 2, 26, 5.—In gen.: rufus quidam, *red-haired, red-headed*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 119: virgo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 1 (cf. rufulus): vestibus, Mart. 14, 129, 1: sanguis, Cels. 2, 8: armenta, Vitr. 8, 3: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 86.—*Comp.:* Campana siligo rufior, Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 86; 16, 14, 25, § 65.

2. Rūfus, i, *m.* [1. rufus], *a common Roman surname* (like the German Roth, Rother), Quint. 1, 4, 25; Cic. Fam. 5, 19 tit.; 14, 14, 2 al.

1. rūga, ae, *f.*, *a crease in the face, a wrinkle.* **A.** In gen. (class.; usu. in *plur.*). (*a*) *Plur.:* non cani non rugae repente auctoritatem arripere possunt, Cic. Sen. 18, 62: vos populumque Romanum non consilio neque eloquentiâ, sed rugis superciliique decepit, id. Red. in Sen. 7, 15: nec pietas moram Rugis et instanti senectae Afferet,

Hor. C. 2, 14, 3: vis tu remittere aliquid ex rugis, Plin. Ep. 9, 17, 2: rugas in fronte contrahere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: rugis vetus Frontem senectus exaret, Hor. Epod. 8, 4; cf.: frontem rugis arat, * Verg. A. 7, 417: dum tarda senectus inducat rugas, Tib. 2, 2, 20; Hor. C. 4, 13, 11: sulcare cutem rugis, Ov. M. 3, 276; 14, 96; 15, 232 et saep. al.—P r o v.: de rugis crimina multa cadunt, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 46.—(β) *Sing.* (poet.): faceret scissas languida ruga genas? Prop. 2. 18 (3, 10), 6; 3 (4), 25, 12; Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 34, id. A. A. 1, 240; Juv. 13, 215; 14, 325.—**B.** T r a n s f., *a crease, fold, plait, wrinkle, corrugation*, etc., of any kind (post-Aug.; cf. rugo, I.): margaritae flavescunt senectâ rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109: aquilonis afflatus poma deturpans rugis, id. 15, 16, 18, § 59; 12, 7, 14, § 26; 17, 14, 24, § 107 al.; of the *folds* of garments, id. 35, 8, 34, § 56; Macr. S. 2, 9.—In *sing.*: jam deciens redit in rugam, Pers. 6, 79 Gildersleeve ad loc.: vestes quoque diutius vinctas ruga consumet, Petr. 102, 12. — **2.** *The female screw*, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.

2. Rūga, ae, *m.* [1. ruga], *a Roman surname*, e. g. of Sp. Carvilius, whose divorce is said to have been the first in Rome, Gell. 4, 3, 2; 17, 21, 44; Val. Max. 2, 1, 4.

rūgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rugo], *a wrinkling*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Rugĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a German people* who have given their name to the island of *Rügen*, Tac. G. 43 *fin.*

* **rūgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. ruga], *wrinkled*: cutis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

rŭgĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to roar*, as a lion, Spart. Get. 5; Vulg. Psa. 21, 13; Auct. Carm. Philom. 49; *to bray*, as an ass, Amm. 27, 3, 1: onager, Vulg. Job, 6, 5: quasi ursi, id. Isa. 59, 11.—**II.** T r a n s f., *to rumble*: rugientem saturare ventrem, Hier. Ep. 52, 2, § 6. —**III.** *To call aloud*, Vulg. Psa. 37, 9; id. Jer. 25, 30.

rŭgītus, ūs, *m.* [rugio]. **I.** *A roaring* of lions, Vop. Prob. 19; leonis, Vulg. Job, 4, 10. —**II.** T r a n s f., *a rumbling* in the bowels, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2; 4, 7; Hier. Ep. 22, 11.

rūgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. ruga]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to crease, wrinkle*; transf., of the dress (cf. 1. ruga, B.), *to become wrinkled* or *rumpled*: vide palliolum ut rugat, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 30: pallium, id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *to wrinkle* any thing: frontem, Hier. Ep. 50, 2.—T r a n s f., *to corrugate*: testae (concharum) rugatae, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 102.

rūgōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rugosus], *the state of being wrinkled, rugosity* (late Lat.): moeroris aut irae, Tert. Patient. 15.

rūgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. ruga], *wrinkled, shrivelled.* **I.** L i t.: rugosiorem cum geras stola frontem, Mart. 3, 93, 4: spadones, Hor. Epod. 9, 14: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 112. —P o e t.: senecta, Tib. 3, 5, 25: frigore pagus (i. e. the villagers), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 105: sanna, *that wrinkles his countenance, makes wry faces*, Pers. 5, 91.—**II.** T r a n s f. (acc. to 1. ruga, I. B.), *wrinkled, creased, shrivelled, corrugated*: acina, Col. 12, 44, 4: cortex populi, Ov. H. 5, 28: piper, Pers. 5, 55: pruna, Mart. 13, 28, 1.

* **rŭĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, perh. *rough*: pilum (in pisturâ), Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97.

rŭīna, ae, *f.* [ruo], *a rushing* or *tumbling down*; *a falling down, fall* (syn.: casus, lapsus). **I.** In abstracto. **A.** L i t. **1.** I n g e n. (rare): grandinis, Lucr. 6, 156: aquarum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *med.*: nostra (sc. nucum), Mart. 13, 25, 2: jumentorum sarcinarumque, Liv. 44, 5: Capanei, *a fall by lightning* (v. Capaneus), Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 40: (apri saevi) Permixtas dabant equitum peditumque ruinas, Lucr. 5, 1329: Tyrrhenus et Aconteus Conixi incurrunt hastis, primique ruinam Dant sonitu ingenti, *rush* or *fall upon each other*, Verg. A. 11, 613: interea suspensa graves aulaea ruinas In patinam fecere, *fell down*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., of buildings, *a tumbling* or *falling down, downfall, ruin* (class.; in good prose only in *sing.*): repentinâ ruinâ pars ejus turris concidit . . . tum hostes, turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 11 *fin.* and 12 *init.*; cf.: ferunt conclave illud, ubi epularetur Scopas, concidisse: eâ ruinâ ipsum oppressum cum suis interiisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353; id. Div. 2, 8, 20; Tac. A. 2, 47: aedificiorum, Suet. Oth. 8: amphitheatri, id. Tib. 40: camerae, id. Ner. 34: spectaculorum, id. Calig. 31: pontis, id. Aug. 20: tecta Penthei Disjecta non leni ruinâ, Hor. C. 2, 19, 15: jam Deiphobi dedit ampla ruinam, Vulcano superante, domus, i. e. *fell in*, Verg. A. 2, 310; so, trahere ruinam, id. ib. 2, 465; 9, 712; cf. B. α, infra: effulsisse inter ruinam ignes, Tac. A. 2, 47: ruinam urbis et incendia recordantes, Just. 5, 7, 10: morbus, captivitas, ruina, ignis, Sen. Tranq. 11, 6: multos occidere incendii ac ruinae potentia est, id. Clem. 1, 26, 5. — In *plur.*: tantae in te impendent ruinae, nisi suffulcis firmiter, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77; so Vell. 2, 35, 4 (with incendia); Suet. Vesp. 8; Lucr. 2, 1145: si fractus illabatur orbis, Impavidum ferient ruinae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 8: dum Capitolio dementes ruinas parabat, id. ib. 1, 37, 7.—**B.** T r o p., *a downfall, fall, ruin; accident, catastrophe, disaster, overthrow, destruction*, etc. (freq. and class.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf.: exitium, pernicies). (α) *Sing.*: vis illa fuit et, ut saepe jam dixi, ruina quaedam atque tempestas, *a catastrophe*, Cic. Clu. 35, 96: incendium meum ruinâ restinguam, *with the overthrow, fall* (of the State), Catilina ap. Sall. C. 31, 9, and ap. Cic. Mur. 25, 51: ut communi ruinâ patriae opprimerentur, Liv. 45, 26; Vell. 2, 91, 4; 2, 85, 1; 2, 124, 1: in hac ruinâ rerum stetit una integra atque immobilis virtus populi Romani, Liv. 26, 41: rerum nostrarum, id. 5, 51: urbis, id. 25, 4: ex loco superiore impetu facto, strage ac ruinâ fudere Gallos, *utter defeat*, id. 5, 43; cf.: ruinae similem stragem eques dedit, id. 4, 33: Cannensis, id. 23, 25; 42, 66 *fin.*; 4, 46; 5, 47: ruina soceri in exsilium pulsus, Tac. H. 4, 6; cf. id. G. 36: pereat sceleratus, regnique trahat patriaeque ruinam, Ov. M. 8, 497: aliae gentes belli sequuntur ruinam, Flor. 2, 12, 1: ille dies utramque Ducet ruinam, i. e. *death*, Hor. C. 2, 17, 9: Neronis principis, Plin. 17, 25, 38, § 245.—(β) *Plur.*: praetermitto ruinas fortunarum tuarum, quas omnes impendere tibi proximis Idibus senties, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14: in ruinis aversae, atque afflictae rei publicae, id. Sest. 2, 5: devota morti pectora liberae Quantis fatigaret ruinis, Hor. C. 4, 14, 19; cf.: nox auget ruinas, Val. Fl. 3, 207: principiis in rerum fecere ruinas et graviter magni magno cecidere ibi casu, i. e. *false steps, errors, mistakes*, Lucr. 1, 740: (Academia) si invaserit in haec, miseras edet ruinas, Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 39: ruinas videres, id. Fin. 5, 28, 83.—**II.** In concreto. **1.** *That which tumbles* or *falls down, a fall* (not ante-Aug.). **A.** I n g e n. (poet.): disjectam Aenaeae toto videt aequore classem Fluctibus oppressos Troas caelique ruinâ, i. e. *a storm, rain*, Verg. A. 1, 129; so, caeli (with insani imbres), Sil. 1, 251: poli, i. e. *thunder*, Val. Fl. 8, 334.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. (acc. to I. A. 2.), *a building that has tumbled down, a ruin, ruins* (mostly in *plur.*, and not in Cic. prose): nunc humilis veteres tantummodo Troja ruinas ostendit, Ov. M. 15, 424: Sagunti ruinae nostris capitibus incident, Liv. 21, 10, 10: (urbs) deserta ac strata prope omnis ruinis, id. 33, 38, 10: fumantes Thebarum ruinae, id. 9, 18, 7: ruinis templorum templa aedificare, id. 42, 3: in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginiensium, Vell. 2, 19 *fin.* —In *sing.*: alius par labor . . . flumina ad lavandam hanc ruinam jugis montium ducere, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: EX RVINA TEMPLI MARTIS, Inscr. Orell. 2448 (A.D. 256).—**2.** T r a n s f., of persons who cause ruin, *a destroyer*: rei publicae, Cic. Sest. 51, 109: ruinae publicanorum, id. Prov. Cons. 6, 13.

rŭīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ruina], of buildings. **I.** *Tumbling down, going to ruin, ruinous* (rare but class.): aedes, * Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: parietes, Sen. Ira, 3, 35 *fin.* (better rimosos).—* **II.** P o e t., transf., *that has already fallen, ruined, in ruins*: ruinosas occulit herba domos, Ov. H. 1, 56.—*Plur. subst.*: **rŭīnōsa,** ōrum, *ruins*: instaurare, Vulg. Ezech. 36, 33; 33, 27.

Rullus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname* (cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 48). So, P. Servilius Rullus, *a tribune of the people in the consulate of Cicero, who directed against him three orations on the Agrarian law*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

1. ‡ **ruma,** ae, *f.*, v. rumis.

2. ruma, ae, *f.*, v. rumen.

rūmen, ĭnis, *n.* (collat. form **rūma,** ae, *f.*, Arn. 7, 230 dub.; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54), *the throat, gullet*: rumen est pars colli, quâ esca devoratur, unde rumare dicebatur, quod nunc ruminare, Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. adrumavit, p. 9 ib.: ruminatio dicta est a rumine eminente gutturis parte, per quam demissus cibus a certis revocatur animalibus, Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 1, 59; 12, 1, 37: dum sit, rumen qui impleam, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 153 Rib.); Fest. p. 270, 28 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 9, 14 ib.

‡ **rumentum,** abruptio, Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll.

1. rūmex, ĭcis, *m.*, *a missile weapon*, similar to the sparum of the Gauls, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2.

2. rŭmex, ĭcis, *f.*, *sorrel*, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18; 19, 12, 60, § 184; 20, 21, 85, § 231; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 26; Titin. ap. Non. 210, 4 (Com. Rel. p. 134 Rib.); Verg. M. 73.

Rūmĭa, ae, v. 1. Rumina *init.*

* **rūmĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [rumor-facio], *to make report; to report, proclaim, rumor*: quam (sc. Alcumenam) cives Thebani vero rumificant probam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 46.

rūmĭgĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [rumigeror], *a spreading of reports, a proclaiming, rumoring* (late Lat.), Lampr. Heliog. 10.

rūmĭgĕror, āri, *v. dep. a.* [rumor-gero], *to spread reports, to spread* or *noise abroad*, Fest. s. v. rumitant, p. 270 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 3 ib.: rumigerantium sermones, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Or. de Aere Alien, 2 Fragm. 7, p. 344 Bait.

rūmĭgĕrŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [rumigeror], *that spreads reports* or *rumors*; *subst.*, *a newsmonger* (late Lat.), Amm. 14, 1, 2; Hier. Ep. 117, 10; 50, 1.

rūmĭgo, āre, *v. a.* [rumen-ago], *to chew over again, to ruminate*: jam tertium qualum, App. M. 4, p. 153, 2: bos si non rumigat, Gargil. Mart. Cur. Boum. § 15.

1. Rūmīna (in some MSS. **Rūmĭa**), ae, *f.* [rumis, qs. she that offers her breast], *a Roman goddess of nursing mothers, who was worshipped in a separate temple near the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus had sucked the breast* (rumis) *of the she-wolf*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 5; id. ap. Non. 167, 30 sq. (v. the passages under rumis); Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 6, 19 *fin.*; 7, 11.—Hence, **A. Rūmīnālis,** e, *adj.*: ficus, *the fig-tree of Romulus and Remus*, Liv. 1, 4, 5 (where, from a false etymology, the earlier form is said to have been Rumularis, Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 90: alii a Romulo velint dictam quasi Romularem); Tac. A. 13, 58; Aur. Vict. Orig. 20 *fin.*; Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. id. p. 400 ib.; Serv. l. l.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.—By poet. license, it is also called, **B. Rūmīna** ficus, Ov. F. 2, 412 (where, as above in Liv., from a false etymology, a pretended older form, Romula, is given).

2. Rūmīna, ficus, v. 1. Rumina, B.

1. Rūmīnālis, ficus, v. 1. Rumina, A.

* **2. rūmĭnālis,** e, *adj.* [rumen], *chewing again, ruminating*: hostiae, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206.

rūmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ruminor], *a chewing over again, chewing the cud, rumination.* **I.** L i t.: animalium, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 201; Serv. Verg. E. 6, 54.—**B.** T r a n s f., *a doubling; a repetition, return*: corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: hiemis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 191.—* **II.** T r o p., *a thinking over, revolving in the mind, ruminating, rumination*: cotidiana, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

rūmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that chews again* or *ruminates* (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 230.

rūmĭnor, āri, *v. dep. a.*, and (after the Aug. period) **rūmĭno,** āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [rumen], *to chew over again, chew the cud, to ruminate.* **I.** L i t. (α) *Neutr.*: bos ruminat, Col. 6, 6, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160; 9, 17, 29, § 62 al.; Vulg. Lev. 11, 26.—(β) *Act.*: (bos) ruminat herbas, Verg. E. 6, 54; cf.: revocatas herbas, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 17: epastas herbas, id. Hal. 119: escas gutture, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 340.—**II.** T r o p., *to think over, to muse* or *ruminate upon* (only ante- and post-class.; but cf. ruminatio): nemo haec ruminetur mulieri, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 166, 29: ruminabitur humanitatem

Varr. ap. Non. 166, 27: Odyssean Homeri ruminari incipis, id. ib. 480, 24: ruminaris antiquitates, id. ib. 480, 23: dum carmina tua ruminas, Symm. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

Rūmīnus, i, *m.* [rumis, analog. to 1. Rumina], *an epithet of Jupiter, as the nourisher of all things*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

‡ **rumis,** is (collat. form † **ruma,** ae, v. infra), *f., a breast that gives suck; a teat, pap, dug:* si parum habet lactis mater, ut subiciat sub alterius mammam, qui appellantur subrumi, id est sub mammâ: antiquo enim vocabulo mamma rumis, ut opinor, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: non negarim, ideo apud divae Ruminae sacellum a pastoribus satam ficum. Ibi enim solent sacrificari lacte pro vino et pro lactentibus. Mammae enim rumis sive rumae, ut ante dicebant, a rumi; et inde dicuntur subrumi agni, id. ib. 2, 11, 5: hisce manibus lacte fit, non vino, Cuninae propter cunas, Ruminae propter rumam, id est prisco vocabulo mammam, a quo subrumi etiam nunc dicuntur agni, id. ap. Non. 167, 30 sq.: mamma rumis dicitur, unde et rustici appellant haedos subrumos, qui adhuc sub mammis habentur, Fest. p. 270 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 4 ib.: quoniam sub eâ (ficu) inventa est lupa infantibus praebens rumim (ita vocabant mammam), Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 77.

* **rūmĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [rumo, rumor], *to spread reports, to rumor:* rumitant, rumigerantur. Naevius: simul alius aliunde rumitant inter sese, Fest. p. 270 Müll.

‡ **rumo,** āre, for rumino, Paul. ex Fest. p. 271, 3 Müll.

rūmor, ōris, *m.* [cf. Gr. ὠρύω, to howl; ὀρυμαγδός, din; Sanscr. root ru-, roar; ravas, uproar; Lat.: raucus, rudo]. **I.** Lit., *the talk of the many*, whether relating facts or expressing opinions. **A.** *Common talk, unauthenticated report, hearsay, rumor* (the prevalent and class. signif.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: fama, sermo); *absol.*, or with a mention of its purport. **a.** *Absol.:* est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti mercatores in oppidis vulgus circumsistat, quibusque ex regionibus veniant quasque ibi res cognoverint, pronuntiare cogant. His rumoribus atque auditionibus permoti de summis saepe rebus consilia ineunt, quorum eos e vestigio poenitere necesse est; cum incertis rumoribus serviant, et plerique ad voluntatem eorum ficta respondeant, Caes. B. G. 4, 5; cf.: aliquid rumore ac famâ accipere ... falsis rumoribus terreri, id. ib. 6, 20: multa rumor perferet, Cic. Fam. 2, 8, 1; cf. also, in the description of the house of Fame, in Ovid: mixtaque cum veris passim commenta vagantur Milia rumorum confusaque verba volutant, Ov. M. 12, 55 (v. the passage in its connection): rumoribus mecum pugnas, Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 9: rumores Africanos excipere, id. Deiot. 9, 25: senatus vulgi rumoribus exagitatus, Sall. C. 29, 1: multa rumor fingebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: addunt et affingunt rumoribus Galli, quod res poscere videbatur, id. B. G. 7, 1: frigidus a Rostris manat per compita rumor, Hor. S. 2, 6, 50 et saep. —**b.** With the purport of the rumor introduced by an *object-* or *relative-clause;* by *de*, rarely by *gen.* (α) Postquam populi rumorem intelleximus, Studiose expetere vos Plautinas fabulas, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 11: cum interea rumor venit, Datum iri gladiatores; populus convolat, etc., Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 31; id. Heaut. prol. 16: crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat, omnes Belgas contra populum Romanum conjurare, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 1: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; cf.: rem te valde bene gessisse rumor erat, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 7; id. Att. 16, 5, 1: serpit hic rumor: Scis tu illum accusationem cogitare? etc., id. Mur. 21, 45: crebro vulgi rumore lacerabatur, tamquam viros et insontes ob invidiam aut metum exstinxisset, Tac. A. 15, 73: subdito rumore, tamquam Mesopotamiam invasurus, id. ib. 6, 36.—(β) With *de:* nihil perfertur ad nos praeter rumores de oppresso Dolabellâ, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: de Aeduorum defectione rumores afferebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 59: de vitâ imperatoris dubii rumores allati sunt, Liv. 28, 24: graves de te rumores, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: exstinctis rumoribus de auxiliis legionum, Caes. B. C. 1, 60 *fin.*—(γ) With *gen.* (very rare): cenae rumor, Suet. Aug. 70: belli civilis rumores, Tac. H. 3, 45: rumor prostratae regi pudicitiae Suet. Caes. 2.—**B.** *Common* or *general opinion, current report, the popular voice;* and objectively, *fame, reputation* (less freq. but class.): famam atque rumores pars altera consensum civitatis et velut publicum testimonium vocat: altera sermonem sine ullo certo auctore dispersum, cui malignitas initium dederit, incrementum credulitas, Quint. 5, 3, 1; cf.: adversus famam rumoresque hominum si satis firmus steteris, etc., Liv. 22, 39: qui erit rumor populi, si id feceris? Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 18: totam opinionem (populi) parva nonnumquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17, 35: rumoribus adversa in pravitatem, secunda in casum, fortunam in temeritatem, declinando corrumpebant, *with their slanders, misrepresentations*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 3: quos rumor asperserat, ii, etc., Curt. 10, 31, 18: rumorem quendam et plausum popularem esse quaesitum, Cic. Clu. 47, 131: rumori servire, Plaut. Trin, 3, 2, 14; cf. in the lusus verbb. with *rumen:* ego rumorem parvi facio, dum sit rumen qui impleam, Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 15: omnem infimae plebis rumorem affectavit, Tac. H. 2, 91: Marcellus adverso rumore esse, Liv. 27, 20: flagret rumore malo cum Hic atque ille, Hor. S. 1, 4, 125; Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin.:* invidiam alicui concitare secundo populi rumore, *with the concurring* or *favorable judgment, with the approbation*, Fenest. ap. Non. 385, 17; so, rumore secundo, Suev. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1; old poet in Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29; Verg. A. 8, 90; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9; cf.: aliquid accipere secundo rumore, Tac. A. 3, 29: claro apud volgum rumore erat, id. ib. 15, 48.—**II.** Transf., *a murmuring, murmur* of a stream: amoena fluenta Subterlabentis tacito rumore Mosellae, Aus. Mos. 22.

rumpĭa, ae, v. rhomphaea *init.*

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum (*inf.* paragog. rumpier, Afran. Com. 127), 3, *v. a.* [root rup], *to break, burst, tear, rend, rive, rupture; to break asunder, burst in pieces, force open*, etc. (very freq. and class.; a favorite word of the Aug. poets; cf. frango). **I.** Lit.: SI MEMBRVM RVPIT NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. TALIO, p. 274; and ap. Gell. 20, 1, 14; cf. Cato ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.: vincula, Lucr. 3, 83; Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; Prop. 4, 10, 4; Verg. A. 10, 233 al.: catenas, Prop. 3, 13, 11; Hor. S. 2, 7, 70; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3: frena pudoris, Prop. 4, 18, 3: obstantia claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: teretes plagas (aper), id. C. 1, 1, 28: pontem, *to break down*, Liv. 7, 9; cf.: rupti torrentibus pontes, Quint. 2, 13, 16: montem aceto (Hannibal), Juv. 10, 153: Alpes, Sil. 11, 135: arcum, Phaedr. 3, 14, 10: plumbum (aqua), Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 20: carinam (sinus Noto remugiens), id. Epod. 10, 20: tenta cubilia tectaque, id. ib. 12, 12: vestes, Ov. M. 6, 131; cf.: tenues a pectore vestes, id. A. A. 3, 707: sinus pariterque capillos, id. M. 10, 722: linum ruptum aut turbata cera, Quint. 12, 8, 13: praecordia ferro, *to penetrate*, Ov. M. 6, 251; 5, 36; cf.: guttura cultro, *to cut*, id. ib. 15, 465: colla securi, id. ib. 12, 249: nubem (vis venti), *to sunder, rive*, Lucr. 6, 432: fulmen nubes rumpit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 58, 1: spiritus rumpit nubes, id. ib. 2, 54, 3: ruptae nubes et in pronum solutae, id. ib. 5, 12, 1: caelum, Sil. 3, 196: polum, id. 1, 135: turbo ruptus, *breaking* or *bursting forth*, Verg. A. 2, 416 et saep.: tuâ causâ rupi ramices, *burst, ruptured*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 30: suos ramices, id. Poen. 3, 1, 37: inflatas vesiculas, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: pectora fremitu (leones), Lucr. 3, 297: illius immensae ruperunt horrea messes, *filled to repletion*, Verg. G. 1, 49; Col. 10, 307: frugibus rupta congestis horrea, Sid. 1, 6: ilia, Cat. 11, 20; 80, 7; Verg. E. 7, 26; cf. with a *personal object:* rupit Iarbitam Timagenis aemula lingua, Dum, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15.—Esp. reflexively, *to burst* or *split one's self, to burst, split*, etc.: me rupi causâ currendo tuâ, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 43; id. Capt. prol. 14; Lucil. ap. Non. 88, 11; 382, 23: ut me ambulando rumperet, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 21: non, si te ruperis, Par eris, Hor. S. 2, 3, 319.—Mid.: ego misera risu clandestino rumpier, *to burst, split*, Afran. ap. Non. 382, 21 (Com. Rel. p. 154 Rib.); so, frigidus in pratis cantando rumpitur anguis, Verg. E. 8, 71: quâ (licentiâ audacium) ante rumpebar, nunc ne movear quidem, *could have burst*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: et inflatas rumpi vesiculas, id. Div. 2, 14, 33; cf.: rumpantur iniqui, Vicimus, Prop. 1, 8, 27: miser Rumperis (sc. irâ) et latras, Hor. S. 1, 3, 136: rumpere viam, iter, etc., *to force a passage, make one's way by force:* ferro rumpenda per hostes Est via, *a passage must be burst* or *forced through*, Verg. A. 10, 372; cf.: eo nisi corporibus armisque rupere cuneo viam, Liv. 2, 50: rupta via, Quint. 9, 4, 63: viam igne, Stat. Th. 8, 469: iter ferro, Sil. 4, 196 (with reserare viam); 15, 782: Alpes, id. 11, 135: rupto sonuit sacer aequore Titan, Val. Fl. 2, 37: cursus, id. ib. 1, 3; Sil. 7, 568 et saep.: rumpere media agmina, *to burst through, break through*, Verg. A. 12, 683; cf.: proelia misso equo, Prop. 3, 11, 64 (4, 10, 62): ruptâ mersum caput obruit undâ, Ov. M. 11, 569: mediam aciem, Liv. 26, 5: pugnantibus acies rumpenda, Just. 1, 6, 11: ordines, Liv. 6, 13: aditus, Verg. A. 2, 494: parvos hiatus, Sil. 5, 616: fontem, *to break open, cause to break forth*, Ov. M. 5, 257: fontes abyssae magnae, Vulg. Gen. 7, 11: se rumpere, *to break out, burst forth* (= erumpere): ubi sub lucem densa inter nubila sese Diversi rumpent radii, Verg. G. 1, 446: tantus se nubibus imber Ruperat, id. A. 11, 548: unde altus primum se erumpit Enipeus, id. G. 4, 368; so, rumpi, in mid. force: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, id. ib. 3, 428: alicui reditum, *to cut off*, Hor. Epod. 13, 15.—*Absol.:* offendit, fregit, rumpit, icit poculo, *wounds*, Afran. ap. Non. 124, 6 (Com. Rel. p. 173 Rib.); so, si quis rumpet occidetve insciens ne fraus esto, an ancient form of rogation in Liv. 22, 10, 5; cf. Dig. 9, 2. 27, § 17. —**II.** Trop., *to break, violate, destroy, annul, make void, interrupt*, etc.: hunc quisquam ... foedera scientem neglexisse, violasse, rupisse dicere audebit? Cic. Balb. 5, 13; so, foedera, Lucr. 2, 254; Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20; Liv. 9, 1; 21, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 35: foedus, Liv. 3, 25, 5; 42, 40, 3: imperium, Curt. 10, 2, 15; Tac. A. 13, 36; id. H. 3, 19: sacramenti religionem, Liv. 28, 27: reverentiam sacramenti, Tac. H. 1, 12: fidem induciarum, pacis, etc., Liv. 9, 40 *fin.;* 24, 29; Verg. G. 4, 213; Flor. 4, 2, 16: jus gentium, Liv. 4, 17: hostium jus et sacra legationis et fas gentium, Tac. A. 1, 42: rogationes vos rogatas rumpitis, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 24: edicta, Hor. C. 4, 15, 22: decreta, Ov. M. 15, 780: leges, Luc. 4, 175: constat, agnascendo rumpi testamentum, *is made void*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; cf.: jura testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum, id. ib. 1, 38, 173: nuptias, Hor. C. 1, 15, 7: amores, Verg. A. 4, 292: condiciones pacis, Vell. 2, 48, 5: obsequium, Suet. Galb. 16: fata aspera, Verg. A. 6, 882: fati necessitatem humanis consiliis, Liv. 1, 42: ne me e somno excitetis et rumpatis visum, *break in upon, interrupt*, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12; so, somnum, Verg. A. 7, 458; cf. Sen. Ep. 51, 12: sacra, Verg. A. 8, 110: carmina, Tib. 2, 3, 20: novissima verba, Ov. A. A. 1, 539: ut vero amplexus fessi rupere supremos, Val. Fl. 5, 32: strepitu silentia rumpi, Lucr. 4, 583: silentia (verbis), Verg. A. 10, 64; Ov. M. 1, 208; 11, 598; Hor. Epod. 5, 85; Val. Fl. 3, 509; Plin. Pan. 55, 4: diutinum silentium, App. M. 10, p. 239, 14: taciturnitatem, Tac. A. 1, 74: patientiam, Suet. Tib. 24: en age, segnes Rumpe moras, *break off, end delay*, Verg. G. 3, 43; so, rumpe moras, id. A. 4, 569; 9, 13; Ov. M. 15, 583 Bach, *N. cr.;* Val. Fl. 1, 306; Mart. 2, 64, 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2; cf.: rumpunt moras, Luc. 1, 264: otia, Verg. A. 6, 813.—Poet.: rumpit has imo pectore voces, *breaks forth, breaks out in, gives vent to, utters*, etc., Verg. A. 11, 377; so, vocem, id. ib. 2, 129; 3, 246; Sil. 8, 301; Tac. A. 6, 20: questus, Verg. A. 4, 553; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 249: gemitum, Sil. 4, 458.

* **rumpōtinētum,** i, *n.* [rumpotinus], *a place planted with low trees to support the vines*, Col. 5, 7, 2.

rumpōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [rumpus-teneo]. **I.** *That serves to support the running vines:* genus arbusti Gallici, Col. 5, 7, 1; also arbores, id. 5, 7, 1, § 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **rumpōtinus,** i, *f., a kind of maple* (opulus), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 24, 19, 112, § 172.

rumpus, i, *m.*, *a vine branch* or *runner* (syn. tradux), Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4.

rūmuscŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [rumor], *idle talk, common gossip* (perh. only in the two foll. passages): qui imperitorum hominum rumusculos aucupati, Cic. Clu. 38, 105: L. Cassio omnes rumusculos populari ratione aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35.

rūna, ae, *f.*, *a kind of weapon, a javelin* or *dart*. **I.** Lit.: runa genus teli significat. Ennius: runata recedit, id est pilata, Fest. p. 263 Müll.: C. Gracchus runis et iis sicis, quas, etc. . . . nonne omnem rei publicae statum permutavit? Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20 Mos. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf., *the runic written character, runes:* barbara fraxineis pingatur runa tabellis, Ven. Carm. 7, 18, 19.

rūnātus, a, um, *adj.*, v. runa, I.

runcātio, ōnis, *f.* [runco]. **I.** *A weeding, weeding out*, Col. 2, 9, 18; 2, 11, 19; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 185.—**II.** Concr., *weeds to be pulled out*, Col. 2, 11, 6.

runcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a weeder*, Col. 2, 12, 1; 11, 3, 19.

1. runcīna, ae, *f.* [ῥυκάνη, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.], *a plane*, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225; Arn. 6, 200; Tert. Apol. 12; Vulg. Isa. 44, 13.

2. Runcīna, ae, *f.* [1. runco], *a rural goddess presiding over weeding*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 *med.*

runcīno, āre, *v. a.* [1. runcina], *to plane off*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.; Arn. 5, 177.—**II.** Trop., com.: ego illum probe jam oneratum runcinabo, i. e. *will take in, cheat*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61.

1. runco, āre, *v. a.* [runca, runcina], *to weed out, root up; to weed, clear of weeds.* **I.** Lit.: spinas, Cato, R. R. 2: segetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 30; Col. 11, 2, 40; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; Tert. Pall. 2 *med.*—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *To pluck, deprive of its hair*, Pers. 4, 35.—**B.** *To mow:* frumenta, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 *med.*

2. runco, ōnis, *m.* [1. runco], *a weeding-hook, grubbing-hoe*, Pall. 1, 43, 3; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 14, 5.

rŭo, ŭi, ŭtum (ruiturus, a, um, Ov. M. 4, 459; Luc. 7, 404; Mart. 1, 88, 4; Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 8; *gen. plur. part.* ruentum, Verg. A. 11, 886), 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to fall with violence, rush down; to fall down, tumble down, go to ruin* (cf.: labor, procumbo, cado). **I.** *Neutr.* (very freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. Rarely of persons: caedebant pariter pariterque ruebant Victores victique, Verg. A. 10, 756; so Val. Fl. 7, 642.—Of things: ruere illa non possunt, ut haec non eodem labefacta motu concidant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: spectacula ruunt, *fell down, tumbled down*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; cf.: parietes ruunt, id. Most. 1, 2, 36: lateres veteres, id. Truc. 2, 2, 50; so, aedes, id. Am. 5, 1, 43; id. Most. 1, 2, 69: omnia tecta (supra aliquem), Lucr. 4, 403; Liv. 4, 21, 5; Quint. 8, 3, 68 al.: altae turres, Lucr. 5, 307: moles et machina mundi, id. 5, 96: murus, Liv. 21, 11: templa deum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: aulaea, id. ib. 2, 8, 71: acervus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 47: murus latius quam caederetur, Liv. 21, 11: tecta in agris, id. 4, 21: silices a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 314: alto a culmine Troja, Verg. A. 2, 290.—Poet.: caeli templa, Lucr. 1, 1105: ruit arduus aether, *it rains*, or *the rain descends in torrents*, Verg. G. 1, 324; cf. id. A. 8, 525: caelum imbribus immodicis, Mart. 3, 100, 3; cf.: caelum in se, Liv. 40, 58: ruit imbriferum ver, i.e. *is ending, hastening to its close*, Verg. G. 1, 313; cf.: turbidus imber aquâ, id. A. 5, 695: tempestas, Tac. A. 1, 30. **1.** Prov.: caelum ruit, *the sky is falling;* of any thing very improbable: *Cl.* Quid tum, quaeso, si hoc pater resciverit? *Sy.* Quid si nunc caelum ruat? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 41.—**2.** Transf., of rapid, hasty movements, *to hasten, hurry, run, rush* (cf.: volo, curro): id ne ferae quidem faciunt, ut ita ruant atque turbentur, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; cf. id. Att. 7, 7, 7: (Pompeium) ruere nuntiant et jam jamque adesse, id. ib. 7, 20, 1: huc omnis turba ruebat, Verg. A. 6, 305: Aeneadae in ferrum ruebant, id. ib. 8, 648: per proelia, id. ib. 12, 526: quidam inermes ultro ruere ac se morti offerre, Tac. Agr. 37: contis gladiisque ruerent, id. A. 6, 35: in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27 *fin.:* in castra fugientes, id. 24, 16, 2: in vulnera ac tela, id. 26, 44: promiscue in concubitus, id. 3, 47: eques pedesque certatim portis ruere, id. 27, 41: ad urbem infesto agmine, id. 3, 3: ad portas, Tac. A. 1, 66: ad convivium, id. H. 2, 68 *fin.:* per vias, id. ib. 5, 22: destinatâ morte in proelium, Flor. 2, 18, 12: ruebant laxatis habenis aurigae, Curt. 4, 15, 3: de montibus amnes, Verg. A. 4, 164: flumina per campos, Ov. M. 1, 285: in Galliam Rhenus, Tac. H. 5, 19.—Poet., of time: vertitur interea caelum et ruit Oceano Nox, i. e. *hastens up, sets in*, Verg. A. 2, 250: revoluta ruebat dies, *was advancing, hastening on*, id. ib. 10, 256; cf. of the *setting* of the sun, Val. Fl. 1, 274; App. M. 3, p. 136, 19.—Of sound, *to break forth:* antrum, unde ruunt totidem voces, responsa Sibyllae, Verg. A. 6, 44.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to A. 1.) *To fall, fail, sink* (very rare): ratio ruat omnis, Lucr. 4, 507: quae cum accidunt nemo est quin intellegat, ruere illam rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 12: Vitellium ne prosperis quidem parem, adeo ruentibus debilitatum, *by his falling fortunes*, Tac. H. 3, 64: tam florentes Atheniensium opes ruisse, Just. 5, 1, 9.—**2.** (Acc. to A. 2.) *To rush, dash, hurry, hasten, run*, etc. (freq. and class.): tamquam ad interitum ruerem voluntarium, Cic. Marcell. 5, 14: emptorem pati ruere et per errorem in maximam fraudem incurrere, *to act hastily, commit an oversight*, id. Off. 3, 13, 55; cf. Liv. 3, 11: cum cotidie rueret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133; id. Att. 2, 14, 1; Quint. 2, 20, 2: compescere ruentes, Tac. H. 1, 56; 2, 63 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 2, 34: ad seditiones et discordias et bella civilia, id. ib. 1, 46: crudelitatis odio in crudelitatem ruitis, Liv. 3, 53: in servitium, Tac. A. 1, 7: in exitium, id. H. 1, 84: in sua fata, Ov. M. 6, 51: omnia fatis In pejus, Verg. G. 1, 200: quo scelesti ruitis? Hor. Epod. 7, 1: quo ruis, Verg. A. 10, 811; Ov. M. 9, 428: multos video, quâ vel impudentiâ vel fames duxit, ruentes, Quint. 2, 20, 2.—Poet., with *inf.:* quo ruis imprudens, vage, dicere fata? Prop. 4 (5), 1, 71: scire ruunt, Luc. 7, 751; Stat. Th. 7, 177; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 387.—*Impers. pass.:* ut ferme fugiendo in media fata ruitur, Liv. 8, 24.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cast down with violence, to dash down, tumble down, hurl to the ground, prostrate* (except the jurid. phrase ruta caesa, perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose, for in the passage, Cic. Att. 2, 15, 2, seu ruet seu eriget rem publicam, ruet might be neutr.) **A.** Lit.: imbres fluctusque . . . frangere malum, Ruere antennas, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: naves (vis venti), Lucr. 1, 272: res impetibus crebris (venti), id. 1, 293: ceteros ruerem, agerem, raperem, funderem et prosternerem, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21: immanem molem volvuntque ruuntque, Verg. A. 9, 516: cumulos ruit pinguis harenae, *breaks down, levels*, id. G. 1, 105: sese superne in praedam, *to cast one's self upon*, App. Flor. 1, p. 341, 6.—**B.** Poet., transf., *to cast up* from the bottom, *to turn up, throw up, rake up:* cum mare permotum ventis, ruit intus harenam, *casts up* (syn. eruit), Lucr. 6, 726; cf.: totum (mare) a sedibus imis (venti), Verg. A. 1, 85: spumas salis aere, id. ib. 1, 35: cinerem et confusa Ossa focis, id. ib. 11, 211: atram nubem ad caelum (ignis), id. G. 2, 308: unde Divitias aerisque ruam, dic, augur, acervos, Hor. S. 2, 5, 22.—Hence, **rŭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, found only in the phrase rūta et caesa or rūta caesa (acc. to Varro, the u was pronounced long, although it is short in the compounds erutus, obrutus, etc.: in venditionis lege fundi ruta caesa ita dicimus, ut U producamus, Varr. L. L. 9, § 104).—In jurid. lang., *every thing dug up* (ruta) *and cut down* (caesa) *on an estate without being wrought*, and which is reserved by the owner at a sale; *the timber and minerals:* si ruta et caesa excipiantur in venditione, ea placuit esse ruta, quae eruta sunt, ut harena, creta et similia; caesa ea esse, ut arbores caesas, et carbones et his similia, etc., Dig. 19, 1, 17: in rutis caesis ea sunt, quae terrâ non tenentur, quaeque opere structili tectoriove non continentur, ib. 50, 16, 241: ruta caesa dicuntur, quae venditor possessionis sui usus gratiâ concidit ruendoque contraxit, Fest. p. 262 Müll.: ut venditores, cum aedes fundumve vendiderint rutis caesis receptis, concedant tamen aliquid emptori, quod ornandi causâ apte et loco positum esse videatur, Cic. Top. 26, 100: dicet te ne in rutis quidem et caesis solium tibi fraternum recepisse, Crass. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226.

rūpa, ae, *f.*, v. rupes *init.*

rūpes, is (collat. form **rūpa**, ae, App. M. 6, p. 72 Hildebr. min.; cf. Gloss. Isid. p. 693), *f.* [rumpo], *a rock:* ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem, Caes. B. C. 1, 70: cum (oppidum) ex omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, id. B. G. 2, 29; cf. Liv. 32, 4; and with this cf.: inter saxa rupesque, id. 21, 40: ex rupe Tarpeiâ, id. 7, 10: Parnasia, Verg. E. 6, 29: aëria, id. G. 4, 508: ardua, Ov. F. 5, 293; id. P. 1, 8, 51: cavae, *caverns, grottos*, Verg. G. 3, 253; so, ima (Sibyllae), id. A. 3, 443.—Of *a cliff*, Verg. A. 10, 693; Luc. 5, 514; Val. Fl. 3, 108; 4, 637; cf.: personantibus et respondentibus inter se rupibus, Just. 24, 6, 8.

rŭpex, ĭcis, *m.*, *a rough, uncultivated man; a boor, rustic, clown* (ante- and post-class., and mostly in the *plur.*), Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, pp. 328 and 329 Müll.; Gell. 13, 9, 5; Tert. Apol. 21 *fin.;* id. Anim. 6 *fin.;* in *sing.*, Tert. Pall. 4 (cf. rupico).

rūpĭ-căpra, ae, *f.* [rupes], *a chamois*, Plin. 8, 53, 79, § 214; 11, 37, 45, § 124; 28, 17, 67, § 231.

* **rūpĭco**, ōnis, *m.* [rupex], for rupex, *a boorish man, rustic*, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 34.

Rŭpĭlius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* So, **A.** P. Rupilius, *consul with* Popillius Laenas, A. U. C. 622, Cic. Lael. 11, 37; from him proceed the Leges Rupiliae, *of Rupilius*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 16, § 39; 18, § 44; 24, § 59; 50, § 125; 2, 3, 40, § 92.—**B.** A. Rupilius, *a physician*, Cic. Clu. 63, 176.—**C.** *An actor in Cicero's youth*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114.—**D.** P. Rupilius Rex, *a native of Prœneste, a contemporary of Horace, proscribed by Octavian*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1 Schol. Cruq.

rūpīna, ae, *f.* [rupes], *a cleft of a rock, a rocky chasm* (Appuleian), App. M. 6, p. 184, 16; 7, p. 193 *fin.;* id. Flor. 2, p. 348 *med.*

ruptio, ōnis, *f.* [rumpo], *a breaking, fracture; an injuring, damage;* in *plur.*, Dig. 9, 2, 27, § 17.

ruptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a breaker* (not ante-Aug.); trop.: foederis, *a violator*, Liv. 4, 19 (with violator juris); 1, 28; 21, 40 *fin.:* 25, 31; Tac. H. 4, 57; Flor. 1, 3, 8: indutiarum, Liv. 8, 39: pacis, Tac. A. 2, 13.

ruptūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a fracture, breach*, of a limb or vein, Gell. 20, 1, 33; Veg. 3, 65, 11.

ruptus, a, um, *Part.* of rumpo.

rūrālis, e, *adj.* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic* (post-class.): negotia, Amm. 30, 2, 10: opus (Hesiodi), Macr. S. 5, 2: Apollo, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 65.—*Adv.:* **rūrālĭter**, *rurally*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51.

rūrātio, ōnis, *f.* [ruro], *a country life* (Appuleian), App. Mag. p. 310, 32; id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 25.

rūrestris, e, *adj.* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rustic, rural* (post-class.): opus, Dig. 32, 1, 99; Cod. Just. 4, 65, 31: arva, App. M. 8, p. 203: campi, id. ib. 7, p. 194: vocabulum, id. ib. 4, p. 143: tibia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

rūrĭcŏla, ae, *adj. gen. omn.* [rus-colo], *that tills the ground; that lives in* or *belongs to the country, rural, rustic* (poet.); *masc.:* boves, Ov. M. 5, 479; id. F. 1, 384: Phryges, id. M. 11, 91: Fauni, id. ib. 6, 392: deus, i. e. *Priapus*, id. Tr. 1, 10, 26: dentes, i. e. *hoes*, Luc. 7, 859.—*Fem.:* Ceres, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53: formicula, App. M. 6, p. 177.—*Neutr.:* aratrum, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1.—**b.** *Subst.:* **rūrĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* (*a*) *A tiller of the ground, a husbandman, countryman, rustic* (syn. colonus); *plur.*, Col. 10, 337; Nemes. Ecl. 1, 52.—(*β*) *An ox* or *bull*, Ov. M. 15, 124.

rūrĭcŏlāris, e, *adj.* [ruricola], *of* or *belonging to tillage, rustic, rural:* cultor, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 325.

* **rūrĭgĕna**, ae, *m.* [rus-gigno], *one born in the country; a countryman, rustic*, Ov. M. 7, 765.

Rūrīna (or, in the old orthog., **Rūsīna;** v. the letter S), ae, *f.* [rus], *a goddess that presided over agriculture*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

rūro, āre, *v. n.*, or **rūror**, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to live in the country* (perh. only in the two foll. passages): dum ruri rurant

homines, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 16: dum in agro ruror, Varr. ap. Non. 164, 23.

rursus, rursum, and arch. **rūsum** or **russum** (rursum and rusum are the most usual forms in the ante-class., and rursus in the class. per.), *adv.* [contr. from revorsus or revorsum, from reverto; cf. prorsus and sursum], *turned back* or *backwards, back, backwards* (opp. prorsus): rursus retro, Non. **I.** Lit. (only ante-class.): rursus prorsus reciprocat fluctus feram, Enn. ap. Non. 164, 11, and 384 *fin.* (Trag. v. 143 Vahl.); cf.: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: mortales multi rursus ac prorsus meant, Varr. ap. Non. 384, 32: cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Maximum periculum inde esse, a summo ne rursum cadas? Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 15: ego cunas recessim rursum vorsum trahere et ducere, id. Am. 5, 1, 60; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 63.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To indicate the reverse of something, *on the contrary, on the other hand, in return, again* (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition; syn.: retro, contra, in vicem): in hominum aetate multa eveniunt hujusmodi: Capiunt voluptates: capiunt rursum miserias; Irae interveniunt, redeunt rursum in gratiam, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 58 sq.: bellum, pax rursum, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 16; Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 15: quicquid dicunt, laudo: id rursum si negant laudo id quoque, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 20: *Mi.* Salutat. *Ag.* Saluta hunc rursus Punice meis verbis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 40: accipe a me rursum rationem doli, id. Mil. 3, 1, 178: succurrit Pulfioni Varenus et laboranti subvenit ... Huic (Vareno) rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: eos ipse rursus singulos exceptans, id. ib. 7, 47 *fin.*; 51; id. B. C. 1, 45, 3: clamore sublato excipit rursus ex vallo clamor, id. B. G. 7, 88; Sall. J. 69, 1: postquam luxu atque desidiâ civitas corrupta est, rursus respublica magnitudine suâ imperatorum vitia sustentabat, id. C. 53, 5: primum Metellum esse rati, portas clausere; deinde rursus Jugurtham arbitrati obvii procedunt, id. J. 69, 1: ut illae superiores (partes) in medium locum mundi gravitate ferantur, sic hae rursum rectis lineis in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: cum totam terram contueri licebit ... tum et habitabiles regiones et rursum omni cultu propter vim frigoris vacantes, id. ib. 1, 20, 45; id. Rep. 2, 4, 9: quod (Gorgias) judicaret hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando vituperandoque rursus affligere, id. Brut. 12, 47: necesse erit cupere et optare ... rursus autem recte factis angi, id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 65: neque rursum eam totam repudiaret, id. de Or. 1, 24, 110; so, neque rursum, Quint. 1, 10, 2; 2, 4, 3; 10, 3, 10; 12, 5, 4: Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra. Rursus, quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: aequum est, Peccatis veniam poscentem reddere rursus, id. S. 1, 3, 75; Curt. 9, 2, 9; Tac. Agr. 29; id. A. 1, 80: his, rursus illis exitiabile, id. H. 3, 22.—Hence sometimes with *retro, contra, invicem:* concede, nihil esse bonum, nisi, etc. ... Vide rursus retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 83: hi rursus invicem anno post in armis sunt: illi domi remanent, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: in amicorum vitiis tam cernis acutum? etc. At tibi contra Evenit, inquirant vitia ut tua rursus et illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 28.—**B.** Denoting return to a former action or its repetition, *back again, again, anew* (syn.: iterum, denuo): em rursum nunc nugas agis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 61: quem (Peliam) Medea dicitur Fecisse rursus ex sene adulescentulum, id. Ps. 3, 2, 82; cf.: uti quidque in sua corpora rursum Dissolvat natura, Lucr. 1, 215: eadem gigni rursusque augescere dixi, id. 5, 250: obloquere rursum? Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 88: feri malam tu illi rursum, id. Cas. 2, 6, 55: te suam (causam) rogavit rursum ut ageres, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 8: quo loco, si tibi hoc sumis ... facis, ut rursus plebes in Aventinum sevocanda esse videatur, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: Helvetii, qui in montem sese receperant, rursus instare et proelium redintegrare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; cf.: bellum inferre, id. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: confligere cum Bruti classe, Caes. B. C. 2, 3 *fin.*; 4 *fin.*: terga vertere, id. ib. 1, 45: rursus minuente aestu, id. B. G. 3, 12; 5, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 40 Müll.: rursus aliam in partem fugam petebant, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae, et rursus aliae totidem, suae cujusque legionis, subsequebantur, id. B. C. 1, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 9; Sall. J. 103, 2.—In beginning a new strophe (= Gr. πάλιν): rursus, et hoc iterum repetamus carmen, Val. Cat. Dir. 14.—Pleon., with *denuo*, etc.: Diphilus hanc Graece scripsit, post id rursum denuo Latine Plautus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 34: revortor rursus denuo Karthaginem, id. Poen. prol. 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 35.—Freq. with words compounded with *re;* like reverti, regredi, se recipere, reducere, revocare, etc., v. h. vv.

rūs, rūris (used in the *plur.* only in *nom.* and *acc.*), *n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Zend. ravanh, broad, free; ravan, a plain; Germ. Raum, space], *the country* (opp. to the city), *lands, fields; a country-seat, farm, estate,* etc. (cf.: fundus, praedia): pascua reddere rura, Lucr. 5, 1248; cf.: laudato ingentia rura, Exiguum colito, Verg. G. 2, 412: aspera dumis Rura, id. A. 4, 527: paterna rura bobus exercet suis, Hor. Epod. 2, 3: obsita pomis Rura, Ov. M. 13, 720: coli rura ab ergastulis pessimum est, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 36: habet animi causâ rus amoenum et suburbanum, *a country-seat,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; cf.: rus urbanum, Just. 31, 2, 3: urbe relictâ rura peragrantes saepe soli sumus, Cic. Off. 3, 1, 1: rure frui, Ov. P. 1, 8, 40.—*Acc.:* rus, in answer to the question whither? quom rus homines eunt, *to their country-seats,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 10: rus ibo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 107; 2, 1, 10: rure redire, *from the farm,* Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 25; 4, 3, 6; 5, 18; 21; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 63; 5, 4, 45 et saep.; so, rure venire, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 26: rure huc advenit, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 115: adveniens mater rure, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 25; for which, less freq.: ruri redire, venire, etc., id. Truc. 3, 2, 1; 25; id. Most. 5, 1, 28: plus plaustrorum in aedibus Videas, quam ruri, *in the country,* id. Aul. 3, 5, 32: si illi sunt virgae ruri, at mihi tergum domi'st, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131; so, ruri (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 400), id. Capt. 1, 1, 16; id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; 41; 2, 6, 68; 4, 2, 2; id. Cist. 2, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 4; 7; 18 et saep.; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 20; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 47 al.; Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; Brut. ap. Cic. Clu. 51, 141; less freq.: rure esse, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 29; id. Cas. 1, 1, 17; 22; Titin. ap. Charis. p. 115 P.: mori rure, Liv. 38, 53; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 1; 14, 10; Ov. A. A. 2, 229.—With an *adj.:* rure paterno, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 60: rure suo, Ov. F. 6, 671; cf.: ex meo propinquo rure hoc capio commodi, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 1.

Rusădir, v. Rhysaddir.

Rusca, ae, *m., a surname in the Pinarian family:* M. Rusca, *a tribune of the people,* A.U.C. 622, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.

ruscārius (rustārius), a, um, *adj.* [ruscum], *of* or *for butcher's-broom:* falculae, *for weeding out butcher's-broom,* Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.

Ruscĭno, ōnis, *f., a town of Gallia Narbonensis, on the Pyrenees,* now *Perpignan,* Liv. 21, 24; Mel. 2, 5, 8; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32.

* **1. rusco** or **rusto,** āre, *v. a.* [ruscum], *to clear of butcher's-broom,* Tert. Pall. 2.

2. rusco, ōnis, *m., a disease of cattle,* Gargil. Mart. de Cur. Boum.

* **ruscŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [rus], *a little country-seat* or *farm,* Gell. 19, 9, 1.

ruscum (rustum), i, *n., butcher's-broom:* Ruscus aculeatus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86; 27, 100, § 173; 23, 9, 83, § 166; Verg. E. 7, 42; id. G. 2, 413; Col. 10, 374; cf. Fest. p. 262 Müll.

Rūsellae (Rōsell-), ārum, *f., a town of Etruria,* now *Rosello.*—Hence, **Rūsellānus (Rōsell-),** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Rusellæ:* ager, Liv. 10, 4; 37: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—*Subst.:* **Rūsellāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Rusellæ,* Liv. 28, 45 *fin.*

Rusgāda, v. Rhysaddir.

Rūsiccădē, ēs, *f., a town in Numidia,* Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; cf. Mel. 1, 7.

Rūsīna, ae, v. Rurina.

Ruso, ōnis, v. Abudius.

Rūsor, ōris, *m.* [rusus for rursus; cf. susum], *a divinity that provides for the regular return of all productions:* quod rursus cuncta eodem revolvuntur, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23.

Ruspīna, ae, *f., a town of Zeugitana,* Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; 15, 19, 21, § 82; Auct. B. Afr. 6 *fin.*; 10, 53; Sil. 3, 260.

ruspor, āri, *v. dep. a., to search through, examine, explore:* crebro quaerere, Fest. p. 264 Müll.: scrutari, Non. 166, 19 (ante-class.): ut latebras ruspans rimarem, Poët. ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.); cf.: vagent ruspantes silvas, Att. ap. Non. 166, 20: jube nunc animo ruspari Phrygas, id. ib. 19.

russātus, a, um, *adj.* [russus], *clothed in red, a designation of one of the parties of charioteers in the circus.* **I.** Lit.: factio, v. factio: auriga, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186 (al. russei).—* **II.** Transf.: sanguine suo russatus, *red, reddened,* Tert. Coron. Mil. 1.

* **russĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [russeus], *somewhat red, reddish:* sanies, Prud. στεφ. 11, 130.

* **russesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [russus], *to become red:* russescunt frundes, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 105 P. (Ann. v. 266 Vahl.).

russĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *reddish* (post-Aug. and very rare): tunica, Petr. 27, 1: fasciola, App. M. 2, 117: color, Pall. Mart. 13, 4: pannus, Plin. 21, 23, 94, § 166; 29, 4, 17, § 64; 30, 11, 30, § 99.

russŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *reddish:* fasciolae, Capitol. Albin. 5 *fin.*: tunicae, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Prob. 4.

russus, a, um, *adj., red* (very rare): vela, Lucr. 4, 75: gingiva, Cat. 39, 19: tunicae, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; and Vop. Aur. 13; cf. Gell. 2, 26, 6.

rustārius, a, um, v. ruscarius.

rustĭca, ae, v. rusticus, I. B. 2.

rustĭcānus, a, um, *adj.* [rusticus], *of* or *pertaining to the country, rustic, country-* (Ciceron.): homines ex municipiis rusticanis ... rusticana relegatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 43 sq.; cf.: homines rusticani ex municipiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 48, § 127: homo, id. ib. 2, 5, 13, § 34: multum mecum municipales homines loquuntur, multum rusticani, id. Att. 8, 13, 2: vir, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: aliquis, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: illud quod loquitur priscum visum iri putat, si plane fuerit rusticanum, id. ib. 3, 11, 42: tugurium, *a peasant's hut,* Hier. Ep. 52, 2, 6.

* **rustĭcātim,** *adv.* [rusticor], *rustically, awkwardly:* rustice, Non.: ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. ap. Non. 166, 31.

rustĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A living in the country, country life:* neque militia solum, sed etiam peregrinationes rusticationesque communes, Cic. Lael. 27, 103.—**II.** *Agriculture, husbandry,* Col. praef. § 13; 1, 1, 6; 11, 1, 6: creata ab Altissimo, Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 16.

rustĭcē, *adv.*, v. rusticus *fin.*

* **rustĭcellus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [rusticulus], *somewhat rustic* or *clownish,* Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83.

rustĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [rusticus] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Country life and occupations,* i. e. *tillage, husbandry,* Pall. Insit. 11.—**B.** Concr., *country people,* Pall. 1, 31; Cod. Just. 1, 55, 3.—**II.** Transf., *the manners of the country* or *of country people, rustic behavior, rusticity* (opp. urbanitas); in a good and (more freq.) in a bad sense: patria est ei Brixia, ex illâ nostrâ Italiâ, quae multum adhuc verecundiae, frugalitatis atque etiam rusticitatis antiquae retinet ac servat, Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 4; cf. Plin. 35, 4, 9, § 26; Calp. Ecl. 4, 4.—In a bad sense: cultus adest, nec nostros mansit in annos Rusticitas priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: rusticitas, non pudor ille fuit, id. ib. 1, 672: vultus sine rusticitate pudentes, id. H. 20, 59: (urbanitas) cui contraria sit rusticitas, Quint. 6, 3, 17; cf.: et imperitia, et rusticitas, et rigor, id. 6, 1, 37: in quo (ore) nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: verborum atque ipsius etiam soni, id. 11, 3, 10: aliquem rusticitatis arguere, Suet. Caes. 53: ignorare propter rusticitatem jus suum, Dig. 49, 14, 2 *fin.*

rustĭcŏla, ae, *m.* and *f.* [rus-colo], *an inhabitant of the country* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Misc. 5, 5, 107.

rustĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [rusticus]. **I.** Lit., *to live in the country, to rusticate.* **A.** In gen. (class.): socerum suum Laelium semper fere cum Scipione solitum rusticari, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22: sin rusticatur, id

Att. 12, 1, 1: dies ad rusticandum dati, id. Leg. 1, 3, 9.—Of abstract subjects: (haec studia) pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur, Cic. Arch. 7, 16.—**B.** In partic., econom. t. t., *to practise husbandry, to till the ground, be a farmer*, Col. 11, 1, 5 sq.; 12, 3, 8.—**II.** Transf., *to talk in a rustic manner, talk like a peasant:* Varrones, Terentius, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

rustĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [rusticus], *rather rustic, somewhat coarse.* **I.** Libellus, Mart. 10, 19: nomen (Bissula), Aus. Idyll. Carm. 7, 3.—**II.** As *substt.* ***A. rustĭcŭlus,** i, *m., a little countryman, a little rustic*, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—**B. rustĭcŭla,** ae, *f., a little heath-cock;* (cf. rustica, s. v. rusticus, I. B. 2. b.), Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111; Mart. 13, 76 *in lemm.*

rustĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [rus], *of* or *belonging to the country, rural, rustic, country-* (very freq. and class.; syn. agrestis; opp. urbanus). **I.** Lit.: vita, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 1; cf.: vita haec rustica, quam tu agrestem vocas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: duae vitae hominum, rustica et urbana, id. ib. 17, 48: Romani (opp. urbani), Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1; cf. plebes (opp. urbana), Col. praef. § 17: praedia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: hortus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15: instrumentum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 24: opus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 90: res, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; 1, 58, 249; Col. praef. § 19 sq.: homo (with agricola), Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 143; id. N. D. 3, 5, 11: colona, Ov. F. 2, 645; cf. Phidyle, Hor. C. 3, 23, 2: mus (opp. urbanus), id. S. 2, 6, 80; 115: gallinae, *heathcocks*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16; Col. 8, 2, 1 sq. (cf. infra, B. 2. b.): numina, Ov. M. 1, 192: fistula, id. ib. 8, 191: sedulitas, id. F. 6, 534: regna, id. H. 4, 132: opprobria versibus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: carcer, Juv. 14, 24.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. rustĭcus,** i, *m., a countryman, rustic, peasant;* in *plur.:* rustici, *country people, rustics:* urbani fiunt rustici, etc., Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15 sq.: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77; cf. id. Or. 24, 81: semper occant prius quam sarriunt rustici, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5; id. Most. 5, 1, 28; Col. 2, 4, 8; 9, 10 et saep.—In *sing.*, Ov. M. 2, 699; Hor. Epod. 2, 68; id. Ep. 1, 7, 83; 2, 2, 39; Vulg. Sap. 17, 16.—**2. rustĭca,** ae, *f.* **a.** *A country girl*, Ov. M. 5, 583.—**b.** (Sc. gallina.) *A heath-cock*, Mart. 13, 76 (cf. supra, A., and rusticulus, II. B.).—**II.** Transf., *country-like, rustic, simple*, in a good or (more freq.) in a bad sense, i. e. *plain, simple, provincial, rough, coarse, gross, awkward, clownish*, etc. (in this sense not freq. till after the Aug. period; previously, as in Cic., agrestis was more used): rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, etc. ... neque solum rusticam asperitatem, sed etiam peregrinam insolentiam fugere discamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 42; 12, 44: pro bardâ et pro rusticâ haberi, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 2: rusticus inlitteratusque litigator, Quint. 2. 21, 16: manus (with indoctae). id. 1, 11, 16; cf. with indoctus, id. 12, 10, 53; with barbarus, id. 2, 20, 6; (opp. disertus) 7, 1, 43: id vitium sermonis non barbarum esse, sed rusticum, Gell. 13, 6, 2: Germana illuvies, rusticus, hircus, hara suis, etc., *a lout, clown*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 39 Lorenz ad loc.: rusticus es, Corydon, Verg. E. 2, 56: quid coeptum, rustice, rumpis iter? Ov. Am. 3, 6, 88: addidit obscenis convicia rustica dictis, id. M. 14, 522: sive procax aliqua est; capior, quia rustica non est, *very prudish*, id. Am. 2, 4, 13; cf. id. A. A. 1, 607: nec tamen est, quamvis agros amet illa feraces, Rustica, id. Am. 3, 10, 18.—In a good sense: mores, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: veritas, Mart. 10, 72, 11.—*Comp.:* simus hoc titulo rusticiore contenti, Sen. Ep. 88, 33.—Hence, *adv.:* **rustĭcē** (acc. to II.), *in a countrified manner, clownishly, boorishly, awkwardly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: urgere, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: facere aliquid, id. Att. 12, 36, 2: cum eo vitio loquentes rustice loqui dictitabant, Gell. 13, 6, 2.—*Comp.:* rusticius toga defluit, Hor. S. 1, 3, 31.—*Sup.* does not occur.

rūsum, v. rursus.

1. rūta caesa, v. ruo, *P. a.*

† **2. rūta,** ae, *f.*, = ῥυτή (cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll.), *a bitter herb, rue.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; Col. 11, 3, 38; 12, 7, 5; Plin. 19. 8, 45, § 156; 20, 13, 51, § 131; Ov. R. Am. 801; Mart. 11, 31, 17; 52, 8.—***II.** Trop., *bitterness, unpleasantness:* cras exspecto Leptam, ad cujus rutam pulegio mihi tui sermonis utendum est, Cic. Fam. 16, 23, 2.

rūtābŭlum, i, *n.* [ruo], *an instrument for raking* or *stirring up.* **I.** Lit. **A.** For fire, *a fire-shovel, oven-rake*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 5; Novat. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 226 Rib.); Suet. Aug. 75.—**B.** For cookery, *a wooden shovel* or *spattle* for stirring and mixing liquids, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 23, 2.—***II.** Transf., = membrum virile, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 262 Müll (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

* **rūtācĕus,** a, um. *adj.* [2. ruta], *of rue, made from rue:* oleum, Plin. Val. 2, 28.

rūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *flavored* or *garnished with rue:* lacerti, Mart. 10, 48, 11: mulsum, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156.

* **rūtellum,** i, *n. dim.* [rutrum], *a little shovel*, Lucil. ap. Non. 18, 22.

Rŭtēni (**Rŭth-**), ōrum, *m., a people of Aquitanian Gaul, in the vicinity of the Cadurci*, dwelling partly in the province now called *Rhodez*, Départ. Aveyron, Caes. B. G. 1, 45; 7, 7; 75; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; Luc. 1, 402.

rŭtĭlans, antis, v. rutilo *fin.*

rŭtĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [rutilus], *to grow reddish*, Plin. 8, 55, 81, § 217; Mart. Cap. 2, § 123.

Rŭtĭliānus, a, um, v. Rutilius.

Rŭtĭlius, i, *m.* [rutilus, cf. Fest. p. 264 and 265 Müll.], *name of a Roman* gens. **1.** P. Rutilius Rufus, *consul* A. U. C. 649, *an orator, jurist, and historian*, Cic. Brut. 29 sq. Ellendt; Suet. Aug. 89; Quint. 5, 2, 4; 11, 1, 12.—**2.** P. Rutilius Lupus, *a rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, Quint. 9, 2, 102; 9, 3, 89.—Hence, **II. Rŭtĭliānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Rutilius:* constitutio, Gai. Inst. 4, 35 (but in Cic. Brut. 23, 89, the correct reading is Rutilii narratione).

rŭtĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [1. rutilus]. **I.** *Act., to make* or *color reddish:* comas, Liv. 38, 17: capillos, Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 191; Suet. Calig. 47; Tac. H. 4, 61 al.—**II.** *Neutr., to be reddish;* transf., *to have a reddish glow* (poet.): aurora, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 83 Müll.: arma, Verg. A. 8, 529: vellera, Val. Fl. 5, 251: caelum, Vulg. Matt. 16, 3.—*Part. pres.:* rutilans color, *of a reddish glow, glowing redly*, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53; so, arva rutilantia sanguineo gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514.—*Comp.:* rutilantior auro, Ven. Carm. 8, 7, 351.

1. rŭtĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. rudhiras, red. bloody; cf. Gr. ἐρυθρός; Lat. ruber, rufus]. **A.** Lit., *red* (inclining to golden yellow): aurei rutili et inde etiam mulieres valde rufae rutilae dictae, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, § 83 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 285 ib. Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 14: caput, id. Merc. 2, 2, 35; so of the hair, Ov. M. 2, 319; 635; 5, 440; 6, 715 al.; peculiar to the Germans, Tac. G. 4; id. Agr. 11; Suet. Ner. 1: fulgor rutilus horribilisque terris, quem Martium dicitis, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: ignis, Verg. G. 1, 454; id. A. 8, 430; Ov. M. 4, 403; 11, 436: flammae, id. ib. 12, 294: ortus, id. ib. 2, 112: cruor, id. ib. 5, 83: pellis, i.e. *the golden fleece*, Val. Fl. 8, 114: metallum, i. e. *gold*, Luc. 9, 364: fontes (Pactoli), *bearing gold*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 197: rutilae canes, id est non procul a rubro colore, Fest. p. 285 Müll.—**B.** Transf., *shining, glittering:* thorax, Val. Fl. 4, 620: columnae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 341.

2. Rŭtĭlus, i, *m.* [1. rutilus], *a Roman surname*, e. g. of the augur T. Virginius, Liv. 3, 7.

rŭtrum, i, *n.* [ruo, cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 134 Müll.]. **I.** An implement for digging, *a spade, shovel*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 11, 4; Varr. and Pompon. ap. Non. 18, 22 sq.; Liv. 28, 45; Ov. F. 4, 843.—**II.** For mixing mortar, *a trowel*, Cato, R. R. 128; Vitr. 7, 3; Plin. 36. 23, 55, § 177; Pall. 1, 15.

1. rŭtŭba, perturbatio: nunc sumus in rutubâ, Varr. ap. Non. 167, 9.

2. Rŭtŭba, ae, *m.* **I.** *A river in Liguria, now the Roya*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; Luc. 2, 422.—**II.** *The name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2. 7, 96.

‡ **rŭtŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [2. ruta], *a little piece of rue*, acc. to Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3; cf. Hier. in Isa. 13, 47, 2.

Rŭtŭli, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *An ancient people of Latium, whose capital was* Ardea, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5; Liv. 1, 2; 1, 57; Verg. A. 1, 266; 7, 472; 795 et saep.—In *sing.:* **Rŭtŭlus,** i, *m., a Rutulian:* audax, Verg. A. 7, 409; 8, 474; 9, 65 al.—Hence, **Rŭtŭlus,** a, um, *adj., Rutulian:* rex, i. e. Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 728; 10, 267: sanguis, id. ib. 7, 318; 11, 88: acies, id. ib. 12, 597: caedes, id. ib. 10, 245.—**II.** Transf. (poet.), *the inhabitants of Saguntum, a colony of Ardea*, Sil. 1, 584; 2, 541; 567 al.—**B.** In gen., of *the Romans*, Sil. 10, 450; 11, 165; in *sing.*, of *a Roman*, id. 13, 163.

Rŭtŭpiae, ārum, *f., a town and haven of the Cantii, in Britain*, now *Richborough, in Kent.*—Hence, **Rŭtŭpīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Rutupiæ:* ager, Aus. Parent. 18, 8: litora, Luc. 6, 67: fundus, Juv. 4, 141.

rŭtus, a, um (ruta caesa), v. ruo, *P. a.*

S.

S, s, *indecl. n.* or (agreeing with littera) *f.* **I.** The eighteenth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in form to the old Greek S for Σ (Etruscan in a reversed form, Ƨ); in its nature a sibilant semi-vowel, whose peculiarities were much discussed by the ancients, and are even treated of in a special work by Messala, a contemporary of Augustus (Messala in libro de S littera, Quint. 1, 7, 23; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 245).—**II.** As an initial and medial it has a hard and sharp sound (which is softened, however, between two vowels), and is therefore joined only with the tenues (c, p, t; cf., on the contrary, the Gr. σβέννυμι); and, as a medial, often written double after long vowels: caussa, cassus, divissiones (these forms, used by Cicero and Vergil, were already uncommon in Quintilian's time, Quint. 1, 7, 20; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 283 sq.).—**III.** As a final it had a weakened sound, and therefore not only admitted the medial *b* before it (plebs, urbs, abs; Arabs, chalybs, etc.; v. the letter B), but often entirely disappeared. So in the ante-class. poets down to the early years of Cicero (and also in his own poem, entitled Aratus, written in his youth), before words beginning with a consonant, to avoid position: Ratu' Romulus, Fulviu' Nobilior, gravi' Terra, est sati' bella, Hyperioni' cursum, Virgine' nam sibi, etc.; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 161; Quint. 9, 4, 38; and v. Freund, in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. 1835, XIII. p. 25 sq.; less freq. before words beginning with a vowel, in which case, to avoid a hiatus, the vowel before *s* was also elided; vas' argenteis (for vasis argenteis) and palm' et crinibus (for palmis et crinibus); v. Cic. Or. 45, 153. So, too, in the fourth Epitaph of the Scipios (Inscr. Orell. 553), L. CORNELIO L. F. instead of CORNELIOS (cf. a similar elision of the M under that letter). Final *s* is also elided, and the preceding vowel either dropped with it or weakened, in the forms sat from satis, mage from magis; in the neutr. forms of adjectives of the third declension, acre, agreste, facile (v. the letter E); in the collat. forms of the sec. pers. sing. pass., fatere, fateare, fatebare, etc.; in the gen. sing. of the first, second, and fifth declensions, and in the nom. plur. of the first and second declensions (aurai for aura-is, analog. to reg-*is*, etc.). Lastly, *s* disappears in the (mostly familiar) collat. forms abin', scin', viden', satin', from abisne, scisne, videsne, satisne, etc.—**IV.** As an etymological initial aspirate, *s* appears in many words whose Greek equivalents begin with a vowel: sal, semi-, serpo, sex, super, sus, corresp. to ἅλς, ἡμι-, ἕρπω, ἕξ, ὑπέρ, ὗς, etc.; si (archaic sei), sero, Segesta, corresp. to εἰ, ἘΡΩ (whence εἴρω), Ἔγεστα. Less freq. in radical words beginning with a consonant: sculpo corresp. to γλύφω, and the derivatives scruta, from γρύτη, and scrupedae, from κρούπεζα. To soften the termination, *s* appears in abs = ab, and ex corresp. to ἐκ.—Very freq., on the contrary, an initial *s* appears in cognate forms in other languages, where corresp. Latin words have lost the *s:* Lat. fallo, Gr. σφάλλω; fungus, Gr. σφόγγος; fides, Gr. σφίδη (comp. also nix with Engl.

snow, nurus with old Germ. snur, daughter-in-law); cf. also cutis and scutum; cauda and root sku-, in Goth. skauts, etc.; casa and Gr. σκιά, σκηνή; cerno and Gr. κρίνω for σκίρνω, σκῶρ, σκωρία; calumnia and σκάλλω; gradior and root scra-, Germ. schreiten; parco and σπαρνός; penuria and σπάνις; pando and σπάω; tego and στέγω; tono and στόνος; taurus and Sanscr. sthūras, Germ. Stier al.; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1. p. 277 sqq. — In the middle of a word *s* is dropped in at from ast. — **V.** S is interchanged, **A.** Most freq. with *r*; in partic., an original *s*, between two vowels, becomes *r*; v. Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; so foederum for foedesum, plurima for plusima, meliorem for meliosem, Lares for Lases, etc.; cf. eram and sum, quaero and quaeso, nasus and naris. Appius Claudius, the censor, is said to have introduced *r* into the names Furius, Valerius, etc., in place of *s*, B.C. 312 (v. the letter R, II.). — **B.** With *d*: Claudius, from the Sabine Clausus; and, on the other hand, rosa, corresp. to the Gr. ῥόδον; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, p. 259. — **C.** With *t*: tensus and tentus, resina corresp. to ῥητίνη; and, on the contrary, aggrettus for aggressus; mertare, pultare, for mersare, pulsare (perh. also assentor for assensor). — **D.** With *x*; v. that letter. — **VI.** S is assimilated before *f* in the compounds of dis: differo, difficilis, diffluo, etc.; v. 3. dis. — On the other hand, it arises by assimilation from *d*, in assum, assumo, cessi, for adsum, adsumo, ced-si; from *t* in fassus, from fateor; from *b* in jussi, from jubeo; from *m* in pressi, from premo; from *r* in gessi, from gero; and dossuarius, from dorsum. — **VII.** As an abbreviation, S denotes sacrum, semis, sibi, suis, etc.; S. AS. D., sub asciâ dedicavit; S. C., senatusconsultum; perh. also, sententiâ collegii (Inscr. Orell. 2385); S. P., sua pecunia; S. P. Q. R., Senatus Populusque Romanus, etc.

Săba, ae, *f.*, = Σάβα. **I.** *The largest town in Arabia Felix, especially celebrated for its myrrh, frankincense*, etc.: turifera, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 52. — Hence, **II. Săbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Σαβαῖος, *Sabœan*: tus, Verg. A. 1, 416: odor, Col. poët. 10, 262: nubes, Stat. S. 4, 8, 1: flores, id. ib. 5, 1, 211: myrrha, Sen. Herc. Oet. 376; cf. flos, i. e. of myrrh, Val. Fl. 6, 709: terra, Ov. M. 10, 480: cumulus, *a funeral pyre* perfumed with myrrh, etc., Claud. Phoen. 43. — As *substt.*: **Săbaea,** ae, *f.* (sc. terra), *the territory of Saba*, i. e. *Arabia Felix*, Hor. C. 1, 29, 3. — **Săbaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *a numerous people in Arabia Felix* (named after their capital city, Saba), *the Sabœans*: Sabaei Arabum propter tura clarissimi, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 154; cf. Mel. 3, 8, 6; Verg. G. 1, 57; 2, 117; id. A. 8, 706; Flor. 4, 11, 7; Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 305; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 23.

Săbādĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabazius.

sabaia, ae, *f.*, *a drink of the poor people in Illyria, prepared from barley*, Amm. 26, 8, 2; Hier. in Isa. 6, 19.

sabaiārĭus, ii, *m.* [sabaia], *one who makes, sells,* or *drinks* sabaia, a term of reproach: et injuriose compellabatur ut sabaiarius, Amm. 26, 8, 2.

† **sabānum,** i, *n.*, = σάβανον (cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 26, 7), *a linen cloth* for wiping, wrapping up in, etc.; *a towel, napkin*, Pall. Jun. 7, 3; Veg. 5, 46, 11; Apic. 6, 2; Marc. Emp. 26 *med.*

† **Săbāoth,** *indecl. plur.*, = Σαβαώθ [Heb. צְבָאוֹת], *the heavenly hosts* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 901: Dominus or Deus Sabaoth, *the Lord* (or *God*) *of hosts*, Tert. adv. Jud. 13; Prud. Cath. 4, 7.

Săbārĭa (**Săvā-**), ae, *f.*, *a city in Pannonia, a colony of the emperor Claudius, hence called Sabaria Claudia*, now *Szombathely*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 19, 2: Colonia divi Claudii Sabaria, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

sabatēnum, i, *n.*, = diabathrum, *a kind of slipper* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 2, 17.

Sabatīni, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of a town in Campania*, otherwise unknown, Liv. 26, 33 *fin.*

Sābātīnus (poet. **Sābātĭus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sabate* (a town of Etruria): lacus, *the Lake of Sabate*, now *Lago di Bracciano*, Front. Aquaed. 71; Col. 8, 16, 2; called lacus Sabate, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: Sabatina tribus, Liv. 6, 5 *fin.*; Fest. l. l. — Form Sabatius: stagna, Sil. 8, 492.

† **Săbāzĭus** (collat. form **Sĕbāzĭus, Sĕbādĭus** or **Săbādĭus,** Macr. S. 1, 18; App. M. 8, p. 213), ii, *m.*, = Σαβάζιος, *a surname*. **I.** Of *Bacchus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37; Arn. 5, p. 101; Macr. l. l. — Hence, **Săbāzĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *a festival in honor of Sabazius* or *Bacchus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; Arn. 5, 170; Inscr. Orell. 2357. — **II.** Of *Jupiter*: Sabazii Jovis cultus, Val. Max. 1, 3, 2; Inscr. Orell. 1259.

sabbătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sabbata], *of* or *belonging to the Sabbath, Sabbatical*: luxus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.* — *Subst.*: **sabbătārii,** ōrum, *m.*, *Sabbath-keepers*, poet. for *Jews*, Mart. 4, 4, 7.

† **sabbătismus,** i, *m.*, = σαββατισμός, *a keeping of the Sabbath*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 30 *fin.*; Hier. Ep. 140, 8; id. in Isa. 16, 58, 13.

† **sabbătīzo,** āre, *v. n.*, = σαββατίζω, *to observe the Sabbath*, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *fin.*; Hier. Ephes. 2, 12; Vulg. Exod. 16, 30; id. Lev. 25, 2.

sabbătum, i, *n.*, and, more freq., **sabbăta,** ōrum, *n.*, = σάββατα (orig. Heb. שַׁבָּת). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the day of rest* among the Jews, *the Sabbath*; considered by the Romans to have been ordained as a fast-day. *Plur.* form, Just. 36, 2, 14; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 76; Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 24; Vulg. Matt. 12, 1 et saep. — **B.** In partic., as a name for the seventh day of the week, *Saturday*, Suet. Tib. 32; Sen. Ep. 95 *med.* — *Sing.* form, Hier. Ep. 121, 4; Vulg. Matt. 12, 1; id. Luc. 13, 14; id. Johan. 9, 16. — **II.** Transf., of other Jewish holidays, Ov. R. Am. 220; Pers. 5, 184; Juv. 6, 159: tricesima, i. e. *the new moon* (said poet. for *a Jewish holiday* in general), Hor. S. 1, 9, 69; cf. Orell. and Wüstem. ad Heind. ad h. l.

Săbelli, ōrum, *m.* [prob. contr. from Sabinuli, from Sabini], the more ancient and, for the most part, poetical name for *the Sabines*, Varr. ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 2, 167: duri, Col. poët. 10, 137; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; Hor. S. 2, 1, 36. — In *sing.*: renuit negitatque Sabellus, *the Sabellian* or *Sabine* (i. e. *Horace*, as the owner of an estate in the Sabine territory), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 49 Schol. Crucq. ad loc.; cf. Sil. 15, 687. — Hence, **A. Săbellus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sabellians, Sabellian, Sabine*: ager, Liv. 8, 1: cohortes, id. 10, 19 *fin.*: pubes, Verg. G. 2, 167: mater, id. A. 8, 510: veru, id. ib. 7, 665: ligones, Hor. C. 3, 6, 38: mensa, Juv. 3, 169: anus, i. e. *an old hag*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 29; cf. carmina, id. Epod. 17, 28: jaculator, Sil. 4, 221. — **B. Săbellĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sabellian, Sabine*: sus, Verg. G. 3, 255: genus caulium, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 141.

Săbellĭus, i, *m.*, *an elder of the Christian Church at Rome, and afterwards at Ptolemais, in the third century, the founder of the heretical sect of Sabellians*, Prud. Apoth. 178. — Hence, **Săbellĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Sabellius, Sabellians*, Ambros. Fid. 5, 13, 162; id. Incarn. Sacr. 2, 8.

Săbīna, ae, v. Sabini, B. 2.

Săbīnē, *adv.*, v. Sabini, A. *β*.

Săbīni, ōrum, *m.*, *the Sabines, an ancient Italian people adjoining the Latins*, a part of whom, as early as the time of Romulus, were united with the Romans as one people, under the name of Quirites, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 638; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 29; id. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.; Col. praef. § 19; Liv. 1, 9 sq.; 1, 9, 31; 33, 2, 16 sq.; 3, 26 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31: rigidi, Ov. M. 14, 797; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25 et saep. — Meton. (cf.: Bruttii, Lucani, and v. Varr. L. L. 5, § 32 Müll.), *the Sabine territory*: ex Sabinis, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6; Liv. 1, 45: ardui, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22. — Hence, **A. Săbīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sabine*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4; 3, 1, 6; Cic. Lig. 11, 32; id. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Sen. 7, 24; Hor. S. 2, 7, 118 al.: montes, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: fana, id. L. L. 6, § 57 Müll.: virgines raptae, id. ib. 6, 3, 57; Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; Liv. 1, 9 sq. et saep.: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.: vocabulum, id. ib. 5, § 107 ib.; cf. origo (vocabuli), id. ib. 7, § 28 ib.: ficus, Varr. R. R. 1, 67: salix, Col. 4, 30, 4: oleum, Pall. Mart. 9, 8 et saep. — * (*β*) *Adv.*: **Săbīnē,** *in Sabine, in the Sabine tongue*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll. — **2.** In partic.: Sabina herba, *a kind of juniper, the savin*: Juniperus Sabina, Linn.; used for incense, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Plin. 16, 20, 33, § 79; 17, 13, 21, § 98; 24, 11, 61, § 102; Verg. Cul. 402; Prop. 4 (5), 3, 58; Ov. F. 1, 343; 4, 741. — Hence, **B.** *Substt.* **1. Săbīnus,** i, *m.*, *a Sabine*, Liv. 1, 45; 3, 26. — And as *a Roman proper name*, (*α*) *A servant of Trebonius*, Cic. Fam. 16, 16. — (*β*) *The name of an Augustan poet, a friend of Ovid*, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 27; the same perh. also Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 27. — (*γ*) *The surname of the jurist* Massurius, v. h. v. — (*δ*) *A brother of the emperor Vespasian*, Suet. Vesp. 1. — Hence, **Săbīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Sabinus*: libri Sabiniani, the books composed by him, Cod. Just. 3, 33, 17; 3, 34, 14 al. — *Subst.*: **Săbīnĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the followers of Sabinus, the Sabinists*, Dig. 24, 1, 11; 41, 1, 11. — **2. Săbīna,** ae, *f.*, *a Sabine woman*, Prop. 2, 6, 21; 2, 32 (3, 30), 47; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 15; id. A. A. 1, 102. — **C. Săbīnum,** i, *n.* **a.** (Sc. vinum.) *Sabine wine*: vile, Hor. C. 1, 20, 1. — **b.** (Sc. praedium.) *The estate of Horace in the territory of the Sabines, north of Tibur, described by the poet*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 1-14; cf. Sil. 3, 596. — In *plur.* (sc. praedia): satis beatus unicis Sabinis, Hor. C. 2, 18, 14.

Sabis, is, *m.* **I.** *A river in Gallia Belgica*, now *the Sambre*, Caes. B. G. 2, 16; 2, 18. — **II.** *A river in Carmania*, Mel. 3, 8, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 27, § 107. — **III.** *A deity of the Sabæans*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 63.

sablo, sablum, v. sabulo.

Sabota, ae, *f.*, *a city in Arabia Felix*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155; 12, 13, 30, § 52 al.

Săbrăta (**Săbrătha**), ae, *f.*, *a town of Africa, near the Lesser Syrtis*, now *Sabart*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Sol. 27. — Hence, **Săbrătensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sabrata*, Suet. Vesp. 3; Cypr. Conc. Carth. p. 120.

Sabrīna, ae, *f.*, *a river of Britain*, now *the Severn*, Tac. A. 12, 31.

sabūcus, i, v. sambucus.

* **săbŭlēta,** ōrum, *n.* [sabulum], *sandy places*, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64.

săbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* (**săbŭlum,** i, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 169, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 25; 31, 3, 28, § 48; 36, 25, 63, § 188; Curt. 7, 4, 27), *coarse sand, gravel* (syn.: harena, glarea), Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 5; Col. 3, 11, 9; 4, 33, 1; Vitr. 2, 3; 8, 1; Pall. Aug. 8, 2. — Sync.: **săblo** and **săblum,** Ven. Fort. 9, 15, 5.

săbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sabulo], *full of sand, sandy, gravelly*: loca, Col. 2, 15, 4: arva, id. 2, 10, 23: terra, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28: solum, id. 35, 14, 49, § 170: aprica, id. 21, 29, 103, § 175: lutum, Vitr. 2, 3.

săbŭlum, i, v. sabulo.

1. săburra, ae, *f.* [kindr. with sabulo], *sand*, esp. in ships as ballast: onerarias multâ saburrâ gravatas, Liv. 37, 14 *fin.*: fluctu jactante saburram, Verg. G. 4, 195; Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201; 10, 23, 30, § 60.

2. Săburra (**Sabbūra**), ae, *m.*, *a lieutenant of King Juba*, Caes. B. C. 2, 38, 1; 40, 1; 41, 2; Hirt. B. Afr. 95, 1. — Form Sabbūra, Sil. 15, 441; Luc. 4, 723.

* **săburrālis,** e, *adj.* [saburra], *consisting of sand, sand-*: sacoma, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*

‡ **săburrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *one who carries ballast to ships*: CORPVS SABVRRARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4116.

săburro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to fill* or *lade with ballast, to ballast* (rare). **I.** Lit.: sese harenâ (echini), Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 361. — Mid., *to ballast one's self*: grues sublatis lapillis ad moderatam gravitatem saburrantur, Sol. 10. — **II.** Transf.: ubi saburratae sumus, *we are stuffed full, crammed full*, comic. for saturatae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 2; so, too, perh. sanguis, i. e. *of a drunken person*, Arn. 5, 12 Orell. *N. cr.*

Sabus, i, *m.* **I.** *A king of India*, Curt. 9, 8, 11. — **II.** *The progenitor and god of the Sabines*, Sil. 8, 423.

Săcae (**Săgae**), ārum, *m.*, = Σάκαι, *a people of Northern Asia, a part of the Scythians*, Mel. 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50; Curt. 5, 9, 5; 7, 4, 6; Cat. 11, 6. — In *sing.*: **Săces** (Σάκης), Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 157.

†† **sacal,** *indecl. n.* [Egyptian], *Egyptian amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 36.

saccārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saccus], *of* or *belonging to sacks, sack-* (post-Aug.). **I.** *Adj.:* navis, perh. *laden with sacks*, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 2, 13.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. saccārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who carries sacks*, Dig. 18, 1, 40, § 3; Inscr. Orell. 4176.—* **B. saccārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the labor of a porter*, App. M. 1, p. 36 *fin.* (al. sagariam).

saccātum, i, *n.* [sacco, II.], *urine*, Arn. 2, p. 69.

saccellātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saccellus]; in the later medic. lang., *the applying of a little bag, a dry poultice*, Veg. 3, 11, 3; 5, 23, 9.

saccellus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus], *a little bag:* sonantes aere, Petr. 140 *fin.:* calidi, i. e. *dry poultices for the sick*, Cels. 4, 4 *med.;* so Veg. 2, 24, 5; 3, 28, 3 al.; Vulg. Mich. 6, 11.

saccĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sack, sack-* (late Lat.): cingulum, tunica, i. e. *of coarse sackcloth*, Hier. Ep. 22, 27; id. Vit. Hilar. 44.

† **sacchăron,** i, *n.*, = σάκχαρον, *a sweet juice distilling from the joints of the bamboo, a kind of sugar*, Plin. 12, 8, 17, § 32; cf. Luc. 3, 237.

* **saccĭbuccis,** e, *adj.* [saccus-bucca], *chubby-cheeked*, Arn. 3, 108.

saccĭnus, a, um [saccus, II.], *made of hair-cloth:* pallium, Vulg. Zach. 13, 4.

saccĭpērium, ii, *n.* [saccus-pera], *a pocket for carrying a purse*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 64.

sacco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [saccus], *to strain through a bag, to strain, filter.* **I.** L i t.: saccata aqua (opp. turbida), Sen. Ep. 86, 11; Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77; 29, 2, 10, § 35; 33, 6, 34, § 104 al.: Caecuba, *to filter*, Mart. 2, 40, 5.—**II.** T r a n s f., of urine: saccatus umor corporis, Lucr. 4, 1028; Ser. Samm. 6, 77.

saccŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sacculus], one who by juggling tricks, etc., steals money from the pocket; *a cut-purse, pick-pocket, swindler*, Dig. 47, 11, 7; 18, 1; Ascon. ad Cic. Tog. Cand. p. 90.

saccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [saccus], *a little sack* or *bag* (not in Cic.); for filtering wine, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; for grain, App. M. 9, p. 232 et saep.; esp. for money, *a purse*, Plin. 2, 51, 52, § 137: pleno cum turget sacculus ore, Juv. 14, 138; 11, 27; Mart. 5, 39, 7; 11, 3, 6; Dig. 16, 2, 1, § 36; Vulg. Prov. 7, 20.—Hence, comic.: sacculus Plenus aranearum, i. e. *empty*, Cat. 13, 8.

† **saccus,** i, *m.*, = σάκκος, *a sack, bag.* **I.** Cum iste civitatibus frumentum, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95: (mulus ferebat) tumentes multo saccos hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3.—Esp., *a money-bag:* mensam poni jubet atque Effundi saccos nummorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 149; 1, 1, 70; Mart. 10, 74, 6.—Of *a bag* for straining, filtering wine, Col. 9, 15, 12; Mart. 12, 60, 9; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 138; 19, 4, 19, § 53; hence, vinarii, id. 24, 1, 1, § 3: nivarius, for straining snow-water, Mart. 14, 104 *in lemm.;* for purifying fat: adeps saccatus lineis saccis, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 134; for laying on a diseased part of the body: nervorum dolores, in saccis aquā ferventi crebro candefactus levat, id. 31, 9, 44, § 102; Veg. 5, 57, 2 et saep. —Of *a beggar's wallet* or *scrip;* prov.: ad saccum ire, *to go beg*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22.—**II.** T r a n s f. (eccl. Lat.; like the Heb. שַׂק), *a garment of sackcloth* or *hair-cloth*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 31; id. Joel, 1, 8; id. Jona, 3, 5 et saep.; Hier. Ep. 44; Aug. Narrat. in Psa. 2, 29 *fin.;* Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 451.

săcellum, i, *n. dim.* [sacrum], *a little sanctuary*, i. e. *a small uncovered place consecrated to a divinity; a chapel:* sacellum est locus parvus deo sacratus cum āra, Trebatius ap. Gell. 6, 12, 5: sacella dicuntur loca diis sacrata sine tecto, Fest. p. 318, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 319 Müll.; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 37: sunt loca publica urbis, sunt sacella, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; cf. Liv. 40, 51 *fin.:* exaugurare fana sacellaque statuit, id. 1, 55: Caeciliam Metelli exisse in quoddam sacellum ominis capiendi causā, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: et quo—sed faciles Nymphae risere—sacello, Verg. E. 3, 9 Forbig. ad loc.: Atheniensium muros ex sacellis sepulchrisque constitisse, Nep. Them. 6, 6: flore sacella tego, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 57: incultum, id. 2, 19, 13: Quirini, Fest. s. v. Quirinalis porta, p. 254 Müll.; cf. Liv. 5, 40: Naeniae deae, Fest. p. 163 Müll.; Tac. H. 3, 74; Ov. F. 1, 275; Juv. 13, 232.

săcer, săcra, săcrum (ante-class. collat. form sacer, sacris, sacre; *plur.:* sacres porci, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; id. Rud. 4, 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20; 4, 16; *sing. acc.:* sacrem porcum, Fest. s. h. v. p. 318 Müll.), *adj.* [root sa-; Gr. σάος, σῶος, safe; whence Lat. sānus], *dedicated* or *consecrated to a divinity, holy, sacred*, = ἱερός (cf.: sanctus, augustus): Gallus Aelius ait, sacrum esse quocumque modo atque instituto civitatis consecratum sit, sive aedis, sive ara, sive signum, sive locus, sive pecunia, sive quid aliud quod dis dedicatum atque consecratum sit, Fest. s. v. sacer mons, p. 318 Müll.; cf.: quicquid destinatum est diis, sacrum vocatur, Macr. S. 3, 7: sacrae (res) sunt quae diis superis consecratae sunt: religiosae quae diis manibus relictae sunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 3. **I.** I n g e n. (α) *Absol.:* quicquam (opp. profanum), Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27; id. Trin. 2, 2, 8; cf.: aedificiis omnibus, publicis privatis sacris profanis, sic pepercit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 54, § 129; so, locus sacer et profanus, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Auct. Her. 2, 4, 7; Quint. 5, 10, 38: miscebis sacra profanis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 54; id. A. P. 397; Nep. Them. 6, 5; Sall. C. 11, 6: villae signis et tabulis refertae partim publicis partim etiam sacris et religiosis, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31; so (with religiosus) id. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127; Suet. Tib. 61: mores autem rapere properant quā sacrum quā puplicum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 37: (legum) genera sunt tria, sacri, publici, privati juris, Quint. 2, 4, 33; cf. in the *sup.:* deprecor hoc unum per jura sacerrima lecti, Ov. H. 9, 159: aedes, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 5; Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Quint. 4, 2, 8; Ov. M. 14, 315: lucus late sacer, Verg. A. 5, 761: arvum Martis, Ov. M. 7, 101: ara, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20: aurum, Liv. 5, 50; cf. pecunia (opp. privata), Quint. 4, 2, 8: arma, Liv. 24, 21: tus, Ov. M. 14, 130: sanguis (of the sacrificial victim), Cat. 68, 75: ales (so called from its use in augury), Verg. A. 11, 721: lucēs (with profestae), Hor. C. 4, 15, 25; cf. dies (with religiosus), Suet. Tib. 61: tempus, Hor. C. S. 4: commissum, *a crime against religion*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9 et saep.—Poet.: vitis (as sacred to Bacchus), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 149 Vahl.); Hor. C. 1, 18, 1; so, laurus, id. ib. 3, 4, 18; Verg. A. 7, 60: robur, Ov. M. 8, 752: aqua, Hor. C. 1, 1, 22: fontes, Ov. M. 2, 464; Verg. E. 1, 53: focus, Hor. Epod. 2, 43: Tarentum, id. C. 1, 28, 29: fines, Sil. 3, 501; cf. montes (the Alps, because not to be ascended by men), id. 4, 70: vates (because dedicated to Apollo), Hor. C. 4, 9, 28; Tib. 2, 5, 113; cf.: sacer interpresque deorum Orpheus, Hor. A. P. 391; and (for sanctus) of the divinity itself: Vesta, Prop. 3, 4 (4, 3), 11; so, Cybebe, id. 3 (4), 22, 3 (but in Liv. 3, 19: ut sacrosancti habeantur, quibus ipsi dii neque sacri neque sancti sunt, so used only on account of the lusus verbb. with sacrosancti; v. the context).—Sacer Mons, *a hill about three miles from Rome, beyond the Anio, and on the right of the Via Nomentana, to which the Roman people retired during their controversy with the Senate*, Liv. 2, 32; 3, 52; Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; id. Brut. 14, 54: os sacrum, quod imum ventrem sustinet, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: Sacra Via, or (poet.) Sacer Clivus, *a street in Rome leading from the Forum to the Capitol*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; id. Att. 4, 3, 3; Hor. S. 1, 9, 1; id. C. 4, 2, 35; Mart. 1, 70, 5; v. also via, I. A. 2.: sacer morbus, *the epilepsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4: sacer lapis, *a stone landmark, a mere-stone*, Liv. 41, 13: os sacrum, anatom. t. t., = Gr. ἱερὸν ὀστέον, *the lowest bone of the spine*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 24: litterae sacrae (eccl. Lat.), *the Scriptures*, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 15.—For its combinations with ignis, via, etc., v. those words.—(β) With *gen.* (class.): ego te sacram coronam surripuisse scio Jovis, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 38; so, urna Veneris, id. Rud. 2, 5, 16 (for which: urna Veneria, id. ib. 2, 5, 18): Dianae celebris dies, Hor. C. 2, 12, 20: sepulcrum Batti veteris, Cat. 7, 6; cf. Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.—As a predicate: terra, ut focus domiciliorum, sacra deorum omnium est (a transl. of the Platon. Γῆ ἱερὰ πάντων θεῶν), Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: illa insula (sc. Delos) eorum deorum sacra putatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 48.—(γ) With *dat.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. infra, II. A.): sacra Jovi quercus, Ov. M. 7, 623: esculus Jovi sacra, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 11: Nymphis cervus, Ov. M. 10, 109: Cereri Polyphoetes (as a priest), Verg. A. 6, 484: pugionem templo Salutis detraxerat gestabatque velut magno operi sacrum, Tac. A. 15, 53: cupressus Diti sacra, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 139: aesculus Jovi, id. 16, 4, 5, § 11.—As a predicate: Jani mensis, Qui sacer est imis Manibus, Ov. F. 2, 52: quercus antiqua, quae erat Marti sacra, Suet. Vesp. 5 (al. sacrata).—**B.** T r a n s f., in gen., *holy, sacred, awful, venerable* (not till after the Aug. per., and very rare): silentium, Hor. C. 2, 13, 29: laedere amantes, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 11: lingua (Ciceronis), Mart. 5, 69, 7: Maro, id. 8, 56, 3: quaedam patris memoria, Quint. 11, 1, 59: O sacer et magnus vatum labor, Luc. 9, 983: heu sacri vatum errores, Sil. 8, 100.—So used of the emperors; disapproved of by Tiberius: (Tiberius) alium dicentem sacras ejus occupationes verba mutare et pro sacris laboriosas dicere coēgit, Suet. Tib. 27.—But soon after Tiberius in general use: auris Caesaris, Mart. 7, 99, 4: sacri lateris custos, id. 6, 76, 1: apud aures sacras mentitus est, Amm. 28, 6, 26 (cf.: se Imperatori mentitum, id. 28, 6, 26, § 21); and hence, for *ecclesiastical:* domus, comitatus, scrinia, largitiones, etc., in the law books and saep.

II. I n p a r t i c., with a bad accessory signif., *devoted to a divinity for destruction, forfeited;* and *absol.*, *accursed, criminal, impious, wicked.* (α) With *dat.:* si quisquam aliuta faxit, ipsos Jovi sacer esto, Lex Numae ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.; cf.: ut caput ejus Jovi sacrum esset, an ancient plebiscitum ap. Liv. 3, 55, 7: non alienum videtur, de condicione eorum hominum referre, quos leges sacros esse certis diis jubent, quod, cum cetera sacra violari nefas sit, hominem sacrum jus fuerit occidi, etc., Macr. S. 3, 7.—(β) *Absol.:* homo sacer is est, quem populus judicavit ob maleficium; neque fas est eum immolari; sed qui occidit, parricidii non damnatur. Nam lege tribuniciā primā cavetur: si quis eum, qui eo plebei scito sacer sit, occiderit, parricida ne sit. Ex quo quivis homo malus atque improbus sacer appellari solet, Fest. s. v. sacer mons, p. 318 Müll.: PATRONVS SI CLIENTI FRAVDEM FECERIT SACER ESTO, Lex XII. Tab. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 609; in imitation: uter aedilis fuerit, etc. ... is intestabilis et sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 181: eum, qui cuiquam nocuerit, sacrum sanciri, Liv. 3, 55.—**B.** T r a n s f., in gen., *accursed, execrable, detestable, horrible, infamous*, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **a.** Of persons: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14; Afran. ap. Non. 397, 22 (with malus); Lucil. ib. 397, 27.—*Sup.*, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 67: homo sacerrimus, id. Poen. prol. 90; id. Rud. 1, 2, 69; Turp. ap. Non. 397, 29 (with pessimus).—**b.** Of things: sacerrimum domicilium, Turp. ap. Non. 397, 30: di magni, horribilem et sacrum libellum, Cat. 14, 12: hircus alarum, id. 71, 1: auri fames, Verg. A. 3, 57 (for which: aurum fame, Plin. 33, 1, 3, § 6: venenum (Medeae), Val. Fl. 7, 165: nox, id. 8, 25: arma metu, id. 4, 185; cf. pavor, id. 1, 798: insania, Stat. Th. 10, 804: morbus, i. e. *epilepsy*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4.—With *dat.:* ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi Sacer nepotibus cruor, Hor. Epod. 7, 20.—*Comp.* and *adv.* do not appear (as for the *comp.* v. Varr. L. L. 8, § 77 Müll.).—Hence, *subst.:* **săcrum,** i, *n.*, *something consecrated; a holy* or *sacred thing, a sacred vessel* or *utensil; a sanctuary, a temple; a religious act, a sacrifice*, etc.; in *plur.* in gen., *sacred rites, religious worship, religion* (both of the State and of single races and families; and even of individuals; v. infra, β; class.; most freq. in *plur.*). **A.** L i t. (α) *Sing.:* sacrum sacrove commendatum qui clepserit rapsitque parricida esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: omne sacrum rapiente dextrā, Hor. C. 3, 3, 52: metuens velut contingere sacrum, id. S. 2, 3, 110: apud Cluacinae sacrum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 10; Quint. 1, 4, 6: Minervae, Dict. Cret. 5, 12 *fin.:* theatrum veluti quoddam illius sacri templum vocabimus, Quint. 3, 8, 29:

quae (sacerdos Cereris) Graecum illud sacrum monstraret et faceret, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: sacrum Herculi facere, Liv. 1, 7: facere Junoni, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 43: facto per Magos sacro, Suet. Ner. 34: sollemne sacrum conficere, Flor. 1, 13, 16: ita se habet sacrum (Suovetaurilia), Quint. 1, 5, 67: arma lecta conici in acervum jussit consul sacrumque id Vulcano cremavit, Liv. 41, 12: sacrum piaculare fieri, id. 29, 19: sollemne Apollinis sacrum, Suet. Aug. 94; Ov. M. 12, 33: pyrâ sacri sub imagine factâ, id. ib. 14, 80: nec de lucernâ fas est accendi sacrum, Phaedr. 4, 11, 13: neve initianto, nisi ut assolet, Cereri, Graeco sacro, *according to the Grecian rites*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; cf.: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 26: morientibus operire (oculos) rursusque in rogo patefacere, Quiritium ritu sacrum est, Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150: in sacro est, id. 18, 12, 30, § 118.—(β) *Plur.*: sacra deosque penates .. ex aedibus suis eripuisse dixit, *sacred vessels* or *utensils*, *holy things*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13; cf. Liv. 5, 40: sacra omnia proferre, Auct. B. Alex. 32, 3: portabant canistris, Ov. M. 2, 713: Troïa, Tib. 2, 5, 40: velut qui Junonis sacra ferret, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11; cf. of the same, Verg. A. 2, 293; 2, 717 Heyne; Ov. F. 1, 527; id. H. 7, 80; 7, 158: cumque suis penetralia sacris, i. e. *the images of the gods*, *Penates*, id. M. 1, 287: jactata aequoribus sacra, Hor. C. 4, 4, 54: pueri Sacra canunt, *sacred songs*, Verg. A. 2, 239; cf. Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: sacra ordine in mensâ Penatium deorum Ponuntur, *sacred gifts*, *offerings*, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 11: neve ulla vitiorum sacra sollemnia obeunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19: sicut in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2: qui (Mercurius) sacris anniversariis coleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 84 (for which: sacrificiis anniversariis colebatur, id. ib. 2, 4, 57, § 128: sacris e principum numero pontifices quinque praefecit, id. Rep. 2, 14, 26: (Romulus) sacra diis aliis Albano ritu, Graeco Herculi facit, Liv. 1, 7; cf.: sacra Jovi facturus erat, Ov. M. 3, 26: sacra Jovi Stygio Perficere, Verg. A. 4, 638: ipse (Numa) plurima sacra obibat, Liv. 1, 20: densi circumstant sacra ministri, Ov. M. 2, 717: arcana sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; Ov. M. 10, 436: fera, id. ib. 13, 454: nefanda, id. ib. 10, 228: mystica, id. H. 2, 42: horrida, Sil. 3, 140: veneranda, id. 7, 382: casta, Stat. Achill. 1, 370. **a.** *Divine worship* or *religion* in gen.: publica sacra, quae publico sumptu pro populo fiunt, quaeque pro montibus, pagis, curiis, sacellis: at privata, quae pro singulis hominibus, familiis, gentibus fiunt, Fest. pp. 244 and 245 Müll.; Liv. 5, 52: quo foedere (Romulus) et Sabinos in civitatem ascivit, sacris communicatis, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13: quod per populum errari fas non erat propter religionem sacrorum, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18; so, religio sacrorum, id. Fl. 28, 69: sacra Cereris conficere, id. Balb. 24, 55; so, Cereris, Hor. S. 2, 8, 14 (cf. supra, *a fin.*): Eleusina, Suet. Claud. 23: Junonis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 11: Orphica, *rites*, *solemnity*, *festival*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58: Bacchia, Ov. M. 3, 518: trieterica Bacchi, id. ib. 6, 587: Dianae, id. ib. 7, 94; 15, 489: Isidis, Suet. Oth. 12 et saep.—**b.** *The private religious rites* of a gens, a family, etc. (observed by the Romans with the greatest care): sacra privata perpetua manento, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 47: an gentilicia sacra ne in bello quidem intermitti, publica sacra et Romanos deos etiam in pace deseri placet? Liv. 5, 52: ut ne morte patris familias sacrorum memoria occideret, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: docebant (antiqui) tribus modis sacris adstringi, id. ib. 2, 20, 49: magnum est eadem habere monumenta majorum, eisdem uti sacris, sepulcra habere communia, id. Off. 1, 17, 55; cf.: ut qui natus sit, ignoret, cujus sanguinis, quorum sacrorum sit, Liv. 4, 2: sacra interire illi (majores) noluerunt, Cic. Mur. 12, 27: sacrorum alienatio, id. Or. 42, 144 (v. alienatio); cf. *sing.*: sacrum familiare, Macr. S. 1, 16: nuptialia, *marriage solemnities*, Quint. 1, 7, 28; called also jugalia, Ov. M. 7, 700; cf. respecting the sacra privata of the Romans, Savigny, in his Zeitschr. 2, p. 397 sq. — **c.** P o e t., *poems* (as sacred to the Muses): mihi jam puero caelestia sacra placebant, Inque suum furtim Musa trahebat opus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 19: vatum, Pers. prol. 7: Maronis, Mart. 7, 63, 5. —**2.** P r o v. **a.** Inter sacrum saxumque stare, *to stand between the victim and the knife*, i. e. *to be between the door and the wall*, *to be in great straits*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; cf.: inter sacrum et saxum positus, App. M. 11, p. 271 *fin.*— **b.** Hereditas sine sacris, i. e. *a great profit without trouble*, = *a rose without thorns*, *meat without bone*, etc. (because the keeping up of the sacra privata was attended with great expense), Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8, and id. Trin. 2, 4, 83; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.—**B.** T r a n s f., in gen. (the figure being borrowed from secret religious rites), in *plur.*: sacra, *secrets*, *mysteries* (not till after the Aug. period, and very rare): sacra tori coitusque novos referebam, Ov. M. 7, 709: peregisse mihi videor sacra tradentium artes, Quint. 5, 14, 27 (cf.: omnes fere, qui legem dicendi, quasi quaedam mysteria, tradiderunt, id. 5, 13, 60): litterarum colere, id. 10, 1, 92: studiorum profanare, Tac. Or. 11.

1. săcerdos, ōtis, *comm.* (*fem.* collat. form SACERDOTA, Inscr. Orell. 2184; cf. antistes *init.*; *gen. plur.* SACERDOTIVM, Inscr. Orell. 1942) [sacer], *a priest*; *a priestess*: divis aliis alii sacerdotes, omnibus pontifices, singulis flamines sunto . . . sacerdotum duo genera sunto: unum quod praesit caerimoniis et sacris, alterum quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatum effata incognita, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; cf. Liv. 1, 19; Suet. Tib. 26: in collegio sacerdotum, Cic. Brut. 33, 127: publici, Liv. 5, 40; 26. 23; 42, 28; Suet. Vit. 11: Phoebi, Verg. A. 3, 80: sacerdotes casti, id. ib. 6, 661: populi Romani, Gell. 10, 24, 9: Jovis, Suet. Galb. 9; cf. Dialis, id. Dom. 4: Dianae Ephesiae, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 73: maximus (Syracusanorum), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 128: tumuloque sacerdos additur Anchiseo, Verg. A. 5, 760.—In *fem.*: sacra Cereris per Graecas semper curata sunt sacerdotes, etc., Cic. Balb. 24, 55; id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: Veneris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 17; cf. Veneria, id. ib. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 20; 3, 2, 30: hujus fani, id. ib. 1, 5, 27.—*Absol.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 73; 2, 4, 27; 2, 5, 22 al.: Vestae, *a Vestal*, Ov. F. 5, 573; Cic. Font. 17, 47 (37): Vestalis, an old formula ap. Gell. 1, 12, 14: Troïa, i. e. *Ilia*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 32 et saep.; v. the inscriptions in Orell. 2160 sq.—In apposition: proximi nobilissimis ac sacerdotibus viris, Vell. 2, 124: in illo adultero sacerdote, Quint. 5, 10, 104: sacerdotem anum praecipem Reppulit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 8; cf. regina (i. e. Rhea Silvia), Verg. A. 1, 273.—T r a n s f., sarcastically: ille popularis, i. e. Clodius (on account of his smuggling himself in among the priestesses of the Bona Dea), Cic. Sest. 30, 66; of the same: stuprorum sacerdos, id. ib. 17, 39: tyranni sacerdos, id. Phil. 2, 43, 110.—In eccl. Lat., of Christ as *a mediator* between God and men, Vulg. Heb. 7, 15.

2. Săcerdos, ōtis, *m.* [1. sacerdos], *a surname of frequent occurrence*, esp. in the gens Licinia: C. Sacerdos, *a prætor in Sicily before Verres*, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 27; id. Planc. 11, 27.

săcerdōtālis (collat. form SACERDOTIALIS, Inscr. Orell. 2469), e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to priests*, *priestly*, *sacerdotal* (post-Aug.). **1.** *Adj.*: ludi, *given by the priests on entering upon their office*, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 6: nomen, *used by priests*, Macr. S. 3, 5, 6: sedes, *an episcopal see*, Amm. 15, 7, 9: lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 5: vir, *a man of priestly rank*, Vell. 1, 124, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4981.—Hence, **2.** In late Lat., *subst.*: **săcerdōtālis**, is, *m.*, *one who has filled a priestly office*, Cod. Th. 12, 5, 2; Tert. Spect. 11; Amm. 28, 6, 10; Inscr. Orell. 1108.

săcerdōtiālis, is, v. sacerdotalis *init.*

săcerdōtium, ii, *n.* [1. sacerdos], *the priesthood*, *the office* or *dignity of priests*, *the sacerdotal office* (good prose; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*) (*a*) *Sing.*: amplissimum sacerdotium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: amplissimi sacerdotii collegium, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: propter amplitudinem sacerdotii, id. Agr. 2, 7, 18: homo in sacerdotio diligentissimus, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 27: eodem sacerdotio praeditus, id. Sen. 17, 61: familiare, Liv. 9, 29: priscum et religiosum, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—(β) *Plur.*: hoc idem de ceteris sacerdotiis Cn. Domitius tulit: quod populus per religionem sacerdotia mandare non poterat, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 18: lex de sacerdotiis, id. Lael. 25, 96: de sacerdotiis contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 82.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., of the mediatorial office of Christ, Vulg. Heb. 7, 12; 7, 24.

săcerdōtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [1. sacerdos], *a young* or *inferior priestess* (very rare), Varr. L. L. 5, § 130 Müll.; Veran. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. oletum, p. 203 Müll.; Fest. s. v. flaminia, p. 93 ib.

(**săcersanctus**, a false read. for sacer sanctusque, Tert. Cor. Mil. 13).

Săces, ae, *m.*, v. Sacae.

† **săcōma**, ătis, *n.*, = σήκωμα, *a counterpoise*, *a weight precisely balancing something in the opposite scale*: pendet ex altera parte aequo pondere phelli sacoma saburrale, Vitr. 9, 8, 8.—Hence, ad sacoma appendĕre, *precisely*, *exactly*, Vitr. 9, praef. § 9.

săcōmărius, a, um, *adj.* [sacoma], *serving for a counterpoise*, *used for a weight in a balance*: cucurbitae, Hier. in Jon. 4, 6.—Hence, *substt.* **A. săcōmărĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who makes counterpoises* or *weights* in gen.; called also PONDERARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4274.—**B. săcōmărĭum**, ii, *n.*, *the public balance* or *weighing place*, Inscr. Orell. 4109; 7194.

†† **sacondios** or **socondios**, ii, *m.* [Indian], *a hyacinth-colored amethyst* in India, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122; v. sacos, or socos.

† **săcŏpēnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σαγάπηνον, *the gum-like juice of an umbelliferous plant*, Plin. 19, 8, 52, § 167; 20, 18, 75, § 197; called also, from the Greek, **sagapenon**, id. 12, 25, 56, § 126; 19, 3, 15, § 40 (Jahn, sacopenium in both passages).

†† **sacos** or **socos** [Indian], *hyacinth-color*, so called by the Indians, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122.

săcrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [sacra; sc. passio], *like an epileptic*, *as if in a fit of epilepsy*: spumare, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2.

săcrāmentālis, e, *adj.* [sacramentum], *sacramental* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Ps. 8, 11.

săcrāmentum, i, *n.* [sacro]. **I.** In good class. Lat., a jurid. and milit. t. t. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *the sum which the two parties to a suit at first deposited*, *but afterwards became bound for*, *with the* tresviri capitales; so called because the sum deposited by the losing party was used for religious purposes, esp. for the sacra publica; v. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; or, perh. more correctly, because the money was deposited in a sacred place; v. the foll. passage of Varro and Müller's note. (Another reason is given in Isid. Orig. 5, 24 *fin.*: sacramentum est pignus sponsionis; vocatum autem sacramentum, quia violare, quod quisque promittit, perfidia est): ea pecunia, quae in judicium venit in litibus, sacramentum a sacro. Qui petebat et qui infitiabatur, de aliis rebus utrique quingenos aeris ad pontem deponebant, de aliis rebus item certo alio legitimo numero assum; qui judicio vicerat, suom sacramentum e sacro auferebat, victi ad aerarium redibat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 180 Müll. *N. cr.*: qui prior vindicaverat, dicebat: quando tu injuria vindicavisti, de aeris sacramento te provoco; adversarius quoque dicebat: similiter ego te; seu L. asses sacramenti nominabant . . . Postea praedes Praetor ab utroque accipiebat sacramenti, quod id in publicum cedebat, Gai. Inst. 4, 16; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, § 13 sq.; 95: sacramenti autem nomine id aes dici coeptum est quod et propter aerarii inopiam et sacrorum publicorum multitudinem consumebatur id in rebus divinis, Fest. p. 344 Müll.: cum in rem aliquam agerent litigatores et poena se sacramenti peterent, poscebant judicem, qui dabatur post trigesimum diem, Pseudo-Ascon. ad. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26 (p. 164 Orell.): de multae sacramento consules comitiis centuriatis tulerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60.—**2.** M e t o n., *a cause*, *a civil suit* or *process*: decemviri re quaesitâ et deliberatâ sacramentum nostrum justum judicaverunt, Cic. Caecin. 33, 97; cf. transf. in gen.: homines graves, quibuscum tibi justo sacramento contendere, non liceret, *on equal terms*, *with a fair chance of success*, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: cetera . . . ἔντεχνα et arguta apparebunt, ut sacramento contendas mea non esse, *lay a wager*, i. e. *confidently assert*, id. Fam. 7, 32, 2: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: si Xviri

sacramentum in libertatem injustum judicassent, id. Dom. 29, 78.—**B.** Milit. t. t. (cf. infra, 2, the passage from Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36), orig. *the preliminary engagement* entered into by newly-enlisted troops (this was followed by the proper military oath, jusjurandum, which was at first voluntary, but, after the second Punic war, was demanded by the military tribune): milites tum (i. e. 538 A. U. C.), quod numquam antea factum erat, jurejurando ab tribunis militum adacti milites [jussu consulis conventuros]: nam ad eam diem nihil praeter sacramentum fuerat; et, ubi ad decuriatum aut centuriatum convenissent, suâ voluntate ipsi inter sese decuriati equites, centuriati pedites conjurabant, sese fugae atque formidinis ergo non abituros neque ex ordine recessuros, nisi, etc. . . . Id ex voluntario inter ipsos foedere ad tribunos ac legitimam juris jurandi adactionem translatum, Liv. 22, 38, 2 sqq. Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. Front. Strat. 4, 1, 4; and v. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 292 sq.—Hence, since that time, **2.** For jusjurandum, *the military oath of allegiance* (very freq. and class.): milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere jubet, *to take the oath of allegiance*, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; so, sacramentum dicere, id. ib. 1, 86 *fin.*: quos consulis sacramento rogavisset, id. B. G. 6, 1: sacramentum dicere alicui, Tac. A. 1, 28; and in a like signif. in Livy: sacramento (*abl.*) dicere, Liv. 2, 24 *fin.*; 4, 53; 25, 5; 41, 5 *fin.*: sacramento dicere alicui, id. 24, 8: ut omnes minores quinquaginta annis sacramento (*abl.*) rogaret, *should administer the oath of allegiance to them, swear them in*, id. 40, 26; so, rogare (aliquos) sacramento, id. 32, 26; 35, 2; Quint. 12, 2, 26; in a like sense: adigere sacramento aliquos, Liv. 4, 5; 7, 11; 9, 29; Tac. A. 1, 37; id. H. 1, 55: adigere aliquos sacramento Othonis, id. ib. 1, 76: Vitellii, id. ib. 2, 55: Vespasiani, id. ib. 2, 79: adigere aliquos sacramento in nomen senatûs, Suet. Galb. 16: sacramento aliquem tenere . . . sacramento tenere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32; cf.: secundo eum obliget militiae sacramento, quia, priore amisso, jure cum hostibus pugnare non poterat, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 (in which passage the primary jurid. signif. is alluded to): ex quibus (legionibus) aetate aut valetudine fessi sacramento solvebantur, Tac. A. 16, 13 *fin.*: legionibus, quae sacramentum mutaverant, in paenitentiam conversis, i. e. *had revolted*, Suet. Claud. 13; cf.: paenitentia mutati sacramenti, id. Galb. 10: alicujus sacramentum exuere, Tac. H. 3, 42: hoc sacramento (viz. in the service of Bacchus) initiatos juvenes milites faciendos censetis? Liv. 39, 15.—**b.** Transf., in gen., *an oath, a solemn obligation* or *engagement* (mostly post-Aug.): ut sacramento contendas mea non esse, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2: non ego perfidum Dixi sacramentum: ibimus, ibimus, etc., Hor. C. 2, 17, 10: in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, Petr. 117, 5: amicitiae sacramentum delevi, id. 80, 4: sacramento quodam nexi, Just. 20, 4, 14: se sacramento obstringere, ne, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 96 (97), 7: si quod inesset mutis animalibus tacitum ac naturale sacramentum, App. M. 3, p. 140, 31.—**II.** In eccl. and late Lat., *something to be kept sacred.* **1.** *A secret:* sacramentum regis abscondere, Vulg. Tob. 12, 7. — **2.** *The gospel revelation:* nolite verba, cum sacramentum meum Erit canendum, providenter quaerere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 15.—**3.** *A mystery:* sacramentum stellarum, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 20: pietatis, id. 1 Tim. 3, 16; Lact. 7, 24; Aug. de Agone Christi, 24.—**4.** *A sacrament:* signa, cum ad res divinas pertinent, sacramenta appellantur, Aug. Ep. 138: baptismi, id. Doctr. Christ. 3, 13: sanguinis Christi, id. Ep. ad Bonif. 98, 9: (matrimonii), Vulg. Eph. 5, 32.—**5.** *The office of the ministry:* Athanasium episcopum . . . coctus in unum quaesitus (synodus ut appellant) removit a sacramento quod obtinebat, Amm. 15, 7, 7.

Săcrāni, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient people of Latium*, Fest. p. 321 (a), 18 Müll.—Hence, *adj.*: **Săcrānus,** a, um, *of the* Sacrani: acies, Verg. A. 7, 796: SACERDOTES, Inscr. Gud. p. 20, 8.

săcrārĭum, ii, *n.* [sacer]. **I.** *A place for the keeping of holy things* (sometimes, also, a place for prayer); *a shrine, sacristy, sanctuary* (cf.: fanum, sacellum, delubrum); *an oratory, chapel:* notandum est aliud esse sacrum locum, aliud sacrarium. Sacer locus est locus consecratus, sacrarium est locus, in quo sacra reponuntur: quod etiam in aedificio privato esse potest, Dig. 1, 8, 9; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 199; Fest. s. v. secespitam, p. 348 Müll.: erat apud Hejum sacrarium magnâ cum dignitate in aedibus, a majoribus traditum, perantiquum: in quo signa pulcherrima quattuor, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; 2, 4, 3, § 5: Caere, sacrarium populi Romani, deversorium sacerdotum ac receptaculum Romanorum sacrorum, Liv. 7, 20, 7: qui habitat in tuo sacrario, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: ubi nunc sacrarium est, Suet. Aug. 5: tensam Jovis e sacrario in domum deducere, id. Vesp. 5.—In *plur.*: vetito temerat sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: ante ipsum sacrarium Bonae Deae, Cic. Mil. 31, 86: Fidei, Liv. 1, 21; cf. in the *plur.*: Vestae, Mart. 7, 73, 3: Ditis, Verg. A. 12, 199: Mentis bonae, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 19: VENERIS, Inscr. Orell. 1359: CERERIS ANTIATINAE, ib. 1494: MITHRAE, ib. 1051 al.: iis juvenibus bacchantibus ex obsceno sacrario eductis arma committenda? Liv. 39, 15 *fin.* —**II.** Transf., *a secret place*, etc.: a quo (sc. te, Catilina) aquilam illam argenteam . . . cui domi tuae sacrarium scelerum tuorum constitutum fuit, sciam esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; 2, 6, 13: illa arcana (naturae) . . . in interiore sacrario clausa sunt, Sen. Q. N. 7, 31, 3 (for which, shortly before: in sanctiore secessu): testor mentis sacraria, Jovis jusjurandum, Stat. Th. 3, 246.

‡ **săcrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [sacer], *a sacrist, sacristan:* IVNONIS, Inscr. Orell. 1304.

săcrātē, *adv.*, v. sacro, *P. a. fin.*

săcrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sacro], *consecration, dedication*, Macr. S. 3, 7.

1. săcrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who hallows* or *consecrates* (late Lat.): justitiae, Aug. Ep. 140.

2. Săcrātor, ōris, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Verg. A. 10, 747.

săcrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from sacro.

Sacravienses, ium, v. via, I. A. 2 *fin.*

sacres (porci), v. sacer *init.*

săcrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [sacer-colo], *one who conducted the* sacra, *a sacrificer, sacrificing priest* or *priestess* (post-Aug.), Tac. H. 3, 74 (for which, sacrificuli, Suet. Dom. 1); App. Flor. 4, p. 361, 36; Macr S. 5, 19; Amm. 22, 14, 3.—In apposition: reges sacricolae, i. e. *sacrificing*, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, praef. 47.

* **săcrĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sacer-fero], *bearing sacred things:* rates (Aeneae), Ov. F. 4, 252.

săcrĭfĭcālis, e, *adj.* [sacrificium], *of* or *belonging to sacrifices, sacrificial* (post-Aug.): apparatus, Tac. A. 2, 69: epulae, App. M. 9, p. 217, 16: ministeria et instrumenta, Tert. adv. Haer. 40; Macr. S. 3, 2.

* **săcrĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sacrifico], *a sacrificing, sacrifice:* omnis (with precatio), Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67.

săcrĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sacrificer* (post class.), Tert. Spect. 8 *fin.*

* **săcrĭfĭcātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sacrificing, sacrifice:* nullum uspiam pecus sacrificatui, habemus. App. M. 7, p. 192, 22.

săcrĭfĭcĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [sacrificus], *he who sacrifices:* rex, *the priest who makes the offerings formerly made by the king* (v. rex, I.), Varr. L. L. 6, 4, 31.

săcrĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a sacrifice* (class. and very freq. in *sing.* and *plur.*). (*a*) *Sing.*: M. Popillius cum sacrificium publicum cum laenâ faceret, quod erat flamen Carmentalis, Cic. Brut. 14, 56: epulare sacrificium facere, id. de Or. 3, 19, 73; cf.: sacrificio Apollini facto, Liv. 45, 27: sacrificium lustrale parare, id. 1, 28: sacrificio rite perpetrato, id. 44, 37 *fin.*: sollemne et statutum sacrificium, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: decem ingenui decem virgines . . . ad id sacrificium adhibiti, Liv. 37, 3: sacrifici genus est, Ov. P. 3, 2, 57.—(*β*) *Plur.*: Druides sacrificia publica ac privata procurant, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificiis studere, id. ib. 6, 21: sacrificiis sollemnibus factis, Cic. Phil. 5, 9, 24; so, sollemnia, Liv. 5, 52: anniversaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 128: publice ejusdem generis habent sacrificia, Caes. B. G. 6, 16; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 96: sacrificia laeta, Liv. 36, 1: aliquem sacrificiis interdicere, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: sacrificia facere Libero Liberaeque, Col. 12, 18, 4: rex sacrificiorum, v. rex, A. 1.

săcrĭfĭco (ante-class. collat. form **săcrŭfĭco**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* (*dep.* collat. form **săcrĭfĭcor,** āri, ante-class., Varr. L. L. 6, § 18 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 8, 1; 2, 11, 5; id. ap. Non. 480, 2 sq.; cf. Gell. 18, 12 *fin.*, and Varr. L. L. 9, § 105 ib.; so, late Lat., sacrificati, *Christians who sacrifice to the gods under persecution*, Cypr. Ep. 52) [sacer-facio], *to make* or *offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice* (freq. and class.). (*a*) *Neutr. absol.*: nunc sacruficabo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 37; 1, 2, 44 sq.; id. Aul. 3, 6, 43; id. Mil. 3, 1, 117; id. Poen. 1, 2, 109; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: principem in sacrificando Janum esse voluerunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Liv. 25, 1 (repeatedly); 44, 14; Quint. 1, 10, 33; Ov. M. 14, 84 al.; cf.: noctu sacruficatum ire, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 107.—With *dat.*: si sacruficem summo Jovi, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 31: alicui deo, id. Am. 3, 3, 28; id. Truc. 2, 4, 69: Herculi sacrificare velle se dixit, Curt. 4, 2, 3.—With *abl.*: summo Jovi argento, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 84: Orco hostiis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 7: Junoni reginae majoribus hostiis, Liv. 22, 1, 17; 28, 38, 8; 32, 1, 13; 36, 21, 9; and so without a *dat.*, id. 37, 47, 5; 40, 2, 4; 42, 20, 3.—With *pro*: pro populo, Liv. 4, 54, 7; 26, 33, 8; Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 1.—*Impers. pass.*: secundum segetes huic deo sacrificatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 16: pure et caste a matronis sacrificatum, Liv. 27, 37: cui (Angeronae) sacrificatur a. d. XII. Kal. Januar., Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65; 16, 6, 8, § 24.—(*β*) *Act.*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 97: ullum turis granum, id. Poen. 2, 3: pecora, Liv. 41, 18: ignavam suem, Ov. F. 4, 414: hoc poculum deis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 122 Müll.: lustra Apollini pro me exercitibusque et classibus, Liv. 45, 41.—*Pass.*: eo die Junoni mulieres sacrificantur, Varr. L. L. 6, 18: nec duobus nisi certis diis una sacrificari oportere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: editi dii quibus sacrificaretur, Liv. 30, 2, 13; 35, 43, 3; 37, 37, 2: in pelliculis sacrificatorum animalium, Plin. 36, 21, 39, § 151.

săcrĭfĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [sacrifico], *one who conducts the sacrifices, a sacrificer, sacrificing priest:* sacrificuli ac vates ceperant hominum mentes, Liv. 25, 1; Suet. Dom. 1 (for which, sacricolae, Tac. H. 3, 74).—In apposition: rex, *a high-priest*, Liv. 2, 2, 1; cf. id. 6, 41, 9; v. rex, I.: vates, id. 35, 48 *fin.*

săcrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sacrificing, sacrificial* (poet.; not ante-Aug.): securis, Ov. M. 12, 249: dies, id. ib. 13, 590: ritus, id. ib. 15, 483: arae, Val. Fl. 8, 243: vestis, Sil. 3, 27: os, *of those sacrificing, praying*, Ov. F. 1, 130: Ancus, *mindful of sacrifices* or *of religion in gen.*, id. ib. 6, 803; cf.: Numa, Luc. 9, 478: jugum, *where human sacrifices were offered*, Val. Fl. 4, 110: preces, Sen. Med. 38: rex, v. rex, I.

săcrĭlĕgē, *adv.*, v. sacrilegus *fin.*

săcrĭlĕgĭum, ii, *n.* [sacrilegus] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *The robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, sacrilege:* sacrilegium est, rem sacram de templo surripere, Quint. 7, 3, 10; cf. id. 7, 3, 22; 5, 10, 39; Liv. 29, 8; 29, 18; 32, 1; 42, 3 al.; Quint. 5, 14, 11; 7, 3, 21; Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.*; Phaedr. 4, 11, 3 al.—In *plur.*, Suet. Caes. 54 *fin.* (with rapinae).—**II.** *Violation* or *profanation of sacred things, sacrilege* (post-Aug.): cum in caelum insanitis, non dico sacrilegium facitis, sed operam perditis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 1: non sine quodam sacrilegi metu, Flor. 2, 17, 12: aliquem sacrilegii damnare, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4: parum se grate gerere sacrilegium est, Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 4; Curt. 4, 3, 23.

săcrĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sacer-lego], *that steals sacred things, that robs a temple, sacrilegious:* sacrilegas admovere manus, Liv. 29, 18: altare sacrilegum, Vulg. Jos. 22, 16; cf.: quorum templis et religionibus iste bellum sacrilegum habuit indictum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 188.—As *subst.* (so usually): **săcrĭlĕgus,** i, *m.*, *one who robs* or *steals from a temple, one who commits sacrilege:* sacrilego poena est, neque ei soli, qui sacrum abstulerit, sed etiam ei, qui sacro commendatum, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: non sacrilegum, sed hostem sacrorum religionumque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9: an sacrilegus, qui, ut hostes urbe expelleret, arma

templo affixa detraxit? Quint. 5, 10, 36; cf. id. 3, 6, 38; 3, 6, 41; 4, 2, 68 (v. sacrilegium *init.*): cavendum ne fortiori subjungatur aliquid infirmius, ut sacrilego fur, Quint. 9, 4, 23: punit furta sacrilegus, Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 8; Vulg. Act. 19, 37.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *that violates* or *profanes sacred things, sacrilegious, impious, profane* (freq. since the Aug. per.). **a.** *Adj.:* hominem perditum Miserumque, et illum sacrilegum, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 29; Ov. M. 4, 23; cf.: o genera sacrilega! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6: quorum civis Romanus nemo erat sed Graeci sacrilegi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69: sacrilegos ignes admovere templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: manus, id. 2. 4, 26; Hor. C. 2, 13, 2; Ov. F. 3, 700; id. Am. 1, 7, 28: dextra, id. M. 14, 539: meretricum artes, id. A. A. 1, 435: nefas (Catilinae), Mart. 9, 70, 2: hami (on account of the preceding sacris piscibus), id. 4, 30, 12.—*Sup.:* exi e fano, sacrilegissime, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 1.—**b.** *Subst.*, *an impious, wicked*, or *profane person:* parricida, sacrilege, perjure, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129; Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 1; id. Eun. 5, 3, 2; 5, 3, 13; Sall. C. 14, 3; Ov. M. 8, 792; 8, 817.—With *gen.:* nuptiarum, i. e. *a violator of marriage vows, an adulterer*, Cod. Just. 9, 9, 29 *fin.*—In *fem.:* **săcrĭlĕga,** ae, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 13; Ov. M. 11, 41.—*Adv.:* **săcrĭlēgē,** *sacrilegiously, impiously* (late Lat.), Tert. Apol. 12.

‡ **sacrīma,** ōrum. *n.*, *new wine offered to Bacchus:* sacrima appellabant mustum, quod Libero sacrificabant pro vineis et vasis et ipso vino conservandis, sicut praemetium de spicis, quas primum messuissent, sacrificabant Cereri, Fest. pp. 318 and 319 Müll.; cf.: sacrima, ἀπαρχὴ γλεύκους, Gloss. Philox.

Săcrĭ-portus, ūs, *m.* [sacer]. **I.** *A place in Latium, near Præneste, where Sylla conquered the younger Marius* (called in Appian, B. C. 1, 78, Ἱερὸς λιμήν), Liv. Epit. 87; Vell. 2, 26, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 23; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 68 and 75; per tmesin: quot apud Sacri cecidere cadavera portum, Luc. 2, 134.—**II.** *A small town on the Gulf of Tarentum*, Liv. 26, 39.—(**III.** Dub., and resting only on the authority of Sext. Ruf. Region.: Urbis Romanae, *a square in Rome in the fourth region, also called* **Săcrĭportĭcus.**)

†† **sacrium,** ii, *n.* [Scyth.], *Scythian amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 40.

săcro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sacer], *to declare* or *set apart as sacred; to consecrate, dedicate*, or *devote* to a divinity (class.; cf. consecro). **I.** Lit.: ne quis agrum consecrato. Auri, argenti, eboris sacrandi modus esto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: eum praedam Veientanam publicando sacrandoque ad nihilum redegisse, ferociter increpant, Liv. 5, 25: (agrum) Cypriae, Ov. M. 10, 644: Capitolino Jovi donum ex auro, Suet. Tib. 53 *fin.*: (laurum) Phoebo, Verg. A. 7, 62: aras, id. ib. 5, 48: vigilem ignem, id. ib. 4, 200: votum immortale, id. ib. 8, 715: inter haec auream aquilam pinnis extendenti similem sacraverant, Curt. 3, 3, 16: templum, in quo Helena sacravit calicem ex electro, Plin. 33, 4, 23, § 81.—In *part. perf.:* duabus aris ibi Jovi et Soli sacratis cum immolasset, Liv. 40, 22: arae, Suet. Tib. 14: sacratas fide manus, Liv. 23, 9: sacrata Crotonis Ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 55: rite pecudes, Verg. A. 12, 213: templum, id. ib. 2, 165 al.—**2.** With a bad accessory signif. (cf. sacer, II.), *to devote* or *doom to destruction, to declare accursed, to condemn:* de sacrando cum bonis capite ejus, qui regni occupandi consilia inisset, gratae in vulgus leges fuere, Liv. 2, 8; cf.: caput Jovi, id. 10, 38.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to set apart, consecrate, devote, give, dedicate* a thing to any one (poet. and rare): quod patriae vocis studiis nobisque sacrasti, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22: hunc illi honorem Juppiter sacravit, Verg. A. 12, 141: tibi sacratum opus, Ov. Tr. 2, 552.—In a bad sense: injecere manum Parcae, telisque sacrarunt Evandri (Halaesum), Verg. A. 10, 419.—**II.** Meton. **1.** *To render sacred* or *inviolable* by consecration; *to hallow, consecrate:* hoc nemus aeterno cinerum sacravit honore Faenius, Mart. 1, 117, 1: foedus, quod in Capitolio sacratum fuisset, irritum per illos esse, *that had been decreed inviolable*, Liv. 38, 33; cf.: sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis, aut, etc., Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sacrata lex, *a law whose violation was punished by devoting the offender to the infernal gods*, id. Sest. 7, 16; id. Dom. 17, 43; Liv. 2, 33; 3, 17; 7, 41; 9, 39; 36, 38; cf.: sacratae leges sunt, quibus sanctum est, qui quid adversus eas fecerit, sacer alicui deorum sit cum familia pecuniaque, Fest. p. 318 Müll.—**2.** Of a deity, *to hold sacred, to worship* or *honor as sacred:* haud frustra te patrem deum hominumque hac sede sacravimus, Liv. 8, 6: Vesta sacrata, Ov. M. 15, 864.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to render imperishable, to immortalize* (rare): aliquem Lesbio plectro, Hor. C. 1, 26, 11; cf.: miratur nihil, nisi quod Libitina sacravit, id. Ep. 2, 1, 49: vivit vigetque eloquentia ejus (Catonis), sacrata scriptis omnis generis, Liv. 39, 40: avum Sacrārunt carmina tuum, Ov. P. 4, 8, 64.—Hence, **săcrātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *hallowed, consecrated, holy, sacred:* sacrata jura parentum, Ov. M. 10, 321: jura Graiorum, Verg. A. 2, 157: vittae Sacrati capitis, id. ib. 3, 371: dux, i. e. *Augustus*, Ov. F. 2, 60; cf.: manus (Tiberii), id. ib. 1, 640: dies sacratior, Mart. 4, 1, 1: numen gentibus sacratissimum, Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 82: homines, *devoted to the gods*, Macr. S. 3, 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 26.—At a later per., Sacratissimus, *an epithet of the emperors, Most Worshipful*, Dig. 38, 17, 9; Mamert. Pan. ad Maxim. 1 et saep.—*Adv.:* **săcrātē,** in eccl. Lat., **1.** *Holily, piously:* vivere, Aug. Ep. 22 *fin.*—**2.** *Mysteriously, mystically*, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 16.

săcrōsanctus (sometimes separately, **săcrō sanctus,** and per tmesin, sacroque sanctum, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; but in Tert. Cor. Mil. 13, the correct read. is sacer sanctusque, not sacer sanctus), a, um, *adj.* [sacer-sancio], orig., *inaugurated* or *consecrated with religious ceremonies* (v. the foll. passage from Liv. 3, 55); hence, **I.** Meton., *fixed* or *decreed as inviolable, sacred, inviolable, sacrosanct:* ipsis quoque tribunis (*plur.*), ut sacrosancti viderentur (cujus rei prope jam memoria aboleverat), relatis quibusdam ex magno intervallo caerimoniis, renovarunt; et cum religione inviolatos eos, tum lege etiam fecerunt, sanciendo: ut qui tribunis plebis aedilibus, judicibus, decemviris nocuisset, ejus caput Jovi sacrum esset, etc. Hac lege juris interpretes negant quemquam sacrosanctum esse, sed cum quid eorum cuiquam nocuerit, id sacrum sanciri: itaque aedilem prehendi ducique a majoribus magistratibus: quod etsi non jure fiat (noceri enim ei, cui hac lege non liceat), tamen argumentum esse, non haberi pro sacro sanctoque aedilem; tribunos vetere jure jurando plebis, cum primum eam potestatem creavit, sacrosanctos esse, Liv. 3, 55, 6 sq.; cf.: sacrosanctum dicitur, quod jurejurando interposito est institutum, si quis id violasset, ut morte poenas penderet. Cujus generis sunt tribuni plebis aedilesque ejusdem ordinis, Fest. p. 318 Müll.: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset: deinde sanctiones sacrandae sunt genere ipso aut obtestatione legis aut poenâ, cum caput ejus, qui contra fecerit, consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: agi deinde de concordiâ coeptum concessumque in condiciones, ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. 2, 33; so of the tribunes of the people, id. 3, 19; 9, 9 (opp. profani); Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143; cf.: sacrosancta potestas (tribunorum, *plur.*), Liv. 4, 3; 29, 20 *fin.:* accusator, velut sacrosanctus erat, Tac. A. 4, 36 *fin.:* SI QVID SACROSANCTVM EST, an old formula ap. Cic. Balb. 14, 33: in vastatione omnium tuas possessiones sacrosanctas futuras putas? id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: colonos etiam maritimos, qui sacrosanctam vacationem dicebantur habere, dare milites cogebant, Liv. 37, 38 Drak.: Oedipodis ossa, honore arae decorata, quasi sacrosancta, Val. Max. 5, 3 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., in gen., *most holy, most sacred, venerable* (post-Aug.; freq. in the Christian writers): cujus (Rufi) mihi memoria sacrosancta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 11, 3; so, imago tua, App. M. 5, p. 164, 37: ista civitas (Roma), id. ib. 11, p. 270: contemplatio conspectus tui (sc. episcopi), Sid. Ep. 9, 10: de sacrosanctis ecclesiis, Cod. Just. 1, 2.

Sacrŏvir, i, *m.* Julius Sacrovir, *a nobleman of the Hædui in Gaul*, Tac. A. 3, 40; 3, 44 al.—Hence, **Sacrŏvirĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from Sacrovir:* bellum, Tac. A. 4, 18.

sacrŭfĭco, āre, v. sacrifico *init.*

sacrum, i, v. sacer.

Sadala, ae, *m.* **I.** *A king of Thrace* (perh. *the father of Cotys*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; v. Zumpt *N. cr.;* Luc. 5, 54.—**II.** *A son of Cotys, king of Thrace*, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

Saddūcaei, ōrum, *m.*, צַדּוּקִים, *the Sadducees, a religious sect among the Jews*, Tert. Praescr. 45; Vulg. Matt. 3, 7.—Hence, **Saddūcaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sadducees:* genus, Arn. 3, p. 134.

saeclum, sync. for saeculum, q. v.

saecŭlāris (**sēcŭ-**), e, *adj.* [saeculum], *of* or *belonging to a* saeculum: ludi, secular games, celebrated at very long intervals (the interval was fixed, in the time of Augustus, at one hundred and twenty years), and continuing three days and nights, Varr. and Liv. ap. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Suet. Aug. 31; id. Dom. 4; id. Vit. 2; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159; Tac. A. 11, 11: carmen, *a hymn sung at the secular games, a secular hymn;* the best known hymn of this character is that composed by Horace, at the command of Augustus, to be sung at the secular games, A. U. C. 737; cf. Suet. Vit. Hor.—Hence, *substt.* **A. saecŭlāres,** ium, *m.* (sc. ludi), *the secular games*, Suet. Claud. 21.—**B. saecŭlārĭa,** ium, *n.* (sc. sacra), *the secular games*, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4 al.—**II.** *Worldly, temporal, profane, lay, secular; pagan, heathen* (eccl. Lat.): homines (opp. monachi), Hier. Ep. 60, 11: historia, Sedul. in Conc. post Ep. 7, 9: exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13 (al. saeculi): feminae quaedam (Dido, Lucretia), id. ib. 13 *fin.*—As *subst.:* **saecŭlārĭa,** ium, *n.*, *worldly matters:* redditur in culpâ pastor saecularia servans, Commod. 94, 69.—Hence, *adv.:* **saecŭlārĭter,** *in a worldly manner* (eccl. Lat.): mulierem saeculariter ornari, Cypr. Testim. 3, 36.

saecŭlum (poet., esp. Lucretian, **saeclum;** less correctly **sēcŭlum, sēclum**), i, *n. dim.* [etym. dub.; perh. root si- = sa-; Gr. σάω, to sift; Lat. sero, satus; whence Saturnus, etc.; hence, orig.], *a race, breed, generation* (freq. in Lucr.; very rare in later writers; usu. in *plur.*): saecla propagare, Lucr. 1, 21; cf. id. 2, 173; 5, 850: nec toties possent generatim saecla referre Naturam parentum, id. 1, 597: saecla animantum, i. e. *animals*, id. 2, 78; 5, 855: hominum, id. 1, 467; 5, 339; 6, 722: ferarum, id. 2, 995; 3, 753; 4, 413; 4, 686; cf.: silvestria ferarum, id. 5, 967: serpentia ferarum, id. 6, 766: mortalia, id. 5, 805; 5, 982; 5, 1238: bucera (with lanigerae pecudes), id. 5, 866; 6, 1245; cf.: vetusta cornicum (with corvorum greges), id. 5, 1084: aurea pavonum, id. 2, 503: totisque expectent saecula ripis, i. e. *the shades of the infernal regions*, Stat. Th. 11, 592.—*Sing.:* et muliebre oritur patrio de semine saeclum, *the female sex, women*, Lucr. 4, 1223; so, muliebre, id. 5, 1020; 2, 10 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like γενεά. **1.** The ordinary lifetime of the human species, *a lifetime, generation, age* (of thirty-three years; class.; esp. freq. in signif. 2. infra; cf. Schoem. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21): cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint . . . tum ille vere vertens annus appellari potest: in quo vix dicere audeo, quam multa saecula hominum teneantur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24 Mos.: cum ex hac parte saecula plura numerentur, Liv. 9, 18: quorum (Socratis atque Epicuri) aetates non annis sed saeculis scimus esse disjunctas, Hier. Vit. Cler. 4, p. 262; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Auct. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 508; id. E. 4, 5.—(*β*) Esp., *the lifetime* or *reign* of a ruler: illustrari saeculum suum ejusmodi exemplo arbitrabatur, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 6: digna saeculo tuo, id. ib. 10, 1, 2.—**2.** The human race living in a particular age, *a generation, an age, the times:* serit arbores quae alteri saeculo prosient, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 7, 24: in id saeculum Romuli cecidit aetas, cum jam plena Graecia poëtarum esset, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18 (for which: quorum aetas cum in eorum tempora incidisset, id. Or. 12, 39): saeculorum reliquorum judicium, id. Div. 1, 19, 36: ipse fortasse in hujus saeculi errore versor, id. Par. 6, 3, 50; cf.: hujus saeculi insolentia, id. Phil. 9, 6, 23; and: o

nostri infamia saecli, Ov. M. 8, 97; cf. also: novi ego hoc saeculum, moribus quibus siet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 6; so, hujus saecli mores, id. Truc. prol. 13; and: hoccine saeclum! o scelera! o genera sacrilega, o hominem impurum! Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 6; cf. id. Eun. 2, 2, 15: nec mutam repertam esse dicunt mulierem ullo in saeculo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 7: Cato rudi saeculo litteras Graecas didicit, Quint. 12, 11, 23; so, rude, id. 2, 5, 23: grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 6: primo statim beatissimi saeculi ortu, Tac. Agr. 3; so, beatissimum, id. ib. 44: felix et aureum, id. Or. 12; Quint. 8, 6, 24: aureum, Sen. Contr. 2, 17; Lact. 5, 6, 13; cf.: aurea saecula, Verg. A. 6, 792; Ov. A. A. 2, 277: his jungendi sunt Diocletianus aurei parens saeculi, et Maximianus, ut vulgo dicitur, ferrei, Lampr. Elag. 35: ceteri, qui dii ex hominibus facti esse dicuntur, minus eruditis hominum saeculis fuerunt (with Romuli aetas), Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18; cf.: res publica constituta non unâ hominum vitâ sed aliquot saeculis et aetatibus, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: perpetuâ saeculorum admiratione celebrantur, Quint. 11, 1, 13: fecunda culpae saecula, Hor. C. 3, 6, 17: ferro duravit saecula, id. Epod. 16, 65; cf.: sic ad ferrum venistis ab auro, Saecula, Ov. M. 15, 261. — **3.** *The spirit of the age* or *times:* nemo illic vitia ridet; nec corrumpere et corrumpi saeculum vocatur, Tac. G. 19.— **B.** The utmost lifetime of man, *a period of a hundred years, a century:* saeclum spatium annorum centum vocārunt, Varr. L. L. 6, 2, § 11 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. saeculares, p. 328 ib.; Censor. de Die Nat. 17: cum (Numa) illam sapientiam constituendae civitatis duobus prope saeculis ante cognovit, quam eam Graeci natam esse senserunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154: saeculo festas referente luces, Hor. C. 4, 6, 42; cf.: multa virum durando saecula vincit, Verg. G. 2, 295.—**2.** For an indefinitely long period, *an age; plur.* (so mostly): (Saturni stella) nihil immutat sempiternis saeculorum aetatibus, quin eadem iisdem temporibus efficiat, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: aliquot saeculis post, id. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 73: cum aliquot saecula in Italiâ viguisset, id. Univ. 1; so, tot, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122; id. Ac. 2, 5, 15: quot, Quint. 12, 11, 22: multa, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; 6, 26, 29; id. de Or. 2, 5, 21; id. Cat. 2, 5, 11; id. Fam. 11, 14, 3: plurima, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14: sexcenta, id. Fat. 12, 27: omnia, id. Lael. 4, 15; id. Phil. 2, 22, 54: ex omni saeculorum memoriâ, id. ib. 4, 1, 3: vir saeculorum memoriâ dignus, Quint. 10, 1, 104; cf.: ingeniorum monumenta, quae saeculis probarentur, id. 3, 7, 18: facto in saecula ituro, *to future ages, to posterity,* Sil. 12, 312; so Plin. Pan. 55, 1: in famam et saecula mitti, Luc. 10, 533: tarda gelu saeclisque effeta senectus, *with* (many) *years,* Verg. A. 8, 508.—*Sing.:* propemodum saeculi res in unum diem cumulavit, Curt. 4, 16, 10: longo putidam (anum) saeculo, Hor. Epod. 8, 1: ut videri possit saeculo prior, Quint. 10, 1, 113.—E s p. (eccl. Lat.), the following phrases are used to express *forever, to all eternity, endlessly, without end:* in saeculum, Vulg. Exod. 21, 6; id. Dan. 3, 89: in saeculum saeculi, id. Psa. 36, 27; id. 2 Cor. 9, 9: in saecula, id. Ps. 77, 69; id. Rom. 1, 25: in saecula saeculorum, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 1; Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 17, 72; Vulg. Tob. 9, 11; id. Rom. 16, 27; id. Apoc. 1, 6 et saep.—**C.** Like the biblical עוֹלָם, *αἰών, the world, worldliness* (eccl. Lat.): immaculatus ab hoc saeculo, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 27: et servientem corpori Absolve vinclis saeculi, Prud. στεφ. 2, 583; so id. Cath. 5, 109; Paul. Nol. Ep. 23, 33 *fin.*—**D.** *Heathenism* (eccl. Lat.): saeculi exempla, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13 (al. saecularia).

saepe, *adv.* [old *acc. n.* of saepis]. **I.** *Often, oft, oftentimes, many times, frequently* (at indefinite intervals, while crebro denotes in close succession): aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35: multis damno et mihi lucro saepe eris, id. Cist. 1, 1, 52: audivi saepe hoc vulgo dicier, id. Stich. 1, 3, 13: saepe ex te audivi pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 40; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 30, 46: saepe hoc de majoribus natu audivimus, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: cum saepe mecum ageres, ut, etc., id. Lael. 1, 4: sed . . . saepe enim redeo ad Scipionem, etc., id. ib. 17, 62; cf. *comp.:* quocirca . . . dicendum est enim saepius, etc., id. ib. 22, 85: licet lascivire, dum nihil metuas, ut in navi ac saepe etiam in morbo levi, id. Rep. 1, 40, 63; so, saepe etiam, id. ib. 1, 17, 26: in hoc statu rei publicae, quem dixi jam saepe non posse esse diuturnum, id. ib. 2, 37: minime saepe, *least frequently,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1: haud saepe, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 33: non saepe, id. Ps. 2, 4, 37: solet jocari saepe mecum illo modo, id. Men. 2, 2, 42; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 18; so (with solere) Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 9; cf. *sup.:* de quo (Homero) saepissime vigilans (Ennius) solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib. 6, 10; id. Lael. 8, 26: vidi ego multa saepe picta, quae Acherunti fierent cruciamenta, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 1; so (with multus) id. ib. 2, 2, 78; id. Cas. 2, 5, 41; id. Mil. 3, 3, 12; id. Poen. 1, 1, 1; Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42; id. Lael. 1, 2; id. Off. 2, 6, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 219; cf.: saepe et multum hoc mecum cogitavi, Cic. Inv. 1, 1, 1: in hac (causâ) multum et saepe versatus, id. Quint. 1, 3: quorum saepe et diu ad pedes jacuit stratus, id. ib. 31, 96; Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 28: nullus (piscis) minus saepe ad terram venit, id. Rud. 4, 3, 56: illos (inimicos) saepe verum dicere, hos (amicos) numquam, Cato ap. Cic. Lael. 24, 90: quod vos nimium saepe dicitis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bene saepe, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 3 (Ann. v. 241 Vahl.): saepe antea (ante), Sall. J. 107, 1; 112, 2.—(β) *Comp.:* ibi eos conspicias quam praetorem saepius, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 8; cf.: ego saepius quam vellem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59.—More usu. without *quam:* quod, etsi saepe dictum est, dicendum est tamen saepius, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69; cf. Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 6, A: semel atque iterum ac saepius, Cic. Font. 12, 26 (16): semel et saepius, id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: bis ac saepius, Quint. 10, 5, 7: iterum et saepius te rogo, Cic. Fam. 13, 42, 2; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: iterum ac saepius, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quo quidem schemate utuntur poëtae saepius, sed ne oratores quidem raro, id. 9, 3, 44: quo magis novi, tanto saepius, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14: propterea saepius te, ut memineris, moneo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 43: ut verbis, quid sit . . . definiam saepius, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: quasi ipsos induxi loquentes, ne inquam et inquit saepius interponeretur, id. Lael. 1, 3: quae potestas si mihi saepius sine meo vestroque periculo fiet, utar, id. Phil. 1, 15, 38: si saepius decertandum sit, id. ib. 2, 17, 43.—(γ) *Sup.:* tibi saepissime Cyathisso, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 28; id. Ps. 2, 4, 56: optare ut quam saepissime peccet amicus, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: ut vinum aegrotis, qui prodest raro, nocet saepissime, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: de quo (avo tuo) audisti multa ex me, eaque saepissime, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34.—**II.** In general propositions stating the results of experience, to denote that which is wont to take place *frequently,* Plaut. Capt. prol. 44: illud saepe fit, tempestas venit, etc., id. Most. 1, 2, 27; cf.: nam saepe est, quibus in rebus alius ne iratus quidem est, Cum, etc., Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 28: saepe ex hujusmodi re quâpiam . . . magna familiaritas Conflatast, id. Eun. 5, 2, 34: non licet hominem esse saepe ita ut volt, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 53: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57; repeated: saepe . . . saepe, Hor. C. 1, 8, 11; id. Ep. 1, 19, 19; Liv. 23, 15: saepe, five times in succession, Cic. Lael. 10, 33 sq.; cf.: saepe . . . persaepe . . . saepe . . . saepe . . . saepe . . . modo . . . modo, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9: modo . . . saepe . . . modo . . . interdum, id. ib. 1, 10, 11: saepe . . . modo, id. ib. 2, 7, 8.—*Sup.:* bonum consilium subripitur saepissime, si, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 8.—**III.** Sometimes with numero, and also joined in one word with it, saepenumero, to strengthen the main idea, like our *oftentimes, again and again* (perh. not before the class. per.): Aeduos fratres consanguineosque saepenumero a senatu appellatos, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; 1, 39; 1, 40; 6, 8; 7, 62; Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 1; id. Sen. 2, 4; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67; 41, 119; id. Fam. 16, 21, 3; Sall. C. 52, 7; 53, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 35, 4 al.—Once also in *comp.:* gigni hominem saepe nono, saepiusnumero decimo mense, Gell. 3, 16, 1.

saepĕnŭmĕrō, *adv.*, v. saepe, III.

saepes (**sēp-**), is (*nom.* saeps, Cic. acc. to Aus. Idyll. in Grammaticom. 12, 11; Val. Fl. 6, 537; but, saepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2; Verg. E. 1, 54; Col. 10, 374; Pall. 1, 34, 6; Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 56), *f.* [root svak-, to make firm; Sanscr. sag, to cling; cf. σάττω; p for k, as in lupus]. **I.** P r o p., *a hedge, fence; sing.,* besides the passages above cited, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 15; Verg. G. 1, 270; Col. 11, 3, 3 sq.; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101; Ov. H. 20, 144: viva saepis, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: saepes ex agresti ligno, id. ib. 1, 14, 2.—*Plur.*, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; Caes. B. G. 2, 17; 2, 22; Verg. G. 2, 371; id. E. 8, 37; Ov. M. 1, 493.—**II.** M e t o n., of any *enclosure* (poet.): scopulorum, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: portarum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 81.

saepĭcŭla (**sēp-**), ae, *f. dim.* [saepes], *a little fence* or *hedge,* App. M. 8, p. 210.

saepĭcŭle, *adv. dim.* [saepe], *pretty often, pretty frequently, ever and anon* (Appul.), App. M. 2 *init.;* 6, p. 185, 6; 9, p. 231, 63; 9, p. 235, 33 al.

saepīmen (**sēp-**), ĭnis, *n.* [saepio], = saepimentum, App. Flor. 1.

saepīmentum (**sēp-**), i, *n.* [id.], *a hedge, fence, enclosure,* Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1 sq.; Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 62.

Saepīnum (**Sēp-**), i, *n., a town of the Samnites,* Liv. 10, 44; 10, 45.—Hence, **Saepīnātes,** *m., the inhabitants of Sæpinum,* Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

saepĭo (**sēp-**), psi, ptum, īre (*pluperf. subj.* saepissent, Liv. 44, 39, 3 dub.; v. Drak. ad loc.), 4, *v. a.* [saepes]. **I.** P r o p., *to surround with a hedge, to hedge in, fence in, enclose* (class.; cf. vallo). **A.** With *abl.:* VTI LOCVS ANTE EAM ARAM . . . STIPITIBVS ROBVSTIS SAEPIATVR, Cenot. Pisan. ap. Inscr. Orell. 642; cf.: saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis indagavi sepulcrum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; cf. id. Rep. 1, 26, 41.—**B.** In simple constr.: dum ne per fundum saeptum facias semitam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 36.—**C.** With *abl. of time:* pontifices negant segetem feriis saepiri debere, Col 2, 21, 2.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To enclose, surround, encircle,* etc. **1.** With *abl.:* urbem moenibus, Cic. Sest. 42, 91: oppidum operibus, unitionibus, id. Phil. 13, 9, 20: castris, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; cf. Liv. 5, 5, 2; 44, 39, 3: castra tectis parietum pro muro, id. 25, 25, 8: oculos membranis tenuissimis, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142 sq.: saltum plagis, Lucr. 5, 1251: feram venantum coronâ, Verg. A. 9, 551: restituat legiones in locum, quo saeptae fuerunt, Liv. 9, 11, 3: Agrippam custodiâ militum, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.:* saepsit se tectis, i. e. *shut himself up in his palace,* Verg. A. 7, 600.—**2.** With *acc.:* saepsit comitium et curiam, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31: omnes fori aditûs, id. Phil. 5, 4, 9.—**3.** *Pass.* with *ab:* Albana pubes inermis ab armatis saepta, Liv. 1, 28, 8.—**B.** *To cover, envelop, wrap, wrap up;* with *abl.:* aliquem veste, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 40: saeptus squalidâ stolâ (with vestitus), Enn. ap. Non. 537, 27 sq.: omnia sic avido complexu cetera saepsit (sc. aether), Lucr. 5, 470: at Venus obscuro gradientes aëre saepsit, Verg. A. 1, 411.—**III.** T r o p. **A.** *To hedge up, check, impede, hinder, stop,* etc.: perii, lacrimae linguam saepiunt, Afran. ap. Non. 41, 5.—**B.** *To surround, enclose, encompass,* etc.: (inventa) vestire atque ornare oratione: post memoriâ saepire, *to enclose them in one's memory,* i. e. *to get them by heart,* Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf.: is se circumvestit dictis, saepit sedulo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 158; and: domi teneamus eam (orbem eloquentiam) saeptam liberali custodiâ, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; v. Jahn ad h. l.: locum omnem cogitatione (the figure taken from surrounding with toils in hunting; cf. II. A.), Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 147: saeptus legibus et judiciorum metu, *surrounded, sheltered, guarded,* id. Phil. 12, 10, 25; cf.: quibus praesidiis philosophiae saeptus sim, id. Fam. 16, 23; so, saeptus praesidiis, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; id. Off. 2, 11, 39; id. Mil. 1, 2; cf. also: postquam omnia pudore saepta animadverterat, Liv. 3, 44; and with this cf.: (mulieres) saeptae pudicitiâ agunt, Tac. G. 19: (lex) se saepit difficultate abrogationis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2: ut quibusdam excubiis in ore positis saepiatur, Gell. 1, 15, 3.

‡ **saepis,** e, *adj.,* = συχνός [akin with saepes, q. v.], *that happens often, frequent.*—As an *adj.* cited only once in the *comp.* saepior, by Prisc. p. 1016 P.; and once in the *sup.:* saepissimam discordiam fuisse, Cato Nep. ap. Prisc. p. 602 P.

*** saepĭuscŭle,** *adv. dim.* [saepius, from saepe], *pretty often, pretty frequently:* peccas, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 59; acc. to Prisc. p. 611 (al. saepicule).

saeptātus, a, um [saeptum], *surrounded by a bulwark:* culmen, Mart. Cap. 2, § 208.

saeptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saepio]. **I.** Prop., *a hedging* or *fencing in, enclosing* (post-Aug.), Vitr. 5, 12, 5; 6, 11 (8), 5.—**II.** Meton., *an enclosing with a wall*, etc.; with *obj. gen.:* urbis, *the erection of a wall around it*, Vop. Aur. 12.

saeptum (sēp-), i, *n.* [id.] (class.; usu. *plur.*). **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., *a fence, enclosure, wall*, etc.; *plur. absol.:* nunc de saeptis, quae tutandi causâ fundi, aut partis fiant, dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1; cf. the context: quibus enim saeptis tam immanes beluas continebimus? Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 5: saxea saepta, id. ib. 4, 701: saepta candentia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 108: nisi saeptis revolsis, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 9.—With *gen.:* transit fulmen caeli per saepta domorum, Lucr. 1, 490; cf. id. 6, 228; 6, 860.—*Sing.:* AEDICVLAM, ARAM, SAEPTVM, CLVSVM, VETVSTATE DIRVTA RESTITVIT, Inscr. Orell. 1515.—**B.** Esp.: Saeptum lini, *a hunter's net* or *toils*, Nemes. Cyneg. 308.—**II.** Meton. **A.** In gen., *any enclosed place, an enclosure:* ut intra saepta (sc. villae) habeat aquam, Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *A fold* for cattle: quamvis multa meis exiret victima saeptis, Verg. E. 1, 34: saepta repetit pecus, Col. 6, 23, 3.—**b.** *A fish-pond* or *preserve:* animadvertimus intra saepta pelagios greges inertis mugilis, Col. 8, 17, 8.—**c.** *Plur., a large enclosed place in the Campus Martius, where the people assembled to vote, and where were many handsome shops:* cum ille in saepta irruisset, Cic. Mil. 15, 41: est (sc. dies) quoque, quo populum jus est includere saeptis, Ov. F. 1, 53; cf. Mart. 9, 60, 1.—**d.** Saeptum venationis, *a park, warren, preserve, enclosed hunting-ground*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2; cf. the context.—**B.** Any thing used for enclosing, etc.; hence, **1.** *A palisade, stake, pale:* inermem tribunum adoriantur fragmentis saeptorum et fustibus, Cic. Sest. 37, 79.—**2.** *A sluice, flood-gate*, Dig. 43, 21, 1, § 4.—**3.** Medic. t. t., *the diaphragm, midriff:* jecur ... ab ipso saepto orsum, Cels. 4, 1; cf. id. 5, 26, 15; 7, 4, 2; called also transversum saeptum, id. 4, 1.

saeptŭōsus (sēp-), a, um, *adj.* [saeptum], *obscure:* dictio, Pac. or Liv. Andron. ap. Tert. Pall. 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 5 Rib.).—Hence, *adv.:* **saeptŭōsē,** *obscurely*, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 170, 17.

saeta (sēta), ae, *f.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop., *a thick, stiff hair* on an animal; *a bristle* (class.; usu. in *plur.;* cf. villus, pilus). **A.** *Plur.* **1.** *Absol.*, Lucr. 5, 786; of a boar, Ov. M. 8, 428; cf. 2. B. infra; of a porcupine, Claud. Hystr. 6; of the fish aper, Ov. Hal. 59; of a goat, Verg. G. 3, 312; of a cow, id. A. 7, 790; of a horse, Amm. 29, 2, 4; Val. Fl. 6, 71: ita quasi saetis labra mihi compungit barba, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 48.—**2.** With *gen.:* saetae leonis, Prop. 4, 9, 44.—**B.** *Sing.:* saeta equina, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: nigrae saetae grex (suum), Col. 7, 9, 2; cf. Verg. A. 7, 667.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of *stiff, bristly*, human *hair*, Verg. A. 8, 266; id. G. 3, 312; Ov. M. 13, 850; Juv. 2, 11; Mart. 6, 56.—**B.** Of the *spiny leaves* of coniferous trees, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 41.—**C.** Of any thing made of coarse hair or bristles, e. g. *the bottom* or *leader* of an angling-line, Ov. Hal. 34: piscem tremulâ salientem ducere saetâ, Mart. 1, 56, 9; so, id. 10, 30, 16.—**D.** *A brush made from bristles:* parieti siccato cera Punica cum oleo liquefacta candens saetis inducatur, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; cf. Vitr. 7, 9, 3.

Saetăbis (Sēt-), is, *f., a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *celebrated for its flax* (now *Jativa*), Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9; Sil. 3, 374; Mel. 2, 6.—Hence, **A. Saetăbitāni (Sēt-),** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Sætabis*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.—**B. Saetăbus (Sēt-),** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sætabis:* sudaria, Cat. 12, 14.

saetĭ-ger (sēt-), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [seta-gero], *bristle-bearing, having coarse hair* or *bristles, bristly, setaceous* (poet.): sus, Lucr. 5, 969; 6, 974; Verg. A. 12, 170; Ov. M. 10, 549: pecus, id. ib. 14, 289: vestis, *of goats' hair*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 12.—As *subst.:* **saetĭger,** gĕri, *m.* (sc. ferus), *the bristle-bearer, bristler*, as a poet. designation of the boar, Ov. M. 8, 376; Mart 13, 93, 1.

saetōsus (sēt-), a, um, *adj.* [saeta], *full of coarse hairs* or *bristles, bristly, setous* (mostly poet.; cf.: villosus, pilosus): aper, Verg. E. 7, 29; cf.: setosa membra (of the sailors of Ulysses, transformed into swine by Circe), Hor. Epod. 17, 15: aures tauri, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: frons, Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf. pectus, Cels. 2, 8: verbera, *made of goats' hair*, Prop. 4, 1, 25.

saetŭla (sēt-), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little coarse hair of an animal, a small bristle*, Arn. 7, p. 226.

saevē, *adv.*, v. saevus *fin.* a.

***saevidĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [saevus-dico], *spoken furiously* or *angrily:* dicta, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 36.

saevĭo, ii, ītum, 4 (old form of the *imperf.* saevibat, Lucr. 5, 1003; *fut.* saevibo, Mar. Vict. from Macr. 20, p. 443), *v. n.* [saevus], *to be fierce* or *furious, to rage, to vent one's rage* (very freq. since the Aug. per.; once in Cæs.; not in Cic.; but saevus and saevitia several times in Cic.). **I.** Lit., of animals: ubi equus saevit, Lucr. 5, 1075: (lupus) rabieque fameque, Ov. M. 11, 369: anguis, Verg. G. 3, 434: panthera, Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: leo, Val. Fl. 6, 613 al.: aper in pecudes, Ov. M. 8, 296: accipiter in omnes aves, id. ib. 11, 345: canes in alios saevientes, Gell. 7, 1, 6.—**B.** Esp., of the cries of enraged animals: hinc exaudiri gemitus iraeque leonum, ... atque in praesepibus ursi Saevire, Verg. A. 7, 17 Forbig. ad loc. (cf. Rib. ad loc., who conjectures mugire): agni balant, porcelli gruniunt, ursi saeviunt, Spart. Get. 5.—**II.** Transf., of any strong, passionate excitement, *to rage, rave; to be furious, mad, violent, angry*, etc. (cf.: furo, bacchor). **A.** Of persons: here mi, nimium saevis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 20; id. Truc. 5, 4; cf. id. Ps. 5, 1, 4: ah, ne saevi tantopere, Ter. And. 5, 2, 27: ne saevi, magna sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 544: si quid saeviunt senes, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51: leniter qui saeviunt sapiunt magis, *who control their anger*, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 4: saevire Fortuna ac miscere omnia coepit, Sall. C. 10, 1: saeviens turba, Liv. 8, 24: seditionibus saevire, id. 2, 44: in delectibus saevire solitos, id. 2, 44 Drak.: (paedagogi) imperiosi atque interim saevientes, Quint. 1, 1, 8: saevire securibus, Plin. Pan. 52, 4: saevit animis ignobile vulgus, Verg. A. 1, 149: animis acerbis (with procedere longius iras), id. ib. 5, 462: pater ardens Saevit, quod, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 49: saeviat atque novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, id. ib. 2, 2, 126: saevire in tergum et in cervices, Liv. 3, 45: in obsides innoxios, id. 28, 34: in delubra, id. 31, 30: in se ipsum, id. 1, 53: in conjuges ac liberos, Tac. Agr. 38; id. A. 3, 31 *fin.;* Suet. Aug. 13; Ov. M. 4, 712 al.; cf.: flagellis in aliquem, Juv. 10, 180; and: in se (corresp. to manus sibi inferre), Dig. 29, 5, 1, § 22.—Poet., with *dat.:* qui mihi nunc saevit, Ov. H. 4, 148; Tib. 1, 2, 88.—Poet., with *inf.* (cf. saevus, II. A.): cum manus impia saevit Sanguine Caesareo Romanum exstinguere nomen, Ov. M. 1, 200.—*Impers. pass.:* clade saevitum est, Suet. Ner. 38: constat Trojâ captâ in ceteros saevitum esse Trojanos, Liv. 1, 1: in aliquid (aliquem), id. 34, 14; 41, 6; Vell. 2, 74, 44; Tac. Agr. 2; id. A. 1, 49; 4, 20; id. H. 2, 62 al.—**B.** Of things: saevit minaci murmure ventus, Lucr. 1, 276; cf.: frustra mare saepe coortum Saevibat, id. 5, 1003: dum longus inter saeviat Ilion Romamque pontus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 37: pelagus, Tac. A. 15, 46: mare ventis, Sall. J. 78, 3: ventus, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13 *fin.;* cf. Aufidus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 27: medius dies solstitio, Sen. Hippol. 766: venenum in praecordiis, Hor. Epod. 3, 5: gula, Juv. 5, 94; cf. venter (sc. fame), App. M. 4, p. 145: arbor stridoribus, Sil. 13, 600: cum tibi flagrans amor ... Saeviet circa jecur ulcerosum, Hor. C. 1, 25, 15: saevit amor ferri, Verg. A. 7, 461; 4, 532: dolor in erepto amore, Prop. 2, 8, 36 (8 b, 20): dolor in praecordiis, Petr. 17, 8: ira in aliquem, Ov. M. 14, 193: quo fortuna magis saevit, id. P. 2, 3, 51: fames, Val. Fl. 4, 499: morbus, Gell. 12, 5, 4: acerbus odor, Val. Fl. 4, 493: acer hinnitus equorum, Sil. 4, 97: oratio ferociens saeviensque (opp. demissa jacensque), Gell. 1, 11, 15.

saevis, e, v. saevus.

saevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [saevus], *rage, violence, fury* (late Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 483; Firm. Math. 5, 5; Ambros. in Luc. 9, § 32; id. de Spirit. Sanc. 3, 16, 117.

saevĭter, *adv.*, v. saevus *fin.* β.

saevĭtia, ae (collat. form *acc.* saevitiem, App. M. 6, p. 181 *med.*), *f.* [saevus], *a raging, rage, fierceness, ferocity.* **I.** Lit., of animals: sicut aves ad volatum, equi ad cursum, ad saevitiam ferae gignuntur, Quint. 1, 1, 1: canum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 146.—**II.** Transf., for any violent, passionate excitement, *fierceness, violence, harshness, savageness, cruelty, barbarity, severity*, etc. (freq. and class.). **A.** Of persons: num meam saevitiam veritus? Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 15: in judicio aut saevitiam aut clementiam judicis (sibi proponet), Cic. Part. 4, 11; so (with immanitas) Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 2: feneratorum (shortly before: violentia atque crudelitas), Sall. C. 33, 1: Iasidos, Prop. 1, 1, 10; cf. creditorum, Tac. A. 11, 13: ingenii, Suet. Calig. 27: hostium, Sall. J. 7, 2; Tac. A. 1, 67; 2, 11; Liv. 2, 58: secandi urendique, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13; Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24: saevitiam reprimere, Suet. Calig. 6: quantum saevitia glisceret, Tac. A. 6, 19.—In *plur.:* quibus saevitiis et maxime faenoris onere oppressa plebs, Sall. H. 1, 9 Dietsch; cf. id. id. 2, 40 ib.—**B.** Of things: maris, Vell. 1, 2, 7; Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: Scyllae, id. 3, 8, 14, § 87: undae, Ov. H. 19, 23: hiemis, Col. 8, 17, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 51, § 166; for which, temporis, Sall. J. 37, 4: tempestatum, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125: caeli, Curt. 8, 4, 13: maris, id. 4, 3, 7: ignea (i. e. sacri ignis), Col. 7, 5, 16: amoris, id. 6, 37, 1: annonae, i. e. *dearness*, Tac. A. 2, 87.

saevĭties, ēi, v. saevitia.

*** saevĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [saevus], *ferocity, violence* (for the class. saevitia): mala, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 32.

saevus, a, um (collat. form **saevis,** e; in *gen. plur.* saevium, Amm. 15, 9; 29, 5), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with scaevus, q. v.], *roused to fierceness* (while ferus signifies naturally fierce); *raging, furious, fell, savage, ferocious*, etc. (mostly poet.) **I.** Lit., of animals: leones, Lucr. 3, 306; 4, 1016; cf.: saecla leonum, id. 5, 862: leaena, Tib. 3, 4, 90: lea, Ov. M. 4, 102: saevior leaena, Verg. G. 3, 246: apri, Lucr. 5, 1327: sues, id. 5, 1309: lupi, Tib. 1, 5, 54: canes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 40; Ov. M. 7, 64: ferae, Tib. 1, 10, 6; Ov. M. 4, 404; 7, 387: belua, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22.—**II.** Transf., of any vehement, passionate excitement, *fierce, cruel, violent, harsh, severe, fell, dire, barbarous*, etc. (syn.: crudelis, inmitis, trux, durus). **A.** Of persons: nunc truculento mihi atque saevo usus sene est, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 3; so (with truculentus) id. Truc. 3, 2, 5; cf.: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, etc., Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: gens, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: ex amore saevus, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: uxor, *cross*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 17: vir, Hor. C. 3, 10, 2: custos, id. Ep. 1, 16, 77: magister, id. ib. 1, 18, 13: novercae, Verg. G. 2, 128: Canidia, Hor. Epod. 5, 47: Tisiphone, id. S. 1, 8, 33: mater Cupidinum, id. C. 1, 19, 1; 4, 1, 5: Juno, Verg. A. 1, 4; cf.: conjux Jovis, Ov. M. 9, 199: Proserpina, Hor. C. 1, 28, 20: Necessitas, id. ib. 1, 35, 17: tyrannus, Ov. M. 6, 581; cf.: cum tyranno saevissimo et violentissimo in suos, Liv. 34, 32: saevus metu, Suet. Dom. 3: aliquanto post civilis belli victoriam saevior, id. ib. 10: post cujus interitum vel saevissimus exstitit, id. Tib. 61: saevorum saevissime Centaurorum, Euryte, Ov. M. 12, 219 et saep.: saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem, *terrible*, δεινός, Verg. A. 12, 107: Hector, id. ib. 1, 99; Ov. M. 13, 177: Achilles, id. ib. 12, 582: sed manibus qui saevus erit, Tib. 1, 10, 67: nimium in pellice saevae deae, Ov. M. 4, 547: videt Atridas Priamumque et saevum ambobus Achillem, Verg. A. 1, 458: saevus accusandis reis, Tac. A. 11, 5: duces, Hor. C. 3, 16, 16.—Poet., with *inf.* (cf. saevio, II. A.): quaelibet in quemvis opprobria fingere saevus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 30; cf. in *comp.:* saevior ante alios iras servasse, Sil. 11, 7.—**B.** Of things: mare, Naev. ap. Fest. s. v. topper, p. 352 Müll.; Sall. J. 17, 5: pelagus, Ov. M. 14, 559: fluctus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 4: procellae, Lucr. 3, 805: undae, id. 5,

222: saevi exsistunt turbines, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: ventus, Cic. Att. 5, 12; Liv. 28, 18; Ov. M. 12, 8: tempestates, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 17; Lucr. 6, 458; Liv. 24, 8; cf. hiems, id. 40, 45; Val. Fl. 7, 52: Orion, Verg. A. 7, 719: scopulus, id. ib. 5, 270: ignes, Prop. 1, 1, 27; Ov. M. 2, 313; Hor. C. 1, 16, 11: bipennis, Ov. M. 8, 766: falx Priapi, Tib. 1, 1, 18: catenae, Hor. C. 3, 11, 45: tympana, *sounding harshly* or *terribly*, id. ib. 1, 18, 13 et saep.: saevo ac duro in bello, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 15; so, bellum, Lucr. 1, 475: saeva et tristia dicta, Lucil. ap. Non. 388, 23: unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115: minae, Prop. 1, 17, 6 sq.: verba, Hor. Epod. 12, 13: jocus, id. Ep. 2, 1, 148; id. C. 1, 33, 12: naves, id. ib. 1, 37, 30: militia, id. Ep. 1, 18, 54: cum ex saevis et perditis rebus ad meliorem statum fortuna revocatur, Cic. Rep. Fragm. 6, p. 419 Osann (5, p. 247 B. and K.; ap. Amm. 15, 5, 23): Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22, 34; and ap. Cic. Cael. 8, 18 (Trag. v. 288 Vahl.); so, Amor, Verg. E. 8, 47: horror, id. A. 12, 406: verbera, id. G. 3, 252: ira, Prop. 1, 18, 14: damna, Tac. A. 2, 26: adulationes, id. ib. 4, 20: caedes, Ov. M. 1, 161: dolores, Verg. A. 1, 25: ira, Ov. M. 1, 453: paupertas, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43: quae sibi belligeranti saeva vel prospera evenissent, Tac. A. 2, 5: ut saeva et detestanda Quirinio clamitarent, id. ib. 3, 23: multa saevaque questus, id. ib. 1, 6.—*Adv.*, in three forms, saeve, saeviter (ante-class.), and saevum (in post-Aug. poets), *fiercely, furiously, ferociously, cruelly, barbarously*, etc. (α) **saevē:** saeve et atrociter factitavit, Suet. Tib. 59: facere omnia, Luc. 8, 492: gesturus impia bella, id. 7, 171. —(β) **saevĭter:** ferro cernunt de victoriâ, Enn. ap Non. 511, 8; Att. and Afran. ib. 4, 7; Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 3; id. Poen. 1, 2, 122; id. Trin. 4, 3, 53.—(γ) **saevum:** cui arridens, Sil. 1, 398; Stat. Th. 3, 589; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 285.—**b.** *Comp.:* lumina Gorgoneo saevius igne micant, Ov. A. A. 3, 504; Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 15; Hor. C. 2, 10, 9.—**c.** *Sup.:* sunt (loca), quae tepent hieme, sed aestate saevissime candent, Col. 1, 4, 9; Claud. ap. Suet. Claud. 2: saevissime dentiunt, Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 170.

1. sāga, ae, v. sāgus.

2. sāga, ae, v. săgum *init.*

săgācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sagax], *keenness of perception, acuteness of the senses, sagacity.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Keenness of scent* in dogs: canum tam incredibilis ad investigandum sagacitas narium, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; so, canum, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92.—* **2.** Transf., of hunters: ut domitas feras mentita sagacitate colligerent, Plin. Pan. 81, 3.—* **B.** *Keenness, acuteness* of the other senses: sensuum, Sen. Ep. 95, 58.—**II.** Trop., *intellectual keenness of perception, acuteness, shrewdness, sagacity* (good prose; syn.: sollertia, acumen): utrum admonitus ac tentatus, an, quâ est ipse sagacitate in his rebus, sine duce ullo, sine indice, pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem, nescio, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: tuam tantam fuisse sagacitatem, id. ib. 2, 4, 12, § 29: erat eâ sagacitate, ut decipi non posset, Nep. Alc. 5, 2: consilii, Val. Max. 7, 3, 3: Hipparchi sagacitate compertum est, lunae defectum, etc., Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 57.

săgācĭter, *adv.*, v. sagax *fin.*

Sagalessos (**Sagalass-**), i, *f.*, *an important town of Pisidia*, whose ruins are found near the mod. *Aghtasan*, Plin. 5, 27, 24, § 94.—Hence, **Sagalassēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sagalessos:* ager, Liv. 38, 15, 9.

săgăna, ae, *f.*, acc. to Prisc. p. 622, = saga, *a female diviner* or *soothsayer; a wise woman, witch;* but occurs only as a *nom. prop.* of a witch, Hor. Epod. 5, 25; id. S. 1, 8, 25 and 48.

Saganos, i, *m.*, = Σαγανός, *a small river of Carmania*, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110 (Jahn, Saccanas); called also **Saganis,** Amm. 23, 6, 49.

săgăpēnon, i, v. sacopenium.

1. Săgăris, is; **Săgărius,** ii; **Săgiărius,** ii; and **Sangărius,** ii, *m.*, *a river in Phrygia and Bithynia, which empties into the Propontis*, now the *Sacari* or *Sacaria.*—Form Sagaris, Ov. P. 4, 10, 47; Mart. Cap. 6, § 687 sq.: Sagarius, Sol. 43, § 1: Sagiarius, v. l. Plin. 6, 1, 1, § 4: Sangarius, Liv. 38, 18, 8.—Hence, **A. Săgărītis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of Sagaris:* nympha, *a nymph beloved by Attis*, Ov. F. 4, 229.—**B. Sangărius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sagaris:* puer, i. e. *Attis*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 41.

2. Săgăris, is, *m.*, *the name of a Trojan*, Verg. A. 9, 575.

1. săgărius, a, um, *adj.* [sagum], *of* or *belonging to a mantle* (sagum; post-class.): negotiatio, Dig. 14, 4, 5, § 15; 17, 2, 52: NEGOCIATOR SAGARIVS, *a dealer in mantles*, Inscr. Orell. 4251; also *absol.:* SAGARIVS, ib. 283, 3472, and 4723.

2. Săgărius, v. 1. Sagaris.

săgātus, a, um, *adj.* [sagum]. **I.** Lit., *clothed in* or *having on a* sagum, Cic. Font. 11; id. Phil. 14, 1, 2; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27 (opp. togati); Mart. 6, 11, 8: milites, Capitol. Ant. Phil. 27.—**II.** Transf., *made of thick stuff, such as is proper for mantles:* cuculli, Col. 11, 1, 21; and perh. also id. 1, 8, 9.

săgax, ācis, *adj.* [sagio; cf. salax, from salio], *of quick perception, whose senses are acute, sagacious* (class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Chiefly of the acute sense of smelling in dogs, *keen-scented:* sagax Nasum habet, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 17: canes, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; Ov. M. 3, 207: catulus, id. R. Am. 201. —With *gen.:* naris sagax, Luc. 7, 829.—Poet.: virtus venandi, Ov. Hal. 76.—**B.** Of other senses: sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser, Ov. M. 11, 599: palatum in gustu sagacissimum, Plin. 8, 37, 35, § 132. —**II.** Trop., *intellectually quick, keen, acute, shrewd, sagacious* (syn.: sollers, perspicax, acutus, subtilis). (α) *Absol.:* (homo) animal hoc providum, sagax, multiplex, acutum, memor, plenum rationis et consilii, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; cf. id. Fin. 2, 14, 45: mens, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 67; Lucr. 5, 420; 1, 1021: animus, id. 2, 840; 4, 913: ratio, id. 1, 131; 1, 369: homo sagax et astutus, Mart. 12, 87, 4: modo circumspectus et sagax, modo inconsultus ac praeceps, *considerate*, Suet. Claud. 15: mire sagaces fallere hospites, Hor. C. 2, 5, 22: curae, id. ib. 4, 4, 75.—Of a soothsayer, *knowing the future*, Ov. M. 8, 316.—(β) Ad aliquid (class.): ad suspicandum sagacissimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 19: ad haec pericula perspicienda, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 4.—(γ) With *gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): utilium sagax rerum et divina futuri, Hor. A. P. 218: fibrarum et pennae divinarumque flammarum, *skilled in*, Sil. 3, 344; cf. in *sup.:* prodigiorum (Joseph), Just. 36, 2, 8; and: rerum naturae, Col. praef., § 22 (with non ignarus). —(δ) With *in* or simple *abl.* (post-Aug.): vir in conjecturis sagacissimus, Just. 1, 9, 14: civitas rimandis offensis sagax, Tac. H. 4, 11.—(ε) *Inf.:* sagax quondam ventura videre, Ov. M. 5, 146.—Hence, *adv.:* **săgācĭter. a.** *Quickly, sharply, keenly, with quickness of scent, with a fine sense of smell:* canes si advenientem sagaciter odorantur, Col. 7, 12, 7.—*Comp.*, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3: vultures sagacius odorantur, Plin. 10, 69, 88, § 191; Hor. Epod. 12, 4.—*Sup.*, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186; Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.—**b.** Trop., *acutely, shrewdly, accurately, sagaciously:* sagaciter pervestigare, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 223: intueri, Quint. 2, 8, 4; Liv. 27, 28: perspicere naturam alicujus, Suet. Tib. 57 al.

sagda, ae, *f.*, *a precious stone of a leek-green color*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

† **săgēna,** ae, *f.*, = σαγήνη, *a large fishing-net, a seine*, Manil. 5, 678 (cf. Dig. 47, 10, 13, § 7); Vulg. Ezech. 26, 5; 47, 10; id. Matt. 13, 47.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a snare*, Vulg. Eccl. 7, 27; id. Ezech. 12, 13.

†† **sagēnon,** i, *n.* [Indian], *a kind of opal found in India*, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 130 (al. sangenon).

săgīna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with σάττω, to stuff full, to cram; v. sagmen], *a stuffing, cramming, fattening, feeding, feasting.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In abstr. (class.): anserum, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 1; Col. 6, 27, 9; 8, 14, 11: gallinarum, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 140: cochlearum, id. 9, 56, 82, § 174: vaccarum, Vulg. Ecclus. 38, 27: dies noctesque estur, Bibitur, neque quisquam parsimoniam adhibet: sagina plane est, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 79: in saginam se conicere, id. Trin. 3, 2, 96: qui multitudinem illam non auctoritate sed sagina tenebat, * Cic. Fl. 7, 17; cf. Tac. H. 2, 71.—**B.** In concr. **1.** *Food, nourishment* (post-Aug.). **a.** Lit.: gladiatoria sagina, Tac. H. 2, 88; cf., of gladiators' food, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 25: temulentus et sagina gravis, Tac. H. 1, 62: stomachum laxare saginae, Juv. 4, 67: sagina viva, i. e. *small fish with which larger ones were fed*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7; cf. Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 14: ad saginam idonea, Col. 8, 9, 4: ferarum, Suet. Calig. 27: minuere saginam, Nemes. Cyn. 166: ad saginam pristinam revocare, *to natural food*, Veg. 2, 45, 3: bestiarum, App. M. p. 148, 27.—**b.** Transf.: herbae viridis coma dulciore saginâ roris aut fluminis, *rich nourishment*, Pall. 7, 3 Mai: quemadmodum forensibus certaminibus exercitatos et quasi militantes reficit ac reparat haec velut sagina dicendi, *nourishment of oratory*, Quint. 10. 5, 17.—* **2.** *A fatted animal:* este, effercite vos, saginam caedite, *kill the fatted beast*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 62.—**II.** Meton., *fatness* produced by much eating, *corpulence* (post-Aug.): saginam corporis ex nimiâ luxuriâ contraxit, Just. 21, 2, 1: sagina ventris non homini sed beluae similis, id. 38, 8, 9: qui colorem fuco et verum robur inani saginâ mentiuntur, Quint. 2, 15, 25: nimio tendis mole saginam, Aus. Ephem. 1, 8: ursam quae ceteris saginâ corporis praevalebat, App. M. 4, p. 149, 7.

săgīnārium, ii, *n.* [sagina], *a place where animals are fatted, a feeding-stall*, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 7.

săgīnātio, ōnis, *f.* [sagino], *a fattening, feeding, stall-feeding* (for the usual sagina), Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207; Tert. Pall. 4.

săgīnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. sagino.

săgīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sagina] (class.; cf. educare). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of animals, *to fatten, fat:* pullos columbinos, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 9: boves ad sacrificia, id. ib. 2, 1, 20: aves offis, Col. 8, 7, 3: equum hordeo ervoque (with roborare largo cibo), id. 6, 27, 8: porcum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 23: corpus, Curt. 9, 7, 16: glires fagi glande, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18: catulos ferarum molliore praedâ, Quint. 12, 6, 6 et saep.—**B.** Of persons, *to cram, stuff, feast:* saginare plebem populares suos, ut jugulentur, Liv. 6, 17, 3: nuptialibus cenis, id. 36, 17: terra, quae copiâ rerum omnium (illos Gallos) saginaret, id. 38, 17: cum exquisitis cottidie Antonius saginaretur epulis, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119: convivas, id. 33, 10, 47, § 136.—**II.** Transf., *to feed, nourish*, etc.: terra multorum annorum frondibus et herbis, velut saginata largioribus pabulis, Col. 2, 1, 5; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: fons umore supero saginatus, Sol. 45: qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito cive jampridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, * Cic. Sest. 36, 78; Curt. 5, 1, 39; Tac. H. 4, 42.—Hence, **săgīnātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *fattened, fat* (late Lat.): saginatior hostia, Hier. Ep. 21, 12; so, Christianus ursis, Tert. Jejun. 17 *fin.:* vitulum, Vulg. Luc. 15, 23.

* **sāgio,** īre, *v. n.* [root sagh-, to be sharp; Sanscr. saghnomi, kill; Gr. σάγαρις, battle-axe; cf.: sagus, sagax, sagitta], *to perceive quickly* or *keenly* by the senses; trop., *to perceive acutely* with the intellect: sagire sentire acute est: ex quo sagae anus, quia multa scire volunt; et sagaces dicti canes. Is igitur, qui ante sagit quam oblata res est, dicitur praesagire, id est futura ante sentire, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65.

săgitta, ae, *f.* [root sagh-; v. sagio]. **I.** *An arrow, shaft, bolt* (freq. in prose and poetry; cf.: telum, jaculum): cum arcum mihi et pharetram et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 99: configе sagittis fures thesaurarios, id. Aul. 2, 8, 25; Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89; id. N. D. 2, 50, 126 al.: missiles, Hor. C. 3, 6, 16: celeres, id. ib. 3, 20, 9 et saep.: sagittâ Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 25; Lucr. 4, 1278; Tib. 2, 1, 81; Hor. C. 2, 8, 15; 1, 27, 12: sagittam conicere, Verg. A. 4, 69: nervo aptare sagittas, id. ib. 10, 131; Ov. M. 8, 380: savii sagittis percussus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 16 (but the better reading is: ejus saviis perculsus).—**II.** Meton., of things of a like form. **A.** *The extreme thin part of a vine-branch* or *shoot*, Col. 3, 10, 22; 3, 17, 2; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156. —**B.** *The herb arrow-head*, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 111.—**C.** In late Lat., *an instrument for letting blood, a lancet*, Veg. 1, 22, 4; 1, 25,

5; 1, 43, 3, etc.—**D.** Sagitta, *a constellation, the Arrow*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 15; 3, 14; Cic. Arat. 382; Col. 11, 2, 21; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 131; 18, 31, 74, § 309.

săgittārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagitta]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to an arrow, arrow-*: calamus, *good for making arrows*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 166: certamen, *with arrows*, Dict. Cret. 4, 19.—**II.** *Subst.*: **săgittārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** *An archer, bowman*, a sort of light-armed troops, both foot and horse; usually in the *plur.*, Caes. B. G. 2, 7; 2, 10; 2, 19; 7, 31; Sall. J. 46, 7; Cic. Phil. 5, 6, 18; id. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Amm. 29, 5, 22.—In *sing.*, collect.: levis armatura cum equite sagittario, Tac. A. 2, 16 *fin.*; 13, 40.—**B.** **săgittārii**, ōrum, *m.*, *arrow-makers, arrow-smiths*, Dig. 50, 6, 7.—**C.** *The constellation* Sagittarius, or *the Archer* (otherwise called Arcitenens), Cic. Arat. 525; Hyg. Fab. 124; id. Astr. 2, 27; 3, 26; Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 215; 30, 11, 29, § 97.

săgittātus, a, um, v. sagitto, II.

săgittĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sagitta-fero]. **I.** *Arrow-bearing* (poet.): pharetra, Ov. M. 1, 468; Stat. Achill. 1, 416: Parthi, *armed with arrows, archers*, Cat. 11, 6; so, Geloni, Verg. A. 8, 725: pecus, i.e. *the porcupine*, Claud. Hystr. 48.—**II.** = Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*, Manil. 2, 266; 2, 500; 2, 560.

Săgittĭger, gĕri, *m.* [sagitta-gero], like Sagittifer (II.), for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*, Avien. Arat. 482.

Săgitti-pŏtens, entis, *m.* [sagitta], for Sagittarius, *the constellation of the Archer*, Cic. Arat. 73.

săgitto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to discharge arrows, to shoot with arrows* (post-Aug. for sagittam jacere, etc.): hos equitare et sagittare docent, Just. 41, 2, 5; Curt. 7, 5, 42; Sol. 19 *med.*; Vulg. Psa. 10, 2; 63, 4.—**II.** *Act.*, in *part. perf.*: **săgittātus**, a, um, *shot* or *wounded with an arrow*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 12 *med.*; Ambros. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 15.

* **săgittŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little arrow*, App. M. 10, p. 254, 34.

† **sagma**, ae, *f.*, = σάγμα, *a pack-saddle*, Veg. 3, 59, 1; Vulg. Lev. 15, 9; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sagma], *of* or *belonging to a pack-saddle* (post-class.): equus, *a pack-horse*, Lampr. Heliog. 4; Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7, 7; cf.: caballus, mula, Isid. Orig. 20, 16, 5.

sagmen, ĭnis, *n.* [root sag, to fill, feed; cf. Gr. σεσαγμένος, σάττω; Lat. sagina], *the tuft of sacred herbs plucked within the citadel by the consul* or *prætor, by bearing which the persons of the Roman fetiales and ambassadors became inviolable*: sunt sagmina quaedam herbae, quas legati populi Romani ferre solebant, ne quis eos violaret, sicuti legati Graecorum ferunt ea, quae vocantur cerycia, Dig. 1, 8, 8; cf. Fest. p. 320 Müll.; and Paul. ex Fest. p. 321 ib.; Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5; Liv. 1, 24; 30, 43.

† **săgochlămys**, ȳdis, *f.*, = σαγοχλαμύς, *a kind of military cloak*, Val. Imp. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

Sagra, ae, *f.*, = Σάγρας, *a river of Lower Italy* (*of the Bruttii*), Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6; 3, 5, 11; cf. Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95.

* **săgŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [sagulum], *clothed in* or *wearing a* sagulum: comites, Suet. Vit. 11.

săgŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [sagum], *a small military cloak* (usually the purple-colored one of the general), *Cic. Pis. 23, 55; Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Liv. 7, 34 *fin.*; 21, 4; 27, 19 *fin.*; 30, 17; Tac. H. 2, 20; 5, 23; id. G. 6; Verg. A. 8, 660; Sil. 4, 519; 17, 532; Suet. Vit. 11.

† **săgum**, i, *n.* (ante-class. collat. form **săgus**, i, *m.*, corresp. to the Greek, Enn. and Varr. ap. Non. 223, 30 sq.; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 81 P.; *fem.*: sagas caerulas, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 81 P.; but it would perh. be more correct to read sagos caerulos; cf. Enn. p. 182, 54 Vahl.), = σάγος [acc. to Polybius, a Celtic word, whence the Engl. shag], *a coarse woollen blanket* or *mantle* (cf. laena), e. g. of servants, Cato, R. R. 59; Col. 1, 8, 9; Dig. 34, 2, 23 *fin.*; of the Germans, Tac. G. 17; for horses, Veg. Vet. 1, 42, 4; 3, 15, 16; but most freq. of soldiers, *a military cloak*: valde metuo ne frigeas in hibernis. . . praesertim qui sagis non abundares, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 75; Liv. 10, 30 *fin.*: saga fibulatoria, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10.—Hence, saga is a sign of war (as toga is a sign of peace) in the phrases: **a.** Saga sumere, *to put on the* saga, i.q. *to take up arms, prepare for battle* (it was the custom for all Romans to do this, in token of preparation for war, even those who were not going to the field, excepting persons of consular rank; cf. Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 538, 27): tumultum decerni, justitium edici, saga sumi dico oportere, delectum habere, etc., id. Phil. 5, 12, 31; 14, 1, 2; Liv. Epit. 72: terrâ marique victus hostis punico Lugubre mutavit sagum, Hor. Epod. 9, 28; in *sing.*, of an individual: tum iste (Verres) excitatus sagum sumit, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94.—**b.** In the same signif.: ad saga ire, Cic. Phil. 14, 1, 1; cf. Vell. 2, 16, 3.—**c.** In sagis esse, *to be under arms*: cum est in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32.—**d.** Saga ponere, *to lay down one's arms*, Liv. Epit. 73.—**II.** In g e n. (eccl. Lat.), *a covering*. **1.** *A curtain, tent-cover*, Vulg. Exod. 26, 7; 36, 14, etc.—**2.** *A garment*, Vulg. Judic. 3, 16.

Săguntum, i, *n.*, and **Săguntus** (**-os**), i, *f.*, = Σάγουντον, *a town in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Mediterranean, beyond the Iberus, the besieging and reduction of which by Hannibal led to the breaking out of the second Punic war*; now *Murviedro*.—*Neutr.*, Liv. 21, 7; 21, 18; Luc. 3, 350.—*Fem.*, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Liv. 21, 19; Stat. S. 4, 6, 83; Juv. 15, 114; Flor. 2, 6, 3 al.; cf.: Graia Saguntos, Sil. 3, 178.—Doubtful form, Cic. Phil. 5, 10, 27; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 21, 10; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 216 et saep.—Hence, **Săguntīnus** (**Săguntĭus**, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 22), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saguntum, Saguntine*: ficus, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; id. ap. Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72: lutum (from which utensils were made), Mart. 8, 6, 2; 14, 108; cf. lagena, Juv. 5, 29: clades, Liv. 21, 19 *fin.*: rabies, id. 31, 17: ignis, Flor. 2, 6, 9 et saep.—*Subst.*, in *plur.*: **Săguntīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Saguntum, the Saguntines*, Liv. 21, 2; 21, 6 sq.; Auct. B. Hisp. 8; Front. Strat. 3, 10, 4.

1. sāgus, a, um, *adj.* [v. sagio; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65; Paul. ex Fest. p. 255 Müll.], *presaging, predicting, prophetic* (as *adj.*, only post-Aug.): aves, Stat. Achill. 1, 519: clangores, id. Th. 8, 204: MANVS, i. e. *magical*, Inscr. Orell. 2486.—**II.** *Subst.* (freq. and class.): **sāga**, ae, *f.*, *a female diviner, a wise woman, fortune-teller, soothsayer*, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 65 (v. the passage under sagio); Col. 1, 8, 6; 11, 1, 22; Tib. 1, 2, 42; 1, 5, 59; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 29; Hor. C. 1, 27, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 208; Prop. 3 (4), 24, 10.—And, because such women often acted as panders, **2.** *A bawd, procuress*: sagae mulieres dicuntur feminae ad libidinem virorum indagatrices, Non. 22, 33: ut saga et bona conciliatrix, Lucil. ap. Non. 23, 4: saga conducta pretio, Turp. ib. 6.

2. săgus, i, *m.*, v. sagum.

Săĭs, is, *f.*, = Σάϊς, *the capital of Lower Egypt*, now *Sa el-Hajar*, Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 64.—Hence, **A. Săītes**, ae, *adj.*, = Σαΐτης, *of* or *belonging to Sais, Saitic*: (nomos), Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—In *plur. subst.*: **Săītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sais*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59.—**B. Săītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sais, Saitic*: (charta), Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76.

Săītae, ārum, v. Sais, A.

sal, sălis (*neutr.* collat. form of the *nom.* **sălĕ**, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26, or Ann. v. 378 Vahl.; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 17; also, in the regular form sometimes *neutr.* in *sing.*, v. infra, I.; but *plur.* always sales, *m.*; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 697 sq.; *dat. plur.*: infusis salis, Fabian. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.), *m.* [root sal-, to stream, flow; cf. ἅλς; perh. also found in insula, salix]. **I.** L i t., *salt*. **a.** *Sing.* (α) *Masc.*: ex sale, qui apud Carthaginienses fit, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.: salem candidum sic facito, id. R. R. 88; Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 8; Col. 6, 17, 7; 8, 6 Schneid. *N. cr.*; 12, 6, 2; 12, 21, 2 al.; Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 73; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 95; id. Curc. 4, 4, 6; id. Pers. 3, 3, 25; Sall. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P., and ap. Prisc. p. 644 ib.; Hor. S. 1, 5, 46 et saep.—P r o v.: salem cum pane edit, Plin. 31, 8, 41, § 89.—(β) *Neutr.*: nunc vides in conviviis ita poni et sal et mel, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; so, aliud, Fabian. ib. p. 82 P.; tritum, Veg. 2, 24, 4 al.; v. also infra, II.—(γ) Doubtful *gen.*: multos modios salis, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: (caseum) parco sale reponunt, Verg. G. 3, 403; Caes. B. C. 2, 37: salis vendendi arbitrium, Liv. 29, 6; 45, 29; Hor. S. 1, 3, 14; 2, 2, 17; 2, 4, 74; Col. 7, 8, 5; Cels. 2, 24; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91.—**b.** *Plur.*: quin aspergi solent sales: melior fossilis quam marinus, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6; Col. 7, 4, 8; 8, 6, 1; Pall. 9, 2 Mai; id. Nov. 19; Fabian. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; Ov. M. 15, 286.—**B.** M e t o n. **1.** P o e t., *the salt water, brine, sea*. **a.** *Sing.*, Enn. l. l.: supra rorem salis edita pars est remorum, Lucr. 4, 438: et sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, Verg. A. 1, 173; 1, 35; 3, 385; 5, 848; 5, 866; 6, 697; 10, 214; Ov. P. 1, 1, 70; Val. Fl. 4, 722.—**b.** *Plur.*: sales amari, Ov. M. 15, 286: aequorei, Luc. 10, 257.—**2.** *A speck on precious stones shaped like a grain of salt.*—*Sing.*: sal, Plin. 37, 6, 22, § 83; 37, 8, 37, § 117; 37, 2, 10, § 28.—*Plur.*: sales, Plin. 37, 2, 8, § 22.—**II.** T r o p. **A.** *Intellectual acuteness, good sense, shrewdness, cunning, wit, facetiousness, sarcasm, a witticism, witty saying* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: lepos, facetiae, festivitas): (sal) adeo necessarium elementum est, ut transierit intellectus ad voluptates animi quoque. Nam ita sales appellantur, omnisque vitae lepos et summa hilaritas laborumque requies non alio magis vocabulo constat, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 88. **a.** *Sing.*: qui habet salem, quod in te est, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10; cf.: nulla venustas, Nulla in tam magno est corpore mica salis, Cat. 86, 4: Caesar inusitatum nostris oratoribus leporem quendam et salem est consecutus, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98; cf. id. N. D. 2, 29, 74: sale vero et facetiis Caesar vicit omnis, id. Off. 1, 37, 133: (litterae) tum humanitatis sparsae sale, id. Att. 1, 13, 1: qui (versus) dum denique habent salem ac leporem, Cat. 16, 7: P. Scipio omnes sale facetiisque superabat, Cic. Brut. 34, 128; cf.: argutiae facetissimi salis, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117: salis satis est, sannionum parum, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 10: in quo mihi videtur specimen fuisse humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, id. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: (Lucilius) sale multo Urbem defricuit, Hor. S. 1, 10, 3; cf. of the same: acerbitas et abundantia salis, Quint. 10, 1, 94: hic delectatur iambis, Ille Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, i. e. *biting wit, sarcasm*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60; Cat. 13, 5: qui plurimum in scribendo et salis haberet et fellis nec candoris minus, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 1.—(β) *Neutr.* (ante-class.): quicquid loquitur, sal merum est, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 659 P.; so, (puella) Χαρίτων μία, tota merum sal, Lucr. 4, 1162.—**b.** *Plur.*: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: vestri proavi Plautinos Laudavere sales, Hor. A. P. 271; Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 2: periculosi sales, id. Tranq. 1, 4: libaboque tuos, scite Menandre, sales, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 28: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, qui in dicendo minimum quantum valent: quorum duo genera sunt, unum facetiarum, alterum dicacitatis, Cic. Or. 26, 87; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 15; 10, 1, 117: (Ciceronem) in salibus aliquando frigidum, id. 12, 10, 12: a salibus suffusis felle refugi, Ov. Tr. 2, 565: protervi sales, Stat. S. 1, 6, 6: salibus vehemens intra pomoeria natis, Juv. 9, 11.—* **B.** (Borrowed from the use of salt as a relish.) *Good taste, elegance*: tectum antiquitus constitutum plus salis quam sumptûs habebat, Nep. Att. 13, 2.—**C.** *Sharpness, pungency, stimulus, incentive*: quae (sc. calor, sanguis) aviditatem naturali sale augent, Plin. 10, 72, 93, § 198.

† **sălăcaccăbĭa**, ōrum, *n.* [ἁλακακκάβια], *salted food boiled in a pot*, Apic. 4, 1, § 116 (al. sala cottabia).

Sălācĭa, ae, *f.* [salum]. **I.** *The goddess of the sea, wife of Neptune*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 72 Müll.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 22; an old form of prayer in Gell. 13, 22, 22; Cic. Univ. 11; Fest. pp. 326 and 327 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; App. M. 4, p. 157, 1 al.—* **II.** An appellation for *the sea*: saevitiam Salaciae fugimus, Pac. ap. Fest. l. l. (Trag. Rel. p. 112 Rib.).

sălācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salax], *lust, salacious-*

ness: passeris, Plin. 9, 17, 26, § 59; 10, 36, 52, § 107; 10, 59, 79, § 161.

† **sălăco,** ōnis, *m.*, = σαλάκων, *a swaggerer, braggart*, Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2 (perh. also id. ib. 16, 18, 2, acc. to the conject. of Manut.; v. Inscr. Orell. *N. cr.*, where others read Halico).

† **sălămandra,** ae, *f.*, = σαλαμάνδρα, *a salamander*, Plin. 10, 67, 86, § 188 sq.; 29, 4, 23, § 74; Mart. 2, 66, 7; Petr. 107 *fin.* al.

Sălambo, ōnis, *f.*, *the goddess of love among the Babylonians*, Lampr. Heliog. 7, 3.

Sălămīnĭăcus and **Sălămīnĭus,** v. Salamis.

Sălămis, īnis (a Latinized collat. form **Sălămīna,** ae, Just. 2, 7, 7; 44, 3, 2; and acc. to MSS., *acc.* Salaminam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; cf. Eleusinam, s. v. Eleusin), *f.*, = Σαλαμίς. **I.** *The island of Salamis, in the Saronic Gulf, opposite Eleusis*, now *Kuluri* or *Salamis*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62; *abl.* Salamine, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; Gr. *acc.* Salamina, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.); Verg. A. 8, 158; Hor. C. 1, 7, 21: Salaminem, Att. ap. Non. 259, 26 (Trag. Rel. p. 370 Rib.).—Hence, **A. Sălămīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Salamis:* tropaeum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; cf. victoria, Nep. Them. 6, 3: Teucer, Hor. C. 1, 15, 23. — In *plur. subst.:* **Sălămīnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Salamis*, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.—**B. Sălămīnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Salamis:* mare, Luc. 5, 109: tropaea, Sil. 14, 282.—**II.** *The city of Salamis in Cyprus, founded by Teucer of the island of Salamis*, Mel. 2, 7, 5; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 6; Ov. M. 14, 760; *acc.* Salamina, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29; Vell. 1, 1, 1; Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—Hence, **B. Sălămīnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Salamis in Cyprus:* Juppiter, *worshipped there*, Tac. A. 3, 62 *fin.*: insulae, *lying opposite to the city of Salamis*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—In *plur. subst.:* **Sălămīnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the Cyprian Salamis*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10; 6, 1, 5; 6, 2, 17.

Sălăpĭa, ae (also contr. **Salpia,** Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*; cf. Σαλπία, App. B. Civ. 1, 52), *f.*, *a city in Daunian Apulia*, now *Salpi*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Liv. 24, 20; 27, 28.—Hence, **1. Sălăpīnus,** a, um (also **Salpīnus,** Luc. 5, 377 Cort. *N. cr.*, and **Salpīni,** Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.*), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Salapia, Salapian:* palus, Luc. 5, 377.—In *plur.:* **Sălăpīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Salapia, the Salapians*, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71. —**2. Sălăpĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, = Salapini, *the inhabitants of Salapia*, Liv. 27, 28.

sălăpitta, ae, *f.* [alapa], *a box on the ear*, Arn. 7, p. 329; v. Oehler ad h. l.; and cf. salapitta. ῥάπισμα, Gloss.

sălăpūtĭum, ii, *n.*, a humorous appellation for *a little, tiny man, a manikin, Liliputian:* di magni, salaputium disertum! Cat. 53, 5; cf. Sen. Contr. 3, 19 *med.*

sălar, āris, *m.*, *a kind of trout*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 88; 10, 128; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

Sălārĭānus, a, um, *adj.:* castanea, *a kind of chestnut*, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94.

sălārĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [salarium], *one who receives pay* or *salary, a salaried person*, Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 9; Inscr. Orell. 3507; 4074.

sălārĭum, ii, v. salarius, II. B.

sălārĭus, a, um [sal]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of* or *belonging to salt, salt-:* annona, *the yearly revenue from the sale of salt*, Liv. 29, 37.—**B.** *Adj. prop.:* Salaria Via, *the road beginning at the* Porta Collina, *and leading into the country of the Sabines*, so called because the Sabines fetched salt by it from the sea, *the Salt Road*, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89; Fest. s. h. v. p. 326 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3; 3, 1, 6; 3, 2, 14; Liv. 7, 9; Suet. Ner. 48; id. Vesp. 12; called Salaria (sc. via), Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11; Mart. 4, 64, 18. —**II.** *Subst.* **A. sălārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in salted fish* (post-Aug.), Mart. 1, 42, 8; 4, 86, 9: CORPVS SALARIORVM, Inscr. Orell. 1092.—**B. sălārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. argentum; cf.: calcearium, congiarium, vestiarium, etc.); orig., *the money given to the soldiers for salt, salt-money;* hence, post-Aug. (v. Dio Cass. 52, 23, and 78, 22), in gen., *a pension, stipend, allowance, salary* (cf.: honorarium, annuum, merces, stipendium): (sal) honoribus etiam militiaeque interponitur, salariis inde dictis, magnā apud antiquos auctoritate, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 89: non pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere (candelabra), i. e. *for as much as the* salarium *of a military tribune amounts to*, id. 34, 3, 6, § 11; cf. Juv. 3, 132: salarii loco, Sen. Ep. 97, 2: comites salario sustentare, Suet. Tib. 46: senatorum nobilissimo cuique ... annua salaria constituit, id. Ner. 10; cf.: salarium proconsulari solitum offerri Agricolae non dedit, Tac. Agr. 42; Plin. Ep. 4, 12, 2; Dig. 34, 1, 16: salarium annuum, ib. 2, 15, 8, § 23; hence, *a meal:* jam salarium dandum est, Mart. 3, 7, 6.

Salassi, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine tribe in the modern Savoy*, Liv. 21, 38; Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 134; 18, 20, 49, § 182 al.

sălax, ācis, *adj.* [salio; cf. sagax, from sagio]. **I.** *Fond of leaping*, esp. of male animals, *lustful, lecherous, salacious:* galli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5: aries, Ov. F. 4, 771: salaciora animalia, Lact. Opif. Dei, 14: salacissimi mares, Col. 7, 9, 1; 8, 2, 9: cauda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—Vulgarly applied to Priapus: deus, Auct. Priap. 14, 1; 34, 1; and sarcastically: salacissimus Juppiter, Sen. ap. Lact. 1, 16, 10.—**II.** Poet. transf., *that provokes lust, provocative:* erucae, Ov. R. Am. 799: bulbi, Mart. 3, 75, 3: herba, i. e. eruca, Ov. A. A. 2, 422; Mart. 10, 48, 10.

1. sălĕ, is, v. sal *init.*

2. Sălĕ, is, *n.*, *a lake in Lydia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117.

sălēbra, ae (orig. *adj.*, sc. via), *f.* [salio], *a jolting-place, roughness* in a road. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): demonstrant astra salebras, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53; Mart. 9, 58, 5: salebris sollicitari, Col. 9, 8, 3.—**II.** Transf.: senile guttur salebris spiritūs praegravavit, *irregular breathing, panting*, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 6.—**III.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *harshness, roughness, ruggedness* (class.): proclivi currit oratio: venit ad extremum: haeret in salebrā, i. e. *it sticks fast*, Cic. Fin. 5, 28, 84; *plur.:* Herodotus sine ullis salebris fluit, id. Or. 12, 39: numquam in tantas salebras incidisset, id. Fin. 2, 10, 30; Mart. 11, 90, 2.—* **B.** Salebra tristitiae, i. e. *a cloud of sadness*, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5.

* **sălēbrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [salebra], *rugged:* obices saxorum, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

sălēbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *ruggedness, salebrosity:* inaccessa (saxi), App. M. 6, p. 178, 40.

sălēbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of joltings, rough, rugged, uneven* (not ante-Aug.; cf.: confragosus, horridus, asper). **I.** Lit.: semita, App. M. 8, p. 208, 37: furfures multo lapide, id. ib. 7, p. 194, 38.—**II.** Trop., of speech: resistens ac salebrosa oratio, Quint. 11, 2, 46: compositio Pollionis Asinii, Sen. Ep. 100, 7.—Of the writer himself: Sanctra, Mart. 11, 2, 7.

Sălēĭus i, *m.*, a Roman name, e. g. Saleius Bassus, *an inferior poet:* tenuis, Juv. 7, 80; Quint. 10, 1, 90; Tac. Or. 519.

Sălentīni (**Sall-**), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people of Calabria, on the south-eastern extremity of Italy*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Liv. 9, 42; 25, 1.—Also used to designate *the country of the Salentines:* in Salentinis aut in Bruttiis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; so, in Salentinis, Varr. R. R. 2, 3 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 2.—Hence, **II. Sălentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Salentine:* campi, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Verg. A. 3, 400: litora, Mel. 2, 4, 7: promontorium, *the south-eastern point of Italy*, id. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l.: Neretum, Ov. M. 15, 51: olea, Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1: cohortes, Sil. 8, 575.

Sălernum, i, *n.*, *a maritime town in the Picentine territory*, now *Salerno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Liv. 32, 29; 34, 45; Vell. 1, 15, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1; Luc. 2, 425.—Hence, **Sălernitānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Salernian:* latebra, Plin. 13, 3, 5, § 25 (Jahn, Salurnitanus): regio, Val. Max. 6, 8, 5.—**B. Sălernus,** i, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Salernum:* pugnax, Sil. 8, 853.

† **salgăma,** ōrum, *n.* [ἅλμη], *pickles preserved in brine*, Col. 10, 117; 12, 4, 4; 12, 9, 2.

salgămārĭus, ii, *m.* [salgama], *one who makes* or *sells pickles*, ἁλμευτής, Col. 12, 56, 1.—Hence, Salgamarius, *the title of a treatise by C. Matius on pickling fruits*, Col. 12, 46, 1.

salgămum, i, *n.* [salgama], *nourishment, food, sustenance*, Cod. Just. 12, 42; Cod. Th. 7, 9, § 1 sq.

Salganĕa, ōrum, *n.*, *a town of Bœotia, near the Euripus*, Liv. 35, 37; 35, 46; 35, 51.

1. Sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [1. Salii]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Salii (priests of Mars), *Salian:* Numae carmen, *which Numa directed the* Salii *to chant*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 86: sacra, Macr. S. 3, 12: saltus, Sen. Ep. 15, 4.—**II.** Transf., of banquets (because of the sumptuous feasts which were given at the Salian processions), *splendid, sumptuous:* quibus (Saliis) per omnes dies, ubicumque manent, quia amplae ponuntur cenae: si quae aliae magnae fiunt, Saliares appellantur, Fest. s. v. Salios, p. 326 Müll.: dapes, Hor. C. 1, 37, 2: epulae, App. M. 7, p. 192, 25: cenae, id. ib. 4, p. 152, 30; cf.: cum epulati essemus Saliarem in modum, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.

2. Sălĭāris, e, *adj.* [2. salio]: insulae, *dancing islands*, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209.

Sălĭātus, ūs, *m.* [1. Salii], *the office* or *dignity of a* Salius (priest of Mars), Cic. Scaur. 34, p. 265 Orell.; Capitol. Ant. Phil. 4 *init.*

sălĭcastrum, i, *n.* [salictum], *a kind of wild vine found in willow-thickets*, Plin. 23, 1, 15, § 20.

sălictārĭus, a, um [id.]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of* or *belonging to willows, willow-:* lupus, *a kind of wild hop that grows in willow-grounds*, Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.:* **sălictārius,** ii, *m.*, *one who takes care of willow-trees*, Cato, R. R. 11, 1.

sălictum, i, *n.* [contr. from salicetum, from salix], *a plantation* or *thicket of willows*, Cato, R. R. 1, 7; 1, 9; 33, 5; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.); Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; Verg. E. 1, 55; id. G. 2, 13; 2, 415; Hor. C. 2, 5, 8; Liv. 29, 17; Ov. M. 11, 363; Juv. 11, 67; Col. 4, 30, 3.

sălĭentes, ĭum, v. 2. salio, *P. a.*

sălĭ-fŏdīna, ae, *f.* [sal-fodina], *a salt-pit*, Vitr. 8, 3, p. 235 Bip.

sălignĕus, a, um, v. salignus *init.*

sălignus (collat. form **sălignĕus,** Col. 6, 2, 4; 9, 15, 12; 11, 3, 33; Dig. 47, 7, 3), a, um, *adj.* [salix], *of willow* or *willow-wood, willow-:* cunei, Cato, R. R. 20, 1: fustis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 22: verua, Ov. F. 2, 363: lectus, id. M. 8, 659; cf. pes, id. ib. 8, 657: frons, id. ib. 9, 99: umbonum crates, Verg. A. 7, 632: crates, Petr. 135.

1. Sălĭi, ōrum, *m.* [2. salio; hence, prop., the Leapers, Jumpers], *a college of priests at Rome dedicated by Numa to the service of Mars, who, armed and bearing the* ancilia (v. ancile), *with songs and dances, made solemn processions every year, in the first half of March, about the city and its sacred places.* Their songs, being in an obsolete language, were almost unintelligible in the class. per.: Salii a salitando, quod facere in Comitio in sacris quotannis et solent et debent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 3, 260 sq.; Liv. 1, 20; Fest. s. h. v. p. 326 Müll.; id. s. v. axamenta, p. 3 ib.; Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26; id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: Saliūm, Hor. C. 1, 36, 12; 4, 1, 28; Verg. A. 8, 663; Quint. 1, 6, 40; 1, 10, 20; Val. Max. 1, 1, 9; Capitol. M. Aur. 4.—In Tibur such Salii were *priests of Hercules*, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 285; Macr. S. 3, 12; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2249; 2761; and v. axamenta; hence also in Virg. (ubertate doctrinae altioris, Macr. l. l.), introduced as priests of Hercules, Verg. A. 8, 285.—There were also in Alba such Salii, Inscr. Orell. 2247 and 2248.—In *sing.:* SALIVS, Inscr. Orell. 2242 sq.—Hence, **Sălĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Salii: Salias virgines Cincius ait esse conducticias, quae ad Salios adhibeantur, cum apicibus paludatas, quas Aelius Stilo scripsit sacrificium facere in regiā cum pontifice paludatas cum apicibus in modum Saliorum, Fest. p. 329 Müll.; cf. Marquardt l. l. p. 374.—**2.** (= Saliaris, II.) *Sumptuous:* Saliae (sc. epulae), App. M. 4, 22.

2. Sălĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *the Salians, a part of the Franks*, Amm. 17, 8, 3.—In *sing.*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 222.

sălillum, i, *n. dim.* [for salinulum, from salinum], *a little salt-cellar*, Cat. 23, 19. — In comic lang.: salillum animae, perh. *little measure, brief span of life*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91.

sălīnae, ārum [sal] (cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 48 Müll.), *f.* (sc. fodinae), *salt-works, salt-pits*, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 81; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; Caes. B. C. 2, 37; Liv. 1, 33; Col. 2, 2, 15 sq. al.: Salinae Romanae, *the salt-works established by Ancus Martius at Ostia, near Rome*, Liv. 7, 19 *fin.*; cf. id. 1, 33; also called simply Salinae, id. 5, 45; 24, 47: Herculeae, *near Herculaneum*, Col. poët. 10, 135.—In a play upon the meaning of this word and that of sal, II.: quod parum diligenter possessio salinarum mearum a te procuratore defenditur, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1. — **B.** **Sălīnae**, *nom. prop.* **1.** *The salt-works at Ostia*, v. supra.— **2.** *A square in Rome, near the* Porta Trigemina, Front. Aquaed. 5 *fin.*

* **sălīnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [salinae], *of* or *belonging to salt-works:* areae, Vitr. 8, 3.

1. sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in salt, a salter*, Arn. 2, 70; Inscr. Orell. 749: aerarii, *a farmer of the salt-revenue*, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 244.

2. Sălīnātor, ōris, *m.* [1. salinator], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Sen. 3, 7; 4, 11; id. de Or. 2, 67, 273; Liv. 29, 37; 35, 24 al.

sălīnum, i, *n.* [sal] (sc. vas; *masc.* collat. form, *plur.*, **sălīni**, Varr. ap. Non. 546, 14), *a salt-cellar*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15; Hor. C. 2, 16, 14; Pers. 3, 25; 5, 138; also used at sacrifices, Liv. 26, 36; Val. Max. 4, 4, 3; Arn. 2, 91.—Prov.: salinum cum sale obsignare, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 15.

1. sălĭo (**sall-**), no *perf.*, ītum, 4 (collat. form **sălo** or **sallo**, no *perf.*, salsum, 3: salunt, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 372 P.: salerent, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 909: salere, Lucil. ib.: salsurus, Mummius ap. Prisc. p. 910 P.; *part.* salsus, v. infra *P. a.*), *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To salt down, to salt:* pernas, Cato ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 2 *fin.*: oleas caducas, Cato, R. R. 23, 1: pisces, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.; Cels. 2, 18: saliturus istaec mittam salem, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 910 P.: saliti pumiliones, Corn. Sev. ib.; so in *part. perf.:* caro salita, Fabian. ap. Diom. p. 372: thynnus, Col. 6, 32, 2 et saep.; Vulg. Ezech. 16, 4.— **II.** *To sprinkle* before sacrifice (eccl. Lat.): omnis victima sale salietur, Vulg. Marc. 9, 48; cf.: igne salietur, id. ib.— Hence, **salsus**, a, um, *P. a., salted, salt.* **A.** Lit., Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 6: hoc salsum'st, *is too salt*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71: caseus, Col. 12, 59, 1: fruges (as a sacrifice), Verg. A. 2, 133; cf. farra, Ov. F. 3, 284 (v. mola): (gravidae) salsioribus cibis usae, Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 42: salsissimus sal qui siccissimus, id. 31, 7, 41, § 85.—A poet. epithet of the sea, of blood, of tears, etc., *salt, briny:* mare, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 Vahl.); id. ap. Non. 183, 19 (Trag. v. 145 ib.); cf. aequor, Lucr. 3, 493; 5, 128; 6, 634: vada, Cat. 64, 6; Verg. A. 5, 158: e salso momine ponti, Lucr. 6, 474: fluctus, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: undae, Lucr. 6, 891; 6, 894: gurges, id. 5, 482; hence, comically, of shipwrecked persons, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 12; 2, 6, 33: sanguis, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 168 Vahl.); Att. ap. Non. 192, 2: heu! qui salsis fluctibus mandet me? id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. v. 562 Rib.): lacrimae, Lucr. 1, 125; 1, 920; cf.: guttae lacrimarum, Att. ap. Non. 503, 29: sputa, Lucr. 6, 1189: sudor, Verg. A. 2, 173: rubigo, id. G. 2, 220.—In *plur. subst.:* **salsa**, ōrum, *n., salted things, salted food*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.—*Sup.* salsissimus; hence, mare salsissimum, *the Dead Sea*, Vulg. Num. 34, 3 et saep.—**B.** Trop. (acc. to sal, II.), *sharp, acute, witty, facetious* (syn.: facetus, dicax, lepidus, urbanus): accedunt non Attici, sed salsiores quam illi Atticorum, Romani veteres atque urbani sales, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: genus est perelegans et cum gravitate salsum, etc., id. de Or. 2, 67, 270 sq.; cf. id. ib. 2, 63, 255; 2, 56, 228; id. Or. 26, 90: salsum in consuetudine pro ridiculo tantum accepimus, Quint. 6, 3, 18 sq.; 6, 3, 39: salso multoque fluenti (sermone) regerit convicia, Hor. S. 1, 7, 28; 1, 9, 65.—In *neutr. plur. subst.:* inveni ridicula et salsa multa Graecorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 217: De Ἡρακλειδείῳ Varronis, negotia salsa, *are humorous, merry stories*, id. Att. 16, 12 *fin.*—Of persons: esse quamvis facetum atque salsum, non nimis est per se ipsum invidendum, Cic. de Or. 2, 56, 228; id. Phil. 2, 17, 42; Cat. 14, 16.—*Adv.:* **salsē**, *wittily, acutely, facetiously* (acc. to B.): dicere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275; Quint. 6, 3, 13; 6, 3, 30; 6, 3, 89; 6, 3, 101. —*Sup.* salsissime, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.

2. sălĭo, ŭi (cf. Diom. p. 371 P.; Prisc. p. 906 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 416: salii, Stat. S. 1, 2, 210; id. Th. 9, 132; Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 20, § 31: salivi, Serv. Verg. G. 2, 384), saltum, 4 (*gen. plur. part. pres.* salientum, Lucr. 4, 1200), *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with Sanscr. sar-, sal-, to go, and Gr. ἅλλομαι; cf. salax]. **I.** *Neutr., to leap, spring, bound, jump* (cf. tripudio), *hop.* **A.** Lit. (class.): ambulant aliquae (aves), ut cornices: saliunt aliae, ut passeres, merulae, etc., Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: saliendo sese exercebant, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 25; id. Mil. 2, 3, 8: calamo salientes ducere pisces, Ov. M. 3, 587: vexare uterum pueris salientibus, Juv. 6, 599 et saep.: saxo salire, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31; cf.: de muro (with praecipitari), Liv. 25, 24: praecipites in puteum, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 725 P.: in aquas, Ov. Ib. 554: super vallum, Liv. 25, 39: super scuta, *on the shields*, Flor. 3, 10, 13: ultra Limites clientium Salis avarus, Hor. C. 2, 18, 26: saliet, tundet pede terram, id. A. P. 430: salias terrae gravis, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26: per praecipitia et praerupta, Liv. 27, 18: per flammas saluisse pecus, saluisse colonos, Ov. F. 4, 805: unctos saluere per utres, Verg. G. 2, 384: medio cum saluere foro, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 52: saliunt in gurgite ranae, Ov. M. 6, 381. —**2.** Transf., of things: ut habeat lacum, ubi aqua saliat, *leaps* or *flows down*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3: ut in culleum de dolio vinum salire possit, Cato, R. R. 154: personae e quarum rostris aqua salire solet, Dig. 19, 1, 17 *fin.*; so, rivus, Verg. E. 5, 47: aqua, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25; Suet. Aug. 82: aquae salientes, Front. Aquaed. 9 al.: aqua saliens, *spring-water*, Vulg. Johan. 4, 14; v. also infra, *P. a.:* multa in tectis crepitans salit horrida grando, Verg. G. 1, 449; so, grando, Ov. M. 14, 543: farre pio placant et saliente sale, Tib. 3, 4, 10; cf.: farre pio et saliente micâ, Hor. C. 3, 23, 20: farra micaeque salientis honorem, Ov. F. 4, 409: cor salit, *leaps, beats, palpitates*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 62; cf. id. Cist. 2, 3, 9; Pers. 3, 111; Sen. Herc. Oet. 708; Verg. G. 3, 460: pectora trepido motu, Ov. M. 8, 606: viscera, id. ib. 6, 390: temptatae pollice venae, id. ib. 10, 289; cf. id. H. 20, 139: supercilium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105: e terrâque exorta repente arbusta salirent, Lucr. 1, 187.— * **B.** Trop.: aliena negotia centum Per caput et circa saliunt latus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 34.—**II.** *Act.*, of the copulation of animals, *to leap, cover*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14; 2, 4, 8; 2, 7, 8 sq.; 3, 6, 3; 3, 10, 3; Ov. A. A. 2, 485; Lucr. 4, 1196.—Hence, **sălĭens**, entis, *P. a.;* only in *plur. subst.:* **sălĭentes**, ium, *f.* (sc. aquae), *springs, fountains*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2; Vitr. 8, 3, 6; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121; Front. Aquaed. 9; 87 *fin.*; 103; 104; Dig. 19, 1, 15 al.

* **sălĭ-pŏtens**, entis, *adj., he that rules the salt sea:* frater Jovis, i. e. *Neptune*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1 Ritschl *N. cr.*

sălĭsātĭo (**salissātĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [saliso, whence also salisator], *a leaping:* cordis (with pulsus), *a beating, palpitating*, Marc. Emp. 21 *fin.*; cf.: salisatio, παλμός, Gloss. Philox.

‡ **sălĭsātōres** vocati sunt, quia dum eis membrorum quaecumque partes salierint, aliquid sibi exinde prosperum seu triste significari praedicunt, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 26 (v. Theocriti Idyll. 3, 37, and Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105) [saliso, whence also salisatio].

Sălĭsubsŭli, ōrum, *m.* [Salii-subsilio], a word comically formed by Cat., to signify *the dancing priests of Mars* (v. Salii), Cat. 17, 6.

* **sălĭtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [2. salio], *a leaping:* equorum, *on horseback*, Veg. Mil. 1, 18.

* **sălĭto**, āre, v. salto *init.*

* **sălĭtūra**, ae, *f.* [1. salio], *a salting down, salting*, Col. 12, 21, 3.

sălĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. salio.

sălĭunca, ae, *f., an odoriferous plant, the wild* or *Celtic nard:* Valeriana Celtica, Linn.; Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43; Verg. E. 5, 17; Scrib. Comp. 195; 258; Vulg. Isa. 55, 13.

sălĭuncŭla, ae, *f.* [dim. of saliunca], *an odoriferous plant*, Hier. in Isa. 15, 55; v. 12 and 13.

1. ‡ **Sălĭus**, ii, v. 1. Salii.

2. Sălĭus, ii, v. 2. Salii.

sălīva, ae, *f.* [kindr. with σίαλον], *spittle, saliva* (in gen., while sputum is that already spit out; equally used in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** Lit., *sing.*, Cat. 23, 16; 78, 8; 99, 10; Juv. 6, 623; Sen. Ira, 3, 38, 2; Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 28, 12, 53, § 193: in manum ingerere, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37 al.—*Plur.*, Lucr. 4, 638; 4, 1108; Col. 6, 9, 3: unâ salivâ, *without interruption*, Hier. ad Pam. 61, 4.— **B.** Transf., *a spittle-like moisture, slime:* cochlearum, *slime*, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 136; cf. ostrearum, id. 32, 6, 21, § 60: purpurarum, id. 9, 36, 60, § 128: lacrimationum, id. 11, 37, 54, § 147: siderum (*honey-dew*), id. 11, 12, 12, § 30. — **II.** Trop., *taste, flavor; longing, appetite* (poet., and in post-Aug. prose): Methymnaei Graia saliva meri, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 38; cf.: suo cuique vino saliva, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 40: mercurialis, *for gain*, Pers. 5, 112: turdarum, id. 6, 24: Aetna tibi salivam movet, *makes your mouth water*, Sen. Ep. 79, 7: quicquid (sc. vinum) ad salivam facit, Petr. 48, 2.

sălīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [saliva, I. B.], *slimy, clammy:* lentor (muricum), Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160.

sălīvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [salivo, II.], in the later med. lang., *salivation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2 al.

sălīvātum, i, v. salivo *fin.*

sălīvo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [saliva]. * **I.** *To spit out, discharge, yield:* lentorem cujusdam cerae (purpurae), Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 125.— **II.** In veterinary lang., *to salivate, cure by salivation:* aegrotum pecus, vaccam, admissarium, Col. 6, 5, 2; 6, 7, 9; 5, 24, 5; 6, 37, 9; *pass.*, Pall. Apr. 7.—Hence, **sălīvātum**, i, *n.* (acc. to II.), *a medicine employed to excite the flow of saliva*, Col. 6, 10, 1; Plin. 27, 11, 76, § 101; Veg. 3, 2, 25.

sălīvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Full of spittle, slavering:* labia, App. Mag. p. 313: aegrotans, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 2 *fin.*— **II.** *Slimy, clammy:* umor (corticis ulmorum), Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 181.

sălix, ĭcis, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a willow-tree, willow, sallow*, Cato, R. R. 6, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Col. 4, 30, 4; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; 24, 9, 37, § 56; Lucr. 2, 361; Verg. E. 3, 65; 83; 5, 16 et saep.—* **II.** Meton., *a willow-branch, withy, osier*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 703.

Sallentīni, v. Salentini.

sallĭo, īre, v. 1. salio.

sallo and **sălo**, ĕre, v. 1. salio.

Sallustĭānus, a, um, v. Sallustius, I. and III.

Sallustĭus or **Salustĭus**, ii, *m., Sallust, a Roman name.* **I.** C. Sallustius Crispus, *the celebrated Roman historian*, Tac. A. 3, 30; Quint. 2, 5, 19; 10, 1, 101.—Hence, **Sallustĭānus** (**Salust-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *like Sallust, Sallustian:* illa brevitas, Quint. 4, 2, 45; 10, 1, 32: lectio, Gell. 18, 4, 1.—*Subst.:* **Sallustĭānus**, i, *m., an imitator of Sallust*, Sen. Ep. 114, 17: Sallustianum illud, *that expression of Sallust*, Gell. 10, 26, 9.—Hence, *adv.:* **Sallustĭānē**, *in the manner of Sallust*, Prisc. 1022 P. — **II.** *A client of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6; id. Div. 1, 28, 59; id. Att. 1, 3, 3; 11, 17, 1; id. Fam. 14, 11 al.— **III.** Crispus Sallustius, *a grand-nephew of the historian, famed for his great wealth*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 3; id. S. 1, 2, 48. The Sallustiani horti are named after him, Tac. A. 13, 47; Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75; Inscr. Orell. 1369; and, Sallustianum aes, *gained from his mines*, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 3. — **IV.** Cn. Sallustius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 14, 11; id. Att. 11, 11, 2.

Salluvii (**Saluv-**), ōrum, or **Salyes**, um, *m., a Celtic* or *Ligurian tribe in Gallia*, Liv. 5, 34, 7; 5, 35, 2; 21, 26, 3; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

salmăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from salgama, salma, and acidus], of water, *having a salt and sour taste, salso-acid:* salmacidum ἁλμυρόν, salmacidus ἁλμυρός, ἁλώδης, Gloss. Philox. (post-Aug.): aquae (with nitrosae), Plin. 31, 3, 22, § 36: aqua (opp. dulcis), Plin. Val. 5, 41 *fin.*: fluvii, Flor. 4, 10, 8.

Salmăcis, ĭdis, *f.* **I.** *A very clear*

fountain in Caria, much used, and fabled to render soft and effeminate all who drank of it, Ov. M. 4, 286; Vitr. 2, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 21. — Personified, *the nymph of this fountain*, Ov. M. 4, 337; 4, 347; *voc.* Salmaci, id. ib. 4, 306; cf. Fest. p. 329 Müll.— **II.** Transf., *a weak, effeminate person*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 53 Rib.).

salmo, ōnis, *m.*, *a salmon*, Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68; Aus. Idyll. 10, 97.

Salmōneus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m.*, = Σαλμωνεύς, *a son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, who imitated lightning with burning torches, and was on that account hurled into Tartarus by a thunderbolt from Jupiter*, Hyg. Fab. 60; 61; 250; Verg. A. 6, 585 Serv.; Claud. in Rufin. 2, 514; Epigr. ap. Sphaer. Archim. 18.—Hence, **Salmōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = Σαλμωνίς, *Tyro, a daughter of Salmoneus, mother of Neleus and Pelias by Neptune, who assumed the form of Enipeus*, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 13; 1, 13, 21; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 43; Hyg. Fab. 157.

1. salo (**sallo**), ĕre, v. 1. salio *init.*

2. Sălo, ōnis, *m.*, *a river of Hispania Tarraconensis, near the town of Bilbilis*, now *the Xalon*, Mart. 10, 103, 2; 10, 104, 6; called also Bilbilis, Just. 44, 3, 8.

Sălŏmon (**Sŏlŏmon**), ōnis, *m.*, = Σαλωμών, Σαλομών, Σολομών [שְׁלֹמֹה], *Solomon, son of David*, Prud. Hamart. 581; Juvenc. 2, 717; Alcim. 6, 387; Lact. 4, 16. — Hence, **A. Sălŏmōnius** (**Sŏlŏm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Solomon, Solomon's*: templum, Lact. 4, 13 *fin.*; also called saxa, Prud. Apoth. 512. — **B. Sălŏmōniăcus,** a, um, *adj.* (poet.), *of Solomon, Solomon's*: templum, Sid. poët. Ep. 4, 18; Ven. Carm. 1, 11, 1.

Sălōnae, ārum (**Sălōna,** ae, Mel. 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Auct. B. Alex. 43), *f.*, *a maritime town in Dalmatia*, still called *Salona*, Caes. B. C. 3, 8 and 9.

sălor, ōris, *m.* [salum], *the color of the sea, sea-green* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 1, § 16.

salpa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of stock-fish*, Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68; Ov. Hal. 121.

† **salpicta** (collat. form **salpista,** Vop. Carin. 19), ae, *m.*, = σαλπιγκτής (σαλπιστής), *a trumpeter*, Firm. Math. 8, 21; Arn. 7, 239 (v. Orell. *N. cr.* p. 440).

Salpīnātes, um, *m.*, *a people of Etruria*, Liv. 5, 31, 5; 5, 32, 2. — *Sing.* as *adj.*: **Salpīnas,** *belonging to the Salpinates*: ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4.

salpūga, ae, *f.*, v. solipuga.

salsāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [salsus], for salsamentum, *salted food, any thing pickled in brine* (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 230.

salsāmentārius, a, um, *adj.* [salsamentum], *of* or *belonging to salted fish*: vasa, Col. 2, 10, 16; cadi, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308: testa, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: NEGOTIANS, *a dealer in salted fish*, Inscr. Orell. 4249.— As *subst.*: **salsāmentārius,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in salted fish*, Auct. Her. 4, 54, 67; Suet. Vit. Hor. *init.*

salsāmentum, i, *n.* [salsus]. ***I.** *Fish-pickle, brine*, *Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117.— **II.** *Salted* or *pickled fish* (usu. in *plur.*): salsamenta Fac macerentur, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 26; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7; Col. 8, 17, 12; Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 18; 32, 7, 26, § 79; 32, 9, 34, § 106 al.— *Sing.*, Col. 12, 55, 4; Gell. 2, 24, 7.

salsē, *adv.*, v. 1. salio, *P. a. fin.*

salsēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [salsus], *a salt taste, saltness*, Pall. Oct. 14, 2.

salsīlāgo, ĭnis, v. salsugo.

(**Salsĭ-pŏtens,** entis, a false reading for salipotenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 1.)

salsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salsus], *saltness* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: liquoris, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 29. — **II.** Trop., *wit*: Sardorum, Hier. adv. Luc. 14.

salsĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *saltness, brackishness*, Vitr. 1, 4 *fin.* — *Plur.*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 154.

salsiuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [salsius, from salsus], *rather salt* (late Lat.): quaedam salsiuscula comedunt ebriosi, Aug. Conf. 8, 3.

salsūgo (collat. form **salsīlāgo,** Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92; 18, 12, 32, § 124), ĭnis, *f.* [salsus], *saltness, brackishness*, Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; 19, 5, 26, § 84 al.: terra salsuginis, i. e. *a desert*, Vulg. Job, 39, 6; id. Jer. 17, 6.—**II.** Transf., *salt-water, brine*, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 85; 31, 7, 42, § 92.

Salsŭla, ae, *f.*, *a Roman female name*, Amm. 28, 4, 28; Inscr. Murat. 1456, 6.

Salsŭlae, ārum, *f.* (sc. aquae), *a salt-spring in Gallia Narbonensis*, now *La Fontaine des Salses*, Mel. 2, 5, 7. — **II.** *A city near the salt-spring*, now *Salses*, Itin. Anton. 389, 7.

salsūra, ae, *f.* [salsus]. **I.** Abstr. **A.** *A salting, pickling*: de sucidiâ et salsurâ faciendâ, Col. 12, 55, 1. — ***B.** Transf., in comic lang.: ita meae animae salsura evenit, i. e. *I am in such an ill-humor*, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 35. — **II.** Concr. **A.** *Brine, pickle*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 18; Col. 12, 48, 5. — **B.** *Pickled* or *salted fish* (syn. salsamentum): pabula salsurae, Col. 8, 17, 13.

salsus, a, um, *P. a.*, from 1. salio.

saltābundus, a, um, *adj.* [salto], *dancing* (post-class.): saltabundi canebant, quae nunc stantes canunt, Gell. 20, 3, 2.

saltātim, *adv.* [id.], *by leaps*: singulis cruribus saltatim currere, Gell. 9, 4, 9.

saltātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a dancing*; concr., *a dance*, Quint. 1, 11, 18 sq.; 2, 18, 1; Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10: multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic. Mur. 6, 13; id. Brut. 62, 225; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 11, 3, 128; Suet. Tit. 7 al.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 11.

saltātiuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [saltatio], *a little dance* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 6.

saltātor, ōris, *m.* [salto], *a dancer* (generally among the Romans with an accessory contemptuous signif.), Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Deiot. 10, 28; id. Fin. 3, 7, 24; Quint. 1, 12, 14; 11, 3, 89; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 6; Macr. S. 2, 10 al.

saltātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. saltatorius.

saltātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [salto], *of* or *belonging to dancing, dancing-, saltatory* (class.): ludus, *a dancing-school*, Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10, § 7; cf. Macr. S. 2, 10, 4: orbis, *a dancing in a ring*, Cic. Pis. 10, 30; Arn. 2, 73. — * *Adv.*: **saltātōrĭē,** *like a dancer, in a dancing attitude*: procurrens, App. M. 10, p. 253, 36.

saltātrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [saltatrix], *a little dancing-girl* (post-class.), Gell. 1, 5 *fin.*

saltātrix, īcis, *f.* [saltator], *a female dancer, dancing-girl*, Cic. Pis. 8, 18; Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68; Macr. S. 2, 10, 1; Vulg. Ecclus. 9, 4.

saltātus, ūs, *m.* [salto], *a* (religious) *dance* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): (Numa Salios) per urbem ire canentes carmina cum tripudiis sollennique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20; so Sen. Troad. 786; Lact. 1, 21 *fin.* —*Plur.*: saltatibus apta juventus, Ov. M. 14, 637.

saltem (sometimes in MSS. **saltim;** cf. Aus. Ep. 7, 23; and Prisc. p. 1013 P.), *adv.* [old *acc.* form, from salvus, salus], prop., *saved, reserved* (salvâ re; compare Engl. save, except). It serves to point out that which still remains or holds good, in spite of or by way of exception to something opposed to it; and accordingly is used (like certe, II.) as a restrictive particle, *at least, at the least, at all events, anyhow.* **I.** Affirmatively (class.). **A.** With a statement of the opposite: si illud non licet, Saltem hoc licebit, Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 12; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 26: semper tu hoc facito cogites, tute uti sis optimus: Si id nequeas, saltem ut optimis sis proximus, id. Trin. 2, 4, 86; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 127: saltem accurate, ut metui videar, si resciverim, Ter. And. 3, 2, 14: impetrabo, ut aliquot saltem nuptiis prodat dies, id. ib. 2, 1, 13: si alia membra vino madeant, cor sit saltem sobrium, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2: etsi istuc mihi acerbum'st ... saltem id volupe est, cum, etc., id. Mil. 4, 5, 12: quo provocati a me venire noluerunt, revocati saltem revertantur, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 1: attrepidate saltem, nam vos approperare haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41; cf.: vere nihil potes dicere: finge aliquid saltem commode, Cic. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; id. Fl. 13, 35: eripe mihi hunc dolorem aut minue saltem, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: neque iis (militibus) posse persuaderi, ut eum defendant aut sequantur saltem, * Caes. B. C. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 5, 1; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 52: utinam quietis temporibus atque aliquo, si non bono, at saltem certo statu civitatis haec inter nos studia exercere possemus! Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2; id. Pis. 11, 24. — In a question: quis ego sum saltem, si non sum Sosia? *tell me, at least, who I am; then who am I, pray?* Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 282. — **B.** Without mention of the opposite: istuc sapienter saltem fecit filius, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 103: saltem aliquem velim, qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 29: saltem Pseudolum mihi dedas, id. Ps. 4, 7, 127: saltem aliquid de pondere detraxisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 57: nunc saltem ad illos calculos revertamur, id. Att. 8, 12, 5: saltem tenet hoc nos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 44: ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 87; cf.: triduom hoc saltem, id. Truc. 4, 4, 21: saltem tantisper, dum, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: antehac quidem sperare saltem licebat: nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: at grammatici saltem omnes descendent, Quint. 1, 4, 7. This last mode of enunciation forms the transition to its use, **II.** With the negatives *non, neque*, to indicate that not even a single remaining thing specified holds good; and, consequently, = ne ... quidem, *not at least, not even, nor even* (so perh. only since the Aug. per.): ibi tribuni militum non praemunito vallo, non deorum saltem, si non hominum, memores, nec auspicato, etc. ... instruunt aciem, Liv. 5, 38; 2, 43, 8; 6, 2, 19; Quint. 10, 7, 20; Plin. Pan. 82, 1; App. M. 7, p. 194, 33 al.: neque enim mihi illud saltem placet, quod, etc., Quint. 1, 1, 24; cf.: nec vero saltem iis sufficiat, etc., id. 10, 2, 15: non fratrem, non patruum saltem porta tenus obvium, Tac. A. 3, 5 *fin.*: nec deformitate istâ saltem flumina carebant atque amnes, Plin. Pan. 82, 3: ut ipsum iter neque impervium neque saltem durum putent, Quint. 12, 11, 11: nec mihi statuta saltem cibaria praestabantur, App. M. 7, p. 194, 33. — Cf. with *vix*: illud vix saltem praecipiendum videtur, ne, etc., Quint. 6, 4, 15. — After *ne ... quidem*: ut ne a sententiis quidem ac verbis saltem singulis possit separari, Quint. 6, 5, 1.

saltĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [saltus], *dancing* (late Lat.): puella, Tert. adv. Gnost. 8.

saltim, v. saltem *init.*

saltĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [salto], *to dance much* or *vigorously* (post-Aug. and very rare), Quint. 9, 4, 142; Macr. S. 2, 4, 14; 2, 10 *fin.*; Arn. 2, 73.

salto (once **salĭto,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll., Salii a salitando), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [2. salio], *to dance* (in the widest signif. of the word, including pantomime and gesticulation; mostly with a contemptuous accessory signif.). **I.** *Neutr.*: vidi in his unum puerum bullatum, non minorem annis duodecim, cum crotalis saltare, quam saltationem impudicus servulus honeste saltare non posset, Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 (v. the whole chapter on this subject); cf. Cic. Pis. 10, 22; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id. Mur. 6, 13; id. Off. 3, 24, 93: in foro (as an indecorum), id. ib. 3, 19, 75: quin scire velim saltare puellam, Ov. A. A. 3, 349: fac saltet, id. R. Am. 334: *Sa.* Salta, saltabo ego simul. *Ste.* Siquidem mihi saltandum est, tum vos date, bibat, tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; 5, 5, 16; cf.: ad tibicinis modos (ludiones), Liv. 7, 2: tu inter eas restim ductans saltabis, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 34: negarem posse eum (sc. oratorem) satisfacere in gestu, nisi palaestram, nisi saltare didicisset, Cic. de Or. 3, 22, 83: si vox est, canta; si mollia bracchia, salta, Ov. A. A. 1, 595; Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 14; id. Matt. 14, 6.—Prov.: cecinimus vobis, et non saltastis, Vulg. Matt. 11, 17; cf. Luc. 7, 32. — *Impers. pass.*: cantatur ac saltatur per omnes gentes, Quint. 2, 17, 10.—***B.** Trop., of an orator, *to speak in a jerking manner*, i. e. in little clauses: Hegesias dum imitari Lysiam vult, saltat incidens particulas, Cic. Or. 67, 226. — **II.** *Act.*, *to dance*, i. e. *to represent by dancing and gesticulation, to perform in pantomime* a play or a part (not ante-Aug.): pantomimus Mnester tragoediam saltavit, quam olim Neoptolemus tragoedus egerat, Suet. Calig. 57; so, pyrrhicham, id. Caes. 39: aliquam mimo saltante puellam, Ov. A. A. 1, 501: Cyclopa, Hor. S. 1, 5, 63: Glaucum, Vell. 2, 83, 2: Turnum Vergilii, Suet. Ner. 54: odaria, *to accompany*

with dancing, Petr. 53, 11: laudes alicujus, Plin. Pan. 54, 1. — *Pass.:* ficti saltantur amantes, Ov. R. Am. 755: saltata poëmata, *recited with an accompaniment of dancing*, id. Tr. 2, 519; cf. id. ib. 5, 7, 25: plerique jactant cantari saltarique commentarios suos, Tac. Or. 26: saltatur Venus, saltatur et Magna Mater, Arn. 4, n. 35.

saltŭārĭus, ii. *m.* [2. saltus], *one who has the care of a forest* or *of an estate, a forester, ranger; a steward, bailiff* (post-Aug.), Dig. 32, 1, 58 *fin.*; 7, 8, 16; 33, 7, 15; Petr. 53, 9; Inscr. Orell. 6294: VIRTVTIS, *keeper of the grove of Virtue*, ib. 1599.

saltŭātim, *adv.* [1. saltus]. **I.** Lit., *by leaps* or *hops:* currere singulis cruribus, Gell. 9, 4, 9.—**II.** Trop., of a written narrative, *in a skipping* or *desultory manner:* vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. ap. Gell. 12, 15, 2, and ap. Non. 168, 11: dum ex loco subinde saltuatim redire festinamus, Amm. 26, 5, 15 al.

saltŭensis, e, *adj.* [2. saltus], *of* or *belonging to a forest* (jurid. Lat.): fundi, *forest-pastures*, Cod. Just. 11, 62, 13: coloni, ib. 11, 64, 1.

saltŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of woods* or *forests, well-wooded, woody:* loca, Sall. J. 38, 1; Liv. 27, 12; Tac. A. 4, 45; 6, 34: convalles, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: per saltuosos tramites, Amm. 19, 9, 5.

1. saltus, ūs, *m.* [2. salio], *a leaping, leap, spring, bound* (class.), Sen. Ep. 15, 4: saltu uti, *Cic. Sen. 6, 19: cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Veg. Mil. 1, 9 *fin.*: saltu pernici tollere corpus, Lucr. 5, 559; cf.: (monocoli) mirae pernicitatis ad saltum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23: corpora saltu Subiciunt in equos, Verg. A. 12, 287: saltu Emicat in currum, id. ib. 12, 326; 9, 553: saltu superare viam, id. G. 3, 141: saltum dare, *to make a leap*, Ov. M. 4, 551; so in *plur.*: dare saltus, id. ib. 2, 165; 3, 599; 3, 683; 11, 524; cf.: praeceps saltu sese in fluvium dedit, Verg. A. 9, 815: ut eadem (sc. crura ranarum) sint longis saltibus apta, Ov. M. 15, 377. — **II.** Trop.: ab egestate infimā ad saltum sublati divitiarum ingentium, Amm. 22, 4, 3.

2. saltus, ūs (*gen.* salti, Att. ap. Non. 486, 1), *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin to Sanscr. sar-, sal-, to go; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 71], a woody district, uncultivated but used for pasture, *a forest-pasture, woodland-pasture, woodland* (level or mountainous); freq. and class.; cf.: silva, nemus, lucus). **I.** Lit.: saltus est, ubi silvae et pastiones sunt, quarum causā casae quoque. Si qua particula in eo saltu pastorum aut custodum causā aratur ea res non peremit nomen saltui, non magis quam fundi, qui est in agro culto, et ejus causā habet aedificium, si qua particula in eo habet silvam, Ael. Gall. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 6, 10: conductor saltūs, in quo fundus est, Dig. 19, 1, 52: in saltu habente habitationes, ib. 3, 5, 27: saltum pascuum locare, ib. 19, 2, 19: silvestribus saltibus delectantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: saltibus in vacuis pascunt, Verg. G. 3, 143: floriferis in saltibus, Lucr. 3, 11: de saltu agroque vi detruditur, Cic. Quint. 6, 28: silvis aut saltibus se eripere, Caes. B. G. 6, 43 *fin.*; cf.: montium domina ut fores, Silvarumque virentium Saltuumque reconditorum, Cat. 34, 11; so (with silvae) Verg. G. 3, 40; 4, 53; id. A. 4, 72; Ov. M. 2, 498; (with nemora) Verg. E. 10, 9; cf.: in silvestrem saltum, Curt. 4, 3, 21: unde tot Quinctilianus habet saltus, Juv. 7, 188; 10, 194; Hor. C. 2, 3, 17; 3, 4, 15; id. E. 2, 2, 178. — In the poets also as the abode of wild animals: saepire plagis saltum canibusque ciere, Lucr. 5, 1251; Verg. G. 1, 140; 2, 471; id. A. 4, 121: saltus venatibus apti, Ov. H. 5, 17; id. M. 2, 498. — **2.** Esp., *a narrow pass, ravine, mountain-valley:* omnia vada ac saltus hujus paludis certis custodiis obtinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: Pyrenaeos saltus occupari jubet, id. B. C. 1, 37; cf. id. ib. 1, 37 *fin.*; 1, 38; 3, 19: saltu angusto superatis montibus, Liv. 42, 53; cf.: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, id. 28, 1: ante saltum Thermopylarum in septentrionem versa Epirus, id. 36, 15: premendo praesidiis angustos saltus inclusit, id. 40, 40; cf.: nemorum jam claudite saltus, Verg. E. 6, 56: saltibus degressi scrupulosis et inviis, Amm. 19, 13, 1. — **3.** In partic., in agriculture, *a portion of the public lands, consisting of four* centuriae, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2. — **B.** Transf., = pudendum muliebre, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 41; id. Curc. 1, 1, 56. — * **II.** Trop.: mcumque erum ex hoc saltu damni salvum ut educam foras, *from this forest of danger, this ticklish situation*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 28; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

salūber, v. salubris.

sălūbris, e (*masc.* collat. form **sălūber,** Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Ov. R. Am. 704; but salubris, *m.*, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 130; Cels. 1, 3; 2, 1; 3, 6; *abl.* salubri, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 30), *adj.* [salus], *health-giving, promoting health, healthful, wholesome, salubrious; salutary, serviceable, advantageous, beneficial* (v. salutaris *init.*). **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.) (*a*) *Absol.:* saluber locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; so Cic. Fat. 4, 7 (opp. pestilens); id. Rep. 2, 6, 11 (opp. pestilens regio); 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 71, 290; Cels. 1, 3 (opp. gravis); cf.: sunt partes agrorum aliae pestilentes, aliae salubres, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79. — *Comp.:* salubrior ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3. — *Sup.:* saluberrimae regiones, *Caes. B. C. 3, 2 *fin.*: Apennino saluberrimo montium, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 2: Esquiliae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 14: silvae, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4; aquae, id. C. S. 31: irriguis ora salubris aquis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 2: fluvius, Verg. G. 1, 272: aura, Ov. A. A. 3, 693: caelum, Col. 1, 2: si Baiae salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: salubrisne an pestilens annus futurus sit, id. Div. 1, 57, 130; cf.: saluberrimum (tempus) ver est ... saluberrimi sunt sereni dies ... salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani, etc. ... nam fere ventus ubique a mediterraneis regionibus veniens salubris, a mari gravis est, Cels. 2, 1: aestates, Hor. S. 2, 4, 21: stellae, id. ib. 1, 7, 24: sidus, Luc. 1, 661: afflatus ex Apenninis, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: cultus atque victus, *strengthening, nourishing*, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61; id. Or. 26, 90 infra; cf.: suci Ambrosiae, Verg. A. 12, 418: saluberrimum acetum, Plin. 21, 14, 48, § 82: saluberrimi potus, id. 31, 2, 19, § 28: somnus, Verg. G. 3, 530: in medicinā alia salubria alia insalubria, Quint. 3, 2, 3: princeps, i. e. *mindful of the good of others*, Suet. Aug. 42: Phoebe saluber, ades, Ov. R. Am. 704: o salute meā salus salubrior! Plaut. Cist. 3, 13: quicquid est salsum aut salubre in oratione, *sound, solid*, Cic. Or. 26, 90: sententiae exemplo haud salubres, Liv. 2, 30; cf.: (factum) severitate exempli salubre, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 1: consilia, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 5; cf.: hiems saluberrimis consiliis absumpta, Tac. Agr. 21: mendacium, Liv. 2, 64: justitia legesque, Hor. A. P. 198: verba, Ov. F. 6, 753: factum, Ov. R. Am. 316: pretium, *advantageous, profitable*, Col. 7, 3, 22; Mart. 10, 104, 14: exempla, Gell. 6, 10, 1; cf. infra, *adv.* — (*β*) With *dat.*, *ad aliquid, contra* (cf. salutaris): (sententiam) dixi rei publicae saluberrimam, Cic. Dom. 7, 16: vinum firmum, corpori salubre, Col. 12, 27; so, et gravi Malvae salubres corpori, Hor. Epod. 2, 58; Cato, R. R. 157, 12; cf.: salubris parum urbs valetudini suae, Suet. Aug. 72: liber salubrior studiis quam dulcior, Quint. 3, 1, 5: leges rem salubriorem inopi quam potenti (esse), Liv. 2, 3, 4: saluberrima Romano imperio juga Alpium, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 31: ad omnes res salubre est, Cato, R. R. 156, 1: icterias existimatur salubris contra regios morbos, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 470. — **II.** Transf., in a neutr. sense, of the human body, *healthy, sound, well, vigorous* (very rare, and for the most part not till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): genus hominum salubri corpore, Sall. J. 17, 6: salubriora etiam credente corpora esse, Liv. 1, 31; 3, 8: (exercitum) mutatione locorum salubriorem esse, id. 10, 28; Tac. H. 5, 6: ut salubri sint corpore pecora, Col. 6, 4, 1; Mart. 10, 47, 6; cf. Liv. 10, 25. — *Sup.:* gentes quae saluberrimis corporibus utuntur, Tac. Or. 41. — Hence, *adv.:* **sălūbrĭter,** *healthfully, wholesomely, salubriously; profitably, advantageously:* ubi potest illa aetas aut calescere ... aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57; Col. 1, 8, 12; 2, 9, 14: ut salubrius litigantes consisterent, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24: nasci, Gell. 3, 10, 8. — *Sup.:* saluberrime, Plin. 22, 12, 14, § 29: bellum trahi salubriter, *beneficially, advantageously*, Liv. 3, 62: leges emendatae utiliter, latae salubriter, Vell. 2, 89, 4; Gell. 2, 29, 1 al.; cf. emere, i. e. *at a cheap rate*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4: ut (laesa) quam saluberrime reficiantur, id. ib. 6, 30, 3.

sălūbrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [salubris]. **I.** *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity* (class.): hostiarum exta, quorum ex habitu atque ex colore tum salubritatis, tum pestilentiae signa percipi, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: amoenitatem hanc (sc. hujus loci) et salubritatem sequor, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3; so of places, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 3 sq.; Suet. Tib. 11; Auct. B. G. 8, 52; cf.: aquarum, Liv. 42, 54 *fin.*; Tac. A. 12, 66; Plin. 5, 16, 15, § 72: nemorum, id. 37, 10, 77, § 201: caeli, Col. 1, 3, 1; Plin. 37, 12, 77, § 201; Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 3: vinorum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64 et saep.; salubritatis indicium, id. 31, 3, 22 *init.* — In *plur.:* de salubritatibus in moenium collocationibus, Vitr. 5, 3, 1. — **B.** Transf.: a vobis (jurisconsultis) salubritas quaedam, ab iis qui dicunt, salus ipsa petitur, *healthfulness, ... health* (a means of safety ... safety itself), Cic. Mur. 13, 29: salubritas et quasi sanitas Atticae dictionis, *the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech*, id. Brut. 13, 51 (cf. id. Or. 26, 90). — **II.** (Acc. to salubris, II.) *Health, soundness, vigor* (not ante-Aug.): quae ad requiem animi aut salubritatem corporum parentur, Tac. A. 2, 33: veterem illam formam salubritati magis conduxisse, id. ib. 15, 43: sensim toto corpore salubritas percipi potuit, Curt. 3, 6, 16: haec remedia salubritatem faciunt, Col. 6, 4, 2. — In *plur.:* Socrates dicitur salubritates corporis retinuisse, Gell. 2, 1, 5: dicunt morbos salubritatesque circumire, Censor. 18, 7.

sălūbrĭter, *adv.*, v. salubris *fin.*

† **sălum,** i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, corresp. to the Gr. *acc.*, undantem salum, Enn. ap. Non. 223, 24, or Trag. v. 226 Vahl.), = σάλος, *the open sea, the high sea, the main, the deep;* opp. to the sea near the coast or in a port (occurring only in *sing.*, and mostly in the *acc.* and *abl.*). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.), Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: in salum nave evectus, Liv. 29, 14: paucas (naves) ante portum in salo habiturum, id. 37, 10: pars (classis) in salo ad ostium portūs in ancoris stetit, id. 37, 13 (cf. the Gr. ἐν σάλῳ στῆναι, to lie at anchor in the open sea); so, in salo stare, id. 37, 16; 44, 12: procul ab insulā in salo navem tenere ancoris, Nep. Them. 8. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *the sea* (poet.): rapidum salum tulistis truculentaque pelagi, Cat. 63, 16; Prop. 1, 6, 2; 1, 15, 12; 3, 7 (4, 6), 40; Verg. A. 1, 537; 2, 209; Hor. Epod. 17, 55; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 24 al.: rubrum, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 6. — * **2.** Like σάλος, *sea-sickness:* tirones salo nauseāque confecti, Caes. B. C. 3, 28. — * **3.** *The stream, current* of a river: (amnis) saevit majore salo, Stat. Th. 10, 867. — **4.** *The color of the sea*, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 16 and 17. — **II.** Trop., *a sea* of thought, agitation, trouble, etc.: tam aerumnoso navigare salo, Cic. poët. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: cum in isto cogitationis salo fluctuarem, App. M. 4 *init.*: mentis (with dissensio cogitationum), id. ib. 9, p. 225, 30.

sălūs, ūtis (archaic *gen.* SALVTES, on a clay vessel, v. Ritschl de Fictilibus Litteratis, Berol, 1853, p. 18, n. 5; cf. APOLONES, from Apollo; *dat.* SALVTEI, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 587), *f.* [root sar, to guard, whence servus, servare, salvus, sollus; cf. Gr. ὅλος, entire], *a being safe and sound; a sound* or *whole condition, health, welfare, prosperity, preservation, safety, deliverance*, etc. (very freq. and class.: cf.: valetudo, sanitas). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Mars pater te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem valetudinemque mihi domo familiaeque nostrae, an old form of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 27; so, too, the religious formula for asking protection: quod cum salute ejus fiat, *and may it do him good*, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3; and in the same sense: bonā salute, Cato, R. R. 4 *fin.*: adhuc quae assolent quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huic (puero recens nato) esse video, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: aegrorum salutem ab Aesculapio datam, Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: qui etiam medicis suis non ad salutem, sed ad necem utatur, id. Har. Resp. 16, 35: me confectum consularibus volneribus consulari medicinā ad salutem reduceret, id. Red. Quir. 6, 15: firmā potiri salute, Ov. H. 20,

179: salute nostrâ atque urbe captâ Domum reduco integrum omnem exercitum, *in good health, well*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 147: mater redit suâ salute ac familiae maximâ, *in excellent health*, id. Merc. 4, 5, 9: salute nostrum socium, id. Men. 1, 2, 25: salute horiae, *uninjured*, id. Rud. 4, 2, 5: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatum salus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; cf.: tu eris unus, in quo nitatur civitatis salus, id. ib. 6, 12, 12; 2, 23, 43: juris, libertatis, fortunarum suarum salus in istius damnatione consistit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 16: neque enim salus ulla rei publicae major reperiri potest, quam, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 2, § 4; Plaut. As. 3, 3, 127: spem teneo, salutem amisi, id. Merc. 3, 4, 6 sq.; id. Capt. 3, 3, 3; cf.: cujus aures clausae veritati sunt, hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: nisi quae mihi in te'st, haud tibi est in me salus, *a means of safety, help, assistance*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 69: fer amanti ero salutem, id. As. 3, 3, 82; cf.: cum opem indigentibus salutemque ferres, Cic. Fin. 2. 35, 118; id. Mur. 13, 2.: dicet fortasse Dignitatis ἅλις: saluti, si me amas, consule, id. Att. 2, 19, 1: is est nimirum Soter, qui salutem dedit, *has furnished safety*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154: dare salutem, liberare periculis, etc., id. de Or. 1, 8, 32: saluti quod tibi esse censeo, id consuadeo, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 35; so, saluti esse alicui, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 2, 49, 200 al.; for which: nosse omnia haec, salus est adulescentulis, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 18: diffisus suae omniumque saluti, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: nec in fugâ salus ulla ostendebatur, Liv. 30, 8: una est salus, id. 7, 35: una salus victis nullam sperare salutem, Verg. A. 2, 354; cf. id. ib. 5, 174; 6, 96; Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 4; 5, 7, 3; id. P. 3, 7, 23; 4, 14, 5; id. M. 3. 648; Luc. 2, 221. —Freq. in Plaut. as a term of endearment, *my life, my love*: quid agis, mea salus? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 3: o salute meâ salus salubrior, id. Cist. 3, 13; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 38; id. Poen. 1, 2, 153; 1, 2, 176; id. Rud. 3, 3, 17. —**B.** In partic., *a wish for one's welfare* (expressed by word of mouth or in writing), *a greeting, salute, salutation*: *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve Callicles, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: venienti des salutem atque osculum, id. Ep. 4, 2, ?: quin tu primum salutem reddis quam dedi? id. Bacch. 2, 3, 11: *Sy.* Responde, quod rogo. *Ba.* Eho, an non prius salutas? *Sy.* Nulla est mihi salus dataria, id. Ps. 4, 2, 13: *Pe.* Salva sis. *Ph.* Salutem accipio mihi et meis, id. Ep. 4, 1, 21: advenientem peregre herum suum Salva impertit salute servus Epidicus, id. Ep. 1, 2, 24; cf. Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 39; for which: impertit salutem plurimam et plenissimam, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 16: Terentia impertit tibi multam salutem, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: salutem dicere alicui, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 29: multam, plurimam salutem dicere alicui, id. Curc. 3, 51; 3, 61: Cicero tibi salutem plurimam dicit, Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 3: tu Atticae salutem dices, id. Att. 14, 19, 6; and so at the beginning of a letter: salutem dicit Toxilo Timarchides Et familiae omni. Si valetis gaudeo, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 32; usually abbreviated S. D. (salutem dicit), S. D. M. (salutem dicit multam), S. D. P. (salutem dicit plurimam), v. the superscriptions of Cicero's letters. Freq., also, elliptically, without dicit: Anacharsis Hannoni salutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90 (abbreviated, e. g. Cicero Attico S., v. the letters of Cicero and Pliny): Dionysio plurimam salutem, id. Att. 4, 18, 3: Atticae plurimam salutem, id. ib. 14, 20, 5: salutem reddere, *to return a greeting*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 11; Liv. 9, 6, 12; Tac. A. 4, 60: salutem mittere per aliquem, *to send a greeting*: mihi dulcis salus visa est per te missa ab illâ, Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6; Ov. H. 4, 1; 16, 1.—An unusual expression is, salutem dicere alicui, in the sense of *to bid one farewell*: ego vero multam salutem et foro dicam et curiae, vivamque tecum multum, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2: salute acceptâ redditâque, Liv. 7, 5: salute datâ redditâque, id. 3, 26: salutem tibi ab sodali nuntio, *I bring, deliver*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 10; so, nuntiare salutem alicui, id. Curc. 4, 2, 38; id. Men. prol. 1; cf.: salutem verbis tuis mihi nuntiarat, Cic. Fam. 7, 14, 1: salutem tibi plurimam ascribit et Tulliola, deliciae nostrae, *adds, joins in*, id. Att. 1, 5, 9; 5, 20, 9.—In a humorous equivoque: *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, nihil moror, sat salveo; Aegrotare malim, quam esse tuâ salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4 sq.; id. Ps. 1, 1, 41 sq.—**C.** *Salvation, deliverance from sin and its penalties* (eccl. Lat.): verbum salutis, Vulg. Act. 13, 26; id. Rom. 10, 1; 13, 11.—**II.** Salus, personified, *a Roman divinity, whose temple stood on one of the summits of the* Quirinalis (v. Salutaris): ego tibi nunc sum summus Juppiter, Idem ego sum Salus, Fortuna, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 84; id. As. 3, 3, 123; 3, 3, 137; id. Cist. 4, 2, 76; id. Merc. 5, 2, 26; Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 51 and 74 Müll.; Liv. 9, 43 *fin.*; 10, 1 *fin.*; 40, 37; Val. Max. 8, 14, 6: augurium Salutis (instituted for the welfare of the State), Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; id. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23.—In a lusus verbb., alluding to the literal meaning of the name: nec Salus nobis saluti jam esse, si cupiat, potest, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 4: at vos Salus servassit, id. Cist. 4, 2, 76: neque jam Salus servare, si volt, me potest, id. Capt. 3, 3, 14; Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 43; cf.: Salus ipsa virorum fortium innocentiam tueri non potest, Cic. Font. 6, 11, § 21.

Salustĭus and **Salustĭānus,** v. Sallustius.

sălūtābundus, a, um, *adj.* [saluto], *greeting, saluting* (late Lat.): Jovem, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

sălūtāris, e, *adj.* [salus], *of* or *belonging to well-being, healthful, wholesome, salutary, serviceable, beneficial, advantageous* (in the most general sense, while the predominant meaning of salubris, in class. lang., is healthy in a medical sense; very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol.*: ut quae mala perniciosaque sunt, habeantur pro bonis ac salutaribus, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 44: pro salutaribus mortifera conscribere, id. ib. 2, 5, 13: res salutares (opp. pestiferae), id. N. D. 2, 12, 34: res utiles et salutares, id. ib. 1, 15, 38: salutaris et vitalis calor, id. ib. 2, 10, 27: sine quo nihil nec laudabile nec salutare est, Quint. 12, 10, 79: tuta et salutaria capessere (opp. praecipitia), Tac. A. 15, 29: salutares litterae, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 2; cf.: Apollonides orationem salutarem habuit, Liv. 24, 28: portus eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 7, 4; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 17: salutaris ars, *of healing*, Hor. C. S. 63: herbae, Ov. R. Am. 45: amurca, Col. 6, 4, 4.—Rarely of persons: civis, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: bonus et salutaris Princeps, Tiber. ap. Suet. Tib. 29.—(*β*) With *dat.*, *ad*, *contra aliquid*, etc. (the first very freq. in Cic.): ratio quoniam pestifera sit multis, admodum paucis salutaris, Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 69; Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26: hominum generi universo cultura agrorum est salutaris, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Fam. 6, 6, 4; id. Brut. 4, 15: corporibus tot res, animis nulla, id. Tusc. 4, 27, 58: vox petentibus, Quint. 10, 7, 2; cf.: radicem decoctam bibere, spasticis, etc. . . . salutare est, Plin. 21, 19, 77, § 132.—Once also in the *comp.*: nihil est nobis salutarius, Cic. N. D. 3, 9, 23: stella Jovis aut Veneris conjuncta cum Lunâ ad ortus puerorum salutaris sit, id. Div. 1, 39, 85: decoctum ad dentium dolorem, Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 71: herba Britannica non nervis modo salutaris sed contra anginas quoque et contra serpentes, id. 25, 3, 6, § 20: dicunt radicem et in pestilentiâ salutarem esse in cibis, id. 24, 16, 92, § 148. —(*γ*) As *subst.*: **sălūtāre,** is, *n.*, *salvation, deliverance, health* (late Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 49, 18; id. Psa. 41, 5 et saep.—*Plur.*: bibere salutaria alicui, *to drink one's health*, App. M. 2, p. 128, 25.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As an appellative: salutaris littera, i. e. *the letter A*, written on the voting tablets as an abbreviation for absolvo, Cic. Mil. 6, 15 (opp. littera tristis, i. e. C, for condemno): digitus, i. e. *the index-finger* (perh. as used in greeting), Suet. Aug. 80; Mart. Cap. 1, § 90.—**2.** *Subst.*: **sălūtāre,** is, *n.*, i. q. salus, *welfare, prosperity*, Vulg. Psa. 115, 13 (4) (for the Heb. יְשׁוּעוֹת).—*Adj. prop.*: Collis Salutaris, *one of the four summits of the Quirinal* (so called from the temple of Salus, which stood on it), Varr. L. L. 5, § 52 Müll.; cf. Salus, II.; and v. Becker, Antiq. 1, pp. 568 and 578 sq.: Salutaris porta appellata est ab aede Salutis, quae ei proxima fuit, Fest. p. 326 Müll.: Jovem cum Optimum et Maximum dicimus, cumque eundem Salutarem Hospitalem, Statorem: hoc intellegi volumus, salutem hominum in ejus esse tutelâ (corresp. to the Gr. Ζεὺς Σωτήρ), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 66: qui (Jesus) Latine dicitur salutaris sive salvator, Lact. 4, 12, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **sălūtārĭter,** *profitably, beneficially, salutarily*: uti armis, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: se recipere, Plancus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: cogitare aliquid, id. ib. 10, 24, 2: quinque consulatus salutariter rei publicae administrati, Val. Max. 5, 2, 3: haec salutariter scripsi, Amm. 20, 8, 17.—*Comp.* and *sup.* of the *adv.*, and *sup.* of the *adj.* do not occur.

sălūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [saluto], *a greeting, saluting, salutation* (rare but good prose). **I.** In gen.: quis te aditu, quis ullo honore, quis denique communi salutatione dignum putet? Cic. Pis. 40, 96: salutationem facere, Liv. 1, 1 *fin.*: salutationem reddere, Tac. A. 4, 61: salutatione acceptâ ac redditâ, Macr. S. 1, 6: mutuâ salutatione factâ, Curt. 10, 8, 23.—Of performing devotions: uti praetereuntes possint respicere (aedificia deorum) et in conspectu salutationes facere, Vitr. 4, 5.—Rarely of a written greeting (in a lusus verbb. with salus), Cic. Brut. 3, 13; Vulg. 1 Cor. 16, 21; id. Col. 9, 18.—**II.** In partic., of ceremonial visits, *a visit, a waiting upon*: mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, etc. . . . Ubi salutatio defluxit, litteris me involvo, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3; 7, 28, 2; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 6 al.—After the time of the emperors, of *paying respects, paying court* to the emperor, Suet. Aug. 27; id. Claud. 37; id. Vit. 14; id. Vesp. 4 al.; in *plur.*, id. Aug. 53; Gell. 4, 1, 1.

sălūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who greets; a greeter, saluter.* **I.** In gen.: salutator regum, Stat. S. 2, 4, 29.—**II.** In partic. (cf. salutatio, II.), *one who makes complimentary visits, who pays his respects to another, a visitor*; also (in the time of the emperors), *one who appears at court, a courtier*, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 34; Col. praef. § 9; Mart. 1, 71, 18; 10, 74, 2; Suet. Claud. 35; Juv. 5, 15.

sălūtātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Of* or *belonging to visiting* or *paying court*: cubilia, *an audience-chamber*, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38.—As *subst.*: **sălūtātōrium,** i, *n.*, *the audience-chamber*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30.—**II.** In gram., salutatorius casus, i. e. *the vocative*, acc. to Prisc. p. 671 P.

sălūtātrix, īcis, *f.* [salutator] (post-Aug.), *she that salutes*; occurring only in apposition. **I.** In gen.: pica, Mart. 7, 87, 6: charta, i. e. *a letter of greeting*, id. 9, 99, 2.—**II.** In partic., *she that makes complimentary visits, that pays court*: turba, i. e. *the crowd of clients who come to salute their patron in the morning*, Juv. 5, 21.

sălūtĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [salus-fero] (poet. for salubris), *health-bringing, healing, salubrious*: totique salutifer orbi Cresce, puer, dicit, Ov. M. 2, 642; so, anguis Urbi, id. ib. 15, 744; 15, 632: herbae animantibus, Stat. Achill. 1, 117: aquae, Mart. 5, 1, 6; Ov. H. 21, 174: salutiferâ potione pestem veneni exstinguere, App. M. 10, p. 251, 29; Aug. in Psa. 118, Serm. 26, 4: verba, Alcim. 4, 225.

sălūtĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [salus-facio], *a bringer of safety, a savior* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 47; id. Carn. Chr. 14 (al. salvificator).

sălūtĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [salus-gero] (post-class.). **I.** *Health-bringing*: Juppiter, Aus. Idyll. 8, 26 (cf. salutaris, II. *fin.*): ortus, Prud. στεφ. 11, 235.—**II.** *That brings a greeting, salutatory*: libelli, Aus. Ep. 25, 4.—Hence, *subst.*: **sălūtĭger,** gĕri, *m.*, *one who delivers a greeting; a messenger, servant*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 45, 24.

* **sălūtĭgĕrŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that carries salutations* or *messages*: pueri, *errand-boys, pages*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28.

Sălūtĭo, or **Salvitto,** ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman surname of one Scipio*, Suet. Caes. 59; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; 35, 2, 2, § 8; v. Sillig ad h. l.

sălūto, āvi, ātum (*gen. plur.* salutantum, Lucr. 1, 318; Verg. G. 2, 462; Ov. M. 5, 295), 1, *v. a.* [salus]. * **I.** (Acc. to salus, I. A.) *To keep safe, to preserve*: sequenti anno palmites salutentur pro viribus matris singuli aut gemini, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177. —**II.** (Acc. to salus, I. B.) *To greet, wish*

health to, pay one's respects to, salute any one (freq. in all periods and kinds of composition; cf.: salvere jubeo). **A.** In gen.: Charmidem Lysiteles salutat, *greets, bids good-day,* Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ly.* Di te ament, Agorastocles. *Ag.* Magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; cf. Cic. Phil. 13, 2, 4; id. Att. 5, 2, 2; Suet. Aug. 53: equidem te heri advenientem ilico et salutavi et, valuissesne usque, exquisivi simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 83 sq.: cum ille eum salutasset, ut fit, dixissetque: Quid agis, Grani? respondit: Immo vero, tu Druse, quid agis? Cic. Planc. 14, 33: aliquem paulo liberius, id. Cael. 16, 38 *fin.*: salutabunt benigne, comiter appellabunt unum quemque nostrum, id. Phil. 13, 2, 4: eo me salutat blandius, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 8: quos postquam salutavi, Quid vos, inquam, Brute et Attice, nunc? Cic. Brut. 3, 10: quem quidem sui Caesarem salutabant, *greeted as Cæsar, saluted by the name of Cæsar,* id. Att. 14, 12, 2; cf. passively: Pompeius eo proelio Imperator est appellatus. Hoc nomen obtinuit, atque ita se postea salutari passus est, * Caes. B. C. 3, 71; so, aliquem imperatorem, Tac. A. 2, 18; id. H. 2. 80: aliquem dominum regemque. Juv. 8, 161: Nero Britannicum nomine, illi Domitium salutavere, Tac. A. 12, 41; Liv. 1. 6; Suet. Aug. 58: bene vale Tironemque meum saluta nostris verbis, *greet in my name, for me,* Curius ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29, 2: Dionysius te omnesque vos salutat, *salutes, sends greeting to,* Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2: esse salutatum vult te, Ov. P. 2, 7, 1.—*Absol.*: ut salutem, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 92; id. Eun. 2, 2, 28.—Of paying reverence to a divinity: deos atque amicos iit salutatum ad forum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 113; Cato, R. R. 2, 1; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 29; id. Curc. 1, 1, 70; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 81; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56 al.—Of wishing one well when sneezing: cur sternumentis salutamus? *why do we say, God bless you?* Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—Of greeting a place: Italiam laeto socii clamore salutant, Verg. A. 3, 524: agros, Ov. M. 3, 25; cf. templa, id. ib. 15, 687; id. Tr. 1, 1, 15.—**2.** *To bid farewell, to take leave* (rare): etiamnunc saluto te, priusquam eo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 29: notam puppem de rupe salutant, Stat. Th. 4, 31.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To visit out of compliment, to pay one's respects to, to wait upon* a person: Curtius venit salutandi causâ, Cic. Att. 13, 9, 1: cum ad me salutandi causâ venisset, id. ib. 6, 2, 1: eram continuo Piliam salutaturus, id. ib. 14, 20, 5: salutatum introire, Sall. C. 28, 1; Hor. S. 1, 6, 101; cf. Juv. 10, 90; 3, 184.—**2.** *To greet* one's visitors (rare): mane salutamus domi et bonos viros multos, etc. . . . Veniunt etiam, qui, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 3.—**3.** Under the emperors, of the morning attendance at court, Suet. Tib. 32; id. Galb. 17; id. Oth. 6; id. Vesp. 12; 21; Tac. H. 2, 92 et saep.

Saluvĭi, v. Salluvii.

salvāmentum, i, *n.* [salvo], *salvation* (eccl. Lat.), Ven. v. Alb. 9.

salvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *deliverance, salvation* (late Lat.), Boëth. Duab. Nat. p. 953; Vulg. Joel, 2, 32.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 27, 8.

salvātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *a saviour, preserver* (late Lat.; class. servator): Cicero Soterem salvatorem noluit nominare, Mart. Cap. 5, § 510; Vulg. Isa. 17, 10: IOVI SALVATORI, Inscr. Grut. 19.—**II.** In partic., in the Vulg. and Christian fathers, as a transl. of σωτήρ and Jesus (Heb. יֵשׁוּעַ), *the Saviour, Redeemer:* Christus Jesus, id est Christus Salvator: hoc est enim Latine Jesus ... Salus Latinum nomen est: salvare et salvator non fuerunt haec Latina, antequam veniret Salvator, etc., Aug. Serm. 299, 6; cf. id. Trin. 13, 10 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; Lact. 4, 12, 6; Prud. στεφ. 1, 115; Vulg. Luc. 2, 11; Sedul. 2, 155 et saep.

1. salvē, *adv.*, v. salvus *fin.*

2. salvē, *imp.*, v. salveo.

salvĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [salvus]. **I.** *To be well,* or *in good health;* so in the *verb. finit.* only once in a lusus verbb. with the foll.; v. II. 1. *fin.*—**II.** In partic., as a term of salutation. **1.** Salve, salveto, salvete, *God save you; how are you? I hope you are well;* and, salvere jubeo, *I bid you good-day, good-day, welcome,* etc. (very freq. and class.; cf.: haveo, valeo): *Ly.* Charmidem Lysiteles salutat. *Ca.* Non ego sum salutis dignus? *Ly.* Immo salve, Callicles, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 29: *Ph.* Curculio exoptate, salve. *Cu.* Salve. *Ph.* Salvum gaudeo te advenire, id. Curc. 2, 3, 27: *Cr.* O Mysis, salve. *My.* Salvus sis, Crito, Ter. And. 4, 5, 7: *He.* Ergasile, salve. *Er.* Di te bene ament, Hegio, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 35: *Am.* Salve, adulescens. *Sc.* Et tu multum salveto, adulescentula, id. Rud. 2, 4, 3: *Pl.* Pater, salveto, amboque adeo. *Dac.* Salvos sies, id. ib. 1, 2, 15: *Le.* Gymnasium flagri, salveto. *Li.* Quid agis, custos carceris? id. As. 2, 2, 31; cf. id. Curc. 2, 1, 19: accessi ad adulescentes in foro: Salvete, inquam, etc., id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: salvete, Athenae, te video libens, id. Stich. 5, 2, 1: salvete, fures maritimi, id. Rud. 2, 2, 5: ibo adversum ... Jubeo te salvere voce summâ, id. As. 2, 2, 30: salvere jussi, id. ib. 2, 4, 4: jusseram salvere te, id. Curc. 4, 4, 4: Dionysium jube salvere, *greet* (for me), Cic. Att. 4, 14, 2; cf.: Alexin salvere jubeas velim, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: salvere jubet prior, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 66: regem parentemque urbis Romanae salvere omnes jubent, Liv. 1, 16.—Hence, also, once, salvebis, i. e. *you are saluted:* salvebis a meo Cicerone, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 10.—Of a salutation, i. e. adoration of a divinity: salve, vera Jovis proles (sc. Hercules), Verg. A. 8, 301.—Poet., in a solemn address to any revered object: salve, magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus, Verg. G. 2, 173; Hor. C. 1, 32, 15: o salve Lapithaeae gloria gentis, Ov. M. 12, 530: salve, laeta dies, id. F. 1, 87.—Also on one's sneezing, *God bless you!* Giton ter continuo sternutavit ... Eumolpus salvere Gitona jubet, Petr. 98, 4.—In a lusus verbb. alluding to the prim. signif.: *Ph.* Salve. *Le.* Egon' salva sim, quae siti sicca sum? Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26; cf. infra, 2.—With a similar allusion, in the *verb. finit.*: *As.* Salve. *St.* Sat mihi'st tuae salutis, nihil moror, sat salveo; Aegrotare malim, quam esse tuâ salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4 sq.—**2.** Sometimes with vale, in taking leave, *farewell, good-by, adieu:* vale atque salve, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86; cf.: vale, salve, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 4: salveto tu, tu vale, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 17; in reply to salvus sis, id. Stich. 2, 1, 44.—Hence, also, in bidding farewell to the dead: ideo mortuis Salve et Vale dici, non quod aut valere aut salvi esse possunt, sed quod ab his recedimus, eos numquam visuri, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 97: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Verg. A. 11, 97; cf., in imitation: salve supremum, senior mitissime patrum, Supremumque vale, Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; Inscr. Orell. 4747.—In allusion to the literal signif. (v. supra): *Ar.* Salve. *Ph.* Salvere me jubes, quoi tu abiens affers morbum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 3.

salvĭa, ae, *f.*, *the herb sage,* Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147; 26, 6, 17, § 31.

Salvĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from one Salvius, Salvian:* interdictum, Dig. 43, 33, 5.

salvĭfĭcātor, ōris, v. salutificator.

salvĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [salvus-facio], *to save, deliver* (late Lat.): pater istâ memet ab horâ Salvifica, Sedul. 5, 7: me, Vulg. Johan. 12, 27: mundum, id. ib. 12, 47.

salvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *saving:* corpus Christi, Alcim. Avit. ad Sor. 180.

salvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [salvus], *to save* (late Lat.; opp. perdere; syn.: servo, conservo), Veg. Vet. 3, 23, 3; Lact. de Ira Dei, 5, 7; Hier. Ep. 20, 4; Vulg. Isa. 4, 2; id. Amos, 2, 14; Sedul. 1, 109.

salvus (ante-class. **-vos**), a, um, *adj.* [root sar, sal; v. salus], *saved, preserved, unharmed, safe, unhurt, uninjured, well, sound,* etc. **I.** In gen. (very freq. and class.; syn.: sospes, sanus, incolumis): Mars pater, te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem valetudinemque mihi, etc., an ancient form of praver in Cato, R. R. 141, 3; cf.: si respublica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, etc., an ancient formula in making votive offerings, Liv. 22, 10; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 11; cf. also: di me servant, salva res est; salvum est, si quid non perit, id. ib. 2, 2, 30; id. Trin. 4, 3, 82: ita me gessi, Quirites, ut omnes salvi conservaremini, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: eos suâ stultitiâ occidisse, cum tuâ prudentiâ salvi esse potuissent, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2: salvum atque incolumem exercitum transducere, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: civibus salvis atque incolumibus, id. ib. 1, 72; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 22, 72: non solum ut salvae et incolumes, verum etiam ut amplae atque potentes sint civitates, id. Inv. 2, 56, 169: filium tuom modo in portu vivum, salvom et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93: salvam et sospitem rempublicam, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28: in re salvâ (opp. in re perditâ), Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 9; so, salva res (opp. perdita), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 27; cf. Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 23: *Ch.* Obsecro, num navis periit? *Ac.* Salva est navis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64; id. Rud. 4, 4, 5: etsi aliquo accepto detrimento, tamen summa exercitus salva, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 67 *fin.*: sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88; so with sanus, id. Ep. 4, 1, 36; id. Merc. 1, 2, 65 (al. sarta); id. Ps. 4, 6, 6: res publica sana ac salva, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3 al.; hence, in inscrr., without a connecting particle: SANVS SALVVS, or SALVVS SANVS, Inscr. Orell. 4360 and 2143: bene factum te advenisse, Pamphile, Atque adeo salvom atque validum ... Nam illum vivum et salvom vellem, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 6; 3, 5, 14: cum bene re gestâ salvos convortor domum, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 1; so, salvom redire, id. Am. 3, 2, 67; id. Trin. 1, 2, 119; 5, 2, 58 al.: advenire, id. Curc. 4, 4, 5; cf.: tum illum debilem factum ... in curiam esse delatum, cumque senatui somnium enarravisset, pedibus suis salvom revertisse, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris, *while their friends are living,* Liv. 34, 7; cf.: nec est mendacio locus salvis, qui interfuerunt, Quint. 11, 2, 39: non uxor salvum te vult, non filius, Hor. S. 1, 1, 84: quis te salvo est opus? id. ib. 1, 9, 27: *Am.* Salvom signum est? *So.* Inspice. *Am.* Rectę, ita est ut obsignavi, *sound, uninjured,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 142: vasa, id. Poen. 4, 2, 41: epistula (opp. conscissa), Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1.—Poet.: Penelope, i. e. *chaste, inviolate,* Prop. 2, 9, 3; cf.: quid salvi est mulieri amissâ pudicitiâ? Liv. 1, 58, 7: utinam salvis rebus colloqui potuissemus, *while matters were still undisturbed, before all was lost,* Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 1 et saep.—Rarely with *dat.*: siquidem ager nobis salvus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 192; Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 21; cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 108: minae viginti sanae ac salvae sunt tibi, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 6.—**B.** Freq. with a noun in the *abl. absol.*, *without violation of, saving:* salvâ lege, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17; cf.: hoc videmur esse consecuti, ut ne quid agi cum populo aut salvis auspiciis aut salvis legibus aut denique sine vi possit, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4: salvis auspiciis, id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45: salvo officio, id. Rosc. Am. 1, 4: salvo jure nostrae veteris amicitiae, id. Fam. 13, 77, 1: cupio tibi aliquâ ex parte, quod salvâ fide possim, parcere, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95: quae salvâ fide facere possit, id. Off. 3, 10, 44: pietate salvâ, Ov. M. 15, 109: salvo pudore, id. P. 1, 2, 68: salvâ virginitate, id. H. 16, 160: tuâ re salvâ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 95; so, salvâ causae ratione, Quint. 4, 2, 75: salvâ conscientiâ, Sen. Ep. 117, 1: salvâ tractatione causae, Quint. 12, 10, 46: salvo poëtae sensu, id. 1, 9, 2: salva innocentia, id. 7, 2, 37: salva gratia, id. 11, 1, 71: salvo ordine, Stat. S. 5, 1, 181: ut salvo jam et composito die possis ibi manere, *an unbroken day,* Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: salvo eo, ut, etc., *with this reservation* or *proviso, that,* etc., Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 40.

II. In partic. **A.** Salvus sum, *I am safe, all is well with me, I am freed from my difficulties,* etc.; and, salva res est, *the affair is all right, all is well* (belonging only to colloquial lang.). **1.** Salvos sum, salva spes est, ut verba audio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 4: salvos sum, siquidem, etc., id. Merc. 2, 3, 44; cf.: salvos sum, si haec vera sunt, Ter. And. 5, 6, 9: salvos sum, jam philosophatur, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 18; id. Rud. 2, 4, 24: *Pa.* Salva sum. *Di.* At ego perii, id. Stich. 2, 2, 15: si istam firmitudinem animi obtines; salvi sumus, id. As. 2, 2, 54: tace, obsecro; salvae sumus, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 18: *Pl.* Me perisse praedicas. *Dae.* Meâ quidem hercle causâ salvos sis licet, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. Ep. 4, 1, 21: ne sim salvus, si aliter scribo ac sentio, *may I die, if,* etc., Cic. Att. 16, 13, a.—**2.** Di me servant, salva

res est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 30: salva res est! bene promittit! spero servabit fidem, id. Ep. 1, 2, 21: salva res est, philosophatur quoque jam, id. Capt. 2, 2, 34: erubuit: salva res est, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 9: salva res est; nimirum hic homines frigent, id. Eun. 2, 2, 37: euge, salva res est! Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 98: surrexit; horsum se capessit; salva res, id. ib. 1, 2, 83.—**3.** In eccl. Lat., *saved from sin, saved by Christ*, Vulg. Act. 2, 21.—Esp.: salvum facere, *to save, deliver, bring to salvation*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 16; id. Act. 16, 30 et saep.—**B.** Salvus sis, a term of greeting or welcome, for salve, *how do you do? good-day to you! heaven bless you!* also, at parting, *farewell: Ge.* Ibo atque hunc compellabo. Salvos sis. *Di.* Et tu salve, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 44; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 7; Ter. And. 4, 5, 7: *Pl.* Pater, salveto. *Dae.* Salvos sies, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 15: *Di.* Salva sis. Phronesium. *Ph.* Salve, id. Truc. 2, 4, 8; id. Ep. 4, 1, 22; id. Mil. 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 3, 5, 6.—In a double sense, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 30.—Hence, *adv.*: **salvē**, *well, in good health, in good condition* or *circumstances* (only in colloquial lang.): *Mu.* Salve multum, mi pater. *Se.* Salva sis: salven' advenio? salven' arcessi jubes? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 26: Thallus ubi sit et quam salve agat, App. Mag. p. 302, 34; id. M. 1, p. 114, 13.—So the ellipt. expression, satin' salve? (sc. agis? agitur? res se habent? etc.) *is all well? all right? Le.* Satin' salve? dic mihi. *Ca.* Recte, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 53; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 8 Don.: percontantibus utrimque, Satin' salve, Sall. Fragm. Don. ad Ter. l. l.: cum pater Satin' salve? et quaenam ea moestitia esset? interrogaret eum, Liv. 40, 8, 2 (v. l. satin' salvae?); 3, 26, 9; 6, 34, 8; 10, 18, 11.—Once *absol.*: salvene? *is all well?* salvene, amabo? Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 10.—In a double sense: (Lucretia) quaerenti viro, Satin' salve? Minime, inquit, quid enim salvi est mulieri amissâ pudicitiâ? Liv. 1, 58, 7.—*Comp.* and *sup.* do not occur in the *adj.* or *adv.*

sam = suam, v. suus *init.*

Sămaei, ōrum, v. Same, II. *fin.*

samara, ae, v. samera *init.*

Samarabrĭae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

†† **sămardăcus,** i, *m.* [African], *a juggler* (late Lat.), Aug. cont. Acad. 3, 15; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 6, 113 (al. sarmadacus).

Sămărīa, ae, *f.*, = Σαμάρεια (orig. Heb. שֹׁמְרוֹן), *the middle district of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—Hence, **A. Sămărītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Samaria, the Samaritans*, Tac. A. 12, 54; Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 29.—In *sing.*: **Sămărītes,** ae, *m.*, *a Samaritan*, Hadr. ap. Vop. Sat. 8.—**B. Sămărītis,** idis, *f.*, *a Samaritan woman*, Juvenc. 2, 246; 252; Alcim. 3, 405.—**C. Sămărītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samaritan*: via, Sedul. 4, 222.—In *plur.*, *the Samaritans*, Vulg. 2 Esd. 4, 2.—**D. Sămărītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samaritan*: mulier, Juvenc. 2, 256.—**E. Sămărēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samaritan*: superstitio, Cassiod. Var. 3, 45.

Sămărŏbrīva (SAMARABRIVA, Inscr. Orell. 5236), ae, *f.*, *a town of* Gallia Belgica, *in the country of the* Ambiani, now *Amiens*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 5, 47; 5, 53; Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 2; 7, 12, 1; 7, 16, 3.

Sambracēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

Sambrachatē, ēs, *f.*, *an island on the Arabian coast;* also *a city upon it*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151.

† **sambūca,** ae, *f.*, = σαμβύκη. **I.** *A triangular stringed-instrument of a very sharp, shrill tone* (and hence of slight esteem), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 57; Scipio Afric. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10; Pers. 5, 95; Spart. Hadr. 26; cf. Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll.; Isid. 3, 20, 7; Vulg. Dan. 3, 5.—**II.** Transf., *a machine of like form used by besiegers; a sort of bridge for storming walls*, Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Vitr. 10, 22; cf. Fest. l. c.

sambūcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sambucus], *of elder, elder-*: arbor, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57 (Jahn, sabuceus): baculum, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 10.

* **sambūcĭna,** ae, *f.* [sambuca-cano], *a female player on the* sambuca (with fidicina, tibicina), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 57; cf. sambucistria.

† **sambūcistrĭa (sambȳc-),** ae, *f.*, = σαμβυκίστρια, *a woman that plays on the* sambuca (with psaltria), Liv. 39, 6; Arn. 2, n. 42; cf. Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll., and v. sambucina.

1. sambūcus, i, *m.* [sambuca], *he who plays on the* sambuca, Mart. Cap. 9, § 924.

2. sambūcus (săbūcus, ap. Ser. Samm.), i, *f.*, *an elder-tree*, Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74; 17, 20, 34, § 151 al.; Ser. Samm. 7, 100; 19, 337; 27, 503 al.—Hence, **sambūcum,** i, *n.*, *the fruit of the elder, elder-berries*, Scrib. Comp. 160.

Sămē, ēs (collat. form **Sămŏs,** acc. to the Homeric Σάμος, Ov. M. 13, 711 Jahn and Bach *N. cr.;* Aus. Per. Odyss. 4), *f.*, = Σάμη. **I.** *An earlier name for the island of Cephalenia, in the Ionian Sea*, the mod. *Cephalonia*, Verg. A. 3, 271; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 67; Sil. 15, 303; Liv. 26, 42 (acc. to Mel. 2, 7, 10, and Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54, another neighboring island).—**II.** *The principal town of the island of Cephalenia*, Liv. 38, 29.—Hence, **Sămaei,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Same*, Liv. 38, 28 and 29.

samera (samara, Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72; 17, 11, 15, § 76), ae, *f.*, *the seed of the elm*, Col. 5, 6, 2; 5, 6, 6; 7, 6, 7; 9, 13, 2.

Sămĭa, ōrum, v. Samus, I.

sămĭātor, ōris, *m.* [samio], *a polisher, furbisher* (late Lat.), Edict. Diocl. p. 20; Gloss. Philox.

sămĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [Samius], *to polish* or *furbish with Samian stone* (late Lat.): loricas, cataphractas, Veg. Mil. 2, 14: ferramenta, Aur. ap. Vop. Aur. 7.

Sămĭŏlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *Samian*: poterium, i. e. *of Samian clay*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.

Sămĭus, a, um, v. Samus, I.

Sammonĭum (Samon-) promontorium, *a promontory of Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 58; Mel. 2, 7.

Samnis, Samnītĭcus, Samnītes, v. Samnium.

Samnĭum, ĭi, *n.* [contr. from Sabinium, from Sabini: ab Sabinis orti Samnites, Varr. L. L. 7, § 29 Müll.], *an ancient country of Italy, in the neighborhood of Latium, whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the Sabines*, Liv. 7, 32; Cic. Clu. 69, 197; id. Att. 14, 20, 2; 16, 11, 6; id. Rep. 3, 7 al.—Hence, **A. Samnis** (collat. form of the *nom.* **Samnītis,** Cato ap. Prisc. p. 762; Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 515), ītis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Samnium, Samnite*: ager, Liv. 24, 20: exercitus, id. 10, 16 *fin.*: bellum, Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 26: ursae, Sil. 4, 560: habitator Samnitis (terrae), Prud. στεφ. 11, 207.—*Subst.*, in *plur.*: **Samnītes,** ĭum (*gen.* Samnitum, Cic. de Or. 2, 79; but cf. Samnitium, id. ib. 3, 23 Orell. *N. cr.;* and so usu. and very freq. in Liv., Plin., and Tac.), *m.*, *the inhabitants of Samnium, the Samnites*, Varr. L. L. 7, 3, 86 *fin.*; Liv. 7, 19; 7, 29 sq.; 8, 1 sq.; 9, 1 sq.; Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38; 3, 30, 109; id. Sen. 16, 55 al.—Gr. *acc.* Samnitās, Flor. 1, 16, 7; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 34, § 6.—In *sing.*: **Samnīs,** ītis, *m.*, collect., *the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 35; Luc. 2, 137.—**2.** Transf., the name of Samnites was also given to *a class of gladiators who were armed with Samnite weapons*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 142 Müll.; Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; Liv. 9, 40; Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325; 3, 23, 86; Inscr. Orell. 2569.—So in *sing.*: **Samnīs,** Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; and ap. de Or. 3, 23, 86.—**B. Samnītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samnite*: bellum, Suet. Vit. 1; Flor. 1, 16, 2: vasa, Capitol. Pertin. 8.

†† **samŏlus,** i, *m.* [Celtic], *a plant*, supposed to be *the Anemone pulsatilla* (Linn.), but, acc. to Sprengel, the Samolus valerandi, Linn.; or *brook-weed*, Plin. 24, 11, 63, § 104.

Sămos, i, v. Samus.

Samŏsăta, ōrum, *n.*, = τὰ Σαμόσατα, *the capital of Commagene, on the western shore of the Euphrates*, now *Samosat*, Plin. 2, 104, 108, § 235; 5, 24, 20, § 85; 5, 24, 21, § 86.—Also **Samŏsăta,** ae, *f.*, Amm. 14, 8, 7; 18, 4, 7.—Hence, **Sămŏsătēnus,** a, um, *of Samosata, a Samosatene*: Paulus, Ambros. de Fide, 5, 8, § 105; Incarn. Dom. Sac. 2, § 8.

Sămŏthrācĭa, ae, *f.*, *Samothrace, an island near the coast of Thrace, famous for the mystic worship of the Cabiri*, now *Samothraki*, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119; 3, 37, 87; id. Pis. 36, 89; Varr. L. L. 5, § 58 Müll.; Verg. A. 7, 208.—Also called **Sămŏthrācē,** ēs, *f.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; **Sămŏthrāca,** ae, *f.*, Liv. 42, 25; 44, 45; 44, 46; and **Thrēĭcĭa Sămus** or **Sămos,** after the Gr. Θρηικίη Σάμος, Verg. A. 7, 208; Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 20.—Hence, **1. Sămŏthrācĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: ferrea (a kind of rings first made there), Lucr. 6, 1044 (cf. Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 23): caepa, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101: insula, i. e. *Samothrace*, and, named from it, gemma, id. 37, 10, 67, § 181 (Jahn, Samothraca).—**2. Sămŏthrāces,** um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Samothrace, the Samothracians*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 58; Liv. 45, 5; Curt. 8, 1, 25; Stat. Achill. 2, 157.—Also adject.: Samothraces di, *the Cabiri*, Varr. l. l.; Macr. S. 3, 4; also *absol.*: jures licet et Samothracum Et nostrorum aras, Juv. 3, 144.—**3. Sămŏthrācēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: Zocles, *of Samothrace*, Plin. 11, 37, 63, § 167.—**4. Sămŏthrācĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: religiones, Macr. S. 3, 4.—**5. Sămŏthrācus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Samothracian*: vates, Val. Fl. 2, 439.

sampsa, ae, *f.*, *the pulp of olives*, Col. 12, 49 *in lemm.*; 12, 51, 2; 12, 52, 10.

Sampsĭcĕrāmus, i, *m.*, *a humorous designation of Pompey in Cicero's letters* (after a petty king of Emesa conquered by him), Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1; 2, 16, 2; 2, 17, 2.

† **sampsūchĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σαμψύχινος, *of marjoram*: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163.

† **sampsūchum (-sūchus,** *m.*, Cels. 5, 11: **sampsūcum,** Col. 10, 171), i, *n.*, = σάμψυχον, *marjoram*: Origanum majorana, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 35, § 61; 21, 22, 93, § 163; Col. 10, 171.

Sămus or **Sămos,** i, *f.*, = Σάμος. **I.** *An island on the coast of Asia Minor opposite Ephesus, famed as the birthplace of Pythagoras, as also for its earth and the vessels made from it*, the mod. *Samo*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Verg. A. 1, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2; 1, 11, 21; Ov. M. 8, 221; *acc.* Samum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25; Liv. 37, 10 *fin.* sq.; Suet. Aug. 17; Lact. 1, 15, 9; cf.: Threïciam Samon (i. e. Samothraciam), Verg. A. 7, 208; Ov. M. 15, 61; id. F. 6, 48; id. Tr. 1, 10, 20.—Hence, **Sămĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Samos, Samian*: terra, *the district belonging to it on the neighboring main-land*, Liv. 37, 10 *fin.*: Juno, *worshipped there*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 50: vir, i. e. *Pythagoras*, Ov. M. 15, 60; also, senex, id. Tr. 3, 3, 62; and *absol.*: **Sămĭus,** i, *m.*, i. e. *Pythagoras*, id. F. 3, 153: lapis, used for polishing gold, Plin. 36, 21, 40, § 152: terra, *Samian earth*, id. 35, 16, 53, § 191; 28, 12, 53, § 194 al.: testa, *earthen-ware made of Samian (or other equally fine) clay*, Lucil. ap. Non. 398, 33; Tib. 2, 3, 47: vas, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 24; id. Capt. 2, 2, 41: catinus, Lucil. ap. Non. 398, 25: capedines, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 2.—As *substt.* **1. Sămĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. placenta), *a kind of cake*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5.—**2.** In *plur.*: **Sămĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *Samian ware*, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160; Vulg. Isa. 45, 9.—Its brittleness was proverbial; hence, in a comical lusus verbb.: *Pi.* (Inveni Bacchidem) Samiam. *Ch.* Vide quaeso, ne quis tractet illam indiligens: Scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 22; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 65.—*Dim. adj.*: **Sămĭŏlus,** a, um, *Samian*: poterium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 12.—**3. Sămĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Samos, the Samians*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52; Liv. 33, 20 *fin.*—**II.** *The island of Cephalenia*, v. Same.

sānābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sano], *that can be healed, curable, remediable* (rare but class.); of the body: vulnus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 59; id. R. Am. 101: dolor sanabilior, Cels. 2, 8; of the mind, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80; Sen. Ep. 108, 3.—*Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

‡ **Sanates** dicti sunt, qui supra infraque Romam habitaverunt: quod nomen ideo his est inditum, quia cum defecissent a Romanis, brevi post in amicitiam quasi

sanatā mente redierunt, Fest. p. 326 Müll. — The word occurred in the laws of the Twelve Tables, acc. to Gell. 16, 10, 8, and Fest. l. l.

sānātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sano], *a healing, curing* (Ciceron.): corporum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 5: malorum, id. ib. 4, 15, 35; cf.: certa et propria (perturbationis animi), id. ib. 4, 28, 60. — *Absol.*, Tert. Fug. ap. Pers. 3.

sānātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a healer, curer* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 294; 27, 272.

sānātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *giving health* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Trip. 12, 2.

sancaptis, v. saucaptis.

sanchrōmăton, i, *n.*, *a plant, otherwise called* dracontea, App. Herb. 14.

sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4 (*pluperf.* sancierat, Pompon. ap. Diom. p. 368 P.; id. ap. Prisc. p. 904 ib.: sancivi, Prisc. 904; Diom. 368; *part. perf.* sancitum, Lucr. 1, 587; Cass. Sev. ap. Diom. l. l.), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root sac, sak, to accompany, honor (cf. sequor); whence also sacer; cf. Gr. ἉΓ, ἅγιος, ἁγνός], *to render sacred* or *inviolable* by a religious act; *to appoint as sacred* or *inviolable*. **I.** Lit., mostly of legal ordinances or other public proceedings, *to fix unalterably; to establish, appoint, decree, ordain;* also, *to make irrevocable* or *unalterable; to enact, confirm, ratify, sanction* (freq. and class.; cf.: caveo, scisco). **A.** Sancire legem (jus, foedus, etc.): legibus istis, quas senatus de ambitu sancire voluerit, etc., Cic. Planc. 18, 44: Cretum leges, quas sive Juppiter sive Minos sanxit, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; cf.: quasdam leges ex integro sanxit, Suet. Aug. 34; and: sancire legem, Ne quis, etc., Liv. 3, 55: tabulas Quas bis quinque viri sanxerunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 24: quam temere in nosmet legem sancimus iniquam, id. S. 1, 3, 67: legem sanciendo, Liv. 3, 55 et saep. — *Pass.*: haec igitur lex sanciatur, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 12, 40, and 13, 44; cf.: M. Valerius consul de provocatione legem tulit diligentius sanctam, Liv. 10, 9: sacrosanctum esse nihil potest, nisi quod populus plebesve sanxisset, Cic. Balb. 14, 33: sanxisset jura nobis, id. Rep. 3, 11, 18: jus utile civitati, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 904: in quibus (legibus) illa eadem sancta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: cum aut morte tuā sancienda sint consulum imperia, aut impunitate in perpetuum abroganda, Liv. 8, 7: SENTENTIAM, Inscr. Orell. 4405: foedus, *to ratify the treaty*, Liv. 1, 24; so Cic. Sest. 10, 24: foedera sanguine, id. post Red. ad Quir. 5, 13; Liv. 23, 8 *fin.*; 25, 16; Tac. A. 12, 46; cf. poet.: foedera fulmine, Verg. A. 12, 200. — **B.** Sancire lege (edicto, etc.) aliquid, de aliquā re, ut, ne, etc.: alia moribus confirmarunt, sanxerunt autem alia legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2; cf.: genus id agrorum certo capite legis confirmari atque sanciri, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3: quod aedilis plebis fuisset, contra quam sanctum legibus erat, Liv. 30, 19: ne res efferatur jurejurando ac fide sanciatur petunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 2; cf. Liv. 39, 37: neque enim rogationibus plebisve scitis sancta sunt ista praecepta, Quint. 2, 13, 6: coetibus ac sacrificiis conspirationem civitatum, Tac. Agr. 27: eadem fuit (causa) nihil de hac re lege sanciendi, Liv. 34, 4: nihil lege ullā in alios sanxit, Just. 3, 2, 8: de jure praediorum sanctum apud nos est jure civili, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 16, 65: inhumanissimā lege sanxerunt, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 37, 63; cf.: habeat legibus sanctum, Si quis ... uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 20: lege naturae, communi jure gentium sanctum est, ut, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 14, 32: primo duodecim tabulis sanctum, ne quis, etc., Tac. A. 6, 16: Flaccus sanxit edicto, ne, etc., Cic. Fl. 28, 67: in omne tempus gravi documento sancirent, ne, etc., Liv. 28, 19: nec, quominus id postea liceret, ulla lex sanxit, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3. — (β) Without *abl.*: de quibus confirmandis et sanciendis legem comitiis centuriatis laturus est, Cic. Phil. 10, 8, 17; cf.: acta Caesaris, id. Att. 14, 21, 2: quae dubia sunt, per vos sancire vult, id. Agr. 3 4, 13: augurem Jovis optimi maximi, id. Phil. 13, 5, 12: cum de eo nihil sanxerit, quod antea commissum non erat, id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: quid est, quod tam accurate tamque diligenter caveat et sanciat, ut heredes sui, etc., id. Fin. 2, 31, 101. — **C.** With *acc.* and *inf.*: rursus fide sanxerunt liberos Tarentinos leges suaque omnia habituros, Liv. 25, 8: omnes liberos esse sanxit, Suet. Claud. 25. — **D.** Lex sancit, *decrees, ordains* (with *acc.* or *obj.-clause*): at hoc Valeria lex non dicit, Corneliae leges non sanciunt, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: consularis lex sanxit, ne qui magistratus sine provocatione crearetur, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54; cf.: res et ab naturā profectas et ab consuetudine probatas, legum metus et religio sanxit, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160. — **E.** Poet., with *relative-clause*: quid quaeque queant, per foedera naturaï, Quid porro nequeant, sancitum quandoquidem exstat, Lucr. 1, 587. — **F.** *To render sacred to any one, to devote, consecrate, dedicate*: sancire alicui carmina, Stat. S. 3, 3, 215; cf. id. Th. 11, 344: templum, Coripp. 4, 264. — **II.** Transf., *to forbid under pain of punishment, to enact a penalty against* (very rare): incestum pontifices supplicio sanciunto, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22; cf.: noxiae poena par esto, ut in suo vitio quisque plectatur: vis capite, avaritia multa, honoris cupiditas ignominiā sanciatur, id. ib. 3, 20, 46; id. Planc. 19, 47: hoc (sc. insidiae) quamquam video neque more turpe haberi, neque aut lege sanciri aut jure civili: tamen naturae lege sanctum est, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: erranti viam non monstrare, quod Athenis exsecrationibus publicis sanctum est, id. ib. 3, 13, 55: Solon capite sanxit, si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, *made it a capital offence*, id. Att. 10, 1, 2. — With *abl.* of fine: injurias factas quinque et viginti assibus sanxerunt, Gell. 20, 1, 31. — Hence, **sanctus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Orig., *rendered sacred, established as inviolable*, i. e. *sacred, inviolable* (whereas sacer signifies consecrated to a deity. Thus, e. g., a temple, grove, or the like, is sacer locus; but sanctus locus is any public place which it is forbidden to injure or disturb. A sacer locus is also sanctus, but the converse is not always true): proprie dicimus sancta, quae neque sacra neque profana sunt, sed sanctione quādam confirmata, ut leges sanctae sunt, quia sanctione quādam sunt subnixae. Quod enim sanctione quādam subnixum est, id sanctum est, etsi deo non sit consecratum, Dig. 1, 8, 9: sanctum est, quod ab injuriā hominum defensum atque munitum est ... In municipiis quoque muros esse sanctos, ib. 1, 8, 8; cf.: sanctae res, veluti muri et portae, ib. 1, 8, 1: campus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: tribuni ejus (plebis) essent sanctique sunto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 9 (cf. sacrosanctus): societas, id. Off. 1, 8, 26; id. Rep. 1, 32, 49: fides induciarum, Liv. 8, 37: nullum esse officium, nullum jus tam sanctum atque integrum, quod non ejus scelus atque perfidia violarit et imminuerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109; so, officium, id. Quint. 6, 26: poëtae ... poëtae nomen, id. Arch. 8, 18 sq. — Hence, aerarium sanctius, *a special treasure of the State, which was only to be used in cases of extreme necessity* (v. aerarium). — Of persons: hospites ab injuriā prohibent sanctosque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: ut vestris etiam legionibus sanctus esset, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 60: uxor, Phaedr. 3, 10, 30. — Because to the idea of inviolability is readily attached that of exalted worth, of sacredness, or divinity (as, on the contrary, our word sacred afterward received the meaning of inviolable, e. g. sacred rights, a sacred promise, sacred honor, etc.), sanctus denotes, **B.** *Venerable, august, divine, sacred, pure, holy* (very freq. and class.); of a divinity, and of things in any way belonging to one: Saturno sancte create, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 607 Vahl.): Juno Saturnia sancta dearum, id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Ann. v. 65 ib.): teque pater Tiberine (veneror) tuo cum flumine sancto, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 ib.): numen, Lucr. 5, 309; 6, 70: sedes deum, id. 5, 147; Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7: fana, Lucr. 5, 74: delubra, id. 6, 417; 6, 1272: sanctus augustusque fons, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: sanctior dies (with sollemnis), Hor. C. 4, 11, 17: ignes (of a sacrifice), Verg. A. 3, 406 et saep. — After Augustus, *a title given to the emperors*, Ov. F. 2, 127; Val. Fl. 1, 11: sanctius et reverentius est visum nomen Augusti, Flor. 4, 12, 66: intra limina sanctioris aulae, Mart. 5, 6, 8 (al. aevi): amicitiae sanctum et venerabile nomen, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 15: libertas, Liv. 3, 52: pudicitia, id. 3, 52. — **2.** Of character, *morally pure, good, innocent, pious, holy, just*, etc. (freq. and class.): cum esset ille vir exemplum innocentiae, cumque illo nemo neque integrior esset in civitate neque sanctior, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 229; cf.: sanctissimi viri, id. Lael. 11, 39: homines frugalissimi, sanctissimi, id. Fl. 29, 71: sancti et religiosi, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44; cf.: qui sunt sancti, qui religionum colentes, id. Planc. 33, 80: vir in publicis religionibus foederum sanctus et diligens, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 49: veteres et sancti viri, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: sanctius consilium, Liv. 30, 16; cf.: jura magistratusque legunt sanctumque senatum, Verg. A. 1, 426: da (mihi) justo sanctoque videri, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 61: Dareus ut erat sanctus et mitis, Curt. 3, 8, 5: amores, *pure, chaste*, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf.: virgines, Hor. C. 1, 2, 27: sanctissima conjux, Verg. A. 11, 158: pudor, Tib. 1, 3, 83: mores (with pudicitia), Juv. 10, 298 et saep.: me quidem id multo magis movet, quod mihi est et sanctius antiquius, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 4: quod apud omnes leve et infirmum est, id apud judicem grave et sanctum esse ducatur? id. Rosc. Com. 2, 6; cf.: est et sancta et gravis oratio (Calvi), Quint. 10, 1, 115; so *comp.*: oratio, id. 8, 3, 24: genus orationis, id. 4, 2, 125: eloquentia, Tac. Or. 4: manus sanctas habere, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8: sanctissima disciplina (Stoicorum), Gell. 1, 2, 7; cf. Lucr. 3, 371. — **C.** In eccl. Lat., *substt.* **1. sanctus**, i, *m.*, *a saint, holy man*: sancti tui, Vulg. 2 Par. 6, 41: omnes sancti ejus, id. Psa. 30, 24. — **2. sanctum**, i, *n.*, *a holy place*; esp.: sanctum sanctorum, Vulg. Exod. 26, 34 et saep.: in sancto habitas, id. Psa. 21, 4. — Also in *plur.*: sancta sanctorum, Vulg. Exod. 40, 11 et saep.: violare sancta, id. Judith, 9, 11. — *Adv.*: **sanctē** (acc. to B.), *solemnly, conscientiously, scrupulously, religiously, with holy awe*, etc.: jurare, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 112; Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 4: adjurare, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: nimis sancte pius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 8; cf.: pie sancteque colimus naturam excellentem, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: auguste sancteque consecrare, id. ib. 2, 24, 62: disce verecundo sanctius ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1, 2: multa sunt severius scripta quam in antiquis legibus et sanctius, Cic. Rab. Post. 4, 8: se sanctissime gerere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 13: te sancte precor, Liv. 2, 10: illae (tabulae) servantur sancte, *scrupulously, religiously*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 7; cf.: me ea, quae tibi promitto ac recipio, sanctissime esse observaturum, id. Fam. 5, 8, 5: virgines tam sancte habuit, Curt. 3, 12, 21: exempla conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4: apud Sallustium dicta sancte et antique, *purely, chastely*, id. 8, 3, 44.

sanctē, *adv.*, v. sancio, *P. a. fin.*

* **sanctesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sanctus], *to become sacred*: per nos sanctescat genus (Pelopidarum), Att. ap. Non. 143, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 163 Rib.).

sanctĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sanctifico], *sanctification* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 1; Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 30 et saep.

sanctĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a sanctifier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. ap. Prax. 2; Aug. Conf. 10, 34; Vulg. Ezech. 37, 28.

sanctĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *sanctification*; meton., *a sanctuary* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 47 (from Paul. ad Rom. 6, 19); Vulg. Psa. 77, 69.

sanctĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sanctus-facio], *to make holy* or *treat as holy, to sanctify, consecrate, dedicate* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Or. 3; id. Exhort. ad Cast. 7; Prud. Cath. 3, 15; Vulg. Gen. 2, 3 et saep.

sanctĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctifico], *sanctifying* (eccl. Lat.); auctor Spiritus, Juvenc. praef. 1 *fin.*

sanctĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [sanctus-loquor], *speaking holily* (eccl. Lat.): Lucas, Prud. Apoth. 1070: propheta, Paul. Nol. Carm. 23, 228.

sanctĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [sanctus; cf.: acrimonia, parsimonia, etc.], *sacredness, sanctity, moral purity, virtuousness, chastity*, etc. (rare but class.): ad deorum religionem et sanctimoniam demigrasse, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: habere domum clausam pudori et sanctimoniae, patentem cupiditati et voluptatibus, id. Quint. 30, 93: summa sanctimonia, id. ib. 17, 55: priscae sanctimoniae virgo, Tac. A. 3, 69 *fin.*; cf. id. ib. 2, 86: femina sanctimoniā insignis, id. ib. 12, 6: nuptiarum, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44: sine quā nemo videbit Deum, Vulg. Heb. 12, 14.

sanctĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [sanctimonia], *holy;* of Christians, *pious, religious* (late Lat.): vita, i. e. *a monastic life,* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 56: mulier, i. e. *a nun,* ib. 1, 2, 13. —As *subst.:* **sanctĭmōnĭālis**, is, *f., a nun,* Aug. Ep. 169; id. Retract. 2, 22.—*Adv.:* **sanctĭmōnĭālĭter**, *holily, piously:* degere, i. e. *in a cloister,* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 56.

sanctio, ōnis, *f.* [sancio], *an establishing, ordaining,* or *decreeing as inviolable* under penalty of a curse; *a decree, ordinance, sanction:* sanctiones sacrandae sunt ... poenâ, cum caput ejus qui contra fecerit consecratur, Cic. Balb. 14, 33; 16, 36; cf.: legis sanctio poenaque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: sanctio legum, quae novissime certam poenam irrogat iis, qui praeceptis legis non obtemperaverint, Dig. 48, 19, 41; cf.: interdum in sanctionibus adicitur, ut qui ibi aliquid commisit, capite puniatur, ib. 1, 8, 9: neque vero leges Porciae quicquam praeter sanctionem attulerunt novi, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54: plus valet sanctio permissione, Auct. Her. 2, 10, 15: jacere irritas sanctiones, Liv. 4, 51: pragmatica, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10.

sanctĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanctus]. **I.** *Inviolability, sacredness, sanctity:* tribunatūs, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: regum, Caes. ap. Suet. Caes. 6; cf.: regii nominis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 4, 211: sanctitas templi insulaeque, Liv. 44, 29: templo sanctitatem tribuere, Tac. A. 3, 62 *fin.;* cf.: augusti atque inviolati soli, Liv. 45, 5: fori, Quint. 11, 3, 58: mecum deorum et hominum sanctitates omnes et religiones afuerunt, Cic. Red. in Sen. 14, 34: propter sanctitatem aliquam, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 8: patria sanctitas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to sanctus, B.) *Moral purity, holiness, sanctity, virtue, piety, integrity, honor, purity, chastity,* etc.: omnes cives sic existimant, quasi lumen aliquod exstinctis ceteris elucere sanctitatem et prudentiam et dignitatem tuam, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 2; cf.: exemplum veteris sanctitatis, id. Phil. 3, 6, 15: deos ipsos innocentiâ et sanctitate laetari, Plin. Pan. 3 *fin.:* si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si temperantia poenae metu coercebuntur, non sanctitate suâ se tuebuntur? *virtue,* Cic. Fin. 2, 22, 73: deos placatos pietas efficiet et sanctitas, id. Off. 2, 3, 11; cf.: sanctitas est scientia colendorum deorum, id. N. D. 1, 41, 116: quae potest esse pietas? quae sanctitas? quae religio? ... cum quâ (pietate) simulet sanctitatem et religionem tolli necesse est, id. ib. 1, 2, 3; cf. id. Top. 23, 90.—*Plur.:* deorum cultus religionumque sanctitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 5: matronarum, id. Cael. 13, 32; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2739; and: pudorem sanctitatemque feminarum abrogare, Liv. 34, 6; so, dominae, Tac. A. 14, 60: docentis, *towards his pupils,* Quint. 2, 2, 3: ducis, Flor. 2, 6, 40. —Of a man, *chastity,* Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5; Vell. 2, 29, 3; Sid. Ep. 6, 10: vir summae sanctitatis, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 21: sanctitas (orationis) Calvi, Quint. 12, 10, 11; cf.: sanctitas et ut sic dicam virilitas ab his (sc. veteribus Latinis) petenda, id. 1, 8, 9 (v. sanctus, near the end).—As the title of a bishop, Cassiod. Var. 3, 37.

sanctĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [sanctus]. **I.** Mostly ante-class. for sanctitas, *sacredness, sanctity:* Jovis, Att. ap. Non. 173, 33: Apollinis, Turp. ib. 174, 5: nominis matronae sanctitudinem, Afran. ib. 174, 9: fani, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 19 sq.: sepulturae, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. 174, 7 (4, 8 Mos.).—In *plur.,* Att. ap. Non. 174, 2.—**II.** In the post-class. per., transf., *uprightness, purity,* Capitol. Ver. 8: domum tuam decet sanctitudo, Domine, Vulg. Psa. 92, 5.

* **sanctor**, ōris, *m.* [sancio], *an establisher, ordainer:* legum, Tac. A. 3, 26 *fin.*

sanctŭārĭum, ii, *n.* [sanctus] (post-Aug. for sacrarium). **I.** *A place for keeping sacred things, a shrine, sanctuary,* Aggen. Limit. p. 61 Goes.; Vulg. Dan. 8, 13 et saep.—**II.** *The private cabinet* of a prince: Mithridatis, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 149; Sicul. Fl. p. 16 Goes.; Inscr. Orell. 2388.

sanctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sancio.

Sancus, i, *m., a deity of the Sabines, also worshipped at Rome;* the same as Dius Fidius and Semo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 66 Müll.; Ov. F. 6, 213 sq.; Liv. 8, 20; 32, 1; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 74 (Müll. sanctus); Sil. 8, 422; Fest. s. v. praedia, p. 238 Müll.; id. s. v. propter, p. 229 ib.; Lact. 1, 15, 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 19; and v. Semo.

sandăla, ae, *f., a very white kind of corn,* Plin. 18, 7, 11, § 62 (v. l. scandala); also called **scandŭla**, Edict. Diocl. 27; Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 11.

sandălĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sandalium], *of* or *belonging to sandals:* Apollo Sandaliarius, *who had a statue in the Sandal-street* (in the fourth region of Rome), Suet. Aug. 57.—*Subst.:* **Sandălĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* (sc. vicus), *Sandal-street, Shoemakers'-street:* in Sandaliario forte apud librarios fuimus, Gell. 18, 4, 1; cf. VICVS, Inscr. Grut. p. 79, 5.—Sandaliarius signifies also *a sandal-maker* in Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 114 (perh. in Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39, sandaliarii sutores should be read instead of sedentarii sutores).

* **sandălĭgĕrŭlae**, ārum, *f.* [sandalium-gerulus], *maids who carried their mistresses' slippers, sandal-bearers, slipper-carriers,* Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22.

Sandălĭos, ii, *f., an island near Samos,* Plin. 31, 5, 37, § 135.

Sandălĭōtis, idis, *f.,* = Σανδαλιῶτις, *an ancient name of Sardinia; acc.* Sandaliotim, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

sandălis, idis, *f., a kind of palm-tree,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 43.

† **sandălium**, ii, *n.* (*plur.* scanned sandălia, Albin. 2, 65), = σανδάλιον, *a slipper, sandal,* Turp. ap. Non. 427, 28; Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4; Vulg. Judith, 10, 3.

sandăpila, ae, *f., a common kind of bier* for people of the lower classes (persons of rank were borne on a lectica), Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.;* Mart. 8, 75, 14; 2, 81, 2; 9, 3, 12; Juv. 8, 175; Suet. Dom. 17; cf. Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 558.

sandăpĭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [sandapila], *one that carries a* sandapila, *a corpse-bearer,* Sid. Ep. 2, 8.

‡ **sandăpĭlo**, νεκροθάπτης, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

† **sandărăca** (**sandĕrăca** and **sandărăcha**), ae, *f.,* = σανδαράκη (σανδαράχη). **I.** *Sandarach,* a red coloring matter, Plin. 34, 18, 56, § 178; 35, 6, 22, § 39; Vitr. 7, 12; 12, 8, 3; Paul. ex Fest. p. 324 Müll.—**II.** *Bee-bread, also called* cerinthus *and* erithace, Plin. 11, 7, 7, § 17.

sandărăcātus, a, um, *adj.* [sandaraca, I.], *mixed with sandarach:* acetum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177.

sandărăcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of sandarach:* color, Labeo ap. Fulg. 559, 19.

† **sandărăcinus** (**sandĕr-**), a, um, *adj.,* = σανδαράκινος, *of the color of sandarach:* os (merulae), Naev. ap. Fest. p. 324 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 24 Rib.).

sandarēsus, i, *f., a precious stone found in India and Arabia, a kind of onyx,* Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 102 (also, sandrastos, sandaresius, sandarestos).

sandix (**sandyx**), icis (long, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 45; short, Grat. Cyn. 86), *f.,* = σάνδυξ (σάνδιξ), *vermilion* or *a color like vermilion,* Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30; 35, 6, 23, § 40; 35, 6, 26, § 45; Verg. E. 4, 45; Prop. l. l.; Grat. l. l.; Vop. Aur. 29.

sānē, *adv.,* v. sanus *fin.*

sānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sanus], *to become sound, get well, heal* (post-Aug.): insanientes sub somno sanescunt, Cels. 3, 18: corpus, id. 2, 8: ulcera, id. 3, 22; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214: vulnera, Col. 6, 7, 4: cutis, Cels. 8, 4 et saep.

Sangărĭus, ii, v. Sagaris.

Sanguālis, e, v. Sanqualis.

sanguen, inis, v. sanguis *init.*

* **sanguĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [sanguis], *a blood-pudding, black-pudding,* Plin. 28, 14, 58, § 209.

sanguĭlentus, a, um, v. sanguinolentus.

sanguĭnālis, e, v. sanguinarius, I.

sanguĭnārĭus, a, um (also late Lat. **sanguĭnāris**, e, Vulg. Ecclus. 42, 5), *adj.* [sanguis], *of* or *belonging to blood, blood-.* **I.** Lit.: herba, *an herb that stanches blood,* the Gr. πολύγονον, Col. 7, 5, 19; also called sanguinaria alone, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113, and sanguinalis herba, Col. 6, 12 *fin.;* Cels. 2, 33; 3, 22 *fin.:* latus sanguinare, *covered with blood,* Vulg. Ecclus. 42, 5.—**II.** Trop., *blood-thirsty, bloody, sanguinary* (rare but class.): juventus, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3: Claudius (with saevus), Suet. Claud. 34: bella (with cruenta), Just. 29, 3, 3: sententiae, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 6: illud responsum, Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 169.

sanguĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [sanguino], *a bleeding* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 6, 87.

sanguĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. **I.** Lit., *of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, blood-* (class.; a favorite word of the Aug. poets): imber, * Cic. Div. 2, 28, 60: guttae, Ov. M. 2, 360; 14, 408: dapes, Tib. 1, 5, 49: manus, Ov. M. 1, 143: lingua, id. ib. 3, 57: humus, id. H. 16, 334; cf. mater, id. M. 3, 125: hasta, Stat. Th. 8, 436: pulmo, Sen. Agam. 760; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: caedes, Ov. M. 13, 85: rixae, Hor. C. 1, 27, 4: bellum, Val. Fl. 5, 308; 6, 134: crines, Stat. Th. 10, 173: leo, Val. Fl. 3, 588.—**B.** *Blood-thirsty:* vir, i. e. *Hannibal,* Sil. 1, 40: Mavors, Verg. A. 12, 332: Mars, Ov. R. Am. 153.—**II.** Transf., *blood-colored, blood-red* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): jubae (anguium), Verg. A. 2, 207: cometae, id. ib. 10, 273: mora, id. E. 6, 22: Luna, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 23: sagulum, Sil. 4, 519: color vini, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80: sucus, id. 21, 16, 56, § 95: frutices, id. 16, 18, 30, § 74: virgae, Dig. 49, 9, 9: cristae, Col. 8, 2, 9: flores, id. 10, 242.

sanguĭno, āre, *v. n.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to be bloody; to bleed, run with blood* (post-Aug. and very rare): femina sanguinans (in menstruation), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 20: lacertos sanguinantes porrigere, Quint. Decl. 10, 8; 10, 18.—**B.** Transf., *to be of a blood-color:* unda purpureis profundis, Sol. poët. in Anthol. Lat. II. p. 384 Burm. (234 Meyer): colubrum veneno noxio colla sanguinantem, App. M. 5, p. 160, 20 (cf.: sanguineae jubae anguium, Verg. A. 2, 207). —* **II.** Trop., *to be blood-thirsty, sanguinary:* sanguinans eloquentia (sc. delatorum), Tac. Or. 12.

sanguĭnŏlentia, ae, *f.* [sanguinolentus], *a congestion, a blood-shot condition:* oculorum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 1, 10.

sanguĭnŏlentus (collat. form **sanguĭlentus**, Scrib. Comp. 182), a, um, *adj.* [sanguis]. **I.** Lit., *full of blood, bloody* (class., but, like sanguineus, mostly poet.; not in Cic.): torques, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 18; so, soror, Tib. 2, 6, 40: pectora, Ov. H. 3, 50: ille, id. F. 4, 844: Erinys, id. H. 6, 46: (Curetes) inter se armis Ludunt in numerumque exsultant sanguinolenti, Lucr. 2, 631; v. Lachm. ad h. l.: Allia ... vulneribus Latiis, Ov. A. A. 1, 414: seditiones, Varr. ap. Non. 465, 33.—**B.** Transf., *blood-red:* color, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 12.—**II.** Trop., *full of blood, bloody, sanguinary:* palma, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: centesimae, qs. *blood-sucking,* Sen. Ben. 7, 10, 3: littera, i. e. *offensive, injurious,* Ov. Ib. 4.

sanguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in late medic. lang., *sanguineous, plethoric,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4.

sanguis, inis (*acc.* SANGVEM, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. tab. 41, 22; Inscr. Orell. 2270 and 5054; cf. ex-sanguis, *acc.* -em.—*Neutr.* collat. form sanguen, ante-class., Enn. ap. Non. 224; id. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64; id. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31; Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; id. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P.; Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; Att. and Varr. ap. Non. l. l.; Lucr. 1, 837; 1, 860; Petr. 59, 1; Arn. 1, 36), *m.* [etym. dub.; prob. root sak-, sag-, to drop, flow; cf. Angl.-Sax. sūc-an; Germ. saugen], *blood* (class. only in the *sing.;* cf. cruor). **I.** Lit.: guttam haut habeo sanguinis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 76: quod sanguen defluxerat, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19: sine sanguine hoc fieri non posse, *bloodshed,* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: sanguen creari, Lucr. 1, 837: nobis venas et sanguen ... esse, id. 1, 860: in quem (ventriculum cordis) sanguis a jecore per venam illam cavam influit: eoque modo ex his partibus sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: fluvius Atratus sanguine, id. Div. 1, 43, 98: flumine sanguinis meum reditum intercludendum putaverunt, id. Red. ad Quir. 5, 14; id. Red. in Sen. 3, 6: nuntiatum est, in foro Subertano sanguinis rivos per totum diem fluxisse, Liv. 26, 23, 5: cum rivi sanguis flammam orientem restinguere, id. 28, 23, 2: pugnatum ingenti caede utrim-

que, plurimo sanguine, Liv. 2, 64: haurire sanguinem, *to shed* (another's) *blood:* ad meum sanguinem hauriendum advolaverunt, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: tanti sanguinis nostri hauriendi est sitis, Liv. 26, 13, 14: nisi hauriendum sanguinem laniendaque viscera nostra praebuerimus, id. 9, 1, 9: relicum sanguinem jubentes haurire, id. 22, 51, 7: multum sanguinem invicem hausimus, Curt. 4, 14, 17: multorum sanguinem hauserunt, Sen. Ben. 6, 30, 5; Lact. 5, 1, 8: sanguinem dare, *to shed* (one's own) *blood, give* (one's) *life:* in beluas strinximus ferrum, hauriendus aut dandus est sanguis, Liv. 7, 24, 4: dandus invidiae est sanguis, id. 3, 54, 4: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro re publicâ posset, rogitantes, id. 4, 58. 13; Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 2; 3, 18, 2: sanguinem mittere, *to bleed, let blood,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2; so Cels. 2, 10; 4, 13; for which: emittere sanguinem de aure, Col. 6, 14, 3: sub caudâ, id. 7, 5, 19; 6, 6, 4; 6, 9, 1: demere (e capite), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23: detrahere (ex auriculâ), Col. 6, 14, 3; Cels. 2, 10, 4; 6, 6, 26: ex adversâ parte de auriculâ sanguinem mittere, Col. 7, 10, 2: supprimere sanguinem, *to stanch, stop,* Cels. 2, 10; for which: cohibere, id. 8, 4; Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147: sistere, id. 20, 7, 25, § 59; 28, 18, 73, § 239.—**2.** *Plur.* (late Lat.): vir sanguinum, i. e. *bloody, violent, cruel,* Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 7, 8; id. Psa. 5, 6; 25, 9; 54, 23; cf.: libera me de sanguinibus, i. e. *the guilt of shedding blood,* id. ib. 50, 15: vae civitati sanguinum, id. Ezech. 24, 9.—**B.** Transf. (class.; esp. freq. in the poets). **1.** *Blood,* i. e. *consanguinity, descent, race, stock, family.* **a.** Abstr.: sanguine conjuncti, *blood-relations, relatives by blood,* Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 161; Sall. J. 10, 3: alicui materno a sanguine jungi, Ov. M. 2, 368: alicui sanguine cohaerere, Quint. 8, 3, 75: progeniem Trojano a sanguine duci, Verg. A. 1, 19; cf.: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, id. ib. 4, 230: Semiramio Polydaemona sanguine cretum, Ov. M. 5, 85: sanguine cretus Sisyphio, id. ib. 13, 31: nostri quoque sanguinis auctor Juppiter est, id. ib. 13, 142: nec iis tantum quos sanguine attingit amandus, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2: sanguinem sociare, Liv. 4, 4, 6: Tiridates sanguinis ejusdem, Tac. A. 6, 32.—**b.** Concr., *a descendant, offspring:* o pater, o genitor, o sanguen dis oriundum! Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 41, 64; and id. ap. Prisc. p. 708 P. (Ann. v. 117 Vahl.); cf.: non magis in alienis, quam in proximis ac sanguine ipso suo exerceret, Liv. 7, 4, 3: in suum sanguinem saevire, id. 40, 5, 1: Alexandri sanguis et stirps, Curt. 10, 6, 10: suum sanguinem perditum ire, Tac. A. 4, 66; 3, 4: ne secus quam suum sanguinem (eum) foveret ac tolleret, id. ib. 4, 8; Vell. 1, 10, 5; Val. Max. 5, 9, 4: seu deos regesve canit, deorum Sanguinem, etc., Hor. C. 4, 2, 14: clarus Anchisae Venerisque sanguis (i. e. *Æneas*), id. C. S. 50: regius sanguis (i. e. *Europa*), id. C. 3, 27, 65: vos, o Pompilius sanguis (i. e. *the Pisos*), id. A. P. 292: non ego, pauperum Sanguis parentum, id. C. 2, 20, 6: pro sanguine tuo, Ov. M. 5, 515: sanguis meus, Verg. A. 6, 836: tuus, Tib. 1, 6, 66; Stat. Th. 3, 559.—**2.** Of other fluids (rare): et viridis nemori sanguis decedit et herbis, Manil. 5, 212: Baccheus, i. e. *wine,* Stat. Th. 1, 329; cf. Plin. 14, 5, 7, § 58: Pallas amat turgentes sanguine baccas, Nemes. Ecl. 2, 50.—**II.** Trop., *vigor, strength, force, spirit, life* (class.), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 45: amisimus, mi Pomponi, omnem non modo sucum ac sanguinem, sed etiam colorem et speciem pristinam civitatis, Cic. Att. 4, 18, 2 (4, 16, 10); cf. Sall. Fragm. Or. Lepidi, § 25: vos o, quibus integer aevi Sanguis, ait, solidaeque suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639: quae cum de sanguine detraxisset aerarii, *had bled the treasury* (the figure taken from blood-letting), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83; cf.: cum ἐξ ἀφαιρέσεως provinciam curarit, sanguinem miserit, etc., id. Att. 6, 1, 2: missus est sanguis invidiae sine dolore, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: qui ab illo pestifero ac perdito civi jam pridem rei publicae sanguine saginantur, id. Sest. 36, 78; cf.: illa in agendis causis jam detrita: Jugulum petere et Sanguinem mittere . . . nec offendunt tamen, Quint. 8, 6, 51.—Of *vigor, force* of style: sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, in qua naturalis inesset, non fucatus nitor, Cic. Brut. 9, 36: orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, etc., id. Or. 23, 76: sanguine et viribus niteat, Quint. 8, 3, 6; so (with vires) id. 10, 2, 12: Calvus metuens, ne vitiosum colligeret, etiam verum sanguinem deperdebat, Cic. Brut. 82, 283: dicta plena sanguinis, Quint. 11, 1, 34: sanguinem ipsum ac medullam verborum ejus eruere atque introspicere penitus, Gell. 18, 4, 2.

sanguĭsūga, ae, *f.* [sanguis-sugo], *a blood-sucker, leech* (called also hirudo), Cels. 5, 27, 16; Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29; 32, 10, 42, § 123; Vulg. Prov. 30, 15.

sănĭes, em, e, *f.* [a weakened form of sanguis]. **I.** *Diseased* or *corrupted blood, bloody matter, sanies* (cf.: pus, tabes): ex his (vulneribus ulceribusque) exit sanguis, sanies, pus. Sanguis omnibus notus est: sanies est tenuior hoc, varie crassa et glutinosa et colorata: pus crassissimum albidissimumque, glutinosius et sanguine et sanie, etc., Cels. 5, 26, 20: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107, and id. ap. Cic. Pis. 19 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.); Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.); (with tabo), Verg. A. 8, 487; 3, 618; 3, 625; 3, 632; id. G. 3, 493: saniem conjecto emittite ferro, Ov. M. 7, 338; Tac. A. 4, 49 al.—**II.** Transf., of similar fluids (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Laocoon) Perfusus sanie vittas atroque veneno, *venomous slaver* of the serpent, Verg. A. 2, 221; cf.: nullâ sanie polluta veneni, Luc. 6, 457; so, colubrae saniem vomunt, Ov. M. 4, 493: serpentis, Sil. 6, 276; 6, 678; 12, 10.—Of Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 19.—Of *matter flowing from the ear,* Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 50.—Of *the humor* of spiders, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—Of *the liquor* of the purple-fish, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134; 35, 6, 26, § 44.—Of *the watery part* of olives, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9; cf. amurcae, Col. 1, 6 *fin.*—Of *pickle, brine,* Manil. 5, 671: auri, i. e. chrysocolla, *mountain-green,* Plin. 33, prooem. 2, § 4.

* **sānĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sanus-fero], *health-bringing, healing:* virtus (dextrae), Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 218.

* **sănĭōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [sanies], *full of bloody matter, sanious:* partus, Plin. (perh. Nigid. ap. Plin.) 7, 15, 13, § 66.

sānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sanus], *soundness of body, health* (class., = valetudo bona; opp. valetudo mala, imbecillitas; cf. also salus): est enim corporis temperatio, cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 10. **I.** Lit.: Apollo, quaeso te, ut des Salutem et sanitatem nostrae familiae, Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 13 (for which, in the old formula of prayer in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: duis bonam salutem valetudinemque; v. salus, I. A. *init.*): ut alimenta sanis corporibus agricultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. prooem. *init.:* qui incorruptâ sanitate sunt, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8 (for which, shortly before: contenti bonâ valetudine): aegro interim nil ventura sanitas prodest, Sen. Ep. 117, 26; Tac. A. 1, 68 *fin.:* si robur corporibus bonum, non est minus sanitas, Quint. 5, 10, 89 *N. cr.;* so, corporis (with integritas), Gell. 18, 1, 5: pecoris, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: hostiae, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: donec sanitate ossis dolor finiatur, *by the healthy condition of the bone,* i. e. *by the bone's being completely healed,* Cels. 8, 8 *fin.:* ad sanitatem dum venit curatio, *while the cure is being perfected,* Phaedr. 5, 7, 12; cf.: folia ligni ad sanitatem gentium, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 2: redire in statum pristinum sanitatis, Ambros. in Psa. 40, 12: restitui sanitati, *to recover,* Vulg. Matt. 12, 13; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 13 *fin.:* sanitatem reddere, Cels. 2, 8; Arn. 7, 39: pristinae aliquem sanitati restituere, Hier. Ep. 76, 8; Sulp. Sev. Vit. St. Mart. 21: recipere sanitatem, Just. 11, 8, 9; Cels. 6, 15 *fin.:* recuperare sanitatem, Just. 20, 2, 9; 32, 3, 9.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Soundness of mind* (opp. to passionate excitement), *right reason, good sense, discretion, sanity,* etc. (v. Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 30 supra): sanitatem enim animorum positam in tranquillitate quâdam constantiâque censebant, . . . quod in perturbato animo, sicut in corpore, sanitas esse non posset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: sua quemque fraus, suum scelus de sanitate ac mente deturbat, id. Pis. 20, 46: pravarum opinionum conturbatio et ipsarum inter se repugnantia sanitate spoliat animum morbisque perturbat, id. Tusc. 4, 10, 23: plebem ad furorem impellit, ut facinore admisso ad sanitatem pudeat reverti, Caes. B. G. 7, 42; 1, 42: ad sanitatem se convertere, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: ad sanitatem redire, id. Fam. 12, 10, 1: ad sanitatem reducere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: perducere ad sanitatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 22; Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; Liv. 2, 29; 2, 45; Phaedr. 4, 25, 35: est omnino Priscus dubiae sanitatis, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 3.—**B.** Of style, *soundness* or *correctness of style, propriety, regularity, purity,* etc.: insulsitatem et insolentiam, tamquam insaniam orationis odit, sanitatem autem et integritatem quasi religionem et verecundiam orationis probat, Cic. Brut. 82, 284: summi oratoris vel sanitate vel vitio, id. ib. 80, 278: ut (eloquentia) omnem illam salubritatem Atticae dictionis et quasi sanitatem perderet, *lost all the healthy vigor and soundness, as it were, of Attic speech,* id. ib. 13, 51 (v. salubritas, I. *fin.;* and cf. id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8): qui suae imbecillitati sanitatis appellationem, quae est maxime contraria, obtendunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15; cf. Tac. Or. 23: eloquentiae, id. ib. 25.—**C.** Rarely of other abstract things: victoriae, *solidity, permanence,* Tac. H. 2, 28 *fin.:* metri, *regularity, correctness,* Macr. S. 5, 17 *fin.*

sānĭter, *adv.*, v. sanus, *adv.* A.

† **sanna,** ae, *f.* [σάννας], *a mimicking grimace,* esp. in mockery, derision, Pers. 1, 62; 5, 91; Juv. 6, 306.

‡ **sannat,** χλευάζει, Gloss. Philox. (cf.: sanna, sannio, and ‡ sannator).

‡ **sannātor,** χλευαστής, Gloss. Philox. (cf.: † sannat, sanna, and sannio).

Sanni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Pontus,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 12; 21, 15, 45, § 77.

Sannigae, ārum, *m.*, *a people in Pontus,* Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

sannĭo, ōnis, *m.* [sanna], *one who makes mimicking grimaces, a buffoon* (cf. scurra), Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 251; id. Fam. 9, 16, 10; Amm. 14, 6, 16.

sāno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sanus], *to make sound, to heal, cure, restore to health* (freq. and class.; syn.: curo, medeor, medico). **I.** Lit.: quam (vomicam) sanare medici non potuerant, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Ptolemaeum, id. Div. 2, 66, 135; so, aliquem, id. Phil. 2, 39, 101 Orell. *N. cr.:* oculorum tumor sanatur, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: volnera, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121; id. Fin. 4, 24, 66; id. Att. 5, 17, 6; Ov. M. 14, 23 (with mederi); Quint. 5, 13, 3: Philoctetae crura Machaon, Phoenicis lumina Chiron, Prop. 2, 1, 59: dolorem, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 1: dolores sanat medicina, Prop. 2, 1, 57: nidorem, *to correct, remove,* Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 81: quod ad sanandum me pertineret, Nep. Att. 21, 5: homo sanatus, Ov. R. Am. 113: corpora vix ferro sanantur, id. ib. 527.—**II.** Trop., *to heal, correct, restore, repair, allay, quiet,* etc. (cf.: redintegro, restauro, confirmo): omnes rei publicae partes aegras et labantes sanare et confirmare, Cic. Mil. 25, 68: quae sanari poterunt, quâcumque ratione sanabo, id. Cat. 2, 5, 11: consolatio, quae levare dolorem tuum posset, si minus sanare potuisset, id. Fam. 5, 16, 1: voluntates consceleratas, id. Sull. 9, 28; cf. aliquos (opp. ulcisci), id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: valde me momorderunt epistulae tuae de Atticâ nostrâ, eaedem tamen sanaverunt, id. Att. 13, 12, 1: mentes, Caes. B. C. 1, 35; 2, 30 *fin.;* cf. mentem, Lucr. 3, 510: cujus causa sanari non potest, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: id (incommodum) se celeriter majoribus commodis sanaturum, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: domestica mala, Liv. 6, 18: discordiam, id. 2, 34; Vell. 2, 3, 3: curas salutaribus herbis, Tib. 2, 3, 13; Prop. 1, 10, 17: amara vitae, id. 4 (5), 7, 69: scelus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1261: unius orationis saluberrimâ medicinâ sanatus, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 1: adversarios sanatos cupiunt, Gell. 2, 12, 4.

Sanquālis (**Sanguālis**), e, *adj.* [Sancus; cf. arquatus, from arcus], *of or belonging to Sancus:* avis, *a bird sacred to Sancus, the ospray* (ossifragus), Plin. 10, 7, 8, § 20; Liv. 41, 13; cf. Fest. p. 317 Müll.: sanqualis porta appellatur proxima aedi Sanci, Fest. p. 343, 34, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 345, 2 Müll.

santerna ae, *f.*, *borax* or *mountain-*

green, prepared for soldering gold, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93; 34, 12, 28, § 116.

Santŏnes, um, v. Santoni *init.*

Santŏni, ōrum (collat. form **Santŏnes**, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108 (Jahn, Santoni); cf. in *sing.*, Santo, acc. to Prob. II., p. 1450 P.), *m.*, *a people of Aquitania, about the mouth of the Garumna, opposite to Burdigala*, now *Saintes*, in the Départ. Charente Inférieure: Santones, Caes. B. G. 1, 11 *fin.*: Santonis, id. ib. 3, 11 *fin.*; 7, 75, 3; Mel. 3, 2, 7; Tac. A. 6, 7; Aus. Ep. 11 *fin.*—*Gen.* Santonum, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 10: Santonorum, Aus. Ep. 15, 11.—In *sing.*: **Santŏnus**, Luc. 1, 422 Corte; Aus. Ep. 24, 79.—Hence, **Santŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Santoni, Santonian*: Oceanus, Tib. 1, 7, 10 (Müll. Sanctonicus); cf. salum, Aus. Ep. 9, 31: aestus, id. Idyll. 10, 463: campi, id. Ep. 14, 2: tellus, id. Parent 21, 7: urbs, i. e. *their capital*, Mediolanum, id. Ep. 8, 3: bardocucullus, Mart. 14, 128: cucullus, Juv. 8, 145: absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 45; also called virga, Mart. 9, 95, 1; and, herba, Scrib. Comp. 141.

Santŏnus, i, v. Santoni.

Santra, ae, *m.*, *a famous grammarian*, Quint. 12, 10, 16; Suet. Vit. Ter. 4; Paul. ex Fest. p 68 Müll.

sānus, a, um (sanun', for sanusne, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 37; id. Men. 5, 2, 66; id. Merc. 2, 2, 21; 2, 4, 21; id. Rud. 3, 2, 19; id. Truc. 2, 4, 13; cf. sanan', id. Am. 3, 2, 48; id. Curc. 5, 2, 54; id. Cist. 4, 1, 14; id. Ep. 5, 1, 42; id. Men. 2, 3, 43; and sanin', id. Ps. 4, 7, 83), *adj.* [kindr. with ΣΑ, σῶς], *sound, whole, healthy*, physically or mentally (cf.: integer, incolumis, sospes, salvus). **I.** Lit., *sound in body, whole, healthy, well*: pars corporis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135: sensus si sani sunt et valentes, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: sanis modo et integris sensibus, id. ib. 2, 25, 90: corpora sana, Quint. 8, prooem. § 19: ut alimenta sanis corporibus agri cultura, sic sanitatem aegris medicina promittit, Cels. praef. 1: homo, id. ib. 1, 1: sanum recteque valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 21: domi meae eccam salvam et sanam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 36: sana et salva amica, id. Merc. 5, 2, 48 (cf. infra, B. and II. A.): sanus ac robustus, Quint. 2, 10, 6: si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 34: sanus utrisque Auribus atque oculis, id. S. 2, 3, 284: ulcera sana facere, Cato, R. R. 157, 3; cf.: aliquem sanum facere ... sanus fieri, id. ib. 157, 8: si eo medicamento sanus factus sit, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92.—Poet.: volnera ad sanum nunc coiere mea (for ad sanitatem), *are healed*, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 18.—*Comp.*: aegrotare malim quam esse tuā salute sanior, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 5.—*Sup.*: interim licet negotia agere, ambulare, etc. ... perinde atque sanissimo, Cels. 7, 4, 4.—**B.** Transf., *sound, safe, whole*, etc. (very rare): *Ac.* Salvast, navis, ne time. *Ch.* Quid alia armamenta? *Ac.* Salva et sana sunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62: sana et salva res publica, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: civitas, Liv. 3, 17: nare sagaci Aëra non sanum sentire, i. e. *tainted*, Luc. 7, 830.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Sound in mind, in one's right mind, rational, sane, sober, discreet*, etc.: eos sanos intellegi necesse est, quorum mens motu quasi morbi perturbata nullo sit: qui contra affecti sunt, hos insanos appellari necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: *Am.* Delirat uxor. *Al.* Equidem ecastor sana et salva sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 98: *Am.* Haec sola sanam mentem gestat meorum familiarium. *Br.* Immo omnes sani sunt profecto. *Am.* At me uxor insanum facit Suis foedis factis, id. ib. 5, 1, 31 sqq.; cf. Cic. Off. 3, 25, 95: quam ego postquam inspexi non ita amo, ut sani solent Homines, sed eodem pacto ut insani solent, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 38: sanus non est ex amore illius (shortly after: insanior ex amore), id. ib. 2, 3, 106: si sis sanus aut sapias satis ... nisi sis stultior stultissimo, id. Am. 3, 2, 23; cf. (opp. insipiens), id. Bacch. 4, 3, 14: hic homo sanus non est, *is out of his senses, is insane*, id. Am. 1, 1, 246; id. Merc. 5, 2, 110; id. Men. 1, 3, 15; 2, 2, 39 et saep.; cf.: *En.* Sanun' es? *Ch.* Pol sanus si sim, non te medicum mihi expetam, id. Merc. 2, 4, 21; so, sanun' es? sanan' es? sanin' estis? v. the passages cited *init.*: satin' sanus es? *are you in your senses?* Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29 (opp. sobrius); 5, 2, 33; id. And. 4, 4, 10; id. Ad. 5, 8, 14; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 19.—With *gen.*: satin' tu sanus mentis aut animi tui, Qui conditionem hanc repudies? Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: vix sanae mentis estis, Liv. 32, 21: mentis bene sanae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 44: mentis sanae vix compos, Ov. M. 8, 35; so, sanae mentis, Tib. ap. Suet. Tib. 67; ego illum male sanum semper putavi, *a man of not very sound mind*, Cic. Att. 9, 15, 5: male sana (Dido), i. e. *raving*, Verg. A. 4, 8: male sani poëtae, i. e. *inspired*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4; cf. Ov. M. 3, 474: excludit sanos Helicone poëtas, *calculating, sober*, Hor. A. P. 296: bene sanus Ac non incautus, *very prudent, discreet*, id. S. 1, 3, 61: praecipue sanus, id. Ep. 1, 1, 108: rem publicam capessere hominem bene sanum non oportere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: sani ut cretā an carbone notati? id. ib. 2, 3, 246: pro sano loqueris, cum me appellas nomine, *like a rational being, rationally*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 24; so, pro sano, id. ib. 5, 5, 42; cf.: nihil hunc se absente pro sano facturum arbitratus, qui, etc., * Caes. B. G. 5, 7: adeo incredibilis visa res, ut non pro vano modo, sed vix pro sano nuncius audiretur, Liv. 39, 49: quem in locum nemo sanus hostis subiturus esset, Auct. B. Alex. 74 *fin.*: solve senescentem sanus equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8 et saep.: tumultu etiam sanos consternante animos, *discreet, well-disposed*, Liv. 8, 27: sensus, Verg. E. 8, 66: mores, Dig. 27, 10, 1.—With *ab*: ego sanus ab illis (vitiis), *sound as respects them*, i. e. *free from, unaffected by them*, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 129.—*Comp.*: qui sanior, ac si, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 241; 2, 3, 275.—*Sup.*: quisquam sanissimus tam certa putat, quae videt, quam? etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 *init.*: confluentibus ad eum (Sullam) optimo quoque et sanissimo, Vell. 2, 25, 2.—**B.** Of style, *sound, correct, sensible, sober, chaste*: qui rectum dicendi genus sequi volunt, alii pressa demum et tenuia et quae minimum ab usu cottidiano recedant, sana et vere Attica putant, etc., Quint. 10, 1, 44: nihil erat in ejus oratione, nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, Cic. Brut. 55, 202; cf.: Attici oratores sani et sicci, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; and: Rhodii (oratores) saniores et Atticorum similiores, id. Brut. 13, 51: orator rectus et sanus, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 1; Vulg. 2 Tim. 4, 3; id. Tit. 2, 8; cf.: sana ratio, Val. Max. 9, 13, 3; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 22, 2.—Hence, *advv.*, in two forms, saniter (ante-class.) and sane (class.). * **A. sānĭter**, *rationally*, Afran. ap. Non. 515, 22.—**B. sānē.** * **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Soundly, healthily, well*: sane sarteque, Porphyrio ap. Charis. p. 195 *fin.*; 196 *init.* P.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Soberly, sensibly, reasonably, discreetly* (very rare; not in Cic.): bonum est, pauxillum amare sane, insane non bonum est, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 20: sane sapio et sentio, *I am in full possession of my reason and senses*, id. Am. 1, 1, 292: non ego sanius Bacchabor Edonis (with furere), Hor. C. 2, 7, 26: dixit sanius, Sen. Contr. 5, 34 *fin.*—**b.** In gen., like valde (i. e. valide), an intensive particle, *well, indeed, doubtless, by all means, truly, certainly, of course, forsooth, right, very*, etc. (freq. and class.): sane sapis et consilium placet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 67 sq.; so, sapis sane, id. Cas. 3, 6, 25: sapit, id. Men. 5, 2, 39: sane haud quicquam'st, magis quod cupiam, id. Curc. 1, 3, 15; 2, 3, 43: sane ego illum metuo, id. Men. 5, 2, 108: cum illā sane congruost sermo tibi, id. Mil. 4, 3, 23: sane ego sum amicus nostris aedibus, id. As. 2, 3, 7: dabant hae feriae tibi opportunam sane facultatem ad explicandas tuas litteras, Cic. Rep. 1, 9, 14: odiosum sane genus hominum officia exprobrantium, id. Lael. 20, 71; id. Quint. 3, 11: humilem sane relinquunt ortum amicitiae, id. Lael. 9, 29; cf.: tenui sane muro dissepiunt, id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: judicare difficile est sane, id. Lael. 17, 62: explicat orationem sane longam et verbis valde bonis, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13: (narratio) res sane difficilis, id. de Or. 2, 66, 264: sane grandes libros, id. Rep. 3, 8, 12: cui sane magna est in mento cicatrix, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 63: Herennium quendam, sane hominem nequam atque egentem, coepisse, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 19, 5: Paulus mihi de re publicā alia quaedam sane pessima, id. Att. 14, 7, 1: sane murteta relinqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 5: id sane est invisum duobus, id. ib. 2, 2, 64: bonus sane vicinus, id. ib. 2, 2, 132: sane populus numerabilis, id. A. P. 206.—In replies: *Mi.* Te moneri numne vis? *Ha.* Sane volo, *by all means, surely, to be sure, certainly*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 119; so, sane volo, id. Cas. 2, 3, 55; id. Rud. 5, 3, 51; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 31: *Ch.* Estne, ut fertur, forma? *Pa.* Sane, id. Eun. 2, 3, 69; 4, 7, 15: sane hoc multo propius ibis, id. Ad. 4, 2, 41. *Th.* Quid taces? *Ph.* Sane quia vero hae mihi patent semper fores, id. Eun. 1, 2, 9; id. And. 1, 2, 24: *C. F.* Visne igitur, etc. *C. P.* Sane placet, Cic. Part. Or. 1, 2: sane et libenter quidem, id. Rep. 2, 38, 64.—Ironically: quam sane magni referat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 9; cf.: sane legem Juliam timeo, Ner. ap. Suet. Ner. 33 *med.*: beneficium magnum sane dedit! Phaedr. 3, 15, 12.—With other adverbs: esse aedificatas has sane bene, *right well, very well*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 74: res rustica sane bene culta, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 103: bene sane, as an answer, *very well*, id. And. 5, 2, 7; id. Ad. 4, 2, 47: recte sane, id. Eun. 5, 5, 11; id. Heaut. 3, 2, 27; 3, 3, 20; id. Ad. 3, 3, 63; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 10: sane commode, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 72: sapienter sane, id. Pers. 3, 3, 42 et saep.: scite hercle sane, id. Trin. 3, 3, 53: sane hercle, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 59; id. Hec. 3, 5, 9; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9: sane quidem, id. And. 1, 2, 24: sane quidem hercle, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 8: sane pol, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2.—Sane quam, *how very*, i. e. *very much indeed, uncommonly, exceedingly* (cf.: admodum quam and valde quam): conclusa est a te tam magna lex sane quam brevi, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 23: quod de Pompeio Caninius agit, sane quam refrixit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4 (6), 5; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2; 8, 4, 2; Brut. ib. 11, 13, 4 (shortly before: suos valde quam paucos habet); Sulp. ib. 4, 5, 1.—With negatives: haud sane diu est, *not very long since*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 44: edepol commissatorem haud sane commodum, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 8: haud sane intellego, quidnam sit, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5; Sall. C. 37, 9; 53, 5; id. Rep. Ord. 2, 11; Cic. Sen. 1, 3; Curt. 3, 1, 14: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10: cum his temporibus non sane in senatum ventitarem, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 1: non sane mirabile hoc quidem, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: non ita sane vetus, id. Brut. 10, 41: non sane credere, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 61: nihil sane esset, quod, etc., *absolutely nothing, nothing at all*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7; so, nihil sane, id. de Or. 2, 1, 5; Sall. C. 16, 5; Hor. S. 2, 3, 138; id. Ep. 2, 1, 206 al.—(β) In restrictive concessions, *to be sure, indeed, certainly, however*: sane bonum, ut dixi, rei publicae genus, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48; cf.: hoc sane frequentissimum est ... sed, etc., Quint. 4, 2, 130: negant quemquam esse virum bonum nisi sapientem. Sit ita sane, sed, etc., Cic. Lael. 5, 18; cf. id. Rep. 1, 19, 32: haec si vobis non probamus, sint falsa sane, id. Ac. 2, 32, 105: sint sane, quoniam ita mores se habent, liberales, Sall. C. 52, 12; id. J. 31, 8: sit hoc sane leve, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: sed fruatur sane hoc solacio, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16; Ov. H. 17, 13; Curt. 5, 1, 6: repetita narratio sane res declamatoria magis quam forensis, Quint. 4, 2, 128: poëtis permittamus sane ejusmodi exempla, id. 8, 3, 73: non sane recepto in usum nomine, *not indeed*, id. 5, 11, 20; cf. id. 7, 1, 41.—(γ) With imperatives in colloq. lang. likewise concessive, like the English *then, pray then, if you will*: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 283: *Al.* Num quid vis, quin abeam jam intro? *Ju.* I sane, id. ib. 3, 3, 16: abi tu sane superior, id. Stich. 5, 4, 14: i sane, id. As. 3, 3, 86; id. Aul. 2, 5, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 73; id. Pers. 4, 4, 25; 4, 4, 55; id. Rud. 2, 3, 55; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48: ite sane, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 3: abi sane, id. Am. 1, 1, 197; id. Rud. 3, 6, 17; id. Stich. 1, 3, 107; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 27: sequere sane, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 2: age sane, id. Men. 1, 2, 44; id. Ps. 5, 2, 27: da sane, id. Merc. 4, 1, 11: dato sane, id. Stich. 4, 1, 47: cedo sane, id. Pers. 4, 3, 30; 5, 1, 20; Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 4: nosce sane, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: age sane, omnes, Liv. 1, 57, 8.

Săōces, is, *m.*, *a mountain in Samothrace*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73.

săpa, ae, *f.* [cf. Germ. Saft; Engl sap], *must* or *new wine boiled thick*, Varr. ap. Non. 551, 23; 551, 18; Col. 12, 19, 1; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; 14, 19, 24, § 121; Ov. F. 4, 780; Mart. 7, 53, 6; Fest. s. v. burranica, p. 30.

Săpaei, ōrum, *m.*, = Σαπαῖοι, *a Thracian people on the Propontis*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Ov. F. 1, 389.

Sapē, ēs, *f.*, *a city in Ethiopia on the Arabian gulf*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 191.

†† **sapenos,** i, *m.* [Indian], *a bright hyacinth-colored amethyst found in India*, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 122; v. sacondios.

săperda, ae, *m.*,= σαπέρδης, *an inferior kind of salt fish from the Black Sea, a herring* or *sardine*, Pers. 5, 134; cf.: saperda genus pessimi piscis, Fest. pp. 324 and 325 Müll.—Hence, transf.: omnes videmur nobis esse belli, festivi, saperdae cum simus σαπροί, *rotten sardines*, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 20 sq. (Sat. Men. 56, 2); cf.: saperdae quasi sapientes, Non. l. l., and Fest. p. 325 Müll.

saphōn, ōnis, *m.*, *a ship's cable*, Isid. 19, 4, 5.

săpĭdē, *adv.*, v. sapidus *fin.*

săpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sapio] (post-class.). **I.** Lit., *well-tasted, relishing, savory:* tucetum perquam sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117, 32; 10, p. 344, 32: avis sapidior, Apic. 6, 6.—* **II.** Trop., *wise, prudent:* puellae, Alcim. 6 prooem.—* *Adv.:* **săpĭdē,** *savorily:* femur sapidissime percoctum, App. M. 8 *fin.*

săpĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from sapio.

săpĭenter, *adv.*, v. sapio, *P. a. fin.*

săpĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [sapiens]. **I.** (Acc. to sapiens, A.) Prop., *good taste*, i. e. *good sense, discernment, discretion, prudence, intelligence* (class.; syn. prudentia): pellitur e medio sapientia, vi geritur res, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10, 4 (Ann. v. 272 Vahl.): non aetate verum ingenio adipiscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88; id. Mil. 4, 6, 36: fac participes nos tuae sapientiae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 73; cf.: neque habet (erus meus) plus sapientiae quam lapis, id. Mil. 2, 2, 81; id. Capt. 2, 3, 53; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 50: sedulo Moneo, quae possum, pro meā sapientiā, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 73: quanta mea sapientia est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 62: erum anteëo sapientiā, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 17: re enim iniquum est, sed tuā sapientiā fit aequissimum, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: numquam enim temeritas cum sapientiā commiscetur, id. Marcell. 2, 7: quid virtus et quid sapientia possit, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 17: sapientia prima (est), stultitiā caruisse, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; cf. id. A. P. 396: insaniens sapientia, id. C. 1, 34, 2.—**II.** (Acc. to sapiens, B.) *Wisdom*, = σοφία (so predominantly in the class. per., e. g. in Cic.): nec quisquam sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, In somnis vidit, etc., Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.); cf.: Sophiam vocant me Graii, vos Sapientiam, Afran. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 3; and: princeps omnium virtutum illa sapientia, quam σοφίαν Graeci vocant, Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153: ad sapientiam hujus nimius nugator fuit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 25: ita fit, ut mater omnium bonarum rerum sit sapientia, a cujus amore Graeco verbo philosophia nomen invenit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 58: sapientia hominis custos, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. Lael. 2, 7; 6, 20; 9, 30: omnem spem salutis ad clementiam victoris et sapientiam contulisse, id. Marcell. 6, 18: quorum vobis pro vestrā sapientiā, Quirites, habenda est ratio diligenter, id. Imp. Pomp. 7, 17: sapientiae vocem audire, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: studia sapientiae, Tac. A. 14, 56: doctores sapientiae, *philosophers*, id. ib. 14, 16.—With *gen.:* admirari soleo cum ceterarum rerum tuam excellentem, M. Cato, perfectamque sapientiam tum, etc., *in other things*, Cic. Sen. 2, 4.—In *plur.*, sarcastically: qui (sapientes) si virtutes ebullire volent et sapientias, nihil aliud dicent, nisi, etc. (the *plur.* denoting their perpetual speaking of wisdom), a saying referred to Epicurus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 42.—**B.** In partic., of single departments of knowledge, science, or wisdom, *practical wisdom, knowledge of the world, philosophy*, Lucr. 5, 10: sapientia est, ut a veteribus philosophis definitum est, rerum divinarum et humanarum causarumque, quibus eae res continentur, scientia, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5: sapientia, quae ars vivendi putanda est, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42 (for which: ars est philosophia vitae, id. ib. 3, 2, 4).—Of jurisprudence: istam oscitantem sapientiam Scaevolarum et ceterorum beatorum otio concedamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 33, 144; cf.: his temporibus audaciā pro sapientiā liceat uti, id. Fam. 1, 10 *init.*—Of eloquence: hanc cogitandi pronunciandique rationem vimque dicendi veteres Graeci sapientiam nominabant, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 56.—Of statesmanship, policy: sapientia constituendae civitatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 154; cf.: qui propter ancipitem, quae non potest esse sejuncta, faciendi dicendique sapientiam florerent, id. ib. 3, 16, 59.—Of mathematics: sapientiae professor, Suet. Tib. 14.

* **săpĭentĭālis,** e, *adj.* [sapientia], *of* or *belonging to wisdom:* summus in animā gradus vitalis et sapientialis, etc., Tert. Anim. 15.

* **săpĭentĭ-pŏtens,** entis, *adj.* [sapiens], *mighty in wisdom:* bellipotentes sunt magis quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 188 Vahl.).

1. sapīnĕus (sapp-), a, um, *adj.* [sapinus], *of* or *belonging to the* sapinus: nuces, Col. 12, 5, 2.

2. Săpīnĕus, a, um, v. Sapis.

sapīnus (sapp-), i, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a kind of fir-* or *pine-tree*, Cato ap. Plin. 16, 39, 75, § 193; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 4; Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 61; cf. id. 15, 10, 9, § 36 (al. sappium).—**II.** Transf., *the lower, smooth part of the fir-tree*, Vitr. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 9; Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 196.

săpĭo, īvi or ĭi (sapui, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10; id. Ep. 102, 10; but sapivi, Nov. ap. Prisc. p. 879 P.; id. ap. Non. 508, 21: sapisti, Mart. 9, 6, 7: sapisset, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 8), 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [kindr. with ὀπός, σαφής, and σοφός], *to taste, savor; to taste, smack*, or *savor of, to have a taste* or *flavor of* a thing (cf. gusto). **I.** Lit. (so only in a few examples). **1.** Of things eaten or drunk: oleum male sapiet, Cato, R. R. 66, 1: occisam saepe sapere plus multo suem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 104: quin caseus jucundissime sapiat, Col. 7, 8, 2: nil rhombus nil dama sapit, Juv. 11, 121.—With an *acc.* of that of or like which a thing tastes: quis (piscis) saperet ipsum mare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 2: cum in Hispaniā multa mella herbam eam sapiunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18: ipsum aprum (ursina), Petr. 66, 6.—Poet.: anas plebeium sapit, *has a vulgar taste*, Petr. poët. 93, 2: quaesivit quidnam saperet simius, Phaedr. 3, 4, 3.—* **2.** Of that which tastes, *to have a taste* or *a sense of taste* (perh. so used for the sake of the play upon signif. II.): nec sequitur, ut, cui cor sapiat, ei non sapiat palatus, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24.—**3.** Transf., of smell, *to smell of* or *like* a thing (syn.: oleo, redoleo; very rare): Cicero, Meliora, inquit, unguenta sunt, quae terram quam crocum sapiunt. Hoc enim maluit dixisse quam redolent. Ita est profecto; illa erit optima, quae unguenta sapiat, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 38: invenitur unguenta gratiosiora esse, quae terram, quam quae crocum sapiunt, id. 13, 3, 4, § 21.—In a lusus verbb. with signif. II.: istic servus quid sapit? *Ch.* Hircum ab alis, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 47.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *To taste* or *smell of, savor of*, i. e., **a.** *To resemble* (late Lat.): patruos, Pers. 1, 11.—**b.** *To suggest, be inspired by:* quia non sapis ea quae Dei sunt, Vulg. Matt. 16, 23; id. Marc. 8, 33.—**c.** Altum or alta sapere, *to be high-minded* or *proud:* noli altum sapere, Vulg. Rom. 11, 20: non alta sapientes, id. ib. 12, 16.—**2.** To have good taste, i. e. *to have sense* or *discernment; to be sensible, discreet, prudent, wise*, etc. (the predominant signif. in prose and poetry; most freq. in the *P. a.*). (*a*) *Neutr.*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 14: si aequum siet Me plus sapere quam vos, dederim vobis consilium catum, etc., id. Ep. 2, 2, 73 sq.: jam diu edepol sapientiam tuam abusa est haec quidem. Nunc hinc sapit, hinc sentit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 30; cf.: populus est moderatior, quoad sentit et sapit tuerique vult per se constitutam rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65; so (with sentire), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 292; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 19; id. Merc. 2, 2, 24; id. Trin. 3, 2, 10 sq.; cf.: qui sapere et fari possit quae sentiat, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 9; Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 14: magna est admiratio copiose sapienterque dicentis, quem qui audiunt intellegere etiam et sapere plus quam ceteros arbitrantur, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48: veluti mater Plus quam se sapere Vult (filium), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 27: qui (puer) cum primum sapere coepit, Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 1; Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1: malo, si sapis, cavebis, *if you are prudent, wise*, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 17; so, si sapis, id. Eun. 1, 1, 31; id. Men. 1, 2, 13; id. Am. 1, 1, 155; id. Aul. 2, 9, 5; id. Curc. 1, 1, 28 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 138: si sapias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 39; 4, 4, 61; id. Poen. 1, 2, 138; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 33; Ov. H. 5, 99; 20, 174: si sapies, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 78; id. Rud. 5, 3, 35; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 26; Ov. M. 14, 675: si sapiam, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 38; id. Rud. 1, 2, 8: si sapiet, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 74: si saperet, Cic. Quint. 4, 16: hi sapient, * Caes. B. G. 5, 30: *Ph.* Ibo. *Pl.* Sapis, *you show your good sense*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 9; id. Merc. 5, 2, 40: hic homo sapienter sapit, id. Poen. 3, 2, 26: quae (meretrix) sapit in vino ad rem suam, id. Truc. 4, 4, 1; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 28: ad omnia alia aetate sapimus rectius, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 46: haud stulte sapis, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 82: te aliis consilium dare, Foris sapere, id. ib. 5, 1, 50: pectus quoi sapit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12; id. Mil. 3, 1, 191; id. Trin. 1, 2, 53; cf.: cui cor sapiat, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24: id (sc. animus mensque) sibi solum per se sapit, id sibi gaudet, Lucr. 3, 145.—(*β*) *Act.*, *to know, understand* a thing (in good prose usually only with general objects): recte ego rem meam sapio, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 81: nullam rem, id. Most. 5, 1, 45: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; Cic. Att. 14, 5, 1; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 65; cf.: quamquam quis, qui aliquid sapiat, nunc esse beatus potest? Cic. Fam. 7, 28, 1: quantum ego sapio, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 1: jam nihil sapit nec sentit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 22: nihil, Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: plane nihil, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: nihil parvum, i. e. *to occupy one's mind with nothing trivial* (with sublimia cures), Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; cf.: cum sapimus patruos, i. e. *resemble them, imitate them* in severity, Pers. 1, 11.—**3.** Prov.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise behind the time;* or, as the Engl. saying is, *are troubled with afterwit:* sero sapiunt Phryges proverbium est natum a Trojanis, qui decimo denique anno velle coeperant Helenam quaeque cum eā erant rapta reddere Achivis, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: in Equo Trojano (a tragedy of Livius Andronicus or of Naevius) scis esse in extremo, Sero sapiunt. Tu tamen, mi vetule, non sero, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1.—Hence, **săpĭens,** entis (*abl. sing.* sapiente, Ov. M. 10, 622; *gen. plur.* sapientum, Lucr. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 3, 296; but sapientium, id. C. 3, 21, 14), *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *wise, knowing, sensible, well-advised, discreet, judicious* (cf. prudens). **A.** In gen.: ut quisque maxime perspicit, quid in re quāque verissimum sit, quique acutissime et celerrime potest et videre et explicare rationem, is prudentissimus et sapientissimus rite haberi solet, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 16; cf.: sapientissimum esse dicunt eum, cui quod opus sit ipsi veniat in mentem: proxume accedere illum, qui alterius bene inventis obtemperet, id. Clu. 31, 84: M. Bucculeius, homo neque meo judicio stultus et suo valde sapiens, id. de Or. 1, 39, 179: rex aequus ac sapiens, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; cf.: Cyrus justissimus sapientissimusque rex, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: bonus et sapiens et peritus utilitatis civilis, id. ib. 2, 29, 52: o, Neptune lepide, salve, Neque te aleator ullus est sapientior, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29: quae tibi mulier videtur multo sapientissima? id. Stich. 1, 2, 66: (Aurora) ibat ad hunc (Cephalum) sapiens a sene diva viro, *wise, discreet*, Ov. H. 4, 96 Ruhnk.; so, puella, id. M. 10, 622: mus pusillus quam sit sapiens bestia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 15; id. As. 3, 3, 114 et saep.—With *gen.* (analogous to gnarus, peritus, etc.): qui sapiens rerum esse humanarum velit, Gell. 13, 8, 2.—*Subst.:* **săpĭens,** entis, *m.*, *a sensible, shrewd, knowing, discreet*, or *judicious person:* semper cavere hoc sapientes aequissimumst, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 20; cf.: omnes sapientes suom officium aequom est colere et facere, id. Stich. 1, 1, 38; id. Trin. 2, 2, 84: dictum sapienti sat est, id. Pers. 4, 7, 19; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 8; Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 15 sq.: insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 15: sapiens causas reddet, id. S. 1, 4, 115: quali victu sapiens utetur, id. ib. 2, 2, 63; 1, 3, 132.—In a lusus verbb. with the signif. of sapio, I., *a person of nice taste:* qui utuntur vino vetere sapientes puto Et qui libenter veteres spectant fabulas, *good judges, connoisseurs*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 5: fecundae

leporis sapiens sectabitur armos, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44.—As *a surname* of the jurists Atilius, C. Fabricius, M'. Curius, Ti. Coruncanius, Cato al., v. under B. *fin.*— **b.** Of abstract things: opera, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2: excusatio, Cic. Att. 8, 12, 2: modica et sapiens temperatio, id. Leg. 3, 7, 17: mores, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 25: verba, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 7: consilium, Ov. M. 13, 433: Ulixes, vir sapienti facundiâ praeditus, Gell. 1, 15, 3: morus, quae novissima urbanarum germinat, nec nisi exacto frigore, ob id dicta sapientissima arborum, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 102.— **B.** After the predominance of Grecian civilization and literature, particularly of the Grecian philosophy, like σοφός, *well acquainted with the true value of things, wise;* and *subst., a wise man, a sage* (in Cic. saepiss.): ergo hic, quisquis est, qui moderatione et constantiâ quietus animo est sibique ipse placatus ut nec tabescat molestiis nec frangatur timore nec sitienter quid expetens ardeat desiderio nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat; is est sapiens quem quaerimus, is est beatus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: sapientium praecepta, id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: si quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est: sapientem esse portentum est. Saepius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam sapientem fuisse, id. Div. 2, 28, 61: statuere quid sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; cf. id. Rep. 1, 29, 45.—So esp. of the seven *wise men* of Greece: ut ad Graecos referam orationem . . . septem fuisse dicuntur uno tempore, qui sapientes et haberentur et vocarentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137: eos vero septem quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: sapienti assentiri . . . se sapientem profiteri, id. Fin. 2, 3, 7.—Ironically: sapientum octavus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 296.—With the Romans, *an appellation of Lælius:* te, Laeli, sapientem et appellant et existimant. Tribuebatur hoc modo M. Catoni: scimus L. Atilium apud patres nostros appellatum esse sapientem, sed uterque alio quodam modo: Atilius, qui prudens esse in jure civili putabatur; Cato quia multarum rerum usum habebat . . . propterea quasi cognomen jam habebat in senectute sapientis . . . Athenis unum accepimus et eum quidem etiam Apollinis oraculo sapientissimum judicatum, Cic. Lael. 2, 6; cf.: numquam ego dicam C. Fabricium, M'. Curium, Ti. Coruncanium, quos sapientes nostri majores judicabant, ad istorum normam fuisse sapientes, id. ib. 5, 18: ii, qui sapientes sunt habiti, M. Cato et C. Laelius, id. Off. 3, 4, 16; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7; Lact. 4, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **săpienter,** *sensibly, discreetly, prudently, judiciously, wisely:* recte et sapienter facere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 133; id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: consulere, id. ib. 3, 1, 90: insipienter factum sapienter ferre, id. Truc. 4, 3, 33: factum, id. Aul. 3, 5, 8: dicta, id. Rud. 4, 7, 24: quam sapienter jam reges hoc nostri viderint, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31: provisa, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: a majoribus prodita fama, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: considerate etiam sapienterque fecerunt, id. Phil. 4, 2, 6; 13, 6, 13: vives sapienter, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 44: agendum, Ov. M. 13, 377: temporibus uti, Nep. Epam. 3, 1; Hor. C. 4, 9, 48.—*Comp.:* facis sapientius Quam pars latronum, etc., Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 15; id. Poen. prol. 7: nemo est, qui tibi sapientius suadere possit te ipso, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1: sapientius fecisse, id. Brut. 42, 155. — *Sup.:* quod majores nostros et probavisse maxime et retinuisse sapientissime judico, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63.

Sāpis, is, *m., a river in Cisalpine Gaul and Umbria, between Ravenna and Ariminum,* now *the Savio,* Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Sil. 8, 450; Luc. 2, 406 (al. Isapis).—Hence, **Sāpīnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of the Sapis, Sapinian:* tribus, Liv. 31, 2, 6; 33, 37, 1.

†† **sāpo,** ōnis, *m.* [Germ.], *soap,* Plin. 28, 12, 51, § 191; Mart. 14, 26 *in lemm.;* Ser. Samm. 11, 157.

sāpōnātum, i, *n.* [sapo], *soap-water, suds,* Theod. Prisc. 1, 16.

săpor, ōris, *m.* [sapio, I.]. **I.** Lit., *a taste, relish, flavor, savor* (objectively of the taste inherent in a thing; whereas gustatus is used subjectively, of the taste experienced by him who eats or drinks; class.), Lucr. 2, 679; cf.: si quem forte inveneritis, qui aspernetur oculis pulchritudinem rerum, non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, excludat auribus omnem suavitatem, Cic. Cael. 17, 42: ut mel, suo proprio genere saporis, dulce esse sentitur, id. Fin. 3, 10, 34: in os salsi venit umor saepe saporis, Lucr. 4, 222; 2, 401: asper in ore sapor (amelli), Verg. G. 4, 277: tardus, id. ib. 2, 126: asper maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222: vini, id. 24, 9, 38, § 60: asperrimus, id. 14, 2, 4, § 22: dulcis, Hor. C. 3, 1, 19: odoratus et jucundus, Plin. 26, 8, 50, § 83: austerus, id. 25, 5, 20, § 45: tristi poma sapore, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 2, 430; 2, 504; Hor. S. 2, 4, 36; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 174; 8, 51, 77, § 209; 15, 27, 32, § 106 al.—**B.** Transf. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Subjectively for gustatus, *a sense of taste, a taste* which a person has of any thing: an poterunt oculos aures reprehendere? an aures Tactus? an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? . . . Seorsus sapor oris habet vim, Lucr. 4, 487 sq.: aliis aliud taetrius esset orisque sapori, id. 2, 511. — **2.** Concr. (mostly in the *plur.*), *that which tastes good, a dainty, delicacy,* Tib. 1, 7, 35; Verg. G. 4, 62; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63; 12, 1, 2, § 4. — In *sing.:* et tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, i. e. *juice,* Verg. G. 4, 267.—**3.** *A smell, scent, odor,* Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117.—**II.** Trop. **1.** Of style: vernaculus, i. e. *taste, elegance,* Cic. Brut. 46, 172; Arn. 3, p. 108: Atticus, Quint. 12, 10, 75; cf. id. 6, 4, 107: sermo non publici saporis, *of uncommon elegance,* Petr. 3, 1.— **2.** Of conduct: homo sine sapore, *without refinement,* Cic. post Red. in Sen. 6, 14.

săpōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [sapor], *seasoned, savory* (post-Aug.): offa medicatis frugibus, Petr. poët. Fragm. 19 (dub.): pulmenta, Tert. Spect. 27: cibi, Amm. 31, 2, 3. —*Comp.:* sanguis, Arn. 5, 164 (dub.).

săpōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of good flavor* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fragm. Erem. Serm. 69.

săpōrus, a, um, *adj., that relishes well, savory* (post-class.): merces, Lact. 3, 16, 15; Prud. Cath. 4, 94; id. Ham. 751.

Sapphar (perh. *n. indecl.*), *a city in Arabia Felix,* Plin. 6, 23, 26 § 104.

Sapphĭcus, a, um, v. Sappho.

* **sapphīrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sapphirus], *adorned* or *set with sapphires:* lapillos, Sid. poët. Ep. 2, 10 *in carm.* v. 14.

† **sapphīrīnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σαπφείρινος, *of sapphire, sapphirine:* lapis, i. e. *a sapphire,* Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119 (Jahn, sappir); Vulg. Exod. 24, 10.

† **sapphīrus, sapphir, sappir,** i (i short, Ven. Carm. 6, 2), *f.,* = σάπφειρος, *a sapphire,* Plin. 37, 9, 39, § 120; Vulg. Apoc. 21, 19; id. Isa. 54, 11.—Form sappir, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119.—Form sapphir, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; Vulg. Exod. 28, 18; Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, v. 11 (as *m.*, Isid. 16, 9, 2).

Sapphō, ūs, *f.,* = Σαπφώ, *a celebrated poetess, born at Mytilene, in the island of Lesbos, who, on account of her hopeless love for Phaon, threw herself from the Leucadian rock into the sea.* Under her name Ovid composed the fifteenth epistle of his Heroides, Sappho Phaoni; *nom.* Sapphō, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 28; Stat. S. 5, 3, 155; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 125; *gen.* Sapphūs, Ov. H. 15, 3; *acc.* Sapphō, Hor. C. 2, 13, 25; *abl.* Sappho, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20.—Hence, **Sapphĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sappho, Sapphic:* Musa, i. e. *Sappho* (as a tenth Muse), Cat. 35, 16: versus, *in Sapphic measure,* Aus. Ephem. 22; cf.: hendecasyllabum, Diom. p. 508 P.; and metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1819 sq. P.

Sappīnus, i, *f.,* v. Sapinus.

sappīrātus, sappīrus, v. sapphiratus, etc.

sappĭum, ii, v. sapinus.

Sapriportus, ūs, *m., a harbor between Sybaris and Tarentum,* Liv. 26, 39.

† **saprŏphăgo,** ĕre, *v. n.,* = σαπροφαγεῖν, *to eat putrid meat,* Mart. 3, 77, 3 (sometimes written as Greek).

† **sapros,** on, *adj.,* = σαπρός, *rotten, putrid:* caseus, Plin. 28, 9, 34, § 132.

sapsa, *pron.* [contr. from sa-, i. e. suaipsa; cf.: sam, sas; v. suus *init.*], *his* (*her, its*) *own* (ante-class. only in the two foll. passages): quo res sapsa loco sese ostentatque jubetque, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. sas, p. 325 Müll.; so, sapsa res, Pac. ap. ib. p. 325 ib. (Trag. Rel. p. 99 Rib.).

Sara, v. Sarra *init.*

sărăballa, ae, v. sarabara.

†† **sărăbāra,** ōrum (collat. form **sărăballa,** Hier. Ep. 1, 9), *n.*, or ae, *f.* [Persian]; cf. Gesen. under סַרְבָּלִין, *wide trowsers,* such as are worn in the East, Tert. Pall. 4; id. Res. Carn. 58; Hier. ad Dan. 3, 21; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 23, 2.—Form sarabala, Vulg. Dan. 3, 94.

Saracēni, ōrum, *m., the Saracens, a people of Arabia Felix,* Amm. 14, 4, 1; Hier. in Isa. 42, 4; 60, 7.

† **sarcasmos,** i, *m.,* = σαρκασμός, *a keen* or *bitter jest, a taunt, gibe, sarcasm,* a figure of speech, Charis. p. 247 P. (in Quint. 8, 6, 57, and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

sarcīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sarcio], *a seam, suture,* App. M. 4, p. 149, 24.

sarcĭna, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a package, bundle, burden, load, pack;* more freq. in the *plur., luggage* (class. only in the *plur.;* not in Cic.); *sing.:* quid ego nunc agam? nisi uti sarcinam constringam et clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93; 2, 4, 195: sarcinam inponam seni, id. Most. 2, 1, 83: essem militiae sarcina fida tuae, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 46: gravis, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 6; Petr. 117, 11.—In *plur.:* sarcinas colligere, Sall. J. 97, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 24; 7, 18; id. B. C. 1, 59; 3, 76; Tac. A. 1, 23; Phaedr. 2, 7, 1; 4, 2, 5.—Esp. of the baggage of soldiers on the march, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 2, 17; Liv. 44, 38; Hirt. B. Afr. 69: sub sarcinis aggredi, id. B. G. 8, 27.—Poet., of the fruit of the womb: Ismenos, qui matri sarcina quondam Prima suae fuerat, Ov. M. 6, 224: sarcinam effundere, Phaedr. 3, 15, 6.— **II.** Trop. (Ovid.), *a burden, weight* of cares, troubles, griefs, Ov. H. 4, 24; id. P. 3, 7, 14. —Of government, Ov. P. 1, 2, 101: sarcina sum (tibi), id. Tr. 5, 6, 5.

sarcĭnālis, e, *adj.* [sarcina] (post-class. for sarcinarius), *of* or *belonging to burdens* or *baggage, pack-, baggage-:* jumenta, Amm. 15, 5, 3; 29, 5, 55.

sarcĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to burdens* or *baggage, pack-, baggage-:* jumenta, Caes. B. C. 1, 81 *fin.*

sarcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [sarcio], *a patcher, botcher, mender* of old garments (ante- and post-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 33; Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 41; Dig. 4, 4, 5; 47, 2, 82; 14, 4, 1; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 13.

sarcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [sarcinator], *she that mends* or *patches* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 56, 25; Dig. 15, 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. 645.

sarcĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [sarcina], *laden, burdened* (ante- and post-class.): homines, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 19; id. Nol. Carm. 21, 911.

* **sarcĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *heavily burdened, heavy laden:* lupi vastis corporibus, App. M. 8, p. 208, 8.

sarcĭnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little pack, bundle,* or *fardel* (mostly post-Aug. and in *plur.*); *sing.*, Gell. 19, 1, 14.—*Plur.:* sarcinulas expedire, Cat. 28, 2; Petr. 10, 4: colligere, id. 81, 1; alligare, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 2; Juv. 6, 146; Vulg. Judic. 19, 17 al.—Poet.: puellae, i. e. *the wealth she brings her husband, her marriage-portion, dowry,* Juv. 3, 160.

sarcĭo, sarsi, sartum, 4, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; cf. Gr. ῥάπτω], *to patch, botch, mend, repair, restore,* etc.: sarcire est integrum facere, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sarte, p. 323 Müll. (class.; cf.: renovo, instauro, redintegro). **I.** Lit.: funes veteres, centones, cuculiones, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; cf.: in vestimento sartum quod comprehensum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: corbulas, Cato, R. R. 23, 1; 31, 1: dolia, id. ib. 39, 1 sq.; Plin. 18, 26, 64, § 236: aedes, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 68; 1, 2, 34: seminaria, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 243: rupta intestina, id. 28, 14, 58, § 210: perniones rimasque pedum, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221.—Poet.: generis (apum) lapsi ruinas, Verg. G. 4, 249. —Transf.: sartum vulnus, *healed,* Scrib. Comp. 206. — **II.** Trop., *to make good, make amends for; to correct, repair:* detrimentum in bello acceptum, Caes. B. G. 6, 1; so, acceptum detrimentum, id. B. C.

1, 45; 3, 67: acceptum incommodum virtute, id. ib. 3, 73: damna, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 5; Liv. 9, 23; Col. 9, 15, 3; cf.: sarcito in XII. Servius Sulpicius ait significare damnum solvito, praestato, Fest. p. 322 Müll.: injuriam, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 8: tantum studium infamiae sarciendae, Caes. B. C. 3, 74: usuram longi temporis, *to restore*, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1: an male sarta Gratia nequicquam coit et rescinditur? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31. — Hence, **sartus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *mended, repaired, put in order*, only in the phrase sartus tectus, *adj.;* or more freq. *subst.* in the *neutr. plur.* sarta tecta, *buildings in good repair:* sarte ponebant pro integre. Ob quam causam opera publica, quae locantur, ut integra praestentur, sarta tecta vocantur, Fest. p. 322 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 195 *fin.*, and Inscr. Orell. 2488: cum consules aedes sacras locavissent neque potuissent omnia sarta tecta exigere ... factum est senatus consultum: quibus de sartis tectis cognitum non esset ... Quaesivit quis aedem Castoris sartam tectam deberet tradere ... Monumentum quamvis sartum tectum integrumque esset, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130 sq.; so, sarta tecta, id. ib. 2, 1, 40, § 103; 2, 1, 49, § 128 Zumpt *N. cr.;* 2, 1, 50, § 130; 2, 1, 51, § 136; Liv. 42, 3; Dig. 1, 16, 7; 7, 1, 7; 7, 8, 18; cf.: sarta tecta aedium sacrarum, Cic. Fam. 13, 11, 1; Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 5; id. 2 Par. 24, 5. — **2.** Trop.: sarta tecta tua praecepta usque habui mea modestia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 36: hoc mihi da, ut M'. Curium sartum et tectum, ut aiunt, ab omnique incommodo sincerum integrumque conserves, Cic. Fam. 13, 50, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **sartē** pro integre ... Porphyrio ex Verrio et Festo in Auguralibus, inquit, libris ita est: sane sarteque, Charis. p. 195 *fin.;* 196 *init.* P.; cf. supra the pass. from Fest.

† **sarcĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σαρκίον, *a fault* or *defect in emeralds*, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 73.

† **sarcītes**, is, *f.*, = σαρκίτης, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

† **sarcŏcolla**, ae, *f.*, = σαρκοκόλλα, *a Persian gum*, Plin. 13, 11, 20, § 67; 24, 14, 78, § 128.

† **sarcŏphăgus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σαρκοφάγος (flesh-devouring, carnivorous): sarcophagus lapis, *a kind of limestone used for coffins* (so called because the corpses were quickly consumed by it), Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211; 36, 17, 27, § 161. — In medicine, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 140.—**II.** Transf., *subst.:* **sarcŏphăgus**, i, *m.* (‡ **sarcŏphăgum**, i, *n.*, Inscr. Don. 7, 8), *a grave, sepulchre* (post-Aug.), Juv. 10, 172; Dig. 11, 7, 37; 34, 1, 18 *fin.;* Prud. Cath. 3, 203; Inscr. Orell. 194; 4432; 4554 al.

† **sarcōsis**, is, *f.*, = σάρκωσις, *a swelling in the flesh* of animals, Veg. 5, 25, 1.

sarcŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [sarculo], *a hoeing*, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; Pall. Febr. 24, 6.

sarcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sarculum], *to hoe:* frumenta, segetes, etc., Pall. Jan. 9, 1; id. Oct. 11, 2: nata in hortis sarculatis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 264.

sarcŭlum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *acc. plur.*, sarculos, Pall. 1, 43, 3) [sario = sarrio], an implement for loosening the soil, weeding, etc., *a light hoe* (cf.: ligo, pastinum), Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 155, 1; Varr. L. L. 5, § 134 Müll.; Col. 2, 11, 10; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79 (Jahn, sacculo); 19, 6, 33, § 109; Ov. M. 11, 36; id. F. 1, 699; Hor. C. 1, 1, 11; Vulg. Isa. 7, 25.

sarcŭlus, i, v. sarculum *init.*

1. sarda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A kind of fish* that was pickled or salted, perh. *sardine*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 32, 5, 17, § 46.—Also called sardina, Col. 8, 17, 12.—**II.** *A kind of precious stone*, perh. *carnelian*, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105.

2. Sarda, ae, *f.*, *a Sardinian woman*, Cic. Scaur. 4, 5. — In a lusus verbb. with 1. sarda: quamvis salsa ista Sarda fuerit, Cic. Scaur. 4, 6.

† **sardăchātes**, ae, *m.*, = σαρδαχάτης, *sardachate, carnelian-agate*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139 (Jahn, zmaragdachates).

Sardănăpālus (**-pallus**), i, *m.*, = Σαρδανάπαλος, *a celebrated effeminate king of Assyria, who at last burned himself, together with his treasures*, Vell. 1, 6, 2; Just. 1, 3, 1; Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Juv. 10, 362; Ov. Ib. 313; Val. Max. 4, 7 pr. — Poet., as a designation for *a weak, effeminate person*, Mart. 11, 11, 6. — Hence, **Sardănăpālĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Sardanapalus:* Sardanapalicum in morem prandere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *med.*

‡ **sardāre**, v. sardo.

Sardes, v. Sardis.

Sardi, ōrum, *m.* [from Σαρδώ, Sardinia], *the inhabitants of the island of Sardinia, the Sardinians*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 19, 63; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; id. Balb. 18, 41; noted for their faithlessness, id. Scaur. 19, 42 sq.; hence, prov.: Sardi venales, alius alio nequior, id. Fam. 7, 24, 2; Fest. p. 322 Müll.; Varr. Sat. Men. 78; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 57, 2. — Hence, **A. Sardus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sardinian:* Tigellius, *of Sardinia*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 3: mel, id. A. P. 375 (Sardum mel pessimi saporis, Schol.): triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 66: creta, id. 35, 17, 57, § 196.—**B. Sardōus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Σαρδῷος, *Sardinian:* regna, Ov. F. 4, 289: mare, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75: insula, i. e. *Sardinia*, Claud. B. Gild. 508: herba, *a poisonous plant, crowfoot*, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 53; Ser. Samm. 23, 431.—**C. Sardŏnĭus**, a, um, *Sardinian:* Sardonia herba, Sol. 4; Verg. E. 7, 41: terra, Sil. 12, 343. — **D. Sardĭnĭa**, ae, *f.* (cf. the Gr. Σαρδόνιος, Sardinian), *the island of Sardinia*, Mel. 2, 7, 19; Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 11; Cic. Scaur. 22, 44; id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1; Liv. 23, 32 sq.; Hor. C. 1, 31, 4; Mel. 2, 7, 19; Mart. 4, 60, 6.—**E. Sardĭnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sardinian:* tapetes, Varr. ap. Non. 542, 15. —**F. Sardĭnĭensis**, e, *adj.*, *Sardinian:* triumphus, *upon the subjection of Sardinia*, Nep. Cato, 1 *fin.:* quaestura, Spart. Sever. 2.

Sardĭāni, ōrum, v. Sardis *fin.*

sardina, ae, v. 1. sarda, I.

Sardĭnĭa, ae, v. Sardi, C.

Sardĭnĭānus, a, um, v. Sardi, D.

Sardĭnĭensis, e, v. Sardi, E.

sardīnus, a, um, v. sardius *fin.*

Sardis (**Sardes**), ium (cf.: hae Sardis, has Sardis, Prisc. p. 775 P.; Freund, Annott. ad Cic. Mil. p. 14), *f.*, = Σάρδεις, *Sardis* (now *Sart*), *the very ancient capital of Lydia, on the Pactolus, the residence of Crœsus; nom.* Sardis, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 215; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 2.—*Gen.* Sardium, Curt. 5, 1, 45.—*Acc.* Sardis, Just. 14, 1, 7; Cic. Sen. 17, 59; Nep. Milt. 4, 1; id. Ages. 3, 5; Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 9; Curt. 3, 12, 6.—*Dat.* and *abl.* Sardibus, Liv. 33, 19, 10; 37, 18, 6; Ov. M. 11, 137; Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 100; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 6.—Hence, **Sardĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sardis, Sardian:* balani, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: jurisdictio, id. 5, 29, 30, § 111. — In *plur. subst.:* **Sardĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sardis, the Sardians*, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1.

sardĭus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. 1. sarda, II.], *sardian, carnelian* (late Lat.): lapis, Vulg. Exod. 28, 17. — Hence, *subst.:* **sardĭus**, ii, *m.*, *the carnelian, a precious stone*, Vulg. Exod. 39, 10; id. Apoc. 21, 20; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; called lapis sardinus, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; cf. Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, v. 11 sq.

* **sardo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to understand:* sardare intellegere. Naevius. Quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Fest. p. 322 Müll.

Sardŏnĭa herba, v. Sardi, B. *fin.*

sardŏnȳchātus, a, um, *adj.* [sardonyx], *adorned with a sardonyx:* manus, Mart. 2, 29, 2.

† **sardŏnyx**, ȳchis, *m.* and *f.*, = σαρδόνυξ, *a precious stone, sardonyx; fem.*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 85; Pers. 1, 16; Juv. 7, 144. —*Masc.*, Juv. 6, 382; Mart. 4, 28, 4; 4, 61, 6. —*Gen. plur.* sardonychum, Juv. 13, 139.— Hence, *adj.:* **sardŏnĭchus**, a, um, *of sardonyx:* lapis, Vulg. Job, 28, 16.

Sardōus, a, um, v. Sardi, B.

Sardus, a, um, v. Sardi, A.

Sarē, ēs, *f.*, *a village in Thrace*, Liv. 38, 41, 8.

† **sargus**, i, *m.*, = σάργος, *a kind of sea-fish* esteemed by the Romans, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 65; 9, 51, 74, § 162; Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 322 Müll.; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299; Ov. Hal. 105.

† **sari**, *n.*, = σάρι, or **saripha**, ae, *f.*, *a shrub growing on the banks of the Nile*, Plin. 13, 23, 45, § 128.

sarĭo, īre, v. sarrio *init.*

† **sarīsa** (**-issa**), ae, *f.*, = σάρισα. **I.** *A long Macedonian lance*, Liv. 9, 19; 37, 42; 38, 7 *fin.;* Curt. 7, 4, 36; 9, 7, 19; Ov. M. 12, 466; 12, 479 al.; cf. Fest. pp. 145 and 251.—**II.** Poet., in gen., for *Macedonians*, Luc. 8, 298; 10, 47; cf.: denominatio est ... si quis Macedonas appellarit hoc modo: Non tam cito sarissae Graecia potiti sunt, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 43.

† **sarīsŏphŏros** (**sarissŏ-**), i, *m.*, = σαρισοφόρος, *a Macedonian lancer*, Liv. 36, 18; Curt. 4, 15, 13.

sarītōrius, sarītūra, etc., v. sarrit-.

sarmadăcus, i, v. samardacus.

Sarmăta, ae, *m.*, = Σαρμάτης, *a Sarmatian*, Luc. 1, 430; Mart. Spect. 3, 4; Juv. 3, 79; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 111. — *Plur.:* **Sarmătae** (Gr. collat. form **Saurŏmătae**, Ov. Tr. 2, 198; 3, 3, 6; 3, 10, 5; 4, 1, 94; 5, 1, 74; Val. Fl. 7, 235; Mel. 1, 2, 6; 2, 1, 2; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38; cf. id. 4, 12, 25, § 80; v. also in the foll.), ārum, *m.*, = Σαυρομάται, *the Sarmatians, a great Slavic people, dwelling from the Vistula to the Don*, in the mod. Poland and Russia, Mel. 1, 3, 5; 3, 6, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 801; 18, 10, 24, § 100; Tac. G. 1; 17; 43; 46; id. H. 1, 2; 1, 79 et saep.—*Sing.*, mostly collect.; Gr. form **Saurŏmătes**, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30; and **Saurŏmăta**, Plin. Ep. 10, 63 (13). **A. Sarmătĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Sarmatians, Sarmatia*, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81. — **B. Sarmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sarmatian:* mare, i. e. *the Black Sea*, Ov. P. 4, 10, 38; Val. Fl. 8, 207: loca, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 16: orae, id. ib. 5, 1, 13: sinus, id. ib. 1, 5, 62: gens, *the Sarmatians*, id. ib. 5, 7, 13: boves, id. ib. 3, 10, 34: arcus, id. P. 1, 5, 50: equus, Mart. 7, 30, 6: Ister, id. 9, 102, 17: hiemes, Stat. S. 5, 1, 128: laurus, i. e. *the victory of Domitian over the Sarmatians*, Mart. 7, 6, 10; cf. Suet. Dom. 6: bellum, Luc. 3, 282: braccae, Val. Fl. 5, 424: mos loquendi, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 56; for which, *adv.*, **Sarmătĭcē**, *like the Sarmatians:* jam didici Getice Sarmaticeque loqui, id. ib. 5, 12, 58. — **C. Sarmătis**, idis, *adj. f.*, *Sarmatian:* tellus, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 82: ora, id. ib. 4, 10, 110; 5, 3, 8: umbra, id. P. 1, 2, 114.—And in a Gr. form: Sauromatides Amazones, Mel. 3, 5, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39.

Sarmătĭa, Sarmătĭcē, Sarmătĭcus, and **Sarmătis**, v. Sarmata.

* **sarmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [sarpo] (for the usu. sarmentum), *twigs, brushwood*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 65.

sarmentīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sarmentum], *of* or *belonging to twigs, cuttings*, or *brushwood:* cinis, Col. 6, 26, 3.— In *plur. subst.:* **sarmentīcĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Christians*, who were burned with fagots, Tert. Apol. 50.

* **sarmentōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of twigs* or *little branches:* psyllion, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

sarmentum, i, *n.* [sarpo], *twigs, light branches, brushwood; a fagot, fascine* (class.; usu. in *plur.;* only so in Cic. and Cæs.; cf.: lignum, materia); *sing.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 10, 1; Sil. 7, 314.— *Plur.*, Col. 4, 24, 7; 5, 5, 16; Cic. Sen. 15, 52 and 53; id. de Or. 2, 21, 88; id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; *Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.;* Liv. 22, 16 *fin.;* Quint. 2, 17, 19; Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 22, 25, 72, § 150 al.

Sarnus, i, *m.*, *a river in Campania, near Pompeii*, now *the Sarno*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62; Verg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 539; Stat. S. 1, 2, 265.

Sărōnĭcus sĭnus, *the Saronic Gulf; a gulf of the Ægean Sea, between Attica and Peloponnesus*, now *Gulf of Egina*, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10; 4, 5, 9, § 18.

Sarpēdōn, ŏnis, *m.*, = Σαρπηδών, *a son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Lycia, who was killed by Patroclus before Troy*, Hyg. Fab. 106; 112; Verg. A. 1, 100; Serv. 9, 697; 10, 471; Ov. M. 13, 255; Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; Gr. *acc.* Sarpedona, Gell. 15, 21, 1.—**II.** *A promontory in Cilicia*, now *Lissan el Kahpe*, Liv. 38, 38, 9; Mel. 1, 13, 5; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.

* **sarpo**, no *perf.*, sarptum, 3, *v. a.* [root sarp-; Gr. ἁρπάζω]; in agricult. lang., *to cut off, trim, prune, clean:* sarpta vinea putata, id est pura facta: unde et virgulae

abscisae sarmenta. Sarpere enim antiqui pro purgare ponebant. Fest. p. 322 Müll.

sarptus, a, um, *Part.*, v. sarpo.

Sarra (**Sara**, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58), ae, *f.*, Heb. Zor. **I.** *The city of Tyre, in Phœnicia, celebrated for its purple dye:* Poenos Sarrā oriundos, Enn. ap. Prob. Verg. G. 2, 506; cf. Serv. ad loc., and Gell. 14, 6, 4: purpuram ex Sarā tibi Attuli, Plaut. l. l. — Hence, **II. Sarrānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sarra*, i. e., **A.** *Tyrian:* gens, Sil. 1, 72: Leptis, *built by the Tyrians*, id. 3, 256: ostrum, Verg. G. 2, 506; Col. poët. 10, 287; cf. murex, Sil. 15, 205: aulaea, Juv. 10, 38: violae, *purple-red*, Col. 9, 4, 4. — **B.** Transf., *Carthaginian:* Juno (especially honored in Carthage), Sil. 6, 468: manus, id. 9, 319: navita, id. 7, 432: numina, id. 8, 46.

sarrācīus, a, um, *adj.* [serra], *saw-shaped, serrate* (late Lat.): lactuca, Dynam. 2, 52.

sarrācum (**serrā-**), i, *n.* **I.** *A kind of wagon* or *cart* (acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 21, belonging to vulgar lang.), Sisenn. ap. Non. 195, 29; Cic. Pis. Fragm. ap. Quint. l. l.; Vitr. 10, 1 *fin.*; Juv. 3, 255; Capitol. M. Aurel. 13; Amm. 31, 2, 18. — **II.** Transf., *the Wain*, a constellation: frigida Bootae, Juv. 5, 23.

Sarrānus, a, um, v. Sarra.

Sarrastes, um, *m.*, *a people of Campania, near the Sarnus*, Verg. A. 7, 738; Sil. 8, 538.

sarrio (**sario**), ŭi and īvi (the former in Cato, R. R. 161, 2; the latter in Col. 11, 2, 10), ītum, 4, *v. a.*; in agricult. lang., *to hoe* the soil, plants, etc., for the purpose of destroying weeds; *to weed*, Cato, R. R. 161, 1 and 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 8; 1, 29, 1; Col. 2, 11, 4; 11, 2, 9 sq.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 5; Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184; 18, 17, 45, § 158; Mart. 3, 93, 20; Vulg. Isa. 7, 25.

sarrītio (**sarītio, sartio**), ōnis, *f.* [sarrio], *a hoeing, weeding*, Col. 2, 12, 1; 11, 2, 9; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21.

sarrītor (collat. form **sartor**), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A hoer, weeder*, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2; Col. 2, 13, 1. — * **II.** Trop.: sator sartorque scelerum et messor maxime, i. e. *cultivator*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3.

* **sarrītōrius** (**sarīt-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to hoeing* or *weeding:* opera, Col. 2, 13, 2.

sarrītūra (**sarīt-**), ae, *f.*, *a hoeing, a weeding*, Col. 11, 2, 27; also **sartūra**, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 254; cf.: sarritor and sarritio.

sarrītus, a, um, *Part.*, from sarrio.

Sarsina (**Sassina**), ae, *f.* **I.** *An ancient town in Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus*, still called *Sarsina*, Mart. 9, 59, 4; Sil. 8, 463. — Hence, **II. Sarsĭnātis**, e (collat. form **Sassĭnas**, Inscr. Orell. 4404; v. infra), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sarsina:* Sassinate de silvā, Mart. 3, 58, 35. — In a lusus verbb., Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 83. — In *plur. subst.:* **Sarsĭnātes** (**Sass-**), ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sarsina*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

sarsūrius, a, um, *adj.* [sartor], *mending, patching* (late Lat.), Caes. Arch. Reg. ad Virg. 42.

sartāgo, ĭnis, *f.* **I.** *A frying-pan, baking-pan* (post-Aug.), Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 55; Juv. 10, 63; Ambros. Ep. 100, § 9; Vulg. Lev. 7, 9. — * **II.** Trop.: sartago loquendi, *a hotchpotch, mixture, medley*, Pers. 1, 80.

sartătecta, v. sarcio, *P. a.*

‡ **sartē**, *adv.*, v. sarcio, *P. a. init.*

‡ **1. sartor**, ōris, *m.* [sarcio], *a patcher, botcher, mender*, Non. 7, 28: sartoris arte se pascere, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, n. 10.

2. sartor, v. sarritor, II.

sartrix, īcis, *f.* [sartor], *she who patches* or *mends*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 9, 100.

1. sartūra, ae, *f.* [sarcio], *a patching, mending*, Col. 4, 26, 2: sarturae veteris lintei, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 2.

2. sartūra, ae, *f.*, v. sarritura.

sartus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sarcio.

sas = suas, v. suus *init.*

Saserna, ae, *m.*, *a friend of Antony*, Cic. Phil. 13, 13, 28; id. Att. 15, 2, 3. — **II.** Sasernae, *father and son, Latin writers on agriculture*, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 5; 1, 18, 2; 5, 2, 22; Col. 1, 1, 12.

Sāso (**Sāson**), ōnis, *f.*, = Σάσων, Σάσω, *a small island near the promontory Acroceraunia, on the coast of Illyria*, now *Saseno*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152; Luc. 2, 627; 5, 650; Sil. 7, 480.

Sassīna and **Sassīnas**, v. Sarsina.

Sassius, a, *the name of a Roman gens.* — **Sassia**, ae, *f.*, *the name of the mother of Cluentius*, Cic. Clu. 5, 12 sq.; 62, 175 sq.

Sassŭla, ae, *f.*, *a town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Tibur*, Liv. 7, 19.

săt, *adv.*, v. satis.

săta, ōrum, *n.*, v. 1. sero, I. A.

sătăgĭto, āre, v. satis, II. A.

* **sătăgius**, a, um, *adj.* [satago], *that troubles* or *vexes himself, over-anxious:* ut istos satagios ac sibi molestos describam tibi, Sen. Ep. 98, 8.

sătăgo, ĕre, v. satis, II. B.

satanaria herba, *a plant, also called* peucedanos, *sulphurwort, hog's-fennel*, App. Herb. 94.

Sătănas, ae, and **Sătan**, *indecl. m.*, = Σατανᾶς or Σατᾶν (Heb. שָׂטָן), *an adversary, Satan, the Devil*, Tert. Apol. 22 *init.*; id. adv. Marc. 3, 20; Vulg. Matt. 4, 10 et saep.; form Satan, id. 2 Reg. 19, 22 et saep.

sătellĕs, ĭtis, *comm.*, *an attendant* upon a distinguished person, esp. a prince, *a life-guard;* in *plur.*, *attendants, escort, train, retinue* (class.; syn.: stipator, apparitor, accensus). **I.** Lit.: regii satellites, Liv. 2, 12; 34, 36 *fin.*; cf. Quint. 7, 2, 54: administri et satellites Sex. Naevii, Cic. Quint. 25, 80 (cf. infra, II.): habet sectatores vel potius satellites, qui, etc., Tac. A. 16, 22: contumeliosum foret, si equites Romani satellites Numidae traderentur, Sall. J. 65, 2: Sullae, id. H. 1, 41, 2 Dietsch; cf. Liv. 34, 41: sequimini satellites, Plaut. Mil. 1, 78: aurum per medios ire satellites . . . amat, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9: ne posset adire, Cursus equi fecit circumfususque satelles, Ov. M. 14, 354: Caesaris, Tac. A. 2, 45: Sejani, id. ib. 6, 3 et saep.: Hannibalis, *followers, satellites*, Liv. 23, 12; 25, 28. — **B.** Transf. (mostly poet.), of *attendants* analog. to the preceding: Jovis pinnata satelles, i. e. *the eagle*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106; id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: Noctis, i. e. *the evening-star*, id. poët. ap. Non. 65, 10: Orci, i. e. *Charon*, Hor. C. 2, 18, 34: Neptuni, *storms*, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 14. — Of *the attendants* of the queen-bee, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 53. — Of *Orion*, as Diana's attendant, Ov. F. 5, 538. — **II.** Trop., *an assistant, attendant:* hominem natura non solum celeritate mentis ornavit, sed etiam sensus tamquam satellites attribuit ac nuncios, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 26: virtutis verae custos rigidusque satelles, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 17. — In Cicero more freq. in a bad sense, *an assistant in crime, an accomplice, partner, abettor*, etc.: stipatores corporis constituit, eosdem ministros et satellites potestatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: satellites scelerum, ministros cupiditatum, id. Prov. Cons. 3, 5: C. Mallium, audaciae satellitem atque administrum tuae, id. Cat. 1, 3, 7: voluptatum satellites et ministras, id. Fin. 2, 12, 37; cf. (opp. dominatrix), id. Inv. 1, 2, 2.

sătellĭtium, ii, *n.* [satelles], *an escort, convoy*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 17. — Trop., *a guard, protection* (eccl. Lat.): scripturarum, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 3, 18.

sătianter, *adv.*, v. satio *fin.*

sătias, ātis (collat. form **sătiēs**, Juvenc. 1, 637: ad satiem, id. 3, 216; *abl.* satie, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209), *f.* [satis], *a sufficiency, abundance, plentifulness.* **I.** In gen. (mostly ante- and post-class.; not found in Cic. or Cæs.; commonly used only in *nom. sing.*, the other cases being taken from satietas): quorum crudelitatem numquam ulla explet satias sanguinis, Att. ap. Non. 172, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 133 Rib.); cf. id. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90 (v. Charis. p. 70 P., and l. l. p. 188 Rib.): fessus satiate videndi, Lucr. 2, 1038: haec juvabant Cum satiate cibi, *along with abundance of food*, i. e. *after eating sufficiently*, id. 5, 1391: ut hodie ad litationem huic suppetat satias Jovi, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 100: frumenti ex inopiā gravi satias facta, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 172, 13 (Hist. 2, 29 Dietsch): fructibus omnium generum ita subnascentibus ut numquam satias voluptatibus desit, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6; Macr. S. 7, 12, 21: ad satiatem terra ferarum Nunc etiam scatit, *in abundance, abundantly*, Lucr. 5, 39. — **II.** In partic., subject., *satisfied desire, satiety; a loathing, disgust* (ante-class. and since the Aug. period, but not in Quint.; cf., on the other hand, satietas): satias jam tenet Studiorum istorum, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 18: omnium rerum, Lucil. ap. Non. 172, 14: sicubi eum satias Hominum aut negoti si quando odium ceperat, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 14; so (corresp. with odium) id. Eun. 5, 5, 3; (with taedium), Tac. A. 16, 16: si forte jam satias amoris in uxore ex multā copiā cepisset, Liv. 30, 3 Drak. *N. cr.:* satias capit aliquem, Tac. A. 3, 30 *fin.*; Macr. S. 7, 12 *med.:* vini, Liv. 25, 23 *fin.* Drak. *N. cr.*; Tac. A. 3, 54.

sătiātē, *adv.*, v. satio *fin. adv.* b.

Sătĭcŭla, ae, *f.*, *a town of Samnium, on the frontiers of Campania*, now *S. Agata dei Goti*, Liv. 7, 32; 9, 21; 23, 39; Vell. 1, 14, 4. — Hence, **1. Sătĭcŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saticula:* ager, Liv. 23, 14 *fin.* — *Plur. subst.:* **Sătĭcŭlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Saticula, the Saticulans*, Liv. 27, 10. — **2. Sătĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a Saticulan:* asper (collectively), Verg. A. 7, 729.

sătiēs, ēi, *f.*, v. satias *init.*

sătiĕtas, ātis, *f.* [satis], *a sufficiency, abundance* (syn. saturitas). **I.** In gen. (very rare): neque ulla ornandi satis satietas est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 6. — *Plur.:* quercus terrenis principiorum satietatibus abundans, parumque habens umoris et aëris, Vitr. 2, 9, 8; 2, 9, 9. — **II.** In partic., subject., *the state of being glutted* or *sated; a loathing, disgust, satiety* (class. and very freq., esp. in the trop. sense and with Cicero; syn. fastidium). **A.** Lit.: cibi satietas et fastidium, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: amarum ad satietatem usque oggerit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 72; so, ad satietatem, Liv. 24, 38; Suet. Dom. 21; Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148; 34, 17, 49, § 165: citra satietatem, id. 23, 6, 57, § 106: cum ea, quae leviter sensum voluptate moveant, facillime fugiant satietatem, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: assidua, Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96: nimia, id. 11, 34, 40, § 116. — Hence, * **2.** Concr., the superfluity, refuse of the food eaten, i. e. *excrements*, Sol. 2, § 33 (cf. saturitas, II. C.). — **B.** Trop.: difficile dictu est, quaenam causa sit, cur ea, quae maxime sensus nostros impellunt voluptate et specie primā acerrime commovent, ab iis celerrime fastidio quodam et satietate abalienemur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98; so (with fastidium) Quint. 5, 14, 30; Cic. Mur. 9, 21; (with taedium), Quint. 9, 4, 143: ab hac hominum satietate nostri discedere, Cic. Att. 2, 5, 1: mei, id. Mur. 9, 21: satietas provinciae, id. Fam. 2, 11, 1: dominationis, Sall. J. 31, 20: desiderium quietis et satietas gloriae, Curt. 6, 3, 1: ante inimicos satietas poenarum suarum cepisset quam, etc. (shortly before: poenarum ex inimicis satis est), Liv. 3, 59: satietatem amoris sumere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 6: satietatem parere, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 38: studiorum omnium satietas vitae facit satietatem, Cic. Sen. 20, 76: vincere aurium satietatem, id. de Or. 3, 44, 174; cf.: ut varietas satietati occurreret, id. Or. 52, 174: omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76; so, similitudinis, id. de Or. 2, 41, 177 (cf. 1. satio, II. B.): te deseret ille aetate et satietate, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 39: adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater Illius quam amat, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10: usque ad satietatem osculis frui, Petr. 131 *fin.* — In *plur.:* non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.

sătin' and **sătine** for satisne; v. satis *init.*

1. sătio, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [satis], *to fill, satisfy; to sate, satiate* with food (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn. saturo). **I.** Lit.: satiat semimodius cibi in diebus singulis vicenos et centenos turtures, Col. 8, 9, 3: se (orca), Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 14: desideria naturae, *to satisfy, appease*, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 25: sitim, Mart. 6, 35, 5: famem, Ov. M. 11, 371. — In *part. perf.:* satiati agni ludunt, Lucr. 2, 320: canes sanguine erili, Ov. M. 3, 140: vultur humano cadavere, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 92. — **B.** Transf., in gen., *to fill sufficiently; to saturate, impregnate, fur-*

nish abundantly with any thing (not ante-Aug.): solum stercore, Col. 2, 10, 23; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 148: parietem palea, Petr. poët. 135, 8, 8: Tyrium colorem pelagio, *to saturate*, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: fretum aquis, Ov. M. 8, 836; so, Nilum, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51: odoribus ignes, Ov. M. 4, 758: robora Dalmatico lucent satiata metallo, Stat. S. 1, 2, 153: lumine Phoebi, Mart. 8, 36, 9. — **II.** Trop., *to still, satisfy, content; to glut, satiate* a desire (in a good or bad sense): in ejus corpore lacerando ac vexando cum animum satiare non posset, oculos paverit, Cic. Phil. 11, 3, 8: explere bonis rebus satiareque, Lucr. 3, 1004: neque enim expletur umquam nec satiatur cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6; id. Part. 27, 96: libidines, id. Rep. 6, 1, 1; cf. in the foll.: populum libertate, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: funeribus, id. ib. 2, 41, 68: aviditatem legendi, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7; cf. id. Rep. 2, 1, 1: satiari delectatione non possum, id. Sen. 15, 52: nec satiare queunt spectando corpora coram, Lucr. 4, 1098; Quint. 2, 4, 5: cum satiaverit iram, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 19: cor, id. M. 9, 178: oculos amore, Prop. 2, 16, 23: lumina longo visu, Stat. S. 4, 6, 34. — In *part. perf.:* satiatis et expletis jucundius est carere quam frui, Cic. Sen. 14, 47: ait se nequaquam esse satiatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 65: satiatus somno, Liv. 2, 65: satiatus poenâ, id. 29, 9 *fin.:* suppliciis satiati nocentium, id. 8, 20: libido mentis satiata, Cat. 64, 147: ira satiata caedibus, Luc. 7, 803: patrum cognitionibus, Tac. A. 1, 75: heu nimis longo satiate ludo, Hor. C. 1, 2, 37. — Poet. with *gen.* (on account of satis, or also in analogy with expletus): cum satiata ferinae Dextera caedis erat, Ov. M. 7, 808: satiata sanguinis hasta, Sil. 4, 437: satiatus et aevi Et decoris, id. 16, 605. — **B.** In partic., subject., *to overfill, cloy; to satiate, disgust; pass., to be cloyed, wearied, disgusted* with a thing (rare but class.; cf. satias, II., and satietas, II. B.): secretae (figurae) ut novitate excitant, ita copia satiant, Quint. 9, 3, 5: primum numerus agnoscitur, deinde satiat, Cic. Or. 64, 215: horum vicissitudines efficient, ut neque ii satientur, qui audient, fastidio similitudinis, nec, etc., id. de Or. 3, 50, 193 (cf. id. ib. 2, 41, 177: similitudinis satietate defatigetur, v. satietas, II. B.): agricola assiduo satiatus aratro, Tib. 2, 1, 51: senem et prosperis adversisque satiatum, Tac. H. 3, 66: (Domitianus) secreto suo satiatus, id. Agr. 39 *fin.* — Hence, *advv.:* * **a. sătĭanter,** *sufficiently, to satiety* (syn.: ad satietatem, affatim): equi satianter pasti, App. M. 7, p. 195, 6. — **b. sătĭātē,** *sufficiently, to satiety* (post-Aug.): talia ignis et aëris habendo satiate atque umoris temperate, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.* (cf. satietas, I.): eadem dicere, Arn. 6. — *Sup.:* cetera Hermippus satiatissime exhibebit, Tert. Anim. 46: sentire, Aug. de Mus. 4, 14.

2. sătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. sero], *a sowing, a planting* (syn. sementis), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112; Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 1; Col. 2, 9, 6; 3, 14, 2; 11, 2, 80; Liv. 32, 34; Verg. G. 2, 319 al. — In *plur.*, *sowed fields, cultivated lands*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38; Vulg. Ecclus. 40, 22.

sătĭra, ae, v. satur *fin.* B.

sătĭrĭcus (on account of the confusion of the Roman Satira with the Greek Satyros, often erroneously written **Sătyrĭcus;** hence in the *neutr.* even with a Greek ending, **Sătyrĭcon;** cf. satirographus), a, um, *adj.* [satira], *of* or *belonging to* (Roman) *satire, satiric, satirical:* satirici carminis scriptor, Lact. 2, 4, 3; so, materia, Sid. Ep. 8, 11; Schol. Juv. 1, 168. — *Substt.* **1. sătĭrĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11; 4, 1. — **2. Sătĭrĭcon,** i, *n.*, *the title of a work of Petronius.*

sătĭrŏgrăphus (**sătyrŏgr-;** v. satiricus *init.*), i, *m.*, = σατυρογράφος, *a writer of satires, a satirist*, Sid. Ep. 1, 11.

sătis, and abbreviated, **săt** (cf. the letter S.: satin', contr. for satisne; v. the foll.), *adv.* [root in Gr. ἄδην, ἄδην, orig. a comp. form, weakened from satius; cf.: magis, nimis, etc.], *enough, sufficiently* (objectively, so that one needs nothing more; whereas affatim subjectively, so that one wishes nothing more). **I.** Posit. **1.** Adject., *enough, sufficient, satisfactory.* **a.** Form **sătis:** quod (faenum et pabulum) bubus satis siet, qui illic sient, Cato, R. R. 137: cui, si conjuret populus, vix totu' satis sit, *were enough, adequate*, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: libram aiebant satis esse ambobus farris Intritae, Titin. ap. Non. 81, 13; Hor. S. 1, 5, 68: duo talenta pro re nostrâ ego esse decrevi satis, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 67; id. Ad. 5, 3, 24: dies mihi hic ut sit satis vereor Ad agendum, id. And. 4, 2, 22; cf. Liv. 21, 17: quicquid adjecissent ipsi terroris satis ad perniciem fore rati, id. 21, 33; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 19: animo satis haec vestigia parva sagaci Sunt, per quae possis cognoscere cetera tute, Lucr. 1, 402: satis est tibi in te, satis in legibus, satis in mediocribus amicitiis praesidium, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84: ut semper vobis auxilium adversus inimicos satis sit, Liv. 6, 18: satis esse Italiae unum consulem censebat, id. 34, 43; Cic. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: ipse Romam venirem, si satis consilium quâdam de re haberem, id. Att. 12, 50: id modo si mercedis Datur mihi . . . satis Mihi esse ducam, *will content myself*, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 16: satis hoc tibi est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 40: animo istuc satis est, auribus non satis, Cic. Or. 63, 215: dicebant de re publicâ quod esset illis viris et consulari dignitati satis, id. Brut. 35, 135; hence, in a play on the word: *Le.* Jam satis est mihi. *Li.* Tum igitur tu dives es factus? Plaut. As. 2, 2, 64: quidvis satis est, dum vivat modo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 28; id. Hec. 5, 2, 17: qui non sentirent, quid esset satis, Cic. Or. 22, 73: sum avidior etiam, quam satis est, gloriae, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2: plus quam satis doleo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 9: satis esse deberet, si, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174: satin' habes, si feminarum nulla'st, quam aeque diligam? Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 11: ars satis praestat, si, etc., Quint. 7, 10, 15: non satis efficit oratio, si, etc., id. 8, 3, 62: satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14: poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 66: satis superque habere dicit, quod sibi ab arbitrio tribuatur, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: tanta repente caelo missa vis aquae, ut ea modo exercitui satis superque foret, Sall. J. 75, 7; cf.: satis una excidia, Verg. A. 2, 642 (v. infra, γ and 2. β); cf.: plura quam satis est, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 46: ultra quam satis est, id. ib. 1, 6, 16. — (β) Satis est (habeo, credo, etc.), with *inf.* or a *subject-* (*object-*) *clause:* huic satis illud erit planum facere atque probare, Lucr. 2, 934; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 127: satis erat respondere Magnas: ingentes, inquit, id. Lael. 26, 98: velut satis sit, scire ipsos, Quint. 8, 2, 19: si oratori satis esset docere, id. 10, 1, 78: nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.:* vos satis habebatis animam retinere, Sall. J. 31, 20: illud satis habeo dicere, Quint. 6, 5, 11: satis habeo with *si*, Nep. Them. 8, 4; id. Timol. 2, 4; Liv. 5, 21, 9; Tac. A. 2, 37; 4, 38. — With *quod*, Liv. 40, 29, 13; Just. 22, 8, 14: satis putant vitio carere, Quint. 2, 4, 9: si res nudas atque inornatas indicare satis videretur, id. 2, 4, 3: Herennium et Numisium legatos vinciri satis visum, Tac. H. 4, 59. — Rarely with *ut:* Fabio satis visum, ut ovans urbem iniret, Liv. 7, 11, 9. — Negatively: quarum (rerum) unam dicere causam Non satis est, verum plures, Lucr. 6, 704: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, nisi utare, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: opera exstruentibus satis non est, saxa atque materiam congerere, Quint. 7, prooem. § 1: non satis est, pulchra esse poëmata, Hor. A. P. 99 et saep. — With *inf. perf.* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 590): nunc satis est dixisse: ego mira poëmata pango, etc., Hor. A. P. 416: quod hactenus ostendisse satis est, Quint. 6, 3, 62: atque id viro bono satis est, docuisse quod sciret, id. 12, 11, 8: illud notasse satis habeo, id. 9, 4, 15. — Negatively: non ille satis cognosse Sabinae Gentis habet ritus, Ov. M. 15, 4: non satis credunt excepisse quae relicta erant, Quint. 2, 1, 2. — *Absol.:* gaudeo. *Ch.* Satis credo, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 21. — (γ) With *gen.:* *As.* Salve. *St.* Satis mihi est tuae salutis, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 4: satis historiarum est, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 48: verborum, id. Capt. 1, 2, 16: satis mihi id habeam supplicii, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 15: ea amicitia non satis habet firmitatis, Cic. Lael. 5, 19: ad dicendum temporis satis habere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2; cf. Quint. 10, 2, 15: satis praesidii, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 84 Madv. *N. cr.:* satis poenarum dedisse, Quint. 7, 4, 18: jam satis terris nivis atque dirae Grandinis misit pater, Hor. C. 1, 2, 1: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; so, satis superque, with *gen.:* vitae, Liv. 2, 42, 6; 63, 67, 3; 25, 32, 6; 28, 29, 7; Hor. Epod. 17, 19. — *Comp.:* satius; v. infra, B. — **b.** Form **săt** (most freq. in the poets): quibus (dis) sat esse non queam? *to be sufficient, equal to*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 27: pol vel legioni sat est (obsonium), id. Aul. 3, 6, 24: in jure causam dicito, hic verbum sat est, id. Rud. 3, 6, 28; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14: tantum quantum sat est, Cic. Sen. 14, 48: tantum sat habes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si hoc sat est, Quint. 2, 11, 7: amabo jam sat est, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 117; Ter. And. 1, 1, 143; id. Eun. 4, 4, 38; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 34: paene plus quam sat erat, id. ib. 5, 3, 14: sat habeo, id. And. 2, 1, 35; 4, 2, 22 et saep. — (β) Sat est (habeo, credo, etc.), with *inf.* or a *subject-* (*object-*) *clause:* nonne id sat erat, Accipere ab illo injuriam? Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 3: perdere posse sat est, Ov. H. 12, 75: qui non sat habuit conjugem illexe in stuprum, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 27, 68. — (γ) With *gen.:* sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: *Ar.* Mater salve. *Art.* Sat salutis't, id. As. 5, 2, 61: vocis, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: signi, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 39: poenae, Prop. 1, 17, 10 et saep. — **2.** Adverb., *enough, sufficiently.* **a.** Form **sătis.** (α) With *verbs:* si sis sanus, aut sapias satis, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 23: satis deludere, id. ib. 5, 1, 45: satis jam dolui ex animo et curâ me satis Et lacrimis maceravi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 7: satin' me illi hodie scelesti ceperunt dolo? id. ib. 3, 4, 120: ego istuc satis scio, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 37; Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 53: satis ostenderit, reliquos, etc., id. ib. 2, 31, 54 et saep.: quod bruti nec satis sardare queunt, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 322 Müll.: neque audio neque oculis prospicio satis, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 7: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 45, 110; Hor. Epod. 1, 31; cf.: quidque furor valeat, Penthea caede satisque Ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 429 (v. in the foll. II. D. 1. α). — (β) With *adjectives:* satis dives, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 44; id. Capt. 2, 2, 74: dotata, id. Aul. 2, 2, 62: dicacula, id. As. 3, 1, 8: satis multa restant, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: video te testimoniis satis instructum, id. ib. 1, 38, 59: rura tibi magna satis, Verg. E. 1, 48 et saep.: satis superque humilis est, qui, etc., Liv. 3, 53 *fin.* — Sometimes, like the Engl. *enough*, it denotes diminution, *tolerably, moderately:* videor mihi nostrum illum consularem exercitum bonorum omnium, etiam satis bonorum, habere firmissimum, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 4: satis litteratus (with nec infacetus), id. Off. 3, 14, 58: satis bonus (locus), Cato, R. R. 136: res satis amplae, Just. 2, 1, 1; cf. the foll. γ and b. β. — (γ) With *adverbs* or *adverbial phrases:* satis audacter, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 208: satis certo scio, id. Ps. 4, 5, 5: satis superbe illuditis me, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 22: satis scite, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: non satis honeste, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: satis cum periculo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 104: et quidem hercle formâ luculentâ (haec meretrix). *Ch.* Sic satis, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 12: satis opportune occidisse, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: satis recte, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 53: satis saepe, Sall. J. 62, 1: satis bene ornatae, *dressed well enough*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 73; hence satis bene sometimes, like the Engl. *well enough*, = *tolerably, moderately*, or *pretty well:* a quo (Catone) cum quaereretur, quid maxime in re familiari expediret? respondit: Bene pascere. Quid secundum? Satis bene pascere. Quid tertium? Male pascere. Quid quartum? Arare, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 89 (for which, in the same narration, mediocriter pascere, Col. 6, praef. § 4; and Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30); cf. supra, a. β, and infra, b. β. — **b.** Form **săt.** (α) With *verbs:* sat scio, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 25; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 34; id. Ad. 3, 2, 41; 3, 3, 6; 4, 1, 10; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 31: sat prata biberunt, Verg. E. 3, 111. — (β) With *adjectives:* accusator sat bonus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89: non sat idoneus Pugnae, Hor. C. 2, 19, 26: sat planum, Liv. 6, 18 *fin.* — Signifying diminution, like the Engl. *enough, tolerably, moderately, passably:* lactantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 1; so, sat bonus (less than bonus):

si me voltis esse oratorem, si etiam sat bonum, si bonum denique, non repugnabo, id. de Or. 3, 22, 84.—(γ) With *adverbs:* qui sat diu vixisse sese arbitrabitur, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 12: sat commode, Ter. And. 3, 1, 17: sat recte, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43.—**B.** *Comp.:* satius (prop. more satisfying; hence), *better, more serviceable, fitter, preferable.* **1.** Adject., in the phrase satius est, with a *subject-clause* (cf. supra, 1. a. β, and b. β) followed by *quam:* scire satius est quam loqui Servum hominem, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 57; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 11; id. Cas. 1, 24; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 66; 5, 2, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 33; Cic. Att. 7, 1, 4; id. Inv. 2, 32, 100; Liv. 26, 29; 42, 23 *fin.* al.; cf.: nimio satius est, ut opu'st, te ita esse, quam ut animo lubet, Plaut. Trin. 2. 2, 30: quanto satius est, te id dare operam ... Quam id loqui, etc., Ter. And. 2, 1, 7; cf. also: satius multo fuisse, non moveri bellum adversus eum, quam omitti motum, Liv. 34, 33: nonne fuit satius tristis Amaryllidis iras pati? Verg. E. 2, 14: hos te satius est docere, ut, quando agas, quid agant, sciant, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 49: mori me satius est, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 2; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 63; cf.: repertus est nemo, qui mori diceret satius esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 36, § 88: mortuom hercle me duco satius, Plaut. Truc. 5, 34: terga impugnare hostium satius visum est, Liv. 3, 70; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 34.—In a positive signif., *it serves, benefits, is of use:* nihil φλυαρεῖν satius est, miles (perh. in reference to the preceding speech of the miles: mortuum me duco satius), Plaut. Truc. 5, 36: satius putare, with an *object-clause, to believe it to be better,* Nep. Paus. 5, 1.—***2.** Adverb., with a *verb, rather* (syn. potius): ego quod magis pertineat ad Fundanii valetudinem, satius dicam, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26.

II. Particular phrases. **A.** Sat agito (also in one word, satagito), and sat agere suarum rerum, *to have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be busy, be troubled* (only in the foll. passages): nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 3, 23: is quoque suarum rerum sat agitat, tamen, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 13 Bentl., followed by Umpfenb.; and so ap. Charis. p. 193 P. (Fleck. sat agit, tamen).—**B.** Satis ago or sat ago (also in one word, satago). **1.** T. t. in business lang., *to satisfy, content, pay* a creditor: nunc satagit, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 34.—**2.** *To have enough to do, have one's hands full; to be in trouble* (the predom. signif. of the word). (α) Form satis ago (class.): jam apud vallum nostri satis agebant, Cato ap. Charis. p. 193 P.: cum Pyrrhus rex in terrā Italiā esset satisque agerent Romani, Gell. 3, 8, 1: ego nocte hac proximā in somnis egi satis et fui homo exercitus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 4: complorantibus omnibus nostris atque in sentinā satis agentibus, Gell. 19, 1, 3; 9, 11, 4: satis agentes rerum suarum, App. M. 8, p. 209, 6.—*Impers. pass.:* pugnatur acriter: agitur tamen satii, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9.—(β) Form sat ago (satago) (very rare): Caesar alteram alam mittit, qui satagentibus celeriter occurrerent, Auct. B. Afr. 78, 7; cf. supra, II. A.—**3.** *To bustle about, make a to-do, be full of business,* πολυπραγμονεύω (post-Aug. and very rare): (Domitius) Afer venuste Mallium Suram multum in agendo discursantem, salientem, manus jactantem, etc. ... non agere dixit, sed satagere. Est enim dictum per se urbanum satagere, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 54; cf. id. 11, 3, 126: curris, stupes, satagis tamquam mus in matellā, Petr. 58, 9.—Also *act.:* interea haec satagens, *busily doing* or *performing,* Petr. 137, 10.—**C.** Satis accipio, caveo, do, exigo, peto, offero, etc., t. t. of business lang., *to take, give, ask, offer,* etc., *sufficient bail* or *security:* satis accipio, Cic. Quint. 13, 44 sq.; id. Rosc. Com. 14, 40; id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115; Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 4; Dig. 36, 4, 5; 45, 1, 4; 46, 1, 33.—*Pass.*, Cato, R. R. 2, 6: satis acceptum habere, *to be fully assured,* Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 90; 1, 3, 67: satis caveo, Dig. 7, 1, 60 (cf. caveo, II. 2.): satis do (also as one word, satisdo), Cic. Quint. 13, 44 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 146; 2, 2, 24, § 60; id. Rosc. Com. 12, 35; id. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2; id. Att. 5, 1, 2; Dig. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 7 *fin.;* 36, 4, 1; 36, 4, 5; 46, 6, 1.—With *gen.:* judicatae pecuniae, Val. Max. 4, 1, 8: damni infecti, Plin. 36, 2, 2, § 6: fidei commissi, Dig. 36, 4, 5; 46, 4, 5: satisdato (caveo, promitto, debeo, etc.), *by giving bail* or *security,* ib. 5, 1, 2 *fin.;* 2, 11, 4 *fin.;* 40, 5, 4; Cic. Att. 16, 15, 2: satis exigo, Dig. 26, 7, 45 *fin.;* 36, 3, 18: satis offero, *to tender security,* ib. 26, 10, 5; 36, 4, 3; 48, 17, 1: satis peto, *to demand security,* ib. 35, 1, 70.—**D.** Sătis făcio, or, in one word, **sătisfăcio** (*pass.* satisfacitur, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 789 P.), *to give satisfaction, to satisfy, content:* satisfacere dicimur ei, cujus desiderium implemus, Dig. 2, 8, 1 (very freq. and class.). **1.** In gen. (α) With *dat.:* ut illis satis facerem ex disciplinā, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 28: Siculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53, § 139: alicui petenti, id. Or. 41, 140: operam dabo ut tibi satisfaciam, id. Att. 2, 4, 3: deo pie et caste, id. Fam. 14, 7, 1: domino vel populo (gladiatores), id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41.—In mal. part., Petr. 75; 77.—Of things: cum aut morte aut victoriā se satisfacturum rei publicae spopondisset, Cic. Phil. 14, 9, 26: cui (vitae meae) satis feci vel aetate vel factis, id. Fam. 10, 1, 1: me omnibus satis esse facturum, id. Balb. 1, 2: causae atque officio satis facere, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 47; cf.: satis officio meo, satis illorum voluntati, qui a me hoc petiverunt, factum esse arbitrabor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 130: gravibus seriisque rebus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satis facere vestrae scientiae, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57; cf.: qui et naturae et legibus satis fecit, id. Clu. 10, 29: amicitiae nostrae, id. Fam. 10, 1, 3: me plus satis nostrae conjunctioni amorique facturum, id. ib. 4, 8, 2: ut omnium vel suspicioni vel malevolentiae vel crudelitati satis fiat, id. Rab. Post. 17, 45: mihi vero satis superque abs te videtur istorum studiis ... esse factum, id. de Or. 1, 47, 204: se avarissimi hominis cupiditati satis facere posse, id. Verr. 1, 14, 41: odio alicujus, Suet. Tib. 66 *fin.:* libidini alicujus, Lact. 6, 11, 23: voluntati voluntate satisfecimus, Sen. Ben. 2, 35, 1: condicioni, Dig. 36, 1, 77.—(β) With *in aliquā re:* qui (histriones) in dissimillimis personis satisfaciebant, Cic. Or. 31, 109; so, in historiā, id. Leg. 1, 2, 5: in jure civili, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170: in omni genere, id. Att. 16, 5, 2.—(γ) With *dat.* and *obj.-clause* (rare): quibus quoniam satisfeci me nihil reliqui fecisse, quod ad sanandum me pertineret, reliquum est, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 21, 5.—(δ) *Absol.:* quamobrem tandem non satisfacit? Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15.—With *de:* nos plene et statim de eo satis esse facturos, Quint. 4, 5, 18.—**2.** In partic. **a.** T. t. of business lang., *to satisfy, content* (by payment or security), *to pay* or *secure* a creditor: pecunia petitur ab Hermippo: Hermippus ab Heraclide petit, ipse tamen Fufiis satisfacit absentibus et fidem suam liberat, Cic. Fl. 20, 47: cum de visceribus tuis et filii tui satis facturus sis quibus debes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7: ut si mihi in pecuniā minus satisfecisset, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 60 *fin.;* Dig. 40, 1, 4: omnis pecunia exsoluta esse debet aut eo nomine satisfactum esse: satisfactum autem accipimus, quemadmodum voluit creditor, licet non sit solutum, etc., ib. 13, 7, 9; so (opp. solvere) ib. 18, 1, 19: Stichus servus meus heredi meo mille nummos si solverit, satisve fecerit, etc., ib. 40, 4, 41; 40, 7, 39, § 1.—With *gen. of the thing:* cui ususfructus legatus esset, donec ei totius dotis (sc. nomine) satis fieret, etc., Dig. 33, 2, 30.—**b.** *To give satisfaction* (by word or deed); *to make amends* or *reparation; to make excuse; to ask pardon, apologize* to a person offended, injured, etc. (α) With *dat.:* aut satisfaciat mihi ille, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 8: si Aeduis de injuriis ... item si Allobrogibus satisfaciant, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: deinde reliquae legiones per tribunos militum egerunt, ut Caesari satisfacerent, etc., id. ib. 1, 41: acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut mihi satisfieri paterer a te, Cic. Phil. 2, 20, 49.—(β) With *de* and *abl.:* omnibus rationibus de injuriis, Caes. B. G. 5, 1, 7.—(γ) With *gen.:* injuriarum satisfecisti L. Labieno, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37.—(δ) *Absol.:* missis ad Caesarem satisfaciundi causā legatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: in quā civitate legatus populi Romani aliquā ex parte violatus sit, nisi publice satis factum sit, ei civitati bellum indici atque inferri solere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1. 31, § 79: satisfacientes aut supplicantes summittimus (manus), Quint. 11, 3, 115 et saep.—**c.** *To give satisfaction by suffering a penalty:* saepe satisfecit praedae venator, Mart. 12, 14, 3.

***sătisacceptĭo** (or separately, **sătis acceptĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [satis-accipio; v. satis, II. C.], *a taking of security, admitting to bail,* Dig. 45, 1, 5.

sătisdătĭo (or separately, **sătis dătĭo**), ōnis, *f.* [satis-do; v. satis, II. C.]. **I.** *The satisfaction of a creditor,* Dig. 46, 3, 49.—**II.** *A giving of bail* or *security,* Dig. 2, 8, 1; 4, 6, 28; 46, 5, 1; 50, 16, 61; Cic. Att. 5, 1, 2; Gai. Inst. 1, 200.—Transf.: capitalis, i. e. *a pledging of* or *answering with one's life,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29.

sătisdătō, v. satis, II. C.

sătisdător, ōris, *m.* [satis-do; v. satis, II. C.], *one who gives security; a surety, bail* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.;* Ps.-Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45.

sătisdo, v. satis, II. C.

sătisfăcio, v. satis, II. D.

sătisfactio, ōnis, *f.* [satisfacio; v. satis, II. D.]. ***I.** *A satisfying* of a creditor by security; *a giving security* or *bail:* satisfactio pro solutione est, Dig. 46, 3, 52.—**II.** *An excuse, apology, plea, explanation* (class.): (Caesar) Ubiorum satisfactionem accepit, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 1, 41: hic tu me etiam insimulas, nec satisfactionem meam accipis, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: ne aliquid satisfactio levitatis habere videatur, id. Att. 4, 6, 3: satisfactionem ex nullā conscientiā de culpā proponere decrevi, Sall. C. 35, 2 Kritz.—**2.** *Satisfaction, reparation, amends,* for an injury, etc. (post-Aug.): luitur homicidium certo pecorum numero, recipitque satisfactionem universa domus, Tac. G. 21.—Transf., of doves, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104.

sătisfactiōnālis, e, *adj.* [satisfactio], *making amends, apologetic* (late Lat.): liber (with apologeticus), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 23.

sătĭus, v. satis, I. B.

sătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sero], *that is sown* or *planted* (opp. agrestis, silvestris, etc., that grows wild; very rare), Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4: morus, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120: corna, id. 32, 2, 11, § 22.—*Neutr. plur.:* sativa (opp. silvestria), Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 185.

sător, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a sower, planter,* Varr. R. R. 1, 45, 3; Lucr. 2, 1168; Cic. N. D. 2, 34; Col. 3, 15, 3; Plin. 15, 1, 1, § 3; Vulg. Jer. 50, 16.—**B.** Poet., transf., *a begetter, father, creator:* caelestum sator, i. e. *Jupiter,* Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21; also termed hominum sator atque deorum, Verg. A. 1, 254; 11, 725: hominum (with deorum genitor), Phaedr. 3, 17, 10: rerum, Sil. 4, 432: aevi, id. 9, 306: verus Alcidae sator, Sen. Herc. Fur. 357: annorum nitidique mundi, i. e. *Janus,* Mart. 10, 28, 1: qui et sator omnium deorum fuit, Lact. 1, 23, 5.—**II.** Trop., *a sower, promoter, author* (very rare; not in Cic.): sator sartorque scelerum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 3: litis, Liv. 21, 6, 2: turbarum, Sil. 8, 260.

sătōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sowing* or *planting:* quala, Cato, R. R. 11 *fin.:* trimodia, Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 52, 8.

sătrăpēa, ae, v. satrapes *fin.*

†† **sătrăpes, sătraps,** is, and **sătrăpa,** ae (*plur.* satrapae), *m.,* = σατράπης [Persian; cf. Gesenius, under אֲחַשְׁדַּרְפְּנִים], *a governor of a province, a viceroy* among the Persians, *a satrap; nom.* satrapes, Nep. Paus. 1, 2; id. Alcib. 10, 3; Curt. 8, 4, 21: satrapa, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43; Curt. 3, 13, 1; Amm. 18, 6, 20: satraps, Sid. Carm. 2, 78; Alcim. 6, 392.—*Gen.* satrapis, Nep. Lys. 4, 1.—*Acc.* satrapen, Nep. Con. 2, 1: satrapam, Curt. 3, 13, 1.—*Plur. nom.* satrapae, Nep. Dat. 3, 1; id. Ages. 2, 2; Vulg. Dan. 6, 6: satrapes, App. Mund. 26.—*Gen.* satraparum, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119.—*Acc.* satrapas, Sid. Carm. 9, 50; Vulg. Esth. 3, 12.—*Dat.* satrapis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 29, 6.—*Abl.* satrapibus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 21.—Hence, gen., *a ruler:* satrapae Philistinorum, Vulg. Jud. 3, 3; id. 2 Par. 9, 14.—Hence, **satrăpīa** or **satrăpēa,** ae, *f.,* = σατραπεία, *the office* or *province of a satrap, a satrapy,* Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78; Curt. 5, 1, 44; 6, 2, 5.

satraps, pis, v. satrapes *init.*

Satrĭcum, i, *n., an ancient town in Latium, on the Appian Way, near Antium,* now *Casale di Conca,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4;

Liv. 2, 39; 6, 8; 6, 22; 9, 16.—Hence, **Satrĭcāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Satricum*, Liv. 9, 12; 28, 11.

Sātrĭcus, i, *m.*, *the name of a warrior*, Sil. 9, 68 sq.

* **sătullo,** āre, *v. a.* [satullus], *to satisfy, satiate:* cibis corpora, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 16.

* **sătullus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [satur], *filled* with food, *satisfied:* agni satulli lacte, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15.

satum, i, *n.*, = σάτον, *a Hebrew measure* of corn, etc., containing about a modius and a half (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 18, 6; id. Matt. 13, 33; id. Luc. 13, 21.

sătur, ŭra, ŭrum, *adj.* [satis], *full* of food, *sated, that has eaten enough* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ubi satur sum (opp. quando esurio), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; so (opp. esurientes) id. Poen. prol. 6 sq.: sopor quem satur aut lassus capias, Lucr. 4, 957: esurientibus pullis res geri poterit; saturis nihil geretur, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: postquam isti a mensā surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: cum tu satura atque ebria eris, puer ut satur sit facito, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 3; so (with ebrius and crudus), Quint. 11, 3, 27: et exacto contentus tempore vita Cedat, uti conviva satur, Hor. S. 1, 1, 119: capellae, Verg. E. 10, 77: colonus, Tib. 2, 1, 23: histrio, Mart. 12, 79, 1.— Humorously, of a pregnant woman, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 35.—(β) With *abl.:* qui non edistis, saturi fite fabulis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 8: quadrupedes suco ambrosiae, Ov. M. 2, 120: nepos anseris extis, Pers. 6, 71.—(γ) With *gen.:* postquam intus sum omnium rerum satur, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 3; so, rerum (with plenus), Lucr. 3, 960: altilium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35. — *Comp.:* agnus saturior lactis, Col. 7, 4, 3. — **B.** Transf., of things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of color, *full, deep, strong, rich:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: vellera saturo fucata colore, Verg. G. 4, 335: (purpura) quo melior saturiorque est, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 12: vestes Tyrio saturae ostro, *richly dyed*, Sen. Thyest. 956.—**2.** In gen., *well filled, full; rich, abundant, fertile:* praesepia, Verg. G. 3, 214: Tarentum, id. ib. 2, 197; cf. rus, Pers. 1, 71: auctumnus, Col. poët. 10, 43: messes, Lucil. Aetn. 12: locis ob umidam caeli naturam saturis et redundantibus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 9, 1.— * **3.** *Fatted, fat:* aves paludis, Mart. 11, 52, 14.—**II.** Trop., *rich, fruitful* (opp. dry, simple; very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages): nec satura jejune, nec grandia minute (dicet), Cic. Or. 36, 123: gestus, i. e. *various*, Manil. 5, 474.— Hence, **sătŭra,** ae, *f.* (sc. lanx), orig., *a dish filled with various kinds of fruits, a plate of fruit;* hence, also, *food composed of various ingredients, a mixture, medley, olio*, etc. (both significations, however, rest only on the statements of the grammarians); and hence, transf., **A.** Per saturam, *in the gross* or *in the lump*, i. e. *without order* or *distinctness, confusedly:* lanx plena diversis frugibus in templum Cereris infertur, quae saturae nomine appellatur, Acro, Hor. S. 1, 1: satura et cibi genus ex variis rebus conditum et lex multis aliis legibus conferta (this latter signif. has perh. arisen from an erroneous explanation of the foll. expression, per saturam). Itaque in sanctione legum ascribitur: neve per saturam abrogato aut derogato. Ti. Annius Luscus in eā, quam dixit adversus Ti. Gracchum: Imperium, quod plebes per saturam dederat, id abrogatum est. Et C. Laelius in eā, quam pro se dixit ... (Sall. J. 29, 5) Dein postero die quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis in deditionem accipitur, Fest. p. 314 Müll.: satira dicta a saturā lance, quae referta variis multisque primitiis in sacro apud priscos diis inferebatur ... sive a quodam genere farciminis, quod multis rebus refertum, saturam dicit Varro vocitatum. Est autem hoc positum in II. libro Plautinarum Quaestionum: Satura est uva passa et polenta et nuclei pinei mulso conspersi: ad haec alii addunt et de malo Punico grana. Alii autem dictam putant a lege saturā, quae uno rogatu multa simul comprehendat, quod scilicet et satura carmina multa simul et poëmata comprehenduntur: cujus legis Lucilius meminit in primo: Per saturam aedilem factum qui legibus solvat et Sallustius in Jugurtha: Deinde quasi per saturam sententiis exquisitis in deditionem accipitur, Diom. p. 483 P.: hoc opus legentibus tradebatur non secundum edicti perpetui ordinationem sed passim et quasi per saturam collectum et utile cum inutilibus mixtum, Just. praef. Dig. ad Antecess. § 1: Pescennius Festus in libris historiarum per saturam refert, Carthaginienses, etc., Lact. 1, 21, 13.—**B. sătŭra,** and after the class. per. **sătĭra** (erroneously **sătўra**), ae, *f.*, *a satire, a species of poetry, originally dramatic and afterwards didactic, peculiar to the Romans* (not connected with the Greek Satyri); it first received a regular poetic form from Ennius, and after him was cultivated by Lucilius, Horace, Persius, and Juvenal; Liv. 7, 2: sunt quibus in saturā videar nimis acer, Hor. S. 2, 1, 1; Stat. S. 1, 3, 103; Amm. 16, 6, 3. — Personified: Satura jocabunda, Mart. Cap. 6, § 576.

1. sătŭra, ae, *f.*, v. satur *fin.* B.

2. Sătŭrae pălūs, *a lake in Latium*, otherwise unknown; perh. *a part of the Pontine Marshes*, Verg. A. 7, 801; Sil. 8, 382.

‡ **sătŭrābĭlis,** χορταστικός, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sătŭrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [saturo], *a filling, satisfying* (late Lat.): inopum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 194.

sătŭranter, *adv.* [id.], *sufficiently, to satiety*, Fulg. Virg. Cont. p. 149 Munk. — *Comp.:* saturantius, Fulg. Pathol. 3, 6 *med.*

‡ **sătŭrātim,** κατακόρως, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **sătŭrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [saturo], a *filling, satisfying*, Aug. Tract. in Joann. 24.

* **sătŭrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a filler, satisfier*, Aug. Ep. 120, 25 dub.

sătŭrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of saturo.

sătŭrēia, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form in *plur.* **sătŭrēia** (quadrisyl.), ōrum, Ov. A. A. 2, 415; Mart. 3, 75, 4; though this is perh. another plant), *the common name for the pot-herb* cunila, *savory*, Col. 9, 4, 2; 9, 4, 6; 9, 10 (poet.), 233; 11, 3, 57; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; Pall. Febr. 24, 2.

Sătŭrēiānus, a, um, *adj.*, *the appellation of a region in Appulia;* hence, poet. for *Appulian:* caballus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 59 (Schol. Porphyr.); Serv. Verg. G. 2, 197; 4, 335.

sătŭrēium, i, v. satureia *init.*

Sătŭrĭo, ōnis, *m.* [satur]. **I.** *The name of a lost comedy of Plautus*, Gell. 3, 3, 14.— **II.** *The name of a parasite in the Persa of Plautus;* hence, in a lusus verbb.: Essurio venio, non advenio saturio, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 23.

sătŭrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *fulness, repletion, satiety* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. satietas; perh. only once in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aperitur ostium, unde saturitate saepe ego exii ebrius, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 35; 4, 1, 4; 4, 2, 85; Aur. Vict. Epit. 45 *fin.:* quid causae est quin virgis te usque ad saturitatem sauciem? *till you have enough*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53 (for which usu. ad satietatem; v. satietas); Vulg. Exod. 16, 3.— Humorously personified as *the goddess of a parasite*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 97.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** (Acc. to satur, I. B. 1.) *A fulness* or *depth* of color, Plin. 9, 39, 64, § 138.—**B.** (Acc. to satur, I. B. 2.) *Fulness, plenty, abundance:* saturitas copiaque rerum omnium quae ad victum hominum pertinent, * Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Vulg. Prov. 3, 10.— * **C.** Concr. (superfluity of food which has been eaten, i. e.), *excrements*, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92 (cf. satietas, I. A. 2.).

Sāturnālĭa, ium; **Sāturnālĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um; **Sāturnālis,** e; **Sāturnĭa,** ae; v. Saturnus.

Sāturnigĕna, ae, *m.* [Saturnus-gigno], *offspring of Saturn* (poet. and late Lat.); of *Jupiter*, Aus. Idyll. 15, 22; Sid. Carm. 9, 131.

Sāturnīnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* So esp. L. Appuleius Saturninus, *a tribune of the people* A. U. C. 654; *who, with* C. Servilius Glaucia, *was pronounced guilty of treason and put to death*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 6, 18; id. Brut. 62, 224; id. Cat. 1, 2, 4; id. Mil. 5, 14; Suet. Aug. 27; id. Calig. 38; Mart. 4, 11, 2.

1. Sāturnĭus, a, um. — **2. Sāturnĭus,** ii, v. Saturnus, A.

Sāturnus (old collat. form **Sāteurnus,** Fest. pp. 323 and 325 Müll., and SAETVRNVS, on a vase; v. Ritschl. de Fictil. Litteratis, and Schweizer, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 4, p. 65 sq.), i, *m.* [1. sero; ab satu est dictus Saturnus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.], *Saturn; according to the myth, the most ancient king of Latium, who came to Italy in the reign of Janus; afterwards honored as the god of agriculture and of civilization in general;* hence early identified with the Κρόνος of the Greeks: qui terram colerent, eos solos reliquos esse ex stirpe Saturni regis, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 5: principes (dei) in Latio Saturnus et Ops, id. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.: primus ab aetherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis fugiens et regnis exsul ademptis. Is genus indocile ac dispersum montibus altis Composuit legesque dedit Latiumque vocari Maluit, etc., Verg. A. 8, 319 sq.; Ov. F. 1, 193; 1, 235 sq.; 6, 29 sq.; Tib. 1, 3, 35; 2, 5, 9 et saep.—As *the god of time*, Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 64; Lact. 1, 12, 9.— As *the sun-god* of the Phœnicians, = Baal, Curt. 4, 3, 15: Saturni sacra dies, i. e. *Saturday*, Tib. 1, 3, 18: Saturni stella, *the planet Saturn*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52; 2, 46, 119; id. Div. 1, 39, 85.—As *subst.:* **Sāturnus,** i, *m.*, *the planet Saturn*, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23.— Hence, **A. Sāturnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saturn, Saturnian:* stella, i. e. *the planet Saturn*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17: mons, *an ancient name of the Capitoline Hill*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll., and Fest. p. 322 ib.: terra, i. e. *Latium*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 ib. (Ann. v. 25 Vahl.); Ov. F. 5, 625; also, tellus, Verg. A. 8, 329; and arva, id. ib. 1, 569; in a wider sense: tellus, for *Italy*, id. G. 2, 173: regna, i. e. *the golden age*, id. E. 4, 6: proles, i. e. *Picus*, a son of Saturn, Ov. M. 14, 320: gens, i. e. *the Italians*, id. F. 1, 237: Juno, as daughter of Saturn, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 576 (Ann. v. 65 Vahl.); Verg. A. 12, 156; Ov. M. 4, 447: Juppiter, id. ib. 9, 242; also pater (sc. Superum), Verg. A. 4, 372; Ov. M. 1, 163: domitor maris, i. e. *Neptune*, Verg. A. 5, 799: virgo, i. e. *Vesta*, Ov. F. 6, 383: versus, *the Saturnian verse*, the oldest kind of metre among the Romans, in use down to the time of Ennius, Fest. s. v. Saturnus, p. 325 Müll.; cf. of the same, numerus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 158: carmen, Ter. Maur. p. 2439: metrum, Diom. p. 512; v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. III. 9, and Bernhardy, Röm. Lit. p. 70 sq.— **2.** Substt. **a. Sāturnĭus,** ii, *m.* (α) *Jupiter*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1113 P. (Ann. v. 444 Vahl.); Ov. M. 8, 703; Claud. Gigant. 16.—(β) *Pluto*, Ov. M. 5, 420.—(γ) **Sāturnii,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the old town of Saturnia, on the Capitoline Hill*, acc. to Fest. p. 325 Müll.— **b. Sāturnĭa,** ae, *f.* (α) *Juno*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1103 P. (Ann. v. 483 Vahl.); Verg. A. 1, 23; Ov. F. 1, 265; 2, 191; 5, 235; id. M. 1, 612 et saep. —(β) *The town built by Saturn on the Capitoline Hill*, the fabled beginning of Rome, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 42 Müll.; Verg. A. 8, 358; Ov. F. 6, 31; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; Fest. p. 322 Müll.—**B. Sāturnālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Saturn, Saturnian;* as an *adj.* only with festum, = Saturnalia. — **2.** *Subst.:* **Sāturnālĭa,** iōrum, ibus (cf. on the *gen.:* certum est licito et Saturnalium et Saturnaliorum dici, Macr. S. 1, 4; Ruddim. 1, p. 97; v. also Bacchanalia, Compitalia, Vinalia, and the like), *a general festival in honor of Saturn, beginning on the 17th of December and lasting several days; the Saturnalia*, Macr. S. 1, 7 sq.; Liv. 2, 21 sq.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Fest. s. v. ferias, p. 86 ib.; Cato, R. R. 57, 2; Varr. L. L. 5, § 64 Müll.; Cat. 14, 15; Cic. Att. 5, 20, 5; id. Cat. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 22, 1 *fin.;* Hor. S. 2, 3, 5 et saep.: prima, i. e. *the first day of the Saturnalia*, Liv. 30, 36 Drak. *N. cr.:* secunda, tertia, *the second, third day of the Saturnalia*, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1. — Transf.: vestra Saturnalia, said of the feriae matronales, as the festival of the women, Mart. 5, 84, 11.— Prov.: non semper Saturnalia erunt, *every day cannot be a holiday*, Sen. Apoc. 12, § 2. — Hence, **b. Sāturnālĭcĭus** or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Saturnalia, Saturnalian* (post-Aug.): tributum, i. e. *a present given on the Saturnalia*, Mart. 10, 17, 1: nuces, id. 5, 30, 8; 7, 91, 2: versus, id. 5, 19, 11.—**C. Sāturnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Saturn* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 20, 13.

sătŭro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [satur], *to fill, glut, cloy, satiate* (rare but class.; syn. satio). **I.** Lit.: animalia duce naturā mammas appetunt earumque ubertate saturantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: armenta, Verg. A. 8, 213: nec cytiso saturantur apes, id. E. 10, 30: caede leones, Ov. M. 10, 541; id. Am. 2, 16, 25: testudines, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36: saturabat glebula talis Patrem ipsum, Juv. 14, 166: famem, i. e. *to satisfy, appease*, Claud. Phoen. 13; Vulg. Deut. 14, 29 et saep. — **B.** Transf., in gen., *to fill, furnish abundantly, saturate* with a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): nec saturare fimo pingui pudeat sola, Verg. G. 1, 80: novalia stercore, Col. 2, 9, 15: betam multo stercore, Pall. Febr. 24, 10: jejunia terrae fimo, Col. poët. 10, 82: culta aquis, i. e. *to water, irrigate*, Mart. 8, 28, 4; cf.: pallam Tyrio murice, *to saturate, to dye* or *color richly*, Ov. M. 11, 166; Mart. 8, 48, 5; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 208: capillum multo amomo, *to anoint*, Stat. S. 3, 4, 82: tabulas pice, *to smear, cover*, Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*; cf.: aditus murium querno cinere, Pall. 1, 35, 11: horrea, *to fill, stuff*, Lucil. Aetn. 266.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to fill, satisfy, content, sate*: mens erecta saturataque bonarum cogitationum epulis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: homines saturati honoribus, id. Planc. 8, 20: ex eorum agris atque urbibus expleti atque saturati cum hoc cumulo quaestus decederent, id. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 100: saturavi perfidiam et scelus proditorum, id. Dom. 17, 44; Cat. 64, 220: saturavit se sanguine civium, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: crudelitatem, *to satisfy, sate*, id. Vatin. 3, 6.—In a Gr. construction: Juno necdum antiquum saturata dolorem, *not yet satisfied* or *assuaged*, Verg. A. 5, 608.—* **B.** In partic., subject. (for the usu. satio), *to cause to loathe, to make weary of* or *disgusted with* a thing: hae res vitae me saturant, * Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 18.—Hence, **sătŭrātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.); of color, *full, rich*: color saturatior, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46.

1. sătus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. sero.

2. sătus, ūs, *m.* [1. sero], *a sowing, planting* (several times in Cic.; elsewhere rare). **I.** Lit.: satui semen dederit nemini, Cato, R. R. 5, 3: herbam asperam, credo (sc. exstitisse), avium congestu, non humano satu, Cic. Div. 2, 32, 68: quid ergo vitium ortus, satus, incrementa commemorem? id. Sen. 15, 52.—**B.** Transf., *a begetting, producing; origin, stock, race*: a primo satu, quo a procreatoribus nati diliguntur, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 65; cf.: genitalis, Lucr. 4, 1229: me ut credam ex tuo esse conceptum satu, Att. ap. Non. 174, 12; cf. id. ib. 174, 14: Herculi Jovis satu edito, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: ex hominum pecudumve conceptu et satu, id. Div. 1, 42, 93: Caeli satu Terraeque conceptu generati, id. Univ. 11.—* **II.** Trop., *seed*: philosophia praeparat animos ad satus accipiendos, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13.

† **sătȳrĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = σατυρίασις, *excessive sexual excitement, lascivious madness, priapism*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11.

† **1. sătȳrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σατυρικός. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to Satyrs, like Satyrs*: signa, i. e. *misshapen figures resembling Satyrs*, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 50.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to* (Greek) *satire, satiric* (cf. satiricus, with which the word is often confounded): genus scenarum (with tragicum and comicum), Vitr. 5, 6, 9. — **III.** Trop., *heating, exciting*: medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18.

2. sătȳrĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* (Roman) *satire, satiric, satirical*; v. satiricus *init.*

† **sătȳrĭon,** ii, *n.* (**sătȳrĭos,** ii, *f.*, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 96), = σατύριον, *a plant that excited lust, ragwort, satyrion*, Plin. 26, 10, 63, §§ 97, 99; also, *a drink prepared from it*, Petr. 8, 4; 21, 1.

† **Sătȳriscus,** i, *m. dim.*, = Σατυρίσκος, *a little Satyr*, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

sătȳrŏgrăphus, i, v. satirographus.

† **sătȳrus,** i, *m.*, = σάτυρος. **I.** *A kind of ape*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24; 5, 8, 8, § 44; 10, 72, 93, § 199; Sol. 27 *fin.*—**II.** *A Satyr, one of the satyri, a kind of wood-deities resembling apes, with two goat's feet, and very lascivious; sing.*, Ov. M. 6, 110; 6, 383; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 125; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Sil. 3, 103.—Commonly *plur.*: capripedes Satyros, Lucr. 4, 580; Hor. C. 2, 19, 4; 1, 1, 31; id. Ep. 1, 19, 4; id. A. P. 221 sq.; Ov. F. 1, 397; id. M. 1, 193; 1, 692; 4, 25; Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43 al. — **B.** Like the Gr. Σάτυροι, *Greek satiric plays*: satyrorum scriptor, Hor. A. P. 235: satyri dicaces, id. ib. 226: protervi, id. ib. 233.

saucaptis, idis, *f.*, *a fictitious spice*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 43 Ritschl (al. sancaptis).

* **sauciātio,** ōnis, *f.* [saucio], *a wounding*, Cic. Caecin. 15, 43.

* **sauciĕtas,** ātis, *f.* [saucius], *a hurting, hurt*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

saucĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to wound, hurt.* **I.** Lit. (class. but rare; not in Cæs.; syn.: vulnero, laedo): Rubrius in turbā sauciatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67; id. Vatin. 5, 13: ut ictu tragulae sauciaretur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 398, 8 (Hist. 2, 19 Dietsch): aliquem virgis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 53: ungue genas, Ov. A. A. 3, 708: radices, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198: sive quis sauciatus in opere noxam ceperit, Col. 11, 1, 18.—* **2.** In partic., pregn., *to kill*: meus discipulus valde amat illum, quem Brutus noster sauciavit, *has stabbed, mortally wounded*, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 1. — **B.** Transf. (acc. to saucius, II. B. 2.), of the cultivation of the soil, *to dig into, tear up* the ground: sauciet ut duram vomer aduncus humum, Ov. R. Am. 172: terrae summam partem levi vomere, Col. 2, 2, 23; cf. the words vulnero, vulnus, cicatrix, etc.—**2.** *To prune, trim*: saucianda ferro est atque exulceranda vitis in eā parte, Col. 4, 24, 17: obliquam vitem plerumque sauciat et interdum praecidit, id. 4, 4, 2.—**3.** Poet., with *se* (cf. vulg. Engl., *to get shot*), *to get drunk*: haec anus admodum friguttit nimirum sauciavit se flore Liberi, Auct. ap. Fulg. 562, 25; cf. percutio, in the same sense, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 20.—**II.** Trop. (ante- and post-class.; rare), *to wound, hurt, injure, impair*: aculeata sunt, facta et famam sauciant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30; cf.: cor odio, id. ib. 2, 2, 35: hoc modo sauciabatur salus hostium nesciorum, Amm. 24, 1, 14; App. M. 8, p. 205, 35.

saucĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *wounded, hurt.* **I.** Lit.: omnes saucios Convisit, Att. ap. Non. 398, 4: multis civibus sauciis, Varr. ib. 398, 13: videmus ex acie efferri saepe saucios, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; so, too, in milit. lang., Caes. B. G. 3, 4 *fin.*; 5, 36; id. B. C. 3, 75; 3, 78 al.; cf. humorously: saucius factus sum in Veneris proelio: Sagittā Cupido cor meum transfixit, * Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 24: taurus, Verg. A. 2, 223: funesto saucia morsu, Ov. M. 11, 373: bracchia direptā saucia fecit acu, id. Am. 1, 14, 18: gravissimis vulneribus, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 15.—In a Greek construction: Haemon Corruit ipse suo saucius ense latus, Prop. 2, 8, 22 (2, 8, b, 6); cf.: stat saucia pectus, Tib. 1, 6, 49.—In the time of Quintilian freq. in prose: jam vulgatum actis quoque saucius pectus, Quint. 9, 3, 17. — **B.** Transf., in gen., *smitten, injured, enfeebled, ill, sick, distempered*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** Of living beings: gladiatori illi confecto et saucio consules imperatoresque vestros opponite, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 24.—Of sick persons: fato saucia (for which previously, affecta), Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 31; cf.: mulier diutino situ viscerum, App. Mag. p. 318, 21; cf. also infra, 2.—Of hungry persons: Belua male saucia, Sil. 15, 789. — Of intoxicated persons: quid dicat, nescit saucia Terpsichore, *giddy, reeling*, Mart. 3, 68, 6: Galli hesterno mero saucii, Just. 24, 8, 1: saucios per noctem opprimit, id. 1, 8, 8; App. M. 7, p. 195, 16.—**2.** Of things: (tellus) rastro intacta nec ullis Saucia vomeribus, *wounded, torn*, Ov. M. 1, 102: securi Saucia trabs ingens, id. ib. 10, 373; cf.: (janua) nocturnis potorum saucia rixis, Prop. 1, 16, 5: malus celeri saucius Africo, Hor. C. 1, 14, 5: glacies incerto saucia sole, *weakened, melted*, Ov. M. 2, 808: alvus lubrico fluxu saucia, *attacked, diseased*, App. M. 4, p. 144, 3; cf. supra, 1.: incaluit quoties saucia vena mero, *excited*, Mart. 4, 66, 12; cf. supra, 1. —**II.** Trop., *wounded, smitten* by love (so most freq., as in all languages); cf. supra, I., the passage from Plautus: Medea animo aegra, amore saevo saucia, Enn. ap. Cic. Cael. 8, 18 (Trag. v. 288 Vahl.; a transl. of Ἔρωτι θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεῖσα, Eurip. Med. prol. 8): regina gravi jamdudum saucia curā, Vulnus alit venis, Verg. A. 4, 1: mens amore, Lucr. 4, 1044: vir Pieriā pellice, Hor. C. 3, 10, 15: ipse a nostro igne, Ov. H. 5, 152: a quo tua saucia mater, id. R. Am. 5; Tib. 2, 5, 109.—**B.** In gen., *wounded, hurt, offended, injured* in any way: subesse nescio quid opinionis incommodae sauciumque ejus animum insedisse quasdam odiosas suspiciones, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: Juno saucia dictis, Stat. Th. 1, 248: saucius dolore multo, Prud. Cath. 9, 90: Servilius de repetundis saucius, *injured, sullied* in character, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3.—(β) Post-class. with *gen.*: Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia, App. M. 4, p. 157: fatigationis hesternae saucius, id. ib. 2, p. 121: clientes famae et salutis saucii, Aus. Prof. 5, 15.

Saufēius, i, *m.*; **Saufēia,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Saufeius, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 20.—**2.** L. Saufeius, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 1; 4, 6, 1.

Săŭl, ŭlis, or *indecl. m.*, *the first king of the Jews*, Alcim. ad Sor. 435; Paul. Nol. Carm. 13, 601; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 2; id. Act. 13, 21; *gen.* Saulis, id. Isa. 10, 29; *dat.* Sauli, id. Psa. 51, 1; *acc.* Saulem, id. 1 Reg. 15, 35.

Saulus, i, *m.*, *Saul, the name of St. Paul before his conversion*, Prud. Ench. 186; Arat. A. Ap. 1, 709; Vulg. Act. 9, 1 et saep.

saumārius, a late form for **sagmārius,** Ven. Fort. v. Germ. 3.

Saurea, ae, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 16.

† **saurion,** i, *n.*, = σαύριον, *mustard*, Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 171.

† **saurītis,** is, *f.*, = σαυρῖτις (lizard-stone), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181.

‡ **saurix,** v. sorix.

† **Saurŏctŏnos,** i, *m.*, = Σαυροκτόνος, *the lizard-killer, an epithet of Apollo*; hence, Apollo Sauroctonos, *a statue by Praxiteles*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70; cf. Corinthius, Mart. 14, 172 *in lemm.*

Saurŏmătae, ārum, and **Saurŏmătes,** ae, v. Sarmatae.

Saurŏmătis, idis, v. Sarmatae, C.

savillum, i, *n.* [suavis], *a cheese-cake*, Cato, R. R. 84.

sāvĭo, sāvĭŏlum, sāvĭor, sāvĭum, v. suav-.

Sāvus (**Saus**), i, *m.*, = Σαοῦος, *a river in Pannonia, a tributary of the Danube*, now *the Save*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 192; Just. 32, 3, 8; Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7 *fin.*—Form Saus, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.—Hence, *adj.*: **Sāvensis,** e, *lying upon* or *adjoining the Save*: regis, Sex. Ruf. Brev. 7 *fin.*

1. Saxa, ae, *m.*, *a surname of* L. Decidius, *a partisan of Cæsar*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22; 11, 5, 12; 12, 8, 20.

2. Saxa Rubra, *the name of a place*, v. ruber, II. B.

saxātĭlis, e, *adj.* [saxum], *that dwells* or *is found among rocks, saxatile*: columbae, i. e. *which inhabit towers*, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 1: pisces, *that frequent rocks*, Col. 8, 16, 8: piscatus (opp. hamatilis), Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 10.—As *subst.*: **saxātiles,** *fishes that frequent rocks*, Cels. 2, 18; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 32, 9, 31, § 94; Ov. Hal. 109.

saxētānus, a, um, v. Sexitanus.

saxētum, i, *n.* [saxum], *a rocky place* (very rare): asperum saxetum, * Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67.—In *plur.*, Col. 5, 10, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.* (al. saxosa).

saxĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *of rock, of stone, rocky, stony*: saxea est verruca in summo montis vertice, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 48: moles, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Ov. M. 12, 283: scopulus, id. ib. 14, 73: saepta, Lucr. 4, 699: strata viarum, id. 1, 315: tecta, id. 5, 984; Ov. H. 10, 128: crepido, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: effigies bacchantis, Cat. 64, 61: umbra, *of the rocks*, Verg. G. 3, 145 et saep.: mater ad auditas stupuit ceu saxea voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: Niobe saxea facta, id. P. 1, 2, 32: pons, Luc. 4, 15: juga, id. 4, 157: imber, Sil. 13, 181: ipse Anien, infraque superque Saxeus, *rocky in its shores and bed*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20: vasa, Vulg. Exod. 7, 19.—**B.** Transf., *as hard as stone*: dentes (asini), App. M. 10, p. 249, 10: durities jecoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 81.—* **II.** Trop., *stony*, i. e. *hard, unfeeling, obdurate*: saxeus ferreusque es, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 7.

saxĭālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of rock* or *stone*,

stone (late Lat.): termini, Front. Colon. p. 132 Goes.

* **saxifer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [saxum-fero], *stone-bearing:* habenae, i. e. *that hurl stones*, Val. Fl. 5, 608.

saxificus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-facio], *that turns into stone, petrifying* (poet.): Medusa, Ov. Ib. 555; Sil. 10, 178; Luc. 9, 670; cf.: vultus Medusae, Ov. M. 5, 217: os (Medusae), Sen. Herc. Fur. 901.

saxifrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [saxum-frango], *stone-breaking, stone-crushing:* undae maris, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167 (Ann. v. 564 Vahl.): adiantum, so called because it breaks or dissolves the stone in the bladder, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 64; also, herba, Ser. Samm. 32, 602; App. Herb. 67.—*Absol.* (sc. herba), Veg. 1, 13, 5; 6, 11, 1 al.

* **saxigĕnus,** a, um, *adj.* [saxum-gigno], *born* or *sprung from stone:* semen, Prud. Cath. 5, 7.

saxipĕrium, i, *n.* [saxum-pero], *a bag to hold stones for slinging* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 74 (cf. Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 40).

saxitas, ătis, *f.* [saxum], *stony nature, stoniness* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4; 3, 8, n. 109; cf. saxositas.

Saxo, ŏnis, *m.*, *a Saxon; acc.* Saxona, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 255; id. Epith. Pallad. et Cel. 89; *abl.* Saxone, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 31; id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 219; id. in Eutr. 1, 392.—Usu. *plur.:* **Saxŏnes,** *the Saxons*, Amm. 27, 8, 5; Salv. Gub. Dei, 7, 15; Eutr. 9, 21.— Hence, **Saxŏnia,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Saxons, Saxony*, Ven. Fort. 7, 16, 47.

* **saxōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [saxosus], *stony nature, stoniness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 82; cf. saxitas.

saxōsus (collat. form **saxŭōsus,** Sicul. Fl. p. 11 Goes.), a, um, *adj.* [saxum], *full of rocks* or *stones, rocky, stony:* montes, Verg. G. 2, 111: valles, id. E. 5, 84: loca, Col. Arb. 21, 1: mare, id. ib. 8, 16, 8: Hypanis, Verg. G. 4, 370: Euphrates, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 84: frutex, *growing among stones*, id. 15, 7, 7: Phlegethon saxosa incendia torquet, Sil. 13, 565.—As *subst.:* **saxōsa,** ōrum, *n.*, *rocky* or *stony places:* piscium genera alia planis gaudent, alia saxosis, Quint. 5, 10, 21 (cf.: saxatiles pisces, under saxatilis): herba in saxosis nascens, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175.

* **saxŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little rock:* in asperrimis saxulis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 196.

saxum (in inscrr. also SAKSVM; from collat. form saxus; a vocative SAXE, Inscr. Orell. 2982), i, *n.* [root sak-; Sanscr. ska; cf. secare], *any large, rough stone; a detached fragment of rock; a rock* (in gen.; whereas rupes is a steep rock, crag, cliff). **I.** In gen., Lucr. 4, 266 sq.; cf. id. 1, 882: non est e saxo sculptus, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: pars ludicre saxa Jactant, inter se licitantur, Enn. ap. Non. 134, 13 (Ann. v. 76 Vahl.): (Sisyphum) adverso nixantem trudere monte Saxum, etc., Lucr. 3, 1001: miser impendens magnum timet aëre saxum Tantalus, id. 3, 980: saxo cere comminuit brum, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 412 (Ann. v. 586 Vahl.); cf.: si glebis aut saxis aut fustibus aliquem de fundo praecipitem egeris, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: magni ponderis saxa, in muro collocare, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; cf. id. ib. 7, 22 *fin.*; 7, 23; 7, 46: (Thyestes) summis saxis fixus asperis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 413 Vahl.); cf.: aspicite religatum asperis Vinctumque saxis (Prometheum), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: speluncas saxis pendentibu' structas, Lucr. 6, 195; cf., of the cave of Cacus: jam primum saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Verg. A. 8, 190: tot congesta manu praeruptis oppida saxis, id. G. 2, 156: inter saxa rupesque, Liv. 21, 40: saxa spargens tabo, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.): vesco sale saxa peresa, Lucr. 1, 326: nec turbida ponti Aequora fligebant naves ad saxa, id. 5, 1001: si ad saxum quo capessit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 89 et saep.: lapis non saxum est, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169.— In apposition: in saxis silicibus uberiores aquae sunt, *in limestone rocks*, Vitr. 8, 1.—**2.** Prov. **a.** Saxum volvere, i. e. *to strive* or *endeavor in vain* (alluding to the stone of Sisyphus): satis diu hoc jam saxum volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 55.—**b.** Inter sacrum saxumque stare; v. sacrum, A. 2. b.—**II.** In partic. **A.** For Saxum Tarpejum (cf. Fest. p. 343 Müll. and v. Tarpejus, II.), *the Tarpeian Rock:* horribilis de saxo jactus, Lucr. 3, 1016; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 31; Cic. Att. 14, 16, 2; Hor. S. 1, 6, 39; Tac. A. 2, 32; 4, 29; Dig. 48, 19, 25; v. Tarpeius.—**B.** Saxum sacrum, *the sacred rock on the Aventine, at which Remus consulted the auspices*, Cic. Dom. 53, 136; called saxum alone, Ov. F. 5, 150.—**C.** *A superior kind of Cimolian chalk* (creta Cimolia), Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 196.—**D.** Saxa Rubra; v. ruber, II. B.—**III.** Transf. **1.** *Plur.:* saxa, *stony ground, rocky places:* mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis, Verg. G. 2, 522: Ligurum, Mart. 3, 82, 22.—**2.** *A stone wall:* Romulus saxo lucum circumdedit alto, Ov. F. 3, 431.—**3.** *The strong foundation of a building:* Capitolium quadrato saxo substructum, Liv. 6, 4, 12.

saxŭōsus, a, um, v. saxosus *init.*

scăbellum (scăbillum), i, *n. dim.* [scamnum; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 12]. **I.** *A low stool, footstool, cricket*, Varr. L. L. 5, 35, 46 *fin.*; Cato, R. R. 10, 4; Vulg. Psa. 98, 5; id. Isa. 66, 1.—**II.** Transf., *an instrument of the nature of the castanet, played on by the foot*, esp. used in dramatic representations, Cic. Cael. 27, 65; Suet. Calig. 54; Arn. 2, 73; Aug. Mus. 3 *init.*

scăber, bra, brum, *adj.*, *rough, scurfy, scabrous* (esp. from uncleanness). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pectus illuvie scabrum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: manus, Ov. F. 4, 921: rubigine dentes, id. M. 8, 802: scabros nigrae morsu rubiginis enses, Luc. 1, 243; Suet. Aug. 79: unguis, Ov. A. A. 3, 276; Cels. 6, 19 *fin.*: scaber intonsusque homo, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90: tophus, Verg. G. 2, 214; Ov. H. 15, 141: robigo (pilorum), Verg. G. 1, 495 (cf.: scabies et robigo ferri, id. ib. 2, 220): cortex (opp. levis), Plin. 16, 31, 55, § 126: folia (opp. levia), id. 18, 7, 10, § 58: chartae, Plin. Ep. 8, 15, 2: gemma, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 96; 37, 9, 46, § 130: aspectus arboris, id. 12, 25, 54, § 114. —*Comp.:* arbor myrrhae junipero, Plin. 12, 15, 34, § 67.—**B.** In partic., *scabby, mangy, itchy:* oves, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 140; Col. 7, 3, 10; Pall. 8, 2 Mai: genae, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239.—**II.** Trop., *rough*, etc. (post-class.): versus (sc. veterum poëtarum), Macr. S. 6, 3 *fin.*

scăbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [scabies], *scabby, mangy, itchy* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: palpebrae, Marc. Emp. 8.—**II.** Trop.: concupiscentia, Tert. Anim. 38.

scăbĭes, em, ē, *f.* [scabo], *a roughness, scurf.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (very rare): ferri (with robigo), Verg. G. 2, 220 (cf.: scabra robigo pilorum, id. ib. 1, 495): mali, Juv. 5, 153: vetusta cariosae testae, *filth*, App. M. 9, p. 220, 11; cf. Vulg. Lev. 13, 6.—**B.** In partic., as a disease, *the scab, mange, itch*, Cels. 5, 28, 16; Lucil. ap. Non. 160, 21; Cato, R. R. 5, 7; Col. 6, 13, 1; 6, 31, 2; 7, 5, 5; Verg. G. 3, 441; Juv. 2, 80; 8, 34; Hor. A. P. 453 et saep.—Of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225; 19, 10, 57, § 176; 31, 3, 21, § 33.—Scabies, *the itch*, personified and worshipped as *a divinity*, acc. to Prud. Ham. 220.—**II.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *an itching, longing, pruriency* (very rare): cujus (voluptatis) blanditiis corrupti, quae naturā bona sunt, quia dulcedine hac et scabie carent, non cernunt satis, * Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47; so, scabies et contagia lucri, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 14: nos hac a scabie (sc. rodendi, detrectandi) tenemus ungues, Mart. 5, 60, 11; so of *lust*, id. 6, 37, 4; 11, 7, 6.

‡ **scăbillārii,** ōrum, *m.* [scabillum], *players on the* scabellum, Inscr. Orell. 2643; so ib. 4117.

scăbillum, i, v. scabellum.

* **scăbiŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [scabies], *the scab, the itch*, Aug. adv. Julian. 4, 13.

scăbiōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Rough, scurfy:* coralium, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 22: far, *old, spoiled*, Pers. 5, 74.—**II.** *Scabby, mangy:* boves, Col. 11, 2, 83: (homo), Pers. 2, 13: anguli (oculorum), Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 36: macies mulorum, App. M. 9, p. 223.

* **scăbĭtūdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [scabies, II.], *an itching, irritation.*—Trop., of anger: omnem scabitudinem animi delere, sine cicatrice, Petr. 99, 2.

scăbo, scābi (no *sup.*), 3, *v. a.* [root skap-, skamp; Gr. σκάπτω, to dig; κάπετος, ditch; Lat. scaber, scabies], *to scratch, to scrape* (syn. rado): caput, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6; Hor. S. 1, 10, 71: scaberat ut porcus contritis arbore costis, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 884 P.: aures pedibus posterioribus, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260: se, id. 8, 27, 41, § 99; 10, 74, 95, § 204: tellurem, id. 10, 71, 91, § 196: laminas (doliorum), id. 18, 26, 64, § 236.—Prov.: mutuum scabere, i. e. *to praise one another*, Symm. Ep. 1, 31 *init.*; Ennod. Ep. 1, 10.

* **scăbrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaber], *made rough, roughened:* vitis, i. e. *jagged* by pruning it with a dull knife, Col. 4, 24, 22.

scăbrēdo, inis, *f.* [scaber, I. B.], *a roughness of the skin, scabbiness, itch, mange*, App. Herb. 73; Coripp. 4, 48; Hier. Vit. Hil. *init.*

scăbrĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [scabo], *to be scurfy, scabby*, Enn. ap. Non. 169, 21 (Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.; Vahl. ad Enn. l. l. p. 106, reads scaprent); Pac. ap. Non. 152, 29 (l. l. p. 97 Rib.).

* **scăbres,** is, *f.* [id.], *the scab, the itch*, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 20.

* **scăbrĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaber], *rough, rugged:* lingua robigine, Ven. Carm. 2, 13, 7.

scăbrĭtia, ae, and **scăbrĭties,** em, ē (in both forms post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Plin.), *f.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *roughness, ruggedness:* digitorum, Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131: unguium, id. 28, 9, 37, § 139: linguae, id. 31, 9, 45, § 100: chartae levigatur dente, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81: corticis, id. 21, 4, 10, § 17: ferramentorum, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: arteriae, id. 27, 12, 105, § 130 et saep.—* **II.** *The scab, the itch*, Col. 7, 5, 8.

scăbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *rough, scabrous:* sorde, Prud. Psych. 106.

Scaea porta, ae, *f.*, = Σκαιαὶ πύλαι, *the Scæan* (western, σκαιός) gate of Troy; Verg. A. 3, 351; Sil. 13, 73; also, acc. to the Greek, in the *plur.:* Scaeae portae, Verg. A. 2, 612. —As *subst.:* Scaeae, *the Scæan gate:* Astyanax Scaeis dejectus ab altis, Aus. Epit. Her. 15, 3.

scaena, ae (falsely **scēna,** v. Prol. in Verg. p. 387 Rib.), *f.*, = σκηνή. **I.** Lit., *the stage, boards, scene* of a theatre: dum histrio in scaenā siet, Plaut. Poen. prol. 20: in scaenā esse Roscium intellegat, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: foris hic extra scaenam fient proelia, Plaut. Capt. prol. 60: cum scaena croco Cilici perfusa recens est, Lucr. 2, 416: scaenaique simul varios splendere decores, id. 4, 983: scaenae magnificentia, Cic. Mur. 19, 38: nec vero scaena solum referta est his sceleribus, id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: vel scaena ut versis discedat frontibus, Verg. G. 3, 24; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 205 et saep.—*Plur.:* columnas excidunt, scaenis decora alta futuris, *a theatre*, Verg. A. 1, 429: aut Agamemnonius scaenis agitatus Orestes, *on the stage*, i. e. *in tragedies*, Verg. A. 4, 471: aut agitur res in scaenis, Hor. A. P. 179.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of a place like *a scene* of a theatre, Verg. A. 1, 164.—**2.** (Post-Aug.) Of the schools of rhetoric, as *scenes* for the display of eloquence: at nunc adulescentuli deducuntur in scaenas scholasticorum, qui rhetores vocantur, Tac. Or. 35; cf. Plin Ep. 7, 17, 9.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *The public stage, the public:* quia maxima quasi oratori scaena videatur contionis, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 338; id. Planc. 12, 29: ubi se a vulgo et scaena in secreta remorant Virtus Scipiadae et mitis sapientia Laeli, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71.—Prov.: scaenae servire, *to show one's self, live in the public eye*, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 8, 2.—**2.** *Outward show, parade, pretext:* scaena rei totius haec: Pompeius, tamquam Caesarem non impugnet, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 3; cf.: ne quid scaenae deesset, Petr. 117, 10; Suet. Calig. 15: scaenam ultro criminis parat, Tac. A. 14, 7 *fin.*—**3.** *Appearance, character:* scaenam quam sponte sumpserat cum animā retinens, App. M. 4, 20, p. 151, 29.

scaenālis, e, *adj.* [scaena], *of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical* (very rare for scaenicus): species, Lucr. 4, 77: frondes, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 48 Burm.

scaenārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (late Lat. for scaenicus): artifices, i. e. *players*, Amm. 28, 4, 32: PICTOR, i. e. *a scene-painter*, Inscr. Murat. 948, 4.

* **scaenātĭcus,** i, *m.* [id.], *a stage-player:* ut comici, cinaedici, scaenatici, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 19.

* **scaenātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [id.], for scenicus, *of* or *belonging to the stage*, Varr. ap Non. 176, 18 (an unintelligible passage).

scaenĭcē, *adv.*, v. scaenicus *fin.*

† **scaenĭcus** (**scen-**), a, um, *adj.*, = σκηνικός, *of* or *belonging to the stage, scenic, dramatic, theatrical* (class.). **I.** Lit.: poëtae, *dramatic poets*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 17 Müll.: artifices, *players, actors*, Cic. Arch. 5, 10; Suet. Caes. 84: actores, Quint. 6, 1, 26; 11, 3, 4: ludi, *stage-plays, theatrical representations*, in a gen. sense (opp. to games of wrestling, racing, etc.), Liv. 7, 2; 31, 4; 34, 54; Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 37; Suet. Calig. 26; id. Ner. 11; cf. operae (with gladiatoriae), id. Aug. 43: fabula, *a drama*, Amm. 28, 1, 4: organa, Suet. Ner. 44: coronae, id. ib. 53: habitus, id. ib. 38: gestus, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220: modulatio, Quint. 11, 3, 57: venustas, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: decor quidam, Quint. 2, 10, 13: dicacitas (with scurrilis), id. 6, 3, 29: fortuna dubia, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 8: adulteria, *represented on the stage*, Ov. Tr. 2, 514.—In the *neutr.*: quin etiam, quod est inprimis frivolum ac scaenicum, verbum petant (declamatores), quo incipiant, Quint. 10, 7, 21: nihil scaenicum apud Graecos pudori est, Liv. 24, 24; cf., with a *subject-clause*: complodere manus scaenicum est et pectus caedere, Quint. 11, 3, 123.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. scaenĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a player, actor*, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: orator plurimum aberit a scaenico (with comoedi), Quint. 1, 11, 3; Suet. Ner. 42 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Cic. Planc. 12, 30; id. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 184; Quint. 11, 3, 158; Suet. Tib. 34; id. Ner. 11; 21 et saep.—As a term of reproach applied to Nero (on account of his passion for the stage), *a stage-hero*, Tac. A. 15, 59.—**2. scaenĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a female player, an actress*, Cod. Just. 5, 27, 1; Ambros. Obit. Valent. § 17.—* **II.** Transf. (opp. to real, true, actual), *fictitious, pretended*: populus Romanus, invictus a veris regibus, ab illo imaginario et scaenico rege (sc. Andrisco) superatur, *by that theatrical king*, Flor. 2, 14, 4.—* *Adv.*: **scaenĭcē**, *theatrically, after the manner of players*: cum aliqua velut scaenice fiunt, Quint. 6, 1, 38.

† **scaenŏgrăphĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σκηνογραφία, *a drawing in perspective*: scaenographia est frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio ad circinique centrum omnium linearum responsus, Vitr. 1, 2, 2 Rode. (Others read **sciāgrăphĭa**, σκιάγραφία, in the same signif.)

1. scaeva, ae, *f.*, v. scaevus.

2. scaeva, ae, *m.* [scaevus], *a left-handed person*, Dig. 21, 1, 12; cf. Scaevola.

3. Scaeva, ae, *m.* [2. scaeva], *a Roman surname*, e. g. D. Junius Brutus Scaeva, *consul* A.U.C. 429, Liv. 10, 43; 10, 47: Cassius Scaeva, *a partisan of Cæsar*, Caes. B. C. 3, 53; Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3.

scaevĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scaevus, II.] (post-class.). **I.** *Awkwardness, perverseness, unskilfulness*, Gell. praef., § 20; 6, 2, 8: artium, Amm. 30, 4, 10.—**II.** *A mischance, misfortune*, App. M. 3, p. 135, 27: fortunae, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 4: indignae rei, id. ib. 9, p. 221, 21.

Scaevŏla (in the Fast. Capit. also written **Scaevŭla**), ae, *m.* [prop. a dim. of 3. Scaeva, the Left-handed]. **1.** *A surname of* C. Mucius, *who made his way into the camp of Porsenna to kill him, and, on being discovered, burned off his own right hand*, Liv. 2, 12 sq.; Flor. 1, 10; Cic. Sest. 21, 48; Sil. 8, 386 al.—**2.** After his time, *a frequent surname in the* gens Mucia; so, P. Mucius Scaevola, *consul* A.U.C. 621, *a friend of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 5, 13 (cf. id. de Or. 2, 70, 285); id. Planc. 36, 88; id. Rep. 1, 19, 31.—**3.** Q. Mucius Scaevola, *an augur, the most famous jurist of Cicero's time, son-in-law of* C. Laelius, Cic. Lael. 1; id. Leg. 1, 4, 13; id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Brut. 26, 101 sq.; 58, 212; Liv. Epit. 86; Vell. 2, 26; Flor. 3, 21.

† **scaevus**, a, um, *adj.* [kindred with Sanscr. savya, laevus, sinister, as the Gr. σκαιός and the Germ. schief, oblique], *left, that is on the left, towards the left side* (rare; most freq. in Appul.; syn. laevus, sinister). **I.** Lit.: itinera portarum, i. e. *running from right to left*, Vitr. 1, 5, 2: iter, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 351.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Awkward, perverse, stupid, silly*: scaevus profecto et caecus animi forem, si, etc., Gell. 12, 13, 4: mulier, App. M. 9, p. 223, 22: scaevus iste Romulus, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 5 Dietsch: fabula, Paul. Nol. Carm. 11, 44.—**B.** Of fortune, *unfavorable, untoward, unlucky*: fortunam scaevam an saevam verius dixerim, App. M. 2, p. 120, 21: praesagium, id. ib. 10, p. 247; 7, p. 194, 39.—*Sup.*: scaevissimum somnium, App. M. 4, p. 154, 23.—Hence, *subst.*: **scaeva**, ae, *f.*, *a sign* or *token in the sky* (observed by a Roman on his left; v. laevus), *an omen*: bonae scaevae causâ . . . Ea dicta ab scaevâ id est sinistrâ, quod quae sinistra sunt, bona auspicia existimantur . . . a Graeco est, quod hi sinistram vocant σκαιάν, Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 325 ib.: bona scaeva est mihi, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 39; so, bona, id. Stich. 5, 2, 24: canina scaeva, *taken from the barking of a dog*, id. Cas. 5, 4, 4.

scāla, ae (acc. to the ancient grammarians, not used in *sing.*; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, §§ 63 and 68; 10, § 54 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 16 Spald.; Charis. p. 20 P. p. 72 ib.; Diom. p. 315 ib. al.; but v. infra), *f.* [for scandla, from scando; cf. mala, from mando], mostly *plur.*: **scālae**, ārum, *a flight of steps* or *stairs, a staircase; a ladder, scaling-ladder*. **I.** *Plur.* **A.** Lit.: scalas dare alicui utendas, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 10: scalarum gradus, *the rounds of a ladder*, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: Romani scalis summâ nituntur opum vi, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 168 Vahl.); Caes. B. G. 5, 43: scalas ponere, *to fix*, id. B. C. 1, 28; 3, 40: scalas admovere, id. ib. 3, 63; 3, 80; Cic. Mil. 15, 40; id. Phil. 2, 9, 121: murum scalis aggredi, Sall. J. 57, 4; 60, 7; Verg. A. 9, 507; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 15 et saep.: scalis habito tribus et altis, *up three flights of stairs*, Mart. 1, 118, 7.—**2.** In partic.: Scalae Gemoniae, v. Gemoniae.—* **B.** Poet., transf., *steps*: haec per ducentas cum domum tulit scalas, Mart. 7, 20, 20.—**II.** *Sing.* (post-class.). **A.** In gen., *a ladder*: scalam commodare ad ascendendum, Dig. 47, 2, 55 (54), § 4; cf. Aquil. Rom. p. 181 Ruhnk.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Scala gallinaria, *a hen-roost*, i. e. *a cross-bar of like form*, used for reducing a dislocated shoulder, Cels. 8, 15 *med.*—**2.** Of *Jacob's ladder*, seen in his dream, Vulg. Gen. 28, 12; Hier. Ep. 3, § 4; 108, § 13.

scālārĭa, ium, v. scalaris.

‡ **scālārĭi**, ōrum, *m.* [scalae], *stair-makers*, Inscr. Orell. 4071.

scālāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a flight of steps* or *a ladder*: forma, Vitr. 5, 6 *fin.*: STRVCTIO, Inscr. Orell. 4570.—As *subst.*: **scālārĭa**, ium, *n.*, *a flight of stairs* or *steps, a staircase*, Vitr. 5, 6, 3; also in the *sing.*: SCALARE, is, Inscr. Orell. 4750.

Scaldis, is, *m.*, *the Scheldt, a river of Gallia Belgica*; *acc.* Scaldem, Caes. B. G. 6, 33 Oud. *N. cr.*: Scaldim, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 98; *abl.* Scalde, id. 4, 17, 31, or Scaldi, ib.

† **scălēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σκαληνός; in mathematics, of a triangle, *of unequal sides, scalene*: figura geometrica, Aus. Idyll. 13, prooem. § 7.

† **scalmus**, i, *m.*, = σκαλμός, *a peg to which an oar was strapped; a thole, thole-pin*, Vitr. 10, 8 *med.*; Cic. Brut. 53, 197; id. de Or. 1, 38, 174; Vell. 2, 43, 1: venit (Canius) mature: scalmum nullum videt, *not even a thole-pin*, i. e. *no trace of a boat*, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59.

scalpellum, i, *n.* (collat. form **scalpellus**, i, *m.*, Cels. 2, 10 twice), *dim.* [scalprum], *a small surgical knife, a scalpel, a lancet*: scalpellum adhibere, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; id. Div. 2, 46, 96; Col. 6, 32, 3; Plin. 28, 8, 28, § 110; Veg. Vet. 1, 26, 2; Sen. Ira, 2, 27, 4: scribae, *a penknife*, Vulg. Jer. 36, 23.

scalper, ri, v. scalprum.

scalpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [root skalp-; Gr. σκάλοψ, mole; Lat. talpa; cf. scalprum; also Gr. γλύφω]. **I.** *To cut, carve, scrape, scratch, engrave* (class.; syn. caelo), said of surface work, = ξέειν; sculpo, of deeper work, high relief, or statuary, = γλύφω: ad pingendum, ad fingendum, ad scalpendum apta manus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: Phidiam tradunt scalpsisse marmora, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 15: marmora ac scyphos, id. 35, 11, 40, § 128 (Sillig, sculpsit): gemmas, id. 37, 10, 65, § 177: flores et acanthi eleganter scalpti, Vitr. 2, 7, 4.—Poet.: sepulcro querelam, *to carve*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 52.—Transf., *to scratch*: terram unguibus, *to scratch, dig*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26; Col. 7, 5, 6: exulceratam verrucam, Suet. Dom. 16: nates, Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 26: caput uno digito, Juv. 9, 133: scalpendo tantum ferreis unguibus, Plin. 13, 7, 14, § 56.—* **II.** Trop., in mal. part., *to tickle, titillate*: tremulo scalpuntur ubi intima versu, Pers. 1, 21.

* **scalprātus**, a, um, *adj.* [scalprum], *having a sharp* or *cutting edge*: ferramentum, Col. 9, 15, 9.

scalprum, i, *n.* (collat. form **scalper**, ri, *m.*, Cels. 8, 3) [scalpo], *a sharp cutting instrument; a chisel, knife*, etc., of sculptors, husbandmen, shoemakers, surgeons, etc., Liv. 27, 49; Col. 4, 25, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 106; Cels. 8, 3 sq.; Sen. Ep. 65, 13.—*A penknife*, Tac. A. 5, 8; Suet. Vit. 2.—Of *a pruning-knife*, Plin. 17, 16, 26, § 119.

scalptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a cutter, graver* in metal or stone (cf. sculptor), Vell. 1, 17, 4; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 134; 36, 6, 5, § 44; 37, 4, 15, § 60.

scalptōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *an instrument for scratching one's self*, in the form of a hand, Mart. 14, 83 *in lemm.*

scalptūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A cutting, carving*, or *graving* in stone: gemmarum, Plin. 37, 7, 30, § 104; Suet. Galb. 10.—*Plur.*, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173.—**II.** Concr., *a graved figure, a sculpture*: Zophori scalpturis ornati, Vitr. 4, 1, 2; 2, 9, 9; 3, 3, 10.

* **scalptūrīgo** (**scalpūrīgo**), ĭnis, *f.* [scalpturio], *a scratching*, Sol. 32 *med.*

* **scalptūrĭo** (**scalpūrĭo**, Non. 171, 32), īre, *v. desid. n.* [scalpo], *to scratch, claw*: occoepit (gallus) ibi scalpturire unguilis circumcirca, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.

Scămander, dri, *m.*, = Σκάμανδρος. **I.** *A river in Troas, the Scamander*, now *the Bunar-bashi Tchai*, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; Enn. ap. Non. 467, 31 (Trag. v. 214 Vahl.); Hor. Epod. 13, 14 al.; Cat. 64, 357.—Called *Xanthus*, from its red color, Verg. A. 1, 473; Ov. M. 2, 245.—Hence, *adj.*: **Scămandrĭus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to the river Scamander*: unda, Att. ap. Non. p. 192, 1 (Trag. Fragm. v. 322 Rib.).—**II.** *A freedman of the Fabricii*, Cic. Clu. 16, 47; Quint. 11, 1, 74.—Hence, **Scămandrĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a town on the Scamander*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124.

† **scambus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σκαμβός, *bow-legged, bandy-legged* (pure Lat. varus), Suet. Oth. 12.

scămellum, i, v. scamillus.

scămillus, i, *m.* (acc. to Prisc. p. 615 P., **scămellum**, i, *n.*) *dim.* [scamnum], *a little bench* or *stool*: impares, i. e. *unequal projections* or *steps* on the pedestals of columns, Vitr. 3, 4, 5; 5, 9, 4; App. 615 P.

scamma, ătis, *n.*, = σκάμμα, *a wrestling-place* in the Palaestra. **I.** Lit. (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1 *fin.*; Hier. Joann. Hieros. 16; id. Ep. 61, 5; Ambros. Off. 1, 16.—* **II.** Trop., *a wrestling, a contest*, Tert. adv. Martyr. 3; cf. harena, II.

† **scammōnĕa**, ae, *f.*, = σκαμμωνία, *scammony*, Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54.—Also **scammōnĕum**, i, *n.*, Cato, R. R. 157, 12: **scammōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, Plin. 26, 8, 58, § 90; 26, 9, 60, § 93; Veg. 3, 6, 9; Scrib. Comp. 140: **scammōnĭum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 26, 8, 38, § 59.

scammōnĕum, i, v. scammonea.

scammōnĭa, ae, v. scammonea.

† **scammōnītes**, ae, *m.*, = σκαμμωνίτης (sc. οἶνος), *wine seasoned with scammony*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110.

scammōnĭum, ii, v. scammonea.

scamnātus, a, um, *adj.* [scamnum, II. B.]; in the agrimensores: ager, *a field whose breadth* (or measurement from east to west) *is greater than its length*, Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

scamnum, i, *n.* [for scap-num; root skap-; Gr. σκήπτω, to support; cf.: scabellum, scapus, scipio], *a bench, stool, step*, etc. **I.** In gen.: quâ simplici scansione scandebant in lectum non altum, scabellum; in altiorem, scamnum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 168 Müll.; Ov. A. A. 2, 211; 1, 162: longis considere scamnis, id. F. 6, 305; Cels. 2, 15: sedere in scamnis equitum, Mart. 5, 41, 7.—Of *horizontal branches of trees serving as seats*, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: ramorum, id. 17, 23, 35, § 201.—Poet., *a throne*: regni stabilita scamna solumque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.).—**II.** In partic. **A.** In agriculture, *a bank* or *ridge of earth* left in ploughing, *a balk* (cf.: lira,

porca), Col. 2, 2, 25; 2, 4, 3; 3, 13, 10; id. Arb. 12, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179.—**B.** In the agrimensores, *the breadth of a field* (opp. striga, the length), Auct. Rei Agr. p. 46; 125; 198 Goes.

† **scandălizo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = σκανδαλίζω, *to cause to stumble, tempt to evil* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 3; id. Cor. Mil. 14; id. adv. Marc. 15, 18 *fin.*; Vulg. Mal. 2, 8; id. Matt. 5, 30.

† **scandălum,** i, *n.*, = σκάνδαλον, *that which causes one to stumble, a stumbling-block* (eccl. Lat.). * **I.** L i t., Prud. Apoth. 47 praef.—**II.** T r o p., *an inducement to sin, a temptation, cause of offence*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 3; id. adv. Jud. 14; id. adv. Marc. 3, 1; Vulg. Psa. 118, 165; id. 1 Johan. 2, 10.

Scandĭa, ae, *f.*, v. Scandinavia.

Scandiānus, a, um, *adj.*, *named from one Scandius:* mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50; Cels. 4, 19.

Scandila, ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f.*, *an island near Eubœa*, now *Skantzoura*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72 (al. Scandira); Mel. 2, 7.

Scandĭnāvia, ae, *f.*, *a large and fruitful island in Northern Europe;* acc. to some, *Zealand;* acc. to others, *Schonen*, Mel. 3, 6, 7; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 96; 8, 15, 16, § 39.—Also called **Scandĭa,** Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 104.

† **scandix,** īcis, *f.*, = σκάνδιξ, *the herb chervil:* Scandix caerefolium, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89; 22, 22, 38, § 81.

scando (no *perf.* or *sup.*; cf.: ascendo, descendo, etc.), 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root skand-, to climb; cf. Gr. σκάνδαλον, σκανδάληθρον]. **I.** *Act.*, *to climb, mount, clamber* or *get up; to ascend.* **A.** L i t. (rare but class.): cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, etc., * Cic. Sen. 6, 17: arcem et Capitolium, Liv. 3, 68, 7; 4, 2 *fin.*; cf.: in curru Capitolium (of a triumphal entry), id. 45, 39: curru Capitolia, Luc. 9, 600: moenia, Liv. 22, 14 Drak. *N. cr.:* muros, id. 5, 21: tectum scalis, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: equum, Verg. A. 2, 401: bracchia longa Theseae viae, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 24: cubile, id. 4 (5), 4, 90: puppim, Val. Fl. 8, 8: cymbam (Charontis), Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 24 et saep.—In mal. part., Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 22.—P o e t.: scandit fatalis machina muros, Verg. A. 2, 237.—**B.** T r o p. (only in the poets and in late prose): paulatim gradus aetatis scandere adultae, Lucr. 2, 1123: scandit aeratas vitiosa naves Cura, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21.—Hence, in the grammarians: scandere versus, qs. to climb up, i. e. *to measure* or *read* by its feet, *to scan;* cf. in a sarcastic double sense, of a gouty person: scandere qui nescis, versiculos laceras, Claud. Epigr. 29, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to mount, rise, arise, ascend* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **A.** L i t.: cum scandit et instat, *climbs the wall*, Lucr. 3, 651: scandenti circa ima labor est: ceterum quantum processeris, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 78: scandere in aggerem, Liv. 3, 67, 11: in domos superas, Ov. F. 1, 298: in adversum, Quint. 11, 3, 54: ad nidum volucris (feles), Phaedr. 2, 4, 6: per conjuncta aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 71: super iteratam testudinem, id. ib. 3, 28.—**2.** T r a n s f., of things: scandentisque Asisi consurgit vertice murus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 125: in tecta jam silvae scandunt, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47: aquae in sublime, id. 31, 1, 1, § 2: sol ad aquilonem, id. 18, 28, 68, § 264.—**B.** T r o p.: timor et minae Scandunt eodem, quo dominus, Hor. C. 3, 1, 38: supra principem scandere, Tac. H. 4, 8.

scandŭla (later form **scindŭla,** as if from scindo), ae, *f. dim.* [scando], *a shingle* for a roof (so named from their rising, like steps, one above the other); mostly *plur.*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42 *init.*; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 36; 16, 10, 18, § 42; Col. 8, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 1; Isid. 19, 19, 7; Pall. 1, 22.

‡ **scandulaca** genus herbae frugibus inimicae, quod eas velut hedera implicando necat, Fest. p. 330.

* **scandŭlāris,** e, *adj.* [scandula], *shingled, shingle-:* tectum, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2.

* **scandŭlārius,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a shingler*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

scansĭlis, e, *adj.* [scando], *that may be climbed.* **I.** L i t.: ficus, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 84: gradus superiores scansiles, Schol. Juv. 7, 45; Amm. 16, 10, 14.—* **II.** T r o p.: lex annorum, i. e. *the law of critical years* (placed at certain distances or steps from each other) or *climacterics*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 161.

scansĭo, ōnis, *f.* [scando], *a climbing up* (very rare). * **I.** L i t.: quā simplici scansione scandebant in lectum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 168 Müll.—**II.** T r o p.: sonorum, *a rising* or *elevation of tones* of the voice, Vitr. 6, 1.—In gram., *a metrical reading* or *scanning* of verse, *scansion*, Beda, p. 2368 P.; Diom. 494 sq. P.

* **scansōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for climbing:* genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.

Scantĭa silva, v. Scantius, A.

Scantiānus, a, um, v. Scantius, B.

Scantinĭus (**Scātinĭus**), i, *m.*, *a Roman name.* **a.** P. Scantinius, *a pontifex*, Liv. 23, 21 *fin.*—**b.** C. Scantinius Capitolinus, *a tribune of the people*, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7.—Hence, *adj.:* **Scantinĭus** (**Scātin-**), a, um, *the* Lex Scantinia (Scātīnia) de nefandā Venere *is named after one Scantinius, a tribune of the people*, otherwise unknown, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 3; 8, 14, 4; Suet. Dom. 8; Juv. 2, 44; Tert. Monog. 12; Prud. στεφ. 10, 203.—Form Scatinia, Aus. Epigr. 89, 4.

Scantĭus, a, *name of a Roman gens.* So, Scantia, *a woman abused by Clodius*, Cic. Mil. 27, 75.—Hence, **A. Scantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Scantian:* silva, *in Campania*, Cic. Agr. 1, 1, 3; 3, 4, 15: aquae, perh. in the same place, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240.—**B. Scantiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Scantian:* mala, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; 7, 143 *fin.*; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 1; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 50 (Jahn, Scandianus): vitis, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 47.

† **scăpha,** ae, *f.* [= σκάφη; cf. scabo], *a light boat, a skiff* (cf.: lembus, cymba): de navi timidae desiluerunt in scapham, Plaut. Rud. prol. 75; 1, 2, 74; 1, 2, 76; 1, 2, 84; 2, 3, 36; 2, 3, 38; Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 535, 11; Liv. 44, 42: biremis, * Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: piscatoria, Just. 2, 13, 9 et saep.; Vulg. Act. 27, 16.

† **scăphē,** ēs, *f.*, = σκάφη, *a concave sundial*, Vitr. 9, 9.

† **scăphĭum** (**scăpĭum**), ii, *n.*, = σκάφιον. **I.** I n g e n., *a concave vessel* or *basin in the form of a boat* (cf. cymbium), Lucr. 6, 1046; Vitr. 8, 1 *med.*—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A drinking-vessel in the form of a boat*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37; 2, 4, 24, § 54.—**B.** *A chamber-pot*, Mart. 11, 11, 6; Juv. 6, 264; Dig. 34, 2, 27 *fin.*—**C.** *A concave sundial*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 597.—**D.** *The reservoir of a water-clock*, Vitr. 9, 8, 5.

scăphŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scapha], *a little boat* or *skiff*, Veg. Mil. 3, 7; Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 1.—Used as *a bath-tub*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 95; 2, 40, 232.

Scaptēsŭla (**Scaptensŭla**), ae, *f.*, = Σκαπτησύλη, *a town in Thrace, celebrated for its silver mines*, Lucr. 6, 810; cf. Fest. p. 330 Müll.

Scaptĭa, ae, *f.*, *a very ancient town in Latium*, now *Passerano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.—Hence, **Scaptĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Scaptia, Scaptian:* tribus, Liv. 8, 17 *fin.*—Hence, **Scaptiensis,** e, *adj.*, *of the Scaptian tribe:* tribules, Suet. Aug. 40.

1. Scăpŭla, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** *A partisan of Pompey, the main instigator of the Spanish war*, Auct. B. Hisp. 33; Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 1.—**II.** *A usurer in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Quint. 4, 17.—Hence, **Scăpŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *named after one Scapula:* horti, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 4.

2. scăpŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of vine*, = vennucula, q. v., Plin. 14, 2, 6, § 34.

3. scăpŭla, ae, *f.*, v. scapulae *fin.*

scăpŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *the shoulder-blades*, in men and animals. **I.** L i t., Cels. 8, 1 *med.*; Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155; 30, 14, 43, § 125; Ov. A. A. 3, 273; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 107 al.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *The shoulders, back*, in gen.: qui saepe ante in nostras scapulas cicatrices indiderunt, *have cut me over the shoulders*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 7; 2, 2, 49; id. Cas. 5, 3, 14; id. Ep. 1, 2, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 25; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32; id. Trin. 4, 3, 2; id. Truc. 4, 3, 19; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 26; Sen. Ira, 3, 12, 5: pro scapulis cum dicit Cato, significat pro injuriā verberum. Nam complures leges erant in cives rogatae, quibus sanciebatur poena verberum, etc., Fest. p. 234 Müll.—**B.** Of inanim. things: machinae, *shoulder-pieces, cheeks*, Vitr. 10, 3: montium, *the higher ridges*, Tert. Pall. 2.—**C.** *Sing.:* **scăpŭla,** ae, *the shoulder* (late Lat.): panem imposuit scapulae ejus, Vulg. Gen. 21, 14; id. Zach. 7, 11.

Scăpŭlāni horti, v. Scapula.

† **scāpus,** i, *m.* [root skap-; Gr. σκήπτω, to prop, σκῆπτρον; Doric, σκᾶπος; cf.: scipio, scamnum, scopus; Engl. shaft], *a shaft, stem, stalk, trunk*, etc. **I.** I n g e n., Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 9, 4, 4; Plin. 18, 10, 21, § 95; Sen. Ep. 86, 17.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A cylinder on which sheets of paper* or *leaves of papyrus were rolled*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—**B.** *A sheet of paper:* aliquid papyri illinere scapo, Varr. ap. Non. 168, 14.—**C.** A weaver's *yarn-beam*, Lucr. 5, 1353.—**D.** *The shaft* of a column, Vitr. 3, 2 sq.—**E.** *The shank* of a candlestick, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11.—**F.** *The post* or *newel* of a circular staircase, Vitr. 9, 2 *fin.*—**G.** *The main stile* of a door on which it hinged, Vitr. 4, 6.—**H.** *The beam* of a balance, Vitr. 10, 8; Fest. s. v. agina, p. 10 Müll.; and s. v. librile, p. 116 ib.—**K.** = membrum virile, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 24 *fin.*; Veg. 5, 14, 17.

† **scărābaeus,** i, *m.*, = σκαράβειος (σκάραβος), *a beetle, scarab, scarabee*, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97; 30, 11, 30, § 99; Aus. Epigr. 70, 10.

scardĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* aristolochia, App. Herb. 19.

Scardus (**Scordus**), i, *m.*, *a mountain in Illyria*, now *Sharradagh* or *Tchardagh*, Liv. 43, 20.

scărīfātĭo (**scărīphātĭo;** later collat. form **scărīfĭcātĭo,** Veg. 4, 21, 1), ōnis, *f.* [scarifo], *a scratching open;* of the skin, *a scarifying*, Col. 6, 12, 1; 6, 17, 1; 6, 17, 4; Veg. 4, 21, 1.—Of the bark of a tree, Plin. 17, 27, 42, § 251.—Of the ground for planting, Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140.

† **scărīfĭco,** v. scarifo-.

scărīfo (**-īpho;** later collat. form **scărīfĭco,** Pall. 4, 10, 28; cf. *pass.* scarifio, Scrib. 262 dub.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = σκαριφάομαι, *to scratch open, scarify:* gingivas, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 79: truncum arboris, Pall. Mart. 10, 28: sinapi compressum, Col. 12, 57, 1: dentes, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179; cf. id. 30, 3, 8, § 21.

† **scărītis,** īdis, *f.*, = σκαρῖτις, *a precious stone, resembling in color the fish* scarus, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Scarphēa (**-ĭa**), ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of Locris, near Thermopylæ*, Liv. 32, 3; 36, 20; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.—**II.** *An island of the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 62.

† **scărus** (scārus, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299), i, *m.*, = σκάρος, *scar, a kind of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans;* acc. to some, *a species of wrasse:* Labrus scarus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 62; Ov. Hal. 9; 119; Col. 8, 16, 1 and 9; Enn. l. l.; Hor. S. 2, 2, 22; id. Epod. 2, 50; Mart. 13, 84; Fest. s. v. pollucere, p. 253: scarorum jocinora, Suet. Vit. 13.

scătēbra, ae, *f.* [scateo], *a bubbling* or *gushing up* of water (not ante-Aug., and very rare): fontium, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 6: fonticuli, id. 31, 10, 46, § 108.—**2.** T r a n s f.: (unda) scatebris arentia temperat arva, *spring-water, bubbling water*, Verg. G. 1, 110; cf. scaturex and scaturigines.

scătĕo, ēre (ante-class. also scatit, Lucr. 5, 40; 6, 891; and scatĕre, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69, or Trag. v. 196 Vahl.; Lucr. 5, 598; 5, 952; 6, 896; *perf.* and *sup.* wanting), *v. n.* [etym. dub.; cf. Lith. skas-, leap], *to bubble, gush, well, spring*, or *flow forth* (poet.; not before the Aug. period in prose). **I.** L i t.: fontes scatere, Enn. l. l.; cf.: fons dulcis aquai qui scatit et salsas circum se dimovet undas, Lucr. 6, 891 sq.; and (with erumpere) id. 5, 952; 5, 598.—**II.** T r a n s f. = abundo. **A.** *To be plentiful; to swarm, abound:* cuniculi scatent in Hispaniā, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226; cf. Lucr. 6, 896.—**B.** With *abl.* (once also with *gen.* and with an *acc. of respect*), *to gush forth with*, i. e. *to be full of; to swarm* or *abound with, to be rich in* or *crowded with* any thing, etc. **1.** L i t. (α) With *abl.:* vino scatet, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 22: arx (Corinthi) scatens fontibus, Liv. 45, 28: scatentem Beluis pontum, Hor. C. 3, 27, 26; cf.: Nilus scatet piscibus, Mel. 1, 9, 3; so, tota ferme Hispania metallis, Plin. 3, 3, 4,

§ 30: Terracina silvis nucum, id. 16, 32, 59, § 138: scatere vermibus, Vulg. Exod. 16, 20: gentes tigri ferâ. Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73.—(β) With *gen.*: terra ferarum scatit, Lucr. 5, 40; cf. id. 6. 891 supra. — **2.** Trop.: qualibus ostentis Aristandri volumen scatet, Plin. 17. 25, 38, § 243; cf.: sic videas quosdam scatere verbis, ut, etc., Gell. 1, 15, 2; 17, 8, 4: (urtica) vel plurimis scatet remediis, Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 31.— With *acc. respect*: amas pol, misera: id tuos scatet animus, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 9.

Scātinius, ii, v. Scantinius.

scăto, ĕre, v scateo *init.*

* **scătūrex,** ĭgis, *m.* [scaturio], *a bubbling* or *gushing spring*, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 27; cf. scaturigines and scatebra.

scătūrīgines, um, *f.* [id.], *gushing* or *bubbling waters, spring-water*, Liv. 44, 33; Front. Aquaed. 10: in nigrâ (terrâ) scaturigines perennes, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 47.— **II.** Transf., of other fluids: sanguinis, Amm. 19, 1, 9.

* **scătūrīgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [scaturigines], *full of* or *abounding in springs, springy*: terra, i. e. *boggy, marshy*, Col. 5, 8, 6.

scătūrĭo, īre (*imperf.* scaturribat, App. M. 4, p. 145, 8), *v. n.* [scateo], *to stream, flow*, or *gush out* (not before the Aug. period, and very rare). **I.** Lit.: scaturiens aqua, Pall. 1, 33 *fin.*: de summo vertice fons scaturribat (i. e. -riebat), App. M. 4, 6, p. 145, 8: oleum de terrâ, Ampel. Lib. Mem. 8, § 5.—**II.** Transf., like scateo. **A.** *To come forth in great numbers, to swarm, abound*: vermiculi, Auct. Priap. 4, 6 *fin.*: vermes, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 9.—**B.** *To be full of, filled with, abound in* a thing. **1.** Lit.: solum, quod fontibus non scaturiat, Col. 3, 1, 8. — **2.** Trop.: (Curio) totus, ut nunc est, hoc scaturit, *he is all possessed with it*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: aurae scaturientes sermonis, Prud. στεφ. 10, 551.

Scaurĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Scaurus.

1. † **scaurus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σκαῦρος [cf. σκαιός], *with large and swollen ankles, having the ankles bunching out* (cf.: varus, valgus), Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254: illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 48.

2. Scaurus, i, *m.* [1. scaurus], *a frequent surname in the* gens Aemilia *and* Aurelia. So, M. Aemilius Scaurus, *whom Cicero defended in an oration, part of which is still extant.*—Hence, **Scaurĭānus,** a, um, *adj., relating to Scaurus*: oratio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 441.

† **scāzon,** ontis, *m.*, = σκάζων (limping), *an iambic trimeter, with a spondee or trochee in the last foot*, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 2; cf. Mart. 1, 97, 1; 7, 25, 1.

scĕlĕrātē, *adv.*, v. scelero, *P. a. fin.*

scĕlĕrātor, is, *m.* [scelero], *an evil doer, a wretch* (late Lat.), Adaman. Columb. 3, 7.

scĕlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of scelero.

scĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scelus], *guilt, wickedness, criminality* (late Lat.): facti, Dig. 48, 21, 3.

scĕlĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to pollute, defile, contaminate, desecrate* (in the *verb. finit.* rare, and only poet.; syn.: temero, polluo): impia non verita est divos scelerare parentes, Cat. 64, 405; cf. Stat. Th. 2, 663: sanguine fauces, id. ib. 8, 761: parce pias scelerare manus, Verg. A. 3, 42: Cererem, Juv. 9, 25: animum, Sil. 16, 122; cf.: dextram sanguine, Stat. Th. 9, 666. —Hence, **scĕlĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a., polluted, profaned* by crime. **A.** Lit. (appellatively; only in the poets): terra, Verg. A. 3, 60: terrae, Ov. P. 1, 6, 29: limina Thracum, id. M. 13, 628.—**2.** In partic., as an *adj. prop.*, denoting places where crimes had been committed or criminals punished. So, **a.** Sceleratus Vicus, *that part of the Vicus Cyprius, on the Esquiline, in which Tullia, daughter of Servius Tullius, drove over her father's corpse*, Liv. 1, 48; Varr. L. L. 5, § 159 Müll.; Ov. F. 6, 609; Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll. — **b.** Sceleratus Campus, *under the city wall hard by the porta Collina, where unchaste Vestals were buried alive*, Liv. 8, 15; Fest. l. l.; Serv. Verg. A. 11, 206. — **c.** Scelerata sedes, *the place of punishment for the wicked in Tartarus*, Tib. 1, 3, 67; Ov. M. 4, 455; also called Sceleratum limen, Verg. A. 6, 563.— For Scelerata Porta and Castra, v. infra, B. 2. b.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Subjectively, *bad, impious, wicked, accursed, infamous, vicious, flagitious*; in the *masc. subst.*, *a bad, impious*, or *vicious person; a wretch, miscreant* (the predom. signif.; freq. with nefarius, impius, etc.; cf. consceleratus); of persons: virum sceleratum, facinorosum, nefarium, Cic. Rep. 3, 17, 27: deliberantium genus totum sceleratum et impium, id. Off. 3, 8, 37; id. Mur. 30, 62 (with nefarius); id. Att. 9, 15, 5 (with impurus); Caes. B. G. 6, 13 (with impius); Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 4; Ter. And. 1, 1, 132; id. Ad. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 23; Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Sall. C. 52, 36: facto plus et sceleratus eodem, Ov. M. 3, 5: puella, id. R. Am. 299; Liv. 1, 59; 31, 31; Suet. Ner. 46; Hor. S. 2, 3, 71; 2, 3, 221 al.—*Comp.*: homo sceleratior, Ov. M. 11, 781.—*Sup.*: refertam esse Graeciam sceleratissimorum hominum, Cic. Planc. 41, 98; Sall. J. 14, 2; 31, 12; Liv. 4, 32 et saep.—Of things: sceleratas ejus preces et nefaria vota cognovimus, Cic. Clu. 68, 194: contra patriam scelerata arma capere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 1; Ov. M. 5, 102: conjuratio, Liv. 2, 6: insania belli, Verg. A. 7, 461: caput, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 33: vox (with inhumana), Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 64: consilia, Vell. 2, 130, 3: amor habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131: munera, id. ib. 8, 94: ignes, id. F. 6, 439. — *Comp.*: a sceleratiore hastâ, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 29: causa parricidii, Just. 10, 2, 1. —*Sup.*: res, Quint. 3, 8, 45: fraus humani ingenii, Plin. 34, 14, 39, § 138.—Poet.: sub it ira sceleratas sumere poenas, i. e. *to take satisfaction for her crimes*, Verg. A. 2, 576. —**2.** (As a result of viciousness or criminality; cf. scelus, II. C.) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, pernicious, unhappy, unfortunate, calamitous*, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): teritur sinapis scelerata: qui terunt, oculi ut exstillent, facit. Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28: herba, App. Herb. 8.—*Sup.*: sceleratissimis serpentium haemorrhoidi et presteri, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 117: frigus, Verg. G. 2, 256: lues, Mart. 1, 102, 6: poëmata, id. 3, 50, 9 et saep.: MATER, Inscr. Rein. cl. 12, 122; so Inscr. Fabr. p. 237, 631: PARENTES, Inscr. Murat. 1187, 2. — **b.** *Made hurtful*, i. e. *poisoned*: scelerata sucis spicula, Sil. 3, 272.—**c.** As an *adj. prop.* (α) Scelerata Porta, *the gate* (also called Porta Carmentalis) *through which the three hundred* Fabii *marched on their fatal expedition*, Fest. pp. 334 and 335 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 337; Flor. 1, 12, 2.—(β) Scelerata Castra, *the camp in which D. Drusus died*, Suet. Claud. 1.—Hence, *adv.*: **scĕlĕrātē** (acc. to B. 1.), *impiously, wickedly, nefariously* (Ciceronian): peccavi scelerateque feci, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2: facere (with audacter), id. Sull. 24, 67: dicere (opp. pie), id. Mil. 38, 103: susceptum bellum, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27.—*Comp.*: sceleratius, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 52. —*Sup.*: sceleratissime machinatus omnes insidias, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

scĕlĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus], *full of wickedness, vicious, abominable, accursed* (ante- and post-class.): ubi ego illum scelerosum et impium inveniam? Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 1: scelerosa et polluta mulier, App. M. 10, p. 253, 2: scelerosa atque impia facta, Lucr. 1, 82: o diem scelerosum et indignum, Afr. ap. Non. 174, 29. — As *subst.*: **scĕlĕrōsus,** i, *m.*, *a wicked* or *vicious person, a wretch*, Lucil. ap. Non. 174, 27.

scĕlĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wicked, abominable*: sinapis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28: caput, id. ib. 5, 1, 3; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 486.

scĕlestē, *adv.*, v. scelestus *fin.*

scĕlestus, a, um, *adj.* [scelus; like funestus, from funus], *wicked, villanous, infamous, accursed, abominable; knavish, roguish*; and *subst.*, *a wicked person, a knave, rogue, scoundrel, miscreant* (freq. ante-class. in Plaut. and Ter.; after the class. per. sceleratus is more freq.; by Cic. not used of persons). **I.** Lit., of persons: ego sum malus, Ego sum sacer, scelestus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14: eheu, scelestus galeam in navi perdidi, id. Rud. 3, 5, 22: perjuravisti, sceleste, id. Ps. 1, 3, 120 sq.: o scelestum atque audacem hominem! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 41; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 36; id. Merc. 1, 90; id. Ps. 3, 2, 103 et saep.; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 17; id. Ad. 2, 1, 5; id. Eun. 1, 1, 26 al.; Sall. C. 51, 32; 52, 15; Quint. 2, 16, 2; Hor. C. 2, 4, 17; 3, 2, 31; 3, 11, 39; id. Epod. 7, 1.—*Comp.*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 5; id. Cist. 4, 1, 8; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 22 al.—*Sup.*, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2.—As a term of reproach or abuse: sceleste, scelesta, etc., *you knave! you wretch!* sceleste, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 120; 1, 3, 126; Ter. And. 4, 4, 51; id. Eun. 4, 4, 1; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 71: scelesta, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Most. 1, 3, 26; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 1; 5, 1, 16: scelesti, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 28; cf. *sup.*: scelestissime, audes mihi praedicare id? *you arrant rogue!* id. Am. 2, 1, 11.—Of things: scelestum ac nefarium facinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: res scelesta, atrox, nefaria, id. ib. 22, 62: numquam quidquam facinus feci pejus neque scelestius, Plaut. Men. 3, 1, 2: scelesto facinori scelestiorem sermonem addidit, Liv. 5, 27: scelestae hae sunt aedes, impia est habitatio, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 73: scelestior cena, id. Rud. 2, 6, 24: lingua, id. Am. 2, 1, 7: facta, id. Mil. 3, 1, 139: servitus, id. Curc. 1, 1, 40: vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall. C. 15, 2: servitium, id. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 9 Dietsch: malitia, Phaedr. 2, 4, 5.—**II.** Transf., in Plaut. for sceleratus (B. 2.), *baleful, calamitous, unlucky, unfortunate*: scelestiorem ego annum argento faenori Numquam ullum vidi, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 1; me (vidisti) adeo scelestum, qui, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 123; id. Cas. 3, 5, 34: ne ego sum miser, Scelestus, id. Most. 3, 1, 36; id. Capt. 3, 5, 104; id. As. 5, 2, 6; id. Rud. 3, 5, 22; id. Men. 3, 1, 2; id. Cist. 4, 2, 17; cf. scelesta, vae te! Cat. 8, 15 Ellis ad loc.—*Adv.*: **scĕlestē** (acc. to I.), *wickedly, viciously, impiously, abominably, detestably*: sceleste atque impie facere. Liv. 24, 25: parta bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22: insimulare, Vell. 2, 60, 3: exercere arma, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3.—*Comp.*: interit pudor, Aug. Ep. 202.—Humorously: tu sceleste suspicaris, ego ἀφελῶς scripsi, *roguishly*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 8.

† **scĕlĕtus,** i, *m.*, = σκελετός, *a skeleton*: eviscerata forma diri cadaveris, App. Mag. pp. 313, 35, and 315, 9 sq.

* **scĕlio,** ōnis, *m.* [scelus], *a wicked man, scoundrel*: magnus scelio, Petr. 50, 5.

scĕlŏtyrbē, ēs, *f.*, = σκελοτύρβη, *a lameness in the ankles* or *in the knees*, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.

scĕlus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. root skhal, to fall, akin to khal-, to deceive; cf. Goth. skal, to owe], *an evil deed; a wicked, heinous*, or *impious action; a crime, sin, enormity, wickedness* (the strongest general term for a morally bad act or quality; very freq. both in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf. nefas). **I.** Lit. **1.** *Absol.*: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, scelus verberare, prope parricidium necare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170; cf. so (opp. to flagitia and delicta) Tac. G. 12: majus in sese scelus concipere nefariis sceleribus coöpertus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9; id. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: detestabile scelus, id. Lael. 8, 27: scelus atque perfidia, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 109; so (with perfidia) id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Att. 2, 22, 2; 3, 13, 2; Sall. J. 107, 2; Liv. 40, 39 al.; cf. (with audacia) Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170; (with furor) id. ib. 2, 5, 62, § 161; (with avaritia) id. ib. 2, 5, 9, § 24; id. Clu. 8, 23: documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15: ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia . . . hinc pietas, illinc scelus, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: scelus est igitur, nocere bestiae, quod scelus qui velit, etc., id. Rep. 3, 11, 19: quid mali aut sceleris fingi aut excogitari potest, quod, etc., id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: nefario scelere concepto, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 72: concipere in se, id. ib. 2, 1, 4, § 9 (v. supra): tantum sceleris admittere, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: scelus nefarium facere, id. de Or. 1, 51, 221; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: perficere, id. Clu. 68, 194: scelus anhelare, id. Cat. 2, 1, 1: moliri, id. Att. 7, 11, 1: edere, id. Phil. 13, 9, 21; cf.: edere in aliquem, id. Sest. 27, 58: suscipere, id. Phil. 11, 1, 2: scelere se alligare, id. Fl. 17, 41: scelere astringi, id. Sest. 50, 108: scelere obstringi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 32, § 71: obrui, Liv. 3, 19 et saep.—**2.** With *gen. obj.*: scelus legatorum contra jus gentium interfectorum, *the crime of murdering their deputies*, Liv. 4, 32.—Prov.: vulgo dicitur: Scelera non habere consilium, Quint. 7, 2, 44. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals or inanimate things (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin.), *a bad quality, vicious nature, a vice, fault*: nec bestiarum solum ad nocendum scelera

sunt, sed interim aquarum quoque et locorum, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20: maximum salamandrae, id. 29. 4, 23, § 74: Scythae sagittas tingunt viperinâ sanie . . . inremediabile id scelus, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279. — **B.** Concr., in vulgar lang. as a term of reproach, *rascal, scoundrel, villain, rogue;* and of women, *drab, baggage,* etc.: minime miror, navis si fracta tibi, Scelus te et sceleste parta quae vexit bona, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 22; id. Am. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 14; 3, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 9, 6; Ter. And. 2, 1, 17; 4, 1, 42; id. Eun. 5, 4, 19; id. Ad. 5, 1, 6; 5, 1, 12 al.; cf.: scelus viri, *you scoundrel of a man,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—With a *masc. pron.:* is me scelus attondit, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 9: ubi illic est scelus, quid me perdidit? Ter. And. 3, 5, 1; cf.: scelus, quemnam hic laudat? id. ib. 5, 2, 3. — **C.** In Plaut., Ter., and Mart., *a mishap* (qs. arising from wickedness), *a misfortune, calamity* (cf. sceleratus, B. 2., and scelestus, II.): perdidi unum filium puerum quadrimum . . . Major potitus hostium est: quod hoc est scelus! Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 104: *Pa.* Quid hoc est sceleris? *Ch.* Perii, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 34 Ruhnk.; Mart. 7, 14, 1.—**D.** *A natural catastrophe:* scelera naturae, i. e. *earthquakes, inundations,* etc., Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 206.

1. scēna, v. scaena.

‡ **2. scēna** ab aliis. a quibusdam sacena appellatur, dolabra pontificalis, Fest. pp. 330 and 319 Müll.

scēnārius, scēnĭcus, etc., v. scaenarius, scaenicus, etc.

† **scēnītes,** ae, *m.*, = σκηνίτης, *one who dwells in a tent, one of a nomadic race:* Nomades, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 143: Sabaei, id. 6, 28, 32, § 151: Arabes, id. 5, 24, 21, § 87.

scēnŏfactōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [σκῆνος-facio], *of* or *belonging to the making of tents:* ars, *the business of tent-making,* Vulg. Act. 18, 3.

scēnŏpēgĭa, ae, *f.*, = σκηνοπηγία, *the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 21; id. 2 Macc. 1, 18; id. Johan. 7, 2.

Scēpsis, is, *f.*, = Σκῆψις, *a town in Mysia,* Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122. — Hence, **Scēpsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scepsis:* Metrodorus, *of Scepsis,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 34; also called simply Scepsius, Ov. P. 4, 14, 38.

Sceptici, ōrum, *m.*, = Σκεπτικοί, *the Sceptics, the disciples of Pyrrho,* Quint. 10, 1, 124.

† **scēptos,** i, *m.*, = σκηπτός, *a gust, squall, storm,* that rushes from above, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 5.

scēptrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-fero], *sceptre-bearing* (poet.): manus Servi, Ov. F. 6, 480: Tonantes, i.e. *Jupiter and Juno,* Sen. Med. 59.

scēptrĭger, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [sceptrum-gero], *sceptre-bearing* (poet. and post-Aug.): Laii, Stat. Th. 11, 636: rex, Sil. 16, 245.

† **scēptrum,** i (less correctly **scaeptrum**), *n.*, = σκῆπτρον, *a royal staff, a sceptre.* **I.** Lit.: (rex Ptolemaeus) sedens cum purpurâ et sceptro et illis insignibus regiis, Cic. Sest. 26, 57; Quint. 9, 3, 57; 11, 3, 158; Suet. Aug. 94: Augusti, id. Galb. 1; Verg. A. 7, 247: dextrâ sceptrum gerebat, id. ib. 12, 206; Ov. M. 7, 103; 1, 178; 2, 847; 5, 422. Also borne by a king's daughter, Verg. A. 1, 653 Heyne: exitiale, Stat. Th. 1, 34; of a triumphant general, Liv. 5, 41; Juv. 10, 43.—Poet., in the *plur.*, by way of amplification, of a single sceptre, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 21; cf.: celsâ sedet Aeolus arce Sceptra tenens, Verg. A. 1, 57; and of Juno, Ov. M. 3, 265; 1, 596; 11, 560; Verg. A. 7, 173; 7, 252 al.—**B.** Transf. * **1.** *A teacher's rod* (humorously): ferulae tristes, sceptra paedagogorum, Mart. 10, 62, 10.—* **2.** *A name of the plant* aspalathus, Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110.—**3.** = membrum virile, Auct. Priap. 25.—**II.** Trop., as a symbol of authority, also used by the poets, in the *plur.*, for *kingdom, rule, dominion, authority:* en impero Argis, sceptra mihi liquit Pelops, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 4, 140: tu mihi quodcumque hoc regni, tu sceptra Jovemque Concilias, Verg. A. 1, 78: sic nos in sceptra reponis? id. ib. 1, 253; 7, 422; 9, 9: pulsus solio sceptrisque paternis, id. ib. 10, 852: sceptra Asiae tenere, Ov. H. 16, 175: potiri perenni sceptro, id. M. 15, 585; id. F. 4, 198; id. M. 6, 677: Heliconiadum comites, quorum unus Homerus Sceptra potitus, etc., Lucr. 3, 1038.

† **scēptūchus,** i, *m.*, = σκηπτοῦχος, *a sceptre-bearer,* a high officer of state in the East, Tac. A. 6, 33.

schĕda, v. scida.

† **schĕdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σχέδιος, *made suddenly* or *off-hand; hastily put* or *thrown together;* hence, as in the Greek *subst.*, **I. schĕdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = σχεδία (sc. ναῦς), *a raft, float,* constructed in haste, Dig. 14, 1, 1, § 6; cf. Fest. pp. 334 and 335 Müll.—**II. schĕdĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. carmen), *an extemporaneous poem:* Lucilianae humilitatis, Petr. 4 *fin.*; App. de Deo Socr. p. 364, 34; Aus. Idyll. 7 praef.; Sid. Ep. 8, 3; cf. Fest. l. l.

schĕdŭla (scĭdŭla), ae, *f. dim.* [scheda or scida], *a small leaf of paper,* Hier. in Ruf. 3, 2.

† **schēma,** ae, *f.* (cf.: diadema, dogma, etc., Prisc. p. 679 P.), and (mostly post-Aug.) ătis, *n.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* schemasin, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 38; but schematibus, Lampr. Heliog. 19), = σχῆμα. **I.** In gen., *a shape, figure, form, fashion, manner, posture, attitude,* etc. (so mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.). (α) *Fem.:* quod processi huc cum servili schemâ, Plaut. Am. prol. 117; cf. Caecil. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.: Tiara ut lepidam lepide condecorat schemam, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2 Ritschl; cf. Prisc. l. l.; also Pompon. ap. Non. 225, 1: exemplar imperatae schemae, Suet. Tib. 43.—(β) *Neutr.:* pergite thyrsigerae Bacchae modo Bacchico cum schemate, Naev. ap. Non. 225, 2: schema antiquom retinere, Lucil. ib. 225, 3: Aristippus naufragio cum ejectus ad Rhodiensium litus animadvertisset geometrica schemata descripta, Vitr. 6 praef.: vasa schematibus libidinosissimis inquinata, Lampr. Heliog. 19. — **II.** In partic., as in rhet., *a figure of speech, rhetorical figure* (pure Lat. figura; freq. in Quint.; in Cic. written as Greek), Sen. Contr. 1, praef. § 23 sq.; 1, 1, 25; Quint. 9, 1, 1 sq.; and repeatedly in the first three chapters of the ninth book; cf. also id. 1, 5, 52 sq.; 4, 1, 49; 4, 5, 4; 5, 10, 70. — **b.** In geometry, *a figure, outline:* geometrica schemata, Vitr. 6, praef. 1: sphaeroides, id. 8, 6, 3 et saep.

† **schēmătismos,** i, *m.*, = σχηματισμός, *a figurative* or *florid manner of speaking,* Quint. 1, 8, 14.

† **schĭdĭa,** ae, *f.*, = σχίδαι or σχίδια, *a chip, splinter* of wood, Vitr. 2, 1; 7, 10.

schīnus, i, *f.*, = σχῖνος, *the mastic-tree* (pure Lat. lentiscus), Vulg. Dan. 13, 54.

† **schisma,** ătis, *n.*, = σχίσμα, *a split, separation, disunion, schism* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 5; Prud. στεφ. 11, 19; 11, 30; Vulg. Johan. 9, 16.

† **schismătĭcus,** i, *m.*, = σχισματικός, *a separatist, seceder, schismatic* (eccl. Lat.): schismaticos non fides diversa facit, sed communionis disrupta societas, Aug. Quaest. in Matt. 11.

schistos, a, on, *adj.*, = σχιστός, *split, cleft, divided;* a t. t. in Pliny the Elder: lapis, *that easily cleaves* or *cracks, fissile, schistose,* a name given to a kind of *red oxide of iron,* Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 124; 33, 4, 25, § 84; 36, 20, 37, § 144: lac, i. e. *curdled,* id. 28, 9, 33, § 126: caepa, a peculiar kind, id. 19, 6, 32, § 101: alumen, id. 31, 7, 39, § 79.

Schoeneus, ei, *m.*, = Σχοινεύς, *a king of Bœotia, father of Atalanta,* Hyg. Fab. 244; 246.—Hence, **A. Schoenēïs,** idis, *f.*, *the daughter of Schœneus, Atalanta,* Ov. H. (15) 16, 263; id. Am. 1, 7, 13.—**B. Schoenēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Schœneus:* virgo, i. e. *Atalanta,* Ov. M. 10, 660; id. Tr. 2, 399; and *absol.:* **Schoenēïa,** ae, *f.*, *Atalanta,* id. M. 10, 609.—**C. Schoenis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Atalanta,* Sid. Carm. 14, 14.

schoenĭcŭlae, ārum, *f.* [schoenum], *prostitutes anointed with* schoenum, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 64 Müll.; id. ap. Fest. pp. 328 and 329 ib.

Schoenis, ĭdis, v. Schoeneus, C.

† **schoenŏbātes,** ae, *m.*, = σχοινοβάτης, *a rope-dancer,* Juv. 3, 77.

† **schoenus,** i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **schoenum,** Col. 12, 20, 2 and 5, somewhat dub.), = σχοῖνος, ὁ. **I.** *A rush,* of an aromatic kind (pure Lat. juncus), used by the Romans to season wine, Cato, R. R. 105, 2; 113, 1; Col. 12, 20, 2; 12, 20, 5; 12, 53, 2; low women anointed themselves with a perfume made from it: schoeno delibutae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55 (where others read caeno delibutae); cf. also schoeniculae.—**II.** *A measure of distance* among the Persians (= 40 stadia), Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 124; 12, 14, 30, § 53.

† **schŏla (scŏla),** ae, *f.*, = σχολή (spare time, leisure; hence, in partic.), **I.** *Leisure given to learning, a learned conversation* or *debate, a disputation, lecture, dissertation,* etc.: in quam exercitationem (disputandi) ita nos studiose operam dedimus, ut jam etiam scholas Graecorum more habere auderemus . . . Itaque dierum quinque scholas, ut Graeci appellant, in totidem libros contuli, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7; 8: separatim certae scholae sunt de exsilio, de interitu patriae, etc. . . . Haec Graeci in singulas scholas et in singulos libros dispertiunt, id. ib. 3, 34, 81: scholam aliquam explicare, id. Fin. 2, 1, 1: habes scholam Stoicam, id. Fam. 9, 22, 5: vertes te ad alteram scholam: disseres de triumpho, id. Pis. 25, 60: ubi sunt vestrae scholae, id. ib. 27, 65; Quint. 3, 6, 59 Spald. — **B.** Transf. **1.** *A place for learned conversation* or *instruction, a place of learning, a school* (cf. ludus): toto hoc de genere, de quaerendâ, de collocandâ pecuniâ, commodius a quibusdam optimis viris ad Janum medium sedentibus quam ab ullis philosophis ullâ in scholâ disputatur, Cic. Off. 2, 25, 90: qui cum in scholâ assedissent, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102; 1, 13, 56; Suet. Gram. 17; Quint. 3, 11, 26: politus e scholâ, Cic. Pis. 25, 59: e philosophorum scholis tales fere evadunt, id. Or. 27, 95; Quint. 1, prooem. § 17; 12, 3, 12: rhetorum, id. 12, 2, 23: potiorem in scholis eruditionem esse quam domi, id. 2, 3, 10; 5, 13, 45; so (opp. forum) id. 5, 13, 36: ut ab Homero in scholis, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 2. — **b.** *A gallery* where works of art were exhibited: Octaviae scholae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 29; cf. id. 35, 10, 3, § 114.—**c.** Scholae bestiarum, *a place where animals fight, an amphitheatre,* Tert. Apol. 35. — **2.** *The disciples* or *followers of a teacher, a school, sect:* clamabunt omnia gymnasia atque omnes philosophorum scholae, sua haec esse omnia propria, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 56: ejus (Isocratis) schola principes oratorum dedit, Quint. 12, 10, 22; cf.: Theodori schola, id. 3, 11, 26: scholae Asclepiadis, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76: dissederunt hae diu scholae, id. 29, 1, 5, § 6: Cassianae scholae princeps, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8.—**b.** In the time of the later emperors, *a college* or *corporation* of the army or of persons of the same profession: Schola Exceptorum, Chartulariorum, Singulariorum, etc., Cod. Th. 12, 20, 20; 12, 17, 2 et saep.; Cod. Just. 4, 65, 35; Amm. 14, 7, 12.—**c.** *The building of that corporation,* Inscr. in Jahn's Neue Jahrb. vol. 66, p. 338.—* **II.** *A place in a bathing-room where one waited before entering the bath, a waiting-place,* Vitr. 5, 10 *fin.*

schŏlāris, e, *adj.* [schola]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a school* (late Lat.): incohamenta, Mart. Cap. 3, § 326: murmur, Prud. στεφ. 9, 16: declamatio, Hier. Ep. 36, 14.—**II.** (Acc. to schola, I. B. 2. b.) *Subst.:* **schŏlāres,** ium, *m.*, *the imperial guard,* Cod. Th. 11, 18, 1; 7, 4, 34; Cod. Just. 12, 38, 14.

† **schŏlastĭcus,** a, um. **I.** *Adj.* = σχολαστικός, *of* or *belonging to a school, scholastic* (post-Aug., and in gen. referring to the schools of rhetoric): controversiae, Quint. 4, 2, 92; 4, 2, 97; Tac. Or. 14 *fin.:* materia, Quint. 11, 1, 82: declamationes, Gell. 15, 1, 1: scholasticae atque umbraticae litterae, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: lex, id. ib. 2, 20, 9. — As *subst.:* **schŏlastĭca,** ōrum, *n. plur.*, *school-exercises:* in scholasticis nonnumquam evenit, ut pro narratione sit propositio, Quint. 4, 2, 30; 7, 1, 14. — **II.** *Subst.:* **schŏlastĭcus,** i, *m.*, *one who teaches* or *studies rhetoric, a lecturer in the schools, a rhetorician* (opp. to a public orator): (Isaeus rhetor) annum sexagesimum excessit et adhuc scholasticus tantum est, etc., Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 5 sq.; cf.: nunc adulescentuli nostri deducuntur in scenas scholasticorum qui

rhetores vocantur, quos, etc., Tac. Or. 35; 26 *fin.*; Suet. Rhet. 6; Quint. 12, 11, 16; Petr. 6: contentis scholasticorum clamoribus, i. e. *with the applause of the scholars*, Tac. Or. 15. — Of rhetoricians, who, on account of their knowledge of law, acted as *pleaders* or *advocates* in lawsuits, Cod. Th. 8, 10, 2; Aug. Tract. in Joann. 7.—As a term of reproach, *a pedant*: heus tu scholastice, App. M. 2, p. 119, 8; Petr. 61, 4. — **B.** In gen., *a man of learning, a scholar*, Alex. Aur. ap. Capit. Maxim. jun. 3; Veg. 4, prooem. § 2; Hier. Vir. Ill. 99 al. — Of a *grammarian*, Verg. Cat. 7, 4. — Hence, *adv.*: **schŏlastĭcē,** *rhetorically*, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 4.

† **schŏlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σχολικός, *of* or *belonging to a school, school-* (ante- and post-class.): dape, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 1: quaedam nugalia, Gell. 4, 1, 1: axioma, Mart. Cap. 4, § 327.

† **sciădeus,** ĕi, *m.*, and **sciaena,** ae, *f.*, = σκιαδεύς and σκίαινα, the male and female of *a sea-fish*; perh. *a kind of grayling* or *ombre*: Salmo thymallus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

sciaena, ae, v. sciadeus.

sciăgrăphia, ae, v. scenographia *fin.*

Sciăpŏdes (**Sciŏpŏdes**), um, *m.*, = Σκιάποδες, *a fabulous people in Libya, with monstrously large soles to their feet, which they were said to turn up and use as umbrellas*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 23; Tert. Apol. 8; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 8.

Sciăthos (**-us**), i, *f.*, = Σκίαθος, *a small island in the Sinus Thermaicus, with a town of the same name*, now still *Skiatho*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 72; Liv. 31, 28; 31, 45; 44, 13; Val. Fl. 2, 8.

scībĭlis, e, *adj.* [scio], *that can be known, knowable, discernible* (post-class.): Deus non omnibus scibilis, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16: scientia rei, Mart. Cap. 4, § 375.

scĭda or **schĕda,** ae, *f.*, = σχίδη, σχέδη, *a strip of papyrus bark*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—Form scheda, *a leaf* or *sheet of paper*, Cic. Att. 1, 20, 7; id. Fam. 15, 16, 1; Quint. 1, 8, 19; Mart. 4, 89, 4 (form scheda; al. scida).

sciens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from scio.

scienter, *adv.*, v. scio, *P. a. fin.*

scientia, ae, *f.* (*plur.* only Vitr. 1, 1, 18; 3, praef. 1) [sciens], *a knowing* or *being skilled in* any thing, *knowledge, science, skill, expertness*, = cognitio, eruditio (freq. and class.). (*a*) *Absol.*: aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiamsi maxime sciemus, nec meliores ob eam scientiam nec beatiores esse possumus, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: se a scientiae delectatione ad efficiendi utilitatem referre, id. ib. 5, 3, 5: Antiochus ingenio scientiâque putatur excellere, id. Ac. 2, 2, 4: omnes trahimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem ... omnis autem cogitatio aut in consiliis capiendis aut in studiis scientiae cognitionisque versabitur, id. Off. 1, 6, 18 sq.; so (with cognitio) id. ib. 1, 44, 158; id. Fin. 5, 12, 34; 5, 18, 48 al.: exercere altissimam eruditionem ac scientiam, Quint. 1, 4, 6: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; cf. so (with usus) infra, *β*: nullam rem esse declarant in usu positam militari, quae hujus viri scientiam fugere possit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: notabo singulas res: etsi nullo modo poterit oratio mea satisfacere vestrae scientiae, id. Phil. 2, 23, 57; id. de Or. 1, 20, 92: tuae scientiae excellenti ac singulari non multo plus quam nostri relictum est loci, i. e. *for jurisprudence* than for *oratory*, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur: oratoris autem omnis actio opinionibus, non scientiâ continetur, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30: etsi ars, cum eâ non utare, scientiâ tamen ipsâ teneri potest, *in theory, theoretically*, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2; so (opp. ars) id. Fin. 5, 9, 26; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146: alter (Cratippus) te scientiâ augere potest, altera (urbs Athenarum) exemplis, id. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 14, 59: jam efficaci do manus scientiae, Hor. Epod. 17, 1: trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: cum tanta sit celeritas animorum ... tot artes tantae scientiae, tot inventa, *requiring so great knowledge* (scientiae is *gen. sing.*), Cic. Sen. 21, 78 (dub.; B. and K. bracket the words tantae scientiae); cf.: physica ipsa et mathematica scientiae sunt eorum, qui, etc., id. de Or. 1, 14, 61.—*Plur.*: disciplinarum scientiae, Vitr. 3, praef. § 1. — (*β*) With *gen. obj.*: rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam consequi, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 20; (with cognitio rei) id. ib. 3, 29, 112: Veneti scientiâ atque usu nauticarum rerum reliquos antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: sine regionum terrestrium aut maritimarum scientiâ, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior est quam scientia, id. Div. 2, 9, 23; so (opp. ignoratio) id. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Sull. 13, 39; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11: astrologiae scientia, id. ib. 1, 14, 22: dialecticorum, id. Or. 32, 113: juris, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: rei militaris, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 7, 57: oppugnationis (with artificium), id. ib. 7, 29: linguae Gallicae, id. ib. 1, 47: colendorum deorum (sanctitas), Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116: verborum aut faciendorum aut deligendorum, id. de Or. 2, 9, 36: qui in alienis morbis profitentur tenere se medicinae scientiam, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 5: fundendi aeris, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 46; 35, 12, 44, § 153 et saep.—(*γ*) With *in* or *de* and *abl.* (rare): scientia in legibus interpretandis, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 10: in affectibus omnis generis movendis, Quint. 10, 2, 27: cujus scientiam de omnibus constat fuisse, ejus ignoratio de aliquo purgatio debet videri, Cic. Sull. 13, 39.

scientiŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [scientia], *a little knowledge, a smattering*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 31: parvas concinnavit scientiolas artium, Arn. 2, 56.

scīlĭcet, *adv.* [contr. from sci- (root of scire) licet; cf. vide-licet, i-licet], or **scire līcet,** as it is freq. written in Lucr. and in archaic lang. in Liv., and sometimes in Cels.; prop., you may understand or know, = Gr. δηλονότι, and serving to imply that a statement is in itself obviously true, and is not overlooked by the speaker (cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3). **I.** Lit., *it is evident, clear, plain*, or *manifest*; *of course, naturally, evidently, certainly, undoubtedly*, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: nimirum, nempe). (*a*) With *obj.-clause* on account of scire (ante-class., and several times in Sall.; cf. videlicet): *Pa.* Neque illa ulli homini nutet, nictet, annuat, etc. *Di.* Optumumst: Ita scilicet facturam, *very good*; *of course she will do so*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 42; id. Curc. 2, 2, 13; id. Rud. 2, 3, 64; id. Ps. 4, 7, 83; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 117; 4, 8, 15; Lucr. 2, 469; Sall. J. 4, 6; 102, 9; 113, 3; id. Fragm. 1, Orat. Phil. § 5. — (*β*) As a simple particle: *Le.* Tam ego homo sum quam tu. *Me.* Scilicet ita res est, *that is clear enough, no one disputes that*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 83: *Co.* Utrum amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturu's cenam? *Ba.* Pol ego amicis scilicet, id. Ps. 3, 2, 89; id. Men. 2, 3, 41: nunc vivat necne, id Orcum scire oportet scilicet, id. Capt. 2, 2, 33: pol me haud paenitet Scilicet boni dimidium mihi dividere cum Jove, id. Am. 5, 1, 73: video jam illum virum cui praeficias officio et muneri. Huic scilicet, Africanus (inquit), uni paene: nam in hoc fere uno sunt cetera, Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 60: quâ mente esset Antonius, demonstravit: pessima scilicet et infidelissima. Nam, etc., Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 1: a te litteras exspectabam: nondum scilicet; nam has mane rescribebam, *not yet to be sure*, Cic. Att 13, 3, 1: me in dolore ... maxime scilicet consolatur spes, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2: quid ad haec Naevius? ridet scilicet nostram amentiam, qui, etc., id. Quint. 17, 55: ego valde suspenso animo exspecto, primum te scilicet, deinde Marionem, id. Fam. 16, 3, 2; id. Att. 2, 19, 4: videtis ut senectus sit operosa et semper agens aliquid et moliens: tale scilicet, quale cujusque studium in superiore vita fuit, *such, naturally*, id. Sen. 8, 26: Brutus terram osculo contigit: scilicet, quod ea communis mater omnium mortalium esset, *evidently because*, Liv. 1, 56 *fin.* — Often followed by *sed, tamen*, etc.: cognoscat (orator) rerum gestarum et memoriae veteris ordinem, maxime scilicet nostrae civitatis, sed etiam imperiosorum populorum et regum illustrium, Cic. Or. 34, 120: scilicet nimis hic quidem est progressus, sed ex eo ipso est conjectura facilis, id. de Or. 3, 23, 128; id. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: maxime scilicet in homine, sed in omni animali, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: me species quaedam commovit, inanis scilicet, sed commovit tamen, id. ib. 5, 1, 3: nihil scilicet novi, ea tamen quae te ipsum probaturum esse confidam, id. ib. 1, 8, 28: tuli scilicet moleste, ut debui, sed tamen constitui ad te venire, id. Fam. 9, 23: tu interea Romae scilicet amicis praesto fuisti; sed tamen illud cogita, etc., id. Mur. 20, 42; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: Meneclides quidam, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet, Nep. Epam. 5, 2: nota scilicet illa res, cum Decimus quidam Verginius, etc., *that event is surely well known*, etc., id. Rep. 2, 37, 63.—In an assertion put in the form of a question: *Ch.* Huc cum advenio, nulla erat. *Pa.* Comites secuti scilicet sunt virginem? *followed her of course*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 54. — (*γ*) Elliptically (only ante-class.): manifesta palam res indicat, inquis, in auras Aëris e terrâ res omnes crescere alique, etc. ... Scilicet: et nisi nos, etc., *to be sure, by all means, quite right, certainly*, Lucr. 1, 809. —Esp. as an answer: *Le.* Abi ad meam sororem. *St.* Ibitur. *Le.* Et gratulator meae sorori. *St.* Scilicet, *of course, certainly*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 178; id. Ps. 4, 7, 82; id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 25; id. Rud. 4, 3, 12; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 11; 5, 8, 10; id. Ad. 4, 7, 11; 4, 7, 33; id. Hec. 3, 5, 17; id. Phorm. 5, 3, 9. —**B.** In partic., *of course, to be sure, doubtless, certainly, forsooth*, when an assertion that is obviously false is ironically made or accepted (class.): *Si.* Meum gnatum rumor est amare. *Da.* Id populus curat scilicet! *of course people trouble themselves a great deal about that!* Ter. And. 1, 2, 14 (also cited Cic. Att. 13, 34); cf.: scilicet is superis labor est, ea cura quietos Sollicitat, Verg. A. 4, 379; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: et ego id scilicet nesciebam! id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: et tu scilicet mavis numine deorum id factum quam casu arbitrari? id. Div. 2, 21, 47; id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 142: scilicet tibi graviorem dolorem patrui tui mors attulit quam C. Graccho fratris, et tibi acerbior ejus patrui mors est, quem numquam vidisti quam illi ejus fratris, quicum concordissime vixerat, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 5, 14: scilicet is sum, qui existimem, Cn. Pisonem et Catilinam nihil scelerate ipsos per sese sine P. Sullâ facere potuisse, id. Sull. 24, 67; id. Pis. 9, 19; Quint. 8, prooem. § 25; cf.: unde illa scilicet egregia laudatio: Tanto melior, ne ego quidem intellexi, id. 8, 2, 18: scilicet medio triennio defuerat tempus, etc., Tac. A. 6, 23; 1, 8 *fin.*; 3, 59; 11, 24; id. Agr. 2 al. — **II.** Transf., in the post-Aug. per. sometimes, like δηλονότι in later Greek, merely as an expletory or explanatory particle, *namely, to wit, that is to say*: quaedam etiam opera sub nomine alieno, nepotum scilicet et uxoris sororisque, fecit, Suet. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 14: manente villâ, qualis fuerit olim, ne quid scilicet oculorum consuetudini deperiret, id. Vesp. 2; so, ne scilicet, id. Gram. 4; Vulg. Gen. 2, 25 et saep.

† **scilla** (**squilla**), ae, *f.*, = σκίλλα. **I.** *A sea-onion, sea-leek, squill*: Scilla maritima, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 93; 20, 9, 39, § 97; 21, 17, 66, § 106; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 8; Col. 12, 33; 12, 34; Pall. Febr. 29, 2; id. Mart. 10, 4; id. Jul. 8, 1 al.—**II.** *A small fish of the lobster kind*, which defends the pinna, *a prawn, shrimp*: Cancer squilla, Linn.; in this sense more usually written squilla, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 24; Hor. S. 2, 4, 58; 2, 8, 42; Mart. 13, 83.

† **scillinus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σκίλλινος, *of sea-onions* or *squills*: acetum, *vinegar flavored with squills*, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59; also called acetum scilliticum (σκιλλιτικόν), Cels. 5, 19, 19; Col. 12, 34; Plin. 32, 10, 47, § 135; Ser. Samm. 510.

† **scillītes,** ae, *m.*, = σκιλλίτης (οἶνος), *wine seasoned with squills*, Col. 12, 33; Pall. Jul. 6.—Hence, also, acetum scillites, Plin. 26, 8, 48, § 77; Aus. Ep. 4, 69.

scillīticus, a, um, v. scillinus.

† **scimpŏdion,** ii, *n.*, = σκιμπόδιον, *a small bed* or *couch* (syn. grabatus): Graeciense, Gell. 19, 10, 1.

scin' for **scisne,** v. scio *init.*

† **scincos** or **-us,** i, *m.*, = σκίγκος, *a kind of lizard* common in Asia and Africa, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 91; 28, 8, 30, § 119; 32, 5, 16, § 43.

scindo, scĭdi, scissum, 3 (old *perf. redupl.* scicidi, Enn., Naev., Att., and Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.; or Enn. p. 133 Vahl.; Com. Rel. pp. 19 and 164 Rib.; cf. also, sciciderat.

Gell. 6, 9, 16), *v. a.* [akin to Gr. σχίζω, to split; cf. Germ. scheiden, and Lat. scio], *to cut, tear, rend,* or *break asunder; to split, cleave, divide,* or *separate* by force, etc. (freq. and class.; but in *tempp. perf.* ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: findo, rumpo). **I.** Lit.: quom saxum sciciderit, Enn. ap. Prisc. l. l.: non ergo aquila sciciderat pectus, Att. ib. and ap. Gell. l. l.: satis fortiter vestras scicidistis colus, Afran. ap. Prisc. l. l.: scindens dolore identidem intonsam comam, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 62: crines, Verg. A. 12, 870; Ov. M. 11, 683: capillos, id. H. 3, 79; Tib. 1, 10, 55; cf., in a Greek construction: scissaeque capillos matres, Ov. M. 8, 526: vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: epistulam, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 9: vestem, *to tear open,* Liv. 3, 58; Quint. 2, 15, 7; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 18; Ov. M. 9, 166; Hor. C. 1, 17, 27; cf.: vestem tibi de corpore, Prop. 2, 5, 21: pecora scindunt herbarum radices, Col. 2, 18, 2: asini me mordicibus scindant, *tear, lacerate,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 57: sinus, Ov. M. 10, 386: latus flagello, id. Ib. 185: lacerum corpus ictibus innumeris, Sil. 1, 172: vitiato fistula plumbo Scinditur, *bursts open,* Ov. M. 4, 123; cf.: et faceret scissas languida ruga genas, *wrinkled,* Prop. 3, 10, 6: vallum, *to break through, tear up,* Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 5, 51; Liv. 7, 37; Tac. H. 4, 28: limen portae, *to break in pieces,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 31: pontem, *to break down,* id. ib. 5, 26: cuneis lignum, *to split, cleave,* Verg. G. 1, 144: quercum cuneis, id. A. 7, 510: cuneis fissile robur, id. ib. 6, 182; cf.: ferro aequor (i. e. humum), id. G. 1, 50; cf. solum, id. ib. 2, 399: vomere terram, Ov. A. A. 2, 671: freta ictu (remorum), id. M. 11, 463: puppis aquas, id. Tr. 1, 10, 48: fluvios natatu, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 347: tellurem mare scindit, Luc. 3, 61: agmen, Tac. A. 1, 65 et saep.: labra, *to open wide,* Quint. 11, 3, 81: obsonium, *to cut up, carve,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 17; cf. nihil (edulium), Mart. 3, 12, 2: aves in frusta, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12.—**b.** Prov.: penulam alicui, *to tear off one's travelling cloak,* i. e. *to urge, press, solicit one to stay,* Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4.—**B.** Transf., *to part, separate, divide;* of places: dirimit scinditque Sueviam continuum montium jugum, Tac. G. 43: frons Italia in duo se cornua scindit, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—Mid.: omnis Italia scinditur in duo promuntoria, Sall. H. 4, 18 Dietsch.—In gen.: se (lutamenta), Cato, R. R. 128: se (nubes), Verg. A. 1, 587.—Mid.: omnis fumus, vapor, etc. . . . scinduntur per iter flexum, Lucr. 4, 91: scinditur in geminas partes circumfluus amnis, Ov. M. 15, 739; Luc. 1, 551.—*Absol.:* sentes quod tetigere, ilico rapiunt: si eas ereptum, ilico scindunt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 2.—**2.** *To destroy:* scindunt proceres Pergamum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130.—**II.** Trop., *to tear in pieces, to distract, agitate, disturb,* etc.: aliquem quâvis scindunt cuppedine curae, Lucr. 3, 994: quantae tum scindunt hominem cuppedinis acres Sollicitum curae, id. 5, 46: nolo commemorare, quibus rebus sim spoliatus, ne scindam ipse dolorem meum, *tear open,* i. e. *renew my grief,* Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2: non sine piaculo sanctissimas necessitudines scindi, *to be sundered, separated,* Plin. Pan. 37 *fin.:* ut (actio) noctis interventu scinderetur, *was interrupted,* id. Ep. 2, 11, 16: verba fletu, Ov. P. 3, 1, 157: vox scinditur, *is broken, cracked,* Quint. 11, 3, 20: sic genus ambarum scindit se sanguine ab uno, *divides, branches off,* Verg. A. 8, 142; cf.: scidit deinde se studium atque inertiâ factum est, ut artes esse plures viderentur, *was separated, divided,* Quint. prooem. § 13; cf.: naturalis pars philosophiae in duo scinditur corporalia et incorporalia, Sen. Ep. 89, 16: scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus, Verg. A. 2, 39; cf. Tac. H. 1, 13: scindebatur in multiplices curas, Amm. 16, 3, 3.—Hence, **scissus,** a, um, *P. a., split, cleft, divided.* **A.** Lit.: folia pluribus divisuris, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 48: vitis folio, id. 14, 2, 4, § 23: scissae (aures) cervis ac velut divisae, id. 11, 37, 50, § 136: alumen, Col. 6, 13, 1 (for which: scissile alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11): vestibus, Vulg. Job, 2, 12.—**B.** Trop.: genus vocum, *harsh, grating,* Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216.—No *comp., sup.,* or *adv.*

scindŭla, ae, *f.* [scindo], *a split piece of wood, a shingle;* later form of scandula, q. v.

scĭnīfes, v. cinifes.

scintilla, ae, *f. dim.* [kindr. with σπινθήρ], *a spark* (class.). **I.** Lit.; *sing.:* videmus Accedere ex unâ scintillâ incendia passim, Lucr. 5, 609; 4, 606; Verg. A. 1, 174; Ov. M. 7, 80; Liv. 38, 7 al.: parva saepe scintilla contempta excitavit incendium, Curt. 6, 3, 11.—*Plur.,* Lucr. 2, 675; 6, 163; Verg. A. 12, 102; Quint. 8, 5, 29 al.—**B.** Transf., *a bright, sparkling point:* nullis ut in auro lucentibus scintillis, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95.—**II.** Trop., *a spark, glimmer, faint trace:* scintilla ingenii, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 31: belli, id. Fam. 10, 14, 2: isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: ne scintillam quidem relinques, genus qui congliscat tuom, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 52.

* **scintillātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [scintillo], *a sparkling:* oculorum, as a disease, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 80.

scintillo, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [scintilla], *to sparkle, glitter, glow, gleam, flash* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. fulguro). **I.** Lit.: templa caeli, Lucr. 6, 644: fulgetra, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113: clipeus ardens, id. 2, 34, 34, § 100: testâ ardente oleum, Verg. G. 1, 392: oculi, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 77: carbunculi contra radios solis, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95: cristae, Sil. 7, 593.—**II.** Trop.: scintillavit cruentis Ira genis, Sil. 9, 562: tunc Venus et calidi scintillat fervor amoris, Calp. 5, 22: cupiditatis ardor, qui scintillet in animis audientium, Ambros. Psa. 118, Serm. 18, 22.

scintillŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little spark, sparklet* (rare): eas in pueris virtutum quasi scintillulas videmus, e quibus accendi philosophi ratio debet, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 43: vitae, Tert. Anim. 23: animae, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 91 Fleck.

scio, ivi, ītum, 4 (old *imperf.* scibam, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 34; 2, 4, 89; id. Ps. 1, 5, 84; 1, 5, 86; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 68; id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16: scibas, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 24; id. Ps. 1, 5, 85: scibat, id. Am. prol. 22; Lucr. 5, 934: scibatis, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 47: scibant, Lucr. 5, 949; 5, 953; Cat. 68, 85.—*Fut.* scibo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 13; id. Most. 4, 3, 5; id. Men. 2, 3, 35; 5, 2, 57; id. Ps. 1, 2, 41; 1, 5, 65; id. Truc. 2, 6, 69; Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 58; id. Ad. 3, 3, 7; 5, 2, 5; id. Hec. 2, 2, 4: scibis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 22; id. Ep. 2, 2, 101; 5, 1, 49; id. Mil. 4, 8, 55; id. Ps. 4, 4, 2; id. Poen. 5, 4, 57; id. Pers. 2, 2, 37; id. Rud. 2, 3, 35; Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 35; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: scibit, Cato, R. R. 5, 5; Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 51; id. Mil. 3, 2, 46; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 38: scibimus, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 57: scibunt, id. Poen. 2, 16.—*Perf.* sciit, Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 17.—*Pass.* scibitur, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: scin' for scisne, id. Am. 1, 1, 200; 2, 2, 39; 5, 1, 30; id. As. 3, 3, 113; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 47; 3, 1, 47; 4, 6, 6; 4, 7, 30 et saep.—*Perf.* sync. scisti, Ov. A. A. 1, 131; id. F. 4, 527: scirint, Tac. Dial. 33; so, regularly, *inf.* scisse, e. g. Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 17), *v. a.* [root sci-; Gr. κείω (for σκείω), κεάζω, to split, divide; cf.: scisco, plebiscitum, etc., prop. to distinguish, discern]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to know,* in the widest signif. of the word; *to understand, perceive; to have knowledge of* or *skill in* any thing, etc.: plurimâ mutatione figuramus, Scio, Non ignoro, et Non me fugit, et Non me praeterit, et Quis nescit? et Nemini dubium est. Sed etiam ex proximo mutuari licet. Nam et intellego et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, Quint. 10, 1, 13 (freq. in all styles and periods; cf. nosco). (*a*) With *acc.:* aut scire istarum rerum nihil, aut, etiam si maxime sciemus, nec, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 32: ut vilicus naturam agri novit, dispensator litteras scit, etc., id. ib. 5, 3, 5: quod nec didicerint nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: ego omnem rem scio Quemadmodum est, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 69: id equidem ego certo scio, id. ib. 3, 3, 33: quod pro certo sciam, id. ib. 3, 4, 13: *Mi.* Ubi ipse est? *Ch.* Nescio. Nihil jam me oportet scire . . . nescio etiam id quod scio, id. ib. 4, 6, 21: haec scivisti et me celavisti? id. Pers. 5, 2, 19: is omnes linguas scit: sed dissimulat sciens, Se scire, id. Poen. prol. 112 (cf. supra, litteras, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5): comoediam, Titin. ap. Non. 277, 26: bene id opus, id. ib. 3, 21: artem, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 44: juventutis mores qui sciam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2: remunerem-

ni nos, ac quae scitis, proferatis in medium: nemo enim omnia potest scire, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2; cf.: nec scire fas est omnia, Hor. C. 4, 4, 22: SENATVOSQVE SENTENTIAM VTEI SCIENTES ESETIS, S. C. de Bacch. 23, ap. Wordsw. Fragm. and Spec. p. 173: quod scio, omne ex hoc scio, *I know all from him,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 7: aliquid ex aliquo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 45; id. Most. 3, 2, 58; Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 2, 3 al. (v. infra, γ and δ; and cf. in the foll., with *de* instead of *ex*): quod sciam, *for aught I know, as far as I know,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 70; 2, 2, 15; id. Most. 4, 3, 19; id. Men. 2, 2, 23; 3, 2, 35 al.; Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 7; Cic. Att. 16, 2, 4; Quint. 9, 1, 17; 9, 4, 63 al.; cf.: quantum ego quidem sciam, Quint. 3, 1, 19.—*Pass.:* quod quom scibitur, per urbem irridebor, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 5: ars earum rerum est, quae sciuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 30: an nihil certum sciri possit, id. ib. 1, 51, 222: id de Marcello aut certe de Postumiâ sciri potest, *can be learned from Marcellus,* etc., id. Att. 12, 22, 2.—(β) With *inf.,* or more freq. with *object-clause:* qui uti sciat, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: si sciret regibus uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 14: antequam declamare sciat, Quint. 2, 1, 3: si docere sciant et velint, id. 10, 5, 19: digredi a re et redire ad propositum suum scierit, id. 9, 2, 4 et saep.: vincere scis, Hannibal, Liv. 22, 51, 4: qui nec ipse consulere nec alteri parere sciat, id. 22, 29, 8: qui tegere liberos sciat, id. 1, 53, 8; 38, 52, 2; Curt. 4, 2, 14: scio, fortunas secundas neglegentiam prendere solere, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 210: dii sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41: scio, tibi ita placere, Cic. Rep. 1, 30, 46: quas (leges) scitis exstare, id. ib. 5, 2, 3: scimus L. Atilium appellatum esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: scis, In breve te cogi, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 7: scire licet, nobis venas et sanguen . . . alienigenis ex partibus esse, *it is easy to see that,* etc., Lucr. 1, 860 (shortly before and after, scilicet); so, scire licet, id. 1, 894; 2, 930; 2, 967; 3, 873 et saep.; Liv. 1, 39, 3; Cels. 1, 1 *fin.;* 1, 2; 3, 2 al.—So, in familiar style, *imper.* scito, *be assured, I reply that, remember,* etc.: fenestrarum angustias quod reprehendis, scito te Κύρου παιδείαν reprehendere, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; 12, 21, 5: scito hoc nos in eo judicio consecutos esse, ut, etc., id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 1; id. Fam. 1, 9, 24; 5, 20, 7; cf.: istis contumeliis scitote Q. Lollium coactum, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; 2, 3, 56, § 129.—Esp., introducing a conclusion, after *si, sin, nisi:* si venturus es, scito necesse esse te venire, Cic. Fam. 9, 4 *init.:* sin ista pax perditum hominem restitutura est, hoc animo scito omnis sanos, etc., id. ib. 10, 27, 1: si vos semel finem legis transieritis, scitote vos nullum ceteris in aestimando finem improbitatis reliquisse, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95, § 220; 2, 4, 30, § 68; id. Cat. 2, 10, 23.—Rarely in *part. pres.* (post-Aug.; cf. *P. a.,* infra): interrogant an vir daturus sit beneficium ingrato, sciens ingratum esse, Sen. Ben. 4, 26, 1: Laqueo vitam finiit, sciens et in Maximino multum esse roboris, Capitol. in Max. 19: totam hereditatem sciens ad se non pertinere, Gai. Inst. 4, 144.—*Impers.:* hoc scitis omnes, usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit, Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82.—*Pass.,* with *nom.* and *inf.:* Christus scitur vocis simplicis jussione ambulatum dedisse contractis, Arn. 1, 48.—(γ) With a *rel.-clause:* isti jam sciunt, negotii quid sit, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 13: ut sciamus, quid dicamus mox pro testimonio, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: scin' quam iracundus siem? id. Bacch. 4, 2, 12: cuivis facile scitu est, quam fuerim miser, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 15: cum sciatis, quo quaeque res inclinet, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: Sestium quanti faciam, ipse optime scio, id. Fam. 13, 8, 1: ex tribus istis modis rerum publicarum velim scire quod optimum judices, id. ib. 1, 30, 46: ut eum (hostem) non modo esse, sed etiam, quis et unde sit, scire possimus, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: coqua est haec quidem: Scit muriatica ut maceret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 39; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 18; Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Hor. C. 3, 4, 42 al.: scire velis, mea cur opuscula lector Laudet, id. Ep. 1, 19, 35; 2, 2, 187: qui scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20; Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; id. A. P. 462; cf. the phrase haud scio an, under an.—*Pass.:* hinc sciri potuit, Quo studio vitam suam te absente exegerit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: scito . . . nec,

quando futura sint comitia, sciri, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 2.—With *indic.* in the *rel.-clause* (ante-class.): *Ba.* Scio, quid ago. *Pi.* Et pol ego scio, quid metuo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 45; cf.: scitin' quid ego vos rogo? id. Men. 5, 9, 92: scis tu, ut confringi vas cito Samium solet, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 24: jam ego ex hoc, ut factum est, scibo, id. Men. 5, 2, 57; instead of which, with *subj.*: ex me primo prima scires, rem ut gessissem publicam, id. Am. 1, 3, 26: ex hoc scibo quid siet, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59; id. Hec. 4, 2, 4.—(δ) With *de*: jam vero de legibus, de bello, de pace ... scisse, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58.—(ε) *Absol.*: hi sciunt, qui hic affuerunt, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 31: quom videbis, tum scies, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 37: *Pi.* Quî scire possum? *Ch.* Nullus plus, id. ib. 2, 2, 13: quem, ut scitis, unice dilexi, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 1; so, ut scitis, parenthetically, id. ib. 1, 14, 21; 2, 31, 54; 6, 9, 9; id. Lael. 21, 77; cf. scio alone, parenthetically: injurato scio plus credet mihi quam jurato tibi, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 281: ego abeo: tu jam scio patiere, id. As. 2, 2, 111: quam tu propediem effigies scio, id. ib. 4, 2, 9 et saep.: scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter, Pers. 1, 27: nemo ex me scibit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 38.—*Pass.*: non opus est dicto ... at scito huic opus est, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 14: plus, quam opus est scito, sciet, id. ib. 4, 1, 18; so, with *adv.* or *adverb.-clause*: non tam praeclarum est scire Latine, quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140; so, Latine, id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; Liv. 1, 27: luculenter Graece, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15: Graece, id. Fam. 9, 22, 3: ubi hanc forma videt honesta virginem, Et fidibus scire, *and that she was skilled in music*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 53 (cf.: docere aliquem fidibus, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3: discere fidibus, id. Lael. 8, 26).—(ζ) With *de*: de legibus instituendis, de bello, de pace, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 58: cum is, qui de omnibus scierit, de Sullâ se scire negavit, id. Sull. 13, 39.—(η) With *non* (very rare for nescio; cf.: non scire barbarum jam videtur, nescire dulcius, Cic. Or. 47, 157): quis enim erat qui non sciret studiosiorem Mithridatem fuisse, etc., id. Fl. 25, 59: tam imperitus, ut non sciret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44: quid? non sciunt ipsi viam, domum quâ veniant? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 25; Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37; Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3; Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 19.—**b.** Ellipt.: scin' quomodo? *do you know how* (I shall serve you)? a threatening phrase in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 200; id. Aul. 5, 21; id. Rud. 3, 5, 18.—**B.** In partic., of a woman, *to know carnally* a man (cf. of a man, cognosco), Treb. xxx. Tyr. 30.—* **II.** Transf., publicists' t. t. for the usual scisco (v. h. v. II.), of the people, *to ordain, decree, appoint* any thing after knowledge obtained regarding it: ut tribunus plebis rogationem ferret sciretque plebs, uti, etc., Liv. 26, 33, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: a scire for asciscere, Tac. Agr. 19; id. H. 4, 80.—Hence, **sciens,** entis, *P. a.*, *knowing*, i. e. **A.** Pregn., *knowingly, wittingly, purposely, intentionally*, etc. (freq. and class.): tu verbis conceptis conjuravisti sciens sciente animo tuo, Scip. Afric. minor ap. Gell. 7, 11, 9: ubi verbis conceptis sciens libenter perjuraris, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 16: amore ardeo et prudens, sciens, Vivus vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; so (with prudens) Cael. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9, A, 5; Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*: equidem plus hodie boni Feci imprudens, quam sciens ante hunc diem umquam, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 40; so (opp. imprudens) id. Phorm. 4, 3, 55; Cic. Planc. 16, 41; (opp. insciens) id. Balb. 5, 13: habebit igitur te sciente et vidente curia senatorem, etc., id. Clu. 46, 129: an ille me tentat sciens? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 29; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 40; id. Ps. 1, 1, 90; id. Poen. prol. 112; Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 13; id. Heaut. 5, 5, 6 al.: heia vero, inquit, geram morem vobis et me oblinam sciens, Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8 et saep.—So the formula: si sciens fallo; v. fallo.—**B.** *Knowing, understanding, acquainted with, skilled, versed*, or *expert in* any thing (class.). (α) *Absol.*: id ego jam nunc tibi renuntio, ut sis sciens, Ter. And. 3, 2, 28: quod me non scientem feceris, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 34; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 32: vites pampinari: sed a sciente, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 1: quis igitur hoc homine scientior umquam fuit? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: scientior venefica, Hor. Epod. 5, 72: quae (navis) scientissimo gubernatore utitur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58.—*Sup.*: sit oportet idem scientissimus, Col. 11, 1.—(β) With *gen.*: dominum scientem esse oportet earum rerum, quae, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 1: locorum, Sall. J. 97, 3: pugnae, Hor. C. 1, 15, 24: citharae, id. ib. 3, 9, 10: Latinae linguae, Tac. A. 2, 13: juris, id. ib. 3, 70; 6, 26 et saep.—*Sup.*: M. Scaurus, vir regendae rei publicae scientissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; Vulg. 2 Par. 2, 13.—* (γ) Poet., with *inf.*: quamvis non alius flectere equum sciens, Hor. C. 3, 7, 25.—*Adv.*: **scienter** (acc. to B.), *knowingly, understandingly, wisely, skilfully, expertly*, etc.: scienter et perite et ornate dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: uti (with modice), id. ib. 1, 29, 132; id. Off. 2, 5, 18: sese distribuunt in duas partes, Caes. B. C. 1, 55.—*Comp.*: neminem in eo genere scientius versatum Isocrate, Cic. Or. 52, 175; Caes. B. G. 7, 22.—*Sup.*: coepit rationem hujus operis (sphaerae) scientissime Gallus exponere, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Div. 1, 41, 92.

sciŏlus, i, *m.* [scius], *a smatterer, sciolist*, Arn. 2, 86 dub.; Hier. Ep. 48, 18; 58, 5; 125, 16.

Sciŏpŏdes, v. Sciapodes.

† **sciŏthēricon,** i, *n.*, = σκιοθηρικόν, *a sun-dial*, Plin. 2, 76, 78, § 187.—Also called **sciŏthērum** (σκιόθηρον), Hyg. Limit. p. 175 Goes.

Scīpĭădes, ae, v. 2. Scipio, 2.

† **1. scīpio,** ōnis, *m.* [root skap-; Gr. σκήπτω, to support, σκίπων, = σκῆπτρον, a staff; cf.: scāpus, scopio, scamnum], *a staff* (carried by persons of wealth, rank, high official station, etc.): unde ornatu hoc advenis? quid fecisti scipione? Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 6; id. Am. 1, 3, 22; id. As. 1, 1, 111; id. Men. 5, 2, 103; Cat. 37, 10; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: eburneus, carried by the viri triumphales, Liv. 5, 41 *fin.*; cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; in the time of the emperors, also by the consuls, Val. Imp. ap. Vop. Aur. 13 *fin.*; Amm. 29, 2, 15; given as a present from the Roman nation to friendly princes; so to Masinissa, Liv. 30, 15; 31, 11; to Eumenes, id. 42, 14 *fin.*

2. Scīpio, ōnis, *m.* [1. scipio], *the name of a celebrated family in the* gens Cornelia, the most famous members of which were the two conquerors of the Carthaginians, P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus major, in the second, and P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus Africanus minor, in the third Punic war.—In hexameter verse scanned *nom.* Scīpĭō, Luc. 4, 658; Sil. 8, 548; 10, 427; 13, 386; 13, 449 al.; cf., in the foll., 3. *init.*—Hence, **1. Scīpĭōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the Scipios* (late Lat.), Fab. Cl. Gord. Fulg. Act. Mundi, 11, p. 141.—**2. Scīpĭōnārius,** a, um, *adj.*: a Scipione quidam male dicunt Scipioninos: nam est Scipionarios, Varr. L. L. 9, § 71 Müll.—**3. Scīpĭădes** or **-as,** ae, *m.* (cf. Prisc. p. 582 P.), *one of the Scipio family, a Scipio* (poet. for Scipio, the oblique cases of which could not stand in hexameter verse): Scipiadas, belli fulmen, Carthaginis horror, Lucr. 3, 1034; v. Lachm. ad h. l.; Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. scurrae, p. 294 Müll.; *nom.* Scipiades, Claud. III. Cons. Stil. praef. 1; *gen.*, *dat.* Scipiadae, Prop. 3, 11, 59 (4, 10, 67); Hor. S. 2, 1, 72; Claud. B. Get. 141; *acc.* Scipiadem, Hor. S. 2, 1, 17; v. Heind. and Duntz. ad h. l.; *plur. nom.* Scipiadae, Manil. 2, 790; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 381; *gen.* Scipiadum, id. Laud. Seren. 42; *acc.* Scīpiadas, Verg. G. 2, 170; Claud. ap. Prob. et Olybr. 149.

Scīpĭōnārius, v. 2. Scipio, 2.

Scīpĭōnēus, v. 2. Scipio, 1.

scīrērўtis, idis, *f.*, *a sort of silver dross*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

1. Scīron, ōnis, *m.*, = Σκίρων (Σκείρων). **I.** *A noted robber on the rocky coast between Megaris and Attica, destroyed by Theseus*, Ov. M. 7, 444 sq.; Stat. Th. 1, 333; Mel. 2, 3, 7; Gell. 15, 21, 1; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 253.—Hence, **1. Scīrōnius,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sciron, Scironic*: saxa, Mel. 2, 3, 7; so Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 23; Sen. Hippol. 1225; and, rupes, Claud. B. Get. 188 (cf. also: infames Scirone petras, Stat. Th. 1, 333).—**2. Scīrōnis,** idis, *adj. f.*, *Scironic*: petrae, Sen. Hippol. 1023.—Hence, **II.** *A north-west wind blowing from the Scironic rocks*; so called by the Athenians, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120 (Jahn, Sciron); Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 4.

2. Scīron, ōnis, *m.*, *an Epicurean philosopher in Cicero's time*: omnia meminit Sciron Epicuri dogmata, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 106.

scirpĕus (**sirp-**), a, um [scirpus]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of rushes, rush-*: ratis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 9: clava, Nov. ap. Fest. s. v. scirpus, p. 330 Müll.: simulacra, i. e. *images of men made of rushes*, which were thrown into the Tiber annually, Ov. F. 5, 622 (v. Argei); also imago, id. ib. 5, 659: fila, *a rush-wick* of wax tapers, Prud. Cath. 5, 15: fiscella, Vulg. Exod. 2, 3.—**II.** *Subst.*: **scirpĕa** (**sirp-**), ae, *f.*, *a basket-work of rushes to form the body of a wagon* (generally used for carrying manure), Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Ov. F. 6, 680; Just. 43, 4, 6; Arn. 2, n. 38.

scirpĭcŭlus (**sirp-** and **surp-**), a, um [id.]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of* or *made of rushes*. So with falces (their use is unknown), Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5; id. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.: fiscella, Vulg. Exod. 2, 3.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.*: **scirpĭcŭlus** (**sirp-**, **surp-**), i, *m.*, *a basket made of rushes, a rush-basket*: surpiculi olerorum, Lucil. ap. Non. 490, 24; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 10; Col. poët. 10, 305; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 40: piscarii, *wears, weels*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 36.

scirpo (**sirpo**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to plait of rushes*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 sq.; id. ap. Non. 83, 24.

scirpŭla vitis, *a kind of vine*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 41; so, uva, Col. 3, 2, 27; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

scirpus (sometimes **sirpus**), i, *m.* **I.** *A rush, bulrush*, Plin. 16, 37, 70, § 178; 7, 56, 57, § 206; Fest. p. 330 Müll.; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 39; Vulg. Job, 8, 11.—**b.** Prov.: nodum in scirpo quaerere, *to seek a knot in a bulrush, to find a difficulty where there is none*: quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 (Sat. v. 46 Vahl.); so, in scirpo nodum quaeris, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 22; and: nodum in scirpo quaeris, Ter. And. 5, 4, 38.—**II.** Transf., deriving the idea of intricacy from plaited work of rushes, *a riddle, enigma*: quae Graeci dicunt aenigmata, hoc genus quidam e nostris veteribus scirpos appellaverunt, Gell. 12, 6, 1.

scirros, i, *m.*, = σκίρρος, *a hard swelling* or *tumor*, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 63.

scirrōsis, is, *f.*, = σκίρρωσις, *a hardening in the flesh*, = saxitas, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 49.

sciscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sciscitor], *an asking, inquiry*: diligentissima sciscitatio, Petr. 24, 5.

sciscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an inquirer, examiner, investigator* (post-Aug.): urinae, Mart. 3, 82, 16; Prud. Cath. 7, 193: minutissimus artium, Amm. 22, 16, 16.

sciscĭto, āre, v. sciscitor *fin.*

sciscĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [scisco], *to inform one's self; to ask, inquire, question, examine, interrogate*, etc. (class.; syn.: percontor, interrogo); constr. regularly, *ex* (*ab*) *aliquo aliquid*, *de aliquâ re*, with a *rel.-clause* or *absol.*; also (post-Aug.) with *aliquem quid*. (α) With *acc. rei*: Epicuri ex Velleio sciscitabar sententiam, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: sententiam ex aliquo (with requirere), id. de Or. 1, 23, 105: id sciscitari, id. Or. 16, 52: consulis voluntatem, Liv. 7, 26: consilium ejus, Tac. H. 2, 33: imperia ducum sciscitando, id. ib. 1, 84: diversa, id. ib. 2, 34: mores naturasque hominum, Gell. 1, 9, 2.—(β) With *de*: de victoriâ sciscitantes, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: de unoquoque nostrum sciscitantur omnes, id. Phil. 14, 7, 19: de Domitio, ut facis, sciscitare, ubi sit, id. Att. 9, 15, 4.—(γ) With *an indirect question*: lubet prius sciscitari quid sit, Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 10; Liv. 1, 9; 1, 54; 1, 56; 2, 12 al.; Suet. Claud. 10; id. Ner. 48; id. Vit. 17 al.: ab utroque sciscitor, cur, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 9, 21.—(δ) *Absol.*: elicuit comiter sciscitando, ut fateretur, etc., Liv. 6, 34; cf. id. 1, 5; Quint. 9, 2, 7: si de vetere jure discendum esset, issem plane sciscitatum ad istos, Gell. 12, 13, 3.—(ε) *Aliquem*: sciscitatum deos descendunt, Liv. 45, 27: ut mane singulos, anne jentassent, sciscitaretur, Suet. Vit. 7; so id. Calig. 28; id. Dom. 15.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form: paucula etiam sciscitare prius volo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 52.

—**b. sciscĭtātus**, a, um, *pass.:* omnium sententiis occultius sciscitatis, Amm. 25, 8, 12.

scisco, scīvi, scītum, 3 (*dep.* collat. form **sciscor**, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P.), *v. inch. a.* [scio], *to seek to know; to search, inquire.* **I.** Lit. (ante-class. and very rare; cf., on the other hand, the deriv. sciscitor): praefestinamus, quae sit causa, sciscere, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 186 P.: ibo ad eam, ut sciscam, quid velint, Att. ap. Non. 505, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 17.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Publicists' t. t., of the people, after inquiry or examination, *to accept, approve, assent to* something proposed; hence, *to appoint, enact, decree, ordain*, = rem cognitam jubere (cf. sancio): nullam illi (majores nostri) vim contionis esse voluerunt: quae scisceret plebes aut quae populus juberet summota contione, distributis partibus ... auditis auctoribus, re multos dies promulgatâ et cognitâ, juberi vetarique voluerunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: illa legitima: consules populum jure rogaverunt populusque jure scivit, id. Phil. 1, 10, 26; cf.: rogationes plurimas propter vos populus scivit, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 23: rogationem Marciam de Liguribus magno consensu plebes scivit jussitque. Ex eo plebiscito, etc., Liv. 42, 21 *fin.:* adeo id gratum plebi fuit ut id modo sciscerent juberentque, ut senatus decerneret, qui Romae regnaret, id. 1, 17 *fin.:* ad sciscendum plebi, id. 6, 35: si Gaditani sciverint nominatim de aliquo cive Romano, ut sit is civis Gaditanus, Cic. Balb. 11, 27; cf.: qui (Athenienses) sciverunt, ut, etc., id. Off. 3, 11, 46.—*Pass.:* multa perniciose sciscuntur in populis (with sancire), Cic. Leg. 2, 5, 13; cf.: illud stultissimum, existimare omnia justa esse, quae scita sint in populorum institutis aut legibus, id. ib. 1, 15, 42 (v. also under *P. a.*).—Poet., with *obj.-clause:* munera Martis Aequent imperio et solem concedere nocti Sciscant, Sil. 7, 545.—**2.** Transf., in gen. (like decerno), of an individual, *to approve, assent to, vote for* any thing: qui ulteriorem (Galliam decernit), ostendit, eam se sciscere legem, quam esse legem neget, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: quod primus scivit legem de publicanis, etc., id. Planc. 14, 35. — **B.** *To learn, ascertain, know:* ut illi id factum scisceremt, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 68: praefestinamus quae sit causa sciscere, quod, etc., Afran. ap. Charis. 2, p. 186 P. (Com. Rel. v. 396 Rib.).—**III.** Trop., of nature, *to decree, establish:* confirmat autem illud vel maxime quod ipsa natura, ut ait ille, sciscet et probet, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23. — Hence, **scītus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I.) Mid. (orig., that has informed himself, obtained knowledge, had experience; hence), *knowing, shrewd, wise, acute, experienced, skilful, adroit*, etc. (of persons; mostly poet.; not in Cic., but cf. 2.; syn.: callidus, versatus): doctu', fidelis ... Scitus, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 251 Vahl.): hominem astutum, doctum, scitum et callidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151: mulier scita atque prudens, Gell. 13, 4 *fin.:* scitus agaso, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Ann. v. 217 Vahl.): sycophanta, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8: homo, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: convivator, *a clever, dexterous host*, Liv. 35, 49: scitus bellum (venereum) init, Plaut. Truc. 5, 42: ea mulieris scitae comitas, Gell. 13, 4, 3.—*Comp.:* non sum scitior, quae hos rogem, etc., Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 12.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose with *gen.:* Nessus scitus vadorum, *acquainted with*, Ov. M. 9, 108: Thalia lyrae, id. F. 5, 54: Sthenelus pugnandi, Quint. 9, 3, 10 Spald. *N. cr.*—With *obj.-clause* (poet.): scitus accendere corda Laudibus, Sil. 17, 293: accendere Martem, id. 15, 594.—**b.** Of things, *fit, suitable, proper, judicious, sensible, witty*, etc.: pulcre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: scito illa quidem (scripsit) sermone et Attico, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93; cf. interrogationes, Quint. 5, 7, 28.—*Sup.:* oratio optima et scitissima, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 30: si quid (dictum) est, quod mihi scitum esse videatur et homini ingenuo dignum atque docto, non aspernor, Cic. Planc. 14, 35; cf. id. Or. 16, 51: oratoris dictum, Tac. A. 6, 20.—Esp. in the phrase scitum est, *it is a witty* or *acute saying; shrewd, clever:* vetus illud Catonis admodum scitum est, qui mirari se aiebat, quod non rideret haruspex, haruspicem cum vidisset, Cic. Div. 2, 24, 51; cf.: scitum est illud Catonis, ut multa: Melius, etc., id. Lael. 24, 90: Scytharum legati, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: scitum est, inter Protogenem et eum (Apellem) quod accidit, *a clever thing*, id. 35, 10, 36, § 81: hoc Scitum est, periculum ex aliis facere, tibi quod ex usu siet, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 36; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 4, 2: scitum est causam conferre in tempus, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 228.—**2.** Transf., *beautiful, elegant, fine*, etc. (mostly ante- and post-class.; syn.: venustus, bellus): satis scitum filum mulieris, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 15; cf. Iphis, Petr. 63, 3: mulierculae formae scitioris, Lampr. Commod. 2 *fin.* (v. perscitus): vox admodum scita et canora, Gell. 18, 5, 2: haec nox scita'st exercendo scorto, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132; cf. scitamenta.—**B.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Subst.:* **scītum**, i, *n.*, *an ordinance, statute, decree;* esp. in connection with plebis (plebei, v. plebs), or, in one word, plebiscitum, *an ordinance* or *decree of the people* or *of the citizens* (opp. to senatusconsultum, a decree of the Senate): scita plebei appellantur ea, quae plebs suo suffragio sine patribus jussit, plebeio magistratu rogante, Fest. p. 293 Müll.; cf. Lael. Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4: quo plebiscito decreta a senatu est quaestio, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 54: quae (lex) postea plebiscito Canuleio abrogata est, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: plebiscitis consularem potestatem minuere, id. de Or. 2, 48, 199 et saep. (v. 2. scitus).—In a lusus verbb. with scitus, A.: *Ps.* Ecquid is homo scitus est? *Ch.* Plebiscitum non est scitius, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 58.—In the order scitum plebis: de altero aedile scitum plebis est factum rogantibus tribunis, Liv. 31, 50 *fin.;* 10, 22 *fin.:* scita plebis injuncta patribus, id. 3, 67; 22, 26; Populi is used instead of plebis when the decrees of other nations are spoken of: cum lex esset Athenis, ne quis populi scitum faceret, ut quisquam coronâ donaretur, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 7, 19: Athenienses quibusdam temporibus sublato Areopago nihil nisi populi scitis ac decretis agebant, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43; so, in one word, populiscitum, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4; id. Epam. 7, 4; id. Phoc. 2, 2: ut nullum de eâ re scitum populi fieret aut litteris mandaretur, Liv. 45, 25. Tacitus is the first who has populi scita for *decrees of the Roman people*, Tac. A. 3, 58.—Of Roman *popular decrees* also simply scita: cum scita ac jussa nostra sua sententia comprobat, Cic. Balb. 18, 42.—Rarely of other public or official ordinances (cf.: decreta, edicta, jussa): (Numa) omnia publica privataque sacra Pontificis scitis subjecit, Liv. 1, 20: quo minus ferociter aliorum (decemvirorum) scitis adversarentur, id. 3, 33; Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 146: regis, Vulg. Esth. 3, 8.—**2.** Transf. (with decretum and placitum) as a transl. of the Gr. δόγμα, *a maxim, tenet, dogma*, Sen. Ep. 95, 10.—*Adv.:* **scītē** (acc. to A.), *shrewdly, cleverly, skilfully, adroitly, nicely, tastefully, elegantly* (class.): eho, nimium scite scitus es, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 8; cf.: tondetur nimium scite, id. Merc. 3, 1, 28: satis scite et probe, id. Trin. 3, 3, 56; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 69; id. Mil. 4, 2, 74; id. Trin. 3, 3, 53; Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 1 (with commode): (rationes) ita sunt perscriptae scite et litterate, ut, etc., id. Pis. 25, 61; cf.: scite et venuste facta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: illa ex patellis quae evellerat, ita scite in aureis poculis inligabat, etc., id. ib. 2, 4, 24, § 54: non scite (dictum), id. Att. 14, 20, 3; so, dictum, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 166: scite loqui, Liv. 10, 19: parum scite convivium exornare, Sall. J. 85, 39; cf. Liv. 4, 44 *fin.*—*Comp.:* scitius, Gell. 4, 11, 10.—*Sup.:* scitissime, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116; Gell. 10, 11, 6; App. M. 9, p. 212, 16.

scissĭlis, e, *adj.* [scindo]. **I.** *That may easily be split, cleft*, or *rent:* alumen, Cels. 5, 2; 6, 11: lapis, id. 6, 6, 30.—**II.** (Post-class.) **scissus**, a, um, *rent, torn:* palliastrum, App. M. 1, p. 104, 27; cf. centunculus, id. 9, p. 222, 27: fasciae, Veg. 3, 47, 3.

scissim, *adv.* [id.], *by rending, cleaving*, or *dividing* (late Lat.), Prud. Enchir. Vet. Test. 9.

scissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cleaving, dividing, scission* of a number (late Lat.), Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6; Vulg. Amos, 6, 12.

Scissis, is, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *probably in the territory of the Lacetani*, Liv. 21, 60 *fin.*

scissor, ōris, *m.* [scindo]. **I.** *One who cleaves* or *divides, a carver*, Petr. 36, 6.—**II.** *A kind of gladiator*, Inscr. Orell. 2569.

scissūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a tearing, rending, dividing; a rent, cleft, scissure* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Sen. Q. N. 6, 2: ad scissuram Nili, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 50; 11, 28, 34, § 100: sal rectis scissuris, id. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Pall. Mai, 12; Vulg. Matt. 9, 16.—**II.** Trop.: domestica turbat rem populi, Prud. Psych. 756: audio scissuras esse inter vos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 11, 18.

1. scissus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of scindo.

‡ **2. scissus** = σχίσμα, *a rent, cleft*, Gloss. Philox.

scītāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [1. scitus, A. 2.]. **I.** *Delicate food, dainties* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 26: Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3; Macr. S. 7, 14; App. M. 10, p. 245.—* **II.** Trop., of figures of speech, *niceties, prettinesses:* Ὁμοιοτέλευτα ... καὶ ὁμοιόπτωτα ceteraque hujusmodi scitamenta, Gell. 18, 8, 1.

* **scītātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [scitor], *an asking, inquiring:* indefessa scitatio, Amm. 18, 5, 1.

scītē, *adv.*, v. scisco, *P. a. fin.*

scītor, ātus, 1 (old *inf.* scitarier, Ov. M. 2, 741), *v. freq. dep. a.* [scio], *to seek to know; to ask, inquire* (poet. and late Lat.; in Cic. Or. 16, 52, read sciscitari; cf.: interrogo, percunctor): scitari et quaerere causas, Verg. A. 2, 105: causam viae, Ov. M. 2, 511: causam adventûs, id. ib. 2, 741: omnia, id. ib. 2, 548: digna relatu, id. ib. 4, 793: scitanti deus huic de conjuge dixit, id. ib. 10, 564: quid veniat, scitatur, id. ib. 11, 622: Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phoebi Mittimus, i. e. *to consult*, Verg. A. 2, 114: sunt quae ex te solo scitari volo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 13; so, ex aliquo, *to ask, inquire*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 60: ab aliquo, Ov. M. 1, 775; 10, 357: consulta numinum, Amm. 24, 8, 4: scitari, quid molirentur, id. 18, 2, 2.

scītŭlē, *adv.*, v. scitulus *fin.*

scītŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. scitus, A. 2.], *handsome, pretty, neat, trim, elegant* (ante- and post-class.): facies, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 7: forma atque aetatula, id. ib. 4, 1, 3; App. M. 2, 113, 19: juvenem formulae scitulae, id. ib. 3, 136, 13: caupona, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 23: pusiones, Arn. 5, 179.—*Adv.:* **scītŭlē**, *elegantly, gracefully*, App. M. 2, p. 123, 8; 7, p. 192, 35; 10, p. 253, 38.

scītum, i, *n.*, v. scisco, *P. a.*, A. 1. and B.

1. scītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of scisco.

2. scītus, ūs, *m.* [scisco], with plebi, for the more usual plebiscitum, *a decree* or *ordinance of the people:* neque populi jussu neque plebi scitu, Vet. Decr. ap. Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3: comitia deinde de senatûs sententiâ plebique scitu sunt habita, Liv. 25, 7, 5.

† **scĭūrus**, i, *m.*, = σκίουρος, *a squirrel*, Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138; 11, 43, 99, § 245; Mart. 5, 37, 13.

scĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scio], *knowing, having knowledge* of a thing (mostly ante- and post-class., and rare for sciens, gnarus, peritus). (*α*) *Absol.:* neque quemquam invenit scium, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634: mulieres plus sciae, Petr. 63, 9: puto eos prudentes et scios mendacia defendenda suscipere, *knowingly, wittingly*, Lact. 3, 24 *fin.;* Vulg. Ecclus. 21, 18.—(*β*) With *gen.:* rerum, Lact. 2, 14, 6: Latinae linguae, Macr. S. 6, 9 *fin.*

scŏbīna, ae, *f.* [scobis], *a rasp*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 68; Plaut. Fragm. ib.; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 180; Tert. Apol. 12.

scŏbis (collat. form **scobs**, only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P.; but scobis is found in Cels. 5, 5; 8, 2; Col. 4, 29, 15; 7, 10, 4; cf. scrobis *init.*), is, *f.* (*m.*, Vitr. 8, 3; Pall. Febr. 17, 6) [scabo], *powder* or *dust produced by sawing, rasping*, etc.; *sawdust, scrapings, filings*, etc., Cels. l. l.; Col. l. l.; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111; Juv. 14, 67 al.: citreus, i. e. *grated lemon-peel*, Vitr. 8, 3, 8: cutis, *scurf*, etc., Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 28.

Scodra, ae, *f.*, *a town of Dalmatia*, now *Scutari, on Lake Labeatis*, Liv. 44, 31; 44, 32; 45, 26; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144.—Hence, **Scodrenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Scodra*, Liv. 45, 26.

Scodrus, i, v. Scordus.

scŏla, v. schola.

† **scōlēcĭa**, v. scolex.

† **scōlēcĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σκωλήκιον, *a kind of scarlet berry* (which is apt to be worm-eaten), Plin. 24, 4, 4, § 8.

scōlex, lēcis, *m.*, = σκώληξ, *a kind of copper rust with the appearance of being worm-eaten*, Plin. 34, 12, 28, § 116.

† **scŏlĭbrŏchon**, i, *n.*, = σκολίβροχον, *a plant, also called* callitrichos, scolopendrion, *and* Capillus Veneris, App. Herb. 47.

† **scŏlōpax**, ăcis, *f.*, = σκολώπαξ, *a snipe, woodcock*, Nemes. Fragm. Aucup. 2, 3.

† **scŏlŏpendra**, ae, *f.*, = σκολόπενδρα. **I.** *A kind of multipede, a scolopendra*, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104.—**II.** *A kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 143.

† **scŏlŏpendrĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σκολοπένδριον, *a plant, also called* callitrochon *and* scolibrochon, App. Herb. 57.

Scōlos, i, *f.*, = Σκῶλος, *a city of Bœotia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 266.

† **scŏlȳmos**, i, *m.*, = σκόλυμος, *an edible kind of thistle, cardoon:* Cynara cardunculus, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262; 21, 16, 56, § 94; 22, 22, 43, § 86.

† **scomber**, bri, *m.*, = σκόμβρος, *a kind of tunny, a mackerel:* Scomber scomber, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49; 31, 8, 43, § 94; 32, 11, 53, § 151; Col. 8, 17, 12; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71; Cat. 95, 8; Pers. 1, 43; Mart. 3, 50, 9; 4, 87, 8; 13, 102, 2.

† **scomma**, ătis, *n.*, = σκῶμμα, *a teasing, taunting expression; a taunt, jeer, scoff, cavil* (late Lat. for convicium, maledictum), Macr. S. 7, 3.

1. scōpa, ae, and *plur.:* **scōpae,** ārum (cf. on *plur.*, Varr. L. L. 8, § 7 Müll.; 10, § 24 ib.; Quint. 1, 5, 16; Charis. p. 20 P.; 72 ib.; Diom. p. 315 ib.; *sing.*, v. infra, B.), *f.* [root skap-, to support; cf.: scipio, scamnum]. **I.** Lit., *thin branches, twigs, shoots* (rare), Cato, R. R. 152; Pall. 3, 24, 8; 4, 9, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 241; 22, 18, 21, § 46 al.—**B.** In partic.: **scōpa rēgia**, *a plant, a species of the goose-foot:* Chenopodium scoparia, Linn.; Plin. 21, 6, 15, § 28; 25, 5, 19, § 44.—**II.** Meton., *a broom, besom* made of twigs (class. in *plur.*): munditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 23; 2, 2, 27; 2, 2, 51; Petr. 34, 3; Hor. S. 2, 4, 81: scopis mundata, *swept*, Vulg. Luc. 11, 25: in scopā, id. Isa. 14, 23.—**b.** Prov.: scopas dissolvere, *to untie a broom*, i. e. *to throw any thing into disorder* or *confusion*, Cic. Or. 71, 235; hence, scopae solutae, of a man in utter perplexity, id. Att. 7, 13, b, 6.

2. scŏpa, ae, *f.*, = σκοπή, *a speculation, theory*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 812.

scōpārĭus, ii, *m.* [scopa, II.], *a sweeper* (late Lat.), Dig. 33, 7, 8.

Scŏpas, ae, *m.*, = Σκόπας. **I.** *A famous Grecian sculptor of Paros, who flourished between the 97th and 105th Olympiads*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 49; Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; Hor. C. 4, 8, 6; Mart. 4, 39, 3.—**II.** *A very rich Thessalian in the time of Simonides*, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; Quint. 11, 2, 14 (cf. Phaedr. 4, 24).

† **scŏpĕlismos**, i, *m.*, also written as Gr. σκοπελισμός, *a crime said to be practised in Arabia, where a man places stones in his enemy's field, as a threat that whoever shall dare cultivate it shall be slain:* quae res tantum timorem habet, ut nemo ad eum agrum accedere audeat, crudelitatem timens eorum qui scopelismon fecerunt, Dig. 47, 11, 9.

† **scōpes**, um, *f.*, = σκῶπες, *a kind of owl*, Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 138; from Hom. Od. 5, 66.

scōpĭo, ōnis, *m.* [root skap-; cf.: scamnum, scipio], *the stalk* or *pedicle of grapes*, Cato, R. R. 112, 3; Col. 11, 3, 46; 12, 39, 3; 12, 43, 10.—Also called **scōpĭus,** Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2; 2, 4, 17.

1. scŏpo, āre [σκοπέω], *to investigate, test, search:* spiritum suum, Vulg. Psa. 76, 7.

2. scōpo, āre, *v. a.* [1. scopa, II.], *to brush* or *sweep away*, Vulg. Isa. 14, 23.

† **scŏpos**, i, *m.*, = σκοπός, *a mark, aim* at which one shoots, Suet. Dom. 19.

scōpŭlae, ārum, *f.* [1. scopa, II.], *a little broom*, Cato, R. R. 26; Col. 12, 38, 4; also in *sing.:* **scōpŭla,** *a broom-twig*, id. 12, 18, 5.

scŏpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scopulus], *full of rocks, rocky, shelvy, craggy* (rare but class.): locus, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11, 35: mare, id. de Or. 3, 19, 69: colles, Sil. 7, 274: rupes, Luc. 2, 619: Pylene, Stat. Th. 4, 102: cete, *projecting* like a rock, id. Achill. 1, 55: arva, Sil. 15, 305.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.*, *rocky places:* Gangem dejectum per scopulosa et abrupta, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65.—**B.** Transf.: terga beluae, *projecting like rocks*, Val. Fl. 2, 518.

scŏpŭlus, i, *m.*, = σκόπελος, *a projecting point of rock; a rock, cliff, crag*, esp. *a rock, shelf, ledge* in the sea. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.; not in Cic., but v. infra, II.; cf.: rupes, cautes), in the sea: ut pars (remigum) ad scopulos allisa interficeretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27 *fin.*; id. B. G. 3, 13; Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 166; Verg. G. 3, 261; id. A. 1, 145; 5, 270; Ov. M. 4, 524; 9, 592: frequentes, Juv. 13, 246: vomentes aequor, Luc. 6, 24: immanes, Ov. M. 14, 182; cf. of a promontory, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20; Ov. F. 4, 419: scopuli errantes, of the Symplegades, Val. Fl. 3, 621; 4, 681.—On land: scopuli rupesque cavae, Verg. G. 3, 253; id. A. 4, 445; 12, 531; Sil. 10, 263; Stat. Th. 7, 665; Val. Fl. 6, 632; of the cavern of Cacus, Verg. A. 8, 192: scopulus Mavortis, of the Areopagus, Ov. M. 6, 70: his inmobilior scopulis, of a man hard to move, id. ib. 13, 801: scopulis surdior, Hor. C. 3, 7, 21; cf.: ferrum et scopulos gestare in corde, Ov. M. 7, 33: natus es e scopulis, id. Tr. 3, 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a rock*, = *a difficulty, danger, harm, evil*, etc. (freq. in Cic.; also commended by him as a figure): cum neque Musarum scopulos quisquam superarat, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 223 Vahl.): qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo inferat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: Syrtim patrimonii scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163: nec tuas umquam rationes ad eos scopulos, appulisses, ad quos Sex. Titii afflictam navem et in quibus C. Deciani naufragium fortunarum videres, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25; id. de Or. 2, 37, 154; id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79: in scopulos vitae incidere, id. Consol. Fragm. 2, p. 489 Orell.: (Piso et Gabinius) geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, id. Pis. 18, 41; cf. Flor. 4, 9, 1: (Pompeius) Ille tremor Ponti et piratarum scopulus, Petr. poët. 123, 240: commeatum publicum in scopulos annonae impingere, Quint. Decl. 12, 22: cujus tribunal scopulus reorum dicebatur, Val. Max. 3, 7, 9: e scopulo cadere, *to be ruined*, Amm. 30, 5, 10.

† **scŏpus**, i, *m.*, = σκοπός, *a goal, target:* in pueri procul stantis, praebentisque pro scopo dispansam dextrae manūs palmam, sagittas direxit, Suet. Dom. 19 (dub.; Roth, scopulo; cf. σκοπός, in trop. sense, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2).

* **scordălĭa**, ae, *f.* [scordalus], *a quarrel, wrangling*, Petr. 59, 1.

scordălus, i, *m.*, *a quarrelsome fellow, a wrangler, brawler* (a low post-Aug. word), Petr. 95, 7; Sen. Ep. 83, 12; 56, 2; id. Suas. 7, 14.

scordĭlon, i, v. scordion.

† **scordĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σκόρδιον, *a plant that smells like garlic, water-germander, scordium:* Teucrium scordium, Linn.; Plin. 25, 6, 27, § 63.—Also called **scordŏtis,** Plin. 25, 6, 27, § 63; and **scordĭlon,** App. Herb. 70.

Scordisci, ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people on the borders of Illyria*, Liv. 40, 57; 41, 19; id. Epit. 56.—**II.** *A people of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148; Just. 32, 3, 5.

scordŏtis, v. scordion.

Scordus, i, *m.*, *a mountain of Illyria*, Liv. 43, 20, 1.—Called also **Scodrus,** Liv. 44, 31, 4.

† **scōrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σκωρία, *dross, slag, scoria* of metals, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; 33, 6, 35, § 105; 34, 11, 24, § 107; 34, 18, 51, § 171; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Vulg. Isa. 1, 22.

† **scorpaena**, ae, *f.*, = σκόρπαινα, *a sea-scorpion*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 9, 51, 74, § 162.

† **scorpĭăcum**, i, *n.*, = σκορπιακόν, *a remedy against the sting of a scorpion*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1 *fin.*

scorpĭnāca, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 17.

† **scorpĭo**, ōnis (poet. collat. forms **scorpius** and **-ŏs**, i, corresp. to the Greek), *m.*, = σκορπίων, σκορπίος, *a scorpion.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 37, 62, § 86; 28, 2, 5, § 24; 29, 4, 29, § 91; Vulg. Deut. 8, 15.—In the form scorpius, Ov. M. 15, 371; scorpios, id. F. 4, 164; *acc.* scorpion, id. ib. 5, 541.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The Scorpion*, one of the signs of the zodiac.—Form Scorpios, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 113; id. Arat. 208 and 430; Ov. M. 2, 196; Hyg. Astr. 2, 26; *acc.* Scorpion, Ov. M. 2, 83.—Form Scorpio, Petr. 39, 11; 35, 4: Scorpionis ascensus, Vulg. Num. 34, 4.—**B.** *A kind of prickly sea-fish:* Cottus scorpio, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; cf. Petr. 35, 4; in the form scorpios, Ov. Hal. 116.—**C.** *A prickly plant, scorpion-wort, scorpion-grass:* Spartium scorpius, Linn.; Plin. 22, 15, 17, § 39.—**D.** *A shrub, also called* tragos, Plin. 27, 13, 116, § 142; 13, 21, 37, § 116.—**E.** *A military engine for throwing darts, stones, and other missiles, a scorpion*, Veg. Mil. 4, 22; Amm. 23, 4, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 25; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 24 (Hist. 3, 36 Dietsch); Liv. 26, 47; 26, 49; Vitr. 10, 1; in the form scorpius, Sisenn. ap. Non. 553, 25; Vulg. 1 Macc. 6, 51.—**F.** In the agrimensores, *a heap of stones terminating in a point, and used as a boundary-mark*, Sic. Fl. pp. 4 and 6 Goes.—**G.** *An instrument of torture*, Isid. 5, 27, 18; cf. Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 14; id. 2 Par. 10, 11.

† **scorpĭoctŏnon**, i, *n.*, = σκορπιοκτόνον, *the scorpion-killer, the name of a plant, the heliotrope*, App. Herb. 49.

scorpĭon, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* thelyphonon, Plin. 25, 10, 75, § 122.

scorpĭōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scorpio], *of* or *belonging to a scorpion, scorpion-:* genus cucumeris, Plin. 20, 1, 3, § 8.

scorpĭos, ii, v. scorpio.

† **scorpītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = σκορπῖτις, *a precious stone, resembling the scorpion in color* or *shape*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **scorpĭūrus** (**-ūros**, App. Herb. 72), i, *m.*, = σκορπίουρος, *scorpion's-tail, a kind of heliotrope*, App. Herb. 49.—Also called **scorpĭūron,** Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 60.

scorpĭus, ii, v. scorpio.

scortātor, ōris, *m.* [scortor], *a whoremonger, fornicator*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 131; Hor. S. 2, 5, 75; Hier. ad Ephes. 1, 13.

* **scortātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *whoredom*, App. M. 5, p. 171, 17.

‡ **scortes** id est pelles testium arietinorum a pellibus dicti, Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll. [scortum, I.].

scortĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scortum, I.], *made of hides* or *leather, leathern:* etiam nunc dicimus scortea ea, quae ex corio ac pellibus sunt facta, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.; cf. Ov. F. 1, 629; and Fest. s. v. scorta, p. 330 Müll.: fascinum, Petr. 138, 1: pulvinus, Cels. 8, 12: asses, Hier. Chron. ad annum MCCC.—In a lusus verbb.: scorteum scortum, i. e. *wrinkled, old*, App. M. 1, p. 105, 36.—*Subst.:* **scortĕa**, ae, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a garment of skins* or *leather*, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6; Mart. 14, 130; Isid. 20, 7, 1.

* **scortillum**, i, *n. dim.* [scortum, II.], *a little* or *young harlot*, Cat. 10, 3; cf. ‡ scortulum.

scortor, āri (old *inf.* scortarier, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 58), *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to employ* or *associate with harlots* (ante- and post-class.): scortari est saepius meretriculam ducere, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.; Plaut. As. 2, 2, 4; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; 5, 4, 58; id. Ps. 4, 7, 35; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 32; id. Ad. 1, 2, 22; Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 4.

‡ **scortŭlum**, πόρνη, Gloss. Vet. Lat. Gr.; cf. scortillum.

scortum, i, *n.* [cf. Gr. χόριον, corium; Lith. skura, skin]. **I.** Lit., *a skin, hide* (post-class. and rare): pellem antiqui dicebant scortum, Varr. L. L. 7, § 84 Müll.: jam Omphale in Herculis scorto designata describit, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—**II.** Transf., *a harlot, strumpet, prostitute* (freq. and class.): scorta appellantur meretrices, quia ut pelliculae subiguntur. Omnia namque ex pellibus facta scortea appellantur, Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll.—*Sing.*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 132; id. As. 4, 2, 5; 5, 2, 17; 5, 2, 79 et saep.; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34; id. Ad. 5, 9, 8; Hor. C. 2, 11, 21; id. Ep. 1, 18, 34; Tib. 4, 10, 4.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 91; id. Pers. 3, 3, 14; id. Truc. 1, 1, 43 sq. et saep.; Cic. Mil. 21, 55; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10 al.—Of *a male prostitute*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 12; Cic. Sest. 17, 39; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Petr. 9, 6; 119, 25; so also, virile, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28.—And with a

masc. pron.: scortum exoletum ne quis in proscenio Sedeat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 17 (cf. senium, II. A.).—Also = pellex, *a mistress, concubine*, Plaut. Cas. Grex, 5 and 7.

Scōti (**Scotti**), ōrum, *m.*, *the Scots, a people in the northern part of Britain*, in the mod. *Scotland*, Amm. 27, 8, 5; 26, 4, 5; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 7.—In *sing.:* Scotus, collect., Claud. B. Get. 417; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 33; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 251.—Hence, **A. Scōtĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the land of the Scots*, = Hibernia, Isid. 14, 6, 6.—**B. Scōtĭcus** (**Scott-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scotland, Scottish, Scotch:* tela, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 254.

† **scŏtĭa,** ae, *f.*, = σκοτία, in architect. **I.** *A hollow moulding in the base of a column, a scotia*, Vitr. 3, 5, 2.—**II.** *A gutter at the end of a cornice*, Vitr. 4, 3, 6.

Scōtĭcus, a, um, v. Scoti *fin.*

† **Scŏtīnus,** i, *m.*, = Σκοτεινός (the Obscure), *an epithet of Heraclitus:* legati ad Hannibalem missi Heraclitus, cui Scotino cognomen erat, etc., Liv. 23, 39, 3 (v. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 639); cf.: Heraclitus cui cognomen fecit orationis obscuritas, Sen. Ep. 12, 7 (as Greek, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15).

† **scŏtōma,** ātis, *n.*, = σκότωμα, *dimness of vision*, Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 3.

† **scŏtōmătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σκοτωματικός, *of* or *belonging to dimness of vision:* passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2.—Hence, *subst.:* **scŏtōmătĭcus,** i, *m.*, *a dim-sighted person*, Scrib. Comp. 99; Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

Scōtus, i, v. Scoti.

Scŏtūsa or **Scŏtussa,** ae, *f.*, = Σκότουσα, Σκοτοῦσσα. **I.** *A town of Macedonia, near the Strymon*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 42.—Hence, **Scŏtussaei,** *the inhabitants of Scotussa*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.—**II.** *A town of Thessaly, near Larissa*, Liv. 38, 5; 38, 7; 36, 9; 36, 14; Plin. 31, 2, 14, § 17.—Hence, **Scŏtūsaeus** (**Scotuss-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Scotussa in Thessaly:* ager, Liv. 33, 6 *fin.*

scrapta or **scratta** (also **scrātĭa** and **scrattĭa**), ae, *f.*, *an epithet of an unchaste woman*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll. *N. cr.;* and Titin. ap. Fest. p. 333 ib. (Com. Rel. p. 124 Rib.).

* **scrĕātor,** ōris, *m.* [screo], *a hawker, hemmer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

* **scrĕātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a hawking, hemming*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132.

* **scrĕo,** āre, *v. n.*, *to hawk, hem*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22.

scrība, ae, *m.* [scribo], *a public* or *official writer, a clerk, secretary, scribe* (whereas librarius or scriba librarius denotes a private secretary or amanuensis; notarius, a short-hand writer): scribas proprio nomine antiqui et librarios et poëtas vocabant. At nunc dicuntur scribae quidem librarii, qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis, etc., Fest. p. 333 Müll.: (scribarum) ordo est honestus, quod eorum hominum fidei tabellae publicae periculaque magistratuum committuntur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79, § 183; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 78, § 182; 2, 3, 80, § 184 sq.; 2, 3, 80, § 187; id. Pis. 25, 61; id. Clu. 45, 126; id. Agr. 2, 13, 32 (distinguished from librarii): meus, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2; Liv. 2, 12; 22, 57; 40, 29; Suet. Claud. 1; 38; id. Vesp. 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 35; 2, 5, 56; id. Ep. 1, 8, 2 et saep.; cf. also: SCRIBA AB EPISTOLIS LATINIS, Inscr. Orell. 41; 2437; and: SCRIBA LIBRARIVS, ib. 1621; 2950 al.—**2.** (Eccl. Lat.) *A doctor of the Jewish law, one whose duty it was to guard and expound the sacred text*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 17; id. Matt. 23, 2 et saep.

* **scrībātus,** ūs, *m.* [scriba], *the office of a scribe* or *secretary; a clerkship, secretaryship:* ad scribatum nominatus, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 4; cf. 2. scriptus.

scriblīta (**scribilīta**), ae, *f.*, *a kind of tart*, Cato, R. R. 78; Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Petr. 35, 4; 66, 3; Mart. 3, 17, 1.

* **scriblītārĭus,** ii, *m.* [scriblita], *a tart-baker, pastry-cook* (with pistor), Afran. ap. Non. 131, 27 (Com. Rel. p. 157 Rib.).

scrībo, psi, ptum, 3 (*perf.* sync. scripsti, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: scripstis, Enn. ap. Non. 153, 28, or Trag. v. 239 Vahl.; *inf.* scripse, Aus. Sept. Sap. Lud. 1; cf. 2. dico *init.*), *v. a.* [root skrabh-, to dig; whence, Gr. γράφω; Lat. scrobis, scrofa; cf. Germ. schreiben], prop., to scratch, grave, engrave with a sharp point; hence, **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *to write, draw*, or otherwise *make* lines, letters, figures, etc. (cf. scalpo): in libro cum scribuntur calamo litterae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 76 sq.: litteras, tabellas, id. Ps. 1, 1, 28: (littera M) etiamsi scribitur, tamen parum exprimitur, Quint. 9, 4, 40; cf. id. 1, 7, 28: nostri praeceptores cervum servumque u et o litteris scripserunt, id. 1, 7, 26; cf. id. 1, 7, 4; 1, 7, 20; 1, 7, 30; 12, 10, 28; 12, 10, 30: terra in augurum libris scripta cum r uno, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.: hic carmen mediâ scribe columnâ, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 83; cf.: scribitur vestris Cynthia corticibus, id. 1, 18, 22; Ov. M. 9, 527; Luc. 2, 343: in aquâ, Cat. 68, 4; cf. also: fac lapis his scriptus stet super ossa notis: hic jacet, etc., Tib. 1, 3, 54 (but the better reading is inscriptis): scribere decore, *to write a good hand*, Amm. 30, 9, 4: erat scriptum ipsius manu, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: suâ manu scripsit, Liv. 37, 10.—Of drawing, etc.: si quis fugitivo stigmata scripserit, *has branded a runaway*, Quint. 7, 4, 14; cf.: charaxat ambas ungulis scribentibus genas, Prud. στεφ. 10, 557: totius vobis Frontem tabernae scipionibus scribam, Cat. 37, 10: (Diodotus Stoicus) geometriae munus tuebatur, verbis praecipiens discentibus, unde, quo quamque lineam scriberent, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113: ut formam (porticus) secundum rationem loci scribas, *draw, design*, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5; Stat. S. 1, 3, 9: quae Attalicis variata per artem Aulaeis scribuntur acu, i. e. *are embroidered*, Sil. 14, 660: scripto radiat Germanicus auro, i. e. sculpto, Juv. 6, 205; cf. Mart. 11, 5, 3.—**B.** Trop.: memor essem? etiam nunc mihi Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis De Glycerio, *graven, imprinted* (syn.: inscripta, insculpta), Ter. And. 1, 5, 48: arva sanguineo scribit rutilantia gyro, Stat. Th. 11, 514.—**II.** In partic., with the accessory idea of intellectual action, of written composition of every kind, *to write, write down, compose, describe, depict; to draw up, communicate, announce in writing* (syn.: compono, perscribo). (α) With *acc.:* quoniam de re publicâ multa quaesierint et scripserint, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: Cn. Aufidius praetorius (caecus) Graecam scribebat historiam, id. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; so, historiam, id. de Or. 2, 12, 51; id. Brut. 75, 262: bellum, Liv. 21, 1: res gestas, Hor. A. P. 74; id. Ep. 1, 3, 7 al.: librum de rebus rusticis, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: scripsi etiam versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23: in Catone Majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute, id. Lael. 1, 4: carmen in aliquem, id. de Or. 2, 86, 352: Furius defensionem causae suae scripsit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 29: libellos, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 61; id. P. 4, 13, 19: notas, id. ib. 3, 2, 90: Diphilus Hanc (fabulam) Graece scripsit, Plaut. Cas. prol. 33; Ter. Heaut. prol. 43; id. Hec. prol. 6 (cf. also infra, δ): versus, Lucr. 1, 24; Hor. S. 1, 9, 23; 1, 10, 60: carmina, id. ib. 2, 5, 74; id. Ep. 1, 19, 3: poëmata, id. ib. 2, 2, 66 et saep.; cf.: scripsere alii rem Versibus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 221 Vahl.): formam et situm agri alicui, *to describe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4 et saep.—Of written communications, letters, etc.: epistulis tuis perdiligenter scriptis, Cic. Att. 1, 11, 1; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 1: haec scripsi properans, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 5: litteras, quas ad Pompeium scripsi, tibi misi, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: litterae extemplo Romam scriptae, Liv. 41, 16: plura ad te scribam, si, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 10, 3: scriberem ad te de hoc plura, si Romae esses, id. ib. 6, 4, 11: haec ad te scripsi verbosius, id. Fam. 7, 3, 5: scriptâ jam epistulâ superiore, id. ib. 1, 9, 26: non quo haberem, quod tibi scriberem, id. Att. 4, 4, a: epistulam, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 8 et saep.: scribere salutem, *to send a greeting*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 77; cf.: laudes atque gratias populo Romano, Gell. 3, 8, 5.—With a personal object: nullos habeo scriptos (homines), memini tamen, *written down*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 48: per eum Marium, quem scripsissem, Cic. Att. 12, 49, 1: quis Martem digne scripserit aut ... Merionem aut ... Tydiden? *who could depict, represent*, etc., Hor. C. 1, 6, 14; id. S. 2, 1, 16; cf. in the *pass.:* scriberis Vario fortis et hostium Victor, id. C. 1, 6, 1.—With two *acc.:* cum auctor pugnae se A. Cornelium Cossum consulem scripserit, *subscribed himself, declared himself in the inscription to be*, Liv. 4, 20, 11.—(β) With *object-clause:* in foribus scribat occupatum esse se, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 15: ut Africanum avum meum scribit Cato solitum esse dicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27; id. Att. 1, 8, 1; cf.: Romae quod scribis sileri, ita putabam, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: quod ad te scripseram me in Epiro futurum, id. ib. 3, 13, 1: Graeceius ad me scripsit, C. Cassium sibi scripsisse, homines comparari, qui, etc., id. ib. 15, 8, 2: Cicero quodam loco scribit, id esse optimum, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 92: post paulo scribit, sibi millia quinque Esse domi chlamydum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 43 et saep.—In *pass.*, with *nom.* or *acc.:* eadem haec avis scribitur conchis se solere complere, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: scribitur nobis, magnam veteranorum multitudinem Romam convenisse jam, etc., Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2, 1: scriptum est item, quaesivisse (Socratem), quid esset, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.—(γ) With *rel.-clause:* nec scribis, quam ad diem te exspectemus, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 1: scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: ad me Valerius scripsit ... quem ad modum ducta esses, etc., id. ib. 14, 2, 2.—(δ) *Absol.:* quo (Platone) nemo in scribendo praestantior fuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 21; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 13: Demophilus scripsit, Marcus vortit barbare, Plaut. As. prol. 11; id. Trin. prol. 19: poëta quom primum ad scribendum animum appulit, Ter. And. prol. 1; id. Heaut. prol. 7: sumite materiem vestris, qui scribitis, aequam Viribus, Hor. A. P. 38: sic raro scribis, ut toto non quater anno Membranam poscas, id. S. 2, 3, 1 et saep.: Samiae, ut ibi (i. e. in oratione) scribit Laelius, capedines, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 16, 25: ut, quemadmodum scribit ille, cottidiano, etc., id. ib. 6, 2, 8: denique non video de tot scribentibus unum, Ov. Tr. 2, 495.—So freq. of written communications, letters; usually with *ad aliquem* (less freq. *alicui*) or *de aliquâ re:* tu si, ut scribis, Kal. Jun. Româ profectus es, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 9, 3: ego te, ut scribis, cito videbo, id. ib. 3, 27: nihil habeo, quod ad te scribam, scribo tamen, non ut te delectem, etc., id. ib. 14, 12, 3: senatusconsultum si erit factum, scribes ad me, id. ib. 5, 4, 2; cf.: scripsi etiam ad Camillum, ad Lamiam, id. ib. 5, 8, 3: in quâ (epistulâ) de agro Campano scribis, id. ib. 2, 16, 11: ut nuper me scis scripsisse ad te de Varronis erga me officio, etc., id. ib. 2, 25, 1; cf.: Hermae tui Pentelici, de quibus ad me scripsisti, id. ib. 1, 8, 2; 1, 9, 2 et saep.—With *ut, ne*, etc.: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: ad me scriberet, ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, id. ib. 11, 7, 2; 5, 11, 6.—With *dat.:* consules Fulvio, ut ex Falisco, Postumio, ut ex Vaticano exercitum ad Clusium admoveant, scribunt, Liv. 10, 27; 42, 27; Tac. A. 1, 29.—With *ne:* Scipioni scribendum, ne bellum remitteret, Liv. 30, 23.—With simple *subj.:* scribit Labieno, si rei publicae commodo facere posset, cum legione ad fines Nerviorum veniat, Caes. B. G. 5, 46 *fin.*—In Tac. also, with *inf.:* scribitur tetrarchis ac regibus, jussis Corbulonis obsequi, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fin.*—In eccl. Lat. as a formula of quotation from the Scriptures: scriptum est, i. e. *it is said in Holy Writ*, Vulg. Matt. 4, 4; id. Luc. 19, 46; id. Rom. 11, 8 et saep.—**B.** Publicists', milit., jurid., and business t. t., of written plans, drafts, and other writings of various import. **1.** Publicists' t. t., *to draw up, draught* a law, decree, treaty, etc.: quod proditum memoria est, X. viros, qui leges scripserint, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; so, leges, id. ib. 2, 36, 61; 2, 10, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70; id. de Or. 1, 19, 86; id. Inv. 1, 38, 68 al.; cf. in a transf. signif.: cui non appareret, inopiam et miseriam civitatis istam legem scripsisse, etc., Liv. 34, 6 *fin.;* and: testamentum, quod pietas, fides, pudor scripsit, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7: haec senatusconsulta non ignoro ab amicissimis ejus, cujus de honore agitur, scribi solere, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 2.—So very freq.: senatusconsulto scribendo, or simply scribendo adesse, or also, ad scribendum esse, *to witness the drawing up of a decree of the Senate; to subscribe it:* erat nobis dictum, te existimare, alicui senatusconsulto, quod contra dignitatem tuam fieret, scribendo La-

miam affuisse, qui omnino consulibus illis numquam fuit ad scribendum, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2 Orell. *N. cr.;* cf.: senatusconsulta scribuntur apud familiarem meum (i. e. Caesarem). Et quidem cum in mentem venit (Caesari), ponor ad scribendum (i. e. *he adds my signature to it*), id. ib. 9, 15, 4: quod me esse ad scribendum vides, id. Att. 1, 19, 9; id. Fam. 9, 15, 3: S. C. auctoritas. Pridie Kal. Octob. in aede Apollinis scrib. affuerunt L. Domitius, etc., an official formula ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 sq. (v. assum): Boeotorum gentem numquam ad scribendum amicitiae foedus adduci potuisse, *to make, enter into, conclude*, Liv. 42, 12.—**2.** Milit. t. t.: scribere milites (legiones, supplementum, etc.), *to enlist, enroll, levy:* milites, Sall. J. 43, 3: legiones, id. C. 32, 1: exercitui supplementum, id. J. 39, 2: supplementum legionibus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; Liv. 8, 8: exercitum, id. 4, 43; 9, 8; 9, 19: equites, id. 10, 25; 21, 40; 35, 20: socios navales, id. 37, 2; so, too: sex milia colonorum Albam in Aequos, *to enroll* for the purpose of sending, *to send*, id. 10, 1: socios scribere in urbem, id. 4, 11, 4.—**b.** P o e t., transf.: scribe tui gregis hunc, *enroll him among your retinue*, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 13.—**3.** Jurid. and business t. t.: dicam scribere (alicui), like δίκην γράφειν τινί, *to bring an action in writing* against any one (v. dica); of a lawyer, *to draw up* legal instruments (complaints or charges, contracts, wills, etc.): Servius hanc urbanam militiam respondendi, scribendi, cavendi secutus est, Cic. Mur. 9, 19; id. Fam. 7, 14 Manut.; cf. id. Leg. 1, 4, 14: omnia testamenta tu scribes unus, id. de Or. 2, 6, 24; Dig. 28, 2, 25.— Hence, transf., with a personal object: aliquem heredem, *to appoint* or *designate any one as heir:* testamentum palam fecerat et illum heredem et me scripserat, Cic. Mil. 18, 48; cf.: in testamento Ptolemaei patris heredes erant scripti, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 108: quem Micipsa testamento secundum heredem scripsit, Sall. J. 65, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 33; Plin. Pan. 43, 1 sq.; Tac. A. 14, 31; Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Juv. 3, 161; 9, 87: aliquem coheredem, Tac. Agr. 43 *fin.:* aliquem exheredem, *to disinherit any one by will*, Dig. 37, 4, 8, §§ 1 and 6: aliquem tutorem liberis suis, *to appoint as guardian by will*, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: libertatem servo, *to bequeath to a slave his freedom*, Dig. 29, 2, 71.—Of contracts, notes, drafts, etc.: pulchre scripsti: scitum syngraphum! Plaut. As. 4, 1, 57: nummos, usuras, etc. (alicui), *to give a note* or *bond for:* scribit nummos, id. ib. 2, 4, 34: sibi creditam pecuniam, Dig. 26, 7, 9, § 7: genero usuras praestandas quasi ex dotis promissione, ib. 4, 4, 17: lecta est cautio hujusmodi: Lutius Titius scripsi, me accepisse a Publio Maevio quindecim mutua numerata mihi de domo, etc., ib. 12, 1, 40: scribe decem (tabulas) a Nerio, *give ten notes* or *bonds drawn up by the usurer Nerius*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 69. scriptos expendere nummos, v. l. ap. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 105 (Hold. cautos); cf. rescribo.—Hence, **scriptum**, i, *n.*, *something written*, viz., **A.** (Acc. to I.) *A line;* so only: duodecim scripta, *a game played with colored stones* (calculi) *on a draught-board marked into spaces by twelve oblique lines:* tibi concedo, quod in duodecim scriptis olim, ut calculum reducas, si te alicujus dati poenitet, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 170, 30; cf.: in lusu duodecim scriptorum cum prior calculum promovisset essetque victus, etc., Quint. 11, 2, 38; v. also scriptula, and Becker, Gall. 3, pp. 261 and 264 sq.: duodecim scriptis ludere, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217.—**B.** (Acc. to II.) *A written composition, writing, treatise, book, work*, etc. (most freq. in *plur.*): ex scripto et sententiā controversia nascitur cum videtur scriptoris voluntas cum scripto ipso dissentire, *the writing, the written expression*, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 19: incredibile dictu est, quam multi Graeci de harum valvarum pulchritudine scriptum reliquerunt, *have left something written concerning it, speak of it in their writings*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124; so Quint. 6, 1, 7; cf. in *plur.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36: quod a Democrito et Platone in scriptis relictum esse dicunt, id. de Or. 2, 46, 194: utinam exstarent illa carmina, quae multis saeculis ante suam aetatem in epulis esse cantata, in Originibus scriptum reliquit Cato! id. Brut. 19, 75: ut ipsis scriptis non ea mandaremus, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: in quo libro scriptum hoc invenitur, Quint. 1, 1, 15: Hortensius erat memoriā tantā, ut quae secum commentatus esset, ea sine scripto verbis eisdem redderet, quibus cogitavisset, *without notes*, Cic. Brut. 88, 301; cf. on the contrary: de scripto dicere, *to speak* or *read from a written paper:* recitetur oratio, quae propter rei magnitudinem dicta de scripto est, id. Planc. 30, 74; id. Phil. 10, 2, 5; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. Att. 4, 3, 3; id. Fam. 10, 13, 1: laudavit pater scripto meo, *in a speech composed by me*, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5: adire aliquem scripto, Tac. H. 4, 39: cum eorum inventis scriptisque se oblectent, *writings*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: ardeo cupiditate ... nomen ut nostrum scriptis illustretur et celebretur tuis, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1: scripta recitare, Hor. S. 1, 4, 75: nosmet Lucili scripta legentes, id. ib. 1, 10, 56: Graecorum Scripta optima, id. Ep. 2, 1, 29: si non accipiet scriptum, Ov. A. A. 1, 469: debueram scripto certior esse tuo, id. H. 6, 4.—**2.** (Acc. to II. B. 1.) Scriptum legis, and simply scriptum, *a written ordinance, a law:* quam tu mihi ex ordine recita de legis scripto populi Romani auctionem, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: (Crassus) ita multa tum contra scriptum pro aequo et bono dixit, ut, etc., id. Brut. 39, 145; cf. id. Inv. 2, 46, 135; 2, 47, 138; cf.: (senatus) scripto illo istius sententiam dicere vetabatur, *rescript*, id. Dom. 26, 69.

Scrībōnĭus, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Scribonius Curio, *a friend of Cicero*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6, to whom are addressed Cic. Ep. ad Fam. 2, 1–7.—**2.** Scribonius Largus Designatianus, *a physician in the time of the Emperor Tiberius, author of a work* De Compositione medicamentorum.—Also, **3.** Scribonia, *wife of Augustus, whom he divorced to marry Livia*, Suet. Aug. 62; 69; Tac. A. 2, 27.

‡ **scrīnĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [scrinium], *a keeper of the* scrinium, Inscr. Grut. 587, 10; 643, 9; 1035, 5; 1111, 10; Cassiod. Var. 11, 22; 11, 24.

* **scrīnĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a little case, box*, or *shrine;* trop.: pectoris, Hier. Ep. 77, 7.

scrīnĭum, ii, *n.* [scribo]. **I.** L i t., *a case, chest*, or *box for keeping books, papers, letters*, etc.; *a book-box, letter-case, escritoir* (not in Cic.; syn.: capsa, cista): Flaccum praetorem scrinium cum litteris, quas a legatis acceperat, eodem afferre jubet, Sall. C. 46, 6: epistularum, Sen. Ira, 2, 23, 4; Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, *book-boxes*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113; id. S. 1, 1, 120; Ov. P. 1, 1, 24; id. Tr. 1, 1, 106; Cat. 14, 17; Juv. 6, 257; Mart. 1, 3, 4; 1, 67, 6; 4, 33, 1; 6, 64, 10; Val. Max. 6, 5, 6 al.—Under the later emperors there were four kinds of public scrinia, namely, memoriae, epistularum, libellorum, and epistularum Graecarum, Cod. Th. 6, 26; Cod. Just. 12, 19; cf. Salmas. Lampr. Alex. Sev. 31.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a case* or *casket*, in gen.: unguentorum, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 108; 13, 1, 1, § 3.

scrīplum, i, v. scrupulus, I. B.

scriptĭlis, e, *adj.* [scribo], *that can be written* (post-class.): elementa, Amm. 17, 4, 15: elementorum viginti quattuor scriptiles formae incisae perite, *letters*, id. 29, 1, 30.

scriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a writing* (almost confined to Cic.). * **I.** I n g e n., *the art of writing:* quae (lippitudo) impediat scriptionem meam, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A composing in writing, composition:* nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24, 92: causam scriptione dignam, id. Fam. 9, 12, 2: instituta scriptio, id. de Or. 2, 1, 5: genus scriptionis, id. Inv. 1, 12, 17; cf. id. Or. 11, 37: ex scriptione interpretari, *according to the letter, literally*, id. Inv. 1, 38, 68.—*Plur.:* impulsi sumus ad philosophiae scriptiones, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121 (also ap. Non. 174, 19).—* **B.** *A note, bond:* avarus fenerator spe lucri Rem scriptione duplicarat, Varr. ap. Non. 174, 17.

scriptĭōnālis, e, *adj.* [scriptio], *of* or *belonging to writing* (late Lat.): quaestio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 463.

scriptĭto (-pto, Prisc. 825; 1224 P.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [scribo]. * **I.** I n g e n., *to write often:* in palmarum foliis primo scriptitatum est, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *to write, compose*, etc. (usually with accessory notion of writing at one's own will, not officially or professionally; cf. Ellendt ad Cic. de Or. 2, p. 220; class.): et haec et si quid aliud ad me scribas velim vel potius scriptites, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 6: M. Bibulus scriptitavit accurate, *wrote, composed*, id. Brut. 77, 267: multum, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97: nisi diu multumque scriptitarit, id. ib. 1, 33, 152: Graeci quoque ipsi sic initio scriptitarunt, ut noster Cato, *used to write*, id. ib. 2, 12, 51: (primus Antonius) scriptitasse Othoni credebatur ducem se partibus offerens, Tac. H. 2, 86: ad Primum et Varum media scriptitabat, id. ib. 3, 52: talia sanctissimos homines scriptitasse, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 3.

scriptĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scriptio], *a little piece of writing, little treatise* (late Lat.), Salv. Gub. Dei, praef.

scriptor, ōris, *m.* [scribo], *one who writes.* **I.** I n g e n. (acc. to scribo, I.), *a writer, scribe, secretary* (syn. librarius; very rare): addebat etiam, scriptores illos male multatos exisse cum Galbā, Cic. Brut. 22, 88; cf.: scriptor librarius, Hor. A. P. 354: ex ejus (Crassi) scriptore et lectore Diphilo suspicari liceret, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 136: (Seneca) advocatis scriptoribus pleraque tradidit, quae, etc., Tac. A. 15, 63 *fin.;* Vulg. Ezech. 9, 2.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. (acc. to scribo, II.). **A.** *One that composes in writing; a writer, composer, author, reporter, narrator*, etc. (the ruling signif. of the word; syn. auctor). (*a*) With *gen.:* omnium bonarum artium scriptores atque doctores et legendi et pervolutandi, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 158: artis, id. ib. 1, 20, 91; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; Quint. 9, 4, 96: artium, id. 7, 7, 1; 7, 7, 8, prooem. § 3: quam multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur, Cic. Arch. 10, 24; so, rerum scriptor, *an historian*, Liv. 21, 1; for which: historiarum, Juv. 7, 99; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 36: temporum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 18: carminum, Quint. 1, 5, 11: tragoediarum, id. 1, 5, 21; 10, 1, 97: veteris comoediae, id. 10, 1, 9: iamborum, id. 10, 1, 9; 10, 1, 59: mimorum, id. 1, 10, 17: Satyrorum, Hor. A. P. 235: Trojani belli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 1 et saep.: tuarum rerum domesticos habes et scriptores et nuntios, *reporters*, Cic. Fam. 2, 4, 1.—(*β*) *Absol.:* omne genus scriptorum, Quint. 1, 4, 4: vetustissimus ille scriptor ac politissimus Lysias, Cic. Or. 9, 29; so of the same, id. Brut. 9, 35: quia provenere ibi (sc. Athenis) scriptorum magna ingenia, etc., Sall. C. 8, 3: utriusque linguae, *in Latin and Greek*, Gell. praef. § 4; so of an historian: in tantā scriptorum turbā, Liv. praef. § 2 sq.; Mart. 3, 20, 4 al.; Quint. 3, 4, 1: fere scriptores carmine foedo Splendida facta linunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 236; so of poets, id. ib. 2, 1, 62: scriptorum chorus, id. ib. 2, 2, 77: nobilium scriptorum auditor, id. ib. 1, 19, 39; id. A. P. 120; 136; Phaedr. 5, 1, 17 al.—**B.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t. (acc. to scribo, II. B.), *a drawer up, compiler, draughter* of any thing. **1.** Legum (Numa), Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3: legis, id. Inv. 2, 47, 139.—**2.** Alieni testamenti, Suet. Ner. 17.—*Absol.*, Quint. 7, 2, 53; 7, 6, 11.

scriptōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to writing, writing-:* atramentum, Cels. 6, 4 *fin.;* 8, 4: calamus, id. 5, 28, 12.—*Subst.:* **scriptōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, = γραφίον, *a metallic style for writing on wax tablets*, Isid. 6, 9, 2.

* **scriptŭla**, ōrum, *n. dim.* [scriptum, A.], *the lines on the draught-board in the game of* duodecim-scripta, Ov. A. A. 3, 364.

scriptŭlum, i, v. scrupulus, I. B.

scriptum, i, v. scribo *fin.*

scriptūra, ae, *f.* [scribo], *a writing, written characters.* **I.** I n g e n. (acc. to scribo, I.; Cic. uses scriptio instead): minium in voluminibus quoque scriptura usurpatur clarioresque litteras vel in auro vel in marmore etiam in sepulchris facit, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122: (meorum librorum) scriptura quanti constet, Mart. 1, 67, 3; Suet. Aug. 80: mendum scripturae, *an error in writing*, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 1.—* **2.** C o n c r., *a line* (syn. scriptum): supercilia usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, *the boundary line between the cheeks and eyelids*, Petr. 126, 15.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. (freq. and class.). **A.** (Acc. to scribo, II.)

A writing, composing, composition (cf. scriptura). **I.** Abstr., = scriptio: stilus optimus dicendi effector . . . Nam si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio facile vincit: hanc ipsa profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; cf. id. Fam. 15, 21, 4: neminem posse omnis res per scripturam complecti, id. Inv. 2, 50, 152: quod si scripturam sprevissem in praesentiā, *writing, composing*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 16: scriptura levis, id. Phorm. prol. 5; cf.: genus scripturae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; Liv 25, 12; Suet. Vit. Juven.; Nep. praef. § 1; cf. also: Naevii Punicum bellum continenti scripturā expositum, Suet. Gram. 2: C. Furnio legato plura verbo quam scriptura mandata dedimus, *rather orally than in writing*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5; cf.: edebat per libellos scripturā brevi, *written briefly*, Suet. Caes. 41.—**2.** Concr., = scriptum. **a.** *Something written, a writing* (rare, and not in Cic., for scriptum, liber, libellus): ne cum poëta scriptura evanesceret, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 5; id. Ad. prol. 1: diurna actorum, i. e. acta diurna, *the public paper of the State*, Tac. A. 3, 3: nemo annales nostros cum scripturā eorum contenderit, id. ib. 4, 32: in alterā scripturā, Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; Vitr. 5, 4, 1; Vulg. Dan. 5, 17; 25.—Of *an inscription*: statuae aetatem scriptura indicat, Vell. 2, 61, 3.—**b.** In eccl. writers: κατ' ἐξοχὴν Scriptura, or, in the *plur.*, Scripturae, *the Scriptures*, Vulg. Matt. 21, 42; id. Johan. 7, 42.—Esp. *sing.*: **scriptūra,** ae, *a scripture, a passage of Scripture*, Vulg. Marc. 14, 49; id. Johan. 19, 24.—**B.** Publicists' and jurid. t. t. **1.** Public. **a.** *A tax paid on public pastures*: adversum legem a me ob meam scripturam pecudem accepit Aeraque, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 42 sq.; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169; id. Att. 11, 10, 1; id. Fam. 13, 65, 1.—* **b.** *A written law* (syn. lex scripta): cum per ignorantiam scripturae multa commissa fierent, Suet. Calig. 41.—**2.** Jurid. t. t. **a.** *A testamentary provision*: primum demonstrandum est, non esse ambigue scriptum . . . Deinde ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturā docendum, etc. . . . quae autem ex omni consideratā scripturā perspicua fiant, haec ambigua non oportere existimari, Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117; cf. Quint. 9, 2, 34: dubia, id. 7, 9, 6.—**b.** *A will*: suprema, Cod. Th. 16, 1, 40.

scriptūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [scriptura, II. B. 1. a.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the tax on pastures*: scripturarius ager publicus appellatur, in quo ut pecora pascantur certum aes est: quia publicanus scribendo conficit rationem cum pastore, Fest. p. 333 Müll.—**II.** *Subst.*: **scriptūrārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who collected the tax on pasturage*, Lucil. ap. Non. 38, 5 (acc. to Non. an ancient name for tabularius).

scriptūrĭo, īre, *v. desid. n.* [scribo], *to desire to write* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 7, 18; 8, 11.

1. scriptus, a, um, *Part.*, from scribo.

2. scriptus, ūs, *m.* [scribo], *the office of a scribe* or *secretary, a clerkship, secretaryship* (rare): quem aliquanto ante desisse scriptum facere arguit, etc., Liv. 9, 46, 3: Cn. Flavius scriptum faciebat . . . dicitur tabulas posuisse, scriptu sese abdicasse, L. Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 2 sq.; Fronto Ep. ad Amic. 2, 6: quaestorius, Suet. Vit. Hor. p. 44, 8: censorius, Schol. Juv. 5, 3.

scrīpŭlāris (scrūpŭl-), e, *adj.* [scrupulus], *of* or *amounting to a scruple* (in weight; post-Aug.): differentia, Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126.

scrīpŭlātim (scrūpŭlāt-), *adv.* [id.], *by scruples* (in weight; post-Aug.), Plin. 22, 24, 56, § 118.

scrīpŭlum (scriplum, scriptŭlum, scriptlum), i, *n.*, corrupt collat. form of scrupulus, which became the prevailing one in the sense of *a scruple, a small weight*; v. scrupulus, I. B.

scrŏbĭcŭlus, i, *m.* [scrobis], *a little ditch* or *trench*, Varr. ap. Non. 225, 9; Col. 4, 15, 3; 5, 6, 8; id. Arb. 30, 1; Plin. 21, 5, 13, § 26.

scrŏbis (collat. form **scrobs,** only acc. to Prisc. p. 751 P., and by a false read. in some edd. in Col. 4, 4, 1; 5, 5, 1 sq.; 5, 6, 18; 5, 10, 4), is, *m.*, less freq. *f.* [root skrabh-, v. scribo]. **I.** Lit., *a ditch, dike, trench* (syn. fossa; class.); *masc.*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 225; 7; 8; Varr. Fragm. ib. 11; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 288; Col. 4, 1, 5; 5, 5, 2; 5, 5, 4; 5, 6, 18 et saep.—*Fem.*, Gracchus ap. Serv. Verg. G. 2, 288; Ov. M. 7, 243; Luc. 8, 756; Col. 4, 4, 1; 12, 46, 4; Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; Tac. A. 15, 67 *fin.*; Pall. 1, 5, 3.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A grave*, Mart. 10, 97, 3; Tac. A. 1, 61 *fin.*; 15, 67 *fin.*; Suet. Ner. 49.—**2.** Virginalis = pudendum muliebre, Arn. 4, 131.

1. scrōfa, ae, *f.* [root skrabh-, v. scribo], *a breeding-sow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4; Col. 7, 9, 2; 7, 11, 3; Pall. Febr. 26, 1; Juv. 6, 177; 12, 73.

2. Scrōfa, ae, *m.* [1. scrofa], *a Roman surname*, taken from swine-breeding, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1 sq. (a less probable derivation is given by Macr. S. 1, 6 *fin.*); Cic. Att. 5, 4, 2; 6, 1, 13 al.

scrōfīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a sow*: fel, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: perna, Marc. Emp. 4; 13.

* **scrōfĭpascus,** i, *m.* [1. scrofa-pasco], *one who keeps* or *breeds sows*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 27.

* **scrōfŭlae,** ārum, *f.* [1. scrofa], *a swelling of the glands of the neck, scrofula*, Veg. 3, 23, 1.

scrōtum, i, *n.* [perh. for scortum, I.], *the scrotum*, Cels. 7, 19; 7, 20.

scrūpĕda or **scrūpĭpĕda,** ae, *f.* [scrupus-pes], *hobbling, shambling* (perh. = κρουπέζα, wearing high wooden shoes), Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8; Aur. and Juvent. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll.; cf. Com. Rel. p. 83 Rib.

scrūpĕus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus]. **I.** Lit., *consisting of pointed* or *sharp stones; sharp, rough, steep, rugged* (poet. and rare): saxum, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. scrupi, p. 333 Müll. (Trag. v. 139 Vahl.): spelunca, Verg. A. 6, 238: vada (undae), Sen. Agam. 556; cf. ora (Ismeni), Stat. Th. 9, 411: rupes, Ambros. Ep. 6, 13.—**II.** Trop., *hard, severe*: ille (Achilles) scrupeā scholā eruditus, Tert. Pall. 4: difficultas, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef.—*Subst.*: **scrūpĕa,** ae, *f.*, *difficulty*: reicis abs te religionem: scrupeam imponas tibi? Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 M. (Trag. Rel. v. 431 Rib.).

scrūpĭpĕda, v. scrupeda.

scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupus]. **I.** Lit., *full of sharp* or *rough stones, jagged, rough, rugged* (poet. and in post-class. prose): specus, Att. ap. Non. 223, 2; cf. saxa, Luc. 5, 675; App. M. 6, p. 187, 6: Pyrene, Grat. Cyn. 514: via, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 82: ager, App. Flor. 2, p. 348, 20: per asperitates scruposas, Amm. 31, 8, 4.—* **II.** Trop., *rough, hard, arduous*: ratio, Lucr. 4, 523.

scrūpŭlāris, scrūpŭlātim, v. scrip-.

scrūpŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. scrupulosus *fin.*

scrūpŭlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scrupulosus] (very rare), *over-nicety, scrupulosity*: in hac ruris disciplinā non desideratur ejusmodi scrupulositas: sed quod dicitur pingui Minervā, etc., Col. 11, 1, 32; Tert. Virg. Vel. 11 *med.*; Hier. Ep. Gal. prol.

scrūpŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [scrupulus]. **I.** Lit., *full of small sharp* or *pointed stones, rough, rugged, jagged* (rare but class.): specus, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 713 P.: tamquam e scrupulosis cotibus enavigavit oratio, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 33: ruminatio corticis, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 94: saltibus degressi scrupulosis et inviis, Amm. 19, 13, 1: vulnera aurium, *for wearing jewelled drops*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 10, 2.—**II.** Trop. (only post-Aug.), *very nice, exact, precise, anxious, careful, scrupulous*: disputatio, Quint. 9, 1, 7: inquisitio, Front. Aquaed. 64; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 7: scrupulosa quaedam et anxia in his commentariis, Gell. praef. § 13: locus, Aus. Grat. Act. 24: cura, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: lector, App. M. 9, p. 230, 37: scrupulosus in deferendis potestatibus celsis, Amm. 30, 9, 3.—*Comp.*: fides quorundam, Tert. Spect. 3: ratio ventorum, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325.—*Sup.*: cultus deorum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 2.—Hence, *adv.*: **scrūpŭlōsē** (acc. to II.), *carefully, accurately, diligently, scrupulously*: scrupulose in partes sectā divisionis diligentiā, Quint. 4, 5, 6.—*Comp.*: minutius et scrupulosius scrutantur omnia, Quint. 5, 14, 28: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118.—*Sup.*: requirant corporis gesticulatorem, Col. praef. § 3.

scrūpŭlum, i, v. scrupulus, I. B.

scrūpŭlus (scrīpŭlum, etc., v. infra, B.), i, *m. dim.* [scrupus]. * **I.** Lit., *a small sharp* or *pointed stone*: ater scrupulus, Sol. 7.—**B.** Transf. **1.** T. t., *the smallest division of weight* (the 24th part of an ounce), *a scruple*; in this sense the *neutr.* collat. form **scrīpŭlum** (less commonly **scrūpŭlum;** also written, because of a fancied derivation from scriptum, **scriptŭlum, scriptlum**) is most freq.: scriptulum, quod nunc vulgo sine *t* dicunt, Varro ap. Plautin. dixit. Idem tertio Annali. Is (nummus argenteus) quattuor scriptulis major fuit quam nunc est, Charis. p. 81: si ibi auri scrupulum imponatur, etc., Vitr. 7, 8 *med.*: scripula octo, Col. 12, 28, 1: picis sex scripula, id. 12, 23, 2; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 13: quinque marathri scrupula, Ov. Med. Fac. 92: scripulum nostri dixere priores, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 8 sq.: ita ut scripulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: scrupulum, Val. Max. 4, 4, 9: scriptula, Mart. 4, 89, 3; 10, 55, 3.—**2.** Of other measures. **a.** *The twenty-fourth part of an* uncia *of land* (the 288th part of a jugerum), Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 8.—**b.** *The twenty-fourth part of an hour*: QVAE HIC DORMIT VIXIT ANN. XXI. MENS. III. HOR. IV. SCRVPVLOS VI., Inscr. Fabr. p. 97, 219 (ap. Orell. 4718, n. 1); M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 9.—**c.** Of any other very small measure, Front. Aquaed. 26; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48.—**II.** Trop., a pricking, stinging, uneasy sensation; hence, **1.** *Uneasiness, difficulty, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple* (class.): hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sui scripulus tenuissimus residere aliquis videbitur, id. Har. Resp. 5, 11: mihi unus scrupulus restat, Ter. And. 5, 4, 37: qui fuit in re hac scrupulus, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 30: injeci scrupulum homini, id. Ad. 2, 2, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 7, 61; cf.: nummi potius addantur quam ullus sit scrupulus, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; App. M. 1, p. 107, 5; cf.: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus et quaedam dubitatio, quidnam esset actum, Cic. Clu. 28, 76; Suet. Claud. 37: exime hunc mihi scrupulum, cui par esse non possum, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 2; cf. id. ib. 6, 8, 7: omnis surculus . . . sine scrupulo egregie inseritur, *without scruple, without hesitation*, Col. 5, 11, 1; Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 31: scrupulus non mediocris me carpebat, App. M. 6, p. 184, 11.—With *gen.*: domesticarum sollicitudinum aculeos omnes et scrupulos occultabo, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2: reus scrupulo quaestionis liberatur, App. Mag. p. 305 *med.*—**2.** *A painfully minute examination, a subtlety*, Gell. 5, 15, 9.

scrūpus, i, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a rough* or *sharp stone*: * scrupi dicuntur aspera saxa et difficilia attrectatu, Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll. (very rare): cum horā paene totā per omnes scrupos traxissemus cruentos pedes, Petr. 79, 3: scrupus proprie est lapillus brevis, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 238; Avien. Descr. Orb. 503.—**II.** Trop., *anxiety, solicitude, uneasiness* (for the usual scrupulus, q. v. II.): quod vacua metu, curā, sollicitudine, periculo vita bonorum virorum sit: contra autem improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26.

scrūta, ōrum, *n.* [sibilated from γρύτη], *old* or *broken stuff, trash, frippery, trumpery*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Petr. 62, 1; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 15; id. 2 Esdr. 3, 30.

scrūtanter, v. scrutor *fin.*

scrūtārĭus, a, um [scruta]. **I.** *Adj.*, *of* or *belonging to trash, frippery*, or *trumpery*: SERVVS, perh. *a dealer in such things*, Inscr. Orell. 2954.—**II.** *Subst.* * **A. scrūtārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in second-hand clothes, a broker, ragman*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10 (v. scruta).—* **B. scrūtārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the business of a* scrutarius, App. M. 4, p. 146, 17.—* **C.** ‡ **scrūtārĭum,** γρυτοπωλεῖον, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

* **scrūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [scrutor], *a searching, examining, investigating* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: domus, *a searching, search*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23.—**II.** Trop.: insulsa nimis et odiosa, Gell. 9, 10, 5; Oros. praef. p. 5.

scrūtātor, ōris, *m.* [scrutor], *a searcher, scrutinizer, examiner, investigator* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: salutatoribus scrutatores semper apposuit, Suet. Claud. 35; Just. 38, 1, 9.—Poet.: profundi pelagi, i. e. *fishermen*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 84; 3, 3, 92: auri, Luc. 4, 298.—**II.** Trop., *an examiner, investigator:* fati, Luc. 5, 122: cognitionum, Amm. 22, 8, 10: cordis, Vulg. Sap. 1, 6.

scrūtātrix, īcis, *f.* [scrutator, II.], *she that searches, examines*, or *inquires into:* malorum (Eva), Alcim. 2, 326.

scrūtātus, a, um, *Part.* of scrutor.

* **scrūtillus**, i, *m.*, *a pork-sausage*, Plaut. ap. Fest. pp. 332 and 333 Müll.

scrūtĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [scrutor], *a search, inquiry, investigation, scrutiny* (post-class.), App. M. 9, p. 237, 5; Vulg. Psa. 63 (64), 7.

scrūto, āre, v. scrutor *fin.*

scrūtor, āri, ātus, *v. dep. a.* [scruta; cf.: γρυτεύει, scrutatur, Gloss. Philox.], qs. to search even to the rags, i. e. *to search carefully, examine thoroughly, explore* a thing; *to search, examine* a person (syn.: indago, rimo). **I.** Lit., of things: domos, naves, Cic. Vatin. 5, 12: loca abdita, Sall. J. 12, 5: omnia foramina parietum scrutatur, Petr. 98, 1: paleam, id. 33, 4: terraï abdita ferro, Lucr. 6, 809: ignem gladio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 276: lumina manibus, Sen. Oedip. 965: scrutatus sum quae potui et quae vidi omnia: inveni duos solos libellos, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182; cf. Tac. H. 4, 1: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26, 62: occulta saltuum, Tac. A. 1, 61: mare, id. Agr. 30; id. G. 45; cf.: scrutandi orbis gratiā, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9: canis scrutatur vestigia (ferarum), id. 8, 40, 61, § 147: venantium latibula scrutatus, Curt. 6, 5, 17: vias presso ore (canis), Sen. Thyest. 499: equorum delicta scrutantes, Amm. 14, 6, 25.—Of personal objects: *Eu.* Ostende huc manum dexteram . . . Nunc laevam ostende . . . Jam scrutari mitto, *to search you*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 24: non excutio te, non scrutor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 34, 97; so of searching, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 1: consuetudinem salutantes scrutandi, Suet. Vesp. 12 *fin.;* and of a searching for spoil, Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B.** Transf., *to seek for, search out* a thing (post-Aug. and very rare): venas melini inter saxa, Plin. 35, 6, 19, § 37: iter, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 172; cf. infra, II. B.—**II.** Trop., *to examine thoroughly; to explore, investigate:* quod est ante pedes nemo spectat: caeli scrutantur plagas, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30 (Trag. v. 277 Vahl.): omnes sordes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11; cf.: nomina ac vultus, alacritatem tristitiamque coëuntium, Tac. A. 16, 5: animos ceterorum secretis sermonibus, id. H. 4, 55: voluntatem, Quint. 2, 4, 26: locos, ex quibus argumenta eruamus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146; cf. id. Part. 3, 8: desinamus aliquando ea scrutari, quae sunt inania, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83; cf.: quod non ratione scrutabimur, non poterimus invenire nisi casu, Quint. 5, 10, 22: interiores et reconditas litteras, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: origines nominum, Quint. 1, 4, 25: omnia minutius et scrupulosius, id. 5, 14, 28: inferiora quoque, id. 7, 1, 27: exoletos auctores, id. 8, 2, 12: scripturas, Vulg. Johan. 5, 39.—*Absol.:* totum diem mecum scrutor, facta ac dicta mea remetior, Sen. Ira, 3, 36, 3.—**B.** Transf. (cf. supra, I. B.), *to search into; to search out, find out* a thing (so not till after the Aug. per.): fibras Inspiciunt, mentes deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. M. 15, 137: finem principis per Chaldaeos, Tac. A. 12, 52: sua Caesarisque fata, id. ib. 16, 14: arcanum ullius, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 37: ut causas hujus infinitae differentiae scrutetur, Tac. Or. 15; cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 11: harenarum numerum et montium pondera scrutari, Amm. 14, 11, 34.—*P. a.:* **scrūtans**, antis (late Lat.), perh. only in *sup.*, *that most closely examines;* militaris rei ordinum scrutantissimus, Amm. 30, 9, 4.—Hence, *adv.:* **scrūtanter**, *searchingly*, Ambros. Ep. 80.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **scrūto**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 799 P; cf.: γρυτεύω, scruto, Gloss. Philox.—Hence, **b. scrūtor**, ātus, *pass.*, Amm. 28, 1, 10; 15, 8, 16; Aur. Vict. Orig. 6, 3.

sculna, ae, *m.* [contr. from seculna], in vulg. lang. = sequester, *a mediator, arbiter, umpire*, Lavin. and Varr. ap. Gell. 20, 11, 2; Macr. S. 2, 13 *fin.*

sculpo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. γλύφω, to hollow out, grave; also scalpo, γλάφω], *to carve, cut, grave, chisel* in stone, brass, wood, etc.; *to form, fashion*, or *produce by carving, graving*, etc. (very rare but class.; in the MSS. very freq. interchanged with scalpere). **I.** Lit.: non est e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus, *Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: niveum mirā arte Sculpsit ebur, Ov. M. 10, 248: quid sculptum infabre, quid fusum durius esset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 22: denticulos in coronis, Vitr. 1, 2; Luc. 3, 224: in gemmā ancoram, Just. 15, 4, 4.—**II.** Trop. (α) Dicet scripta et, ut Demosthenes ait, si continget, et sculpta, i. e. *things wrought out, elaborated*, Quint. 12, 9, 16.—(β) In animo ejus sculptum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 23, 11.

sculpōnĕae, ārum, *f.* [perh. kindred with κρούπαλα], *an inferior kind of wooden shoe*, Cato, R. R. 59; 135, 1; Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59; Nov. ap. Fulg. 562, 33.

* **sculpōnĕātus**, a, um, *adj.* [sculponeae], *wearing wooden shoes*, Varr. ap. Non. 164, 23.

sculptĭlis, e, *adj.* [sculpo], *formed* or *produced by carving, graving*, etc., *sculptile* (poet.): opus dentis Numidae, Ov. P. 4, 9, 28: forma in aere, Prud. στεφ. 10, 266.—*Subst.:* **sculptĭle**, is, *n.*, *a carved image, statue*, Vulg. Judic. 17, 3: sculptilia deorum, id. 1 Macc. 5, 68: deos et sculptilia, id. Dan. 11, 8.

sculptor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cuts, carves*, or *engraves* in stone, wood, etc. (cf.: fictor, plastes), *a stone-cutter, graver, sculptor*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 132; 36, 5, 4, § 11 (Jahn reads throughout scalptor); Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 4: opere sculptoris, Vulg. Exod. 28, 11; Cassiod. Var. 7, 5 (sometimes confounded with scalptor).

sculptūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a cutting out, carving in relief, sculpture:* anulus, cujus gemmae sculptura erat Proserpinae raptus, Suet. Ner. 46: anulus ejusdem sculpturae, Just. 15, 4, 5; Quint. 2, 21, 9.—**2.** Concr., esp. in *plur.*, *marbles, works of plastic art*, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 209 (Jahn, scalptura); Vitr. 2, 9.

* **sculptūrātus**, a, um, *adj.* [sculptura], *of* or *belonging to sculpture:* ars, i. e. *the art of sculpture*, Ven. Carm. 9, 15.

sculptus, a, um, *Part.*, v. sculpo.

* **scultātōres**, um, *m.* [abbrev. for auscultatores], *a sort of guards*, Veg. Mil. 2, 17 dub.

Scultenna, ae, *m.*, *a river of Upper Italy, near Mutina, flowing into the Po*, now *Panaro*, Liv. 41, 12 and 18; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

scurra, ae, *m.* **I.** Orig., *an elegant, town-bred man; a fine gentleman, gallant, dandy:* tu urbanus vero scurra, deliciae popli, Rus mihi tu objectas? Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 14; cf. (opp. militaris) id. Ep. 1, 1, 13; id. Curc. 2, 3, 17.—Also of *an elegant debauchee*, Cic. Sest. 17, 39; Auct. Har. Resp. 20, 42.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A city buffoon, droll, jester* (usually in the suite of wealthy persons, and accordingly a kind of parasite; syn.: sannio, parasitus): urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165; id. Poen. 3, 2, 35; 5, 5, 2; id. Truc. 2, 6, 10; Cic. Quint. 3, 11; id. de Or. 2, 60, 247; id. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; Hor. S. 1, 5, 52, 1, 8, 11; id. Ep. 1, 15, 28; 1, 18, 4; Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 20.—Zeno sarcastically called Socrates scurra Atticus, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93: Sabinus Asilius, venustissimus inter rhetores scurra, Sen. Suas. 2, 12.—Of *the clown in a pantomime*, Juv. 13, 111.—Prov.: vetus est: De scurrā multo facilius divitem quam patremfamilias fieri posse, Cic. Quint. 17, 55.—**2.** In the times of the later emperors, *one of the guard, a soldier of the guard, a guardsman*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 61; 62 *fin.;* id. Heliog. 33; Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 30.

scurrīlis, e, *adj.* [scurra, II.], *buffoonlike, jeering, scurrilous.* **I.** Lit. (class.): jocus (with mimicus), Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 239: dicacitas, id. ib. 2, 60, 244; Quint. 6, 3, 29; Suet. Vesp. 22 (with sordida); Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 245; Quint. 6, 3, 48; Val. Max. 7, 8, 9.—* **II.** In gen., *jesting, facetious, ludicrous:* lusus (opp. res seriae), Val. Max. 8, 8, 2.—*Adv.:* **scurrīlĭter** (acc. to I.), *like a buffoon:* ludere, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 3: jocari, Just. 24, 6, 4.

scurrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [scurrilis], *buffoonery, scurrility* (post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 1, 30: insulsa, Tac. Or. 22; Vulg. Eph. 5, 4.

scurrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. scurrilis *fin.*

scurror, āri, *v. dep. n.* [scurra, II.], *to act the part of a jester; to play the buffoon* (Horat.): scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu, *I play the buffoon on my own account, to please myself*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 19: scurrantis speciem praebere, *of a buffoonish parasite*, id. ib. 1, 18, 2.

scurrŭla, ae, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little buffoon* (post-class.), App. M. 10, p. 246, 29; Arn. 6, 206.

scūta, ae, v. scutra.

scūtāle, is, *n.* [scutum], *the thong of a sling* for throwing stones, etc. (corresp. with habena), Liv. 38, 29, 6 (also cited ap. Prisc. p. 726 P.); 42, 65, 10.

scūtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like an oblong shield* (late Lat.): termini, Auct. Limit. p. 270 Goes.

scūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a shield:* fabricae, *shield-factories*, Veg. Mil. 2, 11.—**II.** *Subst.:* **scūtārĭus**, ii, *m.* **1.** *A shield-maker*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 35.—**2.** In the times of the later emperors, *a sort of guard, armed with the* scutum, Amm. 20, 4, 3; 20, 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3542 sq.; cf. Vulg. 2 Par. 12, 10.

scūtātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Armed with a* scutum (long shield): cohortes, *Caes. B. C. 1, 39: milites, Liv. 8, 8; 33, 14: equites, Verg. A. 9, 370: manus, Sil. 6, 211.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. scūtāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *troops bearing shields* (opp. the equites): quattuor milia scutatorum, Liv. 28, 2, 4.—**B.** = scutarius, II. 2.; Inscr. Orell. 3448 (belonging to A. D. 256).

scŭtella (scutella, Ven. Carm. 11, 10, 7), ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. 1. scutula], *a salver* or *waiter*, of a nearly square form: dulciculae potionis, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 46.—Also as a stand for vases, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 10; Ven. Fort. 3, 13, 4; 11, 10, 7.

scŭtĭca, ae, *f.*, *a lash, whip* (milder than flagellum): ne scuticā sectere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119; Juv. 6, 480; Ov. H. 9, 81; Mart. 10, 62, 8 (dub.): si quis Orbilius ferulā scuticāque cecidit, Domit. ap. Suet. Gram. 9.

* **scūtĭgĕrŭlus**, i, *m.* [scutum-gero], *a shield-bearer* (slave), *armor-bearer*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 44.

‡ **scutilum** tenue et macrum et in quo tantum exilis pellicula cernitur, Fest. p. 329 Müll.

scūtra, ae, *f.*, *a flat tray, dish*, or *platter* of a nearly square form, Cato, R. R. 157, 11; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 8; Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 40; 7, 45.—Collat. form **scūta**, ae, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 618 P.

scutriscum, i, *n. dim.* [scutra], *a little dish*, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3.

1. scŭtŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [scutra; cf. scutella]. **I.** Lit., *a little dish* or *platter* of a nearly square form (cf. lanx), Cato, R. R. 68, 1; Mart. 11, 31, 19; 8, 71, 7.—**II.** Transf., of figures thus shaped, *a diamond-, rhomb-*, or *lozenge-shaped figure:* (pavimenta) si sectilia sunt, nulli gradus in scutulis aut trigonis aut quadratis seu favis exstent, Vitr. 7, 1; so of a tesselated floor, Pall. 1, 9, 5; of checkered stuffs, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196 (cf. scutulatus); id. 17, 16, 26, § 118.—Of the shape of a country: formam totius Britanniae eloquentissimi auctores oblongae scutulae vel bipenni assimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10.—Of *a patch on the eye*, for a disguise: scutula ob oculos lanea, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 42.

‡ **2. scŭtŭla** (in a Greek orthog. **scy̆tăla** or **scy̆tălē**; v. II. and III.), ae, *f.*, = σκυτάλη (a staff, stick). **I.** *A wooden roller* or *cylinder:* quattuor biremes, subjectis scutulis, impulsas vectibus in interiorem partem transduxit, Caes. B. C. 3, 40, 4.—**II.** *A secret writing, secret letter* among the Lacedaemonians (it being written on a slip of papyrus wrapped round a σκυτάλη; pure Lat. clava): scytala, Nep. Paus. 3, 4: scytale, Aus. Ep. 23, 23; cf. Gell. 17, 9, 15 (written as Greek, Cic. Att. 10, 10, 3, habes σκυτάλην Λακωνικήν).—**III.** *A cylindrical snake* (of equal thickness throughout), Plin.

32, 5, 19, § 53; Luc. 9, 717; Sol. 27, § 30; cf. Col. 6, 17, 1.

scŭtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. scutula, II.], *diamond-* or *lozenge-shaped, checkered:* rete (aranearum), Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81: pavimentum, id. 36, 25, 61, § 185; of stuffs, id. 8, 48, 73, § 191: color equi, Pall. Mart. 13, 4; Isid. 12, 1, 48.—As *subst.:* **scŭtŭlāta,** ae, *f., a checked* or *chequered garment:* caerulea, Juv. 2, 97; Cod. Th. 15, 7, 11; also: **scŭtŭlāta,** ōrum, *n.*, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 16.

scŭtŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [scutum]. **I.** *A small shield*, Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82.—**II.** *Plur.:* scutula operta, *the shoulder-blades*, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*

scūtum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **scūtus,** Turp. ap. Non. 226, 13) [σκῦτος]. **I.** *An oblong shield*, made of boards fastened together, and covered with leather, *a buckler* (whereas clipeus denotes a round shield, target of metal; cf. Veg. Mil. 2, 18): scutum pro clipeo, Liv. 1, 43: pedestre, *of the infantry*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 14; 9, 13, 16; Liv. 6, 8; 7, 10: equestria, *of the cavalry*, id. 43, 6: ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrahenda tempus defuit, Caes. B. G. 2, 21: scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, id. ib. 2, 33: sublato scuto, id. B. C. 2, 35: abjecto scuto fugere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: ut non modo non abjecto, sed ne rejecto quidem scuto fugere videar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: scutum reliquisse praecipuum flagitium, Tac. G. 6: hastas et scuta reclinant, Verg. A. 12, 130: fulgentia, id. ib. 8, 93: longa, id. ib. 8, 539; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 73; Liv. 7, 26; 38, 17: erectum altius, Amm. 24, 4, 4.—**B.** Transf., *heavy-armed soldiers, men bearing shields* (late Lat.): oppidum, ordine circumdatum trino scutorum, oppugnabat, Amm. 24, 4, 10: Agilo, scutorum densitate contectus, id. 21, 12, 18 al.—**II.** Trop., *a shield*, i. e. *a defence, protection, shelter, safeguard* (rare): sed ne quod tamen scutum dare in judicio viderentur eis, quos, etc., Cic. Tull. 18, 43: scuto vobis magis quam gladio opus est, Liv. 3, 53 *fin.* (for which, just before: praesidia libertatis non licentiae ad impugnandos alios): Fabius novam de Hannibale victoriam commentus est, non pugnare. Hinc illud ex populo, ut Imperii scutum vocaretur, Flor. 2, 6, 27; cf.: Deus, scutum meum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 3: scutum fidei, id. Eph. 6, 16.

† **scybilītes,** ae, *m.*,= σκυβιλίτης (οἶνος), *a kind of wine in Galatia*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

Scydra, ae, *f., a city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

Scȳlăcē, ēs, *f.*, = Σκυλάκη, *a city of Asia Minor, near Cyzicus*, Mel. 1, 19, 2; Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 142.

Scȳlăcēum (Scȳlăcīum), i, *n.*,= Σκυλάκειον, *a town on the coast of Bruttium*, now *Squillace*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95: navifragum, Verg. A. 3, 553.—Hence, **Scȳlăcēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to* Scylaceum, *Scylacean:* sinus, Mel. l. l.; Plin. l. l.: litora, Ov. M. 15, 702.

Scȳlax, ăcis, *m., a native of Halicarnassus, and friend of Panætius*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 88.

Scylla, ae, *f.*, = Σκύλλα. **I.** *A celebrated rock between Italy and Sicily, opposite to Charybdis:* Scylla saxum est, Charybdis mare, utrumque noxium appulsis, Mel. 2, 7, 14; cf.: in eo freto est scopulus Scylla item Charybdis mare vorticosum, ambo clara saevitia, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; whereas Seneca remarks: indices mihi omnia de Charybdi certiora. Nam Scyllam saxum esse et quidem non terribile navigantibus, optime scio: Charybdis an respondeat fabulis, perscribi mihi desidero, Sen. Ep. 79, 1; Mel. 2, 4, 8; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 28; Verg. A. 3, 420; Ov. M. 13, 730.—Personified, *the daughter of Phorcys, transformed by Circe, through jealousy, into a sea-monster, with dogs about the haunches*, Hyg. Fab. 199; Ov. M. 14, 52 sq.; Verg. A. 3, 424 sq.; Lucr. 4, 732; Tib. 3, 4, 89; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; id. N. D. 1, 38, 108; cf. also II.—Hence, **Scyllaeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Scylla, Scyllæan:* Scyllaei litoris undas, Sil. 2, 334: undae, Luc. 2, 433: antra, Sil. 2, 306: monstra, Stat. S. 5, 3, 280: rabies, Verg. A. 1, 200.—Transf.: ne Scyllaeo illo aeris alieni in freto ad columnam adhaeresceret, Cic. Sest. 8, 18: obloquiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.—**II.** *Daughter of Nisus of Megara, who, for love of Minos, cut off her father's hair, upon which his life depended, and was transformed in consequence into the bird Ciris*, Hyg. Fab. 198; Ov. M. 8, 8 sq.; 8, 150 sq.; Verg. Cir. 488 sq.; Ov. Tr. 2, 393 al.—The poets (even Ovid) sometimes confound the two Scyllas, Lucr. 5, 893; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 39; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 21; id. F. 4, 500; id. R. Am. 737; Verg. E. 6, 74.—Hence, **Scyllaeus,** a, um, *adj., Scyllæan* (poet.), = *Megarean:* rura, Stat. Th. 1, 333.

Scyllaeus, a, um, v. Scylla, I. and II.

† **scymnus,** i, *m.*, = σκύμνος, *a young animal, a cub, whelp:* leonum, Lucr. 5, 1036.

* **scȳphŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [scyphus], *a small cup*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 463.

† **scȳphus,** i, *m.*,= σκύφος, *a cup, goblet* (cf.: calix, poculum), Plaut. As. 2, 4, 38; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 3; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32; Tib. 1, 10, 8; Verg. A. 8, 278; Hor. C. 1, 27, 1; id. Epod. 9, 33 al.; Plin. 34, 14, 40, § 141; 34, 17, 48, § 163: illuseras heri inter scyphos, i. e. *while drinking, over our wine*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22 *init.:* candelabri scyphi, Vulg. Exod. 37, 17.

Scȳrēïs, Scȳrētĭcus, Scȳrĭas, and **Scȳrĭus,** v. Scyros.

Scyrītae, ārum, *m., a fabled people of India, with feet like serpents*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

Scȳros or **Scȳrus,** i, *f.*, = Σκῦρος, *an island of the Ægean Sea, opposite Eubœa*, now *Skyro; here Achilles was concealed by Lycomedes, whose daughter Deïdamia became by him the mother of Pyrrhus; nom.* Scyros, Cat. 64, 35; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69; Stat. Achill. 2, 18; *acc.* Scyron, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Ov. M. 7, 464; 13, 156: Scyrum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1; Col. 9, 14, 19.—Hence, **A. Scȳrĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Scyros, Scyrian:* litora, Stat. Achill. 2, 103: lapis, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233 (Jahn, Syrius): Deïdamia, Prop. 2, 9, 16; also called Scyria virgo, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: juvenis, i. e. *Pyrrhus*, Sen. Troad. 976; cf. membra, i. e. *of Pyrrhus*, Ov. H. 8, 112: pubes, *his forces*, Verg. A. 2, 477.—**B. Scȳrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of Scyros:* metallum, Plin. 31, 2, 20, § 29.—**C. Scȳrĭăs,** ădis, *adj. f., Scyrian:* puella, i. e. *Deïdamia*, Ov. A. A. 1, 682.—*Subst.:* **Scȳrĭădes,** um, *f., Scyrian maidens*, Stat. Achill. 1, 367.—**D. Scȳrēïs,** ĭdis, *f., a Scyrian maiden*, Stat. Achill. 2, 147.

Scȳrus, i, v. Scyros.

scytăla, ae, and **scȳtălē,** ēs, v. 2. scutula *init.* and II.

Scȳtălŏsăgittĭpellĭger, ĕri, *m.* [scytale, i. e. clava-sagitta-pellis-gero], *the Club-shaft-and-hide-bearer*, an epithet of Hercules, Poët. ap. Tert. Pall. 4 (Com. Rel. p. 124, n. 61 Rib.).

scytănum, i, *n., a means to facilitate the taking of colors, a mordant*, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88; v. Sillig ad h. l. (al. scytatum).

Scȳtha, ae, *m.*, and **Scȳthes,** ae, *m.*, = Σκύθης, *a Scythian; sing.* form Scytha, Phaedr. 3, prol. 52; Luc. 10, 454; Vulg. Col. 3, 11; cf. Lact. 3, 25, 18; Tac. A. 2, 60; form Scythes (class.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Hor. C. 2, 11, 1; 4, 14, 42; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; cf. Hor. C. 4, 5, 25; Sen. Hippol. 167.—Mostly in *plur.:* **Scȳthae,** ārum, *m.*, = Σκύθαι. **I.** *The Scythians*, a general designation of the nomadic tribes of the north of Europe and Asia, beyond the Black Sea, Mel. 2, 1, 2; 1, 2, 3 sq.; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; 6, 17, 19, § 50; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 150; Hor. C. 1, 35, 9; 3, 8, 23; 3, 24, 9; id. C. S. 55 et saep.—Hence, **II. Scȳthes** or **Scȳtha,** ae, *adj. comm., Scythian:* Taurus, Sen. Hippol. 906: Pontus, Stat. Th. 11, 437; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1210: pellis, Mart. 10, 62, 8: smaragdos, id. 4, 28, 4.—**B. Scȳthia,** ae, *f., the country of the Scythians, Scythia*, Mel. 1, 3, 4; 2, 1, 6; 3, 5, 6; Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 135; 4, 13, 27, § 941; Just. 2, 2; Cic. Pis. 8, 18; id. N. D. 2, 34, 88; Ov. M. 1, 64; 2, 224; id. Tr. 1, 3, 61; 3, 2, 1 et saep.—**C. Scȳthĭcus,** a, um, *adj., Scythian:* Oceanus, Mel. 1, 2, 1; Plin. 2, 17, 20, § 53: Ister, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 21: amnis, i. e. *the Tanais*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 36: orae, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 17; id. M. 5, 649: montes, id. ib. 15, 285: sagitta, id. ib. 10, 588: tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: Diana, i. e. *the Taurian Diana*, Ov. M. 14, 331 et saep.—In partic.: herba, Plin. 27, 1, 1, § 2; more usually called **Scȳthĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, id. 25, 8, 43, § 82; 26, 14, 87, § 146.—**D. Scȳthis,** ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *A Scythian woman*, Ov. M. 15, 360; Val. Fl. 5, 343.—**2.** *The Scythian emerald*, Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 67 and 75.—**E. Scȳthissa,** ae, *f., a Scythian woman*, Nep. Dat. 1, 3.

Scȳthes, ae, v. Scytha.

Scȳthĭcē, ēs, v. Scytha, C. *fin.*

Scȳthŏpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Σκυθόπολις, *a town of Palestine*, now *Bysân*, Plin. 5, 18, 16, § 74; Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 29.—Hence, **Scȳthŏpŏlītae,** ārum, *m., the inhabitants of Scythopolis*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 30.

Scȳthŏtauri, ōrum, *m., a Scythian tribe in the Tauric Chersonesus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.

scyzĭnum, i, *n., a kind of wine, called also* itaeomelis, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 111.

1. sē, *pron. reflex.*, v. sui.

2. sē (sēd). 1. *Prep.*, v. sine *init.*—**2.** *Prep. insepar.* **a.** For sine, *without;* e. g. securus (= sine curā).—**b.** *Aside, by itself;* as sepono, *to lay aside.*—**3. sē** = semi, *half;* as selibra, semodius.—**4. sē** = sex; as semestris.

* **sēbācĕus,** i, *m.* [sebum; cf. cereus], *a tallow-candle*, App. M. 4, p. 151, 18.

Sĕbādĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabazius.

* **sēbālis,** e, *adj.* [sebum; cf. cereus], *of tallow:* fax, Amm. 18, 6, 15.

Sĕbastē, ēs, *f.*, = Σεβαστή, Augusta, *a city in Samaria*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69; Hier. in Epit. Paul. 6.

Sĕbāzĭus, ii, *m.*, v. Sabadius.

Sĕbēthos, i, *m.* **I.** *A small stream in Campania*, now *Maddalona*, on which lay Neapolis, Stat. S. 1, 2, 263.—Hence, **II. Sĕbēthis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., of* or *belonging to Sebethos, Sebethian:* Nympha, Verg. A. 7, 734: lympha, Col. poët. 10, 134.

Sēbinnus (Sēvīnus), i, *m., a lake in Upper Italy*, now *Lago d'Iseo*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 19, 23, § 131.

* **sēbo,** āre, *v. a.* [sebum], *to make of tallow:* candelas, *to dip tallow-candles*, Col. 2, 22, 3.

1. sēbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of tallow* or *grease, tallowy, greasy:* medulla, Plin. 11, 37, 86, § 214.

2. Sēbōsus, i, *m.* [1. sebosus], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 2; 2, 15, 3; Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201; 9, 15, 17, § 46.

sēbum (sēvum; cf. the letter B; and Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 34), i, *n., tallow, suet, grease* (syn.: adeps, pingue), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 31; Col. 7, 5, 13; Plin. 11, 37, 85, § 212; Pall. 1, 41, 3; Veg. 4, 1, 8; Ser. Samm. 41, 763.

sĕcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco], *that may be cut* (post-class.), Lact. de Ira Dei, 10, 8; id. Epit. 36, 5; Hier. in Isa. 5, 18, 4; Aus. Ecl. 1, 7.

sĕcābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [secabilis], *capacity for being cut* or *divided*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 15.

sĕcāle, is, *n., a kind of grain, rye;* or, acc. to others, *black spelt*, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 140.

* **sĕcāmenta,** ōrum, *n.* [seco], *carved work*, Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 42.

Secandē, ēs, *f., a city of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 193.

sē-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n., to go apart, go away, separate, withdraw* (class.; not in Cæs.; but cf. secessio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *absol.:* secedant improbi, secernant se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; Ov. M. 6, 490: prosecutus eram viatico secedentem, Plin. Ep. 3, 21, 2: abite et de viā secedite, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 2: de coetu, Ov. M. 2, 465: a vestro potui secedere lusu, Prop. 1, 10, 9: utinam nostro secedere corpore possem! Ov. M. 3, 467.—**2.** Poet., of inanim. subjects, *to remove, withdraw;* and in the *perf., to be distant:* (luna) quantum solis secedit ab orbe, Lucr. 5, 705: ab imis terra, Ov. F. 6, 279: (villa) decem et septem milibus passuum ab urbe secessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Cell. 63.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go aside, withdraw,*

retire: secede huc nunc jam procul, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 23; so, huc, id. Am. 2, 2, 139; id. As. 3, 3, 49; id. Capt. 2, 2, 13: in abditam partem aedium, Sall. C. 20, 1: in utraque latera (cohortes), Front. Strat. 6, 6, 3: ad deliberandum, Liv. 45, 36: ad consultandum, Suet. Ner. 15: lex Spartana vetat secedere amantes, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 21: secedit humumque Effodit, Ov. M. 11, 185. —**b.** In post-Aug. authors (esp. in Suet.), *to retire* from public into private life; *absol.:* integrā aetate ac valetudine statuit repente secedere seque e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10: illuc e comitatu suo, id. Aug. 98; so Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: ab Urbe, Suet. Gram. 3: in insulam, etc., Quint. 3, 1, 17; Suet. Vesp. 4; id. Gram. 5; cf. Rhodum. id. Caes. 4.—**c.** *To seek the exclusive society of* any one, *to retire from the world:* ad optimos viros, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1, 1. —**2.** Polit., *to separate one's self* by rebellion, *to revolt, secede* (syn.: deficio, descisco): ut anno XVI. post reges exactos propter nimiam dominationem potentium secederent, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 450 Orell.: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 3; Suet. Tib. 2: injussu consulum in Sacrum Montem secessisse, *to have marched out in rebellion,* Liv. 2, 32; so, in Sacrum Montem, id. 7, 40; Flor. 1, 23: in Janiculum (plebs), Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.—**II.** Trop. (very rare; perh. only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam ego incipio secedere et aliā parte considere, *to dissent from the opinion,* Sen. Ep. 117, 4: a fesso corpore sensus, Cat. 64, 189: qui solitarius separatusque a communi malo civitatis secesserit, *has withdrawn himself,* Gell. 2, 12, 1: cum ad stilum secedet, *shall give himself up to writing,* Quint. 1, 12, 12: in te ipse secede, *retire within yourself,* Sen. Ep. 25, 7.

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3 (old *inf.* secernier, Lucr. 3, 263), *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to put apart, to sunder, sever, separate* (freq. and class.; not in Cæs.; cf.: sepono, sejungo, secludo); constr. with simple *acc.*, or with *ab aliquā re;* less freq. *ex aliquā re;* poet. with *abl.* (α) With simple *acc.:* quae non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr. 2, 729: seorsum partem utramque, id. 3, 637: arietes, quibus sis usurus ad feturam, bimestri tempore ante secernendum, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13 (cf. infra, β): stamen secernit harundo, Ov. M. 6, 55: sparsos sine ordine flores Secernunt calathis, *separate in baskets,* id. ib. 14, 267: nihil (praedae) in publicum secernendo augenti rem privatam militi favit, *setting apart for the public treasury,* Liv. 7, 16; cf.: Juppiter illa piae secrevit litora genti, *hath set apart for the pious race,* Hor. Epod. 16, 63: inde pares centum denos secrevit in orbes Romulus, *separated, divided,* Ov. F. 3, 127.—(β) With *ab* or (less freq.) with *ex*, and poet. with *abl.:* a terris altum secernere caelum, Lucr. 5, 446: ab aëre caelum, Ov. M. 1, 23: Europen ab Afro (medius liquor), Hor. C. 3, 3, 47: muro denique secernantur a nobis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32: inermes ab armatis, Liv. 41, 3: militem a populo (in spectaculis), Suet. Aug. 44: se a bonis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 32; cf.: se ab Etruscis, Liv. 6, 10.—In the *part. perf.:* antequam incipiat admissura fieri, mares a feminis secretos habeant, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 18 (cf. supra, α); so, saepta ab aliis, id. ib. 2, 2, 8: manus a nobis, Lucr. 2, 912; 3, 552: sphaera ab aethereā conjunctione, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 55: sucus a reliquo cibo, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: bilis ab eo cibo, id. ib. al.: secreti ab aliis ad tribunos adducuntur, Liv. 6, 25; 25, 30: secretis alterius ab altero criminibus, id. 40, 8 *fin.;* 39, 10: se e grege imperatorum, id. 35, 14 *fin.:* unum e praetextatis compluribus, Suet. Aug. 94 *med.:* monile ex omni gazā, id. Galb. 18: me gelidum nemus Nympharumque leves chori Secernunt populo, *separate, distinguish,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 32.—**II.** Trop., *to separate, disjoin, part, dissociate* (syn.: internosco, distinguo). (α) With simple *acc.:* hosce ego homines excipio et secerno libenter, *set apart,* Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15.—(β) With *ab*, or poet. with *abl.:* ut venustas et pulchritudo corporis secerni non potest a valetudine; sic, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 27, 95: animum a corpore, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: tertium genus (laudationum) a praeceptis nostris, id. de Or. 2, 84, 341; cf.: ipsam pronuntiationem ab oratore, Quint. 1, 11, 17: dicendi facultatem a majore vitae laude, id. 2, 15, 2: sua a publicis consiliis, Liv. 4, 57: haec a probris ac sceleribus ejus, Suet. Ner. 19 et saep.: cur me a ceteris clarissimis viris in hoc officio secernas, Cic. Sull. 1, 3: publica privatis, sacra profanis, Hor. A. P. 397.—**B.** *To distinguish, discern:* blandum amicum a vero, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: non satis acute, quae sunt secernenda, distinguit, id. Top. 7, 31: nec natura potest justo secernere iniquum, Dividit ut bona diversis, fugienda petendis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 113: turpi honestum, id. ib. 1, 6, 63.—**C.** *To set aside, reject:* cum reus frugalissimum quemque secerneret, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 3: minus idoneos senatores, Suet. Vit. 2.—Hence, **sēcrētus,** a, um, *P. a., severed, separated;* hence, *separate, apart* (as an *adj.* not freq. till after the Aug. period; not in Cic.; syn.: sejunctus, seclusus). **A.** In gen.: ne ducem suum, neve secretum imperium propriave signa haberent, miscuit manipulos, etc., Liv. 1, 52: electa (uva defertur) in secretam corbulam, Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 2: arva, Verg. A. 6, 478; Varr. L. L. 9, § 57 Müll.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of places or things pertaining to them, *out of the way, retired, remote, lonely, solitary, secret* (syn.: solus, remotus, arcanus): secreta petit loca, balnea vitat, Hor. A. P. 298: locus (opp. celeber), Quint. 11, 1, 47: montes, Ov. M. 11, 765: silva, id. ib. 7, 75: litora, id. ib. 12, 196: pars domus (the gynaeceum), id. ib. 2, 737; cf. in *sup.:* secretissimus locus (navis), Petr. 100, 6: vastum ubique silentium, secreti colles, *solitary,* i. e. *abandoned, deserted by the enemy,* = deserti, Tac. Agr. 38: iter (with semita), *solitary,* Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103; cf. quies, Mart. 7, 32, 4.—Of persons and transactions, *private, secret:* invadit secretissimos tumultus, Sen. Ep. 91, 5: vacuis porticibus secretus agitat, Tac. A. 11, 21: est aliquis ex secretis studiis fructus, *private studies,* Quint. 2, 18, 4; so, studia (opp. forum), id. 12, 6, 4: disputationes, id. 12, 2, 7: contentio, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 4 et saep. —Hence, **b.** *Subst.:* **sēcrētum,** i, *n., retirement, solitude, secrecy; a solitude, solitary place, retreat* (syn.: solitudo, secessus); *sing.:* cum stilus secreto gaudeat atque omnes arbitros reformidet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: secreti longi causā, Ov. H. 21, 21: altum abditumque secretum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22: dulce, id. ib. 3, 1, 6; Quint. 10, 3, 30; 12, 5, 2; Tac. A. 4, 57; 14, 53; id. Agr. 39 *fin.;* Phaedr. 3, 10, 11; 4, 23, 6; Luc. 3, 314.—*Plur.:* se a vulgo et scaenā in secreta removere, Hor. S. 2, 1, 71: horrendaeque procul secreta Sibyllae, Verg. A. 6, 10; Ov. M. 1, 594; Tac. H. 3, 63; Quint. 1, 2, 18: dulcis secretorum comes (eloquentia), id. 1, 4, 5: cameli solitudines aut secreta certe petunt, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 173.—*Comp.:* haec pars Suevorum in secretiora Germaniae porrigitur, *into the more remote parts,* Tac. G. 41. —(β) *Absol.:* in secreto, *in a secret place, secretly:* tempus in secreto ibi tereret, Liv. 26, 19, 5: reus in secreto agebatur, Curt. 10, 4, 29.—**2.** That is removed from acquaintance (cf. abditus), *hidden, concealed, secret:* secreta ducis pectora, Mart. 5, 5, 4: secretas advocat artes, Ov. M. 7, 138: ars, Petr. 3: litterae (with familiares), Quint. 1, 1, 29: carmina (the Sibylline odes), Luc. 1, 599: libidines, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.:* quaedam imperii pignora, Flor. 1, 2, 3.—With *ab:* nec quicquam secretum alter ab altero haberent, Liv. 39, 10, 1.—*Comp.:* libertus ex secretioribus ministeriis, Tac. Agr. 40: praemia (opp. publica largitio), id. H. 1, 24: aliud (nomen), Quint. 1, 4, 25: vitium stomachi, Mart. 3, 77, 9.—Poet. for the *adv.* secreto: tu (Anna) secreta pyram tecto interiore Erige, *in secret, secretly,* Verg. A. 4, 494; cf.: stridere secreta divisos aure susurros, *secretly in each one's ear,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 78.—Hence, **b.** *Subst.:* **sēcrētum,** i, *n., something secret, secret conversation; a mystery, secret:* secretum petenti non nisi adhibito filio dedit, Suet. Tib. 25 *fin.;* id. Calig. 23: illuc me persecutus secretum petit, *a secret interview,* Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 11: petito secreto futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4.—*Plur.:* crebra cum amicis secreta habere, Tac. A. 13, 18: animi secreta proferuntur, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141: nulla lex jubet amicorum secreta non eloqui, Sen. Ben. 5, 21, 1: omnium secreta rimari, Tac. A. 6, 3: horribile secretum, Petr. 21, 3; Tac. H. 1, 17 *fin.;* id. Agr. 25; Suet. Aug. 66: uxor omnis secreti capacissima, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 7; Quint. 12, 9, 5 al.—Concr.: lucos ac nemora consecrant deorumque nominibus appellant secretum illud, quod solā reverentiā vident, *that mysterious being,* Tac. G. 9 *fin.*—*Plur.:* introitus, aperta, secreta velut in annales referebat, Tac. A. 4, 67; cf.: gens non astuta aperit adhuc secreta pectoris licentia joci, id. G. 22: oratio animi secreta detegit, Quint. 11, 1, 30; Tac. A. 1, 6; 4, 7 *fin.;* 6, 3; id. G. 19; Plin. Pan. 68, 6; Suet. Tib. 52; id. Oth. 3 et saep.—Concr.: (Minerva) hanc legem dederat, sua ne secreta viderent, i. e. *the mysteries,* Ov. M. 2, 556; 2, 749; cf.: secretiora quaedam, *magic arts,* Amm. 14, 6, 14: in secretis ejus reperti sunt duo libelli, *among his private papers,* Suet. Calig. 49.—**3.** Pregn., separate from what is common, i. e. *uncommon, rare, recondite* (perh. only in the two foll. passages of Quint.): (figurae) secretae et extra vulgarem usum positae, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 5: interpretatio linguae secretioris, quas Graeci γλώσσας vocant, i. e. *of the more uncommon words,* id. 1, 1, 35 (for which: glossemata id est voces minus usitatas, id. 1, 8, 15).—**4.** In Lucr., of any thing separated from what belongs to it, i. e. *wanting, deprived of, without something;* with *abl.* or *gen.:* nec porro secreta cibo natura animantum Propagare genus possit (corresp. to sine imbribus), Lucr. 1, 194: (corpora) secreta teporis Sunt ac frigoris omnino calidique vaporis (corresp. to spoliata colore), id. 2, 843. —Hence, *adv.,* in three forms: secreto (class.), secrete (post-class.), and secretim (late Lat. and very rare). * **1.** (Acc. to A.) *Apart, by itself, separately:* de quibus (hortis) suo loco dicam secretius, Col. 11, 2, 25. —**2.** (Acc. to B. 2.) *In secret, secretly; without witnesses; in private.* (α) **sēcrētō:** mirum, quid solus secum secreto ille agat, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 73: secreto illum adjutabo, id. Truc. 2, 7, 7: secreto hoc audi, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 2: nescio quid secreto velle loqui te Aiebas mecum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 67: secreto te huc seduxi, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14: facere, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 30; 5, 2, 35; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100; id. Att. 7, 8, 4; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: secreto ab aliis, Liv. 3, 36: secreto agere cum aliquo, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 1; Quint. 5, 13, 16; 9, 2, 79; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 8; Curt. 7, 2, 13.—(β) **sēcrētē,** Tert. Or. 1 *med.;* id. Pall. 4 *fin.*—**b.** *Comp.:* secretius emittitur inflatio, Sen. Q. N. 5, 4, 1. —(γ) **sēcrētim,** Amm. 29, 1, 6.

sĕcespĭta, ae, *f.* [seco], *a long iron sacrificial knife,* Suet. Tib. 25 *fin.;* cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 4, 262.

sēcessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [secedo, I. B.]. **I.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 1.) *A going aside* to consult, etc., *a withdrawal:* seductiones testium, secessio subscriptorum, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: milites vesperi secessionem faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 20, 1: primores, secessione factā, etc., *having withdrawn,* Liv. 21, 14, 1. —**II.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 2.) *A political insurrectionary withdrawal* or *separation; a schism, secession* (the prevailing signif. of the word; syn.: defectio, seditio): ultima rabies secessio ab suis habebatur, Liv. 7, 40, 2: secessionem tu illam existimasti, Caesar, initio, non bellum, Cic. Lig. 6, 19: tum demissi populo fasces, tum provocationes omnium rerum, tum secessio (perh. secessiones) plebis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62 Mos. *N. cr.;* cf. Liv. 2, 32 sq.; 3, 39; Caes. B. C. 1, 7: per secessionem armati Aventinum occupavere, Sall. J. 31, 17: in secessione Crustumerinā, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81 Müll.; cf.: secessio ab decemviris facta est, Liv. 3, 51: in Aventinum montem secessionem factam esse, id. 2, 32.

‡ **secessiōnes,** narrationes, Fest. p. 336 Müll. *N. cr.* [perh. from secere; whence insecere, inseque, and insectiones, = narrationes, acc. to Gell. 18, 9, 8].

sēcessus, ūs, *m.* [secedo], *a going away, departure, separation* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** In gen. (very rare): avium, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 76: quasi quodam secessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore, Gell. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** In partic. **A.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 1.) *Retirement, solitude* (the prevailing signif. of the word; syn. solitudo). **1.** Lit.: carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 41; cf.: medium tempus

in otio secessuque egit, Suet. Vesp. 4: in secessu ruris sui Sabini, id. Fragm. Vit. Hor. *fin.*: silentium et secessus non semper possunt contingere, Quint. 10, 3, 28; 10, 3, 23; Suet. Aug. 94; 98; id. Tib. 43; 56; 72; id. Galb. 8: specie secessus exul, Tac. A. 1, 4 *fin.*: unus e senatoribus Rhodii secessus comes, id. ib. 4, 15: gratum litus amoeni secessus, Juv. 3, 5 et saep.— **2.** T r a n s f., *a retreat, recess:* est in secessu longo locus, etc., Verg. A. 1, 159; 3, 229; Suet. Calig. 29; cf. id. ib. 50; id. Ner. 22; 34; id. Dom. 19; Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 3; in *plur.*, Suet. Aug. 72; id. Calig. 45; Tac. A. 14, 62; Plin. Pan. 49; 83; id. Ep. 4, 23 *fin.* al.— Of *a privy*, Hier. Ep. 64, 2.— **3.** T r o p. (very rare): ideoque mihi videtur M. Tullius tantum intulisse eloquentiae lumen, quod in hos quoque studiorum secessus excurrit, *into these remote departments of study* (i. e. *remote from forensic debates*), Quint. 10, 5, 16: in secessu quam in fronte beatior, *in his own mind, inwardly*, Val. Max. 7, 2, 12 *ext.*— **B.** (Acc. to secedo, I. B. 2.) For the usual secessio (II.), *a political secession:* iratae plebis secessus, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 56.— **C.** *A place of retirement, privy, drain* (late Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 15, 17; id. Marc. 7, 19.

sēcĭus, *adv.*, v. secus.

‡ **sēcīvum** librum est, quod secespitā secatur, Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [claudo], *to shut off, shut in a separate place, to shut up, seclude* (rare but class.; syn.: secerno, sejungo). **I.** L i t.: incientes (oves) secludere, *to shut up, confine*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 8; Stat. Achill. 1, 359: illuc eum rapiam, ubi non seclusa aliqua aquula teneatur, sed unde universum flumen erumpat, *confined streamlets*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162: carmina antro seclusa relinquit, Verg. A. 3, 446.— P o e t. mid.: ille sub extremā pendens secluditur alā, *shuts himself off*, i. e. *protects himself*, Prop. 1, 20, 29.— **B.** I n g e n., *to separate, sunder, shut off:* cur luna queat terram secludere solis Lumine, Lucr. 5, 753: dextrum cornu, quod erat a sinistro seclusum, Caes. B. C. 3, 69: cohors seclusa ab reliquis, id. ib. 1, 55 *fin.*: ab suis interceptum et seclusum, Liv. 29, 9: Caesar munitione flumen a monte seclusit, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: mare Tyrrhenum a Lucrino molibus seclusum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 125: stabula ad eam rem seclusa, *set apart*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 15.— **II.** T r o p. * **A.** *To shut off, seclude:* a libero spiritu atque a communi luce seclusum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 23.— **B.** *To separate, remove:* corpore vitam, * Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 1; secludite curas, *shut out, exclude*, i. q. excludite, Verg. A. 1, 562 Serv.— Hence, **sēclūsus**, a, um, *P. a., sundered, separated, remote, secluded:* his devium quoddam iter esse seclusum a concilio deorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: seclusum nemus, Verg. A. 6, 704.— *Absol.*: in secluso, *in a remote, secluded place*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6.— *Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

sēclum, i, v. seculum.

* **sēclūsōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [secludo], *a place for shutting up fowls, a coop*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 5.

sēclūsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from secludo.

sĕco, cŭi, ctum (*part. fut.* secaturus, Col. 5, 9, 2), 1, *v. a.* [root sak-, to cut; whence securis, sĕcula, serra (secra), segmen, sexus, saxum, etc.; cf. sīca, and Gr. κείω, κεάζω, σχίζω], *to cut, cut off, cut up* (class.; syn.: caedo, scindo). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: leges duodecim tabularum, si plures forent, quibus reus esset judicatus, secare, si vellent, atque partiri corpus addicti sibi hominis permiserunt, Gell. 20, 1, 48 sq.; cf.: et judicatos in partes secari a creditoribus leges erant, Tert. Apol. 4: cape cultrum, seca Digitum vel aurem, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 38 sq.: omne animal secari ac dividi potest, nullum est eorum individuum, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29: pabulum secari non posse, *be cut, mown*, * Caes. B. G. 7, 14; so, sectae herbae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 67: gallinam, *to cut to pieces*, Juv. 5, 124: placenta, Mart. 3, 77, 3: alicui collum gladio suā dexterā, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 3, 10: palatum, *to divide*, Cels. 8, 1: tergora in frusta, Verg. A. 1, 212: dona auro gravia sectoque elephanto, i. e. *of carved, wrought ivory* (an imitation of the Homeric πριστὸς ἐλέφας, Od. 18, 196), Verg. A. 3, 464: marmora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 17: sectis nitebat marmoribus, Luc. 10, 114; so *absol.*: nec ideo ferrum secandi vim non perdidit, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1: prave sectus unguis, Hor. Ep. 1, 104: secti lapides, Vulg. Exod. 20, 25.— **B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** Med. t. t., *to cut* surgically; *to operate on; to cut off* or *out, amputate, excise*, etc.: in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15; cf.: saevitia secandi, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13; so, membra, id. 26, 11, 69, § 112: vomicam, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 13: varices Mario, Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35 (for which, exciditur, Cels. 7, 31); cf. of the same: C. Marius cum secaretur, ut supra dixi, principio vetuit se alligari; nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *was cut, operated upon*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: servum, Just. Inst. 4, 3, 6.— **2.** *To cut, castrate* (very rare): puer avari sectus arte mangonis, Mart. 9, 7, 4; so, sectus Gallus (corresp. to eviratus), id. 5, 41, 3.— **C.** T r a n s f. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** *To scratch, tear, wound, hurt, injure* (cf. caedo, II.): ambo (postes) ab infimo tarmes secat, *the worms are gnawing them, they are worm-eaten*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140: luctantis acuto ne secer ungui, *lest I should be torn*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 47; cf.: rigido sectas invenit ungue genas, Ov. F. 6, 148: teneras plantas tibi (glacies), Verg. E. 10, 49: corpora vepres, id. G. 3, 444: crura (sentes), Ov. M. 1, 509: pete ferro Corpus et intorto verbere terga seca, *cut, lacerate*, Tib. 1, 9, 22; so, sectus flagellis, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: loris, Mart. 10, 5, 14 al.: si quem podagra secat, *gnaws, torments*, Cat. 71, 2; imitated by Martial: podagra cheragraque secatur Gaius, Mart. 9, 92, 9.— **2.** Like the Gr. τέμνειν, and our *to cut*, i. e., **a.** *To divide, cleave, separate* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quos (populos) secans interluit Allia, Verg. A. 7, 717: medios Aethiopas (Nilus), Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: medios agros (Tiberis), Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12: medium agmen (Turnus), Verg. A. 10, 440: agrum (limes), Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 331: caelum (zonae), Ov. M. 1, 46: sectus orbis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 75; cf.: in longas orbem qui secuere vias, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 16.— **b.** With the idea of motion, *to cut through*, i. e. *to run, sail, fly, swim, go*, etc., *through:* delphinum similes, qui per maria umida nando Carpathium Libycumque secant, *cut through, cleave*, Verg. A. 5, 595: aequor, id. ib. 5, 218: pontum, id. ib. 9, 103: aequor Puppe, Ov. M. 11, 479: fretum puppe, id. ib. 7, 1; cf.: vada nota (amnis), id. ib. 1, 370: ales avis . . . geminis secat aëra pennis, Cic. Arat. 48: aethera pennis (avis), Verg. G. 1, 406; 1, 409: auras (cornus), id. A. 12, 268: ventos (Cyllenia proles), ib. ib. 4, 257: sub nubibus arcum (Iris), id. ib. 9, 15 et saep.— Secare viam (vias), the Gr. τέμνειν ὁδόν, *to take one's way, to travel a road:* ille viam secat ad naves, Verg. A. 6, 899: hinc velut diversae secari coeperunt viae, Quint. 3, 1, 14.— **II.** T r o p. (acc. to I. C. 1. and 2.). * **A.** *To cut up, lash* in speaking, i.e. *to censure, satirize:* secuit Lucilius Urbem, Pers. 1, 114.— **B.** *To divide* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): cum causas in plura genera secuerunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117: haec in plures partes, Quint. 8, 6, 13; cf.: scrupulose in partes sectā divisionis diligentiā, id. 4, 5, 6: quae natura singularia sunt secant (corresp. to divido), id. 4, 5, 25: sectae ad tenuitatem suam vires (just before: distinguendo, dividendo), id. 12, 2, 13.— Hence, in Hor., like dirimo (II.), of disputes, *to cut off*, i. e. *to decide* them: quo multae magnaeque secantur judice lites, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 42: magnas res, *to cure* (as it were, by a light operation), id. S. 1, 10, 15.— And once in Verg.: secare spem (the figure borrowed from the phrases secare mare, auras, viam): quae cuique est fortuna hodie, quam quisque secat spem, *whatever hope each follows*, i. e. *indulges in, entertains*, Verg. A. 10, 107 (secat, sequitur, tenet, habet; ut: Ille viam secat ad naves, id. ib. 6, 899: unde et sectas dicimus, habitus animorum et instituta philosophiae circa disciplinam, Serv.).

sēcordĭa, ae, v. socordia *init.*

sēcrētārĭum, ii, *n.* [secretus], *a remote, solitary*, or *secret place* (post-class.). **I.** I n g e n.: ignes qui terrae secretariis continentur, App. de Mundo, p. 64, 39; id. Flor. p. 358, 28.— **II.** I n p a r t i c., *a sitting-place* (set apart). **1.** Of judges, *a council chamber*, Cod. Th. 1, 7, 1; Cod. Just. 3, 24, 3; 9, 3, 16; Lact. Mort. Pers. 15.— **2.** Of ecclesiastics, *a consistory, conclave*, Sulp. Sev. S. Mart. 2, 1; Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 16.

sēcrētē, *adv.*, v. secerno, *P. a. fin.*, *adv.* 2. *β*.

* **sēcrētim**, *adv.*, v. secerno *fin.*

* **sēcrētĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [secerno], *a dividing, sundering, separation:* est interitus quasi discessus et secretio ac diremptus earum partium, quae ante interitum junctione aliquā tenebantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71.

sēcrētō, *adv.*, v. secerno, *P. a. fin.*

sēcrētus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from secerno.

1. secta, ae, *f.* [*part. perf.* of seco, sc. via, v. seco, I. C. 2., and II. B. *fin.*]; prop., *a trodden* or *beaten way, a path; footsteps;* hence, trop., *a* (prescribed) *way, mode, manner, method, principles* of conduct or procedure (syn.: ratio, via, etc.); most freq. in the phrase sectam (alicujus) sequi (persequi, etc.), *to follow in the footsteps* (of any one); hence, also, sectam (alicujus) secuti, *a party, faction, sect.* **I.** I n g e n.: nos, qui hanc sectam rationemque vitae, re magis quam verbis, secuti sumus, *mode of life*, Cic. Cael. 17, 40; so, vitae, Quint. 3, 8, 38; 12, 2, 6; Plin. Pan. 45, 4; cf. id. ib. 85, 7: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 70, § 181; cf.: cujus sectam sequi, cujus imperio parere potissimum vellet, id. Rab. Perd. 8, 22: sequi ejus auctoritatem, cujus sectam atque imperium secutus est, id. Fam. 13, 4, 2: omnis natura habet quasi viam quandam et sectam quam sequatur, id. N. D. 2, 22, 57: negant se pro Vitruvio sectamque ejus secutis precatum venisse, Liv. 8, 19; cf. id. 29, 27; 35, 49; 36, 1; 42, 31: juvenes hortatur, ut illam ire viam pergant et eidem incumbere sectae, Juv. 14, 121 sq.: divitioris sectam plerumque secuntur Quamlibet et fortes, *follow, adhere to*, Lucr. 5, 1114: gallae sectam meam exsecutae, mihi comites, etc., Cat. 63, 15 et saep.— **II.** I n p a r t i c., *doctrines, school, sect* (not freq. until the post-Aug. per.; syn.: schola, disciplina). **A.** In philosophic lang.: quo magis tuum, Brute, judicium probo, qui eorum philosophorum sectam secutus es, Cic. Brut. 31, 120; cf.: inter Stoicos et Epicuri sectam secutos pugna perpetua est, Quint. 5, 7, 35.— *Plur.*: ad morem certas in philosophia sectas sequendi, Quint. 3, 1, 18: neque me cujusdam sectae velut quādam superstitione imbutus addixi, id. 3, 1, 22: assumptā Stoicorum arrogantiā sectāque, Tac. A. 14, 57: Demetrio Cynicam sectam professo, id. H. 4, 40: auctoritatem Stoicae sectae praeferebat, id. A. 16, 32; 6, 22: inter duos diversarum sectarum velut duces, Quint. 5, 13, 59.— **B.** In jurisprudence: hi duo primum veluti diversas sectas fecerunt, *schools*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 47.— **C.** In medicine, *a school:* alia est Hippocratis secta, alia Asclepiadis, Sen. Ep. 95, 9.— **D.** In religion, *a sect*, Cod. Just. 1, 9, 3: plurimae sectae et haereses, Lact. 4, 30, 2: Nazaraenorum, Vulg. Act. 24, 5.— **E.** Rarely of a *class* or *guild* of men: sincera et innoxia pastoriae illius sectae integritas, Flor. 3, 12, 2.— **F.** In Appul., *a band* of robbers, App. M. 4, pp. 150, 29, and 153, 22.

2. secta, ōrum, *n.* [1. seco, I. B. 1.], *parts of the body operated upon:* secta recentia, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 126.

* **sectācŭla**, ōrum, *n.* [1. secta], *a succession* in birth, *descent, lineage:* natalium, App. M. 5, p. 165.

* **sectārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [seco], *gelded, castrated:* vervex, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40 (but Fest. p. 336 Müll.: sextarius vervex, qui gregem agnorum praecedens ducit, i. e. *bell-wether*, from secta).

sectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [2. sector], *a pursuing* or *striving after:* malorum, Vulg. Prov. 11, 19; trop., *emulation:* boni, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 6 *fin.*

sectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a follower, attendant, adherent;* in the *plur.*, *a train, retinue, suite* (syn. assectator). **I.** I n g e n. (rare but class.): at sectabantur multi. Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train accompanying a candidate) Cic. Mur. 34, 71 (shortly afterwards, assectatio and assectari); cf.: lex Fabia, quae est de numero sectatorum, id. ib. 34, 71: num Gabinii co-

mes vel sectator? id. Rab. Post. 8, 21: puerorum rixantium, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; cf.: sectator domi, comes in publico, Tac. A. 4, 68: habet (Thrasea) sectatores vel potius satellites, id. ib. 16, 22: multis sectatorum dilapsis, id. ib. 5, 10 *fin.*: sectator quaestoris, id. ib. 11, 21.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *A follower, adherent* of a leader or sect (only post-Aug.): hic non tam discipulos quam sectatores aliquot habuit, Suet. Gram. 24; cf. Tac. Or. 34: cohors sectatorum Aristotelis, Gell. 13, 5, 2: eloquentiae aut philosophiae sectatores, id. 19, 5, 1; cf. id. 2, 2, 2. —**2.** *One who practises, a follower* (late Lat.): bonorum operum, Vulg. Tit. 2, 14.

sectĭlis, e, *adj.* [seco]. **I.** *Cut, cleft, divided*, etc. (not ante-Aug.): ebur, Ov. Med. Fac. 10: lamnae, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226: pavimenta, *made of small cut stones, mosaic*, Vitr. 7, 1; Suet. Caes. 46 *fin.*—**II.** *That may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek, chives*, Juv. 3, 293; Mart. 10, 48, 9; Pall. Febr. 24, 11 (cf. sectivus): lapides, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159: medulla, id. 16, 39, 76, § 195: tuber, id. 16, 43, 84, § 231.

sectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a cutting, cutting off, cutting up.* **I.** In gen. (so only post-Aug.): sectio et partitio corporis (humani), Gell. 20, 1, 39; so, corporum, Vitr. 2, 2: cyma a primā sectione praestat, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 137.—**II.** In partic. ***A.** *A cutting* of diseased parts of the body: (mandragoras) bibitur ante sectiones punctionesque, ne sentiantur, Plin. 25, 13, 94, § 150.—**B.** *A castration*, App. M. 7, p. 199, 31.—**C.** Publicists' t. t., *a dividing, parcelling out*, or *distribution by auction* of captured or confiscated goods (the prevailing and class. signif.; syn.: auctio, licitatio): cujus praedae sectio non venierit, Cic. Inv. 1, 45, 85: sectionem ejus oppidi universam Caesar vendidit, * Caes. B. G. 2, 33; Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 24, 6; id. Phil. 2, 26, 64; 2, 29, 71; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4; Tac. H. 1, 90; id. A. 13, 23; Suet. Vit. 2.—**D.** Hence, of *the confiscation* of property by tax-gatherers: sectiones publicanorum, Just. 38, 7, 8.—**E.** Geometrical t. t., *division, section*: ut de ratione dividendi, de sectione in infinitum, etc., Quint. 1, 10, 49.

sectĭus, v. secus *init.*

sectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [seco], *that may be cut*: porrum, *cut-leek, chives*, Col. 11, 3, 30; 12, 8, 3 (also cited in Pall. Febr. 24, 11); Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 168; cf. sectilis, II.

1. sector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cuts* or *cuts off, a cutter* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: zonarius, *a cutpurse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20: collorum, *a cutthroat*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80 (v. II.); so id. ib. 31 *fin.*: feni, *a hay-cutter, mower*, Col. 11, 1, 12.—**II.** Publicists' t. t., *a bidder, purchaser at a public sale of goods* captured or confiscated by the State (cf. quadruplator): sectores vocantur qui publica bona mercantur, Dig. 4, 146: cum de bonis et de caede agatur, testimonium dicturus est is, qui et sector est et sicarius: hoc est, qui et illorum ipsorum bonorum, de quibus agitur, emptor atque possessor est et eum hominem occidendum curavit, de cujus morte quaeritur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: sector sis, id. Phil. 2, 26, 65: Pompeii (sc. bonorum), id. ib. 13, 14, 30; Crassus ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 3: ubique hasta et sector, Tac. H. 1, 20: hastae subjecit tabernas, nec sector inventus est, Flor. 2, 6, 48; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 25, 28; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 496; cf. Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52, p. 172, and 2, 1, 23, § 61, p. 177 Orell.—In a double sense, with the signif. I.: nescimus per ista tempora eosdem fere sectores fuisse collorum et bonorum? *cutthroats and cutpurses*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 29, 80. —***B.** Trop.: hinc rapti pretio fasces sectorque favoris Ipse sui populus, *seller of his favor*, Luc. 1, 178.—**III.** Geometrical t. t., *the sector of a circle, that part of a circle included between any two radii and an arc*, Boëth. Art. Geom. p. 379, 13.

2. sector, ātus, 1 (*inf.* sectarier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 13; id. Rud. 1, 2, 57; Hor. S. 1, 2, 78), *v. dep. freq. a.* [sequor], *to follow continually* or *eagerly*, in a good or bad sense; *to run after, attend, accompany; to follow after, chase, pursue* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equidem te jam sector quintum hunc annum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 5: servum misi, qui sectari solet meum gnatum, id. Ep. 3, 4, 50: Chrysogonum (servi), Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: praetorem circum omnia fora, id. Verr. 2, 2, 70, § 169: si mercede conducti obviam candidatis issent, si conducti sectarentur, id. Mur. 32, 67: at sectabuntur multi, id. ib. 33, 70: neque te quisquam stipator Praeter Crispinum sectabitur, Hor. S. 1, 3, 139: equitum manus quae regem ex more sectatur, Tac. A. 15, 2; 15, 33 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 6, 1 et saep.: mulieres sectarier, *to run after*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 13; 3, 1, 183; cf.: desine matronas sectarier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 78: ipse suas sectatur oves, at filius agnos, *accompanies, guards*, Tib. 1, 10, 41: aratrum, *to follow the plough*, id. 2, 3, 7: canes, *to follow the hounds* (that hunt on before), Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 14: aliquem, *to run after, pursue*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 1: servum, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 6, 3: homo ridicule insanus, qui ejusmodi est, ut eum pueri sectentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148: ne scuticā dignum horribili sectere flagello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 119: exagitet nostros Manes sectetur et umbras, etc., Prop. 2, 8, 19 (2, 8 b, 19).—*To visit a place gladly, to frequent*: gymnasia, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6.—*Absol.*: homo coepit me obsecrare, Ut sibi liceret discere id de me: sectari jussi (alluding to the train of followers who accompanied the ancient philosophers), Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 31; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 36: at sectabantur multi ... Quid opus est sectatoribus? (of the train of a candidate) Cic. Mur. 34, 71.—**B.** In partic., *to pursue, chase, hunt* animals: sues silvaticos in montibus, Varr. ap. Non. 555, 31: sectaris apros, Verg. E. 3, 75: gallinam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7: simiam, id. ib. 2, 2, 24; 2, 2, 106; 2, 3, 13 sq.; 2, 6, 25: leporem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 106; 2, 2, 9 et saep.: cervam videre fugere, sectari canes, Ter. Phorm. prol. 7.—**II.** Trop., *to follow* or *strive after; to pursue eagerly* (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): quid vos hanc miseram ac tenuem sectamini praedam? * Caes. B. G. 6, 35; so, praedam, Tac. A. 1, 65: facinora, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 28: lites, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 61: nomina tironum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 16: sectantem levia nervi Deficiunt, id. A. P. 26: gymnasia aut porticus, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6: omnes dicendi Veneres, Quint. 10, 1, 79; cf.: quas figuras, id. 9, 3, 100: voluptatem, id. 10, 1, 28: eminentes virtutes, *to seek out*, Tac. A. 1, 80: contumaciam sententiarum, habitum vultumque ejus, *to seek to imitate*, id. ib. 16, 22: praecepta salubria, Suet. Aug. 89: commoda, id. ib. 25: luxuriosa convivia, Just. 11, 10, 2: in alienis eripiendis vitam sectari, id. 27, 2, 8. —(β) With a *rel.* or *subj.-clause*, *to hunt* or *track out, busy one's self*: mitte sectari, rosa quo locorum Sera moretur, Hor. C. 1, 38, 3: non ut omnia dicerem sectatus, sed ut maxime necessaria, Quint. 1, 10, 1.

☞ In a *pass.* signif.: qui vellet se a cane sectari, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 6.

***sectōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. sector, II.], *of* or *belonging to the purchase of captured* or *confiscated effects*: interdictum, Dig. 4, 146.

***sectrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that purchases confiscated goods*: proscriptionum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sectūra, ae, *f.* [seco], *a cutting* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: scutum a secturā, Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.: callaides secturā formantur, alias fragiles, Plin. 37, 8, 33, § 111.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A cut*: ut sectura inferior ponatur semper, Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124.—**B.** *The place where any thing is cut* or *dug, diggings, mines*: aerariae secturaeque, Caes. B. G. 3, 21, 3 (al. structurae).

1. sectus, a, um, *Part.*, from seco.

(**2. sectus,** false reading, Mart. Cap. 1, § 25 Kopp ad loc.)

***sēcŭbātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [secubo], *a lying* or *sleeping alone*, Sol. 26, 4.

sēcŭbĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a lying* or *sleeping alone*, Cat. 64, 381; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; *plur.*, id. ib. 3, 10, 43.

sē-cŭbo, ŭi, 1, *v. n.* **I.** *To lie alone, sleep by one's self* or *without a bedfellow* (not in Cic.); of a man, Cat. 61, 105; Liv. 39, 10; Quint. 7, 8, 2; Suet. Tib. 7 *fin.*; of a woman, Tib. 1, 3, 26; Ov. Am. 3, 10, 2; id. F. 2, 328.—**II.** In gen., *to live alone* or *in solitude*: miles depositis annosus secubat armis, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 5; App. M. 2, p. 123, 31.

‡ **sēcŭla,** ae, *f.* [seco], *a sickle*, so called by the Campanians, Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.

sēcŭlāris, v. saecularis.

sēcŭlum, v. saeculum.

sēcum = cum se; v. cum, II. *fin.* and sui.

sĕcundānus, a, um, *adj.* [secundus]; in gen., *the second in rank* or *order* (post-class.): Juppiter, i. e. *Neptune*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 47: Pales, id. ib. 1, § 51.—*Plur.* as *subst.*: **sĕcundāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites), *soldiers of the second legion* (like primani, tertiani, decimani, etc.): secundani terga hostium caedunt (preceded by secundae legionis principes hastatique), Liv. 34, 15 *fin.*; 34, 46 *fin.*; 41, 3; Tac. H. 5, 16; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36.

sĕcundārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the second class, sort,* or *quality* (mostly technical); *second-rate, middling, inferior*: mel, Col. 12, 11, 1: passum, id. 12, 39, 2; Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 82: triticum (v. cibarium), id. 18, 9, 20, § 87: panis, id. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Suet. Aug. 76 et saep.—**II.** Of abstr. things (Ciceron.): in hoc loco caput erit illud accusatori, si demonstrare poterit, etc. ... secundarium, si, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 7, 24: habet statum res publica de tribus secundarium, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65.

sĕcundātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the second place* or *rank* (late Lat.): alteri primatum damus, alteri secundatum, Tert. Anim. 27.

sĕcundē, *adv.* [id.], *favorably, fortunately*: quod haec res tam secunde processit, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14.

sĕcundĭcērĭus, ii, *m.* [secundus-cera], *a functionary of the second rank*, Cod. Just. 2, 17, 4; cf. ib. 2, 17, 2, tit. 7: de primicerio et secundicerio et notariis.

sĕcundīnae, ārum, *f.*, *the after-birth* (cf. secundae), Vulg. Deut. 28, 57.

1. sĕcundō, *adv.* [secundus]. **A.** *Secondly, in the second place* (rare): equidem primum, ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi; secundo, ut existimarer; tertium mihi fuit illud quod, etc., Cic. Planc. 20, 50; so, primo ... secundo, Phaedr. 4, 11, 16 sq. (acc. to Charis. p. 195 P., also used by Cato).—**B.** *For the second time*: Pontica legio cum fossam circumire secundo conata esset, Auct. B. Alex. 40; Eutr. 2, 19; 4, 17 al.; Lact. 4, 17, 9.—**C.** *Twice*: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17.

2. sĕcundo, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. ***I.** *To direct favorably, to adjust, adapt, accommodate*: tempus ei rei secundas, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 3 dub.—**II.** *To favor, further, second* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: faveo, adjuvo): jam liquidum nautis aura secundat iter, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 14: aura aquas, Ov. H. 13, 136.—*Absol.*: secundante vento, *the wind being favorable*, Tac. A. 2, 24: cum secundante vento celeriter advolare, Just. 26, 3, 4: di nostra incepta secundent, Verg. A. 7, 259: votum (deus), Sen. Herc. Fur. 645: cursum (Fortuna), Aus. Prof. 18, 9: eventus, Verg. G. 4, 397: rite secundarent visus, *that they would prosper well the tokens*, i. e. *secure them a favorable issue*, id. A. 3, 36; so, visa, Luc. 1, 635; Sil. 8, 125.

sĕcundum, *adv.* and *prep.* [sequor]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** *After, behind*: *Am.* Age, i ut secundum. *So.* Sequor, subsequor te, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1.—**B.** *Afterwards, in the next place, secondly* (so very rare): animadvertendum primum, quibus de causis constituerint paces; secundum, quā fide eas coluerint, Varr. ap. Non. 149, 15 (but secundum is a false reading for iterum in Liv. 7, 3, 3; 6, 18, 1).—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* **A.** Prop. **1.** In space. **a.** *Following after*, i. e. *after, behind* (ante-class.): ite hac secundum vos me, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 45: nos secundum ferre haec, *after us, behind us*, id. Mil. 4, 8, 39: secundum ipsam aram aurum abscondidi, id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.—**b.** Following an extension in space, i. e. *by, along* (class.): cum leno secundum parietem transversus iret, Varr. L. L. 7, § 81 Müll.: quae (legiones) iter secundum mare superum faciunt, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: sex legiones ad oppidum Gergoviam secundum flumen Elaver duxit, Caes. B. G. 7, 34: quid illuc est hominum secundum litus? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 61: hoc genus saepes fieri secundum vias publicas solent et secundum amnes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 3: secundum flumen,

Caes. B. G. 2, 18 *fin.;* cf.: castra secundum mare haberet, id. B. C. 3, 65 *fin.:* vulnus accepit in capite secundum aurem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2: centaurium secundum fontes nascitur, Plin. 25, 6, 31, § 68.—**2.** In time, succession, rank, value, etc., *immediately after, after, next to* (class.): secundum vindemiam, ubi vites ablaqueantur, Cato, R. R. 114, 1: secundum ludos, Plaut. Cas. prol. 28; cf.: tua ratio est, ut secundum binos ludos mihi respondere incipias: mea, ut ante primos ludos comperendinem, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 34; so, comitia, id. Att. 3, 12, 1: hunc diem, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264: aequinoctium vernum, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 147: proelium, Liv. 8, 10, 9: quietem, *after going to sleep, while asleep, in a dream,* Cic. Div. 1, 24, 48; so id. ib. 2, 61, 126; Suet. Aug. 94; Petr. 104: secundum patrem tu es pater proximus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 42; cf.: proxime et secundum deos homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 11: ille mihi secundum te et liberos nostros ita est, ut sit paene par, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 18: secundum te nihil est mihi amicius solitudine, id. Att. 12, 15: qui secundum deos nomen Romanum veneretur, Liv. 36, 17 *fin.:* in actione secundum vocem vultus valet, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 223; id. Or. 18, 60: secundum ea quaero, servarisne, etc., id. Vatin. 6, 15; so, secundum ea, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; cf. (with preceding maxime) Sall. J. 14, 3 Fabri ad loc.—**B.** Fig. **1.** *Agreeably to, in accordance with, according to* (class.): tigna prona et fastigata, ut secundum naturam fluminis procumberent, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf.: secundum naturam vivere, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26; and: facilius esse secundum naturam, quam contra eam, vivere, Quint. 12, 11, 13: collaudavi secundum facta et virtutes tuas, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 60: duumviros secundum legem facio, Liv. 1, 26, 5; so, legem, Quint. 5, 13, 7; 12, 7, 9: rationem, id. 11, 3, 45: secundum consuetudinem praedatum ire, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 2.—**2.** Pregn., *according to the will of, in favor of, to the advantage of:* nuntiat populo, pontifices secundum se decrevisse... multa secundum causam nostram disputavit, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 sq.: de absente secundum praesentem judicare, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 41: secundum eam (partem) litem judices dare, Liv. 23, 4: rei, quae undique secundum nos sit, Quint. 3, 8, 34: post principia belli secundum Flavianos, Tac. H. 3, 7.

1. sĕcundus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor], *following.* **A.** (Acc. to sequor, I. B. 2.) **1.** Prop., *the following* in time or order, *the next to the first, the second* (cf.: alter, proximus); *absol.:* si te secundo lumine hic offendero, *the next morning,* Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: de tribus unum esset optandum... optimum est facere; secundum, nec facere nec pati; miserrimum digladiari semper, etc., *the next best,* Cic. Rep. 3, 14, 23; cf.: id secundum erat de tribus, id. Or. 15, 50: aliquem obligare secundo sacramento, priore amisso, etc., id. Off. 1, 11, 36; cf.: prioribus equitum partibus secundis additis, id. Rep. 2, 20, 36: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, id. ib. 2, 10, 18: Olympias secunda et sexagesima, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: oriens incendium belli Punici secundi, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: aliquem secundum heredem instituere, *the second* or *substituted heir,* if the first-named die or refuse the inheritance, id. Fam. 13, 61; so, heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 48; Inscr. Orell. 3416: mensa, *the second course, dessert,* Cic. Att. 14, 6, 2; 14, 21, 4; Cels. 1, 2 *fin.;* Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120; 19, 8, 53, § 167; Verg. G. 2, 101; Hor. S. 2, 2, 121: Germania, *Lower Germany,* Amm. 15, 8, 19.—*Subst.:* **sĕcundae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. membranae), *the after-birth, secundines:* partus, Cels. 7, 29 *fin.:* non magis pertinere quam secundas ad editum infantem, Sen. Ep. 92, 34; Col. 7, 7, 4; Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30; 30, 14, 43, § 123: secundae partūs, id. 9, 13, 15, § 41; 20, 6, 23, § 51; 20, 11, 44, § 115.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Following, next, second* in rank, value, etc.; with *ad:* quorum ordo proxime accedit, ut secundus sit ad regium principatum, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 52.—With *ab:* potentiā secundus a rege, Hirt. B. Alex. 66; with which cf.: secundus a Romulo conditor urbis Romanae, Liv. 7, 1 *fin.;* and: Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: qui honos secundus a rege erat, Just. 18, 4, 6.—*Absol.:* nil majus generatur ipso (Jove), Nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 18: tu (Juppiter) secundo Caesare regnes, id. ib. 1, 12, 51; corresp. to *maxime:* maxime vellem... secundo autem loco, etc., Cic. Phil. 8, 10, 31; cf.: me maxime consolatur spes, etc.... facile secundo loco me consolatur recordatio, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 1 sq.: cotes Creticae diu maximam laudem habuere, secundam Laconicae, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 164.—With *dat.:* nulli Campanorum secundus vinctus ad mortem rapior, Liv. 23, 10, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.: regio spatio locorum nulli earum gentium secunda, Curt. 5, 10, 3; Vell. 2, 76, 1: secundus sibi, non par, Just. 11, 12, 14: secunda nobilitas Falerno agro, id. 14, 6, 8, § 62: bonitas amomo pallido, id. 12, 13, 28, § 48.—With *abl.,* Hirt. B. Alex. 66; cf. supra.—**b.** With the prevailing idea of subjection or inferiority, *secondary, subordinate, inferior; absol.:* secundae sortis ingenium, *only of the second grade,* Sen. Ep. 52, 3: moneri velle ac posse secunda virtus est, id. Ben. 5, 25, 4; cf.: (servi) quasi secundum hominum genus sunt, Flor. 3, 20, 1: vivit siliquis et pane secundo (i. e. secundario), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123 (cf.: secundarius panis, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Suet. Aug. 76): tenue argentum venaeque secundae, Juv. 9, 31: haec fuit altera persona Thebis, sed tamen secunda ita, ut proxima esset Epaminondae, Nep. Pel. 4, 3.—With *abl.:* haud ulli veterum virtute secundus, *inferior,* Verg. A. 11, 441.—With *inf.:* nec vertere cuiquam Frena secundus Halys, Stat. Th. 2, 574.—Esp., in phrase partes secundae, *second parts, inferior parts:* in actoribus Graecis, ille qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: ut credas partis mimum tractare secundas, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14.—With *ab:* hic erit a mensis fine secunda dies, *the last day but one of the month,* Ov. F. 1, 710.—As *subst.:* **sĕcundae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. partes), *the second* or *inferior parts:* Spinther secundarum tertiarum Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Inscr. Orell. 2644: Q. Arrius, qui fuit M. Crassi quasi secundarum, Cic. Brut. 69, 242; so, secundas sortiri, Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 3: ferre, Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: deferre alicui, Quint. 10, 1, 53: agere, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 6.—**B.** (Acc. to sequor, II.) **1.** Prop., naut. t. t., of currents of water, etc., *favorable, fair* (as following the course of the vessel): secundo flumine ad Lutetiam iter facere coepit, i. e. *down the stream,* Caes. B. G. 7, 58; so, Tiberi, Liv. 5, 46: amni, Verg. G. 3, 447: fluvio, id. A. 7, 494: aqua, Liv. 21, 28; cf.: totâ rate in secundam aquam labente, *with the current,* id. 21, 47: et ventum et aestum uno tempore nactus secundum, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.;* so, aestu, Liv. 23, 41: mari, id. 29, 7; and, poet.: (Neptunus) curru secundo, *speeding along,* Verg. A. 1, 156: secundo amne, Curt. 4, 7, 9: navigatio, Tac. A. 2, 8.—Esp., of winds: in portum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; cf.: cum videam navem secundis ventis cursum tenentem suum, Cic. Planc. 39, 94; so, ventus, Caes. B. G. 4, 23 *fin.;* Hor. C. 2, 10, 23; id. Ep. 2, 1, 102; cf. aquilo, id. ib. 2, 2, 201.—*Sup.:* cum secundissimo vento cursum teneret, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83.—Of sails (trop.): des ingenio vela secunda meo, Ov. F. 3, 790.—**2.** Transf., *with, according to* any thing: austri anniversarii secundo sole flant, i. e. *according to the course of the sun,* Nigid. ap. Gell. 2, 22, 31: squama secunda (opp. adversa), as we say, *with the grain,* i. e. so as to offer no resistance to the hand when it is passed from the head to the tail, id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12.—**3.** Trop., *favorable, propitious, fortunate* (opp. adversus); *absol.:* secundo populo aliquid facere, *with the consent of the people,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4; so, concio, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101; cf.: voluntas concionis, id. Att. 1, 19, 4: admurmurationes cuncti senatūs, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: rumor, Enn. ap. Non. 385, 17 (Ann. v. 260 Vahl.); Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 9: clamor, Verg. A. 5, 491: aures, Liv. 6, 40; 33, 46; 42, 28: praesentibus ac secundis diis, id. 7, 26; so, dis auspicibus et Junone secundâ, Verg. A. 4, 45; and: secundo Marte ruat, id. ib. 10, 21: adi pede sacra secundo, id. ib. 8, 302; 10, 255: auspicia, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27; cf. avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 82 Vahl.); and in poet. hypallage: haruspex, Verg. A. 11, 739: scitus, secunda loquens in tempore, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 3 (Ann. v. 251 Vahl.): res (opp. adversae), Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90; so, id. Lael. 5, 17; 6, 22; id. Att. 4, 2, 1; Hor. S. 2, 8, 74; cf. fortunae (opp. adversae), Cic. Sull. 23, 66; and tempora (opp. adversi casus), Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24; so, res, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll. (Ann. v. 357 Vahl.); Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 1; Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88 (with prosperitates); Verg. A. 10, 502; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 30: fortunae, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. parsi, p. 242 Müll.; Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28: proelia, Caes. B. G. 3, 1: motus Galliae, *successful,* id. ib. 7, 59; and: belli exitus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 38: consilium, Caes. B. C. 3, 42: labores, Hor. C. 4, 4, 45.—*Comp.:* reliqua militia secundiore famâ fuit, Suet. Caes. 2.—*Sup.:* secundissima proelia, Caes. B. G. 7, 62.—With *dat.:* secunda (sc. verba) irae, i. e. *increasing, promoting it,* Liv. 2, 38.—*Comp.:* secundiore equitum proelio nostris, Caes. B. G. 2, 9.—*Sup.:* tres leges secundissimas plebei, adversas nobilitati tulit, Liv. 8, 12: omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse videntur, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B.—As *subst.:* **sĕcunda,** ōrum, *n., favorable circumstances, good fortune:* sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, Hor. C. 2, 10, 13: age, me in tuis secundis respice, Ter. And. 5, 6, 11: omnium secundorum adversorumque causas in deos vertere, Liv. 28, 11, 1: in secundis sapere et consulere, id. 30, 42, 16: nimius homo inter secunda, Tac. H. 2, 59; 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 31: nemo confidat nimium secundis, Sen. Thyest. 615: poscunt fidem secunda, id. Agam. 934: secunda non habent unquam modum, id. Oedip. 694.

2. Sĕcundus, i, *m.;* **Sĕcunda,** ae, *f.* [1. secundus], *a Roman proper name.* **I.** C. Plinius Secundus, *the writer on natural history.*—**II.** C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus, *his nephew:* OCTAVIA Q. F. SECVNDA, Inscr. Grut. 445, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 9, § 60 Müll.

sĕcūrē, *adv.,* v. securus *fin.*

sĕcūrĭclātus, a, um, *adj.* [securicula, II.]. **I.** *Shaped like a hatchet-head, dovetailed:* cardines, Vitr. 10, 15.—**II.** As *subst.:* **sĕcūrĭclāta,** ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a weed growing among lentils, hatchet-vetch,* Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155 (al. securidaca).

sĕcūrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [securis]. **I.** *A little axe, a hatchet,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114 sq.; Mart. 14, 35 *in lemm.* (but Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177, sericulam).—**II.** Transf., in carpentry, *a mortise in the shape of a hatchet-head, a dovetail,* Vitr. 4, 7, 4; 10, 17 (10, 11, 8).

sĕcūrĭdāca, v. securiclatus, II.

***sĕcūrĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [securis-fero], *axe-bearing:* Pyracmon, i. e. *armed with a battle-axe,* Ov. M. 12, 460; cf. securiger.

sĕcūrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [securis-gero], *axe-bearing* (poet.): puellae, i. e. *Amazons armed with battle-axes,* Ov. H. 4, 117: dextra, Sil. 16, 48: Nealces, Val. Fl. 3, 191: catervae, id. 5, 138: Lycurgus, Sen. Oedip. 470; cf. securifer.

sĕcūris, is (*acc.* securim, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; id. Men. 5, 2, 105; Cic. Mur. 24, 48; id. Planc. 29, 70; Verg. A. 2, 224; 11, 656; 696; Ov. M. 8, 397; Liv. 1, 40, 7; 3, 36, 4; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201; cf. Gell. 13, 21, 6: securem, Liv. 3, 36, 4; 8, 7, 20; 9, 16, 17; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 123; Varr. ap. Non. p. 79; Val. Max. 1, 3, ext. 3; 3, 2, ext. 1; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 29; Lact. Mort. Pers. 31, 2; Amm. 30, 8, 5; cf. Prisc. 758; *abl.* securi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7; 2, 1, 5, § 12; 2, 4, 64, § 144; 2, 5, 50, § 133; Verg. A. 6, 824; 7, 510; Cat. 17, 19; Ov. H. 16, 105; Liv. 2, 5, 8 et saep.: secure, App. M. 8, p. 216, 1; Tert. Pud. 16), *f.* [seco], *an axe* or *hatchet* with a broad edge (cf. bipennis). **I.** In gen., as a domestic utensil, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 17; id. Bacch. 5, 1, 31: rustica, Cat. 19, 3 al.—For felling trees, Cat. 17, 19; Verg. A. 6, 180; Ov. F. 4, 649; id. M. 9, 374; Hor. S. 1, 7, 27; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188.—For hewing stones in the quarries, Stat. S. 2, 2, 87.—For fighting, *a battle-axe,* Verg. A. 11, 656; 11, 696; 12, 306; 7, 184; 7, 627; Hor. C. 4, 4, 20 al.: anceps, *a two-edged axe,* Ov. M. 8, 397 (just before, bipennifer).—For slaying animals for sacrifice, Hor. C. 3, 23, 12; Verg. A. 2, 224; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 5; id. M. 12, 249.—As the *cutting edge* of a vine-dresser's bill, Col. 4, 25, 4 et saep.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., *an executioner's axe,* for beheading crimi-

nals (borne by the lictors in the fasces; v. fascis): missi lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis caedunt securique feriunt, i. e. *behead them*, Liv. 2. 5; so, securi ferire, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 38 *fin.*: percutere, Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Sen. Ira, 2, 5, 5; Flor. 1, 9, 5: strictae in principum colla secures, id. 2, 5, 4: necare, Liv. 10, 9: securibus cervices subicere, Cic. Pis. 34, 83 (cf. infra, B.); id. Verr. 2, 5, 9, § 22: Publicola statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, id. Rep. 2, 31, 55; cf. Lucr. 3, 996; 5, 1234: nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 20: saevumque securi Aspice Torquatum (as having caused his own son to be executed), Verg. A. 6, 824.—C o m i c a l l y, in a double sense, acc. to I.: te, cum securi, caudicali praeficio provinciae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 25: securis Tenedia, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; Front. ad M. Caes. 1, 9 *init.*; v. Tenedos.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *A blow, death-blow*, etc.: graviorem rei publicae infligere securim, *to give a death-blow*, Cic. Planc. 29, 70; cf.: quam te securim putas injecisse petitioni tuae, cum? etc. (just before: plaga est injecta petitioni tuae), id. Mur. 24, 48.—**2.** With reference to the axe in the fasces, *authority, dominion, sovereignty.* (α) Usu. in *plur.*: Gallia securibus subjecta, perpetuâ premitur servitute, i. e. *to Roman supremacy*, *Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *fin.*; cf.: vacui a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34: consulis imperium hic primus saevasque secures Accipiet, Verg. A. 6, 819: Medus Albanas timet secures, i. e. *the Roman authority* or *dominion*, Hor. C. S. 54: ostendam multa securibus recidenda, Sen. Ep. 88, 38.—(β) In *sing.* (poet.): Germania colla Romanae praebens animosa securi, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 45.

sēcūritas, ātis, *f.* [securus], *freedom from care, unconcern, composure.* **I.** L i t. **A.** In a good sense (class.): Democriti securitas, quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, quam appellavit εὐθυμίαν, eo separanda fuit ab hac disputatione, quia ista animi tranquillitas ea ipsa est beata vita, Cic. Fin. 5, 8, 23: securitatem nunc appello vacuitatem aegritudinis, in quâ vita beata posita est, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 42: vacandum omni est animi perturbatione, ut tranquillitas animi et securitas assit, quae affert cum constantiam tum etiam dignitatem, id. Off. 1, 21, 69: beatam vitam in animi securitate et in omnium vacatione munerum ponimus, id. N. D. 1, 20, 53; id. Lael. 15, 45 and 47; id. Att. 4, 16, 10; Liv. 36, 41; Cels. 4, 4 *fin.*; Quint. 5, 13, 52 (opp. cura); Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12 (opp. timor); 7, 6, 14; 7, 10, 60; Tac. A. 3, 44; 11, 3 *fin.*; Sen. Ep. 105, 7: securitas inaffectatae orationis, *quietness*, Quint. 11, 1, 93; cf.: vocis ac vultus, Tac. A. 15, 55.—*Plur.* (opp. curae): somno ac securitatibus jam dudum hoc fuit, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 41.—With *gen. obj.*: operosissima securitas mortis in M. Ofilio Hilaro ab antiquis traditur, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 184.—**B.** In a bad sense, *carelessness, heedlessness, negligence* (not till after the Aug. period; syn. incuria): neminem celerius opprimi quam qui nihil timeret et frequentissimum initium esse calamitatis securitatem, Vell. 2, 118, 2: res altera taedium laboris, altera securitatem parit, Quint. 2, 2, 6; 2, 5, 13; 2, 3, 4; 4, 1, 55; 6, 1, 34; 6, 3, 62; Tac. H. 3, 83; Gell. 1, 15, 2; 4, 20, 8.—With *gen. obj.*: memoriae plerumque inhaeret fidelius, quod nullâ scribendi securitate laxatur, Quint. 10, 6, 2.—**II.** T r a n s f., object., *freedom from danger, safety, security* (not till after the Aug. period): cum innumerabilia sint mortis signa, salutis securitatisque nulla sunt, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171: securitatis urbanae custos, Vell. 2, 98, 1: securitas securitate mutuâ persciscenda est, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 5; cf.: securitati ante quam vindictae consulere, Tac. A. 11, 31: perpetua Romani imperii, Vell. 2, 103, 3: tutela securitatis, id. 2, 128, 3: nec spem modo ac votum securitas publica, sed ipsius voti fiduciam assumserit, Tac. Agr. 3: itinerum, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21: annonae, Tac. A. 15, 18: somnum a repentinâ securitate datum, Just. 11, 13, 3: dextras securitatis, *a safe conduct*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 30.—Hence, SECVRITAS, personified as *the tutelary goddess of the Roman State*, Inscr. Orell. 1830 and 1831.—**B.** Mercant. t. t., *a guarantee, security* for a debt or obligation (by hypothecation, mortgage; by receipt or acknowledgment, etc.): id quod sibi debetur, consequi debet vel ejus securitatem, Dig. 27, 4, 1 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Amm. 17, 10, 4; Symm. Ep. 10, 43 *fin.*

sē-cūrus, a, um, *adj.* [se = sine and cura], i. q. non or nihil curans, *free from care, careless, unconcerned, untroubled, fearless, quiet, easy, composed.* **I.** L i t. **A.** In a good sense (class.; cf. tutus); constr. *absol.*, with *de, ab, gen.*, or a *rel.-clause*: ut, meis ab tergo tutis, securus bellum Nabidi inferam, Liv. 31, 25: securus solutusque, id. 25, 39; (with otiosus), Quint. 5, 13, 59: securus Hermippus Temnum proficiscitur, Cic. Fl. 20, 46: sine militis usu Mollia securae peragebant otia gentes, Ov. M. 1, 100; 11, 423; 12, 129: non secura quidem, fausto tamen omine laeta Mater abit templo, id. ib. 9, 784; cf.: a non securo Eumene, Liv. 45, 19: Ceres natâ secura receptâ, *easy now that she had found*, Ov. M. 5, 572; cf. Tib. 1, 1, 77 (v. infra, b.): de linguâ Latinâ securi es animi, Cic. Att. 12, 52 *fin.*: de bello Romano, Liv. 36, 41: de facilitate credentis, Tac. A. 16, 2: securos vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 8; Curt. 9, 6, 24; so, ab hac parte, Suet. Tib. 11.—*Comp.*: securior ab Samnitibus, Liv. 9, 22: Romani securi pro salute de gloriâ certabant, Tac. Agr. 26: aut pro vobis sollicitior, aut pro me securior, id. H. 4, 58.—With *gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ne sis secura futuri, Ov. M. 6, 137; so, suis (*gen.* of sus), id. ib. 7, 435: extremi sepulcri, Stat. Th. 12, 781: pelagi atque mei, *unconcerned about*, Verg. A. 7, 304: amorum germanae, id. ib. 1, 350; 10, 326: poenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 17: tam parvae observationis (Cicero), Quint. 8, 3, 51: odii, Tac. Agr. 43: potentiae, id. A. 3, 28: nec securam incrementi sui patiebatur esse Italiam, Vell. 2, 109, 4: qui (motus) Campaniam numquam securam hujus mali . . . vastavit, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 2: quem (rogum) uxoria pietas mortis secura conscendit, Val. Max. 2, 6, ext. 14: his persuadet, ut securo fugae suae Eumeni superveniant, Just. 13, 8, 5: periculi, Curt. 5, 10, 15: discurrunt securi casus ejus, qui supervenit ignaris, id. 9, 9, 8 (v. infra, b.).—With *rel.-clause*: gestit nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc Securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176; id. S. 2, 4, 50 (opp. laboret); id. C. 1, 26, 6.—With *ne* and *subj.*: ne quis etiam errore labatur vestrum quoque, non sum securus, Liv. 39, 16, 6.—**b.** Of inanim. things. (α) *Free from care, untroubled, tranquil, serene, cheerful, bright* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): deos securum agere aevum, Lucr. 5, 82; 6, 58; Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: quies (leti), Lucr. 3, 211; 3, 939: otia, Verg. G. 3, 376: dies, Tib. 3, 4, 54: merum, id. 2, 1, 46: mensa, id. 3, 6, 30: convivia, Sen. Clem. 1, 26: artus (Herculis), Ov. M. 9, 240: gaudia nato recepto, id. ib. 7, 455: summa malorum, *careless*, id. ib. 14, 490: olus, i. e. *of the careless idler*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30 et saep.; Quint. 10, 5, 8: causae, id. 11, 3, 151: vox securae claritatis, id. 11, 3, 64: tempus securius, *more free from care*, id. 12, 1, 20; cf.: securior materia, Tac. H. 1, 1 et saep.: securos ab eo metu somnos, Plin. 28, 9, 42, § 149.—With *gen.*: vota secura repulsae, *safe against*, Ov. M. 12, 199.—(β) Poet., *that frees from care* or *anxiety*: latices, Verg. A. 6, 715 (securos ab effectu, Serv. ad l. l.).—**B.** In a bad sense, *careless, reckless, heedless, negligent* (post-Aug. and very rare): reus, Quint. 6, 1, 14; cf. id. 4, 2, 55; 11, 3, 3.—Of abstract things: castrensis jurisdictio, *easy, off-hand* (shortly after, opp. gravis, intentus), Tac. Agr. 9: luxus, id. A. 3, 54.—**II.** T r a n s f., object., of a thing or place, *free from danger, safe, secure* (not till after the Aug. period, and rare for the class. tutus): hostis levis et velox et repentinus, qui nullum usquam tempus, nullum locum quietum aut securum esse sineret, Liv. 39, 1: domus, Plin. Pan. 62, 7: Tripolim securissimam reddidit, Spart. Sev. 18: securiorem, Tac. Or. 3: quorum (hominum) ea natura est, ut secura velint, *safety, security*, id. ib. 37 *fin.*—With *gen.*: subitâ inundatione Tiberis non modo jacentia et plana urbis loca sed secura ejusmodi casuum implevit, *secure from such accidents*, Tac. H. 1, 86.—*Adv.*, in two forms, **A. sē-cūrē. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Carelessly, heedlessly, fearlessly, unconcernedly, quietly* (not ante-Aug.): lente ac secure aliquid ferre, Suet. Ner. 40; Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 3 (with negligenter); Vell. 2, 129, 3; Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 *ext.* al.—*Comp.*, Sen. Ep. 18, 8.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Safely, securely*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 6.—**B. sēcūrĭter** (late Lat.), Aug. in Joan. Ep. ad Parth. Tr. 10, 8.

1. sĕcus, *n. indecl.*, v. sexus.

2. sĕcus. I. *Adj.* [root seq- or secof sequor, q. v.], only *comp.* **sĕquĭor,** us, ōris, *inferior, lower, worse* (only post-class.; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 37, 3): in sequiorem sexum, App. M. 7, p. 192, 7: sexus sequioris fetus, id. ib. 10, p. 249, 33; 8, p. 206, 7: vitae sequioris, Dig. 2, 15, 8, § 11: fortuna sequior, Amm. 18, 6, 6.—**II.** *Adv.* (prop., *following, later* in rank or order, i. e. *less* than something mentioned before; hence, in gen.), *otherwise, differently, not so*; and esp. freq. with a negative (per litoten), *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so* (opp. always to what is right, correct, or proper, not to what is wrong; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1056 sq.; for *comp.* forms, v. I. B. infra). **A.** *Posit.* (freq. and class.; syn. aliter): si illuc, quod volumus, eveniet, gaudebimus: Sin secus, patiemur animis aequis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 25: si bonus est, obnoxius sum: sin secus est, faciam, uti jubes, id. Trin. 4, 3, 57: oratorum genera esse dicuntur tamquam poëtarum. Id secus est, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 1; id. Rep. 1, 19, 32; cf. id. Att. 4, 17, 1: (ille est) quem d..dum dixi. Hoc si secus reperies, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 92: videsne, quod paulo ante secus tibi videbatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: magnum mehercule hominem, nemo dicet secus; sed, etc., id. Brut. 85, 293: quod si ita esset . . . ad amicitiam esset aptissimus: quod longe secus est, id. Lael. 9, 29: omnia longe secus, id. Part. 5, 15: videtote, quanto secus ego fecerim, Cato ap. Charis. p. 192 P.: nobis aliter videtur: recte secusne, postea, *whether rightly or not, right or wrong*, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 44: recte an secus, id. Pis. 28, 68; cf.: honestis an secus amicis uteretur, Tac. A. 13, 6 *fin.*: pro bene aut secus consulto, *for good or ill*, Liv. 7, 6; cf.: prout bene ac (al. aut) secus cessit, Plin. Pan. 44, 8: prout opportune proprieque aut secus collocata sunt (verba), Quint. 10, 2, 13: (artes) utiles aut secus, id. 2, 20, 1 et saep.—(β) With *quam* or *atque*: secus aetatem agerem, quam illi egissent, Cato ap. Charis. p. 195 P.; Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 91: ne quid fiat secus quam volumus quamque oportet, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 2: eadem sunt membra in utriusque disputatione, sed paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119.—**b.** Non (nec) secus or haud secus (the latter not in Cic.), *not otherwise*, i. e. *even so, just so*: educavit (eam) magna industria, Quasi si esset ex se nata, non multo secus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 46; cf.: fit obviam Clodio hora fere undecima aut non multo secus, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: quod non multo secus fieret, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: bibitur, estur, quasi in popinâ, haud secus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 13: ita jam quasi canes, haud secus, circumstabant navem, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16: veluti qui anguem pressit, etc. . . . Haud secus Androgeos visu tremefactus abibat, Verg. A. 2, 382: aequam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, non secus in bonis, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2: qualis in arvis movet arma leo, . . . Haud secus gliscit violentia Turno, Verg. A. 12, 9: nec secus apud principem ad mortem aguntur, Tac. A. 6, 10 et saep.—With *gen.*: alaeque et auxilia cohortium neque multo secus in iis virium, Tac. A. 4, 5 *fin.*—In negative questions: dedistine ei gladium, qui se occideret? . . . Quid secus est aut quid interest, dare te argentum, etc., Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 93.—(β) With *ac* or *quam* (the latter not in Cic.: non secus ac = non aliter ac; but: non secus quam = non minus quam, Zumpt ad Cic. Mur. 4, 10; cf. infra): numquam secus Habui illam, ac si ex me esset nata, Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 5: itaque illud quod dixi, non dixi secus ac sentiebam, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 24; so, non secus ac, id. Mur. 4, 10; id. Planc. 1, 3; id. Fam. 3, 5, 4; Hor. A. P. 149; Ov. M. 15, 180 al.: haud secus ac, Sall. J. 79, 6; Verg. A. 3, 236 al.: accepit ad sese, haud secus quam si ex se simus natae, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 79; so, haud secus quam, Liv. 5, 36; 5, 41; 8, 8; 8, 9 et saep.; Ov. M. 12, 102 al.; Curt. 3, 2, 1; 8, 1, 21; 8, 11, 17: non secus quam, Ov. M. 2, 727; 12, 480: nec secus quam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; id. Capt. 2, 2, 23; 2, 3, 68: ne

secus quam, Tac. A. 4, 8.—In the poets freq. non (haud) secus ac, for introducing a comparison: non secus ac patriis acer Romanus in armis, etc., Verg. G. 3, 346: non secus ac, id. A. 8. 243; 10. 272; 12, 856; Ov. M. 8, 162: non secus atque, Verg. A. 8, 391: haud secus atque, id. ib. 11, 456; Ov. M. 9, 40; cf. also without *ac:* non secus in jugis stupet Evias, Hor. C. 3, 25, 8.—**2.** Pregn., otherwise than as it should be, or, than is wished, i. e. *not well, ill, badly* (rare but class.): magna consolatio est, cum recordare, etiam si secus acciderit, te, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2: ea ipsa ... secus ab eo in me ipsum facta esse, id. Att. 9, 9, 1: cum in alterâ re causa nihil esset quin secus judicaret ipse de se, id. Quint. 9, 32: cadere, Tac. A. 2, 80; 6, 22: prius omnia pati decrevit; quam bellum sumere, quia temptatum antea secus cesserat, Sall. J. 20, 5: quod ubi secus procedit, id. ib. 25, 10: Quintus frater purgat se multum per litteras et affirmat nihil a se cuiquam de te secus esse dictum, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 11: loqui de aliquo (just before, irreligiose), Tac. A. 2, 50: scribere de aliquo, Liv. 8, 33, 15: existimare de aliquo, Cic. Clu. 44, 124; id. Fam. 3, 6, 6. — **B.** *Comp.* in four forms, which are often confused in MSS. and edd.; **sĕquius,** but with negatives or quo, eo, nihilo, etc., usu. **sētius,** less correctly **sĕcius;** also (ante-class.) **sectius,** Plaut. ap. Gell. 18, 94; id. Trin. 1, 2, 93 Ritschl (v. on the authorities for these forms, Neue, Formenl. 2, 691 sq.): nisi inpediret ingeni inbecillitas Metusque me, quo setius me colligam, *so that I cannot* (syn.: quo minus), Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 (Com. Rel. v. 291 Rib.): impedimento est, quo setius lex feratur, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21: quoniam in eo consistit, melius an sequius terrae mandaverit pater familias pecuniam, Col. 3, 4, 3: invitus, quod sequius sit, de meis civibus loquor, Liv. 2, 37, 3.—**b.** Non (haud) setius: instat non setius ac rotat ensem, *none the less, just as much,* Verg. A. 9, 441; so, non setius, id. G. 3, 367: nec setius, id. ib. 2, 277: haud setius, id. A. 7, 781: si servus meus esses, nihilo setius Mihi obsequiosus semper fuisti, *no less, just as,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: nihilo setius, *nevertheless,* Ter. And. 3, 2, 27; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 49; so, nihilo setius, id. ib. 4. 17; id. B. C. 3, 26; Suet. Vesp. 6; Nep. Con. 2, 4; cf.: nihilo tamen setius, Caes. B. G. 5, 4; 5, 7: tamen nihilo setius, Nep. Att. 22, 3: nec hôc setius, Lucr. 6, 315: nec eo setius, Suet. Caes. 8; id. Ner. 24; 42; id. Vit. 10; id. Dom. 12; id. Gram. 20; Nep. Milt. 2, 3: nec tamen eo setius, Suet. Dom. 2.—(β) With *quam:* haec nihilo mihi esse videntur sectius quam somnia, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 57.— In negative questions: quid fecimus? quid diximus tibi sequius quam velles? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 22.— **2.** Pregn. (v. supra, I. A. 2.), *ill, badly:* sed memet moror, cum hoc ago setius, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 24: sin, id quod non spero, ratio talis sequius ceciderit, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P. (Com. Rel. p. 291 Rib.): vereor ne homines de me sequius loquantur, Sen. Ben. 6, 42, 2.—**III.** *Prep.* with *acc.* (ante-class. and late Lat.), *by, beside, along, on:* id quod vulgus usurpat Secus illum sedi, hoc est secundum illum, et novum et sordidum est, Charis. p. 61 P.: dextra sinistra foramina utrimque secus laminas, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: ut quae secus mare essent locis regnaret, Enn. ap. Lact. 1, 11, 34: SECVS VIAM, Inscr. Orell. 3688 (but in Quint. 8, 2, 20; Plin. 24, 15, 85, § 135, the best MSS. have secundum): SECVS CONIVGEM, Inscr. Grut. 806, 5: secus viam, Vulg. Tob. 11, 5: secus mare, id. Matt. 13, 1 et saep. — **B.** Transf., *according to, in proportion to:* SECVS MERITA EIVS, Inscr. Orell. 7170.—**3.** Affixed to a *pron.,* = *side:* altrinsecus, *on the other side:* utrinsecus, *on both sides:* circumsecus, *on all sides, round about.*

* **sĕcūtĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [sequor], *a following after, striving after:* dei, Aug. Mor. Eccl. 1, 11.

sĕcūtor (sĕquūtor), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that follows another, a follower.* **I.** In gen., *an attendant* (post-class.): acerrimum relinquens uxori secutorem, App. M. 9, p. 224, 41; 4, p. 148, 17: TRIBVNI, Inscr. Orell. 3516 and 3517.— As *an appellation of Mars* (with Comes), App. M. 7, p. 192, 30. —**II.** In partic., *a pursuer,* a kind of light-armed gladiator who fought with the retiarii (pursuing them), Juv. 8, 210 (et Schol. ad loc.); Inscr. Orell. 2571; 2572; 2583; Suet. Calig. 30; cf. Isid. Orig. 18, 55; and Friedlaender in Neues Rhein. Mus. 10, p. 585.

sĕcūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sequor], *following:* judicium, Gai. Inst. 4, 166; 169.

sĕcūtrix, īcis, *f.* [secutor], *a follower* (late Lat.), Inc. Assum. Mar. 7.

* **sĕcūtŭlēius,** a, um, *adj.* [sequor], *that follows* or *runs after others:* mulier secutuleia, i. e. *a street-walker,* Petr. 81, 5.

1. sĕd or **sĕt,** *conj.* [cf. Freund, Cic. Mil. p. 8 sq.; old and orig. form sedum, acc. to Charis. p. 87 P., and Mar. Vict. p. 2458 P.; but more prob. an ablative from root of the reflexive pron. so- for suo-, and orig. the same with the insep. prep. 2. sēd; prop., by itself, apart; hence, but, only, etc.; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 200 sq.], a particle of limitation, exception, or correction (cf. at and autem *init.*). **I.** In gen., *but, yet:* ipsum regale genus civitatis reliquis simplicibus longe anteponendum: sed ita, quoad statum suum retinet, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43: Neoptolemus apud Ennium Philosophari sibi ait necesse esse, sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. Rep. 1, 18, 33: C. Memmius perfectus litteris, sed Graecis, id. Brut. 70, 247: nactus es (me otiosum), sed mehercule otiosiorem operâ quam animo, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: quae observanda essent, multa constituit (Numa), sed ea sine impensa, id. ib. 2, 14, 27; cf. id. ib. 1, 31, 47: miser homo est, qui, etc. ... sed ille miserior qui, etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 2: vera dico, sed nequicquam, quoniam non vis credere, id. Am. 2, 2, 205: video te testimoniis satis instructum: sed apud me argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: (Platonis civitatem) praeclaram illam quidem fortasse, sed a vitâ hominum abhorrentem et moribus, id. ib. 2, 11, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 40, 63: sed id ubi jam penes sese habent, ex bonis pessumi sunt, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 37: nostri casus plus honoris habuerunt quam laboris, etc. ... Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset: qui possem queri? etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: istos captivos sinito ambulare, si foris, si intus volent. Sed uti asserventur magnâ diligentiâ, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6: non possum dicere ... sed neque his contentus sum, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36: nec sum in ullâ re molestus civitatibus; sed fortasse tibi, qui haec praedicem de me, id. Att. 5, 21, 7: non sum tantopere admiratus, sed posteaquam coepit rationem exponere, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile est, id. ib. 1, 26, 42: sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. ib. 2, 26, 48: scio tibi ita placere: sed tamen velim scire, etc., id. ib. 1, 30, 46; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 2, 72: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: in quo defuit fortasse ratio, sed tamen vincit ipsa natura saepe rationem, id. ib. 2, 33, 57: illa quidem tristis, nec adhuc interrita vultu: Sed regina tamen, sed opaci maxima mundi; Sed tamen inferni pollens matrona tyranni, Ov. M. 5, 507 sq.; cf. id. ib. 7, 718: plerique patriae, sed omnes famâ atque fortunis expertes, Sall. C. 33, 1: ipsum quidem regem assecutus non est, sed magnam partem agminis oppresserunt, Liv. 36, 19: plus aegri ex abitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi. Sed hoc me beat saltem, quod perduelles vicit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15: apponam urnam jam ego hanc in mediâ viâ. Sed autem, quid si hanc hinc abstulerit quispiam? *but then,* id. Rud. 2, 5, 15 (cf. in the foll. II. A. 2.): statim Luculli ... eum domum suam receperunt. Sed enim hoc non solum ingenii ac litterarum, verum etiam naturae, etc., *but indeed,* Cic. Arch. 3, 5: progeniem sed enim Trojano a sanguine duci Audierat, Verg. A. 1, 19; 2, 164; 5, 395; 6, 28 et saep. (cf. also infra, II. A. 2.): sed enimvero, cum detestabilis altera res sit, quid ad deliberationem dubii superesse? Liv. 45, 19, 14.—Very rarely with *non* (for nec tamen), introducing a qualification of a previous word: Academici veteres beatum quidem esse etiam inter hos cruciatus fatentur, sed non ad perfectum, Sen. Ep. 71, 18.

II. In partic. **A.** Interrupting the discourse by transition to another subject or by ending the speech. **1.** In a transition to another subject: tristis sit (servus), si eri sint tristes: hilarus sit, si gaudeant. Set age, responde: jam vos redistis in gratiam? Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 20; 5, 1, 26: non impedio, praesertim quoniam feriati sumus. Sed possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20: nunc reliquorum oratorum aetates et gradus persequamur. Curio fuit igitur ejusdem aetatis fere, etc. ... Scripsit etiam alia nonnulla, etc. ... Sed ecce in manibus vir praestantissimo ingenio ... C. Gracchus, id. Brut. 33, 125; cf.: sed eccum Amphitruonem, etc., Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 22; id. Aul. 2, 1, 55; 3. 5, 62; id. Capt. 5, 3, 20; 5, 4, 8 al.: sed quid ego cesso? id. As. 1, 1, 112: sed ista mox; nunc audiamus Philum, quem, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20 *fin.* et saep.—In recurring to a previous subject: sed ad instituta redeamus, Cic. Brut. 61, 220: sed redeamus rursus ad Hortensium, id. ib. 84, 291: sed jam ad id, unde degressi sumus, revertamur, id. ib. 88, 300: sed perge de Caesare et redde quae restant, id. ib. 74, 258 et saep.—Hence, after parenthetic clauses, *but, now, I say,* etc.: equidem cum audio socrum meam Laeliam (facilius enim mulieres incorruptam antiquitatem conservant, quod multorum sermonis expertes ea tenent semper quae prima didicerunt) sed eam sic audio, ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: qui (Pompeius) ut peroravit (nam in eo sane fortis fuit: non est deterritus: dixit omnia, atque interdum etiam silentio, cum auctoritate semper), sed ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2.— **2.** In breaking off, discontinuing speech: sed satis verborum est: cura quae jussi atque abi, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 16: sed, si placet, in hunc diem hactenus, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: sed haec hactenus, id. Off. 1, 39, 140 al.: sed quid ego haec memoro? Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 318 Vahl.): nec requievit enim, donec Calchante ministro—Sed quid ego haec autem nequicquam ingrata revolvo? Quidve moror? Verg. A. 2, 101: sed enim, *οἰκονομία* (epistulae) si perturbatior est, tibi assignato: te enim sequor, *σχεδιάζοντα, but indeed,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 11; so, sed enim, Verg. A. 1, 19. — **B.** After negative clauses, to limit the negative statement, i. e. to indicate either that the assertion does not hold good at all, but something else does instead; or else that it is not exclusively true, but something else holds good in addition, *but, on the contrary;* and in an ascending signif., *but also, but even, but in fact,* etc. **1.** In a simple opposition: non cauponantes bellum, sed belligerantes, Ferro, non auro, vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 201 Vahl.); cf.: haud doctis dictis certantes, sed maledictis ... Non ex jure manu consertum sed magi' ferro Rem repetunt, id. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 274 sq. Vahl.): non ego erus tibi, sed servus sum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 44: quae (hominum vestigia) ille (Aristippus) non ex agri consiturâ, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: nec leges imponit populo, quibus ipse non pareat, sed suam vitam, ut legem, praefert suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 34, 52; 1, 13, 19: neque hac nos patria lege genuit, ut ... sed ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 8: non quod ... sed quod, etc., id. ib. 1, 18, 30.— With *contra:* non liberis servitutem, sed contra servientibus libertatem afferre, Liv. 4, 18 *init.*— Several times repeated: non sibi se soli natum, sed patriae, sed suis, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45 Madv. ad loc.: quod non naturâ exoriatur, sed judicio, sed opinione, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: sed publicam, sed ob frumentum decretam, sed a publicanis faenore acceptam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 169; id. Planc. 10, 24: non eros nec dominos appellat eos ... sed patriae custodes, sed patres et deos, id. Rep. 1, 41, 64; Tib. 1, 7, 44 sq.: quam tibi non Perseus, verum si quaeris, ademit; Sed grave Nereidum numen, sed corniger Hammon, Sed quae visceribus veniebat belua ponti Exsaturanda meis, Ov. M. 5, 17 sq.: sed Pompeium, sed Lepidum, Tac. A. 1, 10; Sen. Const. 13, 4; id. Ben. 1, 1, 6; 1, 7, 3: non praefectum ab iis, sed Germanicum ducem, sed Tiberium imperatorem violari, Tac. A. 1, 38 et saep.—**2.** In a climax.

a. Non modo (solum, tantum, etc.) ... sed or sed etiam (et, quoque), *not only, not merely ... but, but also, but even, but indeed* (sed, standing alone, isolates the ascending idea, while an appended *etiam, et,* or *quoque* places it in closer connection with the first statement, and thus permits them to be viewed together): non modo falsum illud esse, sed hoc verissimum, Cic. Rep. 2, 44, 71: quod non modo singulis hominibus, sed potentissimis populis saepe contingit, id. ib. 5, 8, 11; 3, 10, 17: id ei perpetuâ oratione contigit, non modo ut acclamatione, sed ut convitio et maledictis impediretur, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: unius viri consilio non solum ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam et paene puberem, id. Rep. 2, 11, 21; cf.: nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis, id. Sen. 11, 36: volo ut in scaenâ, sic in foro non eos modo laudari, qui celeri motu utantur, sed eos etiam, quos statarios appellant, id. Brut. 30, 116; id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: omnia ejus non facta solum, sed etiam dicta meminisset, id. ib. 6, 10, 10: neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. ib. 2, 15, 28; 1, 3, 4; 1, 34, 51: neque vero se populo solum, sed etiam senatui commisit, neque senatui modo, sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis, neque his tantum, verum ejus potestati, cui, etc., id. Mil. 23, 61: haec non delata solum, sed paene credita, id. ib. 24, 64: nec mihi soli versatur ante oculos, sed etiam posteris erit clara et insignis, id. Lael. 27, 102: illum non modo favisse sed et tantam illi pecuniam dedisse honoris mei causâ, id. Att. 11, 9, 2: omnes civiles dissensiones, neque solum eas, quas audistis, sed et has, quas vosmet ipsi meministis et vidistis, id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: multiplicatusque terror non infimis solum, sed primoribus patrum, Liv. 3, 36, 5: non responsum solum benigne legatis est, sed Philippi quoque filius Demetrius ad patrem reducendus legatis datus est, id. 36, 35 *fin.*: conciti per haec non modo Cherusci, sed conterminae gentes, Tac. A. 1, 60; 3, 44: via non angusta modo, sed plerumque praerupta, Curt. 3, 4, 12; 5, 1, 20 Mützell ad loc.—(*β*) Esp., in passing from the part to the whole, from the particular to the universal (usually followed by omnino, or by omnis, cunctus, totus, universus, etc.): timebat non ea solum quae timenda erant, sed omnia, Cic. Mil. 24, 66: neglegere, quid de se quisque sentiat, non solum arrogantis est, sed etiam omnino dissoluti, id. Off. 1, 28, 99: nec sibi tantum, sed universis singulisque consulere, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 4: non consuli modo, sed omnibus civibus enitendum, Plin. Pan. 2, 1: non initio tantum, sed continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8, 14: non modo Italiâ, sed toto orbe terrarum, Flor. 1, 16, 3.—Etiam is rarely added: quotiens non modo ductores nostri, sed universi etiam exercitus ad mortem concurrerunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; Curt. 5, 1, 24.—**b.** Non modo (solum) non ... sed, sed etiam; sed ne ... quidem, *not only not ... but, but even, but indeed, but not even,* etc.: ut non modo a mente non deserar, sed id ipsum doleam, me, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 15, 2; id. Rep. 2, 23, 43: judicetur non verbo, sed re non modo non consul, sed etiam hostis Antonius, id. Phil. 3, 6, 14: hoc non modo non laudari, sed ne concedi quidem potest, id. Mur. 3, 8: iis non modo non laudi, verum etiam vitio dandum puto, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: non modo non oppugnator, sed etiam defensor, id. Planc. 31, 76: ego contra ostendo, non modo nihil eorum fecisse Sex. Roscium, sed ne potuisse quidem facere, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 79.—Also, without the second *non* in the first clause, and with *ne quidem,* doubly negative (only when both clauses have the same verb; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 724 b): quod mihi non modo irasci, sed ne dolere quidem impune licet, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 1: ea est ratio instructarum navium, ut non modo plures, sed ne singuli quidem possint accedere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133: non modo aeternam, sed ne diuturnam quidem gloriam assequi possumus, id. Rep. 6, 21, 23: ea sunt demum non ferenda in mendacio, quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: quae non modo amico, sed ne libero quidem digna est, id. Lael. 24, 89: non modo facere, sed ne cogitare quidem quicquam audebit, id. Off. 2, 19, 77; cf. with *vix:* verum haec genera virtutum non solum in moribus nostris, sed vix jam in libris reperiuntur, id. Cael. 17, 40: non modo ad expeditiones, sed vix ad quietas stationes viribus sufficiebant, Liv. 3, 6.—After *quisquam* with ellipsis of *non:* ut non modo praedandi causâ quisquam ex agro Romano exiret, sed ultro Fidenates descenderent, etc., Liv. 4, 21, 6 (where Weissenb. supplies *non* in brackets before exiret); cf.: antiqui non solum erant urbes contenti cingere muris, verum etiam loca aspera et confragosa saxis eligebant, Hyg. Grom. Limit. p. 197.—**C.** As *sed,* after *non modo,* acquires an idea of ascent or climax, from the fact that *non modo* represents a thing as existing (only not existing alone), and thus includes an affirmation, so, too, after purely affirmative clauses, *sed* sometimes serves as an ascending adjunct, *but, but in fact, but also:* ego te hodie reddam madidum, sed vino, probe, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 37: odore canibus anum, sed multo, replent, Phaedr. 4, 17, 19: *Dae.* Curriculo affer Duas clavas. *La.* Clavas? *Dae.* Sed probas: propera cito, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 19.—In good prose usually joined with *etiam* (or *et*): hic mihi primum meum consilium defuit, sed etiam obfuit, Cic. Att. 3, 15, 5; cf. id. ib. 4, 16, c, 10; 10, 16, 6: Q. Volusium, certum hominem, sed mirifice etiam abstinentem, misi in Cyprum, id. ib. 5, 21, 6: hoc in genere si eum adjuveris, apud ipsum praeclarissime posueris, sed mihi etiam gratissimum feceris, id. Fam. 13, 64, 2: ex testamento Tiberii, sed et Liviae Augustae, Suet. Calig. 16; 20.

2. sēd = sine, v. sine *init.* and 2. se.

3. sēd = se; cf. the letter D.

* **sēdāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [sedo, II.], *a means of allaying, an allayment, sedative:* mali (mors), Sen. Hippol. 1188.

sēdātē, *adv.,* v. sedo, *P. a. fin.*

sēdātio, ōnis, *f.* [sedo, II.], *an allaying, assuaging, calming* of the passions (Ciceron.): perturbationum animi, Cic. Off. 1, 27, 93: maerendi, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: aegritudinis, id. ib. 4, 29, 63: animi, id. Fin. 1, 19, 64.

* **sēdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *an allayer, calmer, quieter:* militaris insaniae, Arn. 3, 115.

sēdātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sedo.

‡ **sedda,** ae, v. sella *init.*

* **sēdĕcennis,** e, *adj.* [sedecim-annus], *sixteen years old:* matrona, Aus. Epit. 32 *in lemm.*

* **sē-dĕcies,** *num. adv.* [sex-decies], *sixteen times:* sedecies ad eorum filios sedecies computatos, Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 18; Rutil. Claud. Itin. 1, 135.

sēdĕcim (also written **sexdĕcim**), *num. adj.* [sex-decem], *sixteen,* Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 66; Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 20; 4, 4, 26; Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Liv. 33, 3; 37, 40; Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103 al.: sexdecim, Liv. 33, 30; Col. 2, 10 *fin.;* Nep. Att. 16, 3 (separately, decem et sex, Liv. 10, 31, 7; 37, 40 *init.*).

sēdĕcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sedes], *a little seat, a low stool,* Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1.—Collat. form: sediculum sedile, Fest. p. 336 Müll.

sĕdentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sedeo], *of* or *belonging to sitting, sitting, sedentary* (very rare): sutores, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 39; cf. opera, Col. 12, 3, 8: necessitas assentiendi, *of giving assent while sitting,* i. e. *without rising to make a speech,* Plin. Pan. 73, 3: fatigatio, *fatigue from sitting,* App. M. 1 *init.*

sĕdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root sad-; Gr. 'ΕΔ, to sit; cf. ἕδος, ἕζομαι; Lat. sedes, insidiae, sedare, sella, etc.; Engl. sit, seat], *to sit.* **I.** Lit. (very freq. in prose and poetry); constr. *absol.,* with *in,* the simple *abl.,* or with other *prepp.* and *advv. of place.* **A.** In gen. (*a*) *Absol.:* hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 2; cf. id. ib. 12; id. Mil. 2, 1, 4: quid sit, quod cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, *remain sitting,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: sedens iis assensi, id. Fam. 5, 2, 9: lumbi sedendo dolent, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 6: supplex ille sedet, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 37.—(*β*) With *in:* in subselliis, Plaut. Poen. prol. 5: sedilibus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 16: in proscaenio, Plaut. Poen. prol. 18; cf.: aliquem in XIIII. sessum deducere, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2; Suet. Caes. 39 (v. quattuordecim): malo in illâ tuâ sedeculâ sedere quam in istorum sellâ curuli, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf.: in sellâ, id. Div. 1, 46, 104: in saxo (ejecti), Plaut. Rud. prol. 73; Ov. H. 10, 49: in arâ (mulieres supplices), Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 9: in solio, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69; Ov. M. 2, 23: in equo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27: in leone, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109; and with a *gen. specification* of the place where: in conclavi, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: in hemicyclio domi, Cic. Lael. 1, 2: bubo in culmine, Ov. M. 6, 432: cornix in humo, id. Am. 3, 5, 22: musca in temone, Phaedr. 3, 6, 1.—(*γ*) With simple *abl.* (not ante-Aug.): bis sex caelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72: solio, id. ib. 6, 650; 14, 261: sede regiâ, Liv. 1, 41: eburneis sellis, id. 5, 41: sellâ curuli, id. 30, 19: carpento, id. 1, 34: cymbâ, Ov. M. 1, 293: puppe, id. F. 6, 471: humo, id. M. 4, 261: equo, Mart. 5, 38, 4; 11, 104, 14; cf.: dorso aselli, Ov. F. 3, 749: delphine, id. M. 11, 237: columbae viridi solo, Verg. A. 6, 192: recessu, Ov. M. 1, 177; 14, 261: theatro, id. A. A. 1, 497.—(*δ*) With other *prepp.* and *advv. of place:* inter ancillas, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 46: ante fores, Ov. M. 4, 452; Tib. 1, 3, 30: ad tumulum supplex, id. 2, 6, 33: sub arbore, Ov. M. 4, 95: sub Jove, id. ib. 4, 261: ducis sub pede, id. Tr. 4, 2, 44: post me gradu uno, Hor. S. 1, 6, 40: apud quem, Cic. Rep. 3, 28, 32 (ap. Non. 522, 30) et saep.: non sedeo istic, vos sedete, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 36: illic, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 4; id. Phorm. 1, 2, 41.—**2.** Late Lat., *pass.,* of animals, *to be ridden* (cf. Engl. to sit a horse): sederi equos in civitatibus non sivit, Spart. Hadr. 22; Cod. Th. 9, 30, 3: cum (Bucephalus) ab equario suo mollius sederetur, Sol. 45: animalia sedentur, Veg. 2, 28, 12.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of magistrates, esp. of judges, *to sit in council, in court,* or *on the bench:* (Scaevolâ tribuno) in Rostris sedente suasit Serviliam legem Crassus, Cic. Brut. 43, 161: ejus igitur mortis sedetis ultores, etc., id. Mil. 29, 79; id. Clu. 37, 103 sq.: si idcirco sedetis, ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; so, judex, Liv. 40, 8: Appius, ne ejus rei causâ sedisse videretur, id. 3, 46, 9: Phaedr. 1, 10, 6: sedissem forsitan unus De centum judex in tua verba viris, Ov. P. 3, 5, 23; Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 3: Minos arbiter, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 27; cf.: sedeo pro tribunali, id. ib. 1, 10, 9: a quibus si qui quaereret, sedissentne judices in Q. Fabricium, sedisse se dicerent, Cic. Clu. 38, 105; cf. id. Rab. Post. 5, 10.—Also of the assistants of the judges: nobis in tribunali Q. Pompeii praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168; id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12.—In Quint., also of the advocate, Quint. 11, 3, 132.—Of witnesses: dicendo contra reum, cum quo sederit, Quint. 5, 7, 32.—Of a presiding officer: sedente Claudio, Tac. A. 11, 11.—Of augurs sitting to wait for an augurium: sed secundum augures sedere est augurium captare, Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 56; Interp. Mai ad Verg. A. 10, 241; Fest. s. v. silentio, p. 248, a Müll.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 3, p. 76.—**2.** *To continue sitting, to sit still; to continue, remain, tarry, wait, abide* in a place; and with an implication of inactivity, *to sit idly, be inactive; to linger, loiter,* etc.: isdem consulibus sedentibus atque inspectantibus lata lex est, etc., Cic. Sest. 15, 33 (cf. id. Pis. 9): majores nostri, qui in oppido sederent, quam qui rura colerent, desidiosiores putabant, Varr. R. R. 2, prooem. § 1: quasi claudus sutor domi sedet totos dies, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; cf.: an sedere oportuit Domi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 38: iis ventis istinc navigatur, qui si essent, nos Corcyrae non sederemus, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: quor sedebas in foro, si eras coquos Tu solus? Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 11: in villâ totos dies, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2: circum argentarias cottidie, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 48: sedemus desides domi, Liv. 3, 68: statuit congredi quam cum tantis copiis refugere aut tam diu uno loco sedere, Nep. Dat. 8, 1: non cuivis contingit adire Corinthum. Sedit qui timuit, ne non succederet, *sat still, stayed at home,* Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37.—Esp. of waiting on an oracle or a god for an answer or for aid (= Gr. ἵζειν): ante sacras fores, Tib. 1, 3, 30: illius ad tumulum fugiam supplexque sedebo, id. 2, 6, 33: custos ad mea busta sedens, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 24: meliora deos sedet omina poscens, Verg. G. 3, 456; so of a lover at the door of his mistress: me retinent victum formosae vincla puellae, Et sedeo janitor, Tib.

1, 1, 56: et frustra credula turba sedet, id. 4, 4, 18. —**b.** Of long, esp. of inactive encamping in war, *to sit*, i. e. *to remain encamped, to keep the field*, before an enemy's fortress or army: hostium copiae magnae contra me sedebant, Cato ap. Charis, p. 197 P.: septimum decimum annum Ilico sedent, Naev. 6, 2: dum apud hostes sedimus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 52: sedendo expugnare urbem, Liv. 2, 12: sedendo et cunctando bellum gerere, id. 22, 24: quieto sedente rege ad Enipeum, id. 44, 27: ad Suessulam, id. 7, 37; 9, 3; 9, 44; 10, 25; 22, 39; 23, 19; 44, 27; Verg. A. 5, 440: apud moenia Contrebiae, Val. Max. 7, 4, 5.—Hence, prov.: compressis, quod aiunt, manibus sedere, Liv. 7, 13, 7; and: vetus proverbium est, Romanus sedendo vincit (prob. originating with Q. Fabius Cunctator), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 2.—**3.** For desideo (2.), *to sit at stool*, Marc. Emp. 29; so, sordido in loco sedere, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—**II.** Trop. (in prose not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.). **A.** In gen., *to sink* or *settle down, to subside:* cum pondere libra Prona nec hac plus parte sedet nec surgit ab illâ, Tib. 4, 1, 42: quod neque tam fuerunt gravia, ut depressa sederent, Nec levia, ut possent per summas labier oras, Lucr. 5, 474; cf.: flamma petit altum; propior locus aëra cepit; Sederunt medio terra fretumque solo, Ov. F. 1, 110: sedet nebula densior campo quam montibus, Liv. 22, 4: sedet vox auribus, *sinks into, penetrates*, Quint. 11, 3, 40: rupti aliqui montes tumulique sedere, Sall. Fragm. ap. Isid. Orig. 14, 1, 2 (H. 2, 43 Dietsch); cf.: sedisse immensos montes, Tac. A. 2, 47: memor illius escae, Quae simplex olim sibi sederit, *sat well upon your stomach*, i. e. *agreed well with you*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 73; Quint. 9, 4, 94. —**2.** Of feelings, passions, etc.: his dictis sedere minae, *subsided*, i. e. *were quieted*, = sedatae sunt, Sil. 10, 624; cf.: nusquam irae: sedit rabies feritasque famesque, Stat. Th. 10, 823. —**3.** Of places, *to sink*, i. e. *to lie low, to be in the valley* or *plain:* campo Nola sedet, Sil. 12, 162: mediisque sedent convallibus arva, Luc. 3, 380; Stat. Th. 1, 330; cf.: lactuca sedens, i. e. *lower*, Mart. 10, 48, 9 (= sessilis, id. 3, 47, 8).—**B.** In partic., *to sit, sit close* or *tight, to hold* or *hang fast, to be fast, firm, fixed, immovable; be settled, established*, etc.: tempus fuit, quo navit in undis, Nunc sedet Ortygie, Ov. M. 15, 337: in liquido sederunt ossa cerebro, *stuck fast*, id. ib. 12, 289; so of weapons, etc., that sink deep: clava (Herculis), adversi sedit in ore viri, id. F. 1, 576: cujus (Scaevae) in scuto centum atque viginti tela sedere, Flor. 4, 2, 40: librata cum sederit (glans), Liv. 38, 29; hence, poet. also, of deep-seated wounds: plagam sedere Cedendo arcebat, *from sinking* or *penetrating deeply*, Ov. M. 3, 88: alta sedent vulnera, Luc. 1, 32.—Of clothes, *to fit* (opp. dissidere, v. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96): ita et sedet melius et continetur (pars togae), *sits better*, Quint. 11, 3, 140 sq.; so, toga umero, id. 11, 3, 161; cf.: quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10, 6. — Of vessels: sicco jam litore sedit, Luc. 8, 726: naves super aggerationem, quae fuerat sub aquâ, sederent, *stuck fast, grounded*, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.* et saep.: cujus laetissima facies et amabilis vultus in omnium civium ore, oculis, animo sedet, Plin. Pan. 55, 10: aliquid fideliter in animo, Sen. Ep. 2, 2: unum Polynicis amati Nomen in ore sedet, Stat. Th. 12, 114; so, Cressa relicta in ingenio tuo, Ov. H. 2, 76: sedere coepit sententia haec, *to be established*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 23; cf.: nunc parum mihi sedet judicium, Sen. Ep. 46, 3; Amm. 14, 1, 5; 15, 2, 5. —Hence, also of any thing *fixed, resolved*, or *determined upon:* si mihi non animo fixum immotumque sederet, Ne cui, etc., Verg. A. 4, 15; cf.: idque pio sedet Aeneae, id. ib. 5, 418: bellum, Flor. 2, 15, 4: consilium fugae, id. 2, 18, 14: haec, Sil. 15, 352. —With a *subject-clause:* tunc sedet Ferre iter impavidum, Stat. Th. 1, 324: vacuo petere omina caelo, id. ib. 3, 459: Aegaei scopulos habitare profundi, Val. Fl. 2, 383.

sēdes, is (*gen. plur.* sedum, Cic. Sest. 20, acc. to Prisc. p. 771 P.: sedium, from form sedis, Liv. 5, 42 Drak. *N. cr.;* Vell. 2, 109, 3), *f.* [sedeo, q. v.], *a seat* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit., *that on which one sits, a bench, chair, throne*, etc. **A.** In gen.: in iis sedibus, quae erant sub platano, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 29: haec sedes honoris, sella curulis, id. Cat. 4, 1, 2: sedes honoris sui, Liv. 9, 46, 9; cf.: ceteros (senatores) in sedibus suis trucidatos, id. 5, 41 *fin.:* in sedes collocat se regias, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 127, 31; so, regia, Liv. 1, 47: positis sedibus consederunt, id. 42, 39 *fin.:* bis sex caelestes, medio Jove, sedibus altis sedent, Ov. M. 6, 72; cf.: media inter deos sedes, Plin. Pan. 52, 1: in saxo frigida sedi, Quamque lapis sedes, tam lapis ipsa fui, Ov. H. 10, 50.—In the *plur.* also of the seat of a single person: tibi concedo meas sedes, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 (cf. infra, II. β).—Poet.: non si priores Maeonius tenet Sedes Homerus, *the foremost seat, the first rank* (the fig. borrowed from the rows of seats in the theatre), Hor. C. 4, 9, 6.—**B.** In partic., in the elder Pliny, *the seat, fundament*, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 61; 22, 25, 70, § 143; 23, 3, 37, § 75; 23, 4, 41, § 83; 26, 8, 58, § 90; 32, 9, 33, § 104.—**II.** Transf., in gen., of a place where one stays, *a seat, dwelling-place, residence, habitation, abode, temple*, etc. (the prevailing signif.; syn.: domicilium, locus, habitatio). (α) *Sing.* (used alike of the residence of one or more persons): hi coetus (hominum) hac, de quâ exposui, causâ instituti sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causâ constituerunt, quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: sentio te sedem etiam nunc hominum ac domum contemplari (i. e. terram), id. ib. 6, 19, 20; so, hanc sedem et aeternam domum contueri, id. ib. 6, 23, 25: in hanc sedem et domum suam, id. ib. 6, 25, 29; id. Par. 3, 2, 25; cf.: eam sibi domum sedemque delegit, in quâ, etc., id. Clu. 66, 188: haec domus, haec sedes, haec sunt penetralia magni Amnis (sc. Penei), Ov. M. 1, 574: in omni sede ac loco ferrum flammamque metuemus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; so (with locus) id. Agr. 2, 17, 46: nec veni, nisi fata locum sedemque dedissent, Verg. A. 11, 112: illum actum esse praecipitem in sceleratorum sedem atque regionem, Cic. Clu. 61, 171: in Italiâ bellum gerimus, in sede ac solo nostro, Liv. 22, 39: ea res Trojanis spem adfirmat tandem stabili certâque sede finiendi erroris, id. 1, 1, 10: crematâ patriâ domo profugos sedem quaerere, id. 1, 1, 8; 10, 10, 10; 38, 16, 13; 39, 54, 5; 40, 38, 4: Orestis liberi sedem cepere circa Lesbum insulam, Vell. 1, 3, 1: ultra hos Chatti initium sedis ab Hercynio saltu inchoant, Tac. G. 30; id. A. 3, 73; 13, 54; Curt. 9, 4, 2; Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 246: modo Graecis ultro bellum inferebamus: nunc in sedibus nostris propulsamus illatum, Curt. 4, 14, 21: non motam Termini sedem (just before: in Termini fano), Liv. 1, 55; cf.: quod Juppiter O. M. suam sedem atque arcem populi Romani in re trepidâ tutatus esset, id. 5, 50: statim regis praetorium petunt, in ipsius potissimum sede morituri, Just. 2, 11, 15: (ulmus) nota quae sedes fuerat columbis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 10 et saep.—Poet.: sedes scelerata, for sceleratorum, i. e. *the infernal regions*, Ov. M. 4, 456; cf.: Tibur Sit meae sedes utinam senectae, Hor. C. 2, 6, 6: talia diversa nequicquam sede locuti, *place, spot*, Ov. M. 4, 78.—(β) *Plur.* (in good prose usually only of the dwellings of several): qui incolunt eas urbes non haerent in suis sedibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 7: eorum domicilia, sedes, etc., id. Fam. 13, 4, 3; cf.: ut (Galli) aliud domicilium, alias sedes petant, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: sedes habere in Galliâ, id. ib. 1, 44: reverti se in suas sedes regionesque simulaverunt, id. ib. 4, 4: quae gens ad hoc tempus iis sedibus se continet, id. ib. 6, 24; cf. id. ib. 4, 4 *fin.:* novas ipsi sedes ab se auctae multitudini addiderunt, Liv. 2, 1: qui profugi sedibus incertis vagabantur, Sall. C. 6, 1; cf. id. J. 18, 2: (deûm) sedes nostris sedibus esse Dissimiles debent, Lucr. 5, 153; so, divum, deum sedes, id. 3, 18; 5, 146; 5, 1188; Hor. C. 3, 3, 34; cf.: sedes sanctae penatium deorumque larumque familiarium, Cic. Rep. 5, 5, 7: deos ipsos convulsos ex sedibus suis, Liv. 38, 43: discretae piorum, Hor. C. 2, 13, 23: silentum, Ov. M. 15, 772: animalia ad assuetas sibi sedes revertuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 6.—Of the dwelling of a single person (cf. supra, I. A.): cur (Juppiter) suas Discutit infesto praeclaras fulmine sedes, Lucr. 6, 418: (Demaratus) in eâ civitate domicilium et sedes collocavit, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: immissum esse ab eo C. Cornelium, qui me in sedibus meis trucidaret, id. Sull. 6, 18; id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: patrias age desere sedes, i. e. patriam, Ov. M. 15, 22; cf.: Aeneam in Siciliam quaerentem sedes delatum, Liv. 1, 1, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of the abode of the dead, *a burial-place:* ita Augustum in foro potius quam in Campo Martis sede destinatâ cremari vellent, Tac. A. 1, 10: sedibus ut saltem placidis in morte quiescam, Verg. A. 6, 371; 6, 152.—**2.** Of the home of the soul, i. e. *the body:* prior, Ov. M. 15, 159: anima de sede volens Exire, id. ib. 11, 788. —**C.** In relation to inanimate subjects, that upon which any thing sits fast or rests, *a seat, place, spot, base, ground, foundation, bottom*, etc. (α) *Sing.:* hanc urbem (Romam) sedem aliquando et domum summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. Prov. Cons. 14, 34: rupes caeduntur sedemque trabibus cavatae praebere coguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74; 2, 38, 38, § 102: superbia in superciliis sedem habet, id. 11, 37, 51, § 138: num montes moliri sede suâ paramus? *to push from their place*, Liv. 9, 3: Athon Pindumve revulsos Sede suâ, Ov. M. 11, 555: patriam pulsam sede suâ, Liv. 27, 34; cf.: voluptas mentem e suâ sede et statu demovet, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 15 (v. also in the foll. β): ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in suâ sede liceat, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28; cf.: deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, *to its former state*, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: Veios an Fidenas sedem belli caperent, *the seat* or *scene of war*, Liv. 4, 31; so, belli (bello), id. 28, 44, 15; Vell. 2, 74, 3; Tac. H. 1, 65; 3, 32; 3, 8; 2, 19; Suet. Galb. 10 al.: hilaritatis sedes, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: affectus quibusdam videntur in prooemio atque in epilogo sedem habere, Quint. 6, 1, 51 (cf. in the foll. β): haec est sedes orationis, etc., id. 9, 4, 62: non ut de sede secundâ Cederet aut quartâ (iambus), Hor. A. P. 257: ut sola ponatur in summi boni sede (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: nec mens mihi nec color Certâ sede manent, Hor. C. 1, 13, 6.—Of the site on which a city formerly stood: vetustissima sedes Assyriae, Tac. A. 12, 13; cf.: in eâ sede, quam Palaetyron ipsi vocant, Curt. 4, 2, 4.—(β) *Plur.:* coloni Capuae in sedibus luxuriosis collocati, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: nonnumquam fracta ossa in suis sedibus remanent, etc. . . . fragmenta in suas sedes reponenda sunt, Cels. 8, 10: rursus in antiquas redeunt primordia sedes Ignis, Lucr. 6, 871; 4, 1041: dum solidis etiamnum sedibus astas, *on firm ground*, Ov. M. 2, 147: cum mihi ipsa Roma prope convulsa sedibus suis visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52: turrim convellimus altis Sedibus, Verg. A. 2, 465: totamque a sedibus urbem Eruit, id. ib. 2, 611: monstrabantur urbium sedes, Lyrnessi et Thebes, Curt. 3, 4, 10: haec tot gentium excita sedibus suis moles, id. 3, 2, 12; cf.: totum (mare) a sedibus imis Eurusque Notusque ruunt, Verg. A. 1, 84; Quint. 8, 6, 63; so, argumentorum, id. 5, 10, 20 (corresp. to loci); 5, 12, 17.

sĕdĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sedeo, q. v.], *capable of being sat upon* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 1, 1.

(†**sĕdĭcŭlum,** sedile, Fest. p. 336 Müll.; acc. to Varr. L. L. 8, § 54 ib. this word is correctly formed, but not in use.)

Sēdĭgĭtus, a [sex-digitus, six-fingered, having six fingers on one hand, Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 244]. *a Roman cognomen* given to the poet C. Volcatius, Gell. 3, 3, 1; 15, 24, 1; cf. Anth. Lat. 140 Meyer.

sĕdīle, is, *n.* [sedeo], *a seat, bench, stool, chair*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; syn.: sella, scamnum); *sing.:* membra senex posito jussit relevare sedili, Ov. M. 8, 639; id. Med. Fac. 13; Verg. A. 8, 176; Cels. 1, 3, 22; cf. id. 1, 8, 66: se in sedili suo tenere, Sen. Ep. 70, 23; Gell. 2, 2, 8.—*Plur.*, of the seats in a theatre: sedilibus magnus in primis eques sedet, Hor. Epod. 4, 15; so, spissa nimis complere sedilia flatu, id. A. P. 205; cf.: lignea in Campo Martio, Suet. Aug. 43. — Of other seats, Verg. G. 4, 350; id. A. 1, 167: factaque de vivo pressere sedilia saxo, Ov. M. 5,

317: e marmore, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 40.—Of the rowers' *banks* or *benches* in a vessel, Verg. A. 5, 837: avium, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—**II.** Transf., *a sitting still*: post iter primum sedile, deinde unctio, Cels. 1, 3: alvum adstringit labor, sedile, id. ib.

sĕdĭmen, inis, *n.* [sedeo], *settlings, sediment* (late Lat.): urinae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 64; 5, 10, 108; cf. sedimentum.

* **sĕdĭmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a settling, sinking down, subsidence:* molis (sc. obelisci), Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73.

sēdĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sed, i. e. sine (v. h. v.), and itio; thus, orig., a going aside, going apart; hence], **I.** Lit., *an insurrectionary separation* (political or military); *dissension, civil discord, insurrection, mutiny, sedition* (very freq. and class.; syn.: secessio, defectus): ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1, 3 (ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 149, and Non. 25, 6): duobus tribunis plebis per seditionem creatis, id. ib. 2, 34, 59; cf. Liv. 2, 31 *fin.* sq.: si qui in seditione non alterius utrius partis fuisset, Cic. Att. 10, 1, 2; cf. Gell. 2, 12, 1: ne qua seditio oriretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 28 *fin.;* Sall. C. 34, 2: seditione factâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 87, 3: seditionem inter Poenos et Siculos milites esse factam, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 50; cf.: seditio inter belli pacisque auctores orta, Liv. 2, 16: seditionem ac discordiam concitare, Cic. Mur. 39, 83: commovere, id. Att. 2, 1, 8: movere, Vell. 2, 68, 2: coeptare, Tac. A. 1, 38; 1, 45; 2, 81 et saep.: componere, id. H. 4, 14: magno in populo cum saepe coörta est Seditio, etc., Verg. A. 1, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 15: seditione potens, Verg. A. 11, 340.—*Plur.:* cum hominem seditiosum defenderet, non dubitavit seditiones ipsas ornare, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; 2, 48, 199; Sall. J. 37, 1; Liv. 4, 2; 5, 3; Quint. 2, 16, 2; Hor. C. 3, 3, 29; 3, 6, 13; Tac. A. 4, 68 et saep.—Seditio, personified as *one of the attendants of Fama*, Ov. M. 12, 61.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *dissension, discord, strife, quarrel* (very rare; mostly poet.; in Cic. only as a transl. of the Greek στάσις): Amphitruo uxori turbas conciet ... tum meus pater Eam seditionem in tranquillum conferet, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: ut homini adulescentulo Filiam darem in seditionem atque in incertas nuptias, Ter. And. 5, 1, 11 Ruhnk.: cui studeat, deus omnis habet, crescitque favore Turbida seditio, donec Juppiter, etc., Ov. M. 9, 426; so, domestica (opp. fraterna concordia), Liv. 45, 19: pantomimorum, Suet. Ner. 26: non illaudata (with magno certatur amore), Claud. in Rufin. 2, 226. — **B.** Of inanimate and abstract things: seditio maris, *uproar, turbulence*, Stat. Th. 9, 142: pelagi, Manil. 2, 90: siderum, id. 2, 196: flammasque rebelles Seditione tori (Eteoclis et Polynicis), Stat. Th. 1, 36: intestina corporis, Liv. 2, 32, 12.—Comically: seditionem facit lien, occupat praecordia, *rebels, and takes possession of my stomach*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 14: Archytas iracundiam, videlicet dissidentem a ratione, seditionem quandam animi vere ducebat, et eam consilio sedari volebat, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60.

sēdĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. seditiosus *fin.*

sēdĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [seditio]. **I.** *Full of civil discord, factious, turbulent, mutinous, seditious* (freq. and class.; syn.: tumnltuosus, turbulentus): adhortari adulescentes, ut turbulenti, ut seditiosi, ut perniciosi cives velint esse, Cic. Phil. 1, 9, 22; so, seditiosus et turbulentus civis, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48; cf. id. ib. 2, 31, 135: qui pro republicâ seditiosum civem toties compescuisset, Quint. 11, 1, 40: seditiosi tribuni plebis, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44; cf.: triumviri seditiosissimi, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31: seditiosissimus quisque, Tac. A. 1, 44; id. H. 2, 66; 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 70.—Esp. of language: in summam invidiam contionibus cum cottidianis seditiosis et turbulentis adduxerat, Cic. Clu. 37, 103: seditiosa atque improba oratio, Caes. B. G. 1, 17: seditiosissima oratio, Auct. B. Afr. 28, 2: seditiosae voces, Liv. 6, 20; Tac. H. 3, 50: seditiosis vocibus regem increpare, Curt. 9, 4, 16; 10, 2, 12: seditiosior contio (Q. Pompeii), Ascon. Cic. Mil. 17, 45, p. 49 Orell.: tribunatus L. Saturnini, Suet. Caes. 12.—**II.** Transf. **a.** In gen., *quarrelsome:* ego illam (Clodiam) odi. Ea est enim seditiosa: ea cum viro bellum gerit, etc., Cic. Att. 2, 1, 5.—**b.** *Exposed to discord, troubled:* seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4.—*Adv.:* **sēdĭtĭōsē,** *seditiously* (acc. to I.), Cic. Clu. 1, 2; id. Mil. 3, 8; Liv. 4, 6; Tac. A. 3, 12.—*Comp.*, Tac. H. 5, 12.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 5.

sēdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [sedeo]. **I.** *Act.* (orig. to cause to sit, to seat; hence, of inanimate or abstract objects), *to allay, settle, still, calm, assuage, appease, quiet, check, end, stop, stay*, etc. (syn.: mitigo, mulceo, lenio): cave putes, aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam effrenatam insolentiâ multitudinem, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: pulverem, Phaedr. 2, 5, 18: curriculum, Cic. Arat. 125; cf. vela, i. e. *to furl*, Prop. 3 (4) 21, 20: flammam, id. 3 (4), 18, 5: incendia, Ov. R. Am. 117.—Mid.: sedatis fluctibus, *having subsided, abated, lulled*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: sedatis ventis, Ov. M. 15, 349; cf.: tempestas sedatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 46.—Of hunger, thirst, etc.: sitim, *to slake, quench*, Lucr. 2, 663; 4, 850; Ov. M. 3, 415; Phaedr. 4, 4, 1; Suet. Oth. 11 al.: famem ac sitim, Plin. 11, 54, 119, § 284; cf.: carne jejunia, Ov. M. 15, 83: lassitudinem, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 75; Nep. Eum. 9, 6: pestilentiam, Liv. 7, 3; Just. 20, 2, 8: dolores aurium, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 133: tumorem vulnerum, id. 30, 13, 39, § 114; 20, 20, 81, § 211: scabiem, pruritum, id. 30, 13, 41, § 121 et saep.: (populi impetus) aliquando incenditur, et saepe sedatur, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24: bellum intestinum ac domesticum, id. Cat. 2, 13, 28; so, bellum, Nep. Dat. 8, 6: pugnam, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: proelium, Liv. 34, 5: seditionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60; id. Att. 5, 14, 1: tumultum, Caes. B. C. 3, 18; 3, 106 *fin.;* Liv. 3, 15 al.: discordias, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: controversiam, id. Leg. 1, 21, 54: contentionem, Liv. 39, 39: invidiam et infamiam, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 1; cf.: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, id. Att. 13, 10, 2: miserias, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 107: calamitatem, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 24: mala, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 46.—Of feelings, passions, appetites, etc.: in animis hominum motum dicendo vel excitare vel sedare, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: mentes (opp. excitare), id. ib. 1, 5, 17; cf.: appetitus omnes, id. Off. 1, 29, 103: illâ tertiâ parte animi, in quâ irarum exsistit ardor, sedatâ atque restinctâ, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: animos militum, Liv. 26, 21: iram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 1: cupidinem, id. Am. 2, 2, 210: rabiem, Hor. Epod. 12, 9: pavorem, Liv. 1, 16: lamentationem, id. 25, 37: fletus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 31: curas, Stat. Th. 12, 514: vulnera mentis, Ov. P. 4, 11, 19 et saep.—Rarely with personal objects: affert potionem et te sedatum it, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22: ut vix a magistratibus juventus sedaretur, *was quieted, brought to order*, Liv. 21, 20: tumultuantes deinde milites ipse sedavit, Just. 12, 15, 2. — * **II.** *Neutr.*, *to become quiet, to lull, subside:* postquam tempestas sedavit, Auct. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 6 (cf. the mid.: sedatur tempestas, supra).—Hence, **sēdātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *composed, moderate, calm, quiet, tranquil, sedate* (class.): alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis fluit, alter (Thucydides) incitatior fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39: in ipsis numeris sedatior, id. ib. 52, 176: sedatissimâ et depressissimâ voce uti, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24; cf.: Terenti, Latinâ voce Menandrum sedatis vocibus effers, *in gentle tones*, Cic. poët. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. 5: oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnavumque remissi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 90: scribere sedatiore animo, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 7; cf.: olli sedato respondit corde Latinus, Verg. A. 12, 18: amnes, id. ib. 9, 30: sedato gradu in castra abeunt, Liv. 25, 37: sedatius tempus, Cic. Clu. 37, 103.—*Adv.:* **sēdātē,** *calmly, tranquilly, sedately*, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 17; Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46; 2, 24, 58; id. Or. 27, 92.—*Comp.*, Amm. 25, 1, 5.

sē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To lead aside* or *apart, to draw aside; to lead away, carry off; to set aside, put by*, etc. (syn. sevoco). **A.** Lit. (class.): te huc foras seduxi, Ut, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 14; cf.: Pamphilus me solum seducit foras, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 69: me rursus seducit, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: aliquem solum seorsum ab aedibus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95: aliquem paululum a turbâ, Petr. 13, 2: singulos separatim, Liv. 30, 5: aliquem blandâ manu, Ov. M. 2, 691: aliquem in secretum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 11 al.—*Absol.:* prehendit dextram, seducit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 60: quod a te seductus est tuoque beneficio adhuc vivit, *was withdrawn, taken out of the way*, Cic. Fam. 10, 28, 1; cf.: aliquem a debitâ peste, id. Phil. 13, 10, 22: ocellos, *to turn away, avert*, Prop. 1, 9, 27.—Of abstract subjects: et dum avaritia seducere aliquid cupit atque in suum vertere, omnia fecit aliena, *to lay by*, Sen. Ep. 90, 38.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to remove, separate*, etc. (not ante-Aug. and rare): quiddam a corporibus seductum, Sen. Ep. 117, 13: non potes (Helvia) ad obtinendum dolorem muliebre nomen praetendere, ex quo te virtutes tuae seduxerunt, *have removed, separated you*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 16: vacuos ocellos, Prop. 1, 9, 27.—**2.** In partic., *to lead astray, mislead, seduce* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 8; Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.;* id. Tract. in Johan. 29; id. Civ. Dei, 14, 11 *fin.;* Vulg. Exod. 22, 16 et saep.—**II.** *To put asunder, separate, divide* (only poet. and rare; syn.: secerno, sejungo): seducit terras haec brevis unda duas, Ov. H. 19, 142; so, immensos recessus (Caspia claustra), Luc. 8, 291: quarto seducunt castra volatu, i. e. *divide into two adverse squadrons*, Ov. M. 13, 611: plura locuturi subito seducimur imbre, id. F. 4, 385.—With *abl.:* cum frigida mors animâ seduxerit artus, Verg. A. 4, 385.—Hence, **sēductus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *remote, distant, apart* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ex alto seductas aethere longe Despectat terras, Ov. M. 4, 622: recessus gurgitis, id. ib. 13, 902.—Of distance in an upward direction: mons erat audaci seductus in aethera dorso, *far uplifted, lofty*, Stat. Th. 3, 460: consilia non publica sed in privato seductaque a plurium conscientiâ, Liv. 2, 54, 7: ut illis non minus hos seductos et quasi rusticos, *retired, living in solitude*, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 5: seductum vitae genus, *retired*, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 2; cf.: quorum (hominum) maxime in seducto actiones sunt, *in retirement, solitude*, id. Tranq. 3, 2.

sēductĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* (= seductilis) (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 54, 22.

sēductĭlis, e, *adj.* [seduco, I. B. 2.], *that may be misled* or *seduced, seducible* (eccl. Lat.): homo, Aug. Conf. 2, 3 *med.;* Alcim. 2, 166 al.

sēductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seduco]. **I.** (Acc. to seduco, I.) ***A.** *A leading* or *drawing aside:* seductiones testium, Cic. Mur. 24, 49.—**B.** *A misleading, seduction* (eccl. Lat.): Adam confessus est seductionem, non occultavit seductricem, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.;* Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 218: cordis, Vulg. Jer. 23, 26: iniquitatis, id. 2 Thess. 2, 10.—* **II.** (Acc. to seduco, II.) *A separation:* mors est corporis animaeque seductio, Lact. 2, 12, 9.

sēductor, ōris, *m.* [seduco, I. B. 2.], *a misleader, seducer* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Johan. 29; id. in Psa. 63, 15; Vulg. 2 Johan. 7; cf.: seductor, πλάνος, ἀπατητής, Gloss. Phil.

sēductōrĭus, a, um; *adj.* [seductor], *seductive* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Conf. 5, 6 *fin.;* Ambros. de Bon. Mor. 9, § 4.

* **sēductrix,** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that seduces*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 2 *fin.* (v. seductio).

sēductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of seduco.

* **sēdŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n.* [sedes], *seats* or *cushions* of a carriage, Dig. 33, 10, 4.

sēdŭlē, *adv.*, v. sedulus *fin.* B.

sēdŭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sedulus]. **I.** *Assiduity, application, zeal, earnestness, sedulousness, sedulity* (class.; syn. diligentia): Balbi quoque Cornelii operam et sedulitatem laudare possum, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2; cf.: pro sedulitate ac diligentiâ, Suet. Galb. 12 *fin.;* of ants: qui labor, quae sedulitas, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 109; Cic. Caecin. 5, 14; id. Arch. 10, 25: ne mea sedulitas aut insidiosa aut inpudens videretur, id. Agr. 2, 5, 12 al.; Col. 6, 27, 1; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 6: multae sedulitatis anus, Ov. F. 3, 668: non sentitur sedulitate labor, id. ib. 4, 434; id. P. 3, 8, 18: officiosa sedulitas et opella forensis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 8 et al.—* **II.** With an invidious implication, *officiousness, obtrusiveness:* sedulitas stulte quem diligit urget, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 260.

Sedulĭus, i, *m.*, *a proper name.* **I.** Caelius Sedulius, *a Latin Christian poet of*

the fifth century, Ven. Fort. Vit. Mart. 1, 15. —**II.** Sedulius, *a general of the Lemovices*, Caes. B. G. 7, 88.

sēdŭlō, *adv.*, v. sedulus *fin.* A.

sēdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; acc. to Curt. from root ἑδ-, to go; Gr. ὁδός, way; whence Lat. solum, solium; cf. tremulus, from tremo; prop. active, inclined to motion; but perh. better referred to root sed-, sid-, (Sanscr. sad-), of sedeo; Engl. sit; cf. assiduus. The derivation from sē-dolo, adopted by Don. Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 374; Non. 37, 28; and Isid. Orig. 10, 244 and 247; cf. Döderl. Syn. 1, p. 117 sq. al., is an error]; orig. sitting fast, persisting in some course of action; hence, *busy, diligent, industrious, zealous, careful, unremitting, solicitous, assiduous, sedulous* (mostly poet.; syn.: diligens, officiosus, attentus): eloquentes videbare, non sedulos velle conquirere, *orators, not those who labor at oratory*, Cic. Brut. 47, 176: haec a concubitu fit sedula, tardior illa, Ov. A. A. 1, 377: exanimat lentus spectator, sedulus inflat, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 178: tantum venerata virum hunc sedula curet, Tib. 1, 5, 33; cf. puer (minister), Hor. C. 1, 38, 6: agricola, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101: olitor, Col. poët. 10, 148: apis, Tib. 2, 1, 50; Ov. M. 13, 928: Baucis, id. ib. 8, 640: anus, Tib. 1, 3, 84: nutrix, Ov. H. 21, 95; id. M. 10, 438; Hor. A. P. 116: mater, Phaedr. 4, 5, 13: deducat juvenum sedula turba senem, Tib. 1, 4, 80: sedula fune viri contento bracchia lassant, Ov. F. 4, 297: labor, Sen. Hippol. 1109: opera, App. M. 9, p. 237: industria, id. ib. 2, p. 128: ministerium, id. ib. 11, p. 267: cura, Col. 8, 1, 3 et saep.: velim te arbitrari factum. *R.* Sedulum est, submoventur hostes, removentur lapides, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 194 P.—**II.** With an invidious implication, *officious, obtrusive:* ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis Sedulus importes opera vehemente minister, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 5: hospes, id. S. 1, 5, 71: nec quisquam flammae sedulus addat aquam, Tib. 2, 4, 42: luna, Prop. 1, 3, 32; cf.: male sedulus, Ov. A. A. 3, 699; id. M. 10, 438.—Hence, *advv.* **A. sēdŭlō,** *busily, diligently, industriously, eagerly, carefully, zealously, unremittingly, assiduously, solicitously, sedulously.* **1.** In gen. (very freq. and class.; a favorite word of Plaut. and Ter.): nam ille amico suo sodali sedulo rem mandatam exsequitur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 71 sq.: ut cognorant, dabimus operam sedulo, id. Cas. prol. 16; so, operam dare, id. Pers. 4, 7, 10; id. Men. 5, 7, 20: addere, id. Cist. 1, 1, 54; id. Most. 1, 2, 41: comparare quae opus sunt, Liv. 1, 41: faciam sedulo, Ut, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 25.—Most freq. with *facere;* cf. Cato, R. R. 2, 2; Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 108; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 30; id. Merc. 2, 3, 126; id. Poen. 1, 2, 144; id. Pers. 1, 1, 47 sq.; Ter. And. 3, 4, 18; 4, 1, 56; id. Eun. 2, 3, 71; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 74; 2, 4, 16; id. Ad. 1, 1, 25; 2, 2, 43; Cic. Clu. 21, 58; id. Fin. 3, 4 *fin.;* Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 a, 2.—With *fieri*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 31; id. Rud. 1, 4, 22; id. Trin. 1, 2, 155; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 59; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 51; 5, 8, 12; Cic. Fam. 2, 11 *fin.;* cf.: sedulo id ago, Ter. And. 3, 5, 8: agitans mecum, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 10: ad socios nostros sedulo dispertieram, alio frumentum, alio legatos, etc., Cato ap. Charis. p. 197 P.; cf.: salutem impertit studiose et sedulo, Lucil. ap. Non. 37, 30: aliquid conservare, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: servare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 7; id. Curc. 5, 2, 41; id. Rud. 2, 3, 52: celare, id. Aul. 1, 2, 35: dissimulare, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: animum advertere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 2, 2, 1; cf.: munditer se habere, id. Poen. 1, 2, 26: *Ge.* Valuistine usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum'st sedulo, id. Stich. 3, 2, 14; 4, 2, 8: sedulo aliquid dicere, *to assert emphatically, protest*, id. Capt. 4, 2, 106; cf.: ego illud sedulo Negare factum; ille instat factum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 119; so, moneo, id. Ad. 3, 3, 72: et moneo, et hortor, id. Hec. 1, 1, 6: credere, i. e. *sincerely*, id. Phorm. 2, 4, 13; cf. argumentari, Cic. Att. 3, 12, 1.—**2.** In partic., with an implication of design, *on purpose, designedly, intentionally* (rare; not in Cic.): aliquid occultare, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 48: fingit causas, ne det, sedulo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 58: nusquam nisi in virtute spes est, milites, et ego sedulo, ne esset, feci, Liv. 34, 14: diem extrahere, id. 28, 15: tempus terere, id. 3, 46: imitari aliquem, Quint. 7, 1, 54.—**B. sēdŭlē,** *busily, diligently, carefully*, etc. (post-Aug. and rare): semper custos sedule circumire debet alvearia, Col. 9, 9, 1: hoc munus implet sedule, Prud. στεφ. 5, 407; Vulg. 4 Reg. 4, 13.

‡ **1. sĕdum** = sed; v. sed. *init.*

2. sĕdum, i, *n.*, *houseleek* (called also aizoon, or digitellum), Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; Col. 2, 9, 10; 2, 10, 356; 11, 3, 61 sq.; Pall. Sept. 3, 2.

Sedūni, ōrum, *m.*, *a Helvetian people* in the region of the mod. *Sion* or *Sitten*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 248.

Sedusii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Germany*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.

sĕgĕs, ĕtis, *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. root sag-, to fill, feed; Gr. σάττω; Lat. sagmen, q. v.], *a cornfield.* **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.): partem dimidiam (stercoris) in segetem, ubi pabulum seras, invehito, Cato, R. R. 29; cf. id. ib. 36: segetes subigere aratris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 15; Cato, R. R. 37; 155; 5, 4 (v. defrugo); id. Fragm. ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 5; 1, 29, 1; 1, 50, 1 sq.; 1, 69, 1; 2, 7, 11 al.; Lucil., Att., and Varr. ap. Non. 395, 24 sq.; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13; 1, 28, 69: segetes secundae et uberes, Cic. Or. 15, 48; id. Sen. 15, 54, id. Verr. 2, 3, 8, § 20: cohortes frumentatum in proximas segetes misit, Caes. B. G. 6, 36, 2; Tib. 1, 3, 61; Verg. G. 1, 47 Heyne; 2, 267; 4, 129: segetes occat tibi mox frumenta daturas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 161; id. C. 1, 31, 4; Col. 2, 14, 2 et saep.—Comically: stimulorum seges, *a cudgel-field*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6.—**B.** Transf., *the standing corn, growing corn, crop* in a field (class., but not freq. till after the Aug. per.: est eorum (rusticorum) gemmare vitis, laetas esse segetes, etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; id. de Or. 3, 38, 155, is cited, merely by way of example, as used by the rustici; syn. messis): seges grandissima atque optima, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 1: culto stat seges alta solo, Ov. A. A. 3, 102: seges prope jam matura, Caes. B. C. 3, 81 *fin.* (cf. infra, Liv. 2, 5): antequam seges in articulum eat, Col. 2, 12, 9: uligo segetem enecat, id. 2, 9, 9: et segetis canae stantes percurrere aristas, Ov. M. 10, 655: producit fruges et segetem imbecillem, Sen. Q. N. 2, 6, 6; id. Ben. 6, 4, 4.—*Plur.:* segetes Collibus et campis habere, Lucr. 5, 1371: quid faciat laetas segetes, Verg. G. 1, 1: adultae segetes, Col. 2, 9, 10: segetes laetas excitare, id. 2, 15, 4: laetas segetes afferre, id. 2, 17, 3.—With *gen.:* seges farris matura messi, Liv. 2, 5: lini et avenae, Verg. G. 1, 77: leguminum, Col. 2, 13, 3.—Poet., of men springing up out of the ground: crescit seges clipeata virorum, Ov. M. 3. 110; 7, 30; id. H. 12, 59 al.—Of a multitude of things crowded together, *a crop*, etc.: confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges, Verg. A. 3, 46; cf. id. ib. 7, 526, and 12, 663; so, ferri, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 391; cf.: Mavortia ferri, id. III. Cons. Hon. 135: hystricis, Aus. Idyll. 2 (Claud. Hystr. 12): aëna (hydraulici organi), Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 316: seges osculationis, Cat. 48, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *A field, ground, soil* (rare but class.): quod beneficium haud sterili in segete, rex, te obsesse intellegis, Att. ap. Non. 395, 27: fert casiam non culta seges, Tib. 1, 3, 61: ubi prima paretur Arboribus seges, Verg. G. 2, 267: quid odisset Clodium Milo segetem ac materiem suae gloriae? Cic. Mil. 13, 35; cf.: videtur esse criminum segetes, maledictorum materia, Arn. 5, 172.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *A crop, fruit, produce, result, profit* (poet. and very rare): fertile pectus habes, interque Helicona colentes Uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12: quae inde seges, Juv. 7, 103: inde segges scelerum, Prud. Ham. 258.

1. Sĕgesta, ae, *f.* [sibilated, acc. to Fest. p. 340 Müll., on account of the omen, from Ἔγεστα], *an ancient city on the northern coast of Sicily, near Mount Eryx*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; 2, 3, 40, § 92; Fest. p. 340 Müll.—Hence, **Sĕgestānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Segesta, Segestan:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13; 2, 5, 32, § 83: Diana, id. Or. 62, 210.—*Substt.* **1. Sĕgestānum,** i, *n.*, *the Segestan territory*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 40, § 93.—**2. Sĕgestāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Segesta, the Segestans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91; Tac. A. 4, 43.

2. Sĕgesta, ae, *f.*, v. Segetia.

Sĕgestānus, a, um, v. 1. Segesta.

Segestes, is, *m.*, *a German prince, father-in-law of Arminius, and friend of the Romans*, Tac. A. 1, 55; 1, 57 sq.

Sĕgestica, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Celtiberi*, Liv. 34, 17 *fin.*

sĕgestre, is, *n.* (collat. form **sĕgestrĭa,** ae, *f.*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 166 Müll.: **sĕgestra,** ae, *f.*, Edict. Diocl. p. 23), *a covering, wrapper* of straw or hides for shielding goods or persons from the weather: segestre, διφθέρα, διφθέρα πλοίου, Gloss. Vet.—*Sing.:* segestre, Lucil. ap. Non. 537, 10.—*Plur.*, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 16; Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 76; Edict. Diocl. p. 23.—As *a sort of mantle:* segestri vel lodiculā involutus, Suet. Aug. 83.

sĕgĕtālis, e, *adj.* [seges], *of* or *belonging to standing crops:* gladiolus, *a weed that grows among green corn*, App. Herb. 78.

Sĕgĕtia, ae, *f.* [id.], *a goddess that protects the standing crops*, Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; called also **Sĕgesta,** Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 15.

segmen, ĭnis, *n.* [seco], *what is cut off, a cutting, shred, little bit* (very rare): unguium et capilli segmina, Fab. Pictor ap. Gell. 10, 15, 15: nulli secabile segmen, i. e. *atom*, Aus. Ecl. 1, 7: cannarum duplex fixa perpetuitas nec segmina, nec rimam ullam fieri patietur, i. e. *will prevent the work from chipping off* or *cracking*, Vitr. 7, 3.

segmentātus, a, um, *adj.* [segmentum], *ornamented with strips of tinsel*, etc.; *trimmed, flounced, purfled* (mostly post-class. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: cunae, Juv. 6, 89: amictus, Symm. Ep. 4, 42: TORALIA, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. 32 and 41.—* **II.** Trop.: paginae Tulliano segmentatae auro, Symm. Ep. 3, 12.

segmentum, i, *n.* [seco], *a cutting, cut; a piece cut off, a slice* (not ante-Aug.; mostly in the *plur.;* syn.: fragmentum, frustum). **I.** In gen.: crassior harena laxioribus segmentis terit et plus erodit marmoris, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 53; so, segmenta percae, Aus. Idyll. 10, 118.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A strip, zone, segment* of the earth: plura sunt haec segmenta mundi, quae nostri circulos appellavere, Graeci parallelos, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212: quinto continentur segmento Bactra, Iberia, Armenia, etc., id. 6, 34, 39, § 216.—**B.** In *plur.*, *strips of tinsel, brocade*, etc., sewed around the bottom of a woman's dress; *trimmings, bands, flounces, purfles*, Ov. A. A. 3, 169: segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit, Juv. 2, 124: aurea, Val. Max. 5, 2, 1: crepitantia, Sed. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

segnē, *adv.*, v. segnis *fin.* β.

* **segnesco,** ĕre, *v. n.* [segnis], *to become slow; to abate, decrease*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 18, 110.

Segni, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe in Gallia Belgica, between the Eburones and Treviri*, now *Signei, near Condroy*, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

* **segnĭ-pēs,** pĕdis, *m.* [segnis], *slow-foot*, a poet. designation of a worn-out horse, Juv. 8, 67.

segnis, e, *adj.* [commonly referred to sequor, that follows after, creeps after], *slow, tardy, slack, dilatory, lingering, sluggish, inactive, unenergetic, lazy* (in *posit.* not freq. till after the Aug. per., esp. in the histt.; in Cic. only *comp.*, except in a passage from Non.; in Caes. only once in *comp.;* syn.: deses, ignavus, desidiosus, piger): (servi) quia tardius irent Propter onus segnes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 102; cf.: tardum et segne, Quint. 9, 4, 83: animus (opp. mobilis), Trogus ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 275: puer segnis et jacens, Quint. 1, 3, 2: segnis inersque vocer, Tib. 1, 1, 58: segniores castigat atque incitat, * Caes. B. C. 1, 3; cf.: laudando promptos et castigando segnes, Tac. Agr. 21: segnes et pavidos, id. A. 16, 25: multa quae segnibus ardua videantur, id. ib. 15, 59: segnior esse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, B *fin.:* bonus segnior fit ubi neglegas, Sall. J. 31, 28: ne segniores viris feminas habere viderentur, Just. 2, 4, 27: equus aut morbo gravis aut segnior annis, Verg. G. 3, 95 et saep.: in quo tua me provocavit oratio, mea consecuta est segnis (segnius?), Cic. ap. Non. 33, 23: obsidio, Liv. 5, 46; 10, 10:

bellum, id. 10, 12: pugna, id. 10, 36: navigatio, id. 30, 10: militia, id. 26, 21: mora, id. 25, 8 *fin.*; 34, 9; Ov. M. 3, 563: voluptas, id. R. Am. 404: otium, Tac. A. 14, 39 *fin.*; id. H. 4, 70: ingenium, id. A. 12, 26: imperium, Liv. 25, 14: pes (in the race), Hor. C. 3, 12, 9: Arar, *slowly-flowing, sluggish*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; cf. aquae, Curt. 8, 9, 18: stellae (*Ursa Major and Minor and Boötes*), Val. Fl. 1, 484: campus, i. e. *unfruitful*, Verg. G. 1, 72; cf. arvum, id. ib. 1, 151; Luc. 9, 438: metus, id. 4, 700: sopor, Sen. Herc. Oet. 690: alter (terror) diutinus, sed segnior, *slower, more lingering*, Liv. 35, 40, 7: segnior mors (per venenum), id. 40, 4 *fin.*—*Sup.*, App. Mag. p. 310, 21.—With a *neg.*: non segnior discordia, Liv. 2, 43; cf.: nec Sagunti oppugnatio segnior erat, id. 21, 12: haud illo segnior ibat Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 149; 7, 383; 8, 414.—(β) *Ad aliquid*, less freq. *in aliquâ re, in aliquam rem*: segniores posthac ad imperandum ceteri sint, Cic. Font. 7, 17 (3, 7); so in *comp.*: ad respondendum, id. Fin. 1, 10. 34: ad persequendum, Nep. Thras. 2, 2: ad laetitiam, Ov. P. 3, 4, 50; 4, 8, 75: ad credendum, Liv. 24, 13 *fin.*: ad alia facta, id. 44. 12: gnarus gentem segnem ad pericula, Tac. A. 14, 23: senatu segniore in exsequendis conatibus, Suet. Claud. 10: non in Venerem segnes nocturnaque bella, Verg. A. 11, 736; Maxim. Eleg. 5, 50.—(γ) With *gen.* (in Tac.): occasionum haud segnis, Tac. A. 16, 14: laeti praedâ et aliorum segnes, id. ib. 14, 33.—(δ) With *inf.* (poet.): segnes nodum solvere Gratiae, Hor. C. 3, 21, 22; Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 19.—Hence, *adv.*, *slowly, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily.* (α) **segniter**: segniter, otiose, neglegenter, contumaciter omnia agere, Liv. 2, 58; so id. 25, 35; 29, 19; 40, 40; Vell. 2, 69, 2; 2, 87, 1; Tac. A. 11, 26; id. H. 2, 71; Stat. S. 1, 4, 106 al.—(β) **segne**: haud segne id ipsum tempus consumpserat, Liv. 38, 22: nihil agendum segne ratus, Amm. 21, 10.—**b.** *Comp.*: segnius atque timidius pro re publicâ niti, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.: segnius socordiusque oppugnare, Liv. 40, 27; 30, 21; Tac. A. 11, 15; 13, 29; id. H. 3, 40; Hor. A. P. 180 al.—Esp. freq. with the negg. *non, haud, nihilo* segnius (for which, in the MSS., sequius or secius is freq. interchanged), *none the slower, not the less actively, earnestly*, or *zealously, with the same activity* or *earnestness, with undiminished zeal*: non ideo tamen segnius precor, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 10; so, non segnius, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 77: haud segnius, Ov. M. 11, 534; Luc. 6, 286: nec segnius, Liv. 40, 40: neque segnius, Tac. A. 6, 13: neque eo segnius, Suet. Ner. 20: oppidani nihilo segnius bellum parare, Sall. J. 75, 10; so, nihilo segnius, Liv. 2, 47; 6, 38; 7, 18 *fin.*; 26, 12; 32, 22; 35, 8; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 5; Nep. Dat. 2, 4.—* **c.** *Sup.*: nautae torpedinis tactu segnissime torpuerunt, Cassiod. Var. 1, 35.

segnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [segnis], ante-class. for the class. segnitia, *slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness*, Att. ap. Non. 174, 23; so id. ib. 174, 21 (in Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 185, and Non. 251, 23; v. segnitia).

segnĭter, *adv.*, v. segnis *fin.*

segnĭtĭa, ae, and (less freq.) **segnĭtĭes**, em, ē, *f.* [segnis], *slowness, tardiness, dilatoriness, sluggishness, inactivity* (freq. and class.; syn.: desidia, ignavia, pigritia, socordia). (α) Form segnitia: ut quod segnitia erat sapientia vocaretur, Tac. H. 1, 49: nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, * Ter. And. 1, 3, 1: rudem esse omnino in nostris poëtis aut inertissimae segnitiae est aut fastidii delicatissimi, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 5: aliquem segnitiae accusare, Liv. 31, 38; Col. 9, 5, 2: segnitiae nota, Suet. Claud. 5 *fin.*: difficultatis patrocinia praeteximus segnitiae, Quint. 1, 12, 16: ob segnitiam non vindicatae fratris injuriae, Vell. 1, 1, 1: segnitia in asserendâ libertate, Quint. 6, 5, 8 Zumpt *N. cr.*: qui segnitiam juvenis juxta insultet, Tac. A. 4, 59: sine segnitiâ verecundus, Cic. Brut. 81, 282: ne temere coepta segnitia insuper everteret, Liv. 36, 15; Quint. 11, 3, 52: segnitia maris, Tac. H. 3, 42.—(β) Form segnities: in hujusmodi negotio Diem sermone terere, segnities mera'st, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 67: quae tam sera moratur Segnities? * Verg. A. 2, 374: abs te socordiam omnem reice et segnitiem amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: castigemus etiam segnitiem hominum atque inertiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 185 B. and K. (al. segnitatem acc. to Non. 174, 21): ut castigaret segnitiem populi, Liv. 31, 6 *fin.*; 31, 7: in desidiam segnitiemque conversus, Suet. Galb. 9: post nimiam ventorum segnitiem, Col. 2, 20, 5: in cunctatione ac segnitie perstare, Liv. 22, 27; 44, 7.

segnĭtĭes, v. segnitia.

Sĕgŏbrīga, ae, *f.*, = Σηγόβριγα, *the chief town of the Celtiberians* (*in* Hispania Tarraconensis), near the modern *Priego*, Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 160.—Hence, **Sĕgobrīgenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Segobriga*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25; Front. 3, 10, 6.

Segontĭăci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in the southern part of Britannia*, in the mod. *Hampshire*, Caes. B. G. 5, 21; Inscr. Orell. 2013.

sē-grĕdĭor, grĕdi, 3, *v. n.* [gradior], *to withdraw, go aside*: ab oculis et auribus, Tert. Anim. 18.

sēgrĕgātim, *adv.* [segrego], *apart, separately* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. praef. 39.

* **sēgrĕgātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a parting, separation, segregation* (late Lat.), Tert. Anim. 43.

sēgrĕgis, v. segrex.

sē-grĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1 (in tmesi: seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 452), *v. a.* [grex]. **I.** *To set apart* or *separate from the flock* (very rare): oves segregatas (a capellis), Phaedr. 3, 15, 3: mater Segregat egregiam subolem, Nemes. Cyn. 156 sq.; cf.: Sicut pastor segregat oves ab haedis, Vulg. Matt. 25, 32.—**II.** In gen. (cf. congrego, II.), *to set apart, lay aside, put away; to separate, remove, segregate.* **A.** Lit., Lucr. 1, 452: exclusit illum a re publicâ, distraxit, segregavit scelus ipsius, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 29: aliquem ab se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 10: non modo non segregandum a numero civium verum etiam adsciscendum, Cic. Arch. 2, 4: aliquem ab aliquo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 17: ne abs te hanc segreges neu deseras, Ter. And. 1, 5. 56: vulgus ab se, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 6; id. Hec. 3, 5, 30; 5, 1, 26; 5, 2, 23; 5, 2, 30; cf.: se ab aliquo, Quint. 1, 2, 20; Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 6; Stat. Th. 12, 184: aliquem e senatu, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 9: captivis productis segregatisque, *separated* (the allies and the Romans), Liv. 22, 58.—**B.** Trop., *to separate, remove away* from; *to divide*, etc. (syn.: sepono, sejungo, removeo): spes, opes auxiliaque ab aliquo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 2: ista feritas a communi tamquam humanitatis corpore segreganda est, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 32; cf.: haec (eloquendi vis) nos a vitâ immani et ferâ segregavit, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 148: suspicionem et culpam ab se, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; id. As. 4, 1, 29: virtutem a summo bono, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: civitatis causam a Polyarato, Liv. 45, 22; cf.: publicam causam a privatorum culpâ, id. 45, 23: iambum et trochaeum frequentem segregat ab oratore Aristoteles, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182: (beata vita) a comitatu pulcherrimo segregata, id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80: cives ore obscena dicta segregent, Att. ap. Non. 357, 16, and 206, 2: sermonem, i. e. *to be silent*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 61; id. Poen. 1, 2, 136; cf.: ore obscena segregent, Att. ap. Non. 357, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 511 Rib.): ut segregaret pugnam eorum (Curiatiorum), *divide, separate*, Liv. 1, 25: a peccatoribus, Vulg. Heb. 7, 26; *to set apart for* a special work, id. Rom. 1, 1; cf. id. Act. 13, 2.—*Part.*: **sēgrĕgātus**, a, um; *comp.* segregatior, *more isolated*, Rufin. Orig. Prin. 1, 1, 7.

sēgrĕgus, a, um, v. segrex.

sē-grex, ĕgis (collat. form **sēgrĕgus**, Aus. Parent. 8, 10), *adj.* [grex], *apart, separate* (post-Aug. and mostly poet.): agere vitam segregem, Sen. Ben. 4, 18, 2: segregem, id. Hippol. 1208: civitates situ segreges, Sid. Ep. 9, 3; Prud. Cath. 7, 28: segrege formâ, i. e. *different*, id. Ham. 804: segrege regno, *divided*, id. ib. 66.

segullum, v. segutilum.

Sĕgūsĭāvi, ōrum, *m.*, = Σεγοσιανοί or Σεγουσιανοί, *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *neighbors of the* Allobroges *and* Aedui, in the mod. *Feurs* (Dép. de la Loire), Caes. B. G. 1, 10 *fin.*; 7, 64; 7, 75; Cic. Quint. 25 *fin.*—*Sing.* SEGVSIAVVS, Inscr. Orell. 5217. They are also called Secusiavi liberi, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.

segutilum (**segullum**), i, *n.*, mining t. t., *a kind of earth, which was supposed to indicate the presence of native gold*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67

Sēja or **Seia**, ae, *f.* [from seg, seges], *the Roman tutelary goddess of sowing* (as Semonia, of the seed, and Segesta or Segetia, of standing crops in gen.), Macr. S. 1, 16; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; 36, 22, 46, § 163; Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 8; cf. Sesia, and Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 15.

Sējānĭānus, a, um, and **Sējānus**, a, um; v. Sejus.

sējŭgae, ārum, v. 1. sejugis.

sējŭgātus, a, um, *Part.* of sejugo.

1. sējŭgis, is, *m.* (sc. currus) [sex-jugum], *a team of six horses, a chariot drawn by six horses*: (VICI) SEIVGE (EQVO), Inscr. Orell. 2593; 6179.—The same more freq. and class. in the *plur.*: sejuges aurati, Liv. 38, 35; so, sejuges, Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 19.—As *adj.*: sejuges currus, *drawn by six horses*, App. Flor. p. 356.—Collat. form **sējŭgae**, ārum, *f.* (in analogy with bigae, quadrigae, etc.), a *chariot and six*, Isid. Orig. 13, 36, 1 and 2.

* **2. sē-jŭgis**, e, *adj.* [jugum], *disjoined, separate*: gentes ad unum morem conjugare, Sol. 4, 2.

sē-jŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to disjoin, part, separate, divide* (very rare; mostly in *part. pass.*): quae specialiter antea sejugabantur, Macedonum nomini contributae factae sunt corpus unum, Sol. 9, § 1: si spiritus corpore suo semel fuerit sejugatus, App. M. 6, p. 180: (animi partem) non esse ab actione corporis sejugatam, * Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70: verba ab ordine suo, App. Mag. p. 325, 40: singulis granis rite dispositis atque sejugatis, id. M. 6. p. 177, 15.

* **sējunctim**, *adv.* [sejungo], *disjunctly, separately*, Tib. 4, 1, 103.

sējunctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a disjunction, separation, division* (very rare): propositio, quid sis dicturus, et ab eo, quod est dictum, sejunctio (as a rhet. fig.), Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 28; 9, 2, 2; Flor. 1, 23, 2.

sējunctus, a, um, *Part.* of sejungo.

sē-jungo, nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to disunite, disjoin* (cf.: abjungo and disjungo); *to part, sever, separate, divide* (class.; syn.: sepono, secerno, removeo). **I.** Lit.: sejungi seque gregari, Lucr. 1, 452; cf.: sejunge te aliquando ab iis, cum quibus te non tuum judicium, sed temporum vincla conjunxerunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 2: Alpes quae Italiam a Galliâ sejungunt, Nep. Hann. 3, 4: sejuncta sint omnia a principiis, Lucr. 2, 861; cf. id. 1, 432 (with secretum): aliquem ex fortissimorum civium numero, Cic. Vatin. 10, 26.—With *abl.*: sejungere matrem Jam gelidis nequeo bustis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 241 (cf. infra, II., and v. segrego, II. B.).—With simple *acc.*: quae (intervalla) non animalia solum Corpora sejungunt, sed terras ac mare totum Secernunt, Lucr. 2, 728; cf. mid.: discedere ac sejungi promunturia, quae antea juncta fuerant, arbitrere, *to part, separate*, Just. 4, 1, 18.—**II.** Trop., *to separate, part, sever*, etc. (a favorite word of Cic.): quam (Fortunam) nemo ab inconstantiâ et temeritate sejunget, quae digna certe non sunt deo, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 61; cf.: (divum natura) Semota a nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, Lucr. 2, 648: defensio sejuncta a voluntate ac sententiâ legis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 193: orator a philosophorum eloquentiâ, id. Or. 20, 68: rhetorice a bono viro atque ab ipsâ virtute, Quint. 2, 17, 31: exercitatio procul a veritate, id. 8, 3, 23: fortuna ab eo, Nep. Att. 10, 5: a spe pariendarum voluptatum sejungi, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66: liberalitatem ac benignitatem ab ambitu atque largitione, id. de Or. 2, 25, 105: morbum ab aegrotatione, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: istam calamitatem a rei publicae periculis, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: se a verborum libertate, id. Cael. 3, 8 (but in Tac. Or. 11 the correct read. is dejungere).—With *abl.*: cui Corpore sejunctus dolor absit, Lucr. 2, 18; laribus sejuncta potestas Exulat, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 407.

Sējus or **Sēius**, i, *m.*, *a Roman name*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 7; 3, 2, 11 sq.; Cic. Planc. 5, 12; id. Off. 2, 17, 58; Tac. A. 2, 20; 4, 1; 6, 7 al. — Hence, **II. Sējānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sejus, Sejan*: aedes, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 7 *fin.*: pastiones, id. ib. 3,

2, 7, § 12: equus, *the horse of a certain Cn. Sejus*, that brought misfortune to him and to all subsequent possessors: hinc proverbium de hominibus calamitosis ortum dicique solitum: ille homo habet equum Sejanum, Gell. 3, 9, 6. — **B.** *Subst.:* L. Aelius Sejanus, *son of Sejus Strabo, the powerful* praefectus praetorii *of Tiberius*, Tac. A. 4, 1 sq.; Tib. 55 sq. — Hence, **Sējāniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to L. Ælius Sejanus:* satellites, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 2: Sejanianum jugum, id. ib. 1, 3.

selāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *a plant resembling the savin-tree:* Lycopodium selago, Linn.; Plin. 24, 11, 62, § 103.

† **sēlas,** *plur.* sela, *n.*, = σέλας, *a kind of fiery meteor*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15, 1; App. Mund. p. 64, 20.

sēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [seligo], *a choosing out, choice, selection* (Ciceron.): cum virtutis hoc proprium sit, earum rerum, quae secundum naturam sint, habere delectum: qui omnia sic exaequaverunt, ut in utramque partem ita paria redderent, uti nullâ selectione uterentur, virtutem ipsam sustulerunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 12; cf.: virtutem rerum selectione exspoliare, id. ib. 2, 13, 43; 3, 6, 20: vitiorum, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23.

* **sēlector,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a chooser, selecter*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

sēlectus, a, um, *Part.* of seligo.

Sĕlēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Σελήνη, *daughter of Ptolemy Physco, and mother of Antiochus and Seleucus of Syria*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61 Zumpt; Just. 39, 4, 1.

† **sĕlēnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = σελήνιον, *a plant, the peony*, App. Herb. 64; called also selenogonon, id. ib. 64.

† **sĕlēnītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, or **sĕlēnītes,** ae, *m.*, = σεληνίτις, *crystalline gypsum, selenite.* Form selenitis, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181; form selenites, Sol. 37, 31; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 5; Isid. 16, 4, 6.

† **sĕlēnītĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a kind of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146 (al. Silenicis).

sĕlēnŏgŏnon, i, v. selenion.

Sĕleucīa (also written **Sĕleucēa**), ae, *f.*, = Σελεύκεια, *the name of several cities in Asia.* **I.** Pieria, *a city in Syria, on the Orontes*, now *Kepse*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. Att. 11, 20 *init.* — **II.** *A celebrated city in Babylonia, near the river Tigris*, now *El-Modain*, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. 19; called Seleucia Parthorum, Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132; form Seleucea, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1. — **III.** Seleucia Trachēa = Σελεύκεια ἡ τραχεῖα, *a city of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93; Amm. 14, 2, 14.

Sĕleucis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a kind of bird on Mount Casius*, Plin. 10, 27, 39, § 75.

Sĕleucus, i, *m.*, = Σέλευκος. **I.** *The name of several kings of Syria;* their ancestor, Seleucus Nicator, a general of Alexander the Great, after the latter's death founded the kingdom of the Seleucidae, Just. 13, 4, 17; 15, 4, 1. — **II.** *Name of a servant of* Q. Lepta, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 1. — **III.** *Name of a player on the cithern*, Juv. 10, 24.

Selgĭtĭcus (**Selgĭcus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the city of Selga, in Pisidia:* (oleum) Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 31; 23, 4, 49, § 95.

sē-libra (e short, Mart. 4, 46, 7; 10, 57, 1), ae, *f.* [semi], *a half-pound*, Cato, R. R. 84, 1; Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Col. 12, 5; Liv. 5, 47; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108; Mart. l. l.

sē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* [se-lego]. **I.** In gen., *to separate by culling out; to choose out, cull, select* (rare but class.; syn.: eligo, deligo): nec vero utetur imprudenter hac copia communium locorum), sed omnia expendet et seliget, Cic. Or. 15, 47: exempla, id. ib. 29, 103; id. Fin. 3, 6, 22 Orell. and Otto *ad cr.:* ex quo (commentario) tu, quae digna sunt, selige, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4; Ov. Am. 3, 11, 49; App. M. 10, p. 245, 10: selectae sententiae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 85: (Romulus) selecta pectora Patres dixit, Ov. F. 5, 71. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Judices selecti, *the judges in criminal suits selected by the prætor*, Cic. Clu. 43, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32; Hor. S. 1, 4, 123; Ov. Tr. 2, 132; id. Am. 1, 10, 38: non potest ad haec sumi judex ex turbâ selectorum, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 7; cf. also Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31. — **B.** Di selecti, acc. to Varro, *the following twenty Roman deities* (twelve male and eight female): Deos selectos esse Janum, Jovem, Saturnum, Genium, Mercurium, Apollinem, Martem, Vulcanum, Neptunum, Solem, Orcum, Liberum patrem, Tellurem, Cererem, Junonem, Lunam, Dianam, Minervam, Venerem, Vestam, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 sq.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 33. The sixteenth book of Varro's Antiquitates rerum divinarum treats of the di selecti; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 24 sq.

† **sĕlīnas** (*acc. Gr.* -ada), ădis, *f.*, *a kind of cabbage resembling parsley*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 79.

† **sĕlīnon,** i, *n.*, = σέλινον, pure Lat. apium, *parsley*, App. Herb. 8; 116; 118.

Sĕlīnūs, untis, *f.*, = Σελινοῦς. **I.** *A town on the coast of Sicily, near Lilybæum*, now *Pileri:* palmosa, Verg. A. 3, 705; Sil. 14, 201. — Hence, **1. Sĕlīnūsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Selinus, Selinusian:* creta, Vitr. 7, 14; Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46; 35, 16, 56, § 194. — **2. Sĕlīnuntĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Selinus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91. — **II.** *A town on the coast of Cilicia*, now *Selinty*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92; Liv. 33, 20, 5. — Also, *a river near it of the same name*, Luc. 8, 260.

sēlĭquastrum, i, *n.*, *a kind of seat* or *stool:* ab sedendo appellatae sedes, sedile, solium, sellae, seliquastrum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.; cf.: seliquastra sedilia antiqui generis appellantur D littera in L conversa, ut etiam in sellâ factum est et subsellio et solio, quae non minus a sedendo dicta sunt, Fest. p. 340 ib.; Hyg. Astr. 2, 10; 3, 9.

sella (ancient collat. form **sedd-**, acc. to Scaur. p. 2252 P.), ae, *f. dim.* [for sedla; root sed-; v. sedes], *a seat, settle, chair, stool* (syn.: sedile, scamnum): viden' ut expalluit! datin' isti sellam, ubi assidat cito, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 32; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 28; id. Poen. 1, 2, 56: scabilla, sellas, solia, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 157, 11: in sellâ sedere, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104 (corresp. to sedes): fracta est patris sella, Petr. 136: altâ deducere sellâ, Juv. 3, 136 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Of a mechanic's *work-stool:* ipsum sellae atque operis et quaestus cottidiani locum, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17: in foro sellam ponere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56. — **B.** Of a teacher's *chair*, Cic. Fam. 9, 18 *fin.* — **C.** Of *a portable chair* or *sedan* (different from the lectica, a litter made like a bed): aut sellâ, aut lecticâ transire, Suet. Claud. 25; so (opp. lectica) Dig. 32, 1, 49; Mart. 10, 10, 7; 11, 98, 12; simply sella, Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15; Juv. 1, 124 al.; called also sella gestatoria, Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. 16; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 27; cf.: gestamen sellae, Tac. A. 14, 4; 15, 57. — **D.** Of *a seat in a coach* or *wagon*, Phaedr. 3, 6, 5. — **E.** Of *a close-stool*, Scrib. Comp. 193; 227; also called sella familiarica, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 4. — **F.** Of *a saddle*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Cod. Just. 12, 51, 12; Veg. 6, 6, 2; Vulg. Esth. 6, 8. — **G.** Esp., *a magistrate's seat* or *chair* (very freq.), Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 85; id. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 119; 2, 1, 47, § 124; 2, 2, 38, § 94; Caes. B. C. 3, 20; Liv. 3, 11; 6, 15; Hor. S. 1, 6, 97 et saep.; also called sella curulis; v. curulis. — Prov.: duabus sellis sedere, *to sit on two stools*, i. e. *to keep in with both parties*, Laber. ap. Sen. Contr. 3, 18 *fin.*; id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3.

sellārĭa, ae, *f.* [sella], *a room furnished with seats* or *settles; a sitting-room, drawing-room*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84; 36, 15, 24, § 111; used by Tiberius for debauchery, Suet. Tib. 43; cf. sellarius. — **II.** *A public courtesan*, Vet. Schol. Juv. 3, 136.

* **sellārĭŏlus,** a, um, *adj.* [sellaria], *of* or *for sitting:* popinae, as a resort for idlers and debauchees, Mart. 5, 70, 3.

sellāris, e, *adj.* [sella], *of* or *belonging to a seat* (post-class.): gestatio, *in a sedan*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 92: jumenta, *furnished with saddles, used for riding*, Veg. 2, 28, 34; 6, 7, 5. — *Subst.:* **sellāris,** is, *m.*, *a saddle-horse*, Vit. Caes. Arel. 2, 2, 20.

sellārĭus, ii, *m.* [sellaria], *one that practises lewdness upon a settle* (a word invented by the emperor Tiberius), Tac. A. 6, 1; v. sellaria.

Sellasĭa, ae, *f.*, = Σελλασία, *a town of Laconia, on the river Œnus*, now *St. Saranda*, Liv. 34, 28.

sellisternĭa, ōrum, *n.* [sella-sterno; cf. lectisternium], *religious banquets offered to female deities* (because, at table, the women sat upon sellae, while the men reclined upon lecti, whence lectisternium), Tac. A. 15, 44; Fest. s. v. solla, pp. 298 and 299 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 8, 176; cf.: Juno et Minerva in sellas ad cenam invitantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2: sellisternium = σελλάστρωσις, Gloss. Cyrill.

sellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sella], *a little seat* or *stool;* also, *a sedan* (post-Aug.; but cf. sellularius), Arn. 2, 23; Tac. H. 3, 84; Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 44.

sellŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sellula], *of* or *belonging to a chair:* quaestus, *sedentary occupations* or *trades*, Gell. 3, 1, 10; so, artes, App. Flor. p. 346, 34: artifex, *a mechanic*, id. ib. p. 351, 21. — As *subst.:* **sellŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a mechanic:* de plebeiâ faece sellulariorum, Cic. ap. Aug. adv. Pelag. 2, 37; cf.: opificum vulgus et sellularii, minime militiae idoneum genus, Liv. 8, 20.

Sēlymbrĭa, ae, *f.*, = Σηλυμβρία, *a town of Thrace, on the Propontis*, Liv. 33, 39; Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 47.

sēmănĭmis, e, v. semianimis.

† **sēmantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σημαντικός, *designating, having an indicative force*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 985, 988.

sembella, ae, *f.* [contr. from semi and libella], *a half-*libella (a coin): sembella quod libellae dimidium, quod semis assis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.: eandem rationem habere assem ad semissem, quam habet in argento libella ad sembellam, id. ib. 10, § 38 ib.

sĕmĕl, *adv. num.* [root sam-, one; Sanscr. sa-, sam-, with, together; Gr. ἅμα, ἅπαξ; cf.: sem-per, sim-ilis, sim-plex, sin-gulus, etc.]. **I.** Lit., *once, a single time:* ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, Quam semel modo parere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll.; and ap. Non. 261, 9 (Trag. v. 298 Vahl.); so, potin' ut semel modo huc respicias? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 30: satis sum semel deceptus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 99: semel fugiendi si data est occasio, Satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 8; so, semel si, id. As. 1, 3, 66 (but cf.: si semel, infra, II. B. 2 *fin.*): qui vel semel ita est usus oculis, ut vera cerneret, is, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 52, 107: ut attendant, semel bisne signum canat in castris, Liv. 27, 47, 3: semel in mense sulcos sarrito, Cato, R. R. 43, 2: semel die, Cels. 1, 3 *fin.:* in diebus, Col. 12, 30, 1: semel anno, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 58: in anno, id. 4, 12, 26, § 89: quem (Crassum) semel ait in vitâ risisse Lucilius, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so, semel in vitâ, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58: semel adhuc, id. 2, 25, 22, § 90: semel umquam, id. 2, 35, 35, § 100 et saep.: M. Valerius Corvinus sellâ curuli semel ac vicies sedit, id. 7, 48, 49, § 157; for which also: vicies et semel, id. 2, 108, 102, § 243: sol omni terrarum ambitu non semel major, *not greater by once*, i. e. *not as large again, not twice as large*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16: haud semel sed centies, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 148; cf. id. As. 2, 4, 15: non semel, sed bis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 77, § 179; Val. Max. 1, 8, 4: non semel, sed saepe, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 7; id. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: non semel sed saepius, id. Phil. 2, 21, 52; id. N. D. 1, 40, 113; Nep. Epam. 7, 2; Lact. 3, 17, 12; Aug. Ep. 43, 15; 102, 7: non plus quam semel eloqui, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; Vell. 2, 40, 4; also without *quam:* plus semel, *more than once*, Varr. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 17, § 96: Janum Quirinum semel atque iterum clausum, *once and again*, i. e. *twice*, Suet. Aug. 22 (for which: Janus bis clausus, Liv. 1, 19; Flor. 4, 12, 64; cf. also Plut. Num. 20); Suet. Aug. 27; but also in a more gen. sense: pecuniam semel atque iterum dare coacti sunt, *time and again*, i. e. *repeatedly*, Cic. Font. 12, 26 (8, 16): hoc semel ille iterumque neglexit, id. Div. 1, 25, 54; cf.: cum his Aeduos semel atque iterum armis contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Liv. 27, 16 *fin.;* so too Suet. Claud. 46; for which: semel iterumque, Petr. 34, 9; 115, 12: Piso saepe dicebat, minus saepe Pomponius, raro Carbo, semel aut iterum Philippus, *only once or twice*, Cic. Brut. 90, 308; Sen. Contr. 1, 7, 12: semel et saepius, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 22; Varr. L. L. 10, § 33 Müll.; cf.: an quod semel jus est, idem et saepius? Quint. 7, 8, 3. — Late Lat.: semel et bis, *repeatedly*, Vulg. Phil. 4, 16; Greg. M. Ep. 5, 18 *fin.* — **II.** Transf. **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἅπαξ, of that which occurs *no more than*

once, but once, but a single time, once for all: cum facile orari, Caesar, tum semel exorari soles, Cic. Deiot. 3, 9: quibus semel ignotum a te esse oportet, id. ib. 14, 39: hostis est datus, cum quo dimicantes aut vitam semel aut ignominiam finirent, Liv. 25, 6: totas semel absorbere placentas, *to swallow entire cakes at once*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24: procubuit moriens et humum semel ore momordit, *once for all*, Verg. A. 11, 418; cf.: nulla reparabilis arte Laesa pudicitia est; deperit illa semel, Ov. H. 5, 104: semel aeternâ nocte premenda fui, id. ib. 10, 112: nobis vero homicidio semel interdicto, *once for all*, Tert. Apol. 9: sic et semel Christus oblatus est, Vulg. Heb. 9, 28; id. 1 Pet. 3, 18: quoniam se semel a caeli contemplatione averterunt, Lact. 6, 1, 7; hence in Florus: semel in perpetuum, Flor. 2, 12, 2: semel et in perpetuum, id. 3, 6, 7.—Of speech, *at once, once for all, in a word, briefly:* cum postulasset, ut sibi fundus, cujus emptor erat, semel indicaretur, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 62 (for which, just before: non plus quam semel): interim, quod pluribus collegit adversarius, satis est semel proponere, Quint. 5, 13, 14; cf.: ut semel, plura complectar, id. 11, 1, 66; 1, 2, 24; 2, 15, 34: ut semel dicam, id. 10, 1, 17: ut, quod sentio, semel finiam, id. 5, 13, 3; cf.: quisquam denique, ut semel finiam, in lite cantat? id. 11, 3, 59; so (after denique) id. 10, 3, 22. — **B.** In a succession = primum, primo, *the first time, first:* demonstravimus, L. Vibullium Rufum bis in potestatem pervenisse Caesaris, semel ad Corfinium, iterum in Hispaniâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 10; so after bis, with *iterum*, Liv. 1, 19, 3; Suet. Caes. 36; id. Aug. 25; id. Tib. 6 Oud.; 72; id. Claud. 6; after ter, with *iterum* and *tertio*, Liv. 23, 9, 11.—Without *iterum*, etc.: cum ad idem, unde semel profecta sunt, cuncta astra redierint, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; cf.: uti exorta est semel, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 118.—**2.** In gen., like primum, to denote the simple antecedence of an occurrence; hence, most freq. with the particles ut, ubi, quando, cum, si, etc., *once, ever, at some time, at any time:* quod semel dixi, haud mutabo, *what I have once said*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 85: quod Complacitum est semel, id. Am. prol. 106: satis sum semel deceptus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 99: verebamini, ne non id facerem quod recepissem semel? Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 9: nec accidere, ut quisquam te timere incipiat eorum, qui semel a te sint liberati timore, Cic. Deiot. 14, 39: in id, quod semel invasit, incumbit, Quint. 2, 12, 2: retrahi nequitum, quoquo progressa est semel, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. nequitum, p. 162 Müll.—So too in the comically formed proper name: Quodsemelarripides, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 23. — With particles; with *ut:* in hasce aedes pedem Nemo intro tetulit, semel ut emigravimus, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 40: ut occepi semel, id. Am. 3, 1, 13: ut semel eloquentia evecta est, Cic. Brut. 13, 51: ut semel gloriam consecutus sum, id. Att. 1, 19, 6; Caes. B. G. 1, 31: denique ut semel finiam, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—With *ubi:* ubi erit accubitum semel, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 105: ubi animus semel cupiditate se devinxit malâ, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34; 2, 4, 12; Liv. 22, 2.—With *quandoquidem:* perge, quandoquidem occepisti semel, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 34. — With *quando:* quando in apertum semel discrimen evasura esset res, Liv. 10, 14, 8.—With *cum:* quae proclivius ad perniciem, cum semel coepit, labitur, Cic. Lael. 12, 41.—With *quoniam:* (Antonius) quoniam semel induxit animum, sibi licere quod vellet, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 13, 6; Ov H. 12, 11: illam partem, quoniam semel ita vobis placuit, non recusabo quominus perpoliam, Cic. de Or 2, 28, 121; id. Rosc. Am. 11, 31; id. Phil. 12, 7, 18; Liv. 40, 13, 7. — With *si:* si semel amoris peculum accepit, Extemplo et ipsus periit et res, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 22; so, si semel, id. Mil. 3, 3, 42: si istam semel amiseris libertatem, id. ib. 3, 1, 106 Brix ad loc.; Ov. M. 13, 101: si illum semel prehendero, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6: si semel animum tuom perspexerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 69: et semel emissum volat inrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71 (but, semel si, *if once, if ever, whenever*, as an emphatic numeral, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 66; id. Capt. 1, 2, 8; v. supra, I. *init.*). — With participles (several times in Liv. and Quint.): ut adversando remorandoque incitato semel militi adderent impetum, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so id. 5, 6, 8; 25, 6, 15; Quint. 4, 2, 115; 7, 10, 9; 10, 7, 24 al.

Sĕmĕlē, ēs (**Sĕmĕla,** ae, pure Lat. collat. form in the cass. obll.), *f.*, = Σεμέλη, *a daughter of Cadmus, and mother of Bacchus by Jupiter; nom.* Semele, Ov. M. 3, 293; id. F. 6, 485; id. Tr. 4, 3, 67; id. Am. 3, 3, 37; Hyg. Fab. 167 and 179; *gen.* Semelae, Ov. F. 6, 503: Semeles, Hor. C. 1, 19, 2; Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. M. 3, 274; 3, 278; *dat.* Semelae, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 27; *acc.* Semelen, Ov. M. 3, 261; id. F. 3, 715: Semelam, Macr. S. 1, 12; *abl.* Semelâ, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 24, 62; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 29: Semele, Hyg. Fab. 179.—Hence, **A. Sĕmĕlēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Semele:* proles, i. e. *Bacchus*, Ov. M. 3, 520; 5, 329; 9, 640: Thyoneus, i. e. *Bacchus*, Hor. C. 1, 17, 22.—**B. Sĕmĕlēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Semele:* busta, Stat. Th. 10, 903.

sēmen, inis, *n.* [root sa-, sē-; cf.: sero, sevi; Saturnus, sator, etc.]. **I.** *Seed.* **1.** Of plants, Cato, R. R. 17; 27; 31 *fin.;* 34; Varr. R. R. 1, 40 sq.: semen manu spargere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: terra semen excepit, id. Sen. 15, 51; id. N. D. 2, 32, 81; Ov. M. 1, 108; 7, 623 et saep.—**2.** Of men, animals, etc., Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 9; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4; 2, 3, 4; 3, 7, 10 al.; Lucr. 4, 1031; 4, 1034 sq.; Cels. 4, 19; Ov. M. 1, 748; 15, 760 et saep.—**3.** Poet., of the *elements* of other bodies (of fire, water, stones, etc.): ignis semina convolvunt e nubibus, Lucr. 6, 201 sq.; 6, 444; 6, 507; 6, 841: quaerit pars semina flammae in venis silicis, Verg. A. 6, 6; Ov. M. 11, 144 et saep.: in animis quasi virtutum igniculi et semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18; so id. Div. 1, 3, 6: alicujus quaestionis, Liv. 40, 19. — **B.** κατ᾽ ἐξοχήν, *spelt-seed, spelt*, Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 82; 18, 24, 55, § 198; Col. 2, 12, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 3, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A shoot* used for propagating; *a graft, scion, set, slip, cutting*, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5; Verg. G. 2, 354; Col. 3, 3, 4; 3, 4, 1; 5, 10, 1 et saep.—**2.** *A stock, race* (very rare): genus ac semen, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95; so (with genus) id. Phil. 4, 5, 13: ipsa regio semine orta, Liv. 1, 47: videndum, ut boni seminis pecus habeas, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4.—**3.** *Posterity, progeny, offspring, child* (poet.): non tulit in cineres labi sua Phoebus eosdem Semina, sed natum flammis Eripuit, Ov. M. 2, 629; so, semina, id. ib. 10, 470; 15, 216; id. F. 2, 383; id. Tr. 2, 415; Sen. Herc. Fur. 987; Vulg. Gen. 15, 5 et saep.—**II.** Trop., as in all languages, *seed*, i. e. *origin, occasion, ground, cause;* of persons, *an author, prompter, instigator*, etc. (class.). (α) *Sing.* (the predom. signif. in Cic.): stirps ac semen malorum omnium, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: bellorum civilium semen et causa, id. Off. 2, 8, 29; cf. ut in seminibus est causa arborum et stirpium: sic hujus belli semen ut fuisti (for which, just before: causam belli in personâ tuâ constitisse), id. Phil. 2, 22, 55: sceleris, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 21.—(β) *Plur.:* in animis, quasi virtutum igniculi atque semina, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18: quod et Zeno in suis commentariis quasi semina quaedam sparsisset, id. Div. 1, 3, 6: si virtutes sunt, ad quas nobis initia quaedam ac semina sunt concessa naturâ, Quint. 2, 20, 6: loquaces, seditiosos, semina discordiarum (tribunos plebis), Liv. 3, 19, 5: vix tamen illa semina erant futurae luxuriae, *the small beginnings*, id. 39, 6, 9; cf. id. 40, 19, 9: discordiae, Tac. H. 1, 53; 4, 18 *fin.:* belli, id. A. 4, 27; 16, 7: rebellionis, id. ib. 11, 19: motus, id. ib. 3, 41. futuri exitii, id. ib. 4, 60: ejus facultatis, Quint. 2, 20, 6: quamquam semina ejus (translationis) quaedam apud Aristotelen reperiuntur, id. 3, 6, 60: quaedam probationum, id. 4, 2, 54: veteris eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 33; Sen. Ep. 90, 29.

* **sēmentātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [semento], *a sowing, the seed sown*, Tert. Spect. 8.

* **sēmentĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sementis-fero], *seed-bearing, fruitful:* Seriphus, Verg. Cir. 476.

sēmentis, is (*acc.* sementim, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75 B. and K.; Cato, R. R. 17, 2; 17, 27; 17, 30; 17, 61 *fin.* al.; Col. 11, 2, 81, with the var. lect. sementem, a form which appears also in Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23; Varr. L. L. 5, § 37; Cic. Att. 9, 8, 1; id. de Or. 2, 65, 281; Liv. 23, 48; Col. 2, 15, 1; 11, 2, 90; *abl.* semente, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Ov. F. 1, 667; Pall. Nov. 1, 1: sementi, Col. 2, 9, 15; 2, 10, 8; 2, 11, 1; 11, 2, 82; *gen. plur.* sementium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 33 dub.), *f.* [semen]. **I.** *A seeding, sowing* (freq. and class.; syn. satio): nemo tam sine mente vivit, ut, quid sit sementis ac messis, quid arborum putatio ac vitium, omnino nesciat, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; so (opp. messis) id. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125: sementim facito, Cato, R. R. 27; so, facere, id. ib. 30; Col. 2, 16, 1; 11, 2, 81 sq.; Liv. 23, 48: sementis tempus, Flor. 1, 11, 13.—*Plur.:* sementes quam maximas facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 223.—Prov.: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, *as you sow, so will you reap*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 261.—**B.** Trop., *a sowing:* a dis inmortalibus malorum sementem esse factam, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; so, proscriptionis, id. Att. 9, 8, 1.—Comically: hisce ego jam sementem in ore faciam pugnosque obseram, i. e. *will plant blows*, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 23.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Seed-time:* agro sicco per sementim, Cato, R. R. 61 *fin.;* 17, 2: mediâ sementi, Col. 2, 10, 8; cf.: prima, novissima, ultima, id. 2, 9, 2.—**B.** *Seed-corn, seed sown* (very rare): ubi venit imber, multorum dierum sementis uno die surgit, Col. 2, 8, 4: aqua perfuderit sementem, Vulg. Lev. 11, 38; id. Marc. 4, 26.—Of the *seed* or *semen* of animals, Arn. 5, 163.—**C.** Sementes, *the growing crops, the young crops, young corn:* vos date perpetuos teneris sementibus auctus, Ov. F. 1, 679: tempestiviores sementes, Gell. 2, 29, 5; Vulg. Job, 39, 12.

sēmentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sementis], *of* or *belonging to seed* or *sowing:* feriae, *that occur at seed-time*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 1; cf. id. L. L. 6, § 26 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 16; Fest. p. 337 Müll.; called also sementiva dies, Ov. F. 1, 658: pira, perh., *that are not ripe till late in autumn, late pears, frost-pears*, Cato, R. R. 7, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56: pirum sementivum serum, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.:* genera frumenti, *that are sown in autumn* (opp. verna): sementiva autem (appellant) triticum, hordeum, fabam, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 50: faenum, *proper for sowing*, Tert. Jejun. 4.

* **sēmento,** āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to bear seed, to run to seed:* herbae sementaturae, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

sēmermis, v. semiermis.

1. sēmestris, e, *adj.* [sex-mensis]. **I.** *Of six months, half-yearly, semi-annual:* dies, nox, *lasting six months* (far in the north), Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 5: regnum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7: imperium, Caes. B. C. 1, 9: dux, Liv. 21, 43, 15: consulatus, Suet. Ner. 14: tribunatus (militaris), Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2; hence also, aurum, *the ring of the tribunes* (worn for six months): semestri vatum digitos circumligat auro, Juv. 7, 89; cf. also, consilia, Suet. Aug. 35: spatium, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 280: filius, *six months old*, id. 11, 51, 112, § 270; so, leones, id. 8, 16, 17, § 45; cf. vita, id. 8, 39, 60, § 141: aves, hirundines, id. 10, 25, 36, § 73.—**II.** *Plur. subst.:* **sēmestria,** ium, *n.*, *the semi-annual collection of imperial ordinances*, Dig. 2, 14, 46; 18, 7, 10 *fin.;* 29, 2, 12.

2. sēmestris, e, *adj.* [semi-mensis], *semi-monthly:* luna, i. e. *the full moon*, App. M. 11, p. 258, 29: species (lunae), Amm. 20, 3, 1; cf. semestrium.

* **sēmestrĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a half month, a fortnight*, Col. 11, 2, 6.

sēmēsus (**sēmiēsus** (trisyl.), Verg. A. 3, 244; and 8, 297; cf. Wagn. ib. 3, 578), a, um, *adj.* [semi-edo], *half-eaten, half-devoured, half-consumed* (not ante-Aug.): praeda, Verg. A. 3, 244: ossa, id. ib. 8, 297: pisces, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: lardi frusta, id. ib. 2, 6, 85: serpentes, Ov. M. 2, 771: lepus, Juv. 5, 167: obsonia, Suet. Tib. 34; id. Vit. 13 *fin.:* corpora liberorum, Petr. 141, 11: cibi, Flor. 4, 2, 69.

sēmet, v. sui.

* **sē-mĕtra,** ōrum, *n.* [metrum], *irregular, inharmonious:* dissona, Prud. Psych. 826.

sēmi- (also, before vowels, merely sēm-, and before libra, mestris, from mensis, and modius, sē-), an inseparable particle [Sanscr. sâmi; Gr. ἡμι-, ἥμισυς; cf. semis], *half-, demi-, semi-;* as, semestris, *semi-monthly;* semesus, *half eaten;* semideus, *demigod*, etc.; hence, also, for *small, thin, light*, etc.; as, semicinctium, semifunium, semipiscina,

semispatha, al.—Only a very few of these compounds are ante-Aug.; most of them, indeed, belong only to the post-class. per.

* **sēmĭ-ăcerbus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-sour, half-ripe:* uvae, Pall. Aug. 13.

* **sēmĭ-ădăpertus** (quinquesyl.), a, um, *adj.* [adaperio], *half-opened:* janua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 4.

* **sēmĭ-ăd-ŏpertŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [operio], *half-shut, half-closed:* oculi, App. M. 3, 135, 34.

* **sēmĭ-ăgrestis,** e, *adj.*, *half-rustic, somewhat boorish:* Maximianus, Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *med.*

sēmĭ-ambustus, a, um, *adj.* [amburo], *half-burned, half-consumed* (post-Aug.): cadaver, Suet. Calig. 59: turba, Sil. 2, 681: saxa, id. 14, 63.

sēmĭ-ămictus, a, um, *adj.* [amicio], *half-clad, half-naked* (Appuleian), App. M. 1, p. 104, 28; 7, p. 189, 37.

* **sēmĭ-ampŭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [amputo], *half cut off, half-trimmed, lopped,* or *pruned:* ramuli, App. M. 1, p. 104, 5.

sēmĭ-ănĭmis (in verse, per synizesin, read as a quadrisyl.; and in some editions also written **sēmănĭmis**), e [anima], and less freq. **sēmĭ-ănĭmus,** a, um, *adj.* [animus], *half-alive, half-dead* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: semivivus, seminex). (*α*) Form semianimis: semianimes micant oculi, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 396 (Ann. v. 463 Vahl.): semianimesque micant digiti, Verg. A. 10, 396; 10, 404; 4, 686; 11, 635; 12, 356; Luc. 4, 339; Sil. 9, 123 al.; Nep. Paus. 5, 4; Liv. 3, 13, 2; 3, 57, 4; 40, 4, 15; Vell. 2, 27, 3; Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 1; id. Prov. 4, 11; id. Ira, 3, 4, 3; Curt. 4, 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 6; id. Tib. 61; id. Ner. 49 al.—(*β*) Form semanimus (or semian-): semanimo corpore, Lucr. 6, 1268; Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106: lepus, Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Juv. 4, 37; Stat. Th. 2. 83; Liv. 28, 23, 2: corpus, Sall. H. 3, 67, 16 Dietsch.

* **sēmĭ-annŭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *lasting half a year:* nox (in insulā Thule), Mart. Cap. 6, § 595.

* **sēmĭ-ăpertus,** a, um, *adj.* [aperio], *half-opened, half-open:* fores portarum, Liv. 26, 39 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-ătrātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in half-black, in half-mourning,* Varr. ap. Non. 107, 6.

* **sēmĭ-axĭus,** ii, *m.* [axis], *an appellation of the early Christians, derived from the manner of their martyrdom:* licet nunc sarmentitios et semiaxios appelletis, quia ad stipitem dimidii axis revincti, sarmentorum ambitu uriemur, Tert. Apol. 50.

sēmĭ-barbărus, a, um, *adj.*, *semi-barbarous* (post-Aug.): Galli, Suet. Caes. 76: homo, Capitol. Max. 2: urbs Leptis, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.

sēmĭ-bōs, bŏvis, *m.*, *a half-ox* (Ovidian): vir, i. e. *the Minotaur,* Ov. A. A. 2, 24; id. Tr. 4, 7, 18.

* **sēmĭ-cănālĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *the half-channel* or *groove on the edge of a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 3, 5.

sēmĭ-cănis, e, *a half-dog:* semicanes dei, *the Egyptian god Anubis,* Luc. 8, 832 Weise.

sēmĭ-cānus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-gray, grizzled* (Appuleian): comae, App. M. 9, p. 231, 5: cincinni, id. ib. 8, p. 212, 27.

sēmĭ-căper, pri, *m.*, *a half-goat* (Ovidian), an epithet of Pan, Ov. M. 14, 515; of a Faun, id. F. 5, 101.

* **sēmĭ-centēsĭma,** ae, *f.*, *one-half per cent.*, as an impost, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3.

Sēmĭ-christĭānus, i, *m.*, *a half-Christian,* Hier. Gal. 3, 14.

sēmĭ-cinctĭum, ii, *n.*, *a semi-girdle, a narrow girdle* or *apron,* Mart. 14, 153 *in lemm.*; Petr. 94, 8 (al. hemicyclo); Isid. Orig. 19, 33; Vulg. Act. 19, 12; cf. semifunium.

* **sēmĭcircŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [semicirculus], *semicircular:* ferramentum, Cels. 7, 26, 2.

sēmĭ-circŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *semicircular:* ager, Col. 5, 2, 8.—Hence, *subst.*: **sēmĭ-circŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a half-circle, semicircle* (syn. semiorbis): uncus in semicirculi speciem, Cels. 7, 26, 2: ager, i. e. *semicircular,* Col. 5, 2, 8.

sēmĭ-clausus (**-clūsus**), a, um, *adj.* [claudo], *half-shut, half-closed:* os, App. M. 10, p. 243: postica, Amm. 18, 6, 11: SILVANE SEMICLVSE FRAXINO (because only half was visible), Inscr. Orell. 1613.

sēmĭ-coctus, a, um, *adj.* [coquo], *half-cooked, half-done,* Col. 8, 5, 2; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 116; 22, 25, 70, § 145; Pall. 1, 27, 1.

sēmĭ-combustus, a, um, *adj.* [comburo], *half-burned, half-consumed,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 859; Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

* **sēmĭ-confectus,** a, um, *adj.* [conficio], *half-made:* caespes, Sid. Ep. 6, 10.

* **sēmĭ-conspĭcŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [conspicio], *half-visible:* nonnulli per fenestras, App. M. 3, p. 130, 14.

* **sēmĭ-corpŏrālis,** e, *adj.* [corpus], *half-bodied, having but half its body visible:* signum (Aries), Firm. Math. 2, 12; cf. semicorporeus.

sēmĭ-corpŏrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having but half its body visible:* signum (Cancer), Firm. Math. 2, 12; cf. semicorporalis.

sēmĭ-corpŏris, e, *adj.* [id.], *having half a body* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 8, 1.

sēmĭ-correctus, a, um, *adj.* [corrigo], *half-corrected* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Mend. 3, 6.

sēmĭ-crĕmātus, a, um, *adj.* [cremo], *half-burned:* membra, Ov. Ib. 636: tura, Mart. 11, 54, 2; cf. semicremus.

* **sēmĭ-crĕmus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *half-burned:* stipes, Ov. M. 12, 287.

sēmĭ-crūdus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** *Half-raw:* caro, Front. Strat. 2, 5, 13: exta, Suet. Aug. 1: lupinum, Col. 6, 25.—* **II.** *That has but half-digested,* Stat. S. 4, 9, 48.

* **sēmĭ-cŭbĭtālis,** e, *adj.* [cubitum], *a half-cubit long:* hastile, Liv. 42, 65, 9.

* **sēmĭ-cūpae,** ārum, *m.* [cupa], *a half-tun;* as a term of reproach, i. q. *pot-belly, fat-paunch,* Amm. 28, 4, 28.

sēmĭ-dĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-divine:* heroes, i. e. *the Argonauts,* Stat. Th. 5, 373; called also, reges, id. ib. 3, 518; id. Achill. 2, 363: parentes, id. Th. 9, 376: Manes, Luc. 9, 7: canes, i. e. *Anubis,* id. 8, 832 (al. semicanes dei): Dryades, Ov. H. 4, 49: Nymphae semideumque genus, id. Ib. 82; cf.: Silvanus arbiter umbrae Semideumque pecus, i. e. *the Pans,* Stat. Th. 6, 112.—Hence, *subst.* **1. sēmĭ-dĕus,** i, *m.*, *a demigod:* semideique deique, Ov. M. 14, 673; 1, 192.—**2. sēmĭ-dĕa,** ae, *f.*, *a demigoddess:* tres volucres, tres semideae, tres semipuellae, i. e. *the Sirens,* Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

sēmĭ-dĭes, ēi, *m.*, *a half-day,* Aus. Ecl. Rat. Dier. 5, and Rat. Solst. 2.

sēmĭ-dĭgĭtālis, e, *adj*, *of the size of half a finger, half a digit in diameter:* foramen, Vitr. 10, 22.

* **sēmĭ-dīvīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-divine, semi-divine:* locus ex oratione tuā, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep ad Caes. 1, 5.

sēmĭ-doctus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-taught, half-learned:* discipulus, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 74: haec ut et properans et apud doctos et semidoctus ipse percurro, Cic. de Or. 2, 42, 178: grammaticus, Gell. 15, 9, 6: manus villici, Mart. 10, 92, 5.

sēmĭ-ermis (**sēmerm-,** v. Liv. 27, 1, 15 Drak.; cf. semesus), e (in Liv.), and **sēmĭ-ermus** (**sēmerm-**), a, um (in Tac.), *adj.* [arma], *half-armed, badly* or *indifferently armed:* mille semermes per agros palati sunt, Liv. 39, 31: multitudo, id. 22, 50; 23, 5: exercitus, id. 25, 19; 27, 1 *fin.*: cum sex milibus semiermium, id. 28, 16; 30, 28; 31, 41; 40, 58: hosti et paucos ac semermos cogitanti, Tac. A. 1, 68; 3, 39 and 45.

sēmĭēsus, a, um, v. semesus.

sēmĭ-factus, a, um, *adj.* [facio], *half-made, half-finished:* opera, Tac. A. 15, 7: portae valli, Auct. B. Afr. 83, 3.

* **sēmĭ-fastīgĭum,** i, *n.*, *a half-pediment,* Vitr. 7, 5 *med.*

sēmĭ-fer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ferus], *half-bestial, half man and half beast.* **I.** Lit.: semifer interea divinae stirpis alumno Laetus erat, i. e. *the Centaur Chiron,* Ov. M. 2, 633; so of the Centaurs, id. ib. 12, 406; Stat. Th. 9, 220; Luc. 6, 386: caput Panis, Lucr. 4, 587: pectus (Tritonis), Verg. A. 10, 212: corpus Capricorni (because half goat and half fish), Cic. Arat. 59 Orell. *N. cr.*: species hominum (with portenta), Lucr. 2, 702 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *half-wild, half-savage:* (Cacus), Verg. A. 8, 267 (for which, semihomo, id. ib. 194): glires semiferum animal, Plin. 8, 57, 82, § 224: proles (canis), Grat. Cyn. 253: genus hominum, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 66; Sil. 3, 542.

sēmĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [forma], *half-formed:* pulli, Col. 8, 5, 12: luna, *a half-moon,* id. 4, 25, 1.

* **sēmĭ-fultus,** a, um, *adj.* [fulcio], *half-propped,* Mart. 5, 14, 9.

sēmĭ-fūmans, antis, *adj.* [fumo], *half-smoking;* trop.: dignitas praefecturae, i. e. *still warm* or *fresh,* Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

* **sēmĭ-fūnĭum,** ii, *n.* [funis], *a half-rope,* i. e. *a slender line* or *cord,* Cato, R. R. 135, 5; cf. semicinctium.

Sēmĭ-gaetūlus, i, *m.*, *a half-Gætulian, semi-Gætulian,* App. Mag. p. 289, 11.

Sēmĭ-germānus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-German, semi-German:* gentes, Liv. 21, 38 *fin.*

Sēmĭgraecē, *adv.*, v. semigraecus *fin.*

Sēmĭgraecŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [semigraecus], *a little half-Greek,* Hier. Ep. 50, 2.

Sēmĭ-graecus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-Greek, semi-Grecian:* pastores, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 2: poëtae et oratores, Suet. Gram. 1: civitas (Tarentum), Flor. 1, 18, 6.—* *Adv.*: **Sēmĭgraecē,** *half in the Greek manner:* quod dicimus, Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2214 P.

* **sēmĭ-grăvis,** e, *adj.*, *half-overcome:* vino, i. e. *half-drunken,* Liv. 25, 24, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.

* **sē-mĭgro,** āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to go away, remove* from any one: a patre, Cic. Cael. 7, 18.

sēmĭ-hĭans, antis, *adj.* [hio], *half-opened, half-open:* labellum, Cat. 61, 220; cf. labiae, App. M. 10, p. 252, 32; cf. semihiulcus.

sēmĭ-hĭulcus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-opened, half-open:* savium, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; Macr. S. 2, 2, 17; cf. semihians.

sēmĭ-hŏmo, inis, *m.*, *a half-man,* i. e. *half man and half beast.* **I.** Lit.: Centauri, Ov. M. 12, 536 (for which, semiferi, id. ib. 12, 406 al.; v. semifer, I.): mandragoras (because formed below like a man), Col. poët. 10, 19.—**II.** Trop., *half-human,* i. e. *half-wild, half-savage,* = semifer, II.: Cacus, Verg. A. 8, 194 (for which, semifer, id. ib. 8, 267): Nasamones, Sil. 11, 180.

sēmĭ-hōra, ae, *f.*, *a half-hour, half an hour,* Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 6; Cels. 3, 21; Petr. 69, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 38.

* **sēmĭ-ĭnānis** (**sēmĭn-**), e, *adj.*, *half-empty, but half-full:* orbis (lunae), Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 80.

* **sēmĭ-intĕger,** gra, grum, *adj.*, *half-whole, half-uninjured,* Amm. 20, 5, 4.

sēmĭ-jējūnĭa, ōrum, *n.*, *half-fasts,* Tert. adv. Psych. 13.

Sēmĭ-jūdaeus, i, *m.*, *a half-Jew, half a Jew,* Hier. in Isa. 1, 2, 20; 15, 54, 12.

sēmĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n.*, *a half-juger, quarter-acre,* Col. 4, 18, 1; 5, 1, 6.

* **sēmĭ-lăcer,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *half-lacerated, half-mangled,* Ov. M. 7, 344.

* **sēmĭ-lăter** (or **sēmĭ-lătĕrĭum,** ii, *n.*), ĕris, *m.*, = ἡμιπλίνθιον, *a half-brick,* Vitr. 2, 3, 4.

* **sēmĭ-lautus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-washed:* crura, Cat. 54, 2.

sēmĭ-līber, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *half-free:* semiliberi saltem simus, Cic. Att. 13, 31, 3; id. ap. Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 2.

* **sēmĭ-lībra,** ae, *f.*, *a half-pound, half a pound,* App. Herb. 99.

sēmĭ-lixa, ae, *m.*, *half a sutler, one little better than a sutler,* as a term of reproach, Liv. 28, 28, 4; 30, 28, 3.

‡ **sēmĭ-lixŭla,** *a half*-lixula, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 107 Müll.

* **sēmĭ-lūnātĭcus,** i, *m.*, *half-lunatic,* Firm. Math. 7, 3 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-mădĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *half-wet, moist, damp:* ager, Col. 2, 4, 5.

sēmĭ-mărīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *half in the sea:* corpora (Scyllarum), Lucr. 5, 892.

sēmĭ-mās, măris, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a half-*

male, hermaphrodite, Ov. M. 4, 381; 12, 506; Liv. 31, 12 *fin.*—**II.** Transf., *adj.*, *unmanned, emasculated:* capri, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 3: semimares capi (appellantur), cum sint castrati, Col. 8, 2, 3: ovis, Ov. F. 1, 588: Galli (the priests of Cybele), id. ib. 4, 183.

sēmĭ-mascŭlus, i, *adj. m.*, = semimas, II.: Attis, Fulg. Myth. 3, 5.

sēmĭ-mātūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-ripe*, Pall. Mart. 10, 22; id. Jun. 12.

Sēmĭ-mēdus, i, *m.*, *a half-Mede, half a Mede*, App. Mag. p. 289, 13.

sēmĭ-mĕtŏpĭa, ōrum, *n.* [metopa], *half-metopes*, Vitr. 4, 3, 5.

sēmĭ-mitra, ae, *f.*, *a half-turban*, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 10.

sēmĭ-mortŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-dead* (cf.: semivivus, seminecis), Cat. 50, 15; App. M. 6, p. 184, 23.

sēmĭnālis, e, *adj* [semen], *of* or *belonging to seed, good for seed, seminal* (late Lat.): vicia, Col. 11, 2, 76: membrum, Auct. Priap. 26, 2; cf. venae, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12: viae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 180: vascula, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2: vita, *vegetable*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 21.—*Plur. subst.:* **sēmĭnālia**, *n.*, *standing crops*, Tert. adv. Marc. 13 *fin.*

sēmĭnānis, e, v. semiinanis.

sēmĭnārium, ii, v. seminarius, II.

sēmĭnārius, a, um. **I.** *Adj.* [semen], *of* or *belonging to seed:* seminarium pilum, *for bruising seed*, Cato, R. R. 10, 5.—**II.** *Subst.:* **sēmĭnārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a nursery, nursery-garden, seed-plot, seminary.* **A.** Lit., Plin. 18, 27, 71, § 295; Cato, R. R. 46; 48; Varr. R. R. 1, 29; Col. 5, 6, 1; 11, 2, 16; 11, 2, 30; id. Arb. 1, 3; 2, 1 et saep.—**B.** Trop. (class.): seminarium rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54: fons et seminarium triumphorum, id. Pis. 40, 97: Catilinarium, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23; so, judicum (veterani), id. Phil. 13, 2, 3: senatūs (equites), Liv. 42, 61, 5: exiguum militum, id. 6, 12: hostilis exercitus (Hispania), Flor. 2, 6, 38: ducum, Curt. 8, 6, 6: dulce hilaritatis (vinum), Varr. ap. Non. 28, 22: scelerum omnium (Bacchanalia), Liv. 39 epit.: omnium malorum, App. Mag. 74, p. 321, 30: rixarum, Hier. Ep. 27, 2: repudii, id. in Helv. 20.

sēmĭnātio, ōnis, *f.* [semino], *a breeding, propagation*, Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 3; Ambros. de Noë, 29, 107.

sēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an originator, producer, author* (Ciceronian). **I.** Lit.: seminator et sator et parens omnium rerum (mundus), Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 86.—**II.** Trop.: omnium malorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 66: tamquam fallaciae seminatores, Lact. 5, 2, 17.

sēmĭ-nĕcis, is (*nom.* does not occur), *adj.* [nex], *half-dead* (not ante-Aug.; syn. semivivus): alicui semineci rapere arma, Verg. A. 10, 462: seminecem eum ad Cannas in acervo caesorum corporum inventum, Liv. 23, 15; so, seminecem, id. 29, 2 *fin.*; Verg. A. 5, 275; Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 19: vita, Sil. 10, 456: semineces, Verg. A. 9, 455; 12, 329: artus, Ov. M. 1, 228: crines, Val. Fl. 6, 176; Tac. Agr. 36; id. H. 3, 28: seminecum, Sil. 4, 164; 6, 11.

sēmĭnium, ii, *n.* [semen], *a begetting* (of animals), *procreation* (ante-class.), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 68; Varr. R. R. 2, 6, 1.—**II.** Transf., *a race, stock, breed* (of animals), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 3, 3; 3, 9, 6; Lucr. 3, 742; 3, 746; 4, 1005.

sēmĭnĭverbius, a, um [semino-verbum], *scattering words, babbling* (for Gr. σπερμολόγος), Vulg. Act. 17, 18.

sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [semen], *to sow* (rare; not in Cic.; syn.: sero, planto). **I.** Lit.: adoreum, triticum, hordeum, etc., Col. 2, 8, 1; 2, 8, 3; 2, 9, 15; 2, 9, 16: agrum, id. 2, 4 *fin.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To beget, engender, procreate:* alter decumo post mense nascetur puer quam seminatus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20: armenta, Col. 6, 24, 1; 6, 24, 3; 6, 37, 4 sq.—* **2.** Of plants, *to bring forth, produce:* viscum quod non sua seminat arbos, Verg. A. 6, 206.—**II.** Trop.: cultum dei per terram, *to plant, propagate, disseminate*, Lact. 4, 10, 3; 1, 22, 26; 4, 25, 2.

* **sēmĭnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of seeds:* cucurbitae, Auct. Priap. 51, 17.

sēmĭ-nūdus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-naked* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: consules, prope seminudi sub jugum missi, Liv. 9, 6; 24, 40; Suet. Vit. 17; Front. Princ. Hist. p. 318.—As *subst.:* ille seminudus, Sen. Ep. 6, 2, 2.—**B.** Transf., *half-unarmed, almost defenceless:* pedes vagus et prope seminudus, Liv. 31, 35, 6.—**II.** Trop.: sententiae, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2.

Sēmĭ-nŭmĭda, ae, *m.*, *a half-Numidian, half a Numidian*, App. Mag. p. 289, 11.

* **sēmĭ-ŏbŏlus**, i, *m.*, *a half-obolus*, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 8; Isid. 16, 25, 10.

* **sēmĭ-obrūtus**, a, um, *adj.* [obruo], *half-covered:* dolium, App. M. 9, p. 219, 18.

* **sēmĭ-ŏnustus**, a, um, *adj.*, *half-laden:* naves, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.

sēmĭ-orbis, is, *m.*, *a half-circle, semicircle*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 4; Amm. 20, 3, 10; 22, 8, 5.

* **sēmĭ-pāgānus**, i, *m.*, *a half-rustic, half a clown*, Pers. prol. 6.

* **sēmĭ-pătens**, entis, *adj.* [pateo], *standing half-open, half-open:* vestibula, Sid. Ep. 7, 6.

sēmĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.*, *a half-foot in size, half a foot long, broad*, etc.: apertura, Vitr. 10, 19; Col. 11, 3, 21: spatium, id. 12, 52, 4: altitudo, Plin. 26, 8, 42, § 69: truncus, id. 13, 4, 8, § 37; pisciculus, id. 32, 1, 1, § 3; cf. the foll. art.

* **sēmĭ-pĕdānĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *a half-foot in size, half a foot long, broad*, etc.: terra, Col. 4, 1, 4.

* **sēmĭ-pĕractus**, a, um, *adj.* [perago], *half-finished:* homo, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 299.

* **sēmĭ-pĕremptus**, a, um, *adj.* [perimo], *half-destroyed:* jugera, Tert. Carm. Sodom. 133.

sēmĭ-perfectus, a, um, *adj.* [perficio], *half-finished.* **I.** Lit.: opera absolvit, Suet. Calig. 21; Ambros. Spirit. Sanc. 3, 14, 18.—**II.** Trop.: virtutes, *half-perfect, incomplete*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 24.

* **sēmĭ-pĕrītus**, a, um, *adj.*, *half-skilled* (with semidoctus), Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3.

Sēmĭ-persa, ae, *m.*, *a half-Persian, half a Persian*, App. Mag. p. 289, 13.

sēmĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *m.* **I.** *A half-foot, half a foot.* **1.** As a measure of length, Cato, R. R. 123; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 15: latum semipede, Vitr. 2, 3: minimi semipedum mensura, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 11: non altiores quino semipede, id. 17, 11, 16, § 80: intervallo duum pedum et semipedis, id. 17, 20, 33, § 144.—**2.** *A half-foot* in verse, Varr. ap. Gell. 18, 15, 2; Aus. Ep. 4, 86; Aug. de Musica, 5, 11.—**II.** *Half-lame:* crure trunco semipes, Prud. στεφ. 2, 150.

‡ **sēmĭ-phălārica**, ae, *f.*, *a small* phalarica, Gell. 10, 25, 2.

* **sēmĭ-piscīna**, ae, *f.*, *a small fish-pond*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 3.

Sēmĭ-plăcentīnus, i, *m.*, *a half-Placentine, half a Placentine*, Cic. Pis. 6, 14.

sēmĭplēnē, *adv.*, v. semiplenus *fin.*

sēmĭ-plēnus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-full* (class.): naves, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63: scrobes, Col. 5, 5, 4: favi, id. 9, 15, 4: vas, Pall. Febr. 32: stationes, *only half-filled, half-manned*, Liv. 25, 30 *fin.*; cf. legiones, Vell. 2, 80, 1; 2, 112, 2.—* *Adv.:* **sēmĭplēnē**, *half in full, incompletely, in part:* dicuntur praesentia, Sid. Ep. 4, 22 *med.*

‡ **sēmĭplotĭa**, soleae dimidiatae appellantur, quibus utebantur in venando, quo planius pedem ponerent, Fest. s. v. ploti, p. 238 Müll.

* **sēmĭ-pŭella**, ae, *f.*, *a half-maiden*, as a designation of the Sirens, who were half girl and half bird, Aus. Idyll. 11, 21.

* **sēmĭ-pullātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *clothed in half-black:* accusatores, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

sēmĭ-pŭtātus, a, um, *adj.* [puto], *half-pruned:* vitis, Verg. E. 2, 70; Ambros. Ep. 37, 42.

Sĕmīrămis (**Sămērămis**, in good MSS. and Schol., Juv. 2, 108), is or ĭdis, *f.*, = Σεμίραμις, *the celebrated queen of Assyria, consort and successor of Ninus*, Just. 1, 1, 9; Curt. 5, 1, 24; Ov. M. 4, 58; Juv. 2, 108.—*Acc.* Semiramin, Curt. 7, 6, 20; Amm. 28, 4, 9.—*Abl.* Semirami, Just. 36, 2, 1: Semiramide, id. 1, 1, 10.—So Cicero sarcastically calls the profligate A. Gabinius, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 9.—Hence, **Sĕmīrămĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Semiramis, Semiramian:* Semiramio sanguine cretus Polydaemon, Ov. M. 5, 85: acus, i.e. *Babylonian*, Mart. 8, 28, 18; so, turres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 162.

sēmĭ-rāsus, a, um, *adj.* [rado], *half-shaven:* ustor, Cat. 59, 5: homines, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30.

* **sēmĭ-rĕductus**, a, um, *adj.* [reduco], *half bent back:* Venus, Ov. A. A. 2, 614.

* **sēmĭ-rĕfectus**, a, um, *adj.* [reficio], *half-repaired:* laniata classis, Ov. H. 7, 176.

* **sēmĭ-rōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [rodo], *half-gnawed:* panis, Arn. 6, 202.

sēmĭ-rŏtundus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-round, semicircular* (Appuleian): subterraneum, App. M. 11, p. 260, 2: suggestus, id. ib. 5, p. 160, 2.

sēmĭ-rŭtus, a, um, *adj.* [ruo], *half-pulled down, half-overthrown, half-demolished, half-destroyed, half-ruined* (not ante-Aug.; freq. in the historians, esp. in Liv.): murus, Liv. 31, 26; 32, 17: tecta, id. 10, 4; Luc. 1, 24: vallum, Tac. A. 1, 61: castella, Liv. 28, 44; Tac. A. 4, 25: urbs, Liv. 5, 49; 31, 24: plus negotii fuit cum semirutā Karthagine quam cum integrā, Flor. 2, 15, 13: patria, Liv. 26, 32 et saep.: telae confuso stamine, *half-torn*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 155.—*Neutr. plur.* as *subst.:* **sēmĭrŭta**, ōrum, *n.:* partim per semiruta partim scalis integros muros transcendere, *the half-demolished parts of the wall*, Liv. 36, 24, 6 (dub.; Weissenb. semirutos): semiruta moenium, App. Flor. 2, p. 350, 30.

sēmis, issis (in Vitr., Front., and Pall. *indecl.*, e.g. duo semis pedes, Pall. Febr. 9, 10: duobus semis pedibus, id. Jan. 10, 3; 13, 7: diametros octo semis, Vitr. 4, 1: passuum milium et semis, Front. Aquaed. 7; cf.: habere duos et semis cubitos, Vulg. Exod. 25, 10 al.), *m.* [cf. semi-; Gr. ἡμι-, ἥμισυ], *a half, half-unity, a semi-unit* (v. as, I.). **I.** In gen. (very rare for the usual dimidium): sex domini semissem Africae possidebant, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 35: patrimonii, Dig. 36, 1, 78, § 7: e libertorum defunctorum bonis, Suet. Ner. 32: cum alter semissem, alter universa fratre excluso (sibi vindicaret), Quint. 7, 1, 62: panem semissem ponebat supra torum, Petr. 64, 6.—**II.** In partic. (freq. and class.). **A.** As a coin. **1.** *Half an* as, *a semi-*as, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; cf. Prisc. p. 708 P.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: lex frumentaria de semissibus et trientibus, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; Cic. Sest. 25, 55; Liv. Epit. 60; Ascon. ap. Cic. Pis. 4, p. 9 Orell.; hence, non semissis homo, *not worth a groat*, i.e. *good for nothing, worthless*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10 a, 1: quid fit? Semis, Hor. A. P. 330.—**2.** In the times of the later emperors, as a gold coin, *a half* aureus (containing 59.8 grains of gold, of the present value of 10*s.* 6¼*d.* sterling), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39.—**B.** As a rate of interest, *one half per cent. a month*, or, acc. to our mode of computation, *six per cent. a year* (cf.: bes, triens, etc.): semissibus magna copia (pecuniae) est, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: usura multiplicata semissibus, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56: usura semissium, Col. 3, 3, 9 sq.; for which also, reversely: semisses usurarum, id. 3, 3, 9; and in apposition: semisses usuras promisit, Dig. 22, 1, 13; 22, 45, 134; 46, 3, 102 *fin.*—**C.** As a measure of dimension. **1.** *Half a juger* of land: bina jugera et semisses agri assignati, Liv. 6, 16 *fin.*; cf. Col. 5, 1, 11; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178.—**2.** *A half-foot, half a foot:* interesse sesquipedes inter bina semina in latitudinem, in longitudinem semisses, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 160: campestris locus alte duos pedes et semissem infodiendus est, Col. 3, 13, 8; Vitr. 4, 1; Front. Aquaed. 7; Pall. Jan. 10, 2; 10, 4; 13, 7; id. Febr. 9, 10 et saep.; Veg. 5, 40, 3; 3, 11, 4.—**3.** *Half a cubit:* cubitum ac semissem, Vulg. Exod. 25, 17.—**D.** Among mathematicians, *the number three*, Vitr. 3, 1, 6; cf. as *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-saucius**, a, um, *adj.*, *half-wounded;* trop.: voluntas, Aug. Conf. 8, 8.

* **sēmĭ-sĕnex**, sĕnis, *m.*, *an oldish* or *elderly man*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53 (dub.).

* **sēmĭ-sĕpultus**, a, um, *adj.* [sepelio], *half-buried:* ossa, Ov. H. 1, 55.

* **sēmĭ-sermo**, ōnis, *m.*, *a half-speech, a jargon:* barbarus, Hier. Ep. 7, 2.

* **sēmĭ-siccus**, a, um, *adj.*, *half-dry:* thalli, Pall. Febr. 24, 4.

sēmĭ-somnus, a, um, and **sēmĭ-somnis,** e, *adj.* [somnus], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (class.): tibi siccae semisomnae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 22; Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2. 5, 36, § 95 Zumpt *N. cr.;* Sall. J. 21, 2; Liv. 9, 24; 9, 37; 25, 39 Drak.; 30, 5 *fin.;* 37, 20; 40, 15; Tac. A. 1, 51; 4, 25; id. H. 5, 22: sopor, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: cor, Phaedr. 4, 14, 13.—Form semisomnis, Sen. Brev. Vit. 14, 4.

sēmĭ-sŏnans, antis, *adj.* [sono], *half-sounding, semi-vocal:* littera, i. e. *a semi-vowel,* App. de Mundo, 16, 29; Ter. Carm. Her. p. 2406 P.; Isid. 1, 4, 4.

* **sēmĭ-sōpītus,** a, um, *adj.* [sopio], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus), App. M. 1, p. 109, 9.

* **sēmĭ-sŏpōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [sopor], *half-asleep, sleepy, drowsy* (for the class. semisomnus), Sid. Carm. 11, 59.

sēmĭ-spătha, ae, *f., a little* spatha, Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 2, 16.

sēmissālis, e, *adj.* [semis], *of* or *belonging to a half-*as: usurae, i. e. *a half-*as *a month* (six per cent. a year), Dig. 50, 12, 10.

sēmissārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a half-*as: coheres, i. e. *who inherits one half,* Dig. 30, 1, 116.

sēmissis, v. semis.

sēmisso, āre, *v. a.* [semis, II. C. 2.], *to fire* or *cauterize one half* of a horse's foot: pedes equorum, Veg. 1, 26, 4; 2, 10, 9.

sēmĭ-sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj., half bent backwards, half-supine* (poet.): jacet in dextrum semisupina latus, Ov. A. A. 3, 788; id. Am. 1, 14, 20: manus, id. H. 10, 10; Mart. 6, 35, 4.

sēmĭta, ae, *f.* [se- (=sed-), i. e. aside; and root mi-, to go; cf.: meo, trames], *a narrow way, a path, foot-path, lane, by-way,* etc. (opp. via, a highway; cf.: callis, trames): quā ibant, ab itu iter appellarunt; quā id anguste, semita ut semiter, dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 35 Müll. **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.): angustissimae semitae, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; cf. Mart. 7, 61, 4: aut viam aut semitam monstrare, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 30: decedam ego illi de viā, de semitā, id. Trin. 2, 4, 80; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 64, 10: scabras lutosasque semitas spectant, id. Ira, 3, 35, 5: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19; so (opp. via) id. ib. 7, 8; Liv. 44, 43: semita angusta et ardua, id. 9, 24: ut Oresti nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58; Suet. Ner. 48; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.): rara per occultos lucebat semita calles, Verg. A. 9, 383: quā jacet Herculeis semita litoribus, *the narrow way,* Prop. 1, 11, 2 et saep. — In mal. part., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 36; cf. vulgi, Prop. 2, 23 (3, 17), 1. — Prov.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 358 Vahl.): de viā in semitam degredi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 40.— **B.** Transf., of other ways or paths (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): formicae praedam Convectant calle angusto ... opere omnis semita fervet, Verg. A. 4, 407; so of the same, Plin. 11, 30, 36, § 110: Phryxi quā semita jungi Europamque Asiamque vetat, Stat. Achill. 1, 409: spumea semita fugientis clavi, Val. Fl. 4, 420: velox Lunae pigraque Saturni, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 438: umida Iridis, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 99: aratri, id. de Apono, 25: arteriae, id est spiritus semitae, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219.— **II.** Trop. (rare but class.), *a way, path, road:* locuples et speciosa vult esse eloquentia ... feratur ergo non semitis, sed campis: non uti fontes angustis fistulis colliguntur, sed ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat ac sibi viam, si quando non acceperit, faciat, Quint. 5, 14, 31: illius ego semita feci viam, Phaedr. 3, prol. 38: jam intellegetis, hanc pecuniam, quae via modo visa est exire ab isto, eandem semita revertisse, Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 23, § 57: secretum iter et fallentis semita vitae, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 103: semita certe Tranquillae per virtutem patet unica vitae, Juv. 10, 364: novum ad victoriam iter sanguinis sui semita aperire, Flor. 1, 14, 4; so in eccl. Lat., freq., of a *way of life, course of conduct,* etc.: justitiae, Vulg. Prov. 2, 8: justorum, id. ib. 16, 17.

* **sēmĭ-tactus,** a, um, *adj.* [tango], *half-touched,* Mart. 6, 74, 2.

* **sēmĭtālis,** e, *adj.* [semita], *of* or *belonging to foot-paths* or *by-ways:* dei, *whose statues are placed in by-ways,* ἐνόδιοι, Verg. Cat. 8, 20.

* **sēmĭtārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to lanes* or *by-ways:* moechi, Cat. 37, 16.

* **sēmĭtātim,** *adv.* [id.], *through by-ways:* semitatim fugere, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 194 P. (Com. Rel. p. 117 Rib.).

sēmĭ-tectus, a, um, *adj.* [tego], *half-covered* (post-Aug.): nudis scapulis aut semitectis, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 2 *fin.:* capuli, App. M. 4, p. 150, 27: femora (Dianae), Arn. 6, 209: exercitus, Amm 19, 11 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-tŏnium,** i, *n.* [tonus], *a half-tone, semitone,* Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *fin.*

* **sēmĭ-tractātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tracto], *half-treated:* materia, Tert. Fug. in Persec. 1.

* **sēmĭ-trĕpĭdus,** a, um, *adj., half-trembling,* App. M. 7, p. 191, 13.

sēmĭ-trītus, a, um, *adj.* [tero], *half-thrashed:* frumenta, Col. 1, 6, 24; Pall. 1, 36, 2.

sēmĭ-ustŭlo, v. semustulo.

sēmĭ-ustus, v. semustus.

* **sēmĭ-viētus,** a, um, *adj., half-shrivelled, half-withered:* uvae, Col. 12, 16, 3.

sēmĭ-vĭgil, *adj., half-awake,* Vict. Fur. Poen. 13.

sēmĭ-vĭr, vĭri, *m. adj., a half-man,* i. q. semihomo and semimas (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Half man and half beast,* e. g. the Centaur Chiron, Ov. F. 5, 380; the Minotaur, id. A. A. 2, 24 (cf. semibos): Nessus, id. H. 9, 141.— **B.** *An hermaphrodite,* Ov. M. 4, 386; Plin. 11, 49, 110, § 263.— **II.** Transf., *emasculated.* **A.** Lit., of a priest of Cybele (cf. semimas), Juv. 6, 513: semiviri chori, Sil. 17, 20: formosum adulescentem semivirum reddidit, Lact. 1, 17, 7. — **B.** Trop., *unmanly, womanish, effeminate:* et nunc ille Paris cum semiviro comitatu, Verg. A. 4, 215: Phryx, id. ib. 12, 99; Lact. 1, 10, 9; Stat. Achill. 2, 363.—So esp. of debauchees: qui tam atrocem caedem pertinere ad illos semiviros crederent (for which, just before: molles and obsceni viri), Liv. 33, 28, 7: impure ac semivir, Luc. 8, 552.

sēmĭ-vīvus, a, um, *adj., half-alive, half-dead, almost dead* (class.; syn. semianimis). **I.** Lit.: ibi hominem fumo excruciatum, semivivum reliquit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: Bibulum semivivum reliquerunt, id. Att. 7, 2, 8; id. Pis. 14, 31; Sen. Brev. Vit. 13; Nep. Eum. 4, 4; Vulg. Luc. 10, 30.— **II.** Trop.: cum erat reclamatum semivivis mercenariorum vocibus, *with half-expiring words,* Cic. Sest. 59, 126.

sēmĭ-vŏcālis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Half-sounding, half-talking, semi-vocal:* instrumentum rusticum, i. e. *cattle* (distinguished from vocale, slaves, and mutum, i. e. carts), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1.—In like manner: signum militare, i. e. *horns, trumpets,* etc. (distinguished from vocale, words, and mutum, banners), Veg. Mil. 3, 5. — **II.** In gram., as *subst., a semi-vowel* (of which there were, acc. to the old grammarians, the foll. seven: f, l, m, n, r, s, x), Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 7, 14; Prisc. p. 540 sq. P.; 564 ib. al.

* **sēmĭ-vŏlucris,** e, *adj., half-winged:* puellae, i. e. *the Sirens,* Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

sēmĭ-vulsus, a, um, *adj.* [vello], *half torn to pieces:* vittae, Mart. Cap. 1, § 10.

* **sēmĭ-zōnārĭus,** ii, *m., a maker of small girdles,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42; cf. semicinctium.

semnion, i, *n., a plant of great virtue,* = theobrotion, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162.

Semnŏnes, um, *m.,* = Σέμνωνες, Strab.; Σέμνονες, Ptol., *a people of Northern Germany,* in the territory of the mod. *Brandenburg,* Tac. G. 39; id. A. 2, 45; Vell. 2, 106, 2.

Sēmo, ōnis, *m.* [probably from sēmen], *an ancient god that presided over the crops:* SEMVNIS ALTERNEI ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS, song of the Fratres Arvales, Inscr Orell. 2270. — As *an epithet of Sancus,* Ov. F. 6, 214; Liv. 8, 20; Inscr. Orell. 1860; 6999.

sēmŏdĭālis, e, *adj.* [semodius], *containing a half-peck:* placenta, Cato, R. R. 76, 5: olla, Marc. Emp. 16 *med.*

sē-mŏdĭus, ii, *m.* [semi-], *a half-peck,* Cato, R. R. 11, 3; Col. 2, 10 *fin.;* 6, 3, 5; Mart. 7, 53, 5; Juv. 14, 67.

Sēmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [semen; cf. Semo], *a goddess of the Romans that presided over the crops,* Macr. S. 1, 16.

sēmōtē, *adv.,* v. semoveo, *P. a. fin.*

sēmōtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.,* from semoveo.

sē-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, *v. a., to move apart, to put aside, remove, separate* (rare but class.; syn.: sepono, sejungo). **I.** Lit.: vos semotae, nos soli, Ter. And. 1, 5, 50: qui ante voce praeconis a liberis semovebantur, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 26.— **II.** Trop., *to part, separate, remove:* Strato ab eā disciplinā omnino semovendus est, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34: omnes sententias eorum omnino a philosophiā, id. Fin. 2, 13, 39: te a curis, Lucr. 1, 51; for which, also: curā metuque, id. 2, 19: egestatem ab dulci vitā, id. 3, 66: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: voluptatem semovendam esse, id. Fin. 5, 8. — Hence, **sēmōtus,** a, um, *P. a., remote, distant, far removed.* **A.** Lit.: colloquium petunt semoto a militibus loco, * Caes. B. C. 1, 84: munitiones semotarum partium, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3: longe semota tuemur, Lucr. 5, 579; 4, 288: terris semota, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 21: semoti prius tarda necessitas Leti corripuit gradum, id. C. 1, 3, 32.— **B.** Trop.: omnis divum natura Semota ab nostris rebus sejunctaque longe, *remote, different, distinct,* Lucr. 2, 648: cura semotu' metuque, id. 2, 19: semota ab dulci vitā stabilique, id. 3, 66.— *Comp.:* quo nihil a sapientis ratione semotius, Lact. 5, 15 *med.:* ut eorum disputationes et arcana semotae dictionis peritus exciperem, i. e. *of their familiar conversation,* Tac. Or. 2. — * *Adv.:* **sēmōtē,** *separately, apart,* Marc. Emp. 20.

semper, *adv.* [root sam-; Gr. ἁμ-; v. semel and -per = παρά; cf. tantisper], *ever, always, at all times, forever* (cf. usque). **I.** In gen.: nequiter factum illud apud vos semper manebit, Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1: locus hic apud nos semper liber est, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 49: semper occant priusquam sarriunt rustici, id. Capt. 3, 5, 5: sat habet favitorum semper, qui recte facit, Plaut. Am. prol. 79: quod improbis semper aliqui scrupus in animis haereat, semper iis ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur: nullum autem emolumentum esse tantum, semper ut timeas, semper ut adesse, semper ut impendere aliquam poenam putes, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: quod semper movetur, aeternum est, id. ib. 6, 25, 27; id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53: non haerent in suis sedibus, sed volucri semper spe rapiuntur, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: curavit (Servius Tullius), quod semper in re publicā tenendum est, ne, etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 39; 3, 14, 23 et saep.: sibi exortam semper florentis Homeri Commemorat speciem (the Gr. ἀειθαλής), Lucr. 1, 124: hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Verg. G. 1, 242; cf.: quod Graeci aigleucos (ἀειγλευκος) vocant, hoc est semper mustum, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 83: avida ulteriorum semper gens (semper belonging to ulter), Liv. 9, 38, 5: si umquam dubitatum est, utrum tribuni plebis vestrā an suā causā seditionum semper auctores fuerint, id. 5, 3 Drak.; for which also, without esse (hence apparently adject.): Hasdrubal pacis semper auctor, id. 30, 42; cf.: adversus Sidicinos sumerent arma, suos semper hostes, id. 8, 1 *fin.*—To strengthen the signif., joined with *cottidie, perenne, assidue,* etc. (as in Gr. ἀεὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, συνεχές, etc.; v. Lidd. and Scott's Lex. under ἀεί): ea mihi cottidie Aut ture aut vino aut aliqui semper supplicat, Plaut. Aul. prol. 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 7: lucrum ut perenne vobis semper suppetat, Plaut. Am. prol. 14: ne semper servus currens, iratus senex, etc. ... assidue agendi sint mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39; so (with assiduus) Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 51; Ov. F. 4, 686: ibi semper omne vitae spatium famula fuit, Cat. 63, 90: semper et ubique, Quint. 1, 1, 29; 3, 9, 5; Petr. 99; Suet. Aug. 90; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 14.— **II.** Of continuance within a definite time: ego illum antehac hominem semper sum frugi ratus, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 11; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 39: quod tempus (aestatem) omnes Siciliae semper praetores in itineribus consumere consuerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29: quibus studiis semper

fueris, tenemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37. — **2.** Esp., with *comp.*, of a progressive change (poet.): rem Romanam Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper, Proroget aevum, Hor. C. S. 67: candidior semper candidiorque veni, Tib. 1, 7, 64. — **B.** Distributively, *always, every time, on each occasion* (ante-class. and post-Aug.): rex Creo vigiles nocturnos singulos semper locat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195: horresco semper, ubi pultare hasce (fores) occipio miser, *always, every time*, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 24: quattuor partus enixa, septumo semper mense, genuit, etc., Plin. 7, 5, 4, § 39: bis inter duos exortus lunae adfluunt bisque remeant vicenis quaternisque semper horis, id. 2, 97, 99, § 212: tertio die cibum capere semper, id. 7, 2, 2, § 12: cibum capere semper diebus tertiis, Gell. 9, 4, 6. — **III.** Transf. (poet.), *everywhere, in every place* (like Engl. *always*): proque toro terrae non semper gramen habenti, Incubat infelix, Ov. M. 1, 633.

***semper-flōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [flos], = sempervivum, *evergreen, houseleek*, App. Herb. 123.

semper-vīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *ever-living:* res (Spiritus sanctus), Prud. Ham. 164: herba, *the plant called also* aizoon, *evergreen, houseleek*, App. Herb. 123. — Also, *subst.:* **sempervīva**, ae, *f.*, Pall. 1, 35, 3. —And in analogy with aizoon (Gr. ἀείζωον), **sempervīvum**, i, *n.*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160 (not in Jahn).

sempĭternē, *adv.*, v. sempiternus *fin.* c.

sempĭternĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sempiternus], *perpetuity, eternal duration, eternity* (post-class.): stabilis mundi, App. Trism. p. 94, 30; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3; 2, 1.

sempĭternō, *adv.*, v. sempiternus *fin.* b.

sempĭternum, *adv.*, v. sempiternus *fin.* a.

sempĭternus, a, um, *adj.* [semper; like hesternus and aeternus, from heri and aevum], *everlasting, ever-during, perpetual, continual, imperishable, eternal, sempiternal* (cf. aeternus *init.;* very freq. and class.): fragile corpus animus sempiternus movet, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26; cf. id. N. D. 3, 12, 29: immortalis memoria et sempiterna, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 15: deorum vita sempiterna, Ter. And. 5, 5, 3; cf.: aevo sempiterno frui, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13: ignes, id. ib. 6, 15, 15; cf.: cursus stellarum, id. ib. 6, 17, 17: gratias agere sempiternas, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 84: amicus, id. Most. 1, 3, 90; id. Pers. 1, 1, 36; cf.: verae amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 9, 32; so, hiemes, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: ignis Vestae, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18: documentum Persarum sceleris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 15: memoria amicitiae nostrae, id. Lael. 4, 15: odia, id. ib. 10, 35: consilium senatus, id. Sest. 65, 137: potentia, Tac. A. 3, 30 et saep.: nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: nihil nisi sempiternum spectare, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: in sempiternum, *forever*, Vulg. Deut. 5, 29 et saep. — *Adv.*, in three forms (not in Cic.), *always, forever, perpetually.* ***a. sempĭternum**, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 26. — **b. sempĭternō**, Cato ap. Charis. p. 194 P.: sempiterno permanet ea materia, Vitr. 1, 5; 9, 1, 2; Sol. 35, 5. — **c. sempĭternē**, Pac. ap. Non. 170, 20; Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 3.

Semprōnĭus, i, *m.;* **Semprōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Its most celebrated members were Ti. and C. Sempronius Gracchus, after whom are named the leges Semproniae (v. infra, A.); *fem.* Sempronia, *wife of D. Junius Brutus, and sharer in Catiline's conspiracy*, Sall. C. 25 and 40, 5. — Hence, **A. Semprōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sempronius:* lex frumentaria, Cic. Brut. 62, 222; id. Dom. 9, 24; id. Fam. 1, 7, 10: leges, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163; id. Phil. 1, 8, 18 et saep.: Sempronia Horrea, *a place where, by a law of C. Gracchus, the public corn was stored*, Fest. p. 290 Müll.; Liv. Epit. 58; 60; Flor. 3, 14 sq.; Vell. 2, 3 sqq. — **B. Semprōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sempronius, Sempronian:* senatusconsultum, *introduced by C. Sempronius Rufus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 29, 2: clades, *suffered by the consul C. Sempronius Atratinus*, Liv. 4, 43, 2.

sēm-uncĭa, ae, *f.* [semi; semuncia quod dimidia pars unciae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.], *a half-ounce*, i. e. *the twenty-fourth part of an* as. **I.** In gen., *a twenty-fourth part* of any whole: facit heredem ex deunce et semuncia Caecinam, Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: semunciae horarum, Plin. 2, 14, 11, § 58. — Hence, transf., *a trifle:* bona ejus propter alieni aeris magnitudinem semuncia venierunt, *for a trifling sum*, qs. *for a mere song*, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. *fin.* p. 54 Orell. — Trop.: brevis semuncia recti, Pers. 5, 121. — **II.** In partic., of weight, *the twenty-fourth of a pound:* semuncia auri, Liv. 34, 1; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 57: mellis, Col. 12, 57, 5; 12, 21, 2. — As a measure of dimension, *the twenty-fourth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 10; 5, 2, 4. — **B.** *A domestic utensil* of unknown capacity, Cato, R. R. 10, 3.

***sēmuncĭālis**, e, *adj.* [semuncia], *amounting to a half-ounce:* asses, *the twenty-fourth part of a pound in weight*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46 (Jahn, semiunciarius).

sēmuncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *amounting to a half-ounce* (*one twenty-fourth of an* as): semunciarium tantum ex unciario faenus factum, *one twenty-fourth of an as upon each* as, *for a year of ten months*, or, acc. to our mode of computation, *five per cent. for a full year*, Liv. 7, 27, 3; cf. id. 7, 16, 1: asses, *weighing half an ounce*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46 Jahn.

Semurium, ii, *n.*, *a field near Rome, where was a temple of Apollo*, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; Macr. S. 1, 10.

sēmustŭlo (**sēmĭ-ustŭlo, -tĭlo**, v. Beier ad Cic. Tull. p. 33, a.; Cod. Erf. has semiustilo, Cic. Mil. 13, 33), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (only in *part. perf.* and *fut.*), *to half burn, to burn in part:* infelicissimis lignis semustulatus, Cic. Mil. 13, 33: faces incendisti, quibus semustulatus ille est, id. Phil 2, 36, 91: semustulatus effugit, id. Tull. 18, 33; Varr. ap. Non. 263, 21: pauci semustulati venere in potestatem, Curt. 6, 6, 32: corpus in amphitheatro semustulandum, Suet. Tib. 75 *fin.;* cf. semustus.

sēmustus (**sēmĭ-ustus**), a, um, *adj.* [uro], *half-burned* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus, Verg. A. 3, 578: robora, id. ib. 5. 697: facem, Ov. F. 4, 167; Sil. 3, 16; Stat. Th. 12, 439 al.: forum, Liv. 26, 27: simulacra, id. 31, 30; Vell. 2, 119, 6: tectorum vestigia lacera et semusta, Tac. A. 15, 40; Suet. Dom. 15 al. — **II.** Trop.: se populare incendium priore consulatu semustum effugisse, Liv. 22, 40, 3.

Sēna, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town on the coast of Umbria, where Hasdrubal was defeated by M. Livius Salinator* (547 A. U. C.), now *Sinigaglia*, Liv 27, 46 sq.; Eutr. 3, 10. — Hence, **A. Sēnānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sena:* aquae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 48. — **B. Sēnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sena:* populus, Liv. 27, 38: proelium, *in which Hasdrubal was defeated*, Cic. Brut. 18, 73. — **II.** *A river near the town of Sena*, now *Cesano*, Sil. 8, 455; 15, 555; Luc. 2, 407.

sĕnācŭlum, i, *n.* [senatus]. **I.** Orig., *an open place on the Forum, near the Græcostasis, serving for the meetings of the Senate:* senaculum supra Graecostasim, ubi aedis Concordiae et basilica Opimia. Senaculum vocatum, ubi senatus aut ubi seniores consisterent, dictum ut gerusia apud Graecos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.; so Val. Max. 2, 2, 6; Liv. 41, 27, 7. — **II.** Later, in gen., for any *council-hall of the Senate* (including the curiae): senacula tria fuisse Romae, in quibus senatus haberi solitus sit, memoriae prodidit Nicostratus, etc., Fest. p. 347 Müll.; so Lampr. Elag. 4; Vop. Aurel. 49; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 286.

***sēnārĭŏlus**, i, *m.* [senarius], *a little, insignificant* senarius, or *verse of six feet*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64.

sēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [seni]. **I.** In gen., *consisting of six each:* fistula, *six quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 25: numerus, *the number six*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6. — **II.** In partic.: versus, *a verse consisting of six feet* (usu. iambics), Quint. 9, 4, 125; Phaedr. 1, prol. 2. — More freq. as *subst.:* **sēnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, Cic. Or. 55, 184; 56, 189; Quint. 9, 4, 72; 9, 4, 140 al.

sĕnātor, ōris, *m.* [senex], *a senator, a member of the Roman Senate*, a body consisting originally of one hundred eminent citizens, selected by Romulus for their age, wisdom, and experience, out of the noblest families, to be his council in the government. When the Sabines were incorporated with Rome, the number was doubled; and Tarquin the Elder raised it to three hundred; Sulla to four hundred; Julius Cæsar to nine hundred, while Augustus reduced it to six hundred. Originally, patricians alone were eligible to seats in the Senate; but later additions were made from the Knights (v. senatus). The senators were nominated by the kings; and, after they were expelled, by the consuls and dictators. Later, the censors revised the roll of senators every lustrum, excluding members regarded as unworthy. (On the powers of the Senate, the privileges, dress, etc., of its members, v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v. Senatus.) —*Sing.:* huic (senatori) jussa tria sunt: ut assit, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 18, 40; id. de Or. 1, 2 *fin.;* 1, 49, 215; id. Clu. 47, 132; 56, 154; Quint. 11, 1, 36; 11, 1, 43; Hor. S. 1, 6, 77; 1, 6, 110 al. — *Plur.*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; Caes. B. C. 1, 17; Liv. 36, 3 al. — Out of Rome, of the Nervii, Caes. B. G. 2, 28. — Of the Rhodians, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48. — Of the Macedonians (= σύνεδροι), Liv. 45, 32 et saep. — Of the Persians, Vulg. Dan. 6, 7.

sĕnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [senator], *of* or *belonging to a senator, senatorial:* cujus aetas a senatorio gradu longe abesset, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61; cf. ordo, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; 3, 33; Cic. Fl. 18, 43; Sall. C. 17, 3; id. J. 62, 4; 104, 1: dignitas, Suet. Claud. 24: locus, Gell. 12, 1, 2: subsellia, Cic. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: consilium, *the deliberations of the Senate*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 4: munera, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 1; Suet. Aug. 35: litterae, *speeches made in the Senate*, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 3: album, Tac. A. 4, 42 *fin.:* aetas, Gell. 14, 8, 1 et saep.: quid tam civile, tam senatorium, quam illud, etc., Plin. Pan. 2, 7. — *Subst.:* **sĕnātōrĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a senator:* homines nobiles cum paucis senatoriis, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 11 *fin.* p. 277 Gerl.

sĕnātrix, trīcis, *f.* [id.], *a female senator*, Prisc. 638 P.

sĕnātus, ūs (*gen.* senati, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 6; id. Ep. 2, 2, 5; Sisenn. ap. Non. 484, 18; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19; also cited ap. Charis. p. 116 P.; Sall. C. 30, 3; 36, 5; 53, 1, acc. to Non. 484, 15; Charis. p. 10 P.; Don. Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 21; Prisc. p. 712 P.; id. Fragm. ap. Don. Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; also Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 4, acc. to the pr. man. of the Cod. Medic.; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 27. — Another form of the *gen.* senatuis, C. Fann. ap. Charis. p. 116 P.; Sisenn. ap. Non. 484, 19; also, as it seems, Varr. ib. 484, 19, yet the passage itself is wanting. — In old orthog. SENATVOS, S. C. de Bacch.; *dat.* senato, Quint. 1, 6, 27). *m.* [senex; like γερουσία from γέρων; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51; id. Sen. 6, 19], *the council of the elders, the Senate*, the supreme council in Rome, concerning whose origin, constitution, powers, etc., v. senator; cf. Momms. Hist. of Rome, 1, 113 sqq.; 1, 406 sqq. Am. ed.; Becker, Antiq. 2, 1, p. 339 sq.; 2, 2, p. 385 sq.; 2, 3, p. 210 sq.; and the authors there cited: quae (consilium, ratio, sententia) nisi essent in senibus, non summum consilium majores nostri appellassent senatum. Apud Lacedaemonios quidem ii, qui amplissimum magistratum gerunt, ut sunt sic etiam nominantur senes, Cic. Sen. 6, 19: Romuli senatus, qui constabat ex optimatibus, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: (Majores nostri) senatum rei publicae custodem collo caverunt, id. Sest. 65, 137: senatus rem publicam tenuit, ut pleraque senatūs auctoritate gererentur, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: ut potentia senatus atque auctoritas minueretur, id. ib. 2, 34, 59: cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, id. Leg. 3, 12, 28: nec per senatum solvi hac lege possumus, id. Rep. 3, 22, 33. — Freq. in the phrase: senatus populusque Romanus (often written S. P. Q. R.), *the Senate and people of Rome*, i.e. *the State, the republic*, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; id. Phil. 6, 2, 4; very rarely in reverse order: populus et senatus Romanus, Sall. J. 41, 2: populi Romani senatusque verbis, Liv. 7, 31, 10; 24, 37, 7; Vitr. praef. 1. 1: senatus (senati, senatuis, v. supra) consultum, *a decree of the Senate* (v. consulo, *P. a.* III.): senatūs auctoritas, the same (v. auctoritas, 4.): censuit senatus, *the Senate resolved;* v. censeo, 3. b. (cf. also decerno, I. A., and decretum, s. v. decerno *fin.*): senatum convocare, Cic. Sull. 23, 65; id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: senatus

est continuo convocatus frequensque convenit, id. Fam. 10, 12, 3; cf.: senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, id. de Or. 3, 1, 2: vocare senatum, Liv. 3, 38: cito cogere, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 3; Suet. Caes. 16; id. Tib. 23: habere senatum, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 3; Suet. Aug. 29: agere, id. Caes. 88; id. Aug. 35: eo die non fuit senatus neque postero, *no session of the Senate*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, a, 1: eodem die Tyriis (legatis) est senatus datus frequens, i. e. *gave audience*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2 sq.; so, dare senatum (legatis), Sall. J. 13, 9; Nep. Hann. 7, 6; Liv. 41, 6 et saep.: senatu dimisso, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: dimittere senatum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 146: mittere, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: multa ejus (Catonis) et in senatu et in foro vel provisa prudenter vel acta constanter ferebantur, *in the meetings of the Senate*, id. Lael. 2, 6; cf.: (Catilina) etiam in senatum venit, id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: ad senatum adduci, in senatu poni, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 50: ad senatum in Capitolio stare, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 137: in senatu sedere, *to sit among the senators, on the senatorial seats* (in the theatre), Suet. Claud. 25 *fin.*; cf.: in orchestram senatumque descendit, id. Ner. 12: in senatum venire, *to become a senator*, Cic. Fl. 18, 42: de senatu cooptando, *nominating, electing*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Liv. 23, 3: de senatu movere, Cic. Clu. 43, 122: senatu movere, Sall. C. 23, 1 Dietsch; and: senatu emovere, Liv. 45, 15, 8: ex or de senatu eicere, Cic. Sen. 12, 42; id. Clu. 42, 119; 48, 135; Liv. 40, 51; 41, 27; 43, 15 al. (v. 1. lego and eicio): seminarium senatus, i. e. *the order of Knights*, from which new senators were elected, Liv. 42, 61, 5.—Also of the *Senate* of other nations: senatus (Gaditanus), Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2: Aeduorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 6: Venetorum, id. ib. 3, 16 *fin.* et saep.: Judaeorum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 27.—**II.** T r o p., *a council*, i. e. *consultation* (mostly ante-class.): de re argentariâ senatum convocare in corde consiliarium, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 56: sibi senatum consili in cor convocare, id. Most. 3, 1, 158; 5, 1, 8; id. Mil. 2, 6, 111: deûm, Mart. Cap. 6, § 582.

sĕnātusconsultum, i, v. consulo, *P. a.* III.

Sĕnĕca, ae, *m.*, *a surname* (cognomen) *in the* gens Annaea. The most famous are, **I.** M. Annaeus Seneca, *a native of Corduba* (in Hispania Baetica), *a celebrated rhetorician in the time of Augustus and Tiberius*, whose writings (Controversiae and Suasoriae) are now extant only in fragments, Quint. 9, 2, 42; 9, 2, 98; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 264.—**II.** *His son*, L. Annaeus Seneca, *a Stoic philosopher, instructor of Nero;* of whom are extant, in prose, philosophical treatises, letters, and a satire upon the Emperor Claudius (Apocolocyntosis), Quint. 10, 1, 125 sqq.; Lact. 5, 9, 19; Tac. A. 12, 8; and in poetry eight tragedies, mostly founded on Greek originals which are still preserved, besides a few epigrams. The poetical works have been by many scholars referred to a later age, but they are now commonly accepted as authentic, Quint. 9, 2, 8; Sid. Carm. 9, 231; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 282 sqq.

1. sĕnĕcio, ōnis, *m.* [senex], *an old man*, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 618 P.

2. Sĕnĕcio, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a Roman surname*, Tac. Agr. 2; 45; id. A. 13, 12; 15, 50; 15, 56 sq.; Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3.

3. sĕnĕcio, ōnis, *m.*, *a plant, called also* erigeron, *groundsel*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167; App. Herb. 75.

sĕnecta, ae, v. 1. senectus, II.

1. sĕnectus, a, um, *adj.* [senex], *aged, very old.* **I.** *Adj.* (rare, and mostly ante-class.): senecta aetas, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 1, 2, 5; id. Aul. 2, 2, 75; id. Cas. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 41; id. Merc. 5, 4, 25; Lucr. 5, 886; 5, 896; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 165: membris exire senectis, Lucr. 3, 772: corpus, Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 869 (H. 4, 63 Dietsch): aetas, id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 165 (H. inc. lib. 115 Dietsch).—**II.** *Subst.*: **sĕnecta,** ae, *f.*, *old age, extreme age, senility* (freq., though mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. 2. senectus). **A.** In abstr.: prospiciendum ergo in senectâ: nunc adulescentia est, Lucil. ap. Non. 492, 23; Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 55, 184 (Trag. v. 393 Vahl.; v. Vahl. *N. cr.* ad h. l.); Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 60 (opp. aetatula); id. Trin. 2, 3, 7; id. Mil. 3, 1, 29; * Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 31; Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25; Lucr. 4, 1256; Liv. 2, 40, 6; 6, 8, 2; 24, 4, 2; 28, 16, 12; 38, 53, 9; Cat. 64, 217; Tib. 1, 4, 31; 1, 8, 42; 1, 10, 40 al.; Prop. 1, 19, 17; 2, 13 (3, 5), 47; 3, 5 (4, 4), 24; 3, 19 (4, 18), 15; Verg. G. 1, 186; 3, 96; id. A. 6, 114 al.; Hor. C. 1, 31, 19; 2, 6, 6; 2, 14, 3; id. Ep. 2, 2, 211; Ov. M. 3, 347; 6, 37; 6, 500; 6, 675 et saep. al.: in senectâ, Varr. L. L. 5, § 5 Müll.; so in prose, Petr. 132, 10; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 167; 8, 32, 50, § 116; 16, 27, 51, § 117 et saep.; Tac. A. 3, 23; 3, 55; 4, 41; 4, 58 *fin.*; 13, 33; 14, 65 al.; Suet. Aug. 79; id. Ner. 40; id. Galb. 4, 17; id. Gram. 11; Vulg. Psa. 70, 18 al.—**B.** In the elder Pliny, concr. (= 2. senectus, II.), *the old skin, slough* of a serpent, cast off annually: serpentes senectam exuendo, etc., Plin. 20, 23, 95, § 254; 28, 11, 48, § 174; 30, 8, 22, § 69.—**C.** *An old man*, Sil. 8, 6; cf. id. 7, 178.

2. sĕnectūs, ūtis, *f.* [senex]. **I.** *Old age, extreme age, senility* (freq. and class.; only in *sing.*): adulescentia (tua) senectuti dedecoramentum (fuit), senectus rei publicae flagitium, C. Gracch. ap. Isid. Orig. 2, 21, 4; cf.: quasi qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, Cic. Top. 7, 32: ut in Catone Majore, qui est scriptus ad te de senectute ... ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, etc., id. Lael. 1, 4 sq.; cf. id. Sen. 1 sqq.: T. Aufidius, qui vixit ad summam senectutem, id. Brut. 48, 179: cum esset summâ senectute et perditâ valetudine, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: confecti homines senectute, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: ted optestor per senectutem tuam, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 3: ibi fovebo senectutem meam, id. Stich. 4, 1, 62; Ter. And. 5, 3, 16; id. Ad. 5, 3, 47; id. Hec. 1, 2, 44 al.; Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25; Lucr. 1, 414; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4; 5, 8, 10; id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; id. de Or. 1, 60, 255 et saep.; Cat. 108, 1; Tib. 2, 2, 19; Verg. G. 3, 67; id. A. 5, 416; 6, 304; 7, 440; Ov. M. 14, 143; Luc. 1, 343; 2, 128; Stat. S. 3, 3, 156; Tac. A. 1, 4; 6, 31; 12, 40; 14, 40: dum virent genua, Et decet, obductâ solvatur fronte senectus, *the moroseness of old age*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5; cf.: quae vos tam foeda senectus corripuit, fregitque animos? Val. Fl. 6, 283.—Of style; only trop., and hence with *quasi*: cum ipsa oratio jam nostra canesceret haberetque suam quandam maturitatem et quasi senectutem, Cic. Brut. 2, 8: plena litteratae senectutis oratio, id. ib. 76, 265.—Of inanim. things (for vetustas; only poet. and very rare): vos (tabellae) cariosa senectus Rodat, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 29: vini veteris, Juv. 5, 34; 13, 214.—P r o v.: aquilae senectus, v. aquila.—**II.** T r a n s f. **1.** P e r s o n i f i e d, *the goddess of old age, Old Age*: tristis Senectus, Verg. A. 6, 275.—**2.** *Old age*, i. e. *old men*: senectus semper agens aliquid, Cic. Sen. 8, 26; cf. id. ib. 14, 48; cf.: aequari adulescentes senectae suae impatienter indoluit, Tac. A. 4, 17.—**3.** *Gray hairs*: temporibus geminis canebat sparsa senectus, Verg. A. 5, 416.—**4.** *The old skin, slough*, cast off yearly by serpents and other animals: Theophrastus auctor est, anguis modo et stelliones senectutem exuere eamque protinus devorare, Plin. 8, 31, 49, § 111; 9, 30, 50, § 95; 30, 7, 19, § 57; 30, 9, 23, § 81; cf. senecta, supra, II. B.

Sĕnensis, e, v. Sena.

sĕneo, ēre, *v. n.* [v. senex]. **I.** L i t., *to be old* (very rare; perh. only in the foll. examples): quamquam aetas senet, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 887; Cat. 4, 26.—**II.** T r a n s f., *to be weak, feeble*: corpus meum tali maerore, errore, macore senet, Pac. ap. Non. 137, 1; (with languere) Att. ap. Prisc. p. 887 P.

sĕnesco, nŭi, 3 (*gerundive*: senescendi homines, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll. *N. cr.*), *v. inch. n.* [seneo], *to grow old, become aged; to grow hoary.* **I.** L i t. (rare): ita sensim aetas senescit, Cic. Sen. 11, 38; cf.: tempora labuntur tacitisque senescimus annis, Ov. F. 6, 771: senescente jam Graeciâ, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: solve senescentem mature equum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: arbores senescunt, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116: Solon significat se cottidie aliquid addiscentem senescere, Val. Max. 8, 7, 14.—In *perf.*: avus (Augusti) tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2: ego senui et progressioris aetatis sum, Vulg. Josue, 23, 2.—In *gerundive*: longissimum spatium senescendorum hominum id (seclum) putarant, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll. *N. cr.*—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** For the usual consenescere, *to grow old* or *gray* in an occupation, etc., i. e. *to linger too long* over it: inani circa voces studio senescunt, Quint. 8, prooem. § 18.—**B.** (Causa pro effectu.) *To decay* or *diminish* in strength; *to grow weak, feeble*, or *powerless; to waste away, fall off, wane, decline*, etc. (the prevailing signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf. consenesco; while inveterasco is to grow better by age). **1.** Of living subjects (a favorite expression of Livy; perh. not in Cic., but cf. consenesco, II. 2.): Hannibalem jam et famâ senescere et viribus, Liv. 29, 3 *fin.*; cf. of the same, id. 22, 39: otio senescere, id. 25, 7: non esse cum aegro senescendum, id. 21, 53: dis hominibusque accusandis senescere, *to pine away*, id. 5, 43 Drak.; cf.: amore senescit habendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: socordiâ, Tac. A. 1, 9; Val. Max. 8, 13, 7: ne (agni) desiderio senescant, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17.—Of doves, Col. 8, 8, 4: quod antiquatur et senescit prope interitum est, Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.—**2.** Of things: quaedam faciunda in agris potius crescente lunâ quam senescente, *in the waning of the moon*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 1; so, luna (opp. crescens), Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 42: arbores hiemali tempore cum lunâ simul senescentes, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: nunc pleno orbe, nunc senescente (al. senescentem) exiguo cornu fulgere lunam, Liv. 44, 37: continuâ messe senescit ager, *becomes exhausted, worn out*, Ov. A. A. 3, 82: prata, Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259: uniones, i. e. *grow pale* or *dim*, id. 9, 35, 56, § 115; cf. smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 70: caseus in salem, *grows salt with age*, id. 11, 42, 97, § 242: coma, *falls out*, Domit. ap. Suet. Dom. 18 *fin.*: monumenta virûm, *decay* (with delapsa), Lucr. 5, 312 et saep.: mensis senescens, *drawing to an end, closing*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 10 Müll.; so, hiems, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49.—Of abstr. things: oratorum laus senescit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; cf.: ut laus senescens, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7: senescere civitatem otio, Liv. 1, 22, 2: omnia orta occidunt et aucta senescunt, Sall. J. 2, 3; cf. Fabri ad Sall. C. 20, 10; so, somnia, Sall. J. 35, 3: vires, id. H. Fragm. 3, 22, p. 235 Gerl.; Liv. 9, 27: Hannibalis vis, id. 25, 16: bellum, id. 28, 36; 30, 19: pugna, id. 5, 21: fama, id. 27, 20; Tac. H. 2, 24; cf. rumores, id. A. 2, 77: consilia, Liv. 35, 12: vitia (opp. maturescente virtute), id. 3, 12: invidia, id. 29, 22: fortuna (opp. florere), Vell. 2, 11, 3: amor, Ov. A. A. 3, 594.

sĕnex, sĕnis (*nom.* and *acc.* of the *neutr. plur.* in the *posit.* and of the *neutr. sing.* in the *comp.* do not occur; orig. *gen.* sĕnicis, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 724 P.), *adj.* [Sanscr. sana-s, old; Gr. ἕνος, ἕνη, old; cf.: senium, senesco, senatus, senilis, senectus, Seneca] (*comp.* senior), *old, aged, advanced in years;* and *subst.*, *an aged person, an old man, old woman* (from the latter half of the fortieth year onward; v. infra the passages from Gell. 10, 28, 1, and from Liv. 30, 30; cf.: annosus, longaevus, vetulus). **a.** *Adj.*: (paterfamilias) vendat boves vetulos, plostrum vetus, ferramenta vetera, servum senem, etc., Cato, R. R. 2, 7: hic est vetus, vietus, veternosus senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: nam vere pusus tu, tua amica senex, Papin. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 Müll.: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: cervi, id. A. A. 3, 78: latrans, Phaedr. 5, 10, 7: porci, Juv. 6, 159: cygni, Mart. 5, 37, 1: mulli, id. 10, 30, 24: Bacchus (i. e. vinum), id. 13, 23; cf. of the same, auctumni, id. 3, 58, 7: Damascena (pruna), id. 5, 18, 3 et saep.: admodum senex, Cic. Sen. 4, 10: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. ib. 7, 24: nomen Nostra tuum senibus loqueretur pagina seclis, *in later ages*, Verg. Cir. 40.—*Comp.*: grandior seniorque, Lucr. 3, 955: Cato, quo erat nemo fere senior temporibus illis, Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quae vis senior est quam, etc., id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: corpora seniora, Cels. 5, 28, 4: anni, Ov. M. 15, 470: dens, Mart. 9, 58, 11: cadus, id. 9, 94, 2.—Rarely with aetate: Sophocles, aetate jam senior, Val. Max. 4, 3, 2 *ext.*: nobis adulescentibus seniores in agendo facti praecipere solebant, ne, etc., Quint. 5, 6, 6: senior ut ita dicam, quam illa aetas ferebat, oratio, *more mature*, Cic. Brut. 43, 160.—**b.** *Subst.*: ut tum ad senem senex de senectute, sic, etc., Cic. Lael. 1, 5: quos ait Caecilius comicos stul-

tos senes, etc. . . . ut petulantia magis est adulescentium quam senum . . . sic ista senilis stultitia senum levium est . . . Appius et caecus et senex, etc. . . . senem, in quo est adulescentis aliquid, probo, etc., id. Sen. 11, 36 sq.: senem in patriam revertentem, unde puer profectus sum (the words of Hannibal, who was not yet fifty years of age), Liv. 30, 30: mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, Hor. C. 1, 28, 19; cf.: haec recinunt juvenes dictata senesque, id. Ep. 1, 1, 55: aeque neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, id. ib. 1, 1, 26: ter aevo functus senex, i. e. *Nestor*, id. C. 2, 9, 14: tun' capite cano amas, senex nequissime? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 34: quo senex nequior nullus vivit, id. Cas. 5, 1, 10: te sene omnium senem neminem esse ignaviorem, id. ib. 2, 3, 28 et saep.—*Fem.: hanc tot mala ferre senem, this old woman*, Tib. 1, 6, 82; Val. Fl. 1, 349; Stat. Th. 5, 149.—*Comp., an elder, elderly person;* sometimes (esp. in the poets) also for senex, *an aged person:* facilius sanescit puer vel adulescens quam senior, Cels. 5, 26, 6: si quis Forte coheredum senior male tussiet, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: vix ea fatus erat senior (i. e. Anchises), Verg. A. 2, 692; so, = senex, Ov. M. 1, 645; 2, 702; 11, 646; 12, 182; 12, 540; id. F. 4, 515; Stat. S. 1, 3, 94; id. Achill. 2, 383 al.: (Servius Tullius) seniores a junioribus divisit, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; cf. of the same: C. Tubero in Historiarum primo scripsit, Servium Tullium . . . eos (milites) ab anno septimo decimo ad annum quadragesimum sextum juniores, supraque eum annum seniores appellasse, Gell. 10, 28, 1: centuriae juniorum seniorumque, Liv. 1, 43.—Poet.: centuriae seniorum simply, for seniores, Hor. A. P. 341: curae fuit consulibus et senioribus Patrum, ut, etc., Liv. 2, 30: consulares ac seniores (opp. juniores Patrum), id. 3, 41: omnium seniorum, matrum familiae, virginum precibus et fletu excitati, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: sapienter, ut senior, suaserat, Flor. 1, 16, 10: juniores a senioribus consilium petiverunt, id. 2, 6, 26: haec . . . laeti audiere juvenes, ingrata senioribus erant, Curt. 8, 1, 27: hinc inter juniores senesque orta contentio est, id. 8, 1, 31.—In eccl. Lat., *an elder in the synagogue* or *church*, Vulg. Ezech. 7, 26; id. 2 Johan. 1.

sēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* senûm, Cic. Verr. 2, 49, 122; Caes. B. C. 2, 15), *num. distrib.* [sex]. **I.** Lit., *six each:* cum in sex partes divisus exercitus Romanus senis horis in orbem succederet proelio, Liv. 6, 4: senos viros singuli currus vehebant, Curt. 8, 14, 3: ut tribuni militum seni deni (by many written in one word, senideni) in quattuor legiones crearentur, Liv. 9, 30; so, sena dena (or senadena) stipendia, Tac. A. 1, 36 *fin.:* senûm pedum crassitudo, Caes. B. C. 2, 15; cf.: pueri annorum senûm septenûmque denûm, *sixteen and seventeen years old*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122.—**II.** Transf., for sex, *six:* tradiderat natalibus actis Bis puerum senis, *past his twelfth birthday*, Ov. M. 8, 243: sena vellera, id. ib. 12, 429: pedes, i. e. *hexameter*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 59: ictus (of the senarius), id. A. P. 253: latitudo ejus ne minus pedum senûm denûm (or senumdenum), Vitr. 6, 9.

Seniae, ārum, *f.: balneae, the name of a public bath at Rome*, Cic. Cael. 25, 62 (this the correct read., not Xeniae).

sĕnĭca, ae, *m.* or *f.* [senicus; whence senex], *an aged person, an old man, old woman*, only Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 20, and 21.

sĕnĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [senex], *a little old man*, only App. M. 1, p. 113, 32.

sēnīdēni, v. seni.

Sēniensis (Colonia), *a town of Etruria*, now *Siena*, Plin. 3. 5, 8, § 51; Tac. H. 4, 45.—Hence, **Sēnienses**, ium, *m., the inhabitants of Sena*, Tac. l. l.

sĕnīlis, e, *adj.* [senex], *of* or *belonging to old people, aged, senile* (freq. and class.): Tages puerili specie dicitur visus, sed senili fuisse prudentiā, Cic. Div. 2. 23, 50; cf. partes (opp. viriles), Hor. A. P. 176: senile aliquid (opp. adulescentis aliquid), Cic. Sen. 11, 38: corpus, id. Sest. 22, 50: artus, Ov. M. 7, 250: vultus, id. ib. 8, 528: genae, id. ib. 8, 210: guttur, Hor. Epod. 3, 2: ruga, Ov. F. 5, 58: statua incurva, *of an old man*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: anni, Ov. M. 7, 163; 13, 66; and poet.: hiems (as the last, latest season of the year), id. ib. 15, 212: animus, Liv. 10, 22: stultitia, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: auctoritas morum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: artes, Tac. A. 3, 8: adoptio, id. ib. 1, 7 *fin.: senile illud facinus, that wicked old woman*, App. M. 4, p. 148, 9.—* *Adv.:* **sĕnīlĭter**, *after the manner of an old person:* tremere, Quint. 1, 11, 1.

sēnĭo, ōnis, *m.* [seni], *the number six, a sice* upon dice: talis jactatis, ut quisque canem aut senionem miserat, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Pers. 3, 48; Mart. 13, 1, 6.

sĕnĭor, ōris, v. senex.

sēnĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj., six-footed, senarian* (late Lat.): stilus, Sid. Carm. 23, 131; 12, 10.

sĕnĭum, ii, *n.* [seneo, II.]. **I.** Lit., *the feebleness of age, decline, decay, debility* (cf. senectus; class.): tardigemulo senio oppressum, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3: opus perfectum, quod omni morbo seniove careret, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.;* (with aegritudo) id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; cf.: senio debilis, Phaedr. 3, epil. 16: senio vel aliquā corporis labe insignes, Suet. Aug. 38: senio confectos gladiatores, id. Calig. 26 *fin.:* senium Galbae et juventa Othonis, Tac. H. 1, 22: principis, id. ib. 2, 1: curvata senio membra, id. A. 1, 34: fessus senio, id. ib. 2, 42: fluxa senio mens, id. ib. 6, 38; cf.: torpor mentis ac senium, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4; Sil. 16, 14: ita se ipse (mundus) consumptione et senio alebat sui, *by its own consumption and decay*, Cic. Univ. 6: lunae, i. e. *waning*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 155: lentae velut tabis, Liv. 7, 22, 5: senium repellere templis, *decay*, Sil. 3, 20: senium defendere famae, *the growing old, passing away*, Stat. Th. 9, 318: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *an old man, old fellow* (very rare; ante-class. as an epithet of abuse): senex ad aetatem refertur, senium ad convicium. Sic Lucilius ait: At quidem te senium atque insulse sophista, Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 11. And on account of its personal signif. with a *masc. pron.:* ut illum di deaeque senium perdant, qui hodie me remoratus est, Ter. l. l. (cf. scortum, II. *fin.*).—Once in Silius, without an odious access. signif., for senex, Sil. 8, 467.—**B.** (Effectus pro causā.) *Peevishness, moroseness; vexation, chagrin, mortification; grief, trouble, affliction* produced by decay (syn.: maeror, aegritudo, etc.; class.): mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. ap. Non. 2, 23: hae res mihi dividiae et senio sunt, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 19; cf.: id illi senio est, id. Truc. 2, 5, 13: odio ac senio mihi nuptiae, Turp. ap. Non. 2, 33: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, Cic. Mil. 8, 20: senio et maerore consumptus, Liv. 40, 54; Pers. 6, 16: surge et inhumanae senium depone Camenae, *peevishness, moroseness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 47; cf.: triste morum, Sen. Hippol. 917: en pallor seniumque! Pers. 1, 26.—*Plur.:* quot pestes, senia et jurgia emigrarunt, Titin. ap. Non. 2, 18.

☞ The words ille senius, in Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154, are doubtless corrupt; v. Orell. and Ellendt ad loc.

Sēno, ōnis, v. Senones.

Sĕnŏnes or **Sēnōnes**, um, *m.*, = Σένονες or Σήνωνες. **I.** *A people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *whose chief city was* Agendicum, now *Sens*, Caes. B. G. 5, 54; 5, 56; 6, 2 sq.; 6, 44; 7, 4 al.; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Juv. 8, 234; Sil. 4, 160; Eutr. 10, 7.—In *sing.:* **Sĕno**, ōnis, *m., one of the Senones:* Drappeten Senonem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 30.—**II.** *A people in* Gallia Cisalpina, *sprung from the above*, Liv. 5, 35; 10, 26; Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.—Hence, **Sĕnŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Senones:* bellum, Gell. 17, 21, 21.

sensa, ōrum, v. sentio *fin.*

sensātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. sensus], *gifted with sense, intelligent:* homines (with callidi and astuti), Firm. Math. 3, 10; 5, 12; Vulg. Ecclus. 7, 27.—*Adv.:* **sensāte**, *intelligently, sensibly:* loqui, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 27.

sensĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that can be perceived by the senses, sensible* (post-Aug. and very rare): vox auditui, *perceptible*, Vitr. 5, 3: (voluptatem) sensibile judicant bonum: nos contra intellegibile, Sen. Ep. 124, 2.—**II.** *Act., endowed with feeling, capable of perceiving:* simulacrum, Lact. 2, 10, 3; 2, 8, 33; 7, 4, 12.—*Adv.:* **sensĭbĭlĭter**, *by the senses, sensibly:* commovere deos nidore, Arn. 7, 234.

sensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensibilis]. **I.** *The sense* or *meaning of words*, Non. 173, 14; 526. 22.—**II.** *Sensibility*, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 750 Stav.

sensĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. sensibilis *fin.*

* **sensĭcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [2. sensus, II. B. 2. b.], *a little sentence:* minuti corruptique sensiculi, Quint. 8, 5, 14.

sensĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [2. sensus-fero], *producing sensation* (Lucret.): motus, Lucr. 3, 240; 3, 245; 3, 272.

* **sensĭfĭcātor**, ōris, *m.* [sensifico], *that produces sensation*, an explanation of Sentinus, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

sensĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [2. sensus-facio], *to make sensible, endow with sensation* (late Lat.): rupes tonis (Musica), Mart. Cap. 9, § 908: corpus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 17; 3, 2.

sensĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *producing sensation* (late Lat.): spiramentum (cerebri), Macr. S. 7, 9.

sensĭlis, e, *adj.* [2. sensus], *sensitive, sensible*, i. e. *endowed with sensation* (Lucret.): ex insensilibus ne credas sensile gigni, Lucr. 2, 888; so id. 2, 893; 2, 895; 2, 902.

sensim, *adv.* [sentio] (prop. sensibly, i. e. perceptibly, observably, visibly; hence, as opp. to what is unforeseen, unexpected, sudden), *slowly, gently, softly, gradually* (freq. and class.; syn.: paulatim, pedetemptim; opp. repente): sensim tardeve potius quasi nosmet ipsos cognoscimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 41: sensim et pedetemptim, Lucil. ap. Non. 29, 7; cf.: sensim et pedetemptim progrediens extenuatur dolor, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 54: sensim pedetemptimque . . . sensim dissuere amicitias, id. Off. 1, 33, 120: ille sensim dicebat, quod causae prodesset, tu cursim dicis aliena, id. Phil. 2, 17, 42: submissius a primo, post sensim incedens, id. Or. 8, 26; Liv. 10, 5: sensim sine sensu aetas senescit (an alliteration), Cic. Sen. 11, 38: non sensim atque moderate arrepserat, sed brevi tempore totum hominem possederat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 158: animos sensim ac leniter accendere, id. Cael. 11, 25: leniter et sensim, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 14; so (with modice) Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 57; (with placide) Gell. 5, 14, 11; (with comiter) id. 13, 4, 3; (with paulatim) Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 4; Gell. 12, 1, 22: sensim super attolle limen pedes, nova nupta, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: consuetudo sensim eo deducta est, ut, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 9: vocem cubantes sensim excitant, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: minuere, id. Off. 2, 8, 27: memoria sensim obscurata est et evanuit, id. de Or. 2, 23, 95: sed sensim is a nonnullis reprehendebatur, Nep. Att. 9: sensim temptantium animos sermo, Liv. 2, 2; cf.: mentio sensim illata, id. 4, 1: non jam sensim, ut ante, principes, sed passim omnes postulat, id. 2, 45: sensim incedere jubet, id. 10, 5: sensim et sapienter amare, Ov. A. A. 3, 565: parce gaudere oportet et sensim queri, Phaedr. 4, 16, 9.

sensōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the seat* or *organ of sensation*, Boëth. Arist. Top. 8, 5, p. 732.

sensŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. sensus], *endowed with feeling* or *sensation, sensitive, sensual* (post-class.), App. Trism. p. 80, 16; Tert. Anim. 43; Prud. στεφ. 10, 346.—*Adv.:* **sensŭālĭter**, *in a sensual manner, carnally*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 12.

sensŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sensualis], *the capacity for sensation, sensibility* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 17; 38 *fin.*

1. sensus, a, um, *Part.* of sentio.

2. sensus, ūs, *m.* [sentio], *the faculty* or *power of perceiving, perception, feeling, sensation, sense*, etc. **I.** Corporeal, *perception, feeling, sensation:* omne animal sensus habet: sentit igitur et calida et frigida et dulcia et amara, nec potest ullo sensu jucunda accipere et non accipere contraria: si igitur voluptatis sensum capit, doloris etiam capit. etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 13, 32: moriendi sensum celeritas abstulit, id. Lael. 3, 12: si quis est sensus in morte, id. Phil. 9, 6, 13: (Niobe) posuit sensum saxea facta mali, Ov. P. 1, 2, 32: sensum voluptatemque percipere, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 12

—**B.** *A sense, capacity for feeling:* ut idem interitus sit animorum et corporum nec ullus sensus maneat, etc., Cic. Lael. 4, 14: tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 435: oculorum, id. 3, 361; so, oculorum, aurium, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111; id. Fin. 2, 16, 52; id. Div. 2, 52, 107; cf. videndi, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357: audiendi, id. Rep. 6, 18, 19: quod neque oculis neque auribus neque ullo sensu percipi potest, id. Or. 2, 8: quamquam oriretur (tertia philosophiae pars) a sensibus, tamen non esse judicium veritatis in sensibus, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: res subjectae sensibus, id. ib. 1, 8, 31: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: sensus autem interpretes ac nuntii rerum in capite et facti et conlocati sunt, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omne animal sensus habet, id. ib. 3, 13, 32: carent conchae visu, omnique sensu alio quam cibi et periculi, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 90: ab eâ parte opus orsus, ut a sensu ejus, averteret, Curt. 4, 6, 9.—**II.** Mental, *feeling, sentiment, emotion, affection; sense, understanding, capacity; humor, inclination, disposition, frame of mind,* etc.: ipse in commovendis judicibus eis ipsis sensibus, ad quos illos adducere vellem, permoverer, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 189: an vos quoque hic innocentium cruciatus pari sensu doloris adficit? id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 123: vestri sensus ignarus, id. Mil. 27, 72: humanitatis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 18, § 47; id. Rosc. Am. 53, 154: applicatio animi cum quodam sensu amandi . . . ut facile earum (bestiarum) sensus appareat . . . sensus amoris exsistit, etc., id. Lael. 8, 27; cf.: ipsi intellegamus naturâ gigni sensum diligendi, id. ib. 9, 32: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: utere argumento ipse sensus tui, id. Rep. 1, 38, 59: nihil est tam molle, tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam voluntas erga nos sensusque civium, id. Mil. 16, 42: quae mihi indigna et intolerabilia videntur, ea pro me ipso et animi mei sensu ac dolore pronuntio, id. Rosc. Am. 44, 129.—**2.** *Opinion, thought, sense, view:* animi, Cic. de Or. 2, 35, 148: valde mihi placebat sensus ejus de re publicâ, id. Att. 15, 7: (orator) ita peragrat per animos hominum, ita sensus mentesque pertractat, ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 51, 222 sq.: qui est iste tuus sensus, quae cogitatio? Brutos ut non probes, Antonios probes? id. Phil. 10, 2, 4: dissidenti sensus suos aperire, Nep. Dion, 8, 2: sensus reconditi, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2.—**3.** Esp., *the common feelings of humanity, the moral sense, taste, discretion, tact* in intercourse with men, often called in full sensus communis (sometimes with hominum), and often in other phrases of similar force: ut in ceteris (artium studiis) id maxime excellat, quod longissime sit ab imperitorum intellegentiâ sensuque disjunctum, in dicendo autem vitium vel maximum **sit** a volgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus abhorrere, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: quae versantur in sensu hominum communi, id. ib. 2, 16, 68; id. Planc. 13, 31: communis ille sensus in aliis fortasse latuit, id. ib. 14, 34; Hor. S. 1, 3, 66: sit in beneficio sensus communis, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; id. Ep. 5, 4; 105, 3; Quint. 1, 2, 20: rarus sensus communis in illâ fortunâ, Juv. 8, 73. —*Plur.*, Cic. Clu. 6, 17: ea sunt in communibus infixa sensibus, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195; so, vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: haec oratio longe a nostris sensibus abhorrebat, id. ib. 1, 18, 83; cf.: mirari solebam istum in his ipsis rebus aliquem sensum habere, quem scirem nullâ in re quicquam simile hominis habere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 33.—**B.** Transf. (in the poets, and also in prose after the Aug. per.), of the thinking faculty, *sense, understanding, mind, reason* (syn.: mens, ratio). **1.** In gen. (rare): misero quod omnes Eripit sensus mihi, Cat. 51, 6; cf.: tibi sensibus ereptis mens excidit, id. 66, 25; Ov. M. 3, 631; 14, 178: (quibus fortuna) sensum communem abstulit, *common sense,* Phaedr. 1, 7, 4 (in another signif., v. supra, II. A. *fin.*, and infra, 2. *fin.*): eam personam, quae furore detenta est, quia sensum non habet, etc., Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 7: nec potest animal injuriam fecisse, quod sensu caret, ib. 9, 1, 1, § 3.—**2.** In partic., of discourse. **a.** Abstr., *sense, idea, notion, meaning, signification* (syn.: sententia, notio, significatio, vis; poet. and post-Aug.; freq. in Quint.): nec testamenti potuit sensus colligi, Phaedr. 4, 5, 19: verba, quibus voces sensusque notarent, Hor. S. 1, 3, 103: is verbi sensus, Ov. F. 5, 484: quae verbis aperta occultos sensus habent, Quint. 8, 2, 20: ambiguitas, quae turbare potest sensum, id. 8, 2, 16: verba duos sensus significantia, id. 6, 3, 48: ἀλληγορία aliud verbis, aliud sensu ostendit, id. 8, 6, 44: Pomponium sensibus celebrem, verbis rudem, Vell. 2, 9, 5: horum versuum sensus atque ordo sic, opinor, est, Gell. 7, 2, 10: egregie dicta circa eumdem sensum tria, Sen. Ep. 7, 10.—Introducing a quotation: erat autem litterarum sensus hujusmodi, Amm. 20, 8, 4.—With *gen. person:* salvo modo poëtae sensu, *the meaning,* Quint. 1, 9, 2.—**b.** Concr., *a thought expressed in words, a sentence, period* (post-Aug.): sensus omnis habet suum finem, poscitque naturale intervallum, quo a sequentis initio dividatur, Quint. 9, 4, 61; 7, 10, 16; cf. id. 11, 2, 20: puer ut sciat, ubi claudatur sensus, id. 1, 8, 1: ridendi, qui velut leges prooemiis omnibus dederunt, ut intra quattuor sensus terminarentur, id. 4, 1, 62: verbo sensum cludere multo optimum est, id. 9, 4, 26 et saep.—Hence, communes sensus (corresp. with loci), *commonplaces,* Tac. Or. 31.

Senta, ae, *f., a place in Dalmatia, noted for a curious cavern,* Plin. 2, 45, 44, § 115.

sententĭa, ae, *f.* [for sentientia, from sentio], *a way of thinking, opinion, judgment, sentiment; a purpose, determination, decision, will,* etc. **I.** Lit. (cf.: opinio, voluntas, studium). **A.** In gen.: quoniam sententiae atque opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, nihil occultabo et quoad potero, vobis exponam, quid de quâque re sentiam, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 172: sententia et opinio mea, id. ib. 2, 34, 146: senis sententia de nuptiis, Ter. And. 1, 3, 2: de aliquâ re, id. Ad. 3, 5, 5; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 4; cf.: de diis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: de hac sententiâ Non demovebor, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 45; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52: de sententiâ deducere, deicere, depellere, deterrere, decedere, desistere, etc., v. h. vv.: nisi quid tua secus sententia est, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 95; cf.: mihi sententia eadem est, id. Trin. 2, 4, 44: adhuc in hac sum sententiâ, nihil ut faciamus nisi, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5: eâ omnes stant sententiâ, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35; cf.: perstat in sententiâ Saturius, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 56; so, in sententiâ manere, permanere, etc., v. h. vv.: non prima sed melior vicit sententia, Plin. Pan. 76, 2.—*Plur.:* variis dictis sententiis, quarum pars censebant, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 77: erant sententiae, quae censerent, id. B. C. 2, 30: sententiae numerantur, non ponderantur, Plin. Ep. 2, 12, 5: nos quibus Cotta tantum modo locos ac sententias hujus disputationis tradidisset, *the leading thoughts,* Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 16.—Prov.: quot homines, tot sententiae, *many men, many minds,* Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 14; Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 15. —**2.** In the phrases, (*α*) Sententia est, with *subj.-clause, it is my purpose, will, opinion,* etc., Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40: si honestatem tueri ac retinere sententia est, *if one's purpose be, if one be determined,* Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116; and: stat sententia, with *obj.-clause,* Ov. M. 8, 67; cf., parenthetically: sic stat sententia, id. ib. 1, 243.—(*β*) De sententiâ alicujus aliquid facere, Cic. Cael. 29, 68: neque ego haud committam, ut si quid peccatum siet, Fecisse dicas de meâ sententiâ, *according to my wish, to suit me,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 115: gerere, Cic. Sull. 19 *fin.*; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; id. Att. 16, 16, C, § 11; 7, 5 *fin.*; Liv. 38, 45, 5 et saep.—(*γ*) Meâ quidem sententiâ, *in my opinion* or *judgment, as I think:* nimis stulte faciunt, meâ quidem sententiâ, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 5: meâ quidem sententiâ, id. Cas. 3, 3, 1; id. Poen. 5, 6, 1; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 40; 5, 9, 2; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 21; and simply meâ sententiâ, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 11; id. Merc. 2, 3, 58; Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42; 1, 45, 69; id. de Or. 2, 23, 95 al.—(*δ*) Ex meâ (tuâ, etc.) sententiâ, *according to my* (*thy,* etc.) *wish:* quoniam haec evenerunt nostrâ ex sententiâ, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 89; id. Cist. 1, 2, 7; id. Men. 2, 2, 1; 5, 7, 30; id. Truc. 5, 72; id. Capt. 2, 3, 87; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 5; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3; 2, 15, 1; and more freq., simply ex sententiâ, *to one's mind* or *liking,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 18; id. Capt. 2, 2, 97; id. Mil. 4, 1, 1; id. Aul. 4, 1, 3; id. Truc. 5, 69; Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 17; id. Hec. 5, 4, 32; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 26; Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 123; id. Att. 5, 21; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5; 12, 10, 2; Sall. J. 43, 5 et saep. (v. also infra, B. 2.).—(*ε*) Praeter animi sententiam, *against one's inclination:* quam (crapulam) potavi praeter animi mei sententiam, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 29.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *an official determination, a decision, sentence, judgment, vote* (cf. suffragium): SENATVOS SENTENTIAM VTEI SCIENTES ESETIS, EORVM SENTENTIA ITA FVIT, S. C. de Bacch.: (L. Tarquinius) antiquos patres majorum gentium appellavit, quos priores sententiam rogabat, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35: non viribus . . . res magnae geruntur, sed consilio, auctoritate, sententiâ, id. Sen. 6, 17: (Marcellinus) sententiam dixit, ut, etc. . . . postea Racilius de privatis me primum sententiam rogavit, etc., id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: accurate sententiam dixi . . . factum est senatusconsultum in meam sententiam, id. Att. 4, 1, 6: DE SENATVOS SENTENTIAD . . . DE PR. VRBANI SENATVOSQVE SENTENTIAD, S. C. de Bacch.: ex senatus sententiâ, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1: victos paucis sententiis, Liv. 22, 61, 8.—Hence, sententiam dare, *to vote:* meae partes exquirendae magis sententiae quam dandae sunt, Liv. 8, 20, 12: omnes in eam sententiam ierunt, id. 23, 10, 4: cum in hanc sententiam pedibus omnes issent, id. 22, 56, 1: aliquem sequor, aliquem jubebo sententiam dividere, *to divide the question,* Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 2; cf.: quod fieri in senatu solet . . . cum censuit aliquis quod ex parte mihi placeat, jubeo illum dividere sententiam et sequor, id. Ep. 21, 9.—Hence, de eventu fortuna judicat, cui de me sententiam non do, *I give no vote,* Sen. Ep. 14, 16.—Of the people in the comitia: de singulis magistratibus sententiam ferre, Cic. Agr. 2, 11, 26: de quo foedere populus Romanus sententiam non tulit, id. Balb. 15, 34.—Of the *votes* of judges: itur in consilium: servus ille innocens omnibus sententiis absolvitur, quo facilius vos hunc omnibus sententiis condemnare possitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 100; id. Clu. 26, 72: condemnatur enim perpaucis sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 30, § 75: M. Cato (judex) sententiam dixit, *pronounced the decision* or *sentence,* id. Off. 3, 16, 66: sententiis paribus reus absolvitur, Sen. Ep. 81, 26.—**2.** Ex animi mei (tui) sententiâ, in the formula of an oath, *to the best of my* (*your*) *knowledge and belief, on my* (*your*) *conscience:* (majores) jurare ex sui animi sententiâ quemque voluerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: quod ex animi tui sententiâ juraris, id non facere perjurium est, id. Off. 3, 29, 108; Liv. 22, 53, 10; 43, 15 *fin.*—In a play on this signif. and that of ex sententiâ, supra: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille: Ex tui animi sententiâ tu uxorem habes? Non hercule, inquit, ex animi mei sententiâ, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 260; cf. Quint. 8, 5 *init.*; Gell. 4, 20, 2 sqq.—Transf., as a formula of assurance: me quidem, ex animi mei sententiâ, nulla oratio laedere potest, *by my faith,* Sall. J. 85, 27.—**II.** Transf., of words, discourse, etc., *sense, meaning, signification, idea, notion,* etc.: sonitum ut possis sentire, neque illam internoscere, verborum sententiam quae sit, Lucr. 4, 561: cum verbum potest in duas plurisve sententias accipi, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67: cum continenter verbum non in eâdem sententiâ ponitur, Cic. Or. 39, 136: formantur et verba et sententiae paene innumerabiliter, id. de Or. 3, 52, 201: cognitâ sententiâ verba subtiliter exquiri noluerunt, id. Caecin. 20, 57: quod summum bonum a Stoicis dicitur convenienter naturae vivere, id habet hanc, ut opinor, sententiam: cum virtute congruere semper, id. Off. 3, 3, 13: haec (philosophia) nos docuit, ut nosmet ipsos nosceremus: cujus praecepti tanta vis, tanta sententia est, ut ea non homini cuipiam, sed Delphico deo tribueretur, *such depth of meaning,* id. Leg. 1, 22, 58: legis (with vis), id. ib. 2, 5, 11: de Domitio dixit versum Graecum eâdem sententiâ, quâ etiam nos habemus Latinum: Pereant amici, etc., id. Deiot. 9, 25: est vitium in sententiâ, si quid absurdum, aut alienum est, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 7; cf. id. de Or. 3, 52, 200.—**B.** Concr. **1.** In gen., *a thought* expressed in words; *a sentence, period:* dum de singulis sententiis brevi-

ter disputo, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: est brevitate opus, ut currat sententia, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 9: initia et clausulae sententiarum, Quint. 9, 3, 45; cf. id. 9, 3, 36; 11. 3, 135; 8, 4, 26; 9, 4, 18; 9, 4. 29; 10, 1, 130 al. — **2.** In partic., *a philosophical proposition, an aphorism, apophthegm, maxim, axiom* (cf. praeceptum): selectae (Epicuri) brevesque sententiae, quas appellatis κυρίας δόξας, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 85: quid est tam jucundum cognitu atque auditu, quam sapientibus sententiis gravibusque verbis ornata oratio et perpolita, id. de Or. 1, 8, 31: acutae, id. ib. 2, 8, 34: concinnae acutaeque, id. Brut. 78, 272; Quint. 8, 5, 2 sq.; 9, 3, 76; 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120 al.: (Sophocles) sententiis densus, id. 10, 1, 68; cf. id. 10, 1, 90; 10, 1, 102: subiti ictūs sententiarum, Sen. Ep. 100, 8.

sententĭālis, e, *adj.* [sententia], = Gr. γνωμικός, *in the form of a sentence, sententious*, Cassiod. Rhet. 13, p. 499, 22; Isid. 2, 9, 11.—Hence, *adv.*: **sententĭālĭter**, *in the form of maxims* or *axioms, sententiously* (post-class.): et alia plurima, quae sententialiter proferuntur: nec haec apud Vergilium frustra desideraveris (Ecl. 8, 63): Non omnia possumus omnes, etc., Macr. S. 5, 16; so Tert. Carn. Chr. 18 *med.*

sententĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a short* or *little sentence, maxim*, or *aphorism*: sententiolas edicti cujusdam memoriae mandavi, * Cic. Phil. 3, 9, 21; Quint. 5, 13, 37; 9, 2. 98; 11, 1, 52; 12, 10, 73; Petr. 118, 2; Gell. 17, 12, 4.

sententĭōsē, *adv.*, v. sententiosus *fin.*

sententĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sententia, II. B. 2.], *full of meaning, pithy, sententious* (rare but Ciceron.): sententiosum et argutum genus dictionis, Cic. Brut. 95, 325. — *Adv.*: **sententĭōsē**. **A.** *Full of meaning, suggestively*: sententiose (dicere) sine verborum et ordine et modo (opp. composite) et apte sine sententiis, Cic. Or. 71, 236: oratione habitā graviter et sententiose, id. Inv. 1, 55, 106. — **B.** *Sententiously*: saepe sententiose ridicula dicuntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286.

sentĭcētum, i, *n.* [sentis], *a thicket of briers, thorn-brake*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 80; App. Flor. p. 348, 21.

sentĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of briers* or *thorns, thorny, briery* (ante- and post-class.); trop.: verba, Afr. ap. Fest. s. v. sentes, p. 339 Müll.: merces (with aspera), App. Flor. p. 361, 1.

sentĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [sentio-facio], *to endow with feeling* or *sensation* (late Lat.): corpus, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 17: oculum, id. ib. 3, 2.

sentīna, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *the filthy water that collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge-water*: cum alii malos scandant, alii per foros cursent, alii sentinam exhauriant, Cic. Sen. 6, 17; * Caes. B. C. 3, 28: in nave, quae sentinam trahit, Sen. Ep. 30, 2: pisces sentinae navium odorem procul fugiunt, Plin. 10, 70, 90, § 194 al.; Gell. 19, 1, 3: mersamque vitiis suis, quasi sentinā, rempublicam pessum dedere, Flor. 3, 12, 7. — **II.** Transf., *the bottom of a ship where the bilge-water is, the hold*: hi Romam sicuti in sentinam confluxerant, Sall. C. 37, 5: sedebamus in puppi et clavum tenebamus; nunc autem vix est in sentinā locus, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 3.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *The lowest of the people, the dregs, refuse, rabble* of a state or city (good prose; cf. faex): si tu exieris, exhaurietur ex urbe tuorum comitum magna et perniciosa sentina rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 12; 2, 4, 7 (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 15); id. Att. 1, 19, 4; id. Agr. 2, 26, 70; Liv. 24, 29, 3; Flor. 3. 1. 4.—**2.** *The hangers-on* of an army, *camp-followers*, Val. Max. 2, 7, 1.

* **sentīnācŭlum**, i, *n.* [sentino], *an instrument for bailing out the bilge-water of a ship, a scoop*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.

Sentīnas, ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sentinum* (**Sentis** ap. Front. Colon. p. 124 Goes.; Σέντινον in Ptol. and Polyb.), *a town of Umbria*: ager, Liv. 10, 27, 1; 10, 30. 4; 10, 31, 12; for which, *absol.*: in Sentinate, Front. Strat. 1, 8. 3 Oud. *N. cr.* — *Plur. subst.*: **Sentīnātes**, um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sentinum*, Plin. 3. 14. 19, § 114.

sentīnātor, ōris, *m.* [sentino], *one who bails out the bilge-water, from a ship* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 12.

sentīno, āre, *v. n.* [sentina]. **I.** Lit., *to bail or pump out the bilge-water from a ship* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 36 *init.*; Aug. Homil. 42.—* **II.** Trop., *to be in difficulty* or *danger*: sentinare, satagere, dictum a sentinā, quia multum aquae navis cum recipit periclitatur, Fest. p. 339 Müll.; Caecil. ib.

* **sentīnōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of bilge-water*: naves, Cato ap. Non. 152, 25.

Sentīnus, i, *m.* [sentio], *the deity who gives sensation to new-born infants*, Varr. in Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 *fin.*; Tert. ad Nat. 2, 11; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 10.

sentĭo, si, sum, 4 (*perf.* sync. sensti, Ter. And. 5, 3, 11), *v. a.* **I.** Physically. **A.** In gen., *to discern by the senses; to feel, hear, see*, etc.; *to perceive, be sensible of* (syn. percipio). (α) With *acc.*: calorem et frigus, Lucr. 1, 496; cf.: duritiem saxi, id. 4, 268; 3, 381 sq.: feram nare sagaci (venaticā), Enn. ap. Fest. p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl.): varios rerum odores, Lucr. 1, 298: sucum in ore, id. 4, 617 sq.: suavitatem cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: varios rerum colores, Lucr. 4, 492: sonitum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 69: nil aegri, Lucr. 3, 832: utrumque (calorem et frigus) manu, id. 1, 496: famem, Liv. 25, 13: morbos articularios, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 39.—In mal. part.: sensit delphina Melantho, Ov. M. 6, 120.—*Pass.*: posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentirentur, *before they should be observed*, Caes. B. C. 1, 67. — (β) With *inf.* or an *object-clause*: sei movero me seu secari sensero, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 40: sentio aperiri fores, id. Truc. 2, 3, 29: nec quisquam moriens sentire videtur, Ire foras animam, Lucr. 3, 607: sentire sonare, id. 4, 229 Munro.—(γ) *Absol.*: perpetuo quoniam sentimus, Lucr. 4, 228; 6, 935; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 77: qui (homines) corruant, sed ita, ut ne vicini quidem sentiant, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21.—**b.** Of things: pupula cum sentire colorem dicitur album, Lucr. 2, 811 sq. —*Absol.*: haud igitur aures per se possunt sentire, Lucr. 3, 633: si quis corpus sentire refutat, id. 3, 350; 3, 354; cf. id. 3, 552; 3, 625.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To perceive* the effects (esp. the ill effects) of any thing; *to feel, experience, suffer, undergo, endure*: sentiet, qui vir siem, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 21: jam curabo sentiat, Quos attentarit, Phaedr. 5, 2, 6: quid ipse ad Avaricum sensisset, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 52; cf. Liv. 45, 28, 6: Centupirini etiam ceterarum civitatum damna ac detrimenta senserunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 45, § 108; id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 38; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 49, § 127: tecum Philippos et celerem fugam Sensi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 10: (Apollinem) vindicem, id. ib. 4, 6, 3: caecos motus orientis austri, id. ib. 3, 27, 22: contracta aequora (pisces), id. ib. 3, 1, 33: prima arma nostra (Salyi), Flor. 3, 2, 3: sentire paulatim belli mala, Tac. H. 1, 89: famem, Liv. 25, 13, 1; Curt. 9, 10, 11: damnum, Liv. 2, 64, 6: cladem belli, id. 35, 33, 6: inopiam rerum omnium, id. 43, 22, 10; 44. 7, 6: incommoda belli, id. 44, 14, 10: lassitudo jam et sitis sentiebatur, id. 44, 36, 2: ubi primum dolorem aliquis sentit, Cels. 6, 7 *init.*; cf. Lact. 7, 20, 7: cujus ulceris dolorem sentire etiam spectantes videntur, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59: corporis aegri vitia sentire, Curt. 8, 10, 29: qui in urbe se commoverit . . . sentiet, in hac urbe esse consules vigilantes, esse egregios magistratus, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27; cf. id. Sest. 28, 69; Ov. M. 13, 864.—*Absol.*: iste tuus ipse sentiet Posterius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 59.—Of beasts, etc.: oves penuriam sentiunt, Col. 7, 9, 3 sq.: frigus aut aestum, id. 7, 4, 7: praegelidam hiemem omnes pisces sentiunt, Plin. 9, 16, 24, § 57.—**b.** Of things, *to be affected* or *influenced by*: meae istuc scapulae sentiunt, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 25; Liv. 9, 37: transitum exercitus (ager), id. 9, 41, 58: pestilentem Africum (Fecunda vitis), Hor. C. 3, 23, 5: lacus et mare amorem Festinantis eri, id. Ep. 1, 1, 84: alnos fluvii cavatas, Verg. G. 1, 136 al.; cf. Plin. Pan. 31, 5: carbunculi cum ipsi non sentiant ignes, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92: eadem (gemma) sola nobilium limam sentit, *is affected by*, id. 37, 8, 32, § 109: cum amnis sentit aestatem, et ad minimum deductus est, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 1: miramur quod accessionem fluminum maria non sentiant, id. Q. N. 3, 4: illa primum saxa auctum fluminis sentiunt, id. ib. 4, 2, 7: totum mare sentit exortum ejus sideris, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: caseus vetustatem, id. 11, 42, 97, § 242: herba cariem, id. 12, 7, 14, § 28: ferrum robiginem, id. 34, 14, 41, § 143. —**2.** In the elder Pliny, *to be susceptible of, to be subject* or *liable to* a disease: morbos, Plin. 9, 49, 73, § 156: rabiem, id. 8, 18, 26, § 68: cariem, id. 12, 7, 14, § 28.—**II.** Mentally. **A.** Lit., *to feel, perceive, observe, notice* (syn. intellego). (α) With *acc.*: id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; so, quid, id. Truc. 1, 1, 39: quando Aesculapi ita sentio sententiam, *I observe, understand*, id. Curc. 2, 1, 2: primus sentio mala nostra, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 7: numquam illum ne minimā quidem re offendi, quod quidem senserim, *that I have perceived*, Cic. Lael. 27, 103: ut cui bene quid processerit, multum illum providisse, cui secus, nihil sensisse dicamus, id. Rab. Post. 1, 1: praesentia numina sentit, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 134; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 162; id. C. S. 73 et saep.: de victoriā atque exitu rerum sentire, Caes. B. G. 7, 52: omnia me illa sentire quae dicerem, nec tantum sentire, sed amare, Sen. Ep. 75, 3: illum sensisse quae scripsit, id. ib. 100, 11. — Poet.: ut vestram sentirent aequora curam, Ov. M. 5, 557: nec inania Tartara sentit, i. e. *does not die*, id. ib. 12, 619.—(β) With *inf.* or an *obj.-clause*: quoniam sentio errare (eum), Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 16: hoc vir excellenti providentiā sensit ac vidit, non esse, etc., Cic. Rep. 2. 3, 5: suspicionem populi sensit moveri, id. ib. 2, 31, 54: quod quid cogitent, me scire sentiunt, etc., id. Cat. 2, 3, 5 sq.: postquam nihil esse pericli Sensimus, Hor. S. 2, 8, 58: non nisi oppressae senserunt (civitates), etc., Just. 8, 1, 2.—(γ) With *rel.*- or *interrog.-clause*: scio ego et sentio ipse, quid agam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 13: jam dudum equidem sentio, suspicio Quae te sollicitet, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 49: quoniam sentio, Quae res gereretur, id. ib. 2, 3, 56: si quid est in me ingenii, quod sentio quam sit exiguum, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio, id. ib. 6, 13: victrices catervae Sensere, quid mens rite, quid indoles . . . Posset, Hor. C. 4, 4, 25.—With the *indic.*, in a *rel.-clause*: sentio, quam rem agitis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 14.—(δ) With *de*: hostes postea quam de profectione eorum senserunt, *became aware of their retreat*, Caes. B. G. 5, 32; 7, 52.—(ε) With *nom.* of *part.* (poet.): sensit terrae sola maculans, Cat. 63, 6: sensit medios delapsus in hostis, Verg. A. 2, 377.—(ζ) *Absol.*: vehementer mihi est irata: sentio atque intellego, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64; cf. id. Trin. 3, 2, 72; id. Mil. 2, 6, 97: mentes sapientium cum e corpore excessissent sentire ac vigere (opp. carere sensu), Cic. Sest. 21, 47; cf. id. Rep. 6, 24, 26: (Aristoteles) paeana probat eoque ait uti omnes, sed ipsos non sentire cum utantur, id. Or. 57, 193; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 52: priusquam hostes sentirent, Liv. 34, 14; 2, 25; 22, 4.—*Impers. pass.*: non ut dictum est, in eo genere intellegitur, sed ut sensum est, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168.—**B.** *To feel, experience* (with *acc.* of the feeling; rare): quidquid est quod sensum habet, id necesse est sentiat et voluptatem et dolorem, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 36: tenesne memoriā quantum senseris gaudium, cum, etc., Sen. Ep. 4, 2: non sentire amisso amico dolorem, id. ib. 99, 26; 121, 7: victoriae tantae gaudium sentire, Liv. 44, 44, 3; cf.: segnius homines bona quam mala sentire, id. 30, 21, 6.—**III.** Transf. (in consequence of mental perception), *to think, deem, judge, opine, imagine, suppose* (syn.: opinor, arbitror): si ita sensit, ut loquitur, est homo impurus, Cic. Rep. 3, 21, 32; cf.: jocansne an ita sentiens, id. Ac. 2, 19, 63; id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: fieri potest, ut recte quis sentiat, et id quod sentit, polite eloqui non possit, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: humiliter demisseque sentire, id. ib. 5, 9, 24: tecum aperte, quod sentio, loquar, id. Rep. 1, 10, 15; cf.: quod sentio scribere, id. Fam. 15, 16, 3: causa est haec sola, in quā omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: idemque et unum sentire, Suet. Ner. 43: sapiens de dis immortalibus sine ullo metu vera sentit, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 62.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: idem, quod ego, sentit, te esse huic rei caput, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 29; cf.: nos quidem hoc sentimus: si, etc. . . . non esse cunctandum, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 5: voluptatem hanc esse sentiunt omnes, id. Fin. 2.

3, 6 Madv. ad loc.: sensit in omni disputatione id fieri oportere, id. ib. 2, 2, 4; 5, 8, 23; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 82; id. Att. 7, 6, 2; id. Fam. 1, 7, 5: sic decerno, sic sentio, sic affirmo, nullam rerum publicarum conferendam esse cum eā, quam, etc., id. Rep. 1, 46, 70.—With two *acc.* (very rare): aliquem bonum civem, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125 (cf. id. Fin. 2, 3, 6, supra, where Orell. omits esse).—With *de* and *abl.*: cum de illo genere rei publicae quae sentio dixero, Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65; so, quid de re publicā, id. ib. 1, 21, 34; 1, 38, 60: quid de quo, id. ib. 1, 11: quid gravius de vobis, Caes. B. C. 2, 32, 4; Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19; cf.: qui omnia de re publicā praeclara atque egregia sentirent, *were full of the most noble and generous sentiments*, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: mirabiliter de te et loquuntur et sentiunt, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: male de illo, Quint. 2, 2, 12: sentire cum aliquo, *to agree with one in opinion*: tecum sentio, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 24; id. Ps. 4, 2, 3: cum Caesare sentire, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf.: nae iste haud mecum sentit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 24: ab aliquo sentire, *to dissent from, disagree with*: abs te seorsum sentio, *judge otherwise, think differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52: ut abs te seorsus sentiam De uxoriā re, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: *Gr.* Omnia istaec facile patior, dum hic hinc a me sentiat. *Tr.* Atqui nunc abs te stat, *is on my side*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 56 (cf. ab); cf. also: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, Liv. 24, 45, 3.—**B.** In partic., publicists' and jurid. t. t., *to give one's opinion concerning any thing; to vote, declare, decide* (syn. censeo): sedens iis assensi, qui mihi lenissime sentire visi sunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 9; 11, 21, 2; 3, 8, 9: quae vult Hortensius omnia dicat et sentiat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76: si judices pro causā meā senserint, *decided in my favor*, Gell. 5, 10, 14; cf.: in illam partem ite quā sentitis, Vet. Form. ap. Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 20.—Hence, **sensa**, ōrum, *n.* (acc. to II. B.). **1.** *Thoughts, notions, ideas, conceptions* (class. but very rare): sententiam veteres, quod animo sensissent, vocaverunt . . Non raro tamen et sic locuti sunt, ut sensa sua dicerent: nam sensus corporis videbantur, etc., Quint. 8, 5, 1: exprimere dicendo sensa, Cic. de Or 1, 8, 32: sensa mentis et consilia verbis explicare, id. ib. 3, 14, 55.—**2.** *Opinions, doctrines* (late Lat.): sensa et inventa Disarii, Macr. S. 7, 5, 4.

1. sentis, is (*acc.* sentim, Col. 11, 3, 4), *m.* (*fem.*: et rubus et sentes tantummodo natae, Ov. de Nuce, 113: tenerae fruticum sentes, Verg. Cul. 55). **I.** *A thorn, thorn-bush, brier, bramble* (usually in *plur.*, and mostly poet.; not in Cic.; but. cf. vepris). (*a*) *Plur.*: arbores, vites, vepres, sentes, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: *He.* Asper meus victus sane est. *Er.* Sentesne esitas? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; Lucr. 5, 207; Verg. E. 4, 29; id. G. 2, 411; id. A. 2, 379; 9, 382; Ov. M. 1, 509; 2, 799; *Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Col. 6, 3, 1 al.—(*β*) *Sing.*: Graeci vocant κυνόσβατον, nos sentem canis appellamus, *the dogrose, wild-brier*, Col. 11, 3, 4.—* **II.** Transf., in Plaut., of *thievish hands*, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 1.

2. Sentis, v. Sentinas.

sentisco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sentio, II.], *to perceive, note, observe* (Lucretian), Lucr. 3, 392; 4, 586.

Sentius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*. **1.** Sentius Saturninus, *a proprætor in Macedonia*, A.U.C. 671, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 93, § 217; id. Pis. 34, 84.—**2.** Cn. Sentius, *a governor of Syria*, Tac. A. 2, 74; 3, 7.

sentix, icis, *m.* [sentis], *the plant* cynosbatos or sentis canis, *dog rose, wild-brier*, App. Herb. 87, Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 59 sq.

sentōsus (-tŭōsus), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of thorns, thorny* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 6, 310; Fulg. Myth. prol.—**II.** Trop., form sentuosus: stricto et sentuoso brevitatis vinculo, Boëth. in Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 12.

sentus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *thorny, rough, rugged* (poet. and very rare): loca senta situ, * Verg. A. 6, 462; Ov. M. 4, 436: vepres, Prud. in Symm. 2, 1039: rubus, id. Apoth. 123.—* **II.** Transf.: video sentum, squalidum, aegrum, pannis annisque obsitum (hominem), *bristly*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5.

sĕorsum, *adv.*, v. seorsus.

sĕorsus, a, um, *adj.* [abbrev. from sevorsus, from se-vorto], *sundered, separate, apart* (syn. separatus). **I.** *Adj.* (so only ante- and post-class.): seorsum atque diversum pretium, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. optionatus, p. 201 Müll.: vocabulum, id. ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2: syllabae, Ter. Maur. p. 2398 P.: scorsa quae (videor tractasse), id. p. 2439 *fin.* ib.; cf. studia, Aus. Idyll. 17, 5.—Hence, **II.** *Adv.*: **sĕorsum** (often erroneously written **sĕorsim**; collat. form **sĕorsus**, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 27; Afran. ap. Charis, p. 195 P.; **Lucr.** 4, 494; 5, 448; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3 Orell. *N. cr.*; Liv 9, 42, 8 Weissenb.; in both forms in the poets; usu. dissyl.; but trisyl. Lucr. 3, 551; 4, 491. —Another collat. form **sorsum**, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95; Lucr. 3, 631 sq.; 4, 495; 5, 447; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 1061), *asunder, separately, apart* (syn. separatim; freq., but mostly ante-class.; not found in Cæs., Verg., or Hor.; and in Cic. only once, in the etymological definition of the word seditio). (*a*) With *ab*: me hodie senex seduxit solum, sorsum ab aedibus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 95 Fleck.; so, seorsum ab rege exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 70, 2: seorsum tractandum est hoc ab illo, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7: seorsum a collegā omnia paranda, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 3: abs te seorsum sentio, *otherwise, differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 52; cf.: ut abs te seorsus sentiam De uxoriā re, Afran. ap Charis, p. 195 P.—(*β*) With *abl.* (Lucretian): seorsum corpore, Lucr. 3, 564: animā, id. 3, 631 MSS. (Lachm. and Munro, animae).—(*γ*) *Absol.*: quā arte natio sua separata seorsum, Cato ap. Charis. p. 195; Lucr. 5, 447 sq.: in aediculam istanc seorsum concludi volo, Plaut. Ep 3, 3, 20: in custodiā habitus, Liv. 9, 42, 8; cf. id. 22, 52, 3: castris positis, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 2: ea dissensio civium, quod seorsum eunt alii ad alios, seditio dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 1, 1: omnibus gratiam habeo, et seorsum tibi praeterea, * Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 14: proin, viator, hunc deum vereberis, Manumque seorsum habebis, *wilt hold afar*, Cat. 20, 17

sē-pār, păris (perh. only in *abl. sing.*), *adj.*, *separate, different* (syn. dispar; post-Aug. and mostly poet.): ossa separe urnā contegere, Val. Fl. 5, 58: separe coetu, Stat. Th. 4, 481: separe ductu, Prud. Apoth. 311: duo flumina naturā separi, Sol. 7 *fin.*

sēpărābĭlis, e, *adj.* [separo], *that may be separated, separable*: nec (eam vim) separabilem a corpore esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 21: a veritate unius Dei, Hilar Trin. 1, 16 *fin.*

sēpărātē, *adv.*, v. separo, *P a. fin.*

sēpărātim, *adv.* [separo], *asunder, apart, separately* (freq. and good prose; syn. seorsum) (*a*) With *ab*: (di) separatim ab universis singulos diligunt, Cic. N D. 2, 66, 165: nihil accidet ei separatim a reliquis civibus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: separatim a reliquis consilium capere, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: separatim eos ab illis consulturos, Liv. 40, 47, 4.—(*β*) *Absol.* (so most freq.): hoc sejungi potest separatimque perscribi, Cic. Phil. 13, 21, 50: unā in re separatim elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 3, 9: separatim singularum civitatium copias collocare, Caes. B. G. 7, 36; so (with singuli) Liv. 42, 44, 5; Quint. 4, prooem. § 7; (with quisque) Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Sall. C. 52, 23; Quint. 7, 4, 44; Cic. de Or 2, 16, 68; 2, 16, 70; id. Inv. 1, 18, 25; id. Brut. 53, 198; id. Fam. 13, 12; id. Att. 7, 3, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 29; id. B. C. 3, 24; Quint. 5, 7, 6; Suet. Caes. 10; id. Aug. 29; id. Tib. 76 al.: vel separatim dicere de genere universo, vel definite de singulis temporibus, hominibus, causis, i. e. *generally*, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 118 (cf.: separatum exordium, id. Inv 1, 18, 26).

sēpărātio, ōnis, *f* [id.], *a sundering, severing, separation* (rare, but good prose): sui facti ab illā definitione separatio, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: distributione partium ac separatione, id. de Or. 3. 33, 132: congregatio criminum accusantem adjuvat, separatio defendentem, Quint. 7, 1, 31: nominum idem significantium (opp. congregare, and corresp. to disjunctio), id. 9, 3, 45: animi et corporis in morte, Gell. 2, 8, 7: tamquam eā separatione ad caedem destinarentur, Tac. H. 4, 46.—**II.** Esp., rhet. t. t. *division, separation*, when a word is inserted between two like words (as duc, age, duc, etc.), Jul. Ruf. de Schem. Lex. § 11.

sēpărātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [separo], *of or belonging to separation, disjunctive, separative* (late Lat.): conjunctio, Diom. p. 412 P.; Prisc. 1002 P.

sēpărātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he that separates, a separator* (late Lat.), Tert. Praescr. 30 *med.*; Vulg. Zach. 9, 6.

sēpărātrix, īcis, *f.* [separator], *she that separates* (late Lat.): voluntas conjunctrix ac separatrix hujuscemodi rerum, Aug. Trin. 11, 10.

1. sēpărātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of separo.

* **2. sēpărātus**, ūs, *m.* [separo], *a parting, separating*: parili (crinis), App. Flor p. 350, 40.

sē-păro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. paro], *to disjoin, sever, part, divide, separate* (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense; cf.: divido, dirimo, disjungo, secludo). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *ab*: senatoria subsellia a populari consessu, Cic. Corn. Fragm. 12, p. 449 Orell.: separat Aonios Oetaeis Phocis ab arvis, Ov. M. 1, 313: Asiam ab Europā, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87: separandos a cetero exercitu ratus, Curt. 7, 2, 35.—(*β*) With *abl.* (poet.): Seston Abydenā separat urbe fretum, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 28: separat (spatium) aethere terram, Luc. 4, 75; 9, 524: natura nos ceteris separatos animalibus sola homines fatetur, Diom. 275 P.—(*γ*) With simple *acc.*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: nec nos mare separat ingens, Ov. M. 3, 448: in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustiis, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 50: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summā separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: Thessalorum omnis equitatus separatus erat, *separated, divided*, Liv. 42, 55 *fin.*, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 2.—*Pass.*: ut corpora gentis illius separata sint in alias civitates, ingenia vera solis Atheniensium muris clausa existimes, Vell. 1, 18, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to treat* or *consider separately; to distinguish, except.* (*a*) With *ab*: multi Graeci a perpetuis suis historiis ea bella separaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 2: cogitatione magis a virtute potest quam re separari, id. Off. 1, 27, 95. suum consilium ab reliquis separare, Caes. B. G. 7, 63 *fin.*: ob separata ab se consilia, Liv. 23, 20, 4: nihil est, quod se ab Aetolis separent, id. 38, 43, 12: orato rem, quem a bono viro non separo, Quint. 2, 21, 12: saepe a figuris ea (vitia) separare difficile est, id. 1, 5, 5.—(*β*) With simple *acc.*: separemus officium dantis testes et refellentis, Quint. 5, 7, 9: miscenda sit an separanda narratio, id. 4, 2, 101; cf. id. 12, 2, 13; cf.: virtus ipsa, separatā utilitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: oratio ac vis forensis, ut idem separetur Cato, ita universa erupit sub Tullio, ut, etc., i. e. *if Cato again be excepted* (shortly before: praeter Catonem), Vell. 1, 17, 3.—Hence, **sēpărātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *separated, separate, distinct, particular, different.* (*a*) With *ab*: quaestiones separatae a complexu rerum, Quint. 5, 8, 6.—(*β*) With *abl.*: (animalia) separata alienis, Vell. 1, 16, 2.—(*γ*) *Absol.*: ista aliud quoddam separatum volumen exspectant, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 6; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45 Zumpt *N cr.*: neutrum vitiosum separatum est, sed compositione peccatur, Quint. 1, 5, 35: quid separata, quid conjuncta (verba) exigant, id. 8, 3, 15: eorum nullum ipsum per se separatum probo, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 54 Mos. *N. cr.*: privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; cf.: separatae singulis sedes et sua cuique mensa, Tac. G. 22: separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, id. H. 5, 5: (exordium) separatum, quod non ex ipsā causā ductum est, nec, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26: tu (Bacchus) separatis uvidus in jugis (i. e. remotis), *distant, remote*, Hor C. 2, 19, 18.—*Comp.*: intellectus, Tert. Anim. 18 *fin.*—*Sup.* does not occur. —Hence, * *adv.*: **sēpărātē**, *separately, apart*: separatius adjungi, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 156.

* **sĕpĕlībĭlis**, e, *adj.* [sepelio], *that may be buried*; hence, trop., *that may be hidden* or *concealed* (a word formed by Plaut.): stultitia, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 64.

sĕpĕlĭo, pelīvi or ii, pultum, 4 (*perf.* sepeli, Pers. 3, 97; *part. perf.* sepelitus, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.; *fut.* sepelibis, Aus. Ep 25, 61; *perf.* sepelisset, Prop. 1, 17, 19;

Quint. 8, 5, 16), *v. a.*, *to bury, inter* (class.): sepultus intellegitur quoquo modo conditus, humatus vero humo contectus, Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187 (cf. also condo). **I.** Lit.: hominem mortuum, inquit lex in XII., in urbe ne sepelito neve urito. Credo vel propter ignis periculum. Quod autem addit, neve urito, indicat, non qui uratur, sepeliri, sed qui humetur. *Att.* Quid? qui post XII. in urbe sepulti sunt clari viri? etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58 Mos.: quoi (mortuo) auro dentes juncti escunt, ast im cum illo sepelirei ureive se fraude esto, id. Fragm. 2, 24, 60: mortuus est, sepelitus est, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 909 P.: surge et sepeli natum, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: aliquem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3: Tarquinio sepulto, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 38: suorum corpora, Liv. 27, 42, 7: et sepeli lacrimis perfusa fidelibus ossa, Ov. H. 14, 127.—Of merging in the sea: saevo sepelire profundo exanimos, Sil. 13, 480.—**B.** *To burn* (the dead body), *to perform the funeral rites* of a man *by burning:* cujus corpus procul ab eo loco infoderunt ... inde erutus atque eodem loco sepultus est, Nep. Paus. 5, 5: qui vos trucidatos incendio patriae sepelire conatus est, Cic. Fl. 38, 95: sepultum Consentiae, quod membrorum reliquum fuit, ossaque Metapontum ad hostes remissa, i. e. *buried after burning*, Liv. 8, 24; cf. Nep. Eum. 13 *fin.*: sepeliri accuratissime imperavit ... evenit ut semiustum cadaver discerperent canes, Suet. Dom. 15.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To bury*, i. e. *to overwhelm, submerge, destroy, ruin, suppress*, etc.: cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos acervos civium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: patriâ sepultâ, Prop. 1, 22, 3 (sepulchra, Müll.): cuncta tuus sepelivit amor, id. 3, 15 (4, 14), 9. haec sunt in gremio sepulta consulatus tui, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: somnum sepelire, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 1: quod bellum ejus (Pompeii) adventu sublatum ac sepultum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30; so, bellum, Vell. 2, 75, 1; 2, 89, 3; 2, 90 al.: dolorem, *to put an end to*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 32: tunc, cum mea fama sepulta est, Ov. P. 1, 5, 85: salutem in aeternum, i. e. *to destroy*, Lucr. 2, 570; cf. Vell. 2, 126, 2: multa tenens antiqua, sepulta, vetustas Quae facit, Lucil. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4: nullus sum ... sepultus sum, *I'm lost*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (7), 50.—**B.** Poet.: sepultus, *buried* in deep sleep, *lulled to sleep, slumbering:* somno sepulti, Lucr. 5, 974; 1, 134: invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Verg. A. 2, 265: custode sepulto, id. ib. 6, 424; cf.: assiduo lingua sepulta mero, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 56: paulum sepultae distat inertiae Celata virtus, *slumbering, idle*, Hor. C. 4, 9, 29.

1. sē-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [sex], *six-footed:* populi (formicae), App. M. 6, p. 177, 26.

2. sēpes, is, v. saepes.

† **sēpĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σηπία, *the cuttle-fish*, having a black, inky liquid, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 9, 29, 45, § 84; Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 45; Col. 6, 17, 7.—This liquid was used for ink, Pers. 3, 13; hence, transf., *ink:* furva, Aus. Ep. 4, 76.

Sēpĭăs, ădis, *f.*, = Σηπιὰς ἄκρα, *a promontory of Magnesia*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Mel. 2, 3; Val. Fl. 2, 9.

* **sēpĭcŭla**, v. saepicula.

sēpīmen = **sēpīmentum**, v. saep-.

sēpio, v. saepio.

* **sēpĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sepia], *a little cuttle-fish*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 57.

Sēplăsĭa (ă, Aus. Epigr. 123; ā, Marcell. Medic. 66), ae, *f.* (**Sēplăsĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 226, 16), *a street in Capua, where unguents were sold:* Seplasia platea Capuae, in quâ unguentarii negotiari sunt soliti, Ascon. Cic. Pis. 11, 24, p. 10 Orell.; so Varr. ap. Non. 226, 18; Cic. Pis. 11, 24; id. Agr. 2, 34, 94; id. Sest. 8, 19; Plin. 16, 10, 18, § 40; 33, 13, 57, § 164: fraus Seplasiae, i. e. *ointments adulterated in the* Seplasia, id. 34, 11, 25, § 108; Val. Max. 9, 1, 1 *ext.*—In *plur.*, Pompon. ap. Non. 226, 20.—Hence, * **A. Sēplasĭum**, ii, *n.* (sc. unguentum), *Seplasian unguent*, Petr. 76, 6.—**B. sēplasĭārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a dealer in unguents*, Lampr. Heliog. 30; Inscr. Orell. 4202; 4417.—**C. sēplasĭārĭum**, μυροπώλιον, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum. 3 (*part. perf. sync.* sepostus, Sil. 8, 378; 17, 281; but, sepositus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 84), *v. a.*, *to lay apart* or *aside; to put by, separate, pick out, select*, etc. (class.; not in Cæs.; syn.: sejungo, segrego, recondo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: seponi et occultari, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 2; cf.: aliquid habere sepositum et reconditum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23; so (with conditus) id. Div. 2, 54, 112; cf.: ornamenta seposita (for which, just before, recondita), id. de Or. 1, 35, 162: id ego ad illud fanum (sc. ornandum) sepositum putabam, id. Att. 15, 15, 3: captivam pecuniam in aedificationem templi, Liv. 1, 53, 3: primitias magno Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 730: nonnullos ex principibus legit ac seposuit ad pompam, Suet. Calig. 47: se et pecuniam et frumentum in decem annos seposuisse, Liv. 42, 52, 12: sors aliquem seponit ac servat, qui cum victore contendat, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 21: interesse pugnae imperatorem an seponi melius foret, dubitavere, *to place himself at a distance, withdraw*, Tac. H. 2, 33: de mille sagittis Unam seposuit, *picked out, selected*, Ov. M. 5, 381.—**B.** In partic., *to send into banishment, to banish, exile* (post-Aug.; cf. relego): aliquem a domo, Tac. A. 3, 12: aliquem in provinciam specie legationis, id. H. 1, 13 *fin.*: aliquem in secretum Asiae, id. ib. 1, 10: in insulam, id. ib. 1, 46 *fin.*; 1, 88; 2, 63; id. A. 4, 44; Suet. Aug. 65; id. Tib. 15; id. Oth. 3; id. Tit. 9.—**II.** Trop., *to lay* or *set aside* mentally: id quod primum se obtulerit, Quint. 7, 1, 27.—**B.** *To set apart, assign, appropriate, reserve*, for any purpose, etc.: ut alius aliam sibi partem, in quâ elaboraret, seponeret, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132: sibi ad eam rem tempus, *to fix*, id. Or. 42, 143; cf.: quod temporis hortorum aut villarum curae seponitur, Tac. A. 14, 54: materiam senectuti seposui, *have set apart, reserved for my old age*, id. H. 1, 1: seposuit Aegyptum, *he sequestered Egypt, made it forbidden ground*, id. A. 2, 59 *fin.*: sepositus servilibus poenis locus, id. ib. 15, 60: quâ de re sepositus est nobis locus, *made it a special division of the subject*, Quint. 1, 10, 26.—**C.** *To remove, take away* from others, *exclude, select*, etc.: Jovem diffusum nectare curas Seposuisse graves, *had laid aside*, i. e. *had discarded for a while*, Ov. M. 3, 319: (Graecos) seposuisse a ceteris dictionibus eam partem dicendi, quae, etc., *to have separated*, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 22: ratio suadendi ab honesti quaestione seposita est, Quint. 12, 2, 16.—Poet. with simple *abl.*: si modo Scimus inurbanum lepido seponere dicto, *to separate*, i. e. *distinguish*, Hor. A. P. 273.—Hence, **sēpŏsĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (only poet. and rare). **A.** *Distant, remote*, = remotus: fons, Prop. 1, 20, 24: gens, Mart. Spect. 3, 1: mare, Sen. Med. 339.—**B.** *Distinct, special:* mea seposita est et ab omni milite dissors Gloria, Ov. Am. 2, 12, 11.—**C.** *Select, choice:* vestis, *sumptuous garments*, Tib. 2, 5, 8: seposito de grege, Mart. 2, 43, 4.

sēpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sepono], *a laying aside, setting apart, hoarding:* pecuniae, Veg. Mil. 2, 20.—**II.** *A separation* (post-class.): si forte qui decimam vovit decesserit ante sepositionem (for which, just before, separata), Dig. 50, 12, 2, § 2.

sēpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sepono.

† **1. seps**, sēpis, *comm.*, = σήψ. **I.** *A venomous serpent, whose bite occasioned putrefaction*, Luc. 9, 764 sq.; 9, 723.—*Acc. sing.* sepa, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 102.—*Acc. plur.* sepas, Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 1, 1 *fin.*; Aus. Idyll. Grammat. 12, 14.—**II.** *An insect*, perh. *the wood-louse, milleped*, Plin. 20, 2, 6, § 12; 29, 6, 39, § 137.

2. seps, v. 1. saepes.

* **sepse**, *pron. reflex. fem.* [se-ipse], *one's self*. quae (virtus) omnes magis quam sepse diligit, Cic. Rep. 3, 8 (also cited by Sen. Ep. 108, 32).

septa, ōrum, *n.*, v. saepio *fin.*

septages, ae, *f.* [Indian], = ψίττακος, *a parrot*, Plin. 10, 41, 58, § 117.

†† **septăs**, ădis, *f.* [ἑπτάς], *the number seven*, acc. to Macr Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*

‡ **septĕjŭgis**, is, *m.* (sc. currus) [septem-jugum; cf. 1. sejugis], *a team of seven*, Inscr. Grut. 337, 8.

septem, *num. adj. indecl.* [Sanscr. saptan; Gr. ἑπτά; Goth. sibun; Germ. sieben; Engl. seven], *seven:* septem menses sunt, quom, etc., Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 39: septem milia, id. Mil. 1, 1, 46: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. C. S. 7: septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 33, 21, 8; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2: decem septemque, Nep. Cato, 1, 2: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2 Weissenb.; cf. Prisc. p. 1170 P.; v. also septendecim: septem et viginti minae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 94: septem et triginta annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; Liv. 1, 21 *fin.*: sex aut septem loca, Lucr. 4, 577; also unconnected: illum his mensibus Sex septem non vidisse proximis, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 40; so, sex septem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58.—With numerals: VI. VII. diebus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 6 Orell. *N. cr.*: septem miracula, *the seven wonders of the world*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30; Val. Max. 4, 6, 1 *ext.*; so, septem mira, Lact. 3, 24, 2: septem spectacula, Vitr. 2, 8, 11; cf. Gell. 10, 18, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** As *subst.*, *the seven sages* of Greece: eos vero septem, quos Graeci sapientes nominaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7; id. Lael. 2, 7; id. de Or. 3, 34, 137; id. Fin. 2, 3, 7; id. Off. 3, 4, 16: qui (Bias) sapiens habitus est unus e septem, id. Lael. 16, 59: Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, id. Leg. 2, 11, 26.—**B.** Septem Aquae, *a lake in the Reatine territory*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5.—**C.** Septem Stellae, for septentriones, *the seven-stars, the Pleiades*, Sen. Troad. 443.—**D.** Septem Maria, *the lagunes at the mouth of the Po, where Venice was afterwards founded*, Plin. 3, 15, 16, § 119; Tac. H. 3, 9.

September, bris, *m.* [septem; as, Octo-ber, Novem-ber, Decem-ber; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 34 Müll.], *the seventh month* of the Roman year, reckoning from March, i. e. our ninth, *September* (consisting, as now, of thirty days); usually with mensis: mense Septembri, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 31; 35; id. Tib. 26; id. Calig. 15; id. Dom. 13 *fin.*—Without mensis, Aus. Ecl. de Mens. Monos. 9; so id. ib. Dist. 18; id. ib. Quot. Kal. 8 al.—As *adj.*, with other substantives, *of September, September-:* Kalendis Septembribus, Cic. Fam. 14, 22; XIX. Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 14); XIII. Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 20), etc. ... pridie Kal. Septemb. (Aug. 31) ... Calendis Septemb. ... quarto Nonas Septemb. (Sept. 2) ... Non. Septemb. (Sept. 5) ... VII. Idus Septemb. (Sept. 7) ... tertio Idus Septembris (Sept. 11) ... Id. Sept. (Sept. 13), Col. 11, 2, 57 sq.: Idibus Septembribus, Liv. 7, 3; so Suet. Caes. 83: Septembribus horis, *in the* (unhealthy) *time of September*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 16 Schneid.

septem-chordis (**-cordis**), e, *adj.* [chorda], *with seven strings:* cithara, Isid. Or. 3, 21, 4.

septemdĕcim, v. septendecim.

septemfărĭam, v. septifariam.

septem-flŭus, a, um, *adj.* [fluo], *sevenfold-flowing*, an Ovidian epithet of the Nile (as having seven mouths): Nilus, Ov. M. 1, 422: flumina Nili, id. ib. 15, 753 (cf. the foll. art. and septemplex).

septem-gĕmĭnus, a, um, *adj.*, *sevenfold* (poet.): Nilus (as having seven mouths), Cat. 11, 7; Verg. A. 6, 800 (cf. the preced. art. and septemplex): Roma (the city of seven hills), Stat. S. 1, 2, 191: septemgemino Roma jugo, id. ib. 4, 1, 6.

septem-mestris (**septimestris**), e, *adj.* [mensis], *of seven months* (late Lat.): infans, Censor. de Die Nat. 8, § 10: septimestris partus, id. ib. 11, § 2.

septem-nerva, ae, *f.* [septem-nervus], *an herb, called also* plantago, App. Herb. 1.

* **septem-pĕdālis**, e, *adj.*, *of seven feet, seven feet high:* statua, Plaut. Curc. 3, 71.

septem-plex, plicis, *adj.* [plico], *sevenfold* (poet.): clipeus (consisting of layers of ox-hides, the Homer. ἑπταβόειον σάκος, Il. 7, 220 sq.), Verg. A. 12, 925; Ov. M. 13, 2 (cf. id. ib. 12, 95): Nilus (as having seven mouths), id. ib. 5, 187 (cf. septemfluus and septemgeminus); so, Ister, Ov. Tr. 2, 189: Spiritus, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 128: Spiritus Sancti gratia, Ambros. Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 9, 39; Oros. 6, 2: oculi, Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 14.

septemplĭcĭter, *adv.* [septemplex], *in a sevenfold manner*, Vulg. Isa. 30, 26.

septemtrĭo, v. septentriones.

septemvir, v. septemviri.

septemvirālis, e, *adj.* [septemviri], *of* or *belonging to the septemvirs, septemviral:* auctoritas, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23.—*Subst.:* **septemvirāles,** ium, *m.*, *the septemvirs,* Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26.

septemvirātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office of the septemvirs, the septemvirate,* Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99; Plin. Ep. 10, 8.

septem-viri, ōrum (-virûm, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14), *m.* [vir], *a board* or *college of seven men, the septemvirs.* **I.** Of the epulones (v. epulo, 2.), Tac. A. 3, 64; *sing.* septemvir, Luc. 1, 602; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2365.—**II.** For dividing lands, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 21; 6, 5, 14; *sing.*, id. ib. 5, 12, 33; id. Att. 15, 19, 2.

Septemzōdium, v. Septizonium.

septēnārius, a, um, *adj.* [septem], *containing seven, consisting of seven, septenary:* numerus, *the number seven,* Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120; Gell. 3, 10, 1 sq.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6: versus, *consisting of seven feet,* Diom. p. 514 P.; also *absol.*, *a verse consisting of seven feet:* cum tam bonos septenarios fundat ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: synthesis, *a service of seven goblets,* Mart. 4, 46, 15: fistula, *of seven quadrants* (or *quarter-digits*) *in diameter,* Front. Aquaed. 25; 41.

septendĕcim (less correctly **septemdĕcim;** v. the letter M), *num. adj.* [septem-decem], *seventeen:* septendecim populi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124; id. Phil. 5, 7, 19 (B. and K. XVII.); Liv. 38, 51; Tac. A. 13, 6 al.; so freq. in Liv., acc. to Prisc. p. 1170 P.; cf. Drak. on Liv. 29, 37, and 10, 12; yet in Liv., as well as in other authors, the MSS. have for the most part the numerals XVII. instead of the word.—For septendecim we have septem decem, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 16 (B. and K. XVII.); Liv. 24, 49, 1; 25, 5, 8; 27, 11, 15: septem et decem, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 89: decem et septem, Liv. 28, 4, 6; 33, 21; 40, 40, 11; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 2; Val. Max. 5, 6, 4; Dig. 3, 1, 1, § 3: decem septemque, Nep. Cato, 1, 2: decem septem, Liv. 24, 15, 2, acc. to the best MSS.; cf. also Prisc. l. l.: SEPTEMQVE DECEMQVE, Inscr. Neap. 6587; C. I. L. 5, 958; acc. to Charis. p. 55 P., septendecim was in use only among the antiqui; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 151 sq.

septēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* only septenûm, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122; Col. 12, 28, 1), *num. distrib. adj.* [septem]. **I.** *Seven each:* a summo septenis cyathis committe hos ludos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 19: duo fasces, candelis involuti, septenos habuere libros, Liv. 40, 29; Col. 1, 3, 10; Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 91 (dub.); 17, 10, 11, § 64.—*Gen.:* amphorarum septenum, Col. 12, 28, 1: pueri annorum senum septenumque denum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122.—**II.** Transf., for septem, *seven:* dispar septenis fistula cannis, Ov. M. 2, 682: fila lyrae, id. F. 5, 105: quā septenas temperat unda vias (*the seven mouths of the Nile*), Prop. 3 (4), 22, 16: cf. in the foll.: homo crescit in longitudinem ad annos usque ter septenos, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216: bis septenos greges, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1850.—*Sing.*, *sevenfold* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): gurgite septeno rapidus mare submovet amnis (Nilus), Luc. 8, 445: gurges Nili, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 185: Ister (*the seven-mouthed Danube*), Stat. S. 5, 2, 136 (cf. septemplex): non removeri septeno circuitu, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

septennis, e, v. septuennis.

septennium, ii, v. septuennium.

septentrio, ōnis, v. septentriones.

septentriōnālis, e, *adj.* [septentriones, II.], *of* or *belonging to the north, northern, north-:* pars (terrae), circulus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Vitr. 9, 6: plaga, Sen. Q. N. 4, 5, 2: latus, id. ib. 5, 16, 6; Plin. 2, 70, 70, § 177: oceanus, id. 9, 17, 30, § 64: venti, Col. 11, 2, 21.—*Plur. subst.:* **septentriōnālia,** ium, *n.*, *the northern regions,* Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 33: Africae et Numidiae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Britanniae, Tac. Agr. 10.

* **septentriōnārius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *northern, north-:* ventus, Gell. 2, 22, 15.

septentriōnes (**septemptriōnes**), um (*sing.* and tmesis, v. infra), *m.* [septem-trio; prop. the seven plough-oxen; hence, as a constellation], **I.** Lit., *the seven stars near the north pole* (*called also the Wain, and the Great* or *Little Bear*): neque se septentriones quoquam in caelo commovent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 117; Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf. in tmesi: quas nostri septem soliti vocitare Triones, id. Arat. in N. D. 2, 41, 105; so, gurgite caeruleo septem prohibete triones, Ov. M. 2, 528.—*Sing.:* septentrio non cernitur, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 83; so, major, *the Great Bear,* Vitr. 6, 11: minor, *the Little Bear,* Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Vitr. l. l.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The northern regions, the north* (as a quarter of the heavens). (α) *Plur.:* satis notum est, limites regionesque esse caeli quattuor: exortum, occasum, meridiem, septentriones, Gell. 2, 22, 3 sq.: inflectens sol cursum tum ad septentriones, tum ad meridiem, aestates et hiemes efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4; Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 1, 16; 4, 20; 5, 13; 7, 83; Mel. 2, 6, 3; 3, 1, 9; 3, 2, 1.—(β) *Sing.:* latus oriens spectat: septentrio a Macedoniā obicitur, Liv. 32, 13; Mel. 1, 1, 1; 2, 6, 3; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Tac. A. 2, 23; 13, 53; id. H. 5, 6 al.—In tmesi: Hyperboreo septem subjecta trioni Gens, Verg. G. 3, 381; Ov. M. 1, 64.—**B.** *The north wind.* (α) *Plur.:* ex eā die fuere septentriones venti, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3.—(β) *Sing.:* acer septentrio ortus inclinatum stagnum eodem, quo aestus, ferebat, Liv. 26, 45: a septentrionali latere summus est aquilo, medius septentrio, imus thrascias, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6.—**C.** *Sing.*, *northern countries, the north* (as territory; very rare): totum paene Orientem ac Septentrionem ruinā suā involvit, Flor. 3, 5, 21.

septēnus, a, um, v. septeni.

Septiciānus (**Septit-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Septicius, Septician:* libra, *a Septician pound,* which, in the second Punic war, was reduced from twelve to eight and a half unciae, Mart. 8, 71, 6; so too, argentum, id. 4, 89, 3.

* **septĭcollis,** e, *adj.* [septem-collis], *seven-hilled, standing on seven hills:* arx, i. e. *Rome,* Prud. στεφ. 10, 412 (cf.: dis, quibus septem placuere colles, Hor. C. S. 7.

† **sēptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σηπτικός, *producing a putrefaction, putrefying, septic:* vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 291 (Jahn, smecticus): dos, id. 34, 18, 55, § 177.

septies (**-tiens**), *num. adv.* [septem], *seven times:* septies millies sestertium, *seven thousand times a hundred thousand sesterces,* Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 93; Liv. 28, 6; Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 213; v. sestertius.

* **septĭfārĭam,** *adv.* [septem-for; cf.: ambifariam, multifariam], *sevenfold:* septifariam divisum volumen, Santra ap. Non. 170, 21 (al. septemfariam).

septĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *sevenfold* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 28.

* **septĭfŏlĭum,** ii, *n.* [septem-folium], *a plant, tormentilla, septfoil,* App. Herb. 116.

septĭfŏris, e, *adj.* [septem-foris], *having seven openings, seven-holed* (late-Lat.): fistula, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.:* vultus, Alcim. 1, 63.

septĭformis, e, *adj.* [septem-forma], *sevenfold* (eccl. Lat.): gratia Spiritus Sancti, Aug. Serm. Domin. 1, 4; Ambros. in Luc. 6, 82 al.; Isid. 7, 3, 13; Hilar. in Matt. 12, 23.

septĭgrānĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *having seven grains; subst.*, *a plant, also called* lathyris, Dynam. 2, 86.

septĭmāna, ae, v. septimanus, II. B.

septĭmānus, a, um, *adj.* [septem]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the number seven:* Nonae, *falling on the seventh day of the month* (in March, May, July, and October; opp. quintanae, which fell upon the fifth day), Varr. L. L. 6, § 27 Müll.; Macr. S. 1, 14; Censor. de Die Nat. 20: feturae, *born in the seventh month,* Arn. 3, 105.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. septĭmāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *soldiers of the seventh legion,* Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Tac. H. 3, 25.—**B. septĭmāna,** ae, *f.*, late Lat. for hebdomas, *a week,* Cod. Th. 15, 5, 5: die septimanarum, *the Jewish feast of weeks,* Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 31.—Hence, **septĭmānārii,** = hebdomadarii, Reg. Bened. 35.

‡ **septĭmātrūs,** ŭum, *f.* [septimus], *a festival celebrated seven days after the ides,* acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; and Fest. s. v. quinquatrus, pp. 255 and 257 ib.

septĭmestris, v. septemmestris.

Septĭmius, i, *m.*; **Septĭmia,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Septimius, *an augur,* Cic. Att. 12, 13, 2; 12, 14, 1.—**2.** P. Septimius Scaevola, Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38; id. Clu. 41, 115 sq.—**3.** Porcius Septimius, Tac. H. 3, 5.—**4.** Titius Septimius, *a poet and friend of Horace,* Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 1 (to him was addressed C. 2, 6).—**5.** Septimius Severus, *a Roman emperor,* Spart. Sev.; Eutr. 8, 10.—*Fem.:* Septimia, perh. *the wife of Sicca,* Cic. Att. 16, 11, 1.

septĭmō, *adv.*, v. septimus, I. 3.

Septĭmontiālis, e, *adj.* [Septimontium, II.], *of* or *belonging to the feast of the Seven Hills:* sacrum, Suet. Dom. 4: satio fabae, Col. 2, 10, 8.

Septĭmontium, ii, *n.* [septem-mons]. **I.** *The circuit of the Seven Hills,* the place upon which the city of Rome afterwards stood, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Fest. s. v. sacrani, p. 321 ib.; and Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 122 sq.—**II.** *The feast of the Seven Hills,* celebrated at Rome in December, in commemoration of the enclosing of all the seven hills within the circuit of the city, Varr. L. L. 6, § 24 Müll.; Fest. pp. 341 and 348 ib.; Tert. Idol. 10; id. ad Nat. 2, 15; Pall. Dec. 1; cf. Plutarch. Q. Rom. 68.

Septĭmŭlēius, i, *m.:* Lucius, *a native of Anagnia and friend of C. Gracchus,* Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 269; Val. Max. 9, 4, 3.

septĭmum, *adv.*, v. septimus, I. 2.

septĭmus (**septŭmus**), a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [septem]. **I.** In gen., *the seventh:* mense septumo, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 20: septimas esse aedes a portā, id. Ps. 2, 2, 3; cf.: isque Septimus a prisci numeratur origine Beli, Ov. M. 4, 213: Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: septimo die, id. Tusc. 3, 26, 63: sententia septima decima, id. Clu. 27, 74; also in one word, septimodecimo die, Vitr. 9, 1 (4) *fin.* et saep.—Hence, *advv.* **1.** Die septimi, *on the seventh day* (like die crastini, noni, quinti, etc.): ibi mercatum dixit esse die septimi (septimei, Ritschl), Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 8; cf. Gell. 10, 24, 1 sqq.; Macr. S. 1, 4.—* **2. septĭmum,** *for the seventh time:* Marius tam feliciter septimum consul, Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 81.—**3. septĭmō.** * **a.** *For the seventh time:* C. Marium creatum septimo consulem, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 10, 1, 3.—**b.** *Seven times* (post-class.): lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto: hieme secundo vel tertio, Treb. Gall. 17; Vopisc. Flor. 4.—**II.** In partic.: septimus casus, *the instrumental, adverbial,* etc. *case* (distinguished from the casus sextus, with prepositions), Quint. 1, 4, 26; Diom. p. 302 P.; Prisc. p. 673 ib.; Cledon. p. 1863 ib.

septĭmusdĕcimus, a, um, v. septimus, I.

* **septingēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [septingeni], *of* or *belonging to the number seven hundred, consisting of seven hundred each:* greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 10 *fin.*

septingēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [septingenti], *seven hundred each:* bracteae, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 61.

* **septingentēsĭmus,** a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.], *the seven hundredth:* supra annum, Liv. prooem. § 4.

septingenti, ae, a, *num. adj.* [septem-centum], *seven hundred:* anni, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 493 Vahl.); cf.: annorum septingentorum memoria, Cic. Or. 34, 120: nummi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 39: milia passuum, Cic. Quint. 25, 78: stadia, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76: milites, Liv. 23, 20, 1: naves, Curt. 10, 1, 19.—*Absol.:* septingenta Tito debet Lupus (sc. sestertia), *seven hundred thousand sesterces,* Mart. 7, 10, 7.

septingentĭes (**-tiens**), *adv.* [septingenti], *seven hundred times,* Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 183; 36, 15, 24, § 104.

septinūbus, a, *adj.*, *seven times married,* Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 30.

septio, v. saeptio.

septi-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [septem], *seven-foot;* hence, poet., *excessively tall, gigantic* (late Lat.): Burgundio, Sid. Ep. 8, 9 *in carm.*; so id. Carm. 12, 11.

* **septirēmis,** e, *adj.* [septem-remus].

having seven ranges of oar-banks: naves, Curt. 10, 1, 3 (§ 19 Foss.).

Septitiānus, v. Septicianus.

Septizōnium (Septemzōdium), ii, *n.* [septem-zona]. **I.** *A large building in Rome in the twelfth region*, prob. seven stories in height, Suet. Tit. 2 *init.*—**II.** *A monument of the emperor Septimius Severus, in the tenth region*, Spart. Sev. 19; 35.—**III.** *A building of M. Aurelius Antoninus*, Amm. 15, 7, 3 (others consider II. and III. to have been the same building).—**IV.** *The seven planets*, Commod. 7 and 19.

septŭāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [septuageni], *of* or *belonging to the number seventy, containing seventy, septuagenarian:* fistula, *seventy quarter-digits broad*, Front. Aquaed. 56: homo, *a man of seventy, a septuagenarian*, Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 7.

septŭāgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* septuagenarum, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 4, § 1), *num. distrib. adj.* [septuaginta], *seventy each:* pyramides in imo latae pedum quinum septuagenum, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; for which, in one word, fistula septuagenumquinum, Front. Aquaed. 57; cf. sexageni.— **II.** *Seventy at a time, seventy:* septuagies septuageni pedes, Col. 5, 2, 7.— *Sing.*, *each seventieth:* coitu, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.

septŭāgēniquīni, v. the preced. art.

septŭāgēnus, a, um, v. septuageni *fin.*

septŭāgēsĭes, v. septuagies.

septŭāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [septuaginta], *the seventieth:* ad annum, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46: castra, Liv. 28, 16.

septŭāgĭes, *adv.* [id.], *seventy times*, Col. 5, 2, 7.—Collat. form **septŭāgēsĭes,** Mart. Cap. 7, § 737 Kopp. (dub.); Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, p. 152.

septŭāginta, *num. adj.* [for septumaginta, septem-decenta], *seventy*, Col. Arb. 4, 3: centum septuaginta, *a hundred and seventy*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 121: septuaginta et tres, Liv. 35, 1 *fin.:* septem et septuaginta annos, Nep. Att. 21, 1; cf. with numerals: interficiuntur IV. et LXX., Caes. B. G. 4, 12.

septŭennis (collat. form **septennis,** Capitol. M. Aurel. 21), e, *adj.* [septem-annus], *of seven years, seven years old:* nunc priusquam septuennist (puer), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 36; so, puer, id. Men. prol. 24; 5, 9, 57; id. Merc. 2, 2, 21; id. Poen. prol. 66; Prud. στεφ. 10, 656.

septŭennĭum, ii, *n.* [septuennis], *a period of seven years*, Fest. p. 347 Müll.—Collat. form **septennĭum,** Prud. ap. Tetrast. 6; Vell. 2, 31, 2 Haase.

septum, v. saeptum; s. v. saepio.

septunx, uncis, *m.* [septem-uncia; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.]. **I.** Lit., *seven twelfths* of a whole (v. as, 1.): jugeri, Col. 5, 1, 11; Liv. 5, 24, 4: auri, *seven ounces*, id. 23, 19, 16.—**II.** Transf., *seven things of a kind, seven pieces*, etc.; hence, in drinking, *seven cups*, Mart. 8, 51, 25; 3, 82, 29.

* **septŭōsē (saep-),** *adv.*, v. saeptuosus *fin.*

* **septŭplum,** i, *n.* [ἑπτάπλους], *a septuple:* solet pro toto computari, Aug. Serm. 83 *med.;* Vulg. Gen. 4, 15; id. Dan. 3, 19.

septus (saep-), a, um, *Part.* of saepio.

sĕpulcrālis, e, *adj.* [sepulcrum], *of* or *belonging to a tomb, sepulchral* (Ovidian): fax, *a funeral torch*, Ov. H. 2, 120: arae, *the funeral pyre* (cf. sepulcrum, I. B.), id. M. 8, 480.

* **sĕpulcrētum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a burial-place, cemetery:* in sepulcretis rapere de rogo cenam, Cat. 59, 2.

sĕpulcrum (less correctly **sĕpulchrum;** cf. Charis. p. 56 P.), i, *n.* [sepelio; cf. fulcrum, from fulcio; lavacrum, from lavo, etc.]. **I.** Lit., *a burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulchre* (cf.: monumentum, tumulus): sepulcri appellatione omnem sepulturae locum contineri existimandum est, Dig. 47, 12 (De sepulcro violato), 3, § 2: sepulcrum est ubi corpus ossave hominis condita sunt, ib. 11, 7, 2; cf. Fest. p. 339 Müll.; Edict. Praet. ap. Dig. l. l.: qui sepulcrum violat, facit, quo quis minus sepultus sit, ib. 7: siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt: nec tamen eorum ante sepulcrum est, quam justa facta et corpus ingestum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: duae sunt leges de sepulcris, id. ib. 2, 24, 61: neque sepulcrum, quo recipiat, habeat portum corporis, Ubi corpus requiescat malis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 415 Vahl.): (Ennius) in sepulcro Scipionum putatur esse constitutus ex marmore, Cic. Arch. 9, 22; cf.: cui (Africano) super Carthaginem Virtus sepulcrum condidit, Hor. Epod. 9, 26: in summo sepulcro (Archimedis) sphaeram esse positam cum cylindro, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: sepulcri Mitte supervacuos honores, Hor. C. 2, 20, 23: monumento sepulcri donatus est, Nep. Dion, 10.—So in *sing.*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 1, 7; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 21; id. Mil. 2, 4, 19: terra rerum commune sepulcrum, Lucr. 5, 259; Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 24; id. Leg. 2, 25, 62; Verg. A. 2, 542; 2, 646; 3, 67; 4, 29; Hor. S. 2, 3, 84; 2, 5, 104.—*Plur.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27; 1, 14, 31; Verg. E. 8, 98; id. G. 1, 497; Hor. Epod. 17, 47: sepulcra legens, *while reading the sepulchres*, i. e. *the inscriptions on them*, Cic. Sen. 7, 21: magnae moles sepulcrorum, Sen. Brev. Vit. 20, 5.—**B.** Esp., *a place where a corpse is burned* (cf. sepelio): funus interim procedit: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101; cf.: aram sepulcri (i. e. rogus), Congerere, Verg. A. 6, 177: alta sepulcri ara, Sil. 15, 387.—Comically: clam uxorem ubi sepulcrum habeamus et hunc comburamus diem, etc., *we may dig a grave for the day* (v. comburo *fin.*), Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 43 sq.— Likewise, jestingly, of an old man: ex hoc sepulcro vetere viginti minas Effodiam ego hodie, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 19.— **II.** Transf., *grave, tomb*, etc. (poet.); of a vulture's maw: (vultur) Heu quam crudeli condebat membra (hominis) sepulcro, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 683 P (Ann. v. 142 Vahl.).—Of Troy: Troja nefas, commune sepulcrum Europae Asiaeque, Cat. 68, 89.— Of the dead: gratum mutis sepulcris, Cat. 96, 1: placatis sepulcris, Ov. F. 2, 33.

* **sĕpulto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [sepelio], *to hold buried:* quos cara Ravenna sepultat, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 167.

sĕpultor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who buries, a burier* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: corporis mortui, Aug. Trin. 4, 3.— **II.** Trop.: civilium turbinum (Augustus), *the allayer, pacifier*, Tert. Anim. 46 *med.*

sĕpultūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a burial, interment, funeral obsequies, sepulture* (freq. and class.; syn.: exsequiae, funus, humatio): mos sepulturae, Lucr. 6, 1278: mihi quidem antiquissimum sepulturae genus illud fuisse videtur, quo apud Xenophontem Cyrus utitur. Redditur enim terrae corpus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 56: mercedem funeris ac sepulturae constituere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 134: is, quem sepultura adfecerat, id. Div. 1, 27, 56: honore sepulturae carere, id. Sen. 20, 75: corpus ad sepulturam dare, id. Phil. 2, 7, 17: locum sepulturae dare, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 3; so, locus sepulturae, Tac. A. 2, 73 *fin.;* for which: locus ad sepulturam, Suet. Tib. 1: caput periculis pro sepulturā objecit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 19, 5: sepulturae causā, Dig. 11, 7, 2.—*Plur.:* ab Euhemero et mortes et sepulturae demonstrantur deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119.—**II.** Esp., *the burning of the dead body:* corpus antequam cremaretur nudatum in foro, qui locus sepulturae destinabatur, Tac. A. 2, 73: corpora sepulturae reddidit, Just. 9, 4, 4.

* **sĕpultūrārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sepultura], *of* or *belonging to burial, funereal:* fines, Auct. Limit. p. 296 Goes.

sĕpultus, a, um, *Part.*, from sepelio.

Sepyra, ae, *f.*, *a village in Cilicia, on Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 9.

sĕquācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sequor], *a facility in following, a disposition to follow, sequaciousness, sequacity* (late Lat.): saltuosa scribarum, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *med.:* pigra, id. ib. 4, 11.

sĕquācĭter, *adv.*, v. sequax *fin.*

Sēquăna, ae, *f.*, *one of the principal rivers of* Gallia Celtica, *the Seine*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 7, 57; 7, 58; Mel. 3, 2, 4; *masc.*, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 105.—Hence, **1. Sēquăni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the dwellers on the* Sequana, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 1, 2; 1, 9; 1, 10; 1, 31; 1, 35; 1, 44; 4, 10; 6, 12; 7, 66; Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2.—**2. Sēquănus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sequani: gens, Luc. 1, 425: ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.—**3. Sēquănĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the* Sequani: textrix, Mart. 4, 19, 1.

sĕquax, ācis, *adj.* [sequor], *following* or *seeking after, pursuing, sequacious* (poet.; a favorite word of Vergil). **I.** Lit.: Medea, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 41: (Arcadas) Latio dare terga sequaci, *pursuing*, Verg. A. 10, 365: cui (frondi) Silvestres uri assidue capraeque sequaces Illudunt, *hunting after, eager for it*, id. G. 2, 374 Wagn. *N. cr.* (cf.: cytisum sequitur lasciva capella, id. E. 2, 64): flammae, *darting, lambent*, id. A. 8, 432: hederae, *clinging, winding*, Pers. prol. 6: fumi, *piercing, penetrating*, Verg. G. 4, 230: Maleae undae, *pursuing*, id. A. 5, 193: quae (chelys) saxa sequacia flectens, Sid. Carm. 16, 3 (for which: saxa sequentia, Ov. M. 11, 2): oculi, *following*, Stat. Th. 3, 500; so Calp. Ecl. 1, 31: ensis, *following speedily, rapidly moving*, Val. Fl. 7, 619.—As *subst.:* **sĕquax,** ācis, *m.*, *an attendant, follower:* Bacchi Venerisque, Manil. 5, 143; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 23; 1, 13.— **B.** In partic., of materials, in working, *yielding, pliable, ductile, flexible:* trabes, Val. Fl. 1, 124: bituminum sequax ac lenta natura, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65: natura cornus, id. 11, 37, 45, § 127: lentitia salicis ad vincturas, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174 et saep.—*Comp.:* nec est alia nunc materia sequacior (vitro), Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 198: flexibiles quamcumque in partem ducimur a principe, atque ut ita dicam, sequaces sumus, Plin. Pan. 45, 5.— **II.** Trop., *following, pursuing:* naturas hominum varias moresque sequaces, *following them*, Lucr. 3, 315: metus hominum curaeque sequaces, *pursuing them*, id. 2, 47: scabies sequax malum, Grat. Cyn. 411.— **B.** *Following, tractable:* imbueret novas artes sensusque sequaces, Aus. Idyll. 5, 3; so, discipuli, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 15.—Hence, *adv.:* **sĕquācĭter,** *of course, consequently*, Arn. 2, 49; 2, 75; Aug. Doctr. Christ. 2, 22; id. de Musica, 4, 10.

sĕquēla or **sĕquella,** ae, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *that which follows, a follower:* lixas calonesque et omnis generis sequelas, Front. Strat. 2, 4, 8: jumenta, quorum sequela erat equuleus, Dig. 47, 2, 4, § 15: petrae aquatilis sequela, i. e. *the water that followed and flowed from the rock*, Tert. Patient. 5 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *a result, consequence, sequel:* ea (incommoda) non per naturam, sed per sequelas quasdam necessarias facta dicit, Gell. 6, 1, 9: immortalitas non sequela naturae, sed merces praemiumque virtutis est, Lact. 7, 5 *med.:* morborum (mors), id. Opif. Dei, 4: abruptae unitatis, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20.

sĕquens, entis, *Part.* and *subst.*, from sequor.

sĕquentĭa, ae, *f.* [sequor], *that which follows, the sequence, context*, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 10; *plur.*, id. ib. 1, 23; Front. Aquaed. 34 (dub.; al. consequentiae).

sĕquester, tris (orig. form sequester, tri, ante- and post-class., and in the poets), *m.* [id.], jurid. t. t., *a depositary, trustee*, into whose hands the thing contested was placed until the dispute was settled: sequester dicitur, apud quem plures eandem rem, de quā controversia est, deposuerunt, Dig. 50, 16, 110: nunc ut apud sequestrum vidulum posivimus, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; Dig. 16, 3, 33: tu istunc hodie non feres, nisi das sequestrum aut arbitrum, Quoius haec res arbitratu fiat, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 65: jam sequestri placebant, Petr. 14, 4: cum sequestro recte agetur depositi sequestrariā actione, Dig. 16, 3, 12; cf.: in sequestrum depositi actio competit; si tamen cum sequestro convenit, ut, etc., ib. 16, 3, 5.—*Subst.:* **sĕquestrum,** i (rarely **sĕquestre,** is), *n.*, *the deposit of a subject of dispute with a third person:* vitulum hic apponite: ego servabo quasi sequestro detis: neutri reddibo, donicum res judicata erit haec, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 692 P.: sequestro data, id. Merc. 4, 3, 36: sequestro ponere: quod apud sequestrem depositum erat, sequestro positum per adverbium dicebant, Gell. 20, 11, 5: aut ad arbitrum redditur aut sequestro ponitur, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 79; and in later jurid. Lat.: in sequestro deponere (aliquid), *to put in sequestration*, Dig. 16, 3, 6.— Form sequestre: pecuniam sequestre

ponere, Dig. 16, 3, 33: in sequestri deponere, Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 12. — **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** In cases of bribery of judges, electors, etc., *an agent* or *go-between*, with whom the money promised was deposited (so always in Cic.; cf. internuntius): aut sequestres aut interpretes corrumpendi judicii, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 36; so (with interpres) id. ib. 2, 2, 44, § 108; Quint. 12, 8, 4: venditor et corruptor et sequester, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; 19, 48: aliquo sequestre in indice corrumpendo uti, id. Clu. 8, 25; 26, 72: adulter, impudicus, sequester, convicium est, non accusatio, id. Cael. 13, 30: candidatus per sequestrem agit, Sen. Ep. 118, 3: gregarii, Amm. 15, 5, 31.—**B.** After the Aug. period, *a mediator.* **1.** L i t.: Menenius Agrippa, qui inter patres et plebem publicae gratiae sequester fuit, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 12, 4: pacis, Sil. 6, 347; Luc. 10, 472: ego sequester et medius fui, Vulg. Deut. 5, 5.—In this sense also a *fem.* form, **sĕquestra,** ae, *a mediatress:* ubi nunc fidei pacisque sequestra Mater eras? Stat. Th. 7, 542: anus quaedam stupri sequestra et adulterorum internuntia, App. M. 9, p. 224, 1; and, in apposition: bis senos pepigere dies et pace sequestrâ Per silvas Teucri mixtique impune Latini Erravere jugis, i. e. *under the protection of the truce*, Verg. A. 11, 133; so, pace sequestrâ, Stat. Th. 2, 425. — ***2.** T r o p., *a means of negotiating*, i. e. *price*, etc.: qui suam pudicitiam sequestrem perjurii fieri passi sunt, Val. Max. 9, 1, 7.

sĕquestra, ae, v. sequester, II. B. 1.

sĕquestrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sequester, I.], *of* or *belonging to sequestration:* actio, i. e. *in which the thing contested is deposited in the hands of a third party*, Dig. 16, 3, 12; 4, 3, 9.

sĕquestrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sequestro], *a depositing in the hands of a third party, a sequestration*, Cod. Th. 2, 28, 1. — **II.** I n g e n., *a separation*, Cassiod. Var. 9, 24; id. Complex. 1; Alcim. Ep. 14.

sĕquestrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that hinders* or *impedes* (late Lat.): officiorum familiarium (dolor), Symm. Ep. 8, 53.

sĕquestrātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a depository, a place where any thing is laid up for safe-keeping* (late Lat.): terra seminibus, Tert. Res. Carn. 52 *fin.*

sĕquestro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sequester] (late Lat. for sequestro do or pono; v. sequester, I.). **I.** L i t., *to give up for safe-keeping, to surrender:* hominis tibi (sc. terrae) membra sequestro, Prud. Cath. 10, 133: corpora sepulturae, Tert. Res. Carn. 27 *med.*—**II.** T r a n s f., *to remove, separate* from any thing: causam motûs ab eo, quod movetur, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14: se a rerum publicarum actibus, id. ib. 1, 8 *med.:* omni ab infamiâ vir sequestrandus, Sid. Ep. 1, 11: sequestratum animal, *separated*, Veg. 2, 1, 5: sequestrata verecundia, *laid aside*, Macr. S. 7, 11; Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 34.

sĕquĭor, us, *comp. adj.*, v. secus *init.*

sĕquĭus, v. secus.

sĕquor, sĕcūtus (also written sequutus; *gen. plur. part. sync.* sequentûm, Verg. G. 3, 111), 3, *v. dep.* (*act.* collat. form **sĕquo,** acc. to Gell. 18, 9, 8 sq.; and Prisc. p. 799 P.) [Sanscr. sak-, to follow; sakis, friend; Gr. ἕπομαι, ἕπω; cf. Lat. socius], *to follow, to come* or *go after, to follow after, attend.* **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (α) With *acc.:* i, jam sequor te, mater, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 16: neque illa matrem satis honeste tuam sequi poterit comes, id. Merc. 2, 3, 69 sq.: qui ex urbe amicitiae causâ Caesarem secuti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 7, 50; Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: ne sequerer moechas, id. ib. 1, 4, 113: vallem, Liv. 32, 6, 5: pars pressa sequuntur Signa pedum, Ov. M. 8, 332: vestigia alicujus, id. ib. 4, 514; 9, 639; 10, 710 et saep. — (β) *Absol.* (so most freq. in Plaut.): abi prae, jam ego sequar, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 46; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 69: *Di.* Sequere intro. *Pa.* Sequor, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 64; 5, 2, 90; id. Aul. 2, 5, 23 et saep.: quisnam est, qui sequitur procul? id. Poen. 3, 3, 6: funus interim procedit: sequimur: ad sepulcrum venimus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 101: curriculo sequi, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 12: Helvetii cum omnibus suis carris secuti, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: si nemo sequatur, tamen, etc., id. ib. 1, 40 *fin.:* servi sequentes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78: hos falcati currus sequebantur, Curt. 4, 12, 6: hos aliae gentes sequebantur, id. 4, 12, 9. — **b.** Of things: magna multitudo carrorum sequi Gallos consuevit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: neque Ulla (arbor) brevem dominum sequetur, Hor. C. 2, 14, 24: zonâ bene te secutâ, id. ib. 3, 27, 59.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *To follow* in a hostile manner; *to chase, pursue:* hostes sequitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.:* hostem, Ov. M. 13, 548: fugacem, Hor. S. 2, 7, 115: feras, Ov. M. 2, 498: nudo genitas Pandione ferro, id. ib. 6, 666; cf.: hostem pilo, Tac. H. 4, 29 *fin.*—*Absol.:* finem sequendi facere, Caes. B. G. 7, 47; 7, 68 Oud. *N. cr.*—**2.** *To follow* in time or order; *to succeed, come after* (esp. freq. in *part. pres.*): aestatem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems fit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 Vahl.): sequens annus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 50: sequente anno, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 170: secuto die, id. 13, 22, 43, § 126: secuta aetas, id. 6, 23, 26, § 101: sequenti senatu, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 1: secuturo Phoebo, Luc. 2, 528: sequitur hunc annum nobilis clade Romanâ Caudinâ pax, Liv. 9, 1 et saep.: ne secutis quidem diebus Claudius ullius humani affectûs signa dedit, Tac. A. 11, 38: Africanus sequens, i. e. minor, Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211. — (β) With the notion of cause implied, *to follow, result, ensue:* ut male posuimus initia, sic cetera sequentur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: increpuit; sequitur clamor, Verg. A. 9, 504: tonitrum secuti nimbi, Ov. M. 14, 542: lacrimae sunt verba secutae, id. ib. 9, 780: nisi forte sic loqui paenitet, Quà tempestate Paris Helenam et quae sequuntur, *and so on, and so forth*, Cic. Or. 49, 164; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 42; 3, 19, 44.—**3.** Of a possession or inheritance, *to follow*, i. e. *to fall to the share of* any one: ut belli praeda Romanos, ager urbesque captae Aetolos sequerentur, Liv. 33, 13, 10: ut victorem res sequeretur, id. 28, 21, 5: si quis mortuos est Arpinatis, ejus heredem sacra non secuntur, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.—Abbreviated on monuments, H. M. H. N. S.: heredem monumentum, Hor. S. 1, 8, 13: heredem possessio, Plin. 9, 35, 60, § 124: quo minus gloriam petebat, eo magis illum sequebatur, Sall. C. 54 *fin.;* v. Fabri ad h. l.; and cf.: sequi gloria, non appeti debet, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 14. — **4.** *To go towards* or *to* a place: Formias nunc sequimur, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 2: Epirum, Cyzicum, id. ib. 3, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 49: Italiam, Verg. A. 4, 361; 4, 381; 5, 629: Itala regna, Ov. H. 7, 10; id. F. 6, 109; Val. Fl. 1, 3. — **5.** P r e g n., *to follow* the hand in plucking or pulling; *to come off* or *away, come out; to come easily, come of itself:* herbae dum tenerae sunt vellendae: aridae factae celerius rumpuntur quam sequuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 47; cf.: oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, Cic. Or. 16, 52; and: nihil est tam tenerum neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas, quam oratio, id. de Or. 3, 45, 176: ipse (ramus) volens facilisque sequetur, Si te fata vocant, Verg. A. 6, 146: cum scrutantes, quae vellant, telum non sequitur, Liv. 38, 21, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: jamque secuta manum nullo cogente sagitta Excidit, Verg. A. 12, 423; Anthol. Lat. 1, 172, 113: trahit ille manu sine custode lignum: Id quoque vix sequitur, Ov. M. 12, 372; cf.: cera mollis sequensque digitos, *yielding to*, Poët. ap. Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 11.

II. T r o p. **A.** I n g e n., *to follow, succeed, result, ensue* (usu. of an immediate consequence; consequor, usu. of one more remote): si verbum sequi volumus, hoc intellegamus necesse est, etc., Cic. Caecin. 17, 49: patrem sequuntur liberi, *succeed to the rank* or *condition of their father*, Liv. 4, 4 *fin.:* quoniam hanc (Caesar) in re publicâ viam, quae popularis habetur, secutus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 5, 9: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur, *to befall*, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: modo ne summa turpitudo sequatur, *should ensue*, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: dispares mores disparia studia sequuntur, id. ib. 20, 74: post illas datas litteras secuta est summa contentio de domo, id. Att. 4, 2, 2: post gloriam invidiam sequi, Sall. J. 55, 3: an mediocre discrimen opinionis secuturum ex hac re putatis, Liv. 5, 6, 7. —**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *To follow* (as a leader) an authority, a party, an example, a plan, etc.; *to follow in the track of; to comply with, accede to, conform to:* sequi naturam, optimam bene vivendi ducem, Cic. Lael. 5, 19; cf. id. ib. 12, 42: sequamur potissimum Polybium nostrum, id. Rep. 2, 14, 27: eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 16; so, sectam, Cic. Fl. 41, 104; id. Sest. 45, 97; Liv. 8, 19, 10 al. (v. secta): Ti. Gracchus regnum occupare conatus est ... hunc post mortem secuti amici, etc., Cic. Lael. 12, 41: amicum vel bellum patriae inferentem sequi, id. ib. 12, 43: auctoritatem et consilium alicujus, id. Fam. 4, 3, 2; so (with obtemperare voluntati) Caes. B. C. 1, 35: sententiam Scipionis, id. ib. 1, 2: vos vestrumque factum omnia deinceps municipia sunt secuta, *have followed, imitated*, id. ib. 2, 32: haec qui dicunt, quam rationem sequantur, vides, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 17: novum quoddam et subagreste consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12; cf. id. ib. 2, 28, 51: Pompeio esse in animo, rei publicae non deesse, si senatus sequatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 1 *fin.:* arma victricia, Verg. A. 3, 54.—Of an auditor, *to follow an orator* or *a speech:* quos more prisco apud judicem fabulantes non auditores sequuntur, non populus audit, Tac. Or. 23: non lingua valet, non corpore notae Sufficiunt vires, nec vox aut verba sequuntur, i. e. *attend* or *obey the will*, Verg. A. 12, 912; cf.: si modo verba sequantur, Ov. M. 1, 647. —E s p. milit. t. t.: signa sequi, *to march* in rank, Sall. J. 80, 2; Curt. 3, 2, 13. — **2.** *To follow* or *pursue* an end or object; *to strive for, aim at, seek to attain:* eam (sc. utilitatem), Cic. Lael. 27, 100: justitiam, id. Rep. 3, 11, 18: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae, id. Mur. 27, 55: amoenitatem et salubritatem, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: matris commodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: lites, id. And. 4, 5, 16; id. Ad. 2, 2, 40: gratiam Caesaris, Caes. B. C. 1, 1: linguam et nomen, Liv. 31, 7: mercedes, Hor. S. 1, 6, 87: quae nocuere (opp. fugere), id. Ep. 1, 8, 11; cf.: nec sequar aut fugiam, quae diligit ipse vel odit, id. ib. 1, 1, 72: ferro extrema, Verg. A. 6, 457: fidem, Vell. 2, 107, 2. —With *inf.:* plurisque sequor disponere causas, Lucr. 5, 529. — **3.** In discourse, *to follow* in order or sequence; *to come next in order, to succeed:* sequitur is (rex), qui, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37: sequitur illa divisio, ut, etc., id. Fin. 3, 16, 55: haec sint dicta de aëre. Sequitur terra, cui, etc., Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154: ac de primâ quidem parte satis dictum est. Sequitur, ut doceam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 80 sq.—With *inf.:* sequitur videre de eo, quod, etc., Dig. 45, 1, 91, § 3; 41, 3, 4.—**4.** In logical conclusions, *to follow, ensue;* with *subject-clause:* nec si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur ilico, esse causas immutabiles, etc., Cic. Fat. 12, 28; id. Tusc. 5, 8, 21.—With *ut:* si haec enuntiatio vera non est, sequitur, ut falsa sit, Cic. Fat. 12, 28; 5, 9; 10, 22; id. Fin. 2, 8, 24; 3, 7, 26: sequitur igitur ut, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 18, 53; id. Par. 3, 1, 22: sequitur ergo ut, etc., Curt. 7, 1, 40; Quint. 3, 8, 23; 3, 11, 17; 6, 5, 8 al.—**5.** *To follow* or *come naturally* or *easily; to be obtained without effort:* tantum hominis valuit exercitatio ut, cum se mente ac voluntate, conjecisset in versum, verba sequerentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194 Sorof ad loc.: non quaesitum esse numerum, sed secutum, id. Or. 49, 165: lingua tacet nec vox tentataque verba sequuntur, Ov. M. 11, 326; 1, 647; Stat. Th. 11, 602: verbaque provisam rem non invita sequentur, Hor. A. P. 311: sed non omnia nos ducentes e Graeco sequuntur, Quint. 2, 14, 1: laus pulcherrima cum sequitur, non cum arcessitur, id. 10, 2, 27; 8, prooem. § 8; 8, 6, 24: sequi gloria, non appeti debet, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 14.—Hence, **sĕquens,** entis, *P. a.*, *next, next following* in order (cf.: proximus, posterior; not in Cic. or Cæs.): prius illud . . hoc sequens, Quint. 5, 10, 42: reliqua morborum genera sequenti dicemus volumine, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 143.—E s p., with designations of time: sequenti tempore, Nep. Thras. 4, 4; Quint. 1, 5, 52; Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 2; Suet. Tib. 38: sequenti die, Auct. B. Hisp. 28, 1; Suet. Ner. 15; Liv. 23, 36, 7: sequente anno, id. 3, 31, 2: sequenti nocte, Suet. Aug. 94; so also Curt. 4, 7, 10; Tac. A. 2, 53; Col. 4, 15, 3; 4, 21, 3; 4, 27, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 73, § 189; 30, 8, 21, § 66; 17, 22, 35, § 178; Hirt. B. G. 8, 50; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6; 5, 12, 1; 6, 31, 3: Suilium mox sequens aetas vidit praepotentem, *the next generation*, Tac. A. 4, 31 qui praesenti potentiâ credunt exstingui

posse etiam sequentis aevi memoriam, Tac. A. 4, 35.—As *subst.*, used by some for ἐπίθετον, *an epithet*, acc. to Quintilian; as, dentes albi, umida vina . . . o scelus abominandum, etc., Quint. 8, 6, 40.

sĕquūtĭo, sĕquūtor, etc., v. sec-.

Sēr, ēris, v. Seres.

sĕra, ae, *f.* [2. sero], *a bar* for fastening doors (not fixed to the door, but put on and taken off): sera, μοχλὸς θύρας, Gloss. (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; cf.: claustrum, obex): quâ (serâ) remotâ fores panduntur, Varr. L. L. 7, § 108 Müll.: jam contigerat portam, Saturnia cujus Dempserat oppositas insidiosa seras, Ov. F. 1, 266: sera suâ sponte delapsa cecidit, remissaeque subito fores admiserunt intrantem, Petr. 16, 2: seris transversis ita clathrare (vacerras), ne, etc., Col. 9, 1, 4.—*Sing.*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 23: clauditur et durâ janua fulta serâ, Tib. 1, 2, 6; 1, 8, 76: obducere seram, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 48: ponere seram, Ov. A. A. 2, 636; id. M. 14, 710: demere seram, id. F. 1, 280: excutere poste seram, id. Am. 1, 6, 24: carmine vincitur sera, id. ib. 2, 1, 28; Juv. 6, 347.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 8, 630; Sen. Ep. 90, 8; Petr. 16, 2.

Sĕrāpēum, i, v. Serapis, A.

†† **Sĕrăphīn** or **Sĕrăphīm,** *plur. indecl.*, = שְׂרָפִים, *the Seraphim*, a higher order of angels among the Hebrews, Vulg. Isa. 6, 2; Prud. Cath. 4, 5; Isid. Orig. 7, 5, 24 sq.

† **sĕrăpĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, = σεραπιάς, *a plant, also called* orchis, Plin. 26, 10, 62, § 95.—Called also **sĕrāpĭon,** ii, *n.*, App. Herb. 15.

Sĕrāpĭcus, a, um, v. Serapis, B.

Sĕrāpĭo or **-on,** ōnis, *m.*, = Σεραπίων. **1.** *The name of an Egyptian ambassador to Rome*, Caes. B. C. 3, 109.—**2.** *A geographer of Antioch*, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 1.—**3.** In Rome, as a name for slaves; thus, *of a servant of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 1.—**4.** *A nickname of* P. Cornel. Scipio Nasica, *consul* 616 A. U. C., Liv. Epit. 55; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Val. Max. 9, 14, 3; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—**5.** *A Greek physician*, Cels. 5, 28, 17 al.—**6.** *A Stoic of Hierapolis*, Sen. Ep. 40, 2.—**7.** *A Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.

sĕrāpĭon, ii, v. serapias.

Sĕrāpis (a short, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 531; Mart. Cap. 2, § 191; Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 100), is and ĭdis, *m.*, = Σάραπις, *a chief divinity of the Egyptians*, subsequently worshipped also in Greece and Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 57 Müll.; id. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 5; Macr. S. 1, 20 *fin.*; Cic. Div. 2, 59, 123; id. N. D. 3, 19, 47; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 69 P.; Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 75; Tac. H. 4, 81; 4, 84; Suet. Vesp. 7; Spart. Sev. 17; Mart. 9, 30, 6; Inscr. Orell. 931; 950; 987; 1887 sq.—Hence, **A. Sĕrāpēum,** i, *n.*, *a temple of Serapis*, the most celebrated in Alexandria, Tert. Apol. 18 *fin.*; id. Spect. 8 *fin.*; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 27; Amm. 22, 16, 12; cf. Tac. H. 4, 84.—**B. Sĕrāpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Serapis, Serapian*; transf., *splendid, sumptuous*: cenae, Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

sĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [serum], *living on whey*: porcus, Cato, R. R. 150, 2.

Serdĭca, ae, *f.*, *a city of Mœsia*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 21.—Hence, **A. Serdĭcensis,** e, *adj.*, *Serdican, of Serdica*: concilium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 24.—**B. Serdĭcēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Serdican, of Serdica*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 33; 4, 38.

Sĕrēna, ae, *f.*, *a Roman female name*; esp., *the wife of Stilicho, eulogized by Claudian*, v. Claud. Laud. Ser.

Sĕrēnātor, ōris, *m.* [sereno], *he that makes fair weather, the clearer-up*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 7; Inscr. Gud. p. 3, n. 8; p. 3, n. 9; p. 4, n. 1 sq.; cf. serenus.

sĕrēnē, *adv.* [serenus], *clearly, brightly*; trop., *comp.*: serenius videre, Aug. Trin. 8, 3.

sĕrēnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [serenus-fero], *bringing fair weather, clearing up* (late Lat.): aquilo, Avien. Arat. 988; id. Prognost. 414.

‡ **sĕrēnĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [serenus-facio], *cleared up, clear, serene*: COELO, Inscr. Orell. 855 (of the time of the emperor Antoninus Pius).

sĕrēnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serenus], *clearness, serenity*. **I.** Lit., of the weather, *clear, fair*, or *serene weather*; with *gen.*: cum sit tum serenitas, tum perturbatio caeli, * Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94: diei solisque, Auct. B. Hisp. 29, 4: auctumni, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353.—*Absol.*: tranquilla serenitas (opp. foeda tempestas), Liv. 2, 62, 2; 2, 26, 11: serenitatem praesagire, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362; 10, 67, 86, § 188.—*Plur.*: (vinea) imbribus magis quam serenitatibus offenditur, Col. 3, 1, 10.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *Fairness, serenity* of fortune, of disposition, etc. (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.): praesentis fortunae, Liv. 42, 62, 4: minor es, quam ut serenitatem meam obducas, Sen. Ira, 3, 25, 4: quantam tempestatem subitâ serenitate discussit (principis ortus), Curt. 10, 9, 5.—**2.** Serenitas, *a title of the Roman emperors*, = *Serene Highness*, Veg. Mil. 3 epil.; Inscr. Grut. 286, 2.

sĕrēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make clear, fair*, or *serene, to clear up* (poet.; syn. tranquillo). **I.** Lit.: vultu, quo caelum tempestatesque serenat (Juppiter), Verg. A. 1, 255: axem, Sil. 12, 637: Olympum, id. 12, 665: glauca terga aquae, Claud. de Apono, 36: domum largo igne, *to light up*, Stat. Achill. 1, 120.—*Absol.*: luce serenanti, *in bright, clear daylight*, * Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—**B.** *Impers.*: cum serenat, *when it is clear*, Min. Fel. 32, 4.—**II.** Trop.: spem fronte serenat, Verg. A. 4, 477; for which: tristia fronte, Sil. 11, 368; cf.: nubila animi, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13.

1. sĕrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. svar, sky; Gr. Σείριος; cf. σέλας; Lat. sol], *clear, fair, bright, serene* (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf. sudus). **I.** Lit.: cum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): caelo sereno, Lucr. 6, 247; Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2; Verg. G. 1, 260; 1, 487; id. A. 3, 518; Hor. Epod. 15, 1; id. S. 2, 4, 51; Ov. M. 1, 168; 2, 321 et saep.; cf.: de parte caeli, Lucr. 6, 99: in regione caeli, Verg. A. 8, 528.—*Comp.*: caelo perfruitur sereniore, Mart. 4, 64, 6; cf. also: o nimium caelo et pelago confise sereno, Verg. A. 5, 870: postquam ex tam turbido die serena et tranquilla lux rediit, Liv. 1, 16, 2: luce, Verg. A. 5, 104: lumen (solis), Lucr. 2, 150: nox, id. 1, 142; Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23; Verg. G. 1, 426: sidera, Lucr. 4, 212: facies diei, Phaedr. 4, 16, 5: species mundi, Lucr. 4, 134: aër, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222: ver, Verg. G. 1, 340: aestas, id. A. 6, 707: stella, Ov. F. 6, 718 et saep.: color (opp. nubilus), *bright, clear*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 107: aqua (with candida), Mart. 6, 42, 19: vox, Pers. 1, 19.—Transf., of a wind *that clears the sky, that brings fair weather*: hic Favonius serenu'st, istic Auster imbricus, * Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 35; hence, also, poet.: unde serenas Ventus agat nubes, Verg. G. 1, 461.—**2.** As *subst.*: **sĕrēnum,** i, *n.*, *a clear, bright*, or *serene sky, fair weather* (not in Cic.): ponito pocillum in sereno noctu, *during a fine night*, Cato, R. R. 156, 3; more freq. simply sereno: Priverni sereno per diem totum rubrum solem fuisse, Liv. 31, 12, 5; 37, 3, 2: quare et sereno tonat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 18; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84 (opp. nubilo), Pall. 1, 30, 3; Luc. 1, 530: liquido ac puro sereno, Suet. Aug. 95: nitido sereno, Sil. 5, 58: cottidie serenum cum est, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4: laesique fides reditura sereni, Stat. S. 3, 1, 81: serenum nitidum micat, Mart. 6, 42, 8.—*Plur.*: caeli serena Concutiat sonitu, Lucr. 2, 1100: soles et aperta serena, Verg. G. 1, 393: nostra, Val. Fl. 1, 332.—**II.** Trop. **1.** *Cheerful, glad, joyous, tranquil, serene* (syn.: laetus, tranquillus, secundus): vita, Lucr. 2, 1094 Lachm.: horae (with albus dies), Sil. 15, 53: rebus serenis servare modum, *in propitious* or *favorable circumstances, in good fortune*, id. 8, 546: vultus, Lucr. 3, 293; Cat. 55, 8; Hor. C. 1, 37, 26; Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 27: frons tranquilla et serena, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: pectora processu facta serena tuo, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 40: animus, id. ib. 1, 1, 39: oculi, Sil. 7, 461: Augustus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 65: laetitia, Just. 44, 2, 4: imperium, Sil. 14, 80: res, id. 8, 546: sereno vitae tempore, Auct. Her. 4, 48, 61: vita, Lucr. 2, 1094: temperatus (sanguis) medium quoddam serenum efficit, Quint. 11, 3, 78; cf.: tandem aliquid, pulsâ curarum nube serenum Vidi, Ov. P. 2, 1, 5.—**2.** SERENVS, *an epithet of Jupiter* (whose brow was always serene), Inscr. Murat. 1978, 5; cf. Serenator; hence, Martial calls Domitian: Jovem serenum, Mart. 5, 6, 9; 9, 25, 3.—**3.** Serenissimus, *a title of the Roman emperors*, Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23.

2. Sĕrēnus, i, *m.*; **Sĕrēna,** ae, *f.* [1. serenus], *a proper name*. **I.** Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *a physician under Septimius Severus*, Spart. Get. 5, 5; Macr. 3, 16, 6.—**II.** Q. Serenus Sammonicus, *son of the preceding, author of a poem*, De Medicina, *still extant*, Lampr. Alex. 30, 2; cf. Teuffel's Roem. Lit. 379, 4.—**III.** Serena, *the wife of Stilicho, and mother-in-law of the emperor Honorius*, celebrated by Claudian in a special poem (Laus Serenae Reginae).

Sēres, um, *m.*, = Σῆρες, *a people of Eastern Asia* (the mod. *Chinese*), celebrated for their silken fabrics, Mel. 1, 2, 3; 3, 7, 1; Plin. 6, 17, 20, § 54; Amm. 23, 6, 67 sq.; Verg. G. 2, 121; Hor. C. 3, 29, 27; 4, 15, 23; Ov. Am. 1, 14, 6; Luc. 1, 19; Juv. 6, 403 al.—Placed by Lucan at the sources of the Nile, and made neighbors of the Ethiopians, Luc. 10, 292.—*Gen.* Serum, Sen. Ep. 90, 13.—*Acc.* Seras, Hor. C. 1, 12, 56; Plin. H. N. 12, prooem. § 2.—*Sing.* Ser, Aus. Idyll. Monos. Hist. 24; Sen. Herc. Oet. 668.—Hence, **Sērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the Seres, Seric*: regio, Amm. 23, 6: Oceanus, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 37: hostis (Müll. Neuricus), Prop. 4 (5), 3, 8; cf. sagittae, Hor. C. 1, 29, 9.—**2.** Transf., *Seric*, i. e. *silken*: vestis, Plin. 21, 3, 8, § 11; Tac. A. 2, 33: toga, Quint. 12, 10, 47: pallium, Vulg. Esth. 8, 15: pulvilli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: tentoria, Flor. 2, 8, 9: vexilla, id. 3, 11, 8: carpenta, *with silken curtains*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23: frena, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 350.—As *subst.*: **a. sērĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *Seric garments, silks*, Prop. 1, 14, 22; Mart. 9, 38, 3; 11, 27, 11; Claud. in Eutr. 2.—**b. sērĭcum,** i, *n.*, *Seric stuff, silk*, Amm. 23, 6, 67; Sol. 50; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 17, 6; 19, 27, 5; Vulg. Apoc. 18, 12.

* **1. sĕresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [serenus], *to grow dry*: vestes serescunt (opp. uvescunt), Lucr. 1, 306.

* **2. sĕresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [serum], *to turn to whey*: lac frigore serescit, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 238.

Sĕrestus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Trojan who followed Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 611; 4, 288; 5, 487; 9, 171 al.

Sergestus, i, *m.*, *a steersman among the followers of Æneas*; acc. to Vergil, *the ancestor of the Sergian family*, Verg. A. 1, 510; 5, 121; 5, 184; 5, 221 et saep.

Sergĭus, i, *m.*; **Sergĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens*. **I.** L. Sergius Catilina, *the famous conspirator*.—**II.** C. Sergius Orata, *a notorious voluptuary*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 10; Cic. Off. 3, 16, 67; id. de Or. 1, 39, 178; id. Fin. 2, 22, 70; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168 et saep.—**III.** M. Sergius, *distinguished for bravery*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—*Fem.*, Inscr. Murat. 3, p. 1744.—Hence, **1. Sergĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sergian*: Sergia tribus, *a tribe consisting of Sabines, Marsi, and Peligni*, Cic. Vatin. 15, 36; Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; cf. Ascon. Cic. Corn. p. 81 Orell.: Sergia olea, Col. 5, 8, 4; Plin. 15, 5, 6, § 20 (Jahn, Sergiana); Poll. Febr. 18, 4.—**2. Sergĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Sergian*: olea (named after a Sergius), Cato, R. R. 6, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1; Macr. S. 2, 16.

sērĭa, ae, *f.*, *a cylindrical earthen vessel* for preserving liquids, fruit, salted provisions, etc., *a large jar*: relevi omnia dolia, omnes serias, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 51; Cato, R. R. 12; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Col. 12, 52, 14; Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 9; Liv. 24, 10; Pers. 2, 11; Dig. 50, 16, 206.

sērĭca, ōrum, v. Seres *fin.*

sērĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [Sericus], *of* or *belonging to silks*: textor, Firm. Math. 8: NEGOCIATOR, Inscr. Orell. 1368; 4252.—As *subst.* **A.** SERICARII, *silk-dealers*, Inscr. Fabr. p. 713, 346.—**B.** SERICARIA, ae, *f.*, *a slave who took care of silk*, Inscr. Orell. 2955.

* **sērĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *clothed in Seric stuffs, dressed in silks*, Suet. Calig. 52.

(**sērĭcĕus,** a, um, a false read. for sericis, Flor. 3, 11, 8.)

* **sericbātum**, i, *n.*, *an aromatic plant*, Plin. 12, 21, 45, § 99.

sērico-blatta, ae, *f.* [Sericus], *a garment of purple silk*, Cod. Just. 11, 8, 10; Cod. Th. 10, 20, 13; 10, 20, 18.

sērĭcum, i, *n.*, v. Seres *fin.*

Sērĭcus, a, um, v. Seres, 1.

sĕrĭes (no *gen.* or *dat.*), em, ē, *f.* [2. sero], *a row, succession, series; a chain* of things fastened or holding together (syn. ordo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (mostly post-class.; not in Cic.); with *gen.*: series vinculorum, Curt. 3, 1, 17: structurae dentium, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: sparsa ramorum, id. 11, 37, 69, § 182: longe porrecta viarum, Stat. S. 3, 3, 102: juvenum (in dancing), Tib. 1, 3, 63: omnis nepotum A Belo series, Sil. 1, 88: custodiarum, Suet. Calig. 27: prolixa series capillorum, App. M. 2, p. 118, 36.—*Absol.*: ferreae laminae serie inter se conexae, Curt. 4, 9, 3; 7, 3, 21.—**B.** Trop., *a series, chain, connection, train, sequence, course*, etc. (class., but for the most part only in the *sing.*). (α) With *gen.*: continuatio seriesque rerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 4, 9: fatum est ordo seriesque causarum, id. Div. 1, 55, 125: fatum est sempiterna quaedam series rerum et catena, etc., Gell. 6, 2, 1: rerum sententiarumque, Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 52: tanta series artis est, id. Part. Or. 39, 137: in complexu loquendi serieque, Quint. 1, 5, 3: disputationum, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68: fati, Ov. M. 15, 152: immensa laborum, id. H. 9, 5: malorum, id. M. 4, 563: longissima rerum, Verg. A. 1, 641: fabularum, App. M. 1, p. 114, 19.—Of time (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): innumerabilis annorum, Hor. C. 3, 30, 5: temporis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 54: per longam saeculorum seriem, Tac. H. 1, 2: in tantā saeculorum serie, Just. 44, 2, 7: per tam longam seriem annorum, Col. 3, 10, 6; 4, 19, 1: cum omnis temporum series ex historiis colligatur, Lact. 4, 5, 8; 4, 10, 3.—*Plur.*: simulantes fictas litium series, Vell. 2, 118: litium, Suet. Vesp. 10.—(β) *Absol.*, Quint. 5, 14, 32: cetera series deinde sequitur, majora nectens, ut haec: Si homo est, animal est, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 21: quae bene composita erunt, memoriam serie sua ducent, Quint. 11, 2, 39: haec erit aeternae series ab origine Romae, Aus. Epigr. 140, 2.—Of the connection of words: tantum series juncturaque pollet, Hor. A. P. 242.—**II.** In partic., *an unbroken line of descent, lineage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ab Jove tertius Ajax. Nec tamen haec series in causā prosit, Ov. M. 13, 29: digne vir hac serie, id. P. 3, 2, 109: serie fulcite genus, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 69; Val. Max. 2, 7, 5.

sērĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [serius], *gravity, seriousness* (late Lat.), Aus. Parent. 2, 6; Sid. Carm. 13, 439.

* **sĕrīlia**, ium, *n.* [2. sero], *ropes, cordage*: spartea, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 262 (Trag. Rel. v. 251 Rib.).

sērĭō, *adv.*, v. serius *fin.*

sērĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [seria], *a small jar*, Pers. 4, 29; Pall. Mart. 10, 9.

Sĕrīphus or **-os**, i, *f.*, = Σέριφος, *a small rocky island in the Ægean Sea, reckoned among the Cyclades*, now *Serfo*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 63; Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; Ov. M. 5, 242; 5, 251; 7, 464; Juv. 6, 564; 10, 170 et saep.—Hence, **Sĕrīphĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Seriphian*: absinthium, Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53 (Jahn, seriphum); 32, 9, 31, § 100 (Jahn, seriphum): saxum, Tac. A. 4, 21.—*Subst.*: **Sĕrīphius**, ii, *m.*, *a Seriphian*, Cic. Sen. 3, 8.

sĕris, idis, *f.*, = σέρις, *a kind of endive*, Plin. 20, 8, 32, § 76; Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 5 (in Col. 8, 14, 2, written as Greek).

* **sērisăpia**, ae, *f.* [serus-sapio], *the name of a dish* invented by Petronius, perh. with allusion to the proverb: sero sapiunt (v. sapio), Petr. 56, 8.

sērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [serus], *late arrival, slowness, tardiness* (late Lat.): epistularum, Symm. Ep. 3, 28.

1. sērĭus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for sevrius; root sev-, severus; Gr. σέβας, σεμνός], *grave, earnest, serious*, opp. to sportive, jocular (class. only of things; severus, both of persons and things): res (opp. jocosae), Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134: sermo (opp. jocus), Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: non res potissimum seria, sed quasi ludus ac jocus, Lact. 2, 18, 3: graves seriaeque res, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; so, res serias omnis extollo in alium diem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 51: ait rem seriam Velle agere mecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 23, 7 *fin.*: dies religiosus ad agendum quicquam rei seriae, id. 26, 17 al.: verba, Tib. 3, 6, 52; cf. Hor. A. P. 107: quaestiones, Suet. Calig. 32: carmina, Plin. Pan. 54, 2: curae, id. ib. 82 *fin.*: partes dierum, id. ib. 49 *fin.*: tempus, id. Ep. 4, 25, 3 et saep.: opinor hercle hodie quod ego dixi per jocum, Id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: si aliquid serium, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 16: nec quicquam grave ac serium, Tac. A. 3, 50 *fin.*—With *sup.*: verba seria dictu, Hor. A. P. 107.—As *subst.*: **sērĭum**, i, and more freq. **sērĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *earnestness, seriousness; serious matters* or *discourse* (often opp. jocus); *sing.*: si quid per jocum Dixi, nolito in serium convortere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 42: itaque res in serium versa est, Curt. 5, 7, 10: nihil ad serium, Tac. A. 6, 14.—*Plur.*: quīcum joca, seria, ut dicitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: joca atque seria cum humillimis agere, Sall. J. 96, 2: cum his seria ac jocos celebrare, Liv. 1, 4 *fin.*: per seria per jocos, Tac. A. 2, 13: sed tamen amoto quaeramus seria ludo, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27; 2, 2, 125; id. A. P. 226; Ov. F. 5, 341 al.: mala, Hor. A. P. 451: mea (opp. lusus), Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 31: (Marsus) seria partitur in tria genera, Quint. 6, 3, 108: ille seria nostra, ille deliciae, Plin. Ep. 8, 1, 2.—Of persons, for severus (ante- and post-class.): non ego te novi tristem servum, serium? Afran. ap. Non. 33, 33: amicos serie aspernatur, App. Mag. 98, p. 336, 9: Solon, id. ib. 9, p. 278 *fin.*; Amm. 26, 2, 2; 29, 6, 1; Treb. Claud. 12, 5; Mam. Grat. Act. 12, 2; Quint. Decl. 15, 3.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms. **A.** **sērĭō**, *in earnest, seriously* (mostly ante-class.; a favorite word of Plaut.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): nec joco nec serio, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 25: si quid dictum est per jocum, Non aequom est id te serio praevortier, id. ib. 3, 2, 40: an id joco dixisti? equidem serio ac vero ratus, id. ib. 3, 3, 9; so (opp. joco) id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 30; Liv. 7, 41, 3: vereor serio, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 195; Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 225; id. Cas. 4, 2, 11; id. Ep. 1, 1, 29; id. Merc. 4, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 3, 106; 4, 7, 94; id. Poen. 1, 1, 32; 1, 3, 26; 1, 3, 29; id. Rud. 2, 5, 11; 4, 4, 1; id. Truc. 2, 2, 47; 2, 5, 29; Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 3; 3, 3, 22; id. Ad. 5, 9, 18; Liv. 4, 25 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 2, 1; 9, 2, 14; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 10.—**B.** **sērĭē**, *in earnest, seriously*: (post-class.) vultu serie pulcro, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15.

2. sērĭus, *comp. adv.*, v. 3. sero.

(**seriva**, ae, a false read. for serieve, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; v. Sillig ad h. l.)

sermo, ōnis, *m.* [2. sero, qs. serta, conserta oratio], *a speaking* or *talking* with any one; *talk, conversation, discourse*: sermo est a serie: sermo enim non potest in uno homine esse solo, sed ubi oratio cum altero conjuncta, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll. (very freq. in prose and poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (syn. colloquium): quoniam magna vis orationis est eaque duplex, altera contentionis, altera sermonis: contentio disceptationibus tribuatur judiciorum, contionum, senatus: sermo in circulis, disputationibus, congressionibus familiarium versetur; sequatur etiam convivia, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37: sermones serere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 106: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg. A. 6, 160: sermonem nobiscum ibi copulat, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 42: dum sermones fabulandi conferant, id. ib. prol. 34: caput et pes sermonis, id. As. 3, 3, 139: cum ea tu sermonem nec joco nec serio Tibi habeas, id. Am. 3, 2, 25; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: ibi illa cum sermonem occipit, id. Eun. 4, 1, 8: dum sermones caedimus, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 1: sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136; id. Inv. 2, 4, 14: in nostris sermonibus collocutionibusque, id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: mature veniunt, discumbitur: fit sermo inter eos, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: dum longior consulto ab Ambiorige instituitur sermo, Caes. B. G. 5, 37: sermonis aditum cum aliquo habere, id. ib. 5, 41: nullum tibi omnino cum Albinovano sermonem ullā de re fuisse, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3; id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: erat in ore, in sermone omnium, id. Phil. 10, 7, 14; cf.: memini in eum sermonem illum incidere, qui tum fere multis erat in ore, id. Lael. 1, 2: aestivam sermone benigno tendere noctem, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 11: referre sermones deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 71 (cf.: consiliantibus divis, id. ib. 3, 3, 18): et euntem multa loquendo Detinuit sermone diem, Ov. M. 1, 683: nunc inter eos tu sermo es, *you are the talk*, Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 7: jucundus est mihi sermo litterarum tuarum, *the conversing with you by letter*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3; cf.: littera sermonis fida ministra mei, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 2.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Literary conversation, discourse, disputation, discussion* (cf. oratio): tum Furius: Quid vos agitis? num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Minime vero, Africanus; soles enim tu haec studiose investigare, quae sunt in hoc genere, de quo instituerat paulo ante Tubero quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17; cf. id. ib. 1, 13, 19: in sermonem ingredi (just before: in disputationem ingredi), id. ib. 1, 24, 38: (Scaevola) exposuit nobis sermonem Laelii de amicitiā habitum ab illo secum . . . Ejus disputationis sententias memoriae mandavi, etc. . . . ut tamquam a praesentibus haberi sermo videretur, id. Lael. 1, 3: rebus his, de quibus hic sermo est, id. Fin. 3, 12, 40: feci sermonem inter nos habitum in Cumano. Tibi dedi partes Antiochinas, etc., id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: in quo (circulo) de philosophiā sermo haberetur, Nep. Epam. 3, 3: Socratici sermones, Hor. C. 3, 21, 9; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 44; 2, 15, 26: in longum sermonem me vocas, Attice, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: nunc enim sermo de naturā est, *our subject*, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67; 3, 1, pr. § 2; 16, 32, 58, § 134; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17, 15; Capitol. Gord. 3, 3 *init.*—**b.** Concr., *a talk, speech, discourse* (more informal and unpretending than oratio): meos multos et illustres et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Quint. 11, 2, 24.—**2.** *Ordinary speech, speaking, talking, the language of conversation* (opp. contentio): sermo est oratio remissa et finitima cottidianae locutioni, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 37, 132: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, etc. . . . Itaque sermo potius quam oratio dicitur, id. Or. 19, 64: in argumentis Caecilius poscit palmam, in sermonibus Plautus, i. e. *in dialogue*, Varr. ap. Non. 374, 9: soluta oratio, qualis in sermone et epistulis, Quint. 9, 4, 19: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: si quis scribat, uti nos, Sermoni propiora, Hor. S. 1, 4, 42: vocem sermoni proximam, Quint. 11, 3, 162: ut litigantes quoque a sermone incipiant, ad vociferationem transeant, Sen. Ep. 15, 6.—Of prose as opposed to poetry: comoedia . . . nisi quod pede certo Differt sermoni sermo merus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 48: et tragicus plerumque dolet sermone pedestri Telephus et Peleus, etc., id. A. P. 95.—**b.** Concr., of verses in a conversational style, *a satire*: ille (delectatur) Bioneis sermonibus et sale nigro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 60: Albi, nostrorum sermonum candide judex, id. ib. 1, 4, 1: nec sermones ego mallem Repentes per humum quam res componere gestas, id. ib. 2, 1, 250.—**3.** With reference to some particular object, *common talk* respecting any thing, *report, rumor* (syn.: fama, rumor): vulgi sermo, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 1: nunc per urbem solus sermo est omnibus, Eum, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 4: sermo est totā Asiā dissipatus, Cn. Pompeium, etc., Cic. Fl. 6, 14: mihi venit in mentem multum fore sermonem, me, etc., id. Att. 7, 23, 2: si istiusmodi sermones ad te delati de me sunt, non debuisti credere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5 sq.: in sermonem hominum venire, id. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: audita et percelebrata sermonibus res est, id. Cael. 29, 69; cf.: vix feram sermones hominum, si, etc., id. Cat. 1, 9, 23: vestrae peregrinantur aures, neque in hoc pervagato civitatis sermone versantur, *this talk of the town*, id. Mil. 12, 33: refrigerato jam levissimo sermone hominum, id. Fam. 3, 8, 1: sermones inimicorum effugere, id. Cael. 16, 38: sermones lacessere, reprimere, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: retudit sermones, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: ne putet aliquid oratione meā sermonis in sese aut invidiae esse quaesitum, *of slander, calumny*, Cic. Fl. 5, 13: dabimus sermonem iis, qui, etc., *give them something to talk about*, id. Fam. 9, 3; so, materiam sermonibus praebere, Tac. H. 4, 4: cataplus ille Puteolanus, sermo illius temporis, Cic.

Rab. Post. 14, 40 B. and K. dub.; v. Orell. *N. cr.*—**II.** Transf., *a manner of speaking, mode of expression, language, style, diction*, etc. (cf. lingua): sermone eo debemus uti, qui notus est nobis, ne, ut quidam Graeca verba inculcantes jure optimo rideamur, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 111: cujus (Terentii) fabellae propter elegantiam sermonis putabantur a C. Laelio scribi, id. Att. 7, 3, 10: et sane quid est aliud vetus sermo quam vetus loquendi consuetudo? Quint. 1, 6, 43; 12, 2, 3.—**B.** *A language, the speech* of a nation, etc.: cui (Catulo) non solum nos Latini sermonis, sed etiam Graeci ipsi solent suae linguae subtilitatem elegantiamque concedere, Cic. de Or. 2, 7, 28: in Latino sermone, id. ib. 3, 11, 42: quae philosophi Graeco sermone tractavissent, ea Latinis litteris mandaremus, id. Fin. 1, 1, 1: patrii sermonis egestas, Lucr. 1, 832; 3, 260: cum lingua Catonis et Enni Sermonem patrium ditaverit, Hor. A. P. 57: aves, quae sermonem imitantur humanum ... Agrippina turdum habuit imitantem sermones hominum ... lusciniae Graeco atque Latino sermone dociles, Plin. 10, 42, 59, § 120.—**C.** Of a single expression: si quis ita legaverit: Fructus annuos, etc., perinde accipi debet hic sermo, ac si, etc., Dig. 7, 1, 20; 11, 7, 2, § 1; 28, 5, 29.—Hence, of a single word (late Lat.): δέος sermo Graecus est, Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 1.

sermōcĭnanter, *adv.*, v. sermocinor *fin.*

sermōcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sermocinor], *a conversation, disputation, discussion* (very rare): sermones hominum assimulatos dicere διαλόγους malunt, quod Latinorum quidam dixerunt sermocinationem, Quint. 9, 2, 31: sermocinatio alicujus aliquâ de re, Gell. 19, 8, 2.—In rhet.: sermocinatio est, cum alicui personae sermo attribuitur et is exponitur cum ratione dignitatis, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65; cf. id. 4, 43, 55; Vulg. Prov. 3, 32.

sermōcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a babbler*, Fulg. Rasp. contra Serm. Fastid. 17.

sermōcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [sermocinator], *that converses, adapted to conversation;* in rhet. lang., as a part of rhetoric, a transl. of the Platonic προσομιλητική, Quint. 3, 4, 10.—In gen.: immodica, i. e. *a prattler, babbler*, App. M. 9, p. 224, 31.

sermōcĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.*, collat. form of sermocinor, q. v.

sermōcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [sermo]. **I.** *To talk with* any one, *to parley, converse, commune, discourse* about any thing (rare but class.; syn. colloquor): consuetudo sermocinandi, Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 54: cum aliquo, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 138: psittaci etiam sermocinantes, Plin. 10, 41, 58, § 117.—*Act.* collat. form **sermōcĭno,** Isid. Orig. 1, 39, 2.—**II.** In partic. (acc. to sermo, I. B. 1.), *to hold a literary conversation, to dispute, discuss:* exquisitius sermocinari, etc., Suet. Tib. 56: pluria forte quis dixit sermocinans vir apprime doctus, Gell. 5, 21, 1.—Hence, * **sermōcĭnanter,** *adv., in discourse* or *conversation:* horas extrahere, Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*

* **sermōnālis,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to speech, speaking:* deus, Tert. adv. Prax. 5.

‡ **sermōnāri** rusticius videtur, sed rectius; sermocinari crebrius est, sed corruptius, Gell. 17, 2, 17.

sermuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sermo]. **I.** (Acc. to sermo, I. B. 3.) *Common talk, tittle-tattle, report, rumor* (rare but class.): urbani sermunculi, Cic. Deiot. 12, 33: sermunculis fabellisque duci, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 4: sermunculum omnem aut restinxerit aut sedarit, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: non deterreor sermunculis istorum, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 14.—**II.** *A little discourse* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 32, 1.

serniōsus, a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *covered with an eruption, scabby:* serniosi, quos nos petiginosos dicimus, Theod. Prisc. 1, 12.

1. sēro, sēvi, sătum, 3, *v. a.* [for seso, root sa-; Gr. σάω, σήθω, to sift], *to sow, plant* (freq. and class.; syn.: planto, semino, consero). **I.** Lit., with *acc.*, either of the plant, seed, etc., sown, or of the land cultivated: ubi tempus erit, effodito seritoque recte ... Quae diligentius seri voles, in calicibus seri oportet, Cato, R. R. 133, 2: serendum viciam, lentem, cicerculam, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 32, 2: oleam et vitem, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: frumenta, Caes. B. G. 5, 14: ut tantum decumae sit, quantum severis: hoc est, ut quot jugera sint sata, totidem medimna decumae debeantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: agri molliti et oblimati ad serendum, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: serit arbores, quae alteri saeculo prosint, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Cic. Sen. 7, 24; 17, 59: nullam sacrâ vite prius severis arborem, Hor. C. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 6: semina, Verg. G. 1, 193: surculos, Auct. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: aliquid in inculto et derelicto solo, Cic. Brut. 4, 16: iste serendus ager, Ov. A. A. 2, 668: sulcos, Tib. 2, 3, 70: vera ratio serendi, Plin. 18, 25, 60, § 224.—Freq. in *part. perf.:* multa erant inter eum locum manu sata, Caes. B. C. 3, 44: saepe satas alio vidi traducere messes, Verg. E. 8, 99; id. G. 3, 176.—Hence, *subst.:* **săta,** ōrum, *n., standing corn, crops*, Verg. E. 3, 82; id. G. 1, 325; id. A. 2, 306; 12, 454; Ov. M. 1, 286; Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94; Pall. 1, 43.—Prov.: mihi istic nec seritur nec metitur, i. e. *I have no benefit from it, it's nothing to me*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 80.—**B.** Transf., of persons, *to beget, bring forth, produce;* only in *part. perf.* in *pass.* sense, *begotten, sprung forth, born*, etc.: Tertullae nollem abortum: tam enim Cassii sunt jam quam Bruti serendi, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2; id. Leg. 1, 8, 24: non temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118; cf. id. ib. 1, 25, 60; id. Univ. 12, 35: hic satus ad pacem, Prop. 3, 9, 19.—With *ex:* ex Tantalo ortus Pelops, ex Pelope autem satus Atreus, Poët. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 57.—With *de:* Ilia cum Lauso de Numitore sati, Ov. F. 4, 54.—With *ab:* largo satos Curetas ab imbri, Ov. M. 4, 282.—With simple *abl.* (so most freq.): Camertem Magnanimo Volscente satum, Verg. A. 10, 562: sole satus Phaëthon, Ov. M. 1, 751: sata Tiresiâ Manto, id. ib. 6, 157 et saep.: sate sanguine divum, *sprung from*, Verg. A. 6, 125: non sanguine humano sed stirpe divinâ satum se esse, Liv. 38, 58, 7: o sate gente deum, Verg. A. 8, 36: matre satos unâ, Ov. M. 5, 141; so, matre, id. F. 3, 799: Nereide, id. M. 12, 93; cf.: Bacchum vocant satumque iterum solumque bimatrem, id. ib. 4, 12.—Hence, satus (sata) aliquo, for *a son* (or *daughter*) of any one: satus Anchisa, i. e. *Æneas*, Verg. A. 5, 244; 5, 424; 6, 331; 7, 152: Hammone satus, i. e. *Iarbas*, id. ib. 4, 198: satae Peliâ, Ov. M. 7, 322: sati Curibus, *sprung from, natives of Cures*, id. ib. 14, 778.—**II.** Trop., *to sow the seeds* of any thing, *to found, establish, to scatter, disseminate, propagate, produce, to cause, occasion, excite*, etc.: leges, instituta, rem publicam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: diuturnam rem publicam, *to found, establish*, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5: mores, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: aere vulnera vasta serebant, *scattered*, Lucr. 5, 1290; so, vulnera pugnantis tergo, Sil. 5, 235: lites, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 10: negotium, id. Most. 5, 1, 51; cf.: (Hamilcar) Romanum sevit puerili in pectore bellum, Sil. 1, 80: civiles discordias, Liv. 3, 40, 10: causam discordiarum, Suet. Calig. 26: crimina in senatum apud infimae plebis homines, Liv. 24, 23 *fin.:* invidiam in alios, Tac. H. 2, 86: rumores, Verg. A. 12, 228; Curt. 8, 9, 1: opinionem, Just. 8, 3, 8: sibi causas sollicitudinum, Sen. Ep. 104, 12.

2. sĕro (ui), tum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. sarat, thread; Gr. σειρά, rope; cf.: εἴρω, ἕρμα, ὅρμος; Lat. series, servus], *to join* or *bind together, to plait, interweave, entwine*, etc. **I.** Lit. (so only in *part. perf.*): accipiunt sertas nardo florente coronas, Luc. 10, 164; Cypr. Ep. 4, 3: flores, App. M. 4, p. 156, 4; 10, p. 254, 38: rosa, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 131: loricae, *linked*, Nep. Iph. 1 *fin.;* cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 421.—**B.** *Subst.:* **serta,** ōrum, *n., wreaths of flowers, garlands* (freq. and class.): arae sertis recentibus halant, Verg. A. 1, 417: coronae, serta, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 58; Lucr. 4, 1128; 4, 1174; Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 43; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; Cat. 6, 8; Verg. E. 6, 16; Tib. 1, 1, 12; 1, 2, 14; 1, 7, 52 et saep. al.—Rarely in *sing.:* roseo Venus aurea serto, Aus. Idyll. 6, 88.—Collat. form **serta,** ae, *f.* (sc. corona): cum tua praependent demissae in pocula sertae, Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 37; id. et Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 83 P.—**II.** Trop., *to join, connect, interweave; to combine, compose, contrive* (class. but rare; syn.: jungo, cieo, instruo): seritote diem concorditer ambo, i. e. *alternate according to the succession* (in the government), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 177 P. (Ann. v. 110 Vahl.): ex aeternitate causa causam serens, *joining in order, following*, Cic. Fat. 12, 27: cujus (fati) lege immobilis rerum humanarum ordo seritur, *is arranged, disposed*, Liv. 25, 6: bella ex bellis serendo, *by joining war to war*, Sall. H. 4, 61, 20 Dietsch: tumultum ex tumultu, bellum ex bello serunt, id. ib. 1, 48, 7 ib.; cf. Liv. 21, 10; cf.: certamina cum Patribus, *to join, engage in*, id. 2, 1; so, certamina, id. 27, 12; 27, 41; 40, 48: crebra proelia, Tac. H. 5, 11: quod mihi servus sermonem serat, *joins speech*, i. e. *bandies words with me*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 37; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 106: multa inter sese vario sermone serebant, Verg. A. 6, 160; Stat. Achill. 2, 38, id. Th. 6, 941: aliquid sermonibus occultis, Liv. 3, 43; 7, 39; 33, 32: secreta colloquia cum eo, id. 34, 61: populares orationes, *to put together, compose*, id. 10, 19; cf.: (Livius) ab saturis ausus est primus argumento fabulam serere, id. 7, 2, 8: quid seris fando moras? *why are you contriving?* Sen. Med. 281: negotium, *to make, prepare*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 51: crimina belli, Verg. A. 7, 339.

3. sĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sera], *to fasten with a bolt, to bar:* praeda nullo obstaculo serata, Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Menard. 6; cf. Prisc. p. 837 P.

4. sērō, *adv.*, v. serus *fin.*

sērōtĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [4. sero], econom. t. t. of the Aug. period, for the class. serus. **I.** Lit., *that comes* or *happens late, late-ripe, late, backward:* sementis (opp. festinata), Plin. 18, 24, 56, § 204: pira, id. 15, 15, 17, § 58: ficus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 71; Pall. Mart. 10, 31: flos, Plin. 21, 10, 32, § 58: pulli, Col. 8, 5, 24: hiemes (opp. tempestiva frigora), Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 16: aquae (opp. tempestivae), id. 17, 2, 2, § 17: situs, id. 17, 11, 16, § 79: loca (opp. praecocia), id. 18, 24, 54, § 196: imber serotinus, *the later rainy season*, Vulg. Deut. 11, 14; id. Osee, 6, 3.—**B.** Esp., *in the evening* (cf. serus, I. B.): matutinus et serotinus imber, Vulg. Joel, 2, 23.—* **II.** Transf., in gen.: raptor (puellae), *stealing late*, Sen. Decl. 3, 21 *fin.*

serpens, entis, v. serpo *fin.*

serpentārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [serpens], *snakeweed, otherwise called* veperina, App. Herb. 5.

* **serpentĭgĕna,** ae, *m.* [serpens-gigno], *serpent-born*, i. e. *sprung from a serpent*, Ov. M. 7, 212.

serpentīnus, a, um, *adj.* [serpens], *of* or *belonging to a serpent* (eccl. Lat.): pectora, Ambros. in Luc. 2, 2, 51: serpentinos natos, Aug. Gen. contra Manich. 2, 26.

* **serpentĭpēs,** pĕdis, *m.* [serpens-pes], *serpent-footed:* Gigantes, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

serpĕrastra (**serpĭr-**), ōrum, *n.* [perh. from serpo-rastrum, creeping-splints], *knee-splints* or *knee-bandages* for straightening the crooked legs of children. * **I.** Lit.: pueris in geniculis alligare, Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.—* **II.** Transf., humorously of officers, who hold the soldiers in check: de serperastris cohortis meae nihil est quod doleas, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 8.

serpillum, i, v. serpyllum.

serpo, psi, ptum, 3 (serpsit antiqui pro serpserit usi sunt, Fest. p. 348 Müll.), *v. n.* [root serp, kindr. with ἕρπω, repo], *to creep, crawl* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (only of animals; while repo is also used of persons who creep or go slowly; v. repo, I.): serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo ad pastum accedunt, id. N. D. 2, 47, 122: serpentes quasdam (bestias), quasdam esse gradientes, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: (anguis) per humum, Ov. M. 15, 689: vipera imâ humo, id. P. 3, 3, 102: draco In platanum, id. M. 12, 13: serpentia secla ferarum, i. e. *the serpents*, Lucr. 6, 766.—In late Lat. *pass.:* cum terra nullo serpatur angue, *was crawled over*, Sol. 22, 10.—**B.** Transf., of things, *to move slowly* or *imperceptibly, to creep along, proceed gradually*, etc. (mostly poet.): has (stellas) inter, torvus Draco serpit, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: sol serpens, Lucr. 5, 690.—Of streams: an te, Cydne, canam, qui leniter ... placidis per vada serpis aquis, *creepest, windest along*, Tib. 1, 7, 14: in freta vicina Numicius, Ov. M. 14, 598: Ister tectis

in mare serpit aquis, id. Tr. 3, 10, 30: in sicco serpentem pulvere rivum, Luc. 9, 974: lacrimae serpunt per vulnera, Stat. Th. 11, 608: exsistit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, *slowly spreading*, Lucr. 6, 660; so, flamma per continua, Liv. 30, 6: aestus aetheris, Lucr. 5, 523; 6, 1120 (with repere): fallacem patriae serpere dixit equum (Trojanum), *was creeping along*, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 64.— Of plants: vitis serpens multiplici lapsu et erratico, Cic. Sen. 15, 52; cf.: lithospermos (herba) jacet atque serpit humi, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 99; so, chamaeleon, id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; cf.: liber per colla, Ov. M. 9, 389: caules per terram, Plin. 21, 16, 59, § 99: rami in terram, id. 27, 9, 58, § 82: radices inter se, id. 17, 20, 33, § 144: sine tempora circum Inter victrices hederam tibi serpere lauros, Verg. E. 8, 13; Laber. ap Macr. S. 2, 7; Col. 10, 119.—Of the growth of the hair: per tua lanugo cum serpere coeperit ora, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 641.— Of fire: dein per continua serpens (flamma) omnia incendio hausit, Liv. 30, 6: sive ipsi (ignes) serpere possunt quo cibus vocat, Lucr. 5, 523; cf. id. 6, 660.— Of disease, etc.: si ulcus latius atque altius serpit, *gradually spreads*, Cels. 6, 18, 2 *med.*: dira contagia per vulgus, Verg. G. 3, 469: cancer, Ov. M. 2, 826: carcinoma, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 37: atra lues in vultus, Mart. 1, 79, 2 al.: per membra senectus, Lucr. 1, 415: quies, Verg. A. 2, 269: somnus, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90.— **II.** Trop., *to creep, crawl; to extend gradually* or *imperceptibly; to spread abroad, increase, prevail* (a favorite trope of Cic.): neque enim serpit, sed volat in optimum statum res publica, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33: serpere occulte coepisti nihil dum aliis suspicantibus, id. de Or. 2, 50, 203: (hoc malum) obscure serpens multas jam provincias occupavit, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6: malum longius, id. Rab. Post. 6, 15; id. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 13, 3; id. de Or. 3, 24, 94: serpit deinde res, id. Lael. 12, 41; cf.: ne latius serperet res, Liv. 28, 15 *fin.*; so, latius, id. 40, 19 *fin.*; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 3: serpit nescio quo modo per omnium vitas amicitia, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: si semel suscipimus genus hoc argumenti, attendo quo serpat, id. N. D. 1, 35, 98; 3, 20, 52: quam facile serpat injuria et peccandi consuetudo, id. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 21, 68: serpit hic rumor, id. Mur. 21, 45: fama per coloniam, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 5: per agmina murmur, Verg. A. 12, 239: murmura plebis, Stat. Th. 1, 168: cura altius, Plin. 14, 11, 13, § 87: serpente latius bello, Flor. 2, 2, 15; 2, 9, 4.— Of a low, grovelling poetic style: (poëta) Serpit humi tutus, *crawls along the earth*, Hor. A. P. 28 (cf.: sermones Repentes per humum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 251).— Hence, **serpens**, entis (*gen. plur.* serpentium, Vitr. 8, 4; 9, 6; Nep. Hann. 11, 5; Hor. Epod. 1, 20; Cels. 5, 27, 3; but also, mostly poet. and later, serpentum, Verg. A. 8, 436; 12, 848; Ov. M. 7, 534; Luc. 9, 608 al.), *f.* (sc. bestia); less freq. and mostly poet. and eccl. Lat., *m.* (sc. draco), *a creeping thing, a creeper, crawler* (cf. reptilis). **A.** Κατ' ἐξοχήν, i. e. *a snake, serpent* (syn.: anguis, coluber); *fem.*: quaedam serpentes ortae extra aquam, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Lucr. 4, 60; 4, 638; Ov. M. 1, 447; 1, 454; 2, 652; id. Am. 2, 13, 13; Hor. C. 1, 37, 27; Luc. 9, 397; Nep. Hann. 10, 4 al.—*Masc.*, Lucr. 5, 33; Verg. A. 2, 214; 5, 273; 11, 753; Ov. M. 3, 38; 3, 325; 4, 570; Hor. S. 1, 3, 27; Luc. 9, 324; cf. Sall. J. 89, 5, and Quint. 2, 4, 19: igniti, Vulg. Num. 21, 6.— In apposition with draco, Suet. Tib. 72.— Also *neutr. plur.* serpentia, Vulg. Act. 10, 12. —**2.** Transf., *the Serpent*, as a constellation. **a.** Between the Great and the Little Bear, = anguis and draco, Ov. M. 2, 173; Hyg. Astr. 3, 1.—**b.** In the hand of Ophiuchus (Anguitenens, Anguifer), = anguis, Vitr. 9, 6; Hyg. Astr. 2, 14; 3, 13; cf. Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93.—**B.** A creeping insect on the human body, *a louse*, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 172; App. Flor. p. 354, 4.

serpŭla, ae, *f.* [serpo], *a little snake* or *serpent*, Messal. ap. Fest. p. 351, 13 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 350, 2 ib.

serpullum, i, v. serpyllum *init.*

* **serpyllĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [serpyllum-fero], *thyme-bearing*: catinae, Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *in carm.*

serpyllum or **serpillum** (Varr. L. L. 5, § 103 Müll. p. 30 Bip.; and in MSS. of Cato, R. R. also **serpull-**; v. the letter U), i, *n.* [sibilated from ἕρπυλλον], *thyme, wild-thyme*: Thymus serpyllum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 73; Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 2; Col. 11, 3, 39; Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245; Pall. Mart. 9, 17; Verg. E. 2, 11; id. G. 4, 31 al.

serra, ae, *f.* [perh. = sec-ra, seg-ra, from seco]. **I.** *A saw*, the invention of Daedalus, Ov. M. 8, 246; Sen. Ep. 90, 8; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; Hyg. Fab. 274: stridens, Lucr. 2, 410: stridor serrae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 19; Vitr. 2, 7: arguta, Verg. G. 1, 143 et saep. — Prov.: serram ducere cum aliquo de aliquā re, *to quarrel with one about something*, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; so, too, quamdiu per hanc lineam serram reciprocabimus? Tert. Cor. Mil. 3.— Trop., of the back of a thin person, Mart. 11, 100, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A kind of sawfish*, Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 32, 11, 53, § 145.— **B.** *A serrated order of battle*: serra proeliari dicitur, cum assidue acceditur receditурque neque ullo consistitur tempore. Cato de re militari: Sive opus est cuneo, aut globo, aut forcipe aut turribus aut serrā uti adoriare, Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1; Veg. Mil. 3, 19 *fin.*—**C.** *A threshing-wain*, with serrated wheels, Hier. in Amos, 1; Vulg. Isa. 28, 27.—**D.** Serra, in relig. lang., *the name of the Tiber*, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 8, 63.

* **serrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [serra], *that may be sawn*: serrabilia ac sectilia (ligna), Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 227.

serrăcŭlum, i, *n.*, *a steering-oar, rudder*: πηδάλιον, clavus navis, Gloss. Philox.; Dig. 9, 2, 29, § 2 dub. (others, servaculum or feraculum).

serrăcum, v. sarracum.

serrāgo, inis, *f.* [serra], *sawdust*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; id. Tard. 4, 8 *med.*

Serrānus (also **Sarānus**, e. g. SEX. ATILIVS M. F. SARANVS, Inscr. Orell. 3110; hence, to be derived from Saranum, an Umbrian city), i, *m.*, *a surname* (agnomen) *of C. Atilius Regulus, who was summoned from the plough to the consulship*, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, 5; Verg. A. 6, 844; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 202; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 414.— Of other Atilii, Cic. Sest. 33, 72; id. Planc. 5, 12; id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 5 al.

Serrapilli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pannonia, on the Danube*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

serrātim, *adv.* [serra], *in the manner of a saw, like a saw*, Vitr. 6, 11: scissa folia, App. Herb. 2.

serrātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [serro], *saw-shaped, serrate*; or *belonging to sawing, sawing-* (late Lat.): in modum serratoriae machinae conecti, Amm. 23, 4, 4.

serrātŭla, ae, *f.*, *the Italian name for betony*, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

serrātūra, ae, *f.* [serro], *a sawing, a sawing up*: arboris, Pall. Febr. 17, 2.

serrātus, a, um, *adj.* [serra], *saw-shaped, serrated* (post-Aug.): dentes, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 160: folia herbae, id. 25, 8, 46, § 84; cf. ambitus (foliorum), id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: spinae, id. 9, 59, 85, § 182: compages (ossium capitis), id. 11, 37, 48, § 132: morsus (anseris), Petr. 136, 4.—As *subst.*: **serrāti,** ōrum (sc. nummi), *silver coins notched on the edge*, Tac. G. 5 *fin.*; cf. Eckh. Doctr. Num. 5, p. 94 sq.

Serretes, um, *m.*, *a people of Pannonia, on the Danube*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147.

Serrhēum (**-rhium, -rīum**), i, *n.*, *a promontory in Thrace, with a fortification*: alia castella, Cypsela et Doriscon et Serrheum, Liv. 31, 16, 5; Mel. 2, 2, 8.— Form Serrium, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.

serro, āre, *v. a.* [serra], *to saw, to saw up, saw in pieces* (late Lat.): pali serrantur, Veg. Mil. 2, 25; Hier. in Isa. 15, 57, 1; Vulg. Isa. 41, 15; Ambros. in Isa. 4, 10, 15.

serrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small saw*: dentata, Cic. Clu. 64, 180: ferrea, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2: aliquid ossis serrulā praecidere, Cels. 7, 33: vitem serrulā desecare, Col. Arb. 6, 4: manubriata, Pall. 1, 43, 2.

1. serta, ōrum and ae, v. 2. sero, I. B.

2. serta Campānĭca, or simply **serta,** ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* melilotos, Cato, R. R. 107; 113.—Also called **sertŭla Campāna,** Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

* **sertātus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. serta; v. 2. sero, I. B.], *wreathed, garlanded*: caput regali majestate, Mart. Cap. 1, § 85; 5, § 426.

‡ **Sertor,** ōris, *m.*, *a Latin prænomen* [of disputed origin; perh. 2. sero], Fest. p. 340, 22 Müll.; cf. Auct. Praenom. post Val. Max. p. 746 Kempf.

Sertōrĭus, ii, *m.*, *a proper name*. So, Q. Sertorius, *a general of Marius, who maintained himself for a long while in Spain against the partisans of Sylla, but was finally assassinated by Perperna*, Liv. Epit. 90; Vell. 2, 25, 3; Flor. 3, 22; Luc. 2, 549; Cic. Brut. 48, 180; id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Mur. 15, 32; Sall. H. 1, 54 sqq. Dietsch.— Hence, **Sertōrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sertorius, Sertorian*: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 8, 18; Flor. 3, 22: arma, Sen. Ep. 94, 64: milites, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; 2, 5, 56, § 146; 2, 5, 58, § 143: duces, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: tempora, id. Agr. 2, 30, 83.

sertŭla Campāna, v. 2. serta.

sertum, i, v. 2. sero, I. B.

sertus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. sero.

sĕrum, i, *n.* (collat. form **sĕrū,** acc. to Charis. p. 23 P.) [prob. sibilated from ὀρός]. **I.** *The watery part of curdled milk, whey*, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 239; 28, 9, 33, § 126; Col. 7, 12, 10; Verg. G. 3, 406; Tib. 2, 3, 16; Ov. F. 4, 770.—**II.** Transf., like ὀρός, of *the watery parts, serum*, of other things; of resin, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 60: seminis genitalis, Cat. 80, 8.

sērus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. series; Sanscr. sărat, thread; that which is long drawn out], *late* (freq. and class.; cf.: tardus, lentus): nescis quid vesper serus vehat (the title of a work by Varro), Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 4; 13, 11, 1: sero a vespere, Ov. M. 4, 415: serā nocte, Liv. 1, 57, 9; Col. 1 praef.; Prop. 1, 3, 10; Val. Fl. 7, 400: crepuscula, Ov. M. 1, 219: lux, id. ib. 15, 651: dies, Tac. H. 3, 82 (cf. infra, B.): hiems, Liv. 32, 28, 6: anni, i. e. *ripe years, age*, Ov. M. 6, 29; 9, 434; id. F. 5, 63; cf. aetas, id. A. A. 1, 65; Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 4: gratulatio, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1: portenta deûm Tarda et sera nimis, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: nepotes, Ov. M. 6, 138: posteritas, id. P. 1, 4, 24: sera eruditio, quam Graeci ὀψιμαθίαν appellant, Gell. 11, 7, 3; cf. poet., of persons, with *gen.*: o seri studiorum! *ye late-learned*, ὀψιμαθεῖς (i. e. backward, ignorant), Hor. S. 1, 10, 21 (v. infra, b. α): ulmus, *late-* or *slowly-growing* (acc. to others, *old*), Verg. G. 4, 144; so, ficus, *late in bearing*, Col. 5, 10, 10; cf. serotinus, and v. the foll. under *sup.*—*Comp.* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. *adv.* infra *fin.*): serior mors (opp. maturior), Cels. 2, 6 *med.*: senectus, Mart. 5, 6, 3: spe omnium serius bellum, Liv. 2, 3, 1: serior putatio, Col. 4, 23, 1; 2, 10, 15.—Poet., for posterior: serior aetas, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 7; Tib. 1, 4, 33: hora, Ov. H. 19, 14.—*Sup.*: successores quam serissimi, Vell. 2, 131, 2: serissima omnium (pirorum) Amerina, etc., *ripening the latest*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; cf. supra.—**b.** Poet. (α) For the *adv.* sero, of one who does any thing late: serus in caelum redeas, Hor. C. 1, 2, 45: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, id. Ep. 2, 1, 161: jusserit ad se Maecenas serum sub lumina prima venire Convivam, *late in the day*, id. S. 2, 7, 33: nec nisi serus abi, Ov. A. A. 2, 224: poena tamen tacitis sera venit pedibus, Tib. 1, 10, 3: (me) Arguit incepto serum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297.—So with things as subjects: sera rubens accendit lumina Vesper, Verg. G. 1, 251: imposita est sero tandem manus ultima bello, Ov. M. 13, 403: seros pedes assumere, id. ib. 15, 384: Cantaber serā domitus catenā, Hor. C. 3, 8, 22: serum ut veniamus ad amnem Phasidos, Val. Fl. 4, 708.—With *gen.*: o seri studiorum! Hor. S. 1, 10, 21 (v. supra); so, belli serus, Sil. 3, 255.—With *inf.*: cur serus versare boves et plaustra Bootes? Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 35.—(β) For adverb. use of sera and serum, v. *adv.* infra.—**B.** *Substt.* ‡ **1. sēra,** ae, *f.* (sc. hora), *a late hour, the evening hour*, ἑσπέρα, sera, vespra, crepusculum, Gloss. Vet.—**2. sērum,** i, *n.*, *late time, late hour* (of the day or night; first in Liv.; esp. in the historians): serum erat diei, Liv. 7, 8, 4: quia serum diei fuerit, id. 26, 3, 1: jamque sero diei subducit ex acie legionem, Tac. A. 2, 21 *fin.*: extrahebatur in quam maxime serum diei certamen, Liv. 10, 28, 2 Drak. *N. cr.*: in serum noctis convivium productum, id. 33, 48; cf.: ad se-

rum usque diem, Tac. H. 3, 82.—*Absol.*, in Sueton., of *a late hour* of the day: in serum dimicatione protractâ, Suet. Aug. 17; id. Ner. 22: in serum usque patente cubiculo, id. Oth. 11. — **II.** Pregn., *too late* (class.): ut magis exoptatae Kalendae Januariae quam serae esse videantur, Cic. Phil. 5, 1: neque rectae voluntati serum est tempus ullum, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 31: tempus cavendi, Sen. Thyest. 487: bellum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 4, 144: Antiates serum auxilium post proelium venerant, Liv. 3, 5 *fin.*; 31, 24: auxilia, Val. Fl. 3, 562: improbum consilium serum, ut debuit, fuit: et jam profectus Virginius erat, etc., Liv. 3, 46 *fin.*: redit Alcidae jam sera cupido, Val. Fl. 4, 247: seras conditiones pacis tentare, Suet. Aug. 17: cum tandem ex somno surrexissent, in quod serum erat, aliquot horas remis in naves collocandis absumpserunt, *which was too late*, Liv. 33, 48, 8: hoc serum est, Mart. 8, 44, 1; and with a *subj.-clause*: dum deliberamus, quando incipiendum sit, incipere jam serum est, Quint. 12, 6, 3; so, serum est, advocare iis rebus affectum, etc., id. 4, 2, 115.—**b.** Poet. for the adverb (cf. supra, I. b. *a*): tum decuit metuisse tuis: nunc sera querelis Haud justis assurgis, *too late*, Verg. A. 10, 94: ad possessa venis praeceptaque gaudia serus, Ov. H. 17, 107: Herculeas jam serus opes spretique vocabis Arma viri, Val. Fl. 3, 713: serâ ope vincere fata Nititur, Ov. M. 2, 617: auxilia ciere, Val. Fl. 3. 562.—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms. **1. sērā,** *late* (poet. and very rare): sera comans Narcissus, *late in flowering*, Verg. G. 4, 122.—**2. sērum,** *late at night* (poet. and very rare): quae nocte sedens serum canit, Verg. A. 12, 864.—**3. sērō. A.** (Acc. to I.) *Late*. **a.** *Late, at a late hour* of the day or night (rare but class.): eo die Lentulus venit sero, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1 (cf. infra, B.): domum sero redire, id. Fam. 7, 22.—**b.** *Late, at a late period* of time, in gen. (freq. and class.): res rustica sic est: si unam rem sero feceris omnia opera sero facies, Cato, R. R. 5, 7; Cic. Brut. 10, 39; Quint. 6, 3, 103: doctores artis sero repertos, id. 2, 17, 7; 2, 5, 3.— *Comp.*: modo surgis Eoo Temperius caelo, modo serius incidis undis, Ov. M. 4, 198; Liv. 31, 11, 10: serius, quam ratio postulat, Quint. 2, 1, 1: scripsi ad Pompeium serius quam oportuit, Cic. Fam. 14, 10; 15, 1, 4; id. Sest. 31, 67; Liv. 37, 45, 18; 42, 28, 1: itaque serius aliquanto notatus et cognitus (numerus), Cic. Or. 56, 186: serius egressus vestigia vidit in alto Pulvere, Ov. M. 4, 105: ipse salutabo decimâ vel serius horâ, Mart. 1, 109, 9: omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, *later or earlier* (or, as we say, inverting the order, *sooner or later*), Hor. C. 2, 3, 26; so, serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam, Ov. M. 10, 33: serius ei triumphandi causa fuit, ne, etc., Liv. 39, 6, 4; 38, 27, 4: in acutis morbis serius aeger alendus est, Cels 3, 2.— *Sup.*: ut quam serissime ejus profectio cognosceretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 75 (Scaliger ex conj.); so, legi pira Tarentina, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61 (al. serissima).— **B.** (Acc to II.) *Too late* (freq. and class.): abi stultus, sero post tempus venis, Plaut. Capt. 4. 2, 90: idem, quando illaec occasio periit, post sero cupit, id. Aul. 2, 2, 71; id. Am. 2, 2, 34; id. Men. 5, 6, 31; id. Pers. 5, 1, 16 (opp. temperi); id. Trin. 2, 4, 14; 2, 4, 167; 4, 2, 147; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103; id. Ad. 2, 4, 8. (Scipio) factus est consul bis: primum ante tempus: iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, Cic. Lael. 3, 11; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3. § 9: sero resistimus ei, quem per annos decem aluimus contra nos, id. Att. 7, 5, 5; id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 164 et saep.: ne nimis sero ad extrema veniamus, *far too late*, id. Phil. 2, 19, 47; Liv. 21, 3, 5.—Hence, in a double sense, alluding to the signif. A. a.: cum interrogaret (accusator), quo tempore Clodius occisus esset? respondit (Milo), Sero, Quint. 6, 3, 49.—Prov.: sero sapiunt Phryges, *are wise too late, are troubled with after-wit*; v. sapio.—*Comp.*, in the same sense: possumus audire aliquid, an serius venimus? Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 20: ad quae (mysteria) biduo serius veneram, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: doleo me in vitam paulo serius tamquam in viam ingressum, id. Brut. 96, 330: erit verendum mihi, ne non hoc potius omnes boni serius a me, quam quisquam crudelius factum esse dicat, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5: serius a terrâ provectae naves, Caes. B. C. 3, 8; Suet. Tib. 52.

serva, ae, v. servus.

servābĭlis, e, *adj.* [servo]. ***I.** *That can be kept* or *preserved, preservable*: uva sine ullis vasis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.—***II.** *That can be saved* or *rescued*: caput nulli, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 21.

servācŭlum, i, v. serraculum.

servans, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. servo.

servātio, ōnis, *f.* [servo], *an observance*: mea perpetua servatio, Ps.-Plin. Ep. 10, 121, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 45.

servātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who gives attention* to any thing, *a watcher, observer*: Olympi, Luc. 8, 171: cruentus Bebrycii nemoris, *watcher, prowler*, Stat. Th. 3, 352.—**II.** Pregn., *a preserver, deliverer, savior* (the prevailing signif. of the word; class.): *Ba.* An tu veneficus? *Co.* Immo edepol vero hominum servator magis, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 84: rei publicae (opp. perditor), Cic. Planc. 36, 89: patriae, Liv. 6, 17; cf.: Romulidarum arcis servator, candidus anser, Lucr. 4, 683 Müll.: mei capitis, Cic. Planc. 42, 102: mundi, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 37: salutis, Ov. P. 4, 15, 41.—*Absol.*: servatorem liberatoremque acclamantibus, Liv. 34, 50 *fin.*: si servasti me non ideo servator es, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 8: Servator, like the Gr. Σωτήρ, *an epithet of Jupiter*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 74; Inscr. Grut. 18, 6.—**B.** With abstr. objects, *an observer, fulfiller* of any duty (poet.): rigidi honesti, Luc. 2, 389; cf. foederis, Claud. B. Get. 496.

‡ **servātōrium,** φυλακτήριον, Gloss. Gr. Lat., *a conservatory, magazine.*

servātrix, īcis, *f.* [servator]. **I.** *She that keeps* or *preserves, a* (female) *savior, deliverer*, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 16: sui, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: servatrix celebrabere, Ov. M. 7, 50: cohortis Inachiae, Stat. Th. 5, 672.—As *an epithet of goddesses*, Inscr. Gud. 31, 7; 52, 5; Inscr. Fabr. 470, 109 and 110: pectoris, *protectress, guardian*, Stat. Th. 12, 606.—***II.** With an abstr. object, *an observer, fulfiller*: convenientiae, App. Doctr. Plat. p. 15, 32.

‡ **servia,** ae, v. seriva.

Serviānus, a, um, v. Servius.

***servĭcŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [servus], *a little slave*, Tert. Idol. 10.

Servīliānus, a, um, v. Servilius.

servīlis, e, *adj.* [servus], *of* or *belonging to a slave, slavish, servile* (class.). **I.** Lit. (syn. famularis): tumultus, *the servile war, insurrection of the slaves*, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: imperium, *like that of masters over slaves*, Sall. H. 1, 9 Dietsch: bellum, Flor. 3, 19, 2; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: terror, *dread of the slaves, of a servile insurrection*, Liv. 3, 16: manus, *a band of slaves* (with latrones), Hor. Epod. 4, 19: capita, Liv. 27, 16: caput, Dig. 4, 5, 3: de uxoribus in servilem modum quaestionem habent, *like slaves*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19; cf. Hor. S. 1, 8, 32: inscriptio (i. e. triumphi de servis), Flor. 3, 19, 8: operae (i. e. servis dignae), id. 2, 18, 10: nil servile habet, Hor. S. 2, 7, 111: servilia fingere, Tac. A. 16, 2: caedi discentes, deforme atque servile est, Quint. 1, 3, 14; cf. verbera, Just. 1, 5, 2: causa, Dig. 4, 5, 3, § 1: adfinitates, ib. 23, 2, 14, § 3: cognationes, ib. 23, 2, 14, § 3: condicio, ib. 48, 20, 1: necessitas, ib. 3, 8, 19, § 2.—**II.** Trop.: serviles nuptiae (opp. liberales), Plaut. Cas. prol. 68 and 73: schema, id. Am. prol. 117: vestis, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: color, id. ib. 38, 1: indoles, Liv. 1, 5: gestus (with humilis), Quint. 11, 3, 83: vernilitas, id. 1, 11, 2: litterae, i. e. *the lower branches of learning* (writing, reading, arithmetic, etc.; opp. liberales, the higher branches), Sen. Tranq. 9: jugum, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 6: munus, id. Sull. 19, 55.—Hence, *adv.*, *like a slave, slavishly, servilely.* ***a. servīle:** gemens, Claud. B. Gild. 364.—**b. servīlĭter** (class.): serviliter ficti dominum consalutamus, Petr. 117, 6: ne quid serviliter muliebriterve faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; so Tac. H. 1, 36: saevire, Flor. 1, 23, 1.—*Comp.* and *sup.* of the *adj.* and *adv.* do not occur.

Servīlius, i, *m.*; **Servīlia,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** *Masc.* **A.** C. Servilius Ahala, Liv. 4, 13 sq.; v. Ahala.— **B.** Cn. and Q. Servilius Caepio, *consuls*, the former A.U.C. 613, the latter the following year, Cic. Font. 11, 23; cf. id. Brut. 25, 97; 25, 43; 25, 161; id. Att. 12, 5, 3 al.—**C.** Another Cn. Servilius Caepio, Cic. Att. 12, 20, 2.—**D.** Q. Servilius Caepio, *consul* A.U.C. 648, Vell. 2, 1, 3; cf. Cic. Brut. 35, 135; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124; id. Inv. 1, 49, 92.—**E.** Q. Servilius Caepio, *quæstor* A.U.C. 654, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21; 2, 12, 17; Cic. Fragm. Scaur. 1, 2, 45 B. and K. al.—Others of the same name are mentioned, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8; id. Fam. 3, 10, 2; 3, 11, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7.— **F.** C. Servilius Casca, *an assassin of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27.—**G.** P. Servilius Casca, *an assassin of Cæsar*, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27; id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 1; id. Att. 16, 15, 3 al. —**H.** C. Servilius Glaucia, *prætor, slain by Marius* A.U.C. 654, Cic. Brut. 62, 224; id. Cat. 3, 6, 15.—**K.** C. Servilius Isauricus, *a successful general, a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 12, 21, 1; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22 et saep. —**L.** Another P. Servilius Isauricus, *proconsul in Asia* A.U.C. 708, to whom are addressed the letters, Cic. Fam. 13, 66-72; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; 3, 4, 6.—**II.** *Fem.* Servilia, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; 15, 11, 1; 15, 12, 1 al.— Hence, **A. Servīlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Servilius, Servilian*: familia, Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137: lex, scilicet judiciaria, introduced by Q. Servilius Caepio, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223; id. Clu. 51, 140, id. Brut. 43, 161; Tac. A. 12, 60: de pecuniis repetundis, by C. Servilius Glaucia, id. Rab. Post. 4, 9; id. Balb. 24, 54; id. Scaur. 1, 2; Ascon. ap. Scaur. p. 21; single fragments of which, still extant, are collected and explained in C. A. Klenze, Fragmenta legis Serviliae, Berol. 1825: agraria, proposed by P. Servilius Rullus, but defeated through the opposition of Cicero (Oratt. de lege Agr. III.): Servilius lacus, *a place in Rome, in the eighth region*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; Sen. Prov. 3, 7; cf. Fest. pp. 238 and 139.— **B. Servīliānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Servilius, Servilian*: horti, Suet. Ner. 47; Tac. A. 15, 55; id. H. 3, 38; cf. Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 23.

servio, īvi and ii, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* servibas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 50; *fut.* servibo, id. Men. 5, 9, 42; id. Merc. 3, 2, 3; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 45: servibit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76; id. Trin. 2, 2, 27), *v. n.* (once *pass.*, v. I. B. infra) [servus], *to be a servant* or *slave, to serve, be in service* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Absol.*: *Ha.* Quid tu, servusne es, an liber? *Ps.* Nunc quidem etiam servio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 16: nunc qui minus servio, quam si forem serva nata? id. Rud. 1, 3, 37: in liberatâ terrâ liberatores ejus servire, Liv. 34, 50: per centum annos, id. 39, 37, 5: an addictus, quem lex servire, donec solverit, jubet, servus sit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: qui Libertate caret, Serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41: servire liberaliter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 11: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70 et saep.: servire juste (opp. injuste imperare), Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Phil. 6, 7, 19: vincti per centum annos servistis, Liv. 39, 37: servit vetus hostis Cantaber, serâ domitus catenâ, Hor. C. 3, 8, 21.— (*β*) With *dat.* of the person to whom service is rendered, *to be enslaved to, to serve*: justum est, tuos tibi servos tuo arbitratu serviat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 71: lenoni, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 33: servitum tibi me abducito, ni fecero, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 105: venire in eum locum, ubi parendum alteri et serviendum sit, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22; cf.: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: ut hoc populorum intersit, utrum comi domino an aspero serviant, etc., id. ib. 1, 33, 50: Athenas victas Lacedaemoniis servire pati, Nep. Alcib. 9, 4: minata Servitura suo Capitolia nostra Canopo, Ov. M. 15, 827.— (*γ*) With *apud*: tam ille apud nos servit, quam ego nunc hic apud te servio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 62: filius meus illi apud vos servit captus in Alide, id. ib. 2, 2, 80: hoc pacto apud te serviam, id. Aul. 1, 1, 12: apud lenonem, id. Poen. 4, 2, 87: si quis apud nos servisset, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 182.— (*δ*) With homogeneous object: servitutem: qui in servitute est eo jure, quo servus, aut, ut antiqui dixerunt, qui servitutem servit, Quint. 7, 3, 26: tu usque a puero servitutem servivisti in Alide, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 12: quorum majorum nemo servitutem servivit, Cic. Top. 6, 29; id. Mur. 29, 61: qui (cives) servitutem servissent, Liv. 40, 18, 7; 45, 15, 5: neque erile negotium plus curat quam si non servitutem

serviat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 2; 3, 1, 150 (not servitute, v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—So with *dat.* of person: me servitutem servire huic homini optumo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31; id. Aul. 4, 1, 6; id. Rud. 3, 4, 42; cf.: sed is privatam servitutem servit illi an publicam? id. Capt. 2, 2, 84 (v. infra, II.): ego haud diu: ab ineunte adulescentiâ tuis servivi servitutem imperiis, id. Trin. 2, 2, 21; and with *apud:* apud hunc servitutem servio, id. Mil. 2, 1, 17.—**B.** *Pass.* (perh. only in the foll. passage): adsuescamus . . . servis paucioribus serviri, Sen. Tranq. 9, 3.—**II.** In gen., with *dat.* of object (a person or thing), *to be devoted* or *subject to; to be of use* or *service to; to serve for, be fit* or *useful for; to do a service to, to comply with, gratify, humor, accommodate; to have respect to, to regard* or *care for; to consult, aim at, to accommodate one's self to,* etc. (so esp. freq. in Cic.; cf.: pareo, appareo, ministro): tibi servio atque audiens sum imperii, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 25; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: quoniam sibi (rei publicae) servissem semper, numquam mihi . . . ut jam mihi servirem, consulerem meis, id. Planc. 38, 92; cf.: servire populo, id. ib. 4, 11; id. Fin. 5, 9, 27 et saep.: cum is, qui imperat aliis, servit ipse nulli cupiditati, id. Rep. 1, 34, 52; cf.: cum homines cupiditatibus iis, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperabunt, id. Lael. 22, 82: aetati hujus, id. Fin. 5, 9, 27: mori alicujus, Nep. Them. 1, 3: semper aut belli aut pacis serviit artibus, Vell. 1, 13, 3: amori aliorum flagitiosissime, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 8: auribus alicujus, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: bello, id. B. G. 7, 34: brevitati, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 327: commodis alicujus, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 45, 132: rei publicae commodis, id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 64; cf.: compendio suo privato, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: constantiae, Cic. Fam. 5, 16, 5: dignitati (with consulere rei publicae), id. Sest. 10, 23: dolori meo, id. ib. 6, 14: existimationi, id. Verr. 1, 10, 29; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: famae, id. ib. 5, 10, 2: gloriae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: gravitati vocum aut suavitati, id. Or. 54, 182: vel honori multorum vel periculo (with obedire tempori), id. Brut. 69, 242: indulgentiae, id. Cael. 32, 79: iracundiae (with parere dolori), id. Prov. Cons. 1, 2: laudi et gloriae, id. Cat. 1, 9, 23: laudi existimationique, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 5: numeris (orationis), id. Or. 52, 176: oculis civium, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29: pecuniae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: personae, id. Off. 3, 29, 106: petitioni, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24: posteritati, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: rei familiari, id. Rosc. Am. 15, 43; cf. rei, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 27: rumori, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 14; Caes. B. G. 4, 5 *fin.:* tempori, Cic. Sest. 6, 14; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 66; id. Att. 8, 3, 6; 10, 7, 1: utilitati salutique, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 27: valetudini, id. Fam. 16, 18, 1: vectigalibus, id. de Or. 2, 40, 171: venustati vel maxime, id. ib. 2, 78, 316; 2, 80, 327: verbis praecedentibus, Quint. 9, 4, 63. — *Pass. impers.:* ut communi utilitati serviatur, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: concisum est ita, ut non brevitati servitum sit, sed magis venustati, id. de Or. 2, 80, 327.—(*β*) With homogeneous object (cf. supra, I. *δ*): ab ineunte adulescentiâ Tuis servivi servitutem imperiis et praeceptis, pater . . . Meum animum tibi servitutem servire aequom censui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 21 sqq.—**B.** Transf., of things. **1.** In gen., *to help, assist, be serviceable to, be useful for* (post-Aug.): ut totus truncus alienigenis surculis serviat, Col. 4, 29, 14; cf.: tabularia debent servire gallinis, id. 6, 3, 2: chartis serviunt calami, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 157: candelae luminibus et funeribus serviunt, id. 16, 37, 70, § 178: eademque materia et cibis et probris serviat, id. 33, 12, 54, § 152: laetor quod domus aliquando C. Cassi, serviet domino non minori, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 8.—**2.** Esp., jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., *to be subject to a servitude:* praedia, quae serviebant, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9; so, aedes, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: neque servire quandam earum aedium partem in mancipi lege dixisset, id. de Or. 1, 39, 178: eodem numero (incorporalium) sunt et jura praediorum urbanorum et rusticorum, quae etiam servitutes vocantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 14 *fin.;* Paul. Sent. 1, 17; cf. Dig. 8, 2, 20, §§ 3 and 5; 8, 6, 8, § 1 al.; and v. servitus, II. B., and servus, II.

servĭtĭum, ii, *n.* [servus]. **I.** In abstr., *the condition of a slave* or *servant, slavery, servitude* (not so in Cic., who has servitus). **A.** Lit.: hoc tibi pro servitio debeo, *as your servant,* * Ter. And. 4, 1, 52: cum secum ipse reputaret, quam gravis casus in servitium ex regno foret, Sall. J. 62, 9: nedesistam abstrahere a servitio civitatem nostram, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 16, 9: militibus nostris Jugurthae servitium minari, Sall. J. 94, 4: genus servitii insolitum, id. H. 2, 81 Dietsch: servitii pretium, id. ib. 3, 61, 20; 3, 61, 1; 4, 61, 11: ductus ab creditore in servitium, Liv. 2, 23, 6: justum pati servitium (just before: regia servitus), id. 41, 6, 9: cum domus Assaraci Phthiam Servitio premet, Verg. A. 1, 285: aliquem servitio levare, *to free from slavery,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 99: servitio exire, Verg. E. 1, 41: servitium subire, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 8.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *servitude* or *subjection* of any kind: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur, Sall. C. 1, 2: illi etiam tauros primi docuisse feruntur Servitium, Tib. 2, 1, 41; 2, 4, 1; Ov. A. A. 3, 488; cf. Verg. G. 3, 168; Col. 8, 8, 4: qui servitium (amoris) ferre fatentur, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 18: tanto infensius servitium, Tac. A. 1, 81 *fin.* —**II.** In concr., *a body of servants, the class of slaves* (collect.; class. in *sing.* and *plur.*). (*a*) *Sing.:* ita nunc servitium'st, *such are servants nowadays,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 21: Lycurgus agros locupletium plebi, ut servitio, colendos dedit, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: ut a servitio caveremus (cf. just before: examina tanta servorum immissa in populum Romanum), id. Har. Resp. 12, 25: nulline motus in Siciliâ servorum Verre praetore . . . facti esse dicuntur? . . . coeptum esse in Siciliâ moveri aliquot locis servitium suspicor, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 9: ex omni faece urbis ac servitio, id. Pis. 4, 9: calonum servitiique tertia (pars), Vell. 2, 82, 3; cf.: servitii decem milia offerebat, Tac. A. 12, 17: qui (gladiatores) e servitio Blaesi erant, id. ib. 1, 23 et saep.—(*β*) *Plur.:* servitia ad caedem et inflammandam urbem incitavit, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: vincula soluta sunt et servitia incitata, id. Leg. 3, 11, 25: opera facessant, servitia sileant, id. Fl. 38, 97; Sall. C. 24, 4; 46, 3; 50, 1; 56, 5; id. J. 66, 1; Liv. 2, 10; 6, 12; 28, 11; Col. 11, 1, 3 et al.—**B.** Transf., of drones among bees: sunt autem fuci . . . quasi servitia verarum apium, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27.—**2.** = servi, *servants* as individuals: servitia regum superborum, Liv. 2, 10, 8: inopia servitiorum, id. 28, 11, 9: dilapsis etiam infimis servitiorum, Tac. H. 3, 84.

servītor, ōris, *m.* [servio], *a servant, servitor* (late Lat.), Auct. Serm. ad Fratr. ap. Aug. 43 *med.;* Inscr. Orell. 2363.

* **servĭtrītĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [servus-tritus, from tero], *galled by slavery:* stabulum, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 13 dub. (Ritschl ex conj.: stabulum servitutium).

servĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [servus], *slavery, servitude* (perh. only in the foll. passages): servitudinis homines expertos, Liv. 24, 22, 2 Drak. *N. cr.* dub. (Weissenb. servitutis): eritudo servitudo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 83 Müll.: servitudo, δουλεία, Gloss. Philox.

servĭtūs, ūtis (*gen. plur.* servitutium, Dig. 8, 2, 32 *fin.;* 8, 3, 1 *fin.;* and acc. to Ritschl also Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14), *f.* [id.], *the condition of a* servus; *slavery, serfdom, service, servitude* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: servitus est constitutio juris gentium, quâ quis dominio alieno contra naturam subicitur, Dig. 1, 5, 4; Just. Inst. 1, 3, 2: servitutem servire, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 31 (v. this freq. occurring phrase under servio, I. *δ*): quibus nunc aerumna mea libertatem paro, Quibus servitutem mea miseria deprecor? Enn. ap. Gell. 6, 16, 9 (Trag. v. 173 Vahl.): domi fuistis liberi: Nunc servitus si evenit, etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 4: qui hodie fuerim liber, eum nunc potivit pater servitutis, id. Am. 1, 1, 24 Fleck.: quis hoc imperium, quis hanc servitutem ferre potest? Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: ipsam (mulierem) in servitutem adjudicare, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: ista corruptela servi si impunita fuerit . . . fit in dominatu servitus, in servitute dominatus, id. Deiot. 11, 30: mors servituti anteponenda, id. Off. 1, 23, 81: servitutem perpessi, id. Phil. 8, 11, 32: aliae nationes servitutem pati possunt, populi Romani est propria libertas, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: servitutem pati, id. ib. 6, 7, 19: similitudo servitutis, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: hunc nimis liberum populum libertas ipsâ servitute afficit, etc. . . Nimia illa libertas in nimiam servitutem cadit, id. ib. 1, 44, 68: socios nostros in servitutem abduxerunt, id. Pis. 34, 84: servitutis jugum, id. Rep. 2, 25, 47: Themistocles cum servitute Graeciam liberasset, id. Lael. 12, 42: conjuges in servitutem abstrahi, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: addicere aliquem in servitutem, Liv. 3, 56; Caes. B. G. 7, 77: liberum populum servitute adficere, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: asserere aliquem in servitutem, Liv. 3, 44, 5; 34, 18, 2; Suet. Tib. 2.—* (*β*) As a verbal noun with *dat.:* opulento homini hoc servitus dura est, *this serving* or *being servant of a rich man,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen. (acc to servio, II.), *servitude, subjection:* numquam salvis suis exuitur servitus muliebris; et ipsae libertatem, quam viduitas et orbitas facit, detestantur, Liv. 34, 7 Drak.: silvestres gallinae in servitute non foetant, *in confinement,* Col. 8, 12; so id. 8, 15, 7: hujus tanti officii servitutem astringebam testimonio sempiterno, Cic. Planc. 30, 74: est enim in illis ipsa merces auctoramentum servitutis, id. Off. 1, 42, 150; cf.: ut se homines ad servitutem juris astringerent, Quint. 2, 16, 9; 7, 3, 16.—**B.** *The government, rule, dominion* of a master: tibi Apud me justa et clemens servitus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 9.—**C.** (Acc. to servio, II. B.) Jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., *a liability* resting upon them, *an easement, servitude:* servitutes praediorum rusticorum sunt hae: iter, actus, via, aquaeductus, Dig. 8, 3, 1: jura praediorum urbanorum, quae servitutes vocantur, Gai. Inst. 2, 14: servitute fundo illi imposita, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: specus servitutis putat aliquid habituros, id. Att. 15, 26, 4.—**D.** Concr. (for the class. servitium), *slaves, servants* (collect.); poet. of lovers: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Servitus crescit nova (= catervae amatorum semper novorum), Hor. C. 2, 8, 18; cf. Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14 Ritschl.

Servĭus, i, *m.* **I.** *A Roman proper name,* esp. in the Sulpician gens; whence Servii is sometimes used for Sulpicii, Oth. ap. Tac. H. 2, 48. — Esp., Servius Sulpitius Rufus, *an eminent jurist and statesman, contemporary with Cicero,* called Servius, Dig. 47, 2, 76, § 1; Gai. Inst. 2, 244; v. Sulpicius.—Hence, **Servĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Servius Sulpitius the jurist, Servian:* actio, Dig. 20, 1, 3; for which also simply **Servĭāna,** ae, ib. 20, 1, 1; 20, 1, 7; 20, 1, 10.—**II.** Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome;* v. Tullius.—**III.** Servius Maurus Honoratus, *a grammarian under Valentinian, a commentator on Vergil.*

servo, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *fut. perf.* servasso, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 71: servassis, an old formula in Cato, R. R. 141, 3: servassit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 76: servassint, id. As. 3, 3, 64; id. Cas. 2, 5, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103), *v. a.* [cf. salus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to save, deliver, keep unharmed, preserve, protect,* etc. (very freq. and class.; syn. salvo): *Ph.* Perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Immo servo et servatum volo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 56; cf.: qui ceteros servavi, ut nos periremus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2: pol me occidistis, amici, Non servastis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 139: aliquem ex periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41 *fin.:* aliquem ex judicio, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131: vita ex hostium telis servata, id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: urbs ex belli ore et faucibus erepta atque servata, id. Arch. 9, 21.—With *ab* and *abl.* (mostly post-Aug. and rare): si tamen servari a furibus possunt, Pall. 5, 8, 7 *fin.:* super omnia Capitolium summamque rem in eo solus a Gallis servaverat, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 103.—Mars pater, te precor, pastores pecuaque salva servassis duisque bonam salutem mihi, etc., an old formula of prayer, Cato, R. R. 141, 3: di te servassint semper, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 64: di te servassint mihi, id. Cas. 2, 5, 16; id. Ps. 1, 1, 35; id. Stich. 4, 1, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 103: ita me servet Juppiter, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 24: serva, quod in te est, filium et me et familiam, id. Heaut. 4, 8, 4: tu me amoris magis quam honoris servavisti gratiâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 (Trag. v. 316 Vahl.): invitum qui servat idem facit occidenti, Hor. A. P. 467: Graeciae portus per se (i. e. Themistoclem) servatos, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5

servare rem publicam, id. Sest. 22, 49: quoniam me unā vobiscum servare non possum, vestrae quidem certe vitae prospiciam, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 50: impedimenta cohortesque, id. B. C. 1, 70: urbem insulamque Caesari, id. ib. 2, 20: sua, Cato, R. R. 5, 1: rem suam. Hor. A. P. 329: servabit odorem Testa, id. Ep. 1, 2, 69: Sabinus Vitisator, curvam servans sub imagine falcem, *keeping*, *retaining*, Verg. A. 7, 179 et saep.: urbem et cives integros incolumesque, Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: pudicitiam liberorum ab eorum libidine tutam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: se integros castosque, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: omnia mihi integra, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1.—P o e t. with *inf.:* infecta sanguine tela Conjugibus servant parvisque ostendere natis, Stat. Th. 9, 188.—*Absol.: So.* Perii, pugnos ponderat. *Me.* Quid si ego illum tractim tangam ut dormiat? *So.* Servaveris: Nam continuas has tres noctes pervigilavi, *you would save me*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157.—(*β*) With *abl.* or *ab* or *ex* and *abl.* of the danger or evil: si respublica populi Romani Quiritium ad quinquennium proximum salva servata erit hisce duellis, datum donum duit, etc., an ancient votive formula, Liv. 22, 10, 2: Q. SERVILIVS VVLNERE SERVATVS, Inscr. Grut. 48, 5: omnes quattuor amissis servatae a peste carinae, Verg. A. 5, 699.—Usu. with *ex:* quo ex judicio te ulla salus servare posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 131: urbs ex omni impetu regio servata, id. Arch. 9, 21: ex eo periculo, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: navem ex hieme marique, Nep. Att. 10, 6.—**b.** With abstract objects: navorum imperium servare est induperantum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll. (Trag. v. 413 Vahl.): imperium probe, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 7: ordines, Caes. B. G. 4, 26; id. B. C. 1, 44; 2, 41; cf. id. B. G. 7, 23: ordinem laboris quietisque, Liv. 26, 51: praesidia indiligentius, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: vigilias, Liv. 34, 9: custodias neglegenter, id. 33, 4: discrimina rerum, id. 5, 46: concentum (fides), Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: cursus, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: intervallum, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: tenorem pugnae, Liv. 30, 18: modum, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 180 et saep.: fidem, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 63: fidem cum aliquo, id. Curc. 1, 2, 49; id. Merc. 3, 1, 33; Ter. And. 1, 5, 45: fides juris jurandi saepe cum hoste servanda, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 107; cf.: fidem de numero dierum, Caes. B. G. 6, 36: promissum, Plaut. Am. 5, 3, 1: promissa, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 23: officia, id. ib. 1, 11, 33: justitiam, id. ib. 1, 13, 41; cf.: aequabilitatem juris, id. Rep. 1, 34, 53: aequitatem, id. Off. 1, 19, 64: jura induciarum, Caes. B. C. 1, 85: institutum militare, id. ib. 3, 75; cf. id. ib. 3, 84; 3, 89: rectum animi. Hor S. 2, 3, 201: consulta patrum, leges juraque, id. Ep. 1, 16, 41: legem, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 2: consuetudinem, id. Clu. 32, 89: illud quod deceat, id. Off. 1, 28, 97: dignitatem, id. de Or. 2, 54, 221: fidem cum aliquo, id. Phil. 7, 8, 22: amicitiam summā fide, id. Lael. 7, 25: Platonis verecundiam, id. Fam. 9, 22, 5: aequam mentem, Hor. C. 2, 3, 2: nati amorem, Verg. A. 2, 789: conubia alicujus, id. ib. 3, 319: foedera, Ov. F. 2, 159.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *to keep*, *lay up*, *preserve*, *reserve* for the future or for some purpose (syn. reservare): si voles servare (vinum) in vetustatem, ad alvum movendam servato, Cato, R. R. 114, 2; Col. 12, 28, 4: lectum Massicum, Hor. C. 3, 21, 6; Col. 12, 28, 4; cf.: Caecuba centum clavibus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 26: lapis chernites mitior est servandis corporibus nec absumendis, Plin. 36, 17, 28, § 132: vermes in melle, id. 30, 13, 39, § 115: se temporibus aliis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: eo me servavi, id. Att. 5, 17, 1: Valerius, in parvis rebus neglegens ultor gravem se ad majora vindicem servabat, Liv. 2, 11, 4; 10, 28, 5.—With *dat.:* placet esse quasdam res servatas judicio voluntatique multitudinis, Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69: in aliquod tempus quam integerrimas vires militi servare, Liv. 10, 28: Jovis auribus ista (carmina) Servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 44: causa integra Caesari servaretur, Auct. B. Alex. 35, 1: durate et vosmet rebus servate secundis, Verg. A. 1, 207.—P o e t. with *ad:* ad Herculeos servaberis arcus, Ov. M. 12, 309.—**II.** T r a n s f. (from the idea of the attention being turned to any thing). **A.** *To give heed to*, *pay attention to; to watch*, *observe* any thing (syn. observo). **1.** I n g e n. (*a*) With *acc.:* uxor scelesta me omnibus servat modis, Ne, etc., Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5: vestimenta sua, id. ib. 2, 3, 52: iter alicujus, Caes. B. G. 5, 19: Palinurus dum sidera servat, Verg. A. 6, 338: nubem locumque, Ov. M. 5, 631: nutricis limen servantis alumnae, *keeping watch over*, *guarding*, id. ib. 10, 383: pascentes haedos, Verg. E. 5, 12: vestibulum, id. A. 6, 556: servaturis vigili Capitolia voce Cederet anseribus, Ov. M. 2, 538; cf.: pomaria dederat servanda draconi, id. ib. 4, 646.—(*β*) With *rel.-clause* or final: quid servas, quo eam, quid agam? Lucil. ap. Non. 387, 26: tuus servus servet, Venerine eas (coronas) det, an viro, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 60: cum decemviri servassent, ut unus fasces haberet, Liv. 3, 36, 3: servandum in eo ante omnia, ut, etc., Plin. 17, 17, 28, § 124: ut (triumviri) servarent, ne qui nocturni coetus fierent, Liv. 39, 14 *fin.;* Col. 8, 5, 13.—(*γ*) *Absol.*, *to stay*, *keep watch*, or *guard: Eu.* Intus serva. *St.* Quippini! Ego intus servem? an, ne quis aedes auferat? Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 3 sq.; cf.: nemo in aedibus Servat, id. Most. 2, 2, 22: solus Sannio servat domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10; Ov. M. 1, 627.—*Imper.:* serva! *take care! look out! beware!* Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 29; Ter. And. 2, 5, 5; id. Ad. 2, 1, 18; Hor. S. 2, 3, 59.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., in relig. lang., *to observe* an omen: secundam avem servat... servat genus altivolantum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 83 and 84 Vahl.): de caelo servare, Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; id. Div. 2, 35, 74; so of the augurs: de caelo, id. Vatin. 6, 15; id. Sest. 61, 129; id. Prov. Cons. 19, 45; id. Att. 2, 16, 2; 4, 3, 3: caelum servare, Lucr. 5, 395: fulgura caeli, id. 6, 429.—**B.** *To keep to*, *remain in* a place (i. e. to keep watch there); *to dwell in*, *inhabit* (ante-class. and poet.): nunc te amabo, ut hanc hoc triduum solum sinas Esse hic et servare apud me, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 107: tu nidum servas, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: atria servantem postico falle clientem, id. ib. 1, 5, 31: nymphae sorores, Centum quae silvas, centum quae flumina servant, Verg. G. 4, 383: immanem hydrum Servantem ripas, id. ib. 4, 459: sola domum et tantas servabat filia sedes, id. A. 7, 52: DOMVM SERVAVIT, LANAM FECIT, Inscr. Orell. 3848.—**C.** In late jurid. Lat.: servare aliquid (pecuniam) ab aliquo, *to get*, *obtain*, *receive*, Dig. 17, 1, 45 *fin.;* so ib. 25, 5, 2; 26, 7, 61.—Hence, * **servans,** antis, *P. a.*, *keeping*, *observant;* with *gen.:* Rhipeus servantissimus aequi, Verg. A. 2, 427.

servŭla (**servŏla**), ae, *f. dim.* [serva], *a servant-girl*, *a young female servant*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 3.

* **servŭlĭcŏla,** ae, *f.* [servulus-colo], *she that waits upon* or *accommodates slaves*, *a slave's drab*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 55.

servŭlus (**servŏl-**), i (*gen. plur.* servulum, App. M. 4, 19), *m. dim.* [servus], *a young slave*, *servant-lad*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 100; id. Men. 2, 2, 64; id. Poen. 1, 2, 58 al.; Ter. And. 1, 1, 56; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 17; 3, 1, 62 al.; Cic. Quint. 6, 27; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 22; 3, 16, 8 al.—In apposition: homines servolos amare, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 37.

1. servus, a, um, *adj.* [referred by the ancients to servo: servi ex eo appellati sunt, quod imperatores servos vendere, ac per hoc servare, nec occidere solent, Just. Inst. 1, 3, 3; but prob. from root svar-; Lith. svaras, a weight; cf. Gr. ἔρμα; O. H. Germ. swari, burdensome; Germ. schwer, heavy; cf. also serius], *slavish*, *servile*, *subject.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** With homo (= 2. servus; mostly ante-class.): non decet superbum esse hominem servom, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 64; id. Mil. 2, 6, 80; id. Stich. 1, 2, 1; 5, 4, 10; id. Ep. 1, 1, 58; 3, 1, 7; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 62.—**B.** With other subjects (not freq. till after the Aug. per.): octo milia liberorum servorumque capitum sunt capta, Liv. 29, 29: corpori, quod servum fortuna erat, vim fecit, id. 38, 24: Graeciae urbes servae et vectigales (opp. liberae), id. 34, 58: civitas, id. 25, 31: Lacedaemon, id. 34, 41: serva manus, Ov. F. 6, 558: o imitatores, servum pecus! Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 19: serva aqua, i. e. servorum, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 26; cf. Petr. 71: servam operam, linguam liberam herus me jussit habere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 9: omnia non serva et maxime regna hostilia ducunt (Romani), Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch: reges serva omnia et subjecta imperio suo esse velint, Liv. 37, 54; 42, 46: statu libera quicquid peperit, hoc servum heredis est, Dig. 40, 7, 16.—**II.** Jurid. t. t., of buildings, lands, etc., *liable to certain burdens*, *subject to a servitude:* libera (praedia) meliore jure sunt quam serva, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 9: fundus, Dig. 8, 6, 6: aedes, ib. 8, 2, 35: area, ib. 8, 2, 34 al.; cf. servio, II. B., and servitus, II B.—Hence,

2. servus (**-ŏs**), i, *m.*, and **serva,** ae, *f.*, *a slave*, *servant*, *serf*, *serving-man; a female slave*, *maid-servant.* **A.** *Masc.* (syn.: famulus, mancipium), Enn. ap. Non. 471, 19 (Com. v. 5 Vahl.); Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 17: servi, ancillae, id. ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 Müll.; cf.: Ulixes domi etiam contumelias servorum ancillarumque pertulit, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: servus armiger, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 39: dotalis, id. As. 1, 1, 72: frugi, id. Aul. 4, 1, 1: graphicus et quantivis pretii, id. Ep. 3, 3, 29: nequam et malus, id. Poen. 5, 2, 70: scelestus, infidelis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 126: peculiosus, id. Rud. 1, 2, 24: peculiaris, id. Capt. prol. 20: fallax, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 17: servus a pedibus, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1: a manu, Suet. Caes. 74: aliquem servum sibi habere ad manum, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 225: publici, *public slaves*, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 100; Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 13, 4; Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24; Liv. 9, 29 *fin.* et saep.; cf. Dig. 1, 5, 5.—P r o v.: quot servi, tot hostes, Sinn. Capito ap. Fest. s. v. quot, p. 261 Müll.; cf. Sen. Ep. 47, 3; Macr. S. 1, 11 *med.*—E s p.: poenae servus, *a slave of punishment*, i. e. *condemned to servile labor*, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 3; Dig. 48, 19, 17.—**2.** T r o p.: vidit enim eos, qui se judiciorum dominos dici volebant, harum cupiditatum esse servos, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58: neque tam servi illi dominorum, quam tu libidinum, id. ib. 2, 4, 50, § 112: omnium libidinum servi, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 1: adulescens libertorum suorum libertus servorumque servus, Vell. 2, 73, 1: servus potestatis, Cic. Cael. 32, 79; cf. also the doubtful reading: legum omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id. Clu. 53, 146 (where B. and K. have omnes servimus).—**B.** *Fem.* (mostly ante-class. for ancilla): servae sint istae an liberae, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 62: ego serva sum, id. Cist. 4, 2, 99; id. Pers. 4, 4, 63; id. Poen. 5, 4, 31: serva nata, id. Rud. 1, 3, 37: servum servaque natum regnum occupasse, Liv. 1, 47 *fin.:* serva Briseis, Hor. C. 2, 4, 3 et saep.

sēsăma, v. sesamum.

† **sēsămĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σησάμινος, *of sesame*, *made from sesame:* oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94; 13, 1, 2, § 11; 28, 11, 47, § 168.

† **sēsămŏīdes,** is, *n.*, = σησαμοειδές, *a plant resembling sesame*, Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133; 25, 5, 21, § 52.

† **sēsămum** (**sīsăm-**), i, *n.*, = σήσαμον. **I.** *Sesame* or *sesamum*, an oily plant, a native of the East, Col. 2, 10, 18; 11, 2, 50; 11, 2, 56; 12, 15, 3; Pall. Sept. 7; id. Oct. 1, 3; Cels. 5, 15; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 113; Petr. 1 *fin.*—Collat. form **sēsima** or **sēsăma,** ae, *f.*, = σησάμη, Col. 2, 7, 1; Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 30; 18, 7, 10, § 49; 18, 10, 22, § 96, and 18, 10, 23, § 98.—* **II.** Sesamum silvestre, *another name for* cici, *the palma Christi*, *castor-oil plant*, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 25.

* **sescēnāris,** e, *adj.* [deriv. and signif. unknown]: bovis sescenaris jecur, Liv. 41, 15, 1 (but the conjectural correction to sescennalis or sexennis is improbable) Weissenb. ad loc.

sescēni, v. sescenteni.

sescentēni, also **sescēni** (less correctly **sexc-**), ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [sescenti], *six hundred each.* **A.** Form sescenteni: sescenteni malleoli, Col. 3, 5, 3: urnae, id. 3, 9, 3; cf. Suet. Claud. 32; Mart. Cap. 6, § 610.—**B.** Form sesceni: Varro prodidit, singula jugera vinearum sescenas urnas vini praebuisse, Col. 3, 3, 2 nummi, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 62: denarii equitibus tributi, Curt. 5, 1, 45: annua, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 7.

sescentēsĭmus (less correctly **sexc-**) a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [id.], *the six hundredth:* anno sescentesimo. Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58 Mai *N. cr.:* anno Urbis sescentesimo quinquagesimo quinto. Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 19.

ses-centi (less correctly **sex-centi;** cf. Ritschl Proleg. ad Plaut. p. 114), ae, a, *num. card. adj.* [sex-centum]. **I.** P r o p., *six hundred:* sescenti aurei nummi Philippi.

Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Romuli aetatem minus his sescentis annis fuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18: argenti sescentum ac mille, Lucil. ap. Non. 493, 32: curriculum longum sescentos pedes, Gell. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Meton., like our *hundred* or *thousand*, to signify *an immense number, an innumerable quantity, any amount*, etc. (perh. because the Roman cohorts consisted originally of six hundred men; very freq. in prose and poet.): sescentae ad eam rem causae possunt colligi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 62: sescentas proinde scribito jam mihi dicas: Nihil do, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 63: venio ad epistulas tuas, quas ego sescentas uno tempore accepi, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3: jam sescenti sunt, qui inter sicarios accusabant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: sescentos cives Romanos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 48, § 119.—As *subst.*: **sescenta**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *an immense number of* things: sescenta sunt, quae memorem, si sit otium, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 41; cf. Cic. Div. 2, 14, 34; id. Att. 2, 19, 1; 6, 4, 1; 14, 12, 1: sescenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so id. Ps. 2, 2, 37.

sescentĭes (less correctly **sexc-**), *num. adv.* [sescenti], *six hundred times*: sescenties HS., *six hundred times a hundred thousand, sixty millions of sesterces*, Cic. Att. 4, 16 C, 14; so, sestertium sescenties, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13: sescenties vicies, Lampr. Commod. 15 (in Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 8, the true read. is sescentos).

Sescentō-plăgus, i, *m.* [sescenti-plaga], *a man of six hundred stripes*, a name coined by Plautus: nisi cottidiano sesquiopus confeceris, Sescentoplago nomen indetur tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 68.

Sescŭlixes, v. Sesquiulixes.

sescuncĭa (SESCONCIA, Inscr. Orell. 4563), ae, *f.* [sesqui-uncia], *one and a half* unciae, i. e. *a twelfth and a half*, = *one eighth* of a whole, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187; Cels. 5, 18, 28; Col. 12, 59, 4; Scrib. Larg. 50; 60; Front. Aquaed. 26; Dig. 37, 8, 7 *fin.*—As *adj.*: copulae sescunciae, *an inch and a half thick*, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 11; cf. the foll. art.

sescuncĭālis, e, *adj.* [sescuncia], *containing a twelfth and a half*: crassitudo (mensae), *of an inch and a half*, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94.

sescuncĭus, a, um, v. sescuncia *fin.*

sescŭplex, plicis, v. sesquiplex.

sescŭplĭcārĭus, v. sesquiplaris *fin.*

sescuplus (**sesquiplus**, in vett. edd. Plin. 2, 22, 20, § 84, where, however, the best MSS. have sescuplus), a, um, *adj.* [sesqui], *taken once and a half, once and a half as much*: ut tempora tria ad duo relata sescuplum faciant, Quint. 9, 4, 47; so Plin. l. l.: tempus, Ter. Maur. Syll. pp. 2395 and 2412 P.: ratio, Censor. de Die Nat. 1.

sēsē, v. sui.

† **sĕsĕlis**, is, *f.*, = σέσελις, *a plant, meadow saxifrage, hartwort, seseli*, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 112 sq.; 20, 22, 87, § 238.

Sēsia (**Sessia**), ae, *f.*, *a goddess that presides over sowing*, Tert. Spect. 8 (perh. i. q. Seia).

Sĕsōsis, idis, v. Sesostris.

Sĕsōostris (lengthened **Sĕsōostris**, Paul. Nol. ap. Aus. Ep. 19, 21), is, or **Sĕsōsis**, idis, *m.*, = Σέσωστρις, *a celebrated king of Egypt*, Luc. 10, 276.—*Abl.* Sesostre, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.—*Gen.* Sesosidis, Plin. 36, 11, 15, § 74 (al. Sesothis) Sillig *N. cr.*—*Abl.* Seside, Tac. A. 6, 28 Orell. *N. cr.*

Sesōthes, *abl.* Sesothide, *m.*, *the name of an Egyptian king*, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65; 36, 9, 14, § 71.

sesquātus, a, um, *adj.* [sesqui], numeri, *two numbers in the ratio of three and two*, Ter. Maur. Ped. p. 2417 P.; Aug. de Musica, 1, 10, 17.

sesquĭ (**sesque**), *num. adv.* [perh. contr. from semis-qui], *one half more, more by a half.* As a separate word it occurs only once: ut necesse sit partem pedis aut aequalem alteri parti aut altero tanto aut sesqui esse majorem (just after, sesquiplex), Cic. Or. 56, 188. But freq. joined in one word with designations of number or quantity, with the signif. of *once and a half.* Joined with numerals (octavus and tertius), like the Gr. ἐπί (in ἐπόγδοος, ἐπίτριτος, etc.), it denotes an integer and such a fraction over as the numeral designates; v. sesquioctavus, etc.

sesquĭ-alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *once and a half* (ἐπιδεύτερος), Cic. Univ. 7, 20 sqq.; Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*; App. Mag. p. 330 *med.*

* **sesquĭ-cūlĕāris**, e, *adj.*, *containing a* culeus *and a half*: dolia, Col. 12, 18, 7.

‡ **Sesquĭ-cūlus**, i, *m.* (i. e. with buttocks one half too large), a surname of Strabo, Marc. Vict. p. 2456 P.

sesquĭ-cÿăthus, i, *m.*, *a* cyathus *and a half*, Cels. 6, 7, 2.

* **sesquĭ-dĭgĭtālis**, e, *adj.*, *of a digit and a half*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 22 *med.*

sesquĭ-dĭgĭtus, i, *m.*, *a digit and a half*, Vitr. 8, 5, 2; 10, 11, 3.

* **sesquĭ-hōra**, ae, *f.*, *an hour and a half*, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 9.

sesquĭ-jūgĕrum, i, *n.*, *a* juger *and a half*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; 18, 19, 49, § 178.

sesquĭ-lībra, ae, *f.*, *a pound and a half*, Cato, R. R. 105; Col. 12, 36.

* **sesquĭ-mensis**, is, *m.*, *a month and a half*, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1.

sesquĭ-mŏdĭus, ii, *m.*, *a peck and a half*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 3; 1, 42; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215; Col. 2, 12, 4.

* **sesquĭ-ŏbŏlus**, i, *m.*, *an* obolus *and a half*, Plin. 26, 8, 46, § 73.

* **sesquĭ-octāvus**, a, um, *num. adj.*, corresp. to the Gr. ἐπόγδοος, *containing nine eighths*, or *one and an eighth*; *bearing the ratio of nine to eight*: intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7, 21; cf. sesquitertius, and v. sesqui.

* **sesquĭ-ŏpĕra**, ae, *f.*, *a day's work and a half*, Col. 2, 12, 2.

* **sesquĭ-ŏpus**, ĕris, *n.*, = sesquiopera, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 67.

sesquĭ-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* **I.** *Of a foot and a half; one foot and a half* in length, breadth, or diameter, Cato, R. R. 15, 2: tigna, Caes. B. G. 4, 17: talea, Col. 5, 9, 3: mensura, id. 9, 15, 4; 11, 2, 18; 11, 3, 48; Vitr. 5, 10; 10, 15, 4.—**II.** Poet. transf., to denote excessive length, *half a yard long*: dentes, Cat. 97, 5: verba, Hor. A. P. 97; Mart. 7, 14, 10.

* **sesquĭ-pĕdānĕus**, a, um, *adj.*, *a foot and a half long* (more freq. sesquipedalis): cornua, Plin. 9, 27, 43, § 82.

sesquĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *m.*, *a foot and a half* (in length, breadth, etc.): cytisum in sesquipedem ponere, Varr. R. R. 1. 43: plus quam sesquipedem prohibeat infodere, Col. 3, 13, 8; id. Arb. 1, 5: sesquipede est quam tu longior, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 58; Mart. 8, 60, 2; Pers. 1, 57.

* **sesquĭ-plāga**, ae, *f.*, *a blow and a half, a stroke and a half*, Tac. A. 15, 67 *fin.*

sesquĭplāris, is, and **sesquĭplārĭus**, ii, *m.* [sesquiplex], *a soldier who received a ration and a half* as a reward for his bravery, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Rein. cl. 8, n. 13; Inscr. Orell. 3476; called also SESQVIPLICARIVS, Hyg. Grom. *med.*; Inscr. Fabr. p. 104, n. 245; and SESCVPLICARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 3408; 3416.

sesquĭ-plex, plicis, *adj.* [plico], *taken once and a half; once and a half as much*: sesquiplex aut duplex aut par, * Cic. Or. 57, 193; also **sescuplex** (cf. sescuplus), Quint. 9, 4, 47.

sesquĭplĭcārĭus, ii, v. sesquiplaris *fin.*

sesquĭplus, a, um, v. sescuplus.

* **sesquĭ-tertĭus**, a, um, *num. adj.*, corresp. to the Gr. ἐπίτριτος, *containing one and a third*, or *four thirds*; *bearing the ratio of four to three*: intervallum, Cic. Univ. 7, 21; cf. sesquioctavus, and v. sesqui.

Sesquĭ-ŭlixes (**Sescŭlixes**, Plin. H. N. praef. § 24), as the designation of a thoroughly deceitful man (qs. a Ulysses and a half), *name of a satire of Varro* (cited very freq. by Nonius), Non. 28, 12; 31, 30; 45, 2; 48, 31 et saep.

sesquunx, uncis, v. sescuncia.

Sessia, ae, v. Sesia.

sessĭbŭlum, i, *n.* [sedeo], *a seat, chair* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56; App. M. 1, p. 112, 30.—The same called **sessĭbĭle**, is, *n.*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, p. 36 Mai.

sessĭlis, e, *adj.* [sedeo]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sitting, fit for sitting upon* (only in the poets and in post-Aug. prose): tergum (equi), Ov. M. 12, 401: obba, i. e. *with a broad foot*, Pers. 5, 148; so, pira minimo pediculo, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—Hence, **II.** Transf., of plants, *low, dwarf*: genus lactucae, *growing low, spreading*, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 125; Mart. 3, 47, 8 (for which: sedens lactuca, id. 10, 48, 9): folium (brassicae), Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 140: malvae, Pall. Oct. 11, 3.

* **sessĭmōnĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a sitting, session, assembly*: deorum, *the council of the gods*, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*

sessĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sitting* (Ciceronian). **I.** In gen.: status, incessus, sessio, accubitio, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128; id. N. D. 1, 34, 94; *plur.*: sessiones quaedam, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35.—**B.** Concr., *a seat, sitting-place*: sessiones gymnasiorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 20: Polemonis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 2.—**2.** *The seat* of the body, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 3, 50.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A sitting idly, a loitering, a tarrying* in a place: sessio Capitolina, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2: pigra sessio, App. M. 4, p. 148 *fin.*—**B.** *A sitting, session* (syn. consessus); for discussion: pomeridiana sessio, Cic. de Or. 3, 30, 121; of a court: dies sessionum, Dig. 38, 15, 2, § 1.—**C.** *A sitting-bath, sitz-bath*, = ἐγκάθισμα, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 69.

sessĭto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to sit much* or *long* (very rare): quam deam (Suadam) in Pericli labris scripsit Eupolis sessitavisse, * Cic. Brut. 15, 59: sessitandi regio, *of the seat, of the posteriors*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 40.

* **sessĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sessio, II. B.], *a little group, meeting, company*, assembled for amusement: sessiunculas consectari, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56.

sessor, ōris, *m.* [sedeo], *one who sits* in a place, *a sitter* (not ante-Aug. and very rare). **I.** In gen., *a sitter in the theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130.—**2.** *A sitter upon a horse, a horseman, rider*, Sen. Const. 12 *fin.*; Suet. Caes. 61; Veg. 2, 28, 34.—* **II.** In partic., *one who tarries* or *dwells* in a place, *an inhabitant, resident*: sessores veteres urbis, Nep. Cim. 2, 5.

sessōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a seat.* **I.** *A stool, chair*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11 *med.*—* **II.** *A place of residence, a dwelling, habitation*: viperae hujus sessorium, Petr. 77, 4.

* **sessus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sitting*: locum sessui impertiunt, App. Flor. p. 353, 36.

sestertĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sestertius], *worth but a sesterce*; in gen., of a thing of little value: homo, gladiatores, Petr. 45, 8 and 11.

* **sestertĭŏlum**, i, *n.* [id. I.], *a thousand sesterces*: sestertiolūm bis decies, i. e. *two million sesterces*, Mart. 1, 59, 5.

sestertĭum, i, v. sestertius.

sestertĭus, a, um, *num. adj.* [contr. from semis-tertius], *two and a half*; only in the phrases sestertius nummus and milia sestertia; v. I. A. and I. B. 1. infra.—Mostly as *subst.* **I. sestertĭus** (written also with the characters HS.; v. B. 4. infra), ii, *m.* (sc. nummus); also in full: sestertius nummus; *gen. plur.* sestertiūm; rarely sestertiorum or sestertiūm nummūm, *a sesterce*, a small silver coin, originally equal to two and a half asses, or one fourth of a denarius. When the as was reduced in weight, during the Punic wars, the denarius was made equal to sixteen asses, and the sestertius continued to be one fourth of the denarius. Its value, up to the time of Augustus, was twopence and half a farthing sterling, or four and one tenth cents; afterwards about one eighth less. The sestertius was the ordinary coin of the Romans, by which the largest sums were reckoned. The sestertium (1000 sestertii) was equal (up to the time of Augustus, afterwards about one eighth less) to £8 17*s.* 1*d.* sterling, or $42.94 in United States coin (v. Zumpt, Gram. § 842; Dict. of Ant. s. v. as, sestertius). **A.** In gen.: sestertius, quod duobus semis additur (dupondius enim et semis antiquus sestertius est) et veteris consuetudinis, ut retro aere dicerent, ita ut semis tertius, quartus semis pronunciarent, ab semis tertius sestertius dicitur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.: nostri quartam denarii partem, quod efficie

batur ex duobus assibus et tertio semisse, sestertium nominaverunt, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.;* Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 30: taxatio in libras sestertii singuli et in penuriâ bini, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130.— Freq. joined with nummus: mille nongentos quinquaginta sestertios nummos, Col. 3, 3, 9.—*Gen. plur.* sestertiûm: quid verum sit, intellego; sed alias ita loquor, ut concessum est, ut hoc vel pro deum dico vel pro deorum, alias, ut necesse est, cum triumvirum non virorum, cum sestertiûm nummûm non nummorum, quod in his consuetudo varia non est, Cic. Or. 46, 56: sestertiûm sexagena milia nummûm, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 1; cited ap. Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45. — Rarely, sestertiorum: duo milia sestertiorum, Col. 3, 3, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** As *adj.* in *neutr. plur.*, with milia (in Varr. and Col.): ut asinus venierit sestertiis milibus LX. (= sexaginta milibus sestertium), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: grex centenarius facile quadragena milia sestertia ut reddat, id. ib. 3, 6, 6: hos numquam minus dena milia sestertia ex melle recipere, id. ib. 3, 6, 11: Hirrius ex aedificiis duodena milia sestertia capiebat, id. ib. 3, 17, 3: sestertiis octo milibus, Col. 3, 3, 8; 3, 3, 9; 3, 3, 10.—**2.** To express more than two complete thousands sestertia is used as plurale tantum, with *distrib. numerals* (rare before the Aug. per.): si qui vilicus ex eo fundo, qui sestertia dena meritasset ... domino XX. milia nummûm pro X. miserit (= decem milia sestertiûm), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: candidati apud eum HS. quingena deposuerunt (= quindecim milia sestertiûm), id. Att. 4, 15, 7: capit ille ex suis praediis sexcena sestertia, ego centena ex meis, id. Par. 6, 3, 49: bis dena super sestertia nummum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 33: Tiberius Hortalo se respondisse ait, daturum liberis ejus ducena sestertia singulis, Tac. A. 2, 38: princeps capiendis pecuniis posuit modum usque ad dena sestertia, id. ib. 11, 7.—Rarely with *card. numerals:* sestertia centum, Sall. C. 30, 6: septem donat sestertia, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 80: centum sestertia, Mart. 6, 20, 1: sex sestertia, id. 6, 30, 1; cf.: ne cui jus esset nisi qui ... HS. CCCC. census fuisset, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 32.—**3.** Millions of sesterces were expressed in three ways: **a.** By the words centena (or centum) milia sestertium, preceded by a numeral adverb (rare): miliens centena milia sestertium, *a hundred millions*, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 84. — **b.** With ellips. of the words centena milia, the *gen. plur.* sestertiûm being preceded by the numeral adv. (rare; once in Cic.): HS. (i. e. sestertium) quater decies P. Tadio numerata Athenis ... planum faciam (i.e. sestertiûm quater decies centena milia, = 1,400,000 sesterces), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 39, § 100 (where B. and K. after Orell. read. ex conj., sestertium; v. Kühner, Gram. § 229, 5 b.).—**c.** With sestertium, declined as *subst. neutr.*, and the numeral adverbs from decies upward (also with ellips. of centena or centum milia; sestertium here = centum milia sestertiûm. The origin of this usage, which became general, has been much disputed, and it is usual to explain it, after Non. p. 495 (cf. Quint. 1, 6, 18), as a grammatical blunder, by which the *gen. plur.* sestertium has been mistaken for a *neutr. sing.*, Zumpt, Gram. § 873; but it more probably grew out of the *adj.* use of sestertium with mille, supra; v. Fischer, Gram. 2, p. 269; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 116; Kühner, Gram. § 229). (α) *Nom.* and *acc.:* quom ei testamento sestertium milies relinquatur, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 93: nonne sestertium centies et octogies ... Romae in quaestu reliquisti? id. Pis. 35, 86: sestertium sexagies, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes. B. C. 1, 23, 4: sestertium quadringenties aerario illatum est, Tac. A. 13, 31: sestertium deciens numeratum esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 20; 2, 3, 70, § 163: quadringenties sestertium, quod debuisti, id. Phil. 2, 37, 93; id. Off. 3, 24, 93; Nep. Att. 14, 2: sestertium ducenties ex eâ praedâ redactum esse, Liv. 45, 43, 8; Val. Max. 9, 1, 6: sestertium milies in culinam congerere, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 10, 3: quater milies sestertium suum vidit, id. Ben. 2, 27, 1; Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 37; Tac. A. 6, 45; 12, 22; 12, 53; 13, 31; id. H. 4, 47; Suet. Calig. 37; id. Galb. 5.—Sometimes with ellips. of sestertium: dissipatio, per quam Antonius septies miliens avertit, Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 11.—(β) *Gen.:* syngrapha sestertii centies per legatos facta, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95: argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium rettulit, Liv. 45, 4, 1: sestertii milies servus, Sen. Q. N. 1, 16, 1: liberalitas decies sestertii, Tac. A. 2, 37; 2, 86: centies sestertii largitio, id. ib. 12, 58; 12, 53; Plin. Ep. 10, 3 (5), 2.—(γ) *Abl.:* quadragies sestertio villam venisse, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 3: sexagies sestertio, tricies sestertio, Val. Max. 9, 1, 4: centies sestertio cenavit uno die, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 9, 11: pantomimae decies sestertio nubunt, id. ib. 12, 5; id. Ben. 4, 36, 1; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: accepto quinquagies sestertio, Tac. A. 3, 17; 6, 17; 16, 13; id. H. 4, 42; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7; Suet. Caes. 50; id. Tib. 48; id. Calig. 38, 4.—The sign HS., i. e. II. and semis, stands for sestertius, sestertia, and sestertium, in all the uses described above; when it is necessary, to avoid ambiguity, its meanings are distinguished thus: HS. XX. stands for sestertii viginti; HS. $\overline{\text{XX}}$., with a line over the numeral, = sestertia vicena, or 20,000 sesterces; $\overline{\text{HS}}$. $\overline{\text{XX}}$., with lines over both signs, = sestertium vicies, or 2,000,000 sesterces (Kühner, Gram. § 229 Anm. 1). But in recent edd. the numerals are usu. written in full, when the meaning would otherwise be doubtful.—**C.** Transf., in gen. **a.** Nummo sestertio or sestertio nummo, *for a small sum, for a trifle* (good prose): ecquis est, qui bona C. Rabirii Postumi nummo sestertio sibi addici velit? Tua, Postume, nummo sestertio a me addicuntur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 45; Val. Max. 5, 2, 10: C. Matienus damnatus sestertio nummo veniit, Liv. Epit. 55: quae maxima inter vos habentur, divitiae, gratia, potentia, sestertio nummo aestimanda sunt, Sen. Ep. 95, 59; Val. Max. 8, 2, 3.—* **b.** *Money, a sum of money:* sestertio amplo comparare, *for a large sum*, Sol. 27 (40) *fin.* —**D.** In the times of the emperors, also, *a copper coin, worth four* asses, Plin. 34, 2, 2, § 4; cf. Eckhel. Doctr. Num. 6, p. 283.—* **II. sestertium,** ii, *n.*, in econom. lang., as a measure of dimension, *two and a half feet deep:* ipsum agrum sat erit bipalio vertere: quod vocant rustici sestertium, Col. Arb. 1, 5 (for which: siccus ager bipalio subigi debet, quae est altitudo pastinationis, cum in duos pedes et semissem convertitur humus, id. ib. 3, 5, 3).

Sestĭăcus, a, um, v. Sestos, A.

Sestĭānus, a, um, v. Sestius, B.

Sestĭas, ădis, v. Sestos, C.

Sestĭus (Sextĭus), i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** P. Sestius L. F., *a tribune of the people* 696 A.U.C., *a friend of Cicero and Milo*, by the former of whom he was defended in an oration still extant.—**2.** C. Sextius Calvinus, *an orator*, Cic. Brut. 34, 130.—**3.** P. Sextius Baculus, *a* primipili centurio, Caes. B. G. 2, 25; 3, 5; 6, 38 al.—Hence, **A. Sestĭus (Sext-),** a, um *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sestius (Sextius), Sestian (Sextian):* Tabula Sestia, *the banking-table* or *counter of a Sestius*, otherwise unknown, Cic. Quint. 6, 25.—Aquae Sextiae, v. aqua, 2. e.—**B. Sestĭānus (Sext-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sestius, Sestian:* dicta, *of the tribune of the people, P. Sestius*, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1: conviva, *that dines with a Sestius* Cat. 44, 10: mala, *named after a Sestius*, Col. 5, 10, 19; 12, 47, 5.

Sēstos (-us), i, *f.*, = Σηστός, *a city in Thrace, on the Hellespont, opposite Abydos, the residence of Hero:* Leandri amore pernobilis, Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 49; Liv. 32, 33; 37, 9; Ov. H. 18, 127; Luc. 2, 674; 6, 55.—Hence, **A. Sēstĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sestos, Sestian:* sinus, i. e. *the Hellespont*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 27: pelagus, Aus. Idyll. 10, 287.—**B. Sēstus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sestos, Sestian:* puella, i. e. *Hero*, Ov. H. 17 (18), 2 dub. (the first two lines are probably spurious). — **C. Sēstĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, *the Sestian*, i. e. *Hero*, Stat. Th. 6, 547; Sid. Carm. 11, 71.

Sēstus, a, um, v. Sestos, B.

Sesuvĭi, ōrum, v. Essui.

set, v. sed *init.*

sēta, v. saeta.

Sētăbis, v. Saetabis.

† **sētănĭa,** ae, *f.*, and **sētănĭum (-on),** i, *n.*, = σητανία and σητάνιον. **I.** *The name of a kind of medlar:* setania, Plin. 15, 20, 22, § 84.—Also in the *neutr. subst.:* non possunt militares pueri setanio educier, Plaut. Truc. 5, 16.—**II.** Setania, *a kind of onion*, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 102.—**III.** Setanion, *a kind of bulb*, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

Sētĭa, ae, *f.*, = Σητία, *an ancient mountain-city in Latium, near the Pomptine Marshes, celebrated for its excellent wine*, now *Sezza*, Liv. 6, 30 *fin.;* 7, 42 *fin.;* 26, 8 *fin.;* 32, 26; Mart. 13, 23; 13, 112; Sil. 8, 378.—Poet., for *the wine produced there, Setian wine*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 90.—Hence, **Sētīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Setia, Setian:* ager, Titin. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 457; Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 32, 26, 7: colonia, i. e. *Setia*, Vell. 1, 14, 2: trientes, Mart. 14, 103, 1: vinum, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61; 23, 1, 21, § 36; Mart. 6, 86, 1; cf.: de montibus, *from the Setian vine-hills*, id. 5, 34: uva clivi Setini, id. 10, 74, 11.—As *subst.* **a. Sētīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Setia, the Setians*, Liv. 8, 1; 32, 26.—**b. Sētīna,** ae, *f.*, *The Setiness*, the title of a comedy of Titinius (v. Com. Rel. p. 148 sq. Rib.).—**c. Sētīnum,** i, *n.*, *the wine of Setia*, Juv. 10, 27; Mart. 6, 86, 1.

sētĭger, v. saetiger.

setius, v. secus.

sētōsus, v. saetosus.

sētŭla, v. saetula.

seu, *adv.*, v. sive.

sĕvērē, *adv.*, v. 1. severus *fin.* A.

sĕvērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [1. severus], *seriousness, gravity, sternness, strictness, severity*, in a good and bad sense (class. and very freq.; syn. gravitas): tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: severitatem in senectute probo: acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic. Sen. 18, 65 (opp. lepos); id. Off. 1, 37, 134: censorum, id. Rep. 4, 6, 15; cf. Val. Max. 2, 9.—*Plur.:* censorum severitates, Gell. 4, 20, 1: tristitia et in omni re severitas, Cic. Lael. 18, 66; cf.: homo ipsâ tristitiâ et severitate popularis, id. Brut. 25, 97: si illius comitatem et facilitatem tuae gravitati severitatique asperseris, id. Mur. 31, 66; so (opp. comitas) id. Brut. 40, 148; (opp. mansuetudo et misericordia) Sall. C. 54, 2; (opp. hilaritas risusque) Cic. Brut. 93, 322: T. Torquatus cum illam severitatem in eo filio adhibuit, quem, etc., id. Fin. 1, 7, 24: evellere se aculeum severitatis vestrae, id. Clu. 55, 152: laetissimae vir severitatis, Vell. 2, 127, 4: Catoni severitas dignitatem addiderat, Sall. C. 54, 2: commodare magnis peccatis severitatem, Tac. Agr. 19: summa severitas animadversionis, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7: exempli, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 7: judiciorum (opp. lenitas ac misericordia), id. Sull. 33, 92: imperii, Caes. B. G. 7, 4; cf.: militarem disciplinam severitatemque minuere, Auct. B. Alex. 48 *fin.;* 65: nimia emendationis severitas, Quint. 2, 4, 10: disciplinae, id. 2, 2, 4: orationis, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 6: hac severitate aurium laetor, *this severity of taste*, id. ib. 3, 18, 9.—**II.** Transf.: etiam corruptissimo in genere magis tamen juvat quaedam ipsius viti severitas, *rudeness, crudeness*, Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 21.

sĕvērĭter, *adv.*, v. 1. severus *fin.* B.

sĕvērĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [1. severus], *gravity, austerity, severity* (ante- and post-class. for the class. severitas): (frontis) Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 3 (also cited Non. 173, 10): morum, App. M. 1, p. 113, 41.

1. sĕvērus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. kindr. with serius], *serious, grave, strict, austere, stern, severe* in aspect, demeanor, conduct, etc. (of persons and things; serius regularly only of things; v. serius; class. and freq.). **I.** Of persons: nam te omnes saevom severumque commemorant, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6: quam severus! Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 21; id. Eun. 2, 1, 21: civis severus et gravis, Cic. Lael. 25, 95; cf.: omnium gravissimus et severissimus, etc., id. de Or. 2, 56, 228: Tubero (Stoicus) vitâ severus, id. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: Stoicorum secta severissima, Quint. 1, 10, 15: agricolae, *hardened by toil, rugged*, Lucr. 5, 1357: Cures, Verg. A. 8, 638: Zethus, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; cf. in *comp.:* rumores senum severiorum, Cat. 5, 2.—Of those who live a sober and temperate life: at vos hinc abite, lymphae, Vini pernicies et ad severos Migrate, Cat. 27, 6: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 10; 1, 5, 13: legis custodes, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: neque severus esse (potest) in judicando, qui

alios in se severos esse judices non vult, id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 38; so, judices severi in eos solos, id. Clu. 20, 56; cf.: severissimos atque integerrimos judices, id. Verr. 1, 10, 30: ex familiâ ad judicandum severissimâ, id. ib.: ubi haec severus te palam laudaverant, Hor. Epod. 11, 19: auctor e severissimis, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 274: Aristolaus e severissimis pictoribus fuit, id. 35, 11, 40, § 137 (for which, just before: austerior colore).—**B.** In a bad sense, *harsh, rough, crabbed, rigid, severe* (rare): Neptunus saevus severusque, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 6: idem acerbe severus in filium, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112 dub. (a passage bracketed by B. and K.): in me severior quam in vos, Liv. 7, 40, 7; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 21: Eumenidum turba, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 22; cf. II. B.—**II.** Of things, *grave, serious, severe, austere*, etc.: severâ fronte curas cogitans, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 46: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf. Hor. A. P 107: frons, Ov. Tr. 2, 241: Falernum, *rough, sharp, tart* (syn. austerum), Hor. C. 1, 27, 9: divaeque (Palladis) severas Fronde ligare comas, Stat. Achill. 1, 288: animus (opp. mitis), Quint. 3, 9, 7: disciplina maxime severa, id. 1, 2, 5: imperia severiora, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 43: judicia severa, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 133: lex, Ov. P 3, 3, 57: severiora judicia, Quint. 4, 2, 122: severiores leges, id. 12, 1, 40; cf.: Lycurgus severissimarum justissimarumque legum auctor, Vell. 1, 6, 3: imperii severissimi vir, Liv. 4, 26: quod ego dixi per jocum, Id eventurum esse et severum et serium, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 51: linque severa, Hor. C. 3, 8, 28: paulo severior poena, Sall. C. 51, 15.—Of style: sententiae graves et severae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. ib. 30, 113; so Quint. 2, 4, 6; 6, 3, 102; 9, 4, 63 sq.; 10, 1, 131 al.; cf.: severae Musa tragoediae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 9: fidibus voces crevere severis, id. A. P. 216.—**B.** *Severe, dreadful, gloomy:* severus Uncus abest, Hor. C. 1, 35, 19: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 460: heims, Quint. Decl. 4, 14: amnem Cocyti metuet, Verg. G. 3, 37; cf. *absol.: Si.* Accurrite, Ne se interimat . . . *Me.* Hau! voluisti istuc severum facere? *this horrible deed*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 15 (but in Lucr. 5, 35 the correct read. is pelage sonora; v. Lachm. ad h. l.).—Hence, *adv.*, in three forms, severe (class.), severiter (ante- and post-class.), and severum (post-class.).

A. sĕvērē, *gravely, seriously, austerely, rigidly, severely*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 19: graviter et severe voluptatem secernit a bono, id. Fin. 2, 8, 24: vetuit (with graviter), Quint. 11, 3, 148: uti judicio, id. 1, 3, 4: aestimatae lites, Cic. Mur. 20, 42; 25, 51: vindicare Hiempsalis mortem, Sall. J. 15, 3: dicere, Cic. Off. 1, 37, 134; Quint. 6, 3, 101; 8, 3, 40: domesticam disciplinam regere, Suet. Caes. 48.—*Comp.:* ad aliquem severius scribere, Caes. B. C. 3, 25: adhibere aliquem, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 3: coërcere matrimonia, Just. 3, 3, 8.—*Sup.:* sunt qui voluptatem severissime contemnant, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 71; so, exacta aetas, id. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: dicere jus, Suet. Caes. 43.—**B. sĕvērĭter,** *gravely, seriously, severely:* sermonem cum aliquo conferre, Titin. ap. Non. 509, 33; and in Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Plaut., acc. to Prisc. l. l.; App. M. 2, p. 126, 33.—* **C. sĕvērum,** *harshly, austerely:* nunc severum vivitur, Prud. Cath. 2, 33.

2. Sĕvērus, i, *m.* [1. severus], *a proper name.* **A.** Of several men. **1.** Cornelius Severus, *a poet in the Augustan age*, Quint. 10, 1, 89; Ov. P. 4, 2, 2 sqq.; 4, 16, 9.—**2.** Septimius Severus, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 193–211.—**3.** Alexander Severus, *a Roman emperor*, A.D. 222–235, Eutr. 8, 10; Spart. Sev. 1 sqq.—**4.** T. Cassius Severus, *a Roman orator, in the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius*, Quint. 10, 1, 116; Tac. Or. 19.—**5.** Sulpicius Severus, *a bishop in Gaul, author of a* Historia Sacra, *and of the* Vita S. Martini, *and several smaller works.*—**B.** Mons Severus, *a mountain in the country of the Sabines*, Verg. A. 7, 713.

Sevĭānus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sevius:* pira, *Sevian pears*, a particular sort so called, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54.

sēvir or **sexvir** (in inscrr., where this word most freq. occurs, commonly written with numerals, VI. vir, or IIIIII. VIR), viri, *m.* [sex-vir], *a member of a board* or *college consisting of six men, a sexvir.* **I.** *One of the presidents of the six divisions of Roman knights*, Inscr. Orell. 732; 1172; 2242; 2258 al.—**II.** Augustalis, *a member of the college of priests dedicated to Augustus*, Petr. 30, 2; Inscr. Orell. t. ii. p. 197 sq.; v. Augustalis.—**III.** *A member of a municipal directory of six men*, Inscr. Grut. 418; 365, 3.

sēvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [sevir], *of* or *belonging to a sexvir:* ludi, *of the equestrian sexvirs*, Capitol. M. Aurel. 6: cena, *of the Augustan sexvirs.*—Hence, *subst.:* **sēvĭrāles,** ium, *the Augustan sexvirs:* ORDO SEVIRALIVM, Inscr. Orell. 2229; Inscr. Murat. 1104, 7.

sēvĭrātus or **sexvĭrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *the dignity of a sexvir, the sexvirate*, Petr. 71, 12; Inscr. Grut. 400, 7; 150, 4.

Sevo, ōnis, *m.*, *a mountain of northern Germany, in the island of Scandia*, the mod. *Kjölen, between Sweden and Norway*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 90; Sol. 20.

sē-vŏco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call apart* or *aside, to call away* to some particular place (class.; a favorite word of Cic.; syn. seduco). **I.** Lit.: sevocare singulos hortarique coepit, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: erum, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 25: hunc, Ov. M. 2, 836: maxime placitam (feminam ad stuprum), Suet. Calig. 36: aliquem, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 34: plebem in Aventinum, id. Mur. 7, 15; cf.: tribuni plebis, ne quis postea populum sevocaret, capite sanxerunt, *should call a meeting of the people out of the city*, Liv. 7, 16 *fin.:* quid tu te solus e senatu sevocas? *separate yourself*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 13.—Less freq. with inanimate objects: haud mediocriter de communi quicquid poterat ad se in privatam domum sevocabat, *put aside, withdrew, subtracted*, Cic. Quint. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to call off, separate, withdraw, remove:* cura me sevocat a doctis virginibus (i. e. Musis), Cat. 65, 2: animum a negotio omni, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: animum a societate et a contagione corporis somno, id. Div. 1, 30, 63; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 30, 72: mentem a sensibus, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: mentem ab oculis, id. N. D. 3, 8, 21: ab his non multo secus quam a poëtis haec eloquentia sevocanda est, id. Or. 20, 66: quid illuc est, quod ille solus se in consilium sevocat? *takes counsel with himself alone*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 45.

sēvum, i, v. sebum.

sex (also written VI., and in inscrr. SEXS; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3745), *num. adj.* [cf. Sanscr. shash, Gr. ἕξ, Goth. saihs, Germ. sechs, Engl. six], *six:* sex minae, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 21: dies, id. Cist. 2, 1, 13: menses, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46; id. Ad. 3, 3, 42: sex aut septem loca, Lucr. 4, 577: suffragia, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: sex et nonaginta, id. ib.: sex et quinquaginta milia passuum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 19: decem et sex milia peditum armati, Liv. 37, 40: inter Bis sex famulas (=duodecim), Ov. M. 4, 220; Verg. A. 9, 272: sex septem, *six or seven*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 41; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 58; v. septem, sex primi, sexprimi.

sexāgēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sexageni]. **I.** Ingen., *of* or *containing sixty:* fistula, *a pipe sixty quarter-digits* (quadrantes) *in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 54: PROCVRATIO, i. e. *yielding sixty thousand sesterces*, Inscr. Murat. 514, 1.—**II.** In partic., *sixty years old, sexagenary;* and *subst.*, *a man of sixty, a sexagenarian:* Cicero objurgantibus, quod sexagenarius Publiliam virginem duxisset, etc., Quint. 6, 3, 75; Suet. Claud. 23: (Hadrianus) obiit major sexagenario, Eutr. 8, 3, 8.—Men sixty years of age were no longer admitted to vote in the saepta, and, if they attempted to enter, were thrust back from the bridge leading to them; whence arose the proverb, Sexagenarios de ponte, Varr. ap. Non. 523, 21 sq.; Fest. p. 334 Müll.; cf.: depontani. (Many Romans, at an early period, erroneously referred this expression to a religious usage, and even to original human sacrifices; v. Fest. l. l., and Ov. F. 5, 621 sq.)—In a sarcastic equivoque, of actually flinging a man into the Tiber, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100.

sexāgēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* sexagenûm, Front. Aquaed. 55), *num. distrib. adj.* [sexaginta]. **I.** Lit., *sixty each:* postremo in plures ordines instruebantur: ordo sexagenos milites habebat, Liv. 8, 8, 4: SEXAGENOS DENARIOS VIRITIM DEDI, Monum. Ancyr. ap. Grut. 231: ibi scrobes effodito duplos sexagenos in die, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 751 P.; so, pedes, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3; cf. sexagenos ternos pedes, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 30: propugnatores, id. 8, 7, 7, § 22: gerunt uterum (canes) sexagenis diebus, id. 8, 40, 62, § 151; 10, 17, 19, § 39.—**II.** Transf., for sexaginta, *sixty:* sexagena milia modiûm, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53; of an indefinitely *large number*, Mart. 12, 26, 1.

sexāgēni-quīni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.*, *sixty-five each:* fistula sexagenumquinum, i. e. *sixty-five quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 55.

sexāgēsĭes, v. sexagies.

sexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [sexaginta], *the sixtieth:* intra sexagesimum diem, Flor. 2, 2, 7: messis, Mart. 4, 79, 1; 6, 70, 1: anno quinto et sexagesimo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 15: idem (Hortensius) quarto et sexagesimo anno, perpaucis ante mortem diebus, defendit Appium, Cic. Brut. 94, 324: celebrasse quartum et sexagesimum natalem meum, August. ap. Gell. 15, 7 *fin.:* post Leuctricam pugnam die septingentesimo sexagesimo quinto, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 26: intra sexagesimam diem, quam, etc., Flor. 2, 2, 7.—*Subst.:* **sexāgēsĭma,** ae, *f.* (sc. pars): denarii, i. e. *the sixtieth part*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 24.

sexāgĭes or **sexāgĭens** (collat. form **sexāgēsĭes,** Mart. Cap. 6, § 610), *num. adv.* [id.], *sixty times:* sestertium sexagies, i. e. *sixty times a hundred thousand, six millions of sesterces* (v. sestertius), Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45; and, in the same sense, simply sexagies, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6.

sexāginta, *num. adj.* [kindred with ἑξήκοντα]. **I.** *sixty:* minae, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 32: anni, id. Most. 2, 2, 63: sexaginta annos natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: minorem annis sexaginta de ponte dejecerit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 100 (v. sexagenarius *fin.*): major annis sexaginta, Liv. 49, 4; Mart. 7, 9, 1: ante annos quinque et sexaginta, quam, etc., Vell. 1, 6, 4: personae sexaginta quattuor, Dig. 38, 10, § 17 *med.*—* **II.** Transf., for an indefinitely *large number:* limina, Mart. 12, 26, 1.

sex-angŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [angulus], *sexangular, hexagonal* (late Lat.): crystallus, Sol. 33, 20.

sex-angŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sexangular, hexagonal:* cera, Ov. M. 15, 382: cellae (apium), Plin. 11, 11, 12, § 29: figura, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: laevor laterum, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: crystallus, Sol. 15, 29 *fin.*

‡ **sexātrūs,** uum, *f.* [sex], *the sixth day after the Ides:* sexatrus ab Tusculanis post diem sextum Idus vocatur (dies), Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. Quinquatrus, p. 254 ib.

* **sexcēnārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sexceni], *consisting of six hundred:* cohortes funditorum, Caes. B. C. 3, 4.

sexcēni, v. sesceni.

sexcentēni, ae, a, v. sescenteni.

sexcentēsĭmus, v. sescentesimus.

sexcenti, v. sescenti.

sexcentĭes, v. sescenties.

Sexcentŏ-plāgus, v. Sescentoplagus.

sexdĕcim, v. sedecim.

sexennis, e, *adj.* [sex-annus], *of six years, six years old:* erus, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 80; 5, 2, 27: cervi, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 116: sexenni die, *after six years, an interval of six years*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20.

sexennĭum, ii, *n.* [sexennis], *a period of six years, six years:* puer subripitur Sexennio prius quam moritur pater, Plaut. Poen. prol. 67: tribuni plebis tulerunt de provinciis contra acta Caesaris, ille biennium, hi sexennium, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; so id. Div. 1, 44, 100; id. Att. 6, 1, 5.

sexĭes or **-ĭens,** *num. adv.* [sex]. **I.** *Six times:* hostis sexies victus, Liv. 4, 32: id sexies evenit per annos, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 146: hoc sexies ducendum est, *is to be taken six times, to be multiplied by six*, Col. 5, 2 *fin.*—* **II.** For sextum, *for the sixth time:* Mario sexies Valerioque Flacco Coss., Vell. 1, 15, 5.

sexis, *n. indecl.* [id.]. * **I.** *The number six:* ut ex duobus, triplo sexis implevit, Mart. Cap. 7, § 767.—* **II.** *Six asses:* s littera i praecedente finita neutra monoptota sunt, ut tressis, sexis, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305.

Sexĭtānus (**Saxētānus**), a, um,

adj., *of* or *belonging to Sex* (called Σέξ by Ptolem.; Saxetanum in the Itiner.), *a town of* Hispania Baetica. *Sexitan:* colias, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 146; cf. lacertus, Mart. 7, 78, 1.

sexprīmi (also separately, **sex prīmi**; cf. decem primi, under decem), ōrum, *m.* [sex-primus], *a board* or *college of magistrates in provincial towns, consisting of six members*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Inscr. Orell. 3756. — In *sing.*, *a member of such a board*, Inscr. Orell. 3242.

* **sextā-dĕcĭmāni**, ōrum, *m.* [sextus], *the soldiers of the sixteenth legion*, Tac. H. 3, 22.

sextānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *containing six* (in land-measuring): limes, *the sixth*, Auct. Limit. pp. 239, 258 Goes. al.

sextāni, ōrum, *m.* [id.], *the soldiers of the sixth legion*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mel. 2, 5, 2.

sextans, antis, *m.* [sex]. **I.** *A sixth part of an* as (v. as): sextans ab eo quod sexta pars assis, ut quadrans quod quarta et triens quod tertia pars, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.: heredes in sextante, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4: ex sextante heres institutus, Dig. 44, 2, 30; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 8 pr. — **B.** In partic. **1.** As a coin: extulit eum plebs sextantibus collatis in capita, Liv. 2, 33 *fin.*; Plin. 33, 10, 48, § 138; hence, servus sextantis, i. e. *of very trifling value, worthless*, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 9, 4. — **2.** In weighing, Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121; Ov. Med. Fac. 65; Mart. 8, 71, 9; (with pondo) Scrib. Larg. 4; 42 al. — **3.** As a measure of land, *the sixth part of a* juger, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2; Col. 5, 1, 10. — **4.** As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* sextarius, or *two* cyathi, Col. 12, 23, 1; Mart. 5, 64, 1; Suet. Aug. 77. — **5.** As a lineal measure, Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94. — **II.** Among mathematicians, *the sixth part of the number six*, as of the numerus perfectus (v. as), i. e. *unity, one*, Vitr. 3, 1, 6.

* **sextantālis**, e, *adj.* [sextans], *containing a* sextans: fusi, *two inches thick*, Vitr. 10, 6; cf. the foll. art.

sextantārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing a* sextans: asses, i. e. *worth only the sixth part of the former* asses (put in circulation after the second Punic war), Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44; Fest. p. 347 Müll.

* **sextārĭŏlus**, i, *m. dim.* [sextarius, II. A.], *a small measure*, = *a pint*, Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

sextārius, ii, *m.* [sextus]. **I.** In gen., *the sixth part* of a measure, weight, etc., Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 71; Fest. s. v. publica pondera, p. 246 Müll. — **II.** In partic. **A.** As a liquid measure, *the sixth part of a* congius, = *a pint*, Cato, R. R. 13, 3; Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 2; Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Hor. S. 1, 1, 74; Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 64 al. — **B.** As a dry measure, *the sixteenth part of a* modius, Col. 2, 9 *fin.*; 2, 10, 24; 12, 5, 1; Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 131; 24, 14, 79, § 129; Dig. 47, 2, 21, § 5.

Sextiānus, a, um, v. Sestianus, under Sestius.

Sextĭlĭānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Mart. 1, 12, 2 and 4.

Sextīlis, e, *adj.* [sextus], *sixth*, only with mensis, of the month of August: MENSE SEXTILI, S. C. ap. Macr. S. 1, 12 *fin.*: Sextili mense caminus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 19. — Hence, *subst.*: **Sextīlis**, is, *m.* (sc. mensis), *the sixth* (*month*); hence, *the month of August*, acc. to the old Roman reckoning (counting from March), afterwards called Augustus (v. h. v., and cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 4 *fin.*), Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 1: Sextilem totum mendax desideror, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 2: Kalendae, *of August*, Liv. 3, 6; 6, 1 *fin.*: Nonae, Idus, id. 41, 16.

Sextīlius, i, *m.*; **Sextīlia**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens: C. Sextilius Rufus, Cass. ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. 12, 13, 4; 13, 48 tit.: Sextilia, Suet. Vit. 3; Tac. H. 2, 64. — Hence, **Sextīlĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from a Sextilius*: pira, Cloat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

Sextius, v. Sestius.

sextō, *adv.*, v. 1. sextus, B. 2.

sextŭla, ae, *f.* (sc. pars) *dim.* [sextus], *the sixth part of an* uncia, and, accordingly, *the seventy-second part of an* as (v. as), Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 22: facit heredem ex duabus sextulis M. Fulcinium, etc., Cic. Caecin. 6, 17. — As a land measure, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 2.

1. sextus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [sex], *the sixth*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5: sextus ab urbe lapis, Ov. F. 2, 682: sextus decimus ab Hercule, Vell. 1, 6, 5: hic annus sextus, postquam ei rei operam damus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 9; id. Most. 4, 2, 41: sexto decimo anno, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57: sextus locus est, etc., id. Inv. 1, 53, 102: sextus decimus (locus), id. ib. 1, 56, 109; Tac. A. 1, 17: sexta decima legio, id. ib. 1, 37 al.: sexta decima (sc. hora), Mart. Cap. 6, § 696; for which also, in one word: post sextumdecimum annum, *the sixteenth*, Liv. 30, 19: abdicat die sextodecimo, id. 4, 34: sextodecimo Calendas Jan., Col. 11, 2, 94. — In gram.: sextus casus, *the ablative case*, Quint. 1, 4, 26. — **B.** *Advv.* **1. sextum**, *for the sixth time*: in M. Catonis quartā Origine ita perscriptum est: Carthaginienses sextum de foedere decessere. Id verbum significat, quinquies ante eos fecisse contra foedus, et tum sextum, Gell. 10, 1, 10: sextum consul, Cic. Pis. 9, 20. — * **2. sextō**, *six times*: lavit ad diem septimo aestate vel sexto, Treb. Gall. 17.

2. Sextus (abbrev. **Sex.**), i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*. — **1.** Sex. Roscius Amerinus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15. — **2.** Sex. Pompeius, Cic. Att. 12, 37, 4. — In a play upon 1. sextus, Quint. 6, 3, 86; v. annalis *fin.*

sextusdĕcĭmus, a, um, v. 1. sextus.

* **sexuālis**, e, *adj.* [sexus], *of* or *belonging to sex, sexual*: manus, i. e. *of a woman*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

* **sex-ungŭla**, ae, *f.*, *six-claws*, a Plautinian nickname for a rapacious prostitute, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 57.

sexus, ūs (*abl. plur.* sexibus, Spart. Hadr. 18, 10 al.; but sexubus, Jul. Val. Rer. G. Alex. 1, 36), *m.*, or **sĕcus**, *indecl. n.* [root sec- of seco; hence properly, a division, segment]. **I.** *A sex*, male or female (of men and beasts). (α) Form sexus: hominum genus et in sexu consideratur, virile an muliebre sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35; cf.: natus ambiguo inter marem ac feminam sexu infans, Liv. 27, 11; and: mare et femineum sexus, App. de Mundo, c. 20, p. 66 *med.*: feminarum sexus, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 175: virilis sexus, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 334 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 70 Rib.); Plin. 10, 55, 76, § 154: orbus virili sexu, Afran. ap. Fest. l. l. (Com. Rel. p. 166 Rib.): liberi sexūs virilis, Suet. Aug. 101; Front. Strat. 1, 11, 6: puberes virilis sexūs, Liv. 26, 34: tres (liberi) sexūs feminini, Suet. Calig. 7; cf. Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4; cf.: juvenes utriusque sexūs, Suet. Aug. 31: liberi, id. ib. 100; id. Vit. 6; id. Tib. 43: sine ullo sexūs discrimine, id. Calig. 8; Tac. A. 16, 10 *fin.* et saep. — *Plur.*: (συνεζευγμένον) jungit et diversos sexus, ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63: lavacra pro sexibus separavit, Spart. Hadr. 18 *fin.* — (β) Form secus (in the poets and historians, in the latter usually virile or muliebre secus, as an *acc. resp.* or limiting accusative, equivalent to the genitive or ablative of quality; v. Zumpt, Lat. Gram. § 428, for the preceding virilis sexūs, *the male sex*): filiolam ego unam habui, Virile secus numquam ullum habui, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19: virile secus, Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 5: quod ejus virile secus futurum est, Varr. ib. 3, 10, 7: secus muliebre, Aus. Idyll. 11, 8: puerile, id. Epigr. 70, 6: virile ac muliebre secus populi multitudo, Sisenn. ap. Non. 222, 27: concurrentium undique virile et muliebre secus, Sall. H. Fragm. ib. 25; and in Macr. S. 2, 9 (p. 228 Gerl.): ut Philippi statuae ... item majorum ejus virile ac muliebre secus omnium tollerentur, Liv. 31, 44, 4: multitudinem obsessorum omnis aetatis, virile ac muliebre secus, Tac. H. 5, 13: praedas hominum virile et muliebre secus agebant, Amm. 29, 6, 8 et saep.: liberorum capitum virile secus ad decem milia capta, Liv. 26, 47, 1: athletarum spectaculo muliebre secus omnes adeo summovit, ut, etc., Suet. Aug. 44 *fin.*: destinatum Lacedaemoniis omnes virile secus interficere, Front. Strat. 1, 11, 6. — Rarely as *nom.*: affluxere avidi talium ... virile ac muliebre secus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 4, 62: tres ordine partae, Vesta, Ceres et Juno, secus muliebre, sorores, Aus. Idyll. 11, 7; or as object of a verb: cur ex his unum secus virile designet, Arn. 1, 59; 5, 25: promiscue virile et muliebre secus trucidabant, Amm. 16, 11, 9; 27, 10, 2. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A sex*, of plants and minerals, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 31; 12, 14, 32, § 61; 36, 16, 25, § 128; 36, 21, 39, § 149. — **B.** *The sexual organs*, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20; Lact. 1, 21, 16.

sexvir, v. sevir.

sī (orig. and ante-class. form **seī**), *conj.* [from a pronominal stem = Gr. ἑ; Sanscr. sva-, self; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 778; Curt. Gr. Etym. 396], a conditional particle, *if.* **I.** Prop. **a.** With *indic.*; so in gen., in conditions which are assumed to be true, with the verb in *pres.* or *perf.*; less freq. in *imperf.* or *pluperf.*; and in conditions which may probably become true, with the verb in *fut.* or *fut. perf.* (Madv. Gram. § 332; Zumpt, Gram. § 517). (α) *Pres.*: SI IN IVS VOCAT, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25, and ap. Porphyr. Hor. S. 1, 9, 65: SI MORBVS AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT ... SI NOLET, etc., id. ap. Gell. l. l.: spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potis sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 410 Vahl.): si vis, dabo tibi testes, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: si voltis, id. ib. 1, 28, 44: si placet, id. ib. 2, 44, 71; 1, 21, 34: si tuo commodo fieri potest, id. ib. 1, 9, 14: si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, id. ib. 1, 18, 30: si populus plurimum potest, id. ib. 3, 14, 23: si Massilienses per delectos cives summā justitiā reguntur, inest tamen, etc., id. ib. 1, 27, 43; cf. id. Off. 3, 8, 35: quid est, Catilina, quod jam amplius exspectes, si nec privata domus continere voces conjurationis tuae potest? si illustrantur, si erumpunt omnia? id. Cat. 1, 3, 6: si pudor quaeritur, si probitas, si fides, Mancinus haec attulit, id. Rep. 3, 18, 28: Si quaerimus, cur, etc., id. Brut. 95, 325. — Strengthened by *modo*: magnifica quidem res, si modo est ulla, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 1: deliget populus, si modo salvus esse vult, optimum quemque, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: quae (virtus) est una, si modo est, maxime munifica, id. ib. 3, 8, 12; id. Tusc. 2, 4, 33; id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: si quisquam est facilis, hic est, id. Att. 14, 1, 2: si ulla res est, quam tibi me petente faciendam putes, haec ea sit, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 11: SI AGNATVS NEC ESCIT, GENTILIS FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Fragm. XII. Tab. in Collat. Leg. Mos. et Rom. 16, 4: quae (libertas), si aequa non est, ne libertas quidem est, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47; 1, 32, 49: id si minus intellegitur, ex dissensionibus percipi potest, id. Lael. 7, 23: BACANALIA SEI QVA SVNT, EXSTRAD QVAM SEI QVID IBEI SACRI EST ... FACIATIS VTEI DISMOTA SIENT, S. C. de Bacch. *fin.*: dicito, si quid vis, non nocebo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 235: si qui sunt, qui philosophorum auctoritate moveantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: si quid generis istiusmodi me delectat, pictura delectat, id. Fam. 7, 23, 3: si aliquid dandum est voluptati, id. Sen. 13, 44; four times repeated, id. ib. 11, 38. — So esp. after mirum est or miror, as expressing reality (= quod or cum; cf. Gr. εἰ): noli mirari, si hoc non impetras, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 29: ecquid mirum est, si tam ab amico animo pacem petit? Curt. 4, 11, 4: miraris, si superbiam tuam ferre non possumus? id. 8, 7, 14. — With a negative conclusion, to denote that, although the condition is true, or is conceded, a certain inference does not follow: nec, si omne enuntiatum aut verum aut falsum est, sequitur ilico esse causas, etc., Cic. Fat. 12, 28: nec, si non obstatur, propterea etiam permittitur, id. Phil. 13, 6, 19: si veniam meretur qui inprudens nocuit, non meretur praemium qui inprudens profuit, Quint. 5, 10, 73: nec ideo ignis minus urere potest, si in materiam incidit inviolabilem flammis, Sen. Ben. 5, 5, 1. — (β) *Imperf.*: ea si erant, magnas habebas omnibus, dis gratias, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: si quis antea mirabatur, quid esset, quod, etc., id. Sest. 1. — (γ) *Perf.*: SI MEMBRVM RVPIT NI CVM EO PACIT TALIO ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. talio, p. 363 Müll.: si animum contulisti in istam rationem, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37: si Roma condita est secundo anno Olympiadis septimae, etc., id. ib. 2, 10, 18: quos (tyrannos) si boni oppresserunt, recreatur civitas: sin audaces, fit illa factio, id. ib. 1, 44, 68; cf. id. ib. 1, 42, 65: si ita sensit, ut loquitur, id. ib. 3, 21, 32; 1, 27, 43: si modo hoc in Lycurgi potestate potuit esse, id. ib. 2, 12, 24: si modo in philosophiā aliquid profecimus, id. Off. 3, 8, 37: si quis eorum

(servorum) sub centone crepuit, nullum mihi vitium facit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 sq. Müll.: si quid sceleste fecit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 27: si quam opinionem jam vestris mentibus comprehendistis, etc., Cic. Clu. 2, 6: si quando regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42, 65; cf. id. ib. 1, 38, 59; id. Lael. 7, 24. — After mirum est or miror, to express a reality (cf. α, supra): minime mirum, si ista res adhuc nostrâ linguâ inlustrata non est, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 55; id. Deiot. 4, 12: quid mirum, si haec invitus amisi? Tac. A. 12, 37: miraris, si eo tempore matrona dicere potuit, escende? Sen. Contr. 2, 13, 1: minime est mirandum, si vita ejus fuit secura, Nep. Cim. 4, 4.—Very often followed by certe, profecto, etc., to express a conclusion, as certain as the unquestionable assumption: quod si fuit in re publicâ tempus ullum, cum, etc., tum profecto fuit, Cic. Brut. 2, 7: si quisquam fuit umquam remotus ab inani laude, ego profecto is sum, id. Fam. 15, 4, 13: etenim si nulla fuit umquam tam imbecillo mulier animo, quae, etc., certe nos, etc., id. Fam. 5, 16, 6: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, tum profecto, etc., id. Att. 4, 2, 2; id. Mil. 2, 4; 7, 19.—Esp. with a negative conclusion (v. α *fin.* supra, and cf. quia, etsi): non, si tibi ante profuit, semper proderit, Cic. Phil. 8, 4, 12: non, si Opimium defendisti, idcirco te isti bonum civem putabunt, id. de Or. 2, 40, 170: neque enim, si tuae res gestae ceterorum laudibus obscuritatem attulerunt, idcirco Pompeii memoriam amisimus, id. Deiot. 4, 12: nec, si capitis dolorem facit, inutilis hominibus sol est, Quint. 5, 10, 82. — (δ) *Pluperf.:* si improbum Cresphontem existimaveras, etc., Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: nec mirum, eos si orationes turbaverant, Liv. 32, 20, 2 (Trag. v. 156 Vahl.): si hoc ita fato datum erat, ut, Liv. 30, 30, 3.—So esp. in indef. clauses of repeated action: plausum si quis eorum aliquando acceperat, ne quid peccasset pertimescebat, *whenever*, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: si quando nostri navem religaverant, hostes succurrebant, Caes. B. C. 2, 6: si quando suis fortunis forte desperare coeperant, id. B. G. 3, 12.—(ε) *Fut.:* SI VOLET SVO VIVITO . . . SI VOLET PLVS DATO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf.: si voles advortere animum, comiter monstrabitur, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.); and: alte spectare si voles, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25: si jam eminebit foras, id. ib. 6, 26, 29: si me audietis, id. ib. 1, 19, 32: si mutuas non potero certum est sumam fenore, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 95: id persequar, si potero, subtilius, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42; cf. in the foll. ζ: nihil (offendet) si modo opus exstabit, id. ib. 5, 3, 5: si quid te volam, ubi eris? Plaut. As. 1, 1, 96: si quod aliud οἰκεῖον reperies, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3.—(ζ) *Fut. perf.:* si te hic offendero, moriere, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1 (Trag. v 301 Vahl.): si nostram rem publicam vobis et nascentem et crescentem ostendero, Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 3: tum magis assentiere, si ad majora pervenero, id. ib. 1, 40, 62: expediri quae restant vix poterunt, si hoc incohatum reliqueris, id. ib. 1, 35, 55; 1, 24, 38: pergratum mihi feceris, si de amicitiâ disputaris, id. Lael. 4, 16: accommodabo ad eam (rem publicam), si potuero, omnem illam orationem, etc. . . . quod si tenere et consequi potuero, etc., id. Rep. 1, 46, 70; so, si potuero, id. ib. 2, 30, 53; id. Brut. 5, 21: si potuerit, id. Off. 3, 23, 89: si modo id exprimere Latine potuero, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: si modo interpretari potuero, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45: si ne ei caput exoculassitis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 26: si quid vos per laborem recte feceritis . . . Sed si quâ per voluptatem nequiter feceritis, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1, 4: de iis te, si qui me forte locus admonuerit, commonebo, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47.—**b.** With *subj.;* so in gen. of conditions assumed in statement, but implied not to be actual; the verb in *pres.* (rarely *perf.*) implies that the condition is still possible; in the *imperf.* and *pluperf.*, that it is known to be unreal (Madv. Gram. § 347 sqq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 524). (α) *Pres.:* si habeat aurum, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 12: abire hinc nullo pacto possim, si velim, id. ib. 2, 2, 2; so, si velim, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17: cum ipsi auxilium ferre, si cupiant, non queant, id. ib. 1, 5, 9: si singulos numeremus, id. ib. 3, 4, 7: si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib. 1, 32, 48: si Scipionis desiderio me moveri negem, id. Lael. 3, 10: si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, id. Caecin. 18, 51: si quis varias gentes despicere possit, videat primum, etc., id. Rep. 3, 9, 14. — In expressing a wish (poet. for utinam), usu. with O: O si angulus ille accedat, qui, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; 2, 6, 10: O mihi praeteritos referat si Juppiter annos, Verg. A. 8, 560; also alone: si nunc se nobis ille aureus arbore ramus Ostendat nemore in tanto! *would that, yet if, if however*, id. ib. 6, 187: si quâ fata aspera rumpas, Tu Marcellus eris, id. ib. 6, 882; cf. β, infra. —(β) *Imperf.:* qui si unus omnia consequi posset, nihil opus esset pluribus, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 52: quae descriptio si esset ignota vobis, explicaretur a me, id. ib. 2, 22, 39: si ullum probarem simplex rei publicae genus, id. ib. 2, 23, 43: quod non fecissent profecto, si nihil ad eos pertinere arbitrarentur, id. Lael. 4, 13; cf. id. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 525: SEI QVES ESENT, QVEI SIBEI DEICERENT, S. C. de Bacch (twice). —Also with O, expressing a wish (poet.): O si solitae quicquam virtutis adesset, Verg. A. 11, 415; and without O: si mihi, quae quondam fuerat . . . si nunc foret illa juventus, id. ib. 5, 398. — (γ) *Perf.:* SI INIVRIAM FAXIT ALTERI, VIGINTI QVINQVE AERIS POENAE SVNTO, Fragm. XII. Tabularum ap. Gell. 20, 1, 12: si jam data sit frux, Enn. ap. Prisc p. 724 P. (Ann. v. 412 Vahl.): perii, si me aspexerit! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: victus sum, si dixeris, id. ib. 1, 1, 272: Romani si casu intervenerint, Caes. B. G. 7, 20, Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8.—(δ) *Pluperf.:* si aliter accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: tum magis id diceres, si nuper in hortis Scipionis affuisses, id. Lael. 7, 25: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, si regum similitudo permansisset, id. Rep. 1, 41, 64: si id fecisses, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; 2, 15, 38; 2, 36, 90: si quis in caelum ascendisset, etc., id. Lael. 23, 88: si aliquid de summâ gravitate Pompeius remisisset, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2. — **c.** Ellipt. (α) With *pron. indef.:* istae artes, si modo aliquid, valent, ut acuant ingenia, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30: aut nemo, aut, si quisquam, ille sapiens fuit, id. Lael. 2, 9; id. Or. 29, 103. — (β) In a negation, usu. si minus, si contra (= sin minus, sin aliter): plures haec tulit una civitas, si minus sapientes, at certe summâ laude dignos, Cic. Rep. 3, 4, 7: educ tecum omnes tuos: si minus, quam plurimos, id. Cat. 1, 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 16, 68; in this sense less freq. si non: utrum cetera nomina digesta habes an non? Si non . . . si etiam, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: si haec civitas est, civem esse me: si non, exsulem esse, etc., id. Fam. 7, 3, 5; Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104 sq.; id. Ps. 3, 2, 87; id. Poen. 5, 2, 24; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 66; 1, 6, 68; Liv. 28, 29, 4: hic venit in judicium, si nihil aliud, saltem ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 152; so, si nihil aliud, Liv 22, 29; 30, 35; 45, 37 *fin.*, Curt. 4, 6, 28; si aliud nihil, id. 2, 43.—(γ) With *forte:* intelleges esse nihil a me nisi orationis acerbitatem et, si forte, raro litterarum missarum indiligentiam reprehensam, *perhaps*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf.: vereor, ne nihil sim tui, nisi supplosionem pedis imitatus et pauca quaedam verba et aliquem, si forte, motum, id. de Or. 3, 12, 47. — **2.** With *quod, and if, but if, if however, if:* quod si in philosophiâ tantum interest . . . quid tandem in causis existimandum est? Cic. Or. 16, 51: quod si fuit in re publicâ tempus ullum . . . tum profecto fuit, id. Brut. 2, 7: quod si exemeris ex rerum naturâ benevolentiae conjunctionem, nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Rep. 3, 4, 7: quod si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur: tamen, etc., id. Arch. 7, 16; id. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Rosc. Com. 18, 54. — **B.** In partic. **1.** In subject or object-clauses, si with *subj.* sometimes takes the place of an *inf.:* apud Graecos opprobrio fuit adulescentibus, si amatores non haberent, Cic. Rep. 4, 3, 3: summa gloria constat ex tribus his; si diligit multitudo, si fidem habet, etc., id. Off. 2, 9, 31: unam esse spem salutis docent, si eruptione factâ extremum auxilium experirentur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5: illud ignoscere aequum erit, si . . . ne tuam quidem gloriam praeponam, etc., Liv. 28, 41, 1; Nep. Ages. 4, 3: infinitum est, si singulos velim persequi. Sen. Q. N. 5, 17, 5; id. Tranq. 16, 2 (cf. si alter mirum est, I. a. *fin.* supra).—**2.** In subst. clauses, to denote a doubtful assumption or future event (cf. quod): dixerunt, in eo verti puellae salutem, si postero die vindex injuriae ad tempus praesto esset, Liv. 3, 46: adjecerunt, Scipionem in eo positam habuisse spem pacis, si Hannibal et Mago ex Italiâ non revocarentur, id. 30, 23; 35, 18.—**3.** Si with a relative takes the place of a relative clause, to express a class the existence or extent of which is doubtful: mortem proposuit, non eis solum qui illam rem gesserunt, sed eis etiam si qui non moleste tulerunt, i. e. *if such there were, whether few* or *many*, Cic. Phil. 13, 18, 39; id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 9: dixit errare, si qui in bello omnis secundos rerum proventus exspectent, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: errat, si quis existimat facilem rem esse donare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 1; Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44; Liv. 42, 31. — **4.** In syllogistic reasonings: si oportet velle sapere, dare operam philosophiae convenit. Oportet autem velle sapere, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 65: si enim est verum, quod ita conectitur: si quis oriente Caniculâ natus est, in mari non morietur, illud quoque verum est: si Fabius oriente Canicula natus est, Fabius in mari non morietur, id. Fat. 6, 12.—**5.** = etiamsi, with foll. *tamen, even if, although, albeit* (class.): quae si exsequi nequirem, tamen, etc., Cic. Sen. 11, 38; cf.: quae si causa non esset, tamen, etc., id. Mur. 4, 8; and: quae si dubia essent, tamen, etc., Sall. J. 85, 48. — **II.** Transf., in dependent clauses expressing an interrogation or doubt, it is nearly = num, but forms a looser connection, *if, whether, if perchance* (class., but very rare in Cic.): ibo et visam huc ad eum, si forte est domi, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 4; Ter. Eun. 3, 4, 7; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118; cf. id. Phorm. 3, 3, 20: jam sciam, si quid titubatum est, ubi reliquias videro, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 33; cf. id. Merc. 1, 2, 44: fatis incerta feror, si Juppiter unam Esse velit urbem, Verg. A. 4, 110; Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 52: primum ab iis quaesivit, si aquam hominibus in totidem dies, quot frumentum imposuissent, Liv. 29, 25; 39, 50: id modo quaeritur, si (lex) majori parti et in summam prodest, id. 34, 3; cf. id. 40, 49 *fin.:* jam dudum exspecto, si tuom officium scias, Plaut. Poen. prol. 12: hanc (paludem) si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; id. B. C. 2, 34; cf.: Pompeius eadem spectans, si itinere impeditos deprehendere posset, id. ib. 3, 75: non recusavit quo minus vel extremo spiritu, si quam opem rei publicae ferre posset, experiretur, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2; cf. id. de Or. 2, 85, 398: statui exspectandum esse si quid certius adferretur, id. Fam. 15, 1, 2: Philopoemen quaesivit si Lycortas incolumis evasisset, Liv. 39, 50: expertique simul, si tela artusque sequantur, Val. Fl. 5, 562: Helvetii nonnumquam interdiu, saepius noctu, si perrumpere possent, conati, Caes. B. G. 1, 8 *fin.;* cf.: temptata res est, si primo impetu capi Ardea posset, Liv. 1, 57.—**B.** With ellipsis of a verb or clause on which the condition depends (cf. I. c. supra): ei rei suam operam dat, si possiet illam invenire (*to see*) *whether he can*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: L. Minucium cum omni equitatu praemittit, si quid celeritate itineris proficere possit, *to see, to try*, Caes. B. G. 6, 29 *fin.:* circumfunduntur hostes, si quem aditum reperire possent, id. ib. 6, 37: fame et inopiâ adductos clam ex castris exisse, si quid frumenti in agris reperire possent, id. ib. 7, 20, 10; cf. id. ib. 7, 55 *fin.;* 7, 89 *fin.;* id. B. C. 3, 8 *fin.;* 3, 56: pergit ad speluncam, si forte eo vestigia ferrent, Liv. 1, 7: saxa volvebant, si quâ Possent tectam aciem perrumpere, Verg. A. 9, 512: ad Gonnum castra movet, si potiri oppido posset, Liv. 42, 67, 6: haud aspernatus Tullius, tamen, si vana adferantur, in aciem educit (*that he might be ready*) *if*, etc., id. 1, 23, 6: milites in praesidio erant, si quo operâ eorum opus esset, id. 27, 28, 5: alii offerunt se, si quo usus operae sit, id. 26, 9, 9: ille postea, si comitia sua non fierent, urbi minari, i. e. (*that he would attack it*) *if*, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 3, 3: Carthaginiensibus in Hasdrubale ita, si is movisset Syphacem, spes omnis erat, Liv. 29, 35, 9; 5, 8, 9: consul aedem Fortunae vovit, si eo die hostis fudisset, id. 29, 36, 8: erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus capitalis non esset, quasi

poenae aestimatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 232: quattuor legiones Cornelio, si qui ex Etruriā novi motus nuntiarentur, relictae, *to meet the case, that, to be ready, if,* etc., Liv. 6, 22: is in armis tenuit militem, si opus foret auxilio, id. 5, 8: ut patricios indignatio, si cum his gerendus esset honos, deterreret, id. 4, 6, 10; 1, 40, 2; 24, 36. — **B.** Si ... si, for sive ... sive, *whether ... or:* si deus si dea es, Cato, R. R. 139; cf.: hostiam si deo, si deae immolabant, Gell. 2, 28, 3.

† **sĭăgŏnes,** um, *m.,* = σιαγόνες, *the muscles which support the jaw, the maxillary muscles; acc.* siagonas, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1, 37; 1, 4, 90.—Called also **sĭăgŏnītae,** ārum, *m.,* = σιαγονῖται, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10, 59; 2, 3, 6; 2, 3, 8.

‡ **sĭbĕ,** for sibi, Quint. 1, 7, 24; v. sibi, under sui.

sībĭlātĭo (collat. form **sīfĭlātĭo,** Non. 531, 4), ōnis, *f.* [sibilo], *a sibilation, hissing* (late Lat.): serpentium, Vulg. Sap. 17, 9; vel stridor, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 198.

* **sībĭlātrix,** īcis, *adj. f.* [sibilator], *hissing, whistling:* fistula sibilatrix, Mart. Cap. 9, § 906.

* **sībĭlātus,** ūs, *m.* [sibilo], *a hissing whistling,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 27, 144.

sībĭlo (collat. form **sīfĭlo,** Non. 531, 2), āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [sibilus] (class. but rare). **I.** *Neutr., to hiss, to whistle:* imitationis hoc modo, ut majores rudere et vagire et mugire et murmurare et sibilare appellaverunt, Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42: (serpens) sibilat ore, * Verg. A. 11, 754; so of a serpent, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 54; Ov. M. 4, 588.—Of gossips: contemplent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nictent, sibilent, * Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 72.—Of things: illud (ferrum igne rubens) Stridet et in trepidā submersum sibilat undā, Ov. M. 12, 279: stridor rudentum sibilat, *whistles,* Sil. 17, 258; cf. aura, Luc. 2, 698: tempestas, Quint. Decl. 12, 16: horrendo fragore sibilantibus armis, Amm. 31, 12, 12.—**II.** *Act., to hiss,* i. e. *to hiss at, hiss down* a person, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 2: populus me sibilat; at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, Hor. S. 1, 1, 66.

1. sībĭlus, i (collat. form, *abl.,* sibilu, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P.—In *plur.* in the poets, prob. merely for the sake of the metre: **sībĭla,** ōrum; cf. 2. sibilus *init.;* but in Cic. sibili), *m.* [cf. σιφνός, σιβλός, hollow; Angl. S. and Engl. sipan, sip; O. H. Germ. sip, Germ. Sieb, a sieve; regarded by the ancients as imitation of a natural sound; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 31; Auct. Her. 4, 31, 42], *a hissing, a whistling* (class.) **I.** In gen. (α) *Sing.,* of men: sibilo dare signum, Liv. 25, 8 *fin.*—Of cattle: (boves) sibilo allectari, Col. 2, 3, 2.—Of things: clamor tonitruum et rudentum sibilus, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: (arbor) Loquente saepe sibilum edidit coma, Cat. 4, 12: venientis sibilus austri, Verg. E. 5, 82: sibilu significare alicui, Sisenn. ap. Prisc. p. 715 P.—(β) *Plur.,* of wind instruments: calamorum sibila, Lucr. 5, 1382; cf. pastoria, Ov. M. 13, 785; Stat. Th. 6, 338.—Of snakes, etc.: serpens horrenda sibila misit, Ov. M. 3, 38: sibila dant, id. ib. 4, 493: mittere, id. ib. 15, 670; 15, 684: sibila torsit draco, Val. Fl. 7, 726: angues stridula fuderunt vibratis sibila linguis, Luc. 9, 631: sibila effundere, id. 9, 724: vibrare, Sil. 3, 185; Corn. Sev. and Macer ap. Charis. p. 61 P.—Of a flying missile: stridentis sibila teli, Sil. 9, 247; Val. Fl. 6, 201. —**II.** In partic., *a contemptuous hissing, a hissing at* or *off* (usually in *plur.*). (α) *Sing.:* sibilum metuis? Cic. Pis. 27, 65.—(β) *Plur.:* e scaenā sibilis explodi, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 30: aliquem sibilis consectari, id. Att. 2, 18, 1: crebris totius contionis sibilis vexatus, Val. Max. 7, 3, 6 *ext.;* Cic. Sest. 59, 126; cf.: gladiatorii sibili, id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.: quā dominus, quā advocati sibilis conscissi, id. Att. 2, 19, 3.

2. sībĭlus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sibilus], *hissing, whistling* (poet.; occurring, on account of the metre, only in the form sibila; cf. 1. sibilus *init.*): colla (colubrae), Verg. G. 3, 421; id. A. 5, 277; cf. ora (anguium), id. ib. 2, 211: coma torvae frontis (Panis), Val. Fl. 3, 50.

† **sĭbīna** or **sĭbўna,** ae, *f.,* = σιβύνη, *a kind of hunting-spear,* Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. v. 496 Vahl.); Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1, as a transl. of חֲנִיתוֹת, Isa. 2, 4 (for which the Vulg. has lanceae).

* **sĭbōnis,** *m.,* = sibina, Gell. 10, 25, 2.

‡ **sibus,** callidus sive acutus, Fest. p. 336 Vahl.; cf. persibus.

Sibuzātes, *a people in Aquitania* (the mod. *Sobusse* on the Adour, between Dax and Bayonne), Caes. B. G. 3, 27.

Sĭbylla (in many MSS. and edd. **Sĭbulla,** e. g. Tac. A. 6, 18 Ritter), ae, *f.,* = Σίβυλλα, *a female soothsayer, a prophetess, Sibyl,* Varr. ap. Lact. 1, 6, 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 23; Lact. 2, 8, 48; Verg. A. 5, 735: has (litteras), credo, nisi Sibylla legerit, Interpretari alium potesse neminem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 23: terrae vis Pythiam Delphis incitabat: naturae Sibyllam, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; cf. id. ib. 1, 18, 34.—In Roman mythology, the most celebrated is the Sibyl at Cumae, in the service of Apollo; in the time of Æneas, Ov. M. 14, 104 sq.; 14, 154; 15, 712; Verg. A. 6, 10; 6, 98.—A later Sibyl in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, whose predictions were deposited in the Capitol, and in time of danger were consulted by a college of priests, appointed for that special purpose (at first duumviri, afterwards decemviri and quindecemviri, v. h. vv.), Lact. 1, 6; Gell. 1, 19, 1 sqq.; Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 88; Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 43, 97 sq.; id. Rab. Post. 2, 4; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4; Liv. 38, 45; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 445; Isid. Orig. 8, 8.—A later Sibyl, burnt by Stilicho, Rutil. Itin. 2, 51; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 49 sq.—Hence, **Sĭbyllīnus** (written SIBVLLIN., Inscr. Orell. 2276, p. 394) and Calend. Praenest. M. Apr. ib. tom. ii. p. 389), a, um, *adj., of or belonging to the Sibyl, Sibylline:* libri, Varr. l. l.; Gell. l. l.; Varr. L. L. 6, § 15 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 108; Liv. 5, 13; 7, 27; 22, 9; 29, 10; 36, 37; 41, 21 al. (they are called simply libri in Liv. 3, 10; 21, 62; 22, 1; 22, 36; 22, 57; and libri fatales, id. 22, 10): vaticinationes, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10: versus, id. Div. 1, 2, 4; Hor. C. S. 5: fata, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9.

sĭbўna, ae, v. sibina.

sīc (old form **sīce,** Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12; also **seic,** C. I. L. 818), *adv.* [for si-ce; si, locat. form of pron. stem sa- = Gr. ὁ, ἁ, or ἡ, and demonstr. -ce; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 777], *so, thus, in this* or *that manner, in such a manner, in the same* way or *manner, in like manner, likewise, to this* or *that extent* or *degree, to such a degree, in this* or *that state* or *condition, in such a condition* (syn. ita); sic refers, I. To a previous fact, description, or assumption.—II. To a subsequent independent sentence, = *thus, as follows.*—III. As a local demonstrative (δεικτικῶς), referring to something done or pointed out by the speaker, = *thus, as I do it; thus, as you see,* etc.—IV. As a correlative, preceding or following clauses introduced by conjunctions. —V. In certain idiomatic connections. **I.** Referring to something said before, = hoc modo: sic ille annus duo firmamenta rei publicae evertit, *so,* i. e. *in the manner mentioned,* Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3: sic et nata et progressa eloquentia videtur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 3: facinus indignum Sic circumiri, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 9: sic deinceps omne opus contexitur, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: arare mavelim quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21: sic se res habet, Cic. Brut. 18, 71: sic regii constiterant, Liv. 42, 58: sic res Romana in antiquum statum rediit, id. 3, 9, 1: sic ad Alpes perventum est, Tac. H. 1, 84; cf. Enn. Ann. 1, 104; Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 88; Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11; Cic. Inv. 1, 46, 86; 2, 32, 100; id. de Or. 1, 32, 146; 2, 49, 201; 3, 29, 117; id. Brut. 40, 149; id. Rep. 2, 14, 27; 2, 20, 35; id. Lael. 9, 32; Liv. 4, 11, 5; 6, 17, 1; Caes. B. G. 3, 19; 6, 30; 7, 62.—Often sic does not qualify the main predicate, but a participle or adjective referring to it: sic igitur instructus veniat ad causas, Cic. Or. 34, 121: cum sic affectos dimisisset, Liv. 21, 43, 1: sic omnibus copiis fusis se in castra recipiunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: sic milites consolatus eodem die reducit in castra, id. ib. 7, 19; cf. id. ib. 7, 62; Ov. M. 1, 32.—**2.** In a parenthet. clause (= ita): quae, ut sic dicam, ad corpus pertinent civitatis, *so to speak,* Cic. Inv. 2, 56, 168: commentabar declamitans — sic enim nunc loquuntur, id. Brut. 90, 310; cf. id. Att. 12, 39, 2; id. Lael. 11, 39; Liv. 7, 31; Ov. M. 4, 660; 13, 597; 13, 866.—**3.** Referring not to the predicate, but to some intermediate term understood (= ita; cf. Engl. so): sic provolant duo Fabii (= sic loquentes), Liv. 2, 46, 7: sic enim nostrae rationes postulabant (sic = ut sic agerem), Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6: tibi enim ipsi sic video placere (sic = sic faciendo), id. ib. 4, 6, 2: sic enim concedis mihi proximis litteris (= ut sic agam), id. ib. 5, 20, 1: sic enim statuerat (= hoc faciendum esse), id. Phil. 5, 7, 208: Quid igitur? Non sic oportet? Equidem censeo sic (sic = hoc fieri), id. Fam. 16, 18, 1: sic soleo (i. e. bona consilia reddere), Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25: sic soleo amicos (i. e. beare), id. Eun. 2, 2, 48: sic memini tamen (= hoc ita esse), Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 48: haec sic audivi (= ita esse), id. Ep. 3, 1, 79: sic prorsus existimo (= hoc ita esse), Cic. Brut. 33, 126: quoniam sic cogitis ipsi (= hoc facere), Ov. M. 5, 178.—**4.** As completing object, = hoc: iis litteris respondebo: sic enim postulas (= hoc postulas), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1: hic adsiste. Sic volo (= hoc volo, or hoc te facere volo), Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15: sic fata jubent (= hoc jubent, or hoc facere jubent), Ov. M. 15, 584: hic apud nos hodie cenes. Sic face, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 8: sic faciendum est, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2.—**5.** Predicatively with *esse* (appellari, videri, etc.), in the sense of talis: sic vita hominum est (= talis), Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84: vir acerrimo ingenio—sic enim fuit, id. Or. 5, 18: familiaris noster—sic est enim, id. Att. 1, 18, 6: sic est vulgus, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 20: sic, Crito, est hic, Ter. And. 5, 4, 16: sic sum; si placeo, utere, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 42: sic sententiest, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 90: sic est (= sic res se habet), *that is so,* Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21: qui sic sunt (i. e. vivunt) haud multum heredem juvant, id. Hec. 3, 5, 10: nunc hoc profecto sic est, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 42: sic est. Non muto sententiam, Sen. Ep. 10; cf. Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 35; id. Am. 2, 1, 60; id. Aul. 2, 4, 43; id. As. 5, 2, 12; id. Most. 4, 3, 40; Ter. And. 1, 1, 35; id. Eun. 3, 1, 18; id. Ad. 3, 3, 44; Cic. Lael. 1, 5; id. de Or. 1, 19, 86; id. Or. 14, 46.—**6.** Rarely as subject (mostly representing a subject-clause): sic commodius esse arbitror quam manere hanc (sic = abire), Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 31: si sic (= hoc) est factum, erus damno auctus est, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: *Pe.* Quid? Concidit? *Mi.* Sic suspicio est (= eam concidisse), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 57: mihi sic est usus (= sic agere), Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28: sic opus est (= hoc facere), Ov. M. 1, 279; 2, 785.—**B.** To express relations other than manner (rare). **1.** Of consequence; *under these circumstances, accordingly, hence:* sic Numitori ad supplicium Remus deditur, Liv. 1, 5, 4: sic et habet quod uterque eorum habuit, et explevit quod utrique defuit, Cic. Brut. 42, 154: sic victam legem esse, nisi caveant, Liv. 4, 11, 5: suavis mihi ructus est. Sic sine modo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 17. —**2.** Of condition; *on this condition, if this be done,* etc.: reliquas illius anni pestes recordamini, sic enim facillime perspicietis, etc., Cic. Sest. 25, 55: displiceas aliis; sic ego tutus ero (sic = si displicebis), Tib. 4, 13, 6: Scironis mediā sic licet ire viā (sic = si amantes eunt), Prop. 4, 15 (3, 16), 12: sic demum lucos Stygios Aspicies (= non aspicies, nisi hoc facies), Verg. A. 6, 154 (for sic as antecedent of si, v. infra, IV. 5).—**3.** Of intensity: non latuit scintilla ingenii: sic erat in omni sermone sollers (= tam sollers erat ut non lateret ingenium), Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37; cf. infra, IV. 4.

II. Referring to a subsequent sentence, *thus, as follows, in the following manner* (= hoc modo, hoc pacto, hujusmodi, ad hunc modum): ingressus est sic loqui Scipio: Catonis hoc senis est, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 1 (cf.: tum Varro ita exorsus est, id. Ac. 1, 4, 15): hunc inter pugnas Servilius sic compellat, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4 (Ann. v. 256 Vahl.): puero sic dicit pater: Noster esto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 38: sic faciam: adsimulabo quasi quam culpam in sese admiserint, id. Stich. 1, 2, 27 dub.: salem candidum sic facito: amphoram puram impleto, etc., Cato, R. R. 88: sic enim dixisti: Vidi ego tuam lacrimulam, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: res autem se sic habet: composite et apte sine sententiis dicere insania est, *the truth is this,* id. Or. 71, 236: sic loquere, sic vive: vide, ne te ulla res deprimat, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; cf. id. ib. 10, 1; Cato, R. R. 77 sqq.; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 177; Ter. Phorm. prol. 13; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; 4, 21, 29; 4, 4, 30; Cic.

Inv. 1, 39, 71; id. Or. 1, 45, 198; 2, 40, 167; 2, 40, 172; id. Att. 2, 22, 1; 5, 1, 3; 6, 1, 3; Verg. A. 1, 521.—**2.** Esp., with ellipsis of predicate: ego sic: diem statuo, etc. (sc. ago), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 16.—Sometimes sic introduces detached words: sic loqui nosse, judicasse vetant, novisse jubent et judicavisse (= *they forbid to say* nosse, etc.), Cic. Or. 47, 157.—**3.** *For instance* (= hoc modo, hoc pacto, ut hoc, verbi gratiā, ut si; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91 sq. infra): disjunctum est, cum unumquodque certo concluditur verbo, Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: mala definitio est ... cum aliquid non grave dicit, sic: Stultitia est immensa gloriae cupiditas, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91.

III. As a local demonstrative, *thus, so*, etc. (δεικτικῶς; colloq.; mostly comice): ne hunc ornatum vos meum admiremini, quod ego processi sic cum servili schemā, *as you see me now*, Plaut. Am. prol. 117: sed amictus sic hac ludibundus incessi, id. Ps. 5, 1, 31: nec sic per totam infamis traducerer urbem, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 7: sic ad me, miserande, redis? Ov. M. 11, 728; cf. Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 4.—So accompanied with a corresponding gesture: Quid tu igitur sic hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 25: *Pe.* Quid si curram? *Tr.* Censeo. *Pe.* An sic potius placide? (the speaker imitating the motion), id. Rud. 4, 8, 10: non licet te sic placidule bellam belle tangere? id. ib. 2, 4, 12: quod non omnia sic poterant conjuncta manere, Lucr. 5, 441.—Here belong the phrases sic dedero, sic dabo, sic datur, expressing a threat of revenge, or satisfaction at another's misfortune: sic dedero! aere militari tetigero lenunculum, *I will give it to him*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 6; id. As. 2, 4, 33: sic dabo! Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 38: doletne? hem, sic datur si quis erum servos spernit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 21: sic furi datur, id. Stich. 5, 5, 25; so id. Men. 4, 2, 46.—Referring to an act just performed by the speaker: sic deinde quicunque alius transiliet moenia mea (= sic pereat, quicunque deinde, etc.), Liv. 1, 7, 2: sic eat quaecunque Romana lugebit hostem, *so will every one fare who*, id. 1, 26, 5: sic ... Cetera sit fortis castrorum turba tuorum (= sic ut interfeci te), Ov. M. 12, 285.—So with a *comp.-clause* expressed: sic stratas legiones Latinorum dabo, quemadmodum legatum jacentem videtis, Liv. 8, 6, 6; cf. id. 1, 24, 8 (v. IV. 1. infra).

IV. As correlative, with, 1. A comparative clause (sic far more frequent than ita); 2. A contrasted clause, mostly with *ut;* 3. A modal clause, with *ut* (ita more freq. than sic); 4. A clause expressing intensity, introduced by *ut;* 5. A conditional clause (rare; ita more freq.); 6. With a reason, introduced by *quia* (ante-class. and very rare); 7. With an inf. clause; 8. With *ut*, expressing purpose or result. **1.** With *comp. clauses*, usu. introduced by *ut*, but also by *quemadmodum* (very freq.), *sicut, velut, tamquam, quasi, quomodo, quam* (rare and poet.), *ceu* (rare; poet. and post-class.), *quantus* (rare and poet.), *qualis* (ante-class. and rare). (α) With *ut:* ut cibi satietas subamara aliquā re relevatur, sic animus defessus audiendi admiratione redintegratur, Cic. Inv. 1, 17, 25: ut non omnem frugem, neque arborem in omni agro reperire possis, sic non omne facinus in omni vitā nascitur, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: ex suo regno sic Mithridates profugit ut ex eodem Ponto Medea quondam profugisse dicitur, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: ut tu nunc de Coriolano, sic Clitarchus de Themistocle finxit, id. Brut. 11, 42: sic moneo ut filium, sic faveo ut mihi, sic hortor ut et pro patriā et amicissimum, id. Fam. 10, 5, 3: ut vitā, sic oratione durus fuit, id. Brut. 31, 117: de Lentulo sic fero ut debeo, id. Att. 4, 6, 1: sic est ut narro tibi, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 40; Cic. Inv. 2, 8, 28; id. Div. 2, 30, 93; id. de Or. 1, 33, 153; 3, 51, 198; Liv. 1, 47, 2; 2, 52, 7; Ov. M. 1, 495; 1, 539; 2, 165 et saep.—So in the formula ut quisque ... sic (more freq. ita), rendered by *according as*, or *the more ... the...:* ut quisque rem accurat suam, sic ei procedunt postprincipia denique, Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 3: ut quaeque res est turpissima, sic maxime et maturissime vindicanda est, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7; v. Fischer, Gr. II. p. 751.—(β) With *quemadmodum:* quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere, sic orator, nisi multitudine audiente, eloquens esse non potest, Cic. Or. 2, 83, 338: quemadmodum se tribuni gessissent in prohibendo dilectu, sic patres in lege prohibenda gerebant, Liv. 3, 11, 3: sic vestras hallucinationes fero, quemadmodum Juppiter ineptias poëtarum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 6; cf. Cic. Inv. 1, 23, 33; 2, 8, 28; 2, 27, 82; id. Or. 3, 52, 200; id. Lael. 4, 16; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5; Liv. 2, 13, 8; 5, 3, 8; Sen. Ep. 5, 6 (bis); id. Clem. 1, 3, 5; id. Vit. Beat. 23, 4.—(γ) With *sicut:* tecum simul, sicut ego pro multis, sic ille pro Appio dixit, Cic. Brut. 64, 230; 46, 112; id. Or. 2, 44, 186; id. Clu. 2; Caes. B. G. 6, 30; Liv. 4, 57, 11; 7, 13, 8; Sen. Vit. Beat. 9, 2.—(δ) With *velut:* velut ipse in re trepidā se sit tutatus, sic consulem loca tutiora castris cepisse, Liv. 4, 41, 6; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; Verg. A. 1, 148; Ov. M. 4, 375; 4, 705.—(ε) With *tamquam:* tamquam litteris in cerā, sic se ajebat imaginibus quae meminisse vellet, perscribere, Cic. Or. 2, 88, 360: quid autem ego sic adhuc egi, tamquam integra sit causa patriciorum? Liv. 10, 8: sic Ephesi fui, tamquam domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1; cf. id. Or. 2, 42, 180; id. Brut. 18, 71; 58, 213; 66, 235; 74, 258; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16; 2, 14, 1; id. Prov. Cons. 12, 31; Sen. Ep. 101, 7.—(ζ) With *quasi:* hujus innocentiae sic in hac calamitosā famā, quasi in aliquā perniciosissimā flammā subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: ea sic observabo quasi intercalatum non sit, id. Att. 6, 1, 12: Quid tu me sic salutas quasi dudum non videris? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 51; cf. Cic. Or. 2, 11, 47; id. Inv. 1, 3, 4; id. Sen. 8, 26: ego sic vivam quasi sciam, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 3.—(η) With *quomodo:* quomodo nomen in militiam non daret debilis, sic ad iter quod inhabile sciat, non accedet, Sen. Ot. Sap. 3 (30), 4: sic demus quomodo vellemus accipere, id. Ben. 2, 1, 1; id. Ep. 9, 17; id. Ot. Sap. 6, 2 (32 *med.*); Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4.—(θ) With *ceu:* ceu cetera nusquam Bella forent ... sic Martem indomitum Cernimus, Verg. A. 2, 438.—(ι) With *quam:* non sic incerto mutantur flamine Syrtes, quam cito femineā non constat foedus in irā, Prop. 2, 9, 33; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 281.—(κ) With *quantus:* nec sic errore laetatus Ulixes ... nec sic Electra ... quanta ego collegi gaudia, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 5 sqq.—(λ) With *qualis:* imo sic condignum donum quali'st quoi dono datum est, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 40.—(μ) Without a correlative particle, in an independent sentence: Quis potione uti aut cibo dulci diutius potest? sic omnibus in rebus voluptatibus maximis fastidium finitimum est (= ut nemo cibo dulci uti diutius potest, sic, etc.), Cic. Or. 3, 25, 100; cf. id. ib. 19, 63.—**2.** In contrasted clauses, mostly with *ut*, which may generally be rendered *while:* ut ad bella suscipienda Gallorum acer ac promptus est animus, sic mollis ad calamitates perferendas mens eorum est (almost = etsi ad bella suscipienda ... tamen mollis est, etc., *while*, etc.), Caes. B. G. 3, 19: a ceteris oblectationibus ut deseror, sic litteris sustentor et recreor, *while I am deserted, I am sustained*, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 18, 55; id. Fam. 10, 20, 2; Liv. 4, 57, 11; Ov. M. 4, 131; 11, 76.—So freq. two members of the same sentence are coordinated by *ut ... sic* (ita) with almost the same force as a co-ordination by *cum ... tum*, or by *sed:* consul, ut fortasse vere, sic parum utiliter in praesens certamen respondit (= vere fortasse, sed parum utiliter), Liv. 4, 6, 2: ut nondum satis claram victoriam, sic prosperae spei pugnam imber diremit, id. 6, 32, 6: (forma erat) ut non cygnorum, sic albis proxima cygnis, Ov. M. 14, 509; cf. Liv. 1, 27, 2; 5, 38, 2; 6, 6, 10; Ov. M. 1, 370.—In this use *etiam* or *quoque* is sometimes joined with sic (never by Cic. with ita): nostri sensus, ut in pace semper, sic tum etiam in bello congruebant (= cum ... tum), Cic. Marcell. 6, 16: ut sunt, sic etiam nominantur senes, id. Sen. 6, 20: utinam ut culpam, sic etiam suspitionem vitare potuisses, id. Phil. 1, 13, 33: ut superiorum aetatum studia occidunt, sic occidunt etiam senectutis, id. Sen. 20, 76: ut voce, sic etiam oratione, id. Or. 25, 85; id. Top. 15, 59; id. Leg. 2, 25, 62; id. Lael. 5, 19.—More rarely with *quem ad modum, quomodo:* ut, quem ad modum est, sic etiam appelletur tyrannus, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 2: quo modo ad bene vivendum, sic etiam ad beate, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 37.—**3.** With a clause of *manner* introduced by *ut* = *so that:* sic fuimus semper comparati ut hominum sermonibus quasi in aliquod judicium vocaremur, Cic. Or. 3, 9, 32: eam sic audio ut Plautum mihi aut Naevium videar audire, id. ib. 3, 12, 45: sic agam vobiscum ut aliquid de vestris vitiis audiatis, id. ib. 3, 12, 46: omnia sic suppetunt ut ei nullam deesse virtutem oratoris putem, id. Brut. 71, 250: omnis pars orationis esse debet laudabilis, sic ut verbum nullum excidat, id. Or. 36, 125: sic tecum agam ut vel respondendi vel interpellandi potestatem faciam, id. Rosc. Am. 27, 73: nec vero sic erat umquam non paratus Milo contra illum ut non satis fere esset paratus, id. Mil. 21, 56: sic eum eo de re publicā disputavit ut sentiret sibi cum viro forti esse pugnandum, id. Fam. 5, 2, 8; cf. Plaut. As. 2, 4, 49; id. Mil. 2, 2, 82; Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 245; 2, 1, 3; 2, 6, 23; id. Brut. 22, 88; 40, 148; id. Sest. 40, 87; id. Planc. 10, 25; id. Fam. 5, 15, 4; Caes. B. G. 2, 32; 5, 17; id. B. C. 3, 56; Prop. 1, 21, 5.—Sometimes the correlative clause is restrictive, and sic = *but so, yet so, only so:* mihi sic placuit ut cetera Antisthenis, hominis acuti magis quam eruditi, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 4: sic conveniet reprehendi, ut demonstretur etc., id. Inv. 1, 46, 86; id. Brut. 79, 274; id. Marcell. 11, 34; id. Att. 13, 3, 1 (ita is more freq. in this sense).—**4.** With a clause expressing *intensity* (so both with adjj. and verbs; but far less freq. than ita, tam, adeo), *to such a degree, so, so far*, etc.: sic ego illum in timorem dabo, ipse sese ut neget esse eum qui siet, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 20 sq.: conficior lacrimis sic ut ferre non possim, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1: sic rem fuisse apertam ut judicium fieri nihil attinuerit, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84: cujus responso judices sic exarserunt ut capitis hominem innocentissimum condemnarent, id. Or. 1, 54, 233; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 29; id. Brut. 88, 302; id. Or. 53, 177; 55, 184; id. Rep. 2, 21, 37; 3, 9, 15; id. Lael. 1, 4; id. Planc. 8, 21; id. Verr. 1, 36, 91; id. Balb. 5, 13; id. Att. 1, 8, 2; 1, 16, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 41; Hor. S. 2, 3, 1.—**5.** Rarely *conditional* clauses have the antecedent sic. **a.** Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, to represent the result of the condition as sure: sic invidiam effugies, si te non ingesseris oculis, si bona tua non jactaveris, si scieris in sinu gaudere, Sen. Ep. 105, 3: sic hodie veniet si qua negavit heri, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 20.—**b.** Denoting *with the proviso that, but only if* (usu. ita): decreverunt ut cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum esset si patres auctores fuissent, *that the choice should be valid, but only if the Senate should ratify it*, Liv. 1, 17, 9: sic ignovisse putato Me tibi si cenes hodie mecum, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 69.—**6.** Sic quia = idcirco quia (very rare): *Th.* Quid vos? Insanin' estis? *Tr.* Quidum? *Th.* Sic quia foris ambulatis, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 20.—**7.** With *inf. clause* (freq.): sic igitur sentio, naturam primum atque ingenium ad dicendum vim afferre maximam, Cic. Or. 1, 25, 113: sic a majoribus nostris accepimus, praetorem quaestori suo parentis loco esse oportere, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61: ego sic existimo, in summo imperatore quattuor res inesse oportere, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 38; cf. Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 5; Cic. Inv. 2, 55, 167; id. de Or. 1, 20, 93; 2, 28, 122; id. Brut. 36, 138; 41, 152; id. Div. in Caecil. 3, 10; id. Verr. 1, 7, 20; Liv. 5, 15, 11.—Esp., after sic habeto (habe, habeas) = scito (only Ciceron.): sic habeto, in eum statum tuum reditum incidere ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 1; so id. ib. 1, 7, 3; 2, 6, 5; 2, 10, 1; 7, 18, 1; 9, 16, 2; id. Att. 2, 25, 1; 5, 1, 5; 5, 20, 1 et saep.—**8.** With *ut*, expressing purpose or result: nunc sic faciam, sic consilium est, ad erum ut veniam docte atque astu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 23: ab Ariobarzane sic contendi ut talenta, quae mihi pollicebatur, illi daret, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: sic accidit ut ex tanto navium numero nulla omnino navis ... desideraretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 23; cf. Cato, R. R. 1, 1; Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4; id. Or. 2, 67, 271.

V. Idiomatic usages of sic. **1.** In a wish, expressed as a conclusion after an imperative (poet.): parce: sic bene sub tenerā parva quiescat humo (= si parces, bene quiescat), Tib. 2, 6, 30: annue: sic tibi sint intonsi, Phoebe, capilli, id. 2, 5, 121: pone, precor, fastus ... Sic tibi nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat Poma, nec excutiant rapidi florentia venti, Ov. M. 14, 762: dic

mihi de nostrâ quae sentis vera puellâ: Sic tibi sint dominae, Lygdame, dempta juga, Prop. 4, 5, 1; Tib. 2, 6, 30.—The imperative may follow the clause with sic: sic tua Cyrneas fugiant examina taxos... Incipe (sc. cantare) si quid habes (= si incipies cantare, opto tibi ut tua examina, etc.), Verg. E. 9, 30: sic tibi (Arethusa) Doris amara suam non intermisceat undam: Incipe (= si incipies, opto tibi ut Doris, etc.), id. ib. 10, 4: sic mare compositum, sic sit tibi piscis in undâ Credulus... Dic ubi sit, Ov. M. 8, 857; Sen. Troad. 702; cf.: sic te Diva potens Cypri... Ventorumque regat pater, Navis ... Reddas incolumem Vergilium (= si tu, navis, reddes Vergilium, prosperum precor tibi cursum), Hor. C. 1, 3, 1; cf. also: sic venias hodierne: tibi dem turis honores (= si venies, tibi dem), Tib. 1, 7, 53; cf. Ov. H. 3, 135; 4, 148.—**2.** Sic (like ita) with *ut* in strong asseveration (poet.): sic me di amabunt, ut me tuarum miseritum'st fortunarum (= by the love of the gods, I pity, etc.), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54: Diespiter me sic amabit ut ego hanc familiam interire cupio, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 47: sic has deus aequoris artes Adjuvet, ut nemo jamdudum littore in isto constitit, Ov. M. 8, 866: sic mihi te referas levis, ut non altera nostro limine intulit ulla pedes, Prop. 1, 18, 11; cf. id. 3, 15 (4, 14), 1; cf.: vera cano, sic usque sacras innoxia laurus vescar, Tib. 2, 5, 63.—**3.** In a demonstrative temporal force, like the Gr. οὕτως, *so, as the matter stands now, as it now is, as it then was*, etc. (α) In gen.: e Graecis cavendae sunt quaedam familiaritates, praeter hominum perpaucorum, si qui sunt vetere Graeciâ digni. Sic vero fallaces sunt permulti et leves, *but as things now stand*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 16: at sic citius qui te expedias his aerumnis reperias, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8: *Pe.* Pol tibi istuc credo nomen actutum fore. *Tr.* Dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, *provided it be as it is*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 71: quotiens hoc tibi ego interdixi, meam ne sic volgo pollicitarere operam, *thus, as you are doing now*, id. Mil. 4, 2, 65: si utrumvis tibi visus essem, Non sic ludibrio tuis factis habitus essem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 11: non sic nudos in flumen deicere (voluerunt), *naked, as they are*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: sub altâ platano... jacentes sic temere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 14.—Esp., with *sine* and *abl.*: me germanam meam sororem tibi sic sine dote dedisse, *so as she is, without a dowry*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 65: sic sine malo, id. Rud. 3, 5, 2: at operam perire meam sic... perpeti nequeo, *without result*, id. Trin. 3, 2, 34 Ritschl, Fleck. (Brix omits sic): nec sic de nihilo fulminis ira cadit (= *without cause*), Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 52: mirabar hoc si sic abiret, *so*, i. e. *without trouble*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4: hoc non poterit sic abire, Cic. Fin. 5, 3, 7; so, sic abire, id. Att. 14, 1, 1; Cat. 14, 16; Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 39.—Hence, (β) With imperatives, esp. with *sine*: Quid ego hoc faciam postea? sic sine eumpse, *just let him alone*, i. e. *leave him as he is*, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 32: si non vult (numerare), sic sine adstet, id. As. 2, 4, 54: sine fores sic, abi, *let the door alone*, id. Men. 2, 3, 1; so id. Cas. 3, 6, 36; id. Ps. 1, 5, 62.—(γ) Pregn., implying a concession (= καὶ οὕτως), *even as it is now, even without doing so, in spite of it*: nolo bis iterare, sat sic longae fiunt fabulae, *narratives are long enough anyhow, as they are, without saying them twice over*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 154: sed sic quoque erat tamen Acis, *even as it was, in spite of what has been said*, Ov. M. 13, 896; so, sic quoque fallebat, id. ib. 1, 698: sed sic me et libertatis fructu privas et diligentiae, *anyhow, not taking into account what is mentioned*, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 4: exhibeas molestiam si quid debeam, qui nunc sic tam es molestus, *who art so troublesome even as it is*, i. e. without my owing you any thing, Plaut. Pers. 2, 44: sic quoque parte plebis affectâ, fides tamen publica potior senatui fuit, Liv. 7, 27; cf. Ov. F. 2, 642; Suet. Aug. 78.—**4.** Ellipt., referring to something in the mind of the speaker: Quod si hoc nunc sic incipiam? Nihil est. Quod si sic? Tantundem egero. At sic opinor? Non potest, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 8: illa quae aliis sic, aliis secus videntur, *to some in one way, to others in another* (= aliis aliter), Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: Quid vini absumpsit! Sic hoc dicens, asperum hoc est, aliud lenius, = *this wine is so* (the speaker not saying what he thinks of it), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: deinde quod illa (quae ego dixi) sive faceta sunt, sive sic, fiunt narrante te venustissima, *or so*, i. e. *or otherwise*, Cic. Fam. 15, 21, 2: monitorem non desiderabit qui dicat, Sic incede, sic cena ... sic amico utere, sic cive, sic socio, Sen. Ep. 114.—**5.** In answers, *yes* = the French, Italian, and Spanish *si* (ante-class. and rare): *Ph.* Phaniam relictam ais? *Ge.* Sic, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 2: *De.* Illa maneat? *Ch.* Sic, id. ib. 5, 3, 30: *Ch.* Sicine est sententia? *Me.* Sic, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 114.

sīca, ae, *f.* **I.** *A curved dagger, a poniard*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 336 Müll. (Ann. v. 496 Vahl.); Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 16; 2, 10, 23; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 1; Suet. Calig. 32; Mart. 3, 16, 2; Val. Max. 3, 2, 12 al.: tum haec cottidiana, sicae, veneni, peculatus, i. e. *for stabbing*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: hinc sicae, hinc venena, hinc falsa testamenta nascuntur, id. Off. 3, 8, 36.—**II.** Transf., *the edge* of a boar's tusk: cum arbore et saxo apri exacuant dentium sicas, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 2.—Of *wit*: sicam ingenii destringentes, Amm. 30, 4, 9.

Sīcambri, v. Sigambri.

Sīcāni, ōrum, *m.*, = Σικανοί, *a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom afterwards migrated to Sicily*, Verg. A. 5, 293; 7, 795; 11, 317; Sil. 14, 34.—Hence, **A. Sīcānus** (scanned Sĭcānŭs, in analogy with the Greek, Sil. 10, 314; 14, 258: Sĭcānŭs, Aus. Griph. 46), a, um, *adj.*, = Σικανός. * **1.** *Of* or *belonging to the* Sicani, *Sicanian*: gentes, i. q. Sicani, Verg. A. 8, 328.—More freq., **2.** Poet., *Sicilian, Sicilian*: fluctus, Verg. E. 10, 4: portus, id. A. 5, 24: fines, id. ib. 11, 317: montes, Ov. H. 15, 57: Aetna, Hor. Epod. 17, 32: pubes, Sil. 10, 314: gens, id. 14, 258: medimna, Aus. Griph. 46.—**B. Sīcānius**, a, um, *adj.*, = Σικάνιος, *Sicanian*; poet. for *Sicilian, Sicilian*: latus, Verg. A. 8, 416: harena, Ov. M. 15, 279: fretum, Val. Fl. 2, 29: urbes, Luc. 3, 59: populi, id. 3, 179: apes, Mart. 2, 46, 2; 11, 9, 8.—**2.** As *subst.*: **Sīcānia**, ae, *f.*, = Σικανία, *the island of Sicily*, Ov. M. 5, 464; 5, 495; 13, 724; cf.: Sicilia, Sicania, a Thucydide dicta, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86.—* **C. Sīcānis**, idis, *adj. f.*, *Sicanian*, for *Sicilian, Sicilian*: Aetna, Ov. Ib. 600.

sīcārius, i, *m.* [sica], *an assassin, murderer* (syn.: percussor, homicida): per abusionem sicarios etiam omnes vocamus, qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: vetus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 39; * Hor. S. 1, 4, 4; Cic. Rosc. Am. 3, 8; id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 9; Suet. Caes. 72: jam sexcenti sunt, qui inter sicarios et de veneficiis accusabant, *of assassination*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90; so, quaestio inter sicarios, id. Clu. 53, 147; id. Fin. 2, 16, 54; and: inter sicarios defendere, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: lex Cornelia (Sullae) de sicariis, Just. Inst. 4, 18, § 5: lege de sicariis condemnari, Tac. A. 13, 44 *fin.*; cf. Orell. Ind. Legum, in his edit. of Cic., vol. viii. 3, p. 162: in exercendâ de sicariis quaestione, etc., Suet. Caes. 11.

Sicca, ae, *f.*, *a border-town on the east of Numidia*, with a temple of Venus, now *Kef*, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Sall. J. 56, 3; Val. Max. 2, 6, 15.—Hence, **Siccenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sicca*, Sall. J. 56, 4 sq.

* **siccābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [sicco], *that makes dry, drying*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 138 sq.

siccānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [siccus] (a technical word of Columella); of soil, *dry, of a dry nature*: genus prati (opp. riguum), Col. 2, 16, 3: locus (opp. riguus), id. 4, 30, 5; 11, 2, 71.—*Neutr. plur. absol.*: de siccaneis et riguis non comperimus, *dry places*, Col. 2, 2, 4.

siccānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (a technical word of the elder Pliny); of plants, *dry, of a dry nature*: ulmi (opp. riguae), Plin. 16, 17, 29, § 72: olus, Pelag. Vet. 7.

‡ **siccārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for drying* or *keeping dry*: canistra, *stands for wine-cups* (used for keeping the table or the clothes from being wet), acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 1, 706.

* **siccātio**, ōnis, *f.* [sicco], *a drying*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 129; Vulg. Ezech. 26, 5.

* **siccātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that makes dry, drying, siccative*: malagma, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 71: aquae, Cassiod. Var. 10, 29.

* **siccātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [sicco], *that makes dry, drying*: origanum, Theod. Prisc. Diaet. 10.

(**1. sicce**, *adv.*, a false read. for sic, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 12.)

2. siccē, *adv.*, v. siccus *fin.*

Siccenses, ium, v. Sicca.

siccesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [siccus], *to grow* or *become dry, to dry up* (not ante-Aug.), Cels. 7, 7, 15; Vitr. 2, 10; Col. 12, 28; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 339.

* **siccĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [siccus-facio], *that makes dry, drying*: vis aeris, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.*

siccĭnē, v. sicine.

siccĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* siccitatium, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222), *f.* [siccus], *dryness, siccity* (freq. and class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ab lippitudine usque siccitas ut sit tibi, * Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 18: uvae, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315: palmarum, id. 13, 4, 9, § 47.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of places, *dryness*: in Sipontinâ siccitate, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71: siccitates paludum, Caes. B. G. 4, 38.—**2.** Of the weather, *dryness, drought*: siccitate et inopiâ frugum insignis annus fuit: sex menses numquam pluisse, memoriae proditum est, Liv. 40, 29; cf. id. 4, 30; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1; Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51.—*Plur.*: frumentum in Galliâ propter siccitates angustius provenerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; Varr. R. R. 1, 31 *fin.*: in siccitatibus acutae febres oriuntur, Cels. 2, 1 *med.*; Quint. 11, 3, 27; Col. 12, 44, 8; Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186; 31, 4, 28, § 50.—**3.** Of the human body, *dryness, siccity*, as a state of health; *freedom from gross humors* (opp. rheum, catarrh, tumefaction, etc.), *firmness, solidity*: Persae eam sunt consecuti corporis siccitatem, ut neque spuerent neque emungerentur sufflatoque corpore essent, Varr. ap. Non. 395, 7: adde siccitatem, quae consequitur hanc continentiam in victu; adde integritatem valetudinis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 99: corporis, id. Sen. 10, 34.—**II.** Trop., *dryness, jejuneness, want of ornament* (very rare): isti (magistri) cum non modo dominos se fontium, sed se ipsos fontes esse dicant, et omnium rigare debeant ingenia, non putant fore ridiculum, si, cum id polliceantur aliis, arescant ipsi siccitate, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: orationis siccitas, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; cf.: jejunitatem et siccitatem et inopiam, id. Brut. 82, 285.

sicco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act., to make dry, to dry, to dry up.* **A.** In gen. (freq. and class.): venti et sol siccare prius confidunt omnia posse, Lucr. 5, 390; cf.: sol siccaverat herbas, Ov. M. 4, 82: siccabat rorantes capillos, id. F. 4, 141: sole capillos, id. M. 11, 770; Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 79: aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 46, 5; Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47: aliquid ad lunam, id. 21, 11, 36, § 62: lina madentia, Ov. M. 13, 931: retia litore, id. ib. 11, 362: vellera, Verg. E. 3, 95: veste cruores, id. A. 4, 687: cruorem, Gell. 5, 14, 22: lacrimas, Prop. 1, 19, 23; Ov. M. 8, 469; 9, 395; id. F. 3, 509: jocis lacrimas siccare, Quint. 11, 1, 6 al.: genas, Ov. M. 10, 362: frontem sudario, Quint. 11, 3, 148.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To dry up, drain* land, marshes, springs, etc.: paludes, Cic. Phil. 5, 3, 7; so, paludem, Quint. 3, 8, 16; Suet. Caes. 44: amnes, Ov. M. 2, 257: fontes, id. ib. 13, 690; cf.: palustria aestate siccantur, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 104: agri siccati, *drained lands, lands uncovered by draining*, Suet. Claud. 20: dea Sidereo siccata sitim collegit ab aestu, *parched*, Ov. M. 6, 341.—**2.** *To exhaust, drain dry*, etc. (poet.): ovis ubera, Verg. E. 2, 42; so, distenta ubera, Hor. Epod. 2, 46; for which, transf.: distentas siccant pecudes, Luc. 4, 314; so, siccata ovis, i. e. *milked*, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 14: calices, i. e. *to drain, empty*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68; so, cadis siccatis, id. C. 1, 35, 27; cf.: cum siccare sacram largo Permessida posset Ore, *to drink deeply from the fountain of the Muses*, i. e. *to be a great poet*, Mart. 8, 70, 3.—In Gr. construction: Arethusa virides manu siccata capillos, Ov. M. 5, 575.—**3.** *To dry up, heal up, remove* an unwholesome humor; or, *to heal up, free* some part of the body from an unwholesome humor (poet. and in the elder Pliny): ad pituitam oris siccandam, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17: suppurata,

id. 36, 17, 28, § 133: strumas, id. 24, 4, 6, § 11: corpora, id. 31, 6, 33, § 62: os, id. 12, 12, 26, § 43: arterias umidas, id. 20, 14, 53, § 148; cf.: corpus pilā, i. e. *to strengthen, invigorate*, Lucil. ap. Non. 394, 29; v. siccitas, I. B. 3.: vulnera, Ov. M. 10, 187; cf.: ad fluminis undam Vulnera siccabat lymphis, Verg. A. 10, 834; for which, in a Gr. construction: juvenes siccati vulnera lymphis, Stat. Th. 1, 527.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become dry, get dry* (very rare): quotiens flumina et stagna siccaverint, Lact. 7, 3, 8: tundis cuminum et postea infundis in aceto; cum siccaverit, etc., Apic. 3, 18, § 105; 4, 2, § 132 al. —*Impers.:* ubi pluerit et siccaverit, Cato, R. R. 112, 2.

* **siccŏcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [siccus-oculus], *having dry eyes, dry-eyed:* genus nostrum semper siccoculum fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 75.

siccus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. çush, to dry up; Gr. αὔω], *dry.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. aridus): arena, Verg. G. 1, 389: fauces fluminum, id. ib. 4, 427: siccâque in rupe resedit, id. A. 5, 180: litus, id. ib. 6, 162: siccum et sine umore ullo solum, Quint. 2, 4, 8: glebae, Hor. Epod. 16, 55: agri, id. S. 2, 4, 15: lacus, Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 11: regio, Curt. 9, 10, 2: via (opp. palustris), Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 32 et saep.—*Sup.:* horreum siccissimum, Col. 12, 15, 2: oculi, *tearless*, Quint. 6, 2, 27; Prop. 1, 17, 11; Hor. C. 1, 3, 18; so, lumina, Tib. 1, 1, 66; Luc. 9, 1044: genae, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 80; Ov. H. 11, 10: decurrere pedibus super aequora siccis, id. M. 14, 50; and, transf.: siccus aerumnas tuli, *tearless*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1270: pocula, Tib. 3, 6, 18: urna, Hor. C. 3, 11, 23: panis, *dry bread*, Sen. Ep. 83, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139: agaricum manducatum siccum, id. 26, 7, 18, § 32; Capitol. Anton. 13; Vop. Tac. 11: spolia non sanguine sicca suo, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 12: cuspis, Stat. Th. 8, 383: ensis, Sen. Troad. 50.—With *gen.:* sicci stimulabant sanguinis enses, i. e. *bloodless*, Sil. 7, 213: carinae, *standing dry*, Hor. C. 1, 4, 2: magna minorque ferae (i. e. ursa major et minor), utraque sicca, i. e. *that do not dip into, set beneath the sea*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2; so, signa, id. ib. 4, 9, 18: aquae, i. e. *snow*, Mart. 4, 3, 7: vox, *dried up with heat, husky*, Ov. M. 2, 278 et saep.—**2.** As *subst.:* **siccum,** i; and *plur.:* **sicca,** ōrum, *n.*, *dry land, a dry place; dry places:* donec rostra tenent siccum, Verg. A. 10, 301: in sicco, *on the dry land, on the shore*, Prop. 3, 10 (9), 6; Verg. G. 1, 363; Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 27; 26, 7, 22, § 39: ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis, circumfusus nobis spiritus volucribus convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: harundo, quae in siccis provenit, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165; so, in siccis, id. 17, 22, 35, § 170.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of the weather, *dry, without rain:* sive annus siccus est ... seu pluvius, Col. 3, 20, 1: ver, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101: aestivi tempora sicca Canis, Tib. 1, 4, 6; for which: incipit et sicco fervere terra Cane, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 4: sole dies referente siccos, Hor. C. 3, 29, 20: siccis aër fervoribus ustus, Ov. M. 1, 119: caelum, Plin. 18, 12, 31, § 123: ventus, id. 2, 47, 48, § 126; Luc. 4, 50: luna, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 15; Plin. 17, 9, 8, § 57; cf. id. 17, 14, 24, § 112: nubes, i. e. *without rain*, Luc. 4, 331: hiemps, *without snow*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 106. — **2.** Of the human body, *dry*, as a healthy state (opp. rheumy, catarrhal, tumid, etc.), *firm, solid, vigorous:* (mulier) sicca, succida, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192; Petr. 37: corpora sicciora cornu, Cat. 23, 12: corpora graciliora siccioraque, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 65: (puella) Nec bello pede ... nec ore sicco, *free from saliva*, Cat. 43, 3; cf. tussis, *without expectoration*, Cels. 4, 6: medicamentum, *causing dryness*, Scrib. Comp. 71. —**3.** *Dry, thirsty:* nimis diu sicci sumus, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 41; cf.: siti sicca sum, id. Curc. 1, 2, 26; 1, 2, 22; id. Ps. 1, 2, 51; Hor. S. 2, 2, 14: faucibus siccis, *fasting*, Verg. A. 2, 358.—**b.** Transf., *abstemious, temperate, sober* (syn. sobrius): *Art.* Ego praeter alios meum virum fui rata Siccum, frugi, continentem, etc. *Pa.* At nunc dehinc scito, illum ante omnes ... Madidum, nihili, incontinentem, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7; so (opp. violentus) Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 88; id. Agr. 1, 1, 1; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 395, 4 (opp. vinolenti); Sen. Ep. 18, 3; Hor. S. 2, 3, 281; id. C. 4, 5, 39: siccis omnia dura deus proposuit, id. ib. 1, 18, 3; id. Ep. 1, 19, 9; 1, 17, 12. — **II.** Trop. **1.** *Firm, solid* (acc. to I. B. 2.): (Attici) sani duntaxat et sicci habeantur, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; cf.: nihil erat in ejus oratione nisi sincerum, nihil nisi siccum atque sanum, id. Brut. 55, 202; Quint. 2, 4, 6.—**2.** Of style, *dry, insipid, jejune* (acc. to I. B. 3.): siccum et sollicitum et contractum dicendi propositum, Quint. 11, 1, 32: sicca et incondita et propemodum jejuna oratio, Gell. 14, 1, 32: durus et siccus, Tac. Or. 21: ne sicci omnino atque aridi pueri rhetoribus traderentur, *ignorant, unformed, unprepared*, Suet. Gram. 4.— **3.** *Dry, cold:* medullae, i. e. *void of love, cold*, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 17; so, puella, Ov. A. A. 2, 686; Mart. 11, 81, 2; cf. id. 11, 17, 8. — Hence, *adv.:* **siccē,** *dryly, without wet* or *damp* (very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages). **A.** Lit.: ut bos sicce stabuletur, Col. 6, 12, 2.— **B.** Trop.: eos solos Attice dicere, id est quasi sicce et integre, *firmly, solidly*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 4, 12; v. supra, II.

† **sĭcĕlĭcon,** i, *n.*, = σικελικόν, *a plant, called also* psyllion, *fleawort, fleabane*, Plin. 25, 11, 90, § 140.

Sĭcĕlis, ĭdis, v. Siculi, D.

sĭcĕlisso, āre, v. sicilisso.

† **sĭcĕra,** *n.*, = σίκερα [from the Heb. שֵׁכָר], *a kind of spirituous, intoxicating drink* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Psych. 9, from Vulg. Lev. 10, 9; Hier. Ep. 52, 1; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 3, 16.

Sĭchaeus, v. Sychaeus.

Sĭcĭlia, ae, v. Siculi, B.

* **sīcīlĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sicilis], *a little cutting instrument, a small sickle*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

sīcĭlĭcus (**sīcĭlĭquus,** and in inscrr. also designated by ɔ, Inscr. Orell. 2537), i, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the fourth part of an* uncia, and consequently *the forty-eighth part of an* as: cum noverca universae hereditatis habeat dodrantem semunciam et sicilicum, Dig. 33, 1, 21, § 2. —**B.** In partic. **a.** As a measure of length, *a quarter of an inch*, Front. Aquaed. 28; Plin. 13, 15, 29, § 94; 31, 6, 31, § 57.—**b.** As a measure of land, *one forty-eighth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 9; 5, 2, 5.— **c.** As a weight, *two drachms*, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 20. —**d.** As a measure of time, *the forty-eighth part of an hour*, Plin. 18, 32, 75, § 325.—**e.** As a copper coin, *two drachms*, Inscr. Orell. 2854.—**II.** Transf. (from the figure of the sicilicus; v. supra, *init.*), in the later grammarians, *a comma*, Mar. Vict. p. 2467 P.— Also as a sign of the doubling of consonants (as, An'ius, Lucul'us, Mem'ius, sel'a, ser'a, as'eres), Mar. Vict. p. 2456 P.; Isid. Orig. 1, 26 *fin.*

Sĭcĭliensis, e, v. Siculi, C.

* **sīcĭlīmenta,** ōrum, *n.* [sicilis], *what is cut* or *mown with the sickle* (sc. after the first crop has been taken off), *the aftermath*, Cato, R. R. 5 *fin.*

sīcĭlio, īre, *v. a.* [id.], *to cut* or *mow with the sickle*, after the first crop has been taken off: prata, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2; Col. 2, 22, 3; Plin. 18, 28, 67, § 259.

sīcĭlis, is, *f.* [sica], *a cutting instrument, sickle* (cf. falx): incedit veles vulgo sicilibus latis, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 337 Müll. (Ann. v. 499 Vahl.): sicilis similitudo, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 38.

* **sĭcĭlisso** or **sĭcĕlisso,** āre, *v. n.* [Siculi], *to imitate Sicilian manners:* hoc argumentum graecissat: tamen Non atticissat, verum sicelissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 8; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

Sicimina, ae, *a mountain in* Gallia Cisalpina, Liv. 45, 12.

sīcĭnĕ (less correctly, **siccĭne**), *adv.* [sice, orig. form of sic, q. v., and the interrog. particle ne], *so, thus;* in interrog. and exclamatory sentences always beginning the sentence (once in Cic.; twice in Liv.; not in Cæs. or Sall.; freq. in the comic writers; sometimes in the other poets). Like sic, it refers either to a previous statement, or δεικτικῶς to something pointed out by the speaker (cf. sic, I. and III.). It almost always implies reproach; sometimes self-reproach (v. infra, 3.). **1.** Referring to a previous statement: Sicine mi abs te refertur gratia? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 101: Sicine me spernis? id. Rud. 3, 6, 46: Sicine agis? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 19; so id. ib. 4, 7, 34; id. Ad. 1, 2, 48: Sicine hunc decipis? id. Phorm. 3, 2, 43: Sicine tu eum, cui tu in consilio fuisses ... in discrimen vocavisti? Cic. Fl. 33, 82: Sicine vestrum militem sinitis vexari ab inimicis? Liv. 6, 16, 2.—So in oblique discourse: Rogitansque, sicine pugnaturos milites spopondisset? Liv. 7, 15, 2; cf. Plaut. As. 1, 2, 1; id. Cist. 2, 3, 38; id. Merc. 1, 2, 49; id. Poen. 1, 2, 176; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 13; Cat. 64, 132; 64, 134; 77, 3; Sil. 9, 25.— Rarely used predicatively: Sicine est sententia? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 114.— **2.** Referring to something pointed out: Sicine hic cum uvidâ veste grassabimur? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 32: Sicine, lente, jaces? Prop. 3, 7 (2, 15), 8; cf. Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115; id. Ps. 5, 5, 1; id. Poen. 3, 1, 9; App. M. 9, p. 180.— **3.** Sometimes it introduces exclamatory infinitive clauses: Sicine mi esse os oblitum, *O that my face (eyes) should have been thus covered (blinded)*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 34: Sicine me atque illam operâ tuâ nunc miseros sollicitarier! Ter. And. 4, 2, 6; cf. Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44.— **4.** Very rarely without implying reproach: Sicine eam incomptis vidisti flere capillis? *did you see her weep just as she was, with unkempt hair?* Prop. 4, 5 (3, 6), 9 (cf. sic, V. 3.).

Sĭcĭnĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** C. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 76, 263.— **II.** Cn. Sicinius, Cic. Brut. 60, 216 et saep.

† **sĭcinnista,** ae, *m.*, = σικιννιστής, *one who performs the* sicinnis (a dance of Satyrs), *a sicinnis-dancer*, Att. ap. Gell. 20, 3, 1 sq., where Gellius calls the dance itself sicinnium (Gr. σίκιννις).

sĭcinnium, v. sicinnista.

†† **sĭclus,** i, *m.* [Heb. שֶׁקֶל], *a shekel* (a Hebrew coin), Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9; Vulg. Exod. 21, 32 et saep.; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 25, 18.

Sĭcŏris, is, *m.*, *a tributary of the Iberus, near Ilerda, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Segre*, Caes. B. C. 1, 40; 1, 48; 1, 62; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24; Luc. 4, 14 sq.; 4, 130; 4, 335; Aus. Ep. 25, 58.

sīcŭbi, *adv.* [si-ubi; cf. sicunde, from si-unde], *if in any place, if anywhere, wheresoever* (rare but class.), Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 13: sicubi nactus eris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103: sicubi inciderit, id. Att. 15, 29, 1: sicubi aderit Gellius, id. Sest. 51, 110: sicubi est certamen, scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res, Liv. 9, 41 *fin.:* sicubi loco cessum, si terga data hosti, tamen, etc., id. 7, 13: sicubi artiora erant, Tac. Agr. 37: ubi est igitur exceptum foedere Gaditano? etc. ... Nusquam. Ac sicubi esset, etc., Cic. Balb. 14, 32: sicubi magna Jovis antiquo robore quercus Ingentes tendat ramos, aut sicubi nigrum Ilicibus crebris sacrâ nemus accubet umbrâ, Verg. G. 3, 332 sq.: sicubi dimicarent (gladiatores), Suet. Caes. 26: sicubi clarorum virorum sepulcra cognosceret, inferias Manibus dabat, id. Calig. 3: per litora passim Diffugiunt, silvasque, et sicubi concava furtim Saxa, petunt, Verg. A. 5, 677; Stat. Achill. 2, 410.

* **sīcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sica], *a little dagger;* transf., = membrum virile, Cat. 67, 21.

Sĭcŭli, ōrum, *m.*, = Σικελοί. **I.** *The Siculians* or *Sicilians, an ancient Italian people on the Tiber, a portion of whom, driven thence, migrated to the island of Sicily, which derived its name from them*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56; 3, 5, 10, § 71; Varr. L. L. 5, § 101 Müll.; Col. 1, 3, 6.— Hence, in the class. per., **II.** *The inhabitants of Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95; id. Brut. 12, 46; id. de Or. 2, 54, 217; id. Att. 14, 12, 1 al.—*Gen. plur.* Siculûm, Lucr. 6, 642.—In the *sing.:* **Sĭcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a Sicilian*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; id. Rud. prol. 49; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 32; id. de Or. 2, 69, 280; id. Rep. 1, 14, 22 et saep.—Hence, **A. Sĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sicily, Sicilian* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tellus, i. e. *Sicily*, Verg. A. 1, 34: mare, Mel. 2, 7, 14; Hor. C. 2, 12, 2: unda, id. ib. 3, 4, 28; 4, 4, 44; Verg. A. 3, 696: fretum, Liv. 1, 2, 5; Front. Strat. 1, 7, 1; Tac. A. 1, 53: montes, Verg. E. 2, 21: mel, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 12; 3, 16, 14: praedo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 75: oratores, Cic. Or. 69, 230: Epicharmus, Hor. Ep.

2, 1, 58: poëta Empedocles, id. A. P. 463: tyrannus, i. e. *Phalaris*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 41; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58; hence, juvencus, *the bull of Phalaris*, Pers. 3, 39; Claud. B. Gild. 187: aula, *the court of Phalaris*, Juv. 6, 486: fuga, *the flight of Sex. Pompeius before Octavius after the naval battle near the Sicilian coast*, Prop. 2, 1, 28; cf. Suet. Aug. 16; Flor. 4, 8; hence, pirata, i. e. *Sex. Pompeius*, Luc. 6, 422: conjux, i. e. *Proserpine* (so called because carried off from Sicily), Juv. 13, 50: virgo, i. e. *a Siren*, Stat. S. 2, 1, 10; hence, cantus, *of the Sirens*, Juv. 9, 150: logei, Attici omnes: nullum Siculum acceperis, i. e. *provincial*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 67.—**B. Sĭcĭlĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Σικελία, *the island of Sicily:* fretum Siciliae, Caes. B. C. 2, 3; Mel. 2, 7, 14; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86; 2, 88, 90, § 204; Plaut. Rud. prol. 54; 2, 6, 60; id. Men. 2, 3, 57; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1; 2, 3, 6, § 12 et saep. al.—**C. Sĭcĭlĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sicily*, *Sicilian:* fretum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24: hospes, *from Sicily*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 30: quaestura mea, Cic. Fam. 13, 38: annus, *the quæstorship in Sicily*, id. Brut. 92, 318: fisci, id. Verr. 1, 9, 24; cf. pecunia, id. ib. 1, 8, 22: spiritus, id. ib. 2, 3, 9, § 22: peregrinatio, Suet. Calig. 51: bellum, id. Aug. 70: pugna, id. ib. 96.—**D. Sīcĕlis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, = Σικελίς, *Sicilian; subst.*, *a Sicilian woman:* Sicelides ... puellae ... Sicelis esse volo, Ov. H. 15, 51 sq.: Nymphae, id. M. 5, 412: Musae, i. e. *of Theocritus*, *pastoral*, Verg. E. 4, 1.

Sĭcŭlus, a, um, v. Siculi, A.

sīcundē *adv.* [si-unde; cf. sicubi, from si-ubi], *if from anywhere* (rare but class.): sicunde potes, erues, qui decem legati Mummio fuerint, Cic. Att. 13, 30, 3: sicunde spes aliqua se ostendisset, Liv. 26, 38: sicunde hostis appareat, Suet. Calig. 51: sicunde discederet, id. ib. 4.

sīc-ut and (far less freq. but class.) **sīc-ŭti,** *adv.*, *so as, just as, as.* **I.** Lit. **A.** With a separate clause. (α) Form sicut: sicut dixi, faciam, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 59: clanculum, sicut praecepi, id. ib. 3, 3, 76: nempe sicut dicis (shortly after: ita ut dicis), id. Aul. 2, 4, 15; so, sicut dicis, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 67; id. Men. prol. 74: hae sunt, sicut praedico, id. Most. 3, 2, 84; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: stultitia magna est, Hominem amatorem ad forum procedere, etc. ... sicut ego feci stultus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 4: si ille huc redibit, sicut confido affore, id. Capt. 3, 5, 38: sic ut tu huic potes, id. ib. 5, 1, 16: primum Montem Sacrum, sicut erat in simili causâ antea factum, deinde Aventinum (occupasse), Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63; 6, 18, 19: sicut ait Ennius, id. ib. 1, 41, 64; cf.: sicut sapiens poëta dixit, id. Par. 5, 1, 34: ut se quoque, sicut socios, dignos existimetis, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: valeant preces apud te meae, sicut pro te hodie valuerunt, Liv. 23, 8: consules turpissimi, sicut hi recentes rerum exitus declararunt, Cic. Planc. 35, 86: sicut summarum summa est aeterna, Lucr. 5, 361: sicut Cicero dicit, Quint. 9, 3, 83: sicut ostendimus, id. 11, 3, 174 al.—(β) Form sicuti: sicuti dixi prius, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 67: habuit ille, sicuti meminisse vos arbitror, permulta signa, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: sicuti me quoque erroris mei paenitet, id. ib. 6, 14: urbem Romam, sicuti ego accepi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojani, Sall. C. 6, 1: sicuti dignum erat, Quint. 11, 3, 148.—**b.** Corresp. to ita, itidem, sic. (α) Form sicut: sicut tuom vis gnatum tuae Superesse vitae, Ita te obtestor, etc., Plaut. As. 1, 1, 1: sicut verbis nuncupavi, ita pro republicâ Quiritium ... legiones mecum Dis Manibus devoveo, an old formula in Liv. 8, 9: sicut coronatus laureâ coronâ oraculum adisset, ita, etc., id. 23, 11; 21, 13; Quint. 1, 2, 26; 9, 1, 8; 9, 3, 100; 10, 1, 1: sicut medico diligenti natura corporis cognoscenda est, sic equidem, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: sicut magno accidit casu, ut, etc. ... sic magnae fuit fortunae, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 30: sicuti merci pretium statuit ... Itidem divos dispertisse vitam humanam aequom fuit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 131.—(β) Form sicuti: sicuti ... ita, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; cf. infra, B. b.—**B.** Without a separate verb (so most freq.). (α) Form sicut: sicut fortunatorum memorant insulas (is est ager), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 148: sicut familiae, id. Men. prol. 74; id. Cas. 2, 6, 46: te esse sapientem, nec sicut vulgus, sed ut eruditi solent appellare sapientem, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: Graeciae, sicut apud nos, delubra magnifica, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14: non debent esse amicitiarum sicut aliarum rerum satietates, id. Lael. 19, 67: ut tuo judicio uteretur, sicut in rebus omnibus, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: provinciam suam hanc esse Galliam, sicut illam nostram, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 6, 19: nihil me, sicut antea, juvat Scribere versiculos, Hor. Epod. 11, 1 et saep.: hunc, sicut omni vitâ, tum petentem premebat nobilitas, Liv. 39, 41; 34, 9, 10: nec sicut vulnere sanguis, Luc. 3, 638 Drak. *N. cr.*—(β) Form sicuti: me amicissime cottidie magis Caesar amplectitur: familiares quidem ejus, sicuti neminem, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: sicuti te, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 174, 33.—**b.** Corresp. to ita, item, sic, etc. (cf. supra, A. b.): praecipuum lumen sicut eloquentiae, ita praeceptis quoque ejus, dedit M. Tullius, Quint. 3, 1, 20; so id. 8, prooem. § 29; 9, 1, 18; 10, 1, 14: sicut in foro non bonos oratores, item in theatro actores malos perpeti, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 118: illi, sicut Campani Capuam, sic Rhegium habituri perpetuam sedem erant, Liv. 28, 28: sicut in vitâ, in causis quoque, Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. Liv. 9, 17 Drak. *N. cr.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** With an accessory idea of cause, *inasmuch as, since* (perh. only in the two foll. passages): nunc occasio'st faciundi, prius quam in urbem advenerit, sicut cras hic aderit, hodie non venerit, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 87: quo lubet, sicut soror Ejus huc gemina advenit Ephesum, id. Mil. 4, 1, 28 Brix ad loc.; cf. id. Pers. 1, 3, 57.—**B.** Pregn.: sicut est, erat, etc., in confirmation of a former proposition, *as indeed it is (was)*, *as it really is (was)*, *as is (was) the fact* (class.; a favorite expression with Cic.): sint nobis isti, qui de ratione vivendi disserunt, magni homines, ut sunt, Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 4: huc accedit, quod, quamvis ille felix sit, sicut est, tamen, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 8, 22: sit ista res magna, sicut est, id. Leg. 1, 5, 17; Liv. 7, 35: sit licet, sicut est, ab omni ambitione longe remotus, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 2: illa, quamvis ridicula essent, sicut erant, mihi tamen risum non moverunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 3: secundam eam Paulus, sicut erat, victoriam ratus, Liv. 45, 7: poteratque viri vox illa videri, sicuti erat, Ov. M. 12, 205: quamvis scelerati illi fuissent, sicuti fuerunt, pestiferi cives tamen, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230.—Less freq. with other verbs: quamvis enim multis locis dicat Epicurus, sicut dicit, satis fortiter de dolore, tamen, etc., Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117 Beier: quamquam in consuetudine cottidianâ perspexisses, sicuti perspicies, id. Fam. 3, 10, 2: quod fore, sicut accidit, videbat, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: terrendi magis hostes erant quam fallendi, sicut territi sunt, Liv. 25, 24.—Strengthened by *re verâ:* apud nos, re verâ sicut sunt, mercenarii scribae existimantur, Nep. Eum. 1, 5.—**C.** For introducing a term of comparison, *as it were, like, as, as if*, = tamquam (class.): ut sese splendore animi et vitae suae sicut speculum praebeat civibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 42, 69: qui, sicut unus paterfamilias, loquor, id. Inv. 2, 5, 19: quod me sicut alterum parentem et observat et diligit, id. Fam. 5, 8, 4: (natura) rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. de Or. 1, 29, 132: ex his duabus diversis sicuti familiis unum quoddam est conflatum genus, id. Inv. 2, 3, 8: ab ejus (cornus) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26 *fin.:* multi mortales vitam sicut peregrinantes transegere, Sall. C. 2, 8; 31, 5; 38, 3; id. J. 60, 4; Liv. 7, 11.—**D.** For introducing an example, *as, as for instance*, etc. (class.): quibus in causis omnibus, sicut in ipsâ M.' Curii ... fuit summa de jure dissensio, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 238; Nep. Dat. 9: omnibus periculis, sicut cum Spartam oppugnavit, id. Pel. 4: sicuti cum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 154, 27: sicuti si, Enn. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 5 (Ann. v. 344 Vahl.); Quint. 9, 3, 89; so id. 9, 3, 16; 9, 3, 91; 7, 2, 17; 8, 3, 51; Suet. Aug. 56; 85 al.—**E.** Sicut eram, erat, etc., like the Gr. ὡς εἶχον, to denote an unchanged condition of the subject in a new state of action, *just as I (he, etc.) was* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sicut eram, fugio sine vestibus, Ov. M. 5, 601; 6, 657: sicut erat, rectos defert in Tartara currus, Stat. Th. 7, 820; so, sicut erat, id. ib. 3, 680; 4, 803; 10, 37; Luc. 2, 365: ille, sicut nudatus erat, pervenit ad Graecos, Curt. 9, 7, 10; 10, 4, 2: sicut erat togatus, Suet. Claud. 34; Just. 14, 4, 1; 26, 2, 4 al.: sicut erant, Ov. M. 3, 178; Suet. Calig. 45; id. Oth. 8: sicut erit, Tib. 3, 1, 18.—Less freq. with another verb: sicut curru eminebat, oculos circumferens, Curt. 4, 14, 9: praecipitatum in flumen, sicut vestitus advenerat, Suet. Claud. 9.—Form sicuti: sicuti erat, cruentâ veste, in castra pervenit, Curt. 8, 3, 10—**F.** A few times in Sallust with an accessory hypothetical signif., *as if, just as if*, = quasi: alii sicuti populi jura defenderent, pars, etc., Sall. C. 38, 3: sicuti jurgio lacessitus foret, in Senatum venit, id. ib. 31, 5: sicuti audiri a suis aut cerni possent, etc., id. J. 60, 4: sicuti salutatum introire ad Ciceronem, id. C. 28, 1.—**G.** Of time, *as soon as, after* (very rare): sicut adulescit, terram inde colligimus, Pall. Apr. 2, 3.

sīcŭti, v. sicut.

Sĭcyon, ōnis (*abl.* e, rarely i), *f.* (but *masc.* Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1), = Σικυών, *the capital of the territory of Sicyonia in the Peloponnesus* (now *Vasiliko*), *near the isthmus, sometimes considered as belonging to Achaia, abounding in olive-trees, the birthplace of Aratus*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 12; Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81; id. Fam. 13, 21; id. Att. 1, 13, 1; Ov. Ib. 315; id. P. 4, 15, 10; Plaut. Curc. 3, 25; id. Merc. 3, 4, 62 al.—*Abl.* Sicyoni, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 8; 1, 3, 42; id. Ps. 4, 2, 38; and Sicyone, id. Cist. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 4, 7, 80; Cic. Fam. 13, 21, 1 and 2.—Hence, **Sĭcyōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sicyon*, *Sicyonian:* ager, Liv. 33, 15: magistratus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 44: Aratus, id. Off. 2, 23, 81: calcei, *a kind of soft shoes*, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: baca, *olives*, Verg. G. 2, 519: ager, Liv. 43, 15.—As *substt.* **1. Sĭcyōnĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sicyon, the Sicyonians*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 22, 53; id. Att. 1, 19, 9; 1, 20, 4; 2, 1, 10 al.—**2. Sĭcyōnĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *Sicyonian shoes*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. h. v. p. 337 Müll.; Lucr. 4, 1125; Verg. Cir. 168; Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4.

† **sĭcyos agrĭos,** = σίκυος ἄγριος, *wild-cucumber*, App. Herb. 113.

Sīda, ae (collat. form **Sīdē,** ēs, Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96), *f.*, = Σίδη, *a town in Pamphylia*, now *Eski Adalia*, Mel. 1, 14 sq.; Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 1; 3, 12, 4; 12, 15, 5; Liv. 35, 13; 37, 23 al.—Hence, **Sīdētae,** ārum, *m.*, = Σιδῆται, *the inhabitants of Sida*, Liv. 35, 48, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*

sīdĕrālis, e, *adj.* [sidus], *of* or *belonging to the stars*, *sidereal* (Plinian): scientia, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; cf. difficultas, *astronomy*, id. 18, 24, 56, § 206.

sīdĕrātīcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sideratio], *planet-struck*, *blasted*, *palsied* (late Lat.): jumenta, Veg. 5, 34; cf. sideror.

sīdĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sideror]. ***I.** *A grouping* or *configuration of stars*, *a constellation*, Firm. Math. 4, 13 *fin.*—**II.** *A disease produced by a constellation*, *a blast*, *sideration;* of plants, *a blast*, *a blight*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 222 sq.; of animals, *a numbness*, *palsy*, Macr. Emp. 20 *med.;* Scrib. Larg. 101 *med.*

sīdĕrātus, a, um, v. sideror.

sīdĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sidus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the constellations* or *to the stars*, *starry* (poet.; esp. freq. in Ov.): caelum, Ov. M. 10, 140; for which: arx mundi, id. Am. 3, 10, 21: sedes, id. A. A. 2, 39; Verg. A. 10, 3: caput (Noctis), Ov. M. 15, 31: dea, i. e. *the moon*, Prop. 3 (4), 20, 18: aethra, Verg. A. 3, 586: ignes, i. e. *the stars*, Ov. M. 15, 665; cf. Canis, id. F. 4, 941: conjux, i. e. *Ceyx* (as the son of Lucifer), id. M. 11, 445: Pedo, *who discoursed of the stars*, id. P. 4, 16, 6: artes, Stat. S. 2, 2, 112: sidereâ qui temperat omnia luce (sol), id. ib. 4, 169; so, κατ' ἐξοχήν, of the sun: ignes, id. ib. 1, 779: aestus, id. ib. 6, 341: deus, i. e. *the sun*, Mart. 12, 60, 2: colossus, *dedicated to the sun*, id. Spect. 2, 1: polus, Val. Fl. 4, 643.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Heavenly, divine:* arcus, Col. 10, 292: sanguis, *of gods*, Val. Fl. 7, 166.—**B.** In gen., *bright, glittering, shining, excellent*, etc. (freq.): Venus sidereos diffusa sinus, Val. Fl. 2, 104: artus (Veneris), Stat. S. 1, 2, 141: ore (Pollux), Val. Fl. 4, 490: vultus (Bacchi), Sen. Oedip. 409 et saep.: (Aeneas) Sidereo

flagrans clipeo et caelestibus armis, Verg. A. 12, 167: jubae (cassidis), Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 351: ministri, Mart. 10, 66, 7; cf. mares, id. 9, 37, 10: vates Maro, *brilliant, divine*, Col. 10, 434.

† **sĭdērĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σιδήριον, *the plant ironwort, vervain*, Plin. 25, 4, 15, § 34; 26, 14, 87, § 140.

† **sĭdērītes**, ae, *m.*, = σιδηρίτης. **I.** *A loadstone, magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127 (Jan. sideritis).—**II.** *A kind of diamond*, Plin. 37, 4, 16, § 58.

† **sĭdērītēsis**, is, *f.* [σιδηρῖτις], *a plant, also called* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 (al. sideritis).

† **sĭdērītis**, is, *f.*, = σιδηρῖτις. **I.** *Ironwort, vervain*, Plin. 25, 5, 19, § 42; 26, 14, 88, § 148.—**II.** *A precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182. A variety of it, found in Æthiopia, is called **sĭdērŏpoecĭlos**, = σιδηροποίκιλος, id. 37, 10, 67, § 182.—**III.** *The loadstone, magnet*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 127 Jan.

sĭdērŏpoecĭlos, i, *m.*, v. sideritis, II.

sīdĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [sidus, II. E.], *to be blasted* or *palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck, to be sunstruck*, = sidere afflari, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι: fluviatilium silurus Caniculae exortu sideratur, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: siderati, id. 28, 16, 63, § 226: sideratum jumentum, Veg. 3, 39, 1.

‡ **sīdĕrōsus**, ἀστροπλήξ, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

Sĭdētae, ārum, v. Sida.

Sĭdĭcīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Campania, whose chief town was* Teanum, *on the north-eastern side of Mount Massicus*, Liv. 7, 29; 8, 1 sq.; 8, 15 sq.; Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 107.—*Sing.*: de Egnatii Sidicini nomine, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.—Hence, **Sĭdĭcīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sidicini, *Sidicinian*: ager, Liv 10, 14; 26, 9: aequora, Verg. A. 7, 727: cohors, Sil. 5, 551: olivae, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 16.

sīdo, sīdi, 3, *v. n.* [cf. sedeo; Gr. ἵζω], *to seat one's self, sit down; to settle, alight* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. of things) **I.** In gen.: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sidere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307; cf.: (columbae) super arbore sidunt, Verg. A. 6, 203: canes sidentes, *sitting down*, Plin. 10, 53, 83, § 177.—**b.** Of things, *to sink down, settle*: sidebant campi (shortly after: subsidere saxa), Lucr. 5, 493: nec membris incussam sidere cretam, id. 3, 382; cf. Col. 12, 24, 2: in tepidā aquā gutta (balsami) sidens ad ima vasa, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123: cummi in aquā sidit, id. 12, 25, 54, § 121: cave lecticā sidat, *be set down*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 78: prius caelum sidet inferius mari, Quam, etc., Hor. Epod. 5, 79.—**II.** In partic., pregn. **A.** *To sit* or *be set fast; to remain sitting, lying*, or *fixed*: mare certis canalibus ita profundum, ut nullae ancorae sidant, *can hold*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: secures sidunt, id. 16, 10, 19, § 47: tum queror, in toto non sidere pallia lecto, *remain lying*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 31.—**2.** Naut. t. t., of a vessel, *to stick fast* on shallows: veniat mea litore navis Servata, an mediis sidat onusta vadis, Prop. 3, 14 (3, 6), 30; cf.: ubi eae (cymbae) siderent, Liv. 26, 45; Quint. 12, 10, 37; Tac. A. 1, 70; 2, 6; Nep. Chabr. 4, 2.—**B.** *To sink down, to sink out of sight.* **1.** Lit.: non flebo in cineres arcem sidisse paternos Cadmi, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 37: sidentes in tabem spectat acervos, *settling* or *melting down*, Luc. 7, 791; cf. Stat. S. 5, 3, 199.—**2.** Trop.: vitia civitatis pessum suā mole sidentis, *sinking*, Sen. Const. 2; cf.: sidentia imperii fundamenta, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 78: sidente paulatim metu, Tac. H. 2. 15

Sido, ōnis, *m.*, *a chief of the* Suevi *about the middle of the first century*, Tac. H. 3, 5; 3, 21; id. A. 12, 29 sq.

Sīdon, ōnis (usu. ō, as in Greek; but in the derivatives *common.* A later collat. form **Sīdōnĭa**, ae, Just. 11, 10, 8; cf.: Babylonia, Lacedaemonia, etc.), *f.*, = Σιδών, ῶνος and όνος, Heb. and Phoen. צִדוֹן ,צידון, *a very ancient and celebrated Phœnician city, the mother-city of Tyre*, now *Saida*, Mel. 1, 12. 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Just. 18, 3, 4; Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2; Luc. 3, 217 al.; *abl.* Sidone, Lucr. 6, 585; Ov. M. 4, 571; cf. *acc.* Sidōna Verg A. 1, 619; *abl.* Sidōne, Sil. 8, 438.—Hence, **A. Sīdōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*: urbs, i. e. *Sidon*, Verg. A. 4, 545; cf. moenia, Ov. P. 1, 3, 77: amor, i. e. *Jupiter's for Europa* (of Sidon), Mart. 7, 32.—**2.** Poet., *Phœnician*: raptus, i. e. *of Europa*, Stat. Th. 1, 5: rates, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 2: hospes, i. e. *Cadmus*, id. M. 3, 129: Dido, Verg. A. 11, 74: nautae, Hor. Epod. 16, 59: murex, Tib. 3, 3, 18; cf. ostrum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 26; so, vestis, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 55: chlamys, Verg. A. 4, 137: palla, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 47: mitra, id. 2, 29 (3, 27), 15 et saep.—**3.** *Carthaginian*: duces, Sil. 1, 10: miles, id. 17, 213: cuspis, id. 5, 474.—**4.** Because Thebes, in Bœotia, was said to have been founded by Cadmus, *Theban*: Sidoniae comites, i. e. Ismenides, Ov. M. 4, 542: turres, Stat. Th. 7, 443.—*Subst. plur.*: **Sīdōnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Sidonians*, Sall. J. 78, 1; and poet., *Phœnicians*, Ov. F. 3, 108.—* **B. Sīdōnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sidon, Sidonian*, Sall. J. 78, 4.—**C. Sīdōnis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Sidonian*; poet., *Phœnician*: tellus, i. e. *Phœnicia*, Ov. M. 2, 840: concha, i. e. *purple*, id. ib. 10, 267.—More freq. *subst.*, *a Sidonian* or *Phœnician woman*; of *Europa*, Ov. A. A. 3, 252; id. F. 5, 610; 5, 617; Stat. Th. 9, 334.—Of *Dido*, Ov. M. 14, 80.—Of *Anna*, Ov. F. 3, 649; Sil. 8, 70: Sīdōnĭda, id. 8, 194.

1. Sīdōnĭus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*; so, C. Sollius Sidonius Apollinaris, *a Christian writer in the middle of the fifth century*, whose Carmina and Epistolae are still extant; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. § 291.

2. Sīdōnĭus, a, um, v. Sidon, A.

sīdus, ĕris, *n.* [cf. Sanscr. svid, to sweat, melt; Gr. σίδηρος (molten) iron; Lat. sudo]. **I.** *Stars united in a figure, a group of stars, a constellation* (and hence mostly *plur.*; only so ap. Cic., Cæs., and Quint.): sunt stellae quidem singulares, ut erraticae quinque et ceterae, quae non admixtae aliis solae feruntur: sidera vero, quae in aliquod signum stellarum plurium compositione formantur, ut Aries, Taurus, Andromeda, Perseus, vel Corona et quaecumque variarum genera formarum in caelum recepta creduntur. Sic et apud Graecos aster et astron diversa significant et aster stella una est, astron signum stellis coactum, quod nos sidus vocamus, Macr Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.* (α) *Plur.*: illi sempiterni ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: signis sideribusque caelestibus, id. N. D. 1, 13, 35: circuitus solis et lunae reliquorumque siderum, id. ib. 2, 62, 155; cf.: solem lunamque praecipua siderum, Quint. 2, 16, 6; and: in sole sidera ipsa desinunt cerni, id. 8, 5, 29: siderum regina bicornis Luna, Hor. C. S. 35: Arcturi sidera, Verg. G. 1, 204: solis, i. e. sol, Ov. M. 14, 172: sidera, quae vocantur errantia, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; so, errantia, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32: siderum motus, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3; id. Lael. 23, 88: sidera viderit innumerabilia, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 69; id. Fin. 2, 31, 102; id. N. D. 2, 15, 39 et saep.; * Caes. B. G. 6, 14 *fin.*; Quint. 1, 4, 4; 2, 17, 38; 12, 11, 10 al.; Lucr. 1, 231; 1, 788; 1, 1065: candida, id. 5, 1210: alta, Verg. A. 3, 619: surgentia, id. ib. 6, 850: radiantia, Ov. M. 7, 325: turbata, Stat. Th. 12, 406 al.: lucida, Hor. C. 1, 3, 2; 3, 1, 32; id. Epod. 3, 15; 5, 45; 17, 5.—(β) *Sing.*, *a heavenly body, a star*; and collect., *a group of stars, a constellation*: clarum Tyndaridae sidus, Hor C. 4, 8, 31: fervidum, *Sirius*, id. Epod. 1, 27: nivosum sidus Pleiadum, Stat. S. 1, 1, 95: insana Caprae sidera, Hor. C. 3, 7, 6: Baccho placuisse coronam, Ex Ariadnaeo sidere nosse potes, Ov. F. 5, 346; so of the constellation Arcturus, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 (for which, in the *plur.*: Arcturi sidera, Verg. G. 1, 204); of *Capella*, Ov. M 3, 594; of *the Vergiliae*, Liv. 21, 35, 6; Curt. 5, 6, 12; of *Saturn*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 32 sq.; Juv. 6, 569; of *Venus*, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Luc. 1, 661; of *the Moon*: sidus lunae, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; of *the Sun*: calidi sideris aestu, Tib. 2, 1, 47: aetherium, Ov. M. 1, 424; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212: solstitiale, Just. 13, 7 *fin.*; cf.: sidus utrumque, for *the rising and setting sun*, Petr. poët. 119, 2; and also for *the sun and moon*, Plin. 2, 13, 10, §§ 56 and 57.—Poet., collect.: nec sidus fefellit, i. e. *through ignorance*, Verg. A. 7, 215.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *The sky, the heavens*, = caelum: (Jupiter) terram, mare, sidera movit, Ov. M. 1, 180: (Hercules) flammis ad sidera missus, Juv. 11, 63; cf.: abrupto sidere nimbus it, Verg. A. 12, 451: sidera observare, Curt. 7, 4, 28.—**2.** Like caelum, to denote *a very great height*: Pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti, Prop. 3, 2 (4, 1), 17: evertunt actas ad sidera pinus, Verg. A. 11, 136; cf. Juv. 11, 63: ad sidera Erigitur, Verg. A. 9, 239: aves, quas naturalis levitas ageret ad sidera, Curt. 4. 5, 3: domus quae vertice sidera pulsat, Mart. 8, 36, 11; 9, 62, 10; Verg. G. 2, 427; id. A. 3, 243; id. E. 5, 62 al.—**b.** Trop. (also like caelum), as *the summit* or *height* of fame, fortune, success, etc.: quodsi me lyricis vatibus inseris, Sublimi feriam sidera vertice, Hor. C. 1, 1, 36: vertice sidera tangere, Ov. M. 7, 61; cf.: tuum nomen ... Cantantes sublime ferent ad sidera cygni, Verg. E. 9. 29: usque ad sidera notus, id. ib. 5, 43: contingere sidera plantis, *to walk upon the stars* (like the gods) (of one exceedingly fortunate), Prop. 1, 8, 43 (1, 8 b, 17); cf.: celerique fugā sub sidera lapsae, Verg. A. 3, 243.—**B.** For *night*: exactis sideribus, Prop. 1, 3, 38: sidera producere ludo, Stat. Th. 8, 219; cf.: sideribus dubiis, *at dawn*, Juv. 5, 22.—**C.** *A star*, as a comparison for any thing bright, brilliant, shining, beautiful, etc. (syn.: stella, astrum): oculi, geminae, sidera nostra, faces, Prop. 2, 3, 14; so of the eyes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 44; 3, 3, 9; id. M. 1, 499: sidere pulchrior Ille, Hor. C. 3, 9, 21; cf. id. ib. 1, 12, 47: of form, beauty, Stat. S. 3, 4, 26; Val. Fl. 5, 468.—**2.** Concr., *ornament, pride, glory*: o sidus Fabiae, Maxime, gentis ades, Ov. P. 3, 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 6, 9; Col. poët. 10, 96: puerum egregiae praeclarum sidere formae, Stat. S. 3, 4, 26: Macedoniae columen ac sidus, Curt. 9, 6, 8.—As a term of endearment, *my star*, Suet. Calig. 13 *fin.*; Hor. Epod. 17, 41.—**D.** *Season* of the year: quo sidere terram Vertere Conveniat, Verg. G 1, 1; cf.: hiberno moliris sidere classem? id. A. 4, 309: sidere aequinoctii quo maxime tumescit Oceanus, Tac. A. 1, 70; cf.: brumale sidus, Ov. P. 2, 4, 25: sidere flagrante brumali, Amm. 27, 12, 12.—**2.** *Climate, weather*, etc.: ut patrios fontes patriumque sidus ferre consuevisti, Plin. Pan. 15, 3; so, sub nostro sidere, Juv. 12, 103: tot inhospita saxa Sideraque emensae, i. e. *regions*, Verg. A. 5, 628: grave sidus et imbrem vitare, *tempest, storm*, Ov. M. 5, 281: triste Minervae (raised by Minerva), Verg. A. 11, 260.—Colloquially, with *confectus*: intellegitur sidus confectum, i. e. *that the weather (occasioned by a constellation) is ended*, Plin. 16, 23, 36, § 87; 18, 25, 57, § 207: fertur in abruptum casu, non sidere, puppis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 424.—**E.** With allusion to the influence which the ancients believed the constellations to have upon the health or the destiny of men, *star, destiny*, etc.: pestifero sidere icti, Liv. 8, 9. 12: sidere afflari, *to be blasted* or *palsied by a constellation, to be planet-struck* or *sunstruck*, ἀστροβολεῖσθαι, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108; Petr. 2, 7; cf.: sidere percussa lingua, Mart. 11, 85, 1: subito flas ut sidere mutus, id. 7, 92, 9; v. sideror and sideratio: sidera natalicia, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91; cf.: o sidere dextro Edite, Stat. S. 3, 4, 63: adveniet fausto cum sidere conjux, Cat. 64, 330: vivere duro sidere, Prop. 1, 6, 36: grave sidus, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 45 Jahn: per alias civitates ut sidus salutare susciperetur, *as arbiter of their destiny*, Amm. 21, 10, 2.

siem, sies, etc., v. sum *init.*

sīfĭlum, i, *n.*, collat. form of sibilum, q. v.

Sīgălĭon, ōnis, *m.* [σιγάω, to be silent], *the god of Silence among the Egyptians*, Aus. Ep. 25, 27.

Sĭgambri (also **Sĭcambri, Sȳgambri**, and **Sŭgambri**), ōrum, *m.*, = Σύγαμβροι, Ptol. Dio Cass.; Σούγαμβροι, Strabo, *a powerful people of Germany, between the Sieg and the Ruhr, and as far as the Lippe* (the mod. *Cleve, Berg*, and *Recklingshausen*), Caes. B. G. 4, 16; 4, 18 sq.; 6, 35; Hor. C. 4, 2, 36; 4, 14, 51; Tac. A. 2, 26; 12, 39; Suet. Aug. 21; Mart. Spect. 3, 9.—Hence, **A. Sĭgamber**, bra, brum, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* Sigambri, *Sigambrian*: cohors, Tac. A. 4, 47 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Sĭgambra**, ae, *f.*, *a Sigambrian*

woman, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 49.— **B. Sĭgambrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the* Sigambri, *Sigambria*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 383.

Sīgēum, i, *n.*, = Σίγειον, *a promontory in Troas, and a town of the same name, where Achilles was buried,* now *Yenishehr*, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Fam. 5, 12, 7; Liv. 44, 28, 6.—Hence, **Sīgēus** (collat. form **Sīgēïa** tellus, Ov. H. 1, 33: Sigeïa litora, id. M. 13, 3), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sigeum, Sigean:* litora, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Ov. M. 12, 71: freta, Verg. A. 2, 312: campi, id. ib. 7, 294: profundum, Ov. M. 11, 197. **1.** Poet. transf., *Trojan:* natum Sigeo in pulvere, i. e. *in the Trojan war*, Stat. Achill. 1, 84.—**2.** *Roman:* colonus, Sil. 9, 203.

Siggos, v. Singos.

sĭgilla, ōrum (*sing.:* SIGILLVM VOLKANI, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 357; v. also infra, II.), *n. dim.* [signum]. **I.** *Little figures* or *images:* apposuit patellam, in quâ sigilla erant egregia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48: Tyrrhena sigilla, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: parva, Lact. 2, 4, 19: perparvula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 85; Plin. 36, 24, 59, § 183; Ov. A. A. 1, 407: quattuor certamina brevibus distincta sigillis, *woven* or *wrought in*, id. M. 6, 86.—Of the figures on seal-rings: sigilla anulo imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86.—**b.** Transf., *a seal*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3; Vulg. Apoc. 5, 1; 6, 1 et saep.—* **II.** In the *sing.* for signum, *a sign, mark, trace*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 326.

Sĭgillārĭa, ōrum, ibus and iis, *n.* [sigilla]. **I.** *The last days of the Saturnalia, in which people made each other presents, especially of little images; the feast of images*, Macr. S. 1, 10 *fin.*; 1, 11; Tiber. ap. Suet. Claud. 5; Spart. Carac. 1 *fin.* (called by Aus. Eclog. Fer. Rom. 52, festa sigillorum; and by Lucil. ap. Porph. Hor. S. 1, 5, 87, Servorum festus).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The little images presented on the* Sigillaria: alicui sigillaria afferre, Sen. Ep. 12, 3 (called sigillaricia, Spart. Hadr. 17).—**2.** *Images of the gods:* adoratis sigillaribus suis, Tert. Or. 12; Arn. 6, 197; 6, 199.—**B.** *A place in Rome where these little images were sold, the image-market*, Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*; id. Ner. 28; Gell. 5, 4, 1; *abl.* Sigillaribus, Dig. 32, 1, 102: Sigillariis, Gell. 2, 3, 5.

‡ **sĭgillārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [Sigillaria, II. A.], *a maker of images*, Inscr. Orell. 4280. —Also called SIGILLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4279; and SIGILLATOR FIGVLVS, ib. 4191.

sĭgillārĭcĭus (-tius), a, um, *adj.* [sigilla]. * **I.** *Of* or *belonging to sealing:* anulus, *a seal-ring, signet-ring*, Vop. Aur. 50.—**II.** *Subst.:* **sĭgillārĭcĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *little images;* v. Sigillaria, II. A. 1.

‡ **sĭgillārĭus** and ‡ **sĭgillātor,** v. ‡ sigillariarius.

sigillātim, v. singillatim.

sĭgillātus, a, um, *adj.* [sigilla], *furnished* or *adorned with little images* or *figures:* scyphi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: putealia, id. Att. 1, 10, 3: tentoria, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 16: serica, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 11: sal, *the pillar of salt into which Lot's wife was changed*, Prud. Ham. 707.

sĭgillĭŏla, ōrum, *n. dim.* [id.], *little figures* or *images*, Arn. 6, 197; 6, 204.

‡ **sĭgillo,** σφραγίζω, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

sĭgillum, i, *n. dim.*, v. sigilla.

Sĭgimerus (Seg-), i, *m.*, *a prince of the* Cherusci, *the father of Arminius and brother of Segestes*, Vell. 2, 118, 2.—Segimerus, Tac. A. 1, 71.

sigla, ōrum, *n.* [contr. from sigilla], *signs of abbreviation, abbreviations* (late Lat.): sigla in libris ponere, Just. Ep. ad Antecess. § 8: leges per siglorum obscuritates conscribere, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2, § 22.

† **sigma,** ătis, *n.*, = σίγμα (the Greek letter sigma; hence, from its more ancient form, C). **I.** *A semicircular couch* for reclining at meals, Mart. 10, 48, 6; 14, 87, 2; Lampr. Heliog. 25.—**II.** *A bathing-tub* of the same shape, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*; id. Carm. 17, 6.

signācŭlum, i, *n.* [signo]. **I.** In gen., *a mark, a sign* (post-class.): corporis, i. e. *circumcision*, Tert. Apol. 21: frontis inscripta oleo, i. e. *the sign of the cross*, Prud. Psych. 360.—**II.** In partic., *a seal, signet*, App. Flor. 2, p. 346; Dig. 16, 3, 1, § 36; Novat. Th. 2, tit. 16, c. 1, § 5.

signanter, *adv.*, v. signo *fin.* A.

‡ **signārĭus,** ii, *m.* [signum], *a sculptor:* ARTIFEX, Inscr. Orell. 4282.

signātē, *adv.*, v. signo, *P. a.* B. *fin.*

* **signātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [signo], *a marking, signing:* furtiva (crucis), Tert. ad Uxor. 2, 9.

signātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A sealer, signer.* **A.** *One who attests a will by sealing it, a witness to a will* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ex illis testes signatoresque falsos commodare, Sall. C. 16, 2: signator falso, *a forger*, Juv. 1, 67; Suet. Aug. 33; id. Tib. 23; Val. Max. 7, 7, 2; Dig. 18, 3, 8; Vulg. 2 Esd. 10, 1.—**B.** *One who affixes his seal as witness to a marriage-contract, a witness to a marriage*, Juv. 10, 336. —**II.** *One who stamps money, a coiner*, Inscr. Grut. 1066, 5; 1070, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3229.

signātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sealing:* anulus, *a seal-ring*, Val. Max. 8, 14, 4; Dig. 50, 16, 74; 34, 2, 25, § 10.—*Subst.:* **signātōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a sealing*, Alcim. Ep. 78.

signātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of signo.

Signĭa, ae, *f.*, *an ancient town in Latium which produced an astringent wine*, now *Segni*, Liv. 1, 56; 2, 21 *fin.*; 8, 3; 32, 2; Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65; Sil. 8, 380.—Hence, **Signīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Signia, Signian:* vinum, Cels. 4, 5; 4, 19 *fin.*; Mart. 13, 116: pira, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; Juv. 11, 73 al.: opus, *a kind of plaster for walls and pavements, made of potsherds and lime*, Vitr. 2, 4; 7, 11; 8, 7; Col. 1, 6, 12; 8, 15, 3; 8, 17, 1.—As *subst.* **1. Signīnum,** i, *n.*, = Signinum opus, Col. 9, 1, 2; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 165.—**2. Signīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Signia, Signians*, Liv. 27, 10; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Signĭas, ae, *m.*, = Σιγνίας, *a mountain in Greater Phrygia*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106.

signĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [signum-fero]. **I.** In gen., *sign-bearing, image-bearing*, i. e. *bearing signs, figures*, or *images* (poet.): puppis, i. e. *adorned* or *painted with images*, Luc. 3, 558; so, crater, Val. Fl. 1, 337: manus, *giving signals*, Amm. 27, 9, 7.—**II.** In partic. (class.). **A.** *Bearing the heavenly signs* or *constellations, starry:* aether, Lucr. 6, 481: caelum, Luc. 7, 363; 8, 172: orbis, qui Graece ζωδιακὸς dicitur, *the zodiac*, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89; so, orbis, Lucr. 5, 691; Sen. Q. N. 7, 11, 8; for which also, polus, Luc. 3, 254; Amm. 26, 1, 1; and *subst.* signifer, *the sky, the heavens*, etc., Sen. Q. N. 7, 24, 1; 7, 12, 8; Vitr. 6, 1; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 48; Claud. in Rufin. 1, 365 al.—**B.** In milit. lang., *subst.:* **signĭfer,** fĕri, *m.* **1.** Lit., *a standard-bearer, ensign:* signifero interfecto, signo amisso, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 25; id. B. C. 3, 74; Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77; Liv. 6, 8; 22, 3; Ov. Am. 2, 12, 14.—**2.** Transf., *leader, head, chief*, etc.: nostrae causae duces et quasi signiferi, Cic. Planc. 30, 74: signifer juventutis, id. Sull. 12, 34; id. Mur. 25, 50; id. Att. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Ner. 26; id. Vit. Luc.

signĭfex, ficis, *m.* [signum-facio], *an image-maker, carver, statuary* (post-class.), App. M. 2, p. 116, 13; Arn. 6, 199; Mart. Cap. 1, § 36; Sid. Ep. 6, 12.

* **signĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [significo], *that has meaning, significative:* vox, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.

signĭfĭcans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of significo.

signĭfĭcanter, *adv.*, v. significo, *P. a. fin.*

signĭfĭcantĭa, ae, *f.* [significo] (post-Aug.). * **I.** *Force, energy, significancy* of words: verborum, Quint. 10, 1, 121.—**II.** In gen., *meaning, import, signification*, Tert. Res. Carn. 21; Arn. 7, 230; Lact. 4, 26.

signĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A pointing out, indicating, denoting, signifying; an expression, indication, mark, sign, token*, = indicium, signum, ἐπισημασία, etc. (freq. and class.). (α) *Absol.:* gestus sententiam non demonstratione sed significatione declarans, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220: aliquem nutu significationeque appellare, id. Fam. 1, 9, 20: ignibus significatione factâ, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: significatione per castella fumo factâ, id. B. C. 3, 65; id. B. G. 7, 81.—With *subj. gen.:* ex significatione Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 12 *fin.*: litterarum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7.—(β) With *obj. gen.* (so most freq.): voluntatis, Cic. Clu. 11, 31: victoriae, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: adventus, id. ib. 6, 29 *fin.*: virtutis, Cic. Lael. 14, 48; cf. id. Off. 1, 15, 46: significatio calamitatum, id. Div. 2, 25, 54: artificii, id. de Or. 2, 30, 153: probitatis, id. Lael. 9, 32; id. Fam. 5, 7, 2 et saep.—*Plur.:* valetudinis significationes, Cic. Div. 2, 69, 142: rerum futurarum, id. N. D. 2, 66, 166. —(γ) With *object-clause* (very rare): ex quibus magna significatio fit, non adesse constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 131.—*Plur.:* multas nec dubias significationes saepe jecit: ne reliquis quidem se parsurum senatoribus, Suet. Ner. 37.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., like the Gr. ἐπισημασία, *a sign* or *token of assent, an expression of approbation, applause:* populi judiciis atque omni significatione florere, Cic. Sest. 49, 105; cf. id. ib. 57, 122; 59, 127: ut ex ipsâ significatione potuit cognosci, Caes. B. C. 1, 86.—*Plur.*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: significationibus acclamationibus multitudinis, Liv. 31, 15, 2 (corresp. to assentatio).—**B.** Also, like ἐπισημασία, *a sign, token, foretoken, prognostic* of the weather (Plinian): est et aquarum significatio, etc. . . . caeli quidem murmur non dubiam habet significationem. Praesagiunt et animalia, Plin. 18, 35, 85, § 359 sq.—**C.** In rhet. lang., *significance, emphasis:* significatio est, quae plus in suspicione relinquit, quam positum est in oratione, Auct. Her. 4, 53, 67; Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; id. Or. 40, 139; Quint. 9, 2, 3 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἔμφασις).—**D.** In gram., *meaning, sense, import, signification* of a word or phrase: verbi, Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.: scripti, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 108; cf. id. ib. 38, 132: est igitur tropus sermo a naturali et principali significatione translatus ad aliam, Quint. 9, 1, 4: ejusdem verbi contraria significatio, id. 9, 3, 68: voces eaedem diversâ in significatione ponuntur, id. 9, 3, 69: verborum, id. 10, 1, 10: latens, id. 10, 1, 90: propriae, Gell. 12, 13, 2.—So the titles of the lexical works of Aelius Gallus, Verrius Flaccus, Festus, etc.: De verborum Significatione or Significationibus.—**E.** *Meaning, intent:* duas significationes habet propositio vestra, *includes two assertions*, Sen. Ep. 87, 28.

signĭfĭcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [significo], *denoting, signifying, significative* (jurid. Lat.); with *gen.:* enuntiatio et quantitatis et aestimationis significativa, Dig. 50, 16, 232; 45, 1, 75, § 2.

signĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *denoting, signifying, significatory* (late Lat.); with *gen.* (like significativus): verbum factitationis significatorium, Tert. adv. Herm. 32; Ambros. Incarn. Dom. Sacr. § 98.

‡ **signĭfĭcātum,** σημασία, δήλωσις, Gloss. Lat. Gr.

signĭfĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [significo] (post-Aug. for significatio, II. B. and D.). **I.** *A sign, token, prognostic* of coming changes of weather: tempestatum significatus, Vitr. 9, 7 *fin.*; Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 221; 18, 31, 74, § 310.—**II.** Lit., *meaning, import, signification* of a word (syn. vis): ve particula duplicem significatum capit, Gell. 5, 12, 9. —**B.** Transf., *a name, appellation:* bellis significatum dare, Arn. 1, 3.

signĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1 (*dep.* collat. form **signĭfĭcor,** acc. to Gell. 18, 12, 10, without an example), *v. a.* [signum-facio]. **I.** In gen., *to show by signs; to show, point out, express, publish, make known, indicate; to intimate, notify, signify*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: monstro, declaro, indico). (α) With *acc.:* aliquid alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 5: hoc mihi significasse et annuisse visus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 91, § 213: quae significari ac declarari volemus, id. de Or. 3, 13, 49: gratulationem, id. Att. 4, 1, 5: stultitiam, id. Agr. 2, 12, 30: deditionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: timorem fremitu et concursu, id. ib. 4, 14: vir, quem ne inimicus quidem satis in appellando significare poterat, Cic. Font. 17, 39 (13, 29): aliquid per gestum, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 36 et saep.—With two *acc.* (rare): ut eorum ornatus in his regem neminem significaret, Nep. Ages. 8, 2; id. Them. 2, 7.—(β) With *object clause:* hoc tibi non significandum solum, sed etiam

declarandum arbitror, nihil mihi esse potuisse tuis litteris gratius, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; cf. id. Mil. 2, 4: provocationem a regibus fuisse significant nostri augurales, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: se esse admodum delectatos, id. ib. 3, 30, 42: omnes voce significare coeperunt, sese, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 13; 4, 3; cf.: hoc significant, sese ad statuas tuas pecuniam contulisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 148.—(γ) With *rel.* or *interrog.-clause:* neque unde, nec quo die datae essent (litterae), aut quo tempore te exspectarem, significabant, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 1: nutu significat, quid velit, Ov. M. 3, 643: (anseres et canes) aluntur in Capitolio, ut significent, si fures venerint, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: significare coeperunt, ut dimitterentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86.—(δ) With *de:* significare de fugâ Romanis coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: est aliquid de virtute significatum tuâ, Cic. Planc. 21, 52.—(ε) *Absol.:* diversae state ... Neve inter vos significetis, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 14: significare inter sese coeperunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 122: ut quam maxime significem, id. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 7 *fin.:* ubi major atque illustrior incidit res, clamore per agros regionesque significant, id. ib. 7, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To betoken, prognosticate, foreshow, portend, mean* (syn. praedico): futura posse a quibusdam significari, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2: quid haec tanta celeritas festinatioque significat? id. Rosc. Am. 34, 97: quid sibi significent, trepidantia consulit exta, Ov. M. 15, 576; cf.: quid mihi significant ergo mea visa? id. ib. 9, 495: significet placidos nuntia fibra deos, Tib. 2, 1, 25: quae fato manent, quamvis significata, non vitantur, Tac. H. 1, 18.—**2.** *To betoken* a change of weather (post-Aug.): ventus Africus tempestatem significat, etc., Col. 11, 2, 4 sq.: serenos dies (luna), Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348: imbrem (occasus Librae), id. ib. 26, 66, § 246.—*Absol.:* terreni ignes proxime significant, Plin. 18, 35, 84, § 357.—**B.** *To call, name:* quod Antoninum filium suum ipse significari voluit, Capitol. Gord. 16.—**C.** *To mean, import, signify;* of words: carere hoc significat, egere eo, quod habere velis, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: multa verba aliud nunc ostendunt, aliud ante significabant, ut hostis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 3 Müll.; 9, § 85 ib.: videtis hoc uno verbo unde significare res duas, et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88.—Of a fable: haec significat fabula dominum videre plurimum, Phaedr. 2, 8, 27; 4, 10, 16.—Hence, **sīgnĭfĭcans,** antis, *P. a.*, in rhet. lang., of speech, *full of meaning, expressive, significant; graphic, distinct, clear:* locorum dilucida et significans descriptio, Quint. 9, 2, 44: verba, id. 11, 1, 2; cf. id. 4, 2, 36; 4, 2, 8, prooem. § 31: demonstratio, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 147.—Transf., of orators: Atticos esse lucidos et significantes, Quint. 12, 10, 21.—*Comp.:* quo nihil inveniri possit significantius, Quint. 8, 2, 9; 8, 6, 6.—*Sup.:* significantissimum vocabulum, Gell. 1, 15, 17.—*Adv.:* **significanter,** *clearly, distinctly, expressly, significantly, graphically:* breviter ac significanter ordinem rei protulisse, Quint. 11, 1, 53: rem indicare (with proprie), id. 12, 10, 52: dicere (with ornate), id. 1, 7, 32.—*Comp.:* apertius, significantius dignitatem alicujus defendere, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: narrare, Quint. 10, 1, 49: disponere, id. 3, 6, 65: appellare aliquid (with consignatius), Gell. 1, 25, 8: dicere (with probabilius), id. 17, 2, 11.—*Sup.*, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 247.

Signīnus, a, um, v. Signia.

* **signĭtĕnens,** entis, *Part.* [signum-teneo], *constellation-bearing, starry:* bigae, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 132 Vahl.); cf. signifer.

signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [signum], *to set a mark upon, to mark, mark out, designate* (syn.: noto, designo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): discrimen non facit neque signat linea alba, Lucil. ap. Non. 405, 17: signata sanguine pluma est, Ov. M. 6, 670: ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum Fas erat, Verg. G. 1, 126: humum limite mensor, Ov. M. 1, 136; id. Am. 3, 8, 42: moenia aratro, id. F. 4, 819: pede certo humum, *to print, press,* Hor. A. P. 159; cf.: vestigia summo pulvere, *to mark, imprint,* Verg. G. 3, 171: auratâ cyclade humum, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 40: haec nostro signabitur area curru, Ov. A. A. 1, 39: locum, ubi ea (cistella) excidit, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 28: caeli regionem in cortice signant, *mark, cut,* Verg. G. 2, 269: nomina saxo, Ov. M. 8, 539: rem stilo, Vell. 1, 16, 1: rem carmine, Verg. A. 3, 287; for which: carmine saxum, Ov. M. 2, 326: cubitum longis litteris, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 7: ceram figuris, *to imprint,* Ov. M. 15, 169: cruor signaverat herbam, *had stained,* id. ib. 10, 210; cf. id. ib. 12, 125: signatum sanguine pectus, id. A. A. 2, 384: dubiâ lanugine malas, id. M. 13, 754: signata in stirpe cicatrix, Verg. G. 2, 379: manibus Procne pectus signata cruentis, id. ib. 4, 15: vocis infinitos sonos paucis notis, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: visum objectum imprimet et quasi signabit in animo suam speciem, id. Fat. 19, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To mark with a seal; to seal, seal up, affix a seal to* a thing (usually obsignare): accepi a te signatum libellum, Cic. Att. 11, 1, 1: volumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 2: locellum tibi signatum remisi, Caes. ap. Charis. p. 60 P.: epistula, Nep. Pel. 3, 2: arcanas tabellas, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 15: signatis quicquam mandare tabellis, Tib. 4, 7, 7: lagenam (anulus), Mart. 9, 88, 7: testamentum, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8 sq.; cf. Mart. 5, 39, 2: nec nisi signata venumdabatur (terra), Plin. 35, 4, 14, § 33.—*Absol.*, Mart. 10, 70, 7; Quint. 5, 7, 32; Suet. Ner. 17.—**2.** *To mark with a stamp;* hence, **a.** Of money, *to stamp, to coin:* aes argentum aurumve publice signanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; cf.: qui primus ex auro denarium signavit ... Servius rex primus signavit aes ... Signatum est nota pecudum, unde et pecunia appellata ... Argentum signatum est anno, etc., Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 44: argentum signatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 63; Quint. 5, 10, 62; 5, 14, 26: pecunia signata Illyriorum signo, Liv. 44, 27, 9: denarius signatus Victoriâ, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 46: sed cur navalis in aere Altera signata est, Ov. F. 1, 230: milia talentûm argenti non signati formâ, sed rudi pondere, Curt. 5, 2, 11.—Hence, **b.** Poet.: signatum memori pectore nomen habe, *imprinted, impressed,* Ov. H. 13, 66: (filia) quae patriâ signatur imagine vultus, i. e. *closely resembles her father,* Mart. 6, 27, 3.—**c.** *To stamp,* i. e. *to license,* invest with *official authority* (late Lat.): quidam per ampla spatia urbis ... equos velut publicos signatis, quod dicitur, calceis agitant, Amm. 14, 6, 16.—**3.** Pregn., *to distinguish, adorn, decorate* (poet.): pater ipse suo superûm jam signat honore, Verg. A. 6, 781 Heyne: caelum corona, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 273.—**II.** Trop., *to point out, signify, indicate, designate, express* (rare; more usually significo, designo; in Cic. only Or. 19, 64, where dignata is given by Non. 281, 10; v. Meyer ad loc.): translatio plerumque signandis rebus ac sub oculos subiciendis reperta est, Quint. 8, 6, 19: quotiens suis verbis signare nostra voluerunt (Graeci), id. 2, 14, 1; cf.: appellatione signare, id. 4, 1, 2: utrius differentiam, id. 6, 2, 20; cf. id. 9, 1, 4; 12, 10, 16: nomen (Caieta) ossa signat, Verg. A. 7, 4: fama signata loco est, Ov. M. 14, 433: miratrixque sui signavit nomine terras, *designated,* Luc. 4, 655; cf.: (Earinus) Nomine qui signat tempora verna suo, Mart. 9, 17, 4: Turnus ut videt ... Se signari oculis, *singled out, looked to,* Verg. A. 12, 3: signare responsum, *to give a definite* or *distinct answer,* Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 1.—With *rel.-clause:* memoria signat in quâ regione quali adjutore legatoque fratre meo usus sit, Vell. 2, 115.—**B.** *To distinguish, recognize:* primi clipeos mentitaque tela Adgnoscunt, atque ora sono discordia signant, Verg. A. 2, 423; cf.: sonis homines dignoscere, Quint. 11, 3, 31: animo signa quodcumque in corpore mendum est, Ov. R. Am. 417.—**C.** *To seal, settle, establish, confirm, prescribe* (mostly poet.): signanda sunt jura, Prop. 3 (4), 20, 15: signata jura, Luc. 3, 302: jura Suevis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 380; cf.: precati deos ut velint ea (vota) semper solvi semperque signari, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (44).—**D.** *To close, end:* qui prima novo signat quinquennia lustro, Mart. 4, 45, 3.—Hence, **A. signanter,** *adv.* (acc. to II. A.), *expressly, clearly, distinctly* (late Lat. for the class. significanter): signanter et breviter omnia indicare, Aus. Grat. Act. 4: signanter et pro pr e dixerat, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 13 *fin.*—**B. signātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1. sealed; hence) *Shut up, guarded, preserved* (mostly ante- and post-class.): signata sacra, Varr. ap. Non. 397, 32: limina, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 145: Chrysidem negat signatam reddere, i. e. *unharmed, intact, pure,* Lucil. ap. Non. 171, 6; cf.: assume de viduis fide pulchram, aetate signatam, Tert. Exhort. 12.—**2.** (Acc. to II. A.) *Plain, clear, manifest* (post-class. for significans): quid expressius atque signatius in hanc causam? Tert. Res. Carn. 13.—*Adv.:* **signātē,** *clearly, distinctly* (post-class.): qui (veteres) proprie atque signate locuti sunt, Gell. 2, 6, 6; Macr. S. 6, 7.—*Comp.:* signatius explicare aliquid, Amm. 23, 6, 1.

signum, i, *n.* [perh. Sanscr. sag-, to cling to, adhere; cf. sigilla]. **I.** In gen., *a mark, token, sign, indication* (very frequent in all styles and periods; cf. insigne): meo patri torulus inerit aureus Sub petaso: id signum Amphitruoni non erit, Plaut. Am. prol. 145 sq.: ut eam (nutricem) adducam et signa ostendam haec, i. e. crepundia, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 38; 5, 3, 5: ut fures earum rerum, quas ceperunt, signa commutant, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 74; so (with notae) id. de Or. 2, 41, 174; id. Lael. 17, 62; cf.: omne probabile aut signum est aut credibile ... Signum est, quod sub sensum aliquem cadit et quiddam significat, quod ex ipso profectum videtur, etc., id. Inv. 1, 30, 47 sq.: aut pecori signum aut numeros inpressit acervis, Verg. G. 1, 263; cf.: servitii signum cervice gerens, Ov. M. 3, 16: jaculo mihi vulnera fecit.—Signa vides: apparet adhuc vetus ecce cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444: metam Constituit signum nautis pater, unde reverti Scirent, etc., Verg. A. 5, 130: scutum signi gratia positum, Quint. 6, 3, 38: signa pedum, *tracks, prints,* Ov. M. 4, 543; and simply signa, Verg. A. 8, 212 al.: oculis mihi signum dedit, Ne se appellarem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 45: dare, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 11: dicere deos gallis signum dedisse cantandi, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 57 al.: signa esse ad salutem, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: animi pudentis signum, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 68: color pudoris signum, id. And. 5, 3, 7: signa doloris ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 190: mortis dare, Lucr. 6, 1182: timoris mittere, *to exhibit, display,* Caes. B. C. 1, 71 et saep.—With *obj.-clause:* magnum hoc quoque signum est, dominam esse extra noxiam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 57; Nep. Att. 17, 2.—In *predic. gen.* with *neutr. pron.:* hoc est signi; ubi primum poterit, se illinc subducet, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 14: id erit signi me invitum facere, quod, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83; Auct. Her. 4, 5, 8; Cato, R. R. 38, 4; 88, 2: nil tamen est signi, Lucr. 5, 918; cf.: quid signi? Cic. Cael. 16, 38, 2.—Hence, *a surname, epithet* (rare): huic signum exercitus apposuit, Vop. Am. 6; cf. Capitol. Gord. 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang. **1.** The distinctive sign of a division of an army. **a.** *A military standard, ensign, banner* (including the aquila): signifero interfecto, signo amisso, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ut neque signiferi viam, nec signa milites cernerent, Liv. 33, 7: Hasdrubal ut procul signa legionum fulgentia vidit, id. 28, 14; 22, 21; Col. 9, 9, 4: inter signa militaria, Hor. Epod. 9, 15: cum unius signi militibus pergit ire, Liv. 33, 1: signa militaria ex proelio relata, Caes. B. C. 3, 99; so, militaria, id. B. G. 7, 2; Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 58.—Hence the expressions: signa sequi, *to follow the standards, to march in military order,* Sall. J. 80, 2; Liv. 24, 48, 11: signa subsequi, *to keep in order of battle,* Caes. B. G. 4, 26: signa observare, Sall. J. 51, 1: signa servare, Liv. 8, 34, 10; Veg. Mil. 1, 9: ab signis discedere, *to desert the standards, leave the ranks,* Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 5, 33 *fin.*; id. B. C. 1, 44; Liv. 25, 20 al.; cf.: ab ordinibus signisque discedere, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3: signa relinquere, *to desert,* Sall. C. 9, 4; Liv. 5, 6 al.: signa deserere, Liv. 8, 34, 9: signa ferre, i. e. *to break up* the camp, Caes. B. G. 1, 39 *fin.*; 1, 40; Liv. 2, 49, 3; 10, 5 al.; for which: movere signa, id. 1, 14, 9; 27, 2, 12; Verg. G. 3, 236; and: tollere, Vell. 2, 61, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1; but: ferte signa in hostem, *attack,* Liv. 9, 23, 13: signa constituere, *to halt,* Caes. B. G. 7, 47; cf.: infestis contra hostes signis constiterunt, id. ib. 7, 51: signa proferre, *to advance,* Liv. 4, 32, 10: signa convertere, *to wheel, turn,* or *face about,* Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *fin.*; 2, 26; Liv. 8, 11; 2, 14; 4, 29; for which

vertere signa, id. 9, 35: signa inferre (in aliquem), *to advance to the attack, make an assault*, Caes. B. G. 1, 25 *fin.*; 2, 26; 7, 67; id. B. C. 2, 42; Cic. Phil. 5, 8, 23; Sall. J. 56, 5; Liv. 2, 53: 9, 27; 44, 12 al; cf.: signa conferre cum aliquo, *to engage with, engage in close fight*, Cic. Att. 7, 5, 5; id. Pis. 21, 49; and cf.: collatis signis pugnare, superare aliquem, etc., Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 44; Liv. 1, 33; 2, 50; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 23, 66; but conferre signa also means simply *to bring the standards together* (to one place), Caes. B. G. 7, 2; 2, 25; Liv. 37, 21: signa in laevum cornu confert, *concentrates his troops*, id. 7, 15, 4: signa transferre, *to desert*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: signa convellere, *to take up the standards*, which had been fixed in the ground, Liv. 3, 7, 3; 3, 54, 10; 5, 37, 4; so, vellere signa, id. 3, 50, 11; Verg. G. 4, 108: revellere signa, Luc. 7, 77; cf.: signa figere, *to encamp*, Amm. 27, 10, 9: defigere signa, Sil. 8, 625: sub signis ducere legiones, ire, esse, etc., *together, in order, in rank and file*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71 (with ordine); Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2; Liv. 3, 51; Tac. H. 2, 14: signa hostium turbare, *to throw into disorder*, Liv. 9, 73: ante signa, *before the army*, id. 5, 18; 6, 7; 7, 16: post signa, id. 2, 49.—(β) Transf., in gen.: infestis prope signis inferuntur Galli in Fonteium, Cic. Font. 20, 44 (16, 34). — **b.** Esp., *the standard* or *ensign* of single cohorts and maniples (opp. aquila, the standard of the entire legion): cum fasces, cum tubas, cum signa militaria, cum aquilam illam argenteam . . . scirem esse praemissam, Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 13; Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 5; Suet. Calig. 14 *fin.* Oud.; Tac. A. 1, 18; id. H. 2, 29 *fin.*; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23; Luc. 1, 6; 1, 224 al. (cf. aquila, 2.): manipulos exercitus minimas manus quae unum sequuntur signum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 88 Müll.—(β) Meton., *a cohort, a maniple*: octo cohortes in fronte constituit, reliquarum signa in subsidio artius collocat, Sall. C. 59, 2; Liv. 8, 9; 25, 23 *fin.*; 33, 1; 27, 14; 28, 14; Auct. B. Hisp. 18, 3.—**2.** *A sign, signal; a watchword, password*, given by a wind-instrument, by the tessera, or otherwise: signum tubā dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; 7, 81: proelii committendi dare, id. ib. 2, 21: recipiendi dare, id. ib. 7, 52: receptui dare, Liv. 4, 31; 26, 45; 3, 22; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: signum dare ut, etc., Liv. 2, 20; 4, 39: proelii exposcere, Caes. B. G. 7, 19: concinere, id. B. C. 3, 92 *fin.*; Liv. 30, 5; cf. Tac. A. 1, 68: canere, Sall. C. 59, 1; id. J. 99, 1; Liv. 1, 1; 4, 31; 27, 47; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 3 al. (v. cano).—For the chariot race: signum mittendis quadrigis dare, Liv. 8, 40, 3: signum mittere, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: signo Felicitatis dato, *the word, watchword*, Felicitas, Auct. B. Afr. 83: signum petere, Suet. Calig. 56; id. Claud. 42; id. Ner. 9; cf.: it bello tessera signum, Verg. A. 7, 637.—Transf.: tu illam (virtutem) jubes signum petere, i. e. *to be in subjection*, Sen. Ben. 4, 2, 2.—**B.** *A sign* or *token* of any thing to come; *a prognostic, symptom* (cf.: portentum, indicium): ipse et equus ejus repente concidit: nec eam rem habuit religioni, objecto signo, ut peritis videbatur, ne committeret proelium, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: medici signa quaedam habent ex venis et ex spiritu aegroti, id. ib. 2, 70, 145; cf. Verg. G. 3, 440; 3, 503; 4, 253; Cels. 2, 3: prospera signa dare, Ov. H. 18 (19), 152.—**C.** *An image*, as a work of art; *a figure, statue, picture*, etc. (syn.: effigies, imago, simulacrum): inerant (classi) signa expressa, Titani quomodo, etc., Naev. 2, 13: statuas deorum, exempla earum facierum, signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 782 P.: signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 44: signum in fano, id. Rud. 2, 7, 2: aēna signa, Lucr. 1, 318: ante signum Jovis Statoris concidit, Cic. Div. 1, 35, 77: signum aeneum, marmoreum, eburneum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; cf. id. Off. 1, 41, 147; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 248: cratera impressum signis, Verg. A. 5, 536; 5, 267; 9, 263: (vestis) auro signisque ingentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1428: ex ornatis aedibus per aulaea et signa, Sall. H. 2, 23, 2 Dietsch: pallam signis auroque rigentem, Verg. A. 1, 648: e Pario formatum marmore signum, Ov. M. 3, 419; cf. id. ib. 5, 183; 12, 398: statuas, signa, picturas commendet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 5.—**D.** *An image* or *device on a seal-ring; a seal, signet*: ostendi tabellas Lentulo, et quaesivi, cognosceretne signum. Annuit. Est vero, inquam, notum signum, imago avi tui, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: (patera) in cistulā obsignata signo est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 265; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 117: tabulae maximae signis hominum nobilium consignantur, id. Quint. 6, 25: imprimat his signa tabellis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 38: litterae integris signis praetoribus traduntur, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 47, 3: signo laeso non insanire lagenae, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 134: volumen sub signo habere, *to have under seal*, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 4; cf.: sub signo claustrisque rei publicae positum vectigal, id. Agr. 1, 7, 21: nec pacta conventaque inpressis signis custodirentur, Sen. Ben. 3, 15, 1: cum sol duodena peregit signa, Ov. M. 13, 618.—**E.** *A sign in the heavens, a constellation* (cf. sidus): caeli subter labentia signa, Lucr. 1, 2: loca caeli Omnia, dispositis signis ornata, id. 5, 695: signorum ortus et obitus, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 59: signis omnibus ad idem principium stellisque revocatis, id. Rep. 6, 22, 24: in signo leonis, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: signorum obitus speculari et ortus, Verg. G. 1, 257; id. A. 7, 138; signum pluviale Capellae, Ov. F. 5, 113: pomemusque suos ad vaga signa dies, id. ib. 1, 310: nox caelo diffundere signa parabat, Hor. S. 1, 5, 10; cf. id. C. 2, 8, 11.—**F.** *Miraculous works* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Dan. 3, 99; id. Matt. 24, 24; id. Joan. 2, 11 et saep.

1. sil, silis, *n.*, *a kind of yellowish earth, yellow ochre*, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158; Vitr. 7, 11; Veg. 5, 26; 5, 39; 6, 28 *fin.*; Aus. Idyll. 12, Gram. 8.

2. sil or **sili**, = seselis.

Sila, ae, *f.*, *a large forest in the country of the* Bruttii, *which yielded great quantities of pitch*, Cic. Brut. 22, 85; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 715 (H. 4, 7 Dietsch); Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 74; Verg. G. 3, 219; id. A. 12, 715.—Hence, **Silānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the forest of Sila*: caseus, Cassiod. Var. 12, 12.

silācĕus or **silācĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. sil], *like ochre, of ochre*: color, Plin. 35, 7, 32, § 50: cunei, Vitr. 7, 4; 7, 5.

Silana, ae, *f.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 36, 13.

Silanĭo or **Silanĭon**, ōnis, *m.*, *a celebrated statuary*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 126; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51; Vitr. 7, praef.

1. Sīlānus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname in the Julian* gens, Liv. 23, 15; 25, 2. **a.** D. Junius Silanus, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24; id. Off. 2, 16, 57; id. Cat. 4, 4, 7; Sall. C. 50, 4; 51, 16. —**b.** M. Silanus, Cic. Brut. 35, 135; id. Fam. 10, 30, 1.—Hence, **Sīlānĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from one Silanus*: senatusconsultum, Dig. 29, 5, 1, §§ 7 and 21.

† **2. sīlānus**, i, *m.*, = σιληνός, Doric σιλανός, *a fountain* or *jet of water* (usually spirting from a head of Silenus), Lucr. 6, 1265; Cels. 3, 18 *med.*; Fest. s. v. tullios, p. 352 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 3321; Hyg. Fab. 169.

3. Sīlānus, v. Sila *fin.*

Silărus, i, *m.*, = Σίλαρις, *a river forming the boundary between Lucania and Campania*, now *Sele*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70 (al. Silerus) sq.; 2, 103, 106, § 226; Verg. G. 3, 146; Sil. 8, 582.—Also called **Silerus**, Mel. 2, 4, 9; and **Siler**, Luc. 2, 426; Col. poët. 10, 136.

‡ **silatum** antiqui pro eo, quod nunc jentaculum dicimus, appellabant, quia jejuni vinum sili conditum ante meridiem absorbebant, Fest. p. 347 Müll.

silaus, i, *m.*, *a kind of parsley, smallage*: Apium graveolens, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88.

Silēnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [Silenus], *of* or *sacred to Silenus*: racemi (hederae), *a species of ivy*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146.

silens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sileo.

silenter, *adv.*, v. sileo, *P. a. fin.*

sĭlentĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [silentium]. **I.** *A confidential domestic servant* (orig. watching for the domestic silence; cf. Sen. Ep. 47, 3), Salv. Gub. Dei. 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2956; 3193; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 99 (2d. ed.).—**II.** In the later imperial period, *a certain high officer at court, a privy-councillor*, Cod. Just. 3, 28, 30 *fin.*; 15, 62, 25; Inscr. Orell. 3194.

sĭlentĭōsē, *adv.*, v. silentiosus *fin.*

sĭlentĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silentium], *perfectly still* or *silent*: nactus opacae noctis silentiosa secreta, App. M. 11 *init.*—*Adv.*: **sĭlentĭōsē**, *stilly, silently*: silentiose geritur publicum bonum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 1 *med.*

sĭlentĭum, ii, *n.* [sileo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a being still* or *silent, noiselessness, stillness, silence* (freq. and class.; cf. taciturnitas): otium et silentium est, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 35: et ipse conticuit et ceteris silentium fuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 143; cf. id. ib. 1, 35, 160; id. Rep. 2, 38, 64: auditus est magno silentio, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: silentio auditus, Caes. B. C. 3, 19, 3: huic facietis Fabulae silentium, Plaut. Am. prol. 15: fac silentium, id. Pers. 4, 3, 50; cf. Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: nec longa silentia feci, *kept silence*, Ov. F. 1, 183: silentio facto, *silence being obtained*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 10; Liv. 24, 7 *fin.*; Petr. 14 *fin.*; Quint. 2, 5, 6 al.; also with the signif. *to make* or *procure silence*: Fabius cum silentium classico fecisset, Liv. 2, 45; Tac. H. 3, 20; Curt. 10, 6, 3; Phaedr. 5, 5, 15: facere silentia majestate manûs, Pers. 4, 7: tribuni plebis, cum inviti silentium tenuissent, Liv. 5, 9, 4; so, tenere silentium, id. 1, 16, 2; 1, 28, 8; 9, 38, 14: silentium obtinere, id. 1, 16, 2; cf.: obstinatum silentium obtinuit, id. 9, 38, 14: tenuere silentia cuncti, Ov. M. 1, 206: se silentium fieri jussisse, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59; Luc. 1, 298: silentium imperare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 7; Tac. G. 11: silentium significare, *to give a signal for silence*, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: cum silentio animadvertite, Ter. Eun. prol. 44: Athenienses cum silentio auditi sunt, Liv. 38, 10, 4: cum silentio ad aliquem convenire, id. 7, 35, 1; so, cum silentio, id. 25, 9, 15: agere per silentium, Ter. Heaut. prol. 36; cf. id. Hec. prol. alt. 21; id. Phorm. prol. 30: per silentium noctis, Liv. 3, 42, 3; Tac. A. 4, 53; id. Agr. 3: ego illas omnes res egi silentio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 12, 29; cf.: ut nulla fere pars orationis silentio praeteriretur, *in silence, without applause*, id. Brut. 22, 88; more freq.: praeterire silentio, *to pass over in silence, to say nothing about*, id. Sull. 21, 62; id. Part. Or. 23, 82; id. Phil. 13, 6 Orell. *N. cr.*; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 6; for which: silentio transire, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23: periculosissimum locum silentio sum praetervectus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3, 8: transmittere aliquem, Tac. A. 1, 13 *fin.* al.; cf.: cum M. Tullius de omnibus (oratoribus) aetatis suae silentium egerit, *keeps silence, is silent*, Quint. 10, 1, 38; tenere se intra silentium, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 8; 7, 6, 6: de Partho silentium est, *nothing is said*, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 4: ut laudem eorum a silentio vindicarem, i. e. *obscurity*, id. de Or. 2, 2, 7; Sen. Ep. 21, 5; Plin. Ep. 9, 14, 1: gravissimas plagas ferre silentio, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: quam maximum silentium haberi jubet, Sall. J. 99, 1: lacrimae omnibus obortae, et diu maestum silentium tenuit, *prevailed*, Liv. 40, 8, 20.—Poet.: fer opem furtoque silentia deme, *remove silence from*, i. e. *tell of, disclose*, Ov. M. 2, 700.—Of the *stillness, silence, dead* of night: silentio noctis Caesar ex castris egressus, Caes. B. G. 7, 36: in silentio noctis, id. ib. 7, 26; cf.: se vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humanā, Liv. 5, 32: paulo ante mediam noctem silentio ex oppido egressi, Caes. B. G. 7, 11; cf. id. ib. 7, 18; 7, 60; Liv. 8, 23, 9, 38.—Poet., in *plur.*: silentia noctis, Lucr. 4, 461; Stat. Th. 1, 441: quid me alta silentia cogis Rumpere, Verg. A. 10, 63; Ov. M. 7, 184: taciturna silentia, Lucr. 4, 585: torquent illum furibunda silentia, Stat. Th. 10, 890.—*The stillness, quietness* of the fields: nactus silentia ruris, Ov. M. 1, 232; cf.: vidit desolatas agere alta silentia terras, id. ib. 1, 349.—Of wood that makes no noise, does not snap, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 70.—**B.** In partic., in augural lang., *freedom from disturbance*; hence, *faultlessness, perfectness* in the taking of auspices: id silentium dicimus in auspiciis, quod omni vitio caret, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 34, 71; cf. Fest. p. 348 Müll.; s. v. sinistrum, p. 351 ib.; and v. Becker, Antiq. vol. 2, pars 3, p. 76 sq.—**II.** Transf., *a standstill* (opp. to motion or activity); *cessation, repose, inaction, tranquillity*, etc. (rare but class.): mundus caeli vastus constitit silentio, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 2 *med.*: silentium perpetuum judiciorum ac fori, Cic. Pis. 14, 32; cf. Tac. Agr. 39: vitam silentio transire, Sall. C. 1, 1: silentium otiumque inter armatos, Liv. 2, 45: biduum deinde silentium

fuit neutris transgredientibus amnem, id. 37, 38: idem praeturae tenor et silentium, Tac. Agr. 6: quantum distant a morte silentia vitae? Sil. 3, 145.

silentus, a, um, *adj.* [sileo], *silent, quiet:* loca, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7.

Sīlēnus, i, *m.*,= Σειληνός. **I.** *Silenus, the tutor and constant attendant of Bacchus; represented as baldheaded, with short horns and a flat nose, as drunken, lascivious, and mounted on an ass,* Hor. A. P. 239; Verg. E. 6, 14; Ov. A. A. 1, 543; id. F. 1, 399; 1, 413; 6, 339; id. M. 11, 90; 11, 99; Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 114; Hyg. Fab. 191.—*Plur.:* **Sīlēni,** *gods of the woods, satyrs,* Cat. 64, 252; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 110; cf. Serv. Verg. E. 6, 14.—**II.** *A Greek historian,* Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; Liv. 26, 49; Nep. Hann. 13, 3; Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120.

sĭlĕo, ŭi (*perf. pass.* silitum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2), 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Goth. si-lan, ana-silan, to be silent; Germ. seltsam, selten], *to be noiseless, still,* or *silent, to keep silence; act., not to speak of, to keep silent respecting* a thing (class.; stronger than tacere). **I.** Lit. (α) *Absol.:* silete et tacete atque animum advortite, Plaut. Poen. prol. 3; id. Capt. 3, 1, 20: optimum quemque silere, Liv. 39, 27 *fin.:* muta silet virgo, Ov. M. 10, 389: lingua, sile, id. P. 2, 2, 61: sedentibus ac silentibus cunctis, Suet. Claud. 21: obstrepentes forte ranas silere jussit, id. Aug. 94. — (β) With *de:* cum ceteri de nobis silent, Cic. Sull. 29, 80: de dracone silet, id. Div. 2, 30, 65: de re publicā ut sileremus, id. Brut. 42, 157; cf. id. ib. 76, 266; cf. Fabri ad Sall. J. 19, 2.—*Impers. pass.:* de jurgio siletur, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 13; Cic. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32; Sall. C. 2, 8: usque ab Abraham de justorum aliquorum commemoratione silitum est, Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 2. — (γ) With *acc.:* quae hoc tempore sileret omnia, Cic. Clu. 6, 18: tu hoc silebis, id. Att. 2, 18, 3: neque te silebo, Liber, Hor. C. 1, 12, 21; cf. id. ib. 4, 9, 31: fortia facta, Ov. M. 12, 575: alium silere quod voles, Sen. Hippol. 876: nulla me tellus silet, id. Herc. Oet. 39; cf.: facti culpa silenda mihi, Ov. Tr. 2, 208.—*Pass.:* ea res siletur, Cic. Fl. 3, 6: quod ego praetermitto et facile patior sileri, id. Cat. 1, 6, 14: ne nunc quidem post tot saecula sileantur, Liv. 27, 10, 7: per quem tria verba silentur, Ov. F. 1, 47: mala causa silenda est, id. P. 3, 1, 147: quisquis ille, sileatur, Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 4; cf. Tac. Agr. 41. — *Part. pass.* as *subst.:* **sĭlenda,** ōrum, *mysteries, secrets,* Liv. 39, 10, 5; cf. Curt. 6, 25, 3. — (δ) With *rel.-clause:* quā tulerit mercede, silet, Ov. M. 7, 688.—* (ε) With *obj.-clause:* ut sileat verbum facere, Auct. B. Hisp. 3, 7. — **2.** Of things (mostly poet.): intempesta silet nox, Verg. G. 1, 247: silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: mare, Val. Fl. 7, 542: immotae frondes, Ov. M. 7, 187: umidus aër, id. ib.: aura, Col. 2, 21, 5: venti, id. 12, 25, 4: tranquillo silet immotāque attollitur undā Campus, Verg. A. 5, 127; cf.: silent late loca, id. ib. 9, 190: tempus erat quo cuncta silent, Ov. M. 10, 446; cf. also infra *P. a.* — *Act.:* si chartae sileant quod bene feceris, Hor. C. 4, 8, 21. — **II.** Transf., *to be still* or *quiet* (opp. to being in action), *to remain inactive, to rest, cease* (in class. prose, for the most part only of things; cf. quiesco): et cycnea mele Phoebeaque Carmina consimili ratione oppressa silerent, Lucr. 2, 506: silent diutius Musae Varronis quam solebant, Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 2: silent leges inter arma, id. Mil. 4, 10: si quando ambitus sileat, id. Leg. 3, 17, 39: ne sileret sine fabulis hilaritas, Petr. 110, 6.— Of persons: fixaque silet Gradivus in hastā, Val. Fl. 4, 281: nec ceterae nationes silebant (with arma movere), Tac. H. 3, 47. — Hence, **sĭlens,** entis (*abl.* silente; but -ti, Liv. 23, 35, 18 al.; Ov. M. 4, 84; *neutr. plur.* silenta loca, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 7; *gen. plur.* (poet.) silentum, Verg. A. 6, 432; Ov. M. 5, 356 al.), *P. a., still, calm, quiet, silent:* nocte silenti, Ov. M. 4, 84; Verg. A. 4, 527: silenti nocte, Liv. 26, 5, 9; Petr. poët. 89, 2, 32: silente nocte, Tib. 1, 5, 16: silente caelo, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279: silenti agmine ducam vos, Liv. 25, 38; so, silenti agmine, id. 31, 38 *fin.;* 35, 4: per lucos silentes, Verg. G. 1, 476: vultu defixus uterque silenti, Val. Fl. 7, 407: umbrae silentes, i. e. *the dead,* Verg. A. 6, 264; called populus silens, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 237; more freq. as *subst.:* **sĭlentes,** um, *comm., the dead:* umbrae silentum, Ov. M. 15, 797; so, rex silentum, id. ib. 5, 356: sedes, id. ib. 15, 772; Val. Fl. 1, 750; cf.: Aeacus jura silentibus illic Reddit, Ov. M. 13, 25. — The Pythagoreans were also called Silentes for the five years during which they were to listen to the instructions of Pythagoras: coetus silentum, Ov. M. 15, 66; hence, silentes anni, these five years of the Pythagoreans, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 157: luna silenti, *not shining,* i. e. *at the end of the month,* Cato, R. R. 29; 40; 50; Col. 2, 10, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 190: sarmentum, *not yet shooting forth,* Col. 4, 29, 1: vineae, id. 4, 27, 1: surculi, id. 11, 2, 26: flos, id. 12, 7, 1: ova, *in which the chicks do not yet move,* id. 8, 5, 15. — With *ab:* dies silens a ventis, Col. 4, 29, 5.— Hence, *adv.:* **sĭlenter,** *silently,* Juvenc. 3, 462; Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 5.

1. sīler, ĕris, *n., a kind of brook-willow,* Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77; 24, 10, 44, § 73; Verg. G. 2, 12 Serv.

2. Sĭler, v. Silarus.

Sĭlĕrus, i, v. Silarus.

sĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sileo], *to become still, silent, calm,* or *quiet* (rare; not in Cic.; syn. obmutesco): dum hae silescunt turbae, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: deum domus alta silescit, Verg. A. 10, 101: caeli furor aequinoctialis Zephyri silescit auris, Cat. 46, 3: venti silescunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 151.

sĭlex, ĭcis, *m.* (poet. and late Lat.; also *fem.,* Verg. E. 1, 15; id. A. 6, 471; 6, 602; 8, 233; Ov. M. 9, 225; 9, 304; 9, 613; Amm. 14, 6, 16; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2; *gen. plur.* silicum, Lucr. 6, 683; Luc. 4, 304) [root sar-, to be firm; cf.: solum, solidus]. **I.** *Any hard stone found in fields, a pebble-stone, a flint, flint-stone:* silicem caedere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 85: silice vias sternere, Liv. 41, 27; cf. id. 41, 27, § 7: silici scintillam excudere, Verg. A. 1, 174: gravem medios silicem jaculatus in hostes, Ov. M. 7, 139 et saep.: per ampla spatia urbis, subversasque silices, *pavements,* Amm. 14, 6, 16; cf.: silicem pedibus quae conteret atrum, Juv. 6, 350.— Freq. joined with lapis: *Ag.* Illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere, ut se amet, potest. *Mi.* Pol id quidem haud mentire: nam tu es lapide silice stultior, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 77 sq.; Cato, R. R. 18, 3; Liv. 30, 43; Fest. s. v. lapidem, p. 115 Müll.; and in inscrr.: II VIRI VIAM LAPID(e) SILIC(e) STERN(endam) CVR(averunt), Inscr. Bull. dell' Inst. 1839, p. 60; so Inscr. Orell. 6617.—With saxum: porcum saxo silice percussit, Liv. 1, 24 *fin.* —To denote *hard-heartedness:* non silice nati sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: nec in tenero stat tibi corde silex, Tib. 1, 1, 64: nec rigidas silices in pectore gerit, Ov. M. 9, 614: et dicam silices pectus habere tuum, id. Tr. 3, 11, 4: moturaque duras Verba queror silices, id. M. 9, 304. — **II.** In gen., *a rock, crag* (poet.), Lucr. 6, 683: validi silices, id. 1, 571; 2, 449: stabat acuta silex praecisis undique saxis, Verg. A. 8, 233: nudus silex, *bare rock,* Sen. Phoen. 69: excisae rupes durissimi silicis, Suet. Calig. 37: juventus duris silicum lassata metallis, Luc. 4, 304: Lycius Phrygiusque silex, Stat. S. 1, 2, 148. — Of *limestone,* Ov. M. 7, 107; cf. Plin. 36, 23, 53, § 174.

Sĭlĭānus, a, um, v. Silius.

sĭlĭcārĭus, ii, *m.* [silex], *one that paves roads with pebble-stones, a pavior,* Front. Aquaed. 117; Inscr. Grut. 645.

sĭlĭcernĭum, ii, *n.* **I.** *A funeral feast,* Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 294 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 48, 9; Mart. Cap. 8, § 805; cf. Becker, Gallus, vol. 3, p. 296 (2d ed.).—Hence, a term of abuse applied to an old man: te exercebo hodie, silicernium, *drybones,* Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 48; for which, in *masc.:* **sĭlĭcernĭus,** Cinc. ap. Fulg. 560, 21.— **II.** *A kind of sausage,* Arn. 7, 229.

Sĭlĭces, um, *m., a mountain-tribe in Asia:* montani, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

* **sĭlĭcĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [silex], *of flint* or *limestone, silicious:* saxa, Vitr. 8, 3 *fin.:* lapides, Cato, R. R. 18, 3. — Trop.: cor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 10.

sĭlĭcia, ae, *f., a plant, also called* faenum Graecum, *fenugreek,* Plin. 18, 16, 39, § 140; 24, 19, 120, § 184; called also siliqua, Col. 2, 10, 33; 11, 2, 71.

* **sĭlĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [siliqua], *a little husk* or *pod, a silicle,* Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3.

sĭlīgĭnārĭus, ii, *m.* [siligo], *a baker of wheat-flour,* Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11; Inscr. Orell. 1810; Inscr. Rein. cl. 1, n. 254; Inscr. Don. cl. 9, n. 11.

sĭlīgĭnĕus (late form **sĭlignus,** Dynam. 1, 7), *adj.* [id.], *of wheat, wheaten:* farina, Cato, R. R. 121; Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 88: panis, Varr. ap. Non. 88, 14; Sen. Ep. 123, 2; Vop. Aurel. 35: cunni, i. e. *wheaten loaves* of obscene form, Mart. 9, 3, 3; cf. Priapus, id. 14, 69 *in lemm.*

sĭlīgo, ĭnis, *f.* **I.** *A kind of very white wheat, winter-wheat:* Triticum hibernum, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 35, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 2; Cels. 2, 19; Col. 2, 6, 2; 2, 9, 5; 2, 9, 13; Plin. 18, 8, 20, § 85; 18, 7, 10, § 61. — **II.** Transf., *fine wheaten flour,* Plin. 18, 9, 20, § 85; Juv. 5, 70; 6, 472.

sĭlĭqua, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *a pod* or *husk* of leguminous plants, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 3; Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 120; Verg. G. 1, 74. — **B.** Transf.: **sĭlĭquae,** ārum, *pulse,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 123; Pers. 3, 55; Juv. 11, 58. — **II.** Siliqua Graeca, *the carob-tree, a carob, St. John's bread,* Col. 5, 10, 20; 7, 9, 6; id. Arb. 25, 1; also simply siliqua, Plin. 15, 24, 26, § 95; 23, 8, 79, § 151; Pall. Febr. 25, 27; id. Insit. 117.—A variety of the same is called siliqua Syriaca, Plin. 23, 8, 79, § 151; Scrib. Comp. 121. — **III.** The same as faenum Graecum; v. silicia. — **IV.** *The name of a very small weight* or *measure,* Rhem. Fan. Pond. 10; Veg. 1, 20, 2. — As a coin, *the twenty-fourth part of a* solidus, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26 *fin.*

sĭlĭquastrum, i, *n., a plant, also called* piperitis, *pepperwort,* Plin. 19, 12, 62, § 187; 20, 17, 66, § 174.

sĭlĭquor, āri, *v. dep.* [siliqua, I.], *to put forth* or *get pods,* Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 54; 18, 7, 10, § 59.

Silis, is, *m., the name of several rivers.* **1.** I. q. Jaxartes, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49. — **2.** I. q. Tanais, *the Don,* Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 20. — **3.** *A river in the Venetian territories,* Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126.

Sīlĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** P. Silius Nerva, *a proprætor in Bithynia and Pontus, to whom are addressed the letters* Cic. Fam. 13, 47, and 61 sqq.; cf. id. Att. 10, 13, 3.— **2.** T. Silius, *a military tribune under Cæsar,* Caes. B. G. 3, 7 *fin.* — **3.** C. Silius Italicus, *a celebrated Roman poet in the latter half of the first century of the Christian era,* author of a poem still extant, called Punica, Plin. Ep. 3, 7; Mart. 4, 14, 1; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. 9, § 63 sq.—Hence, **Sīlĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Silius, Silian:* villa, negotium, Cic. Att. 12, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 31.

† **sillŏgrăphus,** i, *m.*,= σιλλογράφος, *a writer of lampoons* or *satires,* Amm. 22, 16, 16.

sillȳbus, i, *m.*, = σίλλυβον, *a kind of thistle,* Plin. 22, 22, 42, § 85; 26, 7, 25, § 40 (but the true reading, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; 4, 8, a, 2, is sittybus, q. v.).

1. sīlo, ōnis, v. 1. silus.

2. Sīlo, ōnis, v. 2. Silus.

† **silphĭum,** ii, *n.*, = σίλφιον, *a plant, called in pure Latin* laserpitium, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; 22, 23, 48, § 100 (Col. 6, 17, 7; 12, 7, 4, written as Greek).

Silpia, ae, *f., a city of* Hispania Baetica, prob. *Linares,* Liv. 28, 12.

Sĭlŭres, um, *m.*, = Σίλυρες, *a warlike people of Britain,* Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 103; Tac. A. 12, 32; id. Agr. 11 and 17; cf. Mannert, Britan. p. 53 sq.

† **sĭlūrus,** i, *m.*, = σίλουρος, *a river-fish,* prob. *the sheat-fish:* Silurus glanis, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44; 32, 9, 33, § 104; Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 47 Müll; Juv. 4, 33; 14, 132; Aus. Mos. 135.

1. sīlus, a, um, *adj., having a broad, turned-up nose, pug-nosed, snub-nosed,* σιμός (cf. simus): ecquos (deos arbitramur) silos, flaccos, frontones? etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; ante-class. collat. form **sīlo,** ōnis, *m.*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11; Varr. ap. Non. 25, 25.

2. Sīlus, i, or **Sīlo,** ōnis, *m.* [1. silus], *a Roman surname,* esp. of the gens Sergia. **1.** M. Sergius Orata Silus, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285. — **2.** M. Sergius Silus, Liv. 32, 27, 7;

Eckhel. D. N. 5, p. 306.—**3.** Domitius Silus, Tac. A. 15, 59 *fin.* al.—**4.** In the form Silo: Arruntius Silo, Dig. 48, 19, 27; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158.

silva (less correctly **sylva**), ae (old *gen.* silvaï; silua as trisyl., Hor. C. 1, 23, 4; id. Epod. 13, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 546 P.), *f.* [cf. Gr. ὕλη], *a wood, forest, woodland* (syn.: saltus, nemus, lucus). **I.** Lit.: (lupus) Conicit in silvam sese, Enn. ap. Non. 378, 19 (Ann. v. 75 Vahl.): omne sonabat Arbustum fremitu silvaï frondosaï, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 197 ib.): (ignes) Conficerent silvas, Lucr. 1, 906: per silvas profundas, id. 5, 41; so id. 5, 992: densa et aspera, Cic. Att. 12, 15; id. Div. 1, 50, 114: (Ancus Marcius) silvas maritimas omnes publicavit, id. Rep. 2, 18, 33: rursus ex silvâ in nostros impetum facerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Caesar silvas caedere instituit, id. ib. 3, 29: juga coepta movere Silvarum, Verg. A. 6, 257: dea silvarum, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 3, 163; cf.: silvarum numina, Fauni Et Satyri fratres, id. ib. 6, 392: nemorosis abdita silvis, id. ib. 10, 687: stabula silvis obscura vetustis, id. ib. 6, 521: gloria silvarum pinus, Stat. S. 5, 1, 151: formidolosae, Hor. Epod. 5, 55: salubres, id. Ep. 1, 4, 4: virentes, Cat. 34, 10: Silvius, casu quodam in silvis natus, Liv. 1, 3, 6.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A plantation of trees, an orchard, a grove; a growth* or *crop* of other plants, *bush, foliage*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): signa in silvâ disposita, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 51: domûs amoenitas silvâ constabat, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; cf.: inter silvas Academi quaerere verum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 45: tristis lupini Sustuleris fragiles calamos silvamque sonantem, Verg. G. 1, 76; 1, 152; 2, 310; 4, 273; Ov. M. 1, 346; 3, 80; 12, 352; Grat. Cyneg. 47; Col. 7, 9, 7 al.: i. q. frondes, *foliage*, Ov. M. 7, 242: congeries silvae, *of wood*, id. ib. 9, 235.—**2.** In *plur.*, *trees* (poet.): nemus omne intendat vertice silvas, Prop. 1, 14, 5: silvarum aliae pressos propaginis arcus Exspectant, Verg. G. 2, 26: fractis obtendunt limina silvis, Stat. Th. 2, 248; cf. Luc. 2, 409; 4, 525: bracchia silvarum, Stat. Th. 1, 362; id. S. 4, 3, 79; 3, 3, 98; Sen. Oedip. 542.—**II.** Trop., *a crowded mass, abundance* or *quantity* (class.; in Cic. sometimes with quasi): omnis ubertas et quasi silva dicendi ducta ab illis (Academicis) est, Cic. Or. 3, 12; cf. id. ib. 41, 139: silvae satis ad rem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 18: silva rerum, sententiarumque, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: silva virtutum et vitiorum, id. ib. 3, 30, 118: silva observationum sermonis antiqui, Suet. Gram. 24 *fin.*—Poet.: immanis, *an immense forest* (of darts), Verg. A. 10, 887; cf.: densam ferens in pectore silvam, *a forest* (of darts), Luc. 6, 205 Cort.: horrida siccae Silva comae, *a bristling forest*, Juv. 9, 13: Silva, as *the title of a book*; cf. Gell. Noct. Att. praef. § 6; Quint. 10, 3, 17.—So the Silvae of Statius.

‡ **Silvānae**, ārum (*dat.* Silvanabus), *f.* [silva], *female wood-deities*, Inscr. Orell. 2103.

Silvānus (**Sylv-**), i, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *Silvanus, a deity presiding over woods and all places planted with trees, the god of woods, the rural Mars*, Cato, R. R. 83; Verg. E. 10, 24; id. A. 8, 600; id. G. 1, 20; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143; id. C. 3, 29, 23; id. Epod. 2, 22; Ov. M. 14, 639; Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8; 4, 6, 10; Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89; Inscr. Orell. 276; 328; 333; 882; 1587 sq. al.—**II.** Transf., *plur.*, *the gods of woods and fields, sylvan deities, sylvans*, Ov. M. 1, 193; Luc. 3, 403; Inscr. Orell. 1616.—**III.** *A Roman proper name*, Aur. Vict. Caes. 42.

silvātĭcus (**sylv-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a wood* or *to trees, wood-*: falces, Cato, R. R. 11, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5.—**II.** Transf., of plants and animals, *growing* or *running wild, wild*: laurus, mala, pirus, etc., Cato, R. R. 8, 2; 143, 3: pirus, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5: sus, id. ap. Non. 555, 31; Pall. Aug. 8, 5: mus, Plin. 30, 8, 22, § 70.

silvesco (**sylv-**), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], of the grape-vine, *to grow* or *run wild, to run to wood*: (vitis) ne silvescat sarmentis, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: nec pati vitem silvescere, Col. 4, 11, 2.—**II.** Transf.: capilli silvescentium crinium velleribus involuti, Arn. 3, p. 109.

silvestris (**silvester,** Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 110; Col. 1, praef. 25; Sen. Hippol. 460; also written **sylv-**), e (collat. form, *dat.* SILVANO SILVESTRO, Inscr. Orell. 4990; *gen. plur.* sync. silvestrum, Att. Trag. Rel. v. 256 Rib.), *adj.* [silva]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a wood* or *forest, overgrown with woods, wooded, woody* (class.; syn. saltuosus): collis silvestris, Caes. B. G. 2, 18: mons, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: locus, id. Lael. 19, 68; Caes. B. G. 5, 19; 6, 34; 7, 35; Liv. 27, 26, 7: saltus, Curt. 4, 3, 21: antra, Ov. M. 13, 47: ager, Col. 11, 2, 52; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 186: via (with inculta), Cic. Brut. 74, 259: silvestris et montuosus situs (opp. campestris), Col. 7, 2, 3: silvestria saecla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 965; cf. id. 5, 1410: belua, i. e. *a she-wolf*, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; hence also: uber, i. e. *of a she-wolf*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 51: homines, *living in woods, foresters*, Hor. A. P. 391: numen, sphinx, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77 (Jahn reads de quâ siluere): bellum, Lucr. 5, 1244: silvestri nata sub umbrâ fraga, Ov. M. 13, 815: silvestria virgulta, i. e. *forest-trees* (opp. prolem olivae), Verg. G. 2, 2.—*Subst.*: **silvestrĭa**, ium, *woodlands, forest*: an culta ex silvestribus facere potui, Liv. 38, 49, 7; Plin. 25, 7, 33, § 70.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants and animals, *growing wild, wild*: tauri, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 74: arietes (with feri), Col. 7, 2, 4: gallinae, id. 7, 8, 12: arbor, Verg. E. 3, 70: arbores silvestres ac ferae, Col. 3, 1, 2: pruni, id. 2, 2, 20: faba, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 121: mel, id. 11, 16, 15, § 41; Vulg. Matt. 3, 4: cicer, Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 148: oliva, Ov. M. 2, 681: corna, Hor. S. 2, 2, 57 et saep.—*Comp.*: silvestriora omnia tardiora, Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116; 22, 25, 71, § 146.—**B.** In gen., for agrestis, *sylvan, rural, pastoral* (poet.): Musa, Lucr. 4, 589; Verg. E. 1, 2 (for which, agrestis, id. ib. 6, 8): truculentus et silvester, Sen. Hippol. 461.

Silvĭa, v. 1. Rhea.

silvĭcŏla (**sylv-**), ae, *comm.* [silvacolo], *inhabiting woods, sylvan* (poet.): silvicolae homones, Naev. B. Pun. 2, 17: viri, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 34: Faunus, Verg. A. 10, 551: Pales, Ov. F. 4, 746.

* **silvĭ-cultrix** (**sylv-**), īcis, *adj. f.* [silva], *living in the woods*: cerva, Cat. 63, 72.

* **silvĭfrăgus** (**sylv-**), a, um, *adj.* [silva-frango], *breaking* or *crushing the forest* or *trees*: flabra venti, Lucr. 1, 275.

silvĭger (**sylv-**), gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [silva-gero], *bearing woods, wooded, woody* (very rare): montes, Plin. 31, 3, 26, § 43: DEVS, *a sylvan deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1488 (perhaps spurious).

Silvīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Apulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Silvĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of several kings of* Alba Longa, Liv. 1, 3; Verg. A. 6, 769; Ov. M. 14, 610.—Hence the *fem.* Silvia; v. 1. Rhea.

silvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [silva], *full of woods* or *trees, woody*: saltus, Liv. 9, 2, 7: rami emicant silvosâ multitudine, *forest-like*, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 23; so, crebrae arbores et silvosae, Vitr. 8, 1 *fin.*

silvŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little wood, a copse* (very rare), Col. 8, 15, 4; Sid. Carm. 9, 229.

† **sīlȳbum**, i, *n.*, = sillybus, q. v.

sīma, ae, *f.*; in architecture, *a moulding, the ogee*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*; Inscr. Grut. 207, col. 1.

Simbrŭvĭum, ii, *n.*, *a district in Latium, abounding in hills and springs of water*, Sil. 8, 371.—Hence, **Simbrŭīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Simbruvium*: colles, Tac. A. 11, 13: stagna, id. ib. 14, 22.

sīmĭa, ae, *f.* (rarely *m.*), or **sīmĭus**, ii, *m.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with similis]. **I.** *An ape*, Plin. 8, 54, 80, § 215; 11, 44, 100, § 246; Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.); Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76; 2, 32, 69; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 7; 2, 2, 23; 2, 2, 106; id. Rud. 3, 1, 6 sq.; 3, 4, 66; Quint. 5, 11, 30 al.—Form simius, Phaedr. 1, 10, 6; 1, 10, 8; Mart. 14, 202; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 303.—**II.** Esp. **A.** As a term of abuse (hence even simia in the *masc.*): quis hic est simia, qui, etc., Afran. ap. Charis. p. 84; so, simia, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: simius, Laber. ap. Charis. l. l.; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 1.—**B.** Of imitators: vide, ut fastidit simia! Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 4; so, simia, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2; Capitol. Max. jun. 1; Sid. Ep. 1, 1: simius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 18; Sen. Contr. 4, 26 *fin.*

sĭmĭla, ae, *f.* [root si, to sift; cf. Gr. ἰμαλιά; Germ. Semmel], *the finest wheat flour*, Cels. 2, 18 *med.*; 2, 30; Mart. 13, 10 *in lemm.*; Hier. Ep. 52, 6; 54, 11.—Called also, **sĭmĭlāgo**, Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 89; Ambros. in Luc. 8, § 49; Vulg. Num. 7, 13 et saep.

sĭmĭlāgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [similago], *made of fine wheat flour*: panis, Vulg. Ecclus. 39, 31.

sĭmĭlāgo, ĭnis, v. simila.

* **sĭmĭlĭgĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* [similis-gigno], *of a like kind*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19.

sĭmĭlis, e, *adj.* [Sanscr. samâ, together; Gr. ἅμα, ὁμοῖος; Lat. simul, simulare; cf. simia], *like, resembling, similar* (cf. par); constr. with *gen.* (so usu. in ante-Aug. Lat.), with *dat.* (rare in Cic., except with neuter nouns), with *inter, atque*, and *absol.* (α) With *gen.* (mostly ante-Aug.; so always in Plaut. and Ter.; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7; but in Cic. almost exclusively of living beings; yet always veri simile; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12); of persons: similes avorum, Lucr. 4, 1218: nimis simili'st mei, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 286; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 226: ecquid mei similist (puer)? id. Truc. 2, 6, 24 Speng.: omnis inveniri similis tui vis, id. Capt. 3, 4, 50 Brix: ita est istaec (amica) hujus similis nostrae tua, id. Mil. 2, 6, 39: alia ejus similis, id. ib. 2, 5, 38: similis est Sagaristionis, id. Pers. 1, 1, 14: hominis similis, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; Val. Max. 9, 14, 2: symbolum ejus similem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 55: sui similem speciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: sui similis res, Lucr. 5, 830: volo me patris mei similem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 53: patris similem esse. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: non tam potuit patris similis esse, quam ille fuerat sui, id. Off. 1, 33, 121: quaererem ex eo, cujus suorum similis fuisset Africani fratris nepos; facie vel patris, vitâ omnium perditorum ita similis, ut esset facile deterrimus; cujus etiam similis P. Crassi nepos, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: tui similis est probe, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 18: est similis majorum suorum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 57: haud similis virgo est virginum nostrarum, id. Eun. 2, 3, 22: haud parasitorum aliorum simil'est, Naev. ap. Non. 224, 26: virum non similem furis hujus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 91: domini similis es, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 43: in magistratu privatorum similes, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: multi Gnathonum similes cum sint, id. Lael. 25, 94: plures Romuli quam Numae similes reges, Liv. 1, 20: ut sis tu similis Coeli Byrrhique latronum, Non ego sim Capri neque Sulci, Hor. S. 1, 4, 69 et saep.: deos esse tui similes putas? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128; so, tui, id. Rud. 2, 6, 16; Liv. 22, 39: nostri similes, id. 26, 50: sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 7; cf.: alterum similem sui quaerere, Cic. Lael. 22, 82: nihil est appetentius similium sui quam natura, id. ib. 14, 50: quam uterque est similis sui! Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 16: tui similem esse, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 6: sui similis gens, Tac. G. 4.—Of things: tam similem quam lacte lactist (i. e. lactis est, Brix ad loc.), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 85: haec atque hujus similia alia damna, id. ib. 3, 1, 105: perpulchra credo dona aut nostri similia, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 15 Umpfenb.: quid habet illius carminis simile haec oratio, Cic. Rep. 1, 36, 56: si fabularum similia didicimus, id. ib.: paupertatem, ignominiam, similia horum, id. Fin. 3, 15, 51: similes meorum versus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 3: nonne hoc monstri simile'st? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43; so, monstri, id. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 61: prodigii, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: narrationem veri similem, id. de Or. 2, 19, 83; cf. Cels. ap. Quint. 2, 15, 32: simile veri, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 1: quae similia veri sint, Liv. 5, 21 Drak. *N. cr.*; v. verus, and cf. also in the foll.—In comparing persons with things: hominem quojus rei Similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere ... Novarum aedium esse arbitror similem ego hominem, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6 sq.: amator simil'est oppidi hostilis, id. Truc. 1, 2, 68: meretricem esse similem sentis condecet, id. ib. 2, 1, 16: tu pueri pausilli simili'es, Nov. ap. Non. 224, 28: equi te Esse feri similem dico, Hor. S. 1, 5, 57.—*Comp.*: hominem hominis similiorem numquam vidi ego alterum, Neque aqua aquae, neque lac

test lactis usquam similius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 29 sq. Brix ad loc.: Rhodii Atticorum similiores, Cic. Brut. 13, 52.—*Sup.:* hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimu'st, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 63; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 72: meretrix fortunati oppidi, id. Cist. 1, 1, 82: tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo, Ov. M. 15, 201: simillima societas hereditatis, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 55: quid esset simillimum veri, id. Tusc. 5, 4, 11.—(β) With *dat.* (of both persons and things; freq., and in post-Aug. writers almost always; not in Plaut. or Ter. acc. to Ritschl, Opusc. 2, 570 sq.; 579 sq.; but contra, v. Ussing ad Plaut. Am. v. 595): simia quam similis nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.): patri suo, Cat. 61, 221; cf.: similis quidem (genitos) alios avo et ex geminis quoque alterum patri, alterum matri, annoque post genitum majori similem fuisse ut geminum. Quasdam sibi similis semper parere, quasdam viro, quasdam nulli, quasdam feminam patri, marem sibi, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 51: similis malo est, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 36: Terentio non similem dices quempiam, Afran. ap. Suet. Vit. Ter. *fin.*: filius patri similis, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12 Madv. *N cr.*: sit suo similis patri, Cat. 61, 217: patri, Ov. M. 6, 622: parentibus ac majoribus suis, Quint. 5, 10, 24: par similisque ceteris, Sall. C. 14, 4: huic in hoc similis, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: similes Icilio, Liv. 3, 65: hinnuleo, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1: puro te similem vespero petit Rhode, id. ib. 3, 19, 26: multum similis metuenti, id. S. 2, 5, 92: fluctuanti, Liv. 6, 13 Drak.: flenti, Ov. M. 3, 652: cognoscenti, id. ib. 2, 501: roganti, id. ib. 3, 240: cogitantibus et dubitantibus, Quint. 11, 2, 47: ediscenti, id. 11, 2, 46: legenti, id. 11, 2, 32 et saep.—Of things: res similis nostris rebus, Lucr. 5, 435: quid simile habet epistula aut judicio aut contioni? Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1: quid illi simile bello fuit? Caes. B. G. 7, 77: qui non Fescennino versu (i. e. versui) similem jaciebant, Liv. 7, 2 Drak. *N. cr.*: argumentum vero simile comoediae, Quint. 2, 4, 2; cf.: similia veris erant, Liv. 10, 20, 5: partim vera partim mixta eoque similia veris, id. 29, 20, 1; 8, 20, 5: cui vitio simile sit schema, ut, etc., Quint. 9, 3, 10: primus (iambus) ad extremum similis sibi, Hor. A. P. 254: versus sibi, Quint. 9, 4, 60: oratio fuit precibus quam jurgio similis, similior, Liv. 3, 40 Drak. *N. cr.*—*Comp.:* fiunt omnia castris quam urbi similiora, Liv. 4, 31 *fin.*: similius vero facit ipsos in amicitiam redisse, id. 8, 26, 6; 10, 26, 13; Quint. 3, 8, 31.—*Sup.:* puro simillimus amni, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120: media simillima veris sunt, Liv. 26, 49: simillimum id vero fecit, id. 44, 30, 4.—(γ) With *gen.* and *dat.* together: tum similes matrum materno semine fiunt, Ut patribus patrio, Lucr. 4, 1211: neque lac lacti magis est simile quam ille ego similis est mei, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 54 Ussing ad loc.: deos hominum quam homines deorum, hoc illi, illud huic, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 90: itaque plectri similem linguam nostri solent dicere, chordarum dentis, naris cornibus iis, qui, etc., id. ib. 2, 59, 149; cf. under ε.—(δ) In a doubtful construction. On account of the form: fugae similis profectio, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; 6, 7; 7, 43 *fin.*; id. B. C. 3, 13 et saep.—Because of an unsettled reading: similem Caesaris (or Caesari), Suet. Caes. 52.—(ε) With *in* and *acc.:* in speciem Junonis, App. M. 10, p. 253 *fin.*—(ζ) With *inter:* homines inter se cum formâ tum moribus similes, Cic. Clu. 16, 46; so, homines inter se (opp. differentes), Quint. 12, 10, 22: (catulos) inter se similes, Ov. M. 13, 835: quae sunt inter se similia, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51.—In a twofold construction: nihil est unum uni tam simile, tam par, quam omnes inter nosmetipsos sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 29: sunt inter se similia, sed non etiam prioribus, Quint. 9, 3, 49.—(η) With *atque* (*ac*), *et*, *ut si*, *tamquam si:* si quid docere vis, aliquid ab isto simile in aestimatione atque a ceteris esse factum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83, § 193: ut simili ratione atque ipse fecerit suas injurias persequantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 38 *fin.*: nec similem habeat vultum, et si ampullam perdidisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 31; v. Madv. ad h. l.: similes sunt, ut si qui dicant, etc., id. Sen. 6, 17: similes sunt di, tamquam si Poeni, etc., id. Div. 2, 64, 131.—(θ) *Absol.:* decet facta moresque hujus habere me similes, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 114: ex uno puteo similior numquam potis Aqua aeque sumi, quam haec est atque ista, id. Mil. 2, 6, 68 Brix ad loc.: ita formâ simili pueri (gemini), ut, etc., id. Men. prol. 19: meus est (puer), nimium quidem simili'st, id. Truc. 2, 6, 26: laudantur simili prole puerperae, i. e. *that look like their fathers*, Hor. C. 4, 5, 23: ecce similia omnia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 34: par est avaritia, similis improbitas, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 118; but cf., in a more restricted sense: similia omnia magis quam paria, Liv. 45, 43: ad quam (amicitiam) se similis animus applicet, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: sicut erat in simili causâ antea factum, id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: quod in simili culpâ versabantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: simili ratione, id. B. G. 7, 4; id. B. C. 3, 76 al.: similem esse te volo quomodo filium, non quomodo imaginem, Sen. Ep. 84, 8: ecce aliud simile, dissimile, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 76: si quis Aristotelem similem emit, *a likeness of Aristotle*, Juv. 2, 6; cf.: tabella, in quâ tam similem videbis Issam, ut sit tam similis sibi nec ipsa, Mart. 1, 109, 19 sq.; 7, 87, 4: te similem, *your likeness*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 201; 5, 1, 1.—Poet., adverb. (= similiter): similis medios Juturna per hostis Fertur, Verg. A. 12, 477.—*Comp.:* similiorem mulierem Magisque eandem non reor deos facere posse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 48: nihil hoc simile est similius, id. Am. 1, 1, 290.—*Sup.:* simillimos dicito esse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 91.—Hence, *subst.:* **sĭmĭle**, is, *n.* **1.** *A comparison, likeness, parallel case,* or *example:* quo facilius res perspici possit hoc simile ponitur, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54: utuntur simili, id. ib. 3, 14, 46: nec improbum sit pro simili accipi, quod plus sit, Quint. 7, 1, 61: qui memoriam ab aliquo simili transferunt ad id, quod, etc., id. 11, 2, 30 et saep.: ignavi et erepti et similia, id. 1, 5, 69; 1, 6, 2; 2, 4, 26; 3, 5, 16 et saep.; cf.: latitatio, metus, similia, id. 7, 2, 46: de philosophiâ, de republicâ, similibus, id. 9, 4, 19; 11, 3, 153.—**2.** *Resemblance*, simile et majus est et par et minus, Quint. 7, 8, 7.—*Adv.* in two forms, simulter (ante-class.) and similiter (class.). * **a. sĭmulter,** *in like manner, similarly:* exossabo ego illum simulter itidem ut muraenam coquos, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 148 (cited ap. Non. 170, 25: simulter pro similiter); v. Ritschl ad Plaut. ‖ **b. sĭmĭlĭter,** *in like manner, similarly* (syn. pariter). (α) *Absol.* (so most freq.): ecquid adsimulo similiter? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 37: similiter atque uno modo, Cic. Brut. 66, 233: illa quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 25: si non similiter semper ingrediamur in argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 41, 76: addunt etiam C. Marium . . . Similiter vos, cum, etc., id. Ac. 2, 5, 14: quorum non similiter fides est nec justitia laudata, id. Rep. 2, 36, 61 et saep.—*Comp.:* scurram multo similius imitatum, *more perfectly* or *naturally*, Phaedr. 5, 5, 34.—*Sup.:* ut, etc. . . . simillime, etc., *just so*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—(β) With *atque* (*ac*), *et*, *ut si:* neque vero illum similiter, atque ipse eram, commotum esse vidi, Cic. Phil. 1, 4, 9; id. Ac. 2, 23, 72; Quint. 3, 7, 26: similiter facis, ac si me roges, cur, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 3, 8: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautae certarent, etc., id. Off. 1, 25, 87: similiter facit ut si posse putet, id. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: similiter et si dicat, etc., id. Fin. 2, 7, 21; v. Madv. ad h. l.—*Sup.:* hic excipit Pompeium, simillime atque ut illâ lege Glaucippus excipitur, Cic. Agr. 1, 4, 13.—* (γ) With *dat.:* similiter his, etc., Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 86.

sĭmĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [similis] a rare form for similitudo, *likeness, resemblance, similarity:* morum, Caecil. ap. Non. 177, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 216 Rib.).—*Plur.:* naturae rerum similitates, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*

sĭmĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. similis *fin.*

sĭmĭlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [similis]. **I.** In gen., *likeness, resemblance, similitude* (class.). (α) With *gen.:* id ex similitudine floris lilium appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant, id. B. C. 3, 48; cf.: umor ex hordeo aut frumento in quandam similitudinem vini corruptus, Tac. G. 23: armorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: coronae, Cic. N. D. 1, 11, 28: similitudo speciesque sapientium, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: studiorum societas similitudoque, id. Phil. 7, 2, 6: artis imago et similitudo, id. de Or. 2, 87, 356: similitudo servitutis, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: domini, id. ib. 3, 34, 46; cf. id. ib. 1, 28, 44: regum, id. ib. 1, 41, 64: quorum (virorum), id. Tusc. 1, 46, 110: amoris humani, id. Lael. 21, 81: quae (gloria) habet speciem honestatis et similitudinem, id. Fin. 5, 24, 69: si cupis in te conparebit similitudo, Sen. Ep. 84, 8: exemplum deorum hominisve similitudinis expressae, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38.—(β) *Absol.:* nec vero ille artifex (Phidias), cum faceret Jovis formam aut Minervae, contemplabatur aliquem, e quo similitudinem duceret, Cic. Or. 2, 9: quam intuens ad illius similitudinem artem et manum dirigebat, id. ib.; so of *a likeness* in a portrait or image: nemo, quamvis paratos habeat colores, similitudinem reddet, Sen. Ep. 71, 2; Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38; 35, 10, 36, § 88; and in the *plur.*, id. 35, 12, 43, § 151: nihil est, quod ad se rem ullam tam alliciat, quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50; id. de Or. 2, 23, 96; so of mind or character: est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: est nonnulla in his etiam inter ipsos similitudo, id. Brut. 16, 63: ad similitudinem deo propius accedebat humana virtus quam, etc., *comes nearer in likeness, bears a nearer resemblance*, id. N. D. 1, 34, 96: hanc similitudinem qui imitatione adsequi volet, id. de Or. 2, 23, 96: genus imperii proximum similitudini regiae, *bearing a very close resemblance to the royal power*, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: contrahit celeriter similitudo eos, Liv. 1, 46, 7.—*Plur.:* ut omittam similitudines, Cic. Rep. 1, 40, 62: sunt quaedam animi similitudines cum corpore, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: per rationem similitudines conparare, id. Off. 1, 4, 11.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Imitation:* esse multos qui neminem imitentur, et suâpte naturâ, quod velint, sine cujusquam similitudine consequantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 98.—**B.** *Analogy, application to similar cases:* deduxisti totam hanc rem in duo genera solum causarum, cetera innumerabilia exercitationi et similitudini reliquisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71.—**C.** *Sameness, uniformity, monotony:* variare autem orationem magno opere oportebit; nam omnibus in rebus similitudo est satietatis mater, Cic. Inv. 1, 41, 76.—**D.** In partic., rhetor. t. t., *a comparison, simile, similitude:* similitudo est oratio traducens ad rem quampiam aliquid ex re dispari simile, Auct. Her. 4, 45, 59; Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 168; id. Top. 10, 41: argumentorum et similitudinum copia, id. Brut. 38, 143 *fin.*; Quint. 9, 1, 31; 9, 2, 2; 8, 3, 72 et saep.

sĭmĭlo, āre, v. simulo.

sīmĭnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [simia], *of* or *belonging to apes:* herba, App. Herb. 86: caput, Jul. Obs. Prod. 103.

* **sīmĭŏlus,** i, *m. dim.* [simius], *a little ape*, as a term of abuse, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3.

sĭmītu (collat. form **sĭmītur,** Inscr. Orell. 2863; Inscr. Neap. ap. Momms. 423; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 400), *adv.* [Sanscr. sama; Gr. ὁμο-; old Lat. semo, together; cf.: semul, semper, similis, etc.] (ante-class. form of simul), *at once, at the same time, together:* gratia habetur utrisque illisque sibique simitu, Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 16: ita opertis oculis simitu manducatur ac molit, Pompon. ap. Non. 477, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 100 Rib.): multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1 Brix ad loc.: ego hic esse et illi simitu hau potero, id. Most. 3, 2, 105 Lorenz ad loc.: ego te simitu novi cum Porthaone, id. Men. 5, 1, 45; so with *cum:* non ego cum vino simitu ebibi inperium tuom, id. Am. 2, 1, 84 (where Ritschl would restore the form simitur to avoid the hiatus, so id. Most. 3, 2, 105 supra; v. Ind. Schol. Bonn, 1853, p. xii.): ut cum eo simitu mitterer, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 56: cum eo simitu mitti, id. ib. 4, 2, 55; cf. id. Stich. 1, 3, 94; 2, 2, 66; 5, 5, 2; id. Merc. 1, 2, 8; 5, 2, 6; Att. ap. Non. p. 280, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 79 Rib.).

sīmĭus, ii, v. simia.

1. sīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [simus], *to press flat, to flatten* (only in the foll. passages): simavit taxim ad nares, Lucil. ap. Non. 169, 31: simataeque jacent pando sinuamine nares, Sulp. Luperc. ap. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 516 Burm.: projecturas simaverunt, Vitr. 4, 2, 3.

2. Sīmo, ōnis, *m.* [id.], *a proper name*, Plaut. Most.; id. Ps.; Ter. And.; Hor. A. P. 238; Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158; cf. id. 9, 8, 7, § 23.

3. Sĭmo, v. 1. Simon.

sī-mŏdo, v. modo, B. b.; and si, I. a.

Sĭmŏīs, entis, *m.*, = Σιμόεις, *a small river in Troas that falls into the Scamander*, now *Mendere Tchai*, Mel. 1, 18, 3; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; Verg. A. 1, 100; 1, 618; 6, 88; Hor. Epod. 13, 14; Ov. M. 13, 324; Prop. 2, 9, 12.

1. Sĭmon or **Sīmo,** ōnis, *m.*, = Συμεών (Heb. שִׁמְעוֹן). **1.** *A chief of the Jews*, Tac. H. 5, 9; 5, 12. — **2.** Simon Petrus, Vulg. Matt. 5, 8 al.; Juvenc. 4, 584: Simōnem, id. 1, 423.— **3.** Simon Magus, or *the sorcerer*, Vulg. Act. 8, 18 sq.— **4.** *An Athenian writer on horsemanship*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76 (Jan. Semonem).— **5.** *A sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90 (scanned Sīmōn, Prud. Sym. 742).

2. Sĭmon, ōnis, *m.*, = Σίμων, *a famous statuary*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90.

Sĭmōnĭdes, is, *m.*, = Σιμωνίδης, *a celebrated lyric poet of Cos*, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; 1, 24, 59; id. N. D. 1, 22, 60; id. Div. 1, 27, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 64; 11, 2, 11 al.—Hence, **Sĭmōnĭdēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Simonides*: lacrimae, i.e. *poems of Simonides that moved the reader to tears*, Cat. 38, 8 (cf. Hor. C. 2, 1, 38; Quint. 10, 1, 64).

simpla, ae, v. simplus, II. B.

simplāris, e, *adj.* [simplus]; milit. t. t., *that receives a single ration* (cf. duplaris): armaturae, Veg. Mil. 2, 7: candidati, id. ib. 2, 7.

* **simplārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *simple*: venditiones, Dig. 21, 1, 48, § 8.

simplex, ĭcis (*abl.*, regul. simplici; simplice, Lucr. 1, 1013), *adj.* [sim-; cf. Sanscr. sam, Gr. ἅμα, with Lat. sin-guli, semel, sem-per; and plico]. **I.** In gen., *simple, plain, uncompounded, unmixed*, = ἁπλοῦς (cf.: sincerus, purus): aut simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit, vel ignea, etc. . . . aut concreta est ex pluribus naturis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: natura (opp. mixta, conexa, etc.), Lucr. 3, 231; Cic. N. D. 2, 11, 29; id. Sen. 21, 78: si unum ac simplex (genus inperii) probandum sit, regium probem, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54; cf. id. ib. 2, 23, 43: finis bonorum, qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimillimis rebus misceri et temperari potest, id. Off. 3, 33, 119: (comoedia) Duplex quae ex argumento facta'st simplici, Ter. Heaut. prol. 6: (auditus) iter simplex et directum (opp. flexuosum), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: simplex est manere, illud (in Hispaniam ire) anceps, *free from risk*, id. Att. 12, 7, 1: unum est et simplex aurium judicium, *free from complication*, id. Font. 10, 22 (6, 12): necessitudines, *unqualified, absolute*, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171; cf.: simplex officium atque una est bonorum omnium causa, id. Sull. 3, 9: nihil simplici in genere omnibus ex partibus perfectum natura expolivit, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: res aperta ac simplex, id. Caecin. 2, 5: ratio veritatis, id. de Or. 1, 53, 229; Quint. 8, 3, 87: decem regii lembi simplici ordine intrarunt urbem, i. e. *one by one*, Liv. 44, 12, 6; Tac. H. 5, 23; cf.: simplici directā acie, simplicibus ordinibus, *single*, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3 sq.: acies, id. B. Afr. 13, 2: simplex acies media, cornibus duplex, id. ib. 59, 2: simplici caule, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 74: cum in eo ne simplici quidem genere mortis contenti inimici fuissent, i. e. *not with his simple death*, but must have torture, Liv. 40, 24, 8: qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte puniit, Suet. Caes. 74: qui proculcari nepotem, quam simplici morte interfici maluit, Just. 44, 4, 4 al.: nec via mortis erat simplex, *they died in various ways*, Verg. G. 3, 482; cf.: ne simplici quidem morte moriebantur, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. l. l. (H. 3, 25 Dietsch ad loc.): nec modus inserere atque oculos inponere simplex, Verg. G. 2, 73: vulnus, Ov. M. 6, 254: (tibia) tenuis simplexque foramine pauco, Hor. A. P. 203: simplici myrto nihil allabores, id. C. 1, 38, 5: esca, id. S. 2, 2, 73: jus, id. ib. 2, 4, 64: cibus, Plin. 11, 53, 117, § 282: aqua, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 32; Tac. G. 23: arces dejecit plus vice simplici, *more than once*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 13: verba, *uncompounded*, Quint. 1, 5, 3: voces, id. 1, 5, 65; but: ornatus verborum duplex, unus simplicium, alius conlocatorum, *single*, Cic. Or. 24, 80; cf.: quaedam sunt in rebus simplicia, quaedam complicata, id. Fat. 13, 30.— *Comp.*: quantitas simplicior, Quint. 11, 3, 15.— *Sup.*: ex simplicissimā quāque materiā (opp. multiplex), Quint. 10, 5, 10: res, id. 10, 2, 10.— **II.** In partic., *simple* in a moral sense, *without dissimulation, open, frank, straightforward, direct, guileless, artless, honest, sincere, ingenuous*, etc. (cf. candidus).— Of persons: cum de viro bono quaeritur, quem apertum et simplicem volumus esse, non sunt in disputando vafri, non veteratores, non malitiosi, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26; id. Off. 1, 19, 63: simplicem et communem et consentientem . . . eligi par est (opp. multiplex ingenium et tortuosum), id. Lael. 18, 65; id. Ac. 2, 35, 112: tuum hominis simplicis pectus vidimus, id. Phil. 2, 43, 111; Liv. 24, 10; Hor. S. 1, 3, 52; 2, 2, 68; id. C. 2, 8, 14; Ov. H. 12, 90; 16, 285: credebant simplices ac religiosi homines, Liv. 24, 10, 6.— Of things: fidelis et simplex et fautrix suorum regio, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: animal sine fraude dolisque, Innocuum, simplex, Ov. M. 15, 121: animus, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2: virtus, Vell. 2, 129, 1: verba, Suet. Tib. 61: cogitationes, Tac. G. 22.— *Comp.*: simplicior quis, *too straightforward, too blunt*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 63.— *Sup.*: simplicissimi omnium habentur iracundi, Sen. Ira, 2, 16, 3: dux, Vell. 2, 116, 4: mens, Petr. 101, 3.— Hence, *adv.*: **simplĭcĭter** (acc. to I.), *simply, plainly, straightforwardly, naturally, directly, utterly, without reserve*, = ἁπλῶς: quorum (verborum) primum nobis ratio simpliciter videnda est, deinde conjuncte, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149: quaedam genera causarum simpliciter ex suā vi considerantur, id. Inv. 2, 33, 102: ipsa inventa exponentur simpliciter sine ullā exornatione, id. ib. 2, 3, 11: locuti sunt simpliciter et splendide, id. de Or. 2, 16, 68: aut simpliciter quaeritur aut comparate, id. Top. 22, 84: si est simpliciter breviterque dicendum, id. Off. 2, 9, 31; so (with breviter) id. Arch. 12, 32: illud nomen simpliciter positum, hoc ad aliquid esse, Quint. 1, 6, 13: frondes Simpliciter positae, scaena sine arte fuit, Ov. A. A. 1, 106; Tac. G. 5; cf. *comp.*: brevius ac simplicius tradi, Quint. 8, prooem. § 1: ignorare se dixit, quidnam perplexi sua legatio haberet, cum simpliciter ad amicitiam petendam venissent, *simply, purely, only*, Liv. 34, 57, 6: quidam ludere eum simpliciter, quidam haud dubie insanire, aiebant, *merely, only*, id. 41, 20, 4: Cyrenaica philosophia, quam ille et ejus posteri simpliciter defenderunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 62: in sententiā simpliciter e re publicā ferendā, id. Red. ad Quir. 10, 24 B. and K.— *Comp.*: molluscum simplicius sparsum, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68.— **2.** (Acc. to II.) *Plainly, openly, frankly, artlessly, ingenuously, uprightly, honestly, candidly*: simpliciter et candide, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: simpliciter scripserat quae sentiebat, Curt. 7, 2, 36: simpliciter et libere (opp. dissimulanter et furtim), Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2: simpliciter et palam lusit, Suet. Aug. 71: me amice simpliciterque reprehenderent, Plin. Ep. 5, 3, 1: qui se simpliciter credunt amicis, id. ib. 6, 22, 1.— *Comp.*: simultates simplicius nutrire (opp. callide), Tac. H. 3, 53 *fin.*: quo simplicius tibi confitebor, Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 1; Quint. 1, 13, 2; Tac. H. 3, 53. — *Sup.*: simplicissime loqui, Tac. H. 1, 15 *fin.*— **3.** *In the singular number*: dicere, Hier. in Matt. 1, 2 *fin.*

simplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [simplico], *simple* (late Lat.), Cassiod. An. 12.

simplĭcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [simplex]. **I.** In gen., *simpleness, simplicity* (not freq. till after the Aug. period, esp. in the signif. II.; not found in Cic.; cf.: candor, sinceritas): sunt solida primordia simplicitate, Lucr. 1, 609 sq.; so id. 1, 574; 2, 157: indigesta (ligni), i. e. *plainness, straightness of grain*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 97.— **II.** In partic., in a moral sense, *plainness, frankness, openness, artlessness, innocence, honesty, candor, simplicity, directness, ingenuousness, naturalness*, etc.: juvenis incauti, Liv. 40, 23: puerilis, id. 40, 8; Vell. 2, 10, 3; 2, 43, 3 al.; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 70; Ov. H. 2, 64; id. Am. 2, 4, 18: sermo antiquae simplicitatis, Liv. 40, 47: vir simplicitatis generosissimae, *of the noblest honesty, candor*, Vell. 2, 125 *fin.*: prudens, Mart. 10, 47, 7: Romana, id. 11, 21, 10: callidissima simplicitatis imitatio, Quint. 4, 2, 57: rarissima, Ov. A. A. 1, 242 al.: vitii, Quint. 11, 1, 21; 9, 4, 20.

simplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. simplex *fin.*

* **simplĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [simplex], *to make single* or *simple*: radicem, *to strike a single root*, Pall. Jan. 15, 15.

simplo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make simple, simplify* (late Lat.), Sedul. 1, 281.

‡ **simplŭdĭārēa** funera sunt, quibus adhibentur duntaxat ludi, Fest. p. 334; Paul. ex Fest. p. 335 Müll. [contr. from simplus-ludus].

simplus, a, um. **I.** *Adj.* [kindr. with simplex], *simple*; as *adj.* only post-class.: mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 878.— More freq., **II.** *Substt.* **A. simplum,** i, *n.*, *that which is single* or *simple, the simple sum* or *number* (opp. to the double): duplum simplum, Cic. Top. 11, 49: simplum solvere, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 25 (opp. duplum, id. ib. 5, 6, 14): si simplum imperetur, Liv. 29, 15; Dig. 49, 14, 5.— **B. simpla,** ae, *f.* (sc. pecunia), *the simple purchase-money*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 5; Dig. 21, 2, 60.

‡ **simpŭlārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [simpulum], *a maker of* simpula, Inscr. Orell. 4283.

‡ **simpŭlātrix,** īcis, v. simpulum.

simpŭlum, i, *n.* [sim-; root sam-; cf.: simul, simplex, and pul-; cf. Gr. πολύς, plenus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 74], *a small ladle*: simpulum vas parvulum non dissimile cyatho, quo vinum in sacrificiis libabatur; unde et mulieres rebus divinis deditae simpulatrices dicuntur, Fest. p. 337 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 124 ib.; App. Mag. p. 285, and v. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 280; 3, p. 221 (2d edit.).— Prov.: excitare fluctus in simpulo, i. e. *to make much ado about nothing, to raise a tempest in a teapot*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36.

simpŭvĭum, ii, *n.*, *a vessel for offering liquids*, esp. wine, in sacrifices, *a sacrificial bowl* (cf.: patera, poculum), Varr. ap. Non. 544, 30; Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 11; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 158 (Jahn, simpuis); Juv. 6, 343; Arn. 7, 235; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 280 (2d edit.).

sĭmŭl (ante-class. also **sĕmŭl,** Plaut. Trin. prol. p. 97 Ritschl; v. infra; and **sĕmŏl,** C. I. L. 1175 *fin.*; cf. Lorenz ad Plaut. Most. 96; cf. also simitu. The final *l* of simul was scarcely pronounced in the vulg. lang., and in comic poetry does not make position with an initial consonant following; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 643 sq.; Lorenz ad Plaut. Ps. 567), *adv.* [Sanscr. sama-; Gr. ἅμα, ὁμος]; cf. semel, = eodem tempore, unā, *at the same time, together, at once, as soon as.* **I.** Referring, as temporal adverb, to plural nouns of the same sentence, and representing persons or things as acting, happening, etc., simultaneously. **1.** After a *plural subject*: hunc ambo in saxo semul sedent ejecti, Plaut. Rud. prol. 72: multa concurrunt simul, Ter. And. 3, 2, 31: (duo homines) simul cenare voluerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: Zmyrnae cum simul essemus compluris dies, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13: tres simul soles effulserunt, Liv. 41, 21 *fin.*: tria simul agmina populabantur Indos, Curt. 9, 10, 7: duo simul hujusmodi personae Ciceroni obstiterunt, Quint. 11, 1, 69: Othonem multa simul exstimulabant, Tac. H. 1, 21; Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2; id. Att. 5, 10, 5; Liv. 21, 33, 3; 41, 2 *init.*; Curt. 4, 15, 22.— Sometimes the logical subject is understood: multos modios salis simul (i. e. amicis) edendos esse, Cic. Lael. 19, 67. — Sometimes both the subject and predicate are understood: quare si simul (i. e. nos agere) placebit, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 2.— **2.** With a *plur. object*: (Alcumena) uno partu duos peperit semul, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 8: duas res simul nunc agere decretum'st mihi, Plaut. Merc. prol. 1: si duos consules simul ex Italiā ejectos . . . res publica tenere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 29: ambo cum simul conspicimus, Liv. 40, 46 *init.*: simul omnibus portis erupit, id. 40, 48 *fin.*; cf. Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Liv. 8, 37, 5; 21, 60; 40, 30; 42, 7; Curt. 5, 9, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 76; 10, 3, 23; 10, 7, 16.—So with singular implying a plural: tota (urbs) simul exsurgere aedificiis coepit, Liv. 6, 4, 6: totam simul causam ponit ante oculos, Quint. 6, 1, 1.— After an adverb, implying a plural noun: igitur undique simul (i. e. ex omnibus locis simul) speculatores citi sese ostendunt, Sall. J. 101, 1.— **3.** Refer-

ring to plural attributes: omnium simul rerum ... discrimine proposito, Liv. 6, 35, 6: multarum simul civitatium legati Romam convenerunt, id. 43, 6, 1.—**4.** Referring to an attributive participle understood: multitudo plurium simul gentium (= simul eodem loco versantium), Liv. 44, 45: trium simul bellorum victor (= eodem tempore gestorum), id. 6, 4, 1: inter duo simul bella, id. 7, 27, 7: tot simul malis victi, Curt. 4, 4, 12.

II. Referring to nouns, etc., connected by the preposition *cum:* simul cum = unà cum (v. una, s. v. unus), *together with:* novi (illum) cum Calchâ semul, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 48: jube in urbem veniat jam tecum semul, id. Most. 4, 2, 26: qui ipsus equidem nunc primum istanc tecum conspicio semul? id. Am. 2, 2, 122: me misisti ad portum cum luci semul, id. Stich. 2, 2, 40: quae (amicitia) incepta a parvis cum aetate adcrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: simul consilium cum re amisti? id. Eun. 2, 2, 10: Critolaum simul cum Diogene venisse commemoras, Cic. Or. 2, 38, 100: Hortensius tecum simul pro Appio Claudio dixit, id. Brut. 64, 230: cum corporibus simul animos interire, id. Lael. 4, 13: vobiscum simul considerantis, id. Rep. 1, 46, 70: testamentum Cyri simul obsignavi cum Clodio, id. Mil. 18, 48: simul cum lege Aeliâ magistratum iniit, id. Att. 1, 16, 13: simul cum lumine pandit, id. Arat. 704 (452): simul cum moribus immutatur fortuna, Sall. C. 2, 5: cum animâ simul, id. ib. 33, 4: simul cum occasu solis, id. J. 91, 2: simul cum dono designavit templi finis, Liv. 1, 10, 5: si (dictator) se (Fabium) simul cum gloriâ rei gestae extinxisset, id. 8, 31, 7: ut cresceret simul et neglegentia cum audaciâ hosti, id. 31, 36, 7; cf. Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 136; id. Aul. 4, 4, 28; id. Bacch. 4, 1, 5; id. Cist. 4, 2, 105; id. Ep. 1, 1, 39; id. Men. prol. 27; 2, 3, 54; 5, 1, 36; id. Merc. 2, 1, 31; id. Most. 1, 2, 17; Cic. Ac. 1, 1, 13; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 40; id. de Or. 2, 33, 142; 3, 3, 10; id. Arch. 12, 30; id. Sest. 22, 50; id. Fam. 15, 4, 8; Liv. 1, 31, 3; Nep. 3, 2; 11, 3; 18, 3; 23, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 65; Hor. Epod. 1, 8; id. S. 1, 1, 58.—Strengthened by *una:* quippe omnes semul didicimus tecum unà, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 50; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 43.—With ellipsis of *mecum:* qui scribis morderi te interdum quod non simul sis, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 8.—Freq. cum eo (eis, etc.) must be supplied after simul, *likewise, together with* him, them, etc.: in vigiliam quando ibat miles, tum tu ibas semul (i. e. cum eo)? Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 86: cum simul P. Rutilius venisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: hos qui simul erant missi, fallere, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: prae metu ne simul (i. e. cum iis) Romanus irrumperet, Liv. 5, 13, 13: extra turbam ordinem conloquuntur semul (i. e. inter se), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 180; Cic. Pis. 34, 84; Liv. 6, 11, 5; Curt. 8, 13, 3.—Simul with *abl.* alone = cum with *abl.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. Gr. ἅμα with *dat.*): simul his, Hor. S. 1, 10, 86: quippe simul nobis habitat, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 29: his simul, Sil. 3, 268: Magnetibus simul transmissi, Tac. A. 4, 55: quindecimviri septemviris simul, id. ib. 3, 64; cf. id. ib. 6, 9; Sil. 5, 418; Sen. Troad. 1049.

III. Referring to a preceding adverb. clause, *at the same time,* i. e. as that of the action described: juris ubi dicitur dies, simul patronis dicitur, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 17: quamquam ego vinum bibo, at mandata hau consuevi semul bibere una (= bibere quom vinum bibo, una cum vino), id. Pers. 2, 1, 3: quando nihil sit (quod det), semul amare desinat, id. Ps. 1, 3, 73 Fleck.: ubi res prolatae sunt, quom rus homines eunt, semul prolatae res sunt nostris dentibus, id. Capt. 1, 1, 10; id. Ps. 4, 7, 84; cf.: domum numquam introibis, nisi feres pallam simul (i. e. cum introibis), Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 104.

IV. Referring to two or more co-ordinate terms or facts representing these as simultaneous, *and at the same time, and also, both ... and (at once), together.* **1.** Referring to co-ordinate terms of the same sentence. **a.** Simul preceding all the co-ordinate terms which are connected by et, ac, atque, que, or by et ... et (freq. in the histt.): semul flere sorbereque haud facile est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104: Q. Hortensi ingenium simul aspectum et probatum est, Cic. Brut. 64, 228: Bomilcar, simul cupidus incepta patrandi, et timore socii anxius, Sall. J. 70, 5: dicenti lacrimae simul spiritum et vocem intercluserunt, Liv. 40, 16 *init.:* quae simul auxilio tribunicio et consensu plebis impediri coepta, id. 6, 27, 9: Lycios sub Rhodiorum simul imperio et tutelâ esse, id. 41, 6 *fin.:* Priverni qui simul a Fundanis ac Romanis defecerunt, id. 8, 19, 11: simul divinae humanaeque spei pleni pugnam poscunt, id. 10, 40, 1: eximio simul honoribus atque virtutibus, id. 6, 11, 3: obruit animum simul luctus metusque, id. 42, 28; 5, 26, 10; Val. Max. 5, 2, 6: simul ipsum Vitellium contemnebant metuebantque, Tac. H. 2, 92; cf. Liv. 3, 38, 12; 3, 50, 12; 5, 7, 3; 6, 18, 5; 6, 33, 9; 6, 40, 4; 9, 12, 4; 27, 51, 12; Caes. B. G. 7, 48; Curt. 5, 4, 30; Sen. Q. N. 2, 54, 2.—So with three or more co-ordinate terms, either all connected by et, Caes. B. G. 4, 24, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 3; 10, 7, 23; or asyndetic: nunc simul res, fides, fama, virtus, decus deseruerunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 60.—**b.** Simul after all the co-ordinate terms (mostly ante-class.): nunc operam potestis ambo mihi dare et vobis simul, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 40: faxo et operam et vinum perdiderit simul, id. Aul. 3, 6, 42: ut si quis sacrilegii et homicidii simul accusetur, Quint. 12, 1, 4; cf. Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92; id. Men. 3, 3, 16; Mart. 11, 58, 10.—**c.** Simul after the first of the co-ordinate terms (so not in Cic.): convenit regnum simul atque locos ut haberet, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 6, fr. 3: oculis simul ac mente turbatum, Liv. 7, 26, 5: quod ubi auditum simul visumque est, id. 8, 39, 7: pulvere simul ac sudore perfusum, Curt. 3, 5, 2: terrestri simul navalique clade, id. 4, 3, 14: vota nuncupabantur simul et solvebantur, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: qui ima simul ac summa foveret aequaliter, Sen. Ep. 90, 25; cf. Liv. 4, 32, 12; Curt. 3, 8, 23; 6, 5, 19; 8, 5, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 30.—In post-Aug. prose without any temporal idea, = *as well as:* populi Romani facta simul ac dicta memoratu digna ... deligere constitui, Val. Max. 1 prol.; so id. 1, 1, 9.—**d.** Placed before the last term. (α) Simul et (= simul etiam), *and at the same time, and also:* Jugurtha, postquam oppidum Capsam aliosque locos munitos, simul et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97, 1: Marium fatigantem de profectione, simul et invisum et offensum, id. ib. 73, 2: Marius hortandi causâ, simul et nobilitatem exagitandi, contionem advocavit, id. ib. 84, 5: milites modesto imperio habiti, simul et locupletes, id. ib. 92, 2: Perseus cum adventu consulis, simul et veris principio strepere omnia cerneret, Liv. 44, 34 *fin.;* cf. Hor. C. 1, 20, 6.—(β) Simulque (rare): ut (materia) fragilis incumberet, simulque terra umore diluta, Curt. 8, 10, 25.—(γ) Simul, without any conjunction (so in Cic., but only poet.): Neptuno grates habeo et tempestatibus, semul Mercurio qui, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 3: Electra Stereopeque, simul sanctissima Maja, Cic. Arat. 270 (36): inter solis iter, simul inter flamina venti, id. ib. 342 (101): ambiguus consilii, num Dyrrhachium pedite atque equite, simul longis navibus mare clauderet, Tac. H. 2, 83.—**e.** Inserted in the last term (poet.): memor Actae non alio rege puertiae, Mutataeque simul togae, Hor. C. 1, 36, 9: interea Maecenas advenit atque Coccejus, Capitoque simul Fontejus, id. S. 1, 5, 32.—**2.** Referring to two or more co-ordinate clauses or sentences. **a.** Et simul or simulque: contundam facta Talthybi, contemnamque omnes nuntios, semulque cursuram meditabor ad ludos Olympios, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 34: eamus, et de istac simul consilium volo capere una tecum, i. e. *while going,* Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 65: quod ... et simul quia, Lucr. 5, 1181: ratio Ecquaenam fuerit origo ... et simul ecquae sit finis, etc., id. 5, 1213: sed iidem illi ita mecum loquuntur ... et simul admonent quiddam quod cavebimus, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 28: ex tuis litteris cognovi festinationem tuam, et simul sum admiratus cur, etc., id. Fam. 7, 8, 1: emergit Nixi caput, et simul effert sese clara Fides et, etc., id. Arat. 713 (460): postquam Rutilium consedisse accepit, simulque ex Jugurthae proelio clamorem augeri, Sall. J. 52, 6: equites ex equis desiliunt, simulque et hosti se opponunt, et animos peditum accendunt, Liv. 3, 62, 8: tum rigere omnibus corpora ... et simul lassitudine et ... fame etiam deficere, id. 21, 54, 9; 41, 3; Cic. Arat. 504 (259); 545 (299); Curt. 4, 2, 21; Quint. 2, 5, 13.—**b.** Simul with autem or enim, introducing the second sentence: salve! simul autem vale! Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: augeamus sane suspicionem tuam; simul enim augebimus diligentiam, Cic. Marc. 7, 22.—**c.** Simul preceding co-ordinate sentences, generally connected by et ... et, but also by a single copulative conjunction: simul enim et rei publicae consules, et propones ei exempla ad imitandum, Cic. Phil. 10, 2, 5: illa autem altera ratio quae simul et opinionem falsam tollit, et aegritudinem detrahit, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: simul et inopiam frumenti lenire, et ignaris omnibus parare, Sall. J. 91, 1: nullus portus erat qui simul et omnis onerarias caperet, et tecta legionibus praeberet, Liv. 32, 18, 3: simul et cohors invasit, et ex omnibus oppidi partibus ... concurrerunt, id. 32, 24, 3: simul Metelli imagines dereptae, et missi qui Antonio nuntiarent, Tac. H. 3, 13; cf. Suet. Caes. 57.—**3.** Referring to co-ordinate clauses introduced by subordinating conjunctions: Mnesilochum ut requiram atque ut eum mecum ad te adducam semul, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 2: tantum faciam ut notam apponam ... et simul significem, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 6, 2: quod eo liberius ad te scribo, quia nostrae laudi favisti, simulque quod video non novitati esse invisum meae, id. ib. 1, 7, 8; 7, 10, 3.—If used in connecting dependent clauses, simul often stands for a co-ordinating conjunction; v. VI. infra.

V. Introducing an independent sentence, *at the same time, also, likewise* (cf.: itaque, igitur, deinde, tum, etc.). **1.** Simul alone: ego Tiresiam consulam quid faciundum censeat: semul hanc rem ut facta est eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 77: sequimini! simul circumspicite ne quis adsit arbiter, id. Mil. 4, 4, 1: alterum ipse efficiam ut attente audiatis. Simul illud oro: si, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 5, 10: hoc proprium virtutis existimant ... simul hoc se fore tutiores arbitrantur, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: Valerio Samnitium legiones occurrunt ... simul in Campanos stimulabat ira, Liv. 7, 32, 3: tibi (Apollo) decimam partem praedae voveo. Te simul, Juno, precor ut, etc., id. 5, 21, 3.—**2.** More freq. simul et (= etiam): quia videbitur Magis verisimile id esse ... simul et conficiam facilius ego quod volo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 55: nolite committere ut in re tam inveteratâ quidquam novi sentiatis. Simul et illa omnia ante oculos vestros proponite, etc., Cic. Balb. 28, 65: demonstravi haec Caecilio. Simul et illud ostendi, me ei satisfacturum, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: legati jam reverterant ... simul venerant et ab rege Perseo oratores qui, etc., Liv. 41, 19 *med.:* ipse ad Sycurium progressus, opperiri ibi hostium adventum statuit. Simul et frumentari passim exercitum jubet, id. 42, 54 *fin.;* cf. Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 14; Cic. Or. 2, 85, 349; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 12, § 34; id. Prov. Cons. 15, 36; id. Balb. 25, 56; id. Arat. 618 (372); 628 (382); 707 (454); 721 (468); Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 6, 8; Sall. C. 30, 2; id. J. 100, 3; Liv. 8, 9, 13; 8, 32, 5; 10, 3, 2; 40, 32; 4, 49, 3; Tac. H. 1, 1; 1, 52; 2, 53; 3, 15; 3, 18; 3, 20; 3, 29; 3, 42; 3, 82.

VI. Simul itself stands as co-ordinating conjunction, to connect dependent clauses represented as contemporaneous, *and at the same time, and also* (not ante-class.; rare in Cic.; freq. in the histt.): ei Verres possessionem negat se daturum, ne posset patronum suum juvare, simul ut esset poena quod, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 124: omnes vocat ad diripiendos Eburones, ut potius Gallorum vita quam legionarius miles periclitetur, simul ut ... pro tali facinore stirps et nomen civitatis tollatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: quippe foedum hominem a republicâ procul esse volebat; simul quia boni complures praesidium in eo putabant, Sall. C. 19, 2: cujus de virtute, quia multi dixere, praetereundum puto, simul ne per insolentiam quis existumet memet studium meum laudando extollere, id. J. 4, 2: nihil horum ... discere cum cerneret posse, simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, etc., Liv. 39, 47: a sermone Graeco puerum incipere malo, quia Latinum vel nobis nolentibus perhibet, simul quia disciplinis quoque Graecis prius instruendus est, Quint. 1, 1, 12; Sall. J. 20, 1; Liv. 39, 33, 1; 8, 6, 11; Caes. B. C. 43, 2; Sall. C. 20, 3; 56, 5; Liv. 3, 50, 10; 40, 36 *init.;* Tac. H. 1,

70; 2, 15.—So connecting participial expressions or adverbial phrases with dependent clauses: his amicis confisus Catilina, simul quod aes alienum ingens erat, et quod ... opprimendae reipublicae consilium cepit, Sall. C. 16, 4: hi, quod res in invidiâ erat, simul et ab Numidis obsecrati, id. J. 25, 5: ob eam iram, simul ut praeda militem aleret, duo milia peditum ... populari agrum jussit, Liv. 21, 52, 5; 3, 66, 3: equites praemisit speculatum, simul ut ignem exstinguerent, Curt. 4, 10, 11: Otho, quamquam turbidis rebus, etc., simul reputans non posse, etc., Tac. H. 1, 83 *init.*: committere igitur eum (locum) non fidelissimis sociis noluit, simul quod ab illâ parte urbis navibus aditus ex alto est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32, § 84; Liv. 9, 2, 5; Tac. H. 1, 70 *fin.*; 2, 28; 2, 30.

VII. Simul, as co-ordinating conjunction, is frequently placed before each of the co-ordinate terms (simul ... simul = ἅμα μὲν ... ἅμα δέ), *partly ... partly; not only ... but at the same time* (not ante-Aug.). **1.** With independent clauses: simul castra oppugnabantur, simul pars exercitûs ad populandum agrum Romanum missa, Liv. 3, 5, 2: accolas Hannibal simul perlicit ad naves fabricandas, simul et ipsi traici exercitum cupiebant, id. 21, 26, 7: ab his simul custodes trucidari coepti, simul datum signum armatis ut ex insidiis concurrerent, id. 9, 25, 8: simul gratias agit, simul gratulatur quod, etc., Curt. 6, 7, 15; cf. Verg. A. 1, 631 sq.; 2, 220 sqq.; 12, 268; Liv. 1, 9, 5.—**2.** With dependent clauses: venit ad quaerendum, simul quod non deducerent praesidia, simul quod in Bithyniam auxilia missi forent, Liv. 39, 46 *fin.*: Perseus cum audisset, simul Meliboeam a consulis exercitu oppugnari, simul classem Iolci stare, id. 44, 13 *init.*: consul ad Phylan ducit, simul ut praesidium firmaret, simul ut militi frumentum divideret, id. 44, 8, 1: simul questi ... simul nuntiantes, id. 42, 46: plus quam imponebatur oneris recepi, simul ut pleniore obsequio demererer amantissimos mei, simul ne ... alienis vestigiis insisterem, Quint. prooem. 3.—Rarely connecting a dependent clause with an independent sentence: Athenas ierant, simul ut pro legatione praemio esset honos, simul peritos legum peregrinarum ad condenda nova jura usui fore credebant, Liv. 3, 35, 5; cf. Verg. A. 12, 758. — **3.** Co-ordinating dependent clauses with adverbial phrases: Germani frequenter in castra venerunt, simul sui purgandi causâ, simul ut de induciis impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 4, 13: Philippus, simul ne ocio miles deterior fieret, simul avertendae suspicionis causâ ... in Maedicam ducere pergit, Liv. 40, 21, 1. —**4.** Connecting single nouns or phrases belonging to the same predicate: cum simul fragor rupti pontis, simul clamor Romanorum impetum sustinuit, Liv. 2, 10, 10: ad se simul legatos, simul milites missos, id. 42, 52 *med.*: et Romae simul dilectu, simul tributo conferendo laboratum est, id. 5, 10, 3: increpando simul temeritatem, simul ignaviam, id. 2, 65, 4: tum vero simul ab hostibus, simul ab iniquitate loco rum Poeni oppugnabantur, id. 21, 33, 5: inter simul complorationem feminarum, simul nefandam caedem, id. 41, 11: simul a mari, simul a terrâ ingredienti, id. 44, 12 *med.*; cf. Tac. A. 1, 49; 14, 40; id. Agr. 25; 36; 41; Verg. G. 3, 201; id. A. 1, 513; Hor. S. 2, 2, 73.

VIII. Simul, in connection with *ac, atque* (also written in one word, **sĭmŭlac, sĭmŭlatque**), rarely with *ut*, and very rarely with *et*, is used as subordinating, temporal conjunction, *as soon as*. For simulac, etc., simul alone is freq. **1.** Simul ac: simul ac lacrimas de ore noegeo (i. e. candido) detersit, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 174 Müll.: Demenaetum simul ac conspexero hodie, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 73: non simul ac se ipse commovit, sensit quid intersit, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: si simul ac procul conspexit armatos, recessisset, id. Caecil. 16, 46: dicebam, simul ac timere desisses, similem te futurum tui, id. Phil. 2, 35, 89: Alcibiades, simul ac se remiserat, dissolutus reperiebatur, Nep. Alcib. 1. 4: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arcâ, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67; cf. Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 108; id. Fam. 15, 16, 2; id. Planc. 41, 98; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 19, § 46; id. Or. 2, 27, 117; Verg. A. 4, 90; 12, 222; Ov. M. 2, 167; Hor. S. 1, 2, 33; 1, 4, 119; 1, 8, 21.—Strengthened by *primum* (= ut primum): simul ac primum ei occasio visa est, quaestor consulem deseruit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34; so id. ib. 2, 1, 52, § 138; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1; Suet. Caes. 30; id. Ner. 43.—**2.** Simul atque: L. Clodius, simul atque introductus est, rem conficit, Cic. Clu. 14, 40: simul atque increpuit suspicio tumultus, artes ilico nostrae conticescunt, id. Mur. 10, 22: simul atque audivit ejus interitum, suo Marte res suas recuperavit, id. Phil. 2, 37, 95: simul atque enim se inflexit hic rex in dominatum injustiorem, fit continuo tyrannus, id. Rep. 2, 26, 49: simul atque sibi hic adnuisset, numeraturum se dicebat, id. Quint. 5, 18: qui, simul atque in oppidum venerat, inmittebantur illi continuo Cibyratici canes, id. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 47: simul atque de Caesaris adventu cognitum est, Caes. B. G. 5, 3, 3; cf. Cic. Planc. 41, 98; id. Phil. 8, 10, 31; Suet. Caes. 29; id. Galb. 7.—**3.** Simul ut (v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33): simul ut experrecti sumus, visa illa contemnimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51: simul ut accepi a Seleuco litteras tuas, statim quaesivi, etc., id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: nostros omnia consequi potuisse, simul ut velle coepissent, id. Tusc. 4, 2, 5; id. Q. Fr. 2, 5, 3 (6, 2): simul ut, qui sint professi, videro, dicam, id. Planc. 6, 14; id. Att. 10, 4, 12: nam simul ut supero se totum lumine Cancer extulit, extemplo cedit delapsa Corona, id. Arat. 596 (349). — **4.** Simul et: simul et quid erit certi, scribam ad te, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 2: ego ad te statim habebo quod scribam, simul et videro Curionem, id. ib. 10, 4, 12: quam accepi simul et in Cumanum veni, id. ib. 10, 16, 4; 16, 11, 6; id. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3. In all these passages the Cod. Med. has simul et, which the editors variously changed into simulatque, simulac, simul ut, simul; so, omne animal simul et ortum est, se ipsum diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33, where the vulg. has simul ut, and Madv. reads simul [et] ortum. — **5.** Simul ubi: quod simul ubi conspexit, equites emisit, Liv. 4, 18, 7 dub. Weissenb. ad loc. — **6.** Simul alone, = simul atque: simul herbae inceperint nasci, Cato, R. R. 48: hic simul argentum repperit, curâ sese expedivit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4. 4: simul limen intrabo, illi extrabunt illico, Afran. ap. Non. 104, 21 (Com. Rel. v. 5 Rib.): simul inflavit tibicen, a perito carmen agnoscitur, Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86: nostri, simul in arido constiterunt, in hostes impetum fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 26 *fin.*: simul increpuere arma, hostis pedem rettulit, Liv. 6, 24, 1; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. Fin. 3, 6, 21; id. Arat. 594 (349); Caes. B. C. 1, 30, 3; Liv. 3, 62, 6; 4, 18, 6; 4, 31, 5; 4, 32, 6; 5, 25, 11; 8, 32, 2; 21, 55, 9; 44, 8 *med.*; 44, 19; 44, 44 *fin.*; Curt. 3, 11, 4; Phaedr. 3, 16, 16; Hor. C. 1, 12, 27; 3, 4. 37; Verg. G. 4, 232; Ov. F. 1, 567.—Strengthened by *primum*: simul primum magistratio abiit, dicta dies est, Liv. 6, 1, 6: simul primum anni tempus navigabile praebuisset mare, id. 35, 44, 5 Weissenb. ad loc.; Suet. Caes. 30.

sĭmŭlac, v. simul, VIII.

sĭmŭlācrum, i, *n.* [simulo], an image formed in the likeness of a thing, *a likeness, image, form, representation, semblance* (class.; syn.: imago, effigies, signum). **I.** Lit., of images formed by art, reflected in a mirror, or seen in a dream; of apparitions, visions, etc. (the latter mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Of images formed by art, esp. of statues of the gods, *an image, figure, portrait, effigy, statue*, etc.: alicujus effigiem simulacrumque servare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 159; cf.: statuas et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum ... relinquere, id. Arch. 12, 30: Helenae se pingere simulacrum velle dixit (Zeuxis), id. Inv. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: delubra magnifica humanis consecrata simulacris, id. Rep. 3, 9, 14; but cf.: simulacrum deae non effigie humanâ, Tac. H. 2, 3: deorum simulacra sanctissima, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so of the images of the gods, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 185; Caes. B. G. 6, 16; 6. 17; id. B. C. 2, 5; 3, 105; Tac. H. 2, 3; id. A. 12, 22 al.: tueri aras simulacraque divom, Lucr. 5, 75; 5, 308: et bene facta deum frangit simulacra, id. 6, 419; Verg. A. 2, 172; Ov. M. 10, 694; 15, 658 al.; cf.: Herculis simulacrum, Liv. 9, 44 *fin.*: simulacra oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf. pugnarum, Liv. 41, 28, 10: Balbum in triumpho omnium gentium urbiumque nomina ac simulacra duxisse, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36; cf. also: simulacrum celebrati diei pingere, Liv. 24, 16 *fin.*: montium, fluviorum, Tac. A. 2, 41.—Poet., of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 232 (for which, effigies, id. ib. 2, 184).—**b.** Adverb.: ad or per simulacrum (like ad similitudinem, formam), *in the form of, after the pattern of*: aurata aedes ad simulacrum templi Veneris collocata, Suet. Caes. 84: ad simulacrum ignium ardens Pharus, id. Flor. 4, 2, 88; cf.: ad simulacrum caelestium siderum, id. ib. 1, 2, 3: digiti per litterarum simulacra ducuntur, Sen. Ep. 94, 51. — **B.** *An image, form, shade, phantom* seen in a mirror, in a dream, etc.; analogous to the Gr. εἴδωλον: quaecunque apparent nobis simulacra, Lucr. 4, 99; cf.: per aquas, quae nunc rerum simulacra videmus, id. 1, 1060: quid frustra simulacra fugacia (in aquâ visa) captas? Ov. M. 3, 432. —Of the *shades* or *ghosts* of the departed: quaedam simulacra modis pallentia miris, Lucr. 1, 123 (cf. Verg. G. 1, 477 infra); cf.: est via declivis (in Tartarum) ... umbrae recentes Descendunt illac simulacraque functa sepulcris, Ov. M. 4, 435; so id. ib. 10, 14: simulacra cara parentis, id. ib. 14, 112; cf. Verg. A. 2, 772: ut bibere in somnis sitiens cum quaerit ... laticum simulacra petit, etc., Lucr. 4, 1099; cf.: (canes) Expergefacti secuntur inania saepe Cervorum simulacra, id. 4, 995: simulacra inania somni, Ov. H. 9, 39: vana (noctis), id. Am. 1, 6, 9: simulacra modis pallentia miris Visa sub obscurum noctis, Verg. G. 1, 477; Sil. 3, 650 al.; cf.: ne vacua mens audita simulacra et inanes sibi metus fingeret, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.—**2.** In the philosoph. lang. of Lucret. (like the Gr. εἴδωλον and the Lat. spectrum), *the form* or *image* of an object of sense or thought presented to the mind; *a representation, idea, conception*, Lucr. 2, 112; 4, 130; 4, 149 sq. — **3.** Of mnemonic *signs, types*, or *emblems*: ut res ipsas rerum effigies notaret atque ut locis pro cerâ, simulacris pro litteris uteremur, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 354.—**4.** *A description, a portraiture* of character: non inseram simulacrum viri copiosi (Catonis), quae dixerit referendo, Liv. 45, 25.—**5.** *A likeness* or *similitude*: diu disputavi, Hominem quojus rei Similem esse arbitrarer simulacrumque habere: Id repperi jam exemplum, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** In partic., with the predominant idea of mere imitation (opp. to that which is original or real), *a shadow, semblance, appearance*, etc.: simulacrum aliquod ac vestigium civitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 1; cf.: simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; and: haec simulacra sunt auspiciorum, auspicia nullo modo, id. Div. 2, 33, 71: libertatis, Tac. A. 1, 77: belli simulacra cientes, i. e. *mock-fights, sham-fights*, Lucr. 2, 41; 2, 324: pugnaeque cient simulacra sub armis, Verg. A. 5, 585; 5, 674; Sil. 16, 529; 7, 119; cf.: simulacrum navalis pugnae, Liv. 26, 51, 6; 35, 26, 2: quibusdam pugnae simulacris ad verum discrimen aciemque justam consuescimus, Quint. 2, 10, 8; so, ludicrum pugnae, Liv. 40, 9: decurrentis exercitûs, id. 44, 9: vindemiae, Tac. A. 11, 31: civilitatis particulae, Quint. 2, 15, 25: inania, id. 10, 5, 17.

sĭmŭlāmen, inis, *n.* [simulo], *a copy, an imitation* (poet. and very rare), Ov. M. 10, 727; Aus. Idyll. 10, 228.

* **sĭmŭlāmentum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a deception*; with astu, Gell. 15, 22.

sĭmŭlans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of simulo.

sĭmŭlanter and **sĭmŭlātē,** *advv.*, v. simulo *fin.* A. and B.

* **sĭmŭlātĭlis,** e, *adj.* [simulo], *feigned, fictitious*: umbra, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 276.

sĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [simulo, II.], *a falsely assumed appearance, a false show, feigning, shamming, pretence, feint, insincerity, deceit, hypocrisy, simulation*, etc. (class. and very freq.; cf. imitatio). (*a*) With *gen.*: simulatio insaniae, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 97: stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: imitatio simulatioque virtutis, id. Ac. 2, 46, 140; id. Att. 7, 1, 6: omnium rerum, id. Lael. 25, 92: timoris, Caes. B. G. 5, 50 *fin.*; id. B. C. 2, 40: itineris, id. B. G. 6, 8: deditionis, id. B. C. 3, 28: vulnerum, id. ib. 2, 35: rei frumentariae, id. B. G. 1, 40; cf.: legis agrariae (with no-

men), Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: rei publicae, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 5: Parthici belli, Caes. B. C. 1, 9.—Esp., *abl.* adverb., *under pretext of, under pretence of*, etc.: amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 8, 26: muliones equitum specie ac simulatione collibus circumvehi jubet, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; cf.: gladiatores emtos esse Fausti simulatione ad caedem ac tumultum, *as was pretended for Faustus*, Cic. Sull. 19, 54: pro sociis contra hostis exercitum mittere, an hostium simulatione contra socios, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: provocare arma Romana simulatione numinum ausus est, *under pretence of a divine command*, Tac. H. 2, 61. —Similarly: per simulationem, cum simulatione: per simulationem amicitiae me nefarie prodiderunt, Cic. Red. Quir. 9, 21: cum simulatione timoris agere, Caes. B. G. 5, 50.—(β) *Absol.:* ex omni vitā simulatio dissimulatioque tollenda est, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: simulatio et inanis ostentatio, id. ib. 2, 12, 43: in specie fictae simulationis, pietas inesse non potest, id. N. D. 1, 2, 3: nihil ut opus sit simulatione et fallaciis, id. de Or. 2, 46, 191; so (with perfidia) Caes. B. G. 4, 13: non mea'st simulatio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 34; cf.: optima est simulatio contra simulantem, Quint. 6, 3, 92: nihil simulatio proficit, Sen. Ep. 79, 18.—*Plur.:* illa simulationum nescia, Tac. A. 4, 54: simulationum falsa, id. ib. 6, 45; 6, 54; Plin. Pan. 72 *fin.*— **II.** Rhet. t. t.: εἰρωνεία est simulatio, Mart. Cap. 5, § 523.

sĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [simulo]. **I.** *A copier, imitator* (poet. and very rare): excitat artificem simulatoremque figurae Morphea, Ov. M. 11, 634: humani qualis simulator simius oris, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 303.—**II.** *A feigner, pretender, counterfeit, hypocrite, simulator*, etc. (the class. signif. of the word). (α) With *gen.:* animus cujus rei libet simulator ac dissimulator, Sall. C. 5, 4: segnitiae, Tac. A. 14, 57: belli, Luc. 4, 722.—(β) *Absol.:* in omni oratione simulatorem, quem εἴρωνα Graeci nominarunt, Socratem accepimus, * Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: benevolus et simulator, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 10, 39: callidus et simulator, Tac. A. 13, 47.

sĭmŭlatque, v. simul, VIII.

* **sĭmŭlātrix,** īcis, *f.* [simulator], *a* (female) *transformer;* of Circe, who transformed men into beasts, Stat. Th. 5, 551.

sĭmŭlo (less correctly **sĭmĭlo;** v. assimulo *fin.*), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [similis]. **I.** In gen., *to make* a thing *like* another; *to imitate, copy, represent* a thing (mostly poet.; syn. imitor): corpora igni simulata, *made like, like*, Lucr. 1, 687: nimbos et non imitabile fulmen simulare, Verg. A. 6, 591: simulet Catonem, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13: cum sint crura tibi, simulent quae cornua lunae, Mart. 2, 35, 1: furias Bacchi, Ov. M. 6, 596: equam (sonus), id. ib. 2, 668: artem (natura), id. ib. 3, 158: anum, *to assume the form of*, id. ib. 3, 275; 6, 26; 11, 310; id. F. 4, 517; so, Homeri illa Minerva simulata Mentori, Cic. Att. 9, 8, 2 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 22): simulata Troja, *a counterfeit Troy*, i. e. *which is copied after, built like Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 721: simulata magnis Pergama, Verg. A. 3, 349: latices simulatos fontis Averni, id. ib. 4, 512: cupressum simulare, *to represent, paint*, Hor. A. P. 20: antrum in ostro, Sil. 15, 430. —With *object-clause:* Pallas ... simulat ... terram Prodere cum baccis fetum canentis olivae, *represents the earth producing*, etc., Ov. M. 6, 80; cf. also, transf., of a work of art: aera Fortis Alexandri vultum simulantia, *representing, imaging*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 241.—**II.** In partic., *to represent* a thing *as being* which has no existence, *to feign* a thing to be what it is not (while dissimulare is to pretend a thing not to be which really is, to conceal), *to assume the appearance of* a thing, *to feign, pretend, counterfeit, simulate* (class. and freq.). (α) With *acc.* (in Cic. in the *act.* perh. only with a *pron.*): nec ut emat melius, nec ut vendat, quicquam simulabit aut dissimulabit vir bonus, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61: cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 4: experiar, quid ames, quid simules, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 71: (oportuit) non simulare mortem verbis, re ipsā spem vitae dare, i. e. *to pretend that she was dead*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 23: studium conjurationis vehementer simulare, Sall. C. 41, 5: deditionem ac deinde metum, id. J. 36, 2: diffidentiam rei, id. ib. 60, 5: pacem, id. ib. 111, 4; cf.: pacem cum Scipione Sulla sive faciebat sive simulabat, Cic. Phil. 13, 1, 2: constantiam, Tac. H. 1, 81: obsequium, id. A. 12, 47 et saep.: Hannibal aegrum simulabat, *pretended to be sick*, Liv. 25, 8, 12: sanum, Ov. R. Am. 493: furentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 429: praegravem aut delumbem sese simulans, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103: supervacaneos, Just. 6, 6, 3.—With *pro:* simulat se pro uxore Nini filium, pro feminā puerum, Just. 1, 2, 1.—*Pass.:* tum pol ego is essem vere, qui simulabar, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58: non simulatur amor, Ov. H. 17, 36: tecto lumine somnus, id. ib. 21, 199: ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii incredibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3 et saep.—Esp. freq. in *part. perf.:* ficto officio simulatāque sedulitate conjunctus, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: officio simulato, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 112: simulatā amicitiā, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: hortatur simulata conscientia adeant, Tac. A. 2, 40 et saep.: cum ex eo quaereretur, quid esset dolus malus? respondebat: cum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 60: in amicitiā nihil fictum est, nihil simulatum, id. Lael. 8, 26; so (with fictum) id. ib. 18, 65; id. Off. 2, 12, 43; with falsum, id. de Or. 2, 45, 189; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; with fucata (opp. vera), id. Lael. 25, 95: simulato vecta juvenco, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 23: simulatae ordine justo exsequiae, Sil. 16, 305.—(β) With *object-clause* (so most freq.): qui omnia se simulant scire, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 168: ille se Tarentum proficisci cum simulasset, Cic. Clu. 9, 27: illi reverti se in suas sedes simulaverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 4: simulat Jove natus abire, Ov. M. 2, 697; 4, 338 al.; Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 4; id. Ep. 3, 2, 37; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Rud. 5, 3, 43; id. Truc. prol. 18; 1, 1, 68 sq. al.: id mirari te simulato, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 70; id. Hec. 1, 2, 109; 1, 2, 113; Afran. ap. Non. 511, 7; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 9; id. Off. 1, 30, 108; id. Lael. 26, 99; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13; Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Quint. 8, 2, 24: simulandum est, quaedam nos dicere, Quint. 4, 5, 20; cf.: qui per ambitionem probos sese simulavere, Sall. J. 85, 9: adcurrit pedes ejus feta, praegravem, delumbem sese simulans, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 103; Just. 3, 1, 8: simulans a Dareo se esse praemissum, Curt. 4, 1, 29.—*Pass.:* schema, quo aliud simulatur dici quam dicitur, Quint. 9, 1, 14.—(γ) With *quasi* (mostly Plautin.): quasi affuerim simulabo atque audita eloquar, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45; id. As. 4, 1, 51: quasi militi animum adjeceris simulare, id. Mil. 3, 3, 35; id. Pers. 4, 5, 5; cf.: praefectus, quasi et ipse conterritus, simulans cuncta pavore compleverat, Curt. 3, 13, 10. —(δ) *Absol.:* cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1; 1, 1, 21; 3, 4, 9: non in perpetuom ut dares, Verum ut simulares, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 34; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: simulandi gratiā, Sall. J. 37, 4; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 6, 3, 85; Ov. M. 13, 299 al.—*Impers. pass.:* quid est, quod amplius simuletur? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 28.—Hence, **A. sĭmŭlans,** antis, *P. a.* * **1.** *Imitating, imitative:* non fuit in terris vocum simulantior ales (psittaco), Ov. Am. 2, 6, 23.—**2. Sĭmŭlans,** *The Pretender*, the title of a comedy of Afranius (v. the Fragm. Com. Rel. p. 172 sq. Rib.), Cic. Sest. 55, 118.—*Advv.:* **sĭmŭlanter,** *feignedly, pretendedly, apparently* (for the class. simulate): simulanter revictā Charite, App. M. 8, p. 205, 36.—**B. sĭmŭlātē,** *feignedly, pretendedly, not sincerely:* sive ex animo id fit sive simulate, Cic. N. D. 2, 67, 168: ficte et simulate, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13.—*Comp.:* simulatius exit proditionis opus, Petr. poët. Fragm. 28, 4.

sĭmultas, ātis (*gen. plur.* simultatium, Liv. 1, 60, 2; 3, 66, 4; 9, 38, 12; 28, 18, 12; 39, 5, 2; 39, 44, 9; Val. Max. 4, 2, 2; Auct. B. Alex. 49, 2: simultatum, Cic. Fl. 35, 87; Capitol. Ver. 9, 2), *f.* [simul; therefore, orig., a coming together, encounter of two persons or parties]; hence, **I.** *A hostile encounter* of two persons or parties, *dissension, enmity, rivalry, jealousy, grudge, hatred, animosity* (class.; syn.: aemulatio, odium, inimicitia; on account of the idea of reciprocity, most freq. in the *plur.*). (α) *Sing.:* hic id metuit, ne illam vendas ob simultatem suam, * Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 50; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 2; cf. gero, II. A.: huic simultas cum Curione intercedebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; cf.: cum quo si simultas tibi non fuisset, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: sibi privatam simultatem cum Campanis nullam esse, publicas inimicitias esse, Liv. 26, 27, 11; cf.: simultas cum familiā Barcinā, id. 23, 13, 6: se numquam cum sorore fuisse in simultate, Nep. Att. 17, 1: simultate cum Fulviā socru exorta, Suet. Aug. 62: simultatem deponere, Cic. Att. 3, 24, 2; so (opp. gerere) Suet. Vesp. 6: multis simultatem indixerit, id. Ner. 25: dehinc ad simultatem usque processit, id. Tib. 51: ubi nulla simultas Incidit, Ov. R. Am. 661: inter finitimos vetus, Juv. 15, 33.—(β) *Plur.:* qui simultates, quas mecum habebat, deposuisset, Cic. Planc. 31, 76: exercere cum aliquo, id. Fl. 35, 88: gerere cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 1, 18: hi (centuriones) de loco summis simultatibus contendebant, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: simultates partim obscuras partim apertas suscepisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: simultates graves excipere, deponere, Suet. Caes. 73: simultates exercere ... alienarum simultatium cognitorem fieri, Liv. 39, 5, 2: simultates provocare, Quint. 12, 7, 3: facere, Tac. A. 3, 54: nutrire, id. H. 3, 53: subire pro aliquo, Plin. Ep. 2, 18: simultatibus alicujus dare aliquem, Tac. A. 16, 20: simultates finire, Liv. 40, 8, 9; 40, 46, 9; cf. dirimere, id. 28, 18, 2: paternas obliterare, id. 41, 24, 11: saepe simultates ira morata facit, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 82: nihil est simultatibus gravius, Sen. Ira, 3, 5, 6: erant inter Athenienses et Dorienses simultatium veteres offensae, Just. 2, 6, 16. —**II.** In Hyg., in gen., *a strife, contest* for a prize (syn. certamen): cum complures eam peterent in conjugium, simultatem constituit, se ei daturum, qui secum quadrigis certasset victorque exisset, Hyg. Fab. 84; 185: simultatem constituit, id. ib. 22 and 67.

sĭmulter, *adv.*, v. similis *fin.* A.

* **1. sīmŭlus,** a, um, *dim. adj.* [simus], *flat-nosed, pug-nosed*, Lucr. 4, 1169.

2. Sīmŭlus, i, *m.* [1. simulus], *a proper name*, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 19.

† **sīmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σιμός, *flat-nosed, snub-nosed* (cf. silus). **1.** Lit.: avibus, serpentibus, piscibus, foramina tantum ad olfactus sine naribus, et hinc cognomina Simorum, Plin. 11, 37, 59, § 158: pecus Nerei, i. e. *dolphins*, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 335, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 1 Rib.); cf.: rostrum delphini, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 23: capellae, Verg. E. 10, 7: puer simā nare, Mart. 6, 39, 8; Cels. 8, 10, 7.—**2.** Trop., Verg. M. 107.

sīn, *conj.* [apocop. from si-ne], an adversative conditional particle, *if however, if on the contrary, but if* (good prose). **I.** With a preceding *si, nisi, quando, dum.* **A.** After *si.* **1.** In gen.: si domi sum, foris est animus: sin foris sum, animus domi est, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 7: hunc mihi timorem eripe: si est verus, ne opprimar; sin falsus, ut, etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18 *fin.:* si optimates ... sin populus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: quos si boni oppresserunt ... sin audaces, id. ib. 1, 44, 68; 1, 37, 58: si nostri oblitus es ... sin aestivorum timor te debilitat, id. Fam. 7, 14, 1: qui si improbasset ... sin' probasset, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32: si sine vi velint rapta tradere, redderent ... Sin aliter sient animati, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54: sin aliter es, id. Trin. 1, 2, 9; Ter. Ad. 3, 5, 5; and simply sin aliter, with a verb understood, *but if not, in the contrary case*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 66; Cic. Caecin. 24, 69; id. Fam. 11, 14, 3; Quint. 8, 6, 74 al.: sin secus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 25: accusatoi illum ... defendet, si poterit: sin minus poterit, negabit, Cic. Inv. 2, 29, 88; so simply sin minus, id. Att. 9, 15, 1; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8, 2. —**2.** In the epistolary style also, ellipt., sin (for sin aliter or sin minus): si pares aeque inter se, quiescendum: sin, latius manabit, Cic. Att. 16, 13, b, 2.—**3.** Strengthened. (α) By *autem:* si malus est ... sin autem frugi'st, etc., Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 6; cf.: id si ita est, etc. ... sin autem illa veriora, Cic. Lael. 4, 14; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 44; 5, 2, 14; Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; id. Att. 3, 8, 6 and 7; Just. 16, 4, 14; 31, 5, 7 al.; cf.: si sunt viri boni, me adjuvant ... sin autem minus idonei, me non laedunt, Cic. Caecin. 1, 3; so id. Div. in Caecil. 11, 34; and in epistolary style, ellipti.: si vir esse volet, praeclara συνοδία: sin autem erimus nos, qui solemus id. Att. 10, 7, 2.—So freq. in Vulg.: si est tibi intellectus, responde proximo: sin autem, sit manus tua super os tutum, Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 14; 29, 8; id. Luc. 10, 6; id. Apoc. 2, 5.—(β) Less freq. by *vero:* si sit ovis ma-

tura . . . sin vero feta, Col. 7, 3, 11.— * **B.** After *nisi :* nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo Comoediaï: sin odio est—dicam tamen, Plaut. Poen. prol. 51.— * **C.** After *quando:* quando abiit rete pessum, adducit lineam: sin jecit recte, etc., Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 16 (Speng. si injecit).— * **D.** After *dum :* dum illi agunt suam rem agunt, ceteri cleptae: sin vident quempiam se adservare, obludunt, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 10.—**II.** Without a preceding *si, nisi*, etc. (where the foregoing particle is usu. clearly implied by the context). **A.** In gen.: qui ero servire servos postulat, etc. . . . Sin dormitat, ita dormitet, ut, etc., Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 5; cf. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6: *Pae.* Ne me attrecta. *So.* Sin te amo? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45; cf. id. Ps. 1, 3, 22; id. Mil. 4, 8, 27: primum danda opera est, ne quâ amicorum discidia fiant: sin tale aliquid evenerit, ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 21, 78; cf. id. Off. 2, 21, 74: adhuc nostri nulli fuerunt: sin quando exstiterint, etc., id. de Or. 3, 24, 95: orat ac postulat, rem publicam suscipiant. Sin timore defugiant, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 32; Nep. Ages. 1, 3: haec ut fiant, deos quaeso, ut vobis decet. Sin aliter animus voster est, etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 46. — **B.** In epistolary style, ellipt.: ego, ut constitui, adero: atque utinam tu quoque eodem die! Sin quid—multa enim—utique postridie, Cic. Att. 13, 22, 4.—**C.** Strengthened, **1.** By *autem :* summi puerorum amores saepe unà cum praetextâ togâ ponerentur: sin autem ad adulescentiam perduxissent, etc., Cic. Lael. 10, 34; 21, 77; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11; 2, 39, 66; id. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137; Caes. B. G. 5, 35 al.— **2.** Rarely by *vero :* quidam saepe in parvâ pecuniâ cognoscuntur quam sint leves, quidam, etc., sin vero erunt aliqui, etc., Cic. Lael. 17, 63.

† **sĭnāpi** (**sĭnāpe,** Apic. 6, 4; 8, 7), is, *n.* (collat. form **sinapis,** is, *f.*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 28; Col. poët. 10, 122; *acc.* sinapim, Pall. Oct. 11, 2), = σίναπι, *mustard*, Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin. 19, 8, 54, § 170; 20, 22, 87, § 236; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5; Cels. 2, 21; 2, 22; 2, 31; Petr. 66, 7. — *Gen.* sinapis, Col. 11, 3, 29; Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 71. — *Abl.* sinapi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 60: sinape, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4.

† **sĭnāpismus,** i, *m.*, = σιναπισμός, *a mustard-plaster* or *poultice, a sinapism*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 112.

† **sĭnāpizo,** āre, *v. a.*, = σιναπίζω, *to poultice with mustard, to cover with a mustard-plaster :* partem corporis, Veg. 3, 6, 11; 3, 5, 33; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2.

sincērasco, rāvi, 1, *v. inch. n.* [sincerus], *to begin to clear, grow clear* (late Lat.): aer sinceravit, mundumque efficitur caelum, Fulg. Serm. 16.

sincērē, *adv.*, v. sincerus *fin.* a.

sincērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sincerus], *cleanness, purity, soundness, wholeness* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: pura (olei), Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 22: firma capitis, Pall. 1, 3: corporis, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: alia convertenda, quae sinceritatem habent, Col. 4, 26. — **II.** Trop.: nec summum bonum habebit sinceritatem suam, si, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 15: summa vitae, *moral purity*, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2 *ext.:* ad perniciem solet agi sinceritas, *uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity* (with recte loqui), Phaedr. 4, 13, 3; so (with probitas) Gell. 14, 2, 5: verborum (with veritas), id. 2, 23, 21.—**B.** Esp.: sinceritas tua, a form of complimentary address to certain inferior dignitaries, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 26; Cod. Theod. 2, 1, 8; 10, 15, 4; 7, 1, 9.

sincērĭter, *adv.*, v. sincerus *fin.* b.

sincēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sincerus], *to make clean* or *pure*, Diom. 361 P.

sincērus, a, um, *adj.* [sin- = sim-, v. simplex; root in Sanscr. sama, whole, together; and root skir-, Sanscr. kir-, pour out], *clean, pure, sound, not spoiled, uninjured, whole, entire, real, natural, genuine, sincere* (class.; esp. freq. in the trop. sense; cf.: simplex, verus, incorruptus). **I.** Lit.: omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris (internoscere), Cic. Lael. 25, 95: aliquem ab omni incommodo, detrimento, molestiâ sincerum integrumque conservare, *unharmed, unhurt*, id. Fam. 13, 50, 2: corpus (with sine vulnere), Ov. M. 12, 100; cf. pars, id. ib. 1, 191: membra, Lucr. 3, 717: porci sacres, *sound*, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 16; cf. in *comp.:* cum jam me sinceriore corpusculo factum diceret (medicus), Gell. 18, 10, 4: sincerum tergum . . . corium sincerissimum, *clear* (of weals), Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51 sq.; cf. so, corium, id. Most. 4, 1, 13: vas, *clean*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 56; id. Ep. 1, 2, 54: ex amphorâ primum quod est sincerissimum effluit, Sen. Ep. 108, 26: lac, Col. 7, 8, 1; so, Amineum, id. 12, 47, 6: crocus, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 32: axungia, id. 28, 9, 37, § 135: gemma (opp. sordium plena), id. 37, 8, 33, § 110: propria et sincera et tantum sui similis gens, *unmixed, pure*, Tac. G. 4; so, populus, id. H. 4, 64 *fin.*; Suet. Aug. 40: nobilitas, Liv. 4, 4, 7: nitor, Sen. Ep. 66, 46.— *Comp.:* lux sincerior, App. de Mundo, p. 58, 29.— * **b.** Sincerum, adverb.: non sincerum sonĕre, *that it does not ring clearly, is not genuine*, Lucr. 3, 873. — **II.** Trop.: Atheniensium semper fuit prudens sincerumque judicium, *sound, uncorrupted*, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nihil erat in ejus (Cottae) oratione nisi sincerum, id. Brut. 55, 202; cf.: esse videtur Homeri (versus) simplicior et sincerior, Gell. 13, 26, 3; so, sincera gratia sermonis Attici, Quint. 10, 1, 65: sincera et integra natura, Tac. Or. 28 *fin.:* animus, Sen. Cons. Helv. 11, 6: vir, id. Ep. 73, 4: opiniones, id. ib. 94, 68: Minerva, *pure, chaste*, Ov. M. 8, 664: sincerum equestre proelium, *unmixed, pure*, Liv. 30, 11: non sincerum gaudium praebere, *not unmixed, not undisturbed*, id. 34, 41; so, gaudium, id. 44, 44: gaudium sincerius, Just. 10, 1, 3: voluptas, Ov. M. 7, 453: fama, *unblemished*, Gell. 6, 8, 5: Thucydides rerum gestarum pronunciator sincerus, *honest, candid, upright*, Cic. Brut. 83, 287; cf.: Fabii Annales, bonae atque sincerae vetustatis libri, Gell. 5, 4, 1.— *Sup.:* Q. Claudius optimus et sincerissimus scriptor, Gell. 15, 1, 4: verus atque sincerus Stoicus, id. 1, 2, 7 et saep.: mirabilia multa, nihil simplex, nihil sincerum, *natural, genuine*, Cic. Att. 10, 6, 2: nihil est jam sanctum neque sincerum in civitate, id. Quint. 1, 5: aliquid non sinceri, id. Div. 2, 57, 118: fides, Liv. 39, 2, 1: concordia, Tac. A. 3, 64: caritas, id. ib. 2, 42.— Hence, *advv.* **a. sincērē,** *uprightly, honestly, well, frankly, sincerely :* sincere dicere, * Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 97: satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere, an parum, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 28: sincere et ex animo dicere, Cat. 109, 4: pronunciare, * Caes. B. G. 7, 20: agere, Attic. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10, 9: administrare provincias, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8. — *Comp.*, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 55.—*Sup.*, Aug. Ep. ad Volus. 3 *fin.*— * **b. sincērĭter,** *sincerely :* aliquid cupere, Gell. 13, 16, 1; Cod. Just. 8, 28, 10.

sincĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [sin- = sim- (cf. simplex) and cano], *the song of a single person, a solo*, = μονῳδία (late Lat.), Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 6.

sincĭpĭtāmentum, i, *n.* [sinciput], = ἡμικεφάλαιον, *a half-head :* sincipitamenta porcina, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 Ritschl, Brix.

sincĭput, pĭtis, *n.* [semi-caput; cf.: sinciput ἡμικεφάλιον, ἡμίκρανον, ἡμικέφαλον, Gloss. Philox.]. **I.** *Half a head ;* of the smoked *cheek, jowl* of a hog, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 28 (Ritschl, sincipitamenta); Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 209; Pers. 6, 70; Juv. 13, 85.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The brain:* non tibi Sanum est, adulescens, sinciput, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 41: sanum, id. ib. 4, 2, 69.— * **B.** *The head*, in gen.: miserabile sinciput, Sid. Carm. 5, 419.

Sindenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sinda* (Σινδα), *a town of Pisidia, near Cibyra and the river Caularis*, Liv. 38, 15.

Sindes, is, *m.; acc.* sinden, *a river in Asia*, Tac. A. 11, 10 Ritter (al. Gyndes).

Sindica, ae, *f.*, *a part of Scythia on the Black Sea*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 84.

† **sindon,** ŏnis, *f.*, = σινδών, *a kind of fine cotton stuff, muslin*, Mart. 4, 19, 12; 11, 1, 2; Aus. Ephem. in Parecb. 2; Vulg. Matt. 27, 59; id. Marc. 14, 52; id. Luc. 23, 53.

Sindŏs, i, *f.*, *a city of Scythia, on the Cimmerian Bosporus*, Mel. 1, 19. — Hence, **Sindōnes,** um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sindos*, Mel. 1, 19; cf. Sindica.

Sindus, i, *m.*, *an Indian name of the river Indus*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 71.

sĭne (old form **sē** or **sēd ;** v. the foll.), *prep.* with *abl.* [si and ne; si, the demonstrative instrumental, and the negative ne; hence, nesi was also found, Fest. p. 165; cf. Rib. Beiträge, p. 15; Corss. Ausspr. 1, 201; 1, 778]. **I.** *Without.* **A.** Form se (sed): socordia compositum videtur ex se, quod est sine, et çorde, Fest. pp. 292 and 293 Müll.: sed pro sine inveniuntur posuisse antiqui, id. p. 336 ib.: SI PLVS MINVSVE SECVERVNT SE FRAVDE ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 49: IM CVM ILLO SEPELIREI VRIVE SE FRAVDE ESTO, id. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: EAM PECVNIAM EIS SED FRAVDE SVA SOLVITO, Inscr. Grut. 509, 20. — **B.** Form sine: tu sine pennis vola, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 180: ne quoquam pedem Efferat sine custode, id. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ut (urbs) sine regibus sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: sine ullo domino, id. ib. 1, 43, 67: sine ullo certo exemplari formâque rei publicae, id. ib. 2, 11, 22: sine ullius populi exemplo, id. ib. 2, 39, 66: sine ullâ dubitatione; v. dubitatio; for which, less freq.: sine omni, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 38; 4, 1, 20: sine omni malitiâ, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 13; Ter. And. 2, 3, 17; Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 5; Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 33: sine dubio; v. dubius: pol si istuc faxis, haud sine poenâ feceris, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 37; cf.: non sine magnâ spe, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: non sine conscio Surgit marito, Hor. C. 3, 6, 29; cf.: non sine floribus, id. ib. 3, 13, 2: non sine multis lacrimis, id. ib. 3, 7, 7: non sine fistulâ, id. ib. 4, 1, 24.—In poets often with a noun instead of an adjective or adverb; as, sine sanguine, *bloodless ;* sine pondere, *weightless ;* sine fine, *endless ;* sine nomine, *nameless ;* sine sidere, *starless ;* sine viribus, *powerless, feeble*, etc.: ignea vis et sine pondere caeli, Ov. M. 1, 26; so id. ib. 2, 537; 3, 417; 5, 249; 7, 306; 7, 275; 7, 830; 8, 518; 11, 429; 15, 120; Verg. A. 3, 204; 5, 694; 6, 534; Hor. C. 4, 14, 32 al. — Hence, poet., sine pondere, like a noun in *dat.*, for rebus sine pondere: pugnabant mollia cum duris, sine pondere habentia pondus, Ov. M. 1, 20. — Several times repeated: si sine vi et sine bello velint rapta tradere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 51; cf.: sine praesidio et sine pecuniâ, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5; and more freq. without *et :* eam confeci sine molestiâ, Sine sumptu, sine dispendio, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 6 and 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, sine sede, sine fortunis, ore, linguâ, manu, vitâ omni inquinatum, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: se solos sine vulnere, sine ferro, sine acie victos, Liv. 9, 5; v. Drak. ad Liv. 7, 2, 4.— With *part.* and *subst.* (rare): sine causâ antecedente, Cic. Fat. 19, 43: sine externâ et antecedente causâ, id. ib. 11, 24: sine viso antecedente, id. ib. 19, 44: sine inpensâ operâ, Liv. 5, 4, 4; 7, 12, 11; 45, 25, 7; cf.: sine rest tutâ potestate, id. 3, 52, 2 MSS. et Madv. (Weissenb. ex conj.: quâ sibi non restitutâ).— In epistolary style once *without a case*, referring to a preceding noun: age jam, cum fratre an sine? Cic. Att. 8, 3, 5. — With *gerund* (very rare): nec sine canendo tibicines dicti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll.— Taking the place of a clause: armantur senes aut pueri, et numerus militum sine exercitûs robore expletur, i. e. *without acquiring*, Just. 5, 6, 3: exercitus ejus sine noxâ discurrit, id. 12, 7, 8.— By the poets sometimes put after its case: flammâ sine thura liquescere, Hor. S. 1, 5, 99: vitiis nemo sine nascitur, id. ib. 1, 3, 68.—**II.** In composition, se, or before a vowel, sed, denotes *a going* or *taking aside, a departing, separating*, etc.: secedo, secerno, segrego; seditio.

Singanĭa, ae, *m.*, *a river of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 14.

Singăra, ōrum, *n.*, *a city of Mesopotamia, the capital of the* Arabes Prætavi, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.— Hence, *adj.:* **Singărēnus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Singara :* congressiones, Sext. Ruf. Brev. 27.

Singentiāna rādix, *a plant*, = acoros, App. Herb. 6.

Singidonensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the town Singido in Pannonia*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 44.

Singĭli, ōrum, *m.*, *a city in* Hispania Bætica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 10.

* **singĭlĭo,** ōnis, *m.*, perh. *a plain, short garment*, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 dub.

singillārĭter, *adv.*, v. singulariter.

singillārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singularis], *single, simple* (post-class.): motus, Tert. Anim. 6: ductus, id. adv. Valent. 18.

singillātim or **singŭlātim** (in many MSS. also **sigillātim ;** contr. collat. form **singultim**), *adv.* [singuli], *one*

by one, singly (class.): sic singillatim nostrum unusquisque movetur, Lucil. ap. Non. 176, 11: singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: singillatim de uno quoque genere dicere, id. Inv. 1, 30, 49; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 43; Lucr. 2, 153; 4, 105; Caecil. and Cael. ap. Non. 176, 8 sq.; Cic. Mil. 1, 52, 98 and 99; 1, 55, 107; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 94; id. Phil. 2, 36, 92; id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 50; 22, 72; Caes. B. G. 3, 2 Oud. *N. cr.*; 5, 4; 5, 52; Sall. C. 49, 4; Suet. Aug. 9; id. Claud. 29.

singlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

Singos or **Siggos**, i, *f.*, = Σίγγος, *a city of Chalcidice, on the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.

sĭngŭlārĭē, *adv.*, v. singularius *fin.*

sĭngŭlāris, e, *adj.* [singuli]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *one by one, one at a time, alone, single, solitary; alone of its kind, singular* (class.; syn.: unus, unicus): non singulare nec solivagum genus (sc. homines), i. e. *solitary*, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: hostes ubi ex litore aliquos singulares ex navi egredientes conspexerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 26: homo, id. ib. 7, 8, 3; so, homo (with privatus, and opp. isti conquisiti coloni), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 97: singularis mundus atque unigena, id. Univ. 4 *med.*: praeconium Dei singularis facere, Lact. 4, 4, 8; cf. Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 26: natus, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 153: herba (opp. fruticosa), id. 27, 9, 55, § 78: singularis ferus, *a wild boar* (hence, Fr. *sanglier*), Vulg. Psa. 79, 14: hominem dominandi cupidum aut imperii singularis, *sole command, exclusive dominion*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; so, singulare imperium et potestas regia, id. ib. 2, 9, 15: sunt quaedam in te singularia . . . quaedam tibi cum multis communia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 88, § 206: singulare beneficium (opp. commune officium civium), id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: odium (opp. communis invidia), id. Sull. 1, 1: quam invisa sit singularis potentia et miseranda vita, Nep. Dion, 9, 5: pugna, Macr. S. 5, 2: si quando quid secreto agere proposuisset, erat illi locus in edito singularis, *particular, separate*, Suet. Aug. 72.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In gram., *of* or *belonging to unity, singular:* singularis casus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll.; 10, § 54 ib.: numerus, Quint. 1, 5, 42; 1, 6, 25; 8, 3, 20; Gell. 19, 8, 13: nominativus, Quint. 1, 6, 14: genitivus, id. 1, 6, 26 et saep. — Also *absol.*, *the singular number:* alii dicunt in singulari hac ovi et avi, alii hac ove et ave, Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Quint. 8, 6, 28; 4, 5, 25 al.—**2.** In milit. lang., *subst.*: **sĭngŭlāris**, is, *m.* **a.** In gen., *an orderly man* (ordonance), *assigned to officers of all kinds and ranks for executing their orders* (called apparitor, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52): SINGVLARIS cos (consulis), Inscr. Orell. 2003; cf. ib. 3529 sq.; 3591; 6771 al. — **b.** Esp., under the emperors, equites singulares Augusti, or only equites singulares, *a select horse body-guard* (selected from barbarous nations, as Bessi, Thraces, Bæti, etc.), Tac. H. 4, 70; Hyg. m. c. §§ 23 and 30; Inscr. Grut. 1041, 12 al.; cf. on the Singulares, Henzen, Sugli Equiti Singolari, Roma, 1850; Becker, Antiq. tom. 3, pass. 2, p. 387 sq.—**3.** In the time of the later emperors, singulares, *a kind of imperial clerks, sent into the provinces*, Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1, § 8; cf. Lyd. Meg. 3, 7.—**II.** Trop., *singular, unique, matchless, unparalleled, extraordinary, remarkable* (syn.: unicus, eximius, praestans; very freq. both in a good and in a bad sense): Aristoteles meo judicio in philosophiâ prope singularis, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: Cato, summus et singularis vir, id. Brut. 85, 293: vir ingenii naturâ praestans, singularis perfectusque undique, Quint. 12, 1, 25; so, homines ingenio atque animo, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97: adulescens, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 2.—Of things: Antonii incredibilis quaedam et prope singularis et divina vis ingenii videtur, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172: singularis eximiaque virtus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 3; so, singularis et incredibilis virtus, id. Att. 14, 15, 3; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 4: integritas atque innocentia singularis, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: Treviri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: Pompeius gratias tibi agit singulares, Cic. Fam. 13, 41, 1; cf.: mihi gratias egistis singularibus verbis, id. Cat. 4, 3: fides, Nep. Att. 4: singulare omnium saeculorum exemplum, Just. 2, 4, 6.—In a bad sense: nequitia ac turpitudo singularis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 106; so, nequitia, id. ib. 2, 2, 54, § 134; id. Fin. 5, 20, 56: impudentia, id. Verr. 2, 2, 7, § 18: audacia (with scelus incredibile), id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 105: singularis et nefaria crudelitas, Caes. B. G. 7, 77. — Hence, *adv.*: **sĭngŭlārĭter** (**singlārĭter**, Lucr. 6, 1067). **1.** *One by one, singly, separately.* **a.** In gen. (ante- and post-class.): quae memorare queam inter se singlariter apta, Lucr. l. l. Munro (Lachm. singillariter): a juventâ singulariter sedens, *apart, separately*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 727.—**b.** In partic. (acc. to I. B. 1.), *in the singular number:* quod pluralia singulariter et singularia pluraliter efferuntur, Quint. 1, 5, 16; 1, 7, 18; 9, 3, 20: dici, Gell. 19, 8, 12; Dig. 27, 6, 1 al.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Particularly, exceedingly:* aliquem diligere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 117: et miror et diligo, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 1: amo, id. ib. 4, 15, 1.

sĭngŭlārĭtas, ātis, *f.* [singularis]. **I.** In gen., *a being alone* or *single, singleness* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 37; id. Anim. 13; id. Exhort. ad Cast. 1; Salv. Cont. Avar. 7, p. 70. — **II.** In partic., in gram., *the singular number*, Charis. p. 72 P.—**III.** In arithmetic, *unity, the number one:* singularitas omnibus mensura communis, Mart. Cap. 7, §§ 750 and 774.

sĭngŭlārĭter, *adv.*, v. singularis *fin.*

sĭngŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [singularis]. **I.** Lit., *single, separate, alone of its kind, peculiar* (ante- and post-class. for the class. singularis; but cf. infra, *adv.*): homo unicâ est naturâ ac singulariâ, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 2: litterae, i. e. *abbreviations* (syn. sigla), Gell. 17, 9, 2: catenae, perh. *of a single ply*, = simplices (or *of a pound weight*, i. e. *light*; opp. istas majores, v. 4; cf.: centenariae ballistae), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 3.—* **II.** *Remarkable, extraordinary, singular:* homines singulariae velocitatis, Gell. 9, 4, 6. — * *Adv.*: **sĭngŭlārĭē** = singulariter: singularie pro singulariter quasi unice, Cicero, ut Maximus notat, Charis. p. 195 P.

sĭngŭlātim, *adv.*, v. singillatim.

sĭngŭli, ae, a (in *sing.* only ante- and post-class.; v. infra), *num. distr. adj.* [cf. simul, v. simplex]. **I.** *One to each, separate, single* (opp. universi; for syn. cf.: privus, unusquisque): vini in culleos singulos quadragenae et singulae urnae dabuntur, Cato, R. R. 148, 1: ut ad denas capras singulos parent hircos, Varr. R. R. 2, 3 *fin.*: binae singulis quae datae nobis ancillae, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 12: describebat censores binos in singulas civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: duodena describit in singulos homines jugera, id. Agr. 2, 31, 85: filiae singulos filios parvos habentes, *each one a boy*, Liv. 40, 4, 2: croci, myrrhae, singulorum (tantum), etc., *of each*, Cels. 6, 11: singuli singulorum deorum sacerdotes, *a priest to each god*, Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 29: quos ex omni copiâ singuli singulos delegerant, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 2, 20: si singuli singulos aggressuri fueritis, Liv. 6, 18, 6 et saep. — *Sing.*: nummo singulo multabatur (for which, shortly before: poena erat nummus unus sestertius), Gell. 18, 13, 6.—**b.** In dies singulos, adverb., *from day to day, every day, daily:* cottidie vel potius in dies singulos breviores litteras ad te mitto, Cic. Att. 5, 7, 1: crescit in dies singulos hostium numerus, id. Cat. 1, 2, 5; id. Att. 2, 22, 3.—**II.** In gen., *single, separate, individual:* populus rationi (obtemperare debet), nos singuli populo, Varr. L. L. 9, § 6 Müll.: honestius eum (agrum) vos universi quam singuli possideretis, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85: antepono singulis (generibus rei publicae) illud, quod conflatum fuerit ex omnibus, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54: refert, qui audiant . . . frequentes an pauci an singuli, id. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant, Plaut. Am. prol. 65: singulorum dominatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61; 1, 40, 63; 2, 1, 2 et saep.: proderit per se ipsum secedere: meliores erimus singuli, *alone*, Sen. Ot. Sap. 1, 1 (id. Vit. Beat. 28, 2): quod est miserrimum, numquam sumus singuli, id. Q. N. 4, § 2 praef.—*Sing.* (for the class. unus or singularis): attat singulum video vestigium, *a single trace*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 34: de caelo et tritico non infitias eo, quin singulo semper numero dicenda sint, *in the singular number*, Gell. 19, 8, 5: semel unum singulum est, Varr. ap. Non. p. 171, 20 al.; cf. Mart. Cap. 3, § 325.

singultim, *adv.* [from singultus; cf.: furtim, partim, etc.], *sobbingly:* μετὰ λυγμοῦ, Hor. S. 1, 6, 56 (others less correctly make it = singulatim, singillatim, *singly*): lamentabiles questus singultim instrepebat, App. M. p. 127, 36.

singultĭo, īre, *v. n.* [singultus]. **I.** *To hiccup:* aut bilem vomunt aut singultiunt, Cels. 5, 26, 19; Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48; *to sob*, App. M. 3, p. 133, 40.— * **B.** Transf., of a hen, *to cluck*, Col. 8, 11, 15.—* **II.** Transf., *to throb* with pleasure: vena, Pers. 6, 72.

singulto, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to hiccup; to sob:* singultantium modo, Quint. 10, 7, 10. — **B.** Transf., poet., of persons dying, *to rattle* in the throat, Verg. A. 9, 333; Sil. 2, 362; 1, 388; Val. Fl. 2, 211. — Of speech *interrupted with sobs:* verba singultantia, Stat. S. 5, 5, 26; Calp. Ecl. 6, 22.—Of water flowing from an orifice, *to gurgle*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.* — **II.** *Act.*: animam, *to breathe out with sobs, to gasp away* with short sobs or rattling in the throat, Ov. M. 5, 134: in limine vitae animas, Stat. Th. 5, 261: et singultatis oscula mixta sonis, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 16.

singultus, ūs, *m.* [singuli, and hence, an uttering of single sounds]. **I.** Lit., *a sobbing, speech interrupted by sobs* (class.); *sing.*: multas lacrimas et fletum cum singultu videre potuisti, Cic. Planc. 31, 76; Lucr. 6, 1160; Ov. M. 11, 420; id. Tr. 1, 3, 42; Tac. H. 3, 10 al.—*Plur.*, Cat. 64, 131; Ov. M. 6, 509; Hor. C. 3, 27, 74.—As a disease, *hiccups*, Sen. Ep. 47, 3; Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 189; 21, 18, 72, § 120; 23, 1, 27, § 54 al.—**II.** Transf., *a rattling in the throat* of dying persons, Verg. A. 9, 415; id. G. 3, 507; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11, 4.—Of the *clucking* of a hen, Col. 8, 5, 3; 8, 11, 15; Pall. 1, 28, 6.—Of the *croaking* of a raven, Plin. 18, 35, 87, § 362.—Of the *gurgling* of water, Plin. Ep. 4, 30, 6.

singŭlus, a, um, v. singuli.

Sīnis, is, *m.*, = Σίνις, *a mythical robber on the Isthmus of Corinth, who bound travellers to the tops of pine-trees which he had bent to the ground, and then, by letting go his hold, hurled them into the air; he was killed at last by Theseus*, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 37; Ov. M. 7, 440; id. H. 2, 70; Stat. Th. 12, 576.

sĭnister, tra, trum (*comp.* sinisterior; *sup.* sinistimus, Prisc. pp. 605 and 607 P.; Fest. s. v. dextimum, p. 74; and s. v. sinistrae, p. 339 Müll.), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. from sinus (i. e. togae); cf. Pott, Etym. Forsch. 2, 555; the ending is a double comp. -is and -ter; cf.: magister, minister]. **I.** *Left, on the left, on the left hand* or *side* (syn.: laevus, scaevus): manus sinistra (opp. dextra), Quint. 11, 3, 114: manus, Nep. Dat. 3; Quint. 11, 3, 159: bracchium, id. 11, 3, 141: latus, id. 11, 3, 99: numerus, id. 11, 3, 93; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 140: pes, id. 11, 3, 125; 11, 3, 159: cornu (opp. dextrum), Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 62; id. B. C. 2, 34; 3, 67 al.: pars, id. B. G. 2, 23; id. B. C. 2, 4 *fin.*: angulus castrorum, id. ib. 3, 66: ripa, Hor. C. 1, 2, 18: calceus, Suet. Aug. 92: tibia, Phaedr. 5, 7, 7 et saep.—As *subst.* **1. sĭnistrum**, i, *n.* (sc. latus), *the left side:* reicere a sinistro togam, Quint. 11, 3, 144; so, in sinistrum, id. 11, 3, 109; 11, 3, 113; 11, 3, 114; 11, 3, 135.—**2. sĭnistra**, ae, *f.* (sc. manus), *the left hand, the left:* sinistrâ impeditâ satis commode pugnare non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; id. B. C. 1, 75 *fin.*; Quint. 11, 3, 131; 11, 3, 160; Suet. Claud. 21; Ov. M. 12, 89 et saep.—Used in stealing: natae ad furta sinistrae, Ov. M. 13, 111; cf. Cat. 12, 1; hence, of a thief's accomplices: Porci et Socration, duae sinistrae Pisonis, id. 47, 1.—As bearing the shield and defending: idem (Afer) per allegoriam M. Caelium melius obicientem crimina quam defendentem, Bonam dextram, malam sinistram habere dicebat, Quint. 6, 3, 69.—**B.** Transf., *the left side:* cur a dextrâ corvus, a sinistrâ cornix faciat ratum? Cic. Div. 1, 39, 85: aspicite a sinistrâ, id. Phil. 6, 5, 12: aspice nunc ad sinistram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38: sub sinistrâ Britanniam relictam conspexit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: miles dexterâ ac sinistrâ muro tectus, id. B. C. 2, 15; cf.: innumerabiles supra infra, dextrâ sinistrâ, ante post ejusmodi mundos esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 40, 125. — Rarely in *plur.*: sinistris repentino consilio Poetelii consulis additae vires (opp. dextra

pars), Liv. 9, 27, 9.—*Comp.:* in sinisteriore parte (= sinistrâ), Varr. L. L. 9, § 34 Müll.; so, cornu (opp. dexterius), Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 4: bracchium, Suet. Dom. 17: mamma, Cels. 4, 1 *med.:* equus funalis, Suet. Tib. 6 *fin.:* rota, Ov. M. 2, 139.—*Sup.*, v. supra *init.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Awkward, wrong, perverse, improper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): mores, Verg. A. 11, 347: liberalitas, Cat. 29, 16: instituta (Judaeorum), Tac. H. 5, 5: natura (with prava), Curt. 7, 4, 10.—**B.** *Unlucky, injurious, adverse, unfavorable, ill, bad,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): arboribus satisque Notus pecorique sinister, Verg. G. 1, 444: interpretatio, Tac. Agr. 5 *fin.;* cf.: sermones de Tiberio, id. A. 1, 74; so, sermones, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fama eo de homine, Tac. A. 6, 32; 11, 19; id. H. 1, 51 *fin.:* rumor lenti itineris, id. ib. 2, 93 *fin.:* diligentia, Plin. Ep. 7, 28, 3 et saep.: pugna Cannensis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 9: studii signa sinistra mei, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 64; v. also infra, C. *fin.* — With *gen.:* (Hannibal) fidei sinister, *faithless,* Sil. 1, 56 (cf.: pravos fidei, id. 3, 253). — *Subst.:* **sinistrum,** i, *n., evil:* (matrona) studiosa sinistri, Ov. Tr. 2, 257.—**C.** With respect to auspices and divination, acc. to the Roman notions, *lucky, favorable, auspicious* (because the Romans on these occasions turned the face towards the south, and so had the eastern or fortunate side on the left; while the Greeks, turning to the north, had it on their right; cf. dexter, II. 2.): ita nobis sinistra videntur, Graiis et barbaris dextra, meliora. Quamquam haud ignoro, quae bona sint, sinistra nos dicere, etiam si dextra sint, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; cf.: fulmen sinistrum auspicium optimum habemus ad omnes res praeterquam ad comitia, id. ib. 2, 35, 74 (with this cf. id. Phil. 2, 38, 99): liquido exeo foras Auspicio, avi sinistra, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2; so, avi sinistra, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72; cf. cornix, Verg. E. 9, 15: volatus avium, Plin. Pan. 5, 3: tonitrus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 49.—Sometimes in the Greek sense (or in direct reference to the signif. B.), *unlucky, unfavorable, inauspicious:* di, precor, a nobis omen removete sinistrum, Ov. H. 13, 49: avibus sinistris, id. ib. 2, 115: sinistris auspiciis, Val. Max. 4, 7, 2 *fin.:* fulmen, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99: sinistram approbationem (opp. dextram), Cat. 45, 8 and 17; cf: sinistro pede proficisci, App. M. 1, p. 104, 23.—Hence, *adv.:* **sinistrē,** *badly, wrongly, perversely:* derisum semel exceptumque sinistre, Hor. A. P. 452: accipere, Tac. H. 1, 7; 3, 52 *fin.:* non tam sinistre constitutum est, Plin. Pan. 45, 5.

sĭnistĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sinister, II. A.], *awkwardness, untowardness, perversity* (cf. the opp. dexteritas); perh. only in Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 3; 9, 5, 2.

‡ **sinistimus,** v. sinister *init.*

sĭnistra, ae, v. sinister, I. 2.

sĭnistrē, *adv.*, v. sinister, II. C. *fin.*

sinistrorsus (collat. form **sĭnistrorsum,** Hor. Epod. 9, 20; id. S. 2, 3, 50; and not contr. **sĭnistrōversus,** Lact. 3, 6, 4), *adv.* [contr. from sinistrovorsus, from sinister-vorto], *towards the left side, to the left:* hinc (Hercynia silva) se flectit sinistrorsus, Caes. B. G. 6, 25; Suet. Galb. 4; Front. Aquaed. 5: portu latent Puppes sinistrorsum citae, Hor. Epod. 9, 20: ille sinistrorsum, hic dextrorsum abit, id. S. 2, 3, 50: dextro aut sinistroversus, Lact. 3, 6, 4.

sĭnistrōversus, v. sinistrorsus *init.*

Sinnĭus, ia, *the name of a Roman gens,* e. g. Sinnius Capito, *a Roman grammarian,* Gell. 5, 21, 9.—Hence, **Sinnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of Sinnius:* opinio, Gell. 5, 21, 14.

sino, sīvi, sĭtum, 3 (sinit, as archaic *subj. pres.* formerly stood, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27; Verg. Cir. 239; but in the former passage has been corrected to sierit, Fleck.; and in the latter the clause is spurious.—*Perf.* sii, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 371 P.: siit, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 24, acc. to Diom. l. l.; another old form of the *perf.* sini, Scaur. ap. Diom. l. l.; so, too, *pluperf.* sinisset, Rutil. ib.—Sync. *perf.* sisti, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 80: sistis, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122.—*Subj.* sieris or siris, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; cf. Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.; Plaut. Bacch. 3, 2, 18; id. Ep. 3, 3, 19; id. Trin. 2, 4, 120; an old formula, Liv. 1, 32: sirit, id. 28, 28, 11; 28, 34, 24: siritis, Plaut. Poen. 5, 1, 20: sirint, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; id. Merc. 3, 4, 28.—*Pluperf.* sisset, Liv. 27, 6: sissent, Cic. Sest. 19, 44; Liv. 3, 18; 35, 5, 11), *v. a.* [etym. dub.], orig., *to let, put, lay,* or *set down;* found so only in the *P. a.* situs (v. infra, *P. a.*), and in the compound pono (for posino, v. pono); cf. also 2. situs, I.—Hence, transf., and freq. in all styles and periods. **I.** In gen., *to let, suffer, allow, permit, give leave* (syn.: permitto, patior, tolero, fero); constr. usually with an *obj.-clause,* the *subj.*, or *absol.*, rarely with *ut* or an *acc.* (α) With *obj.-clause:* exsulare sinitis, sistis pelli, pulsum patimini, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 57, 122: neu reliquias sic meas sieris denudatis ossibus foede divexarier, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106: quin tu itiner exsequi meum me sinis? Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 88: nos Transalpinas gentes oleam et vitem serere non sinimus, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 16: non sinam tum nobis denique responderi, id. Verr. 1, 17, 54 B. and K.: praecipitem amicum ferri sinere, id. Lael. 24, 89: latrocinium in Syriam penetrare, id. Phil. 11, 13, 32: vinum ad se importari, * Caes. B. G. 4, 2 *fin.:* Medos equitare inultos, Hor. C. 1, 2, 51: magnum corpus Crescere sinito, Verg. G. 3, 206; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 11; cf.: Cato contionatus est, se comitia haberi non siturum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6: sine sis loqui me, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 50: sine me dum istuc judicare, id. Most. 5, 2, 22; so, sine dum petere, id. Truc. 2, 7, 67 et saep.—*Pass.:* vinum in dolium conditur et ibi sinitur fermentari, Col. 12, 17, 1: neque is tamen inire sinitur, id. 6, 37, 9: vitis suci gratiâ exire sinitur, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 16: hic accusare eum moderate, per senatus auctoritatem non est situs, Cic. Sest. 44, 95: sine te exorari, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3.—(β) With *subj.* (so for the most part only in the *imper.*): sine te exorem, sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163: sine me expurgem, Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: *Ch.* At tandem dicat sine. *Si.* Age dicat; sino, id. ib. 5, 3, 24: ne duit, si non vult: sic sine astet, *let him stand,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 54: sine pascat durus (captivus) aretque, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70: sine vivat ineptus, id. ib. 1, 17, 32: sine sciam, *let me know,* Liv. 2, 40, 5: sinite abeam viva a vobis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 92: sinite instaurata revisam Proelia, Verg. A. 2, 669 et saep.—Poet. in the *verb. finit:* natura repugnat; Nec sinit incipiat, Ov. M. 3, 377.—(γ) *Absol.* (syn.: pati, ferre): suspende, vinci, verbera: auctor sum, sino, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 18: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: non feram, non patiar, non sinam, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: domum ire cupio: at uxor non sinit, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 60: *Ba.* Ego nolo dare te quicquam. *Pi.* Sine. *Ba.* Sino equidem, si lubet, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 66: nate, cave; dum resque sinit, tua corrige vota, Ov. M. 2, 89: moretur ergo in libertate sinentibus nobis, Plin. Ep. 4, 10 *fin.*—(δ) With *ut:* sivi, animum ut expleret suom, Ter. And. 1, 2, 17: sinite, exorator ut sim, id. Hec. prol. alt. 2: neque sinam, ut, id. ib. 4, 2, 14: nec dii siverint, ut hoc decus demere mihi quisquam possit, Curt. 5, 8, 13: neque di sinant ut Belgarum decus istud sit, Tac. A. 1, 43.—(ε) With *acc.:* sinite arma viris et cedite ferro, *leave arms to men,* Verg. A. 9, 620: per te, vir Trojane, sine hanc animam et miserere precantis, id. ib. 10, 598: neu propius tectis taxum sine, id. G. 4, 47: serpentium multitudo nisi hieme transitum non sinit, Plin. 6, 14, 17, § 43: at id nos non sinemus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7; cf.: non sinat hoc Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 219; 7, 174.—Sometimes the *acc.* is used elliptically, as in Engl., and an *inf.* (to be, remain, do, go, etc.) is to be supplied: *Sy.* Sineres vero tu illum tuum Facere haec? *De.* Sinerem illum! Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 42: dum interea sic sit, istuc actutum sino, *I'll let that by and by go, I don't care for it,* Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 68: me in tabernâ usque adhuc sineret Syrus, id. Ps. 4, 7, 14: *Ch.* Ne labora. *Me.* Sine me, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38: quisquis es, sine me, *let me (go),* id. Ad. 3, 2, 23.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In colloquial language. **1.** Sine, *let:* sine veniat! *let him come!* Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1: insani feriant sine litora fluctus, Verg. E. 9, 43.—So simply sine! *be it so! granted! very well! agreed,* etc.: pulchre ludificor. Sine! Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 6; id. As. 5, 2, 48; id. Aul. 3, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 13; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 90 al.: sic sine, Plaut. Truc. 5, 4.—**2.** Sine modo, *only let,* i. e. *if only:* cur me verberas? . . . Patiar. Sine modo adveniat senex! Sine modo venire salvum, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 10.—So with *subj.:* sine modo venias domum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 50 Fleck.—**B.** Rarely like the Greek ἐᾶν, *to give up, cease, leave* a thing *undone: Al.* Vin vocem? *Cl.* Sine: nolo, si occupata est, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 14: tum certare odiis, tum res rapuisse licebit. Nunc sinite (sc. certare, etc.), *forbear,* Verg. A. 10, 15.—**C.** Ne di sirint (sinant), ne Juppiter sirit, etc., *God forbid! Heaven forefend! Ch.* Hoc capital facis . . . aequalem et sodalem liberum civem enicas. *Eu.* Ne di sirint, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 64; for which: ne di siverint, id. Merc. 2, 2, 51: illud nec di sinant, Plin. Ep. 2, 2, 3: ne istuc Juppiter O. M. sirit, urbem, etc., Liv. 28, 28, 11: nec me ille sierit Juppiter, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 27.—Hence, **sĭtus,** a, um, *P. a., placed, set, lying, situate* (syn. positus; freq. and class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (gallinis) meridie bibere dato nec plus aqua sita siet horam unam, *nor let the water be set before them more than an hour,* Cato, R. R. 89: pluma Quae sita cervices circum collumque coronat, Lucr. 2, 802: (aurum) probe in latebris situm, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 2; 4, 2, 8: proba merx facile emptorem reperit, tametsi in abstruso sita est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 129: Romuli lituus, cum situs esset in curiâ Saliorum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 17, 30: in ore sita lingua est finita dentibus, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: inter duo genua naribus sitis, Plin. 10, 64, 84, § 183: ara sub dio, id. 2, 107, 111, § 240: sitae fuere et Thespiades (statuae) ad aedem Felicitatis, id. 36, 5, 4, § 39 et saep.—Rarely of persons: quin socios, amicos procul juxtaque sitos trahunt exciduntque, Sall. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch; cf.: jam fratres, jam propinquos, jam longius sitos caedibus exhaustos, Tac. A. 12, 10: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, id. Agr. 30: cis Rhenum sitarum gentium animos confirmavit, Vell. 2, 120, 1; cf.: gens in convallibus sita, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 28.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of places, *lying, situate:* locus in mediâ insulâ situs, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: in quo (sinu) sita Carthago est, Liv. 30, 24, 9: urbes in orâ Graeciae, Nep. Alcib. 5: urbs ex adverso (Carthaginis), Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: insulae ante promunturium, id. 9, 59, 85, § 180: regio contra Parthiae tractum, id. 6, 16, 18, § 46 et saep.—**b.** Of the dead, *lying, laid, buried, interred* (syn. conditus): declarat Ennius de Africano, hic est ille situs. Vere: nam siti dicuntur hi, qui conditi sunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; cf.: redditur terrae corpus et ita locatum ac situm quasi operimento matris obducitur, id. ib. 2, 22, 56: siticines appellati qui apud sitos canere soliti essent, hoc est vitâ functos et sepultos, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2: C. Marii sitae reliquiae, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 56: (Aeneas) situs est . . . super Numicium flumen, Liv. 1, 2 Drak.: Cn. Terentium offendisse arcam, in quâ Numa situs fuisset, Plin. 13, 13, 27, § 84.—Hence the common phrase in epitaphs: HIC SITVS EST, HIC SITI SVNT, etc., Inscr. Orell. 654; 4639 sq.; Tib. 3, 2, 29.—Comically: noli minitari: scio crucem futuram mihi sepulcrum: Ibi mei sunt majores siti, pater, avus, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 20.—**c.** A few times in Tacitus for conditus, *built, founded:* urbem Philippopolim, a Macedone Philippo sitam circumsidunt, Tac. A. 3, 38 *fin.;* 6, 41: veterem aram Druso sitam disjecerant, id. ib. 2, 7 *fin.:* vallum duabus legionibus situm, id. H. 4, 22.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *placed, situated, present, ready:* hoc erit tibi argumentum semper in promptu situm, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29, 20 (Sat. v. 37 Vahl.): in melle sunt linguae sitae vostrae, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 76: quae ceteris in artibus aut studiis sita sunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 65: quas (artes) semper in te intellexi sitas, Ter. And. 1, 1, 6: (voluptates) in medio sitas esse dicunt, *within the reach of all,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 33, 94.—**2.** In partic.: situm esse in aliquo or in aliquâ re, *to rest with, depend upon some one* or *something* (a favorite figure with Cic., and found not unfreq. in other writers): in patris potestate est situm, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 52; cf.: assensio quae est in nostrâ potestate sita, Cic. Ac. 2, 12, 37: hujusce rei potestas omnis in vobis sita est, judices, id. Mur. 39, 83; cf.: huic ipsi (Archiae), quantum est situm in nobis, opem ferre debemus, id. Arch. 1,

1: est situm in nobis, ut, etc., id. Fin. 1, 17, 57; cf. also: si causa appetitus non est sita in nobis, ne ipse quidem appetitus est in nostrâ potestate, etc., id. Fat. 17, 40: summam eruditionem Graeci sitam censebant in nervorum vocumque cantibus, id. Tusc. 1, 2, 4: in officio colendo sita vitae est honestas omnis et in neglegendo turpitudo, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: qui omnem vim divinam in naturâ sitam esse censet, id. N. D. 1, 13, 35: cui spes omnis in fugâ sita erat, Sall. J. 54, 8: in armis omnia sita, id. ib. 51, 4: in unius pernicie ejus patriae sitam putabant salutem, Nep. Epam. 9 et saep.: res omnis in incerto sita est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4. 4: tu in eo sitam vitam beatam putas? Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 35: jam si pugnandum est, quo consilio in temporibus situm est, id. Att. 7, 9, 4: laus in medio, Tac. Or. 18.

1. sinon, *an unknown herb*, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 136.

2. Sinon, ōnis, *m.*, *son of Æsimus, through whose perfidy the Trojans were induced to take the wooden horse within their city*, Verg. A. 2, 79 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 108; Dict. Cret. 5, 12; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.

Sinōnia, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Tyrrhenian Sea*, now *Sanone*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

Sĭnōpē, ēs (or **-a,** ae; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87, p. 166), *f.*, = Σινώπη. **I.** *A famous Greek colony in Paphlagonia, on the Euxine, the birthplace of Diogenes the Cynic and residence of Mithridates*, now *Sinoub*, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 6; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21; Tac. H. 4, 83 sq. al.: Sinopae, Cic. Agr. 2, 20, 53.—Hence, **1. Sĭnōpensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sinope*: colonia, Dig. 50, 15, 1 *fin.* — *Plur. subst.*: **Sĭnōpenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sinope*, Liv. 40, 2; Tac. H. 4, 83 *fin.*—**2. Sĭnōpeus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Σινωπεύς, *of Sinope*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 72: Cynicus, i. e. *Diogenes*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 67.—**3. Sĭnōpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sinope*: minium, Cels. 5, 6; 6, 6, 19.—**4. Sĭnōpis,** ĭdis, *f.* (sc. terra), *a kind of red ochre found in Sinope, and used for coloring*, Plin. 35, 6, 13, § 31; Vitr. 7, 7; Veg. 2, 16, 3 and 5.—**II.** *An earlier name for the town of* Sinuessa, Liv. 10, 21, 8.

Sinti or **Sintii,** ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Macedonia*: Heraclea ex Sintiis, Liv. 42, 51, 7.—Hence, **Sintĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sintii, Sintian*: Heraclea Sintica, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35; or, Sintice Heraclea, Liv. 45, 29, 6 and 7.

sĭnŭāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sinuo], *a bending, turning, winding* (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 870; Juvenc. 1, 87; 3, 56; Sid. Carm. 22, 151.

sinŭātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bending, bend, curve*: corniculata lunae, Fulg. Myth. praef.

Sinŭessa, ae, *f.*, *a colony of the Latins, formerly called Sinope, in Campania*, now ruins near *Monte Dragone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Liv. 10, 21, 8; Cic. Att. 9, 15, A, 6; 9, 16, 1; Ov. M. 15, 715.—Hence, **Sĭnŭessuānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sinuessa*: deversoriolum, Cic. Fam. 12, 20; id. Att. 14, 8, 1.—*Absol.*: mansi in Sinuessano, *the Sinuessan estate*, Cic. Att. 15, 1, B, 1: aquae, Plin. 31, 2, 4, § 8: ager, id. 2, 93, 94, § 208; cf. lacus, Mart. 11, 7, 12; 13, 11, 1: Petrinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 5.

sīnum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **sīnus,** Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 31; for the form of the *abl.*, sinu, Varr. ap. Non. 547, 23, we should perh. substitute sino; cf. Prisc. p. 714 P.) [1. sinus], *a large, round drinking-vessel with swelling sides* (like our *bowls*), esp. for wine (cf. Cic. Fragm. ap. Schol. Veron. ad Verg. E. 7, 33), Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 547, 23; Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 75; 1, 1, 82; id. Rud. 5, 2, 32; Atta ap. Serv. Verg. E. 7, 33; Valgius ap. Philarg. Verg. G. 3, 177; Col. 7, 8, 2 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 225 (2d edit.).

sĭnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to bend, wind, curve; to bow, to swell out in curves* (perh. not ante-Aug.; most freq. in the poets; syn.: curvo, flecto): (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg. A. 2, 208; cf.: flexos corpus in orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 9, 64: (equus) sinuet alterna volumina crurum, Verg. G. 3, 192: imposito patulos calamo sinuaverat arcus, i. e. *had bent, stretched*, Ov. M. 8, 30; so, arcum, id. ib. 8, 381: nervum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1198: Euphraten immensum attolli et in modum diadematis sinuare orbes, Tac. A. 6, 37: (anguis) immensos saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf.: gurges curvos sinuatus in arcus, id. ib. 14, 51: cornua Lunae sinuantur, id. ib. 3, 682; 14, 501; Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: muri per artem obliqui aut introrsus sinuati, *bent inwards*, i. e. *with retreating angles*, Tac. H. 5, 11; cf.: exercitus in cornua, sinuatâ mediâ parte, curvatur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4: (Chaucorum gens) donec in Chattos usque sinuetur, *extends in a curve*, Tac. G. 35: Ionia se ambagibus sinuat, Mel. 1, 17: oceanum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 271.—* **II.** Transf., *to hollow out, excavate*: adhuc sana rodendo, Cels. 7, 2, § 21.

sĭnŭōsē, *adv.*, v. sinuosus *fin.*

sinŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. sinus], *full of bendings, windings,* or *curves; full of folds, bent, winding, sinuous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. tortuosus). **I.** Lit.: flexus anguis, Verg. G. 1, 244: volumina (serpentis), id. A. 11, 753: Maeander flexibus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: arcus, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 23: vela, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 15; Ov. H. 8, 23: vestis, id. M. 5, 68: folia lateribus, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of style, *full of digressions, diffuse*: ratio narrandi, * Quint. 2, 4, 3: quaestio, Gell. 14, 2, 13.—**B.** Sinuoso in pectore, *in the recesses of my heart*, Pers. 5, 27.—* *Adv.*: **sĭnŭōsē,** *intricately, in a roundabout manner*: dicere sinuosius atque sollertius, Gell. 12, 5, 6.

1. sĭnus, ūs, *m.* **I.** In gen., *a bent surface* (raised or depressed), *a curve, fold, a hollow*, etc. (so mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): draco ... conficiens sinus e corpore flexos, *folds, coils*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106; so Ov. M. 15, 689; 15, 721: sinu ex togâ facto, Liv. 21, 18 *fin.*—Of *the bag* of a fishing-net: quando abiit rete pessum, tum adducit sinum (piscator), Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 15; so Juv. 4, 41; and of a hunter's net, Mart. 13, 100; Grat. Cyn. 29; also of a spider's web, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.—Of *the bend* or *belly* of a sail swollen by the wind: velorum plenos subtrahis ipse sinus, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 30; and so with or without velum, Tib. 1, 3, 38; Verg. A. 3, 455; 5, 831; Ov. A. A. 3, 500; Luc. 6, 472; Sil. 7, 242; Quint. 10, 7, 23; 12, 10, 37 al.—Of hair, *a curl, ringlet*: ut fieret torto flexilis orbe sinus, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 26; id. A. A. 3, 148.—Of *the curve* of a reaping-hook: falcis ea pars, quae flectitur, sinus nominatur, Col. 4, 25, 1 sq.—Of bones, *a sinus*: umeri, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*; cf. ulceris, id. 7, 2 *med.*: suppurationis ferro recisae, Col. 6, 11, 1; Veg. 4, 9, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *The hanging fold of the upper part of the toga*, about the breast, *the bosom* of a garment; also *the bosom* of a person; sometimes also *the lap* (= gremium, the predom. class. signif.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense). **1.** Lit.: est aliquid in amictu: quod ipsum aliquatenus temporum condicione mutatum est. Nam veteribus nulli sinus, perquam breves post illos fuerunt, Quint. 11, 3, 137; cf. decentissimus, id. 11, 3, 140 sq.: (Caesar moriens) sinistrâ manu sinum ad ima crura deduxit, quo honestius caderet, Suet. Caes. 82 (for which, of the same: togam manu demisit, Val. Max. 4, 5, 6); Tib. 1, 6, 18: praetextae sinus, Suet. Vesp. 5: ne admissum quidem quemquam senatorum nisi solum et praetentato sinu, id. Aug. 35: ut conchas legerent galeasque et sinus replerent, id. Calig. 46: cedo mihi ex ipsius sinu litteras Syracusanorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 57, § 147: aurum in sinu ejus invenerunt, Quint. 7, 1, 30: paternos In sinu ferens deos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 27: nuda genu, nodoque sinus collecta fluentis, Verg. A. 1, 320: et fluit effuso cui toga laxa sinu, Tib. 1, 6, 14; cf.: micat igneus ostro, Undantemque sinum nodis irrugat Iberis, Stat. Th. 4, 265: ad haec, quae a fortunâ sparguntur, sinum expandit, *eagerly embraces, grasps*, Sen. Ep. 74, 6: aliquid velut magnum bonum intra sinum continere, id. Vit. Beat. 23, 3; cf.: sinum subducere alicui rei, *to reject*, id. Thyest. 430.—Prov.: sinu laxo (i. e. soluto) ferre aliquid, i. e. *to be careless about a thing*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 172.—**b.** Transf. (α) *The purse, money*, which was carried in the bosom of the toga (cf. supra, the passage, Quint. 7, 1, 30, and v. crumena; poet. and in post-Aug. prose): semper amatorum ponderat illa sinus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 12: quo pretium condat, non habet ille sinum, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 18: aere sinus plenos urbe reportare, Col. poët. 10, 310: plurium sinum ac domum inplere, Sen. Ben. 6, 43, 1: qui etiam condemnationes in sinum vertisse dicuntur ... praedam omnem in sinum contulit, *into his purse*, Lampr. Commod. 14 *fin.*: avaritiae, Juv. 1, 88.—Hence, M. Scaurus Marianis sodaliciis rapinarum provincialium sinus, *the pocketer*, i. e. *the receiver*, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116; cf. Tac. H. 2, 92 *fin.*; 4, 14.—(β) Poet., *a garment*, in gen.: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 72; 1, 6, 18: auratus, Ov. F. 2, 310: purpureus, id. ib. 5, 28: regalis, id. H. 13, 36; 5, 71; Stat. S. 2, 1, 133.—(γ) *The bosom* of a person: manum in sinum alicui Inserere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 2: gelu rigentem colubram sinu fovit, Phaedr. 4, 17, 3: opposuit sinum Antonius stricto ferro, Tac. H. 3, 10: scortum in sinu consulis recubans, Liv. 39, 43: tangitur, et tacto concipit illa sinu, i. e. utero, Ov. F. 5, 256: usque metu micuere sinus, dum, etc., id. H. 1, 45: horum in sinum omnia congerebant, Plin. Pan. 45.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *The bosom*, as in most other languages, for *love, protection, asylum*, etc. (usu. in the phrases in sinu esse, habere, etc.; syn. gremium): hic non amandus? hiccine non gestandus in sinu est? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 75: iste vero sit in sinu semper et complexu meo, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3; cf.: postremum genus proprium est Catilinae, de ejus delectu, immo vero de complexu ejus ac sinu, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: suo sinu complexuque aliquem recipere, id. Phil. 13, 4, 9; so (with complexus) id. ib. 2, 25, 61: (Pompeius), mihi crede, in sinu est, *is very dear to me*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 1: Bibulum noli dimittere e sinu tuo, *from your intimacy*, id. ad Brut. 1, 7, 2: praesertim si in amici sinu defleas, *on the bosom*, Plin. Ep. 8, 16, 5: in hujus sinu indulgentiâque educatus, Tac. Agr. 4; so id. Or. 28; cf.: etsi commotus ingenio, simulationum tamen falsa in sinu avi perdidicerat, i. e. *under the care* or *tuition*, id. A. 6, 45 *fin.*: confugit in sinum tuum concussa respublica, i. e. *into your arms*, Plin. Pan. 6, 3; id. Ep. 8, 12, 1: optatum negotium sibi in sinum delatum esse dicebat, *committed to his guardianship, care*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131; cf. Plin. Pan. 45, 2: respublica in Vespasiani sinum cessisset, Tac. H. 3, 69; 3, 19; Dig. 22, 3, 27: sinum praebere tam alte cadenti, *protection*, Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 6.—**b.** *The interior, the inmost part* of a thing: alii intra moenia atque in sinu urbis sunt hostes, *in the midst, in the heart of the city*, Sall. C. 52, 35: in urbe ac sinu cavendum hostem, Tac. H. 3, 38; Sil. 4, 34; 6, 652; Claud. Eutr. 2, 575: ut (hostis) fronte simul et sinu exciperetur, *in the centre*, Tac. A. 13, 40: in intimo sinu pacis, i. e. *in the midst of a profound peace*, Plin. Pan. 56, 4.—**c.** In sinu alicujus, *in the power* or *possession of* (post-Aug. and rare): opes Cremonensium in sinu praefectorum fore, Tac. H. 3, 19: omnem fortunam in sinu meo habui, Dig. 22, 3, 27.—**d.** *A hiding-place, place of concealment*: ut in sinu gaudeant, gloriose loqui desinunt, qs. *in their bosoms* (or, as we say, *in their sleeve*), i. e. *in secret*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 21, 51; so of secret joy, Tib 4, 13, 8: in tacito cohibe gaudia clausa sinu, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 30; Sen. Ep. 105, 3; cf. also: plaudere in sinum, Tert. Pudic. 6: suum potius cubiculum ac sinum offerre contegendis quae, etc., *the secrecy* or *concealment of her bed-chamber*, Tac. A. 13, 13: abditis pecuniis per occultos aut ambitiosos sinus, i. e. *in hiding-places offered by obscurity or by high rank*, id. H. 2, 92.—**e.** Sinus Abrahae, *the place of the spirits of the just* (eccl. Lat.): sinum Abrahae, regionem non caelestem, sublimiorem tamen Inferis, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.—**B.** *A bay, bight, gulf*: ut primum ex alto sinus ab litore ad urbem inflectitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30; cf.: portus infusi in sinus oppidi, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; 1, 3, 5; id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31; id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; id. Att. 16, 6, 1; * Caes. B. C. 2, 32; Sall. J. 78, 2; Liv. 8, 24; Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 (Jahn, nivibus); Suet. Aug. 98; id. Tib. 16; Verg. A. 1, 243; 6, 132; Hor. C. 1, 33, 16; id. Epod. 10, 19.—**2.** Transf. (α) *The land lying on a gulf, a point of land* that helps to form it (perh. not ante-Aug.): segetibus in sinu Aenianum vastatis, Liv. 28, 5 Drak.: jam in sinum Maliacum venerat (with an army), id. 37, 6; Tac. A. 14, 9; id. H. 3, 66; id. Agr. 23; Plin. 6, 8, 8, § 23; Just.

2, 4, 26; 24, 4, 3.—(β) *A curve* or *fold in land, a basin, hollow, valley:* Arpini terra campestri agro in ingentem sinum consedit, Liv. 30, 2, 12: subito dehiscit terra, et immenso sinu laxata patuit, Sen. Oedip. 582; id. Herc. Fur. 679; Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115: jugum montis velut sinu quodam flexuque curvatum, Curt. 3, 4, 6: montium, id. 3, 9, 12.

2. sīnus, i, *m.*, v. sinum.

1. sīon, ii, *n.*, = σίον, *water-parsley:* Sium latifolium, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 56, § 88; 22, 22, 41, § 84.

2. Sīon, ōnis (or *indecl.*), *m.*, *f.*, or *n.*, *a hill of Jerusalem*, and, by meton., *Jerusalem*, Prud. Ham. 459; Vulg. Matt. 21, 5: facta est deserta Sion, id. Isa. 64, 10.

sīpārĭum, ii, *n.* [kindr. with supparum, from σίπαρος, orig. a little sail; hence, transf.], **I.** *The smaller curtain in a theatre* (drawn up between the scenes of a comedy; cf. aulaeum, the main curtain): aulaeo subducto et complicitis sipariis, scena disponitur, App. M. 10, p. 253, 23; 1, p. 106, 4: post siparium, i. e. *behind the scenes*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14; Juv. 8, 186.—**2.** Meton., *comedy* (opp. cothurnus, tragedy): (verba) cothurno, non tantum sipario fortiora, Sen. Tranq. 11, 6.—**II.** *A curtain* or *screen over the judges' seats* to keep off the sun, Quint. 6, 1, 32 Spald.; 6, 3, 72.

sipărum or **-us,** i, v. supparum.

Sĭphae, ārum, *f.*, *a city of Bœotia, on the borders of Phocis*, Plin. 4. 3, 4, § 8.

Siphnĭus, v. Siphnus *fin.*

Siphnus (-os), i, *f.*, *one of the Cyclades*, now *Sifano*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66; 36, 22, 44, § 159.—Hence, **Siphnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Siphnian:* lapis, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159.

† sīpho (-on; in many MSS. also written **sīfo**), ōnis, *m.*, = σίφων (a small pipe). **I.** *A siphon* (called also diabetes): sipho, quem diabeten vocant mechanici, Col. 3, 10, 2; 9, 14, 15; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Sen. Q. N. 2, 16; Plin. 2, 65, 66, § 166; 32, 10, 42, § 124; Luc. 7, 156; Juv. 6, 310.—**2.** *A little pipe to suck drinks through, a drinking-tube*, Cels. 1, 8 *fin.*—**II.** *A kind of fire-engine*, Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 18; Plin. Ep. 10, 42, 2; Isid. 20, 6, 9.

sīphuncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [sipho], *a little pipe from which water springs forth*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 23; 5, 6, 36.—Also written without the aspirate, **sīpuncŭlus,** Fronto, Or. 1 *med.*

sipo, āre, v. supo.

sipolindrum, i, v. cepolindrum.

Sīpontum, i, *n.*, = Σιποῦς (cf. Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3), *an important maritime town in Apulia*, now *S. Maria di Siponto*, Mel. 2, 4, 7; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Cic. Att. 9, 15, 1; 10, 7, 1; Liv. 34, 45, 3; 39, 23, 3 al. (in Liv. 8, 24, 4 dub., v. Weissenb. ad h. l.).—In a Greek form, **Sīpūs,** Sil. 8, 635; Luc. 5, 377: Sipontum, aut ut Graii dixere, Sipus, Mel. 2, 4, 7.—Hence, **Sīpontīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sipontum, Sipontian:* siccitas, Cic. Agr. 2, 27, 71: POPVLVS, Inscr. Murat. p. 1081, 6.

†† siptachŏra, ae, *f.* [Indian], *a tree in India that yields amber;* in Ctesias, σιπταχόρα, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 39.

sīpunculus, v. siphunculus.

Sīpūs, untis, v. Sipontum.

Sĭpўlēius and **Sĭpўlēus,** a, um, and **Sĭpўlensis,** e, v. Sipylus.

Sĭpўlus, i, *m.*, = Σίπυλος. **I.** *A mountain on the frontiers of Lydia and Phrygia, on which Niobe was changed into stone*, the modern *Manisa Dagh*, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 8; Ov. M. 6, 149; Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 3; Sen. Herc. Oet. 184; id. Agam. 374.—Hence, **Sĭpўlēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sipylus:* genitrix Sipylea, i. e. *Niobe*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 33; also called Sipyleïa cautes, Aus. Epit. 27.—**Sĭpўlensis,** e: mater deorum, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 6.—**II.** *A son of Niobe*, Ov. M. 6, 231.

sīquandō (better separate, **sī quandō**), *adv.*, *if ever*, Cic. Lael. 15, 52; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59; Liv. 8, 4; Verg. G. 3, 98; id. A. 12. 851 al.—*Absol.*, Ov. A. A. 2, 15; Stat. Achill. 1, 509 al.

sīquĭdem (or separate, **sī quĭdem;** in poets, **sĭquĭdem,** Ov. M. 10, 104; 11, 219; id. Am. 3, 7, 17), *adv.*, = εἴπερ. **I.** *If only, if indeed* (class.): actumst, siquidem haec vera praedicat, Ter. And. 3, 1, 7; cf.: gratulor Baiis nostris, si quidem, ut scribis, salubres repente factae sunt, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 1: robur et suboles militum interiit, si quidem quae nuntiantur ullâ ea parte vera sunt, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: *Sy.* Quid aliud tibi vis? *Cl.* Siquidem hoc fit. *Sy.* Siquidem? experiundo scies, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 90: o fortunatam rem publicam, si quidem hanc sentinam urbis ejecerit! Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7: O morem praeclarum, si quidem teneremus! id. Fl. 7.—**II.** Like quandoquidem, *since indeed, since, since that:* si quidem mihi saltandumst, jam vos date bibat tibicini, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 16: siquidem ille ipse non volt, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 45: siquidem Homerus fuit ante Romam conditam, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 3; id. Brut. 10, 39; id. Or. 24, 81; Quint. 1, 1, 9; 1, 6, 15 al.: (pinus) grata deum matri, siquidem Attis Exuit hac hominem, Ov. M. 10, 104.

sī-quis or **sī-qui,** sīqua, sīquid or sīquod, or separately, **sī quis,** etc., *indef. pron.* (v. Zumpt, Gr. § 740), *if any, if any one:* si quis recte Tractaret, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 100: si qui (filius) natus esset, Cic. Clu. 12, 33: si qua tui Corydonis habet te cura, Verg. E. 7, 40.—Adverb.: si qui and si qua, *if in any way, if by any means:* si qui, Liv. 3, 64 *fin.;* Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 83: si qua, id. Cist. 1, 3, 35; Verg. A. 1, 18; Hor. C. 3, 14, 19: si quo, *if any whither*, Cic. Att. 8, 2, 1; also, *if for any purpose*, Liv. 37, 28: si quid, *if at all*, Verg. A. 5, 688; cf. 2. quis.

Siraci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83; Tac. 12, 15 and 16.

Sirae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of the Odomantic region in Thrace*, Liv. 45, 4.

† siraeum, i, *n.*, = σίραιον, *new wine boiled down* (pure Lat. sapa), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80.

† sirbēnus, a, um, *adj.*, = συρβηνός, *speaking confusedly:* virgo, Fronto, Or. 3.

Sirbitum, i, *n.*, *a city in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 194 al.

Sirbonis lacus, *a lake on the borders of Palestine*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.

*** sircitŭla,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape*, Col. 12, 45, 1.

sircŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

Sīrēdŏnes, um, *f.*, = Sirenes, *the Sirens*, Aus. Idyll. 11, 20.

sīremps (sīrempse, Plaut. Am. prol. 73), *adj.* (acc. to Fest. pp. 344 and 345 Müll., contr. from similis re ipsâ, qs. simrepsa, simrepse, and by transposition, sirempse; but prob. from si-, loc. form from pronom. stem sa-, cf. sic; rem is acc. of reference, cf. prope-diem, pri-dem; -pe is the intens. part., as in nem-pe, etc., and becomes pse, with enclit. se, as in ipse, etc., v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 846 sq.]; publicists' t. t., of a like application of laws, *like, the same:* sirempse legem jussit esse Juppiter, Plaut. Am. prol. 73: siremps lex, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129; so Tab. Bantina, C. I. L. 197, 13; cf. id. 198, 73; 200, 27; 202, 1; 202, 38; 205, 2 al.; Lex ap. Grut. 508, 21; 628 *fin.;* 629, 1; Cato ap. Fest. l. l.: omnium quae terram premunt, siremps, lex esto, Sen. Ep. 91, 16; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arval. p. 568.

Sīrēn, ēnis, *f.*, = Σειρήν, *a Siren.* **I.** Lit., usu. *plur.:* **Sīrēnes,** um, = Σειρῆνες, *the Sirens*, who, according to the myth, were birds with the faces of virgins. They dwelt on the southern coast of Italy, where, with their sweet voices, they enticed ashore those who were sailing by, and then killed them, Ov. M. 5, 555; Hyg. Fab. 125; 141; Serv. Verg. A. 5, 864; Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49; Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 23; Mart. 3, 64, 1; Ov. R. Am. 789; Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136 al.—*Sing.:* Siren, Sil. 14, 473; cf. infra, 2.: scopuli Sirenum, *three small islands of rock on the south-west coast of Campania, between Surrentum and Capreæ;* in Gr. Σειρηνοῦσαι, now *Galli*, Verg. A. 5, 864 Heyne; Ov. M. 14, 88; also called Sirenum petrae, Mel. 2, 4, 9.—Hence, *strange birds:* Sirenes in delubris voluptatum, *owls* or *ostriches*, Vulg. Isa. 13, 22.—**2.** Transf. (α) Of *the drones* in a hive: fuci (vocantur) sirenes aut cephenes, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48.—(β) Poet.: Cato Grammaticus, Latina Siren, *the Latin Siren* (as master of song), Poët. ap. Suet. Gram. 11: qui gaudet acerbo Plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis Comparat, i. e. *thinks no Siren's song equal to the sound of the whip*, Juv. 14, 19: vitanda est improba Siren Desidia, *allurer, seducer*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 14.—Hence, **A. Sīrēnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Sirens, Siren-:* scopuli, i. q. Sirenum scopuli (v. supra, I.), Gell. 16, 8, 17; Amm. 29, 2, 14.—**B. Sīrēnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Siren-:* cantus, *Siren-song*, Hier. Ep. 82, 5.—**C. Sīrēnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of the Sirens*, Prisc. Perieg. 354.—**II.** *A kind of drones*, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 48.

Sīrēna, ae, *f.*, later collat. form of Siren, q. v.; *abl.* Sirenâ, Phil. ad Verg. G. 4, 564; *plur.*, Hier. Ep. 22 (18), 6; 18; Schol. Juv. 9, 150: mortifera Sirenarum carmina, Hier. Ep. 54 (47), 13: cantus Sirenarum, Ambros. de Jac. et Vit. Beat. 2, 12, 56: scopuli Sirenarum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 641: Cyclopum et Sirenarum ora, Tert. Apol. 7 (Oehl. Sirenum).

Sīrēnaeus, a, um, v. Sirenes, I. B.

Siria, ae, v. Syria.

† sīrĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, = σειριακός, *of* or *belonging to the dog-star:* calor, Avien. Arat. 285.

† sīrĭăsis, is, *f.*, = σειρίασις, *an inflammatory disease of children, siriasis*, occasioned by excessive heat of the sun, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135; 32, 10, 48, § 138; 22, 21, 29, § 59.

1. siris, sirit, etc., v. sino *init.*

2. Sīris, is, *m.*, = Σῖρις. **I.** *The name of a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; Prisc. Perieg. 212.—**II.** *A river in Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97.—**III.** *A name for Heraclea in* Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97.

sīrium, ii, *n.*, *a plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, *mugwort*, App. Herb. 10.

† Sīrĭus, ii, *m.*, = σείριος, *the dog-star, Sirius*, Hyg. Astr. 3, 34; 2, 35; Verg. G. 4, 425; id. A. 3, 141; Tib. 1, 7, 21; Luc. 10, 211 al.—*Adj.:* ardor, *of Sirius*, Verg. A. 10, 273; Col. poët. 10, 289: vapor, Prud. Cath. 12, 22.

Sirmio, ōnis, *m.*, *a peninsula on the shores of the* Lacus Benacus, *in Upper Italy*, now *Sermione*, Cat. 32, 1.

Sirmium, ii, *n.*, *an important city of* Pannonia Inferior, now *Mitrovitz*, Sid. Pan. 774; Aus. Ep. 26, 1.

† sīromastes, ae, *m.*, = σειρομάστης, *a pit-searcher, an instrument used by tax-gatherers in probing corn-pits*, etc. (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 109, 3; 147, 9.

‡ Sīrōna, ae, *f.*, *name of a goddess among the Gauls*, coupled with APOLLO, Inscr. Orell. 2001; 2047 sq.

† sirpe, is, *n.* [σίλφιον], *a plant, called also* silphium *and* laser, *asafœtida*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 16; Sol. 27, § 48.

sirpēa, ae, v. scirpeus.

sirpĭcŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

*** sirpĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [sirpe], *of* or *belonging to the plant* sirpe: lac, Sol. 27, § 49.

sirpo, āre, v. scirpo.

sirpus, i, v. scirpus.

† sīrus, i, *m.*, = σιρός, *a pit* to keep corn in, *an underground granary* (cf. cumera), Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 306; Col. 1, 6, 15; Curt. 7, 4, 24; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 65; Vitr. 6, 8 (Varr. R. R. 1, 57 and 63, written as Greek).

sīs. I. *Subj.* of sum.—**II.** Contr. from si vis; v. volo *init.*—**III.** i. q. suis, v. suus *init.*

Sisăpo, ōnis, *f.*, *a small town in* Hispania Baetica, *rich in mines of cinnabar*, now *Almaden in the Sierra Morena*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14; Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 48.—Hence, **Sisăpōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sisapo, Sisaponian:* regio, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121: minarii, id. 33, 7, 40, § 121.

sisăra, ae, *f.*, *a name among the Eubœans for the plant* erice, *heath, sweet-broom*, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 26.

Siscia, ae, *f.*, *a city of Pannonia*, now *Siszek*, Vell. 2, 113; Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 147; Prud. στεφ. 7, 3.

Sīsenna, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **I.** L. Cornelius, *a celebrated Roman historian, born about* A.U.C. 635, *author of a Roman history* (Historiae). He preceded

Sallust, who took him as a model, Cic. Brut. 64, 228; id. Leg. 1, 2, 7; Sall. J. 95, 2; Ov. Tr. 2, 443; v. the fragments, Krause, Vit. et Fragm. Hist. Rom. p. 303 sq.—**II.** *The name of a notorious slanderer in Rome*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8.

† **sĭser**, ĕris, *n.* (*masc.* in *plur.* siseres, Plin. 20, 5, 17, § 35) [σίσαρον], *a plant with an esculent root, skirwort* or *skirret:* Sium sisarum, Linn.; Plin. 19, 5, 28, § 90; 20, 5, 17, § 35; Col. 11, 3, 18; 11, 3, 35; 12, 58, 3; 10, 114.

† **Sīsichthon**, ŏnis, *m.*, = Σεισίχθων, *Earth-shaker*, an epithet of Neptune, Amm. 17, 7, 12.

sison agrion, i, *n.*, *a plant, also called* peucedanos *and* pinastellus, App. Herb. 94.

‡ **sispĕs**, itis, v. sospes *init.*

sisto, stiti (Charis. p. 220, and Diom. p. 369, give steti for both sisto and sto, confining stiti to the compounds of both. But steti, as perfect of sisto, is late jurid. Lat., and perh. dub.; for steterant, Verg. A. 3, 110; steterint, id. ib. 3, 403; Liv. 8, 32, 12, belong to stare; cf. also Gell. 2, 14, 1 sqq.; and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 461 sq.), stătum [root stă, strengthened by reduplication; cf. ἵστημι], used in two general senses, I. *To cause to stand, place*, = colloco, pono; II. *To stand, be placed*, = sto. **I.** Sistere, in gen., = collocare (in class. prose only in the partic. uses, v. A. 4. C. and D., infra). **A.** Causative, with *acc.* **1.** *To place* = facere ut stet; constr. with *in* and *abl.*, with *abl.* alone, and with *ad*, *super*, etc., and *acc.:* O qui me gelidis in vallibus Haemi Sistat, Verg. G. 2, 489: tertia lux classem Cretaeis sistet in oris, id. A. 3, 117 (classis stat; v. sto): inque tuo celerem litore siste gradum, Ov. H. 13, 102 (cf. infra, III. 2. A.): jaculum clamanti (al. clamantis) sistit in ore, *plants the dart in his face*, Verg. A. 10, 323: disponit quas in fronte manus, medio quas robore sistat, Stat. Th. 7, 393: (equum ligneum) sacratâ sistimus arâ, Verg. A. 2, 245: aeternis potius me pruinis siste, Stat. Th. 4, 395: ut stata (est) lux pelago, *as soon as light was set (shone) on the sea*, id. ib. 5, 476: victima Sistitur ante aras, Ov. M. 15, 132: quam (suem) Aeneas ubi ... sistit ad aram, Verg. A. 8, 85: post haec Sistitur crater, Ov. M. 8, 669: vestigia in altero (monte) sisti (non posse), *that no footprints can be placed (made) on the other mountain*, Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211: cohortes expeditas super caput hostium sistit, Tac. H. 3, 77; cf. id. A. 12, 13; Stat. Th. 4, 445; Sil. 4, 612. —**2.** *To place*, as the result of guidance or conveyance; hence, *to convey, to send, lead, take, conduct to*, = facere ut veniat; constr. with *in* and *abl.*, with *abl.* alone, and with *adv. of place:* officio meo ripâ sistetur in illâ Haec, *will be carried by me to*, etc., Ov. M. 9, 109: terrâ sistêre petitâ, id. ib. 3, 635: (vos) facili jam tramite sistam, Verg. A. 6, 676: ut eum in Syriâ aut Aegypto sisterent orabat, *to convey him to*, Tac. H. 2, 9.—So with *hic* (= *in* with *abl.*) or *huc* (= *in* with *acc.*): hic siste patrem, Sen. Phoen. 121: Annam huc siste sororem, Verg. A. 4, 634.—**3.** *To place an army in order of battle, draw up*, = instruere: aciem in litore sistit, Verg. A. 10, 309; cf.: sistere tertiam decimam legionem in ipso aggere jubet, Tac. H. 3, 21.—**4.** Se sistere = *to betake one's self, to present one's self, to come* (so twice in Cicero's letters): des operam, id quod mihi affirmasti, ut te ante Kal. Jan., ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25; te vegetum nobis in Graeciâ sistas, id. ib. 10, 16, 6 (cf. infra, E.): hic dea se primum rapido pulcherrima nisu Sistit, Verg. A. 11, 853.—**5.** With two *acc.* (cf.: praesto, reddo) = *to cause to be in a certain condition, to place*, etc.; often with *dat. of interest* (ante- and post-class., and poet.; cf. supra, 4.): ego vos salvos sistam, *I will place you in safety, see you to a safe place*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 5: omnia salva sistentur tibi, *all will be returned to you in good order*, id. ib. 5, 3, 3; so, suam rem sibi salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123; cf.: rectius tacitas tibi res sistam, quam quod dictum est mutae mulieri, *will keep your secrets*, id. ib. 4, 2, 54: neque (dotem) incolumem sistere illi, et detraxe autumant, *that you deliver it entire to her*, id. Trin. 3, 3, 15: cum te reducem aetas prospera sistet, Cat. 64, 238: tu modo servitio vacuum me siste (= praesta) superbo, *set me free from*, Prop. 4, 16 (3, 17), 42: tutum patrio te limine sistam, *will see you safe home*, Verg. A. 2, 620: praedâ onustos triumphantesque mecum domos reduces sistatis, Liv. 29, 27, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: Pelasgis siste levem campum, Stat. Th. 8, 328: modo se isdem in terris victorem sisterent, Tac. A. 2, 14: operâ tuâ sistas hunc nobis sanum atque validum, *give him back to us, safe and sound*, Gell. 18, 10, 7: ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in suâ sede liceat, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 28.—**b.** *Neutr.*, with double *nom.*, = exsistere, *to be, to become:* judex extremae sistet vitaeque necisque, *he will become a judge*, etc., Manil. 4, 548 (dub.): tempora quod sistant propriis parentia signis, id. 3, 529 (dub.; al. sic stant; cf. infra, II.).—**B.** As *neuter verb, to stand, rest, be placed, lie* (poet.); constr. like sto: ne quis mihi obstiterit obviam, nam qui obstiterit, ore sistet, *will lie on his face*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 13 Brix ad loc.: (nemo sit) tantâ gloria ... quin cadat, quin capite sistat, *will be placed* or *stand on his head*, id. Curc. 2, 3, 8: ibi crebro, credo, capite sistebant cadi, id. Mil. 3, 2, 36 Lorenz (Brix, hoc illi crebro capite): ipsum si quicquam posse in se sistere credis, *to rest upon itself*, Lucr. 1, 1057: neque posse in terrâ sistere terram, *nor can the earth rest upon itself*, id. 2, 603: at conlectus aquae ... qui lapides inter sistit per strata viarum, id. 4, 415: incerti quo fata ferant, ubi sistere detur, *to rest, to stay*, Verg. A. 3, 7; cf.: quaesitisque diu terris, ubi sistere detur, Ov. M. 1, 307. —**C.** As jurid. term. **1.** In both a causative and neuter sense = *to produce in court*, or *to appear in court after being bound over by the judge or by promise to the adversary* (vadimonium); constr. either *absol.* or with the *dat.* of the adversary to whom the promise is made (alicui sisti), *to appear upon somebody's demand;* also, in judicio sisti. The present active is either used reflexively (se sistere = *to appear*), or with a transitive object (sistere aliquem = *to produce* in court one in whose behalf the promise has been made). The present passive, sisti, sistendus, sistitur, = *to appear* or *to be produced.* The perfect act., stiti, stitisse, rarely the perfect passive, status sum, = *to have appeared, I appeared.* So in all periods of the language: cum autem in jus vocatus fuerit adversarius, ni eo die finitum fuerit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est ut promittat se certo die sisti, Gai. 4, 184: fit ut Alfenus promittat, Naevio sisti Quinctium, *that Quinctius would be forthcoming upon Naevius's complaint*, Cic. Quint. 21, 67; cf. id. ib. 8, 30 (v. infra, B.): testificatur, P. Quinctium non stitisse, et se stitisse, id. ib. 6, 25: quin puellam sistendam promittat (= fore ut puella sistatur in judicio), Liv. 3, 45, 3: interrogavit quisquam, in quem diem locumque vadimonium promitti juberet, et Scipio manum ad ipsam oppidi, quod obsidebatur, arcem protendens: Perendie sese sistant illo in loco, Gell. 7, 1, 10: si quis quendam in judicio sisti promiserit, in eâdem causâ eum debet sistere, Dig. 2, 11, 11: si servum in eâdem causâ sistere promiserit, et liber factus sistatur, ... non recte sistitur, ib. 2, 9, 5: sed si statu liberum sisti promissum sit, in eâdem causâ sisti videtur, quamvis liber sistatur, ib. 2, 9, 6: cum quis in judicio sisti promiserit, neque adjecerit poenam si status non esset, ib. 2, 6, 4: si quis in judicio secundum suam promissionem non stitit, ib. 2, 11, 2, § 1; cf. ib. 2, 5, 1; 2, 8, 2; 2, 11, 2. § 3.—**2.** Vadimonium sistere, *to present one's self in court, thus keeping the solemn engagement* (vadimonium) *made to that effect;* lit., *to make the vadimonium stand*, i. e. *effective*, opp. deserere vadimonium = *not to appear, to forfeit the vadimonium.* The phrase does not occur in the jurists of the Pandects, the institution of the vadimonium being abolished by Marcus Aurelius. It is found in the following three places only: quid si vadimonium capite obvoluto stitisses? Cat. ap. Gell. 2, 14, 1: ut Quinctium sisti Alfenus promitteret. Venit Romam Quinctius; vadimonium sistit, Cic. Quint. 8, 30: ut nullum illa stiterit vadimonium sine Attico, Nep. Att. 9; Gai. 4, 185; cf. diem sistere under status, *P. a.* infra.—**D.** T r a n s f., out of judicial usage, in gen., = *to appear* or *present one's self*, quasi ex vadimonio; constr. *absol.* or with *dat.* of the person entitled to demand the appearance: ubi tu es qui me vadatus's Veneriis vadimoniis? Sisto ego tibi me, et mihi contra itidem ted ut sistas suadeo (of a lover's appointment), Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5; so, tibi amatorem illum alacrem vadimonio sistam, *produce*, App. M. 9, p. 227, 14: nam promisimus carnufici aut talentum magnum, aut hunc hodie sistere, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 73: vas factus est alter ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset sibi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45. —**E.** Fana sistere, acc. to Festus anciently used, either = *to place* (*secure and fix places for*) temples in founding a city, or *to place* the couches in the lectisternia: sistere fana, cum in urbe condendâ dicitur, significat loca in oppido futurorum fanorum constituere: quamquam Antistius Labeo, in commentario XV. juris pontificii ait fana sistere esse lectisternia certis locis et diebus habere, Fest. p. 267 Lind. To this usage Plaut. perh. alludes: apud illas aedis sistendae mihi sunt sycophantiae, *the place about that house I must make the scene of my tricks*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 25.—**F.** Sistere monumenta, etc., or sistere alone, *to erect* statues, etc. (= statuere; post-class. and rare; mostly in Tac.): ut apud Palatium effigies eorum sisteret, Tac. A. 15, 72: cum Augustus sibi templum sisti non prohibuisset, id. ib. 4, 37: at Romae tropaea de Parthis arcusque sistebantur, id. ib. 15, 18: monuere ut ... templum iisdem vestigiis sisteretur, id. H. 4, 53: sistere monumenta, Aus. Ep. 24, 55: Ast ego te ... Carthaginis arce Marmoreis sistam templis (cf. ἱστάναι τινά), Sil. 8, 231; v. statuo.

II. Sistere = *to cause* what is tottering or loose *to stand firm, to support* or *fasten;* and *neutr., to stand firm.* **A.** Causative (rare; perh. not in class. prose) = stabilire: sucus ... mobilis (dentes) sistit, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 15; and trop.: hic (Marcellus) rem Romanam magno turbante tumultu Sistet (cf.: respublica stat; v. sto), Verg. A. 6, 858; cf.: non ita civitatem aegram esse, ut consuetis remediis sisti posset, Liv. 3, 20, 8 (where sisti may be *impers.;* v. infra, III. C.).—**B.** *Neutr., to stand firm, to last*, = stare: nec mortale genus, nec divum corpora sancta Exiguom possent horai sistere tempus, Lucr. 1, 1016: qui rem publicam sistere negat posse, nisi ad equestrem ordinem judicia referantur, Cotta ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96, § 223.—**2.** *Neutr., to stand firm, to resist:* nec quicquam Teucros Sustentare valet telis, aut sistere contra, Verg. A. 11, 873; so with *dat.* = resistere: donec Galba, inruenti turbae neque aetate neque corpore sistens, sella levaretur, Tac. H. 1, 35; cf. sisti = resistere, III. B. 1. f. infra.

III. Sistere = *to stand still*, and *to cause to stand still.* **A.** *Neutr.* = stare (rare; in Varr., Tac., and the poets). **a.** *To stand still:* solstitium dictum est quod sol eo die sistere videatur, Varr. L. L. 5, p. 53 (Bip.): sistunt amnes, Verg. G. 1, 479: incurrit, errat, sistit, Sen. Herc. Oet. 248.—**b.** *To remain, stop:* Siste! Quo praeceps ruis? Sen. Thyest. 77; id. Oedip. 1050: vis tu quidem istum intra locum sistere? *will you remain in that position?* Tac. A. 4, 40.—**c.** T r o p., *to stop, not to go any farther:* depunge, ubi sistam, Pers. 6, 79: nec in Hectore tracto sistere, *to stop at the dragging of Hector*, Stat. Achill. 1, 7.—**d.** *To cease* (dub.): hactenus sistat nefas · pius est, *if his crime ceases here, he will be pious*, Sen. Thyest. 744 (perh. *act., to stop, end*).—**B.** Causative (not ante-Aug.; freq. in Tac., Plin., and the poets). **1.** *To arrest, stop, check* an advancing motion. **a.** With *gradum:* plano sistit uterque gradum, *arrest their steps*, Prop. 5 (4), 10, 36; Verg. A. 6, 465: siste properantem gradum, Sen. Herc. Fur. 772: repente sistunt gradum, Curt. 4, 6, 14. —With *pedem*, Ov. R. Am. 80.—**b.** With *fugam, to stop, stay, check, stem, arrest the flight:* fugam foedam siste, Liv. 1, 12, 5: si periculo suo fugam sistere posset, id. 30, 12, 1; so Curt. 8, 14, 37; 4, 16, 2; 8, 3, 2; Tac. A. 12, 39.—**c.** Of vehicles, horses, etc.: esseda siste, Prop. 2, 1, 76: equos, Verg. A. 12, 355: quadrijugos, Stat. Achill. 2, 429; so id. Th. 5, 364.—**d.** With *iter, to arrest the advance of an army, to halt:* exercitus iter sistit, Tac. H. 3, 50.—**e.** With *bellum, to halt* (cf. infra, D.): Aquilejae sisti bellum expectarique Mucianum jubebat, Tac. H. 3,

8.—f. Of living objects, in gen. (α) *To arrest their course, make them halt:* aegre coercitam legionem Bedriaci sistit, Tac. H. 2, 23: festinantia sistens Fata, *staying the hurrying Fates,* Stat. S. 3, 4, 24.—So, se sistere with *ab, to desist from:* non prius se ab effuso cursu sistunt, Liv. 6, 29, 3; hence, *to arrest by wounding,* i. e. *to wound* or *kill:* aliquem cuspide, Sil. 1, 382; 1, 163; so, cervum vulnere sistere, id. 2, 78.—(β) *To stop a hostile attack of persons, to resist them, ward them off:* ut non sisterent modo Sabinas legiones, sed in fugam averterent, Liv. 1, 37, 3: ibi integrae vires sistunt invehentem se jam Samnitem, id. 10, 14, 18: nec sisti vis hostium poterat, Curt. 5, 3, 11: nec sisti poterant scandentes, Tac. H. 3, 71; 5, 21.—**g.** Trop., *to stop the advance of prices:* pretia augeri in dies, nec mediocribus remediis sisti posse, Tac. A. 3, 52.—**2.** *To arrest the motion* of fluids. **a.** Of water: sistere aquam fluviis, Verg. A. 4, 489: amnis, siste parumper aquas, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 2: quae concita flumina sistunt, id. M. 7, 154: sistito infestum mare, *calm,* Sen. Agam. 523; cf. Ov. M. 7, 200; id. H. 6, 87; Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118.—**b.** Of blood and secretions: (ea) quibus sistitur sanguis parari jubet, Tac. A. 15, 54: sanguinem, Plin. 20, 7, 25, § 59; 28, 18, 73, § 239; 27, 4, 5, § 18: haemorrhoidum abundantiam, id. 27, 4, 5, § 19: fluctiones, id. 20, 8, 27, § 71; 34, 10, 23, § 105; 35, 17, 57, § 195: nomas, id. 30, 13, 39, § 116; 24, 16, 94, § 151: mensis, id. 23, 6, 60, § 112: vomitiones, id. 20, 20, 81, § 213: alvum bubus, id. 18, 16, 42, § 143: alvum, *stop the bowels,* id. 23, 6, 60, § 113; 22, 25, 59, § 126; 20, 5, 18, § 37: ventrem, id. 20, 23, 96, § 256; Mart. 13, 116.—**3.** *To arrest the motion of life, make rigid:* ille oculos sistit, Stat. Th. 2, 539.—**4.** *To end, put an end to* (= finem facere alicui rei); *pass., to cease:* querelas, Ov. M. 7, 711: fletus, id. ib. 14, 835: lacrimas, id. F. 1, 367; 480; 6, 154: minas, id. Tr. 1, 2, 60: opus, id. H. 16 (17), 266; id. M. 3, 153: labores, id. ib. 5, 490: furorem, Stat. Th. 5, 663: furialem impetum, Sen. Med. 157; id. Agam. 203: pace tamen sisti bellum placet, Ov. M. 14, 803: antequam summa dies spectacula sistat, id. F. 4, 387: sitim sistere, *to allay,* id. P. 3, 1, 18: nec primo in limine sistit conatus scelerum, *suppresses,* Stat. S. 5, 2, 86: ruinas, *to stop destruction,* Plin. Pan. 50, 4: ventum, *to ward off, turn the wind,* id. Ep. 2, 17, 17: (motus terrae) non ante quadraginta dies sistuntur, = desinunt, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198.—**5.** Sistere with *intra* = *to confine, keep within:* transgresso jam Alpes Caecina, quem sisti intra Gallias posse speraverant, Tac. H. 2, 11: dum populatio lucem intra sisteretur, *provided the raids were confined to day-time,* id. A. 4, 48.—**C.** *Impers.* and trop., *to arrest* or *avoid an impending misfortune,* or *to stand,* i. e. *to endure;* generally in the form sisti non potest (more rarely: sisti potest) = *it cannot be endured, a disaster cannot be avoided* or *met* (once in Plaut.; freq. in Liv.; sometimes in Tac.; cf., in gen., Brix ad Plaut. Trin. 720; Drak. ad Liv. 3, 16, 4; Weissenb. ad Liv. 2, 29, 8; Gronov. ad Liv. 4, 12, 6; Beneke ad Just. 11, 1, 6). **1.** Without a subject, res or a noun of general import being understood: quid ego nunc agam, nisi ut clipeum ad dorsum accommodem, etc.? Non sisti potest, *it is intolerable,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94: totam plebem aere alieno demersam esse, nec sisti posse nisi omnibus consulatur, Liv. 2, 29, 8: si domestica seditio adiciatur, sisti non posse, *the situation will be desperate,* id. 45, 19, 3: si quem similem priore anno dedissent, non potuisse sisti, id. 3, 9, 8: vixque concordiâ sisti videbatur, *that the crisis could scarcely be met, even by harmonious action,* id. 3, 16, 4: qualicunque urbis statu, manente disciplinâ militari sisti potuisse, *these evils were endurable,* id. 2, 44, 10: exercitum gravi morbo affectari, nec sisti potuisse ni, etc., *it would have ended in disaster, if not,* etc., id. 29, 10, 1: qui omnes populi si pariter deficiant, sisti nullo modo posse, Just. 11, 1, 6 Gronov. ad loc.; cf. Liv. 3, 20, 8 supra, II. A. 1.—Rarely with a subject-clause understood: nec jam sisti poterat, *and it was no longer tolerable,* i. e. *that Nero should disgrace himself,* etc., Tac. A. 14, 14.—**2.** Rarely with *quin, to prevent* etc. (pregn., implying also the stopping of something; cf. supra, III. B. 1.): neque sisti potuit quin et palatium et domus et cuncta circum haurirentur (igni), Tac. A. 15, 39.—Hence, **stătus,** a, um, *P. a.,* as attribute of nouns, occurs in several conventional phrases, as relics of archaic usage. **A.** Status (condictusve) dies cum hoste, in the XII. Tables, = *a day of trial* fixed by the judge or agreed upon with the adversary; esp., a peregrinus (= hostis), Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37. It presupposes a phrase, diem sistere, prob. = vadimonium sistere (v. supra, I. C. 2.). Such an appointment was an excuse from the most important public duties, even for soldiers from joining the army, Cinc. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4.—Hence, transf.: si status condictus cum hoste intercedit dies, tamen est eundum quo imperant, i. e. *under all circumstances we must go,* Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 5.—**B.** In certain phrases, *appointed, fixed, regular* (cf. statutus, with which it is often confounded in MSS.): status dies: tres in anno statos dies habere quibus, etc., Liv. 39, 13, 8: stato loco statisque diebus, id. 42, 32, 2; so id. 5, 52, 2; 27, 23 *fin.:* stato lustri die, Sen. Troad. 781: status sacrificii dies, Flor. 1, 3, 16: statum tempus, statâ vice, etc.: lunae defectio statis temporibus fit, Liv. 44, 37 *init.;* so id. 28, 6, 10: stato tempore, Tac. A. 12, 13; id. H. 4, 81; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 173: stata tempora (partus), Stat. Achill. 2, 673: adeo in illâ plagâ mundus statas vices temporum mutat, Curt. 8, 19, 13; so id. 9, 9, 9; 5, 1, 23; so, feriae, etc.: feriae statae appellabantur quod certo statutoque die observarentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 69 Lind.: stata quinquennia, Stat. S. 5, 3, 113: stata sacra or sacrificia: stata sacrificia sunt quae certis diebus fieri debent, Fest. p. 264 Lind.: proficiscuntur Aeniam ad statum sacrificium, Liv. 40, 4, 9; 23, 35, 3; 5, 46, 2; 39, 13, 8; Cic. Mil. 17, 45: solemne et statum sacrificium (al. statutum), id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113; so Liv. 23, 35, 3: stata sacra, Ov. F. 2, 528; Stat. Th. 1, 666: stata foedera, id. ib. 11, 380: status flatus, Sen. Ben. 4, 28: stati cursus siderum, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 291 (different: statae stellae = *fixed stars,* Censor. D. N. 8, belonging to II. 2. supra): statae febres, *intermittent fevers,* returning regularly, Plin. 28, 27, 28, § 107.—**C.** *Moderate, average, normal:* inter enim pulcherrimam feminam et deformissimam media forma quaedam est, quae et a nimio pulcritudinis periculo et a summo deformitatis odio vacat, qualis a Q. Ennio perquam eleganti vocabulo stata dicitur . . Ennius autem eas fere feminas ait incolumi pudicitia esse quae statâ formâ forent, Gell. 5, 11, 12-14 (v. Enn. Trag. p. 133 Vahl.).

* **sistrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [sistrum], *having* or *bearing a* sistrum: turba, i. e. *priests of Isis,* Mart. 12, 29, 19.

† **sistrum,** i, *n.,* = σεῖστρον, *a metallic rattle which was used by the Egyptians in celebrating the rites of Isis,* and in other lascivious festivals, Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11; id. P. 1, 1, 38; id. M. 9, 692; 9, 777; 9, 783; id. A. A. 3, 635; Mart. 14, 54, 2; Juv. 13, 93; Stat. S. 3, 2, 102; App. M. 2, p. 127; 11, p. 258; 11, p. 261 al.—By the Jews, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 6.—Hence sarcastically, as if used for a war-trumpet by the wanton Cleopatra, Verg. A. 8, 696; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 43; Luc. 10, 63; Isid. Orig. 3, 4; 18, 4.

† **sīsura** or **sīsurna,** ae, *f.,* = σίσυρα, σίσυρνα, *a shaggy outer garment, a coverlet of skins,* Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 17; Amm. 16, 5, 5.

Sisygambis, is, *f., a Persian female name;* esp., *the mother of Darius,* Curt. 3, 3, 22; 5, 2, 18.

† **sisymbrĭum,** ii, *n.,* = σισύμβριον, *a fragrant herb sacred to Venus,* perh. *wild-thyme* or *mint,* Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 247; 19, 8, 55, § 172; 19, 10, 57, § 176; Ov. F. 4, 869.

Sīsўphus (anciently **Sīsūpus** and **Sīsīpus;** the last in Inscr. R. N. 4472 Momms.; cf. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. Tria, p. 26), i, *m.,* = Σίσυφος. **I.** *Son of Æolus, king of Corinth, famous for his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. His punishment in the infernal regions was to roll a stone up hill which constantly rolled back again,* Hyg. Fab. 60; Serv. Verg. A. 6, 616; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Ov. M. 4, 459; 4, 465; 13, 26; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 23; Hor. C. 2, 14, 20; id. Epod. 17, 68 al.; Ulixi Sisyphique prudentia, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; cf. vafer, Hor. S. 2, 3, 21.—Hence, **1. Sīsўphĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sisyphus:* labores, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 7; 2, 20 (3, 13), 32: cervix, Sen. Herc. Oet. 942: portus, i. e. *Corinth,* Stat. Th. 2, 380: Isthmus, *of Corinth,* Sil. 14, 51: opes, i. e. *of Creusa* (as daughter of Creon, king of Corinth), Ov. H. 12, 204: Ulixes sanguine cretus Sisyphio (because Sisyphus seduced Anticlea, the mother of Ulysses, before her marriage with Laertes), id. M. 13, 32; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 529.—* **2. Sīsўphēïus,** a, um, *adj., of Sisyphus:* vincla, i. e. *the marriage with Sisyphus* (of his wife Merope), Avien. Arat. 597.—**3. Sīsўphĭdes,** ae, *m., offspring of Sisyphus:* Ulysses (v. supra, 1.), Ov. A. A. 3, 313.—**II.** *A dwarf of M. Antony,* so named by him because of his shrewdness, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 Schol.

† **sisyrinchĭon,** ii, *n.,* = σισυρίγχιον, *a kind of bulbous plant,* Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

sisyrus, i, *m., a plant, also called* erice, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42.

† **sītānĭus,** a, um, *adj.,* = σητάνιος, *of this year, this year's:* panis, *of summer wheat,* Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 139.

† **sītarchĭa,** ae, *f.,* = σιταρχία. **I.** *Provisions for a journey,* App. M. 2, p. 119, 29; Hier. Comment. in Matt. *med.;* Vit. Malch. 10; Schol. Juv. 12, 61.—**II.** Meton., *a receptacle for such provisions, a scrip,* Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 7; Isid. 20, 9, 6.

sĭtella, ae, *f. dim.* [situla], *a kind of urn used in drawing lots.* It was made narrow at the top, so that but one lot at a time could be on the surface of the water with which it was partly filled, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 17; 2, 5, 34; 2, 5, 43; 2, 6, 11; 2, 6, 44: sitellam detulit, Auct. Her. 1, 12, 21: de M. Octavio deferre sitellam, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 106: sitella lata est, ut sortirentur, Liv. 25, 3, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.; 41, 18, 8.

Sĭtellĭtergus, i, *m.* [situla-tergo, the cleaner of buckets], *the title of a comedy by Plautus,* Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll. *N. cr.;* cf. Ritschl, Parerga Plaut. p. 15; corrupted into Silitergo, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; and (from the writing siti litergus) into Lipargus ap. Prisc. p. 893 P.; cf. Freund, Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge 10, p. 445 sq.

Sīthŏnē, ēs, *f., a city of Macedonia,* Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.

Sīthŏnĭi, ōrum, *m.,* = Σιθόνιοι, *a Thracian people;* hence, poet., in gen., *the Thracians,* Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41: Hor. C. 1, 18, 9.—Hence, **A. Sīthŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj., Sithonian, Thracian:* agri, Ov. M. 13, 571: nives, Verg. E. 10, 66; Hor. C. 3, 26, 10: Aquilo, Ov. H. 11, 13: nurus, id. M. 6, 588: rex, id. P. 4, 7, 25.—**B. Sīthon,** ŏnis, *adj., Sithonian, Thracian:* Sithones et Scythici triumphi, Ov. F. 3, 719.—**C. Sīthŏnis,** idis, *adj. f., Sithonian, Thracian:* unda, Ov. H. 2, 6.—*Subst., a Thracian woman,* Ov. R. Am. 605.

sĭtĭbundus, a, um, *adj., thirsty* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Rhadeg. 21.

* **sĭtĭcines,** um, *m.* [1. situs-cano], *musicians at funerals,* Cato ap. Gell. 20, 2; Non. 54, 26 sq.

sĭtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [sitis] (not ante-Aug.). **I.** *Thirsty.* **A.** Lit.: quidam, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.:* corvus, Auct. Priap. 61, 12.—**B.** Transf., of things, *very dry, parched, arid:* Appulia, Hor. Epod. 3, 16: siticulosum et peraridum solum, Col. 3, 11 *fin.;* Pall. Jan. 13, 4: calx, Vitr. 7, 2: aestas, Auct. Priap. 64, 3.—**II.** *Act., producing thirst:* melimela, Plin. 23, 6, 55, § 104.

sĭtĭens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.,* v. sitio.

sĭtĭenter, *adv.,* v. sitio, *P. a. fin.*

sĭtĭo, ivi or ii, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [sitis]. **I.** *Neutr., to thirst, be thirsty* (class.). **A.** Lit.: ego esurio et sitio, Plaut. Cas. 3, 6, 6; 4, 3, 4: sitit haec anus, id. Curc. 1, 2, 14: in medio sitit flumine potans, Lucr. 4, 1100: ne homines sitirent, Suet. Aug. 42.—With *gen.:* cochleae cum sitiunt aëris, Symm. Ep. 1, 27.—Prov.: sitire mediis in undis, i. e. *to be poor in the midst of wealth,* Ov. M. 9, 760.—**B.** Transf. (esp. in the lang. of country people), of things (the earth, plants, etc.), *to be dried up* or *parched, to want moisture:* siquidem est eorum (rusticorum) gemmare vites, sitire agros, laetas esse segetes, etc., Cic. Or. 24, 81; cf.: sitire segetes, Quint. 8, 6, 6: tosta sitit tellus, Ov

F. 4, 940: colles, Front. Aquaed. 87; cf. infra, *P. a.:* aret ager; vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, Verg. E. 7, 57: cum sitiunt herbae, id. G. 4, 402: arbores, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249: cacumina oleae, id. 17, 14, 24, § 103 et saep.: ipsi fontes jam sitiunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 11: nec pati sitire salgama, *to be dry*, Col. 12, 9, 2.— **II.** *Act.*, *to thirst after* a thing (rare, but in the trop. signif. class.; cf.: cupio, desidero). **A.** Lit.: auriferum Tagum sitiam patriumque Salonem, Mart. 10, 96, 3.—*Pass.:* quo plus sunt potae, plus sitiuntur aquae, *are thirsted for*, Ov. F. 1, 216: umor quomodo sititur destillans, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 15.— **B.** Trop., as in all langg., *to long for, thirst for, desire eagerly, covet:* sanguinem nostrum sitiebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 20; cf. Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 148: sanguinem, Just. 1, 8 *fin.* (opp. satiare); Sen. Thyest. 103: cruorem, Poët. ap. Suet. Tib. 59; cf.: sitit hasta cruores, Stat. Th. 12, 595: honores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 3: populus libertatem sitiens, id. Rep. 1, 43, 66: ultionem, Val. Max. 7, 3 ext. 6; Vulg. Psa. 41, 3.—With *gen.:* non quidem fallacis undae sitit, sed verae beatitudinis esurit et sitit, App. de Deo Socr. 54, 27.—Hence, **sitiens,** entis, *P. a., thirsting, thirsty, athirst.* **A.** Lit.: ut ipse ad portam sitiens pervenerim, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: quae (pocula) arenti sitientes hausimus ore, Ov. M. 14, 277: Tantalus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68: viator, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 97: saecla ferarum, Lucr. 5, 947: sitienti aqua datur, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23.—**2.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), of places, plants, etc., *dry, parched, arid, without moisture* (syn. aridus): hortus, Ov. P. 1, 8, 60.—By metonymy also, Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: olea, Plin. 15, 3, 3, § 9: luna, i. e. *cloudless, bright*, id. 17, 9, 8, § 57; 17, 14, 24, § 112: Canicula, *arid, parching*, Ov. A. A. 2, 231. — *Neutr. plur. absol.:* lonchitis nascitur in sitientibus, *in dry, arid places*, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137; so, in sitientibus aut siccis asperis, id. 12, 28, 61, § 132.—With *gen.:* sitientia Africae, Plin. 10, 73, 94, § 201. — **B.** Trop., *thirsting for, desiring eagerly, greedy:* gravius ardentiusque sitiens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: (amator) avidus sitiensque, Ov. R. Am. 247: regna Ditis, Petr. poët. 121, 116: aures, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.— Poet.: modice sitiens lagena, *of moderate capacity*, Pers. 3, 92.—With *gen.:* virtutis, Cic. Planc. 5, 13: famae, Sil. 3, 578: pecuniae (with avarus et avidus), Gell. 12, 2, 13: sermonis, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 251. — Hence, *adv.:* **sitienter,** *thirstily, eagerly, greedily* (acc. to B.): sitienter quid expetens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37; so, incumbere hauriendis voluptatibus, Lact. 2, 1, 3: haurire salutares illas aquas, App. M. 9, p. 218 *fin.;* 3, p. 135, 35.

Sitiogagus, i, *m.*, *a river of Asia*, Plin. 6. 23, 26, § 99.

sitis, is (*abl.* site, Ven. Carm. 2, 13, 3; *acc.* sitem, Prud. στεφ. 2, 250), *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with siccus], *thirst* (class.; used only in *sing.*). **I.** Lit.: demum fodere puteum, ubi sitis fauces tenet, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 33; cf.: tibi cum fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: siti sicca sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 26: anum interfecero siti fameque atque algu, id. Most. 1, 3, 36; id. Rud. 2, 2, 7; cf.: cum cibo et potione fames sitisque depulsa est, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: explere diuturnam sitim, id. Sen. 8, 26; cf.: ut sitim nostro possis explere cruore, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 57: ubi quarta sitim caeli collegerit hora, *excited*, Verg. G. 3, 327: fessa labore sitim collegerat, *had become thirsty*, Ov. M. 5, 446: sitim tolerare, Tac. G. 4: exstinguere sitim, Ov. M. 7, 569: restinguere, Verg. E. 5, 47: pellere, Hor. C. 2, 2, 14; Stat. Th. 5, 1: finire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 146: sedare, Lucr. 2, 663; 4, 850; 5, 945; Ov. M. 3, 415: famem ac sitim sedare, Plin. 11, 53, 119, § 284; Tac. H. 2, 49: levare, Ov. M. 12, 156; 15, 322: relevare, id. ib. 6, 354 al.: compescere, id. ib. 4, 102: deponere, id. ib. 4, 98: defendere fonte, Sil. 7, 170: avertere, id. 8, 572: reprimere, Curt. 7, 5, 7: pomi sitim faciunt, *provoke*, Plin. 23, 7, 70, § 135: sucus, qui sitim stimulet, id. 23, 7, 67, § 132: sitim adferunt (fici), id. 23, 7, 63, § 121: accendit, id. 11, 2, 1, § 3; Curt. 7, 5, 2: in lassitudine et in siti, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111: excessit sitim potio, *was more than enough for*, Cels. 1, 2: ardere siti, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 104: sitis arida guttur Urit, Ov. M. 11, 129.— **B.** Transf., of things (places, plants, etc.), *dryness, drought, aridity* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42; Verg. G. 2, 353: deserta siti regio, id. A. 4, 42: haurit sitis ignea campos, Stat. Th. 4, 699: sitis aestatis restinguitur fontibus, i. e. of plants, Col. 11, 3, 9; Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 29 al. — **II.** Trop., *strong* or *ardent desire, greediness, thirst:* cupiditatis sitis, Cic. Par. 1, 1, 6.—With *gen. obj.:* libertatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: cruoris, Ov. M. 13, 768: argenti sitis importuna famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23: sitis major famae quam virtutis, Juv. 10, 140: audiendi, Quint. 6, 3, 19.

† **sitistus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σιτιστός, *fed, fattened* (pure Lat. altilis), Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 45.

† **sitites,** ae, *m.*, = σιτίτης, *a kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 43 (Jahn, syrtites).

sititor, ōris, *m.* [sitio], *a thirster* after any thing (post-Aug.). * **I.** Lit.: aquae, Mart. 12, 3, 12.— **II.** Trop.: sanguinis, Mart. Cap. 1, § 82: novitatis, App. M. 1, p. 103, 17.

† **sitōna,** ae, *m.*, = σιτώνης, *a purchaser of grain, a commissary, purveyor*, Dig. 50, 8, 9, § 6.

Sitones, um, *m.*, *a people of northern Germany, in the neighborhood of the Suiones*, Tac. G. 45 *fin.*

† **sitōnia,** ae, *f.*, = σιτωνία, *the office of a* sitona, *commissariat, purveyance*, Dig. 50, 5, 2 *init.*

†† **sittăcē,** ēs, *f.* [Indian], *a parrot*, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117 dub. (Jan. septages).

Sittius, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, e. g. P Sittius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Sull. 56; Sall. C. 21, 3; Auct. B. Afr. 25; 30. To him is addressed the letter, Cic. Fam. 5, 17; cf. id. ib. 15, 17, 1.— Hence, **Sittiānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sittius:* syngrapha, Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 2; 8, 4, 5: negotium, id. ib. 8, 11, 4.— After him was named Sittianorum colonia = Cirta, Mel. 1, 6, 1; Plin. 5, 2, 3, § 22.

sittybus, i, *m.*, *a strip of parchment, attached to a roll or book, bearing the title and the author's name*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 3; 4, 8, a, 2 B. and K. (in some editions sillybus; cf. σιλλύβους, id. ib. 4, 4, b, 1).

situātus, a, um, *adj.*, *situated* (late Lat.), Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 37.

situla, ae, *f.* (*masc.* collat. form **sĭtŭlus,** Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 11, 3; Vitr. 10, 9 *fin.;* Fest. s. v. nanum, pp. 176 and 177 Müll.; Paul. Sent. 3, 7 *fin.*). **1.** *A bucket* for drawing water, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 39; Dig. 18, 1, 40 *fin.;* Poët. ap. Anthol. Burm. 1, p. 493; Non. s. v. creterra, p. 375, 6 Gerl.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 268 (2d edit.).— **2.** *An urn*, used in drawing lots (instead of the usual sitella), Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 7.

sitŭlus, i, v. situla *init.*

1. situs, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sino.

2. situs, ūs, *m.* [sino]. **I.** (Sino, 1. situs, A.; prop. a being laid or placed, a lying; hence, by meton.) **A.** *The manner of lying, the situation, local position, site* of a thing (class. in *sing.* and *plur.;* mostly of localities; syn. positus). (*a*) *Sing.:* terrae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: urbem Syracusas elegerat, cujus hic situs esse dicitur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: loci, id. Ac. 2, 19, 61: urbis, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22; Caes. B. G. 7, 68; 7, 36; Liv. 9, 24, 2: locorum, Curt. 3, 4, 11; 7, 6, 12: Messana, quae situ moenibus portuque ornata est, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 2, § 3; cf.: urbes naturali situ inexpugnabiles, Liv. 5, 6; Curt. 3, 4, 2: agri (with forma), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Africae, Sall. J. 17, 1: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 5, 57; id. B. C. 3, 66: montis, Curt. 8, 10, 3: loca naturae situ invia, id. 7, 4, 4; opp. opus: turrem et situ et opere multum editum, id. 3, 1, 7; 8, 10, 23; cf. Front. Strat. 3, 2, 1: figura situsque membrorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 61, 153; cf.: passeres a rhombis situ tantum corporum differunt, Plin. 9, 20, 36, § 72: Aquilonis, *towards the north*, id. 16, 12, 23, § 59.—Poet.: exegi monumentum aere perennius Regalique situ pyramidum altius, i. e. *the structure* (prop. the manner of construction), Hor. C. 3, 30, 2 (cf. the *Part.* situs, in Tac., = conditus, built; v. sino, *P. a.* A. 2. c.).—(*β*) *Plur.:* opportunissimi situs urbibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 5; so, oppidorum, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: terrarum, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 252: locorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 4: castrorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 83: situs partium corporis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 122: revocare situs (foliorum), *position, arrangement*, Verg. A. 3, 451. — **B.** Transf. (= regio), *a quarter of the world, region* (Plinian): a meridiano situ ad septentriones, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 245; 2, 47, 48, § 127; 3, 12, 17, § 108; cf. Sill. ad Plin. 16, § 2.—*Plur.:* (pantherae) repleturae illos situs, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 7.— **2.** *Soil* (late Lat.): quae loca pingui situ et cultu, Amm. 24, 5, 3.— **3.** *Description* (late Lat.): cujus originem in Africae situ digessimus plene, Amm. 29, 5, 18.— **II.** Lit. **1.** *Rust, mould, mustiness, dust, dirt*, etc., that a thing acquires from lying too long in one place (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: squalor, sordes): corrumpor situ, Plaut. Truc. 5, 23; cf.: quae in usu sunt et manum cottidie tactumque patiuntur, numquam periculum situs adeunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 2, 2: tristia duri Militis in tenebris occupat arma situs, Tib. 1, 10, 50: arma squalere situ ac rubigine, Quint. 10, 1, 30: immundo pallida mitra situ, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 70: ne aut supellex vestisve condita situ dilabatur, Col. 12, 3, 5: per loca senta situ, Verg. A. 6, 462: araneosus situs, Cat. 23, 3: immundus, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 30; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 52; id. Tr. 3, 10, 70: detergere situm ferro, Sil. 7, 534: deterso situ, Plin. Pan. 50: prata situ vetustatis obducta, Col. 2, 18, 2. —**2.** *Filthiness* of the body: genas situ liventes, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 225 Rib.: situm inter oris et barba, etc.): en ego victa situ, Verg. A. 7, 452; Ov. M. 7, 290; 7, 303; 8, 802; Luc. 6, 516; Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 33.— **B.** Trop. **1.** *Neglect, idleness, absence of use:* indigna est pigro forma perire situ, Ov. Am. 2, 3, 14: et segnem patiere situ durescere campum, Verg. G. 1, 72; Col. 2, 2, 6: gladius usu splendescit, situ rubiginat, App. Flor. 3, p. 351, 32. —**2.** Of the mind, *a rusting, moulding, a wasting away, dulness, inactivity:* senectus victa situ, Verg. A. 7, 440: marcescere otio situque civitatem, Liv. 33, 45 *fin.:* situ obsitae justitia, aequitas, Vell. 2, 126, 2: quae (mens) in hujusmodi secretis languescit et quendam velut in opaco situm ducit, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf. id. 12, 5, 2: ne pereant turpi pectora nostra situ, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 2: depellere situm curis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 34: flebis in aeterno surda jacere situ (carmina), i. e. *oblivion*, Prop. 1, 7, 18: (verba) priscis memorata Catonibus Nunc situs informis premit et deserta vetustas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 118; cf.: verborum situs, Sen. Ep. 58, 3: nec umquam passure situm, Stat. Th. 3, 100: passus est leges istas situ atque senio emori, Gell. 20, 1, 10.

sive (old orthog. SEIVE, Tab. Bantin. l. 6; and hence, by apocope, like neu, from neve, NEIVE). **seu** (the latter form very rare in Cic.; more freq. in Cæs.; as freq. as sive in the poets), *conj.* [si-ve], a disjunctive conditional particle, *or if* = vel si. **I.** Put once, preserving the conditional signif. of the si (cf., on the other hand, infra, II. B. 2.). **A.** After a preceding *si* (mostly ante-class.): si vivimus sive morimur, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 880 P. (Ann. v. 384 Vahl.): si media nox est, sive est prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4: si ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11: si nocte sive luce, si servus sive liber faxit, Rogat. ap. Liv. 22, 10: si arborum trunci, sive naves essent a barbaris missae, Caes. B. G. 4, 17 *fin.:* si ego volo seu nolo, Plaut. Cist. 3, 14: si movero me, seu secari sensero, id. Merc. 2, 2, 40: si speras . . . seu tibi confidis, etc., id. Rud. 3, 2, 19; Val. Fl. 1, 837: si te, etc. . . . sive haec, etc. . . . seu, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 58.— **B.** Without a preceding *si* (rare): dehinc postulo, sive aequom'st, te oro, ut, etc., Ter. And. 1, 2, 19 (for which: peto a te, vel si pateris, oro, Cic. Fam. 9, 13, 3): bis denas Italo texamus robore naves, Seu plures complere valent, etc., Verg. A. 11, 327: me seu corpus spoliatum lumine mavis, Redde meis, id. ib. 12, 935; cf.: haec pars dialectica, sive illam dicere malumus disputatricem, Quint. 12, 2, 13: turdus, Sive aliud privum dabitur tibi, devolet illuc, Hor. S. 2, 5, 11; cf. id. C. 1, 6, 19.— **II.** Repeated, with a disjunctive sense predominant. **A.** Connecting words or phrases in the same construction, or conditional clauses which have the same predicate: sive (seu) . . . sive (seu) (in good prose, esp. in Cic., usually sive . . . sive; in Cæs. often seu . . . seu; after the Aug. period often sive . . . seu, or seu . . .

sive); prop. if this or if that be the case, placing the counter propositions on an equality, *be it that ... or that; if ... or if; whether ... or*, i. e. in either case (the predominant use and signif. in prose and poetry). **1.** In gen.: qui improbus est, sive subbibit, sive adeo caret temeto, tamen ab ingenio est improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; so, sive ... sive etiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sive quid mecum ipse cogito, sive quid aut scribo aut lego, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1: sive eum ex paludibus elicere sive obsidione premere posset, Caes. B. G. 7, 32: sive regi sive optimatibus serviant, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55: ex quo exardescit sive amor sive amicitia, id. Lael. 27, 100: sive tu medicum adhibueris, sive non adhibueris, id. Fat. 12 *fin.*; cf. id. Fam. 12, 2, 3: sive sub incertas Zephyris mutantibus umbras, Sive antro potius succedimus, Verg. E. 5, 5: seu recte, seu pervorse facta sunt, Egomet fecisse confiteor, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 146; Caes. B. C. 3, 61: facilem esse rem, seu maneant, seu proficiscantur, id. B. G. 5, 31; 5, 51; 7, 36; 7, 89; id. B. C. 3, 79; Sall. C. 49, 4; id. J. 103, 2; Verg. G. 3, 49; 4, 25; 4, 33; id. A. 2, 62; 6, 881 al.: quantitas plerumque eidem subjacet, seu modi est seu numeri, Quint. 7, 4, 41: sive dolo, seu jam Trojae sic fata ferebant, Verg. A. 2, 34: sive deae seu sint dirae volucres, id. ib. 3, 262; 4, 240; 7, 199; Liv. 10, 14; Quint. 1, 5, 18; 1, 5, 35; 1, 5, 41; 2, 1, 11; 12, 10, 26: seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi, Sive oram Illyrici legis aequoris, Verg. E. 8, 6; so, seu ... sive, id. A. 1, 218; 10, 109; 11, 528; Ov. M. 4, 321; 4, 639; 15, 324 al. (In Cæs. B. C. 2, 27, the MSS. vary between seu ... sive and sive ... sive.)—**2.** Repeated several times: sive ancillam sive servum sive uxorem sive adulterum, Seu patrem sive avum videbo, Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 15 sq.; cf. id. ib. prol. 69 sq.; and id. Merc. 2, 2, 35: quibus (Cimmeriis) aspectum solis sive deus aliquis sive natura ademerat, sive loci situs, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: seu furor est: habeo, quae carmine sanet et herbis; Sive aliquis nocuit: magico lustrabere ritu; Ira deum sive est: sacris placabimus iram, Ov. M. 10, 397 et saep. —**3.** With a corresp. *si*: sive tu vatem, sive tu omen audieris; sive immolaris, sive avem aspexeris; si Chaldaeum, si haruspicem videris, si fulserit, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149.—**B.** Connecting complete conditional sentences, each with its own conclusion, but always implying that the alternative conclusions are alike steps in the general argument, *if, on the one hand ... if, on the other, if ... but if*: nam sive timuit, quid ignavius? sive meliorem suam causam fore putavit, quid injustius? Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3: sive enim ad sapientiam perveniri potest, non paranda nobis solum ea, sed fruenda etiam est; sive hoc difficile est, tamen nec modus est ullus investigandi, etc., id. Fin. 1, 1, 3: eis sive creditur, creditur hoc ipsum quod nos arguimus, sive fides non habetur, de adversarii testium fide derogatur, id. Caec. 1, 3; id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: ut sive abstinuisset Epiro, integra sibi omnia essent: sive venisset, sic quoque spes veniae foret, Liv. 36, 6, 6 sq.; 36, 16, 10; 38, 3, 10; 37, 15, 2: eos seu dedi placeat, dedere se paratos esse, seu supplicio adfici, daturos poenas, id. 7, 20, 7; 27, 14, 1; 30, 40, 7.—**2.** Instead of *sive* as a correl., *sin* or *si vero* is sometimes found: sive sensus exstinguitur ... quis me beatior? sin vera sunt quae dicuntur, migrationem esse, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97 sq.: sive enim Zenonem sequare, magnum est efficere ... si vero Academiam veterem persequamur, etc., id. Ac. 1, 2, 7: sive enim abscedant, cui dubium esse quin, etc.; sin autem manendum ibi nihilo minus sit, Liv. 37, 15, 2.—**3.** In this use * si ... sive is found once: si omnes atomi declinabunt, nullae umquam cohaerescent, sive aliae declinabunt, aliae suo nutu recte ferentur, primum, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20 B. and K.; cf.: si ... sive in one sentence, I. A. supra; and v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. p. 45.—**C.** On account of the predominant disjunctive sense, **1.** In the poets and in post-Aug. prose, instead of one *sive*, sometimes *aut, vel*, or one of the interrogative particles *ne* or *an* is used: (saxum) seu turbidus imber Proluit, aut annis solvit sublapsa vetustas, Verg. A. 12, 685: sive ... sive ... vel, etc., Flor. 4, 2, 79: misero conjux, fatone erepta Creusa Substitit, erravitne viā, seu lassa resedit, Incertum, Verg. A. 2, 739: sive fatali vecordiâ an, etc., Tac. A. 11, 26; so, sive ... seu ... an, id. ib. 14, 59. — **2.** Sometimes also *sive* stands alone in a purely disjunctive sense, = vel (in Cicero only in the phrases sive quis, sive potius, sive etiam): ut mihi Platonis illud, seu quis dixit alius, perelegans esse videatur, *or whoever else said it*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: quid perturbatius hoc ab urbe discessu, sive potius turpissimâ fugâ? id. Att. 8, 3, 3: te primum rogo, ut (animum) erigas ac resistas, sive etiam ultro occurras negotiis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: Aristarchus et aetate nostrâ Palaemon vocabulum, sive appellationem, nomini subjecerunt, Quint. 1, 4, 20: delectandi sive conciliandi officium, id. 12, 10, 59: miracula visa sive ex metu credita, Tac. A. 2, 24: proelium sive naufragium, Just. 2, 9, 20: Romana bella sive Asiana, id. 38, 3, 10.

† **smărăgdĭnus** (**zmăr-**; smar- with long a, Prud. Psych. 862), a, um, *adj.*, = σμαράγδινος, *of* or *belonging to the emerald, smaragdine*: emplastrum (on account of its green color), Cels. 5, 19, 4; cf. prata, Prud. l. l.: lapis, Vulg. Esth. 1, 6.—Post-class. collat. form **smărăgdĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.*: viriditas, Mart. Cap. 1, § 66: postis, Ven. Carm. 8, 8, 18.

† **Smărăgdītes** (**Zmăr-**), ae, *m.* (sc. mons), *a mountain on which the smaragdus was found*, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 74.

† **smărăgdus** (in many MSS. written also **zmăr-**; smārăgdus, Mart. 5, 11, 1), i, *comm.* (*m.*, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 62; Luc. 10, 121; *f.*, Mart. 4, 28, 4; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 563), = σμάραγδος, *a transparent precious stone of a bright green color*; including not only our *emerald*, but also the *beryl, jasper, malachite*, etc., Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 62; 37, 5, 18, § 73; Lucr. 2, 805; 4, 1126; Tib. 1, 1, 51; 2, 4, 27; Ov. M. 2, 24; Stat. Th. 2, 276 al.

† **smăris** (**zmăris**), ĭdis, *f.*, = σμαρίς, *a small sea-fish of inferior quality*, Ov. Hal. 120; Plin. 32, 9, 34, § 106; 32, 10, 45, § 128; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **smecticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σμηκτικός, *cleansing, abstersive*: vis, Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 29.

† **smegma** (**smigma** and **zmegma**), ătis (*dat. plur.* smegmatis, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 92), *n.*, = σμῆγμα, *a cleansing medicine, a detergent*, Plin. 22, 25, 74, § 156; 34, 13, 36, § 134.—For making the skin smooth, Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 64 (2d edit.): afferte mihi smigmata, Vulg. Dan. 13, 17.

† **smerdălĕos**, a, um, *adj.*, = σμερδαλέος, *terrible*, Auct. Priap. 69 sq.

Smerdis, is, *m.* **I.** *A brother of Cambyses, king of Persia, by whom he was put to death*, Just. 1, 9, 4.—**II.** *An impostor named Oropastes, who assumed the name of Smerdis after the death of Cambyses*, Just. 1, 9, §§ 9, 10.

smigma, v. smegma *fin.*

† **smīla**, ae, *f.*, = σμίλη, *a knife* (syn. scalprum), Arn. 5, 172 Orell. *N. cr.*

† **smīlax**, ăcis, *f.*, = σμῖλαξ. **I.** *Bindweed, withwind, rough smilax*: Smilax aspera, Linn.; Plin. 16, 35, 63, § 153; 24, 10, 49, § 82.—Hence Smilax personified, *a maiden who was changed into this herb*, Ov. M. 4, 283.—**II.** *The yew-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51. —**III.** *A kind of oak*, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19.

† **smīlĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σμιλίον, *a kind of medicinal salve*, Marc. Emp. 35 *fin.*

Smintheus or **Zmin-** (dissyl.), ĕi, *m.*, = Σμινθεύς, *an epithet of Apollo* (from the Cretan σμίνθος, *mouse*, i. e. *the mouse-killer*; or, as Aristarchus asserts, from Sminthа (Σμίνθη), a town in the Troad, *the Sminthean*, Lact. 1, 7, 9; Ov. F. 6, 425; *acc.* Sminthea, id. M. 12, 585.—Hence, **1. Sminthēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sminthus*: spolia, i. e. *Astynome, daughter of Chryses, priest of Apollo*, Sen. Agam. 176.—**2. Sminthius** (**Zmin-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of Smintheus*: mures (acc. to the myth, killed by Apollo), Arn. 3, 119; Dict. Cret. 14; 47: templum, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123.

1. smyrna, ae, *f.*, = σμύρνα, *myrrh*, Lucr. 2, 504; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

2. Smyrna (in the best MSS. **Zmyrna**), ae, *f.*, = Σμύρνα, *a celebrated maritime city of Ionia*; according to some, *the birthplace of Homer*, still called *Smyrna*, Cic. Fl. 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15, 39; id. Att. 9, 9, 2; Liv. 33, 36; 37, 35; Stat. S. 4, 2, 9 al.—Hence, **Smyrnaeus** (**Zmyr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Smyrna, Smyrnean*: sinus, Mel. 1, 17, 3: conventus, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 120: vates, i. e. *Homer*, Luc. 9, 984; cf. of the same, plectra, Sil. 8, 595; and, tubae, Sid. Carm. 23, 131.—*Plur. subst.*: **Smyrnaei** (**Zmyr-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Smyrna*, Cic. Arch. 8, 19; Liv. 37, 16, 8. —**II.** *An ancient name of Ephesus*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115.

† **smyrnĭon** or **zmyrnĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σμυρνίον, *a kind of herb like myrrh, common Alexanders*: Smyrnium olus atrum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133; 19, 8, 48, § 162.

† **smyrrhīza**, ae, *f.*, = σμυρρίζα, *a plant, called also* myrrha *and* myrrhis, Plin. 24, 16, 97, § 154 (Jahn, myrrhiza).

† **smyrus** or **zmyr-**, i, *m.*, = σμῦρος, *a kind of fish*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

sŏbŏles, sŏbŏlesco, v. subol-.

sōbrĕus, v. sobrius.

sōbrĭē, *adv.*, v. sobrius *fin.*

* **sōbrĭĕfactus**, a, um, *Part.* [sobrius, II., -facio], *made reasonable, sobered*: sobriefactus sermone, App. M. 8, p. 205, 34.

sōbrĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [sobrius], *sobriety* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *temperance* in drinking, Sen. Tranq. 15, 16; Val. Max. 6, 3, 9.—Hence Sobrietas personified, *the enemy of Venus*, App. M. 5, p. 172, 20; Prud. Psych. 450.—**II.** In gen., *moderation, temperance, continence* (cf.: modestas, temperantia): vitae, Dig. 1, 7, 17 *fin.*; Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 9.—**B.** Trop., *reasonableness, prudence*: consiliorum, Amm. 31, 10, 19.

sōbrīnus, i, *m.*, and **sōbrīna**, ae, *f.* [contr. for sororinus from soror, and therefore prop. an appellation for the children of sisters; hence, in gen.], *a cousin-german, cousin* by the mother's side, Fest. p. 297 Müll.; Dig. 38, 10, 3; Just. Inst. 3, 6. (*a*) *Masc.*, Ter. And. 4, 5, 6; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 37; Cic. Off. 1, 17, 54; Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10. —(*β*) *Fem.*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 108; Tac. A. 12, 6 and 64; Dig. 38, 10, 10.

sōbrĭo, āre, *v. a.* [sobrius], *to sober, make sober* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 685; 24, 106.

sōbrĭus (**sōbrĕus**), a, um (*comp.* sobrior, Laber. ap. Charis. p. 64; elsewhere not compared), *adj.* [cf. Gr. σώφρων, σάος; Lat. sanus], *not drunk, sober* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit., opp. vinolentus, Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52; so id. Or. 28, 99; opp. vino madens, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 2; opp. madidus, id. Am. 3, 4, 18; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 5; Cato Utic. ap. Suet. Caes. 53; and ap. Quint. 8, 2, 9; opp. ebrius, Sen. Ep. 18, 4 (with siccus); Mart. 3, 16, 3; opp. temulentus, Tac. A. 13, 15 et saep.: male sobrius, i. e. ebrius, Tib. 1, 10, 51; Ov. F. 6, 785.—**B.** Transf., of things (poet. and post-Aug. prose; cf. ebrius): pocula, Tib. 1, 6, 28 (24): lympha mixta mero, id. 2, 1, 46: nox, *in which there was no drinking*, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 11; cf. convictus, Tac. A. 13, 15: uva, *not intoxicating*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 31: rura, *that furnish no wine*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 37; cf. Suet. Dom. 7: sobrium vicum Romae dictum putant, vel quod in eo nulla taberna fuerit, vel quod in eo Mercurio lacte, non vino supplicabatur, Fest. pp. 296 and 297 Müll.: non sobria verba, i. e. *of a drunken person*, Mart. 1, 28, 5: paupertas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 411: lares pauperes nostros, sed plane sobrios revisamus, App. M. 5, p. 163, 31.—**II.** In gen., *sober, moderate, temperate, continent*: parcus ac sobrius, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 15: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria, Afran. ap. Non. 21, 33 (Com. Rel. p. 148 Rib.): homines frugi ac sobrii, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 27, § 67: auream quisquis mediocritatem Diligit ... caret invidendā Sobrius aulā, Hor. C. 2, 10, 8; Vell. 2, 63, 1: non aestimatur voluptas illa Epicuri, quam sobria et sicca sit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4: corda, Stat. S. 5, 1, 78: vetus illa Romana virtus et sobria, Amm. 15, 4, 3; opp. libidinosus, Lact. 3, 26, 7.—**B.** Trop., of the mind, *sober, even-minded, clever, sensible, prudent, reasonable, cautious* (syn.: mentis compos, sanus): satin' sanus es aut sobrius? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 29; cf.: satis credis sobriam esse, id. Eun. 4, 4, 36: tu homo non es sobrius, id. And. 4, 4, 39: vigilantes homines, sobrii, industrii, Cic. Cael. 31, 74:

diligentes et memores et sobrii oratores, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140; opp. iracundus, Vell. 2, 41, 1: alte sobria ferre pedem, *prudently*, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 6.—Of things: opera Proba et sapiens et sobria, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 2: ingenium siccum ac sobrium, Sen. Ep. 114, 3: violenta et rapida Carneades dicebat, modesta Diogenes et sobria, Gell. 7, 14, 10.—Hence, *adv.:* **sōbrĭē** (acc. to II. A. and B.). **1.** *Moderately, temperately, frugally:* vivere (with parce, continenter, severe; opp. diffluere luxuriā), Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106.—**2.** *Prudently, sensibly, circumspectly,* = prudenter: ut hoc sobrie agatur, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 29: curare aliquid, id. Mil. 3, 1, 215: hanc rem accurare, id. Ps. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 4, 1, 1.

soccātus, a, um, *adj.* [soccus], *furnished with* or *wearing* socci, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 2.

soccĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [soccus-fero], *sock-wearing:* Menander, Sid. Carm. 9, 215; v. soccus.

soccŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [soccus], *a small* soccus, Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 1; Suet. Vit. 2 *fin.;* Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 114.—Of *the sock* worn by comic actors (v. soccus, II.), Plin. Ep. 9, 7, 3; Quint. 10, 2, 22.

soccus, i, *m.* **I.** *A kind of low-heeled, light shoe,* worn by the Greeks; *a slipper, sock,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94; id. Ep. 5, 2, 60; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; id. Cist. 4, 2, 29: soccos, quibus indutus esset, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 127; id. Rab. Post. 10, 27; Cat. 61, 10 et saep. — When worn by Romans they were a sign of effeminacy, Suet. Calig. 52; Sen. Ben. 2, 12, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 17.—The soccus was worn especially by comic actors (the cothurnus, on the contrary, by tragic actors).—Hence, **II.** Transf., *comedy* (as cothurnus, tragedy), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174; id. A. P. 80; 90; Ov. R. Am. 376; Mart. 8, 3, 13: comicus soccus, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 111; cf.: nec tragoedia socco ingreditur, Quint. 10, 2, 22: risus socci; opp. luctus cothurni, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 299.

sŏcer (*nom.* socerus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 5, 54; with socer, id. ib. 5, 7, 56), ĕri, *m.* [Gr. ἑκυρός]. **I.** *A father-in-law,* Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 22; id. Trin. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; id. Lael. 1, 1 and 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.;* Ov. M. 1, 145; also Hor. C. 3, 11, 39; id. Ep. 1, 19, 30 al.; v. also socrus.—*Plur.* soceri, *parents-in-law,* Verg. A. 2, 457; 10, 79; Ov. M. 3, 132.—**II.** Transf., for consocer, *a son's father-in-law,* Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: magnus, *grandfather-in-law,* i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandfather,* Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; called simply socer, ib. 50, 16, 146; cf. ib. 3, 1, 3; 23, 2, 14 *fin.:* socer major, *a great-grandfather-in-law,* Paul. Diac. p. 136, 10.

‡ **sŏcĕra,** ae, v. socrus.

sŏcĕrus, i, v. socer *init.*

sŏcia, ae, v. socius.

sŏcĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [socio], *that may be easily united* or *joined together, sociable* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): natura nos sociabiles fecit, Sen. Ep. 95, 52: consortio inter reges, Liv. 40, 8: abies maxime sociabilis glutino, Plin. 16, 42, 82, § 225.—Hence, *adv.:* **sŏcĭābĭlĭter,** *connectedly,* Aug. Mus. 5, 15.

sŏcĭālis, e, *adj.* [socius], *of* or *belonging to companionship.* **I.** In gen., *companionable, sociable, social* (so not ante-Aug.): homo sociale animal, Sen. Ben. 7, 1, 8: beneficium dare socialis res est, id. ib. 5, 11, 4: amicitiae, App. M. 5, p. 171, 20.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to allies* or *confederates, allied, confederate* (the class. signif. of the word): lex, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 18: lex judiciumque, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 15: foedus, Liv. 34, 57: exercitus, i. e. *of the allies,* id. 31, 21: coetus, id. 7, 25: equitatus, id. 26, 5; so, turmae, Tac. A. 4, 73: copiae (opp. legiones), i. e. *auxiliaries,* id. ib. 12, 31: bellum, *the war of the allies,* Liv. Epit. 71 *fin.;* Flor. 3, 18, 1; Juv. 5, 31: cuncta socialia prospere composita, *the affairs of the allies,* Tac. A. 2, 57.—**B.** In Ovid several times like conjugialis, *of marriage, conjugal, nuptial:* amor socialis, Ov. M. 7, 800; (with foedus maritum), id. P. 3, 1, 73: Livia sic tecum sociales compleat annos, id. Tr. 2, 161: foedera, id. M. 14, 380; id. H. 4, 17: torus, id. F. 2, 729: jura, id. Am. 3, 11, 45: sacra, id. H. 21, 155: carmina, i. e. epithalamium, id. ib. 12, 139.—Hence, *adv.:* **sŏcĭālĭter,** *socially:* non ut de sede secundā Cederet aut quartā socialiter (Iambus), *for the sake of company* (perh. ἅπ. εἰρημ.), Hor. A. P. 258.

sŏcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [socialis], *fellowship, sociableness, sociality* (very rare), Plin. Pan. 49, 4.

sŏcĭālĭter, *adv.,* v. socialis *fin.*

sŏcĭātio, ōnis, *f.* [socio], *union:* rata inter eos (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 109.

sŏcĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she who associates* or *unites,* Val. Fl. 5, 500.

* **sŏcĭennus,** i, *m.* [socius], *a fellow, comrade:* tuos, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 32.

sŏcĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *fellowship, association, union, community, society* (implying union for a common purpose; cf.: conjunctio, consociatio; and not a mere assembly; cf.: circulus, coetus; conventus, sodalitas; freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: hominum inter ipsos societas conjunctioque, Cic. Leg. 1, 10, 28: (nos) natos esse ad societatem communitatemque generis humani, id. Fin. 4, 2, 4: societas generis humani, quam conciliavit ipsa natura, id. Lael. 5, 20: fides et societas generis humani, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: societas et communicatio utilitatum, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: nulla societas nobis cum tyrannis, sed potius summa distractio est, id. Off. 3, 6, 32: societatem cum aliquo coire . . . dirimere, id. Phil. 2, 10, 24: societatem coire de municipis cognitique fortunis cum alienissimo, id. Rosc. Am. 31, 87: quasi societatem coit conparandi cibi, id. N. D. 2, 48, 123: societatem confirmare, id. Phil. 2, 35, 89: nefarias pactiones societatesque conflare, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: consiliorum omnium societas, id. Brut. 1, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 3: juris, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 49: humanitatis, id. ib. 2, 26, 48: beate et honeste vivendi, id. ib. 4, 3, 3: gravitatis cum humanitate, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1: belli, Sall. C. 40, 1: omnium facinorum sibi cum Dolabellā societatem initam confiteri, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 36: nominum, *names in common,* Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 218 et saep.; cf.: nulla sancta societas nec fides regni est, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26, and id. Rep. 1, 32 (Trag. v. 411 Vahl.): neque naturae est societas ulla cum somniis, Cic. Div. 2, 71, 147.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A copartnership, association* for trading purposes. **1.** In abstr.: qui societatem cum Sex. Naevio fecerit, etc. . . . fecit societatem earum rerum, quae in Galliā comparabantur, Cic. Quint. 3, 11: qui magnā fide societatem gererent, etc., id. ib. 3, 13: cum annos jam compluris societas esset, id. ib. 4, 14: quae (pecunia) tibi ex societate debeatur, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: societatem contrahere, Dig. 17, 2, 5; 17, 2, 74: coire, ib. 17, 2, 1 sq.; 17, 2, 5.—*Plur.:* societates contrahuntur sive universorum bonorum, sive negotiationis alicujus, sive vectigalis, sive etiam rei unius, Dig. 17, 2, 5.—**2.** In concr., *a company* or *society* of the farmers of the public revenue: nulla Romae societas vectigalium, nullum collegium aut concilium, etc., Cic. Sest. 14, 32; cf. id. Fam. 13, 9, 2: si omnes societates venerunt, quarum ex numero multi sedent judices, id. Mur. 33, 69: provinciarum, Caes. B. C. 3, 3 *fin.:* maximarum societatum auctor, Cic. Planc. 13, 32; Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118.—**B.** *A political league, an alliance, confederacy:* cum Ptolemaeo societas erat facta, Caes. B. C. 3, 107 *fin.:* Ambiorigem sibi societate et foedere adjungunt, id. B. G. 6, 2: Leptitani Romam miserant amicitiam societatemque rogatum, Sall. J. 77, 2; so with amicitia, id. ib. 83, 1: impellere ad societatem belli, id. C. 40, 1: cum Lacedaemonii in societate non manerent, Nep. Con. 2, 2: Ioniam a societate averterunt Atheniensium, id. Alcib. 4, 7: societatem alicujus induere, Tac. A. 12, 13.

sŏcĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to join* or *unite together, to associate; to do* or *hold in common, to share* a thing with another, etc. (freq. and class.; in Cic. mostly with inanimate objects; syn. jungo): coetus utilitatis communione sociatus, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 39: concilia coetusque hominum jure sociati, id. ib. 6, 13, 13: omne genus hominum sociatum inter se esse, id. Leg. 1, 11, 32: (Romulus) regnum suum cum illorum (Sabinorum) rege sociavit, id. Rep. 2, 7, 13; cf.: quae nos domo socias, Verg. A. 1, 600: quid si testium studium cum accusatore sociatum est? Cic. Fl. 10, 21: cum vel periculum vitae tuae mecum sociare voluisses, *to risk your life for me,* id. Planc. 30, 73; cf.: tecum ut longae sociarem gaudia vitae, Tib. 3, 3, 7: qui vim rerum cognitionemque cum scientiā atque exercitatione sociaris, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 131: diligentiam cum scientiā, Col. 3, 3, 7: ne societur sanguis, Liv. 4, 4, 6; cf. of union by marriage: se alicui vinclo jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16: cubilia cum aliquo, Ov. M. 10, 635: corpus, id. Am. 2, 8, 5: conjugia, Vulg. Deut. 7, 3; Ov. H. 3, 109: perpetuoque mihi sociatam foedere lecti, id. Ib. 15: juvencos aratro imposito, Stat. Th. 1, 132: dextras, Sil. 11, 149; cf.: manus alicui, Val. Fl. 5, 290: se participem in omnis casus, Sil. 1, 75: vitem ulmis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 48: curas, *to share,* Val. Fl. 5, 282: verba loquor socianda chordis, *to be accompanied,* Hor. C. 4, 9, 4; so, carmina nervis, Ov. M. 11, 5: homo simili sui sociabitur, Vulg. Ecclus. 13, 20: Theseus sociati parte laboris Functus, *undertaken in company with another, common,* Ov. M. 8, 546: parricidium (shortly before: societas facinoris), Just. 10, 1, 6.—Mid.: sociari facinoribus, *to take part in deeds of villany,* Liv. 39, 13 *fin.*

* **sŏcĭŏfraudus,** i, *m.* [socius-fraudo], *one that deceives his comrades,* Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 128.

sŏcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [root sec- of sequor], *sharing, joining in, partaking, united, associated, kindred, allied, fellow* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. *subst.* infra): hic (Augustus) socium cum Jove nomen habet, Ov. F. 1, 608: aurea possedit socio Capitolia templo Mater, i. e. *in common with Jupiter,* id. ib. 6, 73: regnum, id. M. 5, 378: classis, id. ib. 13, 352: sepulcrum, id. H. 11, 123: lectus, id. A. A. 2, 377: ignes, id. M. 9, 795: anni, id. H. 2, 33: linguae, id. Tr. 5, 10, 35: dei, id. F. 2, 618: spes, id. M. 13, 375: sociis quid noctibus uxor anxia, Stat. S. 3, 5, 1: platanus clara in Lyciā gelidi fontis sociā amoenitate, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: potestas, Amm. 26, 2, 8.—**II.** Esp., *leagued, allied, confederate:* cura sociae retinendae urbis, Liv. 27, 1; so, urbs, id. 31, 24: civitates, id. 41, 6 *fin.;* Quint. 3, 8, 12; cf.: civitas nobis, Tac. A. 13, 57: agmina, Verg. A. 2, 371: manus, i. e. *of the allies* (in the Bellum Sociale), Ov. Am. 3, 15, 10: classis, id. M. 13, 352: arma, Sil. 7, 635.—Hence, *subst.*

A. sŏcĭus, i, *m.* (*gen. plur.* socium, Liv. 43, 6, 12; 44, 21, 10; v. II. B. infra; also in the poets, Verg. A. 5, 174; Prop. 3, 7, 41; Neue, Formenl. 1, 112 sq.). **1.** In gen., *fellow, sharer, partner, comrade, companion, associate* (very freq. and class.; syn.: consors, particeps): belli particeps et socius et adjutor, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5; cf.: consiliorum omnium particeps et socius paene regni, id. Rep. 2, 20, 35; cf.: regni sociis, Luc. 1, 92: hereditatis, Plin. Pan. 38: tuorum consiliorum (with particeps), Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 22: fortunarum omnium (with particeps), Cic. Font. 17, 37 (21, 47): me quidem certe tuarum actionum, sententiarum, rerum denique omnium socium comitemque habebis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22: praeter Laelium neminem habeo culpae socium, id. Att. 11, 14, 1: Agusius, omnium laborum, periculorum meorum socius, id. Fam. 13, 71: socius et consors gloriosi laboris, id. Brut. 1, 2; Sall. J. 29, 2: Romuli socius in Sabino proelio, Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; for which, with *dat.:* alicui socius, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 72: hunc cape consiliis socium, Verg. A. 5, 712: hos castris adhibe socios, id. 8, 56: socium esse in negotiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 9: quia sine sociis nemo quicquam tale conatur, Cic. Lael. 12, 42: socium ad malam rem quaerere, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 22: cum sociis operum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 142: ante alios Infert se socium Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 142: amissā sociorum parte, Ov. M. 14, 242.—Poet.: generis socii, i. e. *relatives,* Ov. M. 3, 259; cf. sanguinis, id. Tr. 4, 5, 29: tori, i. e. *a spouse, consort,* id. M. 14, 678.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In mercant. lang., *a copartner, partner* in business: socii putandi sunt, quos inter res communicata est, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; id. Quint. 3, 12: nefarium est socium fallere qui se in negotio conjunxit, id. Rosc. Com. 6, 16.—So, socii, *of the company* of farmers of the public revenue, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 3; Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 120; cf. societas, II. A. 2.—Hence, (β) Jurid. t. t.: pro socio (agere, damnari, etc.), *for defrauding a partner,* Cic. Fl. 18, 43; id. Quint. 3, 13; cf. Dig. 17,

tit. 2: Pro socio.— **b.** In publicists' lang., *an ally, confederate* (cf. foederatus); *plur.*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 25: servate vestros socios, id. Cist. 1, 3, 51: Boios receptos ad se socios sibi asciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 *fin.;* 1, 11 *fin.;* 1, 14; 1, 15; 1, 36: Cyprius rex, cujus majores huic populo socii atque amici semper fuerunt, Cic. Dom. 20, 52; Liv. 29, 17; 44, 1 et saep. al.; opp. hostes, Sall. C. 51, 38; id. J. 92, 2.—*Sing.:* socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 24, 3.—In the connection, socii et Latini, or, more freq., socii et nomen Latinum, the term socii denotes the Italian people dwelling out of Latium who were under the protection of and allied with Rome, *the Italian allies*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; id. Rep. 6, 12, 12; id. Sest. 13, 30; id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; 3, 29, 41; Sall. J. 39, 2; 42, 1: socii nomenque Latinum, id. ib. 43, 4 Kritz *N. cr.;* Liv. 29, 27; for which, also: socii ac nominis Latini, id. 41, 8; and without ellipsis: per homines nominis Latini et socios Italicos impedimenta parabant, Sall. J. 40, 2; cf. also: quos (milites) uti ex Latio et a sociis cogeret, id. ib. 95, 1. —The socii Latini nominis, on the other hand, are simply *the Latin allies, the Latins*, Liv. 40, 36; 32, 8; 41, 12: socii ab nomine Latino, id. 22, 38.—In this sense the *gen. plur.* is usually socium, Liv. 21, 17, 2; 22, 27, 11 et saep.: socii navales, id. 21, 50; v. navalis.— **B. sŏcia,** ae, *f.:* eos, qui nos socias sumpserunt sibi, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 45: (eloquentia) pacis est comes otiique socia, Cic. Brut. 12, 45: vitae socia virtus, mortis comes gloria, id. Font. 17, 39 (21, 49); cf.: est socia mortis homini vita ingloria, Publ. Syr. App. 213 Rib.: nox socia, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: quam plurimas uxores habent.... nulla pro sociâ obtinet, Sall. J. 80, 7: addit se sociam, Verg. E. 6, 20: socias sorores Impietatis habet, Ov. M. 4, 3: hic socias tu quoque junge moras, id. A. A. 1, 492: sociae doloris casusque tui, App. M. 5, p. 166, 18.—P o e t.: socia generisque torique, *related by blood and marriage, relative and wife* (Juno), Ov. M. 1, 620; so, tori, id. ib. 8, 521; 10, 268: ulmus cum sociâ vite, id. ib. 14, 662.

sōcordĭa (o short, Prud. Apoth. 194; cf. socors; sometimes, on account of the etymology, written also **sēcordĭa**), ae, *f.* [socors], *dulness of mind*, i. e., **I.** *Weakmindedness, silliness, folly, stupidity* (very rare; syn.: insipientia, stoliditas): socordiam quidam pro ignaviâ posuerunt (v. II.); Cato pro stultitiâ posuit, Fest. pp. 292 and 293 Müll.: si quem socordiae argueret, stultiorem aiebat filio suo Claudio, Suet. Claud. 3; Tac. A. 4, 35.—**II.** *Carelessness, negligence, sloth, laziness, indolence, inactivity* (the predominant signif. of the word; used only in the *sing.;* cf. Diom. p. 314 P.; perh. only once in Cic.; syn.: ignavia, desidia, segnities): tu ad hoc diei tempus dormitasti in otio. Quin tu abs te socordiam omnem reicis segnitiem amoves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: nisi somnum socordiamque ex pectore oculisque amovetis, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11: nihil loci'st segnitiae neque socordiae, Ter. And. 1, 3, 1: socordia atque desidia, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 35; so (with desidia) Sall. C. 4, 1; (with ignavia) id. ib. 58, 4; (with incultus) id. J. 2, 4; (opp. industria) Tac. A. 2, 38: nostrâ cunctatione et socordiâ jam huc progressus, Liv. 22, 14, 5: Cyrenenses tardius iere. Id socordiâne an casu accideret, parum cognovi, Sall. J. 79, 5: socordiâne an vinolentiâ, Tac. A. 12, 67: fortunâ per socordiam non uti, Liv. 7, 35: nisi felicitas in socordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere, Tac. Agr. 31 *fin.:* caeca ac sopita socordia, Quint. 1, 2, 5: Darei, Curt. 7, 4, 3.

sōcordĭter, *adv.*, v. socors *fin.*

sōcors (o short, Prud. Cath. 1, 33; cf. socordia), cordis, *adj.* [se, = sine, and cor(d)s], *mentally dull*, i. e., **I.** *Narrow-minded, silly, foolish, blockish, stupid, thoughtless, senseless*, etc. (rare but class.; syn.: stultus, stolidus, ineptus, insipiens, insulsus): socors naturâ neglegensque, Cic. Brut. 68, 239: homines non socordes ad veri investigandi cupiditatem excitare, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: stolidi ac socordes, Liv. 9, 34: socors ingenium, Tac. A. 13, 47: animus, id. H. 3, 36: Tiberius callidior, Claudius socordior, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.* (cf. under socordia, I., the passage ap. Suet. Claud. 3): apud socordissimos Scythas Anacharsis sapiens natus est, App. Mag. p. 289, 25.—**II.** *Careless, negligent, sluggish, slothful, lazy, inactive*, etc. (not in Cic.; syn.: ignavus, segnis), Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5: languidus et socors, Sall. H. Fragm. 3, 61, 8 Dietsch: neque victoriâ socors aut insolens factus, id. J. 100, 1: Sejanus nimiâ fortunâ socors, Tac. A. 4, 39: vulgus sine rectore praeceps, pavidum, socors, id. H. 4, 37.—With *gen.:* nolim ceterarum rerum te socordem eodem modo, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 61: gregarius miles futuri socors, Tac. H. 3, 31.—Hence, *adv.:* **sōcordĭter** (acc. to II.), *carelessly, negligently, slothfully* (not used in *posit.*); *comp.:* socordius ire milites occepere, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. 235, 15; so, res acta, Liv. 1, 22: agere, Tac. H. 2, 15.

‡ **socra,** v. socrus.

Sōcrătes, is, *m.*, = Σωκράτης. **I.** *The celebrated Greek philosopher:* parens philosophiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1: fons et caput philosophiae, id. de Or. 1, 10, 42: ab Apolline omnium sapientissimus dictus, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16; Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 50.—*Voc.* Socrate, bis, Cic. Fragm. p. 477 Orell.—As an appellative, in the *plur.:* ut exsistant... Socratae simul et Antisthenae et Platones multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 50. —Hence, **Sōcrătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Σωκρατικός, *of* or *belonging to Socrates, Socratic:* philosophi, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 104: viri, id. Att. 14, 9, 1: domus, Hor. C. 1, 29, 14: sermones, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; Hor. C. 3, 21, 9: lepor subtilitasque, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 16: chartae, Hor. A. P. 310: sinus, i. e. *devoted to philosophy*, Pers. 5, 37: Xenophon, Nep. Ages. 1: cinaedi (in reference to Alcibiades, the favorite of Socrates), Juv. 2, 10.— As *subst.:* **Sōcrătĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *the followers* or *disciples of Socrates*, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 61 sq.; id. Off. 1, 1, 2 et saep.—**II.** *A Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 137.—**III.** *A Greek sculptor*, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 32.

socrŭālis, e, *adj.* [socrus], *of* or *belonging to a mother-in-law:* munificentia, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.:* hereditas, id. ib. 8, 9.

socrus, ūs (orig. *comm.;* v. infra), *f.* [a collat. form of socer; Gr. ἑκυρός], orig. also *m.*, either *a father-in-law* or *a mother-in-law;* but of the first signif. we have only two examples in ancient poets: praemia erepta a socru suo, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); and: a socru, Oenomao rege, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26 (Rib. l. l. p. 213).—The signif. *mother-in-law* was the prevailing one through all periods of the language: uno animo omnes socrus oderunt nurus, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 4; 5, 1, 22; cf. Ov. F. 2, 626; Ter. Hec. 2, 3, 4; 4, 4, 83; Cic. Clu. 12, 23; Juv. 6, 231; Dig. 23, 2, 14, § 4.—Collat. form SOCERA, ae (acc. to socer), Inscr. Orell. 289; and contr. SOCRA, ib. 4221: magna, *grandmother-in-law*, i. e. *one's husband's* or *wife's grandmother:* major, *the great-grandmother* of either party, Dig. 38, 10, 4, § 6; Fest. p. 126 Müll.

‡ **sŏdālĭcĭārĭus** (**sŏdālĭt-**), a, um, *adj.* [sodalicium], *of* or *belonging to an association* or *fellowship*, only as *subst.* **1. sŏdālĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, one who is bound to another by fellowship, *a comrade, bosom-friend*, Inscr. Orell. 4794.—**2. sŏdālĭcĭāria,** ae, *f.:* SODALICIARIA CONSILII BONI, *a companion*, Inscr. Orell. 4644.

sŏdālĭcium (**-tium**), ii, v. the foll. art., II.

sŏdālĭcĭus (**-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [sodalis]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a* sodalis; *of* or *belonging to fellowship* or *companionship* (as *adj.* very rare): jure sodalicio mihi junctus, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 46 (al. sodalicii); Just. 20, 4, 14: Druidae sodaliciis astricti consortiis, Amm. 15, 9, 8.—**B.** In a bad sense, *secret:* collegia sodalicia, *pertaining to an unlawful secret association*, Dig. 47, 22, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **sŏdālĭcium** (**-tium**), ii, *n.* **A.** L i t., *a fellowship, friendly intercourse* or *intimacy, brotherhood, companionship*, etc. (syn. sodalitas): fraternum vere dulce sodalicium, Cat. 100, 4; cf. Val. Max. 4, 7, 1 *ext.*—**B.** T r a n s f. **1.** *An association, company, society*, or *college* of any kind: CVLTORVM HERCVLIS, Inscr. Orell. 2404; cf. ib. 2402: FVLLONVM, ib. 4056.—* **2.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club*, Auct. Her. 4, 51, 64.—**3.** In a bad sense, *an unlawful secret society* (for buying votes, plotting against the State, etc.; cf. hetaeriae): lex Licinia, quae est de sodaliciis, Cic. Planc. 15, 36: in hoc sodaliciorum tribuario crimine, id. ib. 19, 47: Mariana sodalicia, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 116.

sŏdālis, is (*abl.*, regularly, sodali; sodale, Mart. 1, 86, 5; Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6), *comm.* [cf. Sanscr. svadhâ, will, power; Gr. ἔθος, custom; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 251]. **I.** I n g e n., *a mate, fellow, intimate, comrade, crony, boon-companion*, etc. (freq. and class.; a favorite word with Plautus; cf.: socius, familiaris): tuos amicus et sodalis, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7: hic sodalis tuos amicus optimus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 18; so (with amicus) id. Bacch. 3, 3, 71: sodalem me esse scis gnato tuo, id. Most. 5, 2, 32: sex sodales repperi, Vitam, amicitiam, etc., id. Merc. 5, 2, 4: quid enim aut illo fidelius amico aut sodale jucundius? Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 6: si frater aut sodalis esset, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 74: sodalis et familiarissimus Dolabellae, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 7: primum habui semper sodales. Sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis... epulabar igitur cum sodalibus omnino modice, etc. (shortly after: coetu amicorum), Cic. Sen. 13, 45: popularis et sodalis, id. Ac. 2, 37, 118: meus sodalis, id. de Or. 2, 49, 200: adulescentes aliquot, aequales sodalesque: adulescentium Tarquiniorum, Liv. 2, 3: in urbem reversus sodalibus legi, Plin. Ep. 7, 4, 7: Pompei meorum prime sodalium, Hor. C. 2, 7, 5: gaudentem parvisque sodalibus et lare certo Et ludis, id. Ep. 1, 7, 58: sodalis istius (Verris) in hoc morbo et cupiditate, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 91: veterem tutare sodalem, Ov. P. 2, 4, 33: O jucunde sodalis, id. ib. 1, 8, 25: dilectos inter sors prima sodalis, id. Tr. 4, 5, 1.—**b.** In the poets, adject.: turba sodalis, *the band of friends*, Ov. R. Am. 586.—Of things: Hebrus, Hor. C. 1, 25, 19: cratera, id. ib. 3, 18, 6.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A fellow* or *member* of a corporation, society, fraternity, college, etc.: sodales sunt, qui ejusdem collegii sunt, quam Graeci ἑταιρίαν vocant, Dig. 47, 12, 4.—Of *the members* of a college of priests: sodales in Lupercis, Cic. Cael. 11, 26: Sodales Titii, Tac. A. 1, 54: Augustales, id. ib. 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; Inscr. Orell. 2364 sq.; 1588; 1593; 1611 et saep.—**B.** In a bad sense, *a participator, accomplice* in unlawful secret associations (esp. for buying votes, plotting against the State, etc.): quos tu si sodales vocas, officiosam amicitiam nomine inquinas criminoso, Cic. Planc. 19, 46: tu in illis es decem sodalibus: Te in exsilium ire hinc oportet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 12.—**2.** *A gallant*, Mart. 9, 3, 8; Hier. adv. Juv. 1, 48.

sŏdālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sodalis]. **I.** L i t., *fellowship, companionship, brotherhood, friendship, intimacy;* abstr. and concr. (class.; cf. societas): sodalitas familiaritasque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94: summâ nobilitate homo, cognatione, sodalitate, collegio, id. Brut. 45, 166: intima sodalitas, Tac. A. 15, 68.—C o n c r.: nunc ego de sodalitate solus sum orator datus, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 5. —*Plur.:* aliquem a sodalitatibus abducere, Gell. 20, 4, 3.—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *A society, association* of any kind, esp. for religious purposes (syn. sodalicium): fera quaedam sodalitas et plane pastoricia germanorum Lupercorum, Cic. Cael. 11, 26: SODALITAS PVDICITIAE SERVANDAE, Inscr. Orell. 2401.—**B.** *A company assembled for feasting, a banqueting-club:* sodalitates autem me quaestore constitutae sunt sacris Idaeis... epulabar igitur cum sodalibus modice, etc., Cic. Sen. 13, 45.—**C.** In a bad sense, *an unlawful secret society:* eodem die senatus consultum factum est, ut sodalitates decuriatique discederent, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5; id. Planc. 15, 37.

‡ **sŏdālĭtĭārĭus,** v. ‡ sodaliciarius.

sŏdālĭtium and **sŏdālĭtius,** a, um, v. sodalicius.

Sodanus, i, *m.*, *a river of Gedrosia*, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 94.

sōdes [contr. from si audes, for audies, Cic. Or. 45, 154; cf.: dic mihi si audes, quis ea est, etc., Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 960]; in colloq. lang. (esp. freq. with an *imper.*), *if you will, if you please, with your leave, prithee, pray.* (α) With *imper.:* dic sodes mihi, Bellan' videtur specie mulier? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 39; so, dic sodes (mihi), id. Trin. 2, 4, 161; Ter. And. 1, 1, 58; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 22; id. Ad. 4, 5, 9; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 62; 1, 16, 31: emitte sodes, ne enices fame, sine ire pastum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 17: mitte ad

nos sodes Adelphasium tuam, id. Poen. 3, 5, 12: da sodes, id. Men. 3, 3, 21; cf.: da mihi hoc sodes, id. Trin. 2, 1, 17: i sodes intro, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 23: tace sodes, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 19: jube sodes nummos curari, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 11: vescere sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: corrige sodes, id. A. P. 438: sodes, dic, Juv. 6, 279: inspice, sodes, Pers. 3, 89 et saep.: mane dum sodes, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 4: vide etiam sodes, id. ib. 5, 4, 1: aliud (vinum) lenius sodes vide, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: aut sodes mihi redde decem sestertia, aut, etc., Cat. 103, 1.—(β) In other connections: at scin' quid, sodes? Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 16; id. Hec. 5, 1, 27: tene relinquam an rem. Me, sodes, Hor. S. 1, 9, 41: jam cedo tu sodes, qui occeperas, fabulam remetire, App. M. 1, p. 104, 7: o sodes, quoties tibi loquenti Byzantina sophos dedere regna, Sid. Carm. 23, 233.

Sodii, ōrum, *m.*, *an Iberian people in Asia*, Plin. 6, 10, 11, § 29.

Sŏdŏma, ōrum, *n.*, = Σόδομα (Heb. סְדֹם), *the city of Sodom in Palestine*, Tert. Apol. 40; Vulg. Gen. 14, 2. — Called also **Sŏdŏma**, ae, *f.*, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 6; Sedul. 1, 105; Vulg. Gen. 10, 19; also **Sŏdŏmum**, i, *n.*, Sol. 35; and **Sŏdŏmi**, ōrum, *m.*, Tert. Carm. Sodom. 127 and 163. — Hence, **A. Sŏdŏmītae**, ārum, *m.*, = Σοδομῖται, *the inhabitants of Sodom, the Sodomites*, Prud. Apoth. 384.—In the *sing.*, adject.: Sodomita libido, *of Sodom*, Prud. Psych. 42; so, cinis, id. στεφ. 5, 195.—**B. Sŏdŏmĭtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sodom*: peccatum, Hier. in Ezech. 5, 16, 49; Alcim. 3, 51.

Sogdĭāna rĕgĭo, *a district in Asia between the Jaxartes and the Oxus*, Curt. 7, 10, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Sogdĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sogdiana*, Curt. 7, 4, 5; 9, 2, 24; Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 49; called also **Sugdĭāni**, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 3, 5, 6.

Sogionti, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people*, whose name appeared upon a triumphal arch in honor of Augustus, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 136.

sōl, sōlis, *m.* [Sanscr. svar, shine; cf. Gr. Σείριος, σείρ, σέλας, Ἑλένη; and Lat. serenus]. **I.** *Sing., the sun*, as a heavenly body. **A.** In gen.: tempora duorum generum sunt, unum annale, quod sol circuitu suo finit, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: solis cursus lunaeque meatus, Lucr. 5, 77: annum ad cursum solis accommodavit, Suet. Caes. 40: liquidi fons luminis aetherius sol, Lucr. 5, 282: quid potest esse sole majus? Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 82: illud dubium esse nulli potest quin arcus imago solis sit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 11.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Sol oriens or solis ortus, *the east*, as a quarter of the heavens: spectant in septemtrionem et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; 5, 13; 7, 69; cf.: a sole exoriente supra Maeotis paludes, Cic. poët. Tusc. 5, 17, 49: si illud signum solis ortum conspiceret, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: facem stellae ab ortu solis ad occidentem porrigi visam, Liv. 29, 14, 3: ab ortu solis flare venti, id. 25, 27, 6. — **2.** Sol occidens or solis occasus, *the west*: alterum (litus) vergit ad solem occidentem, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: laborant ut spectent sua triclinaria ad solem occidentem, Varr. R. R. 1, 13 *fin.*: spectat inter occasum solis et septemtriones, *north-west*, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: quae (pars insulae) est propius solis occasum, id. ib. 4, 28.—Cf. poet.: sub sole cadente, Manil. 4, 791. — In phrases, sol is often omitted by ellipsis: unde sol oritur oriens nuncupatur aut ortus; quo demergitur occidens vel occasus, Mel. 1, 1 *init.*; v. orior, ortus, occido. — **3.** Sol oriens or sol (solis) ortus = *sunrise*; sol occidens or solis (sol) occasus = *sunset*: qui solem nec occidentem umquam viderint, nec orientem, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23: sole orto Gracchus copias educit, Liv. 24, 15, 1: prius orto Sole, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113: certi solis lunaeque et ortus et occasus sunt, Liv. 44, 37, 7: numquam ab orto sole ad occidentem . . . a curiā abscessit, id. 27, 50, 4: ut, equis insidentes, solis ortu cursum in quemdam locum dirigerent, Val. Max. 7, 3, 2 *ext.*: solis occasu, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; Liv. 24, 17, 7: ad (sub) solis occasum, *towards sunset*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; 2, 11: in occasum declivi sole, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203. — Poet.: surgente a sole, Hor. S. 1, 4, 29. — For sol occasus, v. occidere, and Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 87 (ante solem occasum); id. ib. 5, 7, 35 (ad solem occasum); cf.: ab exortu ad occasum perstare contuentis solem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 22.—**4.** To designate *a clime, country*, etc., as eastern or southern (post-Aug.): ille Liberi currus triumphantem usque ad Thebas a solis ortu vehat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 4: terminos civitatis nostrae cum sole metimur, id. Ot. Sap. 4 (31), 1. it tamen ultra oceanum solemque, id. Ep. 94, 63: sub alio sole, *in another clime*, Manil. 4, 171; cf.: ut sua orientis occidentisque terminis finiat (sc. solis), Sen. Ep. 92, 32.—**5.** Trop., of a great good or a great man: sol excidisse mihi e mundo videtur, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: solem e mundo tollere videntur qui, etc., id. Lael. 13, 47: P. Africanus, sol alter (with sole geminato), id. N. D. 2, 5, 14; cf. Hor. S. 1, 7, 24: neque mundum posse duobus solibus regi, neque orbem, etc., Just. 11, 12. — **6.** Prov.: et sceleratis sol oritur, Sen. Ben. 4, 26, 1; cf.: qui solem suum oriri facit super bonos et malos, Vulg. Matt. 5, 45: nondum omnium dierum sol occidit (Germ. *Es ist noch nicht aller Tage Abend*) = *there are more days yet to come*, sc. *when the tables may be turned*, Liv. 39, 26, 9. — **C.** The poets reckon time in many ways by the movement, etc., of the sun: bis me sol adiit gelidae post frigora brumae, *two years*, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 1: donec sol annuus omnes conficeret metas, *within a year*, Stat. Achill. 1, 455; cf. Nemes. Cyn. 122: octavo lumine solis, *on the eighth day*, Lucr. 6, 1195: sol septimus, Juv. 15, 44: cum sol Herculei terga leonis adit, *in midsummer*, Ov. A. A. 1, 68: O sol Pulcher, O laudande (= dies; sc. Augusti reditus), Hor. C. 4, 2, 46; cf. id. S. 1, 9, 72: supremo sole, *at noon*, id. Ep. 1, 5, 3: sub medium solem, Manil. 4, 651; cf. id. 4, 593: sol abit, *it is growing late*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 32; cf.: a primo ad ultimum solem, *all day long*, Amm. 14, 6, 10.—**D.** Transf., *the sun, sunlight, sunshine, heat of the sun*: ager soli ostentus, *exposed to the sun*, Cato, R. R. 6: sarmenta imponito quae frigus defendant et solem, id. ib. 48 (49): uvas ponite in sole biduum, id. ib. 112 (113): sol semper hic est a mani ad vesperum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 80: quin exta inspicere in sole etiam vivo licet, id. Aul. 3, 6, 29: nec res posse in sole videri, ni, etc., Lucr. 5, 292: nunc quidem paulum a sole, *out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92: cum in sole ambulem, id. de Or. 2, 14, 60: apricatio in illo Lucretino tuo sole, id. Att. 7, 11, 1; cf. id. ib. 12, 6, 1: iter in calescente sole factum erat, Liv. 44, 36 *init.*: torrente meridiano sole, id. 44, 38: ex vehementi sole, id. 28, 15, 11: urente assiduo sole, id. 44, 33 *fin.*: ut veniens dextrum latus aspiciat sol, *light of the morning sun*, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: reformidant insuetum lumina solem, Ov. P. 3, 4, 49; cf.: nam et solem lumina aegra formidant, Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 6: adversi solis ab ictu, *sunstroke*, Ov. M. 3, 183: altera (spelunca) solem non recipit, Sen. Ep. 55, 6: sole correptis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 119: pisces, quos sole torreant, id. 7, 2, 2, § 30: siccatur in sole, id. 19, 1, 3, § 16: in agmine (Caesar) anteibat capite detecto, seu sol seu imber esset, Suet. Caes. 57: patiens pulveris atque solis, Hor. C. 1, 8, 4.—And trop.: in solem ac pulverem procedere, or producere, *into heat and dust*, i. e. *into practical life* (opp. umbra eruditorum), Cic. Brut. 9, 37; id. Leg. 3, 6, 14. — In a similar sense: cedat stilus gladio, umbra soli, Cic. Mur. 14, 30. — Prov.: clarior quam solis radii, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2: sole ipso est clarius, Arn. 1, n. 47; cf. the class. luce clarius, and: cum id solis luce videatur clarius, Cic. Div. 1, 3, 6.

II. *Plur.* **A.** *Suns, images of the sun* (class.): neque pauci neque leves sunt qui se duo soles vidisse dicant, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: Albae duos soles visos ferebant, Liv. 28, 11, 3: et rursus plures soles simul cernuntur, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: quid eas vocem? imagines solis? Historici soles vocant, et binos ternosque adparuisse memoriae tradunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 11, 2. — **B.** Poet. = *days* (v. I. C.): nec tamen illis solibus ulla comparebat avis, Lucr. 6, 1219: saepe ego longos Cantando puerum memini me condere soles, *to spend the long summer days in singing*, Verg. E. 9, 52: tres soles . . . Erramus, id. A. 3, 203; cf. Sil. 3, 554: Bajani soles, *the sunny days of Bajæ*, Mart. 6, 43, 5: O soles! id. 10, 51, 6: soles fulsere quondam tibi candidi, Cat. 8, 3, 8: soles occidere et redire possunt, id. 5, 4: longis solibus, Stat. Th. 5, 460: solibus arctis, *short winter days*, id. S. 1, 3, 88.—So, to describe certain seasons: solibus hibernis . . . gratior, *than the sun in winter*, Ov. M. 13, 793: si numeres anno soles et nubila toto, *the sunny and cloudy days*, id. Tr. 5, 8, 31.—**C.** *Light* or *heat of the sun* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. D. supra): pars terrai perusta solibus assiduis, Lucr. 5, 253; cf. Ov. H. 5, 112: pluviis et solibus icta, Lucr. 6, 1101: quae carent ventis et solibus, i. e. *are buried*, Hor. Epod. 16, 13; 2, 41: et soles melius nitent, id. C. 4, 5, 8; cf. id. Ep. 1, 10, 17: ex imbri soles Prospicere . . . poteris, Verg. G. 1, 393: inque novos soles audent se gramina tuto Credere, id. ib. 2, 332; similarly, Ov. F. 4, 404; Stat. Th. 1, 363; 4, 421; 4, 831: tum blandi soles, Ov. F. 1, 157: frigore soles juvant, id. R. Am. 405; so Mart. 10, 42: Romulus et frater . . . Solibus et campo corpora nuda dabant, Ov. F. 2, 366: aequora semper solibus orba tument, id. P. 1, 3, 54: solibus rupta glacies, Juv. 4, 43: geminâ pereunt caligine soles, Stat. Th. 5, 154: aestivos quo decipis aere soles? id. S. 4, 4, 19: tacent exhausti solibus amnes, id. Th. 3, 2, 59; 4, 56; Mart. 10, 12, 7; 8, 14, 4; 14, 28; Ov. M. 1, 435: cura soles assiduo quaerendi, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: perpeti soles, id. 36, 22, 45, § 162: evitatis solibus, id. 28, 12, 50, § 186: (sal) siccatur aestivis solibus, id. 31, 7, 39, § 73: merguntur in aquam solibus tepefactam, id. 19, 1, 3, § 17: nec campi minus soles accipiunt, id. 17, 4, 3, § 29: sarculatio novos soles admittit, id. 18, 21, 50, § 184; cf. id. 12, 5, 11, § 23; 12, 7, 14, § 26: aurea pellebant tepidos umbracula soles, Ov. F. 2, 311: dum patula defendimus arbore soles, Stat. S. 3, 1, 70.—Very rarely of the sun's revolution, without reference to light or heat: quae via soles praecipitet, Stat. Th. 6, 362.—In class. prose sometimes solis ardores, with the force of the poet. soles: et nimios solis defendit ardores, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; cf.: propter nimios solis ardores, Sen. Ep. 90, 17.

III. Sol, *the Sun-god.* **A.** Lit. **a.** *The ancient Italian deity Sol, represented as driving the four-horse sun-chariot from east to west; later identified with the Greek Helios, and hence often called Titan or Phœbus by the poets*: signi dic quid est? Cum quadrigis Sol exoriens, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269: Sol . . . aeternam suscepit lampada mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: rapax vis Solis equorum, id. 5, 402: quod magni filia Solis eram, Ov. R. Am. 276; id. M. 14, 346: Solis currus, id. P. 4, 6, 48: secundum (invocabis) Solem et Lunam, Varr. R. R. 1, 1 *med.*: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; Sol Phaëthonti filio facturum se esse dixit quidquid optasset, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: Quid? illum filium Solis nonne patris ipsius luce indignum putas? id. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: qui Solem aurigando aequiperare existimaretur, Suet. Ner. 53: Solis colossus Rhodi, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 41; 34, 8, 19, § 63. — Comic.: credo edepol equidem dormire Solem atque adpotum probe, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 129. — **b.** *The Phœnician sun-god Heliogabalus* (Elagabal), *whose worship was introduced by the later emperors* (Aurelianus, Heliogabalus): ad templum Heliogabali tetendit . . . et Romae Soli templum posuit, Vop. Aur. 25; cf. id. ib. 4; 14; 35; 39; Lampr. Heliog. 1; 3; afterwards called Sol Invictus, whose birthday, acc. to the Calendar. Const., was celebrated December 25th; cf. Julian. Or. 4, p. 156.—**c.** Of *the sun-worship of other nations*: (Germani) deorum numero ducunt Solem et Vulcanum et Lunam, Caes. B. G. 6, 21; cf.: rex regum, frater Solis et Lunae, *of the king of Persia*, Amm. 17, 5, 3. — **B.** The sun-god as emblem of omniscience: non potuit reperire, si ipsi Soli quaerundas dares, lepidiores ad hanc rem quam ego dabo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206: meliorem neque tu reperis, neque Sol videt, id. Stich. 1, 2, 53: at vigiles mundi . . . Sol et Luna, Lucr. 5, 1435: si hoc uno quicquam Sol vidisset iniquius, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: O Solem ipsum beatissimum, qui antequam se abderet fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 10, 27: Solem consule, qui late facta diurna videt, Ov. F. 4, 582: quis Solem fallere possit? id. A. A. 2, 573; cf. Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 21; Sen. Herc. Fur. 595.—Hence represented as betrayer of conspiracies: propiusque honos

Soli, qui occulta conjurationis retexisset, Tac. A. 15, 74; to him was commended the detection of murderers, in inscriptions over the slain: SOL, TIBI COMMENDO QVI MANVS INTVLIT EI, Inscr. Orell. 4791: SOL, TV INDICES EIVS MORTEM, ib. 4792. — **C.** Poet., to describe the times of the day: solverat flagrantes Sol pronus equos, = *it was night*, Stat. Th. 3, 408: Sol operum medius summo librabat Olympo Lucentes, ceu staret, equos, = *it was mid-day*, id. ib. 5, 85.

IV. In gen., solis as an appellation. **A.** DIES SOLIS, *Sunday* (late Lat.), Inscr. Orell. 508. — **B.** Solis gemma, *a precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181. — **C.** Solis insula, *off the coast of Gedrosia*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 86; 6, 23, 26, § 97. — **D.** Solis fons, *in Marmorica*, Curt. 4, 7, 22; Mela, 1, 8, 1; Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31. — **E.** Solis promunturium, *in Africa*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9. — **F.** Solis oppidum, *a town in Ægina*, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.

sōlācĭŏlum (sōlāt-), i, *n. dim.* [solacium], *a little comfort* or *solace:* sui doloris, Cat. 2, 7.

sōlācĭum (sōlāt-), ii, *n.* [solor], *a soothing, assuaging; a comfort, relief, consolation, solace* (class.; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*): et vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni, Lucr. 5, 1405: permulcent animos solacia vitae, id. 5, 21; 6, 4: haec sunt solacia, haec fomenta summorum dolorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 59: oblectamenta et solacia servitutis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134: perfugium ac solacium praebere, id. Arch. 7, 16: praebere solacia, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 117: id solacio est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 22 *fin.:* vacare culpâ magnum est solacium, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 4: me ipse consolor et maxime illo solacio, quod, etc., id. Lael. 3, 10: frui solacio, id. Prov. Cons. 7, 16 (corresp. to consolari): uti solacio, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26: nosque malo solacio, sed non nullo tamen, consolamur, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1: alicui solacia dare, id. Brut. 3, 11: magnum afferret mihi aetas ipsa solacium, id. Lael. 27, 104: surdae adhibere menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: dicere, id. ib. 10, 132; 11, 329; id. P. 4, 11, 17: hoc sibi solacii proponebant, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 15: cujus luctus nullo solacio levari potest, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: solacia luctus Exigua ingentis, Verg. A. 11, 62: egregium solacium suae morti invenire, Liv. 25, 16, 20: afficere aliquem solacio, Tac. A. 3, 24: adulescentulos sacerdotiis in solacium recolere, id. H. 1, 77: cineri atque ossibus alicujus solacium reportare, i.e. *an atonement*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 120; cf.: tumulo solacia posco, Ov. M. 7, 483: vos et liberos Germanici et nos parentes justis solaciis afficite, Tac. A. 3, 12; Phaedr. 1, 9, 8; Luc. 2, 91; 8, 469; Stat. Th. 1, 596; Just. 1, 8, 9: solacium annonae, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80; Val. Max. 4, 8, 2 *ext.;* Spart. Hadr. 9 *fin.;* Tac. A. 15, 39.—Poet.: aves, solacia ruris, *consolers* (because they cheer the laborers with their singing), Ov. F. 1, 441; cf.: (musae) solacia frigida, id. P. 4, 2, 45: dicta, duri solacia casus, Verg. A. 6, 377. —**II.** In jurid. Lat., *a compensation, indemnification:* solacium pro aliquâ re alicui praestare, Dig. 8, 4, 13: solacium certum ei constitutum est, ib. 26, 7, 33 *fin.*

sōlāgo, inis, *f.* [sol], *a plant, called also* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49 and 63.

sōlāmen, inis [solor], *a comfort, relief, solace, consolation* (poet. for the class. solacium): solamen mali, Verg. A. 3, 661; 10, 493; 10, 859; Luc. 7, 181; Val. Fl. 3, 319; 4, 443; Sen. Med. 539; id. Herc. Fur. 1090.

sōlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a relief, consolation, mitigation* (late Lat.), Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 343.

sōlānum, i, *n., a plant, called also* strychnos, *nightshade*, Plin. 27, 13, 108, § 132; Cels. 2, 33; 3, 18; 5, 26.

Sōlānus, i (sc. ventus), *m.* [sol], *the east wind*, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.;* usually called Subsolanus, q. v.

sōlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the sun, sun-, solar* (not ante-Aug.): lumen, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 37: arcus solares lunaresque sunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10 *fin.:* circulus, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: pars piceae, *sunny, towards the sun*, id. 16, 12, 23, § 57: herba, i.e. *a plant, called also* heliotropium, Cels. 5, 27, 5.

1. sōlārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** (Sc. horologium, which is expressed in Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 213.) *A sundial:* solarium dictum id, in quo horae in sole inspiciebantur, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 4 Müll.: ut illum Di perdant, primus qui horas repperit, Quique adeo primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 301 sq. (2d ed.): venter erat solarium, Aquil. ib. 3, 3, 4.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Ad solarium, *a much-frequented place in the Forum where the sundial stood*, Cic. Quint. 18, 59; Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14.—**2.** *A clock* in gen. (even *a water-clock*): cum solarium aut descriptum aut ex aquâ contemplere, Cic. N. D. 2, 34, 87; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 23 *fin.*—**II.** A part of the house exposed to the sun, *a flat house-top, a terrace, balcony*, or the like, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 69; 2, 4, 25; Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; Suet. Ner. 16; id. Claud. 10; Pall. Mai, 11, 1; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 22; id. Jos. 2, 6; Dig. 8, 2, 17; Inscr. Orell. 3303; 4240; Isid. Orig. 15, 3 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 200 sq. (2d ed.).—Also on sepulchral monuments, Inscr. Orell. 4536.

2. sŏlārium, ii (sc. vectigal), *n.* [solum], *a ground-rent*, Dig. 43, 8, 2, § 17; 7, 1, 7, § 2; 13, 7, 17; 30, 1, 39, § 5; Inscr. Orell. 39; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 121, n. 614.

sōlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, v. 1. solarium *init.*

sōlātĭŏlum, v. solaciolum.

sōlātĭum, v. solacium.

sōlātor, ōris, *m.* [solor], *a comforter, consoler* (poet. and very rare): ipse ego solator, Tib. 1, 3, 15: mitis lugentum, Stat. S. 5, 5, 40.

sōlātus, a, um, *adj.* [sol], *sunburned, sunstruck; subst. masc.:* solatis, id est sole correptis, prosunt, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 118; cf. *neutr.:* solatum, genus morbi maxime a rusticantibus dicitur, cujus meminit etiam Afranius, *a sunstroke*, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.

†† **soldūrĭi**, ōrum, *m.* [Celtic], *retainers* or *vassals* of a chieftain: devoti, Caes. B. G. 3, 22.

soldus, a, um, v. solidus *init.*

sŏlĕa, ae, *f.* [solum]. **I.** A slipper consisting of *a sole* fastened on by a strap across the instep, *a sandal:* omnia ferme id genus, quibus plantarum calces tantum infimae teguntur, cetera prope nuda et teretibus habenis vincta sunt, soleas dixerunt, nonnumquam voce Graecâ crepidulas, Gell. 13, 21, 5 (worn by men in the house only: considered as a mark of effeminacy if worn out of doors): NEIVE QVIS IN POPLICO LVCI PRAETEXTAM NEIVE SOLEAS HABETO, Lex in Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 569; cf. Hor. S. 1, 3, 128; and v. soleatus: ut vendat soleam dimidiatam, Lucil. ap. Gell. 3, 14, 10; cf. Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 63; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 40; Ov. A. A. 2, 212; Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31; Pers. 5, 169; Juv. 6, 612; Mart. 14, 65, 1.—These sandals were taken off on reclining at table, and resumed after the meal: deme soleas: cedo, bibam, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 16: cedo soleas mihi: auferte mensam, id. ib. 2, 4, 12: deponere soleas, Mart. 3, 50, 3: poscere soleas, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *med.:* soleas festinare, *to put on in haste*, Sall. H. 1, 105 Dietsch; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 130 sq.—**II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A kind of fetter:* ligneae, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149; Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23.—**B.** *A kind of shoe* for animals (not nailed on, like our horseshoes, which were unknown to the ancients, but drawn on and taken off again when not needed), Cat. 17, 26; Col. 6, 12, 2; Veg. 4, 9, 2 and 4; Suet. Ner. 30 *fin.;* Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140.— * **C.** *A kind of oil-press*, Col. 12, 50, 6.—**D.** *A kind of fish, a sole:* Pleuronectes solea, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 124; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 32, 9, 32, § 102.—In a lusus verbb. with signif. I., Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 59.—**E.** *A sill:* solea, ut ait Verrius, est non solum ea, quae solo pedis subicitur sed etiam pro materiâ robusteâ, super quam paries craticius exstruitur, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.— * **F.** *The sole of the foot* of animals, Veg. 1, 56, 31.

* **sŏlĕāris**, e, *adj.* [solea], *like a sole* or *sandal, sandal-shaped:* cella, Spart. Car. 9.

sŏlĕārĭus, ii, *m.* [id.], *a sandal-maker*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 40; Inscr. Orell. 4085.

sŏlĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wearing sandals, having sandals on* (if of a man and in public, a mark of effeminacy; v. solea): stetit soleatus praetor populi Romani cum pallio purpureo tunicâque talari, muliercula nixus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86; cf. id. Pis. 6, 13; Castric. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 1; Afran. ap. Non. 207, 32; Sen. Ira, 3, 18, 3; Petr. 27, 2; Mart. 12, 83, 6.

sōlemnis (sōlennis), **sōlemnĭtas, sōlemnĭtus,** v. sollenn-.

† **sōlēn**, ēnis, *m.*, = σωλήν, *a kind of sea-mussel, the razor-fish:* Solen, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; 10, 69, 88, § 192; 11, 37, 52, § 139.

sōlennis, sōlennĭtas, sōlennĭtus, v. sollenn-.

sŏlĕo, itus, 2 (*pres.* solinunt, for solent, acc. to Fest. s. v. nequinunt, p. 162 Müll.; *perf.* solui, Cato and Enn. acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 107: soluerint, Cael. ap. Non. 509, 2: soluerat, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.; or H. 2, 55 Dietsch; no *fut.*, v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 591; 609), *v. n.* [cf. suesco]. **I.** In gen., *to use, be wont, be accustomed* (cf. assuesco). (*a*) With *inf.* (so most freq.); *act.:* qui mentiri solet, pejerare consuevit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: ruri crebro esse soleo, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 18: nihil ego in occulto agere soleo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86: hi (servi) solent esse eris utibiles, id. Most. 4, 1, 2; id. Capt. 3, 1, 23: nam vi depugnare sues stolidi soliti sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (Ann. v. 109 Vahl.): quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Sat. v. 46 Vahl.): qui (paterâ) Pterela potitare rex solitus est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 105; 1, 1, 263: quâ (consuetudine) solitus sum uti, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 135: soliti prandere, Hor. S. 2, 3, 245: (cum Thucydides), id quod optimo cuique Athenis accidere solitum est, in exsilium pulsus esset, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56 et saep.; often solitus eram = solebam, Sall. C. 50, 1; id. J. 4, 7; Liv. 38, 1, 7 al.—(*β*) With *inf. pass.:* majore operâ ibi serviles nuptiae, quam liberales etiam, curari solent, Plaut. Cas. prol. 74: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. Heaut. 3, 2, 9: unde videri Danaum solitae naves, Verg. A. 2, 462: ad haec illa dici solent, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: permirum mihi videri solet, id. ib. 5, 5, 7: si (domus) alio domino solita est frequentari, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: quod spernerentur ab iis a quibus essent coli soliti, id. Sen. 3, 7: ut solet fieri, Curt. 3, 8, 20; 4, 3, 7: ut fieri solet, Lact. 1, 15, 2 et saep.—(*γ*) Without *inf.:* cave tu idem faxis, alii quod servi solent, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 8: me dico ire, quo saturi solent, id. Curc. 2, 3, 83: artior, quam solebat, somnus complexus est, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: *Pl.* Nugas garris. *Cu.* Soleo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 6: ita ego soleo, id. Men. 1, 2, 31: sic soleo, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 25; cf. id. Eun. 2, 2, 48: eodem pacto ut comici servi solent, Coniciam in collum pallium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 11: credo jam, ut solet, Jurgabit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 54: agedum, ut soles, id. Phorm. 5, 3, 1; cf.: ut solitus es, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 25: cum audissem Antiochum, ut solebam, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: quod plerumque in atroci negotio solet, Sall. C. 29, 2: quod prava ambitio solet, id. J. 96, 3: ut solebat, Amm. 16, 11, 15: cum quaedam in collibus, ut solet, controversia pastorum esset orta, Cic. Clu. 59, 161; Sall. J. 15, 5; 25, 3; Curt. 4, 1, 24.—So often with Plautus in the *part. pres.: Di.* Mala femina es. *As.* Solens sum: ea est disciplina, *that's my way*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 29; cf. id. Am. 1, 1, 43: lubens fecero et solens, id. Cas. 5, 1, 14: ego abscessi solens Paulum ab illis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 53. — **II.** In partic., *to have intercourse* with, in mal. part. (rare): viris cum suis praedicant nos solere; Suas pellices esse aiunt, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 38; Cat. 113, 1.—Hence, **sŏlĭtus**, a, um, *P. a.*, in a passive sense (which one is used to, or which usually happens), *wonted, accustomed, usual, habitual, ordinary* (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic. or Cæs.; cf. consuetus); *absol.:* solito membra levare toro, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ad solitum rusticus ibit opus, Ov. F. 4, 168: cunctantibus solita insolitaque alimenta deerant, Tac. H. 4, 60: chori, Prop. 1, 20, 46: locus, Ov. M. 4, 83: torus, Tib. 1, 1, 44: ars, id. 1, 9, 66: artes, Ov. M. 11, 242: virtus, Verg. A. 11, 415: mos, Ov. H. 21, 127; id. P. 3, 1, 165: honores, Tac. A. 3, 5: inertia Germanorum, id. G. 45: exercitationes, Suet. Tib. 13 et saep.—With *dat.:* armamenta Liburnicis solita, Tac. H. 5, 23; cf. in the foll. —Hence, *subst.:* **sŏlĭtum**, i, *n.*, *the customary, what is usual:* hostibus gratiam ha-

bendam, quod solitum quicquam liberae civitatis fieret (opp. res desueta), *a usual thing in a free state*, Liv. 3, 38, 9: proinde tona eloquio, solitum tibi! *according to your custom*, Verg. A. 11, 383: ultra solitum, Tac. A. 4, 64, 1.—In *plur.*: parentum neces aliaque solita regibus ausi, Tac. H. 5, 8 *fin.*; cf.: praeter solita vitiosis magistratibus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 314, 23: si quando aliquid ex solito variaret, Vell. 2, 41, 3: nescio quā praeter solitum dulcedine laeti, Verg. G. 1, 412; so, praeter solitum, Hor. C. 1, 6, 20: supra solitum, Sen. Ben. 6, 36, 1; and esp. freq. with a comparative in the *abl. comp.* solito: solito formosior Aesone natus, *more than usually handsome*, Ov. M. 7, 84; so, solito uberior, id. ib. 9, 105: blandior, id. A. A. 2, 411: exactior, Suet. Tib. 18: frequentiores, id. ib. 37: velocius, Ov. M. 14, 388: citius, id. F. 5, 547: plus, id. H. 15, 47; Liv. 24, 9: magis, id. 25, 7.

sōlers, sōlerter, and **sōlertĭa,** v. sollers, etc.

Soletum, i, *n.*, *a town in Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101.

Sŏli (collat. form **Soloe,** Mel. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92), ōrum, *m.*, = Σόλοι. **I.** *A town of Cilicia, afterwards called* Pompeiopolis, now *Mezetli*, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41; Liv. 33, 20, 4; 37, 56, 8.—Hence, **Sŏleus,** ei, *m.*, = Σολεύς, *of Soli:* Milon, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.—**II.** *A town of Cyprus*, now *Solia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130 (Jan. Soloe).

sŏlĭar, āris, *n.* [solium], *a covering for the feet*, Varr. ap. Non. 3, 25; Fest. s. v. solla, pp. 298 and 299 Müll.

* **sōlĭcănus,** a, um, *adj.* [solus-cano], *singing alone:* Musae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 127.

sōlĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sol], *a sunning*, a transl. of the Gr. ἡλίωσις (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 2, 18.

sōlĭcĭtātio, sōlĭcĭto, sōlĭcĭtus, etc., v. soll-.

sŏlĭdāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [solido], *that which makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener* (late Lat.), Ven. Carm. 6, 2, 115.

sŏlĭdāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *that which makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener* (late Lat.): corporis (ossa), Lact. Opif. Dei, 7 *init.*

sŏlĭdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a making firm* or *solid; a fastening, strengthening*, Vitr. 5, 3, 3; 7, 1, 7.

* **sŏlĭdātrix,** īcis, *f.* [solidator], *she that makes firm* or *solid, a strengthener:* ossium, Arn. 4, 131.

sŏlĭdē, *adv.*, v. solidus *fin.*

sŏlidesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [solidus], *to become firm, solid, whole* (post-Aug. and very rare): moles sub aquā, Vitr. 2, 6, 1: rupta cartilago, *to unite, grow together*, Plin. 11, 37, 87, § 216.

sŏlĭdĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [id.]; of animals whose feet are not cloven, *solid-footed, whole-hoofed*, Plin. 10, 65, 84, § 184; 10, 73, 93, § 199; 11, 37, 45, § 128.

sŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *solidness, solidity* (good prose), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 17; id. N. D. 1, 19, 49; 1, 38, 105; id. Univ. 5, 13; Pall. Mai, 9, 1.—**II.** Transf. (post-Aug.). **A.** *Thickness*, Pall. 1, 6, 9; id. Febr. 17, 5. —**B.** *Solidity, firmness*, Vitr. 2, 6; 2, 8.—Hence, *plur. concr.*: soliditates, *firm* or *solid masses*, Vitr. 7, 3, 7.—**C.** In jurid. Lat., *the whole, entirety* (opp. a share, part): possessionis, etc., Cod. Just. 4, 52, 2; 11, 35, 2; App. Trism. p. 288 Bip.: hereditas universorum soliditas singulorum, Ambros. Psa. 118, Serm. 14, 41.

sŏlĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make firm, dense,* or *solid; to make whole* or *sound; to strengthen, fasten together* (not ante-Aug., and for the most part only in the *pass.*; cf.: compono, reficio, stabilio). **I.** Lit.: (area) cretā solidanda, Verg. G. 1, 179: locus fistucationibus solidetur, Vitr. 7, 1: terra aëre, id. 2, 3 *fin.*: aedificia sine trabibus, Tac. A. 15, 43; cf. muri, id. H. 2, 19: ossa fracta, Plin. 28, 16, 65, § 227; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4; cf.: hi (nervi) incisi solidantur, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 218; 24, 16, 95, § 152: cartilago, Cels. 8, 6: fistulae stanno, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160 et saep.—Poet.: facies solidata veneno, i. e. *against decay*, Luc. 8, 691.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To confirm, establish:* rem Romanam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33, 11: imperium Romanum ex diuturnā convulsione solidatum, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 1: illud etiam constitutione solidamus, ut, etc., *establish, ordain*, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 1.—**B.** *To unite:* viro uxorem unius corporis compage, Lact. Epit. 6.—**C.** *To correct:* rationes, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Verr. 1, 36.

sŏlĭdus, a, um (contr. collat. form **soldus,** a, um, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; 2, 5, 65), *adj.* [Sanscr. sarvas, all; Gr. ὅλος, whole; old Lat. sollus; cf. sollistimus], *firm, dense, compact, not hollow, solid* (class.). **I.** Lit.: individua et solida corpora (sc. ἄτομοι), Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Div. 2, 67, 98: terra solida et globosa, id. N. D. 2, 39, 137: columna aurea (opp. extrinsecus inaurata), id. Div. 1, 24, 48; cf. cornua (opp. cava), Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 127: lapides, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 6: corpus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: paries vel solidus vel fornicatus, Cic. Top. 4, 22: sphaera solida atque plena, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf.: crateres auro solidi, Verg. A. 2, 765: ex solido elephanto, id. G. 3, 26; id. A. 6, 69; 6, 552: aera, id. ib. 9, 809: telum solidum nodis, id. ib. 11, 553: vasa auro solida, Tac. A. 2, 33; 13, 10: solidum ex auro signum, Just. 39, 2, 5: nunc solida est tellus, quae lacus ante fuit, Ov. F. 6, 404; so, ripa, id. ib. 14, 49: sedes (opp. aër), id. ib. 2, 147: navis ad ferendum incursum maris solida, Sen. Ep. 76, 13: sit solidum quodcumque subest, Aus. Ed. 16, 12: solidus cibus, *solid food*, as opposed to fluid, Vulg. Heb. 5, 12. —*Comp.:* solidior caseus factus, Col. 7, 8, 4. —*Sup.:* solidissima materiaī corpora (opp. mollia), Lucr. 1, 565; 1, 951: tellus, Ov. M. 15, 262.—*Subst.:* **sŏlĭdum,** i, *n.*, *a solid substance, solidity:* cum duae formae praestantes sint, ex solidis globus, ex planis autem circulus aut orbis, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47: nihil tangi potest, quod careat solido, id. Univ 4, 11; cf.: quae (species deorum) nihil concreti habeat, nihil solidi, nihil expressi, id. N. D. 1, 27, 75: inane abscindere soldo, Hor. S. 1, 2, 113; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 78: fossa fit ad solidum, *to the solid ground, to the bottom*, Ov. F. 4, 821: finditur in solidum cuneis via, *into the hard wood*, Verg. G. 2, 79; 2, 231: neque fundamenta (amphitheatri) per solidum subdidit, Tac. A. 4, 62: solido procedebat elephas in pontem, *on solid ground*, Liv. 44, 5.—**B.** Transf. (opp. to that which is divided, scattered, or in parts), *whole, complete, entire* (= integer, totus): usurā, nec eā solidā, contentus est, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: militia semestri solidum stipendium accipere, Liv. 5, 4: solida taurorum viscera, Verg. A. 6, 253: ut solidos hauriant (serpentes) cervos taurosque, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36: quibus solida ungula, id. 10, 63, 83, § 173: motus terrae quasdam (civitates) solidas absorbuit, Just. 30, 4, 3: ut decies solidum exsorberet, i. e. *at once, in one draught*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 240: decem annos solidos errasse, Varr. ap. Non. 405, 21; cf.: partem solido demere de die, Hor. C. 1, 1, 20: annus, Liv. 1, 19: hora, Juv. 11, 205: parum solidum consulatum explere, *incomplete*, Liv. 4, 8 *fin.*: vos, quibus solidae suo stant robore vires, Verg. A. 2, 639.—As *substt.* **1.** In gen.: **sŏlĭdum,** i, *n.*, *the whole sum:* ita bona veneant, ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46; Hor. S. 2, 5, 65; Quint. 5, 10, 105; Tac. A. 6, 17; Dig. 45, 2, 2 sq.—**2.** In partic.: **sŏlĭdus,** i, *m.* (sc. nummus), in the time of the emperors *a gold coin*, at first called aureus, and worth about twenty-five denarii, afterwards reduced nearly one half in value, Dig. 9, 3, 5; 11, 4, 1; 21, 1, 42; Cod. Just. 10, 70, 5; App. M. 10, p. 242, 34; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 7; id. 1 Esd. 2, 69; id. Ecclus. 29, 7.—**II.** Trop., *sound, solid, substantial, genuine, true, real* (in this sense a favorite word with Cic.; syn.: firmus, constans, stabilis; opp. inanis, levis, vanus, mobilis, etc.): solida et perpetua fides, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 44; so, fides, Tac. H. 2, 7: solida et robusta et assidua frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8, 21: solida atque robusta eloquentia, Quint. 10, 1, 2: solida ac virilis ingenii vis, id. 2, 5, 23: est enim gloria solida quaedam res et expressa, non adumbrata, Cic. Tusc. 3, 2, 3: judicia solida et expressa, id. Planc. 12, 29: justitiae effigies, id. Off. 3, 17, 69: quod appellant honestum, non tam solido quam splendido nomine, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: suavitas austera et solida, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103: solida veraque laus, id. Sest. 43, 93; cf.: solida laus ac vera dignitas, id. Vatin. 3, 8: gloria (with vera), id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: nostra gloria, cum sit ex solido, Curt. 9, 2, 14: nulla utilitas (with puerilis delectatio), Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 72: salus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 10: gratia, id. Curc. 3, 35; Ov. M. 12, 576: beneficium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 32: gaudium, id. And. 4. 1, 24: libertas, Liv. 2, 2, 6; Tac. Or. 9: fides, id. H. 2, 79: mens, *firm, determined*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 4: solidum opus doctrinae, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 1: in solidiore aliquo scripti genere, Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 16: gravior solidiorque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 8: virtus, Val. Max. 2, 8, 5; 5, 4, ext. 5: vinum, Pall. 11, 14 *fin.* —*Neutr. absol.:* quibus ex rebus nihil est, quod solidum tenere possis, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: multos in solido rursus Fortuna locavit, *in safety*, Verg. A. 11, 427; cf.: praesentia bona nondum tota in solido sunt, Sen. Ben. 3, 4, 2: nostra gloria, cum sit ex solido, Curt. 9, 2, 14: ut salus ejus locetur in solido, Amm. 17, 5, 11.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **A. sŏlĭdum** (very rare), *soundly, thoroughly:* dinoscere cautus Quid solidum crepet, Pers. 5, 25: Venus irata solidum, App. M. 5, p. 171, 24.—**B. sŏlĭdē** (not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) *Densely, closely, solidly:* solide et crassis viminibus contexta cista, Col. 12, 56, 2: solide natus est, i. e. *without a hollow place, without wind in one's inside*, Petr. 47, 4.—*Comp.:* concreta aqua, Gell. 19, 5, 5.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) *Surely, wholly, fully, truly:* neque, natus necne is fuerit, id solide scio, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 8; 4, 2, 47; Ter And. 5, 5, 8; App. M. 3, p. 135, 41; Spart. Ael. Ver. 8.

* **sōlĭfĕr,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sol-fero], *sun-bringing*, of the east: plaga, Sen. Herc. Oet. 159.

* **sŏlĭferrĕum,** i, v. solliferreum.

sŏlĭfŭga, v. solipuga.

* **sŏlĭfundĭum,** ii, *n.* [solum-fundus], perh. *landed property*, Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 7 Mai.

* **sōlĭgĕna,** ae, *comm.* [sol-gigno], *a child of the Sun:* Aeetes, Val. Fl. 5, 317.

sōlĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [solus-loquor], *a talking to one's self, a soliloquy*, a word formed by Augustin. Aug. Solil. 2, 7 *fin.*

‡ **solino** = consulo, acc. to Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll. [prob. the lengthened form from solo, the ground form to con-sul and con-sulo; different from solinunt = solent; v soleo *init.*].

Sōlīnus, i, *m.* C. Julius, *a Roman writer of the third century of the Christian era, author of a work entitled* Polyhistor, *mostly taken from Pliny's* Historia Naturalis.

sŏlĭpūga, ae, *f.*, *a kind of venomous ant* (or, acc. to Solinus, *a kind of venomous spider*), Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92; 22, 25, 81, § 163. —Called also **solpūga,** Luc. 9, 837; **solipugna,** acc. to Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.; **sŏlĭfŭga,** Sol. 4, 3 and 6; and **salpūga,** Plin. 29, 4, 29, § 92.

sōlistĭmum, v. sollistimus.

* **1. sŏlĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [solitus, from soleo], *usual, customary, ordinary:* dolores, Marc. Emp 20 *med.*

* **2. sōlĭtānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [solus], *separate, distinct:* libellum confeci, Theod. Prisc. 3 praef.

* **sōlĭtānus,** a, um, *adj.* [sol], *the appellation of a species of African snail*, perh. named from the Promunturium Solis (Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9); Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4; Plin. 9, 56, 82, § 174.

sōlĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [solus], *alone, by itself, lonely, solitary* (class.; syn. singularis): natura solitarium nihil amat, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: quoniam solitaria non posset virtus ad ea, quae summa sunt, pervenire, conjuncta et consociata cum alterā perveniret, id. ib. 22, 83: quae (natura) non solitaria sit neque simplex, sed cum alio juncta atque conexa, id. N. D. 2, 11, 29: deus desertus ac solitarius, Lact. 1, 7, 4; Min. Fel. 10, 3: hae apes non sunt solitaria natura, ut aquilae, sed ut homines, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 4: solitarius homo atque in agro vitam agens, *living by himself*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 39: solitaria et velut umbratilis vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18: solitarium aliquod aut rarum judicatum afferre, Cic. Inv. 1, 44, 83: distentus solitariā cenā, i. e. *with a dinner which he has taken by himself*, Plin. Pan. 49: modo id egit, i. e. *nothing else*, Nazar. 33: imperium, *absolute*, Mamert. Grat. Act. 13: hominem solitarium tres tam validos

evitasse juvenes, App. M. 3, p. 132, 2. — Pleon.: solus ac solitarius, App. M. 4, p. 146, 30.

sōlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [solus], *a being alone, loneliness, solitude* (ante- and post-class. for solitudo): tuam solitatem memorans, Att. ap. Non. 173, 28 (Trag. Rel. p. 153 Rib.); App. M. 9, p. 225, 14; id. Mag. p. 288, 5; Tert. adv. Val. 37.

* **sōlĭtātim,** *adv.* [solitas], *solitarily,* Front. Eloqu. p. 235 Mai.

sōlĭtaurīlia, v. suovetaurilia.

* **sōlĭto,** āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [soleo], *to be much accustomed* or *wont:* Scipionem Africanum solitavisse in Capitolium ventitare, Gell. 7, 1, 6.

sōlĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [solus], *a being alone* or *solitary, loneliness, solitariness, solitude* (of a person or place); *a lonely place, desert, wilderness* (class. in *sing.* and *plur.;* cf.: secretum, secessus). **I.** In gen.: ampla domus dedecori saepe domino fit, si est in eā solitudo, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 139: si aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentiā tolleret et in solitudine uspiam collocaret, id. Lael. 23, 87; so (opp. frequentia) id. Pis. 22, 53; opp. celebritas, id. Inv. 1, 26, 38; Plin. Pan. 49, 2: audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51, § 114; cf.: quācumque venis, fuga est et ingens Circa te solitudo, Mart. 3, 44, 3: solitudo ante ostium, Ter. And. 2, 2, 25: ubi postquam solitudinem intellexit, Sall. J. 93, 3: erat ab oratoribus quaedam in foro solitudo, Cic. Brut. 63, 227: neque vero hic non contemptus est a tyrannis atque ejus solitudo, Nep. Thras. 2, 2: mihi solitudo et recessus provincia est, Cic. Att. 12, 26, 2: in aliquā desertissimā solitudine, id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 171: Sigambri se in solitudinem ac silvas abdiderant, Caes. B. G. 4, 18 *fin.:* an malitis hanc solitudinem vestram quam urbem hostium esse? *solitary, desert place* (Rome), Liv. 5, 53, 7: delere omne Latium, vastas inde solitudines facere, id. 8, 13, 15; cf. id. 39, 18: nec umquam ex solitudine suā prodeuntem, nisi ut solitudinem faceret, Plin. Pan. 48 *fin.:* ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant, Tac. Agr. 30 *fin.;* Curt. 8, 8, 10; 9, 2, 24; Liv. 39, 18, 2: nivosae solitudini cohaerentes, *bordering on,* Amm. 23, 6, 64.— With *gen.:* in hac omnis humani cultūs solitudine, Curt. 7, 3, 12.— *Plur.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 19, 20; id. Fam. 2, 16, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 23: solitudines renuntiavere missi milites ad explorandum, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 181; Vell. 2, 55, 4; Plin. 6, 13, 14, § 33; 6, 17, 20, § 53.— **II.** In partic., analog. to the Gr. ἐρημία, in respect of something wanting, *a being left alone* or *deserted, a state of want, destitution, deprivation:* per hujus (orbae) solitudinem Te obtestor, Ter. And. 1, 5, 55; cf.: liberorum solitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153: liberorum ac parentum solitudo, Quint. 6, 1, 18: Caesenniae viduitas ac solitudo, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5: solitudo atque inopia, id. Quint. 1, 5; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: Messalina tribus omnino comitantibus (id repente solitudinis erat) spatium urbis pedibus emensa, Tac. A. 11, 32: magistratuum, Liv. 6, 35 *fin.*

sŏlĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from soleo.

sŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [from the root sol, kindr. with sed, sedeo], *a seat.* **I.** Most usu. of gods, kings, or other distinguished personages. **A.** Lit., *a seat, chair of state, throne* (cf.: thronus, tribunal): regali in solio sedens, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69: domus regia et in domo regale solium, Liv. 1, 47, 4; cf.: solio rex indt ab alto, Verg. A. 11, 301: solio tum Juppiter aureo Surgit, id. ib. 10, 116; so, Jovis, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 34; Suet. Calig. 57: divinum, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12: deorum solia, id. Har. Resp 27, 57: regale (Jovis), Ov. F. 6, 353: sedens in solio consulantibus respondere (of solicitors), Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 10; id. de Or. 2, 33, 143: sedet Sollemni solio, Ov. M. 14, 262: acernum, Verg. A. 8, 178: eburnum, i. e. sella curulis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 3, 199; id. VI. Cons Hon. 588.— **B.** Meton., like our *throne,* for *rule, sway, dominion* (mostly poet.): pristina majestas soliorum et sceptra superba, Lucr. 5, 1137; cf.: solio sceptroque potitur, Ov. H. 14, 113; cf. Val. Fl. 2, 309; 6, 742; Hor. C. 2, 2, 17: solio avorum aliquem depellere, Luc. 4, 690; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 213: Demetrium in paterno solio locaturi, Liv. 39, 53, 4: Pacorum avito Arsacidarum solio depulsuri, Tac. H. 1, 40: paternum solium per vim, per arma capere, Lact. 1, 10, 10.— **II.** *A tub,* esp. for bathing, Lucr. 6, 800; Cato, R. R. 10, 4; Cels. 1, 3; 1, 4; 7, 26, 5; Liv. 44, 6; Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152; Suet. Aug. 82 *fin.;* Pall. 1, 40, 3; 1, 41, 1.— For other purposes, Plin. 19, 2, 8, § 28.— **III.** *A stone coffin* for persons of distinction, *a sarcophagus:* solium Porphyretici marmoris, Suet. Ner. 50; cf. Curt. 10, 10, 9; Flor. 4, 11 *fin.;* Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 343 al.

sōlĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [solus-vagor] (Ciceron.). **I.** Lit., *wandering* or *roving alone;* of animals that lead a solitary life: earum (bestiarum) partim solivagas, partim congregatas, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. — Of persons: non est enim singulare nec solivagum genus hoc (hominum), id. Rep. 1, 25, 39: (elephanti) minume ex omnibus solivagi, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23; v. solitarius.— **II.** Transf., *alone, by itself, single, solitary* (rare): caelo solivago et volubili et in orbem incitato, Cic. Univ. 6, 18: solivaga, cognitio et jejuna, *contracted,* id. Off. 1, 44, 157: virginitas, *standing alone, incomparable,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 40.

sollemnis (less correctly **sōlemnis, sollennis, sōlennis, sollempnis**), e, *adj.* [sollus, i. e. totus-annus], prop. that takes place every year; in relig. lang. of solemnities, *yearly, annual;* hence, in gen., **I.** Lit., *stated, established, appointed:* sollemne, quod omnibus annis praestari debet, Fest. p. 298 Müll. (cf. anniversarius): sollemnia sacra dicuntur, quae certis temporibus annisque fieri solent, id. p. 344 ib.: sacra stata, sollemnia, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. stata, p. 344 ib.; so, ad sollemne et statum sacrificium curru vehi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (v. sisto, *P. a.*): sacra, id. Leg. 2, 8, 19: sacrificia, id. N. D. 1, 6, 14; id. Leg. 2, 14, 35; Liv. 1, 31: dies festi atque sollemnes, Cic. Pis. 22, 51: ab Aequis statum jam ac prope sollemne in singulos annos bellum timebatur, Liv. 3, 15: Idus Maiae sollemnes ineundis magistratibus erant, id. 3, 36: sollemnis dapes Libare, Verg. A. 3, 301: caerimoniae, Val. Max. 1, 1, 1.— **II.** Transf., according as the idea of the *religious* or that of the *established, stated* nature of the thing qualified predominates. **A.** With the idea of its religious character predominating, *religious, festive, solemn:* suscipiendaque curarit sollemnia sacra, Lucr. 5, 1162: sollemni more sacrorum, id. 1, 96: religiones, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: iter ad flaminem, id. ib. 10, 27: epulae, id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: ludi, id. Leg. 3, 3, 7; cf.: coetus ludorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186: precatio comitiorum, id. Mur. 1, 1: omnia sollemnibus verbis dicere, id. Dom. 47, 122: sicuti in sollemnibus sacris fieri consuevit, Sall. C. 22, 2: sollemnia vota Reddere, Verg. E. 5, 74: ferre sollemnia dona, id. A. 9, 626: sollemnis ducere pompas, id. G. 3, 22: sollemnis mactare ad aras, id. A. 2, 202: dies jure sollemnis mihi, sanctiorque natali, Hor. C. 4, 11, 17: fax, Ov. M. 7, 49: sollemni voce movere preces, id. F. 6, 622: ignis, id. Tr. 3, 13, 16: festum sollemne parare, id. F. 2, 247: sollemnes ludos celebrare, id. ib. 5, 597: habitus, Liv. 37, 9: carmen, id. 33, 31: epulae, Tac. A. 1, 50: sacramentum, id. H. 1, 55: nullum esse officium tam sanctum atque sollemne, quod, etc., Cic. Quint. 6, 26.—*Comp.:* dies baptismo sollemnior, Tert. Bapt. 19.— *Sup.:* die tibi sollemnissimo natali meo, Front. Ep. ad Anton. 1, 2: preces, App. M. 11, p. 264.— **b.** As *subst.:* **sollemne,** is, *n., a religious* or *solemn rite, ceremony, feast, sacrifice, solemn games, a festival, solemnity,* etc. (so perh. not in Cic.); *sing.:* inter publicum sollemne sponsalibus rite factis, Liv. 38, 57: sollemne clavi figendi, id. 7, 3 *fin.:* soli Fidei sollemne instituit, id. 1, 21; cf. id. 9, 34: sollemne allatum ex Arcadiā, *festal games,* id. 1, 5; cf. id. 1, 9: Claudio funeris sollemne perinde ac divo Augusto celebratur, Tac. A. 12, 69; cf. *plur.* infra: per sollemne nuptiarum, Suet. Ner. 28; cf. infra. — *Plur.:* sollemnia (Isidis), Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 1: ejus sacri, Liv. 9, 29; cf. id. 2, 27: Quinquatruum, Suet. Ner. 34: triumphi, id. ib. 2: nuptiarum, Tac. A. 11, 26 *fin.:* funerum, id. ib. 3, 6: tumulo sollemnia mittent, Verg. A. 6, 380: referunt, id. ib. 5, 605; cf. Stat. Th. 8, 208; Juv. 10, 259.— **B.** With the idea of stated, regular character predominant, *wonted, common, usual, customary, ordinary* (syn.: consuetus, solitus; freq. only after the Aug. period): prope sollemnis militum lascivia, Liv. 4, 53, 13: socer arma Latinus habeto, Imperium sollemne socer, Verg. A. 12, 193: arma, Stat. Th. 8, 174: cursus bigarum, Suet. Dom. 4: Romanis sollemne viris opus (venatio), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 49: mihi sollemnis debetur gloria, Phaedr. 3, prol. 61: sufficit sollemnem numerum (testium) exaudire, Dig. 28, 1, 21: viā sollemni egressi, *the public way,* Amm. 20, 4, 9: Romae dulce diu fuit et sollemne, reclusa Mane domo vigilare, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 103: spectari sollemne olim erat, Suet. Aug. 44; Gell. 15, 2, 3: annua complere sollemnia, *tribute,* Amm. 22, 7, 10. — As *subst.:* **sollemne,** is, *n., usage, custom, practice,* etc.: nostrum illud sollemne servemus, ut, etc., *usual custom, practice,* Cic. Att. 7, 6, 1: novae nuptae intrantes etiamnum sollemne habent postes adipe attingere, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 135.—*Plur.:* mos traditus ab antiquis inter cetera sollemnia manet, etc., Liv. 2, 14: proin repeterent sollemnia, *their customary avocations,* Tac. A. 3, 6 *fin.:* testamentum non jure factum dicitur, ubi sollemnia juris defuerunt, *usages, customary formalities,* Dig. 28, 3, 1: testamenti, ib. 28, 1, 20.— Adverb.: mutat quadrata rotundis: Insanire putas sollemnia me neque rides, *in the common way,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 101. —Hence, *adv.:* **sollemnĭter (sollenn-, sōlemn-;** very rare; not in Cic.). **1.** (Acc. to II. A. supra.) *In a religious* or *solemn manner, solemnly,* = rite: omnibus (sacris) sollemniter peractis, Liv. 5, 46: intermissum convivium sollemniter instituit, *with pomp* or *splendor,* Just. 12, 13, 6: lusus, quem sollemniter celebramus, App. M. 3, p. 134, 13.— **2.** (Acc. to II. B. supra.) *According to custom, in the usual* or *customary manner, regularly, formally:* (greges elephantorum) se purificantes sollemniter aquā circumspergi, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2: praebere hordeum pullis, Pall. 1, 28 *fin.:* jurare, Dig. 12, 2, 3: cavere, ib. 26, 7, 27: acta omnia, ib. 45, 1, 30: nullo sollemniter inquirente, Amm. 14, 7, 21: transmisso sollemniter Tigride, id. 20, 6, 1.—*Comp.* and *sup.* of *adj.* (late Lat.); v. supra, II. A. No *comp.* and *sup.* of *adv.*

sollemnĭtas (sollenn-, solenn-, and **solemn-**), ātis, *f.* [sollemnis] (post-class.; cf.: sollemne, celebratio). **I.** *A solemnity, festival, celebration* of a day: dierum variae sollemnitates, Gell. 2, 24, 15: pristina (ludorum Isthmiorum), Sol. 7: condendi honoris, Aus. Grat. Act. 36: sacrorum sollemnitate prisco more completa, Amm. 23, 3, 7; Vulg. Deut. 16, 16 et saep.— **II.** *A usage, formality:* juris, Dig. 26, 8, 19; 1, 7, 25.

sollemnĭter, *adv.*, v. sollemnis *fin.*

* **sollemnĭtus (sollenn-, sōlenn-, sōlemn-),** *adv.* [sollemnis], *solemnly,* Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 176, 14.

sollers (sōlers), tis (*abl.* regularly sollerti; sollerte, Ov. P. 4, 14, 35), *adj.* [sollus, i. e. totus-ars, and therefore qs. all art; hence, in gen.], *skilled, skilful, clever, dexterous, adroit, expert* (class.; syn.: sagax, subtilis, expertus). **I.** Of persons: quae liberum Scire aequom est adulescentem, sollertem dabo, *to make ready, accomplished,* Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 25: vigilans ac sollers, sicca, sana, sobria sum, Afran. ap. Non. 21, 33: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37: pictor sollers in arte, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 142: sollertem tu me facis, Ov. H. 20, 26: ancilla, id. Am. 1, 8, 87: vir, id. Ib. 279: Ulixes, id. P. 4, 14, 35: agricola, Nep. Cat. 3, 1.— *Comp.:* sollertior et ingeniosior, Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31.—*Sup.:* Sulla, rudis antea et ignarus belli, sollertissimus omnium factus est, Sall. J. 96, 1: hostis, Suet. Caes. 35.— Poet., with *inf.:* coloribus Sollers nunc hominem ponere nunc deum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 8; Ov. Am. 2, 7, 17; Sil. 1, 79; 8, 260.—With *gen.:* Musa lyrae sollers, Hor. A. P. 407: sollers cunctandi Fabius, Sil. 7, 126.—With *ad* and *acc.:* cum esset deus ad excogitandum providentissimus, ad faciendum sollertissimus, Lact. 2, 8, 3. — **II.** Transf., of things, *ingenious, sagacious, intelligent, inventive:* opera providae sollertisque naturae, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: ani-

mus, Liv. 7, 14; cf.: sollerti corde Prometheus, Cat. 64, 295: sollerti astu, Ov. M. 4, 776: sollers subtilisque descriptio partium, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: frugum et pecudum custodia sollers, Verg. G. 4, 327: genus acuminis in reprehendendis verbis versutum et sollers, Cic. Brut. 67, 236: ingenium, Ov. F. 3, 840: hominum natura, id. Am. 3, 8, 45: manus, Tib. 1, 8, 29.—*Comp.:* nihil sollertius, Cic. Sen. 15, 54: sollertius est multo genus virile, Lucr. 5, 1356.—*Sup.:* fundus sollertissimus, qs. *most creative*, i. e. *most productive, fruitful*, Cato, R. R. 8 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.:* **sollerter** (**sōlert-**), *skilfully, dexterously, shrewdly, sagaciously, ingeniously:* aliquid consequi, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 26: patefacere futura, Tac. A. 6, 21: explorans, Spart. Hadr. 10.—*Comp.:* simulata sollertius, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 88: exprimere incessus, vultum, etc., Ov. M. 11, 635: colere hortos, id. ib. 14, 624: imperare, Treb. Poll. Gall. 13.—*Sup.:* aliquid sollertissime perspicere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 98: tempora persequi, Vop. Car. 4.

sollertia (**sōlert-**), ae, *f.* [sollers], *skill, shrewdness, quickness of mind, ingenuity, dexterity, adroitness, expertness*, etc. (class.; syn.: acumen, subtilitas, scientia): data est quibusdam bestiis machinatio quaedam atque sollertia, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123: nulla ars imitari sollertiam naturae potest, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: Chaldaei sollertiâ ingeniorum antecellunt, id. Div. 1, 41, 91; cf.: est genus (Gallorum) summae sollertiae, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: hominum adhibita sollertia, id. B. C. 2, 8 *fin.:* ingenii sollertia, *shrewdness*, Sall. J. 7, 7: in hac re tanta inest ratio atque sollertia, *knowledge and skill*, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; so (with ratio) Tac. G. 30: ut artis pariat sollertia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 33: in omni re fugienda est talis sollertia, *such subtlety*, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: mirari non modo diligentiam sed enim sollertiam ejus, id. Sen. 17, 59: quae tua formosos cepit sollertia? Tib. 1, 4, 3: omnia conando docilis sollertia vicit, Manil. 1, 95; Luc. 8, 283: placuit sollertia tempore etiam adjuta, *the ingenious plan*, Tac. A. 14, 4.—*Plur.:* egregiis ingeniorum sollertiis ex aevo collocatis, Vitr. 7 praef. *med.*—(β) With *gen. obj.:* (honestum) aut in perspicientiâ veri sollertiâque versatur, aut, etc. (shortly after: perspicere et explicare rationem), *the perception and intelligent development of the true*, Cic. Off. 1, 5, 14: agendi cogitandique sollertia, *adroitness, quickness*, id. ib. 1, 44, 157: judicandi, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 11: belli, Sil. 6, 309.

sollĭcĭtātĭo (**sōlĭc-**), ōnis, *f.* [sollicito]. **I.** *Vexation, anxiety:* nuptiarum, i. e. *on account of*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26.—**II.** *An inciting, instigating, instigation* (good prose): omnium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 2: Allobrogum, Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: Diogenis, id. Clu. 19, 53.—*Plur.:* sollicitationibus expugnari, *seductions, allurements*, Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.:* sollicitationibus periclitari, *to find by trial*, Caes. B. G. 2, 8 (dub.).

sollĭcĭtātor (**sōlĭc-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a tempter, seducer* (post-Aug.): alienarum nuptiarum, Dig. 47, 11, 1; 11, 3, 14 *fin.;* Sen. Contr. 2, 15 *med.:* servi, Dig. 11, 3, 11; 11, 3, 14.

sollĭcĭtē, *adv.*, v. sollicitus *fin.*

sollĭcĭto (**sōlĭ-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sollicitus], *to disturb, stir, agitate, move; to distress, harass, make uneasy, vex, solicit, tempt, seduce, attract, induce.* **I.** Lit., *to stir, put in lively motion, move violently, disturb, shake, exercise* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Histri tela manu jacientes sollicitabant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 438 Vahl.): myropolas omnes sollicito; ubicumque unguentum est, ungor, *keep them busy*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10: nec fas esse, quod sit fundatum perpetuo aevo, sollicitare suis.. ex sedibus, Lucr. 5, 162: pinnisque repente sollicitant divum nocturno tempore lucos, id. 4, 1008; 2, 965: teneram ferro sollicitavit humum, *stirred*, i. e. *by the plough*, Tib. 1, 7, 30; so, tellurem, Verg. G. 2, 418: herbae, Quas tellus, nullo sollicitante (i. e. eam) dabat, Ov. F. 4, 396: remis freta, Verg. G. 2, 503: spicula dextrâ, id. A. 12, 404: totum tremoribus orbem, Ov. M. 6, 699: stamina docto Pollice, pregn., *excite by handling*, id. ib. 11, 169 (v. II. B. 1. infra): stomachum vomitu, alvum purgatione, *to move*, Cels. 1 praef. *fin.:* mox, velut aurâ sollicitante, provecti longius, *as if a breeze were moving us on*, Quint. 12, prooem. 2: hic (spiritus naturae), quamdiu non... pellitur, jacet innoxius... ubi illum extrinsecus superveniens causa sollicitat, compellitque et in artum agit, etc., *stirs up*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 18, 2: sollicitavit aquas remis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2: lucus, qui primus anhelis sollicitatur equis, id. Idyll. 1, 3: seu remige Medo sollicitatur Athos, id. Ruf. 1, 336: Maenalias feras, *to hunt*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 14: ne salebris sollicitentur apes, Col. 9, 8, 3.—Of a river: cum Danubius non jam radices nec media montium stringit, sed juga ipsa sollicitat, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 9.—In mal. part., Ov. Am. 3, 7, 74; Mart. 11, 22, 4; 11, 46, 4; Petr. 20, 2.—**B.** *To produce by stirring, excite, cause to come forth, to arouse, draw out* (rare): radices in ipsâ arbore sollicitando, *by starting roots from the tree* (cf. the context), Plin. 17, 13, 21, § 98; cf.: sollicitatur id in nobis quod diximus ante semen, Lucr. 4, 1037.—**II.** Trop., = sollicitum facere. **A.** With the notion of distress, *to cause distress, anxiety, uneasiness, to distress, disturb.* **1.** Of the body (very rare and poet.): mala copia Aegrum sollicitat stomachum, *distresses*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43.—**2.** Of the mind; constr. with *acc. of person*, with *animum*, etc. (α) *To fill with apprehension, cause fear, suspense of the mind, and anxiety for the future;* and *pass.*, = sollicitum esse, *to be distressed, to torment one's self:* nunc ibo ut visam, estne id aurum ut condidi, quod me sollicitat miserum plurimis modis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 26: certo scio, non ut Flamininum sollicitari te, Tite, sic noctesque diesque, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: jamdudum equidem sentio, suspicio quae te sollicitet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 50: sicine me atque illam operâ tuâ nunc miseros sollicitarier? Ter. And. 4, 2, 6: egon' id timeo? *Ph.* Quid te ergo aliud sollicitat? id. Eun. 1, 2, 82; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: aut quid sit id quod sollicitere ad hunc modum? id. Hec. 4, 4, 54: me autem jam et mare istuc et terra sollicitat, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: an dubitas quin ea me cura (pro genero et filio) vehementissime sollicitet? id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: multa sunt quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18, 1: ne cujus metu sollicitaret animos sociorum, Liv. 45, 28 *med.:* cum Scipionem exspectatio successoris sollicitaret, id. 30, 36 *fin.:* desiderantem quod satis est neque Tumultuosum sollicitat mare, Nec, etc., Hor. C. 3, 1, 26; cf. Mart. 7, 54, 2.—With *de:* de posteris nostris et de illâ immortalitate rei publicae sollicitor, quae, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41.—Hence, like verbs of fearing, with *ne, that (lest)*: et Quibus nunc sollicitor rebus! ne aut ille alserit, Aut uspiam ceciderit, etc., Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: sollicitari se simulans, ne in ejus perniciem conspirarent, Amm. 14, 7, 9.—Also with *quod*, like verbs of emotion: me illa cura sollicitat angitque vehementer, quod... nihil a te, nihil ex istis locis... affluxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.—(β) More rarely, *to grieve, afflict, make wretched:* istuc facinus quod tuom sollicitat animum, id ego feci, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 8: sed erile scelus me sollicitat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 19: cur meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentiâ? *why do I make my old age miserable by*, etc., Ter. And. 5, 3, 16: haec cura (ob miserum statum rei publicae) sollicitat et hunc meum socium, Cic. Brut. 97, 331.—With *subject-clause:* nihil me magis sollicitat quam... non me ridere tecum, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1.—(γ) *To disturb the rest* or *repose* of a person or community, *to trouble, harass*, = perturbare: quid me quaeris? quid laboras? quid hunc sollicitas? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 15; so, quae roget, ne se sollicitare velis, Ov. A. A. 1, 484: temeritas et libido et ignavia semper animum excruciant, et semper sollicitant, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: anxitudo, prona ad luctum et maerens, semperque ipsa se sollicitans, id. Rep. Fragm. 2, 41, 68: quoniam rebellando saepius nos sollicitant, Liv. 8, 13, 13: finitimi populi, qui castra, non urbem positam in medio ad sollicitandam omnium pacem crediderant, *to disturb the peace*, id. 1, 21, 2: unde neque ille sollicitare quietae civitatis statum posset, id. 21, 10, 12; so, pacem, id. 34, 16 *fin.:* ira Jovis sollicitati prava religione, id. 1, 31, 8: ea cura quietos (deos) sollicitat, Verg. A. 4, 380: alium ambitio numquam quieta sollicitat, Sen. Cons. Polyb. 4 (23), 2: eum non metus sollicitabit, id. ib. 9 (28), 4: (voluptas) licet alia ex aliis admoveat, quibus totos partesque nostri sollicitet, id. Vit. Beat. 5, 4: et magnum bello sollicitare Jovem, Ov. F. 5, 40: sollicitatque feros non aequis viribus hostes, Luc. 4, 665: ut me nutricibus, me aviae educanti, me omnibus qui sollicitare illas aetates solent, praeferret, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8: sollicitare manes, *to disturb the dead by mentioning their names:* parce, precor, manes sollicitare meos, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 32; cf.: cur ad mentionem defunctorum testamur, memoriam eorum a nobis non sollicitari? Plin. 28, 2, 5, § 23.—Hence, pregn.: sollicito manes, *I disturb the dead*, Ov. M. 6, 699: sollicitare umbras = ciere, citare, in necromancy, Manil. 1, 93.—**B.** Without the idea of distress or uneasiness. **1.** *To stir, rouse, excite, incite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): unicus est de quo sollicitamur honor, Ov. F. 6, 10, 76: sollicitatque deas, id. M. 4, 473: vanis maritum sollicitat precibus, id. ib. 9, 683: quoque Musarum studium a nocte silenti Sollicitare solet, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. praef. 12: cupidinem lentum sollicitas, Hor. C. 4, 13, 6: labris quae poterant ipsum sollicitare Jovem, Mart. 66, 16: me nova sollicitat, me tangit serior aetas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 45: deinde (luxuria) frugalitatem professos sollicitat, Sen. Ep. 56, 10.—Hence, **2.** *To attract, to tempt, to invite* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): si quis dotatam uxorem habet, eum hominem sollicitat sopor, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 15 Lorenz: nullum sollicitant haec, Flacce, toreumata canem, Mart. 12, 74, 5: cum, mira specie, feminarum sollicitaret oculos, Val. Max. 4, 5, 1 *ext.:* non deest forma quae sollicitet oculos, Sen. Ep. 88, 7: in his (praediis venalibus) me multa sollicitant, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 1: quibuscum delinimentis potest animos omnium sollicitat, Just. 21, 1, 5: omni studio sollicitatum spe regni, id. 8, 3, 8: in Graeciam Philippus cum venisset, sollicitatus paucarum civitatum direptione (i. e. spe diripiendi), id. 9, 1: sollicitati praeda, id. 23, 1, 10; 2, 13 *fin.:* te plaga lucida caeli... sollicitet, Stat. Th. 1, 27: magno praemio sollicitatus, *bribed*, Front. Strat. 3, 6, 4.—So, *to attract the attention, occupy the mind:* ut vix umquam ita sollicitari partibus earum debeamus ut non et summae meminerimus, Quint. 11, 3, 151.—**III.** Transf., *to incite one* to do something. **A.** *To urge to wrong-doing, to inveigle, seduce, incite, stimulate, provoke, tempt, abet* (class.). **1.** *Absol.:* servum sollicitare verbis, spe promissisque corrumpere, contra dominum armare, Cic. Deiot. 11, 30: non sollicitabit rursus agrarios? id. Phil. 7, 6, 18: sollicitant homines imperitos Saxo et Cafo, id. ib. 10, 10, 22: necare eandem voluit: quaesivit venenum; sollicitavit quos potuit, id. Cael. 13, 31: Milo... quos ex aere alieno laborare arbitrabatur, sollicitabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: quos ingenti pecuniae spe sollicitaverant vestri (sc. *to murder Philip*), Curt. 4, 1, 12: ipsam ingentibus sollicitare datis, Ov. M. 6, 463: pretio sperare sollicitari animos egentium, Cic. Cat. 4, 8, 17; Liv. 2, 42, 6; Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—So esp. milit. t. t., = temptare (freq. in the historians), *to strive to win over, tempt, instigate, incite* to defection, attack, etc.: ad sollicitandas civitates, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Germanos Transrhenanos sollicitare dicebantur, id. ib. 5, 2; so id. B. C. 3, 21; id. B. G. 5, 55; 6, 2; 7, 53; 7, 54: servitia urbana sollicitare, Sall. C. 24 *fin.:* nobilissimos Hispanos in Italiam ad sollicitandos populares... miserunt, Liv. 24, 49, 8: vicinos populos haud ambigue sollicitari, id. 8, 23, 2: ad continendas urbes, quas illinc Eumenes, hinc Romani sollicitabant, id. 37, 8, 5: nun sollicitati animi sociorum ab rege Perseo essent, id. 42, 19 *fin.:* omnes sollicitatos legationibus Persei, sed egregie in fide permanere, id. 42, 26 *fin.;* so, diu, id. 31, 5, 8; 40, 57, 2; 41, 23, 7; 45, 35, 8: interim qui Persas sollicitarent mittuntur, Curt. 5, 10, 9; Suet. Oth. 5; id. Ner. 13; id. Tit. 9; Nep. Paus. 3, 6.—**2.** With *ad* and *acc.:* in servis ad hospitem necandum sollicitatis, Cic. Cael. 21, 51: servum ad venenum dandum, id. Clu. 16, 47: opifices et servitia ad Lentulum eripiendum, Sall. C. 50, 1: qui ultro ad transeundum hostes vocabant sollicitabantque, Liv. 25, 15, 5.—After *in:* cum milites ad proditionem, amicos ad perniciem meam pecunia sollicitet, Curt. 4, 11, 1.—**3.** With *ut:* civitates sollicitant

ut in libertate permanere vellent, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: se sollicitatum esse ut regnare vellet, Cic. Fam. 15, 2, 6: missis ad accolas Histri, ut in Italiam irrumperent sollicitandos, Liv 39, 35: Darei litterae quibus Graeci milites sollicitabantur ut regem interficerent, Curt. 4, 10, 16. — **4.** With *gen.*, *gerund.*, and *causa:* comperi legatos Allobrogum tumultus Gallici excitandi causa a P. Lentulo esse sollicitatos, Cic. Cat. 3, 2, 4.— **5.** With *in* and *acc.* (post-class. ; the prevailing constr. in Just.): amicum in adulterium uxoris sollicitatum, Just. 1, 7, 18: Alexander in Italiam sollicitatus, *urgently invited*, id. 12, 2, 1: Iones sollicitare in partes suas statuit, id. 2, 12, 1: qui Peloponnenses in societatem armorum sollicitaret, id. 13, 5; so id. 13, 5, 10; 32, 4, 1; 29, 4, 5. — **6.** With *acc.* of abstract objects (poet.): nuptae sollicitare fidem (= nuptam sollicitare ad fidem violandam), *to make attempts against*, Ov. H. 16 (17), 4; cf. id. Am. 3, 1, 50; id. M. 6, 463; 7, 721; id. P. 3, 3, 50.—**B.** In gen., without implying an evil purpose, *to induce, incite, stimulate, solicit, urge, invite, exhort, move* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): antequam est ad hoc opus (historiam scribendi) sollicitatus, *induced to undertake this work*, Quint. 10, 1, 74: quae Hecubae maritum posset ad Hectoreos sollicitare rogos, Mart. 6, 7, 4: cum, sollicitatus ex urbe Roma (a Mithridate), praecepta pro se mitteret, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6: sollicitandi (parentes) ad hunc laborem erant, *it was necessary to give inducements to the parents to undertake this labor*, Sen. Ben. 3, 11, 1: cum juventutem ad imitationem sui sollicitaret, id. Cons. Helv. 10, 10: alios Orientis regis ut idem postularent sollicitare temptavit, Suet. Dom. 2: juvenum . . . corpora nunc pretio, nunc ille hortantibus ardens sollicitat dictis, Stat. Th. 2, 485: sollicitat tunc ampla viros ad praemia cursu celeres, id. ib. 6, 550: ut per praecones susceptores sollicitarent, Just. 8, 3, 8: Alexander in Italiam a Tarentinis sollicitatus, id. 12, 2, 1: avaritia sollicitatus (= permotus), id. 32, 2, 1: sollicitatoque juvene ad colloquium, *allured him to the conference*, id. 38, 1, 9: hoc maxime sollicitatus ad amicitiam, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 85: serpentes sollicitant ad se avis, id. 8, 23, 35, § 85: hyaena ad sollicitandos canes, id. 8, 30, 44, § 106: velut vacua possessione sollicitatus, Just. 31, 3, 2: remansit in caelibatu, neque sollicitari ulla condicione amplius potuit (i. e. ad uxorem ducendam), Suet. Galb. 5: quod me, tamquam tirunculum, sollicitavit ad emendum (signum), Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4: ut ex copia studiosorum circumspicias praeceptores quos sollicitare possimus (sc. ut huc veniant), id. 4, 13, 11.— With *inf.* (poet.): finemque exprimere rerum sollicitat superos, *urgently implores to disclose the issue*, Luc. 5, 69: cum rapiant mala facta bonos . . . sollicitor nullos esse putare deos, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 36; cf.: sollicitat spatium decurrere amoris, Lucr. 4, 1196.— With *ne:* maritum sollicitat precibus, ne spem sibi ponat in arte, Ov. M. 9, 683.

sollĭcĭtūdo (**sōlic-**), inis, *f.* [sollicitus, II.], *uneasiness of mind, care, disquiet, anxiety, solicitude* (class. ; used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*; syn.: aegritudo, dolor, anxietas): sollicitudo aegritudo cum cogitatione, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: quibus nunc me esse experior summae sollicitudini, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 77: istaec mihi res sollicitudini'st, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 22: aliquem afficere curâ et sollicitudine, id. ib. 2, 4, 1: vita vacua metu, curâ, sollicitudine, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: sollicitudo animi, id. Clu. 18, 51: sollicitudinem falsam mittere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 3: sed dices, me ipsum mihi sollicitudinem struere, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: ne tu me sollicitudine magnâ liberaris, id. ib. 6, 1, 11: duplex nos afficit sollicitudo, id. Brut. 97, 332: tibi sollicitudinem adferre, id. Fam. 9, 17, 3: sollicitudinem sustineo, id. ib. 10, 4, 4: quaenam sollicitudo vexaret impios sublato suppliciorum metu? id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: sollicitudine provinciae urgebamur, id. Att. 6, 5, 3: te torquerier omni Sollicitudine districtum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; cf. Sen. Cons. Polyb. 4 (23), 2 et saep.—*Plur.*, Ter. And. 4, 1, 27; Cic. Off. 3, 21, 84; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; id. Div. 2, 72, 150; id. Att. 1, 18, 2; Hor. C. 1, 18, 4; id. Epod. 13, 10.— Prov.: amor otiosae causa est sollicitudinis, Publ. Syr. v. 34 Rib.—(β) With *gen. obj.:* nuptiarum, Ter. And. 1, 5, 26: gemmarum, i. e. *care lest they be broken to pieces*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 25. — **II.** Transf., *care, forethought, duty, responsibility* (late Lat.): cursûs vehicularis, Dig. 50, 4, 18: sollicitudinem cursualem agere, Cod. Th. 6, 29, 7: castella quae sollicitudo pervigil veterum per opportunos saltus erexit, Amm. 14, 8, 13.

sollĭcĭtus (**sōlĭcĭtus**), a, um, *adj.* [sollus-cieo; cf. sollicito], *thoroughly moved, agitated, disturbed.* **I.** Of physical motion (poet. and rare). **1.** As attrib. of motus, *restless, unceasing:* quae sollicito motu carerent, referring to the elements in constant motion, as air, water, etc., Lucr. 1, 343: sic igitur penitus qui in ferro'st abditus aër Sollicito motu semper jactatur, i.e. *an unceasing air-current within the iron*, to explain its attraction by the magnet, id. 6, 1038.—**2.** Of the sea agitated by storms: ut mare sollicitum stridet, Verg. G. 4, 262. —**3.** Pregn., with the idea of distress (v. II. B.): utile sollicitae sidus utrumque rati, *to a ship in distress*, Ov. F. 5, 720: sollicitae porro plenaeque sonoribus aures, *agitated, vibrating* (*by disease*), Lucr. 6, 1185: corpus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1299.—**4.** Sollicitum habere (cf. II. A. and B. infra), = sollicitare: omnes sollicitos habui, *kept them busy, on the move*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 52 Donat. ad loc.

II. Of mental affections, *full of anxiety, excitement, distracted by cares, engaged, troubled, disturbed* (opp. quietus). **A.** Of cares of business; esp. sollicitum habere, *to keep busy, engaged* (Plaut. and Ter.): (clientes) qui neque leges colunt, neque, etc., sollicitos patronos habent, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 12 Brix ad loc.; 4, 2, 21: quorum negotiis nos absentum sollicitae noctes et dies sumus semper, id. Stich. 1, 1, 6: hem, tot mea Solius solliciti sunt curâ, of servants busy in attending their master, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: numquid vis? *Py.* Ne magis sim pulcer quam sum: ita me mea forma habet sollicitum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 95; cf.: Hispaniae armis sollicitae, Sall. H. 1, 48 Dietsch. —**B.** Of restlessness from fear, suspense, etc., *full of anxiety, agitated, alarmed, solicitous, anxious* (opp. securus; freq. and class.): sollicitum habere, *to fill with apprehension and fear, keep in anxiety;* constr., **1.** *Absol.:* in quibus si non erunt insidiae . . . animus tamen erit sollicitus, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 36: diutius videtur velle eos habere sollicitos a quibus se putat diuturnioribus esse molestiis conflictatum, id. Fam. 6, 13, 3: quae maxime angere atque sollicitam habere vestram aetatem videtur, id. Sen. 19, 66: sollicitum te habebat cogitatio periculi mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 1; so id. Att. 2, 18, 1; id. Sest. 11, 25: initia rerum quae . . . sollicitam Italiam habebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: cum satis per se ipsum Samnitium bellum et, . . . sollicitos haberet patres, Liv. 8, 29, 1: solliciti et incerti rerum suarum Megaram referre signa jubent, id. 24, 23, 5: sollicitae ac suspensae civitati, id. 27, 50 *med.:* quid illis nos sollicitis ac pendentibus animi renuntiare jubetis, id. 7, 30, 22: sollicitae mentes, Ov. F. 3, 362: pectus, id. M. 2, 125: mens, Curt. 4, 13, 2: animi, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18: ego percussorem meum securum ambulare patiar, me sollicito? Sen. Clem. 1, 9, 4: sollicitus est et incertus sui quem spes aliqua proritat, id. Ep. 23, 2: ut sollicitus sim cum Saturnus et Mars ex contrario stabunt, *alarmed*, id. ib. 88, 14: fertur sollicitas tenuisse deas, *kept them in anxious suspense*, Stat. Achill. 2, 338: nunc sollicitam timor anxius angit, Verg. A. 9, 89.— And opposed to securus and securitas: quid est turpius quam in ipso limine securitatis esse sollicitum? Sen. Ep. 22, 5: securo nihil est te pejus, eodem Sollicito nihil est te melius, Mart. 4, 83, 1; so id. 5, 31, 8; Sen. Ep. 124, 19; Quint. 11, 3, 151; Tac. H. 4, 58.—**2.** With *abl.:* sollicitam mihi civitatem suspitione, suspensam metu . . . tradidistis, Cic. Agr. 1, 8, 23: Sophocles, ancipiti sententiarum eventu diu sollicitus, Val. Max. 9, 12, 5 *ext.* —**3.** With *de:* sollicitus eram de rebus urbanis, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 1: de tuâ valetudine, id. ib. 16, 7, 1: sollicita civitas de Etruriae defectione fuit, Liv. 27, 21 *med.:* sollicitum te esse scribis de judicii eventu, Sen. Ep. 24, 1: desii jam de te esse sollicitus, id. ib. 82, 1.—**4.** With *pro:* ne necesse sit unum sollicitum esse pro pluribus, Cic. Lael. 13, 45.— **5.** With *propter:* sollicitus propter iniquitatem locorum, Liv. 38, 40, 9; 44, 3, 5 infra. — **6.** With *adverb. acc. vicem*, *for the fate of:* sollicito consuli et propter itineris difficultatem et eorum vicem, . . . nuntius occurrit, Liv. 44, 3, 5: ut meam quoque. non solum reipublicae vicem videretur sollicitus, id. 28, 43, 9: clamor undique ab sollicitis vicem imperatoris militibus sublatus, id. 28, 19, 17. — **7.** With *gen.:* non sollicitus futuri, pendet (filius tuus mortuus), Sen. Cons. Marc. 19, 6.—**8.** With *dat.* (late Lat.): ne solliciti sitis animae vestrae, neque corpori vestro, Vulg. Matt. 6, 25.— **9.** With *ex:* ex hoc misera sollicita'st, diem Quia olim in hunc, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 33: haec turba sollicita ex temerariâ regis fiduciâ, Curt. 3, 1, 17.—**10.** With *ne*, like verbs of fearing: (mater) sollicita est ne eundem conspiciat, etc., Cic. Mur. 41, 88: legati Romanorum circuire urbes, solliciti ne Aetoli partis alicujus animos ad Antiochum avertissent, *apprehensive*, Liv. 35, 31, 1: sollicitis populis ne suas operiant terras, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104: sollicitus Solon, ne tacendo parum reipublicae consuleret, Just. 2, 7, 9; Front. Strat. 1, 1, 6.—**11.** With *interrog.-clause:* solliciti erant quo evasura esset res, Liv. 30, 21 *init.:* quam sim sollicitus, quidnam futurum sit, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 3. — **C.** In gen., *troubled, disturbed, afflicted, grieved;* constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* alone, or with *de:* sollicitus mihi nescio quâ re videtur, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 30: neque est consentaneum ullam honestam rem, ne sollicitus sis . . . deponere, *lest you be troubled by cares*, Cic. Lael. 13, 47: vehementer te esse sollicitum et praecipuo quodam dolore angi, id. Fam. 4, 3, 1: vehementer populum sollicitum fuisse de P. Sullae morte, id. ib. 9, 10, 3: num eum postea censes anxio animo aut sollicito fuisse, *afflicted by remorse*, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: hoc genus omne Maestum ac sollicitum est cantoris morte Tigelli, Hor. S. 1, 2, 3.—**D.** *Excited, passionate* (rare): qui, ut sint pudici, solliciti tamen et anxii sunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: atqui sollicitae nuntius hospitae, Suspirare Chloen . . Dicens, etc., Hor. C. 3, 7, 9; so, = avidus, with *gen.* or *de* (poet. and post-class.): hominem cuppedinis sollicitum, Lucr. 5, 46: de regno sollicitus (= avidus regni potiundi), Just. 1, 10, 6.—**E.** *Very careful for, concerned in, punctilious, particular about* (post-Aug.; freq.); constr. *absol.*, with *de, circa, in*, or *obj.-inf.:* ne decet quidem, ubi maxima rerum monumenta versantur, de verbis esse sollicitum, Quint. 8, 3, 13: de quorum sumus judicio solliciti, *for whose judgment we care*, id. 10, 7, 24: dixit Cicero, non se de ingenii famâ, sed de fide esse sollicitum, id. 11, 1, 74: nec sum in hoc sollicitus, dum res ipsa appareat, id. 8, 4, 15: eloquentia non in verba sollicita, Sen. Ben. 7, 8, 2: si tamen contingere eloquentia non sollicito potest, id. Ep. 75, 5: cur abis, non sollicitus prodesse bonis, nocere malis? id. Hippol. 976; cf. in double sense, Mart. 4, 83, 2 and 5. — **F.** = sollicitatus (v. sollicito; poet.): solliciti jaceant terrâque premantur iniquâ qui, etc., *without repose*, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 15.

III. Of abstr. and inanim. things. **1.** In gen., *solicitous, mournful, full of* or *connected with cares and anxiety, anxious, disturbed* (class.; often approaching the signif. II.): scio quam timida sit ambitio, et quam sollicita sit cupiditas consulatûs, *how full of cares is the desire for the consulship*, Cic. Mil. 16, 42: id est proprium civitatis ut sit libera et non sollicita rei cujusque custodia, i.e. *that nobody be disturbed in the quiet possession of his property*, id. Off. 2, 22, 78: est enim metus futurae aegritudinis sollicita exspectatio, id. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: quam sit omnis amor sollicitus et anxius, *fraught with solicitude*, id. Att. 2, 24, 1: assentior, sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, id. Fragm. Rep. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P. (Rep. 3, 27, 39): sollicitam lucem rapuisti Ciceroni, *the mournful light*, i. e. *life*, Vell. 2, 66: in sollicito civitatis statu, Quint. 6, 1, 16: Hermagoras, vir diligentiae nimium sollicitae, *over-careful*, id. 3, 11, 22: sollicitum dicendi propositum, *anxiously accurate*, id. 11, 1, 32: sollicita parentis diligentia, *earnest care*, id. 6, prooem. 1; so id. 6, 12, 16: sollicitae actiones, *carefully elaborated*, id. 4, 1, 57: causae sollicitae (opp. securae),

very doubtful cases, i. e. in which there is anxious suspense about the issue, id. 11, 3, 151: captarum (ferarum) sollicita possessio; saepe enim laniant dominos, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 2: maxima quaeque bona sollicita sunt, id. ib. 17, 4; id. Ep. 14, 18: noctes, id. Ira, 2, 20, 1: tutela, id. Cons. Marc. 11, 3: sollicitos fecisti, Romule, ludos, Ov. A. A. 1, 101: quisque, sibi quid sit Utile, sollicitis supputat articulis, id. P. 2, 3, 18: sollicito carcere dignus eras, *a prison carefully guarded*, id. Am. 1, 6, 64: Cressa ... sollicito revocavit Thesea filo, Stat. S. 2, 6, 26: pudor, Mart. 11, 45, 7: amor, Ov. H. 19 (18), 196: os, id. P. 4, 9, 130: frons, Hor. C. 3, 29, 16: manus, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2: preces, id. P. 3, 1, 148: prex, Hor. C. 1, 35, 5: vita, id. S. 2, 6, 62: lux, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 116: senecta, id. M. 6, 500: libelli, Mart. 9, 58, 5: saccus, id. 12, 60 b, 3: fuga, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 50: sedes, id. ib. 4, 1, 85: via, id. ib. 1, 11, 2: terrae, id. M. 15, 786.—Hence, **2.** = sollicitum habens, *that causes distress, distressing, trying*: quid magis sollicitum dici potest, *what more distressing fact can be mentioned?* Cic. Mil. 2, 5: in quâ (tyrannorum) vitâ nulla ... potest esse fiducia, omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, *causing alarm*, id. Lael. 15, 52: sollicitumque aliquid laetis intervenit, Ov. M. 7, 454: o mihi sollicitum decus ac suprema voluptas, Stat. Th. 7, 363; so, opes, Hor. S. 2, 6, 79: aurum, Sen. Hippol. 519: pretia, id. Herc. Fur. 461: timor or metus, Ov. H. 1, 12; 8, 76; 13, 124; id. P. 3, 2, 12; id. Tr. 3, 11, 10: cura, id. P. 1, 5, 61; Sen. Thyest. 922: dolor, Ov. A. A. 3, 374: taedium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 17: fatum, Ov. P. 4, 10, 11.

IV. Of animals (rare): sollicitum animal (canis) ad nocturnos strepitus, *very attentive to*, i. e. *watchful*, Liv. 5, 47, 3; so Ov. M. 11, 599: solliciti terrentur equi, id. F. 6, 741: lepus, *timid*, id. ib. 5, 372.

V. *Comp.*: sollicitior (mostly post-Aug.; for which Cic. has magis sollicitus; v. III. 2. supra) homo, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: nos circa lites raras sollicitiores, *too particular about*, Quint. 7, 1, 43: sollicitior rei familiaris diligentia, id. 12, 1, 6: innocentiam sollicitiore habituri loco, Sen. Ben. 3, 13, 1: (pauperes) sollicitiores divitibus, id. Cons. Helv. 12, 1: quod est sollicitius, id. Tranq. 1, 15: qui non sollicitior de capitis sui decore sit quam de salute, id. Brev. Vit. 12, 3: pro vobis sollicitior, Tac. H. 4, 58. — *Sup.* (post-Aug. and rare): illorum brevissima ac sollicitissima aetas est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 1.—*Adv.*: **sollĭcĭtē** (post-Aug.). **I.** *Carefully, punctiliously, anxiously*: vestis nec servata, nec sumenda sollicite, Ser. Samm. ap. Sen. Tranq. 1, 5: in conviviis lingua sollicite etiam ebriis custodienda est, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 2: recitare, Plin. Ep. 6, 15, 4: exspectatus, Front. Strat. 3, 12, 1; id. Aquaed. 103: sollicitius et intentius, Plin. Ep. 1, 4, 2: custodiendus est honor, id. ib. 1, 19, 4; cavere, App. Mag. p. 274, 35.—*Sup.*: urbis curam sollicitissime agere, Suet. Claud. 18.—**2.** *With grief, solicitude* (class.: sollicito animo): sollicite possidentur, *their possession is connected with solicitude*, Sen. Ep. 76, 30: laetus, Sil. 6, 572.—*Sup.*, Sen. Ep. 93, 12.

‡ **sollĭcūrĭa** in omni re curiosa, Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 Müll.

sollĭferreum (**sōlĭf-**), i, *n.* (sc. telum) [sollus-, i. e. totus-ferrum], *a missile weapon made wholly of iron, an iron javelin*, Liv. 34, 14 *fin.*; Gell. 10, 25, 2; cf. Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 299 ib.; and s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 ib.

sollistimus (**sōlist-**), a, um, *adj.* [old *sup.* form of sollus = salvus; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 313 sq.], *most perfect*, only in the expression tripudium sollistimum, in augural lang.; *the most favorable omen, when the chickens ate so greedily that the corn fell from their bills to the ground*, Fest. p. 298 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 28; 2, 34, 72; Liv. 10, 40; cf. Becker, Antiq. II. pt. 3, p. 79; and Lange, Antiq. I. p. 257.

‡ **sollus**, a, um, *adj.* [cf. Sanscr. sarva, entire; Gr. ὅλος; Lat. salvus; v. Corss. Krit. Beitr. p. 313], *whole, entire, unbroken*: vasa quoque omnino redimit non solla dupundi, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 298 (Sat. v. 38 Gerl.): sollum Osce totum et solitum significat, unde tela quaedam solliferrea vocantur tota ferrea, et homo bonarum artium sollers, etc., Fest. s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. sollo, p. 298 ib. (v. also the compounds sollennis, sollers, sollistimus, and sollicitus).

1. sōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [solus], *to make lonely* or *desolate*; *to lay waste, desolate* (only a few times in the post-Aug. poets): urbes populis, Stat. Th. 4, 36: domos, id. ib. 5, 149; Sen. Oedip. 4.

2. Sōlo, v. 1. Solon.

Sŏloe (dissyl.), v. Soli, I. and II.

† **sŏloecismus** (**sŏlĭcismus**, Aus. Epigr. 138), i, *m.*, = σολοικισμός. **I.** Lit., *a grammatical fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism* (cf. stribligo): vitia in sermone, quo minus is Latinus sit, duo possunt esse: soloecismus et barbarismus. Soloecismus est, cum in verbis pluribus consequens verbum superiori non accommodatur. Barbarismus est, cum verbum aliquod vitiose effertur, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 17; cf. Sinn. Capito ap. Gell. 5, 20, 1 (who called it, in pure Latin, imparilitas); Quint. 1, 5, 16; 1, 5, 36 sq.; Sen. Suas. 2, § 13; Gell. 1, 7, 3; Juv. 6, 452; Aus. Epigr. 138; Tert. adv. Nat. 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a fault*, in gen., Mart. 11, 19, 2: apud Christianos soloecismus est magnus et vitium, turpe quid vel narrare vel facere, Hier. in Helv. 16.

† **sŏloecista**, ae, *m.*, = σολοικιστής, *one that speaks faultily, that commits solecisms*, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

† **sŏloecŏphănēs**, is, *n.*, = σολοικοφανές, *that which appears to be a solecism*, Cassiod. Or. 6.

† **sŏloecum**, i, *n.*, = σόλοικον, = soloecismus, Auct. ap. Gell. 5, 20, 6; Gell. 17, 2, 11.

1. Sŏlon or **Sŏlo** (the latter in Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2), ōnis, *m.*, = Σόλων. **I.** *A famous legislator of the Athenians, one of the seven sages of Greece*, Cic. Brut. 7, 27; 10, 39; id. de Or. 1, 44, 197; id. Leg. 2, 23, 59; 2, 25, 64; Liv. 3, 31 *fin.*; Juv. 10, 274.—*Plur.*: aerumnosi Solones, i. e. *philosophers*, Pers. 3, 79 al.—**II.** *A commander in Pydna*, Liv. 44, 45.

2. Sŏlōn, ōnis, *m.*, = Σολώνιον, *a city of the Allobroges, in* Gallia Narbonensis, *north-west of the Rhodanus, perh. near the modern Sortie*, Liv. Epit. 103.

Sŏlonātes, ium, *m.*, *a Gallic tribe in* Gallia Cisalpina, *south-west of Forum Julii*, now probably *Torre di Sole*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116; Inscr. Orell. 5124

Solonium, ii, *n.*, *a district near Lanuvium, on the Via Ostiensis*, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; 2, 31, 66; id. Att. 2, 3, 3.—Called also Solonius ager, Liv. 8, 12; Fest. s. v. pomonal, p. 250, b. Müll.

sōlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* **I.** *To comfort, console, solace* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; while consolor is class.): diffidentem verbis solatur suis, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 9: lenire dolentem Solando cupit, Verg. A. 4, 394: quos bonus Aeneas dictis solatur amicis, id. ib. 5, 770; Ov. F. 5, 237: inopem et aegrum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 131; Verg. A. 9, 290; Cat. 38, 5: solantia tollite verba! *your words of comfort*, Ov. M. 11, 685: solandus cum simul ipse fores, id. Tr. 5, 4, 42: et Caesar quamvis posthabitam deciens sestertii dote solatus est, Tac. A. 2, 86.—**II.** With inanim. and abstr. objects, *to soothe, ease, lighten, lessen, relieve, assuage, mitigate*: famem concussâ quercu, Verg. G. 1, 159: fluviis gravem aestum, Hor. C. 2, 5, 7: laborem cantu, Verg. G. 1, 293: aegrum testudine amorem, id. ib. 4, 464: curas, id. A. 9, 489: metum, id. ib. 12, 110: lacrimas, Ov. F. 2, 821: singulorum fatigatio quamlibet se rudi modulatione solatur, Quint. 1, 10, 16: desiderium fratris amissi aut nepote ejus aut nepte, Plin. Ep. 8, 11, 3: cladem Lugdunensem, Tac. A. 16, 13 *fin.*: quamvis repulsam propinqua spes soletur, id. ib. 2, 36.

Solorius, ii, *m.*, *a mountain in* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6.

sōlox, ōcis, *adj.* (cf.: salvus, solidus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 486; ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., of raw, unwrought wool, *of a coarse staple, coarse, harsh, bristly*: solox, lana crassa, et pecus, quod passim pascitur non tectum, Fest. p. 301 Müll.: lana, Titin. ap. Fest. l. l.: pecore hirto atque soloce, Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 300 Müll.: solox, ἔριον παχύ, Gloss. Philox.: pallium philosophorum soloci lana, Fronto Eloq. p. 228 Mai.—* **B.** Transf., *subst.*: **solox**, ōcis, *f.* (sc. vestis), *a dress of coarse woollen stuff*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*—* **II.** Trop.: elaboratam filo soloci accipe cantilenam, *coarse*, Symm. Ep. 1, 1 *med.* (cf.: munusculum levidense crasso filo, Cic. Fam. 9, 12, 2).

solpūga, v. solipuga.

solsĕquium, ii, *n.*, *a plant, also called* heliotropium, App. Herb. 49.

solstĭtĭālis, e, *adj.* [solstitium]. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the summer solstice, solstitial* (opp. brumalis): (sol) Brumales adeat flexus, atque inde revortens Cancri se ut vortat metas ad solstitiales, Lucr. 5, 617: dies, *the day on which the sun enters Cancer, the longest day*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: tempus, Ov. F. 6, 790; Vitr. 9, 5: nox, i. e. *the shortest*, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26: ortus sideris, Just. 13, 7, 10: circulus, *the tropic of Cancer*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.; Plin. 2, 11, 8, § 50.—Called also orbis, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 37: exortus, *the point where the sun rises at the summer solstice*, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 333.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of* or *belonging to midsummer* or *summer heat*: herba, i. e. *a summer plant* or *one that quickly withers*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 36; Aus. Prof. 6, 35; Plin. 26, 5, 14, § 26: spinae, Col. 2, 17, 1: acini, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 99: tempus, Liv. 35, 49 Drak.: caput Leonis, Luc. 6, 338: morbus, *the midsummer fever*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 143.—**B.** *Of* or *belonging to the sun, solar* (for solaris): annus, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, *in a solar revolution*, Liv. 1, 19, 6; for which, annus, Serv. A. 4, 653: plaga, i. e. *the south*, Sol. 25.

solstĭtium, ii, *n.* [sol-sisto]. **I.** In gen., *the time when the sun seems to stand still*, either in Cancer or in Capricorn, *the* (summer or winter) *solstice* (so in gen. not till after the Aug. period): solstitium aestivum ... hibernum, Col. 7, 3, 11: aestivum, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229: brumale, Col. 11, 2, 94: solstitia et aequinoctia, id. 9, 14, 12.—**II.** In partic., *the summer solstice, the longest day of the year* (opp. bruma, the prevalent signif. of the word): alter motus solis est ... a brumâ ad solstitium. Solstitium quod sol eo die sistere videbatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; Cato, R. R. 104; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; 1, 1, 46; Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 2, 19, 50; id. Div. 2, 44, 93; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; 18, 28, 68, § 264 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *summer time, the heat of summer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. bruma, 2.): paenula solstitio, campestre nivalibus auris Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 18; Verg. G. 1, 100; Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 7; Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3: solstitium pecori defendite, Verg. E. 7, 47.

sŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [solvo] (post-class.). **I.** *Pass.*, *that may be loosed* or *taken apart, dissolvable*: pons, Amm. 16, 8, 10: mundus, Min. Oct. 34: caro, Prud. στεφ. 10, 506. —* **II.** *Act.*, *loosening, relaxing*: aër, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 192.

1. sŏlum, i (collat. form **sŏlus**, ūs, *m.*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, 1, 2), *n.* [root sar-, to guard, make whole; Sanscr. sarva, entire; cf.: solea, solidus, sollus], *the lowest part* of a thing, *the bottom, ground, base, foundation*. **I.** Lit., *the floor* or *pavement* of a room; *the bottom* of a ditch or trench; *the foundation* of a building or *the ground, site*, on which it stands, etc.; *ground, earth, land, soil*; *the sole* of the foot or of a shoe, etc.: aurata tecta in villis et sola marmorea, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49: (templi) Marmoreum solum, Ov. M. 15, 672; Tib. 3, 3, 16: ut ejus (fossae) solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: imum stagni, Ov. M. 4, 298: maris, Sen. Agam. 475.—Of a river-bed: puro solo excipitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8; 5, 3, 2; cf.: ubi mollius solum reperit, stagnat insulasque molitur, id. 8, 9, 7: trabes in solo collocantur, Caes. B. C. 7, 23: super pilas lapide quadrato solum stratum est, Curt. 5, 1, 33: tecta (porticus) solo jungens, Lucr. 4, 430: solo aequata omnia, Liv. 24, 47 *fin.*: clivus Publicius ad solum exustus est, id. 30, 26, 5: urbem ad solum diruere, Curt. 3, 10, 7; Eutr. 4, 17: solo exaequare, Flor. 1, 13, 4: solo aequare, Vell. 2, 4, 2: aedificia cuncta solo cohaerentia, Amm. 22, 11, 6: ISIDI TEMPLVM A SOLO POSVIT, Inscr. Orell. 457; cf. ib. 467; Inscr. Fabr. 10, 47: domo pignori data et area ejus tenebitur: est enim pars ejus; et contra jus soli sequitur aedificium, Dig. 13, 7, 21: solum proscindere terrae, Lucr. 5, 1295; so, terrae, id. 1, 212; 5, 211; 5, 1289.—*Plur.*: recente terrae

sola sanguine maculans, Cat. 63, 7: sola dura, id. 63, 40; Verg. G. 1, 80; Tib. 1, 5. 3; Stat. S. 1, 1, 56; id. Th. 4, 445: sibi praeter agri solum nihil esse reliqui, Caes. B. G. 1, 11: solum exile et macrum, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 67: incultum et derelictum, id. Brut. 4, 16: densum, siccum, macrum, etc., Col. 2, 2. 5 sq.: duratae solo nives, Hor. C. 3, 24, 39: putre, Verg. G. 2, 204: cruentum, Ov. M. 4, 134: foecundum, id. ib. 7, 417: pulvereum, id. ib. 7, 113: triste, id. ib. 8, 789: vivax, id. ib. 1, 420: pingue, Verg. G. 1, 64: praepingue, id. A. 3, 698: mite, Hor. C. 1, 18, 2: exiguum, Tib. 1, 1, 22: cultum, id. 1, 1, 2: nudum, Curt. 3, 4, 3; 7, 5, 17: viride, Verg. A. 6, 192: presso exercere solum sub vomere, id. G. 2, 356: solo inmobilis haeret, id. A. 7, 250: ingreditur solo, id. ib. 4, 177: solo recubans, id. ib. 3, 392: reptans solo, Stat. S. 5, 5, 83. — *Plur.:* saturare fimo pingui sola, Verg. G. 1, 80: ardent sola terrae, Lucr. 2, 592; Cat. 61, 7; 61, 40; Tib. 1, 5, 3; Stat. S. 1, 1, 56; id. Th. 4, 445; cf. Cic. Balb. 5, 13, B. 1. infra: solum hominis exitium herbae, *the sole* of the foot, Varr. R. R. 1, 47 *fin.:* mihi calciamentum solorum (est) callum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: loca nullius ante Trita solo, Lucr. 1, 927; 4, 2: (canes) unguibus duris, solo nec ut corneo nec nimium duro, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: qui auro soccis habeat suppactum solum, *the sole* of a shoe, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98; of a dog: solum corneum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4: cereale solum pomis agrestibus augent, *their wheaten board*, Verg. A. 7, 111: vastis tremit ictibus aerea puppis, Subtrahiturque solum, i. e. *the sea under the vessel*, id. ib. 5, 199: omne ponti, Val. Fl. 4, 712: astra tenent caeleste solum, i. e. *the vault of heaven*, Ov. M. 1, 73: manibusque cruentis Pulsat inane solum, i. e. *the sockets* of the eyes, Stat. Th. 1, 55. — P r o v.: quodcumque or quod in solum venit, *whatever falls to the ground*, i. e. *whatever comes uppermost* or *occurs to the mind*, = quod in buccam venit, Varr. ap. Non. 500, 11; Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 65; Afran. ap. Non. 124, 18 sq. (Com. Fragm. v. 41 Rib.). — Also ellipt. (cf. bucca): convivio delector: ibi loquor, quod in solum ut dicitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 2. — **B.** T r a n s f., in gen. **1.** *Soil*, i. e. *land, country, region, place* (cf.: terra, tellus, humus): sola terrarum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll. (Ann. v. 443 Vahl.): solum, in quo tu ortus et procreatus, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 4; cf. patriae, id. Cat. 4, 7, 16; Liv. 5, 49: pro solo, in quo nati essent, id. 5, 30, 1: patrium, id. 21, 53: natale, i. e. *native country, natal soil*, Ov. M. 7, 52; 8, 184; id. P. 1, 3, 35; Sen. Med. 334; cf.: in gremio regni solique genitalis, Amm. 17, 12, 21: Miletus, genitale solum, Vell. 2, 7, 5 (7); Vop. Aur. 3, 2. — *Plur.:* vos, mutae regiones, imploro, et sola terrarum ultimarum, etc., Cic. Balb. 5, 13: sola Romana, Capitol. Max. 13: vile solum Sparte est, Ov. M. 15, 428: Romani numen utrumque soli, id. F. 3, 292: maxima Fundani gloria soli, id. P. 2, 11, 28. — Hence, solum vertere, *to leave one's country* (generally said of going into exile): qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, Cic. Caecin. 34, 100; cf.: neque exsilii causâ solum vertisse diceretur, id. Quint. 28, 26; id. Phil. 5, 5, 14; Liv. 3, 13; 43, 2 al.; so, solum civitatis mutatione vertere, Cic. Balb. 11, 28. — Rarely, in this sense: solum mutare: exsules sunt, etiam si solum non mutarint, Cic. Par. 4, 2, 31; cf.: quo vertendi, hoc est mutandi, soli causâ venerant, id. Dom. 30, 78. — **2.** In jurid. lang.: res soli, *land*, and all that stands upon it, *real estate* (opp. res mobiles, personal or movable property): omnes res, sive mobiles sint, sive soli, Dig. 13, 3, 1; so, res soli, ib. 43, 16, 1, § 32: tertia pars de agris, terris, arbustis, satis quaerit, et, ut jurisconsultorum verbo utar, de omnibus quae solo continentur, Sen. Q. N. 2, 1, 2; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4: ut feneratores duas patrimonii partes in solo collocarent, *lay out in land*, Suet. Tib. 48: in solo proprio, Vop. Flor. 2. — **II.** T r o p., *a base, basis, foundation* (very rare): auspicio regni stabilita scamna solumque, i. e. *throne*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.); cf.: Tarquinio dedit imperium simul et sola regni, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 298 Müll. (Ann. v. 151 Vahl.): solum quidem et quasi fundamentum oratoris vides locutionem emendatam et Latinam, Cic. Brut. 74, 258: solum quoddam atque fundamentum, id. de Or. 3, 37, 151: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, *to be levelled with the ground*, i. e. *to be utterly abolished*, Liv. 6, 18, 14; so, ad solum dirutum, Vulg. Nah. 2, 6.

2. sōlum, *adv.*, v. 1. solus *fin.*

sōlummŏdo, v. 1. solus, *adv.*, A. 2.

Sōluntīnus, a, um, v. 2. Solus.

1. sōlus, a, um (*gen.* regular, solius; *dat.* soli; *gen. m.* soli, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; *dat. m.* SOLO, Inscr. Orell. 2627; *f.* solae, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28; Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 3), *adj.* [orig. the same with sollus, q. v.; cf. salus. By Pott referred to sui, Kühn. Zeitschr. 5, 242]. **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n., *alone, only, single, sole* (syn.: unus, unicus, singularis): quod egomet solus feci, nec quisquam alius affuit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 269: cum omnibus potius quam soli perire voluerunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 14: cum visum esset utilius solum quam cum altero regnare, id. Off. 3, 10, 41: licebit eum solus ames, id. Att. 6, 3, 7: tot mea Solius solliciti sint causa, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 77: nec mihi soli versantur ante oculos . . sed, etc., Cic. Lael. 27, 102: non sibi se soli natum meminerit, id. Fin. 2, 14, 45 *fin.:* extra Peloponnesum Aenianes, etc. . . . soli absunt a mari, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8: quae sola divina sunt, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: Ita sola errare videbar, Enn. Ann. 1, 45; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 2: Africanum solitum esse dicere, se numquam minus solum esse, quam cum solus esset, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: rem narrabit sola soli, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 15; 4, 1, 42; id. Eun. 3, 5, 31; Cato ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.: de viginti Restabam solus, Ov. M. 3, 688: solus ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23: solus ex toto illo collegio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 18: Stoici soli ex omnibus, id. de Or. 3, 18, 65: tu ex omnibus, id. Fam. 2, 17, 6: ego meorum solus sum meus, Ter. Phorm. 4, 1, 21: coturnices solae animalium, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69: solus inter omnes, Mart. 4, 2, 1: quae (actio) sola per se ipsa quanta sit, histrionum ars declarat, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18; so, per se, id. Top. 15, 59; Liv. 1, 49; 10, 1 al. — With *subj. inf.:* nam solum habere velle summa dementia est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56. — Strengthened by *unus: Ch.* Quid, duasne is uxores habet? *So.* Obsecro: unam ille quidem hanc solam, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 27: solum unum hoc vitium affert senectus hominibus, id. Ad. 5, 3, 47; furta praetoris quae essent HS. duodecies, ex uno oppido solo exportata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: unam solam scitote esse civitatem, quae, etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 5, § 13: te unum solum suum depeculatorem venisse, id. Pis. 40, 96. — With other numerals (freq. and class.), Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 51; Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 138; id. Att. 2, 1, 5; id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; id. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 182: *Ge.* Quantum tibi opus est argenti? *Ph.* Solae triginta minae, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 24; Caes. B. G. 1, 40: qui solos novem menses Asiae praefuit, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 5; Liv. 1, 55, 8; 6, 36, 8; 37, 23, 10; and Suet. Aug. 97. — In *voc.:* felix lectule talibus sole amoribus, Attic. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P. — **B.** I n p a r t i c., *alone, lonely, solitary, forsaken, deserted;* without relatives, friends, etc. (rare; syn. solitarius): sola sum: habeo hic neminem, Neque amicum neque cognatum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 67; cf. id. Ad. 3, 1, 4; id. And. 2, 3, 7: solus atque omnium honestarum rerum egens, Sall. J. 14, 17; id. H. 3, 61, 3 Dietsch: gaudet me vacuo solam tabescere lecto, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 6), 23. — **II.** T r a n s f., of places, *lonely, solitary, unfrequented, desert,* = desertus (class.): hic solis locis composita sum, Hic saxa sunt, hic mare sonat, nec quisquam Homo mihi obviam venit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 22; cf.: cum in locis solis moestus errares, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: loca, Lucr. 6, 396; Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 5, 13, 28; Nep. Eum. 8, 6 (for which shortly before: loca deserta); Sall. J. 103, 1: locus, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 7; Ter. And. 2, 4, 3: terrae, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 8; id. Most. 4, 3, 3; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 86: Libyae agri, Verg. G. 3, 249: insula, Cat. 64, 184: in harena, id. 64, 57: solâ sub rupe, Verg. E. 10, 14; Cat. 64, 154: in monte, Tib. 1, 2, 72 (Müll. solito) et saep. — Hence, *adv.:* **sōlum,** *alone, only, merely, barely.* **A.** A f f i r m a t i v e l y (rare but class.; syn. tantum, but never with numerals, except unus; cf. solus, A. supra): de re unâ solum dissident, de ceteris mirifice congruunt. Ain' tandem? unâ de re solum est dissensio? Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: nos nuntiationem solum habemus: consules etiam spectionem, id. Phil. 2, 32, 81; id. Or. 48, 160: quasi vero atrâ bili solum mens ac non saepe vel iracundia graviore vel timore moveatur, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: quae hominum solum auribus judicantur, id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: quasi vero perpetua oratio rhetorum solum, non etiam philosophorum sit, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17. — **2.** Strengthened by *modo*, and joined with it in one word, **sōlummŏdo** (only late Lat., for the true reading, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 92, is unam tantum, Jan. Detlef.; whereas tantummodo is class.): de exercitore solummodo Praetor sentit, Dig. 4, 9, 1, § 2: pretii solummodo fieri aestimationem, ib. 9, 2, 23, § 1; 11, 5, 1, § 3; 28, 5, 1, § 1; Quint. Decl. 247; Tert. Res. Carn. 26; Hier. Ep. 12. — **B.** N e g a t i v e l y: non solum, nec (neque) solum . . . sed (verum) etiam (et), etc., *not only* (*not merely, not barely*) . . . *but also*, etc. (class. and freq.): non solum publicas, sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12 *fin.:* urbes non solum multis periculis oppositae, sed etiam caecis, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: importantur non merces solum adventiciae, sed etiam mores, id. ib. 2, 4, 7: neque solum fictum, sed etiam imperite absurdeque fictum, id. ib. 2, 15, 28: te non solum naturâ et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinâ esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: non nobis solum nati sumus, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: ut sapiens solum contentus possit vivere, id. Fin. 1, 13, 44 Madv. ad loc.: bestiae sibi solum natae sunt, id. ib. 3, 19, 63: nec vero solum hanc libidinem laudant, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: servavit ab omni Non solum facto verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: non enim jus illud solum superbius populo, sed violentius videri necesse erat, Cic. Leg. 3, 7, 17; id. Cat. 3, 10, 24: non solum ortum novum populum, sed adultum jam, etc., id. Rep. 2, 11, 21: quibus opibus ac nervis non solum ad minuendam gratiam, sed paene ad perniciem suam uteretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: quae non solum facta esse, sed ne fieri quidem potuisse cernimus, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28: bene meriti de rebus communibus, ut genere etiam putarentur non solum ingenio esse divino, id. ib. 2, 2, 4: neque solum civis, set cujusmodi genus hominum, Sall. C. 39, 6; v. non and sed.

2. Sŏlūs, untis, *f.*, = Σολοῦς, *a town on the northern coast of Sicily*, now *Castello di Solanto*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90. — Hence, **Sŏluntīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Solus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 103; *sing.*, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 102.

3. sŏlus, ûs, *m.*, v. solum *init.*

sŏlūtē, *adv.*, v. solvo, *P. a. fin.*

* **sŏlūtĭlis,** e, *adj.* [solvo], *that is easily loosed* or *taken apart:* navis, Suet. Ner. 34.

* **sŏlūtim,** *adv.* [id.], *loosely*, = solute, Tert. Pall. 5.

sŏlūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a loosing, unloosing, dissolution* (rare but class.). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: linguae, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: totius hominis, id. Tusc. 3, 25, 61. — *Plur.:* ventris et stomachi solutiones, *looseness, weakness*, Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 112; cf.: stomachi solutio, Cels. 4, 5. — **B.** I n p a r t i c., *payment:* solutio rerum creditarum, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84: legatorum, id. Clu. 12, 34: justi crediti, Liv. 42, 5: nummorum, Dig. 46, 3, 54: Romae solutione impeditâ fides concidit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: solutionem in procuratorem factam, Dig. 46, 8, 12: nominis Caerelliani, Cic. Att. 12, 51, 3: explicatâ solutione, id. ib. 15, 20, 4. — *Plur.*, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; cf. Dig. 46, tit. 3: De solutionibus et liberationibus. — **II.** T r o p., *a solution, explanation:* non est quod expectes, ut solutionem tibi ostendam, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1: argumentorum, id. ib. 2, 34, 1: somnii, Vulg. Dan. 4, 3; Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: captionis sophisticae, Gell. 18, 2, 6 (for which: sophismatis resolutio, id. 18, 2, 6, § 10).

sŏlūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *A looser, an opener:* signaculi, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.* — **II.** *A payer*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 17.

* **sŏlūtrix,** īcis, *f.* [solutor], *she that looses* or *sets free:* malorum, Diom. p. 484 P.

sŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of solvo.

Solva, ae, *f.*, *a city of Noricum*, Inscr. Grut. 537, 1. — Hence, **Solvensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Solva:* Flavium Solvense (sc. oppidum), Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

solvo, solvi, solūtum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* soluit, trisyll., Cat. 2, 13: soluisse, Tib. 4, 5, 16) [for se-luo, cf. socors for se-cords], *to loosen an object* from any thing, *to release* or *to loose, remove* any thing which binds or restrains another. **I.** *To loose* an object bound, *to release, set free, disengage, dissolve, take apart.* **A.** In a corporeal sense. **1.** Outwardly, *to release.* **a.** From fetters or custody, *to free, set free, release; absol.:* solvite istas, i. e. *from fetters,* Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 64: solvite istum, id. Mil. 5, 32: numquam, nisi me orassis, solves, id. Ep. 5, 2, 62: jube solvi (eum), Ter. And. 5, 4, 52: ad palum adligati repente soluti sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: ut vincti solvantur, id. ib. 2, 5, 6, § 12: qui in compedibus corporis semper fuerunt, etiam cum soluti sunt, tardius ingrediuntur, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: ita nexi soluti (sunt), Liv. 8, 28, 9: solvite me, pueri, Verg. E. 6, 24: fore ut brevi solveretur, Suet. Vesp. 5; id. Tib. 65; id. Vit. 12.—With *abl.:* canis solutus catenā, Phaedr. 3, 7, 20.—Transf., from the fetter of frost: solutis amnibus (i. e. frigoris vinculo), Stat. Th. 5, 15: terrae quem (florem) ferunt solutae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 10. — **b.** From reins, ties, bands, etc.: solve senescentem equum, *from the rein,* i. e. *dismiss him from service,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 8: solverat sol equos, *unhitched,* Stat. Th. 3, 407: currum solvere (i. e. ab equis, poet. for equos a curru), Sen. Thyest. 794: solvere epistulam, i. e. *from the string by which it was tied* (= *to open*), Nep. Hann. 11, 3: et tibi sollicitā solvitur illa (epistula) manu, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 2: et jacet in gremio charta soluta meo, id. H. 11, 4: praecepit suis ne sarcinas solverent, aut onera deponerent, Front. Strat. 1, 5, 3.—So of garments and sails, *to unfurl, unfold:* cum tunicā solutā inambularet, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3; Front. Strat. 4, 1, 26: solutā togā, Quint. 11, 3, 147: vela solvere, Verg. A. 4, 574.— **c.** From any fastening (mostly poet. and post-Aug. prose), *to detach* from; constr. *absol.*, or with *ab* or *de*, and *abl.:* Caucasiā solvet de rupe Promethei bracchia, Prop. 2, 1, 69: fraxinus solvitur, *from the ground,* Stat. Th. 9, 498: ceciditque soluta pinus, id. ib. 9, 409; cf.: pinus radice solutā, deficit, id. S. 5, 1, 152: solutis radicibus arbusta procumbunt, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 5: accepi epistulam quam, ut scribis, ancorā solutā de phaselo dedisti, i. e. a litore, *detached,* Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1 B. and K. (al. sublatā; but soluta is perh. an error of Cic. in the use of a technical term, v. Orell. ad loc.).—In the same sense: solvere retinacula classis, Ov. M. 15, 696; 8, 102: querno solvunt de stipite funem, id. F. 4, 333: fune soluto Currit in immensum carina, id. Am. 2, 11, 23: curvo solves viscera cultro (i. e. de corpore ferarum), Sen. Hippol. 53. — Of rain disengaged from the clouds: imber caelesti nube solutus, Ov. A. A. 2, 237: (Lunam) imperfectā vi solvere tantum umorem, *disengage only the moisture,* i. e. *from the earth:* cum solis radii absumant, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 45: solutum a latere pugionem, *detached from his side,* Suet. Vit. 15.—**d.** Esp., of ships: navem solvere, *to free a ship from the land,* i. e. *to set sail, weigh anchor, leave land, depart.* (*α*) With *acc.* alone: eisce confectis navem solvimus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 91: navim cupimus solvere, id. Mil. 4, 7, 17: naves solvit, Caes. B. G. 4, 36; 5, 8; id. B. C. 1, 28; 3, 14; 3, 26; 3, 102: primis tenebris solvit navem, Liv. 45, 6: postero die solvere naves (jussi), id. 29, 25 *fin.;* Nep. Hann. 8, 2: classem solvere, Liv. 45, 41; Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 23. — (*β*) With *ab* and *abl.:* navis a terrā solverunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: quinto inde die quam ab Corintho solverit naves, Liv. 31, 7 *med.:* solvunt a litore puppes, Luc. 2, 649.—(*γ*) With *ex* and *abl.:* nam noctu hac soluta est navis nostra e portu Persico, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 259: interea e portu nostra navis solvitur, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 54.—(*δ*) With *abl.:* complures mercatores Alexandriā solvisse, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: portu solventibus, id. Mur. 2, 4.—(*ε*) *Absol.* (sc. navem or naves): tertiā fere vigiliā solvit, Caes. B. G. 4, 23: nos eo die cenati solvimus, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: altero die quam a Brundusio solvit, Liv. 31, 14 *init.:* qui inde solverant, Val. Max. 1, 7, 3: solvi mare languido, Sen. Ep. 53, 1: fortasse etiam ventis minantibus solves, id. Ben. 2, 35, 5: non eadem est his et illis causa solvendi, *making sea-voyages,* id. Q. N. 5, 18, 16.—(*ζ*) With navis, etc., as *subj.*, *to leave the land* (sc. se a litore): naves XVIII. ex superiore portu solverunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; and by another change of construction: solvimus oram, *we freed the shore,* i. e. from the ship, Quint. 4, 2, 41; id. Ep. ad Tryph. 3.—(*η*) Poet. usages: de litore puppis solvit iter, *clears the voyage,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 243: nec tibi Tyrrhenā solvatur funis harenā, Prop. 1, 8, 11 (cf.: retinacula solvere, c. supra).—**e.** Of secretions from the body (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempore eo quo menstrua solvit, Lucr. 6, 706: cruor solvitur, Stat. Th. 9, 530: lacrimas solvere, id. Achill. 2, 256: solutis lacrimis, Claud. Ruf. 2, 258; so, partūs solvere, *to bear, bring forth, be delivered of offspring,* Ov. F. 3, 258; Stat. Th. 5, 461; Plin. 28, 3, 6, § 33; 32, 1, 1, § 6. — **2.** *To loosen* an object from that which holds it together, *to break up, part, dissolve, disperse, divide, take apart, scatter.* **a.** In gen.: omne colligatum solvi potest, Cic. Fin. 11.—**b.** Of structures (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): solvere naves et rursus conjungere, Curt. 8, 10, 3: solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 2: dubitavit an solveret pontem, Curt. 4, 16, 8: solvere pontem, Tac. A. 1, 69: si pons solutus sit, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 7: solutus pons tempestatibus, Just. 2, 13, 9: currum (solis) solutum, Manil. 1, 740.—**c.** Of woven stuff: solvens texta, Prop. 2, 9, 6.—**d.** Of mountains: utrimque montes solvit (Hercules), Sen. Herc. Fur. 237: tridente Neptunus montem solvit, id. Agam. 553.—**e.** Of the neck: soluta cervix silicis impulsu, *broken,* Sen. Troad. 1119.—**f.** Of a comet: momentum quo cometes solutus et in duas partes redactus est, Sen. Q. N. 7, 16, 3.—**g.** Of the hair, *to loosen, untie, let fall:* solve capillos, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 3: crinem, id. A. A. 3, 784; id. M. 11, 682; 13, 584; Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 46: comas casside, Ov. F. 3, 2; cf. id. ib. 4, 854.—**h.** Of the earth (so mostly *P. a.*, q. v. infra; post-Aug.): ita in terrae corpore evenit ut partes ejus vetustate solvantur, solutae cadant, Sen. Q. N. 6, 10, 2: ubi montis latus nova ventis solvit hiems, Stat. Th. 7, 745. — **3.** *To dissolve; pass., to be dissolved, changed, to pass over into* (poet. and post-class. for dissolvere, or transire in); constr. *absol.*, or with *in* and *acc.* (*α*) Of a change into air or gas: calor mobiliter solvens, differt primordia vini, *dissolving, parts the molecules of the wine,* Lucr. 6, 235: nam material copia ferretur per inane soluta, id. 1, 1018; so id. 1, 1103: ita fatus in aëra rursus solvitur, Stat. Th. 5, 285: nec in aëra solvi Passa, recentem animam caelestibus intulit astris, Ov. M. 15, 845. — (*β*) Into a liquid, *to melt:* saepe terra in tabem solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 7: terram quam diximus esse mutabilem et solvi in umorem, id. ib. 3, 29, 4: nullum tellus se solvit in amnem, Luc. 2, 408: ipsum in conubia terrae Aethera, cum pluviis rarescunt nubila, solvo, *dissolve into the embrace of the earth,* i. e. *change into rain,* Stat. S. 1, 2, 186: ex Aethiopiae jugis solutas nives ad Nilum decurrere, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 17; so, nivem solvere, id. ib. 4, 5, 2; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 93; Sen. Herc. Oet. 729: rigor auri solvitur aestu, Lucr. 1, 493: ferrum calidi solvant camini, Manil. 4, 250: cerae igne solutae, Ov. A. A. 2, 47: Iris cum vino triduo non solvitur, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142: (herba) quinto die solvitur, id. 26, 14, 88, § 148.—(*γ*) Of putrefaction: (vitulo) per integram solvuntur viscera pellem, Verg. G. 4, 302. — (*δ*) Of change in general: inque novas abiit massa soluta domos, Ov. F. 1, 108: repentino crementur incendio, atque ex tantā varietate solvantur atque eant in unum omnia (sc. all the heavenly bodies), Sen. Ben. 6, 22.—(*ε*) Of expansion by heat: (uva) cum modo frigoribus premitur, modo solvitur aestu, Ov. A. A. 2, 317.—(*ζ*) Hence, solvere, *absol.*, *to rarefy:* gravitas aëris solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 5, 1. — (*η*) Solvi in, *to pass into, become:* in cacumine (herbae) capitula purpurea quae solvantur in lanugines, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.—Of a wave: donec in planitiem immotarum aquarum solvatur, *disappears in,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 2, 2: postremi (equi) solvuntur in aequora pisces (= solvuntur in pisces), Stat. Th. 2, 47: lumina in lacrimas solventur, *stream with tears.*—Hence, solvere, causative, *to make pass over, to make vanish in:* circulum in pulverem, in quo descriptus est, solvere, Sen. Ep. 74, 27: soluti agri, *the boundaries of which are effaced,* Sic. Fl. Cond. Agr. p. 3 Goes.—**4.** *To consume, to destroy, dissolve:* solvere orbes, Manil. 1, 497: ni calor et ventus . . . interemant sensum diductaque solvant (i. e. sensum), Lucr. 3, 287: (Cato) ferrei prope corporis animique, quem ne senectus quidem, quae solvit omnia, fregerit, Liv. 39, 40, 11: si (cometae) sunt purus ignis . . . nec illos conversio mundi solvit, Sen. Q. N. 7, 2, 2: (turbo) ab eo motu, qui universum trahit, solveretur, id. ib. 7, 9, 4: tabes solvit corpora, Luc. 6, 18; 7, 809: nec solum silvas, sed saxa ingentia solvit (ignis), id. 3, 506: ne tegat functos humus, ne solvat ignis, Sen. Thyest. 750.—So, vitam solvere, *to extinguish life,* esp. of gradual or easy death: solvas potius (vitam), quam abrumpas, dummodo, si alia solvendi ratio non erit, vel abrumpas, Sen. Ep. 22, 3: hanc mihi solvite vitam, Prop. 2, 9, 39. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *To free, release, loose, emancipate, set free;* constr. *absol.*, with *abl.* or *ab* and *abl.;* rarely with *gen.* **a.** From the body, etc.: teque isto corpore solvo, Verg. A. 4, 703: solutā corpore animā, Quint. 5, 14, 13: qui solutas vinculis animas recipit, Sen. Cons. 28, 8: si animus somno relaxatus solute (i. e. *free from the shackles of the body*) moveatur ac libere, Cic. Div. 2, 48, 100: vocem solvere, *to set free the voice, to speak,* Stat. S. 3, 1; Sen. Thyest. 682; so, responsa solve (pregn. = *utter and disclose*), Sen. Oedip. 292: suspiria solvit, Stat. Th. 11, 604: solvat turba jocos, Sen. Med. 114: solutos Qui captat risus hominum (= quem juvat risus hominum solvere), Hor. S. 1, 4, 83: Ausonii . . . versibus incomptis ludunt risuque soluto, *unrestrained, free,* Verg. G. 2, 386.—**b.** Of members or parts of the body: linguam solvere, *to unfetter the tongue* (sc. vinculis oris), *to give flow to words:* linguam (Juno) ad jurgia solvit, Ov. M. 3, 261: lingua devincta nec in motus varios soluta, Sen. Ira, 1, 3, 7: ut quisque contemptissimus est, ita linguae solutissimae est, id. Const. 11, 3: (fama) innumeras solvit in praeconia linguas, Luc. 1, 472.—Solvere bracchia, poet., *to unfetter the arms,* i. e. *to move them:* magna difficili solventem bracchia motu, Stat. Achill. 1, 604; cf. of the free motions of animals: columbae soluto volatu multum velociores, *unrestrained flight,* Plin. 10, 36, 52, § 108.—**c.** From obligations and debts: solvit me debito, Sen. Ben. 6, 4, 1: an nos debito solverit, id. Ep. 81, 3: ut religione civitas solvatur, Cic. Caecin. 34, 98; Liv. 7, 3, 9: te decem tauri . . . Me tener solvet vitulus (sc. religione), Hor. C. 4, 2, 54.—So from a military oath: hoc si impetro, solvo vos jurejurando, Just. 14, 4, 7.—Sacramento or militiā solvere, *to dismiss a soldier from service:* sacramento solvi, Tac. A. 16, 13: cum quis propter delictum sacramento solvitur, Dig. 49, 16, 13: militiā solvere, Tac. A. 1, 44.—Munere (publico) solvere, *to exempt from public duties:* ut Ilienses publico munere solverentur, Tac. A. 12, 58.—With *obj. inf.:* ut manere solveretur, *that he should be excused from the duty of remaining,* Tac. A. 3, 29.—**d.** From guilt and sin, *to acquit, absolve, cleanse* (cf. absolvere, to acquit of crime): si ille huic (insidias fecerit), ut scelere solvamur, *be held guiltless,* Cic. Mil. 12, 31: atque hunc ille summus vir scelere solutum periculo liberavit, id. ib. 4, 9: sit capitis damno Roma soluta mei, Ov. F. 6, 452: ipsum quoque Pelea Phoci Caede per Haemonias solvit Acastus aquas, id. ib. 2, 40: Helenen ego crimine solvo, id. A. A. 2, 371: quid crimine solvis Germanum? Stat. Th. 11, 379: solutam caede Gradivus manum restituit armis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1342.—**e.** From feelings, etc.: quae eos qui quaesissent curā et negotio solverent, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30: cum ego vos solvi curis ceteris, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 33: senatus curā belli solutus, Plin. 22, 3, 4, § 7: pectus linquunt curā solutum, Lucr. 2, 45: his terroribus ab Epicuro soluti et in libertatem vindicati, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 56: soluti metu, Liv. 41, 14 *init.;* 27, 51: solvent formidine terras, Verg. E. 4, 14: solve metu patriam, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 41: metu belli Scythas solvit, Just. 9, 2, 2; so id. 14, 2, 5: haec est Vita solutorum miserā ambitione, Hor. S. 1, 6, 129: soluti a cupiditatibus, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: his concitationibus quem vacuum, solutum, liberum videris, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 43: et tu solve me de-

mentiâ, Hor. Epod. 17, 43: longo luctu, Verg. A. 2, 26: tristem juventam solve (i. e. juventam tristitiâ), Sen. Hippol. 450: solvite tantis animum monstris, solvite, superi, id. Herc. Fur. 1063: Quis te solvere Thessalis Magus venenis poterit? Hor. C. 1, 27, 21. — P o e t.: solvit animis miracula (for animos miraculis), *the soul from superstition*, Manil. 1, 103. — And of animals: rabie tigrim, Manil. 5, 707. — *Absol.*: ut ad praecepta quae damus possit ire animus, solvendus est (i. e. perturbationibus), Sen. Ep. 95, 38: calices, quem non fecere contractâ in paupertate solutum? i. e. *from cares*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 20: solvite animos, Manil. 4, 12. — With *in*: vix haec in munera solvo animum, i. e. *free it from passions and so make it fit for these duties*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 33. — **f.** From sleep, very rare: ego somno solutus sum, *awoke*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29 (cf.: somno solvi, *to be overwhelmed by sleep*, 2. β, γ infra). — **g.** From labor, business, etc.: volucres videmus . . . solutas opere volitare, Cic. Or. 2, 6, 23: solutus onere regio, regni bonis fruor, Sen. Oedip. 685. — P o e t.: Romulus excubias decrevit in otia solvi, *to be relieved from guard and enjoy leisure*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 79. — **h.** From rigidity, austerity, stiffness, etc., *to relax, smooth, unbend, quiet, soothe* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): frontem solvere disce, Mart. 14, 183: saltem ora trucesque solve genas, Stat. Th. 11, 373: solvit feros tunc ipse rictus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 797. — P o e t.: solvatur fronte senectus = frons senectute (i. e. rugis), solvatur, *be cleared*, Hor. Epod. 13, 5: vultum risu solvit, *relieves*, Val. Max. 4, 3, 5: risum judicis movendo, et illos tristes affectus solvit, et animum renovat, Quint. 6, 3, 1; so, solvere judicem, *unbend, excite his laughter*, id. 11, 3, 3: solvere qui (potui) Curios Fabriciosque graves (sc. risu), Mart. 9, 28 (29), 4: ut tamen arctum Solveret hospitiis animum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 83: cujus non contractum sollicitudine animum illius argutiae solvant? Sen. Cons. Helv. 18, 5. — T r a n s f., pregn.: solventur risu tabulae, i. e. *the austerity of the judge will be relaxed by laughter, and the complaint dismissed*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 86. — Imitated: quia si aliquid omiserimus, cum risu quoque tota res solvitur, Quint. 5, 10, 67. — **k.** From any cause of restraint. (α) *To release from siege*: Bassanitas obsidione solvere, Liv. 44, 30: patriam obsidione solvere, Val. Max. 3, 2, 2. — (β) *From moral restraints*: hic palam cupiditates suas solvit, *gave vent to*, Curt. 6, 6, 1; v. also *P. a.*, B. 7. infra. — **l.** From laws and rules: legibus solvere. (α) *To exempt from laws*, i. e. by privilege: Vopiscus, qui ex aedilitate consulatum petit, solvatur legibus, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11: cur M. Brutus legibus est solutus, si, etc., id. ib. 2, 13, 31: ut interea magistratus reliquos, legibus omnibus soluti, petere possetis, id. Agr. 2, 36, 99: Lurco, tribunus plebis, solutus est (et lege Aeliâ et Furiâ), id. Att. 1, 16, 13: solvatne legibus Scipionem, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 2: petente Flacco ut legibus solverentur, Liv. 31, 50, 8: Scipio legibus solutus est, id. Epit. 56: Licet enim, inquiunt, legibus soluti sumus, attamen legibus vivimus, Just. Inst. 2, 17, 8; cf.: ut munere vigintiviratûs solveretur, Tac. A. 3, 29. — T r a n s f., of the laws of nature, etc.: (aestus) illo tempore, solutus legibus, sine modo fertur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28, 6: solus (sapiens) generis humani legibus solvitur, id. Brev. Vit. 15, 5: nec leti lege solutas, Lucr. 3, 687: nec solvo Rutulos (i. e. legibus fati), Verg. A. 10, 111. — With *gen.* (cf. libero), perh. only in phrase testamenti solvere, *to release from a testamentary disposition*: et is per aes et libram heredes testamenti solveret, Cic. Leg. 2, 20, 51; 2, 21, 53 (less prop. testamenti is taken as attribute of heredes); cf. Gai. Inst. 3, 175, and Hor. C. 3, 17, 16, *P. a.*, B. 5. *fin.* infra. — (β) Legibus solutus, *not subject to, released from*: reus Postumus est eâ lege . . . solutus ac liber, i. e. *the law does not apply to him*, Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 12: soluti (lege Juliâ) huc convenistis, ne constricti discedatis cavete, id. ib. 7, 18. — Of other laws: solutus Legibus insanis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 68: quae sedes expectent animam solutam legibus servitutis humanae, Sen. Ep. 65, 20. — T r a n s f., of things: soluta legibus scelera sunt, *unrestrained by the laws*, i. e. *crimes are committed with impunity*, Sen. Ben. 7, 27, 1. — Of the laws of versification: numerisque fertur Lege solutis, referring to dithyrambic measures, Hor. C. 4, 2, 12 (cf. *P. a.*, B. 11. infra). — **2.** *To dissolve, separate* objects which are united, *to break up, dismiss*. (α) Of troops, ranks, etc.: ubi ordines procursando solvissent, Liv. 42, 65, 8: incomposito agmine, solutis ordinibus, Curt. 8, 1, 5; so id. 8, 4, 6: agmina Diductis solvere choris, Verg. A. 5, 581: solvit maniplos, Juv. 8, 154: solvuntur laudata cohors, Stat. Achill. 2, 167. — Hence, *to separate armies engaged in battle*: commissas acies ego possum solvere, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 59. — (β) Of banquets, assemblies, etc.: convivio soluto, Liv. 40, 14 *fin.*: convivium solvit, Curt. 8, 5, 24; 8, 6, 16: Quid cessas convivia solvere? Ov. F. 6, 675: coetuque soluto Discedunt, id. M. 13, 898. — Hence, urbem (Capuam) solutam ac debilitatam reliquerunt, *disfranchised*, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 91. — (γ) Of the words in discourse, orationem or versum solvere, *to break up a sentence* or *verse*: (discant) versus primo solvere, mox mutatis verbis interpretari, Quint. 1, 9, 2: quod cuique visum erit vehementer, dulciter, speciose dictum, solvat ac turbet, id. 9, 4, 14: ut partes orationis sibi soluto versu desideret et pedum proprietates, id. 1, 8, 13: non, ut si solvas Postquam discordia tetra, etc., invenias etiam disjecti membra poëtae, Hor. S. 1, 4, 60. — **3.** Implying a change for the worse. **a.** *To relax, make effeminate, weaken*, by ease, luxury, dissipation, etc. (post-Aug.): Hannibalem hiberna solverunt, Sen. Ep. 51, 5: usque eo nimio delicati animi languore solvuntur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 6: infantiam statim deliciis solvimus, Quint. 1, 2, 6: solutus luxu, id. 3, 8, 28; so Tac. A. 11, 31. — With *in* and *acc.*: soluti in luxum, Tac. H. 2, 99: in lasciviam, id. ib. 3, 38. — T r a n s f.: versum solvere, *to deprive a verse of its proper rhythm*: si quinque continuos dactylos confundas solveris versum, Quint. 9, 4, 49. — **b.** *To make torpid by removing sensation*. (α) *To relax, benumb* the limbs or body; as by narcotics, terror, sickness, exhaustion: multaque praeterea languentia membra per artus solvunt, Lucr. 6, 798: ima Solvuntur latera, Verg. G. 3, 523: solvi debilitate corporis, *paralyzed*, Val. Max. 1, 7, 4: ut soluto labitur moriens gradu, Sen. Hippol. 368. — In mal. part., Hor. Epod. 12, 8; cf. Verg. G. 3, 523. — P o e t.: illum aget, penna metuente solvi, Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 7. — Of the mind: segnitia (oratoris) solvit animos, *wearies*, Quint. 11, 3, 52: mentes solvere, *to make insane*, Plin. 25, 3, 7, § 25. — (β) By frost (poet.): solvuntur illi frigore membra, Verg. A. 12, 951; 1, 92. — (γ) By sleep (poet. for sopio): homines volucresque ferasque Solverat alta quies, Ov. M. 7, 186: corpora somnus Solverat, id. ib. 10, 369: molli languore solutus, id. ib. 11, 648; 11, 612: altoque sopore solutum, id. ib. 8, 817: somno vinoque solutos, id. F. 2, 333; Verg. A. 9, 236: ut membra solvit sopor, id. ib. 12, 867: non solvit pectora somnus, Sen. Agam. 76. — With *in*: solvitur in somnos, Verg. A. 4, 530. — Transf., of the sea: aequor longâ ventorum pace solutum, *lulled to sleep*, Stat. Th. 3, 255. — (δ) By death: solvi, *to die* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ipse deus, simulatque volam, me solvet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 78: corporibus quae senectus solvit, Curt. 89, 32 (cf. A. 4. supra): (corpus) quam nullo negotio solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 2: alius inter cenandum solutus est, id. Ep. 66, 43: ubicumque arietaveris, solveris, id. Cons. Marc. 11, 3: me fata maturo exitu facilique solvant, Sen. Troad. 605: solvi inediâ, Petr. 111: sic morte quasi somno soluta est, Flor. 2, 21, 11. — Hence, **4.** Of logical dissolution, *to refute*: non tradit Epicurus quomodo captiosa solvantur, *how fallacies are refuted*, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 22: argumentum solvere, Quint. 2, 17, 34: solutum scies quod nobis opponitur, Sen. Const. 12, 3. — **b.** *To disperse, dispel*, as of a cloud: deorum beneficia tempestiva ingentes minas interventu suo solventia, Sen. Ben. 4, 4, 2.

II. *To loose, remove, cancel* that which binds any thing. **A.** In a corporeal sense. **1.** I n g e n., *to loose* (weaker than rumpo; post-Aug.): effringere quam aperire, rumpere quam solvere putant robustius, Quint. 2, 12, 1: quâ convulsâ tota operis colligatio solveretur, Val. Max. 8, 14, 6: superâ compage solutâ, Stat. Th. 8, 31. — **2.** *To remove* a fetter, bridle, etc.: nullo solvente catenas, Ov. M. 3, 700: vincla jugis boum, Tib. 2, 1, 7: solvere frenum, Phaedr. 1, 2, 3: loris solutis, Ov. A. A. 1, 41. — T r a n s f., of prisons: qui, solutis ergastulis, exercitus numerum implevit, Liv. Ep. 56; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 13; 11, 13, 2. — Of frost: gelu solvitur, *it thaws*, Tac. H. 1, 79: solvitur acris hiems, Hor. C. 1, 4, 1. — Of clouds: facit igitur ventum resoluta nubes, quae plurimis modis solvitur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 12, 5; 5, 12, 1. — Of the grasp of hands, fingers, etc.: Aeacides a corpore bracchia solvit, *looses his hold*, Ov. M. 11, 246: indigno non solvit bracchia collo, Stat. Th. 5, 217: digitis solutis abjecit jaculum, id. ib. 8, 585. — **3.** *To untie* a string, cord, necklace, etc., *slacken* or *unlock* an enclosure, *open* a box, trunk, etc.: solve vidulum ergo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 98: eam solve cistulam, id. Am. 2, 2, 151: solve zonam, *untie*, id. Truc. 5, 62: solvisse jugalem ceston fertur, Stat. Th. 5, 62: animai nodos a corpore solvit, Lucr. 2, 950: nihil interest quomodo (nodi) solvantur, Curt. 3, 1, 18: quid boni est, nodos operose solvere, quos ipse ut solveres feceris? Sen. Ben. 5, 12, 2: solvere nodum, Stat. Th. 11, 646: laqueum quem nec solvere possis, nec abrumpere, Sen. Tranq. 10, 1: vix solvi duros a pectore nexus, Ov. M. 9, 58: fasciam solve, Sen. Ep. 80, 10: solutis fasciis, Curt. 7, 6, 5: solvi fasciculum, Cic. Att. 11, 9, 2: crinales vittas, Verg. A. 7, 403: Parmenion vinculum epistulae solvens, Curt. 7, 2, 25: equum empturus solvi jubes stratum, Sen. Ep. 80, 9: redimicula solvite collo, Ov. F. 4, 135: corollas de fronte, Prop. 1, 3, 21: solvere portas, Stat. Th. 3, 492: munimina valli, id. ib. 12, 10: ille pharetram Solvit, Ov. M. 5, 380. — T r a n s f., of the veins as enclosures of the blood: solutis ac patefactis venis, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 5: venam cultello solvere, Col. 6, 14; cf. also: lychnis alvum solvit, *looses the bowels*, Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171; 21, 20, 83, § 140; Suet. Vesp. 24; Tac. A. 12, 67: ventrem, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74. — *Absol.* (sc. alvum), Mart. 13, 29: stomachus solutus = venter solutus, *loose bowels*, Petr. 117; Scrib. Comp. 92. — **B.** T r o p., *to slacken* or *remove* a bond. **1.** Solvere aliquid (aliquod vinculum; cf. I. B. 1. supra). **a.** Of the mouth, etc., *to open*: talibus ora solvit verbis, Ov. M. 15, 74; so id. ib. 1, 181; Tib. 4, 5, 14: ternis ululatibus ora Solvit, Ov. M. 7, 191; 9, 427; id. Tr. 3, 11, 20; Stat. Achill. 1, 525: vix ora solvi patitur etiamnum timor, Sen. Herc. Oet. 725; so, os promptius ac solutius, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1. — T r a n s f., of an abyss: hic ora solvit Ditis invisi domus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 664. — **b.** *To remove, cancel; to destroy the force of a legal* or *moral obligation* by expiration, death, etc.: si mors alterutrius interveniat, solvitur mandatum, Gai. Inst. 3, 160: cum aliquis renunciaverit societati, societas solvitur, id. ib. 3, 151; so id. ib. 3, 152: morte solvetur compromissum, Dig. 4, 8, 27: soluto matrimonio, ib. 24, 3, 2: solutum conjugium, Juv. 9, 79: qui . . . conjugalia solvit, Sen. Med. 144: nec conjugiale solutum Foedus in alitibus, Ov. M. 11, 743: (sapiens) invitus beneficium per compensationem injuriae solvet, *cancel the obligation of a favor by the set-off of a wrong*, Sen. Ep. 81, 17. — **c.** *To efface* guilt or wrong: magnis injuria poenis Solvitur, Ov. F. 5, 304: solve nefas, dixit: solvit et ille nefas, id. ib. 2, 44: culpa soluta mea est, id. Tr. 4, 4, 10: neque tu verbis solves unquam quod mi re male feceris (i. e. injuriam), Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 10. — **d.** Poenam solvere, *to suffer punishment*, i. e. *to cancel the obligation of suffering*, etc. (cf. 3. infra; less freq. than poenam persolvere, exsolvere): serae, sed justae tamen et debitae poenae solutae sunt, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: capite poenas solvit, Sall. J. 69, 4: meritas poenas solventem, Curt. 6, 3, 14: poenarum solvendi tempus, Lucr. 5, 1224: nunc solvo poenas, Sen. Phoen. 172: hac manu poenas tibi solvam, id. Hippol. 1177. — **e.** *To remove, relieve, soothe* affections, passions, etc.: atque animi curas e pectore solvat, Lucr. 4, 908: curam metumque juvat Dulci Lyaeo solvere, Hor. Epod. 9, 38: patrimonii cura solvatur, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. § 2: Pyrrhus impetus sui terrore soluto, Val. Max. 4, 3, 14: solvite corde metum, Verg. A. 1, 562; so id. ib. 9, 90: solve metus animo, Stat. Th. 2, 356: solvi pericula et metus narrant, Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140: neque adhuc Stheneleius iras Solverat Eu-

rystheus, Ov. M. 9, 274: hoc uno solvitur ira modo, id. A. A. 2, 460: solvitque pudorem, Verg. A. 4, 55.—**f.** Of sleep: quasi clamore solutus Sit sopor, Ov. M. 3, 6, 30: nec verba, nec herbae audebunt longae somnum tibi solvere Lethes, Luc. 6, 768; cf.: lassitudinem solvere, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143. —**g.** Of any checks and barriers to motion, *to remove.* (α) *To raise* a siege: solutam cernebat obsidionem, Liv. 36, 10, 14: solutâ obsidione, id. 36, 31, 7: ad Locrorum solvendam obsidionem, id. 27, 28, 17; cf. id. 37, 7, 7; 38, 5, 6; 42, 56 *init.;* 44, 13, 7; Curt. 4, 4, 1; Tac. A. 4, 24; 4, 73; Just. 9, 2, 10.—(β) Of passions, etc., *to remove restraint:* cujus si talis animus est, solvamus nos ejus vincula, et claustra (i. e. irae) refringamus, Liv. 36, 7, 13.—(γ) *To overthrow, subvert* a higher authority, etc.: quos (milites), soluto imperio, licentia corruperat, Sall. J. 39, 5: imperia solvit qui tacet, jussus loqui, Sen. Oedip. 525: sonipedes imperia solvunt, id. Hippol. 1084; cf.: sanctitas fori ludis solvitur, Quint. 11, 3, 58.—**h.** Of laws and customs, *to abolish, violate:* solvendarum legum id principium esse censebant (post-Aug. for dissolvendarum), Curt. 10, 2, 5: solutae a se legis monitus, Val. Max. 6, 5, ext. 4: cum plus quam ducentorum annorum morem solveremus, Liv. 8, 4, 7: (Tarquinius) morem de omnibus senatum consulendi solvit, id. 1, 49, 7: oportebat istum morem solvi, Curt. 8, 8, 18.—**2.** Esp. with *acc.* of the bond, etc. (taking the place of the constr. I. B. 1. 2. 3. supra, when the *abl. of separation* is not admissible). **a.** *To subvert discipline:* disciplinam militarem solvisti, Liv. 8, 7, 16: luxuria solutam disciplinam militarem esse, id. 40, 1, 4: quod cum, ne disciplina solveretur, fecisset, Front. Strat. 2, 12, 2.—**b.** Of strength, energy, attention, etc., *to loosen, impair, weaken, scatter, disperse:* nobilitas factione magis pollebat, plebis vis soluta atque dispersa, Sall. J. 41, 6: patrios nervos externarum deliciarum contagione solvi et hebetari noluerunt, Val. Max. 2, 6, 1: vires solvere, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vis illa dicendi solvitur, et frigescit affectus, Quint. 11, 3, 133.—**c.** Of affection, etc., *to sever, dissolve, destroy:* segnes nodum (amicitiae) solvere Gratiae, Hor. C. 3, 21, 22; similarly: solvit (ille deus) amicos, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 5; so id. 2, 15 (3, 7), 26: hoc firmos solvit amores, Ov. A. A. 2, 385: amores cantibus et herbis solvere, Tib. 1, 2, 60.—**d.** Of sickness and hunger, *to end, remove:* vitex dicitur febres solvere, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 60: solvit jejunia granis, Ov. F. 4, 607: quoniam jejunia virgo Solverat, id. M. 5, 535; cf. Luc. 3, 282; so, famem, Sen. Thyest. 64.—**e.** *To delay:* hi classis moras hac morte solvi rentur, Sen. Troad. 1131.—**f.** Of darkness, *to dispel:* lux solverat umbras, Stat. Th. 10, 390.—**g.** Of war, strife, etc., *to compose, settle:* aut solve bellum, mater, aut prima excipe, Sen. Phoen. 406: electus formae certamina solvere pastor, Stat. Achill. 2, 337: jurgia solvere, Manil. 3, 115: contradictiones solvere, Quint. 7, 1, 38.—**h.** Of difficulties, riddles, questions, ambiguities, etc., *to solve, explain, remove:* quia quaestionem solvere non posset, Val. Max. 9, 12, ext. 3: aenigmata, Quint. 8, 6, 53: omnes solvere posse quaestiones, Suet. Gram. 11: haec ipsa, quae volvuntur ab illis, solvere malim et expandere, Sen. Ep. 82, 20; id. Q. N. 7, 14, 1: unum tantum hoc solvendum est, *that one question,* id. ib. 1, 7, 3: puta nunc me istuc non posse solvere, id. Ep. 48, 6: carmina non intellecta Solverat, Ov. M. 7, 760: triste carmen alitis solvi ferae, Sen. Oedip. 102: nodos juris, Juv. 8, 50: proponere aliquid quod solvat quaestionem, Quint. 5, 10, 96: plurimas quaestiones illis probationibus solvi solere, id. 1, 10, 49: quo solvitur quaestio supra tractata, id. 3, 7, 3: ambiguitatem or amphiboliam, id. 7, 2, 49; 7, 9, 10.—**3.** In partic., of obligations, *to fulfil.* **a.** *To pay.* (α) Originally, rem solvere, *to free one's property and person* (rem familiarem) *from debts* (solutio per aes et libram), according to the ancient formula: quod ego tibi tot millibus condemnatus sum, me eo nomine . . . a te solvo liberoque hoc aere aeneâque librâ, Gai. Inst. 3, 174 Huschke; cf.: inde rem creditori palam populo solvit (i. e. per aes et libram), Liv. 6, 14, 5: quas res dari, fieri, solvi oportuit, id. 1, 32, 11.—Hence, rem solvere, *to pay;* often with *dat. of person:* pro vecturâ rem solvit? *paid the freight,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 27: ubi nugivendis res soluta'st omnibus, id. Aul. 3, 5, 51: tibi res soluta est recte, id. Curc. 4, 3, 21: ego quidem pro istac rem solvo ab tarpessitâ meo, id. ib. 5, 2, 20: rem solvo omnibus quibus debibeo, id. ib. 5, 3, 45: dum te strenuas, res erit soluta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 35: res soluta'st, Gripe, ego habeo, id. Rud. 5, 3, 57.—Trop.: saepe edunt (aves); semel si captae sunt, rem solvont aucupi, *they repay him, pay for his expenses,* Plaut. As. 1, 3, 66.—And *to pay* by other things than money: si tergo res solvonda'st, *by a whipping,* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 54: habent hunc morem ut pugnis rem solvant si quis poscat clarius, id. Curc. 3, 9: tibi quidem copia'st, dum lingua vivet, qui rem solvas omnibus, id. Rud. 2, 6, 74.—Hence, (β) *Absol.* (sc. rem), *to pay;* with or without *dat. of person:* cujus bona, quod populo non solvebat, publice venierunt, Cic. Fl. 18, 43: ei cum solveret, sumpsit a C. M. Fufiis, id. ib. 20, 46: misimus qui pro vecturâ solveret, id. Att. 1, 3, 2: qui nimis cito cupit solvere, invitus debet, Sen. Ben. 4, 40, 5: ut creditori solvat, Dig. 30, 1, 49, § 7.—*Pass. impers.:* si dare vis mihi, Magis solutum erit quam ipsi dederis, *it will be a more valid payment,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 46: numquam vehementius actum est quam me consule, ne solveretur, *to stop payments,* Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84: fraudandi spe sublatâ solvendi necessitas consecuta est, id. ib. 2, 24, 84: cum eo ipso quod necesse erat solveri, facultas solvendi impediretur, Liv. 6, 34, 1.—Cf. in the two senses, *to free from debt,* and *to pay,* in the same sentence: non succurrere vis illi, sed solvere. Qui sic properat, ipse solvi vult, non solvere, Sen. Ben. 6, 27, 1.—(γ) With *acc.* of the debt, *to discharge, to pay:* postquam Fundanio debitum solutum esset, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 10: hoc quod debeo peto a te ut . . . solutum relinquas, *settled,* id. Att. 16, 6, 3: solverat Castricio pecuniam jam diu debitam, id. Fl. 23, 54: ex quâ (pensione) major pars est ei soluta, id. Att. 16, 2, 1: solvi aes alienum Pompejus ex suo fisco jussit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 11: aes alienum solvere, Sen. Ep. 36, 5: quae jactatio est, solvisse quod debebas? id. Ben. 4, 17, 1; so, debitum solvere, id. ib. 6, 30, 2: ne pecunias creditas solverent, Cic. Pis. 35, 86: ut creditae pecuniae solvantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; 3, 1: ex thensauris Gallicis creditum solvi posse, Liv. 6, 15, 5: ita bona veneant ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 46.—And of moral debts: cum patriae quod debes solveris, Cic. Marcell. 9, 27: debet vero, solvitque praeclare, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25: aliter beneficium, aliter creditum solvitur, Sen. Ben. 2, 34, 1: qui grate beneficium accipit, primam ejus pensionem solvit, id. ib. 2, 22 *fin.*—(δ) By a confusion of construction, solvere pecuniam, etc., *to pay money,* etc. (for pecuniâ rem or debitum solvere); constr. with *dat.* or *absol.:* emi: pecuniam solvi, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 43: pro frumento nihil solvit, id. ib. 2, 3, 72, § 169: legatis pecuniam pro frumento solvit, Liv. 44, 16: hanc pecuniam cum solvere in praesenti non posset, Nep. Milt. 7, 6: nisi pecuniam solvisset, id. Cim. 1, 1: condiciones pacis dictae ut decem millia talentum argenti . . . solverent, Liv. 30, 37 *med.:* pro quo (frumento) pretium solveret populus Romanus, id. 36, 3, 1: pretium servorum ex aerario solutum est dominis, id. 32, 26, 14: pretium pro libris domino esse solvendum, id. 40, 39 *fin.:* meritam mercedem, id. 8, 22, 3; so id. 8, 11, 4: sorte creditum solvere, *by paying the principal* (i. e. *without interest*), id. 6, 36, 12: quae praemia senatus militibus ante constituit, ea solvantur, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 38: stipendium, Liv. 28, 32, 1: dotem mulieri, Dig. 24, 3, 2: litem aestimatam, *the amount of a fine,* Nep. Cim. 5, 18 *fin.:* arbitria funeris, *the expenses of the funeral,* Cic. Red. Sen. 7, 18: solvere dodrantem, *to pay seventy-five per cent.,* Mart. 8, 9, 1: dona puer solvit, *paid the promised gifts,* Ov. M. 9, 794; so, munera, id. ib. 11, 104.—Transf., of the dedication of a book, in return for favors: et exspectabo ea (munera) quae polliceris, et erunt mihi pergrata si solveris . . . Non solvam nisi prius a te cavero, etc., Cic. Brut. 4, 17 sq.—Of the delivery of slaves: si quis duos homines promiserit et Stichum solverit, Dig. 46, 3, 67; 46, 3, 38, § 3.—Transf., poet.: dolorem solvisti, *you have paid your grief,* i. e. *have duly mourned,* Stat. S. 2, 6, 98.—*Pass.* with personal subject: si (actor) solutus fuisset, Dig. 12, 1, 31 (cf.: solvere militem, β supra).—(ε) Esp., in certain phrases, *to pay:* aliquid praesens solvere, *to pay in cash,* Cic. Att. 16, 2, 1; so, aliquid de praesentibus solvere, Sen. Ep. 97, 16: solvere grates (= referre gratiam muneribus): Sulla solvit grates Dianae, Vell. 2, 25: quas solvere grates sufficiam? Stat. S. 4, 2, 7: cum homo avarus, ut ea (beneficia) solveret sibi imperare non posset, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 1; cf.: non dicimus reposuit beneficium aut solvit; nullum nobis placuit quod aeri alieno convenit verbum, Sen. Ep. 81, 9; but v. id. Ben. 2, 18, 5: in debitum solvere, *to make a partial payment:* unum haec epistula in debitum solvet, id. Ep. 7, 10: aliquid solvere ab aliquo (de aliquâ re), *to pay out of funds supplied by any one* (*out of any fund*): Quintus laborat ut tibi quod debet ab Egnatio solvat, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 4: homines dicere, se a me solvere, id. ib. 5, 21, 11: (summa) erat solvenda de meo, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: operas solvere alicui, *to work for somebody,* Dig. 40, 7, 39: solvo operam Dianae, *I work for Diana,* i. e. *offer a sacrifice to her,* Afran. ap. Non. 12, 21: judicatum solvere, *to pay the amount adjudged by the court,* for which security (satisdatio) was required: stipulatio quae appellatur judicatum solvi, Gai. Inst. 4, 90: iste postulat ut procurator judicatum solvi satisdaret, Cic. Quint. 7, 29; so Dig. 3, 2, 28; 3, 3, 15; 2, 8, 8; 2, 8, 14 et saep.: auctio solvendis nummis, *a cash auction,* Mart. 14, 35.—*Gerund.:* solvendo esse, *to be solvent;* jurid. t. t., to be able to pay, i. e. one's debts; cf. in full: nec tamen solvendo aeri alieno respublica esset, Liv. 31, 13: nemo dubitat solvendo esse eum qui defenditur, Dig. 50, 17, 105: qui modo solvendo sint, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, 121: si solvendo sint, Paul. Sent. 1, 20, 1: nec interest, solvendo sit, necne, Dig. 30, 1, 49, § 5; so ib. 46, 1, 10; 46, 1, 27, § 2; 46, 1, 51, §§ 1 and 4; 46, 1, 52, § 1; 46, 1, 28; 50, 17, 198 et saep.: non solvendo esse, *to be insolvent:* solvendo non erat, Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3: cum solvendo civitates non essent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: tu nec solvendo eras, nec, etc., id. Phil. 2, 2, 4: ne videatur non fuisse solvendo, id. Off. 2, 22, 79; and very freq. in the jurists.—So, trop.: quid matri, quid flebili patriae dabis? Solvendo non es, Sen. Oedip. 941; cf.: *non esse ad solvendum (i. e. able to pay), Vitr. 10, 6 *fin.*—**b.** *To fulfil the duty* of burial. (α) Justa solvere; with *dat. of the person:* qui nondum omnia paterno funeri justa solvisset, *who had not yet finished the burial ceremonies of his father,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 23: justis defunctorum corporibus solutis, Curt. 3, 12, 15: proinde corpori quam primum justa solvamus, id. 10, 6, 7: ut justa soluta Remo, Ov. F. 5, 452: nunc justa nato solve, Sen. Hippol. 1245.—(β) Exsequias, inferias or suprema solvere: exsequiis rite solutis, Verg. A. 7, 5: cruor sancto solvit inferias viro, Sen. Hippol. 1198: solvere suprema militibus, Tac. A. 1, 61.—**c.** Votum solvere, *to fulfil a vow* to the gods. (α) Alone: vota ea quae numquam solveret nuncupavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 11: quod si factum esset, votum rite solvi non posse, Liv. 31, 9 *fin.:* liberare et se et rempublicam religione votis solvendis, id. 40, 44, 8: placatis diis votis rite solvendis, id. 36, 37 *fin.:* petiit ut votum sibi solvere liceret, id. 45, 44: animosius a mercatore quam a vectore solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73, 5: vota pro incolumitate solvebantur, Tac. A. 2, 69: vota pater solvit, Ov. M. 9, 707: ne votum solvat, Mart. 12, 91, 6; 8, 4, 2; Val. Max. 6, 9, 5 *ext.;* 1, 1, 8 *ext.*—Poet.: voti debita solvere, Ov. F. 5, 596; cf. the abbrev. formula V. S. L. M. (VOTVM SOLVIT LIBENS MERITO), Inscr. Orell. 186; 1296 sq.: V. S. A. L. (ANIMO LIBENTI), ib. 2022 et saep.: sacra solvere (=votum solvere), Manil. 1, 427.—(β) With *dat.:* ait sese Veneri velle votum solvere, Plaut. Rud. prol. 60: vota Jovi solvo, Ov. M. 7, 652; 8, 153: sunt vota soluta deae, id. F. 6, 248: dis vota solvis, Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 4: libamenta Veneri solvere (=votum per libamenta), Just. 18, 5, 4.—**d.** Fidem solvere, *to fulfil a promise* (post-class. for fidem praestare,

exsolvere; cf.: fidem obligatam liberare, Suet. Claud. 9): illi, ut fidem solverent, clipeis obruere, Flor. 1, 1, 12; similarly: et voti solverat ille fidem (= votum solverat), Ov. F. 1, 642; but cf.: itane imprudens? tandem inventa'st causa: solvisti fidem, *you have found a pretext to evade your promise* (cf. II. A. 3.), Ter. And. 4, 1, 18: esset, quam dederas, morte soluta fides, *by my death your promise to marry me would have been cancelled* (cf. II. B. 1. 6.), Ov. H. 10, 78; similarly: suam fidem (i. e. quam Lepido habuerit) solutam esse, *that his faith in Lepidus was broken*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 3.—With a different construction: se depositi fide solvere, *to acquit one's self of the duty to return property intrusted to him* (cf. I. B. 1. c.), Val. Max. 7, 3, 5 *ext.*: factique fide data munera solvit, *he freed the gift already given from the obligation of an accomplished fact*, i. e. *he revoked the gifts, although already made*, Ov. M. 11, 135.—**e.** Promissum solvere, *to fulfil a promise* (very rare): perinde quasi promissum solvens, Val. Max. 9, 6, 1: solvitur quod cuique promissum est, Sen. Cons. Marc. 20 *fin.*; similarly: solutum, quod juraverant, rebantur, *what they had promised under oath*, Liv. 24, 18, 5.—Hence, **sŏlūtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *free, loose, at large, unfettered, unbandaged*. **A.** Lit. **1.** (Acc. to I. A. 1. supra.) Pigeat nostrum erum si eximat aut solutos sinat, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 11: tibi moram facis quom ego solutus sto, id. Ep. 5, 2, 25: reus solutus causam dicis, testes vinctos attines, id. Truc. 4, 3, 63: cum eos vinciret quos secum habebat, te solutum Romam mittebat? Cic. Deiot. 7, 22: nec quisquam ante Marium solutus dicitur esse sectus, *unbandaged*, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: duos (captivos) solutos ire ad Hannibalem jussit, Liv. 27, 51: eum interdiu solutum custodes sequebantur, nocte clausum asservabant, id. 24, 45, 10: non efficiatis ut solutos verear quos alligatos adduxit, Val. Max. 6, 2, 3.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) Of texture, etc.; esp. of soil, *loose, friable* (opp. spissus; post-Aug.): quo solutior terra facilius pateat radicibus, Sen. Ep. 90, 21: ordeum nisi solutum et siccum locum non patitur, Col. 2, 9: soluta et facilis terra, id. 3, 14: solum solutum vel spissum, id. 2, 2 *init.*: seri vult raphanus terrā solutā, umidā, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 83: hordeum seri non vult, nisi in siccā et solutā terrā, id. 18, 7, 18, § 79: solutiores ripae, Front. Aquaed. 15.—Of plants: mas spissior, femina solutior, Plin. 25, 9, 57, § 103.—Hence, *subst.*: **sŏlūtum,** i, *n.*, *a state of looseness*: dum vult describere, quem ad modum alia torqueantur fila, alia ex molli solutoque ducantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 20.—**3.** (Acc. to I. A. 3.) *Rarefied, thin, diffused*: turbo, quo celsior eo solutior laxiorque est, et ob hoc diffunditur, Sen. Q. N. 7, 9, 3: aër agitatus a sole calefactusque solutior est, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: debet aër nec tam spissus esse, nec tam tenuis et solutus, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 2, 11.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) Of speech, *unfettered, fluent, ready*: (orator) solutus in explicandis sententiis, Cic. Or. 47, 173: verbis solutus satis, id. ib. 47, 174: solutissimus in dicendo, id. ib. 48, 180.—**2.** *Exempt, free* from duties, obligations, etc.: quam ob rem viderer maximis beneficii vinculis obstrictus, cum liber essem et solutus? Cic. Planc. 30, 72: soluta (praedia) meliore in causā sunt quam obligata, *unmortgaged*, id. Agr. 3, 2, 9: si reddidi (debitum), solutus sum ac liber, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 5: non ut gratus, sed ut solutus sim, id. ib. 4, 21, 3: solutus omni fenore, Hor. Epod. 2, 4: nam eā (religione) magister equitum solutus ac liber potuerit esse, Liv. 8, 32, 5: Mamertini soli in omni orbe terrarum vacui, expertes soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiā, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23.—**3.** *Free from punishment, not punishable, not liable*, etc.: qui mancipia vendunt, certiores faciunt emptores quis fugitivus sit, noxave solutus, Edict. Aedil. ap. Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 1; Gell. 4, 2, 1; cf.: quod aiunt aediles noxae solutus non sit sic intellegendum est ... noxali judicio subjectum non esse, Dig. 21, 1, 17, § 17: apud quos libido etiam permissam habet et solutam licentiam, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: omne illud tempus habeat per me solutum ac liberum, i. e. *let the crimes then committed be unpunished*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 33: antea vacuum id solutumque poenā fuerat, Tac. A. 14, 28.—With *subj. inf.*: maxime solutum fuit, prodere de iis, etc., Tac. A. 4, 35: solutum existimatur esse, alteri male dicere, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3.—**4.** *Free from cares, undistracted*: animo soluto liberoque, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 75, § 185: sed paulo solutiore tamen animo, id. ib. 2, 5, 31, § 82.—**5.** *At leisure, free from labor, business*, etc.: te rogo ut eum solutum, liberum, confectis ejus negotiis a te, quamprimum ad me remittas, Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 2: quo mea ratio facilior et solutior esse possit, id. ib. 3, 5, 1.—With *gen.*: Genium Curabis Cum famulis operum solutis, Hor. C. 3, 17, 16.—**6.** *Unbound, relaxed, merry, jovial*: quam homines soluti ridere non desinant, tristiores autem, etc., Cic. Dom. 39, 104: an tu existimas quemquam soluto vultu et hilari oculo mortem contemnere? Sen. Ep. 23, 4: vultus, Stat. Th. 5, 355: (mores) naturam sequentium faciles sunt, soluti sunt, *unembarrassed*, Sen. Ep. 122, 17.—**7.** *Free* from the rule of others, *uncontrolled, independent*; cum videas civitatis voluntatem solutam, virtutem alligatam, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: ab omni imperio externo soluta in perpetuum Hispania, Liv. 29, 1 *fin.*: Masinissae ab imperio Romano solutam libertatem tribuit, Val. Max. 7, 2, 6: incerti, solutique, et magis sine domino quam in libertate, Vononem in regnum accipiunt, Tac. A. 2, 4: quorum (militum) libertas solutior erat, Just. 13, 2, 2.—Of animals: rectore solutos (solis) equos, Stat. Th. 1, 219.—**8.** *Free* from influence or restraint; hence, *independent, unbiassed, unprejudiced*: nec vero deus ipse alio modo intellegi potest, nisi mens soluta quaedam et libera, Cic. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: cum animi sine ratione motu ipsi suo soluto ac libero incitarentur, id. Div. 1, 2, 4: judicio senatus soluto et libero, id. Phil. 5, 15, 41: sum enim ad dignitatem in re publicā solutus, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: libero tempore cum soluta vobis est eligendi optio, id. Fin. 1, 10, 33: si omnia mihi essent solutissima, tamen in re publicā non alius essem atque nunc sum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: liberi enim ad causas solutique veniebant, *uncommitted*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 192.—**9.** *Free* from moral restraint; hence, *unbridled, insolent, loose*: amores soluti et liberi, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: licentia, id. ib. 4, 4, 4: populi quamvis soluti ecfrenatique sint, id. ib. 1, 34, 53: quis erat qui sibi solutam P. Clodii praeturam sine maximo metu proponeret? Solutam autem fore videbatis, nisi esset is consul qui eam auderet possetque constringere, id. Mil. 13, 34: quominus conspectus, eo solutior erat, Liv. 27, 31 *fin.*: adulescentes aliquot quorum, in regno, libido solutior fuerat, id. 2, 1, 2: solutioris vitae primos adulescentiae annos egisse fertur, *a licentious life*, Val. Max. 2, 6, 1: spectandi solutissimum morem corrigere, Suet. Aug. 44: mores soluti, *licentious habits*, Just. 3, 3, 10.—**10.** *Regardless of rules, careless, loose*: orator tam solutus et mollis in gestu, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: dicta factaque ejus solutiora, et quandam sui neglegentiam praeferentia, Tac. A. 16, 18.—**11.** Esp., of style, etc., *free from rules of composition*. (α) Oratio soluta, verba soluta, *a free style, conversational* or *epistolary style*: est oratio aliqua vincta atque contexta, soluta alia, qualis in sermone et epistulis, Quint. 9, 4, 19; 9, 4, 20; 9, 4, 69; 9, 4, 77.—(β) More freq.: verba soluta, oratio soluta, *prose* (opp. to verse); in full: scribere conabar verba soluta modis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 24: quod (Isocrates) verbis solutis numeros primus adjunxerit, Cic. Or. 52, 174: mollis est enim oratio philosophorum ... nec vincta numeris, sed soluta liberius, id. ib. 19, 64; 71, 234; 68, 228: si omnes solutā oratione scripserunt, Varr. R. R. 4, 1: de heisce rebus treis libros ad te mittere institui: de oratione solutā duos, de poëticā unum, id. L. L. 6, 11 *fin.*: ut in solutā oratione, sic in poëmateis, id. ib. 7, 1: primus (Isocrates) intellexit etiam in solutā oratione, dum versum effugeres modum et numerum quemdam debere servari, Cic. Brut. 8, 32: Aristoteles judicat heroum numerum grandiorem quam desideret soluta oratio, id. Or. 57, 192: et creticus et paeon quam commodissume putatur in solutam orationem illigari, id. ib. 64, 215: a modis quibusdam, cantu remoto, soluta esse videatur oratio, id. ib. 55, 183; 55, 184; id. de Or. 3, 48, 184: historia est quodammodo carmen solutum, Quint. 10, 1, 31.—(γ) Also in reference to a prose rhythm, *loose, unrhythmical, inharmonious*: ut verba neque inligata sint, quasi ... versus, neque ita soluta ut vagentur, Cic. de Or. 3, 44, 176; 3, 48, 186: nec vero haec (Callidii verba) soluta nec diffluentia, sed astricta numeris, id. Brut. 79, 274: orator sic illigat sententiam verbis ut eam numero quodam complectatur et astricto et soluto, id. de Or. 3, 44, 175; but: verba soluta suis figuris, *words freed from their proper meaning*, i. e. *metaphors*, Manil. 1, 24.—(δ) Rarely with reference to the thought: soluta oratio, *a fragmentary, disconnected style*: soluta oratio, et e singulis non membris, sed frustis, collata, structurā caret, Quint. 8, 5, 27; cf. id. 9, 4, 69: solutiora componere, id. 10, 4, 1; 9, 4, 15.—**12.** *Effeminate, luxurious* (acc. to I. B. 3.): sinum togae in dextrum umerum reicere, solutum ac delicatum est, Quint. 11, 3, 146.—**13.** *Undisciplined, disorderly*: omnia soluta apud hostes esse, Liv. 8, 30, 3: nihil temeritate solutum, Tac. A. 13, 40: apud Achaeos neglecta omnia ac soluta fuere, Just. 34, 2, 2.—**14.** *Lax, remiss, weak*: mea lenitas adhuc si cui solutior visa erat, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: Ciceronem male audivisse, tamquam solutum et enervem, Tac. Or. 18: soluti ac fluentes, Quint. 1, 2, 8.—Hence: solutum genus orationis, *a lifeless, dull style*, Val. Max. 8, 10, 3: quanto longius abscederent, eo solutiore curā, *laxer attention*, Liv. 3, 8, 8.—**C.** (Acc. to II. B. 3. e supra.) *Paid, discharged*, only as *subst.*: **sŏlūtum,** i, *n.*, *that which is paid, a discharged debt*, in certain phrases: aliquid in solutum dare, *to give something in payment*, Dig. 46, 3, 45; 46, 3, 46; 46, 3, 60: in solutum accipere, *to accept in payment*: qui voluntatem bonam in solutum accipit, Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 4: qui rem in solutum accipit, Dig. 42, 4, 15; 12, 1, 19: in solutum imputare, *to charge as payment*, Sen. Ep. 8, 10: aliquid pro soluto est, *is considered as paid* or *cancelled*: pro soluto id in quo creditor accipiendo moram fecit, oportet esse, Dig. 46, 3, 72: pro soluto usucapere, *to acquire by prescription something given in payment by the debtor, but not belonging to him*: pro soluto usucapit qui rem debiti causā recepit, Dig. 41, 3, 46.—*Adv.*: **sŏlūtē. 1.** *Thinly*: corpora diffusa solute, Lucr. 4, 53.—**2.** Of speech, *fluently*: non refert videre quid dicendum est, nisi id queas solute ac suaviter dicere, Cic. Brut. 29, 110: ita facile soluteque volvebat sententias, id. ib. 81, 280: quid ipse compositus alias, et velut eluctantium verborum, solutius promptiusque eloquebatur, Tac. A. 4, 31.—**3.** *Irregularly, loosely*: a fabris neglegentius solutiusque composita, Sen. Q. N. 6, 30, 4.—**4.** *Freely, without restraint*: generaliter puto judicem justum ... solutius aequitatem sequi, i. e. *without strictly regarding the letter of the law*, Dig. 11, 7, 14, § 13.—**5.** Of style, *without connection, loosely*: enuntiare, Quint. 11, 2, 47.—**6.** Of manners and discipline, *disorderly, negligently*: praecipue sub imperio Cn. Manlii solute ac neglegenter habiti sunt (exercitus), Liv. 39, 1, 4: in stationibus solute ac neglegenter agentes, id. 23, 37, 6.—**7.** *Weakly, tamely, without vigor*: quod ille tam solute egisset, tam leniter, tam oscitanter, Cic. Brut. 80, 277.—**8.** Of morals, *loosely, without restraint*: ventitabat illuc Nero, quo solutius urbem extra lasciviret, Tac. A. 13, 47.

Sŏlyma, ōrum and ae, **Sŏlymi,** ōrum, and **Sŏlymus,** a, um, v. Hierosolyma.

Sŏlymus or **Sŏlĭmus (-os),** i, *m.*, *a Trojan, the founder of Sulmo*, Ov. F. 4, 79; Sil. 9, 72.

‡ **somnĭālis,** is, *adj.* [somnium], *dream-bringing*, an epithet of Hercules, Inscr. Fabr. p. 692, 130; Inscr. Rein. cl. 10, 4.—Hence, *adv.*: **somnĭālĭter,** *in a dream* (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 2, 17 dub.

somnĭātor, ōris, *m.* [somnio], *one who has faith in dreams; a dreamer*, Sen. Contr. 3, 22, 15.—Of Joseph, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 *med.*; Vulg. Gen. 37, 19; id. Zech. 10, 2.

somnĭcŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. somniculosus *fin.*

somnĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus], *full of sleep*, i. e. **I.** *Pass.*, *inclined to sleep, drowsy, dozy, sleepy, sluggish, slothful* (rare

but class.; cf. sopitus): quae vitia non sunt senectutis, sed inertis, ignavae, somniculosae senectutis, Cic. Sen. 11, 36: villicus, Col. 11, 1, 13: genus mancipiorum (with socors), id. 1, 8, 2: glires, Mart. 3, 58, 36: Etesiae, Sen. Q. N. 5, 11, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *making sleepy, drowsy,* or *sluggish:* aspis, i. e. *causing torpor* or *numbness, palsying, deadly* (cf. somnifer and somnificus), Cinna ap. Gell. 9, 12, 12; Laber. ap. Non. 172, 30 (Com. Fragm. 86 Rib.).—*Adv.:* **somnĭcŭlōsē** (acc. to I.), *sleepily, lazily, sluggishly:* persequi eri imperia, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 75: agere aliquid, id. Capt. 2, 1, 31.

somnĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [somnus-fero], *sleep-bringing, soporific, somniferous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vis papaveris, Plin. 18, 25, 61, § 229: virga (Mercurii), Ov. M. 1, 672: aspis, *causing torpidity, deadly,* Luc. 9, 701; so, venenum (aspidis), Ov. M. 9, 693: strychnos, App. Flor. 74; cf. somniculosus, II., and somnificus.

somnĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus-facio], *causing sleep, narcotic* (Plinian): crater, Mart. Cap. 1, § 82: medicamentum, Plin. 37, 10, 57, § 158: vis aspidum, id. 24, 4, 17, § 63.

somnĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [somnus-gero], *sleep-bringing* (very rare for somnifer): cornua Lunae, Dracont. 1, 212.

somnio, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form: hic aedes non somniatur, Petr. 74, 14) [somnium], *to dream; to dream of* or *see in a dream* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: mirum atque inscitum somniavi somnium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 5; so, somnium, id. Mil. 2, 4, 28; 2, 4, 47: aliquid (in somnis), id. Rud. 3, 4, 68; id. Curc. 2, 1, 32; 2, 2, 4; Ter. And. 5, 6, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121 al.; cf. aurum, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 18: ovum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: speciem fortunae querentis, Suet. Galb. 18 al.; cf.: me somnies, me exspectes, de me cogites, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 114.—With *obj.-clause:* videbar somniare med ego esse mortuum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 51 (Epich. v. 1, p. 167 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 39; Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39; 2, 65, 134 *init.*; Suet. Aug. 91; 94; id. Claud. 37 al.—With *de:* hanc credo causam de illo somniandi fuisse, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 140: puer, de quo somniasset, Suet. Aug. 94.—*Absol.:* totas noctes somniamus, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121; id. Ac. 2, 16, 51; Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211; Suet. Ner. 46 al.—*Impers. pass.:* Aristoteles et Fabianus plurimum somniari circa ver et auctumnum tradunt, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54.—**II.** Transf., as in Engl. *to dream,* i. e. *to think idly* or *vainly, to talk foolishly:* eho, quae tu somnias! Hic homo non sanus est, *what are you dreaming about?* Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 109: quos Summanos somnias? id. Curc. 4, 3, 14: de Lanuvino Phameae erravi; Trojanum somniabam, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6: ineptias, Col. 1, 8, 2: ah stulte! tu de Psaltriā me somnias Agere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 5.—*Absol.:* vigilans somniat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 65; id. Capt. 4, 2, 68: portenta non disserentium philosophorum sed somniantium, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 18.

somnĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [somnus], *sleepy, overcome by sleep,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 51.

somnĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a dream,* Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39; 2, 58, 119; Plin. 10, 75, 98, § 211; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18: rex Priamus somnio perculsus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 59 Vahl.): dum huic conicio somnium, *interpret,* Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 3; cf. id. Rud. 3, 1, 19: interpretes somniorum, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: jucundissima somnia, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55: per somnia loquentes, *talking in their sleep,* Lucr. 5, 1158; cf.: quae somnio visa fuerant, Liv. 8, 6, 11 Weissenb.—**B.** Personified: Somnia, *dreams,* as divinities, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 44; Ov. M. 11, 588; 11, 614 sq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For any thing idle, silly, or without foundation (cf. somnio, II.), *a dream, an idle whim* or *fancy, stuff, nonsense:* tu, quantus quantus, nihil nisi sapientia es: Ille somnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 41: de argento, somnium, id. ib. 2, 1, 50; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34.—*Plur.:* fabulae! . . . logi! . . . somnia! Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 9: et vigilans stertis nec somnia cernere cessas, *visions,* Lucr. 3, 1048; cf. id. 1, 105: spes inanes et velut somnia quaedam vigilantium, Quint. 6, 2, 30: exposui fere non philosophorum judicia, sed delirantium somnia, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 42: Chrysippus Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, id. ib. 1, 15, 39: leviter curare videtur, Quo promissa cadant et somnia Pythagorea, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 52.—**B.** Poet.: Somnus, tibi somnia tristia portans, i. e. *fatal sleep,* Verg. A. 5, 840.

somnŭlentĭa (**somnŏl-**), ae, *f.*, [somnulentus], *sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

somnŭlentus (**somnŏl-**), a, um, *adj.* [somnus], *full of sleep,* i. e. *sleepy, drowsy, dozy, somnolent* (post-Aug.), App. M. 1 *fin.*; 10, p. 251, 37.—Hence, *adv.:* **somnŏlenter,** *sleepily,* Hier. in Psa. 118; Sol. 20, 7.

* **somnurnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.; in analogy with nocturnus, diurnus], *of* or *belonging to sleep:* imagines, *seen in sleep,* Varr. ap. Non. 172, 3.

somnus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. svap-nas; Gr. ὕπνος; som-nus for sop-nus; cf.: sopor, sopio]. **I.** Lit., *sleep:* hostes vino domiti somnoque sepulti, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6 (Ann. v. 291 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 133: vix aegro cum corde meo me somnus reliquit, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 52 Vahl.); cf., on the contrary: pandite sulti' genas et corde relinquite somnum, id. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): somnum capere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 115; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somnum videre, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 82: Caninius suo toto consulatu somnum non vidit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1: somnum tenere, id. Brut. 80, 278: somno se dare, id. Tusc. 1, 47, 113: me artior quam solebat somnus complexus est, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: puella somno fessa, Tib. 1, 3, 88: somno vincta, Ov. M. 11, 238; Liv. 5, 44; Suet. Aug. 16: hos oppressos somno, Caes. B. C. 2, 38 *fin.*: ne me e somno excitetis, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12: so, ex somno excitare aliquem, id. Sull. 8, 24: e somno suscitari, id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: somno solutus sum, id. Rep. 6, 26, 29: cum ergo est somno sevocatus animus a societate, id. Div. 1, 30, 63: palpebrae somno coniventes, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: somno languidus, Quint. 4, 2, 106: in somnis aliquid videre, *in sleep, in dreams,* Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 228 Vahl.); cf. Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 10; Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 44; Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 25, 44; 1, 53, 121; 2, 70, 144; Verg. A. 2, 270; 4, 466; 4, 557 al.; so, less freq.: per somnum, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27; Liv. 2, 36, 4; Verg. A. 5, 636; and: per somnos, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; cf.: ea si cui in somno accidant, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: datur in somnum euntibus, Plin. 26, 8, 47, § 74: somnum petiere, Ov. M. 13, 676; Quint. 9, 4, 12: ducere somnos, i. e. *protract slumber, continue to sleep,* Verg. A. 4, 560 (cf.: trahere quietem, Prop. 1, 14, 9); so, educere somnos, Sil. 11, 405; but: pocula ducentia somnos, *causing sleep,* Hor. Epod. 14, 3: verba placidos facientia somnos, Ov. M. 7, 153: nuces somnum faciunt, Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 144: odor somnum gignit, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132: somnum parere, id. 19, 8, 38, § 126: adferre, id. 32, 2, 11, § 24: conciliare (opp. fugare), id. 14, 18, 22, § 117: concitare, id. 20, 17, 73, § 189: adlicere, id. 26, 3, 8, § 14: somnos invitare, Hor. Epod. 2, 28: adimere, id. C. 1, 25, 3: avertere, id. S. 1, 5, 15: rumpere, Sil. 3, 167: perturbare, Quint. 12, 1, 6.—Poet.: conditque natantia lumina somnus, Verg. G. 4, 496: labi ut somnum sensit in artus, Ov. M. 11, 631: serpens, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90: graviore somno premi, id. 9, 13, 15, § 42: voltus in somnum cadit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1044: somno cedere, Val. Fl. 2, 71: lumina mergere somno, id. 8, 65: somnus altus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 8: somni faciles, Ov. H. 11, 29; cf.: somno mollior herba, Verg. E. 7, 45: somni pingues, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 7; Luc. 10, 354: plenus, Cels. 1, 3: intermissus, Quint. 10, 6, 1: lenis et placidus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1075: gravis, id. ib. 1051: servus ad somnum, *who keeps watch during one's sleep,* Curt. 6, 11, 3.—Personified: Somnus, as *a divinity, son of Erebus and Nox,* Hyg. Fab. praef.; Verg. A. 5, 838; 6, 390; Ov. M. 11, 586, 11, 593; 11, 623 sq.; Stat. Th. 10, 87; Tib. 2, 1, 90 al.—**B.** Esp., in reproachful sense, *sleep, sloth, drowsiness, inactivity, slumber, idleness,* etc.: corde relinquite somnum, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (Ann. v. 521 Vahl.): dediti ventri ac somno, Sall. C. 2, 8: somno et conviviis et delectationi nati, Cic. Sest. 66, 138: somno et luxu pudendus, Tac. H. 2, 90: somno indulsit, id. A. 16, 19: dediti somno ciboque, id. G. 15; Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** *Night:* Libra die somnique pares ubi fecerit horas, Verg. G. 1, 208; cf. Sil. 3, 200.—**B.** *Death* (mostly with *adj.*): longus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 38: componit lumina somno, Sil. 5, 529: niger, id. 7, 633: frigidus, Val. Fl. 3, 178; so, SOMNO AETERNO SACRVM, Inscr. Orell. 4428: REQVIESCIT IN SOMNO PACIS, ib. 1121.—**C.** Of a calm at sea: pigro torpebant aequora somno, Stat. S. 3, 2, 73: imbelli recubant litora somno, id. Th. 3, 256.—**D.** *A dream:* exterrita somno, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 Vahl.): promissa somni, Sil. 3, 216.

* **sŏnābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [sono], *sounding, noisy:* sistrum, Ov. M. 9, 784.

sŏnans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of sono.

sŏnax, ācis, *adj.* [sono], *sounding, noisy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): concha, App. M. 4, p. 157, 3: dentium attritus, id. ib. 8, p. 202, 30.

† **sonchus,** i, *m.*, = σόγχος, *the herb sow-thistle:* Sonchus oleraceus, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 44, § 88.

sŏnĭ-pēs (**sŏnŭpēs**), pĕdis, *adj.* [sonus], *with sounding feet, noisy-footed* (poet.): turba (in Isidis sacris), Grat. Cyn. 43.—As *subst.*, *noisy-foot,* i. e. *a horse, a prancer, steed:* fremit aequore toto Insultans sonipes et pressis pugnat habenis, Verg. A. 11, 600; Cat. 63, 41; Sil. 1, 222; Val. Fl. 3, 334; Stat. Th. 5, 3 al. (in Cic., sonipedes is cited as an example of a fourth pæon, de Or. 3, 47, 183).

* **sŏnĭto,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [sono], *to make a noise:* cicadae, Sol. 2, § 40 dub. (al. sonant).

sŏnĭtus, ūs (*gen.* soniti, Pac. and Caecil. ap. Non. 491, 24 sq.), *m.* [id.], *a noise, sound, din,* etc. (class.; in *sing.* and *plur.*): at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.); cf.: lituus sonitus effudit acutos, id. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 Vahl.): summo sonitu quatit ungula terram, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 281 Vahl.); imitated by Virg. A. 8, 596: ungularum, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 113: tumultuosus, id. Trin. 5, 2, 52; cf. id. Bacch. 5, 2, 1: forum, id. Curc. 1, 3, 1; id. Mil. 4, 8, 67; id. Trin. 5, 1, 7: armorum, Lucr. 2, 49; Verg. G. 1, 474: vocis, id. A. 3, 669: tubae, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: tubarum, Verg. G. 4, 72: ventorum, Lucr. 6, 131: remorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 60: pedum, Ov. M. 5, 616: convivarum, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 24: stertentium, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36: Olympi, i. e. *the thunder,* Verg. A. 6, 586: (ignis) ingentem caelo sonitum dedit, id. G. 2, 306: utero sonitum quater arma dedere, id. A. 2, 243; 9, 667: sonitum (veneni e poculo ejecti) reddere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: fragor et sonitus, id. Rep. 2, 3, 6: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51.—*Plur.:* nosti jam in hac materiā sonitus nostros, i. e. *my thundering speech,* Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4: innumeros aeris sonitus, Stat. S. 1, 1, 68: sonituum discrimina, Vitr. 1, 1; Petr. 89.—Of an abstract subject: quae (eloquentia) cursu magno sonituque ferretur, Cic. Or. 28, 97.

sŏnĭvĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sonus], *noisy* (cf. solistimum), only in the phrase sonivium tripudium, of the rattling of the corn upon the ground as it fell from the mouths of the sacred chickens, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 7; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 86; cf. Fest. pp. 290, 291, and 297 Müll.

sŏno, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (ante-class. collat. form acc. to the 3d conj., sonit, Enn. and Att. ap. Non. 504, 32 sq.; sonunt, Enn. and Att. ib. 505, 11 sq.; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 863 P.; *inf.* sonĕre, Att. ap. Non. 505; Lucr. 3, 156; *part. fut.* sonaturum, Hor. S. 1, 4, 44; *perf.* sonaverint, Tert. ad Scap. 3; *gen. plur.* sonantum, Cat. 34, 12), *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. svan-, to sound; cf. O. H. Germ. svana; Engl. swan]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to make a noise, to sound, resound:* aes sonit, *the trumpet sounds,* Enn. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): plectra, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 62: tympana, * Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 4 et saep.: cujanam vox prope me sonat? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 55; id. Ps. 2, 4, 11; id. Rud. 1, 4, 10; id. Trin. 1, 2, 7: hic mare sonat, id. Rud. 1, 3, 23; cf.: mare, silvae Aquilone, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: omne sonabat arbustum fremitu silvaï

frondosaĭ, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 196 Vahl.): clamore viri, stridore rudentes, Ov. M. 11, 495: omnia passim mulierum puerorumque . . . ploratibus, Liv. 29, 17 et saep.: (hirundo) circum Stagna sonat, Verg. A. 12, 477; cf. Mart. 14, 223: saeva sonare Verbera, Verg. A. 6, 557: classica sonant, id. ib. 7, 637: displosa sonat vesica, Hor. S. 1, 8, 46: fletus rixaeque sonant, Tib. 2, 4, 37: natura fert, ut extrema ex alterâ parte graviter, ex alterâ autem acute sonent, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: dicta non sonant, *do not chink* (i. e. *are not money*), Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 74.—*Impers. pass.:* jubet tibias agere: sonatur, App. M. 5, p. 165.—**II.** *Act., to sound, utter, give utterance to, speak, call, cry out, sing, pour forth* (syn.: edo, eloquor, cano): homines inconditis vocibus inchoatum quiddam et confusum sonantes, *uttering, pronouncing*, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: sonare subagreste quiddam, *to speak*, id. Brut. 74, 259: pingue quiddam, id. Arch. 10, 26; cf.: (Sibylla) nec mortale sonans, Verg. A. 6, 50: illa sonat raucum, Ov. A. A. 3, 289; cf.: nec vox hominem sonat, *does not sound like that of a human being*, Verg. A. 1, 328: tale sonat populus, *calls, cries out*, Ov. M. 15, 606: exululatque Evoeque sonat, id. ib. 6, 597; 4, 523: atavos et avorum antiqua sonans Nomina, *boasting of, vaunting* (syn.: crepans, jactans), Verg. A. 12, 529; cf.: sonant te voce minores, Sil. 2, 491: ut haec duo (honestas et utilitas) verbo inter se discrepare, re unum sonare videantur, *to signify* (syn.: significare, indicare), Cic. Off. 3, 21, 83; cf.: quâ deterius nec Ille sonat, Juv. 3, 91: Epicurum non intellegere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: furem sonuere juvenci, i. e. *they betrayed him by their lowings*, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 13: Pythius in longâ carmina veste sonat, *sings, pours forth, accompanies on the lyre*, id. 2, 31 (3, 29), 16; cf.: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, Hor. Epod. 9, 5: te sonantem . . . dura fugae mala, id. C. 2, 13, 26: te carmina nostra sonabunt, *shall sing of*, i. e. *shall celebrate, praise, extol*, Ov. M. 10, 205; so, Germanas acies, Daca proelia, Stat. S. 4, 2, 66: acta viri laudesque, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 26.—*Pass.:* sive mendaci lyrâ Voles sonari, Hor. Epod. 17, 40; cf.: magno nobis ore sonandus eris, Ov. A. A. 1, 206.—Hence, **sŏnans**, antis, *P. a., noisy, sounding, sonorous* (very rare): meatus animae gravior et sonantior, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 13: quod est sonantius et elatius, id. ib. 7, 12, 4.

sŏnor, ōris, *m.* [sono], *a noise, sound, din* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for sonitus and sonus); *sing.*, Lucr. 1, 644; 4, 567; 4, 570; Verg. G. 3, 199; id. A. 7, 462; Tac. A. 1, 65; 4, 48; App. M. 11, p. 258 *fin.*—*Plur.*, Lucr. 5, 334; 6, 1185; Verg. A. 9, 651; Val. Fl. 5, 306; Tac. A. 14, 36; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 28; id. Flor. 3, p. 357, 4.

sŏnōrē, *adv.*, v. sonorus *fin.*

sŏnōrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sonorus], = εὐφωνία, *fulness of sound, melodiousness*, Prisc. 541; 1220 P; Sarisb. 1, 16.

sŏnōrus, a, um (collat. form **sŏnōris**, e, Diom. 497 and 498), *adj.* [sonor], *noisy, loud, sounding, resounding, sonorous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. sonans): cithara, Tib. 3, 4, 69: aes, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 149: arcus, id. in Ruf. 2, 80: tempestates sonoras, Verg. A. 1, 53: tonitru, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 26: pelage, Lucr. 5, 35 Lachm.: flumina, Verg. A. 12, 139: nemus, Stat. Th. 4, 34: Phocis (on account of the Delphic oracle), id. ib. 11, 281: insula fluctibus, Claud. B. Gild. 512: versus qui crepitant pronuntiatione fragosâ et exsultantem informant dictionem, ut (Verg. A. 9, 503): at tuba terribilem, etc., Diom. p. 498 P.—* *Adv.:* **sŏnōrē**, *loudly:* oscitavit (with clare), Gell. 4, 20, 8.

sons, sontis, *adj.* (*nom. sing.*, Fest. p. 297; Aus. Idyll. 12) [*Part.* from root as-, es-; Sanscr. as-mi; Gr. εἰμί; Lat. esum, sum; cf. Gr. ἐτεός, ἐτήτυμος; prop. he who was it, the real person, the guilty one]. **I.** *Guilty, criminal; subst., a guilty person, an offender, malefactor, criminal* (freq. and class., esp. as *subst.*; syn.: reus, nocens): anima, Verg. A. 10, 854; Ov. M. 6, 618: ulni. id. ib. 7, 847: di, Stat. Th. 5, 610: manus foedata sanguine sonti (poet. for sontis), Ov. M. 13, 563: morae ab igne supremo, Stat. Th. 4, 641.—*Subst.:* sontes condemnant reos, * Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 16: (minores magistratus) vincla sontium servanto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6: punire sontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: insontes, sicuti sontes, Sall. C. 16, 3: manes Virginiae nullo relicto sonte tandem quieverunt, Liv. 3, 58 *fin.;* Cic. Phil. 2, 8, 18; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3; Ov. M. 2, 522; 10, 697; 11, 268.—*Gen. plur.:* sontum, Stat. Th. 4, 475.—**II.** *Hurtful, noxious*, acc. to Fest. p. 297, 22 (but no example is preserved).—**III.** *Neutr. sing., sin, offence* (eccl. Lat.), Aldh. Ep. 3.

Sontĭātes, um, *m.*, *a powerful tribe in Aquitania*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 sq.

sontĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [sons]. **I.** Lit., *dangerous, serious, critical*, in the connection morbus sonticus, of *a serious disorder* that excuses one from duty, etc., Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 290 Müll.; cf. Gell. 20, 1, 27; Dig. 21, 1, 65; 42. 1, 60; 2, 11, 2; 5, 1, 46; Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 4.—**II.** Transf.: sontica causa, arising from a morbus sonticus; hence, in gen., *serious, weighty, important*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; Naev. ib. p. 290; Tib. 1, 8, 51.

Sontini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lucania*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

Sontĭus, ii, *m.*, *a river in Carinthia*, now *the Lisonzo*, Cassiod. Ep. 1, 18; Jornand. Get. 57.

sŏnŭpēs, v. sonipes.

1. sŏnus, i (collat. form **sŏnus**, ūs, in *gen.*, Amm. 20, 4, 14; *abl.* sonu, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 491, 27; App. M. 8, p. 216, 7; *nom. plur.*, Amm. 22, 9, 15), *m.* [sono], *a noise, sound* (syn. fragor): et pereunte viro raucum sonus aere cucurrit, Enn. ap. Lact. ap. Stat. Th. 11, 56 (Ann. v. 509 Vahl.): tympana raucis Obstrepuere sonis, Ov. M. 4, 392: non exaudito tubae sono, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: signorum sonus, id. B. C. 3, 105; cf.: cum ingenti sono fluminis, Liv. 21, 28: oili respondit suavis sonus Egeriai, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll. (Ann. v. 122 Vahl.): tantus et tam dulcis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: distinctus, id. ib. 2, 42, 69: ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum, *from the highest treble to the lowest bass*, id. de Cr. 1, 59, 251: in tibiarum cantibus varietas sonorum, id. N. D. 2, 58, 146: (lingua) sonos vocis distinctos efficit, id. ib. 2, 59, 149: ad nervorum eliciendos sonos, id. ib 2, 60, 150; Hor. A. P. 348: inpulit aures Confusae sonus urbis, Verg. A. 12, 619; Ov. F. 1, 434; Liv. 1, 28, 2; Cic. Or. 17, 57: inanes sonos fundere, *to utter empty sounds*, id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73 Kühn.—**II.** Fig., *tone, character, style*: et in tragoediâ comicum vitiosum est, et in comoediâ turpe tragicum, et in ceteris suus est cuique certus sonus, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 1: unus enim sonus est totius orationis, id. Brut. 26, 100; id. de Or. 2, 12, 54.—**B.** Of language, *sonorousness:* gravitas et cothurnus et sonus Sophocli, Quint. 10, 1, 68.

2. sŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sounding, resounding*, Isid. Orig. 1, 4, 4.

3. Sŏnus, i, *m.*, = Σῶνος, *a river of India, a branch of the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65.

Sōpăter, tri, *m.*, = Σώπατρος, *a Greek proper name*, e. g. *a victim of Verres:* Halicyensis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 68.—Another, *a witness against Verres*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39, § 85.

Sōphēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Σωφηνή, *a district in Armenia*, Mel. 1, 11; Luc. 2, 592; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66.

Sōphēni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28.

† **sŏphĭa** (i long, Prud. Sym. 122; id. Cath. 1613; Fortun. Suppl. 2, 62), ae, *f.*, = σοφία, *wisdom* (pure Lat. sapientia): sophiam, sapientia quae perhibetur, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 325 Müll. (Ann. v. 227 Vahl.); Afran. ap. Gell. 13, 8, 3; Mart. 1, 112, 1; cf. Sen. Ep. 89, 6; Lact. 3, 16, 10 (in Cic. Off. 1, 43, 153, written as Greek).

† **sŏphisma**, ătis, *n.*, = σόφισμα, *a false conclusion, fallacy, sophism* (pure Lat. captio), Sen. Ep. 45, 8; Gell. 18, 13, 2 (in Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 75, written as Greek, and explained by fallaces conclusiunculae; cf. also Sen. Ep. 111, 1).

sŏphismătĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sophisma], *sophistical:* dialecticus, Gell. 18, 13 *in lemm.*

† **sŏphistes** or **sŏphista**, ae, *m.*, = σοφιστής, *a sophist:* quis hic est? num sophistes? sic enim appellabantur hi, qui ostentationis aut quaestus causâ philosophabantur, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 72; cf. id. Fin. 2, 1, 1; id. Or. 11, 37: Protagoras, sophistes maximus, id. N. D. 1, 23, 63.—Form sophista, Gell. 17, 5, 3; *voc.:* insulse sophista, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 10.

1. sŏphistĭcē, *adv.*, v. sophisticus *fin.*

2. sŏphistĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = σοφιστική (τέχνη), *false reasoning, sophistry*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 17, 10.

† **sŏphistĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σοφιστικός, *sophistic, sophistical;* res admodum insidiosa et sophistica, neque ad veritates magis quam ad captiones reperta, Tiro Tullius ap. Gell. 7, 3, 35: captio, Gell. 18, 2, 6: ostentatio, Arn. 1, 36: ut concidant sophistica, Prud. Apoth. 2, 41.—*Adv.:* **sŏphistĭcē**, *sophistically:* interpretari legem et cavillari, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 12, § 3; Vulg. Ecclus. 37, 23.

Sŏphŏcles, is and i, *m.*, = Σοφοκλῆς, *a celebrated Greek tragic poet*, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. Sen. 7, 22; 14, 47; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 40, 144; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 163; Quint. 10, 1, 67 sq.; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 17; Vell. 1, 16, 3; *gen.* Sophocli, Gell. 12, 11, 6; 13, 18, 3; *voc.* Sophocle (like Socrate), Cic. Off. 1, 40, 144.—Hence, **Sŏphŏclēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *in the manner of Sophocles:* an pangis aliquid Sophocleum? Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: cothurnus, Verg. E. 8, 10; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 15.

Sŏphŏclĭdisca, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 23.

Sŏphŏnība, ae, *f.*, *wife of Syphax and daughter of Hasdrubal*, Liv. 30, 12, 11; 30, 15, 4.

† **1. sŏphos** or **sŏphus**, i, *m.*, = σοφός, *a wise man, sage:* te sophos omnis amat, Mart. 7, 32, 4.—Adjectively, *wise, shrewd:* victor sophus, Phaedr. 3, 14, 9: factus periclo tum gubernator sophus, id. 4, 15, 8.

† **2. sŏphōs**, *adv.*, = σοφῶς, an exclamation of applause, *well done! well said! bravo!* (not ante-Aug.; Cic. has, instead of it, bene!): at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, Mart. 3, 46, 8; 1, 50, 37; 1, 67, 4; 1, 77, 10; Petr. 40, 1; Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.*

Sōphron, ŏnis, *m.*, = Σώφρων, *a Greek composer of mimes*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 179 Müll.; Quint. 1, 10, 17.

Sōphrŏna, ae, *f.*, *the name of a woman, nurse of Pamphila*, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37.

Sōphroniscus, i, *m.*, = Σωφρονίσκος, *a statuary, the father of Socrates*, Val. Max. 3, 4, ext. 1; Sen. Ben. 3, 32, 2.

1. sŏphus, i, v. 1. sophos.

2. Sŏphus, i, *m.* [1. sophos], *a surname of the consul P. Sempronius*, Liv. 9, 45, 1; 10, 9, 2.

sōpio, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [sopor], *to deprive of feeling* or *sense;* esp. by sleep, *to put* or *lull to sleep.* **I.** Lit. (class.; most freq. in *part. perf.;* in Cic. only so; cf. :edo): impactus ita est saxo, ut sopiretur, *became unconscious* or *senseless, was stunned*, Liv. 8, 6; 1, 41; Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58: vino oneratos sopire, Liv. 9, 30; 24, 46 *fin.;* Tib. 3, 4, 19; Ov. M. 7, 149; 7, 213.—In *part. perf.:* castoreo gravi mulier sopita recumbit, Lucr. 6, 794; so, sopitum vulnere ac nihil sentientem, Liv. 42, 16: quem vigilantem sic eluseritis, sopitum oportet fallatis, id. 7, 35, 6: delphinus sopitus odoris novitate, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26: ut sopito corpore ipse (animus) vigilet, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115; 1, 29, 60: hostes, Liv. 8, 16; 25, 9 (opp. vigiles); 31, 23; Petr. 87, 7; Lucr. 3, 431; 3, 920; Ov. M. 9, 471; 12, 317: sensus, Verg. A. 10, 642; Col. 10, 367: sopitae quietis tempus, *of deep* or *sound sleep*, Liv. 9, 37.—**B.** In the poets, pregn., *to lay to rest*, i. e. *to kill:* aliquem fundâ, Sil. 10, 153.—*Pass.*, *to be laid to rest, to die:* (Homerus) sceptra potitus, eâdem aliis sopitu' quiete est, Lucr. 3, 1038; cf. id. ib. 3, 904.—**II.** Transf., of things concr. and abstr., *to lull to sleep, set*, or *lay at rest; to calm, settle, still, quiet:* venti sopiuntur, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 129: sopito mari, id. 2, 79, 81, § 192: sopitos suscitat ignes, Verg. A. 5, 743; 8, 410; cf.: aras excitat, id. ib. 8, 542: draconis saevi sopivi impetum, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 252 P. (Trag. v. 314 Vahl.): haec omnia veteris imperatoris ma-

turitas brevi sopiit ac sustulit, Vell. 2, 125, 3.—*Part. perf.:* quibus (blandimentis) sopita virtus coniveret, *lulled to sleep*, Cic. Cael. 17, 41: munera militiaï, Lucr. 1, 29: furor armorum ubique, Vell. 2, 89, 3: ingenium pecudis, Col. 6, 37, 2: gloria vitiis, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 1: artes, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 264.

Sopolis, idis, *m.*, *a celebrated painter in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 4, 16; *acc.* Sopolin, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 148.

sŏpor, ōris, *m.* [Sanscr. root svap-, sleep; cf. somnus; Gr. ὕπνος], *a deep sleep.* **I.** Lit., in gen., *sleep* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. somnus): lucrum praeposivi sopori et quieti, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 11: cum eum cibo vinoque gravatum sopor oppressisset, Liv. 1, 7, 5: sopore discusso, Curt. 6, 8, 22; 6, 10, 13; 7, 11, 18; 8, 6, 26; but also opp. somnus: hujus (junci) semine somnum allici, sed modum servandum, ne sopor fiat, Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119: sopore placans artus languidos, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: cum suavi devinxit membra sopore Somnus, Lucr. 4, 453; 4, 765; 4, 996: nox erat et placidum carpebant fessa soporem Corpora, Verg. A. 4, 522: piger his labante languore oculos sopor operit, Cat. 63, 37: fessos sopor inrigat artus, Verg. A. 3, 511: placidum petivit soporem, id. ib. 8, 406: occupet ut fessi lumina victa sopor, Tib. 1, 2, 2.—Personified, Sopor = Somnus, Verg. A. 6, 278; Prop. 1, 3, 45; Stat. Th. 12, 308.—In *plur.*, Tib. 4, 4, 9 (Müll. sapores).—**2.** Pregn., *the sleep of death, death:* in soporem conlocastis nudos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 148; 1, 1, 150: aeternus, Lucr. 3, 466: perpetuus, Hor. C. 1, 24, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Stupefaction, lethargy, stupor:* neque dormire excitatus, neque vigilare ebrius poterat, sed semisomno sopore ... jactabatur, Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 124: temulento sopore profligatus, id. ib. § 123.—**B.** *Drowsiness, laziness, indifference:* sopor et ignavia, Tac. H. 2, 76; Mart. 7, 42, 4.—**C.** *Poppy-juice, opium:* e nigro papavere sopor gignitur scapo inciso, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 198.—**D.** *A sleeping-draught, sleeping-potion:* sopore sumpto dormiturus, Sen. Ep. 83, 25; so (opp. venenum) id. Ben. 5, 13, 5; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 12; Nep. Dion, 2, 5.—**E.** *The temple* (of the head; cf. Germ. Schläfe): laevus, Stat. S. 2, 3, 29.

sŏpōrātio, ōnis, *f.*, *lethargy* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 3, 4.

sŏpōrātus, a, um, v. soporo.

sŏpōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [sopor-fero], *sleep-bringing, inducing sleep, sleepy, drowsy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papaver, Verg. A. 4, 486: lac, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 126: potio, Spart. Hadr. 26 *fin.:* vis pinnae, Plin. 9, 13, 15, § 42: genus (trychni), id. 21, 31, 105, § 180: somnus, Luc. 3, 8; cf.: aula Somni, Ov. M. 11, 586: nox, Sil. 7, 287; Petr. poët. 128, 6, 1: Lethe, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 47: vices, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 404.

sŏpōro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sopor], *to put* or *lay asleep, cast into sleep; to deprive of sense* or *feeling, to stupefy* (not ante-Aug.; usu. in *part. perf.*). **A.** Lit.: si saepius expergiscitur aliquis quam assuevit, deinde iterum soporatur, *falls asleep*, Cels. 2, 2 *med.:* opium mentem soporat sensusque abalienat, Scrib. Comp. 180: serpentes soporari, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 118: ut soporetur illa sopore enecans vis earum, id. 21, 31, 105, § 182.—In *part. perf.:* soporatos hostes, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 21: aquatilia quiete placida ceu soporata, Plin. 10, 75, 97, § 209: soporatos artus premit alta quies, Val. Fl. 5, 334: vellera, id. 5, 238; Vulg. Psa. 3, 6.—**B.** Transf., with an inanim. or abstr. object, *to lay at rest, to still, quiet, allay* (syn. sopire): multo Imbre rogum, Stat. Th. 6, 235: soporatus dolor, Curt. 7, 1, 7.—**II.** *To render soporific:* ramus Vi soporatus Stygia, Verg. A. 5, 855; 6, 420; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 284.

sŏpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] (poet.), *of* or *belonging to sleep*, i. e., **I.** *Sleep-bringing, causing sleep:* Nox, Verg. A. 6, 390; Luc. 2, 236; Stat. Th. 1, 403: soporae pennae (Somni), Sil. 10, 354: amnis, i. e. Lethe, id. 13, 856.—**II.** *Heavy with sleep, drowsy, dozy:* dapibus vinoque soporus, Val. Fl. 2, 222.

Sōra, ae, *f.*, *the northernmost city of the Volsci in Latium, near Arpinum, on the Liris*, still called *Sora*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Liv. 7, 28; 9, 23 sq.; 10, 1; Vell. 1, 14, 5; Sil. 8, 396; Juv. 3, 223.—Hence, **Sōrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sora, Soran:* ager, Liv. 10, 14: transfuga, *from Sora*, id. 9, 24: Q. Valerius Soranus, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 43; id. Brut. 46, 169: augur (jestingly, on account of the superstitious character of the Sorans), id. Div. 1, 47: COLONIA, i. e. *Sora* (*as a Roman colony*), Inscr. Orell. 3681.

Sōracte (Sauracte), is, *n.* [Sanscr. svar, heaven; cf.: serenus, 2. Soranus], *a high mountain in Etruria, on which was a temple of Apollo*, now *Monte S. Oreste*, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 3; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207; Hor. C. 1, 9, 2; Verg. A. 7, 696; 11, 785; Sil. 7, 662; 8, 494 al.—*Masc.* collat. form: ad montem Soractem, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 19.

Soractia, ae, *f.*, *a city of Syria, founded by Semiramis*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

† **sōrăcum,** i, *n.*, = σώρακος, *a pannier, hamper*, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 64; cf. Fest. p. 297 Müll.

1. Sōrānus, a, um, v. Sora.

‡ **2. Soranus,** i, *m.*, *an epithet of* Dis, acc. to Serv. Verg. A. 11, 785.

sorbĕo, ŭi, 2 (collat. forms: *pres. subj.* sorbamus, App. M. 2, p. 119; *perf.* sorpsi, acc. to Charis. p. 217, and Diom. p. 363; cf. the compounds), *v. a.* [akin with Gr. ῥοφέω; cf. O. H. Germ. swarb, swirbil, whirlpool], *to sup up, suck in, drink down, swallow* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. haurio): hominum sanguinem, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5: calidum sanguinem ex homine, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 4: crudum ovum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 42; Luc. 7, 843: margaritas aceto liquefactas, Suet. Calig. 37 et saep.—*Absol.:* sorbet dormiens, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 6 sq.—Prov.: simul flare sorbereque haud facile, *to drink and whistle at the same time*, i. e. *to do two things at once*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 104.—**B.** Transf., *to suck in, draw in, swallow up, absorb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 1130: (Charybdis vastos) Sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. A. 3, 422: fretum, Ov. M. 7, 64: flumina, id. ib. 1, 40: sorbent avidae praecordia flammae, id. ib. 9, 172: (quae sorbuit terrae hiatus). Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194: minus sorbet politura charta, id. 13, 12, 25, § 81: quâ sorbeat aëra sannâ Tullia, Juv. 6, 306.—**II.** Trop., *to swallow down, endure, bear, brook*, etc.: quid eum non sorbere animo, quid non haurire cogitatione, cuius sanguinem non bibere censetis? Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 10: odia (corresp. to concoquere), id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 5.

sorbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sorbeo], *that may be sucked* or *supped up* (not ante-Aug.): ovum, Cels. 2, 18 *med.;* Petr. 33, 5: cibi, ut recens caseus, Col. 8, 17, 13.

sorbillo, āre, *v. dim. a.* [id.], *to sip* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: cyathos, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 52: vinum dulciter, App. M. 2, p. 121, 36.—* **II.** Transf.: sorbillantibus saviis, App. M. 3, p. 135, 35.

sorbĭlō, *adv.* [id.], *sippingly;* hence, transf., *drop by drop, bit by bit* (ante-class.): victitare, i. e. *poorly, sparely*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 185: senectutem ducat usque ad senium sorbilo, Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 339 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 73 Rib.).

sorbĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sorbeo; a supping up, swallowing, drinking; hence, concr.], *a drink, draught, potion, broth*, etc. (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.), Cato, R. R. 157, 13; Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 79; Col. 6, 10, 1; Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 16, 62, § 170; 24, 19, 120, § 188; Phaedr. 1, 26, 5; Sen. Ep. 78, 25: sorbitio quem tollit dira cicutae, i. e. *Socrates*, Pers. 4, 2.

* **sorbĭtĭum,** ii, *n.* [id.], = sorbitio, *a drink, draught*, Ser. Samm. 21, 360 dub. (al. sorbitio).

sorbĭtĭuncŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sorbitio], *a small draught* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 10 *med.;* Hier. Vit. Hilar. 11; Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6.

sorbum, i, *n.* [sorbus], *the fruit of the* sorbus, *a sorb-apple, sorb, service-berry*, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85; Cato, R. R. 7, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 3; Col. 12, 16, 4; Verg. G. 3, 380.

sorbus, i, *f.*, *the true sorb-* or *service-tree:* Sorbus domestica, Linn.; Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 16, 18, 30, § 74; Pall. Jan. 15, 1 al.

sordĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [cf. Goth. svarts; Germ. schwarz, black], *to be dirty, filthy, foul* (rare; not in Cic.; syn. squaleo). **I.** Lit.: *Di.* Jam lavisti? *Ph.* Num tibi sordere videor? Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 28: cui manus materno sordet sparsa sanguine, Att. ap. Non. 170, 6: non splendeat toga: ne sordeat quidem, Sen. Ep. 5, 2: nullâ teneri lanugine vultus, Mart. 1, 32, 5: Albanoque cadum sordentem promere fumo, Stat. S. 4, 8, 39: incola sordentium ganearum, Gell. 9, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to be mean, base, low*, or *sordid:* haud sordere visus est Festus dies, i. e. *had nothing mean* or *sordid in its appearance*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6: convivium inopiâ, Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 20: ignobilia et sordentia (verba), *low, vulgar*, Gell. 19, 13, 3 (shortly before, sordidum verbum).—**B.** Transf., *to seem base* or *paltry; to be despised, slighted*, or *held of no account:* suis sordere (with contemni), Liv. 4, 25, 11; Quint. 8, prooem. § 26: sordent tibi munera nostra, Verg. E. 2, 44; Stat. S. 1, 3, 98: cunctane prae campo sordent? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: pretium aetas altera sordet, *a renewal of youth seems too small a price*, id. ib. 1, 18, 18: quippe sordent prima quaeque, cum majora sperantur, Curt. 10, 10, 8: si conferas et componas Graeca ipsa, oppido quam jacere atque sordere incipiunt, quae Latina sunt, *to seem paltry, of small account*, Gell. 2, 23, 3.

sordes, is (*abl.* sordi, Lucr. 6, 1271; usu. sorde), *f.* [sordeo], *dirt, filth, uncleanness, squalor* (class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense, and in *plur.;* syn.: situs, squalor, caenum, illuvies). **I.** Lit. (α) *Plur.:* pleni sordium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 104 sq.: in sordibus aurium inhaerescere, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: sint sine sordibus ungues, Ov. A. A. 1, 519: caret obsoleti Sordibus tecti, Hor. C. 2, 10, 7; Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191.—(β) *Sing.:* etiam in medio oculo paulum sordi 'st, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 102: auriculae collectâ sorde dolentes, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 53: (pellis) Ulceribus tetris prope jam sordique sepultâ, Lucr. 6, 1271.—**B.** Transf., *plur.*, *a mourning garment* (because usu. soiled or dirty); and hence, *mourning* in gen. (syn. squalor): jacere in lacrimis et sordibus, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; cf.: in sordibus, lamentis, luctuque jacuisti, id. Pis. 36, 89: mater squalore hujus et sordibus laetatur, id. Clu. 6, 18; 67, 192; id. Mur. 40, 86: sordes lugubres vobis erant jucundae, id. Dom. 23, 59; Liv. 6, 16 *fin.;* Quint. 6, 1, 33; Suet. Vit. 8: suscipere sordes, Tac. A. 4, 52; id. Or. 12; Val. Max. 7, 8, 7.—**II.** Trop., *lowness* or *meanness of rank, a low condition; meanness, baseness* of behavior or disposition (syn. illiberalitas). **A.** In gen.: sordes fortunae et vitae, Cic. Brut. 62, 224: obscuritas et sordes tuae, id. Vatin. 5, 11; id. Sest. 28, 60: ut quisque sordidissimus videbitur, ita libentissime severitate judicandi sordes suas eluet, id. Phil. 1, 8, 20: nulla nota, nullus color, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis allini posse, id. Verr. 1, 6, 17: in infamiâ relinqui ac sordibus, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Liv. 4, 56: sordes illae verborum, *low, vulgar expressions*, Tac. Or. 21: propter maternas sordes, *low origin*, Just. 13, 2, 11: pristinarum sordium oblitus, id. 25, 1, 9; cf. id. 18, 7, 11.—**2.** Concr., *the dregs of the people, the mob, rabble* (syn. faex): apud sordem urbis et faecem, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 11; so (with caenum) Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 3: sordes et obscuritatem Vitellianarum partium, Tac. H. 1, 84.—Hence, as a term of abuse: o lutum, o sordes! *low-minded creature*, Cic. Pis. 26, 62.—**B.** In partic., *meanness, stinginess, niggardliness, sordidness* (cf.: parcimonia, avaritia). (α) *Plur.:* (populus Romanus) non amat profusas epulas, sordes et inhumanitatem multo minus, Cic. Mur. 36, 76; so (opp. luxuria) Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 7: damnatus sordium, id. ib. 2, 12, 4: incusare alicujus sordes, Quint. 6, 3, 74: sordes obicere alicui, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 and 107: sepulcrum sine sordibus exstrue, id. ib. 2, 5, 105: cogit minimas ediscere sordes, *the meanest tricks*, Juv. 14 124; 1, 140.—(β) *Sing.:* nullum hujus in privatis rebus factum avarum, nullam in re familiari sordem posse proferri, Cic. Fl. 3, 7; so (with avaritia) Tac. H. 1, 52; 1, 60: extremae avaritiae et sordis infimae infamis, App. M. 1, p. 112, 2.

sordesco, dŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [sordeo], *to become dirty, grow filthy* (not ante-Aug., and very rare): contrectatus ubi manibus sordescere vulgi Coeperis (liber), * Hor. Ep. 1.

20, 11: mel, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31: manus, id. 33, 3, 19, § 60: ager, i. e. *to become wild, lie untilled*, Gell. 4, 12, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to be mean, vile*, Amm. 15, 13, 2.

sordĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sordes], *a little dirt* or *filth* (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 8, 6.

sordĭdātus, a, um, *adj.* [sordidus; cf.: albatus, atratus, from albus, ater, etc.], *in dirty clothes, meanly* or *shabbily dressed.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quamquam ego sum sordidatus, frugi tamen sum, * Plaut. As. 2, 4, 90: sordidata et sordida, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 56 (shortly before: pannis obsita): servi, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: mancipia, id. Phil. 2, 29, 73.—**B.** Esp., as a sign of mourning (when a person had lost friends by death, was under accusation, or in distress from any cause): sensi magno opere moveri judices, cum excitavi maestum ac sordidatum senem, Cic. de Or. 2, 47, 195; cf. id. Pis. 41, 99: reus, Liv. 6, 20; 27, 34: Virginius sordidatus filiam suam obsoletâ veste in forum deducit, id. 3, 47: expulsi bonis omnibus Romam venerunt, sordidati, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 62: turba Aetolorum, Liv. 45, 28: primo diluculo sordidatus descendit ad rostra, Suet. Vit. 15.—* **II.** Trop., *foul, polluted:* sordidatissima conscientia, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*

sordĭdē, *adv.*, v. sordidus *fin.*

sordĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [sordidus], *to dirty, foul, defile, pollute* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: terram moto pulvere, Sid. Carm. 23, 347.—**II.** Trop.: templum cordis malis cogitationibus, Lact. de Ira Dei, 23, 28; 5, 19, 34; cf. Prisc. 800 P.

sordĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]. * **I.** Lit., *soiled, smutched:* toga, Juv. 3, 149.—* **II.** Trop., *low, mean, vile:* servuli, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 58.

sordĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [sordeo], *dirty, unclean, foul, filthy, squalid, sordid* (class.). **I.** Lit. (syn.: squalidus, obscenus): vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 6 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): amictus, Verg. A. 6, 301; cf.: sordidior toga, Mart. 1, 104, 5: mappa, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 20, 8: lana, Ov. A. A. 3, 222: fumus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 11: at pol nitent, haud sordidae videntur ambae, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 6: servolicolae, id. Poen. 1, 2, 55: nati, Hor. C. 2, 18, 28; cf.: magnos duces Non indecoro pulvere sordidos, id. ib. 2, 1, 22: puer sordidissimus dentibus, Petr. 64, 6 et saep.—Esp.: sordido in loco sedere, Val. Max. 9, 13, 2.—Transf., of mourners, *clad in mourning*, Cic. Mur. 40, 86.—Poet.: Auctumnus calcatis sordidus uvis, Ov. M. 2, 29; id. F. 4, 897; Col. poët. 10, 44: terga suis, *sooty, dingy*, Ov. M. 8, 648.—Prov.: saepe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, *wisdom is often hid under a ragged cloak*, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56.—**B.** Transf., *low, base, mean*, as to birth, rank, or condition; *poor, humble, small, paltry* (syn.: illiberalis, infimus): causam commisisse homini egenti, sordido, sine honore, sine censu, Cic. Fl. 22, 52; id. Att. 8, 4, 2: id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; Hor. C. 1, 28, 14.—*Sup.:* sordidissimus quisque, Liv. 1, 47, 11: familiae sordidissima pars, Petr. 132, 3; cf.: loco non humili solum sed etiam sordido ortus, Liv. 22, 25, 18: a sordidis initiis ad summa crevere, Just. 2, 6, 2: sordidum et obscurum Macedonum nomen, id. 6, 9, 7: genus alicujus, id. 22, 1, 1: panis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 16; Sen. Ep. 18, 5: villula, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1: cf. tecta, Luc. 4, 396: sedes, id. 5, 9: lar villae, Mart. 12, 57, 2: rura (with humiles casae), Verg. E. 2, 28: aratra, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 414; hence also, otia, i. e. ruris, Mart. 1, 56, 4.—**II.** Trop., *low, mean, base, abject, vile, despicable, disgraceful* (syn. turpis). **A.** In gen., Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 20: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: multo homo sordidissimus, id. Scaur. 2, § 23: homo furiosus ac sordidus, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: nec minus laetabor, cum te semper sordidum, quam si paulisper sordidatum viderem, id. Pis. 41, 99: illiberales et sordidi quaestus mercenariorum omnium, quorum operae, non quorum artes emuntur . . . Sordidi etiam putandi, qui mercantur a mercatoribus, quod statim vendant, etc. . . . Opifices omnes in sordidâ arte versantur, etc. . . . mercatura autem, si tenuis est, sordida putanda est, etc., id. Off. 1, 42, 150: lucrum, Quint. 1, 2, 16 sq.; cf.: sordidissima ratio et inquinatissima, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 21: qui (oratores) ne sordidiores quidem (artis) repudiarint (opp. praeclarissimas), id. de Or. 3, 32, 128: virtus repulsae nescia sordidae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 17: adulterium, Liv. 1, 58: nomen, Quint. 8, 3, 21: verba, id. 8, 3, 17; 8, 3, 49; 2, 5, 10: multa, id. 2, 12, 7: omnia, id. 10, 1, 9: homines nullâ re bonâ dignos, cum quibus comparari sordidum, confligere autem miserum et periculosum sit, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9; id. Off. 2, 14, 50; cf.: qui pecuniam praeferre amicitiae sordidum existiment, id. Lael. 17, 63.—**B.** In partic., *mean, niggardly, penurious, sordid* (cf. parcus): ita sordidus, ut se Non umquam servo melius vestiret, Hor. S. 1, 1, 96; 1, 1, 65; 1, 2, 10; 2, 3, 164; Quint. 5, 13, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 1 (opp. sumptuosus): perjurium, Phaedr. 4, 19, 23: cupido, Hor. C. 2, 16, 16; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150 supra.—Hence, *adv.:* **sordĭdē. 1.** Lit., *dirtily, foully:* per plateas tractus est sordidissime, *through the deepest mire*, Lampr. Heliog. 33 *med.*—**2.** Transf., *meanly, basely:* quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8.—**3.** Trop. **a.** *Vulgarly, unbecomingly, poorly:* loquitur laute et minime sordide, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 11: dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 83, 339: contionari, id. Att. 15, 2, 2: declamare (opp. splendide atque ornate), Suet. Rhet. 6; Gell. 15, 4, 3.—**b.** *Meanly, stingily, penuriously, sordidly:* nimis illum sordide Simonidi dixisse, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine daturum, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352: facere aliquid (opp. largissime), Suet. Dom. 9: gerere proconsulatum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 2.

sordĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [sordes], *filth*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 16.

* **sordĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [id.], *dirt, filth*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10.

Sordones, um, *m.*, *a people of Gaul, towards the Pyrenees*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32 Jan. (al. Sardones); Mel. 2, 5 *fin.*

* **sordŭlentus,** a, um, *adj.* [sordes], *wearing dirty clothes*, Tert. Poen. 11 *init.*

sōrex (o long, Ser. Samm. 4, 57; Poët. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 452; o short, Auct. Carm. Phil. 62; Poët. in Anthol. Burm. 2, p. 453), icis, *m.* [Gr. ὕραξ; root svar-; cf. susurrus], *a shrew-mouse*, Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 23; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 12; Col. Arb. 15; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 109; its noise was of ill omen, id. 8, 57, 82, § 223; Val. Max. 1, 1, 5.

Sōrĭcārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 27.

* **sōrĭcīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [sorex], *of* or *belonging to the shrew-mouse:* nenia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 48.

† **sōrītes,** ae (*acc. sing.* soritam, Cic. ap. Non. p. 329, 20 dub.), *m.*, = σωρείτης, *a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments*, a sorites (pure Lat. acervus), Cic. Div. 2, 4, 11; id. Ac. 2, 16, 49; 2, 33, 107; Sen. Ben. 5, 19, 9.

‡ **sorix** or **savrix,** avis tributa Saturno ab auguribus, etc., Marc. Vict. p. 2470 P.

sŏror, ōris, *f.* [Sanscr. svasar; Goth. svister; Germ. Schwester; Engl. sister]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a sister:* *Th.* Salve, mea soror. *Pl.* Frater mi, salve, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 57; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 68 sq.: germana soror, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 42 Vahl.); cf.: mea soror gemina germana, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 30 sq.; so, germana, Cic. Mil. 27, 73: Jovis, i. e. *Juno*, Verg. A. 1, 47; Hor. C. 3, 3, 64; Ov. M. 3, 266; id. F. 6, 27 al.: Phoebi, i. e. *Luna*, id. H. 11, 45; cf. id. F. 3, 110: agnam Aeneas matri Eumenidum magnaeque sorori ferit, i. e. *to Nox and Terra*, Verg. A. 6, 250: doctae, i. e. *the Muses*, Tib. 3, 4, 45; Ov. M. 5, 255; called also sorores novem, id. Tr. 5, 12, 45: genitae Nocte, i. e. *the Furies*, id. M. 4, 451; called also crinitae angue sorores, id. ib. 10, 349; and, vipereae, id. ib. 6, 662: tristes, i. e. *the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35; called also sorores tres, Prop. 2, 13, 44 (3, 5, 28); Hor. C. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 15, 808.—Of beasts: in grege prioris anni sororem equa comitatur, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156.—Prov.: bonae mentis soror est paupertas, Petr. 84, 4.—**B.** In partic., poet.: sorores, *the Muses*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 17; *the Fates*, Cat. 64, 326; Ov. H. 12, 3; 15, 81; Mart. 4, 54, 9; 4, 73, 3; *the Danaides*, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 67; Ov. H. 14, 15.—**II.** Transf. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *A cousin, the daughter of a father's brother*, Ov. M. 1, 351.—**B.** *A female friend, playmate*, or *companion*, Verg. A. 1, 321; 11, 823; Tib. 3, 1, 26; Sen. Hippol. 611; Petr. 127; Mart. 2, 4, 3; 12, 20, 2; Inscr. Marin. Iscriz. Alb. p. 60.—In eccl. Lat., *female Christians*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 2.—**C.** Of things in pairs, connected together, or alike: obsecro te hanc per dexteram Perque hanc sororem laevam, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 9; so of the hand, Verg. M. 28: abjunctae comae mea fata sorores Lugebant, Cat. 66, 51: sapore caryotarum sorores, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45; Mart. 14, 128, 2.—**D.** Of the word soror: scripta soror fuerat: visum est delere sororem, Ov. M. 9, 528.

* **sŏrorcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [soror], *a little sister:* germana mea, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 612 P.

* **sŏrōrĭ-cīda,** ae, *m.* [soror-caedo], *the murderer of his sister*, Cic. Dom. 10, 26.

‡ **sŏrōrĭcīdĭum,** ἀδελφοκτονία, Gloss. Philox.

* **sŏrōrĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.:* vestis, acc. to Böttig. Vasengemälde, 3, 191: orbiculata, *with circle-shaped spots*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195.

sŏrōrĭo, āre, *v. n.* [soror], of the female breasts, *to grow up* or *swell together*, like two sisters: papillae sororiabant, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 297 Müll.: mammae sororiantes, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 66.

sŏrōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to a sister, sisterly:* cena, *made because a sister was found*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 60: stupra, *with a sister*, Cic. Sest. 7, 16: moenia, i. e. *of Dido*, Ov. F. 3, 559: oscula, *as a sister gives to a brother, sisterly*, id. M. 4, 334; 9, 539.—**II.** In partic.: Sororium Tigillum, *the Sister's beam*, a place in Rome sacred to Juno, where Horatius was obliged to creep under a beam laid across the way as a punishment for having killed his sister, Liv. 1, 26, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 4; Fest. pp. 297 and 307 Müll.

sors, tis (*nom.* sortis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 28; *abl.* sorti, C. I. L. 198, 54; 200, 16; Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 5; Liv. 4, 37, 6; 28, 45, 11; 29, 20, 4; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 241; but sorti is *dat.*, Verg. G. 4, 165 Forbig. ad loc.; Sil. 7, 3, 65), *f.* [2. sero; cf.: fors, fero], any thing used to determine chances. **I.** Lit., *a lot:* aut populna sors aut abiegna, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 32: coniciam sortes in sitellam, id. ib. 2, 5, 34 sq.: tot in hydriam sortes conicerentur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: ponere in sitellam, Liv. 41, 18, 8; and simply conicere, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 34 sq.; Cic. Lig. 7, 21: deicere, Caes. B. C. 1, 6 *fin.*; Verg. A. 5, 490; cf.: cum dejecta in id sors esset, *lots were cast for it*, Liv. 21, 42: miscere, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: ducere, id. ib. 2, 41, 86; id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: cum de consularibus mea prima sors exisset, id. Att. 1, 19, 3: ut cujusque sors exciderat, Liv. 21, 42, 3: sortem in sitellam latam, id. 41, 18, 8 Weissenb.: et Caere sortes extenuatas (creditum est), as an omen of ill, id. 21, 62, 5 and 8: sortes suâ sponte adtenuatas, id. 22, 1, 11.—Of *chances* or *tickets* in a lottery, Suet. Aug. 75 *fin.*; Lampr. Heliog. 21 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Abstr., *a casting* or *drawing of lots, decision by lot, lot:* quaestor quem sors dedit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: res revocatur ad sortem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: sorti sum victus, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 5: ei sorte provincia Sicilia obvenit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17; cf.: cui Sicilia provincia sorte evenisset, Liv. 29, 20; for which: cui ea provincia sorti evenit, id. 4, 37, 6: Q. Caecilio sorte evenit, ut in Bruttiis adversum Hannibalem bellum gereret, id. 28, 45, 11: sorte ductus, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 2, 201: sorte ducti e primoribus civitatis unus et viginti, Tac. A. 1, 54; 13, 29: sorte in provinciam proficisci, S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8: sorte agros legionibus assignare, Brut. ib. 11, 20, 3 et saep.: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: jubet extra sortem Theomnastum renuntiari, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: extra sortem agrum Campanum dividere, Suet. Caes. 20.—**B.** *A lot, share, the duty assigned by lot*, esp. of the prætors, who divided by lot the duties of their office: praetores, Q. Fulvius Flaccus urbanam, M. Valerius Laevinus peregrinam sortem in juris dictione habuit, Liv. 23, 30, 18; 22, 35, 5; cf.: urbana, peregrina (sc. sors), id. 27, 36, 10; 28, 10, 9 al.: urbana et peregrina (provinciae), quae duorum ante sors fuerat, id. 25, 3, 2; 24, 44, 2;

cf. id. 35, 41, 6: comitia suae sortis esse, i. e. *had by lot been assigned to him*, id. 35, 6, 2; hence, numquam ex urbe afuit nisi sorte, i. e. *on official duty*, Cic. Planc. 27, 67.—**C.** In gen., *an oracular response* (which was often written on a little tablet or lot), *a prophecy* (cf. responsum): cum (Spartiatae) oraculum ab Jove Dodonaeo petivissent legatique illud, in quo inerant sortes, collocavissent: simia et sortis ipsas et cetera quae erant ad sortem parata, disturbavit, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 76: ut interpres egeat interprete et sors ipsa ad sortis referenda sit, id. ib. 2, 56, 115: Italiam Lyciae jussere capessere sortes, i. e. *the oracles of the Lycian Apollo*, Verg. A. 4, 346; 4, 377; so, Phoebeae, Ov. M. 3, 130: faticinae, id. ib. 15, 436: sacrae, id. ib. 1, 368; 11, 412: edita oraculo, Curt. 3, 1, 16; 5, 4, 11; 6, 9, 18; Val. Max. 1, 6, 3: neque responsa sortium ulli alii committere ausus, Liv. 1, 56: conjecturam postulat, ut se edoceret, Quo sese vertant tantae sortes somniûm, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 64 Vahl.). — **2.** In partic., *oracular sayings, verses*, or *sentences* at the opening of a book, selected for the purpose: sortes Vergilii or Vergilianae, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 14, 5; Spart. Had. 2, 8: sacrae, Tib. 1, 3, 11: sanctorum, Isid. Orig. 8, 9, 28: sortes tollere, Tib. l. l.: ducere, Juv. 6, 583: de paginis poëtae cujusdam sortem consulere, Aug. Conf. 4, 3: de paginis evangelicis sortes legere, id. Ep. 119.—**D.** In gen., like the Engl. *lot*, for *fate, destiny, chance, fortune, condition, share, part* (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.; cf. fors, casus, fortuna): nescia mens hominum fati sortisque futurae, Verg. A. 10, 501: ferrea sors vitae, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 28: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Verg. A. 6, 114: iniqua, id. ib. 6, 332; Liv. 38, 23: qui fit, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem Seu ratio dederit seu fors objecerit, illa Contentus vivat, Hor. S. 1, 1, 1: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem, id. C. 2, 10, 14: sors mea fuit irrequieta, Ov. M. 2, 386: sors querenda, Non celanda foret, id. ib. 3, 551: aliena, Liv. 21, 43, 2: sunt quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti, *to whose lot*, Verg. G. 4, 165; Sil. 7, 368: homines ultimae sortis, Suet. Aug. 19; cf.: non tuae sortis juvenem, *of your rank* or *condition*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 22: sors tua mortalis, Ov. M. 2, 56: nec cedit nisi sorte mihi, id. ib. 5, 529: dilectos inter sors prima sodales, id. Tr. 4, 5, 1: huic sortem concede priorem, id. A. A. 1, 581: quattuor ille quidem juvenes totidemque crearat Femineae sortis, i. e. *of the female sex*, id. M. 6, 680; so, feminea, id. ib. 13, 651: altera, id. ib. 9, 676; cf. id. ib. 3, 329: Saturni sors ego prima fui, i. e. *the first child*, id. F. 6, 30: suae sortis oblitus, Curt. 3, 2, 11: ultima, id. 9, 2, 6: nec pars nec sors in sermone isto, Vulg. Act. 8, 21.—With *gen.*: cujus mali sors incidit Remis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12, 3: incommodi, id. ib. 8, 1 *fin.*: nobis quoniam prima animi ingenique negata sors est, secundam ac mediam teneamus, Liv. 22, 29, 9: puer post avi mortem in nullam sortem bonorum natus (opp. omnium heredi bonorum), *to no share of the property*, id. 1, 34, 3: praedae mala sors, Ov. M. 13, 485: utrius vitae sortem legant, Just. 1, 6, 6: servitutis, id. 6, 5, 1.—**2.** In partic., in mercant. lang. (prop. fortune, money; hence), *capital bearing interest, principal*: et sors et fenus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 122; 5, 2, 38; 3, 1, 34; 3, 1, 64; 3, 1, 70; 3, 1, 84; Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 35; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3; Liv. 6, 14; 6, 15; Plin. praef. § 23; Mart. 5, 42, 3; Dig. 33, 2, 24; Inscr. Orell. 4405: cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 65, and id. ib. 5, § 183 Müll.—**E.** *A rank, class, order* (late Lat.): ex turbâ imae sortis, Amm. 14, 6, 25.

sorsum, v. seorsum.

sorticŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sors], *a little lot, a small tablet* or *ticket*, Suet. Ner. 21; Inscr. Grut. 590, 7; 510 *fin.*

Sortientes, ium, *m.*, v. sortior, I.

* **sortĭfer**, fĕri, *adj. m.* [sors-fero], *giving out oracles, oracular*, an epithet of Jupiter Hammon, Luc. 9, 512 (al. sortiger).

sortĭger, gĕri, v. sortifer.

sortĭlĕgus, a, um, *adj.* [sors-lego], *foretelling, prophetic*. **I.** *Adj.*: Delphi, Hor. A. P. 219.—**II.** *Subst.*: **sortĭlĕgus**, i, *m.*, *a fortune-teller, soothsayer, diviner* by lots or from oracles, Varr. L. L. 6, § 65 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; 2, 53, 109; Luc. 9, 581.

sortĭo, īre, *to draw lots* (ante-class.; collat. form of sortior): tute sorti, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 43; 2, 6, 61: inter se sortiant, Varr. ap. Non. 471, 5.—With *acc.*: inter se sortiunt urbem atque agros, Enn. ap. Non. 471, 10 (Trag. v. 153 Vahl.).—**b. sortītus**, a, um, *Part.*, in *pass.* signif., *drawn by lot, assigned* or *obtained by lot* (class.): consilia, quae erant sortita in singulos candidatos, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 20: gemina est sedes sortita per amnem, id. 4 (5), 7, 55: mille urbes Asiae sortito rexerit anno, Stat. S. 5, 2, 57: conjux, Amm. 18, 6, 14.

sortĭor, ītus, 4, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [sors]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to cast* or *draw lots*: coniciam sortes in sitellam et sortiar Tibi et Chalino, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 34: cum praetores designati sortirentur et M. Metello obtigisset, ut is de pecuniis repetundis quaereret, *drew lots for the judges, appointed the judges by lot*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 21; Quint. 3, 10, 1: consules comparare inter se aut sortiri jussi, *to draw lots* for the provinces, Liv. 38, 35, 9: sortiti nocte singuli per ordinem intrârunt, Quint. 4, 2, 72: dum legiones de ordine agminis sortiuntur, Tac. H. 2, 41: de altero consulatu, Suet. Claud. 7.—Hence, **Sortientes**, *The Lot-drawers* (a transl. of the Gr. Κληρούμενοι), the name of a comedy by Diphilus, Plaut. Cas. prol. 32.—**II.** *Act.*, *to draw* or *cast lots for, to fix, assign*, or *appoint by lot, to allot*; also esp. in the perfect tenses, *to obtain* or *receive by lot* (freq. and class.). (*a*) With *acc.*: tribus, Cic. Agr. 2, 8, 21: provinciam, id. Fam. 1, 9, 25: provincias, id. Att. 1, 13, 5: duas Gallias, id. ib. 1, 19, 2: ut consules inter se provincias compararent sortirenturve, Liv. 42, 31: judices, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; 2, 2, 18, § 44: judices per praetorem urbanum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2: aliquos ad ignominiam, id. Clu. 46, 129: dicas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42 *fin.*: nec regna vini sortiere talis, Hor. C. 1, 4, 18: aequâ lege Necessitas Sortitur insignes et imos, *decides the fate of*, etc., id. ib. 3, 1, 15: peregrinam (provinciam) sortitus est, Liv. 39, 45: ex praeturâ ulteriorem sortitus Hispaniam, Suet. Caes. 18; Plin. Ep. 6, 22 *fin.*—(*β*) With *rel.-clause*: ut P. Furius et Cn. Servilius inter se sortirentur, uter citeriorem Hispaniam obtineret, Liv. 42, 4, 2: consules sortiti, uter dedicaret, id. 2, 8, 6; 24, 10, 2: uter patriâ decederet, Vell. 1, 1, 4: sortiri, quid loquare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 98: num sortiuntur inter se, quae declinet, quae non? id. Fat. 20, 46.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and not ante-Aug.). **1.** *To share, divide, distribute*: pariter laborem Sortiti, *shared the labor*, Verg. A. 8, 445: vices, id. ib. 3, 634: periculum, id. ib. 9, 174.—**2.** *To choose, select*: subolem armento sortire quot annis, Verg. G. 3, 71: fortunam (i. e. locum) oculis, id. A. 12, 920: matrimonium, Just. 26, 3, 8.—**3.** In gen., *to obtain, receive* a thing (mostly in the *tempp. perff.*; not ante-Aug.): Tectosagi mediterranea Asiae sortiti sunt, Liv. 38, 16: si emancipatus uxore ducta filium fuerit sortitus, Dig. 37, 4, 3, § 5: gens Claudia regnum in plebem sortita, Liv. 3, 58: amicum, Hor. S. 1, 6, 53; 2, 6, 94; id. A. P. 92: si Maeonium vatem sortita fuisses, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 21; id. M. 2, 241; 3, 124; 11, 758; Suet. Aug. 99 al.: quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem, Juv. 14, 96: venerabile ingenium, id. 15, 144: fata tam tristia, Sen. Phoen. 245: reliqua rerum tuarum post te alium atque alium dominum sortientur, Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 4 Döring ad loc.—*Pass. part.* sortitus, v. sortio *fin.*—*Adv.*: **sortītō**, *by lot*: sacerdotem sortito capere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 30; 47.—Transf., *by fate, by destiny* (= sorte, or lege naturae): tibi sortito id obtigit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 25; Hor. Epod. 4, 1.

sortis, is, v. sors *init.*

sortĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sortior], *a casting* or *drawing of lots, a choosing* or *determining by lot, sortition* (class.): deos quaeso, mihi ut sortitio eveniat, * Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 38: dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1, 13, p. 449 Orell.; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1: aedilicia, Cic. Planc. 22, 53: praerogativa, id. Phil. 2, 33, 82: provinciarum, id. ib. 3, 10, 24; id. Clu. 46, 128; id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 35 al.; *plur.*, id. Aug. 29.

sortītō, *adv.*, v. sortior *fin.*

* **sortĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [sortior], *one who casts* or *draws lots*: urnae, Sen. Troad. 982.

1. sortītus, a, um, *Part.* of sortior.

2. sortītus, ūs, *m.* [sortior]. **I.** Lit., *a casting* or *drawing of lots* (rare for the class. sortitio): specula in sortitu'st mihi, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 27: si pluribus de rebus uno sortitu retulisti, Cic. Dom. 19, 50; *plur.*: quae sortitus non pertulit ullos, i. e. *for whom no lots were cast*, Verg. A. 3, 323.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** Concr., *a lot*: jam sortitus versarat ahenâ Casside, Stat. Th. 6, 389.—***B.** (Like sors, II. C.) *Lot, fate, destiny*, Stat. Th. 12, 557.

† **sōry**, ўos, *n.*, = σῶρυ, *a kind of ore, ink-stone, sory*, Plin. 34, 12, 29, § 117; 34, 12, 30, § 120; Cels. 6, 9, 23.

sos, arch. contr. form. **1.** For eos; v. is *init.*—**2.** For suos; v. suus *init.*

Sōsăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Σωσαγόρας, *a Greek physician*, Cels. 5, 18, 29.

Sōsĭa, ae, *m.*, *the name of a servant*, in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 209, and Ter. And 1, 1, 1; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.—The same, called **Sōsĭas**, Aus. Ephem. Egress. 9.

Sōsĭānus, a, um, v. Sosius.

Sōsĭgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Σωσιγένης, *a famous astronomer employed by Julius Cæsar in reforming the calendar*, Plin. 3, 8, 6, § 39; 18, 25, 57, § 211 sqq.

Sōsĭlus, i, *m.*, *a Lacedæmonian who instructed Hannibal in Greek literature and recorded his exploits*, Nep. Hann. 13, 3.

Sōsippus, i, *m.*, *a Greek proper name*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 9, § 25.

Sōsis, is, *m.*, *a Greek proper name*, e. g. L. Manlius Sosis Catinensis, Cic. Fam. 13, 30, 1.

Sōsĭthĕus, i, *m.*, = Σωσίθεος, *a Greek proper name*. **1.** *A slave whose death grieved Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 4.—**2.** Sositheus Entellinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 200.

Sōsĭus, i, *m.*, *name of a Roman gens*. **1.** C. Sosius, *a quæstor under* M' Lepidus, Cic. Att. 8, 6, 1.—**2.** Another C. Sosius, *consul* 722 A. U. C., Cic. Att. 9, 1, 2; Suet. Aug. 17.—**3.** Q. Sosius, *a knight of Picenum*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**4.** Sosii, *famous booksellers in Rome in the time of Horace*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 2; id. A. P. 345.—Hence, **Sōsĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sosius, Sosian*: Apollo, *an image of Apollo brought from Seleucia to Rome by the quæstor* C. Sosius, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53; 36, 5, 4, § 28.

sospĕs, ĭtis (*fem.* collat. form **sospĭta**, ae, and arch. SISPITA, ae, and SEISPES, itis; v. infra), *adj.* [for sos-pets; root σάος, σῶς; and pa-, to nourish, protect; cf. pasco]. **I.** *Act.*, *saving, delivering*; *subst.*, *a savior, deliverer, preserver* (so only in the foll. examples): Ennius sospitem pro servatore posuit, Fest. pp. 300 and 301 Müll.: templum Junonis Sospitae, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 4; so, Sospita, *an epithet of Juno* (the Gr. Hygieia), id. N. D. 1, 29, 82; id. Mur. 41, 90; Ov. F. 2, 56; in the form SISPITA, Inscr. Orell. 1309; Num. ap. Eckh. D. N. V. 7, pp. 14 and 107; cf.: sispitem Junonem, quam vulgo sospitem appellant, antiqui usurpabant, Fest. p. 343 Müll.: IVNONE SEISPITEI MATRI REGINAE, Inscr. Orell. 5659 a; the same abbreviated I. S. M. R. (IVNO SISPITA MATER REGINA), ib. 1308; 2503; 3324; 4014.—**II.** *Pass.*, *saved*, i. e. *safe and sound, safe, unhurt, unharmed, uninjured*; *happy, lucky, fortunate* (syn.: salvus, incolumis, sanus, salvus; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): filium tuum modo in portu vivum, salvum et sospitem vidi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 93: exagoga (with salva), id. Rud. 3, 2, 17: ita mihi salvam ac sospitem rempublicam sistere in sede suâ liceat August. ap. Suet. Aug. 28: sospes et superstes gnatus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: sospes incolumisque (Caesar), Plin. Pan. 67, 5: sospes iter incipe hoc, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 1: sospites in patriam restituere, Liv. 2, 49, 7; 5, 28, 4: virginum matres juvenumque nuper Sospitum, Hor. C. 3, 14, 10: Hesperiâ sospes ab ultima, id. ib. 1, 36, 4: vix una sospes navis ab ignibus, id. ib. 1, 37, 13: fortuna domusque Sospes ab incursu est, Ov. M. 10, 401: Juppiter, da diem hunc sospitem Rebus meis agundis, *favorable, auspicious*,

Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 15: mutare lares et urbem Sospite cursu, Hor. C. S. 40.

Sospĭta, ae, v. sospes, I.

sospĭtālis, e, *adj.* [sospes], *giving health* or *safety, salutary* (ante- and post-class.): qui tibi sospitalis fuit, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 18: sol, Macr. S. 1, 17: deus, id. ib. 1, 17.

sospĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *safety, health, welfare* (late Lat.; opp. pestis), Macr. S. 1, 17 *med.*: sospitatem significantia cognomina, id. ib. 1, 17 *med.*: indicium sospitatis meae, Symm. Ep. 3, 71; 4, 8; Vulg. Job, 5, 11.

sospĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [sospito], *a savior, preserver, deliverer, redeemer* (post-class.), App. M. 4, p. 185; 9, p. 218; id. Mag. p. 315, 38.—Of Christ: nostri generis, Arn. 2, 96.

* **sospĭtātrix**, īcis, *f.* [sospitator], *she that saves* or *delivers*: dea, App. M. 11, p. 261, 7.

sospĭto, āre, *v. a.* [sospes], *to save, keep safe, preserve, protect, prosper* (syn.: salvum servare; an old word, belonging mostly to relig. lang.): regnum nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. ap. Non. 176, 4 (Trag. v. 330 Vahl.); so Pac. ap. Non. 176, 6; Lucil. ib. 472, 15; Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 10; Cat. 34, 24: progeniem, Liv. 1, 16, 3; and ex conject.: quin sospitabo plus sescentos in die, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 6 Ritschl ad h. l.: aliquem sospitari, id. As. 3, 3, 93.

Sostrătus, i, *m.*, = Σώστρατος, *a Greek proper name*, esp. **1.** *A sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51 al.—**2.** *An architect of Cnidus, who built the tower of Pharos*, Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.—**3.** *A surgeon*, Cels. 4. 3, 14; 7 praef.

1. Sosus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*, Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.

2. Sosus, i, *m.*, *the title of a book written by Antiochus against Philo*, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12.

Sōtădes, is, *m.*, = Σωτάδης, *an obscene Greek poet*, Mart. 2, 86, 2.—Hence, **A. Sōtădēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *in the manner of Sotades*: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 90; cf. id. 9, 4, 6; 1, 8, 6; Ter. Maur. pp. 2415 and 2446 P.; Aus. Ep. 14, 29.—**B. Sōtădĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Sotadic*: versus, Plin. Ep. 5. 3, 2. —*Absol.*: L. Attius in Sotadicorum libro, *Sotadic verses*, Gell. 7, 9, 16.

† **Sōter**, ēris, *m.*, = Σωτήρ. **I.** *A savior, deliverer, preserver, a giver of health* or *safety* is est nimirum soter, qui salutem dedit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63, § 154.—*Acc.*: sotera, Cic. l. l.: hodieque ara in Capitolio est Jovis Soteris, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 652; cf. servator — **II.** In partic. **A.** Soter, *of Jesus the Saviour*, Tert. adv. Valent. 16 sq. al.—**B.** *An epithet of Ptolemæus I., king of Egypt*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208.

sōtēria, ōrum. *n.*, = σωτηρια, *a festive entertainment given on a person's recovery from illness* or *escape from danger; presents given on such an occasion*, Mart. 12, 56, 3.—Hence, Soteria, *a congratulatory poem on such an occasion*, Stat. S. 1, 4 *in lemm.*

Sōtēriciānus, a, um [Soter], *belonging to the Saviour*: substantia, Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

Sōtērĭcus, i, *m.*, = Σωτηρικός, *a Greek proper name*, esp. **1.** Sotericus Marcius, *a freedman in Rome*, Cic. Balb. 25, 56.—**2.** *A maker of furniture*, Sen. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 11.

Sotiates (**Sott-**, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108), um, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Aquitania, now *Sos, Départ. du Gers*, Caes. B. G. 3, 20 and 21.

† **sōzūsa**, ae, *f.*, = σώζουσα, *a plant, called also* artemisia *and* serpyllum majus, App. Herb. 10.

Spăco, cûs, *f.*, = Σπακώ, *the nurse of Cyrus*, Just. 1, 4 *fin.*

* **spādīcārius**, ii, *m.* [spadix], *one that dyes a chestnut-brown color*, Firm. Math. 3, 7 *med.*

spādīcum, i, v. spadix.

† **spādix**, īcis, *comm.*, = σπάδιξ. **I.** Lit., *a palm-branch broken off, together with its fruit*: spadica Dorici vocant avulsum e palmā termitem cum fructu, Gell. 2, 26, 10; 3, 9, 9.—In the collat. form **spādīcum**: termites et spadica cernit assidua, Amm. 24, 3, 12.—**II.** Transf. (as in Greek). **A.** *Date-brown, nut-brown, chestnut-brown*: rutilus et spadix phoenicei συνώνυμος, Gell. 2, 26, 9 sq.: honesti (equi) Spadices glaucique, Verg. G. 3, 82.—**B.** *A kind of stringed instrument*, condemned as effeminate by Quint. 1, 10, 31.

† **spădo**, ōnis, *m.*, = σπάδων. **I.** Lit., *one who has no generative power, an impotent person* (whether by nature or by castration; hence more gen. than castratus), Dig. 50, 16, 128; 23, 3, 39; 28, 2, 6; 1, 7, 2; 40, 2, 14; opp. castratus, Just. Inst. 1, 11, 9. —Of horses, Veg. 6, 7, 2.—**B.** In partic., *a castrated person, a eunuch*, Liv. 9, 17, 16; Quint. 11, 3, 19; Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41; Hor. Epod. 9, 13; Juv. 14, 91 al.—**II.** Transf., of *unfruitful* or *seedless plants*, Col. 3, 10, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 8, § 38; of *a reed without down*, id. 16, 36, 66, § 170.

* **spădōnātus**, ūs, *m.* [spado], *the state of a* spado, *impotency*, Tert. Cult. Fem. 9.

spădōnīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *seedless* (Plinian): laurus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130.

spădōnĭus, a, um, *adj.* [spado, II.], *unfruitful, barren, seedless* (Plinian): mala, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.

† **spaerīta**, ae, *f.*, = σφαιρίτης, *a kind of round cake*, Cato, R. R. 82.

†† **spagas**, *a kind of pitch found in Asia*, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 123.

Spalăthra, ae, *f.*, = Σπάλαθρα, *a city on the Thessalian coast*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32.

spălax, ăcis, *f.*, = σπάλαξ, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99.

Spalei, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Tanais*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

Spărax, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 43.

† **spargănĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σπαργάνιον, *the plant bur-weed*, Plin. 25, 9, 63, § 109.

1. spargo, si, sum, 3 (old *inf.* spargier, Hor. C. 4, 11, 8), *v. a.* [Sanscr. root sparç, to touch, sprinkle; M. H. Germ. sprengen; cf. Gr. σπείρω], *to strew, throw here and there, cast, hurl*, or *throw about, scatter; to bestrew; to sprinkle, spatter, wet; to bespatter, bedew, moisten*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. sero). **I.** Lit., in gen.: semen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: semina, id. Div. 1, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 5; 2, 9, 3; Ov. M. 5, 647: humi, mortalia semina, dentes, id. ib. 3, 105: per humum, nova semina, dentes, id. ib. 4, 573: vipereos dentes in agros, id. ib. 7, 122: nummos populo de Rostris, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: venena, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23: nuces, Verg. E. 8, 30: flores, id. A. 6, 884; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14: rosas, id. C. 3, 19, 22: frondes, id. ib. 3, 18, 14: hastati spargunt hastas, *cast* or *hurl about*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 287 Vahl.): hastas, id. ap. Macr. 6, 4: tela, Verg. A. 12, 51; Ov. M. 12, 600: harenam pedibus, Verg. E. 3, 87; id. A. 9, 629 et saep.—*Absol.*: sagittarius cum funditore utrimque spargunt, *hurl*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 1, 1.—**B.** Esp., of liquids, *to sprinkle, scatter*: umorem passim toto terrarum in orbi, Lucr. 6, 629: cruorem, id. 2, 195: per totam domum aquas, Hor. Epod. 5, 26 et saep.—**II.** Transf., *to bestrew, strew, scatter upon*: spargite humum foliis, *bestrew, strew*, Verg. E. 5, 40; so, virgulta fimo pingui, id. G. 2, 347: molâ caput salsâ, Hor. S. 2, 3, 200: gruem sale multo, id. ib. 2, 8, 87: (jus) croco, id. ib. 2, 4, 68: umerum capillis, id. C. 3, 20, 14: tempora canis, Ov. M. 8, 567 al.—**2.** *To besprinkle, sprinkle, moisten, wet*, etc.: saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, *sprinkling, wetting*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107; id. Pis. 19, 43 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.): aras sanguine multo quadrupedum, Lucr. 5, 1202: aram immolato agno, Hor. C. 4, 11, 8: ora genasque lacrimis, Lucr. 2, 977: debitâ lacrimâ favillam amici, Hor. C. 2, 6, 23: corpus fluviali lymphâ, Verg. A. 4, 635: proximos umore oris, Quint. 11, 3, 56 et saep.: anguis aureis maculis sparsus, *sprinkled over, spotted, flecked*, Liv. 41, 21, 13: sparsâ, non convolutâ canitie, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55: capreoli sparsis etiam nunc pellibus albo, Verg. E. 2, 41: tectum nitidius, auro aut coloribus sparsum, *covered over*, Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 2; cf.: priscis sparsa tabellis Livia Porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: sparso ore, adunco naso, *with a spotty* or *freckled face*, * Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18. — *Absol.*: exi, Dave, Age, sparge: mundum esse hoc vestibulum volo, *sprinkle*, * Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 18, 12, 4: verrite aedes, spargite, Titin. ap. Charis. p. 183 P. (Com. Rel. p. 130 Rib.): qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.—**B.** *To scatter, separate, disperse, divide, spread out* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. dispergere, dissipare): omnibus a rebus . . . Perpetuo fluere ac mitti spargique necesse est Corpora, Lucr. 6, 922: res sparsas et vage disjectas diligenter eligere, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: (aper) spargit canes, Ov. M. 8, 343: corpora, id. ib. 7, 442: sparsus silebo, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1394: sparsam tempestate classem vidit, Liv. 37, 13: sparsi per vias speculatores, id. 9, 23: exercitum spargi per provincias, Tac. H. 3, 46 *fin.*: (natura) sparsit haec (cornua) in ramos, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 123: fulgentes radios in orbem (gemma), id. 37, 10, 67, § 181: (Sicoris) Spargitur in sulcos, Luc. 4, 142: spargas tua prodigus, *you dissipate, squander, waste*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 195: stare et spargere sese hastis, *scatter, disperse*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 154 Vahl.): se in fugam passim spargere, Liv 33, 15, 15: saepe solet scintilla suos se spargere in ignes (shortly before, dissilire and dividi), Lucr. 4, 606: Rhenus ab septentrione in lacus, ab occidente in amnem Mosam se spargit, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101: magnum ab Argis Alciden, *to separate, part*, Val. Fl. 5, 488: sparsis consumptisque fratribus bello intestinae discordiae, Just. 27, 3, 1.—**III.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to distribute, spread abroad, spread, extend*: animos in corpora humana, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: omnia spargere ac disseminare, id. Arch. 12, 30: sparserat Argolicas nomen vaga Fama per urbes Theseos, Ov. M. 8, 267: genera enim tractamus in species multas sese spargentia, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 45: spargit legiones, nova cottidie bello semina ministrat, Tac. H. 2, 76: vestigia fugae, Curt. 5, 13, 18.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech, *to intersperse, interpose, insert* a word or words; of a report or rumor, *to spread* or *noise abroad, to circulate, report* (so perh. not ante-Aug.; syn. dissemino): cum vigilans Quartae esto partis Ulixes Audieris heres: Ergo nunc Dama sodalis Nusquam est? etc. . . . Sparge subinde, *break in with*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103; cf.: libris actorum spargere gaudes Argumenta viri, Juv. 9, 84; Quint. 8, 3, 53: spargere voces In vulgum ambiguas, Verg. A. 2, 98: suspitiones, Quint. 7, 2, 12: in parentes crimina, id. 9, 2, 80: fama spargitur, Stat. Th. 9, 33. — *Pass. impers.*, with *obj.-clause*: spargebatur insuper, Albinum insigne regis et Jubae nomen usurpare, Tac. H. 2, 58 *fin.* —**2.** Pregn., of time: satis multum temporis sparsimus, *wasted, consumed aimlessly*, Sen. Ep. 19, 1. — Hence, **sparsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *spread open* or *out*: sparsior racemus, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 146: uberior Nilo, generoso sparsior Istro, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 1, 129.

* **2. spargo**, ĭnis, *f.* [1. spargo], *a sprinkling, spray*: salis, Ven. Ep. ad Felic. 3.

* **sparsĭlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be scattered* or *dispersed*: tanta sparsilia eorum, qui Deo adulantur, Tert. Pud. 2.

sparsim, *adv.* [sparsus, from 1. spargo], *scatteredly, dispersedly, here and there* (post-class. and very rare): defluere, App. M. 10, p. 255, 39: commeminisse haec, Gell. 11, 2, 5: dicere, Lact. 1, 2, 6.

sparsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. spargo]. **I.** *A sprinkling* of perfumes in the theatres (post-Aug.): quis feret hominem de sparsionibus dicentem odoratos imbres? Sen. Contr. 5, praef. § 9; id. Q. N. 2, 9, 1; Inscr. Orell. 6166.—* **II.** *A scattering* of presents in the theatre, Stat. S. 1, 6, 66.

* **sparsīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for hurling*: pila, Petr. 27 dub. (al. prasina).

sparsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from 1. spargo.

Sparta, ae (Gr. *acc.* Sparten, Ov. M. 10, 170), *f.*, = Σπάρτη. **I.** *The famous capital of Laconia*, more usually called Lacedaemon, near the mod. *Mistra*, Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 50; 3, 3, 53; Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43; 2, 33, 58; id. Tusc. 2, 14, 34; id. Off. 2, 22, 77; Verg. A. 2, 577 al.—Poet. collat. form **Spartē**, ēs, *f.*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 1; Ov. M. 6, 414; 10, 170; 10, 217 al.—In Greek form, Cicero, in allusion to Euripides, has the word twice proverbially: Σπάρταν ἔλαχες, ταυταν κοσμει, i. e. *Sparta is your country, make the most of it*, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 20, 3. — Hence.

A. Spartānus, a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan* (mostly poet. for the class. Lacedaemonius): Hermione, Prop. 1, 4, 6: virgo, Verg. A. 1, 316: gens, Ov. M. 3, 208: lex, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 21: disciplina, Liv. 38, 17: canes, Luc. 4, 441: discus, Mart. 14, 164: saxum, *marble*, id. 1, 56, 5; Curt. 10, 10, 14; Petr. 105; Val. Max. 2, 6, 1; 4, 6, ext. 3; Sen. Suas. 2, 16.—*Subst.*: **Spartānus,** i, *m.*, *a Spartan* (mostly poet. and post-Aug.), Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25; Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 3 al. — *Plur.*, Nep. Pelop. 2, 4; Tac. A. 2, 60; 3, 26; Curt. 7, 19, 39; Just. 2, 11; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 153. — * **B. Spartiāticus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: res, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 9. — * **C. Spartiăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: Taenaros, App. M. 1, p. 102, 25.— * **D. Sparticus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Spartan*: myrtus, Verg. Cul. 398 Sill. *N. cr.* — **E. Spartiātes,** ae, *m.*, *a Spartan*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 35; Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 2, 15, 36; 2, 16, 37; 5, 27, 77; id. Div. 1, 34, 76.—**II.** Transf., *Greece*, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 9.

Spartăcus, i, *m.* **I.** *A celebrated Thracian gladiator, who carried on the war of the gladiators against the Romans*, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 26; Liv. Epit. 95; Sall. H. 3, 67, 12 sq. Dietsch; Flor. 3, 20, 2; Vell. 2, 30, 4; Hor. C. 3, 14, 19; id. Epod. 16, 5 al. — **II.** Meton., *an epithet of Mark Antony*: certamen cum percussore, cum latrone, cum Spartaco, Cic. Phil. 4, 6, 15.

Spartānus, a, um, v. Sparta, A.

spartārius, a, um, *adj.* [spartum], *of* or *belonging to broom*, *bearing broom*: Carthago, *New Carthage, in Spain*, Plin. 31, 8, 43, § 94.—*Plur. subst.*: **spartāria,** ōrum, *n.*, *places where broom grows*, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 18.

spartĕŏlus, i, *m.* [sparteus], *a watchman against fire* (so called from the ropes made of broom that were used at fires), Schol. Juv. 14, 305; Tert. Apol. 39 *med.*

spartĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spartum], *of broom*, *made* or *consisting of broom*: funes, Cato, R. R. 3 *fin.*; Col. 12, 52, 8: spirae, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 330 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 107 Rib.): serilia, id. ap. Fest. p. 343 (Rib. l. l. p. 91): urnae, amphorae, Cato, R. R. 11, 2: solea, Col. 6, 12, 2: helcium, App. M. 9, p. 220, 20. — As *subst.*: **spartĕa,** ae, *f.*, *a shoe made of broom*, Col. 6, 12, 3; 6, 15, 1; Pall. 1, 24, 2; id. Nov. 7, 6; Veg. 1, 26, 3 al.

Sparti and **Spartoe** (dissyl.), ōrum, *m.*, = Σπάρτοι (the Sown, from σπείρω), *the armed men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus*, Hyg. Fab. 178; Amm. 19, 8, 11; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lact. 3, 4, 9.

Spartiăcus, a, um, v. Sparta, C.

Spartiānus, i, *m.*: Aelius, *a Roman historian of the time of Diocletian, one of the* scriptores Historiae Augustae; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. p. 887 sqq.

Spartiātes, ae, v. Sparta, E.

Spartiāticus, a, um, v. Sparta, B.

Sparticus, a, um, v. Sparta, D.

† **spartŏpŏlios,** i, *f.*, = σπαρτοπόλιος, *an unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191 (Jan. dub.; al. spartopolia).

† **spartum** (**-ton**), i, *n.*, = σπάρτον, *a plant originally growing in Spain, of which ropes, mats, nets*, etc., *were made* (*still called in Spain esparto*), *Spanish broom*: Stipa tenacissima, Linn.; Plin. 19, 2, 7, § 26; 24, 9, 40, § 65; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; id. R. R. 1, 23, 6; Liv. 22, 20.—**II.** Transf., *a rope made of broom*, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 46; 35, 11, 40, § 137.

spărŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. sparus], *a kind of fish, a bream*, Ov. Hal. 106; Mart. 3, 60, 6.

1. spărus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, *plur.* spara, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 330 and 331 Müll.; and id. ap. Non. 224, 2), *a small missile weapon with a curved blade, a hunting-spear* (syn. venabulum), Varr. and Sisenn. ap. Non. 555, 20 sq.; Sall. C. 56, 3; Liv. 34, 15; Verg. A. 11, 682 Serv.; Sil. 3, 388; 8, 523; Isid. 12, 6, 31.

2. spărus, i, *m.*, *a kind of fish, the gilt-head, gilt-bream*: Sparus aurata, Linn.; Cels. 2, 18 *med.*

† **spasmus,** i, *m.*, = σπασμός, *a cramp, convulsion, spasm* (post-Aug. for convulsio), Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 21; 24, 7, 24, § 40; 30, 12, 36, § 110; Scrib. Comp. 171; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 3, 18. — Collat. form **spasma,** ătis, *n.*, = σπάσμα, Plin. 28, 17, 72, § 237.

† **spastĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σπαστικός, *afflicted with the cramp* or *spasms, spastic*, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243; 21, 19, 17, § 132; 25, 5, 24, § 60.

Spătălē, ēs, *f.*, = σπατάλη, deliciae, *the name of a nymph*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 167; Mart. 2, 52, 2.

spătălium, v. spathalium.

spatalō-cinaedus, i, *m.* [σπαταλός], *a lewd person*, Petr. 23, 3.

† **spătangĭus,** ii, *m.*, = σπάταγγος, *a kind of sea-urchin*, Cod. Th. 14, 20, 1.

† **spătha,** ae, *f.*, = σπάθη. **I.** *A broad, flat, wooden instrument* for stirring any liquid, *a spattle, spatula*, Col. 12, 42, 3; Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 111; Scrib. Comp. 45; Cels. 7, 12 *fin.*; 8, 15. — * **II.** *A batten*, or broad piece of wood, used by the early weavers for driving home the threads of the woof or tram, Sen. Ep. 90, 20.—**III.** *A broad, two-edged sword without a point* (the Italian *spada*), Veg. Mil. 2, 15; Tac. A. 12, 35 *fin.*; App. M. 1, p. 103, 39; 9, p. 236, 28; Spart. Hadr. 10; Capitol. Max. jun. 3; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13. — **IV.** *A spathe* of a palm-tree, Plin. 16, 26, 48, § 112. —**V.** *A kind of tree, called also* elate, Plin. 23, 5, 53, § 99; Scrib. Comp. 269 (called also spathe, Plin. 12, 28, 62, § 134 al.).

† **spăthălium** (**spătăl-**) or **-ĭon,** ii, *n.*, = σπαθάλιον and σπατάλιον, *a kind of bracelet*, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142; Inscr. Orell. 2510; Tert. Cult. Fem. 13.

spăthē, ēs, v. spatha, V.

spăthŭla, ae, v. 1. spatula.

spătĭātor, ōris, *m.* [spatior], *one who walks about, a promenader*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 344 Müll.; and id. ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.*

spătĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [spatium], *a small space* (post-class.), Pall. 1, 38; Arn. 4 *fin.*

spătĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.]. **I.** *To take a walk, to walk about, promenade* (class.; cf.: ambulo, deambulo): cum resideret, deinde spatiaretur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 21, 59: in xysto, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: aggere in aprico, Hor. S. 1, 8, 15: Pompeiâ in umbrâ (i. e. porticu), Prop. 4 (5), 8, 75: Pompeiâ sub umbrâ, Ov. A. A. 1, 67: in porticibus, Petr. 90: summâ harenâ, Ov. M. 2, 573 et saep.—**II.** In gen., *to walk about* or *along, to go, proceed*, = incedere (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Dido) ante ora deum pingues spatiatur ad aras, Verg. A. 4, 62: lato arvo, Ov. M. 4, 87; cf. id. ib. 11, 64; Quint. 11, 3, 131; cf. id. 11, 3, 135: cornix sola in siccâ secum spatiatur harena, Verg. G. 1, 389: pompa spatietur, *will move along*, Prop. 2, 13, 19 (3, 5, 3): lato spatiata campo, Sil. 4, 71.—**B.** Transf., of things, *to spread out, expand*: spatiantia passim Bracchia compescit, Ov. M. 14, 629: spatiantes alae, *his spreading wings*, id. ib. 4, 364: radices in summâ tellure spatiantur, Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65: intus, ut in metallis, spatiante venâ, id. 17, 8, 4, § 45: morbum nosse, et vires ejus, antequam spatientur, opprimere, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 4.

spătĭōsē, *adv.*, v. spatiosus *fin.*

spătĭōsitas, ātis, *f.* [spatiosus], *wideness, spaciousness*: exactissima, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

spătĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spatium], *roomy, of great extent, ample, spacious*; poet., *large, long, broad*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; syn.: latus, amplus, laxus). **I.** Lit.: stabulum, Col. 6, 2, 2: insula, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82: loca, Quint. 11, 2, 18: aequor, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: amnis, id. 4, 20, 34, § 112: colles, Luc. 6, 106: volumina fumi, id. 3, 505: taurus (opp. parva vipera), Ov. R. Am. 421: corpus, id. M. 3, 56: ossa pectoris (with ingentes umeri), Val. Fl. 4, 244: mergus in guttura, Ov. M. 11, 754: limes, id. ib. 15, 849: ulmus, id. ib. 14, 661: frons cornibus, id. ib. 3, 20 (Merkel, speciosa): voces, i. e. *of many syllables* (corresp. to amplitudo dactyli), Quint. 9, 4, 136 et saep.—*Comp.*: spatiosiora quam decem pedum, Col. 5, 5, 3 (opp. contractiora): Andromache spatiosior aequo, Ov. A. A. 2, 645; id. Am. 1, 14, 3: quo non spatiosior alter innumeras cepisse rates, Sil. 8, 481 al.—*Sup.*: spatiosissima sedes hominum deorumque, Plin. Pan. 63 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time, *long, long-continuing, prolonged*: nox, Ov. H. 1, 9: tempus, id. Am. 1, 8, 81: aevum, id. M. 8, 529: senectus, id. ib. 12, 186: vetustas, id. ib. 15, 623: bellum, id. ib. 13, 206. — **B.** Of other things, *great, comprehensive*: magna et spatiosa res est sapientia: vacuo illi loco opus est, Sen. Ep. 88, 33. — *Adv.*: **spătĭōsē. 1.** *Widely, greatly, extensively*, Plin. 19, 5, 29, § 92; 31, 11, 47, § 129.—*Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1; Ov. Am. 3, 6, 85.—**2.** *Long; comp.*, *at a later time*, Prop. 3, 20, 11 (4, 20, 3).

spătĭum, ii, *n.* [root spa-, to draw; Gr. σπάω; span-, to stretch; Gr. σπάνις, want; cf.: πένομαι, πένης; Germ. spannen; Dor. σπάδιον (= στάδιον), race-course; cf. Lat. penuria], *room, a space* (very freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: est natura loci spatiumque profundi, Quod neque percurrere flumina possint, Nec, etc. . . . Usque adeo passim patet ingens copia rebus; Finibus exemptis, Lucr. 1, 1002; 5, 370; 1, 389: locus ac spatium, quod inane vocamus, id. 1, 426; cf. id. 1, 523: per totum caeli spatium diffundere sese (solis lux), id. 4, 202; cf.: tres pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Verg. E. 3, 105: flumen Dubis paene totum oppidum cingit: reliquum spatium, quâ flumen intermittit, mons continet, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: temporibus rerum et spatiis locorum animadversis, id. B. C. 3, 61 *fin.*: quod spatium non esset agitandi, Nep. Eum. 5, 4: spatium loci, Quint. 8, 3, 84: spatio distante, Ov. M. 11, 715.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A* (limited) *space, distance, interval* (syn. intervallum): siderum genus spatiis immutabilibus ab ortu ad occasum commeans, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: magno spatio paucis diebus confecto, Caes. B. G. 3, 29: itineris spatium, id. B. C. 1, 24 *fin.*: viae spatium, *the distance, length*, Ov. M. 8, 794: trabes paribus intermissae spatiis (shortly before: paribus intervallis), Caes. B. G. 7, 23; cf.: alios ineunt cursus aliosque recursus Adversi spatiis, Verg. A. 5, 584 Coningt. ad loc.: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris utrisque aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: inter duas acies tantum erat relictum spatii, ut, etc., id. B. C. 3, 92: cum Viridorix contra eum duum milium spatio consedisset, id. B. G. 3, 17: magnum spatium abesse, id. ib. 2, 17: quo tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio institueretur? id. ib. 2, 30: tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, id. B. C. 2, 16 *fin.*: jamque tenebat Nox medium caeli spatium, Hor. S. 2, 6, 101: illi medio in spatio chorus Occurrit, Verg. A. 10, 219: dimidium fere spatium confecerat, cum, etc., Nep. Eum. 9, 1: spatium discrimina fallit, *the distance*, Ov. M. 8, 577.—**b.** *Size, bulk, extent*: dum spatium victi considerat hostis (serpentis), Ov. M. 3, 95: elephantis, Luc. 9, 732: oris Et colli, Ov. M. 2, 672: dat spatium collo, id. ib. 3, 195: breve lateris, Juv. 6, 503; cf.: quod sit homini spatium a vestigio ad verticem, Plin. 7, 17, 17, § 77: spatia montis, id. 35, 1, 1, § 2: spatium admirabile rhombi, *very large*, Juv. 4, 39: vasti corporis, Sen. Hippol. 806: plantae Herculis, Gell. 1, 1, 2: trahit aures in spatium, *in length*, i. e. *lengthens them out*, Ov. M. 11, 176; so, in spatium, id. ib. 2, 197; 7, 783; Sil. 13, 562.—**2.** An open space for walking, racing, etc., in. **a.** *A walk, promenade; a public place* or *square*, etc. (cf. ambulatio): urbs delubris distincta spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: templaque et innumeris spatia interstincta columnis, i. e. *colonnades, porticos*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 90: quin igitur ad illa spatia nostra sedesque pergimus, ubi cum satis erit deambulatum, requiescemus, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14: spatia silvestria, id. ib. 1, 5, 15: orator ex Academiae spatiis, id. Or. 3, 12 (quoted by Quint. 12, 2, 23, and by Tac. Or. 32): Academiae non sine causâ nobilitata spatia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1: locus planis Porrectus spatiis, *in level spaces*, i. e. *plains*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 42: ille actus habenâ Curvatis fertur spatiis, Verg. A. 7, 381.—**b.** *A race-course, track*: sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. Ann. 18, 22: nec vero velim quasi decurso spatio a calce ad carceres revocari, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: amat spatiis obstantia rumpere claustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 9: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, Addunt in spatia, Verg. G. 1, 513 Forbig. ad loc.: hic ad Elei metas et maxuma campi Sudabit spatia, id. ib. 3, 202: signoque repente Corripiunt spatia

audito, id. A. 5, 316: tritumque relinquunt Quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 168; cf.: equi Pulsabant pedibus spatium declivis Olympi, id. ib. 6, 487: abstulere me velut de spatio Graeciae res immixtae Romanis, Liv. 35, 40, 1: nobilis equos cursus et spatia probant, Tac. Or. 39.—**c.** Poet., in gen., *room* or *space in a building:* Phocus in interius spatium pulchrosque recessus Cecropidas ducit, *the inner space, the interior,* Ov. M. 7, 670.—**3.** Transf., *the action of walking, a walk, promenade; a turn, course:* cum in ambulationem ventum esset, Scaevolam, duobus spatiis tribusve factis, dixisse, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; Suet. Aug. 83: si interdum ad forum deducimur, si uno basilicae spatio honestamur, Cic. Mur. 34, 70: septem spatiis circo meruere coronam, Ov. Hal. 68: (agitatores) septimo spatio palmae appropinquant, Sen. Ep. 30, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of time. **1.** In gen., *a space of time, interval, period:* spatia omnis temporis non numero dierum sed noctium finiunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 18: spatium praeteriti temporis, Cic. Arch. 1, 1: quantum fuit diei spatium, *as the portion of the day allowed,* Caes. B. G. 2, 11 *fin.:* annuum spatium, id. B. C. 3, 3: annuum, menstruum, diurnum, nocturnum, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: dierum triginta, id. Verr. 2, 2, 39, § 96: parvo dilexit spatio Minoida Theseus, Prop. 2, 24, 43 (3, 19, 27): spatio brevi, Hor. C. 1, 11, 6: in brevi spatio mutantur secla animantum, Lucr. 2, 77; so, in brevi spatio, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 2: aliquid longo spatio tenere, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: me ex comparato et constituto spatio defensionis in semihorae curriculum coëgisti, id. Rab. Perd. 2, 6: hoc interim spatio conclave illud concidisse, id. de Or. 2, 86, 353: spatia annorum, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 31: spatium juventae Transire, Ov. M. 15, 225: illa dies . . . incerti spatium mihi finiat aevi, id. ib. 15, 874: post sexagesimum vitae spatium, i. e. *after the sixtieth year,* Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 170.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Of a portion of time in which to do any thing, *space, time, leisure, opportunity:* neque, ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: irae suae spatium et consilio tempus dare, Liv. 8, 32: ubicumque datum erat spatium solitudinis, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 55: quantum spatii nobis datur, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 252: tempus inane peto, requiem spatiumque furori, Verg. A. 4, 433: ne properes, oro; spatium pro munere posco, Ov. R. Am. 277: proin quicquid est, da tempus ac spatium tibi. Quod ratio non quit, saepe sanavit mora, Sen. Agam. 2, 129.—Esp.: spatium (aliquid, nihil spatii, etc.) alicui faciendi or ad faciendum aliquid, *time to do a thing:* breve spatium'st perferundi quae minitas mihi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 85: ut Ne esset spatium cogitandi ad disturbandas nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 2, 11: quam longum spatium amandi amicam tibi dedi! id. Hec. 4, 4, 62: dare alicui spatium ad se colligendum, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6: ad scribendum, id. Fam. 15, 17, 1: pila in hostes coniciendi, Caes. B. G. 1, 52; 4, 13; Ov. M. 10, 163: nec fuit spatium ad contrahenda castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: cum erit spatium, utrumque praestabo, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: si spatium ad dicendum habuissemus, id. Verr. 1, 18, 56: spatium sumamus ad cogitandum, id. Fin. 4, 1, 1; id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant, Caes. B. C. 1, 3 *fin.:* vix explicandi ordines spatium Etruscis fuit, Liv. 2, 46, 3: spatium Vitellianis datum refugiendi, Tac. H. 2, 25.—Rarely with *dat.:* spatium quidem tandem adparandis nuptiis, vocandi, sacruficandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 20.—**b.** *A year* of life: quosdam (morbos) post sexagesimum vitae spatium non accidere, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 170.—**c.** *Metrical time, measure, quantity:* trochaeus, qui est eodem spatio quo choreus, Cic. Or. 57, 193; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 18: neu sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis ac sonis, miscens longa brevibus, etc., id. 11, 3, 43; cf. id. 11, 3, 40; 11, 3, 17 al.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *A path, course, race, track:* ut eadem spatia quinque stellae dispari motu cursuque conficiant, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 178: quid mihi opu'st, decurso aetatis spatio, cum meis gerere bellum? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 14: prope jam excurso spatio, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 6: te vero, mea quem spatiis propioribus aetas Insequitur, Verg. A. 9, 275: deflexit jam aliquantulum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, Cic. Lael. 12, 40; cf.: quemadmodum simus in spatio Q. Hortensium ipsius vestigiis persecuti, id. Brut. 90, 307: currenti spatium praemonstra, Lucr. 6, 93: pede inoffenso spatium decurrere vitae, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 33; Sen. Troad. 398.

spătŭla (spăth-), ae, *f. dim.* [spatha]. * **I.** *A broad piece:* porcina, *a leg of pork,* Apic. 4, 3, § 174 sqq.—* **II.** *A little palm-branch,* Vulg. Lev. 23, 40.

† **spătŭlē,** ēs, *f.,* = σπατάλη, *lewdness, voluptuousness:* spatula eviravit omnes Venerivaga pueros, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 12.

spĕcĭālis, e, *adj.* [species], *not general, individual, particular, special* (post-Aug. for singularis, proprius): genera specialia, Sen. Ep. 58, 9: illud generale . . . hoc speciale, Quint. 5, 10, 43: quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 9: status, id. 3, 6, 22: tractatus, id. 5, 7, 35: nomen speciale cognationis, Dig. 38, 20, 10: quod speciale semper habuerunt, *proper, peculiar,* Treb. XXX. Tyr. 14.—*Adv.:* **spĕcĭālĭter,** *particularly, specially, specifically* (cf.: singillatim, nominatim, proprie): generatim atque specialiter aliquid disponere, Col. 12, 2, 3: distinctae, id. 3, 19; opp. generaliter, Quint. 5, 10, 43; Cels. 5, 24, 4: exprimere, Dig. 44, 4, 2: facere, ib. 45, 1, 58.

spĕcĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [specialis], *particularity, peculiarity,* Anton. Gramm. ap. Front. Diff. Verb. p. 2197 P.; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8; Isid. 2, 25, 6.

spĕcĭālĭter, *adv.,* v. specialis *fin.*

‡ **spĕcĭārĭa,** ae, *f.* [species], perh. *a female spice-dealer,* Inscr. Orell. 4302.

(**spĕcĭārĭus,** a, um, a false read., Caes. B. C. 3, 53 *fin.*)

spĕcĭātim, *adv.* [species], *in particular, specially* (post-class.); opp. generatim, Mart. Cap. 9, § 939.

* **spĕcĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shaped, formed,* Tert. adv. Herm. 40.

spĕcĭes, ēi (*gen. sing.* specie or specii, Matius ap. Gell. 9, 14, 15; *gen.* and *dat. plur.* were not in use in Cicero's time, but formarum, formis were used instead; cf. Cic. Top. 7, 30.—At a later period were introduced: specierum, Pall. Oct. 14, 15; Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5, § 151; cf. Charis. p. 18 P.; and Diom. p. 281 P.: speciebus, App. ad Asclep. p. 92, 25; Cod. Just. 11, 9, 1 al.; Dig. 28, 2, 29, § 10), *f.* [specio]. **I.** *Act., a seeing, sight, look, view* (rare; cf. aspectus): speciem quo vortimus, Lucr. 4, 242; so id. 4, 236 (for which, a little before, visus); 5, 707; 5, 724; Vitr. 3, 2 *fin.;* 5, 9: si tantis intervallis nostra species potest id animadvertere, id. 9, 4: qui sensus nostros specie primâ acerrime commovent, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98: qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54.—**II.** *Pass.,* prop. that which is seen in a thing, i. e. *the outward appearance, outside, exterior; shape, form, figure, mien,* etc. (freq. and class.; syn. forma). **A.** Lit.: praeter speciem stultus, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 49: quod speciem ac formam similem gerit ejus imago, Lucr. 4, 52; cf.: quae species formaque pugnae, qui motus hominum non ita expictus est, ut, etc., *outlines, contours,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: esse aliquem humanâ specie et figurâ, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 63: hominis esse specie deos confitendum est, id. N. D. 1, 18, 48: edepol specie lepida mulier! Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 2; cf.: bellan' videtur specie mulier? id. Bacch. 4, 7, 40; id. Most. 1, 3, 23; id. Mil. 4, 2, 10; 4, 6, 20: urbis speciem vidi, id. Pers. 4, 4, 2; so, species praeclara oppidi, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44; id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: sphaerae (Archimedeae), etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 21: navium, Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf.: nova atque inusitata, id. ib. 2, 31: horribilis, id. ib. 7, 36: agro bene culto nihil potest esse specie ornatius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: horum hominum species est honestissima, id. Cat. 2, 8, 18: ad speciem magnifico ornatu, *as to outward appearance,* id. Verr. 2, 1, 22, § 58: populi, id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis, quam illa, in quâ opulentissimi optimi putantur, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: speciem honesti habere, *the look* or *semblance of what is right,* id. Off. 3, 2, 7: turba majorem quam pro numero speciem ferens, Curt. 3, 2, 3; cf.: fallaces sunt rerum species, quibus credimus, Sen. Ben. 4, 34, 1.—**2.** *Something seen, a spectacle, sight, appearance:* ponite itaque ante oculos miseram quidem illam ac flebilem speciem, Cic. Phil. 11, 3: non tulit hanc speciem furiatâ mente Coroebus, Verg. A. 2, 407 (cf. I. supra).—**3.** Trop., that which is seen by the mind, *an idea, notion:* hanc illi ἰδέαν appellabant: nos recte speciem possumus dicere, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 30; cf. id. Top. 7, 30: insidebat in ejus mente species eloquentiae, id. Or. 5, 18: excellentis eloquentiae speciem et formam adumbrabimus, id. ib. 14, 43: species, forma et notio viri boni, id. Off. 3, 20, 81; cf.: prima sit haec forma et species et origo tyranni, id. Rep. 2, 29, 51: qui species alias veri scelerisque capiet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208: utinam non inanes species anxio animo figuraret, Curt. 7, 1, 36.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A look, show, seeming, appearance, semblance, pretence, cloak, color, pretext,* etc. (opp. that which is real, actual, etc.). **a.** In gen.: obiciuntur saepe formae, quae reapse nullae sunt, speciem autem offerunt, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 81: ista securitas specie quidem blanda sed reapse, etc., id. Lael. 13, 47: cujus rei species erat acceptio frumenti, Sall. J. 29, 4: fraudi imponere aliquam speciem juris, Liv. 9, 11: specie liberâ . . . re verâ, etc., id. 35, 31; cf.: litteras inanis vanâ specie libertatis adumbratas esse, id. 33, 31, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: plurimi ibi a fallaci equitum specie agasonibusque excepti sunt, id. 7, 15, 7: si dux primam speciem adpropinquantis terroris sustinuisset, id. 44, 6, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: quae (nomina) primâ specie admirationem, re explicatâ risum movent, Cic. Fin. 4, 22, 61: quaedam humanitatis habent primam speciem ut misericordia, id. Tusc. 4, 14, 32: similitudinem quandam speciemque sapientium gerere, id. Off. 3, 4, 16: si speciem utilitatis voluptas habere dicetur, id. ib. 3, 33, 120.—Hence, **b.** Esp. with *gen.* of that which is assumed or pretended, *under pretext of, under pretence of,* etc. (α) With *abl.:* fortis viros specie quâdam virtutis adsimulatae tenebat, Cic. Cael. 6, 14.—(β) With *sub:* sub specie tutelae liberûm ejus invasisse regnum, Curt. 9, 2, 7; 10, 6, 21; Liv. 44, 24, 4.—(γ) With *per:* per speciem celebrandarum cantu epularum, Liv. 9, 30, 8: per speciem auxilii Byzantiis ferendi, re ipsâ, etc., id. 39, 35, 4; 40, 13, 8; 42, 52, 8.—(δ) With *in:* si quis in speciem refectionis (viae) deteriorem viam facit, Dig. 43, 11, 1, § 2.—Adverb.: in speciem, *for a show, as a pretence:* haud dubio in speciem consensu fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv. 24, 1, 8: dilatâ in speciem actione, re ipsâ sublatâ, id. 3, 9, 13; so, ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, Caes. B. C. 2, 35 *fin.;* id. B. G. 1, 51; Quint. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 18 al.—**2.** Also with *gen.:* in speciem, *after the manner, in the fashion, like* (cf. tamquam; poet.): inque chori ludunt speciem, Ov. M. 3, 685: in montis speciem curvari, id. ib. 15, 509; cf.: scorpiones vermiculos ovorum specie pariunt, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 86.—**3.** Pregn., like the Engl. *show,* for *ornament, display, splendor, beauty* (cf.: dignitas, venustas): ut in usum boni sint et in speciem populo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 42: fuit pompa, fuit species, fuit incessus saltem Seplasiâ dignus et Capuâ, Cic. Pis. 11, 24: adhibere quandam in dicendo speciem atque pompam, id. de Or. 2, 72, 294: speciem candoremque caeli, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; cf. id. N. D. 2, 37; 2, 39: specie et motu capere homines, id. Brut. 62, 224: triumpho praebere speciem, Liv. 34, 52, 10: addere speciem, id. 37, 40; 9, 40: si fortunatum species et gratia praestat, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 203: ducit te species, id. S. 2, 2, 35: speciem Saturnia vaccae probat, Ov. M. 1, 612: juvenis, Juv. 10, 310: corporis, Curt. 7, 9, 19; Vitr. 3, 2.—**C.** Transf. **1.** Concr. (for simulacrum, i. q. εἴδωλον). **a.** *An appearance in sleep, a vision, apparition* (mostly poet.), Lucr. 1, 125: repetit quietis Ipsa suae speciem, Ov. M. 9, 473: voce suâ specieque viri turbata soporem Excutit, id. ib. 11, 677: in quiete utrique consuli eadem dicitur visa species viri, etc., Liv. 8, 6: per nocturnas species, id. 26, 19; cf.: mirabundi velut ad somni vanam speciem, id. 33, 32, 7; Sil. 13, 394; Curt. 3, 6, 7.—**b.** *A likeness, image, statue:* tum species ex aere vetus concidit . . . Et divum simulacra peremit fulminis ardor . . . Sancta Jovis species . . . Haec tardata diu species tandem celsâ in sede locata, Cic. poët. Div. 1,

12, 21.—**2.** *Reputation, honor:* o speciem dignitatemque populi Romani, quam reges pertimescant, Cic. Dom. 33, 89.—**3.** The particular thing among many to which the looks are turned; hence, *a particular sort, kind,* or *quality, a species:* species pars est generis, App. Asclep. p. 78, 26: harum singula genera minimum in binas species dividi possunt, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 3; cf.: genus est id, quod sui similes communione quâdam, specie autem differentes, duas aut plures complectitur partes, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 189: primum illud genus quaerimus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt . . . Homo species est, ut Aristoteles ait, canis species: commune his vinculum animal, Sen. Ep. 58, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 4; id. L. L. 10, § 18; Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 40; id. Or. 10, 33; id. Top. 18, 68; Quint. 3, 6, 26; 3, 10, 2; 5, 10, 90 al.: codicillis multas species vestis, argenti specialiter reliquit, *many kinds* or *sorts*, Dig. 34, 2, 19; cf. ib. 41, 1, 7.—**b.** In later jurid. lang., *a special case:* proponitur apud eum species talis: Sutor puero discenti cervicem percussit, etc., Dig. 9, 2, 5 *fin.;* 31, 1, 85.—**c.** In late Lat., *goods, wares* (that are classed together; cf. assortment): publicae, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 10: annonariae, ib. 11, 73, 3: vendenda sit species, i. e. *wine*, Pall. Oct. 14, 3.—E s p., *spices, drugs,* etc., Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.;* Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Pall. Oct. 14 *fin.*

* **spĕcillātus,** a, um, *adj.* [specillum, *dim.* of speculum], *furnished with little mirrors:* patina argentea, Vop. Prob. 4, § 5.

spĕcillum, i, *n.* [specio], *a surgical instrument for examining diseased parts of the body, a probe*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57; Cels. 5, 28, 12; 7, 8; 6, 9 *med.;* Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; 32, 7, 24, § 75.

spĕcĭmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], that by which a thing is seen, known, or recognized. **I.** L i t., *a mark, token, proof, example, indication, evidence, sign* (class.; used only in *sing.;* cf.: exemplum, exemplar): nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: tum Specimen cernitur, quo eveniat aedificatio, id. Most. 1, 2, 52: hoc specimen verum esse videtur, Quam celeri motu rerum simulacra ferantur, Lucr. 4, 209: ingenii specimen est quoddam transilire ante pedes posita, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ingenii, ingenui hominis, id. Fragm. Pis. 1, 2: popularis judicii, id. Brut. 50, 188: eximium consilii specimen, Liv. 8, 7, 18: anticum specimen animorum, id. 38, 17, 20: securitatis, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 196: Solis avi, Verg. A. 12, 164: tellus Tale dabit specimen, id. G. 2, 241: matris Horae, Val. Fl. 6, 57: specimen dare alicui in aliquâ re, *to furnish proof*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27; cf.: Romanae fidei specimen gentibus dare, Liv. 38, 58, 6; 25, 36, 16: virtutis, id. 5, 26, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: ad specimen virtutis ostendendum, id. 28, 21, 3.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a pattern, model, example, ideal* (so a favorite word with Cic.): specimen sationis et insitionis origo Ipsa fuit Natura, Lucr. 5, 1361; cf. id. 5, 186: specimen humanitatis, salis, suavitatis, leporis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 55: temperantiae prudentiaeque specimen est Q. Scaevola, id. N. D. 3, 32, 80: innocentiae, id. Pis. 39, 95: is ordo ceteris specimen esto, id. Leg. 3, 3, 10: num dubitas, quin specimen naturae capi deceat ex optumâ quâque naturâ? id. Tusc. 1, 14, 32: unicum antiquitatis specimen, Tac. A. 3, 4.—**B.** *An ornament, honor:* antiquum imperii, Sen. Thyest. 223: egregium, id. Phoen. 80: summum, Amm. 23, 6, 23: tibi specimen gloriosum arrogaris, App. M. 1, p. 112 *fin.*

spĕcĭo (**spĭcĭo,** v. infra), spexi, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. spaç-, see; Gr. σκέπ-τομαι, σκοπός; Lat.: specto, speculum, etc.], *to look, look at, behold* (ante-class.): quod nos cum praepositione dicimus aspicio apud veteres sine praepositione spicio dicebatur, Fest. s. v. auspicium, p. 2 Müll.: spectare dictum ab specio antiquo, quo etiam Ennius usus: vos epulo postquam spexit, et quod in auspiciis distributum est, qui habent spectionem, qui non habeant; et quod in auguriis etiam nunc augures dicunt avem specere . . . Speculum, quod in eo specimus imaginem, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll. (Vahl. has restored the verse of Ennius, Ann. 402, in this way: quos ubi rex populos spexit de cantibus celsis; cf. infra, Fest. p. 330 Müll.); cf.: posteaquam avim de templo Anchisa spexit, Naev. B. Pun. 1, 10: spicit quoque sine praepositione dixerunt antiqui. Plautus (Mil. 3, 1, 100): flagitium est, si nihil mittetur, quo supercilio spicit. Et spexit, Ennius, l. VI.: quos ubi rex . . . spexit de montibu' celsis, Fest. p. 330 Müll.; cf. Cato ib. s. v. spiciunt, p. 344: nunc specimen specitur, nunc certamen cernitur, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 2; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 15: nisi mihi credis, spece, id. Truc. 5, 8.

spĕcĭōsē, *adv.*, v. speciosus *fin.*

spĕcĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [speciosus], *good looks, beauty* (eccl. Lat.): naturalis, Tert. Cult. Fem. 2 *fin.;* Ambros. de Isaac, 7, § 60 al.; Vulg. 1 Macc. 1, 27.

spĕcĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [species] (acc. to species, II. B. 3.), *good-looking, showy, handsome, beautiful, splendid, brilliant* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; syn.: venustus, pulcher, formosus, spectabilis). **A.** L i t. (not so in Cic.): hunc speciosum pelle decorâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 45: femina, Quint. 5, 10, 47: puer, Petr. 41, 6: corpora, Quint. 11, 3, 26: nec id speciosum fieri putabo, id. 5, 12, 19: in certaminibus speciosa atque robusta, id. 11, 3, 26: ministerium, Vell. 2, 111, 3: familia, id. 2, 59, 2.—*Comp.:* familiam nemo speciosiorem producit, Sen. Ep. 87, 6: si plenior aliquis et speciosior et coloratior factus est, Cels. 2, 2.—*Sup.:* homo (Alcibiades), Quint. 8, 4, 23: corpus, id. 2, 15, 9: filia, Petr. 140, 2.—**B.** T r o p.: reversionis has speciosas causas habes, *well-sounding, plausible, specious*, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 6; cf.: specioso titulo uti vos, Romani, Graecarum civitatium liberandarum video, Liv. 35, 16: dictu speciosa, id. 1, 23: gerentis bellum Romanos speciosum Graeciae liberandae tulisse titulum, id. 42, 52, 15; 36, 17, 13; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 8: magis necessarium quam speciosum, ministerium, Liv. 4, 8, 6: dicere aliquod speciosum, Quint. 1, 5, 3: speciosum dicendi genus, id. 10, 1, 127: vocabula rerum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 116: miracula, id. A. P. 144: speciosa locis morataque recte Fabula, id. ib. 319: speciosa nomina culpae Imponis, Ov. M. 7, 69: specioso eripe damno, *from this splendid misery*, id. ib. 11, 133.—*Comp.:* cum speciosius quid dicendum est, Quint. 11, 3, 84: speciosior rhetorice quam dialectice, id. 2, 20, 7: speciosiore stili genere, id. 7, 1, 54: gestarum rerum ordinem sequi speciosius fuit, id. 3, 7, 15.—*Sup.:* longe speciosissimum genus orationis, Quint. 8, 6, 49. —*Adv.:* **spĕcĭōsē,** *showily, handsomely, splendidly.* **1.** L i t.: vehi, i. e. *in a painted* or *ornamented vessel*, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49. —*Comp.:* speciosius instratus equus quam uxor vestita, Liv. 34, 7: tractet arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 52: quo speciosius ingrediantur sublimes, Col. 2, 2, 22.—*Sup.:* contorta hasta (with optime emissa), Quint. 9, 4, 8.—**2.** T r o p.: dictum, Quint. 9, 4, 14: translatum, id. 2, 5, 9.—*Sup.:* usus est, Quint. 8, 6, 18.

spectābĭlis, e, *adj.* [specto]. **I.** I n g e n., *that may be seen, visible:* corpus caeli, Cic. Univ. 8 (al. aspectabile); so, corpus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 35: purus ab arboribus, spectabilis undique campus, i. e. *open*, id. M. 3, 709.—**II.** P r e g n., *that is worth seeing, notable, admirable, remarkable* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Niobe Vestibus intexto Phrygiis spectabilis auro, Ov. M. 6, 166: quod sit roseo spectabilis ore, id. ib. 7, 705: heros, id. ib. 7, 496: mons topiario naturae opere, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29: flumen portu, id. 5, 1, 1, § 13: texenda spectabili subtilitate, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174: pulchra et spectabilis victoria, Tac. Agr. 34 *fin.:* mater spectabile tela duxit opus, Val. Fl. 1, 429.—**B.** Under the emperors: Spectabilis, *a title of high officers:* apud virum Spectabilem proconsulem, Cod. Just. 2, 7, 11 *fin.:* judices, ib. 7, 62, 32: praefectus vigilum, Dig. 1, 15, 3.

spectābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spectabilis, II. B.], *the office* or *dignity of a* Spectabilis (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 27, 5; 12, 26, 1 al.

spectācŭlum (contr. **spectāclum,** Prop. 4 (5), 8, 21 and 56), i, *n.* [specto], *a show, sight, spectacle* (class.). **I.** I n g e n.: lepidum spectaculum, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 81: superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: bis terque mutatae dapis, Hor. Epod. 5, 34: potius quam hoc spectaculum viderem, Cic. Mil. 38, 103: capere oblatae spectacula praedae, Ov. M. 3, 246; cf. id. ib. 7, 780: scorti procacis, Liv. 39, 43: Euripi, id. 45, 27: non hoc ista sibi tempus spectacula poscit, Verg. A. 6, 37: spectaclum ipsa sedens, i. e. *exposed to public view, in the sight of all*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 21: neque hoc parentes Effugerit spectaculum, Hor. Epod. 5, 102.—E s p. in the phrases: spectaculum (alicui) praebere, spectaculum (spectaculo) esse alicui: circuitus solis et lunae spectaculum hominibus praebent, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 155; so, praebere, Liv. 45, 28: praebent spectacula capti, Ov. A. A. 2, 581: o spectaculum illud hominibus luctuosum, cedere e patriâ servatorem ejus, manere in patriâ perditores! Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 8; cf. id. Corn. 1, § 19: homini non amico nostra incommoda spectaculo esse nolim, id. Att. 10, 2, 2: insequitur acies ornata armataque, ut hostium quoque magnificum spectaculum esset, Liv. 10, 40 *fin.*—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** L i t., in the theatre, circus, etc., *a public sight* or *show, a stage-play, spectacle* (cf.: munus, ludi, fabula): spectacula sunt tributim data, Cic. Mur. 34, 72: apparatissimum, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: gladiatorium, Liv. 39, 42: gladiatorum, id. 28, 21 *fin.;* Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96: circi, Liv. 7, 2: scenae, Ov. A. A. 3, 351: ludorum, Suet. Aug. 14: athletarum, id. ib. 44; id. Ner. 12: naumachiae, id. Caes. 44: nondum commisso spectaculo, Liv. 2, 36, 1: interesse spectaculo, id. 2, 38, 4: inter matutina harenae spectacula, Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 2: meridianum, id. Ep. 7, 3.—**B.** T r a n s f., the place whence plays are witnessed, *the seats of the spectators, seats, places* in the theatre, *the amphitheatre:* spectacula ruunt, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: ex omnibus spectaculis plausus est excitatus, Cic. Sest. 58, 124: resonant spectacula plausu, Ov. M. 10, 668: loca divisa patribus equitibusque, ubi spectacula sibi quisque facerent, Liv. 1, 35, 8: spectaculorum gradus, Tac. A. 14, 13: spectaculis detractus et in harenam deductus, Suet. Calig. 35; id. Dom. 10.—**2.** I n g e n., *the theatre:* ingressum spectacula, Suet. Calig. 35: in caelum trabibus spectacula textis surgere, Calp. Ecl. 7, 23.—**3.** *The spectators:* spectacula tantum este, viri, Sil. 2, 230: virtutis, id. 8, 556.—**C.** *A wonder, miracle:* spectacula septem, *the seven wonders of the world:* in septem spectaculis nominari, Vitr. 2, 8, 11: numerari inter septem omnium terrarum spectacula, Gell. 10, 18, 4.

spectāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [specto]. ***I.** = specimen, *a mark, sign, proof:* spectamen bono servo id est, Ut absente ero rem sui eri diligenter Tutetur, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 1.—**II.** = spectaculum, *a sight, scene, spectacle* (Appuleian): miserum funestumque spectamen aspexi, App. M. 4, p. 151, 35: novum et memorandum, id. ib. 7, p. 193, 23.

‡**spectāmenta** sunt quae spectantur, Front. Diff. Voc. p. 2203 P.

spectātē, *adv.*, v. specto *fin.*

spectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [specto], *a looking, beholding, contemplation* of a thing, *a sight, view* (rare but class.). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n., *absol.:* homo ad artificem suum (deum) spectat: quam spectationem Trismegistus θεωρίαν rectissime nominavit, Lact. 7, 9 *med.:* apparatūs spectatio, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: animum levare spectatione, id. Att. 13, 44, 2.—*Plur.:* quae scenicis moribus ad spectationes populo comparantur, Vitr. 10 praef.—***B.** I n p a r t i c., *an examining, proving, testing* of money: pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 78, § 181.—***II.** T r o p., *respect, regard, consideration:* Macedonicum bellum nomine amplius quam spectatione gentis fuit, Flor. 2, 7, 3.

spectātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *contemplative, speculative:* thesin a causâ sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11: opp. actualis, Isid. 2, 24, 9.

spectātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a looker-on, beholder, observer, spectator* (class.). **I.** I n g e n.: sunt homines quasi spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140: unicus caeli siderumque (Archimedes), Liv. 24, 34, 2: testis et spectator, Cic. de Or. 1, 24, 112: spectator laudum tuarum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2: Leuctricae calamitatis, id. Off. 2, 7, 26: certaminis, Liv. 1, 28; Quint. 10, 5, 19; Mart. 10, 51, 9.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *A spectator* in a theatre, at games, etc.: nunc, spectatores, clare plau-

dite, Plaut. Am. 5, 3, 3; so id. ib. prol. 66; id. Cas. grex 1; id. Cist. 4, 2, 9; id. Ps. 2, 4, 30; id. Stich. 5, 3, 1; Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22. —**B.** *An examiner, judge, critic:* spectator probator, ut pecuniae spectatores dicuntur, Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18 (cf. specto, I. B. 3., and spectatio, I. B.): elegans formarum spectator, *critic, connoisseur*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 18: proprii ponderis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 147: acrior virtutis, Liv. 42, 34, 7.

spectātrix, īcis, *f.* [spectator]. **I.** *She that looks at* or *observes* a thing, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 12; 5, 2, 1; Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 18 *med.;* Ov. Am. 2, 12, 26: scelerum, Luc. 3, 129.—**II.** *She that judges* or *tries:* incorrupta praeteritorum (posteritas), Amm. 30, 8, 1: humanorum, id. 22, 3, 12: spectatrix dijudicatrixque omnium rerum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 23.

spectātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of specto.

spectīle, v. spetile.

spectio, ōnis, *f.* [specio], in the lang. of augurs, *an observing of the auspices;* hence, also, *the right of observing them* (which belonged to the magistrates), Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll.; Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 81; Fest. s. h. v. p. 333.

specto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to look at, behold; to gaze at, watch, observe,* etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: adspicio, speculor, conspicor, contueor). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *acc.:* speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; cf. id. ib. 6, § 82 ib.: si vis videre ludos jucundissimos... amores tuos si vis spectare, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 81: spectare aliquid et visere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 44: taceas, me spectes, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: quid illas spectas? id. Rud. 3, 4, 54; id. Am. 1, 1, 268: ere, ne me spectes, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 18: corpora, Lucr. 4, 1102: ingentes acervos, Hor. C. 2, 2, 24: gaude quod spectant oculi te mille loquentem, id. Ep. 1, 6, 19: cum modo me spectas oculis protervis, Ov. H. 16 (17), 77: spectari tergo, id. A. A. 3, 774: Zoroaster primus siderum motus diligentissime spectasse dicitur, Just. 1, 1, 9.—(*β*) With *rel.-clause:* tacitus te sequor, Spectans quas tu res hoc ornatu geras, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 2: specta quam arcte dormiunt, id. Most. 3, 2, 144; cf.: saepe tui, specto, si sint in litore passus, Ov. H. 18 (19), 27.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 106: *Am.* Sosia, age me huc aspice. *So.* Specto, id. Am. 2, 2, 119: quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, id. Trin. 4, 2, 19: alte spectare, Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25: populo spectante, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 60.—(*δ*) With *ad, in, per,* or *adv. of place:* spectare ad carceris oras, Enn. Ann. 1, 102: quaeso huc ad me specta, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 149; so, ad me, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 16: ad dexteram, Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1: tota domus, quae spectat in nos solos, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: ego limis specto Sic per flabellum clanculum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: quoquo hic spectabit, eo tu spectato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 69.—(*ε*) *Impers. pass.* with *subj.* or *final clause:* cum plausu congregari feros (pisces) ad cibum assuetudine, in quibusdam vivariis spectetur, Plin. 10, 70, 89, § 193: spectandum ne quoi anulum det, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 33.—(*ζ*) With *inf.:* spectet currere Gangem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 629: minaces ire per caelum faces specta, id. ib. 325.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look at* or *see* (a play or an actor) as a spectator, *to look on:* fabulam, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 37: Megalesia, Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22; Hor. A. P. 190: ludos, id. S. 2, 6, 48; 2, 8, 79; id. Ep. 2, 1, 203; Suet. Aug. 40; 53 al.: Circenses, id. ib. 45; id. Claud. 4: pugiles, id. Aug. 45: artifices saltationis, id. Tit. 7 al.—With *inf.:* spectavi ego pridem Comicos ad istum modum Sapienter dicta dicere atque is plaudier, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 23: matronae tacitae spectent, tacitae rideant, id. Poen. prol. 32: jam hic deludetur (Amphitruo), spectatores, vobis spectantibus, id. Am. 3, 4, 15; cf. id. ib. prol. 151. —Hence, very often in inscrr. and tesseris: GLADIATORIIS SP., i. e. spectatus, of a gladiator *who had stood the first public fight,* Inscr. Orell. 2561 sq.; cf.: Morcelli delle tessere degli spettacoli Roma, Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 562.—**2.** Of localities, *to look, face, lie, be situated* towards any quarter (syn.: prospicio, vergo); constr. usu. with *ad, in, inter,* etc., or an *adv. of place;* less freq. with *acc.:* (hujus insulae) alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13; so, ad orientem solem, id. ib. 7, 69: ad fretum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 169: ager, qui in ventum Favonium spectet, Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 1: in urbem... in Etruriam, Liv. 5, 5; v. also infra: Aquitania spectat inter occasum solis et septentriones, *is situated to the north-west,* Caes. B. G. 1, 1 *fin.:* quare fit, ut introversus et ad te Spectent atque ferant vestigia se omnia prorsus, Lucil. ap. Non. 402, 7; cf.: ut ora eorum deorsum spectent, Col. 12, 16, 4: vestigia Omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 75: quo (villae) spectent porticibus, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 4: Creta altior est, quâ spectat orientem, Sall. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 23 (H. 3, 58 Dietsch): Acarnania solem occidentem et mare Siculum spectat, Liv. 33, 17, 5: mediterranea regio est, orientem spectat, id. 25, 9, 10; 30, 25, 11: quae et Tanaim et Bactra spectant, Curt. 7, 7, 4; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 15; Vell. 1, 11, 3: ab eo latere, quo (Gadis) Hispaniam spectat, Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120; 6, 17, 20, § 53.—Transf., of nations: Belgae spectant in septentriones et orientem solem, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 6: Masaesyli in regionem Hispaniae spectant, Liv. 28, 17.—**3.** *To examine, try, test:* (argentum) dare spectandum, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 35: ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, Tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 25; cf.: qui pecuniâ non movetur... hunc igni spectatum arbitrantur, *as having stood the test of fire,* Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38; cf. spectatio, I. B., and spectator, I. B.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to look at, behold, see, regard, consider* (very rare): specta rem modo! Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 14: audaciam meretricum specta, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 24: importunitatem spectate aniculae, id. And. 1, 4, 4: suave, E terrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 2: caeli signorum admirabilem ordinem spectat, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 402, 17: ad te unum omnis mea spectat oratio, Cic. Deiot. 2, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look to* a thing, as to an end or guide of action; hence, *to have in view, bear in mind; to aim, strive,* or *endeavor after; to meditate; to tend, incline, refer, pertain,* or *have regard to* a thing (freq. and class.; syn.: contendo, pertineo, tendo): juvenes magna spectare et ad ea rectis studiis debent contendere, Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: nec commune bonum poterant spectare, Lucr. 5, 958: rem, non hominem, spectari oportere, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: nihil spectat nisi fugam, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1: Pompeius statuisse videtur, quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret, id. Mil. 6, 15: nos ea, quae sunt in usu vitâque communi, non ea quae finguntur aut optantur spectare debemus, id. Lael. 5, 18: ingenti consensu defectionem omnes spectare, Liv. 22, 22, 21: arma et bellum, id. 3, 69, 2: Romani, desperatâ ope humanâ, fata et deos spectabant, id. 5, 16, 8; Curt. 9, 7, 2; Just. 13, 1, 8: tota domus quae spectat in nos solos, *relies on,* Cic. Off. 1, 17, 58: in philosophiâ res spectatur, non verba penduntur, id. Or. 16, 51: mores, id. Off. 2, 20, 69; so (with sequi) id. de Or. 2, 50, 204: quem locum probandae virtutis tuae spectas? *do you seek?* Caes. B. G. 5, 44: noli spectare, quanti homo sit, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: me spectasse semper, ut tibi possem quam maxime esse conjunctus, id. Fam. 5, 8, 3: ad imperatorias laudes, id. Vatin. 10, 24: ad suam magis gloriam quam ad salutem rei publicae, id. Sest. 16, 37: ad vitulam, Verg. E. 3, 48: cum plebes Nolana de integro ad defectionem spectaret, Liv. 23, 16, 2; so id. 23, 6, 4: ab scelere ad aliud spectare mulier scelus, id. 1, 47, 1; 34, 56, 10.—Of subjects not personal: et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, Cic. Or. 59, 200: ad arma rem spectare, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1; cf.: rem ad seditionem spectare, Liv. 25, 3, 19: ad vim spectare res coepit, id. 1, 9, 6; cf.: si ad perniciem patriae res spectabit, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 90: aliquid anquirunt, quod spectet et valeat ad bene beateque vivendum, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: ea non tam ad religionem spectant, quam ad jus sepulcrorum, *belong to, concern,* id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: quoniam de eo genere beneficiorum dictum est, quae ad singulos spectant: deinceps de iis, quae ad universos pertinent, disputandum est, id. Off. 2, 21, 72; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 7: artem negabat esse ullam, nisi quae cognitis et in unum exitum spectantibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 20, 92: nostra consilia sempiternum tempus spectare debent, id. ib. 2, 40, 169: solvendi necessitas debitorem spectat, Dig. 2, 14, 42: res eo spectat, ut eâ poenâ non videamini esse contenti, Cic. Lig. 5, 13: hoc eo spectabat, ut eam (Pythiam) a Philippo corruptam diceret, id. de Div. 2, 57, 118: summa judicii mei spectat huc, ut meorum injurias ferre possim, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 20, 46: quo igitur haec spectat oratio? Cic. Att. 8, 2, 4; cf. id. Phil. 13, 20, 46: quorsum haec omnis spectat oratio? id. ib. 7, 9, 26 et saep.: quia quicquid ad corpus spectat, et immortalitatis est expers, vanum sit, Lact. 3, 12, 33.—**2.** (Acc. to I. B. 3.) *To judge of; to try, test* (syn. probo): nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, sed ex artificio comico aestimabat, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: alicujus animum ex animo suo, Ter. And. 4, 1, 22: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, sed ex perpetuitate atque constantiâ, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: ex meo otium tuum specto, id. Att. 12, 39: quod ego non tam fastidiose in nobis quam in histrionibus spectari puto, id. de Or. 1, 61, 258: ubi facillime spectatur mulier, quae ingenio'st bono? Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 59; cf.: hominem in dubiis periclis, Lucr. 3, 55: beneficium a deteriore parte, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2.—Hence, **spectātus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II. B. 2.). **A.** *Tried, tested, proved* (syn.: probatus, cognitus): tuam probatam et spectatam maxime adulescentiam, Lucil. ap. Non. 437, 14: homines spectati et probati, Cic. de Or. 1, 27, 124: fides spectata et diu cognita, id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11; Ov. P. 2, 7, 82: pietas spectata per ignes, id. F. 4, 37: integritas, Liv. 26, 49, 16; cf.: homo in rebus judicandis spectatus et cognitus, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29: spectata ac nobilitata virtus, id. Fl. 26, 63: spectata multis magnisque rebus singularis integritas, id. Phil. 3, 10, 26: rebus spectata juventus, Verg. A. 8, 151: utebatur medico ignobili, sed spectato homine, Cleophanto, id. Clu. 16, 47: mores, Plaut. Pers. 2, 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vestra spectata mihi forent, Sall. C. 20, 2.—*Sup.:* id cuique spectatissimum sit, quod occurrerit, etc., *let that be the best test of each,* Liv. 1, 57, 7.—With *subject-clause:* mihi satis spectatum est, Pompeium malle principem volentibus vobis esse quam, etc., Sall. H. 3, 61, 23 Dietsch.—**B.** In gen., *looked up to, respected, esteemed, worthy, excellent:* fecere tale ante alii spectati viri, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 47: in perfecto et spectato viro, Cic. Lael. 2, 9: homines, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: castitas, Liv. 1, 57, 10.—*Comp.:* quo non spectatior alter, Sil. 1, 440.—*Sup.:* auctoritas clarissimi et spectatissimi viri atque in primis probati, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7: spectatissima femina, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147.—Of things (Plinian): paeninsula spectatior (with flumen clarum), Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107: spectatius artificium, id. 11, 1, 1, § 1: spectatissima laurus, id. 15, 30, 40, § 134.—Hence, *adv.:* **spectātē,** *splendidly, excellently:* spectatissime florere, Plin. 21, 1, 1, § 2: spectatissime ministrere, Amm. 28, 3, 9.

spectrum, i, *n.* [specio], *an appearance, form, image* of a thing; *an apparition, spectre,* the Gr. εἴδωλον (much less freq. than simulacrum and species): spectra Catiana... nam quae Democritus εἴδωλα, Catius Insuber Epicureus spectra nominat, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 1 sq.: spectra Catiana, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 19, 1.

* **spectus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *look, appearance, aspect:* spectu sine praepositione Pacuvius in Duloreste usus est, cum ait: spectu protervo ferox, Fest. s. h. v. p. 330 Müll.; Pac. Fragm. Trag. v. 147 Rib.

1. spĕcŭla, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** A high place from which to look out, *a look-out, watch-tower:* specula, de quo prospicimus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll.: praedonum adventum significabat ignis e speculâ sublatus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93: dat signum speculâ ab altâ, Verg. A. 3, 239; Luc. 6, 279: tamquam ex aliquâ speculâ prospexi tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1; id. Phil. 7, 7, 19; Col. 7, 3 *fin.* al.—*Plur.*, Liv. 29, 23: specularum significationem Sinon invenit, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202; Stat. Th. 6, 547; App. de Mundo, p. 69, 40.—* **B.** Trop., *a watch-tower:* stetit Caesar in illâ amicitiae spe-

culâ, Plin. Pan. 86, 4. —**II.** In gen. **A.** In speculis esse, *to be on the watch* or *look-out:* nunc homines in speculis sunt, observant, quemadmodum sese unusquisque vestrum gerat, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46; cf. id. Deiot. 8, 22: in speculis omnis Abydos erat, Ov. H. (17), 18, 12: in speculis atque insidiis relicti, Cic. Mur. 37, 79: diem unum in speculis fuit, Liv. 34, 26: gentis paratas pendere in speculis, Claud. B. Get. 569.—**B.** Poet., like σκοπιά, *a high place, height, eminence:* in speculis summoque in vertice montis Planities ignota jacet, Verg. A. 11, 526; so of the *summits* of mountains, id. E. 8, 59; id. A. 10, 454; of the *high walls* of a city, id. ib. 11, 877; 4, 586.

2. spēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spes; cf. recula, from res], *a slight hope* (rare but class.): estne quid in te speculae? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 9; id. Cas. 2, 4, 27: ulla nec specula est, id. Rud. 3, 3, 3; Cic. Clu. 26, 72: oblectabar speculâ, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: cassae speculae renuntias fortiter, App. M. 6, p. 175, 17: tenui speculâ solabar clades ultimas, id. ib. 10, p. 253, 5.

* **spĕcŭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [speculor], *that may be seen, visible:* Sunion, Stat. Th. 12, 624.

spĕcŭlābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *on the look-out, on the watch; watching for* any thing (post-Aug.): Festus Hadrumeto, ubi speculabundus substiterat, etc., Tac. H. 4, 50: ab ostio speculabunda, Mart. Cap. 2, § 112.—With *acc.:* speculabundus ex altissimâ rupe identidem signa, Suet. Tib. 65.

* **spĕcŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a looking at, observing:* glaucum, Prud. Apoth. 88.

spĕcŭlar, āris, v. specularis, II. *fin.*

spĕcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [speculum]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to a mirror, like a mirror* (post-Aug.): speculari ratione, *in the manner of a mirror,* Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 9. —**II.** In partic.: specularis lapis, *a kind of transparent stone, muscovy-glass, isinglass-stone, mica,* Plin. 36, 22, 45, § 150 sqq.; 9, 35, 56, § 113; Petr. 68; Lact. Opif. Dei, 8 *med.*—Hence, **spĕcŭlārĭa,** ōrum, *n., window panes, a window,* Sen. Ep. 90, 25; 86, 11; id. Prov. 4, 9; id. Q. N. 4, 13, 7; Plin. 19, 5, 23, § 64; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4 and 21; Mart. 8, 14; Juv. 4, 21; Col. 11, 3, 52; Pall. 1, 20, 1 al.—In *sing.:* per corneum specular, Tert. Anim. 53 *med.*

spĕcŭlārĭus (contr. collat. form SPECLARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4284), ii, *m.* [id.], *a mirror-maker,* Dig. 50, 6, 6; Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Inscr. Orell. 6296.—Called also ‡ SPECVLARIARIVS (or contr. SPECLARIA), Inscr. Orell. 6351 sq.

spĕcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [speculor]. **I.** *A spying out, exploration, observation* (late Lat.): speculationibus fidis doctus, Amm. 26, 10, 4; 27, 2, 4: turris speculationis, Greg. Mag. in Job, 31, 85.—**II.** *A contemplation, speculation,* Boëth. Consol. Phil. 4, 1; 5, 2; Aus. Mos. 326.

spĕcŭlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speculative* (late Lat.): philosophia, Boëth. ap. Porphyr. Dial. 1, p. 2. — Hence, *subst.:* **spĕcŭlātīva,** ae, *f.,* = contemplativa (sc. philosophia), Cassiod. Var. 1, 45.

spĕcŭlātor (also written **spĭcŭl-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], in milit. lang., *a looker-out, spy, scout, explorer, éclaireur* (syn. explorator). **I.** Lit.: speculator, quem mittimus ante, ut respiciat quae volumus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 82 Müll.: repentinus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 164; Caes. B. G. 2, 11; 5, 49 *fin.;* Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 140; Sall. J. 101, 1; 106, 2; Liv. 3, 40, 13; 22, 33, 1; 28, 2, 2 al.—These scouts formed a special division in each legion, Auct. B. Hisp. 13; Tac. H. 1, 25; Inscr. Orell. 1222; 3518 al.—Under the emperors they were employed as special adjutants, messengers, and body-guards of a general, Suet. Calig. 44; Tac. H. 2, 73; Suet. Aug. 74; id. Claud. 35; id. Galb. 18; id. Oth. 5; Tac. H. 1, 24 Lips.; 2, 11; 2, 33; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 15; id. Ben. 3, 25; Vulg. Marc. 6, 27 (where the Greek has also σπεκουλάτωρ) al. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *a searcher, explorer, investigator, examiner:* physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83; id. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51: ad has excipiendas voces speculator ex convivis Persei missus, Liv. 40, 7: Cleonis fuisse publice praepositos χαλαζοφύλακας, speculatores futurae grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 1: quo tu matutinus speculator amicae? Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 31: apes consumptis in proximo floribus speculatores ad pabula ulteriora mittunt, Plin. 11, 8, 8, § 19: Fabius cautâ speculator mente futuri, Sil. 1, 679.

spĕcŭlātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [speculator], *of* or *belonging to spies* or *scouts:* navigia, *spy-boats, vessels of observation,* Caes. B. G. 4, 26; also called speculatoriae naves, Liv. 30, 10, 14; 35, 26, 9; 36, 42, 8; and caliga, *worn by spies* or *scouts,* Suet. Calig. 52. — Hence, *subst.:* **spĕcŭlātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* **A.** (Sc. navis.) *A spy-boat,* Liv. 22, 19, 5; 22, 36, 42.—**B.** (Sc. caliga.) *A boot worn by spies* or *scouts,* Tert. Cor. Mil. 1.

spĕcŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [speculor], *she that spies* or *watches, a* (female) *spy, watcher.* **I.** Lit.: furiae deae sunt speculatrices, credo, et vindices facinorum et scelerum, * Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; Sen. Contr. 1, 6 *med.:* mens boni speculatrix consiliorum suorum est, Ambros. Ep. 67, 5; App. Doctr. Plat. 2, p. 16, 1: Caucasiis speculatrix Juno resedit rupibus, Val. Fl. 7, 190: SPECVLATRIX ET PROPVGNATRIX MEORVM PERICVLORVM, Inscr. Orell. 4859.—**II.** Transf.: speculatrix villa profundi, i. e. *that looks towards the sea,* Stat. S. 2, 2, 3: aestuosi maris alto e tumulo speculatrix statua, Val. Max. 9, 8, ext. 1.

1. spĕcŭlātus, a, um, *Part.* of speculor.

* **2. spĕcŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [speculum], *furnished* or *adorned with mirrors:* cubiculum, Gloss. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.

spĕcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. specula], *to spy out, watch, observe, examine, explore* (class.; cf.: specto, conspicio): quo mox furatum veniat, speculatur loca, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 22: *St.* Quid hic speculare? *Pa.* Nihil equidem speculor, id. Cas. 4, 2, 12: omnia speculari et perscrutari ante, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: multorum te oculi et aures speculabuntur atque custodient, id. Cat. 1, 2, 6: Rostra, id. Fl. 24, 57: jam vacuo laetam (avem) caelo speculatus, *having caught sight of, descried,* Verg. A. 5, 515: praemissus speculatum Bocchi consilia, Sall. J. 108, 1; so, consilia, Liv. 42, 17: dicta factaque alicujus, id. 42, 25, 8: abditos ejus sensus, id. 40, 21, 11: eventum Bellovacorum, *to look for,* i. e. *await,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 23: regni eventus, Just. 25, 3, 7: opportunitatem, *to watch for,* Tac. H. 3, 38; Vell. 2, 120, 4; cf.: noctem incustoditam, Tac. A. 2, 40: obitus et ortus signorum, Verg. G. 1, 257: aquas et nubila caeli (apes), id. ib. 4, 166: locum, id. A. 7, 477.—With *interrog.-clause:* nunc speculabor, quid ibi agatur, Plaut. Truc. 4, 1, 10: ut specularetur, quae in laevâ parte suorum fortuna esset, Liv. 33, 10: huc hinc speculabor procul, Unde advenienti sarcinam imponam seni, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 82.—*Absol.:* speculabor, ne quis hinc venator assit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 13: quid ad se venirent? an speculandi causâ? Caes. B. G. 1, 47 *fin.:* speculandi gratiâ remissi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7: imprudenter speculatus, Vell. 2, 118, 2: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, *he can look around,* Ov. M. 1, 667.

spĕcŭlum, i, *n.* [specio; hence, that in which one sees himself]. **I.** Lit., *a looking-glass, mirror* (usually made of polished metal): speculum a speciendo, quod ibi se spectant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 129 Müll.; cf.: speculum, quod in eo specimus imaginem, id. ib. 6, § 82: homines sibi habere speculum, ubi os contemplarent suom, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 2: quid opu'st speculo tibi, quae tute speculo speculum es maximum? id. Most. 1, 3, 94; cf. id. Men. 5, 9, 3: speculi imago, Lucr. 4, 279; cf. id. 4, 331: speculis apparent simulacra, id. 4, 98: speculorum levitas, Cic. Univ. 14: quotiens te in speculo videris alterum, Hor. C. 4, 10, 6: ut in speculo rugas aspexit aniles, Ov. M. 15, 232: se in speculo contemplari, App. Mag. p. 283, 4: cava specula, id. ib. p. 284, 2 et saep.—On the material and use of mirrors, v. Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 128; 34, 17, 48, § 160; 37, 5, 16, § 64; 37, 7, 25, § 97; Stat. S. 3, 4, 94; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17.—With *tanquam, ut,* etc.: inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; 3, 3, 74; Cic. Pis. 29, 71; id. Fin. 5, 22, 61; id. Rep. 2, 42, 69.—**B.** Poet., transf., of the mirror-like smoothness of water: lympharum in speculo, Phaedr. 1, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *a mirror, copy, imitation* (rare; more freq. connected with tamquam or ut, etc.; v. supra, I.): futuri temporis, Lucr. 3, 974; 4, 166: infantes et bestias putat specula esse naturae, Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 32; cf. corresp. with imago, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 3: omne opus Vergilianum de quodam Homerici operis speculo formatum est, Macr. S. 5, 2 *med.*

spĕcus, ūs (*abl. plur.* specibus, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aquaed. 125; on the various forms found only in the grammarians, v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 569 sq.), *m.* (*f.* and *n.* v. infra) [perh. root spec-; v. specio, and so orig. a hole, aperture; but cf. σπέος]. **I.** Lit., *a cave, cavern, grot, den; a cavity, chasm,* natural or artificial; of the latter kind, *a ditch, drain, canal, channel, covered water-course, a pit* in mines, etc. (cf. spelunca). (α) *Masc.* (class. and freq.): inferum vastos specus, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 32 (Trag. v. 218 Vahl.): specus tenebricosus, Varr. ib. 222, 31: fons ex opaco specu, Liv. 1, 21; so *abl. sing.,* id. 1, 56, 10; 10, 10, 1: forum medium ferme specu vasto collapsum dicitur, id. 7, 6; so *sing.,* Ov. M. 3, 29; 7, 409; 11, 235; id. F. 4, 495; Liv. 10, 1, 5; Tac. A. 16, 1, 3; 16, 4, 59.—*Plur.:* quos agor in specus? Hor. C. 3, 25, 2: paucos specus in extremo fundo, et eos quidem subterraneos, * Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; so of *drains, ditches,* Varr. R. R. 3, 17 *fin.;* Cat. 61, 28; Liv. 39, 13, 13; Tac. A. 12, 57; id. G. 16; Sen. Med. 741 al.—(β) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): concava specus, Enn. ap. Non. 222, 23 (Ann. v. 420 Vahl.); cf. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 568; Pac. ap. Non. 225, 2 Müll. (Trag. p. 91 Rib.); id. ap. Fest. p. 343 Müll. (l. l. p. 73 Rib.): specum quandam nactus remotam latebrosamque, in eam me penetro et recondo, Gell. 5, 14, 18; Sil. 6, 276.—(γ) *Neutr.* (ante-class. and poet.): hic specus horrendum, Verg. A. 7, 568; Serv. ad loc.: invisum caelo specus, Sil. 13, 425; Ps.-Quint. Decl. 10, 19.—(δ) Acc. to the second declension: speca apposita, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 713 P.: altis claudere specis, Att. ap. Non. 487, 25 (Fragm. Trag. v. 63 Rib.).—**II.** Transf., *a hollow, cavity* of any kind (poet.): specus atri vulneris, Verg. A. 9, 700 Serv.: quos Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu, Phaedr. 4, 6, 10; of a snake's belly, Sil. 6, 276; cf. of the belly of the Trojan horse, Petr. poët. 89, 2, 7.—In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 83, 34.

spegma, ătis, v. psegma.

† **spēlaeum** (**spēlēum**), i, *n.,* = σπήλαιον, *a cave, cavern, den* (poet. and in post-class. prose; syn. antrum): in silvis, inter spelaea ferarum, * Verg. E. 10, 52; so, spelaea metuenda ferarum, Claud. B. Get. 354: emptum millibus (ab Abraham), Prud. Tetr. Vet. Test. 5: cum initiatur in spelaeo, Tert. Cor. Mil. *fin.:* HOC SPELEVM CONSTITVIT, Inscr. Grut. 34, 5; 34, 7; 34, 9.

spelta, ae, *f., spelt:* totidem speltas, i. e. *grains of spelt,* Rhemn. Fann. Pond. 10; Hier. in Ezech. 1, 4, 9.

† **spēlunca,** ae, *f.,* = σπῆλυγξ, *gen.* γγος. **I.** *A cave, cavern, den* (class.; syn. specus): Philocteta jam decimum annum in speluncâ jacet, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107; id. Fat. 3, 6; id. Fl. 17, 39; Verg. G. 2, 469; 3, 145; 4, 364; id. A. 1, 60: viridis, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 27: pumice pendens, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 3; Val. Fl. 4, 177 al.—**II.** Spelunca, *name of a country-seat of Tiberius, near Terracina,* Tac. A. 4, 59; Suet. Tib. 39; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59.

* **spēluncōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [spelunca], *full of caves* or *caverns:* loca, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 191.

spēra, ae, v. sphaera *init.*

* **spērābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [spero], *that may be hoped for:* cum nulla vitae meae salus sperabilis't, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 3.

spērātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spero.

Sperchēos (**-ēus**) or **Sperchīus** (**-īos,** v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 127 sq.), i, *m.,* = Σπερχειός, *a river of Thessaly, rising on Mount Pindus,* now *the Ellada;* form -eos, Verg. G. 2, 487; Rib., Forb. (al. Sperchius); form -eus, Liv. 36, 14, 15 Weissenb.; 37, 4, 10; form -ios, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Plin. 4, 7, 23, § 28 (v. C. infra), Ov. M. 1, 579; form -ius, Stat. Th. 4, 838. — Hence, **A. Sperchēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f., of* or *belonging to the Spercheos:* undae, Ov. M. 7, 230: ripae, id. ib. 2, 250.—**B. Sperchīŏnīdes,** ae, *m., a dweller by the Spercheos,* Ov. M. 5, 86.

—**C. Sperchiae,** ārum *f.* (**Sperchios,** Plin. 4, 7, 13, § 28 dub.; Jahn, Sparthos), *a town of Thessaly, on the Spercheos*, Liv. 32, 13, 10.

spēres, v. spes *init.*

† **sperma,** ătis, *n.*, = σπέρμα, *seed, semen, sperm*, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 11.

† **spermătĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σπερματικός, *of* or *relating to seed, seminal, spermatic:* pori, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18, 180.

spernax, ācis, *adj.* [sperno], *despising, showing contempt, contemptuous* (post-Aug. and very rare): viri spernaces mortis, Sil. 8, 465: in admittendo consilio spernax, Sid. Ep. 4, 9.

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, 3 (*perf.* sync. sprērunt, Prud. Dittoch. 31), *v. a.* [root spar-, to part; Sanscr. spar-itar, enemy; cf. Lat. parcus; Germ. sperren], *to sever, separate, remove* (syn.: segrego, separo; perh. only in the foll. passages): jus atque aequom se a malis spernit procul, Enn. ap. Non. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): nunc spes, opes auxiliaque a me segregant spernuntque se, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 2 Brix ad loc.: ille illas spernit segregatque ab se omnis extra te unam, id. Mil. 4, 6, 17 Lorenz ad loc.—**II.** T r a n s f., subject., *to despise, contemn, reject, scorn, spurn* (the class. signif.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn.: contemnere, despicere; pro nihilo putare, etc.; opp. colere): meam speciem spernat (a little later: se contemnit), Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 20: spernitur orator bonus, horridus miles amatur, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 273 Vahl.): non respondit, nos sprevit et pro nihilo putavit, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 21; id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: cum spernerentur ab iis, a quibus essent coli soliti, id. Sen. 3, 7: sperni ab iis veteres amicitias, indulgeri novis, id. Lael. 15, 54; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 98: me animo non spernis, Verg. E. 3, 74: comitemne sororem Sprevisti moriens, id. A. 4, 678: quis tam inimicus nomini Romano est, qui Ennii Medeam spernat, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4: veritas auspiciorum spreta est, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: aliorum judicia, id. Or. 13, 41: prodigus et stultus donat quae spernit et odit, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 20 et saep.: doctrina deos spernens, Liv. 10, 40, 10: conscientia spretorum (deorum), id. 21, 63, 7; 30, 40, 5: ab eo quoque spretum consulis imperium est, id. 41, 10, 9; so, imperium, id. 8, 30, 11: litteras praetoris, id. 30, 24, 3: consilium, Ov. M. 6, 30; Curt. 3, 2, 18: voluptates, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 55: dulces amores, id. C. 1, 9, 16: cibum vilem, id. S. 2, 2, 15: (genus orationis) spretum et pulsum foro, Cic. Or. 13, 42: haudquaquam spernendus auctor, Liv. 30, 45, 5; cf. Col. 1, 1, 4: haud spernendos falsi tituli testes, Liv. 4, 20, 11: neque morum spernendus, Tac. A. 14, 40: spernens dotis, App. Mag. p. 332. — P o e t. with *inf.:* nec partem solido demere de die Spernit, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21: obsequio deferri spernit aquarum, Ov. M. 9, 117.

* **spernor,** āri, *v. dep. a.* [sperno; cf. aspernor], *to despise:* pietatem, Front. Eloq. p. 227 Mai.

spēro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To hope* (something desirable), *to look for, trust, expect; to promise* or *flatter one's self* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: confido, exspecto). (α) *Absol.:* spero, si speres quicquam prodesse potes sunt, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll. (Ann. v. 410 Vahl.): quoad Pompeius in Italiā fuit, sperare non destiti, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 3: sperat animus, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 36: ut neque accusator timere neque reus sperare debuerit, Cic. Clu. 7, 20: jubes bene sperare et bono esse animo, id. Deiot. 14, 38: Attica nostra quid agat, scire cupio: etsi tuae litterae recte sperare jubent, id. Att. 13, 17: tu jam, ut spero et ut promittis, aderis, id. ib. 16, 3, 4: omnia experiar et, ut spero, assequar . . . Sed, ut spero, valebis, id. ib. 7, 2, 6: ut mihi detis hanc veniam accommodatam huic reo, vobis, quemadmodum spero, non molestam, id. Arch. 2, 3: Argyrippus exorari spero poterit, ut sinat, etc., Plaut. As. 5, 2, 67; cf.: *Ch.* Non usus veniet, spero. *Sy.* Spero hercle ego quoque, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: interea fiet aliquid, spero, id. And. 2, 1, 14: salvus sit; spero, id. Ad. 3, 3, 57.—(β) With *acc.:* his omnibus victoriam sperantibus pacis nomen adferemus, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 10: consulatum, id. ib. 12, 6, 14: gloriam sperabit a latronum gregibus, id. ib. 12, 10, 26: magis adversos rerum exitus metuens quam sperans secundos, id. Fam. 6, 14, 1: id ego et speraram prudentiā tuā fretus, et, ut confiderem, fecerunt tuae litterae, id. ib. 12, 18: a quo nihil speres boni rei publicae, quia non vult; nihil metuas mali, quia non audet, id. Att. 1, 13, 2: a quo genere hominum victoriam sperasset, Caes. B. C. 3, 96 *fin.:* omnia ex victoriā et ex suā liberalitate sperarent, id. ib. 3, 6; cf. id. ib. 3, 60: quibus (tormentis) ipsi magna speravissent, id. ib. 2, 16 *fin.:* spero meliora, Cic. Att. 14, 16, 3: aliquid sibi, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 86; Sall. C. 37, 6: bona alicuius, Cic. Phil. 11, 6, 13: hoc sperans, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 85: sperare victoriam ab aliquo, id. B. C. 3, 96: quod sapienter speravimus, perseveranter consectari, *have expected*, Col. praef. § 29: sperata gloria (opp. parta), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15; Liv. 28, 41, 6: sperata praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 8: spem speratam quom optulisti, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 2: civitatem optandam magis quam sperandam quam minimam posuit, Cic. Rep. 2, 30, 52; Liv. 4, 15, 5: exitum malis sperare, Sall. C. 40, 2: amicitiam, regnum, id. J. 24, 5: mortem honestam, id. H. 2, 41, 2 Dietsch: salutem, id. C. 58, 16: spes, Curt. 5, 10, 1: mali poenam, Lact. de Ira, 16, 8: perpetuam felicitatem, Suet. Aug. 94; id. Vesp. 12; Sen. Ira, 3, 31, 2; Just. 21, 2, 5: sperat infestis, metuit secundis Alteram sortem bene praeparatum Pectus, Hor. C. 2, 10, 13: grata superveniat, quae non sperabitur hora, id. Ep. 1, 4, 14 et saep.: dis sum fretus, deos sperabimus, *we will hope* or *trust in the gods*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 38; cf. id. Mil. 4, 5, 10; id. Cist. 2, 3, 52.—(γ) With *obj.-clause* (so most freq.; usually with *inf. fut.;* less freq. but class. with *inf. pres.* or *perf.*).—With *inf. fut.:* ego me confido liberum fore, tu te numquam speras, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 15; Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 33: ex quibus sperant se maximum fructum esse capturos, id. Lael. 21, 79: quod amicitiae nostrae memoriam spero sempiternam fore, etc., id. ib. 4, 15: tu fac animo forti magnoque sis, speresque fore, ut, etc., id. Fam. 1, 5, 6 *fin.;* cf.: spero fore, ut contingat id nobis, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82 et saep.—With *inf. pres.:* qui istoc te speras modo Potesse dissimulando infectum hoc reddere, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 22: spero me habere, qui hunc excruciem, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 11: sperat se a me avellere, id. ib. 3, 3, 14: totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: spero, quae tua prudentia est, et hercule, ut me jubet Acastus, confido te jam, ut volumus, valere, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 1: sperabam tuum adventum appropinquare, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: speremus, nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: spero te mihi ignoscere, si, etc., id. Fam. 1, 6, 2: spero esse, ut volumus, id. Att. 12, 6 b, 4: ita quiddam spero nobis profici, cum, etc., id. ib. 1, 1; Sall. H. 4, 61, 2 Dietsch: speramus carmina fingi posse, Hor. A. P. 331: neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam, *I did not hope* or *expect*, Verg. A. 4, 338.—So esp. when used like Engl. *hope*, in the sense *trust, believe:* spero nostram amicitiam non egere testibus, Cic. Fam. 2, 2: id enim deos immortalis spero aequissimum judicare, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39; cf. infra, II. *fin.*—With *inf. perf.:* speravi miser Ex servitute me exemisse filium, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 99: me ejus spero fratrem propemodum Jam repperisse, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: sperabam jam defervisse adulescentiam, id. Ad. 1, 2, 72: spero tibi me causam probasse; cupio quidem certe, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 4: spero cum Crassipede nos confecisse, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: et tum mirifice sperabat se esse locutum, Cat. 84, 3: sperasse libertatem se civium suorum emisse, Liv. 4, 15, 6: sperabam ita notata me reliquisse genera, etc., Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 1; id. Att. 2, 21, 2; 10, 7, 3. —E l l i p t.: qui semper vacuam, semper amabilem Sperat (sc. te fore), Hor. C. 1, 5, 11.—(δ) With *ut* and *subj.:* quoniam, ut salvum vellent tyrannum, sperare non poterat, Liv. 34, 27, 3: ut patiatur . . . nec sperandum ulli nec concupiscendum est, Sen. ad Polyb. 18, 6; Just. 5, 3, 3. — ( ) In a Greek construction, with *fut. part.:* visura et quamvis numquam speraret Ulixen, etc. (for se visuram esse), Prop. 2, 9, 7 Paley ad loc.—(ζ) With *de* (very rare): neque de otio nostro spero jam, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: de eo bene sperare (with *obj.-clause*, cf. γ supra), Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—**II.** *To look for, expect, apprehend* that which is undesired, ἐλπίζω (rare, and mostly poet.; in Cic. only with non, and ironically): nam quod tu speres, propulsabo facile, Ter. And. 2, 3, 21: mihi non hoc miserae sperare jubebas, Sed conubia laeta, Cat. 64, 140: haec merui sperare? dabis mihi, perfida, poenas, Prop. 2, 5, 3: hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem, Et perferre, soror, potero, Verg. A. 4, 419 (cf. Quint. 8, 2, 3); cf. Flor. 3, 1, 1: haec adeo ex illo mihi jam speranda fuerunt Tempore, cum, etc., Verg. A. 11, 275: mene efferre pedem, genitor, te posse relicto Sperasti? id. ib. 2, 658; cf. Suet. Caes. 60: si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, *expect, fear*, Verg. A. 1, 543: exstinguine mea Speravi te posse manu, Val. Fl. 3, 295: aliquod in Africā bellum, Flor. 3, 1, 1: jam quartanam sperantibus aegris, Juv. 4, 57.—With a negative particle: *Sc.* Moneo ego te: te deseret ille aetate et satietate. *Ph.* Non spero. *Sc.* Insperata accidunt magis saepe quam quae speres, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 40: id quod non spero, Afran ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: sin a vobis, id quod non spero, deserar, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: te tam mobili in me meosque esse animo non sperabam, Q. Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 2: non speravi te sequi, Stat. Th. 6, 139.—I r o n i c a l l y: quoniam haec satis spero vobis molesta videri, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 51.—Hence, **spērātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *that is hoped* or *longed for;* as *subst.:* **spērātus,** i, *m.;* **spērāta,** ae, *f.*, *a betrothed, intended, a lover; a bride* (ante- and post-class.): curre et nuntia Venire me et mecum speratum adducere, Afran. ap. Non. 174, 31: sperata, salve, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 97; so, sperata, id. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 71; Afran. ap. Non. 174, 33; Arn. 4, 140; Hyg. Fab. 31; 33.—Once also of a wife not seen for a long time: Amphitruo uxorem salutat laetus speratam suam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 53.

spes, spĕi (*gen.* spe, Liv. 1, 40, 7 dub.; Weissenb. spei; *plur. nom.* and *acc.* speres, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 333 Müll., or Ann. v. 410 and 132 Vahl.; *gen.* sperum, Eum. Paneg. Const. 15; *abl.* speribus, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 27 and 30: spebus, Sid. Apollin. Ep. 3, 6; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 3, 10; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 243; Hilar. in Psa. 119; cf. Neue, Formenl. 1, 570), *f.* [perh. root spa-, to draw out; Gr. σπάω; cf.: prosper, spondeo; v. spatium]. **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n., the expectation of something desired, *hope* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn. exspectatio). (α) *Absol.:* si spes est exspectatio boni, mali exspectationem esse necesse est metum, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: bona spes cum omnium rerum desperatione confligit, id. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ut aegroto, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur; sic, etc., id. Att. 9, 10, 3: nolite nimiam spem habere, Cat. ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: spem habere in fide alicujus, Cic. Inv. 1, 39, 71; cf.: nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, quantum accepissent ab Antonio, id. Att. 15, 20, 2: miserum est nec habere ne spei quidem extremum, id. N. D. 3, 6, 14: in quis plurimum habebat spei, Curt. 3, 3, 1: spem sibi aliquam proponere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: spem reliquorum in vestrā potestate positam esse, id. Fl. 1, 3: spem ponere in armis, Verg. A. 2, 676: spem deponere, *abandon*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 26; but: spem salutis in alicujus morte deponere, *to place*, Cic. Att. 10, 9, 7: spem alicujus alere, Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30; cf.: auxerat meam spem, quod, etc., id. Phil. 12, 1, 2: aliquem in spem adducere, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: quae (salus nostra) spe exiguā extremāque pendet, id. Fl. 2, 4: ut eos homines spes falleret, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 4: quantā de spe decidi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: hac spe lapsus Indutiomarus, Caes. B. G. 5, 55: nostris militibus spem minuit, id. ib. 5, 33: Helvetii eā spe dejecti, id. ib. 1, 8: ab hac spe repulsi Nervii, id. ib. 5, 42; cf.: de spe conatuque depulsus, Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 14: pro re certā spem falsam domum retulerunt, id. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: non solum spe, sed certā re jam et possessione deturbatus est, id. Fam. 12, 25, 2: spei nostrae finem inponere, Liv. 5, 4, 10: morando spem destituere, id. 1, 51, 5: dolor tantae ad irritum cadentis spei, id. 2, 6, 1: spes ad irritum redacta, id. 28, 31, 1: Philippus, magnā spe depulsus, id. 31, 25, 11: Tyrii ab ingenti spe destituti erant, Curt. 4, 3, 20: tantā spe destituti, id. 8, 6, 20: spem pro re

ferentes, Liv. 36, 40, 7: hominem sine re, sine fide, sine spe, etc., Cic. Cael. 32, 78: sunt omnia, sicut adulescentis, non tam re et maturitate quam spe et exspectatione laudata, id. Or. 30, 107: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, id. Att. 3, 22, 4: nemo umquam animo aut spe majora suscipiet, qui, etc., id. Lael. 27, 102: multa praeter spem scio multis bona evenisse, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 69; so, praeter spem evenit! Ter. And. 2, 6, 5; 4, 1, 55; id. Heaut. 4, 1, 51: repente praeter spem dixit, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 3: cetera contra spem salva invenit, Liv. 9, 23, 17: omnia bona in spe habere, Sall. C. 31, 7.—*Plur.:* ubi sunt spes meae? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 28: si mihi mulierculae essent salvae, spes aliquae forent, id. Rud. 2, 6, 69; id. Capt. 2, 3, 85: in quo nostrae spes omnesque opes sitae Erant, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 6; cf.: omnes Catilinae spes atque opes concidisse, Cic. Cat. 3, 7, 16; so often: spes opesque, Sall. J. 107, 4: (cadus) Spes donare novas largus, Hor. C. 4, 12, 19 al.— (β) With *gen. obj.:* spem istoc pacto nuptiarum omnem eripis, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 35: spe mercedis adducti, Cic. Lael. 9, 31: spes dignitatis suae, id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: spes diuturnitatis atque imperii, id. Rep. 2, 3, 5: nec in praemiis humanis spem posueris rerum tuarum, id. ib. 6, 23, 25; cf. id. de Or. 1, 7, 25: quoniam me tui spem das, id. Rep. 1, 10, 15: ni mihi esset spes ostensa Hujusce habendae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 4, 7: spes amplificandae fortunae fractior, Cic. Lael. 16, 59: ut reo audaci spem judicii corrumpendi praeciderem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 7, § 20: Antiochus a spe societatis Prusiae decidit, Liv. 37, 26, 1: hoc conloquium abstulit spem Hannibali recipiendae Nolae, id. 33, 44, 3: exulanti Amyandro spes recuperandi regni facta est, id. 38, 1, 3; Tac. Or. 14 *fin.:* spe templi capiendi, Liv. 31, 25, 2: spem suae mortis conceperat, Ov. M. 6, 554. —(γ) With *obj.-clause:* spes est, eum melius facturum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 22; id. Ep. 3, 1, 11; Auct. Her. 2, 17, 25: magna me spes tenet, explicare, etc., Cic. Clu. 3, 7: in spem maximam adducti, hunc ipsum annum salutarem civitati fore, id. Mil. 28, 78: ne spes quidem ulla ostenditur, fore melius, id. Att. 11, 11, 1: magnam in spem veniebat, fore, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 42: magnam se habere spem, Ariovistum finem injuriis facturum, id. ib. 1, 33: injecta est spes patri, Posse illam extrudi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 11: si qui vestrum spe ducitur, se posse, etc., Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: in spem venio, appropinquare tuum adventum, id. Fam. 9, 1, 1: magna me spes tenet, bene mihi evenire, quod mittar ad mortem, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: ad Aetolos legatum misit, magis ut nudaret animos, quam spe impetrari posse, Liv. 34, 24, 7: a spe scalis capi urbem posse, id. 6, 9, 9: spe castra eo die se oppugnaturos, id. 40, 31, 6.—(δ) With *ut:* quae te ratio in istam spem induxit, ut eos tibi fidelis putaris fore? Cic. Off. 2, 15, 53: si spem afferunt, ut . . . fructus appareat, id. Lael. 19, 68: spes mihi certa fuit ut, etc., Aus. Idyll. 2, 46: irritā spe agitari, ut, etc., Tac. A. 16, 26. — (ε) With *de:* spes est de argento, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 40; Cic. Lael. 3, 11: de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: quam spem tunc ille de me conceperit, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3: nato filio pater spem de illo quam optimam capiat, Quint. 1, 1, 1.—(ζ) With *ad* and *gerund.:* postea vero quam vidi nostros tantum spei habere ad vivendum, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2: spem habere ad ejus salutem exstinguendam, id. Mil. 2, 5: Gallis ad temptanda ea defuit spes, Liv. 21, 25, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum spei ad resistendum nihil esset, id. 43, 18, 10; 43, 19, 9.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *The hope of being appointed heir* (rare): leniter in spem Arrepe officiosus, ut et scribare secundus Heres, Hor. S. 2, 5, 47: in spem secundam nepotes pronepotesque (assumebantur), Tac. A. 1, 8. —**b.** Spes, *a Roman divinity who had several temples in Rome*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 52; id. Ps. 2, 4, 19; id. Cist. 4, 1, 18; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; id. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 3, 18, 47; Liv. 2, 51, 2; 25, 7, 6; 40, 51, 6; Tac. A. 2, 49; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14; Tib. 1, 1, 9 (19); Ov. A. A. 1, 445; Aus. Idyll. 12, 9; cf. Hartung, Relig. d. Röm. 2, p. 264. — **B.** Transf., concr., like the Engl. *hope*, of that in which hope is placed, or which is hoped for (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** In gen.: puppes, Spes vestri reditus, Ov. M. 13, 94; cf.: vestras spes uritis, Verg. A. 5, 672: spes o fidissima Teucrum (of Aeneas), id. ib. 2, 281: spem suam (i. e. exta) circumvolat alis (milvus), Ov. M. 2, 719; cf.: spe (i. e. re speratā) potitur, id. ib. 11, 527.—**2.** In partic., of hopeful children, and, by analogy, of the young of animals, or of the fruits of the earth: devovit nati spemque caputque parens, Ov. H. 3, 94 Ruhnk.; cf. also in *plur.*, of one child: per spes surgentis Iuli, Verg. A. 6, 364; 10, 524; 4, 274; cf.: tuosne ego, o meae spes inanes, labentis oculis vidi, Quint. 6, prooem. § 12: (capella) gemellos, Spem gregis, silice in nudā connixa reliquit, Verg. E. 1, 15; cf. id. G. 4, 162: (sus) quia semina pando Eruerit rostro spemque interceperit anni, Ov. M. 15, 113. — **b.** In gen., as a term of endearment, *hope:* spes mea, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 27: o spes mea, o mea vita, o mea voluptas, salve, id. Stich. 4, 2, 5: o salutis meae spes, id. Rud. 3, 3, 17: et mea carissima filiola, et spes reliqua nostra, Cicero, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6. — **II.** *An anticipation* or *apprehension* of something not desired, ἐλπίς (very rare): si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, Cic. Cat. 4, 11, 23: mala res, spes multo asperior, Sall. C. 20, 13: Metellus contra spem suam laetissimis animis excipitur, id. J. 88, 1: id (bellum) quidem spe omnium serius fuit, Liv. 2, 3, 1: omnium spe celerius, id. 21, 6, 5: in malā jam spe, id. 22, 48: in spe Hannibali fuit defectio Tarentinorum, id. 25, 7: dum spes nulla necis, Stat. Th. 9, 129; cf.: naufragii spes omnis abit, Luc. 5, 455.

‡ **spētīle** (or **spectīle**) vocatur infra umbilicum suis, quod est carnis, proprii cujusdam habitus, exos, quā etiam antiqui per se utebantur. Plautus enumerandis suillis obsoniis in Carbonaria sic: ego pernam, sumen sueris, spectile, etc., Fest. p. 330 Müll.

Speusippus, i, *m.*, = Σπεύσιππος, *a nephew of Plato, and his successor in the Academy*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. N. D. 1, 13, 32; id. de Or. 3, 18, 67 al.

‡ **speustĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σπευστικός, *hastily made:* panes, a kind of bread, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† **sphăcos**, i, *m.*, = σφάκος. **I.** = sphagnos, *a kind of fragrant moss*, Plin. 24, 6, 17, § 27.— **II.** = elelisphacos, *a kind of sage*, Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 146.

† **sphaera** (post-class. **sphēra**; once **sphĕra**, Prud. Apoth. 278), ae, *f.*, = σφαῖρα, *a ball, globe, sphere* (pure Lat. globus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47). **I.** In gen.: sphaeras pugnum altas facito, Cato, R. R. 82; Cic. Fat. 8, 15: habent suam sphaeram stellae inerrantes, id. N. D. 2, 21, 55.— **II.** In partic. **A.** *A globe* or *sphere* made to represent the heavenly bodies, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21 sq.; 1, 17, 28; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; 5, 23, 64; id. N. D. 2, 35, 88; id. de Or. 3, 40, 162.— **B.** *A globe, one of the great bodies of the universe*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4, 8; Mart. Cap. 7, § 741.—**C.** *A ball* for playing with (syn. follis), Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 6, 88; 5, 11, 134; Amm. 21, 14, 1; in the hand of a statue, id. 25, 10, 2.

sphaerālis, e, *adj.* [sphaera], *of* or *belonging to a ball, globular, spherical* (post-class.): forma, Macr. S. 7, 16: motus, id. ib. 7, 9: extremitas, id. Somn. Scip. 1, 22, 7.

† **sphaerĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σφαιρικός, *of* or *belonging to a ball, spherical:* motus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 31: numeri, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 2, 4.— Hence, *subst.:* **sphaerĭca**, ae, *f.*, *spherics, the science of heavenly motions*, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 1, p. 11.

† **sphaerĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σφαιρίον, *a little ball, a pill* in medicine, Cels. 6, 6, 21.

† **sphaerista**, ae, *m.*, = σφαιριστής, *a ball-player*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9 *med.*; 5, 17.

† **sphaeristērĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σφαιριστήριον. **I.** Lit., *a place for playing ball, a ball-court, tennis-court*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 12; 5, 6, 27; Suet. Vesp. 20; Inscr. Orell. 57.— **II.** Transf., *a game at ball*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30; Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

† **sphaerŏīdes**, is, *adj.*, = σφαιροειδής, *round, globular, spherical:* schema, Vitr. 8, 6 *med.*

† **sphaerŏmăchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = σφαιρομαχία, *a kind of boxing in which the combatants had iron balls strapped to their hands*, Sen. Ep. 80, 1; Stat. S. 4, praef. *fin.*

sphaerŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [sphaera], *a small ball* or *sphere*, Vulg. Exod. 37, 17; Aug. Gen. Lit. 2, 15.

Sphaerus, i, *m.*, = Σφαῖρος. **I.** *A Stoic, a pupil of Zeno*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 53.—**II.** *A freedman of Augustus*, Suet. Aug. 89.

Sphăgĭae, ārum, *f.*, *three rocky islands near Pylos*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55.

† **sphagnos**, i, *m.*, = σφάγνος, *a kind of fragrant moss*, Plin. 12, 23, 50, § 108; 24, 6, 17, § 27.

† **sphincter**, ēris, *m.*, = σφιγκτήρ, *the sphincter, the muscle of the anus*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

Sphinga (**Spin-**), ae, *f.*, = Sphinx (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 13.—*Plur.*, Hyg. Fab. 67; Sid. Ep. 5, 7; Isid. 12, 2, 32.

sphingātus, a, um, *adj.* [Sphinga], *in the form of a sphinx*, Isid. Orig. 20, 11.

† **sphingĭon**, ii, *n.*, = σφιγγίον, *a kind of ape*, perh. *the dog-headed ape:* Simia cynocephalus, Linn.; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173; 10, 72, 93, § 199.

sphinthrĭa or **spintrĭa**, ae, *m.* [from σφιγκτήρ, the contractile muscle of the anus], *a male prostitute*, Tac. A. 6, 1; Suet. Tib. 43; id. Calig. 16; id. Vit. 3 *fin.*; cf. Aus. Epigr. 119.

Sphinx, ngis (Gr. *gen.* Sphingos, Stat. Th. 1, 66), *f.*, = Σφίγξ. **I.** *A fabulous monster near Thebes that used to propose riddles to travellers, and tear in pieces those who could not solve them;* usually represented with the head of a woman and the body of a lion, afterwards also with the wings of a bird; or, also, with the head of a man and the body of a lion, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 77 sqq.; Aus. Idyll. 11, 40; Sen. Phoen. 119; id. Oedip. 92; Stat. Th. 1, 66; Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 35; Hyg. Fab. 67 al.—Augustus had the figure of a sphinx upon his seal, as a symbol of silence, Suet. Aug. 50; Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 10.—*Plur.:* pedes formati in speciem sphingum, Fest. s. v. picati, p. 206.— In a lusus verbb., Quint. 6, 3, 98.— **II.** *A species of ape*, perh. *the chimpanzee*, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72; Mel. 3, 9; Sol. 27 *fin.*

sphondȳlē, **sphondȳlus**, i, and **sphondȳlĭon** (**-um**), i, v. spond-.

† **sphrāgis**, īdis, *f.*, = σφραγίς (a seal). **I.** *A kind of stone used for seals*, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 117.—**II.** Another name for *Lemnian earth*, so called because sold in sealed packets, Plin. 35, 6, 14, § 33.—**III.** *A little ball of plaster* in medicine, Cels. 5, 26, 23 (5, 20, 2, written as Greek).

† **sphrāgītis**, īdis, *f.*, = σφραγῖτες, *the impression of a seal*, Prud. στεφ. 10, 1076.

† **sphȳraena**, ae, *f.*, = σφύραινα, *a kind of sea-fish, otherwise called* sudis, Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 154.

spīca, ae (vulg. **spēca**; rustici, ut acceperunt antiquitus, vocant specam, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 2. — *Neutr.* collat. form **spīcum**, Varr. ap. Non. 225, 30; Cic. Sen. 15, 51, acc. to Non. 225, 29; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110.—*Masc.* collat. form **spīcus**, Poët. ap. Fest. s. v. spicum, p. 333 Müll.), *f.* [root spi-, to be sharp; Gr. σπίλος, rock; σπινός, lean]. **I.** Prop., *a point;* hence, in partic., of grain, *an ear, spike* (syn. arista), Varr. R. R. 1, 48; 1, 63, 2; Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91; 4, 14, 37; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 56; Cat. 19, 11: Cererem in spicis intercipit, Ov. M. 8, 292; 9, 689: distendet spicis horrea plena Ceres, Tib. 2, 5, 84: spicas hordaceas gerenti, App. M. 7, p. 191.— Prov.: his qui contentus non est, in litus harenas, In segetem spicas, in mare fundat aquas, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 44.— **II.** Transf., of things of a similar shape. **A.** *A top, tuft, head* of other plants, Cato, R. R. 70, 1; Col. 8, 5, 21; Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47; 22, 25, 79, § 161; Prop. 4 (5), 6, 74; Ov. F. 1, 76.— **B.** *The brightest star in the constellation* Virgo, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110; German. Arat. 97; Col. 11, 2, 65; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311; Manil. 5, 269.— **C.** Spica testacea, *a kind of brick for pavements*, laid so as to imitate the setting of the grains in an ear of corn, Vitr. 7, 1 *fin.*; cf. spicatus, under spico.— **D.** Spicus crinalis, *a hair-pin*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 903 (al. picum crinale, al. crinale spiclum; but in Lucr. 3, 198, the better reading is spiritus acer, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

spīcātus, a, um, *Part.*, v. spico.

spīcĕus, a, um, *adj.* [spica], *consisting of ears of corn* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): corona, Tib. 1, 1, 16 (24); Hor. C. S. 30; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 6; Sabin. Massur. ap. Gell. 6, 7, 8; cf. serta, Tib. 1, 10, 22; Ov. M. 2, 28; 10, 433; id. Am. 3, 10, 36; Claud. B. Gild. 136: messis, i. e. *of grain*, Verg. G. 1, 314: frux, Aus. Monos. de Cibis: coma, i. e. *the ears*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 14.

spīcĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [spica-fero], *ear-bearing*, a poet. epithet of Ceres, Manil. 2, 442; Sen. Herc. Oet. 598.—Of the Nile, Mart. 10, 74, 9; Sil. 3, 403.

spīcĭlĕgium, ii, *n.* [spica-lego], *a gleaning, leasing* of ears of corn after gathering (very rare): messi facta spicilegium venire oportet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53; id. L. L. 7, § 109 Müll.

spĭcĭo, ĕre, v. specio.

spīclum, i, v. spiculum.

spīco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [spica], *to furnish with spikes* or *ears* (post-Aug., and usually in the *part. perf.*): grana in stipulâ crinito textu spicantur, *shoot out* or *put forth ears*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 60: chamaecissos spicata est tritici modo, id. 24, 15, 84, § 135: herbarum spicatarum genus, id. 21, 17, 61, § 101: testacea spicata, *a pavement of bricks, laid in the shape of ears of corn*, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*; Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187: quam longa exigui spicant hastilia dentes, *sharpen to a point*, Grat. Cyn. 118: spicatae faces, id. ib. 484: animantes spicatae aculeis, Min. Octav. 17 *fin.*

spīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, *ground-pine*, App. Herb. 26.

spīcŭlātor, v. speculator.

spīcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [spiculum], *to sharpen to a point, to point* (post-Aug. and very rare): telum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 3: mantichorae cauda spiculata, Sol. 52, § 37.

spīcŭlum (contr. **spiclum**, perh. Mart. Cap. 9, § 903, or p. 306 Grot., where, however, Kopp and others read spicum; v. spica, II. D.), i, *n. dim.* [spicum], *a little sharp point* or *sting* (syn.: mucro, acus, aculeus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., of bees, Verg. G. 4, 237; 4, 74.—Of a scorpion, Ov. F. 5, 542: (scorpio) solus (insectorum) habet in caudâ spiculum, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100.—Of hornets, Ov. M. 11, 335: rosarum spicula, *thorns*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 132.—**B.** In partic., *the point* of a missile weapon (as a dart, arrow, etc.): Epaminondas tum denique sibi avelli jubet spiculum, posteaquam, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 5; cf. Quint. 5, 10, 51; 5, 12, 2: hastarum spicula, Ov. M. 8, 375: bipalme spiculum, Liv. 42, 65, 9: calami spicula Gnosii Vitabis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 17: L. Crassus spiculis prope scrutatus est Alpes, Cic. Pis. 26, 62: spicula sagittae, *barbs*, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *a dart, arrow* (syn. jaculum): Laedaemonii suos omnes agros esse dictitarunt, quos spiculo possent attingere, Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; so of *a javelin*, Verg. A. 7, 165; 7, 687; of *an arrow*, id. E. 10, 60; id. A. 7, 497; Ov. M. 12, 601; 12, 606; 13, 54; Sil. 17, 133; 3, 273; cf. Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141; of Cupid's *arrow*, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 2; Ov. Am. 1, 1, 22; id. A. A. 2, 708 al.—Also *a later name for the* pilum: quod pilum vocabant, nunc spiculum dicitur, Veg. Mil. 2, 15.—Poet.: solis, *a ray* or *beam of the sun*, Prud. Cath. 2, 6.

* **spīcŭlus**, a, um, *adj.* [spiculum], *pointed*: non lucernae spiculo lumine opus est, Tert. Pudic. 7 *fin.*

spīcum and **spīcus**, i, v. spica *init.*

spīna, ae, *f.* [root spī, whence also spicna, spīca, spinus], *a thorn.* **I.** Lit.: cum lubrica serpens Exuit in spinis vestem, Lucr. 4, 61; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 5, 1; Verg. E. 5, 39; Col. 3, 11, 5; Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91 al.: consertum tegumen spinis, Verg. A. 3, 594; cf. Ov. M. 14, 166; id. P. 2, 2, 36; Tac. G. 17.—Of particular kinds of thorny plants or shrubs: solstitialis, Col. 2. 18, 1: alba, *white-thorn, hawthorn*, id. 7, 7, 2; 7, 9, 6; 3, 11, 5; Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 24, 12, 66, § 108: Aegyptia, *the Egyptian blackthorn* or *sloe*, id. 13, 11, 20, § 66; 24, 12, 65, § 107: Arabica, *Arabian acacia*, id. 24, 12, 65, § 107.—**B.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **1.** *A prickle* or *spine* of certain animals (as the hedgehog, sea-urchin, etc.): animantium aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestītae, aliae spinis hirsutae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: hystrices spinâ contectae (with aculei), Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125; 9, 59, 85, § 182: spinâ nocuus, Ov. Hal. 130.—**2.** *A fish-bone*: humus spinis cooperta piscium, Quint. 8, 3, 66; Ov. M. 8, 244.—**3.** *The backbone, spine*: caput spina excipit: ea constat ex vertebris quattuor et viginti, etc., Cels. 8, 1; 8, 9, 2; 8, 14; Plin. 11, 37, 68, § 179; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5; Col. 6, 29, 2; Verg. G. 3, 87; Ov. M. 8, 806: dorsi spina, Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 4, n. 2: spina quae est in dorso, Gell. 3, 10, 7.—Hence, poet., *the back*, Ov. M. 6, 380; 3, 66; 3, 672.—**4.** Spina, *a low wall dividing the circus lengthwise, around which was the race-course; the barrier*, Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Schol. Juv. 6, 588.—**5.** *A toothpick*: argentea, Petr. 32 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., in *plur.* **1.** *Thorns*, i. e. *difficulties, subtleties, perplexities* in speaking and debating (class.): disserendi spinae, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf.: partiendi et definiendi, *subtleties, intricacies*, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9; cf.: hominum more non spinas vellentium, ut Stoici, id. Fin. 4, 3, 6.—**2.** *Cares*: certemus, spinas animone ego fortius an tu Evellas agro, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 4.—**3.** *Errors*: quid te exemta juvat spinis de pluribus una, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 212.

spīnālis, e, *adj.* [spina, I. B. 3.], *of* or *belonging to the spine, spinal* (late Lat.): medulla, Macr. S. 7, 9, §§ 22, 24.

spīnĕa, ae, *f.* (another name for spionia), *a kind of vine*, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spīnĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [spina], *a kind of small-leaved rose*, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16.

* **spīnesco**, ĕre, *v. n. inch.* [id.], *to grow thorny*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 704.

spīnētum, i, *n.* [id.], *a thorn hedge, a thicket of thorns.* **I.** Lit., Verg. E. 2, 9; Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204: spineta sentesque, Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 4.—**II.** Trop.: Aristotelis spineta, Hier. in Helv. 2.

spīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *made of thorns, thorny* (very rare): vincula, Ov. M. 2, 789: frutices, Sol. 7 *fin.*

Spīniensis, is, *m.* [id.], *a deity that guarded the fields against thorns*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21 *fin.*

spīnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [spina-fero], *thorn-bearing, thorny, prickly*: pruni, Pall. Insit. 81: rubus, Prud. Cath. 5, 31: cauda Pistricis, Cic. Arat. 178 (al. spinigera).

* **spīnĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spina-gero], *thorn-bearing, thorny*: stirpes, Prud. στεφ. 11, 119.

Spīno, ōnis, *m.*, *a small stream near Rome, to which divine honors were paid*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52.

spīnōsĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *thorniness* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 29.

spīnōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [spinosus], *somewhat thorny*; hence, trop., in disputation, *obscure, confused* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 69, 2.

spīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spina], *full of thorns* or *prickles, thorny, prickly.* **I.** Lit.: caprae in spinosis locis pascuntur, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: herbae, Ov. M. 2, 810: frutecta, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 101: caulis, id. 19, 3, 17, § 47: folia, id. 20, 23, 99, § 262: cortex, id. 12, 15, 34, § 67: spinosior arbor, id. 24, 12, 67, § 109: fragmenta vertebrae, Cels. 8, 9 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *thorny.* **1.** Of style, *harsh, crabbed, obscure, confused, perplexed*: Stoicorum spinosum disserendi genus, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: oratio, id. de Or. 1, 18, 83.—*Comp.*: haec enim spinosiora prius ut confitear me cogunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 16; id. Or. 32, 114; Varr. L. L. 8, § 51 Müll.—*Sup.*: praeceptorum nodosissimae et spinosissimae disciplinae, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 2, 37.—**2.** Of cares, *stinging, galling, irritating*: curae, Cat. 64, 72; cf. spina, II.

spinter (**spinther**), ēris, *n.* [prob. from σφιγκτήρ], *a kind of bracelet* which kept its place on the arm by its own elasticity: spinter, genus armillae quod mulieres antiquae gerere solebant bracchio summo sinistro, Fest. p. 333 Müll.: jubeas spinter novom reconcinnarier, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 4 sq.; 4, 3, 8 sq.; 5, 2, 56; cf. Prisc. p. 646 P.

Spinthărus, i, *m.* **I.** *A slave and amanuensis of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3 *fin.*—**II.** *An athlete*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 68.

1. spinther, v. spinter.

2. Spinther, ēris, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. P. Cornelius Spinther, Val. Max. 9, 14, 4; Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54; Quint. 6, 3, 57.

spintrĭa, v. sphintria.

Spintum, i, *n.*, *a town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 180.

* **spinturnīcium**, ii, *n. dim.* [spinturnix], *a little bird of ill-omen*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 42.

spinturnix, īcis, *f.* [σπινθαρίς], *an unsightly bird*, otherwise unknown, Poët. ap. Fest. p. 330 sq. Müll.; Plin. 10, 13, 17, § 36.

spīnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spina] (post-class.). **I.** *A little thorn*, Arn. 2, 49.—* **II.** (Acc. to spina, I. B. 3.) *A little backbone* or *spine*, App. M. 10, p. 255, 2.

spīnus, i (*abl.* spinu, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 117 P.), *f.* [id.], *a blackthorn, sloe-tree*: Prunus spinosa, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 145; Pall. Febr. 25, 6; id. Insit. 63.

Spīo, ūs, *f.*, = Σπειώ, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 338; id. A. 5, 826.

spīōnia, ae, *f.*, *a kind of grape-vine*, Col. 3, 2, 27; 3, 7, 1; 3, 21, 3: vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34.

spīōnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [spionia], *of* or *belonging to the* spionia: gustus, Col. 3, 21, 10.

† **spīra**, ae, *f.*, = σπεῖρα. **I.** *That which is wound, wreathed, coiled,* or *twisted; a coil, fold, twist, spire* (cf. orbis); of a serpent, Verg. G. 2, 154; id. A. 2, 217; Ov. M. 3, 77.—Of the grain of wood, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 198.—Of the intestines, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11, § 16.—**II.** Concr.: spira dicitur et basis columnae unius tori aut duorum, et genus operis pistorii, et funis nauticus in orbem convolutus, ab eâdem omnes similitudine. Pacuvius: Quid cessatis, socii, ejicere spiras sparteas? Ennius quidem hominum multitudinem ita appellat, cum ait: spiras legionibus nexunt, Fest. p. 300 Müll. (Ann. v. 501 Vahl., where the read. is nexit).—So, **A.** *The base of a column*, Vitr. 3, 3; 4, 1; Plin. 36, 23, 56, § 179.—**B.** *A kind of twisted cake, a twist, cracknel*, Cato, R. R. 77.—**C.** *A coil of rope*, Pac. ap. Fest. l. l.—**D.** *A braid of hair*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117; Val. Fl. 6, 396.—**E.** *A twisted tie* for fastening the hat under the chin, Juv. 8, 208.—**F.** *A confused crowd of men*, Enn. ap. Fest. l. l.

spīrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spiro], *that may be breathed, good to breathe, breathable, respirable.* **I.** Lit.: terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique naturâ, cui nomen est aër, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; cf. id. ib. 2, 6, 18; id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; 1, 29, 70.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** *Pass.*, *that serves to sustain life, vital*: per sidera testor, caeli spirabile lumen, Verg. A. 3, 600.—* **B.** *Act.*, *that can breathe, fitted for breathing, respiratory*: viscera, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 17.

spīrācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, spiracle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Lucr. 6, 493; Verg. A. 7, 568; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208; Val. Fl. 3, 553; Pall. Jun. 7, 8; id. Oct. 14, 16.—Also *breath*: vitae, Vulg. Gen. 2, 7; 7, 22.

spīraea, ae, *f.*, = σπειραία, *the herb meadowsweet*: Spiraea, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

Spīraeum, i, *n.*, *a promontory of Argolis, on the Saronic Gulf*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18; 4, 12, 19, § 57.

spīrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [spiro]. **I.** *A breathing-hole, passage for the breath, air-hole, thrill, vent* (poet. and very rare): spiramina Naris, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 691 P. (Ann. v. 265 Vahl.); Luc. 2, 183: sunt qui spiramina terris Esse putant, id. 10, 247; cf.: spiramina laxanda, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 123.—**II.** Abstr., *a breathing, blowing* (poet. and in post-class. prose), Luc. 6, 90: ventorum spiramina, Amm. 17, 7, 11: reficit spiramina fessi ignis, Stat. Th. 12, 268: lacessitus longo spiraminis actu, Claud. Magn. 36: interclusis spiraminibus interire, Arn. 2, 133.—Of the Holy Ghost, Rust. Help. Carm. 77.

spīrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.] (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** *A breathing-hole, air-hole, vent, pore, spiracle.* **A.** Lit.: caeca relaxat Spiramenta, Verg. G. 1, 90: (apes) in tectis certatim tenuia cera Spiramenta linunt, id. ib. 4, 39: cavernarum (Aetnae),

Just. 4, 1, 6; cf. Ov. M. 15, 343 (for which, shortly after: spirandi viae): talparum, Pall. 1, 35, 10: animae, i. e. *the lungs*, Verg. A. 9, 580: dato per cavernas radicibus spiramento, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16.—**B.** Trop., *a breathing space*, i. e. *a brief pause* or *interval, an instant:* intervalla ac spiramenta temporum, Tac. Agr. 44 *fin.:* sine spiramento vel morâ, Amm. 29, 1, 40; 14, 7, 15. —**II.** *A breathing, blowing, exhaling*, Vitr. 7, 12; Macr. S. praef. 1 *med.:* venti, *a draught*, Vitr. 4, 7.

spīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spiro]. **I.** Lit., *a breathing* (post-class.), Scrib. Comp. 47; 180.—**II.** Transf., *the breath:* odor spirationis, Scrib. Comp. 185; 197.

* **spīrātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a breathing, breath*, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 6.

Spirĭdĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Σπειριδίων, *a surname of the rhetorician Glycon*, Quint. § 1, 41 Spald.; Sen. Contr. 35 *fin.*

spīrĭtālis or **spīrĭtŭālis** (the MSS. vary between the two forms), e, *adj.* [spiritus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to breathing, to wind*, or *to air* (post-Aug.): machinarum genus spiritale, quod apud eos (Graecos) πνευματικὸν appellatur, *a kind of wind-instrument*, Vitr. 10, 1: partes pulmonis, Veg. 5, 75, 1: fistula, *an air-passage*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 11: arteriae, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to spirit, spiritual* (eccl. Lat.): substantiae quaedam, Tert. Apol. 22: bellum, id. adv. Marc. 4, 20: si spiritali lacte pectus irriges, Prud. στεφ. 10, 13; Vulg. Gal. 6, 1; id. 1 Cor. 15, 44.—Hence, *adv.:* **spīrĭtālĭter** (**spīrĭtŭāl-**), *spiritually:* caro spiritaliter mundatur, Tert. Baptism. 4 *fin.*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 2, 14; id. Apoc. 11, 8.

spīrĭtālĭtas (**spīrĭtŭāl-**), ātis, *f.* [spiritalis, II.], *spirituality* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 8 *med.;* Alcim. Ep. 12.

spīrĭtālĭter, *adv.*, v. spiritalis *fin.*

spīrĭtŭālis, spīrĭtŭālĭter, and **spīrĭtŭālĭtas,** v. spirital-.

spīrĭtus, ūs (scanned spĭrĭtus, Sedul. Hymn. 1 *fin.; dat.* SPIRITO, Inscr. Orell. 3030; *gen.*, *dat.*, and *abl. plur.* only eccl. and late Lat., e. g. spirituum, Vulg. Marc. 6, 7: spiritibus, Aug. Serm. 216, 11 *fin.;* Vulg. Luc. 8, 2), *m.* [spiro], *a breathing* or *gentle blowing* of air, *a breath, breeze* (syn.: aura, flatus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: spiritum a vento modus separat: vehementior enim spiritus ventus est, invicem spiritus leviter fluens aër, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 4; cf. Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: spiritus Austri Imbricitor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 423 Vahl.), Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 114: Boreae, Verg. A. 12, 365: quo spiritus non pervenit, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; cf.: silentis vel placidi spiritus dies, Col. 3, 19 *fin.:* alvus cum multo spiritu redditur, Cels. 2, 7 *med.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** *The air:* imber et ignis, spiritus et gravis terra, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 511 Vahl.): proximum (igni) spiritus, quem Graeci nostrique eodem vocabulo aëra appellant, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 10: quid tam est commune quam spiritus vivis? Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 72; cf. Quint. 12, 11, 13: potestne tibi haec lux, Catilina, aut hujus caeli spiritus esse jucundus? Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15.—**2.** *An exhalation, smell, odor:* spiritus unguenti suavis, Lucr. 3, 222: foedi odoris, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.:* florum, Gell. 9, 4, 10: sulfuris, Pall. Aug. 9, 1; cf. Hor. C. 3, 11, 19.—**3.** *Breathed air, a breath:* quojus tu legiones difflavisti spiritu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 17.—*Absol.:* (equus) saepe jubam quassit simul altam: Spiritus ex animâ calida spumas agit albas, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 507 Vahl.): creber spiritus, Lucr. 6, 1186: ardentes oculi atque attractus ab alto Spiritus, Verg. G. 3, 505: petitus imo spiritus, Hor. Epod. 11, 10: in pulmonibus inest raritas ... ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: diffunditur spiritus per arterias, id. ib. 2, 55, 138: animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, id. ib. 2, 54, 134: si spiritum ducit, vivit, id. Inv. 1, 46, 86: tranquillum atque otiosum spiritum ducere, id. Arch. 12, 30: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, id. ib. 1, 61, 261: spiritus nec crebro receptus concidat sententiam, nec eo usque trahatur, donec deficiat, Quint. 11, 3, 53: lusit vir egregius (Socrates) extremo spiritu, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Sest. 37, 79: quorum usque ad extremum spiritum est provecta prudentia, id. Sen. 9, 27: quos idem Deus de suis spiritibus figuravit, Lact. Epit. 42, 3.—With *gen.:* ut filiorum suorum postremum spiritum ore excipere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118; Cels. 4, 4; 3, 27; Col. 6, 9, 3; Quint. 9, 4, 68; 11, 3, 32; 11, 3, 53 sq.—**C.** Transf. **1.** In abstr., *a breathing:* aspera arteria excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; cf. id. ib. 2, 55, 138: aër spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantes, id. ib. 2, 39, 101: crevit onus neque habet quas ducat spiritus auras, Ov. M. 12, 517.—Esp.: spiritum intercludere (includere), *to stop the breath, suffocate, choke*, etc.: lacrimae spiritum et vocem intercluserunt, Liv. 40, 16, 1; 40, 24, 7; so, includere, id. 21, 58, 4. — **2.** *The breath of a god, inspiration:* haec fieri non possent, nisi ea uno divino et continuato spiritu continerentur, *by a divine inspiration*, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; 3, 11, 28; cf.: poëtam quasi divino quodam spiritu inflari, id. Arch. 8, 18.—**3.** *The breath of life, life:* eum spiritum, quem naturae debeat, patriae reddere, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 20: vos vero qui extremum spiritum in victoriâ effudistis, id. ib. 14, 12, 32: dum spiritus hos regit artus, Verg. A. 4, 336; cf. Hor. C. 4, 8, 14: ne cum sensu doloris aliquo spiritus auferatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 118: aliquem spiritu privare, Vell. 2, 87, 2: merula spiritum reddidit, *to expire, die*, id. 2, 22, 2: spiritus tenues vanescat in auras, Ov. H. 12, 85: non effundere mihi spiritum videbar, sed tradere, Sen. Ep. 78, 4: novissimum spiritum per ludibrium effundere, Tac. H. 3, 66 *fin.;* cf. supra, I. B.—**4.** Poet.,= suspirium, *a sigh*, Prop. 1, 16, 32; 2, 29 (3, 27), 38. — **5.** In gram., *a breathing* or *aspiration* (asper and lenis), Prisc. p. 572 P.; Aus. Idyll. 12 de Monos. Graec. et Lat. 19. —**6.** *The hiss of a snake*, Verg. Cul. 180.—**II.** Trop. **A.** (Class.) *A haughty spirit, haughtiness, pride, arrogance;* also, *spirit, high spirit, energy, courage* (esp. freq. in the *plur.;* syn. animi). (*α*) *Sing.* (in the best prose only in *gen.* and *abl.*, which are wanting in *plur.*): regio spiritu, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: quem hominem! quâ irâ! quo spiritu! id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6: illos ejus spiritus Siciliensis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 22: tantum fiduciae ac spiritûs, Caes. B. C. 3, 72: filia Hieronis, inflata adhuc regiis animis ac muliebri spiritu, Liv. 24, 22: patricii spiritûs animus, id. 4, 42, 5: ex magnitudine rerum spiritum ducat, Quint. 1, 8, 5: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis Spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 311: cecidit spiritus ille tuus, Prop. 2, 3, 2: spiritu divino tactus, Liv. 5, 22, 5: non negaverim fuisse alti spiritûs viros, Sen. Ep. 90, 14.—(*β*) *Plur.:* res gestae, credo, meae me nimis extulerunt ac mihi nescio quos spiritus attulerunt, Cic. Sull. 9, 27: noratis animos ejus ac spiritus tribunicios, etc., id. Clu. 39, 109; cf.: unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 66: tantos sibi spiritus, sumpserat, ut ferendus non videretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.* in re militari sumere, id. ib. 2, 4: nam Dion regios spiritus repressit, Nep. Dion, 5, 5: cum spiritus plebes sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54: si cui honores subdere spiritus potuerunt, id. 7, 40: remittant spiritus, comprimant animos suos, sedent arrogantiam, etc., Cic. Fl. 22, 53: spiritus feroces, Liv. 1, 31: quorum se vim ac spiritus fregisse, id. 26, 24: cohibuit spiritus ejus Thrasea, Tac. A. 16, 26: Antipater, qui probe nosset spiritus ejus, Curt. 6, 1, 19.—**B.** (Mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose.) *Spirit, soul, mind.* (*α*) *Sing.:* quoslibet occupat artus Spiritus, Ov. M. 15, 167; Tac. A. 16, 34: spiritum Phoebus mihi, Phoebus artem Carminis dedit, *poetic spirit* or *inspiration*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 29; cf.: mihi Spiritum Graiae tenuem Camenae Parca non mendax dedit, id. ib. 2, 16, 38: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 40: imperator generosi spiritûs, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 149: avidus (i. e. τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, *the desiring, coveting soul*), Hor. C. 2, 2, 10: quidam comoedia necne poëma Esset, quaesivere: quod acer spiritus ac vis Nec verbis nec rebus inest, Hor. S. 1, 4, 46: majoris operis ac spiritûs, Quint. 1, 9, 15: alti spiritûs plena, id. 10, 1, 44: virtus magni spiritus est et recti, Sen. Ep. 74, 29: qui spiritus illi, Quis vultus vocisque sonus, Verg. A. 5, 648.—(*β*) *Plur.:* Coriolanus hostiles jam tum spiritus gerens, Liv. 2, 35; Curt. 5, 8, 17.—* **b.** Transf. (like anima, and the Engl. *soul*), *a beloved object*, Vell. 2, 123 *fin.*—**2.** Spiritus, personified, *a spirit* (late Lat.); so, esp., Spiritus Sanctus or simply Spiritus, *the Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit*, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 1; Aus. Ephem. 2, 18: jurare per Deum et per Christum et per Spiritum Sanctum, Veg. 2, 5: nocens ille Spiritus, *an evil spirit*, Lact. 4, 27, 12: Spiritus nigri, *evil spirits*, Sedul. Carm. 3, 41.

spīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** *Neutr., to breathe, blow*, etc. (cf. flo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): freta circum Fervescunt graviter spirantibus incita flabris, Lucr. 6, 428; Ov. M. 7, 532: obturatis, quâ spiraturus est ventus, cavernis, Plin. 8, 38, 58, § 138: emicat ex oculis, spiratque e pectore flamma, *breathes forth, bursts forth*, Ov. M. 8, 356: aequatae spirant aurae, Verg. A. 5, 844: graviter spirantis copia thymbrae, *strong-scented*, Verg. G. 4, 31; cf.: semper odoratis spirabunt floribus arae, Stat. S. 3, 3, 211: seu spirent cinnama surdum, *emit a slight fragrance*, Pers. 6, 35: quâ vada non spirant, nec fracta remurmurat unda, *roar, rage*, Verg. A. 10, 291; cf.: fervet fretis spirantibus aequor, *boiling up, foaming*, id. G. 1, 327.—**2.** In partic., *to breathe, draw breath, respire* (the class. signif. of the word; cf. anhelo): cum spirantes mixtas hinc ducimus auras, Lucr. 6, 1129: quae deseri a me, dum quidem spirare potero, nefas judico, Cic. N. D. 3, 40, 94: ne spirare quidem sine metu possunt, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65; id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: vehementer et crebro spirare, Cels. 2, 4: querulum spirat, *breathes plaintively*, Mart. 2, 26, 1.—**b.** Transf. (*α*) Like the Engl. *to breathe*, = *to live, be alive* (usu. in the *part. pres.*): sunt qui ab eo (Clodio) spirante forum putent potuisse defendi, cujus non restiterit cadaveri curia (corresp. to vivus), Cic. Mil. 33, 91: ut in vivi etiam et spirantis capite bustum imponeret, id. Dom. 52, 134; cf.: margarita viva ac spirantia saxis avelli, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.:* Catilina inter hostium cadavera repertus est, paululum etiam spirans, Sall. C. 61, 4: spirantia consulit exta, *still panting*, Verg. A. 4, 64: artus, Luc. 3, 732: corpora, id. 1, 363: non sunt ausi admovere (corpori), velut spiranti, manus, Curt. 10, 10, 13; Sil. 2, 430; cf. in *verb. finit.:* spirant venae corque adhuc paviduin salit, Sen. Thyest. 756.—* (*β*) Of aspirated letters: quibus (litteris) nullae apud eos dulcius spirant, *sound*, Quint. 12, 10, 27.—**B.** Trop. **1.** (Acc. to I. A. 1.) *To be favorable, to favor* (the fig. taken from a favorable wind): quod si tam facilis spiraret Cynthia nobis, Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 5: di maris et terrae ... spirate secundi, Verg. A. 3, 529.—**2.** (Acc. to I. A. 2.) *To breathe, live, be alive:* videtur Laelii mens spirare etiam in scriptis, Galbae autem vis occidisse, Cic. Brut. 24, 94; cf.: spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque calores Aeoliae puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 10.—Of life-like representations by painting, sculpture, etc.: excudent alii spirantia mollius aera, Verg. A. 6, 847: Parii lapidis spirantia signa, id. G. 3, 34: spirat et arguta picta tabella manu, Mart. 7, 84, 2; 11, 10, 7.—**3.** *To be poetically inspired, to have the lyric spirit:* quod spiro, et placeo, si placeo, tuum est, Hor. C. 4, 3, 24 (Orell. ad loc.).—**4.** Spirare alte, altius, *to be puffed up, proud*, or *arrogant*, Flor. 2, 2, 27: Eusebium alte spirantem addixere poenae, Amm. 22, 3, 12.—**II.** *Act., to breathe out, exhale, emit* (mostly poët. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.; syn. exhalo). **A.** Lit.: Diomedis equi spirantes naribus ignem, Lucr. 5, 29: flammam spirantes ore Chimaerae, id. 2, 705; so, flammas spirantes boves, Liv. 22, 17: flamina, Ov. F. 4, 18: Zephyros spirare secundos, Verg. A. 4, 562: tenuem animam, *to breathe feebly*, Val. Fl. 4, 436: ambrosiaeque comae divinum vertice odorem Spiravere, *exhaled*, Verg. A. 1, 404; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81.—**B.** Trop., *to breathe forth, exhale:* pinguia Poppaeana, Juv. 6, 466: mendacia, id. 7, 111: ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus Divinam spirare fidem (i. e. oracula), Luc. 5, 83.—**2.** *To breathe into:* ficto Corpori animam, Lact. 2, 11, 3.—**3.** Transf., like the Engl. *to breathe*, i. e. *to be full of; to show, express, manifest; to design, intend* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tantum spirantes aequo certamine bellum

Lucr. 5, 392: mollem spirare quietem, Prop. 1, 3, 7: quae spirabat amores, Hor. C. 4, 13, 19: inquietum hominem et tribunatum etiam nunc spirantem, Liv. 3, 46: fratris facta spirans, *imitating*, Sil. 15, 411; cf.: fratrem spirat in armis, id. 3, 740: spirantes proelia dira effigies, id. 17, 398.—Often with *neutr. adj.* used adverb.: magnum, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 53: majora, Curt. 6, 9, 11: immane, Verg. A. 7, 510: tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166; cf. id. C. 4, 3, 24: quiddam indomitum, Flor. 1, 22, 1: cruenta, Amm. 16, 1, 5.

spīrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [spira, II. B.], *a small twisted cake* or *cracknel* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 73; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 217.

spissāmentum, i, *n.* [spisso], that which is used to compress or stop up any thing, *a stopple, plug* (post-Aug.): firmiori (quam cera) spissamento opus est, Sen. Ep. 31, 1: spissamento facto de harundinum foliis, Col. 12, 49, 4: faeniculi, id. 12, 49, 4, § 6; 12, 7, 3; 12, 9, 2.

spissātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *condensation, packing:* terram calcavit et pressit: negat quicquam esse hac spissatione efficacius, Sen. Ep. 86, 18.

spissē, *adv.*, v. spissus *fin.*

spissesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [spissus], *to become thick, to thicken, condense* (very rare), * Lucr. 6, 176; Cels. 5, 27, 4.

* **spissĭgrădus,** a, um, *adj.* [spissegradior], *slow-paced:* hos duco homines spissigradissimos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 3.

spissĭtas, ātis, *f.* [spissus], *compactness, density* (post-Aug. and very rare): quercus (opp. raritas), Vitr. 2, 9 *med.:* tritici, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 304.

spissĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *thickness, density, consistency* (post-Aug. and very rare): aëris crassi, Sen. Q. N. 2, 30, 4: mellis, Scrib. Comp. 4; 5: emplastri, id. ib. 81: non nimis liquida, id. ib. 37: spissitudinem ejus absolvere, Pall. 12, 17, 2.

spisso, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to thicken, make thick, condense* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; esp. freq. in Pliny the elder; cf. denso): omne lac igne spissatur, Plin. 11, 41, 96, § 238; so, spissatum lac, id. 20, 7, 24, § 58: farinae modo spissatur in panem, id. 13, 4, 9, § 47: ignis densum spissatus in aëra transit, Ov. M. 15, 250; cf. Luc. 4, 77: (aquilo) sanum corpus spissat, Cels. 2, 1 *med.;* cf. Plin. 26, 13, 83, § 134; Sen. Ep. 90, 10.—* **II.** Trop., *to urge on, hasten* an action, i. e. *to perform* it *more rapidly:* sp ssare officium, Petr. 140.

spissus, a, um, *adj.* [root spi-, to press; cf. Lith. spitu]. **I.** Lit., *thick, crowded, close, compact, dense* (mostly poet and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: crassus, densus): durata ac spissa, Lucr. 2, 444: corpus, id. 6, 127: liquor, Ov. M. 12, 438: sanguis, id. ib. 11, 367: aër, id. ib. 1, 23: grando, id. ib. 9, 222 et saep.: corona Non tam spissa viris, Verg. A. 9, 509; so, coronae, Hor. A. P. 381: sedilia, id. ib. 205: theatra, id. Ep. 1, 19, 41: coma, id. C. 3, 19, 25; cf.: nemorum comae, id. ib. 4, 3, 11: ramis laurea, id. ib. 2, 15, 9: harena, Verg. A. 5, 336; cf. litus, Ov. M. 15, 718: tunica, *of a close texture*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46: navis juncturis aquam excludentibus, Sen. Ep. 76: caligo, Ov. M. 7, 528: noctis umbrae, Verg. A. 2, 621: tenebrae, Petr. 114, 3: nubes, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 30; id. M. 5, 621; Curt. 4, 3, 16; 8, 13, 24.—*Comp.:* semen, Col. 4, 33, 3: ignis, Luc. 9, 604.—*Sup.:* spississima arbor (ebenus et buxus), Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 204: minimum ex nequitiā levissimumque ad alios redundat; quod pessimum ex illā est et, ut ita dicam, spississimum, domi remanet et premit habentem, Sen. Ep. 81, 21.—**B.** Transf., of time. **1.** *Slow, tardy, late* (rare but class.): omnia tarda et spissa, Cic. Att. 16, 18, 2; cf.: in utroque genere dicendi exitus spissi et producti esse debent, id. de Or. 2, 53, 213.—**2.** Spissum illud amanti est verbum, Veniet nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77: nihil ego spei credo, omnes res spissas facit, Caecil. ap. Non. 392, 15; Pac., Titin., and Turp. ib. sq.: haruspices si quid boni promittunt, pro spisso evenit; Id quod mali promittunt, praesentiarum est, *slowly, late*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 47.—**3.** *Thick*, i. e. *in quick succession, rapid, frequent, fast*, = continuus, creber (very rare): spississima basia, Petr. 31, 1.—**II.** Trop., *hard, difficult* (rare but class.): spissum sane opus et operosum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: si id erit spissius, id. Fam. 2, 10, 4: si est aliquanto spissius, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—Hence, *adv.:* **spissē.** **1.** *Thickly, closely:* calcare carbones, Plin. 36, 25, 63, § 188.—*Comp.*, Col. 2, 9, 2; Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 31.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *Slowly:* tu nimis spisse atque tarde incedis, Naev. ap. Non. 392, 25: habet hoc senectus, cum pigra est ipsa, ut spisse omnia videantur confieri, Pac. ib. 393, 4: cum spisse atque vix ad Antonium pervenimus, Cic. Brut. 36, 138.—*Comp.:* nascimur spissius quam emorimur, Varr. ap. Non. 392, 29.—* **b.** *Rapidly:* basiavit me spissius, Petr. 18, 4.

† **spĭthăma,** ae, *f.*, = σπιθαμή, *a span* (syn. palmus), Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

† **splanchnoptes,** ae, *m.*, = σπλαγχνόπτης, *the roaster of entrails; a bronze statue by Styppax*, Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; 34, 8, 19, § 81.

† **splēn,** ēnis, *m.*, = σπλήν, *the milt* or *spleen*, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 25; 24, 16, 80, § 131; 24, 19, 120, § 185; Col. 7, 10, 8; Vitr. 1, 4 *med.* al.: sum petulanti splene cachinno, Pers. 1, 12.

splendentia, ae, *f.* [splendeo], *brilliancy* (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 57, 11.

splendĕo, ēre (*perf.* splendui, Aug. Conf. 10, 27), *v. n.*, *to shine, be bright; to gleam, glitter, glisten* (mostly poet.; in Cic. only once in the trop. sense; syn.: luceo, fulgeo, niteo). **I.** Lit.: sparsis hastis longis campus splendet et horret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Sat. v. 15 Vahl.): oculi splendent, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 101: splendens stella candida, id. Rud. prol. 3: scenaī simul varios splendere decores, Lucr. 4, 984: claro splendere colore, id. 5, 1258: splendet tremulo sub lumine pontus, Verg. A. 7, 9: labra splendentia, id. ib. 12, 417: sedes fulgenti splendent auro, Cat. 64, 44: splendet focus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 7; cf.: paternum Splendet salinum, id. C. 2, 16, 14: (cubiculum) marmore splendet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38: Glycera splendens, Hor. C. 1, 19, 6: jam nec Lacaenae splendet adulterae Famosus hospes, id. ib. 3, 3, 25: quid fuco splendente genas ornare, Tib. 1, 8, 11; Mart. 4, 79, 2: splendebat hilare poculis convivium, Phaedr. 2, 24, 20.—**II.** Trop., *to shine, to be bright* or *illustrious:* virtus lucet in tenebris splendetque per sese semper, * Cic. Sest. 28, 60: splendere alienā invidiā, Liv. 38, 53; cf. id. 22, 34; 10, 24, 11: auctores in equestri ordine splendentes, Plin. 8, 5, 4, § 10.—Hence, *P. a.:* **splendens,** entis, *brilliant:* splendentior igne clipeus, Claud. Gigantom. 77.

splendesco (*perf.* dŭi, Aug. Conf. 10, 27), 3, *v. inch. n.* [splendeo], *to become bright* or *shining, to derive lustre* from a thing (rare; in Cic. only in a trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: incipiat sulco attritus splendescere vomer, Verg. G. 1, 46: vidimus Aetnaeā caelum splendescere flammā, Ov. P. 2, 10, 23: corpora . . . succo pinguis olivi Splendescunt, id. M. 10, 177: gladius usu splendescit, App. Flor. 3, p. 357: largo splendescat ignis ture, Sen. Herc. Oet. 691.—**II.** Trop.: nihil est tam incultum, quod non splendescat oratione, Cic. Par. prooem. § 3: canorum illud in voce splendescit etiam in senectute, id. Sen. 9, 28: nec jam splendescit (opus) lima, sed atteritur, Plin. Ep. 5, 11, 3.

splendĭco, āre, *v. n.* [id.], *to shine, glitter, sparkle* (Appuleian): gemmae, App. M. 5, p. 162, 37: depiles genae levi pueritiā, id. ib. 7, p. 191, 12.

splendĭdē, *adv.*, v. splendidus *fin.*

splendĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [splendidus], *to make shining* or *bright, to brighten, polish* (post-class.): dentes, App. Mag. *fin.*

splendĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [splendeo], *bright, shining, glittering, brilliant*, etc. (class.; syn.: nitidus, lucidus, coruscus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: o magna templa caelitum, commixta stellis splendidis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.); so, signa caeli, Lucr. 4, 444: lumina solis, id. 2, 108: caelum cum aequaliter totum erit splendidum, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 351; cf. *comp.:* quanto splendidior quam cetera sidera fulget Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 722: sol splendidior, Tib. 4, 1, 123.—*Sup.:* splendidissimus candor, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: color (with flammeus), Lucr. 6, 208: ostro crinis, Ov. M. 8, 8: venabula, id. ib. 8, 419: fons splendidior vitro, Hor. C. 3, 13, 1; cf.: Galatea Splendidior vitro, Ov. M. 13, 791: umor sudoris, Lucr. 6, 1187: bilis, *bright yellow*, χολὴ ξανθή, Hor. S. 2, 3, 141 (cf.: vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8).—**B.** In partic., of style of living, dress, etc., *brilliant, splendid, magnificent, sumptuous* (syn. magnificus): quorum in villā ac domo nihil splendidum fuit praeter ipsos, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: splendida domus gaudet regali gaza, Cat. 64, 46; Verg. A. 1, 637: vestis, Petr. 12; cf.: splendidus et virilis cultus, Quint. 11, 3, 137: homo (opp. luxuriosus), Vell. 2, 105, 2: secundas res splendidiores facit amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *brilliant, illustrious, distinguished, noble* (cf.: egregius, amplus): C. Plotius, eques Romanus splendidus, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 58; cf.: vir splendidissimus atque ornatissimus civitatis suae, id. Fl. 20, 48: homo propter virtutem splendidus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38; Plin. Ep. 4, 4, 2: splendidissima ingenia, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 26; 1, 18, 61: causa splendidior, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 142; cf.: splendida facta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 237: ratio dicendi, Cic. Brut. 75, 261; so, splendida et grandis oratio, id. ib. 79, 273; cf.: splendidius et magnificentius (genus dicendi), id. ib. 55, 201; cf.: figurarum commentis splendida loca attentare, *brilliant passages* of a speech, Amm. 29, 2, 8: splendidis nominibus illuminatus est versus, Cic. Or. 49, 163: splendidioribus verbis uti, id. Brut. 58: vox suavis et splendida, *clear*, id. ib. 55, 203: cum de te splendida Minos Fecerit arbitria, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21.—**B.** In partic. (with the accessory idea of mere appearance, opp. to what is real or actual), *showy, fine, specious*, = speciosus: non tam solido quam splendido nomine, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 61: praetendens culpae splendida verba tuae, Ov. R. Am. 240.—**C.** *Clear, distinct:* vox, Cic. Brut. 55, 203.—Hence, *adv.:* **splendĭdē,** *brightly, brilliantly.* **1.** Lit.: ornare magnifice splendideque convivium, Cic. Quint. 30, 93; cf.: apparatus splendidissime expositus, Petr. 21.—**2.** Trop., *brilliantly, splendidly, nobly:* acta aetas honeste ac splendide, *honorably, with distinction*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61; cf. id. Sen. 18, 64: splendidius contra regem quam, etc., bellum gerere, Auct. B. Alex. 24, 2: ornate splendideque facere, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4: dicta, id. Fin. 1, 2, 6: in parentem Splendide mendax, Hor. C. 3, 11, 35: splendidissime natus, *of very high birth*, Sen. Ep. 47, 8; cf. Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 2.—(β) *Clearly, intelligibly:* loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 16, 68.—(γ) *Ostentatiously:* invitare, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63; cf.: parum se splendide gerere, *with too little show, meanly*, Nep. Att. 14, 2.

* **splendĭfĭcē,** *adv.* [splendeo-facio], *brightly, splendidly:* intermicans, Fulg. Myth. 1, praef. *med.*

* **splendĭfĭco,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make bright, to brighten, illumine:* diem, Mart. Cap. 9, § 912.

splendĭtĕnens, entis, *adj.*, *resplendent* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Faust. 15, 6.

splendor, ōris, *m.* [splendeo], *sheen, brightness, brilliance, lustre, splendor.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: fulgor, nitor): splendor acer adurit saepe oculos, Lucr. 4, 304: splendor clipeo clarior, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 1: caelum splendore plenum, id. Merc. 5, 2, 39: flammae, Ov. F. 5, 366: auri (with nitor gemmae), Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: argenti, Hor. S. 1, 4, 28: jussine in splendorem dare bullas has foribus nostris? *to be polished*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 20; cf. id. Aul. 4, 1, 16: clarus vestis purpureaī, Lucr. 2, 52; cf.: magnificus Babylonicorum, id. 4, 1029: aquaī, *clearness*, id. 4, 211: aquarum, Front. Aquaed. 89: minii, Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 121: lapidis phengitae, Suet. Dom. 14 et saep.—*Plur.:* nitores et splendores auri, Gell. 2, 6, 4: tremuli splendores, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olyb. 123.—**B.** In partic., of style of living, etc., *splendor, magnificence, sumptuousness* (class.; syn. magnificentia): (majores nostri) in publicā dignitate omnia ad gloriam splendoremque revocarunt, Cic. Fl. 12, 28: si quem horum aliquid offendit, si amicorum catervae, si splendor, si nitor, id. Cael. 31, 77: splendor domūs atque victūs, Gell. 1, 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., *lustre, splendor, honor, dignity, excellence*, etc. (so most freq. in Cic.): honesti homines et summo splendore praediti, Cic. Clu. 69, 198: summorum hominum splendor, id. de Or. 1, 45, 200: se

nator populi Romani, splendor ordinis, id. Caecin. 10, 28: equester, id. Rosc. Am. 48, 140; cf. id. Fam. 1, 3, 1; 1, 12, 27: imperii, id. Imp. Pomp. 14, 41: animi et vitae, id. Rep. 2, 42, 69: vitae, Liv. 3, 35, 1: dignitatis, Cic. Sull. 1: M. Catonis splendorem maculare, id. Sest. 28, 60: harum rerum splendor omnis et amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: splendore nominis capti, id. Fin. 1, 13, 42: verborum Graecorum, id. Or. 49, 164; cf. id. ib. 31, 110; Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 111: actio ejus habebat in voce magnum splendorem, *clearness*, Cic. Brut. 68, 239; so, vocis, id. ib. 71, 250; Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 47.

splendōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [splendor-fero], *bringing brightness* or *splendor* (late Lat.): lumen, Tert. Judic. Dom. 131.

splēnētĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [splen], *affected with spleen, splenetic*, App. Herb. 34; Pall. 8, 6, 2 (al. splenici).

* **splēnĭātus,** a, um, *adj.* [splenium], *plastered, having a plaster* or *patch on:* mentum, Mart. 10, 22, 1.

† **splēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = σπληνικός, *splenetic; subst., a person affected with spleen, a splenetic*, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 87; 24, 10, 47, § 79; 31, 11, 47, § 128; Pall. Jul. 6, 2.

† **splēnītes,** ae, *m.*, = σπληνίτης, *a splenetic person*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.

† **splēnĭum,** ĭi, *n.*, = σπλήνιον. **I.** *Milt-waste, spleenwort*, Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45. —**II.** (Because of its likeness to the spleen in form and color.) *A plaster, patch*, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126; 30, 11, 30, § 104 (Jahn, spleniolum); Mart. 2, 29, 9; 8, 33, 22; Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 2.

† **spŏdĭum,** ii, *n.*, = σπόδιον. **I.** Lit., *the dross of metals, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 170; 34, 18, 52, § 172.—**II.** Transf., *ashes* of vegetable matter, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76.

† **spŏdos,** i, *f.*, = σποδός, *dross, slag, scoria*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128 sqq.

Spŏlētium (afterwards called also **Spŏlētum;** cf. Prisc. p. 592 P.; but whether so as early as the class. period is doubtful, owing to the uncertainty of the readings in the MSS. of Livy, Suetonius, and Florus; cf. Duk. ad Flor. 3, 21, 27), ii, *n., a city of Umbria*, now *Spoleto*, Liv. 22, 9; 24, 10; 45, 43; id. Epit. 20; Vell. 1, 14 *fin.;* Flor. 3, 21, 27; Suet. Vesp. 1; id. Gram. 21; Aur. Vict. Ep. 31.—Hence, **A. Spŏlētīnus,** a um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Spoletium:* populus, Cic. Balb. 21, 48: Spoletinus T. Matrinius, id. ib. 21, 48; so, P. Cominius Spoletinus, id. Brut. 78, 271: lagenae, i. e. *wine of Spoletium* (of excellent quality), Mart. 13, 120; cf. *absol.:* Spoletina bibis, *Spoletian wine*, id. 14, 116.—*Subst.:* **Spŏlētīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Spoletium*, Liv. 27, 10; 45, 43 *fin.;* Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.—‡ **B. Spŏlētānus,** a, um, *adj., of Spoletium*, acc. to Prisc. p. 592 P.

spŏlĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [spolio], *that can be stripped off* (late Lat.), Mar. Mercat. Nestor Serm. 12, 2.

spŏlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [spolium] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *a place in the amphitheatre where the clothes were stripped from the slain gladiators who were dragged thither*, Sen. Ep. 93, 10; Lampr. Commod. 18, 3; 19, 3.—**II.** Transf., *a den of robbers* or *murderers, a cutthroat place*, Sen. Prov. 3, 7; id. Contr. 5, 33; Plin. Pan. 36, 1.

spŏlĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spolio], *a pillaging, robbing, plundering, spoliation* (class.). **I.** Lit.: in tantâ spoliatione omnium rerum, Cic. Sest. 21, 47: sacrorum, Liv. 29, 8, 9.—*Plur.:* spoliationes fanorum atque oppidorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; id. Agr. 1, 3, 9. —**II.** Trop.: consulatûs, Cic. Mur. 40, 87: dignitatis, id. Phil. 2, 11, 27.

spŏlĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a robber, pillager, plunderer, spoiler* (rare but class.): eorum (monumentorum), * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 36, § 80: templi, Liv. 29, 18, 15: pupilli, Juv. 1, 46.

spŏlĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [spoliator], *she that robs, pillages,* or *spoils:* Venus spoliatrix, * Cic. Cael. 21, 52: amica, Mart. 4, 29, 5.

spŏlĭātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spolio.

spŏlĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [spolium], *to strip, to deprive of covering, rob of clothing.* **I.** In gen. (rare but class.; syn. exuo): Phalarim vestitu spoliare, Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29: consules spoliari hominem et virgas expediri jubent, Liv. 2, 55 Drak.; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: Papirius spoliari magistrum equitum ac virgas et secures expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32; cf. also, Val. Max. 2, 7, 8: corpus caesi hostis, Liv. 7, 26: cadaver, Luc. 7, 627: Gallum caesum torque, Liv. 6, 42: corpus jacentis uno torque, id. 7, 10: jacentem veste, Nep. Thras. 2, 6: folliculos leguminum, *to strip off*, Petr. 135.—**II.** Pregn., *to rob, plunder, pillage, spoil; to deprive, despoil;* usually: aliquem (aliquid) aliquâ re, *to deprive* or *rob one of something* (the predominant signif. of the word; syn. praedor). (α) With *acc.:* Chrysalus me miserum spoliavit, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 8: meos perduelles, id. Ps. 2, 1, 8: spoliatis effossisque domibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 42 *fin.:* fana sociorum, Cic. Sull. 25, 71: delubra, Sall. C. 11, 6: templa, Luc. 3, 167; 5, 305: pars spoliant aras, Verg. A. 5, 661: deos, Luc. 1, 379; Quint. 6, 1, 3: spoliare et nudare monumenta antiquissima, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14: pudicitiam, id. Cael. 18, 42: dignitatem, id. ib. 2, 3: spoliata fortuna, id. Pis. 16, 38.—(β) Aliquem (aliquid) aliquâ re: spoliatur lumine terra, Lucr. 4, 377: caput, i. e. *of hair*, Petr. 108: spoliari fortunis, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: Apollonium omni argento spoliasti ac depeculatus es, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: ut Gallia omni nobilitate spoliaretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: provinciam vetere exercitu, Liv. 40, 35: spoliata armis navis, Verg. A. 6, 353: magistro, id. ib. 5, 224: corpus spoliatum lumine, id. ib. 12, 935: Scylla sociis spoliavit Ulixen, Ov. M. 14, 71: penetralia donis, id. ib. 12, 246; 11, 514: te spoliare pudicâ Conjuge, id. P. 4, 11, 8: ea philosophia, quae spoliat nos judicio, privat approbatione, omnibus orbat sensibus, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: regem regno, id. Rep. 1, 42, 65: aliquem dignitate, id. Mur. 41, 88; Caes. B. G. 7, 66: probatum hominem famâ, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 77: aliquem ornamento quodam, id. de Or. 2, 33, 144: aliquem vitâ, Verg. A. 6, 168: spoliare atque orbare forum voce eruditâ, Cic. Brut. 2, 6 et saep.: juris civilis scientiam, ornatu suo spoliare atque denudare, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 235.—* (γ) In a Greek construction: hiems spoliata capillos, *stripped of his locks*, Ov. M. 15, 213.—(δ) *Absol.:* si spoliorum causâ vis hominem occidere, spoliasti, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145. — Hence, * **spŏlĭātus,** a, um, *P. a., plundered, despoiled:* nihil illo regno spoliatius, *more impoverished*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4.

spŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [root spal- (skal-); cf.: populor, calamitas, calvus]. **I.** Lit., *the spoil* of an animal, i. e. *the skin* or *hide* of an animal stripped off (so only poet. and very rare): pelles et spolia ferarum, Lucr. 5, 954: serpentum, id. 4, 62: leonis, Ov. M. 9, 113; 3, 81: apri, id. ib. 8, 426; id. H. 4, 100: pecudis (i. e. arietis Phrixei), id. ib. 6, 13; cf. id. M. 7, 156: viperei monstri (i. e. Medusae), id. ib. 4, 615.—**II.** Transf., *the arms* or *armor stripped from a defeated enemy;* hence, in gen., any thing taken from the enemy, *booty, prey, spoil* (the predom. signif. of the word; usu. in *plur.;* cf.: exuviae, praeda): Salmacida spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.): spolia ducis hostium caesi suspenso ferculo gerens in Capitolium ascendit ibique, Juppiter Feretri, inquit, haec tibi victor Romulus rex regia arma fero templumque dedico, sedem opimis spoliis, etc., Liv. 1, 10, 6 (v. opimus): spoliis decorata est regia fixis, Ov. M. 8, 154: spoliorum causâ hominem occidere . . . cruenta spolia detrahere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 145 sq.: multa spolia praeferebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 39: ad ejus spolia detrahenda, Cic. Sest. 24, 54: indutus spoliis, Verg. A. 10, 775: victores praedâ Rutuli spoliisque potiti, id. ib. 9, 450; 4, 93: virtutis honor spoliis quaeratur in istis, Ov. M. 13, 153: insignis spoliis Marcellus opimis Ingreditur, Verg. A. 6, 855: spolia jacentis hostium exercitus peditibus concessit, Liv. 44, 45: Q. Fabius spolia ducis Gallorum legens, id. 5, 36; so, legere, id. 5, 39; 8, 7; 27, 2 al.: spolia et praedas ad procuratores referre, Tac. A. 12, 54 et saep.: (forum) exuviis nauticis et classium spoliis (i. e. rostris) ornatum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; cf. Flor. 1, 11, 10: navalia, Suet. Aug. 18 *fin.:* illud natura non patitur, ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates, copias, opes augeamus, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Rosc. Am. 3, 8: spoliis civium exstructa domus, Tac. A. 15, 52: (delatores) sacerdotia et consulatus et spolia adepti, id. H. 1, 2.—(β) *Sing.:* quo nunc Turnus ovat spolio, Verg. A. 10, 500: Actoris Aurunci spolium, id. ib. 12, 94: Asiam, spolium regis Antiochi, recepi, Sall. H. 4, 61, 11 Dietsch; Suet. Caes. 64; Just. 19, 3: fert secum spolium sceleris, Ov. M. 8, 87: mendici spolium, *a beggar's rags*, Petr. 13, 1.—Poet., in gen., = arma, *arms*, Ov. M. 13, 153.

sponda, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *the frame* of a bedstead, sofa, etc., Ov. M. 8, 657; Petr. 97, 4; 94, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A bed, couch, sofa* (syn. lectus), Verg. A. 1, 698; Hor. Epod. 3, 22; Ov. F. 2, 345; Mart. 3, 91, 9; Suet. Caes. 49. — **B.** *A bier*, Mart. 10, 5, 9.

spondaeus, i, v. spondeus.

† **spondăĭcus,** v. spondiacus.

spondālĭum or **spondaulĭum** (the form is uncertain), ii, *n., a sacrificial hymn, accompanied by the flute:* spondalium canere, Diom. p. 472 *fin.* P.: spondalia dicens, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193 Orell. *N. cr.*

spondĕo, spŏpondi, sponsum, 2 (*perf.* spepondi, Cic., Caes., and Val. Antias ap. Gell. 7, 9, 12 sq.; Inscr. Orell. 4358; without redup. sponderat, Tert. Carm. adv. Mart. 3, 135; *subj.* sponsis = spoponderis, an ancient formula of prayer in Fest. p. 351 Müll.), *v. a.* [akin with σπένδω, to pour out, = libare; cf. σπονδαί, league]. **I.** Jurid. and publicists' t. t. **A.** In bargains, covenants, treaties, etc., *to promise solemnly, to bind, engage*, or *pledge one's self* (class.; syn.: recipio, stipulor, promitto; cf.: vadimonium obire, vadari); according to the civil law in its original form, it was essential to a binding contract verbally made (verbis) that a proposition and its acceptance should be expressed by the question spondes? and the answer spondeo; and only at a later period was the use of promitto, etc., valid (v. Sandars, Introd. ad Just. Inst. p. LV): verbis obligatio fit ex interrogatione et responsione, velut, Dari spondes? Spondeo. Dabis? Dabo. Promittis? Promitto; sed haec quidem verborum obligatio: dari spondes? spondeo, propria civium Romanorum est, cetera vero juris gentium sunt, Gai. Inst. 3, 91 sq.; Dig. 45, 1, 126; 45, 1, 133; cf. the whole title, ib. 45, 1: De verborum obligationibus: *He.* Aeternum tibi dapinabo victum, si vera autumas . . . *Er.* Sponden' tu istut? *He.* Spondeo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 118: qui stulte spondet, Cato ap. Rufin. 18, p. 210: quis stipulatus est? Ubi? Quo die? Quis spopondisse me dicit? Nemo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 13: ut aliquando spondere se diceret, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: si quis quod spopondit, quâ in re verbo se obligavit uno, si id non facit, etc., id. Caecin. 3, 7: faeneris, quod stipulanti spoponderam tibi, reliquam pensiunculam percipe, Col. 10 praef.: ego meâ fide spondeo futurum ut omnia invenias, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 14, 10. — **B.** *To promise* for another, *to become security* for a person, *to enter bail*, etc.: quod multis benigne fecerit, pro multis spoponderit, *has become security*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: sed tamen scire velim quando dicar spopondisse et pro patre anne pro filio, id. Att. 12, 14, 2: quod pro Cornificio me abhinc annis XXV. spopondisse dicit Flavius, id. ib. 12, 17: et se quisque paratum ad spondendum Icilio ostendere, Liv. 3, 46, 7: sponsum diceres advocasse, Cic. Fragm. Clod. et Cur. 3, 4, p. 29 B. and K.: hic sponsum vocat, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 67: sponsum descendam, quia promisi, Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 2. — **2.** Transf., of promises or pledges made in behalf of a government, etc.: non foedere pax Caudina, sed per sponsionem facta est . . . Spoponderunt consules, legati, quaestores, tribuni militum, Liv. 9, 5, 4: quod spondendo pacem servassent exercitum, id. 9, 8, 15: quid tandem si spopondissemus urbem hanc relicturum populum Romanum? id. 9, 9, 6: ea demum sponsio esset, quam populi jussu spopondissemus, id. 9, 9, 13: hosti nihil spopondistis, civem neminem spondere pro vobis jussistis, id. 9, 9, 16. — **C.** Esp., *to promise* or *engage in marriage, betroth:* qui uxorem ducturus erat ab eo unde ducenda erat, stipulabatur eam in matrimonium ductam iri;

qui daturus erat itidem spondebat. Tum quae promissa erat sponsa appellabatur, qui spoponderat ducturum, sponsus, Sulp. Dot. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: *Ly.* Istac lege filiam tuam sponden' mihi uxorem dari? *Ch.* Spondeo. *Ca.* Et ego spondeo idem hoc, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 38 sq.; 2, 4, 172: *Me.* Etiam mihi despondes filiam? *Eu.* Illis legibus, Cum illâ dote quam tibi dixi. *Me.* Sponden' ergo? *Eu.* Spondeo, id. Aul. 2, 2, 78: *Ph.* Spondesne, miles, mi hanc uxorem? *Th.* Spondeo. *Ph.* Et ego huic victum spondeo, id. Curc. 5, 2, 73 sq.: sponden tu ergo tuam gnatam uxorem mihi? *Ch.* Spondeo et mille auri Philippum dotis, id. Trin. 5, 2, 34.—Hence, of women, alicui sponsam esse, *to be betrothed, engaged* to a man: si volt Demipho Dare quantum ab hac accipio, quae sponsa est mihi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 52: scis, sponsam mihi (esse)? id. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 6; Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 101 sq.; 2, 4, 172; 2, 4, 174; id. Poen. 5, 3, 43. — **D.** = sponsionem facere (v. sponsio, II.), *to lay a judicial wager, to enter into an agreement to pay contingent on the truth or falsity of an assertion:* si hoc ita est, qui spondet mille nummûm? P. Afric. ap. Gell. 6 (7), 11, 9.—So, *absol.:* cum illi jacenti latera tunderentur, ut aliquando spondere se diceret, *should declare that he made the required wager,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142 (cf. sponsum, *P. a. fin.* infra); Dig. 11, 5, 3.—**II.** In gen., *to promise sacredly, to warrant, vow* (class.). **1.** With *fut. inf.:* promitto, recipio, spondeo, C. Caesarem talem semper fore civem, qualis hodie sit, Cic. Phil. 5, 18, 51: ut (eum) inimicissimum huic conjurationi futurum esse, promittam et spondeam, id. Mur. 41, 90: et ipse spondeo et omnes hoc tibi tui pro me recipient, te fructum esse capturum, etc., id. Fam. 13, 50, 2: quis est qui spondeat eundum, si differtur bellum, animum postea fore, Liv. 5, 5, 9: quae si perpetua concordia sit, quis non spondere ausit, maximum hoc imperium brevi futurum esse? id. 5, 3, 10: spondebant animis id (bellum) P. Cornelium finiturum, *with full conviction,* id. 28, 38, 9: cf. id. 3, 59, 3: sponde affore reges, Val. Fl. 3, 504. — **2.** With *inf. pres., to warrant, give assurance of* an existing fact: spondebo enim tibi, vel potius spondeo in meque recipio, eos esse M'. Curii mores, Cic. Fam. 13, 17, 2.—**3.** With *acc. of thing* (and often *dat. pers.*): quibus cum consulem suum reliquissent, honores et praemia spopondistis, Cic. Phil. 5, 11, 28: mihi sex menses sati' sunt vitae, septimum Orco spondeo, Poët. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22: ea spondent, confirmant, quae, quidem mihi exploratiora essent, si remansissem, Cic Att. 11, 6, 3: quod ego non modo de me tibi spondere possum, sed de te etiam mihi, id. Fam. 15, 21, 1: ac de infante (Tiberio) Scribonius mathematicus praeclara spopondit, Suet. Tib. 14: tantum sibi vel de viribus suis, vel de fortunâ spondentes, Just. 3, 4, 1; Amm. 24, 1, 8: illius et dites monitis spondentibus Indi, Val. Fl. 6, 117: non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, hoc sperem Italiam contingere caelo, Verg. A. 5, 18: spondere fidem, Ov. M. 10, 395: officium Amori, id. ib. 10, 418.—**4.** Transf., of inanim. or abstract subjects (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): nec quicquam placidum spondentia Martis Sidera presserunt, Ov. Ib. 217: quod prope diem futurum spondet et virtus et fortuna vestra. Liv. 7, 30, 8: eorum hominum erat, qui, quantum spes spopondisset, cuperent, ni, etc., id. 45, 19, 7: magna de illo (Philippo) spes fuit propter ipsius ingenium, quod magnum spondebat virum, Just. 7, 6, 1.—Hence, **sponsus,** a, um, *P. a., promised, engaged, betrothed, affianced; substt* **A. sponsus,** i, *m., a betrothed man, a bridegroom:* virgo Sponso superba, Titin. ap. Non. 305, 5: accede ad sponsum audacter, id. ib. 227, 15; Cic. Inv. 2, 26, 78: sponsus regius, Hor. C. 3, 2, 10.—Poet., of Penelope's *suitors,* Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 28.—**B. sponsa,** ae, *f., a betrothed woman, a bride:* scio equidem, sponsam tibi esse et filium ex sponsâ tuâ, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 12; Ter. And. 2, 1, 24: flebilis sponsa, Hor. C. 4, 2, 21 et saep.—Prov.: suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam, i. e. *every one to his taste,* Atil. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3.—**C. sponsum,** i, *n., a covenant, agreement, engagement:* sponsum negare, *to break* or *disown one's pledge,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 95: sponsus contra sponsum rogatus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll. — (β) Esp., *a judicial wager* (cf. sponsio, II.): ex sponso egit, Cic. Quint. 9, 32.

† **spondēus** (**spondīus;** sometimes incorrectly written **spondaeus**), i, *m.,* = σπονδεῖος, of or belonging to libations; hence, *substt.* **A. spondēum,** i, *n., a vessel used in making libations,* App. M. 11, p. 266, 26.—**B.** (Because of its prolonged, solemn character.) *A spondee* (metrical foot), Cic. Or. 64, 216; Quint. 9, 4, 80 sq.; Hor. A. P. 256; Aus. Ep. 21, 42.

spondĭăcus (less correctly **spondăĭcus**), a, um, *adj.,* = σπονδειακός, *consisting of spondees, spondaic:* versus, Diom. p. 494 P.: tractus, Terentian. ap. Prisc. Metr. p. 1321 P.

† **spondȳlē** (**sphond-**), ēs, *f.,* = σπονδύλη, *an insect that lives in the ground, and gnaws the roots of trees,* Plin. 27, 13, 118, § 143.

† **spondȳlĭon** (**sphond-**) or **-ĭum,** ii, *n.,* = σπονδύλιον (σφονδύλιον), *the herb bear's-foot, bear's-wort, spicknel:* Heracleum sphondylium, Linn.; Plin. 12, 26, 58, § 128; 24, 6, 16, § 25; Scrib. Comp. 2 and 5.

† **spondȳlus** (**sphond-**), i, *m.,* = σπόνδυλος (σφόνδυλος). **I.** *A joint of the spine, a vertebra, spondyle,* Plin. 29, 4, 20, § 67; 32, 10, 38, § 116; Veg. Vet. 6, 1, 1.—**II.** *The hard white* or *muscle* of an oyster or other bivalve, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60; 32, 11, 54, § 154. — **III.** *A kind of muscle:* Spondylus gaederopus, Linn.; Metell. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9; Mart. 7, 20, 14; Sen. Ep. 95, 26 and 28; Col. 8, 16, 7; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **1. spongĭa** or **spongĕa,** ae, *f.,* = σπογγιά. **I.** Lit., *a sponge,* Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; 31, 11, 47, § 123; Lucr. 4, 618; Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136; id. Sest. 35, 77; Varr. ap. Non. 96, 14; Mart. 12, 48, 7; 14, 144, 1; Sen. Ep. 70, 20; id. Ira, 3, 19, 3; Suet. Vesp. 16. —**II.** Transf., of things resembling a sponge. **A.** *An open-worked coat of mail,* Liv. 9, 40, 3: retiariorum, Tert. Spect. 25. — In a double sense, with the signif. I.: Ajax in spongeam incubuit, Aug. ap. Macr. S. 2, 4; cf. Suet. Aug. 85. — **B.** *The root* of some plants; of asparagus, Col. 11, 3, 43; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; Pall. Febr. 24, 8; id. Mart. 9, 11; of mint, Plin. 19, 8, 47, § 159.—**C.** *A kind of porous stone, pumice-stone,* Vitr. 2, 6; Pall. 1, 10, 3. — **D.** *A kind of moss,* Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 63.—**E.** *Fragments of iron melted,* Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146.

2. Spongĭa, ae, *m., a proper name,* perh. fictitious, in contempt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 6.

spongĭo, āre, *v. a.* [spongia], *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge* (late Lat.), perh. only Apic. 1, 26, and 8, 1.

spongĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** *A rose-gall,* a spongy substance growing upon the wild rose-bush, Plin. 25, 2, 6, § 18.—**II.** *The small roots* of the asparagus, Col. 11, 3, 45.

spongĭŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a kind of small fungus* or *mushroom,* Apic. 2, 1; 5, 1; 3, 20.

spongĭōsus or **spongĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *spongy, porous* (post-Aug.): pulmo, Cels. 4, 1; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188: pumices, id. 36, 21, 42, § 155: panis, id. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† **spongītis,** ĭdis, *f.,* = σπογγῖτις [id.] (sponge-stone), *a kind of precious stone,* Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

spongĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *spongy* (late Lat.): lignum, Cassiod. Var. 11, 38.

† **spongīzo,** āre, *v. a.,* = σπογγίζω, *to wipe off with a sponge, to sponge,* Apic. 7, 16; 8, 7.

spongos, i, *m., a sponge* (late Lat.), Juvenc. 4, 696.

spons, v. sponte.

sponsa, ae, v. spondeo, *P. a.,* B.

sponsālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [sponsalia], *of* or *belonging to betrothal, spousal* (post-class.): arrha, Cod. Just. 5, 1, 5; 5, 2, 1: donatio, Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sponsālis, e, *adj.* [3. sponsus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to betrothal* or *espousal, spousal, sponsal* (class.): quo die sponsum erat, sponsalis, Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 Müll.: tabulae, Hier. Ep. 54, 15: largitas, Cod. Th. 3, 16, 2. —**II.** *Substt.* **A. sponsālia,** ium (*gen.* sponsaliorum, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4; Suet. Aug. 53), *n.* **1.** *A betrothal, espousal:* sponsalia dicta sunt a spondendo. Nam moris fuit veteribus stipulari et spondere sibi uxores futuras, Dig. 23, 1, 2: where v. the whole section: De sponsalibus; and cf. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: qui (homines missi) Romam venerant factis sponsalibus, Cic. Att. 6, 6, 1; Liv. 38, 57; Ov. H. 19 (20), 29: parare, Juv. 6, 25: decentissimum sponsaliorum genus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4: dies sponsaliorum, Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117. —* **2.** *A betrothal feast:* A. d. VIII. Id. Apr. sponsalia Crassipedi praebui, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 1.—**3.** *A betrothal gift* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 5, 3, 3; 5, 71, 8. — * **B. sponsāle,** is, *n., a bridal bed,* Tert. adv. Val. 31.

sponsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [spondeo], jurid. and publicists' t. t., *a solemn promise* or *engagement* to some performance (in bargains, covenants, treaties, etc.); *a promise, guarantee, security, sponsion* for any one (freq. and class.; cf.: pactio, foedus). **I.** In gen.: sponsio appellatur omnis stipulatio promissioque, Dig. 50, 16, 7: voti sponsio, quâ obligamur deo, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: Scandilium cogis sponsionem acceptam facere, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139: per inducias sponsionem faciunt, uti, etc., *made an agreement,* Sall. J. 79, 4: non foedere pax Caudina sed per sponsionem facta est, *by giving surety,* Liv. 9, 5, 2: sponsione se obstringere, id. 9, 8, 4: sponsionem interponere, id. 9, 9, 4; and: tunc sponsio et pax repudietur . . . nec populus Romanus consulum sponsionem nec nos fidem populi Romani accusemus, id. 9, 11, 5: Ocriculani sponsione in amicitiam accepti, id. 9, 41, 20; 39, 43, 5 (but Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 26, is spurious: v. Ritschl ad h. l.).—**II.** In partic., in civil suits, *a mutual agreement* or *stipulation of the parties, that he who loses should pay a certain sum to him who gains the cause, a sort of wager at law:* per sponsionem hoc modo agimus; provocamus adversarium tali sponsione: si homo quo de agitur ex jure Quiritium meus est, sestertios XXV. nummos dare spondes? Gai. Inst. 4, 93: condicio Quintio fertur, ut, si id factum negaret ceteraque, quae objecisset, sponsione defenderet sese, Liv. 39, 43, 5: in probrum suum sponsionem factam, id. 40, 46, 14; hence, sponsio (sponsionem facere) si non (ni), *a wager that, to agree to make a payment if not:* ut sponsionem facere possent, ni adversus edictum praetoris vis facta esset, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: sponsio est, ni te Apronius socium in decumis esse dicat, id. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 135: sponsionem milium nummûm facere cum lictore suo, ni furtis quaestum faceret, id. ib. 2, 5, 54, § 131; cf.: jubet Quinctium sponsionem cum Sex. Naevio facere, si bona sua ex edicto dies XXX. possessa non essent, id. Quint. 8, 30; id. Fam. 7, 21 *init.;* id. Pis. 23, 55: sponsione optime facere posse, id. Caecin. 16, 45; id. Off. 3, 19, 77: Apronium sponsione lacessivit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 132: sponsione vincere, id. Quint. 27, 84.—Post-class., with *quod:* de sponsione quam is cum adversario, quod vir bonus esset, fecerat, Val. Max. 7, 2, 4: sponsionem provocare, quod, etc., id. 2, 8, 2; 6, 1, 10. — With *acc.* and *inf.:* Cleopatra sponsione revocavit, insumere se posse, etc., Macr. S. 2, 13. — **2.** Hence, in gen., *a bet, betting:* audax, Juv. 11, 202. — **B.** Meton., *a sum of money deposited according to agreement, a stake,* acc. to Varr L. L. 6, § 70 Müll.

* **sponsĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [sponsio], *a little engagement* or *stipulation,* Petr. 58, 8.

sponso, āre, *v. a.* [sponsus], *to betroth, affiance, espouse* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aliquam, Dig. 23, 2, 38; Tert. Vel. Virg. 11.—**II.** Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 43: et sponsabo te mihi in sempiternum, Vulg. Osee, 2, 19; 2, 20.

sponsor, ōris, *m.* [spondeo], one who becomes answerable for another. **I.** Lit., *a bondsman, surety* (cf.: vas; *gen.* vadis, praes, vindex): de tuo negotio, quod sponsor es pro Pompeio, si Galba consponsor tuus redierit, non desinam cum illo communicare, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 3: sponsores et creditores L. Trebellii, id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; cf. id. Quint. 23, 73: sponsor promissorum alicujus, id. Att. 15, 15, 2; 1, 10, 6; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 2: si Pompeius mihi testis de voluntate Caesaris et sponsor est illi de meâ, id. Prov. Cons.

18, 43; cf.: vel testis opinionis meae vel sponsor humanitatis tuae, id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: quem, inquis, deorum sponsorem accepisti? Sen. Ep. 82, 1; cf.: (Hymenaeus) mihi conjugii sponsor et obses erat, Ov. H. 2, 34. — Poet., of a goddess: sponsor conjugii stat Dea picta sui, Ov. H. 16, 114. — **II.** Transf. (eccl. Lat.), *a godfather, godmother, sponsor*, Tert. Bapt. 18 *med.*

sponsum, i, v. spondeo, *P. a.*, C.

1. sponsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of spondeo.

2. sponsus, i, v. spondeo, *P. a.*, A.

3. sponsus, ūs, *m.* [spondeo], *an engagement, betrothal; bail, suretyship* (rare but class.): quod sponsu erat alligatus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 sq. Müll.: de sponsu si quid perspexeris, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 2: agere cum aliquo ex sponsu, Varr. l. l.: sponsu locare, Phaedr. 1, 16, 1; Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2: lex Furia de sponsu adversus eum, qui, etc., Gai. Inst. 4, 22.

spontālis, e, *adj.* [sponte], *voluntary* (post-class.): parricidium, App. M. 4, p. 147, 25: sobrietas, id. ib. 11, p. 272, 30. — * *Adv.*: **spontālĭter**, *voluntarily:* facere (opp. coactus), Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

spontānĕē, *adv.*, v. spontaneus *fin.*

spontānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [sponte], *of one's free will, voluntary, spontaneous* (late Lat.): mors, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 22: voluntas, *free will*, Cod. Just. 2, 3, 2: benignitates numinum, Arn. 3, p. 114. — *Adv.*: **spontānĕē**, *voluntarily, willingly, of one's own mind:* apparere tumores, Theod. Prisc. 1, 8; Vulg. 1 Pet. 5, 2; Hier. Ep. 52, n. 7.

sponte, *abl.*, and **spontis**, *gen.* (perh. the only cases in use of a noun spons, assumed by Charis. p. 34 P., and Aus. Idyll. 12, 8, 11, as *nom.* But ad spontem is Müller's reading, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 72, for a sponte), *f.* [spondeo; prop. a pledging of one's self to a thing; hence, opp. to external necessity or inducement, of free will, of one's own accord]. **I.** Sponte, in good prose always joined with meā, tuā, suā (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; also *absol.* or with *gen.*), *of free will, of one's own accord, of one's self, freely, willingly, voluntarily, spontaneously* (syn. ultro): sponte valet a voluntate, Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.: si imprudenter aut necessitate aut casu quippiam fecerit, quod non concederetur iis, qui suā sponte et voluntate fecissent, Cic. Part. Or. 37, 131: tuo judicio et tuā sponte facere, id. Fam. 9, 14, 2; cf.: Galliam totam hortatur ad bellum, ipsam suā sponte suoque judicio excitatam, id. Phil. 4, 3, 8: potius consuefacere filium, Suā sponte recte facere quam alieno metu, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 50: si hic non insanit satis suā sponte, instiga, id. And. 4, 2, 9: ut id suā sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: meā sponte (opp. invitatu tuo), id. Fam. 7, 5, 2: meā sponte (opp. monente et denuntiante te), id. ib. 4, 3, 1: non solum a me provocatus, sed etiam suā sponte, id. ib. 1, 7, 3: transisse Rhenum sese non suā sponte, sed rogatum et arcessitum a Gallis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: et suā sponte multi in disciplinam conveniunt et a parentibus propinquisque mittuntur, id. ib. 6, 14: sive ipse sponte suā, sive senatusconsulto accitus, Liv. 10, 25, 12: quaesitum est, praecipitata esset ab eo uxor, an se ipsa suā sponte jecisset, Quint. 7, 2, 24: gaudeo id te mihi suadere, quod ego meā sponte pridie feceram, Cic. Att. 15, 27: sponte ipsam suāpte adductam, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.: me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte meā componere curas, Verg. A. 4, 341: interim sponte nostrā velut donantes, Quint. 3, 6, 8. — Sometimes propriā for suā (late Lat.): sponte se propriā dederunt, Amm. 17, 2, 3: Richomeres se sponte obtulit propriā, id. 31, 12, 15. —(β) *Absol.:* Italiam non sponte sequor, Verg. A. 4, 361: sponte properant, Ov. M. 11, 486: odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, id. ib. 15, 62: sponte en ultroque peremptus, Stat. Th. 10, 809; cf.: multitudo sponte et ultro confluens, Suet. Caes. 16: nec illum sponte exstinctum, Tac. A. 3, 16: sponte judicioque plaudere, Quint. 8, 3, 4: opto ut ea potissimum jubear, quae me deceat vel sponte fecisse, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 11: equites Romani natalem ejus sponte atque consensu biduo semper celebrarunt, Suet. Aug. 57. — (γ) With *gen.:* sponte deūm, *according to the will of the gods*, Luc. 1, 234 Cort.: sponte ducum, id. 1, 99: sponte deorum, id. 5, 136; Val. Fl. 4, 358: naturae, Plin. 7, prooem. 1, § 4; 9, 51, 74, § 160; 11, 49, 110, § 263; 14, 4, 6, § 53; Sil. 14, 153: principis, Tac. A. 2, 59: Caesaris, id. ib. 6, 31: praefecti, id. ib. 4, 7: incolarum, id. ib. 4, 51: litigatoris, id. ib. 13, 42; 7, 51; id. H. 4, 19; Curt. 4, 1, 16. —(δ) Very rarely with a *prep.:* de tuā sponte, Cotta ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: a sponte, Varr. L. L. 6, § 69 Müll.; cf. § 71 sqq. ib. — **B.** Transf., of one's own will or agency (opp. to foreign participation or assistance), *by one's self, without the aid of others, alone* (rare but class.): nequeo Pedibus mea sponte ambulare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 46: nec suā sponte, sed eorum auxilio, Cic. Fam. 7, 2, 3: cum oppidani autem etiam suā sponte Caesarem recipere conarentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 11 *fin.:* his cum suā sponte persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut eo deprecatore a Sequanis impetrarent, id. B. G. 1, 9: civitatem ignobilem atque humilem Eburonum suā sponte populo Romano bellum facere ausam, vix erat credendum, id. ib. 5, 28; cf. id. ib. 7, 65: judicium quod Verres suā sponte instituisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111: cum illa civitas cum Poenis suo nomine ac suā sponte bellaret, id. ib. 2, 4, 33, § 72: ecquis Volcatio si suā sponte venisset, unam libellam dedisset? id. ib. 2, 2, 10, § 2€ — **2.** Of things concr. and abstr., *of itself, spontaneously:* is autem ardor non alieno impulsu sed suā sponte movetur, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32: ut cum suā sponte nullā adhibitā vi, consumptus ignis exstinguitur, id. Sen. 19, 71: natura videtur Ipsa suā per se sponte omnia dis agere expers, Lucr. 2, 1092: aliae (arbores) nullis hominum cogentibus ipsae Sponte suā veniunt, Verg. G. 2, 11; cf.: stellae sponte suā jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17: sapientem suā sponte ac per se bonitas et justitia delectat, Cic. Rep. 3, 16, 26: res quae suā sponte scelerata est, id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 108; id. Or. 32, 115: justitium in foro suā sponte coeptum prius quam indictum, Liv. 9, 7, 8: clamor suā sponte ortus, id. 9, 41, 17: id suā sponte apparebat, id. 22, 38, 13: de capite signum in manum sponte suā delapsum, id. 27, 11, 3 ex loco superiore, qui prope suā sponte in hostem inferebat, id. 5, 43, 3: quod terra crearat Sponte suā, Lucr. 5, 938: sponte suā quae fiunt aëre in ipso, id. 4, 738: ut vera et falsa suā sponte, non alienā judicantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 45: te Sponte suā probitas officiumque juvat, Ov. P. 2, 3, 34: sponte deae munus promeritumque patet (i. e. sine indice), id. F. 4, 394. —Very rarely with *quādam:* litterae syllabaeque . . . orationem sponte quādam sequantur, Quint 5, 10, 125. —(β) *Absol.:* ut numeri sponte fluxisse videantur, Quint. 9, 4, 147. — **II. spontis**, only in the phrase suae spontis (esse). **A.** *To be one's own master, at one's own disposal* (very rare and mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quod suae spontis statuerant finem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 71 Müll.: sanus homo, qui suae spontis est, nullis obligare se legibus debet, Cels. 1, 1. — **B.** In Columella, of things, = suā sponte, *of itself, spontaneously:* altera (cytisus est) suae spontis, *springs up spontaneously*, Col. 9, 4, 2: ubi loci natura neque manu illatam neque suae spontis aquam ministrari patitur, id. 11, 3, 10.

spontis, v. sponte, II.

Spŏrădes, um, *f.*, = Σποράδες, *islands in the Ægean Sea, between the Cyclades and Crete*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 63. — *Acc.* Sporadas, Prisc. Perieg. 550.

sporta, ae, *f.* [cf. Gr. σπυρίς, basket σπάρτον, σπεῖρα], *a plaited basket* or *hamper*, Cato. R. R. 11, 4; Varr. and Sall. ap. Non. 177, 22 sq.; Col. 8, 7, 1; 12, 6, 1. — **2.** *A sieve*, Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 77; Mart. 10, 37, 17; Dig. 33, 9, 3; Vulg. Matt. 15, 37; Inscr. Grut. 440, 8.

sportella, ae, *f. dim.* [sporta], *a little basket, a fruit-basket*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 2; Petr. 40, 3; Suet. Dom. 4.

sportŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a little basket:* sportulam cape atque argentum. Plaut. Men. 1, 4, 1; id. Curc. 2, 3, 10; id. Stich. 2, 1, 17; App. M. 1, p. 113, 39; Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 8. — In such little baskets it was customary for a great man to distribute presents of food or money to the mass of his clients, Juv. 1, 95; 3, 249; Suet. Ner. 16; Mart. 3, 14, 3; 14, 125, 2; 10, 27, 3. — Hence, the emperor Claudius called the brief games which he gave to the people sportulae, acc. to Suet. Claud. 21. — Prov.: sportulam furunculus captat, i. e. *snatches at others' little property*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 16. — **II.** Transf., *a gift, present*, in gen., Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 4; 2, 10, 118; Dig. 30, 1, 117; ib. 50, 2, 6; Cod. Just. 12, 21, 2.

sportŭlo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to take the dole of a patron* (late Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 6, 6.

Spŏrus, i, *m.*, *a eunuch, a favorite of Nero*, Suet. Ner. 28; 46 al.

* **sprētĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [sperno], *a despising, disdain, scorn, contempt:* Romanorum, Liv. 40, 5 dub.; Ambros. Enarr. in Psa. 43, § 54.

sprētor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a despiser, disdainer, scorner, contemner* (poet. and very rare): deorum, Ov. M. 8, 613: morarum, Nemes. Cyn. 79: matronalium amplexuum, App. M. 3, p. 137, 39.

1. sprētus, a, um, *Part.* of sperno.

2. sprētus, ūs, *m.* [sperno], *a despising, disdain, scorn, contempt* (post-class. and very rare): insolentissimo spretu deos neglegit, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 3: spretui maxime est judiciis, Sid. Ep. 3, 14 *fin.*

spūma, ae, *f.* [spuo]. **I.** In gen., *foam, froth, scum, spume* from the mouth; of the sea; in boiling, etc. (class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): spiritus (equi) ex animā calidā spumas agit albas, *foams*, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 507 Vahl.): vi morbi coactus Concidit et spumas agit, Lucr. 3, 489; cf.: cum spumas ageret in ore, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148; Ov. M. 3, 74: per armos Spuma (apri) fluit, id. ib. 8, 288: Venus altera spuma procreata, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; cf. Ov. M. 4, 538: spumas salis aere ruebant, Verg. A. 1, 35: lac spumis stridentibus albet, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 13: sanguinis, id. M. 8, 417; 7, 263: equi, Plin. 28, 11, 48, § 174: cochleae, id. 29, 6, 37, § 116; Col. 7, 5, 19; of men, Lucr. 6, 793. — **II.** In partic., *silver-spume, litharge of silver:* argenti, Plin. 33, 6, 34, § 102 sq.; 34, 18, 54, § 176: spuma caustica, *a pomade* used by the Teutones for dyeing the hair red, Mart. 14, 26; called also spuma Batava, id. 8, 33, 20: nitri, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 112.

* **spūmābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [spumo], *foaming, frothing*, App. Mag. p. 303, 1.

spūmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a foaming*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 8.

* **spūmātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a foaming, frothing, foam, froth:* anguis abundat spumatu, Stat. S. 1, 4, 103.

* **spūmesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [spuma], *to grow foamy* or *frothy, to begin to foam* or *froth:* aequora remo, Ov. H. 2, 87.

spūmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *foaming, frothy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Nereus, Verg. A. 2, 419: amnis, id. ib. 2, 496: unda, id. ib. 10, 212: torrens, Ov. M. 3, 571: aper, Mart. 14, 221, 2: cumulus undarum, Luc. 9, 798: Rhodanus, Amm. 15, 11, 18: rabies per ora effluit, Luc. 5, 190; cf.: salivae hominis, Prud. στεφ. 1, 101: sucus malorum, Plin. 15, 28, 33, § 109: semen heraclii, id. 20, 19, 79, § 207: color equorum, *foamlike*, i. e. *dappled*, Pall. Mart. 13, 4.

spūmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *foaming, frothy* (Appuleian): umor, App. Mag. p. 306: tabes, id. ib. p. 306.

spūmĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [spuma-fero], *foam-bearing, foaming* (poet.): amnis, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46: fons, id. M. 11, 140: fluctus, Stat. Achill. 1, 59.

* **spūmĭgĕna**, ae, *f.* [spuma-gigno], *foam-born*, an epithet of Venus, Mart. Cap. ‹, § 915.

spūmĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [spumagero], *making foam, foaming:* sus, Lucr. 5, 985: lupi, Manil. 5, 74.

spūmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [spuma]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to foam, froth* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): caeruleum spumat sale, Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 26 (Ann. v. 378 Vahl.): maria salsa spumant sanguine, id. Non. 183, 19 (Trag. v. 145 ib.): fluctu spumabant caerula cano, Verg. A. 8, 672: adductis spumant freta versa lacertis, id. ib. 5, 141; cf. Lucr. 3, 493: spumans aper, Verg. A. 4, 158; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 243: Amasenus spu-

mabat, Verg. A. 11, 548: equus spumat habenis, Luc. 6, 399: pocula bina novo spumantia lacte, Verg. E. 5, 67: patera, id. A. 1, 739; cf.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, id. G. 2, 6: spumans bilis, Cels. 7, 23; Plin. 32, 7, 25, § 78: terra respersa aceto spumat, *foams up, boils up, effervesces*, Cels. 5, 27, 4: frena spumantia, *covered with foam*, Verg. A. 4, 135; 5, 817: mella, id. G. 4, 140: sanguis, id. A. 9, 456. — Of an angry person: spumantibus ardens visceribus, Juv. 13, 14. —**II.** *Act., to cause to foam, to foam forth, cover with foam* (very rare). * **A.** Lit.: saxa salis niveo spumata liquore, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13.—**B.** Trop.: ex ore scelus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 282.

spūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [spuma]. **I.** Lit., *full of foam, foaming* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): unda, Verg. A. 6, 174: litora, Cat. 64, 121: undae, Ov. M. 1, 570: aequor, Luc. 2, 627: morsus equi, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 548: spumosus nec sanguineus (pulmo), Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188.—*Comp.:* Addua, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 458. — * **II.** Trop.: carmen, *frothy, bombastic*, Pers. 1, 96.

spŭo, ui, ūtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. shtiv-; Gr. πτύω; Germ. speien; Engl. spit], *to spit, to spit out, spew* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.:* Antoniam Drusi non spuisse percelebre est, Sol. 1, § 74: ex toto spuere desisse, Cels. 2, 8, § 77: in faciem alicujus, Vulg. Num. 12, 14. — Esp., as a charm against fascination, etc. (cf. conspuo, I. *fin.*): veniam a deis petimus spuendo in sinum, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35; cf.: qui sputatur morbus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 18 sqq. Brix ad loc.; Schol. Juv. 7, 112 Mayor ad loc. — **II.** *Act.:* sicco terram (i. e. pulverem) spuit ore viator Aridus, Verg. G. 4, 97.— Hence, **spūtum,** i, *n.* (acc. to II.). **A.** Lit., *spit, spittle; sing.*, Cels. 2, 8 *med.;* Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38; *plur.*, Lucr. 6, 1188; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 66; Mart. 2, 26, 2; Petr. 131, 4; Sen. Const. 1, 3.—**B.** Transf., of *a light, thin plate*, Mart. 8, 33, 11.

spurcālĭa, ium, *n. plur.* [spurco], *pollutions* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 25.

***spurcāmen,** inis, *n.* [id.], *dirt, filth*, Prud. Cath. 9, 56.

spurcē, *adv.*, v. spurcus *fin.*

* **spurcĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [spurcus-dico], *using filthy language, smutty, obscene:* versus, Plaut. Capt. prol. 56.

* **spurcĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [spurcus-facio], *making filthy, smutty, obscene*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 7.

* **spurcĭlŏquium,** ii, *n.* [spurcus-loquor], *filthy* or *smutty language, obscenity*, Tert. Res. Carn. 4 *fin.*

spurcĭtĭa, ae (*nom.* collat. form **spurcĭtĭes,** Lucr. 6, 977; *abl.* spurcitie, App. M. 8, p. 214, 33), *f.* [spurcus], *filth, dirt, smut, dung* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit., Col. 1, 5, 8; 12, 17, 2; Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69; *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 17: spurcitias suum laudant, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 52.—**II.** Trop.: alicujus, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 33: patris, id. ib. 394, 4.

spurco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make filthy, to befoul, defile* (rare; syn.: polluo, contamino). **I.** Lit.: si quis fimo aliquem perfuderit, luto oblinierit, aquā spurcaverit, Dig. 47, 11, 1: vinum, ib. 9, 2, 27: ex istoc loco spurcatur nasum odore inlutili, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 57. — * **II.** Trop.: senectus Spurcata impuris moribus, Cat. 108, 2. — *P. a.:* **spurcātus,** a, um, *sup.:* helluo spurcatissimus, *most foul*, Cic. Dom. 10, 25 B. and K.

spurcus, a, um, *adj.* [cf. spargo], *dirty, unclean, impure* (class.; syn.: immundus, impurus, obscenus). **I.** Lit.: res, Lucr. 6, 782; cf.: rem spurcissimam gustare, Varr. ap. Non. 394, 11: quaeque aspectu sunt spurca et odore, Lucil. ib. 394, 25: saliva, Cat. 78, 8; 99, 10: ager, Col. 1, praef. § 25: spurcum atque pollutum vas, Gell. 17, 19, 4; App. M. 1, p. 3 , 21: si quid est urinā spurcius, Gell. 17, 19, 4: tempestas spurcissima, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 394, 9: spurcatissimis tempestatibus, Suet. Caes. 60: spurcum vinum est, quod sacris adhiberi non licet, ut ait Labeo Antistius, cui aqua admixta est defrutumve aut igne tactum est, mustumve antequam defervescat, Fest. p. 348 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 3. — Of obscene defilement: noctes, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 62; cf. lupae, Mart. 1, 35, 8.—**II.** Trop., of character or condition, *foul, base, low, mean, common:* Samnis, spurcus homo, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: lictor, Varr. ap. Non. 394 5: Dama, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18: QVAESTVS, i. e. lenocinium, Inscr. Murat. 1773, 8.—*Comp.:* nihil est te spurcius uno, Mart. 4, 56, 3.—*Sup.:* capita taeterrima et spurcissima, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 1: homo avarissime et spurcissime, id. Verr. 2, 1, 37, § 94: homo spurcissimae vitae ac defamatissimae, Gell. 14, 2, 10: praeferendam esse spurcissimam mortem servituti mundissimae, Sen. Ep. 70, 21: spurca ingenii vestigia, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 27. — Hence, *adv.:* **spurcē,** *dirtily, impurely.* **1.** Lit.: sus in pabulatione spurce versatur, Col. 7, 9, 14.—**2.** Trop., *basely, meanly, villanously:* spurce factum, Auct. Her. 1, 5, 8: qui in illam miseram tam spurce, tam impie dixeris, i. e. *hast charged her with unchastity*, Cic. Phil. 2, 38, 99 *fin.*— *Comp.:* spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14.—*Sup.:* perscribere spurcissime, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 2.

Spūrinna, ae, *m.* [Etruscan], *the surname of several Romans.* **I.** *The haruspex who warned Cæsar to beware of the Ides of March*, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119; id. Fam. 9, 24, 2; Suet. Caes. 81; Val. Max. 1, 6, 13; 8, 11, 2.—**II.** Vestricius Spurinna, *a lyric poet, the leader of the Othonian party*, Tac. H. 2, 11; 2, 18; 2, 36; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1; 3, 1, 1.

spŭrĭum, ii, *n.* [σπορά, generation]. **I.** = pudendum muliebre, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 24; cf. Plut. Quaest. Rom. 103. — **II.** Transf., *a marine animal of a similar shape*, App. Mag. p. 297, 11.

1. spŭrĭus, i, *m.* [root spar-; cf. σπείρω, σπορά, and sperno], *adj.* **I.** Lit., *of illegitimate birth; subst., an illegitimate* or *spurious child, a bastard* (only post-class.; esp. among jurists): si quis nefarias atque incestas nuptias contraxerit, neque uxorem habere videtur neque liberos. Hi enim, qui ex eo coitu nascuntur, matrem quidem habere videntur, patrem vero non utique, etc.... Unde solent spurii filii appellari, vel a Graecā voce, quasi σποράδην concepti vel quasi sine patre filii, Gai. Inst. 1, 64; cf. Dig. 1, 5, 23; ib. 49, 15, 26; Cod. Just. 1, 10, 12; 6, 55, 6; App. M. 6, p. 177, 6.—Thus the Parthenians (v. Partheniae) were also called Spurii, acc. to Just. 20, 1, 15.—**II.** Trop., *false, spurious:* versus (in Homeri carminibus), Aus. Ep. 18 *fin.:* vates, id. ap. Sept. Sap. 13 prooem.

2. Spŭrĭus (abbrev. **Sp.**), *a Roman prænomen;* e. g. Spurius Cassius, Spurius Maelius, Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 50; Liv. 2, 41; 4, 13.

spūtāmen, inis, *n.* [sputo], *spittle* (late Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 744; Tert. adv. Gnost. 10; *plur.*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 199.

spūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *spittle* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 2; Tert. Spect. 30.

spūtātĭlĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that deserves to be spit at, abominable, detestable* (a word coined by Sisenna): crimina ejus, Sisenn. ap. Cic. Brut. 75, 260 (= κατάπτυστα).

* **spūtātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who spits much, a spitter*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 52.

spūto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [spuo], *to spit, spit out* (mostly ante-class.): sanguinem, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 30: morbus, qui sputatur, *that disease before which one spits*, i. e. *the epilepsy*, id. Capt. 3, 4, 18 (cf. Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 69; 28, 4, 7, § 35): mixtos sputantem sanguine dentes, Ov. M. 12, 256.

spūtum, i, *n.*, v. spuo *fin.*

spūtus, ūs, *m.* [spuo], *a spitting* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 4, 80; 3, 2, 18; Auct. ap. Lact. 4, 18; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 23.

squālĕfăcĭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [squalidus-facio], *to make squalid* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 164.

squālentĭa, ae, *f.* [squaleo], *dirt, filth*, Tert. Exh. ad Cast. 10.

squālĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. n.* [squalor], *to be stiff* or *rough* with any thing, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. sordeo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: squalentes infode conchas, i. e. *rough*, Verg. G. 2, 348: per tunicam squalentem auro, id. A. 10, 314; cf.: auro squalens lorica, id. ib. 12, 87: maculis auro squalentibus, id. G. 4, 91; Sil. 2, 585: picti squalentia terga lacerti, Verg. G. 4, 13: squalentia tela venenis, Ov. F. 5, 397. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To be stiff* or *rough* from dryness or drought, *to be dry, parched:* squalebant pulvere fauces, Luc. 9, 503: oraque projecta squalent arentia linguā, id. 4, 755: tellus squalet, Sil. 14, 592. — Hence, (β) Of lands, etc., *to be desert, untilled, waste:* squalentes campi, Sil. 3, 655; 4, 376: squalens litus, Tac. A. 15, 42: squalentia arva Libyes, Luc. 1, 205; 5, 39: sterilis profundi vastitas squalet soli, Sen. Herc. Fur. 697.—**2.** *To be stiff* or *rough* from slovenliness or want of care; *to be filthy, neglected, squalid:* squalenti Dido comā, Ov. F. 3, 640: squalens barba, Verg. A. 2, 277: crines squalent a pulvere effuso, Sil. 2, 452: barba cruore, id. 10, 512: vestes squalentes atro pulvere, Luc. 8, 37: neque ego arma squalere situ ac rubigine velim, sed fulgorem inesse, Quint. 10, 1, 30; Gell. 9, 4, 2: mihi supellex squalet atque aedes meae, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 2: invidiae nigro squalentia tabo Tecta petit, Ov. M. 2, 760; cf. id. ib. 15, 627: squalent abductis arva colonis, *lie untilled*, Verg. G. 1, 507; cf. 1. β, supra.—**II.** Transf., *to mourn in filthy* or *squalid garments* (cf. sordes and sordidatus; in Cic. only so): erat in luctu senatus: squalebat civitas publico consilio mutatā veste, Cic. Sest. 14, 32: luget senatus, maeret equester ordo, tota civitas confecta senio est, squalent municipia, afflictantur coloniae, id. Mil. 8, 20. —*P. a.* as *subst.:* **squālentĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, *deserts*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 52.

squāles, is, *f.* [squaleo, II.], *filth, dirt:* ager periret squale, Varr. ap. Non. 226, 5; 125, 33; 168, 20: squale scabieque, Pac. ib. 152, 29 (Trag. Rel. v. 314 Rib.).

squālĭdē, *adv.*, v. squalidus *fin.*

squālĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [squalidus], *filth, dirt, squalidity;* trop., *neglect, disorder* (late Lat.): omnia confundentes squaliditate, Amm. 26, 5, 15.

squālĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [squaleo]. **I.** (Acc. to squaleo, I.) In gen., *stiff, rough* (ante-class.): corpora, Lucr. 2, 469: membra, id. 5, 956: serpentis squamae squalido auro et purpurā praetextae, Att. ap. Gell. 2, 6, 23; id. ap. Non. 452, 28 (Trag. Fragm. v. 517 Rib.).—**II.** (Acc. to squaleo, II.) In partic. **A.** *Stiff* with dirt, *dirty, foul, filthy, neglected, squalid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stola, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 26 (Trag. v. 373 Vahl.): homo horridus et squalidus, Plaut. Truc. 5, 41 sq.; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 5: squalida et prope efferata corpora, Liv. 21, 39, 2: carcer, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 42: sudor, Stat. Th. 3, 127: cultus, Sen. Troad. 883: squalida siccitate regio, Curt. 7, 4, 27: rubigo, Cat. 64, 42: humus, Ov. F. 1, 558: Hispania, *uncultivated*, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 203.— Esp., of persons in mourning: reus, Ov. M. 15, 38; Quint. 6, 1, 30; Tac. H. 2, 60; cf. senectus, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 22. — **B.** *Gloomy, obscure* (late Lat.): nocte squalida et interluni, Amm. 19, 6, 7: squalidi Solis exortus hebetabant matutinos diei candores, id. 31, 1, 2.—**C.** Trop. **1.** Of speech, *rude, unadorned:* suā sponte (hacc) squalidiora sunt, Cic. Or. 32, 115. — **2.** *Wretched, incurable:* scientiam omnem squalidā diversitate confundere, Amm. 26, 1, 10.—**Adv.:* **squālĭdē,** *without ornament, rudely:* squalidius dicere, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 5; Amm. 25, 2, 3.

squālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *dirt, filth*, Att. and Lucil. ap. Non. 226, 4 sq. (Att. Trag. Fragm. v. 617 Rib.).

* **squālĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [squalidus], *dirt, filth*, Att. ap. Non. 226, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 340 Rib.).

squālor, ōris, *m.* [Sanscr. kâlas, black; Gr. κελαινός, κηλίς]. **I.** In gen., *stiffness, roughness:* quaecumque (res) aspera constat, Non aliquo sine materiae squalore reperta est (opp. lēvor), Lucr. 2, 425.—**II.** In partic., *stiffness* from dirt, *dirtiness, filthiness, foulness, squalor* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: sordes, illuvies). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: immundas fortunas aequum est squalorem sequi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 115: squaloris plenus ac pulveris (opp. unguentis oblitus), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 31: obsita erat squalore vestis, Liv. 2, 23, 3: illuvie, squalore enecti, id. 21, 40, 9: ignavis et imbellibus manet squalor (corresp. to crinem barbamque submittere), Tac. G. 31: senex macie et squalore confectus, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 5: vitis squalore deciso, Plin. 34.

14, 39, § 138: squalore situque posito, Calp. Ecl. 1, 43. — **2.** Esp., of places: locorum squalor et solitudines inviae militem terrebant, *desolation*, Curt. 5, 6, 13; cf.: silva squalore tenebrarum horrenda, Amm. 17, 1, 8.—**3.** So esp. freq. of *filthy garments*, as a sign of mourning: decesserat ex Asiā frater meus magno squalore, sed multo majore maerore, Cic. Sest. 31, 68: aspicite, judices, squalorem sordesque sociorum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 128; so (with sordes and luctus) id. Clu. 6, 18; 67, 192; id. Mur. 40, 86; id. Planc. 8, 21; id. Att. 3, 10, 2; Metell. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 1, 2; Liv. 29, 16, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 33; with maestitia, Tac. H. 1, 54.—**B.** Trop.: deterso rudis saeculi squalore, i. e. *in language*, Quint. 2, 5, 23: Gallus, ex squalore nimio miseriarum, ad principale culmen provectus, i. e. *from the very lowest rank*, Amm. 14, 1, 1.

* **1. squălus**, a, um, *adj.* [squales], *dirty, filthy, squalid*, = squalidus: lavere lacrimis vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.).

2. squălus, i, *m.*, *a kind of sea-fish*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.*; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78; 9, 51, 74, § 162; Ov. Hal. 123.

squāma, ae, *f.*, *a scale* (of a fish, serpent, etc.). **I.** Lit.: alias (animantes) squamis obductas, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121.—Of a serpent: tractu squamae crepitantis harenam Sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 725: hydri, Verg. G. 3, 545; id. A. 5, 88; 11, 754; Ov. M. 3, 63; 4, 577.—Of a fish: alia integuntur squamis ut pisces, Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 114; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 295.—Of bees: rutilis clarus squamis, Verg. G. 4, 93. — **B.** Transf. * **1.** Poet., *a fish*, Juv. 4, 25. — **2.** Of scale-shaped things (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) *Scale-armor*, Verg. A. 9, 707; 11, 488.—(β) *A cataract* in the eye, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21.—(γ) *Hulls* or *husks*: milli, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107.—(δ) *Scales of metal struck off by the hammer*: ferri, Plin. 34, 15, 46, § 154; Cels. 5, 1: aeris, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107; Cels. 2, 12: plumbi, Plin. 30, 12, 33, § 107.—* **II.** Trop., *roughness, rudeness*: sermonis, Sid. Ep. 3, 3.

* **squāmātim**, *adv.* [squama], *like scales*: compacta nucamenta, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 49.

* **squāmātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *scaly*, Tert. Apol. 21: lorica squamata, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 5.

squāmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *scaly* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154: terga (anguium), id. A. 2, 218: membrana chelydri, Ov. M. 7, 272. — * **II.** Transf.: clipeatus et auro Squameus, *in golden scales* (of a coat of mail), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 522.

squāmĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [squama-fero], *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet.): orbes, Luc. 9, 709: turba (anguium), Sen. Med. 685.

squāmĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [squama-gero], *scale-bearing, scaly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): pisces, Cic. Arat. 328 (574): cervices (anguis), Ov. M. 4, 717. — *Subst.*: **squāmĭgĕri**, ōrum, *m.*, *fishes*, Lucr. 1, 162; 1, 370 sq.; 2, 343; 2, 1083; Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137.

squāmōsus (-mossus), a, um, *adj.* [squama], *full of* or *covered with scales, scaly, squamous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: pecus (i. e. pisces), Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5: soleamne esse avis squamossas? id. Men. 5, 5, 19: draco, Verg. G. 4, 408; cf.: venter cerastae, Prop. 3 (4), 22, 27: orbes (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: greges (piscium), Col. 8, 17, 2: agmina, Prud. στεφ. 5, 144: belua, Sen. Hippol. 1048: pellis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 263.—**II.** Transf.: thorax, Prud. Ham. 423: smaragdi, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—Poet.: lingua, *stiff, rough*, Luc. 4, 325.

squāmŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little scale*, Cels. 7, 26, 3; 5, 28, 17; 6, 6, 2.

squarrōsus, a, um, *adj.* (perh. *scurfy, scabby, scalled*): squarrosi a squamarum similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exsurgit ob assiduam illuviem, Fest. pp. 328 and 329 Müll.; Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.

squātĭna, ae, *f.* [cf. Gr. κῆτος], *a species of shark, the angel-fish, skate*: Squalus squatina, Linn.; Plin. 9, 12, 14, § 40; 9, 51, 74, § 162. — Called also **squātus**; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 6, 37; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150; and: squatus ῥίνα, εἶδος ἰχθύος, Gloss. Philox.

squilla, ae, v. scilla.

1. st, *interj.*, *hist! whist! hush!* st, tale verbum cave faxis, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: st, st, tacete, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 1: st, tacete, quid hoc clamoris? Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257: st, litteras tuas exspecto, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 37; id. Most. 2, 2, 58; 2, 2, 74; 3, 2, 163 sq. al.; Ter. And. 4, 1, 59; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3; 5, 1, 16.

2. 'st, abbrev. for est, v. sum *init.*

Stăbĕrĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Latin grammarian*, Suet. Gram. 13; Plin. 35, 7, 58, § 199.

Stăbĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a small town on the coast of Campania near Pompeii, celebrated for its medicinal springs. It was partially destroyed by Sylla during the Social War, and was finally overwhelmed at the same time with Herculaneum and Pompeii*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 70; Ov. M. 15, 711; Col. poët. 10, 133; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 12.—Hence, **Stăbĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Stabiæ, Stabian*: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1.—*Subst.*: **Stăbĭānum**, i, *n.* **1.** *The Stabian territory*: in Stabiano, Plin. 31, 2, 5, § 9.—**2.** *A villa of M. Marius near Stabiæ*, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 1.

* **stăbĭlīmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [stabilio], *a stay, support, stabiliment*: regni stabilimen, Att. ap. Cic. poët. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Fragm. Trag. v. 210 Rib.).

stăbĭlīmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a stay, support, stabiliment* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: haec sunt ventris stabilimenta, pane et assa bubula, Poclum grande, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 88: favorum, Plin. 11, 7, 6, § 16. —* **II.** Trop.: Sicilia et Sardinia stabilimenta bellorum, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 *fin.*

stăbĭlĭo, īvi, ītum (sync. *imperf.* stabilibat, Enn. Ann. 44), 4, *v. a.* [stabilis], *to make firm, steadfast*, or *stable; to fix, stay, establish* (class.; esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: semita nulla pedem stabilibat, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 44 Vahl.): eo stabilita magis sunt, Lucr. 3, 202; cf.: confirmandi et stabiliendi causā singuli ab infimo solo pedes terrā exculcabantur, *Caes. B. G. 7, 73: vineas, Col. 4, 33, 1: loligini pedes duo, quibus se velut ancoris stabiliunt, Plin. 9, 28, 44, § 83.—**II.** Trop.: regni stabilita scamna solumque, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48 *fin.* (Ann. v. 99 Vahl.): alicui regnum suom, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 39; cf.: libertatem civibus, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 58, 123: rem publicam (opp. evertere), Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 65; so, rem publicam, id. Sest. 68, 143: leges, id. Leg. 1, 23, 62: nisi haec urbs stabilita tuis consiliis erit, id. Marcell. 9, 29: matrimonia firmiter, id. Rep. 6, 2, 2: pacem, concordiam, Pseud.-Sall. Rep. Ordin. 1 *fin.* (p. 267 Gerl.): res Capuae stabilitas Romana disciplina, Liv. 9, 20: nomen equestre in consulatu (Cicero), Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 34: (aegrum) ad retinendam patientiam, *to strengthen, fortify him*, Gell. 12, 5, 3.

stăbĭlis, e, *adj.* [sto, prop. where one can stand; hence, pregn.], *that stands firm; firm, steadfast, steady, stable* (class.; esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: firmus, constans). **I.** Lit.: via plana et stabilis (opp. praeceps et lubrica), Cic. Fl. 42, 105: locus ad insistendum, Liv. 44, 5, 10: solum, id. 44, 9, 7: stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56: domus, id. Merc. 3, 4, 68: medio sedet insula ponto, Ov. F. 4, 303: per stabilem ratem tamquam viam, Liv. 21, 28, 8: elephanti pondere ipso stabiles, id. 21, 28, 12: stabilior Romanus erat, *was more firm, stood his ground better*, id. 44, 35, 19; cf.: stabili gradu impetum hostium excipere, id. 6, 12, 8; Tac. H. 2, 35; cf.: Romani stabili pugnae assueti, Liv. 28, 2, 7: pugna, id. 31, 35, 6: acies, id. 30, 11, 9: proelium, Tac. A. 2, 21: quae domus tam stabilis, quae tam firma civitas est, quae? etc., Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stabilis pulsus, *a steady pulse*, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 219: venae aquarum, *steadily flowing*, id. 30, 3, 28, § 48. — **II.** Trop., *firm, enduring, durable, stable; immutable, unwavering; steadfast, intrepid* (syn.: firmus, constans, certus): fundamentum, Lucr. 5, 1121: amici firmi et stabiles et constantes, Cic. Lael. 17, 62: stabilem se in amicitiā praestare, id. ib. 17, 64: stabile et fixum et permanens bonum, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: decretum stabile, fixum, ratum, id. Ac. 2, 9, 27: stabilis certaque sententia (opp. errans et vaga), id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: urbs sedem stabilem non habebit, id. Marcell. 9, 29: matrimonium stabile et certum, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: stabilis et certa possessio, id. Lael. 15, 55: praecepta firma, stabilia, id. Off. 1, 2, 6: opinio, id. N. D. 2, 2, 5: oratio stabili ac non mutata, id. Mil. 34, 92: nihil est tam ad diuturnitatem memoriae stabile quam, etc., id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: animus stabilis amicis, id. Inv. 1, 30, 47: virtus, Quae maneat stabili cum fugit illa (Fortuna) pede, Ov. Tr. 5, 14, 30.—Of springs: aquae certae, stabilesque et salubres, *unfailing, perennial*, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 48: eam (summam voluptatem) tum adesse, cum dolor omnis absit: eam stabilem appellas (opp. in motu), i. e. *a fixed state* or *condition*, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 75. — Of feet, syllables, etc., in verse: spondei, Hor. A. P. 256; so, pedes, dochmius, syllabae, etc., Quint. 9, 4, 97 sq.: stabilia probant, i. e. *consisting of such feet*, etc., id. 9, 4, 116.—*Comp.*: imperium stabilius, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 41.—*Sup.*: quaestus stabilissimus, Cato, R. R. praef. *fin.*—* **b.** Stabile est, with *subject-clause*, like certum est, *it is settled, it is decided*: profecto stabile'st, me patri aurum reddere, Plaut. Bacch. 3. 4, 25.—Hence, *adv.*: **stăbĭlĭter** (acc. to I.), *firmly, durably, permanently* (very rare): includatur tympanum, Vitr. 10, 14.—*Comp.*: fundare molem, Suet. Claud. 20.

stăbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stabilis], *a standing fast* or *firm, steadfastness, firmness, durability, immovability, stability* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ita mobilitatem equitum, stabilitatem peditum in proeliis praestant, *Caes. B. G. 4, 33: stirpes stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74.—**II.** Trop.: qui poterit aut corporis firmitate aut fortunae stabilitate confidere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 14, 40: benevolentiam non stabilitate et constantiā judicare, id. Off. 1, 15, 47; so (with constantia) id. Lael. 18, 65: stabilitas amicitiae confirmari potest, cum, etc., id. ib. 22, 82; cf. id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: hae sunt sententiae, quae stabilitatis aliquid habeant, id. Tusc. 5, 30, 85.

stăbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. stabilis *fin.*

stăbĭlītor, ōris, *m.* [stabilio], *an establisher* (post-Aug.): Deus, quod stant beneficio ejus omnia, stator stabilitorque est, Sen. Ben. 4, 7, 2.

stăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stabulum], *of* or *belonging to a stopping-place* or *stable* (post-Aug.): stabularia mulier, *a hostess, landlady*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 18.—As *subst.*: **stăbŭlārĭus**, i, *m.* * **A.** *A stable-boy, hostler*, Col. 6, 23 *fin.*—**B.** *A host, landlord* of the lowest kind of inn; *a tavern-keeper, stable-keeper*, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; Dig. 4, 9, 5; 47, 5, 1; App. M. 1, p. 110, 9; Vulg. Luc. 10, 35.

* **stăbŭlātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [stabulor], *a place where cattle stand* or *are housed*: hiberna, Col. 6, 3, 1.

stăbŭlo, āre, v. stabulor, I. β, and II.

stăbŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* (collat. form **stăbŭlo**, āre; v. in the foll.) [stabulum] (mostly poet. and post-Aug.; not in Cic.). **I.** *Neutr.*, *to have an abode* anywhere; *to stable, kennel, harbor, roost*, etc. (mostly of animals). (α) *Dep.* form: aviaria, in quibus stabulentur turdi ac pavones, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7: bos sicce, Col. 6, 12, 2: pecudes multae in antris, Ov. M. 13, 822: pisces in petris, Col. 8, 16, 8: serpens in illis locis, Gell. 6, 3, 1: ut permittat jumenta apud eum stabulari, Dig. 4, 9, 5. — Poet.: Tartessos stabulanti conscia Phoebo, i. e. *setting* (qs. returning to his lodging-place), Sil. 3, 399. —(β) *Act.* form: centauri in foribus stabulant, Verg. A. 6, 286: una stabulare, id. G. 3, 224: pecus sub Haemo, Stat. Th. 1, 275: pariter stabulare bimembres Centauros, id. ib. 1, 457.—* **II.** *Act.*, *to stable* or *house cattle*: ut alienum pecus in suo fundo pascat ac stabulet, Varr. R. R. 1, 21.

stăbŭlum, i, *n.* [sto], *a standing-place, abode, habitation, dwelling*. **I.** In gen. (very rare; perh. only in the foll. passages): stabile stabulum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 56; cf.: nusquam stabulum est confidentiae, id. Most. 2, 1, 3: DOMESTICORVM ET STABVLI SACRI, Inscr. Orell. 1134.—**II.** A stopping-place or abode for animals or persons of the lower class (freq. and class.). **A.** For animals, *a stall, stable, enclosure* of any kind (cf. praesepe): ovium, Varr. R. R. 2, 2,

19: pecudum, boum, etc., Col. 1, 6, 4; 6, 23, 2; Verg. G. 3, 295; 3, 302; Hor. C. 1, 4, 3 al.; cf.: pastorum stabula, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: avium cohortalium, Col. 8, 1, 3: pavonum, i. e. *an aviary*, id. 8, 11, 3: piscium, i. e. *a fish-pond*, id. 8, 17, 7: apium, i. e. *a beehive*, Verg. G. 4, 14; 4, 191; Col. 9, 6, 4: stabula ferarum, *lairs, haunts*, Verg. A. 6, 179; cf. id. ib. 10, 723: a stabulis tauros avertit, *pasture*, id. ib. 8, 207; 8, 213.—**2.** Poet., transf., *herds, flocks, droves*, etc.: stabuli nutritor Iberi, i. e. *Spanish sheep*, Mart. 8, 28, 5: mansueta, Grat. Cyn. 154.—**B.** Of humble houses. **1.** *A dwelling like a stable, cottage, hut*: pastorum, Cic. Sest. 5, 12: ardua tecta stabuli, Verg. A. 7, 512; Liv. 1, 4, 7; Just. 1, 4, 11.—**2.** Esp., *a public-house, pothouse, tavern, hostelry*, etc.: cauponam vel stabulum exercere, Dig. 4, 9, 1; Petr. 6, 3; 8, 2; 16, 4; 79, 5; 97, 1; Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 4; Mart. 6, 94, 3; App. M. 1, p. 104, 9; Spart. Sev. 1 al.—Such pothouses were also the usual abode of prostitutes, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 56.—Hence, **3.** Stabulum = lupanar, *a brothel, house of ill-fame*: pro cubiculis stabula, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.—**4.** As a term of abuse: stabulum flagitii, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 31: nequitiae, id. Cas. 2, 1, 13: servitritium, id. Pers. 3, 3, 13.—On account of his intercourse with king Nicomedes, the nickname of stabulum Nicomedis was given to Cæsar, acc. to Suet. Caes. 49.

† **stăchys**, ÿos, *f.*, = στάχυς, *a plant, horsemint*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

† **stacta**, ae, or **stactē**, ēs, *f.*, = στακτή, *myrrh-oil*. (α) Stacta, Lucr. 2, 847; Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 23; id. Most. 1, 3, 151; Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 70.—(β) Stacte, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 17.—Also, myrrha stacta (stacte), Scrib. Comp. 125; 145; Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68.—*Plur.*, Col. poët. 10, 173.

† **stacton**, i, *n.*, = στακτόν, *a kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 34.

stacŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of vine, also called* sircula, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34 (Jahn, scapula).

Stadia, ae, *f.*, *an ancient name of the town of Cnidus in Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104.

* **stădĭālis**, e, *adj.* [stadium], *of* or *containing a* stadium: ager, Auct. Grom. ap. Goes. p. 321.

* **stădĭātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *furnished with a race-course*: porticus, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

† **stădĭŏdrŏmos**, i, *m.*, = σταδιόδρομος, *a runner in a foot-race*, Firm. Math. 8, 8.—*A statue of Astylon*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59; Censor. 14, 5.

Stadĭos, i, *m.*, *a Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 42, § 146.

Stadisis, is, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 81.

† **stădĭum**, ii, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *acc. plur.* stadios, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15 *med.*; *gen. plur.* usu. stadium; but stadiorum, Plin. 2, 108, 112, § 247; 4, 1, 2, § 5; 4, 12, 24, § 75), = στάδιον. **I.** In gen., *a stade, stadium*, a distance of 125 paces, or 625 Roman feet, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English; it was an eighth part of a milliarium, or somewhat less than an eighth of an English mile, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 85; Col. 5, 1, 6; Censor. de Die Nat. 13; Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 1; id. Ac. 2, 31, 100; id. Fam. 16, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 496, 1; Plin. 2, 21, 19, § 83; 2, 108, 112, § 247.—**II.** In partic., *a race-course* for foot-racing, of a stadium in length (among the Greeks): qui stadium currit, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: ut in stadio cursores exclamant, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; cf. Suet. Dom. 5; Eutr. 7, 15.—**B.** Trop., *a contest*, = contentio (perh. only in the foll. passages): in stadium artis rhetoricae prodire, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 4: in stadio laudis versari, Rutil. Lup. 2, p. 77 (p. 139 Frotscher); but in Cic. Brut. 64, 230, the correct read. is in studio laudis).

Stadius, ii, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Pers. 6, 65.

Stăgīra, ōrum, *n.*, = Στάγειρα, *a town in Macedonia, the birthplace of Aristotle*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Amm. 27, 4, 8.—Hence, **Stăgīrītes**, ae, *m.*, = Σταγειρίτης, *the Stagirite*, i. e. *Aristotle*, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; also written **Stăgĕrites**, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3.

* **stagnātĭlis**, e, *adj.* [stagnum], *of* or *belonging to ponds* or *pools*: pisces, Plin. Val. 5, 42.

* **stagnensis**, e, *adj.* [stagnum], *of* or *belonging to ponds* or *pools*: aves, Aug. in Psa. 1, 103.

stagnĕus, a, um, v. stanneus.

* **stagnīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum], *resembling stagnant water*: color perviridis, Front. Aquaed. 7 dub.

1. stagno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *to form a pool of standing water, to stagnate, be stagnant* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; cf. redundo): stagnans Nilus, Verg. G. 4, 288: ubi mollius solum reperit (Indus) stagnat insulasque molitur, Curt. 8, 9, 7: nam flumen, quo latius fusum est, hoc placidius stagnat, id. 9, 2, 17: aquae stagnantes, id. 8, 13, 9: stagnantibus undis, Sil. 5, 95: Nili aquae, ubi evagatae stagnant, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 71; 31, 3, 21, § 31: stagnante Pado, Luc. 4, 134.—**B.** Transf., of places which lie under water, *to be overflowed* or *inundated*: moenia oppidi stagnabant redundantibus cloacis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 138, 7: paludibus orbis, Ov. M. 1, 324: ripae, Sil. 10, 89: terra caede, id. 6, 36: solum, Plin. 17, 26, 40, § 249: regna sanguine, Sil. 12, 43.—*Subst.*: **stagnantĭa**, ium, *n.*, *inundated places*: terrae motus fervens in umidis, fluctuans in stagnantibus, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 193.—**II.** *Act.* **A.** Lit., *to cause to stand, to make stagnant*: quo (bitumine) aqua omnis (Maris Mortui) stagnatur, Just. 36, 3, 7: Cecropio stagnata luto, Stat. S. 3, 20, 110.—**B.** Transf., *to cover with water, to overflow, inundate* a place: Tiberis plana Urbis stagnaverat, Tac. A. 1, 76: (loca) stagnata paludibus ument, Ov. M. 15, 269; Col. poët. 10, 11.

2. stagno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [stagnum = stannum; cf. stagneus, s. v. stanneus]. **I.** Lit., *to overlay* or *plate with* stannum (post-class.), Plin. Val. 1, 31 *med.*; 3, 4 *med.*—**II.** Trop., *to make fast, strengthen, fortify*: se adversus insidias, Just. 37, 2, 6: potionibus stagnata animalia, *strengthened, invigorated*, Veg. 1, 18 *fin.*; 3, 2, 5.

stagnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stagnum], *full of standing waters* or *pools* (post-Aug.): Liternum, Sil. 6, 653: loca, App. Herb. 8.—*Absol.*: stagnosa et referta salicibus, *places full of pools*, Amm. 17, 13, 4.

1. stagnum, i, *n.* [cf. Gr. τέναγος = vadum]. **I.** Lit., *a piece of standing water* (whether permanent or formed by the overflowing of a stream), *a pool, pond, swamp, fen*, etc. (cf.: lacus, palus): propter stagna, ubi lanigerum pecus piscibus pascit, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 59 Müll. (Sat. v. 42 Vahl.): super ripas Tiberis effusus lenibus stagnis, Liv. 1, 4, 4; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 217, 2 (as an example for stativae aquae); Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9; Auct. ap. Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7; Tib. 1, 3, 77; Verg. A. 6, 323: undique latius Extenta Lucrino Stagna lacu, Hor. C. 2, 15, 4: immensa stagna lacusque, Ov. M. 1, 38; Liv. 26, 48, 4 al.—**II.** Poet., transf., *waters* in gen.: hiemem sensit Neptunus et imis Stagna refusa vadis, Verg. A. 1, 126: Nerei Stagna, id. ib. 10, 764: rubri stagna profundi, Luc. 8, 853; cf. Sil. 7, 282: stagna tepentis aquae, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 2: Phrixeae stagna sororis, i. e. *the Hellespont*, Ov. F. 4, 278: Euripi, id. P. 1, 8, 38: stagnum ignis, *a lake of fire*, Vulg. Apoc. 19, 20; 20, 10.

‡ **2. stagnum**, = stannum, whence 2. stagno, and the orthog. stagneus, for stanneus.

† **stăgŏnĭas**, ae, *m.*, = σταγονίας (dropping), *a kind of frankincense*, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 62.

† **stăgŏnītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = σταγονῖτις, *gum galbanum*, Plin. 12, 25, 56, § 126.

Stăĭēnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, e. g. C. Aelius Paetus Staienus, *a judge*, Cic. Clu. 20, 55; 24, 64; cf. as a proverb of bad oratory: Staieni et Autronii, id. Brut. 69, 244; 72, 251.

† **stălagmĭas**, ae, *m.*, = σταλαγμίας, *a natural vitriol*, which distils in drops, Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124.

† **stălagmĭum**, ii, *n.*, = σταλάγμιον, *an ear-drop, pendant*, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 18; Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 45 Rib.).

Stālagmus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 95.

stāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sto], *the warp* in the upright loom of the ancients (cf.: trama, subtemen). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Tib. 1, 3, 86; Ov. M. 6, 54 sq.; 6, 576; 4, 275; 4, 397 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *A thread* hanging from the distaff: aut ducunt lanas aut stamina pollice versant, Ov. M. 4, 34; 4, 179; 4, 221; 12, 475: operoso stamine, id. A. A. 1, 695: et minuent plenas stamina nostra colos, id. H. 3, 76: deducere plenā stamina longa colu, Tib. 1, 3, 86; 1, 6, 78: digitis dum torques stamina duris, Ov. H. 9, 79.—Of the *threads* of the Parcae, Tib. 1, 7, 2; 3, 3, 36; Ov. M. 8, 453; id. Tr. 5, 13, 24; 4, 1, 63; Luc. 3, 19; 6, 777.—Hence, de legibus queri Fatorum et nimio de stamine, *too long a thread of life*, Juv. 10, 252.—Poet.: fallebam stamine somnum, i. e. *by spinning*, Prop. 1, 3, 41.—**B.** Of *threads* of other sorts; thus, of the thread of Ariadne, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 42; of the spider, Ov. M. 6, 145; Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80; of a net, id. 19, 1, 2, § 11; of the *stamina* of the lily, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23; the *fibres* of wood, id. 16, 38, 73, § 186; the *strings* of an instrument, Ov. M. 11, 169.—**C.** (Pars pro toto.) *A cloth* made of threads; so *the fillets* of priests, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 52; Sil. 3, 25.—*A garment*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 304; id. Laud. Stil. 2, 346; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 34.

* **stāmĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [stamen], *consisting of threads*, Petr. 41 *fin.* dub.

stāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *consisting of threads, full of threads, thready*: rota rhombi, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 26: vena ligni, i. e. *fibrous*, Plin. 16, 43, 83, § 226.

stannātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a trowel* (late Lat.): stannatio sive trulla caementarii, Hier. in Amos, 3, 7.

stannātūra, ae, *f.*, *plastering, varnishing* (late Lat.), Hier. in Amos, 3, 7.

stannĕus (**stagnĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [stannum], *made of* stannum: vasa, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. narica, p. 166 Müll.; Plin. 30, 7, 19, § 38: cacabus, Col. 12, 42, 1: pyxis, Plin. 29, 2, 10, § 35; 30, 5, 12, § 38: nummi, Dig. 48, 10, 9.

stannum (perh. also **stagnum**; hence 2. stagno and stagneus, v. stanneus), i, *n.*, *an alloy of silver and lead*, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 159; 33, 9, 45, § 130; Suet. Vit. 5 *fin.*—**II.** *Tin* (late Lat. for plumbum album or candidum), Hier. in Zach. 1, 4, 10; Isid. Orig. 16, 22.

† **stāphis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = σταφίς, *a plant*, perh. *licebane, staves-acre*, Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17; Pall. 1, 27, 2.

Stăphўla, ae, and **Stăphўlē**, ēs, *f.*, = σταφυλή, *the name of a woman*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 2.

† **staphўlīnus** or **-os**, i, *f.*, = σταφυλῖνος, *a kind of parsnip*, Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 88; 25, 9, 64, § 112; Col. 10, 168.

† **stăphўlŏdendron**, i, *n.*, = σταφυλόδενδρον, *the pistachio-tree*: Staphylea pinnata, Linn.; Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 69.

† **staphўlōma**, ătis, *n.*, = σταφύλωμα, *a blemish in the eye* shaped like a grape-stone, Veg. 3, 19, 1.

Stăphўlus, i, *m.*, *a son of Silenus, who taught the art of mixing wine with water*, Sall. H. 1, 87 Dietsch; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199.

Stasēas, ae, *m.*, *a Peripatetic philosopher of Neapolis*, Cic. Or. 1, 22, 104; id. Fin. 5, 3, 8; 5, 25, 75.

Stăsĭastae, ārum, *m.*, = Στασιασταί, *the name of a tragedy of Attius*, v. the Fragments, Non. 20, 25 al.; Trag. Rel. p. 214 sqq. Rib.

† **stăsĭmum**, i, *n.*, = στάσιμον, *that part of a poem which was sung standing*, Mar. Vict. 2, p. 2522 P.

Stăsĭmus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 3 al.

‡ **stătae mātris** simulacrum in foro colebatur, identical with that of *Vesta*, Fest. p. 317 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Inscr. Orell. 1386 sq.

stătānum vīnum, *an excellent kind of wine* in Campania, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65; 23, 1, 21, § 36.

Stătānus and **Stătŭlīnus**, i, *m.* [sto], *the deity who presided over the standing of children*, Varr. ap. Non. 532, 24 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.—As *a female deity*, called **Stătīna**, Tert. Anim. 39.

stătārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sto], *of* or *belonging to standing* or *standing fast, standing, standing firm, stationary, steady* (very rare; usually stabilis). **I.** In gen.: statarius miles, Liv. 9, 19: hostis, id. 22, 18: retia, i. e. *that remain long in the water*, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*: prandium, *eaten standing*, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 11 *fin.*: congressio, i. e. *a battle in the open field*, Amm. 14, 2, 8.—**B.** Transf., *calm, tranquil*; of an orator: C. Piso, statarius et sermonis plenus orator, Cic. Brut. 68, 239.—**II.** In partic., *subst.*: **stătārĭa** (sc. comoedia), *a kind of comedy, so called from the quiet acting of the performers* (opp. motoria, bustling, noisy), Ter. Heaut. prol. 36 sq. Don. ad loc. and ad; id. Ad. prol. 24.—Hence, *subst.*: **stătārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the actors in the* comoedia stataria, Cic. Brut. 30, 116.

Statelli, v. Statielli.

† **stătēr,** ēris, *m.*, = στατήρ, *a small silver coin of the Jews*, of the value of four drachmae, Hier. in Matt. 3, 17, 26; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 8; id. Matt. 17, 27.

stătēra, ae, *f.* [perhaps kindred with σταθμη, a rule], *a steelyard*; also, *a balance* (syn.: libra, trutina). **I.** Lit., Vitr. 10, 8; Petr. 35; Suet. Vesp. 25; Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 38; Stat. S. 4, 9, 46: auraria, *a goldsmith's scales*, Varr. ap. Non. 455, 20; called also aurificis, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159.—**B.** Transf., of any thing of a similar shape. * **1.** *The pole-bar* of a chariot, Stat. S. 4, 3, 35.—* **2.** *A kind of platter*, so called from its resemblance to the scale of a steelyard or balance, Nep. ap. Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146.—* **II.** Trop., *the value* of a thing, Plin. 12, 26, 57, § 127.

Stătĭānus, i, *m.*, *the name of a lieutenant of Antony*, Vell. 2, 82, 2.

† **stătĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = στατική, *an herb of an astringent quality*: Statice armeria, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 51.

stătĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [statua]. **I.** *A little statue* or *image*, *a statuette*, Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 163; 37, 10, 54, § 140.—**II.** Of *images of the gods, idols*, as a transl. of the Heb. מַצֵּבָה, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2 ex Deut. 12, 3; id. ib. *fin.* ex Lev. 26, 1.

stătĭcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a kind of gentle dance*, Cato ap. Macr. S. 2, 10 *med.*; Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 43.

Statielli (Statelli), ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Liguria*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 47; Liv. 42, 21.—*Their chief town* was called Aquae Statiellorum, Plin. l. l.; or **Statiellae,** ārum, *f.*, id. 31, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, **A. Statiellas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Statielli*: ager, Liv. 42, 7.—*Subst.*: **Statiellātes,** ium, *m.*, Liv. 42, 8; 42, 21.—**B. Statiellenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of* Aquae Statiellorum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11, 2.

Stătĭlĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman name*. **I.** L. Statilius, *a fellow-conspirator with Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 6; Sall. C. 17, 4; 43, 2; 46, 3; 55, 6.—**II.** L. Statilius, *an augur*, Cic. Att. 12, 13 and 14.—**III.** *An indifferent actor*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 30.—**IV.** Statilius Taurus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2725 sq.

stătim (a scanned long, Avien. Arat. 397; Alcim. 2, 180), *adv.* [sto]. **I.** *Firmly, steadily, steadfastly, unyieldingly* (so only ante-class.): nemo recedit loco, quin statim rem gerat, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 84; so, qui rem cum Achivis gesserunt statim, Enn. ap. Non. 393, 14 (Trag. v. 39 Vahl.); cf.: statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120: vectigalia legerunt vestra et servantur statim, *steadily, regularly*, Att. ap. Charis. p. 195 P. (statute et ordinate, Charis.); cf.: ex his praediis talenta argenti bina capiebat statim, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 7: delaborat cum statim puer, *constantly*, Afran. ap. Non. 393, 16.—**II.** Like our *on the spot*, i. q. *forthwith, straightway, at once, immediately, instantly* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: continuo, confestim, extemplo), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 40: Publicola lege illā perlatā statim secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55: de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, utrum igni statim necaretur, an in aliud tempus reservaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53 *fin.*: statim dimittere, Cic. Or. 59, 200: qui discedere animum censent, alii statim dissipari, alii diu permanere, id. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: ut statim alienatio disjunctioque facienda sit, id. Lael. 21, 76: postremos in agmine temptare ac statim in collis regredi, Sall. J. 55, 8: principio anni statim res turbulentae, Liv. 3, 22, 2; cf. id. 4, 53, 9: statim ac sine morā. Flor. 2, 2; Tac. A. 6, 3; Suet. Calig. 1.—(β) With *ut, simul ac, atque, quam*, or *cum*, *immediately after, as soon as*, etc.: litteras scripsi horā decimā, statim, ut tuas legeram, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 3: statim, ut dici (res) coepta est, id. de Or. 2, 77, 313: ut heri me salutavit, statim Romam profectus est, id. Att. 12, 18, 1; id. Fam. 2, 13, 2: dicebat, statim se iturum, simul ac ludorum apparatum iis tradidisset, id. Att. 15, 12, 1: proconsul ubique proconsularia insignia habet statim atque Urbem egressus est, Dig. 1, 16, 1: proconsules, statim quam Urbem egressi fuerint, habent jurisdictionem, ib. 1, 16, 2: semen statim cum spargitur, obruendum est, Pall. Apr. 3, 3.—(γ) With *abl. absol.*: hoc sum aggressus statim Catone absoluto, Cic. Or. 10, 35: hostium navibus captis statim ex classe copias suas eduxit, Nep. Cim. 2, 3.—(δ) With *ab* and *abl.*: statim a primā luce, Col. 11, 1, 17: a primā statim maturitate, Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 80: rami paene statim ab radice modici, id. 16, 10, 18, § 41.—(ε) With *post*: exercitationes campestres statim post civilia bella omisit, Suet. Aug. 83: statim post putationem, Pall. Febr. 15 *fin.*—* **B.** Rarely for recenter, modo, *recently, newly, just*: ventriculus vervecis statim occisi, Pall. 1, 35, 13.

Stătīna, ae, v. Statanus.

stătĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sto], *a standing, a standing still*. **I.** Lit. (so very rare; not in Cic.): navis, quae manet in statione, *remains standing, stands still, does not move*, Lucr. 4, 388; so, manere in statione, id. 4, 396; 5, 478; 5, 518: in statione locata nubila, id. 6, 193: varas In statione manus et pugnae membra paravi, *in a firm posture* (for fighting), Ov. M. 9, 34: numquam id (sidus) stationem facere, *stands still*, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77: stationes matutinas facere, id. 2, 15, 12, § 59: solus immobilem stationis gradum retinens, Val. Max. 3, 2, 23: terrae, Manil. 2, 70.—* **B.** Trop., *that which is established* by custom or prescription, a transl. of the Gr. θεματισμός, Vitr. 1, 2, 5.—**II.** Transf., in concr., a place where persons or things stay or abide, *a station, post, an abode, residence*. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): Athenis statio mea nunc placet, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 5: quā positus fueris in statione, mane, Ov. F. 2, 674; cf. id. ib. 5, 719: principio sedes apibus statioque petenda, Verg. G. 4, 8: apricis statio gratissima mergis, id. A. 5, 128: equorum, i. e. *a stall*, Pall. 1, 21, 2; so, jumentorum, Dig. 7, 1, 13 *fin.*: plerique in stationibus sedent tempusque audiendis fabulis conterunt, *in public places*, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2: stationes circumeo, id. ib. 2, 9, 5: quod tabernas tris de domo suo circa forum civitatibus ad stationem locasset, Suet. Ner. 37: thermae, stationes, omne theatrum, Juv. 11, 4; Gell. 13, 13, 1: stationes municipiorum, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236: si ad stationem vel tabernam ventum sit, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 7: stationes hibernae, *winter-quarters*, Amm. 14, 1, 1.—**b.** Poet., of things, *place, position*: pone recompositas in statione comas, *in their place*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 68; id. A. A. 3, 434: permutata rerum statione, Petr. poët. 120, 99: umoris, Pall. 1, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a post, station* (v. custodiae, vigilia): cohortes ex statione et praesidio emissae, Caes. B. G. 6, 42: ii, qui pro portis castrorum in statione erant . . . Cohortes quae in stationibus erant, etc., id. ib. 4, 32; 5, 15; 6, 37; 6, 38: in stationem succedere, *to relieve*, id. ib. 4, 32: stationem inire, Tac. A. 13, 35: relinquere, Verg. A. 9, 222: deserere, Suet. Aug. 24: habere, Liv. 35, 29: quique primi transierant, in statione erant, dum traicerent ceteri, *on guard*, Curt. 7, 5, 18.—Transf.: suis vicibus capiebant bina (lumina Argi) quietem; Cetera servabant atque in statione manebant, *kept at their posts*, Ov. M. 1, 627; 2, 115.—Trop.: de praesidio et statione vitae decedere, Cic. Sen. 20, 73: functo longissimā statione mortali, Vell. 2, 131, 2: imperii statione relictā, Ov. Tr. 2, 219; Vell. 2, 124, 2; Tac. Or. 17; Suet. Claud. 38.—**b.** Transf., like our *post, watch, guard*, for those who are stationed to watch, who stand guard, *sentries, sentinels, outposts, pickets*: ut stationes dispositas haberent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 7, 69 *fin.*: ut minus intentae diurnae stationes ac nocturnae vigiliae essent, Liv. 9, 24, 5; 25, 38, 16; cf. in *sing.*: ad stationem Romanam in portā segniter agentem vigilias perveniunt, id. 10, 32, 7: dispositā statione per ripas Tiberis, Suet. Tib. 72: crebrae, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: custodiae stationesque equitum, id. ib. 1, 59: statione militum assumptā, i. e. *body-guard, lifeguard*, Suet. Tib. 24; so, militum, id. Ner. 21; 34; 47.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *a station, office, position*, in government, etc. (post-class.): in hac statione, i. e. the imperial office, Spart. Ael. Verr. 4: statio imperatoria, Lampr. Comm. 1: Augusta, Capitol. Clod. Alb. 2: regia, Vulc. 7; Capitol. Verr. 8.—**3.** Naut. t. t., *an anchorage, roadstead, road, bay, inlet* (syn. portus), Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2: quietam nactus stationem, Caes. B. C. 3, 6; 3, 8; 1, 56 *fin.*; Liv. 10, 2, 6; 28, 6, 9; 31, 33, 3; Verg. G. 4, 421; id. A. 2, 23 al.—**4.** *A place of residence, a post, station* of the fiscal officers of a province; also, for the *officers* themselves, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 19; Cod. Just. 4, 31, 1; 10, 5, 1; Inscr. Orell. 3207; 4107.—**5.** *A post-station, post-house*, Inscr. Murat. 1015; Morcell. Stil. Inscr. Lat. 1, p. 421.—**6.** *A religious meeting, assembly* of the Christians: die stationis, nocte vigiliae meminerimus, Tert. Or. 29: stationes in vesperam producere, id. adv. Psych. 1; so id. ib. 10; id. ad Ux. 2, 4.

* **stătĭōnālis,** e, *adj.* [statio, I.], *standing still, stationary, fixed*: stella, Plin. 2, 15, 12, § 60.

stătĭōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [statio, II.], *of* or *belonging to a post* or *station* (jurid. Lat.): stationarii milites, *soldiers stationed at a post, a kind of gendarmery instituted by Augustus for suppressing the* grassatores, Suet. Aŭg. 32; Dig. 11, 4, 1; 11, 4, 4; 1, 12, 1 *fin.*—As *subst.*: **stătĭōnārĭus,** i, *m.* **A.** *A postman, postmaster* at a post-station, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 1.—**B.** *A police-officer*, Cod. 12, 23, 1; 12, 58, 1; Cod. Th. 6, 29, 1; 8, 4, 2.

Stātĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** Orig., *a name for slaves*, acc. to Gell. 4, 20, 12.—*A slave of Cicero* was thus named, Cic. Fam. 16, 16, 2; id. Att. 6, 2, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 1.—Also *a prænomen of freemen*, e. g. Statius Albius Oppianicus, Cic. Clu. 4, 9.—**II.** *A surname* (cognomen or agnomen). **A.** Caecilius Statius, *of Insubria, a comic poet, a younger contemporary of Ennius, who died* A. U. C. 586, Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; id. Att. 7, 3, 10; Vell. 1, 17, 1.—**B.** P. Papinius Statius, *a poet under Domitian, author of the* Silvae, *of the* Thebais, *and of an unfinished poem entitled* Achilleis, Juv. 7, 82 sqq.—**C.** L. Statius Murcus, *a lieutenant and proconsul*, Caes. B. C. 3, 15; Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 30; Vell. 2, 69, 2; 2, 77, 4.

stătīvus, a, um, *adj.* [sto], *standing still, stationary*. **I.** In gen. (very rare): de stativis aquis, ut sunt lacus et stagna et putea et maria, *standing waters*, Varr. ap. Non. 217, 2: tarditas, Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*—Of a light (transl. of Gr. στηριγμός), App. de Mundo, 16, p. 64, 24.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In milit. lang., *of* or *belonging to posts, stations*, or *quarters* (the predom. signif. of the word): praesidium stativum, *appointed post* or *station* = statio, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 41, 1, 6; 44, 40, 6: castra, *a stationary camp, a camp where an army halts for a long while*, Caes. B. C. 3, 30; 3, 37; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; Sall. J. 44, 4; Tac. A. 3, 21 *fin.* al.—Hence, *substt.* **1. stătīva,** ōrum, *n.*, *a stationary camp*. (α) Lit., Liv. 1, 57, 4; 29, 34, 3; 31, 33, 6; 37, 37, 1 and 5; Tac. H. 1, 66 al.—* (β) Transf., of travellers: stativa, *a resting-place, stopping-place, quarters*: stativis dies absumuntur, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 103; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 8.—* **2. stătīvae,** ārum, *f.*: mansiones, deinde stativae deinde ubi annona esset accipienda, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45.—**B.** In relig. lang.: stativae feriae, *fixed* or *stated feasts* (usually statae feriae), Macr. S. 1, 16, § 5.

Statones, um, *m.*, *the people of Statonia in Southern Etruria, celebrated for its vines and stone-quarries*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **Statoniensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Statonia*: ager, Plin. 2, 95, 96,

§ 209: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 67: lacus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 8.—As *subst.*: **Statoniensis,** is, *m.* (sc. ager), Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168; Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

1. stător, ōris, *m.* [sto], *a magistrate's attendant, servant, messenger, orderly-man* (since Augustus there were centuriae statorum Augusti): statores mittere, Cic. Fam. 2, 19, 2; Planc. ib. 10, 21, 2; Dig. 4, 6, 10; 1, 16, 4; Inscr. Orell. 2780; 3422; 3524; cf. Kellerm. Vigil. App. 40; 199 sq.; Jahn, Spec. Epigr. p. 28, n. 1; p. 49.

2. Stător, ōris, *m.* [sisto], one who causes any thing to stand fast, *a stayer, supporter*, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 1, 12, 6; Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11; 1, 13, 31; id. Fin. 3, 20, 66; Sen. Ben. 4, 7, 1; Ov. F. 6, 793; Vell. 2, 131.—*Plur.*, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.—Also, of Mars, Vell. 2, 131, 1.

Statorĭus, ĭi, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*: Q. Statorius, Liv. 24, 48.

stătŭa, ae, *f.* [statuo], *an image, statue* (syn.: signum, effigies, imago) (commonly made of metal, Quint. 2, 21, 10); rarely of the gods: statuae deorum, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 782 P.; Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 47; Sen. Q. N. 2, 42, 1.—But freq. and class. of men: statuam dare auream Solidam faciundam, Plaut. Curc. 3, 80: statuae et imagines, non animorum simulacra sed corporum, Cic. Arch. 12, 30: statua istius persimilis, id. Pis. 38, 93: statua equestris inaurata, id. Phil. 5, 15, 41; cf. id. ib. 9, 7, 16; id. Sest. 38, 83; id. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: ea statua, quae ad Opis per te posita in excelso est, id. Att. 6, 1, 17: si quaeret Pater urbium Subscribi statuis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28.—As a designation of immovability, taciturnity, etc.: ex hac statuâ volo Erogitare, etc., Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 31; id. Ps. 4, 1, 7; cf.: statuâ taciturnius exit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83: iste statuâ pallidior, Cat. 80, 4: statuarum ritu patiemur pannos et vincula? Petr. 102, 12.—**II.** *A pillar*: marmorea, Vop. Aur. 37, 2: salis, Sedul. Pasch. 1, 106.

‡ **stătŭālis,** is, *m.* [statua], = STATUARIUS, *a sculptor*, Inscr. Murat. 937, 1.

stătŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to statues* (post-Aug.): ars, *the art of making statues, statuary*, Plin. 34, 7, 16, § 33; 36, 5, 4, § 37: temperatura (aeris), id. 34, 9, 20, § 97.—As *subst.* **1. stătŭārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the art of statuary*, Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 156; 36, 5, 4, § 15 (= ars fingendi).—**2. stătŭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of statues, a statuary* (syn. sculptor), Quint. 2, 21, 1; Sen. Ep. 88, 15; Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.

stătūlĭber (also separate, **stătū lĭber**), běri, *m.* [prob. instead of statuto liber; v. infra], *a slave to whom liberty is granted under a certain condition* or *from a certain time, generally by testament*: statuliber est qui statutam et destinatam in tempus vel condicionem libertatem habet, Dig. 40, 7, 1: qui sub condicione testamento liber esse jussus est, statu liber appellatur, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 1; cf. Titin. 2 passim: statuliber est qui testamento certâ condicione propositâ jubetur esse liber, Fest. s. v. statuliber, p. 249 L.: statuliberi, id est ejus servi quo testamento sub aliquâ condicione liber esse jussus est, quem constat interea heredis servum esse, Gai. Inst. 2, 200: cum statuliber sub condicione legatus est, et pendente condicione legati condicio statutae libertatis deficit, legatum utile fit; nam, sicut statuta libertas tunc perimit legatum cum vires accipit, ita, etc., Dig. 30, 1, 81, § 9; cf. ib. 33, 5, 9; 30, 1, 44, § 8; and the whole title of the Dig. 40, 7, De statuliberis.—The word perhaps occurred in the XII. Tables: sub hac condicione liber esse jussus . . . ad libertatem perveniet: idque lex duodecim tabularum jubet, Ulp. Fragm. 2, 4.

Statulīnus, i, v. Statanus.

stătūmārĭa, ae, *f.*, *a plant, also called* proserpinaca, App. Herb. 18.

stătūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [statuo], *that upon which any thing rests, a support, stay, prop*, Col. 4, 2, 1; 4, 16, 2; 5, 5, 18; Vitr. 7, 1, 1; Plin. 13, 12, 24, § 79.—**II.** Esp., *a rib* of a ship, Caes. B. C. 1, 54.

* **stătūmĭnātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [statumino], *an underpropping, foundation*, Vitr. 7, 1 *med.*

stătūmĭno, āre, *v. a.* [statumen], *to prop up, to underprop, support* (post-Aug.): oras fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47: aliquid saxo, Vitr. 7, 1.

* **stătuncŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [statua], *a little statue, statuette*, Petr. 50, 6.

stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [stătum, sup. of sto], *to cause to stand* (cf.: colloco, pono). **I.** Corporeally. **A.** *To cause to stand, set up, set, station, fix in an upright position.* **1.** *To set up, set in the ground, erect*: ibi arbores pedicino in lapide statuito, Cato, R. R. 18: inter parietes arbores ubi statues, id. ib.: stipites statuito, id. ib.: palis statutis crebris, Varr. R. R. 1, 14 *init.*: pedamenta jacentia statuenda, *are to be raised*, Col. 4, 26: pedamentum inter duas vitis, Plin. 17, 22, 21, § 194: hic statui volo primum aquilam, *the standard of the troops*, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7: signifer, statue signum, *plant the ensign*, Liv. 5, 55, 1; Val. Max. 1, 5, 1.—**2.** *To plant* (rare): eodem modo vineam statuito, alligato, flexatoque uti fuerit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 198: agro qui statuit meo Te, triste lignum (i. e. arborem), Hor. C. 2, 13, 10.—**3.** In gen., *to place, set* or *fix, set up, set forth* things or persons. **a.** Without specifying the place: ollam statuito cum aquâ, *let a jar stand with water*, Cato, R. R. 156 (157): crateras magnos statuunt, i. e. on the table, Verg. A. 1, 724; so, crateras laeti statuunt, id. ib. 7, 147: haec carina satis probe fundata et bene statuta est, *well placed*, i. e. *so that the hull stands* perpendicularly (cf.: bene lineatam carinam collocavit, v. 42), Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 44: nec quidquam explicare, nec statuere potuerant, nec quod statutum esset, manebat, omnia perscindente vento, Liv. 21, 58, 7: eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, *to pitch*, Caes. B. C. 1, 81; so, aciem statuere, *to draw up an army*: aciem quam arte statuerat, latius porrigit, Sall. J. 52, 6.—**b.** With designation of the place by *in* and *abl.*; by *adv. of place*; by *ante, apud, ad, circa, super, and acc.*; by *pro* and *abl.*; by *abl.* alone (very rare), or by *in* and *acc.* (very rare): signa domi pro supellectile statuere, Cato ap. Prisc. 7, 19, 95 (p. 782 P.): statuite hic lectulos, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7: etiamsi in caelo Capitolium statueretur, Cic. Or. 3, 46, 180: statuitur Sollius in illo gladiatorum convivio . . . statuitur, ut dico, eques Romanus in Apronii convivio, *is taken to the banquet*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61 sq.: tabernacula in foro statuere, Liv. 39, 46, 3: in principiis statuit tabernaculum, Nep. Eum. 7, 1: in nostris castris tibi tabernaculum statue, Curt. 5, 11, 6; 8, 13, 20: statui in medium undique conspicuum tabernaculum jussit, id. 9, 6, 1: (sagittae) longae, nisi prius in terrâ statuerent arcum, haud satis apte imponuntur, id. 8, 14, 19: sedes curules sacerdotum Augustalium locis, superque eas querceae coronae statuerentur, Tac. A. 2, 83: donum deae apud Antium statuitur, id. ib. 3, 71: pro rigidis calamos columnis, Ov. F. 3, 529: jamque ratem Scythicis auster statuisset in oris, Val. Fl. 3, 653: statuere vas in loco frigido, Pall. Oct. 22.—Of living beings: capite in terram statuerem, Ut cerebro dispergat viam, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: qui capite ipse sua in statuit vestigia sese (= qui sese ipse capite in sua vestigia statuit), i. e. *stands on his head*, Lucr. 4, 472: patrem ejus a mortuis excitasses, statuisses ante oculos, Cic. Or. 1, 57, 245: captivos vinctos in medio statuit, Liv. 21, 42, 1: ubi primum equus Curtium in vado statuit, id. 1, 13, 5: quattuor cohortes in fronte statuit, id. 28, 33, 12: ante se statuit funditores, id. 42, 58, 10: puerum ad canendum ante tibicinem cum statuisset, id. 7, 2, 9: procul in conspectu eum (Philopoemenem) statuerunt, id. 39, 49, 11: media porta robora legionum, duabus circa portis milites levemque armaturam statuit, id. 23, 16, 8: bovem ad fanum Dianae et ante aram statuit, id. 1, 45, 6: cum Calchanta circa aram statuisset, Val. Max. 8, 11, ext. 6: marium si qui eo loci statuisset, id. 3, 1, 2 *fin.*: adulescentes ante Caesarem statuunt, Tac. A. 4, 8: in fronte statuerat ferratos, in cornibus cohortes, id. ib. 3, 45: puer quis Ad cyathum statuetur? Hor. C. 1, 29, 8: tu cum pro vitulâ statuis dulcem Aulide natam Ante aras, id. S. 2, 3, 199: et statuam ante aras auratâ fronte juvencum, Verg. A. 9, 627: clarâ regione profundi Aetheros innumeri statuerunt agmina cygni, Stat. Th. 3, 525.—**4.** Pregn., *to construct and place, to set up after constructing, to erect, make.* **a.** Of statues, temples, columns, altars, trophies, etc.; constr. with *acc.* alone, or *acc. of the structure* and *dat. of the person* for whom or in whose honor it is erected: siquidem mihi aram et statuam statuis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 122: huic statuam statui decet ex auro, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 1: ne ego aureâ pro statuâ vineam tibi statuam, id. Curc. 1, 2, 52: eique statuam equestrem in rostris statui placere, Cic. Phil. 5, 15, 41; so id. ib. 9, 5, 10; 9, 7, 16; id. Verr. 2, 2, 62, § 151; 2, 2, 20, § 48; so, simulacrum alicui statuere, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: effigiem, Verg. A. 2, 184: Mancinus eo habitu sibi statuit quo, etc. (effigiem), Plin. 34, 5, 10, § 18: simulacrum in curiâ, Tac. A. 14, 12: quânam in civitate templum statueretur, id. ib. 4, 55: se primos templum urbis Romae statuisse, id. ib. 4, 56; so id. ib. 4, 15: nec tibi de Pario statuam, Germanice, templum, Ov. P. 4, 8, 31: templa tibi statuam, tribuam tibi turis honorem, id. M. 14, 128: super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: victimas atque aras diis Manibus statuentes, Tac. A. 3, 2: statuitque aras e cespite, Ov. M. 7, 240: statuantur arae, Sen. Med. 579: aëneum statuerunt tropaeum, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 69: monumentum, id. ib. § 70; so, in alio orbe tropaea statuere, Curt. 7, 7, 14; so, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 18: ut illum di perdant qui primus statuit hic solarium, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5: princeps Romanis solarium horologium statuisse L. Papirius Cursor proditur, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 213: a miliario in capite Romani fori statuto, id. 3, 5, 9, § 66: carceres eo anno in Circo primum statuti, Liv. 8, 20, 1: quo molem hanc immanis equi statuere? Verg. A. 2, 150: multo altiorem statui crucem jussit, Suet. Galb. 9: obeliscam, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 71: at nunc disturba quas statuisti machinas, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 137: incensis operibus quae statuerat, Nep. Milt. 7, 4: si vallum statuitur procul urbis illecebris, Tac. A. 4, 2: castra in quinto lapide a Carthagine statuit, Just. 22, 6, 9.—**b.** Poet. and in post-class. prose (rare): aliquem statuere = alicui statuam statuere: inter et Aegidas mediâ statuaris in urbe, Ov. H. 2, 67: statuarque tumulo hilaris et coronatus, *my statue will be erected*, Tac. Dial. 13; so with two *acc.*: custodem medio statuit quam vilicus horto, *whose statue he placed as protectress*, etc., Mart. 3, 68, 9; cf. in double sense: nudam te statuet, i. e. nudam faciet (= nudabit fortunis), and statuam tibi nudam faciet, Mart. 4, 28, 8.—**5.** Of cities, etc., *to establish, found, build* (in class. prose usu. condo): Agamemnon tres ibi urbes statuit, Vell. 1, 1, 2: urbem quam statuo vestra est, Verg. A. 1, 573: urbem praeclaram, id. ib. 4, 655: Persarum statuit Babylona Semiramis urbem, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 21: ibi civitatem statuerunt, Just. 23, 1; so, licentia et impunitas asyla statuendi (= aperiendi), Tac. A. 3, 60.—Hence, transf.: carmen statuere = carmen condere, *to compose, devise a song*: nunc volucrum . . . inexpertum carmen, quod tacitâ statuere brumâ, Stat. S. 4, 5, 12.—**B.** *To cause to stand still, to stop* (rare; cf. sisto, III. B.): navem extemplo statuimus, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 57: et statuit fessos, fessus et ipse, boves, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 4: famuli hoc modo statuerunt aquas, Arn. 1, p. 30: sanguinem, Oct. Hor. 4.—**C.** *To cause to stand firm, strengthen, support* (rare; = stabilire), only transf.: qui rem publicam certo animo adjuverit, statuerit, Att. ap. Cic. Sest. 56, 120 (Trag. Rel. v. 357 Rib.).

II. Trop. **A.** *To establish, constitute* (= constituo). **1.** Esp.: exemplum or documentum (v. edo *fin.*, and cf. Sen. Phoen. 320), *to set forth an example* or *precedent* for warning or imitation: statuite exemplum impudenti, date pudori praemium, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 6: exemplum statuite in me ut adulescentuli Vobis placere studeant potius quam sibi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 51; Auct. Her. 4, 35, 47: ut illi intellegere possint, in quo homine statueris exemplum hujus modi, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45, § 111: in quos aliquid exempli populus Romanus statui putat oportere, id. ib. 2, 3, 90, § 210: statuam in te exemplum, ne quis posthac infelicibus miseriis patriae illudat, Just. 8, 7, 14: documentum autem statui oportere, si quis resipiscat et antiquam societatem respiciat, Liv. 24, 45, 5: statueretur immo

documentum, quo uxorem imperator acciperet, *a precedent*, Tac. A. 12, 6. —**2.** Jus statuere, *to establish a principle* or *relation of law:* ut (majores nostri) omnia omnium rerum jura statuerint, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: qui magistratum potestatemve habebit, si quid in aliquem novi juris statuerit, ipse quoque, adversario postulante, eodem jure uti debebit, *if he has established any new principle of law*, Edict. Praet. in Dig. 2, 2, 1, § 1: si quid injungere inferiori velis, id prius in te ac tuos si ipse juris statueris, facilius omnes oboedientes habeas, *if you first admit it against yourself*, Liv. 26, 36, 3: si dicemus in omnibus aequabile jus statui convenire, *equal principles of law should be applied to all*, Auct. Her. 3, 3, 4. —**3.** In gen., *to establish* by authority (of relations, institutions, rights, duties, etc.): (Numa) omnis partis religionis statuit sanctissime, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26: hoc judicium sic exspectatur ut non unae rei statui, sed omnibus constitui putetur, id. Tull. 15, 36: ad formandos animos statuendasque vitae leges, Quint. prooem. 14: sic hujus (virtutis) ut caelestium statuta magnitudo est, Sen. Ep. 79, 10: vectigal etiam novum ex salariâ annonâ statuerunt, Liv. 29, 37, 2: novos statuere fines, id. 42, 24, 8: neque eos quos statuit terminos observat, id. 21, 44, 5: quibus rebus cum pax statuta esset, Just. 5, 10, 8; so id. 25, 1, 1: sedesque ibi statuentibus, id. 18, 5, 11.—**4.** With double *acc.*, *to constitute, appoint, create:* Hirtius arbitrum me statuebat non modo hujus rei, sed totius consulatus sui, Cic. Att. 14, 1, a, 2: telluris eum natura nec illum, nec quemquam constituit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 130: de principatu (vinorum) se quisque judicem statuet, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 59: praefectus his statuitur Andragoras, Just. 21, 4, 5.—**B.** *To determine, fix*, etc. (of temporal or local relations); constr. usually with *acc.* and *dat.* or *acc.* and *gen.* **1.** Modum statuere alicui or alicujus rei, *to determine the manner, mode*, or *measure* of, *assign limits, restrictions* or *restraints* to a thing or person, *to impose restraints upon.* (*α*) With *dat.:* diuturnitati imperii modum statuendum putavistis, *that a limit should be assigned to the duration of his power*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: statui mihi tum modum et orationi meae, *imposed restraints upon myself and my words*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 63, § 163: non statuendo felicitati modum, nec cohibendo fortunam, *by not assigning any limits to his success*, Liv. 30, 30, 23 (Pompeium) affirmabant, libertati publicae statuturum modum, Vell. 2, 40: cupidinibus statuat natura modum, Hor. S. 1, 2, 111: quem modum sibi ipsa statuit (crudelitas)? Val. Max. 9, 2 pr.: modum ipsae res statuunt (i. e. sibi), Plin. 28, 15, 61, § 216: modum nuptiarum sumptibus statuerunt, Just. 21, 4, 5: timori quem meo statuam modum? Sen. Thyest. 483; and with finem: jam statui aerumnis modum et finem cladi, id. Herc. Fur. 206. —(*β*) With *gen.:* honestius te inimicitiarum modum statuere potuisse quam me humanitatis, Cic. Sull. 17, 48: ipse modum statuam carminis, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 44: errorisque sui sic statuisse modum, Prop. 3, 12 (4, 11), 36: modum statuunt fellis pondere denarii, *they limit the quantity of the gall to the weight of a denarius*, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 254.—**2.** Condicionem or legem alicui, *to impose a condition* or *law upon one, to dictate, assign a condition to:* hanc tu condicionem statuis Gaditanis, Cic. Balb. 10, 25: providete ne duriorem vobis condicionem statuatis ordinique vestro quam ferre possit, id. Rab. Post. 6, 15: alter eam sibi legem statuerat ut, etc., id. Phil. 10, 6, 12: pretio statutâ lege ne modum excederet, etc., *the law being assigned to the price that not*, etc., i. e. *the price being limited by the law*, etc., Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 118: pacis legem universae Graeciae statuit, Just. 9, 5, 2.—So with ellipsis of *dat.*, *to agree upon, stipulate:* statutis condicionibus, Just. 6, 1, 3: omnibus consentientibus Carthago conditur, statuto annuo vectigali pro solo urbis, id. 18, 5, 14. —**3.** Finem, *to assign* or *put an end to, make an end of:* haud opinor commode Finem statuisse orationi militem, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 21: et finem statuit cuppedinis atque timoris, Lucr. 6, 25: cum Fulvius Flaccus finem poenae eorum statuere cogeretur, Val. Max. 3, 2, ext. 1: majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorsi ab diis sunt, et finem statuerunt, *finished*, Liv. 45, 39, 10; so, terminum: nam templis numquam statuetur terminus aevi, Stat. S. 3, 1, 180: cum consilii tui bene fortiterque suscepti eum tibi finem statueris, quem ipsa fortuna terminum nostrarum contentionum esse voluisset, *since you have assigned that end*, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 2.—**4.** Pretium alicui rei, *to assign a price to something; fix, determine the price of something:* quae probast mers, pretium ei statuit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 132: numquam avare pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48: statuit frumento pretium, Tac. A. 2, 87; so with *dat.* understood: ut eos (obsides) pretio quantum ipsi statuissent patres redimi paterentur, Liv. 45, 42, 7: pretium statuit (i. e. vecturae et sali), id. 45, 29, 13; so with *in* and *acc.:* ut in singulas amphoras (vini) centeni nummi statuantur, *that the price may be set down at* 100 *sesterces for an amphora*, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56.—**5.** Statuere diem, horam, tempus, locum alicui rei, or alicui, or with *dat. gerund.*, *to assign* or *appoint a day, time, place*, etc. (for the more usual diem dicere): statutus est comitiis dies, Liv. 24, 27, 1: diem patrando facinori statuerat, id. 35, 35, 15: multitudini diem statuit ante quam sine fraude liceret ab armis discedere, Sall. C. 36, 2: dies insidiis statuitur, id. J. 70, 3: ad tempus locumque colloquio statuendum, Liv. 28, 35, 4: subverti leges quae sua spatia (= tempora) quaerendis aut potiundis honoribus statuerint, Tac. A. 2, 36.—With ellipsis of *dat.:* observans quem statuere diem, Mart. 4, 54, 6: noctem unam poscit: statuitur nox, Tac. A. 13, 44. — Esp. in the *part.* statutus, *fixed, appointed* (in MSS. and edd. often confounded with status; v. sisto *fin.*): institum ut quotannis . . . libri diebus statutis (statis) recitarentur, Suet. Claud. 42: ut die statutâ omnes equos ante regiam producerent, Just. 1, 10, 1: quaedam (genera) statutum tempus anni habent, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 135: fruges quoque maturitatem statuto tempore expectant, Curt. 6, 3, 7: sacrificium non esse redditum statuto tempore, id. 8, 2, 6: statuto tempore quo urbem Mithridati traderet, Just. 16, 4, 9: cum ad statutam horam omnes convenissent, id. 1, 10, 8: intra tempus statutum, *fixed by the law*, Dig. 4, 4, 19 and 20.—**6.** *To recount, count up, state* (very rare): statue sex et quinquaginta annos, quibus mox divus Augustus rempublicam rexit: adice Tiberii tres et viginti . . . centum et viginti anni colliguntur. *count, fix* the number *at*, Tac. Or. 17: Cinyphiae segetis citius numerabis aristas . . . quam tibi nostrorum statuatur summa laborum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 29.—**C.** *To decide, determine*, with reference to a result, *to settle, fix, bring about, choose, make a decision.* **1.** Of disputes, differences, questions, etc., between others. (*α*) With *interrog.-clause:* ut statuatis hoc judicio utrum posthac amicitias clarorum virorum calamitati hominibus an ornamento esse malitis, Cic. Balb. 28, 65: eam potestatem habetis ut statuatis utrum nos . . . semper miseri lugeamus, an, etc., id. Mil. 2, 4: in hoc homine statuatis, possitne senatoribus judicantibus homo nocentissimus pecuniosissimusque damnari, id. Verr. 1, 16, 47: vos statuite, recuperatores, utra (sententia) utilior esse videatur, id. Caecin. 27, 77: decidis tu statuisque quid lis ad denarium solveretur, id. Quint. 4, 17: magni esse judicis statuere quid quemque cuique praestare oporteret, id. Off. 3, 17, 70: mihi vero Pompeius statuisse videtur quid vos in judicando spectare oporteret, id. Mil. 6, 15: semel (senatus) statuerent quid donatum Masinissae vellent, Liv. 42, 23: nec quid faciendum modo sit statuunt, sed, etc., *decide, dictate*, id. 44, 22: nondum statuerat conservaret eum necne, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: statutumque (est) quantum curules, quantum plebei pignoris caperent, Tac. A. 13, 28: semel nobis esse statuendum quod consilium in illo sequamur, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4. —(*β*) With *de:* ut consules de Caesaris actis cognoscerent, statuerent, judicarent, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, 8: et collegas suos de religione statuisse, in senatu de lege statuturos, id. ib. 4, 2, 4: ut de absente eo C. Licinius statueret ac judicaret, Liv. 42, 22: si de summâ rerum liberum senatui permittat rex statuendi jus, id. 42, 62: qui ab exercitu ab imperatore eove cui de eâ re statuendi potestas fuerit, dimissus erit, Edict. Praet. in Dig. 3, 2, 1.—Often with reference to punishment: cum de P. Lentulo ceterisque statuetis, pro certo habetote, vos simul de exercitu Catilinae decernere, Sall. C. 52, 17: satis visum de Vestiliâ statuere, *to pass sentence against*, Tac. A. 2, 85: jus statuendi de procuratoribus, id. ib. 12, 54: facta patribus potestate statuendi de Caeciliano, id. ib. 6, 7; so id. ib. 13, 28; cf. id. ib. 15, 14; 2, 85; Suet. Tib. 61 *fin.*—In partic.: de se statuere, *to decide on*, or *dispose of one's self*, i. e. *of one's life*, = *to commit suicide:* eorum qui de se statuebant humabantur corpora, Tac. A. 6, 29.—(*γ*) With *de* and *abl.* and *interrog.-clause:* si quibusdam populis permittendum esse videatur ut statuant ipsi de suis rebus quo jure uti velint, Cic. Balb. 8, 22.—(*δ*) With *contra:* consequeris tamen ut eos ipsos quos contra statuas aequos placatosque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34. —(*ε*) With *indef. obj.*, usu. a *neutr. pron.:* utrum igitur hoc Graeci statuent . . . an nostri praetores? Cic. Fl. 12, 27: dixisti quippiam: fixum (i. e. id) et statutum est, id. Mur. 30, 62: eoque utrique quod statuit contenti sunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: senatus, ne quid absente rege statueret, Liv. 39, 24, 13: maturato opus est, quidquid statuere placet (senatui), id. 8, 13, 17: id ubi in P. Licinio ita statutum est, id. 41, 15, 10: interrogatus quid ipse victorem statuere debere censeret, Curt. 8, 14, 43: quid in futurum statuerim, aperiam, Tac. A. 4, 37: utque rata essent quae procuratores sui in judicando statuerent, Suet. Claud. 12: qui statuit aliquid parte inauditâ alterâ, aequum licet statuerit, haud aequus fuit, Sen. Med. 2, 199: non ergo quod libet statuere arbiter potest, Dig. 4, 8, 32, § 15; cf.: earum rerum quas Caesar statuisset, decrevisset, egisset, Cic. Att. 16, 16, C, 11.—(*ζ*) With *de* or *super* and *abl.:* vos de crudelissimis parricidis quid statuatis cunctamini? Sall. C. 52, 31: nihil super eâ re nisi ex voluntate filii statuere, Suet. Tib. 13: ne quid super tantâ re absente principe statueretur, Tac. H. 4, 9.—(*η*) *Absol.*, mostly *pass. impers.:* ita expediri posse consilium ut pro merito cujusque statueretur, Liv. 8, 14, 1: tunc ut quaeque causa erit statuetis, id. 3, 53, 10: non ex rumore statuendum, *decisions should not be founded on rumors*, Tac. A. 3, 69.—(*θ*) With *cognoscere*, *to examine* (*officially*) *and decide:* petit ut vel ipse de eo causâ cognitâ statuat, vel civitatem statuere jubeat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: consuli ut cognosceret statueretque senatus permiserat, Liv. 39, 3, 2: missuros qui de eorum controversiis cognoscerent statuerentque, id. 40, 20, 1; 45, 13, 11: quod causâ cognitâ erit statuendum, Dig. 2, 11, 2, § 8.—**2.** With reference to the mind of the subject, *to decide, to make up one's mind, conclude, determine, be convinced*, usu. with *interrog.-clause:* numquam intellegis, statuendum tibi esse, utrum illi homicidae sint an vindices libertatis, Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: illud mirum videri solet, tot homines . . . statuere non potuisse, utrum judicem an arbitrum, rem an litem dici oporteret, id. Mur. 12, 27: neque tamen possum statuere, utrum magis mirer, etc., id. de Or. 3, 22, 82: ipsi statuerent, quo tempore possent suo jure arma capere, id. Tull. 5, 12: ut statuerem quid esset faciendum, id. Att. 7, 26, 3: statuere enim qui sit sapiens, vel maxime videtur esse sapientis, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: si habes jam statutum quid tibi agendum putes, id. Fam. 4, 2, 4: tu quantum tribuendum nobis putes statuas ipse, et, ut spero, statues ex nostrâ dignitate, id. ib. 5, 8, 4: vix statui posse utrum quae pro se, an quae contra fratrem petiturus esset ab senatu magis impetrabilia forent, Liv. 45, 19, 6: quam satis statuerat, utram foveret partem, id. 42, 29, 11: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum, an, etc., Tac. A. 4, 40: statue quem poenae extrahas, Sen. Troad. 661.—So with apud animum, *to make up one's mind:* vix statuere apud animum meum possum utrum pejor ipsa res an pejore exemplo agatur, Liv. 34, 2, 4: proinde ipsi primum statuerent apud animos quid vellent, id. 6, 39, 11.— Rarely with *neutr. pron.* as object: quidquid nos de communi sententiâ statuerimus, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: sic statue, quidquid statuis, ut causam famamque tuam in arto stare scias, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1306.—**D.** *To decree, order, prescribe.* **1.** With *ut* or *ne:* statuunt ut decem milia hominum in oppidum submit-

tantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: eos (Siculos) statuisse ut hoc quod dico postularet, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 103: statuunt illi atque decernunt ut eae litterae . . . removerentur, id. ib. 2, 2, 71, § 173: statuit iste ut arator . . vadimonium promitteret, id. ib. 2, 3, 15, § 38: orare patres ut statuerent ne absentium nomina reciperentur, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 103: statuitur ne post M. Brutum proconsulem sit Creta provincia, id. Phil. 2, 38, 97: (Tiberius) auxit patrum honorem statuendo ut qui ad senatum provocavissent, etc., Tac. A. 14, 28: statuiturque (a senatu) ut . . . in servitute haberentur, id. ib. 12, 53.—So of a decree, determination, or agreement by several persons or parties to be carried out by each of them: statutum esse (inter plebem et Poenos) ut . . . impedimenta diriperent, Liv. 23, 16, 6: Athenienses cum statuerent, ut urbe relictâ naves conscenderent, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48: statuunt ut fallere custodes tentent, Ov. M. 4, 84.—**2.** With *acc.* (post-Aug.): remedium statuere, *to prescribe a remedy against public abuses*, Tac. A. 3, 28; 6, 4: Caesar ducentesimam (vectigalis) in posterum statuit, *decreed that one half of one per cent. be the tax*, id. ib. 2, 42.—So with *sic* (= hoc): sic, di, statuistis, Ov. M. 4, 661.—**3.** With *dat.* and *acc.* (not ante-Aug.): eis (Vestalibus) stipendium de publico statuit, *decreed, allowed a salary*, Liv. 1, 20, 3: Aurelio quoque annuam pecuniam statuit princeps, *decreed, granted*, Tac. A. 13, 34: biduum criminibus obiciendis statuitur, *are allowed*, id. ib. 3, 13: itaque et alimenta pueris statuta . . . et patribus praemia statuta, Just. 12, 4, 8: ceu Aeolus insanis statuat certamina ventis, Stat. Th. 6, 300: non hoc statui sub tempore rebus occasum Aeoniis, id. ib. 7, 219: statuere alicui munera, Val. Fl. 2, 566.—**4.** With *dat.* and *interrog.-clause:* cur his quoque statuisti quantum ex hoc genere frumenti darent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 53: ordo iis quo quisque die supplicarent, statutus, Liv. 7, 28, 8. — **5.** I n p a r t i c., of punishment, etc., *to decree, measure out, inflict.* (α) With poenam, etc., with or without *in* and *acc. pers.* (mostly post-Aug.): considerando . . . in utrâ (lege) major poena statuatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 145: poenam statui par fuisse, Tac. A. 14, 49: qui non judicium, sed poenam statui videbant, id. ib. 11, 6: eadem poena in Catum Firmium statuitur, id. ib. 6, 31: senatu universo in socios facinoris ultimam statuente poenam, Suet. Caes. 14; so with mercedem (= poenam): debuisse gravissimam temeritatis mercedem statui, Liv. 39, 55, 3; cf. also: Thrasea, non quidquid nocens reus pati mereretur, id egregio sub principe statuendum disseruit, Tac. A. 14, 48.—*Absol.:* non debere eripi patribus vim statuendi (sc. poenas), Tac. A. 3, 70.—(β) With *indef. obj.*, generally with *in* and *acc.:* aliquid gravius in aliquem, *to proceed severely against:* obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: fac aliquid gravius in Hejum statuisse Mamertinos, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 19: res monet cavere ab illis magis quam quid in illos statuamus consultare, Sall. C. 52, 3: qui cum triste aliquid statuit, fit tristis et ipse, Ov. P. 2, 2, 119: si quid ob eam rem de se crudelius statuerent, Just. 2, 15, 10.—(γ) With a word expressing the kind of punishment (post-Aug.): in Pompeiam Sabinam exilium statuitur, Tac. A. 6, 24 (18).—(δ) De capite, *to pass sentence of death:* legem illam praeclaram quae de capite civis Romani nisi comitiis centuriatis statui vetaret, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61.—**E.** Referring to one's own acts, *to resolve, determine, purpose, to propose*, with *inf.* (first in Cic.; freq. and class.): statuit ab initio et in eo perseveravit, jus publicano non dicere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 10: P. Clodius cum statuisset omni scelere in praeturâ vexare rem publicam, id. Mil. 9, 24: statuerat excusare, *to decline the office*, id. Lig. 7, 21: cum statuissem scribere ad te aliquid, id. Off. 1, 2, 4: quod iste certe statuerat et deliberaverat non adesse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 1, § 1: se statuisse animum advertere in omnes nauarchos, id. ib. 2, 5, 40, § 105: nam statueram in perpetuum tacere, id. Fam. 4, 4, 4: statueram . . . nihil de illo dicere, id. Fragm. Clod. 1, 1: statueram rectâ Appiâ Romam (i. e. venire), id. Att. 16, 10, 1: Pompeius statuerat bello decertare, Caes. B. C. 3, 86: si cedere hinc statuisset, Liv. 44, 39, 7: triumphare mense Januario statuerat, id. 39, 15: immemor sim propositi quo statui non ultra attingere externa nisi qua Romanis cohaererent rebus, id. 39, 48: rex quamquam dissimulare statuerat, id. 42, 21: opperiri ibi hostium adventum statuit, id. 42, 54, 9: ut statuisse non pugnare consules cognitum est, id. 2, 45, 9: exaugurare fana statuit, id. 1, 55, 2: Delphos mittere statuit, id. 1, 56, 5: eos deducere in agros statuerunt, id. 40, 38, 2: tradere se, ait, moenia statuisse, id. 8, 25, 10: Samnitium exercitus certamine ultimo fortunam experiri statuit, id. 7, 37, 4: statuit sic adfectos hosti non obicere, id. 44, 36, 2: sub idem tempus statuit senatus Carthaginem excidere, Vell. 1, 12, 2: statui pauca disserere, Tac. H. 4, 73: amoliri juvenem specie honoris statuit, id. A. 2, 42: statuerat urbem novam condere, Curt. 4, 8, 1: statuerat parcere urbi conditae a Cyro, id. 7, 6, 20: rex statuerat inde abire, id. 7, 11, 4: Alexander statuerat ex Syriâ petere Africam, id. 10, 1, 17; 10, 5, 24; 5, 27 (9), 13; so, statutum habere cum animo ac deliberatum, *to have firmly and deliberately resolved*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41, § 95.—With *sic:* caedis initium fecisset a me, sic enim statuerat, id. Phil. 3, 7, 29.—**F.** *To judge, declare as a judgment, be of opinion, hold* (especially of legal opinions), *think, consider* (always implying the establishment of a principle, or a decided conviction; cf.: existimo, puto, etc.). **1.** With *acc.* and *inf.* **a.** I n g e n.: senatus consulta falsa delata ab eo judicavimus . . . leges statuimus per vim et contra auspicia latas, Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 12: statuit senatus hoc ne illi quidem esse licitum cui concesserat omnia, id. Verr. 2, 3, 35, § 81: quin is tamen (judex) statuat fieri non posse ut de isto non severissime judicetur, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 144: hujusce rei vos (recuperatores) statuetis nullam esse actionem qui obstiterit armatis hominibus? id. Caecin. 13, 39, ut quisquam juris numeretur peritus, qui id statuit esse jus quod non oporteat judicari, *who holds that to be the law*, id. ib. 24, 68: is (Pompeius) se in publico statuit esse non posse, id. Pis. 13, 29: tu unquam tantam plagam tacitus accipere potuisses, nisi hoc ita statuisses, quidquid dixisses te deterius esse facturum? id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133: si causa cum causâ contenderet, nos nostram perfacile cuivis probaturos statuebamus, *we were sure*, id. Quint. 30, 92: non statuit sibi quidquam licere quod non patrem suum facere vidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 211: hi sibi nullam societatem communis utilitatis causâ statuunt esse cum civibus, *assume*, id. Off. 3, 6, 28: cum igitur statuisset opus esse ad eam rem constituendam pecuniâ, *had become convinced*, id. ib. 2, 23, 82: quo cive neminem ego statuo in hac re publicâ esse fortiorem, id. Planc. 21, 51: quam quidem laudem sapientiae statuo esse maximam, id. Fam. 5, 13, 1: hoc anno statuit temporis esse satis, Ov. F. 1, 34: nolim statuas me mente malignâ id facere, Cat. 67, 37.—So with *sic:* velim sic statuas tuas mihi litteras longissimas quasque gratissimas fore, Cic. Fam. 7, 33 *fin.:* ego sic statuo a me in hac causâ pietatis potius quam defensionis partes esse susceptas, *I hold, lay down as the principle of my defence*, id. Sest. 2, 3: quod sic statuit omnino consularem legem nullam putare, id. ib. 64, 135: sic statuo et judico, neminem tot et tanta habuisse ornamenta dicendi, id. Or. 2, 28, 122.—Hence, statui, *I have judged*, i. e. *I know*, and statueram, *I had judged*, i. e. *I knew:* ut ego qui in te satis consilii statuerim esse, mallem Peducaeum tibi consilium dare quam me, ironically, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4: qui saepe audissent, nihil esse pulchrius quam Syracusarum moenia, statuerant se, si ea Verre praetore non vidissent, numquam esse visuros, id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95.—With *neutr. pron.:* si dicam non recte aliquid statuere eos qui consulantur, *that they hold an erroneous opinion*, Cic. Caecin. 24, 68; cf.: quis hoc statuit umquam, aut cui concedi potest, ut eum jure potuerit occidere a quo, etc., id. Tull. 24, 56; Quint. 5, 13, 21.—**b.** Particularly of a conclusion drawn from circumstances, *to judge, infer, conclude; declare* (as an inference): cum tuto senatum haberi non posse judicavistis, tum statuistis, etiam intra muros Antonii scelus versari, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 13: quod si aliter statuetis, videte ne hoc vos statuatis, qui vivus decesserit, ei vim non esse factam, id. Caecin. 16, 46: quid? si tu ipse statuisti, bona P. Quinctii ex edicto possessa non esse? id. Quint. 24, 76: ergo ad fidem bonam statuit pertinere notum esse emptori vitium quod nosset venditor, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: Juppiter esse pium statuit quodcumque juvaret, Ov. H. 4, 133.—With *neutr. pron.:* hoc (i. e. litteris Gabinii credendum non esse) statuit senatus cum frequens supplicationem Gabinio denegavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 14: quod si tum statuit opus esse, quid cum ille decessisset, Flacco existimatis statuendum et faciendum fuisse? id. Fl. 12, 29; cf. id. Caecin. 16, 46, supra; so, hoc si ita statuetis, id. ib. 16, 47.—**c.** E s p. with *gerund.-clause.* (α) *To hold, judge, think, consider, acknowledge, that something must be done*, or *should have been done:* tu cum tuos amicos in provinciam quasi in praedam invitabas . . . non statuebas tibi de illorum factis rationem esse reddendam? *did you not consider, did it not strike you?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11, § 29: statuit, si hoc crimen extenuari vellet, nauarchos omnes vitâ esse privandos, *he thought it necessary to deprive*, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 40, § 103: ut statuas mihi non modo non cedendum, sed etiam tuo auxilio utendum fuisse, id. Fam. 5, 2, 10: statuebam sic, boni nihil ab illis nugis expectandum, id. Sest. 10, 24: Antigonus statuit aliquid sibi consilii novi esse capiendum, Nep. Eum. 8, 4.—So with opus fuisse: ut hoc statuatis oratione longâ nihil opus fuisse, *acknowledge*, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56: causam sibi dicendam esse statuerat jam ante quam hoc usu venit, *knew* (cf. a. supra), id. ib. 2, 5, 39, § 101.—(β) *To think that one must do something, to resolve, propose*, usu. with *dat. pers.:* manendum mihi statuebam quasi in vigiliâ quâdam consulari ac senatoriâ, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: quae vobis fit injuria si statuimus, vestro nobis judicio standum esse, *if we conclude, purpose, to abide*, etc., id. Fl. 27, 65: ut ea quae statuisses tibi in senatu dicenda, reticeres, id. Fam. 5, 2, 1: statuit tamen nihil sibi in tantis injuriis gravius faciendum, id. Clu. 6, 16: Caesar statuit exspectandam classem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: non expectandum sibi statuit dum, etc., id. ib. 1, 11: quod eo tempore statuerat non esse faciendum, id. B. C. 3, 44: statuit sibi nihil agitandum, Sall. J. 39, 5: Metellus statuit alio more bellum gerendum, id. ib. 54, 5: Laco statuit accuratius sibi agendum cum Pharnabazo, Nep. Alcib. 10, 2: sororis filios tollendos statuit, Just. 38, 1.—**2.** With *ut:* si, ut Manilius statuebat, sic est judicatum (= ut judicandum esse statuebat), Cic. Caecin. 24, 69: ut veteres statuerunt poetae (ut = quod ita esse), id. Arat. 267 (33): quae majora auribus accepta sunt quam oculis noscuntur, ut statuit, *as he thought*, i. e. *that those things were greater*, etc., Liv. 45, 27: cum esset, ut ego mihi statuo, talis qualem te esse video, Cic. Mur. 14, 32.—**3.** With two *acc.* (= duco, existimo): omnes qui libere de re publicâ sensimus, statuit ille quidem non inimicos, sed hostes, *regarded not as adversaries, but as foes*, Cic. Phil. 11, 1, 3: Anaximenes aëra deum statuit, id. N. D. 10, 26: voluptatem summum bonum statuens, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: video Lentulum cujus ego parentem deum ac patronum statuo fortunae ac nominis mei, id. Sest. 69, 144: si rectum statuerimus concedere amicis quidquid velint, id. Lael. 11, 38: Hieronymus summum bonum statuit non dolere, id. Fin. 2, 6, 19: noster vero Plato Titanum e genere statuit eos qui . . . adversentur magistratibus, id. Leg. 3, 2, 5: decretum postulat, quo justae inter patruos fratrumque filias nuptiae statuerentur, Tac. A. 12, 7: optimum in praesentiâ statuit reponere odium, id. Agr. 39.—*P. a.:* **stătūtus,** a, um, i. e. baculo, *propped, leaning* on a stick (dub. v. I. C. supra): vidistis senem . . . statutum, ventriosum? Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 11.—Hence, *subst.:* **stătūtum,** i, *n.*, *a law, decision, determination, statute* (late Lat.): Dei, Lact. 2, 16, 14: Parcarum leges ac statuta, id. 1, 11, 14: statuta Dei et placita, id. 7, 25, 8.

stătūra, ae, *f.* [status, from sto; prop. a standing upright, an upright posture; hence], *height* or *size* of the body, *stature.* **I.** L i t. (class.): (vir) commodâ staturâ, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: staturâ haud magnâ, id.

Poen. 5, 2, 152: pro facie, pro staturâ, Lucil. ap. Non. 226, 25: velim mihi dicas, L. Turselius quâ facie fuerit, quâ staturâ, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 16, 41: corporis nostri partes totaque figura et forma et statura, quam apta ad naturam sit, apparet, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35; so, corporis (corresp. to figura), id. Inv. 1, 28, 41: ipse (citharoedus) formâ et specie sit et staturâ appositâ ad dignitatem, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: parva statura (hominis), ib. 4, 33, 45: homines tantulae staturae, *of so small a stature*, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.:* hoc ali staturam, ali hoc vires, id. ib. 6, 21.— **II.** Transf., of animals or plants, *size, growth* (post-Aug. and rare): Altinae vaccae sunt humilis staturae, Col. 6, 24, 5: producere vitem in tantam staturam, quantam permittit agricola, id. 5, 5, 8.

stătūrōsus, a, um [statura], *of great stature, gigantic*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23 *fin.*

1. stătus, a, um, v. sisto.

2. stătus, ūs, *m.* [sto and sisto]. **I.** In a corporeal sense. **A.** *Mode* or *way of standing, of holding one's body* (at rest), *posture, position, attitude, station, carriage; sing.* and *plur.: Ps.* Statur hic ad hunc modum. *Si.* Statum vide hominis, Callipho, quasi basilicum, *look at the way he stands*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 41: stat in statu senex ut adoriatur moechum, *in an attitude of attack, ready*, id. Mil. 4, 9, 12: concrepuit digitis, laborat; crebro commutat status, *his posture*, id. ib. 2, 2, 51: qui esset status (videre vellem) flabellulum tenere te asinum tantum, *what your attitude was, what figure you cut, in holding the fan*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50: in gestu status (oratoris erit) erectus et celsus, rarus incessus, *attitude*, Cic. Or. 18, 59: status quidem rectus sit, sed diducti paulum pedes, Quint. 11, 3, 159: abesse plurimum a saltatore debet orator ... non effingere status quosdam, et quidquid dicet ostendere, id. 11, 3, 89: ut recta sint bracchia, ne indoctae rusticaeve manus, ne status indecorus, id. 1, 11, 16: stare solitus Socrates dicitur ... immobilis, iisdem in vestigiis, Gell. 2, 1, 2: dumque silens astat, status est vultusque diserti, Ov. P. 2, 5, 51: statum proeliantis componit, Petr. 95 *fin.*— So of the pose of statues: non solum numerum signorum, sed etiam uniuscujusque magnitudinem, figuram, statum litteris definiri vides, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57: expedit saepe, ut in statuis atque picturis videmus, variari habitus, vultus, status, Quint. 2, 13, 8: ut illo statu Chabrias sibi statuam fieri voluerit. Ex quo factum est ut postea athletae his statibus in statuis ponendis uterentur, Nep. Chabr. 1, 3.—And of images in a dream: ubi prima (imago somni) perit, alioque est altera nata inde statu, prior hic gestum mutasse videtur, Lucr. 4, 772: (opp. motus, incessus) quorum (iratorum) vultus, voces, motus statusque mutantur, *motions and postures*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: decorum istud in corporis motu et statu cernitur, id. ib. 1, 35, 126: habitus oris et vultûs, status, motus, id. Fin. 3, 17, 56; 5, 17, 47: in quibus si peccetur ... motu statuve deformi, id. ib. 5, 12, 35: eo erant vultu, oratione, omni reliquo motu et statu, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 22, 53: status, incessus, sessio, accubatio ... teneat illud decorum, id. Off. 1, 35, 129: in pedibus observentur status et incessus, *the posture and gait*, Quint. 11, 3, 124.—**B.** Of external appearance, *manners, dress*, and *apparel:* quoniam formam hujus cepi in me et statum, decet et facta moresque hujus habere me similis item, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 111: redegitque se ad pallium et crepidas, atque in tali statu biennio fere permansit, Suet. Tib. 13.—**C.** *Size, height, stature* of living and inanimate beings (cf. statura; post-Aug.): pumilionem, quos natura brevi statu peractos, etc., Stat. S. 1, 6, 58: longissimum ... aratorem faciemus; mediastenus qualiscunque status potest esse, Col. 1, 9, 3: in gallinaceis maribus status altior quaeritur, id. 8, 2, 9; so id. 7, 9, 2; 7, 12 *med.:* plantae majoris statûs, Pall. Febr. 25, 20.—**D.** *A position, place*, in the phrase de statu movere, deicere, or statum conturbare, *to displace, drive out, eject, expel, throw* from a position (esp. of battle and combat): equestrem procellam excitemus oportet, si turbare ac statu movere (hostes) volumus, Liv. 30, 18, 14: nihil statu motus, cum projecto prae se clipeo staret, in praesidio urbis moriturum se ... respondit, id. 38, 25: Manlius scutum scuto percussit atque statum Galli conturbavit (cf. the next sentence: atque de loco hominem iterum dejecit), Claud. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 16.—So, out of the military sphere, in order to avoid an attack: ea vis est ... quae, periculo mortis injecto, formidine animum perterritum loco saepe et certo de statu demovet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 42.—Transf., of mental position, *conviction, argument*, etc.: saepe adversarios de statu omni dejecimus, Cic. Or. 37, 129: voluptas quo est major, eo magis mentem e suâ sede et statu demovet, *throws the mind off its balance*, id. Par. 1, 3, 15.—Similarly: de statu deducere, recedere, *from one's position* or *principles:* fecerunt etiam ut me prope de vitae meae statu deducerent, ut ego istum accusarem, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 10: neque de statu nobis nostrae dignitatis est recedendum, neque sine nostris copiis in alterius praesidia veniendum, id. Att. 1, 20, 2.—So, de statu suo declinare = moveri: neque dubito quin, suspitione aliquâ perculsi repentinâ, de statu suo declinarint, i. e. *became unsettled*, Cic. Clu. 38, 106: qui cum me firmissimis opibus ... munire possim, quamvis excipere fortunam malui quam ... de meo statu declinare, *than abandon my position*, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: cf. of the position of heavenly bodies: qui eodem statu caeli et stellarum nati sunt, *aspect*, id. Div. 2, 44, 92.

II. Trop., *condition, state, position, situation, circumstances.* **A.** Of persons, *condition in regard to public rights, political* or *civil status*, any loss of which was a capitis deminutio (v. caput): capitis minutio est statûs permutatio, Gai. Dig. 4, 5, 1; id. Inst. 1, 159; cf. Dig. 4, 5, 11: quo quisque loco nostrum est natus ... hunc vitae statum usque ad senectutem obtinere debet, Cic. Balb. 7, 18: ad quem proscripti confluebant. Quippe nullum habentibus statum quilibet dux erat idoneus, *with regard to the civil death of the proscribed*, Vell. 2, 72, 5: illorum salus omnibus accepta fuit ... quia tam grati exoptatum libertatis statum recuperaverint, Val. Max. 5, 26: si statu periclitari litigator videtur, *if his civil status seems in peril*, Quint. 6, 1, 36: nec ulla tam familiaris est infelicibus patria quam solitudo et prioris statûs oblivio, i. e. *the status of full citizenship, lost by banishment*, Curt. 5, 5, 11: permanent tamen in statu servitutis, Suet. Gram. 21: vetuit quaeri de cujusquam defunctorum statu, id. Tit. 8 *fin.:* multorum excisi status, Tac. A. 3, 28: qui illegitime concipiuntur, statum sumunt ex eo tempore quo nascuntur, i. e. *whether freemen or slaves*, etc., Gai. Inst. 1, 89: cum servus manumittitur: eo die enim incipit statum habere, *a civil status*, Dig. 4, 5, 4: homo liber qui se vendidit, manumissus non ad suum statum revertitur, sed efficitur libertinae condicionis, i. e. that of an ingenuus, ib. 1, 5, 21: primo de personarum statu dicemus, *civil status*, ib. 1, 5, 2; so Tit. 5: de statu hominum (sometimes status used in the jurists absolutely with reference to freedom and slavery): si status controversiam cui faciat procurator, sive ex servitute in libertatem, etc., Dig. 3, 3, 39, § 5; so ib. 3, 3, 33, § 1.—Similarly in the later jurists: status suus = aetas XXV. annorum, *years of discretion:* cum ad statum suum frater pervenisset, Dig. 31, 1, 77, § 19.—**2.** *Condition* and *position* with reference to rank, profession, trade, occupation, social standing, reputation, and character: an tibi vis inter istas vorsarier prosedas ... quae tibi olant stabulum statumque? *their trade*, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 59: quod in civitatibus agnationibus familiarum distinguuntur status, *the ranks of the families*, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: regum status decemviris donabantur, *the rank of kings was assigned to the decemvirs*, id. Agr. 1, 1, 2: cum alii rem ipsam publicam atque hunc bonorum statum odissent, *the social position of the higher classes*, id. Sest. 20, 46: non ut aliquid ex pristino statu nostro retineamus, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1: ecquis umquam tam ex amplo statu concidit? id. Att. 3, 10, 2: non enim jam quam dignitatem, quos honores, quem vitae statum amiserim cogito, id. ib. 10, 4, 1: quam (statuam) esse ejusdem status amictus, anulus, imago ipsa declarat, id. ib. 1, 1, 17: praesidium petebamus ex potentissimi viri benevolentiâ ad omnem statum nostrae dignitatis, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: noster autem status est hic: apud bonos iidem sumus quos reliquisti, apud sordem, etc., id. Att. 1, 16, 11: ego me non putem tueri meum statum ut neque offendam animum cujusquam, nec frangam dignitatem meam? *maintain my character*, id. Fam. 9, 16, 6: quos fortuna in amplissimo statu (i. e. regum) collocarat, Auct. Her. 4, 16, 23: tantam in eodem homine varietatem status, *high and low position in life, ups and downs*, Val. Max. 6, 9, 4: cum classiarios quos Nero ex remigibus justos milites fecerat, redire ad pristinum statum cogeret, Suet. Galb. 12: quaedam circa omnium ordinum statum correxit, id. Claud. 22: cum redieritis in Graeciam, praestabo ne quis statum suum vestro credat esse meliorem, *social position*, Curt. 5, 5, 22: omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 23.—**3.** *Condition* in reference to prosperity, happiness or unhappiness, and health (mostly poet. and post-Aug.): at iste non dolendi status non vocatur voluptas, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 28: neque hic est Nunc status Aurorae meritos ut poscat honores, Ov. M. 13, 594: flebilis ut noster status est, ita flebile carmen, id. Tr. 5, 1, 5: quid enim status hic a funere differt? id. P. 2, 3, 3: pejor ab admonitu fit status iste boni, id. ib. 1, 2, 54: his enim quorum felicior in domo status fuerat, Val. Max. 6, 8, 7: sin nostros status sive proximorum ingenia contemplemur, id. 6, 9 pr.: caelum contemplare: vix tamen ibi talem statum (i. e. felicitatis deorum) reperias, id. 7, 1, 1: haec quidem (vox) animi magnifici et prosperi status (fuit), id. 6, 5, ext. 4: obliti statûs ejus quem beneficio exuistis meo, Curt. 10, 2, 22: sumus in hoc tuo statu iidem qui florente te fuimus, i. e. *distress*, id. 5, 11, 5: res magna et ex beatissimo animi statu profecta, Sen. Ep. 81, 21: voverat, si sibi incolumis status (of *health*) permisisset, prodituram se ... hydraulam, Suet. Ner. 54.—**4.** *Condition, circumstances*, in gen., of life or of the mind: homines hoc uno plurimum a bestiis differunt quod rationem habent, mentemque quae ... omnem complectatur vitae consequentis statum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: facias me certiorem et simul de toto statu tuo consiliisque omnibus, id. Fam. 7, 10, 3: tibi declaravi adventus noster qualis fuisset, et quis esset status, id. Att. 4, 2, 1: quid enim ego laboravi, si ... nihil consecutus sum ut in eo statu essem quem neque fortunae temeritas, neque, etc., labefactaret, id. Par. 2, 17: sed hoc videant ii qui nulla sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status paraverunt, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: atque is quidem qui cuncta composuit constanter in suo manebat statu (transl. of ἔμεινεν ἐν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ κατὰ τρόπον ἤθει, Plat. Tim. p. 42, c. Steph.), *in his own state, being*, Cic. Tim. 13: vitae statum commutatum ferre non potuit, Nep. Dion, 4, 4: id suis rebus tali in statu saluti fore, Curt. 5, 1, 5: haec sunt fulmina quae prima accepto patrimonio et in novi hominis aut urbis statu fiunt, *in any new condition* (when a stroke of lightning was considered an omen), Sen. Q. N. 2, 47.—Rarely of a state: libere hercle hoc quidem. Sed vide statum (i. e. ebrietatis), Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 4.—Esp., in augury: fulmen status, *a thunderbolt sent to one who is not expecting a sign, as a warning* or *suggestion*, = fulmen monitorium: status est, ubi quietis nec agitantibus quidquam nec cogitantibus fulmen intervenit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 39, 2.—**B.** Of countries, communities, etc., *the condition of society*, or *the state, the public order, public affairs.* **1.** In gen.: Siciliam ita vexavit ac perdidit ut ea restitui in antiquum statum nullo modo possit, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12: nunc in eo statu civitas est ut omnes idem de re publicâ sensuri esse videantur, id. Sest. 50, 106: omnem condicionem imperii tui statumque provinciae mihi demonstravit Tratorius, id. Fam. 12, 23, 1; so id. ib. 13, 68, 1: mihi rei publicae statum per te notum esse voluisti, id. ib. 3, 11, 4; so, status ipse nostrae civitatis, id. ib. 5, 16, 2: non erat desperandum fore aliquem tolerabilem statum civitatis, id. Phil. 13, 1, 2: sane bonum rei publicae genus, sed tamen inclinatum et quasi pronum ad perniciosissimum statum, id. Rep. 2, 26, 48: aliquo, si non bono, at saltem certo statu civitatis, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2: ex hoc qui sit status totius rei publicae videre potes, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15: ex eodem de toto statu rerum com-

munium cognosces, id. Fam. 1, 8, 1: tamen illa, quae requiris, suum statum tenent, nec melius, si tu adesses, tenerent, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: non illi nos de unius municipis fortunis arbitrantur, sed de totius municipii statu, dignitate, etc., sententias esse laturos, id. Clu. 69, 196: ego vitam omnium civium, statum orbis terrae ... redemi, id. Sull. 11, 33: Ti. Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3: eo tum statu res erat ut longe principes haberentur Aedui, Caes. B. G. 6, 12, 9: cum hoc in statu res esset, Liv. 26, 5, 1; so id. 32, 11, 1: eam regiam servitutem (civitatis) collatam cum praesenti statu praeclaram libertatem visam, id. 41, 6, 9: statum quoque civitatis ea victoria firmavit ut jam inde res inter se contrahere auderent, i. e. *commercial prosperity*, id. 27, 51: ut deliberare de statu rerum suarum posset, id. 44, 31: ut taedio praesentium consules duo et status pristinus rerum in desiderium veniant, id. 3, 37, 3: jam Latio is status erat rerum ut neque bellum neque pacem pati possent, id. 8, 13, 2: qui se moverit ad sollicitandum statum civitatis, *internal peace*, id. 3, 20, 8: omni praesenti statu spem cuique novandi res suas blandiorem esse, *more attractive than any condition of public affairs*, id. 35, 17: tranquillitatis status, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1: in sollicito civitatis statu, Quint. 6, 1, 16: principes regesque et quocumque alio nomine sunt tutores status publici, *guardians of public order*, Sen. Clem. 1, 4, 3: curis omnium ad formandum publicum statum a tam sollemni munere aversis, Curt. 10, 10, 9; so, ad formandum rerum praesentium statum, Just. 9, 5, 1: populo jam praesenti statu laeto, Suet. Caes. 50: ad componendum Orientis statum, id. Calig. 1: deploravit temporum statum, id. Galb. 10: ad explorandum statum Galliarum, id. Caes. 24: delegatus pacandae Germaniae status, id. Tib. 16: et omnia habet rerum status iste mearum (poet., = reipublicae meae), Ov. M. 7, 509.—**2.** Esp., of the political sentiments of the citizens: a Maronitis certiora de statu civitatium scituros, Liv. 39, 27: ad visendum statum regionis ejus, id. 42, 17, 1: suas quoque in eodem statu mansuras res esse, id. 42, 29, 9: cum hic status in Boeotiā esset, id. 42, 56, 8.—**3.** *Of the constitution, institutions, form of government*, etc.: Scipionem rogemus ut explicet quem existimet esse optimum statum civitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 20, 33; 1, 21, 34; 1, 46, 70; 1, 47, 71: ob hanc causam praestare nostrae civitatis statum ceteris civitatibus, id. ib. 2, 1, 2: itaque cum patres rerum potirentur, numquam constitisse statum civitatis, *the form of the government had never been permanent*, id. ib. 1, 32, 49: in hoc statu rei publicae (decemvirali), quem dixi non posse esse diuturnum, id. ib. 2, 37, 62: providete ne rei publicae status commutetur, id. Har. Resp. 27, 60: eademque oritur etiam ex illo saepe optimatium praeclaro statu, *aristocratic form of government*, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68: ut totum statum civitatis in hoc uno judicio positam esse putetis, id. Fl. 1, 3: ut rei publicae statum convulsuri viderentur, id. Pis. 2, 4: pro meā salute, pro vestrā auctoritate, pro statu civitatis nullum vitae discrimen vitandum umquam putavit, id. Red. in Sen. 8, 20: cum hoc coire ausus es, ut consularem dignitatem, ut rei publicae statum ... adduceres? id. ib. 7, 16: omnia quae sunt in imperio et in statu civitatis ab iis defendi putantur, id. Mur. 11, 24: intelleges (te habere) nihil quod aut hoc aut aliquo rei publicae statu timeas, id. Fam. 6, 2, 3: quod ad statum Macedoniae pertinebat, Liv. 45, 32, 2: ex commutatione statūs publici, Vell. 2, 35, 4: haec oblivio concussum et labentem civitatis statum in pristinum habitum revocavit, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4: Gracchi civitatis statum conati erant convellere, id. 6, 3, 1 *fin.*: Cicero ita legibus Sullae cohaerere statum civitatis affirmat ut his solutis stare ipsa non possit, Quint. 11, 1, 85: qui eloquentiā turbaverant civitatium status vel everterant, id. 2, 16, 4: id biduum quod de mutando reipublicae statu haesitatum erat, Suet. Claud. 11: nec dissimulasse unquam pristinum se reipublicae statum restituturum, id. ib. 1: conversus hieme ad ordinandum reipublicae statum, fastos correxit, etc., id. Caes. 40: tu civitatem quis deceat status Curas, *what institutions*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 25.—Hence, **4.** *Existence of the republic*: quae lex ad imperium, ad majestatem, ad statum patriae, ad salutem omnium pertinet, Cic. Cael. 29, 70 (= eo, ut stet patria, *the country's existence*): si enim status erit aliquis civitatis, quicunque erit, id. Fam. 4, 14, 4: status enim rei publicae maxime judicatis rebus continetur, *the existence of the republic depends on the decisions of the courts*, i. e. *their sacredness*, id. Sull. 22, 63.—**C.** In nature, *state, condition*, etc.: incolumitatis ac salutis omnium causā videmus hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, Cic. Or. 3, 45, 178: ex alio alius status (i. e. mundi) excipere omnia debet, Lucr. 5, 829: ex alio terram status excipit alter, id. 5, 835: est etiam quoque pacatus status aëris ille, id. 3, 292: non expectato solis ortu, ex quo statum caeli notare gubernatores possent, Liv. 37, 12, 11: idem (mare) alio caeli statu recipit in se fretum, Curt. 6, 4, 19: incertus status caeli, Col. 11, 2: pluvius caeli status, id. 2, 10: mitior caeli status, Sen. Oedip. 1054.—**D.** *The characteristic, mark, character, essential feature* of a thing. **1.** In gen.: atque hoc loquor de tribus his generibus rerum publicarum non perturbatis atque permixtis, sed suum statum tenentibus, *preserving their essential features*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44.—Hence, **2.** Esp. in rhet. jurisp. (*a*) *The answer to the action* (acc. to Cic., because the defence: primum insistit in eo = the Gr. στάσις): refutatio accusationis appellatur Latine status, in quo primum insistit quasi ad repugnandum congressa defensio, Cic. Top. 25, 93; so, statu (sic enim appellamus controversiarum genera), id. Tusc. 3, 33, 79: statum quidam dixerunt primam causarum conflictionem, Quint. 3, 6, 4; cf. Cic. Part. Or. 29, 102.—(*β*) *The main question, the essential point*: quod nos statum id quidam constitutionem vocant, alii quaestionem, alii quod ex quaestione appareat, Theodorus caput, ad quod referantur omnia, Quint. 3, 6, 2: non est status prima conflictio, sed quod ex primā conflictione nascitur, id est genus quaestionis, *the kind, nature of the question*, id. 3, 6, 5; cf. the whole chapter.—**E.** In gram., *the mood of the verb*, instead of modus, because it distinguishes the conceptions of the speaker: et tempora et status, *tenses and moods*, Quint. 9, 3, 11: fiunt soloecismi per modos, sive cui status eos dici placet, id. 1, 5, 41.

☞ For **statu liber**, v. statuliber.

* **stătūtĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [statuo], *a placing, setting up, erecting*: tigni, Vitr. 10, 5 *med.*

stătūtum, v. statuo *fin.*

stătūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from statuo.

Staures, um, *m.*, *a people on the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46.

† **stĕātītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = στεατῖτις, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown; perhaps *soapstone, steatite*, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **stĕātōma**, ătis, *n.*, = στεάτωμα, *a kind of fatty tumor*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 144; Veg. 3, 30, 1 (in Cels. 7, 6, written in Greek).

† **stĕga**, ae, *f.*, = στέγη, *the deck* of a ship, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 44; id. Stich. 3, 1, 12.

Stĕgănos, i, *m.*, = Στεγανός, *one of the channels by which the city of Alexandria had access to the sea*. Plin. 5, 31, 34, § 128.

† **stegnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = στεγνός, *making close, drawing together, costive*: febres, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 120.

† **stēla**, ae, *f.*, = στήλη, *a pillar, column, stele*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 150; 6, 29, 34, § 174; Mart. Cap. 2, § 137.

† **stĕlĕphūros**, i, *f.*, = στελεφοῦρος, *a plant*, perh. *Ravenna sugar-cane*: Saccharum Ravennae, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **stĕlis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = στελίς, *a mistletoe that grows upon firs and larches*, Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245.

stella, ae, *f.* [for sterula; cf. Sanscr. staras; cf. Gr. ἀστήρ; Germ. Stern; Engl. star; perh. root ster- of sterno; Gr. στορέννυμι]. **I.** Lit., *a star* (whereas sidus denotes a group of stars, a constellation; v. sidus; cf. also astrum): ignes, quae sidera et stellas vocatis. Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: sunt stellae naturā flammeae, id. N. D. 2, 46, 118: o magna templa caelitum commixta stellis splendidis, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.); cf.: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.); Lucr. 6, 357: stellae in radiis solis (non cernuntur), Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 71: maxime sunt admirabiles motus earum quinque stellarum, quae falso vocantur errantes, i. e. *planets*, id. N. D. 2, 20, 51; so, errantes, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. N. D. 1, 13, 34 (but cf. inerrantes, *fixed stars*, id. ib. 3, 20, 51): stella comans, i. e. *a comet*, Ov. M. 15, 749; cf. id. ib. 15, 850: dum caelum stellas vehat, Tib. 1, 4, 66: simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, Hor. C. 1, 12, 28: jam stellarum sublime coëgerat agmen Lucifer, Ov. M. 11, 97: usque ad diurnam stellam, *Lucifer*, i. e. *till daybreak*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 64.—Prov., of an impossibility: Terra feret stellas, Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 3.—Poet., sometimes for sidus, *a constellation*: Saturni, Verg. G. 1, 336: Coronae, id. ib. 1, 222: vesani Leonis, Hor. C. 3, 29, 19: Icarii stella proterva canis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 4: stella miluus, id. F. 3, 793; 5, 112.—Of *the sun*: stella serena, Ov. F. 6, 718.—**B.** Esp., *a meteor, shooting-star*: saepe stellas videbis Praecipites caelo labi, Verg. G. 1, 365: de caelo lapsa per umbras Stella, id. A. 2, 694; Lucr. 2, 208: discursus stellarum, Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100; cf.: discurrere eae (stellae) videntur, id. 18, 35, 80, § 351: videmus ergo stellarum longos a tergo albescere tractus. Hae velut stellae exsiliunt, etc., Sen. Q. N. 1, 14, 2 sq.—**II.** Transf., of things resembling a star. **A.** *A figure of a star*: vitis in stellam dividatur ... refert jugum in stellam decussari, etc., Col. 4, 17, 4 sq.; 4, 26, 3; cf. id. 3, 13, 13: Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 97: chlamys distincta aureis stellis, Suet. Ner. 25.—**B.** *A bright point* on a precious stone, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 96; 37, 9, 51, § 134; 37, 10, 67, § 182.—**C.** *A starfish*, Plin. 9, 60, 86, § 183; 32, 11, 53, § 151: marina, Veg. Vet. 4 (6), 12, 3.—**D.** *A glowworm*, Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 251.—* **E.** *The pupil* of the eye, Claud. Idyll. 1, 36.

stellans, antis, v. stello, I.

stellāris, e, *adj.* [stella], *of* or *belonging to a star, starry* (post-class.): essentia, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14 *med.*

Stellātīnus, a, um, v. Stellatis.

Stellātis ăger or **campus**, *a district in Southern Campania, near Cales*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 85; 1, 7, 20; Liv. 9, 44, 5; 10, 31, 5; 22, 13, 6; Suet. Caes. 20; Sil. 11, 268. —Hence, **Stellātīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the* ager Stellatis: tribus, Liv. 6, 5, 8; cf. Fest. p. 343; Inscr. Grut. 35, 3; 484, 3.

stellātūra, ae, *f.*, *a deduction from the soldiers' rations granted to the military tribunes* (late Lat.), Spart. Pescenn. 3; Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 15 *med.*; Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28, § 1 al.

stellātus, a, um, v. stello, II.

stellĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [stella-fero], *star-bearing, starry* (very rare): caeli stellifer cursus, * Cic. Rep. 6, 18, 18: polus, Sen. Hippol. 785: sphaera, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1, § 1.

stellĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [stella-gero], *star-bearing, starry* (mostly poet.): viae stelligerae aetheris, Varr. ap. Non. 299, 32: orbes, Cic. Arat. 238 (482): polus, Stat. Th. 12, 565: axis, id. S. 3, 3, 77: Olympus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1907: apex, Sil. 13, 863.

* **stellĭmĭcans**, antis, *adj.* [stella-mico], *glittering with stars*: signa, Varr. ap. Prob. Verg. E. 6, 31.

1. stellĭo (**stēlĭo**), ōnis, *m.* [stella]. **A.** *A newt, stellion* (having star-like spots on its back): Lacerto gecko, Linn.; Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90; 11, 26, 31, § 91; Verg. G. 4, 243; Col. 9, 7, 5.—**B.** Transf., *a crafty, knavish person*, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89; App. M. 5, p. 172, 19; cf. stellionatus.

2. Stellio, ōnis, *m.* [1. stellio], *a Roman surname*, e. g. C. Afranius Stellio, Liv. 39, 23, 2.

stellĭōnātus, ūs, *m.* [1. stellio, B.], *cozenage, trickery, cheating, stellionate* (jurid. Lat.): stellionatum obici posse his, qui dolo quid fecerunt sciendum est, scilicet si aliud crimen non sit, quod obiciatur; quod enim in privatis judiciis est de dolo actio, hoc in criminibus stellionatus persecutio. Ubicumque igitur titulus criminis deficit, illic stellionatum obiciemus, etc., Dig. 47, 20, 3 sq.; 13, 7, 36; 17, 1, 29 *fin.*; 40, 7, 9.

stello, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [stella]. **I.** *Neutr., to be set* or *covered with stars.* So only in the *part. pres.* stellans, antis, *bestarred, starry* (poet.): caelo stellante, Lucr. 4, 212; so, caelum, Verg. A. 7, 210: tecta summi patris, Val. Fl. 5, 623: Olympus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 19: nox, id. ib. 1, 11, 18: ora Tauri, Ov. F. 5, 603.—**B.** Transf.: gemmis caudam (pavonis) stellantibus implet, *glittering, shining,* Ov. M. 1, 723: tegmina (i. e. vestes), *gleaming,* Val. Fl. 3, 98: lumina (i. e. oculi), id. ib. 2, 499: volatus (cicindelarum), Plin. 18, 26, 66, § 250: frons, *covered as it were with stars,* Mart. 2, 29, 9: universa armis stellantibus coruscabant, Amm. 19, 1, 2.—**II.** *Act., to set* or *cover with stars;* in the *verb. finit.* only post-Aug. and very rare (cf. *part.* infra): quis caelum stellet fomes, Mart. Cap. poët. 2, § 118 (al. qui caelum stellet formis, Gron. p. 29): (gemmae) stellarum Hyadum et numero et dispositione stellantur, *are set with stars,* Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100.—Trop.: ipsa vero pars materiae digna laudari quanto verborum stellatur auro, Symm. Ep. 3, 11.—*Part.* and *P. a.:* **stellātus,** a, um, *set with stars, starry, stellate, starred* (class.): stellatus Cepheus, i. e. *placed in the heavens as a constellation,* * Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aether, Val. Fl. 2, 42: domus (deorum), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 8; cf. id. Cons. Hon. 4, 209.—**B.** Transf.: stellatus Argus, i. e. *many-eyed,* Ov. M. 1, 664; Stat. Th. 6, 277: jaspide fulvâ Ensis, *sparkling, glittering,* Verg. A. 4, 261: variis stellatus corpora guttis, *thickly set,* Ov. M. 5, 461: gemma auratis guttis, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179: animal stellatum, id. 10, 67, 86, § 188: vela, id. 19, 1, 6, § 24: stellatis axibus agger, *star-shaped,* Sil. 13, 109; Luc. 3, 455.

stellŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little star, asterisk,* as a mark in writing; the Lat. word for asteriscus (late Lat.), Hier. Ep. 112, 19.

† **stemma,** ătis, *n.*, = στέμμα. **I.** In gen., *a garland, wreath* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 908; Firm. Math. 3, 8.—**II.** In partic., *a garland* hung upon an ancestral image (post-Aug.), Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 1; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 6.—**B.** Transf., *a pedigree, genealogical table, genealogical tree,* Sen. Ep. 44, 1; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Galb. 2; Stat. S. 3, 3, 43; Pers. 3, 28; Juv. 8, 1; Mart. 5, 35, 4.—**2.** Trop., *nobility, high value:* argenti fumosa sui stemmata narrare, Mart. 8, 6, 3: referre prisci stemmata jejunii, *the great antiquity,* Prud. Cath. 7, 81.

Stĕna, ōrum, *n.*, = Στενά, *a narrow defile near Antigonea, in Chaonia,* Liv. 32, 5.

† **stĕnŏcŏrĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = στενοκορίασις, *a contraction of the pupil,* a disease of the eyes of horses, Veg. 3, 16.

Stentor, ŏris, *m.*, = Στέντωρ, *a Greek warrior in the army before Troy, celebrated for the strength of his lungs,* Juv. 13, 112.—Hence, **Stentŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj., Stentorian,* i. e. *loud-sounding:* vagitus, Arn. 2, 97.

1. Stĕphănē, ēs, *f.*, = Στεφάνη. **I.** *Ancient name of the island of Samos,* Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.—**II.** *Another name of the city of Præneste,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

2. Stĕphănē, ēs, *m.*, = Στεφάνη, *a mountain in Thessaly,* Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.

Stĕphănēplŏcos, i, *f.*, = Στεφανηπλόκος, *the Chaplet-wreather,* a picture by Pausias, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125; 21, 2, 3, § 4.—Called also, **Stĕphănŏpōlis,** is, *f.*, = Στεφανόπωλις, *the Chaplet-seller,* Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125.

Stĕphănĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a mime of the time of Augustus,* Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 159.

† **stĕphănītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = στεφανῖτις, *a kind of vine, which winds about in the shape of garlands,* Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Macr. S. 2, 16 *fin.*—Called also, **stĕphănītes,** ae, *m.*, = στεφανίτης, Col. 3, 2, 2; Isid. Orig. 17, 5.

Stĕphănĭum, ii, *f. dim.* of Stephane, *a character in the Stichus of Plautus,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54 al.—Called also, **Stĕphăniscĭdium,** ii, *f.*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 57.

† **stĕphănŏmĕlis,** is, *f.*, *a plant which checks bleeding at the nose,* Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136.

Stĕphănŏpolis, v. Stephaneplocos.

† **stĕphănos,** i, *m.*, = στέφανος (garland), *the name of several plants:* Alexandri, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 132: Aphrodites, App. Herb. 105.

Stĕphănus, i, *m.*, = Στέφανος, *a Grecian sculptor,* Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33.

Stephănūsa, ae, *f.*, = Στεφανοῦσα, *the female Chaplet-wreather,* a little statue of Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70 Jan. and Sillig. (al. Stephusa, of the same meaning).

stercēia, ae, *f.* [stercus], *a maid-servant who cleans the excrements from children,* Tert. adv. Val. 8.—As a nickname, Petr. 75, 9 (al. sterteja).

stercŏrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to dung:* crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 3: porta, *a gate in the temple of Vesta* (v. stercus), Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Bunsen's Rome, 3, p. 12.

stercŏrātio, ōnis, *f.* [stercoro], *a dunging, manuring,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12; Col. 2, 1 *fin.;* 2, 16, 2; Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 192.

stercŏrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. stercoro.

* **stercŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [stercus], *dungy, stinking:* miles, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 12.

stercŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** *To dung, manure with dung, to muck:* loca, Varr. R. R. 1, 38; Cic. Sen. 15, 54: agrum, Mart. Cap. 3, § 305; Col. 2, 16, 2; Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 50.—**II.** *To cleanse from dung:* latrinas, Dig. 7, 1, 15: stercorata colluvies, *dungheap,* Col. 1, 6, 24.—Hence, **stercŏrātus,** a, um, *P. a., dunged, mucked, manured:* locus stercoratissimus, Col. 11, 2, 85; 2, 11, 8.

stercŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of excrements* or *dung, well manured:* aqua, *full of filth, impure,* Col. 8, 3, 8; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 6: solum, Col. 11, 3, 43: herbae, id. 9, 4, 7.—*Sup.:* locus, Cato, R. R. 46.

sterculinium, i, v. sterquilinium.

Stercŭlius, ii, *m.* [stercus], *the deity that presides over manuring,* Tert. Apol. 25; Macr. S. 1, 7; Lact. 1, 20 *fin.;* 1, 36; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 21.—Called also, **Stercŭlus,** Prud. στεφ. 2, 450; **Stercūtus** or **Stercūtius,** Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 50; Lact. 1, 20, 36; and, **Sterceníus,** Serv. Verg. A. 11, 850; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 15; and Becker, Ant. 4, p. 16.

stercus, ŏris, *n.* [Gr. σκῶρ; *gen.* σκατός, dung; Sanscr. çakrt = sakart]. **I.** Lit., *dung, excrements, ordure* (syn.: fimus, merda), Varr. R. R. 1, 38; Col. 2, 15; Cato, R. R. 29; 37; Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57; Hor. Epod. 12, 11 al.; Fest. p. 344 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 32 ib., and Fest. s. v. Quando stercus, pp. 258 and 259 ib.; Juv. 14, 64.—Prov.: aurum in stercore quaerere, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Lit. 1, p. 510.—**b.** As a term of abuse: nolo stercus curiae dici Glauciam, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164.—**II.** Transf.: ferri, i. e. *dross, slag,* Scrib. Comp. 188.

Stercūtius or **Stercūtus,** v. Sterculius.

† **sterelȳtis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a sort of scum* or *litharge of silver,* Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 108.

† **stĕrĕŏbăta,** ae, *f.*, = στερεοβάτης, *a pedestal* of a column or row of columns, Vitr. 3, 3.

† **stergēthron,** i, *n.*, = στέργηθρον, *a plant, great houseleek,* Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160; App. Herb. 123.

Stĕria, ae, *f.*, = Στειρία, *a town in Attica,* Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24.

* **stĕrĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.*, *the uterus of a sow that has not yet farrowed,* Petr. 35, 3.

† **stērigmos,** i, *m.*, = στηριγμός, *the standing-still of a planet* (pure Lat. stativa lux), App. de Mundo, p. 64, 25.

* **stĕrĭlĕfĭo,** fĭĕri, *v. n.* [sterilis-facio], *to become unfruitful, barren,* or *sterile:* leaenae sterilefiunt in aeternum, Sol. 27 *med.* dub. (al. steriles fiunt).

stĕrĭlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [sterilis], *to grow unfruitful, barren,* or *sterile.* **I.** Lit.: leaenae, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 45: caprae pinguitudine, id. 8, 50, 76, § 200: amygdalae, id. 17, 10, 11, § 63: mamma (suis), id. 11, 40, 95, § 234.—* **II.** Trop.: gaudia, Val. Cato, Dir. 9.

stĕrĭlĭcŭla, ae, *f.*, = vulva sterilis, *the womb of a sow that has never borne young,* Petr. 35, 3.

stĕrĭlis, e (collat. form, *acc. sing. fem* sterilam sterilem, Fest. p. 316 Müll.; *neutr. plur.* sterila, Lucr. 2, 845; *abl.* sterile, Apic. 7, 1, § 258), *adj.* [Gr. στερεός, hard; στεριφή, στεῖρα, barren; Sanscr. starî, vacca sterilis], *unfruitful, barren, sterile,* of plants and animals (class. and very freq.; syn infecundus): steriles nascuntur avenae, Verg. E. 5, 37; so, ulvae, Ov. M. 4, 299: herba, id. Am. 3, 7, 31; Curt. 4, 1, 21: platani, Verg. G. 2, 70: agri, id. ib. 1, 84; id. A. 3, 141: tellus, Ov. M. 8, 789: palus, Hor. A. P. 65: harena, Verg. G. 1, 70: humus, Prop. 3, 2 (2, 11), 2; Curt. 7, 5, 34: solum, id. 3, 4, 3: steriles nimium crasso sunt semine, Lucr. 4, 1240; Cat. 67, 26: galli Tanagrici ad partus sunt steriliores, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: vacca, Verg. A. 6, 251: multae (mulieres), Lucr. 4, 1251: viri, i. e. *eunuchs,* Cat. 63, 69; Plin. 24, 10, 47, § 78; Mart. 9, 9, 8: ova, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 166.—**B.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **1.** Of things, *causing unfruitfulness* or *sterility:* rubigo, Hor. C. 3, 23, 6: frigus, Luc. 4, 108: hiems, Mart. 8, 68, 10: serere pampinariis sterile est, *produces sterility,* Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 157.—**2.** In gen., *barren, bare, empty:* manus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 3: sterilis amator a datis, *bare of gifts,* id. ib. 2, 1, 30: amicus, Juv. 12, 97; Mart. 10, 18, 3: epistulae, Plin. Ep. 5, 2, 2: saeculum, id. ib. 5, 17, 6: civitas ad aquas, App. M. 1, p. 106 *fin.:* vadum, Sen. Thyest. 173: corpora sonitu (with jejuna succo), *that yield no sound,* Lucr. 2, 845: prospectus, *without human beings,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 15: domus, *without children,* Prop. 4 (5), 11, 62: nummi, *that do not bear interest,* Dig. 22, 1, 7.—With *gen.:* sterilis laurus baccarum, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130: lapides plumbi, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119.—**II.** Trop., *unproductive, unprofitable, fruitless, useless, vain:* Februarius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12, 2: quod monumentum, quod immo temporis punctum, aut beneficio sterile, aut vacuum laude? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: ne sit sterile et effetum (saeculum), id. Ep. 5, 17, 6: fama (with cassa), Stat. Th. 6, 70: labor, Mart. 10, 58, 8: pax, Tac. A. 1, 17: amor, i. e. *unreturned, unrequited,* Ov. M. 1, 496; Stat. S. 3, 4, 42: cathedrae, *unprofitable,* Mart. 1, 76, 14; Juv. 7, 203: litus sterili versamus aratro, id. 7, 49.—With *gen., destitute, deprived of, unacquainted with:* urbes talium studiorum fuere steriles, Vell. 1, 18 *fin.:* non adeo virtutum sterile saeculum, Tac. H. 1, 3: heu steriles veri! Pers. 5, 75.

stĕrĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sterilis], *unfruitfulness, barrenness, sterility* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quae sit vel sterilitas agrorum vel fertilitas futura, Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131; id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: frugum, Vell. 1, 1 *fin.:* arborum, Plin. 16, 26, 47, § 111: annonae, Col. 2, 10, 1: vitium, id. 3, 10, 15: terrae, Vulg. Thren. 4, 9: fetus exstitit in sterilitate naturae, Cic. Div. 1, 18, 36: mulierum, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 97: in sterilitatem castrare, id. 18, 14, 36, § 136.—*Plur.*, Suet. Claud. 18: continuae, Plin. Ep. 10, 8 (24), 5.—* **B.** Transf.: caelestis sterilitas, *weather that causes unfruitfulness,* Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 290: sterilitas fortunae, *poverty, insufficiency,* id. 14, prooem. § 4.—* **II.** Trop.: in sterilitatem emarcuit (auctoritas), Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 121.

stĕrĭlus, a, um, v. sterilis *init.*

sternax, ācis, *adj.* [sterno], *that throws to the ground* (poet.): equus, *that throws his rider,* Verg. A. 12, 364; Sil. 1, 261: cives, *that fall prostrate,* Sid. Ep. 5, 14 *fin.;* so of a suppliant, id. ib. 4, 12 *fin.*

sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3 (*pluperf.* sync. strarat, Manil. 1, 774: strasset, Varr. ap. Non. 86, 8), *v. a.* [Gr. root ΣΤΟΡ, στορέννυμι, to spread; στρατός, camp; Sanscr. star- strnâmi = sterno; cf.: strages, strua, torus, and lātus, *adj.*, old Lat. stlatus], *to spread out, spread abroad; to stretch out, extend.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. only in the *part. perf.;* cf.: effundo, extendo, subicio, subdo): vestes, Ov. M. 8, 658: in duro vellus solo, id. F. 4, 654: bubulos utres ponte, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176: hic glarea dura Sternitur, Tib. 1, 7, 60: natas sub aequore virgas Sternit, i. e. *scatters, strews,* Ov. M. 4, 743: harenam, id. F. 3, 813; id. Am. 2, 14, 8: herbas, id. M. 7, 254: poma passim, Verg. E. 7, 54: spongeas ad lunam et pruinas, Plin. 31, 11

47, § 123: arma per flores, Grat. Cyneg. 487: fessi sternunt corpora, *stretch out their bodies, lie down*, Liv. 27, 47, 9; cf.: sternunt se somno diversae in litore phocae, Verg. G. 4, 432.—M i d.: sternimur optatae gremio telluris, Verg. A. 3, 509; and: in Capitolinas certatim scanditur arces Sternunturque Jovi, Sil. 12, 340.—*Part. perf.*: **strātus,** a, um, *stretched out, lying down, prostrate* (syn. prostratus): strata terrae, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): nos humi strati, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 22: quidam somno etiam strati, Liv. 37, 20, 5: ad pedes strati, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: stratum jacere et genua complecti, Quint. 6, 1, 34: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21.—**2.** Of places, *to extend*: insulae Frisiorum, Chaucorum, etc.... sternuntur inter Helium ac Flevum, *stretch out, extend*, Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101; 3, 5, 9, § 60; hence, vites stratae, *spreading*, Col. 5, 4, 2 (for Nep. Milt. 5, 3, v. under rarus, II. A.).—**B.** I n p a r t i c., *to spread* a thing *out flat*, i. e. *to smooth, level* (mostly poet.): sternere aequor aquis, Verg. A. 8, 89; cf.: placidi straverunt aequora venti, id. ib. 5, 763: nunc omne tibi stratum silet aequor, id. E. 9, 57: pontum, Ov. M. 11, 501: mare, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 125: stratoque super discumbitur ostro, Verg. A. 1, 700: viam per mare, *smoothed, levelled*, Lucr. 3, 1030 (acc. to the Gr. ὁδὸν στορέννυμι): stratum militari labore iter, Quint. 2, 13, 16; so, hoc iter Alpes, Hoc Cannae stravere tibi, Sil. 12, 514; and trop.: praesens tibi fama benignum Stravit iter, Stat. Th. 12, 813.—* **2.** T r o p. (the figure borrowed from the sea), *to calm, still, moderate*: odia militum, Tac. H. 1, 58 (cf.: constrata ira, Stat. S. 2, 5, 1).—**II.** T r a n s f. **A.** *To cover, cover over* (by spreading something out; the predom. class. signif. of the word; cf. obtendo). **1.** Of a couch, bed, etc., *to spread, prepare, arrange, make*: lectus vestimentis stratus est, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; cf.: strata cubilia sunt herbis, Lucr. 5, 1417: rogatus est a Maximo, ut triclinium sterneret... Atque ille stravit pelliculis haedinis lectulos Punicanos, Cic. Mur. 36, 75; so, lectum, lectos, biclinium, triclinia, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 33; id. Most. 1, 4, 14; id. Men. 2, 3, 3; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 70; id. Ps. 1, 2, 31; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 73; id. Ad. 2, 4, 21; Cic. Clu. 5, 14; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: his foliis cubitus sternere, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59: torum frondibus, Juv. 6, 5: strata cathedra, *cushioned*, id. 9, 52; cf. also, ARCERAM NE STERNITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; and *absol.*: jubet sterni sibi in primâ domus parte (sc. lectum), Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7.—**2.** E s p., places, *to cover*; of a way, road, path, etc., *to pave*: aspreta erant strata saxis, Liv. 9, 35, 2: via strata, id. 8, 15, 8: semitam saxo quadrato straverunt, id. 10, 23 *fin.*; so, vias silice... clivum Capitolinum silice... emporium lapide, id. 41, 27, 5 sq.; and *absol.*: locum illum sternendum locare, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2: pavimentum stratum lapide, Vulg. Ezech. 40, 17: viam lapide, Dig. 43, 11, 1.—**3.** *To saddle*: equos, Liv. 37, 20, 12; 37, 20, 4; Veg. 5, 77: asinum, Vulg. Gen. 22, 3.—**4.** I n g e n., *to cover, spread*: argento sternunt iter omne viarum, Lucr. 2, 626: foliis nemus Multis et algâ litus inutili tempestas Sternet, *will strew over, bestrew*, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: congeriem silvae vellere summam, Ov. M. 9, 236: litora nive, Val. Fl. 5, 175: harenam Circi chrysocolla, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: solum telis, Verg. A. 9, 666: Tyrrhenas valles caedibus, Sil. 6, 602: strati bacis silvestribus agri, Verg. G. 2, 183: ante aras terram caesi stravere juvenci, *covered*, id. A. 8, 719.—**B.** *To stretch out by flinging down, to throw down, stretch on the ground, throw to the ground, overthrow, prostrate* (mostly poet., esp. in Verg.; in prose not before the Aug. period; in Cic. only once in the trop. sense; v. the foll.; cf. profligo): cujus casus prolapsi cum proximos sterneret, Liv. 5, 47: circa jacentem ducem sterne Gallorum catervas, id. 7, 26, 8: turbam invadite ac sternite omnia ferro, id. 24, 38, 7: alius sit fortis in armis, Sternat et adversos Marte favente duces, Tib. 1, 10, 30: caede viros, Verg. A. 10, 119: aliquem leto, id. ib. 8, 566: morte, id. ib. 11, 796; Liv. 31, 21, 15; Ov. M. 12, 604: adversâ prensis a fronte capillis Stravit humi pronam, id. ib. 2, 477: primosque et extremos Stravit humum, Hor. C. 4, 14, 32: sternitur volnere, Verg. A. 10, 781: impetus per stratos caede hostes, Liv. 4, 29, 1: aliquem morti, Verg. A. 12, 464: irae Thyesten exitio gravi Stravere, Hor. C. 1, 16, 18: corpore toto Sternitur in vultus, Stat. Th. 12, 318: sternitur, et toto projectus corpore terrae, Verg. A. 11, 87: toto praecipitem sternit, Sil. 4, 182: hostes, Just. 2, 11, 13: Ajax stravit ferro pecus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 202: sternitur et procumbit humi bos, Verg. A. 5, 481: strata belua texit humum, Ov. H. 10, 106: rapidus torrens Sternit agros, sternit sata laeta, Verg. A. 2, 306: moenia, *to overthrow, demolish*, Ov. M. 12, 550; cf.: stratis ariete muris, Liv. 1, 29, 2: sternit a culmine Trojam, Verg. A. 2, 603; so, (elephanti) stabula Indorum dentibus sternunt, Plin. 8, 9, 9, § 27.—**2.** T r o p. (rare): deorum plagâ perculsi, afflictos se et stratos esse fatentur, *cast down, prostrated*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72: mortalia corda Per gentes humiles stravit pavor, Verg. G. 1, 331: virtus populi Romani haec omnia strata humi erexit ac sustulit, Liv. 26, 41, 12: stratâ Germaniâ, *subdued*, Amm. 16, 1, 5.—Hence, **strātus,** a, um, *P. a.*; as *substt.* **A. strāta,** ae, *f.* (sc. via), *a paved road* or *way* (post-class.), Eutr. 9, 15: amplas sternite jam stratas, Juvenc. 1, 315: in margine stratae, id. 3, 656.—**B. strātum,** i, *n.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; acc. to II. A.).—**1.** *A bed-covering, a coverlet, quilt, blanket; a pillow, bolster*: lecti mollia strata, Lucr. 4, 849: proripere se e strato, Suet. Calig. 51; Ov. M. 5, 34; 10, 267.—**b.** M e t o n. (pars pro toto), *a bed, couch*: haud segnis strato surgit Palinurus, Verg. A. 3, 513; cf. id. ib. 8, 415; 3, 176: tale, Nep. Ages. 8: quies neque molli strato neque silentio arcessita, Liv. 21, 4, 7.—*Plur.*: strataque quae membris intepuere tuis, Ov. H. 10, 54: dura, id. Am. 1, 2, 2; Luc. 1, 239.—Once also (sc. lectus) in the *masc.*, Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—**2.** *A horse-cloth, housing, a saddle*, Ov. M. 8, 33; Liv. 7, 14, 7; Sen. Ep. 80, 9; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 202.—P r o v.: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit (v. asinum), Petr. 45, 8.—**3.** *A pavement*: saxea viarum, Lucr. 1, 315; 4, 415: extraneum, Petr. poët. 55, 6, 11.

sternūmentum, i, *n.* [sternuo], *a sneezing* (class.; but cf. sternutamentum). **I.** L i t., Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 24; 21, 22, 93, § 163; 25, 5, 21, § 52; 28, 6, 15, § 57; Gell. 12, 5, 11; Cels. 3, 20; 8, 4; 8, 9.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a means of provoking sneezing, sneezing-powder*, Cels. 6, 7, 9; Plin. 25, 11, 86, § 135; 25, 13, 109, § 173.

sternŭo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. πτάρνυσθαι, v. Curt. Griech. Etym. p. 696]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to sneeze*: adorare aliquem, cum sternuerit, Plin. 2, 40, 40, § 107; 28, 6, 15, § 57; 19, 3, 15, § 40 (al. sternuto); Col. 7, 5, 18 Schneid. *N. cr.*—* **B.** T r a n s f., of a light, *to sputter, crackle*: sternuit et lumen... sternuit, et nobis prospera signa dedit, Ov. H. 19, 151 sq.—**II.** *Act.*, *to sneeze out, give by sneezing*: omen, Prop. 2, 3, 24; so, approbationem, Cat. 45, 9 and 18.

sternūtāmentum, i, *n.* [sternuto], *a sneezing* (post-Aug.): sternutamenta erunt observanda, Sen. Ira, 2, 25, 4; Scrib. 10 (in Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84, the better reading is sternumenta).

sternūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a sneezing, sternutation* (post-class. and rare for sternumentum), App. M. 9, p. 228, 24; Scrib. Comp. 10 *fin.*; Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5 *fin.*

sternūto, āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [sternuo], *to sneeze*, Petr. 98, 4; 102, 10; Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40.

Stĕrŏpē, ēs, *f.*, = Στερόπη. **I.** *One of the Pleiades*, Att. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 130 (Trag. Rel. p. 135 Rib.); Ov. F. 4, 172; id. Tr. 1, 11, 14.—**II.** *One of the horses of the sun*, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Stĕrŏpes, is, *m.*, = Στερόπης, *one of the Cyclops in Vulcan's smithy*, Verg. A. 8, 425; Ov. F. 4, 288; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 195; id. Rapt. Pros. 1, 239; *acc.* Steropem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 4.

sterquĭlīnium (in MSS. also written **stercŭl-** and **stercĭl-,** Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41; Dig. 19, 1, 17, § 2), ii, *n.* (collat. form **sterquilīnum,** i, Phaedr. 3, 12, 1) [stercus], *a dung-pit, lay-stall, mixen*, Cato, R. R. 2, 3; Varr. 1, 13, 4; 1, 38, 3; Col. 1, 6, 21; 7, 5, 8; Phaedr. l. l.—As a term of reproach, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 3; id. Cas. 1, 26; Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41.

Stertīnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Stoic philosopher*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 33; 2, 3, 296.—*Adj.*: **Stertīnĭus,** a, um, *of Stertinius*: acumen, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 20.

sterto, ŭi (acc. to Prisc. p. 903 P.; cf. desterto), 3, *v. n.* [cf.: δέρθω, δαρθάνω], *to snore*: noctem totam stertere, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 22; id. Mil. 3, 2, 7: stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27: Marcellus ita stertebat, ut ego vicinus audirem, Cic. 4, 3, 5; id. Ac. 2, 29, 93: diem totum stertebat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 18: qui vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1048; Pers. 3, 3; 5, 132: vigilanti stertere naso, Juv. 1, 57: altiore stertitur somno, Amm. 27, 12, 8.—**II.** T r o p.: qui stertit aestate, Vulg. Prov. 10, 5.—*P. a.* as *subst.*: **stertens,** entis, *a snorer*: prodi stertentium sonitu, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 36.

Stēsĭchŏrus, i, *m.*, = Στησίχορος, *a Greek lyric poet of Himera*: Stesichori graves Camenae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 8; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 62; Cic. Sen. 7, 23; id. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87; Stat. S. 5, 3, 154.

Sthĕnĕboea or **Sthĕnŏboea,** ae, *f.*, = Σθενέβοια, Σθενόβοια, *daughter of Iobates, king of Lycia*, Juv. 10, 327; Hyg. Fab. 57 and 243.—Hence, *adj.*: **Sthĕnĕboeĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to Sthenebœa*: heros, i. e. *Bellerophon, whom Sthenebœa loved*, Sid. Carm. 11, 74.

Sthĕnĕlus, i, *m.*, = Σθένελος. **I.** *King of Mycenæ, son of Perseus, and father of Eurystheus*, Hyg. Fab. 244.—**II.** *King of the Ligurians, father of Cycnus, who was changed into a swan, and who, from his father, is called* proles Stheneleïa, Ov. M. 2, 367; cf. sqq.—**III.** *One of the Epigoni, charioteer of Diomede at the siege of Troy, and one of those shut up in the wooden horse*, Verg. A. 2, 261; Hor. C. 1, 15, 24; 4, 9, 20.—**IV.** *A Rutulian, slain by Pallas*, Verg. A. 10, 388.—Hence, **A. Sthĕnĕlēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Stheneleian*. (α) (Acc. to I.) Eurystheus, Ov. M. 9, 273: hostis, i. e. *Eurystheus*, id. H. 9, 25.—(β) (Acc. to II.) Proles, i. e. *Cycnus*, Ov. M. 2, 367.—**B. Sthĕnĕlēis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Stheneleian*: volucris, i. e. *Cycnus*, Ov. M. 12, 581.

Sthĕnĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Thermitan*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83 sqq.

Sthennis, ĭdis, *m.*, = Σθένις, *a sculptor of Olynthus*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 90.

Sthĕno, ūs, *f.*, = Σθενώ, *a daughter of Phorcus and Ceto, sister of Medusa*, Hyg. Fab. praef.

† **stĭbădĭum,** ii, *n.*, = στιβάδιον, *a semicircular seat* or *couch*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 36; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 698; Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*; 2, 2 *med.*; Mart. 14, 87 *in lemm.*; Inscr. Orell. 2358.

stĭbīnus, a, um, *adj.* [stibium], *antimonial, of antimony*: lapides, Vulg. 1 Par. 29, 2.

† **stĭbĭum,** ii, *n.*; also called **stibi,** is, and **stimmi** = στίβι, στιμμι, *antimony, a sulphuret of antimony, stibium*, used by women, in the form of powder, to color their eyebrows and eyelashes black; and in medicine, as an eye-salve, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101; 29, 6, 37, § 115; Cels. 6, 6, 6; 6, 6, 8; 6, 6, 12 sq.; Scrib. Comp. 27; 34 al.; Vulg. 4 Reg. 9, 30.

* **stĭcha,** ae, *f.*, = στίχη, *a kind of vine* (pure Lat. apiana), Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 81.

Stĭchus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Gai. Inst. 2, 193; 2, 199; 4, 55; Dig. 2, 14, 27, § 7 al.—Hence, **II.** *Title of a comedy of Plautus.*

Stictē, ēs, *f.*, *one of Actæon's hounds*, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181.

* **stĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.*, *a kind of grape*, Col. 3, 2, 27.

† **stigma,** ătis, *n.* (*fem.* collat. form, *acc.* stigmam, Petr. 45, 9; 69, 1), = στίγμα, a prick, puncture (post-Aug.). **I.** *A mark burned in, a brand* impressed upon slaves or others, as a mark of disgrace. **A.** L i t., Petr. 103, 2; 105, 11: inscribere, Sen. Ben. 4, 37, 4: stigmata fugitivo scribere, Quint. 7, 4, 14; Suet. Calig. 27; Plin. 30, 4, 10, § 30: stigmate dignus, Juv. 10, 183; Mart. 10, 56, 6 al.; or as a mark of ownership, Vulg. Gal. 6, 17.—**B.** T r o p., *a mark of disgrace, a*

stigma, Suet. Caes. 73; Mart. 6, 64, 26; 12, 61, 11.—**II.** *A cut* on the face, made by an unskilful barber, Mart. 11, 84, 13.

† **stigmătĭas**, ae, *m.*, = στιγματίας. **I.** *One who is branded*, of a slave, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25.—**II.** *Title of a comedy of Nævius*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 107 Müll.; v. Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.

stigmo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [stigma], *to brand, stigmatize* (late Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 1079.

stigmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of brand-marks, branded*, Petr. 109, 8; Regul. ap. Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 2.

Stilbon, ōnis, *m.*,= Στίλβων (the shining, glittering), *a name of the planet Mercury*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 11; Mart. Cap. 8, § 851; Hyg. Astr. 2, 42 *fin.* (as Greek, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53).—**II.** *One of Actæon's hounds*, Hyg. Fab. 181.

Stilicho (written STELICHO, Inscr. Orell. 4999), ōnis, *m.*, *the famous general and father-in-law of the emperor Honorius*, celebrated by Claudian in his poem De laudibus Stilichonis; cf. also Oros. 7, 37 sq.—Hence, *adj.*: **Stĭlĭchōnĭus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to Stilicho:* virgo, i. e. *Maria, daughter of Stilicho and wife of Honorius*, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 177.

stilla, ae, *f.* [*dim.* of stiria; cf. Fest. s. v. stiricipium, p. 345 Müll.; Corss. 1, p. 518], *a drop* (a dense, viscous, gummy, fatty drop; whereas gutta is a natural, liquid drop: gutta imbrium est, stilla olei vel aceti, Suet. Fragm. p. 319, 27 Roth). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): stilla muriae, *Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 45; Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 70: sicca et sine stillis arbor, Vitr. 2, 9, 3; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 366: olei, App. M. 5, p. 169: stilla saeva (arborum), Plin. 17, 12, 19, § 92.—**II.** Transf., *a drop*, i. e. *a small quantity* (post-Aug.): olei, Mart. 12, 70, 3.—Trop.: pauculae temporum, *a very little, a moment* Aug. Ep. 140.—**III.** In later Lat. = gutta, stillae pluviae, Vulg. Job, 36, 27: roris, id. ib. 38, 28: pluviarum, id. Jer. 3, 3.

stillanter, *adv.* [stillo], *drop by drop*, Ambros. Ep. 41, 14.

stillārium, ii, *n.* [stilla], *an added drop, a trifling addition*, Sen. Ep. 97, 2.

* **stillātīcius**, a, um, *adj.* [stillo], *dropping, dripping, stillatitious:* resina, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 54.

* **stillātim**, *adv.* [stilla], *by drops, drop by drop:* stillatim cadere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll.

stillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stillo], *a dropping down, falling in drops* (late Lat.): pluviae, Hier. in Mich. 1, 2, 6.

stillātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dropping, dripping* (late Lat.): mel, Plin. Val. 1, 18.

stillĭcĭdium (also written **stillicid-**; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. p. 33), ii, *n* [stilla-cado], *a liquid which falls drop by drop, a dripping moisture, stillicide:* stillicidium eo quod stillatim cadat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 27 Müll. **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stillicidi casus lapidem cavat, Lucr. 1, 313: grandinis, Sen. Q. N. 4, 3, 2: urinae, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 66; cf. vesicae, id. 28, 8, 32, § 122: arborum, id. 17, 12, 18, § 89: mellis, Tert. Spect. 27 *fin.*: raritas nubium stillicidia dispergit, App. de Mundo, p. 61.—**B.** Trop.: per stillicidia emittere animam quam semel exhalare, *little by little*, Sen. Ep. 101, 14.—**II.** In partic., *falling rain, rain-water falling from the eaves of houses* (class.): jura parietum, luminum, stillicidiorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; id. Or. 21, 79; id. Top. 5, 27; Vitr. 2, 1; Dig. 8, 6, 8; 8, 2, 20; Pall. Aug. 8, 2.

stillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [stilla]. **I.** *Neutr., to drop, drip, trickle, distil* (mostly poet.; syn. roro). **A.** Lit.: vas, unde stillet lento aqua, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2: gutta (dulcedinis) in cor, Lucr. 4, 1060: umorem, quasi igni cera super calido tabescens multa liquescat, id. 6, 515: cruor ferro, Prop. 2, 8, 26 (2, 8 b, 26 (10)): unguenta capillo, Tib. 1, 7, 51: de viridi ilice mella, Ov. M. 1, 112: ros, id. ib 11, 57: hammoniaci lacrima stillat in harenis, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107. — **B.** Transf., of things which *drop* or *drip with* a liquid saxa guttis manantibu' stillent, Lucr. 6, 943: paenula multo nimbo, Juv 5, 79: coma Syrio rore, Tib. 3, 4, 28: sanguine sidera, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 11; cf.: arbor sanguineis roribus, Luc. 7, 837; Sen. Thyest 1061 —Without *abl.*: umida saxa, super viridi stillantia musco, Lucr. 5, 951: ille, qui stillantem prae se pugionem tulit, *Cic. Phil. 2, 12, 30: uva, Mart. 10, 56, 5; Vulg. Job, 16, 21. — **C.** Trop.: stillantes voces, *words that ooze out drop by drop*, Calp. Ecl. 6, 23; cf.: orationem stillare, Sen. Ep. 40, 3; plumis stillare diem, *to be full, to abound in*, Stat. Th. 3, 537.—**II.** *Act.*, *to cause to drop, let fall in drops, to drop, distil:* stillabit amicis Ex oculis rorem, *Hor. A. P. 429; coctam caepam cum adipe anserino, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 40: stillata De ramis electra, *dropped, distilled*, Ov. M. 2, 364: stillata cortice myrrha, id. ib. 10, 501: acre malum stillans ocellus, Juv. 6, 109. — **B.** Trop., *to drop, instil:* cum facilem stillavit in aurem Exiguum de veneno, Juv. 3, 123.

* **1. stilo**, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [stilus, I.], *to get stalks*, Col. 4, 33, 3.

2. Stilo, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname of* L. Aelius Praeconinus, Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 29; Suet. Gram. 3; cf. v. Heusde, Disquis. de L. Aelio Stilone; and Ritschl, Parerga, p. 239.

Stilpo or **Stilpon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Στίλπων. **I.** *A proper name*, Ter. ap. Cic. Or. 47, 157. —**II.** Esp., *a philosopher of Megara*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Ac. 2, 24, 75; Sen. Ep. 9, 1.

† **stilus** (not **stylus**), i, *m.* [for stiglus; Gr. στίζω, to stick, puncture; στίγμα, mark, point; Sanscr. tig, to be sharp; tigmas, sharp; cf. Engl. stick, sting; Lat. stimulus; not connected with στῦλος]. **I.** In gen., *a stake, pale:* extra vallum stili caeci, *concealed stakes*, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 5; cf. Sil. 10, 415 (for which stimuli, Caes B. G. 7, 73 *fin.*): ligneus, Amm. 23, 4, 5; 15, 10, 5. — In agriculture, *a pointed instrument for freeing plants from worms or from shoots which grow too rankly*, etc., Col. 11, 3, 53; Pall. Mart. 10, 20. — Of the *stem* or *stalk* of many plants (e. g. of the asparagus), Col. 11, 3, 46; 11, 3, 58; 5, 10, 13; 5, 10, 21. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *A style* used by the Romans for writing on waxen tablets (pointed, and usually made of iron): effer cito stilum, ceram et tabellas et linum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 64; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 76; 4, 9, 73; Quint. 1, 1, 27: cum otiosus stilum prehenderat, flaccebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 24, 93: orationes paene Attico stilo scriptae, *with an Attic pen*, id. ib. 45, 167; so, (comoediae quaedam) resipiant stilum Plautinum, Gell. 3, 3, 13. — And with reference to the economical use, in a double sense, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, 96.—Writing on wax was erased with the broad upper end of the style; hence the phrase stilum vertere, for *to erase what one has written*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101: saepe stilum vertas, iterum quae digna legi sint, Scripturus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 73.— But cf.: et mihi vertenti stilum in Gallias, i. e. *turning to write of*, Amm. 29, 3, 1. — Comically: stilis me totum usque ulmeis conscribito, i. e. *with elm switches*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 131 (cf. conscribo). — **B.** Transf. **1.** = scriptio and scriptura, *a setting down in writing, composing, composition; the practice of composing; manner of writing, mode of composition:* stilus optimus et praestantissimus dicendi effector ac magister, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150; 1, 60, 257; cf. id. ib. 3, 49, 190; Quint. 1, 9, 2; cf.: multus stilus et assidua lectio, id. 10, 7, 4: stilus exercitatus, i. e. *a practised pen*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, Quint. 1, 1, 28: neglegens, id. 2, 4, 13: multus, id. 10, 1, 1: tardus, id. 10, 3, 5: rudis et confusus, id. 1, 1, 28: fidelis, id. 10, 7, 7: stilo incumbere, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 9: aliquid stilo prosequi, id. ib. 1, 8, 8; 2, 3, 3: signare stilo, Vell. 1, 16, 1: non ita dissimili sunt argumento, sed tamen Dissimili oratione sunt factae ac stilo, *in speech and writing*, Ter. And. prol. 12 (for which: oratione et scripturâ, id. Phorm. prol. 5); cf.: unus sonus est totius orationis et idem stilus, *the same tone and the same style of composition run through the whole speech*, Cic. Brut. 26, 100: artifex stilus, *an artistic style*, id. ib. 25, 96: familiares opes velut supremo distribuens stilo, i. e. *by his last will*, Amm. 25, 3, 21. — **2.** *A manner of speaking, mode of expression, style* in speaking (post-Aug. and very rare; not as early as Quint.; in class. Lat. sermo, oratio, dictio, dicendi modus, ars, genus or forma): stilus pressus demissusque, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 5: pugnax et quasi bellatorius, id. ib. 7, 9, 7: laetior, id. ib. 3, 18, 10; cf.: diligentis stili anxietas, Tac. Or. 39: (Octavius) tragoediam magno impetu exorsus, non succedente stilo, abolevit, Suet. Aug. 85: affectatione obscurabat stilum, id. Tib. 70: stili dicendi duo sunt: unus est maturus et gravis, alter ardens erectus et infensus, etc., Macr. S. 5, 1; 6, 3. — * **3.** *A decision, verdict, opinion*, App. M. 10, p. 242, 20.

stimmi, v. stibium.

Stĭmŭla (**Sĭmĭla**, Liv. 39, 12), ae, *f.* [stimulus], *the goddess who pricks on, excites, stimulates* to action or pleasure, Aug. Civ Dei, 4, 11; 4, 16; perh. for Semele, Ov. F. 6, 503; Schol. Juv. 2, 3; cf. Müller, Etrusk. 2, 77.

stĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stimulo], *a pricking on, incitement, stimulation* (post-Aug.): ingens, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7: privata cuique, Tac. H. 1, 90 *fin.*

stĭmŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a pricker-on, instigator, stimulator*. Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 501; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Iul. 5 (in Cic. Dom. 5, 11, Orell. and B. and K. read instimulator); Vulg. Jer. 46, 20.

stĭmŭlātrix, īcis, *f.* [stimulator], *she that pricks on, instigates*, or *stimulates*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 46; 1, 3, 62.

* **stĭmŭlĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [stimulus], *consisting of prickles* or *goads:* supplicium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 31.

stĭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to prick with a goad, to prick* or *goad on, to urge on* (syn. pungo). **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and rare): quadrijugos flagello, Sil. 4, 439: equos calcaribus, Val. Max. 3, 2, 9; for which, poet. transf.: turbatos currus, Luc. 7, 570; Sil. 16, 367: aries stimulatus, Col. 7, 3, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to goad, torment, vex, trouble, disquiet, disturb* (class. and freq.; syn. agito): jactor, crucior, agitor, stimulor, vorsor in amoris rota miser, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 4: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctesque stimulat ac pungit, ut evellatis, postulat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: larvae stimulant virum, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 66: te conscientiae stimulant maleficiorum tuorum, Cic. Par. 2, 18: me nunc et congressus hujus (Caesaris) stimulat, id. Att. 9, 15, 2: me haec solitudo minus stimulat quam ista celebritas, id. ib. 12, 13, 1: consulem cura de minore filio stimulabat, Liv. 44, 44: stimulatus furenti rabie, Cat. 63, 4: curis animum stimulantibus, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 326.—**B.** In gen., *to rouse up, set in motion; to spur on, incite, stimulate* to any action (syn. cieo, excio). (α) With simple *acc.:* Phrygio stimulat numero cava tibia mentes, Lucr. 2, 620: aliquem, Liv. 3, 68, 10: avita gloria animum stimulabat, id. 1, 22, 2: irâ stimulante animos, id. 1, 12, 1; 30, 11: cupido animum stimulabat, Curt. 4, 7, 8; 6, 5, 19: stimulata pellicis irâ, Ov. M. 4, 235. — With inanim. objects: jurgia praecipue vino stimulata, Ov. A. A. 1, 591: Persicorum sucus sitim stimulat, Plin. 23, 7, 67, § 132; so, venerem, id. 20, 5, 15, § 32; cf. conceptus, id. 2, 8, 6, § 38: fugam hostium, id. 9, 8, 9, § 32: iras functas, *to revive, arouse*, Stat. Th. 12, 437. — (β) With *ad:* ad alicujus salutem defendendam stimulari atque excitari, Cic. Planc. 28, 69: ad perturbandam rempublicam, Sall. C. 18, 4: ad arma, Liv. 1, 23, 7: ad iram, Tac. H. 2, 44.—(γ) With *in:* injuriae dolor in Tarquinium eos stimulabat, Liv. 1, 40, 4: animos eorum irâ in hostes stimulando, id. 21, 11, 3; cf. in a mixed construction: ad iram saepius quam in formidinem stimulabantur, Tac. H. 2, 44 *fin.* — (δ) With *ut* or *ne:* vetus nostra simultas antea stimulabat me, ut caverem, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: rubore stimulabantur, ne clientulorum loco numerarentur, Tac. Or. 37; Curt. 7, 7, 26. — (ε) Poet., with *inf.:* festinare fugam . . . iterum stimulat, Verg. A. 4, 576: stimulante metu fati praenoscere cursus, Luc. 6, 423: juvencos jactare accensis stimulavi cornibus ignes, Sil. 12, 504. — (ζ) *Absol.:* stimulante fame, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 9: stimulante conscientiâ, Curt. 5, 11, 7: metu stimulante, id. 7, 7, 26.

stĭmŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of incentives, stimulative* (post-class.): desiderium Venereae voluptatis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 9; id. Acut. 2, 14; 3, 12.

stĭmŭlus, i, *m.* [for stig-mulus, from the root stig; Gr. στίζω; v. stilus]. **I.** *A goad* for driving cattle, slaves, etc. (class.

esp. in the trop. sense). **A.** Lit.: jam lora teneo, jam stimulum in manu: Agite equi, etc., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 112: parce, puer, stimulis, et fortius utere loris, Ov. M. 2, 127: aut stimulo tardos increpuisse boves, Tib. 1, 1, 30 (12); cf. Ov. M. 14, 647: ita te forabunt patibulatum per vias Stimulis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 54: aliquem stimulo fodere, id. Curc. 1, 2, 40: dum te stimulis fodiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: numquam stimulo lacessat juvencum, Col. 2, 2, 26.—As a term of abuse of slaves: stimulorum seges, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 6; cf. id. Cas. 2, 8, 11: stimulorum tritor, id. Pers. 5, 2, 17.—Prov.: si stimulos pugnis caedis, manibus plus dolet, i. e. *an evil is aggravated by foolish opposition*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 55; cf.: advorsum stimulum calces, *kick against the pricks*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 28. — **B.** Trop., *a goad* (as in Engl., either that which vexes, irritates, torments, or, more freq., that which spurs on, incites, stimulates). **1.** *A sting, torment, pang:* mens sibi conscia factis ... adhibet stimulos torretque flagellis, Lucr. 3, 1019; cf.: subesse caecum aliquem cordi stimulum, id. 3, 874: ne illa stimulum longum habet, quae usque illinc cor pungit meum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 79: stimulos doloris contemnere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf.: (res malae) lacerant, vexant, stimulos admovent, etc., id. ib. 3, 16, 35: stimulos in pectore caecos Condidit, Ov. M. 1, 726.—**2.** *A spur, incentive, incitement, stimulus:* animum gloriae stimulis concitare, Cic. Arch. 11, 29: quidam industriae ac laboris (with illecebrae libidinum), id. Cael. 5, 12: quot stimulos admoverit homini victoriae studioso, id. Sest. 5, 12; cf.: defendendi Vatinii, id. Fam. 1, 9, 19: omnia pro stimulis facibusque ciboque furoris Accipit, Ov. M. 6, 480: ardet, et injusti stimulis agitatur amoris, id. F. 2, 779: non hostili modo odio sed amoris etiam stimulis, Liv. 30, 14, 1: ad hanc voluntatem ipsius naturae stimulis incitamur, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: ad dicendum etiam pudor stimulos habet, Quint. 10, 7, 16: agrariae legis tribuniciis stimulis plebs furebat, Liv. 2, 54; cf.: acriores quippe aeris alieni stimulos esse, id. 6, 11: subdere stimulos animo, id. 6, 34: in aliquem stimulis accendi, Tac. H. 3, 45; cf.: suis stimulis excitos Moesiae duces, id. ib. 3, 53: secundae res acrioribus stimulis animos explorant, id. ib. 1, 15: acres Subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, Verg. A. 6, 101: movere acres stimulos irarum, Luc. 2, 324: accensae stimulis majoribus irae, Stat. Th. 11, 497: dare stimulos laudum, id. Achill. 1, 203. — **II.** In milit. lang., *a pointed stake* concealed beneath the surface of the ground, to repel hostile troops (syn.: sudes, stipes), Caes. B. G. 7, 73 *fin.:* se stimulis induere, id. ib. 7, 82.

stinguo, ĕre, *v. a.* [cf. stig; Gr. στίζω; cf. also Germ. ersticken], *to quench, extinguish* (poet. and very rare, for the usu. extinguo): ut cernere possis Evanescere paulatim stinguique colorem, Lucr. 2, 828: ignes stingui, id. 1, 666; so, stinguuntur radii (solis), Cic. poët. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882: stinguens praeclara insignia caeli, id. ib.: ardorem membris, Lucr. 4, 1098.

stipa, v. stuppa.

stīpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stipo], *a crowd* pressing around any one, *a suite, retinue, train.* **I.** Lit.: latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 52 Müll. *fin.:* concursatio, stipatio, greges hominum perditorum, *Cic. Sull. 23, 66; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 3; Plin. Ep. 4, 16, 1; Auct. Pan. ad Maxim. et Const. 8 *fin.* — Of geese swarming together, Plin. 10, 22, 27, § 53.—* **II.** Trop., *a crowd, throng:* aggressionum et enthymematum stipatio, Quint. 5, 14, 27.

stīpātor, ōris, *m.* [stipo; prop. one that presses upon, crowds about another; hence], *an attendant* of a nobleman; in *plur., attendants, train, suite, retinue, body-guard*, etc. (class.; used by the Romans in a bad sense; cf. satelles): latrones dicti ab latere, qui circum latera erant regi, quos postea a stipatione stipatores appellarunt, Varr. L. L. 7, § 52 Müll.: Alexander Pheraeus praemittebat de stipatoribus suis, qui scrutarentur arculas muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; of a royal train, Hor. S. 1, 3, 138; Sen. Clem. 1, 13, 1; Tac. A. 4, 25; 11, 16; Just. 13, 4 al.: stipatores corporis, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: Venerii, id. Verr. 2, 3, 26, § 65; cf.: Catilina omnium flagitiorum atque facinorum circum se, tamquam stipatorum, catervas habebat, Sall. C. 14, 1.

stīpātrix, trīcis, *adj. f.* [stipator], *attendant upon, thronging in attendance:* turmae stipatrices, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 16, 53.

stīpātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of stipo.

* **stīpendĭālis**, e, *adj.* [stipendium], *of* or *belonging to tribute:* foedere stipendiali. *by which one engages to pay tribute*, Sid. Ep. 8, 9.

stīpendĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to tribute, liable to impost* or *contribution, tributary* (of imposts payable in money; whereas vectigalis denotes those payable in kind; the former was held to be the most humiliating; cf. Liv. 37, 55 *fin.*): civitas, Caes. B. G. 1, 30; Liv. 38, 39; 28, 25, 9: Aedui, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 29: provincia, Flor. 2, 17: vectigal, i. e. *a fixed yearly impost* or *contribution in money*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 12: praedia, Gai. Inst. 2, 21.—*Plur. subst.:* **stīpendĭārĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *tributaries* (in money; whereas vectigales in kind): socii stipendiariique populi Romani, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 7; id. Balb. 9, 24; id. Leg. 3, 18, 41; Caes. B. G. 7, 10; (opp. vectigales) Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 134; id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; cf. Liv. 24, 47; 37, 55 *fin.*—*Sing.:* vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani (Hannibal), Liv. 21, 41, 7.—**II.** In milit. lang., *receiving pay, serving for pay, stipendiary:* (Romani) postquam stipendiarii facti sunt, Liv. 8, 8, 3: cohortes, Auct. B. Afr. 43.

stīpendĭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to receive pay, to serve for pay* (very rare): regi eorum peditum sexcenta M. stipendiantur, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 68.—Transf.: (infantes Pontici) butyro stipendiati, *serving for butter, getting butter for pay*, i. e. *for their maintenance*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 13.

* **stīpendĭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *belonging to military service:* milites (opp. tirones), *soldiers in the very service*, Veg. 1, 18.

stīpendĭum, ii, *n.* [contr. from stipipendium, from stips-pendo]. **I.** In publicists' lang., *a tax, impost, tribute, contribution* (payable in money; whereas vectigal in kind; the former being regarded as the more humiliating; v. stipendiarius, I.): Poeni stipendia pendunt, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll. (Ann. v. 269 Vahl.); so, pendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 5, 27; Sall. C. 20, 7; Liv. 2, 9; 21, 10: conferre, id. 33, 42: solvere, id. 39, 7: imponere victis, Caes. B. G. 1, 44; 7, 54: stipendio liberare aliquem, id. 5, 27: de stipendio recusare, id. ib. 1, 44: stipendi spem facere, Liv. 28, 25, 9. — **B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *tribute, dues* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): indomito nec dira ferens stipendia tauro (sc. Minotauro), Cat. 64, 173: quae finis aut quod me manet stipendium? *penalty*, Hor. Epod. 17, 36: alii tamen obscuriores (scriptores) aliquod stipendium nostro studio contulerunt, *contribution*, Col. 1, 1, 10.—**2.** *Income, subsistence, salary:* iis, ut adsiduae templi antistites essent, stipendium de publico statuit, Liv. 1, 20, 3.—**II.** In milit. lang., *pay, stipend* in full: stipendium militare, Liv. 4, 60, 5; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; commonly stipendium alone: militis stipendia ideo, quod eam stipem pendebant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.; cf. Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; Liv. 4, 59 and 60: cum stipendium ab legionibus flagitaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: numerare militibus, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: persolvere, id. Att. 5, 14, 1: dare, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26; Liv. 2, 12; 5, 12; cf.: dare pecuniam in stipendium, Caes. B. C. 1, 23; Liv. 27, 9 *fin.:* accipere, id. 5, 4: stipendio afficere exercitum, Cic. Balb. 27, 61: augere, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: fraudare, id. ib. 3, 59: stipendium duum mensium, Curt. 5, 1, 45: dum in calamitosis stipendiis versaretur, *might get pay by the misfortunes of others*, Amm. 19, 12, 2.—**B.** Transf., *military service* (mostly in *plur.*): merere stipendia, Cic. Mur. 5, 12: stipendia merere (mereri), *to perform military service, to serve*, id. Cael. 5, 11; id. de Or. 2, 64, 258; also, facere, Sall. J. 63, 3; Liv. 3, 27; 5, 7; 42, 34 al.; cf.: opulenta ac ditia facere, id. 21, 43: emereri, *to complete the time of service, to serve out one's time*, id. 25, 6; Cic. Sen. 14, 49; Sall. J. 84, 2; Liv. 3, 57; Val. Max. 6, 1, 10; v. emereo, II.: auxiliaria stipendia mereri, Tac. A. 2, 52: numerare, Liv. 4, 58: enumerare, id. 3, 58: qui (milites) jam stipendiis confecti erant, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26; cf.: stipendiis exhausti, Liv. 27, 9: adulescentuli statim castrensibus stipendiis imbuebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 5.—*Sing.:* homo nullius stipendii, Sall. J. 85, 10: exercitui dare, id. H. 2, 96, 6 Dietsch: sextus decimus stipendii annus, Tac. A. 1, 17.—**2.** In partic., *military service of a year, a year's service, a campaign:* si in singulis stipendiis is ad hostes exuvias dabit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 36: quod tricena aut quadragena stipendia senes tolerent, Tac. A. 1, 17: vicena stipendia meritis, id. ib. 1, 36: stipendia sua numerari jubebant, Just. 12, 11, 4: qui eorum minime multa stipendia haberet, Liv. 31, 8 *fin.*—*Sing.:* (juventus) octavo jam stipendio functa, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8, 2; cf. with both numbers together: secundo stipendio dextram manum perdidit, stipendiis duobus ter et vicies vulneratus est, Plin. 7, 28, 29 § 104.—**C.** Trop., in gen., *service* (very rare): functus omnibus humanae vitae stipendiis, i. e. *duties*, Sen. Ep. 93, 4: tamquam emeritis stipendiis libidinis, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: plurium velut emeritis annorum stipendiis, Col. 3, 6, 4: rex cui (Hercules) duodecim stipendia debebat, *services, labors*, Just. 2, 4, 18.

stīpes, ĭtis (collat. form **stips**, stīpis, Petr. 43, 5), *m.* [root stip-, = Gr. στεφ-; v. stipo; Sanscr. sthapa-jāmi, to cause to stand, to fix, place; cf. stipula]. **I.** Lit., *a log, stock, post, trunk of a tree*, etc. (class.; syn.: palus, sudes), Cat. 64, 289; Caes. B. G. 7, 73; id. B. C. 1, 27; Tib. 1, 1, 11 (21); Prop. 4 (5), 2, 18; Ov. M. 8, 451; id. F. 2, 642; 5, 506; Verg. A. 7, 524; Curt. 8, 10, 30; 4, 3, 10: deligare ad stipitem, *to a stake*, Suet. Ner. 29.—As a term of contempt, like our *log, stock, post*, of a stupid person: in me quidvis harum rerum convenit, Quae sunt dicta in stultum, caudex, stipes, asinus, plumbeus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: qui, tamquam truncus atque stipes, si stetisset modo, posset sustinere tamen titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19; cf. id. Har. Resp. 3, 5; id. ap. Senat. 6, 14; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 126.—**II.** Transf., poet. **1.** *A tree*, Ov. F. 3, 37; id. de Nuce, 32; Verg. A. 4, 444; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 179.—**2.** *A branch of a tree*, Luc. 9, 820; Mart. 13, 19, 2: candelabri, *the main stem* of the candlestick, Vulg. Exod. 37, 19.

stīpĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stipes], *woody, ligneous:* radix, App. Herb. 67; 74.

stīpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [στέφω, to surround, crowd upon, στέμμα, στέφανος; cf.: stipator, stipulor], *to crowd* or *press together, to compress* (class.; esp. of personal objects, and in *part. perf.;* cf.: comprimo, compono). **I.** Lit.: qui acceperant majorem numerum (assium), non in arcā ponebant, sed in aliquā cellā stipabant, id est componebant, quo minus loci occuparet, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: ingens argentum, Verg. A. 3, 465: apes mella Stipant, id. G. 4, 164; id. A. 1, 433: materies stipata, Lucr. 1, 345: nec tamen undique corporea stipata tenentur omnia naturā, id. 1, 329; cf. id. 2, 294; 1, 611; 1, 664: Graeci stipati, quini in lectulis, saepe plures, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: velut stipata phalanx, Liv. 33, 18: ita in arto stipatae erant naves, ut, etc., id. 26, 39: fratrum stipata cohors, Verg. A. 10, 328.—Poet.: stipare Platona Menandro, i. e. *to pack up together the works of Plato, Menander*, etc., Hor. S. 2, 3, 11: custodum gregibus circa seu stipat euntem, *closely surrounds her with*, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 13; cf. mid.: cuncta praecipiti stipantur saecula cursu, *throng, crowd*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 311.—**II.** Transf., *to press, cram, stuff*, or *fill full* of any thing: ut pontes calonibus et impedimentis stipatos reperit, Suet. Calig. 51: hos (poëtas) ediscit et hos arcto stipata theatro Spectat Roma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60; cf.: curia cum patribus fuerit stipata, Ov. P. 3, 1, 143: multo Patrum stipatur curia coetu, Sil. 11, 503: recessus equi, Petr. 89: tribunal, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 4: calathos prunis, Col. 10, 405: nucem sulfure, Flor. 3, 19: calceum, Tert. Virg. Vel. 12: tectum omne, App. M. 3, p. 130, 13.—**B.** With a personal object, of a dense crowd, *to surround, encompass, environ, attend, accom-*

pany, etc. (syn.: comitor, prosequor): Catilina stipatus choro juventutis, vallatus indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: qui stipatus semper sicariis, saeptus armatis, munitus indicibus fuit, id. Sest. 44, 95: stipati gregibus amicorum, id. Att. 1, 18, 1; cf. id. Mil. 1, 1: telis stipati, id. Phil. 5, 6, 17: qui senatum stiparit armatis, id. ib. 3, 12, 31: stipatus lictoribus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: senectus stipata studiis juventutis, id. Sen. 9, 28: comitum turba est stipata suarum, Ov. M. 3, 186: juventus stipat ducem, Val. Fl. 7, 557; Plin. Pan. 23; Capitol. Max. et Balb. 13.—*Absol.:* magnâ stipante catervâ, Verg. A. 4, 136; Liv. 42, 39: huc coetus ministrûm stipantur, Stat. S. 3, 1, 87. — Hence, * **stīpātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *begirt, surrounded:* ab omni ordine, sexu, aetate stipatissimus, Sid. Ep. 3, 2.

1. stips, stĭpis (*nom.* does not occur, although stips is assumed by Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.; Charis. 85 P.; cf. Gloss. stips, ἔρανος), *f.* [kindr. with stipo, and therefore, orig., small coin in heaps; hence, in partic.], *a gift, donation, alms, contribution*, given in small coin: etiam nunc dis cum thesauris asses dant, stipem dicunt, Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: stipem esse nummum signatum testimonio est, quod datur in stipendium militi et cum spondetur pecunia, quod stipulari dicitur, Fest. pp. 296 and 297 Müll.; cf.: stipendium a stipe appellatum est, quod per stipes, id est modica aera colligatur, Dig. 50, 16, 27: stipem Apollini conferre, Liv. 25, 12; so of religious *donations*, id. 27, 37; 5, 25; Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; 2, 16, 40; Suet. Aug. 57: quis beneficium dicat quadram panis aut stipem aeris abjecti, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2; so of *alms*, id. Vit. Beat. 25; Dig. 47, 22, 1; cf. Liv. 38, 45; Suet. Aug. 91 *fin.:* ad captandas stipes, id. Calig. 42; Ov. F. 1, 189: pastiones non minimam colono stipem conferunt, *bring in no small profit*, Col. 8, 1, 2: suburbanum hortum exiguâ colere stipe, Curt. 4, 1, 19: parvâ cur stipe quaerat opes, Ov. F. 4, 350; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 18: e prostitutis ancilla mercenariae stipis, *living by the wages of prostitution*, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 172: nodosam exsolvite stipem, *penalty*, Val. Max. 2, 9, 1.

2. stips, ĭpis, v. stipes *init.*

stĭpŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [stipes], *a stalk, stem, blade, halm;* of grain (syn. culmus): frumenta in viridi stipulâ lactentia turgent, Verg. G. 1, 315; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 101; 17, 27, 47, § 260; 18, 18, 47, § 169: e segete ad spicilegium stipulam relinquere, Varr. L. L. 7, § 109 Müll.— Of the stalks of grain left behind in reaping, *straw, stubble*, Varr. R. R. 1, 53; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 62; Verg. G. 1, 321; Ov. Am. 1, 8, 90; id. F. 4, 781: in stipulâ placidi carpebat munera somni, id. ib. 3, 185; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 30.—Of *hay*, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1.— Of a *reed*, Verg. E. 3, 27; Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.— Of *bean-stalks*, Ov. F. 4, 725. —Prov.: flammaque de stipulâ nostra brevisque fuit, *of a quickly extinguished fire*, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 20: postmodo de stipulâ magnus acervus erit, id. Am. 1, 8, 90.

stĭpŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stipulor], jurid. t. t., *a promise given on demand; an engagement, agreement, bargain, covenant, stipulation, obligation* (syn. pactum), Gai. Inst. 2, 31: stipulatio est verborum conceptio, quibus is qui interrogatur, daturum facturumve se, quod interrogatus est, respondet, Dig. 45, 1, 5: stipulatio non potest confici, nisi utroque loquente, etc., ib. 45, 1, 1 sq.: pacta, conventa, stipulationes, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100: ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, id. Leg. 2, 21, 53: aliquem stipulatione alligare, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 36: nondum stipulationes legeram, id. Att. 16, 11, 7: stipulationum et judiciorum formulas componere, id. Leg. 1, 4, 14; Nep. Att. 9, 5; Just. Inst. 3, 19 pr.; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 1: is contractus stipulationum sponsionum sponsalia, Serv. Sulp. ap. Gell. 4, 4, 2; Vulg. Jer. 32, 11.

* **stĭpŭlātĭuncŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [stipulatio], *a little, insignificant promise* or *stipulation*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 174.

stĭpŭlātor, ōris, *m.* [stipulor], jurid. t. t., *one who demands a formal promise* or *covenant* (opp. promissor, the one who gives the promise); *a bargainer, stipulator*, Dig. 2, 10, 3; 45, 1, 41 sq.; 45, 38, 5; Suet. Vit. 14; Isid. Orig. 10, 5.

stĭpŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], jurid. t. t., *a promise formally demanded; a bargain, stipulation*, Quint. Decl. 12, 21: si quid adversus pactionem fiat, non ex stipulatu agitur, etc., Gai. Inst. 3, 94; 4, 116; Dig. 45, 1, 1; 45, 1, 4 sq.; 45, 1, 103 sq.; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, 2 sq. al.

stĭpŭlo, āre, 1, *v. a.* (collat. form of stipulor), *to exact, bargain for, stipulate*, Symm. Ep. 1, 11: ἐπερωτῶ, stipulo, Gloss.; mostly *pass.:* Suetonius autem passivo protulit in IIII. Pratorum, Laetoria, quae vetat minorem annis viginti quinque stipulari (ἐπερωτᾶσθαι), Prisc. 8, 4, 21, p. 794 P.; cf. id. 18, 19, 149, p. 1164 ib.— *Part. pass.:* pecunia stipulata (for promissa), Cic. Rosc. Com. 5, 14.

stĭpŭlor, ātus, 1 (*inf.* paragog. stipularier, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14), *v. dep.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll., kindr. with stips: qui pecuniam alligat, stipulari et restipulari; cf. also: cum spondetur pecunia, stipulari dicitur, Fest. p. 297 Müll.—More prob. from unused *adj.* stipulus, firm, from root stip-; v. stipo], jurid. t. t., *to demand a formal promise; to bargain, covenant, stipulate.* **I.** Lit.: stipularier, Plaut. Ps. 4, 6, 14 sq.; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 115; Gai. Inst. 3, 92 sq.: itaque stipulantur sic, Illas capras hodie recte esse et bibere posse habereque recte licere, haec spondesne? Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 5; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 11: si is, cui legatum est, stipulatus est id ipsum, quod legatum est, ut ea pecunia ex stipulatione debeatur, Cic. Leg. 2, 21, 53: reliquum est, ut stipulatum se esse dicat. . . . Stipulatus es? ubi? quo praesente? quis spopondisse me dicit? id. Rosc. Com. 5, 13: quantumvis stipulare, et protinus accipe quod do, i. e. *ask, demand*, Juv. 7, 165: quod stipulanti spoponderam, Col. 10 praef.; Dig. 45, 1, 4; 46, 7, 3. — **II.** Sometimes transf., of him who gives the promise or pledges himself (for the usu. promittere), *to promise, engage, pledge one's self:* si quis usuras solverit, quas non erat stipulatus, Dig. 46, 3, 5; so ib. 12, 6, 26 *fin.;* 13, 4, 7.

stĭpŭlus, a, um, *adj.* (old Lat.), *firm:* stipulum apud veteres firmum appellabatur, Just. Inst. 3, 15; Paul. Sent. 5, 7, § 1.

1. stīrĭa, ae, *f.* [cf. stilla; Engl. tear], *a frozen drop; an ice-drop, icicle* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. G. 3, 366; so too Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124; Mart. 7, 37, 5; Claud. B. Get. 327; Tert. Pall. 4.

2. Stīrĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island near the coast of Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.

* **stīrĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.* [stiria], *frozen:* gutta, Sol. 27 *med.*

stīrĭcĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [stiria-cado], *a falling of snow-flakes, a snowing:* stiricidium quasi stillicidium, cum stillae concretae frigore cadunt. Stiria enim principale est, stilla deminutivum, Fest. p. 345 Müll.; so Cato ib. p. 344.

stirpes, v. stirps *init.*

* **stirpesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [stirps], *to run to stalk:* asparagus, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149.

stirpĭtus, *adv.* [id.; cf. radicitus from radix], *by the stalk, by the roots, root and branch, stock and stump* (very rare). * **I.** Lit.: arborem transferre, Dig. 47, 7, 3, § 4. —* **B.** Transf.: barbam forcipibus evellere, Sid. Ep. 1, 2. — * **II.** Trop. (for the usu. radicitus), *utterly:* hunc errorem, quasi radicem malorum omnium, stirpitus extrahere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 83.

stirps (collat. form of the *nom.* **stirpes** or **stirpis,** in the best MSS., Liv. 1, 1 *fin.;* 41, 8, 10; 26, 13, 16; v. Drak. ad locc.), pis, *f.* (poet. and post-Aug.; also *m.*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 313 Müll., and ap. Non. 226, 32 (Ann. 184); Pac. ap. Non. 227, 2 (Trag. Fragm. 421), and ap. Charis. p. 85 P.; Cato, R. R. 40, 2; Verg. G. 2, 379; id. A. 12, 208; 12, 770; 12, 781; Col. 5, 9, 13; Plin. 8, 26, 40, § 96; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 2) [root star-; cf. sternere; Gr. στορέννυμι; prop. that which extends or spreads]. **I.** Lit., *the lower part of the trunk* of plants, including the roots; *a stock, stem, stalk; a root* (class. and very freq.; cf. radix): arborum altitudo nos delectat, radices stirpesque non item, Cic. Or. 43, 147: terra stirpes amplexa alat, id. N. D. 2, 33, 83; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, 26; 2, 47, 120; 2, 51, 127: ut tantum modo per stirpis alantur suas, id. ib. 2, 32, 81: sceptrum in silvis imo de stirpe recisum, Verg. A. 12, 208: harundo omnis ex unâ stirpe numerosa, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 163: palmarum stirpibus ali, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 99; so, palmarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 50, § 131 (for which: radices palmarum, id. ib. 2, 5, 33, § 87); cf.: lento in stirpe moratus, Verg. A. 12, 781 (for which, just before: lentâ in radice): stirpes raptas volvere, Hor. C. 3, 29, 37: validis amplexae stirpibus ulmos, Verg. G. 2, 367: hic stirpes obruit arvo, id. ib. 2, 24: domos avium cum stirpibus imis Eruit, id. ib. 2, 209; cf. of hair: vellere albos ab stirpe capillos, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 13; Tib. 1, 8, 45: ex hac nimiâ licentiâ, ut ex stirpe quâdam, exsistere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.— **B.** Transf. **1.** Of vegetables. **a.** *A plant, shrub* (esp. freq. in *plur.*): stirpium naturae, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10; cf.: cum arborum et stirpium eadem paene natura sit, id. ib. 5, 11, 33; so (with arbores) id. Phil. 2, 22, 55; (with herbae) id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: pati (terram) stirpium asperitate vastari, id. ib. 2, 39, 99: stirpes tenent, Luc. 4, 42: internatas saxis stirpes et herbas vellentes, Tac. H. 4, 60. — **b.** *A shoot, sprout:* rami stirpesque, Lucr. 5, 1100: stirpem praecisum circumligato, etc., Cato, R. R. 40, 2: probatissimum genus stirpis deponere, i. e. malleolos, Col. 3, 5, 4: stirpem post annum praecidi, id. 5, 6, 13: stirpis committere ramis, *engraft*, Lucr. 5, 1365. — **2.** Of persons. **a.** *A stem, stock, race, family, lineage* (cf.: genus, familia): ignoratio stirpis et generis, Cic. Lael. 19, 70: stirpis ac gentilitatis jus, id. de Or. 1, 39, 176: qui sunt ejusdem stirpis, id. Rab. Post. 1, 2: a stirpe supremo, Enn. ap. Non. 226, 32 (Ann. v. 184 Vahl.): divinae stirpis Acestes, Verg. A. 5, 711: Priami de stirpe, id. ib. 5, 297: Herculis stirpe generatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 24: hinc orti stirpe antiquissimâ sumus, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: hominum sceleratorum, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: ab stirpe socius et amicus populi Romani, Sall. J. 14, 2 et saep.: unum relictum, stirpem genti Fabiae futurum, Liv. 2, 50 *fin.*—**b.** Like Engl. *scion*, = *offspring, descendant, progeny* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): stirps liberum, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 317 Vahl.); so, liberum, Liv. 45, 11; cf.: aliquis magnâ de stirpe nepotum, Verg. A. 6, 864: stirps et genus omne futurum, id. ib. 4, 622; cf.: en stirps et progenies tot consulum, tot dictatorum, Tac. A. 2, 37 *fin.:* stirpis virilis, Liv. 1, 1, 11; cf.: qui stirpem ex sese domi relinquerent, id. 41, 8, 9.—**II.** Trop., *source, origin, foundation, first beginning, cause*, etc.: altae stirpes stultitiae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: superstitionis stirpes, id. Div. 2, 72, 149: virtutis, id. Cael. 32, 79: quâ ex stirpe orirentur amicitiae cognationum, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: quodsi exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: populum a stirpe repetere, Cic. Rep. 3, 12, 21 Mos.: repetam stirpem juris a naturâ, id. Leg. 1, 6, 20: stirps ac semen malorum omnium, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30; cf.: ea pars, quae quasi stirps est hujus quaestionis, id. Fin. 4, 2, 5: non ingenerantur hominibus mores tam a stirpe generis ac seminis, quam, etc., *original nature*, id. Agr. 2, 35, 95; cf.: exoletâ stirpe gentis, Liv. 37, 8, 4.—So esp. in phrase ab stirpe, *utterly:* Karthago ab stirpe interiit, Sall. C. 10, 1: gens ab stirpe exstincta est, Liv. 9, 34, 19: omne genus ab stirpe sublatum esse, id. 34, 2, 3; cf.: omnis intra annum cum stirpe exstinctos, id. 9, 29, 10: velut ab stirpibus renata urbs, id. 6, 1, 3.

stīva, ae, *f.*, *a plough-handle*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 135 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 174; Ov. M. 8, 218; id. F. 4. 825; Col. 1, 9, 3; Amm. 15, 4, 3.

stīvārĭus, i, *m.* [stiva], *a ploughman* (late Lat.), Aldhel. Laud. Virg. 28.

stlāta, ae, *f.* [1. latus, q. v. *init.*], *a kind of ship:* stlata genus navigii latum magis quam altum, et a latitudine sic appellatum, sed eâ consuetudine, quâ stlocum pro locum et stlitem pro litem dicebant, Fest. p. 312 Müll.; cf. Aus. Ep. 22, 31; Gell. 10, 25, 5.— Acc. to Caper, Orth. p. 2246 P., and Gloss. Philox. s. h. v., *a kind of piratical vessel* or *corsair:* stlatta, πειρατικοῦ σκάφεος εἶδος.

stlātārĭus (stlatt-), a, um, *adj.* [stlata], *of* or *belonging to a ship* (very rare), Enn. ap. Schol. Juv 7, 134 (Ann. v. 469 Vahl.). —Poet., transf.: stlataria purpura, *brought by ship*, i. e. *costly*, Juv. 7, 134 Schol. (al. *deceitful*, cf. Mayor ad Juv. l. l.).

stlembus, gravis tardus, sicut Lucilius pedibus stlembum dixit equum pigrum et tardum, Fest. pp. 312 and 313 Müll.

stlis, v. lis *init.*

stlŏcus, v. locus *init.*

* **stloppus,** i, *m.*, *a slap* (the sound produced by striking upon the inflated cheek), Pers. 5, 13.

sto, stĕti, stătum, 1 (scanned stĕtĕrunt, Verg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. H. 7, 166; Prop. 2, 8, 10), *v. n.* [root sta-; Sanscr. sthâ, sthalam, locus; Gr. στα-, ἵστημι, to set, place; στατήρ, weight; O. H. Germ. stâm; Goth. standa; Engl. stand], *to stand*, in opposition to sitting, walking, or lying prostrate, *to stand still, remain standing, stand upright.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: hos quos videtis stare hic captivos duos, Illi qui astant, hi stant ambo, non sedent, Plaut. Capt. prol. 1 sq.; cf.: cum virgo staret et Caecilia in sellâ sederet, Cic. Div. 1, 46, 104: si iste ibit, ito: stabit, astato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 74: abi intro, noli stare, id. Mil. 4, 3, 36; so (opp. ire) id. Merc. 3, 3, 21; id. Mil. 4, 2, 95; 4, 9, 10; id. Pers. 3, 3, 43; 4, 4, 50; Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 6; 3, 2, 12: i: quid stas, lapis? id. Heaut. 4, 7, 3: ante aedes, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 56; 1, 1, 250; 2, 2, 35; id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: ante ostium, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 4; id. And. 3, 1, 17; id. Hec. 3, 4, 14; 5, 4, 14: ante oculos, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 17: ad januam, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 353: ad undam, Verg. G. 4, 356: orantem juxta, Stat. Th. 11, 618: hic foris, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 12: hinc procul, Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 1: propter in occulto, Cic. Clu. 28, 78; cf.: qui proximi steterant, Caes. B. G. 5, 35, 3: propius, Hor. A. P. 361: sta ilico, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 18: qui frequentissimi in gradibus concordiae steterunt, Cic. Phil. 7, 8, 21: stans pede in uno, Hor. S. 1, 4, 10 et saep.—Of things: ita statim stant signa, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 120: quorum statuae steterunt in Rostris, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: statua, id. Div. 1, 34, 75: signa ad impluvium, ad valvas Junonis, id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 61: stabat acuta silex, Verg. A. 8, 233: columna, Hor. C. 1, 35, 14: cerea effigies, id. S. 1, 8, 32; cf. poet.: aeneus ut stes, id. ib. 2, 3, 183.—*Pass. impers.: Ps.* Statur hic ad hunc modum. *Sim.* Statum vide hominis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 44: *Gn.* Quid agitur? *Pa.* Statur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: confecto munerum cursu moriar stando, Amm. 24, 3, 7.—Prov.: inter sacrum saxumque sto, nec quid faciam scio, i.e. *I am in a pinch*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 84; v. sacrum.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to stand firm* or *immovable; to last, remain, continue:* cui nec arae patriae domi stant; fractae et disjectae jacent, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 115 Vahl.): nec domus ulla nec urbs stare poterit, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: stantibus Hierosolymis, id. Fl. 28, 69: ut praeter spem stare muros viderunt, Liv. 38, 5: urbem innoxiam stare incolumem pati, id. 31, 31, 15: hasta, quae radice novâ, non ferro stabat adacto, *stuck fast, remained fixed*, Ov. M. 15, 562: missum stetit inguine ferrum, id. ib. 5, 132; cf. id. ib. 5, 34; 8, 415: stat glacies iners, Hor. C. 2, 9, 5: aquae, Ov. M. 4, 732: longâ stare senectâ, Sil. 3, 94: cornus stetit inter tempora frontis, id. 4, 142.—**2.** *To remain, tarry, linger* anywhere (cf. moror): paulisper stetimus in illâ ganearum tuarum nidore atque fumo, Cic. Pis. 6, 13: hos quos video volitare in foro, quos stare ad curiam, id. Cat. 2, 3, 5: cur non aut stantem comprehenderint, aut fugientem consecuti sint, *remaining in the city*, id. Cael. 28, 67; so (opp. fugio), id. Tusc. 2, 23, 54: cum gladiis in conspectu senatus, id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: qui domi stare non poterant, id. Fl. 6, 13: (meretrix) olente in fornice stans, Hor. S. 1, 2, 30; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 10, 21; Juv. 10, 239; cf. of minerals not attracted by the magnet: pondere enim fretae partim stant, quod genus aurum, Lucr. 6, 1058.—**3.** In milit. lang. **a.** *To stand in the ranks* or *under arms, to fight:* quisque uti steterat, jacet obtinetque ordinem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 86: ut sustinere corpora plerique nequeuntes arma sua quisque stantes incumberet, Sall. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 229 (H. 3, 72 Dietsch): cum milites a mane diei jejuni sub armis stetissent defatigati, Auct. B. Afr. 42, 3: primo haud impari stetere acie, Liv. 26, 44: in Asia totius Asiae steterunt vires, id. 37, 58: in acie, Auct. B. Hisp. 28 *fin.*: pars acie stabat, Auct. B. Afr. 51, 6: stetit acies in armis, Sen. Phoen. 389; cf.: stetit ordine certo Infelix acies, Luc. 7, 2, 16.—**b.** Pregn., *to stand firm* in fight, *stand one's ground, maintain the contest* (opp. abjecto scuto fugere), Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 54; cf.: in acie stare ac pugnare (opp. in castra refugere), Liv. 22, 60, 25: Tarquiniensis, novus hostis non stetit solum, sed etiam ab suâ parte Romanum pepulit, id. 2, 6, 11: comminus, Caes. B. C. 1, 47: inque gradu stetimus, certi non cedere, Ov. M. 9, 43; cf.: contra leonem, Spart. Carac. 5.—**c.** Transf., of a battle, *to last, hold out, continue* (a favorite expression of Livy): ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit, Liv. 29, 2: diu pugna neutro inclinata stetit, id. 27, 2: ita anceps dicitur certamen stetisse, id. 8, 38: primo stetit ambiguâ spe pugna, id. 7, 7.—**4.** Nautical t. t., *to lie, to lie* or *ride at anchor:* ante hostium portus in salo stare, Liv. 37, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 62: naves regiae in sinu Maliaco, Liv. 36, 20: classis instructa in portu, id. 37, 11: classis in salo ad Leptim, Auct. B. Afr. 62, 4: litore puppes, Verg. A. 6, 901.—**5.** Of servants, *to stand, wait, attend* (very rare): neque pueri eximiâ facie stabant, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12, 2: sto exspectans, si quid mihi imperent, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 46: ad cyathum et vinum, Suet. Caes. 49; cf.: ad pedes, id. Galb. 22.—**6.** Of buildings, cities, etc., *to stand finished, be erected* (mostly poet.): intra annum nova urbs stetit, Liv. 6, 4, 6: jam stabant Thebae, Ov. M. 3, 131: moenia jam stabant, id. F. 3, 181: stet Capitolium Fulgens, Hor. C. 3, 3, 42: aedificant muros . . . Stabat opus, Ov. M. 11, 205: jam stare ratem, Val. Fl. 1, 96.—**7.** Of the countenance, *to be unmoved, to be at rest* (poet.): stat numquam facies, Luc. 5, 214: stant ora metu, *are rigid*, Val. Fl. 4, 639; cf.: cur ad patrios non stant tua lumina vultus, Stat. Th. 10, 693.—**8.** *To stand up, stand upright, stand on end; to bristle up, stiffen*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): papillae, Lucil. ap. Non. 391, 26: mammae, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 249: steterunt comae, Verg. A. 2, 774; 3, 48; Ov. M. 7, 631; cf. id. ib. 10, 425: crines fulvi pulvere, Stat. Th. 3, 326: setae, Ov. M. 8, 286: in vertice cristae, id. ib. 6, 672: aristae, id. ib. 10, 655: stantes oculi, *prominent*, Ov. F. 6, 133: oculis rigentibus et genis stantibus, *fixed*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49.—In mal. part., Mart. 3, 73, 2; App. M. 2, p. 117, 39; Auct. Priap. 75, 2.—Rarely of fluids, *to coagulate, stiffen:* sanguis stetit, Sen. Oedip. 585.—**9.** With *abl.*, *to stand out with, be thick with, full of* any thing (mostly poet.): stant pulvere campi, Enn. ap. Porphyr. ad Hor. C. 1, 9, 1 (Ann. v. 592 Vahl.): cupressi Stant rectis foliis, id. ap. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 444 (Ann. v. 268 ib.): stat sentibu' fundus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. And. 4, 2, 16; Titin. ap. Non. 391, 21; so, ager sentibus, Caecil. ib. 391, 23: vides ut altâ stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1: caelum caligine stat, Sisenn. ap. Non. 392, 8: pulvere caelum, Verg. A. 12, 408: pulvereo globo astra, Stat. Th. 7, 124: stant lumina (Charontis) flammâ, Verg. A. 6, 300: stant pulvere Syrtes, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 257.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to stand:* mentes, rectae quae stare solebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl.): stetisse ipsum in fastigio eloquentiae, Quint. 12, 1, 20.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to stand one's ground, stand firm* or *unshaken; to endure, persevere, persist, abide, continue:* moribus antiquis res stat Romana virisque, Enn. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21 (Ann. v. 492 Vahl.): disciplinam militarem, quâ stetit ad hanc diem Romana res, solvisti, Liv. 8, 7: res publica staret, Cic. Phil. 2, 10, 24; cf. id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: stante urbe et curiâ, id. Planc. 29, 71: ut eo neglecto civitas stare non possit, id. Cael. 1, 1: utinam res publica stetisset, quo coeperat statu, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: qui illam (rem publicam) cadere posse stante me non putârant, id. Fam. 6, 6, 2: ut stante re publicâ facere solebamus, id. Off. 2, 1, 3: neque enim aliter stare possemus, id. Sest. 45, 97: per quos homines ordinesque steterim, quibusque munitus fuerim, non ignoras, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7; cf.: eorum auxilio, qui me stante stare non poterant, id. ib. 7, 2, 3: respublica stetit virtute tuâ, Liv. 4, 40: stetit regnum puero, id. 1, 3: dum stetimus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 17: stamus animis, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2: stas animo, Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: Gabinium sine provinciâ stare non posse, *could not hold out, subsist*, Cic. Pis. 6, 12; cf. id. Fl. 6, 14; Suet. Oth. 5: nedum sermonum stet honos, Hor. A. P. 69.—Hence, nearly = esse, tantâ stat praedita culpâ (natura), Lucr. 5, 199: pausam stare fragori, id. 1, 747.—**b.** (Acc. to its use as a milit. t. t., v. supra, I. B. 3.) *To maintain the contest:* cum in senatu pulcherrime staremus, Cic. Fam. 1, 4, 1.—**c.** Stare *in aliquâ re*, simply *aliquâ re*, and post-class. also *alicui rei. to stand firm, persist, persevere; to rest, abide, adhere to, continue* in a thing. (α) *In aliquâ re:* si in fide non stetit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 28: sin in eo non stat, id. Att. 2, 4, 1: stare oportet in eo, quod sit judicatum, id. Fin. 1, 14, 47: in sententiâ, Liv. 4, 44.—(β) With *abl.:* eâ omnes stant sententiâ, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 35: suis stare judiciis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: censoris opinione, id. Clu. 47, 132: alicujus decreto, Caes. B. G. 6, 13: stare conditionibus, Cic. Att. 7, 15, 2: stare conventis, id. Off. 3, 25, 95: stare jurejurando, Quint. 5, 6, 4: nihil quo stat loco stabit, omnia sternet abducetque vetustas, Sen. ad Marc. 26, 4.—*Pass. impers.:* stabitur consilio, Liv. 7, 35: etsi priore foedere staretur, id. 21, 19: famâ rerum standum est, id. 7, 6.—(γ) With *dat.:* arbitri sententiae stare, Dig. 4, 7, 23 *fin.*: voluntati patris, ib. 26, 7, 3; 36, 3, 6: rei judicatae, ib. 42, 1, 32: emptioni, ib. 19, 1, 13; ib. 4, 8, 27 (five times) et saep.—(δ) Stat sententia, *aliquid*, or, impersonally, stat (*alicui*), *the determination stands* or *holds good; I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am determined: Pa.* Vide quid agas. *Ph.* Stat sententia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: Hannibal, postquam ipsi sententia stetit, pergere ire, Liv. 21, 30: stat sententia tradere mecum Dotalem patriam, Ov. M. 8, 67: modo nobis stet illud, unâ vivere in studiis nostris, Cic. Fam. 9, 2, 5: stat pectore fixum, Aeetae sociare manus, Val. Fl. 5, 289: nos in Asiam convertemus: neque adhuc stabat, quo potissimum, Cic. Att. 3, 14, 2: mihi stat alere morbum, Nep. Att. 21, 6: quos ut seponi stetit, Sil. 3, 68: stat, casus renovare omnes, Verg. A. 2, 750.—**d.** *In aliquâ re*, or simply *aliquâ re, to rest on, be fixed on, depend upon*, etc.: omnis in Ascanio stat cura parentis, Verg. A. 1, 646: regnum fraternâ stare concordiâ, Liv. 45, 19: quâ (disciplinâ) stetit Romana res, id. 8, 7: hac arte (i.e. bello) in patriâ steti, id. 5, 44, 2; Val. Fl. 3, 673; Verg. A. 2, 163: magis famâ quam vi stare res suas, Tac. A. 6, 30: apud quos virtute quam pecuniâ res Romana melius stetit, id. H. 2, 69 *fin.*: famâ bella stare, Curt. 3, 8, 7.—**2.** In theatr. lang., of plays and actors, *to stand*, i.e. *to please. take, succeed:* quod si intellegeret, cum stetit olim nova (fabula), Actoris operâ magis stetisse quam suâ, Ter. Phorm. prol. 9 sq.: partim vix steti, id. Hec. prol. alt. 7: securus, cadat an recto stat fabula talo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176: illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, Hoc stabant, hoc sunt imitandi, id. S. 1, 10, 17.—**3.** Stare, *ab, cum*, or *pro aliquo*, or *aliquâ re*, or with *adv. loci, to stand by, on the side of, adhere to* a person or thing, *take the part of:* ut nemo contra civium perditorum dementiam a senatu et a bonorum causâ steterit constantius, Cic. Brut. 79, 273: a se potius quam ab adversariis, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81: a mendacio contra verum, id. ib. 1, 3, 4: a contrariâ ratione, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 4: cum di prope ipsi cum Hannibale starent, Liv. 26, 41, 17; 5, 38: stabat cum eo senatus majestas, id. 8, 34, 1: nobiscum adversus barbaros, Nep. Ages. 5, 4: si pro meâ patriâ ista virtus staret, Liv. 2, 12: pro jure gentium, id. 38, 25: pro vobis adversus reges stetimus, id. 45, 22, 10; 23, 8, 3 Fabri ad loc.: pro Jubâ atque Afris, Quint. 11, 1, 80: pro signis, Ov. A. A. 1, 200: quamvis duces non essent praesentes, staret tamen pro partibus invicta fortuna ultoris, Flor. 4, 7, 10: hic primo pro Pompei partibus, mox simulatione contra Pompeium stetit, Vell. 2, 48, 4: voluptas pro iisdem partibus standi, Sen. Vit. Beat. 4, 1; cf.: et dii quoque pro meliore stant causâ, Curt. 4, 1, 13: hinc stas, illinc causam dicis, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 48: unde stetisset, eo se victoria transferret, Just. 5, 4, 12: non semper vostra evortet: nunc Juppiter hac stat, *stands at your side, stands by you*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 263 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 12, 565.—So with *in:* Graeci, qui in Darei partibus steterant, Curt. 3, 11, 18.—**4.** Stare *per aliquem, to stand to one's account, be chargeable* or *owing to one; to lie at one's door, be one's fault;* followed by a negative consequence or effect, expressed by *quin*,

quominus, or *ne*. (*a*) With *quin*: quoniam per eum non stetisset, quin praestaretur, etc., Liv. 2, 31, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.—(*β*) With *quominus* (freq.): si poterit fieri, ut ne pater per me stetisse credat, Quominus haec fierent nuptiae, volo: sed si id non poterit, Id faciam in proclivi quod est, per me stetisse, ut credat, Ter. And. 4, 2, 16 sq.: Caesar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 41: graviter eam rem tulerunt, quod stetisse per Trebonium, quominus oppido potirentur, videbatur, id. ib. 2, 13; so, nec, quominus perpetua cum eis amicitia esset, per populum Romanum stetisse, Liv. 8, 2, 2; 9, 14, 1; 6, 33, 2; 44, 14, 12.—(*γ*) With *ne*: ne praestaremus per vos stetit, qui, etc., Liv. 45, 23, 6: non per milites stetisse, ne vincerent, id. 3, 61, 2: quasi per ipsum staret, ne redderetur, Suet. Aug. 28.—Rarely without the negation; so with *ut*: per quam (ignorantiam) stetit, ut tibi obligarer, Plin. Ep. 10, 6 (22), 2; cf. Ter. And. 4, 2, 17 supra; *absol.*: id est, non per me stetit, sed per illud, Quint. 3, 6, 78; with *subj.-clause*: si per eum non stetit, parere defuncti voluntati, Dig. 32, 1, 36.—**5.** Of price, *to stand one in, to come to, to cost* (mostly post-Aug.): Periculum vitae meae tuo stat periculo, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 82: Polybius scribit, centum talentis eam rem Achaeis stetisse, Liv. 34, 50; cf.: sit argumento tibi gratis stare navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 48: haud illi stabunt Aeneia parvo Hospitia, Verg. A. 10, 494: quae neque magno Stet pretio, Hor. S. 1, 2, 122: multo sanguine ac vulneribus ea Poenis victoria stetit, Liv. 23, 30: haud scio an magno detrimento certamen staturum fuerit, id. 3, 60: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64, 3: heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis? Ov. F. 2, 812 et saep.: nulla pestis humano generi pluris stetit, Sen. Ira, 1, 2, 1.

Stōbi, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient and important city of Paeonia in Northern Macedonia*, Liv. 33, 19, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; 39, 53, 15; 40, 21, 1: oppidum Stobi civium Romanorum, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.—The inhabitants are called **Stōbenses**, ium, *m.*, Dig. 50, 15, 8, § 8.

stobrus, i, *f.*, *a tree in Carmania yielding an odorous gum*, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79.

† **stoebē**, ēs, *f.*, = στοιβή, *a plant, called also* pheos, Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91; 22, 11, 13, § 28.

Stoechădēs insulae, = Στοιχάδες, *a group of islands on the southern coast of Gaul, near Massilia, now Isles d'Hyères*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79; Schol. Cic. Sest. p. 293 Orell.—Hence, **stoechăs**, ădis, *f.* (sc. herba), *French lavender, sticados*: Lavandula Stoechas, Linn.; Plin. 27, 12, 107, § 131; 26, 7, 27, § 42.

Stōĭcē, *adv.*, v. Stoicus.

Stōĭcida, ae, *m.* [Stoicus], *a nickname of a voluptuary who gave himself out for a Stoic*, Juv. 2, 65.

Stōĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = Στωϊκός, *of* or *belonging to the Stoic philosophy* or *to the Stoics, Stoic*: schola, Cic. Fam. 9, 22 *fin.*: secta, Sen. Ep. 123, 14: sententia, id. ib. 22, 7: libelli, Hor. Epod. 8, 15: turba, Mart. 7, 69, 4: dogmata, Juv. 13, 121: disciplina, Gell. 19, 1, 1: Stoicum est, *it is a saying of the Stoics*, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85: non loquor tecum Stoicā linguā, sed hac submissiore, Sen. Ep. 13, 4: est aliquid in illo Stoici dei: nec cor nec caput habet, Sen. Apoc. 8.—*Subst.*: **Stōĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a Stoic philosopher, a Stoic*, Cic. Par. praef. § 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 160; 2, 3, 300; *plur.*, Cic. Mur. 29, 61; and in philosophical writings saepissime.—**2.** **Stōĭca**, ōrum, *n. plur.*, *the Stoic philosophy*, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 15.—*Adv.*: **Stōĭcē**, *like a Stoic, Stoically*: agere austere et Stoice, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: dicere, id. Par. praef. § 3.

Stoĭdis (**-des**), is, *f.*, *an island off the Indian coast, famous for pearls*: Stoades quaestuosa margaritis, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 110: Stoadis, id. 9, 34, 54, § 106.

† **stŏla**, ae, *f.*, = στολή, *a long upper garment*. **I.** Orig., as with the Greeks, worn by any one: squalidā saeptus stolā, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 27 (Trag. v. 373 Vahl.); Ov. F. 6, 654: saeptus mendici stolā, Enn. ap. Non. 537, 28 (Trag. v. 372 Vahl.): lugubri stolā succincta, id. ib. 198, 4 (Trag. v. 134 id.); so, muliebris, Varr. ib. 537, 29 sq.—**II.** Later, with the Romans, in partic., **A.** Lit., *a long female upper garment*, worn by the Roman matrons, and reaching from the neck to the ankles, *a robe, gown, stole* (cf. palla): vestimenta muliebria ... veluti stolae, pallia, tunicae, etc., Dig. 34, 2, 23; cf.: vir fortis stolam indutus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 3: (Dianae) erat admodum amplum signum cum stolā, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74: ad talos stola demissa, Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; Ov. P. 3, 3, 52; cf. id. Tr. 2, 252; Mart. 3, 93, 4; 10, 5, 1; Auct. Priap. 12, 11: tamquam stolam dedisset, in matrimonio conlocavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—Hence, also, of *the dress* of a voluptuary, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; of a cithern-player, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 3; Ov. F. 6, 654; of the priests of Isis, App. M. 11, p. 269, 5.—**B.** Transf., *a noble woman, lady, dame, matron*: hic eques, hic juvenum coetu stola mixta laborat, Stat. S. 1, 2, 235; Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 140; Val. Max. 2, 1, 5.—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *a royal robe*, Vulg. 1 Par. 15, 27.—**2.** *Of the Jewish priests*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 15.—**3.** *A dress of ceremony*, Vulg. Luc. 20, 46.

stŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [stola]. **I.** Lit., *dressed in* or *wearing a* stola: mulieres, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*—*Subst.*: **stŏlātae**, ārum, *f.*, = matronae, *noble dames, matrons*, Petr. 44, 18.—**II.** Transf.: pudor, i.e. *befitting a matron*, Mart. 1, 36, 8: Ulixes, *Ulysses in petticoats*, a jocose appellation of Livia on account of her cunning, Calig. ap. Suet. Calig. 23.

stŏlĭdē, *adv.*, v. stolidus *fin.*

stŏlĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stolidus], *dulness, obtuseness, stupidity, stolidity* (post-class.), Flor. 3, 3, 12; 4, 12, 16; Gell. 18, 4, 6; Arn. 2, 80 al.

stŏlĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root star-; Gr. στερεός, firm; cf. stultus; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 155 sq.]. **I.** *Unmovable*; and hence, *slow, coarse, uncultivated, rude* (class.; cf.: fatuus, insipiens, stupidus, stultus, insulsus).—**B.** Lit.: stolidum genus Aeacidarum Bellipotentes sunt magi' quam sapientipotentes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 187 Vahl.): nam vi depugnare sues stolidi soliti sunt, id. ib. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 109 id.).—**II.** *Dull, senseless, slow of mind, obtuse, stupid, stolid*: mī stolido, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2: quid, stolide, clamas? id. Aul. 3, 2, 1; id. Ep. 3, 3, 40; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 19: vix tandem sensi stolidus, Ter. And. 3, 1, 12: indocti stolidique, * Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 184: Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. ap. Gell. 18, 4, 4 (H. 4, 35 Dietsch): dux ipse inter stolidissimos, Liv. 22, 28, 9: o vatum stolidissime, falleris, Ov. M. 13, 774.—Of the Stoics, Lucr. 1, 641; 1, 1068.—**B.** Transf., of things: nihil est stultius neque stolidius, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 162; cf.: nullum est hoc stolidius saxum, id. Mil. 4, 2, 33: aures (Midae), Ov. M. 11, 175; cf. barba (Jovis), Pers. 2, 28: vires, Liv. 28, 21, 10: hujus generis causarum alia sunt quieta, nihil agentia, stolida quodammodo, i.e. *inert, inoperative*, * Cic. Top. 15, 59: stolida impudensque postulatio, Liv. 21, 20: fiducia, id. 34, 46, 8: superbia, id. 45, 3: audacia, Tac. H. 4, 15: procacitas, Mart. 1, 42, 19.—Hence, *adv.*: **stŏlĭdē**, *stupidly, stolidly*. **I.** Lit.: id non promissum magis stolide quam stolide creditum, Liv. 25, 19; 7, 5: laetus, id. 7, 10; 27, 17; cf. Tac. A. 1, 3; Just. 2, 3: stolide castra subgressus, Sall. H. 4, 67 Dietsch.—*Comp.*, Amm. 19, 5, 2.—**II.** Transf., of things: stolide tument pulmonea (mala), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 52.

1. stŏlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a shoot, branch, twig*, or *scion springing from the stock* or *root of a tree, a useless sucker, water-shoot*: qui (Licinius Stolo) propter diligentiam culturae Stolonum confirmavit cognomen, quod nullus in ejus fundo reperiri poterat stolo, quod effodiebat circum arbores, e radicibus, quae nascerentur e solo, quos stolones appellabant, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 9; cf.: Stolonum Liciniae genti (cognomen): ita appellatur in ipsis arboribus fruticatio inutilis, unde et pampinatio inventa primo Stoloni dedit nomen, Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 7; 17, 20, 34, § 150; 17, 13, 20, § 95; 17, 26, 39, § 248; 27, 13, 109, § 133.

2. Stŏlo, ōnis, *m.*, *a cognomen in the gens Licinia*; v. 1. stolo.

† **stŏmăcăcē**, ēs, *f.*, = στομακάκη, *a disease of the gums, scurvy of the mouth*, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.

* **stŏmăchābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [stomachor], *pettish, angry, stomachy*: puer, Gell. 17, 8, 6.

stŏmăchanter, *adv.*, v. stomachor.

stŏmăchātio, ōnis, *f.*, *anger* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 33, 2.

† **stŏmăchĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = στομαχικός, *disordered in the stomach, having a disease of the stomach*, Sen. Ep. 24, 14; Plin. 20, 9, 39, § 100; 24, 14, 75, § 123; 25, 5, 24, § 60.

stŏmăchor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [stomachus, II.], *to be irritated, peevish, pettish, vexed, angry*, or *out of humor; to fume, fret* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; syn.: irascor, succenseo). **I.** *Neutr.*: si stomachabere et moleste feres, plura dicemus, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; so (with irasci) id. Brut. 95, 326.—With *abl.*: jucundissimis tuis litteris stomachatus sum in extremo, Cic. Fam. 10, 26, 1: proximam stomachandi occasionem adripio, Sen. Ep. 12, 2.—With *quod*: non dubito, quin mirere atque etiam stomachere, quod tecum de eādem re agam saepius, Cic. Att. 16, 16, F, § 17.—With *si*: stomachabatur senex, si quid asperius dixeram, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 93.—With *cum* and *abl.*: stomachari cum aliquo, i.e. *to quarrel with him*, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 267.—With *ob* and *acc.*: cum prave sectum stomacheris ob unguem, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 104.—**II.** *Act.*, *to be angry* or *vexed at* any thing (very rare, and only with the general objects aliquid or omnia). stomachor omnia, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3: si quid stomachor, August. ap. Suet. Tib. 21; cf.: id equidem adveniens mecum stomachabar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 32: Venus stomachata biles Venereas, *nursing*, App. M. 5, p. 172, 31.—Hence, * **stŏmăchanter**, *adv.*, *irritably, peevishly, pettishly*: arridens, Aug. Vit. Beat. *med.*

stŏmăchōsē, *adv.*, v. stomachosus.

stŏmăchōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stomachus, II.], *wrathful, angry, irritable, ill-humored, peevish, pettish, choleric* (rare but class.; syn. iracundus): eques, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 12: stomachosa et quasi submorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279: genus acuminis saepe stomachosum, id. Brut. 67, 236: genus irarum, Sen. Ira, 1, 4, 2.—*Comp.*: stomachosiores litteras meas, quas dicas esse, non intellego, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 5.—* *Adv.*: **stŏmăchōsē**, *angrily, peevishly*; *comp.*: rescripsi ei stomachosius, Cic. Att. 10, 5, 3 (cf. id. ib. 10, 11, 5: θυμικώτερον eram jocatus, id. ap. Charis. 193 P.).

† **stŏmăchus**, i, *m.*, = στόμαχος. **I.** *The gullet, the alimentary canal, œsophagus*: linguam ad radices ejus (oris) haerens excipit stomachus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Cels. 4, 1, § 6; 5, 26, n. 2, § 15.—**II.** Transf., *the stomach* (freq. and class.): eas cum stomachi calore concoxerit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49; Cels. 4, 5; Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 53: summum gulae fauces vocantur, extremum stomachus, id. 11, 37, 68, § 179: tendit (gula) ad stomachum, id. 11, 37, 66, § 176; Lucr. 4, 632; Hor. S. 2, 2, 18: stomachum fovere, Cels. 4, 5: movere, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127: comprimere, Cels. 4, 5 *fin.*: stomacho laborare, id. 1, 8: aestuans, id. 1, 3: aeger, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: dissolutus, Plin. 23, 1, 26, § 53: fortiores stomachi, id. 32, 7, 26, § 80: marcens, Suet. Calig. 58: corpora, quae stomacho praebent incendia nostro, Lucr. 4, 872: qualia lassum Pervellunt stomachum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 9; Juv. 6, 100.—**III.** Trop. **1.** *Taste, liking* (class.): ludi non tui stomachi, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 2: nosti stomachi mei fastidium, id. ib. 2, 16, 2: stomacho esse languenti, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2: in hoc agello stomachum multa sollicitant, vicinitas urbis, opportunitas viae, modus ruris, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 3.—**2.** Bonus stomachus, *good digestion*; hence, *peace, rest, quiet, good-humor*: bono sane stomacho contenti, Quint. 2, 3, 3; cf. id. 6, 3, 93: adversus quos difficile cottidie habere bonum stomachum, Mart. 12, praef.—**3.** *Distaste, dislike* to any thing; hence, *displeasure, irritation, vexation, chagrin* concerning any thing (freq., esp. in Cic.): locus ille animi nostri, stomachus ubi habitat, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10; cf. id. ib. 15, 15, 2:

consuetudo diurna callum jam obduxit stomacho meo, id. Fam. 9, 2, 3: bile et stomacho aliquid fingere, Suet. Tib. 59 *fin.*: clamore ac stomacho non queo labori suppeditare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 17: homo exarsit iracundiâ ac stomacho, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20, § 48: epistula plena stomachi et querelarum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 1: ne in me stomachum erumpant, cum sint tibi irati, id. Att. 16, 3, 1: in stomacho ridere, id. Fam. 2, 16, 7: risum magis quam stomachum movere, id. Att. 6, 3, 7: stomachum movere alicui, id. Mur. 13, 28; for which: stomachum facere alicui, id. Att. 5, 11, 2; id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: quae tum mihi majori stomacho, quam ipsi Quinto, fuerunt, id. Att. 5, 1, 4; id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 2: intelleges eam (fortitudinem) stomacho non egere, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: summo cum labore, stomacho miseriâque erudiit, id. Rosc. Com. 11, 31: nec gravem Pelidae stomachum cedere nescii Conamur (scribere), Hor. C. 1, 6, 6.—In jest, for the contrary affection: Cicero reddens rationem, cur illa C. Caesaris tempora tam patienter toleraret, Haec aut animo Catonis ferenda sunt, aut Ciceronis stomacho, i. e. *with his patience, endurance*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 102.

† **stŏmătĭcē**, ēs, *f.*, = στοματική, *a medicine for diseases of the mouth*, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 26; 23, 7, 71, § 136: efficacior, id. 24, 13, 73, § 120; Scrib. Comp. 64.

stŏmis, mĭdis, *f.*, = στομίς, *the mouth-piece of a flute-player*, Lucil. Sat. Fragm. 15, 12.

† **stŏmōma**, ătis, *n.*, = στόμωμα, *a kind of fine scales which fly off in hammering*, Plin. 34, 11, 25, § 108 (in Cels. 6, 6, 5, written as Greek).

stŏrax, ăcis, v. styrax.

storbus, v. stobrus.

stŏrĕa (in good MSS. also **stŏrĭa**; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 9), ae, *f.* [from the root ster, sterno; Gr. στορέννυμι, to spread out], *a mat* or *covering* made of plaited straw, rushes, rope, etc.; *a straw-mat, rush-mat, rope-mat*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Liv. 30, 3; Plin. 15, 16, 18, § 59.

1. stŏrĭa, ae, *f.* (late Lat.), = historia, Schol. Juv. 7, 99.

2. stŏrĭa, v. storea.

străba, v. strava.

† **1. străbo**, ōnis, *m.* (collat. form **străbōnus**, **i**, Petr. 68, 8; v. also strabus), = στραβών. **I.** Lit., that has oblique, distorted eyes, i. e. *one who squints strongly, a squinter* (class.): ecquos (deos) si non tam strabones, at paetulos esse arbitramur? *Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 80; Hor. S. 1, 3, 44; Petr. 39, 11; Dig. 21, 1, 12.—**II.** Trop., one who looks askance, i. e. *an envious, jealous person* (ante-class.), Lucil. ap. Non. 27, 7 (Sat. Fragm. 27, 8); Varr. ib. 4 (opp. integris oculis).

2. Străbo, ōnis, *m.* [1. strabo], *a Roman surname*, Cic. Att. 12, 17; 14, 1; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81 al.; cf. Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150.

străbōnus, v. 1. strabo *init.*

străbus, a, um, *adj.* [1. strabo], *squinting*: de Venere paetâ strabam facit, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 684 *fin.* P.; cf.: strabones sunt strabi quos nunc dicimus, Non. 27, 2: straba foeditas, Cassiod. Orthogr. praef. p. 2278.

strāges, is, *f.* [sterno, II. B.], *a throwing down, throwing to the ground, overthrowing; an overthrow; confusion, confused heap* or *mass* (cf.: acervus, strues; not freq. till after the Aug. per., esp. in Liv.; not in Cæs.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) With *gen.*: strage armorum saepta via est, Liv. 35, 30: nemorum, Sil. 3, 205: ruinae, Liv. 42, 63: minarum, id. 37, 32: aedificiorum et hominum, Tac. A. 1, 76: obstantis molis, id. H. 1, 86: rerum in trepidatione nocturna passim relictarum, Liv. 10, 34: boum hominumque, id. 41, 21: canum volucrumque aviumque boumque, Ov. M. 7, 536: exercituum, Val. Max. 6, 6, ext. 1.—(*β*) *Absol.*: dabit ille (nimbus) ruinas Arboribus stragemque satis, Verg. A. 12, 454: atrox tempestas multis locis stragem fecit, Liv. 40, 2: strage ac ruinâ fudere Gallos, id. 5, 43; cf. id. 4, 33.—**B.** Pregn., *a mortal overthrow; a defeat, slaughter, massacre, butchery, carnage* (syn.: caedes, clades): stragem horribilem caedemque vereri, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20; so (with caedes) Tac. A. 14, 36; Just. 10, 3, 1; Val. Max. 5, 6, 5; cf.: quantas acies stragemque ciebunt! Verg. A. 6, 829: confusae stragis acervus, id. ib. 6, 504: complere strage campos, Liv. 7, 24.—In *plur.*: strages facere, Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 31: strages edere, id. Leg. 3, 9, 22; id. Att. 1, 16, 1; Verg. A. 9, 526; 9, 784; Just. 33, 2, 2; cf. also II.: cruentae, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 132.—* **II.** Trop., *overthrow, ruin, destruction*: quas ego pugnas et quantas strages edidi! Cic. Att. 1, 16, 1.

strāgŭlātus, a, um, *adj.*, = stragulatas vestes, Vulg. Prov. 31, 22.

strāgŭlum, i, v. stragulus, II.

strāgŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [sterno, I.; v. the passages from Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll. under II.], *that serves for spreading* or *covering* over any thing (viz., over a bed). **I.** *Adj.*: vestis, *a covering, bedspread, coverlet, blanket, rug, carpet*, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133; 2, 4, 26; 2, 1, 10; 2, 2, 7; 2, 2, 72; Liv. 39, 6; 34, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 118 al.; Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; cf.: in strato omne vestimentum contineri, quod iniciatur, Labeo ait; neque enim dubium est, quin stragula vestis sit omne pallium, quod Graeci περίστρωμα vocant. In victu ergo vestem accipiemus, non stragula, in stratu omnem stragulam vestem, Dig. 50, 16, 45.—**II.** As *subst.* freq. **1. strāgŭla**, ae, *f.* **a.** *A pall, a covering for a corpse*, Petr. 78, 1.—**b.** *A horse-cloth*, Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 3.—**2. strāgŭlum**, i, *n.*, *a spread, covering, rug, carpet, mattress*, etc. (cf.: tapes, tapetum): hac (culcita) quicquid insternebant, a sternendo stragulum appellabant, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; cf. Sen. Ep. 87, 2.—Of *a bed-covering, bedspread*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 226; Tib. 1, 2, 79; Mart. 14, 147 al.—Of *a covering for a corpse*, Petr. 42, 6; Suet. Ner. 50.—Of *a horse-cloth, blanket, housing*: veredi, Mart. 14, 86, 1.—Of any thing soft put under brooding fowls, Plin. 10, 33, 51, § 100; Sol. 7, § 29.

strāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [sterno, I.], *straw, litter* spread under any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); *sing.*: tectam stramine vidit Forte casam, Ov. M. 5, 447; id. H. 5, 15; Verg. A. 11, 67; Sil. 10, 562; Plin. 10, 54, 75, § 152 al.—*Plur.*, Ov. M. 3, 701; id. F. 3, 184; Stat. Th. 6, 56: straminum mollities, of a bed, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 8.

* **strāmentārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [stramentum], *of* or *belonging to straw*: falces, i. e. *for cutting straw*, Cato, R. R. 10, 3.

strāmentĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of straw, straw-*: casae, Auct. B. Hisp. 16, 2; Petr. 63, 8.

* **strāmentor**, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to fetch straw*: Idmon cum stramentatum exisset, Hyg. Fab. 14.

strāmentum, i, *n.* [sterno, I.], *that which serves for spreading* or *littering*. **I.** *Straw, litter* (syn. palea): fasces stramentorum ac virgultorum incenderunt, *bundles of straw*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: desectam cum stramento segetem, Liv. 2, 5, 3; Cato, R. R. 5, 7.—Of *a straw-bed*: in stramentis pernoctare, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 23; Varr. R. R. 1, 50; Col. 6, 3, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 79; Phaedr. 2, 8, 23: si et stramentis incubet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117 al.; cf.: antiquis enim torus e stramento erat, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193: stramentum ab stratu, quod id substernatur pecori, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3.—Of *a thatched roof*: casae, quae more Gallico stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; Liv. 25, 39.—**II.** *A covering, rug, coverlet, housing*, etc. (very rare): mulorum, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: his verbis et vestimenta et stramenta contineri; sine his enim vivere neminem posse, *bedclothes*, Dig. 50, 16, 234: cameli, Vulg. Gen. 31, 34.

strāmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [stramen], *made of straw, straw-*: Quirites, Ov. F. 5, 631: casa, *covered with straw*, Prop. 2, 16, 20; Ov. Am. 2, 9, 18.

† **strangĭas**, ae, *m.*, = στραγγίας, *a kind of Grecian wheat*, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 64.

* **strangŭlābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [strangulo], *that can be choked* or *strangled*: anima submersu, Tert. Anim. 32.

strangŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a choking, suffocating, strangulation* (post-Aug.), Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 59: vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, id. 20, 15, 57, § 162; cf. strangulatus.

* **strangŭlātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a choker, strangler*: Commodi, Spart. Sev. 14.

* **strangŭlātrix**, īcis, *f.* [strangulator], *she that chokes* or *strangles*: faucium (manus), Prud. στεφ. 10, 1103.

strangŭlātus, ūs, *m.* [strangulo], *a choking, strangling*: vulvae, *suffocation of the womb*, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197; 26, 15, 90, § 155; cf. strangulatio.

† **strangŭlo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, = στραγγαλάω (cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 96 Müll.), *to throttle, choke*; and, in gen., *to stifle, suffocate, strangle* (syn. suffoco). **I.** Lit. (class.): Domitium strangulavit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 *fin.*: strangulata laqueo, Tac. A. 6, 25: strangulatus in carcere, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8; Flor. 4, 1, 10: venena quae strangulando necant, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 63: obesi difficultate spirandi strangulantur, Cels. 2, 1 *fin.*: piro strangulatus, Suet. Claud. 27: strangulatae in oleo ranae, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 114: cuniculos vapore, id. 33, 4, 21, § 71: ne nimio sanguine stranguletur pecus, Col. 6, 38, 4; Cels. 4, 4: volvam strangulati, Plin. 22, 13, 15, § 32: sinus (togae) nec strangulet nec fluat, *too closely drawn together*, Quint. 11, 3, 140.—In an obscene double sense: si dicimus, Ille patrem strangulavit, honorem non praefamur. Sin de Aureliâ aliquid aut Lolliâ, honos praefandus est, *Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.—**2.** Transf., of things: hedera arbores sugit et strangulat, *chokes*, i. e. *kills, makes unfruitful*, Plin. 16, 34, 62, § 152: truncum, Col. 4, 26, 2: sata, Quint. 8, prooem. § 23: solum, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 46: fauces tumentes strangulant vocem, *choke, stifle, constrain*, Quint. 11, 3, 20; so, sonitum, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113.—Poet.: non tibi sepositas infelix strangulat arca Divitias, i. e. *contains*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 150.—**II.** Trop., *to torment, torture* (poet. and in post-class. prose): strangulat inclusus dolor atque exaestuat intus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 63: voluptates in hoc nos amplectuntur, ut strangulent, Sen. Ep. 51, 13: plures nimiâ congesta pecunia curâ Strangulat, Juv. 10, 12: venditor omnes causas, quibus strangulatur, exponat, i. e. *is forced to the sale*, Cod. Th. 12, 3, 1.

† **strangūrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = στραγγουρία, *a painful discharge of urine, strangury*, Cato, R. R. 127; Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 99 (in Cels. 2, 1 *med.* written as Greek, and transl. by urinae difficultas).

* **strangūrĭōsus**, i, *m.* [stranguria], *one who is afflicted with strangury*, Marc. Emp. 26 *med.*

Straor, v. Stratos, II.

strāta, ae, v. sterno *fin.*

† **stratēgēma**, ătis (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* strategematibus, Front. 4 praef.), *n.*, = στρατήγημα. **I.** Lit., *a piece of generalship, a stratagem*: consilium illud imperatorium fuit, quod Graeci στρατήγημα appellant, Cic. N. D. 3, 6, 15; Val. Max. 7, 4, De strategematis; Flor. 1, 13, 6; 2, 6, 12 sq.; 3, 10, 2 et saep.; and cf. the work of Frontinus, Strategematicôn libri quattuor.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *any stratagem, artifice, trick*: interim Rufio noster strategemate hominem percussit, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2.

† **strătēgēmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = στρατηγηματικός, *of* or *relating to military stratagems, stratagemical*; hence, *subst.*: **Strătēgēmătica** (*gen.* -ôn), the title of a work of S. Julius Frontinus.

† **strătēgēum** (**-ĭum**), i, *n.*, = στρατηγεῖον, *the general's tent, the name of a public building in Smyrna*, Vitr. 5, 9; cf. Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 2, 18.

† **strătēgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = στρατηγία, *a government*, i. e. *a district, province*: Thracia in strategias quinquaginta divisa, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; cf. id. 6, 9, 10, § 27.

† **strătēgĭca**, ōn, *n.*, = στρατηγικά, *the deeds of a general*, Front. Strat. 4 praef.

† **strătēgus**, i, *m.*, = στρατηγός. * **I.** Lit., *a military leader, general, commander*: nec strategus, nec tyrannus quisquam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 6.—* **II.** Transf., *the presider, president* at a banquet: strategum te facio huic convivio, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 20; 5, 4, 23.

Strătĭē, ēs, *f.*, *a town of Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 4, 285.

Stratii, v. Stratos, I.

‡ **strătio**, ōnis, *f.* [sterno], *the laying of cloths and coverings, the preparation of a*

room for a feast, Inscr. Fabr. 404, 306; Inscr. Att. Ac. Rom. Archaeol. 2, 462.

† **strătĭōtes**, ae, *m.*, = στρατιώτης, *a water-plant;* either *the aloe-leaved water-soldier:* Stratiotes aloides, Linn.; or *the great duck-weed:* Pistia stratiotes, Linn.; Plin. 24, 18, 105, § 169.—Called also **strătĭōtĭcē**, App. Herb. 88.

† **strătĭōtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = στρατιωτικός, *of* or *belonging to a soldier, soldier-like, military:* homo, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 12: nuntius, id. ib. 2, 2, 9: mores, id. Mil. 4, 8, 49.—*Subst.:* **strătĭōtĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of eye-salve*, Scrib. Comp. 33; Inscr. Spon. Misc. Ant. p. 237.

Strătĭōton, i, *n.*, *a promontory in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 173.

Strătippŏcles, is, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 3.

Strătius, i, *m.*, *the physician of king Eumenes*, Liv. 45, 19, 8.

Strătō or **Străton**, ōnis, *m.*, = Στράτων. **I.** *A philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 34; 1, 2, 38; id. Fin. 5, 5, 13.—**II.** *A slave and physician*, Cic. Clu. 63, 176; 64, 179.—**III.** Stratonis turris, *a town of Palestine, otherwise called Cæsarea*, now *Kaisariyeh*, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 69.

Strătŏcles, is, *m.*, = Στρατοκλῆς, *a celebrated comedian*, Quint. 11, 3, 178; Juv. 3, 99.

Strătŏclīa (**-clēa**), ae, *f.*, = Στρατόκλεια, *a town on the Cimmerian Bosporus*, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.

Străton, ōnis, *m.*, *a Peripatetic philosopher*, Sen. Q. N. 6, 13, 2.

Strătŏnīcē, ēs, *f.*, *daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes, and wife of Seleucus Nicator*, Val. Max. 5, 7, ext. 1; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139 sq.

Strătŏnīcēa, ae, *f.*, *a considerable town of Caria*, now *Eski-hissar*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109; Liv. 33, 18, 7 and 10.—Hence, **A. Strătŏnīcēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Stratonicea:* Menippus, i. e. *of Stratonicea*, Cic. Brut. 91, 315; id. Ac. 2, 6, 16.—**B. Strătŏnīcensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Stratonicea:* ager, Liv. 33, 18, 4 and 7.—In *plur.:* **Strătŏnīcenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Stratonicea*, Tac. A. 3, 62.

Strătŏnīcis, idis, *f.*, = Στρατονικίς, *an appellation of Venus among the Smyrneans*, Tac. A. 3, 63.—Hence, **Strătŏnīcēum**, i, *n.*, *the temple of Venus Stratonicis*, Vitr. 5, 9.

Strătŏnīcus, i, *m.*, = Στρατόνικος. **I.** *A Greek sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84.—**II.** *The name of a man*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 27.

† **strătŏpĕdon**, i, *n.*, = στρατόπεδον, *a camp*, Jul. Obs. Prodig. 116.

Strătŏphănes, is, *m.*, *the name of a soldier*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 22.

strātor, ōris, *m.* [sterno, II. A.], *one who saddles a horse, a groom, equerry* (post-class.), Dig. 1, 16, 4; Spart. Carac. 7; Amm. 30, 5, 19; 29, 3, 5; Cod. Th. 6, 31; Cod. Just. 1, 27, 1 *med.;* Inscr. Orell. 798; 1584; 3250 al.—**II.** From sterno, II. B., *a thrower down*, Vulg. Jer. 48, 12.

strātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [stratum, from sterno], *used for covering*, = stragulus: vestes, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 67.—*Subst. plur.:* **strātōrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *bedding*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 17, 28.

Stratos or **Stratus**, i, *f.*, = Στράτος. **I.** *A town of Acarnania, on the Achelous*, Mel. 2, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Liv. 36, 11; 38, 4; 43, 22, 1.—Hence, **Stratii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Stratos*, Liv. 43, 22, 7.—**II.** *A river of Hyrcania*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46 (al. Straor).

strātum, i, v. sterno *fin.*

strātūra, ae, *f.* [sterno] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A paving, pavement:* viarum, Suet. Claud. 24; Pall. 1, 40, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3286; 4130.—***II.** *A layer of manure*, Paul. Nov. 7, 11.

1. strātus, a, um, *Part.* of sterno.

2. strātus, i, *m.*, v. stratum, under sterno *fin.*

3. strātus, ūs, *m.* [sterno]. **I.** *A spreading, strewing*, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 3.—**II.** Transf., for the usual stratum, *a cover, spread:* in stratu omnem stragulam vestem, Dig. 50, 16, 45; Favorin. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.—Of *a horse-cloth*, Sol. 45 *med.*

strāva (**-ba**), ae, *f.*, *a monument of victory, built of captured arms*, Lact. ad Stat. Th. 12, 62; Jornand. Get. 49.

strebŭla, ae, *f.*, and **strebŭla** (**stribŭla**), orum, *n.*, *the flesh about the haunches:* strebula Umbrico nomine Plautus appellat coxendices hostiarum, etc., Fest. p. 313; cf. id. p. 312 Müll.: stribula, ut Opilius scribit, circum coxendices sunt bovis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 67 ib.: non placet carnem strebulam appellare, quae taurorum e coxendicibus demitur, Arn. 7, 230.

† **stremma**, ătis, *n.*, = στρέμμα, *a dislocation*, Pelag. Vet. 16.

strēna, ae, *f.* [Sabine]. **I.** Lit., *a sign, prognostic, omen* (Plautin.), Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 8; 5, 2, 24.—**II.** Transf., *a new-year's present* given for the sake of the omen (syn. xenium; cf. the Fr. *étrennes*), Suet. Calig. 42; id. Aug. 57; id. Tib. 34; Pompon. ap. Non. 17, 1 al.; cf.: strenam vocamus, quae datur die religioso, ominis boni gratiā, Fest. s. h. v. p. 313 Müll.; Aus. Ep. 18, 4.

Strēnia (**Strēnŭa**), ae, *f.* [strena], *the goddess that presides over new-year's gifts*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 16.

Strēnŭa, v. Strenia.

strēnŭē, *adv.*, v. strenuus *fin.*

strēnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [strenuus], *nimbleness, briskness, vivacity, activity* (very rare; perh. only in the two foll. passages): ab strenuitate et nobilitate strenui et nobiles, Varr. L. L. 8, § 15 Müll.: strenuitas antiqua manet, Ov. M. 9, 320.

* **strēnŭo**, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make brisk, lively, busy:* dum te strenuas, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 34 dub.

strēnŭus, a, um, *adj.* [root in Gr. στερεός, firm, hard; cf. sterilis, and Germ. starren], *brisk, nimble, quick, prompt, active, vigorous, strenuous.* **I.** Of persons (freq. and class.; syn.: fortis, alacer, agilis): mercator strenuus, Cato, R. R. praef. § 3; cf.: vilicus strenuior, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 601 P. (Sat. 16, 5): strenui nimio plus prosunt populi quam arguti et cati, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 12: homo, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 12: multi alii ex Trojā strenui viri, Naev. 1, 17: strenuior (opp. deterior), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 10: viri fortissimi et milites strenuissimi, Cato, R. R. praef. § 4; cf. Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 78: strenuus et fortis, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 46; Liv. 21, 4, 4: imperator in proeliis strenuus et fortis, Quint. 12, 3, 5: strenui ignavique in victoriā idem audent, Tac. H. 2, 14 *fin.;* so (opp. ignavus) id. ib. 4, 69; (opp. iners) id. ib. 1, 46; Sall. C. 61, 7; 51, 16: noli me tam strenuum putare, ut ad Nonas recurram, Hirt. ap. Cic. Att. 15, 6, 2: Graeci, gens linguā magis strenua quam factis, Liv. 8, 22, 8; Tac. H. 3, 57: quodsi cessas aut strenuus anteis, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70 et saep.—With *gen.:* strenuus militiae, Tac. H. 3, 42.—**B.** *Restless, turbulent* (post-Aug.): multi in utroque exercitu, sicut modesti quietique, ita mali et strenui, Tac. H. 1, 52: strenuus in perfidiā, id. ib. 3, 57.—**II.** Transf., of things (not in class. prose): operam reipublicae fortem atque strenuam perhibere, Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 19; cf. Plaut. ib. 7, 7, 3: adulescens strenuā facie, id. Rud. 2, 2, 8: manus (chirurgi), *nimble, quick, dexterous*, Cels. 7 praef. *med.:* corpus, Gell. 3, 1, 12: navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 34: strenua nos exercet inertia, *busy idleness*, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 28: transiliebant in vehicula strenuo saltu, Curt. 9, 3, 15: toxica, *quick, speedy*, Col. 10, 18: remedium, Curt. 3, 6, 2: causa tam strenuae mortis, id. 9, 8, 20.—Hence, *adv.:* **strēnŭē**, *briskly, quickly, promptly, actively, strenuously:* strenue quod volumus ostendere factum, celeriuscule dicemus, at aliud otiose, retardabimus, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 24: aliquid facere, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 48: converrite scopis, agite strenue, id. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 195 P.: abi prae strenue ac aperi fores, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13: arma capere, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: aedificare domum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: praesto fuit sane strenue, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1.—Without a verb: *Da.* Jam hercle ego illum nominabo. *Tr.* Euge strenue, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 59; id. Ps. 1, 5, 94.—*Sup.:* per hos strenuissime omnia bella confecta, Veg. Mil. 1, 17.—*Comp.* seems not to occur.

strĕpĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [strepo], *to make a great noise, rustling, rattling*, etc. (poet. and very rare): (corvi) inter se foliis strepitant, Verg. G. 1, 413: viden ut strepitantibus advolet alis Amor, Tib. 2, 2, 17: arma strepitantia, id. 2, 5, 73: pulsis strepitant incudibus urbes, Val. Fl. 4, 288: (lugentes) strepitant per urbem, Albin. 1, 183.

strĕpĭtus, ūs (*gen.* strepiti, Enn. ap. Non. 490, 8; or Trag. v. 205 Vahl.), *m.* [strepo]. **I.** Lit., *a* (wild, confused) *noise, din* of any kind; *a clashing, crashing, rustling, rattling, clattering, clanking, rumbling*, etc. (class. and very freq.; cf.: crepitus, stridor, fragor): strepitus, fremitus, clamor tonitruum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1; cf.: strepitus, crepitus, sonitus, tonitrus, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: molarum strepitus, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 3 (Com. v. 7 Vahl.): fluminum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: strepitu nullo clam reserare fores, Tib. 1, 8, 60; so, ingens valvarum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 112: audis quo strepitu janua remugiat, id. C. 3, 10, 5: rotarum, Caes. B. G. 4, 33; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 7: obscenus, i. e. ventris, Petr. 117 et saep.: comitum conventus, strepitus, clamor mulierum Fecere, ut, etc., Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 27: non strepitu, sed maximo clamore, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 (cf. id. Agr. 3, 1, 2): inde fragore gravi strepitus loca terret, Ov. M. 11, 365: prae strepitu et clamore, Liv. 2, 27, 8: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; so (with tumultus) id. ib. 6, 7, 8; Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1: concursus hominum forique strepitus, id. Brut. 92, 317: Romae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 12: inter strepitum tot bellorum, Liv. 4, 1, 5; cf.: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1, 2.—In *plur.:* canis, sollicitum animal ad nocturnos strepitus, Liv. 5, 47, 3: vino, strepitibus clamoribusque nocturnis attoniti, id. 39, 15, 9.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a* (measured, regular) *sound:* citharae, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 31: testudinis aureae, id. C. 4, 3, 18: tibicinae, id. Ep. 1, 14, 26.

strĕpo, ui, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *to make a noise; to rattle, rustle, rumble, murmur, hum, roar*, etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: fremo, strideo): cum Achivi coepissent Inter se strepere, * Cic. poët. Div. 1, 16, 29: vocibus truculentis, Tac. A. 1, 25: apes in alvo strepunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 26; cf. id. 11, 17, 17, § 54.—Of musical instruments (poet.): rauco strepuerunt cornua cantu, Verg. A. 8, 2; so, litui, Hor. C. 2, 1, 18: fluvii strepunt Hibernā nive turgidi, id. ib. 4, 12, 3.—Of arms, etc.: strepit assiduo cava tempora circum Tinnitu galea, Verg. A. 9, 808: lancea, Val. Fl. 6, 302: tonitrua, Sil. 15, 145.—Of the place in which the sound is heard: strepit omnis murmure campus, Verg. A. 6, 709: omnia terrore ac tumultu, Liv. 25, 25, 9; cf. id. 21, 11, 6: urbs apparatu belli, id. 26, 51, 7; cf. Tac. H. 2, 84: aures clamoribus plorantium, Liv. 22, 14, 8: placidum aequor mille navium remis, Tac. A. 2, 23: armorum paratu provinciae, id. H. 2, 84: mons tibiarum cantu tympanorumque sonitu, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7.—**B.** Trop.: Scythici equitatūs equorum gloriā strepunt, *ring, resound with the glory*, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 156: intra Albanam arcem sententia Messalini strepebat, i. e. *was not heard beyond*, Tac. Agr. 45.—**II.** *Act.* (very rare): haec cum sub ipso vallo portisque streperent, *bawled out, vociferated*, Liv. 2, 45, 5: strepens immania, *making strenuous accusations*, Amm. 16, 6, 1: qui (lucus) Capitolium montem strepit, *fills with rustling*, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 9.

† **strepsĭcĕros**, ōtis, *m.*, = στρεψικέρως, *a kind of animal with twisted horns, called by the Africans* adax, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124; 8, 53, 79, § 214.

† **streptos**, on, *adj.*, = στρεπτός, *twisted:* uva, a kind of grape, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39.

strĭa, ae, *f.*, *a furrow, channel, hollow:* quā aratrum vomere striam facit, sulcus vocatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3; *the flute* of a column, Vitr. 3, 4, 14; 4, 1, 7 al.; 4, 1 *med.;* 4, 4 *med.;* Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 92.

strĭāta, ae, *f.* [strio], *a species of shell-fish;* perh. *a scallop*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.

strĭātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a being channelled* or *fluted, a fluting, striature*, Vitr. 4, 3, 9; Sid. Ep. 4, 8.

striblīgo and **stribĭlīgo**, ĭnis, *f.* [perh. kindr. with στρεβλός, twisted, awry], *an impropriety in language, a solecism* (ante- and post-class.): soloecismus Lati-

no vocabulo a Sinnio Capitone ejusdemque aetatis aliis imparilitas appellatus, vetustioribus Latinis stribligo dicebatur, a versurā videlicet et pravitate tortuosae orationis, tamquam strobiligo quaedam, Gell. 5, 20, 1; Arn. 1, 36.

stribŭla, ae, v. strebula.

strictē, *adv.*, v. stringo, *P. a. fin.*

strictim, *adv.* [strictus, from stringo], *straitly, closely.* **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class., and very rare): strictim attondere, i. e. *close to the skin*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18: juncta crates, Pall. 1, 13: cithara balteo caelato aptata strictim sustinetur, App. Flor. 2, p. 351, 7.—**II.** Trop., *slightly, superficially.* **A.** In gen. (Ciceronian, but very rare): aspicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162: videre, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95.—**B.** In partic., of speech, *briefly, cursorily, summarily* (freq. and class.): haec nunc strictim dicta, apertiora fient infra, Varr. L. L. 9, § 39 Müll.: breviter strictimque dicere (opp. copiosissime), Cic. Clu. 10, 29: strictim dicere (opp. multa), id. N. D. 3, 8, 19: subjungere de ceteris artibus, Quint. 1, 10, 1: scribere de aliquā re, Suet. Tib. 73 saep.

strictĭo, ōnis, *f.* [stringo], *a drawing or pressing together*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 79; 3, 9, 100 al.

strictĭvilla, ae, *f.* [stringo-villus, that plucks off her hair], *an appellation of a vile woman*, Plaut. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 6; id. ap. Non. 169, 8 (in Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll. written strittabillae).

* **strictīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [stringo], *that is stripped* or *plucked off:* oleae, Cato, R. R. 146, 1.

* **strictor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who strips* or *plucks off:* olearum, Cato, R. R. 144, 3.

strictōrĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a shirt with long sleeves*, Edict. Diocl. 7, 56 al.

strictūra, ae, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In abstr., *a contraction, compression, stricture* (late Lat.): stomachi (opp. solutio), Plin. Val. 4, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 7, 9 sq.; *plur.*, id. Tard. 4, 8, 115; 5, 4, 64.—**2.** *Pressure, suffering, torment:* dura, Juvenc. 2, 789: vehementior est virtutis strictura quam poenae, Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 1, 9, § 108.—**II.** In concr., *a mass of wrought iron, a bar of iron*, Lucil. ap. Non. 21, 11; Varr. ap. Serv. A. 10, 173; Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143; Verg. A. 8, 421.

strictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from stringo.

strīdeo, di, 2, and **strīdo**, di, 3 (both forms equally in use; v. in the foll.) [perh. root star, to resound; cf. Gr. τρίζω, τόργος; also Lat. turdus, sterto, trisso], *v. n.*, *to make* or *utter any harsh, shrill, hissing, whistling, grating,* or *creaking sound; to creak, hiss, whizz, whistle, rattle, buzz* (mostly poet.; cf.: strepo, fremo): ferri stridit acumen, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 838 P. (Ann. v. 364 Vahl.): striderat hasta, id. ib. p. 817 P. (Ann. v. 365 Vahl.): candens ferrum e fornacibus Stridit, Lucr. 6, 149; cf. Verg. A. 8, 450; Ov. M. 9, 171; 12, 279: striduntque cavernis Stricturae chalybum, Verg. A. 8, 420: serpentum Cerberus ore Stridet, Tib. 1, 3, 72; cf. Verg. A. 6, 288: striges, Ov. F. 6, 140: gryllus, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138: barbaraque horribili stridebat tibia cantu, Cat. 64, 264: serrae stridentis acerbus Horror, Lucr. 2, 410: foribus cardo aënis, Verg. A. 1, 449: plaustra, id. G. 3, 536: mare refluentibus undis, id. ib. 4, 262: alae cygnorum, id. A. 1, 397: sagitta, id. ib. 12, 319; cf. id. ib. 5, 502: silvae, id. ib. 2, 418: rudentes aquilone, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 19: aeger dentibus stridet, Cels. 2, 6 *med.:* jecur in verubus, Sen. Thyest. 770: funes, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 4.—With human subjects, of any loud or inharmonious sound: quidnam hoc soniti est, quod stridunt foris? Pac. ap. Non. 491, 24 (Trag. Rel. v. 133 Rib.). cum striderat (Alcestis) retracta rursus inferis, Att. ap. Prisc. 9, p. 867 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 57 Rib.): Troglodytae stridunt magis quam loquuntur, Mel. 1, 8: stridunt animae currumque sequuntur, Stat. Th. 7, 770: pressoque diu stridere molari, *gnash*, Juv. 5, 160.

strīdo, ĕre, v. strideo.

strīdor, ōris, *m.* [strideo], *any harsh, shrill, hissing, grating,* or *creaking sound; a creaking, hissing, rattling, buzzing, whizzing, whistling*, etc. (class.; esp. freq. in the poets; cf.: strepitus, clangor): serpentis, Ov. M. 9, 65; cf. id. ib. 8, 287: elephantorum, Hirt. B. Afr. 72, 5; 84, 1; Liv. 30, 18; 44, 5: stellionis, id. 29, 4: simiae, Ov. M. 14, 100: volant pinnarum stridore (locustae), Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104: Troglodytis stridor, non vox, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45: horrifer Aquiloni' stridor, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 567 Rib.): ne stridorem quidem serrae, cum acuitur (audiunt), Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; id. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: procellae, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 47: rudentum, Verg. A. 1, 87; Ov. M. 11, 495: januae, id. ib. 11, 608: dentium, Cels. 2, 7; Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267: pinnarum, id. 11, 29, 35, § 104: lituum, Luc. 1, 237: catenae, Juv. 14, 23: harena, quae manu confricata fecerit stridorem, Vitr. 2, 4 et saep.: tribuni plebis stridor, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 70: stridor acutus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 15; Sil. 6, 179; Petr. 122: consonantium tristior stridor, Quint. 9, 4, 37.—*Plur.:* stridores aurium, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 45.

strīdŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [strideo], *creaking, rattling, hissing, whizzing, buzzing, stridulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): stridula cornus (i. e. hasta), Verg. A. 12, 267: fraxinus, Claud. in Ruf. 3, 218: plaustra, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 30: fax lacrimoso stridula fumo fuit, id. M. 10, 6: manus monstri (i. e. elephanti), Sil. 9, 627: stridula et tenuis vox, Sen. Ep. 56, 2: examina apum, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 380.

1. strĭga, ae, *f.* [stringo]. **I.** *A row of grain* or *hay cut down, a swath, windrow*, Col. 2, 18, 2; cf. Fest. s. h. v. pp. 314 and 315.—**II.** *A furrow drawn lengthwise of the field*, Jul. Front. Agr. p. 38.—In a camp, *the spaces between the squadrons*, Charis. 1, p. 85 P.

2. strīga, ae, *f.* [1. strix], a woman that brings harm to children, *a hag, witch*, Petr. 63; cf. Fest. s. v. strigem, p. 314 Müll.: striga, γυνὴ φαρμακίς, Gloss. Philox.

* **strĭgātus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. strix], among surveyors: ager, *a field whose length* (or measurement from north to south) *is greater than its breadth* (opp. scamnatus), Aggen. p. 46 Goes.

* **strĭgĭlēcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [strigilis], *a small strigil*, App. Flor. p. 346, 27; cf.: strigilecula, στλεγγίδιον, Gloss. Philox.

strĭgĭlis, is (*gen. plur.* strigilium, Vitr. 4, 4, 3; *abl.* striglibus, Juv. 3, 263), *f.* [stringo]. **I.** Lit., *a scraper* (made of horn or metal) used by bathers for removing the impurities of the skin, *a strigil*, = στλεγγίς, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 77; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Varr. ap. Non. 223, 7; Cic. Fin. 4, 12, 30; Hor. S. 2, 7, 110; Pers. 5, 126; Suet. Aug. 80; Sen. Ep. 97, 47; Juv. 3, 263; Pers. 5, 126; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 86 (2d. ed.).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A surgical instrument of a similar shape, for dropping a liquid into the ear*, Cels. 6, 7; Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 164.—**B.** Among the Spaniards, *a small bit of* native gold, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62.—**C.** = stria, *the flute* of a column, Vitr. 4, 4, 3.

strigmentum, i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *that which is scratched* or *scraped off, a scraping* (post-Aug.), Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 17.—**II.** In partic., *filth* or *dirt scraped off*, Cels. 2, 6 *med.;* 5, 2, 4; Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 28, 4, 13, § 51; Val. Max. 9, 14, ext. 2 al.

strĭgo, āre, *v. n.* [2. strix]. **I.** Lit., *to hold up, halt, stop* in ploughing, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 31, 4.—**2.** Poet., *to give out, give way, lose strength, sink*, Verg. Cat. 8, 19.

strĭgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [stringo], *lean, lank, thin, meagre* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11, and ap. Non. 168, 26: canis (opp. obesus), Col. 7, 12, 8: hic strigosus bovinatorque, Lucil. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 10.—*Comp.:* equi, Liv. 27, 47: hinno strigosior, Maecen. ap. Suet. Vit. Hor.—*Sup.:* (capella) strigosissimi corporis, Col. 7, 6, 9.—* **II.** Trop., of an orator, *meagre, dry, tasteless*, Cic. Brut. 16, 64.

strĭgŭla, ae, *f.*, = strigilis, I., Schol. Juv. 3, 263.

stringo, inxi, ictum, 3, *v. a.* [root strig; Gr. στραγγ-, to squeeze; στράγξ, a drop; cf. O. H. Germ. streng; Engl. strong], *to draw tight, to bind* or *tie tight; to draw, bind,* or *press together*, etc. (syn. ligo). **I.** Lit.: te stringam ad carnarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 66: stringit vitta comas, Luc. 5, 143: caesariem crinali cultu, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 85: stricta matutino frigore vulnera, Liv. 22, 51: pectora pigro gelu, Luc. 4, 652: strictos insedimus amnes, Val. Fl. 1, 414: mare gelu stringi et consistere, Gell. 17, 8, 16: quercus in duas partes diducta, stricta denuo et cohaesa, *having closed together*, id. 15, 16, 4: habenam, *to draw tight*, Stat. Th. 11, 513: ferrum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6.—**B.** Transf. (through the intermediate idea of drawing close), *to touch, touch upon, touch lightly* or *slightly, to graze* (syn. tango): litus ama, et laevas stringat sine palmula cautes, Verg. A. 5, 163; cf.: stringebat summas ales miserabilis undas, Ov. M. 11, 733: aequor (aurā), id. ib. 4, 136: metas interiore rotā, id. Am. 3, 2, 12: latus, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 24: vestigia canis rostro, Ov. M. 1, 536 et saep.: equos, *to stroke*, Charis. 84 P.: tela stringentia corpus, i. e. *slightly touching*, Verg. A. 10, 331; cf. Sen. Ben. 2, 6, 1: coluber Dente pedem strinxit, Ov. M. 11, 776: strictus ac recreatus ex vulnere in tempus, Flor. 4, 12, 44.—**2.** *To pull* or *strip off, to pluck off, cut off, clip off, prune*, etc. (cf. destringo): oleam ubi nigra erit, stringito, Cato, R. R. 65, 1; so, oleam, Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 12: bacam, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 2: quernas glandes, Verg. G. 1, 305: folia ex arboribus, Caes. B. C. 3, 58; Liv. 23, 30, 3: frondes, Verg. E. 9, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 28: hordea, Verg. G. 1, 317: arbores, Col. 6, 3, 7: celeriter gladios strinxerunt, *drew from the sheath, unsheathed*, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: strictam aciem offerre, Verg. A. 6, 291: ensem, id. ib. 10, 577; so, gladios, id. ib. 12, 278; Ov. M. 7, 333: ensem, id. ib. 8, 207; 14, 296: ferrum, Liv. 7, 40 al.: cultrum, id. 7, 5, 5; 3, 50, 3; and poet. transf.: manum, *to bare*, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 14; id. Tr. 5, 2, 30 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *to touch upon, treat briefly*, Sil. 8, 48.—Hence, *to compress, abridge:* narrationis loco rem stringat, Quint. 4, 2, 128 Spald.—**B.** *To hold in check, to rule, sway* (syn. coërceo): quaecumque meo gens barbara nutu Stringitur, adveniat, Claud. B. Get. 371.—**C.** *To waste, consume, reduce:* praeclaram stringat malus ingluvie rem, Hor. S. 1, 2, 8.—**D.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To touch, move, affect;* esp. *to affect painfully, to wound, pain:* atque animum patriae strinxit pietatis imago, Verg. A. 9, 294: quam tua delicto stringantur pectora nostro, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 21: nomen alicujus, id. ib. 2, 350.—**E.** *To draw* in hostility, *attack with:* in hostes stringatur iambus, Ov. R. Am. 377: bellum, Flor. 3, 21, 1.—Hence, **strictus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *drawn together, close, strait, tight*, etc. **A.** Lit.: laxaret pedem a stricto nodo, Liv. 24, 7, 5: duriora genti corpora, stricti artus, Tac. G. 30: strictissima janua, Ov. R. Am. 233: si strictior fuerit pedatura, Hyg. Grom. 3, 1: emplastrum, *thick*, Scrib. Comp. 45 *fin.:* venter, i. e. *bound up, costive*, Veg. 3, 16: strictior aura, *more severe, colder*, Aus. Idyll. 14, 3.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of language, *brief, concise:* quo minus (Aeschines) strictus est, Quint. 10, 1, 77: qui (Demosthenes) est strictior multo (quam Cicero), id. 12, 10, 52.—**2.** Of character, *severe, strict:* Catones, Manil. 5, 106: mentes, id. 1, 769: lex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 87.—**3.** *Rigid, exact* (law Lat.): restitutio stricto jure non competebat, Dig. 29, 2, 85; 39, 3, 3 al.—*Adv.:* **strictē** and **strictim**, *closely, tightly:* in foramen conicies, Pall. Mart. 8, 2.—*Comp.*, Pall. 1, 6.—*Sup.*, Gell. 16, 3, 4.—**2.** Fig., *accurately:* strictius interpretari, Dig. 8, 2, 20.

* **stringor**, ōris, *m.* [stringo], *a touching, touch, shock:* gelidae aquai, Lucr. 3, 693.

1. strĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [stria], *to furnish with furrows* or *channels; to hollow out, groove, flute, striate:* columnas viginti striis, Vitr. 4, 3 *fin.:* asparagum in toros, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 146; cf. concham, id. 9, 33, 52, § 102: lilium, id. 21, 5, 11, § 23: virgula, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: conchula, App. Mag. p. 297, 3: frons striata, *wrinkled*, id. M. 10, p. 239, 18.

2. strio, ōnis, *m.*, rare collat. form of histrio, Schol. Juv. 1, 1.

‡ **stritāvus**, v. tritavus *init.*

strittabillae, v. strictivilla.

‡ **strittāre**, *to be weak in the feet:* strittare ab eo, qui sistit aegre, Varr. L. L. 7, § 65 Müll.

† **1. strix**, strigis (on the ī cf. Lachm.

Lucr. II. p. 36), *f.*, = στρίγξ [from στρίζω, τρίζω, the screecher], *a screech-owl*, which, according to the belief of the ancients, sucked the blood of young children, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 31; Ov. F. 6, 133 sq.; Plin. 11, 39, 95, § 232; Tib. 1, 5, 52; Ov. M. 7, 269; Prop. 4 (5), 5, 17; 3 (4, 5), 6, 29; Petr. 134, 1; cf. Fest. p. 314, 33.

2. strix, igis, *f.*, *a furrow, channel, groove, flute*, Vitr. 3, 3 *fin.*: strigium circuitus, id. 4, 1 *med.*; 4, 3; 4, 4 (al. striae; but cf. strigatus and strigo).

† **1. strŏbĭlus**, i, *m.*, = στρόβιλος, *a pine-nut, pine-cone*, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 10.

2. Strŏbĭlus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 2; 4, 7, 17.

strŏbus or **storbus**, i, *m.* **I.** *A tree in Carmania, yielding an odoriferous gum*, Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79.—**II.** *Another name of the* ladanum, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 74.

† **strōma**, ătis, *n.*, = στρῶμα, *a bed-covering, coverlet*, Capitol. Ver. 4, § 9.—**II.** Transf.: **strōmăta**, um, *plur. n.*, *miscellaneous writings*, Hier. Prol. in Ep. Gal.

Strōmăteus, ei, *m.*, = στρωματεύς. **I.** Prop., *the writer of miscellanies* (στρώματα), *a surname of Clemens of Alexandria*, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 1; 8.—**II.** = stromata (v. stroma, II.), Prisc. 6, p. 696 P.

† **strombus**, i, *m.*, = στρόμβος, *a kind of spiral snail*, Plin. 32, 10, 39, § 117; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **strongȳla**, ae, *f.*, = στρογγύλη, *a bust*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **1. strongȳlē**, ēs, *f.*, = στρογγύλη, *a kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 187.

2. Strongȳlē, ēs, *f.*, = Στρογγύλη, *one of the Lipari islands*, now *Stromboli*, Avien. Or. Mar. 453; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; cf. Sil. 14, 259.

Strongȳlĭon, ōnis, *m.*, = Στρογγυλίων, *a Grecian sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 18, § 21.

† **strŏpha**, ae, *f.*, = στροφή. **I.** *A strophe* in the chorus of the Greek and Roman dramas, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 3 *med.*; Victor. p. 2501 P.—**II.** *A trick, artifice* (not ante-Aug.; and, as in Greek, mostly *plur.*): verbosae, Phaedr. 1, 14, 4; Sen. Ep. 26, 5; Prud. Apoth. 37 prooem.; Hier. in Ruf. 3, 14 al.—*Sing.*: ego aliquam stropham inveniam, Plin. Ep. 1, 18, 6; Mart. 11, 7, 4.

Strŏphădes, um, *f.*, = Στροφάδες, *two islands lying off the coast of Messenia, at first called Plotæ, celebrated as the fabled residence of the Harpies*, now *Strofahia*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 55; Verg. A. 3, 210; Ov. M. 13, 709; Val. Fl. 4, 513.

* **strŏphĭārĭus**, ii, *m.* [strophium], *a maker of* or *dealer in* strophia, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 42.

strŏphĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small wreath* or *chaplet*, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3; Tert. Cor. Mil. 15.

† **strŏphĭum**, ii, *n.*, = στρόφιον (a band). **I.** *A band, breast-band, stay*, worn by females under the breasts, Plaut., Turp., Varr., and Cic. ap. Non. 538, 7 sq.: tereti strophio vincta papillas, Cat. 64, 65: a strophio, a psalterio, a flagitio, est factus, repente popularis, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44; cf.: strophium est fascia brevis, quae virginalem tumorem cohibet papillarum, Non. l. l.—**II.** *A head-band, chaplet*, Verg. Copa, 32; Prud. Cath. 3, 26; esp. of priests; cf. Fest. s. v. stroppus, p. 313 Müll.—**III.** *A rope*: ancoralia, *cables*, App. M. 11, p. 265, 5.

Strŏphĭus, ii, *m.*, = Στρόφιος, *a king of Phocis, father of Pylades*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 25.

† **strŏphōma**, ătis, *n.*, = στρόφωμα, *the bellyache, gripes, colic*, Hier. in Isa. 13, 8.

strŏphōsus, a, um, *adj.* [strophus], *that has the gripes*, Veg. 3, 57; Ven. Carm. 8, 9, 17 (scanned strŏphōsus).

† **strŏphus**, i, *m.*, = στρόφος, *the bellyache, gripes, colic*, Veg. 1, 43; 1, 57; App. Herb. 26 (in Cels. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 121, and Fest. s. v. vermina, p. 375 Müll., written as Greek.).

stroppus, i, v. struppus.

structē, *adv.*, v. struo *fin.*

structĭlis, e, *adj.* [struo], *of* or *belonging to building; that is built* or *constructed; that is designed* or *used for building* (post-Aug.): canales, *walled*, Vitr. 8, 7; so, cloacae, id. 5, 9 *med.*: columnae, Dig. 8, 5, 8: bases, ib. 50, 16, 245: opus, ib. 50, 16, 241: gemellar, Col. 12, 52, 10: caementum, *building-cement*, i. e. *that is used in building*, Mart. 9, 76, 1.

structĭo, ōnis, *f.* [struo], *a joining together, building, erecting, construction* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: SCALARIS, Inscr. Orell. 4570: petrosolinum sternes inter spatia structionis (olivarum), *between the layers of the heap*, Pall. Nov. 22, 5.—**II.** Trop.: arma venatoribus parabunt, ut retia, venabula, sagittas et quicquid ad structionem ejus studii pertinet, *apparatus*, Firm. Math. 8, 9: ratio et structio fidei, Tert. Pat. 3.

structor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *One who erects a building, a builder, mason, carpenter*: res agebatur multis structoribus, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 2; id. Att. 14, 3, 1; Cod. Just. 10, 64, 1; Dig. 50, 6, 6; Capitol. Ver. 5; Lampr. Heliog. 27 al.—**II.** *One who spreads the table* or *serves up food and carves; a server, carver* (post-Aug.): ferculorum compositor, Serv. ap. Verg. A. 1, 703; Petr. 35, 2; Mart. 10, 48, 15; Juv. 5, 120; 11, 136.—**B.** Trop.: orationis, App. Flor. p. 365, 18.

* **structōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [structor], *of* or *belonging to building, architectural*: operae, Tert. Apol. 14.

structūra, ae, *f.* [struo], *a fitting together, adaptation, adjustment.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (post-Aug. and very rare): ossa in manu oblonga omnia et triangula, structurâ quâdam inter se conectuntur, Cels. 8, 1 *med.*: membranarum, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112: togae, Macr. S. 2, 9.—**B.** In partic., *an architectural fitting together, a building* or *erecting.* **1.** In abstr. (class.): parietum, *the mode of building, construction*, * Caes. B. C. 2, 9; cf.: structurae antiquae genus, Liv. 21, 11; and: reticulata structura, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172: (silex) globosus sed structurae infidelis, *for building*, id. 36, 22, 49, § 169: in structurâ saxorum rudium, Quint. 9, 4, 27.—*Plur.*: in structuris lapidum impolitorum, Quint. 8, 6, 63.—**2.** In concr., *a building, erection, edifice, structure*, Front. Aquaed. 123; Vitr. 5, 12: subterraneae, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170: aerariae structurae, i. e. *mining works, mines*, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 *fin.* (al. structuraeque).—**II.** Trop., of language, *an arrangement, order, structure* (in Cic. only as a figure of speech, with quasi or quaedam; later in gen.): verborum quasi structura, Cic. Brut. 8, 33: quasi structura quaedam, id. Or. 44, 149: et verborum est structura quaedam, id. Opt. Gen. 2, 5: proprietates verborum exigit, et structuram et argumentationes, Sen. Ep. 89, 9: mei carminis, Ov. P. 4, 13, 4; Quint. 1, 10, 23; 8, 5, 27; 8, 6, 67; 9, 4, 45; Tac. Or. 22 *fin.*

1. structus, a, um, *Part.*, v. struo.

2. structus, ūs, *m.* [struo], *a heap, pile*: lignorum structibus incensis, Arn. 7, 15 Hildeb.

strŭes, is, *f.* [id.], *a heap, pile* of things put together. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: acervus, cumulus, congeries): laterum, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 3: corporum, Liv. 23, 5; Tac. H. 2, 70; 3, 83: lignorum, Liv. 21, 37; Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 53: arma cum telis in strue mixta, Ov. P. 2, 1, 40: rogi, *a funeral pile, pyre*, Tac. G. 27; Luc. 8, 757; Sen. Phoen. 112; id. Oedip. 33: uvarum, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 51 et saep.: (milites Macedones) confusa strue implicantur, *a heap, mass, phalanx*, Liv. 44, 41, 7.—Collect., with a verb in the *plur.*: LOCVS QVO EA STRVES CONGERANTVR, i. e. *piles of wood*, Cenot. Pis. I. (in Inscr. Orell. 642).—**II.** In partic., in relig. lang., *a heap of little offering-cakes*: strues genera liborum sunt, digitorum conjunctorum non dissimilia, qui superjecta panicula in transversum continentur, Fest. p. 310 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. ferctum, p. 85; cf. Cato, R. R. 134, 2; 141, 4; Ov. F. 1, 276; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 403.

‡ **strufertārii**, ōrum, *m.*, *they who make offerings near a tree that has been struck by lightning*: strufertarios dicebant, qui quaedam sacrificia ad arbores fulguritas faciebant, a ferto scilicet, quodam sacrificii genere, Fest. p. 295 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. ferctum, p. 85.

strŭix, ĭcis, *f.* [struo], *a heap, pile* of things put together (ante- and post-class. for the class. strues). **I.** Lit.: struices antiqui dicebant exstructiones omnium rerum, Fest. p. 310 Müll.: tantas struices concinnat patinarias, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 26: et Livius: per struices saxeas lapsu accidit, Livius ap. Fest. l. l.: lignorum struicibus incensis, Arn. 7, 222: caementiciae, Sol. 28.—* **II.** Trop.: struix malorum, Naev. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 267 (Trag. Rel. v. 64 Rib.).

1. strūma, ae, *f.* [struo], *a scrofulous tumor, struma*, Cels. 5, 28, 7; 1, 9 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 206; 22, 14, 16, § 38; 26, 5, 14, § 26 al.: qui exsecant pestem aliquam, tamquam strumam civitatis, Cic. Sest. 65, 135; cf. sarcastically: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, id. Att. 2, 9, 2.

2. Strūma, ae, *m.* [1. struma], *a Roman surname*, Cat. 52, 2; Plin. 37, 6, 21, § 81.

* **strūmātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*, Firm. Math. 8, 19 *fin.*

strūmĕa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [id.], *an herb that cures the struma*, Plin. 25, 13, 109, § 174; App. Herb. 8.

* **strūmella**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small struma*, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

strūmentum, i, *n.*, = instrumentum, aeternitatis, Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 7.

strūmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [1. struma], *having a struma, scrofulous, strumous*, Col. 7, 10, 3: homo, Juv. 10, 309: facies, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Sest. 65.

strūmus, i, *m.* [id.], *a plant that cures the struma*, called also strychnos and cuculus, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68; App. Herb. 74.

strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [root στορ; Gr. στρώννυμι, to spread; cf. Sanscr. upa-star, to make ready; and v. sterno], *to place by* or *upon each other; to pile up, arrange*, etc. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare but class.; cf. condo, compono): quasi structa et nexa verbis, etc., Cic. Or. 41, 140: lateres, qui super musculo struantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: altaque congestos struxisse ad sidera montes, Ov. M. 1, 153: arbores in pyram, id. ib. 9, 231: frugem ordine, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: avenas, Ov. M. 1, 677: ordine longo penum, Verg. A. 1, 704; Sil. 11, 279; hence, poet., transf.: altaria donis, Verg. A. 5, 54: acervum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 35: congeriem armorum, Tac. A. 2, 22: opes, rem, *to heap up, accumulate*, Petr. 120, 85; Pers. 2, 44: PEDEM, *to heap up steps*, i. e. *to flee*: SI CALVITVR PEDEMVE STRVIT MANVM ENDOIACITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Fest. 313 Müll.—*Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae poliunt, aliae suggerunt, *pile up* (the comb), Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To make by joining together; to build, erect, fabricate, make, form, construct* (syn. aedifico): fornacem bene struito . . . lateribus summam (fornacem) struito, Cato, R. R. 38, 1 and 3: per speluncas saxis structas, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 208 Rib.); imitated by Lucr. 6, 195; cf.: templa saxo structa vetusto, Verg. A. 3, 84: moenia saxo, Ov. M. 6, 573: moenia, Verg. A. 5, 811: domos, Hor. C. 2, 18, 19: pyras, Verg. A. 11, 204: ingentem pyram, id. ib. 6, 215; Luc. 3, 240: navem, Val. Fl. 5, 295: tubas, *to make*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 20: cubilia, Luc. 9, 841: convivia, *to get ready, prepare*, Tac. A. 15, 37 et saep.—*Absol.*: reticulata structura, quâ frequentissime Romae struunt, Plin. 36, 22, 51, § 172.—*Part. perf.*, *subst.*: saxorum structa, *masonry*, Lucr. 4, 361.—**2.** With the idea of order predominating, *to set in order, arrange*: copias ante frontem castrorum struit, *arranges, draws up in rank and file*, Caes. B. C. 3, 37; so, aciem, Liv. 9, 31; 8, 8; Verg. A. 9, 42: omnes armatos in campo, Liv 42, 51.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to join together, compound, compose*: ex praepositione et duobus vocabulis dure videtur struxisse Pacuvius, Nerei repandirostrum, Quint. 1, 5, 67.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To prepare* something detrimental; *to cause, occasion; to devise, contrive, instigate*, etc. (very freq., esp. in Cic.): struunt sorores Atticae dirum nefas, Poët. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 2596 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 272 Rib.): aliquid calamitatis struere et moliri, Cic. Clu. 64, 178: sycophantias, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 57: num me fefellit hosce id struere? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 3: sollicitudinem sibi, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 3: odium in alios, id. de Or. 2, 51, 208: insidias alicui, Liv. 23, 17: consilia recuperandi regni, id. 2, 3; Tac. A. 2, 65 *fin.*; Ov. M. 1, 198: periculum ruinae, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3: pericula alicui, Sen. Ep. 10, 2: mortem alicui, Tac. A. 4, 10 *fin.*: crimina et accusatores, id. ib. 11, 12; cf.: ultroque struebantur qui monerent perfugere ad Germaniae exerci-

lus, id. ib. 4, 67: controversiam de nomine, Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45: causas, Tac. A. 2, 42: quid struit? Verg. A. 4, 235: quid struis? id. ib. 4, 271; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6.—**2.** *To order, arrange, dispose, regulate:* rem domi, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 8: verba, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: bene structa collocatio, id. Or. 70, 232: orationem, Quint. 7, 10, 7: orationem solutam, Prob. ap. Gell. 13, 20, 1: dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, Quint. 10, 7, 8: quid parum structum (in oratione), Sen. Ep. 100, 5: cum varios struerem per saecula reges, *ordained*, Val. Fl. 1, 535.—**3.** *To fit out, provide with* (late Lat.): quot steriles utriusque naturae infructuosis genitalibus structi, Tert. Res. Carn. 61: sermo autem spiritu structus est, id. adv. Prax. 8; id. Verg. Vel. 9.—Hence, **structē,** *adv.*, *orderly, regularly, methodically* (very rare): historiam scripsere Sallustius structe, Pictor incondite, Front. Ep. ad Ver. 1: quae nobis causa est structius prodeundi? *with more embellishment, more ornately,* Tert. Cult. Fem. 11.

‡ **struppĕārĭa,** ōrum, v. struppus.

struppus (stroppus; v. the foll.), i, *m.* [στρόφιον], *a band, thong, strap* (ante-class.): remos jussit religare struppis, Liv. And. ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 9; Vitr. 10, 3, 6: struppis verberari, Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5: stroppus est, ut Ateius Philologus existimat, quod Graece στρόφιον vocatur, et quod sacerdotes pro insigni habent in capite. Quidam coronam esse dicunt, aut quod pro coronā insigne in caput imponatur, quale sit strophium. Itaque apud Faliscos diem festum esse, qui vocetur struppearia, quia coronati ambulent; et a Tusculanis, quod in pulvinari imponatur Castoris, struppum vocari, Fest. p. 313 Müll.; cf.: tenuioribus (coronis) utebantur antiqui, stroppos appellantes: unde nata strophiola, Plin. 21, 2, 2, § 3.

† **strūthĕus (strūthĭus),** a, um, *adj.*, = στρούθειος, *of* or *belonging to sparrows:* mala (*sparrow-apples*), a particular kind of apples, Plin. 15, 11, 10, § 38; Cato, R. R. 7, 3; Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 7; Col. 5, 10, 19: strutheum in mimis praecipue vocant obscenam partem virilem, a salacitate videlicet passeris, qui Graece struthos dicitur, Fest. p. 313 Müll.

strūthĭo, ōnis, v. struthiocamelus.

† **strūthĭŏcămēlīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = στρουθιοκαμήλινος, *of* or *belonging to an ostrich:* sevum, Plin. 29, 5, 30, § 96.

† **strūthĭŏcămēlus,** i, *m.* (*f.*, Plin. 11, 37, 56, § 155), = στρουθιοκάμηλος, *an ostrich*, Plin. 10, 1, 1, § 1; 10, 22, 29, § 56; 11, 37, 47, § 130 (Jahn, struthocamelus); Petr. 137, 5 al.—By later writers also called simply **strūthĭo,** ōnis, *m.*, = στρουθίων, Capitol. Gord. 3 *fin.*; Lampr. Heliog. 30; Vopisc. Firm. 6; Vulg. Lev. 11, 16 et saep.

† **struthion,** ii, *n.*, = στρούθιον, *a plant, soapwort:* Saponaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 19, 3, 18, § 48; 24, 11, 58, § 96 al.

strūthŏpūs, pŏdis, *adj.*, = στρουθόπους, *sparrow-footed*, i. e. *having small feet*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.

† **strychnos,** i, *m.*, = στρύχνος, *a kind of nightshade*, Plin. 27, 8, 44, § 68.—Called also **trychnos,** Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177; App. Herb. 74.

Strȳmon (*nom.* Strymo, Sen. Q. N. 1 praef. *med.*; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38), ŏnis and ŏnos (*acc.* Strymona, Nep. Cim. 2, 2; Plin. 22, 10, 12, § 27: Strymonem, Liv. 44, 44, 8; 45, 29), *m.*, = Στρυμών. **I.** *The river Strymon, in Macedonia, on the borders of Thrace*, now *Struma* or *Kara-su*, Mel. 2, 2, 2 and 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; 22, 10, 12, § 27; Verg. G. 4, 508; Ov. M. 2, 257; Liv. 44, 44, 8; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 72 al.—Many cranes lived upon its banks, Luc. 3, 199; Claud. B. Gild. 476.—**II.** Poet., *Thrace*, Stat. Th. 5, 188.—Hence, **A.** **Strȳmŏnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Strymon, Strymonian:* grues, Verg. G. 1, 120; id. A. 10, 265; also called grex, Mart. 9, 30, 8.—Poet. for *Thracian* or *northern:* matres, Ov. Ib. 602: Arctos, Stat. Th. 3, 526: Aquilo, Sen. Agam. 479.—**B.** **Strȳmŏnis,** idis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace; subst.*, *a Thracian woman:* qualis Strymonis abscisso fertur aperta sinu, i. e. *Amazon*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 72.

Stubera, ae, *f.*, *a city in Macedonia*, Liv. 31, 39; 43, 18; 43, 19.

stŭdĕo, ŭi, 2 (*perf.* studīvi, M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5), *v. a.* and *n.* [perh. kindr. with σπεύδω, σπουδή, to speed, haste], *to be eager* or *zealous, to take pains about, be diligent in, anxious about, busy one's self with, strive after, to apply one's self to* or *pursue* some course of action, etc.; *to desire, wish*, etc. (very freq. and class.; cf.: operam do). **I.** In gen. (α) *Absol.* (very rare), Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12: ut aequum fuerat atque ut studui, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 31: si qui in eā re studebat, etc., Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5.—(β) With *acc.* (rare; mostly with *neutr. pronn.* and *adjj.*): horum ille nihil egregie Studebat; et tamen omnia haec mediocriter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 32: eadem, id. Hec. 2, 1, 2: illud ipsum, quod studet, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6: perspexi ex tuis litteris, quod semper studui, me a te plurimi fieri, id. Fam. 7, 31, 1: lenonem perjurum ut perdas id studes, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 72; so, id, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 2: id, ne, etc., Liv. 40, 56, 2: unum studetis Antonii conatum avertere a re publicā, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: hoc unum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 120.—With a *defin. obj.* (very rare): minus has res, Plaut. Mil. 5, 44: res Graecas, Titin. ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.—(γ) With *inf.* or *acc.* with *inf.* (freq.): si merito meo referre studeant gratias, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 27: verum audire ex te studeo, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 42; cf.: de quo studeo ex te audire quod sentias, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: scire studeo, quid egeris, id. Att. 13, 20, 3: studemus, nostris consiliis tutiorem vitam hominum reddere, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: fieri studebam ejus prudentiā doctior, id. Lael. 1, 1: hanc acerbitate opprimere studuit, Nep. Dion, 6, 5: portum intrare, id. Chabr. 4, 2: ego me id facere studeo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 52: si quisquam est, qui placere se studeat bonis Quam plurimis, Ter. Eun. prol. 1: illis gratum se videri studet, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: te sociam studeo scribendis versibus esse, Lucr. 1, 24: omnes homines, qui sese student praestare ceteris animalibus, Sall. C. 1, 1: neque est, cur nunc studeam, has nuptias mutarier, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 51; cf.: rem ad arma deduci, Caes. B. C. 1, 4; Matt. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2.—(δ) With *dat.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): somno, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 42: illi rei studet, id. As. 1, 3, 30; cf.: huic rei studendum, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 14: iisdem rebus, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: frustra aut pecuniae, aut imperiis, aut opibus, aut gloriae, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60: praeturae, id. Cael. 11, 26: virtuti, laudi, dignitati, id. Fin. 4, 24, 65: novis rebus, id. Cat. 1, 1, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 10; 4, 5: agriculturae, id. ib. 6, 22; 6, 29: sacrificiis, id. ib. 6, 21: litteris, Cic. Brut. 93, 322; cf.: alicui scientiae, id. de Or. 1, 3, 10: alicui arti, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: medicinae, Quint. 7, 2, 17: commodis communibus, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 13: nomini, Flor. 3, 10, 19: lectis sternendis studuimus munditiisque apparandis, Plaut. Stich. 5, 3, 5: armamentis complicandis et componendis, id. Merc. 1, 2, 83: patrimonio augendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 225: juri et legibus cognoscendis, id. Rep. 5, 3, 5: revocandis regibus, Flor. 1, 9, 5.—* (ε) With *gen.:* parens, qui te nec amet nec studeat tui, *troubles himself about you*, Caecil. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72 (Com. Rel. v. 201 Rib.).—(ζ) With *ut* (rare): Caesar maxime studebat, ut partem oppidi excluderet, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 4: ut habeas, Cato, R. R. 5; Dig. 43, 10, 1; cf. with *ne:* ne solus esset, studui, Phaedr. 2, epil. 6: ne sint, Dig. 43, 10, 1.—(η) *In aliquid* (rare): in quam rem studendum sit, Quint. 12, 6, 6: quidam pictores in id solum student, ut sciant, id. 10, 2, 6.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To be zealous* for any one, i. e. *to be friendly, attached*, or *favorable* to one, *to favor* him (syn. favere). (α) With *dat.:* ut studeat tibi, ut te adjuvet, Cic. Mur. 36, 76: homini nequam atque improbo, id. Cael. 4, 10: Catilinae, id. ib. 5, 12: cui (with favere), Ov. Am. 3, 2, 67: quibus (partibus) illi student, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43: nonnullae civitates rebus Cassii studebant, Auct. B. Alex. 62, 2: rebus Atheniensium, Nep. Lys. 1 *med.:* petitioni alicujus, Quint. 11, 1, 69.—(β) *Absol.:* neque studere neque odisse, Sall. C. 51, 13.—**B.** *To apply one's self to learning, to study, be diligent* in study (only post-Aug.; for which in Cic. litteris, arti, etc.; v. supra, I. A. δ): computamus annos, non quibus studuimus, sed quibus viximus, Quint. 12, 11, 19; 2, 7, 1: Demosthenes diligenter apud Andronicum studuit, id. 11, 3, 7: aliquem a proposito studendi fugare, id. 2, 2, 7: non est, quod post cibum studeas, Sen. Ep. 94, 20: duo, qui apud Chaldaeos studuisse se dicunt, id. Q. N. 7, 4, 1: negat enim te studere, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, 2: studes an piscaris? id. ib. 2, 8, 1; 2, 13, 5; 5, 5, 18: solacium studendi, Suet. Tib. 61: videtur mihi inter Menenios et Appios studuisse, Tac. Or. 21; so id. ib. 32; 34.—*Subst.:* **stŭdens,** entis, *m.*, *a diligent student:* in habitu studentis, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 5.

stŭdĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [studium]. * **I.** *A little study, a little piece of composition*, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.—**II.** *A little study*, i. e. *a little room* or *closet to study in*, Inscr. Murat. 937, 13.

stŭdĭōsē, *adv.*, v. studiosus *fin.*

stŭdĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [studium], *eager, zealous, assiduous, anxious* after any thing, *fond* or *studious* of any thing. **I.** In gen. (α) With *gen.* (most freq.): venandi aut pilae studiosi, Cic. Lael. 20, 74: nemorum caedisque ferinae, Ov. M. 7, 675: placendi, id. A. A. 3, 423: culinae aut Veneris, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: florum, id. C. 3, 27, 29: dicendi, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; Quint. 2, 13, 1: eloquentiae, id. 5, 10, 122: summe omnium doctrinarum, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: musices, Quint. 1, 10, 12: sapientiae, id. 3, prooem. § 2; 12, 1, 19: sermonis, id. 10, 1, 114: juris, *occupied with, studious of, the law*, Suet. Ner. 32.—*Comp.:* ille restituendi mei quam retinendi studiosior, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.—*Sup.:* munditiarum lautitiarumque studiosissimus, Suet. Caes. 46: aleae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1.—(β) With *dat.:* nisi adulterio, studiosus rei nulli aliae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 206: armorum quam conviviorum apparatibus studiosior, Just. 9, 8, 4.—* (γ) With *ad:* studiosiores ad opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 7.—(δ) With *in:* in argento, Petr. 52, 1.—(ε) *Absol.:* homo valde studiosus ac diligens, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98: putavi mihi suscipiendum laborem utilem studiosis, id. Opt. Gen. 5, 13: aliquid studioso animo inchoare, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Zealous* for any one, i. e. *partial, friendly, attached, devoted* to him (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): omnem omnibus studiosis ac fautoribus illius victoriae παρρησίαν eripui, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: mei studiosos habeo Dyrrhachinos, id. ib. 3, 22, 4: sui, id. Brut. 16, 64: nobilitatis, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: studiosa Pectora, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 91.—*Comp.:* studiosior alterius partis, Suet. Tib. 11 *med.:* te studiosiorem in me colendo fore, Cic. Fam. 5, 19, 1.—*Sup.:* hunc cum ejus studiosissimo Pammene, Cic. Or. 30, 105: existimationis meae studiosissimus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 117: studiosissimum Platonis auditorem fuisse, Tac. Or. 32.—**B.** *Devoted to study* or *learning, learned, studious* (not ante-Aug.; in Cic. always with *gen.:* litterarum, doctrinarum, etc.; v. supra, I. α, and cf. studeo, II. B.): quid studiosa cohors operum struit? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 6: ipse est studiosus, litteratus, etiam disertus, Plin. Ep. 6, 26, 1: juvenis studiosus alioquin, Quint. 10, 3, 32.—Transf., of things: studiosa disputatio, *a learned disputation*, Quint. 11, 1, 70: otium, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 11.—*Plur. subst.:* **stŭdĭōsi,** ōrum, *m.*, *studious men, the learned, students*, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 13; Quint. 2, 10, 5; 10, 1, 45; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11; 4, 28, 2.—Also, *sing.:* **Stŭdĭōsus,** i, *m.*, *The Student*, the title of a work of the elder Pliny, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5.—Hence, *adv.:* **stŭdĭōsē,** *eagerly, zealously, anxiously, carefully, studiously* (freq. and class.): texentem telam studiose offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: cum studiose pila luderet, Cic. de Or. 2, 62, 253: libenter studioseque audire, id. Div. in Caecil. 12, 39; cf. Tac. Or. 2: aliquid studiose diligenterque curare, Cic. Att. 16, 16, A, § 7: studiose discunt, diligenter docentur, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1: aliquid investigare, id. Rep. 1, 11, 17: studiose cavendum est, id. Lael. 26, 99.—*Comp.:* ego cum antea studiose commendabam Marcilium, tum multo nunc studiosius, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 54; Quint. 3, 1, 15; 3, 6, 61; Ov. M. 5, 578; Nep. Ages. 3, 2; Col. 8, 11, 2; Just. 43, 3, 5 al.—*Sup.:* aliquid studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15; id. Off. 3, 28, 101; Plin. Ep. 4, 26, 1; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Aug. 45.

stŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [studeo], *a busying one's self about* or *application to* a thing; *assiduity, zeal, eagerness, fondness, inclination, desire, exertion, endeavor, study:* stu

dium est animi assidua et vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata magnâ cum voluntate occupatio, ut philosophiae, poëticae, geometriae, litterarum, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36.— **I.** In gen. (α) *Absol.*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P. (Praecepta, v. 4 Vahl.): tantum studium tamque multam operam in aliquâ re ponere, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1: aliquid curare studio maximo, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 45: aliquem retrahere ab studio, Ter. Phorm. prol. 2; cf. id. ib. 18: studium semper assit, cunctatio absit, Cic. Lael. 13, 44: aliquid summo studio curâque discere, id. Fam. 4, 3, 3; so (with cura, industria, labor, diligentia, etc.) id. ib. 2, 6, 3; 10, 1, 3: alacritate ac studio uti, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: studio incendi, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48; id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: suo quisque studio maxime ducitur, id. Fin. 5, 2, 5; cf.: quot capitum vivunt, totidem studiorum Milia, Hor. S. 2, 1, 27; Sall. C. 3, 3: sunt pueritiae certa studia, sunt ineuntis adulescentiae . . . sunt extrema quaedam studia senectutis, Cic. Sen. 20, 76 et saep.: non studio accusare sed officio defendere, *with zeal, from inclination*, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; cf.: laedere gaudes, et hoc studio pravus facis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.—In late Lat. studio often means simply *voluntarily, on purpose, intentionally:* non studio sed fortuitu, Dig. 40, 5, 13.—(β) With *gen.:* studiumque iteris reprime, Att. ap. Non. 485, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 627 Rib.): in pugnae studio quod dedita mens est, Lucr. 3, 647: Carthaginienses ad studium fallendi studio quaestus vocabantur, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: efferor studio patres vestros videndi, id. Sen. 23, 83: quid ego de studiis dicam cognoscendi semper aliquid atque discendi? id. Lael. 27, 104; so, discendi, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13; 1, 22, 36 al.: doctrinae, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46; id. Balb. 1, 3: dicendi, id. de Or. 2, 1, 1: scribendi, id. Arch. 3, 4: nandi, Tac. H. 4, 12: scribendi, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 5: vitae studium, *way of life*, Afran. ap. Non. 498, 15: studium armorum a manibus ad oculos translatum, Plin. Pan. 13, 5.—(γ) With *ad* (usu. to avoid multiplying genitives): ea res studia hominum adcendit ad consulatum mandandum Ciceroni, Sall. C. 23, 5: studium ad frugalitatem multitudines provocavit, Just. 20, 4, 7.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Zeal* for any one; *good-will, affection, attachment, devotion, favor, kindness*, etc. (cf.: officium, favor): tibi profiteor atque polliceor eximium et singulare meum studium in omni genere officii, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: studium et favor, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 29; Suet. Vit. 15: studio ac suffragio suo viam sibi ad beneficium impetrandum munire, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: Pompeius significat studium erga me non mediocre, id. Att. 2, 19, 4: suum infelix erga populum Romanum studium, Liv. 3, 56, 9; cf.: omne suum erga meam dignitatem studium, Cic. Dom. 56, 142: studium in aliquem habere, id. Inv. 2, 34, 104: Gaditani ab omni studio sensuque Poenorum mentes suas ad nostrum imperium nomenque flexerunt, id. Balb. 17, 39: studium suum in rempublicam, Sall. C. 49, 5: studium in populum Romanum, Tac. A. 4, 55: studiis odiisque carens, Luc. 2, 377: putabatur et Marius studia volgi amissurus, Sall. J. 84, 3: aliquid studio partium facere, *party spirit, partisanship*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 35: for which simply studium: quo minus cupiditatis ac studii visa est oratio habere, eo plus auctoritatis habuit, Liv. 24, 28: senatus, in quo ipso erant studia, *party efforts*, Tac. A. 14, 42: ultio senatum in studia diduxerat, id. H. 4, 6.—**B.** *Application to learning* or *studying, study;* in the *plur., studies* (very freq.; also in Cic.; cf.: studeo and studiosus): pabulum studii atque doctrinae, Cic. Sen. 14, 49: (eum) non solum naturâ et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinâ esse sapientem, id. Lael. 2, 6: semper mihi et doctrina et eruditi homines et tua ista studia placuerunt, id. Rep. 1, 17, 29: studia exercere, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2: studia Graecorum, id. Rep. 1, 18, 30: illum se et hominibus Pythagoreis et studiis illis dedisse, id. ib. 1, 10, 16: relinque te studiis, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7: studia ad voluptatem exercere, id. ib. 6, 8, 6: famam ex studiis petere, id. ib. 6, 11, 3; Tac. A. 16, 4; Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 18 (36), 1: studia graviora iracundis omittenda sunt, id. Ira, 3, 9, 1; cf.: studiis annos septem dedit, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 82: si non Intendes animum studiis, id. ib. 1, 2, 36: o seri studiorum! i. e. ὀψιμαθεῖς, id. S. 1, 10, 21. — Hence, **2.** Transf. (α) *The fruits of study, works* (post-class.): flagitante vulgo ut omnia sua studia publicaret, Tac. A. 16, 4.—(β) *A place for study, a study, school* (late Lat.): philosophum (se egit) in omnibus studiis, templis, locis, Capitol. M. Aurel. 26; Cod. Th. 14, 9, 3.

stultē, *adv.*, v. stultus *fin.*

stultĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [stultus-facio], *to turn into foolishness* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 5 *fin.*

* **stultĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [stultiloquus], *silly talk, babbling, stultiloquence*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 185.

* **stultĭlŏquium,** ii, *n.* [id.], *silly talk, babbling, stultiloquy*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 25; Hier. Eph. 5, 3; Vulg. Eph. 5, 4.

stultĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [stultus-loquor], *talking foolishly, babbling* (ante- and post-class. and very rare): tace stultiloque, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 45: ignoratio, Hilar. Trin. 10, 65.

stultĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [stultus], *folly, foolishness, simplicity, silliness, fatuity*, etc.: delirationem incredibilem! Non enim omnis error stultitia dicenda est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: stultitia atque insipientia, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 5: inscitiae meae et stultitiae ignoscas, id. ib. 2, 6, 62: utrum stultitiâ facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: stultitiâ ac temeritate vestrâ Galliam prosternere, Caes. B. C. 7, 77: stultitia loquax, Cic. de Or. 3, 35, 142: num tibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77: stultitia atque arrogantia, Hirt. B. G. 8, prooem. § 3: stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4; 3, 3, 1; id. Ep. 3, 3, 50; id. Stich. 1, 2, 82 al.; cf.: esse enim stultitiam nolle sumere, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84: est proprium stultitiae aliorum vitia cernere, oblivisci suorum, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: hujus istius facti stultitiam alia jam superior stultitia defendit, id. Rab. Post. 9, 24: stultitiae peccatum, id. de Or. 1, 37, 124 sq.: stultitiamque meum crimen debere vocari, Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 35: meae Stultitiam patiuntur opes, *extravagance*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 29.—Esp. of *folly, weakness*, etc., in love: supplicatum venio ob stultitiam meam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 22: stultitiae adulescentiae ejus ignoscas, id. Most. 5, 2, 35; id. Trin. 2, 4, 106; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 8.—*Plur.:* hominum ineptias ac stultitias, quae devorandae nobis sunt, non ferebat, Cic. Brut. 67, 236.

* **stultĭvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [stultus-video], *simple-sighted, that sees things in a foolish light*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 64.

stultus, a, um, *adj.* [root star-; v. stolidus], *foolish, simple, silly, fatuous*, etc. (cf.: insulsus, ineptus, insipiens, brutus). **I.** Lit.: stulti, stolidi, fatui, fungi, bardi, blenni, buccones, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 2; cf. Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4: inepte stultus es, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 64: mulier stulta atque inscita, id. Men. 2, 3, 85: ex stultis insanos facere, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 23: deum qui non summum putet, stultum (existumat), Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: ego vero te non stultum ut saepe, non improbum, ut semper, sed dementem et insanum, rebus vincam necessariis, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: o stultos Camillos, Curios, Fabricios! id. Pis. 24, 58: auditor, id. Font. 6, 13: stultus est, qui cupida cupiens cupienter cupit, Enn. ap. Non. 91, 8: sicut ego feci stultus! contrivi diem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 4: ut vel non stultus quasi stulte cum sale dicat aliquid, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 274: quos ait Caecilius comicos, stultos senes, hos significat credulos, obliviosos, dissolutos, id. Sen. 11, 36; cf. id. Lael. 26, 100: nisi sis stultior stultissimo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 26: stultior stulto fuisti, id. Curc. 4, 3, 19.—As *subst.:* **stultus,** i, *m.*, *a fool:* stulto intellegens quid interest! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 1; id. Ad. 4, 7, 6: stultorum plena sunt omnia, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4: lux stultorum festa, Ov. F. 2, 513; cf.: stultorum feriae appellabantur Quirinalia, quod eo die sacrificabant hi, qui solenni die aut non potuerunt rem divinam facere aut ignoraverunt, Fest. p. 316 Müll.—**II.** Transf., of things concrete and abstract: nulla est tam stulta civitas, etc., Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28: stultâ ac barbarâ arrogantiâ elati, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: cogitationes, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10, 4: laetitia, Sall. C. 51, 31: levitas, Phaedr. 5, 7, 3: gloria, id. 3, 17, 12: dies, i. e. *foolishly spent*, Tib. 1, 4, 34; cf. vita, Sen. Ep. 15, 10: ignes, Ov. M. 9, 746: consilium stultissimum, Liv. 45, 23, 11: opes, Mart. 2, 16, 4: labor, id. 2, 86, 10: quod cavere possis, stultum admittere est, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23: quid autem stultius quam, etc., Cic. Lael. 15, 55; cf. id. Rab. Post. 8, 22 (v. in the foll.).—Hence, *adv.:* **stultē,** *foolishly, sillily:* stulte facere, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 30: dupliciter stulte dicunt, Varr. L. L. 9, § 45 Müll.—*Comp.:* quid stultius, quam, etc., Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 22: stultius atque intemperantius, Liv. 30, 13, 14.—*Sup.:* haec et dicuntur et creduntur stultissime, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.

stūpa, ae, v. stuppa.

stŭpĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [stupeo], *to make stupid* or *senseless, to benumb, deaden, stun, stupefy* (rare; usu. in the *part. perf.*). (α) In *verb. fin.:* privatos luctus stupefecit publicus pavor, Liv. 5, 39; Sil. 9, 122.—*Pass.:* ut nostro stupefiat Cynthia versu, Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 7.—(β) In *part. perf., stupefied, stunned:* quem stupefacti dicentem intuentur? * Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 53: spectas tuam stupefacta figuram, Ov. H. 14, 97: ingenti motu stupefactus aquarum, Verg. G. 4, 365; Sen. Thyest. 547; Luc. 4, 633; Val. Fl. 6, 228.

stŭpĕfīo, factus, v. stupefacio.

stŭpeo, ui, ēre, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. stûpas, cumulus; Gr. στύπος; Lat. stipes, a block, stump; cf. στείβω]. **I.** *Neutr., to be struck senseless, to be stunned, benumbed; to be struck aghast, to be astonished, astounded, amazed, confounded, stupefied*, etc. (freq. and class.; syn. torpeo): animus lassus curâ confectus stupet, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: cum hic etiam tum semisomnus, stupri plenus stuperet, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 95: torpescunt scorpiones aconiti tactu stupentque pallentes, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 6: haec cum loqueris, nos barones stupemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77; cf.: quae cum intuerer stupens, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: dum stupet obtutuque haeret defixus in uno, Verg. A. 1, 495: admiror, stupeo, Mart. 5, 63, 3: adhuc in oppidis coartatus et stupens, Cic. Att. 7, 10: vigiles attoniti et stupentibus similes, Curt. 8, 2, 3.—With *gen.:* tribuni capti et stupentes animi, Liv. 6, 38.—(β) With *abl.* or *in* with *abl.:* stupere gaudio Graecus, Cael. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 58: exspectatione stupere, Liv. 8, 13, 17: novitate, Quint. 12, 6, 5: carminibus stupens, Hor. C. 2, 13, 33: stupet Albius aere, id. S. 1, 4, 28: laetitiâ, Sen. Herc. Fur. 621: rex subito malo, Flor. 2, 12: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17: stupet in Turno, Verg. A. 10, 446.—(γ) With *ad:* mater ad auditas stupuit voces, Ov. M. 5, 509: et stupet ad raptus Tyndaris ipsa tuos, Mart. 12, 52, 6: ad supervacua, Sen. Ep. 87, 5: ad tam saevam dominationem, Just. 26, 1, 8.—**B.** Transf., of inanimate or abstract things, *to be benumbed* or *stiffened, to be brought to a stand-still, to stop* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): multum refert, a fonte bibatur Qui fluit, an pigro quae stupet unda lacu, Mart. 9, 100, 10: flumina brumâ, Val. Fl. 5, 603: undae, Sen. Herc. Fur. 763; cf.: ad frigus stupet (vinum), opp. gelascit, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 132: stupuitque Ixionis orbis, Ov. M. 10, 42: ignavo stupuerunt verba palato, id. Am. 2, 6, 47: stupente ita seditione, Liv. 28, 25.—**II.** *Act., to be astonished* or *amazed at, to wonder at* any thing (poet.; cf. admiror): pars stupet innuptae donum exitiale Minervae, Verg. A. 2, 31: omnia dum stupet, Val. Fl. 5, 96: regis delicias, Mart. 12, 15, 4: dum omnia stupeo, Petr. 29 al.—Hence, *part. fut. pass.:* **stŭpendus,** a, um, *wonderful, astonishing, amazing, stupendous:* virtutibus stupendus, Val. Max. 5, 7, 1: virtutum stupenda penetralia, Nazar. Pan. Const. 6, § 1.

stŭpesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [stupeo], *to grow astonished, become amazed*, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102; Vulg. Ezech. 32, 10.

stūpĕus, a, um, v. stuppeus.

stŭpĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [stupidus], *senselessness, dulness, stupidity* (very rare), Att. ap. Non. 226, 22 (Trag. Rel. v. 287 Rib.): incredibilis, * Cic. Phil. 2, 32, 80.

stŭpĭdo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to confound, amaze, astonish* (post-class.): pavidum vulgus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 572; 7, § 725.

stŭpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [stupeo], *struck*

senseless, confounded, amazed. **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): stupida sine animo asto, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 79: quid stas stupida? quid taces? id. Ep. 4, 2, 13: stupidi timore obmutuerunt, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: Echionis tabula te stupidum detinet, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37; cf.: populus studio stupidus, Ter. Hec. prol. 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Senseless, dull, stupid, foolish, stolid:* Zopyrus physiognomon stupidum esse Socratem dixit et bardum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: maritus, Mart. 11, 7, 1; cf. Capitol. M. Aur. 29; Juv. 8, 197; Arn. 7, 239. — *Sup.:* homo, Varr. ap. Non. 400, 12; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 26. — **B.** Of things: colles, i. e. *not susceptible of tillage,* Ven. Carm. 3, 12, 39.—*Adv.* seems not to occur.

stŭpor, ōris, *m.* [stupeo], *numbness; dulness, insensibility, stupidity, stupor, stupefaction; astonishment, wonder, amazement* (class.; syn. torpor): stupor in corpore, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: sensûs stupor, id. Phil. 2, 45, 115: stupor obstitit lacrimis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 29; cf.: stupor omnium animos tenet. Liv. 9, 2: oculos stupor urget inertes, Verg. G. 3, 523: stupor cordis, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 16: stupor debilitasque linguae, id. Pis. 1, 1: tantus te stupor oppressit, ut, etc., id. Phil. 2, 26, 65; cf.: cum stupor silentiumque ceteros patrum defixisset, Liv. 6, 40: stupor omnes et admiratio incessit, unde tam subitum bellum, Just. 22, 6 *fin.;* 12, 7; Arn. 1, 28; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 344. —**II.** Esp., *dulness, stupidity, stolidity:* quae mandata! quâ adrogantiâ! Quo stupore! Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 24: stuporem hominis, vel dicam pecudis, attendite . . . Sit in verbis tuis hic stupor: quanto in rebus sententiisque major, id. ib. 2, 12, 30: Quis stupor hic, Menelae, fuit? Ov. A. A. 2, 361. —Poet., for stupidus, *a fool, simpleton:* talis iste meus stupor nil videt, nihil audit, Cat. 17, 21; cf.: tum demum ingemuit corvi deceptus stupor, Phaedr. 1, 13, 12.

* **stŭpōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [stupor], *regarded with amazement* or *wonder:* gloria, Tert. Cult. Fem. 3.

† **stuppa** (less correctly **stūpa, stīpa**), ae, *f.,*= στύππη (στύπη), *the coarse part of flax, tow, hards, oakum,* Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17; Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4; Lucr. 6, 880; Caes. B. C. 3, 101; Liv. 21, 8, 10; Verg. A. 5, 682; Pers. 5, 135; cf. Fest. p. 317 Müll.

* **stuppārius (stūpār-),** a, um, *adj.* [stuppa], *of* or *belonging to tow, tow-:* malleus, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17.

stuppĕus (stūpĕus), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made* or *consisting of tow:* vincula, Verg. A. 2, 236: retinacula, Ov. M. 14, 547: verbera fundae, Verg. G. 1, 309: flamma, *burning tow,* id. A. 8, 694: messis, i. e. *flax,* Grat. Cyn. 36.

stŭprātor, ōris, *m.* [stupro], *a defiler, debaucher, ravisher* (post-Aug.), Quint. 4, 2, 69; 7, 4, 42; Suet. Dom. 8; Sen. Hippol. 896; App. M. 9, p. 229, 11.

* **stŭprē,** *adv.* [stuprum], *shamefully:* foede stupreque castigor cottidie, Neleus ap. Fest. s. v. stuprum, p. 317 Müll.

stŭpro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to defile.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): pulvinar, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 33: stuprandis moribus, Tert. Apol. 6. — **II.** In partic., *to dishonor* by unchastity, *to debauch, deflour, ravish, stuprate* (class.): qui illam stupravit noctu, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36: ne stupraretur (filia), Cic. Fin. 5, 22, 64; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 47: Lucretia vi stuprata, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66; Liv. 8, 22, 3: simillimi feminis mares stuprati et constupratores, Liv. 39, 15, 9; cf.: ingenuum stupravit et stupratus se suspendit, Quint. 4, 2, 69.

* **stŭprōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *unchaste, debauched, corrupt:* mens, Val. Max. 6, 1, n. 8.

stŭprum, i, *n., defilement, dishonor, disgrace.* **I.** In gen. (so only ante-class.): stuprum pro turpitudine antiquos dixisse apparet in Appii sententiis: qui animi compotem esse, ne quid fraudis stuprique ferocia pariat. Naevius: seseque ii perire mavolunt ibidem, quam cum stupro redire ad suos populares, Fest. p. 317 Müll. — **II.** In partic., *dishonor, disgrace* by unchastity of any sort, *debauchery, lewdness, violation,* always implying the infliction of dishonor on the subject, whether male or female, not used of dealings with prostitutes, etc. (opp. pudicitia; cf.: adulterium, incestum; class.): conjugem inlexe in stuprum, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 68 (Trag. Rel. v. 205 Rib.): ubi quis pudenda queritur, ut stuprum, Quint. 11, 1, 84: probri, stupri, dedecoris argutam, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 2; 3, 2, 17: stupra et corruptelae et adulteria, incesta denique, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75: quod nefarium stuprum non per illum (factum)? id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: stupri plenus, id. Red. in Sen. 6, 13: cum stuprum Bonae Deae pulvinaribus intulisset, id. Pis. 39, 95; cf.: stuprum reginae intulit, id. Off. 3, 9, 38; and: quamcumque in domum stuprum intulerint, id. Par. 3, 2, 23: (eum) cum germanâ sorore nefarium stuprum fecisse, id. Mil. 27, 73: erat ei cum Fulviâ stupri vetus consuetudo, Sall. C. 23, 3: qui primo ingentis sumptus stupro corporis toleraverant, id. ib. 24, 3: rapere ad stuprum virgines matronasque, id. ap. Non. 456, 15: filiae stupro violatae, Tac. A. 14, 31; 14, 2; id. H. 4, 44: nullis polluitur casta domus stupris, Hor. C. 4, 5, 21: stupri mercede, Ov. M. 2, 529: auctor stupri tui, id. A. A. 1, 704: matronas ad populum stupri damnatas pecuniâ multavit, Liv. 10, 31, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.; 32, 21; 39, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 84; Suet. Calig. 24; Val. Max. 6, 1, 10: stuprum saevi pati tyranni, Sen. Herc. Oet. 302: Lacedaemonii ipsi omnia concedunt in amore juvenum, praeter stuprum, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4; Just. 8, 6, 6. — Of animals, Col. 7, 6, 3. — Poet., transf., for the person committing it: una Clytemnestrae stuprum vehit, i. e. *the paramour,* Prop. 4 (5), 7, 57.

Stura, ae, *m., a river of Cisalpine Gaul, that flows into the Po near Turin,* Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118.

Sturii, ōrum, *m., a German tribe, who held an island in the Rhine,* Plin. 4, 15, 29, § 101.

Sturium, ii, *n., an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Gaul,* Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.

Sturnīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Calabria,* Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

sturnīnus, a, um, *adj.* [sturnus], *speckled, like a starling:* equi, Hier. in Isa. 66, 20.

sturnus, i, *m.* [Gr. ψάρ; mod. Gr. ψαρόνι; Germ. star; Engl. star-ling], *a starling* or *stare:* Sturnus vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 72; 18, 17, 45, § 160; 10, 42, 59, § 120; Mart. 9, 55, 7; Stat. S. 2, 4, 18; Dig. 19, 2, 15.

Stȳgiālis, e, v. Styx, II. 2.

Stȳgius, a, um, v. Styx, II. 1.

† **stȳlŏbătes,** is, or **stȳlŏbăta,** ae, *m.,*= στυλοβάτης, *the pedestal of a column* or *row of columns, a stylobate,* Vitr. 3, 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 11 sq.; 1, 13, 3.

stȳlus, i, v. stilus.

† **stymma,** ătis, *n.,*= στύμμα, *the chief ingredient* or *foundation of an unguent,* Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 17.

Stymphālus, i, *m.,* or **Stymphālum,** i, *n.,*= Στύμφαλος, *a district in Arcadia, with a town, mountain, and lake of the same name, celebrated in fable as the haunt of a species of odious birds of prey, very vexatious to the inhabitants, but which were finally destroyed by Hercules,* Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Suet. Vit. Ter. 5; Stat. S. 4, 6, 100; id. Th. 4, 298; Claud. Idyll. 2, 1.— *Plur.:* Stymphala, Lucr. 5, 30. — Hence, **A. Stymphālĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Stymphalus, Stymphalian:* aves, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 4. — **B. Stymphālĭus,** a, um, *adj., Stymphalian:* monstra, Cat. 68, 113. — **C. Stymphālis** (scanned Stymphălis, Aus. Idyll. 19, 5), idis, *adj. f., of Stymphalus, Stymphalian:* undae, Ov. M. 9, 187; id. F. 2, 273; cf. Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: silva, Ov. M. 5, 585: aves, Hyg. Fab. 20; 30; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 300. —Called, *absol.:* Stymphalides, Mart. 9, 102, 7; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, prooem. 37.—*Sing.,* Sen. Phoen. 422; id. Agam. 849 al.

Stȳphĕlus, i, *m., a Centaur,* Ov. M. 12, 459.

stypsis (stipsis), is, *f.,*= στύψις, *the contracting power, tendency:* vini, *astringency,* Cassiod. Var. 12, 4 (in Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 1, as Greek).

† **styptēria,** ae, *f.,*= στυπτηρία, *alum,* Dig. 27, 9, 3, § 6; Plin. Val. 1, 14 *med.*

† **styptĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,*= στυπτικός, *astringent, styptic:* medicamenta, Plin. 24, 13, 73, § 120: natura herbae, id. 32, 9, 36, § 111: vis, Macr. S. 7, 16 *fin.:* vinum, *of an acid taste,* Pall. Jan. 17; id. Oct. 14, 1.

† **stȳrax (stŏrax,** Sol. 33 *med.;* Isid. Orig. 17, 8, 5), ăcis, *m.,*= στύραξ, *a tree; and also the resinous gum of that tree, storax,* Plin. 12, 25, 55, § 125; 24, 6, 15, § 24; Verg. Cir. 167.—Hence, **stȳrăcĭnus,** a, um, *of* or *made from storax:* oleum, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

Styx, ȳgis and ȳgos, *f.,*= Στύξ. **I.** *A fountain in Arcadia, the icy-cold water of which caused death,* Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 231; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 1; Vitr. 8, 3, 16; Just. 12, 14, 7; Curt. 10, 10, 17.—**II.** In mythology, *a river in the infernal regions, by which the gods swore,* Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43; Verg. G. 4, 480; Ov. M. 12, 322; id. A. A. 1, 635; Sil. 13, 570; Stat. Th. 8, 30; id. Achill. 1, 269 al.— Hence, poet., *the infernal regions, the lower world,* Verg. G. 1, 243; Ov. M. 10, 13; id. P. 4, 8, 60; id. Tr. 5, 2, 74; Mart. 4, 60, 4; and for *poison:* miscuit undis Styga Sidoniis, Sen. Oedip. 163.—Hence, **1. Stȳgius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Styx, Stygian;* and poet., *of* or *belonging to the lower world, infernal:* palus, Verg. A. 6, 323: aquae, id. ib. 6, 374: torrens, Ov. M. 3, 290: cymba, i. e. *of Charon,* Verg. G. 4, 506; so, carina, id. A. 6, 391: Juppiter, i. e. *Pluto,* id. ib. 4, 638; cf. id. ib. 6, 252: frater, id. ib. 9, 104: Juno, i. e. *Proserpine,* Stat. Th. 4, 526: canes, Luc. 6, 733: manes, Val. Fl. 1, 730: umbrae, Ov. M. 1, 139.—Hence, poet., *deadly, fatal, pernicious, awful,* etc.: vis, Verg. A. 5, 855; cf. nox, i. e. *death,* Ov. M. 3, 695: bubo, id. ib. 15, 791 et saep.—* **2. Stȳgiālis,** e, *adj., Stygian:* sacra, Verg. Cir. 373.

‡ **suad ted** idem ait esse sic te, Fest. p. 351 Müll.

Suāda, ae, v. suadus.

suādēla (less correctly **suādella**), ae, *f.* [suadeo]. **I.** *Exhortation, suasion, persuasion* (ante- and post-class.): jam perducebam illam ad me suadela mea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 24: suadela depravata, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 15. — *Plur.:* his et hujusmodi suadelis, etc., App. M. 9, p. 225, 20. — **II.** Suadela, personified, *the goddess of Persuasion,* the Gr. Πειθώ, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 38.

suādenter, *adv.,* v. suadeo *fin.*

suādĕo, si, sum, 2 (scanned as a trisyl., sŭādent, Lucr. 4, 1157: suavis, Key, § 972), *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. svad-, to taste, please; Gr. ἁδ-, ἁνδάνω, to please; Lat. suavis. suadela, etc.; Germ. süsz; Engl. sweet], *to advise, recommend, exhort, urge, persuade* (freq. and class.; cf.: hortor, moneo). **I.** In gen., constr. *absol.,* with *dat. of pers.,* and with *acc. rei,* an *obj.-clause, ut* or *ne,* or the simple *subj.;* rarely with *acc. pers.* (α) *Absol.:* non jubeo, sed, si me consulis, suadeo, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 13: instare, Suadere, orare, Ter. And. 4, 1, 37; Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 37: recte suadere, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 43: pulchre, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 9: itane suades? id. Eun. 1, 1, 31: ita faciam, ut suades, Cic. Att. 11, 16, 1: male suadendo lacerant homines, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 22: bene suadere, Cic. Lael. 13, 44. — (β) With *dat. pers.:* an C. Trebonio persuasi? cui ne suadere quidem ausus essem, Cic. Phil. 2, 11, 27: alicui sapientius suadere, id. Fam. 2, 7, 1. — (γ) With *acc. rei:* modo quod suasit, dissuadet, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 10: pacem, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2: digito silentia, Ov. M. 9, 692: longe diversa, Vell. 2, 52, 2: asperiora, Suet. Caes. 14: quietem et concordiam, id. Oth. 8. — So with *dat. pers.:* quod tibi suadeam, suadeam meo patri, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 40: multa multis saepe suasit perperam, id. i 2, 2, 78: tu quod ipse tibi suaseris, idem mihi persuasum putato, Cic. Att. 13, 38, 2: quid mi igitur suades? Hor. S. 1, 1, 101.— *Pass.:* minus placet, magis quod suadetur: quod dissuadetur placet, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 44. — (δ) With *inf.* or *obj.-clause* (mostly poet.): vide ne facinus facias, cum mori suadeas, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: nemo suaserit studiosis dicendi adulescentibus in gestu discendo elaborare, id. de Or. 1, 59, 251: Juturnam misero fateor succurrere fratri Suasi, Verg. A. 12, 814; Aus. Idyll. 2, 53: ne hoc quidem suaserim, uni se alicui proprie addicere, Quint. 10, 2, 24: praesidibus one-

randas tributo provincias suadentibus, Suet. Tib. 32.—With *dat. pers.:* nisi mihi ab adulescentiā suasissem, nihil esse in vitā magnopere expetendum nisi laudem, *persuaded, convinced*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: suadebant amici nullam esse rationem, etc., id. Caecin. 5, 15; Quint. 2, 5, 23.—Cf. *pass.:* nec potest aliquid suaderi perdere, Arn. 2, n. 26: Megadorus a sorore suasus ducere uxorem, Plaut. Aul. Arg. 1, v. 6.—(ε) With *ut* or *ne:* interea, ut decumbamus, suadebo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 64; Cic. Att. 11, 16, 4: suadebimus, ut laudem humanitatis potius concupiscat, Quint. 5, 13, 6: orat, ut suadeam Philolacheti, Ut istas remittat sibi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 110; id. Ep. 3, 2, 19: postea me, ut sibi essem legatus non solum suasit, verum etiam rogavit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 42; cf. in the foll. ζ: qui suadet, ne praecipitetur editio, Quint. Ep. ad Tryph. 1: cum acerrime suasisset Lepido, ne se cum Antonio jungeret, Vell. 2, 63, 2: suadere Prisco, ne supra principem scanderet, Tac. H. 4, 8 *fin.*—(ζ) With simple *subj.:* proinde istud facias ipse, quod faciamus, nobis suades, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 54: suadeo cenemus, Petr. 35 *fin.:* se suadere, Pharnabazo id negotii daret, Nep. Con. 4, 1.—(η) With *acc. pers.* (very rare): ego neque te jubeo, neque veto neque suadeo, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 120: uxorem ejus tacite suasi ac denique persuasi, secederet paululum, App. M. 9, p. 228, 37; so, aliquem, Tert. Hab. Mul. 1; cf. also supra, ε, the pass. Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 42.—Hence, *part. pass.:* paucorum asseverationibus suasi, Arn. 1, 64.—(θ) With *de* and *abl.:* suasuri de pace, Quint. 3, 8, 14.—**B.** Transf., of things (mostly poet.), *to urge, induce, impel:* autumno suadente, Lucr. 1, 175: fames, Verg. A. 9, 340; 10, 724: suadente pavore, Sil. 7, 668; 12, 12: ita suadentibus annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 6: verba suadentia, Stat. Th. 11, 435: tantum religio potuit suadere malorum! Lucr. 1, 101: suadent cadentia sidera somnos, Verg. A. 2, 9: cui nulla malum sententia suadet, Ut faceret facinus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 248 Vahl.): me pietas matris potius commodum suadet sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 31: tua me virtus quemvis sufferre laborem Suadet, Lucr. 1, 142; 1, 175: saepe levi somnum suadebit inire susurro, Verg. E. 1, 56.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang.: suadere legem, rogationem, etc., *to recommend, advocate, speak in favor of* a proposed law or bill: legem Voconiam magnā voce et bonis lateribus suasi, Cic. Sen. 5, 14; so, legem, id. Brut. 23, 89; Liv. 45, 21 (opp. dissuadere): rogationem, Cic. Rep. 3, 18, 28; id. Off. 3, 30, 109; cf.: in hac rogatione suadendā, id. Mil. 18, 47: suadere de pace, bello, etc., Quint. 3, 8, 14.—*Absol.:* in suadendo et dissuadendo tria primum spectanda, Quint. 3, 8, 15.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **suāsum,** i, *n.*, *a persuasion, persuasive saying* (late Lat.): serpentis suasa loquentis accepi, Tert. Gen. 103; cf. id. ad Uxor. 2, 1.—**suādenter,** *adv.*, *persuasively:* loqui in litibus, Arn. 2, p. 71.

suādĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [suadeo], *that may be persuaded* (late Lat.), Vulg. Jacob. 3, 17.—**II.** *Persuasive:* doctrina, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 51.

suādus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *persuading, persuasive* (poet.): delenifica et suada facundia, Symm. Ep. 3, 6: cruor, Stat. Th. 4, 453: majestas, App. M. 11, 272, 26: conjux, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.—Hence, **Suāda,** ae, *f.*, personified, *the goddess of Persuasion*, the Greek Πειθώ: Suadae medulla (Cethegus), Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 59; id. Sen. 14, 50; Gell. 12, 2, 3; cf. Quint. 2, 15, 4 (Ann. v. 309 Vahl.).

sualiternĭcum, i, *n.*, *a kind of reddish amber*, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

suămet, v. suus and met.

Suanenses, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Suana, in Etruria*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Suanetes, ium, *m.*, *an Alpine people*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Suani, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pontus*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13; 33, 3, 15, § 52.

Suardōnes, um, *m.*, *a German tribe between the Oder and the Elbe*, Tac. G. 40.

Suāri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India, north of the Ganges*, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 69; 6, 23, 25, § 94.

sūārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sus], *of* or *belonging to swine, swine-.* **I.** *Adj.:* negotiator, Plin. 21, 3, 7, § 10: forum, Dig. 1, 12, 1.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. sūārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A swine-herd*, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 208.—**2.** *A swine-dealer*, Cod. Th. 14, 4, 3; Symm. Ep. 10, 27; Inscr. Orell. 3672.—**B. sūārĭa,** ae, *f.*, *traffic in swine*, Edict. ap. Inscr. Grut. 647, 7.

Suasani, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

suāsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suadeo], *a counselling, advice, exhortation, suasion, persuasion.* **I.** In gen., Sen. Ep. 95, 65.—*Plur.:* omni suasionum admonitionumque genere utens, Gell. 10, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In publicists' lang., *a recommending, advocacy* of a proposed law: suasio legis Serviliae, Cic. Clu. 51, 140.—**B.** In rhetoric, *the suasory species of eloquence*, Cic. Or. 11, 37: praecepta dare de suasionibus, id. de Or. 2, 81, 333.

suāsor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** In gen., *one who exhorts, advises,* or *persuades, an adviser, counsellor, persuader* (class.): esse suasorem summum et studiosum robore belli, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 2 (Ann. v. 375 Vahl.): me suasore et impulsore id factum, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 13: suasor et impulsor profectionis, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: quid interest inter suasorem facti et probatorem? id. Phil. 2, 12, 29: suasoris finis est utilitas, Quint. 3, 8, 42: pacis, Ov. F. 4, 75.—**II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., *one who recommends* or *advocates a proposed law:* Caesar legem tulit ut, etc. . . . suasore legis Pompeio, Vell. 2, 44, 4: epistola non suasoris sed rogatoris, Cic. Att. 16, 16, B, § 9.

suāsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to counselling* or *persuading, suasory, persuasive* (post-Aug.). * **I.** In gen.: oscula, App. M. 5, p. 161, 29.—**II.** In partic., in rhet., *of* or *belonging to the suasory species of discourse, hortatory, suasory.* **A.** *Adj.:* pars deliberativa, quae eadem suasoria dicitur, Quint. 3, 8, 6: materiae, id. 2, 10, 1; 11, 1, 48.—**B.** *Subst.:* **suāsōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. oratio), *a hortatory* or *suasory speech*, Quint. 2, 4, 25; 3, 5, 8; 3, 8, 10; 3, 8, 20; 3, 8, 34; Petr. 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **suāsōrĭē,** *advisorily*, Prisc. 1150 P.

1. suāsum, i, v. suadeo *fin.*

‡ **2. suasum** colos appellatur, qui fit ex stillicidio fumoso in vestimento albo. Plautus (Truc. 2, 2, 16): quia tibi suaso infecisti, propudiosa, pallulam: quidam autem legunt in suaso (or insuaso). Nec desunt, qui dicant, omnem colorem, qui fiat inficiendo, suasum vocari, etc., Fest. p. 302 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. insuasum, p. 111; cf. Salmas. Exerc. Plin. p. 245, 2 c.

1. suāsus, a, um, *Part.* of suadeo.

2. suāsus, ūs, *m.* [suadeo], *an advising, persuading* (ante- and post-class.): ob meum suasum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: per vim, vel per suasum, Dig. 9, 2, 9: jussu et increpitu ea expellens, non suasu, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 8 (but not Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 48; v. Ritschl ad loc.).

‡ **sūātim,** *adv.* [sus], *after the manner of swine, swinishly*, Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 26.

suāve, adverb., v. suavis, I. *fin.*

suāvě-ŏlens (also written separately), entis, *adj.* [suavis-oleo], *sweet-smelling, fragrant:* amaracus, Cat. 61, 7: mala, id. 19, 13.

suāvĕŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [suave-olens], *a sweet odor, fragrance* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 14; Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

suāvĭātĭo (**sāv-**), ōnis, *f.* [suavior], *a kissing* (ante- and post-class.): suavis, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 8; 1, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 1, 63.—*Plur.*, Gell. 18, 2, 8.

* **suāvĭdĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [suavis-dico], *sweet-spoken, pleasant:* versus, Lucr. 4, 180.

suāvĭfĭco, ātus sum, 1, *v. sem. dep.* [suavis-facio], *to make acceptable* or *dear*, Isid. 17, 8, 11; Arn. in Psa. 103.

suāvĭfrāgrantĭa, ae, *f.*, *fragrance* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. ad Neoph. *fin.*

suāvillum (**sāv-**), i, *n.* [suavis], *a kind of sweet cake*, Cato, R. R. 84, 1.

suāvĭlŏquens, entis, *adj.* [suavisloquor], *sweet-spoken, pleasant-speaking* (poet.): suaviloquenti ore Cetegus, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 304 Vahl.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 31; and v. suaviloquentia; so perh. in imitation of Ennius: jucunditas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 7 (hence, expressly censured by Seneca as Ennian): carmen, Lucr. 1, 945.

* **suāvĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [suaviloquens], *sweetness of speech, suaviloquence:* et oratorem appellat (Ennius Cethegum) et suaviloquentiam tribuit, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; cf. suaviloquens.

suāvĭlŏquĭum, i, *n.*, *the speaking pleasant things* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Mendac. 11.

‡ **suāvĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [suavis-loquor], *sweet-spoken, pleasant*, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. ap. Marin. p. 560: senectus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

suāvĭlūdĭus, ii, *m.* [suavis-ludus], *one that delights in plays, a lover of plays* (Tertullian): defensio suaviludii, propter suaviludios nostros, Tert. Spect. 20; Cor. Mil. 6.

suāvĭo (**sāvĭo**), āre, v. suavior.

suāvĭŏlum (**sāv-**), i, *n. dim.* [suavium], *a little kiss*, perh. only in Cat. 99, 2 and 14.

suāvĭor (**sāvĭor**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [id.], *to kiss* (class.): Atticam nostram cupio absentem suaviari, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 3, 6: aliquem, id. Brut. 14, 53; Gell. 3, 15, 3: os oculosque, Cat. 9, 9.

☞ **a.** *Act.* collat. form **suāvĭo,** āre, Pompon. and Novat. ap. Non. 474, 13.—**b. suāvĭātus,** a, um, in a pass. signif., Fronto Ep. ad M. Caes. 5.

suāvis, e (sŭāves, trisyl., Sedul. 1, 274), *adj.* [Gr. root ἁδ-, ἁνδάνω, to please; ἡδύς, sweet; Sanscr. svad-, taste; cf. suadeo], *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, grateful, delightful* (freq. and class.; cf.: dulcis, jucundus). **I.** As affecting the senses: quod suave est aliis, aliis fit amarum, Lucr. 4, 658: odor suavis et jucundus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66: vidimus et merulas poni et sine clune palumbes, Suaves res, si, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 92: suaviores aquae, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 114: radix suavissimi gustūs et odoris, id. 25, 9, 64, § 110: spiritus unguenti, Lucr. 3, 223: tibi suavis daedala tellus Summittit flores, id. 1, 7: anima, Phaedr. 3, 1, 5: suavior et lenior color, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140: sonus Egeriai, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 42 Müll.: cantus, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 2: cantatio, id. Stich. 5, 5, 19: sermo, id. As. 5, 1, 8: accentus, Quint. 12, 10, 33: appellatio litterarum, id. 11, 3, 35: vox, Gell. 19, 9, 10: sopor, Lucr. 4, 453.—Poet., suave, *adv.*, *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly:* suave locus voci resonat conclusus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 76: suave rubens hyacinthus, Verg. E. 3, 63: rubenti Murice, id. ib. 4, 43.—**II.** As affecting the mind or feelings (cf.: gratus, jucundus): doctus, fidelis, Suavis homo, facundus, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 250 Vahl.); so, homo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 64: mea suavis, amabilis, amoena Stephanium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 54: comes, benigni, faciles, suaves homines esse dicuntur, qui erranti comiter monstrant viam, benigne, non gravate, Cic. Balb. 16, 36; cf.: suavis, sicut fuit, videri maluit quam gravis, id. Brut. 9, 38: amor suavissimus, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 45: amicitia, Lucr. 1, 141: inter nos conjunctio, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 1: suavis suaviatio, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 12; id. Ps. 1, 1, 63: hunc diem suavem Meum natalem agitemus amoenum, id. Pers. 5, 1, 16: modus, id. Cist. 1, 1, 17.—Suave est with *subj.-clause:* ut rei servire suave est! Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 21: tibi porro ut non sit suave vivere, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 73: suave, mari magno . . . E terrā magnum alterius spectare laborem, Lucr. 2, 1: non quin mihi suavissimum sit . . . tuae memoriae dare operam, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **suāvĭter,** *sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly, delightfully* (class.). **1.** To the senses: video quam suaviter voluptas sensibus nostris blandiatur, Cic. Ac. 2, 45, 139: nec tam bene quam suaviter loquendo, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43; cf. dicere, id. Brut. 29, 110.—*Sup.:* suavissime legere, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 3: peucedanum odore suaviter gravi, Plin. 25, 9, 70, § 118.—**2.** To the mind, etc.: secunda jucunde ac suaviter meminerimus, Cic. Fin. 1, 17, 57: epistula copiose et suaviter scripta, id. Fam. 15, 21, 4; cf. *sup.:* litterae suavissime scriptae, id. ib. 13, 18, 1: quid agis, dulcissime rerum? Suaviter, ut nunc est, inquam, Hor. S. 1, 9, 5; Petr. 71, 10; 75, 8: sicut tu amicissime et suavissime optas, Cic. Fam. 3 12.

suāvĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [suavis-sono], *sweet-sounding:* echo, Att. Fragm. Tr. v. 572: Melos, Naev. Fragm. Trag. v. 25.

suāvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suavis], *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness* (class. and freq.). **I.** To the senses: is (piscis) habet suavitatem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 27: quid suavitatem piscium dicam? Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: (muriatica) Sine omni lepore et sine suavitate, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 33: cibi, Cic. Phil. 2, 45, 115: odorum, id. Sen. 17, 59: coloris, id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8: me tuus sonus et suavitas ista delectat: omitto verborum . . . sed hanc dico suavitatem, quae erit ex ore, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: villa mirificā suavitate, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3 et saep.—*Plur.:* ut conquirat undique suavitates, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117; Lact. 7, 5, 23 al.—**II.** To the mind or feelings: mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavitas et delectatio, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 193: humanitatis, id. Cael. 11, 25: quem omnes amare meritissimo pro ejus eximiā suavitate debemus, id. de Or. 1, 55, 234: sermonum atque morum, id. Lael. 18, 66: studiorum, id. Rep. 1, 4, 7: mira carminibus dulcedo, mira suavitas, mira hilaritas, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 7.—*Plur.:* propter multas suavitates ingenii, officii, humanitatis tuae, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 1.

suāvĭter, *adv.*, v. suavis *fin.*

suāvĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [suavis], *sweetness, pleasantness, agreeableness, delight* (very rare for the class. suavitas): cor meum, spes mea, mel meum, suavitudo, cibus, gaudium, *my sweet,* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 173, 3; id. Stich. 5, 5, 14; Turp. ap. Non. 173, 5 (Com. Fragm. v. 110): pronuntiationis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22.—*Plur.:* suavitudinum mollitie capti, Lact. 6, 22, 5.

suāvĭum (**sāvĭum**), ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A mouth* puckered up to be kissed (ante-class. and very rare; syn. osculum): dum semihiulco savio meo puellum savior, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4; Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. As. 4, 1, 53; App. M. 3, p. 135, 35.—**II.** T r a n s f., *a kiss, a love-kiss,* φίλημα (mostly ante-class.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; syn.: osculum, basium; cf.: sciendum osculum religionis esse, savium voluptatis; quamvis quidam osculum filiis dari, uxori basium, scorto savium dicant, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 260): qui tuae non des amicae suavium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 5; id. As. 5, 2, 41: da savium priusquam abis, id. ib. 5, 2, 91: savium posco, id. Cas. 5, 2, 14: saliendo sese exercebant magis quam scorto aut saviis, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 25: savia suavia, App. M. 6, p. 176, 15 et saep.: Atticae . . . quoniam hilarula est, meis verbis suavium des, Cic. Att. 16, 11, 8.—As a term of endearment: meus ocellus, meum labellum, mea salus, meum savium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 153; 1, 2, 170; 1, 2, 175; 1, 2, 178: mea salus, meum savium, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3.

sŭb (on the form sus from subs v. infra, III.), *prep.* with *acc.* and *abl.* [perh. for es-ub, ens-ub, = ἐνς (ἐ,ς) and ὑπό; Sanscr. upa; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 290], *under.* **I.** With *abl.*, to point out the object under which a thing is situated or takes place (Gr. ὑπό, with *dat.* or *gen.*), *under, below, beneath, underneath.* **A.** Of space: si essent, qui sub terrā semper habitavissent . . . nec tamen exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95; Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 72: sub aquā, id. Cas. 2, 6, 28: sub vestimentis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 32; Liv. 1, 58; cf.: saepe est sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: ingenium ingens Inculto latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 34: sub pellibus hiemare, Caes. B. C. 3, 13, 5; cf. Liv. 23, 18, 15: manet sub Jove frigido Venator, Hor. C. 1, 1, 25: sub divo moreris, id. ib. 2, 3, 23: vitam sub divo agat, id. ib. 3, 2, 5 (v. divus, II.): sub terrā vivi demissi sunt, Liv. 22, 57: sub hoc jugo dictator Aequos misit, id. 3, 28, 11: pone (me) sub curru nimium propinqui Solis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 21 et saep.—T r o p.: non parvum sub hoc verbo furtum latet, Cic. Agr. 3, 3, 12.—**2.** T r a n s f., of lofty objects, at the foot of which, or in whose immediate neighborhood, any thing is situated, *under, below, beneath, at the foot of, at, by, near, before:* sub monte consedit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; so, sub monte considere, id. ib. 1, 21: sub colle constituere, id. ib. 7, 49: sub montis radicibus esse, id. ib. 7, 36 al.: sub ipsis Numantiae moenibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: est ager sub urbe, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 107; so, sub urbe, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 2; Hor. C. 3, 19, 4: sub Veteribus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19: sub Novis, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 266 Orell. *N. cr.;* id. Ac. 2, 22, 70 Goer. *N. cr.;* cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 59 Müll.: sub basilicā, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 11 et saep.—T r o p.: sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 57 *fin.:* omnia sub oculis erant, Liv. 4, 28; cf. Vell. 2, 21, 3: classem sub ipso ore urbis incendit, Flor. 2, 15.—**B.** Of time, *in, within, during, at, by:* ne sub ipsā profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: sub decessu suo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 49: sub luce, Ov. M. 1, 494; Hor. A. P. 363; Liv. 25, 24: sub eodem tempore, Ov. F. 5, 491: sub somno, Cels. 3, 18 *med.* al.—**C.** In other relations, where existence under or in the immediate vicinity of any thing may be conceived. **1.** *Under,* in rank or order; hence, *next to, immediately after:* Euryalumque Helymus sequitur; quo deinde sub ipso Ecce volat calcemque terit jam calce Diores, Verg. A. 5, 322.—**2.** I n g e n., of subjection, domination, stipulation, influence, effect, reason, etc., *under, beneath, with:* omnes ordine sub signis ducam legiones meas, *under my standards,* Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 71: sub armis vitam cernere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 297 Vahl.); so, sub armis, Caes. B. C. 1, 41; 1, 42: sub sarcinis, id. B. G. 2, 17; 3, 24: sub onere, id. B. C. 1, 66 et saep.—**3.** T r o p., *under, subject to, in the power of; during, in the time of, upon,* etc.: sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 13: sub regno esse, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: sub imperio alicujus esse, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 4: sub dicione atque imperio alicujus esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; Auct. B. Alex. 66, 6; Sall. J. 13, 1; Nep. Con. 4, 4; id. Eum. 7, 1; cf.: sub Corbulone Armenios pellere, Tac. H. 3, 24: sub manu alicujus esse, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 2: sub rege, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 43; Hor. C. 3, 5, 9: sub Hannibale, Liv. 25, 40: sub dominā meretrice, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 25: sub nutrice, id. ib. 2, 1, 99: sub judice lis est, id. A. P. 78: praecipua sub Domitiano miseriarum pars erat, *during the reign of,* Tac. Agr. 45: scripsit sub Nerone novissimis annis, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5: gnarus sub Nerone temporum, Tac. Agr. 6; Suet. Tit. 8 et saep.: sub vulnere, *from the effects of the wound,* Ov. M. 5, 62; cf.: sub judice, *under,* id. ib. 13, 190: nullo sub indice, *forced by no betrayer,* id. ib. 13, 34.—So in certain phrases where the simple *abl.* is more freq.: sub pacto abolitionis dominationem deponere, Quint. 9, 2, 97: sub condicione, Liv. 6, 40, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: sub condicionibus, id. 21, 12, 4: sub eā condicione, ne cui fidem meam obstringam, Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 11: sub eā condicione, si esset, etc., id. ib. 8, 18, 4; so, sub condicione, ut (ne, si, etc.), Suet. Tib. 44; 13; id. Caes. 68; id. Claud. 24; id. Vit. 6: sub specie (= specie, or per speciem): sub specie infidae pacis quieti, Liv. 9, 45, 5; 36, 7, 12; 44, 24, 4: sub tutelae specie, Curt. 10, 6, 21; Sen. Ben. 1, 4, 2; cf.: sub nomine pacis bellum latet, Cic. Phil. 12, 7, 17: sub alienis auspiciis rem gerere, Val. Max. 3, 2, 6: sub lege, ne, Suet. Aug. 21: sub exceptione, si, id. Caes. 78: sub poenā mortis, id. Calig. 48: servitutis, id. Tib. 36 et saep.: sub frigido sudore mori, Cels. 5, 26, 31 *fin.*—**II.** With *acc.*, to point out the object under which a thing comes, goes, extends, etc. (Gr. ὑπό, with *acc.*), *under, below, beneath.* **A.** Of space, usually with verbs of motion: et datores et factores omnes subdam sub solum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 18: manum sub vestimenta deferre, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 78: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: exercitum sub jugum mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; 1, 12; Sall. J. 38, 9 Dietsch ad loc.: sub furcam ire, Hor. S. 2, 7, 66: sub divum rapere, id. C. 1, 18, 13: sub terras ire, Verg. A. 4, 654.—T r o p.: sub judicium sapientis et delectum cadunt, Cic. Fin. 3, 18, 61: quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, id. Ac. 2, 23, 74: quod sub aurium mensuram aliquam cadat, id. Or. 20, 67: columbae Ipsa sub ora viri venere, Verg. A. 6, 191: quod sub oculos venit, Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 6.—Rarely with verb of rest: quidquid sub Noton et Borean hominum sumus, Luc. 7, 364.—**2.** T r a n s f. (cf. supra, I. A. 2.), of lofty objects, to the foot of which, or into whose immediate neighborhood, any thing comes, or near to which it extends, *under, below, beneath, to, near to, close to, up to, towards,* etc.: sub montem succedunt milites, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: sub ipsum murum fons aquae prorumpebat, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: missi sunt sub muros, Liv. 44, 45: Judaei sub ipsos muros struxere aciem, Tac. H. 5, 11; 3, 21: aedes suas detulit sub Veliam, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54: arat finem sub utrumque colonus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 35: jactatus amnis Ostia sub Tusci, id. ib. 2, 2, 33: (hostem) mediam ferit ense sub alvum, Ov. M. 12, 389: sub orientem secutus Armenios, Flor. 3, 5.—**B.** Of time, denoting a close approximation. **1.** B e f o r e, *towards, about, shortly before, up to, until:* Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit, Caes. B. C. 1, 28; so, sub noctem, Verg. A. 1, 662; Hor. C. 1, 9, 19; id. S. 2, 1, 9; 2, 7, 109; id. Ep. 2, 2, 169: sub vesperum, Caes. B. G. 2, 33; id. B. C. 1, 42: sub lucem, id. B. G. 7, 83; Verg. G. 1, 445: sub lumina prima, Hor. S. 2, 7, 33: sub tempus edendi, id. Ep. 1, 16, 22: sub dies festos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 1: sub galli cantum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 10: usque sub extremum brumae intractabilis imbrem, Verg. G. 1, 211: simulacra Visa sub obscurum noctis, id. ib. 1, 478: prima vel autumni sub frigora, id. ib. 2, 321: quod (bellum) fuit sub recentem pacem, Liv. 21, 2, 1.—**2.** A f t e r, *immediately after, just after, immediately upon:* sub eas (litteras) statim recitatae sunt tuae, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 1; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 4: sub haec dicta omnes procubuerunt, Liv. 7, 31: sub adventum praetoris, id. 23, 15, 1; 23, 16, 3; 45, 10, 10: sub hanc vocem fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit, id. 35, 31: sub hoc erus inquit, *hereupon,* Hor. S. 2, 8, 43.—**C.** In other relations, in which a coming under any thing may be conceived: lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, *comes to hand, convenient,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: sub manus succedere, id. ib. 4, 4, 7; id. Pers. 4, 1, 2: sub manum submittere, *at hand, convenient,* Auct. B. Afr. 36, 1: sub ictum venire, Liv. 27, 18: sub manum annuntiari, Suet. Aug. 49 (al. sub manu; cf. supra, I. C.): sub legum et judiciorum potestatem cadere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: sub populi Romani imperium dicionemque cadere, id. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): incolas sub potestatem Atheniensium redigere, Nep. Milt. 1: matrimonium vos sub legis superbissimae vincula conicitis, Liv. 4, 4: sub unum fortunae ictum totas vires regni cadere pati, Curt. 3, 8, 2.—**III.** In composition, the *b* remains unchanged before vowels and before *b, d, j, l, n, s, t, v.* Before *m* and *r* it is frequently, and before the remaining consonants, *c, f, g, p,* it is regularly assimilated. Yet here the MSS. vary, as in *ob, ad, in,* etc. Before some words commencing with *c, p, t,* it assumes the form *sus,* by the rejection of the *b* from a collateral form subs (analog. to abs); e. g. suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustineo, sustuli, sustollo. Before *s,* with a following consonant, there remains merely *su* in the words suspicio, suspicor, suspiro; cf., however: substerno, substituo, substo, substruo al.; v. esp. Neue, Formenl. 2, 775 sqq.—**B.** In composition, sub denotes, **1.** L i t., a being situated or contained under, a putting or bringing under, or a going in under any thing: subaeratus, subcavus; subdo, subigo, subicio; subhaereo, subaperio; subedo.—**2.** Hence, also, a concealing or being concealed behind something; a secret action: subnoto, surripio, suffuror, subausculto, suborno.—**3.** T r a n s f., a being placed or ranked under: subcenturio, subcurator, subcustos, etc.; or a being or doing any thing in a lower or inferior degree, *a little, somewhat, rather, slightly:* subabsurdus, subagrestis, subalbus, etc.; subaccusare, subirascor, etc.

sŭbabsurdē, *adv.*, v. subabsurdus *fin.*

sŭb-absurdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat* or *rather absurd* (Ciceronian): sunt illa subabsurda, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 274: subabsurda dicere, id. ib. 2, 71, 289: tempus discessūs, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: incompositus, reconditus et, quo Cicero utitur, subabsurdus, Quint. 1, 5, 65; cf. id. 6, 3, 23; 6, 3, 99.—*Adv.:* **sŭbabsurdē,** *somewhat absurdly:* aliquid subabsurde dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275.

sŭb-accūso, āre, *v. a., to blame* or *accuse somewhat* (Ciceronian): alicujus discessum, Cic. Planc. 35, 86; id. Att. 16, 7, 1: subaccusa quaeso Vestorium, id. ib. 13, 46, 2.

sub-ăcer, acris, acre, *adj.*, *somewhat sharp* (late Lat.): gustus, Isid. 17, 10, 8.

sŭb-ăcĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat sour, sourish:* vinum, Cato, R. R. 108, 2: sucus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.

sŭbactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subigo]. **I.** Lit., *a working through, working up, preparing* (rare): harena fluviatica bacillorum subactionibus in tectorio recipit soliditatem, Vitr. 2, 4 *fin.:* subactiones ciborum, Arn. 3, 107.—* **II.** Trop., *preparation, discipline:* subacto mihi ingenio opus est . . . subactio autem est usus, auditio, lectio, litterae, Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131.

sŭbactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a debaucher, polluter* (syn. paedico; post-class.), Lampr. Heliog. 31; 5; id. Commod. 3.

1. sŭbactus, a, um, *Part.* of subigo.

* **2. sŭbactus,** ūs, *m.* [subigo], *a working up, kneading,* Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 67.

sŭb-adjŭva, ae, *m.* [adjuvo], *an assistant* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 6, 27, 3 *fin.;* Cod. Just. 12, 20, 4.

sŭb-admīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *admiration* (late Lat.), Dion. Exeg. Greg. Nyss. Creat. Hom. 10.

sŭb-admŏvĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.*, *to bring close,* Col. 6, 36, 4 (dub.).

sŭb-ădūno, are, 1, *v. a.*, *to unite* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 134, 4.

sŭb-aemŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subaemulor], *secret rivalry,* Ambros. in Psa. 36, § 10.

sŭb-aemŭlor, āri, 1, *v. dep.*, *to accumulate secretly,* Ambros. in Psa. 36, § 10.

* **sŭb-aerātus,** a, um, *adj.*, *that has copper underneath,* i. e. *inside:* aurum, Pers. 5, 106.

sŭbăgĭtātĭo, sŭbăgĭtātrix, sŭbăgĭto, v. subigitatio, etc.

sŭb-ăgrestis, e, *adj.*, *somewhat rustic, rather boorish* (Ciceronian): subagreste quiddam planeque subrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259: consilium, id. Rep. 2, 7, 12: ingenium, Amm. 14, 11, 11.

sŭb-ālāris, e, *adj.*, *that is under the arms, placed* or *carried under the arms:* telum, Nep. Alcib. 10, 5: culcitae, Lampr. Heliog. 19 *fin.*—As *subst.* **1. sŭbālāres,** ium, *f. plur.*, *the feathers under the wing,* Vulg. 4 Esd. 11, 25.—**2. sŭbālāre,** is, *n.*, *an under-girdle,* Edict. Diocl. p. 25; cf. Isid. Orig. 19. 33.

* **sŭb-albens,** entis, *adj.*, *somewhat white, whitish:* prasinus, Cassiod. Var. 5, 34.

* **sŭb-albĭcans,** antis, *adj.*, *somewhat white, whitish:* palea rubra, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.

sŭb-albĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *rather whitish:* pars corrupta, Cels. 5, 28, 8: folia, Plin. 21, 25, 96, § 168; Isid. 12, 1, 50.

* **sŭb-albus,** a, um, *adj.*, *rather white, whitish:* sabulo, Varr. R. R, 1, 9, 5.

sŭb-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *lying near the Alps, sub-Alpine:* montes, Plin. 25, 7, 34, § 71: Italia, Plin. 16, 11, 22, § 55.

* **sŭbalternĭcum,** i, *n.*, *a kind of reddish amber,* Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 33.

sŭb-ămārus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat bitter, bitterish* (Ciceronian), Cic. Fat. 4, 8. —Adverb.: subamarum arridens, *somewhat bitterly,* Amm. 27, 11, 5.

sŭb-ăpĕrĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to open from within* (post-class.): nivem, Arn. 2, 84: auriculam sub cutem, Apic. 8, 7, § 372.

* **sŭb-ăquānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [aqua], *that is* or *belongs under water, sub-aqueous:* subterraneum et subaquaneum viventia carent haustu aëris, Tert. Anim. 32.

sŭb-ăquĭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat dusky, brownish, tawny* (ante- and post-class.): corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9: vultus, Trebell. XXX. Tyr. 30.

* **sŭb-ărātor,** ōris, *m.*, *one who ploughs close to* any thing, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227.

* **sŭb-ărescens,** entis, *adj.* [aresco], *growing somewhat dry:* trullissatio, Vitr. 7, 3 *med.*

* **sŭb-argūtŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat subtle, tolerably keen,* Gell. 15, 30, 1.

sŭb-armālis, e, *adj.* [armus], *passing under the arms* (post-class.): vestis (perh. thrown back under the arm), Mart. Cap. 5, § 426.—As *subst.:* **sŭbarmāle,** is, *n.*, = subarmalis vestis, Valer. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Spart. Sever. 6 *fin.;* Vop. Aur. 13; cf. subalaris.

sŭb-ăro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to plough close to* any thing (Plinian), Plin. 16, 27, 50, § 116: subarata ocius senescunt, id. 16, 29, 51, § 119.

* **sŭb-arrŏganter,** *adv.*, *somewhat proudly* or *arrogantly:* facere, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 114.

* **sŭb-asper,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.*, *rather rough, roughish:* ἀλφός, Cels. 5, 28, 19.

* **sŭb-assentĭens,** a, um, *P. a.* [assentio], *assenting* or *yielding a little:* manus subassentientibus umeris movetur, Quint. 11, 3, 100.

sŭb-asso, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to roast a little,* Apic. 4, 2; 7, 2; 7, 5; 8, 8: squilla, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 6.

sŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subo], *the heat, brimming* of swine, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205; Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 46.

sŭb-audĭo, ii, ītum, 4, *v. n.* (post-class.). **I.** *To understand, supply* a word omitted: subaudito jubeo, Dig. 28, 5, 1; Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 7; 17, 11; Greg. M. in Job, 33, 17.—**II.** *To hear a little:* nocturnis subaudiens vocibus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 4.

sŭbaudītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subaudio], *an understanding, supplying* a word omitted (post-class.), Serv. Verg. A. 10, 80; Hier. Quaest. Hebr. in Reg. 2, 3, 13.

sŭb-aurātus, a, um, *adj.*, *slightly gilt:* anulus, Petr. 32, 3: tabellae, Schol. Juv. 7, 23: STATVA, Inscr. Orell. 1126.

sŭb-ausculto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to listen secretly, to eavesdrop* (rare but class.): subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153: opprime os: is est, etiam subauscultemus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 40: tace, subauscultemus, ecquid de me fiat mentio, id. Mil. 4, 2, 3: videntur subauscultare quae loquor, Cic. Att. 10, 18, 1: viris subauscultantibus pariete interposito, id. Top. 20, 75.

sŭb-austērus, a, um, *adj.*, *rather harsh:* vinum austerum vel certe subausterum, Cels. 3, 6, § 61; 6, 6. 8, § 68.

* **sub-balbē,** *adv.* [balbus], *somewhat stammeringly:* canorus, Spart. Get. 5, § 1.

Sub-ballĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *Under-Ballio, Sub-Ballio;* a comically-formed name: *Ha.* Tune es Ballio? *Ps.* Immo vero ego ejus sum Subballio, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 13.

* **sub-băsĭlĭcānus,** i, *m.* [basilica], *one who lounges around the basilicas, a lounger:* quorum odos subbasilicanos omnes abigit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 35 Brix ad loc.

sub-bĭbo, bibi, 3, *v. a.*, *to drink a little, to tipple* (very rare), * Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 58 (dub.; Speng. si urnas bibit): si paulum subbibisset, * Suet. Ner. 20.

sub-blandĭor, īri (*fut.* subblandibitur, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; *inf.* subblandirier, id. Cas. 3, 3, 22), *v. dep. n.*, *to caress* or *fondle a little* (ante-class.): subblanditur, palpatur, Lucil. ap. Non. 472, 6; Plaut. As. 1, 3, 33: viris alienis, id. Cas. 3, 3, 22: mihi inani atque inopi, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 19; 4, 8, 35; id. Most. 1, 3, 64.

* **sub-brĕvis,** e, *adj.*, *rather short:* folium (saliuncae), Plin. 21, 7, 20, § 43.

sub-bullĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to foam* or *bubble slightly,* Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 2; Plin. Val. 1, 11.

subc-, v. succ-.

* **sub-dĕalbo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to whiten a little, make whitish,* Varr. ap. Non. 72, 11.

* **sub-dēbĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *somewhat weak* or *enfeebled:* femur, Suet. Vit. 17.

* **sub-dēbĭlĭtātus,** a, um, *adj.* [debilito], *somewhat enfeebled* or *debilitated;* trop., *somewhat discouraged, rather spiritless,* Cic. Att. 11, 5, 1 (dub.; better: subita re quasi debilitatum, B. and K.).

subdēfectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-deficio], *a slight failure:* fidei, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 6, 30.

sub-dēfĭcĭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to become more and more feeble, to fail somewhat* (post-Aug.), Curt. 7, 7, 10: in labore, Aug. Serm. 343 *fin.*

subdēlĭgo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [sub-deligo], *to choose* (late Lat.), Aug. Categ. 6.

subdescendo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* [sub-descendo], *to descend lower* (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Commonit. 4, 6.

sub-dĭācŏnus, i, *m.*, *a sub-deacon,* Cod. Just. 1, 3, 6; Aug. Ep. 53; 63; Isid. 7, 12, 23.

sub-dĭālis (**subdīvālis,** Amm. 19, 11, 4), e, *adj.* [dius], *that is in the open air* (post-Aug.): inambulationes, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 11: petrae, id. 34, 12, 29. § 117.—As *subst.:* **subdĭālia,** ium. *n.*, *open galleries* or *terraces;* a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαίθρια, ὕπαιθρα, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—Also in *sing.:* subdival domus, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

* **sub-diffĭcĭlis,** e, *adj.*, *somewhat difficult:* quaestio, Cic. Lael. 19, 67.

* **sub-diffīdo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to be somewhat distrustful,* Cic. Att. 15, 20, 2.

* **sub-dīmĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, of a number, *half as much less, less by one half of itself* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 2 to 3): numerus (opp. superdimidius), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

sub-disjunctĭo, ōnis, gram. t. t., *a minor stop, colon,* Diom. p. 432 P.

sub-disjunctīvus, a, um, *adj.*, *subdisjunctive;* said of two statements opposed to each other in such a way that neither of them may hold good (post-class.): haec verba: ille aut ille, non solum disjunctiva sed etiam subdisjunctivae orationis sunt, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 124: conjunctiones, Prisc. p. 1029 P.

sub-distinguo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to make a smaller interpunction* (perh. *a colon*), Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 13 *fin.*

subdĭtīcĭus (later **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [subdo], *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit* (perh. only ante- and post-class., since the correct read. in Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69, is subditivum; and in Quint. 1, 4, 3, subditos): servus, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 62: Antonius, Lampr. Heliog. 17; Amm. 14, 6, 15.

subdĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *substituted, supposititious, spurious, counterfeit* (rare but class.): de illo subditivo Sosia mirum nimis est, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 198; 1, 2, 35: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 69: fratrem ut subditivum arguere, Suet. Ner. 7. —*Subst.:* **Subdĭtīvus,** i, *m.*, *the title of a comedy of Cæcilius,* Gell. 15, 9, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 39 sq. Rib.).

(**subdĭto,** āre, a false read., Lucr. 6, 604; v. Lachm. ad h. l.)

subdĭtus, a, um, *Part.*, from subdo.

sub-dĭū, *adv.*, *by day,* Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78.

subdīval, ālis, v. subdialis.

subdīvālis, e, v. subdialis.

sub-dīvĭdo, īsi, īsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to subdivide* (late Lat.): libros, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 3 *med.:* deinde subdivisimus, id. Trin. 3 prooem.: hebdomades, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *fin.*

subdīvīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subdivido], *a subdivision* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 3, 28, 37; 6, 2, 22; Hier. Ep. 58, 8 al.

subdīvīsus, a, um, *Part.* of subdivido.

sub-do, didi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To put, place, set,* or *lay under* (syn.: suppono, sterno). **A.** Lit. (class.). **1.** In gen.: ego puerum interea ancillae subdam lactantem meae, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 26 Rib.): ignem subdito, Cato, R. R. 105, 1; so, ignem, id. ib. 38, 4; Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 27; Liv. 8, 30 al.: faces, Lucr. 6, 1285: lapidem magnetem, id. 6, 1046: manum oculo uni, id. 4. 447; cf.: rem oculorum visu, id. 5, 101: furcas vitibus, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 32: pugionem pulvino, Suet. Oth. 11; id. Dom. 17: calcaria equo, Liv. 2, 20; 4, 19; 22, 6; cf.: risus stimulos animo subdidit, id. 6, 34, 7: id genus animalium (tauros) aratro, Tac. A. 12, 24: se aquis, *to plunge under,* Ov. M. 4, 722: colla vinclis, Tib. 1, 2, 90 et saep.: versus, *to append, add,* Gell. 18, 4, 11; 19, 11, 3; cf.: hic tu paulisper haesisti, deinde ilico subdidisti: quid de duobus consulibus, etc., *subjoined,* Aus. Grat. Act. 23.—Esp., of places, in *part. perf.:* Celaletae (populi) majores Haemo, minores Rhodopae subditi, *that dwell at the foot of Mount Hæmus,* etc., Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; cf.: Libye subdita Cancro, *lying under,* Sil. 1, 194.—**2.** In partic., *to bring under, subject, subdue,* = subicere (very rare): Plutonis subdita regno Magna deum proles, Tib. 4, 1, 67: tot subdite rebus! Pers. 5, 124: subdidit Oceanum sceptris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 42: Hispanum Oceanum legibus, id.

III. Cons. Stil. praef. 8: rem tam magnam iisdem tempestatibus, iisdem casibus subdere, *to expose*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 4: imperio feminae, Tac. A. 12, 40. — *Part.*: **subdĭtus,** a, um, *subject* (late Lat.): subditas viris, Vulg. Tit. 2, 5: tibi, id. Jud. 3, 2: justum est, subditum esse Deo, id. 2 Macc. 9, 12: subditi estote in omni timore, id. 1 Pet. 2, 18.—**B.** Trop., *to bring on, furnish, supply; to yield, afford* (so not in Cic.): iraï fax subdita, Lucr. 3, 303: id nobis acriores ad studia dicendi faces subdidisse, Quint. 1, 2, 25: irritatis militum animis subdere ignem, Liv. 8, 32: ingenio stimulos, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 76; Liv. 6, 34: alicui spiritus, id. 7, 40.—**II.** *To put in the place of* another person or thing, *to substitute* (rare but class.). **A.** In gen.: te rogo, in Hirtii locum me subdas, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 7: quos in eorum locum subditos domi suae reservavit? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12: judicem in meum locum, id. Dom. 32, 85; Plin. Pan. 25, 3; cf. Quint. 3, 6, 54: immutavit et subdidit verbum ei verbo, quod omiserat, finitimum, Gell. 1, 4, 8.—**B.** In partic., *to put something spurious in the place of* another person or thing; *to substitute falsely; to forge, counterfeit, make up* (not in Cic.; syn. substituo): subditum se suspicatur, *that he is a spurious child, a changeling*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 12: me subditum et pellice genitum appellant, Liv. 40, 9: partum, Dig. 4, 10, 19; cf.: liberos tamquam subditos summovere familia, Quint. 1, 4, 3 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. subditicios): abolendo rumori Nero subdidit reos, Tac. A. 15, 44: reum, id. ib. 1, 6; cf.: subditis, qui accusatorum nomina sustinerent, *suborned*, id. ib. 4, 59: testamentum, id. ib. 14, 40: crimina majestatis, id. ib. 3, 67: rumorem, id. ib. 6, 36 et saep.

sub-dŏcĕo, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to teach as an assistant, to act as an assistant-teacher* for a person (very rare): aliquem, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: subdocere grammatico, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.

* **sub-doctor,** ōris, *m.*, *an under-teacher, assistant-instructor*, Aus. Prof. 22.

subdŏlē, *adv.*, v. subdolus *fin.*

sub-dŏlens, entis, *adj.* [sub-doleo], *somewhat painful*: faucium sensus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 7.

subdŏlōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sub-dolosus], *craft, cunning*, Isid. 10, n. 229.

subdŏlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *crafty* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 106, 34.

sub-dŏlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat crafty, cunning, sly, subtle, deceptive*, or *deceitful* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: fallax, astutus): homo et sycophanta et subdolus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; id. Mil. 2, 4, 2; id. Men. 3, 2, 24; id. Aul. 2, 5, 8; id. Poen. 5, 2, 129: ut viro subdola sies, memento, id. Cas. 4, 4, 5: subdola adversus senem, id. Ep. 2, 3, 13: Jugurtha, cognitā vanitate legati, subdolus ejus augere amentiam, Sall. J. 38, 1: occultus ac subdolus fingendis virtutibus, Tac. A. 6, 51.—Transf., of things: animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall. C. 5, 4: subdolus ac versutus animus, Vell. 2, 102, 1: mendacia, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 5: perfidia, id. Mil. 3, 3, 68: oratio, *Caes. B. G. 7, 31: lingua, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: modestia, Tac. A. 6, 20 et saep.: pellacia ponti, Lucr. 2, 560; 5, 1003; cf.: ea loci forma incertis vadis subdola et nobis adversa, Tac. H. 5, 14: tendit rete subdolum turdis, Mart. 3, 58, 26. — *Adv.*: **subdŏlē,** *somewhat craftily, cunningly*, or *deceitfully*:-subdole blanditur, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12: nihil subdole, nihil versute, Cic. Brut. 9, 35.

* **sub-dŏmo,** āre, *v. a.*, *to subject by taming, to tame, subdue*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 112.

sub-dŭbĭto, āre, *v. n.*, *to be a little doubtful* or *undecided, to have some hesitation* (Ciceron.): antea subdubitabam, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2: significabant tuae litterae, te subdubitare, quā essem erga illum voluntate, id. Fam. 2, 13, 2.

sub-dūco, xi, ctum, 3 (*perf.* sync. subduxti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25; *inf.* subduxe, Poët. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6), *v. a.*, *to draw from under* or *from below.* **I.** Without the idea of removal. **A.** In gen., *to draw* or *pull up; to lift up, raise* (rare): brassicam ad nasum admoveto: ita subducito susum animam, quam plurimum poteris, Cato, R. R. 157, 15: aliquid sursum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 4: cataractam funibus, Liv. 27, 28, 10: subductis (tunicis) usque ad inguen, *pulled up* (opp. demissis), Hor. S. 1, 2, 26: supercilia, Turp. ap. Non. 399, 30; Varr. ib. 399, 33; Sen. Ep. 48, 5; id. Ben. 1, 1, 6 al.; cf.: subducto voltu, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 9.—**B.** In partic., naut. t. t., *to draw* or *haul up* on land (a ship out of the water; class. and freq.): navim in pulvinarium, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 27: longas naves in aridum, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: navis subducta in terrā, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 50: naves regiae in campo Martio subductae sunt, Liv. 45, 42: ab classe, quae Corcyrae subducta erat, id. 31, 22: classis, quae subducta esset ad Gytheum, Cic. Off. 3, 11, 49; so, naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; id. B. C. 2, 23; 3, 23 *fin.*; Liv. 27, 17, 6; 37, 10; 42, 27: classem, id. 45, 2 al.; Vulg. Luc. 5, 11.—**II.** With the idea of removal implied, *to draw away from among; to take away, lead away, carry off; to withdraw, remove*, etc. (class.; syn. subtraho). **A.** In gen.: ubi bullabit vinum, ignem subducito, Cato, R. R. 105, 1: lapides ex turri, Caes. B. C. 2, 11: rerum fundamenta, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 42: conjux fidum capiti subduxerat ensem, Verg. A. 6, 524: subduc cibum unum diem athletae, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: et sucus pecori et lac subducitur agnis, Verg E. 3, 6: pugnae Turnum, id. A. 10, 615; so, id. ib. 10, 50: aliquem manibus Graium, id. ib. 10, 81: aliquem praesenti periculo, Vell. 2, 72, 5: se pedibus (terra), Lucr. 1, 1106: se ab ipso Vulnere (fera), Ov. M. 7, 781 et saep.—**2.** Esp. (*α*) *To purge, evacuate*: quoniam is cibus subduceret sensim alvum, Gell. 4, 11, 4; so, alvum, Cels. 3, 4.—(*β*) Vela celeriter, *to take in, furl*, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3: rem de judicio, Dig. 10, 2, 14.—**B.** Milit. t. t., *to draw off* forces from one position to another (class.): cohortes aliquot subductas ex dextro cornu post aciem circumducit, Liv. 27, 48: Numidas ex mediā acie, id. 22, 48: triarios ex postremā acie, id. 44, 37: subductis ordinibus, id. 36, 18; cf. id. 40, 30: ab his centuriones omnes lectos et evocatos... in primam aciem subducit, Sall. C. 59, 3: copias in proximum collem subducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 1, 22: milites pleno gradu in collem, Sall. J. 98, 4: agmen in aequiorem locum, Liv. 7, 34.—**C.** With the idea of stealth or secrecy. **1.** *To take away secretly* or *by stealth, to steal, hide*: Atreus quam (pecudem auream) sibi Thyestem subduxe queritur, Poët. ap. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6: alicui anulum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 81: subducta viatica plorat, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54: post ignem aetherea domo Subductum, id. C. 1, 3, 30: nec mihi rivalis subducit certos amores, Prop. 1, 8, 45: saccularii partem subducunt, partem subtrahunt, Dig. 47, 11, 7: obsides furto, Liv. 9, 11: cubiculum subductum omnibus ventis, *secured against*, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 10.—**2.** Esp., with *se, me*, etc., *to take one's self away by stealth, withdraw, steal away*: tempus est subducere hinc me, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 62: clam te subduxti mihi, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 25: de circulo se subduxit, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1: modo se subducere ab ipso Vulnere visa fera est, Ov. M. 7, 781: se clam, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 93, 1: at nos quaerimus illa (verba), tamquam lateant semper seseque subducant, Quint. 8, prooem. § 21.—Poet.: neve terra se pedibus subducat, Lucr. 1, 1106: quā se subducere colles Incipiunt, i. e. *to slope down gradually*, Verg. E. 9, 7; cf. mid.: fons subducitur, i. e. *loses itself*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 39.—**III.** Trop. **1.** Rationem, *to draw up, cast up, reckon, compute, calculate*, or *balance* an account (by subtracting one set of items from another; class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): subduxi ratiunculam, Quantum aeris mihi sit, quantumque alieni siet, Plaut. Curc. 3, 1; cf.: intus subducam ratiunculam, quantillum argenti mi siet, id. Capt. 1, 2, 89: subducamus summam, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; cf.: assidunt, subducunt: ad numum convenit, id. ib. 5, 21, 12.—**2.** In gen.: rationem, *to deliberate, calculate*: rationibus subductis summam feci cogitationum mearum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 10: Medea et Atreus... initā subductāque ratione nefaria scelera meditantes, id. N. D. 3, 29, 71; cf.: ineundis subducendisque rationibus, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 399, 16; for which also, calculis subductis, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: bene subductā ratione, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 1: hoc quid intersit, si tuos digitos novi, certe habes subductum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 31.—Hence, **subductus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) *Raised, elevated, upturned*: quod vituperones suos subducti supercilii carptores appellavit (Laevius), Gell. 19, 7, 16.—**B.** (Acc. to II. A. 1.) *Withdrawn, removed, remote*, = remotus (post-Aug. and very rare): terra subductior, Mart. Cap. 6, § 591.

subductārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [subduco, I.], *that serves for drawing up*: funes, *hoisting-ropes, lifts*, Cato, R. R. 12; 68; 135, 3.

subductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** (Acc. to subduco, I. B. 1.) Naut. t. t., *a hauling ashore* of a ship: ad celeritatem onerandi subductionesque paulo facit humiliores (naves), * Caes. B. G. 5. 1: navium, Vitr. 10, 2, 10. — ***II.** (Acc. to subduco, II. B.) *A reckoning*, Cic. Or. 2, 30, 132.

sub-ductus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. subduco.

sub-dulcis, e, *adj.*, *somewhat sweet, sweetish* (Plinian): radix, Plin. 26, 8, 37, § 58; 26, 10, 63, § 98.

sub-dūrus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat hard, hardish.* ***I.** Lit.: (genus verrucae) subdurum, Cels. 5, 28, 14.—***II.** Trop., Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 46.

sŭb-ĕdo, ēdi, 3, *v. a.*, *to eat, waste*, or *wear away below*: e scopulo, quem rauca subederat unda, Ov. M. 11, 783; Hier. in Jer. 1, 2, 37.

sŭbēlectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-eligo], *a further selection* (late Lat.): subelectio est quando de bonis electis eliguntur meliores, Ps.-Aug. ad Frater. Erem. Serm. 39.

sŭbēlĭgo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to choose further* (late Lat.), Ps.-Aug. ad Fratr. Serm. 39.

sŭb-ēnarro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to relate* (late Lat.), Anon. [Hilar.] in Job, 2, p. 174.

sŭb-ĕo, ii, ĭtum, īre (*perf.* subīvit, Ov. F. 1, 314; Stat. S. 2, 1, 155: subivimus, Claud. ap. Tac. A. 11, 24 dub.), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to come* or *go under* any thing; *to come* or *go up to, to approach, draw near, advance* or *proceed to* a place; *to come* or *go on; to follow, succeed; to go down, sink; to come up, spring up* (cf. succedo). **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: subire sub falas, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 10: in nemoris latebras, Ov. M. 4, 601; cf.: in aliquem locum, *to enter*, Auct. B. Alex. 74, 4: in adversum Romani subiere, Liv. 1, 12, 1: in adversos montes, id. 41, 18, 11: testudine factā subeunt, *advance*, Caes. B. G. 7, 85, 7: Albani subiere ad montes, Liv. 1, 28, 5: subire ad portam castrorum, id. 34, 16, 2; cf.: ad urbem subeunt, id. 31, 45, 4; 39, 27, 10; 36, 19, 1; and: subeundum erat ad hostes, id. 2, 31, 4: ad tecta subibant, Verg. A. 8, 359.—With *dat.*: muro subibant, Verg. A. 7, 161; so, muro, id. ib. 9, 371: portu Chaonio (with accedere urbem), id. ib. 3, 292: luco, id. ib. 8, 125: dumis, Sil. 5, 283: ingenti feretro, Verg. A. 6, 222: age cervici inponere nostrae: Ipse subibo umeris, id. ib. 2, 708: per vices subeunt elephanti, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: pone subit conjux, *follows*, Verg. A. 2, 725; so Val. Fl. 4, 197; cf.: dexterae alae sinistra subiit, Liv. 27, 2, 7: subeuntis alii aliis in custodiam, id. 25, 37, 6; and: subiit argentea proles, Ov. M. 1, 114: subit ipse meumque Explet opus, *succeeds me, takes my place*, id. ib. 3, 648: Volscus saxa objacentia pedibus ingerit in subeuntes, *climbing*, Liv. 2, 65, 4: vel eodem amne vel Euphrate subire eos posse, i. e. *sail up stream*, Curt. 9, 10, 3; cf.: adverso amne Babylona subituros, id. 10, 1, 16.—**b.** Of things: stamen a stando: subtemen, quod subit stamini, Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.: cum luna sub orbem solis subisset, Liv. 37, 4, 4: tertio die mixtum flumini subibat mare, Curt 9, 9, 7: venae nonnumquam incipiente febre subeunt, *the pulse sinks*, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: subeunt herbae, *come up, spring up*, Verg. G. 1, 180; so, barba, i. e. *sprouts, grows*, Mart. 7, 83, 2: subisse aquam in caelum, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 32.—**2.** In partic., *to come on secretly, to advance* or *approach stealthily, to steal upon, steal into* (poet.), Prop. 1, 9, 26; Ov. Am. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 1, 742.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to come in, succeed, take place; to enter stealthily, come secretly* or *by degrees*: in quarum locum subierunt inquilinae impietas, perfidia, impudentia, Varr. ap. Non. 403, 27: fugere pudor verumque fidesque: In quorum subiere locum fraudesque dolique, Ov. M. 1, 130: pulchra subit facies, id. ib. 14, 827: subit ecce priori Causa recens, id. ib. 3, 259: an subit (amor) et tacitā callidus arte nocet? id. Am. 1, 2, 6: subeunt morbi

tristisque senectus, Verg. G. 3, 67: namque graves morbi subeunt segnisque senectus, Nemes. Cyn. 117; cf.: duo pariter subierunt incommoda, *arise*, *come up*, Quint. 5, 10, 100: ne subeant animo taedia justa tuo, Ov. P. 4, 15, 30: regio, quà vero ipsa subit ad Medos, *approaches*, Plin. 6, 26, 29, § 115. —**2.** In partic., *to come into the mind, to occur, suggest itself:* omnes sententiae verbaque omnia sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 151: cum in loca aliqua post tempus reversi sumus, quae in his fecerimus, reminiscimur personaeque subeunt, Quint. 11, 2, 17: cum subeant audita aut cognita nobis, Ov. M. 15, 307: subit umbra, id. ib. 12, 591: subeunt illi fratresque parensque, id. ib. 11, 542: subiit cari genitoris imago . . . subiit deserta Creusa Et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli, Verg. A. 2, 560 sq.; Tac. A. 1, 13: subeant animo Latmia saxa tuo, Ov. H. 18, 62: ne subeant animo taedia, id. P. 4, 15, 30: quantum subire animo sustinueris, tantum tecum auferas, *to grasp with the mind*, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 7.—(*β*) Subit, with *subj.*- or *rel.-clause* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Ov. M. 2, 755: quo magis ac magis admirari subit, Plin. 12, prooem. § 2; 35, 7, 31, § 49: misereri sortis humanae subit, id. 25, 3, 7, § 23: quid sim, quid fuerimque subit, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 38.

II. *Act.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *to come* or *go under, to enter; to submit to; to approach*, etc.: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, *had not come under a roof*, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: tecta, Quint. 2, 16, 6; Ov. M. 6, 669: jam subeunt Triviae lucos atque aurea tecta, Verg. A. 6, 13: limina victor Alcides subiit, id. ib. 8, 363: domos, Ov. M. 1, 121: penates, id. ib. 5, 650: macra cavum repetes artum, quem macra subisti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 33: cum novies subiere paludem, *had plunged under*, Ov. M. 15, 358; id. F. 1, 314: et juncti currum dominae subiere leones, Verg. A. 3, 313: leones jugum subeant, Plin. 10, 45, 62, § 128: asellus gravius dorso subiit onus, i. e. *submits to*, *receives*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 21: subire iniquissimum locum, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: iniquum locum, Auct. B. Alex. 76, 2; id. B. Hisp. 24, 3: collem, *to go up*, *mount*, *climb*, *scale*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: consules utrimque aciem subeuntium jam muros adgrediuntur, Liv. 7, 12, 3: muros, id. 27, 18: impositum saxis Anxur, Hor. S. 1, 5, 25: si subeuntur prospera castra, Juv. 16, 2 et saep.: perfurit, Fadumque Herbesumque subit, *comes up to*, *attacks*, *assails*, Verg. A. 9, 344; cf.: interim fallendus est judex et variis artibus subeundus, Quint. 4, 5, 5: precibus commota Tonantem Juno subit, *approaches*, Stat. Th. 9, 510: subit ille minantem, id. ib. 8, 84: Aeneae mucronem, Verg. A. 10, 798: qui procul hostium conspectu subibant aquam, Curt. 4, 13, 10: Hispo subit juvenes, i. e. paedicat, Juv. 2, 50.—**b.** Of things: umbra subit terras, Ov. M. 11, 61: quos (lucos) aquae subeunt et aurae, *enter*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 8: montes Trasimenus, Liv. 22, 4, 2: litora pelagus, Mel. praef. 2: mare quod Ciliciam subit, Curt. 7, 3, 19: radices (petrae) Indus amnis subit, id. 8, 11, 7: clarus subit Alba Latinum, *succeeds*, Ov. M. 14, 612 (al. clarus subit ecce Latinum Epytus); cf. id. ib. 1, 114: furcas subiere columnae, *come into the place of*, *succeed*, id. ib. 8, 700: aqua subit altitudinem exortus sui, *rises to*, *reaches*, Plin. 31, 6, 31, § 57: lunamque deficere cum aut terram subiret aut sole premeretur, Curt. 4, 10, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to approach secretly*, *to steal upon* or *into* (cf. supra, I. A. 2.): multi Nomine divorum thalamos subiere pudicos, Ov. M. 3, 282: subit furtim lumina fessa sopor, id. H. 19, 56.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen. (very rare): sera deinde poenitentia subiit regem, *came upon*, *overtook*, Curt. 3, 2, 19.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To come into*, *enter*, *occur to* one's mind (cf. supra, I. B. 2.): deinde cogitatio animum subiit, indignum esse, etc., Liv. 36, 20: ut beneficiorum memoria subiret animos patrum, id. 37, 49, 3: spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras posse, id. 40, 8, 9: otiosum animum aliae cogitationes, Quint. 11, 2, 33: majora intellectu animos non subibunt, id. 1, 2, 28: mentem subit, quo praemia facto, etc., Ov. M. 12, 472; 7, 170: subit ergo regem verecundia, Curt. 5, 2, 15: me recordantem miseratio, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 10: feminas voluptas, id. Pan. 22, 3: horum cogitatio subibat exercitum, Curt. 7, 1, 4.—**b.** *To follow* in speech, *interrupt*, *answer* (post-class. and rare): dicturum plura parentem Voce subis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 352: subit ille loquentem talibus, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 173; id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 133.—**c.** (The figure taken from stooping under a load, under blows, etc.) *To subject one's self to*, *take upon one's self* an evil; *to undergo*, *submit to*, *sustain*, *endure*, *suffer* it (class.; a favorite expression of Cic.): omnes terrores periculaque omnia succurram atque subibo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31: omnia tela intenta in patriam subire atque excipere, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 23; cf.: quis est non ultro appetendus, subeundus, excipiendus dolor? id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: subire vim atque injuriam, id. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: inimicitiae sunt: subeantur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182: maximas rei publicae tempestates, id. Mur. 2, 4: invidiam, pericula, tempestates, id. Fam. 15, 4, 12: nefarias libidinum contumelias turpitudinesque, id. Pis. 35, 86: potentiam, victoriam, id. Fam. 6, 1, 6: contumeliarum verbera, id. Rep. 1, 5, 9: majora Verbera, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120: non praecipuam, sed parem cum ceteris fortunae condicionem, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: fortunam, id. Fam. 14, 5, 1: judicium multitudinis imperitae, id. Fl. 1, 2: odium eorum, id. Att. 11, 17, 2: usum omnium, id. de Or. 1, 34, 157: aliquid invidiae aut criminis, id. N. D. 3, 1, 3: quemque casum, id. Att. 8, 1, 3: quamvis carnificinam, id. Tusc. 5, 27, 78: dupli poenam, id. Off. 3, 16, 65: legis vim, id. Caecin. 34, 100: summae crudelitatis famam, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; cf.: minus sermonis, id. Att. 11, 6, 2: poenam exsilii, Val. Max. 6, 5, 3: simultates, Plin. Ep. 2, 18, 5: offensas, id. ib. 13, 9, 26: periculum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 11, 7: jam tum peregrinos ritus novâ subeunte fortunâ, Curt. 4, 6, 29.—With *inf.*, *to attempt*, *try*, *undertake:* adversa tela pellere, Stat. S. 5, 2, 105: clavum torquere, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 46.—Hence, **sŭbĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *that has come on suddenly* or *unexpectedly*, i. e. *sudden*, *unexpected* (freq. and class.; cf.: repens, improvisus): res subita, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 23: in rebus tam subitis, Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: maris subita tempestas, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: subita et improvisa formido, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: laetitia. etc., Auct. Her. 1, 8, 13: subita pugna, non praeparata, Quint. 7, 1, 35: ut sunt Gallorum subita et repentina consilia, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: novae rei ac subitae admiratio, Liv. 2, 2: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: incursiones hostium, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11: ministeria belli, Liv. 4, 27: imbres, Lucr. 5, 216: vis, id. 1, 286; 4, 1210: res, id. 6, 1282: mors, Quint. 7, 2, 14: casus, id. 10, 3, 3; Suet. Aug. 73: tristia, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12: silentium, Quint. 12, 5, 3: miles, *hastily collected* (opp. vetus expertusque; syn. subitarius), Tac. H. 4, 76; cf.: aqua mulsa subita ac recens (opp. inveterata), Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 110: imagines non subitae, *not newly sprung up*, i. e. *old*, *ancient*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 3: homo, *rash*, Cic. Pis. Fragm. 5: clivi, *sudden*, i. e. *steep*, Stat. Th. 6, 258.—Esp., = subito (post-Aug.): non percussor ille subitus erumpet? Quint. 6, 2, 31; so, manûs dux Trapezuntem subitus irrupit, Tac. H. 3, 47: subitum inopinatumque venisse, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 3: evadere, Flor. 4, 2, 59.—**2.** As *subst.:* **sŭbĭtum,** i, *n.*, *a sudden* or *unexpected thing*, *a sudden occurrence*, etc.: Lesbonicum foras evocate: ita subitum'st, propere eum conventum volo, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 51; cf.: subitum est ei remigrare, Cic. Fam. 13, 2: si tibi subiti nihil est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 36: in subito, Plin. 7, 44, 45, § 143.—In *plur.:* ut subitis ex tempore occurrant, Quint. 10, 7, 30; cf.: etiam fortes viros subitis terreri, Tac. A. 15, 59: quamvis non deficeretur ad subita extemporali facultate, Suet. Aug. 84: si repentina ac subita dominantur, Sen. Ep. 16, 6: sive meditata sive subita proferret, *whether he spoke after deliberation* or *off-hand*, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 2.—With *gen.:* ad subita rerum, Liv. 9, 43: ad subita belli, id. 6, 32; 25, 15, 20; Flor. 1, 1, 11.—**b.** Adverb., *suddenly*, *unexpectedly:* per subitum erumpit clamor, Sil. 10, 505; so, per subitum, id. 7, 594; 8, 628; 12, 654; 14, 330; 15, 145; 15, 404: in subitum, id. 7, 527: ad subitum, Cassiod. Var. praef. *med.*—Hence, *adv.:* **sŭbĭtō,** *suddenly*, *unexpectedly* (freq. and class.; cf.: repente, extemplo, ilico): ut subito, ut propere, ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 4: nova res subito mihi haec objecta est, id. Ps. 2, 2, 7: ita abripuit repente sese subito, id. Mil. 2, 2, 21: subito tanta te impendent mala, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 2: cum tot bella subito atque improviso nascantur, Cic. Font. 19, 42: ex oculis subito fugit, Verg. G. 4, 499: cum subito ecce, Cic. Caecin. 10, 30: ut subito nostras Hymen cantatus ad aures Venit, Ov. H. 12, 137; Curt. 9, 9, 19: subito deficere, Quint. 7, 2, 14: quod serenâ nocte subito candens et plena luna defecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: tantus subito timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: subito opprimi, Liv. 41, 3: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, Hor. S. 2, 4, 17 et saep.: subito dicere, *without preparation*, *extempore*, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: quod vox et gestus subito sumi non potest, id. ib. 1, 59, 252: neque potest quisquam nostrum subito fingi, id. Sull. 25, 69: aliquid subito ex tempore conjectura explicare, id. Div. 1, 33, 72; so, dicere, Quint. 10, 3, 30; 11, 3, 12: inventa (opp. domo allata), id. 4, 5, 4: cum subito evaserunt, Col. 9, 9, 3: tam subito copias contrahere non potuit, *so quickly*, Nep. Dat. 7, 3.

sūber, ĕris, *n.*, *the cork-oak*, *cork-tree:* Quercus suber, Linn.; Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; 16, 25, 41, § 98; Col. 4, 26, 1; 9, 6, 1; Verg. A. 7, 742.—**II.** Transf., *cork:* silvestre, Verg. A. 11, 554; cf.: ut ramale vetus vegrandi subere coctum, i. e. *a thick bark*, like that of the cork-tree, Pers. 1, 97.—The tree is called **sūbĕrĭes,** ēi, *f.*, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 294 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 7, 27.

sŭbĕrectus, a, um, *Part.* of suberigo.

sūbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [suber], *of the cork-tree*, *cork-:* cortex, Ser. Samm. 34, 649: robur, Col. 9, 1, 3 Schneid. *N. cr.*

sūbĕrĭes, ei, v. suber.

sub-ērĭgo, no *perf.*, ectum, 3, *v. a.*, *to raise up* from below (post-Aug.): Isthmon curvata sublime suberigit unda, Sil. 15, 155: effultus in cubitum suberectusque, App. M. 2, p. 123 *fin.;* Marc. Emp. 20.

1. sūbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [suber], *of the cork-tree*, *cork-* (syn. subereus): cortices, Sid. Ep. 2, 2 *med.*

2. Sūbĕrīnus, i, *m.* [1. suberinus], *a Roman surname*, Plin. Ep. 6, 33, 6.

* **sŭb-erro,** āre, *v. n.*, *to wander about under* any thing: fluvii Italis suberrant Montibus, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 254.

Subertāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Etruria, the inhabitants of Subertum, the modern Sovretto in Tuscany*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—Hence, **Subertānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Subertani:* forum, Liv. 26, 23, 5.

sŭbex, ĭcis, v. subices.

sŭb-excūso, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to excuse in part*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 4, 3.

* **sŭb-exhĭbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to exhibit under* any thing, Arn. 6, 195.

sŭb-explĭcans, antis, *Part.* [explico], *unfolding below* (late Lat.): non pedibus se ferens neque suas subexplicans itiones, Arn. 7, 251.

subf-, v. suff-.

subg-, v. sugg-.

* **sŭb-haerĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to stick under* or *behind; to cleave*, *adhere to* a thing, Val. Max. 6, 3, 10.

sŭbhastārius, a, um, *adj.* [sub-hasta], *that is sold by public auction* (jurid. Lat.): possessiones, Cod. Th. 13, 6, 9.

sŭbhastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subhasto], *a sale by public auction* (late Lat. for venditio palam habita), Cod. Just. 4, 44, 16; Cod. Th. 10, 17, 3.

sŭb-hasto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sub-hasta], *to sell by public auction* (jurid. Lat. for hastae subicio, palam vendo): res pignori datas, Cod. Just. 7, 53, 3; Sol. 10, 4.

‡ **sŭb-hēres (-haeres),** ēdis, *m.*, *the next* or *second heir* (syn.: heres secundus), Inscr. Orell. 3612.

* **sŭb-horresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to become rough* or *stormy* from below, *to boil up:* subito mare subhorrescere, Sisenn. ap. Non. 423, 9.

* **sŭb-horrĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat rough*, *roughish:* subhorridus atque incultus, Cic. Sest. 9, 21.

sŭb-hūmĭdus, v. subumidus.

Subi, *m. indecl., a river of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21.—Called also **Subis,** is, *m.*, Mel. 2, 6.

sŭbĭces, um, *f.* [subicio], *underlayers, supports:* Ennius in tragoediā, quae Achilles inscribitur, pro aëre alto ponit, qui caelo subjectus est. in his versibus: per ego deum sublimas subices umidas, Unde oritur imber, sonitu saevo et strepitu, Gell. 4, 17, 14; cf. Fest. p. 305 Müll., and Non. 168, 33 (Trag. v. 5 Vahl.).

sŭb-ĭcio (less correctly **subjĭcĭo;** post-Aug. sometimes **sŭb-**), jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* [sub-jacio]. **I.** Lit., *to throw, lay, place*, or *bring under* or *near* (cf. subdo); in all senses construed with *acc.* and *dat.*, or with *acc.* and *sub* and *acc.;* not with *sub* and *abl.* (v. Madvig. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48; cf. II. B. 2. infra). **A.** In gen.: si parum habet lactis mater, ut subiciat (agnum) sub alterius mammam. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: manum ventri et sub femina (boum), Col. 6, 2, 6: nonnulli inter carros rotasque mataras ac tragulas subiciebant, *discharged their javelins and darts below*, i. e. between the wagons and the wheels, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: biremes, subjectis scutulis, subduxit, id. B. C. 3, 40: ligna et sarmenta circumdare ignemque circum subicere coeperunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69; cf.: ignes tectis ac moenibus, id. Cat. 3, 1, 2: ignem, id. Rab. Post. 6, 13; Auct. B. Afr. 87, 1; 91, 3; Ov. M. 1, 229 al.: faces, Cic. Mil. 35, 98, Vell. 2, 48, 3; Val. Max. 5, 5, 4: bracchia pallae, Ov. M. 3, 167: eburnea collo Bracchia, id. Am. 3, 7, 7: scuto sinistram, Canitiem galeae, id. Tr. 4, 1, 74: laxiorem sinum sinistro bracchio, Quint. 11, 3, 146: umeros lecto, Val. Max. 4, 1, 12: pallium togae, id. 2, 2, 2: ova gallinis, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231; 10, 59, 79, § 161: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16: ossa subjecta corpori, id. N. D. 2, 55, 139 et saep: sub aspectum omnium rem subicit, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: res sub oculos, Quint. 8, 6, 19: aliquid oculis, Cic. Or. 40, 139; Liv. 3, 69; Quint. 2, 18, 2: oves sub umbriferas rupes, *to place near, close to*, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: castris legiones, Caes. B. C. 3, 56: aciem suam castris Scipionis, id. ib. 3, 37: se iniquis locis, id. ib. 3, 85: terram ferro, *to throw up with the share, to plough up*, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 Moser *N. cr.:* corpora saltu Subiciunt in equos, *throw up*, i. e. *mount*, Verg. A. 12, 288: pavidum regem in equum, *to set*, Liv. 31, 37: me e postremo in tertium locum esse subjectum, *have been brought*, Cic. Toga Cand. Fragm. p. 522 Orell.: copias integras vulneratis defessisque subiciebat, i. e. *put in the place of, substituted*, Auct. B. Alex. 26, 2.—Hence (poet.): se subicere, *to mount, grow:* quantum vere novo viridis se subicit alnus, *shoots up*, Verg. E. 10, 74: laurus Parva sub ingenti matris se subicit umbrā, id. G. 2, 19 Forbig. ad loc.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To hand to, supply:* cum ei libellum malus poëta de populo subjecisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 25: ipse manu subicit gladios ac tela ministrat, Luc. 7, 574.—**2.** *To substitute* false for true; *to forge, counterfeit* (syn.: suppono, substituo): testamenta, Cic. Phil. 14, 3, 7: testamentum mariti, Quint. 9, 2, 73: locupleti falsum testamentum, Val. Max. 9, 4, 1: partum, Dig. 25, 4, 1 *fin.:* falsum aliquid, Quint. 12, 3, 3: aes pro auro in pignore dando, Dig. 13, 7, 36: fratrem suum, Just. 1, 9.—**3.** *To suborn:* subicitur L. Metellus ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat, Caes. B. C. 1, 33: testes frequenter subici ab adversario solent, Quint. 5, 7, 12: suspitione subjecti petitoris non carebit, id. 4, 2, 96.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To submit, subject;* ea quae sub sensus subjecta sunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: res, quae subjectae sunt sensibus, id. Fin. 5, 12, 35; id. Ac. 1, 8, 31: cogitationi aliquid subicere, *submit*, id. Clu. 2, 6; Quint. 5, 12, 13: ait (Epicurus), eos neque intellegere neque videre, sub hanc vocem honestatis quae sit subicienda sententia, i. e. *what meaning is to be attributed to it*, Cic. Fin. 2, 15, 48 B. and K.; Madvig. ad loc.; cf.: huic verbo (voluptas) omnes qui Latine sciunt duas res subiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, id. ib. 2, 4, 13: dico eum non intellegere interdum, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, id. ib. 2, 2, 6; cf.: quaeritur, quae res ei (nomini) subicienda sit, Quint. 7, 3, 4.—**2.** *To substitute:* mutata, in quibus pro verbo proprio subicitur aliud, quod idem significet, Cic. Or. 27, 92; so Quint. 3, 6, 28: aliud pro eo, quod neges, id. 6, 3, 74 et saep.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to place under, to make subject, to subject:* subiciunt se homines imperio alterius et potestati, i. e. *submit*, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 22; cf. Caes. B. G. 7, 1: exteras gentes servitio, Liv. 26, 49: Albius et Atrius quibus vos subjecistis, id. 28, 28, 9: ut alter alterius imperio subiceretur, id. 28, 21, 9: gentem suam dicioni nostrae, Tac. A. 13, 55; Curt. 8, 1, 37; cf.: Gallia securibus subjecta, Caes. B. G. 7, 77: omnia praeter eam (virtutem) subjecta, sunt sub fortunae dominationem, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24: nos sub eorum potestatem, id. 2, 31, 50: matribus familias sub hostilem libidinem subjectis, id. 4, 8, 12: sub aspectus omnium rem subjecit, id. 4, 47, 60; cf.: deos penatis subjectos esse libidini tribuniciae, Cic. Dom. 40, 106: populum senatui, Val. Max. 8, 9, 1: si virtus subjecta sub varios incertosque casus famula fortunae est, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 2: id quod sub eam vim subjectum est, id. Top. 15, 58: cujus victus vestitusque necessarius sub praeconem subjectus est, id. Quint. 15, 49 B. and K.: bona civium voci praeconis, id. Off. 2, 23, 83; for which, simply reliquias spectaculorum, *to expose for sale*, Suet. Calig. 38; so, delatores, id. Tit. 8: hiemi navigationem, *to subject, expose*, Caes. B. G. 4, 36: domum periculo, Quint. 7, 1, 53: scelus fraudemque nocentis odio civium, Cic. de Or. 1, 46, 202: fortunas innocentium fictis auditionibus, id. Planc. 23, 56: aliquid calumniae, Liv. 38, 48.—**2.** *To subject* or *subordinate* a particular to a general, *to range* or *treat* it *under, append it to*, etc.; in the *pass.*, *to be ranged under* or *comprised in* any thing: quattuor partes, quae subiciuntur sub vocabulum recti, Auct. Her. 3, 4, 7 B. and K.: unum quodque genus exemplorum sub singulos artis locos subicere, id. 4, 2, 3; cf. with *dat.:* formarum certus est numerus, quae cuique generi subiciantur, Cic. Top. 8, 33: qui vocabulum sive appellationem nomini subjecerunt tamquam speciem ejus, Quint. 1, 4, 20; cf.: sub metum subjecta sunt pigritia, pudor, terror, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 16; 4, 8, 19; Quint. 3, 5, 1: fas, justum, etc. . . . subici possunt honestati, id. 3, 8, 26: dicere apte plerique ornatui subiciunt, id. 1, 5, 1 et saep.—**3.** *To place under* in succession or order, in speaking or writing, i. e. *to place after, let follow, affix, annex, append, subjoin* (cf.: addo, adicio): post orationis figuras tertium quendam subjecit locum, Quint. 9, 1, 36: longis (litteris) breves subicere, id. 9, 4, 34: B litterae absonam et ipsam S subiciendo, id. 12, 10, 32: narrationem prooemio, id. 4, 2, 24; cf. id. 5, 13, 59: cur sic opinetur, rationem subicit, *adds, subjoins*, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: quod subicit, Pompeianos esse a Sullā impulsos, etc., id. Sull. 21, 60: a quibusdam senatoribus subjectum est, Liv. 29, 15, 1: subicit Scrofa: De formā culturae hoc dico, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2: non exspectare responsum et statim subicere, etc., Quint. 9, 2, 15: edicto subjecisti, quid in utrumque vestrum esset impensum, Plin. Pan. 20, 5 et saep.: vix pauca furenti Subicio, i. e. *answer, reply*, Verg. A. 3, 314.—**4.** *To comprehend under, collect* or *embrace in:* per quam res disperse et diffuse dictae unum sub aspectum subiciuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 98.—**5.** *To bring forward, propose, adduce; to bring to mind, prompt, suggest*, etc.: si meministi id, quod olim dictum est, subice, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 40 Ruhnk.; cf.: cupio mihi ab illo subici, si quid forte praetereo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 25: subiciens, quid dicerem, id. Fl. 22, 53: quae dolor querentibus subicit, Liv. 3, 48; 45, 18: nec tibi subiciet carmina serus amor, Prop. 1, 7, 20: spes est Peliā subjecta creatis, Ov. M. 7, 304.—Hence, **subjectus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Of places, *lying under* or *near, bordering upon, neighboring, adjacent:* alter (cingulus terrae) subjectus aquiloni, Cic. Rep. 6, 20: Heraclea, quae est subjecta Candaviae, Caes. B. C. 3, 79: Ossa, Ov. M. 1, 155: rivus castris Scipionis subjectus, Caes. B. C. 3, 37: subjectus viae campus, Liv. 2, 38: Armenia subjecta suo regno (opp. Cappadocia longius remota), Auct. B. Alex. 35, 2; 28, 3: genae deinde ab inferiore parte tutantur subjectae, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143.—**B.** (Acc. to II. B. 1.) *Subjected, subject:* si quidem Ea (natura deorum) subjecta est ei necessitati, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 77: servitio, Liv. 26, 49, 8: subjectior in diem et horam Invidiae, *exposed*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 47: ancipiti fortunae, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 2: species, quae sunt generi subjectae, *subordinate*, Quint. 5, 10, 57: tum neque subjectus solito nec blandior esto, *submissive*, Ov. A. A. 2, 411; cf.: parcere subjectis et debellare superbos, Verg. A. 6, 853.—*Subst.:* **subjectus,** i, *m., an inferior, subject:* (vilicus), qui, quid aut qualiter faciendum sit, ab subjecto discit, Col. 1, 2, 4; 11, 1, 25: Mithridates ab omnibus subjectis singula exquirens, etc., Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 7.—**C.** In the later philos. and gram. lang.: **subjectum,** i, *n.* (sc. verbum), *that which is spoken of, the foundation* or *subject* of a proposition: omne quicquid dicimus aut subjectum est aut de subjecto aut in subjecto est. Subjectum est prima substantia, quod ipsum nulli accidit alii inseparabiliter, etc., Mart. Cap. 4, § 361; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34, 4 et saep.—* *Adv.:* **subjectē** (cf. B. supra), *humbly, submissively:* haec quam potest demississime et subjectissime exponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 84 *fin.*

sŭbĭcĭtāre, v. subigito, I.

(**sŭbĭcŭlum,** a false read., Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

* **sŭbĭdus,** a, um, *adj., knowing, sensible*, Poët. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 11 (dub.; Hertz, subitus).

* **sŭbĭgĭtātĭo (sŭbăgĭt-),** ōnis, *f.* [subigito], *illicit intercourse*, Plaut. Capt. cat. 2.

* **sŭbĭgĭtātrix (sŭbăgĭt-),** īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that indulges in illicit intercourse, a lascivious woman*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45.

sŭbĭgĭto (sŭbăgĭto), āre, *v. freq. a.* [sub-agito]. **I.** Lit., *to lie with illicitly* (ante-class.): scortum, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53 (649 Ritschl): aliquam, id. ib. 5, 9; id. Cas. 5, 4, 2 (al. subicitare); id. Merc. 1, 2, 91; Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to work upon, incite* to any thing (post-class.): aliquem, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 5: mulierem blanditiis, App. Mag. p. 329, 3.

sŭbĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3 (sūbĭgit, scanned with u long, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106), *v. a.* [sub-ago], *to bring under, get under; bring* or *get up*, or *up to* any place. **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): sues antequam aestus incipiat, subigunt in umbrosum locum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 6: qui adverso flumine lembum Remigiis subigit, i. e. *rows up stream*, Verg. G. 1, 202: naves ad castellum, Liv. 26, 7: classem ad moenia, Sil. 15, 218: saxum contra ardua montis, id. 13, 610: frondosum apicem ad sidera, id. 17, 641 et saep.: celsos sonipedes ocius subigit jugo, *brings under the yoke*, Sen. Hippol. 1002.—In mal. part.: ancillam, i. e. *to lie with*, Aus. Epigr. 142; cf. Suet. Caes. 49.—**B.** In gen., *to turn up from beneath, to break up, dig up, plough, cultivate; to work, knead; to rub down, sharpen, whet; to tame, break* (class.; syn. domo): terram ferro, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45 *fin.:* locum subigere oportet bene: ubi erit subactus, areas facito, *to turn over and over, turn up*, Cato, R. R. 161, 1: segetes aratris, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 401, 9: agrum bipalio, Col. 3, 5, 3: glebas, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: vomere terram, Ov. M. 11, 31: arva, Verg. G. 1, 125.—Poet.: ratem conto, *to work, move*, Verg. A. 6, 302: pontum remis, i. e. *to plough, furrow*, Val. Fl. 1, 471: farinam in mortarium indito, aquae paulatim addito subigitoque pulchre: ubi bene subegeris, defingito, *knead it thoroughly*, Cato, R. R. 74; so, corium pilis, id. ib. 18, 7: harenam argillae usque ad lentorem, id. ap. Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 111: panem, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105: aliquid oleo, id. 32, 10, 44, § 126: digitis opus, Ov. M. 6, 20: subigunt in cote secures, i. e. *sharpen*, Verg. A. 7, 627: pressa manu (pecudum) terga, *to rub down*, Col. 6, 30, 1: (beluam) facilem ad subigendum frenat, *easy to be tamed*, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67; cf. vitulos, Col. 6, 2, 1: ubera, Vulg. Ezech. 23, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To put down, overcome, conquer, subjugate, subject, subdue*, etc. (freq. in prose and poetry): plerique omnes subiguntur sub suum judicium, Naev. Bell. Pan. Fr. Inc. 7 (p. 18 Vahl.): Persas, Paphlagonas . . . subegit solus, Plaut. Curc. 3, 78: tertiam partem orbis terrarum, Cic.

Rosc. Am. 36, 103: quos armis subegimus, id. Balb. 10, 25: Gallia devicta et subacta, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: urbes atque nationes, Sall. C. 2, 2: totam inter Alpes fretumque Italiam armis, Flor. 1, 26, 9: Africam, Val. Max. 6, 9, 14; Just. 30, 3, 9: poëtae consuetudine subigere aures populi debent, Varr. L. L. 9, 11, 130: nos in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7, 38: vitulos, *to break in*, Col. 6, 2: bos subactus, id. 6, 3.—*Plur. subst.*: victi ac subacti, Cic. Font. 16, 36.—*Absol.*: mors amici subigit, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22.—In mal. part. (cf. signif. I.): Gallias Caesar subegit, Nicomedes Caesarem, Poët. ap. Suet. Caes. 49.—**2.** *To bring, incite, impel; to force, compel, constrain* to any thing; constr. with *ut*, *ad*, or *in aliquid*; rarely with *inf.*: subegi, fenore argentum ab danistā ut sumeret, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 14: tu me numquam subiges, redditum ut reddam tibi, id. Curc. 4, 3, 8: subigor, ut, etc., id. Trin. 4, 2, 6; cf.: nec subigi queantur, ut, etc., id. Pers. 2, 2, 12: ut ederet socios, subigi non potuit, Tac. A. 2, 40: egestate stipendii ad deditionem subigi, id. H. 3, 8: ad deditionem Volscos, Liv. 6, 2: hostes ad deditionem, id. 9, 41; 9, 1: urbes metu subactae in dicionem, id. 28, 43: hostes fame in deditionem, Curt. 7, 7, 18: vis subegit verum fateri, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 9: Tarquiniensem metu subegerat frumentum exercitui praebere, Liv. 9, 41: subegit socios ignotae linquere terrae, Verg. A. 5, 794: ambitio multos mortalis falsos fieri subegit, Sall. C. 10, 5: injuria te subegit decernere, etc., id. ib. 51, 18; cf. Tac. A. 1, 39: insidiis subactus, Verg. A. 12, 494.—**B.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To cultivate*, of the mind; *to train, discipline* (very rare): subacto mihi ingenio opus est, ut agro non semel arato sed novato et iterato, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 30, 131: subacti atque durati bellis, Liv. 42, 52.

Sŭbĭgus, i, *m.* [subigo, I.], *the tutelary god of the wedding-night*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 9.

sŭbimplĕo, ēre, 2, *v. a.* [sub-impleo], *to fill up*, Aug. c. Epist. Manich. 22, 24.

* **sŭb-impŭdens**, entis, *adj.*, *somewhat shameless* or *impudent*: saepe, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1.

* **sŭb-ĭnānis**, e, *adj.*, *somewhat empty* or *vain*: quod est subinane in nobis, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 2.

sŭb-inde, *adv.*, a particle of time. **I.** In gen., *immediately after, just after, presently, forthwith, thereupon* (not ante-Aug.): primum gaudere, subinde Praeceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor Ep. 1, 8, 15: ager primum aretur ultimâ parte mensis Augusti, subinde Septembri sit iteratus, Col. 2, 4, 11: primo auctumno arandi et subinde conserendi, id. 11, 2, 8; Tac. Agr. 14: sparge subinde, Hor. S. 2, 5, 103: aliud subinde bellum cum alterius orae Graecis ortum, Liv. 8, 27; cf. id. 28, 25, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: semperne eosdem an subinde alios? Tac. A. 6, 2; Liv. 7, 10: duae subinde urbes captae direptaeque, id. 30, 7: legem suis liberis subinde dare, Quint. 11, 1, 83; Suet. Aug. 95.—**II.** In partic., of repeated actions, *one after the other, from time to time, now and then, repeatedly, frequently, continually* (cf. interdum): praedae minus inventum est, quod subinde spolia agrorum capta domos mittebant, Liv. 35, 21; 10, 17: subinde exsecuntur legati, id. 9, 16, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: quae subinde nuntiata sunt regi, continuae felicitati rerum ejus imposuerant labem, Curt. 7, 7, 30: si diligenter subinde emundata fuerit humus, Col. 6, 30, 2: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: Oderint dum metuant, Suet. Calig. 30: erit pergratum mihi hanc effigiem ejus subinde intueri, subinde respicere, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6: mentitur tua subinde tussis, Mart. 5, 39, 6.

sŭb-indĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to indicate slightly, to hint at* (late Lat.), Mar. Marc. Cyril. Incarn. Unigen. 31.

sŭb-indo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to subjoin, add*, Aur. Vict. Orig. Rom. 3, § 7.

sŭb-infĕro, tŭli, ferre, *irreg. v. a.*, *to subjoin, add*, Aug. Genes. Litt. 3, 24; Rutil. Lup. 1, 1; Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 5.

sŭb-inflo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to puff up somewhat; pass.* subinflari, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 4, 71.—Rare, except in *part.*, *somewhat puffed up* or *inflated* (late Lat.): vultus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 2 sq.: pulsus, id. ib. 1, 6: pectus, Arn. 2, 46.

(**sŭb-inflŭo**, a false read. for subterfluant, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4.)

* **sŭb-injectus**, a, um, *Part.* [inicio], *laid down upon*: subinjectā manu, Sen. Contr. 3, 13 *init.*

sŭb-inscrībo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, = παρεγγράφω, *to subjoin*, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1208 B.

* **sŭb-insulsus**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat tasteless* or *insipid*: si quid absurdum ... aut subinsulsum est, Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 7.

sŭb-intellĕgo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to understand* or *perceive a little* (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3; Hier. Ep. 145 *med.*—**II.** *To supply* in thought, *understand* in addition, Aug. Trin. 6, 4; id. Serm. 104, 3 *fin.*; Greg. M. in Job, 33, 7 al.

sŭb-intro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to go into secretly, to enter by stealth, steal into* (late Lat.); trop.: populo bellicoso ludorum scenicorum subintravit insania, Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 32; so Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3 al.

sŭb-intrōdūco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to introduce in secret* (late Lat.): eum, Aug. Ep. 137: fratres, Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

sŭb-intrŏĕo, īre, *v. a.*, *to go into, enter*: subintroire speciem alicujus, Arn. 6, 198; Vulg. Gal. 2, 4.

sŭbintrōmitto, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [sub-intromitto], *introduced temporarily*, Facund. Defens. 9, 1 (probably an error for subintermitto).

sŭb-invĭdĕo, no *perf.*, sum, 2, *v. a.* **I.** *To envy a little* or *slightly, to be somewhat envious of* (Ciceronian): subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1.—* **II.** *Part. perf.*, *a little disliked, somewhat odious*: subinvisum apud malevolos Postumi nomen, Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40.

* **sŭb-invīto**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to invite slightly*: aliquem, ut ad se scriberet, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 6.

sŭb-īrascor, ātus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to be somewhat angry* (Ciceronian): interdum soleo subirasci, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 12: brevitati litterarum, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1: in Epirum quod me non invitas, subirascor, id. Att. 9, 7, 7.—Hence, **sŭbīrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *somewhat angry*: tibi, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 72; id. Fam. 3, 9, 1: anus subiratior, App. M. 4, p. 154 (dub. al. iratior).

1. subis, is, *f.*, *a kind of bird that breaks eagles' eggs*, otherwise unknown, Nigid. ap. Plin. 10, 14, 17, § 37.

2. Subis, is, *m.*, v. Subi.

sŭbĭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [subitus], *sudden*: imber, Col. 1, 6, 24; 2, 4, 4; Sen. Q. N. 7, 22, 1; Vulg. Sap. 17, 6; 17, 14; 19, 16.

sŭbĭtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *done suddenly* or *in haste, sudden, hasty*: ad eum exercitum explendum Latini Hernicique dare Quintio subitarios milites (ita tum repentina auxilia appellabant) jussi, Liv. 3, 4, 11; so, milites (corresp. to tumultuarii), id. 40, 26, 6: exercitus, id. 3, 30, 3; 31, 2, 6; 41, 17, 9: res, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70: aedificia, Tac. A. 15, 39: gradus theatri (with scena in tempus structa), id. ib. 14, 20: dictio, *a speaking extempore*, Gell. 9, 15, 5: consilium, App. M. 9, p. 228, 17.—*Plur. subst. n.*: subitaria ista nostra, *off-hand sayings*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 104.

sŭbĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *suddenness* (late Lat.), Vulg. Sap. 5, 2.

sŭbĭtō, *adv.*, v. subeo, *P. a. fin.*

sŭbĭtum, i, *n.*, v. subitus, 2. s. v. subeo *fin.*

sŭbĭtus, a, um, v. subeo, *P. a.*

subjăcentia, ae, *f.* [sub-jaceo], *the being a subject* (philos. t. t., = τὸ ὑποκεῖσθαι): omni qualitate remotâ ipsum subjacentiae solius punctum contuetur, *absolute objectiveness*, Rufin. Orig. Princ. 4, 1.

sub-jăcĕo, cŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to lie under* or *near* any thing (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: feles coeunt mare stante, feminā subjacente, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174: frumentum si tegulis subjaceat, id. 18, 30, 73, § 301: fenestris subjacet vestibulum villae, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 15; cf.: subjacentes petrae, Curt. 5, 3, 18: campus aedificio subjacet, *adjoins, lies close to the building*, Col. 1, 2, 3; so, monti, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 2: fenestra subjacens, id. ib. 2, 17, 6.—**II.** Trop., *to be under, subject to* any thing; *to belong to* or *be connected with*, etc.: causa, cui plurimae subjacent lites, Quint. 3, 6, 27; cf. id. 3, 6, 41: subjacet utilitati etiam illa defensio, id. 7, 4, 12: quantitas plerumque eidem (qualitati) subjacet, id. 7, 4, 41: quaestiones velut subjacentes, id. 3, 6, 91 et saep.: vita, quae multis casibus subjacet, App. M. 11, p. 266, 10: inopes divitum impotentiae subjacentes, id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 28, 31: viliores personae capitali supplicio subjaceant, Cod. Just. 4, 40, 4: delicto, Vulg. Lev. 5, 3: ditioni regis, id. Esth. 9, 16: ex materiâ subjacente (deo) ac paratâ, *within his power*, Lact. 2, 8.

subjacto, āre, v. subjecto *init.*

subjectē, *adv.*, v. subicio, *P. a. fin.*

subjectĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [subicio], *submissive*, Vulg. Baruch, 1, 18.

subjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a laying, putting*, or *placing under*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rerum sub aspectum paene subjectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 202: totius rei sub oculos subjectio, Gell. 10, 3, 7; Quint. 9, 2, 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A representation*, Vitr. 9, 8; 9, 9.—**2.** *A substituting, forging*: testamentorum, Liv. 39, 18.—**II.** *A subjugation, reduction to obedience*: provinciarum, Oros. 3, 14 *fin.*: mentium, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, § 27: in omni subjectione, *in all submissiveness*, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 11; *the state of slavery*, Jornand. Get. 32.—**III.** Trop., *an annexing, subjoining.* **A.** In gen.: rationis, Auct. Her. 4, 17, 24.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 9, 7, 7; 9, 8, 1.—**B.** In partic., rhet. t. t. (*a*) *An answer subjoined* by an orator to a question which he has just asked, Auct. Her. 4, 23, 33; Quint. 9, 3, 98.—(*β*) *An added explanation*, Auct. Her. 2, 18, 28.

subjectīvē, *adv.*, v. subjectivus.

subjectīvus, a, um, *adj.* [subjectus], *of* or *belonging to the subject* of a proposition, *subjective*: pars, i. e. *the subject*, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 30, 30; Mart. Cap. 4, § 393; Tert. Virg. Vel. 4 *fin.*—*Adv.*: **subjectīvē**, *subjectively*, Mart. Cap. 4, § 393.

subjecto (also written **subjacto**, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2), āre, *v. freq. a.* [subicio], *to lay, place*, or *put under*; *to throw out from below* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): manus, Ov. M. 4, 359: acres Subjectat lasso stimulos, Hor. S. 2, 7, 94: saxa, Lucr. 6, 700: nigram alte harenam, *to cast up from its depths*, Verg. G. 3, 241; so, grana e terrâ, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2.

* **subjector**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who substitutes, a substitutor, forger*: testamentorum, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7.

subjectum, i, v. subicio, II. C.

1. subjectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from subicio.

2. subjectus, ūs, *m.* [subicio], *a laying under* (post-Aug. and very rare), Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 154.

subjĭcĭo, v. subicio.

* **sub-jŭgālis**, e, *adj.*, *accustomed to the yoke*: subjugales beluae, Prud. στεφ. 10, 333.—*Subst.*, *a beast of burden*, Vulg. Matt. 21, 5.

subjŭgātor, ōris, *m.* [subjugo], *one who brings under the yoke, a conqueror, subjugator* (post-Aug.): ORBIS TERRARVM, Inscr. Orell. 838: malorum, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, pp. 16, 17.

subjŭgĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-jugum], *of* or *belonging to the yoke, that is attached to the yoke*; lora, Cato, R. R. 135, 5; Vitr. 10, 3, 3 Schneid. *N. cr.*—*Subst.*: **subjŭgĭa**, ōrum, *n. plur.* (sc. lora), *yoke-straps*, Cato, R. R. 63.

subjŭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.] (post-class.) **I.** *To bring under the yoke*: decus publicum, Arn. 4, p. 129: exercitum, Eutr. 4, 17.—**II.** In gen., *to subject, subjugate*: ORBEM TERRAE ROMANO NOMINI, Inscr. Grut. 281, 2: hostes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 249: provinciam, Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 21: multi periculo subjugati sunt, Lact. Mort. Pers. 34.—With *dat.*: aliquem poenae, Dig 4, 8, 43: aliquem personali muneri, ib. 50, 4, 18, § 9: ingratum populum legi, Lact. 4, 10, 10: totum hominem alienae dicioni, id. 3, 8, 19: gentes servituti, id. 7, 24, 4.

subjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [id.] * **I.** *That is attached to the yoke, yoked*: molae machinariae subjugum aliquem dare, App. M. 7, p. 194, 29.—**II. subjŭgum**, i, *n.*, *the name of an unknown animal*: eidem auctores subjugum, quod nec quale esset animal, nec ubi nasceretur, tradiderunt, Plin. 30, 15, 52, § 146.

subjunctivus, a, um, *adj.* [subjungo], *of* or *belonging to binding together, connecting;* in the later gram. lang., modus, *the subjunctive mood*, Diom. p. 331 P.; Prisc. p. 820 ib. al.: conjunctiones, e. g. si, cum, antequam, etc., Charis. p. 200 sq. P.: vocales, Prisc. 561 ib.

subjunctōrium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a carriage drawn by animals*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 10.—**II.** = ὑποζύγιον, *a beast used for draught*, Ambros. Interp. Job et Dav. 2, 5, § 20.

subjunctus, a, um, *Part.* of subjungo.

sub-jungo, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf. pass.* subjungier, Prud. ap. Symm. 2, 586), *v. a., to yoke, harness* (rare): curru subjungere tigres, Verg. E. 5, 29: (juvencos) plostro, Col. 6, 2, 8: carpento suo equas, Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 262.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *To join* or *add to, to annex, affix, subjoin.* * **1.** Lit.: Aeneia puppis . . . rostro Phrygios subjuncta leones, *having affixed*, Verg. A. 10, 157.—**2.** Trop., *to bring under, make subject, subordinate, subjoin* (class.): aliquid sub suom judicium, Naev. 1, 5: tu fac utrumque uno subjungas nomine eorum, Lucr. 3, 421: omnes artes oratori, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: Aristoteles translationi haec ipsa subjungit, id. Or. 27, 94: Calliope haec percussis subjungit carmina nervis, Ov. M. 5, 340: quod memoriam quidam inventioni, quidam dispositioni subjunxerunt, *have associated*, Quint. 3, 3, 10.—Poet. and post-Aug., of speech, *to add, subjoin:* verbo idem verbum, Quint. 9, 3, 67: nunc quae sit narrandi ratio subjungam, id. 4, 2, 31: subjunxit egregiam causam, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 14: quid praeterea novi? Nihil; alioqui subjungerem, id. ib. 3, 14, 6; 5, 7, 4; 5, 14, 3; 7, 33, 7: at ille subjunxit, Vulg. Gen. 27, 36.—**B.** *To bring under, subdue, subject, subjugate* (class.): urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 55: urbes sub vestrum jus, id. Agr. 2, 36, 98: nulli fas Italo tantam subjungere gentem, Verg. A. 8, 502: novas provincias imperio nostro, Vell. 2, 39, 3: et mihi res, non me rebus subjungere conor, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 19.—**C.** *To lay under* (very rare): immortalia fundamenta rebus, Lucr. 2, 862.—**D.** *To put in the place of, to substitute:* exempta una littera sonitus vastioris et subjuncta levioris, Gell. 1, 25, 8.

* **sublăbĭum**, ii, *n.* [sub-labium], *a plant, dog's-tongue*, App. Herb. 96.

sub-lābor, lapsus, 3, *v. dep. n., to fall, glide,* or *sink under* or *down, to sink* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: imperfecta necesse est labent et modo prodeant, modo sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71, § 34: aedificia vetustate sublapsa, Plin. Ep. 10, 75, 1; cf. poet. transf.: annis sublapsa vetustas, Verg. A. 12, 686.—* **B.** In partic., *to slip down, glide away:* lues udo sublapsa veneno Pertentat sensus, Verg. A. 7, 354.—**II.** Trop.: retro sublapsa Spes, Verg. A. 2, 169: memoria senum, Sen. Oedip. 817.

* **sub-lăbro**, āre, *v. a.* [labrum], *to put into the mouth*, Nov. ap. Non. 170, 8.

Sublăcensis, e, v. Sublaqueum.

sub-lăcrimans, antis, *P. a.* [lacrimo], *weeping a little:* oculi, Veg. Vet. 1, 30.

* **sub-lāmĭna**, ae, *f. an under-plate*, Cato, R. R. 21, 3.

sublapsus, a, um, *P. a.* of sublabor.

Sublăquĕum, i, *n., a little town of the Æqui, in Latium, near which Nero had a country-seat,* now *Subiaco*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Tac. A. 14, 22.—Hence, **Sublăcensis**, e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sublaqueum:* villa, *that of Nero, near Sublaqueum*, Front. Aquaed. 93: viae, *constructed there by him*, id. ib. 7; 14; 15.

sublātē, *adv.*, v. tollo, *P. a. fin.*

sublātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tollo], *a lifting up, raising, elevation.* **I.** Lit.: a sublatione (soni) ad positionem, *an upward beat* in marking time, Quint. 9, 4, 48; so (opp. positio) id. 9, 4, 48, § 55.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen., *an elevation, exaltation:* animi, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13.—**B.** In partic., *a removal:* furtiva, Ambros. in Luc. 5, § 112.—**2.** *An abrogation, annulling:* judicii, Quint. 7, 1, 60.

sublātus, a, um, *Part.* of tollo; as *P. a.*, v. tollo *fin.*

sub-lăvo, āre, *v. a., to wash from beneath* (post-Aug. and rare): os vulvae vino, Cels. 6, 18, 10: se, Capitol. M. Aur. 19; App. Herb. 79.

sublectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublego], *a gleaning, leasing* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 31 *med.*

* **sublecto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [sub-lacio], *to wheedle, cajole:* os, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 74.

sublectus, a, um, *Part.* of sublego.

sub-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To gather from below, to gather* or *search for underneath, to gather up:* (puer) sublegit quodcumque jaceret inutile quodque Posset cenantes offendere, Hor. S. 2, 8, 12: baca tempestatibus in terram decidit et necesse est eam sublegere, Col. 12, 52, 1: ficum viridem, id. 12, 17, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to catch up secretly* or *by stealth.* **1.** Lit.: liberos, *to kidnap*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 44.—**2.** Trop.: clam alicujus sermonem, *to overhear*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 98; so, sermonem hinc, Turp. ap. Non. 332, 30 (Com. Fragm. 5 Rib.): carmina, Verg. E. 9, 21.—**II.** *To choose* or *elect in the place of* another, *to substitute:* collegae, qui una lecti: et qui in eorum locum suppositi, sublecti: additi, allecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.; Plebisc. Viator. tab. 1, line 41; tab. 2, line 4; 10: in demortuorum locum, Liv. 23, 23: in numerum patriciorum, Tac. A. 11, 25: senatum, Just. 3, 3, 2: principes Latinorum in ordinem suum, Val. Max. 6, 4, 1.

sublestus, a, um, *adj.* [acc. to Döderl. Synon. 2, p. 101 sq., perh. from sublevo; and hence, light], *slight, trifling, trivial* (ante class.): sublesta antiqui dicebant infirma et tenuia, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 20: fides sublestior, id est, infirmior. Idem in Nervolaria vinum ait sublestissimum, quia infirmos faciat vel corpore vel animo, Fest. pp. 294 and 295 Müll.; cf.: sublestum est leve, frivolum, Non. 177, 11: sublestus infirmus, tristis, Gloss. Isid.: fides, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 13.

sublĕvātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublevo, II. B.], *a lightening, alleviation;* trop.: sublevatio et medicina, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59.

sub-lĕvo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to lift up from beneath, to raise up, hold up, support* (class.: esp. freq. in the trop. sense; syn.: extollo, erigo). **I.** Lit.: qui nos sibi quondam ad pedes stratos ne sublevabat quidem, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 3: in ascensu sublevati, Caes. B. C. 2, 34; id. B. G. 7, 47: alterni innixi sublevantesque invicem et trahentes alii alios, Liv. 5, 47, 2; 28, 20, 5; cf.: jubis equorum sublevati, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: erigere se aut sublevare, id. ib. 6, 27: terrā sublevat ipsum, Verg. A. 10, 831: apes regem fessum umeris sublevant, Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54: inter manus sublevantium exstinctus est, Suet. Vesp. 34 et saep.: mentum sinistrā, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: retia furcis, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: oculos, Vulg. Joan. 6, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to sustain, support, assist, encourage, console* any one in misfortune (syn.: auxilior, subvenio, lenio, sedo): aratores (opp. evertere), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215: homines defendere et sublevare, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: aliquem (opp. deridere), id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: aliquem (opp. laedere), id. Caecin. 9, 23: graviter eos accusat, quod tam necessario tempore ab iis non sublevetur, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: oppidanos re frumentariā, Hirt. B. G. 8, 34: provincias liberalitate, Suet. Tib. 48: ad sublevandos alios, Nep. Epam. 3, 4.—Of things: hic est status, qui unā voce omnium gemitur neque verbo cujusquam sublevatur, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1.—**B.** *To lighten, qualify, alleviate, mitigate, lessen* an evil, *to assuage:* non denique aliquo mediocri vitio tot tantaque ejus vitia sublevata esse videbuntur, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 47: res adversae sublevantur, id. Sull. 27, 75: fortunam industriā, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: omnium rerum inopiam, id. ib. 3, 80: militum laborem, id. B. G. 6, 32: hominum pericula, Cic. Mur. 4, 8: calamitates hominum, id. Tusc. 4, 20, 46: una illa sublevanda offensio est, id. Lael. 24, 88: fugam pecuniā, Nep. Att. 2: odia, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 3, 1: blandimentum sublevavit metum, Tac. A. 14, 4: nominis novitatem dicendi gloriā maxime sublevabis, *will compensate for*, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 1, 2.

sublĭca, ae, *f., a stake* or *pile* driven into the ground, *a palisade* (cf.: palus, sudes, stipes), Caes. B. C. 3, 49; Liv. 23, 37; Vitr. 3, 3.—Esp., of *the piles for a bridge*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 7, 35; Liv. 1, 37.—In the form sublices, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 77; cf. Gloss. Labb.

sublĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sublica], *consisting of* or *resting upon piles:* Pons Sublicius, *the pile-bridge*, a wooden bridge across the Tiber, built by Ancus Marcius, Liv. 1, 33; 2, 10; Sen. Vit. Beat. 25, 1; Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 100; Tac. H. 1, 86; Varr. L. L. 5, § 83, and 6, § 44 Müll.; Fest. p. 293 ib.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 693 sq.—As the place where beggars sat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25.

sublīdo, ĕre, *v. a.* [sub-laedo], *to press out:* murmur voce, Prud. Apoth. 915.—**II.** *To injure by degrees*, Vitr. 6, 8 (12), 2 dub.

sublĭgăcŭlum, i, *n.* [subligo], *a waistband, breech-cloth*, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129; cf. Non. 19, 21.—Called subsequently **sublĭgar**, āris, *n.*, Mart. 3, 87, 4; Juv. 6, 70; Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 59; and **sublĭgātūra**, ae, *f.*, Theod. Prisc. 1, 26.

* **sublĭgātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a binding* or *tying below:* uvarum, Pall. 1, 6, 10.

sub-lĭgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to bind* or *tie below, to bind on* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; syn. subnecto): vites, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197: lateri atque umeris ensem, Verg. A. 8, 459: clipeum sinistrae, id. ib. 11, 11: arma, Val. Fl. 5, 445; cf. poet., transf.: quem (virum) balteus asper Subligat, *girds*, id. 5, 579: tiaram extremā cervice, id. 6, 700 et saep.: subligata ludit, *trussed up, tucked up*, Mart. 7, 67, 4.

sublīmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sublimo], *a lifting up, deliverance*, Alcim. Ep. 2.

sublīmātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an elevator, exalter* (late Lat.): Deus est Abrahami sublimator, Salv. Gub. Dei, 1, 8.

sublīme, *adv.*, v. sublimis *fin.*

sub-līmen, *adv.* [acc. to Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 464, = sublimen superum, referring to the hanging up of slaves for punishment; but acc. to Ussing ad Plaut. As. v. 859 from sublimis], *on high, upwards* (mostly ante-class.): facite illic homo jam in medicinam ablatus sublimen siet, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 3 Ritschl: jam sublimen raptum oportuit, id. ib. 5, 7, 6 ib.: sublimen ferre, id. ib. 5, 7, 13 ib.; 5, 8, 3 ib. (in all these passages Brix reads sublimis, sublimem); cf.: illum jubes ancillas rapere sublimen domum, id. As. 5, 2, 18 (Fleck. sublimem; cf. Ussing ad loc.): sublimen intro hunc rape, Ter. And. 5, 2, 20 Fleck. (Umpfenb. sublimem): sublimen medium arriperem, id. Ad. 3, 2, 18 ib.: aspice hoc sublimen candens, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; 2, 25, 65; 3, 4, 10; 3, 16, 40 B. and K. (al. sublime); cf. Liv. 1, 16, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; and Rib. writes sublimen (for sublimis, etc.), Verg. G. 1, 242; 1, 404; id. A. 1, 259; 10, 144; 11, 67; 11, 722.—(For a full discussion of these passages and the word, v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 462 sqq.; Rib. in Fleck. Jahrb. 77, p. 184 sqq.; and contra, R. Klotz ad Ter. And. p. 197 sqq.)

sublīmis, e (collat. form **sublīmus**, a, um: ex sublimo vertice, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 7, 19; Enn. ap. Non. 169; Att. and Sall. ib. 489, 8 sq.; Lucr. 1, 340), *adj.* [etym. dub.; perh. sub-limen, up to the lintel; cf. sublimen] (sublimem est in altitudinem elatum, Fest. p. 306 Müll.), *uplifted, high, lofty, exalted, elevated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: editus, arduus, celsus, altus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *high, lofty:* hic vertex nobis semper sublimis, Verg. G. 1, 242; cf. Hor. C. 1, 1, 36: montis cacumen, Ov. M. 1, 666: tectum, id. ib. 14, 752: columna, id. ib. 2, 1: atrium, Hor. C. 3, 1, 46: arcus (Iridis), Plin. 2, 59, 60, § 151: portae, Verg. A. 12, 133: nemus, Luc. 3, 86 et saep.: os, *directed upwards* (opp. to pronus), Ov. M. 1, 85; cf. id. ib. 15, 673; Hor. A. P. 457: flagellum, *uplifted*, id. C. 3, 26, 11: armenta, Col. 3, 8: currus, Liv. 28, 9.—*Comp.:* quanto sublimior Atlas Omnibus in Libyā sit montibus, Juv. 11, 24.—*Sup.:* triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru, Tert. Apol. 33.—**B.** Esp., *borne aloft, uplifted, elevated, raised:* rapite sublimem foras, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1: sublimem aliquem rapere (arripere, auferre, ferre), id. As. 5, 2, 18; id. Men. 5, 7, 3; 5, 7, 6; 5, 7, 13; 5, 8, 3; Ter. And. 5, 2, 20; id. Ad. 3, 2, 18; Verg. A. 5, 255; 11, 722 (in all these passages others read sublimen, q. v.); Ov. M. 4, 363 al.: campi armis sublimibus ardent, *borne aloft, lofty*, Verg. A. 11, 602: sublimes in

equis redeunt, id. ib. 7, 285: apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus, id. G. 1, 404; cf.: ipsa (Venus) Paphum sublimis abit, *on high through the air*, id. A. 1, 415: sublimis abit, Liv. 1, 16; 1, 34: vehitur, Ov. M. 5, 648 al.—**C.** *On high, lofty, in a high position:* tenuem texens sublimis aranea telum, Cat. 68, 49: juvenem sublimem stramine ponunt, Verg. A. 11, 67: sedens solio sublimis avito, Ov. M. 6, 650: Tyrio jaceat sublimis in ostro, id. H. 12, 179.—**D.** *Subst.:* **sublīme,** is, *n.*, *height;* sometimes to be rendered *the air:* piro per lusum in sublime jactato, Suet. Claud. 27; so, in sublime, Auct. B. Afr. 84, 1; Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112; 31, 6, 31, § 57: per sublime volantes grues, id. 18, 35, 87, § 362: in sublimi posita facies Dianae, id. 36, 5, 4, § 13: ex sublimi devoluti, id. 27, 12, 105, § 129.—*Plur.:* antiquique memor metuit sublimia casus, Ov. M. 8, 259: per maria ac terras sublimaque caeli, Lucr. 1, 340.—**II.** Trop., *lofty, exalted, eminent, distinguished.* **A.** In gen.: antiqui reges ac sublimes viri, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 9; cf. Luc. 10, 378: mens, Ov. P. 3, 3, 103: pectora, id. F. 1, 301: nomen, id. Tr. 4, 10, 121: sublimis, cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix, *aspiring*, Hor. A. P. 165; cf.: nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, id. Ep. 1, 12, 15.—*Comp.:* quâ claritate nihil in rebus humanis sublimius duco, Plin. 22, 5, 5, § 10; Juv. 8, 232.—*Sup.:* sancimus supponi duos sublimissimos judices, Cod. Just. 7, 62, 39.—**B.** In partic., of language, *lofty, elevated, sublime* (freq. in Quint.): sublimia carmina, Juv. 7, 28: verbum, Quint. 8, 3, 18: clara et sublimia verba, id. ib.: oratio, id. 8, 3, 74: genus dicendi, id. 11, 1, 3: actio (opp. causae summissae), id. 11, 3, 153: si quis sublimia humilibus misceat, id. 8, 3, 60 et saep.—Transf., of orators, poets, etc.: natura sublimis et acer, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 165: sublimis et gravis et grandiloquus (Aeschylus), Quint. 10, 1, 66: Trachalus plerumque sublimis, id. 10, 1, 119.—*Comp.:* sublimior gravitas Sophoclis, Quint. 10, 1, 68: sublimius aliquid, id. 8, 3, 14: jam sublimius illud pro Archiâ, Saxa atque solitudines voci respondent, id. 8, 3, 75.—Hence, *adv.* **1.** Lit., *aloft, loftily, on high.* (*a*) Form **sublīmiter** (rare): stare, *upright*, Cato, R. R. 70, 2; so id. ib. 71: volitare, Col. 8, 11, 1: munitur locus, id. 8, 15, 1.—(*β*) Form **sublīme** (class.): Theodori nihil interest, humine an sublime putescat, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; cf.: scuta, quae fuerant sublime fixa, sunt humi inventa, id. Div. 2, 31, 67: volare, Lucr. 2, 206; 6, 97: ferri, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 2, 56, 141 Orell. *N. cr.:* elati, Liv. 21, 30: expulsa, Verg. G. 1, 320 et saep.—**b.** *Comp.:* sublimius altum Attollit caput, Ov. Hal. 69.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *in a lofty manner, loftily* (very rare): alia sublimius, alia gravius esse dicenda, Quint. 9, 4, 130.

sublīmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [sublimis], *height, loftiness* (post-Aug.; cf. altitudo). **I.** Lit.: corporis, Quint. 12, 5, 5: cellarum, Col. 8, 3, 3: cucurbitarum, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 69.—In *plur.:* lunae, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: sublimitas incomparabilis invicti animi, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94: in picturâ, id. 35, 10, 36, § 67.—**B.** In partic., of language, *loftiness, elevation, sublimity* (while elevatio means disparagement): heroici carminis, Quint. 1, 8, 5; cf.: ab his (poëtis) in verbis sublimitas petitur, id. 10, 1, 27: sublimitas et magnificentia et nitor, id. 8, 3, 3: narrandi (with splendor), Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 4: Platonica illa sublimitas, id. ib. 1, 10, 5.

sublīmĭter, *adv.*, v. sublimis *fin.*

* **sublīmĭtus,** *adv.* [sublimis], *up high, high:* pauci militum equum sublimitus insilire, Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 1 *med.* Mai.

sublīmo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to lift up on high, to raise, elevate* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: facem (sol), Enn. ap. Non. 170, 11 (Trag. v. 319 Vahl.): se nubium tenus, App. Flor. p. 340, 38; cf. mid.: sublimata in altum, id. M. 3, p. 138, 34; Vitr. 6, 6, 4; Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 10.—**II.** Trop.: sublimavit dixit (Cato), id est in altum extulit, Originum, l. II.: in maximum decus atque in excelsissimam claritudinem sublimavit, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: aliquem, Macr. S. 1, 24 *med.:* Pallas praetoriis ornamentis sublimatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 4 *med.*

sublīmus, a, um, v. sublimis *init.*

* **sublingĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [sub-lingo], *a lick-dish, under-scullion:* coqui, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 103.

sublinguĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the epiglottis,* Isid. 11, 1, 59.

sub-lino, lēvi, lĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to besmear* or *anoint beneath, to lay on as a ground-color, to prime with* any thing (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: chrysocollam atramento, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: caeruleum, id. 35, 6, 26, § 45: argentum vivum, id. 33, 6, 32, § 100: sanguinem lacertae, id. 30, 9, 23, § 80.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To put underneath, underlay* (syn. substerno): maceriam calce, Cato, R. R. 15, 1: tertium (genus sardonychis) argenteis bracteis sublinitur, etc., Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105.—**B.** Sublinere os alicui, *to befool, cheat, bamboozle* (the allusion being to the practice of smearing the face of a sleeping person; cf. Non. 45, 21) (Plautinian): pulchre os sublevit patri, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 19; id. Mil. 2, 1, 32; 2, 1, 75; 2, 5, 57; id. Aul. 4, 6, 2; id. Capt. 3, 4, 123; id. Merc. 2, 4, 17; 3, 4, 46; id. Ps. 2, 4, 29; id. Trin. 2, 4, 157; id. Ep. 3, 3, 48; 3, 4, 55.

sublĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of sublino.

sub-līvĭdus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat blue, bluish* (very rare): pustulae, Cels. 5, 28, 1 and 11 *med.*

* **sub-lūcānus,** a, um, *adj.* [lux], *towards day, towards morning:* temporibus, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.

sub-lūcĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine a little, to gleam faintly, to glimmer* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aries sublucet corpore totus, Cic. Arat. 289: crepuscula sublucent, Ov. Am. 1, 5, 5: si fragmenta (picis) subluceant, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127: (liquor) nigrantis rosae colore sublucens, id. 9, 36, 60, § 126: violae sublucet purpura nigrae, Verg. G. 4, 275; cf.: candida nec mixto sublucent ora rubore, Ov. H. 21, 217.

* **sub-lūcĭdus,** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat light, lightish:* lucus, App. M. 6, p. 174, 24.

sub-lūco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [lux], *to trim, cut away, thin out* the branches of a tree, to admit light: sublucare arbores est ramos earum supputare, et veluti subtus lucem mittere, Fest. p. 348 Müll.: arbor ... nisi a domino sublucari non potest, isque conveniendus est ut eam sublucet, Paul. Sent. 5, 6, 13; cf. colluco.

‡ **sub-lūgĕo,** ēre, *v. n.*, *to lament a little,* Inscr. Cenot. Pis. ap. Orell. 643.

sub-lŭo, no *perf.*, lūtum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to wash* or *bathe underneath* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: aliquid aquâ calidâ, Cels. 4, 15; Col. 6, 32, 1: inguina, Mart. 6, 81, 2: subluto podice, id. 2, 42, 1.—**II.** Transf., of rivers, *to flow along the base of, to wash the foot of:* hunc montem flumen subluebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: radices collis (flumina), id. B. G. 7, 69.—*Pass.:* Asia, quâ Hellesponto, quâ rubro mari subluitur, Curt. 9, 6, 20.

sublustris, e, *adj.* [sub-lux], *giving some light, having a faint light, glimmering* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: nox, Hor. C. 3, 27, 31; Liv. 5, 47: umbra (noctis), Verg. A. 9, 373; Val. Fl. 3, 141.—* **II.** Trop.: eloquentiae Latinae lumina, Gell. 13, 24, 12.

sub-lūtĕus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat yellow, yellowish* (post-class.): color, App. Flor. p. 348, 29: color purpurei luminis suffectione subluteus, Arn. 5, 164.

sublūtus, a, um, *Part.* of subluo.

sublŭvies, em, e, *f.* [subluo, that which is washed off], *filth, dirt* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: via subluvie caenosâ lubrica, App. M. 9, p. 221, 2: limosa, Amm. 15, 4.—**II.** In partic., *a disease in the feet of sheep, the foul,* Col. 7, 5, 11; so in the feet of men, Plin. 30, 9, 23, § 80.—Called also **sublŭvium,** ii, *n.*, Marc. Emp. 18 *fin.*

subm-, v. summ-.

sub-nascor, nātus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to grow up under, out of,* or *after; to follow after, succeed* (not ante-Aug.): num vada subnatis imo viridentur ab herbis, Ov. Hal. 90: qui (cortex) subnascente alio expellitur, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 234; so, folia, id. 16, 22, 34, § 84: poma, id. 12, 3, 7, § 15: castaneae, id. 17, 20, 34, § 148: pilus, id. 11, 39, 94, § 230: plumae, id. 11, 23, 27, § 78: ulcera, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 5: aqua, id. Ira, 2, 10, 5: ignis, Sil. 14, 65.

sub-năto, āre, *v. n.*, *to swim beneath* (post-Aug. and very rare): pars subnatat unda Membrorum, pars exstat aquis, Sil. 14, 482: currus bijuges alii subnatant, App. M. 4, p. 157, 6.

subnātus, a, um, *Part.* of subnascor.

sub-nāvĭgo, āvi, āre, *v. a.*, *to sail under the lee:* Cyprum, Vulg. Act. 27, 4 (transl. of the Gr. ὑπεπλεύσαμεν).

sub-necto, nexui, xum, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to bind* or *tie under, bind on beneath* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. subligo). **I.** Lit.: antennis velum, Ov. M. 11, 483: cingula mammae, Verg. A. 1, 492: tenui de vimine circlos Cervici, id. G. 3, 167: subnectit fibula vestem, id. A. 4, 139: fragmentum clavi collo, Plin. 28, 4, 11, § 46: speciesque comam subnexus utrâque, *wreathed, garlanded,* Stat. S. 5, 3, 113 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to add, subjoin* in speaking: ut inventioni judicium subnecterent, Quint. 3, 3, 5 Spald.: deinde proxima subnectens, id. 7, 10, 7: subnectit et hanc fabulam, Just. 43, 4, 4; so, dedecus, Val. Max. 2, 6, 15: callide subnectit, confictas a se epistulas esse, Just. 14, 1, 11.

* **sub-nĕgo,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to half deny* or *refuse:* quod praesenti tibi prope subnegâram, Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *init.*

Subnĕro, ōnis, *m.* [sub-Nero], *the second Nero,* an appellation given to the emperor Domitian, on account of his crimes, Tert. Pall. 4 (cf. of the same: calvus Nero, Juv. 4, 37).

subnervo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [sub-nervus, to cut the sinew beneath], *to hamstring, hough* (post-class.). **I.** Taurum, Tert. adv. Jud. 10 *med.:* equos, Vulg. Jos. 11, 6: jugales, id. 2 Reg. 8, 4.—* **II.** Trop., *to invalidate, refute:* calumnias, App. Mag. p. 327.

subnexus, a, um, *Part.* of subnecto.

sub-nĭger, gra, grum, *adj.*, *somewhat black, blackish:* ventriosus, subniger, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120: oculis, id. Merc. 3, 4, 55: labris (canum), Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: color (cutis), Cels. 5, 28, 4.

sub-nīsus, a, um, v. subnixus.

sub-nixus (-nīsus), a, um, *Part.* [nitor], *supported from beneath, under-propped, propped up, supported by, resting* or *leaning upon* any thing, etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense; cf. suffultus). **I.** Lit.: (duos circulos) caeli verticibus ipsis ex utrâque parte subnixos vides, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: solioque alte subnixa resedit, Verg. A. 1, 506: parva Philoctetae subnixa Petelia muro, *supported,* i. e. *defended by,* id. ib. 3, 402: subnixae nubibus altis, id. Cir. 195: cubito subnixa, id. ib. 348: Caesariem tunc forte Venus subnixa corusco Fingebat solio, Claud. Epith. Hon. et Mar. 99; Aus. Cent. Nupt. 48: subnixas jugis immanibus aedes, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 49: galea coruscis subnixa cristis, Sil. 2, 398: subnixis alis me inferam, i. e. *with my arms a-kimbo,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Relying* or *depending upon* any thing. (*a*) With *abl.:* victoriis divitiisque subnixus, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46: cum Bastarnas cernerent subnixos Thracum auxiliis, Liv. 41, 19: Hannibal subnixus victoriâ Cannensi, id. 25, 41; cf. id. 26, 13: validis propinquitatibus subnixus, Tac. A. 11, 1: civitas tot illustribus viris subnixa, id. ib. 1, 11: arrogantiâ subnixi, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246: robore mentis, Mart. 1, 40, 7: manu servorum, Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. 8.—(*β*) With *ex:* Latini subnixo animo ex victoriâ inerti, consilium ineunt, Cael. (or Quadrig.) ap. Non. 405, 29; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 4.—(*γ*) *Absol.:* subnixus et fidens innocentiae animus, Liv. 4, 42, 5.—**B.** *Subject to:* servitute, Tert. Patient. 4.

subnŏtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subnoto], *a signing underneath, subscription* (post-class.), Cod. Just. 1, 23, 6; Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22; Hier. Ep. 123.

sub-nŏto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (post-Aug.). **I.** *To mark, note,* or *write underneath* (cf. subscribo): in inferiori lineâ particulares propositiones subnotentur, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 27: nomina palam, *to write down,* Suet. Calig. 41.—Transf.: libellos, *to subscribe,* Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 9.—**II.** *To note secretly, to mark, watch, observe:* et non sobria verba subnotasti, Mart. 1, 28, 5: aliquem vultu digitoque, id. 6, 82, 3.

* **subnŭba,** ae, *f.* [sub nubo], *a rival:* lecti subnuba nostri, Ov. H. 6, 153.

sub-nūbĭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat*

cloudy or *overcast, rather gloomy:* nox, * Caes. B. C. 3, 54: limes, Ov. R. Am. 599.

sŭbo, āre, *v. n., to be in heat.* **I.** Prop. of sows, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 181.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of other animals, Lucr. 4, 1199; App. Mag. p. 298, 22.—**B.** Of women, Hor. Epod. 12, 11; Tert. Apol. 46; 14; Hier. ap. Jovin. 1, 38; 2, 36.

* **sŭb-obscēnus (-caenus),** a, um, *adj., somewhat smutty* or *obscene:* ridiculum, Cic. Or. 26, 88.

sŭbobscūrē, *adv.*, v. subobscurus.

sŭb-obscūrus, a, um, *adj., somewhat obscure;* trop., of language: breves et ob eam ipsam causam interdum subobscuri, Cic. Brut. 7, 29: ingressio, id. Or. 3, 11: cicatrix, Vulg. Lev. 13, 21.—*Adv.:* **sŭbobscūrē,** *somewhat obscurely:* dixit, Gell. 10, 1, 7: explicat, id. 3, 14, 6.

Sub-ocrīni, ōrum, *m., an Alpine people,* Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133.

* **sŭb-ŏcŭlāris,** e, *adj., that is beneath the eye, subocular:* venae, Veg. Vet. 4, 4.

* **sŭb-ŏdĭōsus,** a, um, *adj., somewhat vexatious* or *odious,* Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4.

* **sub-offendo,** ĕre, *v. n., to give some offence:* apud faecem populi, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5.

sŭb-ŏlĕo (-ŏlo, *pres. subj.* subolat, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 26; cf. oleo *init.*), ēre, *v. n.* (prop. to emit a smell; only trop. and in *third pers. sing.*): hoc subolet alicui, or *impers.* subolet (alicui), *to smell, scent, perceive* any thing; *I* (*thou,* etc.), *perceive, detect,* etc. (ante-class.): id jam pridem sensi et subolet mihi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 7; id. Cas. 2, 3, 59; 3, 2, 24; Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 10: propemodum quod illic festinet, sentio et subolet mihi, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 14 Brix ad loc.: scio equidem te, animatus ut sis: video, subolet, sentio, id. ib. 3, 2, 72; id. Cas. 2, 3, 48.

sŭbŏles (less correctly **sŏbŏles**), is, *f.* [sub- 2. oleo, olesco], *a sprout, shoot, offshoot, twig, spray:* suboles ab olescendo, id est crescendo, ut adulescentes quoque et adultae et indoles dicitur, Fest. p. 309 Müll. **I.** Lit. (very rare; syn. surculus), of plants: ulmum serere ex subolibus, Col. 5, 6, 2: caepa, quae non habuit suboles adhaerentes, id. 12, 10; Plin. 17, 10, 12, § 65 et saep. —Of the hair: ex subolibus parvuli (capilli) demittebantur, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 7: cum capillus frequenti subole cumulat verticem, App. M. 2, p. 218, 36.—**II.** Transf., of men and beasts, *offspring, progeny, posterity, issue, stock, race, lineage* (class.; mostly poet.; cf. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; syn.: proles, progenies): censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: propagatio et suboles, id. Off. 1, 17, 54; Lucr. 4, 1232; cf.: (rex Superum) subolem priori Dissimilem populo promittit origine mirâ, Ov. M. 1, 251: cara deum suboles, magnum Jovis incrementum, Verg. E. 4, 49: hem subolem sis vide! Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 102: suboles juventutis, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54: robur et suboles militum interiit, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1: milites, favete nomini Scipionum, suboli imperatorum vestrorum, Liv. 26, 41, 22: fortunati patris matura suboles, id. 40, 6: stirpis, id. 39, 24: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Verg. A. 4, 328: diva (Lucina), producas subolem, Hor. C. S. 17: Romae suboles, *the race of Rome,* id. C. 4, 3, 14: Archytae, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 77: Sarmatae, Medorum suboles, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 19: haec suboles nomen habuit Epigoni, Just. 12, 4, 11: stirpem regiae subolis delere, id. 16, 1, 15. —Of the gods: per suboles subolum multiplicata semper innumerabilitas ampliatur, Arn. 3, 9 Hildebr.—Of beasts: lascivi suboles gregis, Hor. C. 3, 13, 8: capellae, Col. 7, 6, 8: armentorum, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 31.

sŭb-ŏlesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to grow up* (very rare): juventus subolescens, Liv. 29, 3: subolescere imperio adultos ejus filios, Amm. 14, 11, 3.

* **sŭb-olfăcĭo,** cĕre, *v. a., to smell out, perceive by the scent:* subolfacio, quod nobis epulum daturus est Mammea, Petr. 45, 10.

sŭb-ŏrĭor, īri, *v. dep. n., to spring up, arise, proceed* (very rare), Lucr. 1, 1036; 1, 1049; 2, 1138: metallorum opulentia tot saeculis suboriens, Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 207; Arn. 3, 9.

sŭbornātor, ōris, *m.* [suborno], *an instigator, abettor, suborner* (post-class.): subornatores ac delatores puniuntur, Paul. Sent. 5, 13: servorum, Lampr. Commod. 19 *fin.:* subornatore et conscio praefecto praetorio, Amm. 15, 5 *med.*

sŭb-orno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** With the idea of the verb predominating, *to fit out, furnish, provide, equip, adorn* (class.; syn. instruo): aliquem pecuniā, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 32: vigilanter nervoseque nos, qui stamus in acie, subornes, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23, 6: paenulati isti in militum cultum subornati, Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 4: praeturae insignia invasit, praecedentibus in modum lictorum subornatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 10: qui se ipse norit, intelliget, quemadmodum a naturā subornatus in vitam venerit, Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf.: homo non eruditus nec ullis praeceptis contra mortem aut dolorem subornatus, Sen. Ep. 24, 5: leporem pinnis, Petr. 36.—**II.** With the idea of the preposition predom., *to incite secretly, to instigate, suborn* (class.; cf.: seduco, suppono): fictus testis subornari solet, Cic. Caecin. 35, 71: falsum testem, id. Rosc. Com. 17, 51: testem, Quint. 5, 7, 32; cf.: accusatores esse instructos et subornatos, Cic. Vatin. 1, 3: medicum indicem subornabit, id. Deiot. 6, 17: hominem subornatis, qui sibi manus adlatas esse dicat, id. Clu. 59, 163: militem, ut perferret nuntium, Liv. 34, 31: Macedonas tres ad caedem regis subornat, id. 42, 15, 3: percussorem, Suet. Ner. 34; Liv. 44, 44, 4: fratrem, Curt. 6, 10, 16: ab eo subornati falsis criminibus occupant aures, id. 10, 1, 36: parentes interfectorum, Just. 14, 6, 6: ceterosque, ejusdem amentiae, in corpus meum subornavit, Curt. 6, 9, 5: regem in bellum, Just. 9, 7, 7: ad occupandum regnum filium, id. 12, 14, 6; 11, 11, 6.

* **sŭbortus,** ūs, *m.* [suborior], *a rising* or *springing up,* Lucr. 5, 303.

sŭb-ostendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a., to point out secretly, to show indirectly* (post-class.): aliquid, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 38 *med.;* id. adv. Valent. 1: spes adventus Domini subostensa, id. Bapt. 19; id. Anim. 12.

subostensus, a, um, *Part.* of subostendo.

Subota, ōrum, *n., an island of the Ægean Sea,* Liv. 44, 28, 6.

subp-, v. supp-.

sub-quartus, a, um, *adj.,* = ὑποτέταρτος, *one fourth less* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

subr-, v. surr-.

sub-salsus, a, um, *adj., somewhat salt, brackish:* aqua, Cels. 5, 12: herba, Plin. 21, 29, 103, § 175.

sub-sannātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subsanno], *mockery by gestures, derision in pantomime,* Vulg. Psa. 34, 16; 43, 14.

subsannātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who insults* or *mocks by gestures,* Vulg. Ecclus. 33, 6.

sub-sanno, āre, *v. a.* [sanna], *to insult by derisive gestures, to deride, mock* (late Lat.): ecce ipsi quasi subsannantes, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.;* Hier. Ep. 40, 2; Vulg. Psa. 34, 16; id. Isa. 37, 22.

subsarcĭno, āre, 1, *v. a., to repair, heal* (late Lat.), Victor Funon. Poenit. 29.

* **sub-scalpo,** ĕre, *v. a., to scratch* or *rub underneath,* Mart. Cap. 1, § 7.

sub-scrībendārius, ii, *m.* [scribo], *an under-secretary* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 4, 1; 7, 84, 8 al.

sub-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To write underneath* or *below* (class.; cf. subnoto). **A.** In gen.: statuis inauratis . . . subscripsit, Reges ab se in gratiam esse reductos, Cic. Clu. 36, 101; cf.: subscripsere quidam L. Bruti statuae: utinam viveres, etc., Suet. Caes. 80: si quaeret Pater Urbium Subscribi statuis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 28; cf.: meo subscribi causa sepulcro, Ov. M. 9, 563: quarum (litterarum) exemplum subscripsi, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 13, A, § 1; Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16, 3; cf.: seminaria ulmorum parentur eā ratione, quam deinceps subscripsimus, Col. 5, 6, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Jurid. t. t., *to write down, sign,* or *subscribe one's name* to an accusation (either as principal prosecutor or as seconding others), together with the ground of the charge; hence, in gen., *to charge, accuse, prosecute:* in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gellius, quod is pecuniam accepisset, quo innocentem condemnaret, Cic. Clu. 47, 131; cf.: quia parricidii causa subscripta esset, id. Inv. 2, 19, 58: Gabinium de ambitu reum fecit P. Sulla, subscribente privigno Memmio, fratre Caecilio, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 2; cf.: Capito Agrippae subscripsit in C. Cassium, Vell. 2, 69, 5; and: accusanti patrono subscripsit, Suet. Rhet. 3; Nep. Att. 6, 3: cras subscribam homini dicam, Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 5: in crimen, Dig. 47, 1, 3; 47, 2, 92: in crimine, ib. 48, 10, 24.—**2.** Publicists' t. t., of the censor, *to write down, set down, note down* the reason of his official censure under or against the name of the person censured: video animadvertisse censores in judices quosdam illius consilii Juniani, cum istam ipsam causam subscriberent, Cic. Clu. 42, 119: censor C. Ateium notavit, quod ementitum auspicia subscripsit, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: haec quae de judicio corrupto subscripserint, etc., id. Clu. 45, 127: ac primum illud statuamus, utrum quia censores subscripserint, ita sit; an quia ita fuerit, illi subscripserint, id. ib. 44, 123: quod censores de ceteris subscripserunt, Quint. 5, 13, 33.—**3.** *To sign, subscribe* a document (by appending one's name or a formula of greeting; perh. not ante-Aug.): omnes (tutores) debent unius editioni subscribere, Dig. 2, 13, 6: rationibus, testamento, ib. 40, 7, 40; for which, also, rationes, ib. 35, 1, 80 *fin.;* 34, 3, 12: si subscripserit in tabulis emptionis, concessisse videtur, ib. 20, 6, 8 *fin.:* cum de supplicio cujusdam capite damnati, ut ex more subscriberet, admoneretur, Suet. Ner. 10; id. Calig. 29: ipse Commodus in subscribendo tardus et neglegens, ita ut libellis una forma multis subscriberet, in epistolis autem plurimis Vale tantum scriberet, Lampr. Commod. 13; Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—**b.** Transf. (α) *To assent to, agree to, approve of* any thing: nec quicquam prius pro potestate subscripsit, quam quingenties sestertium ad peragendam Auream domum, Suet. Oth. 7: Caesaris irae, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 3: aut gratiae aut odio suo, Phaedr. 3, 10, 57: odiis accusationibusque Hannibalis, Liv. 33, 47: orationi alicujus, id. 10, 22: luxuriae, Cels. 3, 4: si fortuna voto subscripserit, Col. 1, 2, 3: tuo desiderio, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 95 (96): amoribus alicujus, Val. Max. 4, 7, 4.—(β) *To grant, allow, accord* a thing to any one (post-class.), Tert. Virg. Vel. 10; id. Idol. 13; id. Anim. 40.—**II.** (With the idea of the verb predom.) *To write* or *note down* (= notare; very rare): numerum aratorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 51, § 120: audita, Quint. 12, 8, 8: quaedam, Suet. Aug. 27; cf.: suspiria nostra (a delatoribus), Tac. Agr. 45 (acc. to others this passage belongs to B. 1.).

subscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subscribo]. **I.** *Any thing written underneath, a subscription* (class.). **A.** In gen.: Serapionis subscriptio, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Jurid. t. t., *a subscription* to an accusation: si cui crimen obiciatur, praecedere debet in crimen subscriptio, quae res ad id inventa est, ne facile quis prosiliat ad accusationem, cum sciat inultam sibi non futuram, Dig. 48, 2, 7: componere, Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2: consecratur subscriptio, id. Cons. ad Marc. 22, 5: edere, id. Lud. Mort. Claud. 14, 1; id. Apoc. 14, 1; Gell. 2, 4, 1: tanti sceleris, Quint. Decl. 15, 6.—Also of a *joint subscription,* by one who seconds the accusation (cf. subscribo, I. B. 1.): subscriptionem sibi postularunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 49.—**2.** Publicists' t. t., of the censor, *a noting down, note* of the offence censured: subscriptio censoria, Cic. Clu. 44, 123: censoriae, id. ib. 44, 123; cf. id. ib. 42, 118.—**3.** *A signature* of a document (consisting of the subscription of one's name or the appending of a formula of greeting; v. subscribo, I. B. 3.): si testator specialiter subscriptione suā declaraverit, dictasse, etc., Dig. 48, 10, 15: quodcumque imperator per epistolam et subscriptionem statuit, legem esse constat, ib. 1, 4, 1: cum Rhodiorum magistratus, quod litteras publicas sine subscriptione ad se dederant, evocasset, etc., Suet. Tib. 32 Wolf (cf. Dio, 57, 11).—**4.** Hence, *a warrant* of the emperor (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 7, 9.—* **II.** *A list, register:* jugerum subscriptio ac professio, Cic. Verr 2, 3, 47, § 113.

subscriptor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** (Acc. to subscribo, I. B. 1.) *A signer* or *joint-signer*

of an accusation, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; 16, 51: venalis scriptor et subscriptor tuus, id. Dom. 19, 49: accusatore Lentulo subscriptoribusque ejus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 1: sine ullo subscriptore descendit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1.—**II.** (Acc. to subscribo, I. B. 3. b.) *One who subscribes* or *assents to* any thing, *a favorer, approver* (post-class.): sententiae legisque fundus subscriptorque, Gell. 19, 8, 12: subscriptores approbatoresque verbi, id. 5, 21, 6.

subscriptus, a, um, *Part.* of subscribo.

sub-scrūpōsus, a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *somewhat sharp* or *critical:* examinator meritorum, Amm. 21, 16, 3.

subscūs, ūdis, *f.* [sub-cudo], *the tongue* or *tenon of a dovetail:* subscudes appellantur cuneatae tabellae, quibus tabulae inter se configuntur, quia, quo eae immittuntur, succuditur, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: nec ulla subscus cohibet compagem alvei, Pac. ap. Fest. l. l. (Trag. Rel. v. 250 Rib.): terebratus multum sit et subscudes additae, Plaut. ib.; Cato, R. R. 18, 9; Vitr. 4, 7; 10, 6; 10, 10.—*Plur.:* subscudibus et catenis uncis retentari, Arn. 6, 16.—Collat. form of *plur.* subscudines, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 27.

subsĕcīvus, v. subsicivus.

sub-sĕco, cui, ctum, 1, *v. a.*, *to cut under, cut away below; to clip, pare* (rare; not in Cic.): stramentum et manipulum falce, Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1: herbam, id. ib. 1, 49, 1: legumina, id. ib. 1, 23, 3: radices, Col. 2 9, 10: partes, unde creatus erat (Saturnus), Ov. Ib. 276: ungues ferro, id. F. 6, 230: papavereas ungue comas, id. ib. 4, 438; Cels. 7, 33.

subsectus, a, um, *Part.* of subseco.

* **sub-sĕcundārĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *that comes afterwards, additional:* tempora, *spare time, leisure moments* (with subsciciva), Gell. N. A. praef. § 23.

subsellĭum, ii, *n.* [sub-sella], *a low bench* (quod non plane erat sella, subsellium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.); hence, transf., *a bench* for sitting upon, *a seat* of any kind (in a house, the theatre, the curia, a court, etc.; syn.: scamnum, sedile). **I.** In gen., Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 21; 1, 2, 36; id. Capt. 3, 1, 11; Suet. Ter. 2; cf. Cels. 7, 26, 1.—Of places in the theatre: ut conquisitores singuli in subsellia Eant per totam caveam, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 65; id. Poen. prol. 5; Cic. Corn. Fragm. *med.* (ap. Orell. V. 2, p. 68); Suet. Aug. 43; 44; id. Ner. 26; id. Claud. 41 al.—Of the seats of senators in the curia: volo, hoc oratori contingat, . . . ut locus in subselliis occupetur, etc., Cic. Brut. 84, 290: subsellia senatūs, id. Phil. 5, 7, 18; cf. id. ib. 2, 8, 19; id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; Suet. Claud. 23 al.—In the courts, Cic. Vatin. 14, 34: sedere in accusatorum subselliis, id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: advocato adversis subselliis sedenti, Quint. 11, 3, 132; cf. id. 6, 1, 39; 12, 3, 2.—Prov.: vir imi subselli, *a man of no account*, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 33.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., *a judge's seat, the bench:* accusabat tribunus plebis idem in contionibus, idem ad subsellia, Cic. Clu. 34, 93: rem ab subselliis in rostra detulit, id. ib. 40, 111.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The bench,* i. e. *the occupants of a bench:* bibis quantum subsellia quinque solus, Mart. 1, 27, 1.—**2.** *A court, tribunal:* age vero ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra, curiamque meditere, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: subsellia grandiorem et pleniorem vocem desiderant, id. Brut. 84, 289: longi subsellii judicatio et mora, id. Fam. 3, 9, 2: qui habitaret in subselliis, id. de Or. 1, 62, 264; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: versatus in utrisque subselliis, i.e. *as judge and advocate*, id. Fam. 13, 10, 2.

* **subsentātor**, ōris, *m.* [sub-sentio, formed after the analogy of assentator], *a flatterer, fawner:* subdoli, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 13, p. 62 Nieb.

* **sub-sentĭo**, si, 4, *v. a.*, *to notice* or *perceive secretly, to smell out:* etsi subsensi id quoque, Illos ibi esse, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62.

subsĕquenter, *adv.*, v. subsequor *fin.*

subsĕquĭum, i, *n.* [sub-sequor], *the sequel, what follows after* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 9, 5.

sub-sĕquor, cūtus, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to follow close after* or *immediately; to follow, succeed, ensue* (class.). **I.** Lit. (*a*) With *acc.:* subsequor te, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 52; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 72: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae subsequebantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 83: signa, id. B. G. 4, 26: ancillam, Ov. H. 20, 131: senem, id. F. 4, 528.—(*β*) *Absol.:* quom verba facis, subsequere, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 116: Caesar equitatu praemisso sequebatur omnibus copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 19; cf. id. ib. 2, 11; 5, 18; Liv. 27, 31 al.: subsequitur, pressoque legit vestigia gressu, Ov. M. 3, 17: subsequiturque manus, id. F. 2, 336.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. or abstr. subjects: (Hesperus) tum antecedens, tum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; cf.: minorem Septentrionem Cepheus a tergo subsequitur, id. ib. 2, 43, 111: digitis subsequens verba, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220; cf.: hos motus subsequi debet gestus, id. ib. 3, 59, 220: totidem subsecuti libri Tusculanarum disputationum, id. Div. 2, 1, 2; Lucr. 2, 496: si ducis consilia favor subsecutus militum foret, Liv. 8, 36: subsequenti tempore, Vell. 1, 4, 3; so, subsequenti anno, *the following, next year*, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 101: proxima subsequitur, quid agas, audire voluptas, Ov. P. 2, 7, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to follow after,* mentally or in opinion, *to follow, adhere to, comply with, conform to, imitate* a person or thing; with *acc.:* Speusippus Platonem avunculum subsequens, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; cf. id. Div. 1, 3, 6: ut locupletes omnes summum ordinem subsequantur, id. Phil. 13, 10, 23: te imitari, te subsequi student, Plin. Pan. 84, 5.—With *abl.:* mirifice ipse suo sermone subsecutus est humanitatem litterarum tuarum, Cic. Fam. 3, 1, 2; Liv. 8, 35; Dig. 42, 2, 6: (orationis) vim ac varietatem, Cic. Part. Or. 7, 25.—Hence, *adv.:* **subsĕquenter**, *in succession, one after another*, Mess. Corv. Prog. Aug. 23; Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 87.

subsĕquus or **subsĭcŭus**, a, um, *adj.* [subsequor], *following, succeeding* (late Lat.); form subsequus: probatio, Oros. 1, 1; form subsicuus: metus, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 21 *fin.*

sub-sērĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, *half-silken:* vestis, Lampr. Heliog. 26; Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17; Vop. Aur. 15, 4.

1. sub-sĕro, ēre, *v. a.*, *to sow* or *plant after*, Col. 4, 15, 1; Dig. 7, 1, 13.—**II.** Trop., *to plant* or *distribute secretly:* nutrimenta fictis criminibus, Amm. 14, 11, 3.

2. sub-sĕro, no *perf.*, sertum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put* or *insert under* (late Lat.). * **I.** Lit.: subsertis manibus, App. M. 7, p. 200, 23.—**II.** Trop.: res monuit super Eutherio pauca subserere, *to add, subjoin*, Amm. 16, 7, 4; 14, 11, 3.

subsertus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. subsero.

sub-servĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to be subject to, to serve* (ante-class.). **I.** Lit.: istaec, quae viros subservire Sibi postulant, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 14; Naev. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 13, p. 62 Nieb. (Com. Rel. p. 22 Rib.).—* **II.** Trop., *to comply with, humor, accommodate one's self to:* orationi, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20.

subsessa, ae, *f.* [subsido], *an ambush, ambuscade* (post-class.): subsessas occultius collocare, Veg. Mil. 3, 6 *med.:* in subsessâ esse, id. ib. 3, 22; cf.: hostium dolos subsessas vocamus, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 268.

subsessor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a waylayer, lier-in-wait* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: subsessores vocantur, qui occisuri aliquem delitescunt, Serv. Verg. A. 11, 268; cf. id. ib. 5, 498: subsessores cum venabulis, Petr. 40, 1.—**II.** Trop.: alieni matrimonii, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5; 7, 2, ext. 1; cf.: subsessoris et adulteri persona, Arn. 4, p. 142.

subsĭcīvus, less correctly **subsĕcīvus** (also transp. **subcīsīvus** or **succīsīvus**), a, um, *adj.* [sub-seco]. **I.** Lit., as t. t. of the agrimensores, *that is cut off and left remaining*, in surveying lands.—*Subst.:* **subsĭcīvum**, i, *n.*, *a remainder* or *small patch of land*, etc.: subsiciva, quae divisis per veteranos agris carptim superfuerunt, etc., Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.;* Auct. Rei Agr. ap. Goes. p. 17; 23; 39: mensores nonnumquam dicunt in subsicivum esse unciam agri, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 2.—**II.** Transf., of time, *that remains over and above* the principal occupation, etc.; *over-, odd, extra* (class.): subsiciva quaedam tempora incurrunt, quae ego perire non patior, *spare time, leisure hours, odd hours*, Cic. Leg. 1, 3, 9; cf. Plin. H. N. praef. § 18 Sillig: aliquid subsicivi temporis, Plin. Ep. 3, 15, 1: tempora (with subsecundaria), Gell. N. A. praef. § 23: tempus, id. 18, 10, 8: haec temporum velut subsiciva, Quint. 1, 12, 13.—**B.** Of that which is done in extra time, etc., *accessory work, over-work:* opera, Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 22; so in *plur.:* subsicivis operis, ut aiunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 89, 364: operae, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20: (philosophia) non est res subsiciva, ordinaria est, i. e. *a thing to be attended to at odd times*, Sen. Ep. 53, 10.—**C.** In gen., *remaining over, occasional, incidental:* una tantum subsiciva sollicitudo nobis relicta est, App. M. 3, p. 132, 41; 8, p. 212, 9: quam (Italiam) subsicivam Graeciam fecit, id. Mag. p. 294, 23: succisiva proles, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12, 15 Bünem.; Arn. 5, 30: vivacitas illic aeterna est, hic caduca et subsiciva, App. de Deo Socr. 4, p. 44, 7.

subsĭcŭus, a, um, v. subsequus.

* **subsīdentĭa**, ae, *f.* [subsido], *a sinking down, subsidence;* concr., *a settling, sediment:* aquarum, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*

subsĭdĕo, ēre, v. subsido.

subsĭdĭālis, e, *adj.* [subsidium], *of* or *belonging to a reserve, subsidiary* (late Lat. for the class. subsidiarius): acies, Amm. 14, 6, 17: manus, id. 27, 10, 15.

subsĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in milit. lang., *of* or *belonging to a reserve, reserve-, subsidiary.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (class.): cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 83; Liv. 9, 27; Tac. A. 1, 63: acies, Auct. B. Afr. 59, 2: naves, Auct. B. Alex. 14, 3.—**B.** *Subst.:* **subsĭdĭārĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the reserve, body of reserve*, Liv. 5, 38; 6, 8; 9, 32.—**II.** Transf., in gen., out of the military sphere, *serving for support, subsidiary:* palmes, = resex, Col. 4, 24, 13 and 16.—**B.** Esp.: actio, jurid. t. t., *a form of action by which the ward seeks compensation from the magistrate who has given him an improper guardian*, Dig. 27, 8, 1 pr.; cf. Cod. Just. 5, 75, 1 and 5.—Hence, adverb.: subsidiaria agere, *to institute such an action*, Dig. 27, 8, 1, § 4.

* **subsĭdĭor**, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to act as a reserve, stand in reserve*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13, 2.

subsĭdĭum, ii, *n.* [subsideo]. **I.** Milit. t. t. **A.** Orig., *the troops stationed in reserve* in the third line of battle (behind the principes), *the line of reserve, reserve-ranks, triarii:* subsidium dicebatur, quando milites subsidebant in extremâ acie labentique aciei succurrebant. Quod genus militum constabat ex iis, qui emeruerant stipendia, locum tamen retinebant in exercitu: quae erat tertia acies triariorum, Fest. p. 306 Müll.; cf.: subsidium, quod postpositum est ad subveniendum laborantibus, id. p. 223 ib.: triarii quoque dicti, quod in acie tertio ordine extremis subsidio deponebantur: quod hi subsidebant, ab eo subsidium dictum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 ib. (very rare): subsidia et secundam aciem adortus, Liv. 4, 28: jaculatores fugerunt inter subsidia ad secundam aciem, id. 21, 46: impulsa frons prima et trepidatio subsidiis illata, id. 6, 13: in subsidiis pugnacissimas locaverunt gentes, Curt. 3, 9, 3: in subsidiis positi, id. 4, 13, 28.—**B.** *A body of reserve, an auxiliary corps, auxiliary forces,* etc. (class.; syn.: suppetiae, auxilium): duae cohortes de subsidio procedunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 363, 18: rem esse in angusto vidit, neque ullum esse subsidium, quod submitti posset, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: neque certa subsidia collocari poterant, id. ib. 2, 22: cohortes veteranas in fronte, post eas ceterum exercitum in subsidiis locat, *stationed as a reserve*, Sall. C. 59, 5.—**C.** Abstr., *support* in battle, *aid, help, relief, succor, assistance:* cum alius alii subsidium ferrent, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis mittit, id. ib. 2, 7: missi in subsidium equites, Tac. A. 12, 55: Italiae subsidio proficisci, Caes. B. C. 3, 78; cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: integros subsidio adducit, Caes. B. G. 7, 87: subsidio venire, Cic. Att. 8, 7, 1: commune in Germanos Gallosque subsidium, octo legiones erant, Tac. A. 4, 5.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *support, assistance, aid, help, protection,* etc. (syn. adjumentum). (*a*) *Sing.:* abi quaerere, ubi jurando tuo satis sit subsidii, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26: mihi hoc subsidium (sc. juris interpretationem) jam inde ab adulescentia comparavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 45 199; cf.: ut illud subsidium (sc. bibliothe

cam) senectuti parem, id. Att. 12, 3, 52: subsidium bellissimum existimo senectuti otium, id. de Or. 1, 60, 255; cf. id. Quint. 1, 4: sine talium virorum subsidio resistere, id. Clu. 1, 3: his difficultatibus duae res erant subsidio, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: fidissimum annonae subsidium, Liv. 27, 5: aurum ad subsidium fortunae relictum, id. 22, 32: non aliud subsidium quam misericordia Caesaris fuit, Tac. A. 2, 63: nec tibi subsidio sit praesens numen, Ov. Ib. 285.—(β) *Plur.:* industriae subsidia, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 9: frumentaria subsidia rei publicae, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34: sibi subsidia ad omnes vitae status parare, id. Fam. 9, 6, 4: his ego subsidiis ea sum consecutus, id. ib. 15, 4, 14; Suet. Calig. 12: ad omnes casus subsidia comparare, *to prepare resources, make provision*, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: mare circa Capreas importuosum et vix modicis navigiis pauca subsidia, Tac. A. 4, 67.

sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, 3 (collat. form acc. to 2d conj., subsīdent, Luc. 1, 646; Amm. 28, 4, 22), *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to sit down, crouch down, squat; to set one's self down, settle down, sink down* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: agite nunc, subsidite omnes, quasi solent triarii, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.; and ap. Fest. p. 306 ib.; cf.: subsidunt Hispani adversus emissa tela ab hoste, inde ad mittenda ipsi consurgunt, Liv. 28, 2: partem militum subsidere in subsidiis jussit, id. 1, 14; cf.: poplite subsidens, Verg. A. 12, 492: alii elephanti clunibus subsidentes, Liv. 44, 5: subsedit in illâ Ante fores ara, Ov. M. 9, 297.—**b.** Of things, *to sink, settle, subside:* sidebant campi, crescebant montibus altis Ascensus: neque enim poterant subsidere saxa, Lucr. 5, 493: valles, Ov. M. 1, 43; Curt. 9, 9, 19: limus mundi ut faex, Lucr. 5, 497; cf.: faeces in fundis vasorum, Col. 12, 50, 14; Sen. Ep. 108, 26: in urinâ quod subsidit, si album est, etc., Plin. 28, 6, 19, § 68: aqua subsidit, *settles, becomes clear*, Auct. B. Alex. 5: flumina, *fall, subside* (opp. surgit humus), Ov. M. 1, 344: undae, *subside, abate*, Verg. A. 5, 820; hence, transf., venti, Prop. 1, 8, 13 (15); Ov. Tr. 2, 151.—Poet.: extremus galeâque imâ subsidit Acestes, *remains at the bottom*, Verg. A. 5, 498: ebur posito rigore Subsidit digitis ceditque, *gives way, yields*, Ov. M. 10, 284: multae per mare pessum Subsedere suis pariter cum civibus urbes, *are sunk*, Lucr. 6, 590: terraene dehiscent Subsidentque urbes, Luc. 1, 646: subsidere fata videbat, *sink*, like the heavier weight on the scales, Sil. 6, 28.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn., *to settle down, establish one's self* in a place; *to remain sitting, remain, abide, stay:* si (apes) ex alvo minus frequentes evadunt ac subsidit pars aliqua, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 36: subsedi in ipsâ viâ, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: in Siciliâ, id. Fam. 6, 8, 2: multitudo ... quae in castris subsederat, *Caes. B. G. 6, 36: quosdam ex Vitelliis subsedisse Nuceriae, Suet. Vit. 1 *fin.:* in oppido Reatino, id. Vesp. 1: commixti corpore tantum Subsident Teucri, Verg. A. 12, 836; Quint. 2, 1, 3.—(β) Of things: in Nilo navicula subsedit, *ran aground*, Liv. Epit. 112.—**b.** *To crouch down on the watch, to lie in wait, lie in ambush:* cur neque ante occurrit, ne ille in villâ resideret: nec eo in loco subsedit, quo ille noctu venturus esset? Cic. Mil. 19, 51: si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit, id. ib. 19, 49: partem militum subsidere in insidiis jussit, Liv. 1, 14, 7; v. II. infra.—**c.** Of female animals, *to yield, submit to* the male (poet. and very rare): maribus subsidere (pecudes et equae), Lucr. 4, 1198: juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis, Hor. Epod. 16, 31.—**B.** Trop., *to subside, decrease, abate* (rare): in controversiis subsidit impetus dicendi, Quint. 3, 8, 60: nec silentio subsidat, sed firmetur consuetudine (vox), id. 11, 3, 24: vitia subsidunt, Sen. Ep. 94, 69: formidata subsidunt et sperata decipiunt, id. ib. 13, 12.—**2.** *To settle down:* hinc accidit ut aetas jam altioribus disciplinis debita in scholâ minore subsidat, i. e. *is held back*, Quint. 2, 1, 3.—**II.** *Act.* (acc. to I. A. 2. b.), *to lie in wait for, to waylay* any one (poet. and in post-class. prose): devictam Asiam (i. e. Agamemnonem) subsedit adulter, Verg. A. 11, 268: leonem, Sil. 13, 221: copiosos homines, Amm. 28, 4, 22: insontem, id. 16, 8, 3: serpens foramen, *to watch*, id. 16, 2, 4: regnum, Luc. 5, 226 Heyne and Mart. (dub. Lag. regno).

* **subsīdŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [subsideo], *sinking down, settling:* fraces, Grat. Cyn. 474.

subsignānus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-signum], *that is* or *serves under the standard:* miles, *a kind of legionary soldiers kept in reserve to strengthen the centre*, Tac. H. 1, 70 *fin.;* 4, 33; Amm. 29, 5, 23.

subsignātio, ōnis, *f.* [subsigno], *a subscription, signature.* ***I.** Lit.: veteres subsignationis verbo pro subscriptione uti solebant, Dig. 50, 16, 39.—***II.** Trop., *a firm promise, assurance:* poenitentiae, Tert. Poen. 2 *med.*

sub-signo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a., to mark* or *write beneath, to undersign, subscribe* (mostly post-Aug.; syn. subscribo). **I.** Lit.: traditas notas subsignabimus Catonis maxime verbis, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33: Ciceronis sententiam ipsius verbis, id. 18, 25, 61, § 228: subsignatum dicitur quod ab aliquo subscriptum est, Dig. 50, 16, 39; cf.: adhuc subsignare dicimus pro subscribere, Fest. p. 281 Müll.—**II.** Transf. ***A.** *To set down, enter, register* on a list: subsignari apud aerarium (praedia), Cic. Fl. 32, 80.—**B.** *To pledge* by signing: PRAEDIA, Inscr. Grut. 207, 1 and 3: res pro cautelâ litis, Cod. Just. 5, 37, 28 *med.:* facultates eorum, quae subsignatae sunt fisco, Dig. 50, 6, 5.—**III.** Trop., *to pledge; to engage, warrant:* aliquid apud aliquem, Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 4: id jam nunc apud te subsigno, id. ib. 3, 1, 12.

sub-sĭlio, lŭi, 4, *v. n.* [salio], *to spring upwards, leap up* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: decido de lecto praeceps, subsilit, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 50; cf. id. Curc. 1, 2, 64: non subsilis ac plaudis? Varr. ap. Non. 135, 28: semper damnosi subsiluere canes, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 46: Pegasus adusque caelum subsilit ac resultat, App. M. 8, p. 208, 33: subsiliunt ignes ad tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191.—***B.** Trop.: subsiluisti et acrior constitisti, Sen. Ep. 13, 3.—**II.** *To leap into:* jamdudum flammis dexteram objecimus aut voluntariam subsiluimus, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 5.

‡ **subsilles** dicebantur quaedam lamellae sacrificiis necessariae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 307 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 306 ib.

sub-sĭmĭlis, e, *adj., somewhat like, partly similar* (very rare): Μελίκηρα melli albo subsimilis, Cels. 5, 26, 20: subsimile aliquid, Dig. 35, 3, 1 *med.*

* **sub-sīmus,** a, um, *adj., with a nose slightly turned up, somewhat snub-nosed* or *pug-nosed:* boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7.

‡ **subsĭpĕre** quod non plane sapit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 128 Müll.

subsistentia, ae, *f.* [subsisto], = ὑπόστασις, *the substance, reality*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 38; 9, 3; 12, 4 *fin.;* Boëth. Duab. Nat. p. 950.

sub-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to take a stand* or *position, to stand still, remain standing; to stop, halt.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: reliqui in itinere substiterant, Caes. B. C. 2, 41: in locis campestribus, id. ib. 1, 79: in eodem loco, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: ad insulam Tauridem, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 1: circa ima (opp. ad summa niti), Quint. prooem. § 20.—*Absol.:* quo proelio sublati Helvetii audacius subsistere ... coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: substitit Aeneas et se collegit in arma, Verg. A. 12, 491; 12, 622; Petr. 111, 8; 115, 8; Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: in aliquo flexu viae ... occultus subsistebat, *stationed himself in ambush*, Liv. 22, 12; so, occultus, id. 9, 23.—**b.** Of things: substitit unda, Verg. A. 8, 87: amnis, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: lacrimae, Quint. 11, 1, 54: ros salsus in alarum sinu, Plin. 27, 9, 47, § 71: subsistit radius cubiti, *remains in its place*, Cels. 8, 16: substitit auspicii lingua timore mali, Ov. H. 13, 86.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To stay, tarry, abide, remain* in a place: locus ubi nationum subsisterent legati, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: erimus ibi die dedicationis: subsistemus fortasse et sequenti, Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 6: intra tecta (opp. in aperto vagari), id. ib. 6, 16, 15: ut eâ die domi subsisteret, orabat, Vell. 2, 57, 2.—**b.** Esp. (late Lat.), *to remain alive*, Dig. 34, 4, 30, § 3; Vulg. Job, 32, 22.—**c.** *To make a stand*, i. e. *to stand firm, hold out; to withstand, oppose, resist:* nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 78: Hannibali atque ejus armis, Liv. 27, 7: clipeo juvenis, Verg. A. 9, 806.—(β) Of things: quod neque ancorae funesque subsisterent, neque, etc., *stood, held out*, Caes. B. G. 5, 10.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to stop, halt, pause; to stay, continue, remain, subsist:* subsistere (in dicendo), Quint. 4, 5, 20; Ov. M. 12, 147: subsistit omnis sententia, Quint. 8, 5, 27: altius ibunt qui ad summa nitentur, quam qui circa ima substiterint, id. 1, prooem. 20: intra priorem paupertatem subsistere, Tac. A. 12, 53: equitum nomen subsistebat in turmis equorum publicorum, *still remains* or *subsists only in*, etc., Plin. 33, 1, 7, § 30: servum quoque et filium familias procuratorem posse habere aiunt: et quantum ad filium familias, verum est: in servo subsistimus, *we pause, hesitate, are in doubt*, Dig. 3, 3, 33; 12, 1, 32.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To stand still* permanently, i. e. *to come to a stop, to cease:* substitit ut clamor pressus gravitate regentis, Ov. M. 1, 207: ingeniumque meis substitit omne malis, id. H. 15, 196: si nihil refert, brevis an longa sit ultima, idem pes erit; verum nescio quo modo sedebit hoc, illud subsistet, Quint. 9, 4, 94.—**b.** (Acc. to A. 2. c.) *To stand, withstand, be adequate to, sustain, support* a thing: non si Varronis thesauros haberem, subsistere sumptui possem, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 5: tantis periclis, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 368: liti, Dig. 21, 2, 62, § 1.—**c.** *To stand by, support* any one (Apuleian): meis extremis aerumnis subsiste, App. M. 11, p. 257, 39; so id. ib. 2, p. 126, 23; 3, p. 139, 28; 5, p. 167, 9; 6, p. 174, 14.—**d.** *To stand* or *hold good, to subsist* (late Lat.): non eo minus sententia adversus te latâ juris ratione subsistit, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 14; 7, 2, 11.—**e.** *To withstand, make resistance:* aut hanc esse veram religionem, cui ad vincendum tanta vis inest, aut illam falsam, quae subsistere non potest, Lact. 4, 27, 6.—**II.** *Act.* (acc. to I. A. 2. c.), *to make a stand against, withstand, encounter* any one (very rare): praepotentem armis Romanum subsistere, Liv. 9, 31: feras, id. 1, 4.

* **sub-sĭtus,** a, um, *adj., lying* or *situated below:* convallis, App. M. 6, p. 174, 24.

‡ **subsōlānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [sub-solum], *underground, from under the earth:* subsolaneae res, Fest. p. 306 Müll.

sub-sōlānus, a, um, *adj., lying beneath the sun, eastern, oriental* (post-Aug.): montes, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 24.—As *subst.:* **subsōlānus,** i, *m.* (sc. ventus), *the east wind*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 4; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Gell. 2, 22, 8; *plur.:* salubriores septentrionales quam subsolani vel austri sunt, Cels. 2, 1.

* **sub-sŏno,** āre, *v. a., to express secretly, to hint, intimate:* quanti pretii (dentur), Sisenn. ap. Charis. p. 175 P.

sub-sortior, ītus, 4, *v. a.*, jurid. t. t., *to choose by lot as a substitute*, sc. a judge in place of one rejected by the parties: judicem, Cic. Clu. 35, 96.—*Absol.:* subsortiemur etiam in M. Metelli locum, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30.—*Part.* in *pass.* sense: si ex lege subsortitus non erat Junius, Cic. Clu. 34, 92.

subsortītio, ōnis, *f.* [subsortior], *a choosing of substitutes by lot*, sc. of other judges in place of those rejected by the parties, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61, § 157; id. Clu. 33, 91; a selection of citizens to receive corn in place of those who had died: subsortitio a praetore fieret, Suet. Caes. 41 *fin.*

* **sub-spargo,** ĕre, *v. n., to scatter under:* semina versutiis haereticorum, Tert. Res. Carn. 63 *fin.*

subspissus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-spissus], *thickish*, medic. t. t.: pleureticorum pulsus, Ps.-Soran. Puls. p. 279.

sub-stāmen, inis, *n., the woof* or *weft* in weaving (late Lat.), Vet. Schol. Juv. 2, 66.

substantĭa, ae, *f.* [substo], *that of which a thing consists, the being, essence, contents, material, substance* (post-Aug.): hominis, Quint. 7, 2, 5: rerum, id. 2, 21, 1: placidae et altae mentis, id. 6, prooem. § 7: rhetorices, id. 2, 15, 34: de substantiâ aut de qualitate, id. 3, 6, 38: singula animalia singulas habere debent substantias, Sen. Ep. 113, 4: esse diversae substantiae, Front. Strat. 4 praef.: earum rerum pretium non in substantiâ, sed in arte positum est, *in the material*, Dig. 50, 16, 14: delebo omnem substantiam, *every thing that exists*, Vulg.

Gen. 7, 4. — **II.** E s p., *fortune, substance, property:* sine substantia facultatum, *without store of riches, without fortune,* Tac. Or. 8: substantia omnis paternorum bonorum, Aur. Vict. Or. 19: rei familiaris, Paul. Sent. 2, 29; Dig. 36, 1, 16 al.—Also *absol., worldly goods,* Vulg. Gen. 36, 6; id. 1 Esd. 1, 6.

substantĭālis, e, *adj.* [substantia]. **I.** L i t., *of* or *belonging to the essence* or *substance, essential, substantial* (post-class.): differentia, Tert. Res. Carn. 45 *fin.* — **II.** T r a n s f., *substantial, substantive:* potestates, i. e. *spirits,* Amm. 21, 1, 8.—*Adv.:* **substantĭālĭter,** *essentially, substantially,* Tert. adv. Valent. 7, 4; id. adv. Marc. 35 *fin.*

substantĭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [substantialis], *the quality of being substantial* or *essential,* Hier. in Didym. Spir. Sanc. 15; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 7, 14.

substantĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [substantia], *a little substance, a small property* (late Lat.): paterna et materna, Hier. Ep. 108, 26: tenuis, id. ib. 125, 16.

substantīvālis, e, *adj.* [substantivus], *substantive, substantial:* forma, Tert. adv. Val. 27 *fin.*

substantīvus, a, um, *adj.* [substantia], *self-existent, substantive* (post-class.). **I.** I n g e n.: res, Tert. adv. Prax. 26; id. adv. Hermog. 26. — **II.** I n g r a m.: substantivum verbum, *the substantive verb,* i. e. sum (a transl. of the Gr. ὑπαρκτικόν), Prisc. p. 812 *fin.* P.

sub-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a., to strew, scatter, spread,* or *lay under* or *beneath* (class.; cf. subicio). **I.** L i t.: segetem ovibus, Cato, R. R. 37, 2: verbenas, Ter. And. 4, 3, 12: casias et nardi lenis aristas, Ov. M. 15, 398; Plin. 20, 14, 56, § 158: folia, id. 20, 21, 84, § 226: semina hordei, Col. 5, 9, 9: fucum marinum, *to spread underneath, lay as a ground-color,* Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103 (syn. sublino): se (mulier), *to submit,* in mal. part., Cat. 64, 403: substratus Numida mortuo Romano, *stretched out under, lying under,* Liv. 22, 51, 9: pelage late substrata, *spread out* or *extended beneath,* Lucr. 6, 619; 4, 411: si forte lacus substratus Averni'st, id. 6, 746; cf.: natura insidians pontum substravit avaris, Prop. 3 (4), 7, 37: pullos, i. e. *to furnish them with a couch,* Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 93.—*Absol.:* male substravisse pecori, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 194.—*Impers. pass.:* pecori diligenter substernatur, Cato, R. R. 37, 2.—**B.** T r a n s f., *to bestrew, spread over, cover* any thing: solum paleis, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2: gallinae nidos mollissime substernunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 52, 129: fundamenta carbonibus, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 95.—**II.** T r o p., *to spread out, submit* for examination, acceptance, etc.; *to give up, surrender, prostitute:* omne concretum atque corporeum animo, Cic. Univ. 8: delicias, Lucr. 2, 22; cf.: pudicitiam alicui, Suet. Aug. 68; Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.

substillus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-stillo] (ante- and post-class.), *slightly dropping, dribbling.* **I.** *Adj.:* lotium, i. e. *strangury,* Cato, R. R. 156, 6.—**II.** *Subst.:* **substillum,** i, *n., a slight dropping, a sprinkling:* substillum tempus ante pluviam jam paene uvidum et post pluviam non persiccum, quod jam stillaret, aut nondum desisset, Fest. pp. 306 and 307 Müll.: dehinc substillum et denuo sudum, Tert. Pall. 2.

sub-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [statuo]. **I.** *To set, put, place,* or *lay under, to set* or *place next to* any thing (so rare and mostly post-Aug.). **A.** L i t.: lapides plantae, Pall. Mart. 10, 22: post elephantos armaturas leves, Hirt. B. Afr. 59, 3.—**B.** T r o p.: substituerat animo speciem corporis amplam ac magnificam, *had presented to his imagination, figured to himself,* Liv. 28, 35; cf.: funera fratrum Debueras oculis substituisse tuis, Ov. R. Am. 574: substituebantur crimini, *were subjected to the charge, were accused,* Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 8: aliquem arbitrio, Dig. 38, 1, 30.—**II.** *To put instead* or *in the place of another, to substitute* (class.; syn.: suppono, subrogo). **A.** I n g e n.: in eorum locum cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72: pontificem in locum Scipionis, Suet. Tib. 4; Nep. Alcib. 7, 3; cf. Col. 5, 6, 1: nunc pro te Verrem substituisti alterum civitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161; cf. Liv. 38, 42: aliam tabulam pro eā, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 91: substituta fili persona, id. 18, 3, 4, § 17: philosophiam nobis pro rei publicae procuratione, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 7.—With *dat.:* consulem alicui, Vell. 2, 58, 3; cf. Suet. Caes. 76: equites Siculis, Liv. 29, 1: alia semina demortuis, Col. 4, 17, 3: libros de oratore his, Quint. 3, 6, 60: fortunam culpae, id. 7, 4, 15: personas, id. 3, 8, 54: defuncto altero e consulibus, neminem substituit, Suet. Ner. 15: substituitur mutua accusatio, Quint. 7, 2, 9.—With *in* and *abl.* (late Lat.): in locis suis secunda, Amm. 15, 5, 23.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., in jurid. lang.: substituere heredem (alicui), *to make second* or *alternate heir,* in case the first should die: heredes aut instituti dicuntur aut substituti: instituti primo gradu, substituti secundo vel tertio, Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.: heredes invicem, Suet. Tib. 76; so, heredem (alicui), id. Galb. 9; Quint. 7, 6, 9 al.—So with ellipsis of *heredem:* inpuberi filio, Dig. 28, 6, 1 sq.

substĭtūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substituo, II.]. **I.** I n g e n., *a putting in the place of another, substitution,* Arn. 3, p. 104.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., in jurid. lang., *the appointment of a second* or *alternate heir,* Gai. Inst. 2, § 174 sq.; Dig. 28, tit. 6.

* **substĭtūtīvus,** a, um, *adj.* [substituo], *conditional:* propositio, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 29, 36.

substĭtūtus, a, um, *Part.* of substituo.

sub-sto, āre, *v. n.* **I.** *To stand* or *be under* or *among, to be present* (very rare; not in Cic.): si pure substante non rumpuntur hi tumores, Cels. 6, 10 *med.:* nullo dolore substante, id. 2, 7 *med.;* 2, 12, 2.—* **II.** *To stand firm, hold out,* = subsisto: metuo, ut substet hospes, Ter. And. 5, 4, 11.

* **sub-stŏmăchans,** antis, *Part.* [stomachor], *somewhat angry* or *vexed:* taedio, Aug. Conf. 3, 12.

substrāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [substerno], *what is strewn under, litter:* molle, Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 4; 3, 6, 5; 3, 9, 8.—**II.** T r a n s f., *supports:* lubrica roboreis aderant substramina plaustris, i. e. *rollers,* Sil. 12, 444.

substrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *litter,* = substramen, Cato, R. R. 161, 2 (al. sub stramentis).

1. substrātus, a, um, *Part.* of substerno.

2. substrātus, ūs, *m.* [substerno], *a spreading* or *laying under;* only in *abl. sing.,* Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 61.

* **sub-strĕpens,** entis, *Part.* [strepo], *just sounding, just uttering, gasping:* verba, App. M. 5, p. 166 *fin.*

sub-strictus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of substringo.

* **sub-strīdens,** entis, *Part.* [strido], *grating* or *gnashing somewhat,* Amm. 16, 4, 2.

sub-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to bind beneath; to bind, tie,* or *draw up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. subligo). **I.** L i t.: crinem nodo, Tac. G. 38: ligatas auro comas, Luc. 3, 281: sinus, Sen. Troad. 88: lintea malo, Sil. 1, 689: caput equi loro, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: carnem fasciā, Suet. Galb. 21. — **II.** T r a n s f., *to bind* or *draw together; to draw up, contract, check:* aurem, i. e. *to point* or *prick the ear,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 95: lacrimas, Marc. Emp. 8: bilem, Juv. 6, 433. —**B.** T r o p., *to check, restrain,* etc.: effusa, Quint. 10, 5, 4.—Hence, **substrictus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), *drawn together, contracted;* hence, *small, narrow, tight, close:* ilia, Ov. M. 3, 216: crura, id. ib. 11, 752: testes castorum, Plin. 32, 3, 13, § 26: tunica, Gell. 7, 12, 3.—*Comp.:* venter substrictior, Col. 6, 20.

substructĭo, ōnis, *f.* [substruo], *an under-building, foundation, substructure,* Vitr. 1, 5: maxima debet esse cura substructionum, id. 6, 11: maximae, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: insanae, Cic. Mil. 20, 53; 31, 85; Liv. 38, 28; Front. Aquaed. 3, 5 sq.; Col. 1, 5, 9; v. substruo *fin.*

substructus, a, um, *Part.* of substruo.

sub-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to build beneath, to underbuild, lay;* lit.: fundamentum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 40: intervalla montium, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.;* cf.: intervalla substructis canalibus junguntur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 74: locus substructus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 155 Müll.: Capitolium saxo quadrato, Liv. 6, 4: substruendo iter facere, Dig. 8, 1, 10: vias glareā, i. e. *to lay, to pave,* Liv. 41, 27. — *Absol.:* non alte substruitur, *the foundation is not laid deeply,* Vitr. 8, 6, 5. —*P. a.* as *subst.:* **substructum,** i, *n.,* = substructio, Vitr. 8, 7 *med.*

* **subsultim,** *adv.* [subsilio], *with leaps* or *jumps:* decurrere, Suet. Aug. 83.

subsulto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to spring up, to leap, jump, hop* (rare; not in Cic.). **I.** L i t., Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 10: tu subsultas, ego miser vix asto, id. Capt. 3, 4, 104.—**II.** T r o p.: ne sermo subsultet imparibus spatiis, Quint. 11, 3, 43: compositio multis clausulis concisa, id. 9, 4, 42.

sub-sum, no *perf.,* esse, *v. n., to be under, among,* or *behind; to be near, close,* or *at hand* (class.): ubi non subest, quo praecipitet ac decidat, *there is nothing underneath,* Cic. Rep. 1, 45, 69; Lucr. 3, 873; cf. id. 4, 1082: si quid intra cutem subest ulceris, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: subucula subest tunicae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: nigra subest lingua palato, Verg. G. 3, 388: suberat Pan ilicis umbrae Tib. 2, 5, 27: cum sol Oceano subest, Hor. C. 4, 5, 40.—**B.** *To be near, to be at hand,* of places and persons: mons suberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: montes, id. B. C. 1, 65: vallis, id. ib. 1, 79: planities, Liv. 27, 18: vicina taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: templa mari, Ov. M. 11, 359; cf.: regnum Ariobarzanis illi, Sall. Ep. Mithrid. ad Arsac. *med.:* me subesse propinquis locis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2.—**2.** T r a n s f., of time, *to be near* or *at hand, to approach:* nox jam suberat, *was near,* Caes. B. C. 3, 97; so, hiems, id. B. G. 3, 27: dies comitiorum, Cic. Mil. 16, 42.—**II.** T r o p., *to be underneath, be at the bottom, be* or *exist under, lie concealed in:* in quā (legatione) periculi suspitio non subesset, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 4: in quā re nulla subesset suspitio, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 28; and simply suspitio, id. Quint. 21, 66: eadem causa subest, id. Off. 1, 12, 38: causa aliqua, id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; cf.: si his vitiis ratio non subesset, id. N. D. 3, 28, 71: ratio, Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Quint. 9, 3, 6: si negabimus temere famam Naxi solere, quin subsit aliquid, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: si ulla spes salutis nostrae subesset, Cic. Att. 3, 25: nam illi regi amabili, Cyro, subest ad inmutandi animi licentiam crudelissimus ille Phalaris, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; Quint. 3, 5, 9: saepe solent auro multa subesse mala, *are hid under, exist under,* Tib. 1, 9, 18: subest silentio facinus, Curt. 6, 9, 11 et saep.—P o e t.: notitiae suberit amica tuae, *will be subject to your cognizance,* Ov. A. A. 1, 398.

sub-summo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [sub-summa], *to sum up, to multiply* (late Lat.), Primas in Apoc. V. 21.

sub-surdus, a, um, *adj., somewhat deaf:* vox, *indistinct,* Quint. 11, 3, 32 Halm. (al. surda).

subsūtūra, ae, *f.* [sub-suo], *the hem* of a garment, Edict. Diocl. 7, n. c. 49.

* **sub-sūtus,** a, um, *Part.* [suo], *sewn beneath* or *at the lower part:* vestis, *trimmed, edged,* or *fringed at the bottom,* Hor. S. 1, 2, 29.

* **sub-tābĭdus,** a, um, *adj., somewhat shrunken:* stetit subtabidus, Amm. 26, 6, 15.

* **sub-tăcĭtus,** a, um, *adj., somewhat still, silent:* secta, Prud. Ham. 174.

sub-tālāris, e, *adj.* [sub-talus], *lying under the heel:* calcei, Isid. Orig. 19, 34, 7.

subtectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-tego], *a covering* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 15.

subtegmen, ĭnis, v. subtemen.

sub-tĕgo, xi, ĕre, *v. a., to cover underneath:* caelum, Amm. 19, 7, 3 (al. sub-texunt); Vitr. 9, 9: aëra ipsum subtexisse jaculis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 4: sub avis caudā pedes equi sunt subtecti, Vitr. 9, 9: subtecto nubibus caelo, Hilar. in Psa. 146, 7; Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 14.

* **sub-tēgŭlānĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [tegula], *that is under the roof,* = *in-doors:* pavimenta, Plin. 36, 25, 61, § 185.

‡ **subtel,** τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδός, *the hollow of the foot,* Prisc. p. 644 P. [sub-talus].

subtēmen (**subtegmen**), ĭnis, *n.* [contr. from subteximen, subtegmen, from sub-texo], *that which is wrought* or *woven in, the woof, weft* of a web: inseritur medium radiis subtemen acutis, etc., Ov. M. 6, 56; Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Verg. A. 3, 483; Vitr. 10, 1 *med.;* Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81:

13, 12, 24, § 79.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto), *any thing spun, thread, yarn* (rare, and mostly poet.): subtemen tenue nere, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20: nere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 52; Front. Nep. Am. 2 *med.*: Tyrium, Tib. 4, 1, 121; Stat. Th. 7, 656: picto bracae, Val. Fl. 6, 227: croceo vestes, id. 8, 234.—Of the *threads* of the Fates: unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcae Rupere, Hor. Epod. 13, 15: ducere subtemina, Cat. 64, 328: rubrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 260: auratum, Nemes. Cyg. 91.

sub-tendo, no *perf.*, tum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to stretch underneath*: lectos loris, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 10, 25.—* **II.** *Neutr., to extend underneath*: linea, Front. Expos. Form. p. 32 Goes.

* **sub-tĕnĕo,** ēre, *v. a., to hold underneath*: vinaceos lectos cestibus subtento (contr. for subteneto), Cato, R. R. 25 Schneid. *N. cr.*

subtentus, a, um, *Part.*, from subtendo.

* **sub-tĕnŭis,** e, *adj., rather thin, thinnish*: setae, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5.

subter (also **supter**), *adv.* and *prep.* [sub]. **I.** *Adv., below, beneath, underneath*: navem in fugam transdunt subter saxa, Att. ap. Non. 155, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 630 Rib.): terram fac ut esse rearis Subter item, ut supera, Lucr. 6, 537: partim quod supter per terras diditur omnis, id. 5, 268: aliam naturam supter habere, id. 5, 536: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20; id. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: anulus subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914: oculum subter premere, id. 4, 447: subter mediam fere regionem sol obtinet, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—*Comp.*: subterius (opp. superius), Isid. 16, 8, 4.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.* and *abl., below, beneath, underneath, under* (rare but class.). (*a*) With *acc.*: cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; cf. id. ib. 5, 1, 4: subter pineta, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 67: subter fastigia tecti, Verg. A. 8, 366: agere vias subter mare, id. ib. 3, 695: subter imas cavernas, Ov. M. 5, 502: manu subter togam exserta, Liv. 8, 9: super subterque terram pugnare, id. 39, 4: subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur, *underneath*, i. e. *close to the walls*, id. 34, 20: latitudo Italiae subter radices (Alpium), Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132; Stat. Th. 12, 711; Petr. 98.—(*β*) With *abl.*: Rhoeteo subter litore, Cat. 65, 7: subter densâ testudine, Verg. A. 9, 514.—**III.** In composition, subter, like sub, denotes *underneath, beneath*: subteractus, subterfluo, etc.; and also, transf., *secretly, privately, clandestinely*: subterduco, subterfugio. It is sometimes doubtful whether subter forms a compound with a verb, or is an adverb qualifying it.

* **subtĕr-actus,** a, um, *Part.* [ago], *driven below* or *underneath*: subteractis quasi radicibus, Cels. 5, 28, 1.

* **subter-ănhēlo,** āre, *v. n., to pant* or *gasp beneath*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.

* **subter-căvātus,** a, um, *Part.* [cavo], *hollowed out underneath*, Sol. 2 *fin.*

* **subter-currens,** entis, *Part., moving underneath*: basim Vergiliarum, Vitr. 9, 6.

subter-cŭtānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [cutis], *that is beneath the skin, subcutaneous* (post-class.): morbus, *the dropsy*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 14 *fin.*: umor, Veg. Vet. 3, 2, 18.

subter-dūco, xi, 3, *v. a., to carry off secretly, to steal away* any thing (Plautin.): ne tibi clam se subterducat istinc, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 72: si huic occasioni tempus sese subterduxerit, id. As. 2, 2, 12.

subter-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n., to flow beneath* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: amnis sub montes subterfluens, Vitr. 8, 2 *med.*: torrente subterfluente, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201: aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 4, acc. to Fickert and Haase (not subinfluo).—**II.** Trop.: eos felicitas ingrata subterfluit, Eum. Pan. Const. 15.

subter-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr., to flee secretly* or *by stealth, to get off* (so very rare): subterfugisse sic mihi hodie Chrysalum, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 2; Dig. 42, 6, 20.—**II.** *Act., to escape, evade, avoid, shun* (class.; a favorite word of Cic.): mare, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 83: vim criminum, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 8: imprudentiam, id. ib. 1, 4, 13: militiam, id. Off. 3, 26, 97: poenam aut calamitatem, id. Caecin. 34, 100: periculum, id. Fam. 15, 1, 4: omnia quasi fata, id. Lael. 10, 35: tempestatem Punici belli, Liv. 31, 10: jus fisci, Suet. Vesp. 23.—With *inf.*: dicere, Quint. Decl. 6, 12.

subterfŭgĭum, i, *n.* [subterfugio], *a subterfuge*: Nestorianorum, Facund. Defens. 1, 3.

* **subter-fundo,** āre, *v. a., to found* or *establish beneath*: terram, Lact. 2, 8, 52.

subtĕr-insĕro, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to insert*, Aldh. Sept. col. 219, t. 89 *med.*

subtĕr-intendo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to look askance*, = ὑποβλέπειν (Appul.), Polem. Physiogn. p. 126.

subtĕrĭor, us, *comp.* [subter], *that is farther beneath, lower*, = inferior (late Lat.): termini, Innoc. Cas. Lit. p. 232 Goes.: per subteriora, Aem. Mac. 2, 13.—Hence, *adv.*: **subtĕrĭus,** *lower, farther down*: subterius nigro, superius mineo, Isid. Orig. 16, 8, 4.

* **subter-jăcĕo,** ēre, *v. n., to lie under* any thing: hic gens ardentem caeli subterjacet axem, Alcim. 1, 196.

* **subter-jăcĭo,** cĕre, *v. a., to throw under* any thing: hordei grana, Pall. Febr. 18, 1.

subter-lābor, lābi, *v. dep. n.* **I.** Lit., *to glide* or *flow under* (mostly poet.): fluctus Sicanos, Verg. E. 10, 4: flumina subterlabentia muros, *flowing close by*, id. G. 2, 157: subterlabens Mosella, Aus. Idyll. 10, 21.—**II.** Transf., *to slip away, escape*: celeritate subterlabentem, Liv. 30, 25 (dub.).

* **subter-līno,** ĕre, *v. a., to anoint underneath*: plantas aegri, Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 83.

* **subter-lŭo,** ĕre, *v. a., to wash beneath, flow underneath*: gurgite sidereo subterluit Oriona, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 177.

* **subterlŭvĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [subterluo], *a washing beneath, washing away*: loca umoris assidui subterluvione cadentia, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 2.

* **subter-mĕo,** āre, *v. n., to pass beneath*: pontes rapido aestu, Claud. Idyll. 6, 61.

subter-mitto, ĕre, *v. a., to place underneath*, Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 14.

subter-mŏvĕo, ēre, *v. a., to push under*, Isid. 16, 4, 2.

* **subter-nătans,** antis, *Part.* [nato], *swimming under* any thing, Sol. 32, 26.

subternus, a, um, *adj.* [subter], *that is underneath, lower*, = infernus (post-class.): antra, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 392: nox, id. Hamart. 930.

sub-tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3, *v. a., to rub off* or *wear away underneath; to rub, bruise,* or *grind to pieces* (rare; not in Cic.): boves ne pedes subterant, Cato, R. R. 72; so, pedes, Col. 6, 15, 2; Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 221: ungulas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 73: jumenta cito subteruntur, Sen. Ep. 51, 9: salis sextarium subterito, et subtritum, etc., *pound, triturate*, Col. 12, 5, 1: caepam aridam, id. 12, 5, 56; 2, 10, 25; Plin. 20, 20, 82, § 218; 30, 9, 23, § 80.

* **subter-pendens,** entis, *Part.* [pendeo], *hanging down*: mala, Pall. Mart. 10, 8.

sub-terrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [terra], *underground, subterranean* (class.): specus, Cic. Att. 15, 26, 4; cf.: supterraneos specus aperire, Tac. G. 16: ergastulum, Col. 1, 6, 3: structura, Plin. 36, 22, 50, § 170: regna, Juv. 2, 149: animalia, Pall. Sept. 3, 2: mures, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: subterraneis venis in mare defluunt, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 53: domus, id. 36, 13, 19, § 88: cubiculum, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: subterraneis dolis peractum urbis excidium, Flor. 1, 12 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **subterrānĕum,** i, *n., a subterranean place*: in ipso subterraneo semirotundo, App. M. 11, p. 260, 2.

* **sub-terrēnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *underground, subterrene*, = subterraneus: plagae orbis, App. M. 9, p. 227, 27.

* **sub-terrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *underground, subterranean*, = subterraneus: divi, Arn. 7, 226.

* **subter-sĕco,** āre, *v. a., to cut, divide, separate underneath*: medium Capricornum, Cic. Arat. 273.

subter-sterno, strāvi, strātum, 3, *v. a., to spread under, strew under*: aëra jaculis et sagittis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 17.

* **subter-tĕnŭo,** āre, *v. a., to make thin below* or *at the lower part*: anulum, Lucr. 1, 312 (Lachm. subter tenuatur).

* **sub-tertĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, of a number, *less by a third of itself* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 3 to 4), a transl. of the Gr. ὑπότριτος: numerus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

* **subter-văcans,** antis, *Part.* [vaco], *empty below*: locus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 25, 1.

* **subter-vŏlo,** āre, *v. n., to fly beneath*: fragor subtervolat astra, Stat. Th. 3, 669 (al. subter volat).

sub-texo, xŭi, xtum, 3, *v. a., to weave under* or *below* any thing; hence, *to join on, fasten, affix* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit. (very rare): lunam alutae, Juv. 7, 192.—Poet.: patrio capiti nubes, i. e. soli, *to draw before, veil*, Ov. M. 14, 368; cf.: nox subtexta polo, Luc. 4, 104: sol diem subtexit Olympo, *spreads around Olympus*, Val. Fl. 5, 414.—*To cover, hide, darken, obscure, conceal*, with *acc.* of thing concealed: subtexunt nubila caelum, Lucr. 5, 466: caerula nimbis, id. 6, 482: caelum fumo, Verg. A. 3, 582: diem atrâ nube, Sen. Phoen. 422: aethera ferro, Luc. 7, 519.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To add, annex, append, subjoin*, Nep. Att. 18, 2: subtexit fabulae huic, legatos interrogatos esse, etc., Liv. 37, 48; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 13: non ab re fuerit subtexere, quae . . . evenerint, Suet. Aug. 94 *init.*; Vell. 1, 14, 1: curam officiis, Col. 11, 1, 2.—**B.** In gen., *to put together, compose, prepare, contrive*, etc.: carmina, Tib. 4, 1, 211: originem familiarum, Nep. Att. 18, 2: impedimenta Romanis, Amm. 16, 20.—**C.** *To mix*: subtexta malis bona sunt, Manil. 3, 526.

subtextus, a, um, *Part.* of subtexo.

* **subtīlĭlŏquentĭa,** ae, *f.* [subtililoquus], *fine* or *elegant language*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

* **subtīlĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [subtilis-loquor], *speaking finely* or *elegantly*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 19 *med.*

subtīlis, e, *adj.* [sub-tela; and therefore, prop., woven fine; hence], *fine, not thick* or *coarse, thin, slender, minute* (syn. tenuis). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.): quae vulgo volitant subtili praedita filo, Lucr. 4, 88: ventus subtili corpore tenuis, id. 4, 901; cf. id. 3, 195; Cat. 54, 3: acies gladii, Sen. Ep. 76, 14: farina, Plin. 18, 7, 14, § 74: mitra, Cat. 64, 63: ignis, Lucr. 6, 225: subtilia et minuta primordia rerum, id. 4, 122; 4, 114.—*Subst.*: **subtīlĭa,** ium, *n. plur., fine goods* or *stuffs*, Vulg. Isa. 19, 9: indui te subtilibus, id. Ezech. 16, 10.—*Comp.*: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: semen raporum, id. 18, 13, 34, § 129.—*Sup.*: sucus subtilissimus, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11.—**B.** Transf., of the senses, *fine, nice, acute, delicate, exquisite* (rare): palatum, Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: subtilior gula, Col. 8, 16, 4.—**II.** Trop., *fine, nice, precise, exact, accurate, keen, subtle* (class.; syn.: elegans, concinnus). **A.** In gen.: sollers subtilisque descriptio, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: definitio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: observatio, Plin. 18, 13, 35, § 132: sententia, id. 18, 17, 46, § 165: argumentatio, id. 2, 108, 112, § 247: quaestio, id. 11, 16, 16, § 46: Graecia, Manil. 4, 718.—*Comp.*: reliquae (epistulae) subtiliores erunt, *more particular*, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 3.—*Sup.*: quae (curatio manus) inter subtilissimas haberi potest, Cels. 7, 7, 13: inventum, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 40: Democritus, subtilissimus antiquorum, Sen. Q. N. 7, 3, 2.—**2.** Transf., of taste or judgment, *fine, keen, delicate, exquisite* (syn.: sagax, acutus): judicium, Cic. Fam. 15, 6, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 242; cf.: subtilis veterum judex, id. S. 2, 7, 101: sapiens subtilisque lector, Plin. Ep. 4, 14, 7: vir subtilis, dispositus, acer, disertus, id. ib. 2, 11, 17; 4, 17, 4.—**B.** In partic., in rhet., of speech or of the speaker, *plain, simple, unadorned* (syn. simplex): genus dicendi, Cic. Or. 21, 69; cf.: acutissimum et subtilissimum dicendi genus, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: oratio, id. Or. 5, 20; cf. id. ib. 23, 78: Stoicorum non ignoras, quam sit subtile vel spinosum potius dicendi genus, id. Fin. 3, 1, 3: subtile quod ἰσχνὸν vocant, Quint. 12, 10, 58: disputator, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: quis illo (Catone) in docendo edisserendoque subtilior? id. Brut. 17, 65: oratione limatus atque subtilis, id. de Or. 1, 39, 180; cf. id. de Or. 3, 8, 31: Lysias subtilis scriptor atque

elegans, id. Brut. 9, 35; Quint. 10, 1, 78: praeceptor, id. 1, 4, 25; 12, 10, 51.—Hence, *adv.*: **subtīlĭter**, *finely, minutely.* **I.** Lit.: subtiliter insinuatus ad parvas partes aër, Lucr. 6, 1031: conexae res, *closely, intimately*, id. 3, 739: dividere aliquid, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67: fodere, *lightly, superficially*, Pall. Febr. 21 *fin.*—**2.** Trop., *finely, acutely, minutely, accurately, subtly.* **a.** In gen.: subtiliter judicare, *finely, acutely*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 127: de re publicâ quid ego tibi subtiliter? tota periit, *minutely, particularly*, id. Att. 2, 21, 1; cf.: haec ad te scribam alias subtilius, id. ib. 1, 13, 4: subtiliter exsequi numerum, Liv. 3, 5: de aliquâ re subtiliter disserere, Cic. Fl. 17, 41: aliquid persequi, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98; cf.: id persequar subtilius, id. Rep. 2, 23, 42: subtilius haec disserunt, id. Lael. 5, 18: subtilius ista quaerunt, id. ib. 2, 7 et saep.—**b.** In partic., in rhet., *plainly, simply, without ornament*: humilia subtiliter et magna graviter et mediocria temperate dicere, Cic. Or. 29, 100: versute et subtiliter dicere, id. ib. 7, 22: privatas causas agere subtilius: capitis aut famae ornatius, id. Fam. 9, 21, 1: magnifice an subtiliter dicere, Quint. 8, 3, 40.

subtīlĭtas (supt-), ātis, *f.* [subtilis], *fineness, thinness, slenderness, minuteness* (syn. tenuitas). **I.** Lit. (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): linearum, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 82: ferramentorum, *the keen edge, sharpness*, id. 28, 9, 41, § 148: inenarrabilis florum, id. 21, 1, 1, § 1: muliebris, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*: immensa animalium, Plin. 11, prooem. 1, § 1: caelandi fingendique ac tingendi, id. 35, prooem. § 1: umoris, id. 2, 65, 65, § 163.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *keenness, acuteness, penetration, definiteness, exactness, subtlety*, etc. (class.; syn.: acumen, sollertia): sententiarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1: disputandi, id. Tusc. 3, 23, 56: ea subtilitas, quam Atticam appellant, id. Brut. 17, 67: subtilitas sermonis, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, Tac. Agr. 9: ingens, Petr. 31: tanta, id. 38; Sen. Ep. 113, 1: Aristoteles, vir immensae subtilitatis, Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 335; cf.: litterarum, id. 2, 108, 112, § 247: geometrica, id. 2, 65, 65, § 164: perversa grammaticorum, id. 35, 3, 4, § 13: subtilitas parcimoniae compendia invenit, id. 17, 22, 35, § 171: picturae summa suptilitas, id. 35, 9, 36, § 67: inutilis, Sen. Ep. 65, 16: quaedam inutilia et inefficacia ipsa subtilitas reddit, id. ib. 82, 24: nimia, id. ib. 88, 43.—**B.** In partic., in rhet., *plainness, simplicity, absence of ornament*: orationis subtilitas imitabilis quidem illa videtur esse existimanti, sed nihil est experienti minus, Cic. Or. 23, 76; id. Brut. 84, 291: suavitatem Isocrates, subtilitatem Lysias, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. de Or. 3, 7, 28: subtilitas et elegantia scriptorum, id. Fam. 4, 4, 1.

subtīlĭter, *adv.*, v. subtilis *fin.*

* **sub-tĭmĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be somewhat afraid, to fear a little*: numquid subtimes, ne? etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 36.

* **sub-tinnĭo**, īre, *v. n.*, *to sound a little, to tinkle*, Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-tĭtŭbo, āre, *v. n.*, *to stagger, totter*, or *waver a little* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: pede subtitubo, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 2, 475.—**II.** Trop.: subtitubante fide, Prud. Apoth. 651.

subtractĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subtraho], *a drawing back*, Vulg. Ep. ad Hebr. 10, 39 (transl. of the Gr. ὑποστολή).

subtractus, a, um, *Part.* of subtraho.

sub-trăho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to draw away from underneath* or *by stealth*; also, in gen., *to draw off, carry off, withdraw, take away, remove*, etc. (class.; syn. subduco). **I.** Lit.: subtractus Numida mortuo superincubanti Romano vivus, Liv. 22, 51, 9 (Weissenb. substratus): pedibus raptim tellus subtracta, Lucr. 6, 605: effracto colla jugo, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 40: viro (peculium), Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 28: (impedimenta) clandestinâ fugâ, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: aggerem cuniculis, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: si dediticii subtrahantur, id. ib. 1, 44; Cic. Mur. 37, 80: hastatos primae legionis ex acie, Liv. 10, 14: milites ab dextro cornu, id. 44, 37: cibum alicui, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 105, 10: materiam, quae laedere videtur, Cels. 3, 4: oculos, *to turn away, avert*, Tac. A. 3, 53; id. Agr. 45: se a curiâ et ab omni parte rei publicae, *to withdraw, retire*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5; so, se, Liv. 44, 16: teque adspectu ne subtrahe nostro, Verg. A. 6, 465: Armeniam ad Parthos se subtrahentem, Flor. 4, 12, 43: servus domino se, Dig. 21, 1, 17.—Also without *se*: repente interdiu vel noctu subtrahebat, *he would withdraw*, Suet. Caes. 65: praefectum praetorio non ex ingerentibus sed ex subtrahentibus legere, Plin. Pan. 86, 2.—Mid.: vastis tremit ictibus puppis Subtrahiturque solum, *withdraws itself, gives way under it*, Verg. A. 5, 199: subtracto solo, Tac. A. 1, 70: subtractus fugâ, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134.—**II.** Trop.: neque verba sedem habere possunt, si rem subtraxeris, neque, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 19: necessaria cum periculo subtrahuntur, Quint. 4, 2, 44: verba pudoris gratiâ, id. 9, 3, 59: verbum, id. 9, 3, 58: S litteram, id. 9, 4, 38: narrationem, id. 4, 2, 8: nomina candidatorum, Tac. A. 1, 81; for which: aliis nominatis, me unum subtrahebat, *to omit, not mention*, Curt. 6, 10, 7; id. ib. § 9: aliquem bello, Liv. 8, 29; cf.: cui judicio eum mors subtraxit, id. 6, 1: aliquem judicio, id. 9, 26: aliquem irae militum, Tac. H. 3, 7: aliquem minis populi, Just. 16, 4, 20.—*Reflex.*: me a curiâ, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: se legum actionibus, Quint. 7, 4, 39: se oneri, id. 12, 9, 21: se labori, Col. 1, 9, 6: se discrimini alicujus, Vell. 2, 86 *fin.* Ruhnk. et saep.: subtrahente se, *withdrawing himself* (as surety), Liv. 28, 25.

sub-trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat tremulous*, Ps.-Soran. 280.

sub-triplus, a, um, *adj.*, *contained three times in* a larger number, Boëth. Inst. Arith. 1, 23.

sub-tristis, e, *adj.*, *somewhat sad* or *sorrowful* (ante- and post-class.): subtristis visus est mihi, Ter. And. 2, 6, 16; Hier. Ep. 107, 9.—*Comp.*: cera subtristior, Hier. Ep. 60, 1.

subtrītus, a, um, *Part.* of subtero.

subtŭnĭcālis, is, *f.* [sub-tunica], = ὑποδύτης, *the under-garment of a Jewish priest*, Hier. Ep. 29, 4.

* **sub-turpĭcŭlus**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat mean* or *disgraceful*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 1.

* **sub-turpis**, e, *adj.*, *somewhat mean* or *disgraceful*: quae sint, quod ridiculi proprium est, subturpia, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264.

subtus, *adv.* [from sub; like intus, from in], *below, beneath, underneath* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): subtus ambulare, Cato, R. R. 48, 2: labra subtus pendula, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3: Romani aggere et vineis et omnibus supra terram operibus, subtus Macedones cuniculis oppugnabant, Liv. 36, 25; cf. Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 26; Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.

* **sub-tussĭo**, īre, *v. n.*, *to cough slightly*, Veg. Vet. 3, 25 dub.

sub-tūsus, a, um, *Part.* [tundo], *somewhat bruised*: flet teneras subtusa genas, Tib. 1, 10, 55: angulus, *an obtuse angle*, Boëth. Geom. 1, p. 1180.

sub-tūtus, a, um, *adj.*, *moderately safe*, Commod. Instr. 30, 18.

sŭbŭcŭla, ae, *f.* [sub-UO; whence exuo]. **I.** *A man's under-garment, a shirt*: postea quam binas tunicas habere coeperunt, instituerunt vocare subuculam et indusium, Varr. ap. Non. 542, 24; id. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 95; Suet. Aug. 82.—Of the priest's dress, Vulg. Lev. 8, 7.—**II.** Subuculam Aelius Stilo et Cloatius iisdem fere verbis demonstrant vocari, quod dis detur ex alicâ et oleo et melle. Nam de tunicae genere notum est omnibus, Fest. pp. 308 and 309 Müll.

sūbŭla, ae, *f.* **I.** Lit., *an awl*, Mart. 3, 16, 2: aënea, Col. 6, 5, 4; Pall. Jun. 14, 3: perforabit aurem ejus subulâ, Vulg. Exod. 21, 6; id. Deut. 15, 17.—**II.** Transf., *a very small weapon*: subulâ armatus, Sen. Ep. 85, 1; cf. prov.: subulâ leonem excipis, id. ib. 82, 25.

sūbulcus, i, *m.* [from sus; formed in analogy with bubulcus], *a swine-herd*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14 and 20; Mart. 10, 98, 10; Verg. E. 10, 19 Wagn. (al. bubulci).

1. sūbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A flute-player*, the Tuscan name for tibicen: subulo Tusce tibicen dicitur. Itaque Ennius: Subulo quondam marinas propter astabat plagas, Fest. p. 309 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 35 ib. (Sat. v. 41 Vahl.).—**II.** *A kind of hart with pointed horns*, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 213; 28, 17, 67, § 231.—**III.** Perh. i. q. paedico, Aus. Epigr. 70.

2. Sūbŭlo, ōnis, *m.* [1. subulo], *a Roman surname*; e. g. P. Decius Subulo, Liv. 43, 17.

sŭb-umbĭlīcus, i, *n.*, *the parts below the navel*, Hier. in Zach. 1 ad 2, 18.

* **sŭb-ūmĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat moist*: oculi, Cels. 3, 6, 23.

sŭb-unctĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a rubbing in*: faucium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3, 22.

Sŭbur, *f.*, *a town in Spain, on the river Rubricatus*, perh. the mod. Villa Nuova, in Castile, Mel. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21.—Hence, **Sŭbŭrĭtāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Subur*, Inscr. Grut. 414, 3.

Sŭbūra, ae (abbrev. SVG.; v. infra), *f.*, *a quarter in Rome, in the second region, between the Esquiline, Viminal, and Quirinal, where provisions were sold, and where many prostitutes dwelt*: Subura Junius scribit ab eo, quod fuerit sub antiquâ Urbe: quoi testimonium potest esse, quod subest ei loco, qui Terreus murus vocatur. Sed ego a pago potius Succusano dictam puto Succusam, quod in notâ etiam nunc scribitur tertia littera C, non B, Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.; cf.: Subura cum tribus litteris notatur, C litteram ostendit, Quint. 1, 7, 29; cf. Fest. p. 309 Müll.; Liv. 3, 13; Mart. 6, 66, 2; 7, 31, 12; 10, 94, 5: clamosa, id. 12, 18, 2; Pers. 5, 32; Juv. 11, 141 (v. Subura, Becker, Antiq. vol. 1, p. 521 sq.; and cf. id. Gall. vol. 3, p. 44, 2d ed.).—Hence, **A. Sŭbūrānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Subura, Suburan*: regio, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.: tribus, id. ib. 5, § 56 ib.; Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 79; Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13; cf. Fest. p. 302 Müll.: clivus, i. e. *the Esquiline*, Mart. 5, 22, 5: canes, Hor. Epod. 5, 58: magistra, i. e. *a prostitute*, Mart. 11, 78, 11; cf. id. 11, 61, 3.—**B. Sŭbūrānenses**, ium, *m.*, *the dwellers in the Subura*, Fest. s. v. October, p. 178 Müll.

sŭburbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [suburbanus], *nearness to the city of Rome*: suburbanitas hujusce provinciae (Siciliae), *Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 7; Symm. Ep. 2, 22; Sid. Ep. 7, 2 *med.*

sŭb-urbānus, a, um, *adj.*, *situated near the city of Rome, suburban.* **I.** *Adj.*: rus suburbanum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: fundus, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: ager, id. Div. 2, 32, 69: gymnasium, id. de Or. 1, 21, 98: regio Italiae, Col. 11, 2, 61; cf. Italia, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 19: caulis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 15: peregrinatio, Tac. A. 3, 47: crimina, id. ib. 13, 43 et saep.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. sŭburbānum**, i, *n.* (sc. praedium), *an estate near Rome, a suburban villa*: malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, Cic. Att. 16, 13, 6, § 1: suburbana amicorum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 54; id. Rab. Post. 10, 26; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 sq.; id. Att. 12, 34, 1; 16, 13, b, 1; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 144; 31, 3, 25, § 42; Suet. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 48; Mart. 5, 35, 3 al.; Vulg. Lev. 25, 34.—**B. sŭburbāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the towns near Rome*, Ov. F. 6, 58.

sŭb-urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, late jurid. Lat. for suburbanus, *situated near Rome, suburban*: regiones, Cod. Th. 11, 1, 9; 11, 28, 12; 11, 16, 12: mare, Schol. Juv. 5, 94.

* **sŭb-urbĭum**, ii, *n.* [urbs], *a suburb*: in suburbium ire, Cic. Phil. 12, 10, 24.

* **sŭb-urgĕo** (also written **sŭburguĕo**), ēre, *v. a.*, *to drive* or *urge close to*: proram ad saxa, Verg. A. 5, 202.

Sŭbŭrĭtāni, v. Subur.

sŭb-ūro, no *perf.*, ustum, *v. a.*, *to burn slightly, to singe, scorch*: crura nuce ardenti, Suet. Aug. 68: subustum corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 7, 37.

* **sŭbustĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [suburo], *a heating from below*: thermarum, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 32.

sŭbustus, a, um, *Part.* from suburo.

‡ **subvădes**, um, *m.* [sub-vas], *sub-sureties*, i. e. *those who give surety for the bail*, Auct. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 8.

subvectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [subveho], *a carrying, transporting, conveying, conveyance*: frumenti, Liv. 44, 8; Tac. A. 13, 51 *fin.*—*Plur.*: durae subvectiones, Caes. B. G. 7, 10: marinae, Vitr. 1, 5, 1.

subvecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to bring up* from below (on the shoulder,

by ship, etc.), *to bring, carry, convey, transport* to a place (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): asini, qui tibi subvectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 74: saxa umeris, Verg. A. 11, 131: saxa, Sil. 4, 21: onera, Col. 6, praef. 3: panaria candidasque mappas, Stat. S. 1, 6, 32: corpora cymbâ, Verg. A. 6, 303: naves, quae frumentum Tiberi subvectassent, Tac. A. 15, 43.

* **subvector,** ōris, *m.* [subveho], *a bearer, carrier, conveyer:* Bosporus Inachiae subvector virginis olim, Avien. Perieg. 199.

1. subvectus, a, um, *Part.* of subveho.

2. subvectus, ūs, *m.* [subveho], *a carrying, conveying, conveyance,* Tac. A. 15, 4; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 5, 17.

sub-věho, vexi, vectum, 3, *v. a., to bring up* from below (on the shoulder, by ship, etc.), *to bring, carry, convey, conduct* to a place, *to bring* or *carry up stream,* etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): ast alium (aërem fluere) subter, contra qui subvehat orbem, Lucr. 5, 515: frumentum flumine Arari navibus, * Caes. B. G. 1, 16: adversum remis superes subvectus ut amnem, Verg. A. 8, 58: subvecta ponto Barbara agmina, Ov. M. 6, 423: matris fratrisque cineres Romam Tiberi, Suet. Calig. 15: utensilia ad Ostia, Tac. A. 15, 39: Germanicus Nilo subvehebatur, id. ib. 2, 60: Philippus lembis biremibus flumine adverso subvectus, Liv. 24, 40; cf. Vell. 2, 106, 3; Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73; Tac. A. 2, 8; 15, 18: viae, per quas commeatus ex Samnio subvehebantur, Liv. 9, 15; so, commeatus, id. 9, 23, 10; 22, 16, 4: ad Palladis arces Subvehitur magnâ matrum regina catervâ, *is borne aloft,* Verg. A. 11, 478: subvecta per aëra curru, Ov. M. 8, 796.

sub-vello, no *perf.*, vulsum (volsum), 3, *v. a., to pluck up, pull out* (only in the two foll. passages): rador, subvellor, desquamor, Lucil. ap. Non. 95, 15: qui barba volsa feminibusque subvolsis ambulet, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5.

sub-vēlo, āre, 1, *v. a., to overshadow,* Aug. Lib. Arb. 2, 38.

sub-věnio, vēni, ventum, 4 (old *fut.* subvenibo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 20), *v. n., to come up* or *advance to one's assistance* (the figure taken from the advance of a military reserve; v. subsidium), *to come to one's assistance, to aid, assist, relieve, succor; to obviate, remedy, heal, cure* a disease, an evil, etc. (freq. and class.; syn.: adjuvo, succurro, sublevo). (α) With *dat.* (so most freq.): quibus (equitibus) celeriter subveniunt levis armaturae pedites, Hirt. B. G. 8, 19: Lucanius circumvento filio subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: Varenus illi laboranti subvenit, id. ib. 5, 44: Apollo quaeso, subveni mihi atque adjuva, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 24: subveni patriae, opitulare collegae, Cic. Fam. 10, 10, 2: subvenire et opitulari patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: civitati, Caes. B. G. 7, 32; id. B. C. 2, 4: subvenisti homini jam perdito, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: pauci subveniendum Adherbali censebant, Sall. J. 15, 3: vestri auxilii est, judices, hujus innocentiae subvenire, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: saluti suae acrioribus remediis, id. ib. 24, 67: vitae alicujus, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: stabilitati dentium, Plin. 23, 3, 37, § 74 et saep.: gravedini omni ratione, Cic. Att. 16, 14, 4: morbo, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129; 32, 9, 37, § 112: huic meae sollicitudini, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 4: his tam periculosis rebus, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31.—Esp., of the prætor, *to render official, judicial aid:* aequissimum erit praetorem ei subvenire, Dig. 47, 10, 7, § 2.—*Impers. pass.:* subveniri generi humano, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 13: D. Bruti operâ, etc. . . . provinciae Galliae esse subventum, id. Phil. 5, 13, 36: huic quoque rei subventum est maxime a nobis, id. Att. 1, 17, 9: nisi celeriter sociis foret subventum, Hirt. B. Afr. 26, 4.—(β) *Absol.:* et defendam et subvenibo sedulo, Plaut. Men. 5, 7, 20: age, fi benignus, subveni, id. Pers. 1, 1, 39: circumvenior, judices, nisi subvenitis, Cic. Brut. 75, 260: illum orare, ut subveniret, id. Div. 1, 27, 57: et subventuros auferet unda deos, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 28; Tac. A. 4, 72. —*Impers. pass.:* priusquam ex castris subveniretur, Sall. J. 54, 10: ni subveniatur, Liv. 23, 14: nisi in tempore subventum foret, id. 34, 18; 29, 25.—**II.** In gen., *to come up, come* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: aliud in eo (sale) mirabile est, quod tantundem nocte subvenit, quantum die auferas, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 74.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Ut quaeque vox digna animadverti subvenerat, memoriae mandabamus, *came to mind, occurred to us,* Gell. 19, 7, 2.—**2.** *To come to one's mind, occur* to him; with *inf.*, App. M. 3, p. 131, 37.

subventio, ōnis, *f.* [subvenio], *a rendering aid, assistance,* Cassiod. Var. 12, 28.

* **subvento,** āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to come with assistance* to one: spes bona, opsecro, subventa mihi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 11.

‡ **subventor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who comes in aid, a helper:* CIVIVM, Inscr. Orell. 6: POPVLI, ib. 3766.

subventrālis, e, *adj.* [sub-venter], *subventral,* med. t. t., Ps.-Soran. Quaest. Med. 235.

sub-ventrīle, is, *n.* [id.], *the lower belly, the abdomen* (late Lat.), Marc. Emp. 28 *fin.*; cf.: ὑποκοίλιον, sumen, subventrile, Gloss. Philox.

subverbustus, a, um, *adj.* [perhaps contr. from sub verubus ustus], *branded under the spear,* an epithet of a male or female slave (ante- and post-class.): subverbustam veribus ustam significat Plautus cum ait: ulcerosam, compeditam, subverbustam, sordidam, Fest. p. 309 Müll.; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

sub-věrěor, ēri, *v. dep. n., to be somewhat fearful* or *apprehensive:* subvereri ne te delectet, etc., Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 1.

subversio, ōnis, *f.* [subverto], *an overturn, overthrow, ruin, destruction* (late Lat.): humani generis, Arn. 1, 7: urbium, Vulg. Gen. 19, 29.—*Plur.:* animorum, Arn. 5, 165.

* **subverso** (**-vorso**), āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to overturn, overthrow, ruin,* Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 23.

subversor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an overturner, overthrower, subverter* (very rare): legum (opp. auctor), Tac. A. 3, 28: naturae (diabolus), Alcim. 2, 75.

subversus, a, um, *Part.* of subverto.

sub-verto (**-vorto**), ti, sum, 3, *v. a., to turn upside down; to upset, overturn, overthrow* (not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Lit.: lupinum aratro, Col. 11, 2, 44: mensam, Suet. Ner. 47: statuas, id. Calig. 34: tantas operum moles, Ov. F. 6, 645: silvam, Luc. 3, 436: subversi montes, Sall. C. 13, 1: Arisbe terrarum motu subversa, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139: Silvani simulacrum, id. 15, 18, 20, § 77: obices portarum, Tac. A. 13, 39.—*Absol.*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 17: calceus olim Si pede major erit, subvertet, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43.—**II.** Trop., *to overthrow, ruin, destroy, subvert:* subversa jacebat Pristina majestas soliorum, *overthrown, subverted,* Lucr. 5, 1136: subversa Crassorum et Orphiti domus, Tac. H. 4, 42: florentes privignos per occultum, Tac. A. 4, 71 *fin.*: aliquem, *to ruin, undo,* Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 51: avaritia fidem, probitatem ceterasque artes bonas subvertit, Sall. C. 10, 4: leges ac libertatem, id. H. 1, 48, 10 Dietsch: imperium, id. ib. 1, 48, 8: ad ea quae majores pepererunt, subvortunda, id. ib. 1, 41, 3: decretum consulis, id. J. 30, 1: leges, Tac. A. 2, 36: jura, id. ib. 4, 30: scriptam legem, Quint. 7, 7, 6: omnia praejudicia, id. 5, 11, 13: interpretationem adversarii (opp. confirmare), id. 7, 6, 2: artem orandi, id. 9, 4, 3: testamentum, Val. Max. 7, 8, 1: antiquiora beneficia, Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 6: omnis domus delatorum interpretationibus, Tac. A. 3, 25: opes, Luc. 8, 273: quaesitum imperium brevis momenti culpâ, Just. 6, 3, 8: patriae mores, id. 12, 5, 2.

* **sub-vespertīnus** ventus, *the southwest wind,* Veg. Mil. 5, 8.

* **sub-vespěrus,** i, *m.* (sc. ventus), *the southwest-by-west wind,* Vitr. 1, 6, 10.

sub-vestio, īre, 4, *v. a., to clothe from beneath, clothe by degrees:* et nova subvestit reparatas pluma volucres, Dracont. 1, 642.

* **subvexus,** a, um, *adj.* [subveho], *sloping upwards* (opp. devexus): omnia fastigio leni subvexa, Liv. 25, 36.

‡ **sub-vīlĭcus,** i, *m., an under-steward:* HORTORVM, Inscr. Orell. 2860.

sub-vĭrĭdis, e, *adj., somewhat green, greenish:* folia, Plin. 25, 9, 65, § 113: balanitae, id. 37, 10, 55, § 149: emplastrum, Scrib. Comp. 201 and 202.

sub-vŏlo, āre, *v. n., to fly up* or *upwards* (rare but class.): hae (partes corporum) sursum in caelestem locum subvolent, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: avis, Ov. M. 11, 790: ex agmine, id. ib. 14, 507: praepes, id. ib. 14, 577: ad capita, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 16 *fin.*: alte, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 6, 3.

subvolsus or **subvulsus,** a, um, *Part.* of subvello.

* **sub-volvo,** ĕre, *v. a., to roll up* or *along:* manibus saxa, Verg. A. 1, 424.

* **sub-vultŭrius,** a, um, *adj., somewhat vulture-like,* a facetiously formed word: corpus, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 9.

Sucasīni (**Succas-**), ōrum, *m., a surname of the Interamnates on the Liris in Latium,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

Succabar, *f., a town in Mauritania,* Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 21.

suc-caelestis (**subc-**), e, *adj., that which is under the heavens, subcelestial, sublunary:* hebdomas, Tert. adv. Val. 31.

* **suc-caerŭlěus** (**subc-**), a, um, *adj., somewhat blue, bluish:* creta, Cels. 6, 5 *fin.*

suc-candĭdus (**subc-**), a, um, *adj., somewhat white, whitish* (Plinian): folia, Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61; 27, 12, 94, § 120.

Succasīni, v. Sucasini.

Succasses, ium, *m., a people of Gaul,* Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

suc-căvus (**subc-**), a, um, *adj., hollow below* or *underneath* (ante- and post-class.): areae, Cato, R. R. 151, 3: loca, Lucr. 6, 557; Auct. Limit. pp. 252, 260, 303 Goes.: natura Aetnae, Lucr. 6, 682.

succēdāněus or **succīdāneus** (on the latter very ancient orthog. cf. Gell. 4, 6, 4 sq.), a, um, *adj.* [succedo], *that follows after* or *succeeds to* something, *that supplies the place of* something, *substituted, succedaneous:* hostia, quae ad aras adducta est immolanda, si casu effugeret, effugia vocari veteri more solet: in cujus locum quae supposita fuerat, succidanea, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140; cf. Gell. l. l.; and Fest. p. 302 Müll.: si quid succidaneis opus esset, robus succederet, S. C. ap. Gell. 4, 6, 2: asinus pro homine succidaneus, App. M. 8, p. 213, 29: ut meum tergum stultitiae tuae subdas succidaneum? Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 37: subrogare aliquem succedaneum, Cod. Just. 11, 65, 3: avum suum Pharnacem succedaneum regi Pergameno Eumeni datum, Just. 38, 6, 2.—*Subst.:* **succēdāněus,** i, *m., a substitute, representative;* with *gen.*, Dig. 17, 8, 4: functionis, Cod. Just. 10, 31, 27: alieni periculi, Dig. 26, 7, 3 *fin.*

suc-cēdo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [sub]. **I.** *To go below* or *under* (so mostly poet.; syn. subeo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *to enter, go under, come under:* simul ac primum nubes succedere soli Coepere, *to go under the sun,* Lucr. 5, 286; cf. id. 6, 402: tectum, cui imbris vitandi causâ succederet, Cic. Dom. 44, 116: maestae Succedunt ramis volucres, Val. Fl. 6, 505: succedere tectis, Ov. M. 2, 766; so, tectis, id. ib. 8, 549; Verg. A. 1, 627: rex jussae succedit aquae, Ov. M. 11, 142: tecto et umbrae, Verg. G. 3, 418: antro, id. E. 5, 6 and 19: tumulo sineret succedere terrae, i. e. *to be buried,* id. A. 11, 103; cf.: serpens imo Successit tumulo, id. ib. 5, 93.—**2.** In partic., *to go from under; to go up, mount, ascend:* alto caelo, *to mount, ascend,* Verg. G. 4, 227: in ardum, Liv. 5, 43; cf.: hoc itinere est fons, quo mare succedit longius, Caes. B. C. 2, 24: muros, Liv. 27, 18, 13; 31, 45, 5; Tac. A. 2, 20; Sil. 10, 597: tumulum, Liv. 22, 28 et saep.—*Absol.:* erigi scalas jussit ac promptissimum quemque succedere, Tac. A. 2, 81.—Poet.: in montem succedere silvas Cogebant, *to retreat to the mountains,* Lucr. 5, 1370.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To come under, submit to* any thing: omnes sententiae verbaque omnia . . . sub acumen stili subeant et succedant necesse est, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 151: externae dominationi, quam in suis timuerunt, sponte succedunt, Just. 8, 2, 2: succedoque oneri, *take up,* Verg. A. 2, 723: nec qui succederet operi inventus est, *undertake,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 92.—**2.** *To go up, mount, ascend:* a pedibusque minutatim succedere frigus Non dubitabat, Lucr. 6, 1191: ad summum honorem, id. 5, 1122: ille ad superos Succedet famâ, Verg. A. 12, 235: aurum in summum successit honorem, Lucr. 5, 1275.—**II.** *To approach, draw near* (class. and freq.). **A.** Milit. t. t., *to march on, advance, march up to, approach* (class. and freq.; cf.: invado, progredior):

sub primam nostram aciem successerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 24: sub montem, id. B. C. 1, 45: supra hostium munitionem, Sisenn. ap. Non. 91, 23: ad castra hostium infestis signis, Liv. 7, 37: ad stationes hostium, id. 30, 8: ad hostium latebras, id. 10, 14: ad urbem, id. 26, 44: ad moenia, id. 44, 31: sub ipsum vallum, id. 31, 36, 5: ad portûs claustra, Curt. 4, 5, 19: celeriter ad molem, id. 4, 3, 2: moenibus, Liv. 10, 34; 24, 19: munimentis, id. 9, 14: munitionibus, Auct. B. Alex. 30, 4: portas succedunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: murum, Liv. 38, 9.—*Absol.:* classis paulatim successit, Tac. A. 3, 1.—*Impers. pass.:* ubicumque iniquo successum est loco, Liv. 9, 31.—**B.** *To follow, follow after, take the place of, relieve, come into the place of, succeed; to succeed to, receive by succession* (syn. subsequor). **1.** Lit.: ut integri et recentes defatigatis succederent, Caes. B. G. 5, 16; 7, 41; id. B. C. 3, 94; cf. Liv. 9, 32; Ov. M. 13, 134: in stationem, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: in pugnam, Liv. 9, 27; for which, proelio, id. 6, 4: in paternas opes, id. 21, 3: in Pompeii locum heres, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62; cf.: Sequani principatum dimiserant. In eorum locum Remi successerant, Caes. B. G. 6, 12: ego in ejus quem occidissem succederem locum, Liv. 40, 12, 13: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; 2, 3, 51, § 120; id. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. id. Fl. 14, 33; 21, 49: qui regno successit, Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204: post ejus mortem frater regno successit, Just. 17, 3, 6: in hujus locum filia regno successit, id. 2, 4, 17; but: in regnum, id. 7, 2, 2: huic Mithridates filius succedit, id. 42, 2, 3: ad alteram partem succedunt Ubii, *follow, come next*, Caes. B. G. 4, 3.—Of things: aspicit in teretes lignum succedere suras, Ov. M. 11, 80.—*Impers. pass.:* non solum, quod tibi succederetur, sed quod Gabinio non succederetur, Cic. Pis. 36, 88: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, id. Fam. 3, 6, 2.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *To come* or *enter into* a relation: in affinitatis jura, Just. 7, 3, 9.—**b.** *To follow, follow after, succeed.* (α) In time: successit ipse magnis (oratoribus), Cic. Or. 30, 105: horum aetati successit Isocrates, id. ib. 13, 40; cf.: nihil semper floret: aetas succedit aetati, id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: tertia post illas successit aënea proles, Ov. M. 1, 125: quorum priores duae probationi succedunt, Quint. 3, 9, 1: in Italiâ violis succedit rosa, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68: etenim ei succedo orationi, quae, etc., *I succeed, I speak after an oration, which*, etc., Cic. Balb. 1, 4: consules, quo majori gloriae rerum gestarum succedere se cernebant, Liv. 4, 11, 2: rex ... succedens tantae caritati Hieronis, id. 24, 5, 1: ut bono succedenti regi difficilis aemulatio esset, id. 1, 48, 8.—(β) *To follow, take the place of, succeed* in value: cujus (purpurae) libra denariis centum venibat ... huic successit dibapha Tyria, quae in libras denariis mille non poterat emi, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137: in vicem ejus (graminis) succedit decoctum, Plin. 24, 19, 118, § 179: non numero tantum amissorum civium, sed et dignitati, Just. 3, 5, 7: filii magnitudini patris successerunt, id. 19, 1, 2.—*Pass. impers.:* male gestis rebus alterius successum est, Liv. 9, 18, 15.—**c.** Hence, *to follow* the nature or rule of any thing, *to belong to* a class or category (rare): succedere hanc quoque comparativo generi, Quint. 3, 10, 4: quae omnia succedunt legitimis quaestionibus, id. 3, 6, 71.—**d.** Pregn.: res (alicui) succedit, or simply succedit, *goes on well, is successful, prospers, succeeds* (cf. evenit): lepide hoc succedit sub manus negotium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 59: negotium (ei) sub manus, id. ib. 4, 4, 7; id. Pers. 4, 1, 2: quando hoc bene successit, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 23: parum succedit, quod ago, id. And. 4, 1, 54: pleraque non succedunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 16: quod res nulla successerat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: inceptum non succedebat, Liv. 42, 58: nihil conceptae temere spei succedebat, id. 33, 5, 3: voti Phoebus succedere partem Mente dedit, Verg. A. 11, 794: si prospere prima successerint, Just. 9, 3, 7.—*Absol.:* hac non successit: aliâ ingredimur viâ, Ter. And. 4, 1, 45: si quando minus succedet, Cic. Or. 28, 98: si ex sententiâ successerit, id. Q. Fr. 2, 14, 1: si proinde, ut ipse mereor, mihi successerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 4: si successisset coeptis, Liv. 25, 37: inceptis, id. 24, 19: fraudi, id. 38, 25: facinori eorum, id. 40, 11 et saep.: successurumque Minervae Indoluit, Ov. M. 2, 788.—*Pass.:* cum omnia meâ causâ velles mihi successa, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 2.—*Impers.:* nolle successum non patribus, Liv. 2, 45, 5: ubicumque iniquo successum erat loco, id. 9, 31, 13 Weissenb. ad loc.

suc-cendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [sub-candeo; v. accendo], *to kindle* or *set on fire from below* (syn. inflammo). **I.** Lit. (class.): (sapiens) etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torreatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aggerem cuniculo hostes succenderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 24: arma cumulata in ingentem acervum ipse imperator face subditâ succendit, Liv. 45, 33; cf. Quadrig. ap. Gell. 15, 1, 7; Caes. B. G. 5, 43: rogum, Liv. 28, 23: pontem, id. 1, 37: pinus duabus manibus, Ov. M. 5, 442: urbem suis manibus, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: aër fulminibus succenditur, Luc. 2, 269; 2, 413: aras, Sen. Herc. Oet. 790.—**B.** Transf., *to inflame, redden:* illi rubor igneus ora Succendit, Luc. 9, 792: purpura infecit niveos vultus per liquidas succensa genas, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 274.—**II.** Trop., *to kindle, inflame* with passion, etc. (only poet.; cf. succenseo): succendit Castora Phoebe, Prop. 1, 2, 15: Deucalion Pyrrhae succensus amore, Ov. H. 15, 167: altera succensa cupidine, id. M. 8, 74: patriâ succensa senectâ (i. e. amore patris senis), Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 15: (furorem) succendunt classica cantu, Luc. 6, 166; cf.: in bella succensi mero, Sen. Herc. Fur. 779: succensas agit libido mentes, id. Hippol. 541: succensi îrâ, Sil. 1, 169: luctu succensus, Val. Fl. 3, 585: dulcedine famae succensus, Juv. 7, 40: mens facibus pudoris, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 221.

***suc-cēno (subc-, succoe-),** āre, 1, *v. a., to eat below, dine underneath:* Galba de piscibus, qui cum pridie ex parte adesi et versati postero die appositi essent, Festinemus, alii subscenant, inquit, Quint. 6, 3, 90 Spald. *N. cr.*

succensĕo and **suscensĕo,** sŭi, sum, 2, *v. n.* [succensus, from succendo], *to be inflamed with anger, to be angry, irritated, enraged* (class.; syn.: irascor, indignor). (α) With *dat.:* hominibus irasci et succensere, Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: neque illi sum iratus neque quicquam succenseo, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 41: id tibi suscensui, Quia, etc., id. Pers. 3, 3, 26: nil succenseo Nec tibi nec huic, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 23: ne tu illi succenseas, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35: nec vero iis ... habeo quod suscenseam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: nisi Atheniensibus succensuissem, id. de Or. 3, 20, 75: quis mihi jure succenseat? id. Arch. 6, 13: non esse aut ipsi aut militibus succensendum, Caes. B. C. 1, 84.—(β) *Absol.*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 4: nihil fecit quod succenseas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 33: quae si sic sua habituram dicat, quis tandem succenseat? Liv. 7, 13: aliud succensendi tempus erit, id. 22, 29: C. Caesar succensens propter curam verrendis viis non adhibitam, Suet. Vesp. 5; Aug. Civ. Dei, 3, 17.—*(γ) *Part. fut. pass.:* peccata hominum non succensenda sunt, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

1. succensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succendo], *a setting on fire, kindling* (late Lat.): lavacri, i. e. *a heating*, Amm. 31, 1, 2: prunarum nimia, id. 25, 10, 13: matutina succensio, Tert. Res. Carn. 12.

***2. succensĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [succenseo], *anger, irritation, indignation:* memoriam succensionis obliterare, Symm. Ep. 5, 35.

succensus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* from succendo.—**II.** *Part.* from succenseo.

succentīvus, a, um, *adj.* [succino], *sounding to, accompanying:* tibia, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15.

succentor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an accompanier* in singing, Aug. Enarr. in Psa. 87, 1; Isid. 7, 12, 26.—**II.** Trop., *a furtherer, promoter:* fabularum, Amm. 19, 12, 13; Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 13.

1. suc-centŭrĭo (subc-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a., to receive as a recruit into a centuria;* hence, transf., *to put in the place of* another, *receive as a substitute* (very rare): succenturiare est explendae centuriae gratiâ supplere, subicere, Plaut. ap. Saturione: succenturia, centum require, qui te delectent domi, Fest. p. 306 Müll.: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero Succenturiatus, si quid deficies, *as a reserve*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 55; cf.: tota metaphora de re militari est. Succenturiati dicuntur, qui explendae centuriae gratiâ subiciunt se ad supplementum ordinum, Don. ad. h. l.: et alia esca melior atque amplior succenturietur, Favor. ap. Gell. 15, 8, 2.

2. suc-centŭrĭo (subc-), ōnis, *m.*, *an under-officer, sub-centurion*, Liv. 8, 8.

*** succentus,** ūs, *m.* [succino], *an accompanying, accompaniment*, Mart. Cap. 1, § 11.

suc-cerno (subc-), crēvi, crētum, 3, *v. a., to sift through, to sift.* **I.** Lit.: vinaceos cottidie recentes succernito, Cato, R. R. 25; 10, 5; 18, 7; 151, 3; Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 115; Vitr. 2, 5.—Comically: iste gradus succreVit'st cribro pollinario, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 10.—* **II.** Transf., *to shake up, agitate*, Sev. Aetna, 492.

successĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succedo, II.]. **I.** *A coming into the place of* another, *a following after, succeeding, succession* in office, possession, etc. (mostly post-Aug.): si merces Antonii oppressi poscitur in Antonii locum successio, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 2: Neronis principis successio, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 58: quorum non dubia, Tac. A. 4, 12; Suet. Tib. 15; 25; 55: ad spem successionis admoveri, id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 4 *fin.:* regni, Just. 9, 2; App. M. 8, p. 210, 33; Lact. 6, 23, 17.—*Plur.:* magistratibus judicia per annuas successiones permisit, Just. 3, 3: familiae, quae per successiones jus sibi vindicant, Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 54: morbi per successiones quasdam traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: jura successionum, Tac. G. 32: doloris amotio successionem afficit voluptatis, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37.—* **II.** *A good issue, success:* successio prospera consecuta est, Aug. (perh. Cic. Hort. Fragm.) Vit. Beat. 26: victoriam proeliorum successionibus relaturos, Arn. 2, 8.

(successīvus, a false read. for succisiva, Lact. Opif. Dei, 12, 15 Bünem. ad loc.)

successor, ōris, *m.* [succedo, II.], *a follower, successor* in office, possession, time, etc. (class.; cf. vicarius): conjunctissimus, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf.: successori decessor invidit, id. Scaur. Fragm. 33; id. Prov. Cons. 15, 37; id. Fl. 14, 33; id. Fam. 3, 6, 2: successorem alicui mittere, *to remove from office*, Liv. 23, 27, 12; cf. id. 32, 28, 1: legato eum consulari successorem dedisse, Suet. Aug. 88; id. Dom. 1: successorem accipere, *to be removed*, Plin. Ep. 8, 13, 23: successores Alexandri, Quint. 12, 10, 6: studii successor et heres, Ov. M. 3, 589: quo successore (Philoctete) sagittae Herculis utuntur, i. e. *the succeeding possessor, inheritor*, id. ib. 13, 51: alieni criminis successor, Dig. 48, 19, 26: successore novo vincitur omnis amor, *by a new favorite*, Ov. R. Am. 462; cf.: novus habendus (clipeo), id. M. 13, 119: propositi successor honoris Junius, id. F. 5, 77: successor fuit hic tibi, Galle; Propertius illi, i. e. *he followed you, wrote after you*, id. Tr. 4, 10, 53.—Of a female: Phoebe, Fraternis successor equis, Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 66 P.

successōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [successor], *of* or *belonging to succession, successory* (post-class.; esp. freq. in jurid. Lat.): de successorio edicto, Dig. 38, 9, 1 pr.: ex successorio capite, ib. 22, 6, 1, § 3: successorio jure aliquid tenere, Amm. 14, 8, 5.

1. successus, a, um, *Part.* of succedo.

2. successus, ūs, *m.* [succedo]. **I.** (Acc. to succedo, I.) *An advance, approach* (very rare). **A.** Lit.: successus et incursus hostium, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: equorum, Verg. A. 12, 616.—**B.** Transf. (post-class.), a place which one goes down into, *a cavern:* terrarum, Arn. 5, 173; 7, 251.—**II.** (Acc. to succedo, II.) *A succession* of time, *continuance* (post-class.): continuo totius temporis successu, Just. 1, 8, 14: ex successu continuae felicitatis obliviscitur se hominem, id. 16, 5, 8.—**B.** Trop., *a happy issue, good result, success* (the usual signif.; perh. not ante-Aug.): successu exsultans, Verg. A. 2, 386: Mnestheus successu acrior ipso, id. ib. 5, 210: hos successus alit, id. ib. 5, 231: successum dea dira negat, id. ib. 12, 914; cf.: multo successu Fabiis audaciam crescere, Liv. 2, 50, 3: contentus fortuito successu, id. 42, 66, 2: elatus successu, id. ib. § 3: successumque artes non habuere meae, Ov. R.

Am. 624: successu rerum ferocior, Tac. H. 4, 28; Ov. M. 6, 130; 8, 384; 8, 495 al.: successus improborum plures allicit, Phaedr. 2, 3, 7; Quint. 1, 2, 24; 10, 7, 13; Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44: petitionum, id. 28, 8, 27, § 106: artis, id. 35, 9, 36, § 67: nec successum victoriae moderatus est, Suet. Aug. 13: tantusque rerum successu haberi coeptus est, Just. 17, 3, 22: successu rerum florentes opes, id. 18, 6, 1; 21, 6, 1.—*Plur.*: pleni successibus anni, Ov. M. 8, 273: successus prosperos dare, Liv. prooem. § 13: ne successibus deesset auctoritas, Just. 2, 4, 13.—**2.** Concr., *posterity, issue* (post-class.): ferunt Graecorum commenta . . . feminam . . . suâ manu suos exstinxisse successus, i. e. Medea, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 5.

Succi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Thrace*, Amm. 26, 7, 12.

succīdānĕus, a, um, v. succedaneus, *init.*

succīdĭa, ae, *f.* [2. succido]. **I.** *A leg* or *side of meat cut off*, esp. of pork; *a leg of pork, flitch of bacon*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 4, 3: jam hortum ipsi agricolae succidiam alteram appellant, *their second flitch*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56. — * **II.** Transf., *a slaughtering:* succidias humanas facere, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12.

1. suc-cĭdo, ĭdi, 3, *v. n.* [sub-cado], *to fall under* any thing. * **I.** In gen.: lorica quod e loris de corio crudo pectoralia faciebant: postea succidit Gallica e ferro sub id vocabulum, i. e. *were comprehended under the word*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 116 Müll.—**II.** Pregn., *to sink under one's self, sink down, sink* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; so, artus, Lucr. 3, 156: omnia fragore, id. 5, 109: terra repente, id. 5, 482: in mediis conatibus aegri Succidimus, Verg. A. 12, 911: imperfecta sublabantur aut succidant, Sen. Ep. 71, 35: continuo labore gravia genua succiderant, Curt. 9, 5, 7.—**B.** Trop.: mens succidit, Sen. Ep. 71, 24: mendax Dardania domus, id. Agam. 863.

2. suc-cīdo, cīdi, cīsum, 3, *v. a.* [sub-caedo], *to cut off* or *away below, cut from below, to cut through, cut off, cut down, fell* (rare but class.; not in Cic.): is pernas succidit iniquâ superbiâ Poeni, Enn. ap. Fest. pp. 304 and 305 Müll. (Ann. v. 279 Vahl.); cf.: vivos Succisis feminibus poplitibusque invenerunt, Liv. 22, 51, 7: poplitem, Verg. A. 10, 700: crura equis (with suffodere ilia), Liv. 42, 59, 3: nervos equorum, id. 44, 28, 14: arbores, Caes. B. G. 5, 9; Liv. 23, 24; Col. 2, 2, 11; 11, 2, 11; Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 58 al.: asseres, Liv. 44, 5, 6: florem aratro, Verg. A. 9, 435: frumentis succisis, *cut down, mown down*, Caes. B. G. 4, 38; 4, 19: Cererem, Verg. G. 1, 297: (herbas) curvamine falcis aënae, Ov. M. 7, 227: segetem, Sil. 15, 536 al.: cf.: ita gregem metite imbellem ac succidite ferro, *mow down*, Sil. 14, 134: serpens succisa manu Herculeâ, Sen. Med. 702.—Poet.: succisa libido, *emasculated, made powerless*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 190.

succĭdus, a, um, v. sucidus.

succĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. succido], *sinking down, sinking, failing* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: genu, Ov. H. 13, 24: poples, id. M. 10, 458: gradus, Stat. Th. 4, 661: flammae, id. ib. 10, 116 et saep.—**II.** Trop.: benedictio, *faltering, trembling*, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *fin.*—**III.** = succidaneus (late Lat.), Ven. Misc. 4, 25, 10.

succinctē, *adv.*, v. succingo, *P. a. fin.*

* **succinctim,** *adv.* [succingo], *briefly, succinctly:* denotare, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. praef.

succinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a girding about* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Jul. 2, 6.

succinctōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *an apron* (late Lat.), Aug. Gen. adv. Manich. 2. 15 *fin.*; id. Serm. Verb. Dom. 10 *fin.*; id. Civ. Dei, 14, 17 al.

* **succinctŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [succinctus], *girded, girt:* fasciola, App. M. 2, p. 117, 34.

succinctus, a, um, *Part. and P. a.* of succingo.

suc-cĭnĕrārĭus (subc-), a, um, *adj.* [sub-cinis], = succinericius, panis, Hier. in Hos. 2, 8, 7 al.

suc-cĭnĕrĭcius (subc-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prepared under the ashes* (late Lat.): panis, *baked under the ashes*, Vulg. Gen. 18, 6; id. Exod. 12, 39; id. Osee, 7, 8 al.; cf. Isid. Orig. 20, 21.

succĭnĕus, a, um, v. sucineus.

suc-cingo (subc-), nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to gird below* or *from below, to tuck up, gird, gird about, girdle* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. subligo). **I.** Lit.: crure tenus medio tunicas, Juv. 6, 455: astricti succingant ilia ventres, Grat. Cyn. 271; cf.: Virginem et Leonem Anguis intortus succingit, Vitr. 9, 5 (7), 1: illa (Scylla) feris atram canibus succingitur alvum, Ov. M. 13, 732; cf. Lucr. 5, 892; Tib. 3, 4, 89: eăpse sic succincta, *tucked up*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 80: amicus, Mart. 2, 46, 7: popa, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 62: cursor, Mart. 12, 24, 7: anus, Ov. M. 8, 661: Diana, id. ib. 3, 156; cf.: vestem ritu succincta Dianae, id. ib. 10, 536; 9, 89.—Poet.: succincta comas pinus, *with its bare trunk*, Ov. M. 10, 103; 15, 603: quis illaec est, quae lugubri Succincta est stolâ, *girt about*, Enn. ap. Non. 198, 2 (Trag. v. 134 Vahl.): succincti gladiis mediâ regione cracentes, *girt about, armed*, id. ap. Fest. s. v. cracentes, p. 53 (Ann. v. 497 ib.): gladio succinctus, Auct. Her. 4, 52, 65: succinctam pharetrâ, Verg. A. 1, 323: pallâ succincta cruenta, id. ib. 6, 555; cf. amictu, id. ib. 12, 401: succincti corda machaeris, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 9, 678 (Ann. v. 392 ib.): pugione succinctus, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 16, 33: cultro succinctus, Liv. 7, 5, 3: ferro, id. 40, 9, 12; 40, 7, 7.—**II.** Transf., *to surround, furnish, provide, equip, fit out* with any thing (syn.: saepio, circumdo): quod multo se pluribus et majoribus canibus succinxerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146: frustra se terrore succinxerit, Plin. Pan. 49, 3: his animum succinge bonis, Petr. 5 *fin.*: succinctam latrantibus inguina monstris, Verg. E. 6, 75: Scylla rapax canibus succincta Molossis, id. Cul. 330: virgineam canibus succincta figuram, Tib. 3, 4, 89: Carthago succincta portubus, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87: succinctus armis legionibusque, Liv. 21, 10, 4: maximarum gentium viribus, Just. 6, 1, 2: totius ferme Orientis viribus, id. 35, 1, 9: horum scientiâ debet esse succinctus, Quint. 12, 5, 1: patriâ papyro, Juv. 4, 24.—Hence, **succinctus,** a, um, *P. a.* (very rare and post-Aug.). **A.** *Prepared, ready* for any thing: proni atque succincti ad omnem clausulam, Quint. 2, 2, 12.—**B.** *Contracted, short, concise, succinct* (poet. and post-Aug.; cf.: brevis, circumscriptus): libelli, Mart. 2, 1, 3: arbores succinctiores, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39: succinctior brevitas, Aug. Ep. 157 *med.*—*Adv.*: **succinctē,** *briefly, concisely, succinctly* (late Lat.; cf.: breviter, strictim): docere, Amm. 28, 1, 2.—*Comp.*: fari, Sid. Ep. 1, 9: dimicare, Amm. 20, 11, 20.

* **succingŭlum (subc-),** i, *n.* [succingo], *an under-girdle, lower girdle*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17; cf. Fest. p. 302 Müll.

suc-cĭno (subc-; also **succăno,** Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Müll.), ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.* [cano], *to sing to, accompany* (rare). **I.** Lit.: tubicines imitatus est succinente Habinnâ, Petr. 69, 4: cantibus iste tuis alterno succinet ore, Calp. Ecl. 4, 79.—**II.** Transf., *to accord, agree:* (agricultura) succinit pastorali, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 16: clamat: Victum date. Succinit alter: Et mihi, etc., *another chimes in*, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 48.

succĭnum, i, v. sucinum.

succĭnus, a, um, v. sucinus.

succĭpio, ĕre, v. suscipio *init.*

* **succīsio,** ōnis, *f.* [2. succido], *a cutting off* or *away:* cottidiana pilorum, Sid. Ep. 1, 2.

succīsīvus, a, um, v. subsecivus.

succīsor, ōris, *m.* [2. succido], *one who cuts* or *prunes* (late Lat.): quam (silvam) nec si serâ succisor falce repurget, Alcim. Ep. 4, 48.

succīsus, a, um, *Part.* of 2. succido.

succlāmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [succlamo], *a calling* or *crying out, a shouting, acclamation* after any thing (rare; perh. not ante-Aug.); only *plur.*: ultro territuri succlamationibus, Liv. 28, 26, 12; 40, 36, 4; 42, 28, 2; Suet. Ner. 24.

suc-clāmo (subc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to call* or *cry out, to shout, exclaim* after or in reply to any thing (not in Cic. or Cæs.); with *obj.-clause:* haec Virginio vociferanti succlamabat multitudo, nec illius dolori nec suae libertati se defuturos, Liv. 3, 50, 10: quidam ausi sunt mediâ ex contione succlamare: Abite hinc, ne, etc., id. 44, 45; cf.: si esset libera haec civitas, non tibi succlamassent, id. 6, 40: cum centuria frequens succlamasset, nihil se mutare sententiae, etc., id. 26, 22, 8: cui dicto, Val. Max. 6, 2, 3.—*Impers. pass.:* succlamatum est, et frequenter a militibus Ventidianis, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: ad hoc cum succlamatum est, Liv. 10, 25; 21, 18; 42, 53.—(β) *Pass.:* publicâ succlamatus invidiâ, *cried out against*, Quint. Decl. 18, 9: omnium maledictis succlamatus, id. ib. 19, 3.

succlausus, a, um, *adj.* [sub-claudo], *half-closed* [Appul.], Polem. Physiogn. p. 128.

succlīno, āre, 1, *v. n.* [sub-clino], *to bend* or *incline somewhat*, Ven. Fort. Ep. Praem. Carm. 5, lib. 6.

succo, ōnis, v. suco.

suc-coelestis, v. succaelestis.

* **suc-coeno,** v. succeno.

succoerŭlĕus, a, um, v. succaer-.

suc-collo (subc-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [collum], *to take upon the neck* or *shoulder, to shoulder* (very rare): apes fessum (regem) sublevant, et si nequit volare, succollant, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8 (for which: attollunt umeris, Verg. G. 4, 217): vicissim succollantibus (lecticam), Suet. Claud. 10 *med.*: succollatus et a praesente comitatu imperator consalutatus, id. Oth. 6 *med.*; Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 117.

‡ **suc-condĭtor (subc-),** ōris, *m.*, *an inferior officer in the Circensian games*, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5, and 340, 3.

* **suc-contŭmēlĭōsē (subc-),** *adv.*, *somewhat insolently* or *contumeliously:* tractari, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 3.

* **suc-cŏquo (subc-),** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cook a little:* omnia igni, Marc. Emp. 36 *med.*

succŏrĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sub-corium]; med. t. t., *an operating beneath the skin* (late Lat.), Ps.-Soran. Quaest. Medic. 245.

‡ **suc-cornĭcŭlārĭus (subc-),** ii, *m.*, *a sub-adjutant, second adjutant*, Inscr. Orell. 3490.

* **suc-cortex (subc-),** ĭcis, *m.*, *the under* or *inner bark*, Veg. 4, 28.

succōsus, a, um, v. sucosus.

* **suc-crassŭlus (subc-),** a, um, *adj. dim.* [crassus], *somewhat thick, thickish:* corporis qualitate succrassulus, Capitol. Gord. 6.

suc-crĕpo (subc-), āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to crackle beneath* (late Lat.), Aug. Vit. Beat. 3.

suc-cresco (subc-), ĕre, *v. inch. n.*, *to grow under* or *from under* any thing; *to grow up* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: sub ordine naturali pilorum (in palpebris) alius ordo succrescit, Cels. 7, 7, 8: succrescit ab imo, Ov. M. 9, 352: ne patiantur herbam succrescere, Col. 4, 14, 2; cf.: mores mali, Quasi herba irrigua, succrevere uberrime, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9.—**B.** Transf., *to grow up to* any thing: toties haustum cratera repleri Sponte suâ, per seque vident succrescere vina, *to spring up*, or *be supplied anew*, Ov. M. 8, 680.—**II.** Trop.: non enim ille mediocris orator vestrae quasi succrescit aetati, *grows up after, succeeds*, * Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 230: se gloriae seniorum succrevisse, Liv. 10, 13, 17.

succrētus, a, um, *Part.* of succerno.

suc-crispus (subc-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat curled, frizzled*, or *crisped:* capillus, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 44, § 108: juba equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: pars inferior caudae, id. ib. 2, 5, 8.

suc-crotillus (subc-), a, um, *adj.*, *thin, slender, delicate* (ante-class.): succrotilla vox tenuis et alta. Titinnius: femina fabulare succrotillâ voculâ. Afranius in epistulâ: loquebatur succrotillâ voce serio. Plautus in describendis mulierum cruribus gracilibus in Syro: cum extortis talis, cum succrotillis crusculis, Fest. p. 301 Müll.

suc-crūdus (subc-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat raw, half raw:* brassica, *parboiled*, Cato, R. R. 156, 7: succrudum incidendum ne, etc., *not fully ripe*, Cels. 6, 13; 7, 2.

suc-crŭentus (subc-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat bloody:* livor facie contusâ, Cels. 5, 18, 24; 4, 18.

succŭba (subc-), ae, *comm.* [1. succubo]. **I.** *One who lies under;* hence, in mal. part., *a lecher* or *strumpet* (post-class.): flo-

rulentus, Prud. στεφ. 10, 192; cf. 2. succubo.—**II.** Transf., *a supplanter, rival:* formae, App. M. 5, p. 171, 31: tori, id. ib. 10, p. 250, 18.

1. suc-cŭbo (subc-), āre, *v. n.*, *to lie under* (very rare): grabatulo succubans, App. M. 1, p. 107, 39: alveum, id. ib. 9, p. 229, 30.

2. suc-cŭbo (subc-), ōnis, *m.* [cubo], *one who lies under;* hence, *a lecher*, Titin. ap. Non. 224, 22 (but Com. Fragm. v. 92 Rib. reads: quam arbitrer Illarum subcuboneam esse, i. e. succubam).

succŭbōnĕus, a, um, v. 2 succubo.

succŭlentus, a, um, v. suculentus.

suc-cultro (subc-), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [culter], *to cut up with a knife, to chop up, mince* (late Lat.): pulpas, Apic. 4, 2: thymum, id. 8, 8 *med.*

suc-cumbo (subc-), cŭbŭi, cŭbĭtum, 3, *v. n.*, *to lay* or *put one's self under* any thing; *to fall down, lie*, or *sink down.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.; cf. subsido). **A.** In gen.: ancipiti succumbens victima ferro, Cat. 64, 370: vidit Cyllenius omnes Succubuisse oculos, *had sunk in sleep*, i. e. *had closed*, Ov. M. 1, 714: (Augustus) Nolae succubuit, *took to his bed*, Suet. Aug. 98 *fin.:* non succumbentibus causis operis, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 106; Arn. 6, 16 Hildebr.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of a woman, *to lie down* to a man, *to cohabit* with him (cf. substerno): alicui, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 9; Cat. 111, 3; Ov. F. 2, 810; Petr. 126; Inscr. Grut. 502, 1; Mart. 13, 64, 1; 14, 201.—**2.** With *dat.*, of a woman, *to be a rival to:* alumnae Tethyos, Hyg. Fab. 177; id. Astr. 2, 1.—**II.** Trop., *to yield, be overcome; to submit, surrender, succumb* (the predom. and class. signif.; cf.: cedo, me summitto). (*a*) With *dat.* (so most freq.): philosopho succubuit orator, Cic. de Or. 3, 32, 129: qui Cannensi ruinae non succubuissent, Liv. 23, 25: arrogantiae divitum, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: cur succumbis cedisque fortunae? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36; id. Sull. 25, 71; cf.: nulli neque homini neque perturbationi animi nec fortunae, id. Off. 1, 20, 66: magno animo et erecto est, nec umquam succumbet inimicis, ne fortunae quidem, id. Deiot. 13, 36: mihi, Nep. Eum. 11, 5: labori, Caes. B. G. 7, 86: oneri, Liv. 6, 32: doloribus, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: senectuti, id. Sen. 11, 37: crimini, id. Planc. 33, 82: malis, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 103; Sil. 14, 609: culpae, Verg. A. 4, 19; Ov. M. 7, 749: tempori, *to yield*, Liv. 3, 59, 5: pugnae, id. 22, 54: precibus, Ov. H. 3, 91: voluntati alicujus, App. M. 9, p. 228, 9.—(*β*) *Absol.:* non esse viri debilitari dolore, frangi, succumbere, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 95: huic (socero) subvenire volt succumbenti jam et oppresso, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: succubuit famae victa puella metu, Ov. F. 2, 810: hac ille perculsus plagā non succubuit, Nep. Eum. 5, 1: succumbe, virtus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1315: labefacta mens succubuit, id. Troad. 950; App. M. 5, p. 161, 33.—* (*γ*) With *inf.:* nec ipsam perpeti succubuisset, Arn. 1, 38.

succumbus (subc-), i, *m.*, *a boundary-stone*, Auct. Limit. pp. 265 and 302 Goes.

* **suc-cŭnĕātus (subc-)**, a, um, *Part.* [cuneo], *wedged underneath, supported with wedges:* postes, Vitr. 6, 2.

suc-cūrātor (subc-), ōris, *m.*, *a subcurator* (post-class.), Dig. 3, 5, 29.

suc-curro (subc-), curri, cursum, 3, *v. n.*, *to run under.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tempore eodem aliud nequeat succurrere lunae Corpus, * Lucr. 5, 763; cf.: pagus Succusanus, quod succurrit Carinis, *runs*, i. e. *lies under* or *behind*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.—**B.** In partic., *to run* or *hasten to the aid* or *assistance of* one; *to help, aid, assist, succor* (the predom. and class. signif.; syn.: subvenio, adjuvo, sublevo): ut laborantibus succurrat, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: saluti fortunisque communibus, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 3: succurrit illi Varenus et laboranti subvenit, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: laborantibus, id. B. C. 2, 6; Sall. C. 60, 4: afflictis semper, Nep. Att. 11: suis cedentibus auxilio, Caes. B. G. 7, 80: domino, Cic. Mil. 10, 29: oppido, Auct. B. Afr. 5, 1.—**2.** Of things, *to be useful for, good against:* tantis malis, Caes. B. C. 3, 70.—Esp., of medicines: cannabis succurrit alvo jumentorum, *helps, relieves*, Plin. 20, 23, 97, § 259: strangulationibus (crethmos), id. 26, 15, 90, § 158: venenis fungorum (nitrum), id. 31, 10, 46, § 119: dum succurrere humanis erroribus cupiunt, ipsi se in errores maximos induxerunt, Lact. 1, 3, 8.—*Impers. pass.:* se confidere munitionibus oppidi, si celeriter succurratur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80; 3, 52; Liv. 3, 58; Cels. 8, 4; Plin. 23, 1, 27, § 56; Quint. 10, 7, 2: paratae lites: succurrendum'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 6.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** In gen.: licet undique omnes in me terrores periculaque impendeant omnia, succurram atque subibo, *I will encounter and undergo them*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 11, 31.—**B.** In partic., *to come into the mind, occur to* one (class.; esp. freq. after the Aug. period; syn. subit): ut quidque succurrit, libet scribere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud etiam mihi succurrebat, grave esse, etc., id. fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 6: alicui, Liv. 6, 12; Quint. 3, 4, 6; 8, 3, 81 et saep.: succurrit versus ille Homericus, etc., Aug. ap. Suet. Tib. 21 *fin.*—*Impers.:* non succurrit tibi, quamdiu circum Bactra haereas, Curt. 7, 8, 21: neque cuiquam facile succurrat, Suet. Tit. 10.—With *inf.:* et illud annotare succurrit, unum omnino, etc., Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 157: mirari succurrit, id. 17, 1, 1, § 1; 34, 18, 51, § 171.

‡ **succursor (subc-)**, ōris, *m.* [succurro], perh. *a helper, succorer*, who comes to the aid of the bestiarius, in the combats with beasts in the circus, Inscr. Orell. 2530.

* **suc-curvus (subc-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat curved*, Amm. 26, 9, 11.

succus, i, v. sucus.

Succusānus pagus, v. succurro *init.*

* **succussātor**, ōris, *m.* [succusso], *a jolter:* caballus, *a jolting horse*, Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 30; cf. succussor.

* **succussātūra (subc-)**, ae, *f.* [id.], *the jolting* of a hard-going horse, Non. 17, 23.

* **succussĭo (subc-)**, ōnis, *f.* [succutio], *a shaking, quaking:* succussio est, cum terra quatitur et sursum ac deorsum movetur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 2.

* **succusso (subc-)**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to shake* or *jerk up and down, to jolt* (as a hard-going horse does his rider), Att. ap. Non. 16, 29 (Trag. Rel. 568 Rib.).

* **succussor (subc-)**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a jolter*, said of a horse: sonipes, Lucil. ap. Non. 16, 31; cf. succussator.

* **succussūra (subc-)**, ae, *f.*, = succussatura, Non. 17, 24.

1. succussus, a, um, *Part.* of succutio.

2. succussus (subc-), ūs, *m.* [succutio], *a shaking, jolting*, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (Trag. Rel. 257 Rib.): membra tremulo succussu quatit, App. M. 3, p. 138, 29.—*Plur.*, Tert. Anim. 49 *init.*

* **suc-custos (subc-)**, ōdis, *m.*, *an under-keeper, assistant-overseer*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 54.

suc-cŭtĭo (subc-), ussi, ussum, 3, *v. a.* [sub-quatio], *to fling up from below, fling aloft, toss up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: orbes rotarum, Lucr. 6, 551: currus alte, Ov. M. 2, 166: mare, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 1: vasculum, App. M. 2, p. 166: caput, id. Mag. p. 333 et saep.—* **II.** Trop.: vultûs succussus, Val. Max. 6, 9 ext. 5.

sucerda, ae, *f.* [sus and root skar-; Gr. σκώρ; cf. stercus], *the dung of swine*, Lucil. ap. Non. 175, 14; Titin. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 178 Rib.; cf. excerno, 2).

Suchē, ēs, *f.*, *a town in Egypt*, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 172.

sūcĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [sucus], *to make fresh* or *juicy:* cyminum, Plin. Val. 2, 9.

sūcĭdus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *juicy, sappy; fresh* (very rare; not in Cic.): solum, App. Mag. p. 289: tonsurae tempus inter aequinoctium vernum et solstitium, cum sudare inceperunt oves; a quo sudore recens lana tonsa sucida appellata est, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 6: lana, Mart. 11, 27, 8; Juv. 5, 24; Fest. p. 118 Müll.; such wool was much used in medicine, Cels. 8, 3 *fin.;* Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; and was called sucidae sordes, id. 29, 2, 10, § 35: (puella) *fresh, plump*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 192.

sūcĭnācĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sucinum], *amber-colored*, Isid. 20, 3, 5.

* **sūcĭnĕus (succ-)**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of amber:* novaculae, *with amber handles*, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99 (al. sucinas).

sūcĭnum (succ-), i, *n.* [sucus], *amber*, usu. called electrum, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 30; Mart. 3, 65, 5; 5, 37, 11; Juv. 6, 573 al.

sūcĭnus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucinum], *of amber:* gutta, Mart. 6, 15, 2: gemma, id. 4, 59, 2: novacula, Plin. 22, 23, 47, § 99.

* **sūco (succ-)**, ōnis, *m.* [sugo], *a sucker;* of a usurer, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, § 5.

sūcŏphanta, v. sycophanta.

* **sūcōsĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [sucosus], *juiciness*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 151.

sūcōsus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucus], *full of juice* or *moisture, juicy, sappy, succulent.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.): poma, Cels. 2, 18: solum, Col. 2, 16, 3: resina, Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 33: radix, id. 25, 9, 70, § 117: folia, id. 25, 13, 102, § 161: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 68: lana, i. e. sucida, Ser. Samm. 60, 1054.—*Comp.:* liber (stirpium), Col. 4, 29, 1.—* **II.** Transf., *rich* in money, Petr. 38, 6.

Sucro, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A river of* Hispania Tarraconensis, now the *Xucar*, Mel. 2, 6; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20.—**II.** *A town at the mouth of this river*, now *Sueca*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20; Liv. 28, 24; 28, 26; 28, 29; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1; Flor. 3, 22, 7.—Hence, **Sucrōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Sucro:* proelium, Cic. Balb. 2: sinus, Mel. 2, 6, 7; 2, 7, 21.—**III.** *An island near the coast of Spain*, Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 76.—**IV.** *The name of a Rutulian*, Verg. A. 12, 505.

1. suctus, a, um, *Part.* of sugo.

2. suctus, ūs, *m.* [sugo], *a sucking*, Varr. ap. Non. 169, 15; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91; 10, 46, 63, § 129; 10, 75, 98, § 211.

1. sūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [perh. root σεύω, to drive], *a kind of machine for drawing* or *lifting, a winch, windlass, capstan*, Cato, R. R. 19, 2; Vitr. 10, 2; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126; of *a wine-* or *oil-press*, Cato, R. R. 12; 18, 2; Dig. 19, 2, 19.

* **2. sūcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sus], *a little pig*, only in paronom. with 1. sucula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 126.

3. sūcŭla, ae, *f.* [cf. ὕω, to rain], mostly *plur.* suculae, *the constellation Hyades*, a transl. of the Gr. ὑάδες, Tiro ap. Gell. 13, 9, 4; Plin. 2, 39, 39, § 106: nostri a similitudine cognominis Graeci propter sues impositum arbitrantes imperitia appellavere suculas, id. 18, 26, 66, § 247; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111; Col. 2, 2, 4; 2, 2, 34; 2, 2, 36; 2, 2, 89.

sūcŭlentus (succ-), a, um, *adj.* [sucus], *full of juice* or *sap, sappy, succulent* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: gracilitas, App. M. 2, p. 115, 22: arvina, id. ib. 10, 245: corpus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 631.—* **II.** Trop., *vigorous:* furores, Prud. Ham. 57 praef.

* **sūcŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [sus], *a little boar*, Just. Inst. 2, 1, 37.

sūcus (succus), i (collat. form, *gen. sing.* sucūs, Isid. 17, 9, 28; *gen. plur.* sucuum, App. M. 10, p. 244, 32), *m.* [sugo], *juice, moisture, sap* (class.; cf.: liquor, latex). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: stirpes ex terrā sucum trahunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: sucus ex intestinis et alvo secretus a reliquo cibo, id. ib. 2, 55, 137: cochleae suo sibi suco vivunt, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: ambrosiae suco saturi (equi solis), Ov. M. 2, 120; so, ambrosiae, Verg. A. 12, 419: uvae, Tib. 1, 10, 47; 4, 2, 16: sucus nuci expressus, Plin. 12, 28, 63, § 135 et saep.: corpus suci plenum, i. e. *plump*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: facies suci palaestrici plena, App. Mag. p. 315, 14.—Of other liquids: garo (mixtum) de sucis piscis Hiberi, Hor. S. 2, 8, 46: corpora suco pinguis olivi Splendescunt, *oil*, Ov. M. 10, 176: aluntur bubuli lactis suco, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37: inbui lactis sucos, id. 8, 32, 50, § 112: ratio faciendi (unguenti) duplex, sucus et corpus: ille olei generibus fere constat, hoc odorum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 7: vini, id. 23, praef. 2, § 2: candidus ovi, Ser. Samm. 1052.—**B.** In partic., *a medicinal liquor, a drink, draught, potion* (poet.): purgantes pectora suci, Ov. P. 4, 3, 53; id. A. A. 2, 335; 2, 491; id. H. 12, 181; id. M. 14, 403; Tib. 1, 6, 13; Luc. 6, 581.—**C.** Transf., *the taste* of any thing, *flavor:* sucum sentimus in ore, cibum cum Mandendo exprimimus, Lucr. 4, 615 sq. (cf. χυμός): ova suci melioris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 13: Picenis cedunt pomis Tiburtia suco, id. ib. 2, 4, 70: celantia sucum, id. ib. 2, 8, 28: cantharus ingratus suco, Ov. Hal. 103.—**II.** Trop., *strength, vigor, energy, spirit:* sucus ac sanguis (civitatis), Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: ingenii, Quint. prooem. § 24.—**2.** Esp., of the *vigor* of

a discourse, *spirit, life:* ornatur oratio ... suco suo, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 96: sucus ille et sanguis incorruptus usque ad hanc aetatem oratorum fuit, id. Brut. 9, 36: orationis subtilitas etsi non plurimi sanguinis est, habeat tamen sucum aliquem oportet, id. Or. 23, 76: omnes etiam tum retinebant illum Pericli sucum, id. de Or. 2, 22, 93: historia quoque alere orationem quodam uberi jucundoque suco potest, Quint. 10, 1, 31.

* **sūdābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [sudo], *sweating:* turba, Auct. Carm. ad Pis. 176.

sūdārĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [sudarium], *a little handkerchief,* Hier. Ep. 52, 5; App. Mag. p. 307, 37 al.

sūdārĭum, ii, *n.* [sudor], *a cloth for wiping off perspiration, a handkerchief,* Cat. 12, 14; 25, 7; Mart. 11, 39, 3; Petr. 67: sudario candido tergere frontem, Quint. 6, 3, 60; 11, 3, 148; Suet. Ner. 25; 48; 51; Val. Max. 9, 12, 7; App. Mag. p. 309, 28.

sūdātĭlis, e, *adj.* [sudo], *flowing like sweat, fluid* (late Lat.): metallum, Cassiod. Var. 5, 2.

sūdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a sweating, perspiration, sudation* (post-Aug.): multa, Sen. Ep. 86, 5.—*Plur.*, Cels. 3, 2 *med.* —* **II.** Transf., in concr., *a sweating-room, sudatory:* concamerata, Vitr. 5, 11 *med.*

* **sūdātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that perspires easily* or *copiously,* Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 43.

sūdātōrĭum, ii, v. sudatorius, II.

sūdātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [sudo], *belonging to* or *serving for sweating, sudatory.* **I.** *Adj.:* unctiones, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73: qualitas, Cassiod. Var. 2, 39 *med.* — **II.** *Subst.:* **sūdātōrĭum,** ii, *n., a sweating-bath, sweating-room, a sudatory:* circa balinea ac sudatoria, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 2; id. Ep. 51, 6.

* **sūdātrix,** īcis, *f.* [sudator], *she that sweats* or *causes sweating:* toga, Mart. 12, 18, 5.

* **sūdĭcŭlum** (**sūdŭc-**), i, *n.* [sudor, producing sweat], *a kind of whip* or *scourge,* Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14; cf. Fest. p. 336 Müll.

Sudīnes, is, *m., a writer on precious stones,* Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 115; 36, 7, 12, § 59; 37, 8, 35, § 114 al.

sŭdis (*nom. sing.* only, Plin. 32, 10, 54, § 154 infra), is, *f., a stake, pile* (syn.: palus, sublica). **I.** Lit., *plur.:* sudes stipitesque, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; id. B. G. 5, 18; 5, 40; Verg. A. 7, 524: quadrifidae, id. G. 2, 25: fraxineae, id. ib. 2, 359; Sil. 6, 559: quoribus putrescerent sudes, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 101 al. — In *sing.*, Ov. M. 12, 290 sq.; Luc. 6, 174.—As a weapon: multa vulnera sudibus facta, Liv. 40, 6, 6; Tib. 1, 10, 65; cf.: sudes in terga erectae, *bristles, spines,* Juv. 4, 128: densae, *thorns,* Prud. Apoth. 127: saxeae, i. e. *rocky peaks, crags,* App. M. 7, p. 195, 26.—**II.** Transf., *a kind of pike* (a fish); perh. Esox sphyraena, Linn.; Plin. 32, 10, 54, § 154.

sūdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [Gr. root ἰδ-; ἶδος, ἱδρώς, sweat; Germ. Schweisz]. **I.** *Neutr.* (class.), *to sweat, perspire.* **A.** Lit. (α) *Absol.:* qui sudat, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 23: sine causâ sudare, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 223: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: juvenum sudantibus lacertis, Ov. M. 4, 707: quid cum Cumis Apollo sudavit, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 98; cf.: deorum sudasse simulacra nuntiatum est, id. ib. 2, 27, 58: bibere et sudare vita cardiaci est, Sen. Ep. 15, 3: in montes sudantes conscendimus, Petr. 116.—(β) With *abl., to sweat* or *perspire with, to be wet with, moist with, drenched in* any thing: fit ut in speluncis saxa superne Sudent umore, Lucr. 6, 943; cf.: cavae tepido sudant umore lacunae, Verg. G. 1, 117: sudabant fauces sanguine, Lucr. 6, 1147: scuta duo sanguine sudasse, Liv. 22, 1: quattuor signa sanguine multo, id. 27, 4: arma sudore, Sil. 2, 455: umore Cumanus Apollo, Flor. 2, 8, 3.—Poet.: terra sudat sanguine, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 33 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): sanguine litus, Verg. A. 2, 582.—**b.** Poet., transf., of the moisture itself, *to sweat, drip, distil* from any thing: quid tibi odorato referam sudantia ligno Balsama, Verg. G. 2, 118: dulcis odoratis umor sudavit ab uvis, Sil. 7, 191.—**B.** Trop., qs. to sweat or perspire from exertion, i. e. *to toil, labor hard, exert* or *fatigue one's self, tire one's self out,* etc. (rare but class.; cf. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 12, p. 458 sq.; syn.: contendo, luctor): sudabis satis, Si cum illo inceptas homine, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 23; cf.: in cassum defessi sanguine sudent, Augustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, Lucr. 5, 1129: vides sudare me jamdudum laborantem, quomodo, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: sudandum est his pro communibus commodis, id. Sest. 66, 139: in mancipii redhibitione sudare, Quint. 8, 3, 14 Spald. *N. cr.:* has meus ad metas equus, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 70: sub ingenti pharetrâ, Stat. Th. 6, 443.—Poet., with *inf.:* et ferrea sudant Claustra remoliri, Stat. Th. 10, 526.—*Impers. pass.:* parabile est, quod natura desiderat: ad supervacua sudatur, Sen. Ep. 4, 8.—**II.** *Act.* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *To throw off* or *emit by sweating, to sweat out, exude* (cf. destillo). **1.** Lit.: et durae quercus sudabunt roscida mella, Verg. E. 4, 30: pinguia electra, id. ib. 8, 54: balsamum, Just. 36, 3, 4: nemora Orientis, ubi tura et balsama sudantur, Tac. G. 45: sudata ligno Tura, Ov. M. 10, 308: oleum baca Venafri, Mart. 13. 101, 1: mella, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 76: sanguinem, Val. Max. 1, 6, 5; Aug. in Psa. 93, 19: mella, Lact. 7, 24, 7.—**2.** Trop. (acc. to I. B.), *to sweat out* a thing, i. e. *to make, perform,* or *carry on laboriously:* multo labore Cyclopum Sudatum thoraca capit, Sil. 4, 436: fibulam, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 16: vomere messes, id. Laud. Stil. 2, 94: zonam, id. Epigr. 23, 12: deunces, Pers. 5, 149: bella, Prud. Cath. 2, 76: laborem, Sil. 3, 92; Stat. Th. 5, 189. —**B.** Pregn. **1.** *To saturate with sweat, to sweat through* (very rare): vestes sudatae, Quint. 11, 3, 23.—**2.** Of time, *to sweat through, pass* or *spend in sweating:* actae sub pellibus hiemes aestatesque inter bella sudatae, Pac. Pan. Theod. 8.

sūdor, ōris, *m.* [sudo]. **I.** Lit., *sweat, perspiration:* manat ex omni corpore sudor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 399 Vahl.); Lucr. 6, 944: sudor e corpore, Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58; cf.: totum sudor habet corpus, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 436 Vahl.): sudorem multum consecutum esse audiebamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 6: Herculis simulacrum multo sudore manavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 74: sudor fluit undique rivis, Verg. A. 5, 200: salsusque per artus Sudor iit, id. ib. 2, 174: gelidus toto manabat corpore sudor, id. ib. 3, 175: equos Fumantis sudore quatit, id. ib. 12, 338: cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: occupat obsessos sudor mihi frigidus artus, Ov. M. 5, 632: sudore fluentia multo Bracchia, id. ib. 9, 57; Sen. Oedip. 923; id. Troad. 487: quibusdam in conspectu populi sudor erumpit, id. Ep. 2, 2; 122, 6.—As *obj.* of verbs: sudorem emittere, Plin. 7, 18, 18, § 78: sudores evocare, id. 27, 9, 48, § 72: ciere, id. 37, 10, 46, § 115: facere, id. 24, 6, 20, § 30: movere, id. 24, 11, 60, § 101; Cels. 2, 17: elicere, id. 2, 17: excutere, Nep. Eum. 5, 5: ducere, Scrib. Comp. 217: detergere, Suet. Ner. 24 *init.:* sistere, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 196: sudorem coërcere, id. 23, 1, 25, § 50: reprimere, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: sudores sedare, id. 35, 15, 52, § 185: inhibere, id. 28, 19, 79, § 260.—*Plur.:* sudoribus corpus exinanire, Sen. Ep. 108, 16: sudores exsistere toto corpore, Lucr. 3, 154: caeli, *honey-dew,* Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**B.** Transf., of any *liquid* or *moisture* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. umor): maris, Lucr. 2, 465: smyrnae, id. 2, 504: veneni, Ov. M. 2, 198: picis (with liquor), Plin. 16, 11, 21, § 52: lapidis, id. 35, 15, 52, § 186: argentum quod exit a fornace sudorem vocant, id. 33, 4, 21, § 69; cf. Sen. Q. N. 3, 15 *fin.;* Vitr. 8, 1 *med.;* Dig. 43, 19, 1 *med.*—**II.** Trop. (cf. sudo, I. B.), *sweat,* i. e. *toil, severe labor, weariness, fatigue* (class.; syn.: labor, contentio): Salmacida spolia sine sudore et sanguine, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61 (Trag. v. 36 Vahl.): victor exercitus, qui suo sudore ac sanguine inde (a Capuâ) Samnites depulisset, Liv. 7, 38; cf.: multo ejus sudore ac labore, Cic. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2); Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 8: stilus ille tuus multi sudoris est, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: sudor circa testimonia, Quint. 5, 7, 1; 6, 4, 6: summo cum sudore consequi, Vell. 2, 128, 3: phalerae multo sudore receptae, Verg. A. 9, 458: creditur Sudoris minimum habere comoedia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 169: non est viri timere sudorem, Sen. Ep. 31, 7: sudore acquirere quod possis sanguine parare, Tac. G. 14: et bellicos sudores nostros barbaricae gentes cognoscunt, Just. Inst. prooem. § 1.

sūdōrĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum [sudor-fero], *sudorific:* vapores, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 206.

* **sūdōrus,** a, um, *adj.* [sudor], *dripping with sweat, sweaty:* corpus, App. Flor. p. 354, 27.

* **sūdŭcŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [sudes], *a kind of whip, scourge:* flagri, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 14 Ritschl *N. cr.* (cf. sudiculum).

sūdus, a, um, *adj.* [se-udus; cf.: sudum siccum quasi seudum id est sine udo, Fest. pp. 294 and 295 Müll.], *without moisture, dry;* and of the weather, *cloudless, bright, clear* (class.; cf. serenus). **I.** *Adj.:* ventorum flamina suda, Lucil. ap. Non. 31, 19: flamen venti, Varr. ib. 234, 7: ver, Verg. G. 4, 77: tempestas, App. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 27: splendor luminis, id. M. 11, p. 260, 30: cuncta specula vel uda vel suda videre, id. Mag. p. 283, 37.—Adverb.: sudum, *brightly,* Prud. Cath. 7, 79.—**B.** *Subst.:* **sūdum,** i, *n., bright, clear weather:* cum sudum est, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 2: horologium mittam et libros, si erit sudum, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 3: dum sudum est, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 35: arma Per sudum rutilare vident, Verg. A. 8, 529; Val. Fl. 2, 115.—**II.** *Somewhat moist* = subudus; ardentia viscera adhuc suda de sanguine, Arn. 7, 3.

Suē, ēs, *f., a town in Assyria,* Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

Suēbi, v. Suevi.

Suebri, ōrum, *m., a people of Gaul,* Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.

Suel, *f., a town in Spain,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8; Mel. 2, 6.

Suellēni, ōrum, *m., a people of Arabia,* Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

Suelteri, ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35.

sŭēo, ēre [assumed as a stem for the form sŭēmus, which is probably a contracted *perf.*, = suevimus from suesco; cf. consuesco and the Gr. εἰώθαμεν], *to be wont, used,* or *accustomed:* appellare suemus, Lucr. 1, 60: cernere suemus (dissyl.), id. 1, 301: perhibere suemus, id. 4, 369.

sŭesco, suēvi, suētum (dissyl. suēvi, suētum; sync. forms, suesti, suerunt, suesse, etc.; v. in the foll., and cf. also the preced. art.), 3, *v. inch. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. svadhâ, will, might, custom; Gr. ἔθος, ἦθος]. **I.** *Neutr., to become used* or *accustomed;* in the *tempp. perff., to have accustomed one's self;* hence, *to be wont, used,* or *accustomed* (rare). **a.** *Tempp. praess.:* Drusus in Illyricum missus est, ut suesceret militiae, Tac. A. 2, 44; 2, 52; Aus. Ep. 16, 91.—**b.** *Tempp. perff.:* has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suērunt, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111: a te id, quod suesti, peto, etc., id. Fam. 15, 8: mittere suevit, Lucr. 6, 793: de divis dare dicta suērit, id. 5, 53: gemmis florere arbusta suēsse, id. 5, 912: vincere suevit, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 17: sueverat claustra remoliri, Claud. in Eutr. 1. 194.—**II.** *Act., to accustom, habituate, train* (very rare in finite verb): ut lectos viros ... disciplinae et imperiis suesceret, Tac. A. 2, 52. —Esp., *P.* and *P. a.:* **suētus,** a, um. **1.** *Accustomed, wont, used, habituated;* with *inf.:* ex aliis sentire sueti, Lucr. 2, 903: mala secundis rebus oriri sueta, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 18: suetus abstinere, Liv. 5, 43: curru succedere sueti Quadrupedes, Verg. A. 3, 541: vexare suētae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 17: comitialem propter morbum despui suetum, Plin. 10. 23, 34, § 69.—With *dat.:* his (armis) ego suetus, Verg. A. 5, 414: neque conjugiis suscipiendis neque alendis liberis sueti, Tac. A. 14. 27: suetae aquis volucres, Tac. H. 5, 6: sueti latrociniis, id. A. 2, 52: suetus civilibus armis, Luc. 1, 325.—**2.** Transf., of things, *customary, usual* (mostly post-class.): contra Cheruscis sueta apud paludes proelia, Tac. A. 1, 64: sueto militum contubernio gaudere, id. H. 2, 80 *fin.;* vestigium, App. M. 6, p. 198, 21: cibaria, id. ib. 9, p. 232, 13.—Hence, *subst.:* **suētum,** i, *n., a custom, usage:* se ad sectae sueta conferunt, App. M. 4, p. 153, 22.

Suessa, ae, *f.,* = Σύεσσα. **I.** *A city of Latium, five miles south of the Liris and eight from the sea, founded* B.C. 337 *by the*

Aurunci, and afterwards made their capital. It was often called Suessa Aurunca, now *Sessa*, Liv. 8, 15; 9, 28; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. 27, 9; 29, 15; Cic. Phil. 3, 4, 10; 4, 2, 4; 13, 8, 18; *it was the birthplace of the satiric poet Lucilius*, cf. Juv. 1, 20; Aus. Ep. 15, 9.— **II.** *A very ancient city of Latium, a colony of Alba, conquered by Tarquinius Superbus, usually called Suessa Pometia. It was destroyed by Spurius Cassius,* B.C. 502, *and its site is unknown*, Liv. 1, 41; 1, 53; 2, 16 sq.; cf. Verg. A. 6, 775; Cic. Rep. 2, 24, 44; Sil. 8, 400; Aus. Ep. 15, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; 7, 16, 15, § 69. — Hence, **Suessānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Suessa, Suessan:* in Suessano, *in the Suessan territories*, Cato, R. R. 22, 3.— *Plur.:* **Suessāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Suessa* (Aurunca), Inscr. Grut. 151, 3; 262, 7.

Suessetāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 25, 34; 34, 20; 39, 42.— Hence, *adj.:* **Suessetānus,** a, um: ager, Liv. 28, 24.

Sŭessiōnes (**Sŭessōnes,** trisyl., Luc. 1, 423), um, *m.*, *a people in Gaul,* in the neighborhood of the modern *Soissons*, Caes. B. G. 2, 3; 2, 12; 2, 13; Hirt. B. G. 8, 6; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106.

Suessŭla, ae, *f.*, *a town of Campania,* now *Castel di Sessola*, Liv. 7, 37; 8, 14; 23, 14; 23, 17; 23, 32; 24, 46.— Hence, **Suessŭlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Suessula*, Liv. 8, 14; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Inscr. Orell. 130; 2369.

Suētōnĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, **I.** C. Suetonius Paulinus (Lenis), *father of the foll.*, Tac. A. 14, 29; id. H. 2, 23; 2, 31; id. Agr. 5; 14, 16; Suet. Oth. 10.— **II.** C. Suetonius Tranquillus, *a contemporary and friend of the younger Pliny, author of the biographies of the first twelve Roman emperors*, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 1 sq.; Spart. Hadr. 11, 3. See, concerning him, Bähr's Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 216 sq.

Suetri, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people*, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

suētūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [suesco], *custom, habit* (late Lat.): blanda, Paul. Pell. Euchar. 179; 271.

suētus, a, um, *Part.* of suesco.

Suēvi or **Suēbi** (in inscrr. always; but most MSS. have Suevi), ōrum, *m.*, *the Suevi, a powerful people in the north-eastern part of Germany*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; Tac. G. 38; Luc. 2, 51.—Hence, **A. Suēvus** or **Suēbus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Suevi, Suevan:* natio, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: crinis, *worn in the manner of the Suevi*, Sil. 5, 134. — *Subst.:* **Suēvus,** i, *m.*, *one of the Suevi* (poet.), Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 655.—**B. Suēvĭa** or **Suēbĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Suevi*, Tac. G. 43 *init.* and 45 *fin.*—**C. Suēvĭcus** or **Suēbĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Suevic:* mare, Tac. G. 45 *init.*

Suēvĭus, ii, *m.*, *a poet*, otherwise unknown, Macr. S. 2, 14.

†† **sūfes** (**suffes**), ĕtis, *m.* [Phoen. שׁפט, a judge], *the chief magistrate of the Carthaginians*, corresponding to the Roman consul, *a sufet*, Liv. 28, 37; 30, 7; 34, 61; Sen. Tranq. 4, 5; Inscr. Orell. 3056 sq. — *Plur.*, Liv. 34, 61; cf. Fest. p. 309 Müll., and Gesen. Script. Phoenic. Monum. p. 394.

Sufetŭla, ae, *f.*, *a town in Africa*, Aug. c. Donat. 6, 26.

suf-farcĭno (**subf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to stuff full, to cram* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: incedunt suffarcinati cum libris, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 10: vidi Cantharam Suffarcinatam, *stuffed out*, i. e. *with a bundle under her dress*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 31: bellule suffarcinatus, *crammed full, gorged with food*, App. M. 10, p. 246, 23: aliquem multis muneribus, id. ib. 9, p. 230, 26.—**II.** Transf., *to deck, adorn, enrich:* auro et argento et veste, Cassiod. Inst. Div. Litt. 28.

(* **suffarrānĕus** or **suffarrānĭus,** a false read. for furnariae, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135 Sillig ad h. l.)

suffectĭo (**subf-**), ōnis, *f.* [sufficio] (post-class.). **I.** *An adding:* unguentorum, Arn. 5, 166: macularum, id. 7, 251.— **II.** *A supplying, substituting:* animarum alterna mortuorum atque viventium suffectio, Tert. Anim. 28; cf. suffectura.

suffectūra (**subf-**), ae, *f.* [id.], *a supplying, supplement* (post-class.): suffectura est quodammodo spiritus animae, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28 *med.*

suffectus, a, um, *Part.* of sufficio.

Suffēnātes, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Nebula Suffena, a town in the Sabine territory*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Suffēnus, i, *m.*, *a bad poet, ridiculed by Catullus*, Cat. 14, 19; 22, 1 sqq.

sufferctus, a, um, v. suffertus.

suffĕrentĭa (**subf-**), ae, *f.* [suffero], *a bearing, enduring, toleration, sufferance* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15; id. Or. 4 *med.;* Vulg. Jacob. 5, 11; id. Ecclus. 16, 14.

suf-fermentātus (**subf-**), a, um, *Part.* [fermento], *somewhat fermented* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Valent. 17.

suf-fĕro (**subf-**), sustŭli, sublātum, sufferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To carry under, to put or lay under* (very rare; syn. subicio): corium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 33: tergum, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 397, 1.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *To offer, proffer:* neque mater potest sufferre lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 19.— T. t. in jurid. Lat.: litis aestimationem, *to tender*, Dig. 30, 1, 69 *fin.;* 21, 2, 21.— **B.** *To hold up, bear, support, sustain* (very rare; syn. sustineo): an axis eum (mundum) sustineat an ipse se potius vi propriâ sufferat, Arn. 2, 83: comitiali morbo vexatus, ut stare, colligere semet ac sufferre vix posset, *hold himself upright*, Suet. Calig. 50.—**2.** Trop., *to take upon one's self, undergo, bear, endure, suffer* an evil or grievance (class.; syn.: patior, tolero): plagas, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 11: vulnera, Lucr. 5, 1304: poenas, Att. ap. Non. 396, 33: poenam sui sceleris, Cic. Cat. 2, 13, 28: at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82: imperii poenas sufferre, id. Font. 21, 49: quam multam si sufferre voluissent, id. Caecin. 33, 98; cf.: pro alicujus peccatis supplicium sufferre, Ter. And. 5, 3, 17; in Plautus (like dare poenas alicui) with *dat.:* deinde illi actutum sufferet suos servos poenas Sosia, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 19: ut vobis victi Poeni poenas sufferant, id. Cist. 1, 3, 54: sumptus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 44: laborem, solem, sitim, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 20: labores, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 5: (vites) valenter sufferunt ventos et imbres, Col. 3, 2, 15: nisi hoc pejus sit, haec sufferre et perpeti, Sulp. in Cic. Fam. 4. 5, 3: nec claustra nec ipsi Custodes sufferre valent, Verg. A. 2, 492: quod (iter) superest, sufferte pedes, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 21 et saep.— *Absol.:* Syre, vix suffero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 20.— Ellipt.: si magis me instabunt, ad praetorem sufferam (sc. me rapi), Plaut. Curc. 3, 6.

suffertus (**sufferctus,** Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 17, 3), a, um, *adj.* [sub-farcio], *crammed full, full* (very rare): subicit suffectus posteriorem, Lucil. l. l.: aliquid se sufferti tinniturum, *something full-sounding, sonorous*, Suet. Ner. 20.

suf-fervēfăcĭo (**subf-**), no *perf.*, factum, 3, *v. a.*, *to heat* or *warm from below* (Plinian), Plin. 18, 11, 26, § 104: affirmant, lapillos, qui suffervefiant, rumpi, id. 27, 9, 51, § 75: aceti heminis quinque suffervefactis, id. 14, 17, 21, § 114: semuncia amyli cum ovo, id. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 37, 10, 54, § 142.

suffervēfīo, fĭĕri, v. suffervefacio.

* **suf-fervĕo** (**subf-**), ēre, *v. n.*, *to boil* or *seethe gently*, App. Herb. 115.

suffes, ĕtis, v. sufes.

suffībŭlum, i, *n.* [sub-fibula], *a white four-cornered veil*, worn on the head by priests and priestesses, Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.; cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 ib.

suffĭcĭens, entis. *Part.* of sufficio.

suffĭcĭenter, *adv.* [sufficio], *sufficiently, enough*, Dig. 7, 1, 15; Vulg. Nah. 2, 12; Plin. Ep. 10, 18 (29), 3 dub.

suffĭcĭentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a sufficiency* (post-class.), Tert. ad Uxor. 1, 4 *fin.;* Sid. Ep. 6, 12 *fin.;* Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 5; 9, 8.

suf-fĭcĭo (**subf-**), fēci, fectum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [facio]. **I.** *Act.* **A.** *To put under* or *among.* **1.** Of a building, *to lay the foundation for:* opus, Curt. 5, 1, 29 Zumpt. —**2.** Esp., *to put into, dip in, dye, impregnate, imbue, tinge:* lanam medicamentis, *to impregnate, imbue, tinge*, Cic. ap. Non. 386, 10, and 521, 19: (angues) ardentes oculos suffecti sanguine et igni, *suffused, colored*, Verg. A. 2, 210: maculis suffecta genas, Val. Fl. 2, 105: suffecta leto lumina, id. 1, 822; cf.: nubes sole suffecta, i. e. *shone through, irradiated*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 11.— **3.** *To give, afford, furnish, supply* = suppeditare, ὑπέχειν (mostly poet.): (nebulae) sufficiunt nubes, Lucr. 6, 480: ut cibus aliam naturam sufficit ex se, id. 3, 704: haec aëra rarum Sufficiunt nobis, id. 2, 108: tellus Sufficit umorem, Verg. G. 2, 424: aut illae (salices) pecori frondem aut pastoribus umbras Sufficiunt saepemque satis et pabula melli, id. ib. 2, 435: ut (Hispania) Italiae cunctarum rerum abundantiam sufficiat, Just. 44, 1, 4: dux agmina sufficit unus turbanti terras, Sil. 1, 36; cf.: Horatius eos excursionibus sufficiendo adsuefacerat sibi fidere, *by permitting to take part in*, Liv. 3, 61, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.; Petr. 27.—Trop.: ipse pater Danais animos viresque secundas Sufficit, *gives courage and strength*, Verg. A. 2, 618; 9, 803.— **4.** *To occupy with, employ in:* Horatius eos (milites) excursionibus (*dat.*) sufficiendo proeliisque levibus experiundo assuefecerat sibi fidere, *by employing them in sallies*, etc., Liv. 3, 61.— **B.** *To put in the place of, to substitute* for another; and esp., *to choose* or *elect in the place of* any one (class.; esp. freq. of magistrates, e. g. of consuls; syn. subrogo): suffectus in Lucretii locum M. Horatius Pulvillus, Liv. 2, 8, 4: in Appii locum suffectus, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: consul in sufficiendo collegâ occupatus, Cic. Mur. 39, 85; cf.: ne consul sufficiatur, id. ib. 38, 82: censorem in demortui locum, Liv. 5, 31, 7: suffectis in loca eorum novis regibus, Just. 11, 10, 7: ipsae (apes) regem parvosque Quirites Sufficiunt, Verg. G. 4, 202: seu tribunos modo seu tribunis suffectos consules quoque habuit, Liv. 4, 8, 1: quia collegam suffici censori religio erat, id. 6, 27, 4; 6, 38, 10: quibus vitio creatis suffecti, id. 9, 7, 14; 10, 47, 1: filius patri suffectus, Tac. A. 4, 16: Conon Alcibiadi suffectus, Just. 5, 6, 1: sperante heredem suffici se proximum, Phaedr. 3, 10, 12.—Esp. in the phrase suffectus consul, *a consul elected after* the regular time, *a vice-consul:* quando duo ordinarii consules ejus anni alter morbo, alter ferro periisset, suffectum consulem negabant recte comitia habere posse, Liv. 41, 18, 16 Weissenb. ad loc.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43, 2; Tac. A. 3, 37 *fin.;* cf.: consulatus suffectus, Aus. Grat. Act. 14, 2, § 32.— **2.** Transf., *to cause to take the place of, to supply instead of, to furnish as a substitute* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): atque aliam ex aliâ generando suffice prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65: septimo eosdem (dentes) decidere anno, aliosque suffici, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 68: quattuor caeli partes in ternas dividunt et singulis ventos binos suffectos dant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 2.— **II.** *Neutr.*, *to be sufficient, to suffice, avail for, meet the need of, satisfy* (freq. and class.; syn. suppeto); constr. *absol.*, with *dat.*, *ad*, *adversus*, *in*, with *inf.*, *ut* or *ne;* rarely with *si.* (α) *Absol.:* quamquam nec scribae sufficere nec tabulae nomina illorum capere potuerunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 7, 16: nec jam sufficiunt, Verg. A. 9, 515: idque (ferrum) diu Suffecit, id. ib. 12, 739: Romani quoad sufficere remiges potuerunt, satis pertinaciter secuti sunt, Liv. 36, 45, 2: non sufficiebant oppidani, id. 21, 8, 4: haec exempli gratiâ sufficient, Quint. 9, 2, 56: non videntur tempora suffectura, id. 2, 5, 3: pro magistratibus, qui non sufficerent, Suet. Aug. 43: quis non sufficientibus, Curt. 9, 4, 33.—With *subject-clause:* sufficit dicere, E portu navigavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41: non, quia sufficiat, non esse sacrilegium, sed quia, etc., id. 7, 3, 9: suffecerit haec retulisse, Suet. Ner. 31; Mart. 9, 1, 8.—(β) With *dat.:* nec jam vires sufficere cuiquam, * Caes. B. G. 7, 20; cf.: vires concipit suffecturas oneri, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 173: nec iis sufficiat imaginem virtutis effingere, Quint. 10, 2, 15: ac mihi quidem sufficeret hoc genus, id. 5, 10, 90: paucorum cupiditati cum obsistere non poterant, tamen sufficere aliquo modo poterant, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 48, § 127: mons, hominum lacte et carne vescentium abunde sufficiebat alimentis, Liv. 29, 31, 9: hae manus suffecere desiderio meo, Curt. 4, 1, 25; 3, 6, 19: vires quae sufficiant labori certaminum, Quint. 10, 3, 3; cf.: summis operibus suffecturi vires, id. 2, 4, 33: pronuntiatio vel scenis suffectura, id. 10, 1, 119: quod opus cuicumque discendo sufficiet, id. 1, 9, 3: dominis sufficit tantum soli, ut relevare caput possint, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4.—Poet.: nec sufficit umbo Ictibus, Verg. A. 9, 810.—(γ) With *ad:* terra ingenito umore egens vix ad

perennes suffecit amnes, Liv. 4, 30: inopi aerario nec plebe ad tributum sufficiente, id. 29, 16: annus vix ad solacium unius anni, id. 10, 47: oppidani ad omnia tuenda non sufficiebant, id. 21, 8, 4: quomodo nos ad patiendum sufficiamus, id. 29, 17, 17; 21, 8, 4; 33, 10: ad quod si vires non suffecerint, Quint. 12, 1, 32.—(δ) With *adversus:* non suffecturum ducem unum et exercitum unum adversus quattuor populos, Liv. 10, 25.—(ε) With *in:* nec locus in tumulos nec sufficit arbor in ignes, Ov. M. 7, 613: ergo ego sufficiam reus in nova crimina semper? id. Am. 2, 7, 1.—(ζ) With *inf.:* nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Sufficimus, Verg. A. 5, 22.—(η) With *ut* or *ne:* interim sufficit, ut exorari te sinas, Plin. Ep. 9, 21, 3: sufficit, ne ea, quae sunt vera, minuantur, id. ib. 9, 33, 11.—(θ) With *si:* sufficere tibi debet, si, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 9: sufficere his credis, si probi existimentur, id. Pan. 88, 2.—Hence, *P. a.:* **sufficiens,** entis, *sufficient, adequate:* aetas vix tantis matura rebus, sed abunde sufficiens, Curt. 3, 6, 19: testes, Dig. 29, 7, 8.—*Sup.:* unica et sufficientissima definitio, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2.

suf-fīgo (subf-), xi, xum, 3, *v. a., to fasten beneath* or *below, to fasten* or *fix on, to affix* (rare but class.): ecce aedificat: columnam mento suffigit suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54 Ritschl *N. cr.:* antennae suffixit lintea, Luc. 9, 328: aureis clavis crepidas, Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 50: janua suffixa tigillo, Cat. 67, 39: trabes multo auro, Sen. Hippol. 497: cruci suffixus, *Cic. Pis. 18, 42: aliquem cruci, Vell. 2, 42 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 74; Paul. Sent. 5, 23, 15: patibulo, Just. 22, 7, 8: patibulis, id. 30, 2, 7; App. M. 10, p. 244, 18: aliquem in cruce, Cat. 99, 4; Hor. S. 1, 3, 82; Auct. B. Afr. 66: aliquem in crucem, Just. 18, 7, 15: caput Galbae hastā suffixum, *stuck upon a spear,* Suet. Galb. 20; cf. Tac. H. 1, 49: spolia in suggestu fori, Flor. 1, 11: dona postibus, App. M. 6, p. 174.—Trop.: novos stimulos dolori, Sen. Phoen. 206.

* **suffīmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [suffio], *fumigation, incense* (poet. for suffimentum), Ov. F. 4, 731 sq.

* **suffīmento,** āre, *v. a.* [suffimentum], *to fumigate:* totum bovem, Veg. 3, 2 *fin.*

suffīmentum, i, *n.* [suffio], *fumigation, incense* (cf.: odor, fragrantia): in iis sine illius suffimentis expiati sumus, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40: quia suffimentum sit (laurus) caedis hostium et purgatio, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 135; cf. Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll.—*Plur.*, Veg. Vet. 1, 19 sq.; 4, 12.

suf-fīo (subf-), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. a.* [fio = θύω], *to fumigate, perfume, scent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; but cf. suffimentum; cf.: vaporo, fumigo): (testam) suffito sertā et schoeno et palmā, Cato, R. R. 113, 1: thymo, Verg. G. 4, 241: bonis odoribus, Col. 12, 18, 3: locum, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 84: suffire et purgare domos, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 49: tecta, id. 12, 17, 40, § 81: se taetris odoribus, Lucr. 4, 1175: oculos jocinore decocto, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 171: urnā suffitā haurit aquam, Ov. F. 5, 676: apes, Col. 9, 14, 7: carnem recentem haedorum pilo, *to burn for the purpose of fumigation,* Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 154: rutam, id. 20, 13, 51, § 139: suffitum anisum, id. 20, 17, 73, § 187.—Poet.: ignibus aethereis terras suffire, i. e. *to warm,* Lucr. 2, 1098.

‡ **suffiscus** dicebatur folliculus testium arietinorum, quo utebantur pro marsupio, forsitan dictus a fisci similitudine, Fest. pp. 308 and 309 Müll.

suffītĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suffio], *a fumigating, fumigation, perfuming:* nimia, Col. 1, 6, 20: suffitionem doliorum facere, id. 12, 50, 16: suffitiones commendavere, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12: verbenarum, Arn. 5, 3: funus prosecuti redeuntes ignem supergradiebantur aquā aspersi: quod purgationis genus vocabant suffitionem, Fest. p. 3 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. laureati, p. 117.

* **suffītor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a fumigator:* puerum suffitorem fecit, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

1. suffītus, a, um, *Part.* of suffio.

2. suffītus, ūs, *m.* [suffio]. **I.** *A fumigating, fumigation* (Plinian): suffitu necare cimices, Plin. 32, 10, 42, § 142; 37, 10, 54, § 142: crebrior, id. 22, 23, 48, § 100.—*Plur.*, Plin. 24, 11, 61, § 102.—**II.** In concr., *the smoke produced by fumigation:* herbae, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 116.

suffixus, a, um, *Part.* of suffigo.

sufflābĭlis, e, *adj.* [sufflo], *that can be breathed, breathable* (post-class.): animae, Prud. Apoth. 906.

sufflāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a clog, break, drag-chain,* to check the motion of a wheel. **I.** Lit.: rotam astringit multo sufflamine, Juv. 8, 148: tardat sufflamine currum, Prud. Psych. 417.—**II.** Trop., *a clog, hinderance, impediment* (post-class.): nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50; Inscr. Grut. 180, 3.

sufflāmĭno, āre, *v. a.* [sufflamen], *to hold back by a clog, to clog, check.* * **I.** Lit.: rotam Ixionis, Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. (Apocol.) 14, 3.—* **II.** Trop., *to stay, check, repress* in speaking: tanta illi erat velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret. Itaque D. Augustus optime dixit, Aterius noster sufflaminandus est, Sen. Exc. Contr. 4, praef. § 7.

* **suf-flammo (subfl-),** āre, *v. a., to kindle, inflame:* calumniam invidiā, Sid. Ep. 5, 6 *fin.*

sufflātĭo (subfl-), ōnis, *f.* [sufflo], *a blowing* or *puffing up, inflation* (Plinian): bullantium aquarum, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18: praedurum est sufflatione viventibus, id. 9, 29, 46, § 86.

sufflātōrĭum, i, *n.* [id.], *the bellows,* Vulg. Jer. 6, 29.

(**1. sufflātus (subfl-),** ūs, a false read. for si afflavit, Sen. Clem. 1, 25, 4.)

2. sufflātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. sufflo.

* **suf-flāvus (subfl-),** a, um, *adj., yellowish, light blonde:* capillus, Suet. Aug. 79.

suf-flo (subflo), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** *Act., to blow forth from below; to blow up, puff out, inflate.* **A.** Lit.: age, tibicen, refer ad labeas tibias, Suffla celeriter tibi buccas, quasi proserpens bestia, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 42: venae ubi sufflatae sunt ex cibo, Cato, R. R. 157, 7: sufflata cutis, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 138.—**2.** *To blow upon:* ignes, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79: gladiatores decrepiti, quos si sufflasses, cecidissent, Petr. 45, 11: prunas, Vulg. Isa. 54, 16.—* **B.** Trop.: nescio quid se sufflavit uxori suae, i. e. *got enraged,* Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 19.—**II.** *Neutr., to blow, puff* at or upon any thing. **A.** Lit.: sufflavit buccis suis, Mart. 3, 17, 4: rubetae arrepentes foribus (alveorum) per eas sufflant, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 62.—* **B.** Trop.: suffla: sum candidus, *puff yourself up,* Pers. 4, 20.—Hence, **sufflātus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit., *puffed up, bloated:* sufflato corpore esse, Varr. ap. Non. 395, 8.—**B.** Trop., *blown out, puffed up, bloated, inflated* with anger or pride; of language, *inflated, tumid, pompous, bombastic:* sufflatus ille huc veniet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 2, 21: neque auro aut genere aut multiplici scientiā Sufflatus, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 31: (figura) recte videbitur appellari, si sufflata nominabitur, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15; cf.: sufflati atque tumidi (in dicendo), Gell. 7, 14, 5.—*Comp., sup.*, and *adv.* do not occur.

* **suffōcābĭlis (subf-),** e, *adj.* [suffoco], *suffocating:* parvus locus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 9.

suffōcātĭo (subf-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a choking, stifling, suffocating,* Sen. Ep. 54, 2; hence, mulierum, *suffocation of the womb, hysterical passion,* Plin. 20, 5, 15, § 30; 26, 15, 90, § 158; v. suffoco, I.

suf-fōco (subf-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [faux], *to choke, stifle, strangle, suffocate* by compressing the throat (rare but class.; syn.: strangulo, elido). **I.** Lit.: patrem, Cic. Mur. 29, 61: quem crassior saliva suffocat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4: in melle situm suffocari, *to be suffocated,* Lucr. 3, 891: vox suffocatur saepe, Quint. 11, 3, 51: suffocatae (mulieres), *hysterical,* Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238; cf. suffocatio.—**II.** Transf.: injuriā suffocante vitem, *that chokes, kills,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209: urbem et Italiam fame, i. e. *to starve,* Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4.

suf-fōdĭo (subf-), fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a., to dig* or *pierce underneath; to pierce* or *bore through; to dig under, sap, undermine* (class.; not in Cic.): ilia equis suffodere, Liv. 42, 59: inguina, Suet. Dom. 17: equos, *to stab in the belly,* Caes. B. G. 4, 12; Tac. A. 1, 65; 2, 11: suffosso equo, Verg. A. 11, 671; Liv. 42, 59; Curt. 4, 13, 33: radices frumenti, Plin. 18, 21, 50, § 184: montes, Vell. 2, 33, 4; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 104; cf.: vineas expediunt suffodiendis muris, Tac. H. 2, 21: Alexandria est fere tota suffossa, *undermined,* Auct. B. Alex. 5, 1: a cuniculis subfossum in Hispaniā oppidum, Plin. 8, 29, 43, § 104: quercus subfossae fluctibus, id. 16, 1, 2, § 5: sacella suffossa, incensa, *sapped, overthrown,* Cic. Har. Resp. 15: rupes suffossa, Sen. Ep. 90, 6: montes, Vell. 2, 33.

suffossĭo (subf-), ōnis, *f.* [suffodio], *a digging under, undermining,* Vulg. Jer. 51, 58.—Transf., in *plur.*, concr., *mines,* Vitr. 1, 5, 5 (dub.): cum ipsum solum subfossionibus tremeret, Sen. Ep. 49, 8.

suffossus (subf-), a, um, *Part.* of suffodio.

suffraenātĭo, ōnis, v. suffrenatio.

suffrāgātĭo (subf-), ōnis, *f.* [suffragor], *a voting for one* or *in one's favor, interest, favor, support, suffrage* (class.): suffragationem, observantiam, et gratiam tollere, Cic. Planc. 18, 44; cf.: sublata sunt studia, exstinctae suffragationes, id. ib. 6, 15: in consule declarando multum etiam apud universum populum Romanum auctoritatis habet suffragatio militaris, id. Mur. 18, 38: urbana, id. ib. 19, 38; cf. Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: justa, Liv. 10, 13, 13: nec potestas nec suffragatio horum valuit, id. 4, 44, 2; Suet. Claud. 11: materna, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 24, 3: divina, Val. Max. 4, 7, 1: credula, id. 9, 15, ext. 2.—With *gen.-obj.:* suffragationem consulatus perdere, *the recommendation to the consulship,* Cic. Mil. 13, 34: consulatūs, Sall. J. 65, 5.

suffrāgātor (subf-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who votes for another, a supporter, partisan, suffragator* (class.): suffragatorum comparatio, Cic. Mur. 21, 44: historicis notior, suffragatoribus obscurior, id. ib. 7, 16: ex fucosis firmi suffragatores evadunt, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 9, 35: meus in petendis honoribus, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 6; id. Pan. 92, 3: competitoris sui suffragatorem agere, Val. Max. 4, 5, 3: candidati laborare desiimus: suffragatores incipimus, Sen. Brev. Vit. 17, 5.—With *gen.-obj.:* quaesturae, *for the office of quæstor,* Sen. Ben. 7, 28, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a favorer, supporter:* te et suffragatores tuos ulciscar, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 20: propter studia suffragatorum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18: cum suffragatore suo, Suet. Vesp. 23; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 5; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 56.

* **suffrāgātōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the support of a candidate, recommendatory, suffragatory:* non brevis et suffragatoria, sed firma et perpetua amicitia, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 26.

suffrāgātrix, īcis, *f.* [suffragator], *a* (female) *favorer, supporter* (late Lat.): nec adfuit (Minerva) suffragatricibus suis, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 9 *fin.;* 18, 10 *fin.*

* **suffrāgĭnōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [suffrago], *diseased in the hough* or *pastern:* mula, Col. 6, 38, 2.

suffrāgĭum, ĭi, *n.* [perh. kindr. with suffrago, and therefore, prop., the pastern-bone; cf. Wunder, Var. Lect. p. 169; hence, transf.], publicists' and jurid. t. t., *a voting-tablet, a ballot* (syn. tabella), and in gen., *a vote, voice, suffrage* (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: dicam et versabor in re difficili, suffragia magistratu mandando aut reo judicando clam an palam ferre melius esset... Ego in istā sum sententia, quā te fuisse semper scio, nihil ut fuerit in suffragiis voce melius, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 33: comitiis aediliciis suffragium ferre, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; cf.: de ejus capite, liberis, fortunis omnibus, conductos et sicarios suffragium ferre et eam legem putare, Cic. Dom. 18, 46: ferunt suffragia, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: te suffragium tulisse in illā lege, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7: dum diribentur suffragia, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1: suffragia aut scita multitudinis, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 43: sine suffragio populi aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 28: suffragiis tres ex tribus generibus creati sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 127: alii suffragium ineunt, Liv. 3, 17: centurias in suffragium mittere, id. 31, 7: vobismet ipsis per suffragia uti praesides olim, nunc dominos destinatis, Sall. H. 3, 61, 6 Dietsch: ut suffragia non in multitudinis, sed in locupletium potestate essent, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; cf. Fest. p. 334 Müll.: libera, Juv. 8, 211: tacita, i. e. *secret voting,* Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 7; 4, 25, 1 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The right of voting, right of suffrage:* populi esse, non se-

natus, suffragium, quibus velit, impartiri, Liv. 38, 36, 8: si suffragium detur, id. 4, 49 *fin.*: ut populus Romanus suffragio privaretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 7, 17: quod interrogem, quem nemo congressu, nemo suffragio, nemo luce dignum putet, id. Vatin. 1, 2: suffragia populo reddere, *the elections*, Suet. Calig. 16. — **B.** In gen., *a decision, judgment, opinion*: rhetor suffragio tuo et compotorum tuorum, Cic. Phil. 2, 17, 42: (apes) concorde suffragio deterrimos (reges) necant, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 51.—**2.** In partic., *a favorable decision, assent, approbation, applause* (post-Aug.): ventosae plebis suffragia, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37; 2, 2, 103: voto et suffragio prosequor, Plin. Ep. 10, 18, 1; Dig. 24, 1, 24 al.: Dentatus vel numerosissima suffragia habet, i.e. *very many authors who award to him the palm of bravery*, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 101.

1. suffrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [sub-frag, frango]. **I.** Lit., *the ham* or *hough, hock* of a quadruped's hind leg (opp. armus): articulum suffraginis contingere (cf. poples), Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 183: suffraginum artus in aversum flectunt, id. 11, 45, 101, § 248; Col. 6, 15, 2. —Rarely of birds: aves ut quadripedes alas in priora curvant, suffraginem in posteriora, Plin. 11, 45, 102, § 249: aquilae pedes evellunt in aversum a suffragine, id. 30, 6, 18, § 54.—**II.** Transf., *a shoot, spray* of a vine: suboles, quam rustici suffraginem vocant, Col. 4, 24, 4.

2. suffrāgo, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, = suffragor. **I.** In gen., *to favor, support, vote for*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 468, 12.—**II.** *Absol.* **1.** *To agree with*, Pomp. ap. Non. 468, 7 (Com. Fragm. 106 Rib.).—**2.** *To proceed favorably*: opera, Vulg. 3 Esd. 6, 10.

suffrāgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [suffragium], publicists' t. t., *to vote for, to support with one's vote and interest.* **I.** Lit.: si nihil erit praeter ipsorum suffragium, tenue est; si, ut suffragantur, nihil valent gratiā, Cic. Mur. 34, 71: suffragandi libido, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: convenerant undique, non suffragandi modo sed etiam spectandi causā P. Scipionis, Liv. 28, 38, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to be favorable, to favor, recommend, support* (class.; syn.: faveo, studeo). (*a*) With *dat.*: domus suffragata domino, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. Planc. 1, 1: tibi Hortensius suffragatur, me oppugnat, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 23: mihi videris fratrem laudando suffragari tibi, id. Leg. 1, 1, 1: cui legi istius spes falsa et insignis impudentia maxime suffragatur, id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 178: a te peto, ut dignitati meae suffrageris, Planc. ap Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: laudi nostrae, Lentul. ib. 12, 14, 4: huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, quod, etc., * Caes. B. C. 1, 61; cf.: voluntas defuncti ei sententiae, Dig. 32, 1, 95: pronuntiatio, cui suffragatur vox facilis, Quint. 11, 3, 40.—(*β*) *Absol.*: fortunā suffragante videris res maximas consecutus, Cic. Fam. 10, 5, 3: eximiam gloriam et dignitatem esse oportet in eo, quem homines ignoti nullis suffragantibus honore afficiant, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 7, 28: suffragante Theramene, Nep. Alcib. 5, 4; Val. Max. 4, 7, 6: si memoria suffragatur, tempus non defuit, Quint. 11, 2, 45; so, tempus, id. 11, 2, 48: cogitatio, id. 11, 3, 121: satius est se excutere et non suffragari, Sen. Ep. 118, 2.

suf-frēnātĭo (**subf-,** also **suffraen-**), ōnis, *f.* [freno], *a binding down fast, cementing*: lapidis, Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 169: globus multā suffrenatione devinctus, Isid. Orig. 19, 10.

* **suf-frendens** (**subf-**), entis, *Part.* [frendo], *gnashing a little*: uxor inflatā cervice, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

suf-frĭco (**subf-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to rub underneath, to rub down, rub* or *wipe off*, Col. 12, 23, 2: vasa, id. 12, 25, 4; 12, 30, 2: seriam, id. 12, 38, 4: palpebras medicamentis, Cels. 6, 6, 26.

suffrīgĭdē (**subf-**), *adv.*, v. suffrigidus.

suf-frīgĭdus (**subf-**), a, um, *adj.*, *rather cold* or *frigid* (post-class. and very rare); trop.: argumentum, Amm. 17, 11, 4. —*Adv.*: **suffrīgĭdē,** *rather coldly* or *frigidly*: nimis minute ac prope etiam suffrigide, Gell. 2, 9, 4.

suf-fringo (**subf-**), ĕre, *v. a.* [frango], *to break below, to break* (rare but class.): talos alicui, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 15; id. Truc. 2, 8, 8: crura alicui, * Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 56: ossa ejus, Lact. 4, 26, 32.

suf-frondĕo (**subf-**), ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to put forth leaves* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. Mai, 3.

suf-fŭgĭo (**subf-**), fūgi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to flee away* (rare; not in Cic.). (*a*) *Neutr.*: custodes vigilesque suffugere in tecta coëgit (imber), Liv. 24, 46.—(*β*) *Act.*, *to flee from, to shun, avoid, escape* a person or thing: manuum tactum et ictum, Lucr. 5, 150: sensum, id. 4, 360: consularem orare conantem, Suet. Tib. 27.

suffŭgĭum (**subf-**), ii, *n.* [suffugio], *a place beneath which one flies* for shelter from rain, etc., *a shelter, covert* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: quid nisi suffugium nimbos vitantibus essem? Ov. de Nuce, 119: subterranei specus suffugium hiemi, Tac. G. 16: propinqua suffugia, id. A. 4, 47; 3, 74: suffugia adversus perpetuum caeli rigorem, Sen. Ira, 1, 11, 3: suffugium nullum aut imbris aut solis, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 2: ferarum imbriumque, Tac. G. 46.—**II.** Trop., *a refuge, remedy*: haec deverticula suffugia sunt infirmitatis, Quint. 9, 2, 78: urgentium malorum, Tac. A. 4, 66; 14, 58: pestis, App. M. 7, p. 196, 30.

suf-fulcĭo (**subf-**), fulsi, fultum, 4, *v. a.*, *to prop underneath, to underprop, prop up, support* (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: porticus paribus suffulta columnis, Lucr. 4, 427: maxillas et cervices pulvillis, App. M. 10, p. 248, 26: lectica Syris suffulta, i.e. *borne, carried*, Mart. 9, 3, 11.—*Absol.*: nisi suffulcis firmiter, Non potes subsistere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 77: vestis imum tegat suffulta latus, *lying on it*, Sen. Troad. 105.—**II.** Trop.: propterea capitur cibus, ut suffulciat artus, Lucr. 4, 868; so, artus, id. 4, 951. (In Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 54, the correct read. is suffigit; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

suf-fulgĕo (**subf-**), ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to gleam* or *shine beneath*: tum fit ut umor aquae suffulgeat, Poët. in Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 311 Burm.

suffultūra, ae, *f.* [suffulcio], *a propping, support* (late Lat.): columnae suffulturae solacio nudatae, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 34.

suffultus, a, um. *Part.* of suffulcio.

* **suf-fūmĭgātĭo** (**sūbf-**), ōnis, *f.* [suffumigo], *a fumigating from below*, Veg. Vet. 3, 23 *fin.*

suf-fūmĭgo (**subf-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to fumigate from below, to suffumigate*: si ex alvo apes minus frequentes evadunt, suffumigandum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 6: vulvam sulphure, Cels. 4, 20 *med.*: vulnus, id. 5, 27, 5: vasa rore marino vel lauro vel myrto, Col. 12, 25, 4: dolia albā cerā, id. 12, 52, 16.—*Absol.*: suffumigare expedit, Cels. 6, 6, 35.

* **suf-fūmo** (**subf-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to smoke* or *reek a little*; trop., Hier. Ep. 29, 1.

* **suf-fundātus** (**subf-**), a, um, *Part.* [2. fundo], *built under, laid as a foundation*: lapidibus suffundatis, Varr. ap. Non. 48, 15.

suf-fundo (**subf-**), fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour below* or *underneath*; *to pour into* or *among*; *to pour over* or *upon*; *to overspread, suffuse* (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: animum esse cordi suffusum sanguinem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: aqua suffunditur, *flows underneath, diffuses itself*, Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 1 (al. adfunditur): intumuit suffusā venter ab undā, i.e. *from dropsy*, Ov. F. 1, 215: mane suffundam aquolam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3: mare (i.e. aquam marinam) vinis, id. Rud. 2, 7, 30: jus, Col. 12, 9, 2: acetum, Vitr. 7, 12: merum in os mulae, Col. 6, 38, 4.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Of tears, etc., *to suffuse, fill*, etc.: lacrimis oculos suffusa nitentes, Verg. A. 1, 228: tepido suffundit lumina rore (i.e. lacrimis), Ov. M. 10, 360; cf.: lupus suffusus lumina flammā, id. ib. 11, 368: oculi, qui ad alienam lippitudinem et ipsi suffunduntur, *become suffused* (with tears), Sen. Clem. 2, 6 *med.*; cf.: ad quas ille voces lacrimis et multo pudore suffunditur, Plin. Pan. 2, 8.—**2.** Of other fluids, etc., *to tinge, imbue, to stain, color*: agricola et minio suffusus rubenti, *stained*, Tib. 2, 1, 55: si cruore suffunduntur oculi, *become bloodshot*, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 49; so, suffusi cruore oculi, id. 29, 6, 38, § 126; and in a reverse construction: sanguis oculis suffusus, id. 20, 13, 51, § 142: prodest felle suffusis, *for those affected with jaundice*, id. 22, 21, 30, § 65: ulcera alte suffusa medullis, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 13; cf.: suffusa bilis, *jaundice*, Plin. 22, 21, 26, § 54: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777: sales suffusi felle, id. Tr. 2, 565: (nebulae) suffundunt suā caelum caligine, Lucr. 6, 479: calore suffusus aether, *suffused, intermingled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 54: Hyperionis orbem Suffundi maculis, Stat. Th. 11, 121.—**3.** Of blushes, etc., *to redden, suffuse, color, blush*, etc.; cf.: littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, *blurred*, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 15.—Of a blush: (Luna) si virgineum suffuderit ore ruborem, Verg. G. 1, 430: suffunditur ora rubore, Ov. M. 1, 484: roseo suffusa rubore, id. Am. 3, 3, 5: Masinissae rubore suffusus, Liv. 30, 15, 1: vultum rubore suffundere, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 4, 4.—*Absol.*: sancti viri est suffundi, si virginem viderit, Tert. Virg. Vel. 2; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 48.—**4.** Prov.: aquam frigidam suffundere, *to throw cold water upon*, i.e. *to calumniate, inveigh against*, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 36.—**II.** Trop.: (metus) omnia suffundens mortis nigrore, *covering, overspreading*, Lucr. 3, 39: cibo vires ad feturam, *to supply*, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 4: animus in aliquem malevolentiā suffusus, *overspread, filled*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 22.—Hence, * **suffūsus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *blushing, bashful, modest*: suffusior sexus, Tert. Anim. 38 *med.*

* **suf-fūror** (**subf-**), āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to steal secretly, to steal away, filch*: suffuror, suppilo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15.

(**suffuscens,** false read. for suffundens, Lucr. 3, 39.)

suffuscŭlus (**subf-**), a, um, *adj. dim.* [suffuscus], *somewhat brown, brownish* (post-class.): homines Aegyptii, Amm. 22, 16, 23; so App. M. 2, p. 120, 18.

* **suf-fuscus** (**subf-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat brown, brownish, dusky*: margarita, Tac. Agr. 12 *fin.*

suff-ūsĭo (**subf-**), ōnis, *f.* [suffundo], *a pouring* or *spreading into* or *among, a pouring over, a suffusion* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: vini, *an infusion*, Apic. 1, 1; so, cucumeris, Pall. 1, 35, 9.—**II.** Esp., of diseases. **1.** *A spreading*: fellis, i.e. *the jaundice*, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 104.—**2.** Suffusio oculorum (oculi); and often *absol.* suffusio, *opacity of the cornea, cataract*, Cels. 7, 7, 14; 6, 6, 35; Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 7; 32, 4, 14, § 33; 34, 11, 27, § 114. —**3.** Suffusio pedis, *a disease of the feet of animals*, Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*: oculorum, *inflammation*, Vulg. Prov. 23, 29.

* **suffūsōrium,** ii, *n.* [id.], *a vessel for pouring, a pitcher*, Hier. in Isa. 2, 4, 1; Vulg. Zach. 4, 12; cf.: suffusorium ἐπίχυσις, Gloss. Philox.

suffūsus (**subf-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from suffundo.

Sŭgambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sugdĭāni, v. Sogdiani.

sug-gĕro (**subg-**), gessi, gestum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry, bring, put* or *lay under*, etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: flammam costis aëni, Verg. A. 7, 463: ignem fornace succensā, Pall. 1, 20, 2.—**B.** *To heap up, raise, erect, build*: humo, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 8; cf.: celsis suggesta theatra columnis, Sil. 14, 644.—**C.** *To furnish, afford, supply* (= praebeo, suppedito, ministro): cur tu his rebus sumptum suggeris? Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37: tela mihi, Verg. A. 10, 333: omnium rerum apparatus, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 1: cibum animalibus, Tac. H. 3, 36: divitias alimentaque (tellus), Ov. M. 15, 82: feras silvae affatim suggerunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 1: ructant pinnas rubentes, Mart. 3, 82, 8. —*Absol.*: aliae (apes) struunt, aliae suggerunt, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.—**II.** Trop., *to afford, furnish, supply*: invidiae flammam ac materiam criminibus suis suggerere, Liv. 3, 11: suggeram quae vendatis, id. 10, 17, 5: materiam interrogationi, Quint. 5, 7, 8.—**B.** *To excite, produce*: sincipitamenta porcina, quae anteposita in mensā mihi bulimum suggerant, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 29 Ritschl (MSS. milvina; cf. Brix ad loc.): aut Druso ludus est suggerendus aut, etc., *is to be put upon, imposed upon*, Cic. Att. 12, 44, 2.—**C.** *To suggest, advise, prompt, offer, bring to mind*: quoties aequitas restitutionem suggerit, Dig. 4, 6, 26 *fin.*; cf.: quae (res) suggerit, ut Italicarum rerum esse credantur eae res, *reminds, admonishes*, ib. 28, 5, 35 *fin.*: quaedam de republicā, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 66, 2.—*Absol.*: suggerente conjuge, *at the instigation of*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41, 11; cf.: suggerente irā, id. ib. 12, 10.—**D.** *To assign, add, subjoin*: huic in-

credibili sententiae ratiunculas suggerit, Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: copiam argumentorum singulis generibus, id. de Or. 2, 27, 117: firmamenta causae, id. ib. 2, 81, 331: verba, quae desunt, id. ib. 2, 26, 110: apud quosdam veteres auctores non invenio Lucretium consulem; Bruto statim Horatium suggerunt, *place next in order*, Liv. 2, 8; 9, 44: ut quidam annales nihil praeter nomina consulum suggerant, id. 4, 20: suggerebantur damna aleatoria, *were added*, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67.

suggestĭo (**subg-**), ōnis, *f.* [suggero]. ***I.** Lit., *an adding to, addition:* potus suggestione auctus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 182.—**II.** Trop. ***A.** A rhet. fig., where the orator puts a question and answers it himself, *a suggestion:* quod schema quidam per suggestionem vocant, i. e. per subjectionem, Quint. 9, 2, 15.—**B.** *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (late Lat.), Vop. Aur. 14; 19; Symm. Ep. 9, 20; Inscr. Orell. 2.

suggestum, i, *n.* [id.], *a raised place, height, mound:* ex suggesto faleris prodeunt anates in stagnum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16.—**II.** Esp., *a platform, stage, tribune* for a speaker: cum in communibus suggestis consistere non auderet, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: illud suggestum, in quo causam dixerat, ascendens, id. Div. 1, 54, 124.

1. suggestus, a, um, *Part.*, from suggero.

2. suggestus (**subg-**), ūs, *m.*, and **suggestum**, i, *n.* [suggero]. **I.** (Acc. to suggero, I.) An elevated place made of materials poured out; hence, *a raised place, a height, elevation* (cf. pulpitum). **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: labrum in suggestu inter dolia positum, Cato, R. R. 154: lapideus, Col. 9, 7: insulae, Plin. 12, 10, 21, § 38: suggestus in orchestrā, *a raised seat*, Suet. Caes. 76; Flor. 4, 2, 91 Duk.; cf. Plin. Pan. 51, 4: comae, i. e. *a lofty head-dress*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 113: montium, Amm. 15, 10, 1.—**b.** In partic., a raised place to speak from to the people, to the troops, etc., *a platform, stage, tribune* (the class. signif. of the word): suggestum in foro exstructum adornari placuit, Liv. 8, 14: C. Maenius in suggestu rostra, devictis Antiatibus, fixerat, Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 20: hac re pro suggestu pronuntiatā, Caes. B. G. 6, 3; so in a milit. sense: de suggestu inquit, Auct. B. Afr. 54, 2: praemia pro suggestu tribuit, id. ib. 86, 4: in suggestu, in quo Galbae statua fuerat, Tac. H. 1, 36: non in modum contionis, aut suggestu locutus, id. ib. 1, 55; of the prætor's tribunal: in excelso suggestu, Liv. 31, 29, 9: altior, Amm. 15, 8, 4; of the emperor's seat: in curiā, Flor. 4, 2; cf.: in orchestrā, Suet. Caes. 76; Plin. Pan. 51.—**2.** Trop., *height:* neve se de tanto fortunarum suggestu pessum deiciat, App. M. 5, p. 161, 22.—**B.** *A providing, preparation* (post-class. and very rare): Circensium, Tert. Spect. 7: honorum, id. ib. 12.—***II.** (Acc. to suggero, II.) *A hint, intimation, suggestion* (syn. suggestio): si ex suggestu eorum praeses dederit, Dig. 27, 8, 1, § 5.

***sug-glūtĭo** (**subg-**), īre, *v. n.*, *to hiccup a little*, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

***sug-grandis** (**subg-**), e, *adj.*, *rather large:* cubiculum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2.

sug-grĕdĭor (**subg-**), gressus, 3, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [gradior], *to go* or *come up to, to approach* (Tacitean). **I.** *Neutr.:* caesis qui barbarorum propius suggrediebantur, Tac. A. 15, 11: suggressi propius speculatores, id. ib. 2, 12; so, propius, id. ib. 13, 57; 14, 37.—**II.** *Act., to attack:* quos dux Romanus acie suggressus, Tac. A. 4, 47; Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 68.

sug-grunda (**subg-**), ae, *f.* [cf. grando; Sanscr. hrâduni, storm; Gr. χάλαζα, hail], *the lower border of a roof, the eaves*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 5; Vitr. 10, 21; Dig. 9, 3, 5, § 6; 50, 16, 242, § 1.—Called also **suggrundium**, Vitr. 2, 9, 16; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160; and **suggrundātio**, Vitr. 4, 2.

***suggrundārĭum** (**subg-**), ii, *n.* [suggrunda], *the grave of a child less than forty days old* (which was a niche in a wall, covered by a projecting roof or eaves; cf. columbarium, 2. d.): suggrundaria antiqui dicebant sepulcra infantium, qui necdum XL dies implessent, quia nec busta dici poterant, quia ossa quae combureren-tur non erant, nec tanta cadaveris immanitas, quā locus tumesceret. Unde Rutilius Geminus Astyanacte ait: Melius suggrundarium misero quaereres quam sepulcrum, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 560.

suggrundātio (**subg-**), ōnis, and **suggrundium**, i, v. suggrunda.

***sug-grunnio** (**subgr-**), īre, *v. n.*, *to grunt a little:* sus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 345.

sūgillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [sugillo], *a black-and-blue mark, a livid spot* (made by a blow, bruise, etc.; not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: sugillationem rapere, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 74.—**II.** Trop., *an affronting, insulting:* consulum, Liv. 43, 14, 5: domini, Dig. 47, 10, 15: foeda majestatis ejus, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 150: ipsius gloriae, Val. Max. 2, 3, 1: amara, id. 6, 9, 12: admonitionis, Sen. Ben. 5, 22, 3.

***sūgillātĭuncŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [sugillatio], *a small livid spot*, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 9 dub.

***sūgillātus**, ūs, *m.* [sugillo], post-class. for sugillatio, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34.

sūgillo (suggillo, cited ap. Victorin. p. 2465 P.), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perh. akin with sugo], *to beat black-and-blue* (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: oculi ex ictu suffusi cruore et sugillati, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 100: athleta, qui numquam sugillatus est, Sen. Ep. 13, 2: oculos patri, perh. *to knock out*, Varr. ap. Non. 171, 13. — *Part. perf.* as *subst.:* **sūgillāta**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *black-and-blue spots, bruises:* allium sugillata aut liventia ad colorem reducit, *black-and-blue spots*, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: caseus recens cum melle sugillata emendat, id. 28, 9, 34, § 132. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *To flout, jeer, taunt, scoff at, insult, revile:* viros sugillatos, repulsos, Liv. 4, 35, 10: Sulla repulsa praeturae sugillatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 5: crudelitatem alicujus, id. 3, 2, 1; 5, 3, 4: noli sugillare miserias, Petr. 128: pudorem, Dig. 2, 4, 10, § 12: opinionem alicujus, ib. 44, 4, 4, § 16; *to annoy*, Vulg. Luc. 18, 5.—***B.** = to beat into one, i. e. *to suggest:* verba alicui, Prud. στεφ. 10, 999.

sūgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [root svag-; cf. sucus], *to suck* (class.). **I.** Lit.: (animalium) alia sugunt, alia carpunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: (agni) matris sugunt mammam, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: porca frequentiore numero sucta deficiet, *exhausted*, Pall. Febr. 26, 5: terram, *to exhaust*, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 3. —**II.** Trop.: cum lacte nutricis errorem suxisse, *to have sucked, imbibed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2.

sŭi (*gen.*), *dat.* sĭbĭ, *acc.* and *abl.* sē or sēsē, *sing.* and *plur.* (old *dat.* sibei, C. I. L. 1, 38; 1, 1056; 1, 1180 et saep.: sibe, ib. 1, 1267; 5, 300; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 24; and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 180 sq.; on the quantity of the final i, v. Ritschl, Opusc. 2, p. 632 sqq.; old *acc.* sed, C. I. L. 1, 196, 13 sq.; 1, 197, 21; strengthened *acc.* sepse = se ipse, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12; cf. Sen. Ep. 108, 32: semet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 78; Liv. 2, 12, 7; 2, 44, 8 al.), *pron.* of 3d *pers.* in recipr. and reflex. sense [Sanscr. sva-, svajam-, self; Gr. ἑ, Ϝε, σφε (οὗ, οἷ, ἕ); cf. suus, old Lat. sovos; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 396; Corss. Ausspr. 2, p. 54], *of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves: one another, each other*, etc.; *him, her, it, them;* and, as *subj.* of *inf.*, *he, she, it, they* (on the use of se or sese in *acc.*, cf.: ut se dicamus, cum aliquem quid in alium fecisse ostendimus, ut puta: ille dicit se hoc illi fecisse; cum autem in se ipsum, tunc dicamus sese, velut: dixit sese hoc sibi fecisse, Charis. 1, 15, p. 86 P.; but the distinction is not commonly observed; the two forms being used indifferently, except that sese is preferred where there is emphasis, especially at the beginning or end of a clause, or in reference to a preceding ipse; v. infra; and cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 182 sqq.). **I.** Prop., as *pron. reflex.*, of an object considered as receiving or affected by its own act, *himself, herself, itself, themselves.* **A.** In all clauses, referring to the grammatical subject of the clause. **1.** As direct *obj.* of *verb:* dedistine gladium, qui se occideret? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 92: artis eloquar quem ad modum se expediant, id. ib. 2, 1, 10: se in plagas conicere, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: numquam erit alienis gravis qui suis se concinnat levem, id. ib. 3, 2, 58: se aperiunt, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: adplicat ad Chrysidis patrem se, id. ib. 5, 4, 22: si is posset ab eā sese avellere, id. Hec. 4, 1, 39: hi se ad nos adplicant, id. Heaut. 2, 4, 13: per eos, ne causam diceret, se eripuit, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: cum ferrum se inflexisset, id. ib. 1, 25: praecipites fugae sese mandabant, id. ib. 2, 24: si se telo defenderet fur, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: Catoni licuit Tusculi se in otio delectare, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: solum igitur quod se ipsum movet, numquam ne moveri quidem desinit, id. ib. 6, 25, 27: statim homo se erexit, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: majores acceperamus se a Gallis auro redemisse, Liv. 22, 59, 7; in montem sese recipere, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; 1, 26; Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63: ad inpedimenta se conferre, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: sese alicui ad pedes proicere, id. ib. 1, 31: se gerere, *to behave*, Cic. Agr. 2, 19, 53: sic se res habet, ut, etc., id. de Or. 2, 67, 271; id. Fin. 1, 7, 25; 5, 10, 27 sq.: quod uxor sua ex fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88. — Strengthened by *ipse*, *nom.:* hic se ipsus fallit, Ter. And. 3, 2, 15: ut se ipse diliget, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: ipse enim se quisque diligit, id. Lael. 21, 80: ita non modo superiores, sed etiam se ipse correxerat, id. Or. 52, 176: omne animal se ipsum diligit, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, Nep. Paus. 4, 3: miles se ipse interfecit, Tac. H. 3, 51; 4, 11: ne, ignorando regem, semet ipse aperiret quis esset, Liv. 2, 12, 7: nec sese ipsi gravant, Quint. 1, 12, 10.—Sometimes *acc.:* inperator qui se ipsum non continet, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 38: quid est enim se ipsum colligere, nisi, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; 1, 23, 53: ut quidam imperatores se ipsos dis inmortalibus devoverent, id. N. D. 2, 3, 10: quod si se ipsos illi nostri liberatores e conspectu nostro abstulerunt, id. Phil. 2, 44, 114: admovisse semet ipsos lateri suo, Curt. 7, 1, 14: gladio se ipsam transfixit, Vell. 2, 26, 3.—In *gerund.* construction: ne sui in perpetuum liberandi occasionem dimittant, Caes. B. G. 5, 38; 3, 6; 4, 34: principes sui conservandi causā profugerunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 3, 7: maximam causam ad se inundandam terra praestabit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 4.—**2.** As indirect *obj.:* animo servit, non sibi, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27: sapiens ipsus fingit fortunam sibi, id. ib. 2, 2, 84: ne ibi diffregisset crura aut cervices sibi, id. Mil. 3, 1, 126: nil aliud nisi quod sibi soli placet consulit, id. Trin. 2, 3, 4: quaerunt sibi liberos, id. Ps. 1, 1, 21: aurum habeat sibi, id. Mil. 4, 2, 108: illum multae sibi expetessunt, id. ib. 4, 6, 16: tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: non sibi soli postulat, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 27: nunc sibi uxorem expetit, id. And. 3, 2, 40: is sibi legationem ad civitates suscepit, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin exirent, etc., id. ib. 1, 33: hoc sibi nomen adrogare, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50; 1, 5, 9: alia sunt tamquam sibi nata, id. Fin. 3, 19, 63: proposita sibi morte, id. Sest. 21, 48; id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: ne, illo cunctante, Numidae sibi consulant, Sall. J. 62, 1: ut populum Romanum sibi desumerent hostem, Liv. 7, 20, 5: Turnus, praelatum sibi advenam aegre patiens, id. 1, 2: petebant ut regis sui filiam matrimonio sibi jungeret, Curt. 8, 1, 9: nemo sibi tantummodo errat, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 4: locum sibi ad formam sui exsculpsit, id. Q. N. 4, 3, 4.—With *ipse:* ipse tantos sibi spiritus sumpserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.:* nec ipsi sibi exemplo sunt, Cic. Lael. 21, 80: iste, quasi praedā sibi advectā, ducit, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: Junius necem sibi ipse conscivit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: voluntarium non sibimet ipse solum, sed etiam funeri suo exilium indixit, Liv. 39, 52, 9: proinde consulant sibi ipsi, Just. 16, 4, 15: avaritia, quae quicquid omnibus abstulit, sibi ipsi neget, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 6; cf. Cic. Marc. 5, 13.—**3.** After *substt.*, *adjj.*, etc.: omnino est amans sui virtus, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: ut sit sui similis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 7: omnem naturam esse servatricem sui, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 26: cum videret, si non paruisset, dissimilem se futurum sui, id. Phil. 9, 3, 6; id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: nihil malo quam et me mei similem esse et illos sui, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A, 2: habetis ducem memorem vestri, oblitum sui, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 19: potens sui, Hor. C. 3, 29, 41: nihil est tam incontinens sui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 6: quod sibi obsit, quia sit sibi inimicus, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 28: inimicus ipse

sibi putandus est, id. ib.: cum ipsi homines sibi sint per se cari, id. ib. 5, 13, 38: Medus infestus sibi, Hor. C. 3, 8, 19: crescit indulgens sibi hydrops, id. ib. 2, 2, 13; cf.: nec enim utilius quicquam est quam sibi utilem fieri, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5: Campanus se digna probra in insontem jacere, Liv. 25, 18, 8: (mundus) se ipse consumptione alebat sui, Cic. Univ. 6: cum multa adsoleat veritas praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54, 8: caecus amor sui, Hor. C. 1, 18, 14: sui contemptor, Quint. 12, 1, 20: in spem sui bonam adducitur, Sen. Ira, 2, 21, 3: (aër) ima sui parte maxime varius est, id. Q. N. 2, 11, 1: ipsa (virtus) pretium sui, id. Vit. Beat. 9, 4: neque est quod existimes illum vilem sibi fuisse: pretium se sui fecit, id. Ben. 1, 9, 1: saepe taedio laboris ad vilitatem sui compelluntur ignavi, Curt. 5, 9, 7: nemo non benignus est sui judex, Sen. Ben. 2, 26, 1: Romanus in ipso fine vitae vindex sui exstitit, Val. Max. 3, 2, 11: equestris ordinis juventus omnibus annis bis urbem spectaculo sui celebrabat, id. 2, 2, 9; cf. with *ipse:* utpote ipsâ sui appellatione virorum majestati debitum a feminis reddens honorem, id. 2, 1, 7. —**4.** With *prepp.:* qui admisit in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 6: culpam ut ab se segregent, id. ib. 1, 2, 42: segregat ab se omnis, id. Mil. 4, 6, 17; 4, 6, 62: me ad se deduxit, id. ib. 2, 1, 121; 3, 1, 118; id. Ps. 3, 2, 6: quae me non excludit ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, id. Men. 4, 2, 108: habet aliud (negotium) magis ex se et majus, Ter. And. 5, 4, 51: et fingunt quandam inter se nunc fallaciam, id. ib. 1, 3, 15: duxit secum virginem, id. Eun. 2, 1, 23; Cic. Att. 5, 17, 3; Liv. 35, 30; 43, 18: ex se generare, Quint. 1, 1, 36: —pro se quisque = unusquisque, *every one, each one singly*, etc., freq. in Livy (cf. suus, II. D. 2.): Pro se quisque id quod quisque potest... Edit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 76: pro se quisque alius agnum inmolabat, alius pullum, Sen. Q. N. 4, 6, 2: pro se quisque sedulo Faciebant, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: cum pro se quisque tenderet ad portas, Liv. 6, 3; 6, 8; 1, 9; 1, 59; 2, 6: —Boiosque receptos ad se socios sibi adsciscunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 5 *fin.:* exercitum ante se mittit, id. ib. 1, 21: supra se collocare, id. ib. 1, 24: ex materiâ in se omnia recipiente mundum factum esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: litteras ad se ab amico missas protulit, id. Phil. 2, 4, 7: praedam prae se agentes, Liv. 5, 45; 38, 21: quam (rem publicam) exercitus, quantum in se fuit, prodebat, id. 2, 43; 9, 40; Nep. Iphic. 3, 4; cf. id. Hann. 12, 2 (v. infra, II. B. 2.): quibus poterat sauciis ductis secum, Liv. 4, 39.—Rarely referring to *subj. inf.:* nam dicere apud eum de facinore ... cum per se ipsum consideres, grave est, Cic. Deiot. 2, 4: non quia per se beatum est malo caruisse, Sen. Q. N. 1, prol. 6. — **5.** With *inf. pass.* in *obj.-clause:* ne quis se aut suorum aliquem praetermissum queratur, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: quibus (nominibus) illae res publicae sese appellari velint, id. ib. 1, 33, 50: qui se minus timidos existimari volebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 6.—**6.** As predicate (= suus, II. B. 2. *b*; very rare): quisquis est deus, si modo est alius... totus est sensuus, totus visuus, totus audituus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, *in his own power, independent*, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14. —**B.** Referring to a *logical subject*, other than the grammatical subj. of the clause. **1.** To a *definite subj.:* neque praeter se umquam ei servos fuit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 48: hunc aiebant indignum civitate ac sese vivere, id. Trin. 1, 2, 176: exercitum consumptum videtis; quem turpiter se ex fugâ recipientem ne qua civitas recipiat, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.:* reliquos sese convertere cogunt, id. B. C. 1, 46: multis illi in urbibus reficiendi se et curandi potestas fuit, Cic. Phil. 9, 3, 6: cur his persequendi juris sui adimis potestatem, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: cum nihil sit periculosius quam spatium confirmandi sese Antonio dari, id. Fam. 10, 33, 5: tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam, id. N. D. 2, 48, 124: neque sui colligendi hostibus facultatem relinquunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 6: ut quam minimum spatii ad se colligendos Romanis daretur, id. ib. 3, 19; 3, 4; 4, 34; Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: Gallica acies nullum spatium respirandi recipiendique se dedit, Liv. 10, 28, 11: nec raptis aut spes de se melior aut indignatio est minor, id. 1, 9, 14: Faustulo spes fuerat regiam stirpem apud se educari, id. 1, 5, 5: proelium cum fiduciâ sui commissum est, id. 7, 33, 5; 10, 14, 17: detecta fraus cautiores Thyreensis fecit: dato responso, nullam se novam societatem accepturos, etc., id. 36, 12, 8: patres censuerunt, qui honorem, quem sibi capere per leges liceret, peteret, etc., id. 32, 7, 11: jusso magistro equitum abdicare se magistratu, id. 4, 35; 22, 33, 12: haec cum apud timentes sibimet ipsos increpuissent, id. 6, 37, 1: ab ipso, quaerenti sibi commendationem ad gentem monitus, id. 36, 8, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: signa peditum, prae se habentium scuta, id. 38, 21, 3: invenere oppidanos vim hostium ab se arcentes, id. 6, 9, 7: exire enim sua secum efferentibus jussis primum arma ademit, id. 43, 18, 11; cf. § 10: quos in numerum pecorum redegit ignoratio sui, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 2: quia nullum illis sui regimen est, id. Ep. 94, 67: inter se nihil inlicitum, Tac. H. 5, 5; 1, 64: quasi objurgatio sui est, Quint. 11, 3, 49.—**2.** To *indefinite subj.:* deforme est de se ipsum praedicare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 137: posse enim liberalitate uti non spoliantem se patrimonio nimirum est pecuniae fructus maximus, id. ib. 2, 18, 64: non arbitrari sese scire quod nesciat, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: cui proposita sit conservatio sui, id. Fin. 5, 13, 37: sic amicitiae... effectrices sunt voluptatum tam amicis quam sibi, id. ib. 1, 20, 67: amare ... etiam si ad se ex iis nihil redeat, id. ib. 2, 24, 78: (judicatio) quae aut sui laudem aut adversarii vituperationem contineat, id. Inv. 1, 51, 97; id. Or. 36, 124; id. Off. 1, 39, 139: ut, quanti quisque se faciat, tanti fiat ab amicis, id. Lael. 16, 59; id. Off. 1, 28, 99; id. Rosc. Com. 17, 52 *fin.:* si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38: ceterum et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: sibi servire gravissima est servitus, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 17: quam multa sunt vota, quae etiam sibi fateri pudet, id. Ben. 6, 38, 5: nec haec vilitas sui est, id. Clem. 1, 3, 4: culpa est, immiscere se rei ad se non pertinenti, Dig. 50, 17, 36: profecto est supplicio se liberare tam facile quam supplicium perpeti, Val. Max. 3, 2, 6.

II. Hence, in dependent clauses, transf., as *pers. pron.* 3d *pers.*, with reflex. reference, *him, her, it, them; he, she, they*, etc. **A.** In gen., of an obj. indentified with, **1.** The *gram. subj.* of the principal clause: qui omnis se amare credit, quemque aspexerit, Plaut. Mil. 4, 9, 14: illa mulier lapidem silicem subigere ut se amet, potest, id. Poen. 1, 2, 77; id. Cas. prol. 46: orare jussit, si se ames, jam ut ad sese venias, Ter. And. 4, 2, 4: ait, si ... non id metuat, ne, ubi acceperim, Sese relinquam, id. Eun. 1, 2, 61: timet animum amicae se erga ut sit suae, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 15: utrumque jussit interfici, alterum, quia viam demonstravisset interimendi sui, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60: qui precabantur, ut sibi sui liberi superstites essent, id. N. D. 2, 28, 72; id. Prov. Cons. 17, 42: ne ipse quidem suâ tantâ eloquentiâ mihi persuasisset, ut se dimitterem, id. Or. 28, 100: impetrat a senatu, ut dies sibi prorogaretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 98: hunc sibi ex animo scrupulum, qui se dies noctisque stimulat, ut evellatis, postulat, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Iccius nuntios ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.:* quos cum apud se conspexisset ... quid ad se venirent, id. ib. 1, 47: mittit, qui petant atque orent, ut sibi subveniat, id. B. C. 1, 17: Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux lectus esset, praestantem virum credebat, Liv. 21, 39, 8: Pausanias orare coepit, ne se proderet, Nep. Paus. 8, 6: cum ejus principes animadvertisset timere, ne propter se bellum eis Lacedaemonii indicerent, id. Them. 8, 3: Ubii legatos mittunt, qui doceant ... neque ab se fidem laesam, Caes. B. G. 6, 9: tum Volero, ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat clamor, etc., Liv. 2, 55, 6: transfugit, patris in se saevitiam conquerens, id. 1, 53, 5: praesidia imposuit in urbibus, quae ad se defecerant, Sall. J. 61, 1: navigia sarcina depressa parum ostendunt non aquam sibi resistere? Sen. Q. N. 2, 9, 3.—So in phrases incorporated with a principal clause: Nicias vehementer tuâ sui memoriâ delectatur, Cic. Att. 13, 1, 3: nihil est appetentius similium sui, id. Lael. 14, 50: Pompeius facultatem sui insequendi ademerat, Caes. B. C. 1, 29: praefectum in se ruentem transfixit, Curt. 4, 16, 23: redire cum legatis ad redimendos sese missis, Liv. 22, 59, 18: potestatem omnibus adeundi sui fecit, Suet. Tib. 40: Germanicus legiones universas sibi summam reipublicae deferentes compescuit, id. Calig. 1: quam si di inmortales potestatem visendi sui faciant, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 9: (terra) non potest tam multa tantoque se ipsâ majora nutrire, nisi, etc., id. Q. N. 6, 16, 3.—**2.** Of an obj. indentified with a logical subj., other than the gram. subj. of the leading clause: a Caesare valde liberaliter invitor, sibi ut sim legatus, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 3: horum unum quidque ... a se potius quam ab adversariis stare demonstrabitur, id. Inv. 1, 43, 81; id. Mil. 16, 44: nam mihi scito jam a regibus adlatas esse litteras, quibus mihi gratias agant, quod se meâ sententiâ reges appellaverim, id. Fam. 9, 15, 4: testem rei publicae relinquere, meae perpetuae erga se voluntatis, id. ib. 1, 4, 10: quos non tam ulcisci studeo quam sanare sibi ipsos, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: quo ex oppido cum legati ad eum venissent oratum, ut sibi ignosceret, Caes. B. G. 7, 12; Liv. 6, 42; 1, 5: cum ei in suspitionem venisset, aliquid in epistulâ de se esse scriptum, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: cohortem octavam decimam Lugduni, solitis sibi hibernis, relinqui placuit, Tac. H. 1, 64.—**B.** In partic., in reported words or thoughts (orat. obliqua) referring to the person to whom they are ascribed. **1.** As *subj.* or *obj.*, direct or indirect, with *inf.:* quos Hannibal misit astrictos jure jurando se redituros esse, nisi, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 13, 40: Postumius mihi nuntiavit ... se a Marcello ad me missum esse, id. Fam. 4, 12, 2: qui dixisse fertur a se visum esse Romulum ... eum sibi mandasse ut populum rogaret ut sibi eo in colle delubrum fieret: se deum esse, id. Rep. 2, 10, 20; id. Mil. 35, 95 sqq.: nuntium mittit ... sese diutius sustinere non posse, Caes. B. G. 2, 6 *fin.:* Divitiacus Caesarem obsecrare coepit ... scire se illa esse vera, nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere ... sese tamen amore fraterno commoveri, id. ib. 1, 20: unum se esse, qui, etc.... ob eam rem se ex civitate profugisse, id. ib. 1, 31: haec sibi esse curae, id. ib. 1, 40: non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi bellum intulisse, id. ib. 1, 44: ipsos se inter multitudinem militum occultasse, id. ib. 7, 38: sensit Themistocles, si eo pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum, Nep. Them. 8, 6: dato responso (sc. a Thyreensibus), nullam se novam societatem accepturos, Liv. 36, 12, 8.—**2.** In subordinate clauses, questions, exhortations, etc., with *subj.* **a.** In gen.: qui abs te taciti requirunt, cur sibi hoc oneris imposueris, cur se potissimum delegeris, Cic. Planc. 18, 46; 2, 6; id. Marc. 10, 30: conclamavit, quid ad se venirent? Caes. B. G. 1, 47: unum petere ac deprecari ... ne se armis despoliaret, id. ib. 2, 31: ad quos cum Caesar nuntios misisset, qui postularent, eos qui sibi bellum intulissent, sibi dederent, id. ib. 4, 16: cur sui quicquam esse imperii trans Rhenum postularet? id. ib.: Cicero respondit, si ab armis discedere velint, se adjutore utantur, id. ib. 5, 41: Veneti legationem ad Crassum mittunt, si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, id. ib. 7, 4: rex ignarus quae legati ejus (Hannibalis) ad se adlaturi fuissent, Liv. 23, 39: hac necessitate coactus, domino navis, qui sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservasset, Nep. Them. 8, 6: legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, qui ab rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberent sibique dederet (for secum, v. I. A. 4. supra), id. Hann. 12, 2.—**b.** Esp., in subordinate clauses (sub-oblique), with *subj.* expressing the assertion or view of the person reported as speaking: magnam Caesarem injuriam facere, qui vectigalia sibi deteriora faceret, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: quod sibi Caesar denuntiaret, id. ib.: sed eo deceptum, quod neque commissum a se intellegeret, quâre timeret, id. ib. 1, 14: quod nec paratus ... obsecutus esset, credidissetque, cum se vidissent Aetoli, omnia, etc., Liv. 35, 44, 3: Ambiorix locutus est, ... sua esse ejusmodi imperia, ut non minus haberet juris in se multitudo, quam ipse in multitudinem, Caes. B. G. 5, 27: Divitiacus ait, ... nec quemquam ex eo plus quam se doloris capere, propterea quod per se crevisset, id. ib. 1, 20: eos incusavit, quod sibi

quaerendum aut cogitandum putarent, etc., id. ib. 1, 40: decima legio Caesari gratias egit, quod de se optimum judicium fecisset, id. ib. 1, 41: doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi extorqueretur, id. B. C. 1, 9: tum ei dormienti eundem visum esse rogare ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 27, 57: Scipionem Hannibal eo ipso, quod adversus se dux potissimum lectus esset, praestantem virum credebat, Liv. 21, 39, 8: Pausanias orare coepit . . . quod si eam veniam sibi dedisset, magno ei praemio futurum, Nep. Paus. 4, 6: neque prius vim adhibendam putaverunt, quam se ipse indicasset, id. ib. 4, 3: Caesar legatos cum his mandatis mittit, Quoniam . . . hanc sibi populoque Romano gratiam referret, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: nos esse iniquos, quod in suo jure se interpellaremus, id. ib. 1, 44: neque ipsos in his contentionibus, quas Aedui secum habuissent, usos esse, etc., id. ib.: maximae sibi laetitiae esse praedicavit, quod aliquos patria sua se meliores viros haberet, Val. Max. 6, 4, ext. 5.—Rarely with *indic.* when the author asserts the action as a fact: Volero, ubi indignantium pro se acerrimus erat clamor, etc. (= eo; cf. infra, C.), Liv. 2, 55, 6.—**C.** Without reflex. reference, = an oblique case of is or ipse (in the best prose rare, and mostly where the conception of the orat. obliq. is suggested by the context; cf. B. 2. b. supra): i, seis, jube transire huc quantum possit, se ut videant domi Familiares (= eam), Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 26; 1, 1, 6: me misit miles ad Eam . . . ut hinc in Elatiam hodie eat secum semul, id. Bacch. 4, 2, 9: ut eum, qui se hic vidit, verbis vincat, ne is se viderit, id. Mil. 2, 2, 31; cf. v. 35; 3, 2, 54: ut eam in se dignam condicionem conlocem, id. Trin. 1, 2, 122: ipsi hi mihi dant viam, quo pacto ab se argentum auferam, id. Ep. 2, 2, 9; id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: dicit capram, quam dederam servandam sibi, etc., id. Merc. 2, 1, 15: unum hoc scio, esse meritam, ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: cum Epaminondas accusatur, quod ei, qui sibi ex lege praetor successerat, exercitum non tradiderit, Cic. Inv. 1, 33, 55: et se ipsum nobis, et eos, qui ante se fuerunt, in medio posuit, id. ib. 2, 2, 7 (but B. and K. bracket se): Dexo hic, quem videtis, non quae privatim sibi eripuisti, sed unicum abs te filium flagitat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128: postea quam exposuit quae sibi videbantur, id. Div. 1, 54, 122 (dub.; B. and K. ipsi): et cum ad illum scribas, nihil te recordari de se, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23 (B. and K. bracket de se): quem Caesar, ut erat de se meritus, donatum pronuntiavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: Caesar Rhenum transire constituit . . . quod auxilia contra se Treveris miserant, id. B. G. 6, 9 *init.*: Metellus . . . in eis urbibus, quae ad se defecerant . . . praesidia inponit, Sall. J. 61, 1; 66, 1: Bocchus flectitur, reputando quae sibi duobus proeliis venerant, id. ib. 103, 2: statuit urbis, quae . . . adversum se opportunissimae erant, circumvenire, id. ib. 88, 4: ipse . . . ex perfugis cognitis . . . qui cum eo (Scipione) bellum contra se gerebant, Hirt. B. Afr. 8 *fin.*: vel quia nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducunt, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 83; id. S. 2, 8, 82: centum boves militibus dono dedit, qui secum fuerant, Liv. 7, 37, 3; 8, 35: Hannibalem angebat, quod Capua pertinacius oppugnata ab Romanis quam defensa ab se . . . animos averterat, id. 26, 38, 1: alter victus fratrum ante se strage, id. 1, 25, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.; 7, 6, 12: Caesar . . . omnibus qui contra se arma tulerant, ignovit, Vell. 2, 56, 1: quamquam obsidione Massiliae, quae sibi in itinere portas clauserat, retardante . . . tamen omnia subegit, Suet. Caes. 34: cujus rector circa se dimicans occubuerat, id. Tib. 4: quod eos coëgit superare Lacedaemonios, quos ante se nemo ausus fuit aspicere, Nep. Epam. 8, 3 (cf.: ante illum, id. Iphic. 1, 3): quae nox sibi proxima venit, insomnis, Luc. 5, 805.

III. *Pron. recipr.*, *each other*, *one another:* nam cum esset Praenestinis nuntiatum . . . patres ac plebem in semet ipsos versos, Liv. 6, 28, 1; so very rare, except in phrase: inter se, *one another*, *each other*, *mutually*, *reciprocally*, = ἀλλήλους (prop. *between* or *among them*, *among themselves*, hence no ellips. of another se is to be assumed; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 609; Hand, Turs. 3, p. 397 sqq.): nil cessarunt ilico Osculari atque amplexari inter se, Plaut. Mil. 5, 39; 2, 1, 61; 3, 1, 120: video eos inter se amare, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: neque solum colent inter se ac diligent (cf. ante: alter ab altero postulabit), Cic. Lael. 22, 82: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, id. Att. 6, 1, 12; id. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1; id. Cat. 3, 5, 13; id. N. D. 1, 44, 122: inter se adspicere, id. Cat. 3, 5, 13: inter se congruere, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: complecti inter se milites coepisse, Liv. 7, 42, 6: ut neque inter se contingant trabes, Caes. B. G. 7, 23; id. B. C. 1, 21: inter se nondum satis noti, Liv. 21, 39, 7: populus et senatus Romanus placide modesteque inter se rempublicam tractabant, Sall. J. 41, 2: bellum summâ inter se contentione gerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: cum inter se timerent, Nep. Dion, 4, 1; id. Eum. 4, 2: haec inter se quam repugnent, *contradict* one another, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 72; id. N. D. 1, 12, 30 (cf.: sibi repugnare, *to be inconsistent* with itself; v. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1018): inter se differre, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: cur legendi sint, nisi ipsi inter se, qui idem sentiunt, non intellego, *by one another*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: quosdam inter se similis, id. Ac. 2, 17, 55: res inter se similes, Quint. 9, 2, 51; 9, 4, 17. — With *subst.:* adhaesitationes atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19: quae res eos in bello inter se habuit, Sall. J. 79, 3; cf.: auxerant inter se opinionem, *their mutual regard*, Liv. 21, 39, 9.—P l e o n.: vitam inter se utriusque conferte, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: compositis inter se rebus, Sall. J. 66, 2: vitatur duriorum inter se congressus, Quint. 11, 3, 35.—Of local relation: duas insulas propinquas inter se, Sall. H. 1, 61 Dietsch; id. J. 98, 3: postquam haud procul inter se erant, id. ib. 53, 7: haud longe inter se castra facere, id. ib. 55, 6 (inter se, without recipr. reference, v. supra, I. A. 4.).

IV. Idiomatic uses. **A.** Se, with *prepp.*, *one's house*, *home;* mostly ad se, apud se, *to* or *at one's house*, *home*, *at home:* quae me non excludet ab se, sed apud se occludet domi, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 108: postquam in aedis me ad se deduxit domum, id. Mil. 2, 1, 43: me ad se ad prandium, ad cenam vocant, id. ib. 3, 1, 118: intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 86 P.: L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: qui a me petierit ut secum et apud se essem cottidie, id. ib. 5, 6, 1.—**2.** T r o p.: num tibi videtur esse apud sese? *in his senses*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 85. — **B.** Sibi pleonast. as *dat.* of the interested person: ipse autem Ariovistus tantus sibi spiritus sumpserat, Caes. B. G. 1, 33 *fin.:* tum sibi M. Pisonis domum ubi habitaret elegerat, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 61; cf. I. A. 2. supra. So esp. freq. in expressions of surprise or abrupt questions (commonly, but loosely called a *dat. ethic.*): quid sibi vult pater? cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1: quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? id. Eun. 3, 5, 10: hostes admiratio cepit, quidnam sibi repentinus clamor vellet, Liv. 44, 12, 1: quid ergo sibi vult pars altera orationis? id. 40, 12, 14: mirantes, quid sibi vellet, id. 3, 35, 5; 3, 50, 15; 4, 13, 12; 32, 25, 10: pro deum fidem quid vobis vultis? id. 3, 67, 7. — **C.** Sibi with *suus*, emphasizing the idea of possession, *his own*, etc. (ante- and post-class.): cocleae . . . Suo sibi suco vivont, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 13: sed is quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, id. ib. prol. 5; 46: si ille huc salvos revenit, reddam suom sibi, id. Trin. 1, 2, 119 Brix. ad loc.: suam sibi rem salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: locus argumento'st suom sibi proscaenium, id. ib. prol. 57; 97: omnem rem inveni, ut sua sibi pecunia hodie illam faciat leno libertam suam, id. Pers. 1, 3, 1: suo sibi gnato, id. As. 4, 2, 16: hunc telo suo sibi a foribus pellere, id. Am. 1, 1, 113: sua sibi ingenua indoles, id. Mil. 3, 1, 38: suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 35: uvas suo sibi pampino tegito, Col. Arb. 11: suo sibi jure abluі, id. R. R. 12, 7; 12, 41: suo sibi argumento refutatus, Gell. 5, 10, 16: suo sibi lacte aleret, id. 12, 1, 6: a suis sibi parentibus, App. M. 1, p. 104, 35: in suis sibi domibus, id. ib. 1, p. 106, 31; 4, p. 157, 7; 6, p. 186, 24: qui Deo . . . sua sibi opera praetulerunt, Lact. 2, 5, 6; 3, 28, 20: in suo sibi pervoluta sanguine, App. M. 8, p. 207, 22; Vitr. 8, 7: cum sua sibi natione captivus, Min. Fel. 10, 4: IN SVO SIBI POSITVS, Inscr. Orell. 4495: AEDEM CVM SVO SIBI HYPOGAEO, Inscr. Rein. p. 646, 109.—In many passages in class. prose sibi occurs with suus, but retains its pronom. force: factus consul est bis, primum ante tempus, iterum sibi suo tempore, rei publicae paene sero, *in good time for himself*, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, id. ib. 13, 45: priusquam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit, id. Phil. 2, 37, 96: vult ille inbecillitatis sibi suae conscius timere pituitam? Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 4 (v. suus II. D. 3. *a*).

sŭĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to make his own* (eccl. Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1245.

sŭīle, is, *n.* [sus], *a hog-sty*, Col. 7, 9, 14.

Sŭillātes, ium, *m.*, *a people of Umbria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

sŭillus, a, um, *adj.* [sus], *of* or *belonging to swine.* **I.** *Adj.:* pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 1; Col. 7, 9, 14: grex, Liv. 22, 10: genus, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212: rostrum, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: caro, *swine's flesh*, *pork*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8: lac, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 116: fungi, an inferior kind of mushroom, *black hog-mushrooms*, id. 22, 23, 47, § 96; Mart. 3, 60, 5. — **II.** *Subst.:* **sŭilla,** ae, *f.* (sc. caro), *pork*, Cels. 3, 9; 5, 26, 30; Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 38.

sŭīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to swine*, *swine-*, Prisc. 594 P.: caro, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8 (MSS.; Gesn. and Schneid. suilla): sevum, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

Suiŏnes, um, *m.*, *a northern Germanic people of Scandinavia*, in the mod. *Sweden*, Tac. G. 44 and 45.

Suismontium, i, *n.*, *a mountain of Liguria*, Liv. 39, 2; 40, 41.

Sulca, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname:* Q. Baetius Sulca, Liv. 42, 6.

*** sulcāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [sulco], *a furrow*, = sulcus, App. M. 6, p. 174, 9.

sulcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who draws furrows*, *a furrower*, *plougher* (in post-Aug. poets). **I.** L i t.: Leontini campi, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 939: patuli agri, Avien. Perieg. 587.—**II.** T r a n s f., *one who sails over*, *traverses*, etc.: sulcator navita ponti, Sil. 7, 363: pigri Averni, i. e. *Charon*, Stat. Th. 11, 588; cf. undae, id. ib. 8, 18: Bagrada sulcator harenae, Luc. 4, 588.—**B.** *A render*, *tearer*, *lacerator:* lateris sulcator (vultur), Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 340.

sulcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *sailing over;* only in *subst.:* **sulcātōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (late Lat.), *a ship*, *a barge*, Cassiod. Var. 2, 20.

Sulci, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient maritime city on the southern coast of Sardinia*, *founded by Carthage*, now the ruins of *Palma de Solo* near *Sulci*, Mel. 2, 7, 19.—Hence, **A. Sulcensis,** e, *of Sulci:* promuntorium, Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 84; Mart. Cap. 6, § 645.—**B. Sulcĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sulci*, Auct. B. Afr. 98, 1; Plin. 3, 7, 13, § 85.

sulco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sulcus], *to furrow*, *cut furrows through*, *to plough* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** L i t., in agriculture: agros, Tib. 2, 3, 85: (rura) sulcata Camilli Vomere, Luc. 1, 168: vomere humum, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 68: campos vomere, Sil. 9, 191. — *Absol.:* recto plenoque sulcare, Col. 2, 2, 25.—**II.** T r a n s f. (*α*) I n g e n., *to furrow*, *plough;* poet., *to sail over*, *traverse*, *pass through*, etc.: sulcant fossas, quo pluvia aqua delabatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 2: (anguis) harenam Sulcat, Ov. M. 15, 726: iter caudâ, Luc. 9, 721: longâ sulcant vada salsa carinâ, Verg. A. 5, 158: rate undas, Ov. P. 2, 10, 33; id. M. 4, 707: maria arbore, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5: regna volatu, Luc. 9, 668: sulcavitque cutem rugis, *furrowed her skin with wrinkles*, Ov. M. 3, 276: gressus, App. M. 5, p. 167, 22: sulcatis lateribus, i. e. *by lashes*, Amm. 14, 9, 5.—(*β*) *To elaborate*, *to work out* (cf. exaro), Ven. Fort. Vita Mart.

1. sulcus, a, um, *adj.*, only ficus sulca, *an unknown species of fig-tree*, Col. 5, 10, 11.

2. sulcus, i, *m.* [Gr. ὁλκός, from ἕλκω], *a furrow made by the plough* (cf.: lira, porca): sulci appellantur, qua aratrum ducitur, vel sationis faciendae causâ vel urbis condendae, vel fossura rectis lateribus, ubi arbores serantur: quod vocabulum quidam ex Graeco fictum, quia illi dicant ὁλκόν, Fest. p. 302 Müll.: quâ aratrum vomere lacunam striam facit, sulcus vocatur: quod est inter duos sulcos elata terra, dicitur

porca, Varr. R. R. 1, 29, 3: sulco vario ne ares, Cato, R. R. 61, 1: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: ducere ... infodere sulcum, Col. 2, 2, 27; Juv. 7, 48: duci sarculo sulcum, Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 327: proscindere jugerum sulco, id. 18, 19, 49, § 178: sulco tenui arare, id. 18, 18, 47, § 170: sulcum patefacere aratro, Ov. M. 3, 104: sulcis committere semina, Verg. G. 1, 223: mandare hordea sulcis, id. E. 5, 36: telluri infindere sulcos, id. ib. 4, 33: semina longis Cerealia sulcis Obruere, Ov. M. 1, 123: herba Cerealibus obruta sulcis, id. Tr. 3, 12, 11.—**II.** Transf. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *A ploughing:* hordeum altero sulco seminari debet, Col. 2, 9, 15: quarto, id. 2, 12, 8: quinto, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 181: nono, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10.—**B.** Of things resembling a furrow. **1.** *A long, narrow trench, a ditch,* Cato, R. R. 33, 4; 43, 1; Col. 2, 8, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Verg. G. 2, 24; 2, 289; id. A. 1, 425 et saep.—**2.** *A rut, track,* in gen.: cursu rotarum saucia clarescunt nubila sulco, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olymp. 102.—Esp., of the furrow cut by a vessel: infindunt sulcos, Verg. A. 5, 142: delere sulcos, Stat. Th. 6, 415: canebant aequora sulco, Val. Fl. 3, 32.—Of a *wrinkle* of the skin, Mart. 3, 72, 4: genarum, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 110.—Of *the trail* of a meteor, Verg. A. 2, 697; Luc. 5, 562.—Of wounds: in pectore, Claud. Rapt. Prov. 3, 425.—Of *the private parts* of a woman, Lucr. 4, 1272; Verg. G. 3, 136; App. Ἀνεχ. 16.

sulfur (in MSS. also **sulphur** and **sulpur**), ŭris, *n.* (*masc.*, Tert. adv. Prax. 16; Veg. Vet. 1, 38 *med.*), *brimstone, sulphur.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174; Cato, R. R. 39, 1; Col. 8, 5, 11: vivum, Liv. 39, 13, 12; Ov. F. 4, 739; Lucr. 6, 221; 6, 748; 6, 807; Tib. 1, 5, 11; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 86; Ov. M. 5, 405 et saep.—*Plur.:* viva, Verg. G. 3, 449: vivacia, Ov. M. 3, 374: lurida, id. ib. 14, 791; 15, 351; Quint. 12, 10, 76 Spald. *N. cr.;* used as a cement, Juv. 5, 48.—**II.** Transf., poet., *lightning* (so called from its sulphureous smell): aethereum, Luc. 7, 160: sacrum, Pers. 2, 24.

***sulfŭrans** (sulph-), antis, *adj.* [sulfur; cf. sulfuratus], *containing sulphur, sulphurous:* aquae, Tert. adv. Val. 15.

sulfŭrārĭa (sulph-), ae, *f.* [sulfur], *a sulphur pit* or *mine:* in calcariam vel sulfurariam damnari, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 10; 47, 2, 53, § 10.

***sulfŭrātĭo** (sulph-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a vein of sulphur* in the earth, Sen. Q. N. 3, 15, 5.

sulfŭrātus (sulph-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *impregnated with sulphur, sulphurated.* **I.** *Adj.:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32, § 59: ramentum, Mart. 10, 3, 3: merx, id. 12, 57, 14: lana, Cels. 4, 5.—*Comp.:* gehenna, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28.—**II.** *Subst.:* **sulfŭrāta,** ōrum, *n.* **A.** (Sc. fila.) *Brimstone-matches,* Mart. 1, 42, 4.—**B.** (Sc. loca.) *Veins of sulphur,* Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49.

sulfŭrĕus (sulph-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *like sulphur, sulphurous, sulphureous:* fornaces, Ov. M. 15, 340: aqua, Verg. A. 7, 517: lux fulminum, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 177: color, id. 35, 6, 25, § 41: odor, id. 36, 19, 34, § 141.

sulfŭrōsus (sulph-), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of sulphur, sulphureous:* fontes, Vitr. 8, 3 *med.:* plurima sulfurosa, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7.

‡**Sūlĭvĭae,** ārum, *f.* [a lengthened form for Silviae], *a kind of wood-goddesses,* Inscr. Orell. 2051.—Also in the form SVLEVIAE, Inscr. Orell. 2099 sq.

Sulla (less correctly **Sylla**), ae, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Cornelia. So, esp., **I.** L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, *the celebrated Roman dictator,* Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; Sall. J. 100, 2; Flor. 3, 21, 5; Vell. 2, 17, 1.—Hence, **Sullānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sulla:* tempus, Cic. Par. 6, 2, 46: ager, id. Agr. 2, 26, 70: assignationes, id. ib. 3, 1, 3: proscriptio, Sen. Ira, 2, 34, 3: saeculum, id. ib. 1, 20, 4: partes, Nep. Att. 2: tempora, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 123.—*Subst.:* **Sullāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *partisans of Sulla,* Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 7.—**II.** L. Cornelius Sulla Faustus, usually called Faustus Sulla, *a son of the dictator,* Cic. Clu. 34, 94; id. Agr. 1, 4, 12; id. Att. 8, 3, 7 al.—**III.** P. Cornelius Sulla, *a relation of the dictator, accused of* ambitus, *and defended by Cicero in an oration still extant.*—**IV.** Publius and Servius Sulla, *conspirators with Catiline,* Sall. C. 17, 3; cf. Cic. Sull. 2, 4.—**V.** *An astrologer of the time of Caligula,* Suet. Calig. 57.

sullātŭrio, īre, *v. desid. n.* [Sulla], *to imitate* or *play the part of Sulla:* ita sullaturit animus ejus et proscripturit, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 6; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32; 8, 6, 32.

Sulmo, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A town in the territory of the* Peligni, *near* Corfinium, *the birthplace of Ovid,* now *Sulmona:* aquosus, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 11: gelidus, id. F. 4, 81; Sil. 9, 76; 8, 511; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 3; Cic. Att. 8, 4, 3; 8, 12, A, 1; Flor. 3, 21, 28.—Hence, **1. Sulmōnensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sulmo:* ager, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.—*Plur.:* **Sulmōnenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Sulmo,* Caes. B. C. 1, 18, 1; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.—*Sing. fem.*, Juv. 6, 187.—***2. Sulmontinus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Sulmo:* colonia, Front. Colon. p. 145 Goes.—**II.** *A town of the* Volsci *in* Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; 34, 14, 41, § 145.—**III.** *The name of a hero,* Verg. A. 9, 412; 10, 517.

sulphur, and its derivv., v. sulfur.

Sulpĭcilla, ae, *f. dim.* [Sulpicia], i. e. *the poetess Sulpicia,* Fulg. Myth. praef. 1 pr.; v. Sulpicius, VII.

Sulpĭcĭus, i, *m.;* **Sulpĭcĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. **I.** Ser. Sulpicius Galba, *consul* 610 A.U.C., *and an able orator,* Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 39; id. Brut. 22, 86.—**II.** C. Sulpicius Gallus, *a connoisseur in Greek literature, and a good orator,* Cic. Brut. 20, 78; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Lael. 27, 101.—**III.** Ser. Sulpicius Rufus, *a very celebrated jurist, a contemporary and correspondent of Cicero;* v. Cic. Fam. 4, 1 sqq.; Gell. 2, 10, 1; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 42 sq.—**IV.** C. Sulpicius Apollinaris, *a grammarian, teacher of the emperor Pertinax,* Gell. 2, 16, 8; 4, 17, 11.—**V.** *A tribune of the people, author of the* lex Sulpicia, Nep. Att. 2, 1; Vell. 2, 18.—**VI.** Sulpicia, *a Roman poetess in the time of Domitian,* Mart. 10, 35, 1; Sid. Carm. 9, 262.—Hence, **A. Sulpĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sulpicius:* horrea, Hor. C. 4, 12, 18: lex, *proposed by the people's tribune* P. Sulpicius, Flor. 3, 21.—**B. Sulpĭcĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Sulpicius:* classis, *commanded by the prætor* P. Sulpicius, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: seditio, *raised by* P. Sulpicius, Quint. 6, 3, 75.

sultis = si vultis, v. volo *init.*

1. sum, fŭi, esse (2d *pers.* ĕs, but usu. ēs in Plaut. and Ter.; old forms, *indic. pres.* esum for sum, acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 100 Müll.: essis for es, Att. ap. Non. 200, 30, or Trag. Rel. p. 283 Rib.: simus for sumus, used by Augustus, acc. to Suet. Aug. 87; *fut.* escit for erit, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: esit, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. s. v. nec, p. 162 Müll.: escunt for erunt, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60, 3, 3, 9; Lucr. 1, 619; *perf.* fūvimus for fuimus, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168: FVVEIT, C. I. L. 1, 1051: fūit, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 23; id. Mil. 3, 1, 159: fūerim, id. ib. 4, 8, 54: fūerit, id. As. 4, 1, 37; *subj. pres.* siem, sies, siet, etc., very freq., esp. in Plaut.; e. g. siem, Am. prol. 57; Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: sies, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 43; Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: siet, Plaut. Am. prol. 58; Ter. And. 1, 4, 7; Lucr. 3, 101: sient, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 54; Ter. And. 2, 3, 16; cf. Cic. Or. 47, 157; also, fuam, fuas, etc., regarded by G. Curtius, de Aorist. Lat. Rel. in Studien zur Gr. u. Lat. Gram. 1, 431 sqq., as an aorist: fuam, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 48; id. Mil. 2, 6, 112: fuas, Liv. Andron. ap. Non. 111, 13; Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 71; 2, 3, 83; id. Pers. 1, 1, 52; id. Trin. 2, 1, 32: fuat, Pac. ap. Non. 111, 8; Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12; Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 2; id. Aul. 2, 2, 56; id. Capt. 2, 2, 10 et saep.; Ter. Hec. 4, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 639; Verg. A. 10, 108: fuant, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 110; id. Ep. 5, 1, 13; id. Ps. 4, 3, 12: fuvisset, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4, 4; *part. pres.* ens, used by Cæsar, acc. to Prisc. p. 1140 P.; and by Sergius Flavius, acc. to Quint. 8, 3, 33; *fut. inf.* fŏre for futurum esse, very freq., and so always with *partt.;* cf. Madv. Gram. § 108; whence, *subj. imperf.* forem, fores, etc., for essem; esp. in conditional sentences and in the histt., but very rare in Cic.; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 597 sqq.), *v. n.* [root es; Sanscr. as-mi, and the Greek ἐσ-μι, whence εἰμί; *perf.* fui; root in Sanscr. bhû, to become; bhâvas, condition; Gr. φύω, to beget; cf.: fetus, futuo, etc.], *to be,* as a verb substantive or a copula. **I.** As a verb substantive, *to be.* **A.** In gen. **1.** Asserting existence, *to be, exist, live:* definitionum duo sunt genera prima: unum earum rerum quae sunt: alterum earum quae intelleguntur. Esse ea dico, quae cerni tangive possunt, ut fundum, aedes, parietem, cetera. Non esse rursus ea dico, quae tangi demonstrarive non possunt, cerni tamen animo atque intellegi possunt, ut si usucapionem, si tutelam, etc.... definias, Cic. Top. 5, 26 sq.: si abest, nullus est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 16: nunc illut est, quom me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: ita paene nulla sibi fuit Phronesium (= paene mortuus est), id. Truc. 1, 2, 95: omne quod eloquimur sic, ut id aut esse dicamus aut non esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: non statim, quod esse manifestum est, etiam quid sit apparet, Quint. 3, 6, 81: est locus, Hesperiam quam mortales perhibebant, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 23 Vahl.): flumen est Arar, quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 12: homo nequissimus omnium qui sunt, qui fuerunt, qui futuri sunt! Cic. Fam. 11, 21, 1; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: si quos inter societas aut est aut fuit aut futura est, id. Lael. 22, 83: nec enim, dum ero, angar ullâ re, cum omni vacem culpâ: et, si non ero, sensu omnino carebo, id. Fam. 6, 3, 4: si modo futuri sumus, erit mihi res opportuna, id. Att. 11, 4, 1: si quando erit civitas, erit profecto nobis locus: sin autem non erit, etc., id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: nolite arbitrari, me cum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore, id. Sen. 22, 79: si erit ulla res publica . . . sin autem nulla erit, id. Fam. 2, 16, 5: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium, Verg. A. 2, 325: sive erimus seu nos fata fuisse volunt, Tib. 3, 5, 32: per quinquennia decem fuimus, Prud. Cath. praef. 2.—**2.** Of events, *to be, happen, occur, befall, take place:* illa (solis defectio) quae fuit regnante Romulo, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: neque enim est periculum, ne, etc., id. ib. 1, 23, 37: amabo, quid tibi est? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 24: quid se futurum esset, Liv. 33, 27.—**3.** Of location, *to be present, to be* at a place. (α) With *adv.*, or other expressions of place: cum non liceret quemquam Romae esse, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 100: cum Athenis decem ipsos dies fuissem, id. Fam. 2, 8, 3; id. de Or. 2, 7, 27: cum Africanus constituisset in hortis esse, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cum essemus in castris, id. ib. 1, 15: nonne mavis sine periculo tuae domi esse quam cum periculo alienae? id. Fam. 4, 7, 4: vos istic commodissime sperem esse, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: te hic tutissime puto fore, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.—(β) Of passages in a book or writing, with *in* and *abl.*, *to be, stand, be written,* etc.: deinceps in lege est, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: quid enim in illis (litteris) fuit praeter querelam temporum, id. Fam. 2, 16, 1.—(γ) Of personal relations, with *ad* or *apud* and *acc.*, or *cum* and *abl. of person:* cum esset (Sulpicius Gallus) casu apud M. Marcellum, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: eram cum Stoico Diodoto; qui cum habitavisset apud me mecumque vixisset, etc., id. Brut. 90, 309: erat nemo, quîcum essem libentius quam tecum et pauci, quibuscum essem aeque libenter, id. Fam. 5, 21, 1: qui me admodum diligunt multumque mecum sunt, id. ib. 4, 13, 6; cf. with *simul:* Smyrnae cum simul essemus complures dies, id. Rep. 1, 8, 13.—Hence, esp.: esse cum aliquo (aliquâ), *to be with,* i. e. *live with, associate with,* as husband or wife: cujus soror est cum P. Quintio, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: eâ nocte mecum illa hospitis jussu fuit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 101; Ov. A. A. 3, 664: cum hac (meretrice) si qui adulescens forte fuerit, Cic. Cael. 20, 49; Ov. Am. 2, 8, 27: tum ad me fuerunt, qui, etc., Varr. ap. Non. 133, 28: Curio fuit ad me sane diu, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 8: cum ad me bene mane Dionysius fuit, id. ib. 10, 16, 1; cf.: esse sub uno tecto atque ad eosdem Penates, Liv. 28, 18.—**4.** Of relations analogous to place, of dress, condition, position, office, etc., *to be, live, be found,* etc., with *in* and *abl.:* cum esset in sagis civitas, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: in laxâ togâ, Tib. 2, 3, 78: sive erit in Tyriis, Tyrios laudabis amictus; Sive erit in Cois, Coa decere puta, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: hominem non modo in aere alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse et semper fuisse, Cic. Verr

2, 4, 6, § 11: in servitute, id. Clu. 7, 21: in illâ opinione populari, id. ib. 51, 142: in magno nomine et gloriâ, id. Div. 1, 17, 31: in spe, id. Fam. 14, 3, 2: in tantâ moestitiâ, id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: in odio, id. Att. 2, 22, 1: in probris, in laudibus, id. Off. 1, 18, 61: in officio, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: in injustitiâ, id. ib. 1, 14, 42: in vitio, id. ib. 1, 19, 62; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: ne in morâ quom opus sit, sies, Ter. And. 2, 5, 13: ne in morâ illi sis, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: hic in noxia'st, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 36: quae (civitas) una in amore atque in deliciis fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3: in ingenti periculo, Liv. 5, 47: in pace, id. 31, 29.—So with *abl.* without *in*, when qualified by an *adj.:* (statua) est et fuit totâ Graeciâ summo propter ingenium honore et nomine, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 35, § 87: si quis asperitate eâ est et inmanitate naturae, id. Lael. 23, 87: ne quo periculo proprio existimares esse, id. Fam. 4, 15, 2 (B. and K. ex conj.: in periculo): ego sum spe bonâ, id. ib. 12, 28, 3: res nunc difficili loco mihi videtur esse, id. ib. 12, 28, 3: incredibili sum sollicitudine de tuâ valetudine, id. ib. 16, 15, 1; esp. in phrase periculo alicujus esse, *to be at the risk of* any one: rem illam suo periculo esse, id. Att. 6, 1, 6: ut quae in naves inposuissent, ab hostium tempestatisque vi publico periculo essent, Liv. 23, 49, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: dare nummos meo periculo, Dig. 46, 1, 24: communi periculo, ib. 13, 6, 21, § 1 (cf. II. B. 1. *β.* infra).—**5.** *To depend upon, rest with*, with *in* aud *abl.:* res erat non in opinione dubiâ, Cic. Dom. 5, 11: sed totum est in eo, si, etc., id. Att. 2, 22, 5: omnem reliquam spem in impetu esse equitum, Liv. 10, 14, 12: quoniam totum in eo sit, ne contrectentur pocula, Col. 12, 4, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Esse (est, sunt, etc.) often stands without a *subject* expressed, or with an *indef. subj.*, as antecedent of a *rel.-clause*, whose verb may be in the *indic.* or *subj.;* the former only when the subject is conceived as particular or limited, and actually existing; the latter always when it is conceived as indefinite; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 562 sq.; Roby, Gram. § 1686 sq.; Madv. Gram. § 365; but the distinctions usually drawn by grammarians are not always observed by the best writers; and the subjunctive is always admissible, being the prevailing construction after sunt qui in class. prose, and nearly universal in post-Aug. writers: sunt, qui (quae), *there are those* (*people* or *things*) *who* (*that*), or simply *some.* **a.** With *indic.* (*a*) Without subject expressed: mulier mane: sunt Qui volunt te conventam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 37: sunt hic quos credo inter se dicere, id. Cas. prol. 67: sunt quae te volumus percontari, id. Ps. 1, 5, 47: quid est, quod tu gestas tabellas? id. ib. 1, 1, 10: quid est, quod tu me nunc optuere? id. Most. 1, 1, 69; cf.: quid hoc est, quod foris concrepuit? id. ib. 5, 1, 15: tun' is es, Qui in me aerumnam obsevisti? id. Ep. 4, 1, 34: quid est, quod tuo animo aegre est? id. Cas. 2, 2, 9; id. Cist. 4, 1, 3: at ego est quod volo loqui, id. As. 1, 3, 79: est quod te volo secreto, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 30: sunt quos scio amicos esse, sunt quos suspicor, id. Trin. 1, 2, 54: ita subitum'st, quod eum conventum volo, id. ib. 5, 2, 51: sunt quae ego ex te scitari volo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 13: sed est quod suscenset tibi, Ter. And. 2, 6, 17: est quod me transire oportet, id. Hec. 2, 2, 31: quid sit quapropter te jussi, etc., id. ib. 5, 1, 7: sunt item quae appellantur alces, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 *init.:* (nationes) ex quibus sunt qui ovis vivere existimantur, id. ib. 4, 10 *fin.:* sunt qui putant posse te non decedere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25: sunt autem, qui putant non numquam complexione oportere supersederi, id. Inv. 1, 40, 72: quamquam sunt, qui propter utilitatem modo petendas putant amicitias, id. ib. 2, 55, 167: sunt autem quae praeterii, id. Att. 10, 4, 11: sunt, qui abducunt a malis ad bona, ut Epicurus. Sunt, qui satis putant ostendere, nihil inopinati accidisse . . . Sunt etiam qui haec omnia genera consolandi colligunt, id. Tusc. 3, 31, 76 Kühn. *N. cr.:* sunt, qui, quod sentiunt, non audent dicere, id. Off. 1, 24, 84: Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argolâ, etc., Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: sunt qui ita dicunt, Sall. C. 19, 4: sunt qui spiritum non recipiunt sed resorbent, Quint. 11, 3, 55: sunt, quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum Collegisse juvat, Hor. C. 1, 1, 3; cf. id. S. 1, 4, 24: sunt quibus unum opus est, etc., id. C. 1, 7, 5: sunt quibus in satirâ videor nimis acer, id. S. 2, 1, 1: sunt quorum ingenium nova tantum crustula promit, id. ib. 2, 4, 47.—(*β*) With a subject expressed by an indefinite word or clause: sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: est genus hominum qui se primos omnium esse volunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: multae sunt causae, quam ob rem cupio abducere, id. ib. 1, 2, 65 Fleck. (Ussing, cupiam): erat quidam eunuchus, quem mercatus fuerat, id. ib. 3, 5, 21: multaeque res sunt in quibus de suis commodis viri boni multa detrahunt, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: sunt ejus aliquot orationes, ex quibus lenitas ejus perspici potest, id. Brut. 48, 177: fuerunt alia genera philosophorum, qui se omnes Socraticos esse dicebant, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: nonnulli sunt, qui aluerunt, etc., id. Cat. 1, 12, 301: sunt quidam, qui molestas amicitias faciunt, cum ipsi se contemni putant, id. Lael. 20, 72: sunt vestrum, judices, aliquam multi, qui L. Pisonem cognoverunt, id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: multae et pecudes et stirpes sunt, quae sine procuratione hominum salvae esse non possunt, id. N. D. 2, 52, 130: sunt bestiae quaedam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, etc., id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: permulta sunt, quae dici possunt, quare intellegatur, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 33, 94; cf. id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 22; id. Off. 1, 14, 43; 1, 20, 69; id. Div. 1, 54, 123: fuere complures, qui ad Catilinam initio profecti sunt, Sall. C. 39, 5: haec sunt, quae clamores et admirationes in bonis oratoribus efficiunt, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: alia fuere, quae illos magnos fecere, Sall. C. 52, 21.—**b.** With *subj.:* sunt, qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem; sunt qui nullum censeant fieri discessum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: sunt qui in rebus contrariis parum sibi constent, id. Off. 1, 21, 71: de impudentiâ singulari sunt qui mirentur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 6: est eisdem de rebus quod dici potest subtilius, id. Tusc. 3, 15, 32: praesto est qui neget rem ullam percipi esse sensibus, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101: quicquid est quod deceat, id, etc., id. Off. 1, 27, 94: sunt qui nolint tetigisse nisi illas, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 28: sunt qui Crustis et pomis viduas venentur avaras, id. Ep. 1, 1, 78: vestes Gaetulo murice tinctas Sunt qui non habeant, est qui non curet habere, id. ib. 2, 2, 182 et saep.—(*β*) With a more or less indefinite expression of the subject: sunt quidam e nostris, qui haec subtilius velint tradere et negent satis esse, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 31: rarum est quoddam genus eorum, qui se a corpore avocent, id. Div. 1, 49, 111: quotus igitur est quisque qui somniis pareat? id. ib. 2, 60, 125; id. de Or. 2, 50, 196: solus est hic, qui numquam rationes ad aerarium referat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 98: quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, permulti sunt, qui pro nihilo putent, id. Lael. 23, 86: erat nemo in quem ea suspicio conveniret, id. Rosc. Am. 23, 65, cf.: quis enim miles fuit, qui Brundisii illam non viderit? quis, qui nescierit, etc., id. Phil. 2, 25, 61: sit aliquis, qui nihil mali habeat, id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: sunt nonnullae disciplinae, quae officium omne pervertant, id. Off. 1, 2, 5: est quaedam animi sanitas quae in insipientem quoque cadat, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 30: Syracusis lex est de religione, quae jubeat, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126: unus est qui curet constantiâ magis quam consilio, id. Att. 1, 18, 7: si est una ex omnibus quae sese moveat, id. Rep. 6, 26, 28: multi sunt, qui non acerbum judicent vivere, sed supervacuum, Sen. Ep. 24, 26: erant sententiae quae castra Vari oppugnanda censerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 30: fuere cives qui seque remque publicam obstinatis animis perditum irent, Sall. C. 36, 4: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34: sunt delicta tamen, quibus ignovisse velimus, id. A. P. 347.—* **c.** Poet.: est, quibus (acc. to the Gr. ἔστιν οἷς): est quibus Eleae concurrit palma quadrigae: est quibus in celeres gloria nata pedes, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 17.—**2.** With *dat.*, *to belong* or *pertain to;* or, rendering the dative as the subject of the verb, *to have* (*possess*,= the Fr. *être à;* used of property, and of permanent conditions or characteristics, not of temporary states, feelings, etc.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 417 sq.): aliquid reperiret, fingeret fallacias, Unde esset adulescenti, amicae quod daret, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 23: nomen Mercurio'st mihi, Plaut. Am. prol. 19: nisi jam tum esset honos eloquentiae, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: est igitur homini cum deo similitudo, id. Leg. 1, 8, 25: familiaritas, quae mihi cum eo est, id. Att. 8, 3, 2: privatus illis census erat brevis, Hor. C. 2, 15, 13; cf.: Trojae et huic loco nomen est, Liv. 1, 1, 5: Hecyra est huic nomen fabulae, Ter. Hec. prol. 1: cui saltationi Titius nomen esset, Cic. Brut. 62, 225: cui (fonti) nomen Arethusa est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 118: Scipio, cui post Africano fuit cognomen, Liv. 25, 2, 6.—With ellips. of *dat.* (poet.): nec rubor est emisse palam (sc. ei), *nor is she ashamed*, Ov. A. A. 3, 167: neque testimonii dictio est (sc. servo), *has no right to be a witness*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 63.—**b.** Esse alicui cum aliquo, *to have to do with, to be connected with* a person: tecum nihil rei nobis, Demipho, est, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 74: sibi cum illâ mimâ posthac nihil futurum, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: jussit bona proscribi ejus, quîcum familiaritas fuerat, societas erat, id. Quint. 6, 25: si mihi tecum minus esset, quam est cum tuis omnibus, id. Fam. 15, 10, 2.—**3.** Esse with certain *prepp.* and their cases (cf. also I. A. 2. 3. 4. supra). (*a*) Esse ab aliquo, *to be of* a person, *to be the servant, disciple, adherent, partisan,* etc., *of:* es ne tu an non es ab illo milite e Macedoniâ? *do you belong to?* Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 21: ab Andriâ est ancilla haec, Ter. And. 3, 1, 3; 4, 4, 17: erat enim ab isto Aristotele, Cic de Or. 2, 38, 160: sed vide ne hoc, Scaevola, totum sit a me, *makes for me*, id. de Or. 1, 13, 55 (cf. ab, I. B. 3., II. B. 2. o.).—(*β*) Esse pro aliquo, *to be in favor of, make for:* (judicia) partim nihil contra Habitum valere, partim etiam pro hoc esse, Cic. Clu. 32, 88.—(*γ*) Esse ex aliquâ re, *to consist of, be made up of:* (creticus) qui est ex longâ et brevi et longâ, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf.: duo extremi chorei sunt, id est, e singulis longis et brevibus, id. Or. 63, 212: etsi temeritas ex tribus brevibus et longâ est, id. ib. 63, 214; 64, 215 (v. also 6. infra).—**4.** Euphem., in *perf. tempp.*, of one who has died or a thing that has perished, *to be no more, to be gone, departed, dead* (poet.): horresco misera, mentio quoties fit partionis: Ita paene tibi fuit Phronesium, i. e. *had almost died*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 92: nunc illud est, cum me fuisse quam esse nimio mavelim, id. Capt. 3, 3, 1: sive erimus, seu nos fata fuisse velint, Tib. 3, 5, 32: fuimus Troes, fuit Ilium et ingens Gloria Teucrorum, Verg. A. 2, 325: certus in hospitibus non est amor: errat ut ipsi, Cumque nihil speres firmius esse, fuit, Ov. H. 16, (17), 192.—**5.** Pregn., *to be real* or *a fact, to be the case;* so esp.: est, esto, *it is even so, be it so, such is* or *let such be the case, granted, well,* etc.: quid tibi vis dicam, nisi quod est? Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 17: sunt ista, Laeli, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: ista esse credere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 10: est vero, inquit, Africane, id. Fragm. ap. Lact. 1, 18: est ut dicis, inquam, id. Fin. 3, 5, 19: sit quidem ut sex milia seminum intereant, Col. 3, 3, 13: esto: ipse nihil est, nihil potest, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; cf.: verum esto, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75: esto, Verg. A. 7, 313; 10, 67; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 81; 1, 17, 37 al.—Hence, **b.** The connections est ut, ubi, cum, quod, or with a *subject-clause*, *it happens* or *chances that, it is the case that, there is cause* or *reason why, there is a time when, it is allowed* or *permissible that, one may*, etc. (*a*) Est ut, *it is the case* or *fact, that*, etc.: sin est, ut velis Manere illam apud te, dos hic maneat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 32: si est, ut dicat velle se, Redde, id. Hec. 4, 1, 43: si est, culpam ut Antipho in se admiserit, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: est, ut id maxime deceat, Cic. Or. 59, 199: quando fuit, ut, quod licet, non liceret? id. Cael. 20, 48: non est igitur, ut mirandum sit, ea praesentiri, etc., id. Div. 1, 56, 128: non erat, ut fieri posset, mirarier umquam, Lucr. 5, 979: futurum esse ut omnes pellerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: non est, ut copia major Ab Jove donari possit tibi, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 2: est ut viro vir latius ordinet Arbusta sulcis, id. C. 3, 1, 9; Dig. 38, 7, 2.—Cf. esse after a neg., with *quin:* numquam est enim, quin aliquid memoriae tradere velimus, Auct. Her. 3, 24, 40.—Also, est ut, *there is reason, that*, etc.: magis est ut ipse moleste ferat errasse se, quam ut, etc., Cic. Cael. 6, 14 *fin.:* ille erat ut odisset primum defensorem salutis meae, *he had good reason for hating*

id. Mil. 13, 35; cf.: quid erat cur Milo optaret, id. ib. 13, 34: neque est ut putemus ignorari ea ab animalibus, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3.—(β) Est ubi, *sometime* or *another*, *sometimes*: erit, ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23.—(γ) Est cum, *sometimes*: est cum non est satius, si, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 26, 36.—(δ) Est quod, *there is reason to*, *I have occasion*: est quod visam domum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 26: etsi magis est, quod gratuler tibi quam quod te rogem, *I have more reason to*, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 2: est quod referam ad consilium: sin, etc., Liv. 30, 31, 9: quod timeas non est, Ov. H. 19, 159: nil est illic quod moremur diutius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 6: non est quod multa loquamur, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30.—Cf. with *cur*: non est cur eorum spes infragatur, Cic. Or. 2, 6: nihil est cur, id. Fam. 6, 20, 1.—(ε) Est, sit, etc., with *infin.* in Gr. constr., *it is possible*, *is allowed*, *permitted*, *one may*, etc. (mostly poet. and post-class.): est quâdam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 32: Cato, R. R. prooem. § 1: scire est liberum ingenium atque animum, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: nec non et Tityon terrae omniparentis alumnum Cernere erat, Verg. A. 6, 596; 8, 676; Sil. 2, 413: neque est te fallere quicquam, Verg. G. 4, 447: unde Plus haurire est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 79: est Gaudia prodentem vultum celare, id. ib. 2, 5, 103: quod versu dicere non est, id. ib. 1, 5, 87: quod tangere non est, Ov. M. 3, 478: quae verbo objecta, verbo negare sit, Liv. 42, 41, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut conjectare erat intentione vultus, Tac. A. 16, 34: est videre argentea vasa, id. G. 5; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 227.—With *dat.*: ne tibi sit frigida saxa adire, Prop. 1, 20, 13; Tib. 1, 6, 24 (32): tu procul a patriâ (nec sit mihi credere tantum!) Alpinas nives Me sine vides, Verg. E. 10, 46: fuerit mihi eguisse aliquando amicitiae tuae, Sall. J. 110, 3; Dig. 46, 3, 72, § 4.—(ζ) In eo esse ut, etc., *to be in a condition to reach the point that*, *to be possible*, etc., *to be about to*, *on the point of*, etc. (*impers.* or with res, etc., as *subj.*): cum jam in eo esset, ut in muros evaderet miles, Liv. 2, 17, 5: si viderent in eo jam esse ut urbs caperetur, id. 28, 22, 8: jamque in eo rem fore, ut Romani aut hostes aut domini habendi sint, id. 8, 27, 3: cum res non in eo essent ut, etc., id. 33, 41, 9: non in eo esse Carthaginiensium res, ut, etc., id. 30, 19, 3; 34, 41.—With *person. subj.* (late Lat.): cum ab Ulixe adducta Iphigenia in eo esset, ut immolaretur, Hyg. Fab. 261.—**6.** Like the Engl. *to be*, for *to come*, *fall*, *reach*, *to have arrived*, etc. (hence also with *in* and *acc.*): ecquid in mentem est tibi, Patrem tibi esse? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 54: nam numero mi in mentem fuit, id. Am. 1, 1, 26: ex eo tempore res esse in vadimonium coepit, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: portus in praedonum fuisse potestatem sciatis, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33: ut certior fieret, quo die in Tusculanum essem futurus, id. Att. 15, 4, 2: qui neque in provinciam cum imperio fuerunt, id. Fam. 8, 8, 8: quae ne in potestatem quidem populi Romani esset, Liv. 2, 14, 4: nec prius militibus in conspectum fuisse, Suet. Aug. 16: esse in amicitiam populi Romani dicionemque, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 20, 66; cf.: in eorum potestatem portum futurum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 98; v. Gell. 1, 7, 16 sq.; Zumpt, Gram. § 316.—**7.** Of time, *to pass*, *elapse* (rare but class.): diem scito nullum esse, quo, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3, 1.

II. As a copula, *to be* any thing or in any manner. **A.** In gen. **1.** With an *adj.*, *subst.*, or *pron.*: et praeclara res est et sumus otiosi, Cic. Lael. 5, 17: quod in homine multo est evidentius, id. ib. 8, 27: sperare videor Scipionis et Laelii amicitiam notam posteritati fore, id. ib. 4, 15: non sum ita hebes, ut istud dicam, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: cum, ignorante rege, uter esset Orestes, Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, Orestes autem ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret, id. Lael. 7, 24: consul autem esse qui potui? etc., id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati, *are a mere number*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 27: pars non minima triumphi est victimae praecedentes, Liv. 45, 49: nobile erit Romae pascua vestra forum, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 20: sanguis erant lacrimae, Luc. 9, 811: ego tu sum, tu es ego: unanimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49: tuos sum, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 60: domus non ea est, quam parietes nostri cingunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19: is enim fueram, cui, etc., id. ib. 1, 4, 7.—**2.** Less freq. with *adv.* (esp. in colloq. language): *Am.* Satin' tu sanus es? *Sos.* Sic sum ut vides, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 57: sic, inquit, est, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: est, inquit, ut dicis, id. ib. 1, 40, 63: quod ita cum sit, id. ib. 1, 45, 69: quia sunt haud procul ab hujus aetatis memoriâ, id. ib. 1, 1, 1 B. and K.: nec vero habere virtutem satis est, id. ib. 1, 2, 2: frustra id inceptum Volscis fuit, Liv. 2, 25: dato qui bene sit: ego, ubi bene sit, tibi locum lepidum dabo, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 51: apud matrem recte est, Cic. Att. 1, 7: cum in convivio comiter et jucunde fuisses, id. Deiot. 7, 19: omnes hanc quaestionem haud remissius sperant futuram, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 11: dicta impune erant, Tac. A. 1, 72.—Esp.: facile alicubi (in aliquâ re) esse, *with pleasure*, *glad to be*: quod in maritimis facillime sum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: locum habeo nullum ubi facilius esse possum, id. Att. 13, 26, 2 (on esse with an adverb, v. Haase ap. Reisig, Vorles. p. 394; cf. also bene under bonus *fin.*).—**B.** In partic. **1.** With *gen. part.*, *to be of*, *belong to* a class, party, etc.; in republicâ ita est versatus, ut semper optimarum partium et esset et existimaretur, Nep. Att. 6, 1: qui ejusdem civitatis fuit, id. Them. 9, 1: qui Romanae partis erant, urbe excesserunt, Liv. 35, 51, 7: ut aut amicorum aut inimicorum Campani simus; si defenditis, vestri, si deseritis, Samnitium erimus, id. 7, 30, 9 sq.—**2.** With *gen.* or *abl.* denoting quality. (α) With *gen.*: nimium me timidum, nullius animi, nullius consilii fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36: disputatio non mediocris contentionis est, id. de Or. 1, 60, 257: magni judicii, summae etiam facultatis esse debebit, id. Or. 21, 70: (virtus) nec tantarum virium est, ut se ipsa tueatur, id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2; id. Fin. 5, 12, 36: Sulla gentis patriciae nobilis fuit, Sall. J. 95, 3: summi ut sint laboris, Caes. B. G. 4, 2: civitas magnae auctoritatis, id. ib. 5, 54. refer, Cujus fortunae (sit), Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54: se nullius momenti apud exercitum futurum, Nep. Alcib. 8, 4: qui ejusdem aetatis fuit, id. ib. 11, 1: invicti ad laborem corporis erat, Liv. 9, 16: nec magni certaminis ea dimicatio fuit, id. 21, 60: somni brevissimi erat, Suet. Claud. 33.—So of extent, number, etc.; classis centum navium, Nep. Them. 2, 2; 2, 5: annus trecentarum sexaginta quinque dierum, Suet. Caes. 40.—(β) With *abl.*: bono animo es, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 4: jam aetate eâ sum, ut, etc., id. Hec. 5, 1, 11: bellum variâ victoriâ fuit, Sall. J. 5, 1: L. Catilina nobili genere natus fuit magna vi et animi et corporis, set ingenio malo, id. C. 5, 1: Sulla animo ingenti, id. J. 95, 3: esse magnâ gratiâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: tenuissimâ valetudine esse, id. ib. 5, 40: si fuerit is injustus, timidus, hebeti ingenio atque nullo, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: mirâ sum alacritate ad litigandum, id. Att. 2, 7, 2: bono animo sint et tui et mei familiares, id. Fam. 6, 18, 1: ut bono essent animo, id. Rep. 1, 17, 29: ut uxores eodem jure sint quo viri, id. ib. 1, 43, 67: qui capite et superciliis semper est rasis, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: abi, quaere, unde domo quis, Cujus fortunae, quo sit patre quove patrono, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 54 (cf. I. A. 4. supra).—**3.** With *gen.* or *abl. of price* or *value*. (α) With *gen.*: pluris est oculatus testis quam auriti decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8: videtur esse quantivis pretii, Ter. And. 5, 2, 15: a me argentum, quanti (servus) est, sumito, id. Ad. 5, 9, 20: si ullo in loco frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: ager nunc multo pluris est, quam tunc fuit, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: ut quisque, quod plurimi sit, possideat, ita, etc., id. Par. 6, 2, 48: magni erunt mihi tuae litterae, id. Fam. 15, 15, 4: parvi sunt foris arma, nisi, etc., id. Off. 1, 22, 76: an emat denario quod sit mille denariûm, id. ib. 3, 23, 92: parvi pretii est quod nihili est, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: mea mihi conscientia pluris est quam omnium sermo, *is worth more to me*, *weighs more with me*, id. Att. 12, 28, 2: neque pluris pretii cocum quam vilicum habeo, Sall. J. 85, 39: erat (agellus) centum milium nummûm, Plin. Ep. 6, 3, 1.—(β) With *abl.*: sextante sal et Romae et per totam Italiam erat, *was worth*, *stood at*, Liv. 29, 37.—**4.** With *gen. of possession*, etc., *it belongs*, *pertains to*; or *it is the part*, *property*, *nature*, *mark*, *sign*, *custom*, or *duty of*, etc. (α) In gen.: audiant eos, quorum summa est auctoritas apud, etc., *who possess*, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: ea ut civitatis Rhodiorum essent, Liv. 37, 55, 5: teneamus eum cursum, qui semper fuit optimi cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: quamobrem neque sapientis esse accipere habenas, id. ib. 1, 5, 9; id. de Or. 2, 20, 86: sapientis est consilium explicare suum, etc., id. ib. 2, 81, 333: temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, id. Sen. 6, 20: est adulescentis majores natu vereri, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, Liv. 8, 12, 13: tota tribuniciae potestatis erat, id. 3, 48: alterius morientis prope totus exercitus fuit, id. 22, 50: jam me Pompeii totum esse scis, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 2: hominum, non causarum, toti erant, Liv. 3, 36: plebs novarum, ut solet, rerum atque Hannibalis tota esse, *were devoted to*, *favored*, id. 23, 14: Dolopes numquam Aetolorum fuerant; Philippi erant, id. 38, 3: Ptolemaeus propter aetatem alieni arbitrii erat, id. 42, 29: est miserorum ut malevolentes sint, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 51: quod alterum divinitatis mihi cujusdam videtur, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 86: negavit moris esse Graecorum, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 66: non est gravitatis ac sapientiae tuae, ferre immoderatius casum incommodorum tuorum, id. Fam. 5, 16, 5: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5.—Rarely with *pronom. posses.*: est tuum, Cato, videre quid agatur, Cic. Mur. 38, 83: fuit meum quidem jam pridem rem publicam lugere, id. Att. 12, 28, 2.—(β) Esp., with *gerundive*, to denote tendency, effect, etc.: quae res evertendae rei publicae solerent esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: regium imperium, quod initio conservandae libertatis fuerat, Sall. C. 6, 7: qui utilia ferrent, quaeque aequandae libertatis essent, Liv. 3, 31, 7: ea prodendi imperii Romani, tradendae Hannibali victoriae esse, id. 27, 9, 12: nihil tam aequandae libertatis esse quam potentissimum quemque posse dicere causam, id. 38, 51, 8: frustrationem eam legis tollendae esse, id. 3, 24, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 39, 8; 5, 3, 5; 40, 29, 11.—**5.** With *dat.* of the end, object, purpose, etc.: vitam hanc rusticam tu probro et crimini putas esse oportere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: etiam quae esui potuique non sunt, contineri legato, Dig. 33, 9, 3; Gell. 4, 1, 20: ut divites conferrent, qui essent oneri ferendo, Liv. 2, 9: magis vis morbi curae esset, maxime quod, etc., id. 4, 21, 5: cum solvendo aere (i. e. aeri) alieno res publica non esset, id. 31, 13: iniciuntur ea, quae umori extrahendo sunt, Cels. 4, 10 *fin.*—Esp. in phrase solvendo esse, *to be solvent*, *able to pay*: tu nec solvendo eras, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: cum solvendo civitates non essent, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2 (v. solvo).—**6.** With *predicative dat. sing.*, denoting that which the subject is, becomes, appears to be, etc. (α) Without second *dat. of pers.*: auxilio is fuit, Plaut. Am. prol. 94: magis curae'st, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 3; id. Curc. 4, 2, 15; id. As. 1, 3, 23; id. Capt. 5, 2, 13 sq.: cui bono fuerit, Cic. Phil. 2, 14, 35: eo natus sum ut Jugurthae scelerum ostentui essem, Sall. J. 24, 10: cupis me esse nequam; tamen ero frugi bonae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 51: magnoque esse argumento, homines scire pleraque antequam nati sint, quod, etc., Cic. Sen. 21, 78: multi Indicioque sui facti persaepe fuere, Lucr. 4, 1019: ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: haec res ad levandam annonam impedimento fuit, Liv. 4, 13: cujus rei Demosthenes atque Aeschines possunt esse documento, Quint. 7, 1, 2.—(β) With second *dat. of pers.*: obsecro vos ego mi auxilio sitis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 9, 5; id. Ep. 5, 2, 11; id. Most. 1, 2, 68: ne quid Captioni mihi sit, id. ib. 3, 3, 19: mihi cordi est, id. Cist. 1, 1, 110: ubi eris damno molestiae et dedecori saepe fueris, id. As. 3, 2, 25: metuo illaec mihi res ne malo magno fuat, id. Mil. 2, 6, 12: nec Salus nobis saluti jam esse potest, id. Most. 2, 1, 4: bono usui estis nulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 15: quae sint nobis morbo mortique, Lucr. 6, 1095: quo magis quae agis curae sunt mihi, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 46: omitto innumerabiles viros, quorum singuli saluti huic civitati fuerunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: ut mihi magnae curae tuam vitam ac dignitatem esse scires, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, A *fin.*: accusant ei, quibus occidi patrem Sex. Roscii bono fuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: haec tam parva

civitas praedae tibi et quaestui fuit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: ea dictitare, quae detrimento, maculae, invidiae, infamiae nobis omnibus esse possint, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 144: minus ea bella curae patribus erant, quam, etc., Liv. 35, 23, 1: sciant patribus aeque curae fuisse, ne, etc., id. 4, 7, 6: si hoc perinde curae est tibi quam illud mihi, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 9: quantaeque curae tibi fuit, ne quis, etc., id. Pan. 25, 3: quantae sit mihi curae, id. Ep. 6, 8, 2: si judicibus ipsis aut gloriae damnatio rei aut deformitati futura absolutio, Quint. 6, 1, 12.—Rarely with *dat. gerund*: nec tamen impedimento id rebus gerundis fuit, Liv. 26, 24 (for a full account of this dative, v. Roby, Gram. 2. praef. pp. xxv.-lvi., and § 1158 sq.).—**7.** Esse ad aliquid, *to be of use for, to serve for*: vinum murteum est ad alvum crudam, Cato, R. R. 125: completae naves taedā et pice reliquisque rebus quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101: valvae, quae olim ad ornandum templum erant maxime, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56, § 124.—**8.** Id est or hoc est, with *predic.-clause* by way of explanatory addition, *that is, that is to say*; sometimes also with a climax in the sense, *which is as much as to say*, or *which is the same thing*: sed domum redeamus, id est ad nostros revertamur, Cic. Brut. 46, 172: quodsi in scenā, id est in contione verum valet, etc., id. Lael. 26, 97: meos amicos, in quibus est studium, in Graeciam mitto, id est ad Graecos ire jubeo, id. Ac. 1, 2, 8: si Epicurum, id est si Democritum probarem, id. ib. 1, 2, 6: ut (sapiens) aegritudine opprimatur, id est miseriā, id. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: a parte negotiali, hoc est πραγματική, Quint. 3, 7, 1: cum in bona tua invasero, hoc est, cum te docuero, id. 8, 3, 89.—**9.** Poet., with Greek *inf.* pleonastically: esse dederat monumentum, Verg. A. 5, 572 (cf.: δῶκε ξεινήϊον εἶναι, Hom. Il. 10, 269).

2. sum = eum, Enn. ap. Fest., v. is.

3. sum- in composition, for sub before m; v. sub *fin.*

sūmen, inis, *n.* [contr. from sugimen, sugmen, from sugo], *a breast*, of women (syn.: uber, mamma). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: manus lactanti in sumine sidat, Lucil. ap. Non. 458, 7.—**B.** In partic., *a sow's udder, the paps of a sow* (esteemed a delicacy by the Romans): pernam, abdomen, sumen, suis glandium, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; id. Ps. 1, 2, 33; id. Capt. 4, 3, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 211; Mart. 13, 44, 1.—* **2.** Meton., *a sow, a hog*, Juv. 12, 73.—**II.** Transf., *the fat part, the richest portion*: (Caesar Vopiscus) campos Roseae Italiae dixit esse sumen, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 32.

sūminātus, a, um, *adj.* [sumen], *of or belonging to a sow's udder, that has the paps on* (post-class.): caro, i. e. *the paps* or *udder of a sow*, Arn. 2, 73: sus, i. e. *a sow*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 22.

summa, ae, *f.* (sc. res; old *gen* summai, Lucr. 1, 984; 6, 679) [summus, v. superus]. **I.** Lit., that which is highest in any thing, *the top, summit, surface* (post-Aug. and very rare): testudines evectae in summā pelagi, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35 (cf. summus, l. s. v. superus).—**II.** Transf., that which is most important or prominent in any thing, *the main thing, chief point, principal matter*; *the sum, height, substance, summit, completion, perfection.* **A.** In gen.: leges a me edentur non perfectae . sed ipsae summae rerum atque sententiae, *the main points, chief particulars*, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: cujus rei satis erit summam dixisse, id. Inv. 1, 20, 28: ex hac infinitā licentiā haec summa cogitur, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: lectis rerum summis, Liv. 40, 29, 11: haec summa est, hic nostri nuntius esto, Verg. A. 4, 237: summa est, si curaveris, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 75, 2: in hoc summa judicii causaque tota consistit, id. Quint. 9, 32: eam ignominiam ad summam universi belli pertinere ratus, *to the issue of the whole war*, Liv. 32, 17, 3; cf.: haec belli summa nefandi, Verg. A. 12, 572: solus summam habet hic apud nos, *the first place, pre-eminence*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 15: qui vobis summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, Cic. Cat. 4, 7, 15: summam alicui rei dare, *perfection, culmination*, Quint. 3, 2, 1: 5, 10, 72; 11, 2, 41; 12, 1, 20: remittendo de summā quisque juris, *strict* or *extreme right*, Liv. 4, 43, 11.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of a reckoning of numbers, *the amount, the sum, sum total*, including each of the single items, as if counted: quid, tu, inquam, soles, cum rationem a dispensatore accipis, si aera singula probasti, summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 193, 11: addendo deducendoque videre, quae reliqui summa fiat, id. Off. 1, 18, 59: *Py.* Quanta istaec hominum summa est? *Ar.* Septem milia, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 46: equitum magno numero ex omni populi summa separato, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: subducamus summam, id. Att. 5, 21, 11: summam facere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131.—**2.** Of money, *a sum, amount.* (α) With *pecuniae*: pecuniae summam quantam imperaverit, parum convenit, Liv. 30, 16, 12: pecuniae etiam par prope summa fuit, id. 33, 23, 9: summa pecuniae signatae fuit talentûm duo milia et sexcenta, Curt. 3, 13, 16: accessit ad hanc pecuniae summam sex milia talantum, id. 5, 6, 10: pecuniae summa homines movit, Liv. 22, 61, 1; 38, 11, 8; 40, 46, 16; 42, 62, 14; cf.: census equestrem Summam nummorum, Hor. A. P. 384: ob parvam pecuniae summam erogatam, Val. Max. 4, 8, 1.—(β) Without *pecuniae*: de summā nihil decedet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 30: hac summā redempti, Liv. 32, 17, 2; 22, 61, 2: Marcellus decem pondo auri et argenti ad summam sestertii decies in aerarium rettulit, id. 45, 4, 1: quācumque summā tradet luxuriae domum, Phaedr. 4, 4, 44: creditor totius summae, Quint. 5, 10, 117: actor summarum, Suet. Dom. 11.—**3.** Without reference to a count, *the sum, the whole*: de summā mali detrahere, Cic. Tusc. 3, 23, 55: summa cogitationum mearum omnium, id. Fam. 1, 9, 10: meorum maerorum atque amorum summam edictavi tibi, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 2: ergo ex hac infinita licentiā haec summa cogitur, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: proposita vitae ejus velut summa, Suet. Aug. 9: vitae summa brevis spem nos vetat incohare longam, Hor. C. 1, 4, 15: summarum summa est aeterna, *the sum of all sums, the sum of all things*, i. e. *the universe*, Lucr. 5, 361; so, summa summarum, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 4; Sen. Ep. 40, 13; and: summa summaī, Lucr. 6, 679.—**4.** Adverb. (α) Ad summam, *on the whole, generally, in short, in a word*: ille affirmabat . . . ad summam: non posse istaec sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; so, ad summam, id. ib. 7, 7, 7; id. Off. 1, 42, 149; id. Fam. 14, 14, 2; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106, Juv. 3, 79.—(β) In summā, *in all*: Drusus erat de praevaricatione a tribunis aerariis absolutus, in summā quattuor sententiis, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 16, 3; Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 6; 2, 11, 25: in omni summā, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 5.—(γ) In summā, *at last, finally* (post-Aug.): diu colluctatus est: in summā victus occumbit, Just. 13, 8, 8; 22, 1, 8; 37, 1, 8.—**C.** Transf., *the whole* (opp. a part): magnam res diligentiam requirebat, non in summā exercitus tuenda, sed in singulis militibus conservandis, Caes. B. G. 6, 34; cf.: summa exercitus salva, *the main body of the army*, id. B. C. 1, 67: solet quaedam esse partium brevitas, quae longam tamen efficit summam, Quint. 4, 2, 41: quaedam partibus blandiuntur, sed in summam non consentiunt, id. 4, 2, 90.—**2.** That which relates to the whole, as opp. to a part; with *gen.*, *the general, supreme*: (Remi dicebant) ad hunc (regem) totius belli summam omnium voluntate deferri, *the command in chief*, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: neque de summā belli suum judicium sed imperatoris esse, id. ib. 1, 41: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, *authority over all affairs, the supreme power*, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: is, qui summam rerum administrabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: ad te summa solum, Phormio, rerum redit, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 3: ad summam rerum consulere, *for the general interest*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: ad discrimen summa rerum adducta, *to a general engagement*, Liv. 10, 27: discrimen summae rerum, id. 10, 14: quos penes summam consilii voluit esse, cum imperii summam rex teneret, *the sole command*, Cic. Rep. 2, 28, 51; cf.: qui vobis summam ordinis consiliique concedunt, id. Cat. 4, 7, 15: imperii, Caes. B. G. 2, 23; id. B. C. 3, 5: quod penes eos (Bituriges), si id oppidum retinuissent, summam victoriae constare intellegebant, *the whole credit of the victory*, id. B. G. 7, 21; so, victoriae, id. B. C. 1, 82.—Poet.: summa ducum, Atrides, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37.

* **sum-maestus** (**subm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat sorrowful*, Amm. 30, 1, 2.

summālis, e, *adj.* [summa], *containing a sum, whole* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Herm. 31.—Hence, **summāliter**, *adv.*, *wholly, perfectly*, Primas. in Coloss. 1.

‡ **Summānālia**, ium, v. Summanus.

* **sum-mānans** (**subm-**), antis, *Part.* [mano], *flowing beneath*: aqua sub terrā, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

Summānes (**Subm-**), ium, *m.*, *a kind of inferior deities*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164.

summāno (**subm-**), āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [sub-mano]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to glide* or *trickle under*, Vitr. 8, 1, 2.—**II.** *Act.*, *to wet somewhat*: vestimenta mea, ubi obdormivi ebrius, Summano (with a play on the name Summanus, i. e. Pluto), Plaut. Curc. 3, 46 (v. the passage in connection).

Summānus (**Subm-**), i, *m.*, *a Roman deity to whom nocturnal lightnings were ascribed*, but whose precise nature was unknown even to Ovid; acc. to Mart. Cap. i. q. *Pluto*, Ov. F. 6, 731; Mart. Cap. 2, § 161; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 54; id. Curc. 3, 43; Liv. 32, 29; Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 138; 29, 4, 14, § 57; Arn. 3, 44; 5, 37; 6, 3 Orell.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 23; Inscr. Orell. 1466; v. Merkel ad Ov. F. p. ccviii.—Hence: Summanalia liba farinacea in modum rotae ficta, Fest. pp. 348 and 349 Müll. (*offered in sacrifice to Summanus*).

Summara, ae, *f.*, *a town in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 193.

‡ **summārium**, ii, *n.* [summa], *a summary, epitome, abstract*: oratio, quae nunc vulgo breviarium dicitur, olim, cum Latine loqueremur, summarium, vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 39, 1.

summas, ātis, *comm.* [id.], *of high* or *noble birth, high-born, noble, eminent, distinguished* (ante- and post-class.): vir, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 90; id. Stich. 3, 2, 36; Amm. 14, 6, 12; Sid. Ep. 3, 11: matronae, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 27: dea, App. M. 11, p. 267, 38: virgo, id. ib. 4, p. 153, 9: puella, Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

summātim, *adv.* [id.], *on the surface, on the outside, slightly.* **I.** Lit. (post-Aug. and very rare): radicem summatim eradere, Col. 12, 48, 1: eruere radices, id. Arb. 6, 2: ablaqueare vitem, id. ib. 10, 5.—**II.** Trop., *slightly, summarily, cursorily, briefly, compendiously*, etc. (class.): summatim rescribere paucis, Lucil. ap. Non. 296, 5: de re pecuariā breviter ac summatim percurram, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 7: aliquid summatim perscribere, Cic. Att. 5, 16, 1: aliquid cognoscere, id. Fam. 10, 28, 3: summatim breviterque componere, Suet. Tib. 61: summatim et uno tantummodo versiculo leviter attingit Vergilius, Col. 9, 2, 3: (animal) constitutionem suam crasse intellegit et summatim et obscure, Sen. Ep. 121, 12: aliquid attingere, Quint. 10, 1, 44: poëticam summatim attigit, *slightly*, Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 61: summatim aestimandum judici, an bonā fide imploretur judicium, Dig. 5, 3, 7 *med.*

* **summātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *chief rule, supremacy, sovereignty*, = principatus: imperium ac summatum petere, Lucr. 5, 1142.

summē, *adv.*, v. superus *fin.*

* **sum-mĕdĭus** (**subm-**), a, um, *adj.*, *middle, mean*: positura, Diom. p. 432 P.

* **sum-mējo** (**subm-**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to make water under* a thing, se, Marc. Emp. 8, 5 *med.*

* **summējŭlus** (**subm-**), i, *m.* [summejo], *one who makes water under himself, who wets his bed*, Marc. Emp. 26 *fin.*

sum-mergo (**subm-**), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to dip* or *plunge under, to sink, overwhelm, submerge, submerse.* **I.** Lit. (class.; most freq. *pass.*): summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: genera summersarum beluarum, id. N. D. 2, 39, 100: salgama semper jure summersa, Col. 12, 4, 5: navis summersa, *Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ferrum summersum in undā, Ov. M. 12, 279: ipsos potuit summergere ponto, Verg. A. 1, 40: quod (saxum) tumidis submersum tunditur olim Fluctibus, id. ib. 5, 125: aliquot procellis summersi paene sumus, Liv. 24, 8, 13: summersas obrue puppes, Verg. A. 1, 69: navem, Tac. A. 14, 5: omnes quondam terrae

submersae profundo fuerunt, Just. 2, 1, 17. — **II.** Trop. (post-class. and very rare): virtus summersa tenebris, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 221: publicatam summergere lectionem, *to suppress*, Arn. 3, 104.

summersio (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [summergo], *a sinking, drowning, submersion* (late Lat.), Arn. 5, 182; Firm. Math. 1, 2 *fin.*

summerso, āre, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to plunge repeatedly* or *thoroughly*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 26.

1. summersus (subm-), a, um, *Part.* of summergo.

2. summersus (subm-), ūs, *m.* [summergo], *a plunging under water, sinking* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 32 *med.*

* **sum-mĕrus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *rather pure:* vinum, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 116.

sum-migrātio (subm-), ōnis, *f.*, *an emigration* (late Lat.): e patriâ, Amm. 25, 9, 1.

* **summĭnĭa (subm-)**, ae, *f.* [sub-minium], *a kind of garment for women*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 50.

summĭnistrātio (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [sumministro], *a giving, furnishing, supplying, subministration* (post-class.): divina incorruptibilitatis, Tert. Apol. 48 *fin.*

summĭnistrātor (subm-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who aids* or *assists;* trop., *an abettor, promoter* (post-Aug.): libidinum testisque, Sen. Ep. 114, 23.

* **summĭnistrātus (subm-)**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a furnishing, supplying:* exiguus cibi, Macr. S. 7, 12, § 20.

sum-ministro (subm-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to aid by giving; to give, furnish, afford, supply* (class.). **I.** Lit.: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Deiot. 9, 25: tela clam, id. Cael. 9, 20: tela ad manum, Quint. 5, 7, 8: tela agentibus, id. 12, 3, 4: lapides telaque, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: frumentum, id. ib. 1, 40: auxilia hostibus nostris, id. ib. 4, 20: sauciis ac defatigatis integros equites, Auct. B. Afr. 78: puteus, qui CCC. pondo argenti Hannibali sumministravit in dies, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97: aquam radicibus, Col. 5, 10: pabulum, id. 6, 3, 2: tabellarios, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4: cibum, Lact. 5, 14, 17.—**II.** Trop.: Aristoteles huic arti plurima adjumenta atque ornamenta sumministravit, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7: occasiones alicui, Suet. Tib. 61: timores, Sen. Ep. 104, 10: materiam eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 37: tantum animorum viriumque patriae et penatium conspectus sumministrat, Just. 6, 7, 5: spem salutis licet tardam, App. M. 11 *init.*

summissē, *adv.*, v. summitto, *P. a. fin.*

summissim (subm-), *adv.* [summissus], *in a low voice, gently, softly* (post-Aug. and very rare): fabulantes, Suet. Aug. 74: ridere (with sensim), Gell. 17, 8, 7.

summissio (subm-), ōnis, *f.* [summitto], *a letting down, lowering, dropping, sinking* (Ciceron.): ex contentione vocis et summissione, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: (iterationes) erunt ab hac summissione orationis alienae, id. Or. 25, 85: nec elatio nec summissio, i. e. *depression*, id. Top. 18, 71.

1. summissus (subm-), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of summitto.

2. summissus (subm-), ūs, *m.* [summitto], *a sending to* or *in, introduction:* ex summissu erroris ulciscitur, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16 *med.*

summĭtas, ātis, *f.* [summus], *the highest part, height, top, summit* (post-class.): placidioribus locis septem pedibus summitas vitis insurgit, Pall. 1, 6, 10; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6 *med.*: terrae, Censor. de Die Nat. 13: deum summitatem omnium summorum obtinentem, Arn. 1, 13; App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 15, 7; Amm. 15, 10, 6 (not Plin. 37, 9, 37, § 118, where Jan. reads imitata).

sum-mitto (subm-), mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** With the force of *sub* predominating (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. subicio). **1.** In gen. **a.** *To set, put,* or *place under* or *below:* singuli agni binis nutricibus summittuntur: nec quicquam subtrahi submissis expedit, Col. 7, 4, 3: vaccas tauris (for breeding), Pall. Jul. 4: vaccas in feturam, id. ib. 4, 1: equas alternis annis, id. Mart. 13, 6: canterium vitibus, Col. 4, 14, 1.—**b.** *To send* or *put forth below,* or *from below, to cause to spring forth, to send up, produce, raise:* tellus summittit flores, *puts forth, produces*, Lucr. 1, 8: fetus (tellus), id. 1, 193: pabula pascendis equis (tellus), Luc. 4, 411: quo colores (humus formosa), Prop. 1, 2, 9; cf. poet.: non monstrum summisere Colchi Majus, *did not produce* (from the sowing of the dragon's teeth), Hor. C. 4, 4, 63: summissas tendunt alta ad Capitolia dextras, *upraised*, Sil. 12, 640; so, palmas, id. 4, 411: manus, Sen. Oedip. 226; cf. in a Gr. construction: summissi palmas, Sil. 1, 673.—**2.** In partic., an econom. t. t., of animals or plants, *to bring up, rear, raise; to let grow, not kill* or *cut off* (cf. alo): arietes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 18; 2, 3, 4; 2, 3, 8: tauros, Verg. E. 1, 46: pullos equorum, id. G. 3, 73: vitulos, id. ib. 3, 159; Col. 7, 9, 4; Dig. 7, 1, 70: materiam vitis constituendae causâ, Col. Arb. 5, 1: frutices in semen, id. ib. 11, 3, 36; 4, 31, 2; 4, 14, 3; 3, 10, 15: prata in faenum, *to let grow for hay*, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 1; Col. 11, 2, 27.—**3.** Trop. (α) *To put in the place of, substitute for, supersede* (rare): huic vos non summittetis? hunc diutius manere patiemini? Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: interim tamen, quamdiu summittantur et suppleantur capita quae demortua sunt, Dig. 7, 1, 70, § 1: necesse habebit alios fetus summittere, ib. 7, 1, 70, §§ 2 and 5.—(β) *To cherish, court:* aetatem omnem in stipite conteres submittendo, Amm. 14, 6, 13.—**B.** *To let down, lower, sink, drop,* = demittere (class. and freq., esp. in the trop. sense). **1.** Lit.: se ad pedes, Liv. 45, 7: se patri ad genua, Suet. Tib. 20: latus in herbâ, Ov. M. 3, 23: caput in herbâ, id. ib. 3, 502; cf. verticem, id. ib. 8, 638: genu, id. ib. 4, 340; Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3; cf.: poplitem in terrâ, Ov. M. 7, 191: aures (opp. surrigere), Plin. 10, 48, 67, § 132: oculos, Ov. F. 3, 372: faciem, Suet. Calig. 36; cf. id. Aug. 79: fasces, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 112; cf. Cic. Brut. 6, 22: capillum, *to let grow*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 14; Sen. Cons. ad Pol. 36, 5: crinem barbamque, Tac. G. 31; Suet. Caes. 67; id. Aug. 23; id. Calig. 47.—Mid.: Tiberis aestate summittitur, *sinks, falls*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 12.—**2.** Trop., *to lower, let down, make lower, reduce, moderate,* etc.: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, summittere se debent in amicitiâ: sic quodammodo inferiores extollere, *condescend*, Cic. Lael. 20, 72: tributim summisi me et supplicavi, id. Planc. 10, 24: summittere se in humilitatem causam dicentium, Liv. 38, 52, 2: summittere se in privatum fastigium, id. 27, 31, 6: ut in actoribus Graecis fieri videmus, saepe illum, qui est secundarum aut tertiarum partium, cum possit aliquanto clarius dicere, quam ipse primarium, multum summittere, ut ille princeps quam maxime excellat, *to moderate his efforts, restrain himself*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, 48: inceptum frustra submitte furorem, Verg. A. 12, 832: orationem tam summittere quam attollere decet, *to sink*, i. e. *speak in a plain style*, Plin. Ep. 3, 13, 4: ut illud lene aut ascendit ad fortiora aut ad tenuiora summittitur, Quint. 12, 10, 67; cf.: quando attollenda vel summittenda sit vox, id. 1, 8, 1: (soni) cum intentione summittendâ sunt temperandi, id. 11, 3, 42: (praeceptorem) summittentem se ad mensuram discentis, *accommodating his instructions to the capacity*, etc., id. 2, 3, 7: ad calamitates animos, *to submit, bow*, Liv. 23, 25: animum periculo, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: animos amori, *to surrender*, Verg. A. 4, 414: se temporibus, Sen. Tranq. An. 4, 1: verba summittere, *to speak humbly*, id. Ep. 11, 7; id. Vit. Beat. 17, 1: alicui se, *to yield precedence*, Just. 13, 2, 3: se culpae, i. e. *to commit*, Ov. H. 4, 151: furorem, *to put down, quell*, Verg. A. 12, 832: neque enim pudor sed aemuli pretia submittunt, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 21: proinde ne submiseris te, *be not disheartened*, Sen. Cons. Marc. 5, 6.—With *dat.:* nimis videtur submisisse temporibus se Athenodorus, *yielded*, Sen. Tranq. An. 4, 1: neutri fortunae se submittere, id. Ep. 66, 6: animum saevienti fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 72: ut ei aliquis se submitteret, *accept his sovereignty*, Just. 13, 2, 3.

II. The signif. of the verb predominating, *to send* or *despatch secretly, provide secretly:* summittebat iste Timarchidem, qui moneret eos. si, etc., *secretly despatched*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 69.—*Absol.:* iste ad pupillae matrem summittebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: summissis consularibus viris, qui pejerarent, *suborned*, Suet. Ner. 28 *init.* —**B.** In gen., *to send, send off, despatch, supply* (class.): summittit cohortes equitibus praesidio, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: subsidium alicui, id. ib. 2, 6; so, subsidium, id. ib. 2, 25; 4, 26; id. B. C. 1, 43: auxilium laborantibus, id. ib. 7, 85: quoad exercitus huc summittatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 6; Juv. 1, 36: sibi destinatum in animo esse imperium alicui, *to transfer, resign*, Liv. 6, 6, 7: vinea summittit capreas non semper edules, *furnishes, supplies*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 43. —Hence, **summissus (subm-)**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.). **A.** Lit., *let down, lowered, low* (very rare): scutis super capita densatis, stantibus primis, secundis submissioribus, *stooping lower*, Liv. 44, 9, 6: Caelicolae Summisso humiles intrarunt vertice postes, Ov. M. 8, 638: bracchia, id. P. 3, 1, 150; Col. 6, 30, 5: capillo summissiore, *hanging lower down*, Suet. Tib. 68: purpura, Quint. 11, 3, 159: oculi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145.—**B.** Trop. (class. and freq.). **1.** Of the voice or of speech in gen., *low, soft, gentle, calm, not vehement* (syn.: lenis, suppressus): et contentâ voce atrociter dicere et summissa leniter, Cic. Or. 17, 56: vox (with lenis), Quint. 11, 3, 63; Ov. M. 7, 90 al.: murmur, Quint. 11, 3, 45: oratio placida, summissa, lenis, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183; so, oratio, Caes. B. C. 3, 19; Quint. 11, 1, 9. —*Comp.:* lenior atque summissior oratio, Quint. 11, 1, 64: (sermo) miscens elata summissis, id. 11, 3, 43: actio, id. 7, 4, 27.—Transf., of an orator: forma summissi oratoris, Cic. Or. 26, 90; so (with humilis) id. ib. 23, 76: in prooemiis plerumque summissi, Quint. 9, 4, 138.—**2.** Of character or disposition. **a.** In a bad sense, *low, mean, grovelling, abject* (syn. abjectus): videndum est, ne quid humile, summissum, molle, effeminatum, fractum abjectumque faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 30, 64: vivere neque summissum et abjectum, neque se efferentem, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: adulatio, Quint. 11, 1, 30. —**b.** In a good sense, *humble, submissive* (syn.: humilis, supplex): submissi petimus terram, Verg. A. 3, 93: causae reorum, Quint. 11, 3, 154: civitates calamitate summissiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31, 2: preces, Luc. 8, 594; cf.: summissa precatur, Val. Fl. 7, 476: tristem viro summissus honorem Largitur vitae, *yielding, overcome*, Stat. Th. 1, 662.—The *sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *subst.:* **summissa**, ōrum, *n.* (acc. to I. A. 3. supra), *substitutes* (sc. capita), Dig. 7, 1, 70, § 5.—**2.** (Sc. verba.) *Calm passages, quiet sayings:* summissa, qualia in epilogis sunt, Quint. 9, 4, 137.—*Adv.:* **summissē (subm-)**. **1.** Of speech, *softly, gently, calmly, not loudly* or *harshly:* dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 215.—*Comp.*, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 212 (opp. contentius): sciscitari, Petr. 105 *fin.*—**2.** Of character, *calmly, quietly, modestly, humbly, submissively:* alicui summisse supplicare, Cic. Planc. 5, 12: scribere alicui, Tac. H. 3, 9 *fin.:* loqui (opp. aspere), Quint. 6, 5, 5: agere (opp. minanter), Ov. A. A. 3, 582.—*Comp.:* summissius se gerere, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: dolere, Claud. B. Gild. 247.—No *sup.*

Summoenĭum (Subm-), ii, *n.* [submoenia], *a place in Rome, probably near the walls, the resort of vile characters*, Mart. 1, 35, 6.—Hence, **Summoenĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Summœnium:* uxores, Mart. 3, 82, 2; cf. buccae, id. 11, 61, 2.

summŏlestē (subm-), *adv.*, v. summolestus.

sum-mŏlestus (subm-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat troublesome* or *vexatious* (very rare): illud est mihi submolestum, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 16, 4, 4.—*Adv.:* **summŏlestē**, *with some vexation:* aliquid ferre, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 1.

sum-mŏnĕo (subm-), ŭi, 2, *v. n.*, *to remind privily, give a hint* (very rare): summonuit me Parmeno, quod, etc., Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 22: patres salutavit nominatim singulos, nullo summonente, Suet. Aug. 53.

* **sum-monstro (subm-)**, āre, *v. a.*, *to show privately:* responsa, Arn. 3, 143 (al. subministrat).

summŏpĕre, v. summus, under superus.

* **sum-mōrōsus (subm-)**, a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat peevish* or *morose:* me illa valde movent stomachosa et quasi summorosa ridicula, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 279.

* **summō-tĕnus,** *adv., up to the top:* summotenus florescentibus floribus, App. Herb. 75.

* **summōtor** (**subm-**), ōris, *m.* [summoveo], *one who puts aside* or *removes* (in order to make room), *a clearer* of a space: summotor aditūs, praeco, accensus, i. e. *the lictor*, Liv. 45, 29, 2.

summōtus (**subm-**), a, um, *Part.* of summoveo.

sum-mŏvĕo (**subm-**), mōvi, mōtum, 2 (sync. form of the *pluperf. subj.* summosses, Hor. S. 1, 9, 48), *v. a., to send* or *drive off* or *away, to remove* (freq. and class.; cf.: repello, amolior). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: hostes a portā, Caes. B. G. 7, 50: hostes ex muro ac turribus, id. B. C. 2, 11: hostes ex agro Romano trans Anienem, Liv. 4, 17, 11: hostium lembos statione, id. 45, 10, 2: recusantes advocatos, Cic. Quint. 8, 31: quam (Academiam) summovere non audeo, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39: summotā contione, id. Fl. 7, 15; cf.: summoto populo, Liv. 26, 38, 8: submotis velut in aliam insulam hostibus, Tac. Agr. 23: maris litora, *to remove, extend* (by moles), Hor. C. 2, 18, 21: informes hiemes, id. ib. 2, 10, 17: regnum ipsum, Plin. Pan. 55, 7: piratas mari, Flor. 4, 6: ut legati juberentur, summoto eo (Caesare) milites alloqui, Vell. 2, 62, 5. —Poet.: hic spelunca fuit vasto submota recessu (sc. ex oculis), Verg. A. 8, 193.—Of things: ubi Alpes Germaniam ab Italiā summovent, *separate*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132: silva Phoebeos summovet ictus, *wards off*, Ov. M. 5, 389.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Of a lictor, *to clear away, remove* people standing in the way, *to make room:* i, lictor, summove turbam, Liv. 3, 48, 3; 2, 56, 10; 4, 50, 5; 25, 3, 16; 45, 7, 4: nemo submovebatur, Plin. Pan. 76, 8.—*Impers. pass.:* cui summovetur, Sen. Ep. 94, 60: sederunt in tribunali, lictor apparuit, summoto incesserunt, *after room had been made*, Liv. 28, 27, 15: incedit (bos) submoto, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 185: summoto aditus, *access after the lictors had made room*, id. 45, 29, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; 45, 7, 4; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Marin. 25; 32; 35.—**b.** Transf., *to remove, dispel*, etc.: non gazae neque consularis Summovet lictor miseros tumultus Mentis et curas, Hor. C. 2, 16, 10; cf.: submove vitia, Sen. Ep. 94, 60.—**2.** In econom. lang., *to clear off, sell off* stock: oves, Col. 7, 3, 14: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3.—**II.** Trop., *to put* or *keep away, to withdraw, withhold, remove* (syn. sepono): aliquem a re publicā, *from civil affairs*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 85: aliquem administratione reipublicae, Suet. Caes. 16; cf. id. ib. 28: reges a bello, Liv. 45, 23: sermonem a prooemio, Quint. 4, 1, 63: magnitudine poenae maleficio summoveri, Cic. Rosc. Am. 25, 70: summotus pudor, Hor. Epod. 11, 18: scrupulum, Col. 4, 29, 3: summovendum est utrumque ambitionis genus, Quint. 12, 7, 6: hiemem tecto, Luc. 2, 385.—**B.** Esp., *to banish:* ad Histrum, Ov. P. 3, 4, 91: patriā, id. ib. 4, 16, 47: aliquem urbe et Italiā, Suet. Aug. 45 *fin.:* summotum defendis amicum, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 41.

summŭla, ae. *f. dim.* [summa], *a small sum:* summulas minutas distribuit servis, Sen. Ep. 77, 8; App. M. 11, p. 271, 32; Prud. στεφ. 2, 131.

sum-multĭplex (**subm-**), plĭcis, *adj., contained many times in another number*, Boëth. Inst. Arithm. 1, 22.

sum-murmŭro (**subm-**), āvi, 1, *v. a., to murmur a little* or *in secrēt* (late Lat.), Aug. Conf. 6, 9; 8, 11.

summus, a, um, *adj.*, v. superus.

summussi = murmuratores (*murmurers*). Naevius: odi, inquit, summussos; proinde aperte dice, quid sit, Fest. pp. 298 and 299 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 12 Rib.) [sub-musso].

* **sum-mūto** (**subm-**), āre, *v. a., to change, interchange, substitute* one thing for another: hanc ὑπαλλαγὴν rhetores, quia quasi summutantur verba pro verbis, μετωνυμίαν grammatici vocant, quod nomina transferuntur, Cic. Or. 27, 93.

sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3 (sync. form of the *inf. perf.* sumpse, Naev. ap. Gell. 2, 19, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 97 Rib.; suremit for sumpsit, surempsit for sumpserit, Paul. Diac. 299, 2; Fest. 298, 9), *v. a.* [contr. for subimo, from sub-emo], *to take, take up, lay hold of, assume* (syn. capio). **I.** In gen.: auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202: laciniam, id. Merc. 1, 2, 16: si hoc digitulis duobus sumebas primoribus, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 24: si mutuas non potero, certum'st sumam foenore, id. As. 1, 3, 95: postremo a me argentum quanti est sumito, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 20: locum (= capere), Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 9: legem in manus, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 15: unum quodque vas in manus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 63: Epicurum et Metrodorum non fere praeter suos quisquam in manus sumit, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 8: orationes in manus, Quint. 10, 1, 22: litteras ad te a M. Lepido consule quasi commendaticias sumpsimus, *have taken, provided ourselves with*, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 3: spatium ad vehicula comportanda, Liv. 2, 4: spatium ad colloquendum, id. 8, 18: ferrum ad aliquem interficiendum, id. 40, 11, 10: Tusculi ante quam Romae sumpta sunt arma, id. 3, 19, 8: pro conjuge ferrum, Ov. H. 15 (16), 371: arma, Quint. 5, 10, 71: sume venenum, id. 8, 5, 23; Nep. Them. 10, 3; id. Hann. 12, 5: partem Falerni, Hor. C. 1, 27, 9: cyathos, id. ib. 3, 8, 13: panem perfusam aquā frigidā, Suet. Aug. 77: potiunculam, id. Dom. 21: antidotum, id. Calig. 23: pomum de lance, Ov. P. 3, 5, 20: cibum, Nep. Att. 21; Petr. 111: soporem, Nep. Dion, 2, 5: sumptā virili togā, *put on*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: virilem togam, Suet. Aug. 8; 94 *med.;* id. Tib. 7; id. Galb. 4; Val. Max. 5, 4, 4: calceos et vestimenta, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18: regium ornatum, Nep. Eum. 13, 3: latum clavum (opp. deponere bracas), Poët. ap. Suet. Caes. 80: diadema, Suet. Calig. 22: annulos ferreos (opp. deponere), id. Aug. 100: gausapa, Ov. A. A. 2, 300: alas pedibus virgamque manu tegumenque capillis, id. M. 1, 672: perventum est eo, quo sumpta navis est, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: pecuniam mutuam, id. Fl. 20, 46; Sall. C. 24, 2: aurum mutuum, Suet. Caes. 51.—Of time: diem ad deliberandum, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: tempus cibi quietisque, Liv. 32, 11.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: calorem animo, Lucr. 3, 288: obsequium animo, i. e. animo obsequi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 8: Ariovistus tantos sibi spiritus, tantam arrogantiam sumpserat, ut, etc., *assumed*, Caes. B. G. 1, 33; cf.: sumpsi animum, *I took courage*, Ov. F. 1, 147: animos serpentis, id. M. 3, 545: vigorem, id. P. 3, 4, 31: cum spiritus plebs sumpsisset, Liv. 4, 54, 8: certamine animi adversus eum sumpto, id. 37, 10, 2: exempla, Cic. Lael. 11, 38: sumptis inimicitiis, susceptā causā, etc., *taken upon one's self, assumed*, id. Vatin. 11, 28: omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere, *to be undertaken, entered upon, begun*, Sall. J. 83, 1; so, bellum cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 42, 2; 36, 2, 3. —**2.** Esp.: supplicium sumere, *to exact satisfaction, inflict punishment*, rarely *absol.:* supplici sibi sumat, quod volt ipse, ob hanc injuriam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 31: satis sumpsimus jam supplici, id. Pers. 5, 2, 72: graviore sententiā pronuntiatā more majorum supplicium sumpsit, Caes. B. G. 6, 44.—Usu. *de aliquo:* potuisse hunc de illā supplicium sumere, Cic. Inv. 2, 27, 82: tum homo nefarius de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumeret, id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91: supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; Liv. 39, 29; cf. supplicium.—Rarely *ex aliquo*, Liv. 23, 3, 1.—Post-class. also *ab aliquo*, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 1; 5, 1, ext. 2.—Rarely poenam sumere (= capere): pro maleficio poenam sumi oportere, Cic. Inv. 2, 36, 108: merentis poenas, Verg. A. 2, 586: poenam scelerato ex sanguine, id. ib. 12, 949; cf. id. ib. 6, 501.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To take* (by choice), *to choose, select:* philosophiae studium, Cic. Ac. 1, 2, 8: hoc sumo (= suscipio), hoc mihi deposco, id. Verr. 1, 12, 36: nos Capuam sumpsimus, id. Fam. 16, 11, 3: sumat aliquem ex populo monitorem officii sui, Sall. J. 85, 10: enitimini, ne ego meliores liberos sumpsisse videar quam genuisse, i. e. *to have adopted*, id. ib. 10, 8: sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, aequam Viribus, Hor. A. P. 38: quis te mala sumere cogit? Aut quis deceptum ponere sumpta velit? Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 69 sq.: disceptatorem, Liv. 1, 50: quod tres patricios magistratus nobilitas sibi sumpsisset, id. 7, 1: Miltiadem sibi imperatorem, Nep. Milt. 1, 3.—Poet., with *inf.:* quem virum aut heroa lyrā vel acri Tibiā sumis celebrare, Clio? Hor. C. 1, 12, 2: quis sibi res gestas Augusti scribere sumit? id. Ep. 1, 3, 7.—**B.** *To take* as one's own, *to assume, claim, arrogate, appropriate* to one's self (syn.: ascisco, assumo, arrogo): quamquam mihi non sumo tantum neque arrogo, ut, etc., Cic. Planc. 1, 3: sed mihi non sumo, ut meum consilium valere debuerit, id. Att. 8, 11 D, § 6: sumpsi hoc mihi pro tuā in me observantiā, ut, etc., id. Fam. 13, 50, 1: tantum tibi sumito pro Capitone apud Caesarem, quantum, etc., id. ib. 13, 29, 6: sibi imperatorias partes, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: nec sumit aut ponit secures Arbitrio popularis aurae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 19: vultus modo sumit acerbos, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 17: mores antiquos, Liv. 3, 68: proelio sumpta Thessalia est, *conquered*, Flor. 4, 2, 43.—**C.** *To take, get, acquire, receive:* distat sumasne pudenter an rapias, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 44: laudemque a crimine sumit, Ov. M. 6, 474: sumpto rigore, id. ib. 10, 139: vel tua me Sestus vel te mea sumit Abydos, id. H. 17 (18), 127.—**D.** To take for some purpose, i. e. *to use, apply, employ, spend, consume* (syn. insumo): in malā uxore atque inimico si quid sumas, sumptus est: In bono hospite atque amico quaestus est, quod sumitur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 79 sq.: minus hercle in hisce rebus sumptum est sex minis, id. Trin. 2, 4, 9 and 12: frustra operam, opinor, sumo, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 15: frustra laborem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: cui rei opus est, ei hilarem hunc sumamus diem, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 68: videtis hos quasi sumptos dies ad labefactandam illius dignitatem, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 44: sumpseris tibi familiaritatem nostram ad ornamentum, Plin. Ep. 6, 18, 2. —Poet.: curis sumptus, *consumed, worn out*, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. Fr. Inc. 8 Rib.).—**E.** *To undertake, begin, enter upon:* bellum, Liv. 1, 42; Flor. 4, 12, 24: bellis ponendis sumendisque, Liv. 8, 4: haec maxime belli ratio sumendi fuerat, id. 38, 19: duellum cum aliquo, id. 36, 2: proelia, Suet. Caes. 60; Tac. H. 2, 45: in hos expeditionem, Flor. 4, 12, 6: non mandata expeditio, sed sumpta est, id. 4, 12, 48.—Poet.: prima fide vocisque ratae temptamina sumpsit Liriope, Ov. M. 3, 341.—**F.** In an oration, disputation, etc. **1.** *To take for certain* or *for granted, to assume, maintain, suppose, affirm:* alterutrum fatearis enim sumasque necesse'st, Lucr. 1, 974: nec solum ea sumitis ad concludendum, quae ab omnibus concedantur, sed ea sumitis, quibus concessis, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104: aliquid pro certo, id. ib.—With *inf.-clause:* beatos esse deos sumpsisti, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 89: pro non dubio legati sumebant, quae Antiochi fuerunt, Eumenem aequius esse quam me habere, Liv. 39, 28, 5.—**2.** *To make, take* a beginning, etc. (late Lat.): ab uno signo sumamus exordium, Macr. Somn. Scip. 18: ab illā quaestione principium sumere, Lact. 1, 2: quin fictio a capite sumat exordium, id. Opif. Dei, 12, 7.—**3.** *To take, bring forward, cite, mention* as a proof, an instance, etc. (cf. profero): homines notos sumere odiosum est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: unum hoc sumo, id. ib. 34, 97: sumam annum tertium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 104: ex istis tuis sumam aliquem, id. Cael. 15, 36: quid quisquam potest ex omni memoriā sumere illustrius? id. Sest. 12, 27: ab oratore aut poëtā probato sumptum ponere exemplum, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 1.—**G.** *To take* as a purchase, *to buy, purchase:* quanti ego genus omnino signorum non aestimo, tanti ista quattuor aut quinque sumpsisti, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 2: decumas agri Leontini, id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 149: quae parvo sumi nequeunt, obsonia captas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 106.—**H.** Aliquam, *to use, enjoy*, etc., in mal. part., Mart. 10, 81, 2: mille licet sumant, Ov. A. A. 3, 90; Auct. Priap. 5; cf. gaudia, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 59: aliquid, Petr. 100.—**K.** *To take, fascinate, charm:* simul conspexerit juvenem, venustate ejus sumitur, App. M. 2, p. 116, 40.

sumpsĭo, ōnis, v. sumptio.

* **sumptĭ-făcĭo,** fēci, 3, *v. a.* [2. sumptus], *to lay out, spend, expend:* restim, Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 2.

sumptio (collat. form **sumpsio,** Cato, R. R. 145, 2), ōnis, *f.* [sumo], *a taking.* **I.** Lit., Vitr. 1, 2, 2.—**II.** Trop., in logic, *a premise taken for granted, an assumption:* demus tibi istas duas sumptiones, ea quae λήμματα appellant dialectici; sed nos Latine loqui malumus, Cic. Div. 2, 53, 108.

* **sumptĭto,** āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to*

take much of or *in strong doses:* saepius helleborum, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 51.

sumptŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. sumptus], *of* or *relating to expense, sumptuary:* rationes nostrae, Cic. Att. 13, 47, 1: lex, id. ib. 13, 7, 1; cf. id. Fam. 7, 26, 2; Suet. Caes. 43; id. Aug. 34; Gell. 2, 24.

sumptŭātus, a, um, *Part., well furnished* (late Lat.); cf. Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 2, 18.

sumptŭōsē, *adv.*, v. sumptuosus *fin.*

* **sumptŭōsĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [sumptuosus], *great expense, costliness, expensiveness,* Sid. Ep. 9, 6.

sumptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [2. sumptus], *very expensive* or *costly.* **I.** Of things, *that costs much, dear, expensive, sumptuous:* ager, Cato, R. R. 1, 6: cenae, Cic. Fam. 9, 23 *fin.:* hostia, Hor. C. 3, 23, 18: bellum, Liv. 45, 3: tutela, Plin. Ep. 2. 17, 4: dignitas, id. ib. 2, 4, 3: substructiones, id. ib.—*Comp.:* ludi sumptuosiores, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6: cicercula, Col. 7, 3, 22.—*Sup.:* portum operis sumptuosissimi fecit, Suet. Ner. 9 *fin.*—**II.** Of persons, *spending much, lavish, wasteful, extravagant,* Plaut. Merc. 4, 2, 2: mulier, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 15: domus, id. Ad. 4, 7, 42: aliquis, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 31, 135; id. Par. 6, 3, 49; Quint. 5, 10, 48: in libidines, Suet. Caes. 50: non ego sumptuosus sum, sed urbs ipsa magnas impensas exigit, Sen. Ep. 50, 3.—*Adv.:* **sumptŭōsē,** *expensively, sumptuously:* convivia lauta sumptuose facere, Cat. 47, 5; Suet. Claud. 16 *fin.*—*Comp.*, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: se sumptuosius jactare, Cic. Cat. 2, 9, 20: equos et canes emere sumptuosius, id. ib. 10, 39 (48), 2; Plin. Ep. 9, 12.

1. sumptus, a, um, *Part.* of sumo.

2. sumptus, ūs (*gen.* sumpti, Cato, R. R. 22, 3; Lucil., Turp., Caecil., and Varr. ap. Non. 484, 30 sq.; Turp. ib. 132, 16; Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 21; id. Cas. 2, 7, 2), *m.* [sumo, II. D.], *expense, cost, charge* (class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*; cf. impendium): at tibi tanto sumptui esse mihi molestum'st, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 78: quor tu his rebus sumptum suggeris, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 37; 3, 3, 16; 5, 3, 21: sine sumptu tuo, id. Eun. 5, 8, 46: perpetuos sumptus suppeditare, nec solum necessarios, sed etiam liberales, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42: illud te rogo, sumptu ne parcas, id. Fam. 16, 4, 2: extra modum sumptu et magnificentiā prodire, id. Off. 1, 39, 140; cf.: sumptus epularum, id. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: quid sumptūs in eam rem aut laboris insumpserit, id. Inv. 2, 38, 113: ad incertum casum et eventum certus quotannis labor et certus sumptus impenditur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: sumptum in rem militarem facere, id. Fam. 12, 30, 4: omnino nullus in imperio meo sumptus factus est, id. Att. 6, 2, 4: nulli sumptūs, nulla jactura, id. Cael. 16, 38; cf. id. Att. 5, 21, 5: adventus noster nemini ne minimo quidem fuit sumptui, id. ib. 5, 14, 2: sumptum nusquam melius posse poni, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: exiguus sumptus aedilitatis fuit, id. Off. 2, 17, 59: quaestores sumptum, quem oportebat dari, non dederunt, id. Inv. 2, 29, 87: si qui suo sumptu functus esset officio, id. Fam. 3, 8, 3: magnum numerum equitatūs suo sumptu alere, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: publico sumptu, Liv. 40, 38, 6: oppida publico Sumptu decorare, Hor. C. 2, 15, 19: quom tolerare hujus sumptus non queat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 33: ubi videbit tantos sibi sumptus domi Cottidianos fieri, id. ib. 5, 4, 5; 5, 1, 57: unde in eos sumptus pecunia erogaretur, Liv. 1, 20, 5: in his immanibus jacturis infinitisque sumptibus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56: minuendi sunt sumptus, id. Leg. 2, 23, 59: sumptus, quos in cultum praetorum socii facere soliti erant, circumcisi aut sublati, Liv. 32, 27, 4: servi qui opere rustico Faciundo facile sumptum exercerent suum, *could pay their expenses,* i. e. *the cost of keeping them,* Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 91: non amplius in singulas cenas sumptus esse facturos, Gell. 2, 24, 2: cenarum, id. 2, 24, 12; 2, 24, 15.

sumtĭfăcĭo, sumtĭo, etc., v. sumpt-.

Sunamītis, idis, *f., a Shunamite:* puella, Hier. Ep. 52, 2.

Sūnĭum or **Sūnĭon,** ii, *n.*, = Σούνιον, *a promontory and town of Attica,* now *Capo Colonna,* Mel. 2, 2, 8; 2, 3, 6; Cic. Att. 13, 10, 3; 7, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24; Ter. Phorm. 5, 5, 9; id. Eun. 3, 3, 13; Liv. 28, 8; 31, 22; 32, 17.—Form Sunion, Ov. F. 4, 563; Stat. Th. 12, 625.

Sunuci, ōrum, *m., a Belgic people,* Tac. H. 4, 66; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106.

sŭo, sŭi, sūtum, 3, *v. a.* [Sanscr. siv-, sivjāmi, sew; Gr. κασσύω, to stitch, cobble], *to sew* or *stitch, to sew. join,* or *tack together* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: quod (foramen) nisi permagnā vi sui non potest, Cels. 7, 4, 3: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: unius os sutum, Flor. 4, 12, 36: pellibus et sutis arcent male frigora bracis, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 19: hi plerasque naves loris suebant, Varr. ap. Gell. 17, 3, 4: navis suta lino et sparteis serilibus, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. serilla, p. 340 *fin.* Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 251 Rib.): corticibus suta cavatis alvearia, Verg. G. 4, 33: pilea suta de caesis lacernis, Stat. S. 4, 9, 24.—* **II.** Trop.: metue lenonem, ne quid suo suat capiti, *devise,* Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 6; cf. consuo, II.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **sūta,** ōrum, *n., that which is made of plates fastened together, mail, a coat of mail:* huic gladio perque aerea suta Per tunicam squalentem auro latus haurit apertum, Verg. A. 10, 313: magnorum aerea suta Thoracum, Stat. Th. 3, 585: latus omne sub armis Ferrea suta terunt, id. ib. 4, 131.

sŭōmet and **sŭopte,** v. suus.

sŭŏvĕtaurīlĭa, or **sōlĭtaurīlĭa,** ĭum, *n.* [sus-ovis-taurus; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 67 Spald.; Fest. p. 293 Müll., or sollus-taurus], *a sacrifice consisting of a swine, a sheep, and a bull,* offered esp. at lustrations: solitaurilia hostiarum trium diversi generis immolationem significant, tauri, arietis, verris, quod omnes eae solidi integrique sint corporis, etc., Fest. p. 293: Mars pater lustri faciendi ergo macte hisce suovetaurilibus lactentibus esto, an old formula of prayer, Cato, R. R. 141, 3 sq.; cf. id. ib. 144, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10; Liv. 1, 44, 2; 8, 10, 14; Tac. A. 6, 37; id. H. 4, 53; Fest. s. v. opima, p. 189 Müll.; Inscr. Fr. Arv. ap. Marin. 32; 41; 43.—Form solitaurilia, Ps.-Ascon. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3; cf. Fest. p. 293 Müll.

* **sŭpellectĭcārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [supellex], *of* or *relating to household stuff* or *furniture:* servi, *that have the care of it,* Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 31.

sŭpellex (*nom.* supellectilis, Eutr. 3, 23; Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 2), lectīlis (*abl.* -li or -le; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 240), *f.* [superlego], *household utensils, stuff, furniture,* or *goods* (class.; only in *sing.*; cf.: vasa, utensilia, instrumenta), Dig. 33, 10 (De supellectile legata), 1; 33, 10, 3; 33, 10, 7; Cato ap. Prisc. p. 782 P.; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 6; Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 17; id. Pers. 4, 8, 2; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 61; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83; 2, 4, 17, § 37; id. Agr. 2, 13, 32; 2, 15, 38; id. Par. 1, 2, 10; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 37; Hor. S. 1, 6, 118; Curt. 5, 2, 10; Juv. 3, 14: ad ornanda colla, *ornaments,* Vulg. Jud. 5, 30.—*Plur.* supellectiles (late Lat.), Amm. 22, 8, 42; for which, class.: plurima Deliaca supellex, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176.—**II.** Trop., *apparatus, furniture, outfit, qualification:* amicos parare, optimam et pulcherrimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Lael. 15, 55: usus oratoriae quasi supellectilis, id. Or. 24, 80; cf.: in oratoris instrumento tam lauta supellex, id. de Or. 1, 36, 165: qui occupatus est in supervacuā litterarum supellectile, Sen. Ep. 88, 36: medicorum, id. ib. 95, 18: copiosa verborum supellex, *stock, store,* Quint. 8, prooem. § 28: tecum habita, et noris, quam sit tibi curta supellex, i. e. *what an ill-furnished mind you have,* Pers. 4, 52: scientiae, Macr. S. 1, 1 *init.*

1. sŭper, *adj.*, v. superus.

2. sŭper, *adv.* and *prep.* [Sanscr. upari; Gr. ὑπέρ; Goth. ufar], *above, over* (often confounded in MSS. and edd. with supra, q. v.). **I.** *Adv., above, on top, thereupon, upon,* etc. (rare but class.). **A.** Lit., of place: Anien infraque superque Saxeus, Stat. S. 1, 3, 20: eo super tigna bipedalia, iniciunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: haec super e vallo prospectant Troes, Verg. A. 9, 168: implenturque super puppes, *from above,* i. e. *by rain,* id. ib. 5, 697: purpureas super vestes . . . Coniciunt, id. ib. 6, 221; cf. id. ib. 6, 217: renes tunicis super conteguntur, Cels. 3, 1 *med.:* imponendum super medicamentum, id. 6, 19 *med.*—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of that which is over and above in number or quantity, *over, moreover, besides:* satis superque esse sibi suarum cuique rerum, *enough and to spare, more than enough,* Cic. Lael. 13, 45: satis superque prudentes, id. Har. Resp. 9, 18: contra Epicurum satis superque dictum est, id. N. D. 2, 1, 2: ut satis superque vixisse videamur, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 110; Hor. Epod. 1, 31; Liv. 3, 53: quidque furor valeat, satisque Ac super ostendit, Ov. M. 4, 430: poenas dedit usque superque Quam satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 65: cui neque apud Danaos usquam locus; et super ipsi Dardanidae infensi, etc., *and moreover, and besides,* Verg. A. 2, 71: saevit amor ferri . . . Ira super, id. ib. 7, 462: super talis effundit pectore voces, id. ib. 5, 482; 11, 670: voto deus aequoris alti Annuerat; dederatque super, ne saucius ullis Vulneribus fieri posset, Ov. M. 12, 206; 4, 751; 15, 308; Hor. S. 2, 7, 78; id. Ep. 2, 2, 33; Phaedr. 4, 24, 18: annum agens aetatis sexagesimum ac nonum, superque mensem ac diem septimum, Suet. Vesp. 24.—With *gen. part.:* non operae est satis superque oneris sustinenti res a populo Romano gestas scribere, Liv. 41, 25, 8: primoribus, super quam quod dissenserant a consilio, territis etiam duplici prodigio, *besides that,* Liv. 22, 3, 14; so, super quam quod, id. 27, 20, 10.—**2.** Less freq. of that which is left over, *over, left, remaining:* Atheniensibus exhaustis praeter arma et naves nihil erat super, Nep. Alcib. 8, 1; cf.: nec spes ulla super, Val. Fl. 8, 435: quid super sanguinis, qui dari pro republicā possit? rogitantes, Liv. 4, 58, 13: super tibi erunt, qui dicere laudes tuas cupiant, Verg. E. 6, 6: o mihi sola mei super Astyanactis imago, id. A. 3, 489.

II. *Prep.* with *acc.* and *abl., over, above, on the top of, upon, on.* **A.** With *acc.* **1.** Lit., of place or situation: super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: super lateres coria inducuntur, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; cf. id. ib. 2, 10, § 4: super quas (naves) turrim ad introitum opposuit, id. ib. 3, 39 Dinter (al. quā): super vallum praecipitari, Sall. J. 58, 6; cf.: cum alii super aliorum capita ruerent, Liv. 24, 39, 5: super caput hostium pervenire, id. 32, 11, 8: aqua super montium juga concreta, id. 21, 58, 8: domos super se ipsos concremaverunt, id. 21, 14, 4: cenaculum super aedes datum est, id. 39, 14, 2: ad senaculum ac super id curiam, id. 41, 27, 7: equi super eum ruentis, id. 39, 49, 3: super eam (aspidem) assidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: super theatrum consistere, Liv. 24, 39, 1: aquila super carpentum volitans, id. 1, 34, 8: illa super terram defecto poplite labens, Ov. M. 13, 477: collis erat, collemque super planissima Area, id. ib. 10, 86: ut scopulum super duram illidat corticem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 11: clatri super aquam emineant, Col. 8, 17, 10: super arcem pensiles horti sunt, Curt. 5, 1, 32: vestis super genua est, id. 5, 6, 18: super pulpitum consulares conlocare, Suet. Calig. 54.—**b.** Of position or distance, *above, beyond:* Nomentanus erat super ipsum, Porcius infra, *was above him* (at table), Hor. S. 2, 8, 23: Polypercon, qui cubabat super regem, Curt. 8, 5, 22: super se collocavit, Suet. Aug. 43.—Of geographical situation: super Numidiam Gaetulos accepimus, *beyond Numidia,* Sall. J. 19, 5: super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium, Verg. A. 6, 795: super Sunium navigans, Liv. 28, 8, 11: sita est super Ambracium sinum. id. 43, 21, 6: super Demetriadem promunturium, id. 31, 46, 7; 43, 21, 6: qui super Bosporum colunt, Curt. 6, 2, 13; 7, 6, 12; 8, 1, 7: Lydia super Ioniam procedit, *extends beyond,* Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110.—Of official position (= supra): super armamentarium positus, Curt. 6, 7, 22; Scrib. Comp. 162.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of time, *during, at* (post-Aug.): de hujus nequitiā omnes super cenam loquebantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 6; 3, 5, 11; 9, 33, 1; cf.: super vinum et epulas, Curt. 8, 4, 30; 8, 12, 17; Suet. Aug. 77; id. Caes. 87: super mensam, Curt. 7, 4, 7: super hos divum honores, i. e. *during the sacrifice,* Stat. Th. 1, 676; Flor. 4, 2, 69.—**b.** Of that which is over and above a certain number or quantity, *over, above, beyond, upon, besides, in addition to* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): quod alii super alios legati venirent speculaturi, i. e. *in rapid succession, constantly,* Liv. 42, 25, 8: vox non paene tragoedorum sed super omnes tragoedos,

Quint. 12, 5, 5: super modum ac paene naturam, id. 11, 3, 169: super necessitatem, id. 9, 3, 46: famosissima super ceteras fuit cena ei data adventicia, Suet. Vit. 13: super veteres amicos, id. Tib. 55.—With numerals: super tris modios, Liv. 23, 12, 1: super LX. milia, Tac. G. 33: super octingentos annos, id. A. 13, 58: super quadraginta reos, Suet. Calig. 38: super HS. millies, id. Caes. 26; id. Ner. 30: senioribus super sexaginta annos in Epirum missis, Liv. 26, 25, 11; cf.: super triginta ducibus triumphos decernendos curavit, Suet. Aug. 38: Punicum exercitum super morbum etiam fames affecit, Liv. 28, 46, 15: super tam evidentem tristis ominis eventum, etiam, etc., id. 41, 18, 14: super dotem haec tibi dona accedent, id. 26, 50, 12; 2, 51, 2: super solitos honores, id. 2, 31, 3: super vota fluere, *beyond all wishes*, Tac. H. 3, 48: super obscena dicta et petulans jurgium, Phaedr. 3, 11, 2: dare savia super savia, *kisses upon kisses*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 38: alii super alios trucidentur, Liv. 1, 50, 6: vulnus super vulnus, id. 22, 54, 9: ut habitationes super pretium libertatis praestarentur, Dig. 18, 6, 19.—Esp. freq.: super omnia, *above all, before all* (in Plin. the elder, super omnia and super omnes always at the beginning of the phrase; v. Sillig ad Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 62): talia carminibus celebrant: super omnia Caci Speluncam adiciunt, Verg. A. 8, 303: aetas et forma et super omnia Romanum nomen, Liv. 31, 18, 3; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 118; Quint. 12, 9, 12; Ov. M. 6, 526; 8, 677; so, tu super omnes beatus, Plin. Ep. 7, 13, 2; Suet. Vit. 13; Quint. 12, 5, 5.—**c.** Hence, transf., in gen., for plus quam, amplius quam, *more than* (late Lat.): qui amat filium aut filiam super me, Vulg. Matt. 10, 37; cf.: dulciora sunt super mel et favum, id. Psa. 18, 11.—**B.** With *abl.* **1.** Lit., of place or situation (rare and mostly poet.): regulae, quae lateres, qui super musculo struantur, contineant, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: ensis cui super Cervice pendet, Hor. C. 3, 1, 17: ligna super foco Large reponens, id. ib. 1, 9, 5: parumne campis atque Neptuno super Fusum est Latini sanguinis, id. Epod. 7, 3: super Pindo, id. C. 1, 12, 6: requiescere Fronde super viridi, Verg. E. 1, 81. —**2.** Transf. **a.** Of time (cf. supra, A. 2. a.), *during, in:* nocte super mediâ, Verg. A. 9, 61; cf.: Centaurea cum Lapithis rixa super mero Debellata, Hor. C. 1, 18, 8.—**b.** For the usual *de*, to indicate respect, reference, *upon, about, concerning, respecting* (freq. in the ante-class. and after the Aug. period; in Cic. only a few times in his letters; not in Cæs.): nemo antea fecit super tali re cum hoc magistratu utique rem, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. superescit, p. 305 Müll.; so Pac. ib.; Plaut. Am. prol. 58; id. Most. 3, 2, 39: hac super re scribam ad te Rhegio, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: sed hac super re nimis (sc. dixi), id. ib. 10, 8, 10: litteras super tantâ re exspectare, Liv. 26, 15, 5: cura super tali re principum laudata est, id. 40, 46, 15: multus eâ super re rumor, Tac. A. 11, 23: quid nuntias super anu? Plaut. Cist. 4, 1, 8: super Euclionis filia, id. Aul. 4, 7, 2: super ancillâ, id. Cas. 2, 3, 36: super amicâ, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 133; 3, 6, 33; 4, 2, 25: quid agendum nobis sit super legatione votivâ, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2: super tali causâ missi, Nep. Paus. 4: legare super familia pecuniave sua, Auct. Her. 1, 13, 23: super tali causâ, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: multa super Priamo rogitans, super Hectore multa, Verg. A. 1, 750; 4, 233: super arvorum cultu, id. G. 4, 559: mitte civiles super Urbe curas, Hor. C. 3, 8, 17: publicus ludus super impetrato Augusti reditu, id. ib. 4, 2, 42: decreta super jugandis Feminis, id. C. S. 18: consultant bello super, Sil. 2, 271; 5, 615: ne super tali scelere suspectum sese haberet, Sall. J. 71, 5: super adimendâ vitâ, Amm. 14, 7, 12.—**c.** *Over and above, besides, beyond* (very rare): modus agri ... hortus ... fons ... Et paulum silvae super his, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3: excogitatum est super his, ut, etc., Amm. 14, 1, 6; Sil. 1, 60.

☞ In composition, super denotes, **1.** *Above, over*, of place: supercerno, supercresco, superdo, supereminneo, superemorior, superfero, superfluo, superfugio, superfundo, supergredior, superjacio, superimpono, superincumbo, superinduco, supernato, superpono, supersedeo, supersterno, supersto, supervehor, supervenio, etc.—**2.** Less freq., *over and above, besides, in addition:* superaddo, superbibo, supersum, superstes, superfio.

sŭpĕrā, v. supra *init.*

sŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [supero], *that may be got over* or *surmounted*. ***I.** Lit.: murus, Liv. 25, 23, 12.—**II.** Trop., *that may be overcome* or *subdued, conquerable, superable* (very rare): non est per vim superabilis ulli, Ov. Tr. 5, 8, 27: invictos et nullis casibus superabiles Romanos praedicabant, Tac. A. 2, 25: an talis caecitas ac debilitas ope humanâ superabiles forent, i. e. *curable*, id. H. 4, 81.

sŭpĕr-ablŭo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash off above*, Avien. Perieg. 881.

sŭpĕrăbundanter, *adv.*, v. superabundo *fin.*

sŭpĕrăbundantĭa, ae, *f.* [superabundo], *superabundance* (late Lat.), Hier. in Ezech. 6, 18, 6; Vulg. Lev. 25, 37.

sŭpĕr-ăbundo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to be very abundant, to superabound* (post-class.): ubi delictum abundaverit, illic gratiam superabundasse, Tert. Res. Carn. 34; 47; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14; Lact. Ep. 6, 13; Dig. 27, 1, 6.—Hence, **sŭpĕrăbundanter**, *adv.*, *very abundantly:* facere omnia, Vulg. Eph. 3, 20.

* **sŭpĕr-accommŏdo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to fit on above, put on:* ferulas, Cels. 8, 10, 1 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ăcervo, āre, *v. a.*, *to heap on, pile up*, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 15.

sŭpĕr-addo, no *perf.*, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to add over and above, to superadd* (poet.; now usu. written separately): tumulo superaddite carmen, Verg. E. 5, 42: laurus superaddita busto, Prop. 2, 13, 33 (3, 5, 17): vitis, Verg. E. 3, 38.

sŭpĕr-ădĭcĭo, jēci, 3, *v. a.*, *to put in* or *add besides, to superadd* (post-class.): quartam partem vini, Pall. Oct. 14, 15: piper his, Apic. 7, 4: decem dies observationi veteri, Macr. S. 1, 14.

sŭpĕradmīro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to admire* or *wonder at exceedingly* (late Lat.), Facund. Defens. 2, 2.

* **sŭpĕr-ădornātus**, a, um, *Part.* [adorno], *further adorned, additionally ornamented:* materia, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 18.

sŭpĕr-ădultus, a, um, *Part.* [adulesco], *fully mature, past the first period of maturity:* virgo, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 36.

sŭpĕraedĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superaedifico], *a building upon*, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 6 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-aedĭfĭcĭum, ii, *n.*, *the upper building*, Ambros. in Ep. ad Cor. 1, 3.

sŭpĕr-aedĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to build upon* or *over*, Vulg. 1 Cor. 3, 12: operationem, Paul. Nol. Ep. 28; Ennod. Dict. 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 21; 21, 26.—*Absol.:* alius superaedificat, Vulg. 1 Cor. 3, 10.

sŭpĕr-aggĕro, āre, *v. a.*, *to heap over* with any thing: scrobem, Col. 12, 46, 4.

sŭpĕr-allŭo (**-adl-**), ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to wash over, flow over*, Prisc. Perieg. 881.

sŭpĕr-ambŭlo, āre, *v. a.*, *to walk upon* or *over:* calcatas undas (Dominus), Sedul. Carm. 3, 226.

sŭpĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [supero], *a remainder, remnant:* superamenta materiarum, Dig. 32, 1, 55, § 4.

sŭpĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.*, v. supero.

sŭpĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [supero], *excess, predominance* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 9.

sŭpĕr-appārĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to appear above*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 16.

sŭpĕrappārĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superappareo], *an appearance above*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 16.

sŭpĕr-argūmentans, antis, *Part.* [argumentor], *arguing over and above, proving besides*, Tert. adv. Herm. 37.

sŭpĕr-aspergo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to scatter upon* or *over* (late Lat.): farinam, Veg. Vet. 3, 3 *med.:* piperis pulverem, Apic. 4, 2; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 14: pardus albis maculis superadspersus, Isid. 12, 2, 19.

sŭpĕr-asto (**-adsto**), āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to stand over:* superadstantium manibus adtollitur, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 74 Dietsch.

sŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supero], *an overcoming, conquering*, Vitr. 3 praef. *med.*—**II.** *An excess:* fervoris, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.

sŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [supero], *an overcomer, conqueror* (Ovidian): populi Etrusci, Ov. F. 1, 641: Gorgonis (Perseus), id. M. 4, 699.

‡ **sŭpĕrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [superator], *she that conquers:* CASTARVM, Inscr. Fabr. p. 383.

sŭpĕr-augmentum, i, *n.*, *an additional* or *further increase*, Isid. Orig. 6, 17, 23.

sŭperbē, *adv.*, v. superbus *fin.*

sŭperbĭa, ae, *f.* [superbus]. **I.** In a bad sense, *loftiness, haughtiness, pride, arrogance* (syn.: arrogantia, insolentia, fastidium, fastus): num sibi aut stultitia accessit aut superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77: magnitudinem animi superbia (imitatur) in animis extollendis, Cic. Part. Or. 23, 81: divitiae dedecoris plenae sunt et insolentis superbiae, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: abicio superbiam, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10: in rebus prosperis superbiam magno opere, fastidium arrogantiamque fugiamus, id. Off. 1, 26, 90; so (with fastidium) id. Rep. 1, 32, 48; (with arrogantia) id. Inv. 1, 54, 105; Caes. Fragm. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 8; (with avaritia) Liv. 43, 2, 2; (with insolentia, contumacia) Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 41, § 89; (with importunitas), id. Rep. 1, 40, 62; id. Lael. 15, 54; (with inhumanitas) id. de Or. 1, 22, 99; (with crudelitas) Liv. 8, 33, 11; (opp. moderatio) id. 8, 33, 13: domicilium superbiae, id. Agr. 2, 35, 97: pone superbiam, Hor. C. 3, 10, 9: superbiam alicujus retundere, Phaedr. 4, 23, 21: in vultu damnosa superbia vestro, Ov. A. A. 3, 509: silentium ipsius in superbiam accipiebatur, *was interpreted as pride*, Tac. A. 6, 19 (13) *fin.:* absit superbia, asperitas, Plin. Ep. 8, 24, 5: nec tanta superbia victis, Verg. A. 1, 529.—*Plur.:* secundas fortunas decent superbiae, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 28.—**2.** *Conceit, vanity:* legatos, velut ad ludibrium stolidae superbiae in senatum vocatos esse, Liv. 45, 3, 3.—**3.** *Rudeness, discourtesy:* superbiam tuam accusant, quod negent te percontantibus respondere, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3.—***B.** Transf., of things: album opus propter superbiam candoris concipit fumum, *the delicacy of white* (as a color), Vitr. 7, 3, 4.—**II.** In a good sense, *lofty spirit, honorable pride* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sume superbiam Quaesitam meritis, Hor. C. 3, 30, 14: nec tantam Vespesiano superbiam, Tac. H. 3, 66.—**B.** Transf., of things: eadem causa in piris taxatur superbiae cognomine, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53; cf. superbus, II. B. 1.

sŭper-bĭbo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to drink upon* or *after*, Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 42; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 110.

* **sŭperbĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [superbus-facio], *proud-making, that renders proud:* manus, Sen. Herc. Fur. 58.

* **sŭperbĭlŏquentĭa**, ae, *f.* [superbus-loquor], *haughty* or *proud speaking*, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35.

sŭperbĭo, īre, 4, *v. n.* [superbus], *to be haughty* or *proud, to take pride in* a thing (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: si habes quod liqueat, neque respondes, superbis, *Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 94 Orell. (dub.; B. and K. and Halm, superbe): ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 63: avi nomine, Ov. M. 11, 218: patriis actis, id. H. 8, 43: formâ multa superbit avis, id. Med. Fac. 34: formâ, id. A. A. 3, 103: nimis triumviratu suo, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: honore, Phaedr. 5, 7, 38: superbire miles, quod, etc., Tac. A. 1, 19 *fin.*—Poet. with *inf.:* spoliare superbit Oenides, *disdains*, Stat. Th. 8, 588.—*Absol.*, Vulg. Deut. 17, 12 al.—**II.** Transf., of things and in a good sense, *to be superb, splendid, magnificent:* et quae sub Tyriâ concha superbit aquâ, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 22: torus radiis auri, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 79: silva Phlegraeis exuviis, id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 337: hac (gemma) apud Menandrum et Philemonem fabulae superbiunt, Plin. 37, 7, 33, § 106.

sŭperbĭter, *adv.*, v. superbus *fin.*

sŭperbus, a, um, *adj.* [super; cf. Gr. ὑπέρβιος]. **I.** In a bad sense, that thinks himself above others, *haughty, proud, arrogant, insolent, discourteous, uncivil, rude, supercilious, domineering* (cf.: arrogans, insolens, fastidiosus, vanus, elatus): reges odisse superbos, Poët. ap. Cic. Att. 6, 3, 7: reges, Lucr. 5, 1222: domini, id. 2, 1091; Verg. A. 12, 236: juvenis, id. ib. 3, 326; 10,

514: victor, id. G. 3, 226: non decet superbum esse hominem servom, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 64: freti virtute et viribus superbi, id. Am. 1, 1, 58: superbum se praebuit in fortunā, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1: vide ne superbi (animi) sit aspernari ejusdem liberalitatem, id. Fam. 4, 9, 4: atque meo nunc Superbus incedis malo, Hor. Epod. 15, 18: licet superbus ambules pecuniā, id. ib. 4, 5: opibus superbi, Verg. A. 5, 268: utrum superbiorem te pecunia facit, an quod te imperator consulit, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 1: laudato pavone superbior, Ov. M. 13, 802: homines superbissimi, Sall. J. 31, 12; Auct. B. Afr. 57, 6: eum, qui de suā unius sententiā omnia gerat, superbum judico magis quam sapientem, Liv. 44, 22, 11: non respondere vereor, ne superbum sit, id. 42, 40, 2.—In a pun on the literal meaning of super: *Merc.* Faciam ego te superbum, nisi hinc abis. *So.* Quonam modo? *Merc.* Auferere, non abibis, si ego fustem sumpsero, *I will make you*, i. e. *one who rides* or *is carried*, rather than walks, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 201.—**b.** Transf., of things concr. or abstr.: aures, Liv. 34, 5, 13: oculi, Ov. M. 6, 169: arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 5: postisque superbos Unguit amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1179: sceptra, id. 5, 1137: voces, id. 5, 1173: dens, *delicate, fastidious, squeamish*, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: corpus, id. ib. 2, 2, 109: inguen, id. Epod. 8, 19: manus, Sen. Med. 205: vultus, id. Herc. Fur. 721: non est inhumana virtus neque immanis neque superba, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: victoria, quae naturā insolens et superba est, id. Marcell. 3, 9: pax, Liv. 9, 12, 1: jura, id. 31, 29, 9; cf.: superbissima lex, id. 4, 4, 10: mutatio vestis, id. 9, 18, 4: vita, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 48: aures quarum est judicium superbissimum, i. e. *very severe, utterly impartial*, Cic. Or. 44, 150: scilicet aspera mea natura, difficilis aditus, superba responsa, *uncivil, arrogant*, id. Vatin. 3, 8: cujus tu superbissima decreta et preces repudiasti, id. Pis. 27, 64: ipsum dicendi genus nihil superbum, nihil elatum saltem ac sublime desideret, Quint. 6, 2, 19; cf. id. 11, 1, 37.—With foll. *inf.*, Sil. 3, 374; 12, 433; 14, 646.—*Neutr. absol.*: reliqua multo major multitudo neque excluderetur suffragiis, ne superbum esset, nec valeret nimis, ne esset periculosum, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39: superba loqui, Prop. 1, 10, 22.—Superbum est, with a *subject-clause*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 45; Ov. M. 13, 17.—**B.** **Sŭperbus,** i, *m.*, *surname of the younger Tarquin*, the last king of Rome, Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28; id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38; Liv. 1, 49, 1; Ov. F. 2, 718 al.; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58.—**II.** In a good sense, *proud, superior, excellent, distinguished; splendid, magnificent, superb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quae (virtus) inter hanc fortunam et illam superba incedit cum magno utriusque contemptu, Sen. Ep. 76, 21: populum late regem belloque superbum, Verg. A. 1, 21: animae virtute et factis, Sil. 10, 573: triumphus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 3; 1, 37, 31: merum, id. ib. 2, 14, 27; cf.: limina civium potentiorum, id. Epod. 2, 7: postes, id. C. 4, 15, 7: Tibur, Verg. A. 7, 630: Phoebe superbe lyrā, Tib. 4, 2, 22: sedes Dolopum, Verg. A. 2, 785; Cat. 64, 85: domus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 509: dapes, Mart. 3, 45, 3.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Superba pira, an excellent kind of pear, perh. *the muscatel*, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; cf. superbia, II. B.—**2.** Olivae, of a very large and plump kind, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 17.—**3.** Herba = chamaemeli, App. Herb. 23.—Hence, *adv.* (acc. to I.), *haughtily, proudly, superciliously*. (*a*) Form **sŭperbē,** Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 38; Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 22; Lucr. 5, 1224: imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 (with crudeliter); Liv. 2, 45, 6 (with insolenter); 37, 10, 2 (with contemptim); 24, 25, 8 (opp. humiliter); 9, 14; 10, 10: Rhodii, superbe commemoratis meritis suis, etc., id. 44, 14, 8.—(*β*) Form **sŭperbĭter** (ante-class.), Naev. and Afran. ap. Non. 515, 10 sq.; 516, 1; Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. (Enn. p. 180, 40 Vahl.).—**b.** *Comp.*: superbius, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: preces alicujus superbius accipere, Tac. A. 2, 37.—**c.** *Sup.*: superbissime, Cic. Pis. 27, 64.

sŭper-cădo, cĕcĭdi, 3, *v. n.*, *to fall upon* or *over*, Vulg. Psa. 57, 9; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 3, 70.

sŭper-caelestis, e, *adj.*, *that is above the heavens, super-celestial* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Anim. 23; id. Res. Carn. 49.

* **sŭper-calco,** āre, *v. a.*, *to tread* or *stand upon*: tabulatum, Col. 12, 39, 3.

* **sŭper-cerno,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to sift upon* or *over*: terram cribris, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74 (better superincerno).

sŭper-certo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to fight over, to fight therefor*, Vulg. Ep. Jud. 1, 3.

sŭpercĭlĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [supercilium], *haughty, disdainful, supercilious; censorious, severe* (post-Aug. and very rare), Sen. Ep. 123, 11; Arn. 1, 8; Mart. Cap. 8, § 809.

sŭper-cĭlĭum, ii, *n.* [super and root kal-; Gr. καλύπτω; Lat. celāre, to hide, cover; cf. Gr. κύλον, ἐπικύλιον, eyelid; cf. also, Ang.-Sax. hlid; Engl. lid; Germ. Augenlid]: cilium est folliculus, quo oculus tegitur, unde fit supercilium, Fest. p. 43 Müll.; Plin. 11, 37, 57, § 157. **I.** Lit., *the eye-brow* (good prose; more freq. in the *plur.*). (*a*) *Plur.*: ex superciliorum aut remissione aut contractione facile judicabimus, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: supercilia abrasa, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: superiora superciliis obducta sudorem a capite defluentem depellunt, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: nec sedeo duris torva superciliis, Ov. H. 16 (17), 16: constricta, Quint. 1, 11, 10: torta, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 12: conjuncta, Suet. Aug. 79: usque ad malarum scripturam currentia, Petr. 126; Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138: balenae, id. 9, 62, 88, § 186; Quint. 11, 3, 78; 11, 3, 79; 11, 3, 160: mulieres potissimum supercilia sua attribuerunt ei deae (Junoni Lucinae), Varr. L. L. 5, § 69 Müll.; cf. Fest. p. 305 ib.—(*β*) *Sing.*: altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic. Pis. 6, 14: triste, Lucr. 6, 1184: altero erecto, altero composito supercilio, Quint. 11, 3, 74: quo supercilio spicit, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 100: hirsutum, Verg. E. 8, 34; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 94; Ov. A. A. 3, 201; Juv. 2, 93 al.: supercilium salit (as a favorable omen), Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 105.—**B.** Transf., the prominent part of a thing, *the brow, ridge, summit* (not ante-Aug.): clivosi tramitis, Verg. G. 1, 108: tumuli, Liv. 34, 29, 11: infimo stare supercilio, *at the bottom of the projection*, id. 27, 18, 10; cf. Stat. Th. 6, 63: supercilium quoddam excelsum nacti, Auct. B. Afr. 58, 1; Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 17.—In archit., *a projecting moulding over the scotia of a column* or *cornice*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*; *a threshold*, id. 4, 6, 5.—Of *the coast* of the sea: supercilia ejus sinistra, Amm. 22, 8, 8; *the shore* of a river: Nili, id. 14, 8, 5: Rheni, id. 14, 10, 6: fluminis, id. 17, 9, 1: amnis, App. M. 5, p. 169, 34.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The nod, the will*: cuncta supercilio movens, Hor. C. 3, 1, 8; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 2, 58.—**B.** *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, sternness, superciliousness* (class.; mostly *sing.*): supercilium ac regius spiritus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93; id. Sest. 8, 19; id. Red. in Sen. 7, 14; Sen. Ben. 2, 4, 1; Juv. 6, 169; 5, 62: triste Catonis, Mart. 11, 2, 1: pone supercilium, id. 1, 5, 2: supercilii matrona severi, Ov. Tr. 2, 309; cf.: contegere libidines fronte et supercilio, non pudore et temperantiā, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.

* **sŭper-cingo,** ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover over* or *in addition* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 3.

sŭper-claudo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover* or *close up* (late Lat.), Adaman. Locc. Sanct. 1, 15.

* **sŭper-compōno,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to place together upon* or *on the top*: pisces, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

* **sŭper-concīdo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cut in pieces over*: coliculorum minutias, Apic. 5, 5 *fin.*

sŭper-contĕgo, xi, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover over*: lapsos (herbida pondera), Sil. 16, 42: renes tunicis, Cels. 4, 1, 19.

* **sŭper-corrŭo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to fall down thereon*, Val. Max. 5, 6, 5.

sŭper-crĕātus, a, um, *Part.* [creo], *grown on, adventitious*: infusio umoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 125; Hilar. Trin. 6, 5.

sŭper-cresco, crēvi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** Lit., *To grow up, over*, or *upon*: carcinoma, Cels. 5, 28, 2 *fin.*: caro, id. 5, 28, 22 *init.*—With *dat.*, Serv. Verg. A. 3, 15.—**B.** Trop.: fortuna quod supercresceret caritati, i. e. *might join, be added to*, Quint. Decl. 5 14 *fin.*—**II.** *Act.*, *to excel, outdo*: municipalem habitum, August. c. Acad. 1, 2.

sŭper-cŭbo, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to lie* or *sleep upon*, Col. 7, 4, 5; App. M. 6, p. 185, 34.

sŭper-curro, ĕre, *v. n.* **I.** Lit., *to run over* or *beyond*: baltei, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**II.** Trop., *to surpass, exceed*: large vectigali (ager), Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 3; Alcim. Ep. 18.

sŭperdătus, a, um, *Part.*, v. superdo.

* **sŭper-dēligo** (also separate, **sŭper dēl-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to bind upon* or *over*: spongiam, Cels. 7, 7, 8 *fin.*

sŭper-destillo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to drop* or *trickle upon*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

sŭper-dīco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to say in addition*, Dig. 12, 2, 13 *fin.*

sŭper-dīmĭdius, a, um, *adj.*; of a number, *half as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 3 to 2), Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sqq.

sŭper-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1, *v. a.*, *to put* or *lay over* (post-Aug.), Cels. 5, 28, 3 *fin.*; 5, 8, 7; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 7 *med.*

sŭper-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* (post-class.), *to lead* or *draw over*: pampinum, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*: novercam tot liberis, *to bring* or *put over*, Capitol. M. Aur. *fin.*: novercam filio, Quint. Decl. 38.—**II.** *To add, subjoin*, Tert. Anim. 36; id. Cor. Mil. 11.

sŭper-ductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [super-duco], *a drawing over, erasure*, Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

* **sŭpĕr-ĕdo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to eat besides* or *after* a thing: betae radicem, Plin. 19, 6, 34, § 113.

sŭpĕr-effĕro, ef-ferre, *v. irreg. a.*, *to exalt, extol* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 49, 30.

sŭpĕr-efflŭo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to superabound, be superfluous* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 14, § 9: mensura, Vulg. Luc. 6, 38: quicquid, Paul. Nol. Carm. 35, 511: PECVNIA, Inscr. Murat. 1772, 8.—**II.** *To be abundantly exalted above*: legi supereffluit doctrina Christi, Ambros. in Luc. 5, 34.

sŭpĕr-effulgĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to be more than effulgent* (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1250.

sŭpĕr-ēgrĕdĭor, ĕdi, 3, *v. a.*, *to surmount* (late Lat.): plebeias opiniones, Ambros. Ep. 6.

sŭpĕr-ēlĕvo, āre, *v. a.*, *to raise above* (late Lat.): se (iniquitates), Vulg. Esd. 4, 16, 77.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to spring* or *burst forth over* a thing: terram (unda), Sid. Carm. 15, 75.

sŭpĕrēmĭnentĭa, ae, *f.* [super-emineo], *supereminence* (late Lat.): dei, Aug. Serm. 40; id. Gest. Pelag. 30, 55; Ambros. Parad. 2, 8: laudis, Hilar. Trin. 11, 4.

sŭpĕr-ēmĭnĕo, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to overtop, to appear* or *be above, to rise above* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (*a*) *Act.*: victor viros supereminet omnes, Verg. A. 6, 857: umero undas, id. ib. 10, 765: fluctus omnes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 49: quas omnes aspis supereminens, Amm. 22, 15, 27.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: ut olivae premantur et jus supereemineat, Col. 12, 49, 1; Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: herba paulum supereminens extra aquam, Plin. 26, 8, 33, § 50 (al. semper eminens).—Hence, **sŭpĕrēmĭnens,** entis, *P. a.*, *rising above, prominent; comp.*, Fulg. Cont. Virg. p. 146.—*Sup.*, Aug. Spir. et Lit. 65.

* **sŭpĕr-ēmŏrĭor,** mŏri, *v. dep. n.*, *to die upon*, Plin. 10, 2, 2, § 4.

sŭpĕr-ēnăto, āre, *v. a.*, *to swim over*: amnem, Luc. 4, 133 Cort.: fluctus omnes, Alcim. Diluv. 4, 240.

* **sŭpĕr-ērectus,** a, um, *Part.* [erigo], *standing overhead*: sol, *vertical*, Amm. 20, 3, 10 dub.

sŭpĕr-ērŏgātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, *a payment in addition* (late Lat.), Ps. Quint. Decl. 3; 6.

* **sŭpĕr-ērŏgo,** āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to spend* or *pay out over and above*: si quid forte supererogasti, Cod. Just. 2, 19, 14; Vulg. Luc. 10, 35.

sŭpĕrescit, v. supersum.

sŭpĕr-ēvŏlo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to fly away over*: Alpem, Luc. 3, 299.

sŭpĕrexactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superexigo], *a demanding over and above, an excessive demand*, Cod. Just. 10, 20, De superexactionibus.

sŭpĕr-exalto, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to exalt*

above others, Vulg. Jacob. 2, 13. — *Part.:* superexaltatus deus, Aug. Conf. 3, 2.

sŭpĕr-excēdo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to surpass* (late Lat.), Aug. Specul. 6.

* **sŭpĕr-excellens,** entis, *adj.*, *very excellent, superexcellent*, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 18.

* **sŭpĕr-excurro,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to run* or *stretch over, to spread over*, Dig. 43, 27, 1, § 2.

* **sŭpĕr-exĕo,** īre, *v. n.*, *to extend over*, Aus. Idyll. 18, 1.

* **sŭpĕr-exĭgo,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to demand* or *exact over and above*, i. e. *to excess:* damna, Cod. Just. 1, 55, 4.

sŭpĕr-exsulto, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *to leap up, exult greatly*, Symm. Ep. 5, 92; Cassiod. Complex. ad Ep. Jacob. 5.

sŭpĕr-extendo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to stretch over, cause to cover:* in aliquo cutem, Vulg. Ezek. 37, 6. — **II.** *To stretch excessively:* nos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 14.

sŭpĕr-extollo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to raise* or *exalt above* others, Tert. Res. Carn. 24; Vulg. Psa. 71, 16.

sŭper-fĕro, ferre, *v. a.* **I.** *To carry over* or *beyond, to place* or *put over* (post-Aug.): pedem parturienti, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103. — *Pass.*, *to go, ride, fly, swim*, etc., *over:* pisces, Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58; App. de Mundo *fin.;* Tert. Bapt. 4; Mart. Cap. 8, § 882. — **II.** *To carry over* or *beyond the time:* periclitari partus, si superferatur, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133. — **B.** *To raise high, carry over the head:* aurum, Plin. 33, 4, 25, § 84. — Hence, **sŭperlātus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *extravagant, excessive, exaggerated:* verba (with translata), Cic. Part. Or. 15, 53; Quint. 8, 3, 43.

* **sŭper-fēto,** āre, *v. n.*, *to conceive anew while still with young, to superfetate*, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 179; 7, 11, 9, § 48; 8, 55, 81, § 219.

sŭperfĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [superficies], *of* or *belonging to the surface, superficial* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: numerus, *denoting the superficial contents*, Cassiod. Arithm. p. 555; Isid. 3, 7, 4. — **II.** Trop., *superficial:* officia, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

sŭperfĭcĭārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *situated on another man's land, superficiary* (jurid. Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* praedia, Dig. 10, 2, 10: aedes, ib. 43, 18, 2: mathematice, ut ita dicam, superficiaria est: in alieno aedificat, Sen. Ep. 88, 28. — **II.** *Subst.:* **sŭperfĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who has a house on another man's land, a superficiary*, Dig. 6, 1, 74; 39, 2, 18; 43, 17, 3 *med.* al.

sŭper-fĭcĭens, entis, *P. a.* [super-facio], *superfluous*, Dig. 39, 3, 1, § 11.

sŭperfĭcĭes, ēi, *f.* [super-facies], *the upper side* of a thing, *the top, surface.* **I.** In gen. (post-Aug.): testudinum, *the upper shell*, Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 91; 6, 24, 28, § 109; 9, 10, 12, § 35: sardonychum, id. 37, 6, 23, § 89: aquae, *the surface*, Col. 8, 15, 3: arborum, *the part that grows above ground*, id. 4, 11, 1; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; 19, 4, 19, § 56; Col. 11, 3, 21: vitis, id. Arb. 10, 2; 4, 29, 13; 4, 11, 2: aedis, *the roof*, Plin. 34, 3, 7, § 13: Ὑπερῷον superficies, cenaculum, percula, Gloss. Philox.: candelabri, *the upper part, in which the light is placed*, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11: terrae, Vulg. Gen. 2, 6 et saep. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Jurid. Lat., *a building*, as standing above the ground: cum aedes ex duabus rebus constent ex solo et superficie, Dig. 41, 3, 23: De superficiebus, ib. 43, 18: superficiem consules ex senatusconsulto aestimabunt, Cic. Att. 4, 1, 7; 4, 2, 5; Liv. 5, 54, 2; Dig. 23, 3, 32; 43, 17, 3, § 5; Col. 1, 5, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3286 al. — Also in the collat. form SVPERFICIVM, Inscr. Grut. 608, 8; Dig. 31, 3, 39; Kalend. Farnes. ap. Grut. 137, 2; 138, 2. — **B.** In math., *a superficies* (only length and breadth), Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260; Rhem. Fann. Pond. 107; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 2, 6.

sŭperfĭcium, ii, v. superficies, II. A.

sŭper-fīgo, ĕre, fixus, 3, *v. n.*, *to fasten up, fasten thereupon:* superfixa capita hostium portantes redierunt, Liv. 42, 60, 2; Treb. Pol. Claud. 3, 5.

sŭper-fīo, fiĕri, *v. n.*, *to be over and above, to be left, to remain* (very rare; not in Cic.): edepol te vocem (ad cenam) libenter, si superfiat locus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 10; id. Mil. 2, 4, 3; id. Stich. 4, 2, 12; id. Trin. 2, 4, 108: quae superfieri possunt, Col. 12, 1, 5.

sŭper-fixus, v. superfigo.

* **sŭper-flexus,** a, um, *Part.* [flecto], *bent over:* crates, Sid. Ep. 8, 12 *med.*

* **sŭper-flōrescens,** entis, *Part.* [floresco], *blossoming all over:* sibi cucumis, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.

sŭperflŭē, *adv.*, v. superfluus *fin.*

1. sŭper-flŭo, ĕre, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *Neutr.*, *to run over, overflow* (mostly post-Aug.; only once in Cic.; syn. redundo). **A.** Lit.: in aeneo vase leniter coquuntur, ne superfluant, Cels. 6, 18, 2: fons superfluit, Plin. 31, 4, 28, § 51: superfluentis Nili receptacula, Tac. A. 2, 61: si (Nilus) immodicus superfluxit, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 3. — **B.** Trop. **1.** *To be superabundant, to superabound:* pecunia non superfluens, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 5: virgines, id. Contr. 1, 3, 4: populus, id. ad Helv. 6, 11: claritas, Plin. 4, 7, 11, § 24. — **b.** Transf., *to be superfluous:* nihil neque desit, neque superfluat, Quint. 8, 2, 22; so (opp. deesse) id. 12, 10, 16; cf. id. 10, 7, 13; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 115. — **2.** *To have a superabundance* of a thing: cum Venetis Aquileia superfluit armis, Sil. 8, 606: redundantes nos et superfluentes juvenili quādam dicendi impunitate et licentiā, etc., Cic. Brut. 91, 316; cf.: orator non satis pressus sed supra modum exsultans et superfluens, *extravagant*, Tac. Or. 18. — *Absol.:* superbus et superfluens (sc. divitiis), Cat. 29, 7. — * **II.** *Act.*, *to flow by* or *past:* nec quae dicentur, superfluent aures, Quint. 2, 5, 13 Spald.

2. sŭperflŭō, *adv.*, v. superfluus *fin.*

sŭperflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [superfluo], *running over, overflowing* (post-Aug.). * **I.** Lit.: flumina campis, Plin. Pan. 82, 5. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *Superfluous, unnecessary:* invenissent forsitan necessaria, nisi et superflua quaesissent, Sen. Ep. 45, 4; Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 30: leges, Eutr. 10, 8: cura, Vulg. Eccl. 2, 26: superfluum et vanum orare pro mortuis, id. 2 Macc. 12, 44: multa superflua legisse memini, Vop. Aur. 5: species, Capitol. Ant. 8, 7. — **B.** *That is left over, remaining:* fructus superfluos restituere, Dig. 36, 1, 58, § 7: bonorum superfluum restituere, ib. 36, 1, 58, § 1. — *Plur. subst.:* **sŭperflŭa,** ōrum, *n.:* corporis, i. e. *excrements*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 67. — *Adv., superfluously.* (α) Form **sŭperflŭē,** Mart. Cap. 3, § 310; Imp. Hon. ad Symm. Ep. 10, 72 *med.;* Aug. Gen. adv. Manich. 2, 7; Hier. Ep. 27, 1. — (β) **sŭperflŭō,** Cod. Just. 5, 51, 6; 7, 34, 2; Aug. Ep. 28.

sŭperfŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [superforum], *superfluous, unnecessary* (late Lat.): labor, Symm. Ep. 3, 48 (al. supervacaneus): super his plura replicare, superforaneum puto, Sid. Ep. 4, 11 *med.*

sŭper-fŏro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to bore from above* (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 84.

* **sŭper-frŭtico,** āre, *v. n.*, *to sprout forth again;* trop.: talia ingenia, Tert. adv. Valent. 39.

* **sŭper-fŭgio,** gĕre, *v. a.*, *to flee away over* a thing: intactas levis ipse superfugit undas, Val. Fl. 3, 554.

* **sŭper-fulgeo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to shine over* a thing, *to shine forth:* templa superfulgens, Stat. S. 1, 1, 33.

sŭper-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To pour over* or *upon* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **A.** Lit.: hanc misturam cum composueris, oleum superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 1; 4, 8, 3: unguentum, Plin. Ep. 9, 33, 9: magnam vim telorum, Tac. Agr. 36. — *Absol.:* potius mare superfunderet adversus terrarum ereptores, Tac. A. 13, 55 *fin.* — Mid., *to pour itself out, overflow; to spread out, scatter, extend:* Tiberis ripis superfunditur, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: Circus Tiberi superfuso irrigatus, Liv. 7, 3, 2: nuda superfusis tingamus corpora lymphis, Ov. M. 2, 459; cf.: superfusa umoris copia, Quint. 1, 2, 28: jacentem hostes superfusi oppresserunt, *rushing upon him in numbers*, Liv. 39, 49, 5: Albani gens superfusa montibus Caucasiis, *spreading* or *scattered over*, Plin. 6, 13, 15, § 39: Callias hanc habuisse causam superfundendi se Italiae, id. 12, 1, 2, § 5: superfusis undis, Sen. Thyest. 584; Luc. 7, 365: instar fluminis hostibus superfusi, Amm. 15, 4, 11; 25, 6, 12. — **B.** Trop.: sed nondum fortuna se animo ejus superfuderat, i. e. *become too great for*, Curt. 3, 12, 20: superfundens laetitia, *overflowing, extravagant*, Liv. 5, 7, 8: (Macedonum fama, i. e. nomen, regnum) superfudit se in Asiam, *spread abroad, extended*, id. 45, 9, 5. — **II.** *To pour* or *spread* one thing *over* another (very rare): compositum oleo superfundito, Col. 12, 57, 3: terra superfusa scamnis, id. 2, 4, 3: sedecim alarum conjuncta signa nube ipsā operient ac superfundent equites equosque, Tac. H. 3, 2 *fin.;* Scrib. Comp. 73; 257.

sŭperfūsio, ōnis, *f.* [superfundo], *a pouring* or *spreading over* or *upon* (late Lat.): aquarum caelestium, Amm. 17, 7, 12: pavimenti, Pall. 1, 17, 1. — **II.** *An overflowing:* haec, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 3, 14: aquarum, id. ib. 3, 2, 7.

sŭperfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of superfundo.

sŭper-gaudĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to rejoice over* (late Lat.): alicui, Vulg. Psa. 34, 19; Ambros. Ep. 70, 20 *fin.*

sŭper-gĕnĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to produce more and more* (late Lat.): generatur et supergeneratur usura, *increases by compound interest*, Ambros. Tob. 13, 43.

sŭper-gestus, a, um, *Part.* [gero]. * **I.** *Carried* or *heaped upon* or *over:* terra, Col. 11, 3, 6. — * **II.** *Covered over, covered up:* orificium, App. M. 9, p. 237.

sŭper-glōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.*, *exceedingly glorious*, Vulg. Dan. 3, 53.

sŭpergrădior, di, v. supergredior.

sŭpergrĕdio, dĕre, v. supergredior *fin.*

sŭper-grĕdior (**sŭpergrădior,** Plin. 27, 12, 68, § 110), gressus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [gradior], *to step, walk,* or *go over* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: limen, Col. 7, 9, 13; Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133: capram alteram decubuisse atque ita alteram proculcatae supergressam, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 201. — **II.** Trop., *to pass over, get over, surmount; to surpass, exceed, excel:* aetatis suae feminas pulchritudine, Tac. A. 13, 45: omnem laudem supergressa, Quint. 6, prooem. § 8: claritatem parentum animi magnitudine, Just. 42, 2, 3: alicujus res gestas, id. 44, 5: crudele praeceptum, supergressum omnia diritatis exempla, Amm. 28, 1, 25. — **B.** *To live through, survive* a period of time: sexaginta annos, Sen. Suas. 6, 6. — **C.** *To be superior to, elevated above:* necessitates, Sen. Ep. 32, 5.

☞ * **a.** *Act.* collat. form **sŭpergrĕdio,** dĕre, *to go over, pass:* duodecimum aetatis annum supergresserat, App. M. 10, p. 238, 34 (dub.). — * **b. sŭpergressus,** a, um, in *pass.* signif., Pall. Nov. 4, 2.

1. sŭpergressus, a, um, *Part.* of supergredior and supergredio.

* **2. sŭpergressus,** ūs, *m.* [supergredior], *a surpassing, exceeding:* per supergressum, *beyond measure, exceedingly*, Tert. Res. Carn. 40.

* **sŭpĕr-hăbĕo,** ēre, *v. a.*, *to have over* or *upon* a thing: superhabendum cataplasma, Cels. 7, 20, § 7 (perhaps it should be written separate, super habendum).

sŭpĕr-hŭmĕrāle, v. super-umerale.

sŭpĕri, ōrum, v. superus.

sŭpĕr-illĭgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to bind over* or *upon*, Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 40; 30, 6, 17, § 51.

sŭper-illĭno (**-inl-**), no *perf.*, litum (collat. form superillinītum, App. Herb. 74), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To smear over, besmear, anoint* with a thing: totum corpus bulbis contritis, Cels. 3, 19, 19. — **II.** *To smear* or *spread* a thing *over* another: idque superillitum panniculo imponendum est, Cels. 6, 18, 9: superinlito butyro ovillo cum melle, Plin. 30, 12, 37, § 111: sucus, App. Herb. 74.

sŭperillĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superillino.

sŭper-immĭnĕo, ēre, *v. n.*, *to hang over, overhang* (very rare): pastorem Ense sequens nudo superimminet, Verg. A. 12, 306: terrā superimminente, Sen. Q. N. 5, 15, 1: virgineusque pudor zonae superimminet artus, Avien. Arat. 962: mons superimminens, Hilar. in Psa. 124, 3.

* **sŭper-immitto,** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to throw over* or *upon:* jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

*** sŭper-impendens**, entis, *Part.* [impendeo], *overhanging:* silvae, Cat. 64, 287.

sŭpĕr-impendo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to spend* or *exhaust* upon any thing, Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 15 (transl. of ἐκδαπανάω).

(**sŭpĕr-implĕo**, ēre, falsely assumed as *v. a.:* implenturque super puppes, Verg. A. 5, 697; v. super, I. A.)

sŭpĕr-impōno (**-inpōno**), no *perf.*, pŏsitum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put, place,* or *lay upon* (not ante-Aug.): saxum ingens, Liv. 39, 50, 3: statua superimposita, id. 38, 56, 3: manum, Quint. 1, 1, 27: allium, Cels. 5, 27, 6: cataplasmata, id. 3, 10: radicem arundinis, id. 5, 26, 35: superinposito linteolo, Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 103; Stat. S. 1, 1.

sŭpĕrimpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superimpono.

*** super-incendo**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to inflame more* or *greatly:* hanc (Venus), Val. Fl. 2, 124.

sŭpĕrincerno, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [super-incerno], *to sift upon*, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.

sŭpĕr-incĭdens, entis, *Part.* [incido], *falling from above, falling down:* tela, Liv. 2, 10, 11: viri, id. 23, 15, 13: caelestis aqua, Col. 4, 9, 1.

*** sŭpĕr-incīdo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cut into above:* cutem, Cels. 7, 31, 7.

*** sŭpĕr-incresco**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to grow over* or *upon:* nimius callus, Cels. 8, 19 *fin.*

sŭpĕr-incŭbans, antis, *Part.* [incubo], *lying over* or *upon:* Romanus, Liv. 22, 51.

sŭpĕr-incumbo, cŭbŭi, 3, *v. n.*, *to lay* or *cast one's self upon*, Ov. H. 11, 57; 11, 117.

*** sŭpĕr-incurvātus**, a, um, *adj.*, *bent* or *stooping over*, App. M. 9, p. 220, 13.

sŭpĕr-indictum, i, *n.*, *an extraordinary impost* (jurid. Lat.): de superindicto, Cod. Just. 10, 18; 10, 17, 1; 11, 74, 1.

sŭpĕr-indūco, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** Lit., *to draw over, cover over* (post-Aug.): corpus, Quint. 5, 8, 2 *N. cr.:* terram, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 61: tabellas cerâ delitâ, Just. 2, 10, 14.—**II.** *To cause to come upon, to bring upon:* eis principes, Vulg. 2 Par. 33, 11: in nos magnum malum, id. Dan. 9, 12.—**III.** Trop., *to mention afterwards, to add:* dispositionem caeli, Tert. adv. Herm. 26.

*** sŭpĕrinductīcius** or **-tīus**, a, um, *adj.* [superinduco], *supposititious:* fratres (with falsi), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 3.

sŭpĕrinductĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an erasing* any thing written, Dig. 28, 4, 1, § 1.

sŭpĕrinductus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduco.

sŭpĕrindūmentum, i, *n.* [superinduo], *an outer garment* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 42; id. adv. Marc. 5, 12 al.

sŭpĕr-indŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put on over* other clothes (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: paenulam, Suet. Ner. 48; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 12.—**II.** Trop.: superinduti substantiâ aeternitatis, *clothed with*, Tert. Apol 48 *fin.:* in hac carne domicilium indui solet, id. Res. Carn. 42.

sŭpĕrindūtus, a, um, *Part.* of superinduo.

sŭpĕr-infundo, no *perf.*, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour over* or *upon:* aquam, Cels. 5, 25, 4; 3, 20: mel, id. 8, 4 *fin.*

sŭpĕrinfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of superinfundo.

sŭpĕr-ingĕro, no *perf.*, gestum, 3, *v. a.*, *to bring upon, to cast* or *heap upon:* acervos leguminum, Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 308: montem, Stat. S. 1, 1, 59: illapsae superingeruntur escae, Prud. Cath. 4, 87.—Poet.: ubi non umquam Titan superingerit ortus, i. e. *does not pour down his morning beams, does not shine*, Tib. 4 (5), 1, 157 (al. super egerit).

sŭpĕringestus, a, um, *Part.* of superingero.

sŭpĕr-inĭcĭo, no *perf.*, jectum, 3, *v. a.*, *to throw on* or *above, to cast over* or *upon* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): raras frondes, Verg. G. 4, 46: textum rude, Ov. M. 8, 640: terram, id. F. 5, 533: togas, id. ib. 6, 570: folia contrita et illita, Cels. 5, 26, 33: fimum, Plin. 17, 9, 6, § 53.

sŭpĕrinjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superinicio.

sŭpĕr-inspĭcĭo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to oversee, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): sacra ecclesiae, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.;* 6, 1.

sŭpĕr-insterno, strāvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to spread* or *lay over:* tabulas, Liv. 30, 10, 5; Sil. 7, 28; cf. Verg. A. 2, 722.

*** sŭpĕr-instillo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to drop upon:* olei modicum, Apic. 4, 2 *fin.*

*** sŭpĕr-instrĕpo**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to sound above:* axis perfractis ossibus, Sil. 2, 186.

sŭpĕrinstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superinstruo.

sŭpĕr-instrŭo, no *perf.*, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to build over* or *upon; to arrange over one another:* ut concameratis superinstruas, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 1: ordines vasorum in altitudinem, Col. 9, 7, 3.

sŭpĕr-insultans, antis, *Part.* [insulto], *leaping about upon*, Claud. Gigant. 83.

*** sŭpĕr-intĕgo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to cover over:* ora fossarum, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 47.

sŭpĕr-intendo, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to have the oversight of, to superintend* (eccl. Lat.): ut ipsi superintendant et quasi custodiant populum, Aug. in Psa. 126, n. 3; id. Civ. Dei, 19, 19; Hier. Ep. 146, 1.

sŭpĕrintentor, ōris, *m.* [superintendo], *an overseer, superintendent*, Aug. in Psa. 126, n. 3.

*** sŭpĕr-ĭnundo**, āre, *v. a.*, *to overflow;* trop.: ejusmodi eloquiis, Tert. Res. Carn. *fin.*

sŭpĕr-ĭnungo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to smear over, to besmear, anoint* with any thing: oculos collyrio, Cels. 7, 7, 1; 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 8; 6, 6, 1.

*** sŭpĕr-invĕho**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to carry above* or *over:* speciem monstri, Avien. Arat. 1157.

sŭpĕrĭor, ōris, v. superus.

sŭpĕr-irrŭo, ĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to fall in upon* or *over:* igni, Mar. Vict. Fratr. Machab. 263.

sŭpĕrĭus, *comp.* **1.** *Neutr.* of superior, v. superus.—**2.** From supra, *adv.*, q. v.

*** sŭpĕr-jăcĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to lie over* or *upon:* cataplasma, Cels. 8, 9, 18.

sŭpĕr-jăcĭo, jēci, jectum (superjactus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non 503, 33; Tac. H. 5, 6), 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To cast* or *throw over* or *upon* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). **A.** Lit.: membra superjectâ cum tua veste fovet, Ov. H. 16, 222: semina de tabulato, Col. 2, 17, 2: folia, id. 2, 1, 6: aggerem, Suet. Calig. 19: se rogo, Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; 6, 6, 1 *fin.:* ut ille ardentibus tectis superjaceretur, id. 5, 2, ext. 7: et superjecto pavidae natarunt Aequore damae, i. e. *spread over* the earth, *overwhelming*. Hor. C. 1, 2, 11: Phrygia Troadi superjecta, *situated above Troas*, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—*** B.** Trop., *to overdo, exaggerate:* superjecere quidam augendo fidem, Liv. 10, 30, 4: beneficia (= superare), Sen. Ben. 3, 32 *fin.;* cf. id. ib. 7, 9, 4.—**II.** *To overtop* with any thing (very rare): pontus scopulos superjacit unda, Verg. A. 11, 625: arbores tantae proceritatis, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 21.

sŭper-jacto, āre, *v. a.* *** I.** *To fling* or *toss up:* infantes, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—*** II.** *To spring over* a thing: mugiles transversa navigia superjactant, Plin. 9, 15, 21, § 54.

sŭperjactus, a, um, v. superjacio *init.*

sŭperjectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superjacio]. *** I.** Lit., *a throwing over* or *on:* vestium, Arn. 3, 108.—**II.** Trop., in rhet., *an exaggeration, hyperbole*, Quint. 8, 6, 67.

1. sŭperjectus, a, um, *Part.* of superjacio.

*** 2. sŭperjectus**, ūs *m.* [superjacio], *a leaping upon, covering*, Col. 6, 36, 4.

*** sŭper-jūmentārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a superintendent of the drivers of beasts of burden*, Suet. Claud. 2.

sŭper-jungo, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to subjoin, add* (late Lat.), Inc. Quaest. ex. Nov. Fest. 95.

sŭper-lābor, bi, *v. n. dep.*, *to glide* or *run over* (very rare): in aperto jacentes sidera superlabebantur, Sen. Ep. 90, 42; Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.;* Liv. 30, 25, 6 (dub.).

*** sŭper-lăcrĭmo**, āre, *v. n.*, *to weep* or *drop upon:* vitis, Col. 4, 24, 16.

sŭperlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superfero]. **I.** In rhet., *an exaggerating, hyperbole:* veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203; cf. Auct. Her. 4, 33, 44; Quint. 9, 2, 3; 9, 1, 29; 12, 10, 62: malignitatis, *the highest degree*, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 20, 40.—**II.** In gram., *the superlative:* (soloecismus) per comparationes et superlationes, Quint. 1, 5, 45; Charis. p. 88 sq. P.

sŭperlātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [superlatus]; in gram.: nomen, *superlative, in the superlative degree*, Charis. p. 87 P.; Prisc. p. 605 ib.—**II.** *Hyperbolic, exaggerated:* sententiae, Isid. 2, 21, 16.—Hence, *adv.:*

sŭperlātīvē, *superlatively, in the superlative*, Charis. p. 87 P.

sŭperlātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of superfero.

sŭper-laudābĭlis, e, *adj.*, *extremely to be praised*, Vulg. Dan. 3, 53; 3, 54.

‡ sŭperlīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [super-limen], *a lintel*, Plin. 29, 4, 26, § 83: LAPIDEVM, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 324.

sŭperlīmĭnāre, is, *n.* [superlimen], *a lintel*, Vulg. Exod. 12, 23.—*Plur.*, Vulg. Amos, 9, 1 (transl. of the Heb. הַסִּפִּים); id. Exod. 12, 7.

sŭper-līno, no *perf.*, lĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to daub* or *smear over* (post-Aug.). **I.** *To daub* or *smear* a thing *over* something: radicem in vino decoctam, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 42.—**II.** *To smear over, besmear* with something: laser visco, ut haereat, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 103: dolium, Pall. Oct. 14, 5.

sŭperlĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superlino], *a smearing over*, Marc. Emp. 8 *med.*

sŭper-lūcĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to shine* (late Lat.), Hier. in Psa. 89.

sŭper-lucror, āri, 1, *v. a.*, *to gain in addition:* talenta, Vulg. Matt. 25, 20.

sŭper-lūgĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to mourn over in addition* (late Lat.), Aug. in Job, 27.

sŭper-mando, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to chew* or *eat after* something else: raphanos, Plin. 31, 6, 33, § 65.

sŭper-mĕo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to go, glide*, or *flow over:* aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; Amm. 24, 1, 7; Sol. 37 *med.*

sŭper-mētĭor, mensus, 4, *v. dep. a.*, *to mete out abundantly:* alimenta, Tert. Anim. 38.

sŭper-mĭco, āre, *v. a.*, *to leap over* or *beyond:* austrum, Avien. 845.

sŭper-mitto, mīsi, 3, *v. a.*, *to throw* or *pour over* or *upon; to put in afterwards, add*, etc. (post-class.): aquam, Just. 12, 14, 9; Curt. 10, 4, 20; Apic. 5, 3, § 194; 2, 1, § 40.

*** sŭper-mŏlāris**, e, *adj.:* lapis, *the upper millstone*, Ambros. Tob. 21, 83.

*** sŭper-mundĭālis**, e, *adj.*, *that is above the world, supermundane:* substantiae, Tert. Anim. 18.

*** sŭper-mūnĭo**, īre, *v. a.*, *to fortify* or *protect above:* alvearia porticibus, Col. 9, 7, 4.

sŭper-nans, nantis, *Part.* [no], *swimming above* or *at top*, Macr. S. 7, 12.

sŭpernas, ātis, *adj.* [supernus], *of* or *belonging to the upper country, upper* or *northern*, as regards Rome (post-Aug.): Caretini (opp. infernates), Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106: abies, i. e. *growing on the Upper* or *Adriatic Sea* (opp. infernas, of the Tyrrhene Sea), id. 16, 39, 76, § 197: persica e Sabinis, id. 15, 12, 11, § 40: VINVM, Inscr. Rein. cl. 3, n. 88; cf. Inscr. Orell. 995: ventus, *the northeast-by-north wind*, Vitr. 1, 6.—Augustus jestingly called Maecenas adamas supernas (as the Adriatic produced no diamonds), Macr. S. 2, 4.

sŭper-nāto, āre, *v. n.*, *to swim above* or *on top, to float* (post-Aug.), Col. 12, 9, 2; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65; 28, 9, 35, § 134; App. M. 6, p. 180, 36; Paul. Nol. Carm. 21, 179.—With *dat.:* arieti (Phryxum), App. M. 6, p. 185, 33.

sŭper-nātus, a, um, *Part.* [nascor], *growing over* or *above:* gravia ulcera, Cels. 8, 2: caule, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 45.

sŭpernē, *adv.*, v. supernus *fin.*

sŭpernĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supernus], *highness, height:* supernitatum, Tert. adv. Val. 7

sŭper-nōmĭno, āre, *v. a.*, *to surname:* quem Philadelphum, Tert. Apol. 18.

sŭper-nŭmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *supernumerary* (post-class.): accensi, hoc est

postea additi, quam fuisset legio completa, quos nunc supernumerarios vocant, Veg. Mil. 2, 19 *fin.*; Aug. in Psa. 146, 9.

sŭper-nŭmĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to count in over and above* (late Lat.), Primas ad Apoc. 3, ad. 9, 16.

sŭpernus, a, um, *adj.* [super], *that is above, on high, upper; celestial, supernal* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic. or Cæs.): pars oris, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 69: vulnera, id. 2, 56, 57, § 147: Tusculum, *lofty*, i. e. *standing on high ground*, Hor. Epod. 1, 29; cf.: ballistae in humiliora ex supernis valentes, Amm. 19, 7, 5: superna (opp. inferna), Lucr. 5, 647: jactus ex supernis in infima, Gell. 9, 1, 2: album mutor in alitem Superna, *above*, Hor. C. 2, 20, 11 Muret. (al. superne): aquilones, qui alti supernique sunt, Gell. 2, 30, 9: partes, id. 12, 1, 13: numen, *celestial*, Ov. M. 15, 128: dei, Luc. 6, 430: lux, *of the sun*, id. 6, 733: leges, id. 9, 556: superna litora, *the upper*, i. e. *northern shore*, Mel. 2, 4.—*Adv.*: **sŭpernē** (with short e, Lucr. 6, 544; 6, 597; Hor. C. 2, 20, 11), *from above, above, upwards*: neve ruant caeli penetralia templa superne, Lucr. 1, 1105: superne in statione locata, id. 6, 192: desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 4: non peccat superne, id. S. 2, 7, 64: volvitur amnis, Verg. A. 6, 659: gladium superne jugulo defigit, Liv. 1, 25, 12; cf. id. 1, 51, 9; 7, 10, 9: hoc genus superne tendit, *up, upwards*, Plin. 19, 5, 25, § 76.

sŭpĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to go over, to rise above, overtop, surmount.* **A.** Lit. (very rare; syn. transcendo): maximo saltu superabit gravidus armatis equus, *surmounted, leaped the wall*, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 97 Vahl.): sol superabat ex mari, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 41: ripis superat mihi atque abundat pectus laetitia meum, id. ib. 2, 1, 6: jugo superans, *passing over the summit*, Verg. A. 11, 514: superat agger ad auras, Stat. Th. 4, 458: (angues) superant capite et cervicibus altis, Verg. A. 2, 219. — **B.** Trop. (freq. and class.). **1.** *To have the upper hand* or *superiority, to be superior, to overcome, surpass* (syn. vinco): denique nostra superat manus, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 80: quā (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; 1, 40: numero militum, Liv. 29, 30, 8; cf.: numero hostis, virtute Romanus superat, id. 9, 32, 7: tantum superantibus malis, id. 3, 16, 4: sorte, id. 38, 36, 10: victor, superans animis, Verg. A. 5, 473: hostes equitatu superare, Nep. Ages. 3, 6: unde salo superant venti, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 29: superat sententia Sabini, Caes. B. G. 5, 31: si superaverit morbus, Plin. Ep. 7, 1, 3.—**2.** *To exceed, be in excess, be superfluous; to be abundant, to abound* (syn. supersum): in quo et deesse aliquam partem et superare mendosum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 83: pecunia superabat? at egebas, id. Or. 67, 224: uter igitur est divitior? cui deest an cui superat? id. Par. 6, 3, 49: quis tolerare potest, illis divitias superare, nobis rem familiarem etiam ad necessaria deesse? Sall. C. 20, 11: cui quamquam virtus, gloria ... superabant, id. J. 64, 1: quae Jugurthae fesso superaverant, *had been too much for*, id. ib. 70, 2: de eo quod ipsis superat, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42: Quinto delegabo, si quid aeri meo alieno superabit et emptionibus, id. Att. 13, 46, 3: superabat umor in arvis, Lucr. 5, 804: superante multitudine, Liv. 3, 5: cum otium superat, id. 3, 17: num tibi superat superbia? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 86: gentis superant tibi laudes, Tib. 4, 1, 28: dum superat gregibus juventas, Verg. G. 3, 63: si superant fetus, id. ib. 1, 189: quam facile tunc sit omnia impedire et quam hoc Caesari superet, non te fallit, perh. *how exceedingly easy it would have been*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3 dub.—**3.** *To be left over, to remain, survive* (syn. supersum): quae superaverint animalia capta, immolant, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: quod superaret pecuniae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: quae arma superabunt, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, A, § 4; Plaut. Truc. 5, 49: nihil ex raptis commeatibus superabat, Liv. 22, 40, 8: pepulerunt jam paucos superantes, id. 22, 49, 5: si de quincunce remota est Uncia, quid superat? Hor. A. P. 328: sex superant versus, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 57: pars quae sola mei superabit corporis, ossa, Tib. 3, 2, 17; Plaut. Truc. prol. 20: superet modo Mantua nobis, Verg. E. 9, 27: uter eorum vitā superarit, *whichever survives*, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: quae superaverint animalia, id. ib. 6, 17: quid puer Ascanius? superatne et vescitur aurā? Verg. A. 3, 339: captae superavimus urbi, id. ib. 2, 643; Liv. 29, 7, 7: quid igitur superat, quod purgemus? id. 45, 24, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to go* or *pass over, rise above; to mount, ascend; to surmount, overtop.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: in altisono Caeli clipeo temo superat Stellas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 Müll. (Vahl. Enn. p. 119, om. stellas): tempestas summas ripas fluminis superavit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48: ventosum aequor, Ov. Ib. 591: fluvium, Luc. 4, 150: mare, Sen. Oet. 128: pedibus salsas lacunas, Lucr. 3, 1031: munitiones, Liv. 5, 8, 10: quas (Alpes) nullā dum viā superatas, id. 5, 34, 6; 21, 26, 4; 21, 30, 5; 21, 38, 1; 23, 45, 3: Tauro monte superato, id. 35, 13, 4: montes, Verg. G. 3, 270: Alpes cursu, Luc. 1, 183: immensa montium juga, Plin. Pan. 81, 1: Caucasum, Curt. 7, 3, 22: hoc jugum, Verg. A. 6, 676: fossas, id. ib. 9, 314: summi fastigia tecti Ascensu, id. ib. 2, 303; cf.: caprae gravido superant vix ubere limen, id. G. 3, 317: retia saltu (vulpes), Ov. M. 7, 767: tantum itineris, *to traverse, pass over*, Tac. Agr. 33: regionem castrorum, *to go past* or *beyond*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: insidias circa ipsum iter locatas, Liv. 2, 50, 6: collocatur in eo turris tabulatorum quae superaret fontis fastigium, *but so as to overtop, command*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41: superat (Parnassus) cacumine nubes, Ov. M. 1, 317.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Naut. t. t., *to sail by* or *past* a place, a promontory, etc.; *to double* or *weather* a point, etc.: promontorium, Lucil. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 244; Auct. B. Afr. 62, 3; Liv. 26, 26, 1; 30, 25, 6; 31, 23, 3; Tac. A. 15, 46 et saep.: Euboeam, Nep. Them. 3, 3: cursu Isthmon, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 5: intima Regna Liburnorum et fontem Timavi, Verg. A. 1, 244 Serv.—Poet., transf.: musarum scopulos, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 223 Vahl.).—**b.** *To rise above, exceed* in height: ut alibi umbilico tenus aqua esset, alibi genua vix superaret, Liv. 36, 45, 9; cf.: posterior partes superat mensura priores, i. e. *exceeds* in size, Ov. M. 15, 378.—**B.** Trop., *to surpass, excel, exceed, outdo, outstrip* in any quality, in value, etc. **1.** In gen.: non potest quaestus consistere, si eum sumptus superat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 74: ne sumptus fructum superet, Varr. R. R. 1, 53: qui omnes homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatibus animi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3: virtute, laude, dignitate, Cic. Planc. 2, 6 sq.: aut ingenio aut fortunā aut dignitate superari, id. Lael. 3, 11: omnes homines constantiā et gravitate, id. Fam. 1, 9, 16: doctrinā Graecia nos et omni litterarum genere superabat, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 3: auctoritatis pondere et utilitatis ubertate, id. de Or. 1, 44, 195; Hirt. B. G. 8, prooem. § 4: aliquem nobilitate, Ov. P. 3, 2, 56: Phoebum superare canendo, Verg. E. 5, 9: omnes scelere, Liv. 29, 8: aliquem dignitate vitae, Nep. Alcib. 11, 2: aliquem ingenio, id. Dion, 4, 1: duritiā ferrum, Ov. H. 2, 137: vel cursu superare canem vel viribus aprum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 51: omnes in ceteris artibus, Nep. Epam. 2, 2: summam spem civium incredibili virtute, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: non dubitabam, quin hanc epistulam multi nuntii, fama denique esset ipsa tua celeritate superatura, *will outstrip*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1.—**2.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish* (syn. debello): victis hostibus, quos nemo posse superari ratu'st, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 24: armatos ac victores, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: maximas nationes, id. ib. 3, 28; 2, 24: quos integros superavissent, id. B. C. 2, 5: bello superatos esse Arvernos et Rutenos a Q. Fabio Maximo, id. B. G. 1, 45: si Helvetios superaverint Romani, id. ib. 1, 17: Massilienses bis proelio navali superati, id. B. C. 2, 22: clam ferro incautum superat, Verg. A. 1, 350: bello superatus, Ov. M. 12, 364: Asiam bello, Nep. Ages. 4, 3: tota insula in unā urbe superata est, Flor. 2, 6.—**b.** Transf., in gen.: quem (C. Curium) nemo ferro potuit superare nec auro, Enn. ap. Cic. Rep. 3, 3, 6 (Ann. v. 220 Vahl.): in quo (genere officii) etiam si multi mecum contendent, omnes facile superabo, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 4: si erum videt superare amorem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 7: hanc (orationem) assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 150: si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit atque superaverit, id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: injurias fortunae facile veterum philosophorum praeceptis superabat, id. Fin. 4, 7, 17: pareatur necessitati, quam ne dii quidem superant, *which even the gods are not above, not superior to*, Liv. 9, 4, 16: casus omnes, Verg. A. 11, 244: superanda omnis fortuna ferendo est, id. ib. 5, 710: labores, id. ib. 3, 368: difficultates omnes, Vell. 2, 120, 4: cum incedendi nimietate jam superarer, Amm. 19, 8, 6.—Hence, **sŭpĕrans,** antis, *P. a.* * **A.** *Rising high, prominent, high, lofty*: mons superantissimus, Sol. 2 *med.*—* **B.** *Prevailing, predominant*: superantior ignis, Lucr. 5, 394.

sŭpĕr-obductus, a, um, *Part.* [obduco], *drawn over*: pallium, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 110.

sŭpĕr-obrŭo (usually separate, **sŭper obrŭo**), ŭi, ŭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover over, overwhelm* (very rare): Tarpeiam ingestis armis, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 91: Hecubam injectis saxis, Aus. Epit. 25.

sŭpĕrobrŭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superobruo.

sŭpĕr-ŏbumbro, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to overshadow* (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Cyrill. Incarn. Unigen. 14.

* **sŭpĕr-occĭdens,** entis, *Part.* [occido], *setting just after*: luna soli antecedenti, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 18 *med.*

sŭpĕr-ŏpĕrio, īre, 4, *v. n.*, *to cover over* (late Lat.), S. S. Psa. 105, 17, ap. Aug. ad loc.

sŭpĕr-ordĭnātio, ōnis, *f.*, *the choice of a bishop's successor*, Ambros. Ep. 12, 5.

sŭpĕr-ordĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to appoint in addition, to add something to*: testamentum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 4.

sŭper-partĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.*: numerus, *containing a number and an aliquot part of it besides, superparticular*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761.

sŭper-partĭens, entis, *Part.* [partio]: numerus, *containing a number and several aliquot parts of it besides*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 762.

* **sŭper-pendens,** entis, *Part.* [pendeo], *overhanging*: saxa, Liv. 37, 27, 7.

sŭpĕr-perspĭcio, cĕre, 3, *v. n.*, *to look away over*, Sol. 6.

sŭper-pĕto, ĕre, 3, *v. a.*, *to ask further* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Leob. 6.

sŭperpictus, a, um, *Part.* of superpingo.

sŭper-pingo, no *perf.*, pictus, 3, *v. a.*, *to paint above* or *over* (late Lat.), Sol. 17; Avien. Arat. 906.

* **sŭper-plaudo,** ĕre, *v. n.*, *to clap* or *flap over* or *at* a thing: pinnulis, Sol. 2 *fin.*

* **sŭper-pollŭo,** ŭi, 3, *v. a.*, *to cover with pollution*: omnem terram (iniquitas), Vulg. Esd. 4, 15, 6.

* **sŭperpondĭum,** ii, *n.* [super-pondus], *an overweight*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 2.

sŭper-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to put* or *place over* or *upon, to set up* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: superpositum capiti decus (i. e. pileus), Liv. 1, 34: altissimam turrim congestis pilis, Suet. Claud. 20 *fin.*: statuam marmoream Jano, id. Aug. 31: villam profluenti, Col. 1, 5, 4; cf.: villa colli superposita, Suet. Galb. 4: ut omnis materia jugo superponatur, Col. 4, 25, 4: vitis, quae uno jugo superponatur, id. 5, 5, 15: aegra superpositā membra fovere manu, Ov. H. 21, 190: desertis Africae duas Aethiopias superponunt, *place above* or *beyond*, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 43; cf.: Galatia superposita, *situated above*, id. 5, 32, 42, § 146: hominis collo superpositum, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 9; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 27.—With *abl.*: arx asperi montis interruptā planitie superposita, Amm. 24, 2, 12. — **B.** In partic., medic. t. t., *to lay on, apply* a plaster or the like, Cels. 5, 26, 35; Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 126; 32, 7, 24, § 75: emplastrum loco dolenti, Scrib. Comp. 206.—**II.** Trop., *to place over* or *above.* **A.** *To place* or *set over*, of official station, etc.: Perperna in maritimam regionem superpositus, Liv. Fragm. Libr. 91: ut unus de presbyteris superponeretur ceteris, Hier. in Ep. ad Tit. 1, 5: puer super hoc positus officium, Petr. 56: T. FLAVIO SVPERPOSITO MEDICORVM, *president*, Inscr. Grut. 581, 7.—* **B.** *To place before, prefer*: Stoici volunt superponere

huic etiam aliud genus magis principale, Sen. Ep. 58, 13. — **C.** *To place after, postpone:* (ante gesta) levioribus superponenda sunt, Quint. 9, 4, 25: summum est enim ... huic deinde aliquid superpositum, id. 8, 4, 6; Col. 3, 10, 7.

sŭperpŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superpono], *a paroxysm* in disease, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 13, 179 al.

sŭperpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of superpono.

sŭper-postŭlātĭo, ōnis. *f.*, *an additional demand*, Cod. Th. 7, 4, 28.

sŭper-quartus, a, um, *adj.*; of a number, *one fourth as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 5 to 4): numerus, Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

sŭper-quătĭo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to shake above,* or *over and above*, Avien. Arat. 1205.

sŭper-quintus, a, um, *adj.*; of a number, *one fifth as much more* (i. e. which bears to another the ratio of 6 to 5): numerus, Boëth. Arithm. 1, 24; Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

sŭper-rāsus, a, um, *Part.* [rado], *scraped over:* clavi pedum, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 104.

sŭperrĭmus, v. superus, III. A.

sŭper-ruo, ĕre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to fall* or *rush upon; act.:* Socratem, App. M. 1, p. 109, 31. — *Neutr.:* corpori, App. M. 2, p. 126.—*Absol.*, Amm. 16, 12, 53.

* **sŭper-săpĭo**, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to possess very good taste*, Tert. Anim. 18.

sŭper-scando (**sŭperscendo**), ĕre, *v. a.*, *to climb* or *step over* (rare; not ante-Aug.): somno strata corpora, Liv. 7, 36, 2: sentes, Col. 11, 3, 7: ubi prostrato superscenditur, Tert. Poen. 10.

sŭperscendo, ĕre, v. the preced. art.

sŭper-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write upon* or *over*, *to superscribe* (post-Aug.), Dig. 28, 4, 1; 50, 10, 4; Schol. Juv. 6, 123.—**II.** E s p., *to write over* as a correction, Suet. Ner. 52 *fin.*; Gell. 20, 6, 14.

sŭperscriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [superscribo], *an inscription, superscription*, Vulg. Matt. 22, 20; id. Luc. 23, 38; Schol. Juv. 5, 34; Hilar. in Psa. 63, 1.

sŭper-sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to sit upon* or *above.* **I.** L i t. (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): eques Romanus elephanto supersedens, Suet. Ner. 11: tentorio (aquila), id. Aug. 96: corio (damnati), Amm. 23, 6, 82: utribus, id. 25, 8, 2.—With *acc.:* ansam (aspis), App. M. 11, p. 262, 29. —**II.** T r o p. ***A.** *To preside over:* vilicus litibus familiae supersedeat, i. e. *decide them*, Cato, R. R. 5, 1.— **B.** *To be above* or *superior to, to forbear, to refrain* or *desist from, to pass, omit* (the predom. and class. signif.); constr. usu. with *abl.*, less freq. with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *inf.* (α) With *abl.:* ita censeo facias, ut supersedeas hoc labore itineris, Cic Fam. 4, 2, 4: proelio, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: istis rebus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 37: istis verbis, id. Poen. 1, 3, 5: nuptiis, Turp. ap. Non. 40, 8 (Com. Rel. v. 163 Rib.): commode principio, Auct. Her. 3, 9, 17 et saep.—*Impers. pass.:* posse complexione supersederi, Cic. Inv. 1, 40, 72: supersederi litibus et jurgiis, Liv. 38, 51, 8: divinis rebus, id. 6, 1, 12: tributo ac delectu supersessum est, id. 7, 27, 4: quod cum acciderit, omnino oratione supersedendum est, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: supersedendum multitudine verborum, id. ib. 1, 20, 28: complexione, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 30.—(β) With *dat.:* pugnae, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 2: maledicto, App. Mag. p. 285, 19.—(γ) With *acc.:* operam, Gell. 2, 29, 13.—*Pass.:* haec causa non visa est supersedenda, Auct. Her. 2, 17, 26: istis omnibus supersessis, App. Flor. p. 359, 9.—(δ) With *inf.:* de virtute eorum accusanda proloqui supersederunt, Sisenn. ap. Non. 40, 11: supersedissem loqui apud vos, Liv. 21, 40, 1: certare, id. 4, 7, 8; 34, 59, 2: quae in vulgus edita ejus verbis invertere supersedeo, Tac. A. 15, 63 *fin.:* scribere, Plin. Ep. 5, 7, 5: castigare territos, Curt. 5, 6, 14: spectare supersedit, Suet. Tit. 7: deflectere ad visendum Apin supersedit, id. Aug. 93: ut venire supersedeant, Val. Max. 2, 8, 6.

sŭpersellĭum, i, *n.*, *a shabrack:* quod sellam tegebat, Vita Caes. 2, 2, 20.

sŭpersēmĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [supersemino], *one who sows upon* or *in addition*, Tert. Anim. 16 *fin.*

sŭper-sēmĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to sow upon* or *over* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Prax. 1 *med.*; Hier. Ep. 30, 14.

sŭper-sĕro, sēvi, 3, *v. a.*, *to sow over* or *upon, to sow in addition*, Hilar. in Psa. 127, 11; Arn. ib. 55.

sŭpersessus, a, um, *Part.* of supersedeo.

* **sŭper-sĭlĭens**, entis, *Part.* [salio], *leaping* or *alighting upon:* volucris, Col. 8, 3, 7.

sŭper-sisto, stĭti, 3, *v. a.*, *to place one's self upon* or *over, to stand upon* or *over* (post-class.): tribunal ligneum, App. M. 11, p. 269, 9: sicarium, id. ib. 8, p. 206, 20: caeremoniali scientiae, Amm. 29, 1, 31.

sŭper-spēro, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to hope exceedingly*, Vulg. Psa. 118, 43; 118, 74.

sŭper-spersus, a, um, *Part.* [spargo], *strewn* or *sprinkled over* (late Lat.): gemma stellis puniceis, Sol. 27 *med.:* camelopardalis candidis maculis, id. 30 *med.*; Arn. 7, p. 280.

sŭper-stagno, āvi, 1, *v. n.*, *to spread out into a lake:* si amnis Nar in rivos deductus superstagnavisset, Tac. A. 1, 79.

* **sŭper-stătūmĭno**, āre, *v. a.*, *to place above as a foundation:* rudus, Pall. 1, 9, 4.

sŭper-sterno, no *perf.*, strātum, 3, *v. a.*, *to strew* or *spread upon, to spread over, cover over* (very rare): pavimenta testacea, Col. 1, 6, 13: superstrati cumuli, Liv. 10, 29, 19: fossam ponte solubili, Amm. 16, 8, 10.

sŭperstĕs, ĭtis, *adj.* [super-sto]. **I.** *One who stands by* or *is present at* any thing, *a by-stander, witness* (only in the foll. passages): superstites testes praesentes significat, cujus rei testimonium est, quod superstitibus praesentibus ei, inter quos controversia est, vindicias sumere jubentur. Plautus in Artemone: nunc mihi licet quidvis loqui, nemo hic adest superstes. Fest. p. 305 Müll.; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 339: suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico: inite viam, an old legal formula in Cic. Mur. 12, 26. — **B.** P o e t., pregn., *standing over* as in triumph: spoliisque animosa superstes, Unda, velut victrix, sinuataque despicit undas, Ov. M. 11, 552; Stat. Th. 8, 471.—**II.** *That remains alive after another's death, outliving, surviving* (the predom. signif.); constr. usually with *dat.*; less freq. with *gen.* or *absol.* (α) With *dat.:* sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat, id. Trin. 1, 2, 19: ut tibi superstes uxor aetatem siet, id. As. 1, 1, 6: ita mihi atque huic sies superstes, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 7: ut viro tuo semper sis superstes, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 2: ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: superstes filio pater, Liv. 1, 34, 3: rei publicae, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 3; 9, 17, 1: ubi privatus superstes regno suo consenescat, Liv. 42, 50, 8: patriae (Aeneas) Hor. C. S. 42: gloriae suae, Liv. 2, 7, 8: priscis illa superstes avis, Ov. A. A. 3, 128: ceteri (liberi) superstites patri fuerunt, Suet. Calig. 7: cenis tribus perna superstes, Mart. 10, 48, 17: Tiberio, Tac. A. 5, 8.—(β) With *gen.* (mostly post-Aug.): utinam te non solum vitae, sed etiam dignitatis meae superstitem reliquissem! Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 1: alterius vestrum superstes, Liv. 40, 8, 18: omnium, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 156: superstes omnium meorum, Quint. 6, prooem. § 4; cf.: omnium suorum, Suet. Tib. 62 *fin.:* iniquorum, Tac. A. 3, 4 *fin.:* non modo aliorum sed etiam nostri superstites sumus, id. Agr. 3: multique superstites bellorum infamiam laqueo finierunt, id. G. 6 *fin.*—(γ) *Absol.:* quod superstitem Augustum reliquissent, Suet. Aug. 59: mortem obiit repentinam superstitibus liberis, etc., id. ib. 4: liberis superstitibus, Quint. 6, prooem. § 6: per ecastor scitus puer est natus Pamphilo. Deos quaeso, ut sit superstes, *that he may live*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 7: superstes hereditatem regni accipiam (sc. patri), Liv. 40, 11, 6: illum aget pennā metuente solvi Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 8: me tamen exstincto fama superstes erit, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 50: dimidiā parte superstes ero, id. ib. 1, 2, 44: post mea mansurum fata superstes opus, id. Am. 3, 15, 20: superstite Romā, Luc. 7, 660: (silva fertur) Nymphas etiam mutasse superstes, i. e. *survived their transformations*, Stat. Th. 6, 95.

sŭper-stillo, āre, *v. a.*, *to drop upon, pour on drop by drop:* oleum, Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*; 9, 13; Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 18.

sŭperstĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [super-sto; orig a standing still over or by a thing; hence, amazement, wonder, dread, esp. of the divine or supernatural]. **I.** *Excessive fear of the gods, unreasonable religious belief, superstition* (different from religio, a proper, reasonable awe of the gods; cf.: religio veri dei cultus est, superstitio falsi, Lact. 4, 28, 11): horum sententiae omnium non modo superstitionem tollunt, in quā inest timor inanis deorum, sed etiam religionem, quae deorum cultu pio continetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 117: majores nostri superstitionem a religione separaverunt, id. ib. 2, 28, 71; cf.: contaminata superstitio, id. Clu. 68, 194: nec vero superstitione tollendā religio tollitur, id. Div. 2, 72, 148: superstitio error insanus est, Sen. Ep. 123, 16: superstitiones aniles, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70: sagarum superstitio, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: tristis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 79: vana, Sil. 5, 125: magicas superstitiones objectabat, Tac. A. 12, 59: exitialis, id. ib. 15, 44: quam multi, qui contemnant (somnia) eamque superstitionem imbecilli animi atque anilis putent! Cic. Div. 2, 60, 125: barbara superstitio, id. Fl. 28, 67; id. Div. 1, 4, 7: quā (superstitione) qui est imbutus, id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; Quint. 3, 1, 22: victi superstitione animi, Liv. 7, 2, 3: captus quādam superstitione animus, id. 26, 19, 4: magna superstitio natalis amicae, Ov. A. A. 1, 417: quod novas superstitiones introduceret, Quint. 4, 4, 5: superstitio est timor superfluus et delirus, Serv. Verg. A. 8, 187: superstitionem mihi excute, Sen. Ep. 121, 4.—**2.** T r a n s f., in gen.: superstitio praeceptorum, *an excessive regard, scrupulous observance*, Quint. 4, 2, 85.— ***B.** O b j e c t i v e l y, *an object that inspires dread:* adjuro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Una superstitio superis quae reddita divis, Verg. A. 12, 817.—**II.** In post-Aug. prose sometimes for religio, *religious awe, sanctity; a religious rite:* hujus (virtutis) quādam superstitione teneantur, hanc ament, Sen. Ep. 95, 35: templi, Just. 39, 3, 9: superstitiones atque cura deorum, id. 41, 3, 6.

sŭperstĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. superstitiosus *fin.*

sŭperstĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [superstitio], *full of superstition, superstitious.* **I.** L i t.: ita factum est in superstitioso et religioso alterum vitii nomen alterum laudis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 72: nimium esse superstitiosum non oportere, id. Dom. 40, 105: isti philosophi superstitiosi et paene fanatici, id. Div. 2, 57, 118: principes, Liv. 6, 5, 6: nimiā et superstitiosā religione sese alligaverat, Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2: sollicitudo, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: in omni divinatione imbecilli animi facile superstitiosa ista concipiunt, id. ib. 2, 39, 81.—*Comp.:* per omnia quasi superstitiosiores vos video, Vulg. Act. 17, 22.—*Sup.:* saeculum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 2.—**II.** T r a n s f., *soothsaying, prophetic, prophetical* (ante-class.): superstitiosus quidem est; vera praedicat, Plaut. Curc. 3, 27; id. Am. 1, 1, 167: quid si ista aut superstitiosa aut hariola est? id. Rud. 4, 4, 95: hariolationes, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66 (Trag. v. 79 Vahl.): unde superstitiosa primum saeva evasit vox fera, Poët. ib. 2, 56, 115 (Trag. Rel. Inc. v. 19 Rib.).—*Adv.:* **sŭperstĭtĭōsē. 1.** (Acc. to I.) *Superstitiously:* neque id dicitis superstitiose aut aniliter, Cic. N. D. 3, 39, 92; id. Div. 1, 55, 126; Suet. Dom. 15.—**2.** T r a n s f., in gen. (cf. superstitio, I. A. 2.), *too scrupulously, too nicely* or *exactly* (only in Quint.): inhaerere cogitatis, Quint. 10, 6, 5: fieri, id. 1, 1, 13.

sŭperstĭto, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [superstes]. ***I.** *Act.*, *to keep alive, preserve:* regnumque nostrum ut sospitent superstitentque, Enn. ap. Non. 170, 14; 176, 3 (Trag. v. 331 Vahl.).—***II.** *Neutr.*, *to be over* or *remaining:* ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3.

sŭper-sto, āre, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to stand upon* or *over* (perh. not ante-Aug.): signa cum columnis, quibus superstabant, Liv. 40, 2, 2: columnae (statua), Suet. Galb. 23: essedis carrisque (hostis), Liv. 10, 28, 9: ruinis (armati), id. 38, 7, 5: corporibus hostium, id. 7, 24, 5: cumulus caesorum, id. 22, 59, 3: rupibus, id. 37, 27, 8: superstantes propugna-

culis celsis, Amm. 20, 6, 4: (quem) lapsum superstans Immolat, Verg. A. 10, 540: ossa inhumata (volucres), Ov. H. 10, 123: corpora atque arma simul cumulata, Stat. Th. 2, 713.—*Absol.:* agger pondere superstantium in fossam procubuit, Liv. 10, 5, 11: cum armati superstantes subissent, id. 44, 9, 8.—**II.** *To survive* (=superstitem esse; eccl. Lat.), Ennod. Epigr. 6, 1.

sŭperstrātus, a, um, *Part.* of supersterno.

sŭperstrictus, a, um, *Part.* of superstringo.

sŭper-stringo, xi, strictum, 3, *v. a., to bind* or *draw together above* or *over* (post-class. and very rare): manus accurate, App. M. 11, p. 263, 31: latera, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.

sŭperstructus, a, um, *Part.* of superstruo.

sŭper-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to build upon* or *over, to superstruct* (post-Aug. and very rare): ligneam compagem, Tac. A. 4, 62: moles, Sen. Contr. 1 prooem. *fin.:* quidquid his (fundamentis) superstruxeris, corruet, Quint. 1, 4, 5: desuper pulvillis superstruunt, App. M. 10, p. 248, 27.

sŭpersubstantĭālis, e, *adj.* [supersubstantia], *necessary to support life:* panis, Vulg. Matt. 6, 11.

sŭpersubstantīvus, a, um, *adj., supermaterial* (eccl. Lat.): Christus nec substantiva nec insubstantiva, sed supersubstantiva res est, Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1184.

sŭper-sum, fui, esse (old collat. form of the *pres.* superescit, Enn. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll.; per tmesin: jamque adeo super unus eram, Verg. A. 2, 567: nihil erat super, Nep. Alcib. 8, 1), *v. n.* **I.** *To be over and above,* either as a remainder or as a superfluity (class. and very freq.; cf. supero, B. 3.). **A.** As a remainder, *to be left, to remain, to exist still.* **1.** In gen.: dum quidem unus homo Romanus toga superescit, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 302 Müll. (Ann. v. 486 Vahl.): inde sibi memorat, unum superesse laborem, id. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 16 (Ann. v. 159 ib.): duae partes, quae mihi supersunt illustrandae orationis, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 91: ut nulli supersint de inimicis, id. Marcell. 7, 21: omnes qui supersint de Hirtii exercitu, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: quid superest de corporibus, Juv. 3, 259; 1, 35: ex eo proelio circiter milia hominum CXXX. superfuerunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: perexigua pars illius exercitûs superest, id. B. C. 3, 87: quod Morini Menapiique supererant, id. B. G. 3, 28: cum hostes vestri tantum civium superfuturum putassent, quantum, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 10, 25: quantum satietati superfuit, id. Verr. 1, 4, 13; cf.: quantum ipsi superesse potest, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: biduum supererat, Caes. B. G. 1, 23: non multum ad solis occasum temporis supererat, id. B. C. 3, 51: non multum aestatis superesset, id. B. G. 5, 22: fessis tantum superesse maris, Verg. A. 5, 616: spatia si plura supersint, id. ib. 5, 325: deos Ambraciensibus non superesse, Liv. 38, 43: nemo superesse quemquam praeter eos credebat, id. 5, 39: quod superest, scribe quaeso quam accuratissime, quid placeat, *as for the rest, as to what remains,* Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3; Verg. A. 5, 691: quod superfuit, Phaedr. 2, epil. 6: nunc mihi cur cantent, superest Dicere, *it still remains to tell,* Ov. F. 3, 675: superest tercentum messes videre, id. M. 14, 145; Lact. 1, 6, 6.—With *ut* and *subj.*, Plin. Ep. 1, 1, 2; Lact. 1, 23, 1.—**2.** In partic., *to live after, outlive, to be still alive, to survive* (rare): sicut tuum vis unicum gnatum tuae Superesse vitae sospitem et superstitem, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 2: neque deesse neque superesse rei publicae volo, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5: Lucumo superfuit patri, Liv. 1, 34: fugae, id. 28, 28: ne superesset tanto exercitui suum nomen secuto, id. 27, 49: dolori, Ov. M. 11, 703: cum superessent adhuc qui spectaverant, etc., Suet. Claud. 21.—**B.** *To be in abundance, to abound* (syn. abundo): cui tanta erat res et supererat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 19: tibi, quia superest, dolet, id. ib. 1, 3, 10: vereor ne jam superesse mihi verba putes, quae dixeram defutura, Cic. Fam. 13, 63, 2: adeo supererunt animi ad sustinendam invidiam, Liv. 2, 27, 12: tantum illi ingenii superfuit, Suet. Tit. 1.—Poet.: modo vita supersit, *if life be long enough, suffice,* Verg. G. 3, 10: ne blando nequeant superesse labori, i. e. *to be sufficient for, equal to,* id. ib. 3, 127; so, Veneri, Col. 4, 27, 8.—**2.** In a bad sense, *to be in excess, to be superabundant* or *superfluous:* ut vis ejus rei, quam definias, sic exprimatur, ut neque absit quicquam neque supersit, Cic. de Or. 2, 25, 108; cf. Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 22, 5 and 6.—**II.** For adesse, *to be present, to serve by being present, to assist:* si superesset (opp. sin deesset), Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 56.—Esp., *to serve as an advocate:* falsa atque aliena verbi significatio, quod dicitur, hic illi superest, cum dicendum est, advocatum esse, etc., Gell. 1, 22, 1.—**III.** *To be over* or *beyond, to be prominent, project,* Val. Fl. 6, 760.

sŭpertectus, a, um, *Part.* of supertego.

sŭper-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to cover above, cover over:* candidaque ossa super nigra favilla tegit (per tmesin), Tib. 3, 2, 10: vasa congestu culmorum et frondium, Col. 9, 14, 14: aliquid testa, Pall. Mart. 9, 3: me tunicâ, App. M. 11, p. 263, 34: plures frondibus, Just. 43, 4, 6; Veg. Mil. 2, 25.

sŭpĕr-tendo, ĕre, 3, *v. n., to stretch* or *strain above* (late Lat.): in augmento tumores supertendunt, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9.

* **sŭper-terrēnus**, a, um, *adj., that is above the earth, superterrene,* Tert. Res. Carn. 49.

sŭper-tertĭus, a, um, *adj.;* of a number, *one third as much more* (i. e. that bears to another the ratio of 4 to 3): numerus, a transl. of the Gr. ἐπίτριτον, Censor. de Die Nat. 10, 8; 10, 11; Mart. Cap. 7, § 761 sq.

sŭper-textor, ōris, *m., a chief-weaver* (late Lat.), Mar. Merc. Procli. Hom. Sect. 3.

sŭpĕr-tollo, ĕre, 3, *v. a., to raise above,* Commod. Instr. 61, 2.

* **sŭper-trăho**, ĕre, *v. a., to draw over:* crates dentatas, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173.

sŭper-transĕo, īre, *v. n., to pass over* (late Lat.), Ambros. in Psa. 37, 29.

sŭpĕr-umerale (**-humer-**), is, *n.* [umerus], *the upper garment of a Jewish priest,* a transl. of Heb. אֵפֹד, *an ephod,* Vulg. Exod. 28, 4; Hier. Ep. 29, 4; 64, 15.

* **sŭpĕrunctio**, ōnis, *f.* [superungo], *a smearing* or *anointing over,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 34.

sŭpĕrunctus, a, um, *Part.* of superungo.

* **sŭpĕr-undo**, āre, *v. n., to overflow;* trop.: gratia, Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 183.

sŭpĕr-ungo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a., to smear* or *anoint over* (medical), Cels. 7, 7, 1; Scrib. Comp. 29; Ambros. Ep. 80, 4.

* **sŭpĕr-urgens**, entis, *Part.* [urgeo], *pressing from above:* fluctu superurgente, Tac. A. 2, 23 *fin.*

sŭpĕrus, a, um (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **sŭpĕr** in two passages: super inferque vicinus, Cato, R. R. 149, 1: totus super ignis, Lucr. 1, 649; *gen. plur.* in signif. I. B. 1. infra, superûm, Verg. A. 1, 4; Ov. M. 1, 251 et saep.), *adj.* [super]. **I.** *Posit.* **A.** *Adj.* **1.** In gen., *that is above, upper, higher:* inferus an superus tibi fert deus funera, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 606 P.: at ita me di deaeque superi atque inferi et medioxumi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 36: omnes di deaeque superi, inferi, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 6: ad superos deos potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: limen superum inferumque salve, Plaut. Merc. 5, 1, 1: portae Phrygiae limen, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 31; 4, 9, 63; Novat. ap. Non. p. 336, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 49 Rib.): carmine di superi placantur, carmine manes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 138: di, id. C. 1, 1, 30; 4, 7, 18: superis deorum Gratus et imis, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: ut omnia supera, infera, prima, ultima, media videremus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 64: spectatores superarum rerum atque caelestium, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: omnes caelicolas, omnes supera alta tenentes, Verg. A. 6, 788: supera ad convexa, *to heaven,* id. ib. 6, 241 (Rib. super); 6, 750; 10, 251: cum superum lumen nox intempesta teneret, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, 14 (Ann. v. 106 Vahl.): lumen, Lucr. 6, 856: templum superi Jovis, i. e. *of the Capitoline Jupiter* (opp. Juppiter inferus, i. e. Pluto), Cat. 55, 5; Sen. Herc. Fur. 48: domus deorum, Ov. M. 4, 735: mare superum, *the upper,* i. e. *the Adriatic and Ionian Sea* (opp. mare inferum, the lower or Etruscan Sea), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 11; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; id. Att. 9, 3, 1; Liv. 41, 1, 3; Mel. 2, 4, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 44; Suet. Caes. 34; 44; so without mare (colloq.): iter ad superum, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 1.—Adverb.: de supero, quom huc accesserit, *from above,* Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 18; so, ex supero, Lucr. 2, 227; 2, 241; 2, 248.—**2.** In partic., *upper,* i. e. *of the upper regions* or *upper world* (opp. the lower regions): superâ de parte, i. e. *of the earth,* Lucr. 6, 855: superas evadere ad auras, Verg. A. 6, 128: superum ad lumen ire, id. ib. 6, 680: aurae, Ov. M. 5, 641: orae, Verg. A. 2, 91: limen, id. ib. 6, 680.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. Sŭpĕri**, ōrum, *m.* (α) *They who are above* (opp. inferi, those in the dungeon), Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 6: multum fleti ad superos, i. e. *those living on earth,* Verg. A. 6, 481: (Pompeius) Quam apud superos habuerat magnitudinem, illibatam detulisset ad Inferos, *the inhabitants of the upper world,* Vell. 2, 48, 2; cf.: ut oblitos superum paterere dolores, Val. Fl. 1, 792: si nunc redire posset ad superos pater, Poët. ap. Charis. 5, p. 252: epistula ad superos scripta, i. e. *to the survivors,* Plin. 2, 109, 112, § 248.—(β) (Sc. di.) *The gods above, the celestial deities:* quae Superi Manesque dabant, Verg. A. 10, 34: aspiciunt Superi mortalia, Ov. M. 13, 70: o Superi! id. ib. 1, 196; 14, 729; pro Superi, id. Tr. 1, 2, 59: terris jactatus et alto Vi Superum, Verg. A. 1, 4: illa propago Contemptrix Superum, Ov. M. 1, 161: exemplo Superorum, id. Tr. 4, 4, 19; so, Superorum, id. P. 1, 1, 43: postquam res Asiae Priamique evertere gentem Immeritam visum Superis, Verg. A. 3, 2: scilicet is Superis labor est, id. ib. 4, 379; Hor. C. 1, 6, 16: superis deorum Gratus et imis, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: flectere Superos, Verg. A. 7, 312: te per Superos . . . oro, id. ib. 2, 141 et saep.—**2. sŭpĕra**, ōrum, *n.* (α) *The heavenly bodies:* Hicetas caelum, solem, lunam, stellas, supera denique omnia stare censet, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; cf.: cogitantes supera atque caelestia, haec nostra contemnimus, id. ib. 2, 41, 127: di, quibus est potestas motûs superûm atque inferûm, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 25, 38 (Trag. Rel. v. 163 Vahl.).—(β) *Higher places* (sc. loca): supera semper petunt, *tend upwards,* Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 42: (Alecto) Cocyti petit sedem, supera ardua relinquens, *the upper world,* Verg. A. 7, 562.

II. *Comp.:* **sŭpĕrĭor**, ius. **A.** Lit., of place, *higher, upper:* inferiore omni spatio vacuo relicto, superiorem partem collis castris compleverant, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: dejectus quî potest esse quisquam, nisi in inferiorem locum de superiore motus? Cic. Caecin. 18, 50: in superiore qui habito cenaculo, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 3: tota domus superior vacat, *the upper part of,* Cic. Att. 12, 10: superior accumbere, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 42: de loco superiore dicere, i. e. *from the tribunal,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 42, § 102: agere, i. e. *from the rostra,* id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 14; and in gen. of the position of the speaker: multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos, id. Fam. 3, 8, 2: sive ex inferiore loco sive ex aequo sive ex superiore loquitur, id. de Or. 3, 6, 23: ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis praeliabantur, *from a height* or *eminence,* Caes. B. G. 2, 23; so, ex loco superiore, id. ib. 3, 4: loca, id. ib. 1, 10, 4; 3, 3, 2: ex superioribus locis in planitiem descendere, id. B. C. 3, 98: qui in superiore acie constiterant, id. B. G. 1, 24: ex superiore et ex inferiore scripturâ docendum, i. e. *what goes before and after, the context,* Cic. Inv. 2, 40, 117; cf.: posteriori superius non jungitur, id. Ac. 2, 14, 44.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time or order of succession, *former, past, previous, preceding:* superiores solis defectiones, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: refecto ponte, quem superioribus diebus hostes resciderant, Caes. B. G. 7, 58: superioribus aestivis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: superioribus temporibus, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 1: tempus (opp. posterius), id. Dom. 37, 99: tempora (opp. inferiora), Suet. Claud. 41: annus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: anno superiore, id. Har. Resp. 8, 15: superioris anni acta, Suet. Caes. 23: in superiore vitâ, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: milites superioribus proeliis exercitati,

Caes. B. G. 2, 20: testimonium conveniens superiori facto, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: superius facinus novo scelere vincere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 116: superioris more crudelitatis uti, Nep. Thras. 3, 1: superius genus, *mentioned previously*, Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 146: nuptiae, *former marriage*, Cic. Clu. 6, 15: vir, *first husband*, id. Caecin. 6, 17.—**b.** Esp., of age, time of life, etc., *older, elder, senior, more advanced, former*: omnis juventus omnesque superioris aetatis, Caes. B. C. 2, 5: aetate superiores, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1: superior Africanus, *the Elder*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 25; id. Off. 1, 33, 121: Dionysius, id. ib. 2, 7, 25; Nep. Dion, 1, 1; cf.: quid est aetas hominis, nisi memoria rerum veterum cum superiorum aetate contexitur, Cic. Or. 34, 120.—**2.** Of strength or success in battle or any contest, *victorious, conquering, stronger, superior*: Caesar quod hostes equitatu superiores esse intellegebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 65: numero superiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 12: hoc ipso fiunt superiores, quod nullum acceperant detrimentum, id. ib. 8, 19: se quo impudentius egerit, hoc superiorem discessurum, Cic. Caecin. 1, 2: semper discessit superior, Nep. Hann. 1, 2: si primo proelio Catilina superior discessisset, Sall. C. 39, 4: ut nostri omnibus partibus superiores fuerint, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: multo superiores bello esse, Nep. Alcib. 4, 7: superiorem Appium in causâ fecit, Liv. 5, 7, 1.—**3.** Of quality, condition, number, etc., *higher, more distinguished, greater, superior.* (α) With *abl. respect.*: pecuniis superiores, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 59: loco, fortunâ, famâ superiores, id. Lael. 25, 94: habes neminem honoris gradu superiorem, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: ordine, id. ib. 13, 5, 2: facilitate et humanitate superior, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: si superior ceteris rebus esses, id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 61.—(β) *Absol.*: ut ii, qui superiores sunt, submittere se debent in amicitiâ, sic quodam modo inferiores extollere, Cic. Lael. 20, 72; cf. id. ib. 20, 71: ut quanto superiores sumus, tanto nos geramus summissius, id. Off. 1, 26, 90: invident homines maxime paribus aut inferioribus . . . sed etiam superioribus invidetur, id. de Or. 2, 52, 209: premendoque superiorem sese extollebat, Liv. 22, 12, 12: cui omnem honorem, ut superiori habuit, Vell. 2, 101, 1.

III. *Sup.*, in three forms, ‡ superrimus, supremus, and summus. **A.** ‡ **sŭperrĭmus,** assumed as orig. form of supremus by Varr. L. L. 7, § 51 Müll.; Charis. p. 130 P.—**B. sūprēmus,** a, um, *highest, loftiest, topmost.* **1.** Lit. (only poet.; cf. summus, C. 1.): montesque sūpremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, *the highest points, the tops, summits*, Lucr. 1, 274; so, montes, Verg. G. 4, 460; Hor. Epod. 17, 68: rupes, Sen. Oedip. 95: arx, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 167; cf.: supremae Tethyos unda, Mart. Spect. 3, 6.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time or order of succession, *last, latest, extreme, final*, = ultimus (class.). (α) In gen.: SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10.—Hence, as *subst.*: **suprēma,** ae, *f.* (sc. tempestas), *the last part of the day, the hour of sunset*: suprema summum diei; hoc tempus duodecim Tabulae dicunt occasum esse solis; sed postea lex praetoria id quoque tempus jubet esse supremum, quo praeco in comitio supremam pronuntiavit populo, Varr. L. L. 6, § 5 Müll.; cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 24; Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 212: quae (urbs), quia postrema coaedificata est, Neapolis nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: supremo te sole domi manebo, *at sunset*, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 3: jubare exorto jam nocte supremâ, Col. poët. 10, 294: in te suprema salus, *last hope*, Verg. A. 12, 653: supremam bellis imposuisse manum, *the last* or *finishing hand*, Ov. R. Am. 114.—**suprēmum,** adverb., *for the last time*: quae mihi tunc primum, tunc est conspecta supremum, Ov. M. 12, 526.—(β) In partic., with regard to the close of life, *last, closing, dying*: supremo vitae die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. Sen. 21, 78; id. Mur. 36, 75: dies, id. Phil. 1, 14, 34; Hor. C. 1, 13, 20; id. Ep. 1, 4, 13: hora, Tib. 1, 1, 59: tempus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 98; Cat. 64, 151: incestum pontifices supremo supplicio sanciunto, i. e. *the penalty of death*, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 22: mors, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 173: finis, id. ib. 2, 1, 12: iter, id. C. 2, 17, 11: lumen, Verg. A. 6, 735: sociamque tori vocat ore supremo, *with his dying mouth, dying breath*, Ov. M. 8, 521; so, ore, id. Tr. 3, 3, 87: haec digressu dicta supremo Fundebat, Verg. A. 8, 583: Nero in supremâ irâ duos calices crystallinos fregit, *in his last agony*, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 29; supremis suis annis, *in his last years*, id. 23, 1, 27, § 58: suprema ejus cura, id. 7, 45, 46, § 150: spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, Cic. Mil. 32, 86: honor, *the last honors*, i. e. *funeral rites* or *ceremonies*, Verg. A. 11, 61: funera, Ov. M. 3, 137: oscula, id. ib. 6, 278: tori, i. e. *biers*, id. F. 6, 668: ignis, id. Am. 1, 15, 41: ignes, id. M. 2, 620; 13, 583: officia, Tac. A. 5, 2; Petr. 112, 1: judicia hominum, *a last will* or *testament*, Quint. 6, 3, 92; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7; 7, 31, 5; so, tabulae, Mart. 5, 33, 1; 5, 41, 1: tituli, i. e. *an epitaph*, id. ib. 9, 19, 3.—So of cities, etc.: Troiae sorte supremâ, Verg. A. 5, 190: dies regnis, Ov. F. 2, 852.—**suprēmum** and **suprēmō,** adverb.: animam sepulcro Condimus, et magnâ supremum voce ciemus, *for the last time, for a last farewell*, Verg. A. 3, 68; Plin. 11, 37, 55, § 150; Tac. H. 4, 14; Ov. M. 12, 526: anima exitura supremo, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277.—*Substt.* **1. sūprēmum,** i, *n.*, *the last moment, end* (very rare): ventum ad supremum est, Verg. A. 12, 803.—**2. suprēma,** ōrum, *n.* (α) *The last moments, the close of life, death*: ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6, prooem. § 11; Tac. A. 6, 50; 12, 66; cf.: statua Herculis sentiens suprema tunicae, *the last agonies caused by it*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 93: circa suprema Neronis, *the time of his death*, id. 16, 44, 86, § 236; 7, 3, 3, § 33.—(β) *The last honors* paid to the dead, *funeral rites* or *ceremonies, a funeral*: supremis divi Augusti, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33; 16, 44, 86, § 236; Tac. A. 1, 61; 3, 49; 4, 44; id. H. 4, 59; 4, 45: suprema ferre (sc. munera), Verg. A. 6, 213; cf. id. ib. 11, 25 al.—(γ) *A last will, testament*: nihil primo senatus die agi passus, nisi de supremis Augusti, Tac. A. 1, 8: miles in supremis ordinandis ignarus uxorem esse praegnantem, etc., Dig. 29, 1, 36, § 2.—(δ) *The relics, remains* of a burned corpse, *the ashes*, = reliquiae, Amm. 25, 9, 12; Sol. 1 *med.*—**b.** Of degree or rank, *the highest, greatest, most exalted, supreme*: multa, quae appellatur suprema, instituta in singulos duarum ovium, triginta boum . . . ultra quam (numerum) multam dicere in singulos jus non est, et propterea suprema appellatur, id est, summa et maxima, Gell. 11, 1, 2 sq.: macies, Verg. A. 3, 590: Juppiter supreme, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 55; id. Capt. 2, 3, 66; 5, 2, 23; id. Ps. 2, 2, 33; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 42: Junonis supremus conjunx, Poët. ap. Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115: med antidhac Supremum habuisti com item consiliis tuis, *most intimate*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.—**C. summus,** a, um [from sup-imus, sup-mus], *uppermost, highest, topmost; the top of, highest part of* (cf. Roby, Gram. 2, § 1295). **1.** Lit. (class., while supremus is mostly poet.): summum oportet olfactare vestimentum muliebre, *the top, outside of*, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 56: Galli summa arcis adorti Moenia, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4 (Ann. v. 169 Vahl.): Thyestes summis saxis fixus, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 413 ib.): montibus summis, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 71 Müll. (Epigr. v. 43 ib.): summum jugum montis, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: summus mons, *the top of*, id. ib. 1, 22: feriunt summos fulmina montes, *the mountain tops*, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11; cf.: in summo montis vertice, Poët. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 48: locus castrorum, Caes. B. G. 2, 23: in summâ sacrâ viâ, *on the highest part of*, Cic. Planc. 7, 17; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: in summâ columnâ conlocare, id. Div. 1, 24, 48: quam (urbem) ad summum theatrum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: Janus summus ab imo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 54: ad aquam summam appropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: mento summam aquam attingens enectus siti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: in aquâ summâ natare, *the top, surface of*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 33: apud summum puteum, id. Mil. 4, 4, 16: per summa volare aequora, Verg. A. 5, 819: summa cacumina linquunt, id. ib. 6, 678: mari summo, id. ib. 1, 110: prospexi Italiam summâ ab undâ, id. ib. 6, 357: summaque per galeam delibans oscula, id. ib. 12, 434: amphoras complures complet plumbo, summas operit auro, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: summa procul villarum culmina fumant, Verg. E. 1, 83: summam cutem novaculâ decerpito, Col. 12, 56, 1.—Of position, place, at table: summus ego (in triclinio) et prope me Viscus Thurinus et infra Varius, etc., *I was highest, I reclined at the top*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 20.—Hence, *subst.*: **summus,** i, *m.*, *he who sits in the highest place, at the head of the table*: standum est in lecto, si quid de summo petas, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 27: is sermo, qui more majorum a summo adhibetur in poculis, *by the head of the table*, i. e. *by the president of the feast*, Cic. Sen. 14, 46; so, a summo dare (bibere), Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; Pers. 5, 1, 19.—**b. summum,** i, *n.*, *the top, surface; the highest place, the head of the table*, etc.: ab ejus (frontis) summo, sicut palmae, rami quam late diffunduntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 26: qui demersi sunt in aquâ . . . si non longe absunt a summo, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48: leviter a summo inflexum bacillum, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: igitur discubuere . . . in summo Antonius, Sall. H. 3, 4 Dietsch: puteos ac potius fontes habet: sunt enim in summo, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 25: nuces mersit in vinum et sive in summum redierant, sive subsederant, etc., Petr. 137 *fin.*: oratori summa riguerunt, *the extremities* of his body, Sen. Ira, 2, 3, 3.—In mal. part.: summa petere, Mart. 11, 46, 6; Auct. Priap. 76.—**2.** Transf., of the voice: jubeo te salvere voce summâ, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 30; cf.: citaret Io Bacche! modo summâ Voce, modo, etc., *at the top of his voice*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 7: vox (opp. ima), Quint. 11, 3, 15: summâ voce versus multos uno spiritu pronuntiare, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261; cf.: summo haec clamore, Plaut. Merc. prol. 59.—Adverb.: **summum,** *at the utmost* or *farthest*: exspectabam hodie, aut summum cras, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 2: bis, terve summum, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: triduo aut summum quatriduo, id. Mil. 9, 26; cf. Liv. 21, 35, and 31, 42 Drak.—**2.** Trop. **a.** Of time or order of succession, *last, latest, final* (rare but class.): haec est praestituta summa argento dies, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 140; so, venit summa dies, Verg. A. 2, 324: ad summam senectutem jactari, quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: vixit ad summam senectutem, *to extreme old age*, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 401, 31: cum esset summâ senectute, id. Phil. 8, 10, 31: in fluvium primi cecidere, in corpora summi, Luc. 2, 211: summo carmine, *at the end*, Hor. C. 3, 28, 13: eadem in argumentis ratio est, ut potentissima prima et summa ponantur, *the first and the last, at the beginning and the end*, Quint. 6, 4, 22; cf. *neutr. absol.*: Celsus putat, primo firmum aliquod (argumentum) esse ponendum, summo firmissimum, imbecilliora medio; quia et initio movendus sit judex et summo impellendus, *at the last, at the close*, id. 7, 1, 10.—Adverb.: **summum,** *for the last time*: nunc ego te infelix summum teneoque tuorque, Albin. 1, 137.—**b.** Of rank, etc., *highest, greatest, first, supreme, best, utmost, extreme; most distinguished, excellent*, or *noble; most important, weighty*, or *critical*, etc. (so most freq. in prose and poetry): summâ nituntur vi, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 168 Vahl.): bellum gerentes summum summâ industriâ, id. ap. Non. p. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 104 ib.): summi puerorum amores, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: spes civium, id. ib. 3, 11: fides, constantia justitiaque, id. ib. 7, 25: in amore summo summâque inopiâ, Caec. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 72: qui in virtute summum bonum ponunt, id. ib. 6, 20: non agam summo jure tecum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 4: tres fratres summo loco nati, id. Fam. 2, 18, 2: qui summo magistratui praeerat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: concedunt in uno Cn. Pompeio summa esse omnia, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 51: quae (vitia) summo opere vitare oportebit, id. Inv. 1, 18, 26: turpitudo, id. Lael. 17, 61: summum in cruciatum se venire, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: scelus, Sall. C. 12, 5: hiems, *the depth of winter*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86; id. Fam. 13, 60, 2: cum aestas summa esse coeperat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 29; 2, 5, 31, § 80: ut summi virtute et animo praeessent imbecillioribus, id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: summi ex Graeciâ sapientissimique homines, id. ib. 1, 22, 36; cf.: summi homines ac summis ingeniis praediti, id. de Or. 1, 2, 6: optimi et summi viri diligentia, id. Rep. 1, 35, 54: cum par habetur honos summis et infimis,

id. ib. 1, 34, 53: *He.* Quo honore'st illic? *Ph.* Summo atque ab summis viris, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 29: summus Juppiter, id. Cist. 2, 1, 40: ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, id. Am. 1, 2, 6: miles summi inperatoris, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: deum qui non summum putet (amorem), Caecil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 68: amicus summus, *the best friend*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 60; 1, 1, 1; id. And. 5, 6, 6; cf. *absol.*: nam is nostro Simulo fuit summus, id. Ad. 3, 2, 54; so id. Eun. 2, 2, 40.—P o e t. in *neutr. plur.*: summa ducum Atrides, *the chief*, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 37; cf. Lucr. 1, 86: summo rei publicae tempore, *at a most important period, most critical juncture*, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 46: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Fl. 3, 6; cf.: summa salus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: quod summa res publica in hujus periculo tentatur, *the highest welfare of the State, the common welfare, the good of the State, the whole State* or *commonwealth*, id. Rosc. Am. 51, 148; so, res publica, id. Planc. 27, 66; id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28; id. Cat. 1, 6, 14; 3, 6, 13; id. Inv. 1, 16, 23; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 2: ad summam rem publicam, Liv. 33, 45, 4 al.: quo res summa loco, Panthu? *the general cause*, Verg. A. 2, 322: mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus, Nise, fugis? *in these enterprises of highest moment*, etc., id. ib. 9, 199; esp.: summum jus, *a right pushed to an extreme*: non agam summo jure tecum, *deal exactingly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 4; cf.: exsistunt etiam saepe injuriae calumniâ quâdam et nimis callidâ juris interpretatione; ex quo illud summum jus summa injuria factum est, jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. — Hence, **summē**, *adv.*, *in the highest degree, most highly* or *greatly, extremely*: quod me sollicitare summe solet, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 295: cupere aliquid, id. Quint. 21, 69; Caes. B. C. 3, 15: contendere, Cic. Quint. 24, 77: studere, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2: diffidere, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: admirari, Quint. 10, 1, 70: summe jucundum, Cic. Fam. 13, 18, 2: officiosi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: summe disertus vir, Quint. 12, 1, 23: summe munitus locus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 31: summe haec omnia mihi videntur esse laudanda, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57: mei summe observantissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 26 (11), 1.

sŭper-văcānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vacuus], *over and above what is necessary, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, supervacaneous* (class.): vasa, *supernumerary, extra*, Cato, R. R. 12: opus, i. e. *done at leisure hours*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: litterae, id. Att. 16, 2, 5: commemoratio officiorum, id. Fam. 3, 5, 1: oratio, Liv. 22, 39: defensio Pauli, id. 45, 37: iter, id. 21, 13: actio, Just. 11, 12 *fin.*: instituta (opp. necessaria), Suet. Rhet. 1: quicquid supervacaneum sit, aut usum non habeat, obstare, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 99; cf.: omnia ita nata atque ita locata sunt, ut nihil eorum supervacaneum sit, id. ib. 2, 47, 121: descriptio omnium corporis partium, in quâ nihil inane, nihil sine causâ, nihil supervacaneum, id. ib. 1, 33, 92: de timore supervacaneum est disserere, Sall. C. 51, 19; 58, 11: quin alter consul pro supervacaneo atque inutili habeatur, Liv. 10, 24.—* *Adv.*: **sŭper-văcānĕō**, *uselessly, superfluously*, Front. Ep. ad Caes. 4, 3 *med.*

* **sŭper-văco**, āre, *v. n.*, *to be superfluous*, Gell. 1. 22, 3.

sŭpervăcŭē, *adv.*, v. supervacuus, *fin.* b.

supervăcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supervacuus], *vainglory*, Vulg. Sap. 14, 14.

supervăcŭō, *adv.*, v. supervacuus, *fin.* a.

sŭper-văcŭus, a, um, *adj.*, *useless, needless, unnecessary, superfluous, redundant* (not ante-Aug.; while supervacaneus is class.): omne supervacuum pleno de pectore manat, Hor. A. P. 337: non tam obest audire supervacua quam ignorare necessaria, Quint. 12, 8, 7: carnes, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69: coma, id. 16, 36, 64, § 158: radix, id. 25, 9, 64, § 111: frondes, Col. 5, 5, 19: mihi Baias Musa supervacuas Antonius facit, *of no benefit*, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 3: sepulcri honores, id. C. 2, 20, 24: metus, Ov. P. 2, 7, 6: cultus lupini, Col. 2, 11, 5: doctrina, Quint. 2, 8, 8: labor, id. 3, 6, 65: facta, Suet. Tib. 52: pugna, Just. 3, 7, 4: multa, Plin. Pan. 50: littera, Quint. 12, 10, 3: doli-um, App. M. 9, p. 219, 19: quod monere supervacuum fuerat, Quint. 1, 4, 22; 11, 2, 45; Col. Arb. 26, 9; Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121: qui dicit: tu occidisti, supervacuum habet postea dicere: ego non occidi, Quint. 7, 2, 21: quale sit describere supervacuum habeo, Plin. 27, 12, 99, § 125: diligentiam in supervacuis adfectare, id. 17, 1, 1, § 9.—*Adv.* with *prepp.*: res ad praecavendum vel ex supervacuo movit, Liv. 2, 37, 8: quid est iracundia in supervacuum tumultuante frigidius? *to no purpose, uselessly*, Sen. Ira, 2, 11, 2; id. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 6; id. Ep. 70, 15: adjectio vicini pro supervacuo habenda est, Dig. 8, 4, 5.—*Adv.*, *superfluously, uselessly.* **a.** Form **sŭpervăcŭō**, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 87; Dig. 11, 7, 14 *med.*; 18, 1, 64.—**b.** Form **sŭpervăcŭē**, Paul. Sent. 3, 5, 20; Tert. ad Mart. 1; Vulg. Psa. 24, 4; 34, 7.

sŭper-vādo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to go* or *climb over, to surmount* (very rare): omnes asperitates, Sall. J. 75, 2: ruinas muri, Liv. 32, 24, 5: munimenta, id. 31, 38, 4.

‡ **sŭpervăgānĕa** dicebatur ab auguribus avis quae ex summo cacumine vocem emisisset, dicta ita, quia super omnia vagatur aut canit, Fest. pp. 304 and 305 Müll.

sŭper-văgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.*, *to wander too far, spread too much*, of vine creepers, Col. 4, 21, 1; 4, 22, 4.

sŭper-vălĕo, ēre, 2, *v. n.*, *to surpass greatly* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 43, 32.

* **sŭper-vector**, āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to pass* or *hover over*: spiritus ab initio, Tert. Bapt. 4.

sŭper-vĕho, vexi, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry over*: cumulis montibusque harenarum supervectis (i. e. by the wind), Gell. 16, 11, 7.

sŭper-vĕhor, vectus, 3, *v. dep. n.*, *to go, ride, sail*, etc., *over* or *past* (very rare): montem, Cat. 66, 43: promontorium Calabriae, Liv. 42, 48, 7: arma tua, Aus. Epigr. 24, 2: eos universos montibus harenarum supervectis operuisse, Gell. 16, 11, 8.—**II.** *To ride, ride upon*: pullo asinae, Ambros. in Luc. 8, 59.

sŭper-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to come over* or *upon, to come to* or *in addition to, to overtake, to come up, arrive, come upon, fall upon* (not ante-Aug.). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (α) *Act.*: et heres Heredem alterius, velut unda supervenit undam, *follows after, presses upon*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 176: crura loquentis Terra supervenit, *closed over, covered*, Ov. M. 10, 490: vineae superveniunt jugum, Col. 4, 22, 1: planitiem supervenit umor, id. 2, 17 *fin.*: si festinaret sequi, palantes superventurum, Curt. 5, 13, 11: hostes, Grat. Cyn. 185.—(β) *Neutr.*: addit se sociam timidisque supervenit Aegle, Verg. E. 6, 20: semianimi lapsoque supervenit, id. A. 12, 356: parantibus jam oppugnare supervenit a Creūsâ praetor, Liv. 42, 56, 5: munientibus supervenit Marcellus, id. 24, 35, 9; 28, 7, 7; 34, 29, 4; cf. id. 2, 3, 3: huic laetitiae Quintius supervenit, id. 34, 40, 7: ulcus ulceri supervenit, Cels. 5, 28, 5: quae (febris) vel levi vulneri supervenit, id. 5, 26, 26: quotiens imbres superveniunt, Front. Aquaed. 15: dum nox occasionem daret, securis et laetis superveniendum, Just. 2, 11, 12: inopinantibus, id. 8, 3, 15: quibusdam (insectorum) pinnarum tutelae crusta supervenit, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 97. — Without *dat.*: Laelius Fulviusque ab Romā supervenerunt, Liv. 30, 25, 9; 2, 6, 10; 27, 28, 17: nuntii ab Urbe, Suet. Galb. 11: nulla auxilia, Tac. H. 4, 25: superveniunt deinde legati, Curt. 3, 1, 9; 4, 15, 18: tandem signa legionum, Liv. 34, 28, 4: tertia aquila, Suet. Vesp. 5: imbres superveniunt, Front. Aquaed. 15: grata superveniet quae non sperabitur hora, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 14.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., of animals, *to leap, cover*, Col. 6, 24, 3; 7, 6, 3; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 174.—**II.** T r o p., *to come upon, be added to; to go beyond, surpass, exceed, excel*: ne tempus opimandi quintam et vigesimam lunam superveniat, *go beyond, exceed*, Col. 8, 7, 5: vis teneros supervenit annos, *attacks suddenly*, Stat. Achill. 1, 147: aliud majus alio supervenit, *is added to, follows*, Quint. 9, 4, 23: tunc donis Argia nitet, vilesque sororis Ornatus sacro praeculta supervenit auro, *surpasses, exceeds*, Stat. Th. 2, 298.

sŭperventio, ōnis, *f.* [supervenio], *a coming up* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 12.

* **sŭperventōres**, um, *m.* [supervenio], *a kind of soldiers* (perh. employed in sudden attacks), Amm. 18, 9, 3.

sŭperventus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a coming up* or *upon, an arrival* (post-Aug.). **I.** I n g e n., Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 64; Tac. H. 2, 54.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., in milit. lang., *an attack*, Veg. Mil. 3, 8; 3, 22.

sŭper-vestĭo, ītus, 4, *v. a.*, *to clothe upon, clothe*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 14, 3; Vulg. 2 Cor. 5, 4: maleficos homines taedâ et papyro, Schol. Juv. 1, 156; Arn. in Psa. 38.

sŭper-vinco, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to overcome, conquer* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Gnost. 13; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 46.

sŭper-vīvo, xi, ĕre, *v. n.*, *to outlive, survive* (post-Aug.; cf. supersum); with *dat.*: Olympias non diu filiis supervixit, Just. 28, 3, 3: gloriae suae triginta annis, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 2: expeditioni superfuit et supervixit, Flor. 2, 2, 14; Spart. Had. 15; App. M. 1, p. 108, 27; 4, p. 147, 22.—*Absol.*, Suet. Caes. 89; Vulg. Exod. 21, 21; Amm. 18, 3, 5.

* **sŭper-vŏlĭto**, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to fly over often, to fly about over*: sua tecta alis, Verg. E. 6, 81; Tac. H. 3, 56 *init.*

sŭper-vŏlo, āre, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to fly over* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): totum supervolat orbem, Ov. M. 4, 624: supervolantes alte alites, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 36; Mel. 1, 19; Val. Max. 4, 8, 5: tremebunda supervolat hasta, Verg. A. 10, 522.

sŭper-volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to roll over* (very rare): cylindrum, Col. 11, 3, 34: se quinque partibus, Avien. Arat. 970.

Sŭpīnālis, e, *adj.* [supinus], *an epithet of Jupiter*, as he who overthrows, i. e. destroys, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

sŭpīnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supino]; in medic. lang., of the stomach, *a casting back, rejection* of food, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 64.

sŭpīnē, *adv.*, v. supinus *fin.*

sŭpīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supinus], *a bending backwards* (very rare). **I.** L i t.: est odiosa omnis supinitas, Quint. 11, 3, 122. — **II.** T r a n s f.: Planasia (insula) de supinitate sic vocata, *its lying flat, flatness*, Sol. 3, 2.

sŭpīno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to bend* or *lay backwards, to place, put*, or *throw* a person or thing *on the back* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): manus modice supinata, Quint. 11, 3, 100; 11, 3, 119: supinata testudo, Sen. Ep. 121, 9: miles supinatus humi, App. M. 9, p. 236; 8, p. 211, 7: aliquem in terga, Stat. Th. 6, 789: equi equitem supinant, id. ib. 8, 394: corpora prona supinat (regina), id. ib. 12, 290: currum temone erecto, id. ib. 3, 414: ante supinatas Aquiloni ostendere glebas, *turned over, ploughed up*, Verg. G. 2, 261: Parnason tauris, Stat. Th. 7, 347: nasum nidore supinor, *I turn up my nose*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 38: supinari, *to lie along, extend*, Stat. Th. 12, 243: arcus supinatus, *bent*, Manil. 2, 852 (but in Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 2, the correct read. is resupinet).

sŭpīnus, a, um, *adj.* [from sub; cf. ὕπτιος, from ὑπό, ὑπαί], *backwards, bent backwards, thrown backwards, lying on the back, supine* (opp. pronus, cernuus). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (freq. and class.), of persons: stertitque supinus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 19; Suet. Aug. 16; id. Claud. 33: pater excitat supinum juvenem, i. e. *in bed*, Juv. 14, 190.—Of animals, parts of the body, etc.: animal omne, ut vult, ita utitur motu sui corporis, prono, obliquo, supino, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 120: refracta videntur omnia converti sursumque supina reverti, Lucr. 4, 441: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 78: cubitus, *a lying on the back*, Plin. 28, 4, 14, § 54: caput, *thrown back*, Quint. 11, 3, 69: cervix, id. 11, 3, 82: vultus, id. 1, 11, 9: ora, Cic. Univ. 14: venter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 85: testudines, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 41: apes, id. 11, 8, 8, § 19: pugnans falce supinâ, Juv. 8, 201: tendoque supinas Ad caelum cum voce manus, i. e. *with the open palms turned upwards* (a gesture of one praying), Verg. A. 3, 176; so, manus, Ov. M. 8, 681; Liv. 3, 50; 26, 9; Curt. 6, 6, 34; Suet. Vit. 7; Hor. C. 3, 23, 1; Quint. 11, 3, 99: cornua aliis adunca, aliis redunca, supina, convexa, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125: cathedra, *an easy chair with an inclined back*, id. 16, 37, 68, § 174: jactus, a

throwing up, Liv. 30, 10, 13: signis supinis, *lowered* (opp. erectis), Spart. Sev. 7.—*Comp.:* in arborum tonsura supiniore, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 214. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of motion, *backwards, going back, retrograde* (poet.): nec redit in fontes unda supina suos, Ov. Med. Fac. 40: cursus fluminum, id. P. 4, 5, 43: carmen, i. e. *that can be read backwards in the same metre*, Mart. 2, 86, 1.—**2.** Of localities. **a.** *Sloping, inclined* (not in Cic.; syn. declivis): tabulae scheda, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77: scandenti circa ima labor est . . . si haec jam lenius supina evaseris, Quint. 12, 10, 79: per supinam vallem fusi, Liv. 4, 46, 5; 6, 24, 3; 7, 24, 5: sin tumulis adclive solum collisque supinos (metabere), Verg. G. 2, 276: per supina camporum, *undulating*, Amm. 22, 15, 7.—**b.** *Stretched out, extended:* Tibur, Hor. C. 3, 4, 23: solum, Plin. Pan. 30, 4: mare, Plin. 9, 2. 1, § 2: vindemia, id. 17, 22, 35, § 185. —**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Of the mind. **1.** *Careless, thoughtless, heedless, negligent, indolent, supine:* otiosi et supini (oratores), Quint. 10, 2. 17 Spald.: supini securique, id. 11, 3, 3; Dig. 18, 1, 15: animus, Cat. 17, 25: Maecenas, Juv. 1, 66: auris, Mart. 6, 42, 22: compositio (with tarda), Quint. 9, 4, 137: ignorantia, Dig. 22, 6, 6; Quint. 12, 10, 79. — *Comp.:* deliciae supiniores, Mart. 2, 6, 13. — **2.** *With head thrown back, haughty, proud:* haec et talia dum refert supinus, Mart. 5, 8, 10; Pers. 1, 129.—**B.** In later gram. lang. **sŭpīnum** (sc. verbum). **1.** *The verbal form in* um *and* u, *the supine* (perh. because, although furnished with substantive case-endings, it rests or falls back on the verb), Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 811 ib. (called in Quint. 1, 4, 29, verba participialia).—**2.** *The verbal form in* andum *and* endum, *the gerund*, Charis. p. 153 P.; Prisc. p. 823 ib. — Hence, * *adv.:* **sŭpīnē** (acc. to II. A. 1.), *carelessly, negligently:* beneficium accipere, Sen. Ben. 2, 24, 3.

sŭpo (also **sīpo** and **suppo**), āre, *v. a.*, *to throw, throw about, scatter:* supat jacit, unde dissipat disicit et obsipat obicit, et insipat, hoc est inicit, Fest. p. 311 Müll.; cf.: supare significat jacere et disicere, id. s. v. prosapia, p. 225: obtorque prorim ac suppa tortas copulas, Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Rel. p. 180 Rib.).

suppactus, a, um, *Part.* of suppingo.

‡ **sup-paedăgōgus** (**subp-**), i, *m.*, *an under-teacher*, Inscr. Donat. 311, 1.

* **sup-paetŭlus** (**subp-**), a, um, *adj.*, *squinting somewhat, having a little cast* or *squint:* oculi, Varr. ap. Non. 456, 8.

sup-pallĭdus (**subp-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat pale, palish*, Cels. 5, 26, 20, § 84; 2, 4, § 23.

sup-palpor (**subp-**), āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to caress, fondle*, or *wheedle a little* (very rare): occepit ejus matri suppalparier Vino, etc., Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 28: suppalpandi nescius, Symm. Ep. 1, 84.

sup-par (**subpar**), păris, *adj.*, *nearly equal* (rare but class.): huic aetati suppares Alcibiades, Critias, *Cic. Brut. 7, 29: aetas, Vell. 1, 17, 1: aevum, Aus. Ep. 1, 13: musicae suppari gressu, App. M. 6, p. 183, 12: fratres, nec similes ejus nec suppares, Amm. 26, 10, 9. — In logic: propositiones suppares, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31 sq.

sup-părăsītor (**subp-**), āri, *v. dep. n.*, *to flatter* or *fawn a little*, like a parasite (Plautin.): amanti, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: patri, id. ib. 1, 3, 17: illi semper, id. Mil. 2, 3, 77.

suppărātūra (**subp-**), ae, *f.* [2. supparo], *a restoration* (late Lat.): generis, Tert. Res. Carn. 61.

* **1. sup-păro** (**subp-**), āre, *v. a.* [par], *to make somewhat like* or *similar:* formam lupae feminae, Tert. adv. Valent. 4.

2. sup-păro (**subp-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to fit, adjust* (eccl. Lat.): exuvias capiti, Tert. Cult. Fem. 7: labem corpori, id. Anim. 25 *fin.*

suppărum (**sĭpărium, sĭpărum, sĭphărum**), i, *n.*, and **suppărus** (**sĭphărus**) i, *m.* [Oscan; orig., perh., linen stuff in gen.; hence], **I.** *A linen garment worn by women:* indutui alterum, quod subtus, a quo subucula: alterum quod supra, a quo supparus: nisi id, quod item dicunt Osce, Varr. L. L. 5, § 131 Müll.: supparus vestimentum puellare lineum, quod et subucula, id est camisia, dicitur: Afranius: puella non sum, supparo si induta sum, Fest. p. 311 ib.; cf. Non. 540, 14: quid istae, quae vesti quotannis nomina inveniunt nova . . . Indusiatam, patagiatam . . . Supparum aut subminiam, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 48: suppura angusta, Luc. 2, 364.—(β) *A linen garment worn by men:* hic indutus supparum, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 15; cf. Non. 540, 8.—**II.** = σίφαρος, *a small sail on the foremast, a topsail:* supparum appellant dolonem, velum minus in navi, ut acation majus, Fest. p. 340 Müll.: pandens Suppara velorum, Luc. 5, 428; Stat. S. 3, 2, 27; Sen. Ep. 77, 1; id. Herc. Oet. 698; id. Med. 327 al. —Collat. form **sippărum** or **sippărus**, Sen. Ep. 77, 1 Haase.

sup-pătĕo (**subp-**), ēre, *v. n.*, *to lie open beneath, spread out beneath* (Appul.): quae (fovea) fruticibus imis suppatet, *was spread over at the bottom*, App. M. 8, p. 210, 28: campi suppatentes, id. ib. 7, p. 198, 31.

sup-pĕdānĕum (**subp-**), i, *n.* [pedaneus], *a footstool* (eccl. Lat.): pedum, Lact. 4, 12, 17 (from Psa. 109, 1, where Vulg. has scabellum).

* **suppĕdĭtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [suppedito], *a full supply, abundance, exuberance:* suppeditatio bonorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 111 Mos.

suppĕdĭto (**subp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* and *a.* [perh. for suppetito, from suppeto]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to be fully supplied* or *in abundance, to be at hand, be in store:* unde Flumina suppeditant? Lucr. 1, 231: omnis apparatus ornatusque dicendi facile suppeditat, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: P. Cethegus, cui de re publicâ satis suppeditabat oratio, id. Brut. 48, 178: undique mihi suppeditat quod pro M. Scauro dicam, id. Scaur. 23, 46: innumerabilitas suppeditat atomorum, id. N. D. 1, 39, 109: quod multitudo suppeditabat, Liv. 6, 24, 2: quoad tela suppeditarunt, id. 30, 25, 7: ne chartam quidem tibi suppeditare, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 2: cui (Torquato) si vita suppeditavisset, *if he had lived*, id. Brut. 70, 245; 27, 105; 32, 124; id. Phil. 3, 6, 15; cf. suppeto, I.: nec consilium, nec oratio suppeditat, i. e. *I have neither sentiments nor terms*, Liv. 28, 27, 3.— Poet., with *subj.-clause:* dicere suppeditat, *it is easy to say*, Lucr. 3, 731. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Like abundare, *to have in abundance, to abound* or *be rich in* (very rare): omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamus, eget ille, Cic. Cat. 2, 11, 25: ita gaudiis gaudium suppeditat, *is increased by other joys*, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 3. — **2.** *To be enough* or *sufficient, to suffice:* parare ea, quae suppeditent et ad cultum et ad victum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 12: Pometinae manubiae, quae perducendo ad culmen operi destinatae erant, vix in fundamenta suppeditavere, Liv. 1, 55, 7: labori suppeditare, *to be fit for* or *equal to, to be a match for*, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 17; cf.: ut (Thais) tuo amori suppeditare possit sine sumpto suo, *devote herself to you*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 46. — **II.** *Act.*, *to give, furnish, afford, supply*, or *procure in abundance* (freq. in Cic.; syn.: praebeo, suggero, ministro). (α) With *acc.:* luxuriae sumptus suppeditare ut possies, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 10: sumptum, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 32: tributo sumptus suppeditari, Liv. 23, 48, 7: cibos, Cic. Leg. 2, 27, 67: quibus (fistulis) aqua suppeditabatur templis, id. Rab. Perd. 11, 31: pecunias, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 3: merces, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6: frumentum, id. ib. 2, 3, 74, § 172: rem frumentariam alicui ex provinciis, id. Att. 8, 1, 2: res eas, quibus ager Campanus coleretur, id. Agr. 2, 32, 88: tutum perfugium otio et tranquillum ad quietem locum, id. Rep. 1, 4, 8: multa ad luxuriam invitamenta, id. ib. 2, 4, 8: fabulas poëtis, id. N. D. 2, 24, 63: ipsis pecuniam, Nep. Alcib. 8, 1: tela, Sil. 10, 137: suppeditabit nobis Atticus noster e thesauris suis quos et quantos viros! Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 67. —With an abstr. object: aliquis deus suppeditans omnium rerum abundantiam et copiam, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: oratoribus et poëtis mirabilem copiam dicendi, id. Top. 18, 67: praecepta nobis (patria), Lucr. 3, 10: varietatem tibi in scribendo, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 4: hortorum amoenitatem mihi (domus), id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: ut, quocumque haec (voluptas) loco suppeditetur, ibi beate queant vivere, id. Tusc. 5, 37, 108.—(β) With *obj.-clause:* Ciceroni meo suppeditabis quantum videbitur, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 5. — (γ) *Absol.:* alicui sumptibus, Ter. Heaut 5, 1, 57: quod Ciceroni suppeditas, gratum, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3. — (δ) *Impers. pass.:* quod res curae tibi est, ut ei (Ciceroni) suppeditetur ad usum et cultum copiose, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2.

‡ **sup-pēdo** (**subp-**), ĕre, *v. n.*, *to break wind softly*, cited ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 4.

sup-pernātus (**subp-**), a, um, *adj.* [perna], *lamed in the hip:* suppernati dicuntur, quibus femina sunt succisa, in modum suillarum pernarum. Ennius in Annalibus: is pernas succidit iniquâ superbiâ Poeni. Et Catullus (17, 19) alnus suppernata securi, *cut down*, Fest. p. 305 Müll.; cf. p. 304 ib.

suppēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [sub-pes], *having feet turned under, with twisted feet*, Petr. 13.

sup-pĕtĭae (**subp-**), ārum, *f.* [sup. peto], *that which comes to aid one, aid, assistance, succor* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; used only in *nom.* and *acc.;* syn.: auxilium, subsidium): auxilia mihi et suppetiae sunt domi, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 12: non metuo meae quin uxori latae suppetiae sient, id. Am. 5, 1, 54; id. Ep. 5, 1, 52; id. Mil. 4, 2, 62; id. Rud. 3, 2, 10; 4, 4, 39; id. Men. 5, 7, 14; Suet. Vesp. 4: piscibus ad suppetias uti, App. Mag. p. 299, 33: suppetias ferre, Amm. 16, 4, 3; App. M. 6, p. 184, 39.—The *acc.* suppetias sometimes occurs with verbs of motion for ad suppetias (to go, come, send, etc.), *to any one's assistance:* nae tibi, suppetias tempore adveni modo, Plaut. Men 5, 7, 31: venire, Auct. B. Afr. 5: proficisci, id. ib. 25: ire, id. ib. 39: occurrere, id. ib. 66; 68: accurrere, App. M. 9, p. 234.

suppĕtĭor (**subp-**), ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [suppetiae], *to come to the aid of, to assist, succor* (very rare; most freq. in App.): quod mihi suppetiatus es, gratissimum est, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 2: miserrimo seni, App. M. 8, p. 210, 32.—*Absol.:* suppetiatum decurrunt anxii, *run to aid*, App. M. 4, p. 147, 9: proclamare suppetiatum, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 30; 8, p. 209, 35.

sup-pĕto (**subp-**), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 3, *v. n.* **I.** To go or come to one, i. e., **A.** Lit., *to be at hand* or *in store, to be present* (class.): ut mihi supersit, suppetat, superstitet, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 3: si cui haec suppetunt, Cic. Off 2, 8, 31: cui res non suppetat, id. de Or. 3, 35, 142: vererer, ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31: ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: copia frumenti, id. ib. 1, 3: frumentum copiaeque, Liv. 5, 26, 9: quibus rebus numquam tanta suppeteret victoriae fiducia, Auct. B. Afr. 31: ut mihi ad remunerandum nihil suppetat praeter voluntatem, Cic. Fam. 15, 13, 2: quibuscumque vires suppetebant ad arma ferenda, praesto fuere, Liv. 4, 22, 1; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 46: neque quo manus porrigeret suppetebat, Nep. Dion, 7, 2: nondum suppetente ad hauriendum ultra justa vi, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 46: si vita suppetet, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 11; so, vita, Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 8: vita longior, Liv. 40, 56, 7: quoad vita suppetet, Auct. B. Afr. 92; Vop. Aur. 24.—With pers. subject: deos oro, ut vitae tuae superstes suppetat (uxor), *that she may survive you*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 19: nec consilium sibi suppetere diceret, Liv. 4, 48, 13.—**B.** Transf., *to be equal to* or *sufficient for; to suffice, to agree with, correspond to* any thing; =sufficere: ut amori, ut ambitioni, ut cottidianis sumptibus copiae suppetant, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89: pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 4: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant, i. e. *I wish you may be as good as your word*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 106: rudis lingua non suppetebat libertati, Liv. 2, 56, 8: ut plagae possint suppetere ipsae, Lucr. 1, 1050.— Poet., with pers. subject: novis ut usque suppetas doloribus, *you may be exposed to*, Hor. Epod. 17, 64. — **II.** *To ask in place of another, to personate another* in asking: si silignario quis dixerit, ut quisquis nomine ejus siliginem petisset, ei daret . . . furti actionem adversus eum qui suppetet, etc., Dig. 47, 2, 52, § 11.

sup-pīlo (**subp-**), no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [pilus], *to steal underhand, to filch, pilfer, purloin;* with pers. object, *to rob, strip, pluck, fleece* (ante-class.): sufferor

suppilo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 15: pallam alicui, id. Men. 5, 1, 40: mihi aurum et pallam ex arcis, id. ib. 5, 2, 52: suppiles clam domi uxorem tuam? id. As. 4, 2, 6: aliquem, id. ib. 5, 2, 38; Pompon. ap. Non. 13, 2; Caecil. ib. 12, 33.

1. sup-pingo (subp-), no *perf.*, pactum, 3, *v. a.* [pango], *to fasten underneath, to clout:* fulmentas soccis, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 94: calcar alicui, Symm. Ep. 1, 62: qui auro habeat soccis suppactum solum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 98: crepidas aureis clavis, Plin. 33, 3, 14, § 50 (dub.; al. suffigo).

* **2. sup-pingo (subp-)**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to paint over, suffuse:* ora ignito rubore, Avien. Arat. 1454.

* **sup-pinguis (subp-)**, e, *adj.*, *somewhat fat, fatty:* cutis, Cels. 6, 4.

supplantātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supplanto], *hypocritical deceit*, Vulg. Psa. 40, 10; id. Prov. 11, 3; Hilar. in Psa. 139, 5.

sup-plantātor (subpl-), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who trips up another's heels, a supplanter* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. Ep. 69, 6 (of Jacob); Ambros. Ep. 60.

sup-planto (subpl-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [planta], *to trip up one's heels, to throw down*, ὑποσκελίζω. **I.** Lit.: supplantare dictum est pedem supponere, Lucilius: supplantare aiunt Graeci, Non. 36, 3: qui stadium currit, supplantare eum, quicum certet nullo modo debet, * Cic. Off. 3, 10, 42: athleta supplantatus, Sen. Ep. 13, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow:* vitem, Col. Arb. 7, 4: vites in terram, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 212: uvas, id. 17, 22, 35, § 192: fulturas (vehemens aquae vis), Vitr. 10, 22.—Poet.: tenero supplantat verba palato, *trips up*, i. e. *distorts, minces*, Pers. 1, 35: judicium, *to overturn*, Quint. Decl. 7.

supplaudo (subpl-), ĕre, v. supplodo.

supplausĭo (subpl-), ōnis, v. supplosio.

supplēmentum (subpl-), i, *n.* [suppleo], *that with which any thing is made full* or *whole; a filling up, supply, supplement.* **I.** In gen. (so rare; perh. only post-Aug.): ex geminis singula capita in supplementum gregis reservantur, Col. 7, 6, 7: nec ullis juventutis supplementis frequentatae, id. 9, 13, 13: adjectum supplementum Campaniae coloniae, Vell. 2, 81, 2: quosdam bello captos in supplementum urbium dividit, Just. 8, 6, 1: digitum torpentem cornei circuli supplemento scripturae admovere, *with the help, aid*, Suet. Aug. 80: supplementum operi postulabant, App. M. p. 231, 12: sordentia supplementa et dapes gratuitas conquirere, *broken victuals*, id. ib. 4, p. 149, 5: artis magicae, *apparatus*, id. ib. 2, p. 124, 16.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *a making up, filling up* a body of troops, *recruiting;* concr., *supplies, reinforcements* (the class. signif. of the word): supplementum legionibus scribere, Cic. Fam. 3, 3, 1; cf. Liv. 42, 10, 12: legiones veteres supplemento explere, id. 1, 30: per causam supplementi ab exercitu discedit, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: supplementi nomine, id. B. C. 3, 4: in supplementum classis juventus armaque data, Liv. 28, 37, 4: servos ad suplpementum remigum dedit, id. 26, 47, 3: in supplementum scribere, id. 37, 2, 2; 42, 1, 2: distribuere, Curt. 4, 5, 18: legere, id. 5, 1, 13: milites, qui in supplementum venerant, Just. 3, 4, 5.

sup-plĕo (subpl-), ēvi, ētum, 2, *v. a.*, *to fill up, make full* or *whole, to make good, to complete, supply* (class.; cf.: reficio, suppedito). **I.** In gen.: fiscellam, Cato, R. R. 88, 1: dum suppleri summa queatur, Lucr. 1, 1044: bibliothecam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 5: usum provinciae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: Hirtius, qui Gallici belli novissimum librum supplevit, Suet. Caes. 56: adjectoque cavae supplentur corpore rugae, Ov. M. 7, 291: vulnera supplevit lacrimis, id. ib. 4, 140: tu mihi da cives et inania moenia (i. e. urbem) supple, *fill up*, i. e. *people*, id. ib. 7, 628; cf.: si fetura gregem suppleverit, Verg. E. 7, 36: ad supplenda exercitūs damna, Tac. A. 1, 71: damna incendiorum multis, *to make good, repair*, Suet. Calig. 16; cf. id. Aug. 41: colos consumptas, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1084: aerarium, Tac. A. 2, 38: ut referendis praeteritis verbis id scriptum suppleatur, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 110: hypocauston, si dies nubilus, immisso vapore solis vicem supplet, *supplies the place of*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24; so, locum parentis tibi, Sen. Hipp. 633: remis Zephyros, Stat. Achill. 2, 20: ponite ante oculos M. Antonium consularem, sperantem consulatum Lucium adjungite: supplete ceteros, etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 6, 14: praemia, *to furnish*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 412: suppletis lucernis, i. e. *with oil*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 43: simili mixturâ vas suppleatur, Col. 12, 10, 2.—*Absol.:* supplet iste nescio qui, Cic. Fl. 17, 40.—**II.** In partic., in milit. lang., *to fill up, make complete* or *full in number, furnish with a complement, recruit:* cum sex legionibus iisque suppletis ex Bruti exercitu, M. Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 27: legiones, Liv. 29, 24, 14: exercitum junioribus, Just. 12, 11, 4: legiones subito delectu, Tac. H. 4, 19: decurias equitum, Suet. Tib. 41: naves remigio, Liv. 26, 39, 7; cf. remigium, Verg. A. 3, 471.

supplētōrĭum, i, *n.* [suppleo], *a supplement* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 42.

supplētus (subpl-), a, um, *Part.* of suppleo.

supplex (subpl-), ĭcis (*abl.* supplici, but also -ice freq. in dactyl. and anap. verse, Hor. C. 3, 14, 8; Tib. 1, 2, 14; Ov. M. 2, 396 al.; and always when used subst., Verg. A. 3, 667; Ov. M. 8, 261; Curt. 5, 3, 14; or to denote a temporary attitude or relation, not a permanent characteristic, Cic. Scaur. 2, 35; Luc. 8, 287; 8, 346; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 46; *gen. plur.* supplicium, Liv. 24, 30; 29, 16; 35, 34), *adj.* [sup-plico, bending the knees, kneeling down; hence], *humbly begging* or *entreating; humble, submissive, beseeching, suppliant, supplicant* (class.; syn.: humilis, submissus). (α) *Absol.:* supplex te ad pedes abiciebas, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf. id. Lig. 5, 13: ad alios se reges supplicem contulisse, id. Imp. Pomp. 8, 21: et genua amplectens effatur talia supplex, Verg. A. 10, 523: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, Cic. Cat. 4, 9, 18; cf. infra II.: se supplicem pro aliquo profiteri, id. Pis. 32, 80: supplex ad aliquem venire, id. Att. 16, 16, C. § 10: ad opem judicum supplices confugere, id. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): do manus Supplex, Hor. Epod. 17, 2: supplex populi suffragia capto, id. Ep. 2, 2, 103: tibi quo die Portus Alexandrea supplex patefecit, id. C. 4, 14, 35: supplex rogabo, Stat. Achill. 1, 50.—(β) With *dat.:* ut tibi fierem supplex, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 20: judicibus supplex, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71; id. de Or. 1, 53, 229: ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abjeci, id. Mil. 36, 100; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 101; id. Cist. 1, 1, 34; id. Pers. 2, 3, 18; id. Stich. 2, 1, 18; Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 47; Cic. Planc. 8, 21; Ov. H. 12, 185 al.: cum Alcibiades Socrati supplex esset, ut, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 32, 77.—(γ) As *subst.:* **supplex**, ĭcis, *m.*, *a suppliant, humble petitioner:* in miseros ac supplices misericordiâ uti, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: et nos jacentis ad pedes supplicum voce prohibebis? Cic. Lig. 5, 13: tu supplice digno dignior, Val. Fl. 7, 290: paternus, Sen. Troad. 315; so with a *pron. possess.* or *gen.:* vester est supplex, judices, Cic. Mur. 40, 86; so, vester, id. Clu. 70, 200: tuus, Hor. C. 3, 10, 16: supplex vestrae misericordiae, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: dei, Nep. Paus. 4, 5; id. Ages. 4, 8: tui numinis, Sen. Agam. 343: domus inimicae, Quint. Decl. 9, 1.—**II.** Transf., of things: manus supplices, Cic. Font. 21, 48 (17, 38): manu supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: dextra, Val. Fl. 4, 11: vitta, Hor. C. 3, 14, 8: dona, Verg. A. 3, 439: libelli, Mart. 8, 31, 3: vota, Verg. A. 8, 61: verba, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: vox, Sall. C. 31, 7; Ov. M. 2, 396; Liv. 30, 12; Curt. 4, 6, 28: voce supplex, Tac. A. 1, 57: oliva, Val. Fl. 3, 424: querelae, Tib. 1, 4, 72: lacrimae, Prop. 1, 16, 4: causa, Quint. 11, 1, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **supplĭcĭter**, *humbly, submissively, suppliantly:* suppliciter demisseque respondere, Cic. Fl. 10, 21; id. de Or. 1, 20, 90; Caes. B. G. 1, 27; Suet. Aug. 13; id. Tib. 10; Verg. A. 1, 481; 12, 220; Hor. S. 1, 8, 32; Ov. F. 2, 438; id. P. 1, 10, 44.

supplĭcāmentum (subpl-), i, *n.* [supplico], *a public prayer, religious ceremony* (syn. supplicatio; post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 266, 25; 11, p. 267, 34; Arn. 7, 285 (7, 21 Orell.).

supplĭcātĭo (subpl-), ōnis, *f.* [id.]; in relig. lang., *a public prayer* or *supplication, a religious solemnity* in consequence of certain (fortunate or unfortunate) public events; *a day set apart for prayer*, either by way of thanksgiving or of religious humiliation, genuflection (cf. obsecratio): atque etiam supplicatio diis immortalibus pro singulari eorum merito meo nomine decreta est, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 15: praetor urbanus supplicationes per dies quinquaginta ad omnia pulvinaria constituat, id. Phil. 14, 14, 37; so, decreta ad omnia pulvinaria, id. Cat. 3, 10, 23: quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causâ supplicationes in biduum senatus decrevit, Liv. 10, 23, 1; 5, 23, 4: supplicationem habere, id. 10, 47, 7; 31, 9, 6: fuit, id. 37, 3, 5.—Sometimes such a supplication was decreed in honor of a victorious general to precede his triumph: cui uni togato supplicationem senatus decreverit, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: ex litteris Caesaris dierum viginti supplicatio a senatu decreta est, Caes. B. G. 4, 38 *fin.*; 7, 90 *fin.*; Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 27; id. Pis. 3, 6; Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5, 2: dies quindecim supplicatio decreta est, Caes. B. G. 2, 35: supplicatio diem unum Romae, alterum in Capenati agro indicta est, Liv. 27, 4, 15: diem unum supplicatio fuit ob, etc., id. 41, 28, 1: in quatriduum supplicationes decernere, id. 5, 23, 3; 37, 47, 4; Suet. Caes. 24 *fin.* al.

supplĭcātor (subpl-), ōris, *m.* [supplico], *one that prays humbly, a suppliant* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. στεφ. 1, 14; Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 23 *fin.*

supplĭcĭālis, e, *adj.* [supplicium], *penal* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. 2, 18.

supplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. supplex *fin.*

supplĭcĭum (subpl-), ii, *n.* [supplex; prop. a kneeling down, either as a suppliant or to receive punishment]. **I.** As a suppliant. **A.** In relig. lang., *humiliation, a public prayer* or *supplication, an act of worship* (mostly ante-Aug. and in prose after the Aug. period; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn.: supplicatio, obsecratio): nunc pergam, ut suppliciis placans caelitum aras expleam, Att. ap. Non. 398, 19; cf.: deos suppliciis, sumptu, votis, donis, Precibus plorans, obsecrans, Afran. ib. 398, 22: suppliciis votisque fatigare deos, Liv. 27, 50, 5: non votis neque suppliciis muliebribus auxilia deorum parantur, Sall. C. 52, 29.—**2.** Esp., *a sacrificing, offering:* nihil ei (Jovi) acceptum est a perjuris supplicii, *offering, sacrifice*, Plaut. Rud. prol. 25: in suppliciis deorum magnifici, Sall. C. 9, 2; id. J. 55, 1: precibus suppliciisque deos placare, Liv. 22, 57, 5; cf.: quos (boves) ad deorum servant supplicia, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 10: tum supplicia dis ludique magni ab senatu decernuntur, Tac. A. 3, 64 Nipperd. ad loc.: vannos onustas aromatis et hujuscemodi suppliciis congerunt, App. M. 11, p. 265, 3; id. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 5: supplicia veteres quaedam sacrificia a supplicando vocabant, Fest. pp. 308 and 309 Müll.—**B.** Transf., out of the relig. sphere, *an humble entreaty* or *petition, a supplication* in gen. (very rare): Vagenses fatigati regis suppliciis, Sall. J. 66, 2: igitur legatos ad consulem cum suppliciis mittit, qui tantummodo ipsi liberisque vitam peterent, id. ib. 46, 2.—**II.** To receive punishment; hence, *punishment, penalty, torture, torment, pain, distress, suffering* (class. and freq.; usu. of the penalty of death; syn. poena). (α) *Sing.:* dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75 sq.; cf.: illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 86; id. Eun. 1, 1, 24; Cat. 116, 8; Nep. Paus. 5, 5: de homine nobili virgis supplicium crudelissime sumere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91; 2, 5, 45, § 117: sumere (de aliquo), Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 72; id. Merc. 5, 4, 31; Ter. And. 3, 5, 17; Cic. Inv. 2, 28, 84; id. Rep. 3, 33, 45; Caes. B. G. 1, 39; Liv. 2, 5, 5; 3, 18, 10: aliquem hostibus ad supplicium dedere, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: aliquem tradi ad supplicium jubere, Tac. A. 11, 35: rapi, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 138: supplicio affici, *to be put to death*, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: ne ad ultimum supplicium progredi necesse habeant, *to take their own lives*, id. B. C. 1, 84: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciatum necare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: summo cruciatu supplicioque perire, id. N. D. 3, 33, 81: gravissimum ei rei supplicium cum cruciatu constitutum est, Caes. B. G. 6, 17:

talis improborum consensio supplicio omni vindicanda (est), Cic. Lael. 12, 43: satis supplicii tulisse, Caes. B. C. 1, 84: supplicio culpa reciditur, Hor. C. 3, 24, 34: suâ manu supplicium persolvere, Tac. A. 6, 32 (26): luere, Just. 2, 5, 6; Tac. A. 15, 60: supplicium redimere opimâ mercede, Amm. 26, 3, 4.—(β) *Plur.:* ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, Cic. Off. 3, 27, 100: semper iis (improbis) ante oculos judicia et supplicia versentur, id. Rep. 3, 16, 26: ad innocentum supplicia descendunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 17: supplicia annua pendere, Plin. 29, 4, 14, § 57: subire, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 12, 1: suppliciis delicta coërcere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 79: subplicia in post futuros conposuit, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch: domant impios saeva supplicia, Sen. Herc. Fur. 749: supplicia haurire, Verg. A. 4, 383.

supplĭco (**subpl-**), āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf. subj.* supplicassis, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 61; in tmesi: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, p. 309, and s. v. ob, p. 190 Müll.), *v. n.* and *a.* [supplex], *to kneel down* or *humble one's self, to pray* or *beg humbly, to beseech, implore, supplicate* (class.; cf.: oro, adoro, precor). **I.** In gen. (α) With *dat.:* cui irato supplicet, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 24: nec quoiquam supplico, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 47: ipsum hunc orabo: huic supplicabo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 12: is sibi me supplicaturum putat, id. Hec. 3, 5, 50: populo Romano supplicare, Cic. Planc. 20, 50: alicui summisse, id. ib. 5, 12: neque Caesari solum, sed etiam amicis ejus omnibus pro te libentissime supplicabo, id. Fam. 6, 14, 3; cf. id. ib. 6, 13, 2; id. Font. 15, 35 (11, 25): cum tot res sint, quae vestris animis supplicent, id. ib. 14, 31: supplicare indignis, Ov. M. 6, 367.—*Pass. impers.:* ut, si tui nobis potestas saepius fieret, non multum Graecis supplicandum putarem, Cic. Fin. 5, 25, 75.—(β) *Absol.:* supplicabo, exobsecrabo, ut quemque amicum videro, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 93: venire domum ad eum, precari, denique supplicare, Cic. Par. 5, 3, 40: precari ab indigno, supplicare, etc., id. Lael. 16, 57: nemo rem publicam imploravit, nemo supplicavit, id. de Or. 1, 53, 230: missitare supplicantes legatos, Sall. J. 38, 1: Pompeiani querentes supplicavere, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 21; Suet. Claud. 1.—(γ) With *acc.* (ante- and post-class.): quod domi'st, numquam ulli supplicabo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 48: sub vos placo, Auct. ap. Fest. l. l.: imperatores nostros, Dig. 28, 5, 92: contrarios, Amm. 30, 8, 10.—**II.** In partic., *to pray to* or *supplicate* as a god; *to pray, worship:* vilica Lari familiari pro copia supplicet, Cato, R. R. 143, 2; cf. Plaut. Aul. prol. 24: in fano supplicare, id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: a dis supplicans invenire veniam sibi, id. Rud. prol. 26: per hostias diis supplicare, Sall. J. 63, 1: populus frequens iit supplicatum, Liv. 3, 63, 5; 10, 23, 2: circa fana deorum, id. 24, 23, 1: molâ salsâ supplicare, Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83: sacrificio supplicari, Capitol. Max. 24.—*Impers. pass.:* Metello venienti ture, quasi deo, supplicabatur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: ut, cujus sepulcrum usquam exstet... ei publice supplicetur, Cic. Phil. 1, 6, 13: supplicatum totâ urbe est, Liv. 27, 23, 7: ture nec supplicabatur, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2.

supplĭcŭē (**subpl-**), *adv.* [id.], *humbly, submissively* (Appuleian): respondit, App. M. 9, p. 236, 2: gratiis persolutis, id. ib. 11, p. 269, 27.

sup-plōdo (**subpl-**), or **sup-plaudo** (**subpl-**), si, 3, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to stamp* the foot: pedem nemo in illo judicio supplosit, * Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230; so, pedem, Sen. Ep. 75, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To clap* in token of applause, *to applaud* (eccl. Lat.): male nobis supplaudimus, Tert. Idol. 12: diversae parti, id. Pud. 19.—* **B.** *To tread under foot, to destroy:* calumniam, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 2, § 3.

supplōsĭo (**subpl-**), and **supplausĭo** (**subpl-**), ōnis, *f.* [supplodo], *a stamping* with the feet: pedis, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 47; 3, 59, 220; id. Brut. 38, 141; 80, 278; Auct. Her. 3, 15, 27; Quint. 10, 7, 26; 11, 3, 128.

suppo (**sūpo, sīpo**), āre, *v. a.* [suppus], = supino, *to lay back, to lay on the back,* Att. ap. Non. 200, 33 (Trag. Fragm. v. 575 Rib.); cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 225, 14; 311, 6.

* **sup-poenĭtet** (**subp-**), ēre, *v. n. impers.*, *to be somewhat sorry, to repent a little:* nam et illum furoris et hunc nostrum copiarum suppoenitet, Cic. Att. 7, 14, 1.

* **sup-pŏlītor** (**subp-**), ōris, *m.*, *a rubber up, polisher,* in mal. part., Laber. ap. Non. 490, 21 (dub.; Rib. Com. Fragm. v. 139, subolitor).

sup-pōno (**subp-**), pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3 (*perf.* supposivi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 9: supposivit, id. ib. 4, 3, 30; *part.* sync. suppostа, Verg. A. 6, 24; Sil. 3, 90), *v. a.*, *to put, place,* or *set under* (freq. and class.; cf.: submitto, subicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: anatum ova gallinis saepe supponimus, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 9; Col. 8, 5, 4: (orat) sub cratim uti jubeas sese supponi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 65: caput et stomachum supponere fontibus, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 8: cervicem polo, Ov. F. 5, 180: colla oneri, id. R. Am. 171: tauros jugo, *to yoke*, id. M. 7, 118: olivam prelo, Col. 12, 49, 9: tectis agrestibus ignem, Ov. F. 4, 803: Massica caelo vina sereno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 51: agresti fano pecus, *to place under, to drive under cover of,* Ov. F. 4, 756: aliquem tumulo (terrae, humo, etc.), i. e. *to bury,* id. Tr. 3, 3, 68; id. Ib. 153; id. Am. 3, 9, 48: terrae dentes, i. e. *to sow*, id. M. 3, 102: falcem maturis aristis, *to apply,* Verg. G. 1, 348: cultros, *to apply* (to the throat of cattle to be slaughtered), id. A. 6, 248; id. G. 3, 492: incedis per ignes Suppositos cineri doloso, *hidden under,* Hor. C. 2, 1, 8: his igitur rebus subjectis suppositisque, i. e. *under the earth,* Lucr. 6, 543: nil ita sublime est... Non sit ut inferius suppositumque deo, *subjected, subject,* Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 48.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To put in the place of* another, *to substitute* for another person or thing (syn. substituo): meliorem, quam ego sum, suppono tibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 6: aliquem in alicujus locum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72; 2, 5, 30, § 78: in quarum (mulierum) locum juvenes, Just. 7, 3, 6: se reum criminibus illis pro rege, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: stannum et aurichalcum pro auro et argento, Suet. Vit. 5 *fin.:* operae nostrae vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111.—**2.** *To substitute falsely* or *fraudulently, to falsify, forge, counterfeit:* (puella) herae meae supposita est parva, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 49; so, puerum, puellam, id. ib. 2, 3, 11; id. Truc. 1, 1, 71; 2, 4, 50; 4, 3, 30; Ter. Eun. prol. 39; 5, 3, 3; Liv. 3, 44, 9 al.: qui suppositâ personâ falsum testamentum obsignandum curaverit, Cic. Clu. 44, 125: testamenta falsa supponere, id. Leg. 1, 16, 43; so, testamenta, id. Par. 6, 1, 43: quos (equos) daedala Circe Suppositâ de matre nothos furata creavit, *substituted deceptively, spurious* (because mortal), Verg. A. 7, 283: trepidat, ne suppositus venias, ac falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 98.—**3.** *To place as a pledge, hypothecate,* Dig. 27, 9 *lemm.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to add, annex, subjoin* (syn. subjungo): huic generi Hermagoras partes quattuor supposuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 9, 12; 1, 6, 8: exemplum epistolae, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: rationem, id. Inv. 2, 23, 70; 2, 21, 63.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to make subject, to subject, submit:* aethera ingenio suo, Ov. F. 1, 306: me tibi supposui, Pers. 5, 36.—* **2.** *To set beneath, to esteem less:* Latio supposuisse Samon, Ov. F. 6, 48.

supportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [supporto], *endurance; bearing* (late Lat.), Anon. (Hilar.) in Job, 1, p. 107.

supportātōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a prop, support,* Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 7, § 1.

sup-porto (**subp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to carry, bring,* or *convey* to a place (class.; perh. not in Cic.; syn. subveho): operi quaecumque usui sunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: rem frumentariam, id. B. G. 1, 39: frumentum commeatumque ex Sequanis, id. ib. 1, 48; 3, 3; cf.: commeatus terrestri itinere, navibus, Liv. 44, 18, 4: frumentum (ligna, auxilia), etc., navibus, Caes. B. C. 3, 44; 3, 15; 3, 112; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: frumentum inde in oppidum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 35: omnia hinc in castra, Liv. 41, 1, 5.

suppŏsītīcĭus (**subpŏs-**) or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [suppono, I. B.], *put in the place of* another, *substituted.* * **I.** In gen.: Hermes supposititius sibi ipsi, *is his own substitute,* i. e. *he needs no one to replace him in combat,* Mart. 5, 24, 8.—**II.** In partic., *not genuine, false, supposititious:* mater, Varr. R. R. 2, 8, 2: explorator, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 71.

suppŏsĭtĭo (**subp-**), ōnis, *f.* [suppono], *a putting* or *setting under.* * **I.** In gen.: ovorum, Col. 8, 5, 9.—**II.** In partic., *a putting in the place of* another, *substitution* (of a child): pueri, Plaut. Capt. grex 3: puellae, id. Cist. 1, 3, 4: suppositionem facere, id. ib. 1, 2, 25; id. Truc. 2, 4, 83.

***suppŏsĭtōrĭus** (**subp-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that is placed underneath:* cellae (in balneis), i. e. tepidariae (because they are under the frigidariae), Vop. Car. 17 Casaub.

suppŏsĭtus (**subp-**), a, um, *Part.* of suppono.

* **suppostrix** (**subp-**), īcis, *f.* [suppono, I. B. 2.], *she that fraudulently exchanges* or *substitutes:* puerorum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50.

suppraefectus (**subp-**), i, *m.* [subpraefectus], *an under-prefect,* Inscr. Grut. 359, 3.—**II.** Transf.: singulis ventis binos subpraefectos dant, *subsidiary winds,* Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 2.

suppressē (**subp-**), *adv.*, v. supprimo.

suppressĭo (**subp-**), ōnis, *f.* [supprimo], *a pressing down* or *under, suppression,* i. e., * **I.** *A keeping back, retaining* of money, *embezzlement:* praedae ac suppressiones judiciales, Cic. Clu. 25, 68.—* **II.** In medic. lang., *a sense of oppression:* nocturnae, i. e. *the nightmare,* Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 87.

* **suppressor** (**subp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a hider, concealer:* alieni servi, Dig. 48, 15, 6, § 1.

suppressus (**subp-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of supprimo.

sup-prĭmo (**subp-**), pressi, pressum, 3, *v. a.* [premo], *to press down* or *under.* **I.** In gen., so rarely and only as a naut. t. t., *to sink, send to the bottom* a vessel: quattuor (naves) suppressae, Liv. 22, 19, 12; so, naves, id. 28, 30, 11; 37, 11, 11; Just. 2, 9, 13.—**II.** In partic. (class.). **A.** *To hold* or *keep back; to check, stop, put a stop to; to detain, restrain, suppress* (syn.: reprimo, repello, sisto). **1.** Lit.: hostem nostros insequentem, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: iter, id. ib. 1, 66: aerii cursūs habenas, Ov. M. 6, 709: lora manu, id. Am. 1, 13, 10: fugam, id. M. 11, 777: sanguinem, Cels. 2, 10 *fin.;* 5, 26, 22; Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113: alvum, i. e. *to close, make costive,* Cels. 2, 12, 2: ventrem, id. 4, 19: fontes, Ov. M. 15, 280; id. P. 4, 2, 18: lacrimas, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 8; Albin. 1, 427: vocem, *let fall,* Ov. M. 1, 715: partem ultimam vocis In medio sono, id. ib. 5, 193: si jam deficiam, subpressaque lingua palato Vix instillato restituenda mero, etc., id. Tr. 3, 3, 21.—**2.** Trop.: aegritudinem supprimere nec pati manare longius, Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75: stultiloquium, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 24: impetum militum, Liv. 31, 18, 7; 7, 24, 3: iram, id. 2, 35, 2; Ov. P. 1, 8, 69: querelas, id. F. 4, 83; Petr. 91: furorem, id. 71: fletum, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 113: dolorem altâ mente, Luc. 6, 228.—**B.** *To keep from publicity, keep to one's self; to keep back, conceal, suppress* (syn.: abscondo, celo). **1.** Lit.: quae (HS DC) reticuit atque suppressit, Cic. Clu. 36, 99: pecuniam, id. ib. 25, 68; 26, 71: nummos, id. ib. 27, 75: elaborata abscondere atque supprimere, Plin. 25, 1, 1, § 1: quae (senatusconsulta) antea arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: testamentum, Suet. Calig. 16: libros, id. Gram. 8 *fin.:* alienam ancillam, *to harbor secretly,* Dig. 47, 2, 84: adulterii foeditate suppressâ, Amm. 16, 8, 6.—**2.** Trop.: ejus decreti suppressa fama est, Liv. 5, 1, 7: famam coërcitam, Tac. H. 1, 17 *fin.:* indicium conjurationis, Curt. 6, 8, 8: nomen Vespasiani, Tac. H. 2, 96.—Hence, **suppressus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *held back, kept in,* i. e., * **A.** *Short:* mentum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 3.—**B.** Of the voice, *subdued, low:* suppressâ voce dicere (opp. magnâ voce dicere), Cic. Sull. 10, 30: murmur, Val. Fl. 5, 470.—*Comp.:* erit ut voce sic etiam oratione suppressior, Cic. Or. 25, 85.—Hence, **suppressē**, *adv.;* in *comp.:* suppressius, *in a subdued voice,* Aug. Ord. 1, 23.

sup-princĭpālis (**subp-**), e, *adj.*, *next after the first:* sonus supprincipalis principalium, = παρυπάτη ὑπατῶν, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 931, 941 sq.

sup-prōmus (**subp-**), i, *m.*, *an under-butler,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 24; 3, 2, 12; 3, 2, 32.

sup-pŭdet (**subp-**), ēre, *v. impers.*, *to be somewhat ashamed* (Ciceronian): eorum me suppudebat, Cic. Fam. 9, 1, 2: puto te jam suppudere, id. ib. 15, 16, 1.

suppūrāta, ōrum, *n.*, v. suppuro, II. A.

suppūrātĭo (**subp-**), ōnis, *f.* [suppuro], *a purulent gathering, an imposthume* or *abscess, a suppuration*, Cels. 2, 8; 3, 27 *fin.*; 7, 2 *fin.* al.; Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 16; 23, 1, 16, § 24; 24, 4, 7, § 13; Col. 6, 12, 4; 6, 38, 2; Sen. Ep. 14, 1, 5.

* **suppūrātōrĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *suppurating, suppurative:* medicamenta, Plin. 28, 4, 13, § 51.

sup-pūro (**subp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [pus]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to gather matter, form pus, come to a head, suppurate.* **A.** Lit.: (cancer) fistulosus subtus suppurat sub carne, Cato, R. R. 157, 3; Col. 6, 12, 2; Plin. 22, 14, 16, § 38; 22, 25, 70, § 142; 22, 25, 73, § 152.—Also *part.* as *subst.*: **suppūrantĭa**, ium, *n.*, *gatherings, suppurating sores*, Plin. 22, 24, 58, § 122.—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug.): cum voluptates angusto corpori ingestae suppurare coeperunt, Sen. Ep. 59, 17: quos hasta praetoris infami lucro et quandoque suppuraturo exercet, i. e. *to become noxious*, id. Brev. Vit. 12, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to bring to a head, cause to suppurate* (post-Aug.). **A.** Lit. (only in *part. perf.*), *suppurated, full of matter* or *sores:* aures, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 33.—*Subst.*: **suppurāta**, ōrum, *n.*, *matter, pus*, Plin. 21, 19, 76, § 131; 23, 3, 35, § 72; 20, 4, 14, § 29; 22, 25, 58, § 124.—**B.** Trop.: magnum de modico malum, scorpium terra suppurat, i. e. *brings forth, produces*, as if by suppuration, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1: aestum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 261: gravis et suppurata tristitia, *deep-seated, festering*, Sen. Ep. 80, 6.

suppus, a, um, *adj.* (of uncertain signif.; acc. to Fest., = supinus): suppum antiqui dicebant, quem nunc supinum dicimus, ex Graeco, videlicet pro aspiratione ponentes S litteram . . Ejus vocabuli meminit etiam Lucilius: si vero das, quod rogat. et si suggeri suppus, Fest. p. 290 Müll.: (jactum) unionem canem, trinionem suppum, quaternionem planum vocabant, Isid. Orig. 65: vagari animalia suppa, *walk inverted, head downwards*, Lucr. 1, 1061.

* **suppŭtārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [supputo], *of* or *belonging to reckoning* or *computation:* gesticuli digitorum, Tert. Apol. 19 (al. supputatorii, in the same sense).

suppŭtātĭo (**subp-**), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a reckoning up, computation*, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*; Arn. 2, 93: temporum, Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 36: stadiorum, Mart. Cap. 6, § 609.

suppŭtātor (**subp-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reckoner, computer*, Firm. Math. 5, 8 *med.*; 6, 26 *fin.*

suppŭtātōrĭus (**subp-**), a, um, v. supputarius.

sup-pŭto (**subp-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* **I.** *To cut off below, to prune, lop, trim:* oleas teneras, Cato, R. R. 27: castaneam bimam, Col. 4, 33, 5: semina fruticantia, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 70.—**II.** *To count up, reckon, compute* (syn. numero): sollicitis supputat articulis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 18 (al. computat): numeros mensurasque, Sen. Ep. 88, 26; Pall. Jan. 12.

sūprā (orig. form **sŭpĕrā**, Lucr. 1, 429; 4, 672; 5, 1407; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106; cf. Prisc. pp. 980 and 1001 P.), *adv.* and *prep.* [superus]. **I.** *Adv.*, *on the upper side, on the top, above.* **A.** Lit., of place: omnia haec, quae supra et subter, unum esse dixerunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 5, 20: partes eae, quae sunt infra quam id, quod devoratur, dilatantur, quae autem supra, contrahuntur, id. N. D. 2, 54, 135: magno numero jumentorum in flumine supra atque infra constituto, Caes. B. C. 1, 64; and: et mare, quod supra, teneant, quodque alluit infra, Verg. A. 8, 149: oleum supra siet, Cato, R. R. 119; 101: cotem illam et novaculam defossam in comitio supraque impositum puteal accepimus, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: toto vertice supra est, i. e. *is taller*, Verg. A. 11, 683: ut letata corpora vidit Victoremque supra hostem, i. e. *lying* or *stretched over them*, Ov. M. 3, 56; cf.: stupet inscia supra, Verg. A. 7, 381.—*Comp.*: alia superius rapiuntur, *upward, on high*, Sen. Q. N. 5, 8, 3: piscina superius construenda, Pall. 1, 34, 2 (opp. subterius, Isid. 16, 8, 4).—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *before, formerly, previously* (esp. of any thing previously said or written): quae supra scripta est, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: quod jam supra tibi ostendimus, Lucr. 1, 429: quae supra dixi, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 208: quae supra scripsi, id. Fam. 6, 10, 2: quem supra deformavi, id. Caecin. 5, 14: uti supra demonstravimus, Caes. B. G. 2, 1: ut supra dixi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9; id. Lael. 4, 15; 14, 48: ut supra scripsi, Plin. Ep. 6, 27, 5: de quo (filio) commemoravi supra, Nep. Dion, 6, 2: supra repetere, *farther back, from past times*, Sall. C. 5, 9; id. J. 5, 3; Tac. A. 16, 18.—*Comp.*: quantum valerent inter homines litterae, Dixi superius, *before, farther back*, Phaedr. 4, 23, 2: ut superius demonstravimus, Auct. B. Hisp. 28, 4; 34, 5.—**2.** Of number or measure, *beyond, over, more:* supra adjecit Aeschrio, *offered higher, more*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: amor tantus ut nihil supra possit, id. Fam. 14, 1, 4: ita accurate, ut nihil posset supra, id. Att. 13, 19, 3: nihil pote supra, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 11: voltu Adeo modesto, ut nihil supra, id. And. 1, 1, 93; id. Eun. 3, 1, 37: nihil supra Deos lacesso, Hor. C. 2, 18, 11.—After *et* or *aut* (poet. and post-class.): agrum fortasse trecentis Aut etiam supra nummorum milibus emptum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 165: quot illum putas annos secum tulisse? Septuaginta et supra, Petr. 43 *fin.*: tricena aut supra stipendia numerantes, Tac. A. 1, 35: a triginta annis et supra, Vulg. Num. 4, 23; 4, 30; 4, 35 (cf. II. B. 2. infra).—**b.** With *quam*, less freq. *quod*, *above* or *beyond what, more than:* saepe supra feret, quam fieri possit, Cic. Or. 40, 139: corpus patiens inediae, algoris, vigiliae, supra quam cuiquam credibile est, Sall. C. 5, 3; id. J. 24, 5: dominandi supra quam aestimari potest avidissimus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.*: supra quam optari potuit, Amm. 17, 1, 12: supra quod capere possum, Dig. 32, 1, 28.—**II.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *above, over.* **A.** Lit., of place: si essent, qui sub terrā semper habitavissent . . . nec exissent umquam supra terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95: ille qui supra nos habitat, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 38: supra tribunal et supra praetoris caput, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: supra eum locum, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: supra se in summo jugo, id. B. G. 1, 24: accubueram horā nonā . . . et quidem supra me Atticus, infra Verrius, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1: saltu supra venabula fertur, Verg. A. 9, 553: supra segetes Navigat, *over the cornfields*, Ov. M. 1, 295: attolli supra ceteros mortales, Plin. 34, 6, 12, § 27 (dub.; Jahn, super): supra lignum turba insilit, Phaedr. 1, 2, 20: ecce supra caput homo levis ac sordidus, i. e. *burdensome, annoying*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6; so, supra caput esse, *to be close at hand*, Sall. C. 52, 24; cf. Verg. A. 3, 194; Liv. 3, 17, 4; 4, 22, 6; Tac. H. 4, 69; Sen. Ep. 108; rarely supra capita, Liv. 42, 42, 6.—**2.** In partic., of geographical position, *above, beyond:* supra Maeotis paludes, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. v. 7, p. 163 Vahl.): supra Suessulam, Liv. 23, 32, 2: Syene oppidum, quod est supra Alexandriam quinque millibus stadiorum, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183: supra Britanniam, id. 2, 97, 99, § 217.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of time, *before:* paulo supra hanc memoriam, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: supra septingentesimum annum, Liv. praef. § 4.—**2.** Of number, degree, or quantity. (*a*) With *numbers*, = plus, amplius (not in Cic. or Caes.), *over, above, beyond, more than:* supra quattuor milia hominum orabunt ut, etc., Liv. 43, 3, 2: caesa eo die supra milia viginti, id. 30, 35, 3; 3, 31, 4: supra septem milia hominum domos remisit, id. 21, 23, 6; 23, 17, 2; 23, 37, 11 sq.; 23, 49, 13; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17; 3, 6, 1: 3, 7, 11: supra duos menses sapor ejus non permanet integer, Col. 12, 49, 3: tres (cyathos), Hor. C. 3, 19, 15.—(*β*) In gen.: quibus solida ungula, nec supra geminos fetus, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233; cf.: de floribus supra dictus scripsit Theophrastus, *besides*, id. 21, 3, 9, § 13: hominis fortunam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 41: ratio supra hominem putanda est deoque tribuenda, id. N. D. 2, 13, 34: potentia, quae supra leges se esse velit, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 6: humanam supra fortunam, Phaedr. 4, 24, 24: supra Coclites Muciosque id facinus esse, Liv. 2, 13, 8: modum, id. 21, 7, 7; Col. 4, 27, 4: vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: humanam fidem, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: morem, Verg. G. 2, 227; Sall. C. 3, 2: supra belli Latini metum id quoque accesserat, quod, *besides*, Liv. 2, 18, 3.—Prov.: supra homines, supra ire deos pietate, i. e. *to attain the highest degree*, Verg. A. 12, 839 Heyne ad loc.—**3.** Sometimes to indicate that *over* which one is placed as superintendent (mostly post-class.): dispositi, quos supra somnum habebat, *watchers*, Curt. 6, 11, 3: qui supra bibliothecam fuerunt, Vitr. 7, praef. § 5: servus supra rationes positus, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 353: SVPRA INSVLAS, Inscr. Orell. 721 and 2927: SVPRA IVMENTA, ib. 2870: SVPRA VELARIOS, ib. 2967: SVPRA COCOS, ib. 2827; Inscr. Grut. p. 1111, 1.—**III.** Compounds formed with supra are extremely rare. In late Lat. supradictus, suprafatus, suprafundo, suprajacio, supranatans, suprasedeo, etc., are found; but here supra is properly written separately as an *adv.*; only suprascando (v. h. v.), on account of its signif., is to be written as one word.

* **sŭpra-scando**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to climb over, surmount:* haec cum fines suprascandit, Liv. 1, 32, 8.

suprā-sĕdĕo, v. supra, III.

sŭprēmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [supremus], *the highest extreme* (late Lat.). **I.** *The last of life, death:* sepultura, qui supremitatis honor est, Amm. 31, 13, 17.—**II.** *The highest honor:* supremitates et praeeminentias adire, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 2, 13.

sŭprēmō, sŭprēmum, and **sŭprēmus**, v. superus.

1. sūra, ae, *f.*, *the calf of the leg.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 253; Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 120, Cic. Arat. 256 (501); 399 (646); Turp. ap. Non. 236, 16; Ov. A. A. 3, 623; Juv. 16, 14: teretes, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21: tumentes, id. Epod. 8, 10; Lact. Opif. Dei, 13, 6; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 342: Puniceo suras evincta cothurno, Verg. E. 7, 32; id. A. 1, 337; Anthol. Lat. 6, 89, 18 Burm.; Grat. Cyn. 338.—**II.** In partic., in anatomy, *the smaller bone of the leg*, Cels. 8, 1, 110; 8, 11, 3.

2. Sura, ae, *m.*, *a river of Germany*, now *the Saur*, Aus. Mos. 355.

3. Sura, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

Surae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73.

surclo, āre, v. surculo, II.

* **surcŭlācĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [surculus], *woody, like wood:* durities seminum, Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 119.

surcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [id.], *producing young shoots* or *sprouts:* terra, Col. 3, 11, 5.

surcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to shoots* or *twigs:* ager, *planted with young trees*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 17: cicada, *living among the twigs* or *branches*, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

surcŭlo, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. * **I.** *To clear of shoots* or *sprouts, to prune, trim, surculate:* plantas, Col. 5, 9, 11.—**II.** *To bind together with twigs*, Apic. 4, 5, § 183; 7, 2, § 261 al.

surcŭlōsē, *adv.*, v. surculosus *fin.*

surcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [surculus], *woody, like wood, ligneous:* radices, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 98: herba, id. 24, 15, 87, § 137: ramuli, id. 27, 11, 74, § 98.—* *Adv.*: **surcŭlōsē**, *like wood:* arescit herba, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148.

surcŭlus, i, *m.*, *a young twig* or *branch, a shoot, sprout, sprig* (syn. malleolus). **I.** In gen., Verg. G. 2, 87; Col. 6, 15, 1, Plin. 29, 6, 36, § 113; Cels 5, 26, 35; 8, 10, 6 al.: surculum defringere, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110. —**II.** In partic., *a scion, graft, a sucker, slip, set* of a plant for growth: da mihi ex istā arbore quos seram surculos, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278; Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 6; 1, 41, 2; Col. 3, 1, 1; Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 68.—**B.** *A small tree*, Col. 3, 28; 7, 4, 4; 7, 12, 10; 9, 4, 2; App. Flor. 2, p. 350, 27: fructus surculorum, Cels. 2, 18.

Surdaones, um, *m.*, *a people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

* **surdaster**, tra, trum, *adj. dim.* [surdus], *somewhat deaf, hard of hearing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; cf. Prisc. pp. 618 and 628 P.

surdē, *adv.*, v. surdus *fin.*

* **surdesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [surdus], *to become deaf:* aures, Aug. Ep. 157, 4.

surdĭgo, inis, *f.* [id.], *deafness* (post-class.), Marc. Emp. 9 al.

surdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [surdus], *deafness* (rare but class.), Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116; Cels. 6, 7, 7 *fin.*

surdĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *deafness* (late Lat.), Gargil. Mart. Pon. 25, p. 424 Mai.

surdus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. svar, heavy; svaras, weight; cf. O. H. Germ. swārida, weight], *deaf.* **I.** Lit.: ne mi ut surdo verbera auris, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 204; id. Cas. 3, 3, 12: si surdus sit, varietates vocum noscere possit? Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: utinam aut hic surdus aut haec muta facta sit, Ter. And. 3, 1, 5.—*Sup.*, *stone-deaf*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 926; Aug. Ep. 39.—Prov.: surdo narrare, canere, etc., *preach to deaf ears, talk to the wind:* nae ille haud scit, quam mihi nunc surdo narret fabulam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 10: cantabant surdo, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 47; cf.: non canimus surdis, Verg. E. 10, 8; and: quae (praecepta) vereor, ne vana surdis auribus cecinerim, Liv. 40, 8, 10; 3, 70, 7; Tib. 4, 14, 2: narrare asello Fabellam surdo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 200; cf.: suadere surdis, quid sit opus facto, Lucr. 5, 1050.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Deaf* to any thing, i. e. *not listening, unwilling to hear, inattentive, regardless, insensible, inexorable;* also, *not understanding, not apprehending:* orando surdas jam aures reddideras mihi, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 89; so, aures, Liv. 24, 32, 6; cf. Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 48; id. 2, 20 (3, 13), 13: non surdus judex, Cic. Font. 11, 25 (7, 15): ad mea munera surdus, Ov. H. 7, 27: per numquam surdos in tua vota deos, id. P. 2, 8, 28: surdae ad omnia solacia aures, Liv. 9, 7, 3: surdae ad fortia consilia Vitellio aures, Tac. H. 3, 67 *init.:* surdus adversus aliquid, Aug. Serm. 50, 13: surdus sum, *I will not hear*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 24: surdas clamare ad undas, Ov. A. A. 1, 531: litora, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 6.—Hence, poet. transf.: vota, i. e. *to which the gods are deaf, to which they will not hearken*, Pers. 6, 28: surdaeque adhibent solatia menti, Ov. M. 9, 654: tuas lacrimas litora surda bibent, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 6: leges rem surdam, inexorabilem esse, Liv. 2, 3: surda tellus, *not susceptible of cultivation*, Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 21: surdus timori, *not capable of fear*, Sil. 11, 354: tuis lacrimis, Mart. 10, 13, 8: in alicujus sermone, Cic. Tusc. 5, 40, 116.—*Comp.:* scopulis surdior Icari Voces audit adhuc integer (i. e. castus), Hor. C. 3, 7, 21: surdior illa freto surgente, Ov. M. 14, 711: surdior aequoribus, id. ib. 13, 804: non saxa surdiora navitis, Hor. Epod. 17, 54.—(β) With *gen.:* Mars genitor, votorum haud surde meorum, Sil. 10, 554: pactorum, id. 1, 692: veritatis, Col. 3, 10, 18.—**B.** Of things that give out a dull, indistinct sound, *dull-sounding* (very rare): theatrum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 58 Müll.: locus, Vitr. 3, 3: loca, Sen. Herc. Fur. 576: vox, Quint. 11, 3, 32: surdum quiddam et barbarum, id. 12, 10, 28.—**C.** *Pass.*, *that is not heard, noiseless, silent, still, mute, dumb* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): lyra, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 58: buccina, Juv. 7, 71: plectra, Stat. S. 1, 4, 19: non erit officii gratia surda tui, *unsung*, Ov. P. 2, 6, 31; cf. fama, Sil. 6, 75: surdum et ignobile opus, Stat. Th. 4, 359: nomen parentum, Sil. 8, 248: herbae, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5: quos diri conscia facti mens surdo verbere caedit, *secret*, Juv. 13, 194: ictus, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 20.—**D.** Of odor, appearance, meaning, etc., *faint, dim, dull, indistinct, stupid:* spirant cinnama surdum, Pers. 6, 36: colos, Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: hebes unitate surdā color, id. 37, 5, 20, § 76: discrimen figurarum, id. 35, 2, 2, § 4: materia, id. 13, 15, 30, § 98: res surdae ac sensu carentes, id. 20, prooem. § 1; so id. 24, 1, 1, § 3; 27, 13, 120, § 146.—Hence, * *adv.:* **surdē,** *faintly, imperfectly, indistinctly:* surde audire, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 194 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 348 Rib.).

1. surēna, ae, *f.*, *a kind of fish*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.

2. surēna, ae, *m.*, among the Parthians, the name of the highest dignitary in the State next to that of the king, *the grand vizier*, Tac. A. 6, 42 *fin.;* Amm. 24, 2, 4; 24, 3, 1.

surgo and **surrĭgo** (**subr-**): surrexi and subrexi, surrectum and subrectum, 3 (*perf.* surregit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 296 Müll.; orig. forms: surrigit, Verg. A. 4, 183; Sen. Q. N. 6, 4: surriguntur, id. Ira, 1, 1 *med.:* surrigebant, Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.:* subrigens, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88; 10, 29, 44, § 86: subrigere, id. 18, 35, 89, § 365.—Sync. forms: surrexti, Mart. 5, 79, 1: surrexe, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73), *v. a.* and *n.* [contr. from surrigo, from sub-rego]. **I.** *Act.*, *to lift* or *raise up, to raise, erect, elevate* (very rare; after the Aug. per., the original uncontracted forms were chiefly used in this sense, to distinguish it from the class. signif., II.): plaudite, valete: lumbos surgite atque extollite, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 68: caput, Sen. Herc. Fur. 329: omnes capitum hiatus (= capita hiantia), Stat. Th. 2, 27: surgit caput Apenninus, Avien. Perieg. 484: tot surrigit aures, Verg. A. 4, 183: terrae motus defert montes, surrigit plana, valles extuberat, Sen. Q. N. 6, 4, 2: paulatim subrigens se, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88: cristam, id. 10, 29, 44, § 86: cornua, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf. mid.: horrent et surriguntur capilli, *rise, stand erect*, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 4: hastae surrectā cuspide in terrā fixae, Liv. 8, 8: mucrone surrecto, id. 7, 10, 10: calcar equo, Front. ad M. Caes. 2, 12: aures subrectae furentibus, Plin. 11, 37, 50, § 137: turres subrectae, Sen. Ep. 86, 4: surrecta moles, Sil. 2, 599.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to rise, arise, to get up, stand up* (the predominant and class. signif. of the word; syn.: exsurgo, exorior). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: a mensā surgunt saturi, poti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 62: a cenā, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 13: e lecto, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 4: e lectulo, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112: de sellā, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147: ex subselliis, id. Fl. 10, 22: solio, Ov. M. 3, 273: humo, id. ib. 2, 771; id. F. 6, 735: toro, id. M. 9, 702: toris, id. ib. 12, 579: ab umbris ad lumina vitae, Verg. A. 7, 771.—Esp., of an orator: cur, cum tot summi oratores sedeant, ego potissimum surrexerim, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 1: ad dicendum, id. de Or. 2, 78, 316; Quint. 2, 6, 2: ad respondendum, Cic. Clu. 18, 51: surgit ad hos Ajax, Ov. M. 13, 2.—*Absol.:* nolo eum, qui dicturus est, sollicitum surgere, Quint. 12, 5, 4: secundā vigiliā surgit, *breaks up the camp, marches*, Curt. 5, 4, 23.—**b.** Of things, *to rise, mount up, ascend* (mostly poet.; syn. ascendo): surgat pius ignis ab arā, Ov. P. 4, 9, 53: jussit subsidere valles . . . lapidosos surgere montes, id. M. 1, 44: mons Rhipaeus, Mel. 1, 19 *fin.:* Atlas, id. 3, 10.—Of the sea: fretum, Ov. M. 14, 711: mare, id. ib. 15, 508: aequora, Verg. A. 3, 196: undae, id. ib. 6, 354: amoeni fontes, Quint. 8, 3, 8: cacumina oleae in altum, id. 8, 3, 10: fistula disparibus avenis, Ov. M. 8, 192; cf. poet.: surgens in cornua cervus (= ferens cornua ardua), i. e. *towering*, Verg. A. 10, 725: umeri surgunt, id. ib. 10, 476: lux Praecipitatur aquis et aquis nox surgit ab isdem, Ov. M. 4, 92; id. F. 4, 629: sol, Hor. S. 1, 9, 73: dies, Verg. G. 3, 400: luna, id. A. 6, 453: tenebrae, Sen. Thyest. 822: austri, Verg. A. 3, 481: ventus, id. ib. 5, 777: quae (aedes) proxima surgit ovili, *stands*, Juv. 6, 529.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To rise, arise, get up* from bed, from sleep: ille multo ante lucem surrexit, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: ante lucem, id. Att. 16, 13, a: cum die, Ov. M. 13, 677: mane ad invisas rotas, id. Am. 1, 13, 38: ad lites novas, id. ib. 1, 13, 22: ad praescripta munia, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81.—**b.** *To rise* in growth, *to spring up, grow up; to rise* in building, *be built*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): venerata Ceres culmo surgeret alto, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: nec potuere surgere messes, Verg. G. 1, 161: harundo, Ov. M. 13, 891: sementis, Col. 2, 8, 5: surgens arx, Verg. A. 1, 366; cf.: nunc aggere multo Surgit opus, Luc. 2, 679: area cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 14: Ascanius surgens, *growing*, Verg. A. 4, 274.—**c.** *To ascend, go up:* ad auras Aetherias, i. e. *into life*, Verg. A. 6, 762.—**B.** Trop., *to rise, arise, occur*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multum supra prosam orationem surgit, Quint. 10, 1, 81: quae nunc animo sententia surgit? Verg. A. 1, 582: pugna aspera surgit, id. ib. 9, 667: discordia, id. ib. 12, 313: rumor, Tac. H. 2, 42: honor, Ov. F. 5, 228: ingenium suis velocius annis, id. A. A. 1, 186: non ulla laborum nova mi facies surgit, Verg. A. 6, 104.—Of the swell of a verse: sex mihi surgat opus numeris; in quinque residat (cf.: "In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column," Coleridge), Ov. Am. 1, 1, 27.—**2.** With *in* or *ad* and *acc.*, *to rise to* or *against, to attempt, assume, attack*, etc. (poet. and late Lat.): in Teucros Aetolis surgit ab Arpis Tydides, Verg. A. 10, 28: surrecturus in vires, si ipse quoque lacesseretur, Amm. 31, 3, 4: Procopius in res surrexerat novas, id. 26, 5, 8: ad motum certaminum civilium avide surrecturus, id. 21, 15, 1: ad insontium pericula surrexerunt, id. 21, 13, 14; App. M. 7, p. 198, 3.

surio, īre, *v. n.*, *to be in heat* (cf. subare), Fest. s. v. suillum, p. 310 Müll.; App. Mag. p. 298, 23; Arn. 5, 177.

Surium, ii, *n.* **I.** *A town in Colchis*, Plin. 6, 4, 4, § 13.—**II.** *A town in Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 152.

Surius, ii, *m.*, *a river of Colchis*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226.

surpicŭlus, v. scirpiculus.

* **sur-rădio** (**subr-**), āre, *v. a.*, *to cause to beam forth, to indicate:* resurrectionem, Tert. Res. Carn. 29.

sur-rādo (**subr-**), si, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to scrape below.* **I.** Lit. (ante- and post-class.): ficos, Cato, R. R. 50: arborem, Pall. Apr. 4.—* **II.** Transf., of a river, *to run close under, to flow along* or *past:* barbaros fines, Amm. 28, 2, 1.

sur-rancĭdus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat rank, slightly tainted:* caro, Cic. Pis. 27, 67.

surrāsus, a, um, *Part.* of surrado.

sur-raucus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat hoarse, hoarsish:* vox, Cic. Brut. 38, 141.—*Neutr.* adverb.: subraucum strepens, Amm. 31, 16, 6.

surrectĭo (**subr-**), ōnis, *f.* [surrigo, surgo]. **I.** *A raising up, erection:* phallorum fascinorumque, Arn. 5, 184.—***II.** *A rising again, resurrection:* Christi, Arat. 1, 314.

* **surrectĭto** (**subr-**), āvi, 1, *v. freq. n.* [surgo], *to rise up, arise:* e convivio, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 13, 2.

1. surrectus (**subr-**), a, um, *Part.* of surgo, I.

2. sur-rectus (**subr-**), a, um, *adj.*, *rather straight, nearly straight:* locus, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.—*Comp.:* surrectior vallis, Auct. Rei Agr. p. 240; 252; 260 Goes.

* **sur-rĕfectus** (**subr-**), a, um, *Part.*, *somewhat restored*, Vell. 2, 123, 3.

sur-rēgŭlus (**subr-**), i, *m.*, *a petty prince, a feudatory vassal*, Amm. 17, 12, 21; Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 10, 1.

sur-rĕmănĕo (**subr-**), ēre, *v. n.*, *to remain behind*, Tert. Anim. 18 *med.;* Jul. Rom. ap. Charis. 172 P.

sur-rēmigo (**subr-**), āre, *v. n.*, *to row underneath, to row along* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: laeva tacitis surremigat undis, Verg. A. 10, 227: bracchiis surremigans, Plin. 9, 29, 47, § 88.—**II.** Trop.: surremigante seu potius velificante nequitiā, Calp. Fl. Decl. 20.

sur-rēnālis (**subr-**), e, *adj.*, *that is under the kidneys:* morbus, Veg. Vet. 1, 8; 1, 15.

Surrentum, i, *n.*, *a maritime town of Campania*, now *Sorrento*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Sil. 8, 544; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 62.—Hence, **Surrentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Surrentum, Surrentine:* montes, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60: litus, Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1: vina (of excellent quality), Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 64; 23, 1, 20, § 35; 23, 1, 21, § 36: palmes, Ov. M. 15, 710.—*Plur. absol.:* Surrentina bibis, *Surrentine wine*, Mart. 13, 110, 1.—**Surrentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Surrentum*, Liv. 22, 61, 12.

sur-rĕpente, *adv.*, *rather suddenly*, Hier. in Ep. ad Galat. prol.

sur-rēpo (**subr-**), psi, ptum, 3 (sync. form of *perf.* surrepsti, Cat. 77, 3), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to creep under, to creep* or *steal along, creep softly on, steal upon, to come on unawares, insensibly*, or *by degrees*, etc. (not freq. till after the Aug. per.). **I.** Lit.: sub tabulas, * Cic. Sest. 59, 126: clathris facile, Col. 9, 1, 9: urbis moenia, Hor. S. 2, 6, 100: surrepens lacerta, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 70: in aulam, Claud. ap. Ruf. 1, 177.—Poet., of inanim. subjects: mediis surrepit vinea muris, *advances slowly*, Luc. 2, 506: surrepit crinibus umor, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 251: ars mea cogit, Insita praecoquibus surrepere persica prunis, *to grow out*, Calp. Ecl. 2, 43.—**II.** Trop.: alicui, Cat. 77, 3: vide, quam non subrepam tibi, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 1: blanda quies furtim surrepit ocellis, Ov. F. 3, 19: surrepsit fratribus horror, Stat. Th. 11, 476: surrepet iners aetas.

Tib. 1, 1, 71: insinuatio surrepat animis, Quint. 4, 1, 42: dissimulata actio, id. 4, 1, 60: oblivio cibi huic, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 84: paulatimque et Romae subrepsit appellatio. id. 21, 2, 3, § 5: vitia, Sen. Ep. 90, 5: terror pectora, Sil. 15, 136: nullosque Catonis in actus surrepsit voluptas, Luc. 2, 391.— *Impers. pass.:* ita surrepetur animo judicis, Quint. 4, 5, 20.— Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **subreptum,** i, *n.*, only adverb.: scandentes in subreptum felium modo, *stealthily*, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40.

surrepticius (subr-) or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [surripio], *stolen, surreptitious* (Plautin.). **I.** Lit.: puer, Plaut. Men. prol. 60: puellae ingenuae, id. Poen. 5, 2, 2. — * **II.** Trop., *concealed, clandestine:* amor, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49.

surreptio (subr-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a stealing, purloining, theft:* surreptionem factitasse, App. M. 10, p. 245, 32: per surreptionem elicere, i. e. *by deception* or *subreption*, Cod. Just. 1, 14, 2.

surreptitius (subr-), a, um, v. surrepticius.

surreptīvus (subr-), a, um, *adj.* [surripio], *false, fraudulent:* defensio, Cod. Th. 12, 16, 1: impetratio, ib. 10, 20, 11; 6, 28, 5.

surreptum (subr-), i, *n.*, v. surrepo *fin.*

surreptus (subr-), a, um. **1.** *Part.* of surrepo.— **2.** *Part.* of surripio.

sur-rīdĕo (subr-), si, 2, *v. n.*, *to smile* (rare but class.): surridet Saturius veterator, * Cic. Rosc. Com. 8, 22: limis surrisit ocellis, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 33: surridens Mezentius, Verg. A. 10, 742: modice, Mart. 6, 82, 7: molle, Pers. 3, 110; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 2; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 108.

* **sur-rīdĭcŭlē (subr-),** *adv.* [ridiculus], *somewhat laughably, rather humorously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.

surrĭgo, ĕre, v. surgo.

* **sur-rigŭus (subr-),** a, um, *adj.*, *watered:* ager, Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 128.

* **sur-ringor (subr-),** gi, *v. dep. n.*, *to make a somewhat wry face, to be a little vexed*, Cic. Att. 4, 5, 2.

sur-rĭpĭo (subr-), rĭpŭi (rŭpŭi, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 46; id. Men. 5, 5, 38; v. Ritschl, Proleg. p. xcv.), reptum, 3 (sync. forms: surpite, Hor. S. 2, 3, 283: surpere, Lucr. 2, 314: surpuit, Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; id. ib. 3, 5, 102; 5, 4, 14: surpuerit, id. Trin. 4, 3, 16: surpuerat, Hor. C. 4, 13, 20; *perf. subj.* surrepsit for surripuerit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 62), *v. a.* and *n.* [rapio], *to snatch* or *take away secretly, to withdraw privily, to steal, pilfer, purloin* (class.). **I.** Lit.: qui vasa ex privato sacro surripuerit, Cic. Inv. 2, 18, 55: ex ejus custodiā filium, id. Dom. 25, 66: libros servus, id. Fam. 13, 77, 3: puerum (servos), Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; cf. surreptus (puer), id. Poen. 4, 2, 80; 5, 2, 98: filius ex patriā, id. ib. 5, 4, 77: sacram coronam Jovis, id. Men. 5, 5, 38: de mille fabae modiis unum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 55: mappam praetori surpuit, Mart. 12, 29, 10.— Of literary theft: qui a Naevio vel sumpsisti multa, si fateris, vel, si negas, surripuisti, Cic. Brut. 19, 76: Ennium hoc ait Homero surripuisse, Ennio Vergilium, Sen. Ep. 108, 34: non surripiendi causā, sed palam imitandi, id. Suas. 3, 7: surrupuisti te mihi dudum de foro, i. e. *you have stolen away from me*, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 26; cf. id. Mil. 2, 3, 62: quae (puella) se surpuerat mihi, Hor. C. 4, 13, 20: unum me surpite morti, id. S. 2, 3, 283.— *Absol.:* quare, Si quidvis satis est, perjuras, surripis, aufers Undique? Hor. S. 2, 3, 127. — **II.** Trop.: virtus, quae nec eripi nec surripi potest, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 51: aut occulte surripi aut impune eripi, id. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: surripiendum aliquid putavi spatii, id. Att. 5, 16, 1: motus quoque surpere debent, Lucr. 2, 314: crimina oculis patris, Ov. H. 11, 66: diem, id. P. 4, 2, 40: tempus quod adhuc subripiebatur, collige et serva, Sen. Ep. 1, 1.

sur-rŏgo (subr-), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.;* publicists' t. t. **I.** Of the presider in the comitia, *to cause to be chosen in place of another, to put in another's place, to substitute* (class.): cum eidem essent (decemviri) nec alios surrogare voluissent, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 62; 2, 36, 61; 2, 31, 55: collegam in locum Bruti, Liv. 2, 7, 6: collegam sibi, id. 3, 19, 1: praetorem in locum alicujus, id. 39, 39, 7: consules, id. 23, 24, 1: magistratibus non surrogatis, Val. Max. 6, 3, 2: ad magistratus subrogandos, Liv. 35, 6, 6.— * **II.** Lex subrogatur, id est adicitur aliquid primae legi, Ulp. Reg. tit. 1, 3.

* **sur-rostrāni (subr-),** ōrum, *m.* [rostrum], *people who hang about the forum near the rostra, loungers, idlers*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.

* **sur-rŏtātus (subr-),** a, um, *Part.* [roto], *mounted on wheels:* aries, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*

* **sur-rŏtundus (subr-),** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat round, roundish:* radicula, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

sur-rŭbĕo (subr-), ēre, *v. n.*, *to be somewhat red* or *reddish, to blush:* quale coloratum Tithoni conjuge caelum Subrubet, aut sponso visa puella novo, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 36: uva purpureo mero, id. A. A. 2, 316: grossi, Pall. Mart. 10, 31.

* **sur-rŭber (subr-),** bra, brum, *adj.*, *somewhat red, reddish:* caro, Cels. 5, 28, 8.

* **sur-rŭbĕus (subr-),** a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat red, reddish:* color ostri, Non. 549, 9.

sur-rŭbĭcundus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat red* or *ruddy, reddish* (post-Aug.): vultus, Sen. Ira, 3, 4, 1: ulcus, Cels. 5, 28, 4; 5, 26, 20: cauliculi, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 167.

sur-rūfus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat reddish:* color, Plin. 37, 10, 61, § 170: surrufus aliquantum, *red-haired*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 115.

sur-rūmo (subr-), āre, *v. a.* [rumis], *to put to the udder, to let suck:* fetus ovium, Col. 12, 3, 9: agnos, id. 7, 4, 3; cf. Fest. pp. 306 and 307.

* **sur-rumpo (subr-),** ĕre, *v. a.*, *to break off below;* trop., *to destroy:* aliorum surrumpant et labefaciant scita, Arn. 2, 82.

sur-rūmus (subr-), a, um, *adj.* [rumis], *under the udder, sucking, suckling:* agni, Varr. 2, 1, 20; 2, 11, 5; cf. Fest. p. 270 Müll. et v. rumis.

sur-runcīvus (subr-), a, um, *adj.* [runco], *that is grubbed up:* limites, Hyg. Limit. p. 152; 177 and 209 Goes.

sur-rŭo (subr-), ŭi, ŭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to tear down below, to undermine, to dig under, dig out; to break down, overthrow, demolish*, etc. (class.; perh. not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: arbores a radicibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: robora, Ov. M. 15, 228: ubi ingentes speluncas surruit aetas, Lucr. 6, 545: murum surruunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: multis simul locis aut surruti aut ariete decussi ruebant muri, Liv. 33, 17, 9: moenia cuniculo, id. 5, 21, 6: muri partem ariete incusso, id. 31, 46, 15; 21, 11, 8; 34, 29, 6: muros (with perfringere), Tac. H. 3, 28: turrim, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: vallum, Tac. H. 3, 28: arces et stantia moenia, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 23: arces mundi, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 31: claustra Pelusi Romano ferro, id. 3, 9, 55: montes, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 3: harena fluctibus subruta, Vitr. 5, 12.— Poet.: haerens Subruta fallaci servat vestigia limo, Stat. Th. 9, 475.— **II.** Trop., *to undermine, subvert, corrupt:* omnis surruitur natura, Lucr. 4, 866: nostram libertatem, Liv. 41, 23, 8: animum laudis avarum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: animos militum variis artibus, Tac. H. 2, 101: aemulos Reges muneribus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 14: ne multorum securitas subruatur, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 111 (112).

surrusticē (subr-), *adv.*, v. surrusticus *fin.*

sur-rustĭcus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat clownish* or *rustic:* sonare subagreste quiddam planeque surrusticum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; id. Or. 48, 161: pudor quidam paene surrusticus, id. Fam. 5, 12, 1.— * *Adv.:* **surrusticē,** *somewhat clownishly*, Gell. praef. § 10.

sur-rŭtilo (subr-), āre, *v. n.*, *to glow slightly, to glimmer forth* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit.: jaspis surrutilans, Hier. in Isa. 15, 54, 12. — **II.** Trop.: surrutilare tibi jam debet, quid sit anima, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 1, 25.

sur-rŭtĭlus (subr-), a, um, *adj.*, *somewhat reddish* or *ruddy:* color, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8: frutex, id. 24, 11, 54, § 91: aëtites, id. 36, 21, 39, § 149.

surrŭtus (subr-), a, um, *Part.* of surruo.

sursum (collat. form **sursus,** Lucr. 2, 188: **susum,** Cato, R. R. 157, 15; Aug. Tract. 8, Ep. 1, Joan. 2; Tract. 10, 5; Lact. Mort. Pers. 19, 4: SVRVORSVM, Inscr. Grut. 204), *adv.* [contr. from sub-vorsum], *from below*, i. e. *up, upwards, on high* (opp. deorsum; class. and very freq.). **I.** Denoting motion: cum ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 14: ascendere in tectum, id. Am. 3, 4, 25: illuc, id. ib. 3, 4, 17: quid nunc supina sursum in caelum conspicis? id. Cist. 2, 3, 78: subducere susum animam, Cato, R. R. 157, 15; cf. infra, II.: flammae expressae sursum (opp. deorsum ferri), Lucr. 2, 204: adspicit nil sursum, Mart. 1, 97, 11: sursum ac deorsum diducere, Tubero ap. Gell. 7 (6), 4, 3; Quint. 11, 3, 105.— **b.** Pleon. joined with *versus* (versum, vorsum), Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 123: vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato, R. R. 33, 1; 32, 1: sursus enim versus gignuntur et augmina sumunt: Et sursum nitidae fruges arbustaque crescunt, Lucr. 2, 189: cum gradatim sursum versus reditur, Cic. Or. 39, 135; so, sursum versus, id. Part. Or. 7, 24; Lact. 3, 24, 1; Gell. 2, 1, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 32 *fin.*— **c.** Sursum deorsum, *up and down, to and fro:* sursum deorsum ultro citroque commeantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84: ne sursum deorsum cursites, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47.—Prov.: omnia ista sursum deorsum fortuna versavit, *topsy-turvy*, Sen. Ep. 44, 4; cf.: quod sursum est, deorsum faciunt, i. e. *they turn every thing up side down*, Petr. 65 *fin.*—**II.** Denoting situation or locality, *high up, above* (very rare): qui colunt deorsum, magis aestate laborant; qui sursum, magis hieme ... nec non sursum quam deorsum tardius seruntur ac metuntur, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 3: praeterito hac rectā plateā sursum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 35: nares, quod omnis odor ad supera fertur, recte sursum sunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.

1. sūrus, i, *m.*, *a branch, a stake*, Varr. L. L. 10, § 73 Müll.: surum dicebant, a quo per deminutionem fit surculus. Ennius: unus surus surum ferret, tamen defendere possent, Fest. p. 299 ib. (cf. Enn. Ann. v. 516 Vahl.); cf. crebrisuro.

2. Surus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated elephant in the Carthaginian army*, mentioned by Cato, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 12 (v. Syrus).

sūs, sŭis (*nom.* suis, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 813; *gen.* sueris, Plaut. ap. Fest. s. v. spectile, p. 330 Müll.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 110 ib.; *dat. plur.* subus, Lucr. 5, 969; 6, 974; 6, 977; Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 75: suibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5), *comm.* [Gr. ὗς; O. H. Germ. sû; Engl. sow, swine]. **I.** *A swine, hog, pig, boar, sow*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5: ferus et fera, id. ib. 8, 78; Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; 1, 17, 31; Ov. F. 4, 414; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26; 2, 2, 75 al.—Prov.: sus Minervam (sc. docet) in proverbio est, ubi quis id docet alterum, cujus ipse inscius est, Fest. p. 310 Müll.: etsi non sus Minervam, ut aiunt, tamen inepte, quisquis Minervam docet, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 18: etsi sus Minervam, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, quem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 57, 233; cf.: sus artium repertricem (docet), Hier. Ep. 46, 1.—**II.** *A kind of fish*, Ov. Hal. 132.

Sūsa, ōrum, *n.*, = Σοῦσα, τά, *the ancient capital of Persia*, now prob. *Soos*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Prop. 2, 13 (3, 4), 1; Curt. 5, 1, 7.—Hence, **A. Sūsĭānē,** ēs, *f.*, *the province of Susiana* or *Susiane*, in which Susa was situated, now *Khuzistan*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133.—**B. Sūsĭāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Susa* or *of Susiana*, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 133; Curt. 5, 3, 3.—**C. Sūsis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to Susa, Susian, Persian:* ora, Sid. poët. Ep. 7, 17: aula, id. ib. 8, 9.

suscensĕo, v. succenseo.

susceptio, ōnis, *f.* [suscipio], *a taking in hand, undertaking* (good prose): quae proficiscuntur a virtute, susceptione primā, non perfectione, recta sunt judicanda, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32: laborum dolorumque, id. Ac. 1, 6, 23: causae, id. Mur. 1, 2: rerum istarum, Gell. 9, 3, 5.—**II.** *An acceptance:* fidelium, Ambros. in Luc. 6, 6.

* **suscepto,** āvi, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to undertake*, App. M. 2, p. 128, 22.

susceptor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-class.). **I.** *One who undertakes any thing, an undertaker, contractor* (syn.: conductor, redemptor): susceptores sollicitare, Just. 8, 3, 8: nemo militantium fiat susceptor defensorve causarum, Cod. Th. 2, 12, 6.— **II.** *A receiver, collector* of taxes, etc., Cod. Th.

12, tit. 6; Cod. Just. 10, tit. 70; Amm. 17, 10, 4.—**III.** *One who takes into his house* or *harbors thieves, gamesters*, etc., *a receiver, gaming-house keeper*, Dig. 11, 5, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 3, 3.—**IV.** *A guardian, protector*, Vulg. Psa. 3, 4; 41, 10; 90, 2 al.

susceptum, i, *n.*, v. suscipio *fin.*

susceptus, a, um, *Part.* of suscipio.

suscĭpĭo (sometimes **succĭpĭo**; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 175 and 144; Vel. Long. p. 2226 P.), cēpi, ceptum, 3, *v. a.* [sus, a contraction of subs, for sub; v. sub *fin.*, and capio], qs. to take hold of in order to support, i. e. *to take* or *catch up, to take upon* one. **I.** *To support, hold up, sustain.* **A.** L i t.: quid loquar lapideas moles, quibus porticus suscipimus, Sen. Ep. 90, 26: theatrum fulturis ab substructionibus, Plin. Ep. 10, 38, 2: latera puteorum structurâ, Pall. Aug. 9, 2: labentem domum, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 5: balnea suscepta crepidine, *supported, resting on*, etc., Stat. S. 1, 3, 43: habenas, Sen. Troad. 728.—**B.** T r o p. **1.** *To support, defend:* famam defuncti pudoremque, Plin. Ep. 2, 4, 2: qui temere nocentis reos susciperet, Quint. 11, 1, 74: cum periculo suscepti litigatoris, id. 2, 12, 4.—**2.** *To take upon* one, *undertake, assume, begin, incur, enter upon* (esp. when done voluntarily and as a favor; recipio, when done as a duty or under an obligation). (*a*) Of actions, obligations, etc. (class. and freq.): aut inimicitias aut laborem aut sumptus suscipere nolunt, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: inimicitias, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 34; Nep. Pelop. 1, 3; cf. Cic. Lael. 21, 77: personâ susceptâ viri boni, id. Clu. 36, 101: honestam rem actionemve, id. Lael. 13, 47: bellum, id. Leg. 2, 14, 34; id. Rep. 3, 23, 35; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Caes. B. G. 1, 16; 7, 37 al.: rei publicae partem, Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 10; id. Mil. 15, 40: causam populi, id. Rep. 4, 8, 27: patrocinium improbitatis, etc., id. ib. 3, 5, 8; id. de Or. 3, 17, 63: negotium, id. Cat. 3, 2, 5: iter Asiaticum, id. Att. 4, 15, 2: omnia alter pro altero suscipiet, id. Lael. 22, 82: aes alienum amicorum, id. Off. 2, 16, 56: cum inaudita ac nefaria sacra susceperis, id. Vatin. 6, 14: porcam praecidaneam, Varr. ap. Non. 163, 21: pulvinar, Liv. 5, 52, 6: prodigia (with curare), id. 1, 20: votum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 75; Liv. 27, 45, 8; Ov. F. 6, 246: disputationem de re publicâ, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12; cf. id. Off. 1, 2, 7: nec enim hoc suscepi, ut, etc., tamquam magister persequerer omnia, id. Rep. 1, 24, 38: permagnum quiddam, id. de Or. 1, 22, 103: quae si suscipiamus, *undertake to prove*, id. Div. 2, 40, 84; so with *obj.-clause:* qui suscipiant, posse animum manere corpore vacantem, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 32, 78.—Rarely with *dat. of reflex. pron.:* legationem ad civitates sibi, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; cf.: tantum sibi auctoritatis in re publicâ suscepit, ut, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152: mihi auctoritatem patriam severitatemque suscipio, id. Cael. 16, 37.—(*β*) Of feelings, experiences, etc., *to undergo, submit to, bear, accept:* morbos durumque dolorem, Lucr. 3, 460; so, dolorem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: dolorem gemitumque, id. Vatin. 8, 19: invidiam atque offensionem apud populos, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 137: odium, id. Att. 6, 1, 25: molestiam, id. Caecin. 6, 17.—With *in* and *acc.:* miserius qui suscipit in se scelus quam si qui alterius facinus subire cogitur, i. e. *wilfully incurs guilt*, Cic. Phil. 11, 4, 9; cf.: si esset inventus, qui in se suscipere istius culpam crimenque cuperet, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: negotiatoribus Claudius certa lucra proposuit, suscepto in se damno, si cui, etc., Suet. Claud. 18.—**II.** *To take, catch, take up, receive.* **A.** I n g e n. (so only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): sol aeternam suscepit lampada mundi, *to catch up*, Lucr. 5, 402: dominam ruentem, Verg. A. 11, 806: suscipiunt famulae, id. ib. 4, 391: cruorem pateris, id. ib. 6, 249; cf.: cava suscepto flumine palma sat est, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 36 (al. succepto): ignem foliis, Verg. A. 1, 175.—**B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** *To take up* a new-born child from the ground; hence, *to acknowledge, recognize, bring up as one's own* (class.; cf. tollo): simul atque editi in lucem et suscepti sumus, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: puerum, Ter. And. 2, 3, 27: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem! Cic. Att. 11, 9, 3.—**b.** I n g e n., *to get, beget*, or *bear* children: filia, quam ex te suscepi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 34: filiam ex uxore, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 50: liberos ex libertini filiâ, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 17; cf. Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 74: inde filiam, id. ib. 5, 8 (9), 18: susceperas liberos non solum tibi, sed etiam patriae, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69, § 161: si qua mihi de te suscepta fuisset Ante fugam suboles, Verg. A. 4, 327; Vulg. Judic. 11, 2.—**2.** *To take, receive*, as a citizen, under one's protection, as a pupil, etc. (rare but class.): Cato cum esset Tusculi natus, in populi Romani civitatem susceptus est, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5: suscipe me totum, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 1: suscepi candidatum, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 9: susceptos a se discipulos, Quint. 2, 5, 1; 11, 1, 55: pancratiasten docendum, id. 2, 8, 13: aliquos erudiendos, id. 2, 8, 1.—**3.** *To receive, get:* pecuniam, Dig. 22, 3, 25: pretio, quod dominus suscepit, App. M. 8, p. 213, 20.—**C.** T r o p.: suscepit vita hominum consuetudoque communis, ut, etc., *has allowed, admitted*, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62.—**2.** *To take up, resume, continue* a speech, *answer:* suscipit Stolo: Tu, inquit, invides, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 24; cf.: ad quod . . . sermonem suscipit Polus, Quint. 2, 15, 28; Verg. A. 6, 723; App. M. 4, p. 150, 8; 9, p. 227, 12.—Hence, *P. a.* as *subst.:* **susceptum**, i, *n.*, *an undertaking:* susceptaque magna labore Crescere difficili, Ov. M. 11, 200.

* **suscĭtābŭlum**, i, *n.* [suscito], *a stimulant, incitement:* vocis, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 31.

suscĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an awakening, resuscitation* from death (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Chr. 23; Ambros. de Bono Mort. 4, 15.

suscĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an awakener, resuscitator* (late Lat.). **I.** L i t., Tert. adv. Prax. 28 *fin.*—**II.** T r o p.: litterarum quodammodo jam sepultarum, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

suscĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [sub-cito], *to lift up, raise, elevate* (syn.: erigo, elevo). **I.** I n g e n. (only poet.): terga (i. e. humum), *to throw up, cast up*, Verg. G. 1, 97: undas (Nilus), Luc. 10, 225: aura lintea Suscitat, *swells, fills*, Ov. H. 5, 54: aures, *to erect, prick up*, Val. Fl. 2, 125: vulturium a cano capite, *to scare away*, Cat. 68, 124: pulverem pede, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *To build, erect* (ante- and post-class.): delubra deum, Lucr. 5, 1166: basilicas et forum in tantam altitudinem, ut, etc., Eum. Pan. ad Const. 22 *med.*—**B.** Of persons sleeping, at rest, or quiet; of things at rest, etc., *to stir up, rouse up, arouse, awaken; to set in motion, encourage, incite* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn. expergefacio): aliquem e somno, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: aliquem e molli quiete, Cat. 80, 4: quae me somno suscitet, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 96: hic deposuit caput et dormit: suscita, id. Most. 2, 1, 35: se ad suom officium, id. Rud. 4, 2, 17: in arma viros, Verg. A. 9, 463; 2, 618: te ab tuis subselliis contra te testem suscitabo, Cic. Rosc. Com. 13, 37: tacentem musam, Hor. C. 2, 10, 19: oscinem corvum prece suscitabo Solis ab ortu, *will invoke*, id. ib. 3, 27, 11: ut te (aegrotum) Suscitet, *would restore, revive*, id. S. 1, 1, 83: mortuos, *to awaken, resuscitate*, Aug. Serm. Verb. Dom. 44, 2; 44, 1; 44, 3 sq.: Cupido Suscitat afflixam maestis Aeetida curis, Val. Fl. 8, 233: Vesbius attonitas acer cum suscitat urbes, *startles*, id. 3, 209: si te suscitat Oceanus, Mart. 6, 9, 2: quâ te suscitat, id. 3, 95, 10; 5, 36, 5: suscitatus, *raised from the dead*, Aug. Serm. Verb. Dom. 44.—**b.** Of things concr. or abstr.: cinerem et sopitos suscitat ignes, *stirs up, rekindles*, Verg. A. 5, 743: ignes hesternos, Ov. M. 8, 642; cf.: exstinctos ignes (i. e. amoris), id. A. A. 3, 597: crepitum, *to raise, excite*, Prop. 2, 4, 14: clamores, Phaedr. 5, 5, 28: fictas sententias, *to bring forth, produce, invent*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 40, 88 (Trag. v. 447 Vahl.): bellum civile, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 3, 3: vim suscitat ira, Verg. A. 5, 454: saevam caedem, id. ib. 12, 498: sensus tuos, Sen. Agam. 789: ne sopitam memoriam malorum oratio mea suscitet, Nazar. Pan. ad Const. 8: ensis ad tympana, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 281.

Sūsĭānē, ēs, v. Susa, A.

Sūsĭāni, ōrum, v. Susa, B.

sūsĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [susinus], *of* or *made from lilies:* oleum, Marc. Emp. 7 *fin.*

† **sūsĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = σούσινος, *of* or *made of lilies:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 11; Cels. 5, 21, 1.

Sūsis, idis, v. Susa, C.

suspectātĭo, ōnis, v. 2. suspicio.

suspectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. suspicio], *a looking up to* any one; trop., *an esteeming highly* (very rare), Arn. 7, p. 221 (7, 13 *fin.* Orell.).

1. suspecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.], *to look up at; to look up, to watch, observe*, etc. (ante-class. and post-Aug.). **I.** I n g e n.: tabulam pictam, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36.—*Absol.:* leo suspectans, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 57: sollicitis suspectantibus populis, ne, etc., id. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., *to mistrust, suspect, apprehend:* Agrippinam magis magisque suspectans, Tac. A. 12, 65: omnem prolationem, ut inimicam victoriae, suspectabant, id. H. 3, 82: perfidiam, id. ib. 2, 27 *fin.;* id. A. 11, 16; 13, 39: magiam, App. Mag. p. 292 *fin.:* dolum ab aliquo, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 9, 4: suspectante Nerone, haud falsa esse, quae vera non probabantur, Tac. A. 15, 51 *fin.*—*Pass.:* ne pellici suspectaretur, Tac. A. 4, 3: (vidua) jam ob unum divortium suspectanda, App. Mag. p. 332, 29: cum externi motus suspectarentur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 4, 2, 9.

☞ *Dep.* collat. form (in analogy with suspicor): hi, quos suspectati sunt, Amm. 28, 1, 8.

2. suspectō, *adv.* [suspectus], *in a manner to excite suspicion, suspiciously:* qui mortem liberorum suspecto decedentium non defenderunt, Dig. 34, 9, 11.

1. suspector, āri, v. suspecto *fin.*

2. suspector, ōris, *m.* [1. suspicio], *one who looks up to* or *respects* a thing, *a respecter:* morum vestrorum suspector admiratorque, Sid. Ep. 3, 5.

1. suspectus, a, um, *Part.* of 1. suspicio.

2. suspectus, ūs, *m.* [1. suspicio], *a looking up* or *upwards* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** L i t.: color nigricans aspectu idemque suspectu refulgens, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 135: in suspectu esse, id. 37, 9, 40, § 123; 21, 8, 22, § 45.—**B.** P o e t., transf., *a height:* Tartarus ipse Bis patet in praeceps tantum . . . Quantus ad aetherium caeli suspectus Olympum, Verg. A. 6, 579: turris erat vasto suspectu, id. ib. 9, 530.—**II.** T r o p., *high regard* or *esteem, respect:* honorum, Ov. F. 5, 31: nimius sui suspectus, Sen. Ben. 2, 26: facta ejus dictaque quanto meruit suspectu celebramus, id. Cons. ad Marc. 5, 2.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 7 praef. *fin.*

suspendĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspendium], *of* or *belonging to hanging:* fames, *suffered while hanging*, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134 Jan.—Hence, *subst.:* **suspendĭōsus**, i, *m.*, *one that has hanged himself*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 12, 603; Plin. 28, 4, 12, § 49; Dig. 3, 2, 11.

suspendĭum, ii, *n.* [suspendo], *a hanging of one's self, a hanging* (class.), Plaut. Cas. 1, 23: utinam me Divi adaxint ad suspendium, id. Aul. 1, 1, 11: injuriae remedium morte ac suspendio quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129: suspendio vitam finire, Suet. Aug. 65: suspendio interemptus, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 71 et saep.—*Plur.:* praebuit illa arbor misero suspendia collo, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 17: proscriptiones miserorumque suspendia, Amm. 19, 11, 3.

suspendo, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* [sus, from subs, for sub; v. sub, III., and pendo], *to hang up, hang, suspend* (freq. and class.). **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n.: pernas suspendito in vento biduum . . . suspendito in fumo biduum . . . suspendito in carnario, Cato, R. R. 162, 3: aliquid in fumo, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31: suspensae in litore vestes, Lucr. 1, 305: religata ad pinnam muri reste suspensus, Liv. 8, 16, 9: oscilla ex altâ pinu, Verg. G. 2, 389: columbam malo ab alto, id. A. 5, 489: tignis nidum suspendat hirundo, id. G. 4, 307: habilem arcum umeris, id. A. 1, 318: stamina telâ, Ov. M. 6, 576: aliquid collo, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 124: (ranae) suspensae pedibus, id. 32, 8, 29, § 92; Col. 7, 10, 3: aliquid e collo, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 125: allium super prunas, id. 19, 6, 34, § 115: vitem sub ramo, id. 17, 23, 35, § 209: cocleam in fumo, id. 30, 4, 11, § 31: aliquid lance, *to weigh*, Pers. 4, 10; cf.: in trutinâ Homerum, Juv. 6, 438: suspendi a jugulis suis gladios obsecrantes, Amm. 17, 12, 16: se suspendit fenestrâ, i. e. *to look out*, App. M. p. 148, 6.—P o e t.: nec sua credulitas piscem suspenderat hamo, *had hung, caught*, Ov. M. 15, 101.—In a Greek construction:

(pueri) laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, *with their satchels hanging on their arms*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., of persons. **a.** *To choke to death by hanging, to hang* (cf.: suffoco, strangulo): capias restim ac te suspendas, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 184; cf. id. Pers. 5, 2, 34: nisi me suspendo, occidi, id. Rud. 5, 3, 59: se suspendere, id. Trin. 2, 4, 135; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 56, § 129; id. Att. 13, 40, 1: caput obnubito: arbori infelici suspendito, Lex. ap. Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13; Liv. 1, 26, 6: uxorem suam suspendisse se de ficu, Cic. de Or. 2, 69, 278: se e ficu, Quint. 6, 3, 88: hominem in oleastro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 57: more vel intereas capti suspensus Achaei, Ov. Ib. 297: aliquem in furcâ, Dig. 48, 13, 6; cf.: virgines, quae corporibus suspensis demortuae forent, Gell. 15, 10, 2.—**b.** *To hang at the whipping-post; pass., to be flogged*, Amm. 15, 7, 4.—**2.** Of offerings in a temple, *to hang up, dedicate, consecrate:* votas vestes, Verg. A. 12, 769; cf. id. ib. 9, 408: arma capta patri Quirino, id. ib. 6, 859: vestimenta maris deo, Hor. C. 1, 5, 15: insignia, Tib. 2, 4, 23.—**3.** Esp., of buildings, *to build upon arches* or *vaults, to arch* or *vault:* primus balneola suspendit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 194, 14; cf. id. Top. 4, 22: pavimenta, Pall. 1, 20, 2: cameras harundinibus, *to arch over*, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156: castra saxis praeruptis, *to build on*, Sil. 3, 556: velabra, Amm. 14, 6, 25: duo tigna . . . suspenderent eam contignationem, *propped up, supported*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9, 2; cf. id. ib. § 5.—**b.** Transf. (with esp. reference to the thing beneath), *to prop up, hold up, support:* muro suspenso furculis, Liv. 38, 7, 9: agentem ex imo rimas insulam, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 5: tellus ligneis columnis suspenditur, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 68: dolia subjectis parvis tribus lapididibus suspenduntur, Col. 12, 18, 6; cf. id. 2, 15, 6; 3, 13, 8: orbis Libycos Indis dentibus, *tables with ivory feet*, Mart. 2, 43, 9: cum terra levis virgultaque molem suspendant, Luc. 3, 397; Petr. 135: pes summis digitis suspenditur, *is raised on tiptoe*, Quint. 11, 3, 125.—**c.** Esp., of ploughing, etc., *to lift up, raise:* si non fuerit tellus fecunda . . . tenui sat erit suspendere sulco, Verg. G. 1, 68: ripas . . . litora multo vomere suspendere, Stat. Th. 4, 181; cf.: vineam in summâ terrâ suspendere, Col. 3, 13.—**II.** Trop.; *pass.* suspendi, *to depend, rest*, etc. **A.** In gen. (very rare): extrinsecus aut bene aut male vivendi suspensas habere rationes, *dependent upon externals*, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 1: cui viro ex se ipso apta sunt omnia, nec suspensa aliorum aut bono casu aut contrario pendere, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36: genus, ex quo ceterae species suspensae sunt, Sen. Ep. 58, 7: numquam crediderim felicem ex felicitate suspensum, id. ib. 98, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to cause to be suspended*, i. e., **1.** *To make uncertain* or *doubtful, to keep in suspense:* medio responso rem suspenderunt, Liv. 39, 29, 1: illa Suspendit animos fictâ gravitate rogantum, Ov. M. 7, 308: ea res omnium animos exspectatione suspenderat, Curt. 9, 7, 20: aliquem exspectatione, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 3: diu judicum animos, Quint. 9, 2, 22; cf.: senatum ambiguis responsis, Suet. Tib. 24: suspensa ac velut dubitans oratio, Quint. 10, 7, 22: exspectationem, Curt. 7, 4, 14; cf. infra, in the *P. a.* —**2.** *To stay, stop, check, interrupt, suspend* (syn. supprimo): nec jam suspendere fletum Sustinet, Ov. F. 4. 849: lacrimas, id. Am. 1, 7, 57: spiritum, Quint. 1, 8, 1: sermonem, Quint. 11, 3, 35 sq.: fluxiones oculorum, Plin. 28, 7, 21, § 73: epiphoras, id. 25, 12, 91, § 143: causas morbi, Veg. Vet. 3, 65, 5: gressum, id. ib. 2, 55, 3: manum tuam, id. ib. 2, 40, 3; cf. *P. a.* 2. infra. —* **3.** *To hang* or *fix upon* something: suspendit pictâ vultum mentemque tabellâ, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 97.—**4.** Aliquem or aliquid naso (adunco), *to turn up one's nose at, to sneer at* a person or thing (Horatian): naso suspendis adunco Ignotos, Hor. S. 1, 6, 5: Balatro suspendens omnia naso, id. ib. 2, 8, 64.—**5.** Of a temporary removal from office, *to suspend:* duobus hunc (episcopum) mensibus, Greg. M. Ep. 3, 46: ab officio suspensus, id. ib.—Hence, **suspensus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug-prose). **1.** *Raised, elevated, suspended:* Roma cenaculis sublata atque suspensa, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96; so, saxis suspensam hanc aspice rupem, Verg. A. 8, 190: equi illi Neptunii, qui per undas currus suspensos rapuisse dicuntur, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 67; cf.: vel mare per medium fluctu suspensa tumenti Ferret iter, *skimming lightly over the waters*, Verg. A. 7, 810: (corus) suspensum in terras portat mare, *raised on high*, Sil. 1, 470: suspensis auribus, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 8: aura suspensa levisque, Lucr. 3, 196: terra, *loosened, loose*, Col. 11, 3, 54: suspensissimum pastinatum, id. 3, 13, 7: (oliva) inicitur quam mundissimis molis suspensis ne nucleus frangatur, id. 12, 51, 2, and 54, 2: radix suspensa pariter et mersa, Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 6: suspensum inter nubila corpus, Sil. 12, 94; 1, 470: loco ab umore suspenso, Pall. 1, 40, 1: altituum suspensa cohors, Sen. Phoen. 77.—**2.** Transf., *suspended*, i. e. *pressing* or *touching lightly, light:* suspenso gradu placide ire perrexi, *on tiptoe*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; so, gradu, Ov. F. 1, 426; 6, 338; cf.: evagata noctu suspenso pede, Phaedr. 2, 4, 18: pedes, Sen. Contr. 1 praef. *fin.:* suspensa levans digitis vestigia primis, Verg. Cir. 212: vestigia, Sil. 15, 617: suspensâ manu commendare aliquem, *slightly*, Plin. Ep. 6, 12, 1: suspensis dentibus, Lucr. 5, 1069: suspensis passibus, Amm. 14, 2, 31: molis suspensis, Col. 12, 51, 2; 12, 54, 2.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *Uncertain, hovering, doubtful, wavering, hesitating, in suspense, undetermined, anxious* (the predom. and class. signif.; syn.: incertus, dubius): nolo suspensam et incertam plebem Romanam obscurâ spe et caecâ exspectatione pendere, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; cf.: civitas suspensa metu, id. ib. 1, 8, 23: suspensum me tenes, id. Att. 10, 1, 2: maneo Thessalonicae suspensus, id. ib. 3, 8, 2; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: tot populos inter spem metumque suspensos animi habetis, Liv. 8, 13: suspensus animus et sollicitus, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 1: suspenso animo exspectare, quod quis agat, id. ib. 4, 15, 10: animus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239; id. Fam. 16, 3, 2; id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: animus suspensus curis majoribus, id. Phil. 7, 1, 1: auditâ inspectâque re, omnia suspensa neutro inclinatis sententiis reliquere, Liv. 34, 62, 16: dimissis suspensâ re legatis, id. 31, 32, 5.—*Comp.:* exercitus suspensiore animo, Auct. B. Afr. 48, 3: suspensus incertusque vultus, coloris mutatio, Cic. Clu. 19, 54; 3, 8; cf.: hominum exspectationem et spem rei publicae suspensam tenere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 1; Cic. Fam. 11, 8, 1: suspensam dubiamque noctem spe ac metu exegimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19: pro homine amicissimo, id. ib. 8, 5, 3: munera suspensi plena timoris, Ov. H. 16, 84 Ruhnk.: suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11.—*Neutr. absol.:* quare non semper illam (nequitiam) in suspenso relinquam? Sen. Ep. 97, 14: est suspensum et anxium, de eo, quem ardentissime diligas, interdum nihil scire, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3: rem totam in suspenso reliqui, id. ib. 10, 31 (40), 4: ipse in suspenso tenuit, Tac. H. 1, 78 *fin.:* si adhuc in suspenso sit statuta libertas, Dig. 9, 4, 15; Just. Inst. 1, 12, 5.—**2.** Of goods held under a lien or judgment: suspensis amici bonis libellum deicio creditoribus ejus me obligaturus, Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 3.—**3.** *Dependent:* qui fideles nobis socii, qui dubii suspensaeque ex fortunâ fidei, Liv. 44, 18, 4: animos ex tam levibus momentis fortunae suspensos, id. 4, 32, 2.

suspensē, *adv.* [suspensus], *hesitatingly, in suspense; comp.:* suspensius, Aug. Conf. 10, 34 *fin.*

suspensĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspendo, I. B. 3.], *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work*, Vitr. 5, 10; cf. the foll. art.—**II.** *The imperfect pronunciation* of a letter: litterae m, Isid. 1, 31, 6.

suspensūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *an arching* or *vaulting, arched work, an arch:* balneorum, Sen. Ep. 90, 25; cf. caldariorum, Vitr. 5, 10: cellarum, Pall. 1, 40, 2.

suspensus, a, um, *Part.* of suspendo.

suspĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [suspicor], *conjectural* (late Lat.): ars (medicina), Arn. 1, 28.

suspĭcax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *apt to suspect, distrustful, suspicious.* **I.** Lit. (very rare): populus suspicax ob eamque rem mobilis, Nep. Timoth. 3, 5: frater, Liv. 40, 14: animus alicujus, Tac. A. 1, 13.—**II.** Transf., *that excites mistrust, suspicious:* silentium, Tac. A. 3, 11 *fin.;* Sen. Ira, 2, 29, 2 (dub.; bracketed by Haase).

1. suspĭcĭo, spexi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [sub-specio]. **I.** *To look up* or *upwards, to look up at* a thing. **A.** Lit.: cum caelum suspeximus, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 2, 18, 49: caelum, Suet. Tit. 10: summum de gurgite caelum, Ov. M. 11, 506: astra, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: ramos, Ov. M. 14, 660: pisces qui neque videntur a nobis neque ipsi nos suspicere possunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81. —Poet.: nubes suspexit Olympus, *looked up at*, i. e. *rose into the clouds*, Luc. 6, 477: quae tuam matrem (i. e. Pleiadem) tellus a parte sinistrâ Suspicit, *which looks*, i. e. *is situated towards*, Ov. M. 2, 840: suspexit in caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; 3, 2, 3.—*Absol.:* nec suspicit nec circumspicit, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72: formare vultus, respicientes, suspicientesque et despicientes, Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 56.—**B.** Trop. * **1.** In gen., *to look up to* a thing with the mind, *to raise the thoughts up to:* nihil altum, nihil magnificum ac divinum suspicere possunt, qui, etc., Cic. Lael. 9, 32.—**2.** In partic., *to look up to* with admiration, *to admire, respect, regard, esteem, honor*, etc. (opp. despicere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 25; syn. stupeo): eos viros suspiciunt maximisque efferunt laudibus, in quibus, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 10, 36: suspicit potentem humilis, Vell. 2, 126, 2; Suet. Claud. 28: eloquentiam, Cic. Or. 28, 97: naturam (with admirari), id. Div. 2, 72, 148: honores praemiaque vestra, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 2: argentum et marmor vetus aeraque et artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18.—**II.** *To look at secretly* or *askance;* hence, by meton. (effectus pro causâ), *to mistrust, suspect* (perh. only in participles; and most freq. in the *part. perf.*): Bomilcar suspectus regi et ipse eum suspiciens, Sall. J. 70, 1.—Hence, **suspectus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to suspicio, II.), *mistrusted, suspected; that excites suspicion.* **a.** Of persons, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 81: habere aliquem falso suspectum, id. ib. 3, 6, 43: quo quis versutior et callidior est hoc invisior et suspectior detractâ opinione probitatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: provincia de morbis, Pall. 1, 16: ne super tali scelere suspectum se haberet, Sall. J. 71, 5: in quâdam causâ suspectus, Quint. 6, 3, 96: in morte matris, Suet. Vit. 14: in eâ (filiâ), id. Gram. 16; Tac. H. 1, 13: suspectus societate consilii, Vell. 2, 35, 3: suspecti capitalium criminum, Tac. A. 3, 60: nimiae spei, id. ib. 3, 29 *fin.:* Licinius Proculus intimâ familiaritate Othonis suspectus, id. H. 1, 46: aemulationis, id. A. 13, 9: proditionis, Just. 5, 9, 12: sceleris, Curt. 6, 8, 3.—With *dat.:* non clam me est, tibi me esse suspectam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 1: meis civibus suspectus, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; id. Quint. 4, 14: cum filius jamjam patri suspectus esset de novercâ, id. Off. 3, 25, 94: nomine neglegentiae suspectum esse alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1: suspectissimum quemque sibi haud cunctanter oppressit, Suet. Tit. 6.—With *inf.:* suspectus consilia ejus fovisse, Tac. H. 1, 46.—**b.** Of things, concr. and abstr.: (in tyrannorum vitâ) omnia semper suspecta atque sollicita, Cic. Lael. 15, 52: (voluptas) invidiosum nomen est, infame, suspectum, id. Fin. 2, 4, 12: res, Liv. 41, 24, 17: ut quae suspecta erant, certa videantur, Quint. 5, 9, 10: in suspecto loco, i. e. *uncertain, critical, dangerous*, Liv. 21, 7, 7: in eâ parte consedit, quae suspecta maxime erat, Suet. Aug. 43: lacus Ambiguis suspectus aquis, Ov. M. 15, 333: metuit accipiter Suspectos laqueos, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 51: periculum, Suet. Dom. 14: suspectae horae (quartanae), Sen. Ben. 6, 8, 1: tumores, Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 55: aqua frigida, id. 31, 6, 37, § 71: promissum suspectius, Quint. 5, 7, 14.—With *dat.:* animi medicina pluribus suspecta et invisa, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: suspectam facit judici causam, Quint. 5, 13, 51.—*Neutr.*, with *subject-clause:* crudele, suos addicere amores: Non dare, suspectum, Ov. M. 1, 618.—**2.** *Act., suspicious, distrustful:* timidi et suspecti, Cato, Dist. 4, 44; Amm. 29, 4, 5.

2. suspĭcĭo (in good MSS. and edd. also **suspītio;** v. Brambach s. v.; Fleckeis. in Rhein. Mus. viii. p. 225 sqq.; and so always in Plaut. and Ter. acc. to Fleck., and in Cic. acc. to B. and K.; but cf. contra Corss. Ausspr. 2, 359 sq.), ōnis, *f.* [1. suspicio], *mistrust, distrust, suspicion.* **I.** Lit.: improborum facta primo suspitio insequi-

tur, deinde sermo atque fama, tum accusator, tum judex, Cic. Fin. 1, 16, 50: suspitionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42: tanta nunc suspitio de me incidit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 7: redeunti ex ipsâ re mi incidit suspitio; hem, etc., id. And. 2, 2, 22: in quâ re nulla subest suspitio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 10, 28: erat porro nemo, in quem ea suspitio conveniret, id. ib. 23, 65: in quem ne si insidiis quidem interfectus esset, ulla caderet suspitio, id. Att. 13, 10, 3: suspitionem populi sensit moveri, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54; cf. id. Fam. 2, 16, 2: in suspitionem alicui venire, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15; id. Fl. 33, 81; cf. Suet. Tib. 12: in suspitionem cadere, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: augetur Gallis suspicio, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: suspitionem levare atque ab se removere, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 59, § 136: aliquem suspitione exsolvere, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 26: omnem offensionem suspitionis de aliquo deponere, Cic. Fam. 13, 24, 2: suspitionem falsam saeviter ferre, Enn. ap. Non. 511, 5 (Trag. v. 349 Vahl.): maligna insontem deprimit suspicio, Phaedr. 3, 10, 36: suspicione si quis errabit suâ, id. 3, prol. 45: audimus eum venisse in suspitionem Torquato de morte Pansae, Brut. ap. Cic. ad Brut. 1, 6, 2.—*Plur.:* in amore haec omnia insunt vitia: injuriae, Suspitiones, inimicitiae, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 15: multae causae suspitionum offensionumque dantur, Cic. Lael. 24, 88: cum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: si minus honestas suspitiones injectas diluemus, Cic. Inv. 1, 16, 22.—(β) With *gen. obj.:* ne in suspitione ponatur stupri, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 27 (Ussing, suspicione): in aliquem suspitionem amoris transferre, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 52: alicui suspitionem veneni ficte reconciliatae gratiae dare, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: in suspitionem avaritiae venire, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14: in suspitionem conjurationis vocari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10: qui in suspitionem incidit regni appetendi, id. Mil. 27, 72: belli subita suspitio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 15: expellere aliquem suspitione cognationis, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: belli suspicione interpositâ, Caes. B. G. 4, 32: dare timoris aliquam suspicionem, id. ib. 7, 54: habebit enim suspicionem adulterii, Nep. Epam. 5, 5: ea res minime firmam suspitionem veneni habet, *excites*, Cic. Clu. 62, 174.—(γ) With *subject-clause:* suspitio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: jam tum erat suspitio, Dolo malo haec fieri omnia, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: addit fuisse suspitionem, veneno sibi conscivisse mortem, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; cf. with *quasi:* unde nata suspicio est, quasi desciscere a patre temptasset, Suet. Tit. 5.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen. **1.** *A notion, idea, suggestion* (very rare; cf.: opinio, conjectura): deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 62: suspitione attingere intellegentiam aut maris aut terrae, id ib. 3, 25, 64: suspitionem nullam habebam te rei publicae causâ mare transiturum, id. Att. 8, 11, D, 1.—**2.** O b j e c t i v e l y, *an appearance, indication:* ne quam suspicionem infirmitatis daret, Suet. Tib. 72: nullâ suspicione vulneris laesus, Petr. 94 *fin.:* mulsa quae suspicionem tantum possit habere dulcedinis, Pall. Jan. 15, 8.

suspīcĭōsē (**suspit-,** v. suspicio *init.*), *adv.* [suspiciosus], *in a way to raise mistrust* or *suspicion, suspiciously:* criminose ac suspitiose dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; id. Deiot. 6, 17; Quint. 4, 2, 81; Sen. Contr. 3 prooem.—*Comp.:* suspitiosius aut criminosius dicere, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.

suspīcĭōsus (**suspīt-**), a, um, *adj.* [2. suspicio], *full of suspicion* (class.). **I.** *Mistrustful, ready to suspect, suspicious:* omnes quibus res sunt minus secundae, magis sunt nescio quomodo Suspitiosi, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: an te conscientia timidum suspitiosumque faciebat? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 29, § 74: suspitiosus esse in aliquem, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 14; id. Lael. 18, 65: suspitiosa ac maledica civitas, id. Fl. 28, 68: vita anxia, suspiciosa, trepida, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 2.—*Sup.*, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 64.—**II.** *That excites mistrust* or *suspicion, suspicious:* si suspiciosus fuisset, Cato ap. Gell. 9, 12, 7; cf.: suspiciosum Cato hoc in loco suspectum significat, non suspicantem, Gell. ib.: timor, perturbatio, etc. . . . quae erant ante suspitiosa, haec aperta ac manifesta faciebant, Cic. Clu. 19, 54: id quod adhuc est suspitiosum, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18: quia id est suspitiosum, id. ib. 20, 56; Auct. Her. 2, 7, 11; Cic. Clu. 62, 174: haec sunt, quae suspitiosum crimen efficiant, id. Part. Or. 33, 114: sententiae, Sen. Ep. 114, 1: joci, Suet. Dom. 10.—*Sup.:* suspitiosissimum negotium, Cic. Fl. 3, 7: tempus, id. Fam. 1, 7, 3.—*Comp.* seems not to occur.

* **suspīcĭter,** *adv.* [suspicio], *mistrustfully, suspiciously:* suspiciter circum aspicere, Non. 360, 5.

suspīco, āre, v. suspicor *fin.*

suspīcor, ātus (*inf.* suspicarier, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149; id. Trin. 1, 2, 49), 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. suspicio, II.], *to mistrust, suspect* (class.). (α) With *acc.* (rare): id est, quod suspicabar, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 24: quid nunc suspicare aut invenis De illâ? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 44: quid homines suspicentur, videtis, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: quod velim temere atque injuriose de illo suspicati sint homines, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 13, 1: nihil mali suspicans, id. Clu. 9, 27: res nefarias, id. Mil. 23, 63: summum nefas suspicatus de uxore, Quint. 9, 2, 80.—Rarely with a personal object: ancillas meas, Plaut. As. 5, 2. 39: puellam, App. M. 10, p. 250, 18.—(β) With *obj.-clause* (so most usually): suspitio est mihi, nunc vos suspicarier, Me idcirco haec promittere, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 149: omnes ilico Me suspicentur, credo, habere aurum domi, id. Aul. 1, 2, 32: debere se suspicari, simulatâ Caesarem amicitiâ, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44: id consilium cum fugae causâ initum suspicaretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: venturos, Qui, etc., Ov. H. 10, 83.—(γ) *Absol.:* fuge suspicari (sc. me), Hor. C. 2, 4, 22.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., *to suspect, apprehend, surmise, suppose, believe, conjecture* (class.; cf.: opinor, reor). (α) With *acc.:* di inmortales, spem insperatam date mihi, quam suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22 Brix: si quidem hic lenonis ejus't vidulus, quem suspicor, id. Rud. 4, 4, 47: nisi me animus fallit, hic profecto'st anulus, quem ego suspicor, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 1: qui, quae vix conjectura, qualia sint, possumus suspicari, sic affirmat, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: figuram divinam, id. N. D. 1, 11, 28: quiddam de L. Crasso, id. de Or. 3, 4, 15; cf.: aliquid de M. Popilii ingenio, id. Brut. 14, 56.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* quare, quâ sint illae dignitate, potes ex his suspicari, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 2: ne suspicari quidem, quanta sit admirabilitas caelestium rerum, id. N. D. 2, 36, 90.—(γ) With *object-clause:* navalis hostis ante adesse potest, quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: quas (magnitudines stellarum) esse numquam suspicati sumus, id. ib. 6, 16, 16: placiturum tibi esse librum meum suspicabar, id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1: valde suspicor fore, ut infringatur hominum improbitas, id. Fam. 1, 6, 1: suspicor ingenuas erubuisse genas, Ov. H. 19 (20), 6: ex loco tumuli suspicari, non esse monumentum, Quint. 7, 3, 34.—*Absol.:* ut suspicor, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 22 Ritschl.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **suspīco,** āre: ne suspices, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 42.

suspīrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [suspiro], *a fetching a deep breath, a sighing, sigh* (post-Aug.): suspiratione sollicitudinem fateri, Quint. 11, 3, 158: inde illa nobilis M. Ciceronis suspiratio: O te felicem, M. Porci, etc., Plin. H. N. praef. § 9.

suspīrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a sighing, sigh* (poet. and very rare); in *plur.:* suspiratibus haustis, * Ov. M. 14, 129 (but in Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3, the correct read. is suspiritu).

suspīrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [suspirium], *breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, breathing short, asthmatic:* mula, Col. 6, 38, 1: anhelatores et suspiriosi, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 121; 20, 2, 5, § 9; 32, 8, 29, § 91; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 28, 148; Veg. Vet. 1, 11, 1.

suspīrĭtus, ūs, *m.* [suspiro], *a breathing deeply* or *with difficulty, a deep breath, a sigh* (rare but class.): enicat suspiritus, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4 (14 Ritschl): quem nemo aspicere sine suspiritu posset, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 3 Orell. *N. cr.:* suspiritus et gemitus, Liv. 30, 15, 3: longos trahens suspiritus, App. M. 8, p. 207.

suspīrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a deep breath, a sighing, sigh.* **I.** L i t. (class.): suspirium alte petere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 58: traxit ex intimo ventre, id. Truc. 2, 7, 41: crebrum suspirium, Col. 6, 14, 2: si quis est in rerum naturâ sine sollicitudine, sine suspirio, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 72: idque ab exercitu cum suspirio videretur, Spart. Pers. 11.—*Plur.:* quos numquam pungunt suspiria, Prop. 3, 8 (4, 7), 27: repetere, Tib. 3, 6, 61: ducere, Ov. M. 1, 656: ducere ab imo Pectore, id. ib. 10, 402; 2, 125; 2, 774; 9, 537: cessant, Mart. 10, 13, 19.—Of animals, Mart. 1, 110, 9.—**B.** As a disease, *shortness of breath, asthma* (post-Aug. and very rare): morbus, qui satis apte dici suspirium potest, Sen. Ep. 54, 1: suspirio laborare, Col. 7, 5 *fin.;* Veg. Vet. 1, 10 *fin.;* 1, 38, 4.—**II.** T r a n s f., in gen., *a breathing, breath, respiration* (in post-Aug. poetry): nec dat suspiria cursus Vulneris, Luc. 9, 928; 4, 328; Sil. 11, 221.

suspīro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [subspiro]. **I.** *Neutr., to draw a deep breath, heave a sigh, to sigh* (class.): occulte, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2: familiariter, id. ib. 1, 13, 1: suspirat ab imis Pectoribus, Ov. M. 2, 655: dumque ibi suspirat, id. ib. 1, 707: suspirat sacerdos, Claud. Cons. Hon. 4, 572: flebile, id. in Eutr. 1, 269.—P o e t.: puella in flavo hospite suspirans, *sighing after, longing for*, Cat. 64, 98: solâ suspirat in illâ, Ov. F. 1, 417; v. also infra, II.—T r a n s f., of things: tellus atro exundante vapore Suspirans, *breathing out*, Sil. 12, 136: relicto brevi foramine, quo aestuantia vina suspirent, *may exhale, evaporate*, Pall. Oct. 14, 16: curae suspirantes, *sighing*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 60 Vahl.).—With *ne* and *subj.*, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.—**II.** *Act.* (poet.). **A.** *To breathe out, exhale:* umentes nebulas (Anauros), Luc. 6, 370: inclusum pectore, Bacchum, Sil. 4, 779; 12, 136.—**B.** *To sigh for, long for:* suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem, Juv. 11, 152: amores, Tib. 4, 5, 11: Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 7, 10: lucra, Prud. Cath. 2, 44.—**C.** *To sigh out, exclaim with a sigh:* grandis suspirat arator, incassum manuum cecidisse labores, Lucr. 2, 1164.—With *ne:* matrona et adulta virgo Suspiret, eheu! ne, etc. (= sollicita est, ne), Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.

suspītĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. suspicio *init.*

susque dēque, *adv.* [subs for subque, and de-que], *both up and down*, to express indifference: susque deque fero aut susque deque habeo (his enim omnibus modis dicitur) . . . significat autem susque deque ferre animo aequo esse, et quod accidit non magni pendere, atque interdum neglegere et contemnere: et propemodum id valet, quod dicitur Graece ἀδιαφορεῖν. Laberius in Compitalibus: nunc tu lentus es: nunc tu susque deque fers . . . M. Varro in Sisenna vel de historiâ: quod si non horum omnium similia essent principia ac postprincipia, susque deque esset. Lucilius in tertio: verum haec ludus ibi susque omnia deque fuerunt: susque et deque fuere, inquam, etc., Gell. 16, 9, 1 sqq.; cf. Fest. p. 290 Müll.: quae neque sunt facta, neque ego in me admisi, arguit: atque id me susque deque esse habituram putat. Non edepol faciam: neque me perpetiar probri Falso insimulatam, *that I shall bear it with indifference*, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 5: de Octavio susque deque, *it is of no consequence*, Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1.

sustentācŭlum, i, *n.* [sustento], *a prop, stay, support.* **I.** L i t. (post-Aug. and very rare): sustentaculum, columen, Tac. H. 2, 28.—**II.** T r a n s f., *sustenance, nourishment:* sustentaculum sumptuosum corporis, Aug. Mor. Eccl. Cath. 33.

sustentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A deferring, delay; forbearance* (very rare). **A.** I n g e n.: habere aliquam moram et sustentationem, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 146: quae sustentatio sui recte patientia nominatur, Lact. 6, 18, 32.—**B.** I n p a r t i c., in rhetoric, *a figure of speech where the orator defers the mention of something*, keeping the hearer in doubt, *a suspension*, Cels. ap. Quint. 9, 2, 22.—**II.** *Sustenance, maintenance:* mulieris, Dig. 2, 3, 22 *med.*

sustentātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a holding up* or *upright, a sustaining, support* (post-class.): levia sustentatui, gravia demersui, App. Mag. p. 287, 34: cujus ille sustentatu, Aus. Per. 5.

sustento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [sustineo], *to hold up* or *upright, to uphold, support, prop, sustain* (syn. sustineo). **I.** L i t. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): multos per annos Sustentata ruet moles et machina mundi, Lucr. 5, 96: Hercule quon-

dam Sustentante polum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 143: Alcanor fratrem ruentem Sustentat dextrâ, Verg. A. 10, 339: in Tiberim abjectum, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: naufraga sustentant . . . vela (i. e. navem) Lacones, Claud. B. Gild. 222; cf.: aegre seque et arma sustentans, Curt. 8, 4, 15.—**B.** *To bear, wear:* catenas, Vop. Aur. 34.—**II.** Trop., *to keep up, uphold, sustain, maintain, support, bear, uplift, preserve* (class. and freq.). **A.** In gen.: exsanguem jam et jacentem (civitatem), Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2; cf.: rem publicam, id. Mur. 2, 3: imbecillitatem valetudinis tuae sustenta et tuere, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: valetudo sustentatur notitiâ sui corporis, id. Off. 2, 24, 86; Vell. 2, 114, 1: Terentiam, unam omnium aerumnosissimam, sustentes tuis officiis, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 5: tu velim tete tuâ virtute sustentes, id. Fam. 6, 4, 5: me una consolatio sustentat, quod, etc., id. Mil. 36, 100: per omnis difficultates animo me sustentavi, Quint. 12, prooem. § 1: litteris sustentor et recreor, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 1; cf.: praeclarâ conscientiâ sustentor, cum cogito, etc., id. ib. 10, 4, 5: Pompeius intellegit, C. Catonem a Crasso sustentari, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 4: jurisconsultus, non suo artificio sed alieno sustentatus, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: amicos suos fide, id. Rab. Post. 2, 4: si qua spes reliqua est, quae fortium civium mentes cogitationesque sustentet, id. Fl. 2, 3: spes inopiam sustentabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: res publica magnis meis laboribus sustentata, Cic. Mur. 2, 3: Venus Trojanas sustentat opes, Verg. A. 10, 609: multa virum meritis sustentat fama tropaeis, *upholds*, id. ib. 11, 224: Arminius manu, voce, vulnere sustentabat pugnam, *kept up, maintained*, Tac. A. 2, 17: aciem, id. ib. 1, 65 *fin.*; id. H. 2, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To support, sustain, maintain, preserve* by food, money, or other means: familiam, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36: cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: idem (aër) spiritu ductus alit et sustentat animantis, id. N. D. 2, 39, 101: qui se subsidiis patrimonii aut amicorum liberalitate sustentant, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12: eo (frumento) sustentata est plebs, Liv. 2, 34, 5: sustentans fovensque, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 3: saucios largitione et curâ, Tac. A. 4, 63 *fin.*: animus nullâ re egens aletur et sustentabitur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; cf.: furtim rapta sustentat pectora terra, *refreshes*, Stat. Th. 6, 875: parsimoniam patrum suis sumptibus, Cic. Cael. 16, 38: tenuitatem alicujus, id. Fam. 16, 21, 4: egestatem et luxuriem domestico lenocinio sustentavit, id. Red. Sen. 5, 11: Glycera venditando coronas sustentaverat paupertatem, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125; cf.: ut milites pecore ex longinquioribus vicis adacto extremam famem sustentarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 17.—Mid.: mutando sordidas merces sustentabatur, *supported himself, got a living*, Tac. A. 4, 13; for which in the *act.* form: *Ge.* Valuistin' bene? *Pa.* Sustentavi sedulo, *I have taken good care of myself, have kept myself in good case*, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 8; cf. *impers. pass.*: *Ge.* Valuistin' usque? *Ep.* Sustentatum'st sedulo, id. ib. 3, 2, 14.—**2.** *To keep in check, hold back, restrain:* milites, paulisper ab rege sustentati, paucis amissis profugi discedunt, Sall. J. 56, 6; cf. aciem, Auct. B. Afr. 82: aquas, Auct. Cons. Liv. 221.—**3.** *To bear, hold out, endure, suffer* (rare but class.; syn.: fero, patior): miserias plurimas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 1, 3: moerorem doloremque, Cic. Pis. 36, 89.—*Absol.* (sc. morbum), Suet. Tib. 72: procellas invidiae, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 265: aegre is dies sustentatur, Caes. B. G. 5, 39: quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint, id. ib. 2, 14 *fin.*—*Impers. pass.*: aegre eo die sustentatum est, *a defence was made*, Caes. B. G. 2, 6: hostem, Tac. A. 15, 10 *fin.*: bellum, Vell. 2, 104, 2: impetus legionum, Auct. B. Hisp. 17, 3.—*Absol.*: nec, nisi in tempore subventum foret, ultra sustentaturi fuerint, Liv. 34, 18, 2.—**4.** *To put off, defer, delay* (Ciceron.; syn. prolato): rem, dum, etc., Cic. Fam. 13, 64, 1: aedificationem ad tuum adventum, id. Q. Fr. 2, 7: id (malum) opprimi sustentando ac prolatando nullo pacto potest . . . celeriter vobis vindicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6; cf. Ov. R. Am. 405.

sustinentia, ae, *f.* [sustineo], *an endurance:* malorum, Lact. Epit. 34, 7: spei, Vulg. 1 Thess. 1, 3.—*Absol.*, *patience, endurance*, Vulg. Ecclus. 2, 16.

sustĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, 2, *v. a.* [subs for sub, and teneo], *to hold up, hold upright, uphold, to bear up, keep up, support, sustain* (syn. fulcio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: onus alicui, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 68: quantum hominum terra sustinet, id. Poen. prol. 90; id. Men. 1, 1, 13: cum Milo umeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: arma membraque, Liv. 23, 45, 3; Curt. 6, 1, 11; 7, 5, 8: infirmos baculo artus, *to support*, Ov. M. 6, 27: furcis spectacula, Liv. 1, 35, 9: ingenuâ speculum manu, Ov. A. A. 2, 216: fornice exstructo, quo pons sustinebatur, Auct. B. Alex. 19, 4: manibus clipeos et hastam Et galeam, Ov. H. 3, 119: vix populum tellus sustinet illa suum, id. ib. 15 (16), 182: lapis albus Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. 1, 6, 117: vas ad sustinenda opsonia, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 140: aër volatus alitum sustinet, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: lacus omnia illata pondera sustinens, *bearing* on its surface, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127: ecce populus Romanus universus veluti duobus navigiis inpositus binis cardinibus sustinetur, id. 36, 15, 24, § 119: domum pluribus adminiculis fulcit ac sustinet, Plin. Ep. 4, 21, 3: se, *to support one's self, hold one's self up, stand*, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 25; so, se a lapsu, Liv. 21, 35: se alis, Ov. M. 4, 411.—**B.** In partic., *to hold* or *keep back, to keep in, stay, check, restrain, control*, etc. (syn.: refreno, supprimo, moror): currum equosque, Lucil. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: currum, id. Lael. 17, 63 (v. infra, II. B. 3.): equos, Caes. B. G. 4, 33: remos, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: manum, Ov. F. 5, 302: sustinet a jugulo dextram, Verg. A. 11, 750: a jugulo nitentem sustinet hastam, Stat. Th. 2, 648: flumina Threiciâ lyrâ, Prop. 3, 2, 2 (4, 1, 42): nunc agendo, nunc sustinendo agmen, Liv. 25, 36, 1: aliud simile miraculum eos sustinuit, id. 5, 39, 2: signa, id. 31, 24, 8: gradum, Ov. F. 6, 398: perterritum exercitum, Caes. B. C. 1, 71: se, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41; Val. Fl. 3, 100: se ab omni assensu, i. e. *to refrain*, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: se a respondendo, id. ib. 2, 32, 104.—Poet.: celeres vias, i. e. *to halt*, Sen. Hippol. 794.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to uphold, sustain, maintain, preserve:* dignitatem et decus civitatis, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 124: causam rei publicae, id. Fam. 9, 8, 2; cf.: causam publicam, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27: exspectationem, id. Off. 3, 2, 6: tris personas unus sustineo, *characters*, id. de Or. 2, 24, 102: personam magistri, *to personate*, Suet. Gram. 24: quid muneris in rem publicam fungi ac sustinere velitis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 86, § 199: historiam veterem atque antiquam haec mea senectus sustinet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 100: vitam, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 101, 11.—Poet.: (arbor) ingentem sustinet umbram, Verg. G. 2, 297.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To sustain, support, maintain*, by food, money, or other means: hac (sc. re frumentariâ) alimur et sustinemur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 11: veterem amicum suum labentem excepit, fulsit et sustinuit re, fortunâ, fide, id. Rab. Post. 16, 43: qui ager non amplius hominum quinque milia potest sustinere, id. Att. 2, 16, 1: alicujus munificentiâ sustineri, Liv. 39, 9, 6: hinc patriam parvosque nepotes Sustinet, Verg. G. 2, 515: necessitates aliorum, Liv. 6, 15, 9: plebem, id. 3, 65, 6: penuriam temporum, Col. 9, 14, 17.—**2.** *To bear, undergo, endure; to hold out against, withstand* (so most freq.; syn.: fero, tolero, patior): mala ferre sustinereque, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: non tu scis, quantum malarum rerum sustineam, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 8: innocens suspitionem hanc sustinet causâ meâ, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 32: labores, Cic. Rep. 1, 3: aestatem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 3: dolorem pedum, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 5: dolores, id. ib. 1, 12, 8: certamen, Liv. 33, 36, 12: vim hostium, Nep. Hann. 11, 4: periculum, Dig. 18, 6, 1: o dii, quis hujus potentiam poterit sustinere? Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17: alicujus imperia, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: vulnera, id. ib. 1, 45: Philo ea sustinere vix poterat, quae contra Academicorum pertinaciam dicebantur, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 2: Peloponnesum, Cic. Att. 10, 12, 7: eos (rogantes), Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3; Liv. 31, 13: senatus querentes eos non sustinuit, id. 31, 13, 4: justa petentem deam, Ov. M. 14, 788: ferrum ignemque Jovemque, id. ib. 13, 385 et saep.—*Absol.*: expectes et sustineas necesse est, Mart. 9, 3, 13: neque jam sustineri poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 6; cf. Cic. Fam. 12, 6, 4; Liv. 29, 6, 17.—(*β*) With *obj.-clause* (mostly with a negative: non sustinet, *he cannot bear, cannot endure; he does not take upon himself, does not venture*): non sustineo esse conscius mihi dissimulati judicii mei, Quint. 3, 6, 64: non impositos supremis ignibus artus Sustinuit spectare parens, Ov. M. 13, 584; so negatively, id. ib. 1, 530; 6, 367; 6, 606; 9, 439; 10, 47; id. F. 4, 850; Vell. 2, 86, 2.—In a negative interrog.: sustinebant tales viri, se tot senatoribus, etc. . . . non credidisse? tantae populi Romani voluntati restitisse? Sustineant. Reperiemus, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 4, § 10: hoc quidem quis hominum sustineat petulans esse ad alterius arbitrium? Quint. 12, 9, 10; 3, 6, 64: deserere officii sui partes, Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16; 9, 13, 6: Parmenionem rursus castigare non sustinebat, Curt. 4, 13, 8; 6, 1, 15: nec solus bibere sustineo, id. 7, 5, 12; 7, 6, 15; 8, 5, 7; Vell. 2, 86, 2; Suet. Caes. 75.—Affirmatively: quem in vinculis habituri erant, sustinuere venerari, Curt. 5, 10, 13: colloqui cum eo, quem damnaverat, sustinuit, id. 6, 8, 16; 7, 5, 38; 10, 5, 25: quae se praeferre Dianae Sustinuit, *took upon herself, presumed*, Ov. M. 11, 322; so, sustinet ire illuc, id. ib. 4, 447; 6, 568; id. H. 5, 32; Phaedr. 4, 16, 8: aliquem videre, Auct. Cons. Liv. 135: si quis aquam . . . haurire sustineat, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 64: mentiri, Petr. 116.—**3.** (Acc. to I. B.) *To hold in, stop, stay, check, restrain; to keep back, put off, defer, delay:* est igitur prudentis sustinere ut currum sic impetum benevolentiae, Cic. Lael. 17, 63; so, impetum hostis, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 1, 26; 2, 11; 3, 2 et saep.: subitas hostium incursiones, Hirt. B. G. 8, 11; cf.: Curio praemittit equites, qui primum impetum sustineant ac morentur, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: bellum consilio, Liv. 3, 60, 1: assensus lubricos, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 108: sustinenda solutio est nominis Caerelliani, id. Att. 12, 51, 3: oppugnationem ad noctem, Caes. B. G. 5, 37, 6: rem in noctem, Liv. 5, 35, 7: iram, id. 2, 19, 4.

sustollo, ĕre, *v. a.* [subs for sub (v. sub, III.), and tollo], *to lift* or *take up, to raise up, raise* (ante- and post-class.; cf.: erigo, effero). **I.** In gen.: amiculum, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; id. Poen. 1, 2, 136: Graecae sunt hae columnae, sustolli solent, i. e. *to be set upon a high pedestal*, id. ib. 5, 3, 49: torvos ad aethera vultus, Ov. M. 13, 542: (navem) levi sustollit machina nisu, Lucr. 4, 906: vela, Cat. 64, 210; 64, 235: papulas alte, Ser. Samm. 38, 716.—**II.** In partic. ***A.** *To build, erect:* novum opus in quâlibet civitate, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 28.—**B.** *To take away, remove, destroy:* erilem filiam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 8: has aedes totas, id. Mil. 2, 3, 39: sustolli ab his locis, Arn. 2, 60.

sustŭli, v. suffero and tollo.

susum, v. sursum.

sŭsurrāmen, inis, *n.* [1. susurro], *a muttering, murmuring* (post-class.): magicum, App. M. 1, p. 103, 23; Mart. Cap. 7, § 726.

sŭsurrātim, *adv.* [id.], *in a low voice, softly* (late Lat.): decenter arrisit, Mart. Cap. 6, § 705.

sŭsurrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a whispering*, Ambros. Laps. Virg. Cons. 6, 25; *plur.*: crebrae, Cassiod. Var. 9, 18 *init.*; Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

sŭsurrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a mutterer, whisperer, tale-bearer*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4; Vulg. Ecclus. 5, 17.

sŭsurrātrix, icis, *f.* [susurrator], *a whisperer* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysolog. Serm. 118.

1. sŭsurro, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [1. susurrus; root sur], *to make a low, continued sound, to hum, buzz, murmur; to mutter, whisper* (poet. and in post-class. prose). **I.** *Neutr.*: susurrant (apes), Verg. G. 4, 260: aura susurrantis venti, id. Cul. 154: aut ego cum carâ de te nutrice susurro, Ov. H. 19, 19: fama susurrat, id. ib. 21, 233: lympha susurrans, Verg. Cul. 104: susurravit obscurior fama, Amm. 26, 6, 2: leve Mincius susurret, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. Fesc. 2, 11.—**II.** *Act.*: cantica qui Nili, qui Gaditana susurrat, Mart. 3, 63, 5: versum Persii, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 44 *fin.*: te (silvestris platanus), Nemes. Ecl. 1, 72: susurrans quae-

dam, Amm. 25, 8, 18: pars, quid velit, aure susurrat, Ov. M. 3, 643.—*Impers. pass.:* jam susurrari audio, Civem Atticam esse hanc, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.

2. sŭsurro, ōnis, *m.* [1. susurro], a *mutterer, whisperer, tale-bearer* (post-class.): aures mariti susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.;* Vulg. Lev. 19, 16; Hier. Ep. 11, 1.

1. sŭsurrus, i (collat. form of the *abl. sing.* susurru, App. Flor. p. 357, 39), *m.* [redupl. from root sur, sar, to speak, Fest. p. 322 Müll.; cf. absurdus], *a low, gentle noise, a humming, murmuring, a muttering, whispering,* etc. (class.): aquam ferentis mulierculae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 103: palam age: nolo murmur ullum, neque susurrum fieri, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 48: (saepes) levi somnum suadebit inire susurro (apum), Verg. E. 1, 56: tacito mala vota susurro Concipiunt, i. e. *in a low, muttered prayer,* Luc. 5, 104: rauco susurro, Calp. Ecl. 1, 3: tenui jugulos aperire susurro, Juv. 4, 110. — In *plur.:* blandos audire susurros, Prop. 1, 11, 13; Hor. C. 1, 9, 19; id. S. 2, 8, 78; Pers. 2, 6; Plin. Pan. 62 *fin.*—Personified: Susurri, *Whispers, the attendants of Fame,* Ov. M. 12, 61.

* **2. sŭsurrus,** a, um, *adj.* [1. susurrus], *muttering, whispering:* lingua, Ov. M. 7, 825.

sūta, ōrum, v. suo *fin.*

sūtēla, ae, *f.* [suo], prop. a sewing together; hence, trop., *a cunning device* or *contrivance, an artifice, trick, wile* (Plautin.): sutelae dolosae astutiae a similitudine suentium dictae, Fest. pp. 310 and 311 Müll.: ob sutelas tuas, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 34; id. Cas. 1, 7.

Suthul, ŭlis, *n., a fortress in Numidia,* Sall. J. 37, 3; 38, 2.

sūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [suo], *sewed together, bound* or *fastened together* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): balteus, Verg. A. 12, 273: cymba, id. ib. 6, 414: naves, Plin. 24, 9, 40, § 65: domus, *made of skins sewed together,* Val. Fl. 6, 81: coronae, i.e. *sewed on the philyrae,* Ov. F. 5, 335; Mart. 9, 91, 6: folium, Plin. 21, 3, 8, § 11; cf. rosa, Mart. 9, 91, 6; 9, 94, 5: lapilli, *set in a wreath,* Prud. Cath. 7, 158: hyacinthi, id. Ham. 269.

sūtor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a shoemaker, cobbler.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 34; 3, 5, 39; Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8; Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll.: crepidarius, Asell. ap. Gell. 13, 21, 8: SVTORVM COLLEGIVM, Inscr. Donat. 1, 131; Mart. 3, 16, 1; 9, 75 *in lemm.* al.—To denote people of the lower class: id sutores et zonarii conclamarunt, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Juv. 3, 294. — Prov.: sutor, ne supra crepidam (judicaret), *let the cobbler stick to his last,* Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 85; cf. Val. Max. 8, 12, ext. 3.—* **II.** Transf., *a cobbler, patcher up* of things: fabularum, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

sūtōrĭcĭus or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [sutor], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* (for the class. sutorius): atramentum, *shoemakers' blacking,* Marc. Emp. 8, 2 *med.*

sūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler* (class.): atramentum, *shoemakers' blacking,* Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 3; Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 123; 34, 12, 32, § 123; Cels. 5, 8: fistula, *a shoemaker's punch,* Plin. 17, 14, 23, § 100: MERX, Inscr. Orell. 4168: Turpio sutorius, *formerly a shoemaker,* Cic. Att. 6, 1, 15: Atrium Sutorium, *Shoemakers' Hall,* a place in Rome, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Calend. Praenest. m. Mart. (ap. Inscr. Orell. II., p. 386); v. atrium *fin.*

sūtrĭballus, i, *m.* [id.], *a cobbler,* Schol. Juv. 3, 150.

sūtrīna, ae, and **sūtrīnum,** i, v. 1. sutrinus, II.

1. sūtrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for sutorinus, from sutor], *of* or *belonging to a shoemaker* or *cobbler, shoemaker's-* (mostly post-Aug. for sutorius). **I.** *Adj.:* taberna, Tac. A. 15, 34: ars, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196; Varr. L. L. 5, § 93 Müll. — **II.** *Substt.* **A.** **sūtrīna,** ae, *f.* **1.** (Sc. officina.) *A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall:* sutrinae manceps, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122; 35, 10, 37, § 112; Tert. Pall. 5. — **2.** (Sc. ars.) *The shoemaker's trade,* Varr. ap. Non. 160, 17; Vitr. 6, praef. *fin.;* Lact. 1, 18, 21; App. Flor. p. 346, 35. — * **B. sūtrīnum,** i, *n.* (sc. artificium), *a shoemaker's work* or *trade,* Sen. Ep. 90, 23.

2. Sūtrīnus, a, um, v. Sutrium, I.

Sūtrium, ii, *n., an ancient town in Etruria,* now *Sutri,* Liv. 6, 3, 2; 6, 9; 6, 32; Vell. 1, 14. — Prov.: quasi eant Sutrium, i. e. *to set about any thing well prepared* (as Camillus, when he marched to the conquest of Sutrium), Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 10; cf. Fest. p. 310 Müll. — Hence, **A. Sūtrīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Sutrium:* ager, Liv. 26, 34: colonia, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51. — *Subst.:* **Sūtrīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Sutrium,* Liv. 6, 3. — **B. Sūtrĭus,** a, um, *adj., of Sutrium:* tecta, Sil. 8, 493.

‡ **sūtrix,** īcis, *f.* [sutor], *a sewing-woman,* Inscr. Gud. p. 199, 2; 220, 1.

sūtūra, ae, *f.* [suo], *a sewing together, a seam, suture:* scutale crebris suturis duratum, Liv. 38, 29, 6; Cels. 7, 4, 3; 7, 4, 11 *fin.;* Petr. 13: calvariae, *a suture of the skull,* Cels. 8, 1 and 4.

sūtus, a, um, *Part.* of suo.

sŭus, a, um (old form sos, sa, sum; *dat. plur.* sis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 301 Müll.; *acc.* sas, id. ib. p. 325 ib.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 47; Schol. Pers. 1, 108; *sing.* sam for suam, Fest. p. 47 Müll.; so for suo, C. I. L. 5, 2007. In ante-class. verse su- with the following vowel freq. forms one syllable, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 48; id. Ps. 1, 3, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 68; Lucr. 1, 1022; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 189 sqq.), *pron. poss., 3d pers.* [root SVA-; Sanscr. svá, own; cf. sui; Gr. σεϝο-, whence σφε, etc., and ἑ; cf. ἑός], *of* or *belonging to himself, herself,* etc.; *his own, her own,* etc.; *his, her, its, their; one's; hers, theirs.* **I.** Ordinary possessive use *his,* etc. (cf. the similar use of the *pers. pron.* sui, q. v.). **A.** With antecedent in the same sentence. **1.** The antecedent a *subject-nominative,* expressed or understood. (*a*) *His:* Caesar copias suas divisit, Caes. B. C. 3, 97: ille in suâ sententiâ perseverat, id. ib. 1, 72: tantam habebat suarum rerum fiduciam, id. ib. 2, 37: cum sceleris sui socios Romae reliquisset, Cic. Cat. 3, 1, 3: cur ego non ignoscam si anteposuit suam salutem meae? id. Pis. 32, 79; id. Phil. 2, 18, 45; id. Mil. 10, 27; id. Fam. 15, 14, 1: Hanno praefecturam ejus (i. e. Muttinis) filio suo (Hannonis) dedit, Liv. 26, 40, 7: imperat princeps civibus suis, Sen. Clem. 1, 16, 2: nemo rem suam emit, id. Ben. 7, 4, 8.—(*β*) *Her:* mea Glycerium suos parentes repperit, Ter. And. 5, 6, 5: utinam haec ignoraret suum patrem, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 34: si nunc facere volt era officium suom, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 72: ne eadem mulier cum suo conjuge honestissimum adulescentem oppressisse videatur, Cic. Cael. 32, 78: si omnibus suis copiis excellentem virum res publica armasset, id. Phil. 13, 16, 32.—(*γ*) *Its:* omne animal, simul et ortum est, et se ipsum et omnes partes suas diligit, Cic. Fin. 2, 11, 33: cum mea domus ardore suo deflagrationem Italiae toti minaretur, id. Planc. 40, 95.—(*δ*) *Their:* (legiones) si consulem suum reliquerunt, vituperandae sunt Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: mittent aliquem de suo numero, id. ib. 11, 10, 25: rationem illi sententiae suae non fere reddebant, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 38: qui agellos suos redimere a piratis solebant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: edicunt ut ad suum vestitum senatores redirent, id. Sest. 14, 32: suis finibus eos prohibent, Caes. B. G. 1, 1: Allobrogibus sese persuasuros existimabant ut per suos (Allobrogum) fines eos (Helvetios) ire paterentur, id. id. 1, 6; and distributively: ac naves onerariae LXIII. in portu expugnatae, quaedam cum suis oneribus, frumento, armis, aere, etc., *some with their several cargoes,* Liv. 26, 47, 9.—**2.** With a *subject-clause* as antecedent: id suâ sponte apparebat tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, *was self-evident,* Liv. 22, 38, 13: ad id quod suâ sponte satis collectum animorum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, id. 3, 62, 1: secutum tamen suâ sponte est ut vilior ob ea regi Hannibal et suspectior fieret, id. 35, 14, 4. — **3.** With *subject-acc.* as antecedent: hanc dicam Athenis advenisse cum aliquo amatore suo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 86: doceo gratissimum esse in suâ tribu Plancium, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: cupio eum suae causae confidere, id. Sest. 64, 135: suspicari debuit (Milo), eum (Clodium) ad villam suam (Clodii) deversurum, id. Mil. 19, 51: Medeam praedicant in fugâ fratris sui membra dissipavisse, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: (dixit) Caesarem pro suâ dignitate debere et studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—**4.** With *object-acc.* as antecedent. (*a*) Suus being an adjunct of the subject (generally rendered in Engl. by a pass. constr.): hunc pater suus de templo deduxit, *he was taken from the temple by his father,* Cic. Inv. 2, 17, 52: hunc sui cives e civitate ejecerunt, id. Sest. 68, 142: Alexandrum uxor sua ... occidit, id. Inv. 2, 49, 144: illum ulciscentur mores sui, id. Att. 9, 12, 2: quodsi quem natura sua ... forte deficiet, id. Or. 1, 14: utrumque regem sua multitudo consalutaverat, Liv. 1, 7, 1: quas (urbes) sua virtus ac dii juvent, magnas sibi opes facere, id. 1, 9, 3; 1, 7, 15; 6, 33, 5: quos nec sua conscientia impulerit, nec, etc., id. 26, 33, 3; 25, 14, 7: consulem C. Marium servus suus interemit, Val. Max. 6, 8, 2: quis non Vedium Pollionem pejus oderat quam servi sui? Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2: sera dies sit quâ illum gens sua caelo adserat, id. Cons. Poll. 12 (31), 5.—With the antecedent understood from the principal sentence: ita forma simili pueri ut mater sua internoscere (sc. eos) non posset, Plaut. Men. prol. 19; and with suus as adjunct both of the subject and of the antecedent: jubet salvere suos vir uxorem suam, id. Merc. 4, 3, 11. — (*β*) With *impers. verbs:* sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: video fore ut inimicos tuos poeniteat intemperantiae suae, id. Fam. 3, 10, 1: si Caesarem beneficii sui poeniteret, id. Lig. 10, 29; so id. Agr. 2, 11, 26: jam ne nobilitatis quidem suae plebejos poenitere, Liv. 10, 7, 8: militem jam minus virtutis poenitere suae, id. 22, 12, 10.—(*γ*) As adjunct of other members of the sentence: ad parentes suos ducas Silenium, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 86. nam is illius filiam conicit in navem clam matrem suam (i.e. filiae), id. Mil. 2, 1, 34: eosdem ad quaestoris sui aut imperatoris, aut commilitonum suorum pericula impulistis, Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 34: totum enim ex suâ patriâ sustulisti, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 127; id. Or. 3, 32, 126: quem (Hammonium) tibi etiam suo nomine (*on his own account*) commendo ... itaque peto a te ut ejus procuratorem et ipsum suo nomine diligas, id. Fam. 13, 21, 2: Caesar Fabium in sua remittit hiberna, Caes. B. G. 5, 33; id. B. C. 3, 24: introire ad Ciceronem, et domi suae imparatum confodere, Sall. C. 28, 1: suis flammis delete Fidenas, i. e. *the flames kindled by the Fidenates,* Liv. 4, 33, 5: suo igni involvit hostes, Tac. A. 14, 30: quid Caesarem in sua fata inmisit? Sen. Ep. 94, 65; id. Q. N. 1, praef. 7; cf. with antecedent supplied from preceding sentence: non destiti rogare et petere (sc. Brutum) meâ causâ, suadere et hortari suâ, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 7.—**5.** With *dat.* as antecedent. (*a*) As adjunct of subject (cf. 4. supra): suus rex reginae placet, *a queen likes her own king,* Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 76: ei nunc alia ducenda'st domum, sua cognata Lemniensis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 101: Autronio nonne sodales, non collegae sui ... defuerunt? Cic. Sull. 2, 7: si ceteris facta sua recte prosunt, id. Cat. 3, 12, 27: cui non magistri sui atque doctores, cui non ... locus ipse ... in mente versetur? id. Planc. 33, 81: haec omnia plane ... Siculis erepta sunt: primum suae leges, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 13, § 33: Romanis multitudo sua auxit animum, Liv. 21, 50, 4: sicuti populo Romano sua fortuna labet, id. 42, 50, 7: Lanuvinis sacra sua reddita, id. 8, 14, 2: vilitas sua illis detrahit pretium, Sen. Ben. 4, 29, 2: nemo est cui felicitas sua satisfaciat, id. Ep. 115, 17: labor illi suus restitutus est, id. Brev. Vit. 20, 3: magnitudo sua singulis constat, id. Q. N. 1, 1, 10: tantum sapienti sua, quantum Deo omnis aetas patet, id. Ep. 53, 11. — With antecedent supplied from principal sentence: mater quod suasit sua Adulescens mulier fecit, i.e. ei, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 38.—(*β*) Of other words: regique Thebano regnum stabilivit suum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 40: mittam hodie huic suo die natali malam rem magnam, id. Ps. 1, 3, 5: ego Metello non irascor, neque ei suam vacationem eripio, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: desinant insidiari domui suae consuli, id. Cat. 1, 13, 32: quibus ea res honori fuerit a suis civibus, id. Mil. 35, 96: Scipio suas res Syracusanis restituit, Liv.

29, 1, 17: nos non suas (leges Lacedaemoniis arbitror) ademisse, sed nostras leges dedisse, id. 39, 37. 6: Graccho et Tuditano provinciae Lucani et Galliae cum suis exercitibus prorogatae, id. 25, 3, 5.—**6.** With *gen.*, *abl.*, or *object of a prep.* as antecedent: nec illius animi aciem praestringit splendor sui nominis, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: nolite a sacris patriis Junonis Sospitae domesticum et suum consulem avellere, id. Mur. 41, 90: quamvis tu magna mihi scripseris de Bruti adventu ad suas legiones, id. Att. 14, 13, 12: suae legis ad scriptum ipsam quoque sententiam adjungere, *the meaning of their law to which they refer*, id. Inv. 2. 49, 147: cum ambitio alterius suam primum apud eos majestatem solvisset, Liv. 22, 42, 12: nunc causam instituendorum ludorum ab origine suâ repetam, Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: Jubam in regno suo non locorum notitia adjuvet, non popularium pro rege suo virtus, Sen. Ep. 71, 10; id. Ben. 7, 6, 3; id. Clem. 1, 3, 4.—Esp. with cujusque as antecedent: in qua deliberatione ad suam cujusque naturam consilium est omne revocandum, Cic. Off. 1, 33, 119 (v. II. D. 2. infra).—*Abl.:* operam dare ut sua lex ipso scripto videatur niti, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 147 (cf. supra): (Caesar reperiebat) ad Galbam propter justitiam prudentiamque suam totius belli summam deferri, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: credere, ad suum concilium a Jove deos advocari, Sen. Q. N. 2, 42, 1.—**7.** With *predic. nom.* as antecedent: sapientissimi artis suae professores sunt a quibus et propria studia verecunde et aliena callide administrantur, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.—**8.** With *appositive noun.* (*a*) With gram. subject as antecedent: hoc Anaximandro, populari ac sodali suo, non persuasit, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118: vidit fortissimum virum, inimicissimum suum, id. Mil. 9, 25: (hic) fuit in Cretâ contubernalis Saturnini, propinqui sui, id. Planc. 11, 27: ut non per L. Crassum, adfinem suum . . . causam illam defenderit, id. Balb. 21, 49: ne cum hoc T. Broccho, avunculo, ne cum ejus filio, consobrino suo, ne nobiscum vivat, id. Lig. 4, 11: Caesar mittit ad eum A. Clodium, suum atque illius familiarem, Caes. B. C. 3, 57.—(*β*) With object as antecedent: Dicaearchum cum Aristoxeno, aequali et condiscipulo suo, omittamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 18, 41: tres fratres optimos, non solum sibi ipsos, neque nobis, necessariis suis, sed etiam rei publicae condonavit, id. Lig. 12, 36: Varroni, quem, sui generis hominem, . . . vulgus extrahere ad consulatum nitebatur, Liv. 22, 34, 2.—(*γ*) With *appositive noun* as antecedent: si P. Scipionem, clarissimum virum, majorumque suorum simillimum res publica tenere potuisset, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 29: M. Fabi Ambusti, potentis viri cum inter sui corporis homines, tum ad plebem, etc., Liv. 6, 34, 5: C. vero Fabricii, et Q. Aemilii Papi, principum saeculi sui, domibus argentum fuisse confitear oportet, Val. Max. 4, 4, 3.—**9.** In participial clauses. (*a*) The antecedent being the logical subject of the participle, and other than the principal subject: credamus igitur Panaetio, a Platone suo dissentienti (= qui dissentiebat), Cic. Tusc. 1, 32, 79: ea Sex. Roscium, expulsum ex suis bonis, recepit domum, id. Rosc. Am. 10, 27: diffidentemque rebus suis confirmavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23: Dejotarum ad me venientem cum omnibus copiis suis, certiorem feci, etc., id. Fam. 15, 4, 7; id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: si hominis et suis et populi Romani ornamentis amplissimi (*being greatly distinguished*) causam repudiassem, id. Mur. 4, 8: stupentes tribunos et suam jam vicem magis anxios quam, etc., liberavit consensus populi Romani, Liv. 8, 35, 1; 22, 42, 8: manet in folio scripta querela suo (= quam scripsit), Ov. F. 5, 224; cf. in *abl. absol.:* et ipsis (hostibus) regressis in castra sua, Liv. 22, 60, 9: quibus (speculis) si unum ostenderis hominem, populus adparet, unâquâque parte faciem exprimente sua, Sen. Q. N. 1, 5, 5.—(*β*) The logical subject of the participle, being also the principal subject: sic a suis legionibus condemnatus irrupit in Galliam, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 21: hunc agrum patres nostri, acceptum a majoribus suis (= quem acceperant), perdiderunt, id. Agr. 2, 31, 84: ut in suis ordinibus dispositi dispersos adorirentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 92: Appius, odium in se aliorum suo in eos metiens odio, haud ignaro, inquit, imminet fortuna, Liv. 3, 54, 3: ipsa capit Condita in pharetrâ (= quae condiderat) tela minora suâ, Ov. F. 2, 326; cf. in *abl. absol.:* Sopater, expositis suis difficultatibus (= cum exposuisset, etc.): Timarchidem . . . perducit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 28, § 69: Caesar, primum suo deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 25: Campani, auditâ suâ pariter sociorumque clade, legatos ad Hannibalem miserunt, Liv. 25, 15, 1: (Appius) deposito suo magistratu . . . domum est reductus, id. 4, 24, 7; 3, 35, 9; 9, 10, 13; 9, 41, 9.—(*γ*) The antecedent being the principal subject, not the logical subject of the participle: M. Papirius dicitur Gallo, barbam suam (i. e. Papirii) permulcenti, . . . iram movisse, Liv. 5, 41, 9: cum Gracchus, verecundiâ deserendi socios, implorantis fidem suam populique Romani, substitisset, id. 23, 36, 8; cf. in *abl. absol.:* si sine maximo dedecore, tam impeditis suis rebus, potuisset emori, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 29; id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Planc. 21, 51; id. Clu. 14, 42: ita (consul) proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, haudquâquam tamen incruento milite suo (consulis), Liv. 8, 29, 12; cf. with antecedent to be supplied: Campani, cum, robore juventutis suae acciso, nulla (sc. eis) propinqua spes esset, etc., id. 7, 29, 7.—**10.** In gerund. construction. (*a*) With subject as antecedent: mihi ipsa Roma ad complectendum conservatorem suum progredi visa est, Cic. Pis. 22, 52.—(*β*) With object, the logical subjects of the *gerund* as antecedent: cur iis persequendi juris sui . . . adimis potestatem? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: si senatui doloris sui de me declarandi potestas esset erepta, id. Sest. 23, 51: nec tribunis plebis (spatium datur) sui periculi deprecandi, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—(*γ*) With antecedent dependent on the *gerund*: eamque rem illi putant a suum cuique tribuendo appellatam, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19.—**11.** As adjunct of a *noun* dependent on a *subject-inf.*, with its logical subject as antecedent: magnum Miloni fuit, conficere illam pestem nullâ suâ invidiâ? Cic. Mil. 15, 40: neque enim fuit Gabinii, remittere tantum de suo nec regis, imponere tantum plus suis, *his claim*, id. Rab. Post. 11, 31: Piso, cui fructum pietatis suae neque ex me neque a populo Romano ferre licuit, id. Sest. 31, 68: ei cujus magis intersit, vel suâ, vel rei publicae causâ vivere, id. Off. 3, 23, 90: sapientis est consilium explicare suum de maximis rebus, id. Or. 2, 81, 333; id. Mil. 15, 41.—With logical subject understood: totam Italiam suis colonis ut complere (sc. eis) liceat, permittitur, Cic. Agr. 2, 13, 34: maximum (sc. eis) solacium erit, propinquorum eodem monumento declarari, et virtutem suorum, et populi Romani pietatem, id. Phil. 14, 13, 35.

B. Without gram. antec., *one's*, *one's own*. **1.** Dependent on *subject-inff.:* ejusdem animi est, posteris suis amplitudinem nobis quam non acceperit tradere, et memoriam prope intermortuam generis sui, virtute renovare, Cic. Mur. 7, 16: siquidem atrocius est, patriae parentem quam suum occidere, id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: miliens perire est melius quam in suâ civitate sine armorum praesidio non posse vivere, id. ib. 2, 44, 112: quanto est honestius, alienis injuriis quam suis commoveri, *one's own*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 169: contentum suis rebus esse maximae sunt certissimaeque divitiae, id. Par. 6, 51: ut non liceat sui commodi causâ nocere alteri, id. Off. 3, 5, 23: detrahere de altero sui commodi causâ, id. ib. 3, 5, 24: suis exemplis melius est uti, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 2: levius est sua decreta tollere quam aliorum, Liv. 3, 21, 5; 39, 5, 2; 29, 37, 11: satius est vitae suae rationes quam frumenti publici nosse, Sen. Brev. Vit. 18, 3: quanto satius est sua mala exstinguere quam aliena posteris tradere? id. Q. N. 3, praef. 5: cum initia beneficiorum suorum spectare, tum etiam exitus decet, id. Ben. 2, 14, 2; 3, 1, 5: Romani nominis gloriae, non suae, composuisse illa decuit, Plin. 1, prooem. § 16.—With *1st pers. plur.*, as indef. antecedent: cum possimus ab Ennio sumere . . . exemplum, videtur esse arrogantia illa relinquere, et ad sua devenire, *to one's own* = *to our own*, Auct. Her. 4, 1, 2.—**2.** Without a *subject-inf.:* omnia torquenda sunt ad commodum suae causae . . . sua diligenter narrando, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ut in ceteris habenda ratio non suâ (al. sui) solum, sed etiam aliorum, id. Off. 1, 39, 139: erat Dareo mite ac tractabile ingenium, nisi suam naturam plerumque fortuna corrumperet (suam not referring to Dareo), Curt. 3, 2, 17 MSS. (Foss, mansuetam).—With *1st pers. plur.*, as indef. antecedent (cf. 1. supra): non erit ista amicitia sed mercatura quaedam utilitatum suarum, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122; cf.: pro suo possidere, II. A. 2. a. *γ*; and Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73, II. A. 2. b. *α*; cf. also II. B. 1. *α*; II. B. 5. c.; II. B. 7. b.; II. C. 8. b. *β* infra.

C. With antec. in a previous sentence. Here ejus, eorum, earum are used for *his*, *her*, *their*, unless the clause is oblique in regard to the antecedent, i. e. the antecedent is conceived as the author of the statement. **1.** In clauses dependent on a verbum sentiendi or dicendi, expressed or understood, referring to the grammatical or logical subject of the verb. **a.** In infinitive clauses: (Clodius) Caesaris potentiam suam potentiam esse dicebat, Cic. Mil. 32, 88: (Caelius) a suâ (causâ) putat ejus (i. e. Ascitii) esse sejunctam, id. Cael. 10, 24: ipsos certo scio non negare ad haec bona Chrysogonum accessisse impulsu suo (referring to ipsos), id. Rosc. Am. 37, 107: hostes viderunt, . . . suorum tormentorum usum spatio propinquitatis interire, Caes. B. C. 2, 16: docent, sui judicii rem non esse, id. ib. 1, 13.—The reference of suus may be ambiguous, esp. if an infinitive is dependent on another: hoc Verrem dicere ajebant, te . . . operâ suâ consulem factum, i. e. Verris, though grammatically it might refer to the subj. of aiebant, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 29: (Ariovistus) dixit neminem secum sine suâ pernicie contendisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 36; cf. the context with, in all, eleven reflexive pronouns referring to four different antecedents (populus Romanus, Ariovistus, Caesar, nemo); cf. also: occurrebat ei, mancam praeturam suam futuram consule Milone, Cic. Mil. 9, 25; 32, 88; Liv. 3, 42, 2.—**b.** Suus in a clause dependent on *inf.:* scio equidem, ut, qui argentum afferret atque expressam imaginem suam (i. e. militis) huc ad nos, cum eo ajebat velle mitti mulierem, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 55: isti bonorum emptores arbitrantur, vos hic sedere qui excipiatis eos qui de suis (i. e. emptorum) manibus effugerint, Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: Siculi venisse tempus ajebant ut commoda sua defenderem, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3: ut tunc tandem sentiret recuperanda esse quae prius suâ culpâ amissa forent, Liv. 44, 8, 4.—Ambiguous: velle Pompejum se Caesari purgatum, ne ea quae reipublicae causâ egerit (Pompejus) in suam (i. e. Caesaris) contumeliam vertat (where suam might be referred to Pompejus), Caes. B. C. 1, 8.—**c.** In oblique clauses introduced by *ut* or *ne*, or clauses subordinate to such: Cassius constituit ut ludi absente te fierent suo nomine, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2: postulat ut ad hanc suam praedam tam nefariam adjutores vos profiteamini, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Nasidius eos magnopere hortatur ut rursus cum Bruti classe, additis suis (i. e. Nasidii) auxiliis confligant, Caes. B. C. 2, 3: (regem) denuntiasse sibi ut triduo regni sui decederent finibus, Liv. 42, 25, 12: Sabinae mulieres, hinc patres, hinc viros orantes, ne parricidio macularent partus suos (i. e. mulierum), id. 1, 13, 2: Patron praecepit suis ut arma induerent, ad omne imperium suum parati, Curt. 5, 11, 1.—With *reflex. pron.*, referring to a different antecedent: ad hanc (Laidem) Demosthenes clanculum adit, et ut sibi copiam sui faceret, petit, Gell. 1, 8, 5.—**d.** In subordinate clauses introduced by *quin* or *quod:* (Dejotarus) non recusat quin id suum facinus judices, Cic. Deiot. 15, 43; so id. ib. 4, 15; 16, 45: parietes hujus curiae tibi gratias agere gestiunt, quod futura sit illa auctoritas in his majorum suorum et suis sedibus, id. Marcell. 3, 10: quidni gauderet quod iram suam nemo sentiret? Sen. Troad. 3, 13: querenti quod uxor sua e fico se suspendisset, Quint. 6, 3, 88; and with intentional ambiguity: cum Proculejus quereretur de filio quod is mortem suam expectaret, id. 9, 3, 68.—**e.** In interrogative clauses: si, quod officii sui sit, non occurrit animo, nihil umquam omnino aget, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 25: ut non auderet iterum dicere quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe, id. Caecin. 10,

28: donec sciat unisquisque quid sui, quid alieni sit, Liv. 6, 27, 8: rex ignarus, quae cum Hannibale legatis suis convenisset, quaeque legati ejus ad se allaturi fuissent, id. 23, 39, 2: postquam animadvertit quantus agminis sui terror esset, id. 43, 19, 5. — **2.** In a virtually oblique clause. **a.** In final clause, introduced by *ut*, *ne*, or *rel.*, referring to the subject of the purpose: me a portu praemisit domum, ut haec nuntiem uxori suae, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 41: quasi Appius ille Caecus viam muniverit, non quâ populus uteretur, sed ubi impune sui posteri latrocinarentur, i.e. Appii, Cic. Mil. 7, 17: quae gens ad Caesarem legatos miserat, ut suis omnibus facultatibus uteretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 80: inde castra movent, ne qua vis sociis suis ab Romano exercitu inferri possit, Liv. 43, 23, 5: (Romani) Albam a fundamentis proruerunt, ne memoria originum suarum exstaret, id. 26, 13, 16: oppidani nuntios Romam, qui certiorem de suo casu senatum facerent, misere, id. 6, 33, 7; cf.: tanto intervallo ab hostibus consedit, ut nec adventus suus propinquitate nimia nosci posset, et, etc., Liv. 10, 20, 7: Datames locum delegit talem ut non multum obesse multitudo hostium suae paucitati posset, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: quid si gubernator a diis procellas petat ut gratior ars sua periculo fiat? Sen. Ben. 6, 25, 4.— **b.** In other dependent clauses represented as conceived by an antecedent in the principal sentence: Sulla, si sibi suus pudor ac dignitas non prodesset, nullum auxilium requisivit (= negavit se defendi velle, si, etc.), Cic. Sull. 5, 15: Paetus omnes libros quos frater suus reliquisset mihi donavit (= dixit se donare libros quos, etc.), id. Att. 2, 1, 12: non enim a te emit, sed, priusquam tu suum sibi venderes, ipse possedit (= potitus est, ne, etc.), id. Phil. 2, 37, 96: Africanus, si sua res ageretur, testimonium non diceret, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 3: ille ipse (Pompejus) proposuit epistulam illam, in quâ est Pro tuis rebus gestis amplissimis. Amplioribusne quam suis, quam Africani? id. Att. 8, 9, 2: spiritus dabat (Manlio) quod ... vinculorum suorum invidiam dictator fugisset, Liv. 6, 18, 4: (Numa) Camenis eum lucum sacravit, quod earum ibi concilia cum conjuge suâ Egeriâ essent, id. 1, 21, 3: adulescens deos omnis invocare ad gratiam illi pro se referendam, quoniam sibi nequaquam satis facultatis pro suo animo atque illius erga se esset, id. 26, 50, 4 (cf. D. 1. a. infra).

D. In the place of ejus. **1.** In clauses virtually oblique, but with indicative, being conceived by the antecedent (hence suus, not ejus), but asserted as fact by the author (hence indicative, not subjunctive): Cicero tibi mandat ut Aristodemo idem respondeas, quod de fratre suo (Ciceronis) respondisti, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 4: oriundi ab Sabinis, ne, quia post Tatii mortem ab suâ parte non erat regnatum, imperium amitterent, sui corporis creari regem volebant, Liv. 1, 17, 2: C. Caesar villam pulcherrimam, quia mater sua aliquando in illâ custodita erat, diruit, Sen. Ira, 3, 21, 5: Philemonem, a manu servum, qui necem suam per venenum inimicis promiserat, non gravius quam simplici morte punivit, Suet. Caes. 74; cf.: quomodo excandescunt si quid e jubâ suâ decisum est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 3.—**2.** To avoid ambiguity: petunt rationes illius (Catilinae) ut orbetur consilio res publica, ut minuatur contra suum (i.e. Catilinae) furorem imperatorum copia (instead of ejus, which might be referred to res publica), Cic. Mur. 39, 83: equites a cornibus positos, cum jam pelleretur media peditum suorum acies, incurrisse ab lateribus ferunt, Liv. 1, 37, 3.— **3.** Colloquially and in epistolary style suus is used emphatically instead of ejus, with the meaning *own, peculiar*: deinde ille actutum subferret suus servus poenas Sosia, *his own slave* (opp. Mercury, who personates Sosias), Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 19: mira erant in civitatibus ipsorum furta Graecorum quae magistratus sui fecerant, *their own magistrates* (= ipsorum), Cic. Att. 6, 2, 5: in quibus (litteris Bruti) unum alienum summâ suâ prudentiâ (est), ut spectem ludos suos, *his peculiar prudence*, id. ib. 15, 26, 1; so, quod quidem ille (Nero) decernebat, quorumdam dolo ad omina sui exitus vertebatur, Tac. A. 16, 24; cf. II. A. 1. β and γ; II. A. 2. a. β; II. B. 3.—**4.** Without particular emphasis (mostly ante- and post-class. and poet.): tum erit tempestiva cum semen suum maturum erit, Cato, R. R. 31: vitis si macra erit, sarmenta sua concidito minute, id. ib. 37: qui sic purgatus erit, diuturnâ valetudine utatur, neque ullus morbus veniet, nisi sua culpa, id. ib. 157: Cimon in eandem invidiam incidit quam pater suus, Nep. Cim. 3, 1: id quâ ratione consecutus sit (Lysander) latet. Non enim virtute sui exercitus factum est, etc., id. Lys. 1, 2: ipse sub Esquiliis, ubi erat regia sua, Concidit, Ov. F. 6, 601: quodque suus conjux riguo collegerat horto, Truncat olus foliis, id. M. 8, 646; so id. ib. 15, 819.

II. In partic. **A.** As *substt.* **1. sui,** suorum, *m.*, *his, their* (etc.) *friends, soldiers, fellow-beings, equals, adherents, followers, partisans, posterity, slaves, family*, etc., of persons in any near connection with the antecedent. (α) (Corresp. to the regular usage, I. A. B. C.) Cupio abducere ut reddam (i.e. eam) suis, *to her family, friends*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 77; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 66: cum animus societatem caritatis coierit cum suis, omnesque naturâ conjunctos suos duxerit, *fellow-beings*, Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60: mulier ingeniosa praecepit suis omnia Caelio pollicerentur, *her slaves*, id. Cael. 25, 62: quo facilius et nostras domos obire, et ipse a suis coli possit, *his friends*, id. ib. 7, 18: quâ gratiam beneficii vestri cum suorum laude conjungant, *their family*, id. Agr. 2, 1, 1: vellem hanc contemptionem pecuniae suis reliquisset, *to his posterity*, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: cum divisurum se urbem palam suis polliceretur, *his partisans*, id. ib. 13, 9, 19: Caesar, cohortatus suos, proelium commisit, Caes. B. G. 1, 25; so, Curio exercitum reduxit, suis omnibus praeter Fabium incolumibus, id. B. C. 2, 35: Caesar receptui suorum timens, id. ib. 3, 46: certior ab suis factus est, praeclusas esse portas, id. ib. 2, 20: omnium suorum consensu, Curio bellum ducere parabat, id. ib. 2, 37: so, Pompejus suorum omnium hortatu statuerat proelio decertare, id. ib. 3, 86: Caesar Brundisium ad suos severius scripsit, *to his officers*, id. ib. 3, 25: naviculam conscendit cum paucis suis, *a few of his followers*, id. ib. 3, 104: multum cum suis consiliandi causâ secreto praeter consuetudinem loqueretur, id. ib. 1, 19: nupsit Melino, adulescenti inprimis inter suos et honesto et nobili, *his equals, associates*, Cic. Clu. 5, 11: rex raptim a suis in equum impositus fugit, *his suite*, Liv. 41, 4, 7: subsidio suorum proelium restituere, *comrades*, id. 21, 52, 10: feras bestias ... ad opem suis ferendam avertas, *their young*, id. 26, 13, 12: abstulit sibi in suos potestatem, *his slaves*, Sen. Ira, 3, 12, 6: Besso et Nabarzani nuntiaverant sui regem ... interemptum esse, *their fellow-conspirators*, Curt. 5, 12, 14. —Very rarely *sing.*: ut bona mens suis omnibus fuerit. Si quem libido abripuit, illorum eum, cum quibus conjuravit, non suum judicet esse, Liv. 39, 16, 5.—(β) Irregular use (acc. to I. D.): sui = ejus amici, etc. (freq.; the absolute use of ejus in this sense being inadmissible): quasi vero quisquam dormiat? ne sui quidem hoc velint, non modo ipse (sui = ejus amici, liberi), Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 92: is (annus) ejus omnem spem ... morte pervertit. Fuit hoc luctuosum suis, acerbum patriae, etc., id. Or. 3, 2, 8: quadrigas, quia per suos (= ipsius milites) agendae erant, in primâ acie locaverat rex, Liv. 37, 41, 8: auctoritatem Pisistrati qui inter suos (= ejus cives) maxima erat, id. 37, 12: quo cum multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse fuit superior, etc., Nep. Hann. 8, 4; v. γ.—(γ) Without antecedent (cf. I. B. supra): quoties necesse est fallere aut falli a suis, *by one's friends*, Sen. Phoen. 493.—(δ) *Sing.*: **sŭa,** suae, *f.*, *a sweetheart, mistress* (rare): illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69: cedo quid hic faciet sua? Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 92.—**2. sŭum,** i, *n.*, and more freq. **sŭa,** suōrum, *n. plur.*, = *one's property.* **a.** *Sing.* (α) Lit.: nec suom adimerem alteri, *his property, his own*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 38 (34): nunc si ille salvos revenit, reddam suom sibi (v. D. 3. a. infra), id. ib. 1, 2, 119: illum studeo quam facillime ad suum pervenire, Cic. Fam. 13, 26, 4: populi Romani hanc esse consuetudinem ut socios sui nihil deperdere velit, Caes. B. G. 1, 43; cf. Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 3, I. A. 11. supra: nec donare illi de suo dicimur, Sen. Ben. 7, 4, 2; so esp. with quisque; v. infra — Hence, de suo = per se, or suâ sponte; (stellae) quae per igneos tractus labentia inde splendorem trahant caloremque, non de suo clara, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 6. — (β) Trop.: meum mihi placebat, illi suum (of a literary essay), Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: suom quemque decet, *his own manners*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 11; so, expendere oportet quid quisque habeat sui (*what peculiarities*) nec velle experiri quam se aliena deceant; id enim maxime quemque decet quod est cujusque maxime suum, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113.—(γ) Jurid. term: aliquid pro suo possidere, *to possess in the belief of one's legal right:* pro suo possessio tale est, cum dominium nobis acquiri putamus. Et eâ causâ possidemus ex quâ acquiritur, et praeterea pro suo. Dig. 41, 10, 1; so without an antecedent, and referring to a first person: item re donatâ, pro donato et pro suo possideo, ib. 41, 10, 1; v. the whole tit. ib. 42, 10 (Pro suo); cf. ib. 23, 3, 67; cf. C., infra *fin.*; similarly: usucapere pro suo = acquire dominion by a possession pro suo, Fragm. Vat. 111: res pro suo, quod justam causam possidendi habet, usucapit, id. ib. 260; Dig. 41, 3, 27. — **b.** *Plur.* (α) *One's property:* Roscius tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: qui etiam hostibus externis victis sua saepissime reddiderunt, id. Agr. 1, 6, 19: tu autem vicinis tuis Massiliensibus sua reddis, id. Att. 14, 14, 6: Remi legatos miserunt qui dicerent se suaque omnia in fidem atque potestatem populi Romani permittere, Caes. B. G. 2, 3, 2; 1, 11, 2; 2, 13, 2: ipsi milites alveos informes quibus se suaque transveherent, faciebant, *their baggage*, Liv. 21, 26, 9: docere eos qui sua permisere fortunae, Sen. Q. N. 3, praef. 7; so without an antecedent, *one's own property* (cf. I. B. 2. supra): hanc ob causam maxime ut sua tenerentur res publicae constitutae sunt, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; rarely = eorum res: quod vero etiam sua reddiderint (i.e. Gallis), Liv. 39, 55, 3. — (β) *One's own affairs:* aliena ut melius videant et dijudicent Quam sua, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 96: cognoscunt ... immobile agmen et sua quemque molientem, Liv. 10, 20, 8: omnia ei hostium non secus quam sua nota erant, id. 22, 41, 5: aliena cum suis perdidit, Sen. Ben. 7, 16, 3.—*Absol.*, referring to a *noun fem.:* sua (finxit) C. Cassius (= suas persuasiones; cf. the context), Quint. 6, 3, 90.

B. Predicative uses: suum esse, facere, fieri, putare, etc., like a *gen. poss.*, *to be, etc., the property*, or *under the dominion, control, power of* the antecedent. **1.** Of property in things. (α) Corporeal: scripsit causam dicere Prius aurum quare sit suum, Ter. Eun. prol. 11: nihil erat cujusquam quod non hoc anno suum fore putabat (Clodius), Cic. Mil. 32, 87: quia suum cujusque fit, eorum quae naturâ fuerant communia quod cuique obtigit, id quisque teneat, id. Off. 1, 7, 21: Juba suam esse praedicans praedam, Caes. B. C. 3, 84: gratum sibi populum facturum, si omnes res Neapolitanorum suas duxissent, Liv. 22, 32, 8: libros esse dicimus Ciceronis; eosdem Dorus librarius suos vocat, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 1: cum enim istarum personarum nihil suum esse possit, *since these persons can own nothing*, Gai. Inst. 2, 96; cf. Dig. 1, 7, 15 pr.—Virtually predicative: referas ad eos qui suam rem nullam habent (= rem quae sua sit), *nothing of their own*, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15: qui in potestate nostrâ est, nihil suum habere potest, Gai. Inst. 2, 84. — (β) Of literary works: quae convenere in Andriam ex Perinthiâ Fatetur transtulisse, atque usum pro suis (= quasi sua essent), Ter. And. prol. 14: potest autem ... quae tum audiet ... ingenue pro suis dicere, *his own thoughts*, Quint. 12, 3, 3.—(γ) Of a country or people: suum facere = suae dicionis facere: commemorat ut (Caesar) magnam partem Italiae beneficio atque auctoritate eorum suam fecerit, Caes. B. C. 2, 32: in quam (Asiam) jam ex parte suam fecerit, Liv. 44, 24, 4: crudelissima ac superbissima gens sua omnia suique arbitrii facit, id. 21, 44, 5.—(δ) Trop.: omnia sua putavit quae vos vestra esse velletis, Cic. Phil. 11, 12, 27: non meminit, illum exercitum senatûs populique Romani esse, non suum, id. ib. 13, 6, 4:

probavit, non rempublicam suam esse, sed se reipublicae, Sen. Clem. 1, 19, 8; so of incorporeal things: hi si velint scire quam brevis eorum vita sit, cogitent ex quotâ parte sua sit, *how much of it is their own,* id. Brev. Vit. 19, 3; so, suum facere, *to appropriate:* prudentis est, id quod in quoque optimum est, si possit, suum facere, Quint. 10, 2, 26: quaeremus quomodo animus (hanc virtutem) usu suam faciat, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 1.—**2.** Of persons. (α) *Under a master's* or *father's control:* ut lege caverent, ne quis quem civitatis mutandae causâ suum faceret, neve alienaret, *make any one his slave,* Liv. 41, 8, 12: quid eam tum? suamne esse ajebat, *his daughter,* i. e. *in his power?* Ter. And. 5, 4, 29: eduxit mater pro suâ (= quasi sua esset), id. Eun. 1, 2, 76.—(β) Reflexively = sui juris, *independent, one's own master* or *mistress, not subject to another's control, under one's own control* (v. sui juris, infra): ancilla, quae mea fuit hodie, sua nunc est, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 3.—(γ) Of moral power over others: suus = *devoted* to one: hice hoc munere arbitrantur Suam Thaidem esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 38: eos hic fecit suos Paulo sumptu, id. Ad. 5, 4, 21: sed istunc exora, ut (mulierem) suam esse adsimulet, *to be friendly to him,* id. Heaut. 2, 3, 117: cum Antonio sic agens ut perspiciat, si in eo negotio nobis satisfecerit, totum me futurum suum, Cic. Att. 14, 1 a, 2: Alpheus ... utebatur populo sane suo, *devoted to him,* id. Quint. 7, 29.—Poet.: vota suos habuere deos, *the vows* (inst. of the persons uttering them) *had the gods on their side,* Ov. M. 4, 373.—(δ) Of power over one's self, etc.: nam qui sciet ubi quidque positum sit, quâque eo veniat, is poterit eruere, semperque esse in disputando suus, *self-possessed,* Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 10: inaestimabile bonum est suum fieri, *self-control,* Sen. Ep. 75, 18: (furiosus) qui suus non est, Dig. 42, 4, 7, § 9: vix sua, vix sanae virgo Niseia compos Mentis erat, Ov. M. 8, 35.—**3.** Suum est, as *impers. predicate:* = ejus est, *characteristic of, peculiar to* one (very rare): dixit antea, sed suum illud est, nihil ut affirmet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 42, 99.

C. Attributive usages, almost always (except in Seneca) with suus before its noun. **1.** The property, relations, affairs, etc., of one opposed to those of another, *own.* **a.** Opposition expressed: nihil de suo casu, multa de vestro querebatur, Cic. Balb. 8, 21: sua sibi propiora pericula quam mea loquebantur, id. Sest. 18, 40: suasque et imperatoris laudes canentes, Liv. 45, 38, 12: damnatione collegae et suâ, id. 22, 35, 3: Senecae fratris morte pavidum et pro suâ incolumitate pavidum, Tac. A. 14, 73: velut pro Vitellio conquerentes suum dolorem proferebant, id. H. 3, 37; opp. alienus: ut suo potius tempore mercatorem admitterent, quam celerius alieno, *at a time convenient to themselves,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 11.—Without antecedent, opp. externus: (Platoni) duo placet esse motus, unum suum, alterum externum, esse autem divinius quod ipsum ex se suâ sponte moveatur, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32.—**b.** Implied: voluptatem suis se finibus tenere jubeamus, *within the limits assigned to it,* Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 1: cum vobis immortale monumentum suis paene manibus senatus ... exstruxerit, id. Phil. 14, 12, 33: superiores (amnes) in Italiâ, hic (Rhodanus) trans Alpes, hospitales suas tantum, nec largiores quam intulere aquas vehentes, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224: colligitur aqua ex imbribus; ex suo fonte nativa est, Sen. Q. N. 3, 3: pennas ambo non habuere suas (non suas = alienas), Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 24.—**c.** In particular phrases. (α) Suâ sponte and suo Marte, *of one's own accord, by one's self, without the suggestion, influence, aid,* etc., of others: Caesar bellum contra Antonium suâ sponte suscepit, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 5: suâ sponte ad Caesarem in jus adierunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 87.—So of things, = per se, *by* or *of itself, for itself, for its own sake:* jus et omne honestum suâ sponte expetendum (cf. in the context: per se igitur jus est expetendum), Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 48: justitium suâ sponte inceptum priusquam indiceretur, *by itself,* i. e. *without a decree,* Liv. 9, 7, 8; so, sortes suâ sponte attenuatas, id. 22, 1, 11 (cf. id. 22, 38, 13; 35, 14, 4, I. A. 2., supra): rex enim ipse, suâ sponte, nullis commentariis Caesaris, simul atque audivit ejus interitum suo Marte res suas recuperavit, Cic. Phil. 2, 37, 95.—(β) Suus locus, in milit. lang., *one's own ground, position,* or *lines:* restitit suo loco Romana acies (opp. to the advance of the enemy), Liv. 22, 16, 2.—So figuratively: et staturas suo loco leges, Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2: aciem instruxit primum suis locis, pauloque a castris Pompeji longius, Caes. B. C. 3, 84 (cf.: suo loco, 7. b. γ, infra).—(γ) For suo jure v. 3. infra.—(δ) Sua Venus = one's own Venus, i. e. *good luck* (v. Venus): ille non est mihi par virtutibus, nec officiis; sed habuit suam Venerem, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2.—**2.** Of private relations (opp. to public): ut in suis rebus, ita in re publicâ luxuriosus nepos, Cic. Agr. 2, 18, 48: deinde ut communibus pro communibus utatur, privatis ut suis, id. Off. 1, 7, 20: quod oppidum Labienus suâ pecuniâ exaedificaverat, Caes. B. C. 1, 15: militibus agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, i. e. *his private property,* id. ib. 1, 17; Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 3.—**3.** Of just rights or claims: imperatori senatuique honos suus redditus, *due to them,* Liv. 3, 10, 3: neque inpedimento fuit, quominus religionibus suus tenor suaque observatio redderetur, Val. Max. 1, 1, 8: quibus omnibus debetur suus decor, Quint. 11, 1, 41.—So distributively: is mensibus suis dimisit legionem, *in the month in which each soldier was entitled to his discharge,* Liv. 40, 41, 8.—Esp.: suo jure (so, meo, nostro, tuo, etc., jure), *by his own right:* Tullus Hostilius qui suo jure in portâ nomen inscripsit, Cic. Phil. 13, 12, 26: earum rerum hic A. Licinius fructum a me repetere prope suo jure debet, id. Arch. 1, 1; id. Marcell. 2, 6; id. Phil. 2, 25, 62; id. Balb. 8, 21: numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, *by its unquestionable right,* id. Mil. 33, 88.—**4.** Of that to which one is exclusively devoted: huic quaestioni suum diem dabimus, *a day for its exclusive discussion,* Sen. Ep. 94, 52: homini autem suum bonum ratio est, *his exclusive good,* id. ib. 76, 10: in majorem me quaestionem vocas, cui suus locus, suus dies dandus est, id. Q. N. 2, 46, 1.—With proprius: mentio inlata apud senatum est, rem suo proprio magistratu egere, *that the business needed a particular officer exclusively for itself,* Liv. 4, 8, 4: et Hannibalem suo proprio occupandum bello, id. 27, 38, 7; cf.: dissupasset hostes, ni suo proprio eum proelio equites Volscorum exceptum tenuissent, *in which they alone fought,* id. 3, 70, 4: mare habet suas venas quibus impletur, *by which it alone is fed,* Sen. Q. N. 3, 14, 3.—**5.** *According to one's liking, of one's own choice.* **a.** Of persons, *devoted to* one, *friendly, dear:* Milone occiso (Clodius) habuisset suos consules, *after his own heart,* Cic. Mil. 33, 89: collegit ipse se contra suum Clodium, *his dear Clodius,* id. Pis. 12, 27 (cf.: suum facere, habere, II. B. 2. γ).—**b.** Of things, *favorable.* (α) Of place: neque Jugurtham nisi ... suo loco pugnam facere, *on his own ground,* i. e. *chosen by him, favorable,* Sall. J. 61, 1: hic magna auxilia expectabant et suis locis bellum in hiemem ducere cogitabant, Caes. B. C. 1, 61; cf.: numquam nostris locis laboravimus, Liv. 9, 19, 15.—(β) Of time: cum Perseus suo maxime tempore et alieno hostibus incipere bellum posset, Liv. 42, 43, 3; v. 7. β, infra.—**c.** Of circumstances: sua occasio, *a favorable opportunity;* sometimes without antecedent: neque occasioni tuae desis, neque suam occasionem hosti des, Liv. 22, 39, 21: tantum abfuit ut ex incommodo alieno sua occasio peteretur, id. 4, 58, 2: aestuque suo Locros trajecit, *a favorable tide,* id. 23, 41, 11: ignoranti quem portum petat nullus suus ventus est, Sen. Ep. 71, 3: orba suis essent etiamnunc lintea ventis, Ov. M. 13, 195: aut ille Ventis iturus non suis, Hor. Epod. 9, 30.—**6.** Of persons or things, *peculiar, particular:* quae est ei (animo) natura? Propria, puto, et sua, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70: omnis enim motus animi suum quendam a naturâ habet vultum, id. de Or. 3, 57, 316: geometrae et musici ... more quodam loquuntur suo. Ipsae rhetorum artes verbis in docendo quasi privatis utuntur ac suis, id. Fin. 3, 1, 4: sensus omnis habet suum finem, *its peculiar limits,* Quint. 9, 4, 61: animus cum suum ambitum complevit et finibus se suis cinxit, consummatum est summum bonum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 9, 3: est etiam in nominibus (*nouns*) diverso collocatis sua gratia, *their peculiar elegance,* Quint. 9, 3, 86: ibi non bello aperto, sed suis artibus, fraude et insidiis, est paene circumventus, Liv. 21, 34, 1: nec Hannibalem fefellit, suis se artibus peti, id. 22, 16, 5: adversus hostem non virtute tantum, sed suis (i. e. hostis) etiam pugnare consiliis oportebat, Flor. 2, 6, 26: liberam Minucii temeritatem se suo modo expleturum, Liv. 22, 28, 2: equites ovantes sui moris carmine, id. 10, 26, 11: exsultans cum sui moris tripudiis, id. 21, 42, 3: tripudiantes suo more, id. 23, 26, 9.—So, suo Marte, referring to the style of fighting peculiar to the different arms: equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, *that the cavalry were fighting both in their own style and in that of the other arms,* Liv. 3, 62, 9; cf.: suo Marte, 1. c. α. supra.—And distributively (= suus quisque): suos autem haec operum genera ut auctores, sic etiam amatores habent, Quint. 12, 10, 2: illa vero fatidica fulmina ex alto et ex suis venire sideribus, Plin. 2, 43, 43, § 113; cf.: quae quidem planiora suis exemplis reddentur, Val. Max. 3, 4 prooem.—**7.** *Proper, right.* **a.** Referring to one's ordinary or normal condition: quod certe non fecisset, si suum numerum naves habuissent, *their regular complement,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 133.—So poet.: flecte ratem! numerum non habet illa suum, *its full number,* Ov. H. 10, 36: novus exercitus consulibus est decretus: binae legiones cum suo equitatu, Liv. 40, 36, 6: cum suo justo equitatu, id. 21, 17, 8: totam (disciplinam) in suum statum redegit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: tranquillâ mente et vultu suo, *with the ordinary expression of his face,* Sen. Clem. 2, 6, 2: media pars aëris ab his (ignibus) submota, in frigore suo manet. Natura enim aëris gelida est, id. Q. N. 2, 10, 4: cornuaque in patriis non sua vidit aquis, *not natural to her,* Ov. H. 14, 90.—So, non suus, of ingrafted branches and their fruit: miraturque (arbos) novas frondis et non sua poma, Verg. G. 2, 82.—**b.** Of time, *proper, regular,* etc. (cf. 5. β, supra). (α) *The regular time* (= stato tempore): signum quod semper tempore exoritur suo, Plaut. Rud. prol. 4: cum et recte et suo tempore pepererit, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 16: aestas suo tempore incanduit ...; tam solstitium quam aequinoctium suos dies retulit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: omnes venti vicibus suis spirant majore ex parte, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.—(β) *The right* or *proper time:* salictum suo tempore caedito, Cato, R. R. 33: cessit e vitâ suo magis quam suorum civium tempore, *the right time for himself,* Cic. Brut. 1, 4; so, exstingui homini suo tempore optabile est, id. Sen. 23, 85: Scandilius dicit se suo tempore rediturum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139: si Ardeates sua tempora exspectare velint, Liv. 4, 7, 6: Chrysippus dicit, illum ... operiri debere suum tempus, ad quod velut dato signo prosiliat, Sen. Ben. 2, 25, 3: quam multi exercitus tempore suo victorem hostem pepulerunt! Liv. 44, 39, 4.—Without antecedent: sed suo tempore totius sceleris hujus fons aperietur, Cic. Phil. 14, 6, 15; cf.: de ordine laudis, etc., praecipiemus suo tempore, Quint. 2, 4, 21.—(γ) Suo loco = *at the proper place:* quae erant prudentiae propria suo loco dicta sunt, Cic. Off. 1, 40, 143: quod reddetur suo loco, Quint. 11, 1, 16: ut suo loco dicetur, Plin. 2, 90, 102, § 221: inscripta quae suis locis reddam, id. 1, prooem. § 27; Sen. Ben. 2, 20, 2; cf. 1. c. β; 4. supra.—(δ) *Suited, appropriate, adapted to* one: in eodem fundo suum quidquid conseri oportet, Cato, R. R. 7: siquidem hanc vendidero pretio suo, *at a suitable price,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 30: in partes suas digerenda causa, Quint. 11, 1, 6: confundetur quidquid in suas partes natura digessit, Sen. Q. N. 3, 29, 8.—Poet.: haec ego dumque queror, lacrimae sua verba sequuntur, Deque meis oculis in tua membra cadunt, *appropriate,* i. e. tristia, Ov. H. 14, 67.—Without antecedent: suum quidquid genus talearum serito, *any fit kind,* i. e. suited to the ground, Cato, R. R. 48.—**8.** *Own,* with the notion of independence of, or dependence on others (cf. B. 2. γ δ). **a.** Of political independence: pacem condicionibus his fecerunt ut Capuae suae leges, sui magistratus essent, *her own laws,* i. e. not subject to Carthage, Liv. 23, 7, 2: libe-

ros eos ac suis legibus victuros, id. 25, 23, 4.— Esp. in the phrases suae potestatis or in suâ potestate esse, suo jure uti, sui juris esse: Puteolos, qui nunc in suâ potestate sunt, suo jure, libertate aequâ utuntur, totos occupabunt, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 86: Rhegini potestatis suae ad ultimum remanserunt, *retained their self-government*, Liv. 23, 30, 9: urbem ne quam formulae sui juris facerent, id. 38, 9, 10. — **b.** Of paternal authority. (α) *Free from the power of the paterfamilias;* in the phrases sui juris esse, suae potestatis esse, *to be independent:* quaedam personae sui juris sunt, quaedam alieno juri sunt subjectae, Gai. Inst. 1, 48: sui juris sunt familiarum suarum principes, id est pater familiae, itemque mater familiae, Ulp. Fragm. 4, 1: liberi parentum potestate liberantur emancipatione. Sed filius quidem ter manumissus sui juris fit, ceteri autem liberi unâ manumissione sui juris fiunt, id. ib. 10, 1: morte patris filius et filia sui juris fiunt, id. ib. 10, 2: patres familiarum sunt qui sunt suae potestatis, Dig. 1, 6, 4: si modo defunctus testator suae potestatis mortis tempore fuerit, Gai. Inst. 2, 147. — With indef. reference: si sui juris sumus, Dig. 46, 2, 20; cf.: pro suo possideo, 2. a. supra.—Attributively: sui juris arrogatio feminae, Cod. Just. 8, 47, 8: homo sui juris, ib. 10, § 5.— Trop.: sapiens numquam semiliber erit: integrae semper libertatis et sui juris, Sen. Brev. Vit. 5, 3: non illarum coitu fieri cometen, sed proprium et sui juris esse, id. Q. N. 7, 12, 2: nullique sunt tam feri et sui juris adfectus, ut non disciplinâ perdomentur, id. Ira, 2, 12, 3. — (β) *Subject to paternal authority*, in the phrases suus heres, sui liberi; suus heres, *an heir who had been in the paternal power of the deceased:* CVI SVVS HERES NON SIT, XII. Tab. fr. 5, 4.—In the jurists without antecedent: sui et necessarii heredes sunt velut filius filiave, nepos neptisve ex filiâ, deinceps ceteri qui modo in potestate morientis fuerunt, Gai. Inst. 2, 156: (emancipati liberi) non sunt sui heredes, ib. 2, 135: alia facta est juris interpretatio inter suos heredes, ib. 3, 15: datur patrono adversus suos heredes bonorum possessio (where patrono is not the antecedent of suos), ib. 3, 41: sui heredes vel instituendi sunt vel exheredandi, Ulp. Fragm. 22, 14: accrescunt suis quidem heredibus in partem virilem, extraneis autem in partem dimidiam, id. ib. 22, 17. — Sui liberi, children in paternal power: de suis et legitimis liberis, Cod. Just. 6, 55 inscr.

D. In particular connections. **1.** With ipse, *his own*, etc. (cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 696). **a.** Ipse agreeing with the antecedent of suus, the antecedent being, (α) A *subject-nom.:* (ingenium ejus) valet ipsum suis viribus, *by its own strength*, Cic. Cael. 19, 45: legio Martia non ipsa suis decretis hostem judicavit Antonium? *by its own resolutions*, id. Phil. 4, 2, 5: ruit ipse suis cladibus, id. ib. 14, 3, 8: si ex scriptis cognosci ipsi suis potuissent, id. de Or. 2, 2, 8: qui se ipse suâ gravitate et castimoniâ defenderet, id. Cael. 5, 11: quod ipse suae civitatis imperium obtenturus esset, Caes. B. G. 1, 3: suâmet ipsae fraude omnes interierunt, Liv. 8, 18, 9; 39, 49, 3: ut saeviret ipse in suum sanguinem effecerunt, id. 40, 5, 1: respicerent suum ipsi exercitum, id. 42, 52, 10; 21, 31, 12; 22, 38, 3; 6, 19, 6.—(β) A *subject-acc.:* sunt qui dicant eam suâ ipsam peremptam mercede, Liv. 1, 11, 9: (tribuniciam potestatem) suis ipsam viribus dissolvi, id. 2, 44, 2.—(γ) An object in *dat.* or *acc.:* sic ut ipsis consistendi in suis munitionibus locus non esset, Caes. B. C. 2. 6: tribuni (hostem) intra suamet ipsum moenia compulere, Liv. 6, 36, 4: alios sua ipsos invidia opportunos interemit, id. 1, 54, 8; 22, 14, 13.—Suus as adjunct of subject (rare): aliquando sua praesidia in ipsos consurrexerunt, *their own garrisons revolted against them*, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 1.—**b.** With *gen.* of *ipse*, strengthening the possessive notion (cf. 4.; post-Aug. and very rare, but freq. in modern Lat.): aves (foetus suos) libero caelo suaeque ipsorum fiduciae permittunt, Quint. 2, 6, 7 (but tuus ipsius occurs in Cic.: tuo ipsius studio, Cic. Mur. 4, 9: tuam ipsius amicitiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4, § 7).—**c.** Both suus and ipse agreeing with the governing noun (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): quae tamen in ipso cursu suo dissipata est (= ipsa in cursu suo), *in its very course*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 3 dub.: suamet ipsa scelera, Sall. C. 23, 2 (Dietsch ex conj. ipse): suismet ipsis corporibus, Liv. 2, 19, 5 MSS. (Weissenb. ex conj. ipsi): a suismet ipsis praesidiis, id. 8, 25, 6 MSS. (Weissenb. ipsi).—**2.** With quisque, distributively, *each* (*every one*) . . . *his own;* in prose quisque is generally preceded by suus. **a.** Quisque and suus in different cases. (α) Quisque as *subject-nom.:* sentit enim vim quisque suam quoad possit abuti, Lucr. 5, 1033: suo quisque loco cubet, Cato, R. R. 5: suum quisque noscat ingenium, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 114: ad suam quisque (me disciplinam) rapiet, id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset, id. Mil. 10, 29: cum suo quisque auxilio uteretur, Caes. B. C. 1, 51: celeriter ad suos quisque ordines redit, id. ib. 3, 37.—In apposition with *plur. subj.* (freq. in Liv.): nunc alii sensus quo pacto quisque suam rem Sentiat, Lucr. 4, 522: ut omnes cives Romani in suis quisque centuriis primâ luce adessent, *that all the Roman citizens should be present, each in his own centuria*, Liv. 1, 44, 1: hinc senatus, hinc plebs, suum quisque intuentes ducem constiterant, id. 6, 15, 3: ut (trigemini) pro suâ quisque patriâ dimicent, id. 1, 24, 2: stabant compositi suis quisque ordinibus, id. 44, 38, 11: (consules) in suas quisque provincias proficiscuntur, id. 25, 12, 2; 25, 26, 13: in suo quaeque (stella) motu naturam suam exercent, Plin. 2, 39, 39, § 106.—With *abl. absol.:* omnes, velut dis auctoribus in spem suam quisque acceptis, proelium unâ voce poscunt, Liv. 21, 45, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: relictis suis quisque stationibus . . . concurrerunt, id. 32, 24, 4; 4, 44, 10; 39, 49, 3; 2, 38, 6.—(β) With *acc.* of quisque as *subj.:* fabrum esse suae quemque fortunae, App. Claud. ap. Ps.-Sall. Ep. ad Caes. Rep. c. 1.: sui quemque juris et retinendi et dimittendi esse dominum, Cic. Balb. 13, 31: recipere se in domos suas quemque jussit, Liv. 25, 10, 9; and (ungrammatically) *nom.*, as apposition to a *subj.-acc.:* se non modo suam quisque patriam, sed totam Siciliam relicturos, id. 26, 29, 3 MSS. (Weissenb. ex conj. quosque).—(γ) As adjunct of the *subject-nom.*, with a case of quisque as *object, attribut. gen.*, etc.: sua cujusque animantis natura est, Cic. Fin. 5, 9, 25: sua quemque fraus, suum facinus, suum scelus, etc., de sanitate ac mente deturbat, id. Pis. 20, 46: sua quemque fraus et suus terror maxime vexat, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: suum cuique incommodum ferendum est, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: ut solidum suum cuique solvatur, id. Rab. Post. 17, 46: ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, Liv. 3, 16, 3: ut sua cuique respublica in manu esset, id. 26, 8, 11: animus suus cuique ordinem pugnandi dabat, id. 22, 5, 8: tentorium suum cuique militi domus ac penates sunt, id. 44, 39, 5: suus cuique (stellae) color est, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg. E. 2, 65: stat sua cuique dies, id. A. 10, 467.—(δ) As *predicate-nom.* (v. II. B.): opinionem, quae sua cuique conjectanti esse potest, Liv. 6, 12, 3.—(ε) As adjunct of *subj.-acc.:* suum cuique honorem et gradum redditum gaudeo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 136: scientiam autem suam cujusque artis esse, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26.—(ζ) As adjunct of an object, with a case of quisque as *object* or *attribut. gen.:* suam cuique sponsam, mihi meam: suum cuique amorem, mihi meum, Atil. Fragm. inc. 1: suom cuique per me uti atque frui licet, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24 (23), 1: ut suo quemque appellem nomine, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 52: placet Stoicis suo quamque rem nomine appellare, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1: ad suam cujusque naturam consilium est omne revocandum, id. Off. 1, 33, 119: justitia quae suum cuique distribuit, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38: in tribuendo suum cuique, id. Off. 1, 5, 14: Turnus sui cuique periculi recens erat documentum, Liv. 1, 52, 4: in trimatu suo cuique dimidiam esse mensuram futurae certum esse, Plin. 7, 15, 16, § 73: certa cuique rerum suarum possessio, Vell. 2, 89, 4; cf.: qua re suum unicuique studium suaque omnibus delectatio relinquatur, Ps.-Cic. Cons. 26, 93.—With quemque in apposition with *acc. plur.:* Camillus vidit intentos opifices suo quemque operi, Liv. 6, 25, 9; so *cujusque* in appos. with *gen. plur.:* trium clarissimorum suae cujusque gentis virorum mors, id. 39, 52, 7; and *cuique* with *dat. plur.:* sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam hominibus, Poët. ap. Nep. Att. 11, 6 (where Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, 372, reads quique, ex conj.; cf. b. β, infra).—**b.** Attraction of suus and quisque as adjuncts of nouns. (α) Attraction of suus: ut nemo sit nostrum quin in sensibus sui cujusque generis judicium requirat acrius (= suum cujusque generis judicium), Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: quas tamen inter omnes (voces) est suo quoque in genere (vox) mediocris (= inter omnes voces est mediocris vox, sua quoque in genere), id. de Or. 3, 57, 216: eo concilia suae cujusque regionis indici jussit (= sua cujusque regionis concilia), Liv. 45, 29, 10: equites suae cuique parti post principia collocat (= equites suos cuique parti), id. 3, 22, 6: cum motibus armorum et corporum suae cuique genti assuetis, id. 25, 17, 5: legiones deducebantur cum tribunis et centurionibus et sui cujusque ordinis militibus (= suis cujusque), Tac. A. 14, 27: quae sui cujusque sunt ingenii, Quint. 7, 10, 10 Halm (al. sua): sui cujusque ingenii poma vel semina gerunt (= sua cujusque), Col. 3, 1; and by a double attraction: has (cohortes) subsidiariae ternae et aliae totidem suae cujusque legionis subsequebantur (= has cohortes . . . totidem cujusque legionis, suam quaeque legionem, subsequebantur), Caes. B. C. 1, 83.—(β) Attraction of quisque: tanta ibi copia venustatum in suo quique loco sita, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (al. quaeque): quodvis frumentum non tamen omne Quique suo genere inter se simile esse videbis, Lucr. 2, 372 Lachm. and Munro ad loc.: cum verba debeant sui cujusque generis copulari, Varr. L. L. 10, 48: in sensibus sui cujusque generis judicium, Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 19: haec igitur proclivitas ad suum quodque genus aegrotatio dicatur, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 28: separatim greges sui cujusque generis nocte remeabant (= greges sui quisque generis), Liv. 24, 3, 5: ut sui cujusque mensis acciperet (frumentum), Suet. Aug. 40; and quisque both attracted and in its own case: quia cujusque partis naturae et in corpore et in animo sua quaeque vis sit (where either cujusque or quaeque is redundant), Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 46; v. Madv. ad loc.; Cato, R. R. 23 *fin.;* so esp. in the phrases suo quoque tempore, anno, die, loco, etc.: pecunia, quae in stipendium Romanis suo quoque anno penderetur, deerat (= suo quaeque anno), *each instalment in the year when due*, Liv. 33, 46, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.: suo quoque loco, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 2; 1, 22, 6: opera quae suis quibusque temporibus anni vilicum exsequi oporteret, Col. 11, 3: suo quoque tempore, Vitr. 2, 9, 4: nisi suâ quâque die usurae exsolverentur (= suâ quaeque die), Dig. 22, 1, 12 *init.;* 13, 7, 8, § 3: ut opera rustica suo quoque tempore faciat, ib. 19, 2, 25, § 3 (al. quaeque).—**c.** In the order quisque . . . suus. (α) In relative clauses, comparative clauses with *ut*, and interrogative clauses introduced by quid, etc., where quisque immediately follows the relative, etc.: ut quisque suom volt esse, ita est, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 45; cf. with sibi, Cic. Leg. 1, 18, 49; id. Lael. 9, 30: expendere oportere quid quisque habeat sui . . . nec velle experiri quam se aliena deceant. Id enim maxime quemque decet quod est cujusque maxime suum, id. Off. 1, 31, 113: neque solum quid in senatu quisque civitatis suae dicerent ignorabant, sed, etc., Liv. 32, 19, 9: gratius id fore laetiusque quod quisque suâ manu ex hoste captum rettulerit, id. 5, 20, 8; 6, 25, 10; cf.: in quibus cum multa sint quae sua quisque dicere velit, nihil est quod quisque suum possit dicere, Sen. Vit. Beat. 23, 1.—(β) If the emphasis is not on suus, but (for quisque, when emphatic, unusquisque is used) on some other word: in civitates quemque suas . . . dimisit, Liv. 21, 48, 2: in patriam quisque suam remissus est, Just. 33, 2, 8: in vestigio quemque suo vidit, Liv. 28, 22, 15; cf.: hospitibus quisque suis scribebant, id. 33, 45, 6: pro facultatibus quisque suis, id. 42, 53, 3; cf.: respiciendae sunt cuique facultates suae, Sen. Ben. 2, 15, 3: praecipitat quisque vitam suam et futuri desiderio laborat, id. Brev. Vit. 7, 5; id. Ben. 7, 5, 1: tunc praeceps quisque se proripit et penates suos deserit, id. Q. N. 6, 1, 5; 5, 18, 8: summum quisque causae suae judicem facit, Plin. 1, prooem. § 10: aestimatione nocturnae

quietis, dimidio quisque spatio vitae suae vivit, id. 7, 50, 51, § 167.— (γ) Poets adopt the order quisque suus when the metre requires it, Verg. A. 6, 743: oscula quisque suae matri tulerunt, Ov. F. 2, 715. — (δ) When suus and quisque belong to different clauses: atque earum quaeque, suum tenens munus . . . manet in lege naturae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38. — **d.** Suus uterque, or uterque suus, distributively of two subjects: suas uterque legiones reducit in castra, Caes. B. C. 1, 40; 2, 28: ideo quod uterque suam legem confirmare debebit, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 142: cum sui utrosque adhortarentur, Liv. 1, 25, 1: ad utrumque ducem sui redierunt, id. 21, 29, 5: utraque (lex) suâ viâ it, Sen. Ben. 6, 6, 1; cf. uterque, in apposit.: nec ipsi tam inter se acriter contenderunt, quam studia excitaverant uterque sui corporis hominum, Liv. 26, 48, 6.—**3.** With *sibi*. (α) Sibi with pronom. force (cf. sui, IV. C. *fin.*): reddam suum sibi, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 119 (= ei; but referred to β, infra, by Brix ad loc.); cf.: suam rem sibi salvam sistam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 123: idem lege sibi suâ curationem petet, *for himself*, Cic. Agr. 2, 9, 22 (cf. id. Phil. 2, 37, 96; I. B. 2. b. supra): ut vindicare sibi suum fulgorem possint, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 11; cf. the formula of divorce: tuas res tibi habeto, Dig. 24, 2, 2.—Hence, illam suam suas res sibi habere jussit, Cic. Phil. 2, 28, 69.— (β) With sibi redundant, to strengthen suus (ante- and post-class. and colloq.): quo pacto serviat suo sibi patri, Plaut. Capt. prol. 5: eum necabam ilico per cerebrum pinnâ suâ sibi, quasi turturem, id. Poen. 2, 40; v. sui, IV. C. and the passages there cited.—**4.** With *gen.* agreeing with the subject of suus: quas cum solus pertulisset ut sua unius in his gratia esset, *that the credit of it should belong to him alone*, Liv. 2, 8, 3: qui de suâ unius sententiâ omnia gerat, id. 44, 22, 11; cf.: unam Aegyptus in hoc spem habet suam, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 2.—For suus ipsius, etc., v. D. 1. b. supra.—**5.** With *demonstr.*, *rel.*, or *indef. pronn.* and *adjj.*, *of his, hers*, etc.: postulat ut ad hanc suam praedam adjutores vos profiteamini, *to this booty of his*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: Sestius cum illo exercitu suo, id. Sest. 5, 12: quâ gravitate suâ, id. ib. 61, 129: suam rem publicam illam defenderunt, *that republic of theirs*, id. ib. 67, 141: in istum civem suum, *against this citizen of theirs*, id. Balb. 18, 41: cum illo suo pari, id. Pis. 8, 18: te nullâ suâ calamitate civitas satiare potest? id. Phil. 8, 6, 19: dubitatis igitur, quin vos M. Laterensis ad suam spem aliquam delegerit, *for some hope of his*, id. Planc. 16, 39: non tam suâ ullâ spe quam militum impetu tractus, *by any hope of his*, Liv. 25, 21, 5: nullo suo merito, *from no fault of theirs*, id. 26, 29, 4: ipse arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, *with a few of his friends*, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—**6.** With descriptive *adjj.* (α) Standing before the *adj.* and *noun* (so most freq.): suorum improbissimorum sermonum domicilium, Cic. Pis. 31, 76: causam sui dementissimi consilii, id. Phil. 2, 22, 53: suam insatiabilem crudelitatem, id. ib. 11, 3, 8: suis amplissimis fortunis, id. ib. 13, 8, 16: suum pristinum morem, id. Pis. 12, 27: suis lenissimis postulatis, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: simili ratione Pompeius in suis veteribus castris consedit (suis emphatic; cf. β, infra), id. ib. 3, 76.—(β) Between the *adj.* and *noun* (less emphatic): pro eximiis suis beneficiis, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: propter summam suam humanitatem, id. Fam. 15, 14, 1: ex praeteritis suis officiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: Caesar in veteribus suis castris consedit, id. ib. 3, 76.—(γ) After *adj.* and *noun*: veterem amicum suum excepit, Cic. Rab. Post. 16, 43: in illo ardenti tribunatu suo, id. Sest. 54, 116.—**7.** Objectively for the *pers. pron.* (rare): neque cuiquam mortalium injuriae suae parvae videntur (= sibi illatae), Sall. C. 51, 11; so, neglectam ab Scipione et nimis leviter latam suam injuriam ratus, Liv. 29, 9, 9: ipsae enim leges te a cognitione suâ judicio publico reppulerunt (= a se cognoscendo), Cic. Balb. 14, 32: suam invidiam tali morte quaesitam (= quaesitum esse ab eo ut homines se inviderent), Tac. A. 3, 16; so, nulla sua invidia, Cic. Mil. 15, 40.—**8.** *Abl. fem.* suâ, with *refert* or *interest*, for *gen.* of the *pers. pron.*: neminem esse qui quomodo se habeat nihil suâ censeat interesse, Cic. Fin. 5, 10, 30: si scit suâ nihil interesse utrum anima per os, an per jugulum exeat, Sen. Ep. 76, 33; v. intersum, III.—**9.** Strengthened by the suffix *-pte* or *-met*. (α) By *-pte* (not used with ipse) affixed to the forms suâ, suo, and (ante-class.) suum: quom illa osculata esset suumpte amicum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 38: ut terrena suopte nutu et suo pondere in terram ferantur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: ferri suopte pondere, id. N. D. 1, 25, 69: suâpte naturâ, id. Fat. 18, 42: suâpte vi et natura, id. ib. 19, 43; id. Fin. 1, 16, 54; 5, 22, 61: suopte ingenio, Liv. 25, 18; so id. 1, 25, 1; 1, 18, 4: suâpte manu, Cic. Or. 3, 3, 10: locus suâpte naturâ infestus, Liv. 44, 6, 9; so, suâpte naturâ, id. 4, 22, 4: flumina suâpte naturâ vasta, Sen. Q. N. 3, 27, 8; so id. Ben. 4, 17, 2: sponte suâpte, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, § 70.— (β) With *-met*, almost always followed by ipse (in all forms of suus except suus, suum, suae, and suorum): suomet ipsi more, Sall. J. 31, 6: suomet ipsi instrumento, Liv. 22, 14, 13: suomet ipsi metu, Tac. H. 3, 16 *fin.*: suâmet ipsum pecuniâ, Sall. J. 8, 2: suamet ipsae fraude, Liv. 8, 18, 9: intra suamet ipsum moenia, id. 6, 36, 4: suismet ipsi praesidiis, id. 8, 25, 6: suismet ipsis corporibus, id. 2, 19, 5: suosmet ipsi cives, id. 2, 9, 5: suasmet ipse spes, Tac. A. 3, 66 *fin.*—Without ipse: populum suimet sanguinis mercede, Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 41, 25 Dietsch: magna pars suismet aut proxumorum telis obtruncabantur, id. ib. 2, 52 ib.

† **sўăgrus**, i, *f.*, = σύαγρος, *a kind of palm-tree*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 41.

Sўbăris, is, *f.*, = Σύβαρις. **I.** *A town in Magna Græcia, noted for the effeminacy and debauchery of its inhabitants*, afterwards called Thurii, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15, 28; Liv. 26, 39, 7; Plin. 7, 22, 22, § 86; 3, 11, 15, § 97; Ov. M. 15, 51.—Hence, **1. Sўbărīta**, ae, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Sybaris, a Sybarite*, Sen. Ira, 2, 25, 2; Quint. 3, 7, 24.—**2. Sўbărītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Sybaris, Sybaritan*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2: exercitus, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 157.—**3. Sўbărītĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sybaris, Sybaritan*: libelli, *Sybaritan*, i. e. *lewd, obscene*, Mart. 12, 96, 2; Lampr. Elag. 30.—**4. Sўbărītis**, idis, *f.*, *the name of a lascivious poem*, Ov. Tr. 2, 417. —**II.** *Masc.* **A.** *The river on which Sybaris was situated*, now *Coscile*, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; Ov. M. 15, 315.—**B.** *The name of a young man; acc.* Sybarin, Hor. C. 1, 8, 2.

* **Sўbŏta**, ōrum, *n.*, = Σύβοτα, *islands between Epirus and Corfu*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

sўbōtes, ae, *m.*, = συβώτης, *a swineherd*, Hyg. Fab. 126; Manil. 5, 126.

† **sўcămīnus** or **-os**, i, *f.*, = συκάμινος, *a mulberry-tree*, Cels. 3, 18 *med.*; 5, 18, 7; cf. Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 184.— Called **sўcămīnon**, ōnis, Dig. 47, 11, 10; and **sўcŏmŏrus**, Cels. 5, 18, 7; Isid. 17, 7, 20.

† **sўcē**, ēs, *f.*, = συκῆ. **I.** *A plant, called also* peplis, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119.—**II.** *The resin* or *rosin of the torch-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 44.—**III.** *A constantly running sore in the corner of the eye*, Plin. 20, 6, 21, § 44.

Sўchaeus (Sych-, Verg. A. 1, 343; also **Sĭchaeus**), i, *m.*, *Sychæus, husband of Dido*, Verg. A. 1, 343; 1, 720; 4, 20; 4, 502; 4, 632; 6, 474; Ov. H. 7, 97 sq.—Hence, **Sўchaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Sychæus*, Verg. A. 4, 552.

sўcĭon agron, *a plant, called also* cucumis anguinus, App. Herb. 113.

† **sўcītes**, ae, *m.*, = συκίτης, *fig-wine*, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 102.

† **sўcītis**, is, *f.*, = συκῖτις, *a precious stone of the color of figs*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 191.

sўcŏmŏrus, v. sycaminus.

† **sўcŏphanta** (**sūc-**), ae, *m.*, = συκοφάντης (orig. a fig-informer, i. e. one who informed against those who exported figs from Attica contrary to law; hence, in gen.), *an informer, tale-bearer, backbiter, slanderer; a deceiver, trickster, cheat* (ante- and post-class.; cf.: calumniator, quadruplator). **I.** Lit.: sucophanta et subdolus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 72; id. Curc. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 2, 2, 10; 5, 9, 28 al.; Ter. And. 4, 5, 20; 5, 4, 16; Gell. 14, 1, 32.—**II.** Transf., *a cunning flatterer, parasite, sycophant* (syn.: planus, scurra), Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 8; id. Men. 2, 1, 35; Prud. Apoth. 35.

† **sўcŏphantĭa** (**sūc-**), ae, *f.*, = συκοφαντία, *craft, cunning, deceit*; *sing.*: sucophantia atque doli, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 70; id. Poen. 3, 3, 41; id. Mil. 3, 1, 172. — *Plur.*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 56; 3, 2, 2; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 88; id. Ps. 1, 5, 159; id. Pers. 2, 5, 24.

* **sўcŏphantĭōsē** (**sūc-**), *adv.* [sycophanta], *craftily, knavishly, deceitfully*: agere quicquam (with malefice), Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 113.

sўcŏphantor (**sūc-**), āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to play the rogue, to deceive, trick, cheat* (Plautinian): ego nunc sucophantae huic sucophantari volo, *I have a mind to trick this trickster*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 116: hoc me sucophantari pudet, id. ib. 3, 3, 58.

† **sўcŏphyllon**, i, *n.*, = συκόφυλλον, *marsh-mallows*, App. Herb. 58.

Sycurium, i, *n.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 54; 42, 56 sq. al.

Sycussa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Ægean Sea*, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.

Sydraci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of India*, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

Sўēnē, ēs, *f.*, = Συήνη, *a town at the southern extremity of Upper Egypt*, now *Essouan*, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183 sqq.; Ov. P. 1, 5, 79; Mel. 1, 9, 9; Luc. 2, 587; 10, 234; Mart. 9, 36, 7.—Meton., *the granite of Syene, Syenite*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 27.—Hence, **Sўēnītes**, ae, *adj. m.*, *of* or *belonging to Syene, Syenite*: Phorbas, Ov. M. 5, 74: lapis, *a kind of red granite, Syenite*, Plin. 36, 8, 13, § 63.—As *subst.*: **Sўēnītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Syene, the Syenites*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 178.

Sўgambri, ōrum, v. Sigambri.

Sygaros, i, *f.*, *an island of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 155.

Sўlēum (**Syllēum**), i, *n.*, = Σύλλειον, *a stronghold in Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 14, 10.

Sylla, ae, v. Sulla.

† **syllăba** (**sul-**), ae, *f.*, = συλλαβή, *a syllable*. **I.** Lit., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 29: syllaba brevior aut longior, Cic. Par. 3, 2, 26: syllabarum numerus, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183: syllaba longa brevi subjecta, Hor. A. P. 251: syllaba prima brevis, Ov. P. 4, 12, 12; Quint. 1, 5, 62; 7, 9, 13; Sen. Ep. 117, 5; 88, 42 et saep.: jurisconsultus, auceps syllabarum, *a word-catcher, captious critic, caviller*, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236.—* **II.** Transf., in *plur.*, *verses, poems*: Verona docti syllabas amat vatis (i. e. Catulli), Mart. 1, 62, 1.

syllăbātim, *adv.* [syllaba], *syllable by syllable, by syllables* (Ciceronian): alicui dictare, Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: aliquid alicui dicere, id. Ac. 2, 38, 119.

syllăbĭcē, *adv.* [id.], *in respect to syllables*, i. e. *in increasing the number of them*: praepositiones abundant syllabice, Prisc. 14, p. 983 P.

† **syllăbus**, i, *m.*, = σύλλαβος, *a list, register, syllabus*, Aug. Conf. 13, 15.

† **syllepsis**, is, *f.*, = σύλληψις, *a grammatical figure, by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, a syllepsis* (e. g. hic arma, Hic currus fuit, Verg. A. 1, 16; Ter. And. prol. 3), Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 ib.

Syllēum, v. Syleum.

† **syllŏgismătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συλλογισματικός, *consisting of syllogisms, syllogistic*: breviloquium Aristotelis, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. *fin.*

† **syllŏgismus** or **-os** (syllogismus, Sid. Pan. 205), i, *m.*, = συλλογισμός, *a form of reasoning in which a conclusion is drawn from two premises, a syllogism* (post-Aug.), Gell. 2, 8, 7; Sen. Ep. 108, 12; 113, 26; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 3; Quint. 3, 6, 43; 3, 6, 77; 3, 6, 88; 3, 6, 103; 5, 10, 88; 5, 14, 14 al.

† **syllŏgistĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συλλογιστικός, *of* or *belonging to a syllogism, syllogistic*: (Cicero) statum syllogisticum ratiocinativum appellat, Quint. 5, 10, 6.—Hence, *adv.*: **syllŏgistĭcē**, *syllogistically, in syllogisms*, Boëth. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 9, p. 530.

Syllus, i, *m.*, *the name of a general*, Liv. 42, 51, 7.

sylva, sylvānus, etc., v. silva, etc.

Sўmaethum, i, *n.*, or **Sўmaethus**

i, *m.*, = Σύμαιθος, *a river and town situated upon it on the east coast of Sicily, near Catina*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89; Sil. 14, 231; 9, 410; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—Hence, **A. Sȳmaethĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Symæthus, Symæthian:* flumina, Verg. A. 9, 584: heros, i. e. *Acis*, son of the nymph of the Symæthus, Ov. M. 13, 879.—As *subst.:* **Sȳmaethĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the dwellers on the Symæthus*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.—**B. Sȳmaethēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Symæthian:* aquae, Ov. F. 4, 472.—**C. Sȳmaethis**, ĭdis, *f.*, *Symæthian:* nympha, Ov. M. 13, 750.

† **symbŏla** (**sumb-**), ae, *f.*, = συμβολή, *a contribution* of money to a feast, *a share* of a reckoning, one's *scot*, *shot*, = collecta (ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit.: sumbolarum collatores, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 13; id. Stich. 3, 1, 28: sumbolam dare, id. ib. 3, 1, 34; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 61: aliquot adulescentuli coimus in Piraeeo In hunc diem, ut de sumbolis essemus, id. Eun. 3, 4, 2; cf. id. ib. 3, 5, 59.—**II.** Transf., of blows: sine meo sumptu paratae jam sunt scapulis sumbolae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 22; and of entertaining topics of conversation, Gell. 6, 13, 12.

symbŏlĭcē, *adv.* [symbolum], *figuratively*, *symbolically* (post-class.): appellare, Gell. 4, 11, 10.

† **symbŏlus**, i, *m.* (**symbŏlum**, i, *n.*, v. infra), = σύμβολος or -ον, *a sign* or *mark* by which one gives another to understand any thing, *a token*, *symbol* (mostly ante- and post-class.): per symbolos pecunias capere, Cato ap. Front. Ep. ad Antonin. 1, 2 *fin.:* anulum Graeci a digitis appellavere: apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant: postea et Graeci et nostri symbolum, i. e. *a signet*, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10: miles hic reliquit symbolum, Expressam in cerâ ex anulo suo imaginem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 53 sq.; 2, 4, 26 sq.; 2, 2, 4; 4, 7, 15; 4, 7, 106; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 29; 2, 3, 51; Just. 2, 12, 1.—*Neutr.:* eorum quae pacta sunt symbola, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 16, 9: istic symbolum'st, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 53.—**II.** = symbola, q. v.: vacantes potibus et dantes symbola, Vulg. Prov. 23, 21.

* **Symē**, ēs, *f.*, = Σύμη, *an island of the Ægean Sea, between Rhodes and Cnidos*, Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 133; Mel. 2, 7.

Symmăchus, i, *m.*, Q. Aurelius, *a consul and prefect of Rome towards the end of the fourth century, distinguished as an orator and author of* Epistulae *in ten books, still extant;* cf. Macr. S. 5, 1, § 7; Sid. Ep. 1, 1; Amm. 21, 12, 24; Aus. Ep. 17.—Hence, **Symmăchĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Symmachus:* illud dictum, Sid. Ep. 8, 10.

† **symmĕtrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = συμμετρία, *proportion*, *symmetry* (cf. congruentia), Vitr. 1, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, §§ 58 and 65; 35, 10, 36, § 67.—*Plur.*, Vitr. 1, 3 *fin.*

† **symmĕtros**, on, *adj.*, = σύμμετρος, *symmetrical:* qualitas eurythmiae, Vitr. 1, 2.

† **symmysta**, ae, *m.*, = συμμύστης, *a fellow-priest, colleague in the priesthood*, App. Mag. p. 310; Hier. Ep. 58, 11; 66, 9; Schol. Juv. 6, 533.

† **sympasma**, ătis, *n.*, = σύμπασμα; in medicine, *a powder for sprinkling over the body*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 38, 218 al.

† **sympăthīa**, ae, *f.*, = συμπάθεια, *a feeling in common*, *sympathy*, Varr. ap. Non. 458, 24; Vitr. 1, 1 *fin.;* Plin. 28, 7, 23, § 84; 28, 9, 41, § 147; 37, 4, 15, § 59 (by Cic. written as Greek).

† **symphōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, = συμφωνία, *an agreement of sounds, concord, harmony, symphony*. **I.** Lit., *sing.:* cum symphonia caneret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 44, § 105; 2, 5, 13, § 31; id. Fam. 16, 9, 3; Liv. 39, 10, 7; Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 24; 10, 29, 43, § 84; Sen. Ep. 12, 8; Hor. A. P. 374.—*Plur.*, Cic. Cael. 15, 35; Cels. 3, 18 al.—*Of a signal* in war, Prud. ad Symm. 2, 527.—**II.** Transf., in late Lat., *a kind of musical instrument*, Isid. Orig. 3, 22 *fin.;* cf. Hier. Ep. 21, 29.

symphōnĭăcus, a, um, *adj.*, = συμφωνιακός. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to concerts* or *to music:* pueri, i. e. *singing-boys, choristers*, Cic. Mil. 21, 55: servi, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 55: homines, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25, § 64: artes, Arn. 2, 73.—**II.** Herba, *a plant, called also* hyoscyamos, *henbane*, Pall. 3, 12, 8; Veg. 3, 68; App. Herb. 4.

† **symphȳton**, i, *n.*, = σύμφυτον. **I.** *Wallwort, comfrey, boneset*, Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41.—**II.** *A plant, called also* helenion, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 108.

Symplēgădes, um, *f.*, = Συμπληγάδες (that strike together). **I.** *Two rocky islands in the Euxine that, according to the fable, floated about dashing against and rebounding from each other, until at length they became fixed on the passage of the Argo between them*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 92; 6, 12, 13, § 32; Ov. M. 15, 338; Hyg. Fab. 19.—In *sing.* Symplegas, Val. Fl. 4, 221; Luc. 2, 718; *gen.* Symplegados, Val. Fl. 5, 300; *acc.* Symplegada, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 30.—**II.** Transf.: **symplēgas**, ădis, *f.;* as an appellative, *a joining together, cohesion:* praebente algam densi symplegade limi, Rutil. Itin. 1, 461.—Of the buttocks, Mart. 11, 99, 5; Aus. Epigr. 108, 8.

† **symplegma**, ătis, *n.*, = σύμπλεγμα (a twining together), *a group* of persons embracing or wrestling, Plin. 36, 5, 4, §§ 24 and 35.—In mal. part., Mart. 12, 43, 8; Arn. 7, 239.

† **symplŏcē**, ēs, *f.*, = συμπλοκή (an interweaving); gram. t. t., *a figure of speech where the same word is often repeated* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 5, § 534.

† **sympŏsĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συμποσιακός, *of* or *belonging to a banquet, convivial, symposiac:* quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13 tit. (al. sympoticae).—*Subst.:* **Sympŏsĭăca**, ōrum, *n.*, *the writings of Plutarch entitled* Symposium, Gell. 4, 11, 13; 17, 11, 6.

† **Sympŏsĭum**, ii, *n.*, = Συμπόσιον (The Banquet), *the title of one of Plato's dialogues*, Gell. 1, 9, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 23; Nep. Alcib. 2, 2.—*A dialogue of Xenophon*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

sympŏtĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = συμποτικός, *convivial:* quaestiunculae, Gell. 6, 13 tit.

† **sympsalma**, ătis, *n.*, = σύμψαλμα, *a playing together* of music, Aug. in Psa. 4, 4; Isid. Orig. 6, 19.

† **sўnăgōga**, ae, *f.*, = συναγωγή, *a congregation, synagogue* of Jews, Tert. adv. Jud. 8; id. adv. Marc. 3, 22; Schol. Juv. 6, 159.

† **sўnălоephē** (**-līphē, -loepha**), ēs, *f.*, = συναλοιφή, *the contraction of two syllables into one*, either by synæresis or by crasis; in later gram. applied esp. to elision, = collisio, elisio, Quint. 9, 4, 109; Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.; Mart. Cap. 3, § 267; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 16.

† **sўnanchē**, ēs, *f.*, = συνάγχη, *an inflammation of the throat, a sore-throat, quinsy*, Gell. 11, 9, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; Veg. Vet. 1, 38, 3; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 1.

† **sўnanchĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συναγχικός, *of* or *belonging to a soreness of the throat:* passio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 25, 140.

Sўnăpothnescontes = συναποθνήσκοντες (who die together), *the title of a comedy by Diphilus*, Ter. Ad. prol. 6 Fleck.

† **Synărĭstōsae**, ārum, *f.*, = Συναριστῶσαι, *the women breakfasting together*, the title of a comedy by Menander, Plin. 23, 9, 81, § 159; Gell. 15, 15, 2; Non. 370, 14.

† **sўnaxis**, is, *f.*, = σύναξις, *a gathering, collecting*, Ven. Carm. 8, 17.

† **syncĕrastum**, i, *n.*, = συγκεραστόν, *a dish composed of a variety of ingredients, a hash, hotch-potch:* Plautus in Phagone: honos syncerasto perit, pernis, glandio; syncerastum est omnimodum edulium, antiquo vocabulo Graeco, Varr. L. L. 7, § 61 Müll.

† **synchrisma**, ătis (*gen.* -mae, Veg. 4, 18), *n.*, = σύγχρισμα, *an anointing*, Veg. 2, 45; Pelag. Vet. 4 *med.*

synchrŏnus, a, um, *adj.*, = σύγχρονος, *synchronic, contemporary*, Hier. Com. in XII. Proph. praef.

† **syncŏpē**, ēs, or **syncŏpa**, ae, *f.*, = συγκοπή. **I.** *A fainting away, swooning, syncope*, Veg. 1, 35.—**II.** In gram., *the omission of a letter* or *syllable in the middle of a word, syncope*, Charis. p. 248 P.; Diom. p. 436 ib.

syncŏpo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [syncope, I.], *to faint away, to swoon*, Veg. 1, 35.

† **syncrāsis**, is, *f.*, = σύγκρασις, *a mingling, blending*, one of the Æons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syndĭcus**, i, *m.*, = σύνδικος, *a representative of a corporation, a syndic*, Dig. 3, 4, 1, § 1; 50, 4, 1; 50, 4, 18, § 13.

† **sўnecdŏchē**, ēs, *f.*, = συνεκδοχή, *a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, or the contrary, a proper for a common noun*, etc., *synecdoche*, Quint. 8, 6, 18 sq.; 8, 6, 28; Charis. p. 245 P.; Diom. p. 453 ib. (Quint. 9, 3, 58, written as Greek).

sўnecdŏchĭcē, *adv.* [synecdoche], *by synecdoche:* synecdochice intellegitur totum ex parte, Hier. 2 in Matt. 12, 40.

† **sўnectĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συνεκτικός, *fit for maintaining:* causa, i. e. *efficient*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14; 3, 15.

† **sўnĕdrus**, i, *m.*, = σύνεδρος, *a counsellor, senator*, among the Macedonians (Lat. senator), Liv. 45, 32, 1.

† **sўnēmmĕnon**, i, *n.*, = συνημμένον (conjoined), *the name of a certain series of musical sounds*, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **Sўnĕphēbi**, ōrum, *m.*, = Συνέφηβοι, *The Fellow-youths*, the title of a comedy by Statius Caecilius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. Sen. 7, 24; id. Opt. Gen. 6, 18.

† **sўnĕsis**, is, *f.*, = σύνεσις, *understanding*, one of the Æons, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

† **syngĕnĭcos**, on, *adj.*, = συγγενικός, *belonging to one's family* or *race*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134.

† **syngrăpha**, ae, *f.*, = συγγραφή, *a written agreement to pay, a promissory note, bond* (cf. chirographum), Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 21, 11 sq.; id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; id. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 30: ex syngraphâ agere, id. Mur. 17, 35; Amm. 26, 3, 4.

† **syngrăphus** (**sungr-**), i, *m.*, = σύγγραφος. **I.** *A written contract*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 57.—**II.** *A passport, pass*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 90; 3, 2, 6.

Synhĭētae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.

Synicense Castellum, *a fortress in Numidia*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

† **sўnīzēsis**, is, *f.*, = συνίζησις, *a contraction of two vowels into one syllable*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 698.

Synnăda, ōrum, *n.*, *a town in Phrygia Major, famous for its marble*, now *Afioum Karahissar*, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3 sq.; 15, 4, 2; id. Att. 5, 20, 1.—Also called **Synnăda**, ae, *f.*, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 273; and **Synnas**, ădis, Mart. 9, 76, 8; Stat. S. 1, 5, 37; 2, 2, 87; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.—Hence, **A. Synnădensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to* Synnada: forum, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 9.—**B. Synnădĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Synnadic:* lapis, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 3.—**C. Synnas**, ădis, *adj. f.*, *Synnadic:* columnae, *of Synnadic marble*, Capitol. Gord. III. 32.

synnĕphĭtis, ĭdis, *f.*, *another name for the gem* galactitis, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162 (al. synophites).

† **synŏchĭtis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = συνοχῖτις, *a kind of precious stone now unknown*, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

sўnŏdālis, e, *adj.* [synodus], *of* or *belonging to a synod, synodal:* Nemausum, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 415.—*Subst.:* **sўnŏdālĭa**, ium, *n.*, *constitutions of a synod, synodals*, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 3, 423.

† **sўnŏdĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = συνοδικός, *going* or *coming together, synodical:* luna, i. e. *when in conjunction with the sun*, Firm. Math. 3, 6; 4 praef. *fin.*—**II.** *According to the decrees of the synod*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 21; 9, 13.—Hence, *adv.:* **sўnŏdĭcē**, *in accordance with the synod's decrees*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 4, 25.

† **sўnŏdītae**, ārum, *m.*, = συνοδῖται, *fellow-travellers, companions*, a kind of monks, Cod. Just. 1, 4, 6; Cod. Th. 11, 30, 57.

† **sўnŏdontītis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = συνοδοντῖτις, *a precious stone found in the brain of the fish* synodus, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

† **1. sўnŏdus** (in inscrr. written also SYNHODVS; v. Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2627), i, *f.*, = σύνοδος. **I.** *A college of priests:* ARCHIEREVS SYNHODI, Inscr. Orell. l. l.—**II.** *An ecclesiastical assembly* or *council, a synod*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 23; Amm. 15, 7, 7.

† **2. sўnŏdūs**, ontis, *m.*, = συνόδους, *a fish of the bream genus:* Sparus, Linn.; Ov. Hal. 107; Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

† **sўnoecĭum**, ii, *n.*, = *συνοίκιον*, *a room where several persons dwell together*, Petr. 93.

† **sўnōnēton**, i, *n.*, = *συνώνητον*, *a buying up, a collecting by purchase*, Cod. Th. 11, 15, 1.

† **sўnōnўmĭa**, ae, *f.*, = *συνωνυμία*, *a sameness of meaning* in words, *synonymy*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535 (Quint. 8, 3, 16, written as Greek).

sўnōnўmum, i, *n.*, = *συνώνυμον*, *a word having the same meaning* with another, *a synonym*, Front. Eloqu. p. 237; Prisc. 579 P.; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 128.

(† **sўnŏphītes**, ae, *m.*, a read. in Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 162 for synnephitis.)

† **sўnopsis**, is, *f.*, = *σύνοψις*, *a general view, a list, synopsis:* pupillarium bonorum, Dig. 27, 9, 5, § 11.

† **sўnōris**, idis, *f.*, = *συνωρίς*, *a yoke, pair*, Hier. Ep. 130, n. 7.

† **syntaxis**, is, *f.*, = *σύνταξις*, *the connection of words*, Prisc. 17, 1, 1.

† **syntēctĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *συντηκτικός*, *ill of consumption, consumptive, syntectic*, Plin. 22, 23, 49, § 105; 28, 8, 24, § 88; 28, 9, 33, § 125; Veg. 1, 38.

† **syntēxis**, is, *f.*, = *σύντηξις* (a melting away of strength), *a decline, consumption*, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 120; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 7, 90; Theod. Prisc. 2, 1.

† **synthēma**, ătis, *n.*, = *σύνθημα* or *σύνθεμα* (a token agreed upon), *a passport*, Hier. Ep. 118, 1.

† **synthĕsĭnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *συνθέσινος*, *pertaining to a dressing-gown:* vestis, i. e. *a dressing-gown*, Suet. Ner. 51 (v. the commentators ad loc.).

† **synthĕsis**, is, *f.*, = *σύνθεσις* (a putting together). **I.** In medicine, *a mixture, compound*, Ser. Samm. 30, 578; 61, 1069. —**II.** *A set* or *service of plate*, Mart. 4, 46, 15; Stat. S. 4, 9, 44.—**III.** Lit., *a set of wearing-apparel, suit of clothes*, Dig. 34, 2, 39; Mart. 2, 46, 4.—**B.** Transf., *a kind of loose, easy garment* worn at table, *a loose gown, dressing-gown*, Mart. 5, 79, 2; 1, 1, 1 (Suet. Ner. 52: synthesina vestis); cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 3, p. 124 sq.

† **syntŏnum** (**-non**), i, *n.*, = *σύντονον* (accordant, harmonious), *a kind of musical instrument:* syntonorum modis saltitantes, Quint. 9, 4, 142 Spald.

† **syntrŏphĭum**, ii, *n.*, = *συντρόφιον*, *a bramble-bush*, App. Herb. 87.

† **syntrŏphus**, i, *m.*, = *σύντροφος*, *that has been brought up with another*, Tert. adv. Valent. 8.

Sўphax, ācis (*acc.* scanned Sўphăcĕn, Claud. B. Gild. 90), *m.*, = *Σύφαξ*, *a king of Numidia at the time of the second Punic war*, Sall. J. 5, 4; Liv. 24, 48 sq.; 29, 23 sq.; 30, 5 sq.; Sil. 17, 62 sq.; Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 59; Ov. F. 6, 769; Juv. 6, 169 al.

Sypheum, i, *n.*, *a town of the Bruttii*, now *Montalto*, Liv. 30, 19.

Syra, ae, *f.*, *the name of a slave*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 5, 18; 2, 3, 79.

Sўrācūsae, ārum (scanned Sўrăcŭsae, Aus. Clar. Urb. 10, 1), *f.*, = *Συράκουσαι*, *the city of Syracuse in Sicily*, now *Siragossa*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 52, § 115 sqq.; Liv. 24, 3 sq.; Ov. F. 4, 873; Sil. 14, 277; Nep. Timol. 3; Vell. 2, 15; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.—Hence, **A. Sўrācūsānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syracuse, Syracusan:* lautumiae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 68; conventus, id. ib. 2, 3, 13, § 32: mensae, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: esne tu Syracusanus? *from Syracuse*, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 50.—*Subst.:* **Sўrācūsāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Syracuse, the Syracusans*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 71 sq. al.—**B. Sўrācūsĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, acc. to the Gr. *Συρακούσιος*, *Syracusan* (very rare): mensae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 100: Philistus, id. de Or. 2, 13, 57.—*Subst.:* **Sўrācūsĭi**, ōrum, *the Syracusans*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208. —Collat. form **Sўrācŏsĭus**, a, um, acc. to the Gr. *Συρακόσιος*, *Syracusan:* Dio, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 155: versus, Verg. E. 6, 1: ars, Ov. F. 6, 277: urbs, id. P. 4, 3, 39: poëta, id. Ib. 551: senex, i. e. *Archimedes*, Claud. Epigr. 18.—*Subst.:* **Sўrācŏsĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Syracusans*, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 39.

Syrbotae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Ethiopia remarkable for stature*, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 190; 7, 2, 2, § 31.

† **syrēon**, i, *n.*, = *σύρεον*, *a plant, called also* tordylion, Plin. 24, 19, 117, § 177.

Sўrĭa (also written **Sĭria** and **Sŭrĭa**), ae, *f.*, = *Συρία*, *a country in Asia, on the Mediterranean Sea*, Mel. 1, 11; Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; id. Agr. 2, 29, 80; id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; Manil. 4, 622. —Transf., for *Assyria*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 35, 101; Suet. Caes. 22 Oud.—*Plur.*, Cat. 45, 22; Dig. 48, 22, 7, § 7; 50, 15, 3 proœm.—Hence, **A. Sўrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syria, Syrian:* triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63: oleum, id. 23, 4, 49, § 95: pira, Verg. G. 2, 88: ros, i. e. *nard*, Tib. 3, 4, 28; cf. id. 3, 6, 63; Prop. 2, 13, 30 (3, 5, 14): dea, perh. *Cybele*, Suet. Ner. 56; App. M. 8, p. 213, 9; Inscr. Orell. 1946 sq.—*Subst.:* **Sўrĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Syrians*, Just. 26, 2. —**B. Sўrus** (also written **Sŭrus**), a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian:* vina, Hor. C. 1, 31, 12: lagena, Mart. 4, 46, 9: Orontes, Juv. 3, 62 et saep.—As *subst.:* **Sўri**, ōrum, *m.*, *the Syrians*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 73; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 192; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; id. N. D. 1, 29, 81; id. Prov. Cons. 5, 10; id. de Or. 2, 66, 265; id. Div. 2, 46, 96 al.—**C. Sўrĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian:* boves, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 179: praetor, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: publicani, *doing business in Syria*, id. ib. 2, 13, 2: legiones, Suet. Tib. 48: bellum, Flor. 2, 9; 2, 11; 2, 12.—Hence, *adv.:* **Sўrĭăcē**, *in the Syrian tongue*, Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 26.—**D. Sўrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian:* mala, Col. 5, 10, 19; Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51.—**E. Sўrĭātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Syrian:* calami, Pelag. Vet. 27.—**F. Sўrĭscus**, a, um, *adj. dim.*, *of* or *from Syria, Syrian:* servus, Ter. Ad. 5, 1, 1; id. Eun. 4, 7, 2: Copa, Verg. Cop. 1.

Sўrĭarcha, ae, *m.*, = *Συριάρχης*, *the chief priest* in Syria, Cod. Th. 15, 9, 2; called **Sўrĭarchus**, Just. Nov. 89, 15.—*His office* is called **Sўrĭarchĭa**, ae, *f.*, = *Συριαρχία*, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 103.

Sўrĭātĭcus, a, um, v. Syria, E.

Sўrĭcus, a, um, v. Syria, D.

Syrĭē, ēs, *f.*, *an island near Ephesus*, Plin. 2, 89, 91, § 204; cf. id. 5, 29, 31, § 115.

† **sўringias**, ae, *m.*, = *συριγγίας*, *a kind of reed* or *cane good for pipes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164.

† **sўringītis**, idis, *f.*, = *συριγγῖτις*, *an unknown kind of precious stone*, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 182.

* **sўringnātus** (**sўringiānus**), a, um, *adj.* [syrinx], *hollowed out like a pipe:* haedus, Apic. 8, 6.

† **sўringŏtŏmĭum**, ii, *n.*, = *συριγγοτόμιον*, *a surgical instrument for cutting fistulas*, Veg. Vet. 2, 27, 2.

† **Sўrinx**, ingis (also **Sўringa**, ae, Serv. Verg. E. 2, 31; 10, 26), *f.*, = *Σύριγξ*. **I.** *A nymph changed into a reed*, Ov. M. 1, 691 sq.—**II. sўringes**, um, *f.*, *caverns* or *subterraneous passages*, Amm. 22, 15, 30; 17, 7, 11 al.

Sўrĭscus, a, um, v. Syria, F.

† **sўrītes**, ae, *m.*, = *συρίτης*, *a stone found in the bladder of the wolf*, Plin. 11, 37, 83, § 208.

1. Sўrĭus, a, um, v. Syria, A.

2. Sўrĭus, a, um, v. Syros.

† **syrma**, ae, *f.* (*neutr.*, Juv. 8, 229; Sen. Herc. Fur. 474), = *σύρμα*. **I.** *A robe with a train*, Sen. Oed. 423; Prud. Psych. 362; worn esp. by trag. actors, Juv. 8, 229; Val. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.; Sid. poët. Ep. 8, 11.—**II.** Transf., *tragedy*, Mart. 12, 95, 4; 4, 49, 8; Juv. 15, 30.

Syrmătae, ārum, *m.*, *a people of Asia*, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 48.

† **syrmătĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *συρματικός*, *dragging* or *trailing along:* jumentum, *limping*, Veg. Vet. 3, 22.

Syrnos, i, *f.*, *an island in the Ægean Sea, one of the Sporades*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69.

syron, i, *n.*, *another name for the plant* molon, Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 33.

Sўrŏphoenix, īcis, *m.*, = *Συροφοίνιξ*, *a Syrophœnician* (on the borders of Syria and Phœnicia), Lucil. ap. Non. 397, 27; Juv. 8, 159 sq.—Hence, **Sўrŏphoenissa**, ae, *f.*, Hier. in Isa. 5, 23, 12.

Sўros, i, *f.*, = *Σῦρος*, *one of the Cyclades, between Delos and Paros*, now *Syra*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 14, 12, 22, § 67; Ov. M. 13, 175.—Hence, **Sўrĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Syros*, Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 158.

Syrtis, is (*gen.* Syrtidos, Luc. 9, 710), *f.*, = *Σύρτις*, *a sand-bank* in the sea; esp. on the northern coast of Africa, Syrtis Major, *near Cyrenaica*, now *Gulf of Sidra;* and Syrtis minor, *near Byzacene*, now *Gulf of Cabes*, Sall. J. 78, 2; Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 26; Liv. 29, 33; 34, 62; Tib. 3, 4, 91; Prop. 2, 9, 33; Ov. M. 8, 120; Verg. A. 1, 111; 1, 146; 4, 41; Luc. 9, 303; 9, 861; Hor. C. 1, 22, 5; 2, 6, 3; 2, 20, 15; id. Epod. 9, 31; Prud. Apoth. 511.—**B.** Trop.: videndum est, ne longe simile sit ductum. Syrtim patrimonii, scopulum libentius dixerim, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 163.—Hence, **A. Syrtĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Syrtis, Syrtian:* mare, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14: solitudines, Plin. 8, 11, 11, § 32: ager, Sid. Ep. 8, 12: gentes, Sen. Ep. 90, 17.—**B. Syrtis**, idis, *adj. f.*, *Syrtian:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 183.

* **1. syrus**, i, *m.*, *a broom, besom*, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 10.

2. Syrus, a, um, v. Syria, B.

3. Sўrus, i, *m.*, *the name of a slave*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 41; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 69.—Of a *dog of Actæon*, Hyg. Fab. 187.

† **systaltĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *συσταλτικός*, *drawing together:* tropi in rhythmopoeia, Mart. Cap. 9, § 994.

† **systēma**, ătis, *n.*, = *σύστημα*, *a whole consisting of several parts, a complex whole, a system*, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 947, 953; Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.

† **systўlos**, i, *m.*, = *σύστυλος* (close-columned); in architecture, *an arrangement of columns at a distance from each other of twice their thickness, a systyle*, Vitr. 3, 2.

† **sўzўgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = *συζυγία* (pure Lat. conjugatio), *a joining together* or *conjunction, a syzygy*, Tert. Praescr. 46.

T.

T, t, *indecl. n.* or (to agree with littera) *f.*, the nineteenth letter of the Lat. alphabet (*i* and *j* being counted as one), = Gr. Τ (*ταῦ*). It is very freq. as a final letter, esp. in verbal endings of the third person. **I.** As an initial, it is, in pure Lat. words, followed by no consonant except *r:* trabo, tremo, tribuo, etc.; the combinations *tl* and *tm* are found only in words borrowed from the Greek: Tlepolemus, tmesis, Tmolus. Hence an initial *t* occurring in the ancient language before *l* (like an initial *d* before *v*, v. letter D) is rejected in classical Lat.: lātus (*Part.* of fero) for tlatus, from root tol- of tollo, tuli; cf. with ΤΛΑΩ, *τλητός;* even when softened by a sibilant, the combination of *t* and *l* in stlata (genus navigii), stlembus (gravis, tardus), stlis, stlocus, was avoided, and, except in the formal lang. of law, which retained stlitibus judicandis, the forms lis, locus remained the only ones in use, though the transitional form slis occurs twice in very old inscriptions. Before a vowel or *r*, the original Indo-European *t* always retained its place and character. Between two vowels *t* and *tt* were freq. confounded, and in some words the double letter became established, although the original form had but one *t;* thus, quattuor, cottidie, littera, stand in the best MSS. and inscriptions; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 174 sqq.—**II.** The sibilant pronunciation of a medial *t* before *i* and a following vowel, is a peculiarity of a late period. Isidorus (at the commencement of the seventh century after Christ) is the first who expresses himself definitely on this point: cum justitia sonum *z* litterae exprimat, tamen quia Latinum est, per *t* scribendum est, sicut militia, malitia, nequitia et cetera similia (Orig. 1, 26, 28); but the commutation of *ci* and *ti*, which occurs not unfrequently in older inscriptions, shows the origin of this change in pronunciation to have been earlier. In the golden age of the language, however, it was certainly

unknown.—**III.** The aspiration of *t* did not come into general use till the golden age; hence, CARTACINIENSIS, on the Columna Rostrata; whereas in Cicero we have Carthago, like Cethegus, etc.; v. Cic. Or. 48, 160; and cf. letter C.—**IV.** T is interchanged with *d*, *c*, and *s*; v. these letters.—**V.** T is assimilated to *s* in passus from patior, quassus from quatio, fassus from fateor, missus from mitto, equestris from eques (equit-), etc. It is wholly suppressed before *s* in usus, from utor; in many nominatives of the third declension ending in *s*: civitas (root civitat, *gen.* civitatis), quies (quiet, quietis), lis (lit, litis), dos (dot, dotis), salus (salut, salutis), amans (amant, amantis), mens (ment, mentis), etc.; and likewise in flexi, flexus, from flecto, and before other letters, in remus, cf. ratis; Gr. ἐρετμός; in penna; root pat-, to fly; Gr. πέτομαι, etc. In late Lat. the vulgar language often dropped *t* before *r* and before vowels; hence such forms as mari, quaraginta, donaus, are found for matri, quatriginta (quad-), donatus, in inscriptions; cf. the French mère, quarante, donné.—**VI.** As an abbreviation, T. stands for Titus; Ti. Tiberius; TR. Tribunus; T. F. Testamenti formula; T. F. C. Titulum faciendum curavit; T. P. Tribunicia potestas, etc.

Tabae, ārum, *f.* **I.** *A town of Caria, on the boundaries of Phrygia*, now *Damas*, Liv. 38, 13, 11.—**II.** *A city in the inner part of Sicily*, Sil. 14, 272.—**III.** *A city of Parætacene, between Persis and Media*, Curt. 5, 1, 13.

tăbānus, i, *m.*, *a gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, breese; called also* asilus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14; Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100; 11, 33, 38, § 113; 30, 11, 30, § 101.

tābĕfăcĭo, fēci, 3, *v. a.* [tabes-facio], *to melt, dissolve.*—T r o p.: tabefac audaciam virtutis eorum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 32: vigilia honestatis tabefaciet carnes, *subdue*, id. Ecclus. 31, 1.—Hence, *Part.:* **tābĕfactus,** a, um, *melted, dissolved* (post-class.): tabefactis nivibus, Sol. 2 *med.:* cadaver in suo sanguine, Vulg. Jud. 14, 14.

tābĕfīo, factus sum, *v. n. irr. dep.*, *to be melted* or *dissolved* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 38, 13.

tăbella, ae (*nom. plur.* TABELAI, S. C. de Bacch. Corp. I. R. 196). *f. dim.* [tabula]. **I.** I n g e n., *a small board, a little table* or *tablet* (rare and mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): liminis, i. e. *the door-sill*, Cat. 32, 5: tabella aerea, *a brass plate*, Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 19: hos (libellos) eme, quos artat brevibus membrana tabellis, *little tablets*, i. e. *small pages*, Mart. 1, 3, 3: parva tabella capit ternos utrimque lapillos, *small gaming-boards*, Ov. A. A. 3, 365; id. Tr. 2. 481: pistor multiplices struit tabellas, i. e. *thin cakes*, Mart. 11, 31, 9.—Of the basket or cradle in which Romulus and Remus were exposed: heu quantum fati parva tabella vehit, *the little bark*, Ov. F. 2, 408.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. (class.). **A.** *A writing-tablet:* tabellis pro chartis utebantur antiqui, quibus ultro citro, sive privatim sive publice opus erat, certiores absentes faciebant, unde adhuc tabellarii dicuntur: et tabellae missae ab imperatoribus, Fest. p. 359 Müll.: tabellae Imponere manus, Ov. P. 4, 2, 27: abiegnae, id. A. A. 3, 469: litteras tabellae insculpere, Quint. 1, 1, 27: fecit et Libyn puerum tenentem tabellam, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 59.—**2.** Hence, transf., in *plur.*, *a writing, written composition, letter, contract, will*, etc.: tabellas proferri jussimus . . . Recitatae sunt tabellae in eandem fere sententiam, Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 10: allatae sunt tabellae ad eam a Stratippocle, eum argentum sumpsisse, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 68: ex tabellis jam faxo scies, id. Ps. 1, 1, 47: tabellas consignare, id. Curc. 2, 3, 86: tu quidem tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, *with sealed writings*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: publicae Heracleensium, *public records*, id. Arch. 4, 9; cf. Liv. 43, 16, 13: tabellae quaestionis plures proferuntur, *minutes of evidence*, Cic. Clu. 65, 184: cur totiens video mitti recipique tabellas? Ov. Am. 3, 14, 31: rasae, id. A. A. 1, 437: nuptiis tabellas dotis ipse consignavit, *the marriage contract*, Suet. Claud. 29: falsas signare tabellas, *forged wills*, Juv. 8, 142: laureatae, *a letter announcing a victory*, Liv. 45, 1, 8.—*Sing.* (rare): testimonium per tabellam dare, *in writing*, Tac. Or. 36: ex tabellâ pronuntiare sententiam, Suet. Claud. 15.—**B.** *A tablet for voting, a ballot.* **1.** In the comitia, used in electing a magistrate or deciding upon the acceptance of a proposed law: in the former case the elector wrote down the name of a candidate; in the latter, each voter received two tablets, on one of which were the letters U. R., i. e. uti rogas, denoting approval; on the other, A., i. e. antiquo (for the old law), denoting rejection: me universa civitas non prius tabellâ quam voce priorem consulem declaravit, Cic. Pis. 1, 3: an ego exspectem, dum de te quinque et septuaginta tabellae dirimantur? id. ib. 40, 96: tabella modo detur nobis, sicut populo data est, id. Phil. 11, 8, 19; cf.: si populo grata est tabella, quae frontis aperit hominum, id. Planc. 6, 16.—**2.** In courts of justice; here each judge usually received three tablets; one of which, inscribed A., i. e. absolvo, denoted acquittal; another, with C., i. e. condemno, written on it, denoted condemnation; and the third, with N. L., i. e. non liquet (it is not clear), left the case undecided: cum tabella vobis dabitur, judices, non de Flacco dabitur solum: dabitur de bonis omnibus, Cic. Fl. 39, 99: huic judicialis tabella committetur? id. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: de quibusdam etiam imperitus judex dimittere tabellam potest, *give his vote*, Sen. Ben. 3, 7, 5: quamlibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 49; Caes. B. C. 3, 83; cf. Suet. Aug. 33.—**C.** *A painted tablet, a small picture* or *painting:* ea (exhedria) vŏlebam tabellis ornare, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3: priscis sparsa tabellis Porticus, Ov. A. A. 1, 71: inveniat plures nulla tabella modos, id. ib. 2, 680: comicae tabellae, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 114; cf.: cubicula tabellis adornavit, Suet. Tib. 43: Tyrrhena sigilla, tabellas, Sunt qui non habeant, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180: Pausiaca, id. S. 2, 7, 95.—**D.** *A votive tablet*, hung up in a temple, and on which one acknowledged by writing or painting the favor or aid he had received from a deity: nunc, dea, nunc succurre mihi, nam posse mederi, Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis, Tib. 1, 3, 28: et posita est meritae multa tabella deae, Ov. F. 3, 268: votiva, Hor. S. 2, 1, 33; so Juv. 12, 27: memores, Ov. M. 8, 744.—**E.** *A fan:* quos (ventos) faciet nostrâ mota tabella manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 38.

tăbellārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabella], *of* or *belonging to tablets*, i. e., **I.** (Acc. to tabella, II. A.) *Of* or *pertaining to writing* or *to letters.* **A.** *Adj.:* naves, *vessels to carry letters, packet-boats*, Sen. Ep. 77, 1.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **tăbellārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a letter-carrier, courier:* epistulam, quam attulerat Phileros tabellarius, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 1; 10, 31, 4; 15, 18, 2; id. Phil. 2, 31, 77; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 15; Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12, 1; Liv. 45, 1, 6 al.—**II.** (Acc. to tabella, II. B.) *Of* or *relating to voting-tablets:* lex, *regulating voting:* sunt enim quattuor leges tabellariae, quarum prima de magistratibus mandandis, ea est tabellaria Gabinia, etc., Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Sest. 48, 103; Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 1.

tăbellĭo, ōnis, *m.* [tabella, II. A.], *one who draws up written instruments*, such as contracts, wills, etc., *a notary, scrivener*, Dig. 48, 19, 9; Capitol. Macr. 4; Firm. Math. 4, 5; Cod. Th. 9, 19, 1.

tābĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [tabes], *to melt, melt down* or *away, to waste away, consume* (poet.). **I.** L i t.: aliis rebus concrescunt semina membris, Atque aliis extenuantur tabentque vicissim, Lucr. 4, 1262: corpora tabent, Ov. M. 7, 541: tabentes genae, Verg. A. 12, 221: tabens sanies, Stat. Th. 4, 364: sale tabentes artus in litore ponunt, *dripping*, Verg. A. 1, 173.—**II.** T r o p., *to waste away, vanish:* seditio tabetne an numeros augificat suos? Enn. ap. Non. 76, 2 (Trag. v. 105 Vahl.).

tăberna, ae, *f.* [root ta (tan); Gr. τείνω, perf. τέτακα; cf.: tabula, tenus], *a hut, shed, booth, stall, shop* constructed of boards. **I.** Hence, in gen., *any slight structure used for a dwelling, a hut* or *cottage* (very rare): tabernae appellatio declarat omne utile ad habitandum aedificium, non ex eo, quod tabulis cluditur, Dig. 50, 16, 183: pauperum tabernae, Hor. C. 1, 4, 13; so, obscurae, id. A. P. 229.—Of stalls in the circus: qui in circo totas tabernas tribulium causâ compararunt, Cic. Mur. 35, 73.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** Of a merchant, mechanic, taverner, etc., *a booth, shop, workshop, stall, inn, tavern* (class.): instructam ei medicinae exercendae causâ tabernam dedit, Cic. Clu. 63, 178; cf.: instructam tabernam sic accipiemus, quae et rebus et hominibus ad negotiationem paratis constat, Dig. 50, 16, 185: taberna libraria, i. e. *a bookseller's shop*, Cic. Phil. 2, 9, 21; so simply taberna, Hor. S. 1, 4, 71; Mart. 1, 118, 10: vinaria, Varr. L. L. 8, § 55 Müll.; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: cretaria, unguentaria, Varr. l. l.: casearia, Dig. 8, 5, 8, § 5: argentaria, ib. 18, 1, 32; Liv. 26, 11, 7: purpuraria, Dig. 32, 1, 91: sutrina, Tac. A. 15, 34; cf.: ut Alfenus vafer omni Abjecto instrumento artis clausaque taberna Sutor erat, Hor. S. 1, 3, 131: Liparea, *Vulcan's shop*, Juv. 13, 45: deversoria, *an inn, tavern*, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 81; id. Truc. 3, 2, 29; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 23: cauponia, Dig. 33, 7, 13; cf.: cum in eandem tabernam devertissent, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14: occlusis tabernis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 17: concursare circum tabernas, id. ib.: occludere tabernas, id. Ac. 2, 47, 144: salax, Cat. 37, 1; cf. Prop. 4 (5), 8, 19: prope Cloacinae ad tabernas, Liv. 3, 48, 5: tabernam exercere, Dig. 33, 7, 15; Suet. Aug. 4: tabernam vel officinam conductam habuit, Dig. 5, 1, 19.—**B.** Tres Tabernae, *the Three Taverns*, a place on the Appian Way, near Ulubrae and Forum Appii, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; 2, 10; 2, 12, 2; 2, 13, 1; Vulg. Act. 28, 15.—**C.** *A passage, archway* in the circus, Cic. Mur. 35, 73.—**D.** P o e t.: quae colis Durrachium Adriae tabernam, *the market*, Cat. 36, 15.

‡ **tăbernācŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.* [tabernaculum], *a tent-maker*, Inscr. Grut. p. 642, 8.

tăbernācŭlum, i, *n.* [taberna], *a tent* (syn. tentorium): tabernacula dicuntur a similitudine tabernarum, quae ipsae, quod ex tabulis olim fiebant, dictae sunt, non, ut quidam putant, quod tabulis cludantur, Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf.: unde (sc. a tabernis) et tabernacula sunt dicta, licet ex tentoriis pellibus fiant, id. s. v. contubernales, p. 38 ib. **I.** I n g e n.: tabernaculo in litore posito, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 87: in ipso aditu portus tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis collocabat, id. ib. 2, 5, 12, § 30: collocassem mihi in campo Martio, id. Pis. 25, 61: militare, id. Brut. 9, 37: Caesar eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, Caes. B. C. 1, 81; Nep. Eum. 7, 1: tabernaculis stantibus castra reliquerunt, Liv. 22, 42, 2: tabernaculis detensis, Caes. B. C. 3, 85; Liv. 41, 3, 1: militare, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: regium, Liv. 24, 40, 11: regis, Curt. 3, 3, 8; 7, 10, 14: ducis, Tac. A. 1, 29: qui in unâ philosophiâ quasi tabernaculum vitae suae collocarunt, *as it were, have pitched their tent, settled down*, Cic. de Or. 3, 20, 77.—**II.** I n p a r t i c., in relig. lang.: tabernaculum capere, *to choose a place for a tent without the city, wherein to observe the auspices* previous to holding the comitia: tabernaculum recte captum, *in the proper manner, with due ceremonies*, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 75; cf.: parum recte tabernaculum capere, Liv. 4, 7, 3: cum tabernaculum vitio cepisset imprudens, *improperly*, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; Val. Max. 1, 1, 3.—**III.** *The Jewish tabernacle*, Vulg. Num. 7, 1 et saep.

tăbernārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to booths* or *shops*, used to denote any thing *low, common:* blanditiae, App. Mag. p. 229, 3: fabulae, *a low kind of comedy*, Diom. p. 487 P.; Fest. s. v. togatarum, p. 352 Müll.—**II.** Hence, *subst.* **1.** **tăbernārii,** ōrum, *m.*, *shopkeepers, small dealers*, Inscr. Orell. 1368: opifices et tabernarios atque illam omnem faecem civitatum quid est negotii concitare? Cic. Fl. 8, 18: concitator tabernariorum, id. Dom. 5, 13; (with aquarii) Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4.—**2.** **tăbernārĭa,** ae, *the hostess of a tavern*, Novell. Martian. § 4; cf. Schol. Juv. 8, 162; Isid. 15, 2, 43.

tăbernŭla (**tăbernŏla,** Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 47 and 50 Müll.), ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small booth* or *shop, a little tavern*, Suet. Ner. 26; Dig. 5, 1, 19; App. M. 7, p. 190, 30; 9, p. 236, 40; id. Mag. p. 314, 27.—**II.** **Tăbernŏla,** ae, *f.*, *a place in Rome*, Varr. l. l.

tābes, is, *f.* [root in Gr. τήκω, ἐτάκην, to melt; suffix as in plebes, pubes], *a wasting away, melting, dwindling, consumption*

corruption, putrefaction; a wasting disease, consumption, decline; plague, pestilence. **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. lues): aegritudo (habet) tabem, cruciatum, afflictationem, foeditatem, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13, 27: fames lenta nos consumit tabe, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 156: atrox hiems seu parum provisi commeatus et orta ex utroque tabes, Tac. A. 12, 50: orta per Aegyptum, id. H. 5, 3: per tabem tot annorum omnibus consumptis, Liv. 40, 29, 5: cadaveris, Suet. Vit. 10; Luc. 2, 166; 7, 809: corpora ... seu tabe vetustas Abstulerit, Ov. M. 15, 156: multorum tabe mensum mortuum, Liv. 3, 24, 4: arborum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 225: soli, *barrenness*, id. 8, 21, 33, § 79: tanta vis morbi, uti tabes, plerosque civium animos invaserat, *like a consuming fever*, Sall. C. 36, 5; cf.: tanta vis avaritiae, velut tabes, invaserat, etc., id. J. 32, 4; id. Fragm. ap. Fest. p. 359; Liv. 2, 23, 6; cf. id. 7, 22, 5.—Trop.: tabes crescentis fenoris, Liv. 7, 38, 7: infecit ea tabes legionum quoque motas jam mentes, Tac. H. 1, 26; 5, 3: oculorum, id. ib. 4, 81; Ov. M. 2, 807: quos durus amor crudeli tabe peredit, Verg. A. 6, 442; Cels. 3, 22.—**II.** Transf., concr., *the moisture of a melting* or *decaying substance, corruption* (rare, and perh. not ante-Aug.): tabes liquentis nivis, Liv. 21, 36, 6; cf. Sen. Q. N. 4, 2; so, sanguinis, Liv. 30, 34, 10: funesta veneni, Ov. M. 3, 49: tinctaque mortiferâ tabe sagitta madet, *poison*, id. P. 3, 1, 26: pituitae, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 70: putri arboris, id. 15, 19, 21, § 80: cujus aceti asperitas visque in tabem margaritas resolvit, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120.

tābesco, bŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [tabes], *to melt gradually, to be dissolved* or *consumed; to waste, pine,* or *dwindle away; to decay, decline, languish* (class.). **I.** Lit.: frigoribus durescit umor: et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; cf. Lucr. 6, 516; so, nives radiis (solis), id. 6, 964; 3, 581: cerae, Ov. A. A. 2, 89: sal, Cato, R. R. 88, 1; Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 95: calore Corpora, Ov. M. 15, 363.—**II.** Trop.: crescere itemque dies licet et tabescere noctes, Lucr. 5, 680; so, senex dies, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 8; Lucr. 5, 680: lumina, Cat. 68, 55: tuo maerore maceror, Macesco, consenesco et tabesco miser, Ossa atque pellis sum miser macritudine, id. Capt. 1, 2, 31: aeterno luctu, Lucr. 3, 911: molestiis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: desiderio alicujus, id. Cat. 2, 4, 6: dolore ac miseriâ, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 12: otio, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1: assiduis curis, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 77: ut semel (Hypsipyle) Aemonio tabuit hospitio, Prop. 1, 15, 20 (18): amore, Ov. M. 3, 445; 4, 259: quodque aliena capella gerat distentius uber, Tabescat, i. e. *is consumed with envy*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 111: ex quibus (litteris) perspicio, nobis in hac calamitate tabescendum esse, Cic. Att. 3, 25 *init.*

tābĭdōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tabidus], *corrupting, putrefying, decaying*, Tert. Apol. 13 *fin.*; id. Pudic. 14 *med.* (al. tabiosus).

* **tābĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *consuming*: mors, Verg. Cir. 182.

tābĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tabeo], *melting* or *wasting away, dissolving, decaying, consuming, putrefying, pining away, languishing* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nix, Liv. 21, 36: corruptum et tabidum corpus, Suet. Tib. 51: ferae, id. Calig. 26: juvenci, Sen. Oedip. 147: jecur, id. ib. 358: mens, Ov. P. 1, 1, 67: tabidus erro, i. e. *pining for love*, Calp. Ecl. 3, 50.—**II.** Transf., *act., wasting, consuming, corrupting, infectious*: venenum, Tac. A. 12, 66: vetustas, Ov. P. 4, 8, 49: pestis, Mart. 1, 79, 1: lues, Verg. A. 3, 137: Hecate, Luc. 6, 737: victus, i. e. *starvation*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 691.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* seem not to occur.

* **tābĭfĭcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tabificus], *wasting, consuming*: letum liberorum, Att. ap. Non. 179, 27 (Trag. Rel. v. 421 Rib.).

tābĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tabifico], *decay* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 122, 6.

tābĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [tabes-facio], *to waste, consume* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 37, 5; Aug. c. Jul. 5, 15, 54.

tābĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *melting, dissolving, wasting, infectious, corroding*: radii (solis), Lucr. 6, 737: venenum lentum atque tabificum, Suet. Tib. 73; so, seps, Luc. 9, 723: aër, id. 5, 911: urina, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: sanies, Sil. 6, 276: caeli vitia, Sen. Oedip. 79: terram edisse his tabificum est, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: tabificae mentis perturbationes, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36.

tābĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabes-fluo] (late Lat.). * **I.** *Neutr.*, *wasting away, decaying*: corpus, Prud. Apoth. 958.—* **II.** *Act.*, *consuming*: morbus, Ven. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 430.

tābĭōsus, a, um, v. tabidosus.

Tabis, is, *m.*, *a mountain of Eastern Asia*, Plin. 17, 17, 29, § 53; Mel. 3, 7, 1.

* **tābĭtūdo,** inis, *f.* [tabidus], *consumption, decline*: morbo ad tabitudinem redactus, Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 129; Vulg. Ecclus. 28, 7.

tablīnum, i, v. tabulinum.

‡ † **tablisso,** āre, *v. n.*, = ταβλίζω, *to play dice*, acc. to Diom. pp. 417 and 421 P.

Tăbrăca (**Thăbrăca**), ae, *f.*, *a town of Numidia, on the Mediterranean Sea*, now *Tabarkah*, Mel. 1, 7; Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22; Juv. 10, 194; Sil. 3, 256.

tăbŭla, ae, *f.* [root ta-, tab; whence also taberna, q. v.], *a board, plank.* **I.** In gen.: si tabulam de naufragio stultus arripuerit, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; cf. id. Att. 4, 18, 3; Verg. A. 1, 119: laceras tabulas in litore vidi, Ov. M. 11, 428: tabula navis, Juv. 14, 289; Verg. A. 9, 537: inauratae, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: latera (fossarum) cluduntur tabulis, id. 33, 4, 21, § 76: perforatae, Col. 7, 4, 5.—Esp., *a board to play on*, Ov. de Nuce, 77; Sen. Tranq. An. 14, 7; Juv. 1, 90.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A writing-tablet; also, a tablet written upon, a writing*, as a letter, contract, account, list, will, etc. (cf. tabella): tabulae litteris Graecis confectae, Caes. B. G. 1, 29: cerata, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 18: litteraria, *a writing-tablet* for children, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10; cf.: laevo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto, Hor. S. 1, 6, 74; id. Ep. 1, 1, 56: ponatur calculus assint Cum tabula pueri, Juv. 9, 41: tabula calculatoria, Schol. Juv. 7, 73.—**B.** *Plur.*, *a book of account*: pro tabulis, Ubi aera perscribuntur usuraria, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 52; cf.: multum differt, in arcâne positum sit argentum, an in tabulis debeatur, Cic. Top. 3, 16: litterae lituraeque omnes assimulatae, expressae, de tabulis in libros transferuntur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189: aliquid in tabulas referre, id. Fl. 9, 20: tabulas conficere, id. de Or. 2, 23, 97; id. Verr. 2, 1, 23, § 60; id. Rosc. Com. 2, 5: unae tabulae proferantur, in quibus vestigium sit aliquod, quod, etc., id. Font. 5, 12 (1, 2): novae, *new account-books* (by substituting which for the old ones debts were abolished in whole or in part), id. Phil. 6, 4, 11; id. Att. 5, 21, 13; 14, 21, 4; id. Off. 2, 23, 84; Caes. B. C. 3, 1; 3, 21; cf. Sall. C. 21, 2.—**C.** *A counter, office* where records are kept: suos necessarios conrogat, ut ad tabulam Sextiam sibi adsint horâ secundâ, Cic. Quint. 6, 25.—**D.** Adest ad tabulam: licetur Aebutius (a tablet on which an auction was advertised); hence, *an auction*, Cic. Caecin. 6, 16; cf.: sin ad tabulam venimus, vincemus facultates Othonis, id. Att. 12, 40, 4.—**E.** Of public records, etc.: tabula praerogativae, *a list of votes*, Cic. Pis. 5, 11; cf. Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18; 3, 17, 1; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 2, 8: qui de tabulis publicis recitat, *public records, State papers*, Cic. Fl. 17, 40; so, publicae, id. Arch. 4, 8; Liv. 26, 36, 11.—Esp., *the censor's lists*: tabularum cura, Liv. 4, 8, 4: memoria publica recensionis tabulis publicis impressa, Cic. Mil. 27, 74; Flor. 1, 6, 3; cf.: tabulae aereae, in quibus publicae constitutiones inciduntur, Plin. 34, 9, 21, § 99: XII. tabulae, *the Twelve Tables*, Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; so of *the tables of the laws*: decem tabulas conscripsisse, id. ib. 2, 36, 61: duabus tabulis additis, id. ib. 2, 37, 63; id. de Or. 1, 43, 193; 1, 44, 195 al.; v. duodecim; cf.: nequa tabula ullius decreti Caesaris aut beneficii figeretur, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: tabula Sullae, *the list of proscribed persons*, Juv. 2, 28; Mart. 5, 69, 2; Cic. Rosc. Am. 8, 21; 9, 26.—**F.** Of any formal or solemn writing: in tabulas multis haec via fecit iter, i. e. *a will, testament*, Ov. A. A. 2, 332; Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 11; Juv. 2, 58; 4, 19; 12, 123; 14, 55; Mart. 5, 39, 2: Dicaearchi tabulae, *maps*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3: lapideae, Vulg. Exod. 24, 12; id. 2 Cor. 3, 3.—**G.** *A painted tablet* or *panel, a painting, picture*: tabula picta, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 34; Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 36; Cic. Brut. 75, 261: imago in tabulis, id. Fin. 5, 1, 3; id. de Or. 1, 35, 161; id. Par. 5, 2, 37; Prop. 1, 2, 22; 2, 3, 41; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 64.—Prov.: manum de tabulâ, *take your hand from the picture! enough! it is finished!* sed heus tu, manum de tabulâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 25, 1; cf.: dixit (Apelles) ... uno se praestare, quod manum de tabulâ sciret tollere, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 80.—**H.** *A votive-tablet* (on which a shipwreck was painted): me tabula sacer Votiva paries indicat, etc., Hor. C. 1, 5, 13: largire inopi, ne pictus oberret Caeruleâ in tabulâ, Pers. 6, 32 (cf.: mersâ rate naufragus assem Dum rogat et pictâ se tempestate tuetur, Juv. 14, 301).—**K.** *A bed* or *plot* of ground in a vineyard, Pall. Jan. 11; id. Febr. 10, 1; 9, 9; Auct. Limit. p. 311 Goes.—**L.** *A fold* in a garment, Tert. Pall. 1 and 5.

tăbŭlāmentum, i, *n.* [tabula], *a boarding, flooring*, Front. Strat. 1, 7; Inscr. Murat. 587, 1.

tăbŭlārĭa, ae, v. tabularius, II.

tăbŭlāris, e, *adj.* [tabula], *of* or *relating to boards* of wood or *plates* of metal. **I.** *Adj.* (post-Aug. and very rare): aeris temperatura statuaria eademque tabularia, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97: clavus, Petr. 75.—**II.** *Substt.* * **A. tăbŭlārĭa,** ium, *n.*, *plates*, Sen. Ira, 3, 19, 1.—* **B.** Tabulare palati, *the roof of the mouth*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11 *fin.*

tăbŭlārĭum, ii, v. tabularius, III.

1. tăbŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tabula, II. A.], *of* or *belonging to written documents*; used only *substt.* **I. tăbŭlārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a keeper of archives, a registrar, a public notary, scrivener*, etc., Sen. Ep. 88, 9; Dig. 11, 1, 6 *fin.*; 50, 4, 18; 50, 13, 1 *med.*; 43, 5, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2348; 2962; 3246 sq. al.—**II. tăbŭlārĭa,** ae, *f.* **A.** *A place where records were kept, a record-office* (for the more usual tabularium), Claud. Aug. ap. Non. 208, 29.—**B.** *The office of a registrar* or *public notary*, Cod. Just. 7, 9, 3.—**III. tăbŭlārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *archives*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; id. Arch. 4, 8; Liv. 43, 16; Verg. G. 2, 502; Ov. M. 15, 810; Tac. Or. 39; Dig. 32, 1, 90; Inscr. Orell. 155; 3207 al.

2. tăbŭlārĭus, ii, v. 1. tabularius, I.

* **tăbŭlātim,** *adv.* [tabula, II. K.], *in rows* or *divisions*: disponere genera vitium, Pall. Febr. 9, 11.

tăbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tabula], *a planking* or *flooring over; a floor* or *story*: ne tela tabulationem perfringerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: complures theatrorum ligneorum, Vitr. 5, 5 *fin.*

tăbŭlātum, i, v. tabulatus.

tăbŭlātus, a, um [tabula], *boarded, floored.* **I.** *Adj.*: transitus, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9: gentes quae tabulatis habitant aedificiis, Fest. s. v. adtubernalis, p. 12 Müll.—More freq., **II.** *Subst.* **A. tăbŭlātum,** i, *n.*, *board-work, a flooring, floor, story* (cf. contignatio): turris tabulatorum quattuor, Caes. B. G. 6, 29; cf. Verg. A. 2, 464; 12, 672; Liv. 28, 6, 2: summa tabulata conceperant ignem, Curt. 4, 3, 4; 8, 10, 26: exstruere, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: fiunt tabulata falaeque, Enn. ap. Non. 114, 7 (Ann. v. 389 Vahl.): si in terrâ et tabulato olea nimium diu erit, putescet, i. e. *on the floor*, Cato, R. R. 3, 4; so id. ib. 3, 55; 3, 64; Mart. 9, 6, 5; Col. 2, 21, 3; 1, 6, 9.—**B.** Transf., of branches of trees, grapes, etc., *a layer, row*, Col. 12, 39, 3; 12, 44, 3; 5, 6, 11; Verg. G. 2, 361; Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 12; 12, 1, 5, § 10.

tăbŭlīnum (also contr. **tablīnum**), i, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A balcony, terrace*, or other floored place in the open air: (cenitabant) rure in corte, in urbe in tabulino, Varr. ap. Non. 83, 21.—**II.** *A place where family records were kept, archives* (for the usual tabularium), Vitr. 6, 4; 6, 8; Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 7; cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 178 sq.—**III.** *A picture-gallery*, App. Flor. p. 364, 14.

tābum, i, o, um, *n.* (*masc.*: tabum fluentem, Sen. Herc. Oet. 520; cf. Charis. p. 19 P.) [tabes]. **I.** Lit., *corrupt moisture, matter, corruption, putrid gore*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saxa spargens tabo, sanie et sanguine atro, Enn. ap. Cic. Pis. 19, 43; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107 (Trag. v. 414 Vahl.); Verg. A. 3, 29; 3, 626; 8, 487; Ov. M. 2, 760; 6, 646; 14, 190; Hor. Epod. 5, 65; Tac. H. 2, 70.—*Gen.* tabi, Luc. 6, 547.—* **B.** Poet., like sanies, of *the liquor of the purple-fish*,

Stat. S. 1, 2, 125.— **II.** Transf., abstr., *an infectious disease, a plague, pest, pestilence* (very rare): turpi dilapsa cadavera tabo, Verg. G. 3, 557; cf.: corpora affecta tabo, Liv. 4, 30, 4: pallidaque exsangui squalebant corpora tabo, Ov. M. 15, 627: infecit pabula tabo, Verg. G. 3, 481.

Tăburnus, i, *m., a small mountain-chain south of Caudium, between Samnium and Campania, abounding in olives,* now *Monte Taburno,* Verg. G. 2, 38; Grat. Cyn. 509.

tăcĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, 2, *v. n.* and *a.* [etym. dub.; perh. root tak-, tvak-, to be or make quiet, content; Sanscr. tucyati, to satisfy; v. Fick, Vergl. Wört. s. v. § 73; 362]. **I.** *Neutr., to be silent,* i. e. *not to speak, to say nothing, hold one's peace* (therefore more limited in signif. than silere, to be still, to make no noise): qui dicta loquive tacereve possit, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 4 (Ann. v. 255 Vahl.); so, tacere ac fabulari, id. ap. Non. 475, 2 (Trag. v. 182 ib.): *Ag.* Ne obturba ac tace. *Mil.* Taceo. *Ag.* Si tacuisses, jam istuc taceo non natum foret, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 49 sq.: silete et tacete, id. ib. prol. 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 19: taceamne an praedicem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 54; 5, 2, 60; id. And. 2, 3, 25: ea lingulaca est nobis, nam numquam tacet, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 62: ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas portisculum, id. As. 3, 1, 15: tacendo loqui videbantur, Cic. Sest. 18, 40: hic Abdera, non tacente me, id. Att. 4, 17, 3 B. and K.: nobis tacentibus, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101: an me taciturum tantis de rebus existimavistis? id. Verr. 1, 9, 27: taceamus, Liv. 40, 9, 5: tacere nondum volumus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.—*Impers. pass.:* taceri si vis, vera dicito, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 26: ut doceam Rullum posthac in iis saltem tacere rebus, in quibus de se et de suis factis taceri velit, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 4.—**B.** Transf., for silere, of animals and things, concr. and abstr., *to be still, noiseless, quiet, at rest* (mostly poet.): canis ipse tacet, Tib. 2, 4, 34; cf.: vere prius volucres taceant, aestate cicadae, Ov. A. A. 1, 271: nox erat... Cum tacet omnis ager pecudes pictaeque volucres, Verg. A. 4, 525; cf. nox, Cat. 7, 7: nec diu taceat procax locutio, id. 61, 126: non oculi tacuere tui, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 17: plectra dolore tacent; muta dolore lyra est, id. H. 15, 198: tacet stridor litui, Sen. Thyest. 575: essedo tacente, *noiseless,* Mart. 4, 64, 19: Ister tacens, i. e. *standing still, frozen,* id. 7, 84, 3: solitudo et tacentes loci, *hushed, still,* Tac. H. 3, 85: loca tacentia, *the under world, the silent land,* Verg. A. 6, 265: aquae tacentes, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 49: tacere indolem illam Romanam, i. e. *did not show itself, had disappeared,* Liv. 9, 6, 12: blanditiae taceant, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 66.— **II.** *Act., to pass over in silence, be silent respecting* a thing (rare but class.): et tu hoc taceto, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: quae vera audivi, taceo et contineo, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 23; Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 44: enuntiabo... quod adhuc semper tacui et tacendum putavi, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 119: quid dixit aut quid tacuit? Hor. Epod. 5, 49: commissa tacere Qui nequit, id. S. 1, 4, 84: ut alios taceam, *not to speak of others,* Ov. M. 13, 177; so, Narcissum, Verg. G. 4, 123: novercas, Sen. Hippol. 558 et saep.: tacebimus, quid in ipso homine prosit homini? Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 1.—*Pass.:* ignotumst, tacitumst, creditumst, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 28: aureus in medio Marte tacetur Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 36: vir Celtiberis non tacende gentibus, Mart. 1, 50, 1. — Hence, *subst.:* **tăcenda,** ōrum, *n., things not to be uttered:* dicenda tacenda locutus, ῥητὰ καὶ ἄρρητα, *things fit and unfit to be spoken,* Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 72; cf.: gravis est culpa tacenda loqui, Ov. A. A. 2, 604.— Hence, **tăcĭtus,** a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Pass., that is passed over in silence, not spoken of, kept secret, unmentioned:* prima duo capita epistulae tuae tacita mihi quodammodo relinquenda sunt, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 2: aliquid tacitum tenere, id. de Or. 3, 17, 64; cf.: quod cum ab antiquis tacitum praetermissumque sit, Liv. 6, 12, 3; Verg. A. 6, 841: tacitum erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 64: suspendas potius me, quam tacita tu haec auferas, i. e. *without my speaking of it, uncontradicted by me,* id. As. 4, 2, 7; cf.: cetera si reprehenderis, non feres tacitum, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2: ne id quidem ab Turno tulisse tacitum ferunt: dixisse enim, etc., Liv. 1, 50, 9; so, too, tacitum ferre, id. 3, 45, 6: non patientibus tacitum tribunis, quod, etc., id. 7, 1, 5: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, *silence,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 7. — **2.** Transf. **a.** In jurid. lang., *that is done without words, assumed as a matter of course, silent, implied, tacit:* non omnia scriptis, sed quaedam, quae perspicua sint, tacitis exceptionibus caveri, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 140: conventio, Dig. 20, 2, 3: condicio, ib. 23, 3, 68: jus, ib. 29, 2, 66: substitutio, ib. 28, 5, 25: indutiae, Liv. 2, 18; 2, 64; 23, 46: fideicommissum, Quint. 9, 2, 74.—**b.** *That is done* or *exists in silence; silent, secret, hidden, concealed:* senatus decrevit, ut tacitum judicium ante comitia fierit, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 Bait.: aures ipsae tacito eum (modum) sensu sine arte definiunt, id. Or. 60, 203: omnes enim tacito quodam sensu sine ullā arte aut ratione quae sint... recta ac prava dijudicant, id. de Or. 3, 50, 195: ob tacitas cum Marcello offensiones, Vell. 2, 93, 2: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Verg. A. 4, 67; so, affectus, Ov. M. 7, 147: pudor, id. ib. 7, 743: ira, id. ib. 6, 623: dissimulare sperasti, tacitusque meā decedere terrā, *secretly, unobserved,* Verg. A. 4, 306.—*Subst.:* **tăcĭtum,** i, *n., a secret:* taciti vulgator, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51. — **B.** *Act.* or *neutr., that does not speak, not uttering a sound, silent, still, quiet, noiseless, mute:* quod boni est, id tacitus taceas tute tecum et gaudeas, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 44: tacitus tace modo, id. Poen. 4, 2, 84: mulier, id. Rud. 4, 4, 70; cf.: lacrumans tacitus auscultabat, quae ego loquebar, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 59: quid exspectas auctoritatem loquentium, quorum voluntatem tacitorum perspicis? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20; 3, 11, 26: vos me jam hoc tacito intellegetis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 180: quae (patria) tecum tacita loquitur, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: voluntas; quae si tacitis nobis intellegi posset, verbis omnino non uteremur, id. Caecin. 18, 53; id. Verr. 2, 3, 16, § 41: nihil me mutum delectare potest, nihil tacitum, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: si quam conjecturam adfert hominibus tacita corporis figura, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: tacita vestra exspectatio, id. Clu. 23, 63: assensiones nec tacitae nec occultae, *implied, tacit,* id. Mil. 5, 12: si mori tacitum oportet, taceamus, i. e. *without making a defence,* Liv. 40, 9, 5: contumeliam tacitus tulit, id. 35, 19, 1: ut forte legentem Aut tacitum impellat, i. e. *meditating,* Hor. S. 1, 3, 65: pro sollicitis non tacitus reis, *eloquent, outspoken,* id. C. 4, 1, 14: tacitus pasci si posset corvus, id. Ep. 1, 17, 50: tacitā fistula cum lyrā, id. C. 3, 19, 20: totum pererrat Luminibus tacitis, *with silent glances,* Verg. A. 4, 364: fulmen, i. e. *without thunder,* Luc. 1, 533 et saep.: per tacitum nemus ire, *still, silent, quiet,* Verg. A. 6, 386; so, unda, id. ib. 8, 87: caelum, id. ib. 3, 515: aër, Mart. 8, 32, 1: domus, id. 9, 62, 12: limen, Verg. A. 7, 343: nox, Ov. H. 18, 78; id. F. 2, 552.—*Subst.:* **tăcĭtum,** i, *n., silence:* septem surgens sedatis amnibus altus Per tacitum Ganges, *in its silent course, flowing silently,* Verg. A. 9, 31; cf.: trahitur Gangesque Padusque Per tacitum mundi, i. e. *through subterranean passages,* Luc. 10, 253: somnus per tacitum allapsus, *silently, in silence,* Sil. 10, 354: erumpunt sub casside fusae Per tacitum lacrimae, id. 12, 554; 17, 216.—**C.** As *proper name:* **Tăcĭta,** ae, *f.,* = Muta, *the goddess of Silence:* ecce anus in mediis residens annosa puellis Sacra facit Tacitae, Ov. F. 2, 572; v. also 2. Tacitus.—*Adv.:* **tăcĭtē,** *silently, in silence, secretly* (class.): auscultemus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 42: tacite rogare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13: tacite dat ipsa lex potestatem defendendi, id. Mil. 4, 11: perire tacite obscureque, id. Quint. 15, 50: non tulit verecundiam senatus, Liv. 5, 28, 1: exsecrari praetereuntem, id. 2, 58, 8: annus labens, Ov. F. 1, 65; Just. 15, 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 17, 2; Val. Max. 6, 5, 2.

Tăcĭta, ae, v. taceo, C.

tăcĭtē, *adv.,* v. 1. taceo, *P. a. fin.*

tăcĭtō = tacite, *adv.* (very rare): Elissa fugam tacito molitur, Just. 18, 4.

tăcĭtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [1. tacitus], *silent, without speaking* (only in the two foll. passages), Varr. ap. Non. 47, 27; 550, 18.

* **tăcĭtŭrĭo,** īre, *v. desid. n.* [taceo], *to desire* or *try to keep silence:* taciturire jam deliberavimus, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

tăcĭturnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [taciturnus], *a being* or *keeping silent, silence, taciturnity* (class.; opp. oratio), Cic. Sest. 18: taciturnitatem alicujus experiri, id. Brut. 65, 231: curiae taciturnitas annua, id. Pis. 14, 32: vocis exspectas contumeliam, cum sis gravissimo judicio taciturnitatis oppressus? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: taciturnitas testium, id. Rosc. Com. 5, 14: taciturnitas imitatur confessionem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: suspitionem mihi majorem tua taciturnitas attulerat, id. Att. 7, 8, 1: taciturnitas pudorque, Suet. Ner. 23: quid foret Iliae Mavortisque puer, si taciturnitas Obstaret meritis invida Romuli, i. e. *silence on the part of poets,* Hor. C. 4, 8, 23 et saep.: opus est Fide et taciturnitate, Ter. And. 1, 1, 7: nosti hominis tarditatem et taciturnitatem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2; Aur. Vict. Epit. 1 *med.*; cf.: desideravit Maecenatis taciturnitatem, Suet. Aug. 66. — *Plur.:* sed paucorum taciturnitatibus tradidisse sacrorum ritus, Arn. 5, 168.

tăcĭturnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. tacitus], *not talkative, of few words, quiet, still, taciturn, silent, noiseless* (mostly poet., but cf. taciturnitas): quia tristem semper, quia taciturnum videbant, *Cic. Sest. 9, 21: silentia, Lucr. 4, 583; Ov. A. A. 2, 505; id. M. 8, 84: obstinatio, Nep. Att. 22: deserta loca et taciturna, Prop. 1, 18, 1: ripa, Hor. C. 3, 29, 24: tineas pasces (liber) taciturnus inertes, *silent,* i. e. *unread,* id. Ep. 1, 20, 12: Liris taciturnus amnis, id. C. 1, 31, 8: vestigia, Ov. F. 1, 426.—*Comp.:* (ingenium) statuā taciturnius, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 83.—*Sup.:* *Pa.* Valetne ostium? *Ph.* Bellissimum hercle vidi et taciturnissimum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 20.— No *adv.*

1. tăcĭtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of taceo.

2. Tăcĭtus, i, *m.* [v. taceo, *P. a.*, C.], *a Roman proper name;* esp., **I.** Cornelius Tacitus, *the greatest Roman historian of the imperial epoch,* born between A.D. 50 and A.D. 60; flourished under Trajan, and was a friend of the younger Pliny, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 6; 2, 11, 2; Sid. Ep. 4, 14; 4, 22.—**II.** M. Claudius Tacitus, *Roman emperor* A.D. 275, Vop. Tac. 1 sqq.; Eutr. 9, 16; Aur. Vict. Caes. 36.

Tacompsos (-on), i, *f., a town of Ethiopia, upon an island of the Nile,* Plin. 6, 29, 35, §§ 178 and 180.

tactĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango], *that may be touched, tangible,* Lucr. 5, 151.

tactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a touching, touch* (Plautin.), as a verbal noun with *acc.:* quid tibi hanc digito tactio est? Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 29; id. Aul. 3, 2, 9; 4, 10, 14; id. Cas. 2, 6, 56; id. Curc. 5, 2, 27. — * **II.** Transf., *the sense of touch, feeling:* oculorum et tactionum et odorationum et saporum (voluptates), Cic. Tusc. 4, 9, 20.

tactor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a toucher* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 95, 6.

1. tactus, a, um, *Part.* of tango.

2. tactus, ūs, *m.* [tango], *a touching, touch, handling* (class.). **I.** Lit.: salutantum tactu praeterque meantum, Lucr. 1, 318: quae (chordae) ad quemque tactum respondeant, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: leo asper tactu, Hor. C. 3, 2, 11; Verg. A. 2, 683; 7, 618; id. G. 3, 416; 3, 502: tactus Assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 106: tactuque viriles Virgineo removete manus, id. ib. 13, 466; so, viriles, id. ib. 10, 434.—Prov.: membra reformidant mollem quoque saucia tactum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Influence, effect, operation:* solis, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: lunae, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: caeli, Verg. A. 3, 138: sentio illorum tactu orationem meam quasi colorari, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 60.—**B.** *The sense of feeling, feeling, touch:* tactus corporis est sensus, Lucr. 2, 434 sq.: tactus toto corpore aequabiliter fusus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: ut caelum sub aspectum et tactum cadat, id. Univ. 5: habere tactum atque gustatum, Plin. 11, 4, 3, § 10: Cyrenaei (dicunt) ea se sola percipere, quae tactu intimo sentiant, ut dolorem, ut voluptatem, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76; cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 20: qui... non odore ullo, non tactu, non sapore capiatur, id. Cael. 17, 42 (Lucr. 1, 454 is an interpolation; v. Lachm. and Munro ad loc.).

Tader, eris, *m., a river in Spain,* Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 9; 3, 3, 4, § 19.

Tadiātes, um, *m., an extinct tribe of Central Italy,* Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108.

Tadinātes, um, *m., a people of Umbria,* Plin. 3, 14, 19 § 114.

Tadius, ii, *m.*, *a painter of the Age of Augustus*, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 116.

Tadu, *f.*, *an island near Meroë in Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 33, § 185 Jan. (al. Tado).

taeda (**tēda**), ae (*gen.* taedaï, Lucr. 6, 897), *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. taedet], *a resinous species of pine-tree, the pitch-pine tree* (syn. fax): Pinus combra, Linn. **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 44; 16, 11, 21, § 52; 37, 3, 11, § 43; 35, 6, 25, § 41: ceu flamma per taedas equitavit, Hor. C. 4, 4, 43. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Resinous fir* or *pine wood, pitch-pine:* cupas taedâ ac pice refertas incendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; 3, 101: pyrâ erectâ taedis atque ilice sectâ, Verg. A. 4, 505: schedias taedâ comburere, Vitr. 7, 10.— **2.** *A pitch-pine torch, a torch:* circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl.); cf.: taedae ardentes Furiarum, Cic. Pis. 20, 46; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: Ceres dicitur inflammasse taedas eis ignibus, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; cf. Ov. F. 4, 494: accensis currere taedis, Prop. 2, 32, 9: taedas Hymenaeus Amorque Praecutiunt, Ov. M. 4, 758; so of *a nuptial torch*, id. H. 4, 121; Verg. A. 4, 18 al.; hence, poet., *a wedding, marriage*, id. ib. 4, 339; 7, 388; 9, 76; Ov. M. 9, 721; 9, 768; 4, 326; 14, 677; 15, 826: copulari taedis, Sen. Herc. Fur. 493: jungere taedas, Stat. S. 3, 4, 53: teque mihi taeda pudica dedit, Ov. H. 6, 134: sacra conubia fallere taedae, Mart. 6, 2, 1; and for *love*, in gen., Prop. 1, 8, 21: taedaeque ad funera versae, *torches reversed*, in sign of mourning, Sil. 2, 184; 13, 547.— As an instrument of torture: verbera, carnifices, robur, pix, lamina, taedae, Lucr. 3, 1017; Juv. 1, 155. — **3.** *A pine board, a sawn plank:* dolato confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus Quattuor, aut septem, si sit latissima taeda, Juv. 12, 59. — * **B.** *A small piece of pork* or *fat*, used for religious purposes, Arn. 7, 230.

taedeo, ēre, v. taedet, II.

* **taedescit,** ĕre, *v. impers. inch.* [taedet], *it disgusts:* quos prius taedescit impudicitiae suae quam pudescit, *who are disgusted*, Min. Oct. 28 *fin.*

taedet, dŭit or sum est, 2, *v. impers.* [perh. root tau-; Sanscr. tu-, to be strong; tiv-, to grow fat; cf. tumeo]. **I.** *It disgusts, offends, wearies* one; *I* (*thou, he*, etc.) *am disgusted, offended, tired, weary of, I loathe*, etc.; with *acc.* of the person and *gen.* of the thing; or with *inf.* (cf. piget): sunt homines, quos libidinis infamiaeque suae neque pudeat neque taedeat, Cic. Verr. 1, 12, 35: eos vitae, id. Att. 5, 16, 2: vos talium civium, id. Fl. 42, 105; cf.: ita me ibi male convivii sermonisque Taesum est, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 5; Sall. J. 4, 9: taedet ipsum Pompeium vehementerque paenitet, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 6: me, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 11; id. Fam. 7, 1, 4: abeo intro; taedet sermonis tui, Plaut. Cas. 1, 54: cottidianarum harum formarum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6: omnium, id. Ad. 1, 2, 71: mentionis, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 13: taedet jam audire eadem miliens, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 2: taedet caeli convexa tueri, Verg. A. 4, 451; 5, 617; 10, 888: taeduit incohasse, Sid. Ep. 8, 15.— **II.** In late Lat., sometimes as a personal verb, *to be disgusted with, be weary of*, etc.: coepi taedere captivitatis, Hier. Vit. Malch. n. 7: exterrita est quae parit et taeduit animam, Lact. 4, 19, 4; Vulg. Marc. 14, 33.

* **taedĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [taeda-fero], *torch-bearing:* dea, i. e. *Ceres*, who kindled a pine-torch on Mount Ætna, in order to search for Proserpine, Ov. H. 2, 42.

taedĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [taedium], *to feel loathing* or *disgust, to be weary* (post-class.): neque umquam taediavit, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 29: cor taedians, Tert. adv. Jud. 11 *med.*: animal taedians, *loathing its food*, Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 3, 2; 3, 68.

taedĭōsē, *adv.* [taediosus], *wearily, tediously, irksomely*, App. de Deo Socr. p. 51, 4; cf. Gram. ap. Mai. Auct. Class. 8, p. 3.

taedĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [taedium], *wearisome, irksome, tedious:* sarcina lucis, Firm. Math. 1, 3 *fin.*

taedĭum, ii, *n.* [taedet], *weariness, irksomeness, tediousness; loathing, disgust* (not freq. till after the Aug. period; perh. not at all in Cic. or Cæs.). **I.** Subject. (*α*) With *gen.:* rerum adversarum, Sall. J. 62, 9: belli, Liv. 8, 2, 2: confectus taedio puellae, Auct. B. Alex. 23: taedio curarum fessus, Tac. A. 12, 39: taedium movere sui, id. ib. 13, 2: laboris, Quint. 2, 2, 6; 12, 3, 11: lucis, id. 1, 3, 16: capere taedium vitae, Gell. 7, 18, 11: educationis taedium suscipere libenter, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 11.—In *plur.*, Verg. G. 4, 332: longi belli, Ov. M. 13, 213: coepti mei, id. ib. 9, 615: tui, id. A. A. 1, 718.— (*β*) *Absol.:* cum oppugnatio obsidentibus prius saepe quam obsessis taedium afferat, Liv. 34, 34, 2; so, afferre, Quint. 5, 12, 8: evitare, id. 10, 1, 31: cum virtutes etiam ipsae taedium pariant, nisi, etc., id. 9, 4, 43: supervacua cum taedio dicuntur, id. 4, 2, 44: esse taedio alicui, Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 8: sollicitum taedium, Hor. C. 1, 14, 17: ne te capiant taedia, Tib. 1, 4, 16: taedium facere, Plin. 31, 3, 21, § 34: taedio aliquem afficere, Tac. A. 6, 7: taedia subeunt animos, Juv. 7, 34.—**II.** Transf., object., *loathsomeness, a disgusting, loathsome*, or *irksome thing, a nuisance* (Plinian): vetustas oleo taedium affert, *a loathsome, rancid taste, smell*, etc., Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7; 19, 6, 34, § 111; 29, 6, 39, § 141.— In *plur.:* non sunt ea taedia (sc. muscae et culices) in metallis, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 167.

‡ **taedŭlum** antiqui interdum pro fastidioso; interdum, quod omnibus taedio esset, ponere soliti sunt, Fest. p. 360 Müll.

Taenărus (**-os**), i, *comm.*, and **Taenărum** (**-on**), i, *n.*, = Ταίναρος and Ταίναρον, *a promontory and town in Laconia; on the promontory* (now *Cape Matapan*) *was a temple of Neptune, and near it a cavern, the fabled entrance to the infernal regions; it was also famous for its black marble*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 8, § 16; Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 181 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 4 Rib.); Sen. Herc. Fur. 662; Luc. 9, 36; Stat. Th. 2, 32 sq.; Tib. 3, 3, 14; Serv. Verg. G. 4, 467.— Poet., for *the infernal regions:* invisi horrida Taenari Sedes, Hor. C. 1, 34, 10; Sen. Troad. 402.— Hence, **A. Taenărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tænarus, Tænarian;* poet. also = *Laconian, Spartan:* litus, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 28 (Jahn: Taenarum in litus): humus, Ov. H. 15 (16), 274: columnae, *of Tænarian marble*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 49; so, lapis, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135; deus, i. e. *Neptune*, Prop. 1, 13, 22: Taenariae fauces, alta ostia Ditis, i. e. *the entrance of the infernal regions*, Verg. G. 4, 467; so, fauces, Luc. 6, 648: porta, Ov. M. 10, 13; cf. vallis, *the infernal regions*, id. F. 4, 612: currus, i. e. *of Pluto*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 2: Eurotas, *Laconian, Spartan*, Ov. M. 2, 247: marita, i. e. *Helen*, id. H. 13, 45.— **B. Taenărĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *the Tænarian;* poet. for *the Laconian*, i. e. *Hyacinthus*, Ov. M. 10, 183.— **C. Taenăris,** idis, *adj. f.*, *Tænarian;* poet. for *Laconian, Spartan:* ora, Ov. H. 17, 6: terra, id. ib. 16, 30.

† **taenĭa,** ae (*abl. plur.* taeniis; dissyl., Verg. A. 5, 269), *f.*, = ταινία, *a band, ribbon, fillet; a head-band, hair-band, bandeau* (syn. vitta). **I.** Lit. (only poet.): taenias Graecam vocem sic interpretatur Verrius, ut dicat ornamentum esse laneum capitis honorati, ut sit apud Caecilium in Androgyno: sepulcrum plenum taeniarum, ita ut solet, et alias: dum taeniam, qui volnus vinciret, petit. Ennius in Alexandro: volans de caelo cum coronâ et taeniis (Trag. Rel. v. 33 Rib.): Attius in Neoptolemo: (tumulum) decorare est satius quam urbem taeniis, Fest. p. 360 Müll. (cf. Trag. Rel. v. 472 Rib.): puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis, Verg. A. 5, 269; 7, 352: taenia ne madidos violet bombycina crines, Mart. 14, 24, 1.— **II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A tape-worm:* Taenia solium and vulgaris, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 126; Plin. 11, 33, 39, § 113; 31, 9, 45, § 102; Ser. Samm. 30, 563.— **B.** *A kind of fish, the ribbon-fish:* Cepola taenia, Linn.; Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76 (Jahn, thynnus).— **C.** In archit., *the fillet* which separates the Doric frieze from the architrave, Vitr. 4, 3 *med.*— **D.** *A streak* in paper, Plin. 13, 12, 25, § 81 (Sillig).— **E.** *A row of projecting rocks* in the sea, *a reef*, Plin. 3, prooem. § 4. — Hence the *purple-fish* found on these rocks are called taeniense genus purpurarum, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 131.

taenĭensis, e, v. taenia, II. E.

taenĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [taenia], *a little band* or *ribbon*, Col. 11, 3, 23.

taesum est, v. taedet.

taeter (less correctly **tēter**), tra, trum, *adj.* [perh. from taedet]. **I.** Physically, *offensive, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous, loathsome* (class.; syn.: foedus, putidus). **A.** *Absol.:* taetra et immanis belua, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: odor ex multitudine cadaverum, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: cadavera, Lucr. 2, 415: aut foedâ specie taetri turpesque videntur, id. 2, 421: sapor, id. 6, 22: absinthia, id. 1, 936: ulcera, id. 5, 995; 5, 1126; 4, 172; 6, 976: cruor, Verg. A. 10, 727: spiritus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 19; Luc. 1, 618: loca taetra, inculta, foeda atque formidolosa, Sall. C. 52, 13; cf.: taetris tenebris et caligine, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: alter, o dii boni, quam taeter incedebat, quam truculentus, quam terribilis aspectu! id. Sest. 8, 19; cf.: vultus naturâ horridus ac taeter, Suet. Calig. 50; Juv. 10, 191: hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem toties jam effugimus, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 11.— *Comp.:* aliis aliud retro quoque taetrius esset Naribus, etc., Lucr. 2, 510.— *Sup.:* taeterrima hiems, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1.— **B.** With *abl.:* foedâ specie taetri, Lucr. 2, 421; cf.: mulier taeterrima vultu, Juv. 6, 418.— As *subst.:* **taetrum,** i, *n.*, *offensiveness:* quae profluentia necessario taetri essent aliquid habitura, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141.—**II.** Mentally or morally. **A.** In gen. **1.** Of persons, *horrid, hideous, repulsive, shameful, disgraceful, abominable*, etc. (syn.: immanis, ferus): taeter et ferus homo, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2.—*Sup.:* quid ais tu, hominum omnium taeterrume? Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 65: quamquam es omni diritate atque immanitate taeterrimus, Cic. Vatin. 3, 9: quis taetrior hostis huic civitati, id. Cael. 6, 13: qui in eum fuerat taeterrimus, id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96.— **2.** Of things: postquam discordia taetra Belli ferratos postes portasque refregit, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 7, 622 (Ann. v. 270 Vahl.): libido, Hor. S. 1, 2, 33: facinus, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 95: prodigia, Liv. 22, 9.— *Comp.:* quibus (sc. cupiditatibus) nihil taetrius nec foedius excogitari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 36: nullum vitium taetrius est, quam avaritia, id. ib. 2, 22, 77. —*Sup.:* taeterrimum bellum, Cic. Fam. 10, 14, 2.— **B.** Esp., *neutr.* as *adv.*, *horridly, horribly*, etc.: taetrum flagrat . . . Horror conscius, Prud. Cath. 4, 22.— Hence, *adv.:* **taetrē,** *foully, shockingly, hideously*, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.; Cic. Div. 1, 9.— *Sup.*, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2.

taetrĭcĭtas (**tētr-**), ātis, *f.* [taetricus], *a grave* or *serious expression; gravity, seriousness:* habitus oris taetricitate decorus, Auct. Pan. ad Pis. 90.

taetrĭcus (**tētr-**), a, um, *adj.* [taeter], *forbidding, harsh, crabbed, gloomy, sour, stern, severe* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: tristis, severus): puella, Ov. A. A. 1, 721: Sabinae, id. Am. 3, 8, 61: taetricus et asper censor udorum, Mart. 12, 70, 4: lector, id. 11, 2, 7: deae, i. e. *the Fates*, id. 4, 73, 6; 7, 96, 4: taetrica ac tristis disciplina Sabinorum, Liv. 1, 18, 4: animus (coupled with horridus), Sen. Ep. 36, 3: febres, Mart. 6, 70, 8: tubae, *fierce, warlike*, id. 7, 80, 2.

taetrĭtūdo (**tētr-**), inis, *f.* [teter, I.], *loathsomeness, hideousness*, Att. ap. Non. 179, 33 (Trag. Rel. v. 556 Rib.).

taetro (**tētr-**) (*perf.* and *sup.* perh. not found), āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to render foul*, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 7 (Trag. Rel. v. 303 Rib.).

Tagastē, ēs, *f.*, *a city in Numidia, south-east of* Hippo Regius, the birthplace of St. Augustine, now the ruins of Tagilt, Itin. Anton. p. 44, 6.—Hence, **Tagastensis,** e, *adj.*, *of Tagaste:* oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30: municeps, Aug. Conf. 2, 3.

tăgax, ācis, *adj.* [tago], *that is apt to touch* any thing; pregn., *light-fingered, thievish* (very rare): tagax furunculus a tangendo, Fest. p. 359 Müll.; cf. Non. 408, 33: manus, Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l. (Sat. Fragm. 30; 86): levis, libidinosus, tagax, * Cic. Att. 6, 3, 1.

Tăges, is, *m.*, *an Etrurian divinity, grandson of Jupiter; he sprang from the ploughed earth in the form of a boy, and taught the Etrurians the art of divination*, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; Ov. M. 15, 558; Amm. 21, 1, 10; Stat. S. 5, 2, 1; Luc. 1, 637; Col. 10, 345; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 398; Censor. de Die Nat. 4.— Hence, **Tăgētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tages:* sacra, Carmin. ap. Macr. S. 5, 19 *med.*

tăgo, ĕre, v. tango *init.*

Tagrus, i, *m., a mountain in Lusitania*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19.

Tăgus, i, *m., a river in Lusitania, celebrated for its golden sands*, now *Tajo* or *Tagus*, Liv. 21, 5, 8; Mel. 3, 1, 6; Plin. 4. 22, 35, § 115; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 34; id. M. 2, 251; Luc. 7, 755; Sil. 1, 155; 16, 559; Mart. 1, 50, 15; 10, 96, 3.

talabarrĭo, ōnis, and **talabarrĭunculus,** i, *dim.*, collat. form used by Laberius; words of unknown meaning, Gell. 16, 7, 6.

Tălăĭŏnĭdes, ae, v. Talaus.

tālārĭa, ium, v. talaris, I. B.

tālāris, e, *adj.* [talus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the ankles.* **A.** *Adj.*: tunica, i. e. *reaching to the ankles, long*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 31; 2, 5, 33, § 86; id. Cat. 2, 10, 22; Lact. 4, 14, 8; Vulg. Gen. 37, 23.—**B.** *Subst.*: **tālārĭa,** ium, *n.* * **1.** *The ankles* or *parts about the ankles*, Sen. Ep. 53, 7.—**2.** (Sc. calceamenta.) *Winged shoes* or *sandals fastened to the ankles.*—Of Mercury, Verg. A. 4, 239; Ov. M. 2, 736.—Of Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 667; 4, 730.—Of the fifth Minerva: cui pinnarum talaria adfigunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59. —Prov.: talaria videamus, *let us think of flight, let us fly*, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4.—**3.** (Sc. vestimenta.) *A long garment reaching down to the ankles*, Ov. M. 10, 591.— * **II.** *Of* or *belonging to dice* (in this sense talarius is more usual, v. h. v.): ludorum talarium licentia, *of dicing*, Quint. 11, 3, 58.

tālārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [talus, II.], *of* or *belonging to dice*: ludus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: consessus in ludo talario, *a gaming-house for dice-playing*, id. Att. 1, 16, 3: lex, *relating to dice-playing*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 9 (dub.; Ritschl, alearia).

Tălasĭo (**Tălassĭo**), ōnis, or **Tălassĭus** (**Thăl-**), ii, *m., a congratulatory exclamation to a bride*, in use from the time of Romulus, like the Gr. Ὑμὴν ὦ ὑμέναιε. Its meaning was unknown to the ancient writers themselves, but it was probably the name of the god of marriage, Liv. 1, 9, 12; Serv. Verg. A. 1, 651; Fest. pp. 351 and 350 Müll.; Cat. 61, 134; Mart. 1, 36, 6; 12, 42, 4; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 17 (2d ed.).—In mal. part., Mart. 12, 96, 5.

Tălăus, i, *m.*, = Ταλαός, *an Argonaut, the father of Adrastus and Eriphyle*, Ov. Ib. 356.—Hence, **Tălăĭŏnĭdes,** ae, *m., one sprung from Talaus, the offspring of Talaus*, of *Adrastus*, Stat. Th. 5, 18; 2, 140; of *Eriphyle*, Ov. A. A. 3, 13.

tālĕa, ae, *f., a slender staff, a rod, stick, stake, bar* (syn.: virga, stipes). **I.** In gen.: taleae pedem longae ferreis hamis infixis totae in terram infodiebantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: ferreae, *iron rods*, used as money by the Britons, id. ib. 5, 12; Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23. —**II.** In partic. **A.** In agricult., **1.** *A cutting, set, layer* for planting, Cato, R. R. 45; Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 4; Col. 4, 31, 2; 4, 33, 4; Pall. Mart. 10, 11; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 61. — * **2.** Transf., *a scion, twig, sprig*, Ser. Samm. 12, 167.—**B.** In archit., *a small beam used for binding together the joints of a wall*, Vitr. 1, 5.

* **tălentārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [talentum], *of* or *belonging to a talent* (in weight): balistae, *throwing stones of a talent in weight*, Sisenn. ap. Non. 555, 27.

tălentum, i (*gen. plur.* talentum, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21; Liv. 30, 16, 12 et saep.; rarely talentorum, Suet. Caes. 54), *n.* [τάλαντον, a thing weighed, a weight; hence], *a talent*, i. e., **I.** *A Grecian weight, varying in different states, usually about half a hundred-weight* (very rare): auri eborisque talenta, Verg. A. 11, 333: thynni, Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44: turis, id. 12, 17, 40, § 80.—**II.** *A sum of money, likewise varying in amount.* **a.** *The Attic talent, which is most usually meant, contained sixty minæ*, i. e. £243 15*s.* sterling ($1182.19 in American gold): cum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quae erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis praesertim, maxima, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: decem milia talantum, id. Rab. Post. 8, 21; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; 4, 2, 10; id. Truc. 5, 60; Varr. ap. Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 136: argenti, Verg. A. 5, 112; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34; id. S. 2, 3, 226; 2, 7, 89 al.; cf. Rhem. Fan. Pond. 37 sq.; Fest. p. 359.—Sometimes called also magnum, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 6; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 71; id. Most. 3, 1, 110; id. Cist. 2, 3, 19.—**b.** *Another talent of eighty minæ*, Liv. 38, 38.—**c.** *The Egyptian talent*, Varr. ap. Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52.

tālĕŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [talea], *a small slip, shoot*, or *set* for planting, Col. 3, 17, 1; 12, 33, 1; 12, 48, 2.

Talgē, ēs, *f., a small island in the Caspian Sea*, Mel. 3, 6, 10.

tālĭo, ōnis, *f.* (*masc.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16) [talis]; in jurid. lang., *a punishment similar and equal to the injury sustained, like for like, retaliation in kind*: talionis mentionem fieri in XII. ait Verrius hoc modo: si membrum rupit, ni cum eo pacit, talio esto, neque id, quid significet, indicat, puto, quia notum est. Permittit enim lex parem vindictam, Fest. p. 363 Müll.; Cato ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.; Gell. 20, 1, 33 sq.; 20, 1, 38; Cic. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 21, 11; Plin. 7, 54, 55, § 187; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 16: corrumpit sine talione caelebs, i. e. *with impunity*, Mart. 12, 63, 10.

‡ **tālĭpĕdo,** āre (prop. to walk on the ankles), *to be weak in the feet, to totter*: talipedare antiqui dicebant pro vacillare pedibus lassitudine, quasi qui trahit pedes, ut talis videatur insistere aut identidem tollere pedes, Fest. p. 359 Müll.

tālis, e, *adj.* [demonstr. stem to-, cf. Gr. τηλίκος], *such, of such a kind, nature*, or *quality, such like*; with a corresp. *qualis, atque, ut, qui*, or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** With correlatives. **1.** With *qualis*: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47: ut facillime, quales simus, tales esse videamur, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: cum esset talis, qualem te esse video, id. Mur. 14, 32; id. Rep. 1, 26, 41: quale solet viscum virere... Talis erat species, Verg. A. 6, 208; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47.—**2.** With *atque*: faxo tali eum mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 39: honos tali populi Romani voluntate paucis est delatus ac mihi, Cic. Vatin. 4, 10.—**3.** With *ut*: tales nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: nunc rationem videtis esse talem, ut, etc., id. Rep. 2, 22, 39: talia esse scio, ut, etc., Liv. 42, 42, 7.—**4.** With *qui*: talem te esse oportet, qui primum te ab impiorum civium societate sejungas, Cic. Fam. 10, 6, 3: ultima talis erit, quae mea prima fides, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 34; Stat. Th. 2, 170.—**B.** *Absol.* **1.** In gen., *such, the like*: sin est probus (Cresphontes maritus meus), Cur talem invitam invitum cogis linquere? Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38 (Trag. v. 158 Vahl.): quoi in re tali jam subvenisti antidhac, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 26: aliquid tale putavi fore, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 2: tantum abest, ut et ipsi tale quicquam facturi fueritis, Liv. 26, 31, 5: a quo tale quid dictum referretur, id. 5, 1, 7: quod erit ejusmodi, nihil ut tale ullâ in re publicâ reperiatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 23, 42: omnem legem esse laudabilem, quibusdam talibus argumentis docent, id. Leg. 2, 5, 11; cf. id. Univ. 7: haec taliaque vociferantes, Liv. 5, 2, 13; cf. Tac. A. 11, 24: nil metuens tale, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 67.—**2.** Esp., in discourse, etc., referring to something that follows, *the following, as follows, such as this*, etc.: talia commemorat lacrimans, exterrita somno: Eurydica, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 37 Vahl.): talia fatur: Salve, etc., Verg. A. 5, 79; 1, 559; 6, 372: talia tum placido Saturnius edidit ore: dicite, etc., Ov. M. 8, 703: id tale est: occidisti hominem, etc., Quint. 7, 1, 6; cf. id. 5, 10, 82; 9, 2, 41: quae talia, Verg. A. 7, 21; 10, 298: tali modo liberatus est, *as follows*, Nep. Cim. 2, 1.—**II.** In partic., pregn., like the Gr. τοιόσδε or τοιοῦτος, *of such an especial kind* or *nature* (both in a good and a bad sense), *so distinguished, great, excellent, good, beautiful, fine*, etc., *so great, extreme, bad*, etc., *such* emphatically, = tantus: ubi tu, talis vir, falsum autumas, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 2: oculos corrumpis talis, id. Merc. 3, 1, 3: talem, tali genere atque animo natum ex tantâ familiâ, Ter. Ad. 3, 1, 10: istam times, ne illum talem praeripiat tibi, id. Eun. 1, 2, 81; cf.: quibus rebus tantis, talibus gestis, quid fuit causae, cur, etc.? Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 71: quae tuâ sponte faceres in hominem tantum et talem, calamitosum, id. Fam. 13, 66, 1: urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92; id. Fam. 15, 4, 14: quid negotii geritur, in quo ille tot et tales viros defatigat? id. Quint. 13, 42: judices tali dignitate praediti, id. Clu. 53, 147; Caes. B. C. 1, 53: pro tali facinore, id. B. G. 6, 34 *fin.*; Sall. J. 10, 8: tamen is ad id locorum talis vir consulatum petere non audebat, id. ib. 63, 6: tali tempore, *at so critical a time*, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15, A, 1; Liv. 22, 35, 7; 30, 37, 8; Verg. A. 11, 303 al.—Hence, *adv.*: **tālĭter,** *in such wise, in such sort, so* (post-Aug.): qualiter... taliter, Mart. 5, 7, 3; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 124; Pall. 9, 8, 1.

* **tālis-cumque,** talecumque, *adj., of about such a nature, about such, nearly so*: quale fuit malum... taliacumque, etc., Auct. Priap. 16.

tālĭter, *adv.*, v. talis *fin.*

* **tālitrum,** i, *n.* [perh. from talus], *a rap* or *fillip with the finger*: caput talitro vulnerare, Suet. Tib. 68 *init.*

talla, ae, *f., a peel* or *coat of an onion*, Lucil. ap. Non. 201, 2; cf.: talla κρομμύου λέπυρον, Gloss. Philox.

talpa, ae, *f.* (*masc.*, Verg. G. 1, 183) [root scalp-; Gr. σκάλοψ; cf. Lat.: scalpo, scalprum], *a mole*, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81; Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 17; 10, 69, 88, § 191; 30, 5, 12, § 38; Sen. Q. N. 3, 16, 5; Isid. Orig. 12, 3.

* **talpīnus,** a, um, *adj.* [talpa], *like a mole, mole-like*: animal, Cassiod. Var. 9, 3.

talpōna, ae, *f., a kind of grape-vine*, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

Talthȳbĭus, i, *m.*, = Ταλθύβιος, *a herald of Agamemnon*, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 33; Ov. H. 3, 9.

tālus, i, *m.* [from tax-lus; root tak-, tvak-; cf. Gr. τάσσω, whence taxus; cf. taxillus], *the ankle, ankle-bone*; of animals, *the pastern-bone, knuckle-bone* (syn. calx). **I.** Lit., Ov. M. 4, 343; Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*; 8, 7 *fin.*; 8, 22; Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 253; Ov. M. 8, 808: talum expellere, *to dislocate*, Mart. 8, 75, 3: extorsisse, Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The heel*: purpura ad talos demissa, Cic. Clu. 40, 111; Hor. S. 1, 2, 29 and 99; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 11: talos a vertice pulcher ad imos, id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: summaque vix talos contigit unda meos, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 6: nudus, Juv. 7, 16.—Poet.: securus, cadat an recto stet fabula talo, *whether it stands or falls*, i. e. *whether it succeeds or fails*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 176; cf.: tibi recto vivere talo Ars dedit, i. e. *to act well, conduct one's self well*, Pers. 5, 104.—**B.** *A die* (orig. made from the knuckle-bones of certain animals) *of an oblong shape, rounded at the ends, and marked only on the other four sides* (cf. alea); while the tesserae were cubes, and marked on all six sides. Four tali were used in playing, but only three tesserae: ad pilam se aut ad talos se aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; id. Sen. 16, 58; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75; 2, 3, 79; id. Capt. 1, 1, 5; Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; id. Fin. 3, 16, 54; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 45; Hor. C. 1, 4, 18; id. S. 2, 3, 171; 2, 7, 17; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 253 sq.

talutatium, ii, *n.*; mining t. t., *the superficial indication of the presence of gold under the earth*: cum ita inventum est in summo caespite, talutatium vocant. si et aurosa tellus subest, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67 (Sillig, talutium).

tam, *adv.* [orig. *acc. fem.* of the demonstrative root ta-; cf.: tum, tamen], correlative of quam, *so, so much, as.* **I.** As comparative adverb, demonstrative with correlative quam, introducing comparative clauses of like intensity. **A.** As adjunct of adjectives or participles the intensity of which is expressed by a comparative clause, tam... quam = *as... as*; negatively, non (neque, nihil, etc.) tam... quam = *not so... as.* **1.** In comparison between two *adjj.*: tam esse clemens tyrannus quam rex importunus potest, *a tyrant may be as mild as a king may be harsh*, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50 (B. and K. bracket rex): non tam solido quam splendido nomine, id. Fin. 1, 18, 61: tam culpae hostium justus existimator quam gloriosus victor, Val. Max. 3, 8, 1: adjuro, tam me tibi vera referre Quam veri majora fide, *things as true as they are beyond belief*, Ov. M. 3, 659: quorum vires quam repentinae tam breves, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7, 2.—Negatively: non enim tam praeclarum est scire Latine quam turpe nescire, Cic. Brut. 37, 140: ut illa... non tam mirabilia sunt, quam conjecta belle, id. Div. 2, 31, 66; 2, 36, 76: nec tam Turpe fuit vinci

quam contendisse decorum est, Ov. M. 9, 5. —Tam preceded by *comp. clause:* maximeque eam pestilentiam insignem mors quam matura tam acerba M. Furi fecit, Liv. 7, 1, 8: quam magni nominis bellum est, tam difficilem existimaritis victoriam fore, id. 21, 43, 11: donec quam felices seditiones, tam honorati seditionum auctores essent, id. 4, 2, 4. — **2.** In a comparison between degrees of intensity, etc., of the same adjective. **a.** As in relative clauses, the adjective repeated (so esp. in Plaut.; not repeated in English): tam liquidus est quam liquida tempestas esse solet, *as serene as the weather is wont to be*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64: quam placida'st aqua, id. ib. 3, 2, 165: tam frictum ego illum reddam quam frictum est cicer, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 7.—Negatively: nemo orator tam multa scripsit quam multa sunt nostra, Cic. Or. 30, 168: tametsi non tam multum in istis rebus intellego quam multa vidi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94.—**b.** The adjective not repeated. (α) The terms of comparison being nouns or pronouns: tam ego fui ante liber quam gnatus tuus (= quam liber gnatus tuus est), Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 60: fieret corium tam maculosum quam est nutricis pallium, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 30: tam mihi mea vita quam tua Tibi cara est, id. Cas. 3, 6, 43: ni illam mihi tam tranquillam facis quam mare est, id. Poen. 1, 2, 145: tam crebri ad terram decidebant quam pira, id. ib. 2, 38: tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbo'st, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63: quom fervit maxume, tam placidum (eum) quam ovem reddo, id. ib. 4, 1, 18: tam sum misericors quam vos, tam mitis quam qui lenissimus, Cic. Sull. 31, 87: tam gratum mihi id erit quam quod gratissimum, id. Fam. 13, 3: nulla ingenia tam prona ad invidiam sunt quam eorum qui genus ac fortunam suam animis non aequant, Liv. 45, 22: nihil est tam violentum quam magna vis aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 30, 6: (cum sit) tam aurum et argentum quam aes Corinthium (= cum aurum et argentum tam sit Corinthium quam aes), Quint. 8, 2, 8: (ira) tam inutilis animi minister est quam miles qui signum receptui neglegit, Sen. Ira, 1, 9, 2.—Negatively: neque opes nostrae tam sunt validae quam tuae, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 20: nihil esse tam detestabile tamque pestiferum quam voluptatem, Cic. Sen. 12, 41: neque tam condenso corpore nubes esse queunt quam sunt lapides, neque autem tam tenues quam nebulae, Lucr. 6, 101.—Virtually negative: quod enim tam infidum mare quam blanditiae principum? (= nullum tam infidum mare, etc.), Plin. Pan. 66. —With *comp.* pregn. (very rare): istam dextram non tam in bellis et proeliis quam in promissis et fide firmiorem, i. e. *whose superior trustworthiness is not so much in wars*, etc., Cic. Deiot. 3, 8: vectigal ex agro eorum capimus, quod nobis non tam fructu jucundius est, quam ultione, Liv. 28, 39, 13. —(β) With *quam* in *subst.-clause:* quicquid mali hic Pisistratus non fecerit, tam gratum est quam si alium facere prohibuerit, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 2.—Negatively: juris interpretatio, quae non tam mihi molesta sit propter laborem quam quod dicendi cogitationem auferat, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—Virtually negative: quid autem tam exiguum quam est munus hoc eorum qui consuluntur? Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 14.—(γ) With *quam* in *adverb.-clause:* cupam facito tam crassam quam modioli postulant, Cato, R. R. 21, 1: si era mea sciat tam socordem esse quam sum, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 5: tua est imago: tam consimili'st quam potest, id. Men. 5, 9, 4: sororem tam similem quam lacte lacti est, id. Mil. 2, 2, 87.—**B.** Tam with *advv.:* tam ... quam = *as (so) ... as;* negatively = *not so ... as.* **1.** Comparing an *adv.* with another *adv.* or *adverb. clause:* satin' istuc mihi exquisitum est ...? *Ar.* Tam satis quam numquam hoc invenies secus, *with as full certainty as that you will never find this otherwise*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 106.—Virtually negative: quis umquam obeundi negotii studio tam brevi tempore tot loca adire potuit, quam celeriter Cn. Pompejo duce tanti belli impetus navigavit? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 34. —After *quam:* nam dictaturam quam pertinaciter ei deferebat populus, tam constanter repulit, Vell. 2, 89, 5 (the repetition of the adverb is especially frequent in tam diu ... quam diu; v. tamdiu).—**2.** The adverb understood after *quam:* sed tu novisti fidicinam? *Tr.* Tam facile quam me (quam facile me novi), Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 72: tam facile vinces quam pirum volpes comest, id. Most. 3, 1, 26: tam hercle certe quam ego ted, ac tu me vides, id. Merc. 1, 2, 77: tam audacter (ibis intro) quam domum ad te, id. Truc. 1, 2, 109: tam facile quam tu arbitraris, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: tam cito evertetur quam navis, etc., id. Rep. 1, 34, 51: nihil tam cito redditur quam a speculo imago, Sen. Q. N. 1, 4, 2.—Negatively: (ira) quia non tam cito in alium quam vult erumpit, Sen. Ira, 1, 19, 4.—Virtually negative (very freq.): quasi vero quidquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81.—With *sup. adv.:* quam potes tam verba confer maxime ad compendium = *as much as you can* (hence the idiomatic expression: quam maxime = *as much as possible*), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 184.—**C.** With *verbs:* tam ... quam = *as much ... as, as well ... as;* negatively: non tam ... quam, *not so much ... as.* **1.** One verb compared with another: nam quod edit tam duim quam perduim, *for what he can eat I would give as much as lose*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 6: vellem tam domestica ferre possem quam ista contemnere, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4: utinam tam non pigeat ista facere quam non displicebit, Quint. 2, 5, 17: Tyrus et ipsa tam movetur quam diluitur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 26, 5.—Negatively: fit quoque enim interdum ut non tam concurrere nubes frontibus adversis possint quam de latere ire, Lucr. 6, 115.—**2.** The same verb repeated or understood after *quam;* the compared terms being. (α) Nouns or pronouns: tam mihi quam illi libertatem hostilis eripuit manus; tam ille apud nos servit quam ego hic apud te servio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 61: tam hic scit me habere (pecuniam) quam egomet (i. e. scio), id. Aul. 3, 6, 12: quam tu filium tuum, tam me pater me meus desiderat, id. Capt. 2, 2, 6: tam huic loqui licere oportet quam isti, id. Cas. 2, 6, 58: tam tibi istuc credo quam mihi, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25: haec tibi tam sunt defendenda quam moenia, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 137: tam moveor quam tu, Luculle, id. ib. 2, 46, 141: tamque id ... tuendum conservandumque nobis est quam illud, etc., id. Off. 3, 4, 17: amurcam periti agricolae tam in doliis condunt quam oleum aut vinum (*as well as*), Varr. R. R. 1, 61: tam naturā putarem vitam hominis sustentari quam vitis, quam arboris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: sicut pueris, qui tam parentibus amissis flebunt quam nucibus, Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 4: meliorque tam sibi quam aliis faciendus (est), id. ib. 1, 15, 1: tam solstitium quam aequinoctium suos dies rettulit (i. e. solstitium tam rettulit dies quam rettulit aequinoctium), id. Q. N. 3, 16, 3: quoniam orationis tam ornatus quam perspicuitas aut in singulis verbis est aut in pluribus positus (i. e. ornatus tam positus est quam perspicuitas), Quint. 8, 3, 15.—This construction passes into mere co-ordination: tam vera quam falsa cernimus, *as well ... as*, almost = *both ... and*, Cic. Ac. 2, 34, 111: repentina res, quia quam causam nullam tam ne fidem quidem habebat (= ut causam nullam, sic ne fidem quidem; cf. sic), Liv. 8, 27, 10; so Sall. J. 31, 16; id. H. 1, 41, 24 Dietsch; cf. Liv. 33, 17, 9; Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 4.—Negatively: non tam meāpte causā Laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: nihil est quod tam obtundat elevetque aegritudinem ... quam meditatio condicionis humanae, Cic. Tusc. 3, 16, 34: quae compararat non tam suae delectationis causā quam ad invitationes adventusque nostrorum hominum, id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83: cujus me facti paenituit non tam propter periculum meum quam propter vitia multa quae, id. Fam. 7, 3, 2: quā nullā in re tam utor quam in hac civili et publicā, id. Att. 2, 17, 2: neque eos tam istius hominis perditi subita laetitia quam hominis amplissimi nova gratulatio movebat, id. Verr. 1, 8, 21: Iliensibus Rhoeteum addiderunt, non tam ob recentia ulla merita quam originum memoriā, Liv. 38, 39, 10.—(β) *Object-inff.:* qualis est istorum oratio qui omnia non tam esse quam videri volunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44: quid enim tam pugnat, quam non modo miserum, sed omnino quidquam esse qui non sit, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 13: virtute ipsā non tam multi praediti esse quam videri volunt, id. Lael. 26, 98.—(γ) *Subject-inff.* or *dependent clauses:* ego illud argentum tam paratum filio Scio esse, quam me hunc scipionem contui (= tam scio, argentum paratum esse, quam scio me, etc.), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 109: Parmenonis tam scio esse hanc techinam quam me vivere, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 51: tam teneor dono quam si dimittar onustus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 18: Acrisium Tam violasse deum quam non agnosse nepotem Paenitet, Ov. M. 4, 613: tam perdis operam cum illi irasceris, quam cum illum alteri precaris iratum, Sen. Ira, 2, 30, 2.—Negatively (so most freq.): nihil est quod tam deceat quam in omni re gerendā servare constantiam, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 125: eundum igitur est, nec tam ut belli quam ut fugae socii simus, id. Att. 9, 2, a, 3: nec tam quaerendum est, dolor malumne sit, quam firmandus animus ad dolorem ferendum, id. Tusc. 2, 12, 28: non tam ut prosim causis elaborare soleo, quam ut ne quid obsim, id. Or. 2, 72, 295: cum ego te non tam vitandi laboris mei causā quam quia tuā id interesse arbitrarer, hortatus essem, id. Top. 1, 2: auxilia convenerant non tam Vejentium gratiā concitata, quam quod in spem ventum erat, etc., Liv. 2, 44, 7: Boji defecerunt, nec tam ob veteres in populum Romanum iras, quam quod, etc., id. 21, 25, 2.—So with *causal clauses*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24; id. Or. 3, 30, 119; id. Sest. 64, 135; Liv. 8, 19, 3.—(δ) With *quam* in *adverb.-clause:* tam confido quam poti'st, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 1; and in Cicero's epistolary style, tam esse with predicative force (like ita esse, sic esse; v. sic): atque ego haec tam esse quam audio non puto (= tam male esse), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9.—(ε) Tam with a *neg.* is sometimes followed by *sed* with an independent clause, instead of a comp. clause: quidam autem non tam id reprehendunt, si remissius agatur, sed tantum studium tamque multam operam ponendam in eo non arbitrantur, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 1 Madv. ad loc.; cf.: quae (suaviloquentia) quidem non tam est in plerisque ... sed est ea laus eloquentiae certe maxima, id. Brut. 15, 58.—**D.** With *esse* and *predic. noun:* tam ea est quam poti'st nostra erilis concubina, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47: equidem tam sum servos quam tu, id. Capt. 3, 4, 11: tam ego homo sum quam tu, id. As. 2, 4, 83: nam id nobis tam flagitium'st quam illa Non facere, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 68: tam es tu judex quam ego senator, Cic. Rab. Post. 7, 17: tam sum amicus rei publicae quam qui maxime, id. Fam. 5, 2, 6.—With *prep.* and its case as predicate: tam hoc quidem tibi in proclivi quam imber quando pluit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 86: qui non defendit, nec obsistit, si potest, injuriae, tam est in vitio quam si parentes, etc., deserat, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 23.—Negatively: nihil est tam contra naturam quam turpitudo, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35. —**E.** With *quasi* in place of *quam:* tam a me pudica est quasi soror mea sit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 51.—**F.** Quam ... tam with *compp.* = quanto ... tanto or quo ... eo (ante-class. and poet.): quam magis aerumna urget, tam magis ad malefaciendum viget, Enn. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 15 (Trag. Rel. v. 303 Vahl.): quam magis adspecto, tam magis est nimbata, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 138: magis quam id reputo, tam magis uror quae meus filius turbavit, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 5: quam magis te in altum capessis, tam aestus te in portum refert, id. As. 1, 3, 6: quo quaeque magis sunt aspera semina eorum, Tam magis in somnis eadem saevire necessust, Lucr. 4, 999: quae quanto magis inter se perplexa coibant, Tam magis expressa ea quae mare ... efficerent, id. 5, 453: tam magis illa fremens et tristibus effera flammis, Quam magis effuso crudescunt sanguine pugnae, Verg. A. 7, 787.—With *quanto* for *quam:* quanto magis aetheris aestus cogebant terram, Tam magis, etc., Lucr. 5, 484. —With *rel. adv.* for *quam:* verum ubicumque magis denso sunt agmine nubes, tam magis hinc ... fremitus fit, Lucr. 6, 99.—Ellips. of *tam:* quam magis specto, minus placet mihi hominis facies, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 19.—**G.** Quam ... tam with *superll.* = quanto ... tanto or quo ... eo (mostly anteclass.; cf. the class.: ut quisque maxime ... ita maxime): quam citissime conficies, tam maxime expediet, Cato, R. R. 64 (65): oleum quam diutissime in amurcā erit, tam deterrimum erit, id. ib. 64 (65): quam acerbissima olea oleum facies, tam oleum optumum erit, id. ib. 65 (66): quam plurimum

erit, tam citissime canus fiet, id. ib. 157 (158) *med.:* quam ad probos propinquitate proxume te adjunxeris, tam optumum est, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59: quam maxime huic vana haec suspicio erit, tam facillime patris pacem in leges conficiet suas, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 44: quam vos facillime agitis, quam estis maxume Potentes, dites, fortunati, nobiles: tam maxime vos aequo animo aequa noscere Oportet, id. Ad. 3, 4, 56: quam paucissimos reliqueris, tam optimi fiunt in alendo, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: quam quisque pessume fecit, tam maxume tutus est, Sall. J. 31, 14. —**H.** With *quam* in immediate succession (to be distinguished from the *conj.* tamquam, *as if*): nam, si a mare abstinuissem, tam quam hoc uterer (= tam illo uterer quam hoc), Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 26: tam quam proserpens bestia (iste) est bilinguis et scelestus (= tam bilinguis quam, etc.), id. Pers. 2, 4, 28: esne tu huic amicus? *To.* Tam quam di omnes qui caelum colunt, id. ib. 4, 4, 32: vide, homo ut hominem noveris. *Sy.* Tam quam me, id. Trin. 4, 2, 68: nostine? *Da.* Tam quam te, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 15 (for tam diu, with or without quam, quam diu, etc., v. tamdiu).

II. With a *comp. clause* understood. **A.** With a *comp. clause* to be supplied from a preceding sentence: quae faciliora sunt philosophis ... quia tam graviter cadere non possunt (sc. quam alii), Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73: cur corporis curandi causâ quaesita sit ars, animi autem medicina nec tam desiderata sit..., nec tam culta (i. e. quam corporis medicina), id. Tusc. 3, 1, 1: nihil umquam tam eleganter explicabunt (i. e. quam Plato), id. ib. 1, 23, 55: non conturbat me expectatio tua, etsi nihil est eis, qui placere volunt, tam adversarium, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: sed ea (plebs) nequaquam tam laeta Quinctium vidit (i. e. quam ejus amici), Liv. 3, 26, 12: nec minora consequi potuit (Maecenas); sed non tam concupivit (sc. quam Agrippa), Vell. 2, 88, 2: nec tibi tam longis opus est ambagibus usquam, nec me tam multam hic operam consumere par est (i. e. quam consumere opus sit, si haec tractare velim), Lucr 6, 1079; so, tam gratia est (colloq.) = non accipio, sed tam gratia est quam esset si acciperem, *I thank you just as much; no, thank you:* bene vocas (ad prandium): tam gratia'st, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36: cenabis apud me. *Ep.* Locata'st opera nunc quidem: tam gratia'st, id. Stich. 3, 2, 18: quin tu, quidquid opus'st, audacter imperas? *Ps.* Tam gratia'st. Bene est tibi; nolo tibi molestos esse nos, id. Ps. 2, 4, 23 (in this formula, however, tam is explained by some as a shortened form for tamen; cf. Brix ad Plaut. Men. 386, and v. IV. infra).—**B.** With a general *comp. clause* understood (= sic, ita), *so (so much) as I do, as you do, as he did, as I said before, as he is, as you are,* etc. **1.** With *adjj.:* ut vos servem sedulo, quos tam grandi sim mercatus pecuniâ, *have bought you at so high a price,* i. e. *as I have,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 8: qui nummi exciderunt quod terram sic obtuere? quid vos maestos tam tristisque conspicor? (sc. *as I do, as you are*), id. Bacch. 4, 4, 17: equidem miror, tam catam, tam doctam te et bene eductam, non scire stulte facere, id. Most. 1, 3, 29: ordine cum videas tam certo multa creari, Lucr. 5, 735: deus ille fuit qui ista in tam tranquillo et tam clarâ luce locavit, id. 5, 12: quorsum igitur tam multa de voluptate? Cic. Sen. 12, 44: ut mihi quidem, qui tam magno animo fuerit innocens damnatus esse videatur, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: inter ista tam magnifica verba tamque praeclara, id. Fin. 2, 23, 77: quis est qui complet aures meas tantus et tam dulcis sonus? *as I hear,* id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: tollite hanc: nullam tam pravae sententiae causam reperietis, id. Phil. 14, 1, 3: et tamen veremur ut hoc quod a tam multis perferatur natura patiatur? (*as it is,* sc. *suffered*), id. Tusc. 2, 20, 46: ut tam in praecipitem locum non debeat se sapiens committere, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: tam necessario tempore, tam propinquis hostibus, *at so urgent a time as this,* Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 6: supra triginta quinque milia hostium fuerant, ex quibus tam exigua pars pugnae superfuit, Liv. 39, 31, 14: tam constantem defensionem Scipionis universus senatus comprobavit, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1: ceterum ... ne tam praeclara lex ... oblitteraretur, id. 2, 8, 1: qui tam crudelem tyrannum occideret, id. 3, 1, 2: ne illo quidem tam misero tamque luctuoso tempore civitas nostra virtutis suae oblita est, id. 3, 2, 7: tam contraria est pestis, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: tam parvo distat ibi tanta rerum naturae diversitas, id. 5, 11, 12, § 65; so, *tamne* (cf. sicine): tamne indignus videar? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 77.—And with *sup.:* nondum erat vestris tam gravissimis tamque multis judiciis concisus, *of so great weight,* Cic. Phil. 12, 5, 11.—**2.** With *advv.:* alienus quom ejus incommodum tam aegre feras, quid me patrem par facere est? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2. 37: quid est negotii quod tu tam subito domo abeas? id. Am. 1, 3, 4: unde ego nunc tam subito huic argentum inveniam miser? Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 1: quia (anima cum corpore) tam conjuncta atque leniter apta'st, Lucr. 5, 559: jam mallem Cerberum metueres quam ista tam inconsiderata diceres, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12: ista tam aperte et per versa et falsa, id. Ac. 2, 18, 60: cum ex eo quaereretur cur tam diu vellet esse in vitâ, id. Sen. 5, 13: me pudet tam cito de sententiâ esse dejectum, id. Tusc. 2, 5, 14: etsi hoc quidem est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: an melius fuerit rationem non dari omnino, quam tam munifice et tam largiter, *as I have shown,* id. N. D. 3, 27, 69: nam quod jus civile tam vehementer amplexus es, id. Or. 1, 55, 274: quid tu, inquit, tam mane? id. Rep. 1, 9, 14: cur hunc tam temere (*as mentioned before*) quisquam ab officio discessurum judicaret? Caes. B. G. 1, 40: quod suâ victoriâ tam insolenter gloriarentur, id. ib. 1, 14: cum tam procul a finibus Macedoniae absint, Liv. 39, 27, 6: non digna exempla quae tam breviter (*as I am going to do*) nisi majoribus urgerer, referrentur, Val. Max. 2, 7, 5: qualis esset quem tam diu tamque valde timuissent, Nep. Eum. 11, 2; and with *sup.:* tam maturrime comparavisse, Cato ap. Charis. p. 184 P.—With *adverb. abl.:* tam crepusculo fere ut amant, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 77; cf.: tam vesperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15; v. III. B. 3. infra.—**3.** With *verbs:* ut, ni meum gnatum tam amem, tua jam virgis latera lacerentur probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 10: quid, cedo, te, obsecro, tam abhorret hilaritudo? id. Cist. 1, 1, 55: quid tam properas? id. Pers. 4, 6, 11: cum te video nostrae familiae Tam ex animo factum velle (= te tam velle nostrae familiae ex animo factum), Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 21: age, quaeso, ne tam obfirma te, Chreme, id. Heaut. 5, 5, 8: non pol temere'st quod tu tam times, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 9: *Sy.* Eamus, namque hic properat in Cyprum. *Sa.* Ne tam quidem, implying a corresponding gesture, id. Ad. 2, 4, 14: quam si explicavisset, non tam haesitaret, i. e. *as he does,* Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18.—Sometimes with an *adv.* to be supplied: quid ergo hanc, quaeso, tractas tam (= tam male, or implying a corresponding gesture), Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 31: Graecos in eo reprehendit quod mare tam secuti sunt (= tam vulgo. or tam temere), Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; cf. id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 3, § 9; v. I. C. 2. δ, supra.—With *esse* and *predic. noun:* numquam ego te tam esse matulam credidi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 72.—**4.** Preceded and strengthened by a demonstrative adjective (order: 1. demonstr., 2. tam, 3. adjective, 4. noun; or, 1. demonstr., 2. noun, 3. tam, 4. adjective). (α) After hic: etiamne haec tam parva civitas, tam procul a manibus tuis remota, praedae tibi et quaestui fuit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 85: hunc hominem tam crudelem, tam sceleratum, tam nefarium nolunt judicare, id. ib. 2, 2, 31, § 77: hunc tamen hominem tam audacem, tam nefarium, tam nocentem, id. Clu. 14, 42: haec mea oratio tam longa aut tam alte repetita, id. Sest. 13, 31: in hoc tam exiguo vitae curriculo, id. Arch. 11, 28: hanc tam taetram, tam horribilem tamque infestam rei publicae pestem, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: in hac tam clarâ re publicâ natus, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31: hanc rem publicam tam praeclare fundatam, id. Par. 1, 2, 10: haec tam crebra Etruriae concilia, Liv. 5, 5, 8: in his tam parvis atque tam nullis, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2: quorsum haec tam putida tendant, Hor. S. 2, 7, 21: hac tam prosperâ pugnâ nuntiatâ, Curt. 3, 11, 16.—(β) After ille: ille homo tam locuples, tam honestus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11: illud argentum tam praeclarum ac tam nobile, id. ib. 2, 4, 20, § 44: illud tam grave bellum, Val. Max. 5, 6, ext. 1: ne illo quidem tam misero tamque luctuoso tempore, id. 3, 2, 7.—(γ) After iste: tamenne ista tam absurda defendes? Cic. N. D. 1, 29, 81: ista admonitio tua tam accurata, id. Att. 6, 1, 20: quae est ista tam infesta ira? Liv. 7, 30, 15: iste tam justus hostis, tam misericors victor, Curt. 4, 10, 34.—(δ) After id ipsum: id ipsum tam mite ac tam moderatum imperium, Liv. 1, 48, 9.—(ε) After tot: jacere necesse sit tot tam nobiles disciplinas, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 147: tot tam valida oppida, Liv. 5, 54, 5: tot tam opulenti tyranni regesque, id. 25, 24, 13: inter tot tam effrenatarum gentium arma, id. 21, 9, 3: tot tam praeclaris imperatoribus uno bello absumptis, id. 28, 28, 12; 25, 27, 13; 26, 13, 17; cf.: cum tot ac tam validae eluctandae manus essent, id. 24, 26, 13; 8, 12, 4.—(ζ) After hic talis: da operam ut hunc talem, tam jucundum, tam excellentem virum videas, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 3.

III. As demonstr. *adv.* of intensity, correlative with *ut, that,* and its equivalents (qui, quin); so only with *adjj.* and *advv.* (not with verbs). **A.** Without a negation (= ita, adeo; rare before the Aug. period): ni erit tam sincerum (tergum), ut quivis dicat ampullarius Optumum esse operi faciundo corium et sincerissimum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51: quae (maturitas) mihi tam jucunda est ut, quo propius ad mortem accedam, quasi terram videre videar, Cic. Sen. 19, 71. de qua tam variae sunt doctissimorum hominum sententiae, ut magno argumento esse debeat, etc., id. N. D. 1, 1, 1: ad eum pervenit tam opportuno tempore, ut simul Domitiani exercitus pulvis cerneretur, et primi antecursores Scipionis viderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: tam parandus ad dimicandum animus, ut, etc., id. B. G. 2, 21: tamen tam evidens numen rebus adfuit Romanis, ut putem, etc., Liv. 5, 51, 4: infimam plebem natura ipsa tam abjecto tamque imo loco collocavit ut nullâ ratione erigi aut sublevari possit, Ps.-Cic. Cons. 6, 22: tam multa sunt, tamque misera quae perferunt ut nemo sit quin mori saepissime cupiat, id. ib. 16, 59: quem constat tam certâ acie luminum usum esse ut a Lilybaeo portu Carthaginienses egredientes classes intueretur, Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 14: tam alacri animo suos ad id proelium cohortatus est ut diceret: Sic prandete, etc., id. 3, 2, ext. 3: in Theophrasto tam est loquendi nitor ille divinus (= tam divinus est) ut ex eo nomen quoque traxisse videatur, Quint. 10, 1, 83: (Scipio) bellum in Africam transtulit, tam lentus ut opinionem luxuriae segnitiaeque malignis daret, Sen. Ira, 1, 11, 6; id. Q. N 1, 15, 5: 3, 21, 1: tam parvulis in faucibus ... ut non sit dubium, etc., Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: ipsum Macedonem tam graviter palma percussit ut paene concideret, Plin. Ep. 3, 14, 7.—**B.** With a negation, or in a question implying a negation. **1.** Before *ut* (very freq. in the class. period; cf. adeo, poet., e. g. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 39): numquam tam dices commode ut tergum meum Tuam in fidem committam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 33: non tam viva tamen, calidus queat ut fieri fons, Lucr. 6, 887: quis umquam praedo fuit tam nefarius, quis pirata tam barbarus ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 50, 146: non sum tam stultus, ut te usurâ falsi gaudii frui velim, id. Fam. 6, 12, 1: nec, cum id faciebamus tam eramus amentes ut explorata nobis esset victoria, id. ib. 6, 1, 3: non essem tam inurbanus ac paene inhumanus uti in eo gravarer quod vos cupere sentirem, id. Or. 2, 90, 365: non puto tam expeditum negotium futurum ut non habeat aliquid morae, id. Att. 13, 31, 1: nec vero eram tam indoctus ignarusque rerum ut frangerer animo propter, etc., id. Phil. 2, 15, 37: quis tam demens ut suâ voluntate maereat? id. Tusc. 3, 29, 71; so id. Off. 3, 20, 82; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; id. Phil. 3, 4, 10: non enim proferremus vino oppressos... tam absurde, ut tum diceremus, etc., id. Ac. 2, 17, 53: non se tam barbarum ut non sciret, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 44, 17: nulli sunt tam feri et sui juris affectus ut non disciplinâ perdomentur, Sen. Ira, 2, 12, 3. nemo tam divos habuit faventes, crastinum ut posset sibi polliceri, id. Thyest. 619.—**2.** With a negation (esp. nemo), followed by qui (= ut is; class. and freq.); nec quisquam sit tam opulentus qui mihi obsistat in viâ,

Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 5: generi lenonio Numquam deus ullus tam benignus fuit, qui fuerit propitius, id. Pers. 4, 4, 34: an ille tam esset stultus qui mihi mille nummum crederet? id. Trin. 4, 2, 42: nemo inventus est tam amens, qui illud argentum tam praeclarum ac tam nobile eriperet, nemo tam audax qui posceret, nemo tam impudens qui postularet ut venderet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 44: nemo Agrigenti neque aetate tam affectâ neque viribus tam infirmis fuit, qui non illâ nocte surrexerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: nemo est tam senex qui se annum non putet posse vivere, id. Sen. 7, 24: nihil tam absurde dici potest, quod non dicatur ab aliquo philosophorum, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: nulla gens tam immanis umquam fuit in quâ tam crudelis hostis patriae sit inventus, id. Sull. 27, 76: quae est anus tam delira quae timeat ista? id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: ecquem tam amentem esse putas qui illud quo vescatur deum esse credat? id. N. D. 3, 16, 41: sed neque tam docti tum erant, ad quorum judicium elaboraret. et sunt, etc., id. Fin. 1, 3, 7; so id. Sen. 19, 67; id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Tusc. 1, 6, 11; 1, 15, 33; 2, 17, 41; id. Sest. 14, 32; id. Fin. 2, 20, 63; id. Fam. 9, 2, 2; id. Off. 2, 5, 16: neque tam remisso animo quisquam fuit qui eâ nocte conquierit, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: in bello nihil tam leve est quod non magnae interdum rei momentum faciat, Liv. 25, 18, 3: ut nemo tam humilis esset cui non aditus ad eum pateret, Nep. Milt. 8, 4: ecquid esse tam saevum potest quod superet illum? Sen. Thyest. 196. — **3.** With a negation, followed by *quin* (= ut is non; class. and freq.): nec sacrum nec tam profanum quidquam est quin ibi ilico adsit, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 27: nihil mihi tam parvi est quin me id pigeat perdere, id. Pers. 4, 6, 8: nec quisquam est tam ingenio duro, neque tam firmo pectore quin sibi faciat bene, id. As. 5, 2, 94: numquam tam mane egredior, neque tam vesperi Domum revortor, quin te ... conspicer Fodere, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 15: nil tam difficile'st quin quaerendo investigari possiet, id. ib. 4, 2, 8: ut nullus umquam dies tam magnâ tempestate fuerit, quin ... solem homines viderint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26: numquam tam male est Siculis quin aliquid facete et commode dicant, id. ib. 2, 4, 43, § 95: nemo est tam afflictus quin possit navare aliquid et efficere, id. Fam. 6, 1, 7: ut nemo tam ferus fuerit, quin ejus causam lacrimarit, Nep. Alcib. 6, 4.

IV. Tam, ante-class., sometimes = tamen: antiqui tam etiam pro tamen usi sunt, Fest. p. 360: bene cum facimus, tam male cupimus ...; quamquam estis nihili, tam ecastor simul vobis consului, Titin. ap. Fest. l. l.; so, etsi illi aliter nos faciant quam aequom sit, tam pol noxiae nequid magis sit ... nostrum officium meminisse decet, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 44 Fleck., Ritschl: tam si nihil usus esset, jam non dicerem, id. Merc. 4, 3, 32 Ritschl; v. Prol. Trin. p. 14 ib.; Brix ad Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 36; Curt. in Rhein. Mus. 6, 84; 6, 93; but cf. contra, Corss. Beitr. p. 272 sqq.

V. In the dialect of Praeneste: tam modo, *just now* (= modo): ilico hic ante ostium; Tam modo, inquit Praenestinus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; cf. Fest. s. v. tammodo, p. 359; Ritschl, opusc. 2, 372.

* **tăma,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of swelling of the feet and legs:* tama dicitur, cum labore viae sanguis in crura descendit et tumorem facit, Fest. p. 360 Müll.: Lucil. ap. Fest. l. l.

Tamarici, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the river Tamaris,* Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111; Mel. 3, 1, 8; cf. Plin. 31, 2, 18, § 23.

tămărix, īcis, *f.*, *a tamarisk, tamarisk-shrub,* Col. 8, 15, 4; Luc. 9, 916.—Called also **tămărīcē,** Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 24, 9, 41, § 67; and **tămăriscus,** Pall. Nov. 8, 1.

Tămăsŏs, i, *f.*, = Τάμασος, *an ancient city of Cyprus,* Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.—Hence, **Tămăsēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tamasus:* ager, Ov. M. 10, 644.

tam-dĭū (also separately, **tam diu;** and less correctly, **tandiu**), *adv.*, *so long, for so long a time.* **I.** With *comp.-clause* understood (cf. tam, II. B.): quid illaec nunc tam diu intus Remoratur? *as long as she does,* Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 10: haud quidquam est quod cupiam tam diu, id. Curc. 1, 3, 15: quid tam intus fuisse te dicam diu? id. Mil. 4, 5, 2: quid illic tam diu restitisti? id. Most. 3, 2, 100: credo ego miseram fuisse Penelopam quae tam diu viro suo caruit, id. Stich. 1, 1, 2: sed quid haec hic autem tam diu ante aedes stetit? id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: in ludo qui fuisti tam diu, id. As. 1, 3, 73: ubi te oblectasti tam diu? Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 9: quae tam permansit diu, id. ib. 3, 1, 25: abs te tam diu nihil litterarum? Cic. Att. 1, 2, 1: te abfuisse tam diu a nobis dolui, id. Fam. 2, 1, 2: ducenti ferme et decem anni colliguntur: tam diu Germania vincitur, *for so long a time as this has Germany been defeated,* Tac. G. 37. —**II.** As antecedent of a temporal clause, introduced by quam diu (diu repeated, cf. tam, I. B. 2.), quam, dum, quoad: tam diu ... quam diu, etc., *as long as.* **A.** By *quam diu* (both clauses take the same tense; and if in past time, the *perf. indic.*): ego tam diu requiesco quam diu aut ad te scribo aut tuas litteras lego, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 1: ratio tam diu potens est, quam diu deducta est ab affectibus, Sen. Ira, 1, 7, 3: (Verres) tam diu in imperio suo classem vidit quam diu convivium ejus praetervecta est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 33, § 86: (Bibulus) se oppido munitissimo tam diu tenuit quam diu in provinciâ Parthi fuerunt, id. Fam. 12, 19, 2: quorum (oratorum) quam diu mansit imitatio, tam diu genus illud dicendi vixit, id. Or. 2, 23, 94: cur ea (signa) quam diu alium praetorem de te in judicium iturum putasti, tam diu domi fuerunt? id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 51: ignominia illa tam diu in illo homine fuit, quam diu iste in provinciâ mansit, id. ib. 2, 2, 27, § 67: manebit ergo amicitia tam diu, quam diu sequetur utilitas, id. Fin. 2, 24, 78: qui urcus, cum recipit salem ... tam diu jam torretur, quam diu strepitum edit, Col. 12, 21, 2.—With *subj.:* tam diu discendum est, quam diu nescias, Sen. Ep. 76, 3; cf. Cic. Tusc. 3, 31, 75; id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25.—**B.** By *quam:* Hortensius vixit tam diu quam licuit in civitate bene beateque vivere, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: M. Piso tenuit locum tam diu quam ferre potuit laborem, id. ib. 67, 236.—**C.** By *dum:* Claudius usus est hoc Cupidine tam diu dum forum dis immortalibus habuit ornatum, *only so long,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6: Gracchus tam diu laudabitur dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: eas litteras cum lego, minus mihi turpis videor, sed tam diu dum lego, id. Att. 9, 6, 5: (Bajae nostrae) tam diu dum tu ades sunt oblitae sui, id. Fam. 9, 12, 1.—With *subj.:* ne tam diu quidem dominus erit, dum ex eis (servis) de patris morte quaeratur? Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 78; id. Sen. 12, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 33, 96.—**D.** By *quoad* (very rare): tam diu autem velle debebis quoad te, quantum proficias, non poenitebit, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2.—**E.** By *donec* (very rare): tam diu incenditur, donec, etc., Col. 12, 18, 6: tam diu deferuntur atque incerta sunt, donec in solido resederunt, Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 3; 3, 15, 5. —**F.** By *ut* (very rare): (Antiochus) didicit apud Philonem tam diu, ut constaret diutius didicisse neminem, Cic. Ac. 2, 22, 69: quae inductio ante tam diu subigenda est, ut rutrum mundum levemus, Pall. 1, 15.

tămĕ, v. tam *init.*

tămen, *adv.* [perh. from tam and en, Corss. Ausspr. 1, 842; but cf. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 27 sqq.], *notwithstanding, nevertheless, for all that, however, yet, still,* etc. **I.** In gen. **A.** With a corresp. concessive or conditional particle (*quamquam, quamvis, etsi, etiamsi, tametsi, licet, si, ut, cum,* etc.; tamen stands at the beginning of the clause or after a prominent word; cf.: certe, nihilo minus). **1.** With *quamquam:* verumtamen, quamquam abest a culpâ, suspitione tamen non caret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: quamquam me vester honos vigilare jubet, tamen, etc., id. Agr. 2, 28, 77; id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1; 12, 34; id. Cat. 2, 9, 19; 3, 12, 29.—**2.** With *quamvis:* quamvis sit magna (exspectatio), tamen eam vinces, Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37.—**3.** With *etsi:* etsi abest maturitas aetatis, jam tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 4; cf.: sed tamen etsi omnium causâ quos commendo, velle debeo, tamen, etc., id. ib. 13, 71.—**4.** With *tametsi:* tametsi miserum est, tamen, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55: tametsi ille venerit, tamen, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13; 17, 51; Sall. C. 3, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 30; 7, 43, and v. tametsi, II.—**5.** With *etiam si:* etiamsi natura abripuit, virtus tamen, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; id. Caecin. 21, 59; id. Div. 2, 64, 131: etiam si ab hoste defendant, tamen, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 13.—**6.** With *licet:* licet tibi significarim, ut ad me venires: tamen intellego, etc., Cic. Att. 3, 12, 3.—**7.** With *ut:* equidem, ut verum esset ... tamen arbitrarer, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11.—**8.** With *si:* si taceo, interii tamen, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 36: si Massilienses per delectos cives ... reguntur, inest tamen in eâ conditione, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 27, 43: si ipsa minus honestas, contumelia tamen, etc., id. Part. Or. 26, 92: si omnes deos hominesque celare possimus, nihil tamen, etc., id. Off. 3, 8 *fin.*; id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50; id. Cat. 3, 3, 7: si nullus erit pulvis, tamen excute nullum, Ov. A. A. 1, 151; Curt. 5, 8, 15; 7, 5, 42.—**9.** With *cum:* cum ea consecutus nondum eram ... tamen, etc., Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5; id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: cui (senatus auctoritati) cum Cato et Caninius intercessissent, tamen est perscripta, id. Fam. 1, 2, 4.—**B.** Without correl. particle: retraham ad me illud argentum tamen, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 11: Divitiacus dixit, scire se illa esse vera; sese tamen amore fraterno commoveri, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: expellitur ex oppido Gergoviâ; non destitit tamen, id. ib. 7, 4: equites conflixerunt, tamen ut nostri superiores fuerint, id. ib. 5, 15: propterea quod reliquis tamen fugae facultas daretur, Sequanis vero, etc., *at least,* id. ib. 1, 32; so, neque recordatur illi ipsi tam infelici imperatori patuisse tamen portus Africae, Liv. 28, 43, 17: quo, defendente nullo, tamen armatis adscendere esset difficile, Hirt. B. G. 8, 33; Sall. C. 20, 12; Curt. 4, 4, 21; 4, 6, 28: semper Ajax fortis, fortissimus tamen in furore, Cic. Tusc. 4, 23, 52: qui plusque fore dicant in pluribus consilii quam in uno, et eandem tamen aequitatem, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55: id ipsum tam mite ac tam moderatum imperium tamen, quia unius esset, deponere eum in animo habuisse quidam auctores sunt, Liv. 1, 48, 9: et Philippus minime, quin rebellandum esset, dubius, quia tamen inmaturae ad id vires erant, ad moram, etc., id. 39, 35, 2 Weissenb. (dub.): haec e pectoribus altis et eruditis orta sunt; illud tamen non minus admirabile, quod servilis animus cepit, Val. Max. 3, 3, 7.—Emphat., beginning a sentence: tamen contemptus abs te, haec habui in memoriâ, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 90: tamen aliquid nullius est ... tanta copia quae enarrare tuas res gestas possit. Tamen adfirmo, etc., Cic. Marcell. 2, 4; Liv. 21, 55, 10.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With *sed,* in transitions, in resuming the thought after a parenthesis, or in limiting or correcting something already said, or some inference from it, *but yet, but nevertheless, but still:* hi non sunt permolesti: sed tamen insident et urgent, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 2: sed tamen velim scire, etc., id. Rep. 1, 30, 46: difficile factu est, sed conabor tamen, id. ib. 1, 43, 66: ipse ad me non venisset ... sed tamen, id. Fam. 4, 3, 1: quicquid arte fieri potuerit—non enim jam satis est consilio pugnare ... —sed tamen quicquid elaborari aut effici potuerit, id. ib. 9, 16, 2: non perfectum illud quidem, sed tolerabile tamen, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42; id. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; 17, 52; id. Cat. 2, 9, 20; 4, 5, 9: gravi morbo est inplicitus. Sed animo tamen aegrum magis quam corpore, etc., Liv. 40, 56, 9; Curt. 4, 4, 12; Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 3; cf. also verumtamen.—**B.** Si tamen, *if at least, if only,* = si modo: aliqua et mihi gratia ponto est: Si tamen in medio quondam concreta profundo Spuma fui, Ov. M. 4, 537; so id. Tr. 3, 14, 24: si tamen illi (amici) non gravantur, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 4; 6, 21, 6 et saep.—**2.** Ellipt. (very rare): utilissimo quidem exemplo; si tamen acta excellentissimorum virorum humiliter aestimare ... permittitur (= ita tamen utilissimo, si, etc.), Val. Max. 2, 7, 14.—**C.** In an interrogation: si quinque hominum milibus ad vim, facinus caedemque delectis locus quaeritur, tamenne patiemini vestro nomine contra vos firmari opes? *in spite of this, notwithstanding this,* Cic. Agr. 2, 28, 77; so, si ... tamenne? id. Fl. 10, 21; id. Font. 7, 16 (3, 6); id. Dom. 19, 50.—Without *ne:* cur nolint, etiam si taceront, satis dicunt. Verum non tacent. Tamen his invitissimis te offers? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21: —Quare tamen per plures dies motus

fuit? *yet why*, etc., Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 1; so even at the beginning of a letter: tamen a malitiâ non discedis? *and yet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.—**D.** Ac tamen, *and yet, and that although:* admirabile est quantum inter omnis unus excellat; ac tamen, cum esset Demosthenes, multi oratores fuerunt, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 6; 8, 26; id. Sest. 54, 115: quantus iste est hominum error! Ac tamen facile patior, etc., id. Rep. 2, 15, 29; cf.: atque is tamen aliquis Ligarius non fuit, *yet not even*, id. Lig. 7, 22.—**E.** Neque . . . nec tamen, *nor, on the other hand, and yet not:* Cyri vitam legunt. praeclaram illam quidem, sed neque tam nostris rebus aptam nec tamen Scauri laudibus anteponendam, Cic. Brut. 29, 112.—**F.** Ne tamen, *that by no means:* veni igitur, quaeso, ne tamen semen urbanitatis unâ cum re publicâ intereat, Cic. Fam. 7, 31, 2.—**G.** With *rel. pron.:* qui tamen, etc., *who however, although he* (*she, it, they*, etc.): L. Lucullus, qui tamen eis incommodis mederi fortasse potuisset, . . . partem militum Glabrioni tradidit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 26: ut possint eam vitam, quae tamen esset reddenda naturae, pro patriâ potissimum reddere. id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: perturbat me etiam illud interdum, quod tamen, cum te penitus recognovi, timere desino, id. Deiot. 2, 4; id. Cat. 4, 11, 23: fuit mirificus in Crasso pudor, qui tamen non modo obesset ejus orationi, sed etiam prodesset, *and yet its effect was*, etc., id. de Or. 1, 26, 122: si vetustum verbum sit, quod tamen consuetudo ferre possit, id. ib. 3, 43, 170.—Qui tamen sometimes introduces a paranthetical concession: alter, qui tamen se continuerat, senserat tantum aliud atque homines exspectabant, Cic. Sest. 53, 114 (v. Fischer, Gram. p. 573, 5).—**H.** Strengthened by *nihilominus:* etsi verum judicabant, tamen nihilominus, etc., Cic. Clu. 28, 76: tamen nihilominus Αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν, etc., id. Fam. 13, 15, 2.

☞ For tam = tamen, v. tam, IV.

tămĕnetsi, v. tametsi.

Tămĕsis, is, *m.*, *a river in Britain*, now the *Thames*, Caes. B. G. 5, 11; 5, 18.—Called also **Tămĕsa,** ae, Tac. A. 14, 32.

tămetsi, *conj.* [contr. from tamen etsi, which is freq. written in full, tamenetsi, as Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 10 sq.; Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 168, or Ann. v. 512 Vahl.; Pac. ap. Non. 378, 6, or ap. Trag. Rel. p. 68 Rib.; Cic. Fam. 13, 71; Caes. B. G. 5, 34; Cat. 68, 135], *notwithstanding that, although, though* (class. and freq.). **I.** In gen. (α) With *indic.* (so most freq.): *Ca.* Da mihi igitur operam. *Co.* Tametsi non novi, dabo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 9: age, loquere, quid vis, tametsi tibi succenseo, id. Ps. 1, 5, 56: tametsi fur mihi es, molestus non ero, id. Aul. 4, 10, 38: numquam edepol fugiet, tametsi capital fecerit, id. Men. 1, 1, 16: obtundis, tametsi intellego? Ter. And. 2, 2, 11; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 81: non mehercule haec quae loquor crederem, tametsi vulgo audieram, nisi, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; id. Fam. 3, 7, 3.—(β) With *subj.* (very rare): memini, tametsi nullus moneas, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 10.—**II.** With *tamen* (esp. freq. in class. prose, partic. in Sall.), Cic. Fam. 3, 4, 1: tametsi causa postulat, tamen quia postulat, non flagitat, praeteribo, id. Quint. 3, 13: quae tametsi Caesar intellegebat, tamen, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 43; cf. Cic. Rosc. Am. 20, 55; 27, 73; id. Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 23; id. Fam. 1, 5, a, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 30; 7, 50; id. B. C. 3, 67; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20; Sall. C. 3, 4; 48, 5; Quint. prooem. § 11; 9, 3, 2 al. — **III.** Without a correl. clause, *and yet:* tametsi jam dudum ego erro, qui, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: tametsi quae est ista laudatio? id. ib. 2, 4, 9, § 19: utinam tibi istam mentem di immortales duint! Tametsi video, etc., id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: tametsi non mediocris haesitatio est, Quint. 12, 1, 40; cf.: tamen etsi hoc verum'st? *Si.* Tamen, Ter. And. 5, 2, 23.

Tamfana, ae, *f.*, *the name of a deity worshipped by the Marsi*, Tac. A. 1, 51.

† **tămiăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ταμιακός, *of* or *belonging to the imperial treasury* or *fisc.* **I.** *Adj.:* praedia, *crown-lands, imperial domains*, Cod. Just. 11, 68: fundi tamiaci juris, ib. 1, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tămiăcus,** i, *m.*, *an occupant of crown-lands*, Cod. Just. 11, 68, 1.

‡ **tāmĭnāre** violare: hinc contaminare dictum, Fest. p. 363 Müll.

taminia uva, *a kind of wild grape*, Cels. 3, 21; Plin. 23, 1, 13, § 17; cf. Fest. p. 359 Müll.—*The vine on which it grew* was called **tamnus,** Col. 10, 373; Plin. 21, 15, 50, § 86.

tammŏdo (or in two words, **tam mŏdo**), *adv.*, *a Prænestine provincial form for* modo, *just now, a moment since*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 1, 8 Brix ad loc.; cf.: tammodo antiqui ponebant pro modo, ut Attius, tammodo inquit Praenestinus, Fest. p. 359 Müll.; v. Ritschl ad Plaut. l. l.

tamnus, i, v. taminia.

Tamphĭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman surname.* **1.** Cn. Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*; Nep. Hann. 13, 1.—**2.** Baebius Tamphilus, Liv. 21, 6.—Hence, **Tamphĭliānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Tamphilus:* domus, Nep. Att. 13, 2.

tam-quam and **tanquam,** *adv.*, *as much as, so as, just as, like as, as if, as it were, so to speak*, etc. **I.** In gen.: *Sa.* Esne tu huic amicus? *To.* Tamquam di omnes, qui caelum colunt, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 32: *Cu.* Serva me. *Ph.* Tamquam me et genium meum, id. Curc. 5, 2, 29: *Ge.* Nostin' ejus natum Phaedriam? *Da.* Tamquam te, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 14: quod video tibi etiam novum accidisse tamquam mihi, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 5: tenebrae ibi erant tamquam nox, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: *Si.* Quâlibet perambula aedes oppido tamquam tuas. *Th.* Tamquam? id. Most. 3, 2, 122: inspicere tamquam in speculum in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61: repente te tamquam serpens e latibulis intulisti, Cic. Vatin. 2, 4: ficta omnia celeriter tamquam flosculi decidunt, id. Off. 2, 12, 43: sensus in capite tamquam in arce mirifice conlocati sunt, nam oculi tamquam speculatores altissimum locum obtinent, id. N. D. 2, 56, 140: sic tamquam pilam rapiunt inter se rei publicae statum tyranni ab regibus, id. Rep. 1, 44, 68; 1, 24, 38; id. Sen. 23, 83; id. Lael. 16, 59: commenti sunt, se de terrâ tamquam hos ex arvis musculos exstitisse, id. Rep. 3, 15, 25.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With a corresp. *sic* or *ita:* apud eum ego sic Ephesi fui, quotienscumque fui, tamquam domi meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1: neve te obrui tamquam fluctu, sic magnitudine negotii sinas, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4: ut, tamquam poetae boni solent, sic tu diligentissimus sis, id. ib. 1, 1, 16, § 46: tamquam levia quaedam vina nihil valent in aquâ, sic Stoicorum ista magis gustata quam potata delectant, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: sic ex corporis totius naturâ et figurâ varios motus cieri tamquam in cantu sonos, id. ib. 1, 10, 19: sic tamquam, id. Brut. 18, 71 Orell. *N. cr.:* si potis est, tamquam philosophorum habent disciplinae Vocabula, parasiti ita ut Gnathonici vocentur, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 32: ex vitâ ita discedo, tamquam ex hospitio, non tamquam e domo, Cic. Sen. 23, 84; cf. also: tamquam, ita, in the foll.—**B.** With *si*, in a hypothetical comparison, *as if, just as if*, etc. (always with *subj.*): tamquam si claudus sim, cum fusti est ambulandum, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 21: curabitur, Tamquam si intus nemo natus in aedibus habitet, id. Most. 2, 1, 55: tamquam si emeris me argento, liber servibo tibi, id. Men. 5, 9, 42: qui tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91; id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: qui, tamquam si arma militis inspicienda sunt, ita probet armatum, id. Caecin. 21, 61: ut istum, tamquam si esset consul, salutarent, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; id. Div. 2, 64, 131: ita me audias, tamquam si mihi quiritanti intervenisses, Liv. 40, 9, 7: tamquam si tua res agatur, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7: Plancum . . . sic condemnit, tamquam si illi aqua et igni interdictum sit, id. Phil. 6, 4, 10.—Without verb: id cum dixerat, universi, tamquam si deo, libentes parebant, Gell. 15, 22, 6.—**C.** Sometimes tamquam alone, without si, is joined immediately to a conditional clause of comparison, *as if, just as if:* tamquam clausa sit Asia, sic nihil perfertur ad nos, Cic. Fam. 12, 9, 1: tamquam ceteris non sit habitura quod largiatur, id. Inv. 2, 1, 3: M. Atilium Captum in Africa commemorat, tamquam M. Atilius ad Africam offenderit, etc., Liv. 28, 43, 17; 45, 23, 12; 10, 34, 5; 29, 22, 1: quod a quibusdam sic accipi potest, tamquam haec sententia priori diversa sit, Quint. 2, 3, 10; 2, 1, 12: qui ita dicunt, tamquam inter duas leges quaeratur, id. 7, 4, 42; Cic. Brut. 1, 5: tamquam regum arcanis interesset, omnia scit, Liv. 41, 24, 3: tamquam de regno dimicaretur, ita concurrerunt, id. 40, 6, 6: tamquam non idem ubique di immortales sint, sed, etc., id. 42, 3, 9: ceteri, tamquam ita necesse sit, sequuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 5: tamquam nesciamus, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154; Petr. 106.—**D.** *For instance, for example* (post-Aug.): quaedam secunda . . . tamquam tormentorum patientia, etc., Sen. Ep. 66, 5; 65, 8; id. Contr. 1, praef. § 23; 1, 8, 14: ut non aliquos progeneret, tamquam piros silvestres et prunos, Col. 3, 11, 5; Front. Aquaed. 87.

Tana or **Tanas,** ae, *m.*, *a river of Numidia, between Lares and Capsa*, Sall. J. 90 *fin.*

Tănăger, gri, *m.*, *a small river in Lucania*, now *Negro* or *Tangro*, Verg. G. 3, 151.

Tănăgra, ae, *f.*, = Τάναγρα, *a town of Bœotia*, now *Grimadha*, Cic. Dom. 43, 111; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Liv. 33, 28; 35, 51.—Hence, **A. Tănăgraeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tanagra:* meretrix, Cic. Dom. 43, 111: Choroebus, Stat. Th. 9, 745.—**B. Tănăgrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tanagra:* galli, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6; Col. 8, 2, 4 and 13.

Tănăis, is, *m.*, = Τάναϊς. **I.** *The river Tanais*, now *the Don*, Mel. 1, 1, 6; 1, 2, 1; 1, 2, 6 al.; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 78; 6, 7, 7, § 19; Hor. C. 3, 10, 1; 3, 29, 28; 4, 15, 24 et saep.: Tanaimque nivalem, Verg. G. 4, 517; Liv. 38, 38.—Hence, **1. Tănăītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of the country near the Don*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22; Amm. 31, 3, 1.—**2. Tănăītis,** idis, *f.*, *she that lives by the Don*, i. e. *an Amazon*, Sen. Hippol. 399.—**b.** *A river in Numidia*, Sall. J. 90, 2.—**3. Tănăītĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Don:* potor Scythicae undae, Sid. Carm. 5, 479: crusta, id. ib. 11, 96.—**II.** *A proper name of a man*, Verg. A. 12, 513; Hor. S. 1, 1, 105.

Tănăquil, īlis, *f.*, *the proud, imperious wife of the elder Tarquin*, Liv. 1, 34; Plin. 36, 27, 70, § 204.—Hence, as an appellative, for *a domineering, ambitious woman*, Juv. 6, 566; Aus. Ep. 23, 31.

tandem, *adv.* [tam and the demonstr. termination dem; prop. just so far; hence, transf. to time, after so long, after a long time], implying the end of long delay or expectation, *at length, at last, in the end, finally* (cf.: denique, postremo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** Alone: Juppiter tibi summe tandem male re gestâ gratulor, Enn. ap. Non. 116, 29 (Trag. v. 242 Vahl.): ne navigarem tandem hoc aetatis senex, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 109: haec illic est pugnata pugna usque a mane ad vesperum . . . Sed proelium id tandem diremit nox interventu suo, id. Am. 1, 1, 99: tandem cognosti, qui siem, Ter. And. 3, 4, 7: tandem reprime iracundiam, id. Ad. 5, 3, 8: quod si animi vis in capite esse posset . . . soleret tandem in eodem homine manere, *in the end, after all*, Lucr. 5, 137: tandem vulneribus defessi pedem referre coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: tandem milites conscendere in naves jubet, id. ib. 5, 7; 7, 67: tandem desine sequi, Hor. C. 1, 23, 11; 3, 15, 2; id. S. 2, 5, 68: finiat ut poenas tandem rogat, Ov. M. 1, 735; Curt. 6, 7, 12.—**2.** Strengthened, (α) By *jam:* jam tandem aedes igitur, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 39 Brix; cf. Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 103: jam tandem Italiae fugientis prendimus oras, Verg. A. 6, 61; so id. ib. 10, 890; 12, 497 (cf.: jam denique, id. ib. 2, 70.—(β) By *aliquando:* aliquando tandem huc animum ut adjungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61; cf.: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam . . . ex urbe ejecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1; so, tandem aliquando, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94; id. Fam. 11, 27, 5; 16, 9, 4; v. aliquando.—(γ) Pleon., with *denique:* tandem denique asinali verecundiâ ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3; so, tandem denique, id. ib. 3, p. 138, 39; 10, p. 245, 16; cf.: recreatus denique tandem, Amm. 17, 12, 10.—**B.** In partic., in interrogative clauses, *pray, pray now, now, then:* quid tandem, *what in the world*, etc. (very freq. in class. prose): quid tandem admisi in me, ut loqui non audeam? Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 12: quid tandem agebatis,

Cic. Rep. 1, 13, 19: quae res tandem inciderat? id. ib. 1, 11, 17: quod genus tandem est istud ostentationis et gloriae? id. Rab. Post. 14, 38; id. Leg. 1, 1, 1; cf.: quonam tandem modo? id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8; id. Part. Or. 4, 12; id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: (id) quo tandem animo tibi ferendum putas? id. Cat. 1, 7, 16: hoc, per ipsos deos, quale tandem est? id. N. D. 1, 38, 105: quanto tandem illum moerore afflictum esse putatis? id. Cat. 2, 1, 2: quorsum tandem? aut cur ista quaeris? id. Leg. 1, 1, 4: quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? id. Cat. 1, 1, 1: quae quousque tandem patiemini? Sall. C. 20, 9; Cic. Caecin. 17, 48; so, utrum tandem ... an, id. Fl. 10, 24: scis Quo tandem pacto deceat, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 2: ain' tandem ita esse ut dicis? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 19; so, ain' tandem? id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; id. Truc. 2, 7, 47; Ter. And. 5, 3, 4; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 26; Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23; id. Att. 9, 21, 1: itane aiebat tandem? Plaut. Mil. 1, 66; so, itane tandem? id. Trin. 3, 2, 16; Ter. And. 3, 2, 12; id. Heaut. 5, 2, 1; id. Phorm. 2, 1, 1; 3, 2, 42. — **II.** Transf., for denique, *finally*, to mark the final clause of a series (very rare), Quint. 12, 1, 25.

Tanētum or **Tannētum,** i, *n.*, *a village of Upper Italy*, now *Taneto*, Liv. 21, 25; 21, 26; 30, 19.— Hence, **Tannētāni** (**Tanē-**), ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tanetum*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

(**Tanfana,** a false read. for Tamfana.)

tangĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [tango], *that may be touched*, *tangible* (post-class.): quae tangibilia sunt manu, Lact. 7, 11, 9; 7, 12, 3; Hier. Ep. 61, 9.

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, 3 (old collat. form **tago,** xi, 3: tagit Pacuvius in Teucro: ut ego, si quisquam me tagit. Et tagam idem in Hermiona: aut non cernam, nisi tagam: sine dubio antiquâ consuetudine usurpavit. Nam nunc ea sine praepositionibus non dicuntur, ut contigit, attigit, Fest. p. 356 Müll.: PELLEX ARAM IVNONIS NE TANGITO, Lex Numae ap. Fest. p. 222 ib.: sed o Petruelle, ne meum taxis librum, Varr. ap. Non. 176, 18, and 180, 8), *v. a.* [root tag-; Gr. τε-ταγ-ών, grasping; τῆ, take; Lat. tago, tagax; Goth. têkan, to touch; Engl. take; cf.: inter, contages], *to touch* (syn. tracto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tangere enim et tangi, nisi corpus, nulla potest res, Lucr 1, 304: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 15: genu terram tangere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: virgâ Virginis os, Ov. M. 11, 308: aliquem cubito, Hor. S. 2, 5, 42.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To touch*, i. e., **a.** *To take, take away, carry off: Sa.* Tetigin' tui quidquam? *Aes.* Si attigisses, ferres infortunium, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 24: de praedâ meâ teruncium nec attigit nec tacturus est quisquam, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4: quia tangam nullum ab invito, id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; Liv. 29, 20. — **b.** *To taste, to eat, to drink:* salsa sunt, tangere ut non velis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 35: illa (corpora) Non cani tetigere lupi, Ov. M. 7, 550: saporem, id. F. 3, 745: cupiens variâ fastidia cenâ Vincere tangentis male singula dente superbo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 87: Superorum tangere mensas, Ov. M. 6, 173: tetigit calicem clanculum, *has emptied*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 10. —**2.** Of places. **a.** *To reach, arrive at, come to* a place (syn. pervenio): Verres simul ac tetigit provinciam, statim, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 10, § 27; cf. id. Att. 6, 1, 6: portus, Verg. A. 4, 612: terminum mundi armis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 54: vada, id. ib. 1, 3, 24: lucum gradu, Ov. M. 3, 36: domos, id. ib. 4, 779; 6, 601: quem (Nilum) simul ac tetigit, id. ib. 1, 729: ut tellus est mihi tacta, id. Tr. 3, 2, 18: limina, id. M. 10, 456; Juv. 14, 44: nocturno castra dolo, Ov. H. 1, 42 et saep.—**b.** *To border on, be contiguous to:* qui (fundi) Tiberim fere omnes tangunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: haec civitas Rhenum tangit, Caes. B. G. 5, 3: quae (villa) viam tangeret, Cic. Mil. 19, 51: vertice sidera, Ov. M. 7, 61. — **3.** *To touch*, i. e., **a.** *To strike, hit, beat* (mostly poet.): chordas, Ov. R. Am. 336: flagello Chloen, Hor. C. 3, 26, 12: quem tetigit jactu, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 60: loca tangere fundâ, Tib. 4, 1, 97: te hora Caniculae Nescit tangere, *to touch, affect*, Hor. C. 3, 13, 10.—Euphem., *to put to death:* quemquam praeterea oportuisse tangi, Cic. Att. 15, 11, 2: statua aut aera legum de caelo tacta, i. e. *struck by lightning*, id. Div. 2, 21, 47; so, de caelo tactus, Liv. 25, 7, 7; 29, 14, 3; Verg. E. 1, 17: e caelo tactum, Plin. 36, 4, 4, § 10; cf.: ulmus fulmine tacta, Ov. Tr. 2, 144: tacta aedes Junonis, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 144.—Prov.: tetigisti acu (rem), *you have hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19; cf.: tangis en ipsos metus, *the thing you fear*, Sen. Oedip. 795.—**b.** *To take hold of, to touch, handle*, etc.; esp. in mal. part.: virginem, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 52: cur id ausus's facere ut id quod non tuom esset tangeres? Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 14; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 27 sq.; Cat. 21, 8; Hor. S. 1, 2, 28; 1, 2, 54.—*Absol.:* cibum una capias, assis, tangas, ludas, propter dormias, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 81 (82): si non tangendi copia'st, id. ib. 4, 2, 10; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 5.—**4.** *To besprinkle, moisten, wash, smear, anoint* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. tingo): corpus aquâ, Ov. F. 4, 790: comas tristi medicamine, id. M. 6, 140: oculos olivo, Pers. 3, 44: superiorem palpebram salivâ, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 38: caput igne sulfuris, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 86; cf.: voluit tangi lucerna mero, id. 4 (5), 3, 60: luto corpora tangit amor, Tib. 1, 8, 52.—**5.** *To color, dye:* supercilium madidâ fuligine, Juvenc. 2, 93. —**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind or feelings, *to touch, move, affect, impress:* minae Clodii contentionesque modice me tangunt, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 1: si vos urbis, si vestri nulla cura tangit, Liv. 3, 17, 3: Numitori tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5: mentem mortalia tangunt, Verg. A. 1, 462: si curat cor spectantis tetigisse querela, Hor. A. P. 98: nec formâ tangor, poteram tamen hac quoque tangi, Ov. M. 10, 614: vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes, id. ib. 4, 164: nymphas tetigit nova res, id. ib. 15, 552: nec amor nos tangit habendi, id. A. A. 3, 541: exemplo tangi, id. H. 15 (16), 326; id. F. 5, 489; Prop. 1, 9, 17: religione tactus hospes, Liv. 1, 45, 7: tetigerat animum memoria nepotum, id. 1, 5, 6: si quem gloria tangit, Sen. Hippol. 27.—**B.** Qs. to prick or stick one, i. e., **1.** *To take in, trick, dupe; to cozen* or *cheat out of* any thing (ante-class.): tuom tangam patrem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 118; cf.: probe tactus Ballio est, id. ib. 5, 2, 13: tangere hominem volt bolo, id. Poen. prol. 101: istis adeo te tetigi triginta minis, id. Ep. 5, 2, 40: senem triginta minis, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 257: lenunculum aere militari, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 7: patrem talento argenti, Turp. ap. Non. 408, 28: tactus sum vehementer visco, *I am limed, caught*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 39: volucres harundinibus, Petr. 109.— **2.** *To sting* or *nettle* any one by something said: quo pacto Rhodium tetigerim in convivio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 30; cf. maledictis, Fest. p. 356 Müll.— **C.** Of speech, *to touch upon, mention, speak of, refer to, cite:* non tango, quod avarus homo est, quodque improbu' mitto, Lucil. ap. Rufin. Schem. Lex. § 12 (p. 274 Frotsch.): leviter unum quodque tangam, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: ubi Aristoteles ista tetigit? id. Ac. 2, 44, 136: illud tertium, quod a Crasso tactum est, id. de Or. 2, 10, 43: ne tangantur rationes ad Opis, *be discussed, examined*, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 8, 9, 26: si tacta loquar, Manil. 3, 21; cf.: quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere Aut nominare uxorem? Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9.— **D.** *To take in hand, undertake* (rare): carmina, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 17: quis te Carminis heroi tangere jussit opus? Prop. 4, 2 (3, 3), 16.

tanĭăcae, ārum, *f.*, *long strips of pork*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10.

tanos, i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 5, 19, § 74.

tanquam, *adv.*, v. tamquam.

Tantălēus, Tantălĭdes, Tantălis, v. Tantalus.

Tantălus (**-los**), i (Greek collat. form of *dat.* Tantaleo, after the form Ταντᾰλεύς), *m.*, = Τάνταλος, *a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Niobe.* He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent for punishment to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated whenever he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also hung over him ever threatening to fall, Hyg. Fab. 82; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 44; id. M. 4, 457; 6, 172; 10, 41; Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35; id. Fin. 1, 18, 60; Hor. Epod. 17, 66; id. S. 1, 1, 68; Tib. 1, 3, 77 al.—Hence, **A. Tantălēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tantalus:* sors, Prop. 2, 17 (3, 9), 5: manus, id. 2, 1, 66: mensa, Stat. Th. 11, 128. —**B. Tantălĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Tantalus;* of *Pelops*, Ov. Tr. 2, 385; of *the grandsons of Tantalus* (*Atreus and Thyestes*): Tantalidarum internecio, Poët. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 90; so, Tantalidae fratres, Ov. F. 2, 627; of *his great-grandson, Agamemnon*, id. M. 12, 626; id. H. 8, 45; id. Am. 2, 8, 13; id. F. 5, 307 al.— **C. Tantălis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *a female descendant of Tantalus;* of *Niobe*, Ov. M. 6, 211; Stat. Th. 3, 193; Sen. Herc. Oet. 197; of *Hermione, daughter of Menelaus*, Ov. H. 8, 122: matres, *descended from Tantalus*, id. ib. 8, 66.

tantillus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantulus], *so little, so small;* in *neutr. subst.*, *so little a thing, such a little thing* (mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.). **A.** With *correl.-clause:* febrem tantillam esse, ut, etc., Cels. 2, 8: tantillum loci, ubi catellus cubet, id mihi sat est loci, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 40: si hercle tantillum peccassis, etc., id. Rud. 4, 4, 106.— **B.** *Absol.:* quem ego modo puerum tantillum in manibus gestavi meis, * Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 24: monstrum mulieris! tantilla tanta verba funditat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61: donum, id. Truc. 2, 7, 59.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tantillum,** i, *n.*, *so little, such a trifle:* hoccine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari? Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 56: haud tantillo minus, id. Most. 2, 1, 47.

tantis-per, *adv.* [tantus], *for so long a time, so long; in the mean time, meanwhile.* (α) With *dum* (class.): ego hic tantisper, dum exis, te opperiar foris, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 153: meretrix tantisper blanditur, dum illud, quod rapiat, videt, id. Men. 1, 3, 11: tantisper volo, Dum facies, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 54: ut ibi esset tantisper, dum culeus compararetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, 149: latendum tantisper ibidem, dum defervescat haec gratulatio, id. Fam. 9, 2, 4.—(β) With *quoad* (post-class.): ut viveret tantisper, quoad fieret permutatio, Gell. 6, 4, 1: agere tantisper, quoad de servitute constet, Dig. 43, 18, 3 *fin.*—(γ) *Absol.* (class.): ego hic astabo tantisper, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: tantisper hic ego ad januam concessero, id. Aul. 4, 5, 6: totos dies scribo, non quo proficiam quid, sed tantisper impedior, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 3; id. Caecin. 10, 30: sed videro, quid efficiat: tantisper hoc ipsum magni aestimo, quod pollicetur, id. Tusc. 5, 7, 19: tantisper tutelâ muliebri res Latina puero stetit, Liv. 1, 3, 1; 1, 22, 5.

tantŏpĕre, v. tantus, I.

tantŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tantus], *so little, so small;* in *neutr. subst.*, *so little, such a trifle, ever so little* (class.; a favorite word with Cic.): non tantulum Usquam intermittit tempus, quin eum nominet, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 31: omitto vim, quae ex fici tantulo grano ... tantos truncos ramosque procreet, Cic. Sen. 15, 52: homines tantulae staturae, Caes. B. G. 2, 30 *fin.:* tantularum rerum occupationes, id. ib. 4, 22: tantulo spatio interjecto, id. ib. 7, 19: tantula causa, Cic. Att. 4, 8, b, 3: epistula, id. ib. 1, 14, 1: dolorem tantulum malum esse, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66: dos, App. Mag. p. 332, 10: cibus, Cels. 2, 8.— *Subst.:* **tantŭlum,** i, *n.*, *so little, such a trifle:* quod si interesse quippiam tantulum modo potuerit, amicitiae nomen occiderit, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34; cf.: non modo tantum, sed ne tantulum quidem praeterieris, id. Att. 15, 27, 3: si ex eo negotio tantulum in rem suam convertisset, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: tantulum de arte concedere, id. ib. 40, 118: quorum oratione iste ne tantulum quidem commotus est, id. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124: deinde, cur tantulo venierint, *for such a trifle*, id. Rosc. Am. 45, 130: qui tantuli eget, quantum est opus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 59.—With *gen.:* tantulum morae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 93.

tantum, *adv.*, v. tantus *fin.*

tantummŏdo, v. tantus, II. B. b.

tantundem, v. tantusdem.

tantus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for tavantus; cf. Sanscr. tāvant, so great; Gr. τέως, i. e. τεϝως]. **I.** *Of such size* or *measure, so great* in amount, extent, value, degree, etc. (as some standard expressed or understood); usually with a foll. *quantus, ut, qui*, or *absol.;* rarely *quam.* **1.** With

quantus: nullam (contionem) umquam vidi tantam, quanta nunc vestrum est, Cic. Phil. 6, 1, 18: quae tanta sunt in hoc uno, quanta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 11, 29: est alienum tanto viro, quantus es tu, non posse, etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 9, 1: tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; cf.: quamquam Demaden continua dicendi exercitatio potuerit tantum, quantuluscumque postea fuit, fecisse, Quint. 2, 17, 12; Cic. Lael. 20, 74; Sall. C. 58, 2.—**2.** With *ut.* **a.** Denoting result or consequence; with *subj.:* tanta erat operis firmitudo, ut, etc., Caes. B G 4, 17: non fuit tantus homo Sex. Roscius in civitate, ut, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 43, 125: unum hoc defluio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis . . . ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: quod ego tantum nefas commisi, ut hanc vicem saevitiae meae redderes? Curt. 4, 10, 29: quod tantum cogitavi nefas, ut dignior Philotas me videretur? id. 6, 7, 30.—**b.** Denoting comparison: tantâ modestiâ dicto audiens fuit, ut si privatus esset, Nep. Ages. 4, 2.—**3.** With *rel. qui,* etc.: cave putes aut mare ullum aut flammam esse tantam, quam non facilius sit sedare quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65; statuerunt, tantum illud esse maleficium, quod, etc., id. Sull. 2, 7: nulla est tanta vis, quae non ferro frangi possit, id. Marcell. 3, 8.—**4.** Without correlation (esp. freq. in exclamations, etc.): ita tanta mira in aedibus sunt facta, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 5: tanta factis modo mira miris modis, etc., id. Cas. 3, 5, 5: qui tantus natu deorum nescis nomina, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 15: neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, id. Rep. 1, 3, 4: tantilla tanta verba funditat, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 61. hocine mihi ob labores tantos tantillum dari, id. Truc. 2, 6, 56: ne tantae nationes conjungantur, Caes. B. G. 3, 11: onus, id. ib. 2, 30 in tantis motionibus tantisque vicissitudinibus, tam multarum rerum atque tantarum ordinibus, Cic. N D. 2, 5, 15: non idem sentio tanta hac in re tamque immensa posse fieri, id. de Or 2, 20, 84: qui tantas et tam infinitas pecunias repudiarit, id. Rosc. Com. 8, 24: tot tantaque vitia, id. Verr 1, 16, 47: quae faceres in hominem tantum et talem, id. Fam. 13, 66, 1; cf.: conservare urbes tantas atque tales, id. N. D. 3, 38, 92, so too, with talis, id. Fam. 15, 4, 14, id. Phil. 2, 29, 71: tanta ista mala, Sall. C. 40, 2; Liv 31, 9: neque tanto tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G 2, 154. tantorum ingentia septem Terga boum, id. A. 5, 404; Curt. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 28; 4, 1, 1: sexcenta tanta reddam, si vivo, tibi, *six hundred times as much,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 111; so, sexcenta tanta, id. Ps. 2, 2, 37: tribus tantis illi minus redit quam obseveris, *three times as much less,* id. Trin. 2, 4, 129: jam non quaero, unde tantam Melitensem vestem habueris, *such a great quantity of,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: si in uno corpore tantarum rerum gubernationem mens humana possidet, Lact. 1, 3, 21.—**5.** With *quam:* maria aspera juro, Non ullum pro me tantum cepisse timorem, Quam, etc., Verg. A. 6, 352 (cf. infra, B. 2.).—With a *partit. gen.:* tantus ille ventorum, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121 (dub.; Jahn, ventus).—**6.** Esp. in phrase **tantō ŏpĕre;** freq. as one word, **tantŏpĕre,** *so greatly, in so high a degree, so very,* etc. (class. and freq.): cur tanto opere extimueras? Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 92; cf.. si studia Graecorum vos tanto opere delectant, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 2; id. Ep. 1, 2, 31; Ter. And. 5, 2, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 5, 38; Caes. B. G. 7, 52; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21; id. Mur. 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 35, 164 al.—In an inverted order: mirum est, me, ut redeam, te opere tanto quaesere, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 1.—**B.** Transf., *so many* (= tot; mostly poet.): tantae Coëunt in proelia gentes, Val. Fl. 5, 636: lamentabile tantis urbibus, Stat. Th. 11, 160: legatum valet in tantos quanti inveniantur, Dig. 30, 1, 65.—*Sing.:* numquam tanto se vulture caelum Induit, Luc. 7, 834.—**C.** *Neutr. absol.* **1. tantum,** *so much, so many:* habere tantum molestiae quantum gloriae . ut tantum nobis, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7: decutio argenti tantum, quantum mihi lubet, Plaut. Ep. 2, 3, 4: iis adposuit tantum, quod satis esset, nullo adparatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: tantum complectitur, quod satis sit modicae palaestrae, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: eo indito cumini fricti tantum, quod oleat, Cato, R. R. 156, 3 (cf.: tantum quod, s. v. tantum, *adv.* B. 2. b.): *Ch.* Coactus reddidit ducentos et mille Philippum. *Ni.* Tantum debuit, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 38: nec tantum Karthago habuisset opum, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 526 (1, 48, 3 B. and K.): cum tantum belli in manibus esset, Liv. 4, 57, 1: sed quid hic tantum hominum incedunt? Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 5: tantum hostium intra muros est, Liv. 3, 17, 4 et saep.: sexies tantum, quam quantum satum sit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43, § 102; cf.: etiamsi alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam, etc., Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 81 (v. alter): tantum . . . dum, Liv. 27, 42, 12; cf.: tantum modo . . . dum, Sall. J. 53, 3: tantum abest, ut, etc. (v. absum).—**b.** In colloquial lang.: tantum est, *that is all, nothing more,* etc.: vos rogat, ut, etc. Tantum est. Valete, Plaut. Trin. prol. 22; so id. Cas. prol. 87: *Lo.* Numquid amplius? *Ly.* Tantum est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 12; Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 26; id. Hec. 5, 3, 15.—**2.** *Gen.* (of price) **tanti;** tanti, quanti poscit, vin' tanti illam emi? Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 22; cf.: tanti est, quanti est fungus putidus, *it is worth as much as, is worth no more than,* id. Bacch. 4, 7, 23: frumentum tanti fuit, quanti iste aestimavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: ubi me dixero dare tanti, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: graviter increpuit, tanti habitare censorem, *in so costly a house,* Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 3.—**b.** Trop.: est tanti (alicui), *to be worth so much; to be valued, prized,* or *esteemed so highly; to be of such consequence* or *importance:* tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 20: tanti non fuit Arsacen capere, ut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 1: hoc tanti fuit vertere, ut, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 38: est mihi tanti, Quirites, hujus invidiae tempestatem subire, dummodo a vobis hujus belli periculum depellatur, *it is worth this price to me,* i. e. *I esteem it a light thing,* Cic. Cat. 2, 7, 15; cf.: sed est tanti (sc.: invidiam istam mihi impendere), dummodo, id. ib. 1, 9, 22 etsi id quidem non tanti est, quam quod propter eosdem, etc., id. Mil. 22, 58: juratus tibi possum dicere, nihil esse tanti, etc., id. Att. 2, 13, 2: cum dicturis tanti suae non sint (actiones), Quint. 12, 8, 4: sunt o! sunt jurgia tanti, Ov. M. 2, 424 et saep.—**3.** *Abl.* (with comparatives) **tantō,** *by so much, so much the:* quanto erat in dies gravior oppugnatio, tanto crebriores litterae nuntiique ad Caesarem mittebantur, Caes. B. G. 5, 45; cf.: quantum opere processerant, tanto aberant ab aquâ longius, id. B. C. 1, 81: tanto major vis, quanto recentior, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133: reperietis quinquies tanto amplius istum quam quantum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 97, § 225: tantone minoris decumae venierunt quam fuerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 45, § 106 et saep.: bis tanto amici sunt inter se quam prius, *twice as much, twice as good,* δὶς τόσῳ, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 62: bis tanto pluris, id. Men. 4, 3, 6: ter tanto pejor, id. Pers. 1, 3, 73: multo tanto miserior, id. Rud. 2, 6, 37: si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 89: post tanto, Verg. G. 3, 476; Curt. 6, 7, 26.—Rarely with *verbs denoting comparison:* tanto praestitit ceteros imperatores, quan to populus Romanus antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes, Nep. Hann. 1, 1; Ov. M. 13, 368; cf.: doctrinis tanto antecessit condiscipulos, ut, etc., Nep. Epam. 2, 2.—Poet. with *sup.:* tanto pessimus omnium poëta, Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus, Cat. 49, 6.—**b.** In colloquial lang.: tanto melior! *so much the better! well done! good! excellent! bravo!* etc.: *To.* Omnes sycophantias instruxi et comparavi, quo pacto ab lenone auferam hoc argentum. *Sa.* Tanto melior! Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 24; cf. Sen. Ep. 31; so too: tanto melior, Plaut. Truc. 5, 61; Phaedr. 3, 5, 3: tanto hercle melior, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 38: tanto major! tanto augustior! *how great! how noble!* Plin. Pan. 71, 4: tanto nequior! *so much the worse! that is bad!* Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 84; so, tanto miserior, id. Stich. 5, 5, 8.—**4.** In tantum, *so far, so much, to such a degree, so greatly:* danti in tantum producenda notitia est muneris sui, in quantum delectatura est eum, cui datur, Sen. Ben. 2, 23; Col. 12, 24, 1: quaedam aquae fervent in tantum, ut non possint esse usui, Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 1: humum in tantum deprimere, donec altitudinis mensuram datam ceperit, Col. 3, 13, 9: in tantum suam felicitatem virtutemque enituisse, Liv. 22, 27.

II. Since tantus conveys only the idea of relative greatness, it may also be used (with a foll. *ut*) to denote a small amount, degree, extent, etc.; hence, *of such a quantity* or *quality, such, so small, so slight* or *trivial;* in the *neutr., so little, so few* (rare but class.): ceterarum provinciarum vectigalia tanta sunt, ut iis ad ipsas provincias tutandas vix contenti esse possimus, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14; id. Fam. 1, 7, 4: si bellum tantum erit, ut vos aut successores sustinere possint, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 3: praesidii tantum est, ut ne murus quidem cingi possit, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: tantum navium, id. B. C. 3, 2.—Hence, **tantum,** *adv.*

A. *So much, so greatly, to such a degree, so:* tantum, quantum quis fuge, *as quickly as possible,* Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 94: de quo tantum, quantum me amas, velim cogites, Cic. Att. 12, 18, 1: id tantum abest ab officio, ut, etc., *so far,* id. Off. 1, 14, 43: rex tantum auctoritate ejus motus est, ut, etc., Nep. Con. 4, 1: tantum progressus a castris, ut dimicaturum appareret, Liv. 37, 39, 6: tantumque ibi moratus, dum, etc., *so long,* id. 27, 42, 13: tantum ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, Plaut. Men. prol. 16: ne miremini, quâ ratione hic tantum apud istum libertus potuerit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 134: nullo tantum se Mysia cultu Jactat, Verg. G. 1, 102.—With *adjj.* (mostly poet.): nec tantum dulcia, quantum Et liquida, Verg. G. 4, 101: juventus Non tantum Veneris quantum studiosa culinae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 80: tantum dissimilis, id. ib. 2, 3, 313: Marius quantum bello optimus, tantum pace pessimus, Vell. 2, 11, 1.—**B.** (Acc. to tantus, II.; and therefore, prop., only so much, so little; hence) *Only, alone, merely, but:* tantum monet, quantum intellegit, *only so much,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 44: tantum in latitudinem patebat, quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: quod haec tantum, quantum sensu movetur . se accommodat, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: Socratem tantum de vitâ et de moribus solitum esse quaerere, id. Rep. 1, 10, 16: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas, id. Par. 2, 17: dixit tantum: nihil ostendit, nihil protulit, id. Fl. 15, 34: notus mihi nomine tantum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 3: apte dicere non elocutionis tantum genere constat, sed, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 7; so, non tantum . . . sed, id. 9, 3, 28: nec tantum . . . sed (etiam), id. 3, 8, 33; 9, 3, 78; 11, 2, 5.—So with unus (mostly post-Aug.; once in Cic.): excepit unum tantum: scire se nihil se scire, nihil amplius, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: unum flumen tantum intererat, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: unum defuisse tantum superbiae, Liv. 6, 16, 5; 21, 50, 6; 34, 9, 5; Just. 8, 5, 5; Cels. 5, 28, 14; Tac. A. 15, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120.—**b.** Strengthened by modo, and also joined with it in one word, **tantummŏdo** (freq. and class.; whereas solummodo is only post-Aug., v. h. v.): homines populariter annum tantummodo solis, id est unius astri reditu metiuntur, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: ut tantummodo per stirpes alantur suas, id. N. D. 2, 32, 81: cum tantummodo potestatem gustandi feceris, id. Rep. 2, 28, 51: omnis ea judicatio versatur tantummodo in nomine, id. ib. 4, 6, 6: pedites tantummodo umeris ac summo pectore exstare (ut possent), Caes. B. C. 1, 62: velis tantummodo, *you have only to wish it,* Hor. S. 1, 9, 54: unum hoc tantummodo . . . neque praeterea quicquam, etc., Suet. Tib. 11 et saep.: neque eum oratorem tantummodo, sed hominem non putant, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 52: neque e silvis tantummodo promota castra, sed etiam . . . in campos delata acies, Liv. 9, 37, 2: Cn. Scipionem misit non ad tuendos tantummodo veteres socios, sed etiam ad pellendum Hispaniâ Hasdrubalem, id. 21, 32, 4; so, non tantummodo . . . sed etiam, Sen. Polyb. 15, 3; id. Ot. Sap. 3, 5; 5, 4; Front. Ep. ad Verr. p. 124: non tantummodo . . . sed . . . quoque, Vell. 2, 110, 5: non tantummodo . . . verum etiam, Aug. Ep. 162, 1; id. Grat. Christ. 14: non . . . tantum, with ellips. of *sed, not only* (but much more), Ov. Am. 1, 4, 63; cf.: rem atrocem nec tantum epistulâ dignam, Plin. Ep. 3, 14; Juv. 1, 131.—**2.** Particular phrases. **a.** Tantum non, analog. to the Gr. μόνον οὐκ, to

point out an action as *only not*, i.e. *very nearly*, completed, *almost*, *all but*, *very nearly* (perh. not ante-Aug.; in Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2, Baiter reads tantummodo): cum agger promotus ad urbem vineaeque tantum non jam injunctae moenibus essent, Liv. 5, 7, 2: tantum non jam captam Lacedaemonem esse, id. 34, 40, 5: tantum non ad portam bellum esse, id. 25, 15, 1: videt Romanos tantum non jam circumveniri a dextro cornu, id. 37, 29, 9: cum hostes tantum non arcessierint, id. 4, 2, 12 Drak.: tantum non adversis tempestatibus Rhodum enavigavit, Suet. Tib. 11: tantum non statim a funere, id. ib. 52: tantum non summam malorum suorum professus est, id. ib. 66: tantum non in ipso ejus consulatu, id. Dom. 15 et saep.—But in many cases non belongs to the verb, and not to tantum: tantum non cunctandum neque cessandum esse, *only there must be no delay*, Liv. 35, 18, 8: dictator bello ita gesto, ut tantum non defuisse fortunae videretur, id. 4, 57, 8 Drak.; cf.: ut qui per haec vicit, tantum non defuisse sibi advocatum sciat, Quint. 6, 2, 4.—**b.** Tantum quod, denoting immediate nearness in point of time, *only, just, but just, just then, hardly, scarcely* (class.): tantum quod ex Arpinati veneram, cum mihi a te litterae redditae sunt, Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 1: tantum quod ultimam imposuerat Pannonico bello Caesar manum, cum, etc., Vell. 2, 117, 1: haec cum scriberem, tantum quod existimabam ad te orationem esse perlatam, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 7: navis Alexandrina, quae tantum quod appulerat, Suet. Aug. 98: natus est XVIII. Cal. Jan. tantum quod oriente sole, id. Ner. 6: tantum quod pueritiam egresso, id. Aug. 63: dentem tantum quod exemptum, id. Vesp. 5 (but in Liv. 22, 2, 9; 33, 4, 6; Amm. 27, 5, 4, the quod belongs not to tantum, but to the following verb): tantum alone = tantum quod, Verg. E. 6, 16.—**c.** Tantum quod non, *only that not, nothing is wanting but*: tantum quod hominem non nominat: causam quidem totam perscribit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 116.

tantus-dem, tantădem, tantundem, *adj., just so great* or *large, as great* (as an *adj.* rare, but freq. and class. in the *neutr.* as a *subst.*). **I.** *Adj.*: malo bene facere tantundem est periculum, Quantum bono male facere, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 20: cum ita legatum esset: Titia uxor mea tantandem partem habeat, quantulam unus heres, Dig. 32, 1, 29: quia forte tantandem pecuniam Titio debuit, ib. 2, 14, 30; so, si postea tantandem summam a domino mutuatus sit, ib. 15, 3, 10 *fin.*: tantidem ponderis petitio est, ib. 19, 5, 26 *init.*—**II.** *Neutr. absol.* **A. tantundem** (**tantumdem**), *just so much, just as much*: magistratibus tantundem detur in cellam, quantum semper datum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 201: deinde qui morte ejus tantundem capiat, quantum omnes heredes, id. Leg. 2, 19, 48: fossam pedum XX. directis lateribus duxit, ut ejus solum tantundem pateret, quantum summa labra distabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 72: ego tantundem scio, quantum tu, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 48: si tibi subiti nihil est, tantundem'st mihi, id. ib. 4, 4, 36: tantundem argenti, quantum miles debuit, Dedit huic, id. Ps. 4, 7, 64; 4, 7, 109: tantundem apud posteros meruit bonae famae, quantum malae, Tac. H. 2, 50: aquae tantundem, Plin. 32, 9, 37, § 112: nam pol hinc tantundem accipies, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 14; Cic. Att. 12, 35, 2: erat vallus in altitudinem pedum decem: tantundem ejus valli agger in latitudinem patebat, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: dum ex parvo nobis tantundem haurire relinquas, Hor. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 56; 2, 3, 237: nec vincet ratio, tantundem ut peccet idemque, Qui teneros caules alieni fregerit horti, Et qui, etc., id. ib. 1, 3, 115: undique ad inferos tantundem viae est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: non tamen interpres tantundem juveris, Hor. S. 2, 4, 91: virium atque impetus non tantundem exigunt, Quint. 6, 2, 10: tantundem valent, id. 1, 5, 4: tantumdem in utrosque licere fortunae, Sen. Ep. 47, 1: tantundem praetor facit et de his, Dig. 26, 7, 3.—**B.** *Gen.* (of price) **tantidem** (i scanned short, Varr. ap. Non. 480, 31): tantidem emptum postulat sibi tradier, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 45: voluntatem decurionum ac municipum omnium tantidem, quanti fidem suam, fecit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 115: tantidem quasi feta canes sine dentibu' latrat, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 32 Müll. (Ann. v. 518 Vahl.); cf.: decrepitus senex tantidem est, quasi sit signum pictum in pariete, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 4: tantidem ille illi rursus iniciat manum, id. Pers. 1, 2, 18.

Tanūsius, ii, *m., the name of a Roman gens*: Tanusiorum capita demere, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 2, 9.—**II.** Esp.: Tanusius Geminus, *a Latin historian*: annales Tanusii scis quam ponderosi sint, Sen. Ep. 93, 11; Suet. Caes. 9.

† **tăos**, i, *m.*, = ταώς, *a kind of precious stone of the colors of the peacock*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **tăpanta** = τὰ πάντα, *all things, all*: in caelum abiit et Trimalchionis tapanta est, *the all in all*, Petr. 37.

tăpēte, is, *n.* (*sing. acc. m.* tapeta fulgentem, Sil. 4, 270; *plur.* tapetia, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 14; id. Stich. 2, 2, 54; Vulg. 2 Reg. 17, 28; but *nom.* tapeta, from unused tapetum, Lucil. ap. Prob. p. 130: tapetae, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 351 Müll.; Placid. Gloss.; *acc. m.* tapetas pulcros, Verg. A. 9, 358; *abl.* tapetibus, id. ib. 9, 325; Liv. 40, 24, 7; Ov. M. 13, 638; Varr. ap. Non. 542, 15: tapetis, Verg. A. 7, 277 Serv. ad loc.; Mart. 14, 147, 1; cf. the Gr. forms from τάπης, and v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 570 sq.); cloth wrought with figures in different colors, for covering walls, floors, tables, couches, etc., *a carpet, tapestry, hangings, coverlet*, etc. (syn. stragulum); *sing. nom.* tapete, Turp. and Caecil. ap. Non. 229, 7, and 542, 18; *abl.* tapete, Sil. 17, 64.

Taphrae, ārum, *f.*, = Τάφραι. **I.** *The isthmus of the Tauric Chersonese*, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 87.—**II.** *A town upon this isthmus*, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85.

† **tăpīnōma**, ătis, *n.*, = ταπείνωμα, *a low* or *humble expression*, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.

† **tăpīnōsis**, is, *f.*, = ταπείνωσις, *a depreciation*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 118.

Taposiris, is, *f., a town in Egypt*, Plin. 27, 7, 29, § 53; 32, 9, 31, § 100.

Tappūlus, i, *m., a Roman cognomen*: L. Villius Tappulus, Liv. 31, 49 *fin.*

Tāprŏbănē, ēs, *f.*, = Ταπροβάνη, *an island in the Indian Ocean*, now *Ceylon*, Mel. 3, 7, 7; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Ov. P. 1, 5, 80; Avien. Perieg. 777.—Also written **Tāprŏbăna**, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 16.

tapullam legem convivalem ficto nomine conscripsit jocoso carmine Valerius Valentinus, cujus meminit Lucilius hoc modo: tapullam rident legem congerrae optimi, Fest. p. 363 Müll.

tărandrus, i, *m., an animal found in northern countries*; acc. to Cuvier, *the reindeer*, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 124; Sol. 30 *med.*

Tărănis, is, *m., the name of Jupiter among the Gauls*, Luc. 1, 446; and so perh. TANARVS, Inscr. Orell. 2054.

‡ **Taranucnus**, i, *m., the name of a German deity*, Inscr. Orell. 2055 sq.; Cod. Inscr. 50 Steiner.

Tăras, antis, *m.*, = Τάρας. **I.** *A son of Neptune, and founder of the city of Tarentum*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 103.—**II.** *The city of Tarentum*, Luc. 5, 376.

† **Tărătalla**, *a humorous name of a cook*, taken from Homer (Il. 1, 465): Μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τ' ἄλλα: si tibi Mistyllus cocus, Aemiliane, vocatur, Dicetur quare non Taratalla mihi? Mart. 1, 51, 2.

* **tărătantără**, an onomatopee, representing the sound of the tuba: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.).

Tarbelli, ōrum, *m., a people in Aquitanian Gaul, extending southwards from Burdigala to the Pyrenees*, in the neighborhood of the mod. *Dax*, Caes. B. G. 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108; 31, 2, 2, § 4.—Hence, **A. Tarbellus**, a, um, *adj., Tarbellian*: Pyrene, Tib. 1, 7, 9: mater, Aus. Parent. 2, 2.—**B. Tarbellĭus**, a, um, *adj., Tarbellian*: aequor, Luc. 1, 421.—**C. Tarbellĭcus**, a, um, *adj., Tarbellian*: Aturus, i.e. *the river Adour*, Aus. Mos. 468: arva, id. Ep. 24, 125: origo, id. Prof. 16, 7.

Tarcho or **Tarchon**, ōnis or ontis, *m., a noble Etrurian who assisted Æneas against Turnus*, Verg. A. 8, 506; 8, 603; 11, 727; Sil. 8, 474.

Tarcondimotus, i, *m., a Cilician prince and faithful ally of the Romans*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

* **tardābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [tardo], *that renders slow*: rigor, Tert. Anim. 43.

tardātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, sluggishness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 28.

tardē, *adv.*, v. tardus *fin.*

* **tardesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n., to become slow*: tardescit lingua, *grows sluggish, hesitates, stammers*, Lucr. 3, 479; Tib. 1, 4, 27.

* **tardĭcors**, cordis, *adj.* [tardus-cor], *slow-minded*, i.e. *of a dull, heavy disposition, stupid, stolid*: ingeniosos, tardicordes, fatuos, Aug. Enchir. 103.

* **tardĭgĕmŭlus** (**tardĭng-**), a, um, *adj.* [tardus-gemo], *slow-moaning*: tardingemulo senio oppressus, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 3: tardigenulo, i.e. tardigrado (cf.: tarda trementi Genua labant, Verg. A. 5, 431).

* **tardĭgrădus**, a, um, *adj.* [tardus-gradior], *slow-paced, tardy-paced*: quadrupes, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. v. 2 Rib.).

* **tardĭlŏquus**, a, um, *adj.* [tardus-loquor], *slow-speaking, slow of speech*, Sen. Ep. 40, 14.

tardĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [tardus-pes], *slow-footed, tardy-footed*; hence, poet. transf., *limping, halting*, an epithet of Vulcan: deus, Cat. 36, 7; and of the same, *absol.*: quin et Tardipedi sacris jam rite solutis, *of slow-foot, tardy-foot*, Col. 10, 419.

tardĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, tardiness* (class.). **I.** Lit., of motion or action: celeritati tarditas, non debilitas (contraria est), Cic. Top. 11, 47: pedum, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: cursu corrigam tarditatem tum equis tum quadrigis, id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2: vehiculis tarditati, id. Rep. 3, 2, 3: navium, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: onerariae navis, Tac. A. 2, 39: mula effrenis et tarditatis indomitae, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: occasionis, Cic. Phil. 2, 46, 118; cf.: moram et tarditatem afferre bello, id. ib. 5, 9, 25: tarditas et procrastinatio in rebus gerendis, id. ib. 6, 3, 7: cunctatio ac tarditas, id. Sest. 47, 100: nosti hominis tarditatem, id. Fam. 1, 5, b, 2: quid si etiam affert tarditatem ista sententia ad Dolabellam persequendum, id. Phil. 11, 10, 25; id. Brut. 42, 154: propter tarditatem sententiarum moramque rerum, id. Fam. 10, 22, 2: tanta fuit operis tarditas, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: audientium, *dulness*, Plin. 20, 9, 33, § 83; so, aurium, id. 20, 13, 51, § 137; 23, 2, 28, § 59: veneni, *slow effect*, Tac. A. 16, 14 *fin.*—In *plur.*: celeritates tarditatesque, Cic. Univ. 9: cavendum est, ne tarditatibus utamur in ingressu mollioribus, id. Off. 1, 36, 131.—**II.** Trop., of the mind, *slowness, dulness, heaviness, stupidity*: ingenii, Cic. Or. 68, 229; so, ingenii (connected with stupor), id. Pis. 1, 1; cf.: tarditas animi et stupor, Gell. 16, 12, 3: ingenii, Quint. 1, 1, 1: quid adjectius tarditate et stultitiā dici potest? Cic. Leg. 1, 19, 51: hominum, id. N. D. 1, 5, 11: opinio tarditatis, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125.

* **tardĭtĭes**, ēi, *f.* [id.], *slowness, tardiness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): multa amittuntur tarditie et socordiā, Att. ap. Non. 181, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 278 Rib.).

tardĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.], *slowness, tardiness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): podagrosi estis ac vicistis cochleam tarditudine, * Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 29: segnes somno et tarditudine, Att. ap. Non. 181, 20 (Trag. Rel. v. 69 Rib.).

tardĭuscŭlē, *adv.* [tardiusculus], *somewhat slowly*: venire, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 7.

tardĭuscŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tardus], *somewhat slow, slowish* (ante- and post-class.): mulier, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 198, 26: servus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 4.

tardo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act., to make slow, to hinder, delay, retard, impede, prevent* (freq. and class.; syn.: remoror, impedio): aut impedire profectionem aut certe tardare, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 1: cursum, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: pedes (alta harena), Ov. H. 10, 20: alas, Hor. C. 2, 17, 25: at non tardatus casu neque territus heros, Verg. A. 5, 453: tardante sagittā Interdum genua impediunt, id. ib. 12, 746: nos Etesiae vehementissime tardarunt, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: celeritatem insequendi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 14: palus Romanos ad insequendum tardabat, Caes. B. G. 7, 26: quas non altitudo montis tardare potuisset, id. ib. 7, 52; 3, 70;

cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 57, § 130: tormentorum administrationem, Caes. B. C. 2, 2: impetum hostium, id. B. G. 2, 25: impetum, id. ib. 7, 46; id. B. C. 1, 27: studia alicujus, Cic. Or. 1, 3: illum in persequendi studio maeror, hos laetitia tardavit, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 22: aliquem socors ipsius natura, id. Brut. 68, 239: vereor, ne exercitus nostri tardentur animis, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24: me ratio pudoris a praesentis laude tardaret, id. Caecin. 27, 77.—With *inf.*: propius adire tardari, Caes. B. C. 2, 43.—**II.** *Neutr., to tarry, loiter, linger, delay* (very rare; syn.: cunctor, moror): tu mitte mihi quaeso obviam litteras, numquid putes rei publicae nomine tardandum esse nobis, Cic. Att. 6, 7, 2: fuci tardantes, Plin. 11, 11, 11, § 27: mors non tardat, Vulg. Ecclus. 14, 12; id. Exod. 22, 29; id. Heb. 10, 37.

* **tardor,** ōris, *m.* [tardus], *slowness* (ante-class. form for tarditas): versuum, Varr. ap. Non. 229, 22.

tardus, a, um, *adj., slow, not swift, sluggish, tardy* (freq. and class.; syn.: lentus, languidus). **I.** Lit., of motion or action: velox an tardus sit, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 35: tardi sumus nos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 66: aetate tardiores, id. ib. 3, 1, 6; cf. id. ib. 1 and 4: fatuus est, insulsus, tardus, stertit noctes et dies, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 49: redemptor non inertiâ aut inopiâ tardior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 21, 47: qualem existimas, qui in adulterio deprehenditur? tardum, id. de Or. 2, 68, 275: nemo erat adeo tardus aut fugiens laboris, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: tarda aliqua et languida pecus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: asellus, Verg. G. 1, 273: juvenci, id. ib. 2, 206: aves, quas Hispania tardas appellat, Graecia ὠτίδας, Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56: Caesar ubi reliquos esse tardiores vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: ad injuriam tardiores, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 33: tardior ad judicandum, id. Caecin. 4, 9: ad deponendum imperium, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: ad discedendum, id. Att. 9, 13, 4; cf.: Bibulus in decedendo erit, ut audio, tardior, id. ib. 7, 3, 5: proci loripedes, tardissimi, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 7: Apollo, i. e. *unpropitious*, Prop. 1, 8, 41. —**b.** Of things concr. and abstr.: tardiores tibicinis modi et cantus remissiores, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: omnia tarda et spissa, id. Att. 10, 18, 2: fumus, Verg. A. 5, 682: frumenti tarda subvectio, Liv. 44, 8, 1: poena tardior, Cic. Caecin. 3, 7; Quint. 7, 2, 42: portenta deum tarda et sera nimis, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: sic mihi tarda fluunt tempora, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 23: noctes, *coming on late*, Verg. G. 2, 482: tardiora fata, Hor. Epod. 17, 62: anne novum tardis sidus te mensibus addas, i. e. *to the long summer months*, Verg. G. 1, 32: nox, Ov. P. 2, 4, 26: tarda Genua labant, Verg. A. 5, 432: podagra, i. e. *that makes one move slowly*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: senectus, id. ib. 2, 2, 88; Tib. 2, 2, 19; cf. passus, Ov. M. 10, 49: abdomen, Juv. 4, 107: onus, Sen. Phoen. 568: sapor, i. e. *that lingers long on the palate*, Verg. G. 2, 126: lingua, Sen. Oedip. 293.—Poet., with *gen.*: tardus fugae, *delaying his flight*, Val. Fl. 3, 547; and with *inf.*: nectere tectos Numquam tarda dolos, Sil. 3, 234. —**II.** Trop., *slow of apprehension, dull, heavy, stupid.* **A.** In gen.: *Ch.* Prorsum nihil intellego. *Sy.* Hui, tardus es, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 28: sensus hebetes et tardi, Cic. Ac. 1, 8, 31: nimis indociles tardique, id. N. D. 1, 5, 12: si qui forte sit tardior, id. de Or. 1, 28, 127: tardi ingenii est, rivulos consectari, fontes rerum non videre, id. ib. 2, 27, 117: tardo ingenio esse, id. Agr. 3, 2, 6: mentes, id. Tusc. 5, 24, 68: ingenium, Quint. 1, 3, 2.—**B.** In partic., of speech or of a speaker, *slow, not rapid, measured, deliberate*: in utroque genere dicendi principia tarda sunt, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213: stilus, Quint. 10, 3, 5: tardior pronuntiatio, id. 10, 7, 22: tarda et supina compositio, id. 9, 4, 137: tardus in cogitando, Cic. Brut. 59, 216: Lentulus non tardus sententiis, id. ib. 70, 247.—Hence, *adv.*: **tardē.** **A.** *Slowly, tardily*: tarde percipere (opp. celeriter arripere), Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 31; Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 20; id. Ps. 4, 3, 15; Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1; id. Att. 3, 7, 3; 5, 15, 3; 11, 22, 2; id. Mil. 20, 54; Verg. G. 2, 3.—*Comp.*: tardius moveri, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 51; id. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 4, 14, 32; id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35; Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 3, 28 al.—*Sup.*: tardissime judicare, Cic. Caecin. 2, 7. —**B.** *Late, not in time, not early*, Pall. 11, 14, 3.—*Sup.*: tardissime, *at latest*, Plin. 18, 7, 10, §§ 51 and 56: quam tardissime, *as late as possible*, Asin. Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 1.

Tărentum, i, *n.* (poet. collat. form **Tărentus,** i, *m.*, Sil. 12, 434; Sid. Carm. 5, 430), = Τάρας, *a town of Lower Italy, founded by the Spartan Parthenians*, now *Taranto*, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 18; Cic. Sen. 4, 11 sq.; id. Brut. 18, 72; Hor. C. 3, 5, 56; id. S. 2, 4, 34; Ov. M. 15, 50 al.—Hence, **Tărentīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine*: juventus, Liv. 24, 13, 2: juvenes, id. 25, 8, 3: sinus, Mel. 2, 4, 8: portus, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 101: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 4: lanae, id. ib. 2, 2, 18; cf. oves, Col. 7, 2, 3; 7, 4, 1: castaneae, Plin. 15, 23, 25, § 93: sal, id. 31, 7, 41, § 84: purpura, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 137; cf. venenum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207.—As *subst.*: **Tărentīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Tarentum, the Tarentines*, Cic. Arch. 3, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Liv. 8, 27, 2; 25, 7, 10; Just. 3, 4, 11; 20, 1, 15.

Targines, is, *m., a river of* Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 96 (al. Thagines or Thargines).

Tarichēa, ae, *f., the sea* or *lake of Galilee*, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71.

Tarichēae, ārum, *f., a town of Galilee, near Tiberias*, now *El-Kerak*, Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 11, 2.—Called also **Tarichēa** or **Tarichaea,** ae, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71; Suet. Tib. 4.

Tarinātes, um, *m., a people in the Sabine country*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Tariotae, ārum, *m., a people of Dalmatia*, Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141.

tarmĕs, itis, *m.* [root tero; Gr. τείρω, to bore], *a worm that eats wood, a woodworm*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 140.—Written also **termes,** Isid. Orig. 12, 5, 10; Serv. Verg. G. 1, 256.

Tarnis, is, *m., a river of Gaul falling into the Garonne*, now the *Tarn*, Aus. in Mos. 465; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109; Sid. 24, 44.

Tarpa, ae, v. Maecius.

Tarpēius, i, *m.*; **Tarpēia,** ae, *f., a Roman proper name*; so esp., **1.** Sp. Tarpeius, *the father of Tarpeia, who opened the citadel to the Sabines*, Liv. 1, 11; Val. Max. 9, 6, 1.—**2.** Tarpeia, *a Roman maiden, who treacherously opened the citadel to the Sabines, and for her reward was killed by the weight of their arms, which they cast upon her*, Flor. 1, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2; cf. Liv. 1, 11, 6 sqq.; Ov. M. 14, 776.—Hence, **A.** **Tarpēius,** a, um, *adj., Tarpeian*: mons, *the Tarpeian Rock, the name of a rock on the Capitoline Hill, from which criminals were thrown headlong*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 41 Müll.; Liv. 1, 55; called also, saxum, id. 6, 20; Tac. A. 6, 19; Fest. p. 343 Müll.: rupes, Tac. H. 3, 71; and *absol.*: in Tarpeio fodientes, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: ad Tarpeium raptus (Metellus), id. 7, 44, 45, § 143: arx, *the citadel on the Capitoline Hill*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 29; Ov. M. 15, 866: pater, *Capitoline Jupiter*, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 7; cf. fulmina, Juv. 13, 78; and dei, *who were worshipped on the Capitoline Hill*, Luc. 8, 863: coronae, *given to victors in the Capitoline games*, Mart. 9, 41, 1; cf. frons, id. 9, 4, 8; and quercus, id. 4, 54, 1: lex, *named after a certain Tarpeius*, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60; Fest. p. 237 Müll.: pudicitia, *of a Tarpeia*, Prop. 1, 16, 2.—**B.** **Tarpēiānus,** a, um, *adj., Tarpeian*: haedus, *of the Tarpeian Hill*, Apic. 8, 6 and 8.

tarpessīta, ae, *m.*, = trapezita, q. v.

Tarquinii, ōrum, *m., a very ancient and important town of Etruria*, now *Trachina*, Liv. 1, 34; 1, 47; 2, 4; 26, 3; 27, 4; Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34.—Hence, **A.** **Tarquĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarquinii, Tarquinian.*—As *subst.*: **Tarquĭnĭus,** ii, *m., Tarquin, the name of the fifth king of Rome*, who came from Tarquinii, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35 sq.; Liv. 1, 34 sq.; *and of his descendants*, esp. *the last Roman king*, Cic. Rep. 2, 25, 46; 2, 29, 51; Liv. 1, 46 sq.; Ov. F. 2, 687; Hor. C. 1, 12, 35; id. S. 1, 6, 13; Verg. A. 8, 646.—Hence, **2.** **Tarquĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the family of the Tarquins, Tarquinian*: nomen, Liv. 1, 47: factio, id. 2, 18.—**B.** **Tarquiniensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to the town of Tarquinii, Tarquinian*: ager, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50; id. Caecin. 4, 11; cf. *absol.*: in Tarquiniensi, *in the district of Tarquinii*, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1: lacus, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209: fundus, Val. Max. 5, 3, 3: serva, Cic. Rep. 2, 21, 37.—As *subst.*: **Tarquinienses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Tarquinii, the Tarquinians*, Liv. 2, 6 sq.; 5, 16; 7, 12 sq.; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Tarquĭtius, ii, *m., an Etruscan proper name*; so esp. *the Etruscan Tarquitius, who wrote on divination*, Macr. S. 3, 7, 2; Lact. 1, 10, 2; Plin. ind. libri 2.—Hence, **Tarquĭtiānus,** a, um, *adj., of Tarquitius*: libri, Amm. 25, 2, 7.

Tarrăcīna (less correctly **Terr-**), ae, *f.*, = Ταρρακινα and Τραχινη (cf. Trachas, Ov. M. 15, 717; the first a in Tarracina inserted like the u in Alcumena, Aesculapius, etc.), *a town in Latium, formerly called* Anxur, now *Terracina*, Mel. 2, 4 *fin.*; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Cic. Att. 7, 5, 3; id. de Or. 2, 59, 240; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3 al.—Also called **Tarrăcīnae,** ārum, Liv. 4, 59.—Hence, **Tarrăcīnensis** (**Terr-**), e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarracina, Tarracinian*: Ceparius, Sall. C. 46, 3.—As *subst.*: **Tarrăcīnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Tarracina, the Tarracinians*, Tac. H. 4, 3.

Tarrăco or **Tarracon,** ōnis, *f., a town in Spain*, now *Tarragona*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 21; Cic. Balb. 11, 28; Liv. 22, 22.—Hence, **Tarrăcōnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarraco, Tarraconian*: conventus, Liv. 26, 19: colonia, Tac. A. 1, 78: Hispania, Plin. 3, 1, 2, § 6; cf. provincia, id. 3, 1, 3, § 9: vinum, id. 14, 6, 8, § 71.

Tarrăgenses, ium, *m., a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

Tarsatica, ae, *f., a city of Illyria*, Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 140.

Tarsus, i, *f., the capital of Cilicia*, now *Tersoos*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 1; id. Att. 5, 20, 3; Luc. 3, 225; Auct. B. Alex. 66.—Hence, **Tarsensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tarsus*: pelagus, Col. 8, 16 *fin.*—*Subst.*: **Tarsenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Tarsus*, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4; id. Att. 5, 21, 7.

1. Tartărus or **-os,** i, *m.*, in *plur.* (on prosodial grounds): **Tartăra,** ōrum, *n.*, = Τάρταρος, *plur.* Τάρταρα, *the infernal regions, Tartarus* (poet.; in prose, inferi); *sing.*, Lucr. 3, 1012; Verg. A. 6, 577; Hor. C. 3, 7, 17; Stat. S. 2, 7, 116; *plur.*, Lucr. 3, 42; 3, 966; 5, 1126; Verg. A. 4, 243; 6, 135; Hor. C. 1, 28, 10; Ov. M. 1, 113; 5, 371; 5, 423; 10, 21 et saep. al.—Personified: Tartarus pater, i. e. *Pluto*, Val. Fl. 4, 258.—Hence, **A.** **Tartărĕus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the infernal regions, Tartarean, infernal*: tenebrica plaga, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: antrum, i. e. *the infernal regions*, Luc. 6, 712: umbrae, Ov. M. 6, 676; 12, 257: custos, i. e. *Cerberus*, Verg. A. 6, 395: Acheron, id. ib. 6, 295: Phlegethon, id. ib. 6, 551: sorores, i. e. *the Furies*, id. ib. 7, 328; Stat. Th. 5, 66; hence, vox Alectus, Verg. A. 7, 514.—**B.** **Tartărīnus,** a, um, *adj., Tartarean, infernal*; poet. for *horrid, terrible*: Tartarino cum dixit Ennius, horrendo et terribili Verrius vult accipi, a Tartaro, qui locus apud inferos, Fest. p. 359 Müll.: corpore Tartarino prognata Paluda virago, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 37 ib.—Trop.: delator, Amm. 15, 6, 1.

2. Tartărus, i, *m., a river of Italy*, now *Tartaro*, Tac. H. 3, 9.

Tartessus (**Tartēsus**), or **-os,** i, *f., a very ancient maritime town of Spain*, now *El Rocadillo, near S. Roque*, Mel. 2, 6, 9; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 7; Sil. 3, 399; 5, 399.—Hence, **A.** **Tartessius** (**Tartēsius**), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tartessus, Tartessian*: litora, Ov. M. 14, 416: stagna, Sil. 10, 538: muraena, Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 16, 5.—Poet. for *Spanish*: tellus, Sil. 13, 673; 15, 5. —*Subst.*: **Tartessii,** ōrum, *plur., the inhabitants of Tartessus*, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.—**B.** **Tartessiăcus** (**Tartēsiăcus**), a, um, *adj., Tartessian*: aequor, Sil. 6, 1: thyrsi, i. e. *lettuce*, Col. 10, 370.—Poet. for *Spanish*: harenae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 101: Iberus, Sid. Carm. 5, 286.—**C.** **Tartessis** (**Tartēsis**), idis, *adj. f., Tartessian*: lactuca, Col. 10, 192.

tarum, i, *n., aloe-wood*, Plin. 12, 20, 44, § 98.

Tarusātes, ium, *m., a people of Aqui-*

tanian Gaul, Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 3, 27; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Tarutius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* L. Tarutius Firmanus, *a celebrated astrologer*, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 98.

tasconium, ii, *n.*, *a white, clayey kind of earth*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 69.

Tasgetius, ii, *m.*, *a prince of the Carnutes*, Caes. B. G. 5, 25.

† **tăsis**, is, *f.*, = τάσις, *a straining, tension, exertion:* vocis = intentio, Mart. Cap. 9, 939.

* **tăt**, *interj.*, an exlamation of surprise, *what! strange!* Tat! ecquis est? Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 18; cf. tatae.

tăta, ae, *m.* [Gr. τέττα; Sanscr. tâtas, = papa]. **I.** A name by which young children, speaking imperfectly, call their father, as with us, *dad, daddy*, Varr. ap. Non. 81, 5; Inscr. Orell. 2813 sq.; 4943.—**II.** *A bringer up, rearer*, analog. to mamma, Mart. 1, 101, 1.

* **tatae**, *interj.*, an exclamation of surprise, *so! the deuce! Sa.* Fac tu hoc modo. *St.* At tu hoc modo. *Sa.* Babae! *St.* Tatae! *Sa.* Papae! *St.* Pax! Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 31; cf. tat.

Tătius, ii, *m.*, T., *a king of the Sabines, who afterwards reigned jointly with Romulus*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. (Ann. v. 113 Vahl.); Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 13; Liv. 1, 10 sq.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 52. — Hence, **1. Tătius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Tatius:* turma, Prop. 4, 4, 31. —**2. Tătienses** (sometimes also called, after his praenomen Titus, Titienses), ium, *m.*, *one of the three Roman centuries of cavalry*, Varr. L. L. 5, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 36; Liv. 1, 13; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 2; Ov. F. 3, 131.

Tattaeus, i, *m.:* sal, *the name of a marsh in Phrygia*, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 84; 31, 9, 45, § 99.

tătŭla, ae, *m. dim.* [tata], *daddy*, Inscr. Donat. 4, 68.

1. tau, *n. indecl.*, a Celtic word of unknown meaning, Verg. Cat. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 28; cf. Aus. Idyll. 12, 6.

2. tau, *n. indecl.*, *the name of the Greek* T, Aus. Idyll. Lit. Monos. 18: et signa tau super frontes virorum gementium, Vulg. Ezech. 9, 4 (al. thau).

Taulantii, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Mel. 2, 3, 11; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 144; Liv. 45, 26, 14.—Hence, **Taulantius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Taulantian:* incola, Sil. 15, 294; Luc. 6, 16.

Taum, i, *n.*, *an arm of the sea in Britain*, now *the Firth of Tay*, Tac. Agr. 22.

Taunus, i, *m.*, *a mountain range in Western Germany* (*between Frankfort and Mayence*), now called *Taunus*, or the *Höhe*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Tac. A. 1, 56; 12, 28.

† **taura**, ae, *f.*, = ταῦρα, *a barren, hybrid cow, a free-martin*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 22, 1; cf. Fest. pp. 352 and 353.

taurĕus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus], *of a bull* or *ox, of oxen, taurine* (mostly poet.). **I.** *Adj.:* vincla, i. e. *taurean bands* (a poet. expression to denote *glue*), Lucr. 6, 1071: terga, *bulls' hides*, Verg. A. 9, 706; also, meton., for *a drum*, Ov. F. 4, 342.—**II.** *Subst.:* **taurĕa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *A whip of bull's hide*, Juv. 6, 492; Tert. ad Mart. 5.—**2.** = taura, Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.

Tauri, ōrum, *m.*, *the Taurians, a Thracian people, living in what is now Crimea, who sacrificed foreigners to Diana*, Mel. 2, 1, 11; Cic. Rep. 3, 9, 15; Ov. P. 3, 2, 45.—Hence, **Taurĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Taurians, Taurian, Tauric:* Chersonesus, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 85: terra, Ov. P. 1, 2, 80: sacra, id. Ib. 386: ara, id. Tr. 4, 4, 63.

Taurĭānum, i, *n.*, *a town in Bruttia*, Mel. 2, 4, 8.

* **taurĭcornis**, e, *adj.* [taurus-cornu], *bull-horned, tauricornous*, an epithet of Jupiter, Prud. στεφ. 10, 222.

Taurĭcus, a, um, v. Tauri.

* **taurĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [taurus-fero], *bull-bearing*, i. e. *bearing, feeding*, or *supporting bulls:* campi, Luc. 1, 473.

* **taurĭformis**, e, *adj.* [taurus-forma], *bull-shaped, tauriform*, an epithet of the river Aufidus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 25.

* **taurĭgĕnus**, a, um, *adj.* [taurus-gigno], *bull-born*, i. e. *begotten by* or *proceeding from a bull*, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 *fin.* (Trag. Fragm. v. 463 Rib.).

Taurii lūdi, *games at Rome in the* Circus Flaminius, *held in honor of the infernal gods*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154 Müll.; Liv. 39, 22; Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll.; Serv. Verg. A. 2, 140.—Hence, Taurium aes, quod in ludos Taurios consumitur, Fest. p. 360 Müll.

Taurīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Northern Italy, near the modern Turin* (Augusta Taurinorum), Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Liv. 21, 38 sq.; Tac. H. 2, 66.—Hence, **Taurīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Taurini, Taurine:* saltus, Liv. 5, 34: campi, Sil. 3, 646.

1. taurīnus, a, um, *adj.* [taurus], *of* or *belonging to bulls* or *oxen, bull's-, taurine* (mostly poet.): vultus (Eridani), Verg. G. 4, 371: frons, Ov. F. 6, 197: gluten, Lucr. 6, 1069: sanguis, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147: fel, id. 28, 9, 40, § 146: fimum, id. 28, 17, 68, § 232: tergum, *a bull's hide*, Verg. A. 1, 368; hence, also, tympana (cf. taureus), Claud. Cons. Stil. 2, 365; and pulsus, *on a drum*, Stat. Th. 2, 78.

2. Taurīnus, a, um, v. Taurini.

Tauris, ĭdis, *f.*, *an island near Illyria*, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 1 sq.

Taurisci, ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine tribe in Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148; 3, 19, 23, § 133.—Hence, **Tauriscus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Taurisci:* gens, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134.

1. Tauriscus, v. Taurisci.

2. Tauriscus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Greek actor*, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 221.

Taurius, a, um, v. Taurii.

‡ **taurŏbŏlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [taurobolium], *of* or *belonging to a sacrifice of a bull* (taurobolium): ARA, Inscr. Orell. 2328.

‡ **taurŏbŏlīnus**, i, *m.* [id.], *one who has sacrificed a bull to Cybele*, Inscr. Orell. 2353.

taurŏbŏlĭor, ātus, *v. dep. n.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *to make a sacrifice of a bull* (taurobolium; late Lat.): matris deum sacra accepit et tauroboliatus est, Lampr. Heliog. 7; Inscr. Orell. 2351.—**II.** Transf.: TAVROBOLIATA PETRA, *set up to commemorate a* taurobolium, Inscr. Orell. 2326.

‡ **taurŏbŏlĭum**, ii, *n.*, *a sacrifice of a bull in honor of Cybele*, Inscr. Orell. 1899 sq.; 2322 sq.; 2130 al.

‡ **taurŏcenta**, ae, *m.*, *a bull-fighter*, Inscr. Orell. 2530.

Taurŏis, entis, = Ταυρόεις, *a fortress belonging to Marseilles, situated on the seashore in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Tarento; acc.* Tauroenta, Caes. B. C. 2, 4: Tauroin, Mel. 2, 5, 3.

Taurŏmĕnium (**Taurŏminium**), ii, *n.*, *a town in the eastern part of Sicily*, now *Taormina*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 88; Cic. Att. 16, 11, 7. — Called also **Taurŏmĕnon**, Ov. F. 4, 475. — Hence, **Taurŏmĕnĭtānus**, a, um (the o long in Sid. Carm. 9, 163), *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tauromenium, Tauromenian:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 13: euripus, Plin. 2, 97, 100, § 219: Charybdis, Luc. 4, 461; cf. Sil. 14, 256: colles, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 25: vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 66.—As *subst.:* **Taurŏmĕnĭtāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tauromenium*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; 2, 5, 19, § 49.

† **taurophthalmon**, i, *n.*, = ταυρόφθαλμον, *the ox-eye, a kind of rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

Taurŏpŏlos, i, *f.*, *an appellation of Diana*, who, under this name, had a temple at Amphipolis, Liv. 44, 44, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.

Taurŭbŭlae, ārum, *f.*, *an island near Naples*, Stat. S. 3, 1, 129.

* **taurŭlus**, i, *m. dim.* [taurus], *a little bull*, Petr. 39.

† **1. taurus**, i, *m.* [= Gr. ταῦρος; Sanscr. sthûras; Goth. stiur; Germ. Stier], *a bull, bullock, ox, steer*. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 5; Col. 6, 20; Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 66; Cic. Div. 2, 16, 36 sq.; Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Verg. G. 3, 212; Hor. S. 1. 3, 110 al. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A brazen bull made by Perillus, that Phalaris used as an instrument of torture*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73; Ov. A. A. 1, 653; id. Tr. 3, 11, 41 sq.; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 89.—**B.** *The Bull, a constellation in the zodiac*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 21; 3, 20; Verg. G. 1, 218; Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110.—**C.** *A small bird that imitates the lowing of oxen*, perh. *the bittern*, Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116.—**D.** *A kind of beetle:* tauri vocantur scaribaei terrestres ricino similes, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 39. —**E.** *A root of a tree*, acc. to Quint. 8, 2, 13. —**F.** *The surface of the body between the anus and the privy parts*, Gr. ὄρρος, Fest. s. v. solitaurilia, p. 293 Müll.; cf. Diom. p. 444 P.

2. Taurus, i, *m.*, *a high mountain-range in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor*, now *Allah Dagh, Bulghar Dagh*, etc., Mel. 1, 15, 2; Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 97; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 8; Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 3; 15, 2, 2 al.: Tauri Pylae, *a defile between Cappadocia and Cilicia*, id. Att. 5, 20, 2.

3. Taurus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name:* M. Taurus, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1.

† **tautŏlŏgia**, ae, *f.*, = ταυτολογία, *a repetition of the same meaning in different words, tautology*, Mart. Cap. 5, § 535; Charis. p. 242 P.

Taveni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

* **tax**, an onomatopee, expressing the sound of blows, Engl. *whack:* tax tax tergo meo erit: non curo, *my back will get whack, whack*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12 (Ritschl reads tuxtax).

taxa, ae, *f.*, *a kind of laurel*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130.

taxātio, ōnis, *f.* [taxo], *a rating, valuing, appraisal, estimation*. **I.** In gen. (cf. aestimatio): ejus rei taxationem nos fecimus, Cic. Fragm. Or. pro Tull. 7: intra pecuniam versabitur taxatio, Sen. Ben. 3, 10, 2: hoc super omnem taxationem est, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56: taxatio (succini) in deliciis tanta, ut, etc., id. 37, 3, 12, § 49: taxationem confirmans, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120: latifundî, id. 13, 15, 29, § 92.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *a defining* or *limiting clause in wills, contracts*, etc., Dig. 31, 1, 42 *fin.*; 33, 6, 5; 36, 3, 6.

‡ **taxātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a reviler, taunter, abuser:* scenici taxatores dicuntur, quod alter alterum maledictis tangit, Fest. s. v. taxat, p. 356 Müll.

taxĕa, ae, *f.*, the Gallic name for *lard*, Afran. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 284 Rib.); Arn. 7, 229.

taxĕōta, ae, *m.*, = ταξεώτης, *a magistrate's assistant*, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 53.

* **taxĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [taxus], *of the yew-tree, of yew-trees:* silva, Stat. S. 5, 5, 29.

taxĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of the yew-tree, yew:* venenum, supposed by some of the ancients to be toxica, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51.

Taxilae, ārum, *m.*, *the name of a people in India*, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

taxillus, i, *m.* [acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153, the primitive whence talus], *a small die*, Pompon. ap. Prisc. p. 615 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 190 Rib.); Vitr. 10, 8, 2.

1. taxim, *perf.* for tetigerim; v. tango *init.*

2. taxim, *adv.* [tango; lit. by touching; cf. sensim], *gently, little by little, by degrees, gradually* (ante-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 47, 27; 550, 18; Pompon. ib. 178, 20 (Com. Fragm. v. 23 Rib.); Lucil. ib. 169, 32.

Taximagŭlus, i, *m.*, *a king of Kent*, Caes. B. G. 5, 22.

taxo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [tago, tango], *to touch sharply, to feel, handle* (post-Aug.; but cf. taxatio; syn.: tango, tracto). **I.** Lit. (very rare): taxare pressius crebriusque est quam tangere, unde procul dubio id inclinatum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5; cf. Macr. S. 6, 7; Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To twit, censure, reproach, charge*, or *tax with a fault*, etc.: Cassius Parmensis quâdam epistolâ sic taxat Augustum: Materna tibi farina, etc., Suet. Aug. 4: divortium suum cum uxore, id. Dom. 10: in piris taxatur superbia cognomine, i. e. *they are called* superba, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 53.—**B.** *To rate, value, appraise, estimate, determine* the worth of a thing (qs. by feeling of or handling it; cf. aestimo. to judge of the value, etc.): chrysocolla aspera taxatur in libras denariis septem, Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90: talentum Atticum denariis sex millibus taxat Varro, id. 35, 11, 40, § 136: senatorum censum ampliavit ac pro octingentorum mili-

um summa duodecies HS. taxavit, Suet. Aug. 41: taxato prius modo summae, id. Calig. 38 et saep. — **C.** *To judge of, estimate, compute, reckon*, etc., Plin. 6, 33, 38, § 207; cf.: totum sinum quatridui navigatione in longitudinem taxavit, id. 6, 28, 33, § 163: modii duo anulorum Carthaginem missi, dignitasque equestris taxata mensura, Flor. 2, 6, 18: timorem tuum taxa, Sen. Ep. 24, 2; cf.: tanti quodque malum est, quanti illud taxavimus, id. Cons. ad Marc. 19, 1: uni sapienti notum est, quanti res quaeque taxanda sit, id. Ep. 81, 7: taxata stipendio hiberna, Flor. 1, 12, 8: scelera taxantur modo majore, *more severely punished*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 746.

taxōnīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a badger, badger-*: adeps, Marc. Emp. 36.

taxus, i, *f.*, *a yew, yew-tree.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50; Caes. B. G. 6, 31; Verg. E. 9, 30; id. G. 2, 113 al. — Considered, on account of its poisonous berries, as a tree of the infernal regions, Ov. M. 4, 432; Sil. 13, 596; Luc. 3, 419; 6, 645 al. — **II.** Poet., transf., *a javelin*, made of the wood of the yew-tree, Sil. 13, 210.

Tāÿgĕtē, ēs, *f.*, = Ταϋγέτη, *a daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Pleiades*, Verg. G. 4, 232; Ov. M. 3, 595; id. F. 4, 174; Cic. Arat. 35 (269); Hyg. Fab. 155.

Tāÿgĕtus, i, *m.*, = Ταΰγετον, *a ridge of mountains in Laconia*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191; Cic. Div. 1, 50, 112; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 15; Luc. 5, 52; Claud. B. G. 193; called also **Tāÿgĕta**, ōrum, *n.*, Verg. G. 2, 488; Stat. Achill. 1, 427.

Tazata, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 52.

1. tē, v. tu.

2. te, a pronominal suffix, e. g. tute, tete; v tu.

Tĕānum, i, *n.*, *the name of two Italian towns.* **I.** Teanum Apulum, *a town in Apulia*, now *Civitate*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103; Cic. Att. 7, 12, 2; 7, 13, b, 7; id. Clu. 9, 27. — Hence, **Tĕānenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Teanum*, Liv. 9, 20, 4; called **Tĕāni**, ōrum, *m.*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104. — **II.** Teanum Sidicinum, *a town in Campania*, now *Teano*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cic. Att. 8, 11, B, 2; Liv. 22, 57, 8; called simply Teanum, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 27; id. Agr. 2, 31, 86: Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.

Tĕāte, is, *n.*, *a town on the Adriatic Sea, near Corfinium*, now *Chieti*, Sil. 8, 521; 17, 454. — Hence, **Tĕātīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Teate*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 106.

Tĕātes, um, *m.*, *a people in Apulia*, Liv. 9, 20, 7.

‡ **teba**, ae, *f.*, an old Latin term, in Varro's time still used among the Sabines, signifying *a hill*: lingua prisca et in Graeciā Aeolis Boeotii sine afflatu vocant colles tebas: et in Sabinis, quo e Graeciā venerunt Pelasgi, etiam nunc ita dicunt: cujus vestigium in agro Sabino via Salaria non longe a Reate milliarius clivus appellatur Thebae, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 6.

† **techna** (**techina**, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 23 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Poen. 4, 1, 1), ae, *f.*, = τέχνη, *a wile, trick, piece of craft* or *subtilty, artifice, cunning device* (ante-class.): tum igitur ego deruncinatus, deartuatus sum miser Hujus scelesti technis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 109; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 8; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 62; id. Eun. 4, 4, 51.

† **technĭcus**, i, *m.*, = τεχνικός, *a teacher of art, technologist*, Quint. 2, 13, 15.

† **Technŏpaegnion**, ii, *n.*, = Τεχνοπαίγνιον (a game of art), *the title of a poem by Ausonius.*

Tĕcmessa, ae, *f.*, *a daughter of king Teuthras, and mistress of Ajax, the son of Telamon*, Hor. C. 2, 4, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 517.

Tecmon, ōnis, *m.*, *a town of Epirus*, Liv. 45, 26, 4.

† **tēcŏlĭthos**, i, *m.*, = τηκόλιθος (stone-dissolver), *a stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 36, 19, 35, § 143; 37, 10, 68, § 184; S[illegible] 37 *med.*

tectē, *adv.*, v. tego, *P. a. fin.*

tectio, ōnis, *f* [tego], *a covering:* limpidae lanae, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5, 58: lanarum, id. ib. 3, 21, 200.

† **tectŏnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τεκτονικός, *of* or *belonging to building, architectural, tectonic:* formae, *designs* or *plans of a building*, Aus. Idyll. 10, 298.

tector, ōris, *m.* [tego], *one that overlays walls with plaster, stucco*, etc., *a plasterer, pargeter:* villa tua, quam neque pictor neque tector vidit umquam, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 9; Cic. Planc. 25, 62; Front. Aquaed. 117; Vitr. 7, 3 *fin.;* Tert. Idol. 8; Inscr. Orell. 4288; 4803.

* **tectōrĭŏlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tectorium], *a little plaster, parget*, or *rough-cast*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 3.

tectōrium, ii, v. tectorius, I. B. and II. B.

tectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tego], *of* or *belonging to covering* or *to a cover.* **I.** In gen. (very rare): paniculum, *thatch*, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 18. — Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **tectōrium**, ii, *n.*, *a covering, cover*, Cato, R. R. 11, 2. — **II.** In partic., *that belongs to* or *serves for covering* or *overlaying* walls, ceilings, floors, etc.; *of* or *belonging to staining, painting, stuccoing, plastering*, etc. (freq. and class.): opus, Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 11, 2: neque id (sepulcrum) opere tectorio exornari, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 65: atramentum tectorium, *that serves for staining* or *washing* walls, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43: saetae e penicillis tectoriis, *plasterers' brushes*, id. 28, 17, 71, § 235. — Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **tectōrĭum**, ii, *n.*, *plaster, stucco, fresco-painting, a wash* for walls, etc.: parietes ac camarae munitae tectorio, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 1; Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58; id. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 145; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Vitr. 7, 2, sq.; 5, 10; Sen. Ep. 86, 8; Col. 8, 15, 5; Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194; 36, 23, 55, § 176; Dig. 15, 3, 3. — Satirically, *a paste of flour put on the face to preserve the beauty of the complexion:* tandem aperit vultum et tectoria prima reponit, *cover, coating*, Juv. 6, 467. — **2.** Trop., of speech, *smooth words, flattery* (very rare): dignoscere cautus, Quid solidum crepet et pictae tectoria linguae, Pers. 5, 24; so imitated, Aug. Ep. 1 ad Volusian.

Tectŏsăges, um, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *between the Pyrenees and the Rhone*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 37; Caes. B. G. 6, 24; called also **Tectŏsăgi**, ōrum, Liv. 38, 16; 16, 24; Aus. Clar. Urb. Narb. 9.

* **tectŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tectum], *a little roof*, Hier. Ep. 117, n. 9.

tectum, i, *n.* [tego]. **I.** Lit., *a covering.* **A.** *A roof:* quojus (villae) Deturbavit ventus tectum ac tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: de tecto deturbavit tegulas, id. ib. 1, 1, 5. tecta domorum, Lucr. 2, 191; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: firma tecta in domicilis habere, id. Brut. 73, 257; cf.: disturbata porticus Catuli, quae ad tectum paene pervenerat, id. Att. 4, 3, 2: hic se praecipitem tecto dedit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 41: culmina tecti, Verg. A. 2, 695: tecti a culmine, Ov. M. 12, 480. — **B.** *A ceiling* (usu. plain; opp. lacunar, a fretted ceiling): tectis caelatis, laqueatis, *ceilings, rooms*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 121 Vahl.); cf.: qui marmoreis tectis ebore et auro fulgentibus abundant, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 13; so, aurata, id. ib. 6, 3, 49: laqueata, Hor. C. 2, 16, 12: cubilia tectaque, *canopies*, id. Epod. 12, 12. — **II.** Transf., *a roofed building* for dwelling in, *a roof, house, dwelling, abode; a cover, shelter, quarters*, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: prosa, ut mucronem pro gladio, et tectum pro domo recipiet, etc., Quint. 8, 6, 20; syn.: domus, aedes, habitatio): recipe me in tectum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 16; cf.: exercitus tectis ac sedibus suis recipere, Cic. Agr. 2, 33, 90: ne tecto recipiatur . . . qui non, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 66; Nep. Att. 13, 2: exercitatissimi in armis, qui inter annos XIV. tectum non subissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 36: milites in tecta Gallorum contegit, Auct. B. G. 8, 5: vos, Quirites, in vestra tecta discedite, Cic. Cat. 3, 12, 29: tectis, juvenes, succedite nostris, Verg. A. 1, 627: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; id. Att. 5, 16, 3: tum erat ager incultus sine tecto: nunc est cultissimus cum optimā villā, id. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: si vacuum te[illegible]o cepisset villula tecto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 10: pars [illegible]ensa ferarum Tecta rapit silvas, Verg. A. 6, 8. [illegible]olumba plausum Dat tecto ingentem, id. [illegible]. 5, 216: solidis Clauditur in tectis, i. e. *in prison*, Ov. M. 3, 697: sed quercus tecta [illegible]lbumque dabat, id. A. A. 2, 622: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, i. e. of the Labyrinth, Verg. A. 6, 29: sub tecta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 211.

tectūra, ae, *f.* [tego], *a covering over, overlaying* with a wash, plaster, etc.: parietum, Pall. 1, 15 and 17.

tectus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tego.

tēcum, i. e. cum te; v. tu.

ted, v. tu; and cf. med.

tēda and **tēdĭfer**, v. taeda and taedifer.

Tēdignĭlŏquĭdes, is, *m.* [te-dignaloquens], *a comically-formed proper name*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 22.

Tĕgĕa, ae (**Tĕgĕē**, Stat. Th. 11, 177), *f.*, = Τεγέα, *a very ancient town in Arcadia*, now *Paleo-Episkopi*, near *Tripolitza*, Mel. 2, 3, 5; Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20. — Poet. for *Arcadia*, Stat. Th. 11, 177; Claud. B. G. 576. — Hence, **A. Tĕgĕēus** or **Tĕgĕaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tegea, Tegean;* poet. for *Arcadian:* gens, Verg. A. 5, 299: Pan, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 30; Verg. G. 1, 18: virgo, i. e. *Callisto, a daughter of Lycaon*, king of Arcadia, Ov. A. A. 2, 55; id. F. 2, 167: volucer, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. S. 1, 5, 4. — Also *subst.:* **Tĕgĕaea**, ae, *f.*, *the Arcadian Atalanta*, Ov. M. 8, 317; 8, 380: parens, i. e. *Carmenta, the mother of Evander*, id. F. 1, 627; called also sacerdos, id. ib. 6, 531. — **B. Tĕgĕātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Arcadian:* volucer, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 18; called also ales, id. ib. 5, 1, 102. — **C. Tĕgĕātae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tegea, the Tegeans*, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 37. — **D. Tĕgĕātis**, idis, *f. adj.*, *Tegean;* poet. for *Arcadian:* mater, i. e. *the Arcadian Atalanta*, Stat. Th. 9, 571: capra, Sil. 13, 329.

tĕgĕs, ĕtis, *f.* [tego], *a covering, mat:* quae fiunt de cannabi, lino, junco, palmā, scirpo, ut funes, restes, tegetes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 1; so Col. 5, 5, 15; 12, 52, 8; Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112; Mart. 11, 32, 2; 11, 56, 5; Juv. 6, 117; 7, 221 al.

‡ **tĕgĕtārĭus**, ψιαθοποιός, ψιαθοπλόκος, Gloss. Gr. Lat., *a mat-maker* [teges].

tĕgĕtĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little mat:* tegeticulae cannabinae, Varr. R. R. 3, 8, 2; 2, 11, 8; Col. 8, 9, 3; Mart. 9, 93, 3.

* **tĕgīle**, is, *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover*, App. M. 9, p 222, 28 (al. tegillo).

tĕgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tegulum], *a small covering, a hood* or *cowl*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 18; Varr. ap. Non. 179, 4; cf.: tegillum cuculiunculum ex scirpo factum, Fest. p. 366 Müll.

tĕgĭmen, tĕgŭmen, and **tegmen** (in *obliq. cas.* usu. syncop. tegminis, etc.), *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; in Cic. in prose only once, as a transl. from the Greek; syn.: operculum, integumentum): mihi (Anacharsi) amictui est Scythicum tegimen, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90: tegimen direpta leoni Pellis erat, Ov. M. 3, 52; so, tegimen, id. ib. 1, 672; id. A. A. 3, 112; Sil. 1, 402; Sen. Q. N. 6, 25; Tac. A. 2, 21: consertum tegumen spinis, Verg. A. 3, 594; so, tegumen, Liv. 1, 20, 4; 4, 39, 3; Col. 7, 4, 4: textile tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1350; so id. 3, 649; Verg. A. 7, 666; 7, 742; Luc. 9, 771; Liv. 5, 38, 8; Quint. 9, 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 72: tegmina membrorum, Col. 3, 10, 12: vites opacare tegminibus, id. 5, 5, 15: removebitur hujus Tegminis officium, *of the shield*, Ov. M. 12, 92: pedum, i. e. *shoes*, Col. 1, 8, 18; Amm. 22, 9, 11. — Of the husk: grani, Col. 10, 243; cf.: hordea . . . exue de paleā tegminibusque suis, Ov. Med. Fac. 54. — Poet. sub caeli tegmine, *the vault of heaven*, Lucr. 1, 988; so id. 2, 662; 5, 1016; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 44, 112: fluminis, *icy covering*, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 15. — With *obj. gen.:* ardoris, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 19.

tĕgĭmentum and **tegmentum**, i, v. tegumentum.

tegmen, inis, v. tegimen.

tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* [Gr. στέγω, to cover; τέγος, στέγος, roof; Sanscr. sthag-, to hide; Germ. decken; Engl. thatch], *to cover* (syn. operio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: amica corpus ejus (Alcibiadis) texit suo pallio, Cic. Div 2, 69, 143: capite se totum tegit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 9: (tegillo) tectus esse soleo, si pluvit, id. Rud. 2, 7, 19: fere res omnes aut corio sunt Aut etiam conchis

aut callo aut cortice tectae, *covered, clothed*, Lucr. 4, 936; cf.: bestiae aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: ut tecti, ut vestiti, ut salvi esse possemus, id. ib. 2, 69, 150: corpora veste villosâ, Tib. 2, 3, 76: caput galea, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 44: Mars tunicâ adamantinâ tectus, Hor. C. 1, 6, 13: ensis Vaginâ tectus, id. S. 2, 1, 4. — In Greek constr.: primâ tectus lanugine malas, Ov. M. 12, 291: cucullo caput tectus, Mart. 5, 14, 6: quae (casae) more Gallorum stramentis erant tectae, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: tectas casas testudinum superficie, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 109: musculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 10: domum, Dig. 19, 1, 18: naves tectae, *covered with decks, decked* (= constratae), Caes. B. C. 1, 56; Liv. 36, 43, 13 (opp. apertae); 31, 46, 6: tectae instrataeque scaphae, Caes. B. C. 3, 100: incepto tegeret cum lumina somno, Verg. G. 4, 414: utne tegam spurco Damae latus? i. e. *to go by the side of. walk cheek by jowl with*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 18; so, latus alicui, Suet. Claud. 24; cf. aliquem, *to surround, attend, accompany:* omnis eum stipata tegebat Turba ducum, Verg. A. 11, 12; Stat. S. 5, 1, 26: sarta tecta; v. sartus. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To cover, hide, conceal* (rare in lit. sense; syn.: abscondo, occulto): Caesar tectis insignibus suorum occultatisque signis militaribus, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 45: fugientem silvae texerunt, id. ib. 6, 30: oves (silva), Ov. M. 13, 822: quas (tabellas) tegat in tepido sinu, id. A. A. 3, 622: ferae latibulis se tegunt, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 42; cf.: nebula matutina texerat inceptum, Liv. 41, 2, 4: Scipionem nebulae possiderent ac tegerent, Vop. prol. 2. — **2.** *To shelter, protect, defend* (rare in lit. sense); constr., in analogy with defendere and tueri, *aliquid ab aliquo* or *ab aliquâ re:* qui portus ab Africo tegebatur, ab Austro non erat tutus, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: ut alter (ordo propugnatorum) ponte ab incidentibus telis tegeretur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: aliquem conservare et tegere, id. ib. 1, 85: tempestas et nostros texit et naves Rhodias afflixit, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Sall. J. 101, 4: triumpho, si licet me latere tecto abscedere, i. e. *with a whole skin, safe, unhurt*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.—*Pass.* in mid. force: tegi magis Romani quam pugnare, Liv. 4, 37, 11.—**3.** *To cover over, bury, enclose* (poet.): te modo terra tegat, Prop. 2, 26, 44 (3, 22, 24): sit tibi terra levis mollique tegaris harenâ, Mart. 9, 29, 11: ossa tegebat humus, Ov. M. 15, 56: ossa tegit tumulus, id. Am. 2, 6, 59: Sicanio tegitur sepulcro, Luc. 2, 548. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to cover* (very rare): tempestas, mihi quae modestiam omnem, Detexit tectus quâ fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 7. — **B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to I. B. 1.) *To cloak, hide, veil, conceal, keep secret* (freq. and class.): triumphi nomine tegere atque velare cupiditatem suam, Cic. Pis. 24, 56: multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15: ignaviam suam tenebrarum ac parietum custodiis tegere, id. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: animus ejus vultu, flagitia parietibus tegebantur, id. Sest. 9, 22: summam prudentiam simulatione stultitiae, id. Brut. 14, 53: honestâ praescriptione rem turpissimam, Caes. B. C. 3, 32; cf.: turpia facta oratione, Sall. J. 85, 31: aliquid mendacio, Cic. Quint. 26, 81: nomen tyranni humanitate, Nep. Dion, 1: commissum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 38; id. A. P. 200: non uti corporis vulnera, ita exercitus incommoda sunt tegenda, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: nostram sententiam, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: dira supplicia, Verg. A. 6, 498: causam doloris, Ov. M. 13, 748: pectoribus dabas multa tegenda meis, id. Tr. 3, 6, 10: ignobilitatis tegendae causâ, Cap. Max. 8. — **2.** (Acc. to I. B. 2.) *To defend, protect, guard:* aliquid excusatione amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 12, 43; id. Clu. 11: quod is meam salutem atque vitam suâ benevolentiâ, praesidio custodiâque texisset, id. Planc. 1, 1: nostri clarissimorum hominum auctoritate leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. de Or. 1, 59, 253: pericula facile innocentiâ tecti repellemus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: qui a patrum crudelibus suppliciis tegere liberos sciant, Liv. 1, 53, 8: aliquem tegere ac tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 66, 2: libertatem, patriam, parentisque armis tegere, Sall. C. 6, 5: ut legatos cura magistratuum magis quam jus gentium ab irâ impetuque hominum tegeret, Liv. 8, 6, 7: legationisque jure satis tectum se arbitraretur, Nep. Pelop. 5, 1.—Hence, **tectus**, a, um, *P. a., covered*, i. e. *hidden, concealed*. **A.** Lit.: cuniculi, Hirt. B. G. 8, 41. — **B.** Trop., *hidden, not frank, open*, or *plain; secret, concealed, disguised; close, reserved, cautious:* sermo verbis tectus, *covered, enveloped*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. verba (opp. apertissima), id. ib. 9, 22, 5: occultior atque tectior cupiditas, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: amor, Ov. R. Am. 619. — Of persons: occultus et tectus, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 54: tecti esse ad alienos possumus, id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; cf. in *comp.:* tectior, id. Phil. 13, 3, 6: te in dicendo mihi videri tectissimum, id. de Or. 2, 73, 296: silet ille, tectusque recusat Prodere quemquam, Verg. A. 2, 126; cf.: quis consideratior illo? Quis tectior? Cic. Deiot. 6, 16. — Hence, *adv.:* **tectō**, *covertly, privily, cautiously:* et tamen ab illo aperte, tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accepi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4. — *Comp.:* tectius, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 2; id. Planc. 10, 8, 5; Ov. A. A. 1, 276.

tēgŭlae, ārum (less freq. and mostly poet., also in *sing.:* **tēgŭla**, ae; v. the foll.), *f.* [tego], *tiles, roof-tiles, a tiled roof* (class.; cf. imbrex). (α) *Plur.:* tempestas venit, confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 28; so, with imbrices, id. Mil. 2, 6, 24; with tectum, id. Rud. prol. 78: heus, quid agis tu inquam in tegulis? id. Mil. 2, 2, 22; so, in tegulis, id. ib. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 5; 2, 3, 13; 2, 3, 37: anguis per impluvium decidit de tegulis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 26: per alienas tegulas Venisse, id. Eun. 3, 5, 40: per tegulas demitti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 45: demptis tegulis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: per scalas pervenisse in tegulas, Liv. 36, 37, 2: habitare sub tegulis, Suet. Gram. 9: columbaria qui in tegulis habent, Varr. R. R. 3, 7 *fin.;* Dig. 19, 1, 58; 39, 2, 24: TEGVLAS AENEAS AVRATAS D. S. D., Inscr. Orell. 3272 et saep.—(β) *Sing.:* promitto tibi, si valebit, tegulam illum in Italiâ nullam relicturum, *not a tile*, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5: cum solem nondum prohibebat et imbrem Tegula, Ov. A. A. 2, 622; id. F. 6, 316; id. Ib. 304; Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. 11; Mart. 7, 36, 4; Juv. 3, 201 (but the true read., Sen. Ep. 12, 5, is regula, Haase).

‡ **tēgŭlĭcĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [tegulae], *covered with tiles:* ATTEGIA, Inscr. Orell. 1396.

tĕgŭlum, i, *n.* [tego], *a covering, roof, thatch* (very rare): tegulo aquaticarum harundinum domos suas operiunt, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 156: scirpi fragiles ad tegulum tegetesque, id. 16, 37, 70, § 178.

tĕgŭmen, ĭnis, v. tegimen.

tĕgŭmentum (collat. forms **tĕgĭmentum** and **tegmentum**), i, *n.* [tego], *a covering, cover.* **I.** Lit. (class.; cf. tegmen): tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; so, tegumentum, id. Fin. 5, 11, 32; Liv. 1, 43, 2; 9, 19, 7; 9, 40, 3; 22, 1, 3; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 8, 2; id. Ep. 90, 17; Suet. Calig. 55 *fin.:* scutisque tegimenta detrahere, Caes. B. G. 2, 21; so, tegimenta, id. B. C. 2, 9; 3, 44; 3, 62; 3, 63: palpebrae quae sunt tegmenta oculorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: tegumenta, *armor*, Vulg. 1 Macc. 4, 6. — * **II.** Trop.: istaec mihi ego semper habui aetati tegumentum meae, Ne, etc., *a defence, protection*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 32 dub. (Ritschl and Fleck. integumentum).

Tēïus, a, um, v. Teos.

tēla, ae, *f.* [prob. contr. from texla, from texo; cf. ala, from axilla; mala, from maxilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153], *a web.* **I.** Lit.: texentem telam studiose ipsam offendimus, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: Penelope telam retexens, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: tenui telas discreverat auro, Verg. A. 4, 264; 11, 75: vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, Ov. M. 6, 69: commenta retexere tela, Stat. S. 3, 5, 9; Dig. 32, 1, 69; 34, 2, 22: lanâ et telâ victum quaeritans, Ter. And. 1, 1, 48; cf.: assiduis exercet bracchia telis, Ov. F. 4, 699: antiquas exercet telas, id. M. 6, 145: plena domus telarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 59.—Of *a spider's web:* deiciamque eorum (araneorum) omnis telas, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 25; Cat. 68, 49; Mart. 8, 33, 15; Juv. 14, 61.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The threads that run lengthwise in the loom, the warp* (syn.: stamen, trama), Tib. 1, 6, 79: licia telae Addere, Verg. G. 1, 285; 3, 562; Ov. M. 4, 275; 6, 54 sq. — **2.** *A weaver's beam, yarn-beam;* also, *a loom*, Cato, R. R. 10, 5; 14, 2; Ov. M. 4, 35; 6, 576. — **II.** Trop., *a web*, i. e. *a plan, design:* exorsa haec tela non male omnino mihi est, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 116: ad detexundam telam, id. Ps. 1, 4, 7: quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226.

† **1. tĕlămo** or **tĕlămon**, ōnis, *m.*, = τελαμών (a bearer, supporter); in architecture, *a male figure that supports an entablature;* in the *plur.:* telamones, Vitr. 6, 10 *fin.*

2. Tĕlămo or **Tĕlămon**, ōnis, *m.*, = Τελαμών, *an Argonaut, son of Æacus, brother of Peleus, and father of Ajax and Teucer*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 89; 97; Val. Fl. 1, 354; Ov. M. 7, 476 sq.; 11, 216 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 32, 79; id. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; 3, 18, 43; 3, 24, 58; 3, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: Ajax Telamone natus, Hor. C. 2, 4, 5.—Hence, **A. Tĕlămōnĭus**, ii, *m., son of Telamon, the Telamonian*, for *Ajax*, Ov. M. 13, 194; id. Tr. 2, 525; id. A. A. 2, 737.—**B. Tĕlămōnĭădes**, ae, *m., the offspring of Telamon*, i. e. *Ajax*, Ov. M. 13, 231.

telanae ficus, *a kind of black fig*, Cato, R. R. 8, 1; Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 72; Macr. S. 2, 16.

Telandria, ae, *f., an island near Lycia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

Telchines, um, *m.*, = Τελχῖνες, *a fabled family of priests in Rhodes, famous for their magic arts*, Ov. M. 7, 365; Stat. Th. 2, 274.

Tēlĕbŏae, ārum, *m.*, = Τηλεβόαι, *a people in Acarnania, noted for robbing travellers*, Plaut. Am. prol. 101; 1, 1, 56; 1, 1, 95 al. A colony of them afterwards inhabited the island of Capreae: Teleboûm Capreas regna, Verg. A. 7, 735; Tac. A. 4, 67; Sil. 7, 418.— Hence, **Tēlĕbŏis**, ĭdis, *adj., of Teleboæ, Teleboic.*—*Plur.* as *subst.:*

Tēlĕbŏĭdes, um, *f., the name of some small islands between Leucadia and Achaia*, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 53.

Tēlĕbŏas, ae, *m., a centaur killed by Nestor at the marriage of Pirithous*, Ov. M. 12, 441.

Tēlĕgŏnus, i, *m.*, = Τηλέγονος, *son of Ulysses and Circe, who, when he came to Ithaca, killed his father without knowing him; on his return he founded Tusculum*, Hyg. Fab. 127; Hor. C. 3, 29, 8; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 4; Ov. F. 3, 92; 4, 71; Stat. S. 1, 3, 83; Sil. 7, 692; 12, 535; Hyg. Fab. 127.—As an appellative: **Tēlĕgŏni**, ōrum, *the amatory poems of Ovid*, so called because his misfortunes arose from them, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 114.

Tēlĕmăchus, i, *m.*, = Τηλέμαχος, *the son of Ulysses and Penelope*, Hyg. Fab. 127; Ov. H. 1, 98; 1, 107; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40; Cat. 61, 229.

Tēlĕmus, i, *m.*, = Τήλεμος, *the name of a soothsayer*, Ov. M. 13, 770; Hyg. Fab. 128.

Telendos, i, *f., an island near Lycia*, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 131.

† **tēlĕphĭon**, ii, *n.*, = τηλέφιον, *a kind of herb resembling purslane:* Sedum telephium, Linn.; Plin. 27, 13, 110, § 137.

Tēlĕphus (-os), i, *m.*, = Τήλεφος. **I.** *A king of Mysia, son of Hercules and the nymph Auge.* He was wounded before Troy by the spear of Achilles, but was afterwards cured by its rust, Ov. M. 12, 112; 13, 171; id. Tr. 5, 2, 15; Hor. A. P. 96; 140; id. Epod. 17, 8; Hyg. Fab. 101; Plin. 34, 15, 45, § 152; 25, 5, 19, § 42. — **II.** *A contemporary and friend of Horace*, Hor. C. 3, 19, 26; 1, 13, 1; 4, 11, 21.

Tĕlĕsĭa, ae, *f., a town of Samnium*, now *the village Telese*, Liv. 22, 13; 24, 20.

Tĕlestes, is or ae, *m., the father of Ianthe*, Ov. M. 9, 716.

Tĕlestus, i, *m., a Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 109.

† **tĕlĕta**, ae, *f.*, = τελετή, *initiation, consecration*, App. M. 11, p. 268 sq.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 9; 10, 23; 4, 31.

Tĕlethrĭus, ii, *m., a grassy mountain of Eubœa*, Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94.

Tĕlĕthūsa, ae, *f., the wife of Ligdus and mother of Iphis*, Ov. M. 9, 682 sq.

† **tĕlĕtus**, i, *m.*, = τελετός (perfect), *one of the Æons*, Tert. adv Val. 8.

† **telicardĭos** or **thelycardĭos**, i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, *called also* muchula, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

* **tēlĭger**, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [telum-gero], *dart-bearing*, an epithet of Cupid, Sen. Herc. Oet. 543.

† **tēlĭnum**, i, *n.*, = τήλινον, *a costly ointment prepared from the herb* telis, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 13; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*

† **telirrhizos** or **thelyrrhizos**, i, *f.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

† **tēlis**, is, *f.*, = τῆλις, *the herb fenugreek* Trigonella foenum Graecum, Linn.: foenum Graecum quod telin vocant, Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

Tellēna, ōrum, *n.*, *a town of Latium*, now *Toretta*, Liv. 1, 33; called also **Tellēnē**, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68 (Sillig).

Tellūmo, ōnis, *m.*, *a god among the Romans, the personified productive power of the earth*, answering to Tellus as a goddess, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23 *fin.*—Called also **Tellūrus**, i, Mart. Cap. 1, § 49.

tellūs (-ūs short, Mart. Cap. 5, § 584), ūris, *f.* [perh. root tollo, to bear], *the earth*, opp. to the other planets or to the sea, *the globe* (a word belonging almost entirely to poetry). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ea, quae est media et nona, tellus, neque movetur et infima, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (for which: terra in medio mundo sita, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40; id. N D. 2, 39, 98 al.; v. terra): animae vis aut extrinsecus aut ipsâ tellure coörta, Lucr 6, 579· telluris operta subire, Verg. A. 6, 140. —**B.** In partic., *earth, land, ground* (cf. solum): quâque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër; Sic erat instabilis tellus, innabilis unda, Ov. M. 1, 15; cf.: jamque mare et tellus nullum discrimen habebant; Omnia pontus erant, id. ib. 1, 291: nec ullis Saucia vomeribus per se dabat omnia tellus, id. ib. 1, 102: exercetque frequens tellurem atque imperat arvis, Verg. G. 1, 99· reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata, Hor. Epod. 16, 43: non presso tellus exsurgit aratro, Tib. 4, 1, 161: sterilis sine arbore tellus, Ov. M. 8, 789: fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus, Verg. G. 2, 460.—**C.** Personified, Tellus, *Earth*, as a productive, nourishing divinity: unam eandemque terram habere geminam vim, et masculinam, quod semina producat et femininam, quod recipiat atque enutriat. Inde a vi femininâ dictam esse Tellurem, a masculinâ Tellumonem, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 23 *fin.*; cf.: primum (invocabo), qui omnes fructus agriculturae caelo et terrâ continent, Jovem et Tellurem: itaque quod ii parentes magni dicuntur, Juppiter pater appellatur, Tellus, terra mater, id. R. R. 1, 1, 5; and: si est Ceres a gerendo, terra ipsa dea est: quae enim est alia Tellus? Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52: Tellurem porco, Silvanum lacte piabant, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 143: aedis Telluris, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: in Telluris (sc. aede), id. Att. 16, 14, 1: Tellus mater, Liv. 10, 29.—**II.** Transf., *a land, country, district, region, territory* (poet.; syn.: regio, terra): Tuscula, Tib. 1, 7, 57: tellus barbara Scythiae, id. 3, 4, 91; so, barbara, Ov. M. 7, 53: Delphica, id. ib. 1, 515: Aegyptia, id. ib. 5, 323: Gnosia, Verg. A. 6, 23: nova, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29: Jubae, id. ib. 1, 22, 15: Assaraci, id. Epod. 13, 13 et saep.

* **telluster**, tris, e, *adj.* [tellus], *of* or *belonging to the earth, terrestrial*: tellustres silvicolaeque divi, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729.

Telmessus, Telmissus, or **Telmēsus**, i, *f.*, = Τελμησσός or Τελμισσός, *a town in Lycia, near to Caria, at the head of the Glaucus Sinus*, now *Makri*; it was famed for the skill of its inhabitants in divination, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 91; Mel. 1, 15, 3; Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 6; Liv. 38, 39.—Hence, **A. Telmessĭcus** (**Telmissĭcus**, **-mēsicus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Telmessus, Telmessian*: Telmissicus sinus, Liv. 37, 16 Telmessicum vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.—**B. Telmissĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Telmissus, Telmissian*. Ptolemaeus, Liv. 37, 56, 4.—As *subst.* **Telmissĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Telmissus, the Telmissians*: Castra Telmissium, Liv. 37, 56 Drak. *N. cr.* (s. l. v.).—**C. Telmesses** (**-meses**), ium, *m.*, Cic. Div 1, 42, 94; or **Telmessenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Telmessus, the Telmessians*, Tert. Anim. 46. —**D. Telmessis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Telmessian*: sinus, Luc. 8, 248.

tĕlōnārĭus, ii, *m.* [telonium], *a toll-gatherer, collector of the customs*, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 3 *fin.*

tĕlōnĭum (**-nēum**), ii, *n.*, = τελώνιον, *a toll-booth, custom-house*, Tert. Idol. 12; id. Bapt. 12; Vulg. Luc. 5, 27.

tēlum, i, *n.* [for texlum; root τεκ-, of τίκτω, to beget; τυκ-, τυχ-, of τυγχάνω, to hit, chance upon; v. texo; cf. τόξον, a bow], *a weapon used for fighting at a distance; a missile weapon, missile*, as *a dart, spear, javelin*, etc. (while arma signifies arms for defence or close fight; v. arma; cf.: jaculum, tormentum). **I.** Lit.: tela proprie dici videntur ea, quae missilia sunt: ex Graeco videlicet translato eorum nomine, quoniam illi τηλόθεν missa dicunt, quae nos eminus; sicut arma ea, quae ab umeris dependentia retinentur manibus, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. id. p. 3; and Serv. Verg. A. 8, 249; 9, 509: telum vulgo quidem id appellatur, quod ab arcu mittitur, sed nunc omne significatur, quod mittitur manu. Itaque sequitur, ut et lapis et lignum et ferrum hoc nomine contineatur, dictum ab eo, quod in longinquum mittitur, Graecâ voce figuratum ἀπὸ τοῦ τηλοῦ, Dig. 50, 16, 233: arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Trag. v. 177 Vahl.); so, opp. arma, Sall. C. 42, 2; 51, 38; id. J. 43, 3; Ov. M. 9, 201: tela manu jacere, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 438 Vahl.); cf.: si quis jaciat volatile telum, Lucr. 1, 970: tela depellere .. telum jacere, Cic. Quint. 2, 8: conicere, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; 1, 46; 1, 47; 2, 27; Cic. Quint. 16, 52 al.; cf.: nubes levium telorum conjecta obruit aciem Gallorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7; and with this cf.: it toto turbida caelo Tempestas telorum ac ferreus ingruit imber, Verg. A. 12, 284: telum ex loco superiore mittere, Caes. B. G. 3, 4: Romani omni genere missilium telorum ac saxis maxime vulnerabantur, Liv. 44, 35, 21; cf. Sisenn. ap. Non. 449, 3: priusquam ad conjectum teli veniretur, Liv. 2, 31, 6: tela vitare, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: telis repulsi, id. ib. 1, 8; Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 5: non primus Teucer tela Cydonio Direxit arcu, Hor. C. 4, 9, 17: in medios telum torsisti primus Achivos, Verg. A. 5, 497: tela spargere, Luc. 3, 326; Quint. 4, 5, 14: aërias telum contendit in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520: telum volatile sensit, Ov A. A. 1, 169: volucre, Val. Fl. 2, 524: hic confixum ferrea texit Telorum seges, Verg. A. 3, 46: nubes telorum, Liv. 38, 26, 7: nimbus, Luc. 4, 776. —**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *an offensive weapon* of any kind, as *a sword, dagger, poniard, axe*, etc. (class.): Ajax gladio incubuit: Ulixes intervenit ... e corpore cruentum telum educit, Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18: ex quibus (telis) ille maximum sicarum numerum et gladiorum extulit, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8: elatam securim in caput dejecit: relictoque in vulnere telo ambo se foras eiciunt, Liv. 1, 40, 7: non tuba terruerit, non strictis agmina telis, Ov. M. 3, 535: tela aliis hastae, aliis secures erant, Curt. 9, 1, 15: clavae tela erant, id. 9, 4, 3: stare in comitio cum telo, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15; so esp. freq.: esse cum telo, *to be armed*, id. Att. 2, 24, 3; id. Vatin. 10, 24; id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 7; Sall. C. 27, 2 al.; cf.: esse cum telo hominis occidendi causâ (lex) vetat, Cic. Mil. 4, 11: qui caedem telo quocumque commiserint, Quint. 10, 1, 12: ut pereat positum rubigine telum, *my sheathed sword*, Hor. S. 2, 1, 43 et saep.: pars caret altera telo Frontis, i. e. *a horn*, Ov. M. 8, 883; so of the caestus, Verg. A. 5, 438; Stat. Th. 6, 772.—**2.** Poet., like the Gr. βέλος (v. Lidd. and Scott, sub voce), **a.** *A sunbeam*: non radii solis neque lucida tela diei, Lucr. 1, 147; 2, 60; 3, 92; 6, 40.—**b.** *Lightning*: arbitrium est in sua tela Jovi, Ov. F. 3, 316: excutere irato tela trisulca Jovi, id. Am. 2, 5, 52.—**3.** *A stitch in the side*, Ser. Samm. 22, 402; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 6.—**4.** = membrum virile, Mart. 11, 78, 6; Auct. Priap. 9; Just. 38, 1. —**II.** Trop., *a weapon, shaft, dart* (class.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 113: usque quâque sapere oportet: id erit telum acerrimum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; cf.: nec mediocre telum ad res gerendas existimare oportet benevolentiam civium, Cic. Lael. 17, 61: nec gelidis torpet telis perfixa pavoris, Lucr. 3, 305: Veneris telis accipere ictus, id. 4, 1052: necessitas, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, Liv. 4, 28, 5; 5, 29, 9: quâ lege tribunitiis rogationibus telum acerrimum datum est, id. 3, 55, 3: de corpore rei publicae tuorum scelerum tela revellere, Cic. Pis. 11, 25: tela fortunae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 2: lucubrationis telum, Suet. Calig. 53: vis tribunicia, telum a majoribus libertati paratum, Sall. Or. Macri Licinii ad Pleb. 6; Liv. 6, 35, 8: sentire et linguae tela subire tuae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 36.

Temarunda, ae, *f.*, *a Scythian name of the Palus Mœotis*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 20.

1. Tĕmĕnītis, ĭdis, *f.*, v. Temenos.

2. Tĕmĕnītis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Τεμενῖτις (Polyb. c. 27, 7): porta, *a gate of Tarentum*, Liv. 25, 9, 9 (v Weissenb. ad loc.).

Tĕmĕnos, = τέμενος, τό, *a place at Syracuse sacred to Apollo*; hence, **1. Tĕmĕnītes**, is, *m.*, = Τεμενίτης, *an epithet of Apollo*, Cic. Verr 2, 4, 53, § 119; Suet. Tib. 74.—**2. Tĕmĕnītis**, ĭdis, = Τεμενῖτις, *a fountain at Syracuse*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89.

tĕmĕrārĭē, *adv.*, v. temerarius *fin.*

tĕmĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [temere]. **I.** *That happens by chance, accidental, casual* (so very rare; cf. fortuitus): sed quid hoc, quod picus ulmum tundit? hau temerarium'st, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 14: non temerarium est, ubi dives blande appellat pauperem, id. Aul. 2, 2, 7· quaestus temerarius incertusque, Fest. s. v. navalis scriba, p. 169 Müll.: tributum temerarium, id. p. 364, b, ib.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 129 sq. —**II.** *Rash, heedless, thoughtless, imprudent, inconsiderate, indiscreet, unadvised, audacious* (freq. and class.; syn. audax, audens): temulenta mulier et temeraria, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2: homines temerarii atque imperiti, Caes. B. G. 6, 20: hominem esse barbarum, iracundum, temerarium, id. ib. 1, 31: caeca ac temeraria dominatrix animi cupiditas, Cic. Inv 1, 2, 2: non sum tam temerarius nec audax, Mart. 4, 43, 2: parce meo, juvenis, temerarius esse periclo, Ov. M. 10, 545.—Of things: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34; id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; Liv 25, 37, 17: duabus animi temerariis partibus conpressis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: consilium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: vox, Liv 23, 22, 9: virtus, Ov. M. 8, 407: error, id. ib. 12, 59· querela, id. Tr. 5, 13, 17: bella, id. M. 11, 13: tela, i. e. *sent thoughtlessly*, id. ib. 2, 616: temerarium est, ante crassitudinem pollicarem viti imperare, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 177: temerarium est, secundis non esse contentum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 10.

tĕmĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [temero], *a forging*, Cod. Th. 1, 32, 1.

tĕmĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a violator, ravisher* (post-Aug.), Stat. Th. 11, 12; id. Achill. 1, 600; Cod. Just. 12, 53, 2.—**II.** *A forger*, Dig. 48, 10, 29.

tĕmĕrē (ante-class. collat. form **tĕmĕrĭter**, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Att. ap. Non. 516, 5; Trag. Fragm. v. 96 Rib.), *adv.* [Sanscr. tamra, darkening; timira, dark; hence, blindly; cf.: timor, temeritas], *by chance, by accident, at random, without design, intent*, or *purpose, casually, fortuitously, rashly, heedlessly, thoughtlessly, inconsiderately, indiscreetly*, etc. (cf.: forte, fortuito). **I.** In gen. **A.** With *forte* (cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 731 sq.): quam saepe forte temere Eveniunt, quae non audeas optare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 30; cf. Liv. 41, 2, 7: pepulere ut forte temere in adversos montes agmen erigeret, id. 2, 31, 5: rideant licet quibus forte temere humana negotia agi persuasum est, Curt. 5, 11, 10: nisi ista casu nonnumquam forte temere concurrerent, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141; Liv. 23, 3, 3; 39, 15, 11: forte, temere, casu aut pleraque fierent aut omnia, etc., Cic. Fat. 3, 6.—**B.** With *casu, fortuito*, etc.: ex corporibus huc et illuc casu et temere cursitantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 115; cf.: id evenit non temere nec casu, id. ib. 2, 2, 6: non enim temere nec fortuito sati et creati sumus, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 118: temere ac fortuito, id. Or. 55, 186: ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate neglegenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29, 103; cf.: om-

nia temere ac fortuito agere, Liv. 2, 28, 1; Tac. G 10: te nihil temere, nihil imprudenter facturum judicaram, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 8, B, 1: inconsulte ac temere dicere, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43. temere ac nullâ ratione causas dicere, id. de Or. 2, 8, 32; cf.: domus, quae temere et nullo consilio administratur (opp. quae ratione regitur), id. Inv. 1, 34, 58.—**C.** Alone: non temere confirmare, Cic. Font. 1, 1: non temere scribere, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: (oracula) partim effutita temere, id. Div 2, 55, 113: ne quid de se temere crederent, Sall. C. 31, 7: numquam temere tinniit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162. sub pinu jacentes sic temere, Hor. C. 2, 11, 14, cf.: temere insecutae Orphea silvae, id. ib. 1, 12, 7: temere errare in vallibus, *at random*, Ov F 6, 327: saxa temere jacentia, Liv 9, 24, 6.—*Comp.*: temerius, Att. ap. Non. 178, 23. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Non or haud temere est, *it is not mere chance, it is not for nothing, there is a meaning in it*: non temere est, quod corvus cantat mihi nunc ab laevâ manu, Plaut. Aul. 4, 3, 1; so, non temere est, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 7; id. Eun. 2, 2, 59; id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 9: haud temere est, Enn. ap. Serv ad Verg. A. 9, 329 (Ann. v. 473); Verg. A. 9, 375; Liv. 1, 59, 6.—**B.** Non temere, *not easily*, = non facile: rapidus fluvius est hic, non hac temere transiri potest, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 52 hoc temere numquam amittam ego a me, Ter Phorm. 4, 5, 2: an temere quicquam Parmeno praetereat, quod facto usus sit? id. Hec. 5, 4, 38 qui hoc non temere nisi libertis suis deferebant, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 13 non temere adire, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: patres quoque non temere pro ullo aeque adnisi sunt, Liv. 2, 61, 4 non temere incerta casuum reputat, quem fortuna numquam decepit, id. 30, 30, 11; Quint. 1, 3, 3: si negabimus temere famam nasci solere, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12: non temere a me Quivis ferret idem, Hor. Ep 2, 2, 13. vatis avarus Non temere est animus, id. ib. 2, 1, 120: nec sibi quivis temere arroget artem, id. S. 2, 4. 35; Suet. Tit. 6; 8; Dig. 50, 17, 64; so also: nullus dies temere intercessit, quo non ad eum scriberet, Nep. Att. 20, 2.

tĕmĕrĭtas, ātis, *f* [temere]. **I.** *Hap. chance, accident* (so rare but class., cf.: fortuna, casus): in quibus nulla temeritas, sed ordo apparet, Cic. N. D. 2, 32, 82 quid enim sors est? Idem propemodum, quod micare, quod talos jacere, quod tesseras quibus in rebus temeritas et casus, non ratio nec consilium valet, id. Div 2, 41, 85 fortunam in temeritatem declinando corrumpebant, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 385, 5, cf. (Pacuvius) ait, verius esse temeritate quam fortuna res regi, Auct. Her. 2, 23, 36: illa superiora caduca et incerta posita non tam in consiliis nostris quam in fortunae temeritate, Cic. Lael. 6, 20.—**II.** *Rashness, heedlessness, thoughtlessness, hastiness, want of consideration, indiscretion, foolhardiness, temerity; a rash, inconsiderate*, or *unfounded opinion* (the predom. signif. of the word, syn.: inconsiderantia, audacia): omnis actio vacare debet temeritate et neglegentia, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 101. multi faciunt multa temeritate quâdam, sine judicio vel modo, id. ib. 1, 15, 49: numquam temeritas cum sapientiâ miscetur. id. Marcell. 2, 7: duci ad judicandum impetu et temeritate, id. Planc. 4, 9: temeritatem cupiditatemque militum reprehendit, Caes. B. G 7, 52: inpellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia et temeritas, id. ib 7, 42; Sall. J. 7, 5 temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senescentis, Cic. Sen. 6, 20; so opp prudentia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 8; (with ignorantia) Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 42, (with inscitia) Liv 6, 30, 6; 42, 49, 5; (with inscientia) id. 22, 25, 12.—In *plur.*, *rash. inconsiderate acts*, Cic. Sest. 28, 61; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 97

tĕmĕrĭter, *adv.*, v temere *init.*

* **tĕmĕrĭtūdo**, inis, *f.* [temere], *rashness, heedlessness, temerity* (ante-class. for temeritas), Pac. ap. Non. 181, 23 (Trag. Rel. v. 149 Rib.).

tĕmĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.; prop. to treat rashly; hence, pregn.], *to violate, profane, defile, dishonor, disgrace, desecrate, pollute*: temerare violare sacra et contaminare, dictum videlicet a temeritate, Fest. p. 365 Müll. (mostly poet.; sometimes in post-Aug. prose; syn.. scelero, polluo): sacra deae. Tib. 3, 5, 7: hospitii sacra, Ov. H. 17, 3: Cereale nemus securi, id. M. 8, 741: templa Minervae, Verg. A. 6, 840: arae, foci, deum delubra, sepulcra majorum temerata ac violata, Liv. 26, 13, 13: delubra oculis profanis, Claud. B. G. 102: sacra deo vasa, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 6, 5. sacraria probro, Ov. M. 10, 695: patrium cubile, id. ib. 2, 592; 15, 501; cf.: thalamos pudicos, id. Am. 1, 8, 19: eandem Juliam in matrimonio Agrippae, Tac. A. 1, 53; id. H. 3, 80: Venerem maritam, Ov. H. 15 (16), 283; cf.: temerata Auge, id. ib. 9, 49: vi aliam, App. M. 1, p. 106, 9: conjugale praeceptum, id. ib. 5, p. 162, 19: fluvios venenis, Ov M. 7, 535: dapibus nefandis Corpora, id. ib. 15, 75: aures incestis vocibus, id. Tr. 2, 503: nubila volatu (Perseus), Stat. Th. 3, 463; cf. Alpes (Hannibal), Sil. 15, 532: litus, Luc. 3, 194: castra infausta temerataque, *dishonored* by the crime of mutiny, Tac. A. 1, 30: trux puer et nullo temeratus pectora motu, Stat. Achill. 1, 302. temerata est nostra voluntas, Ov. M. 9, 627: puram fidem, id. P. 4, 10, 82.

Tĕmĕsa, ae; **Tĕmĕsē**, ēs; and **Tempsa** (**Temsa**), ae, *f.*, = Τεμέση or Τέμψα, *a town in the territory of the Bruttians, where there were copper mines*, now *Torre del Piano del Casale*: Temesa, Mel. 2, 4, 9 Temese, Ov M. 15, 52; 15, 707; Stat. S. 1, 1, 42: Tempsa (Temsa), Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 34, 45, 4. — Hence, **A. Tĕmĕsaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Temesa*, *Temesan*: aera, Ov. M. 7, 207; id. F 5, 441; Stat. S. 1, 5, 47.—**B. Tempsānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Temesa*: ager, Liv. 34, 45: incommodum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39.

tēmētum, i, *n.* [a lengthened form from root tam-; Sanscr tâm-yati, to be stupefied; whence abstemius, temulentus], *any intoxicating drink, mead, wine*, etc. (mostly ante-class. and poet.; syn. merum): temeti nihil allatum intellego, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 6; Cato ap. Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 90; Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59; Varr. ap. Non. 5, 17; Pompon. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll., Hor Ep. 2, 2, 163; Juv 15, 25; *Cic. Rep. 4, 6, 6 (Fragm. ap. Non. 15, 15); Gell. 10, 23, 1.—Jocosely: temeti timor, as a name for *a parasite*, Nov. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll. (Com. Rel. v. 17 Rib.).

temnĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [temno], *despicable, contemptible*: nec exiguitate temnibilis (amnis). Cassiod. Inst. Div Litt. 29.

Temnītes, ae, and **Temnii**, ōrum, v. Temnos.

temno, ĕre, *v. a.* [root tam-, to cut; Gr. τέμνω], *to slight, scorn, disdain, despise, contemn* (poet. and very rare for the class. contemnere): semper aves quod abest praesentia temnis, Lucr. 3, 957 jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: divos, Verg. A. 6, 620: praeteritum temnens extremos inter euntem, Hor S. 1, 1, 116: ne temne, quod ultro Praeferimus manibus vittas et verba precantia, Verg. A. 7, 236: pars non temnenda decoris, Ov. A. A. 3, 299; cf.: haud temnendae manus ductor, Tac. H. 3, 47.

Tēmnos, i, *m.*, = Τῆμνος, *a town in Æolia*, now *Menimen*. Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Cic. Fl. 18, 42 al.—Hence, † **A. Temnītes**, ae, *adj m.*, *of* or *from Temnos* Heraclides, Cic. Fl. 18, 42.—As *subst.* **Temnītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnites*, Cic. Fl. 19, 45.—**B. Temnii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Temnos, the Temnians*, Tac. A. 2, 47.

1. tēmo, ōnis, *m.* [root tek-; cf.: texo, telum], *a beam, pole, tongue* of a plough, carriage, cart, etc. **I.** Lit., Varr L. L. 7, § 73; Col. 6, 2, 7; Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 109; Verg. G. 3, 173; Ov. M. 2, 107; 11, 258 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** (Pars pro toto.) *A wagon* (poet.): de temone Britanno Excidet Arviragus, Juv. 4, 126. — **2.** *The constellation called the Wain* or *Wagon of Bootes, Charles's Wain*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 73 (Trag. v. 245 Vahl.); Stat. Th. 1, 370; 1, 692; cf. Cic. l. l.; Ov. M. 10, 447.—**B.** *A pole*, Col. 6, 19, 2.

2. temo, ōnis, *m.*, *a sum of money paid instead of furnishing recruits, commutation-money*, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 14 sq.

temōnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [2. temo], *of* or *belonging to the commutation for recruits*: onera, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 1. functio, Cod. Th. 11, 16, 14.—As *subst.*: **temōnārius**, ii, *m.*, *a collector of the commutation for recruits*, Cod. Just. 12, 29, 2.

Tempē, *indecl. plur. n.*, = Τέμπη, τά. **I.** Lit., *a charming valley in Thessaly, through which ran the river Peneus, between Olympus and Ossa*, now *valley of Lykostomo* or *Dereli*, Mel. 2, 3, 2; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31; 16, 44, 92, § 244; Liv. 44, 6; 33, 35; Hor. C. 1, 7, 4; 1, 21, 9; 3, 1, 24: Peneia, Verg. G. 4, 317; Ov. M. 7, 222.—**II.** Transf., of other beautiful valleys: frigida, Verg. G. 2, 469; Ov. F. 4. 477; id. Am. 1, 1, 15: Cycneia, id. M. 7, 371; Stat. Th. 1, 485 (cf. written as Greek: Reatini me ad sua τέμπη duxerunt, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5).

* **tempĕrācŭlum**, i, *n.* [tempero], *a working*: ferri, App. Flor. p. 342, 40.

tempĕrāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a mixing in due proportion, a proper measure, disposition*, or *constitution*; *a measure, mean, moderation*; *temperament, temperature* (mostly post-Aug.; cf. on the other hand, temperatio): inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarunt, *Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf.: tanto temperamento inter plebem senatumque egit, ut, etc., Just. 2, 7, 5; 44, 4, 3: egregium principatus temperamentum, si demptis utriusque vitiis solae virtutes miscerentur, Tac. H. 2, 5: fortitudinis, id. ib. 1, 83: senatus Caesar orationem habuit meditato temperamento, *with studied moderation, strictness*, id. A. 3, 12: quod temperamentum omnes in illo subito pietatis calore servavimus, Plin. Pan. 3, 1 opus est inter has tam diversas inaequalitates magno temperamento, Col. 3, 12, 3 sq. eruca jungitur lactucae fere in cibis, ut nimio frigori par fervor immixtus temperamentum aequet, Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155 eadem est materia, sed distat temperamento, *proportion, combination*, id. 9, 36, 61, § 130, 12, 25, 54, § 115 caeli, *temperateness*, Just. 2, 1, 10: liinitis absque temperamento, *without having tempered the mortar*, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 14; 22, 28.

tempĕrans, antis, *Part.* of tempero.

tempĕranter, *adv.*, v. temperans.

tempĕrantia, ae, *f.* [temperans], *moderateness, moderation, sobriety, discreetness, temperateness, temperance*, as a moral quality: quae (virtutis vis) moderandis cupiditatibus regendisque animi motibus laudatur, ejus est munus in agendo cui temperantiae nomen est, Cic. Part. Or. 22, 76 temperantia est rationis in libidinem atque in alios non rectos impetus animi firma et moderata dominatio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 164; cf. id. Fin. 2, 19, 60: temperantia est, quae in rebus aut expetendis aut fugiendis rationem ut sequamur, monet, id. ib. 1, 14, 47: temperans, quem Graeci σώφρονα appellant eamque virtutem σωφροσύνην vocant, quam soleo equidem tum temperantiam, tum moderationem appellare, nonnumquam etiam modestiam, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: honestum versatur . . . in omnium quae fiunt quaeque dicuntur ordine et modo, in quo inest modestia et temperantia, id. Off. 1, 5, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 33, 116: cernitur altera pars honestatis in conformatione et moderatione continentiae et temperantiae, id. ib 3, 25, 96: novi ego temperantiam et moderationem naturae tuae, id. Fam. 1, 9, 22 dicacitatis moderatio et temperantia, id. de Or. 2, 60, 247 temperantia in victu, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: (Divitiaci) summam in se voluntatem, egregiam fidem, temperantiam cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: tantâ temperantiâ moderatus, Sall. J. 45, 1; cf.. sine apparatu expellunt famem: adversus sitim non eâdem temperantiâ, Tac. G. 23, and valetudinem temperantiâ mitigare, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 9.

tempĕrātē, *adv.*, v. tempero, *P. a. fin.*

tempĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [tempero]. **I.** Lit., *a due mingling* or *tempering* of ingredients, *fit proportion* or *combination, symmetry, constitution, temperament* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.): ut enim corporis temperatio cum ea congruunt inter se, e quibus constamus, sanitas: sic animi dicitur, cum ejus judicia opinionesque concordant: eaque animi est virtus. quam alii ipsam temperantiam dicunt esse, alii obtemperantem temperantiae praeceptis, Cic. Tusc 4, 13, 30: corporum, id. ib. 1, 28, 68; 1, 10, 21: aeris temperatio, *composition, temper*, id. Verr 2, 4, 44, § 98; cf. id. Ac. 2, 26, 85: caerulei temperationes Alexandriae primum sunt inventae, Vitr. 7, 11: quae a luna cete-

risque sideribus caeli temperatio fit, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 94; so, caeli, id. N. D. 2, 5, 13: temperatio lunae caelique moderatio efficit hoc, id. Div. 2, 45, 94: semina temperatione caloris et oriri et augescere, id. N. D. 2, 10, 26: mensium temperatio, id. Leg. 2, 7, 16: disciplina ac temperatio civitatis, *organization, constitution*, id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1: rei publicae, id. Leg. 3, 5, 12: ordinum, Liv. 9, 46, 15: temperatio juris, cum potestas in populo, auctoritas in senatu sit, Cic. Leg. 3, 12, 28: sed praesto est hujus vitii temperatio, quod senatus lege nostra confirmatur auctoritas, *a means of moderating, qualifying*, or *tempering*, id. ib. § 27.—**II.** Transf.: sol dux et princeps et moderator luminum reliquorum, mens mundi et temperatio, *the organizing* or *ordering principle*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17, 17 (Somn. Scip. 4, 10).

* **tempĕrātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [tempero], *soothing, palliative*: medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, 11.

tempĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who duly arranges, orders*, or *governs* (very rare): moderator ille et quasi temperator hujus tripartitae varietatis, Cic. Or. 21, 70: voluptatis, i. e. *who enjoys it in moderation*, Sen. Vit. Beat. 14, 1.—Poet.: armorum (flumen), i. e. *that rightly tempers them*, Mart. 4, 55, 15.

tempĕrātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *due measure, proportion, composition*, or *quality; temper, temperament, temperature* (ante-class. and post-Aug. for the class. temperatio): caeli temperatura, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 12: corporis, Sen. Ep. 11, 6: minii, Vitr. 7, 9: aeris, Plin. 34, 9, 20, § 97; cf. id. 34, 2, 5, § 10; 34, 8, 19, § 75: utilis ac salubris (in balneis), Sen. Ep. 86, 10: linire absque temperatura, *with untempered mortar*, Vulg. Ezech. 13, 11.

tempĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tempero.

tempĕrī (-**ius**), *adv.*, v. tempus, II. A.

tempĕries, ēi, *f.* [tempero], *a due mingling, mixture*, or *tempering, temperature, temper* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose for the class. temperatio): in quo (aere) aequalis omnium temperies fuit, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 8: magna et in colore temperies, id. 2, 78, 80, § 190; 16, 11, 22, § 54: ubi temperiem sumpsere umorque calorque, Ov. M. 1, 430: nix tegit alta duas (caeli zonas): totidem inter utramque locavit, Temperiemque dedit, mixtā cum frigore flammā, i. e. *temperateness, moderate temperature*, id. ib. 1, 51: caeli, id. P. 2, 7, 71; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 3: caeli mira temperies, verno tepori maxime similis, Curt. 4, 7, 17; 9, 1, 11; cf.: auctumnus mitis inter juvenemque senemque Temperie medius, Ov. M. 15, 211: temperie blandarum captus aquarum, id. ib. 4, 344: temperiem servant oculi, *a due proportion*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 217: tranquilla morum, Stat. S. 2, 6, 48: temperies (docet), ut casta petas, *moderation, temperance*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 103.

tempĕro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old *pres. subj.* temperint, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41; collat. *dep.* form **tempĕror**, Lact. 7, 5, 12), *v. a.* and *n.* [tempus]. **I.** *Act., to divide* or *proportion duly, mingle in due proportion; to combine* or *compound properly; to qualify, temper*, etc. (class.; cf.: modifico, misceo). **A.** Lit.: nec vero qui simplex esse debet, ex dissimilibus rebus misceri et temperari potest, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 119: qui (orbium motus) acuta cum gravibus temperans varios aequabiliter concentus efficit, id. Rep. 6, 18, 18: ea cum tria sumpsisset, unam in speciem temperavit, id. Univ. 7: tale quiddam esse animum, ut sit ex igni atque animā temperatum, id. N. D. 3, 14, 36: aes conflare et temperare, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 197: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41, § 145: herbas, Ov. F. 5, 402: acetum melle, Plin. 14, 17, 21, § 114: vinum, id. 29, 3, 11, § 50: pocula, *to flavor*, i. e. *to fill*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 11; id. Epod. 17, 80; Mart. 9, 12, 7: venenum, Suet. Ner. 2 *fin.*: unguentum, Plin. 13, 2, 2, § 18: collyrium, id. 27, 10, 59, § 83: colores, id. 2, 18, 16, § 79 et saep.: ejusdem solis tum accessus modici tum recessus et frigoris et caloris modum temperant, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49: Etesiarum flatu nimii temperantur calores, id. ib. 2, 53, 131; cf.: vitis solem umbra temperans, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 91: quis aquam (i. e. balneum) temperet ignibus, *who shall temper*, i. e. *warm*, Hor. C. 3, 19, 6; so, balneum, Mart. 3, 25, 1: scatebrisque arentia temperat arva, i. e. *waters*, Verg. G. 1, 110; so, arva (Galesus), Claud. Cons. Prob. 260.—**2.** Transf., *to rule, regulate, govern, manage, arrange, order*: rem publicam institutis et legibus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 1, 2; cf.: constituere et temperare civitates, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: Lycurgus, qui Lacedaemoniorum rem publicam temperavit, id. Div. 1, 43, 96; cf.: qui (Juppiter) res hominum ac deorum, Qui mare ac terras variisque mundum Temperat horis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 16: terram, mare, urbes, etc. (corresp. to regere), id. ib. 3, 4, 45: mare, id. ib. 4, 12, 1: aequor, Verg. A. 1, 146: orbem, Ov. M. 1, 770; 15, 869: arces aetherias, id. ib. 15, 859: undas, id. ib. 12, 580: ratem, id. ib. 13, 366: solus id navigii genus temperans, Vell. 2, 107: omnia pretio temperata, id. 2, 60: senem delirum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 71: ora frenis, id. C. 1, 8, 7 et saep.: genius qui natale temperat astrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 187: annum, id. ib. 1, 12, 16; Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: caeli fulgura, Cic. Leg. 8, 21: fortunam suo arbitrio, Petr. 137.—Poet.: carmen impositis articulis, i. e. *to tune*, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 80; cf.: testudinis aureae strepitum, Hor. C. 4, 3, 18: Musam pede Archilochi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 28 sq.: citharam nervis, i. e. *to string*, Ov. M. 10, 108.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To regulate, rule*, etc.: non modice temperatam sed nimis meracam libertatem sitiens haurire, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 96; cf.: cujus acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae ne vino quidem permixta temperari solet, id. Phil. 12, 11, 26: quod (genus) erit aequatum et temperatum ex tribus optimis rerum publicarum modis, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 39, 65: ita in variā et perpetuā oratione hi (numeri) sunt inter se miscendi et temperandi, id. Or. 58, 197; so, joined with miscere, id. Off. 3, 33, 119 (on the contrary, opp. miscere, id. Rep. 2, 23, 42); cf.: at haec interdum temperanda et varianda sunt, id. Or. 29, 103; 18, 60; 52, 176: iracundiam cohibere, victoriam temperare, id. Marcell. 3, 8: amara lento Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 27: annonam macelli quotannis temperandam censuit, *to be regulated*, i. e. *fixed at moderate prices*, Suet. Tib. 34: (Aeolus) Sceptra tenens mollitque animos et temperat iras, *soothes, allays*, Verg. A. 1, 57: sumptus, Ov. Am. 1, 3, 10: Mercurius temperat astra, Stat. Th. 1, 305.—**2.** Se temperare ab aliquā re, *to refrain from, abstain from, forbear*, etc. (late Lat.): temperare se a rectorum suorum reprehensione, Greg. M. in Job, 25, 38 *init.*; 18, 3: ab utro se temperat, Aug. c. Faust. 6, 5 *fin.*; id. Trin. 3 prooem.

II. *Neutr., to observe proper measure; to moderate* or *restrain one's self; to forbear, abstain; to be moderate* or *temperate* (class.; cf. moderor). **A.** In gen., constr. with *in aliquā re, alicui rei, ab aliquā re*, a simple *abl.*, an *inf.*, or *ne* or *quin* with *subj.* (α) With *in* and *abl.*: jam istoc probior es, cum in amore temperes, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 8: in multa temperarunt tribuni, Liv. 2, 52, 5; Sall. J. 85, 9.—(β) With *dat.*: linguae tempera, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 28; so, linguae, Liv. 28, 44, 18: linguae, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 2: manibus, Liv. 2, 23, 9; 4, 3, 6; 32, 20, 3; Curt. 7, 2, 24: oculis, Liv. 21, 22, 7: irae, id. 33, 20, 7: victoriae, Sall. C. 11, 8: gulae, Plin. Ep. 2, 6, 5: lacrimis, Curt. 7, 2, 7.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.*: temperare ab injuriā et maleficio, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: a maleficio, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: a lacrimis, Verg. A. 2, 8: precibus ducis mitigati ab excidio civitatis temperavere, Tac. H. 1, 63.—Rarely with *sibi*, etc.: cum sibi in contionibus credas a mendacio temperaturum? Auct. Her. 4, 18, 25: ne a necessariis quidem sibi rabies temperat, Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4.—(δ) With *abl.* alone: lacrimis, Liv. 30, 20; Tac. A. 15, 16: a venatibus, Claud. III. Laud. Stil. 270: risu, Liv. 32, 34, 3: neque verbis adversus principem neque factis, Suet. Vit. Lucan.—(ε) With *inf.*: matronae Canorā hic voce suā tinnire temperent, Plaut. Poen. prol. 33: dormire, id. ib. 22: maledicere huic, id. ib. 5, 2, 76: tollere puerum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): exordiri rem novam, Gell. 4, 9, 5.—(ζ) With *ne* and *subj.*: quoi male faciundi est potestas, quom ne id faciat temperat, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 60: quod in pluribus libris ne facerem temperavi, Lact. 4, 3, 5.—(η) With *quin* (post-Aug.): non temperante Tiberio quin premeret, Tac. A. 3, 67: ne sedato quidem tumultu temperare potuit, quin, etc., Suet. Claud. 41; id. Calig. 54: vix temperabat, quin diceret, Sen. Contr. 10, 1 (30), 7: Arruntius non temperavit, quin, etc., id. Ep. 114, 19.—**b.** With *sibi* or *animis* (so not in Cicero): neque sibi homines feros temperaturos existimabat, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 33: vix sibi temperant quin, etc., Sen. Ben. 2, 29, 2; Vell. 1, 16, 1: usque mihi temperavi, dum perducerem eo rem, ut, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2: nequeo mihi temperare, quominus, etc., Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41; 1, praef. § 30: non quivit temperare sibi in eo (signo), etc., id. 34, 8, 19, § 62; Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 1: vix temperavere animis, quin, etc., Liv. 5, 45, 7.—**c.** *Impers. pass.*: aegre temperatum est, quin, etc., *they with difficulty refrained*, Liv. 32, 10, 8: nec temperatum manibus foret, ni, etc., id. 2, 23, 10: jam superfundenti se laetitiae vix temperatum est, id. 5, 7, 8: ab oppugnatione urbium temperatum, id. 7, 20, 9: a caedibus, id. 25, 25, 9.—**B.** In partic., pregn., *to forbear, abstain*, or *refrain from; to spare, be indulgent to* any thing (cf.: parco, abstineo); constr. with *dat.* or *ab*: ut si cuiquam ullā in re umquam temperaverit, ut vos quoque ei temperetis, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: superatis hostibus (shortly after, parcere), id. ib. 2, 2, 2, § 4: sociis, id. ib. 2, 1, 59, § 154: alicui in aliquā re, id. ib. 2, 2, 6, § 17: amicis, id. Balb. 27, 60: privignis, Hor. C. 3, 24, 18: ingenio suo, Quint. 10, 1, 98 al.: in quo ab sociis temperaverant, Liv. 6, 17, 8: ab his sacris, id. 39, 10, 9: quamvis a plerisque cibis singuli temperemus, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 8; cf.: a mulso sibi temperare, Cels. 4, 31.—*Impers. pass.*: templis deum temperatum est, Liv. 1, 29, 6 Drak. *N. cr.*: nec ab ullo temperatum foret, id. 24, 31, 11.—Hence, **A. tempĕrans**, antis, *P. a.*, *observing moderation, sober, moderate, temperate* (syn.: modestus, abstinens): aut temperantem (dices), qui se in aliquā libidine continuerit, in aliquā effuderit? Cic. Par. 3, 1, 21: homo in omnibus vitae partibus moderatus ac temperans, etc., id. Font. 18, 40; so, homo, id. Att. 15, 1, 1.—*Sup.*: homo sanctissimus et temperantissimus, Cic. Font. 17, 38: principes graviores temperantioresque a cupidine imperii, *refraining, abstaining*, Liv. 26, 22, 14 Drak. *N. cr.*—With *gen.*: famae temperans, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 41: temperans gaudii seraeque laetitiae, Plin. Pan. 52, 5: potestatis temperantior, Tac. A. 13, 46.—Hence, *adv.*: **tempĕranter**, *with moderation, moderately*, Tac. A. 4, 33; 15, 29.—*Comp.*, Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 2.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—**B. tempĕrātus**, a, um, *P. a.* ***1.** *Duly arranged* or *prepared*: prela, Cato, R. R. 12.—**2.** *Limited, moderate, temperate.* (α) Lit.: temperatae escae modicaeque potiones, Cic. Div. 1, 51, 115: regiones caeli neque aestuosae neque frigidae sed temperatae, Vitr. 1, 4; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 26.—*Comp.*: loca temperatiora, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: o temperatae dulce Formiae litus, Mart. 10, 30, 1: mitis ac temperatus annus, Col. 3, 20, 1; cf. in *sup.*: temperatissimum anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 14.—(β) Trop., of moral character, of speech, etc., *moderate, sober, calm, steady, temperate*: est autem ita temperatis moderatisque moribus, ut summa severitas summā cum humanitate jungatur, Cic. Fam. 12, 27: justi, temperati, sapientes, id. N. D. 3, 36, 87: in victoriā temperatior, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 1: mens in bonis Ab insolenti temperata Laetitiā, Hor. C. 2, 3, 3: vim temperatam di provehunt In majus, id. ib. 3, 4, 66: animum temperatum virtutibus fuisse, Liv. 1, 18, 4: hoc multo fortius est . . . illud temperatius, Sen. Ep. 18, 3: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3: oratio modica ac temperata, id. Or. 27, 95.—*Comp.*: temperatior oratio, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212.—*Sup.*: temperatissimi sanctissimique viri monumentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 83.—*Adv.*: **tempĕrātē**, *in due proportion, with moderation, moderately, temperately.* **a.** Lit.: tepebit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: arbores umoris temperate, parum terreni habentes, Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*—**b.** Trop.: agere, Cic. Att. 12, 32, 1: temperatius scribere, id. ib. 13, 1, 1: temperatissime et castissime vivere, Aug. Mus. 6, 15.

tempestas, ātis (collat. form **tempestūs**, ūtis; v. in the foll.; *gen. plur.* tempestatium, Vitr. 9, 6, 3), *f.* [tempus]. **I.** *A*

portion, point, or *space of time, a time, season, period*, ὥρα (so mostly ante-class. and poet.; syn. tempus): SOL OCCASVS SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 10; cf.: in duodecim tabulis: SOLIS OCCASV DIEI SVPREMA TEMPESTAS ESTO: libri augurum pro tempestate tempestutem dicunt, supremum augurii tempus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 51 Müll. *N. cr.*: jam quâ tempestate vivo certe sine ad me recipio, Lucil. ap. Non. 407, 31: eâ tempestate flos poëtarum fuit, Plaut. Cas. prol. 18: verum tempestas quondam cum vixi fuit, Quom, etc., id. Truc. 2, 4, 29: eâdemque tempestate multis signis Lacedaemoniis calamitas denuntiabatur, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 75: quâ tempestate juvencos egerat a stabulis, Prop. 4, 9, 1: non ego pro mundi regno magis anxius illâ Tempestate fui, qua, etc., Ov. M. 1, 183: tertia te Phthiae tempestas laeta locabit, *the third day* (a translation of the Homeric ἤματί κεν τριτάτῳ, Il. 9, 363), Cic. poët. Div. 1, 25, 52: quâ tempestate Poenus in Italiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 153; cf. id. Or. 49, 164: fuere item eâ tempestate, qui crederent, etc., Sall. C. 17, 7; Curt. 4, 2, 11; 6, 2, 15: illâ tempestate, Liv. 27, 37, 13; Curt. 3, 1, 2: hac tempestate, Sall. J. 3, 1; 13, 7; Vell. 2, 78; Just. 19, 2, 3; 25, 2, 8: sic omnia nimia, cum vel in tempestate vel in agris vel in corporibus laetiora fuerunt, in contraria fere convertuntur (a transl. of the Platonic ἐν ὥραις τε καὶ ἐν φυτοῖς καὶ ἐν σώμασι), Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68.—In *plur.*: quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. ap. Non. 407, 33: cis paucas tempestates, augebis, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 18: multis tempestatibus haud sane quisquam Romae virtute magnus fuit, Sall. C. 53, 5: Sulla sollertissimus omnium in paucis tempestatibus factus est, id. J. 96, 1: Evander, qui multis ante tempestatibus ea tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5, 2.—**II.** *Time*, with respect to its physical qualities, *weather* (the predom. and class. signif. of the word). **A.** Lit., of good as well as of bad weather: tum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.; cf. infra, in *plur.*); Varr. ap. Non. 408, 5: liquida, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 64; cf.: liquidissima caeli, Lucr. 4, 169: nactus idoneam ad navigandum tempestatem, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; cf. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 4: secunda, Tac. Agr. 38: fuit pridie Quinquatrus egregia tempestas, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 2: tempestatem praetermittere, id. Fam. 14, 4, 5: cum tempestas arridet, Lucr. 2, 32; cf. id. 5, 1395: unde haec tam clara repente Tempestas? Verg. A. 9, 20.—In *plur.*: tempestates serenae riserunt risu Jovis, Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 254 (Ann. v. 445 Vahl.): dum tempestates assunt, Lucr. 1, 178: et comites et tempestates et navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2; Cels. 2, 1.—**2.** Esp., of bad or stormy weather, *a storm, tempest* (cf.: procella, hiemps): turbida tempestas heri fuit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3; so, turbida, Lucr. 6, 376; Caes. B. C. 2, 22: saeva, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 12; Lucr. 6, 458: perfrigida, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: turbulenta, id. ib. 2, 5, 10, § 26: foeda, Liv. 2, 62; Verg. G. 1, 323: horrida, Hor. Epod. 13, 1: demissa ab Euro, id. C. 3, 17, 11: tempestas venit, Confringit tegulas imbricesque, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 27: tanta tempestas cooritur, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 48: tempestas naves adflixit, id. ib. 3, 27: vis tempestatis, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8: maximo imbri, tempestate, ventis, procellis, etc., id. Phil. 5, 6, 15: nautae cum adversâ tempestate in alto jactarentur, id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: si segetibus tempestas nocuerit, id. N. D. 2, 66, 167: si tempestas a vertice silvis Incubuit, Verg. G. 2, 310: tempestas sine more furit, id. A. 5, 694.—In *plur.*: duo genera esse caelestis injuriae meminisse debemus: unum quod tempestates vocamus, in quibus grandines, procellae, ceteraque similia intelleguntur, etc., Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278: magnis commotis tempestatibus, fluvius ita magnus factus est, ut, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 96; Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 86: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ut tempestates saepe certo aliquo caeli signo commoventur, id. Mur. 17, 36: procellae, tempestates, id. Off. 2, 6, 19; Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3: autumni, Verg. G. 1, 311; Caes. B. G. 4, 34.—**3.** Personified: **Tempestātes**, *the weather-goddesses, the weather*: (Lucius Scipio) CEPIT. CORSICA. ALERIAQVE. VRBE. DEDET TEMPESTATIBVS AIDE MERITO, Inscrr. Scip. in Inscr. Orell. 552; Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; Hor. Epod. 10, 24; cf. in *sing.* Tempestas, Ov. F 6, 193.—**B.** Trop. (like our *storm, tempest*, =), *commotion, disturbance; calamity, misfortune*: qui in hac tempestate populi jactemur et fluctibus, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: comitiorum, id. Mur. 17, 36: video quanta tempestas invidiae nobis impendeat, id. Cat. 1, 9, 22: periculi tempestas, id. Sest. 47, 101: tempestas horribilis Gallici adventus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: quanta per Idaeos tempestas ierit campos, Verg. A. 7, 223: eâ ipsâ tempestate eversam esse rem publicam, Cic. Att. 10, 4, 5: tempestas popularis, id. Sest. 67, 140: vis illa fuit et ruina quaedam atque tempestas et quidvis potius quam judicium, id. Clu. 35, 96: communis Siculorum tempestas (i. e. Verres), id. Verr. 2, 2, 37, § 91: haud ignari quanta invidiae immineret tempestas, Liv. 3, 38, 6: (scurra) Pernicies et tempestas barathrumque macelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 31: belli, Stat. Th. 3, 229; Sen. Agam. 63.—In *plur.*: in his undis et tempestatibus ad summam senectutem maluit jactari quam, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: immoderatae tempestates, id. N. D. 1, 2, 4: navis rei publicae fluitans in alto tempestatibus, id. Sest. 20, 46; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2; id. Fam. 9, 6, 4; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 85 al.—**2.** *A storm, shower*, i. e. *a throng, multitude*, etc.: querelarum, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: turbida telorum, Verg. A. 12, 284; Claud. in Ruf. 1, 102.

tempestīvē, *adv.*, v. tempestivus *fin.*

tempestīvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tempestivus], *a right* or *proper time, timeliness, seasonableness* (rare). **I.** Lit.: sua cuique parti aetatis tempestivitas est data, *its appropriate quality* or *character*, * Cic. Sen. 10, 33; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; 11, 14, 14, § 36; 18, 30, 73, § 303.— * **II.** Transf., *a right* or *proper state* or *condition*: tempestivitates stomachi totiusque corporis, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 120.

tempestīvō, *adv.*, = tempestive, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 41 (dub.; al. tempestive).

tempestīvus (**-vos**), a, um, *adj.* [tempestas, I.], *of* or *belonging to the right time, done* or *happening at the proper time, timely, seasonable, opportune, fitting, appropriate, suitable* (class.; syn. opportunus). **I.** In gen.: venti, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 131: imbres, Just. 44, 1, 4: nondum tempestivo ad navigandum mari, Siciliam adiit, Cic. Imp. Pomp 12, 34: aggressus tempestivis temporibus, Liv. 45, 19, 10; cf.: veniet narratibus hora Tempestiva meis, Ov. M. 5, 500; Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 53: et tempestivum pueris concedere ludum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 142: oratio, Liv. 5, 12, 12: caesura arborum, Plin. 16, 43, 84, § 230: vindemia, Col. 11, 2, 67: sarritio, id. 11, 2, 9; 7, 3, 4: multa mihi ipsi ad mortem tempestiva fuerunt, *fitting occasions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 45, 109: num parum tempestivos interveni? Tac. Or. 14: oscula maestis tempestiva genis posuit, Stat. Th. 2, 355.—*Neutr. absol.*: si tempestivom erit, Col. 1, 8 *fin.*; Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 188.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *Timely, seasonable, ripe* (syn. maturus): maturitas, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: ubi ocymum tempestivom erit, dato primum, Cato, R. R. 54, 3; so, fructus, Cic. Off. 2, 4, 14; Col. 3, 21, 10: pullorum examina, Lucr. 5, 1363: pinus, Verg. G. 1, 256.—*Comp.*: cassita in sementes forte concesserat tempestiviores, Gell. 2, 29, 5.—**2.** Transf., of persons, *ripe, mature* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): tempestiva viro, Hor. C. 1, 23, 12 (for which: filia Jam matura viro, Verg. A. 7, 53; and: matura virgo, Hor. C. 3, 6, 22); so, Rhode, id. ib. 3, 19, 27: virgo, Fest. s. v. Romam, p. 269 Müll.; tempestivos erat caelo Cythereïus heros, Ov. M. 14, 584.—**B.** Progn., like our *timely, betimes*, for that which takes place early, *in good time, in good season, early*; so in the elder Pliny, of early risers: refrigeratum sub dio dari tempestivis antecedente vomitione, Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 80: sani atque tempestivi, id. 7, 53, 54, § 181.—Esp., of early banquets, beginning while it is yet day: convivia, Cic. Arch. 6, 13; so, convivia (convivium), id. Sen. 14, 46; id. Att. 9, 1, 3; 9, 13, 6; id. Mur. 6, 13: gladiatorum convivium, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 61: solemni et tempestivo adhibetur convivio, Curt. 8, 1, 22; Sen. Ira, 2, 28, 6; Tac. H. 2, 68; Suet. Calig. 45 *fin.*; cf.: tempestivis epulis delinitus, ubi vino incaluit, etc., Tac. A. 11, 37.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—Hence, *adv.*: **tempestīvē**, *at the right time, in proper season, seasonably, opportunely; fitly, appropriately* (class.): arare, Cato, R. R. 61, 1; Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156; Col. 2, 8, 4; Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 81; Just. 34, 1; Suet. Vesp. 23.—*Comp.*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 9.—*Sup* seems not to occur.

* **tempestŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [tempestas, II.], *stormy, tempestuous; turbulent, impetuous*: incursus hostium, Sid. Ep. 4, 6.

‡ **tempestūs**, ūtis, v. tempestas *init.*

* **templāris**, e, *adj.* [templum], *of* or *belonging to a temple*: fines, Auct. Limit. p. 295 Goes.

* **templātim**, *adv.* [templum, analogous to vicatim, from vicus], *templewards, through the temples*, Tert. Apol. 42 *fin.*

templum, i, *n.* [prob. for temulum; root τεμ- of τέμνω; cf. τέμενος, a sacred enclosure; hence], **I.** Lit., a space marked out; hence, in partic., in augury, *an open place for observation*, marked out by the augur with his staff: templum dicitur locus manu auguris designatus in aëre, post quem factum ilico captantur auguria, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 92: dictum templum locus augurii aut auspicii causâ quibusdam conceptis verbis finitus. Concipitur verbis non isdem usquequaquae. In Arce sic: templa tescaque me ita sunto quoad ego caste lingua nuncupavero. Olla veter arbor, quirquir est, quam me sentio dixisse, templum tescumque finito in sinistrum, etc. . . . In hoc templo faciundo arbores constitui fines apparet, Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 sq. Müll.: Palatium Romulus, Remus Aventinum ad inaugurandum templa capiunt, Liv. 1, 6, 4.—**B.** Transf., with the idea of openness, extent, or that of sanctity predominating. **1.** *An open, clear, broad space, a circuit* (so rare and mostly poet.): unus erit, quem tu tolles in caerula caeli Templa, i. e. *the space* or *circuit of the heavens*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 67); cf.: nec mare nec tellus neque caeli lucida templa, etc., Lucr. 1, 1014; so, caeli, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 42; Lucr. 1, 1064; 1, 1105; 2, 1039; 6, 286; 6, 644; 6, 1228; cf. caelestia, id. 6, 388; 6, 670: magna caelitum, Enn. ap. Varr. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 227 Vahl.): magnum Jovis altitonantis, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll. (Ann. v. 531 Vahl.): mundi magnum et versatile templum, *the extent* or *circuit of the world*, Lucr. 5, 1436; so, mundi, id. 5, 1205; 6, 43; cf.: deus, cujus hoc templum est omne quod conspicis, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15; Somn. Scip. 3, 6: globus, quem in hoc templo medium vides, quae terra dicitur, Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15.—Of *the infernal regions*: Acherusia templa alta Orci, salvete, infera, *spaces*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. v. 107 Vahl.); id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48.—Of *the plain of the sea*: loca Neptunia templaque turbulenta, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3; cf. id. Rud. 4, 2, 4.—Of *the hollow space* or *chamber* of the mouth: umida linguaī circum sidentia templa, Lucr. 4, 624.—**2.** *A consecrated* or *sacred place, a sanctuary* (syn.: aedes, fanum). **a.** In gen.: (sacerdotes) urbem et agros et templa liberata et effata habento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21; cf.: hinc effari templa dicuntur ab auguribus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll.—Of *the Rostra*: in Rostris, in illo inquam inaugurato templo ac loco, Cic. Vatin. 10, 24; cf.: rostraque id templum appellatum, Liv. 8, 14, 12; Cic. Sest. 29, 62; Liv. 2, 56, 10; 3, 17, 1; 8, 35, 8 Drak.—Of *the Curia*: templum ordini ab se aucto Curiam fecit, Liv. 1, 30, 2; 26, 31, 11; 26, 33, 4.—Of *a tribunal*, Liv. 23, 10 Drak.; Flor. 2, 12, 11.—Of *an asylum*, Liv. 2, 1, 4.—(β) Trop., *a sanctuary, shrine*: pectus templaque mentis, Lucr. 5, 103; cf.: (curia) templum sanctitatis, amplitudinis, mentis, consilii publici, Cic. Mil. 33, 90.—**b.** In partic., *a place dedicated to some particular deity, a fane, temple, shrine*: Herculis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: Jovis, id. Fam. 10, 12, 4: Junonis Sospitae, id. Div. 1, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 44, 99; Verg. A. 1, 446: Virtutis, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: Vestae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 16: Minervae, Verg. A. 6, 840: antiqua deorum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: donec templa refeceris, id. C. 3, 6, 2: testudo amica templis, id. ib. 3, 11, 6: templorum positor, templorum sancte repostor, Ov. F. 2, 63.—Of *the sepulchral monument* of Sychaeus, to whom divine honors were paid.

Verg. A. 4, 457; cf. Sil. 1, 84.—**II.** *A small timber; in architecture, a purlin* lying horizontally upon the rafters, Vitr. 4, 2 and 7; cf.: templum significat et tignum, quod in aedificio transversum ponitur, Fest. p. 367 Müll.

tempŏrālis, e, *adj.* [tempus]. **I.** In gen., *of* or *belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary, temporal* (mostly post-Aug.): causa, Sen. Q. N. 7, 23, 1: laudes, Tac. Agr. 46: πάθος temporale esse, Quint. 6, 2, 10: concessio, Dig. 29, 1, 1: exsilium, ib. 47, 10, 95: ARAE, *erected for the occasion*, Inscr. ap. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 43, 16; opp. perpetuum, Lact. 2, 8, 68; 7, 4, 12.—**B.** In partic., in gram.: temporale verbum, *denoting time*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 108 Müll.: nomen (as annus, mensis), Prisc. p. 581 P.: adverbia (e. g. pridem, nunc, modo), id. p. 1017 ib.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the temples* of the head: venae, *the temporal veins*, Veg. Vet. 2, 11; 2, 16.—*Adv.*: **tempŏrālĭter,** *for a time, temporarily*: observata lex, Tert. adv. Jud. 2 *med.*

tempŏrālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [temporalis, I.], *temporariness, temporality; present custom, fashion* (opp. aeternitas; eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 60; Pall. 1 *med.*

tempŏrālĭter, *adv.*, v. temporalis *fin.*

tempŏrānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *happening* or *coming at the right time, timely, opportune* (late Lat. for tempestivus): lux nostra erumpat, Aug. Conf. 13, 18 *med.*: (agricola) patienter ferens donec accipiat temporaneum et serotinum, i. e. *the early and the latter rain*, Vulg. Jacob. 5, 7.

tempŏrārĭē, *adv.*, v. temporarius *fin.*

tempŏrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tempus], *of* or *belonging to time, lasting but for a time, temporary* (perh. only post-Aug.): liberalitas, *depending on, according to the time*, Nep. Att. 11: amicitiae, quas temporarias populus adpellat, Sen. Ep. 9, 9: mora (opp. aeternitatis destinatione), Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 114: theatrum, id. 34, 7, 17, § 36: motus animi (ira), Quint. 5, 10, 28: ingenia, *changeable*, Curt. 4, 5, 11: non ergo temporarium et subitum est, quod, etc., Plin. Pan. 91, 7: quorum temporaria gravitas, vel potius gravitatis imitatio ridebatur, id. Ep. 6, 13, 5: solum hoc (sc. sanguis) in corpore temporarium sentit incrementum, Plin. 11, 37, 90, § 223.—*Adv.*: **tempŏrārĭē,** *for a time, temporarily*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 5, 8; 7, 22.

tempŏrātim, *adv.* [id.], *at times, according to time, chronologically* (eccl. Lat.): terra temporatim vestiri amans, Tert. Pall. 2: per nativitates nominatim temporatimque digerere, id. Anim. 28.

tempŏrī *adv.*, v. tempus, II. A.

Tempsa and **Tempsānus,** v. Temesa.

temptābundus, tempto, etc., v. tent-.

tempus, ŏris (*abl. temp.* tempori or tempere; v. infra), *n.* [etym. dub.; perh. root tem-; Gr. τέμνω; prop. a section; hence, in partic., of time]. **I.** Lit., *a portion* or *period of time, a time*: tempus diei, *daytime*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 38; 1, 1, 116: extremum diei, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 26; cf.: matutina tempora, *morning hours*, id. Fam. 7, 1, 1: anni tempora, *the seasons*, Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1396; cf.: quam (Ennam) circa sunt laetissimi flores omni tempore anni, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 107: maturius paulo, quam tempus anni postulabat, in hiberna exercitum deduxit, Caes. B. G. 1, 54: erat hibernum tempus anni, Cic. Rep. 1, 12, 18; Auct. B. Alex. 43, 1.—**2.** Esp. of the time intervening between two events, etc., *an interval, period, time*: longo post tempore, Verg. E. 1, 68: magno post tempore, Just. 13, 4, 25; 16, 1, 1: brevi post tempore, id. 1, 7, 19; 4, 4, 4; 12, 2, 6: parvo post tempore, Val. Max. 8, 6, 1.—*Plur.*: longis temporibus ante, Cic. Rep. 2, 34, 5.—**B.** Transf., *time*, in general. **1.** Lit. **a.** In gen.: tempus est, id quo nunc utimur (nam ipsum quidem generaliter definire difficile est), pars quaedam aeternitatis cum alicujus annui, menstrui, diurni nocturnive spatii certā significatione, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: tempus esse dicunt intervallum mundi motus: id divisum in partes aliquot, maxime ab solis et lunae cursu: itaque ab eorum tenore temperato tempus dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.: hos siderum errores id ipsum esse, quod rite dicitur tempus, Cic. Univ. 9 *fin.*: neque ut celari posset, tempus spatium ullum dabat, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 14; cf.: nisi tempus et spatium datum sit, Cic. Quint. 1, 4: vix huic tantulae epistulae tempus habui, id. Att. 1, 14, 1: egeo tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 4: unius horae tempus, Liv. 44, 9, 4: aliquot dierum tempus amisit, Lact. Mort. Pers. 45, 5: tempus duorum mensium petere ad delectus habendos, Liv. 29, 5, 7: triginta dierum tempus petens, ut, etc., id. 38, 37, 10: tempus, pacis an belli, festinationis an otii, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 211: ut tempora postulabant belli, Liv. 24, 8, 7: nec belli tantum temporibus, sed etiam in pace, id. 35, 28, 1: temporibus Punici belli, Just. 30, 3, 1; 43, 4, 11: mihi vero omne tempus est ad meos libros vacuum, Cic. Rep. 1, 9, 14: erit, erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet ille aliquando dies, cum, etc., id. Mil. 26, 69: ex quo tempore tu me diligere coepisti, id. Fam. 3, 4, 2: eo tempore, quo promulgatum de multā ejus traditur, Liv. 6, 38, 12; 23, 10, 13: tempore, quo in homine non ut nunc omnia consentientia, id. 2, 32, 9: privatum eo tempore Quinctium fuisse, cum sacramento adacti sint, id. 3, 20, 4: per idem tempus, Cic. Brut. 83, 286: quos ad me id temporis venturos esse praedixeram, *at that time*, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: scripta in aliquod tempus reponantur, Quint. 10, 4, 2: non tantulum Umquam intermittit tempus, quin, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 32: uno et eodem temporis puncto nati . . . nascendi tempus, Cic. Div. 2, 45, 95; cf.: alienum tempus est mihi tecum expostulandi, id. Fam. 3, 10, 6: dare tempus exponendi de aliquā re, id. ib. 1, 9, 3: committendi proelii, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: edendi, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 22: curandi, id. ib. 1, 2, 39: tyranno ad consultandum tempus datum est, Liv. 34, 33, 5: datum cum iis conloquendi tempus, id. 26, 22, 11; 45, 24, 11.—In *plur.*: id certis temporibus futurum, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 23: si Athenienses quibusdam temporibus nihil nisi, etc., agebant, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: superioribus temporibus ad te nullas litteras misi, id. Fam. 5, 17, 1: illis temporibus, id. Lael. 1, 5: temporibus illis, id. Arch. 3, 6. — **b.** In partic., *the time*, i. e. *the fitting* or *appointed time, the right season, proper period, opportunity*, = καιρός: nunc occasio est et tempus, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 3: tempus maximum est, ut, etc., id. Mil. 4, 3, 9: spero ego, mihi quoque Tempus tale eventurum, ut tibi gratiam referam parem, id. Merc. 5, 4, 39; cf.: tempus habes tale, quale nemo habuit umquam, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: dicas: tempus maxumum esse ut eat domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 8: nunc hora, viri, nunc tempus: adeste, Sil. 11, 194: consul paulisper addubitavit, an consurgendi jam triariis tempus esset, Liv. 8, 10, 1: cum jam moriendi tempus urgueret, *was close at hand*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: verno inserentis tempus urguet, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 113: tempus est, with *inf.*: sed jam tempus est, ad id quod instituimus accedere, Cic. Top. 1, 5: dicere aliquid de ordine argumentorum, id. de Or. 2, 42, 181: conari etiam majora, Liv. 6, 18, 12: nunc corpora curare tempus est, id. 21, 54, 2: tibi abire, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215: jam tempus agi res, Verg. A. 5, 638: tempus est jam hinc abire me, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: suo tempore, *at a fitting time*, id. Lael. 3, 11; cf. id. Phil. 14, 6, 15; id. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 139; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 44.—(*β*) **tempŏra,** um (less freq. in the *sing.* tempus), after the Gr. τὰ καίρια (prop. the right place, the fatal spot), *the temples* of the head; *plur.*: duae suturae super aures tempora a superiore capitis parte discernunt, Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 54; Lucr. 1, 930; 4, 5; 6, 1194; Tib. 2, 2, 7; Verg. A. 5, 416; Hor. C. 1, 7, 23; 3, 25, 20; 4, 1, 32; 4, 8, 33 et saep.—*Sing.*: contorquet brachium et Graccho percutit tempus, Auct. Her. 4, 55, 68; Verg. A. 9, 418; Sil. 12, 414; Stat. Th. 10, 110; Vitr. 9, 6; Flor. 4, 12, 44 Duk. *N. cr.*; Vulg. Judic. 4, 21; 5, 26.—Poet., transf., *the face, visage* in gen., Prop. 2, 24 (3, 18), 3; 2, 18, 32 (3, 11, 10).—*The head*: jacuit pulsus tria tempora ramo Cacus, *upon his three heads*, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 15.—*Sing.*: tremulum movens Cana tempus anilitas Omnia omnibus annuit, Cat. 61, 162. —**2.** Transf. **a.** *The time* in its moral aspects; *the state of the times, position, state, condition*; in *plur.*, *the times, circumstances* (esp. freq. of dangerous or distressful circumstances): si ad tuum tempus perduci tur, facilis gubernatio est, *time of administration, consulship*, Cic. Fam. 10, 1, 2: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi . . . et meus labor in privatorum periculis versatus, id. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: quid a me cujusque tempus poscat, id. Planc. 32, 79: tempori meo defuerunt, *my necessity*, id. Sest. 58, 123; cf.: qui tot annos ita vivo, ut a nullius umquam me tempore aut commodo aut otium meum abstraxerit aut, etc., id. Arch. 6, 12: tempori cedere, id est necessitati parere, semper sapientis est habitum, id. Fam. 4, 9, 2: nisi forte temporis causā nobis adsentiebare, id. Tusc. 4, 4, 8: neque poëtae tempori meo defuerunt, id. Sest. 58, 123; cf.: suscipere onus laboris atque officii ex necessariorum tempore, id. Div. in Caecil. 2, 5: in summo et periculosissimo rei publicae tempore, id. Fl. 3, 6: tempore summo rei publicae, id. Phil. 5, 17, 46; id. Verr. 1, 1, 1; cf.: pecuniam conferre in rei publicae magnum aliquod tempus, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: pro tempore atque periculo exercitum comparare, Sall. C. 30, 5: o saepe mecum tempus in ultimum Deducte, *to the last extremity*, Hor. C. 2, 7, 1: eae (res) contra nos faciunt in hoc tempore, *at the present time, under the present circumstances*, Cic. Quint. 1, 1; cf.: nec miserae prodesse in tali tempore quibat, Lucr. 1, 93: indignatus, dici ea in tali tempore audirique, Liv. 30, 37, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 475.—In *plur.*: incidunt saepe tempora, cum ea, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 31: omnes illae orationes causarum ac temporum sunt, id. Clu. 50, 139: tempora rei publicae, qualia futura sint, quis scit? mihi quidem turbulenta videntur fore, id. Fam. 2, 18, 3: scripsi versibus tres libros de temporibus meis, id. ib. 1, 9, 23; cf. id. ib. § 11: dubia formidolosaque tempora, id. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1: cedere temporibus, id. Mil. 1, 2: animus secundis Temporibus dubiisque rectus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 36: Madates erat regionis praefectus, haud sane temporum homo, Curt. 5, 3, 4.—**b.** *Time* in poetry and rhetoric, i. e. *measure, quantity*: idem facit in trochaeo, qui temporibus et intervallis est par iambo, Cic. Or. 57, 194; cf.: tempora certa modique, Hor. S. 1, 4, 58: rhythmi spatio temporum constant, Quint. 9, 4, 46 sq.—**c.** In gram., *a tense* of a verb, Varr. L. L. 9, § 32; 95 sq.; 10, § 47 Müll.; Quint. 1, 5, 47; 9, 1, 11; 9, 3, 11 et saep.—**II.** Adverb. phrases. **A. tempŏrē**, and more freq in adverb. form, **tempŏrī** or **tempĕrī**, *at the right* or *fitting time, at the appointed time, in time, betimes, timely, seasonably*: rogat, satisne tempori opera sient confecta, Cato, R. R. 2, 1; 3, 4; cf.: qui vult sua tempori conficere officia, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 16: reddere aliquid tempori, Titin. ap. Non. 369, 22: sequimini, ut, quod imperatum est, veniam advorsum temperi, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 90; cf.: temperi huic anteveni, id. Trin. 4, 2, 66: temperi ego faxo scies, id. Ps. 1, 3, 153: ut cenam coqueret temperi, id. Stich. 5, 2, 6; id. Cas. 2, 6, 60.—In a punning allusion to the meaning *temple* (v. supra): *Eu.* Coquite, facite, festinate nunc jam, quantum lubet. *Co.* Temperi: postquam implevisti fusti fissorum caput, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 6: ego renovabo commendationem, sed tempore, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: temporis ars medicina fere est: data tempore prosunt, Et data non apto tempore vina nocent, Ov. R. Am. 131 sq.: tempore abest, id. H. 4, 109.—*Comp.*: memini te mihi Phameae cenam narrare: temperius fiat: cetera eodem modo, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 8: modo surgis Eoo Temperius caelo, modo serius incidis undis, *more betimes, earlier*, Ov. M. 4, 198: ut propter cibi spem temporius ad officinam redeant, Col. 8, 4, 3; 2, 8, 12; App. M. 9, p. 229, 22.—**B.** Form tempore, *in time, with the progress of time, gradually*: tempore ruricolae patiens fit taurus aratri, . . . Tempore paret equus habenis, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 1 sqq.—**C.** Ad tempus. **1.** *At the right* or *appointed time, in time*: ad tempus redire, Cic. Att. 13, 45, 2: ad tempus venire, Liv. 38, 25: ad tempus ei mendacium vestrum accommodavistis, Cic. Cael. 7, 17.—**2.** *For some time, for the time being, for a while, for the moment*: quae (perturbatio animi) plerumque brevis est et ad tempus, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27: coli ad tempus, id. Lael. 15, 53:

dux ad tempus lectus, Liv. 28, 42, 5; Tac. A. 1, 1; cf.: ad breve (sc. tempus), Suet. Tib. 68.—**D.** Ante tempus, *before the right time, too soon:* ante tempus mori miserum esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93; id. Lael. 3, 11: ante tempus domo digressus, Sall. J. 79, 7; Suet. Aug. 26; cf.: sero post tempus venis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 90.—**E.** Ex tempore, *instantaneously, forthwith, on the spur of the moment, extempore:* versus fundere ex tempore, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 194: magnum numerum optimorum versuum dicere ex tempore, id. Arch. 8, 18: scribere, Quint. 10, 3, 17; Sen. Contr. 3, praef.—**2.** *According to circumstances:* expedire rem et consilium ex tempore capere posse, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 33: haec melius ex re et ex tempore constitues, id. Fam. 12, 19, 2.—**F.** In tempore, *at the right, proper,* or *appropriate time, in time:* in tempore ad eam veni, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 123: in ipso tempore eccum ipsum, *in the nick of time,* id. And. 3, 2, 52: ni pedites equitesque in tempore subvenissent, Liv. 33, 5, 2: in tempore memorare, Tac. A. 1, 58 *fin.*—**G.** In tempus, *for a time, temporarily:* scena in tempus structa, Tac. A. 14, 20; cf.: in omne tempus, *forever,* Cic. Fam. 5, 15, 1.—**H.** Per tempus, *at the right time, in time:* non potuisti magis per tempus mihi advenire quam advenis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 30; cf.: per tempus subvenistis mihi, id. Truc. 1, 2, 85.—**K.** Pro tempore, *according to circumstances:* consilium pro tempore et pro re capere, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: pauca pro tempore milites hortatus, Sall. J. 49, 6; Verg. E. 7, 35; Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 23.

Tempȳra, ōrum, *n.*, *a town* (*harbor*) *in the south of Thrace, on the Ægæan Sea,* Liv. 38, 41, 5; Ov. Tr. 1. 10, 21.

tēmŭlenter, *adv.* [temulentus], *like a drunken person, drunkenly:* eructare, Col. 8, 8, 10.

tēmŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *drunkenness, inebriation, intoxication* (post-Aug. and very rare; syn.: vinolentia, ebrietas), Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 90; 14, 2, 4, § 31; 14, 22, 28, §§ 140 and 148; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4.

tēmŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [root tem, whence temetum; formed in analogy with vinolentus. **I.** Lit., *drunk, drunken, intoxicated* (syn.: ebrius, vinosus): agite, exite, temulentum tollite, Nov. ap. Fest. s. v. temetum, p. 364 Müll.; Afran. ib.: mulier, Ter. And. 1, 4, 2: tempestatem impendentem tueri temulentus, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: per quam (Indiam) temulento agmine comisabundus incessit, Liv. 9, 17, 17; 33, 28, 2: ipsum offendunt temulento sopore profligatum, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 123: apud Vitellium omnia indisposita, temulenta, Tac. H. 2, 68: temulentae reliquiae sumptuosissimae cenae, Sen. Contr. 4, 25, 4.—*Comp.:* putidior, temulentior, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.—*Subst. plur.:* **tēmŭlenti**, ōrum, *m.*, Sen. Ep. 47, 4.—* **II.** Transf.: caesaries ambrosiā temulenta, i. e. *dripping,* App. M. 5, p. 168, 22.

* **tĕnācĭa**, ae, *f.* [tenax, II. B.], *stubbornness, obstinacy:* equorum, Enn. ap. Non. 407, 23 (Trag. v. 220 Vahl.).

tĕnācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenax], *a holding fast, tenacity* (very rare). * **I.** In gen.: (animalia) cibum partim unguium tenacitate arripiunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 86.—**II.** In partic., *a holding fast to money, niggardliness, parsimony,* Liv. 34, 7, 4.

tĕnācĭter, *adv.*, v. tenax *fin.*

* **tĕnācŭlum**, i, *n.* [teneo], *an instrument for holding, a holder,* Ter. Maur. praef. 29, p. 2383 P.

tĕnax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *holding fast, griping, tenacious.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): prensatque tenaci forcipe ferrum, Verg. A. 12, 404; 8, 453; cf.: dente tenaci Ancora fundabat naves, id. ib. 6, 3: vinclum, id. G. 4, 412; Ov. M. 11, 252: complexus, id. ib. 4, 377: lappa, id. P. 2, 1, 14: hedera arborem implicat, Cat. 61, 34: loca limosa tenacia gravi caeno, Tac. A. 1, 63: amplexus, App. M. 9, p. 219, 17: maltha, quae est res omnium tenacissima, Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 181.—With *gen.:* herba asperitate etiam vestium tenaci, Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32.—*Comp.:* cutis tenacior capilli, Plin. 22, 22, 39, § 82.—**b.** *Subst.:* **tĕnāces**, ium, *m.*, *things that hold fast,* i. e. *bands, stalks,* or *pedicles* of fruit, etc., Pall. Febr. 18, 1; 25, 9; id. Mart. 10, 4 and 9; id. Sept. 17.—**B.** In partic., *holding fast* to wealth, power, etc., *griping, sparing, niggardly, stingy, tenacious* (class.; syn. parcus): filius familias patre parco ac tenaci, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: *He.* Tenaxne pater ejus est? *Phi.* Immo edepol pertinax, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 39: parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: eosdem restrictos et tenaces fuisse, Cic. Planc. 22, 54: non tenax in largitate, Spart. Car. 5.—With *gen.:* genus Quaesiti tenax, Ov. M. 7, 657.—*Comp.:* milites tenaciores eorum (armorum) in proelio, Suet. Caes. 67.—**C.** Transf., of things, *that holds* or *sticks fast:* jacere in tenaci gramine, *that clings together,* i. e. *matted,* Hor. Epod. 2, 24.—*Sup.:* glaebis tenacissimum solum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 10: cerae, *sticky, viscid,* Verg. G. 4, 161: turpe referre pedem nec passu stare tenaci, Ov. P. 2, 6, 21.—*Comp.:* pondere tenacior navis, Liv. 28, 30, 11: panicula glutino tenacior, Plin. 16, 36, 64, § 158.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Holding fast, retentive, firm, steadfast, persistent, tenacious* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose); usually joined with *gen.:* memoria tenacissima, Quint. 1, 1, 19: naturā tenacissimi sumus eorum, quae rudibus annis percepimus, id. 1, 1, 5: pertinacem ultra modum esse tenacem propositi, id. 11, 1, 90; so, propositi, Hor. C. 3, 3, 1; Ov. M. 10, 405: tenacem esse sui juris debet, Col. 1, 7, 2: disciplinae tenacissimus, Plin. Ep. 10, 85 (17): justitiae, Juv. 8, 25: ficti pravique (Fama), Verg. A. 4, 188: veri, Pers. 5, 48: amicitiarum, Vell. 2, 29, 3: exempli sui, id. 2, 84, 3 Ruhnk.: animi, Manil. 4, 165: longa tenaxque fides, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 14.—**B.** In a bad sense, *stubborn, obstinate:* equus contra sua vincla tenax, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 13; so, equus, Liv. 39, 25, 13; and in a lusus verbb.: si esses equos, esses indomabilis . . . nimis tenax es, Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 13: cum video, quam sint mea fata tenacia, frangor, Ov. P. 1, 2, 63: ira Caesaris, id. ib. 1, 9, 28: morbi, Suet. Claud. 2.—*Adv.:* **tĕnācĭter**, *closely, firmly, strongly, tightly, tenaciously.* **a.** Lit.: pressisse tenaciter ungues, Ov. H. 9, 21: vincire, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.—*Comp.:* apprehendere, Val. Max. 7, 5, 2; Macr. S. 7, 3: habitare, Aug. Ep. 6.—**b.** Trop., *persistently, firmly:* urgere, Ov. H. 3, 43.—*Comp.*, Sol. 52, § 44; Amm. 25, 4, 4.—*Sup.*, App. M. 5, p. 167, 22.

Tenchthēri (**Tenctēri**), ōrum, *m.*, *a German people on the Rhine,* in the neighborhood of the modern *Cleves, Essen,* and *Bergen,* Caes. B. G. 4, 1; 4, 4; 4, 16; Tac. G. 32; id. A. 13, 56; id. H. 4, 21.

Tendēba, ōrum, *n.*, = Τένδηβα, *a town of Caria,* Liv. 33, 18, 6.

tendicŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tendo], *a little stretcher.* **I.** Lit.: vestimenta tendiculis diducta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 3, 2.—**II.** Trop. (=fraus), *a little snare, noose:* aucupia verborum et litterarum tendiculae, Cic. Caecin. 23, 65: verborum tendiculas aucupemur, Ambros. de Fide, 3, 5, § 37; Vulg. Prov. 1, 11.

tendo (**tenno**), tĕtendi, tentum and tensum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [root ten-, tan, v. teneo; cf. Gr. τείνω]. **I.** *Act., to stretch, stretch out, distend, extend,* etc. (class.; cf.: extendo, explico). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: suntne igitur insidiae, tendere plagas? Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68: plagam, Pac. ap. Fest. s. v. nequitum, p. 162 Müll.: quia non rete accipitri tennitur, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 16 sq.; cf.: retia (alicui), Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 20; Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Ov. M. 4, 513; 7, 701; 8, 331 al.: casses alicui, Tib. 1, 6, 5: intumescit collum, nervi tenduntur, Col. 6, 14, 4: chordam, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55: arcum, *to bend,* Verg. A. 7, 164; Hor. C. 2, 10, 20; Ov. M. 2, 604; 5, 55; 5, 63; Stat. S. 3, 1, 51.—Hence, poet. transf.: sagittas Arcu, *to shoot, hurl,* Hor. C. 1, 29, 9; cf.: spicula cornu, Verg. A. 9, 606: pariterque oculos telumque, id. ib. 5, 508: barbiton, *to tune,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 34; cf.: tympana tenta tonant palmis, Lucr. 2, 618: validā lora manu, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 72: vela (Noti), *to swell,* Verg. A. 3, 268: praecipiti carbasa tenta Noto, Ov. H. 10, 30: praetorium, *to stretch out, pitch,* Caes. B. C. 3, 82: pelles in ordine tentae, Lucil. ap. Non. 181, 30: conopia, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 45: grabatos restibus, Lucil. ap. Non. 181, 29: cubilia, Hor. Epod. 12, 12: manus ad caeli caerula templa, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1. 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.); so, manus ad caelum, Caes. B. C. 2, 5; Verg. A. 3, 176: bracchia ad caelum, Ov. M. 6, 279; 9, 293; for which: bracchia caelo, id. ib. 2, 580; 9, 210: ad legatos atque exercitum supplices manus tendunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 12; so, manus ad aliquem, id. B. G. 2, 13: ad sidera palmas, Verg. A. 1, 93: super aequora palmas, Ov. M. 8, 849: ad aliquem orantia bracchia, id. P. 2, 9, 65: manus supplices dis immortalibus, Cic. Font. 17, 48; cf.: vobis supplex manus tendit patria communis, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18; so, manus alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 48; Ov. M. 3, 723; id. H. 10, 146: manus supinas, Liv. 3, 50, 5: manus ripae ulterioris amore, Verg. A. 6, 314; cf. also: Graecia tendit dexteram Italiae, *stretches forth, reaches,* Cic. Phil. 10, 4, 9; id. Prov. Cons. 4, 9: (conjux) parvum patri tendebat Iulum, *reaches out,* Verg. A. 2, 674: tu munera supplex Tende, petens pacem, id. G. 4, 535: quo tendant ferrum, *aim, direct,* id. A. 5, 489: qua nunc se ponti plaga caerula tendit, *stretches itself out, extends,* Lucr. 5, 481.—**2.** In partic.: nervum tendere, in mal. part., Auct. Priap. 70; cf. Mart. 11, 60, 3.—Hence, tentus, *a lecherous man,* Mart. 11, 73, 3; Auct. Priap. 20; 27; 34 al.; and **tenta**, ōrum, *n.*, = membrum virile, Cat. 80, 6.—**B.** Trop.: insidiae tenduntur alicui, *are spread out, laid* (qs. like nets), Cic. Rosc. Com. 16, 46: insidias alicui, Sall. C. 27, 2; Suet. Caes. 35: omnes insidias animis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: animum vigilem, *to strain, exert,* Stat. Achill. 1, 543: longo tendit praecordia voto, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Ol. 66; cf.: sunt quibus in Satirā videor nimis acer et ultra Legem tendere opus, i. e. *to heighten, aggravate,* Hor. S. 2, 1, 2: aestivam sermone benigno noctem, *to protract, extend,* id. Ep. 1, 5, 11: (lunam) Tanto posse minus cum Signis tendere cursum, *to direct,* Lucr. 5, 631: cursum ex acie in Capitolia, Sil. 9, 216: cursum ad agmina suorum, id. 10, 73: iter ad naves, Verg. A. 1, 656: iter pennis, id. ib. 6, 240: ad dominum iter, Ov. M. 2, 547: cursum unde et quo, Liv. 23, 34, 5: iter in Hispaniam, Auct. B. Afr. 95: cunctis civibus lucem ingenii et consilii sui porrigens atque tendens, *tendering, offering,* Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184.—**II.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To direct one's self* or *one's course; to aim, strive, go, travel, march, tend, bend one's course* in any direction (class.). **1.** Lit.: dubito an Venusiam tendam, Cic. Att. 16, 5, 3: Beneventum, Hor. S. 1, 5, 71: cursuque amens ad limina tendit, Verg. A. 2, 321: ad castra, Liv. 9, 37: in castra, id. 10, 36: ad aedes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 89: ad domum Bruti et Cassii, Suet. Caes. 85: ad portus, Ov. M. 15, 690: Ciconum ad oras, id. ib. 10, 3: ad metam, id. ib. 15, 453; cf.: cum alter ad alterum tenderemus, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 9: unde venis? et Quo tendis? Hor. S. 1, 9, 63; id. Ep. 1, 15, 11; id. C. 3, 3, 70: quo tendere pergunt, Verg. A. 6, 198: Nep. Milt. 1, 6: tendimus huc (sc. in Orcum) omnes, Ov. M. 10, 34 et saep.—**b.** Of things concrete or abstract, *to go, proceed, extend, stretch,* etc.: in quem locum quaeque (imago) tendat, Lucr. 4, 179: levibus in sublime tendentibus, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11: sursum tendit palmes, Col. 5, 6, 28: simulacra viis derectis omnia tendunt, Lucr. 4, 609.—Poet., with *acc.* of direction: tunc aethera tendit, Luc. 7, 477: dextera (via), quae Ditis magni sub moenia tendit, Verg. A. 6, 541: gula tendit ad stomachum, is ad ventrem, *reaches, extends,* Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 176: Taurus mons ad occasum tendens, id. 5, 27, 27, § 97; so id. 5, 5, 5, § 35; 16, 30, 53, § 122; cf.: Portae Caspiae, quae per Iberiam in Sarmatas tendunt, id. 6, 13, 15, § 40: seu mollis quā tendit Ionia, Prop. 1, 6, 31.—**2.** Trop. **a.** In gen., *to aim, strive, be directed* or *inclined, to tend* in any direction: ad reliqua alacri tendebamus animo, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 4; cf.: ad altiora et non concessa tendere, Liv. 4, 13, 4: ad majora, Quint. 2, 4, 20; 12, 2, 27: ad eloquium, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17: ad suum, Liv. 4, 9, 5; cf.: ad Carthaginienses, id. 24, 5, 8: cum alii alio tenderent, id. 24, 28, 1: in diversum sententiae tendebant, id. 36, 10, 7: tenes, quorsum haec tendant, quae loquor, *tend, look.* = spectent, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 81; Hor. S. 2, 7, 21.—(β) *To exert one's self, to strive, endeavor* (mostly poet.); with *inf.:* (Laocoon) manibus tendit divellere nodos, Verg. A. 2, 220: pasta (nitedula) rursus ire foras pleno tendebat corpore frustra, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 31: captae

civitati leges imponere, Liv. 6, 38, 7; 24, 35; 10, 1: quod efficere tendimus, Quint. 9, 1, 21: fratresque tendentes opaco Pelion imposuisse Olympo, Hor. C. 3, 4, 51: tendit disertus haberi, id. Ep. 1, 19, 16: aqua tendit rumpere plumbum, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; Pers. 5, 139; Juv. 10, 154. — *Absol.*: miles tendere, inde ad jurgium, *insists, persists*, Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 12. — **b.** In partic., *to exert one's self in opposition, to strive, try, endeavor, contend* (class. but not freq. till the Aug. per.): nec nos obniti contra nec tendere tantum Sufficimus, Verg. A. 5, 21; cf.: nec mora nec requies; vasto certamine tendunt, id. ib. 12, 553: Petreius ubi videt Catilinam contra ac ratus erat magnâ vi tendere, Sall. C. 60, 5; cf.: summâ vi, Liv. 32, 32, 7 Drak.: adversus, etc., id. 34, 34, 1: contra, id. 35, 51, 6: ultra, id. 24, 31, 4: acrius, Tac. A. 2, 74; cf.: acrius contra, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 15, 2; so with *ut*, id. 4, 7, 8; with *ne*, id. 4, 8, 6: quid tendit? cum efficere non possit, ut, etc., *what does he strive for? to what do his efforts tend?* Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 16; cf.: nihil illi tendere contra, Verg. A. 9, 377. — **B.** For tentoria tendere, *to set up tents, to be under tents, be encamped, to encamp*: qui sub vallo tenderent mercatores, Caes. B. G. 6, 37; cf.: omnibus extra vallum jussis tendere, Frontin. Strat. 4, 1, 18: vallo tendetis in illo, Luc. 7, 328: hic Dolopum manus, hic saevus tendebat Achilles, Verg. A. 2, 29: legio latis tendebat in arvis, id. ib. 8, 605: isdem castris, Liv. 44, 13, 12; 27, 46; 44, 5; Suet. Galb. 12; 19; cf.: isdem hibernis tendentes, Tac. H. 1, 55: Lugduni tendentes, id. ib. 1, 59: cum multitudo laxius tenderet, Curt. 3, 8, 18; 5, 7, 6; 7, 2, 37: tendere in campis, id. 10, 7, 20. — Hence,

tensus, a, um, *P. a.*, *stretched out, drawn tight, strained, tense* (rare): rectissima linea tensa, Quint. 3, 6, 83: collum, id. 11, 3, 82; cf.: remissis magis quam tensis (digitis), id. 11, 3, 99: vox tensior (opp. remissior), id. 11, 3, 42: lacerti, Luc. 7, 469: rudentes, id. 2, 683: frons, Lucr. 6, 1195: tormento citharâque tensior, Auct. Priap. 6 and 70. — *Sup.* and *adv.* do not occur.

* **tendor**, ōris, *m.* [tendo], *a stretching, straining, tension*: faucium, App. M. 4, p. 153, 32.

Tenĕa, ae, *f.*, = Τενέα, *a town between Corinth and Mycenæ*, now *Klenia*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

* **tĕnĕbellae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [tenebrae], *darkness*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 2, 9 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrae, ārum (collat. form **tĕnĕbra**, ae, Lampr. Commod. 16; App. M. 5, p. 167, 25), *f.* [akin to Sanscr. tamisra, dark; cf. timere], *darkness* (stronger than obscuritas, and weaker than caligo; freq. and class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: veluti pueri omnia caecis In tenebris metuant, Lucr. 2, 56: tempestas atque tenebrae Coperiunt maria ac terras, id. 6, 491: cum obscurato sole tenebrae factae essent repente, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; cf.: nos tenebras cogitemus tantas, quantae, etc., id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: tetrae tenebrae et caligo, id. Agr. 2, 17, 44; v. caligo: tenebras et solitudinem nacti, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (Tulliani) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: ipsis noctis tenebris, Quint. 10, 6, 1: obtentâ densantur nocte tenebrae, Verg. G. 1, 248: neve velit (Sol) tenebras inducere rebus, Ov. M. 2, 395: tacitae, Sen. Med. 114. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *The darkness of night, night*: redire luce, non tenebris, Cic. Phil. 2, 30, 76: classem in statione usque ad noctem tenuit: primis tenebris movit, Liv. 31, 23, 4: somnus qui faciat breves tenebras, Mart. 10, 47, 11: tenebris, *during the night*, Tib. 1, 6, 59; 2, 1, 76; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 10: tenebris obortis, Nep. Eum. 9, 5: per tenebras, Luc. 2, 686: (me) videt pulsis Aurora tenebris, Ov. M. 7, 703: effulget tenebris Aurora fugatis, id. ib. 2, 144. — **2.** *The darkness* or *dimness of a swoon, a swoon*: tenebrae oboriuntur, genua inedia succidunt, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 30; Verg. A. 11, 824; Ov. M. 2, 181; 12, 136; id. Tr. 1, 3, 91; id. H. 13, 23; Luc. 3, 735; Plin. 7, 6, 5, § 41. — **3.** *The darkness of death, death-shades* (poet. and rare): juro, Me tibi ad extremas mansuram tenebras, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 17; cf.: (urbes) ad Erebi profundo hiatus abactae, aeternis tenebris occultantur, Amm. 17, 7, 13; cf. also in a play upon this signif. and that of B. 1.: certum'st mihi ante tenebras (i. e. noctem) tenebras (i. e. mortem) persequi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 88. — **4.** *Blindness* (poet. and very rare): occidit extemplo lumen tenebraeque sequuntur, Lucr. 3, 415: tenebras et cladem lucis ademptae Obicit, Ov. M. 3, 515; 3, 525; Stat. Th. 4, 407. — **C.** Transf., concr., *a dark, gloomy place.* **1.** *A dark bathing-place*: Grylli, Mart. 2, 14, 13 (cf. id. 1, 60, 3). — **2.** *A prison, dungeon*: clausi in tenebris, cum maerore et luctu morte graviorem vitam exigunt, Sall. J. 14, 15: in atras et profundas tenebras eum claudebant, Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3. — **3.** *Lurking-places, haunts*: emersus ex diuturnis tenebris lustrorum ac stuprorum, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: demonstres, ubi sint tuae tenebrae, Cat. 55, 2. — **4.** *Dark* or *poor lodgings*: quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum, Juv. 3, 225. — **5.** *The infernal regions*: tenebrae malae Orci, Cat. 3, 13: infernae, Verg. A. 7, 325; Hor. C. 4, 7, 25: Stygiae, Verg. G. 3, 551: quid Styga, quid tenebras timetis? Ov. M. 15, 154. — **II.** Trop., *darkness, gloom, obscurity of the mind, of fame, of fortune, fate*, etc. (class.): isti tantis offusis tenebris ne scintillam quidem ullam nobis ad dispiciendum reliquerunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: obducere tenebras rebus clarissimis, id. ib. 2, 6, 16; cf.: omnibus fulgore quodam suae claritatis tenebras obduxit, Quint. 10, 1, 72: quas tu mihi tenebras cudis? *what darkness are you raising about me?* i. e. *what trick are you playing me?* Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 40: tenebras dispulit calumniae, Phaedr. 3, 10, 42: quae jacerent omnia in tenebris, nisi litterarum lumen accederet, *obscurity, concealment*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: vestram familiam abjectam et obscuram e tenebris in lucem evocavit, id. Deiot. 11, 30; cf.: o tenebrae, o lutum, o sordes (Piso)! *obscurity*, i. e. *low birth, baseness*, id. Pis. 26, 62; id. Att. 7, 11, 1: vitae, *gloomy fate* or *fortunes*, Lucr. 2, 15: qui tibi aestus, qui error, qui tenebrae erunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: in illis rei publicae tenebris caecisque nubibus et procellis, id. Dom. 10, 24: ex superioris anni caligine et tenebris lucem in re publicâ dispicere, id. Red. in Sen. 3, 5: si quid tenebrarum offudit exilium, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 82: tamquam si offusa rei publicae sempiterna nox esset, ita ruebant in tenebris omniaque miscebant, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91.

* **tĕnĕbrārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *of* or *belonging to darkness*: homo, *a fellow that shuns the light, a giddy fellow*, or *an obscure person*, Vop. Firm. 2 (al. tenebrarum).

tĕnĕbrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tenebro], *a darkening, obscuration*: visus, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, 51 and 4, 66.

tĕnĕbresco (tĕnĕbrasco), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tenebrae], *to grow* or *become dark* (eccl. Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 5, 12, 10; Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 1, 10 *fin.*; Vulg. Amos, 8, 9: oculus, id. Zach. 11, 17.

* **tĕnĕbrĭco**, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [tenebricus], *to become dark*: sol mediâ die tenebricavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *med.* ex Amos, 8, 9 (where the Vulg. has tenebrescit).

* **tĕnĕbrĭcōsĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [tenebricosus], *darkness, dimness of the eyes*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, n. 73.

tĕnĕbrĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebricus], *full of darkness* or *gloom, shrouded in darkness, dark, gloomy* (rare but class.): esse sensus non obscuros sed tenebricosos, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73: popina, id. Pis. 8, 18: libidines, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 8: tenebricosissimum tempus, id. Vatin. 5, 11: iter, Cat. 3, 11: locus angustus et tenebricosus, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19.

tĕnĕbrĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *dark, gloomy* (very rare): nam te in tenebricâ saepe lacerabo fame Clausum, Pac. ap. Non. 179, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 158 Rib.): Tartarea tenebrica plaga, * Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: vestis, *dark, black*, Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*

tĕnĕbrĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *one who shuns the light, a trickster, swindler* (ante-class.): tenebrio Tyrius, Afran. ap. Non. 19, 4 (Com. Fragm. v. 109 Rib.); Varr. ib. 6 and 13.

tĕnĕbro, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to make dark, to darken* (post-class.): vesperâ semitam tenebrante, App. M. 8, p. 208, 5; Amm. 19, 8, 5; Lact. 4, 19.

tĕnĕbrōsē, *adv.*, v. tenebrosus *fin.*

tĕnĕbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tenebrae], *dark, gloomy* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: aëra dimovit tenebrosum et dispulit umbras, Verg. A. 5, 839: palus, id. ib. 6, 107: Tartara, Ov. M. 1, 113: sedes, id. ib. 5, 359: specus tenebroso caecus hiatu, id. ib. 7, 409: carcer, Luc. 2, 79: balnea Grylli, Mart. 1, 60, 3 (cf. id. 2, 14, 13): caeruleo tenebrosa situ, Val. Fl. 3, 400: silentia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 329. — *Comp.*: carcer, Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.* — *Subst.*: **tĕnĕbrōsum**, i, *n.*, *the dark*, Lact. 7, 4, 12; and *plur.*: in tenebrosis, Vulg. Thren. 3, 6. — **II.** Trop.: cor, Prud. Apoth. 195: tenebrosissimus error, Cod. Just. 6, 43, 3 *med.* — * *Adv.*: **tĕnĕbrōsē**, *darkly*, Hier. in Ion. 4, 6 (with occulte).

Tĕnĕdos or **-us**, i, *f.*, = Τένεδος, *a celebrated island in the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Troas, named after king* Tenes or Tennes (Gr. Τέννης), *who received divine honors*; still called *Tenedos*, Mel. 2, 7, 4; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 49; id. Arch. 9, 21; id. Mur. 15, 33; Verg. A. 2, 21 al. — Also *the name of the capital of this island*, Ov. M. 12, 109. — Hence, **Tĕnĕdĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tenedos*: Tenediâ securi, *according to the strict justice of king Tenes*, prov., Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 1, 9. — In *plur.*: **Tĕnĕdii**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tenedos*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 2; id. N. D. 3, 15, 39.

tĕnellŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tenellus], *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (perh. only in the two following passages): puella tenellulo delicatior haedo, Cat. 17, 15: manu lascivulâ et tenellulâ, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 903 P.

tĕnellus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tener], *somewhat tender* or *delicate* (very rare): bella et tenella Casina, Plaut. Cas. 1, 20: vates, Domit. Mart. poët. ap. Suet. Gram. 16: ungulae pullorum equinorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 11: vultus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 86: tenellum enim cito facit putre (aqua), Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 2.

tĕnĕo, **tĕnŭi**, tentum, 2 (*perf. subj.* tetinerim, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 15: tetinerit, Att. ib. 178, 12: tetinisse, Pac. ib. 178, 11; *fut. perf.* tetinero, acc. to Fest. p. 252 Müll. Another collat. form of the *perf.* tenivi, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; Diom. pp. 363 and 369 ib.), *v. a.* and *n.* [root ten-, tan-; Gr. τάννμαι, τείνω; Sanscr. tanomi, to stretch, spread; this root appears in many derived meanings; cf. Lat.: tendo, tenuis, tener, tenor, tenus]. **I.** *Act.*, *to hold, keep, have* in the hand, in the mouth, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: *Eu.* Porrige bracchium, prehende: jam tenes? *Cha.* Teneo. *Eu.* Tene, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 42; cf. argentum, id. Pers. 3, 3, 9: cum pyxidem teneret in manu, Cic. Cael. 26, 63; for which: aliquid manu, Quint. 10, 7, 31; Ov. M. 11, 560; id. A. A. 1, 320; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 34: aliquid dextrâ, Ov. F. 1, 99: digitis, id. ib. 2, 102; id. M. 9, 86; 9, 522: lacertis, id. ib. 2, 100 al.: radicem ore, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 141: cibum ore, Phaedr. 1, 4, 6; for which: decoctum diu in ore, Plin. 25, 13, 105, § 166: aliquem in sinu, Ov. H. 3, 114; for which: aliquem sinu, id. ib. 13, 157: flabellulum, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 50: facem, Verg. A. 6, 224: telum, Liv. 2, 19. — Prov.: manu tenere aliquid, *to seize, grasp*, or *comprehend a thing* which is palpable or evident: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias: leges, quâtenus manu tenere possunt; philosophi, quâtenus ratione et intellegentiâ, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; cf.: cum res non conjecturâ, sed oculis ac manibus teneretur, id. Clu. 7, 20. — **2.** In partic. **a.** With the accessory idea of possession, *to hold*, i. e. *to be master of, have in one's power, possess*, etc. (syn.: possideo, habeo): multa hereditatibus, multa emptionibus, multa dotibus tenebantur sine injuriâ, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81: quae tenuit dives Achaemenes, Hor. C. 2, 12, 21: Evander qui multis ante tempestatibus tenuerat loca, Liv. 1, 5: provinciam a praedonibus liberam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 32: colles praesidiis, Caes. B. C. 3, 43: Formiarum moenia et Lirim, Hor. C. 3, 17, 8: tenente Caesare terras, id. ib. 3, 14, 15: rem publicam, Cic. Mur. 39, 83; id. Sest. 19, 44: summam imperii, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: equitum centurias, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3: alterum cornu, *to command*, Nep. Pelop. 4, 3: provincias aliaque omnia, Sall. C. 39, 2: scenam, *to have sole possession of*,

rule over, Suet. Tit. 7. — Of the possession of the object of affection : te tenet, Tib. 1, 6, 35; 2, 6, 52; Verg. E. 1, 32; Ov. H. 2, 103 Ruhnk.; 15, 88; id. Am. 3, 7, 3; Phaedr. 2, 2, 4.—In colloq. lang., teneo te, *I have you once more*, of again seeing the beloved person: teneone te, Antiphila, maxime animo exoptata meo? Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 27 Ruhnk.; Sen. Ben. 7, 4; Ov. H. 18, 183; cf.: et comitem Aenean juxta natumque tenebat Ingrediens, Verg. A. 8, 308.—Also like our *I have you* (fast, bound, etc.): teneo te, inquam, nam ista Academiae est propria sententia, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Quint. 20, 63.—*Absol.*: qui tenent (sc. rem publicam), *who are in possession of the State, of public affairs*: qui tenent, qui potiuntur, Cic. Att. 7, 12, 3; 2, 18, 1. — **b.** With the accessory idea of firmness, persistence, *to hold fast, occupy; to watch, guard, defend; to maintain, retain* a thing: legio locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem se recepit, Caes. B. C. 1, 44: montes teneri, id. B. G. 3, 2: haec noctu firmis praesidiis tenebantur, id. ib. 7, 69: Capitolia celsa tenebat, Verg. A. 8, 653: quo teneam Protea nodo? Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: te neque intra Claustra tenebo, id. C. 3, 11, 44; cf.: in manicis et Compedibus saevo te sub custode tenebo, id. Ep. 1, 16, 77: laqueis (se) sensit teneri ... fugam frustra tentabat; at illam Lenta tenet radix exsultantemque coërcet, Ov. M. 11, 74 sq.; 1, 535: Athenae tuae sempiternam in arce oleam tenere potuerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: agri qui diu aquam tenent, Pall. Apr. 2, 4: classem ibi tenebat, Liv. 31, 46, 8: secundissimo vento cursum tenere, *to hold* or *keep one's course*, Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: vento intermisso cursum non tenuit, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; 4, 28; so, cursum, Cic. Planc. 21, 52; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3 *fin.*; Quint. 4, 3, 13: quo iter, Verg. A. 1, 370; Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 10: (lunam) fingunt cursus viam sub sole tenere, Lucr. 5, 714: tenuit tamen vestigia Bucar, Liv. 29, 32, 6.— **c.** With the accessory idea of reaching the object aimed at, *to reach, attain* a place: montes effuso cursu Sabini petebant et pauci tenuere, Liv. 1, 37, 4: regionem, id. 30, 25, 11: Tenum, id. 36, 21, 1: terram, id. 37, 16, 4; 37, 11, 5; 37, 13, 4; 26, 29, 4: Hesperiam, Ov. F. 1, 498: portus, id. H. 18, 198; Tac. Agr. 38 *fin.*: cum quibus (navibus) Cythnum insulam tenuit, id. H. 2, 9.— **d.** With the accessory idea of movement impeded, *to hold fast, hold back, hinder, restrain, detain, check, control, stay*, etc.: naves, quae vento tenebantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 22: quid hic agatur, scire poteris ex eo, qui litteras attulit, quem diutius tenui, quia, etc., Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1: si id te non tenet, advola, id. Fam. 16, 19: septimum jam diem Corcyrae tenebamur, id. ib. 16, 7 *init.*: Marcellum ab gerundis rebus valetudo adversa Nolae tenuit, Liv. 24, 20, 7: non tenebo te pluribus, Cic. Fam. 11, 16, 3; cf. *absol.*: ne diutius teneam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 13, § 34: solutum (corpus) tenere, Cels. praef. *med.*; cf. ventrem, id. 4, 19 *med.*: tene linguam, Ov. F. 2, 602: pecus omne tenendum, Verg. G. 2, 371: vix a te videor posse tenere manus, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 10; so, manus, id. M. 13, 203; cf.: manum stomachumque teneto, Hor. S. 2, 7, 44: saeva tene cum Berecyntio Cornu tympana, id. C. 1, 18, 13: et Phoebi tenuere viam, i. e. *impeded, closed up*, Luc. 5, 136: quo me decet usque teneri? Verg. A. 5, 384: lacrimas, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; so, lacrimas in morte miserâ non tenebamus, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172: dictator exercitum in stativis tenebat, Liv. 6, 14, 1. —(β) Esp.: se tenere, *to keep back, remain, stay*: Sabinus castris sese tenebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; 1, 40; Liv. 2, 45, 2: nullâ clade acceptâ castris se pavidus tenebat, id. 3, 26, 3: Hasdrubal procul ab hoste intervallo tenebat se, id. 23, 26, 2: se domi a conventu remotum tenere, Nep. Dion, 9, 1: ego tamen teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, *restrain myself, refrain*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: nec se tenuit, quin, etc., id. Ac. 2, 4, 12; cf. mid.: teneri non potui, quin tibi apertius illud idem his litteris declararem, id. Att. 15, 14, 2; Just. 6, 7, 10; cf.: se intra silentium tenuit, Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 8: multum me intra silentium tenui, id. ib. 7, 6, 6.— **B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to hold, contain* in the mind, *to conceive, comprehend, know* (syn.: percipio, intellego): nunc ego teneo, nunc scio, Quid sit hoc negotii, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 39: tenes Quorsum haec tendant quae loquor, id. Ps. 1, 2, 81: tenes, quid dicam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22: teneo, *I understand*, id. And. 1, 1, 59: teneo quid erret, id. 3, 2, 18; Cic. Rep. 1, 23, 37; cf.: quibus capiatur Caesar, tenes, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 5: quae a Romanis auguribus ignorantur, a Cilicibus ... Lyciis tenentur, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 25: quoniam ea, quae tenebatis ipsi, etiam ex me audire voluistis, id. Rep. 1, 46, 70: alicujus reconditos sensus, id. Sest. 10, 22: quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Hor. S. 2, 4, 8: et teneo melius ista, Mart. 4, 37, 7.—With *inf.*: nullus frugi esse homo potest, nisi qui et bene facere et male tenet, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 10; Lucr. 3, 647.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To have possession of, have the mastery of, to control* any thing: cum rem publicam opes paucorum non virtutes tenere coeperunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51.— **b.** *To hold fast, guard, preserve, uphold, keep, insist* (syn. servo): sin consuetudinem meam, quam in re publicâ semper habui, tenuero, Cic. Phil. 1, 11, 27: ordinem, id. ib. 5, 13, 35: portum, id. Fam. 1, 9, 21: statum, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44: non tenebat ornatum suum civitas, id. ib. 1, 27, 43: si jus suum populi teneant, id. ib. 1, 32, 48: nec diutius umquam tenetur idem rei publicae modus, id. ib. 1, 44, 68: est boni viri, haec duo tenere in amicitiâ, etc., id. Lael. 18, 65: morem, id. Off. 3, 10, 44; so id. Fl. 7, 15; Verg. A. 3, 408: foedus, Cic. Balb. 15, 34: tenebat non modo auctoritatem, sed etiam imperium in suos, id. Sen. 11, 37: silentium, Liv. 1, 28, 8.— **c.** *To hold fast, maintain, support, defend, uphold, insist*: illud arcte tenent accurateque defendunt, voluptatem esse summum bonum, *hold fast, maintain*, Cic. Par. 1, 3, 14; cf.: illud, quod multos annos tenuisset, id. Ac. 2, 22, 71; and: quod idem Peripatetici non tenent, id. Fin. 3, 13, 44: propositum tenere, *to maintain*, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, 1: suas leges, Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 13: causam apud centumviros, id. Caecin. 24, 67: quo causae teste tenentur, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 43: locum quendam cum aliquo, Cic. Brut. 21, 81.— With *ne*: plebs tenuit, ne consules in proximum annum crearentur, Liv. 4, 30, 16: ne quid ferretur ad populum, patres tenuere, id. 3, 29, 8; 24, 19, 7. — With *ut*: tenuere patres, ut Fabius consul crearetur, Liv. 2, 42, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.: scripseram tenuisse Varenum ut sibi evocare testes liceret, Plin. Ep. 6, 5, 1.— **d.** Of memory: alicujus memoriam cum summâ benevolentiâ tenere, *to recollect, preserve a recollection of*, Cic. Fam. 6, 2, 1.—Esp.: memoriâ tenere: memoriâ tenetis, compluris in Capitolio res de caelo esse percussas, *you remember*, Cic. Cat. 3, 8, 19; id. Fam. 1, 9, 12; Caes. B. G. 1, 14; cf.: memoriâ teneo, C. Sulpicium Gallum, etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 21; v. memoria; so without memoria, *to bear in mind, remember, recollect*: satin' haec meministi et tenes? Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 1: numeros memini, si verba tenerem, Verg. E. 9, 45: dicta tenere, Hor. A. P. 336; id. S. 2, 4, 8: quem (Cyrum) omnia militum tenuisse creditum est nomina, Quint. 11, 2, 50; 11, 2, 45.— **e.** *To reach* an object striven after, *to gain, acquire, obtain, attain* (syn. assequor): per cursum rectum regnum tenere, Cic. Agr. 2, 17, 44: Servium Tullium post hunc captivâ natum, ingenio virtute regnum tenuisse, Liv. 4, 3, 12: teneri res aliter non potest, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 3: multa tenuisse, Liv. 42, 11, 8: causam, Ov. M. 13, 190.— **f.** *To hold, hold back, repress, restrain, bind, fetter*, etc. (syn.: refreno, retineo): iracundiam teneat, avaritiam coërceat, Cic. Par. 5, 1, 33: dolorem, id. Att. 12, 38, 2: cupiditates, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 3: somnum, id. Brut. 80, 278: risum, id. Vatin. 8, 20; Hor. A. P. 5: iram, Curt. 4, 2, 5: ea, quae occurrant, tenere, *to hold back, keep to themselves*, Cic. de Or. 2, 54, 221.— **g.** Of laws, etc., *to bind, hold, obligate, be binding on, control*, etc.: quamquam leges eum non tenent, Cic. Phil. 11, 5, 11; cf.: interdicto non teneri, id. Caecin. 14, 41: voto quodam et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: ut plebi scita omnes Quirites tenerent, Liv. 8, 12, 14; cf.: olim patricii dicebant se plebi scitis non teneri, Gai. Inst. 1, 3: cum velut in controverso jure esset, tenerenturne patres plebi scitis, legem tulere, ut quod tributim plebis jussisset, populum teneret, Liv. 3, 55, 3: teneri alienis foederibus, id. 24, 29, 11: poenâ teneri, *to be subject* or *liable to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: testibus in re perspicuâ teneri, *to be convicted*, id. Caecin. 2, 4; cf.: nemo ita in manifesto peccatu tenebatur, ut, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 78, § 191: caedis teneri, Quint. 5, 14, 11: teneri repetundarum, Tac. A. 11, 7 *fin.*: furti, Dig. 6, 1, 4: injuriarum, ib. 47, 10, 11: mandati, ib. 17, 1, 10.—Transf.: nisi illi ipsi, qui eas (libidines) frangere deberent, cupiditatis ejusdem tenerentur, Cic. Leg. 3, 13, 31 Mos. and Orell. *N. cr.*— **h.** Of dispositions, desires, etc., *to possess, occupy, control*: quae te tanta pravitas mentis tenuerit, ut, etc., *has had possession of you*, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14: summum me eorum (librorum) studium tenet, id. Att. 1, 11, 3: magna me spes tenet, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: de triumpho nulla me cupiditas umquam tenuit, id. Att. 7, 2, 6: si consilio pulso libidines iracundiaeve tenerent omnia, id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: nisi forte quem inhonesta et perniciosa libido tenet, Sall. J. 3, 4: neque irâ neque gratiâ teneri, *to be controlled* or *influenced*, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45; so, teneri desiderio, id. Sen. 10, 33: studio philosophiae, id. Ac. 1, 2, 4: magno amore, Verg. A. 1, 675: pompâ, ludis atque ejusmodi spectaculis teneri, *to be enchained, fascinated*, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 48; cf.: ut oculi picturâ teneantur, aures cantibus, id. Ac. 2, 7, 20: is qui audit, ab oratore jam obsessus est ac tenetur, id. Or. 62, 210.—With *ne*, Ov. M. 7, 146. — **k.** *To take in, comprise, comprehend, include*: haec magnos formula reges, Excepto sapiente, tenet, Hor. S. 2, 3, 46.—More freq. *pass.*: teneri aliquâ re, *to be contained, comprised, grounded, to consist in* a thing: ut homines deorum agnatione et gente teneantur, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23: id quod (genus officiorum) teneatur hominum societate, id. Off. 1, 45, 160: quae (causae) familiaritate et consuetudine tenentur, id. Fam. 13, 29, 1: dixi jam antea, ipsam rationem arandi spe magis et jucunditate quadam quam fructu atque emolumento teneri, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227.

II. *Neutr.* (freq. after the Aug. per.; perh. not in Cic.). **A.** Lit. **1.** *To hold a position* anywhere, *maintain one's self*: quâ abscisae rupes erant, statio paucorum armatorum tenebat, Liv. 32, 5, 12: duo extra ordinem milia tenuere, id. 3, 62, 7: tenent Danai, quâ deficit ignis, Verg. A. 2, 505.— **2.** For cursum tenere, *to hold* or *take one's way, to sail, steer* in any direction: Aeneam ... ab Siciliâ classe ad Laurentem agrum tenuisse, Liv. 1, 1, 4: Cassandream petentes, primo ad Mendin tenuere, Liv. 31, 45, 14: ad Mendaeum, id. 21, 49, 2: Diam, Ov. M. 3, 690: Creten, id. ib. 13, 706: Hesperiam, id. F. 1, 498: Ausoniam, id. ib. 4, 290 al.: medio tutissimus ibis ... Inter utrumque tene, Ov. M. 2, 140.— **B.** Trop., with the accessory idea of continuance (cf. I. A. 2. b. and B. 2. b. supra), *to hold out, hold on, last, endure, continue, maintain itself, prevail*, etc. (cf. obtineo): imber per noctem totam tenuit, Liv. 23, 44, 6; cf.: incendium per duas noctes ac diem unum tenuit, id. 24, 47, 15: per aliquot dies ea consultatio tenuit, id. 2, 3, 5; 3, 47, 6: tenet fama, lupam, etc., id. 1, 4, 6: quod nunc quoque tenet nomen, id. 1, 17, 6: fama tenuit, haud plus fuisse modio, id. 23, 12, 2; 21, 46, 10: tenuit consuetudo, quae cottidie magis invalescit, ut, etc., Quint. 2, 1, 1 Spald.; so, consuetudo, ut, etc., id. 8, 5, 2: nomen illud tenet, id. 9, 4, 47 Spald.; cf. Ov. M. 1, 712.

tĕner, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [v. teneo; cf. tenuis, and Sanscr. tanu], *soft, delicate, tender* (class.; cf. mollis). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nihil est tam tenerum, neque tam flexibile neque quod tam facile sequatur quocumque ducas quam oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 45, 176; cf. id. Brut. 79, 274; and v. II. infra): locus bipalio subactus siet beneque terra tenera siet, Cato, R. R. 45, 1; cf.: serito in loco, ubi terra tenerrima erit, id. ib. 151, 2: in tenero corpore, Lucr. 3, 765: procera et tenera palma, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 2: radices harundinum, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis, id. B. G. 2, 17: cana legam tenerâ lanugine mala, Verg. E. 2, 51: plantae, id. ib. 10, 49: caules, Hor. S. 1, 3, 116: gramen, id. C. 4, 12, 9: rami, Ov. M. 2, 359: uvae, id. R. Am. 83: prata tenerrima, id. A. A. 1, 299: aër, *thin, transparent*, Lucr. 2, 145; Verg. A. 9, 699; Ov. M. 4, 616: alvus, Cels. 3, 18: gallina, *tender*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 20; cf.: ferae tenuiores ad epulas, Gell. 17, 15, 7: caseus, Prud. Cath. 3, 70: Dianam tenerae dicite virgines, Hor. C. 1, 21, 1; so, virgines, id. ib. 4, 1, 26: conjux, id. ib. 1, 1, 26

Lycidas, id. ib. 1, 4, 19: saltatores, *effeminate*, Cic. Pis. 36, 89: vestem Purpuream teneris quoque Maecenatibus aptam, Juv. 12, 39: spado, id. 1, 22.—**B.** In partic., *of tender age, young:* tener ipse etiam atque puellus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 697 P.: tener et rudis, Cic. Leg. 1, 17, 47: tener in cunis et sine voce puer, Prop. 2, 6, 10: (annus) tener et lactens puerique simillimus aevo Vere novo est, Ov. M. 15, 201: mares, id. ib. 10, 84: equis vetulis teneros anteponere solemus, Cic. Lael. 19, 67: grex, Phaedr. 2, 4, 14: vitulus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 54: haedus, id. ib. 3, 18, 5: tigres, Val. Fl. 1, 491: manes, *the shades of children*, Stat. Th. 6, 121.—Of plants: tenerae res, Verg. G. 2, 343: teneri anni, *youthful, tender*, Plin. Pan. 15, 1; so, teneriores anni (opp. ferociores), Quint. 2, 2, 3: aetates, id. 1, 10, 34: a teneris, ut Graeci dicunt, unguiculis, i. e. *from childhood*, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2; for which: de tenero ungui, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24.—*Absol.:* a tenero, Quint. 1, 2, 18; cf.: ut (plantae) eam partem caeli spectent, cui ab tenero consueverunt, Col. 5, 6, 20.—*Subst.:* **tĕnĕri**, ōrum, *m.*, *the young, boys:* parcendum est teneris, Juv. 14, 215; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 59; also: in teneris, *in early youth*, Verg. G. 2, 272; Quint. 1, 3, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *soft, delicate, tender*, etc.: est naturale in animis tenerum quiddam atque molle, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 12: virtus est in amicitia tenera atque tractabilis, id. Lael. 13, 48: tenerior animus, id. Fam. 5, 21, 3; cf.: tenerae Mentes, Hor. C. 3, 24, 52; so, animi, id. S. 1, 4, 128: pudor, Ov. H. 2, 143: est oratio mollis et tenera et ita flexibilis, ut, etc., Cic. Or. 16, 52; cf. id. Brut. 9, 38; cf. I. supra *init.*; so, versus, Hor. A. P. 246; Ov. A. A. 2, 273: carmen, id. Am. 3, 8, 2.—Transf., of elegiac poets: poëta, Cat. 35, 1; Ov. R. Am. 757: Propertius, id. A. A. 3, 333: molli tenerâque voce, Quint. 11, 3, 23: tenera delicataque modulandi voluptas, id. 9, 4, 31 et saep.—**B.** In partic., of youthful weakness, *tender:* tener animus (pueri), Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3; cf.: horum erroribus teneri statim et rudes animi imbuuntur, Tac. Or. 29; so, adhuc mentes, Quint. 2, 4, 5.—Hence, *adv.*, *tenderly, delicately, softly.*

a. tĕnĕrē (post-Aug.): dicere, Tac. Or. 26: recitare, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: diligere, Vulg. Gen. 44, 20.—*Comp.:* complosit manus, Petr. 24.—*Sup.:* derasus cortex, Plin. 23, 3, 35, § 72.—**b.** ‡ **tĕnĕrĭter**, only once cited: teneriter quidam efferunt, ut celeriter: alii vero tenere ut libere, Charis. p. 162 P.

* **tĕnĕrasco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tener], *to grow tender*, Lucr. 3, 765; cf. teneresco.

tĕnĕrē, *adv.*, v. tener *fin.*

tĕnĕresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tener], *to grow soft* or *tender* (post-Aug., but tenerasco with Lucr.): in tantum tenerescere acinos, ut rumpantur, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189; 28, 12, 50, § 183; Cels. 6, 6, 4; Tert. Res. Carn. 22.

tĕnĕrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *softness, tenderness.* **I.** Lit.: uvarum, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100: brassicae, id. 19, 8, 41, § 141: gemmae, id. 37, 7, 28, § 101: hujus jecori teneritas nulla praefertur, id. 9, 42, 67, § 143.—**II.** Trop.: in primo ortu (rerum) inest teneritas et mollities quaedam, * Cic. Fin. 5, 21, 58: aetatis, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.*: teneritas Corinthiorum (opp. severus mos Doricorum), id. 1, 2 *med.*

‡ **tĕnĕrĭter**, *adv.*, v. tener *fin.*

tĕnĕrĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [tener], *softness, tenderness:* si terra teneritudinem habet, Varr. R. R. 1, 36: casei, Pall. Mai, 9, 2: corticis, id. Jan. 15, 16: pueri primae teneritudinis, *of the tenderest age*, Suet. Tib. 44.

tĕnĕrōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a tender age*, Ven. Vit. S. Men. 2.

Tĕnes, is, v. Tenedos.

† **tēnesmos**, i, *m.*, = τεινεσμός, *a straining at stool, tenesmus*, Plin. 28, 14, 59, § 211; 20, 6, 23, § 54; 20, 21, 84, § 227; Nep. Att. 21, 2; Scrib. Comp. 142 (in Cels. 4, 18, written as Greek).

‡ **Tĕnĭtae**, ārum, *f.:* Tenitae credebantur esse sortium deae, dictae quod tenendi haberent potestatem, Fest. p. 368 Müll.

tĕnor, ōris, *m.* [teneo, II. B.], *a holding on, holding fast;* hence, *an uninterrupted course, career, tenor* (mostly post-Aug.; cf.: cursus, ordo). **I.** In gen.: hasta fugit servatque cruenta tenorem, *keeps its course*, Verg. A. 10, 340: (aulaea) placido educta tenore Tota patent, *by a steady motion*, Ov. M. 3, 113: hic tibi versandus tenor est, id. A. A. 2, 729: interrumpere tenorem rerum, Liv. 41, 15, 7: pugnae, id. 8, 38, 11: tenorem pugnae servabant, id. 30, 18: tenor vitae, Ov. H. 17, 14; Liv. 40, 12, 7: fati, Ov. H. 7, 112: eundem tenorem servare, Col. Arb. 2, 2: unus tenor algoris aestûsve, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 27: eodem tenore duo insequentes consulatus gessi, Liv. 7, 40, 9; cf.: eodem consiliorum tenore, id. 22, 15, 1: uno et perpetuo tenore juris semper usurpato, numquam intermisso, id. 35, 16: austeritatis (in smaragdis), Plin. 37, 5, 18, § 67: tenorem in narrationibus servant, *connection*, Quint. 10, 7, 6: cum quantum, quale interrogantes gravi, comparantes acuto tenore concludunt, i. e. *tone, accent*, id. 1, 5, 26; cf. in *plur.*: adhuc difficilior observatio est per tenores vel accentus, id. 1, 5, 22; cf. § 26: vel heroos gressu truncare tenores, i. e. *mingle pentameters with heroic verses*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 99.—**B.** Adverb.: uno tenore, *in one course* or *direction, uninterruptedly, uniformly:* isque (stilus medius) uno tenore, ut aiunt, in dicendo fluit, * Cic. Or. 6, 21: brevis profecto res est, si uno tenore peragitur, Liv. 5, 5, 7: uno tenore fidem colere, id. 22, 37, 10: tenore uno in mediam aciem illati, id. 22, 47, 6; cf.: hi mores eaque caritas patriae per omnes ordines velut tenore uno pertinebat, id. 23, 49, 3: so, uno velut tenore, id. 2, 42, 8.—**II.** In partic., in the later jurid. lang., *the connection, contents, sense, tenor* of a law: pro tenore legis Aquiliae, Dig. 9, 2, 56: pro tenore S C Claudiani, Paul. Sent. 2, 21, 18: auctorum verba emendare tenore sententiae perseverante, non est prohibitum, Dig. 42, 1, 46.

Tēnos or **-us**, i, *f.*, = Τῆνος, *one of the Cyclades, between Andros and Delos, now Tino*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 65; Liv. 36, 21; Ov. M. 7, 469.

tensa, ae, *f.*, *the chariot* or *car on which the images of the gods were borne in the Circensian games.* **I.** Lit.: tensam ait vocari Sinnius Capito vehiculum, quo exuviae deorum ludicris Circensibus in Circum ad pulvinar vehuntur. Fuit et ex ebore, ut apud Titinnium in Barbato, et ex argento, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf.: tensa ἅρμα θεῶν, Gloss. Philox.: via tensarum atque pompae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; 2, 3, 3, § 6; 2, 5, 72, § 186: tensam ducere, Liv. 5, 41, 2; 9, 40, 16: deducere, Suet. Aug. 43; id. Vesp. 5; Inscr. Grut. 35, 12.—* **II.** Perh. for *a carriage* in gen.: vende tensam atque mulos: sine eam pedibus grassari, Titin. ap. Non. 316, 3.

tensio, ōnis, *f.* [tendo], *a stretching, stretching out, extension* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** In gen.: papilionum, *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*—*Plur.:* bracchia, quae in eas tensiones includuntur, Vitr. 1, 1 *med.*—**II.** In partic., *a tension* or *contraction of the nerves*, as a disease: nervorum, Scrib. Comp. 101; 255: praecordiorum, id. ib. 260; Veg. Vet. 1, 53 *fin.*

tensūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a stretching out, a straining, tension* (post-class.): papilionis, i. e. *a setting up, pitching*, Hyg. Gromat. *init.*: corporis, Veg. Vet. 1, 21 *fin.*; 2, 25; Theod. Prisc. 4, 1 *med.*

tensus, a, um, *Part.* of tendo.

* **tentābundus** (**tempt-**), a, um, *adj.* [tento], *trying, making attempts:* miles tentabundus, *trying here and there*, Liv. 21, 36, 1.

tentāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *a trial, essay, attempt* (poet.; perh. only in the two foll. passages): prima vocis tentamina sumpsit, Ov. M. 3, 341: tentamina Repellere, id. ib. 7, 734.

tentāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a trial, proof essay, attempt* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; usu. in *plur.*). (α) In *plur.:* mortalia Tentamenta, Ov. M. 15, 629: fide (i. e. fidei), id. ib. 7, 728: tui, Verg. A. 8, 144: civilium bellorum, Tac. H. 2, 38.—(β) In *sing.:* tentamenti gratiâ, Gell. 9, 15, 6: tentamento frustrati, Amm. 24, 2, 4 al.

tentātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *An attack:* valetudinem tuam jam confirmatam esse et a vetere morbo et a novis tentationibus, gaudeo, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2.—**II.** *A trial, proof:* perseverantiae, Liv. 4, 42, 4; 41, 23, 14.—**III.** *Temptation* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 6, 13 et saep.

tentātor, ōris, *m.* [tento]. **I.** *An assailant, attempter, tempter:* integrae Dianae (Orion), Hor. C. 3, 4, 71.—Esp., *the tempter*, i. e. *the devil*, Vulg. Matt. 4, 3; Juvenc. 1, 384.—**II.** *He who attacks:* autumnus, tentator valetudinum, Tert. Anim. 48 *init.*

Tenthrēdon, ŏnis, *m.*, = Τενθρηδών, *the father of Prothous*, Hyg. Fab. 98.

tentīgo, inis, *f.* [tendo], *a tension; lecherousness, lust*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 118; Auct. Priap. 23; 34; Mart. 7, 67, 2: vulvae, Juv. 6, 129.

tentĭpellĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo-pellis], *that which stretches out a skin* or *hide, a hide-stretcher, leather-stretcher.* **I.** Lit.: tentipellium Artorius putat esse calceamentum ferratum, quo pelles extenduntur, indeque Afranium dixisse in Promo, pro manibus credo habere ego illos tentipellium, Fest. p. 364 Müll.; cf. Mart. 9, 73, 1.—* **II.** Transf.: Titinnium ait Verrius existimare id (sc. tentipellium) medicamentum esse, quo rugae extenduntur, cum dicat: tentipellium inducitur, rugae in ore extenduntur, cum ille τροπικῶς dixerit, Fest. p. 364 Müll.

tento or **tempto**, āvi, ātum, 1 (*part. gen. plur.* tentantum, Verg. G. 2, 247), *v. freq. a.* [tendo], *to handle, touch, feel* a thing (class.; cf.: tango, tracto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: rem manu, Auct. Her. 4, 49, 62: manibus pectora, Ov. M. 10, 282; 10, 289: loca feminarum digitis, Col. 8, 11, 8: ficum rostro, Ov. F. 2, 254: flumen vix pede (with attingere), Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: quadratum, Lucr. 4, 234: caput in tenebris, Phaedr. 3, 10, 26: pullos singulos, Col. 8, 5, 17: invisos amictus, Verg. G. 3, 563: aciem pugionum, Suet. Ner. 49; cf.: acumen stili, id. Rhet. 5: bracchia emittit temptanti maria similis Sarpedon, Plin. 5, 27, 27, § 98: pullos, Col. 8, 5, 17; 8, 11, 8.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In medic. lang.: venas, *to feel the pulse*, Quint. 11, 3, 88; Suet. Tib. 72; Ov. H. 20, 139.—**2.** *To try the strength of, make an attempt upon*, i. e. *to attack, assail* (cf.: aggredior, adorior). (α) Of warfare: scalis et classe moenia oppidi tentans, Caes. B. C. 3, 40: opera nostra, id. B. G. 7, 73: urbem, Liv. 33, 5, 3; 26, 38, 5: munitiones, id. 9, 35, 1: moenia Alexandriae, id. 45, 11: Achaiam, Caes. B. C. 3, 55: Britanniam, Suet. Claud. 17: aggredi et tentare, Vell. 2, 113, 3: aliquem auxiliis Thraciae, Flor. 2, 14, 4.—(β) Of disease, poison, etc.: animi valentes morbo tentari non possunt, corpora possunt, Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31; cf.: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: temptari a morbo, Plin. 24, 19, 113, § 174: praecordiorum inflatione tentari, Suet. Aug. 81: tentatus est motiunculis levibus, id. Vesp. 24; Hor. S. 2, 3, 163; id. Ep. 1, 6, 28; Verg. G. 3, 441 al.: vina temptant caput, *attack, affect*, Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 35.—*Absol.:* temptantis aquas non nocere, *unwholesome*, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 68; cf. Verg. G. 2, 94.—**II.** Transf., *to try; to prove, put to the test; to attempt, essay* a course of action, etc. (so most freq.; syn.: experior, periclitor). **A.** In gen., constr. with *acc.*, with *inf.*, with *rel.-clause*, with *ut*, or *absol.* (α) With *acc.:* cum se ipse perspexerit totumque tentarit, intelleget, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 22, 59; cf.: se in arte memoriae, Quint. 11, 2, 34 (preceded by memoriam suam experiri): tentarem te, quo animo accipias, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3: quo utamur quasi equis temptatis: sic amicitiâ aliquâ parte periclitatis moribus amicorum, id. Lael. 17, 63: alicujus scientiam auguratus, id. Div. 1, 17, 32: tentarem summi regis prudentiam, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: ut satis impulsas tentavit pollice chordas, Ov. M. 10, 145: culturam agelli, Lucr. 5, 1368: iter per provinciam per vim, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: negatâ iter viâ, Hor. C. 3, 2, 22: Bosporum, id. ib. 3, 4, 31: Thetim ratibus, Verg. E. 4, 32: Oceanum, Tac. G. 34 *fin.*: Istrum, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 135: aditus, Verg. A. 4, 293: temptanda via est, id. G. 3, 8: ad tentandum vadum fluminis, Curt. 4, 9, 15: nullo modo animus audientis aut incitari aut leniri potest, qui modus a me non tentatus sit, Cic. Or. 38, 132: rem frustra, Caes. B. C. 1, 26: belli fortunam, id. B. G. 1, 36; so, fortunam, id. ib. 3, 6; 7, 64; Sall. J. 7, 1: periculum, Cic. Cornel. Fragm. 1: quaestionem, id. Clu. 57, 157: patientiam vestram, id. Agr. 2, 7, 19: spem pacis, Liv. 21, 12, 3; cf.: spem triumphi, id. 28, 38, 4: li-

bertatem, id. 6, 18, 11: rolationem, id. 33, 23, 3: intercessionem, id. 9, 8, 13: silentium nequicquam per praeconem, id. 8, 33, 2: crimina, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 80: majora, id. ib. 1, 17, 24: caelestia, id. ib. 1, 17, 34 et saep.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* tentavi, quid in eo genere possem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4, 7: tentabam, spiraret an non, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 26: quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat, Verg. A. 11, 761: cum tentaret si qua res esset cibi, *something to eat*, Phaedr. 4, 7, 4: tenta, Chrysogonus quanti doceat, Juv. 7, 175.—(γ) With *inf.:* aquâ prohibere hostem tentare coepit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 40: tentabo etiam de hoc dicere, Quint. 6, 2, 29; 2, 14, 1: (sol) caelum radiis accendere tentans, Lucr. 5, 659: tentarunt aequore tingi, Ov. M. 2, 172: (vestis) frustra tentata revelli, id. ib. 9, 168: taurus irasci in cornua temptat, Verg. A. 12, 104: nemo in sese tentat descendere, Pers. 4, 23: litteras deferre, Curt. 3, 7, 13; Juv. 7, 5.—(δ) With *ut:* cum ille Romuli senatus tentaret post Romuli excessum, ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 2, 12, 23: quid aliud hoc judicio tentatur, nisi ut id fieri liceat? id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; Suet. Caes. 11.—*Impers. pass.:* tentatum a L. Sextio tribuno plebis, ut rogationem ferret, etc., Liv. 4, 49, 6.—(ε) *Absol.:* tenta quâ lubet, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 20: ne tentando cautiorem faceret, Hirt. B. G. 8, 23.—**B.** In partic., *to try* any one, in a friendly or hostile manner; *to urge, incite; to tempt, sound, tamper with;* also, *to excite, disquiet, disturb, agitate:* quem ego toties omni ratione tentans ad disputandum elicere non potuissem, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13: cum per Drusum saepe tentassem, id. ib. 1, 21, 97: utrum admonitus an tentatus an, etc. ... pervenerit ad hanc improbitatem nescio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105: cum a proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: animos servorum spe et metu, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 63, 176: animos popularium, Sall. J. 48, 1: animos singulorum ad res novas, Suet. Tib. 12 *fin.:* animum precando, Verg. A. 4, 113: judicium pecunia, Cic. Clu. 4, 9; 30, 80: aliquem promissis et minis, Tac. H. 1, 75; cf.: tentatâ Othonianorum fide per colloquium et promissa, id. ib. 2, 20: tribunos de fugae societate, Suet. Ner. 47: deos multâ caede bidentium, Hor. C. 3, 23, 14: Junonem tentare Ixion ausus, Tib. 1, 3, 73; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 389; Val. Max. 6, 1, 7: nationes lacessere bello et tentare, *to agitate*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; cf.: ut exsul potius tentare quam consul vexare rem publicam posses, id. Cat. 1, 10, 27: in his rebus evertendis unius hominis senectus, infirmitas solitudoque tentata est, id. Rab. Perd. 1, 2: militis iras, Luc. 2, 529; Vulg. Gen. 22, 1 et saep.

‡ **tentor,** ōris, *m.*, *a holder*, a sort of servant or attendant employed at chariot-races, Inscr. Grut. 339, 5; 340, 3.

* **tentōrĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tentorium], *a little tent*, Auct. B. Afr. 47, 5.

tentōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tendo; prop. something stretched out], *a tent* (syn. tabernaculum), Hirt. B. G. 8, 5; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib. 18 *med.;* Verg. A. 1, 469; Ov. F. 3, 527; id. M. 8, 43; 13, 249; Luc. 1, 396; 6, 270; 9, 912.

* **tentōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tentorium], *of* or *for tents:* pelles, *tent-skins*, Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14.

1. tentus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* of tendo.—**II.** *Part.* of teneo.

2. tentŭs, ūs, *m.* [teneo], *a checking:* haemorrhoidarum fluoris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 2.

Tentȳra, ōrum, *n.*, = Τέντυρα, τά, *a city in Upper Egypt*, the modern village of *Denderah*, Juv. 15, 35 and 76.—Called also **Tentȳris,** Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60.—Hence, **A. Tentȳrītes,** ae, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tentyra, Tentyrite:* nomos, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tentȳrītae,** ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tentyra, Tentyrites*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 92 (better, Tentyri insula); Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 15.—**B. Tentȳrĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tentyra, Tentyric:* linum, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

* **tĕnŭābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [tenuo], *making thin, attenuating:* unctiones, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 4, 34.

* **tĕnŭātim,** *adv.* [id.], *thinly*, Apic. 2, 4

tĕnŭescens, entis, *Part.* [tenuis], *growing thin:* lunâ crescente, opp. tenuescente, Censor. Fragm. 3.

‡ **tĕnŭĭārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to thin clothing:* VESTIARIVS, *a maker of light clothing*, Inscr. Grut. 650, 8; 1111, 7; Inscr. Gud. 200, 1; Inscr. Murat. 939, 16.

* **tĕnŭĭcŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *slight, trifling, poor:* apparatus, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1.

tĕnŭis, e (in the poets also as dissyl. tēnuis, and hence sometimes written **tenvis,** Lucr. 1, 875; 2, 232; 3, 232 al.; cf. tenuia and tenuius, trisyl., id. 4, 66; 4, 808; 3, 243; v. Carey, Lat. Prosody, § 47), *adj.* [root in Sanscr. tanu; ten., Gr. τείνω; prop. stretched out, drawn out; v. teneo; hence], *thin, fine, close*, etc. (syn.: gracilis, exilis). **I.** Lit. **1.** Of texture, *fine, thin:* subtemen, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 53: vestes, Ov. A. A. 3, 707: amictus, id. M. 4, 104: togae, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: toga filo tenuissima, Ov. A. A. 3, 445: tunicae, id. F. 2, 319: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: pellis, Ov. A. A. 3, 77: arietes tenuioris velleris, Col. 7, 2, 5.—**2.** Of substance, *thin, rare, fine:* tenue caelum (opp. crassum), Cic. Fat. 4, 7; so, tenue purumque caelum, id. Div. 1, 57, 130: aër, *rare* (with purus), id. N. D. 2, 16, 42; cf.: aethereus locus tenuissimus est, id. ib. 2, 15, 42: capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 5: comae, Tib. 1, 9, 68: rima, Ov. M. 4, 65: vinum, *thin, watery*, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80; 15, 28, 33, § 110; 23, 1, 22, § 39: aqua, *clear*, Ov. F. 2, 250; cf. sanguis (opp. crassus), Plin. 11, 38, 90, § 221: agmen (militum), Liv. 25, 23, 16: acies, Tac. A. 1, 64; cf. pluviae, Verg. G. 1, 92.—**3.** Of form, *slim, thin, lank, slender, fine:* penna, Hor. C. 2, 20, 1: cauda (piscis), Ov. M. 4, 726: acus, id. Am. 3, 7, 30: tabellae, Mart. 14, 3, 1: nitedula, *thin, lank, meagre*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 29; cf.: canes macie tenues, Nemes. Cyn. 137; Gellius, Cat. 89, 1: Thais, Mart. 11, 101, 1: umbra (defuncti), Tib. 3, 2, 9; cf.: animae (defunctorum), Ov. M. 14, 411; id. F. 2, 565.—**4.** Of sounds, *weak, thin:* vox, Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4, 12 (Com. Rel. v. 59 Rib.); Quint. 11, 3, 32.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *little, slight, trifling, poor, mean*, etc.: oppidum tenue sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 53; cf.: magnae quondam urbis tenue vestigium, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32: murus, Cic. Rep. 4, 4, 4: amnis, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53: aqua, *shallow*, Liv. 1, 4, 6; Ov. F. 2, 250; Quint. 12, 2, 11: rivulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 19, 34: sulcus, Verg. G. 1, 68: foramen, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: intervallum, id. 31, 2, 2, § 4: insignis tenui fronte Lycoris, Hor. C. 1, 33, 5: tenuem victum antefert copioso, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 49; so, victus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. Lael. 23, 86; Hor. S. 2, 2, 53: mensa, id. C. 2, 16, 14: cibus, Phaedr. 4, 13, 7: tenuissimum patrimonium, Auct. Her. 4, 38, 50: opes, Cic. Quint. 1, 2: res (familiaris), Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 20; cf. census, id. ib. 1, 7, 56: honores, Nep. Milt. 6, 2: praeda, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: tenuissimum lumen, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: pumex, i. e. *light*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 8.—Transf., of *poor* persons: tenuis (opp. locuples), Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: servus sit an liber, pecuniosus an tenuis, id. Inv. 1, 25, 35: fortunae constitui tenuiorum videbantur, id. Sest. 48, 103; cf.: locupletissimi cujusque census extenuarant, tenuissimi auxerant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 55, § 138: tenuis et obaeratus, Suet. Caes. 46: Regulus, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 13.—With *gen.:* tenuis opum, Sil. 6, 19.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Fine, nice, delicate, subtle, exact* (syn.: elegans, subtilis): tenuis et acuta distinctio, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 43; cf.: tenues autem differentias (praecepta) habent, Sen. Ep. 94, 35: (oratores) tenues, acuti, Cic. Or. 5, 20; so, orator, id. ib. 24, 81; Quint. 12, 10, 21: aures, Lucr. 4, 913: cura, Ov. P. 4, 6, 37: Athenae, *elegant*, Mart. 6, 64, 17: rationes latiore specie, non ad tenue limatae, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: textum dicendi, Quint. 10, 1, 64.—*Subst.:* **tĕnŭe,** is, *n.*, *that which is subtle* (opp. comprehensibile), Lact. 7, 4, 12.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to I. B.), *weak, trifling, insignificant, mean, low:* cum tenuissimâ valetudine esset, *weak, feeble, delicate*, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: tenuis atque infirmus animus, id. B. C. 1, 32: ingenium (opp. forte), Quint. 10, 2, 19: tenuis et angusta ingeni vena, id. 6, 2, 3: tenuis exsanguisque sermo, Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57; Quint. 8, 3, 18: in minimis tenuissimisque rebus labi, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 169: tenuissimarum rerum jura, id. Caecin. 12, 34: artificium perquam tenue et leve, id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: grammatica, ars tenuis ac jejuna, Quint. 1, 4, 5: inanis et tenuis spes, Cic. Rosc. Com. 14, 43; cf.: spes tenuior, id. Att. 3, 19, 2: suspitio, id. Caecin. 15, 43: causa tenuis et inops, id. Fam. 9, 12, 2: curae, Verg. G. 1, 177: gloria, id. ib. 4, 6: damnum, Tac. A. 12, 39: negotia paulo ad dicendum tenuiora, Quint. 12, 9, 8: nec sua plus debet tenui Verona Catullo, i. e. *to the author of trifling, amorous lays*, Mart. 10, 103, 5; v. tenuo, II.—**2.** Esp., of rank, standing, etc., *low, inferior, common:* tenuiores, *men of lower rank, the lower orders*, Cic. Leg. 3, 10, 24; cf.: tenuis L. Virginius unusque de multis, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: tenuissimus quisque, id. Verr. 2, 1, 47, § 123: homines, id. Mur. 34, 70; cf.: commoti animi tenuiorum, id. ib. 23, 47: si obscuri erunt aut tenues, id. Part. Or. 34, 117: qui tenuioris ordinis essent, id. Leg. 3, 13, 30: adulescentes tenui loco orti, Liv. 2, 3, 2.—Hence, *adv.:* **tĕnŭĭter. 1.** Lit. **a.** *Thinly:* alutae tenuiter confectae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13.—**b.** *Indifferently, poorly: Da.* Quid rei gerit? *Ge.* Sic, tenuiter. *Da.* Non multum habet, Quod det, etc., Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 95.—**2.** Trop. **a.** *Finely, acutely, exactly, subtilely:* tenuiter disserere, Cic. Or. 14, 46: tenuiter multa, multa sublimiter tenere, Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: scribere (with argute), id. ib. 6, 21, 4: tenuiter et argute multa disserit, Gell. 6, 2, 6.—*Comp.:* illae (argumentationes) tenuius et acutius et subtilius tractantur, Cic. Inv. 2, 16, 51.—**b.** *Lightly, slightly, superficially:* mihi nimium tenuiter Siculorum erga te voluntatis argumenta colligere videor, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157; Auct. Her. 3, 8, 15; 4, 36, 48.—*Sup.:* tenuissime aestimare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35.

tĕnŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tenuis], *thinness, slenderness, fineness, smallness, tenuity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: casurusne in conspectum videatur animus, an tanta sit ejus tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 50: valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, *slimness*, id. Brut. 16, 64: crurum, Phaedr. 1, 12, 6: aëris, *rarity* (with siccitas), Sen. Q. N. 2, 10, 1: lini, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 9: chartae, id. 13, 12, 24, § 79: capillamenti, id. 11, 37, 65, § 171: liniam duxit summae tenuitatis per tabulam, id. 35, 10, 36, § 81: caudae, id. 8, 33, 51, § 121: cribri, id. 18, 11, 27, § 105: aquae, *thinness, clearness, purity*, id. 31, 3, 23, § 38; cf. sanguinis, id. 11, 39, 92, § 226 et saep.—**B.** Transf. (acc. to tenuis, I. B.), *smallness, insignificance, poverty, indigence, scarcity:* Magii, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 265: alicujus, Cic. Fil. Fam. 16, 21, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 17: aerarii, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 74: earum rerum, quas terra procreet, vel ubertatem vel tenuitatem, id. Div. 2, 13, 30.—**II.** Trop., *fineness, acuteness, minuteness* in language: limata tenuitas et rerum et verborum, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 3, 9: (dialectica) sectas ad tenuitatem suam vires ipsâ subtilitate consumet, Quint. 12, 2, 13; 12, 10, 35; 10, 2, 23: discriminum ac differentiarum tenuitates, *fine shades*, Gell. 1, 3, 29.

tĕnŭĭter, *adv.*, v. tenuis *fin.*

tĕnŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tenuis], *to make thin, slender, meagre, fine, rare; to dilute, rarefy, attenuate*, etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rarefacio, minuo). **I.** Lit.: assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu, Ov. P. 2, 7, 43: hoc (tempus) tenuat dentem aratri, id. Tr. 4, 6, 13: sol matutinum aëra spissum et umidum ortu suo tenuat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 3, 2; so, aëra, *to rarefy*, Stat. Th. 1, 338: auras, Ov. M. 14, 399: ipsâ autem macie tenuant armenta volentes, *make lean*, Verg. G. 3, 129: tenuatum corpus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 84: corpus parvo victu tenuatum, Tac. A. 15, 63: exiles videor tenuatus in artus, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 21: se in undas, *to dissolve into water*, Ov. A. A. 1, 761; so, artus in undas, id. M. 15, 551; cf.: tenuatus in auras, Aëraque umor abit, id. ib. 15, 246: vocis via est tenuata, *narrowed, contracted*, id. ib. 14, 498: flumina per multos rivos, id. R. Am. 445: chartam interpolatione, Plin. 13, 12. 23, § 75: adipes, Quint. 2, 10, 6: luna quater plenum tenuata retexuit orbem, i. e. *waning*, Ov. M. 7, 531: ne ad

spadonum exilitatem vox nostra tenuetur, Quint. 11, 3, 19; so, vocem, id. 11, 3, 32.— **II.** Trop., *to make small* or *trifling, to lessen, diminish, reduce, weaken, enfeeble:* utque meae famam tenuent oblivia culpae, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 65: iram, id. H. 20, 73: vires amoris, id. M. 5, 374: magna modis tenuare parvis, *to lessen, degrade*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 72: gesta tanti viri enumerando, Pac. Pan. ad Theod. 5; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 127: dicite, quo pariter carmen tenuastis in antro, *have spun out a slight elegiac poem*, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 5; cf.: Maximo carmen tenuare tanto, Stat. S. 4, 7, 2; v. tenuis, II. B.

† **1. tĕnus,** ŏris, *n.* [root ten-; Gr. τείνω; v. teneo], = τένος, *a cord, snare, gin, springe:* intendere tenus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 23; cf.: tenus est laqueus, dictus a tendiculâ, Non. 6, 12: tenus est proprie extrema pars arcûs, Serv. Verg. A. 6, 62.

2. tĕnus [root ten; v. teneo], perh. orig., an *acc.* of direction, and hence joined with *gen.*; afterwards a *prep.* with *abl.* (its supposed construction with the *acc.* rests upon a false reading in the passages, Ov. H. 12, 27; Val. Fl. 1, 537; Suet. Caes. 52, where the *abl.* is the true reading), prop. *lengthwise, to the end;* hence, *as far as, up* or *down to, unto, to* (placed after its case; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs.). **I.** In gen. (α) With *gen. plur.* (so not in the prose of Cicero): labrorum tenus, *along the lips*, Lucr. 1, 940; 4, 15: lumborum tenus, *as far as the loins*, Cic. Arat. 83 (324): crurum tenus, Verg. G. 3, 53: laterum tenus, id. A. 10, 210: per aquam ferme genûs tenus altam, Liv. 44, 40, 8: aurium tenus, * Quint. 12, 2, 17: illi rumores Cumarum tenus caluerunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2: urbium Corcyrae tenus, Liv. 26, 24, 11.—(β) With *abl.* (so most freq. in prose and poetry): Tauro tenus, Cic. Deiot. 13, 36; Nep. Con. 2, 3: Arimino tenus, Suet. Aug. 30: Antio tenus, id. Tib. 38: Ostiâ tenus, id. Ner. 16: Aethiopiâ tenus, id. Caes. 52: erat pectoribus tenus, Liv. 21, 54, 9: inguinibus tenus, Cels. 1, 3: pube tenus, Verg. A. 3, 427: summo tenus ore, id. ib. 1, 737: collo tenus, Ov. M. 2, 275: pectoribus tenus, id. ib. 15, 512; 15, 673: poplite deinde tenus, id. ib. 5, 593: pennis tenus, id. ib. 6, 258: mediâ tenus alvo, id. F. 2, 145: lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, Verg. A. 2, 553: poti faece tenus cadi, Hor. C. 3, 15, 16: tres regiones solo tenus dejectae, Tac. A. 15, 40 *fin.*: tectis tenus, id. ib. 13, 41: extollere caelo tenus, Just. 12, 6, 2.—Of time: Cantabrico tenus bello nec ultra, Suet. Aug. 85; cf.: volneribus tenus, of the fighting of gladiators, Liv. 41, 20, 12 et saep.—So the compounds, eâtenus, hactenus, quâtenus, quâdantenus, v. h. vv.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *After, according to, by:* tertium et quartum consulatum titulo tenus gessit, Suet. Caes. 76; so, titulo tenus, id. Claud. 25; id. Dom. 1, 31: facie tenus, i. e. *for the sake of appearances*, App. M. 10, p. 250, 9: specie tenus, Amm. 14, 7, 5: terrore tenus, id. 16, 8, 3.—**B.** Verbo tenus, less freq. nomine tenus, *as far as the meaning of the word extends, in name, nominally* (very rare): veteres verbo tenus . . . de re publicâ disserebant, Cic. Leg. 3, 6, 14; Liv. 34, 5, 4: haec verba cum affectu accipimus, non verbo tenus, Dig. 2, 2, 1 *med.*: usurpatas nomine tenus urbium expugnationes dictitans, Tac. A. 15, 6 *fin.*

Tĕos or **Tēus,** i, *f.*, = Τέως, *a town in Ionia, the birthplace of the poet Anacreon*, Mel. 1, 17, 3; Liv. 37, 27, 9.—Hence, **Tēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teos, Teian:* Anacreon, Hor. Epod. 14, 10; cf. Musa, Ov. Tr. 2, 364; id. A. A. 3, 330; id. R. Am. 762: fides, Hor. C. 1, 17, 18.—*Plur.*: **Tēĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Teos, Teians*, Liv. 37, 12 and 28.

tĕpĕfăcĭo, fēci, factum, 3 (*fut.* scanned tĕpĕfăcĭet, Cat. 64, 361; cf. liquefacio), *v. a.* [tepeo-facio], *to make moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid; to warm, tepefy* (class.); as *verb. fin. act.:* is ejus (solis) tactus est, non ut tepefaciat solum, sed etiam saepe comburat, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40: corpus, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19: ova, id. 10, 33, 49, § 92: linteum, Cels. 3, 6 *med.*: in matris jugulo ferrum acutum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 136.—*Pass.*: medicamentum semper ante tepefieri convenit, Cels. 6, 7: insecta tepefiunt, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 13.—*Part. perf.*: umor mollitur tepefactus et tabescit, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; id. Sen. 15, 51; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 23; Lucr. 6, 322; Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17; Verg. A. 9, 419.

tĕpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. tap, to be warm; tapas, heat; O. H. Germ. damf, warm], *to be moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid* (very rare; not in Cic.; cf.: caleo, ferveo). **I.** Lit.: ubi (dolium) temperate tepebit, Cato, R. R. 69, 2: carnes gallinaceorum ut tepebant avulsae, Plin. 29, 4, 25, § 78: ubi plus tepeant hiemes, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 15: cor tepens, Plin. 30, 7, 20, § 62: tepentes aurae, Verg. G. 2, 330; Ov. M. 1, 107: sole tepente, id. ib. 3, 489: truncus tepens, Verg. A. 10, 555; cf.: tractu (caeli) tepente, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To be warm* or *to glow with love, to be enamored:* quo (Lycidâ) calet juventus Nunc omnis et mox virgines tepebunt, Hor. C. 1, 4, 20: nescio quem sensi corde tepente deum, Ov. H. 11, 26.—**B.** *To be lukewarm, cool, cold; to be without ardor, indifferent* in love, etc.: saepe tepent alii juvenes: ego semper amavi, Ov. R. Am. 7; so (opp. amare), id. Am. 2, 2, 53: affectus tepet, * Quint. 6, 1, 44.

tĕpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [tepeo], *to become moderately warm, lukewarm,* or *tepid.* **I.** *To grow warm:* maria agitata ventis ita tepescunt, ut, etc., * Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Cels. 3, 6 *med.*; Ov. M. 3, 412: nostra tepescit aqua, id. P. 3, 4, 56: fixo ferrum in pulmone tepescit, Verg. A. 9, 701; Mart. 6, 59, 4 al.—**II.** *To grow cool* (rare). **A.** Lit., Mart. 2, 1, 10.—**B.** Trop., *to cool off, decrease in ardor:* paulatim fugit ira ferox mentesque tepescunt, Luc. 4, 284: negotio tepescente, Amm. 28, 1, 9: cum omnes amicitiae Romae tepescant, id. 28, 4, 21: veneres tepuere sub annis, Nemes. Ecl. 1, 13.

† **tephrĭas,** ae, *m.*, = τεφρίας, *a kind of ash-colored stone*, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 56.

† **tephrītis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = τεφρῖτις, *an ash-colored precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 184.

tĕpĭdārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tepidus], *of* or *belonging to tepid water* or *to a tepid bath.* **I.** *Adj.*: aënum, Vitr. 5, 10: CELLA, Inscr. Orell. 3328.—**II.** *Subst.*: **tĕpĭdārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a tepid bathing-room, tepid bath*, Cels. 1, 3; Vitr. 5, 10, §§ 1 and 5.

tĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. tepidus *fin.*

* **tĕpĭdo,** āre, *v. a.* [tepidus], *to make lukewarm* or *tepid*, Plin. 17, 26, 41, § 250.

tĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tepeo], *moderately warm, lukewarm, tepid* (cf.: calidus, fervidus). **I.** Lit.: frigidum aliquid et calidum novimus: inter utrumque tepidum est. Si tepido illi plus frigidi ingessero, fiet frigidum: si plus calidi affudero, fiet novissime calidum, Sen. Ep. 92, 21; so, calidus tepidusque vapor, Lucr. 2, 858: tactus, id. 6, 1165: lac, Ov. M. 7, 247: jus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 81: sol, id. Ep. 1, 20, 19: brumae, id. C. 2, 6, 17: cruor, Verg. A. 6, 248: foci, Ov. F. 2, 646: rogi, id. H. 6, 90; id. Tr. 1, 5, 12: Notus, id. P. 4, 10, 43: Berenicida, Luc. 9, 524: aqua, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 123; 31, 2, 2, § 4.—*Comp.*: fastigia tepidiora, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: dies, id. ib. 3, 10, 3; Plin. 10, 59, 79, § 163.—*Sup.*: cubiculum hieme tepidissimum, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 24.—**II.** Trop., opp. to heat, ardor, *lukewarm, cooled, faint, languid*, etc.: tepidam recalescere mentem, Ov. R. Am. 629; so, mens, id. A. A. 2, 445: ignes, id. M. 11, 225; id. Am. 2, 19, 15: adflarant tepidae pectora vestra faces, id. R. Am. 434.—*Adv.*: **tĕpĭdē,** *tepidly, lukewarmly.* **a.** Lit., Col. 8, 5, 19.—*Comp.*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25; Lampr. Comm. 1, § 9.—* **b.** Trop., *without warmth, flatly:* tepidissime hoc dicebat, Aug. Conf. 8, 11 *med.*

tĕpor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a gentle warmth, lukewarmness, tepidity, tepor* (cf.: fervor, calor). **I.** Opp. to cold (class.): externus et adventicius tepor, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: uvae, id. Sen. 15, 53: solis, Liv. 41, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 18, 20, § 63: mundi, Luc. 8, 365: primus tepor, i. e. of spring, Sen. Herc. Oet. 381: (cupressus) alibi non nisi in tepore proveniens, *in a mild, moderate temperature*, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142; 2, 50, 51, § 136; 16, 32, 59, § 137: verno tepori similis, Curt. 4, 7, 17: tepore febrium arescunt, Amm. 19, 4, 2.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 2, 517; Cat. 46, 1.—**B.** Concr., *plur.*, *fomentations*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 19, 120.—**II.** Opp. to warmth (very rare). **A.** Lit.: excepta vox est, cum teporem incusaret, Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *coldness, languor* of language: libri eiusdem lentitudinis ac teporis, Tac. Or. 21 *med.*

* **tĕpōrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tepor], *made moderately warm, warmed:* fragmenta vitri, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199.

tĕpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *warm, mild* (late Lat.): aequinoctium veris, Aus. Ecl. Solstit. 1: flatus Favonii, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.

tĕpŭla ăqua, *a stream of water* (perh. tepid) *conducted to the Capitol at Rome*, Front. Aquaed. 8; Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 121.

tĕr, *adv. num.* [Sanscr. tris; Gr. τρίς; cf. tres], *three times, thrice.* **I.** Lit.: ter sub armis malim vitam cernere, quam semel modo parere, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 81 Müll. (Trag. v. 297 Vahl.): haec rude misceto ter in die, Cato, R. R. 104, 2: ter in anno, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9: ter in anno audire nuntium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 132: ter aut quater die perfricari, Cels. 4, 12: is de se ter sortibus consultum dicebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: ter aevo functus senex (Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13; cf.: ter amplus Geryon, *triple-headed*, id. ib. 2, 14, 7: pepulisse Ter pede terram, id. ib. 3, 18, 16; 4, 1, 28; id. S. 1, 10, 43: ter consul, Plin. Pan. 80: ter in annum tesseras dare, Suet. Aug. 40 et saep.—With numerals: ter quattuor corpora, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 96 Vahl.): ter quinquagenos sues habere, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 22; cf.: terni ter cyathi, Hor. C. 3, 19, 14; and: ter centena epigrammata, Mart. 2, 1, 1: ter centum milibus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 116; so, ter centum (by many written as one word, tercentum), Verg. A. 1, 272; Ov. M. 14, 146: ter denis redeuntibus annis, Verg. A. 8, 47: ter denas vaccas Accipit, Ov. F. 4, 635: ter deno bove, Sil. 15, 259: ter et viciens volneratus est, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104.—**II.** Transf., in gen., for an indefinite number, = *often* or *repeatedly:* ter sese attollens cubitoque annixa levavit: Ter revoluta toro est, Verg. A. 4, 690: ter si resurgat murus aëneus, ter pereat meis Excisus Argivis; ter uxor Capta virum puerosque ploret, Hor. C. 3, 3, 65 sq.: Aeneam magnâ ter voce vocavit, Verg. A. 10, 873; 1, 116; 3, 421; Hor. C. 2, 17, 26 al.: ter tanto pejor ipsa est, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 73: ludos apparat . . . stulte bis terque, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 6; so, bis terque, Hor. Epod. 5, 33; id. A. P. 358; 440; Ov. M. 4, 517 al.: bisque terque, Mart. 4, 82, 3: terque quaterque manu pectus percussit, Verg. A. 12, 155; so, terque quaterque, id. G. 2, 399: ter et quater, Hor. C. 1, 31, 13.—**B.** Esp., with *adjj.*, to denote a high degree: felices ter et amplius, quos, etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 17: o ego ter felix, si, etc., *thrice happy, thrice fortunate*, Ov. M. 8, 51: o terque quaterque beati! Verg. A. 1, 94: o mihi felicem terque quaterque diem, Tib. 3, 3, 26.

† **tĕrāmōn** (**tĕrāmum**), i, *n.*, = τεράμων, *a plant growing near Philippi*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155.

tĕrbentĭnus, a, um, v. terebinthinus *init.*

tercentum, *num.*, *three hundred*, v. ter.

ter-dĕcĭes or **-ĭens,** *adv. num.*, *thirteen times:* quem circulum luna terdecies in duodecim mensibus percurrit, Vitr. 9, 4: respirare, Juv. 14, 28: HS. terdeciens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184: binas terdecies, semel quaternas, i. e. *thirty*, Aus. Ep. 7, 32.

terdēni, better separately, v. ter and deni.

† **tĕrĕbinthĭnus** (**tĕrbentĭnus** Veg. Vet. 2, 54, 4), a, um, *adj.*, = τερεβίνθινος, *of the terebinth* or *turpentine-tree:* resina, Cels. 5, 6; Plin. 24, 6, 22, § 35 (dub.): tabula, Petr. 33.

† **tĕrĕbinthīzūsa,** ae, *f.*, = τερεβινθίζουσα, *a turpentine-colored precious stone*, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 116.

† **tĕrĕbinthus,** i, *f.*, = τερέβινθος, *the terebinth* or *turpentine-tree:* Pistacia terebinthus, Linn.; Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54; 24, 6, 18, § 27; Verg. A. 10, 136.

tĕrĕbra, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form **tĕrĕbrum,** Hier. in Isa. 12, 44, 12 al.) [tero]. **I.** *An instrument for boring, a borer, an auger, gimlet*, Cato, R. R. 41, 3; Col. 4, 29, 15 sq.; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; 17, 15, 25, § 116; 37, 13, 76, § 200.—**II.** As a surgical

instrument, *a trephine*, Cels. 8, 3.—**III.** *A military engine for boring through walls in sieges*, Vitr. 10, 13, 7.

* **tĕrĕbrāmen**, inis, *n.* [terebro], *a hole bored*: furfuracea tinearum, Fulg. Myth. 2, 19.

tĕrĕbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a boring.* **I.** Lit., Col. 4, 29, 13; 5, 11, 12; id. Arb. 26.—**II.** Transf., concr., *a hole bored, a bore*, Vitr. 9, 9 *med.*; 10, 13.

* **tĕrĕbrātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a boring*, Scrib. Comp. 206.

tĕrĕbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [terebra], *to bore, bore through, perforate* (not in Cic.; syn. foro, perforo). **I.** Lit.: terebrâ vitem pertundito ... artitoque eâ quâ terebraveris, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: vites Gallicâ terebrâ, Col. 5, 9, 16: ossa (capitis), Liv. Ep. 52 *med.*: cavas uteri latebras, Verg. A. 2, 38: telo lumen acuto, id. ib. 3, 635: buxum per rara foramina, Ov. F. 6, 697: gemmâ terebratâ, Vitr. 9, 9: vitem in oblicum, Plin. 17, 18, 25, § 115; Col. 5, 9, 16: gryllus quoniam terram terebret, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 138.—**B.** Transf., *to bore out*: regustatum digito terebrare salinum Contentus perages, *to bore out* the salt-dish with the fingers; to hunt out the last grain, Pers. 5, 138.—**2.** *To bore, make by boring*: foramen, Vitr. 10, 16, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to insinuate one's self, to coax*, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 82; so perh. also, id. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. subscudes, p. 306 Müll.

tĕrĕbrum, i, v. terebra *init.*

† **tĕrēdo**, inis, *f.*, = τερηδών, *a worm* that gnaws wood, clothing, etc., *a wood fretter, moth*, Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220; Col. 4, 24, 6; Vitr. 5, 12; Ov. P. 1, 1, 69; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 197; 23, 7, 70, § 135; 28, 20, 81, § 264.

Tĕrēdon, ōnis, *f.*, *a town of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 145.

Tērēĭdes, ae, v. Tereus.

Terensis, is, *f.* (sc. dea) [tero], *the goddess that presides over threshing*, Arn. 4, p. 131.

Tĕrentiānus, v. Terentius, B.

Terentillus, a, *the name of a Roman* gens, e. g. C. Terentillus Arsa, *author of the* lex Terentilla, Liv. 3, 9 sq.

Tĕrentīnus, a, um, v. Terentus.

Tĕrentius, i, *m.*; **Tĕrentia**, ae, *f.*, *Terence, the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** P. Terentius Afer, *the celebrated comic poet, born at Carthage* A. U. C. 569, Cic. Fam. 13, 35, 1; Suet. Vit. Ter.—**2.** M. Terentius Varro, *a celebrated scholar, an elder contemporary and friend of Cicero*, Gell. 13, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 14, 49.—**3.** C. Terentius Varro, *Roman general at Cannae*, Liv. 22, 61.—In *fem.*, Terentia, *the wife of Cicero.*—Hence, **A. Tĕrentius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Terentius, Terentian*: Terentia et Cassia lex frumentaria, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 21, § 52.—**B. Tĕrentiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Terence, Terentian*: Chremes, i. e. *occurring in the poet Terence*, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 3; so, Phormio, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 56: Terentianus ipse se puniens, i. e. *the Heautontimoroumenos*, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 65: verbum, id. Lael. 24, 89: exercitus, *commanded by M. Terentius Varro*, Liv. 23, 32, 16.—**C. Tĕrentilla**, ae, *f. dim.* of Terentia, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 69.—**2.** Subst.: **Tĕrentiānus**, i, *m.*, *a proper name.* L. Terentianus Maurus, *a grammarian at the close of the first century after Christ, author of a metrical work.*

Tĕrentus or **-os**, i, *f.*, *a place at the extremity of the* Campus Martius, *on the Tiber, where the* Ludi Saeculares *were held*, Ov. F. 1, 501; Mart. 1, 70, 2; 4, 1, 8; 10, 63, 3; Fest. pp. 350 and 351 Müll.—Hence, **Tĕrentīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Terentus, Terentine*: ludi, i. e. *the secular games*, Varr. ap. Censor. de Die Nat. 17; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34: tribus, Cic. Planc. 17, 43; 22, 54; S. C. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5; Liv. 10, 9, 14: nuces, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 35 (al. Tarentinus).

tĕrēs, ĕtis, *adj.* [tero; cf. Gr. τέρην, tender], *rounded off, rounded, well-turned, round, smooth*, etc.: teres est in longitudine rotundatum, quales asseres natura ministrat, Fest. p. 363 Müll. (class.; syn. rotundus). **I.** Lit.: stipites, Caes. B. G. 7, 73: palus, C. ... 4, 33, 4: trunci arborum, Verg. A. 6, 207: oliva, id. E. 8, 16: virga, Ov. M. 2, 735: fusus, id. ib. 6, 22: hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: mucro, Verg. A. 7, 665: lapillus, Ov. M. 10, 260: (fundae) habena, Verg. A. 11, 579.—Of parts of the body: cervix, *round, slender*, Lucr. 1, 35; Verg. A. 8, 633; so, collum, Ov. M. 10, 113: brachiolum, Cat. 61, 181: surae, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21; Ov. M. 11, 80: membra, Suet. Caes. 45: digiti, Ov. A. A. 1, 622; hence, of the form: puer, Hor. Epod. 11, 28.—Of other objects: plagae, *tightly twisted, firmly woven*, Hor. C. 1, 1, 28: strophium, Cat. 64, 65: zona, Ov. F. 2, 320: gemma, Verg. A. 5, 313: iaspis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 40: catena, Luc. 3, 565: filum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 80: mitra, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 185: coma, *curling, curly*, Varr. ap. Non. 328, 12.—**II.** Trop., in gen., *smooth, polished, elegant*: (sapiens) teres atque rotundus, Hor. S. 2, 7, 86; imitated by Aus. Idyll. 16, 4: Atticorum aures teretes et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27: teretes aures intellegensque judicium, id. Opt. Gen. 4, 11: vox in disputationibus, *smooth, without impediment*, Quint. 11, 3, 64: oratio plena, sed tamen teres, *rounded off, polished*, Cic. de Or. 3, 52, 199: Ciceroni mollius teretiusque visum est, fretu scribere quam freto, Gell. 13, 20, 15.—*Sup.* and *adv.* seem not to occur.

Tereses, ium, *m.*, *a people of Spain*, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 14.

Tēreus, ĕi or ĕos, *m.*, = Τηρεύς. **I.** *A king of Thrace, husband of Procne, the sister of Philomela, whom he violated*, Hyg. Fab. 45; Ov. F. 2, 629; id. M. 6, 497; 6, 6?5; 6, 635; Mart. 14, 75, 1.—Hence, **Tērĕides**, ae, *m.*, *the offspring of Tereus*, i. e. *his son Itys*, Ov. Ib. 436.—**II.** *The name of a tragedy by Attius*, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 3; 16, 5, 1.

Tergedum, i, *n.*, *a town of Ethiopia*, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 184.

ter-gĕmĭnus, a, um, v. trigeminus.

ter-gĕnus, *adv.*, *of a threefold kind, threefold* (late Lat.): humana efficiunt habitacula tergenus artes, Aus. Idyll. 11, 43; 11, 49.

tergeo or less freq. **tergo**, si, sum, 2 or 3 (v. Neue, Formenl. 2, 423 sq.; *part. perf.* tertus, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 7 and 8), *v. a.* [for stergo; akin to stringo; Gr. στραγγεύω, to twist], *to rub off, wipe off, wipe dry, wipe clean, cleanse.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. verro): numquam concessavimus Lavari aut fricari aut tergeri aut ornari, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 10: mantelium, ubi manus terguntur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 85 Müll.; so, frontem sudario, Quint. 6, 3, 60: nares in adversum, id. 11, 3, 121: fossas, *to dry*, Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Col. 2, 21, 3: aequatam (mensam) mentae tersere virentes, Ov. M. 8, 663: pars leves clipeos et spicula lucida tergent, *rub off, polish, burnish*, Verg. A. 7, 626: arma, Liv. 26, 51, 4: leve argentum, vasa aspera, Juv. 14, 62: manuque simul velut lacrimantia tersit Lumina, Ov. M. 13, 132: oculos pedibus, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 258.—Poet.: aridus unde aures terget sonus ille, *grates upon*, Lucr. 6, 119: nubila caeli (Aurora), *to scatter*, Sil. 16, 136: tergere palatum, *to tickle the palate*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 24.—*Absol.*: qui tractant ista, qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, * Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37: SI QVIS TERGERE ORNARE REFICERE VOLET (sc. aram), Inscr. Orell. 2489.—**II.** Trop. (very rare): librum, i. e. *to improve, amend*, Mart. 6, 1, 3: scelus, *to expiate*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 907.—Hence, **tersus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *wiped off*, i. e. *clean, neat* (not in Cic.). **A.** Lit.: (mulier) lauta, tersa, ornata, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 4; cf. id. Ps. 1, 2, 31; cf.: alii sunt circumtonsi et tersi atque unctuli, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8: plantae, Ov. M. 2, 736: tersum diem pro sereno dictum ab antiquis, Fest. p. 363 Müll.—**B.** Trop., *pure, correct, nice, neat, terse*: judicium acre tersumque, Quint. 12, 10, 20: tersum ac limatum esse oportet quod libris dedicatur, id. 12, 10, 50: elegiae tersus atque elegans auctor, id. 10, 1, 93; cf. in *comp.*: multo est tersior ac purus magis (Horatius), id. 10, 1, 94: opus tersum, molle, jucundum, Plin. Ep. 9, 22, 2; so, praefationes tersae, graciles, dulces, id. ib. 2, 3, 1.—*Sup.*: vir in judicio litterarum tersissimus, Stat. S. 2 praef.—No *adv.*

Tergeste, is, *n.*, *the northernmost town on the coast of Istria*, the mod. *Trieste*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Vell. 2, 110, 4.—Called also **Tergestum**, Mel. 2, 3, 13.—Hence, **Tergestīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tergeste, Tergestine*: sinus, the mod. *Golfo di Trieste*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127.—*Plur. subst.*: **Tergestīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tergeste, the Tergestines*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24.

* **tergilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [tergum], *the skin, sward*, or *rind of pork*, Apic. 4, 3; cf.: tergilla sive tergillum φορίνη, χοίρου δέρμα, Gloss. Philox.

tergīnum, i, *n.* [id.], *a hide, raw-hide*, as a scourge, Lucil. ap. Non. 414, 9: vostrum durius tergum erit quam terginum hoc meum'st, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 19.

tergiversanter, *adv.*, v. tergiversor *fin.*

tergiversātio, ōnis, *f.* [tergiversor], *a declining, refusing; a shift, subterfuge, tergiversation*: quid ergo erat morae et tergiversationis, Cic. Mil. 20, 54: tergiversationem istam probo, id. Att. 10, 7, 1; Auct. B. Afr. 8, 4.—In *plur.*, Front. Aquaed. 5.

tergiversātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who delays, declines*, o[r] *hangs back, a boggler, laggard* (post-class.), Gell. 11, 7, 9; Arn. 7, 247; cf. Isid. 10, 271.

tergiversātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shuffling, evasive* (late Lat.): defensio, Aug. Gest. c. Emer. 11.

tergi-ver[so]r, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [tergum], *to turn one's back*; hence, *to decline, refuse; to boggle, shuffle, seek a shift* or *evasion; to shift, tergiversate* (a favorite word of Cicero; otherwise rare): itaque eam tergiversari non sinent secumque rapient, Cic. Tusc. 5, 28, 81: an cuncter et tergiverser, ut ... me dem, qui, etc., id. Att. 7, 12, 3: quid taces? quid dissimulas? quid tergiversaris? id. Planc. 19, 48: hunc aestuantem et tergiversantem judicio ille persequitur, id. Fl. 20, 47: Fannius invitus et huc atque illuc tergiversans, id. Rosc. Com. 13, 37; id. Att. 16, 5, 3: quid tergiversamur? id. Tusc. 3, 18, 41: in his tribus generibus non incallide tergiversantur, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: non est locus ad tergiversandum, id. Att. 7, 1, 4: consules ipsos tergiversari, Liv. 2, 23, 13: movebant consulem haec, sed tergiversari res cogebat, id. 2, 27, 8: accusatores aut calumniantur aut praevaricantur aut tergiversantur ... Tergiversari, in universum ab accusatione desistere, Dig. 48, 16, 1.—Hence, **tergiversanter**, *adv.*, *backwardly, reluctantly*: pugnam inire, Vell. 1, 9, 3.

tergo, ĕre, v. tergeo.

* **tergŏro**, āre, *v. a.* [tergus], *to cover, cover over* with any thing: sues luto se tergorantes, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.

tergum, i (poet. and in post-Aug. prose also **tergus**, ŏris), *n.* (*masc.*: familiarem tergum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 53; cf. Non. 227, 23) [cf. Gr. τράχηλος, neck; perh. root τρέχω, to run], *the back* of men or beasts (syn. dorsum). **I.** Lit. (α) Form tergum: dabitur pol supplicium mihi de tergo vestro, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75: vae illis virgis miseris quae hodie in tergo morientur meo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 117: manibus ad tergum rejectis, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 3: boum terga, id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; cf.: tergo poenas pendere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: tergo ac capite puniri, Liv. 3, 55, 14.—Of cranes: easque in tergo praevolantium Colla reponunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125.—Of the dolphin, Ov. F. 2, 113.—Of the crocodile: ejus terga cataphracta, Amm. 22, 15, 16.—(β) Form tergus: aurea quam molli tergore vexit ovis, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 6: ut equa facilem sui tergoris ascensum praebeat, Col. 6, 37, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The back* or *hinder part, the back, rear.* **1.** Esp. in the phrases terga vertere or dare, *to turn the back*; pregn., for *to take to flight, to flee*: omnes hostes terga verterunt; neque prius fugere destiterunt, quam, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 53; so, terga vertere, id. ib. 3, 19; 3, 21; id. B. C. 3, 63; and even of a single person: terga vertit, Sen. Ep. 22, 7: qui plures simul terga dederant, etc., Liv. 22, 29, 5: terga dare, id. 36, 38, 4: inter duas acies Etrusci, cum in vicem his atque illis terga darent, id. 2, 51, 9; Ov. M. 13, 224: terga fugae praebere, id. ib. 10, 706: terga praestare (fugae), Tac. Agr. 37; Juv. 15, 75.—Trop.: jam felicior aetas Terga dedit, tremuloque gradu venit aegra senectus, Ov. M. 14, 143.—**2.** In gen.: inflexo mox dare terga genu, i. e. *yield to the burden*, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 6: praebere Phoebo

terga, *to sun itself*, Ov. M. 4, 715: concurrit ex insidiis versisque in Lucretium Etruscis terga caedit, *the rear*, Liv. 2, 11, 9; Flor. 4, 12, 7: terga Parthorum dicam, *the flight*, Ov. A. A. 1, 209: terga collis, Liv. 25, 15, 12; cf.: terga vincentium, Tac. Agr. 37: summi plena jam margine libri Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes, *written on the back*, Juv. 1, 6: retro atque a tergo, *behind one*, Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf.: a tergo, a fronte, a lateribus tenebitur, id. Phil. 3, 13, 32: ut a tergo Milonem adorirentur, *behind*, id. Mil. 10, 29; 21, 56; id. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 98: tumultum hostilem a tergo accepit, Sall. J. 58, 4; Caes. B G 7, 87; Curt. 3, 1, 19; 3, 8, 27; 8, 5, 1: post tergum hostium legionem ostenderunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: ne nostros post tergum adorirentur, id. B. C. 3, 44: Germani post tergum clamore audito, id. B. G. 4, 15: post tergum hostem relinquere, id. ib. 4, 22: qui jam post terga reliquit Sexaginta annos, *has left behind him, has passed*, Juv. 13, 16: omnia jam diutino bello exhausta post tergum sunt, Curt. 4, 14, 11: omnia, quae post tergum erant, strata, id. 3, 10, 7: tot amnibus montibusque post tergum objectis, id. 4, 13, 7.—**B.** *The back* of any thing spread out horizontally, as land or water, i. e. *the surface* (poet.): proscisso quae suscitat aequore terga, Verg. G. 1, 97: crassa, id. ib. 2, 236: amnis, Ov. P. 1, 2, 82; Claud. B. G. 338; Luc. 5, 564; 9, 341.—**C.** (Pars pro toto.) *The body* of an animal (poet.). (α) Form tergum: (serpens) Squamea convolvens sublato pectore terga, Verg. G. 3, 426; so of a serpent, id. A. 2, 208; Petr 89; of Cerberus, Verg. A. 6, 422: horrentia centum Terga suum, i. e. *a hundred head of swine*, id. ib. 1, 635: nigrantis terga juvencos. id. ib. 6, 243: perpetui tergo bovis, id. ib. 8, 183.—(β) Form tergus: resecat de tergore (suis) partem, *of a chine of bacon*, Ov. M. 8, 649: diviso tergore (juvenci), Phaedr. 2, 1, 11: squalenti tergore serpens, Sil. 3, 209.—**D.** *The covering of the back, the skin, hide, leather*, etc. (in this signif. tergus freq. occurs; syn.: pellis, corium). (α) Form tergum: taurino quantum possent circumdare tergo, *ox-hide*, Verg. A. 1, 368: ferre novae nares taurorum terga recusant, Ov. A. A. 2, 655.—(β) Form tergus: tergora deripiunt costis et viscera nudant, Verg. A. 1, 211; so Cels. 7, 25, 1; 8, 1 *med.*: durissimum dorso tergus, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 30; cf. id. 9, 35, 53, § 105; Col. 7, 4 *fin.*—**2.** Transf., *a thing made of hide* or *leather*. (α) Form tergum: venti bovis inclusi tergo, i. e. *in a bag made of a bull's hide*, Ov. M. 14, 225; 15, 305: et feriunt molles taurea terga manus, i. e. *tymbals*, id. F. 4, 342; so id. ib. 4, 212: Idae terga, Stat. Th. 8, 221: pulsant terga, id. Achill. 2, 154: rupit Terga novena boum, i. e. *the nine thicknesses of bull's hide*, Ov. M. 12, 97: tergum Sulmonis, Verg. A. 9, 412; 10, 482; 10, 718; hence even: per linea terga (scuti), id. ib. 10, 784 (v. the passage in connection): duroque intendere bracchia tergo, i. e. cestus, id. ib. 5, 403; so id. ib. 5, 419.—(β) Form tergus: gestasset laevâ taurorum tergora septem, *a shield covered with seven layers of hide*, Ov. M. 13, 347: Martis tergus Geticum, Mart. 7, 2, 2.

tergus, ŏris, v. tergum.

Tĕrīna, ae, *f.*, *a town in the Bruttian territory*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72; Liv. 8, 24.—Hence, **Tĕrīnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Terina*: sinus, *the Gulf of Santa Eufemia*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 72: Elysius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 115.

ter-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum], *thrice bound together, threefold*: milia, *three thousand*, Aus. Ep. 8, 11: caput, App. M. 6, p. 181, 5.

termen, inis, v. terminus *init.*

termentum, i, *n.*: termentum pro eo, quod nunc dicitur detrimentum, utitur Plautus in Bacchidibus (4, 9, 5), Fest. p. 363 Müll.; cf. Plaut. l. l. Ritschl.

1. termĕs, itis, *m.* [tero], *a bough cut off* from the olive-tree, Hor. Epod. 16, 45; of the palm-tree, Gell. 3, 9, 9: inculto termite, Grat. Cyn. 20; cf.: termes ramus desectus ex arbore nec foliis repletus, ac nimis glaber, Fest. p. 367 Müll.

2. termes, v tarmes.

3. Termes, ĕtis, *f.*, = Τέρμες, *a town in Spain*, now *Lerma*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; Flor. 3, 22 *fin.*—Hence, **Termestīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Termes*, Tac. A. 4, 45.—*Subst.*: **Termestīni**, ōrum, *m. plur.*, *the inhabitants of Termes*, Epit. Liv. 54 Drak.—**II.** *A town in Ionia*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 118.

Termessus, i, *f.*, = Τερμησσός, *a town in Pisidia*, now *Karabunar Kini*, Liv. 38, 15.—Hence, **Termessenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Termessus*, Liv. l. l.

termĭnālis, e, *adj.* [terminus]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to boundaries, boundary-, terminal*: pali, Tert. Jejun. 11 *fin.*: lapides, Amm. 18, 2, 15: arbores, Paul. Sent. 5, 22, 2: plagarum terminalium accolae, Amm. 31, 10, 3.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.*: **Termĭnālia**, ium, *n.*, *the festival of Terminus* (the god of boundaries), held on the 23d of Feb., Varr. L. L. 6, § 13 Müll.; Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.; Cic. Att. 6, 1, 1; id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Liv. 43, 11, 13; 45, 44, 3; Hor. Epod. 2, 59; Macr. S. 1, 13; Lact. Mort. Persec. 12.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the end, final, concluding*: sententia, *final decision*, Cod. Just. 4, 31, 14: tuba, *announcing the conclusion of the play*, App. M. 10, p. 253, 22: o (littera), i. e. *at the end of the word*, Prisc. p. 1010 P.

termĭnātē, *adv.*, v. termino *fin.*

termĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [termino], *a bounding, fixing of bounds* or *limits*. **I.** Lit., Inscr. Grut. 197, 5; 198, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a fixing, determining* (Ciceronian): quorum (verborum) descriptus ordo aliâs aliâ terminatione concluditur, *arrangement*, Cic. Or. 59, 200: poëtica et versus inventus est terminatione aurium, *determination, decision*, id. ib. 53, 178: exposita terminatio rerum expetendarum, cur, etc., id. Fin. 5, 10, 27.

termĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who limits, sets bounds*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11.

† **termĭnātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a boundary, limit*, Lex ap. Front. Aquaed. 129.

termĭno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [terminus], *to set bounds to, mark off by boundaries, to bound, limit* (class.; syn.: finio, definio). **I.** Lit.: terra mare et contra mare terras terminat omnes, Lucr. 1, 1000: fines, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; cf.: quorum alter fines vestri imperii non terrae sed caeli regionibus terminaret, id. Cat. 3, 11, 26: locus, quem oleae terminabant, id. Caecin. 8, 22: quo (lituo) regiones vineae terminavit, id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: fana, Liv. 5, 50, 2: stomachus palato extremo atque intimo terminatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135: pars prior (togae) mediis cruribus optime terminatur, Quint. 11, 3, 139 et saep.: agrum publicum a privato, Liv. 42, 1, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3260.—*Absol.*: (praetores) terminari jussi, quâ ulterior citeriorve provincia servaretur, Liv. 32, 28, 11: famam qui terminet astris, Verg. A. 1, 287.—**II.** Trop., *to limit, set limits to; to circumscribe, fix, define, determine*: isdem finibus gloriam, quibus vitam, Cic. Sen. 23, 82: quibus regionibus vitae spatium circumscriptum est, eisdem omnes cogitationes suas terminare, id. Arch. 11, 29: spem possessionum Janiculo et Alpibus, id. Mil. 27, 74: sonos vocis paucis litterarum notis, id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62: quod ipsa natura divitias, quibus contenta sit et parabiles et terminatas habet, id. Fin. 1, 13, 46; cf.: victu atque cultu terminatur pecuniae modus, id. Par. 6, 3, 50: modum magnitudinis et diuturnitatis, id. Tusc. 2, 19, 45: qui (Epicurus) bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore, id. Off. 3, 33, 117: summam voluptatem omnis privatione doloris, id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: ea (lingua) vocem fingit et terminat, id. N. D. 2, 59, 149: ut subjectos campos terminare oculis haud facile queas, i. e. *reach the limits*, Liv. 32, 4, 4: gloriam tantam futuram, ut terminari nullo tempore oblivione possit, Just. 22, 5, 12: prooemia intra quattuor sensus, Quint. 4, 1, 62.—**B.** Transf., *to set bounds to, to close, finish, end, terminate*: sententiam numerose, Cic. Or. 59, 199: clausulas longa syllaba, id. de Or. 3, 47, 183; cf.: ut pariter extrema terminentur, id. Or. 12, 38: ut, unde est orsa, in eo terminetur oratio, id. Marcell. 11, 33: si, ut Maecenas, etc., dicerentur, genitivo casu non e litterâ sed tis syllabâ terminarentur, Quint. 1, 5, 62: jam imperio annuo terminato, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 4: si negotium terminatum est, Dig. 47, 2, 58: rem judicio, ib. 50, 16, 230: litem, ib. 42, 1, 40.—Hence, *adv.*: **termĭnātē**, *with limits*, Auct. Cas. Lit. Goes. p. 243.

termĭnus, i, *m.* (collat. form **termo**, ōnis, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll., or Ann. v. 470 and 471 Vahl.; and **termen**, inis, *n.*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; so, IB TERMINA DVO STANT, Inscr. Orell. 3121) [Sanscr. root tar-, overcome; tīram, shore, edge; Gr. τέρμα, goal; τέρμων, border; cf. trans, in-trare], *a boundary-line, boundary, bound, limit* (syn.: finis, limes, meta). **I.** Lit., of local boundaries: contentio de terminis, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: agrorum, Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 8; Hor. C. 2, 18, 24: templi, Liv. 45, 5, 7: urbis, Tac A. 12, 23; 12, 24 *fin.*: possessionum, Cic. Mil. 27, 74: vicinitatis, id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: Alexandria, in terminis Africae et Aegypti condita, Just. 21, 6, 3.—Comically, = membrum virile, Pompon. ap. Non. 146, 24 (Com. Fragm. v. 126 Rib.).—Hence, **B.** Personified: **Termĭnus**, *the deity presiding over boundaries*, Ov. F. 2, 639 sq.; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 22; Liv. 1, 55, 3; 5, 54, 7; Hor. C. S. 27; Lact. 1, 20, 38; Fest. p. 368; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 448.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a bound, limit, end, term*: constituendi sunt, qui sint in amicitiâ fines, ut quasi termini diligendi, Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf.: certos mihi fines terminosque constituam, id. Quint. 10, 35: oratoris facultatem non illius artis terminis, sed ingeni sui finibus describere, id. de Or. 1, 49, 214: contentionum, id. Fam. 6, 22, 2: nullis terminis circumscribere aut definire jus suum, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70: Pompeius, cujus res gestae atque virtutes isdem quibus solis cursus regionibus ac terminis continentur, id. Cat. 4, 10, 21: omnium aetatum certus est terminus, senectutis autem nullus est certus terminus, id. Sen. 20, 72: vitae, id. Rab. Perd. 10, 29: pangere terminos, id. Leg. 1, 21, 56: termini egestatis, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: hos terminos dignitati statuo, Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 3.

* **termĭtĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [termes], *of* or *belonging to an olive-branch*: ramus, *an olive-branch*, Grat. Cyn. 446.

termo, ōnis, v. terminus *init.*

ternārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [terni], *containing* or *consisting of three, ternary*. **I.** *Adj.*: scrobes, i. e. *of three feet*, Col. 11, 2, 28: numerus, Aus. Idyll. 11 praef.—**II.** *Subst.*: **ternārĭus**, ii, *m.*, for triens, *a third of an as*, Pelag. Vet. 16.

terni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [ter]. **I.** Lit., *three each*: ea partes habet novem discretas, ter ternas, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 12; so, terni ter cyathi, Hor. C. 3, 19, 14: ut in jugera singula ternis medimnis decidere liceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 114; so id. Balb. 21, 48; Caes. B. G. 3, 15 al.: ternae sunt utriusque partes, Cic. Or. 60, 201: muneraque in naves ternos optare juvencos, Verg. A. 5, 247: ternûm pedum longitudo, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 103: ternûm digitorum, id. 20, 17, 73, § 190: cubitorum, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66; also, intervallo ternorum pedum, id. 16, 36, 67, § 173: pariunt terna ova, Col. 8, 14, 5.—In *sing.*: terno consurgunt ordine remi, Verg. A. 5, 120: te Gratia terna afflavit, i. e. *the three Graces*, Claud. Laud. Seren. 88.—**II.** Transf., for tres, *three*: quid ternas (litteras)? Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 33: tres equitum numero turmae ternique vagantur Ductores, Verg. A. 5, 560: saecula, Tib. 4, 1, 112: terna guttura monstri, Ov. M. 10, 22: immane est vitium, dare milia terna macello, Hor. S. 2, 4, 76: ter terna, quae sunt novem, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6.

* **terni-dēni**, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.*, *thirteen each*: ternadena ova subicito aestate totâ, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231.

ternĭo, ōnis, *m.* [terni], *the number three, a ternion*, τριάς, Gell. 1, 20, 6; Mart. Cap. 7, § 775; Isid. Orig. 18, 65.

* **ter-nox**, noctis, *f.*, *a threefold night*: Herculea, *in which Hercules was begotten*, Stat. Th. 12, 301.

ternus, a, um, v. terni.

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, 3 (*perf.* terii, acc. to Charis. p. 220 P.; *perf.* sync. tristi, Cat. 66, 30), *v. a.* [root ter; Gr. τείρω, τρύω, τρίβω, to rub; cf. Lat. tribulare, triticum; akin to τέρην, tender, Lat. teres], *to rub, rub to pieces; to bruise, grind, bray, triturate* (syn.: frico, tundo, pinso). **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** In gen.: num me illuc ducis, ubi lapis lapidem terit? (i. e. *into a mill*), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 16: lacrimulam oculos terendo vix vi exprimere, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 23: teritur lignum ligno ignemque concipit attritu, Plin. 16, 40, 77, § 208: sed nihil hederâ praestantius quae

teritur, lauro quae terat, id. ib.: aliquid in mortario, id. 34, 10, 22, § 104: aliquid in farinam, id. 34, 18, 50, § 170: bacam trapetis, Verg. G. 2, 519: unguibus herbas, Ov. M. 9, 655: dentes in stipite, id. ib. 8, 369: lumina manu, Cat. 66, 30: sucina trita redolent, Mart. 3, 64, 5: piper, Petr. 74: Appia trita rotis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 44: cibum in ventre, i. e. *to digest*, Cels. 1 praef. *med.* — Poet.: labellum calamo, i. e. *to rub one's lip* (in playing), Verg. E. 2, 34: calcemque terit jam calce Diores, *treads upon*, id. A. 5, 324: crystalla labris, Mart. 9, 23, 7. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To rub* grain from the ears *by treading, to tread out, thresh:* frumentum, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 5: milia frumenti tua triverit area centum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 45: area dum messes teret, Tib. 1, 5, 22: teret area culmos, Verg. G. 1, 192; cf.: ut patria careo, bis frugibus area trita est, i. e. *it has twice been harvest-time*, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 19. — **2.** *To cleanse* or *beautify by rubbing, to smooth, furbish, burnish, polish, sharpen* (syn.: polio, acuo): oculos, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 103: crura mordaci pumice, Ov. A. A. 1, 506: hinc radios trivere rotis, *smoothed, turned*, Verg. G. 2, 444: vitrum torno, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 193: catillum manibus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 90: tritus cimice lectus, Mart. 11, 33, 1. — **3.** *To lessen by rubbing, to rub away; to wear away by use, wear out:* (navem) ligneam, saepe tritam, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 52: hoc (tempus) rigidas silices, hoc adamanta terit, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 14: ferrum, *to dull*, id. M. 12, 167: mucronem rubigine silicem liquore, Prop. 2, 25 (3, 20), 15: trita labore colla, Ov. M. 15, 124: trita subucula, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 96: trita vestis, id. ib. 1, 19, 38: librum, i. e. *to read often*, Mart. 8, 3, 4; 11, 3, 4; cf.: quid haberet, Quod legeret tereretque viritim publicus usus? Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92: pocula labris patrum trita, Mart. 11, 12, 3: ut illum di terant, qui primum olitor caepam protulit, *crush, annihilate*, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 681 P. — **4.** Of persons, *pass.*, *to be employed in, occupied with:* nos qui in foro verisque litibus terimur, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 5: litibus, id. ib. 10, 12, 3. — **5.** *To tread often, to visit, frequent* a way or place (cf.: calco, calcito): angustum formica terens iter, Verg. G. 1, 380: iter propositum, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 14: Appiam mannis, Hor. Epod. 4, 14: viam, Ov. A. A. 1, 52; Lucr. 1, 927: via trita pede, Tib. 4, 13, 10: ambulator porticum terit, Mart. 2, 11, 2: limina, id. 10, 10, 2: mea nocturnis trita fenestra dolis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 16: nec jam clarissimorum virorum receptacula habitatore servo teruntur, Plin. Pan. 50, 3: flavaeque terens querceta Maricae Liris, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr 259. — **6.** In mal. part.: Bojus est, Bojam terit, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108; so Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 30; Petr. 87. — **II.** Trop. (freq. in good prose). **A.** *To wear away, use up*, i. e. *to pass, spend* time; usu. *to waste, spend in dissipation*, etc. (syn.: absumo, consumo): teritur dies, Plaut. Truc. 5, 20: diem sermone terere segnities merast, id. Trin. 3, 3, 67: naves diem trivere, Liv. 37, 27, 8: tempus in convivio luxuque, id. 1, 57, 9: tempus ibi in secreto, id. 26, 19, 5: omnem aetatem in his discendis rebus, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 123: teretur interea tempus, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: jam alteram aetatem bellis civilibus, Hor. Epod. 16, 1: omne aevum ferro, Verg. A. 9, 609: spe otia, id. ib. 4, 271: otium conviviis comissationibusque inter se, Liv. 1, 57, 5. — **B.** *To expend, employ* (late Lat.): qui operam teri frustra, Amm. 27, 12, 12. — **C.** *To exert greatly, exhaust*: ne in opere longinquo sese tererent, Liv 6, 8, 10: ut in armis terant plebem, id. 6, 27, 7. — **D.** Of language, *to wear out by use*, i. e. *to render common, commonplace*, or *trite* (in *verb finit.* very rare, but freq. as a *P. a.*): jam hoc verbum satis hesterno sermone trivimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 6, 18: quae (nomina) nunc consuetudo diurna trivit, id. Fin. 3, 4, 15. — * **E.** *To tread under foot*, i. e. *to injure, violate* a thing: jurata deorum majestas teritur, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 228. — Hence, *P. a.:* **trītus,** a, um. **A.** Prop. of a road or way, *oft-trodden, beaten, frequented, common:* iter, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: via, id. Brut. 81, 281: quadrijugi spatium, Ov. M. 2, 167. — *Sup.:* tritissima quaeque via, Sen. Vit. Beat. 1, 2. — **B.** Fig. **1.** *Practised, expert:* tritas aures habere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4; so id. Brut. 32, 124. — *Comp.:* tritiores manūs ad aedificandum perficere, Vitr. 2, 1, 6. — **2.** Of language, *used often* or *much, familiar, common, commonplace, trite:* quid in Graeco sermone tam tritum atque celebratum est, quam, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 65: nomen minus tritum sermone nostro, id. Rep. 2, 29, 52: ex quo illud: summum jus summâ injuriâ factum est jam tritum sermone proverbium, id. Off. 1, 10, 33. — *Comp.:* faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum ac tritius, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27: compedes, quas induere aureas mos tritior vetat, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 152.

Terpsĭchŏrē, ēs, *f.*, = Τερψιχόρη, *the Muse of dancing*, Aus. Idyll. 20, 5; hence, in gen., for *Muse, poetry:* Terpsichoren odit, Juv. 7, 35; Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

terra (archaic **tera,** Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 21), ae (*gen.* terras, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P.: terraï, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 7 ib. (Ann. v. 479 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 212; 1, 251; 2, 1063; 3, 989 et saep.), *f.* [perh. Sanscr. root tarsh-, to be dry, thirsty; Lat. torreo, torris; Germ Durst; Engl. thirst; prop. the dry land], *the earth*, opp. to the heavens, the sea, the air, etc.; *land, ground, soil* (cf.: tellus, solum). **I.** In gen.: principio terra universa cernatur, locata in mediâ sede mundi, solida et globosa et undique ipsa in sese nutibus suis conglobata, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: terra in medio mundo sita, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: hunc statum esse hujus totius mundi atque naturae, rotundum ut caelum, terra ut media sit, eaque suâ vi nutuque teneatur, id. de Or. 3, 45, 178: umbra terrae, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: terrae motus, *earthquakes*, id. Div. 1, 18, 35; 1, 35, 78; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 1 sqq.; Curt. 4, 4 *fin.*; Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 191 sq.: res invectae ex terrâ, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10: terra continens adventus hostium denuntiat, id. ib. 2, 3, 6: Massilia fere ex tribus oppidi partibus mari alluitur: reliqua quarta est, quae aditum habeat a terrâ, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: cui parti (insulae) nulla est objecta terra, id. B. G. 5, 13: iter terrâ petere, Cic. Planc. 40, 96; cf.: ipse terrâ eodem pergit, Liv. 31, 16, 3: esse in terrâ atque in tuto loco, *on solid ground*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 87: ex magnâ jactatione terram videns, Cic. Mur. 2, 4: terrâ marique, *by land and by water* (very freq.), id. Att. 9, 1, 3; id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 56; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Sall. C. 13, 3; cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 120: insidiae terrâ marique factae, id. Verr. 1, 2, 3; the form et terrâ et mari is also class., id. ib. 2, 2, 39, § 96 (B. and K. bracket the first et); 2, 5, 50, § 131; id. Mur. 15, 33; Liv. 37, 29, 5; Nep. Hann. 10, 2; id. Ham. 1, 2; id. Alcib. 1, 2; Sen. Ep. 60, 2; 101, 4; for which also: bellum terrâ et mari comparat, id. Att. 10, 4, 3: terrâ ac mari, id. Verr. 2, 2, 2, § 4: marique terrâque usque quâque quaeritat, Plaut. Poen. prol. 105: aut terrâ aut mari, id. Ps. 1, 3, 83: mari atque terrâ, Sall. C. 53, 2: mari ac terrâ, Flor. 2, 8, 11: mari terrâque, Liv. 37, 11, 9; 37, 52, 3: natura sic ab his investigata est, ut nulla pars caelo, mari, terrâ (ut poëtice loquar) praetermissa sit, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 9: eorum, quae gignuntur e terrâ, stirpes et stabilitatem dant iis, quae sustinent, et ex terrâ sucum trahunt, etc., id. N. D. 2, 47, 120: num qui nummi exciderunt, ere, tibi, quod sic terram obtuere? Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 17: tollere saxa de terrâ, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: tam crebri ad terram accidebant, quam pira, Plaut. Poen. 2, 38; so, ad terram, id. Capt. 4, 2, 17; id. Pers. 2, 4, 22; id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: aliquem in terram statuere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 18: ne quid in terram defluat, Cic. Lael. 16, 58: penitus terrae defigitur arbos, Verg. G. 2, 290; so, terrae (*dat.*), id. ib. 2, 318; id. A. 11, 87; Ov. M. 2, 347; Liv. 5, 51, 3; Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 133 al.: sub terris si jura deum, *in the infernal regions*, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 39; cf.: mei sub terras ibit imago, Verg. A. 4, 654: genera terrae, *kinds of earth*, Plin. 35, 16, 53, § 191: Samia terra, *Samian pottery clay*, id. 28, 12, 53, § 194: terrae filius, *son of earth*, i. e. *human being*, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 4: terrâ orti, *natives of the soil, aborigines, autochthones*, Quint. 3, 7, 26: cum aquam terramque ab Lacedaemoniis petierunt, *water and earth* (as a token of subjection), Liv. 35, 17, 7: terram edere, Cels. 2, 7, 7. — **B.** Personified, Terra, *the Earth*, as a goddess; usu. called Tellus, Magna Mater, Ceres, Cybele, etc.: jam si est Ceres a gerendo, Terra ipsa dea est et ita habetur: quae est enim alia Tellus? Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 52; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 5; Ov. F. 6, 299; 6, 460; Hyg. Fab. 55; 140; 152; Naev. 2, 16; Suet. Tib. 75. — **II.** In partic., *a land, country, region, territory* (cf.: regio, plaga, tractus): Laurentis terra, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 762 P. (Ann. v. 35 Vahl.): terra erilis patria, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 2; cf.: in nostrâ terrâ in Apuliâ, id. Cas. prol. 72: tua, id. Men. 2, 1, 4: mea, Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 128: in hac terrâ, Cic. Lael. 4, 13: in eâ terrâ (sc. Sicilia), id. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terra Gallia, Caes. B. G. 1, 30: terra Italia, Liv. 25, 7, 4 Drak. *N. cr.*; 29, 10, 5; 30, 32, 6; 38, 47, 6; 39, 17, 2; 42, 29, 1: Africa, id. 29, 23, 10: Hispania, id. 38, 58, 5: Pharsalia, id. 33, 6, 11. — In *plur.:* in quascumque terras, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9: eae terrae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: qui terras incolunt eas, in quibus, etc., id. N. D. 2, 16, 42: abire in aliquas terras, id. Cat. 1, 8, 20: (Cimbri) alias terras petierunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 et saep. — Esp., terrae, *the earth, the world:* pecunia tanta, quanta est in terris, *in the whole earth, in the world*, Cic. Agr. 2, 23, 62: quid erat in terris, ubi, etc., id. Phil. 2, 19, 48; 2, 20, 50; 2, 23, 57; id. Cael. 5, 12: ruberes Viveret in terris te si quis avarior, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157; Sen. Prov. 2, 9; so, aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat, Verg. G. 2, 538: terrarum cura, id. ib. 1, 26. — Ante-class., also in terrâ, *in the world:* quibus nunc in terrâ melius est? Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 100: scelestiorem in terrâ nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8; id. Mil. 1, 1, 52; 2, 3, 42; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 51; id. Aul. 5, 9, 12; id. Curc. 1, 2, 51. — Hence also the phrase orbis terrarum, *the world, the whole world, all nations:* quae orbem terrarum implevere famâ, Plin. 36, 36, 13, § 76: Graecia in toto orbe terrarum potentissima, id. 18, 7, 12, § 65: cujus tres testes essent totum orbem terrarum nostro imperio teneri, Cic. Balb. 6, 16; but freq. also orbis terrarum, *the world*, i. e. *the empire of Rome:* orbis terrarum gentiumque omnium, id. Agr. 2, 13, 33; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 36, 103; while orbis terrae, *the globe, the earth, the world*, id. Phil. 13, 15, 30; id. Fam. 5, 7, 3; id. Fl. 41, 103; id. Agr. 1, 1, 2; but also with ref. to the Roman dominion, id. de Or. 3, 32, 131; id. Sull. 11, 33; id. Dom. 42, 110; id. Phil. 8, 3, 10; id. Off. 2, 8, 27; id. Cat. 1, 1, 3; cf. of the Senate: publicum orbis terrae consilium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4; id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. Phil. 3, 14, 34; 4, 6, 14; 7, 7, 19; v. orbis: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, certum est persequi, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 18: ubi terrarum esses, ne suspicabar quidem, *in what country*, or *where in the world*, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4, so, ubi terrarum, id. Rab. Post. 13, 37: ubicumque terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143; id. Phil. 2, 44, 113.

Terrăcīna, Terrăcīnensis, v. Tarracina.

* **terrālis herba,** *a plant, also called* sisymbrium, *water-cresses*, App. Herb. 105.

terrēnus, a, um, *adj.* [terra]. **I.** *Consisting of earth, earthy, earthen* (class.). **A.** *Adj.:* tumulus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: agger, Verg. A. 11, 850; Suet. Calig. 19: colles, Liv. 38, 20, 1: campus, id. 33, 17, 8: fornax, Ov. M. 7, 107: via, Dig. 43, 11, 1: vasa, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160 et saep. — Hence, **B.** *Subst.:* **terrēnum,** i, *n.*, *land, ground*, Liv. 23, 19, 14; Col. 2, 2, 1; 3, 11, 8; Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 164. — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to the globe* or *to the earth, earthly, terrestrial, terrene* (class.): terrena concretaque corpora, Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 47: corpora nostra terreno principiorum genere confecta, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: terrena et umida, id. ib. 1, 17, 40; cf.: marini terrenique umores, id. N. D. 2, 16, 43: bestiarum terrenae sunt aliae, partim aquatiles, *that live on land, land-animals*, id. ib. 1, 37, 103: de perturbationibus caelestibus et maritimis et terrenis non possumus dicere, id. ib. 3, 7, 16. — *Absol.:* ut aqua piscibus, ut sicca terrenis convenit, Quint. 12, 11, 13: iter, *a land-journey*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; 6, 17, 19, § 52. — Poet.: eques Bellerophon, *earthly, mortal*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 27: numina, *that dwell in the earth, earthly, terrene*, Ov. M. 7, 248. — Hence, *earthly* (eccl. Lat.; opp. caelestis): honores terrenos promittit, ut caelestes adimat, Cypr. de Zelo et Liv. 2: terrena ac fragilia haec bona, Lact. 5, 22, 14. — **B.** *Plur. subst.:* **terrēna,** ōrum, *n.* (α) *Earthly things, perishable things*, Lact. 2, 3, 6; 2, 2, 17; cf. Gell. 14, 1, 3. — (β) *Land-animals*, Quint. 12, 11, 13.

terrĕo, ŭi, itum, 2, *v. a.* [Sanscr. root tras-, trasâmi, tremble; Gr. τρέω], *to fright-*

en, affright, put in fear or *dread, to alarm, terrify.* **I.** Lit. (class. and very freq.): nec me ista terrent, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 4: adversarios, id. de Or. 1, 20, 90: qui urbem totam . . . caede incendiisque terreret, id. Har. Resp. 4, 6: eum hominem istis mortis aut exsilii minis, id. Par. 2, 17: suae malae cogitationes terrent, id. Rosc. Am. 24, 67: maris subita tempestas terret navigantes, id. Tusc. 3, 22, 52: milites . . . alii se abdere, pars territos confirmare, Sall. J. 38, 5: multum ad terrendos nostros valuit clamor, Caes. B. G. 7, 84: mortis metu territi, Curt. 6, 7, 10; 9, 4, 16: aliquem proscriptionis denuntiatione, Cic. Planc. 35, 87: metu poenāque, id. Rep. 5, 4, 6: ut in scenā videtis homines consceleratos impulsu deorum terreri Furiarum taedis ardentibus, id. Pis. 20, 46: terrere metu, Liv. 36, 6, 10: territus hoste novo, Ov. M. 3, 115. — With *ne* and *subj.*: Samnites maxime territi, ne ab altero exercitu integro intactoque fessi opprimerentur, Liv. 10, 14, 20: terruit urbem, Terruit gentes, grave ne rediret Saeculum Pyrrhae, Hor. C. 1, 2, 4 sq.—With *gen.*: territus animi, Sall. H. Fragm. 4, 50 Dietsch; Liv. 7, 34, 4.—*Absol.*: ut ultro territuri succlamationibus, concurrunt, Liv. 28, 26, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To drive away by terror, to frighten* or *scare away* (poet.): profugam per totum terruit orbem, Ov. M. 1, 727: fures vel falce vel inguine, id. ib. 14, 640; cf.: has (Nymphas) pastor fugatas terruit, id. ib. 14, 518: volucres (harundo), Hor. S. 1, 8, 7: saepe etiam audacem fugat hoc terretque poëtam, id. Ep. 2, 1, 182: terret ambustus Phaëthon avaras Spes, id. C. 4, 11, 25.—**B.** *To deter by terror, to scare, frighten* from any action: aliquem metu gravioris servitii a repetendā libertate, Sall. H. 1, 41, 6 Dietsch: ut, si nostros loco depulsos vidisset, quo minus libere hostes insequerentur, terreret, Caes. B. G. 7, 49.—With *ne*, Tac. H. 2, 63; 3, 42: memoria pessimi proximo bello exempli terrebat, ne rem committerent eo, Liv. 2, 45, 1: praesentiā tuā, ne auderent transitum, terruisti, Auct. Pan. ap. Constant. 22: non territus ire, Manil. 5, 576: inimicos loqui terrent amplitudine potestatis, Amm. 27, 7, 9.

terrestris, e (*nom. masc.* terrester, Flor 2, 2, 4; v. infra), *adj.* [terra], *of* or *belonging to the earth* or *to the land, earth-, land-, terrestrial*: erant animantium genera quattuor, quorum unum divinum atque caeleste, alterum pennigerum et aërium, tertium aquatile, terrestre quartum, Cic. Univ. 10: pecudes, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 46: admiratio rerum caelestium atque terrestrium, Cic. N. D. 2, 30, 75: in Capitolio, hoc est in terrestri domicilio Jovis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129: terrestris coepulonus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 20: archipirata, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 27, § 70; cf.: populus vere terrester, Flor. 2, 2, 4 Duk.: exercitus, *land-forces*, Nep. Them. 2, 5: proelia, *battles by land*, id. Alcib. 5, 5: iter, *land-journey*, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39; Auct. B. Alex. 25, 1; 32, 1: coturnices, parva avis et terrestris potius quam sublimis, *remaining on the ground*, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 64: *He.* Terrestris cena est. *Er.* Sus terrestris bestia'st, *a supper from the ground*, i. e. *consisting of vegetables, poor*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 86.—Hence, *subst.*: **terrestria,** ium, *n.* (sc. animalia), *land-animals*: in terrestribus serpentes, Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169 sq.

terrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of earth, earthen*: terrea progenies duris caput extulit arvis, Verg. G. 2, 341 (al. ferrea, Rib.): fossa et terreus agger, *a dam* or *dike of earth*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: murus, id. L. L. 5, § 48 Müll.

terrĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [terreo], *frightful, dreadful, terrible* (class.; syn.: dirus, horribilis, torvus). **I.** Lit.: quam terribilis aspectu! Cic. Sest. 8, 19; cf.: jam ipsi urbi terribilis erat, Liv. 44, 10, 6: furiis accensus et irā terribilis, Verg. A. 12, 947: terribilis cunctis et invisus, Suet. Dom. 12: noverca, Ov. M. 1, 147: fera, id. H. 9, 34: tyrannus affatu, Stat. S. 3, 3, 73: visu formae, Verg. A. 6, 277: vultus, Ov. M. 1, 265: squalor Charontis, Verg. A. 6, 299; cf.: incultu, tenebris, odore foeda atque terribilis ejus (carceris) facies est, Sall. C. 55, 4: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.): sonitus, Lucr. 6, 155: tumultus, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.): caligo, Lucr. 6, 852: mors, Cic. Par. 2, 18: horror, Quint. 11, 3, 160: exspectatio adventūs Jubae, Suet. Caes. 66.—*Comp.*: cujus (viri) virtute terribilior erat populus Romanus exteris gentibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 26, 65: cum alia aliis terribiliora afferentur, Liv. 4, 26, 7: majora ac terribiliora afferre, id. 25, 29, 3.—**II.** Transf., *demanding reverence, venerable* (late Lat.): scripturae, Cod. Just. 3, 1, 13.—*Sup.* seems not to occur.—*Adv.*: **terrĭbĭlĭter,** *fearfully, dreadfully, terribly* (late Lat.): sonus caeli terribiliter concrepantis, Arn. 2, 57: admonere, Aug. Conf. 12, 25; Vulg. Psa. 138, 14.—*Comp.* and *sup.* seem not to occur.

terrĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [terribilis], *the quality of inspiring terror, horrible aspect*, Jornand. Get. 24.

terrĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. terribilis *fin.*

terrĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [terra-colo], *a dweller upon earth, a terrestrial* (ante- and post-class.): terricolae Lamiae, Lucil. ap. Lact. 1, 22: inter terricolas caelicolasque, App. de Deo Socr. 45, 21.

terrĭcrĕpus, a, um, *adj.* [terror-crepo], *frightfully thundering*, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

terrĭcŭla, ōrum, *n.* (collat. form **terrĭcŭla,** ae, *f.*) [terreo], *means of exciting terror, a fright, scarecrow, bugbear* (very rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (*α*) *Neutr.*: proinde ista haec tua aufer terricula, Att. ap. Non. 227, 31 (Trag. Fragm. v. 324, 623): nullis minis, nullis terriculis se motos, Liv. 34, 11, 7: sine tribuniciae potestatis terriculis, id. 5, 9, 7.—(*β*) *Fem.* (ante- and post-class.): pertimuistis cassam terriculam adversari, Afran. ap. Non. 352, 26 (Com. Fragm. v. 270 Rib.): terriculas tyrannicae potestatis profligare, Lact. Mort. Persec. 16 *med.*: omnes terriculae suppliciorum, Min. Fel. Oct. 37.

terrĭcŭlāmenta, ōrum, *n.* [terricula], *things that excite terror, frights, terrors* (post-class.): sepulchrorum, App. Mag. 315, 27: prodigiorum, Sid. Ep. 7, 1.—*Sing.*: inane terriculamentum bonis hominibus, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 16.

terrĭfăgus, a, um, *adj.* [terra, φάγω], *eating dust* (eccl. Lat.): serpens, Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 6, 28.

* **terrĭfĭcātio,** ōnis, *f.* [terrifico], *a frightening, terrifying, terror*: imaginum, Non. 135, 15.

terrĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [terrificus], *to make afraid, to frighten, alarm, terrify* (poet. and very rare), Lucr. 1, 134: caecique in nubibus ignes Terrificant animos, Verg. A. 4, 210: viros, Stat. Th. 7, 678.

terrĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [terreo-facio], *that causes terror, frightful, terrific* (poet.): (Curetes) cristae, Lucr. 2, 632; 5, 1314: caesaries capitis, Ov. M. 1, 179: vates, Verg. A. 5, 524: sacrum, Val. Fl. 1, 785: vaticinationes, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19.

terrĭgĕna, ae, *comm.* (*neutr. plur. adj.*: terrigena animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12) [terra-gigno], *born of* or *from the earth, earth-born*; a poet. epithet of the first men, Lucr. 5, 1411; 5, 1427; Amm. 19, 8, 11.—Of the men who sprang up from the dragon's teeth which had been sown, Ov. M. 3, 118; 7, 141; id. H. 6, 35; 12, 99; Val. Fl. 7, 505.—Of Typhoeus, Ov. M. 5, 325.—Of the giants, Val. Fl. 2, 18; Sil. 9, 306.—Of the serpent, Sil. 6, 254; Stat. Th. 5, 506.—Of the snail, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133.—Of men in general, Vulg. Psa. 48, 3.

terrĭgĕnus, a, um, v. terrigena *init.*

* **terrĭlŏquus,** a, um, *adj.* [terreo-loquor], *fear-speaking, fear-inspiring*: dicta vatum, Lucr. 1, 103.

terrĭpăvium, ii, v. tripudium.

terrĭpŭdium, ii, v. tripudium.

* **terrĭsŏnus,** a, um, *adj.* [terreo-sono], *sounding terribly*: stridor venientis Alani, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 109.

* **terrĭtio,** ōnis, *f.* [terreo], *a frightening, alarming, terrifying*: levis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 41.

terrĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to put in terror, to frighten, affright, alarm, terrify* (class., but perh. not in Cic.): aliquem verbis, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 80: aliquem morte, id. Bacch. 4, 8, 44: pavor territat mentem animi, id. Ep. 1, 1, 4: aliquem territare metu, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: aliquem supplicio, id. ib. 7, 63: audacter territas, humiliter placas, *Auct. Her. 4, 20, 28: alias (civitates) territando . . . alias cohortando, Caes. B. G. 5, 54: magnas territat urbes, Verg. A. 4, 187; cf. Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 5; id. Curc. 4, 4, 12; 5, 3, 35; Ter. And. 4, 4, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 57; Liv. 8, 28, 3; Stat. Th. 3, 322.

* **terrĭtōrĭālis,** e, *adj.* [territorium], *of* or *belonging to territory, territorial*: termini, Front. Limit. p. 47 Goes.

terrĭtōrium, ii, *n.* [terra], *the land round a town, a domain, district, territory*: colonis locus communis, qui prope oppidum relinquitur, territorium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; cf.: territorium est universitas agrorum intra fines cujusque civitatis, Dig. 50, 16, 239 *fin.*: florentis coloniae territorium, Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; so, Neapolitanum, Pall. Mart. 10, 16: extra territorium abire, Plin. 29, 6, 34, § 106: territoria earum (civitatum) habitare, Amm. 16, 2, 12.

terrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of terreo.

terror, ōris, *m.* [terreo], *great fear, affright, dread, alarm, terror* (syn.: pavor, trepidatio, metus). **I.** Lit.: definiunt terrorem metum concutientem: ex quo fit, ut pudorem rubor, terrorem pallor et tremor et dentium crepitus consequatur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: eadem nos formido timidas terrore impulit, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 27; cf.: terrorem alicui inicere, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: ferae, injecto terrore mortis horrescunt, id. Fin. 5, 11, 31: aliquem terrore periculoque mortis repellere, id. Caecin. 12, 33: si Antonio patuisset Gallia... quantus rei publicae terror impenderet, id. Phil. 5, 13, 37: alicui terrorem inferre, id. Fam. 15, 15, 2; id. Mil. 26, 71; Caes. B. G. 7, 8: reddit inlatum antea terrorem, Liv. 3, 60, 5: teneri terrore, Cic. Rep. 3, 29, 41: esse terrori alicui, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: qui modo terrori fuerant, Liv. 34, 28, 5: tantus terror incidit exercitui, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 13: tantus repente terror invasit, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 14: Romanos auxiliares tyranni in terrorem ac tumultum conjecerunt, Liv. 34, 28, 3: sic terrore oblato a ducibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 76: tantum Romae terrorem fecere, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 2, 8: tantumque terrorem incussere patribus, ut, etc., id. 3, 4, 9: si tantus habet mentes et pectora terror, Verg. A. 11, 357: volgi pectora terror habet, Ov. F. 3, 288: terrore pavens, id. ib. 4, 271: in oppido festinatio et ingens terror erat, ne, etc., Sall. H. 3, 27 Dietsch: ingentem Galli terrorem memoriā pristinae cladis attulerant, Liv. 6, 42, 7: terror nominis Alexandri invaserat orbem, Just. 12, 13, 2: arcanus terror, *secret dread, secret awe*, Tac. G. 40 *fin.*: exsurgite, inquit, qui terrore meo occidistis prae metu, *from dread of me*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 14; cf.: de terrore suo, Auct. B. Afr. 32, 1: saepe totius anni fructus uno rumore periculi atque uno belli terrore amittitur, *dread* or *apprehension of war*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15: nullum terrorem externum esse, i. e. *dread of foreign enemies*, Liv. 3, 10, 14; cf.: peregrinus terror, id. 3, 16, 4: terror servilis, ne suus cuique domi hostis esset, *dread of the slaves*, id. 3, 16, 3: in omnem terrorem vultum componens, *into frightful expressions*, Suet. Calig. 50: (Periclis) vis dicendi terrorque, *terrible power*, δεινότης, Cic. Brut. 11, 44.—*Plur.*: feri lugubresque terrores, Amm. 16, 12, 61.—**II.** Transf., concr., *an object of fear* or *dread, a terror* (usu. in *plur.*): duobus hujus urbis terroribus depulsis, Cic. Rep. 1, 47, 71; cf.: terrores reipublicae (sc. Carthago ac Numantia), Vell. 2, 4, 5: terrores Romani nominis, Treb. Poll. Claud. 11, 4; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 15: non mediocres terrores jacit atque denuntiat, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 3; cf.: Battonius miros terrores ad me attulit Caesarianos, id. ib. 6, 8, 2.—*Sing.*: Xerxes, terror ante gentium, Just. 3, 1, 1: Dionysius gentium quondam terror, Amm. 14, 11, 30.

terrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [terra], *full of earth, earthy* (very rare): harena, Vitr. 2, 4: montes, id. 2, 6 *fin.*

terrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small piece of land, a field* (late Lat.): alienae, *other men's fields*, Cod. Just. 10, 15, 1; 11, 24, 6; cf. Prisc. p. 615 P.

terrŭlentē, *adv.*, v. terrulentus.

terrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [terra], *of* or *belonging to the earth, earthly* (late Lat.): quod terrulentum ac sordidum, etc., Prud. στεφ. 2, 196: hic (Cain) terrulentis, ille (Abel) vivis fungitur, i. e. *fruits of the earth*, id. Hamart. 5 praef.—*Adv.*: **terrŭlentē**

in an earthly manner: quaerere rem spiritalem, Prud. στεφ. 10, 378.

1. tersus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

2. tersus, ūs, *m.* [tergeo], *a wiping off, cleansing* (Appuleian): lintea tersui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 2: tersui dentium petere aliquid, i. e. *for tooth-powder,* id. Mag. p. 277, 2.

Tertia, ae, *f.*, v. tertius, a, um, II. B.

* **tertia-dĕcĭmāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites) [tertius], *soldiers of the thirteenth legion,* Tac. H. 3, 27.

tertĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the third, tertian.* **I.** *Adj.:* tertianae febres, i. e. *the tertian fever,* Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 24.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. tertĭāna,** ae, *f.* (sc. febris), *the tertian fever,* Cels. 3, 5; Petr. 17; Plin. 24, 19, 107, § 170: tertianis et quartanis remedium, id. 21, 23, 94, § 166; 22, 25, 72, § 150.—**B. tertĭāni,** ōrum, *m.* (sc. milites), *soldiers of the third legion,* Tac. A. 13, 38; id. H. 3, 24.

tertĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *containing a third part.* **I.** *Adj.:* stannum, *that contains one part of white and two of black lead,* Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160. — **II.** *Subst.:* **tertĭārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a third part, a third,* Cato, R. R. 95, 1; Vitr. 4, 7, 5.

* **tertĭātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [tertiatus], *a doing a thing the third time;* concr., *that which is produced by a third operation:* miscere tertiationem cum primā pressurā, *the oil produced by the third pressure,* Col. 12, 52, 11.

tertĭātō, *adv.*, v. 2. tertio.

‡ **terticeps,** ipis, *adj.* [tertius], *the third:* mons, *the third hill* (of Rome), an old formula in Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 Müll.

1. tertĭō, *adv.*, v. tertius *fin.* A.

2. tertĭo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tertius], *to do for the third time* (very rare): jugerum, *to plough for the third time,* Col. 2, 4, 8: campos, id. 2, 4, 4: colles iterandi tertiandique, id. 2, 4, 9: agrum, Pall. Sept. 1, 1: tertiata verba, *thrice repeated,* i. e. *stammered out,* App. M. 5, p. 166 *fin.*—Hence, *for the third time, thrice:* verba tertiato et quartato dicere, Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 314.—* **II.** *Part.:* **tertĭātus,** a, um, *greater by a third:* castra, *whose length is one third greater than its breadth,* Hyg. Grom. p. 8, 1.

tertĭŏcērĭus, ii, *m.* [tertius-cera], *a functionary of the third rank,* Cod. Just. 12, 21, 1; 12, 24, 7.

tertĭum, *adv.*, v. tertius, B. *fin.*

tertĭus, a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [ter], *the third.* **I.** *Adj.:* vos duo eritis, atque amica tua erit tecum tertia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 66: tres video sententias ferri: unam, etc.... alteram, etc.... tertiam ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 16, 56; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: sic disserunt: si quod sit in obscenitate flagitium, id aut in re esse aut in verbo: nihil esse tertium, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Phil. 2, 13, 31: annus, id. Rep. 2, 37, 62: tertio illo anno, id. ib. 3, 32, 44: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, i. e. *on the third day of the Saturnalia,* id. Att. 5, 20, 5: ab Jove tertius Ajax, *the third in descent, great-grandson of Jupiter,* Ov. M. 13, 28: per tertia numina juro, i. e. *by the infernal gods,* id. Tr. 2, 53: regna, *the infernal regions,* id. F. 4, 584: tertius e nobis, i. e. *one of us three,* id. M. 14, 237: tertios creari (censores), Liv. 6, 27, 5: tertius dies est, *it is two days since,* Plin. Ep. 4, 27, 1: syllaba ab eā tertia, Quint. 1, 5, 30: diebus tertiis, *every three days,* Gell. 9, 4, 7. — **II.** *Substt.* **A. tertĭae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. partes). **1.** *A third part:* miscentur argento tertiae aeris Cyprii, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131; 34, 5, 11, § 20: cum ad tertias subsederit coctura, Col. 12, 20, 4; 12, 35; Plin. 21, 18, 71, § 119: duae tertiae partes, *two thirds,* Col. 5, 2, 11.—* **2.** *The third part* in a play: Spinther secundarum, tertiarumque Pamphilus, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54. — **B. Tertĭus,** ii, *m.*, and **Tertĭa,** ae, *f.*, *proper names.* The latter in a sarcastic pun: Tertiā deductā (*after a third was deducted,* or *after Tertia was seduced*), Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2; Suet. Caes. 50.—*Adv.* **A. tertĭō, 1.** *For the third time:* non hercle veniam tertio, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 24: ille iterum, ille tertio pecuniam dedit, Cic. Deiot. 5, 14: sanguis mittendus est iterum tertioque, Cels. 4, 4 *fin.*: cui ter proditae patriae: semel cum, etc.... iterum cum, etc.... tertio hodie, etc., Liv. 23, 9, 11: tertio consules esse, Plin. Pan. 60, 5; cf. Gell. 10, 1.—* **2.** *In the third place, thirdly:* haec spectans, etc.... simul, ut, etc.... tertio, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 43.—**3.** *Three times* (post-class.): parietes tertio obducere, Pall. 1, 11, 2; Treb. Gall. 17. — **B. tertĭum,** *for the third time:* nemo est quin saepe jactans Venerium jaciat aliquando, non numquam etiam iterum ac tertium, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 121: veniunt iterum atque tertium, Cato ap. Charis. p. 196 P.: idque iterum tertiumque, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 139: consules creati Q. Fabius Vibulanus tertium et L. Cornelius Maluginensis, Liv. 3, 22, 1; 6, 27, 2: mori consulem tertium oportuit, id. 3, 67, 3; Front. Aquaed. 10; cf. Gell. 10, 1.

tertĭus-dĕcĭmus (-dĕcŭmus), a, um, *num. ord. adj.*, *the thirteenth:* dies, Cels. 3, 4 *med.*: mense, Col. 6, 36, 2; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171: tertiadecuma legio, Tac. A. 1, 37.

Tertullĭānus, i, *m.* **A.** Q. Septimius Florens, *Tertullian, a learned father of the Church, a native of Carthage, in the first half of the third century of the Christian era,* Lact. 5, 1, 23; 5, 4, 3; Isid. 8, 5, 60.—**B.** *A celebrated jurist under Septimius Severus,* Dig. 29, 2, 30, § 6; 28, 5, 3, § 2.

tertus, a, um, *Part.* of tergeo.

ter-uncĭus, ii, *m.* (sc. nummus) [uncia]. **I.** Lit., *three twelfths of an as, a quarter-as,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 174 Müll.; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45.—**2.** Transf., *a trifle:* sic in provinciā nos gerimus, ut nullus teruncius insumatur in quemquam, i. q. *not a farthing, not a cent,* Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2; 6, 2, 4; id. Fam. 2, 17, 4; id. Fin. 3, 14, 45: non jam terunci faciunt, Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 17; App. Mag. p. 323, 14.—**II.** Of inheritances, *the fourth part:* Curius fecit palam te (heredem) ex libellā, me ex teruncio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

* **ter-vĕnēfĭcus,** i, *m.*, *thrice poisoner,* i. q. *triple-dyed scoundrel, thorough knave,* as a term of abuse, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 15.

tesca (tesqua), ōrum (the *sing.* v. in foll.), *n.*, *rough* or *wild regions, wastes, deserts:* tesqua sive tescua κατάκρημνοι καὶ ῥάχεις καὶ ἔρημοι τόποι, Gloss. Philox.: deserta et tesca loca, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 11 Müll.; v. Varr. in loc.: loca aspera, saxea tesca tuor, Cic. poët. ap. Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.; so, deserta et inhospita tesca, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 19: nemorosa, Luc. 6, 41: remota, App. Flor. p. 358, 22; cf. id. ib. p. 348, 22. Such places were sacred to the gods: loca quaedam agrestia, quae alicujus dei sunt, dicuntur tesca, Varr. l. l.—*Sing.:* templum tescumque finito in sinistrum, an old religious formula, Varr. l. l.; cf. Fest. l. l.

tessărăcostē, ēs, *f.*, = τεσσαρακοστή, *the fortieth day,* Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 16.

tessella, ae, *f. dim.* [tessera], *a small square piece of stone, a little cube,* for pavements, etc., Sen. Q. N. 6, 31, 2; Juv. 11, 132; Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144; 17, 16, 26, § 120; Inscr. Orell. 4316.

tessellārĭus, ii, *m.* [tessella], *one who makes* tessellae, for pavements or for playing, Cod. Th. 13, 4, 2; Inscr. Orell. 4289.

tessellātim, *adv.* [id.], *in a checkered* or *tesselated form* (late Lat.): concidere spathulam porcinam, Apic. 4, 3: incidere pernam, id. 7, 9.

tessellātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of small square stones, checkered, tesselated:* pavimenta, Suet. Caes. 46.

† **tessĕra,** ae, *f.*, = τέσσερες, *a* (Ion. for τέσσαρες, *a*, four), *a square, square piece of* stone, wood, etc., for various purposes. **I.** Most freq., *a die* for playing, numbered on all the six sides (while the tali, prop. pastern-bones, were marked only on four sides; v. talus; syn. alea): ludere tesseris, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 21: ut homines ad pilam se aut ad talos aut ad tesseras conferunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58: tesseras jacere, id. Div. 2, 41, 85; id. Sen. 16, 58: in tesserarum prospero jactu, Liv. 4, 17, 3; Mart. 14, 15, 1; 4, 66, 15; 14, 17, 1: mittere, Ov. A. A. 3, 354; id. Tr. 2, 475; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 13 al.; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 257 sq. (2d ed.).—**II.** In milit. lang., *a square tablet on which the watchword was written, a watchword, parole, countersign:* tessera per castra a Livio consule data erat, ut, etc., Liv. 26, 46, 1; 7, 35, 1; 7, 36, 7; 9, 32, 4; Auct. B. Hisp. 36, 5; Suet. Galb. 6: it bello tessera signum, Verg. A. 7, 637; Sil. 15, 475: Stat. Th. 10, 17: missam ad se tesseram finxit redeundi, *a private token,* Amm. 30, 10, 3. — Hence, **B.** Transf., *the watchword, signal:* militem levi tesserā colligi posse, Amm. 25, 7, 2 al.—**III.** Tessera hospitalis, *a tally, token,* which was divided between two friends, in order that, by means of it, they or their descendants might always recognize each other (the Greek σύμβολα): *Ag.* Ego sum ipsus, quem tu quaeris... *Ha.* Si ita est, tesseram conferre si vis hospitalem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 87; 5, 1, 25; 5, 2, 92: TESSERAM HOSPITALEM CVM EO FECERVNT, *have entered into a bond of friendship,* Inscr. Orell. 1079; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 133 (2d ed.); hence: hic apud nos jam confregisti tesseram, i. e. *have broken our friendship,* Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 27.—**IV.** *A square tablet* or *block, a checker* for the construction of pavements, ornamenting garments, etc., Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 187 (al. tessella); Pall. 1, 9, 5; Mart. 10, 33; Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 62.—**V.** *A token, ticket, billet* for the distribution of corn or money: frumentariae, Suet. Ner. 11; cf. frumenti, Juv. 7, 174; Mart. 8, 78, 10; and *absol.*, Suet. Aug. 40: nummariae, id. ib. 41.

tessĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tessera], *of* or *belonging to* tesserae. **I.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of dice-playing,* Amm. 14, 6, 14; 28, 4, 21.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tessĕrārĭus,** ii, *m.* **1.** *A dice-thrower, dice-player,* Amm. 28, 4, 21; Inscr. Grut. 624, 8.—**2.** *He who receives and distributes the watchword from the commander* (v. tessera, II.), Tac. H. 1, 25; Veg. Mil. 2, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3462; 3471; 3480.

tessĕrŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little* tessera. * **I.** *A square bit of stone* for paving, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44, 149.—* **II.** *A voting-tablet,* = *a ballot,* Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 18.—**III.** *A small tally* or *counter,* Gell. 10, 27, 5.—Esp., *a ticket* for the distribution of corn, Pers. 5, 74.—**IV.** *A die* used in play, Gell. 18, 13, 2.

testa, ae, *f.* [= tosta, from torreo], *a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile,* ὄστρακον. **I.** Lit., Cic. Dom. 23, 61; Cato, R. R. 18, 7; 18, 110; Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6; Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*; 7, 1; 7, 4; Aus. Parent. 11, 9.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A piece of baked earthen-ware, an earthen pot, pitcher, jug, urn,* etc. (cf. testu): si Prometheus... a vicinis cum testā ambulans carbunculos corrogaret, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: testā cum ardente viderent Scintillare oleum, *a lamp,* Verg. G. 1, 391: quo semel est imbuta recens, servabit odorem Testa diu, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; cf. Tib. 2, 3, 47: accipiat Manes parvula testa meos, Prop. 2, 13, 32 (3, 5, 16): vinum Graecā quod testā conditum levi, Hor. C. 1, 20, 2; 3, 21, 4: mihi fundat avitum Condita testa merum, Ov. A. A. 2, 696; Mart. 12, 48, 8; 12, 63, 2; 13, 7, 1; Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 114.—Used in applause: audiat ille Testarum crepitus cum verbis, Juv. 11, 170 (cf. F. infra).—**B.** *A broken piece of earthen-ware, pottery, brick,* etc.; *a sherd, potsherd:* dissipatis imbricum fragminibus ac testis tegularum, Sisenn. ap. Non. 125, 18: testa parem fecit, Ov. M. 8, 662: fulcitur testā mensa, Mart. 2, 43, 10; Plin. 32, 8, 28, § 89; 35, 3, 5, § 16; Tac. H. 5, 6; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 28; Juv. 3, 260.—Hence, **2.** Transf., *a piece of bone,* Cels. 8, 16; so of *fragments of a broken tooth,* id. 6, 9 *med.*; 7, 22.—**C.** Like ὄστρακον, *a sherd, potsherd,* in the ostracism or judicial voting of the Greeks: testarum suffragiis, quod illi ὀστρακισμὸν vocant, Nep. Cim. 3, 1; cf. also testula.—**D.** *The shell* of shell-fish or of testaceous animals: genera beluarum ad saxa nativis testis inhaerentium, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: ostreae, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: muricum, id. 32, 7, 27, § 84: cochlearum, id. 30, 8, 21, § 66: testudinis, Varr. L. L. 5, § 79 Müll.—Hence, **2.** Transf. **a.** *A shell-fish:* non omne mare generosae fertile testae, Hor. S. 2, 4, 31: marina, id. ib. 2, 8, 53.—**b.** *A shell* or *covering,* in gen.: lubricaque immotas testa premebat aquas, i. e. *an icy shell, covering of ice,* Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 38: lubrica, Poët. ap. Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 62 Burm.—**c.** *The skull:* testa hominis, nudum jam cute calvitium, Aus. Epigr. 72; Prud. στεφ. 10, 761; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; 2, 1 *fin.* (hence, Ital. *testa* and Fr. *tête*).—**E.** *A brick-colored spot on the face,* Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163; 48, 12, 50, § 185.—**F.** *A sort of clapping* with the flat of the hands (as if with two tiles), in token of applause, invented by Nero, Suet. Ner. 20.

testābĭlis, e, *adj.* [testor], *that has a right to give testimony*, Gell. 6, 7, 2.

testācĕus (TESTACIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4353), a, um, *adj.* [testa]. **I.** *Consisting of bricks* or *tiles, brick-, tile-:* structura, Vitr. 2, 8 *fin.*: pavimentum, id., 7, 4 *fin.*: Col. 1, 6, 13: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 37, 2; 10, 39, 4: MONVMENTVM, Inscr. Orell. 4354. — **B.** *Subst.:* **testācĕum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of brick*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176; Pall. Mai. 11, 3.—**II.** *Covered with a shell, testaceous:* omnia, *shell fish, testacea*, Plin. 32, 5, 20, § 58; cf. operimentum, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153 (Jahn, testeus). — **III.** *Brick-colored:* gemmae, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 106: pira, id. 15, 15, 16, § 55.

***testāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [testor], *evidence, proof, testimony*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 99.

testāmentālis, e, *adj.* [testamentum], *of* or *belonging to a last will* (late Lat.): vox, Jornand. Get. 59.

testāmentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to wills, testamentary.* **I.** *Adj.:* (lex) Cornelia, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 108: adoptio, *by will*, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 8: hereditates, Dig. 50, 16, 130.—**II.** *Subst.:* **testāmentārĭus**, ii, *m.* **A.** In gen., *one who draws up a will:* si testamentarius contra voluntatem testatoris condicionem detraxit. Dig. 28, 5, 9, §§ 3 and 6; 29, 6, 1; 36, 1, 3 *fin.*—**B.** In a bad sense, *one who forges a will*, Cic. Sest. 17, 39; id. Off. 3, 18, 73.

testāmentum, i, *n.* [testor], *the publication of a last will* or *testament; a will, testament* (cf. codicilli). **I.** In gen., Gell. 7 (6), 12, 1 sqq.: testamentum est voluntatis nostrae justa sententia de eo, quod quis post mortem suam fieri velit, Dig. 28, 1, 1: testamentum legere . . . obsignare . . . facere, Cic. Mil. 18, 48; id. Verr. 2, 1, 43, § 111; cf.: testamenti factio, id. Top. 11, 50: testamenti factionem habere, id. Fam. 7, 21: testamentum conscribere, id. Har. Resp. 20, 42: obsignare, id. Clu. 14, 41; Caes. B. G. 1, 39: signare, Quint. 4, 2, 87: mutare, Cic. Clu. 11, 31; Dig. 29, 6, 1: rumpere, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Caecin. 25, 72; cf.: testamentorum ruptorum aut ratorum jura, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum, id. ib. 1, 57, 241; Dig. 28, 2, 22 sqq.: irritum facere, Cic. Phil. 2, 42, 109: subicere, id. ib. 14, 3, 7; id. Par. 6, 2, 46; cf.: testamentorum subjector, id. Cat. 2, 4, 7: supponere, id. Par. 6, 1, 43; cf. id. Leg. 1, 16, 43: testamento cavere aliquid, id. Fin. 2, 31, 102: testamento esse in triente, id. Att. 7, 8, 3: eripis hereditatem, quae venerat testamento, id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: cum ex testamento HS. milies relinquatur, id. Off. 3, 24, 93: testamenta resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9: testamento aliquem adoptare, Nep. Att. 5, 2: testamenta nuncupare, *to announce* or *acknowledge before witnesses*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 141; Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 5.—Concerning the three different kinds of testaments (calatis comitiis, per aes ad libram, and in procinctu), and the laws relating to wills in gen., v. Lübker, Real-Lex., s.v. Testamentum, and esp. Rein, Privatr. p. 363 sq.—**II.** In eccl. Lat: Testamentum vetus et novum, *the Old and New Testaments*, cf. Lact. 4, 20, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1: vetus, Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 14: novum, ib. 3, 6.

testātim, *adv.* [testa], *like sherds, in bits* or *fragments* (ante-class.): comminuere, Pompon. ap. Non. 178, 25: caput alicui, Inv. ap. Charis. p. 196 P.

testātĭo, ōnis. *f.* [testor]. **I.** *A bearing witness* (whether orally or in writing), *a giving testimony, attesting, testifying* (not in Cic., but cf. testificatio), Dig. 22, 4, 4; 3, 2, 21; 48, 19, 9; 48, 10, 1; Quint. 5, 7, 32; 5, 13, 49; 12, 3, 5 al.—**II.** *A calling to witness, invoking as witness:* inter foederum ruptorum testationem, i.e. *during an invocation of the gods as witnesses*, Liv. 8, 6, 3 (cf. id. 8, 6, 1).

testātō, *adv.*, v. testor *fin.*

testātor, ōris, *m.* [testor]. **I.** *One who bears witness* or *testifies* to a thing, *a witness* (very rare), Prud. Cath. 12, 85.—**II.** *One who makes a will* or *testament, a testator* (the predom. jurid. signif. of the word, but not in Cic.), Dig. 28, 3, 17; 31, 1, 89; Suet. Ner. 17; Lact. 4, 20 al.

testātrix, īcis, *f.* [testator, II.], *she that makes a will* or *testament, a testatrix*, Dig. 31, 1, 30; 31, 1, 35; 31, 1, 89 *fin.*; 36, 3, 18, § 1.

testātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of testor.

testĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testa], *of earthen materials, earthy, earthen* (late Lat.): testea terrenaque corpora, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.*: indumentum animi (corpus), id. Somn. Scip. 1, 11 *fin.*: fragmen, Prud. στεφ. 5, 553: vasa, Vulg. Thren. 4, 2.

‡ **testĭcŭlāri** est jumentis maribus feminas vel mares feminis admovere, licet alii dicant testilari, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [testiculus; v. 2. testis].

testĭcŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [testiculus], *having testicles.* **I.** *Adj.:* equi (opp. spadones), Veg. Vet. 4, 7.—**II.** *Subst.:* **testĭcŭlata**, ae, *f.* (sc. herba), *a plant, called also* mercurialis *and* orchion, App. Herb. 82.

testĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [2. testis], *a testicle.* **I.** Lit., Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33; Juv. 6, 339; Mart. 3, 24, 5; Cels. 7, 18.—**II.** Transf., as a designation of *manly vigor, manliness:* haec fierent, si testiculi vena ulla paterni Viveret in nobis? Pers. 1, 103.—**III.** *The name of a plant*, App. Herb. 15.

testĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [testificor], *a bearing witness, giving testimony, testifying, testification* (Ciceron.; whereas testatio is found in the jurists and in Quint.; v. testatio, I.). **I.** Lit.: si ejus rei testificatio tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 92; 2, 5, 39, § 102.—In *plur.*, Cic. Mur. 24, 49; id. Brut. 80, 277.—**II.** Transf., *a giving evidence, attestation, proof, evidence:* egit causam tuam . . . cum summâ testificatione tuorum in se officiorum et amoris erga te sui, Cic. Fam. 1, 1, 2: sempiterna repudiatae legationis, id. Phil. 9, 6, 15.

testĭfĭcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. testis-facio].—**I.** *To bear witness, give evidence, attest, testify* (class.; esp. freq. in Cic.; cf. testor). **A.** Lit.: haec cum maxime testificaretur, in vincula conjectus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 7, § 17.—With *obj.-clause:* testificantur illi Quinctium non stitisse, Cic. Quint. 6. 25; testificor, denuntio, ante praedico, nihil M. Antonium, etc., id. Phil. 6, 3, 5; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; id. Or. 10, 35: licet Te memorem dominae testificere tuae, Ov. A. A. 2, 270.—With *rel.-clause:* testificaris, quid dixerim aliquando aut scripserim, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33.—*Absol.:* ut statim testificati discederent, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45.—**B.** Transf., *to show, demonstrate, exhibit, publish, bring to light*, etc.: testificabar sententiam meam, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2: amorem meum, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2: auctam lenitatem suam, Tac. A. 14, 12: edicto non longam sui absentiam fore, id. ib. 15, 36: antiquas opes. Ov. F. 2, 302: hospitis adventum dei, id. ib. 1, 240; cf.: natalem tuum, id. Am. 1, 8, 94.—**II.** *To call to witness* (rare); deos hominesque amicitiamque nostram testificor, me tibi praedixisse, etc., Cael. ap Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 1; Cic. Att. 10, 9, A. 1: homines, deam, Ov. H. 20, 160; 21, 134: Stygiae numen aquae, id. F. 5, 250.—Hence,

☞ **testĭfĭcātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* sense: mihi nota fuit et abs te aliquando testificata tua voluntas omittendae provinciae, *made known, averred, exhibited.* Cic. Att. 1, 17, 7: mira sed et scaenâ testificata loquar, Ov. F. 4, 326.

testĭmōnĭālis, e, *adj.* [testimonium], *of, belonging to*, or *serving for evidence, testimonial* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* comparatio, Tert. adv. Psych. 16 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **testĭmōnĭāles**, ium, *f.* (sc. litterae), *testimonials*, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 12; 7, 21, 4; Veg. Mil. 3, 2.

testĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [testor], *witness, evidence, attestation, testimony* (oral or written): qui falsas lites falsis testimoniis Petunt, Plaut. Rud. prol. 13: testimonii dictio, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 63: quorum egregiam fuisse virtutem testimonio Ciceronis cognoverat, Caes. B. G. 5, 52: testimonium in aliquem dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 102; testimonium dicere de conjuratione, id. Sull. 30, 83: testimonium dicere contra deos, id. N. D. 3, 34, 83; cf.: dicere aliquid pro testimonio, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 19; Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 101; 36, 102; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 14: testimonium impertire, id. Fam. 5, 12, 7: Bruttiano justissimum integritatis testimonium redditum, Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 6: licet iis testimonium reddere industriae, Quint. 11, 1, 88: Publio tuo neque operâ . . . neque testimonio defui, Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 2: legite testimonia testium vestrorum, id. Mil. 17, 46: testimonia recitare, Hadrian. in Dig. 22, 5, 3, § 4; so, falsi testes, falsa signa testimoniaque et indicia ex eâdem officinâ exibant, Liv. 39, 8, 7: vocare aliquem ad testimonium, Varr. R. R. 1, 4 *fin.*: citare ad testimonium, Petr. 2: in testimonium citare, Macr. S. 1, 4: ovis damnata falso testimonio, Phaedr. 1, 17, 6.—**II.** Transf., *that which serves as proof* of any thing, *proof, evidence:* hoc interest inter exemplum et testimonium: exemplo demonstratur, id quod dicimus cujusmodi sit: testimonio, esse illud ita, ut nos dicimus, confirmatur, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: testimoniorum quae sunt genera? Divinum et humanum: divinum, ut oracula, ut auspicia, ut vaticinationes et responsa sacerdotum, haruspicum, conjectorum: humanum, quod spectatur ex auctoritate et ex voluntate et ex oratione aut liberâ aut expressâ: in quo insunt scripta, pacta, promissa, jurata, quaesita, Cic. Part. Or. 2, 6: dare testimonium sui judicii, id. Leg. 3, 1, 1; so, laudum suarum, id. Lael. 26, 98: laboris sui periculique afferre, Caes. B. C. 3, 53: ejus rei testimonium esse, quod, etc., id. B. G. 1, 44; cf.: ejus rei ipsa verba formulae testimonio sunt, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4, 11: cui rei mors indigna Palamedis testimonium dat, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28: quod testimonio sit, non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, sed, etc. Cic. Caecin. 18, 52: postquam, quae voluerat, dixerat, testimonii loco librum tradidit, Nep. Lys. 4, 3: testimonio sunt clarissimi poëtae, Quint. 1, 10, 10: arca testimonii, Vulg. Exod. 25, 22; 40, 5 et saep.

1. testis, is, *comm.* (*neutr.* form: caelum teste vocat, Alcim. 6, 576), *one who attests* any thing (orally or in writing), *a witness* (cf. superstes): testes vinctos attines, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 63: pluris est oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem, id. ib. 2, 6, 8: deos absentes testes memoras, id. Merc. 3, 4, 42: vosque, dii, testes facio, Liv. 1, 59, 1: deos hominesque se testes facere, id. 34, 11, 8: deûm, quos testes foederum invocabant consules, id. 8, 6, 1: ut manus ad caelum tendens deos testes ingrati animi Magnetum invocaret, id. 35, 31, 13; 39, 51, 12; 41, 25, 4; Curt. 4, 10, 33: apud me ut apud bonum judicem argumenta plus quam testes valent, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: si negem . . . quo me teste convinces? id. Phil. 2, 4, 8: satis idonei testes et conscii, id. Font. 7, 16; so, cupidi, conjurati et ab religione remoti, id. ib. 10, 21: religiosus, id. Vatin. 1, 1: incorrupti atque integri, id. Fin. 1, 21, 71: graves, leves, id. Quint. 23, 75: locupletissimi, id. Brut. 93, 322 et saep.: dabo tibi testis nec nimis antiquos nec ullo modo barbaros, id. Rep. 1, 37, 58; so, testes dare in aliquam rem, id. Quint. 23, 75: proferre, id. Balb. 18, 41: adhibere, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: citare in aliquam rem, id. Verr. 2, 2, 59, §146: ut iis testibus in summâ pecuniae uteretur, Caes. B. C. 3, 105; cf. id. B. G. 1, 14: testibus uti, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55; Quint. 5, 7, 9; 9, 2, 98.—With *dependent-clause:* testis faciet ilico, Vendidisse me, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 49: iis utimini testibus appropinquare eorum adventum, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, cf. id. B. C. 3, 90.—*Fem.:* Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51: teste deâ, Ov. H. 16 (17), 124: nutrix testis fida doloris, Sen. Oct. 76: musa mea, Ov. P. 3, 9, 50: inductâ teste in senatu, Haec, inquit, etc., Suet. Claud. 40.—Of things: sidera sunt testes et matutina pruina, Prop. 2, 9, 41: quid debeas, o Roma Neronibus, Testis Metaurum flumen et Hasdrubal Devictus, etc., Hor. C. 4, 4, 38: testis mecum est anulus, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 49.—**II.** Transf., *an eye-witness, spectator*, i. q. arbiter (rare; cf. also conscius): facies bona teste caret, Ov. A. A. 3, 398: puduitque gementem, Illo teste mori, Luc. 9, 887: ac lunâ teste moventur, Juv. 6, 311.

2. testis, is, *m.*, *a testicle*, Plaut. Mil. 5, 28; 5, 33: dexter asini testis in vino potus, Plin. 28, 19, 80, § 261: testes pecori ad crura decidui, id. 11, 49, 110, § 263; so in *plur.*, Lucil. ap. Non. 235, 5; Hor. S. 1, 2, 45.—In a pun, with 1. testis: quod amas, amato testibus praesentibus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 31: magnis testibus ista res agetur, Auct. Priap. 2: cf. integritatis, Phaedr. 3, 11, 5.

* **testĭtrăhus**, a, um, *adj.* [2. testis-traho], *that drags his testicles:* aries, Laber. ap. Tert. Pall. 1 (Com. Rel. xx. Rib.).

testor, ātus, 1, *v. a.* [1. testis]. **I.** *To be a witness, speak as witness, to bear witness, give evidence, depose, testify, attest* any thing. **A.** Lit. (very rare, and not in Cic.; cf. testificor): confiteor: testere licet: signate Quirites, *thou canst attest it,* Ov. P. 4, 15, 11: quasi inclamaret aut testaretur locutus est, Quint. 11, 3, 172.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to make known, show, prove, demonstrate; to give to understand, to declare, aver, assert, bear witness to,* etc. (class. and very freq.): ego quod facio, me pacis, otii, etc. ... causâ facere, clamo atque testor, Cic. Mur. 37, 78: auctoritatem hujus indicii monumentis publicis, id. Sull. 14, 41: nunc illa testabor, non me sortilegos ... agnoscere, id. Div. 1, 58, 132: testatur isto audiente, se pro communi necessitudine id primum petere, id. Quint. 21, 66: clarissimâ voce se nomen Oppianici ... delaturum esse testatur, id. Clu. 8, 23: ea quae accidere testatus antea, Sall. H. 4, 61, 10 Dietsch: testatus, quae praestitisset civibus eorum, etc., Liv. 25, 10, 8: vectigal testandi causâ publicum agrum esse imponere, id. 31, 13, 7: assiduoque suos gemitu testata dolores, Ov M. 2, 486: quod Cicero pluribus et libris et epistulis testatur, Quint. 12, 2, 6: utraeque (venae et arteriae) vim quandam incredibilem artificiosi operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: sunt Agamemnonias testantia litora curas, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 21: ut pura testantur sidera caelo, Tib. 4, 1, 10: verba nos testantia gratos, Ov. M. 14, 307: carmina raros testantia mores, id. P. 1, 9, 43: campus sepulcris proelia testatur, Hor. C. 2, 1, 31: numerus autem (saepe enim hoc testandum est) est non modo non poëtice junctus, verum etiam, etc., Cic. Or. 68, 227; Quint. prooem. § 26; 11, 1, 5.—**2.** In partic., *to publish one's last will* or *testament, to make a will, provide by will* for any thing, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 62: cum ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, immemor in testando nepotis decessisset, Liv. 1, 34, 3: quis dubitaret, quin ea voluntas fuisset testantis, ut is non nato filio heres esset, Quint. 7, 6, 10: si exheredatum a se filium pater testatus fuerit elogio, id. 7, 4, 20: primipilari seni jam testato, id. 6, 3, 92: intestati appellantur, qui cum possent testamentum facere, testati non sunt, Dig. 38, 16, 1; 29, 1, 19 pr.; 49, 14, 45 pr.: nomen testatas intulit in tabulas, i. e. *into his will,* Cat. 68, 122.—**II.** *To call upon* or *invoke* a person or thing *as witness* (likewise class.): Venus Cyrenensis, testem te testor mihi, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 51: vos, di patrii ac penates, testor, me defendere, etc., Cic. Sull. 31, 86: C. Marii et ceterorum virorum mentis testor, me pro illorum famâ propugnandum putare, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: omnes deos, with an *obj.-clause,* id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 2: ego omnes homines deosque testor, id. Caecin. 29, 83: deos immortales, id. Clu. 68, 194: me potissimum testatus est, se aemulum mearum laudum exstitisse, id. Phil. 2, 12, 28: stuprata per vim Lucretia a regis filio, testata cives, se ipsa interemit, id. Fin. 2, 20, 66: implorarem sensus vestros, uniuscujusque indulgentiam in suos testarer, etc., id. Sull. 23, 64: consulibus deos hominesque testantibus, Liv. 4, 53, 5: Jovem et laesi foederis aras, Verg. A. 12, 496: vos, aeterni ignes, et non violabile vestrum testor numen, id. ib. 2, 155: Theseus infernis, superis testatur Achilles, Hic Ixioniden, ille Menoetiaden, Prop. 2, 1, 37: volnera testor, Ov. F. 4, 885: id testor deos, Ter Hec. 3, 5, 26: hoc vos, judices, testor, Cic. Sull. 12, 35.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **testo**, āre, acc. to Prisc. p. 797 P.—**2.** *Pass.* (acc. to I. B.), Cic. Fl. 11, 26: cum aliorum monumentis tum Catonis oratione testatum est, *shown, proved, attested,* Quint. 2, 15, 8; 2, 17, 2; 8, prooem. § 20.—Hence, *P. a.* in *pass.* force: **testātus**, a, um, *public, manifest, published* (class.): ut res quam maxime clara ac testata esse posset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2. 2. 42, § 104; 1, 16, 48: haec testata sunt atque inlustria, id. Fam. 11, 27, 6: ut testatum esse velim, de pace quid senserim, id. Att. 8, 9, 1: nihil religione testatum, id. Fl. 11, 26.—*Comp.:* ut res multorum oculis esset testatior, Cic. Cael. 27, 64: quo notior testatiorque virtus ejus esset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 42: quo testatior esset poena improborum, id. ib. 8, 44; Nep. Alcib. 4, 5.—*Sup.:* testatissima miracula, Aug. Conf. 8, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **testātō**, *before witnesses:* jussum accipiendum est, sive testato quis, sive verbis, aut per nuntium, jusserit, Dig. 15, 4, 1; cf. ib. 18, 6, 1; 45, 1, 122; App. Mag. p. 324, 11.—**2.** *As is well known* or *evident,* Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 130.—**3.** *After making a will, testate:* sive testato, sive intestato, decesserint, Dig. 49, 14, 45.

testu or **testum**, i, *n.* [testa], *a vessel* or *lid* which was placed over food, etc., to be cooked, and then covered with hot coals, usually of earthenware. **I.** Lit.: in foco caldo sub testu coquito leniter, Cato, R. R. 75: sub testu, id. ib. 74; cf.: et fumant testu pressus uterque suo, Ov. F. 5, 510: fimo ovium sub testo calefacto, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 114: unguito focum, ubi coquas, calfacito bene et testum, Cato, R. R. 76, 2.—*Abl.* testo, Cato, R. R. 76, 4; 84, 2; Verg. M. 51.—Afterwards of metal: ranarum corda sub aereo testo discoxere, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 81.—**II.** Transf., *an earthen vessel, earthen pot:* ara fit: huc ignem curto fert rustica testu, Ov. F. 2, 645; Petr. 136; Mumm. and Afran. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.

* **testŭātium**, ii, *n.* [testu], *a cake baked in an earthen cup, cup-cake,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.

testūdĭnĕātus and **testūdĭnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, II. B.], *arched, vaulted:* tectum, Col. 12, 15; Vitr. 2, 1 *med.:* cavaedium, id. 6. 3.

testūdĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [testudo, I. and II.], *of* or *belonging to a tortoise; made of tortoise-shell:* gradus, *a tortoise-pace, snail's pace,* Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 10: lyra, *made of* or *overlaid with tortoise-shell,* Prop. 4 (5), 6, 32; Tib. 4, 2, 22: conopeum, Juv. 6, 80: hexaclinon, Mart. 9, 60, 9.—As *subst.:* cui testudinea legata essent, ei lectos testudineos pedibus inargentatos deberi, Dig. 32, 1, 100, § 4.

testūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [testa], *a tortoise.* **I.** Lit., Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133; Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35; 32, 4, 14, § 32; Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124; 2, 52, 129; Liv. 36, 32, 6; Sen. Ep. 121, 9; Phaedr. 2, 6, 5 al.—Prov.: testudo volat, of any thing impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.—**II.** Transf., *tortoise-shell.* **A.** Used for overlaying or veneering, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Verg. G. 2, 463; Ov. M. 2, 737; Mart. 12, 66, 5; Luc. 10, 120; Juv. 14, 308.—**B.** From the arched shape of a tortoise-shell. **1.** Of any stringed instrument of music of an arched shape, *a lyre, lute, cithern,* Verg. G. 4, 464; Hor. C. 3, 11, 3; 4, 3, 17; id. Epod. 14, 11; id. A. P. 395; Val. Fl. 1, 187; 1, 277. —**2.** *An arch, vault* in buildings (syn.: fornix, camera), Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 79 and 161 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 5, 1; 3, 6, 4; Cic. Brut. 22, 87; Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 16; Verg. A. 1, 505. —**3.** In milit. lang., *a tortoise,* i. e. *a covering, shed, shelter* so called (cf.: vinea, pluteus), viz., **a.** Made of wood, for the protection of besiegers, Caes. B. G. 5, 43; 5, 52; Vitr. 10, 19 sq.—**b.** Formed of the shields of the soldiers held over their heads, Liv. 34, 39, 6; 44, 9, 6; Caes. B. G. 2, 6; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 3, 31; 3, 27; 4, 23; Verg. A. 9, 505; 9, 514 al.—**4.** *The covering of the hedgehog,* Mart. 13, 86, 1.—**5.** *A head-dress* in imitation of a lyre, Ov. A. A. 3, 147.

testŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small potsherd.* **I.** Lit., Col. 11, 3, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *An earthen lamp,* Ser. ap. Diom. p. 511 P.—**B.** *A voting-tablet used by the Athenians,* Nep. Arist. 1, 2 (cf. testa, II. C.).

testum, i, v. testu.

teta, ae, *f.*, *a kind of dove:* columbae, quas vulgus tetas vocat, Serv. Verg. E. 1, 58.

† **tĕtănĭcus**, i, *m.*, = τετανικός, *one affected with tetanus* (cramp in the neck), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 26, 12, 81, § 130; 32, 10, 41, § 120.

† **tĕtănōthrum**, i, *n.*, = τετάνωθρον, *a cosmetic for removing wrinkles* (pure Lat. tentipellium), Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 73 (dub.; Jahn, et tetanis).

† **tĕtănus**, i, *m.*, = τέτανος, *a stiffness* or *spasm of the neck, tetanus,* Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48; 31, 10, 46, § 122; Scrib. Comp. 101 (in Cels. 4, 3, written as Greek).

† **tĕtartēmŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τεταρτημορία, *a fourth* in music, Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 930 and 959.

† **tĕtartēmŏrĭon**, ii, *n.*, = τεταρτημόριον, *a fourth* of the zodiac, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Hyg. Limit. p. 173 Goes.

tētē, v. tu.

tēter, v. taeter.

† **tĕthălassōmĕnon**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), = τεθαλασσωμένον, *wine mixed with sea-water,* Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **tēthĕa**, ae, *f.*, = τήθεα, *a kind of sponge,* Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 99; 32, 9, 30, § 42; 32, 10, 39, § 117.

Tēthys, ȳos, *f.*, = Τηθύς, *a sea-goddess, wife of Oceanus, and mother of the sea-nymphs and river-gods; acc.* Tethyn, Ov. F. 5, 81: Tethyos neptes, id. ib. 5, 168; Verg. G. 1, 31; Cat. 64, 29; 66, 70.—**II.** Transf., *the sea,* Ov. M. 2, 69; 2, 509; Luc. 1, 413; Sil. 3, 60; Mart. Spect. 3, 6; Sen. Herc. Fur. 886.

tĕtrachmum, v. tetradrachmum.

† **tĕtrăchordos**, on, *adj.*, = τετράχορδος, ον, *having four strings* or *notes.* **I.** *Adj.:* machina, *a water-organ,* Vitr. 10, 13. —**II.** *Subst.* **tĕtrăchordon** (**-dum**), i, *n.*, *a chord of four notes, a tetrachord.* **A.** Lit., Vitr. 5, 4; Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 935 and 941; Macr. S. 1, 19 *med.*—**B.** Trop.: anni, i. e. *the four seasons,* Varr ap. Non. 71, 16.

† **tĕtrăcōlon**, i, *n.*, = τετράκωλον, *a period consisting of four members,* Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*; 5 praef. *med.*

tĕtrădĭcē, ēs, *f.*, *a plant,* Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42.

† **tĕtrădĭum**, ii, *n.*, = τετράδιον, *the number four, a quaternion, tetrad,* Col. 3, 20, 3; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

tĕtrădōros, on, *adj.*, = τετράδωρος, ον, *of four palms* or *hand-breadths,* Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 170; Vitr. 2, 3.

† **tĕtrădrachmum** and **tĕtrachmum**, i, *n.*, = τετράδραχμον, *a silver coin of four drachmas* among the Greeks, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4.—Form tetrachmum, Liv 34, 52, 6; 37, 58, 4; 37, 46, 3; 39, 7, 1 Weissenb.

† **tĕtrăgnăthius**, ii, *m.*, = τετράγναθος (having four jaws), *a kind of poisonous spider,* Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 87.

Tetragŏnis, idis, *f.*, *a town in Asia, near the Caucasus,* Plin. 6, 24, 25, § 92.

† **tĕtrăgōnum**, i, *n.*, = τετράγωνον, *a quadrangle, tetragon,* Aus. Ecl. de Ratione Puerp. 21 and *fin.*; Mart. Cap. 6, § 712.

† **tĕtrălix**, icis, *f.*, = τετράλιξ, *a plant, heath,* = erice, sisara, Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 42 (al. tetradice); 21, 16, 56, § 95.

† **tĕtrămĕtrus**, i, *m.*, = τετράμετρος, *a verse of four metrical feet, a tetrameter,* Ter. Maur. p. 2430 P.; Diom. p. 506 ib. al.

† **tētrans**, antis (*gen. plur.*, heterocl., tetrantorum, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*), *m.*, = τετρᾶς. **I.** *A fourth part, a quarter:* columnarum, Vitr. 4, 2; 4, 3: circini, *a quadrant,* id. 10, 11.—**II.** Among surveyors, *the place where two lines meet,* Hyg. Limit. pp. 160, 164 and 181 Goes.; Front. Limit. p. 132 al.

† **tĕtrăo**, ōnis, *m.*, = τετράων, *a heath-cock, moor-fowl,* Plin. 10, 22, 29, § 56; Suet. Calig. 22 *med.*; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13 *fin.*

† **tĕtrăpharmăcum**, i, *n.*, = τετραφάρμακον. **I.** *A plaster composed of four ingredients,* Veg. Vet. 4, 28 *med.* (in Cels. 5, 19, 9; 5, 26, 35, and Scrib. Comp. 211, written as Greek).—**II.** *A mess of four kinds of food,* Spart. Hadr. 21; Ael. Ver. 5; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 30.

† **tĕtrăphŏros**, on, *adj.*, = τετράφορος, *of four bearers:* tetraphori phalangarii, *four bearers carrying any thing together,* Vitr. 10, 8, 7.

Tĕtraphȳlia, ae, *f.*, *a town of Athamania in Epirus,* Liv. 38, 1.

tĕtrăplăsius, a, um, *adj.*, = τετραπλάσιος, *fourfold:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 953.

† **tĕtraptōta**, ōrum, *n.*, = τετράπτωτα, *words which occur in only four cases, tetraptotes,* Diom. 1; Prisc. 5; Isid. 1, 6, 43.

† **Tĕtrăpūs**, pŏdis, *m.*, = τετράπους (four-footed), *the title of the eighth book of Apicius, which treats of the dishes prepared from quadrupeds.*

† **tĕtrarches**, ae, *m.*, = τετράρχης, *a ruler who governed the fourth part of a country, a tetrarch;* in gen., *the title of a petty prince,* Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1; id. Phil. 11,

12, 31; id. Balb. 5, 13; id. Mil. 28, 76; id. Deiot. 9, 27; Caes. B. C. 3, 3; Sall. C. 20, 7; Vell. 2, 51; Tac. A. 15, 25; Hor. S. 1, 3, 12; Luc. 7, 227; Sid. Ep. 5, 7.—Also **tĕtrarcha,** Vulg. Matt. 14, 1; id. Luc. 3, 19.

† **tĕtrarchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τετραρχία, *the dominions of a tetrarch, a tetrarchy*, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42; id. Div. 1, 15, 27; Auct. B. Alex. 78, 3.

† **tĕtras,** ădis, *f.*, = τετράς, *the number four, a quaternion, tetrad*, Tert. adv. Val. 7; 8; Mart. Cap. 7, § 734.

† **tĕtrāsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τετράσημος, *of four syllables, quadrisyllabic:* pes, *a poetical foot of four syllables*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 987.

† **tĕtrastĭchos,** on, *adj.*, = τετράστιχος, *containing four rows* or *lines.* **I.** *Adj.:* porticus, Treb. Gall. 18.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tĕtrastĭchon,** i, *n.*, *a poem of four verses, a tetrastich*, Quint. 6, 3, 96 Spald. *N. cr.;* Mart. 7, 85, 1.

† **tĕtrastȳlos,** on, *adj.*, = τετράστυλος, *having four columns.* **I.** *Adj.:* frons loci, Vitr. 3, 2: cava aedium, id. 6, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **tĕtrastȳlon,** i, *n.*, *a building with four columns, a tetrastyle*, Capitol. Gord. 32; Inscr. Orell. 2270.

tētrē, *adv.*, v. teter *fin.*

Tĕtrica, ae, *f.*, *a rocky mountain in the Sabine territory, abounding in wild goats*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 5; Verg. A. 7, 713; called Tetrica rupes, Sil. 8, 419.

tētrĭcĭtas, v. taetricitas.

tĕtrĭcus, v. taetricus.

tĕtrinnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, to utter the natural cry of the duck, *to quack*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 22.

tĕtrĭtūdo, v. taetritudo.

* **tĕtro,** v. taetro.

† **tettīgŏmētra,** ae, *f.*, = τεττιγομήτρα, *the larva* or *matrix* of the cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 93.

† **tettīgŏnĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τεττιγόνια, *a kind of small cicada*, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

tĕtŭli, v. fero *init.*

Teucer, cri (*nom.* Teucrus, Verg. A. 3, 108; Lact. 1, 21, 1), *m.*, = Τεῦκρος. **I.** *Son of Telamon, king of Salamis, and brother of Ajax*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 21; 1, 7, 27; 1, 15, 24; 4, 9, 17; id. S. 2, 3, 204; Ov. M. 13, 157; 14, 698; Auct. Her. 1, 11, 18.—**II.** *Son of Scamander of Crete, son-in-law of Dardanus, and afterwards king of Troy*, Ov. M. 13, 705; Verg. A. 3, 108.—Hence, **1. Teucrus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teucer;* poet. transf. for *Trojan:* carinae, Ov. M. 14, 72: sanguis, Cat. 64, 345.—As *subst.:* **Teucri,** ōrum, *m.*, *the Trojans*, Verg. A. 1, 38; 1, 248; 2, 252; Ov. M. 13, 705; 13, 728 al.; *the Romans*, Sil. 17, 348.—**2. Teucrius,** a, um, *adj.*, *Trojan:* moenia, *of Troy*, Sil. 13, 36.—Hence, **b. Teucrĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the Trojan country, Troy*, Verg. A. 2, 26.—**3. Teucris,** ĭdis, *f.* **a.** *A Trojan female:* captivae, Sabin. 1, 81.—**b.** *A pseudonymic designation of some person:* Teucris illa lentum sane negotium, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; 1, 13, 6.

† **teuchītes,** ae, *m.*, = τευχίτης, *a kind of fragrant rush*, Plin. 21, 18, 72, § 120.

Teucri, ōrum, and **Teucrĭa,** ae, v. Teucer, II. 1. and 2. b.

† **teucrion,** ii, *n.*, = τεύκριον. **I.** *A plant, the germander:* Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130 (al. Teucria).—**II.** *The herb spleenwort:* Teucrium flavium, Linn.; Plin. 25, 5, 20, § 45.—Called also **teucrĭa,** Plin. 26, 7, 19, § 35.

Teucris, idis; **Teucrĭus,** a, um, and **Teucrus,** i, v. Teucer.

Tēus, i, v. Teos.

Teuta, ae, *f.*, *a queen of Illyria*, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24.—Called also **Teutāna,** Flor. 2, 5, 2.

Teutāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of the Peloponnesus*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.

Teutātes, ae, *m.*, *a deity of the Gauls, to whom human sacrifices were offered*, Luc. 1, 445; Lact. 1, 21, 3.

† **teuthălis,** idis, *f.*, = τευθαλίς, *a plant, called also* sanguinaria *and* polygonos, Plin. 27, 12, 91, § 113.

Teuthras, antis, *m.*, = Τεύθρας. **I.** *A king of Mysia, father of Thespius*, Hyg. Fab. 99 and 100.—Hence, **1. Teuthrantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teuthras;* poet. for *Mysian:* Caicus, Ov. M. 2, 243.—**2. Teuthrantĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Teuthras:* turba, *the daughters of Thespius, a son of Teuthras*, Ov. H. 9, 51.—**3. Teuthrānĭa** (**Teuthrānĭē**), ae, *f.*, *the territory in Mysia ruled by Teuthras*, Plin. 2, 85, 87, § 201; 5, 30, 33, § 125 sq.—**II.** *A river in Campania*, Prop. 1, 11, 11.—**III.** *The name of a Trojan*, Verg. A. 10, 402.

Teutĭcus, i, *m.*, *an Illyrian chief*, Liv. 44, 31, 9.

Teutobodiaci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Galatia*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Teutoburgiensis, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the citadel of the Teutones:* saltus, *a forest of Western Germany in which Varus was defeated* A.D. 9, Tac. A. 1, 60.

Teutomatus, i, *m.*, *a king of the Nitiobriges*, Caes. B. G. 7, 31; 7, 46.

Teutŏni, ōrum (collat. form **Teutŏnes,** um, Caes. B. G. 7, 77 *fin.;* Vell. 2, 12, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 67; Eutr. 5, 1 sq.), *m.*, *the Teutons, a people of Germany*, Mel. 3, 3, 4; 3, 6, 7; Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 60; Caes. B. G. 1, 33; Liv. Ep. 67 *fin.;* Suet. Caes. 11; Sen. Ep. 94, 66 al.—Poet., in *sing.:* Cantaber exiguis aut longis Teutonus armis, Luc. 6, 259.—Hence, **Teutŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Teutonic;* or, poet. for *Germanic, German:* opes, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 44: militia, Vell. 2, 120, 1: furor, Luc. 1, 256: triumphi, id. 2, 69; cf. victoria, Val. Max. 6, 1 *fin.:* capilli, Mart. 14, 26, 1: vomer, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 406.

Teutrĭa, ae, *f.*, *an island in the Ionian Sea*, Plin. 3, 26, 30, § 151.

texo, xui, xtum (*inf. paragog.* texier, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 69), 3, *v. a.* [root tek-; Gr. ἔτεκον, τίκτω, to beget; Sanscr. takman, child; taksh, to make], *to weave* (class.; syn. neo). **I.** Lit.: texens telam, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 44: vestes, Tib. 2, 3, 54: tegumenta corporum vel texta vel suta, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: in araneolis aliae quasi rete texunt, id. ib. 2, 48, 123: tenuem texens sublimis aranea telam, Cat. 68, 49: in vacuo texetur aranea lecto, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 33: chlamydem, Val. Fl. 2, 499.—*Absol.*, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 79.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to join* or *fit together* any thing; *to plait, braid, interweave, interlace, intertwine; to construct, make, fabricate, build*, etc. (mostly poet.): rubeā texatur fiscina virgā, Verg. G. 1, 266: molle feretrum texunt virgis et vimine querno, id. A. 11, 65: parietem lento vimine, Ov. F. 6, 262; and: domum vimine querno, Stat. Th. 1, 583: saepes, Verg. G. 2, 371: crates, Hor. Epod. 2, 45: rosam, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 36; cf.: coronam rosis, Mart. 13, 51, 1: varios flores, Ov. M. 10, 123: tegetes, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 112: harundinibus textae casae, id. 30, 10, 27, § 89: navigia ex papyro, id. 13, 11, 22, § 72: nidos, Quint. 2, 16, 16: basilicam, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14: robore naves, Verg. A. 11, 326: harundine texta hibernacula, Liv. 30, 3, 9: pyram pinu aridā, Prud. στεφ. 10, 846: Labyrinthus Parietibus textum caecis iter, Verg. A. 5, 589.—**II.** Trop., *to weave, compose:* quamquam ea tela texitur et ea incitatur in civitate ratio vivendi, ut, etc., *is devised, contrived*, Cic. de Or. 3, 60, 226; cf.: amor patriae Quod tua texuerunt scripta retexit opus, i. e. *had wrought, produced*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 30: quamquam sermones possunt longi texier, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 68: epistulas cottidianis verbis, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; cf.: opus luculente, id. Q. Fr. 3, 5, 1.—Hence, **textum,** i, *n.*, *that which is woven, a web* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: pretiosa texta, Ov. H. 17, 223: illita texta veneno, id. ib. 9, 163: rude, id. M. 8, 640; Mart. 8, 28, 18: pepli, Stat. Th. 10, 56.—**2.** Transf., *that which is plaited, braided*, or *fitted together, a plait, texture, fabric:* pinea carinae, Cat. 64, 10; Ov. M. 11, 524; 14, 531; id. F. 1, 506: non enarrabile clipei, Verg. A. 8, 625: ferrea, Lucr. 6, 1052; cf. talia, id. 5, 95: Lolliam vidi, zmaragdis margaritisque opertam, alterno texto fulgentibus toto capite, *in alternate structures, layers*, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 117.—* **B.** Trop., of literary composition, *tissue, texture, style:* dicendi textum tenue, Quint. 9, 4, 17.

textĭlis, e, *adj.* [texo], *woven, wrought, textile.* **I.** Lit. (class.) **A.** *Adj.:* tegmen, Lucr. 5, 1350: stragulum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dona, Verg. A. 3, 485: aurum, Plin. 33, 3, 19, § 63; Sen. Med. 372: picturae, Lucr. 2, 35; cf.: tabernacula textilibus signis adornata, Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 4.—Poet.: pestis, i. e. *a garment steeped in poison*, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: induere nuptam ventum textilem, i. e. *a very thin garment*, Petr. 55 *fin.*—**B.** *Subst.:* **textile,** is, *n.* (sc. opus), *a web, stuff, fabric, piece of cloth, canvas*, etc.: nego ullam picturam in textili (fuisse), quin, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1; so, textile, id. Leg. 2, 18, 45.—In *plur.*, Liv. 45, 35, 2; Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62; Prop. 1, 14, 22.—**II.** Transf., *plaited, braided, interwoven, intertwined, constructed* (very rare): serta, *garlands of roses*, Mart. 6, 80, 8: pileus, App. M. 11, p. 261, 2.

textor, ōris, *m.* [texo], *a weaver*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 13; Mart. 12, 59, 6; Juv. 9, 30: textorum et textricum cibaria, Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 6.

textōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to weaving, plaiting*, or *braiding, textorial* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: alvearia opere textorio salicibus connectentur, *plaited work*, Col. 9, 6, 1.—**II.** Trop.: textorium, inquis, totum mehercule istud est, i. e. *entangled, entangling*, Sen. Ep. 113, 25.

* **textrĭcŭla,** ae, *f. dim.* [textrix], *a little* (female) *weaver;* in apposition: puellae, Arn. 5, 166.

textrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from textorinus, from textor]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to weaving, textrine.* **A.** *Adj.:* ars, *the art of weaving*, Firm. Error. Prof. Relig. 17: opus, Vulg. Tob. 2, 19.—More freq., **B.** *Subst.* **1. textrīnum,** i, *n.* (sc. opus), *weaving*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58; 2, 4, 46, § 103; Sen. Ep. 90, 20; Suet. Gram. 23.—Collect.: juxta vehiculi frontem omne textrinum incedit (= omnes textores), Amm. 14, 6, 17.—**2. textrīna,** ae, *f.* (sc. officina), *a weaver's shop*, Vitr. 6, 7 *fin.;* cf. App. Flor. 2, p. 346, 35.—* **II.** *Of* or *belonging to construction; subst.:* **textrīnum,** i, *n.*, *a ship-yard, dock-yard:* idem campus habet textrinum navibus longis, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 11, 326 (Ann. v. 468 Vahl.).

textrix, īcis, *f.* [textor], *a female weaver*, Mart. 4, 19, 1; Inscr. Rein. cl. 9, n. 77; Dig. 33, 9, 3, § 6; Tib. 2, 1, 65; App. M. 6, p. 181, 25.—In apposition: anus, i. e. *the Fates*, App. M. 6, p. 180, 39.

textum, i, v. texo *fin.*

textūra, ae, *f.* [texo], *a web, texture* (very rare). **I.** Lit.: aranearum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24: Minervae, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 23; Sen. Ep. 121, 22.—**II.** Transf., *a construction, structure:* quam tenui constet texturā (animi natura), Lucr. 3, 209; Luc. 9, 777.

1. textus, a, um, *Part.* of texo.

2. textus, ūs, *m.* [texo, I. B.], *texture, tissue, structure* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: haec sunt tenuia textu, Lucr. 4, 728: capiuntur purpurae parvulis rarique textu, Plin. 9, 37, 61, § 132; 18, 7, 10, § 60.—**II.** Trop., of language, *construction, combination, connection, context*, Quint. 9, 4, 13; 8, 6, 57: rem brevi textu percurram, Amm. 15, 7, 6: ut ostendit textus superior, id. 15, 8, 1: quod contra foederum textum juvarentur Armeniae, id. 27, 12, 18: gestorum, id. 27, 12, 11; Manil. 3, 270.

Thabēna, ae, *f.*, *a city of Numidia*, Auct. B. Afr. 77; its inhabitants are called **Thabēnenses,** ium, *m.*, id. ib. 77.

Thabraca, ae, *f.*, *a city of Numidia on the coast of the Mediterranean*, Mel. 1, 7, 1; Juv. 10, 194, Plin. 5, 3, 2, § 22.

Thāis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Θαΐς, *a celebrated courtesan of Athens*, Prop. 2, 6, 3; 4 (5), 5, 43; Ov. A. A. 3, 604; id. R. Am. 383 sq.—**II.** *Another at Rome*, Mart. 3, 8; 4, 12.—**III.** *A courtesan in the Eunuchus of Terence*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 11; 2, 1, 25.

Thala, ae, *f.*, = Θάλα, *an important town of Numidia*, Sall. J. 75, 1 sq.; Tac. A. 3, 21; Flor. 3, 1.

† **thălămēgus,** i, *f.*, = θαλαμηγός, *a state-barge fitted up with cabins*, Suet. Caes. 52 (called navis cubiculata, Sen. Ben. 7, 20, 3).

† **thălămus,** i, *m.*, = θάλαμος, *an inner room, chamber, apartment* (poet.). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen.: Pars secreta domus. . Tres habuit thalamos, quorum tu, Pandrose, dextrum, Aglauros laevum, medium possederat Herse, Ov. M. 2, 738: ferreique Eumenidum thalami, Verg. A. 6, 280; cf.: delubra ei gemina, quae vocant thalamos, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 185; and of bees: ubi jam thalamis se conposuere, Verg. G. 4, 189.—**B.** Esp., *a sleeping-room, bedchamber* (cf.: cubiculum, dormitorium, cubile), Verg. A. 6, 623; Ov. M. 10, 456; id. H. 12, 57 al.; cf. Vitr. 6, 10.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A marriage-bed, bridal-bed* (cf.: lectus, conjugium, conubium), Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 14; 3, 7 (4, 6), 49; Petr. 26.—Hence, **B.** Transf., *marriage, wedlock* (very freq. both in *sing.* and *plur.*); *sing.*: thalami expers vitam Degere, Verg. A. 4, 550; cf.: si non pertaesum thalami taedaeque fuisset, id. ib. 4, 18: quantum in conubio natae thalamoque moratur, id. ib. 7, 253; so id. ib. 7, 388; 9, 594; Ov. M. 3, 267; 10, 571; Stat. Th. 5, 463 al.—*Plur.*: thalamos ne desere pactos, Verg. A. 10, 649; Ov. M. 1, 658; 7, 22; 12, 193; id. Am. 1, 8, 19; id. F. 3, 689; Hor. C. 1, 15, 16; Mart. 10, 63, 7; Sen. Agam. 256; 992; Val. Fl. 1, 226.

Thălassa, ae, *f.*, = θάλασσα (the sea), *the title of the ninth book of Apicius, which treats of sea-fish.*

† **thălassěglē,** ēs, *f.*, *a plant, called also* potamantis, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

† **thălassicus,** a, um, *adj.*, = θαλασσικός, *of* or *like the sea, sea-colored, sea-green*: colos (pallioli), Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 43; cf. ornatus, id. ib. 4, 6, 67; v. thalassinus.

† **thălassinus,** a, um, *adj.*, = θαλάσσινος, *sea-colored, sea-green*: vestis, Lucr. 4, 1127; cf. thalassicus.

† **thălassion phȳcos,** = θαλάσσιον φῦκος *arcail* or *orchil* (a sea-plant which produces a reddish dye): Lichen roccella, Linn.; Plin. 26, 10, 66, § 103.

† **thălassītes,** ae, *m.*, = θαλασσίτης, *sea-wine*, i. e. *wine which has been ripened by sinking it in the sea*, Plin. 14, 8, 10, § 78.

† **thălassŏmĕli,** *n.*, = θαλασσόμελι, *sea-water mixed with honey*, used as a beverage, Plin. 31, 6, 35, § 68; Ser. Samm. 28, 537.

‡ **Thălēa,** ae, v. Thalia *init.*

Thāles, is and lētis (*gen.* Thaletis, Mel. 1, 17; Juv. 13, 184; *dat.* Thaleti, Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7), *m.*, = Θαλῆς, *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Miletus, one of the seven wise men, and founder of the Ionic sect*, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 25; 1, 33, 91; id. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26; Sen. Q. N. 3, 13, 1; Min. Fel. 19, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 25.—*Gen.* Thalis, Prob. Cath. 1466 P.: Thaletis, Mel. 1, 17, 1; Sen. Q. N. 3, 14, 1; Juv. 13, 184.—*Dat.* Thali, App. Flor. 4, n. 18: Thaleti, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 22; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7; Arn. 2, n. 9; Aug. Civ. Dei. 18, 25; 18, 37.—*Acc.* Thalem, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 24; Cic. Div. 1, 49, 111; App. Flor. 4, n. 18; Lact. 3, 14, 5: Thalen, Cic. de Or. 3, 34, 137; id. Div. 2, 27, 58: Thaleta, Serv. Verg. G. 4, 363; 4, 382: Thaletem, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; Serv. Verg. A. 3, 241.—*Abl.* Thale, Cic. N. D. 1, 33, 91.—Hence, **Thălētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thales*: dogmata, Sid. Carm. 15, 89.

Thălīa (written **Thălēa,** acc. to Fest. p. 359 Müll., and Serv. Verg. E. 6, 2; so Rib.), ae, *f.*, = Θάλεια. **I.** *One of the Muses; the Muse of Comedy*, Verg. E. 6, 2; Ov. A. A. 1, 264; *of Lyric poetry*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25.—**II.** *One of the Graces*, Sen. Ben. 1, 3, 6; 1, 3, 10.—**III.** *A sea-nymph*, Verg. A. 5, 826.

Thălĭarchus, i, *m.*, = Θαλίαρχος, *the name given by Horace to the friend* to whom is addressed C. 1, 9.

† **thălictrum** or **thălitruum,** i, *n.*, *a plant, meadow-rue*, Plin. 27, 13, 112, § 138.

Thalli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people on the Caspian Sea*, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 17.

Thallumētus, i, *m.*, *a slave of Atticus*, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 2.

† **thallus,** i, *m.*, = θαλλός, *a green stalk, green bough*: cepae, Col. 11, 3, 58; Pall. Febr. 24, 4: Amyclaeus, perh. *a myrtle-bough*, Verg. Cir. 376; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 4.

Thalna, ae, *m.*, *a Roman surname of the Juventian* gens, Liv. 39, 31.

thamnum, i, v. thannum.

Thămȳras, ae, *m.*, *a Thracian poet who entered into a contest with the Muses, and, being vanquished, was deprived of his eyes*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 19; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 62; id. A. A. 3, 399; id. Ib. 274; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 204.—Called **Thămȳris,** ĭdis, Stat. Th. 4, 183.

† **thannum** (**thamnum**), i, *n.*, = θάμνος, *a shrub*, otherwise unknown, Col. 12, 7, 1; Tert. Anim. 32.

Thapsăcus, i, *f.*, = Θάψακος, *a town of Syria, on the Euphrates*, now *El-Hammam*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 87.

† **thapsia,** ae, *f.*, = θαψία, *a poisonous shrub*: Thapsia Asclepium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124.—Called **thapsos,** Luc. 9, 919.

Thapsus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Θάψος. **I.** *A peninsula and city in Sicily*, now *Magnisi*, Ov. F. 4, 477; Verg. A. 3, 689; Sil. 14, 206.—**II.** *A city in Africa Propria, famed for Cæsar's victory over the partisans of Pompey*, now *Baltah*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 25; Liv. 33, 48; Auct. B. Afr. 28, 1; 44, 1; 46, 4; 79, 3; 80, 2.—Hence, **Thapsĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thapsus*, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2.

Thăsus or **-os,** i, *f.*, = Θάσος, *an island in the north of the Ægean Sea, off the coast of Thrace*, now *Thaso*, Mel. 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 73; Cic. Pis. 36, 89; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68; Liv. 33, 30; 33, 35; Stat. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 2, 92 al.—Hence, **Thăsĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thasus, Thasian*: nuces, Varr. ap. Gell. 7, 16, 5; Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 90: vinum, Poët. ap. Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 95: vites, Verg. G. 2, 91: lapis, Sen. Ep. 86, 5.

Thaumăci, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Thessaly*, now *Duomoko*, Plin. 4, 9, 16, § 32; Liv. 32, 4, 1; 36, 14, 12; inhabiting the town called **Thaumăcĭe,** ēs, *f.*

Thaumas, antis, *m.*, = Θαύμας, *the father of Iris*, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51.—Hence, **A. Thaumantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thaumas, Thaumantian*: virgo, i. e. *Iris*, Ov. M. 14, 845.—**B. Thaumantĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, *daughter of Thaumas*: Iris, Ov. M. 4, 480; called also simply Thaumantias, Verg. A. 9, 5; Val. Fl. 8, 115.—**C. Thaumantis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the daughter of Thaumas*: Iris, Ov. M. 11, 647.

theamēdes, is, *m.*, *an Ethiopian stone that repels iron*; acc. to some, the *tourmaline*, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 130.

theangelis, ĭdis, *f.*, *a kind of plant growing on Libanus*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 164.

theātrālis, e, *adj.* [theatrum], *of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatrical*: theatrales gladiatoriique consessus, Cic. Sest. 54, 115: operae, Tac. A. 1, 16: lascivia populi, id. ib. 11, 13: ad theatrales artes degeneravisse, id. ib. 14, 21: licentia, Suet. Dom. 8: lex, *concerning the order of sitting in the theatre*, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 117; 33, 2, 8, § 32; Quint. 3, 6, 19: humanitas, i. e. *feigned, spurious*, id. 2, 2, 10: sermones, i. e. *low, vulgar*, Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *fin.*: omnes (montes) theatrali modo inflexi, *in the form of a theatre*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 30.

† **theātrĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = θεατρικός, *of* or *belonging to the theatre, theatric* (late Lat. for the class. theatralis): nugae, Aug. Doctr. Chabr. 2, 18: turpitudines, id. Civ. Dei, 6, 6: operarii, id. Mus. 2, 5.

† **theātrum,** i, *n.*, = θέατρον, *a playhouse, theatre* (cf.: scena, spectaculum, ludus). **I.** Lit.: num theatrum, gymnasia, porticus, etc. . . . rem publicam efficiebat? Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44: theatrum ut commune sit, id. Fin. 3, 20, 67: castra munita . . . alterā (ex parte) a theatro, quod est ante oppidum, Caes. B. C. 2, 25; Nep. Reg. 2, 1: populi sensus maxime theatro et spectaculis perspectus est, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: aliquid totius theatri clamore dicere, id. ib.: consessus theatri, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: in vacuo laetus sessor plausorque theatro, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 130; Ov. A. A. 1, 497: hos arto stipata theatro Spectat Roma potens, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: Philippus in acie tutior quam in theatro fuit, Curt. 9, 6, 25; cf. Vitr. 5, 3, 1 sqq.; Verg. A. 1, 427; Liv. Epit. 48 *fin.*; Val. Max. 2, 4, 2: exeamus e theatro, i. e. *cease to speak of actors*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—Of the Greek theatre, which served as a place for public meetings, Cic. Fl. 7, 16; Liv. 24, 39, 1; 33, 28, 4; Tac. H. 2, 80; Nep. Timol. 4, 2; Vulg. Act. 19, 29; 19, 31.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *any open space for exhibiting martial games*, Verg. A. 5, 288; 5, 664.—**2.** Like our *theatre*, for *the spectators assembled in a theatre, a theatrical audience*: frequentissimum, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: consensus theatri, id. Phil. 1, 12, 30: tunc est commovendum theatrum, cum ventum est ad ipsum illud Plaudite, Quint. 6, 1, 52.—*Plur.*: qui (modi) totis theatris maestitiam inferunt, Cic. Tusc. 1, 44, 106; id. de Or. 3, 50, 196: tota saepe theatra exclamasse barbare, Quint. 1, 6, 45; cf.: spissa theatra, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 41.—**II.** Trop., *a place of exhibition, theatre, stage*, for any public act: nullum theatrum virtuti conscientia majus est, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: magno theatro (ea familiaritas) spectata est, *openly, publicly*, id. Fam. 12, 29, 1; cf.: quasi in aliquo terrarum orbis theatro versari, id. Verr. 2, 5, 14, § 35; id. Brut. 2, 6: in theatro terrarum orbis esse, Curt. 9, 6, 21: optimus quisque praeceptor frequentiā gaudet ac majore se theatro dignum putat, Quint. 1, 2, 9.

Thēbae, ārum (collat. form **Thēbē,** ēs, Juv. 15, 6; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60), *f.*, = Θῆβαι (or Θήβη), *Thebes, the name of several cities of antiquity.*—The most considerable were, **I.** *The city of the hundred gates, in Upper Egypt*, now *Karnak*, etc., Mel. 1, 9, 9; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; 36, 7, 11, § 58; 36, 8, 12, § 60; 36, 13, 20, § 94 al.—Hence, **1. Thēbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thebes, Theban*: mons, *in the Thebaid*, Claud. Idyll. 1, 91.—**2. Thēbăĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Theban*: palmae, Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 97; called also simply Thebaicae, Stat. S. 4, 9, 26: triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 68: lapis, id. 36, 8, 13, § 63; 36, 22, 43, § 157: harena, id. 36, 6, 9, § 53: marmor, Spart. Nigr. 12.—**3. Thēbăïs,** ĭdis, *f.* (sc. terra), *the Thebaid*, the capital of which was Thebes, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 12, 21, 46, § 100; 13, 4, 9, § 47 al. et saep.—**II.** *The chief city of Bœotia, one of the most ancient cities in Greece, founded by Cadmus*, now *Thive*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 5, 19, 17, § 76; 7, 29, 30, § 109; Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 50, 93; Hor. C. 1, 7, 3; 4, 4, 64; id. Ep. 1, 16, 74.—Hence, **1. Thēbānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thebes, Theban*: Semele, Hor. C. 1, 19, 2: deus, i. e. *Hercules*, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 6: urbs, i. e. *Thebes*, Hor. A. P. 394: duces, i. e. *Eteocles and Polynices*, Prop. 2, 9, 50; called also, Thebani fratres, Luc. 4, 551: soror, *their sister Antigone*, Ov. Tr. 3, 3, 67: mater, i. e. *Niobe*, Stat. Th. 1, 711: modi, i. e. *Pindaric*, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 13: aenigma, i. e. *of the Theban Sphinx*, Mart. 1, 91, 9 et saep.—*Plur. subst.*: **Thēbāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thebes, the Thebans*, Cic. Fat. 4, 7; id. Rep. 4, 4.—**2. Thēbăïs,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Theban*: chelys, i. e. *of Amphion the Theban*, Stat. S. 2, 2, 60: hospes, Sen. Agam. 315.—*Substt.* **a. Thēbăïdes,** um, *f.*, *the women of Thebes*, Ov. M. 6, 163.—**b. Thēbăïs,** ĭdis, *f.* (α) Sc. terra, *the district of Thebes, in Upper Egypt*, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; 12, 21, 46, § 100; 13, 4, 9, § 47 sq.—(β) Sc. femina, *a Theban woman*, Ov. M. 6, 163; id. A. A. 3, 778.—(γ) Sc. Musa, *the song of Thebes* (in Bœotia), *the name of a poem by Statius*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 36; id. Th. 12, 812; Juv. 7, 83.—**III.** *A city in Mysia, destroyed by Achilles*, Ov. M. 12, 110; 13, 173; Mel. 1, 18, 2.—**IV.** *A city in Cilicia*, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.—Hence, **Thēbāna,** ae, *f.*, *the Theban dame*, i. e. *Andromache, the daughter of Eetion, king of Thebes in Mysia*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 29.

Thēbāgĕnes (MSS. **Thēbŏgĕnes**), is, *adj.* [Thebae-gigno], *born at Thebes*: Ismenias, Varr. ap. Non. 172, 26.

1. Thēbē, ēs, v. Thebae *init.*

2. Thēbē, ēs, *f.*, *a female name.* **I.** *A nymph, daughter of the river-god Asopus*, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33.—**II.** *Wife of the tyrant Alexander of Pheræ*, Cic. Inv. 2, 49, 144; id. Off. 2, 7, 25.

Thēbes, *a city in Samaria*, Vulg. Judic. 9, 50; id. 2 Sam. 11, 21.

† **thēca,** ae, *f.*, = θήκη, *that in which any thing is enclosed, an envelope, hull, cover, case, sheath*, etc. (syn. vagina): grani, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1: efferri sine thecis vasa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23, § 52; id. Att. 4, 7, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 61: calamaria, Suet. Claud. 35; Mart. 14, 19, 1; Amm. 28, 4, 13.

* **thēcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [theca], *placed*

in a case or *cover, encased:* arcus, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

Theium, ii, *n., a town of Athamania*, Liv. 38, 1.

Thēlis, is, v. Thetis.

Thelxinŏē, ēs, *f., one of the first four Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

† **thēlȳgŏnon,** i, *n.,* = θηλυγόνον (producing females). **I.** *A species of the plant* phyllum, Plin. 26, 15, 91, § 162.—**II.** *A species of the* Satyrion, Plin. 26, 10, 63, § 99.—**III.** *A species of the* crataeogonos, Plin. 27, 8, 40, § 62.

† **thēlȳphŏnon,** i, *n.,* = θηλυφόνον, *another name of the* aconitum, Plin. 25, 10, 75, § 122; 27, 3, 2, § 9.

† **thēlyptĕris,** is, *f.,* = θηλύπτερις, *the female plant of the* filix (*fern, polypody*), Plin. 27, 9, 55, § 78.

thĕma, ătis, *n.,* = θέμα. **I.** *A subject* or *topic treated of, a theme* (post-Aug.): Scholastici exempla cum dixerunt, volunt et illa ad aliquod controversiae thema redigere, Sen. Contr. 3, 20 *fin.;* so id. ib. 3, 28 *med.;* Quint. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 91; 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 85 al.—**II.** *The position of the celestial signs at one's birth, a nativity, horoscope*, Suet. Aug. 94 *fin.*

Thĕmis, ĭdis, *f.,* = Θέμις, *the goddess of justice and of prophecy*, Cat. 68, 153; Ov. M. 1, 321; 1, 379; 4, 643; 7, 762; 9, 403; 9, 419; Luc. 5, 81; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 107; Mart. Cap. 2, § 174; Schol. Juv. 1, 82.—**II.** *The daughter of Ilus and mother of Anchises*, Hyg. Fab. 94; 270.

Thĕmiscȳra, ae, *f.,* = Θεμίσκυρα, *a town in Pontus, on the Thermodon*, Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10.—Hence, **A. Thĕmiscȳraeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Themiscyra:* luci, Amm. 22, 8, 14.—**B. Thĕmiscȳrēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 9; 24, 17, 102, § 165.

Thĕmĭson, ōnis, *m.,* = Θεμίσων, *a celebrated physician of Laodicea in Syria*, Juv. 10, 221; Cels. praef. al.; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 9.

Thĕmista, ae, *f., a female Epicurean philosopher of Lampsacus*, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 68; id. Pis. 26, 63; Lact. 3, 25, 15.

Thĕmistŏcles, i and is, *m.,* = Θεμιστοκλῆς, *a celebrated Athenian commander, whose life is written by Nepos;* cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 74, 300; 2, 86, 351; 3, 16, 59; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5; id. Att. 7, 11, 3; id. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Fin. 3, 32, 104; Nep. Them. 1, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Thĕmistŏclēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Themistocles:* consilium, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 4: exsilium, id. ib. 10, 8, 7.

thensaurus, v. thesaurus.

Thĕŏcrĭtus, i, *m.,* = Θεόκριτος, *a celebrated Grecian idyllic poet*, Quint. 10, 1, 55; Macr. S. 5, 2, 4; Suet. Vit. Verg. p. 53.

Thĕŏdămas, antis, *m.,* = Θειοδάμας, *king of the Dryopes, and father of Hylas*, Hyg. Fab. 14; 271.—Hence, **Thĕŏdămantēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Theodamas, Theodamantean:* Hylas, i. e. *the son of Theodamas*, Prop. 1, 20, 6 (Thiodamanteus, Müll.).

Thĕŏdectes, is, *m.,* = Θεοδέκτης, *a Greek orator of Cilicia, a disciple of Plato, Isocrates, and Aristotle*, Cic. Or. 51, 172; 57, 195; 64, 218; id. Tusc. 1, 24, 59; Quint. 11, 2, 51; Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 3.

Thĕŏdōrus, i, *m.,* = Θεόδωρος. **I.** *A Greek sophist of Byzantium*, Cic. Brut. 12, 48; Quint. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** *A Greek atheist of Cyrene*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 1, 43, 102; 5, 40, 117; Sen. Tranq. 14, 3.—**III.** *A celebrated rhetorician of Gadara*, Quint. 3, 1, 17; 3, 11, 26; Suet. Tib. 57.—Hence, **Thĕŏdōrēus,** i, *m., a pupil and follower of Theodorus*, Quint. 2, 11, 2.—*Plur.*, Quint. 4, 2, 32; 3, 1, 18.

Thĕŏdŏsia, ae, *f., a town of the Tauric Chersonese,* now *Caffa* or *Feodosia*, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Thĕognis, ĭdis, *m.,* = Θέογνις, *an ancient Greek poet;* hence, as a designation of a very ancient period: etiam priusquam Theognis nasceretur, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 3, 19.

† **Thĕŏgŏnia,** ae, *f.,* = Θεογονία (the Origin of the Gods), *the title of a poem by Hesiod*, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36.

† **thĕŏlŏgia,** ae, *f.,* = θεολογία, *theology*, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 5.

† **thĕŏlŏgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θεολογικός, *of* or *belonging to theology, theological:* doctrina, Amm. 16, 5, 5: metrum, *heroic verse*, Plot. 2629 P.

† **Thĕŏlŏgūmĕna,** ōn, *n.,* = Θεολογούμενα, *speculations on divine things, the title of a work by Aristotle*, Macr. S. 1, 18, 1.

† **thĕŏlŏgus,** i, *m.,* = θεολόγος, *one who treats of the deity* and *of divine things, a theologian*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 sq.; Arn. 3, 106.

† **thĕombrŏtĭos,** ii, *f.,* = θεωμβρώτιον, *a plant*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 166.

Thĕon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A satirical poet.*—Hence, **Thĕōnīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Theon:* dens, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 82.—**II.** *A celebrated Samian painter*, Quint. 12, 10, 6; Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 144.

Thĕŏphănē, ēs, *f.,* = Θεοφάνη, *a daughter of Bisaltes, loved by Poseidon*, Hyg. Fab. 188; cf. Ov. M. 6, 117.

Thĕŏphănes, is, *m.,* = Θεοφανής, *a Greek historian of Mitylene, a friend of Pompey*, Cic. Arch. 10, 24; id. Att. 5, 11, 3; Caes. B. C. 3, 18; Tac. A. 6, 18 *fin.*

Thĕŏphĭlus, i, *m.,* = Θεόφιλος, *a freedman of M. Marcellus*, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 1; 4, 10, 1.

Thĕophrastus, i, *m.,* = Θεόφραστος, *a Greek philosopher of Eressus, a disciple of Plato and Aristotle*, Cic. Or. 19, 62; id. Brut. 31, 121; id. Tusc. 3, 28, 69; id. Att. 2, 16, 3.

Thĕŏpompos, i, *m.,* = Θεόπομπος, *a Greek historian and orator, a pupil of Isocrates*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 57; 2, 23, 94; 3, 9, 36; Nep. Alcib. 11, 1.—Hence, **Thĕŏpompēus** or **-īnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Theopompus, Theopompean:* Theopompino genere (dicendi), Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2: Theopompeo more, id. Or. 61, 207.

† **thĕōrēma,** ătis, *n.,* = θεώρημα, *a proposition to be proved, a theorem*, Gell. 17, 19, 3; Mart. Cap. 3, § 230.—*Dat. plur.* theorematis, Gell. 1, 2, 6.

† **thĕōrēmătion,** ii, *n. dim.,* = θεωρημάτιον, *a little theorem*, Gell. 1, 13, 9.

† **thĕōrētĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θεωρητικός, *contemplative, speculative* (pure Lat. contemplativus; opp. practicus), Fulg. Myth. 2, 1; Ambros. Hexaem. 1, 5, 17.

† **thĕōrĭa,** ae, *f.,* = θεωρία, *a philosophic speculation, theory*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 40, 4 (in Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1, written as Greek).

† **thĕōrĭcē,** ēs, *f.,* = θεωρική, *a philosophic speculation*, Hier. Ep. 30, 1.

† **thĕŏtŏcos,** i, *f.,* = θεοτόκος, *God-bearing, mother of God:* theotocos virgo Maria, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

Thēra, ae (**Thērē,** ēs), *f.,* = Θήρα, *an island in the Ægean Sea, the chief of the Sporades,* now *Santorin*, Mel. 2, 7, 11; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 23, § 70; Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 1.—Hence, **Thēraeus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Thera:* colonus, Tib. 4, 1, 139: cyperos, Plin. 21, 18, 70, § 117.—*Plur. subst.:* **Thēraei,** ōn, *m., the Theræans*, Sall. J. 19, 3.

Thērămĕnes, ae, *m.,* = Θηραμένης, *one of the thirty tyrants of Athens, who was put to death for resisting the oppressive measures of his associates*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96.

Thĕrapnae (**Thĕramnae**), ārum, = Θεράπναι, or **-ē,** ēs, *f.,* = Θεράπνη, *a small town in Laconia, the birthplace of Helen*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Stat. S. 4, 8, 53.—Hence, **Thĕrapnaeus** (**Thĕramn-**), a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Therapnæ, Therapnæan;* in the poets for *Laconian, Spartan:* rus, Ov. H. 15 (16), 196: marita, i. e. *Helen*, id. A. A. 3, 49: fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Stat. Th. 7, 793; cf.: membra Therapnaea resolutus gymnade Pollux, id. S. 4, 2, 48: Amyclae, Mart. 9, 104, 5.—And, as the Tarentines were an off-shoot from the Laconians, sometimes also for *Tarentine:* Galesus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 111.—For the same reason, also for *Sabine:* sanguine Clausi, Sil. 8, 414.

Thērăsia, ae, *f.,* = Θηρασία, *a small island in the Ægean Sea, opposite to Thea, westward, still called Therasia*, Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; 4, 12, 23, § 70; Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 1.—**II.** *One of the Lipari islands near Sicily,* now *Vulcanello*, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; Mart. Cap. 6, § 648.

† **thērĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θηριακός, *good against the poison of animals*, esp. *against the bite of serpents.* **I.** *Adj.:* pastilli, Plin. 29, 4, 21, § 70: vitis, Pall. Febr. 28, 1.—**II.** *Subst.:* **thērĭăca,** ae, or **-ē,** ēs, *f., an antidote against the bite of serpents*, or *against poison* in gen., Plin. 20, 24, 100, § 264; 29, 1, 8, § 24; Scrib. Comp. 163; Tert. Anim. 24; Hier. adv. Jovin. 2, 6.

Thērĭcles, is, *m.,* = Θηρικλῆς, *a famous potter of Grecian antiquity*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 205 (from Theophr. Hist. Plant. 5, 4).—Hence, **Thērĭclēus** or **-īus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Thericles, Therielean:* pocula, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38.

† **thērĭŏnarca,** ae, *f.,* = θηριονάρκη, *a plant which benumbs serpents*, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 163; 25, 9, 65, § 113.

† **thĕristrum,** i, *n.,* = θέριστρον, *a summer garment.* **I.** Lit. (late Lat.), Hier. in Isa. 2, 3, 23; Vulg. Gen. 38, 14.—**II.** Trop., *a garment, covering:* theristrum pudicitiae, Hier. Ep. 107, 7.

† **thermae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. aquae), = θερμὰ ὕδατα, *warm springs, warm baths* (natural or artificial; cf.: tepula aqua): Agrippae, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62; 35, 4, 9, § 26; 36, 25, 64, § 189: Neronianae, Mart. 7, 34, 5; 12, 84, 5; cf. Sen. Ep. 122, 8.—**B.** = thermopolium, q. v. Juv. 8, 168.—**II.** As *nom. prop.:* **Thermae,** = Θέρμαι, *a town in Sicily, near Himera,* now *Termini*, Mel. 2, 7, 16; Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 85 sq.; Sil. 14, 232.—Hence, **Thermitānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Thermæ, Thermitan:* homo, *of* or *from Thermæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 34, § 83.—In *plur.:* **Thermitāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Thermæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42, § 99.

Thermăĭcus, v. Therme.

† **thermantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θερμαντικός, *that serves for warming, warming:* virtus, App. Herb. 120: unctiones, Pelag. Vet. 16 *med.*

† **thermăpălus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θερμάπαλος (θερμός-ἁπαλός), *warm and soft:* ova, Theod. Prisc. 2, 10.

Thermē, ēs, *f.,* = Θέρμη, *a town in Macedonia, afterwards Thessalonica*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.—Hence, *adjj.* **A. Thermaeus,** a, um, *of Therme:* sinus, *the Thermaic Gulf,* now *il Golfo di Salonichi*, Tac. A. 5, 10.—**B. Thermăĭcus,** a, um, = Θερμαϊκός, *of Therme:* sinus, the same, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.

† **thermĭnus,** a, um, *adj.,* = θέρμινος, *made of lupines* (horse-beans): oleum, Plin. 23, 4, 49, § 94.

Termitānus, a, um, v. thermae, II.

Thermōdon, ontis, *m.,* = Θερμώδων, *a river of Pontus, on which dwelt the Amazons,* now *Termeh Tchai*, Mel. 1, 19, 9; Plin. 6, 3, 4, § 10; Verg. A. 11, 659; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 71; Ov. M. 2, 249; id. P. 4, 10, 51; Sil. 8, 432; Just. 2, 4, 2.—Hence, **A. Thermōdontēus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Thermodon, Thermodontean;* poet. for *Amazonian:* agri, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 14 (Müll. Thermodontiacis).—**B. Thermōdontĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: turmae, Stat. S. 1, 6, 56: bipennis, i. e. *of Penthesilea, the queen of the Amazons*, Ov. M. 12, 611; cf. securis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 66: aurum, *of Hippolyte*, Ov. M. 9, 189.—**C. Thermōdontĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, the same: ripae, Sen. Med. 215: hostis, id. Herc. Oet. 21.

† **thermŏpōlĭum,** ii, *n.,* = θερμοπώλιον, *a place where warm drinks were sold, a pothouse, tap-house, tavern*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 6; id. Rud. 2, 6, 45; id. Ps. 2, 4, 52.

† **thermŏpŏto,** āvi, āre, *v. a.* [vox hibrida, θερμός-poto], *to refresh with warm potations:* gutturem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 7.

Thermŏpȳlae, ārum, *f.,* = Θερμοπύλαι, *the famous defile of Œta, where Leonidas fell*, Mel. 2, 3, 6: saltus Thermopylarum, Liv. 36, 15, 5; 37, 58, 7; Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61; id. Tusc. 1, 42, 101; id. Sen. 10, 32; id. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Just. 2, 11, 2; Cat. 68, 54; Flor. 2, 8, 11; Nep. Them. 3, 4.

† **thermospŏdium,** ii, *n.,* = θερμοσπόδιον, *hot, glowing ashes, embers*, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

* **thermŭlae,** ārum, *f. dim.* [thermae], *a little warm bath*, Mart. 6, 42, 1.

Thermus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the Minucian* gens: Q. Minucius Thermus, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6; 2, 17, 18; 2, 13, 53.

Thērŏdămas, antis, *m.*, = Θηροδάμας (beast-feeder), *a Scythian king, who fed lions with human flesh*, Ov. P. 1, 2, 121.—Hence, **Thērŏdămantēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Therodamas, Therodamantean:* leones, Ov. Ib. 385 (others read, in both places, Theromedon, Theromedonteus.)

Thersītes, ae, *m.*, = Θερσίτης, *a Greek before Troy, famous for his ugliness and scurrility*, Ov. M. 13, 233; id. P. 3, 9, 10; Juv. 11, 31.—Hence, *a contemptible person*, Juv. 8, 269; and for *a calumniator, reviler*, Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 3.

* **thēsaurārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [thesaurus], *of* or *belonging to treasure:* fures, *treasure-thieves*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 25.—*Subst.:* **thēsaurārĭum**, i, *n.*, *treasure* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 21, 31.

* **thēsaurensis**, is, *m.* [id.], *a treasure-keeper, treasurer*, Cod. Just. 12, 24, 2.

thēsaurizātor, ōris, *m.* [thesaurizo], *one who lays up treasure* (late Lat.), Hier. Interp. Orig. in Jer. Hom. 5.

thēsaurizo, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [thesaurus], *to gather* or *lay up treasure* (late Lat.). **I.** Lit., Vulg. Bar. 3, 18; Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 10; Salv. adv. Avar. 1, 2; 1, 4 al.—**II.** Trop., *to treasure up:* disciplinam, Salv. adv. Avar. 3, 12: iram, id. Gub. Dei, 5, 9; Vulg. Jacob. 5, 3.

Thēsaurŏchrȳsŏnīcochrȳsides (**Thens-**), ae, *m.*, *a facetiously-formed proper name*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 35.

† **thēsaurus** (old form **thensaurus**, Plaut. Trin. prol. p. ciii. Ritschl; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 590; collat. form **thensaurum**, *n.*, Petr. 46, 8), i, *m.*, = θησαυρός. **I.** *Any thing laid* or *stored up, a hoard, treasure, provision, store.* **A.** Lit.: TABVLARIVS THENSAVRORVM, Inscr. Orell. 3247: thensaurum effodere, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 53; 4, 4, 8; id. Ps. 2, 2, 33; id. Aul. prol. 7: thesaurum defodere . . . invenire, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134: nec vero quemquam senem audivi oblitum, quo loco thesaurum obruisset, id. Sen. 7, 21: non exercitus neque thensauri praesidia regni sunt, verum amici, Sall. J. 10, 4: intactis opulentior Thesauris Arabum, Hor. C. 3, 24, 2.—**2.** Law t. t., *treasure trove:* thensaurus est vetus quaedam depositio pecuniae, cujus non exstat memoria, ut jam dominum non habeat, Dig. 41, 1, 31, § 1; 41, 2, 3, § 3; Cod. 10, 15, 1.—**B.** Trop. (very rare): thesaurus mali, *a great quantity*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 54: stupri, id. Fragm. ap. Non. 456, 19; cf.: augent ex pauxillo; thensaurum inde pariunt, id. Most. 4, 1, 8: thesauros penitus abditae fraudis vultu laeto tegentes, App. M. 5, p. 165, 15.—**2.** Of persons, *a treasure, loved one, a valued* or *dear object: Di.* Quid, amator novos quispiam? *Ast.* Integrum et plenum adortust thensaurum, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 13; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 34: eccum lenonem, incedit, thensaurum meum, id. Curc. 5, 2, 76; cf.: thensaurus copiarum, id. As. 3, 3, 67.—**II.** *A place where any thing is stored up, a storehouse, treasure-chamber, treasure-vault, treasury* (cf.: cella, armarium). **A.** Lit.: monedula condens semina in thesauros cavernarum, id. 17, 14, 22, § 99; cf. poet., of *the cells of bees*, Verg. G. 4, 229: admonent quidam, esse thesaurum publicum sub terrâ saxo quadrato septum, Liv. 39, 50, 3: Proserpinae, id. 29, 8, 9; 29, 18, 4; 31, 12, 1; cf. poet. of *the Lower World:* postquam est Orcino traditus thesauro, Naev. ap. Gell. 1, 24, 2.—**2.** Esp., *a strong-box, treasure-chest:* cum thesaurum effregisset heres, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 37: apertis thesauris suis, Vulg. Matt. 2, 11.—**B.** Trop., *a repository, conservatory, magazine, collection*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 12: quid dicam de thesauro rerum omnium, memoria? Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18; Quint. 11, 2, 1; cf.: thesauri argumentorum, Cic. Part. Or. 31, 109: suppeditat nobis Atticus noster de thesauris suis quos et quantos viros, id. Fin. 2, 21, 67: thesauros oportet esse non libros, Plin. praef. § 17; cf.: mihi quoties aliquid abditum quaero, ille thesaurus est, *a literary storehouse*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 2.—**III.** *The title of a Greek play by Philemon, upon which Plautus founded the Trinummus*, Plaut. Trin. prol. 18.

Thēseus (dissyl.), **-ĕi**, and **-ĕos**, *m.*, = Θησεύς, *a king of Athens, son of Ægeus* (acc. to others, *of Neptune*) *and Æthra; husband of Ariadne, and afterwards of Phædra; father of Hippolytus, by the Amazon Hippolyte; friend of Pirithoüs; conqueror of the highway-robbers Periphetes, Sinnis*, etc., *and of the Minotaur*, Ov. M. 7, 433 sq.; id. H. 10, 3; Stat. Th. 12, 576; Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45; 3, 31, 76; id. Fin. 1, 20, 65; Prop. 2, 14 (3, 6), 7; Ov. F. 6, 737; Verg. A. 6, 618; Hor. C. 4, 7, 27 al.—Hence, **A. Thēsēus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Theseus, Thesean:* carina, Prop. 1, 3, 1: laus, Ov. M. 8, 263: fides, id. Tr. 1, 3, 66: crimen, i. e. *the desertion of Ariadne*, id. F. 3, 460; id. A. A. 3, 459.—Transf., poet., for *Athenian:* via, Prop. 3 (4), 21, 24: Hymettus, Mart. 13, 104, 1: favi, id. 4, 13, 4.—**B. Thēsēïus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Theseus:* heros, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov. M. 15, 492: dicta, Stat. Th. 12, 681: Troezen, *ruled by the ancestors of Theseus*, id. ib. 4, 81.—**C. Thēsides**, ae, *m.*, *the offspring of Theseus*, i. e. *Hippolytus*, Ov. H. 4, 65; Aus. Epigr. 20.—Transf., poet., for *an Athenian*, Verg. G. 2, 383.—**D. Thēsēïs**, ïdis, *f.*, *the title of a poem concerning Theseus*, Juv. 1, 2.

† **thēsĭon** or **-ĭum**, ii, *n.*, = θησεῖον, *a plant, bastard toad-flax:* Thesium linophyllum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 67, § 107; 22, 22, 31, § 66.

† **thĕsis**, is, *f.*, = θέσις, in rhetoric, *a proposition, thesis* (pure Lat. propositum), Quint. 3, 5, 11; 3, 5, 14; 2, 4, 24; 7, 10, 5; 12, 2, 25; Sen. Contr. prooem.—**II.** In prosody, *the falling of the voice, the thesis* (opp. arsis), Mart. Cap. 9, §§ 974 and 985.

† **thesmŏphŏrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, = θεσμοφόρια, τά, *the festival of Demeter* or *Ceres* (*as lawgiver*) *among the Greeks*, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59; Arn. 5, 173; Macr. S. 3, 12; Hyg. Fab. 147.

Thespĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Θεσπιαί, *a town in Bœotia, at the south-eastern foot of Helicon*, now the village of *Lefka, near Rimokastro*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 25; 36, 5, 4, § 22; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; 2, 4, 60, § 135; id. Fam. 13, 22, 1; Liv. 42, 43 al.—Hence, **A. Thespĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian:* moenia, Val. Fl. 1, 478.—*Plur.:* **Thespĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Arn. 6, p. 196.—**B. Thespienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thespiæ*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135.—**C. Thespĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thespiæ, Thespian:* moenia, Val. Fl. 1, 93: luci, *on Mount Helicon*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 16.—**D. Thespĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *the Thespian*, of *Argus*, the builder of the ship Argo, Val. Fl. 2, 367; 1, 124.—**E. Thespĭăs**, ădis, *adj. f.*, *Thespian:* Musae (as dwelling on Mount Helicon), Ov. M. 5, 310; also called, *absol.*, Thespiades, Varr. L. L. 7, § 20 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 39.

Thespis, is, *m.*, = Θέσπις, *the founder of the Greek drama*, Hor. A. P. 276; id. Ep. 2, 1, 163.

Thesprōti, ōrum, *m.*, = Θεσπρωτοί, *a people in the south-western part of Epirus*, Luc. 3, 179; Liv. 43, 21, 4.—Their land was called **Thesprōtĭa**, ae, *f.*, = Θεσπρωτία, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 2.—Hence, **A. Thesprōtĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Thesprotian:* sinus, Liv. 8, 24: arva, Sil. 15, 297.—**B. Thesprōtis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thesprotian:* terra, i. e. *Thesprotia*, Avien. Arat. 384.

Thesprōtus, i, *m.*, = Θεσπρωτός, *a king of the region about Puteoli*, Hyg. Fab. 88; hence, Regnum Thesproti, i. e. *Puteoli*, Prop. 1, 11, 3 (al. Protei regnum).

Thessălĭa, ae, *f.*, = Θεσσαλία, *the country of Thessaly*, Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Luc. 6, 333 sq.; Cat. 64, 10; 64, 26; Prop. 1, 5, 28; Cic. Pis. 40, 96; id. Fl. 26, 63.—Hence, **A. Thessălĭus**, a, um, *adj.* (poet. and late Lat.), *of* or *belonging to Thessaly, Thessalian:* regio, App. M. 1, p. 113: decus, Grat. Cyn. 228.—**B. Thessălĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Thessaly, Thessalian* (class.): juga, Ov. H. 9, 100: Tempe, Plin. 16, 44, 92, § 244: equi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 6: dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Fl. 5, 219: trabs, i. e. *Argo*, Sen. Agam. 120: venenum, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 27: axis, i. e. *the chariot of Achilles*, id. Tr. 4, 3, 30: clades, i. e. *the battle of Pharsalia*, Luc. 6, 62; cf. caedes, id. 7, 448: cineres, id. 8, 530: dies, id. 7, 202: flamma, id. 7, 808.—**C. Thessălus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Thessaly, Thessalian* (mostly poet.): equites, Liv. 9, 19, 5; Suet. Claud. 21: Tempe, Hor. C. 1, 7, 4; Ov. M. 7, 222: terra, i. e. *Thessaly*, Tib. 2, 4, 56: victor, Hor. C. 2, 4, 10: tela, i. e. *of Achilles*, Prop. 2, 22 (3, 13), 30: currus, i. e. *of Achilles*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 55: ignes, *in the camp of Achilles*, Hor. C. 1, 10, 15: dux, i. e. *Jason*, Val. Fl. 5, 278: saga, Prop. 3 (4), 24, 10: philtra, Juv. 6, 610: venena, Hor. C. 1, 27, 21: vox, id. Epod. 5, 45.—In *plur.:* **Thessăli**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thessaly, the Thessalians*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Caes. B. C. 3, 4 *fin.*; Liv. 29, 12; 32, 10; 33, 32.—**D. Thessălis**, ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thessalian:* ara, Ov. H. 13, 112: umbra, i. e. *of Protesilaus*, Prop. 1, 19, 10.—*Subst.*, *the* (female) *Thessalian*, Luc. 6, 451; 6, 565; in *plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 190; Claud. B. Get. 237.

Thessălŏnīca, ae, or **-ē**, ēs, *f.*, = Θεσσαλονίκη, *a city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Thermaicus*, now *Saloniki*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36; Cic. Planc. 41, 99; id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2; Liv. 39, 27 al.—Hence, **Thessălŏnīcenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thessalonica*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; id. Pis. 34, 84.

Thessălŏnīcē, ēs, *f.*, *a daughter of Philip, king of Macedon*, Just. 14, 6, 3; 14, 6, 13; 16, 1, 1.

Thessălus, a, um, v. Thessalia, C.

Thestĭus, ii, *m.*, = Θέστιος, *a king of Ætolia, father of Leda and Althœa, and of Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov. M. 8, 487; Hyg. Fab. 77; 155; 174.—Hence, **A. Thestĭădes**, ae, *m.*, *a* (male) *descendant of Thestius:* duo, i. e. *Plexippus and Toxeus*, Ov. M. 8, 304 and 434; respice Thestiaden, i. e. *Meleager, son of Althœa*, id. F. 5, 305.—**B. Thestĭas**, ădis, *f.*, *the daughter of Thestius*, i. e. *Althœa*, Ov. M. 8, 452; 8, 473; id. Tr. 1, 7, 18.

Thestor, ŏris, *m.*, = Θέστωρ, *the father of the soothsayer Calchas*, Hyg. Fab. 128.—Hence, **Thestŏrĭdes**, ae, *m.*, *the son of Thestor*, i. e. *Calchas*, Ov. M. 12, 19; 12, 27; Stat. Achill. 1, 496.

† **thēta**, *indecl. n.*, = θῆτα, *the Greek letter* θ; as the initial letter of the word θάνατος (death), written by the Greeks upon their voting-tablets in sign of condemnation, Mart. 7, 37, 2; Aus. Epigr. 128 (cf. Pers. 4, 13).—Upon Latin epitaphs, = OBIIT, MORTVVS EST, Inscr. Orell. 4472 sq.; cf. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 610.—Appended to a passage as a critical mark of censure, Sid. Carm. 9, 335.

Thĕtĭdĭum, ii, *n.*, = Θετίδιον, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 33, 6 and 7.

Thĕtis, ĭdis, or ĭdos (*abl.* also Theti; v. the foll.; ante-class. collat. form **Thĕlis**, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 87 Müll., or Trag. v. 431 Vahl.; cf.: antiqui ut Thetin Thelim dicebant, sic Medicam Melicam vocabant, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 19), *f.*, = Θέτις, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 17; Hyg. Fab. 54; 244; Ov. M. 11, 221 sq.; 11, 400; Cat. 64, 21; Hor. C. 1, 8, 14; 4, 6, 6 al.; *abl.* Thetide, Hor. Epod. 13, 12: Theti, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 33; Lact. 1, 11, 9; cf. Prisc. p. 709.—**II.** Transf., appel., *the sea* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): temptare Thetin ratibus, Verg. E. 4, 32: hic summa levi stringitur Thetis vento, Mart. 10, 30, 11; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 148: lapilli Thetidis, *pearls*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 18; and, hyperbol., of *a large bath*, Mart. 10, 13, 4.

Theudoria, ae, *f.*, *a town of Athamania*, now *Thodhoriana*, Liv. 38, 1.

Theuma, *n.*, *a village of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13 *fin.*

Theumēsus, i, *m.*, *a mountain of Bœotia, near Thebes*, Stat. Th. 4, 372.—Hence, **Theumēsius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Theban*, amnis, i. e. Ismenus, Stat. Th. 8, 462: arva, id. ib. 2, 383: juvenis, i. e. Polynices, id. ib. 2, 331.

† **thĕurgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = θεουργία, *a summoning of spirits, magic, theurgy*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 9 and 10.

† **thĕurgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = θεουργικός, *spirit-summoning, magic, theurgic:* ars, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10: consecratio, id. ib. 10, 9

† **thĕurgus,** i, *m.*, = θεουργός, *one who summons spirits, a magician, theurgist*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 10, 10.

Thīa, ae, *f.*, = Θεία. **I.** *The wife of Hyperion, and mother of Sol*, Cat. 66, 44.—**II.** *An island near Crete*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; 2, 87, 89, § 202.

‡ **thĭăsĭtas,** sodalitas, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [thiasus.]

† **thĭăsus** (**thyăsus**), i, *m.*, = θίασος, *the Bacchic dance*, a dance performed in honor of Bacchus, Verg. E. 5, 30; id. A. 7, 581; Stat. S. 3, 1, 41; Cat. 63, 28; 64, 253.

†† **Thĭătis,** is, *m.* [Egypt.], *the name of one of the Egyptian months*, answering to *August*, Plin. 27, 12, 80, § 105 (al. Thoti).

Thibii, ōrum, *m.*, *a fabulous people of Pontus*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

†† **thieldones,** um, *m.* [Span.], *a kind of Spanish horse*, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166.

Thimanli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Arabia*, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 157.

Thirmida, ae, *f.*, *a town of Numidia*, Sall. J. 12, 3.

Thisbē, ēs, *f.*, = Θίσβη. **I.** *A little town on the coast of Bœotia, celebrated for its wild doves*, now *Kakosia*, Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 26; Stat. Th. 7, 261; 9, 768.—Hence, **Thisbaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thisbe, Thisbœan*: columbae, Ov. M. 11, 300.—**II.** *A maiden beloved by Pyramus*, Ov. M. 4, 55 sq.

† **thlasĭas,** ae, *m.*, = θλασίας (the crushed), *one made a eunuch by bruising*; called also **thlibĭas,** = θλιβίας (the pressed), Dig. 50, 16, 128; 48, 8, 5.

† **thlaspi,** is, *n.*, = θλάσπι, *a kind of cress*, Plin. 27, 13, 113, § 139; Cels. 5, 23, 3; Scrib. Comp. 170.

thlībias, ae, v. thlasias.

Thŏas, antis, *m.*, = Θόας. **I.** *A king of the* Chersonesus Taurica, *under whom Iphigenia was priestess of the Tauric Diana; he was slain by Orestes*, Ov. P. 3, 2, 59; id. Tr. 1, 9, 28; 4, 4, 66.—Hence, **Thŏantēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thoas*; poet. for *Tauric*: Diana, Val. Fl. 8, 208; Sil. 14. 260; called also dea, Ov. Ib. 386.—**II.** *A king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle, by whom he was conveyed to Chios, when the women of Lemnos slew all the men there*, Hyg. Fab. 15; Ov. H. 6, 135; id. M. 13, 399; Stat. Th. 5, 239 sq.—Hence, **1. Thŏantĭăs,** ădis, *f.*, *daughter of Thoas*, i. e. *Hypsipyle*, Ov. H. 6, 163.—**2. Thŏantis,** idis, *f.*, the same, Stat. Th. 5, 650; 5, 700.—**III.** *An Ætolian, son of Andræmon, one of the Greeks who besieged Troy*, Verg. A. 2, 262; Hyg. Fab. 81; 97; 114.—**IV.** *A companion of Æneas*, Verg. A. 10, 415.

thōcum genus sellae habetur apud Plautum, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= θῶκος].

† **thŏlus,** i, *m.*, = θόλος, *a dome, cupola, a rotunda* (syn.: fornix, testudo), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 12; id. ap. Non. 448, 22; Vitr. 4, 7; 7, 5 *med.*; Ov. F. 6, 282; 6, 296; Mart. 2, 59, 2.—In the tholi of the temple the votive gifts were suspended, Verg. A. 9, 408; Stat. S. 1, 4, 32; id. Th. 2, 734; Val. Fl. 1, 56.

† **thōmix** (**thōmex, tōmex,** and **tōmix**), icis, *f.*, = θώμιξ, *a cord, string, line, thread*, Lucil. ap. Fest. pp. 356 and 357 Müll.; Vitr. 7, 3; Col. 12, 32; Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 62; Pall. 1, 13, 1.

thōrācātus, a, um, *adj.* [thorax], *armed with a breastplate* or *corselet* (Plinian): navarchus, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 69: effigies Neronis, id. 37, 9, 37, § 118.

thōrācĭcŭlus, i, *m.* (*dim.* of thorax), *a little bust* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 14.

† **thōrax,** ācis, *m.* (but *f.* Treb. Poll. Claud. 3, 3), = θώραξ, *the breast, chest, thorax.* **I.** Lit., in anatomy, Cels. 5, 25, 8; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 49.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A defence, armor*, or *covering for the breast, a breastplate, corselet, cuirass; a doublet, stomacher* (syn. lorica), Liv. 4, 20, 7; Suet. Aug. 82; Verg. A. 10, 337; Mart. 7, 1, 1.—*Dat.* thoracibus, Val. Fl. 3, 87.—*Gen.* thoracum, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 260.—**B.** *A bust*, Treb. Claud. Goth. 3.

Thōrĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*; thus, Sp. Thorius Balbus, *a tribune of the people, author of the agrarian law, called, after him*, Lex Thoria, Cic. Brut. 36, 136; id. de Or. 2, 70, 284; cf. Orell. Index Legg. s. h. v.—Another Thorius, Flor. 3, 22, 6.

† **thōs,** ōis, *m.*, = θώς, *a kind of wolf*, Plin. 8, 34, 52, § 123; 10, 74, 95, § 206; Grat. Cyn. 253; Sol. 30, 28.

†† **Thoth,** *indecl.* [Egypt.], *the Egyptian name of the fifth Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56; Lact. 1, 6, 3.

Thrāca, ae, and **Thrācē,** ēs, v. Thracia.

Thrācĭa and **Thrēcĭa,** ae, *f.*, = Θρᾴκη, *Thrace*, Mel. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 40; Varr. R. R. 1, 57, 2; 2, 1, 5; Liv. 44, 27; Ov. M. 6, 435; Luc. 2, 162.—Called also, after the Greek, **Thrācē,** ēs, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 9; Ov. F. 5, 257; id. P. 4, 5, 5; Hor. C. 2, 16, 5; 3, 25, 11; and, Latinized, **Thrāca,** ae, Verg. A. 12, 335; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 3; 1, 16, 13; Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l. (but the Cod. palimps. Rep. 2, 4, 9, has in this passage Thracia).—After the Greek form Θρῄκη, also **Thrēcē,** ēs, Ov. A. A. 2, 588.—Hence, **A. Thrācĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian*: ventus, Hor. C. 1, 25, 11: animae, id. ib. 4, 12, 2: equus, Verg. A. 5, 565: Orpheus, id. E. 4, 55.—Also *absol.*, Thracius, i. e. *Orpheus*, Stat. S. 3, 3, 193: Threcia Bacche, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 21: notae, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25 Orell. *N. cr.*—**B. Thrācus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian*: palus, Val. Fl. 2, 201: natio, Gell. 10, 25, 4: homo, id. 19, 12, 6 sq.—‡ **C. Thrācĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* (late Lat.), *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian*: BELLO, Inscr. Fabr. p. 172, 332.—In the Graecized collat. form, **Thrēcĭcus,** a, um: lingua, Capitol. Max. § 2.—**D. Thrēĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Θρῄκιος, *of* or *belonging to Thrace, Thracian* (poet.): Aquilo, Hor. Epod. 13, 3; cf. Boreas, Ov. A. A. 2, 431: hiemes, Luc. 7, 833: Orpheus, Hor. C. 1, 24, 13; called also vates, Ov. M. 11, 2: sacerdos, Verg. A. 6, 645; cf. cithara, id. ib. 6, 120: lyra, Prop. 3, 2, 2 (4, 1, 42): sagittae, Verg. A. 5, 312: Amazones, id. ib. 11, 659.—**E. Thrax,** ācis, *m. adj.*, *Thracian*; or, *subst.*, *a Thracian*: Lycurgus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 16: equi, Ov. M. 9, 194: Thraces arant, Verg. A. 3, 14; Liv. 31, 39; 42, 60; Hor. C. 1, 27, 2; id. Epod. 5, 14; Ov. M. 6, 682; 10, 83.—**2.** Transf., *a kind of gladiator, so called from his Thracian equipment*; in this signif. the Graecized form Threx (also written Thraex) is the predom. one, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 13; Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. 8; Suet. Calig. 35 Oud. *N. cr.*; 54; 55; id. Tit. 8; Plin. 11, 43, 99, § 245; Hor. S. 2, 6, 44; Inscr. Orell. 2576; Inscr. Fabr. p. 189, 434.—Hence, **b. Thrēcĭdĭcus** (**Thraec-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Threx* or *Thracian gladiator, Threcidic*: parma, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129; cf. gladius, Aus. Caes. 18.—*Absol.*: **Thrēcĭdĭca,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. arma), *the arms of a Threx*, Cic. Phil. 7, 6, 17.—**F. Thrēissa** or **Thressa,** ae, *adj. f.*, = Θρῄισσα or Θρῇσσα, *Thracian*; or, *subst.*, *a Thracian woman*: Harpalyce, Verg. A. 1, 316: thalamisque tuis Threissa propinquat, Val. Fl. 2, 147: Thressa puella, Ov. H. 19, 100; so, Chloe, Hor. C. 3, 9, 9: caraeque Thressae, Val. Fl. 2, 132; 2, 165 and 239.

† **thrānis,** is, *m.*, = θράνις, *a fish, called also* xiphias, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

† **Thrascĭas,** ae, *m.*, = θρασκίας, *the north-by-a-third-northwest wind*, Vitr. 1, 6 *med.*; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 6.

Thrasĕa, ae, *m.*, *a Roman name*, esp. P. Thrasea Paetus, *a Stoic philosopher, put to death by Nero*, Tac. H. 2, 5; 2, 7; id. Agr. 2; id. A. 13, 49; 14, 12; Juv. 5, 36; Mart. 1, 9; Suet. Ner. 37; id. Dom. 10; Plin. Ep. 8, 22, 3.

Thrăso, ōnis, *m.*, = Θράσων. **I.** *The name of a braggart soldier in Terence's Eunuch*; hence, **Thrăsōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thrasonian*, i. e. *bragging, vainglorious*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *fin.*—**II.** *A friend of Hieronymus, king of Syracuse*, Liv. 24, 5.

Thrăsy̆būlus, i, *m.*, = Θρασύβουλος, *the liberator of Athens, his native city, from the thirty tyrants.* His life is written by Cornelius Nepos; cf. also Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6; Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 4; 5, 6, ext. 2.

Thrăsyllus, i, *m.*, = Θράσυλλος, *the court astrologer of Tiberius*, Juv. 6, 576.

Thrăsy̆măchus, i, *m.*, = Θρασύμαχος, *a celebrated Grecian sophist of Chalcedon*, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59; 3, 32, 128; id. Or. 12, 39; 13, 40; id. Brut. 8, 30; Quint. 3, 1, 10; 3, 3, 4; Juv. 7, 204 (where Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 9, p. 480, reads Tharsymachi; many MSS. have Thresimachi).

Thrausi, ōrum, *m.*, *a Thracian people*, Liv. 38, 41.

† **thrauston,** i, *n.*, = θραυστόν, *a kind of* metopion (gum), Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107.

Thrax, ācis, v. Thracia, E.

Thrēcē, ēs, v. Thracia.

Thrēcĭcus, a, um, v. Thracia, C.

Thrēcĭdĭcus, a, um, v. Thracia, E. 2. b.

Thrēĭcĭus, a, um, v. Thracia, D.

Thrēissa, ae, or **Thressa,** ae, v. Thracia, F.

† **thrēnus,** i, *m.*, = θρῆνος, *a song of mourning, a lamentation, dirge, elegy* (syn. planctus), Aus. Prof. 5, 3; 7, 3; 14, 5.

Threx, ēcis, v. Thracia, E. 2.

† **thrīdax,** ăcis, *f.*, = θρίδαξ, *wild lettuce*, Ser. Samm. 24, 448; App. Herb. 30.

† **thrips,** īpis, *m.*, = θρίψ, *a wood-worm.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 41, 80, § 220.—**II.** Transf., *trifles, worthless things*, = quisquiliae, Mart. Cap. 2, § 164 (al. thriptes).

Thrŏnĭum (**-on**), ii, *n.*, *a town of the Locri Epicnemidii on the Boagrius*, Liv. 32, 36; 33, 3; 35, 37; Plin. 4, 7, 12, § 27.

† **thrŏnus,** i, *m.*, = θρόνος, *an elevated seat, a throne* (syn. solium): Jovis, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 63; Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: dei, Prud. Hamart. 10 praef.; Auct. Pervig. Ven. 7: Thronos Caesaris, *one of the constellations*, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178.—**II.** *An angelic order*: sive throni, sive dominationes, Vulg. Col. 1, 16.

† **thryallis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = θρυαλλίς, *the name of two different plants.* **I.** *A plant, called also* lychnitis, Plin. 25, 10, 74, § 121.—**II.** *An ear-shaped plant*, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

Thūcy̆dĭdes, is, *m.*, = Θουκυδίδης, *a celebrated Greek historian*, Cic. Or. 9, 30 sq.; 65, 219; id. Brut. 83, 287 sq.; id. de Or. 2, 13, 56; Quint. 10, 1, 73.—Hence, **Thūcy̆dĭdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thucydides, Thucydidian*: genus (orationis), Cic. Opt. Gen. 6, 16.—*Subst. plur.*: **Thūcy̆dĭdĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *imitators of Thucydides*, Cic. Or. 9, 30.

Thūlē (**Thy̆lē**), ēs, *f.*, = Θούλη or Θύλη, *an island in the extreme north of Europe*; acc. to some, *Iceland*; acc. to others, *Mainland* (the largest of the Shetland Islands), Mel. 3, 6, 9; Plin. 2, 75, 77, § 187; 4, 16, 30, § 104; 6, 34, 39, § 220; Tac. Agr. 10; Stat. S. 3, 5, 20; 4, 4, 62; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 53.

thunnārius (**thynn-**), a, um, *adj.* [thunnus], *of* or *belonging to the tunny, tunny-*: piscatio, Dig. 8, 4, 13.

† **thunnus** (**thynnus**), i, *m.*, = θύννος, *the tunny* or *tunny-fish*: Scomber thynnus, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 5, 44; Ov. Hal. 98; Mart. 10, 48, 12.

thūrālis, thūrārĭus, thūrĕus, thūrĭbŭlum, etc., v. tur-.

Thūrĭae, ārum, *f.*, = Θουρίαι, *a town in Calabria, in the territory of the Salentines*, Liv. 10, 2; 25, 15; 27, 1.

Thūrĭi, ōrum, *m.*, = Θούριοι, *a city of Lucania, on the Tarentine Gulf, built upon the site of the ancient Sybaris*, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 6; Cic. Att. 9, 19, 3 (and perh., also, id. ib. 9, 3, 5); Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 21; Suet. Aug. 2; Liv. 25, 15, 9.—Called also **Thūrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = Θούριον, Mel. 2, 4, 8; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 67; Cic. Att. 3, 5 (Thurii, where, perh., Turiis should be read).—Hence, **Thūrīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thurii, Thurine*: ager, Cic. Tull. 14; Caes. B. C. 3, 22; Liv. 34, 53; Plin. 16, 21, 33, § 81; Suet. Aug. 3: colles, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 39; cf. vina, id. 14, 6, 8, § 69: sinus, i. e. *the Tarentine Gulf*, upon which Thurii was situated, Ov. M. 15, 52: Ornytus, *of Thurii*, Hor. C. 3, 9, 14; so, Viscus, id. S. 2, 8, 20: in Thurinum, *into the Thurine territory*, Caes. B. C. 3, 21.—*Plur. subst.*: **Thūrīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thurii*, Liv. 25, 1; 25, 15; Plin. 34, 6, 15, § 32.

thūs, thūris, v. tus.

† **thy̆a** or **thy̆ia,** ae, *f.*, = θύα or θυία,

the Greek name for the citrus-tree, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 100; Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 49.

Thyămis, is, *m.*,=Θύαμις, *a river in Epirus*, now *the Calamas*, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3; id. Leg. 2, 3, 7.

Thyatīra, ae, *f.*, = Θυάτειρα, *a town of Lydia*, now *Ak-hissar*, Liv. 37, 44, 4; Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 115; also, **Thyatīra,** ōrum, *n.*, Liv. 37, 8, 7.—Hence, **Thyatīrēni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thyatira*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.

Thybris, is, v. Tiberis *init.*

Thyēnē, ēs, *f.*, *one of the Hyades who nursed Jupiter and Bacchus*, Ov. F. 6, 711.

Thyĕstes, ae, *m.*, = Θυέστης, *son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, who set before him for food the flesh of his own son; he was the father of Ægisthus*, Hyg. Fab. 88; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 25; Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26; Hor. A. P. 91; id. C. 1, 16, 17; Pers. 5, 8.—Hence, **A. Thyĕstēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Thyestes, Thyestean:* Mycenae, Luc. 1, 544: mensa, Ov. P. 4, 6, 47; id. M. 15, 462: exsecratio, Cic. Pis. 19, 43; cf. preces, Hor. Epod. 5, 86: more furere, Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *med.*—**B. Thyĕstĭădes,** ae, *m.*, *the* (male) *offspring of Thyestes;* said of *Ægisthus*, Ov. A. A. 2, 407; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 113.

Thyĭăs (dissyl.) or **Thyăs,** ădis, *f.*, = Θυιάς or Θυάς, *a Bacchante*, Verg. A. 4, 302; Hor. C. 3, 15, 10; Stat. Th. 5, 92.—More freq. in *plur.*: **Thyĭădes** or **Thyădes,** um, *Bacchantes*, Cat. 64, 392; Hor. C. 2, 19, 9; Ov. F. 6, 514; Stat. Th. 12, 791.

thyīnus, a, um, *adj.*, = θύϊνος, *made of the citrus-tree*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 11; id. Apoc. 18, 12.

Thylē, ēs, v. Thule.

† **1. thymbra,** ae, *f.*, = θύμβρα, *a plant, savory:* Satureia hortensis, Linn.; Plin. 19, 8, 50, § 165; Col. 9, 4, 6; 9, 10, 233; Verg. G. 4, 31; Stat. S. 1, 2, 21; Petr. 135.

2. Thymbra, ae, or **Thymbrē,** ēs, *f.*,=Θύμβρη, *a city in Troas, with a temple of Apollo*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126 (dub.; al. Cambre); Stat. S. 4, 7, 22.—Hence, **A. Thymbraeus,** i, *m.*, *the Thymbræan*, an epithet of *Apollo*, Verg. A. 3, 85; cf. Macr. S. 1, 17, and Fest. p. 356 Müll.—**B. thymbraeum,** i, *n.*, *another name for the* sisymbrium silvestre, Plin. 20, 22, 91, § 247.

† **thўmĕla,** ae, and **thўmĕlē,** ēs, *f.*, =θυμέλη, *an elevation in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre, in the form of an altar*, upon which stood the leader of the chorus, Sid. Ep. 9, 13; Cod. Th. 8, 7, 21; Inscr. Spon. Miscell. Ant. p. 148.

† **thўmĕlaea,** ae, *f.*, = θυμελαία, *a plant, the flax-leaved daphne:* Daphne Gnidium, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 35, § 114.

Thўmĕlē, ēs, *f.*, *a celebrated female dancer*, Juv. 1, 36; 8, 197; Mart. 1, 5, 5.

† **thўmĕlĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = θυμελικός. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to the* thymele or *to the orchestra;* hence, *subst.*: **thўmĕlĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *theatrical musicians* (opp. scaenici, actors), Vitr. 5, 8; Dig. 3, 2, 4 *init.*—**II.** Transf., in gen.,=scaenicus, *of* or *belonging to the theatre:* choragium, App. Mag. p. 282: Thymelica obscenitas, Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 7 *fin.* — *Substt.* **1. thўmĕlĭcus,** i, *m.*, *an actor*, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2589. — **2. thўmĕlĭca,** ae, *f.*, *an actress*, Cod. Th. 15, 7, 5.

† **thўmĭāma,** ătis, *n.*, = θυμίαμα, *a composition for fumigating, incense*, Cels. 5, 18, 7 sq.; 6, 6, 25; Vulg. Exod. 25, 6.

thўmĭāmătērĭum, ii, *n.* [thymiama], *a censer, a vessel for incense*, Vulg. Jer. 52, 19.—Called also **thўmātērĭum,** Ambros. Ep. 5, 3; Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 22.

(**thўmĭămus,** a, um, a false read. in Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 10; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

† **thўmīnus,** a, um, *adj.*,=θύμινος, *of thyme, made of thyme:* mel, Col. 6, 33, 2; cf. thymosus.

† **thўmĭon,** ii, *n.*,= θύμιον, *a kind of wart*, Plin. 32, 10, 45, § 128.

† **thўmītes,** ae, *m.*,= θυμίτης (οἶνος), *thyme-wine*, Col. 12, 35, 1.

thўmōsus, a, um, *adj.* [thymum], *full of thyme, thymy:* mel, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 39; cf. thyminus.

† **thўmum,** i, *n.*,= θύμον, *thyme* (both the common or Roman, Thymus vulgaris, Linn., and the Cretan or Greek, Satureia capitata, ib.), Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 154; Quint. 12, 10, 25; Verg. E. 7, 37; id. A. 1, 436; Hor. C. 1, 17, 6; 4, 2, 29; id. Ep. 1, 3, 21; Ov. M. 15, 80.—In *plur.*, Ov. F. 5, 272; id. A. A. 1, 96; Mart. 11, 42, 4 al.

Thўni, ōrum, *m.*, = Θυνοί, *a Thracian people, who emigrated to Bithynia*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41; 5, 32, 43, § 150; Cat. 25, 7.—Hence, **A. Thўnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Thyni, Thynian;* poet. for *Bithynian:* merx, Hor. C. 3, 7, 3 (for which: Bithyna negotia, id. Ep. 1, 6, 33).—**B. Thўnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the seat of the Thyni in Bithynia*, Cat. 31, 5.—**C. Thўnĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Thyniac:* sinus, i. e. *of the Euxine in Thrace*, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 35.—**D. Thўnĭăs,** ădis, *adj. f.*, *Thynian;* poet. for *Bithynian:* grata domus Nymphis umida Thyniasin (*dat.* Graec.), Prop. 1, 20, 34 (cf. id. 1, 20, 12, Dryasin, and id. 1, 20, 32, Hamadryasin).—**E. Thўnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *Bithynian:* anulus, Isid. Orig. 19, 32: lima, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 412 Burm.

thynnārĭus, a, um, v. thunnarius.

thynnus, i, v. thunnus.

Thўnus, a, um, v. Thyni, A.

Thўōnē, ēs, *f.*,= Θυώνη, *the mother of the fifth Bacchus, enumerated in* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—Hence, **A. Thўŏneus,** ĕi, *m.*, *the son of Thyone*, i. e. *Bacchus:* indetonsus, Ov. M. 4, 13: Semeleius, Hor. C. 1, 17, 23.—**B. Thўōnĭānus,** i, *m.*, *the son of Thyone*, i. e. *Bacchus*, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef.—Meton., for *wine*, Cat. 27, 8.

† **thўōtes,** ae, *m.*, = θυώτης, *a sacrificer:* sacerdos, Val. Fl. 2, 438 (perh. as *nom. prop.*).

† **thўraeus,** a, um, *adj.*,=θυραῖος, *of* or *belonging to a door, a gate:* Apollo, *the god of the entrance*, Tert. Mil. 13 *fin.*

Thўrē, ēs, *f.*,= Θύρη, *a little town in the Peloponnesus, the possession of which was contested by the Argives and the Lacedæmonians*, Stat. Th. 4, 48.—Hence, **Thўrĕātis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *Thyreatic:* terra, *the region of Thyre*, Ov. F. 2, 663.

Thyrēum or **Thyrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a town in Acarnania, near Leucas*, Cic. Fam. 16, 5, 1; Liv. 36, 11; 36, 12; 38, 9.—Hence, **Thyrĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Thyreum*, Liv. 36, 12.

† **thўrōma,** ătis, *n.*,=θύρωμα, *a door*, Vitr. 4, 6.

Thyrsăgĕtae, Thyssăgĕtae, or **Thussăgĕtae,** ārum, *m.*, *a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, on the Wolga*, Val. Fl. 6, 140; Mel. 1, 19, 19; Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—*Sing.*: **Thyrsagĕtes,** ae, *m.*, Val. Fl. 6, 135.

thyrsĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [thyrsus], *a little stalk*, App. Herb. 68.

thyrsĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [thyrsus-gero], *bearing the thyrsus* or *Bacchic staff:* Lyaeus, Sen. Med. 110: India, id. Hippol. 753: Bacchus, Pall. Insit. 87.

Thyrsis, ĭdis, *m.*, = Θύρσις, *the name of a shepherd*, Verg. E. 7, 2.

† **thyrsus,** i, *m.*,=θύρσος, *a stalk, stem* of a plant. **I.** Lit., Plin. 19, 8, 39, § 129; 25, 8, 41, § 81; 26, 8, 33, § 51; Suet. Aug. 77; Col. 10, 370.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A staff twined round with ivy and vine-shoots, borne by Bacchus and the Bacchantes; the Bacchic staff, thyrsus*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 8; Ov. M. 3, 542; 3, 712; 4, 7; 9, 641; 11, 28; Stat. Th. 9, 614; Sen. Herc. Fur. 904; id. Oedip. 628 al. — Hence, poet. transf., **B.** *A thorn, goad:* acri Percussit thyrso laudis spes magna meum cor, Lucr. 1, 923; Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 43.

Thyssăgĕtae, v. Thyrsagetae.

† **tĭāra,** ae, *f.*, or **tĭāras,** ae, *m.*,=τιάρα or τιάρας, *the head-dress of the Orientals, a turban, tiara:* rectam capite tiaram gerens, Sen. Ben. 6, 31, 8: sceptrumque sacerque tiaras, Verg. A. 7, 247; cf. Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 2; Ov. M. 11, 181; Val. Fl. 6, 700; Juv. 6, 516; 10, 267; Just. 1, 2, 3; App. M. 10, p. 253, 30.

* **tĭārātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tiara], *wearing a turban, turbaned:* reges, Sid. Ep. 8, 3 *fin.*

Tibarāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Cilicia, upon Mount Amanus*, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10.

Tĭbărēni, ōrum or ûm, *m.*,=Τιβαρηνοί, *a people of Asia, on the Black Sea*, Mel. 1, 2, 5; 1, 19, 10; Val. Fl. 5, 148.

Tĭbĕrēĭus, a, um, v. Tiberius, II. 3.

Tĭbĕrĭānus, a, um, v. Tiberius, II. 2.

Tĭbĕrīnis, ĭdis, v. Tiberis, I. B.

Tĭbĕrīnus, v. Tiberis, I. A.

Tĭbĕris, is, also contr., **Tibris** (**Tybris**), is or ĭdis, *m.* **I.** *The river Tiber*, now *Tevere:* Tiberis antea Tybris appellatus et prius Albula, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; cf. Liv. 1, 3. (α) Form Tiberis, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 453 Vahl.); Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4; 12, 19, 1; id. Rosc. Am. 35, 100; id. Mil. 15, 41; Liv. 1, 7; 5, 13; 24, 9; 30, 38; Hor. C. 1, 2, 13; 1, 29, 12; 2, 3, 18; id. S. 1, 9, 18; 2, 1, 8; 2, 3, 292; id. Ep. 1, 11, 19. — (β) Form Tibris (Tybris; only in the poets), Verg A. 2, 782: Tibrim, id. ib. 3, 500: Thybridis, Ov. M. 15, 432; Luc. 6, 810: Tibride, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 127.—Hence, **A. Tĭbĕrīnus** (**Tibrīnus**, Claud. Laud. Seren. 16; Sid. Carm. 7, 75), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine:* ostium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 33; Verg. A. 1, 13; Ov. F. 4, 329: undae, Hor. C. 3, 12, 7: flumen, Verg. A. 11, 449; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 4: lupus, *taken in the Tiber*, id. S. 2, 2, 31: campus, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 25: gramen, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 182: pater, i. e. *Father Tiber*, as a river-god, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 55 Vahl.); Verg. G. 4, 369; cf. deus, id. A. 8, 31.—**2.** *Subst.*: **Tĭbĕrīnus,** i, *m.* **a.** *The Tiber:* hac quondam Tiberinus iter faciebat, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 7; Verg. A. 7, 30; Ov. F. 4, 291; 6, 105.—**b.** *A king of Alba, after whom the river is said to have been named*, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 29 and 71 Müll.; Liv. 1, 3; Ov. F. 2, 389; id. M. 14, 614.—**B. Tĭbĕrīnis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tiber, Tiberine:* Nymphae, Ov. F. 2, 597. — **II.** Personified: **Tibris** (**Tybris**), *the river-god Tiber*, Verg. A. 8, 72; 10, 421.

Tĭbĕrĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** In gen., *a Roman prænomen* (abbrev. Ti.); as, Ti. Sempronius Gracchus, Ti. Claudius Asellus, Ti. Claudius Nero.—**II.** In partic., *the emperor Tiberius* (whose full name is Ti. Claudius, Ti. F. Nero).—Hence, **1. Tĭbĕrĭus** (**-rēus**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Tiberius, Tiberian:* marmor, Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55. — **2. Tĭbĕrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tiberius, Tiberian:* domus, Suet. Vit. 15: scorta, id. ib. 3: tempora, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7: vetus S. C., Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *fin.*: pira, *a kind of which Tiberius was particularly fond*, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54. —**3. Tĭbĕrēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tiberius:* aula, Stat. S. 3, 3, 66.

tĭbĭ, v. tu.

tībĭa, ae, *f.*, *the large shin-bone, tibia* (cf. sura). **I.** Lit.: alterum (os) a priore parte positum, cui tibiae nomen est, Cels. 8, 1 *fin.*: et in crure (recedit) tibia a surā, id. 8, 11.—**B.** In gen., *the shin-bone, shin, leg:* posse fieri ut genu esset aut tibia aut talus, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 15: sinistram fregit tibiam, Phaedr. 5, 7, 8. — **II.** Transf., *a pipe, flute* (orig. made of bone; syn. fistula): age tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae inflatae non referant sonum, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: quemadmodum tibicen sine tibiis canere non possit, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338: et fidibus et tibiis canere, Quint. 1, 10, 14: cantus tibiarum, id. 1, 11, 7: tibia digitis pulsata canentum, Lucr. 4, 585: modulate canentes tibiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: septenarios ad tibiam fundere, id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: ubi curva choros indixit tibia Bacchi, Verg. A. 11, 737: biforem dat tibia cantum, id. ib. 9, 618: tibia non ut nunc orichalco vincta tubaeque Aemula, sed tenuis simplexque, Hor. A. P. 202: Phrygio curva sono, Tib. 2, 1, 86: sub cantu querulae tibiae, Hor. C. 3, 7, 30: acris, id. ib. 1, 12, 1: Berecyntia, id. ib. 3, 19, 19; 4, 1, 23: sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyra, id. Epod. 9, 5: adunco tibia cornu, Ov. M. 3, 533: infracto Berecynthia tibia cornu, id. ib. 11, 16: longa, id. F. 6, 698: scienter tibiis cantasse, Nep. praef. 1; id. Epam. 2, 1: dextera tibia alia quam sinistra, perh. *treble and bass pipes*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 15; cf.: modos fecit Flaccus Claudii

filius; tibiis paribus dextris et sinistris, i. e. *at first with a pair of treble and then with a pair of bass pipes*, Didasc. Ter. And.; cf.: acta primum tibiis imparibus, deinde duabus dextris, id. Heaut.; v. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 618; and v. Dict. of Antiq. s. v.—Prov.: paene apertis, ut aiunt, tibiis, *from all the holes, with a loud voice*, Quint. 11, 3, 50 Spald.

tībĭālis, e, *adj.* [tibia]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to the shin-bone* or *tibia, tibial;* hence, *subst.:* **tībĭāle**, is, *n., a warm wrappage about the shins*, a kind of *stockings* or *leggings:* hieme feminalibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82: si miles tibiale vel umerale alienavit, Dig. 49, 16, 14, § 1.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the flute, flute-:* harundo tibialis calami, *used for flutes*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 168: tibialis aura gemit, Sid. Ep. 9, 13 *in carm.* 2 *med.*

‡ **tībĭārius**, ii, *m.* [id.], *a pipe-maker, flute-maker*, Inscr. Orell. 4292.

tībīcen, ĭnis, *m.* [contr. from tībiĭcen, from tibia-cano], *a piper, flute-player, flutist.* **I.** Lit.: age, tibicen, refer ad labias tibias, suffla celeriter tibi buccas, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 41: si tibiae non referant sonum, abiciendas sibi tibicen putat, Cic. Brut. 51, 192: tibicen sine tibiis canere non potest, id. de Or. 2, 83, 338; id. Leg. 2, 24, 62; id. Ac. 2, 7, 20; id. Dom. 47 123; id. Agr. 2, 34, 93; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 98; id. A. P. 415: tibicines abierunt, Liv. 9, 30, 5: funus celebratum ... praecedente tibicine, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 122; Val. Max. 2, 5, 4: transit idem jurisconsultus tibicinis Latini modo, i. e. *preludes* or *rehearses the legal formulas* (as the flutist accompanies the actors), Cic. Mur. 12, 26. — *Sing. collect.:* crebro tibicine, Cic. Sen. 13, 44. — **II.** Transf., *a kind of pillar, support*, or *prop* of a building, Cat. 61, 158; Ov. F. 4, 695: urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultum, Juv. 3, 193. — Of Atlas, supporting the heaven, Arn. 2, 92; cf.: tibicines in aedificiis dici existimantur a similitudine tibiis canentium, qui ut cantantes sustineant, ita illi aedificiorum tecta, Fest. p. 366 Müll.

tībīcīna, ae, *f.* [tibicen], *a female flute-player*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (p. 175 Vahl.); Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 36 sq.; 2, 2, 56; id Most. 4, 3, 2 al.; Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 7 sq.; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 25; Ov. F. 6, 687; Juv. 2, 90; Mart. 14, 64, 1; Gell. 1, 11, 7.

‡ **tībīcĭnātor**, αὐλητής, Gloss. Cyrill. [tibicino].

tībīcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tibicen], *a playing upon the pipe* or *flute, a piping, fluting* (class.): tibicinii scientia, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22; id. Or. 58, 198; App. Flor. p. 341, 28; 342, 20; Gell. 4, 13, 2.

tībīcĭno, āre, *v. a.* [id.]. ***I.** *To play upon the pipe* or *flute:* ordo tibicinantium, Fulg. Myth. 3, 9.—**II.** *To prop up, support* any thing, Tert. Anim. 38; Schol. Juv. 3, 193.

Tibigensis, e, *adj., of* or *belonging to the town Tibiga, in Numidia:* oppidum, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 29.

Tibilis, is, *f., a town in Numidia*, Aug. Ep. 128. — Hence, *adj.:* **Tibilitānus**, a, um, *of Tibilis:* aquae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

* **tībĭnus**, a, um, *adj.* [tibia], *of* or *belonging to the pipe* or *flute:* modi, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 23.

Tibrĭcŏla, ae, *m.* [Tibris-colo], *a dweller by the Tiber*, Prud. στεφ. 4, 174.

Tibrīnus, a, um, v. Tiberis, I. A.

Tibris, is and idis, v. Tiberis.

Tibullus, i, *m.*, Albius, *a celebrated Roman elegiac poet, born about* 700 A. U. C., *died about* 735, *a contemporary and friend of Ovid and Horace*, Quint. 10, 1, 93; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 28; id. Tr. 4, 10, 51; Vell. 2, 36 *fin.* al.; cf. Hor. C. 1, 33, 1; id. Ep. 1, 4, 1.

tĭbŭlus, i, *f., a kind of pine-tree*, Plin. 16, 10, 17, § 39.

Tībur, ŭris, *n., an ancient town of Latium on both sides of the Anio*, now *Tivoli:* Tiburque superbum, Verg. A. 7, 630; Hor. C. 2, 6, 5: supinum, id. ib. 3, 4, 23: udum, id. ib. 3, 29, 6; id. Ep. 1, 8, 12; 2, 2, 3: pronum, Juv. 3, 192: vacuum, *quiet*, Mart. 1, 13, 1; 4, 64, 32. — Hence, **A. Tībŭrs**, urtis, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tibur, Tiburtine:* populus, Liv. 8, 12; cf.: SENATVS POPVLVSQVE TIBVRS, Inscr. Orell. 113 and 3728: hostis, Liv. 7, 11, 4: via, Hor. S. 1, 6, 108: moenia, Verg. A. 7, 670: poma, Hor. S. 2, 4, 70: Fauni, Stat. S. 1, 3, 99: bibliotheca, Gell. 19, 5, 4.—*Subst.:* **Tībŭrs**, urtis, *n., the Tiburtine territory:* in Tiburti, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 6; Cic. Att. 8, 14, 3; id. de Or. 2, 55, 224; for which: in Tiburte, Glaucia ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Gell. 19, 5, 1. — In *plur.:* **Tīburtes**, um, *m., the inhabitants of Tibur, the Tiburtines*, Plin. 16, 44, 87, § 237; Liv. 7, 11; Tac. A. 14, 22 *med.;* Front. Aquaed. 6 and 66; Verg. A. 11, 757; Inscr. Orell. 1817; 2239; 3114; 3851. — **B. Tīburtīnus**, a, um, *adj., of Tibur, Tiburtine:* terra, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 85: oves, Mart. 7, 80, 12: ficus, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70: lapis, id. 36, 6, 5, § 46; 36, 22, 48, § 167: frigora, Mart. 4, 57, 10: Diana, id. 7, 28, 1: via, *leading from the Esquiline gate towards Tibur*, Plin. Ep. 7, 29, 2.—*Subst.:* **Tīburtīnum**, i, *n., the Tiburtine villa* (of Scipio): in Tiburtino Scipionis, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19; Sen. Ben. 4, 12, 4.—**C. Tīburnus**, a, um, *adj., of Tibur, Tiburtine:* Anio, Prop. 3, 22, 23. — *Subst.:* **Tīburnus**, i, *m., an inhabitant of Tibur, a Tiburnian*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 74; also, κατ' ἐξοχήν, for Tiburtus, *the founder of Tibur*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 13.

Tīburtus, i, *m., the founder of the town of Tibur*, Verg. A. 7, 671; 11, 519; Plin. 16, 44, 87, § 237 (al. in each passage Tiburnus).

Tichĭūs, untis, *m., one of the summits of Mount Œta*, Liv. 36, 16; 36, 17; 36, 19.

† **tīchŏbătes**, ae, *m.*, = τειχοβάτης, *a wall-climber*, Vop. Carin. 18.

Tĭcĭda or **Tĭcĭdas**, ae, *m., an obscene Latin poet*, Ov. Tr. 2, 433; Suet. Gram. 11; App. Mag. p. 279, 26. — **II.** *A knight of Cæsar's party*, Auct. B. Afr. 44; 46.

Tĭcīnensis, e, v. Ticinus, B.

Tĭcīnum, i, *n., a city in* Gallia Cisalpina, *on the river Ticinus*, now *Pavia*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Tac. A. 3, 5; id. H. 2, 17; 2, 68.

Tĭcīnus (scanned Tīcĭnus, Sid. Carm. 7, 552), i, *m., the river Ticinus, in* Gallia Cisalpina, *celebrated for the victory of Hannibal over the Romans*, now *Ticino*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 16, 20, § 118; Liv. 5, 34, 9; 21, 39, 10; 21, 45, 1; Sil. 4, 81 sq.; 6, 706; 7, 31; Claud. Cons. Hon. 6, 195; Flor. 2, 6, 10. — Hence, **A. Tĭcīnus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Ticinus, Ticinian:* fluenta, Sil. 12, 548. — **B. Tĭcīnensis**, e, *adj., Ticinian:* campi, *lying on the Ticinus*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 35.

1. Tĭfāta, ōrum, *n., a mountain ridge north of Capua*, now *Monte Maddaloni*, Liv. 7, 29, 6; 23, 36, 1; 26, 5, 4; Vell. 2, 25, 4; Sil. 12, 487; 13, 219; cf. Fest. p. 366. — Hence, ‡ **Tĭfātīnus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Tifata, Tifatinian:* DIANA, Inscr. Rein. cl. 6, n. 91; Inscr. Murat. 446, 4.

‡ **2. Tĭfāta** iliceta. Romae autem Tifata curia, Fest. p. 366 Müll. *N. cr.*

‡ **Tĭfātīnus**, a, um, v. 1. Tifata.

Tĭfernum, i, *n., the name of three towns of Italy.* **I.** *A town in Umbria, on the Tiber, called also* Tifernum Tiberinum, *near the mod. Citta di Castello*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53; Plin. Ep. 4, 1, 4; 10, 24.—*Its inhabitants are called* Tifernates Tiberini, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114. — **II.** *A second town in Umbria, on the Metaurus*, now *S. Angelo in Vado*, whose inhabitants, to distinguish them from the preceding, are called Tifernates Metaurenses, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.—**III.** *A town in Samnium, on the mountain and river Tifernus, near the mod. Limosani*, Liv. 9, 44, 6; 10, 14, 6.

Tĭfernus, i, *m.* **I.** *A mountain in Samnium, upon which was the town of Tifernum*, now *Monte Matese*, Liv. 10, 30, 7. —**II.** *A river flowing by it*, now *Biferno*, Mel. 2, 4, 6; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 103.

Tĭgellīnus (**Tĭgil-**), i, *m.;* in full: Tofonius Tigellinus, *a favorite of Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 48 sqq.; 14, 57; 15, 50; 16, 17; Suet. Galb. 15; Juv. 1, 155; he committed suicide, Tac. H. 1, 72.

Tĭgellius, ii, *m., the name of two musicians.* **I.** The more ancient, Tigellius Sardus, *a contemporary of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 13, 49, 1; id. Fam. 7, 24, 1; Hor. S. 1, 2, 3; 1, 3, 4. — **II.** The more modern, Tigellius Hermogenes, *a censurer of Horace*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 129; 1, 4, 72; 1, 9, 25; 1, 10, 18; 1, 10, 80; 1, 10, 90; cf. Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 2.

tĭgillum, i, *n. dim.* [tignum]. **I.** *A small piece of wood:* clamat suam rem perisse ... de suo tigillo fumus si qua exit foras, i. e. *if the least bit of wood is burned in his house*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 21. — **II.** Esp., *a little beam*, Liv. 1, 26, 13; Cat. 67, 39; Tib. 2, 1, 39; Phaedr. 1, 2, 14; Juv. 7, 46; App. M. 1, p. 109. — **B.** Sororium Tigillum; v. sororius, II.

Tĭgillus, i, *m.* [tigillum], *an epithet of Jupiter, who sustains and holds the world like a beam*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 11.

tignārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tignum], *of* or *belonging to beams:* faber, *a carpenter, builder*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 39; id. Brut. 73, 257; Inscr. Orell. 4087 sq.; cf.: Fabros tignarios dicimus non eos duntaxat, qui tigna dolant, sed omnes, qui aedificant, Dig. 50, 16, 235; Vulg. 4 Reg. 22, 6.

tignum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form, *plur.* tigni, Liv. 44. 5, 4; but Weissenb. reads tigno) [root tek-; Gr. ἔτεκον, τίκτω, whence τέχνη, τέκτων, texo], *building-stuff, building-materials* (syn. trabs). **I.** In gen. (ante-class. and in jurid. lang.): tigni appellatione in lege duodecim tabularum omne genus materiae. ex quâ aedificia constant, significatur, Dig. 50, 16, 62; cf.: tigni autem appellatione continetur omnis materia, ex quâ aedificium constat vineaeque necessaria. Unde quidam aiunt, tegulam quoque et lapidem et testam ceteraque, si qua aedificiis sunt utilia (tigna enim a tegendo dicta sunt) hoc amplius et calcem et harenam tignorum appellatione contineri, ib. 47, 3 (de tigno juncto), 1.—**II.** In partic., *a piece* or *stick of timber, a trunk of a tree, a log, beam* (class.): venit imber ... Tigna putrefacit, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 31: tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192; so, with trabes, id. 6, 241: supra eum locum duo tigna transversa injecerunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: et levia radere tigna Et terebrare etiam ac pertundere perque forare, Lucr. 5, 1266: tigna bina sesquipedalia in flumen defixerat, Caes. B. G. 4, 17; cf. id. B. C. 2, 10; 2, 15: torquet ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73; id. A. P. 279: summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; 8, 648; Sen. Ep. 120, 7: cava, i. e. *ships*, Prop. 4 (5), 6, 50.

Tĭgrānes, is, *m.* **I.** *A king of Armenia, son-in-law of Mithridates*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 23; 15, 45; id. Sest. 27, 58; id. Att. 2, 4, 2; Sall. H. 4, 61, 3 Dietsch; Flor. 3, 5, 27; 4, 12, 43. — **II.** *His son*, Cic. Att. 3, 8, 3; cf. Ascon. Cic. Mil. p. 47 Orell.; Schol. Bob. Cic. Mil. p. 284 ib.

Tĭgrānŏcerta, ae, *f.*, and ōrum, *n., the capital city of Greater Armenia, built by Tigranes during the Mithridatic war; fem.*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26 sq.; *neutr.*, Tac. A. 12, 50; 14, 24; 15, 4 sq.

* **tĭgrĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [tigris-fero], *tiger-bearing, producing tigers:* Niphates, Sid. Carm. 2, 444.

* **tĭgrīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [tigris], *tiger-like, barred* or *spotted like a tiger*, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **1. tĭgris**, is or ĭdis (*gen.* tigris, Verg. Cir. 136: tigridis, id. A. 11, 577; Ov. M. 11, 245; Val. Fl. 5, 590; 6, 148; *acc.* tigrim, Verg. A. 9, 730; Manil. 5, 708; Sen. Ep. 85, 35; Plin. 8, 17, 25, § 65; 8, 18, 25, § 66; Sil. 5, 148; Suet. Aug. 43: tigrin, Val. Fl. 6, 704; Stat. Th. 6, 722; *abl.* tigri, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 73: tigride, Ov. M. 7, 32; 9, 612; Luc. 5, 405; Sil. 5, 280; Mart. 8, 26, 8; Juv. 15, 163; *plur.* tigres, Verg. G. 2, 151; id. A. 4, 367; Hor. C. 3, 3, 14; 3, 11, 13; id. A. P. 393; Ov. A. A. 1, 559; id. M. 1, 305; 3, 668; Curt. 9, 8, 2: tigrides, Sol. 15, 11; 27, 16; *acc.* tigris, Verg. E. 5, 29; id. G. 4, 510; id. A. 6, 805: tigridas, Ov. H. 10, 86; *gen.* tigrium, Plin. 7, 1, 1, § 7; 11, 2, 1, § 4; *dat.* and *abl.* tigribus, Hor. A. P. 13; Ov. H. 2, 80; id. Am. 1, 2, 48), = τίγρις (in Persian, an arrow, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127). *Comm.* (in prose *masc.*, but *fem.* Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10; 8, 18, 25, § 66; in the poets always *fem.;* v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 616 sq.), *a tiger, tigress.* **I.** Lit.: varius, Varr. l. l.; Mel. 3, 5, 7; Verg. A. 4, 367; 6, 805; id. E. 5, 29; Hor. C. 1, 23, 9; 3, 27, 56; id. Epod. 16, 31; id. A. P. 13.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *A tiger-skin:* equus, quem discolor ambit Tigris, Stat. Th. 9, 686; 6, 719; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 17.

—**2.** *The name of the spotted tiger-hound of Actæon*, Ov. M. 3, 217; Hyg. Fab. 181. — **3.** *The Tiger*, the name of a ship ornamented with the figure of a tiger: Massicus aeratâ princeps secat aequora Tigri, Verg. A. 10, 166.

2. Tĭgris, ĭdis, *m.*, = Τίγρις, *the river Tigris* (qs. arrowy, so called from its rapidity), Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.; Mel. 1, 11, 2; 3, 8, 32; Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127; Hor. C. 4, 14, 46; Luc. 3, 256; 3, 261 sq.; 8, 370; Curt. 4, 9, 16; Sen. Herc. Fur. 1324.

Tigūrīnus pāgus, *a district in Helvetia, perh. the mod. Zurich*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Inscr. Orell. 366. — *Its inhabitants are called* **Tigūrīni,** ōrum, *m.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Liv. Ep. 65.

tĭlĭa, ae, *f., the linden* or *lime-tree.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65; Verg. G. 1, 173; 2. 449; 4, 183; Ov. M. 8, 620; 10, 92. — **II.** Transf., *the inner bark of the linden, bark-bands*, Plin. 16, 14, 25, § 65; cf. of the elm: corticis interior tilia lepras sedat, id. 24, 8, 33, § 48.

* **tĭlĭācĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [tilia], *of linden-wood, linden-*: tabulae, Capitol. Anton. P. 13; cf. tiliagineus.

* **tĭlĭāgĭnĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of linden-wood, linden-*: arculae, Col. 12, 47, 5; cf. tiliaceus.

* **tĭlĭāris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of linden-wood, linden-*: tabula, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 1, 20; cf. tiliaceus and tiliagineus.

Tillĭus, ii, *m., a senator and tribune, reproached by Horace for rudeness*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 107; cf. Sen. Ira, 3, 30. 5; id. Ep. 83, 12.

Tīmaeus, i, *m.*, = Τίμαιος. **I.** *A Greek historian of Sicily, under Agathocles*, Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 58; id. N. D. 2, 27, 69; id. Fam. 5, 12, 2; id. Rep. 3, 31, 43; id. Brut. 16, 63; Nep. Alcib. 11, 1.— **II.** *A Pythagorean philosopher, a contemporary of Plato*, Cic. Fin. 5, 29, 87; id. Rep. 1, 10, 16. — After him was named the Platonic dialogue Timaeus, which Cicero translated into Latin, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. N. D. 1, 8, 18; id. Ac. 2. 39, 123; id. Fin. 2, 5, 15; v. the fragment of this translation (Timaeus sive de Universo), Cic. ed. B. and K. vol. viii. p. 131 sqq.

Tīmāgĕnes, is, *m.*, = Τιμαγένης, *a learned and plain-speaking rhetorician of the time of Augustus*. Sen. Contr. 34; Sen. Ira, 3, 23, 3; id. Ep. 91, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15 Schmid; Quint. 1, 10, 10; 10, 1, 75.

Tīmanthes, is, *m.*, = Τιμάνθης, *a celebrated Greek painter, contemporary with Parrhasius*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 64; 35, 10, 36, § 65; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; Quint. 2, 13, 13 Spald. (cf. also Cic. Or. 22, 74).

Tīmarchĭdes, is, *m., a sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 91.

Tīmarchus, i, *m., a sculptor*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 51.

Tīmărĕtē, ēs, *f.*, = Τιμαρέτη, *a female painter*, Plin. 35, 9, 35, § 59; 35, 11, 43, § 147.

Tīmāvus (better **-vos**), i, *m., a river in Istria, between Aquileia and Trieste*, Mel. 2, 4, 3; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 229; 3, 18, 22, § 127; Verg. A. 1, 244; Luc. 7, 194; Stat. S. 4, 7, 55; Sil. 12, 215; Claud. Cons. Hon. 6, 197; Mart. 4, 25, 5.

tĭmĕfactus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo-facio], *made afraid, frightened, alarmed, intimidated* (very rare): timefactae religiones, Lucr. 2, 44: timefacta libertas, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 24.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [root tam-; Sanscr. tam-yati, to be stupefied; tamas, darkness; cf. temulentus], *to fear, be afraid of, to dread, apprehend; to be afraid* or *in fear, to be fearful, apprehensive*, or *anxious;* constr. with *acc.*, *rel.-clause, inf.*, *ne* or *ut*, and *absol.* **1.** With *acc.* (class.; syn.: vereor, metuo, paveo): quamquam omnia sunt metuenda, nihil magis quam perfidiam timemus, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, a. 2: timeo meos, Plaut. Truc. 5, 63; cf.: quos aliquamdiu inermes timuissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: oppidanos, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27: saxum Tantalus, Lucr. 3, 981 sq.: portus omnes, Caes. B. C. 3, 6: reliquos casus, id. ib. 3, 10: nomen atque imperium absentis, id. ib. 1, 61: numinis iram, Ov. M. 6, 314: flagitium pejus leto, Hor. C. 4, 9, 50: cuncta (amantes), Ov. M. 7, 719: aeternas poenas timendum'st, Lucr. 1, 111.—In *pass.*: morbos esse timendos, Lucr. 3, 41; so, si ipse fulgor timeretur, Quint. 8, 3, 5: si Cn. Pompeius timeretur, id. 4, 2, 25. — Pregn., *to have to fear*, i. e. *to be exposed to, contend against*: pro telis gerit quae timuit et quae fudit, Sen. Herc. Fur. 40 sq.; 793: feras, id. Herc. Oet. 270. — With *dat.* of the object for which one fears something: nostrae causae nihil nos timere, Quint. 11, 1, 75: patronum justitiae suae, id. 4, 1, 9: furem caulibus aut pomis, Juv. 6, 17: noxiam vini aegris, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 101. — With *de*: de suo ac legionis periculo nihil timebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 57: nihil de bello, id. ib. 3, 3: de se nihil timere, Cic. Sest. 1, 1. — With *pro* and *abl.*: quid pro quoque timendum, aut a quoque timendum sit, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1. 16, 2: pro amicis omnia timui, pro me nihil. Sen. Q. N. 4, praef. § 15. — **2.** With *rel.-clause* (class.): misera timeo, quid hoc sit negotii. Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 79: timeo, quid rerum gesserim, id. Mil. 2, 4, 44: quid possem, timebam, Cic. Att. 12, 24, 1: nunc istic quid agatur, magnopere timeo, id. ib. 3, 8, 2: jam nunc timeo, quidnam . . . pro exspectatione omnium eloqui possim, id. Div. in Caecil. 13, 42: misera timeo, incertum hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29; cf.: haec quo sint eruptura timeo, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 5. — With *dat.*: nunc nostrae timeo parti, quid hic respondeat, Ter. And. 2, 5, 8. — **3.** With *inf.* (freq. since the Aug. per.; not in Cic.): Caesar etsi timebat tantae magnitudinis flumini exercitum obicere, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 64: equites cum intrare fumum et flammam densissimam timerent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 16: timebant prisci truncum findere, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 102: nec jurare time, Tib. 1, 4, 21; Hor. C. 1, 8, 8; 3, 24, 56; id. S. 1, 4, 23; id. Ep. 1, 5, 2; 1, 7, 4; 1, 19, 27; 2, 1, 114; id. A. P. 170; 197; Ov. M. 1, 593; 12. 246.— Rarely with *acc.* and *inf.*: ni cedenti instaturum alterum timuissent, Liv. 10, 36, 3.— **4.** With *ne* or *ut* (class.): metuo et timeo, ne hoc tandem propalam fiat, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 38: timeo, ne malefacta mea sint inventa omnia, id. Truc. 4, 2, 61: haec timeo ne impediantur, D. Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 4: neque timerent, ne circumvenirentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: non times, ne locum perdas, Quint. 6, 3, 63: timuit, ne non succederet, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 37: timere, ne non virtute hostium, sed lassitudine suâ vincerentur, Curt. 3, 17, 9: timeo, ut sustineas, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: ut satis commode supportari posset (res frumentaria), timere dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39. — **5.** *Absol.* (freq. in prose and poetry): fac, ego ne metuam igitur et ut tu meam timeas vicem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 24: salva est navis, ne time, id. Merc. 1, 2, 64; so, ne time, id. Am. 2, 2, 42; 5, 1, 12; id. Cas. 4, 4, 13; id. Curc. 4, 2, 34: timentibus ceteris propter ignorationem locorum, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29; cf.: timentes confirmat, Caes. B. G. 7, 7: cottidie aliquid fit lenius quam timebamus, Cic. Fam. 6, 10, 5: timere et admirari, Quint. 9, 2, 26; 9, 2, 86.—With *de*: de re publicâ valde timeo, Cic. Att. 7, 6, 2.—With *ab*: a quo quidem genere ego numquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59. — With *pro* (poet. and post-Aug.): pro eo timebam, Curt. 6, 10, 27: timentem pro capite amicissimo, Plin. Ep. 3, 17, 3: quamvis periculiter, plus tamen pro te timeo, Sen. Contr. 7, 20, 1: indulgentia pro suis timentium, id. ib. 9, 26, 2, B: qui pro illo nimium timet, id. Ep. 14, 1: qui eget divitiis timet pro illis, id. ib. 14, 18; 90, 43: pro Aristippi animâ, Gell. 19, 1, 10: timuere dei pro vindice terrae, Ov. M. 9, 241.—Pregn., with *abl.* (poet.): timuit exterrita pennis Ales, *expressed its fear*, Verg. A. 5, 505. — Freq. with *dat.* of the object for which one fears: tibi timui, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 20; cf.: qui sibi timuerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 27: alicui, Quint. 8, 5, 15; Verg. A. 2. 729; Hor. C. 3. 27, 7; id. S. 2, 1, 23: suis rebus, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: huic loco, id. ib. 7, 44: receptui suo, id. B. C. 3, 69: urbi, Hor. C. 3, 29, 26.—*Impers. pass.*: urbi timetur, Luc. 7, 138: Sen. Med. 885.—* **6.** Timens like timidus, with *gen.*: mortis timentes, Lucr. 6, 1239.

* **tĭmescens,** entis, *Part. inch.* [timeo], *becoming fearful of, fearing*: Athanaricus paria timescens abscessit, Amm. 31, 4, 13.

tĭmĭdē, *adv.*, v. timidus *fin.*

tĭmĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [timidus], *fearfulness, cowardice, timidity* (a favorite word of Cic.): formido, timiditas, pavor, ignavia, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 52: ecfare, quae cor tuom timiditas territet, Pac. ap. Non. 228, 18: ex rebus timiditas, non ex vocabulis nascitur, Cic. Fin. 4. 19, 53; id. Rep. 2, 41, 68; id. Tusc. 3, 7, 14; id. Clu. 46, 129; id. Cael. 15, 36; id. Phil. 2, 29, 71; id. de Or. 2, 3, 10; 2, 74, 300; Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Aug. 67; id. Calig. 45.—In *plur.*: quantae timiditates, Cic. Mil. 26, 69.

* **tĭmĭdŭlē,** *adv. dim.* [timidus], *somewhat timidly*: reptare per balneas, App. M. 4, p. 146, 16.

tĭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [timeo], *fearful, afraid, faint-hearted, cowardly, timid* (opp. audax; cf.: pavidus, trepidus, iners, ignavus): timido metu refugere, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 218; id. ap. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. v. 46 Vahl.); cf.: nimium me timidum fuisse confiteor, Cic. Sest. 16, 36: se timidum atque ignavum judicari, id. Fam. 11, 18, 1: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: imbelles timidique, id. Off. 1, 24, 83: timidus imperitusque, id. Caecin. 7, 18: timidus in labore militari, id. Fam. 1, 17, 1: non timidus ad mortem, id. Fin. 2, 20, 63 et saep.: timidus animus, humilis, demissus fractusque, id. Off. 3, 32, 115: spes, Ov. H. 16, 375: amor, id. ib. 18 (19), 172: fides, id. M. 9, 792: manus, id. Tr. 2, 228: tergum, Hor. C. 3, 2, 16: navis, Ov. F. 1, 4: timido cursu Fugit, id. M. 1, 525: preces, id. Tr. 5, 8, 28: pro cauto timidus accipitur, Sen. Ep. 45, 7: in bello fortis, in foro timidus, id. ib. 120, 9.— In a good sense = cautus, *cautious*: mater timidi non solet flere, Nep. Thras. 2, 3.— *Comp.*: adversis mediocribus timidiores, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13: nihil timidius columbâ, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3: timidiora mandata videbantur, quam, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 18, 1.— *Sup.*: timidissime Phineu, Ov. M. 5, 224: turba, columbae, id. A. A. 1, 117.—(β) With *inf.* (poet.): Codrus pro patriâ non timidus mori, Hor. C. 3, 19, 2: non timidus pro patriâ perire, id. ib. 4, 9, 52: agitare aprum, Sil. 16, 575.—(γ) With *gen.* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): timidus procellae, Hor. A. P. 28; so, deorum, Ov. M. 5, 100: animalia timida lucis, *that shun the light*, i. e. *remote from the light, dark*. Sen. Vit. Beat. 20, 6: timidum doloris ac mortis, Lact. 3, 26.— Hence, *adv.*: **tĭmĭdē,** *fearfully, timidly*: timide (opp. fidenter), Cic. Div. 2, 31, 67: timide aliquid facere, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: dicere, id. Planc. 10, 24: timide vel potius verecunde, id. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Quint. 16, 51; id. Sull. 29, 80; Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 3; Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 19; Hor. A. P. 171; Ov. M. 1, 746; Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 2; Sen. Hippol. 393.— *Comp.*: timidius dicere, Cic. Caecin. 27, 77: cum omnia trepidantius timidiusque ageret, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.— *Sup.*: quod timidissime dicendum est, Quint. 11, 1, 77.

Tīmŏchăres, is, *m., a courtier of Pyrrhus, who proposed to Fabricius, for a reward, to kill the king his master*, Gell. 3, 8, 3.

Tīmŏcrătes, ae, *m.*, = Τιμοκράτης, *an Epicurean philosopher of the third century* B.C., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101; id. N. D. 1, 33, 93.

Tīmŏlĕon, ontis, *m.*, = Τιμολέων, *a Corinthian general, whose life was written by Nepos*, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 7.—Hence, **Tīmŏlĕontēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from Timoleon*: gymnasium, Nep. Tim. 5, 4.

Tĭmōlus, v. Tmolus.

Tīmŏmăchus, i, *m.*, = Τιμόμαχος, *an eminent painter of Byzantium, of the time of Julius Cæsar*, Plin. 7, 38, 39, § 126; Aus. Epigr. 121 sq.

Tīmon, ōnis, *m.*, = Τίμων, *a celebrated misanthrope of Athens*, Cic. Lael. 23, 87; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 25 and 27.

tĭmor (**tĭmos,** Naev. ap. Non. 487, 6), ōris, *m.* [timeo]. **I.** Lit., *fear, dread, apprehension, alarm, anxiety* (cf.: metus, horror, formido, timiditas, pavor): definiunt timorem metum mali appropinquantis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19: metus ac timor, id. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 41: timor praepedit dicta linguae, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 25: timore torpeo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 50: prae timore in genua concidit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 85; id. Cist. 4, 2, 45: in timorem dabo militarem advenam, id. Ps. 4. 1, 19: animus timore Obstipuit, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 4: magno timore sum, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 2; id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: cruciatu timoris angi, id. Off. 2, 7, 25: amici nostri, timore de nobis

afficiuntur, id. Fam. 11, 2, 3: res quae mihi facit timorem, id. ib. 10, 18, 2: timore perterritus, id. Div. 1, 28, 58; so Caes. B. G. 1, 22; 1, 23: huc accedit summus timor, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: haec sunt in judicum animis . . . oratione molienda, amor, odium . . . spes, laetitia, timor, molestia, id. de Or. 2, 51, 206: timor incutitur ex ipsorum periculis, id. ib. 2, 51, 209: timor omnem exercitum occupavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: Parthis timor injectus est, id. Att. 5, 20, 3; id. Agr. 1, 8, 23; Caes. B. G. 7, 55: alicui timorem deicere, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 24: hunc mihi timorem eripe, id. Cat. 1, 7, 18: ades animo et omitte timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10, 10: timorem abicere, id. Fam. 11, 21, 4: timore sublato, Caes. B. G. 6, 23; cf.: omni timore deposito, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 23, 1: ut se ex maximo timore colligerent, Caes. B. C. 3, 65: ea (aestas), quae sequitur, magno est in timore, i. e. *occasions great apprehension*, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 4: numquam fidele consilium daturus timor, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 5. — With *ne*: ubi timor est, ne auctumnalis satio hiemis gelicidiis peruratur, Col. 11, 3, 63; so Verg. A. 6, 352; Liv. 6, 28, 8.—With *acc.* and *inf.*: in timore civitas fuit, obsides captivosque Poenorum ea moliri, Liv. 32, 26, 16: subest ille timor ne dignitatem quidem posse retineri, Cic. de Or. 2, 82, 334.— With *in* and *abl.*: cum major a Romanis metus timorem a principibus suis vicisset, Liv. 45, 26, 7.—With *gen.* of the thing feared: belli magni timor impendet, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 4; so, vituperationis non injustae, id. Rep. 5, 4, : repentinae incursionis, Caes. B. G. 6, 23: mortis, Lucr. 5, 1180; Ov. M. 7, 604.—In *plur.*, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68; Lucr. 2, 45; 5, 46; Cat. 64, 99; Hor. C. 1, 37, 15; id. Ep. 1, 4, 12.—**B.** Personified, *Fear*: Timor, Hor. C. 3, 1, 37: ater, Verg. A. 9, 719. —*Plur.*, Ov. M. 12, 60.—**II.** Poet., transf. **A.** In a good sense, *awe, reverence, veneration*: divum, Lucr. 5, 1223: quod hominibus perturbatis inanem religionem timoremque dejecerat, Cic. Rep. 1, 15, 24: deorum, Hor. S. 2, 3, 295: sacer, Sil. 3, 31: primus in orbe deos fecit timor, Stat. Th. 3, 661.—**B.** *An object that excites fear, a terror*: audaci tu timor esse potes, Prop. 3, 7, 28 (4, 6, 70): Cacus Aventinae timor, Ov. F. 1, 551; cf. id. M. 3, 291; 10, 29; 12, 612: magnus uterque timor latronibus, Hor. S. 1, 4, 67; Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 119. — **C.** *An object for which anxiety is felt* (poet.): ratis, tot gracili ligno complexa timores, Stat. S. 3, 2, 80.

tĭmōrātus, a, um, *adj.* [timor], *full of reverence towards God, devout*, Vulg. Luc. 2, 25 (transl. of the Gr. εὐλαβής); id. Act. 8, 2; Hier. in Isa. 14, 50, 10.

Tīmŏthĕus, ĕi, *m.*, = Τιμόθεος. **I.** *Son of Conon, leader of the Athenians, and restorer of the walls of Athens*; his life is written by Nepos; cf. also Cic. Off. 1, 32, 116; id. de Or. 3, 34, 139; id. Tusc. 5, 35, 100; Nep. Con. 1 sqq.—**II.** *A musician, a native of Miletus*, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39; Quint. 2, 3, 3; Macr. S. 5, 22.

* **tīna,** ae, *f.*, *a wine-vessel*, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 6; cf.: tinia vasa vinaria, Fest. p. 365 Müll.; and: canava, cavea, tinum, Not. Tir.

tinca, ae, *f.*, *a small fish*, perh. *the tench*: Cyprinus tinca, Linn.; Aus. Idyll. 10, 125.

tincta, v. tingo *fin.*

* **tinctilis,** e, *adj.* [tingo], *in which something is dipped*: volucri ferro tinctile virus inest, Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 63.

‡ **tinctor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a dyer*, Inscr. Marin. Papir. Dipl. 251; cf.: tinctor, βαφεύς, Gloss. (but not Vitr. 7, 14, where tectores is the true reading).

* **tinctōrius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to plunging in* or *dyeing*; trop.: mens, i. e. *bloodthirsty*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 44.

tinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a dyeing*, Plin. 37, 9, 38, § 119.—In *plur.*, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 110.

1. tinctus, a, um, *Part.* of tingo.

* **2. tinctus,** ūs, *m.* [tingo], *a dipping into, a dyeing*; meton., *a sauce* into which something is dipped: avis croceo tinctu cibis gratissima, i. e. *saffron-sauce*, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 134.

tĭnĕa, ae, *f.* [tan-, root of tondeo; cf. Gr. τέμνω]. **I.** In gen., *a gnawing worm*, in clothes, books, etc., *a moth, bookworm*, etc.: Phalaena tinea, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 98, 1; Hor. S. 2, 3, 119; id. Ep. 1, 20, 12; Ov. P. 1, 1, 72; Mart. 11, 1, 14; Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of the *moth* that flutters about a light, Lact. Phoen. 107.—**B.** Of the *wood-worm*, Vitr. 5, 12 *fin.*—**C.** Of *worms* in beehives, Verg. G. 4, 246; Col. 9, 14, 2.—**D.** Of *worms* in fig-trees, Col. 5, 10, 9.—**E.** Of *worms* in the human body, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145; 21. 20, 83, § 140; 23, 8, 77, § 148; 24, 10, 47, § 77.—**F.** Agrestes tineae, *silkworms*, Ov. M. 15, 373.—**G.** Of *lice*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 113; 1, 260.

tĭnĕo, āre, 1, *v. n.* [tinea], *to be infested by moths*, Vulg. Bar. 6, 71.

* **tĭnĕŏla,** ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little worm*, Veg. Vet. 1, 4.

* **tĭnĕōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of worms, wormy*, Col. 9, 14, 20.

Tingē or **Tingi,** *f.*, *a town of Mauritania*, now *Tangiers*, Mel. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4.—Hence, **Tingītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Tingi*: litus, Mamert. Gen. Max. 16 *fin.*

tingo (less correctly, **tinguo**), nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [root tvak-, to wet; Sanscr. tuc-; Gr. τέγγω], *to wet, moisten, bathe* with or in any liquid (class.; cf.: aspergo, irroro, imbuo). **I.** Lit.: tunica sanguine centauri tincta, Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70: Lydia Pactoli tingit arata liquor, Prop. 1, 6, 32: in amne comas, id. 4 (5), 4, 24: tinget pavimentum mero, Hor. C. 2, 14, 27: Arctos Oceani metuentis aequore tingi, Verg. G. 1, 246: stridentia Aera lacu, id. ib. 4, 172: gemmam lacrimis, Ov. M. 9, 567: in undis summa pedum vestigia, id. ib. 4, 343: pedis vestigia, id. ib. 5, 592: flumine corpora, i. e. *to bathe*, id. ib. 12, 413: corpora lymphis, id. ib. 2, 459: in amne faces, id. R. Am. 700: (asinae) horrent ita ut pedes omnino caveant tingere, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169. —Poet.: in alto Phoebus anhelos Aequore tinget equos, *bathe* or *plunge*, i. e. *will set*, Ov. M. 15, 419: non ego te meis Immunem meditor tingere poculis, i. e. *to entertain, treat you*, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To soak in color, to dye, color, tinge* (syn. inficio): Phocaico bibulas tingebat murice lanas, Ov. M. 6, 9; cf.: lanas vestium murice Afro, Hor. C. 2, 16, 36.— Poet.: niveam ovem Tyrio murice, Tib. 2, 4, 28: coma viridi cortice tincta nucis, id. 1, 8, 44: vestes Gaetulo murice, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 181: vestem rubro cocco, id. S. 2, 6, 103: sanguine cultros, Ov. M. 7, 599; cf.: secures cervice, Hor. C. 3, 23, 13: ora cruore, Ov. M. 14, 237: comam, id. Am. 1, 14, 2: cutem, i. e. *to paint*, Mart. 1, 77, 5: tinguntur sole populi, i. e. *are embrowned*, Plin. 6, 19, 22, § 70: nummos, *to wash copper coins with gold* or *silver*, Dig. 48, 10, 8: globus . . . candenti lumine tinctus, i. e. *illuminated*, Lucr. 5, 720; so, loca lumine, id. 6, 173.—**2.** Of colors as objects, *to produce, bring out*: purpuram, Plin. 6, 31, 36, § 201; 16, 18, 31, § 77: caeruleum, id. 33, 13, 57, § 161.—**3.** *To baptize* (late Lat.): tinctus est ab Joanne propheta in Jordane flumine, Lact. 4, 15, 2.— **II.** Trop.: orator sit mihi tinctus litteris, audierit aliquid, legerit, *tinctured*, i. e. *imbued, well furnished with*, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: Laelia patris elegantiâ tincta, id. Brut. 58, 211: verba sensu tincta, Quint. 4, 2, 117: Romano lepidos sale tinge libellos, Mart. 8, 3, 19: sales lepore Attico tincti, id. 3, 20, 9: in similitudinem sui tingit (virtus), Sen. Ep. 66, 8.—Hence, *P. a.* as *substt.* **A. tingens,** entis, *m.*, *a dyer*: tingentium officinae, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 133; 37, 9, 40, § 122.—**B. tincta,** ōrum, *n.*, *dyed* or *colored stuffs*: tincta absint, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45.

tĭnĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [tinea], *a plant, moth-mullein*: Teucrium polium, Linn.; Scrib. Comp. 83.

* **tinnīmentum,** i, *n.* [tinnio], *a tingling*: illud quidem edepol tinnimentum est auribus, Plaut. Rud. 3, 5, 26.

tinnĭo (**tīnĭo**), īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [root tan-; cf.: tono, tonitru], *to ring, chink, clink, jingle, tinkle, tingle*. **I.** Lit.: tinniit tintinnabulum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162: tinnit hastilibus umbo, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.): apes tinniendo aere perterritas perducet, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 30: (Graeci) n (litteram) jucundam et in fine praecipue quasi tinnientem illius (m litterae) loco ponunt, Quint. 12, 10, 31 (cf. retinnit, Cic. Brut. 46, 171): nec tibi dubito in foro diu tinnisse auriculas, *have tingled*, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 5 Mai; cf. tinnitus.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Colloq., *to clink* money, i. e. *to pay*: exspecto maxime, ecquid Dolabella tinniat, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4; cf. trop.: veri speciem dignoscere calles, Nequa subaerato mendosum tinniat auro, *ring false, give a false sound*, Pers. 5, 105.—**B.** *To have a sharp* or *shrill voice, to cry, scream, sing* (ante- and post-class.): comprime te: nimium tinnis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 32; id. Ps. 3, 2, 99; cf.: tinnire canorâ voce, id. Poen. prol. 33: aliquid se tinniturum promisit, *to sing*, Suet. Ner. 20 *fin.*: vere novo, cum jam tinnire volucres Incipient, Calp. Ecl. 5, 16.

tinnīto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [tinnio], *to sing*: parus enim quamvis per noctem tinnitet omnem, Auct. Carm. de Philom. 9 (al. tinniat): in trivio tinnitare, i. e. *to boast in public*, Commod. Fratr. 64.

tinnītus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a ringing, jingling, tingling* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: tinnitusque cie et Matris quate cymbala circum, Verg. G. 4, 64: strepit assiduo Tinnitu galea, id. A. 9, 809: sonuit tinnitibus ensis acutis, Ov. M. 5, 204; 6, 589; 14, 536: aera tinnitus repulsa dabunt, id. F. 4, 184; Sil. 13, 146; Quint. 11, 3, 31: ad tinnitum aeris, Sen. Ira, 3, 35, 3; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76; 19, 1, 2, § 9: cuminum silvestre auribus instillatur ad sonitus atque tinnitus, *a ringing in the ears*, id. 20, 15, 57, § 162; 23, 4, 42, § 85; 28, 2, 5, § 24.— * **II.** Transf., of language, *a jingling, jingle* of words: tinnitus Gallionis, Tac. Or. 26; cf. tinnulus, II.

tinnŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ringing, tinkling, shrill-sounding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: sistra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 38: aera, id. M. 4, 393: chordae, Sen. Troad. 833: fistula, Calp. Ecl. 4, 74: vox, Cat. 61, 13; Pompon. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (with tenuis): illic cymbala tinnulaeque Gades, i. e. *the shrill noise of the Gaditan maidens*, Stat. S. 1, 6, 71 (cf. Juv. 11, 162).—**II.** Transf., of speakers: (rhetores) tumidi et corrupti et tinnuli, *jingling*, Quint. 2, 3, 9: verba, Hier. Ep. 143, 2; cf. tinnitus, II.

tinnuncŭlus, i, *m.*, *a kind of hawk, the kestrel*: Falco tinnunculus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 37, 52, § 109; Col. 8, 8, 7.

* **tintinnābŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [tintinnabulum], *belled*, i. e. *wearing a bell* or *bells*: greges, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

tintinnābŭlum, i, *n.* [tintinno], *a bell, signal-bell*, e. g. on a door to summon the attendant, on the necks of cattle, etc., Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 162; id. Ps. 1, 3, 98; Suet. Aug. 91; Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 92; Juv. 6, 441; Mart. 14, 163 *in lemm.*; Paul. Nol. Carm. 18, 336.

* **tintinnācŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tinkling, clinking, clanking*: educi ad tintinnaculos, i. e. *to the manacled malefactors*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 8 Spengel ad loc. (acc. to others, *the executioners* who fastened the chains).

tintinnĭo, īre, v. tintinno.

tintinno (**tintīno**), āre, and **tintinnĭo,** īre, *v. n.* [reduplicated from tinnio], *to ring, clink, clank, to jingle, tingle* (ante-class.): tintinnabant compedes, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll.; Nigid. ap. Non. 40, 16: tintinnire janitoris impedimenta (i. e. catenas) audio, Afran. ap. Non. 40, 14; id. ap. Fest. p. 364 Müll. *N. cr.*: sonitu suopte Tintinant aures, Cat. 51, 11.

* **tintinnum,** i, *n.* [tintinno], *a jingling, tinkling*, Ven. Carm. 2, 20, 49.

* **tintīno,** āre, v. tintinno.

tīnus, i, *m.*, *a plant*: Viburnum tinus, Linn.; Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 128; 17, 10, 11, § 60: bacis caerula, Ov. M. 10, 98.

† **tiphē,** ēs, *f.*, = τίφη, *a kind of grain*, acc. to Sprengel, *Peter's-corn, one-grained wheat*: Triticum monococcon, Linn.; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 20, § 93.

† **tiphyon,** i, *n.*, = τίφυον, *a kind of narcissus*, Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67 (dub.; Jahn, iphyon).

Tīphys, ȳos (*voc.* Tiphy), *m.*, = Τῖφυς, *the pilot of the Argo*, Verg. E. 4, 34; Ov. H. 6, 48; id. Tr. 4, 3, 77; id. P. 1, 4, 37; Poet. ap. Charis. p. 243 P.

tippŭla (**tip-**), ae, *f.*, *an insect that*

runs swiftly over the water, the water-spider, water-spinner, Varr. ap. Non. 180, 11. — Transf., of any very light object: neque tippulai leonis pondu'st quam fides lenonia, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 62; v. Ritschl ad h. l.

Tirēnus pons, *a bridge at Minturnæ*, Cic. Att. 16, 13.

Tīrĕsĭas, ae, *m.*, = Τειρεσίας. **I.** *A celebrated blind soothsayer of Thebes*, Hyg. Fab. 68; 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 115; id. Div. 1, 40, 88; 2, 3, 9; id. N. D. 2, 3, 7; Ov. M. 3, 323; 6, 157; Hor. S. 2, 5, 1; Stat. Th. 10, 589.—**II.** Transf., for *a blind man*, Juv. 13, 249.

Tīrĭdātes, ae, *m.*, *the name of several kings of Armenia*, Hor. C. 1, 26, 5; Suet. Ner. 13; 30; Just. 42, 5; Tac. A. 6, 32 sqq.; Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129; 30, 2, 6, § 16.

1. tīro, ōnis, *m.*; in milit. lang., *a newly-levied soldier, a young soldier, recruit.* **I.** Lit.: aetas tironum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; legio tironum, Caes. B. C. 3, 28; 3, 29; 3, 34; Auct. B. Afr. 31, 7; Suet. Tib. 42; id. Ner. 19; id. Vit. 15.—Trop.: multaque tironi non patienda feret (opp. vetus miles), Ov. A. A. 3, 566.—Esp., in appos. like an *adj.*: tirones milites (opp. veterani), Cic. Phil. 11, 15, 39: miles, Auct. B. Afr. 16, 1: exercitus, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 2; Liv. 21, 39, 3; 21, 43, 14.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a beginner, tiro* in any thing: nullā in re tiro ac rudis, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218: provinciae rudis et tiro, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6, § 17: homo non aetate sed usu forensi atque exercitatione tiro, id. Div. in Caecil. 15, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: in scholis exercitati, tirones in foro, Quint. 2, 10, 9: deductus in forum tiro, *as a young man*, after putting on the toga virilis, Suet. Ner. 7; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194; Ov. F. 3, 787: tirones gladiatorum, Suet. Caes. 26; for which, adject.: tirones gladiatores, Auct. B. Afr. 71, 1.—Of animals: ut tironem (bovem) cum veterano adjungant, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2.

2. Tīro, ōnis, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* So esp., M. Tullius Tiro, *the learned freedman of Cicero*, Cic. Fam. 16, 10; id. Att. 6, 7, 2; 9, 17, 2 (to him are addressed the letters id. Fam. 16, 3–10; 16, 12–15); Gell. 7, 3, 8; 13, 9, 1 sq.—Hence, **Tīrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tiro*: liber, Gell. 13, 20, 16: Tironiana cura, id. 1, 7, 1.

tīrōcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [tiro]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In milit. lang., *the first military service* or *first campaign of a young soldier, military rawness* or *inexperience*, = rudimentum (perh. not ante-Aug.): juvenis, Liv. 39, 47, 3: propter exercitūs paucitatem et tirocinium, Auct. B. Afr. 31, 6: aetatis infirmitas aut militiae tirocinium, Val. Max. 5, 4, 2: tirocinii rudimenta deponere, Just. 9, 1, 8.—In *plur.*: si non solum tirocinia, verum et incunabula in ipsis castris posuissent, Just. 12, 4, 6; Flor. 2, 3.—**B.** Concr., *the young troops, raw forces, recruits*: contemptum tirocinium, Liv. 40, 35, 12.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *the first beginning* of any thing, *the first trial, attempt*, or *essay*: si in L. Paulo accusando tirocinium ponere et documentum eloquentiae dare voluit, Liv. 45, 37, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: nec differendum est tirocinium in senectutem, Quint. 12, 6, 3; and: tirocinii metum transire, id. 12, 6, 7: filios suo quemque tirocinio deducere in forum, i. e. *after putting on the* toga virilis, Suet. Aug. 26: dies tirocinii, id. Tib. 54: togam sumpsit barbamque posuit, sine ullo honore, qualis contigerat tirocinio fratrum ejus, id. Calig. 10.—Of inanim. things: navium, i. e. *their first voyage*, Plin. 24, 7, 26, § 41.—**B.** *Inexperience*: senatus cum simul et tirocinio et perturbatione juvenis moveretur, Liv. 39, 47, 3: nec tirocinio peccet, Manil. 1, 189.

tīrōnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the state* or *condition of a recruit* (late Lat.), Cod. Th. 7, 13, 21.

Tīrōnĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Tiro.

tīruncŭla, ae, v. tirunculus.

tīruncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tiro], *a young beginner, little tiro* (post-Aug.): ut probarem tibi, quam vehementes haberent tiruncuIi impetus primos ad optima quaeque, Sen. Ep. 108, 23: servitia sic tirunculum (vilicum) contemnunt ut senem, Col. 11, 1, 3: quod me quamquam tirunculum sollicitavit ad Emendum, Plin. Ep. 3, 6, 4: nec frustum capreae Novit noster tirunculus, Juv. 11, 143.—In apposition: miles, Suet. Ner. 21 *fin.*—In *fem.*: **tīruncŭla,** ae, *a female beginner*: saluta Blaesillam et Eustochium, tirunculas nostras, *female pupils, novices*, Hier. Ep. 31, 14.—Of *a bitch* that has littered for the first time, Col. 7, 12, 11.

Tīryns, nthis or nthos, *f.*, = Τίρυνς, *a very ancient town in Argolis, where Hercules was brought up*, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17; Stat. Th. 4, 147; Serv. Verg. A. 7, 662.—Hence, **Tīrynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tiryns, Tirynthian*; and poet., also, *of* or *belonging to Hercules, Herculean*: heros, i. e. *Hercules*, Ov. M. 7, 410; id. F. 2, 349; called also juvenis, id. ib. 2, 305: hospes, id. ib. 1, 547: Tirynthius heros, *Chromis, the son of Hercules*, Stat. Th. 6, 489; and *Q. Fabius Maximus* (because the Fabii deduced their origin from Hercules), Sil. 8, 218; cf.: Fabius, Tirynthia proles, id. 2, 3: gens, i. e. Fabia, id. 7, 35: pubes, *troops of Tiryns*, Stat. Th. 11, 45: tela, *of Hercules*, Ov. M. 13, 401: nox, i. e. *of the conception of Hercules*, Stat. S. 4, 6, 17: aula, i. e. *Herculaneum*, id. ib. 2, 2, 109; cf. tecta, i. e. *Saguntum*, built by Hercules, Sil. 2, 300.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. Tīrynthĭus,** i. e. *Hercules*, Ov. M. 9, 66; 9, 268; 12, 564; id. F. 5, 629; Verg. A. 7, 662; 8, 228.—**2. Tīrynthĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Alcmena, the mother of Hercules*, Ov. M. 6, 112.—**3. Tīrynthĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the people of Tiryns*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 195.

tis, i. e. tui, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 42; v. tu.

Tīsaeus, i, *m.*, or **Tīsaeum,** i, *n.*, = Τισαῖον, *a mountain of Thessaly*, now *Bardjora*, Liv. 28, 5, 17; Val. Fl. 2, 7.

Tīsăgŏras, ae, *m.*, = Τισαγόρας, *a brother of Miltiades*, Nep. Milt. 7, 5.

Tīsămĕnus, i, *m.*, = Τισαμενός, *a son of Orestes, and king of Argos*, Ov. Ib. 346; Hyg. Fab. 124.

Tisanūsa, ae, *f.*, *a town and harbor of Caria*, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104; Mel. 1, 16.

Tīsĭas, ae, *m.*, = Τισίας, *a Sicilian who wrote on oratory*, Cic. Brut. 12, 46; id. Inv. 2, 2, 6; id. de Or. 1, 20; Quint. 2, 16, 3; 3, 1, 8.

Tīsicrătes, is, *m.*, = Τισικράτης, *a sculptor of Sicyon, father of the painter Arcesilas*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 67; 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Tīsĭphŏnē, ēs, *f.*, = Τισιφόνη (avenger of murder), *one of the Furies*, Verg. A. 6, 571; 10, 761; Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 40; Ov. M. 4, 481; id. H. 2, 117; Hor. S. 1, 8, 34; Juv. 6, 29; Sen. Herc. Fur. 984.—Hence, **Tīsĭphŏnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tisiphone Tisiphonean*: tempora, i. e. *deserving of punishment, guilty, criminal*, Ov. Tr. 4, 9, 6.

Tissē, ēs, *f.*, *a little town in Sicily*, now *Randazzo*, Sil. 14, 267.—Hence, **Tissenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tisse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 86; for which: **Tissinenses,** Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Tītan, ānis (collat. form **Tītānus,** i, v. in the foll.), *m.*, = Τιτάν. **A.** *Son of Cœlus and Vesta, elder brother of Saturn, and ancestor of the Titans*, called **Tītāni** or **Tītānes,** *who contended with Saturn for the sovereignty of heaven, and were, by the thunderbolts of his son Jupiter, precipitated into Tartarus*: quasi Titani cum dis belligerem? Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 26.—*Dat.* Titanis, Cic. N. D. 2, 28, 70.—*Gen.* genus Titanum, Cic. Leg. 3, 2, 5: Titanum suboles, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 23.—*Acc.* Titanas, Hor. C. 3, 4, 43; Ov. F. 3, 797.—Appellatively: Titanus, of *an old man*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 101.—**B.** *A grandson of the above, son of Hyperion, the Sun-god*, i. q. Sol, Cic. Arat. 60; cf. Verg. A. 4, 119; Ov. M. 1, 10; 2, 118; 6, 438; id. F. 1, 617; 2, 73; 4, 180; 4, 919 al.—**C.** *Prometheus*, as grandson of Titan, Juv. 14, 35.—Hence, **II. Tītānĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Titan* or *the Titans, Titanian*: pubes, Fulmine dejecti, i. e. *the Titans*, Verg. A. 6, 580: bella, i. e. *of the Titans*, Sil. 12, 725: antra, Val. Fl. 4, 91: ales, i. e. *the Phœnix*, as sacred to the sun (Titan, B.), Claud. Idyll. 1, 7.—*Subst.*: **Tītānĭus,** ii, *m.*, for Titan, B., *the Sun-god*, Avien. Arat. 127.—In *fem.*: **Tītānĭa,** ae. (α) *Latona*, as daughter of the Titan Cœus, Ov. M. 6, 346.—(β) *Pyrrha*, as descendant of the Titan Prometheus, Ov. M. 1, 395.—(γ) *Diana*, as sister of Sol, Ov. M. 3, 173.—(δ) *Circe*, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 14, 382; 14, 438.—**B. Tītānĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Titan* or *the Titans, Titanic*: dracones, *sprung from the Titans' blood*, Ov. M. 7, 398.—**C. Tītānis,** ĭdis or ĭdos, *adj. f.*, *Titanic*: pugna, *of the Titans*, Juv. 8, 132: Circe, as daughter of Sol, Ov. M. 13, 968; 14, 376; Val. Fl. 7, 212.—Also, *absol.*: **Tītānis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *Circe*, Ov. M. 14, 14.—(β) *Diana*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 317 Vahl.); and of *Tethys*, as sister of Sol, Ov. F. 5, 81.

Tītānŏmăchĭa, ae, *f.*, = Τιτανομαχία, *the battle with the Titans*, Hyg. Fab. 150 *in lemm.*

Titarīsos, i, *m.*, *a river of Thessaly*, Luc. 6, 376.

Tithoes, is, *m.*, *an Egyptian king, builder of the labyrinth*, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 84.

Tīthōnus or **-nos,** i, *m.*, = Τιθωνός, *son of Laomedon, consort of Aurora, and father of Memnon; endowed with immortality, and changed at last, after reaching a decrepit old age, into a cicada*, Cic. Sen. 1, 3; Verg. A. 4, 585; Ov. F. 6, 473; Hor. C. 2, 16, 30; 1, 28, 8: Tithoni conjux, Ov. H. 17 (18), 111.—Hence, **A. Tīthōnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tithonus, Tithonian*: conjux, i. e. *Aurora*, Ov. F. 3, 403.—Called also, *absol.*: **Tīthōnia,** Ov. F. 4, 943; Val. Fl. 1, 311; 3, 1; Stat. Th. 12, 3: senectus, id. S. 4, 3, 151.—**B. Tīthōnaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tithonus*: Memnon, Avien. Perieg. 368.—**C. Tīthōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *the wife of Tithonus*, i. e. *Aurora*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 34.

tīthȳmălis, ĭdis, v. the foll. art.

† **tīthȳmălus** (**tīthȳmallus**), i, *m.*, = τιθύμαλος, *a plant with a milklike sap, spurge* (Euphorbia, Linn.), of many species, Plin. 26, 8, 39, § 62; App. Herb. 108; Ser. Samm. 46, 841; 64, 1106.—A female species, called **tīthȳmălis,** ĭdis, *sea-spurge*: Euphorbia paralias, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 41, § 68.

Tĭtĭānus, a, um, v. Titius, II. B.

Tĭtĭenses, ium, v. Titius, II. C.

Tĭtĭens, ium, v. Titius, II. C. *fin.*

* **tītillāmentum,** i, *n.* [titillo], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Fulg. Myth. 2, 18.

tītillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a tickling, titillation*: voluptates, quibus quasi titillatio sensibus adhibetur, Cic. N. D. 1, 40, 113: non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus, id. Sen. 14, 47; Hier. Ep. 52, 3: corporis, Sen. Ep. 92, 6.

tītillātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 26; id. Tard. 2, 11, 129.

tītillo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to tickle, titillate.* **I.** Lit.: sensus, Lucr. 2, 429: voluptas, quae quasi titillaret sensus, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39; cf. carnem, Tert. Pud. 22 *med.*: multitudinis levitatem voluptate quasi titillantes, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 63.—**II.** Trop.: ne vos titillet gloria, Hor. S. 2, 3, 179: maerorem, Sen. Ep. 99, 7: appetentia cum titillatur, Macr. S. 7, 5, 30: titillata voluptas, Aus. Epigr. 108, 15: femina nulla prorsus invidia titillata, Mart. Cap. 2, § 172: his blandimentis titillat animas, Lact. 6, 22, 3; Aug. in Psa. 102, 5, Serm. 154, 4; Leo. M. Serm. 41, 1.—*Absol.*: ego titillare non desinam, *to amuse myself*, Sen. Ep. 113, 21; cf.: per diem noctemque titillari velle, id. Vit. Beat. 5, 4: titillante gulā, Macr. S. 7, 5, 23.

* **tītillus,** i, *m.* [titillo], *a tickling*, for titillatio, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 2.

Tĭtīnĭus (**Tĭtinnĭus**), ii, *m.*, *a Roman comic poet of the ante-class. period*; see the fragments of his writings in Com. Rel. pp. 115–137 Rib.; Varr. ap. Charis. p. 215 P.

tītĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *a burning brand, firebrand* (syn.: taeda, fax), Varr. ap. Non. 182, 21; 302, 7; Cels. 2, 17; Hyg. Fab. 171 al.; cf.: titionem vulgus appellat extractum foco torrem semiustum et exstinctum, Lact. 4, 14 *med.*

Tĭtĭus, i, *m.*; **Tĭtĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. Sex. Titius, *a tribune of the people, whose motions so much resembled dancing that a certain dance was named* Titius *after him*, Cic. Brut. 62, 225;

id. de Or. 2, 11, 48.—**II.** Titius Septimius, to whom is addressed Hor. C. 2, 6; cf. id. Ep. 1, 9, 1. — Hence, **A. Tĭtĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Titius, Titian:* lex, Cic. Mur. 8, 18; id. Leg. 2, 6, 14; Val. Max. 8, 1, 3; Dig. 11, 5, 3: atrium, Liv. 39, 44, 7: sodales, *appointed for the Sabine worship by king Titus Tatius,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; Tac. A. 1, 54; Luc. 1, 602.—Called also TITIALES, Inscr. Orell. 2432; cf. also SODALIS TITIENSIS, Inscr. Murat. 299.—**B. Tĭtĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Titius, Titian:* fundus, Dig. 23, 3, 50; ib. 45, 1, 85.—**C. Tĭtĭensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to king Titus Tatius;* v. sodalis, A. —*Subst.:* **Tĭtĭenses,** ium, *m.*, for the usual Tatienses, *one of the three Roman equestrian centuries;* v. Tatius; also abbrev. **Tĭtĭens,** ium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 81; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 31.

tĭtivillĭtium, ii, *n.*, *a very small trifle, a bagatelle:* non ego istuc verbum empsitem (empsiculem, Müll.) titivillitio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39; cf. Fest. p. 366 Müll. *N. cr.*, and Fulg. Prisc. Serm. 562.

tĭtŭbanter, *adv.*, v. titubo *fin.*

tĭtŭbantĭa, ae, *f.* [titubo], *a staggering, wavering* (very rare): linguae, i. e. *stammering,* Suet. Claud. 30; so too, oris, id. Vit. 6; cf. the foll. art., I.

tĭtŭbātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a staggering, wavering.* **I.** Lit.: in ipsā ebrietate, Sen. Ep. 95, 16: linguae, i. e. *stammering,* Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.;* cf. the preced. art.—**II.** Trop.: titubatio aut offensio, Auct. Her. 2, 8, 12; Cic. Inv. 2, 12, 41; Hier. de Cain et Abel, 1, 5, 19.

tĭtŭbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*, *to stagger, totter, reel.* **I.** Lit. (rare; cf.: vacillo, labo), of drunken persons: Silenus titubans annisque meroque, Ov. M. 11, 90: mero somnoque gravis titubare videtur, id. ib. 3, 608; 4, 26; 15, 331; cf.: titubans pes, Phaedr. 4, 14, 12: vestigia titubata, *tottering,* Verg. A. 5, 332: titubat lingua, *stammers, stutters,* Ov. A. A. 1, 598.—**II.** Trop., *to hesitate, falter, waver, be in suspense, be embarrassed* or *perplexed* (class.): Licinius titubans, Cic. Cael. 28, 66: cave ne titubes mandataque frangas, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19 Orell. ad loc.: fac titubet blaeso subdola lingua sono, Ov. A. A. 1, 598: erubuisse, expalluisse, titubasse, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: testes, si verbo titubarint, Cic. Fl. 10, 22: at vide, ne titubes, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 32; id. Mil. 2, 2, 93: lacrumans titubanti animo, corde et pectore, id. ib. 1, 1, 43: hic omnibus titubantibus et de rebus summis desperantibus, Nep. Eum. 9, 2: quid agat, ne quid titubet, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 75: verum illa ne quid titubet, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 120; Quint. 5, 7, 11: nihil, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2; cf. *impers. pass.:* ne quid titubetur, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 70: si quid forte titubatum est, ut fit in bello, Cic. Fam. 12, 10, 2: versus debilitatur, in quācumque ejus sit parte titubatum, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192.—Hence, **tĭtŭbanter,** *adv.*, *loosely, totteringly.* **A.** Lit.: lapis, quem artifex titubanter aptaverat fundae, Amm. 24, 4, 28. — **B.** Trop., *hesitatingly, falteringly:* titubanter et inconstanter loqui de aliquā re, Auct. Her. 4, 41, 53: titubanter et strictim, Cic. Cael. 7, 15.

tĭtŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [titulus], *to give a title to, to call, name, entitle* (post-class.): magos quoque Samaritanorum appellatione titulavit, Tert. adv. Jud. 9 *med.;* id. Anim. 13; Carm. Judic. Dom. 2; Mart. Cap. 1, § 41.

tĭtŭlus, i (collat. form, *n.:* HOC TITVLVM, Inscr. Fabr. 8, 47; Inscr. Cardin. Dipl. 22), *m.* [root ti- of τίνω, τιμάω], *a superscription, inscription, label, title; a ticket, bill, placard, notice* that a thing is to be sold or let (syn. index). **I.** Lit. (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.): aram condidit dedicavitque cum ingenti rerum ab se gestarum titulo, Liv. 28, 46, 16: virtutes in aevum Per titulos memoresque fastos Aeternet, Hor. C. 4, 14, 4: dant munera templis; Addunt et titulum: titulus breve carmen habebat, Ov. M. 9, 793: cumque ducum titulis oppida capta legat, id. Tr. 4, 2, 20: titulus nomenque libelli, Ov. R. Am. 1: librorum, Quint. 2, 14, 4: titulum scribere, Col. 9, praef. § 2: quorum titulus per barbara colla pependit, i. e. *of slaves put up for sale,* Prop. 4, 5, 51: paterae, quas cum titulo nominis Camilli ante Capitolium constat positas esse, Liv. 6, 4, 3: signa cum titulo lamnae aëneae inscripto, id. 23, 19, 18: patrem familias canibus objecit, cum hoc titulo, Suet. Dom. 10: cras bibet aliquid, cujus patriam titulumque senectus delevit, Juv. 5, 34: sepulcri, *epitaph,* id. 6, 230; cf.: cinerem sine titulo, sine nomine jacere, Plin. Ep. 6, 10, 3; so of *an epitaph,* id. ib. 9, 19, 3: domus proscribebatur, si quis emere, si quis conducere vellet: venit Athenodorus, legit titulum auditoque pretio, etc., *the bill, the notice of sale,* Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 7; cf. poet.: ite sub titulum lares, Tib. 2, 4, 54: sub titulum nostros misit lares, Ov. R. Am. 302.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Like our *title* for *an honorable appellation, title of honor, glory:* sustinere titulum consulatus, Cic. Pis. 9, 19: quos si titulus hic (sapientis) delectat, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 30: servatae pubis Achivae, Ov. M. 7, 56: qui stupet in titulis et imaginibus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 17; id. C. 4, 14, 4; id. S. 2, 3, 212: et domus est titulis utraque fulta suis, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 32; Ov. F. 2, 16; 1, 602; id. M. 7, 448; 12, 334.—**B.** *Repute, renown, fame:* par titulo tantae gloriae fuit, Liv. 7, 1, 10; Stat. S. 2, 7, 62: prioris perpetrati belli titulus, Liv. 28, 41, 3; cf.: quid in purpurā istā aliud quam victoriarum mearum titulos geris? Just. 18, 7, 13: titulo Spartanae victoriae inflatus, Curt. 10, 10, 14: captae urbis titulo cedens, id. 6, 6, 33. — **C.** *A sign, token:* ciconia, titulus tepidi temporis, Petr. 55.—**D.** *A cause* or *reason alleged, a pretence, pretext* (so perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: causa, nomen): non vos pro Graeciae libertate tantum dimicare: quamquam is quoque egregius titulus esset, etc., Liv. 36, 17, 13: praetendere titulum belli, id. 37, 54, 13: honestiorem causam libertatis quam servitutis praetexi titulo, id. 34, 59, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: sub titulo aequandarum legum nostra jura oppressa, id. 3, 67, 9: sub honorificentissimo ministerii titulo, Vell. 2, 45, 4: ipse (probabatur) accepisse HS. decem milia foedissimo quidem titulo, Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23: transfugae titulo Babyloniam proficiscitur, Just. 1, 10, 16: erat hic quidem titulus cum Graecis coëundi, id. 5, 1, 8; 11, 10, 10; 15, 4, 13: titulum sollemnis officii occulito sceleri praeferentes, Curt. 5, 10, 12: titulus facinori speciosus praeferebatur, id. 7, 5, 20. —**E.** *The title* of a book (post-Aug.; cf. index): M. Tullius in ipsis librorum quos hac de re primum scripserat titulis, Quint. 2, 14, 4: materiam (libri) ex titulo cognosces, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 3: cui vix voluminum suorum frontes maxime placent titulique, Sen. Tranq. 9, 6.

Tĭtūrĭānus, a, um, v. Titurius.

Tĭtūrĭus, ii, *m.*, *a legate of Cæsar in the Gallic war,* Caes. B. G. 5, 27; 5, 29; 5, 33; Suet. Caes. 25. — Hence, **Tĭtūrĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Titurius, Titurian:* clades, Suet. Caes. 67.

Titurnĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens,* Cic. Fam. 13, 39.

Tĭtus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen,* abbreviated T.

Tĭtyos, ȳi, *m.*, = Τιτυός, *a giant, son of Jupiter, slain by Apollo with arrows for his attempt on the chastity of Latona; and, as a further punishment, as he lay in the infernal regions stretched out over a space of nine jugera, a vulture kept feeding on his liver, which was as constantly reproduced,* Lucr. 3, 992 sq.; Verg. A. 6, 595; Prop. 3, 5, 44; Tib. 1, 3, 75; Ov. M. 4, 457; id. P. 1, 2, 41; Hor. C. 4, 6, 2; 3, 11, 21.

Tĭtȳrus, i, *m.* **I.** Lit., *the name of a shepherd in Virgil's Eclogues,* Verg. E. 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For *a shepherd* in gen., Verg. E. 8, 55.—**B.** As a designation of *Virgil's Eclogues,* Ov. Am. 1, 15, 25. — **C.** As a designation of *Virgil* himself, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 72.

Tĭtyus, i, *m.*, *a river of Illyria,* Plin. 3, 21, 25, § 139; Flor. 2, 5.

Tlēpŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, = Τληπόλεμος, *a son of Hercules, leader of the Rhodians before Troy,* Hyg. Fab. 81, 97; Ov. M. 12, 537.

Tmărŏs or **-us,** i, *m.*, *a mountain in Epirus,* Verg. E. 8, 44.—Called also **Tŏmărus,** Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—Hence, **Tmărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tmaros, Tmarian:* Juppiter, Claud. B. Get. 18.

† **tmēsis,** is, *f.*, = τμῆσις, in grammar, *the separation of a word, tmesis* (as, Saxo cere comminuit brum; v. cerebrum *init.*), Serv. Verg. A. 1, 412.

Tmōlus and **Tĭmōlus,** i, *m.*, = Τμῶλος, *a mountain of Lydia in which the Pactolus rises, producing excellent wines,* now *Kisilja Mousa Dagh,* Plin. 5, 29, 30, § 110; Verg. G. 1, 56; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 151 sq.—Form Timolus, Ov. M. 6, 15; 11, 86.—**II.** *A town near Mount Tmolus,* Tac. A. 2, 47.—**III.** *A small river flowing from Mount Tmolus,* Plin. 33, 8, 43, § 126. — Hence, **A. Tmōlĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tmolus, Tmolian:* terra, Ov. P. 4, 15, 9.—*Subst.:* **Tmōlĭus,** ii, *m.* (sc. mons), *Mount Tmolus,* Verg. G. 2, 98.—**B. Tmōlītes,** is, *adj. m.*, *of Tmolus:* vicanus, Cic. Fl. 3, 8.—*Subst.*, *the wine of Tmolus, Tmolian wine,* Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74; Vitr. 7, 3.

* **tŏcŭlĭo** or **tŏcullĭo,** ōnis, *m.* [τόκος, usury], *a usurer:* neque te in toculionibus habebam, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 12.

‡ **todi,** ōrum, *m.:* todi genus avium parvarum. Plautus: cum todillis crusculis, Fest. pp. 352 and 353 Müll.

† **toecharchus,** i, *m.*, = τοίχαρχος, *the commander of the rowers,* Hyg. Fab. 14 *fin.*

tōfācĕus or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tofus], *of tufa, tufaceous:* argilla, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43: lapis, Pall. Aug. 9, 2.

* **tōfĭcĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like tufa, tufaceous:* lapides, Capitol. Max. 6.

* **tōfĭnus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of tufa:* metae (circi), Suet. Claud. 21.

* **tōfōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *like tufa, tufaceous, porous:* verruca umore, Sid. Ep. 3, 13.

tōfus (tōphus), i, *m.*, *tufa* or *tuff;* Ital. *tufo,* Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 29; 36, 22, 48, § 166; Vitr. 2, 7; Front. Aquaed. 122; Verg. G. 2, 214; Ov. M. 3, 160; 8, 562; Stat. S. 4, 3, 52.

tŏga, ae, *f.* [tego], *a covering, garment.* **I.** In gen. (ante-class. and rare): praeterea quod in lecto togas ante habebant; ante enim olim fuit commune vestimentum et diurnum et nocturnum et muliebre et virile, Varr. ap. Non. 541, 2: incinctā togā, Afran. ib. 540, 33; cf. comic.: ne toga cordylis, ne paenula desit olivis, Mart. 13, 1, 1. —* **B.** *A roofing, roof:* (toga) dicitur et tectum, Non. 406, 21. — **II.** In partic., *the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace, long, broad, and flowing, and consisting of a single piece of stuff; the toga* or *gown.* **A.** Lit.: sed quod pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. Pis. 30, 73: quem tenues decuere togae, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 32: ima, Quint. 11, 3, 139: pexa, Mart. 2, 44, 1: rasa, id. 2, 88, 4: toga praetexta, *the toga of magistrates and free-born children, ornamented with purple;* v. praetexo: toga pura, *the unornamented toga of youth who had laid aside the* praetexta: Ciceroni meo togam puram cum dare Arpini vellem, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 1; 5, 20, 9; 7, 8, 5; called more freq. virilis, id. Sest. 69, 144; id. Phil. 2, 18, 44; Liv. 26, 19, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 2; and: toga libera, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 132; Ov. F. 3, 771; cf.: a patre ita eram deductus ad Scaevolam sumptā virili togā, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: toga picta, *worn by a victor in his triumph,* Liv. 10, 7, 9; 30, 15, 11; Flor. 1, 5, 6: purpurea, *worn by kings,* Liv. 27, 4, 11; 31, 11, 12: candida, *the toga worn by candidates for office, made of white fulled cloth;* v. candidus: pulla, *the dark-gray toga of mourners;* v. pullus; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 107 sq.; 2, pp. 55 and 74 sq. (2d edit.).—**B.** Transf. **1.** As a designation for *peace:* ex quo genere haec sunt, Liberum appellare pro vino, campum pro comitiis, togam pro pace, arma ac tela pro bello, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167: cedant arma togae, id. poët. Off. 1, 22, 77; id. Pis. 30, 73: vir omnibus belli ac togae dotibus eminens, Vell. 1, 12, 3; Tert. Pall. 5.—Also of the *Roman national character;* hence, togae oblitus, *forgetful of Rome,* Hor. C. 3, 5, 10.—**2.** As, in the times of the emperors, the toga went more and more out of use, and became almost exclusively the garment of clients, poet. for *a client:* eheu quam fatuae sunt tibi Roma togae, Mart. 10, 18, 4; 10, 47, 5; cf. Plin. Pan. 65; Flor. 4, 12, 32. —**3.** As women of loose character were not allowed to wear the proper female garment (the stola), and assumed the toga, poet. for *a prostitute:* si tibi cura togae est

potior pressumque quasillo Scortum, Tib. 4, 10, 3.

* **tŏgātārĭus,** ii, *m.* [togatus], *an actor in the* Fabula togata, Suet. Aug. 45 (al. togatarum).

tŏgātŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [toga, II. B. 2.], *a man of humble station, a little client,* Mart. 10, 74, 3; 11, 24, 11.

tŏgātus, a, um, *adj.* [toga], *wearing the toga, clad in the toga, gowned:* fovebit Romanos, rerum dominos, gentemque togatam, Verg. A. 1, 282: ut togatus mandata senatus audiret, Liv. 3, 26, 9.—**II.** Transf., of *a private station:* sportula turbae rapienda togatae, *by the crowd of clients* (cf. toga, II. B. 2.), Juv. 1, 96: opera, *the service of a client,* Mart. 3, 46, 1. — Hence, *subst.* **A. tŏgātus,** i, *m.,* lit., *a Roman citizen,* opp. to a foreigner or to a Roman soldier: judex modo palliatus modo togatus, Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14: cui uni togato supplicationem decreverit (senatus), id. Sull. 30, 85: unus e togatorum numero, id. de Or. 1, 24, 111: magna caterva togatorum, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: crudelitas in togatos, *to Romans,* id. Rab. Post. 10, 27: non pudet lictorum vestrorum majorem prope numerum in foro conspici quam togatorum? Liv. 3, 52, 7: inter togatos, Sen. Const. 9, 2; Sall. J. 21, 2.—In the time of the emperors togati seems to have been the designation of the citizens, in opposition to the plebs sordida, the tunicati, *the third class,* Tac. Or. 6; cf. Roth in Jahn's Neues Jahrb. 1858, vol. 77, p. 286 sq.—**2.** (Acc. to toga, II. B. 2.) Under the emperors, *a man of humble station, a client,* Juv. 7, 142.—**B. tŏgāta,** ae, *f.* (sc. fabula), *a species of the Roman drama which treated of Roman subjects, the national drama,* Diom. p. 487 P.; Sen. Ep. 8, 7; Hor. A. P. 288; Vell. 2, 9, 3; Cic. Sest. 55, 118; Quint. 10, 1, 100; Suet. Ner. 11; id. Gram. 21; cf. Com. Rel. p. 113 sq. Rib.—**2.** (Acc. to toga, II. B. 3.) Togata, *of an immodest woman, a prostitute:* ancilla, Hor. S. 1, 2, 63; cf. id. ib. 1, 2, 82; Mart. 6, 64, 4.—**III.** Esp.: Gallia Togata, *the part of Gallia Cisalpina acquired by the Romans on the hither side of the Po,* Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 112; Hirt. B. G. 8, 24, 3; 8, 52, 1.

tŏgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little toga:* togulae lictoribus praesto fuerunt, Cic. Pis. 23, 55: picta, id. Att. 1, 18, 6: trita quidem nobis togula est, Mart. 9, 101, 5.

tŏlĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tolero]. **I.** *Pass., that may be borne, bearable, supportable, endurable, passable, tolerable* (class.): amicitiae si tolerabiles erunt, ferendae sunt, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: tolerabilis conditio servitutis, id. Cat. 4, 8, 16: genus rei publicae, id. Rep. 1, 26, 42: fenus, id. Att. 6, 1, 16: hoc utcumque tolerabile: gravius illud quod, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 5, 2: regi tolerabili, aut, si vultis, etiam amabili, Cic. Rep. 1, 28, 44; cf. orator, id. Brut. 48, 178: oratores, id. de Or. 1, 2, 8: Minucius jam ante vix tolerabilis, Liv. 22, 27, 1: non tolerabile numen, Verg. A. 5, 768: habitus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1.—*Comp.:* senectus, Cic. Sen. 3, 8: tolerabilius est sic dicere, etc., id. de Or. 1, 50, 218.—*Sup.:* sententia, Dig. 28, 5, 18.—**II.** *Act., that can easily bear* or *endure, enduring, sustaining, supporting* (rare; not in Cic.; but cf. tolerabiliter, 2.): homo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: quas (oves) ille tempore auctumni ratus adhuc esse tolerabiles, i. e. *able to support the winter,* Col. 7, 3, 14.—*Adv.:* **tŏlĕrābĭlĭter. 1.** *Bearably, passably, tolerably:* facere aliquid, Col. 11, 2, 85: dicere, id. 2, 2, 3: dare veratrum, Cels. 2, 13.—**2.** For toleranter, *patiently:* etenim si dolores eosdem tolerabilius patiuntur, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42; so, tolerabilius ferre igniculum desiderii, id. Fam. 15, 20, 2.

tŏlĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.,* v. tolerabilis *fin.*

tŏlĕrans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tolero.

tŏlĕranter, *adv.,* v. tolero *fin.*

tŏlĕrantĭa, ae, *f.* [tolero], *a bearing, supporting, endurance* (very rare): rerum humanarum, Cic. Par. 4, 1, 27: pax vel incuriâ vel tolerantiâ priorum timebatur, Tac. Agr. 20; Sen. Ep. 67, 5: doloris, Quint. 2, 20, 10: malorum, id. 5, 10, 33; Vulg. 2 Cor. 1, 6.

* **tŏlĕrātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a bearing, supporting, enduring:* dolorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94.

tŏlĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [tolero], *one who endures* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 99, 11.

tŏlĕrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tolero.

tŏlĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*dep.* collat. form **tŏlĕror,** āri, acc. to Prisc. p. 800 P.) [lengthened form of the root tol, whence tollo and tuli, kindr. with the Gr. ΤΛΑΩ], *to bear, support, sustain* (syn.: fero, patior, sustineo, sino). **I.** Lit. (rare and mostly post-class.): aquilae ipsae non tolerantes pondus apprehensum una merguntur, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 10; cf. id. 35, 14, 49, § 173: aliquem sinu, App. M. 3, p. 132, 29: gremio suo, id. ib. 4, p. 154, 23: mensula cenae totius honestas reliquias tolerans, id. ib. 2, p. 121, 26.—**II.** Trop., *to bear, endure, tolerate, sustain, support:* militiam, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 1: hiemem, id. Cat. 2, 10, 23; Hirt. B. G. 8, 5, 1: dicunt illi dolorem esse difficile toleratu, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 52: sumptus et tributa civitatum ab omnibus tolerari aequabiliter, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 28: facile labores pericula, dubias atque asperas res, Sall. C. 10, 2: aequo animo servitutem, id. J. 31, 11: cursus, Ov. M. 5, 610: vaporem, id. ib. 2, 301; cf.: vaporis vim, id. ib. 11, 630: tanta peditum equitatumque vis damnaque et injuriae aegre tolerabantur, Tac. H. 2, 56 *fin.:* sitim aestumque, id. G. 4.—*Absol.:* paulo longius tolerari posse, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: posse ipsam Liviam statuere, nubendum post Drusum an in penatibus isdem tolerandum haberet, *continue, remain,* Tac. A. 4, 40.—(*β*) With *object-clause* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ferro se caedi quam dictis his toleraret, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 137 Vahl.): qui perpeti medicinam toleraverant, Plin. 26, 1, 3, § 3: magnitudinem mali perferre visu non toleravit, Tac. A. 3, 3 *fin.*—**b.** Of inanim. or abstr. subjects: Germania imbres tempestatesque tolerat, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 21; 35, 14, 49, § 173: tolerat et annos metica (vitis), id. 14, 2, 4, § 35.—**III.** Transf., *to support* a person or thing, i. e. *to nourish, maintain, sustain, preserve* by food, wealth, etc., = sustentare (v. h. v. II. B. 1.; so not in Cic.): his rationibus equitatum tolerare, Caes. B. C. 3, 58: octona milia equitum suâ pecuniâ, Plin. 33, 10, 47, § 136: equos, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: corpora equorum, Tac. A. 2, 24; Col. 6, 24, 5: se fructibus agri, Dig. 50, 16, 203: semetipsos (pisces clausi), Col. 8, 17, 15: vitam, Caes. B. G. 7, 77; Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.;* Verg. A. 8, 409: aevum, Lucr. 2, 1171: annos, Mart. 7, 64, 5: egestatem, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 57; so id. ib. 2, 2, 77: paupertatem, id. Rud. 4, 2, 14: famem, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: inopiam, Sall. C. 37, 7.—*Absol.:* ut toleret (sc. erum amantem servus), ne pessum abeat, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 12.—**B.** *To keep, observe:* silentium obnixum, App. M. 4, p. 147, 1.—Hence, **A. tŏlĕrans,** antis, *P. a., bearing, supporting, enduring, tolerating, tolerant* (post-Aug.; mostly with *gen.*): corpus laborum tolerans, Tac. A. 4, 1 *fin.:* piscium genera dulcis undae tolerantia, Col. 8, 16, 2.—*Comp.:* vacca frigoris tolerantior, Col. 6, 22, 2: bello tolerantior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 11.—*Sup.:* asellus plagarum et penuriae tolerantissimus, Col. 7, 1, 2.—*Adv.:* **tŏlĕranter. 1.** *Patiently, enduringly, tolerantly:* ferre aliquid, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: pati dolorem, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43.—* **2.** For tolerabiliter, *bearably, tolerably:* at nunc anniculae fecunditatem poscuntur, tolerantius tamen bimae, *moderately,* Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 176.—**B. tŏlĕrātus,** a, um, *P. a., supportable, tolerable:* ut clementiam ac justitiam, quanto ignara barbaris, tanto toleratiora capesseret, *acceptable,* Tac. A. 12, 11.

†† **toles** (**tolles**), ium, *m.* [Celtic], *a wen on the neck, goitre,* Veg. Vet. 1, 38; 3, 64; Ser. Samm. 16, 289; Marc. Emp. 15 *med.;* cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.

Tŏlētum, i, *n., a town of Spain,* now *Toledo,* Liv. 35, 7; 39, 30.—Hence, *adj.:* **Tŏlētānus,** a, um, *of Toletum:* culter, Grat. Cyn. 34.—As *subst.:* **Tŏlētāni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Toletum,* Liv. 35, 22; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.

Tolistobogii (**Tolost-**), ōrum, *m., a people of Galatia, whose precise home is unknown,* Liv. 38, 15, 15 (Weissenb. Tolostobogiorum); Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Flor. 2, 11, 5.

tollēno, ōnis, *m.* [tollo], in mechanic. and milit. lang., *a swing-beam, a swipe* or *swape,* e. g. to raise a water-bucket from a well, or to raise a body of men to a level with the enemy's ramparts, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. s. v. reciprocare, p. 274 Müll.; Veg. Mil. 4, 21; Liv. 24, 34, 10; 38, 5, 4; Sil. 14, 320 sq.; cf. Fest. p. 356 Müll.

tolles, ium, v. toles.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3, *v. a.* (*perf.* tollit, Pers. 4, 2: tollisse, Dig. 46, 4, 13) [root Sanscr. tul-, tulajâmi, lift up, weigh; Gr. ταλ-, τελ, in τλῆναι, τάλαντον; cf.: tuli, tlātus (latus), tolerare], *to lift* or *take up, to raise,* always with the predom. idea of motion upwards or of removal from a former situation. **I.** *To lift up, raise up, elevate, exalt,* etc. (syn.: effero, elevo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: unus erit quem tu tolles in caerula caeli templa, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.): pileum ad caelum tollit, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 220, 15: fulgor ibi ad caelum se tollit, Lucr. 2, 325; for which also: aliquem tollere in caelum, Cic. Phil. 11, 10, 24: quem (Herculem) in caelum ista ipsa sustulit fortitudo, id. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Rep. 1, 16, 25: tollam ego ted in collum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 42: Phaëthon optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est, Cic. Off. 3, 25, 94; cf. id. N. D. 3, 31, 76: aliquem in equum, id. Deiot. 10, 28: quos in crucem sustulit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 3, § 7: aliquem in crucem, id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 13: aquila in sublime sustulit testudinem, Phaedr. 2, 6, 4: in arduos Tollor Sabinos, Hor. C. 3, 4, 22 et saep.: ut me hic jacentem aliquis tollat, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 2; so, jacentes, id. Most. 1, 4, 17: mulum suum tollebat Fufius, *lifted up, raised up,* Varr. ap. Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83: nequeo caput tollere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 45: sustulimus manus et ego et Balbus, Cic. Fam. 7, 5, 2: manus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: gradum, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 6: scorpius caudâ sublatâ, Lucil. ap. Non. 385, 31: lubrica convolvit sublato pectore terga (coluber), Verg. A. 2, 474: terrâ, Ov. M. 15, 192: de terrâ, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: se tollere a terrâ, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: ignis e speculâ sublatus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Tollere liberos, *to take up,* i. e. *to accept, acknowledge;* and so, *to raise up, bring up, educate* as one's own (from the custom of laying new-born children on the ground at the father's feet; cf. suscipio): quod erit natum, tollito, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 3: puerum, id. Men. prol. 33; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 21, 42 (Trag. v. 67 Vahl.): natum filium, Quint. 4, 2, 42: nothum, id. 3, 6, 97: puellam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15; cf. id. And. 1, 3, 14.—Also of the mother: si quod peperissem, id educarem ac tollerem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 45.—(*β*) Transf., in gen., *to get, beget* a child: qui ex Fadiâ sustulerit liberos, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 23: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, sublato filio Nerone ex Agrippinâ, Suet. Ner. 5 *fin.*—**b.** Nautical t. t.: tollere ancoras, *to lift the anchor, weigh anchor;* esp. in *part. pass.:* sublatis ancoris, Caes. B. G. 4, 23; id. B. C. 1, 31; Liv. 22, 19, 6.—(*β*) Transf. out of the nautical sphere, *to break up, proceed:* si vultis ancoras tollere, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1.—**c.** *To build, raise, erect:* tollam altius tectum, Cic. Har. Resp. 15, 33: si juxta habeas aedificia, eaque jure tuo altius tollas, Dig. 39, 2, 26.—**d.** *To take on board, carry,* of vessels or vehicles: navem, metretas quae trecentas tolleret, parasse, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 75: naves, quae equites sustulerant, Caes. B. G. 4, 28: altera navis ducentos ex legione tironum sustulerat, id. B. C. 3, 28; Auct. B. Afr. 54: tollite me, Teucri, Verg. A. 3, 601: ut se sublatum in lembum ad Cotym deveheret, Liv. 45, 6, 2: Maecenas me tollere raedâ vellet, Hor. S. 2, 6, 42: Talem te Bacchus . . . sustulit in currus, Ov. A. A. 3, 157.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To raise, lift, lift up, elevate, set up,* etc.: tollitur in caelum clamor exortus utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 422 Vahl.): clamorem in caelum, Verg. A. 11, 745: clamores ad sidera, id. ib. 2, 222; cf.: clamor magnus se tollit ad auras, *rises,* id. ib. 11, 455: clamor a vigilibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: clamorem, Flor. 3, 8, 6: cachinnum, Cic. Fat. 5, 10: risum, Hor. A. P. 381: litterulae meae tui desiderio oblanguerunt: hac tamen epistulâ oculos paulum sustulerunt, *have opened*

their eyes again, have reanimated them, Cic. Fam. 16, 10, 2.—Esp. with *animos:* ne in secunda tollere animos et in mala demittere, *to elevate*, Lucil. ap. Non. 286, 6: animos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 8, 10; Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 57: animos alicui, *to raise, excite, animate*, Liv. 3, 67, 6: nec dubium est quin omnis Hispania sublatura animos fuerit, id. 35, 1, 3; opp. abicere animos, Sen. Ben. 3, 28, 7: aliquid dicendo augere et tollere altius (opp. extenuare et abicere), Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104: ad caelum te tollimus verissimis ac justissimis laudibus, id. Fam. 15, 9, 1: monumentum illud, quod tu tollere laudibus solebas, id. Att. 4, 16, 8 (14): nostras laudes in astra, id. ib. 2, 25, 1: Daphnim tuum ad astra, Verg. E. 5, 51: tergeminis tollere honoribus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: vos Tempe tollite laudibus, id. ib. 1, 21, 9 (cf. also Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; v. infra, II. A. 2.): supra modum se tollens oratio, Quint. 4, 2, 61; cf.: se eadem geometria tollit ad rationem usque mundi, id. 1, 10, 46; 1, 2, 26: amicum Tollere (i. q. consolari), *to cheer up, console*, Hor. S. 2, 8, 61.—**2.** *To take on one, assume, bear, endure:* providere non solum quid oneris in praesentia tollant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 1: at Apollodorus poenas sustulit, id. N. D. 3, 33, 82.—**II.** *To take up* a thing from its place, *to take away, remove, to bear* or *carry away, make way with, take away with one* (syn.: aufero, adimo). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: frumentum de areâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 36: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt, id. Lael. 13, 47: ut aliquis nos deus ex hac hominum frequentiâ tolleret, id. ib. 23, 87: simulacra ex delubris, id. Div. in Caecil. 1, 3; so, pecunias e fano, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: sphaeram ex urbe (Syracusis), Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: praedam, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: posita, id. ib. 6, 17: patinam, Hor. S. 1, 3, 80; cf.: his sublatis, id. ib. 2, 8, 10: mensam tolli jubet, Cic. Pis. 27, 67: me per hostes Denso paventem sustulit aëre, Hor. C. 2, 7, 14: jubet sublata reponi Pocula, Verg. A. 8, 175: cuncta, id. ib. 8, 439: tecum me tolle per undas, id. ib. 6, 370: me quoque tolle simul, Ov. M. 11, 441: tollite me, Libyes, comitem poenaeque necisque, Sil. 6, 500.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Pregn., *to take off, carry off, make away with, to kill, destroy, ruin*, etc.: aliquem de medio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: aliquem e medio, Liv. 24, 6, 1: aliquem ferro, veneno, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 81: Titanas fulmine (Juppiter), Hor. C. 3, 4, 44: quem febris una potuit tollere, Lucil. ap. Non. 406, 25: me truncus illapsus cerebro Sustulerat, nisi, etc., Hor. C. 2, 17, 28: tollet anum vitiato melle cicuta, id. S. 2, 1, 56: sorbitio tollit quem dira cicutae, Pers. 4, 2: majores nostri Carthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, *laid waste*, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, Hor. C. 2, 4, 11.—In a play with I. B. supra: te dixisse, laudandum adulescentem (Caesarem), ornandum, tollendum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 1; cf.: se non esse commissurum, ut tolli posset, id. ib. 11, 20, 1.—**b.** Milit. t. t.: tollere signa, *to break up* for marching, *to decamp*, Caes. B. C. 2, 20; Auct. B. Alex. 57, 1.—**B.** Trop., *to do away with, remove; to abolish, annul, abrogate, cancel* (very freq., esp. in Cic.; syn.: oblittero, aboleo): rei memoriam tollere ac delere, Cic. Quint. 21, 70; cf. metum, id. Rosc. Am. 2, 6: sublatâ benevolentiâ amicitiae nomen tollitur, id. Lael. 5, 19; cf.: maximum ornamentum amicitiae tollit, qui ex eâ tollit verecundiam, id. ib. 22, 82: dubitationem, id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: errorem, id. ib. 1, 24, 38: librariorum menda, id. Att. 13, 23, 2: ut id nomen ex omnibus libris tollatur, id. ib. 13, 44, 3: legem, id. Leg. 2, 12, 31: veteres leges novis legibus, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: dictaturam funditus ex re publicâ, id. Phil. 1, 1, 3: sublato Areopago, id. Rep. 1, 27, 43: deos, *to deny the existence of*, id. N. D. 1, 30, 85; id. Ac. 2, 11, 33: diem, *to consume in speechmaking*, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40; id. Dom. 17, 45: morbus facile tollitur, *is removed*, Cels. 2, 14; 4, 18; so, dolores et tumores, Plin. 26, 12, 75, § 122: foeditates cicatricum maculasque, id. 33, 6, 35, § 110: muliebrem luctum, Hor. Epod. 16, 39: querelas, id. Ep. 1, 12, 3.—Hence, **sublātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B.), *elated, proud, haughty* (rare): quo proelio sublati Helvetii, Caes. B. G. 1, 15: hac victoriâ, id. ib. 5, 38: quibus omnibus rebus, id. B. C. 2, 37: rebus secundis, Verg. A. 10, 502: gloriâ, Tac. A. 13, 11 et saep.: fidens magis et sublatior ardet, Ov. Hal. 54.—*Adv.:* **sublātē**, *highly, loftily.* * **1.** Lit.: Nilus diebus centum sublatius fluens, minuitur postea, *higher*, Amm. 22, 15, 12.—**2.** Trop.: sublate ampleque dicere (opp. attenuate presseque), *loftily, with elevation*, Cic. Brut. 55, 201: sublatius dicere, *more proudly*, id. Dom. 36, 95: sublatius insolescentes, Amm. 15, 12, 1.

Tŏlōsa, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Toulouse*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Caes. B. G. 3, 20; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Mart. 9, 100, 3.—Hence, **A. Tŏlōsānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tolosa, Tolosan:* aurum, *plundered by the consul Q. Servilius from Tolosa*, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; Gell. 3, 9, 7 sq.; Just. 32, 3.—In *plur.:* **Tŏlōsāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tolosa, Tolosans*, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109.—**B. Tŏlōsas**, ātis, *adj.*, *of Tolosa, Tolosan:* caseus, Mart. 12, 32, 18: cathedra, Sid. Ep. 9, 16.—In *plur.:* **Tŏlōsātes**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tolosa*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; 7, 7.—**C. Tŏlōsensis**, e, *adj.*, *of Tolosa, Tolosan:* lacus, Just. 32, 3, 9.

Tolostobogii, v. Tolistobogii.

Tŏlumnĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Veientes*, Liv. 4, 17.—**II.** *A Rutulian soothsayer*, Verg. A. 11, 429; 12, 258.

tŏlūtāris, e, v. tolutarius.

tŏlūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tolutim], *going on a trot, trotting:* equus, Sen. Ep. 87, 9.—Collat. form **tŏlūtāris**, e, in the trop. sense: sententiae tolutares, Front. Or. 1.

* **tŏlūtĭlis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *going on a trot, trotting:* gradu vectus, Varr. ap. Non. 17, 26.

* **tŏlūtĭlŏquentĭa**, ae, *f.* [tolutim-loquor], *a talking on a trot, volubility:* o pestifera . . . trux tolutiloquentia, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 7 (Com. Rel. p. 220 Rib.).

tŏlūtim, *adv.* [from the root tol, whence tollo, tolero, tŭli; Gr. ΤΛΑΩ; prop. lifting up the feet; hence, pregn.], *on a trot, full trot* (mostly ante-class.): cedit citu', celsu' tolutim, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 20; so of horses, id. ib. 4, 16; Lucil. ib. 4, 11; Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166: ire tolutim, Nov. ap. Non. 4, 9: ni tolutim badizas, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 116.

* **tŏmācīna**, ae, *f.* [τομή, a cutting up], *a kind of sausage*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 10; cf. tomaculum.

tŏmācŭlum, or, contr., **tŏmāclum**, i, *n.* [τομή, a cutting in pieces], *a kind of sausage, probably similar to our brain-* or *liver-sausage*, Juv. 10, 355; Mart. 1, 42, 9; Petr. 31 *fin.;* 39 *fin.;* v. the preced. art., and cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 193 (2d edit.).

Tŏmărus, i, v. Tmaros.

† **tŏmē**, ēs, *f.*,=τομή, *a cut, separation;* in metre, *the cæsura*, Ter. Maur. p. 2440 P.; Aus. Ep. 4, 90.

tōmentum, i, *n.*, *a stuffing* for cushions (e. g. of wool, hair, feathers, straw, etc.), *cushioning*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 192; 19, 1, 2, § 13; 27, 10, 61, § 88; Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Suet. Tib. 54; Tac. A. 6, 23 *med.;* Mart. 14, 159 *in lemm.;* 14, 160 *in lemm.;* 14, 162; App. Mag. p. 276, 14; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 240 (2d edit.).

tōmex, icis, v. thomix.

Tŏmis, is, *f.*, or **Tŏmi**, ōrum, *m.*,=Τόμις or Τόμοι, *a town of Mœsia, on the Pontus Euxinus, famous as the place to which Ovid was banished.*—Form Tomis, Ov. P. 4, 14, 59; id. Tr. 3, 9, 33.—Form Tŏmi, ōrum, *m.*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 254; Claud. Epith. Pall. et Celer. 70; Sid. Carm. 23, 159.—And after the Greek orthog., **Tŏmoe**, Mel. 2, 2, 5.—Hence, **A. Tŏmītae**, ārum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tomis*, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 85.—**B. Tŏmītānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tomis, Tomitan:* terra, Ov. P. 1, 1, 1: harena, id. ib. 1, 6, 49: nurus, id. ib. 3, 8, 10.

tōmix, īcis, v. thomix.

Tŏmoe, ōrum, v. Tomis.

† **tŏmus**, i, *m.*, = τόμος. **I.** In gen., *a cut, piece, bit:* vilis, *a cheap piece*, i. e. *roll of paper*, Mart. 1, 67, 3.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A part, book, tome* of a larger work: feci excerpta ex libris sexaginta in quinque tomis, M. Aurel. ap. Front. Ep. ad Caes. 2, 13.—**B.** Transf., *a book*, in gen.: accipe tibi tomum magnum novum, Hier. Ep. 22, 38.

Tŏmȳris, is, *f.*,=Τόμυρις, *a Scythian queen, by whom the elder Cyrus was defeated and slain*, Just. 1, 8; Tib. 4, 1, 143; Val. Max. 9, 10, ext. 1.—Called also **Tămȳris** or **Tămīris**, Front. Strat. 2, 5; and **Thămȳris**, Val. Max. 9, 10.

tŏnans, antis, v. tono *fin.*

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, 2 (collat. form acc. to the third conj.: OVES TONDVNTVR, Calend. ap. Grut. 138), *v. a.* [for tomdeo; root in Gr. τέμνω, to cut], *to shear, clip, crop, to shave*, etc. **I.** Lit.: barbam et capillum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, barbam, Mart. 11, 39, 3: capillum, Ov. M. 8, 151: cutem, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 7: os, Cat. 61, 139: ovem, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 28; Hor. Epod. 2, 16; Verg. G. 3, 443; Plin. 18, 27, 67, § 257; cf. lanam, Hor. C. 3, 15, 14: naevos in facie, Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 34: saltatrix tonsa, i. e. *with hair clipped short* (of the Consul Gabinius), Cic. Pis. 8, 18; cf.: tonsus puer or minister, *cropped*, i. e. *common, mean*, Mart. 10, 98, 9; 11, 11, 3: ad alta tonsum templa cum reum misit, i. e. *acquitted* (prop. without the untrimmed hair of accused persons), id. 2, 74, 3.—Mid.: lavamur et tondemur et convivimus ex consuetudine, Quint. 1, 6, 44.—*Absol.:* ne tonsori collum committeret, tondere filias suas docuit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—And in reflex. sense: ut decrescente lunâ tondens calvus fiam, *shaving myself*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 2: candidior postquam tondenti barba cadebat, Verg. E. 1, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To crop, lop, prune, trim:* ille comam mollis jam tondebat hyacinthi, *was cropping*, Verg. G. 4, 137: violas manu, Prop. 3, 13, 29: vitem in pollicem, Col. 4, 21, 3: oleas, vites, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 4: balsamum, id. 12, 25, 54, § 112: ilicem bipennibus, *to lop*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 57: myrtos, Quint. 8, 3, 8.—**B.** *To mow, reap:* tonsas cessare novales patiere, *after harvest*, Verg. G. 1, 71: nocte arida prata Tondentur, id. ib. 1, 290: tondeturque seges maturos annua partus, Tib. 4, 1, 172: tonsam verrit humum, Ov. R. Am. 192; Sen. Phoen. 130.—**C.** *To crop, to graze, feed*, or *browse upon, to eat off; to pluck, gather, cull* (poet.): ex uno tondentes gramina campo Lanigerae pecudes, Lucr. 2, 660: pabula (pecudes), id. 2, 317: dumeta (juvenci), Verg. G. 1, 15: campum late (equi), id. A. 3, 538: viridantia gramina morsu, id. Cul. 49: tondentes comam fluvii capellae, App. M. 5, p. 169, 37: jecur rostro (vultur), Verg. A. 6, 598: ales avida fecundum jecur, Sen. Agam. 18; cf. in a Greek constr.: illa autem, quae tondetur praecorida rostro Alitis, Sil. 13, 839.—**D.** As in Engl., *to shave, fleece*, for *to deprive, plunder* (very rare): adibo hunc . . . itaque tondebo auro usque ad vivam cutem, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 8: tondens purpureâ regna paterna comâ, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 22.

* **tŏnesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [tono], *to resound:* caelitum altum tonitribus templum tonescit, Varr. ap. Non. 180, 15.

tongēre Aelius Stilo ait noscere esse, quod Praenestini tongitionem dicant pro notione. Ennius: alii rhetoricam tongent, Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Sota, v. 4 Vahl. p. 165).

tongītio, onis, v. tongere.

(**tŏnītrālis**, e, a false read. for penetralia, Lucr. 1, 1105.)

tŏnĭtru, us, v. tonitrus.

* **tŏnĭtrŭālis**, e, *adj.* [tonitrus], *thundering*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 6.

tŏnĭtrŭo, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to thunder:* Deus tonitruat, Hier. in Psa. 76.

tŏnĭtrus, ūs, *m.*, or **tŏnĭtrŭum**, ii (*gen.* tonitrui, Vulg. Marc. 3, 17), *n.* [tono], *thunder.* (*a*) *Sing.:* tonitrum auribus accipiamus, Lucr. 6, 164; 6, 171: tonitrum audire, Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 142: tonitruum terribile exsistit, id. 36, 13, 19, § 88; Sen. Q. N. 2, 54, 1; 2, 56, 1: auditum praeterea tonitruum, Treb. Gall. 5; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 6: veri tonitrūs similitudinem imitari, Fest. s. v. Claudiana, p. 57 Müll.: caelum tonitru contremuit, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157: tonitru caelum omne ciebo, Verg. A. 4, 122: tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum, id. ib. 5, 694.—The *nom.* tonitru, *neutr.*, rests solely on the authority of grammarians, Fest. s. v. pecuum, p. 246 Müll.; Serv. Verg.

A. 5, 694; Charis. p. 18; 23; Prisc. p. 624; 685; 714 P. al.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 350 sq.—(β) *Plur.* (form tonitra, Att. Trag. 480): tum fulgores et tonitrua exsistere, Cic. Div. 2, 19, 44; so, tonitrua, id. ib. 2, 18, 42; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8; Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 188; Ov. M. 1, 55; 12, 52; Juv. 5, 117: clamor tonitruum, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: subito coorta tempestas cum magno fragore tonitribusque, Liv. 1, 16; Plin. 2, 54, 55, § 145; 19, 3, 13, § 37; 37, 10, 55, § 150; Ov. M. 11, 496; Phaedr. 5, 7, 23 al.: tonitrubus, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. 14, 2; 20, 1: movere tonitrus, Ov. M. 2, 308: tonitrus agis, Stat. Th. 1, 258: imbres et tonitrus fieri derepente, Gell. 10, 12, 3.

tŏno, ŭi, 1 (collat. form of third conj.: tonimus, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 21), *v. n.* and *a.* [root in Sanscr. tan-, to stretch, extend; Gr. τείνω; whence teneo, tendo, tenus; cf. O. H. Germ. donar; Engl. thunder], *to thunder.* **I.** Lit.: ingens Porta tonat caeli, Enn. ap. Vet. Gram. ap. Col. (Ann. v. 597 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. G. 3, 261: cum tonuit laevum bene tempestate serenâ, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82 (Ann. v. 517 Vahl.): ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10; so id. ib. 5, 1, 78: si fulserit, si tonuerit, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 149: Jove tonante, id. ib. 2, 18, 43; id. Phil. 5, 3, 7: tonans Juppiter, Hor. C. 3, 5, 1; id. Epod. 2, 29; Inscr. Orell. 2, p. 23: sub axe tonanti Sternitur aequor, Verg. A. 5, 820: pater nudâ de rupe tonabat, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 7: nec si consulto fulmina missa tonent, id. 2, 34 (3, 32), 54: Diespiter per purum tonantes Egit equos, Hor. C. 1, 34, 7: Juppiter, tona, Sen. Med. 5, 31.—**II.** Transf., in gen. **A.** *Neutr., to make a loud, thundering noise, to roar, rattle, crash,* etc. (cf.: crepo, strepo): tympana tenta tonant, Lucr. 2, 618: Aetna horrificis ruinis, Verg. A. 3, 571: caelum omne fragore, id. ib. 9, 541; cf. id. ib. 12, 757: domus afflicta massa, Val. Fl. 4, 612: nemus fragore vasto, Sen. Troad. 173; Mart. 9, 69, 4.—Of loud, thundering speech: Pericles fulgere, tonare, dictus est, Cic. Or. 9, 29; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 19; Col. praef. § 30: qualis Pindarico spiritus ore tonat, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 40; Verg. A. 11, 383.—**B.** *Act., to thunder forth, to say* or *name with a thundering voice:* tercentum tonat ore deos, *invokes with thundering voice,* Verg. A. 4, 510: verba foro, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 134: aspera bella, Mart. 8, 3, 14: talia celso ore, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 83: Cicerona, id. Ep. 3, 4.—Hence, *P. a.*, as epithet of Jupiter: **Tŏnans,** antis, *m., the thunderer, god of thunder,* Ov. M. 1, 170; 2, 466; 11, 198; id. H. 9, 7; id. F. 6, 33; cf.: Capitolinus Tonans, id. ib. 2, 69: sceptriferi Tonantes, Jupiter and Juno, Sen. Med. 59.—Also of Saturn: falcifer Tonans, Mart. 5, 16, 5.

tŏnŏr, ōris, *m.*, old form of tenor, Quint. 1, 5, 23.

tonsa, ae, *f.* [perh. from tundo], *an oar* (poet.; mostly in *plur.;* syn. remus). (α) *Sing.:* in mari magno tenere tonsam, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Sota, v. 3 Vahl. p. 164): valida tonsa, Val. Fl. 1, 369.—(β) *Plur.*, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Ann. v. 232; 235; 236 Vahl.); Lucr. 2, 554; Verg. A. 7, 28; 10, 299; Luc. 3, 527; 5, 448; Sil. 11, 492; Sen. Agam. 443 al.

tonsĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tonsa], *the name of a small fish,* Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

tonsĭlis, e, *adj.* [tondeo], *that may be shorn, cut,* or *clipped.* **I.** Lit.: villus, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: facilitas piceae, id. 16, 10, 18, § 40.—**II.** Transf., for tonsus, *shorn, clipped, cut, lopped:* tapetes, Matius ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: nemora, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13; cf. buxetum, Mart. 3, 58, 3.

tonsilla (**tosilla**), ae, *f.* **I.** *A sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore,* Pac. and Att. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Pac. Trag. Fragm. v. 218; Att. Trag. Fragm. v. 517 Rib.).—**II.** In *plur.:* **tonsillae,** ārum, *f., the tonsils* in the throat, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 135; Cels. 6, 10; 7, 12, 2; Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175.

tonsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tondeo], *a shearing* (late Lat.): lanae ex ovium tonsione, Vulg. Deut. 18, 4; id. Amos, 7, 1.

* **tonsĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to shear:* oves, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 9.

tonsor (TOSOR, Inscr. Fabr. p. 214, n. 546), ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A shearer, clipper, shaver* of the hair, beard, nails, etc., *a hair-cutter, barber,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; Plin. 7, 59, 59, § 211; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 92; 1, 1, 94; 1, 7, 50; id. A. P. 301; Mart. 6, 57, 3; 11, 84, 2; Suet. Aug. 79; Inscr. Orell. 2883; a shearer of sheep: ovium, Vulg. Gen. 38, 12; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 136 (2d edit.).—Of a *nail-cutter:* tonsor ungues dempserat, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 33.—Prov.: omnibus et lippis notum et tonsoribus esse, i. e. *to be known to every body, to all the world,* Hor. S. 1, 7, 3.—**II.** *A clipper, lopper, pruner,* of plants: ramorum luxuriantium, Arn. 6, p. 197.

tonsōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tondeo], *of* or *belonging to shearing* or *shaving, tonsorial:* culter, *a razor,* Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; Petr. 108: ferramenta, Mart. 14, 36 *in lemm.:* sella, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1: cultellus, *for cutting nails,* Val. Max. 3, 2, 15: ferramenta, *for shearing sheep,* Pall. 1, 43, 3.

tonstrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tonstrix], *a little female hair-cutter* or *barber,* Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; cf. tonstrix.

tonstrīna, ae, *f.* [tondeo], *a barber's shop,* Plaut. As. 2, 2, 76; id. Am. 4, 1, 5; id Ep. 2, 2, 14; Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165; 29, 6, 36, § 114; 35, 10, 37, § 112; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 136 (2d edit.).

tonstrīnum (**-einum**), i, *n.* [id.], *the act* or *calling of a barber,* Petr. 46; 64.

tonstrix (**tonsrix,** Charis. p. 30 P.), īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female hair-cutter* or *barber,* Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 51; 4, 2, 59; 4, 4, 3; Mart. 2, 17, 1; Inscr. Grut. 594, 3.

tonsūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a shearing, clipping; a pruning, trimming:* quidam in anno bis tondent (oves) ac semestres faciunt tonsuras, *wool-shearings, shearings,* Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: primae lana, Plin. 28, 8, 29, § 115: capillorum, Ov. A. A. 1, 517: vitis, Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257; 16, 37, 68, § 175.

1. tonsus, a, um, *Part.* of tondeo.

2. tonsus, ūs, *m.* [tondeo], *the cut* or *mode of dressing the hair* (ante-class.): pes, statura, tonsus, oculi, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 288: mulier tonsu lugubri, Att. ap. Non. 179, 20.

† **tŏnus,** i, *m.*, = τόνος. **I.** *The stretching, straining* of a rope: mollior, vehementior, Vitr. 10, 10, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Lit., *the sound, tone,* of an instrument, Vitr. 5, 4; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1 *med.;* Mart. Cap. 9, § 959.—Of the tone of a syllable, *accent,* Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1 sq.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Like our *tone,* in painting, of the natural color of an object, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29.—**2.** For tonitrus, *thunder,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 56, 1.

† **tŏparcha,** ae, *m.*, = τοπάρχης, *the governor of a territory* or *district, a toparch,* Spart. Had. 13, 8.

† **tŏparchĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τοπαρχία, *a territory, district, toparchy,* Plin. 5, 14, 15, § 70; Vulg. 1 Macc. 11, 28.

† **tŏpāzĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τοπαζιακός, *of* or *belonging to topaz, topaz-:* lapilli, Ven. Carm. 8, 6, 273.

tŏpazŏs (**-zus**), i, *f.* (*m.*, ap. Prisc. Perieg. 1021), = τόπαζος, *a precious stone, the ancient topaz,* a *chrysolite* or *green jasper,* Plin. 37, 8, 32, § 107; Ven. Fort. Carm. 8, 5, 272; id. Vit. Mart. 3, 517.—Collat. forms: **tŏpazĭus,** i, *f.*, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 10; **Tŏpazĭon,** ii, *m.*, Ambros. in Psa. 118. Serm. 16, 41; 16, 42; Isid. 16, 9, 9; **Tŏpazŏn,** ontis, *m.*, Prud. Psych. 861.

tōphus, i, and its derivv., v. tofus.

† **tŏpĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. opera) [τόπος]. **I.** *Landscape painting,* Vitr. 7, 5.—**II.** *Ornamental gardening, fancy gardening,* Spart. Had. 10 *med.*

tŏpĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [topia, II.], *of* or *belonging to ornamental gardening* or *gardening* in gen.: opus, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 130: herba, i. e. *used for borders in gardens,* id. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. tŏpĭārĭus,** ii, *m., an ornamental gardener, fancy gardener,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5; Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122; 18, 26, 65, § 242; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Inscr. Orell. 2966; 4293; cf. Becker, Gallus, 3, p. 27 (2d edit.).—**B. tŏpĭārĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. ars), *ornamental* or *fancy gardening, the topiary art,* i. e. that of giving fanciful forms to thickets, trees, etc., of laying out parterres, forming arbors, bowers, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.—**C. tŏpĭārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. opus), *fancy gardening, topiary-work,* Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 265.

tŏpĭas fīcus, *a particular species of fig-tree,* Col. 5, 10, 11.

† **Tŏpĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, = Τοπικά, *the title of a work of Aristotle, of which a compend is given by Cicero,* Cic. Fam. 7, 19 *init.*

tŏpĭcē, ēs, *f.*, = τοπική, *the art of finding topics,* Cic. Top. 2 *init.*

† **tŏpŏs,** i, *m.*, = τόπος, *a place* (pure Lat. locus), Manil. 2, 968.

topper, *adv.* [contr. from toto opere], *with all diligence, speedily, forthwith* (ante-class.; cf.: ab ultimis et jam oblitteratis repetita temporibus, qualia sunt topper et antigerio, etc., Quint. 1, 6, 40): topper citi ad aedes venimus Circae, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 352 Müll.; so Naev., Enn., Att., Cael. ib.

tŏral, ālis (**tŏrāli,** Varr. L. L. p. 46 Bip.), *n.* [torus], *a valance* of a couch; *sing.*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 11, 16; Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22.—*Plur.*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 84; Petr. 40; Lampr. Heliog. 19; Inscr. Fratr. Arv. ap. Orell. 2270; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 247 (2d edit.).

Tŏranius, ii, *m.*, = Τωράνιος, *a slave-dealer at the time of the second Triumvirate,* Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55.

* **tŏrārĭa,** ae, *f.* (torus = ὠλένη), = ὠλενοτρόφος, *a female waiter, attendant,* Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 102.

torcŭlar, āris, *n.* [torqueo]. **I.** *A press* used in making wine or oil, Vitr. 6, 9; Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 230.—**II.** *A cellar for storing up oil, an oil-cellar,* Col. 1, 6, 18; 12, 52, 10 sq.; Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 6; 15, 3, 3, § 10.

torcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [torcular], *of* or *belonging to a press:* vasa, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4: cella, Col. 1, 6, 9: lacus, id. 12, 18, 3.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. torcŭlārĭus,** ii, *m., a presser, pressman,* Col. 12, 52, 3.—**B. torcŭlārĭum,** ii, *n.*, = torcular, I., *a press,* Cato, R. R. 13, 1; 18, 1; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.

* **torcŭlo,** āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to press,* Ven. 5, 6 praef.

torcŭlum, i, v. torculus, II.

torcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [torcular], *of* or *belonging to a press,* = torcularius. **I.** *Adj.:* vasa, Cato, R. R. 1, 4; 11, 1; 14, 2: funis, id. ib. 14, 68; 135, 3.—**II.** *Subst.:* **torcŭlum,** i, *n.*, = torcular, I., *a press,* Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 7; id. ap. Non. 47, 23; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317; Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2.

† **tordȳlĭon,** ii, or **tordȳlon,** i, *n.*, = τορδύλιον or τόρδυλον, acc. to some, *the seed of the plant* seselis; acc. to others, *a plant, hartwort:* Tordylium officinale or maximum, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238; 24, 19, 117, § 177.

* **tŏres,** is, *m.*, = torques, *a chain:* aureus, Serv. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.

† **tŏreuma,** ătis, *n.*, = τόρευμα, *work executed in relief, embossed work,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 38; 2, 2, 52, § 128; id. Pis. 27, 67; Sall. C. 20, 12; Mart. 4, 46, 16; 10, 87, 16; 14, 102, 2 al.—*Dat. plur.* toreumatis, App. Flor. 7, p. 344 *med.*

† **tŏreuta,** ae, *m.*, = τορευτής, *one who makes embossed work, a chaser, graver,* Plin. 35, 8, 34, § 54.

† **tŏreutĭcē,** ēs, *f.*, = τορευτική, *the art of making embossed work, chasing, sculpture* (= caelatura), Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 77.—In apposition: (Phidias) primus artem toreuticen aperuisse judicatur, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 270 (2d edit.).

Torini, ōrum, *m., a people of Scythia,* Val. Fl. 6, 148.

tormentum, i, *n.* [torqueo, an instrument with which any thing is turned or twisted]. **I.** *An engine for hurling missiles.* **A.** Lit.: tormenta telorum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, id. Phil. 8, 7, 20; Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 4, 25; id. B. C. 1, 17; Hirt. B. G. 8, 14, 5: machinator bellicorum tormentorum, Liv. 24, 34, 2; Sil. 6, 279; Tac. A. 2, 81; id. H. 3, 20; 4. 23; Curt. 4, 3, 13.—**B.** Transf., *a missile, shot* thrown by the engine: quod unum genus tegumenti nullo telo neque tormento transici posse, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: telum tormentumve missum, id. ib. 3, 51; 3, 56; Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Stat. Th. 9, 145; Curt. 4, 2, 9.—**II.** *A* (twisted) *cord, rope:* prae-

sectis crinibus tormenta effecerunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: falces tormentis introrsus reducebant, id. B. G. 7, 22, 2: laxare, Quint. Decl. 19, 15; Grat. Cyn. 26; Auct. Priap. 6: stuppeum, App. Mag. p. 276, 14: ferreum, i. e. *fetters*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 12; cf.: sine tormentorum injuriâ, Petr. 102.—**III.** *An instrument of torture, a rack.* **A.** Lit.: verberibus ac tormentis quaestionem habere, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; 11, 4, 8; 13, 9, 21: quaerere de aliquo tormentis, id. Deiot. 1, 3; id. Clu. 63, 176 sq.; id. Mil. 21, 57; 22, 58; id. Sull. 28, 78; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Part. Or. 14, 50; id. Tusc. 5, 28, 80; Caes. B. G. 6, 18; Quint. 2, 20, 10; 3, 5, 10; Suet. Tib. 19; 58; 62 al.: tu lene tormentum ingenio admoves, *a rack of a mild sort.* Hor. C. 3, 21, 13.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *torture, anguish, pain, torment*, etc.: cruciatus et tormenta pati, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 6; cf.: tormento liberari, Col. 6, 7, 1; so of *the torture* or *pain of sickness*, Cels. 7, 11; Plin. 19, 8, 44, § 155; 20, 4, 13, § 27; 22, 22, 37, § 79: tormenta fortunae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 1, 1: caecae suspitionis, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 4: invidiâ Siculi non invenere tyranni Majus tormentum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 59; Juv. 2, 137: esse in tormentis, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 9: incredibiles cruciatus et indignissima tormenta pati, id. ib. 1, 12, 6: tormentum sibi injungere, id. Pan. 86, 1: bene tormentis secubituque coli, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 16; so of *the pain of love*, Mart. 7, 29, 1: tormentis gaudet amantis, Juv. 6, 209: animi tormenta latentis in aegro Corpore, id. 9, 18.—**IV.** *A clothes-press, mangle*, Sen. Tranq. 1, 3.

* **tormentŭōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [tormentum]. *full of pain* or *torment, painful, torturing. tormenting*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 6, 66.

tormĭna, um, *n.* (*masc.* collat. form **tormines**, acc. to Non. 32, 11) [torqueo], *a griping of the bowels, the gripes, colic.* **I.** Lit.: proxima his, inter intestinorum mala, tormina esse consueverunt: δυσεντερία Graece vocatur, etc., Cels. 4, 15; cf. Cato, R. R. 156, 5; 157, 9; Cic. Tusc. 2, 19, 45; Col. 6, 7, 1; Plin. 22, 25, 72, § 148; 26, 8, 47, § 74; 29, 5, 33, § 103 al.—**II.** Transf.: tormina urinae, *strangury*, Plin. 20, 8, 30, § 74; 30, 15, 50, § 144.

tormĭnālis, e, *adj.* [tormina], *of* or *belonging to the gripes, good against the colic:* sorba, Cels. 2, 30 *med.*; 4, 19; Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85.

tormĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *subject to the gripes* or *colic*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27.

tornātĭlis, e, *adj.* [torno], *turned in a lathe:* crater, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 17, 19.—Transf., *finished, rounded, beautifully wrought:* manus, Vulg. Cant. 5, 14: crater, id. ib. 7, 2.

* **tornātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a turner*, Firm. Math. 4, 7 *fin.*

tornātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *turning, turnery* (late Lat.), Vulg. 3 Reg. 6, 18.

torno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tornus], *to turn in a lathe, to round off.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. rotundo): idque ita tornavit (deus), ut nihil effici possit rotundius, Cic. Univ. 6: sphaeram, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: hastas, Plin. 11, 39, 93, § 227: lapis qui tornatur in vasa, id. 36, 22, 44, § 159: turbines columnarum, id. 36, 13, 19, § 90.—**II.** Transf., *to turn, fashion, smooth* (very rare): male tornati versus, Hor. A. P. 441: barbam, i. e. *to stroke*, Hier. Ep. 50, 2. — *P. a. comp.:* tornatioris eloquii, Aug. de Catechiz. 8.

† **tornus**, i, *m.*, = τόρνος, *a turner's wheel, lathe.* **I.** Lit.: fit quasi ut ad tornum saxorum structa tuamur, Lucr. 4, 361; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198; 16, 40, 76, § 205; Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*: nec tiliae leves torno Non formam accipiunt, Verg. G. 2, 449; id. E. 3, 38 al.—**II.** Trop.: angusto versus includere torno, Prop. 2, 34, 43; Auct. Paneg. ad Pis. 83.

Tŏrōnē, ēs, *f.*, = Τορώνη, *a town of Chalcidice in Macedonia*, Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37; 9, 31, 51, § 100; Liv. 28, 7, 9; 44, 12, 7; 45, 30, 4; *gen.* Toronae promontorium, id. 31, 45, 15. — Hence, **A.** **Tŏrōnaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Torone, Toronæan:* sinus, *the mod. Gulf of Kassandhra*, Tac. A. 5, 10.—In *plur. subst.:* **Tŏrōnaei**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Torone*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35. — **B.** **Tŏrōnaĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Torone, Toronæan:* mare, Liv. 44, 11.

tŏrōsŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [torosus], *muscular* (late Lat.): juvenis, Hier. Ep. 117, 8; id. ap. Jovin. 2, 14 *fin.*

tŏrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [torus], *full of muscle, muscular, brawny, fleshy, lusty.* **I.** Lit.: colla boum, Ov. M. 7, 429: cervix boum, Col. 6, 1, 3; cf.: tauris torosior cervix, id. 6, 20: juventus, Pers. 3, 86. — **II.** Transf.: herba hirsutior torosiore caule, *more fleshy*, Plin. 21, 15, 53, § 90; 19, 5, 29, § 91: virgula, Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: clava, *knotty*, Albin. 2, 79.

torpēdo, inis, *f.* [torpeo], *stiffness, numbness, inflexibility, sluggishness, torpidity.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.; syn. torpor): inertia atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit quam exercitio, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 6: occupavit nescio qua vos torpedo, qua non gloria movemini neque flagitio, Sall. H. 3, 61, 26 Dietsch: si tanta torpedo animos obrepsit, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 48, 19 ib.: tanta torpedo invaserat animum, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 63.—**II.** Transf., *the torpedo, cramp-fish*, or *electric ray:* Raia torpedo, Linn.; Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; 32, 1, 2, § 7.

* **torpĕfăcĭo**, fēci, făcĕre, *v. a.* [torpeofacio], *to benumb, make torpid:* torporavit pro torpefecit, Non. 182, 5.

torpĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. root tarp-, to sate; Gr. τέρπω], *to be stiff. numb, motionless, inactive, torpid, sluggish*, etc. (syn.: langueo, languesco, stupeo, rigeo). **I.** Lit.: torpentes gelu, Liv. 21, 56, 7; 21, 55, 8; cf.: digitus torpens frigore, Suet. Aug. 80: languidi et torpentes oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 76: torpentes rigore nervi, Liv. 21, 58, 9: membra torpent, Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168; cf.: torpentes membrorum partes, id. 24, 4, 7, § 13: torpent infractae ad proelia vires, Verg. A. 9, 499: duroque simillima saxo Torpet, Ov. M. 13, 541: quid vetat et nervos magicas torpere per artes? id. Am. 3, 7, 35: serpentes torpentes inveniantur, Plin. 24, 16, 92, § 148: hostem habes aegre torpentia membra trahentem, Sil. 4, 68: non eadem vini atque cibi torpente palato Gaudia, Juv. 10, 203; cf.: non exacuet torpens sapor ille palatum, Ov. P. 1, 10, 13.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things, *to be still, motionless, sluggish:* torpentes lacus, Stat. Th. 9, 452: amnis, id. ib. 4, 172: locus depressus hieme pruinis torpet, Col. 1, 4, 10: Orpheus tacuit torpente lyrâ, Sen. Med. 348: antra Musarum longo torpentia somno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, praef. 51; 1, 262.—**II.** Trop., *to be stupid, stupefied, astounded; to be dull, listless, inactive* (cf. stupeo): timeo, totus torpeo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 179; cf.: timore torpeo, id. Truc. 4, 3, 50: torpentibus metu qui aderant, Liv. 28, 29, 11: deum volumus cessatione torpere, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 102: quidnam torpentes subito obstupuistis Achivi? id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64: torpentes metu, Liv. 28, 29, 11: defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet? Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 14: cum Pausiacâ torpes tabellâ, *when you are lost in admiration*, id. S. 2, 7, 95: nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno, Verg. G. 1, 124: frigere ac torpere senis consilia, Liv. 6, 23, 7: consilia re subitâ, id. 1, 41, 3: torpebat vox spiritusque, id. 1, 25, 4: Tyrii desperatione torpebant, Curt. 4, 3, 16: rursus ad spem et fiduciam erigere torpentes, id. 4, 10, 7; 4, 14, 13.

torpesco, pŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [torpeo], *to grow stiff* or *numb, to become useless* or *torpid.* **I.** Lit.: pars corporis torpescit, Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220: elaeomeli qui bibere, torpescunt, id. 23, 4, 50, § 96: scorpiones visâ lychnide torpescunt, id. 21, 26, 98, § 171: torpuerat gelido lingua retenta metu, Ov. H. 11, 82: torpuerant molles ante dolore genae, id. ib. 10, 44: quid tot dextrae? torpescent in amentiâ illâ? Liv. 23, 9, 6.—**B.** Transf., *to become dull, grow dim:* (margaritae) flavescunt et illae senectâ rugisque torpescunt, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—**II.** Trop., *to become listless, dull, inactive, indolent*, etc.: ne per otium torpescerent manus aut animus, Sall. C. 16, 3; cf.: ingenium incultu atque socordiâ torpescere sinunt, id. J. 2, 4: deliciis et desidia torpescere, Tac. H. 1, 71: vigor cogebatur senio torpescere rerum, Sil. 16, 14.

torpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *benumbed, stupefied, torpid* (perh. not ante-Aug.): torpidos somno insuper pavore exanimat, Liv. 7, 36, 3: torpidi somno paventesque, id. 25, 38, 17; 22, 53, 6: cauda (piscis), Aus. Idyll. 10, 264; Lact. 2, 8, 35.

torpor, ōris, *m.* [torpeo], *numbness, stupefaction, torpor* (syn.: languor, veternus). **I.** Lit.: tutantur se torpore torpedines, * Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127; cf. Cels. 2, 8 *med.*; Plin. 2, 101, 104, § 223; 19, 8, 44, § 155; 29, 4, 28, § 90: illi membra novus solvit formidine torpor, Verg. A. 12, 867: torpor gravis illigat artus, Ov. M. 1, 548; id. P. 1, 2, 30 al. — **II.** Trop., *sluggishness, listlessness, inactivity* (post-Aug.): implicitas magno torpore cohortes vidit, Luc. 3, 432: torpor recens nimiâ fortunae indulgentiâ, Tac. H. 2, 99 *med.*: torpor Vitellii (opp. vigilantia Vespasiani), id. ib. 2, 77 *fin.*: procerum, id. G. 46: utraque res detestabilis est, contractio et torpor, Sen. Ep. 82, 3.

torpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [torpor], *to stiffen, benumb, stupefy* (ante- and post-class.): aspectus repens cor torporavit homini amore. Turp. ap. Non. 182, 7: umida nimis rigoribus torporata concrescunt, Lact. 2, 8, 62.

Torquātĭānus, a, um, v. 2. Torquatus.

1. torquātus, a, um, *adj.* [torques], *adorned with a neck-chain* or *collar.* In gen.: miles, *presented with a chain for his bravery*, Veg. Mil. 2, 7 *fin.*: affuit Alecto brevibus torquata colubris, *with snakes coiled about her neck*, Ov. H. 2, 119: palumbus, *the ring-dove*, Mart. 13, 67, 1: quid de aliis dicimus, qui calamistratos et torquatos habeant in ministerio, Ambros. Ep. 69, 7.

2. Torquātus, i, *m.* [1. torquatus], *the surname of T. Manlius*, so called because he put on the neck-chain of a Gaul whom he slew in single combat; also, *of his descendants*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 19; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 7, 10; Flor. 1, 13.—*Adj.:* Torquata nomina, Luc. 7, 584.—Hence, **Torquātĭānus**, a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Torquatus, Torquatian:* horti, Front. Aquaed. 5.

torquĕo, torsi, tortum, 2 (archaic *inf.* torquerier, Hor. S. 2, 8, 67), *v. a.* [Gr. τρέπω, to turn; cf. ἀτρεκής; also Sanscr. tarkus; Gr. ἄτρακτος, a spindle; and στρέφω, to twist], *to turn, turn about* or *away; to twist, bend, wind* (class.; syn. converto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cervices oculosque, Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 39: oculum, *to roll, distort*, id. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ora, *to twist awry*, id. Off. 1, 36, 131: ab obscenis sermonibus aurem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 127: oculos ad moenia, Verg. A. 4, 220: ad sonitum vocis vestigia, id. ib. 3, 669: serpens squamosos orbes Torquet, Ov. M. 3, 42; cf. anguis, Verg. G. 3, 38: capillos ferro, i. e. *to curl, frizzle*, Ov. A. A. 1, 505: stamina pollice, id. M. 12, 475: remis aquas, id. F. 5, 644: spumas, Verg. A. 3, 208: taxos in arcus, *to bend*, id. G. 2, 448: tegumen torquens immane leonis, *winding about him*, id. A. 7, 666: cum terra circum axem se convertat et torqueat, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123: torta circum bracchia vestis, Tac. H. 5, 22.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To whirl around, to whirl* in the act of throwing, *to wield, brandish, to fling with force, to hurl* (mostly poet.): torquet nunc lapidem, nunc ingens machina tignum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 73: amnis torquet sonantia saxa, Verg. A. 6, 551: stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae, id. G. 1, 309: jaculum in hostem, id. A. 10, 585; Ov. M. 12, 323: hastam in hunc, id. ib. 5, 137; for which: hastam alicui, Val. Fl. 3, 193: telum aurata ad tempora, Verg. A. 12, 536: tela manu, Ov. M. 12, 99: valido pila lacerto, id. F. 2, 11: glebas, ramos, id. M. 11, 30: cum fulmina torquet (Juppiter), Verg. A. 4, 208; and trop.: cum Juppiter horridus austris Torquet aquosam hiemem, id. ib. 9, 671; cf.: Eurus nubes in occiduum orbem, Luc. 4, 63.—In prose: torquere amentatas hastas lacertis, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242.—**2.** *To twist awry, misplace, turn aside, distort:* negat sibi umquam, cum oculum torsisset, duas ex lucernâ flammulas esse visas, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 80: ora Tristia temptantum sensu (sapor) torquebit amaro, Verg. G. 2, 247.—**3.** *To wrench the limbs upon the rack, to put to the rack* or *to the torture, to rack. torture* (class.): ita te nervo torquebo, itidem uti catapultae solent, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 12: eculeo torqueri, Cic. Fin. 3, 13, 42: aliquem servilem in modum, Suet. Aug. 27; cf.: ira torquentium, Tac. A. 15, 57: servum in caput domini, *against his master*, Dig. 48, 18, 1: vinctus tortusve,

Suet. Aug. 40 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to twist, wrest, distort, turn, bend, direct* (a favorite expression of Cicero): versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere ac flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: torquere et flectere imbecillitatem animorum, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: oratio ita flexibilis, ut sequatur, quocumque torqueas, id. Or. 16, 52: omnia ad suae causae commodum, id. Inv. 2, 14, 46: verbo ac litterâ jus omne torqueri, *wrested, perverted,* id. Caecin. 27, 77: sonum, *to inflect,* Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: cuncta tuo qui bella, pater, sub numine torques, Verg. A. 12, 180: versare sententias, et huc atque illuc torquere, Tac. H. 1, 85.—**B.** In partic. (acc. to A. 2.), *to rack, torment, torture* (syn.: ango, crucio): tuae libidines te torquent, Cic. Par. 2, 18: mitto aurum coronarium, quod te diutissime torsit, id. Pis. 37, 90: acriter nos tuae supplicationes torserunt, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 1: equidem dies noctesque torqueor, Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: verbi controversia jam diu torquet Graeculos homines, id. de Or. 1, 11, 47; 3, 9, 33: stulti malorum memoriâ torquentur, id. Fin. 1, 17, 57: sollicitudine, poenitentia, etc., torquetur mens, Quint. 12, 1, 7: invidiâ vel amore vigil torquebere, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 37; Ov. H. 20, 123: torqueor, infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, id. ib. 9, 36; cf. Hor. S. 2, 8, 67: Aeacus torquet umbras, *holds inquisition over,* Juv. 1, 9.—Transf.: (reges) dicuntur torquere mero, quem perspexisse laborant, qs. *to rack with wine,* i.e. *to try* or *test with wine,* Hor. A. P. 435; so, vino tortus et irâ, id. Ep. 1. 18, 38.—**C.** *To hurl, fling* (of language): curvum sermone rotato enthymema, Juv. 6, 449. — Hence, **tortus,** a, um, *P. a., twisted, crooked, contorted, distorted.* **A.** Lit.: via (labyrinthi), Prop. 4 (5), 4, 42: quercus, i. e. *a twisted oak-garland,* Verg. G. 1, 349.—Hence, **2.** *Subst.:* **torta,** ae, *f., a twisted loaf, a twist,* Vulg. 1 Par. 16, 3. — * **B.** Trop.: condiciones, *confused, complicated,* Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 25. —*Adv.:* **tortē,** *awry, crookedly:* torte penitusque remota, Lucr. 4, 305 (329).

torquis or **torques** (the first form, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.; Liv. 44, 14, 2; Prop. 4 (5), 10, 44; the latter form, Val. Fl. 2, 111; Stat. Th. 10, 517; cf. Charis. l. l.; *acc.* torquim, Phoc. de Nom. 1711 P.; *abl.* torqui, App. Flor. 2, 12), *m.* and *f.* [torqueo], *a twisted neck-chain, necklace, collar.* **I.** Lit.: T. Manlius, qui Galli torque detracto, Torquati cognomen invenit, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23; id. Off. 3, 31, 112; cf. of the same: torquem detraxit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 18: Q. Rubrium coronâ et phaleris et torque donasti, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 185: aureus, Liv. 44, 14, 2; Quint. 6, 3, 79; Auct. B. Hisp. 26, 1; Suet. Aug. 43 (al. aurea): aureae. Varr. ap. Non. 228, 2: unca, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 44: adempta, Ov. F. 1, 601: adjecisse praedam Torquibus exiguis renidet, Hor. C. 3, 6, 12.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A coupling-collar* for oxen: ipsis e torquibus aptos Junge pares, Verg. G. 3, 168.—**B.** *A wreath, ring,* in gen.: avis torque miniato in cervice distincta, Plin. 10, 42, 58, § 117: saepe deum nexis ornatae torquibus arae, Verg. G. 4, 276: hinc vastis urgent immensi torquibus orbes (ceti natantis), i. e. *rings, circles,* Manil. 5, 584.

torrĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [torreo], *to make dry by heat, to parch, torrefy:* quidam vinaceorum duas libras torrefaciunt, Col. 6, 7, 4; mostly *pass.:* seges torrefacta, id. 2, 21, 3: nuces avellanae, id. 12, 57, 3: sesama, id. ib.

torrens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of torreo, II.

torrenter, *adv.,* v. torreo, *P. a. fin.*

torreo, torrui, tostum (*part. gen. plur.* torrentum, Stat. Th. 2, 6; Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46; *abl.* torrenti, Sen. Brev. Vit. 9, 2), 2, *v. a.* [Sanscr. tarsh, to thirst; Gr. τέρσομαι, to become dry; Germ. Durst.; Engl. thirst], *to dry* a thing by heat, *to parch, roast, bake, scorch, burn,* etc. (syn. frigo): fruges receptas Et torrere parant flammis et frangere saxo, Verg. A. 1, 179; Ov. M. 14, 273: aristas sole novo, Verg. A. 7, 720: pisces sole, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 30: apes mortuas sole verno, id. 11, 20, 22, § 69: uvam in tegulis, id. 14, 9, 11, § 84 et saep.; Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 2: etiamsi in Phalaridis tauro inclusus succensis ignibus torrebatur, Cic. Pis. 18, 42: e quibus (terrae cingulis) medium illum et maximum solis ardore torreri, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: cum undique flamma torrerentur, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: montes quos torret Atabulus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 78; cf.: torrentia agros sidera, id. C. 3, 1, 31: tosti alti stant parietes, i. e. *consumed,* Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 116 Vahl.): carmina flammâ, Tib. 1, 9, 50: tostos en aspice crines, Ov. M. 2, 283: in veribus exta, *to roast,* Verg. G. 2, 396: aliquid in igne, Ov. F. 2, 578: artus subjecto igni, id. M. 1, 229: carnem, id. ib. 12, 155 et saep.—Of fever heat, *to dry up:* at mihi (vae miserae) torrentur febribus artus, Ov. H. 21, 169: febris viscera ipsa torrens, Sen. Ep. 14, 6; Juv. 9, 17.—Of thirst: et Canis arenti torreat arva siti, Tib. 1, 4, 42.—Of the heat of love: si torrere jecur quaeris idoneum (Venus), Hor. C. 4, 1, 12; cf.: correptus saevo Veneris torrebar aëno, Prop. 3 (4). 24, 13: torret amor Cyri Lycorida, Hor. C. 1, 33, 6: me torret face mutuâ Calais, id. ib. 3, 9, 13: me amor Glycerae, id. ib. 3, 19, 28: femineus pectora torret amor, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 40.— * **II.** Transf., of cold, *to nip, pinch* (cf. uro and aduro): frigore torret, Varr. ap. Non. 452, 11. — Hence, **torrens,** entis, *P. a.,* in a *neutr.* sense, *burning, hot, inflamed.* **A.** Lit. (rare): terra torrens aestu, Col. 4, 19, 3: miles torrens meridiano sole, Liv. 44, 38, 9: Sirius, Verg. G. 4, 425: flammae, id. A. 6, 550.—*Comp.:* Sirius torrentior, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 20.—*Sup.:* torrentissimus axis, Stat. S. 3, 1, 52.—**B.** Transf., of streams, *rushing, roaring, boiling, impetuous, rapid,* etc. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): fluvii, Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3: flumina, Verg. E. 7, 52: Nilus toto gurgite, Val. Fl. 4, 409; cf.: fluvius Novanus solstitiis torrens, Plin. 2, 103. 106, § 229; 3, 4, 5, § 33: aqua, Verg. A. 10, 603: unda, id. G. 2, 451: torrentes rapidique cursus amnium, Just. 44, 1, 7; 4, 1, 9: impetus (aquae), Sen. Ep. 23, 8: sanguis, Luc. 2, 220; cf. fatum, id. 7, 505.—*Comp.:* Padus torrentior, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117.—*Sup.:* Asopos torrentissimus, Stat. Th. 7, 316.—Hence, **b.** *Subst.:* **torrens,** entis, *m., a torrent:* cum fertur quasi torrens oratio, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3; Liv. 33, 18, 12; 35, 28, 8: rapidus montano flumine torrens Sternit agros, Verg. A. 2, 305: fragosus, id. ib. 7, 567; Ov. R. Am. 651: tumidus, id. Am. 1, 7, 43; Sen. Theb. 71; Juv. 6, 319; Luc. 7, 637.—Prov.: numquam direxit bracchia contra torrentem, Juv. 4, 90. —**2.** Transf.: armorum et virorum, Sil. 12. 189: umbrarum, id. 13, 760; cf. fortunae, Flor. 2, 7, 1.—**3.** Trop., of speech: torrens dicentis oratio, Quint. 3, 8, 60; so, oratio, Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 12: copia dicendi, Juv. 10, 9; Val. Fl. 4, 261.—*Comp.:* sermo Promptus et Isaeo torrentior, Juv. 3, 74.—Of an orator: quem (Demosthenem) mirabantur Athenae Torrentem, Juv. 10, 128.—**b.** *Subst.:* se inani verborum torrenti dare, *a stream of words,* Quint. 10, 7, 23; cf.: quo torrente, quo impetu, Tac. Or. 24.—* *Adv.:* **torrenter** (acc. to B.), *violently, impetuously:* torrentius amne Hiberno, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 198.

* **torresco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [torreo], *to become parched* or *burned:* torrescere flammis, Lucr. 3, 890.

torrĭdo, no *perf.,* ātum, 1, *v. a.* [torridus], *to scorch, parch, burn:* torris dicitur fax, unde et torridare dicimus comburere, Non. 15, 27: anhelis ardoribus torridatus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 602.

torrĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [torreo], *dry, dried up, parched, torrid.* **I.** Lit.: tellus, Lucr. 5, 1220; Sil. 12, 372; cf.: campi siccitate, Liv. 22, 43, 10: sal, Col. 7, 5, 8; 7, 8, 4: farra, Ov. F. 2, 24: fontes rivique, *dried up,* Liv. 4, 30, 7: aër, Prop. 2, 28, 3; cf. aestas, Verg. E. 7, 48: zona ab igni, id. G. 1, 234: homo vegrandi macie torridus, *dried* or *shrivelled up,* * Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93: color sole, *embrowned,* Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98: vox, *dry, hoarse,* Calp. Ecl. 3, 59: ora, Luc. 4, 239.—**II.** Transf., of cold (cf. torreo, II.): pecora jumentaque torrida frigore, *pinched, nipped,* Liv. 21, 32, 7: membra torrida gelu, id. 21, 40, 9: hiems, *biting,* Calp. Ecl. 5, 107.

torris (collat. forms **torrus,** i, *m.,* Att. ap. Non. 15, 30; Fragm. Trag. v. 452 Rib.; **torres,** is, *f.,* Lucr. 3, 915 Lachm.), is, *m.* [id.], *a brand, firebrand* (with or without flame; syn. titio), Ov. M. 8, 457; 8, 512; 12, 272; Verg. A. 12, 298; Val. Fl. 3, 115; Sid. Ep. 3, 13 *med.;* Lact. 4, 14, 14.

torror, ōris, *m.* [torreo], *a drying up, parching, scorching* (late Lat.): solis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 76: corporis, a transl. of ἡλίωσις, id. ib. 3, 6 *fin.*

torsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [torqueo], *a wringing* or *griping:* ventris, Hier. in Isa. 6, 13, 8; *plur.:* torsiones et dolores, *torments,* Vulg. Isa. 13, 8.

torta, ae, *f.,* v. torqueo *fin.*

tortē, *adv.,* v. torqueo *fin.*

* **tortĭcordĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [tortus-cor], *perverse in heart,* Aug. in Psa. 146, 7.

tortĭlis, e, *adj.* [torqueo], *twisted, twined, winding* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. sinuosus): aurum, i. e. *a golden chain,* Verg. A. 7, 351: bucina, Ov. M. 1, 336: ansa, id. H. 16, 252: piscis, *crooked,* id. M. 13, 915: nervi, Luc. 6, 198: pampinus, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 163.

tortĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *torment, torture* (late Lat.): tortione legitimâ peribunt, Firm. Math. 8, 15: vesicae, Veg. Vet. 1, 46 *fin.*

tortīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *pressed out, squeezed out* (by subjecting the grapes a second time to the press): mustum, Cato, R. R. 23, 4; id. ap. Plin. 14, 21, 25, § 130; Col. 12, 36; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 21, 217.

torto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to torture, torment* (ante- and post-class.; syn.: torqueo, crucio): ubi insilui in cochleatum eculeum, ibi tolutim tortor, Pompon. ap. Non. 105, 15, and 182, 5; Lucr. 3, 661; Arn. 3, 106; 1, 30.

tortor, ōris, *m.* [torqueo, I. B. 2.], *an executioner, tormentor, torturer.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum jam tortor, atque essent tormenta ipsa defessa, Cic. Clu. 63, 177; id. Phil. 11, 3, 7; id. Fin. 4, 12, 31; Sen. Ep. 14, 5; Hor. C. 3, 5, 50; Juv. 14, 21. — **B.** *He that brandishes, handles:* Balearis habenae, Luc. 3, 710.—**C. Tortor,** ōris, *an epithet of Apollo, as the flayer of Marsyas,* under which name he was worshipped in a part of Rome, Suet. Aug. 70.—* **II.** Trop.: occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum, Juv. 13, 195.

tortŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [torta; v. torqueo, *P. a.*], *a small twist,* Vulg. Num. 11, 8.

tortum, i, *n.* [torqueo], *a cord, rope,* Pac. ap. Non. 179, 16 (Trag. Fragm. v. 159 Rib.).

tortŭōsē, *adv.,* v. tortuosus *fin.*

tortŭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tortuosus], *crookedness, shuffling, prevarication* (late Lat.): qualis est tortuositas vestra? Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 43 *fin.;* so id. Carn. Chr. 20.

tortŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tortus]. **I.** *Full of crooks* or *turns, winding, tortuous* (class.). **A.** Lit.: est autem (alvus) multiplex et tortuosa, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: loca, id. ib. 2, 57, 144: serrula, id. Clu. 64, 180: per tortuosi amnis sinus flexusque, Liv. 27, 47, 10: serpens, Vulg. Isa. 27, 1: coluber, id. Job, 26, 13.—*Comp.:* quiddam tortuosius, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255.—**B.** Trop., *entangled, involved, complicated, confused:* tortuosum genus disputandi, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 98: visa quaedam tortuosa et obscura, id. Div. 2, 63, 129: ingenium, id. Lael. 18, 65: res anxiae et tortuosae, Gell. 13, 11, 4.—*Sup.:* quis aperit tortuosissimam istam et implicatissimam nodositatem? Aug. Conf. 2, 10. —* **II.** *Painful, torturing:* rusci radix bibitur in tortuosiore urinâ, i. e. *in strangury,* Plin. 21, 27, 100, § 173.—* *Adv.:* **tortŭōsē,** *crookedly, tortuously:* procedat serpens, Tert. adv. Valent. 4, 43 *fin.*

tortūra, ae, *f.* [torqueo] (post-class.). **I.** *A twisting, wreathing:* sarmenti, Pall. Febr. 9, 8.—**II.** *Torment, torture:* ventris, *the gripes, colic,* = tormina: tortura et extensio ventris dolorque, Veg. Vet. 1, 40 *fin.;* 2, 55.

1. tortus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of torqueo.

2. tortus, ūs, *m.* [torqueo], *a twisting, winding; a wreath* (poet.): tortu multiplicabili Draco, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22: draco tortu terribilis, id. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63.—In *plur.:* serpens Nequicquam longos fugiens dat corpore tortus, Verg. A. 5, 276: bucinarum, Arn. 6, 196. — * **II.** *A whirling, hurling:* flexae habenae, Stat. Achill. 2, 421.

tŏrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [torus; a little ele

vation; hence], **I.** *A tuft* of hair: tum meo patri autem torulus inerit aureus Sub petaso, Plaut. Am. prol. 144; so, torulo capiti circumflexo, Amm. 29, 1, 31: torulus in capite mulieris ornatus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 167 Müll.—**II.** *The* (dilated) *muscle, the brawn* or *fleshy part* of the body: terga pulposis torulis obesa, App. M. 7, p. 195, 12.—**B.** Transf., *the sap-wood, alburnum* of a tree, Vitr. 2, 9, 3.

tŏrus, i, *m.* (also **tŏrum,** i, *n.*, Varr. ap. Non. 11, 14; Lact. 6, 23, 15) [for storus; root ster-, stra-, of sterno, stramen; Gr. στορέννυμι, to spread, scatter], prop., *a round, swelling,* or *bulging place, an elevation, protuberance, prominence;* hence, **I.** *A knot, bulge:* (funis) Cato, R. R. 135, 4: funiculorum, Col. 11, 3, 6; cf.: vitis toris ad arborem religetur, id. 5, 6, 25: firmi vitis, id. Arb. 16, 4.—**II.** *The muscular* or *fleshy part, the muscle, brawn* of animal bodies (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose): o lacertorum tori! Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 2, 854; 9, 82; 12, 402; 14, 283; 15, 230; id. H. 9, 60: leo gaudet comantes Excutiens cervice toros, Verg. A. 12, 7: luxuriatque toris animosum pectus, id. G. 3, 81; Plin. 18, 7, 18, § 78; Sen. Hippol. 1042; Val. Fl. 4, 245; Tac. Or. 21: venarum tori, *varicose dilatations of the veins,* Cels. 7, 18 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *the bulge, thickness* of trees: utile toros futuri draconis pasci, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; cf.: (asparagus) in toros striatur, id. 19, 8, 42, § 146; App. Flor. p. 363, 31.—**III.** *A raised ornament, a knot,* on a garland; trop., of language: isque (stilus mediocris) uno tenore fluit, aut addit aliquos, ut in coronâ, toros omnemque orationem ornamentis modicis verborum sententiarumque distinguit, Cic. Or. 6, 21.—**IV.** *A bolster, cushion,* so named from its protuberances; hence, *a couch, sofa, bed* (mostly poet.; syn.: stratum, lectus): antiquis torus e stramento erat, qualiter etiam nunc in castris, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193: viridante toro consederat herbae, Verg. A. 5, 388; cf.: praebuit herba torum, Ov. H. 5, 14; id. M. 8, 655: datque torum caespes, id. ib. 10, 556: gramine vestitis accubuere toris, id. F. 1, 402: silvestrem montana torum cum sterneret uxor Frondibus, Juv. 6, 5: discumbere toris, Ov. M. 8, 565.—So of a *sofa:* toro sic orsus ab alto, Verg. A. 2, 2; Ov. M. 12, 579.—Of a *bed:* ambierantque torum, Ov. M. 7, 332: concutiuntque torum de molli fluminis ulvâ Impositum lecto, id. ib. 8, 655: ebeno sublimis in atrâ, id. ib. 11, 610; Suet. Aug. 73.—Of a *corpse-bed,* Ov. M. 9, 503; id. F. 6, 668: membra toro defleta reponunt, Verg. A. 6, 220.—Of a *bridal-bed,* Ov. M. 6, 431: (lectica) sive illa toro resupina feretur, Ov. A. A. 1, 487; cf. Becker, Gallus, 2, p. 240 (2d ed.).—**B.** Transf., like thalamus, as a designation for *marriage:* Deucalion . . . Cum consorte tori, *with his consort, spouse,* Ov. M. 1, 319; cf.: socia tori, id. ib. 1, 620; so id. ib. 7, 91; 7, 332; id. F. 3, 511; id. P. 3, 3, 50; id. H. 2, 41: genialis, Tac. A. 15, 37; Val. Max. 2, 6, 14: obscenus, i. e. *illicit connection,* Ov. Tr. 2, 378; cf. illiciti (with stupra), Sen. Hippol. 97: receptus in torum, Plin. 34, 2, 6, § 12.—Hence, also, for *a mistress:* torum donare alicui, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 87.—**V.** *An elevation, bank* of earth: riparum, Verg. A. 6, 674; Stat. Th. 4, 819: pulvinorum, Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**VI.** In architecture, *a large, round moulding at the base of a column, a torus,* Vitr. 3, 3, 8.

* **torvĭdus,** a, um, *adj.* [torvus], *wild, fierce:* hiatus, Arn. 6, 196.

torvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *wildness, savageness, severity, sternness* of aspect, character, etc. (post-Aug.): torvitas vultûs, Tac. H. 2, 9 *fin.:* oculorum, Amm. 31, 2, 7: capitis (pantherae), Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 62: naturae, id. 7, 19, 18, § 79: M. Agrippa, vir rusticitati propior quam deliciis . . . verum eadem illa torvitas tabulas duas Ajacis et Veneris mercata est, etc., id. 35, 4, 9, § 26.

torvĭter, *adv.*, v. torvus *fin.*

torvus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. for torg-vus; Sanscr. root targ-, to threaten], orig. of the eyes, *staring, keen, piercing, wild, stern;* hence, in gen., *wild, fierce, grim, gloomy, savage,* in aspect or character (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: trux, truculentus, ferus): ille tuens oculis immitem Phinea torvis, Ov. M. 5, 92: oculi, Quint. 11, 3, 75; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 6: cernimus astantes lumine torvo Aetnaeos fratres, Verg. A. 3, 677; so, lumine, Ov. M. 9, 27; and *absol.:* aspicit hanc torvis (sc. oculis), id. ib. 6, 34: vultus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 12; Sen. Ira, 2, 35, 3; Val. Max. 3, 8, 6; Quint. 6, 1, 43; 11, 3, 160: facies, Sen. Ira, 1, 1, 3: forma minantis, Ov. P. 2, 8, 22: aspectus (equi), Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: optima torvae Forma bovis, Verg. G. 3, 51: frons (Polyphemi), Verg. A. 3, 636: torvi cymba senis, Prop. 3, 18 (4, 17), 24: feroci ingenio torvus praegrandi gradu, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 355: torvu' draco serpit, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 106: angues, Verg. A. 6, 571: leaena, id. E. 2, 63: aper, Prop. 2, 3, 6: taurus, Ov. M. 8, 132: juvencus, id. ib. 6, 115; 10, 237: Medusa, Ov. A. A. 2, 309: Mars, Hor. C. 1, 28, 17: Ister (as a horned river-god), Val. Fl. 8, 218 et saep.: ferox et torva confidentia, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; cf. proelia, Cat. 66, 20: vina, i. e. *harsh, sharp, tart,* Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 213.—*Comp.:* voce hominis et tuba rudore torvior, App. Flor. 3, p. 357.—*Sup.:* leonis torvissima facies, Arn. 6, p. 196.—(β) **torvum** and **torva,** adverb., *fiercely, sternly, sharply,* etc.: torvumque repente Clamat, Verg. A. 7, 399: torvum lacrimans, Stat. Th. 12, 127: torva tuens, Verg. A. 6, 467; Val. Fl. 2, 255.—*Adv.:* **torvĭter,** *sharply, severely, sternly* (ante-class.): aliquem increpare, Enn. ap. Non. 516, 16 (Ann. v. 79 Vahl.); Pomp. ap. Non. 516, 15 (Com. Fragm. v. 18 Rib.).

tosilla, ae, v. tonsilla.

tostus, a, um, *Part.* of torreo.

tŏt, *num. adj. indecl., so many.* **I.** Lit. **A.** With a corresp. *quot, quotiens, quantum, ut.* **1.** With *quot:* hoc brevissime dicam, neminem umquam tam impudentem fuisse, qui ab dis immortalibus tot et tantas res tacitus auderet optare, quot et quantas di immortales ad Cn. Pompeium detulerunt, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48: quot homines, tot causae, id. de Or. 2, 32, 140: qui tot annos, quot habet, designatus consul fuerit, id. Att. 4, 8, b, 2: quot haberet corpora pulvis, Tot mihi natales contingere vana rogavi, Ov. M. 14, 138: tot mala sum passus, quot in aethere sidera lucent, id. Tr. 1, 5, 47.—**2.** With *quotiens:* si tot consulibus meruisset, quotiens ipse consul fuisset, Cic. Balb. 20, 47: si tot labores et pericula suscepissem, quotiens ductu meo hostes fusi, Sall. H. 2, 96, 1 Dietsch.—**3.** With *quantum:* quantum putabis ei rei satis esse, tot vites ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 114, 1.—**4.** With *ut:* quae cum viderem tot vestigiis impressa, ut in his errari non posset, Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5.—**B.** *Absol.* **1.** In connection with *adjj.* or *advv.* of kindred meaning, *so many, so great a number:* reliquae tot et tantae et tam graves civitates, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 14; so, tot tantaeque difficultates, id. Quint. 2, 10; and: in his tot et tantis malis, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 29; cf. id. Par. 2, 16: tot viri ac tales, id. Cael. 28, 67: tot ac tam validae manus, Liv. 24, 26, 13: tot, tam valida oppida, id. 5, 54, 5: ad haec tot tam inopinata incerti stupentesque, id. 25, 37, 13; repeated: ille cultus tot nobilium virorum, tot illustrium feminarum, Curt. 3, 13, 10.—**2.** Alone, the *correl.-clause* being implied from the context, *so many, such a great number, so very many:* en excetra tu, quae tibi amicos tot habes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 87: nunc domi nostrae tot pessumi vivunt, id. Most. 4, 1, 18: tot me impediunt curae, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: cum tot signis eadem natura declaret, quid velit, Cic. Lael. 24, 88; id. Rep. 3, 10, 17: ex centum quattuor centuriis, tot enim reliquae sunt (centuriae), etc., id. ib. 2, 22, 39: tot civitatum conjuratio, Caes. B. G. 3, 10: unde tot hostes subito exorti, Liv. 25, 37, 12: tot caede procorum Admonitus non est, Ov. M. 10, 624: cum tot curis regem videret urgeri, Curt. 3, 7, 13.—Rarely without a *subst.:* an timebant, ne tot unum . . . superare non possent? Cic. Cael. 28, 66: ex tot in Atridâ pars quota laudis erat? Ov. Am. 2, 12, 10.—With *omnes:* tot omnibus saeculis, Min. Fel. 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To designate an optional, indefinite number, *so many, such and such a number:* volo dari ei, qui id egerit, a ceteris heredibus aureos tot, Dig. 34, 5, 8.—**B.** As a relative numeral, also, for *so few:* vix credent tantum rerum cepisse tot annos, Albin. 1, 339.

tŏtĭdem, *num. adj. indecl.* [tot, with the demonstr. syllable dem affixed, as in tantundem], *just so many, just as many.* **I.** With a foll. *quot:* talentis magnis totidem, quot ego et tu sumus, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 114; id. Rud. 2, 7, 6; Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22: quot orationum genera esse diximus, totidem oratorum reperiuntur, id. Or. 16, 53: totidem, quot dixit, ut aiunt, scripta verbis oratio, id. Brut. 96, 328: totidem verbis, quot Stoici, id. Ac. 2, 13, 40: totidem (partus) quot equae, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168.—Rarely with *atque:* cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus Athenas rediret, Nep. Milt. 7, 4.—**II.** *Absol.:* Procles et Eurysthenes gemini fratres fuerunt: at hi nec totidem annos vixerunt, anno enim Procli vita brevior fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 90: epistula quam modo totidem fere verbis interpretatus sum, id. Fin. 2, 31, 100; cf. id. Att. 6, 2, 3: equitum milia erant sex, totidem numero pedites, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: quattuor ventos a totidem mundi cardinibus flare, Quint. 12, 10, 67: mille talenta rotundentur, totidem altera, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 34: si bene promittant, totidem promittite verbis, Ov. A. A. 3, 461.—**B.** Rarely without a *subst.* as *neutr.:* dixerit insanum qui me totidem audiet (sc. verba), i. e. *will hear the same thing just as often from me,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 298.

tŏtĭens or **tŏtĭes,** *adv. num.* [tot], *so often, so many times, as often, as many times.* **A.** With a corresp. *quotiens:* totiens, quotiens praescribitur, Paeanem citare, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251: neque quotiens verbum aliquod est scribendum nobis, totiens, etc., id. ib. 2, 30, 130: illud soleo mirari, non me totiens accipere tuas litteras, quotiens a Quinto mihi fratre afferantur, Cic. Fam. 7, 7, 1: quotienscumque dico, totiens mihi videor, etc., id. Clu. 18, 51.—**B.** With *quot:* moverat eum subeunda dimicatio totiens, quot conjurati superessent, Liv. 2, 13, 2.—**C.** *Absol.:* tot praetores in Siciliâ fuerunt: totiens apud majores nostros Siculi senatum adierunt, totiens hac memoriâ, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 60, § 146: velim mihi ignoscas, quod ad te scribo tam multa totiens, id. Att. 7, 12, 3: qui pro republicâ seditiosum civem totiens compescuisset, Quint. 11, 1, 40: quos ego sim totiens jam dedignata maritos, Verg. A. 4, 536: ter die claro totiensque gratâ Nocte, Hor. C. S. 23; Sen. Q. N. 6, 1, 2; Tac. A. 12, 60.

tōtĭĕtas, ātis, *f.*, *the whole, entirety* (late Lat.), Rustic. c. Aceph. p. 1182.

tot-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [jugum], *so many* (Appuleian): totjugis diebus, App. M. 2, p. 125, 22: sidera, id. de Deo Socr. p. 46: invitamenta, id. Flor. 4, p. 360, 3.—Collat. form **totjŭgis,** e: homo totjugi scientiâ, App. Flor. 2, p. 346, 30.

1. tōtus, a, um (*gen.* tōtĭus, but scanned tōtĭus, Lucr. 1, 984; 3, 97; 3, 275; 3, 989; 4, 1028; 5, 477 al.; collat. form of the *gen.:* toti familiae, Afran. ap. Prisc. p. 694 P.; *dat.* toti; but *masc.:* toto exercitui, Caes. B. G. 7, 89: toto orbi, Prop. 3, 11 (4, 10), 57; *fem.:* totae familiae, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 103 Müll.: totae insulae, Nep. Tim. 3, 2; and: totae rei, Auct. Her. ap. Prisc. p. 678 P.), *all, all the* (denoting a thing in its entireness), *the whole, entire, total.* **I.** In gen.: ut unum opus, totum atque perfectum ex omnibus totis atque perfectis absolveret, Cic. Univ. 5 *fin.:* cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat, id. Mil. 23, 61: totum corpus rei publicae, id. Off. 1, 25, 85: omne caelum, totamque cum universo mari terram mente complexus, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112: ut totâ mente atque omnibus artubus contremiscam, id. de Or. 1, 26, 121: universâ re et totâ sententiâ dissidere, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: aedes totae confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 44; cf. id. Most. 1, 2, 68: eant per totam caveam, id. ib. prol. 66: pervigilat noctes totas, id. Aul. 1, 1, 33: eâque totâ nocte continenter ierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 26: ut Romae per totam urbem vigiliae haberentur, Sall. C. 30, 7: cum tota se luna sub orbem solis subjecisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; 1, 36, 57: et ipsa Peloponnesus fere tota in mari est, id. ib. 2, 4, 8.—In *abl.*, without *in:* concursabat urbe totâ maxima multitudo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93; so, urbe totâ, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 23: totâ Asiâ, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6; id. Imp.

Pomp. 3, 7: totâ Siciliâ, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 120: totâ Italiâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 2: totâ provinciâ, id. ib. 2, 18: toto caelo, Cic. N. D. 2, 37, 95 al.; cf. Hand, Turs. III. p. 248 sq.; Haase ad Reisig, Vorles. p. 708; Zumpt, Gram. § 482. — Less freq. with *in:* totâque in Italiâ, Cic. Div. _, 35, 78: in Siciliâ totâ, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1: in toto inperio, id. Lig. 3, 7: in toto orbe terrarum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 45, § 99: in totâ vitâ, id. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: in toto imperio tuo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11, § 32: toto in orbe terrarum, Liv. 37, 10, 25: totâ in civitate, id. 29, 14, 8.—**B.** Esp. in agreement with *subj.* where we use an *adv.* qualifying the *verb*, etc., *altogether, wholly, entirely:* tota sum misera in metu, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 59; cf.: Ctesipho in amore est totus, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 50: nescio quid meditans nugarum, totus in illis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 2: totus et mente et animo in bellum insistit, *applied himself wholly*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5: qui esset totus ex fraude et mendacio factus, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: sum totus vester, id. Fam. 15, 7; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3: Catoni studio meo me totum ab adulescentiâ dedidi, id. Rep. 2, 1, 1; cf.: homines qui se totos tradiderunt voluptatibus, id. Lael. 23, 86; id. Att. 14, 11, 2: falsum est id totum, id. Rep. 2, 15, 28. — **II.** *Neutr. absol.* **A.** *Subst., all, the whole*, opp. dimidium, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 33; Sen. Apocol. 8; opp. pars, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14, 21: totum in eo est, tectorium ut concinnum sit, *all depends on this*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 1: totum in eo sit, ne contractentur pocula, Col 12, 4, 3. — **B.** Adverb. phrases with a *prep.* **1.** Ex toto, *wholly, completely, entirely, altogether, totally* (post-Aug.): creta ex toto repudianda est, Col. 5, 8, 6; 5, 6, 17; 2, 20, 2; Curt. 8, 6, 23; Sen. Ira, 1, 12, 6; 2, 6, 3; 3, 12, 4; 3, 42, 1; id. Ep. 75, 11; Plin. 11, 17, 17, § 54; Cels. 1, 4 *fin.*; 3, 14 *init.*; 8, 20 *med.*; 7, 4, 3 and 9; 7, 10 *fin.*; 8, 2; Ov. P. 4, 8, 72; Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 8; 3, 16, 24. — ***2.** In toto, *upon the whole, in general, generally*, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4. — **3.** In totum (post-Aug.). **a.** *Wholly, entirely, altogether, totally:* res in totum diversa, Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 90; id. praef. § 26; 2, 90, 92, § 205; 10, 4, 5, § 16; 25, 4, 17, § 36; 35, 2, 2, § 4; Quint. 3, 9, 58; 4, 1, 63; 4, 1, 72; 7, 1, 31; Col. 1, 7, 2; 2, 1, 2; Sen. Ira, 1, 17, 7; id. Ep. 72, 6; id. Q. N. 2, 27, 3; Just. 32, 1, 9. — **b.** *Upon the whole, in general:* in totum praecipimus: ut, etc., Col. 11, 2, 80; 3, 2, 31.

2. tōtus, a, um, *adj.* [tot], *so great a* (very rare): quotcumque pedum spatia facienda censueris, totam partem longitudinis et latitudinis duces, Col. 5, 3, 5: tota pars, Manil. 3, 416.

toxĭco, āvi, 1, *v. a., to smear* or *anoint with poison;* only in *part. perf.:* sagitta toxicata, Ambros. Tob. 7, 26.

† **toxĭcon**, i, *n.*, = τοξικόν, *a kind of* ladanum, Plin. 26, 8, 30, § 74.

† **toxĭcum**, i, *n.*, = τοξικόν; orig., **I.** Lit., *a poison in which arrows were dipped*, Caecil. and Afran. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; Ov. P. 4, 7, 11; cf. Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51. — **II.** Transf., *poison*, in gen. (syn. venenum); *sing.*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 4: miscere, Hor. Epod. 17, 61; Suet. Claud. 44; id. Ner. 35. — *Plur.:* bibere, Prop. 1, 5, 6; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 64; Luc. 9, 820; Mart. 1, 19, 6; Col. 10, 18.

trăbālis, e, *adj.* [trabs], *of* or *belonging to beams, beam-* . clavus, *a spike*, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18; cf. prov · ut hoc beneficium, quemadmodum dicitur, trabali clavo figeret, i. e. *very fast*, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 21, § 53. — Poet.: telum, i. e. *beam-like, stout as a beam* (Enn. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 294 (Ann. v. 589 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. l. l.; Val. Fl. 8, 301: hasta, Stat. Th. 4, 6 · sceptrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 172: vectis, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 318

trăbārĭa, ae, *f.* [trabs; sc. navis], *a small vessel made of the trunk of a tree*, Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 27

1 trăbĕa, ae, *f.*, *a robe of state* of augurs, kings, knights, etc. **I.** Lit., Suet. Fragm. ap Serv. Verg. A. 7, 612; Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195; 9, 39, 63, § 136; Ov. F. 2, 503; Verg. A. 7, 188; 7, 612; 11, 334 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *The equestrian order*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17; Mart. 5, 41, 5. — **B.** *The consulate*, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 243; Symm. Ep. 9, 112.

2. Trăbĕa, ae, *m.*, Q., *an ancient Roman comic poet*, Cic. Fam. 9, 21, 1; id. Fin. 2, 4, 13; id. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; Auct. ap. Gell. 15, 24.

trăbĕālis, e, *adj.* [1. trabea], *of* or *belonging to the* trabea: metallum, i. e. *gold*, Sid. Carm. 2, 2.

trăbĕātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *dressed in* or *wearing a* trabea. **I.** *Adj.:* Quirinus, Ov. F. 1, 37; id. M. 14, 828: equites, Tac. A. 3, 2; Suet. Dom. 14; Val. Max. 2, 2, 9; for which also agmina, *the knights*, Stat. S. 4, 2, 32: domus, i. e. *of a consul*, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 338; so, colonus, i. e. *consul*, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 417: quies, *of the consuls*, Cod. Th. 10, 10, 33. — **II.** *Subst.:* **trăbĕāta**, ae, *f.* (sc. fabula), *a kind of drama*, so called by C. Melissus, prob. from the knights represented in it, Suet. Gram. 21.

trăbĕcŭla or **trăbĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [trabs], *a little beam*, Cato, R. R. 18, 5; Vitr. 10, 21; Inscr. Grut. 207, 1.

trăbes, is, v. trabs *init.*

trăbĭca, ae, *f.* (sc. navis) [trabs], *a vessel made of beams fastened together, a raft:* trabica in alveos, Pac. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 406 Rib.).

trabs, trăbis (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom.* **trăbes**, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75; id. Fat. 15, 35; id. Top. 16, 61, or Trag. v. 281 Vahl.; Cic. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 33 Müll., or Ann. v. 598 Vahl.), *f.* [τράπηξ]. **I.** Lit., *a beam, a timber:* tigna trabesque, Lucr. 2, 192 sq.; v. tignum; Caes. B. G. 2, 29; 3, 13; 7, 23; id. B. C. 2, 9; Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; Gell. 1, 13, 17; Ov. M. 3, 78. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A tree:* silva frequens trabibus, Ov. M. 8, 329; cf. id. ib. 14, 360: securi Saucia trabs ingens, id. ib. 10, 373; cf. Varr. ap. Non. 178, 31; Prop. 3 (4), 22, 38: fraxineae, Verg. A. 6, 181: lucus trabibus obscurus acernis, id. ib. 9, 87: Val. Fl. 5, 640. — **B.** Any thing made of beams or timbers. **1.** Very freq., *a ship* or *vessel:* abiegna trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 75: trabes rostrata per altum, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 33: jam mare turbari trabibus ... videbis, Verg. A. 4, 566: ut trabe Cypria Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare, Hor. C. 1, 1, 13; Ov. P. 1, 3, 76: Thessalica, Sen. Agam. 120. — **2.** *A roof:* sub trabe citreâ, Hor. C. 4, 1, 20; so in *plur.*, id. ib. 2, 18, 3; 3, 2, 28. — **3.** *A battering-ram, ballista*, etc., Val. Fl. 6, 383. — **4.** *A javelin*, Stat. Th. 5, 566; 9, 124. — **5.** *A club, cudgel*, Stat. Th. 1, 621. — **6.** *A table*, Mart. 14, 91, 2. — **7.** *A torch*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 103. — **8.** In mal. part. = mentula, Cat. 28, 10. — **C.** A fiery phenomenon in the heavens, *a meteor:* emicant et trabes simili modo, quas δοκοὺς vocant, qualis cum Lacedaemonii classe victi imperium Graeciae amisere, Plin. 2, 26, 26, § 96: trabes et globi et faces et ardores, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 5; 1, 1, 15; 1, 15, 4; 7, 4, 3–5; 7, 5, 21; id. Ep. 94, 56.

† **Trăchāla**, ae, *m.*, = Τραχαλᾶς, *Bull-necked*, an epithet of Constantine, Aur. Vict. Epit. 41.

Trachallus (-ālus), i, *m.*, *an orator contemporary with Quintilian*, Quint. 6, 3, 78; 10, 1, 119; 12, 5, 5.

Trāchas, antis, *f.*, = Τράχης, *the town usually called* Tarracina, *near the Pomptine Marshes*, Ov. M. 15, 717.

† **trāchīa**, ae, *f.*, = τραχεῖα, *the windpipe, trachea*, Macr. S. 7, 15.

Trāchīn, īnis, or **Trāchȳn**, ȳnos, *f.*, = Τραχίν or Τραχύν, *a town of Thessaly, on Mount Œta, where Hercules caused himself to be burned*, Plin. 4, 7, 14, § 28; Sen. Herc. Oet. 135; 195; 1432; id. Troad. 818; Ov. M. 11, 627. — Hence, **Trāchīnius**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Trachin, Trachinian:* tellus, Ov. M. 11, 269: miles, Luc. 3, 177: heros, i. e. *Ceyx, king of Trachin*, Ov. M. 11, 351; called also, *absol.*, Trachinius, id. ib. 11, 282; cf. puppis, *the vessel in which Ceyx was shipwrecked*, id. ib. 11, 502: herba, Plin. 27, 13, 114, § 141: rosa, id. 21, 4, 10, § 16: Halcyone, *the consort of Ceyx*, Stat. S. 3, 5, 57. — In *plur. subst.:* **Trāchīnĭae**, ārum, *f.*, *The Trachinian Women*, a tragedy of Sophocles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20.

tracta, ae, v. traho, *P. a.* B. 2.

tractābĭlis, e, *adj.* [tracto], *that may be touched, handled*, or *taken hold of; that may be wrought, manageable, tractable* (class.). **I.** Lit.: tractabile omne necesse est esse, quod natum est, Cic. Univ. 4 *med.:* materies, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.:* tofi in opere, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: Italicum genus falcium vel inter vepres, id. 18, 28, 67, § 261: folium, id. 21, 17, 68, § 108: pondus, i. e. *portable*, Stat. S. 5, 1, 84: est mare, confiteor, nondum tractabile nanti, Ov. H. 19, 71; cf.: non tractabile caelum, i. e. *inclement, stormy*, Verg. A. 4, 53: vox, *tractable, flexible*, Quint. 11, 3, 40. — *Comp.:* ulcera tractabiliora fieri, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 117. — **II.** Trop., *pliant, yielding, manageable, tractable:* virtus est cum multis in rebus, tum in amicitiâ tenera et tractabilis, Cic. Lael. 13, 48: nullis ille movetur Fletibus aut voces ullas tractabilis audit, Verg. A. 4, 439: impatiens animus nec adhuc tractabilis arte, Ov. R. Am. 123: mite ac tractabile ingenium, Curt. 3, 2, 17: quod te tam tractabilem video, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 9, 24, 1. — *Comp.:* nihil est enim eo (filio) tractabilius, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 3: Agrippa nihilo tractabilior, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.;* Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 10. — *Adv.:* **tractābĭlĭter**, *without opposition, tractably* (very rare): tractabilius, Gell. 6, 2, 8.

tractābĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tractabilis], *fitness for being handled* or *wrought, manageableness, tractability* (very rare): populus, salix, tilia in sculpturis commodam praestant tractabilitatem, Vitr. 2, 9, 12.

tractābĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. tractabilis *fin.*

tractātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tracto]. **I.** In gen., *a handling, management, treatment* (class.): nec vero qui fidibus aut tibiis uti volunt, ab haruspicibus accipiunt earum tractationem, sed a musicis, Cic. Div. 2, 3, 9: armorum, id. de Or. 3, 52, 200: beluarum, id. Off. 2, 5, 17: magnarum rerum, id. Rep. 3, 3, 5: tractatio atque usus vocis, id. Or. 18, 59: usus et tractatio dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: philosophiae, id. Ac. 2, 2, 6: litterarum, id. Brut. 4, 15: assidua veterum scriptorum, Gell. 5, 21, 3: quaestionum, Quint. 4, 5, 6: reipublicae, Sen. Tranq. 3, 1: est in utroque (in poësi et in oratione solutâ) et materia et tractatio, materia in verbis, tractatio in collocatione verborum, Cic. Or. 59, 201. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *Treatment* of a person, i. e. *conduct, behavior* towards him (post-Aug., and mostly in jurid. lang.): maritus uxori, si malae tractationis accusabitur, non inverecunde dicet, etc., *of maltreatment*, Quint. 7, 4, 10 sq.; so id. 7, 4, 24; 7, 4, 29; 7, 3, 2; 4, 2, 30; 9, 2, 79; Sen. Contr. 3, 7; Tert. Poen. *fin.* — **B.** In rhet. lang. **1.** A rhetorical figure, *the treatment, handling, discussion* of a subject, Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 177; Quint. 9, 1, 33; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *med.* — **2.** *A special use, usage* of a word, Cic. Part. Or. 5, 17.

tractātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A slave among the Romans, who manipulated and suppled his master's limbs while anointing them; a shampooer*, Sen. Ep. 66, 53. — **II.** *A handler, treater* of any thing. esp. of literary matters (post-class.): Origenes scaevus cavendusque tractator, Sid. Ep. 2, 9; 4, 11; Hier. in Helv. 6; Spart. Get. 4; Sulp. Sev. 1, 6.

* **tractātōrĭum**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a place where deliberations were held, causes tried*, etc., *a place of business, session-room*, Sid. Ep. 1, 7.

tractātrix, īcis, *f.* [tractator], *a female shampooer*, Mart. 3, 82, 13.

tractātus, ūs, *m.* [tracto], *a touching, handling, working.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): nucum, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 87: plantae tractatu mansuescunt ut ferae, id. 17, 10, 12, § 66: tofacea aspera tractatu, id. 17, 7, 4, § 44. — **II.** Trop., *a handling, management, treatment* (class.; esp. freq. in Quint.): artium (corresp. to the preced. tractantur), *Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 86: asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur (ingenia), Quint. 8, prooem. § 2; so, artis hujusce, id. ib. § 5: communis locorum, id. 12, 8, 2: temporis, id. 5, 10, 42: troporum, id. 1, 8, 16: aequi bonique, id. 12; 1, 8; 12, 2, 3: judicialis officii, Gell. 14, 2, 20; Vell. 2, 94, 4. — In *plur.:* tractatus omnes, Quint. 7, 6, 12: legales, id. 3, 8, 4. — **2.** Esp., of mental handling. *reflection, consideration:* de copiis expensisque, Veg. Mil. 3, 3; Dig. 19, 5, 5: si cognitio prolixiorem tractatum habeat, ib. 36, 1, 3: in tractatu habere, Lact. Mort. Pers. 48, 2. — **3.** *A consultation, discussion:* cum tractatu habito societas coïta est, Dig. 17,

2, 32: diu multumque tractatu inter nos habito, Cypr. Ep. 3, 3.—**B.** Transf., in concr. **1.** *A treatise, tractate, tract:* separatim toto tractatu sententia ejus judicanda est, Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 45.—**2.** In eccl. Lat., *a sermon, homily:* tractatus populares, quos Graece homilias vocant, Aug. Haeres. 4 praef.

Tractīcĭus or **-tĭus,** ii, *m.* [traho]. *The Dragged*, a nickname of Heliogabalus, who, after having been slain, was dragged through the streets, Aur. Vict. Ep. 23 *fin.;* Lampr. Heliog. 17.

tractim, *adv.* [tractus], *by drawing along*, i. e. *little by little, by degrees; in a drawling way, at length, slowly* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 418 Vahl.): quid, si ego illum tractim tangam, ut dormiat? i. e. *should stroke him*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 157: ire, Lucr. 3, 530; 6, 118: susurrant, Verg. G. 4, 260; so, sonat jucundo hiatu, Gell. 7, 20, 3: tractim pronuntiata littera *i*, i. e. *pronounced long*, id. 4, 6, 6; cf. also, dicere (opp. festinanter), *slowly*, Sen. Ep. 40, 9.

Tractitius, a, um, v. Tracticius.

tracto, āvi, ātum (*gen. plur. part.* tractantum, Ov. P. 3, 3, 20), 1, *v. freq. a.* [traho]. **I.** *To draw violently, to drag, tug, haul*, etc. (so, very rare): qui te (Hectorem) sic tractavere? Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 96 Vahl.): tractatus per aequora campi, id. Ann. v. 140 Vahl.: tractata comis antistita Phoebi, Ov. M. 13, 410: malis morsuque ferarum Tractari, *to be torn, rent, lacerated*, Lucr. 3, 889.—**II.** *To touch, take in hand, handle, manage, wield; to exercise, practise, transact, perform*, etc. (freq. and class.; cf.: tango, ago, perago). **A.** Lit.: ut ea, quae gustemus, olfaciamus, tractemus, audiamus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 111: numquam temere tinnit tintinnabulum, nisi qui illud tractat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 163: aliquid manibus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 103: tractavisti hospitam ante aedes meas, id. Mil. 2. 6, 30: matellionem Corinthium cupidissime tractans, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38: volucra, quae non possum tractare sine magno gemitu, id. Att. 12, 22, 1: aret Pellis et ad tactum tractanti dura resistit, Verg. G. 3, 502: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, Hor. S. 2, 4, 79: vitulos consuescere manu tractari, Col. 6, 2, 1: tractat inauratae consona fila lyrae, i. e. *strikes, plays upon*, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 60: necdum res igni scibant tractare, *to prepare*, i. e. *to cook, dress*, Lucr. 5, 953: solum terrae aere, id. 5, 1289; cf.: lutosum agrum, i. e. *to till*, Col. 2, 4, 5: tractari tuerique vites, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39: ceram pollice, Ov. M. 10, 285; cf. id. ib. 8, 196: lanam, Just. 1, 3: lanuginem, Suet. Ner. 34: gubernacula, *to manage*, Cic. Sest. 9, 20: tela, *to wield*, Liv. 7, 32, 11; cf.: speciosius arma, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 53: servus, qui meam bibliothecen multorum nummorum tractavit, *has taken care of, had charge of*, Cic. Fam. 13, 77, 3; cf.: eras tu quaestor; pecuniam publicam tu tractabas, id. Div. in Caecil. 10, 32: rationem Prusensium, Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 5.—**B.** Trop., *to handle, manage, practise, conduct, lead*, etc. **1.** In gen.: ut ne res temere tractent turbidas, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.): suam rem minus caute et cogitate, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 46: causas amicorum tractare atque agere, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 170: causam difficiliorem, id. Fam. 3, 12, 3: condiciones, Caes. B. C. 3, 28: bellum, *to conduct, carry on*, Liv. 23, 28, 4; Tac. A. 1, 59; Just. 9, 8, 12; 22, 5, 4: proelia, Sil. 15, 466; cf.: vitam vulgivago more ferarum, *to lead, pass, spend*, Lucr. 5, 930; so, vitam, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33 (al. transactam): imperium, Just. 1, 2, 1: regna, id. 2, 4, 20: pauca admodum vi tractata, quo ceteris quies esset, Tac. A. 1, 9 *fin.:* artem, *to practise*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 17; Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22: verba vetera, *to employ*, Quint. 11, 1, 6: personam in scenā, *to perform, act, represent*, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; so, partes secundas (mimus), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 14: animos, Cic. Or. 28, 97; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 85.—Reflex.: quo in munere ita se tractavit, ut, etc., *has so conducted himself*, Cic. Fam. 13, 12, 1; so, ita me in re publicā tractabo, ut meminerim, etc., id. Cat. 3, 12, 29.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To treat, use*, or *conduct one's self towards* a person in any manner: ego te, ut merita es de me, tractare exsequar, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 8: haec arte tractabat virum, ut, etc., Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125: omnibus rebus eum ita tractes, ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 1, 3: non tractabo ut consulem, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: aliquem liberaliter, id. Verr. 1, 8, 23: nec liberalius nec honorificentius potuisse tractari, id. Fam. 13, 27, 2: pater parum pie tractatus a filio, id. Cael. 2, 3: mercatores ac navicularii injuriosius tractati, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: pauloque benignius ipsum Te tractare voles, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12.—**b.** *To handle, treat, investigate, discuss* any thing, mentally, orally, or in writing (cf.: dissero, disputo, ago). (*a*) With *acc.:* quem ad modum quamque causam tractare conveniat, Auct. Her. 2, 2, 2: oratori omnia quaesita, audita, lecta, disputata, tractata, agitata esse debent, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: habeat omnes philosophiae notos et tractatos locos, id. Or. 33, 118: causas amicorum, id. de Or. 1, 37, 170: tractata res, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: definitiones fortitudinis, id. Tusc. 4, 24, 53: partem philosophiae, id. Ac. 1, 8, 30: constantiam, id. Lael. 18, 65; cf. id. ib. 22, 82: ibi consilia decem legatorum tractabantur, Liv. 33, 31, 7: fama fuit... tractatas inter Eumenen et Persea condiciones amicitiae, id. 44, 13, 9: scrupulosius tractabo ventos, Plin. 2, 46, 45, § 118: prima elementa, Quint. prooem. 21; 1, 1, 23: locus, qui copiosissime a Cicerone tractatur, id. 1, 4, 24; 7, 2, 43: aliquid memori pectore, *to ponder, reflect upon*, Juv. 11, 28; cf.: tractare proeliorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 5: ut quaestio diligentius tractaretur, Aug. Civ. Dei, 2, 21, 1.—(*β*) With *de* and *abl.* (mostly post-Aug.): de officii parte, Sen. Contr. 2, 1 (9), 20 (dub.; Madv. and Kiessl. partem): quoniam de religionibus tractabatur, Tac. A. 3, 71: ubi de figuris orationis tractandum erit, Quint. 1, 5, 5; 2, 13, 14; 2, 20, 10: de negotiis, *to discuss*, Suet. Aug. 35 *fin.*—(*γ*) With *interrog.-clause:* quo tractatur amicus an inimicus, Quint. 5, 10, 29; 7, 2, 56: utra sit antiquior (lex), id. 7, 7, 8: cum tractaret, quinam adipisci principem locum abnuerent, etc., Tac. A. 1, 13.—**c.** *To negotiate, treat:* dum de condicionibus tractat, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Suet. Claud. 26: de Asiā, Just. 37, 3, 4: de redimendo filio, id. 31, 7, 7.

† **tractŏgălātus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from tractum and γάλα], *made of* or *cooked with pastry and milk:* pultes, Apic. 5, 1: pullus, id. 6, 9; cf. tractomelitus.

† **tractŏmĕlĭtus,** a, um, *adj.* [vox hibrida, from tractum and μέλι], *cooked with pastry and honey:* porcellus, Apic. 8, 7; cf. the preced. art.

tractōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [traho]. **I.** *Of* or *for drawing* or *hoisting:* genus machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1.—**II.** *Substt.:* **tractōrĭa,** ae, *f.* (sc. epistula), *a letter of invitation* or *summons*, Aug. Ep. 217.—**B. tractōrĭae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. litterae), *an imperial letter containing an order to provide a person with necessaries on his journey:* de tractoriis et stativis, Cod. Just. 15, 52.

tractum, i, *n.*, v. traho, *P. a.* B.

tractŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [traho], *that draws to itself, clammy, gluey, viscous* (late Lat.): sudor crassus et tractuosus atque viscosus, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32, § 167: semen, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *med.*

1. tractus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of traho.

2. tractus, ūs, *m.* [traho], *a drawing, dragging, hauling, pulling, drawing out, trailing.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.): tractu gementem Ferre rotam, Verg. G. 3, 183: tractu taurea terga domant, Val. Fl. 6, 359: modicus tractus (al. tractatus), Plin. 9, 46, 70, § 153: aut si qua incerto fallet te littera tractu, *stroke*, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 5: continuus subitarum tractus aquarum, i. e. *a drinking*, Luc. 4, 368; cf.: aëra pestiferum tractu, i. e. *a drawing in, inhalation*, id. 7, 412: repetitaque longo Vellera mollibat nebulis aequantia tractu, Ov. M. 6, 21: harenam fluctus trahunt... Syrtes ab tractu nominatae, i. e. from Gr. σύρω, = traho; because of this drawing, Sall. J. 78, 3: (risus) interdum quodam etiam corporis tractu lacessitur, i. e. *movement*, Quint. 6, 3, 7.—Of a serpent, *a drawing* itself along, *a creeping, crawling:* squameus in spiram tractu se colligit anguis, Verg. G. 2, 154; Ov. M. 15, 725; Claud. B. Get. 22; id. II. Cons. Stil. 172.—**2.** Concr., *a train, track, course:* nonne vides longos flammarum ducere tractus, *long trains*, Lucr. 2, 207: flammarum, Verg. G. 1, 367; Luc. 2, 270: (Phaëthon) longo per aëra tractu Fertur, *in a long train* (of fire), Ov. M. 2, 320: longo per multa volumina tractu Aestuat unda minax, Luc. 5, 565; so of the *course* of the moon, Cic. Div. 2, 46, 97; of the Nile, Luc. 10, 257: (Cydnus) leni tractu e fontibus labens puro solo excipitur, Curt. 3, 4, 8: aquarum, id. 5, 3, 2: ut arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, Nep. Milt. 5, 3; of the wind, Val. Fl. 1, 614; cf. Manil. 1, 532; 3, 366.—**B.** Transf., a space drawn out, i. e. *a stretch, extent, tract* of a thing (class.): castrorum, Liv. 3, 28, 1: cujus (urbis) is est tractus ductusque muri, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11 Moser *N. cr.:* cum mediae jaceant immensis tractibus Alpes, Luc. 2, 630; and Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 9.—**2.** Concr., of places, *a territory, district, region, tract of land* (class.; syn.: regio, plaga): oppidi, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: corruptus caeli tractus, Verg. A. 3, 138 Serv.: tractus ille celeberrimus Venafranus, Cic. Planc. 9, 22: tractus uter plures lepores, uter educet apros, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 22: tractu surgens oleaster eodem, Verg. G. 2, 182: genera (vitium) separari ac singulis conseri tractibus, utilissimum, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 187; Flor. 1, 15, 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *course, progress, movement:* tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, *course, movement, current*, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 54; cf.: in omni corpore, totoque, ut ita dixerim, tractu (orationis), Quint. 9, 4, 61: cetera continuo magis orationis tractu decurrunt, id. 5, 8, 2.—**2.** Of time, *space, lapse, period:* quod neque clara suo percurrere fulmina cursu Perpetuo possint aevi labentia tractu, Lucr. 1, 1004; 5, 1216: eodem tractu temporum nituerunt oratores, etc., Vell. 2, 9, 1: aetatis, Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2: hoc legatum Cum voluerit, tractum habet, quamdiu vivat is, a quo, etc., *duration, period*, Dig. 32, 1, 11.—**B.** In partic., *a drawing out, protracting, lengthening, protraction, extension, length:* quanta haesitatio tractusque verborum! *drawling*, Cic. de Or. 2, 50, 202: pares elocutionum, Quint. 4, 2, 118: illa (historia) tractu et suavitate atque etiam dulcedine placet, *extent, copiousness*, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 10.—**2.** Of time: durante tractu et lentitudine mortis, Tac. A. 15, 64: belli, id. ib. 15, 10.—**3.** In gram.: in tractu et declinatione talia sunt, qualia apud Ciceronem beatitas et beatitudo, *a lengthening in derivation*, Quint. 8, 3, 32 Spald.

trādĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trado], *a giving up, delivering up, surrender* (not freq. till after the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Gomphorum (urbis), Liv. 32, 14, 3: urbis, id. 33, 31, 2: oppidorum, id. 34, 30, 1: Jugurthae, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8; Val. Max. 8, 14, 4.—**B.** Esp., law t. t., *livery, a delivery of possession:* abalienatio est ejus rei quae mancipi est traditio alteri nexu, * Cic. Top. 5, 28: nuda traditione alienare, Gai. Inst. 2, 19 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A teaching, instruction:* jejuna atque arida traditio (praeceptorum), Quint. 3, 1, 3; cf. id 3, 1, 2: adeo non est infinito spatio ac traditione opus, id. 12, 11, 16: divina, Lact. 7, 8, 3.—**B.** *A saying handed down from former times, a tradition:* incomperta et vulgaria traditio rei, Gell. 16, 5, 1; 13, 22, 14; Tac. A. 16, 16 *fin.;* cf. codicum, Aug. Bapt. 7, 2.—Esp., in eccl. Lat.: traditio seniorum, Vulg. Matt. 15, 2; id. Marc. 7, 3.

trādĭtor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *A betrayer, traitor*, for the usual proditor: interfecto traditore, Tac. H. 4, 24; Sedul. Carm. 5, 61; Aug. Bapt. 7, 2.—**II.** *A teacher:* alicujus scientiae, Arn. 3, 113; Tert. Coron. Mil. 4 *fin.*

1. trādĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of trado.

2. trādĭtus, ūs, *m.*, *a tradition* (late Lat.): accepisse veteri traditu, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 31.

trādo (**transdo,** C. I. L. 1, 198, 54 and 58; Ter. Phorm. prol. 2, and most freq. in Caes.; v. infra; cf. Neue, Formenl. 2, 734), dĭdi, dĭtum, 3 (in tmesi: transque dato endoque plorato, i. e. tradito et implorato, Vet. Lex ap. Fest. s. v. sub vos, p. 309 Müll.), *v. a.* [trans-do], *to give up, hand over, deliver, transmit, surrender, consign* (syn.: dedo, remitto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*a*) Form trado: ut amico traderem (thesaurum), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 143: mihi trade istuc (argentum), id. As. 3, 3, 99; id. Curc. 3, 15: ali-

quid in manum, id. Merc. 2, 2, 7: poculum alicui, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: aedem Castoris sartam tectam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 131: magistris traditi, id. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: pecuniam regiam quaestoribus, Liv. 24, 23, 3: pueros magistris, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 17: equos domitoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 90: testamentum tibi legendum, Hor. S. 2, 5, 51: ademptus Hector Tradidit fessis leviora tolli Pergama Graiis, id. C. 2, 4, 11: miserat ad legatum Romanum, traditurum se urbem, Liv. 34, 29, 9: armis traditis, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; 2, 13: obsides, arma, perfugae traditi, id. ib. 1, 28: hunc ad carnificem, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 19: in pistrinum tradier, id. Most. 1, 1, 16: aliquem in custodiam vel in pistrinum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4, § 14: aliquem supplicio, Suet. Vit. 14: Augustus filiam suam equiti Romano tradere meditatus est, *to give in marriage*, Tac. A. 4, 40 *med.*—With *acc. of place:* ea quae in Insulâ erat Achradinam tradita est, Liv. 24, 23, 4.—(*β*) Form transdo: tot tropaea transdes, Att. ap. Non. 517, 26 (Trag. Rel. v. 366 Rib.): navem in fugam transdunt, id. ib. 155, 8 (Trag. Rel. v. 630 ib.): ut arma per manus necessario transderentur, Caes. B. C. 1, 68: per manus sevi ac picis transditas glebas, id. B. G. 7, 25; Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: sibi captivos transdi, Caes. B. C. 3, 71: neque se hostibus transdiderunt, id. B. G. 7, 77: se (alicui), id. ib. 7, 47; Hirt. B. G. 8, 43: se adversariis ad supplicium, Caes. B. C. 1, 76.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to deliver, commit, intrust, confide* for shelter, protection, imprisonment, etc. (syn.: commendo, committo). (*α*) Form trado: sic ei te commendavi et tradidi, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: totum denique hominem tibi ita trado de manu, ut aiunt, in manum tuam, id. ib. 7, 5, 3: alicui se laudare et tradere, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 3: hunc hominem velles si tradere, id. S. 1, 9, 47; id. Ep. 1, 18, 78: hos (obsides) Aeduis custodiendos tradit, Caes. B. G. 6, 4; Liv. 22, 22, 4: catenis ligatus traditur, id. 24, 45, 9: in tuam custodiam meque et meas spes trado, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 59.—(*β*) Form transdo: ab illo transditum initio et commendatum, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: sibi a Divitiaco transditus, id. B. G. 7, 39. —**2.** *To give up* or *surrender treacherously, to betray:* causam tradere advorsariis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 7: quos traditurοs sperabas, vides judicare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 61: tibi trado patriosque meosque Penates, Ov. M. 8, 91: ferisne paret populandas tradere terras? id. ib. 1, 249: tradimur, heu! Claud. in Rufin. 2, 261: Judas ausus magistrum tradere, Sedul. 2, 74.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to give up, surrender, hand over, deliver, intrust,* etc. (*α*) Form trado: et meam partem loquendi et tuam trado tibi, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 14: eo ego, quae mandata, amicus amicis tradam, id. Merc. 2, 3, 51: quae dicam trado memoriae, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10 (different from tradere memoriae, B. 2. b.): si liberam possessionem Galliae sibi tradidisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: Cingetorigi principatus atque imperium est traditum, id. ib. 6, 8.—Poet., with *inf.:* tristitiam et metus Tradam protervis in mare Creticum Portare ventis, Hor. C. 1, 26, 2.—(*β*) Form transdo: summa imperii transditur Camulogeno Aulerco, Caes. B. G. 7, 57: Vergasillauno Arverno summa imperii transditur, id. ib. 7, 76.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., with se, *to give one's self up, to yield, surrender,* or *devote one's self to* any thing: se totos voluptatibus, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: se quieti, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: se lacrimis ac tristitiae, Luccei. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: se studiis vel otio, Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 7: si se consiliis ejus (rex) tradidisset, Flor. 2, 8, 6: se in studium aliquod quietum, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: se in disciplinam alicujus, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3; cf.: cogitationibus suis traditus, Sen. Ep. 9, 16.—**2.** *To make over, transmit,* as an inheritance; *to leave behind, bequeath* (syn. lēgo): qui in morte regnum Hieroni tradidit, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 59: inimicitias posteris, Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A, 3: consuetudo a majoribus tradita, Cic. Div. 2, 72, 150: morbi per successiones traduntur, Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 4: traduntque metus, Sil. 4, 32: traditumque inde fertur, ut in senatum vocarentur, *it is said that this was the origin of the custom,* Liv. 2, 1, 11.—**b.** *To hand down* or *transmit to posterity* by written communication; *to relate, narrate, recount:* quarum nomina multi poëtae memoriae tradiderunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 1, 3: pugnae memoriam posteris, Liv. 8, 10, 8: cujus (Socratis) ingenium variosque sermones immortalitati scriptis suis Plato tradidit, Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 60: qualia permulta historia tradidit, id. Div. 1, 53, 121: aliquid posteris, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 1: tradit Fabius Pictor in Annalibus suis, hirundinem, etc., Plin. 10, 24, 34, § 71: ipsum regem tradunt ... operatum his sacris se abdidisse, Liv. 1, 31, 8.—Esp., *pass. pers.* or *impers., it is said, is recorded, they say,* etc.: qui (Aristides) unus omnium justissimus fuisse traditur, Cic. Sest. 67, 141: cujus (Lycurgi) temporibus Homerus etiam fuisse traditur, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: nec traditur certum, nec interpretatio est facilis, Liv. 2, 8, 8; cf. id. 9, 28, 5: sic enim est traditum, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; cf.: hoc posteris memoriae traditum iri, Aequos et Volscos, etc., Liv. 3, 67, 1: Galbam, Africanum, Laelium doctos fuisse traditum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: ut Isocratem dixisse traditum est, id. Brut. 56, 204: unguenta quis primus invenerit, non traditur, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 2: de hoc constantius traditur, Front. Aquaed. 7; cf.: traditur memoriae, with *subj.-clause,* Liv. 5, 21, 16.—**3.** *To deliver* by teaching; *to propose, propound, teach* any thing (syn. praecipio). (*α*) Form trado: ea, quae dialectici nunc tradunt et docent, Cic. Fin. 4, 4, 9: elementa loquendi, id. Ac. 2, 28, 92: praecepta dicendi, id. de Or. 1, 18, 84: optimarum artium vias meis civibus, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: aliquid artificio et viâ, id. Fin. 4, 4, 10: haec subtilius, id. ib. 1, 9, 31: aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: virtutem hominibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 247: eodem tempore tradi omnia et percipi possint, Quint. 1, 12, 1: nec tamquam tradita sed tamquam innata, id. 7, 10, 14: praecepta, Sen. Ep. 40, 3.—*Absol.:* si qua est in his culpa, tradentis (i. e. magistri) est, Quint. 3, 6, 59.—(*β*) Form transdo: multa praeterea de sideribus atque eorum motu ... disputant et juventuti transdunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: Minervam operum atque artificiorum initia transdere, id. ib. 6, 17.—**4.** Aliquid oblivioni, *to forget utterly* (late Lat.): omnes justitiae ejus oblivioni tradentur, Vulg. Ezech. 33, 13; Greg. Mag. in Job, 25, 8.

trādŭcĭānus, i, *m.*, i. q. tradux, II. (late Lat.): traducianum creditur esse peccatum, Jul. Pelag. ap. Mar. Merc. Subnot. 7, 2.

trādūco (TRANSDVCO, Inscr. Orell. 750; Cic. Sest. 42, 91; Sall. J. 11, 4; Liv. 10, 37, 1; and so always in Cæs.; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, 734), xi, ctum, 3 (*imv.* traduce, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 22; id. Ad. 5, 7, 12; *perf.* sync. traduxti, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 16; *inf.* parag. transducier, id. Most. 1, 1, 16; Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 46), *v. a.* [trans-duco], *to lead, bring,* or *conduct across; to lead, bring,* or *carry over* any thing (syn. traicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: jamne hanc traduxti huc ad nos vicinam tuam? Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 16: ut traduxisti huc ad nos uxorem tuam! id. ib. 3, 4, 7: traduce et matrem et familiam omnem ad nos, Ter. Ad. 5, 7, 12: exercitum ex Galliâ in Ligures, Liv. 40, 25, 9: suas copias per angustias et fines Sequanorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; 1, 19: copias praeter castra, id. ib. 1, 48: cohortes ad se in castra, id. B. C. 1, 21: impedimenta ad se, id. ib. 1, 42: regem Antiochum in Europam, Liv. 36, 3, 12: aquaeductum per domum suam, Dig. 6, 2, 11: tua pompa Eo traducenda est, *to be carried over to him,* Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 18 Ruhnk.: victimas in triumpho, *parade,* Liv. 45, 39, 12: carpentum, quo in pompâ traduceretur, *was borne along,* Suet. Calig. 15.—With *trans* (rare, and only when the place to which is also expressed): hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35 Kraner ad loc.—With *abl.* (very rare): legiones Peninis Cottianisque Alpibus traducere, Tac. H. 4, 68.—With double *acc.:* traductus exercitus silvam Ciminiam, Liv. 9, 39, 1; cf. in the foll. B.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To lead* or *convey across, to transport over* a stream or bridge: flumen subito accrevit, ut eâ re traduci non potuerunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97: pontem in Arari faciundum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit, Caes. B. G. 1, 13.—Freq. with a double *acc.:* cum Isaram flumen exercitum traduxissem, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 2: ubi Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: flumen Axonam exercitum transducere, id. ib. 2, 5: quos Caesar transduxerat Rhenum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 13; 7, 11: copias flumen, Liv. 21, 23, 3; 22, 45, 5: Volturnum flumen exercitum, id. 23, 36, 9; 26, 8, 9: novum exercitum traducite Iberum, id. 26, 41, 23.—Hence, *pass.:* raptim traducto exercitu Iberum, Liv. 24, 41, 1; 9, 39, 1: legio flumen transducta, Sall. H. 2, 57 Dietsch: ne major multitudo Germanorum Rhenum transducatur, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; id. B. C. 3, 76.—With *abl.* (very rare): nisi flumine Ligeri copias traduxisset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus esse transductos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4.—**2.** Publicists' t. t.: traducere equum, *to lead his horse along,* said of a knight who passed muster at the inspection by the censor (cf. transveho): qui (P. Africanus) cum esset censor et in equitum censu C. Licinius Sacerdos prodisset ... cum contra nemo diceret, jussit equum traducere, Cic. Clu. 48, 134; cf. Val. Max. 4, 1, 10.—**3.** *To lead along, parade* in public by way of disgrace: delatores flagellis caesi ac traducti per amphitheatri harenam, Suet. Tit. 8 *fin.;* cf. infra, II. B. 2.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead, bring,* or *carry over, to transfer, remove:* aut alio possis animi traducere motus, Lucr. 4, 1068: animos judicum a severitate paulisper ad hilaritatem risumque traducere, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: animum hominis ab omni aliâ cogitatione ad tuam dignitatem tuendam, id. Fam. 1, 2, 3: animos a contrariâ defensione abducere et ad nostram conor traducere, id. de Or. 2, 72, 293: ad amicitiam consuetudinemque, id. Prov. Cons. 9, 22: post partum cura in vitulos traducitur omnis, Verg. G. 3, 157: tum omnem orationem traduxi et converti in increpandam Caepionis fugam, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199: hanc rationem naturae difficile est traducere ad id genus divinationis, *to apply,* id. Div. 1, 57, 130: nomen eorum ad errorem fabulae, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8 et saep.: centuriones ex inferioribus ordinibus in superiores ordines erant transducti, *transferred,* Caes. B. G. 6, 40: is ad plebem P. Clodium traducit, Cic. Att. 1, 18, 4; cf.: P. Clodium a patribus ad plebem, Suet. Caes. 20: academicen σύνταξιν, Cic. Att. 13, 16: gens in patricias transducta, Suet. Aug. 2: augur destinatus ad pontificatum traductus est, id. Calig. 12: medicus aegrum in meliorem consuetudinem, etc., Varr. L. L. 9, § 11 Müll.: ut (oratio) eos qui audient ad majorem admirationem possit traducere, Cic. Or. 57, 192: mali puniuntur et traducentur in melius, Sen. Ira, 2, 13, 4.—Poet., with *dat.:* me mea paupertas vitae traducat inerti, Tib. 1, 1, 5 (where Müll. reads vita).—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To bring over, draw over* one to some side or opinion: hominem traducere ad optimates paro, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 4: si istud obtinueris, traducas me ad te totum licebit, id. Fin. 4, 1, 2: transductis ad se jam pluribus, Suet. Caes. 14: traduxit me ad suam sententiam, Cic. Clu. 52, 144.—**2.** To lead along, exhibit as a spectacle, i. e. *to make a show of, to expose to public ridicule, to dishonor, disgrace, degrade* (not ante-Aug.): an non sensistis ... vestras conjuges, vestros liberos traductos per ora hominum? Liv. 2, 38, 3; Just. 36, 1, 5; cf. Petr. 87: rideris multoque magis traduceris, etc., Mart. 6, 77, 5: libidinem, Sen. Ep. 100, 10; id. Ben. 2, 17, 5; 4, 32, 3; Mart. 3, 74, 5; Juv. 8, 17: quae tua traducit manifesto carmina furto, *convicts of, proves guilty of,* Mart. 1, 53, 3.—**3.** In a good sense, *to set forth publicly, make public, exhibit, display, proclaim, spread abroad:* poëmata, Petr. 41: tot annorum secreta, id. 17: se, *to show one's self in public:* lorica, in quâ se traducebat Ulixem ancipitem, Juv. 11, 31.—**4.** Of time, *to lead, spend, pass* (class.; syn.: ago, transigo): otiosam aetatem et quietam sine ullo labore et contentione traducere, Cic. Sen. 23, 82; cf.: hoc quod datum est vitae tranquille placideque traducere, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: quantumcumque superest temporis, Aug. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: adulescentiam eleganter, Cic. Planc. 12, 31: hoc tempus quâ ratione, id. Fam. 4, 6, 3: quibus artibus latebrisque, vitam per novem annos, Tac H. 4, 67: leniter aevum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 97: tempora Cynicâ cenâ, Petr. poët. 14: consul traducere noctem exsomnis, Sil. 9, 4 et saep.—Hence, transf., of the administration of an office: munus summâ modestiâ et summâ abstinentiâ, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.—**5.** In later gram. lang.

a. *To transfer* a word from one subject or from one language to another (for the class. verto, converto, reddo, transfero, etc.): videtur Graecos secutus, qui ἐφόδιον a sumptu viae ad aliarum quoque rerum apparatus traducunt, Gell. 17, 2, 1: vocabulum Graecum in linguam Romanam, id. 1, 18, 1.—**b.** *To derive:* jactare multo fusius largiusque est quam jacere, unde id verbum traductum est, Gell. 2, 6, 5; cf. id. 17, 2, 14.

trādūctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traduco]. ***I.** Lit., *a leading along, conducting* in triumph: traductio captorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. (acc. to traduco, II. A.), *a removing, transferring* from one rank to another: traductio ad plebem furibundi hominis ac perditi (Clodii), Cic. Sest. 7, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 2.) *A making a show of, exposure, public disgrace:* hic damnatum cum dedecore et traductione vita exigit, Sen. Ira, 1, 6, 1: interrogationes ad traductionem nostram excogitatae, id. Ep. 85, 1; Vulg. Sap. 2, 14; cf. Lact. 4, 16, 7; id. Epit. 45, 5.—**2.** *A leading in triumph:* captivorum, Aus. Grat. Act. 4.—**3.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 4.) Of time, *the passage, lapse, course:* temporis, Cic. Div. 1, 56, 127.—**4.** (Acc. to traduco, II. B. 5.) In rhet. **a.** *A transferring, metonymy:* traductio atque immutatio in verbo: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu. Pro Afris est sumpta Africa, Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 167.—**b.** *A repetition* of the same word, Auct. Her. 4, 14, 20.

trādūctor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *the conveyer,* a nickname of Pompey, who transferred Clodius from a patrician to a plebeian gens: traductor ad plebem, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.

1. trādūctus, a, um, *Part.* of traduco.

* **2. trādūctus,** ūs, *m.* [traduco], *a passage, pass:* praesidium per eos traductus agentes, Amm. 18, 8, 2 dub. (al. tractus).

trādux, ŭcis, *m.* [traduco, what is led or brought over; hence], in econom. lang., *a vine-branch, vine-layer* trained for propagation. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Col. 5, 7, 3 sq.; 4, 29, 13; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211; Tac. H. 2, 25 *fin.*—**II.** Transf.: ne traduce carnis transfundi in subolem credatur fons animarum, Prud. Apoth. 983.—In appos., with materia: traduce materiā, Sev. Aetn. 566.

† **trăgăcantha,** ae, *f.,* = τραγάκανθα, *goat's-thorn, tragacanth-bush:* Astragalus tragacantha, Linn.; Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115; 26, 14, 87, § 140; 30, 9, 23, § 78.

trăgăcanthum, i, *n.* [tragacantha], *gum-tragacanth,* Cels. 4, 4, 3; 4, 5, 13; Scrib. Comp. 78; 108.—Called also, in a corrupted form, **drăgantum,** i, *n.,* Veg. Vet. 1, 32; Theod. Prisc. de Diaeta, 9.

† **trăganthes,** is, *f.,* = τραγάνθης, *a species of the plant* artemisia, App. Herb. 11.

† **trăgănus,** i, *m.,* = τράγανος, i. q. τράγος, *a sucking-pig dressed in a particular way,* Apic. 8, 7 *fin.*

Tragasaeus, a, um, *adj.,* *of* or *belonging to the town Tragasa in Troas:* sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85 sq.; cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 2.

† **trăgĕlăphus,** i, *m.,* = τραγέλαφος, *a kind of stag with a beard like a goat,* perh. *the horse-stag,* Plin. 8, 33, 50, § 120; Sol. 19; Vulg. Deut. 14, 5.

† **trăgēmăta,** um, *n.,* = τραγήματα, fruits, etc., eaten as an after-course, *dessert, sweetmeats, confectionery,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 38; Plin. Val. 5, 7 *fin.*

trăgēmătĭa, ōrum, *n.,* = τραγηματια, *sweetmeats, confectionery,* Hier. Reg. S. Pach. 52.

trăgĭcē, *adv.,* v. tragicus *fin.*

† **trăgĭcōcōmoedĭa,** ae, *f.,* = τραγικοκωμῳδία, *a drama composed of a mixture of tragedy and comedy, tragi-comedy,* Plaut. Am. prol. 59 and 63.

† **trăgĭcus,** a, um, *adj.,* = τραγικός, *of* or *belonging to tragedy, tragic.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* carmen, i. e. *tragedy,* Hor. A. P. 220: Camena, id. ib. 275: cothurni, id. S. 1, 5, 64: versus, id. A. P. 89: ars, id. Ep. 1, 3, 14: genus scaenarum, Vitr. 5, 8: actor, *a tragic actor, tragedian,* Liv. 24, 24, 2: Orestes aut Athamas, *represented in tragedy,* Cic. Pis. 20, 47; cf. cerva, i. e. *in the tragedy of Iphigenia,* Juv. 12, 120: tragicum illud subinde jactabat: oderint dum metuant, Suet. Calig. 30.—**B.** *Subst.:* **trăgĭcus,** i, *m.,* *a tragic poet, writer of tragedy,* Cic. Opt. Gen. 1, 2; Quint. 8, 6, 26; 9, 3, 14; Petr. 132 *med.*—**2.** *A tragedian, tragic actor; plur.,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *In the tragic style, tragic, lofty, grand, sublime:* fuit Sulpicius vel maxime omnium grandis et, ut ita dicam, tragicus orator, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: sed haec tragica atque divina, id. de Or. 2, 56, 227: color, Hor. A. P. 236: tumor, Gell. 2, 23, 21: ore, Mart. 8, 18, 8: nam spirat tragicum satis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 166.—**B.** *Of a tragic nature, tragic, horrible, fearful, terrible:* res tragicas paene comice, tristes remisse tractavit, Cic. de Or. 3, 8, 30: tulit et Romana regia sceleris tragici exemplum, Liv. 1, 46, 3: concubitus, Juv. 2, 29: ignes (i. e. amores), Ov. Tr. 2, 407: Erinnyes, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 29: asperitas, Val. Max. 5, 8, 1.—*Adv.:* **trăgĭcē,** *in a tragic manner, tragically:* mortem rhetorice et tragice ornare, Cic. Brut. 11, 43; Sen. Ep. 100, 10.

† **trăgĭon,** ii, *n.,* = τράγιον, *goatwort,* a plant so called, Plin. 13, 21, 36, § 115.—Called also **trăgŏnis,** Plin. 27, 13, 115, § 141.

† **trăgoedĭa,** ae, *f.,* = τραγῳδία, *a tragedy.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Am. prol. 54; 93; id. Curc. 5, 1, 1; Cic. Sen. 7, 22; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; Quint. 1, 5, 52; 1, 8, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Tragedy, the art of tragedy:* paulum Musa Tragoediae Desit theatris, Hor. C. 2, 1, 9; Ov. Tr. 2, 381.—Personified: ingenti Tragoedia passu, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 11.—**B.** *A lofty* or *elevated style:* neque istis tragoediis tuis ... perturbor, Cic. de Or. 1, 51, 219; so id. ib. 2, 55, 225.—**C.** *A great commotion* or *disturbance; a spectacle:* ejus Appiae nomen quantas tragoedias excitat! Cic. Mil. 7, 18: si tragoedias agamus in nugis, id. de Or. 2, 51, 205: in parvis litibus tragoedias movere, Quint. 6, 1, 36.

† **trăgoedĭŏgrăphus,** i, *m.,* = τραγῳδιόγραφος, *a writer of tragedies,* Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. 1, 10, 42; cf. Philarg. ad Verg. E. 8, 10; Mar. Vict. p. 2532 P.

† **trăgoedus,** i, *m.,* = τραγῳδός. **I.** *A tragic actor,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 4; Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 128; Quint. 12, 5, 5; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 129.—**II.** Tragoedus, *an epithet of Jupiter,* derived from the Vicus Tragoedus at Rome, in the Regio Esquilina, Suet. Aug. 57; Sext. Ruf. Reg. 5.

trăgŏnis, is, v. tragion.

† **trăgŏpān,** ānis, *f.,* = τραγόπαν (analog. to αἰγίπαν), *a fabulous bird,* perh. *the bearded vulture:* Vultur barbatus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 49, 70, § 136; Mel. 3, 9, 2; Sol. 30.

† **trăgŏpōgōn,** ōnis, *m.,* = τραγοπώγων, *a plant, goat's-beard,* Plin. 27, 13, 117, § 142; 21, 15, 52, § 89.

† **trăgŏrīgănum,** i, *n.,* = τραγορίγανον, *a plant, goat's-thyme:* Thymus tragoriganum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 17, 68, § 176.—Called also **trăgŏrīgănus,** i, *m.,* Cels. 5, 11.

† **1. trăgŏs,** i, *m.,* = τράγος (a goat). **I.** *A kind of thorny plant,* Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116; 27, 13, 116, § 142.—**II.** *A kind of sponge,* Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 148; 31, 11, 47, § 123.

2. trăgŏs, i, v. tragum.

trăgŭla, ae, *f.* [traho]. **I.** *A kind of javelin* or *dart* attached to a strap by which it was swung when thrown, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. spara, pp. 330 and 331 Müll.; Varr. ap. Non. 553, 31, and 555, 22; Caes. B. G. 5, 35; 5, 48; 1, 26; id. B. C. 1, 57; Liv. 21, 7, 10; 24, 42, 2; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 29; Auct. B. Hisp. 32, 2; Sil. 3, 318; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 115 Müll.; Gell. 10, 25, 2; Fest. p. 367; Val. Max. 7, 6, 5.—**II.** Trop., *an attack, a snare, plot* (Plautinian): tragulam in te inicere adornat: nescio quam fabricam facit, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 25: volui inicere tragulam in nostrum senem, id. Ps. 1, 4, 14; id. Cas. 2, 4, 18.—**III.** *A kind of drag-net,* Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34.—**IV.** *A small* traha or *sledge,* acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.

trăgŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tragula, I.], *a soldier who placed and levelled the* tragulae *to be discharged from an engine,* Veg. Mil. 2, 15 *fin.*

trăgum, i, *n.,* *a kind of pap* or *porridge,* Plin. 18, 7, 16, § 76; Cels. 2, 20.—Called also **trăgŏs,** Plin. 18, 10, 20, § 93.

Tragurium, ii, *n.,* *a town in Dalmatia,* Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 141; Mel. 2, 3.—**II.** *An island in the Adriatic Sea,* Mel. 2, 7.

† **trăgus,** i, *m.,* = τράγος (a goat). **I.** *The goatlike smell of the armpits,* Mart. 11, 22, 7.—**II.** *A kind of fish,* Ov. Hal. 112; Plin. 32, 11, 54, § 152.

trăha, ae, *f.* [traho], a vehicle without wheels, *a drag, sledge,* Col. 2, 20, 4; Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 3.—Called also **trăhĕa,** Verg. G. 1, 164.

* **trăhārĭus,** ii, *m.* [traha], *one who draws a* traha, *a sledge-man, baggage-man,* Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

* **trăhax,** ācis, *adj.* [traho], *that draws every thing to himself, greedy, covetous:* procax, rapax, trahax, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 6.

trăhĕa, ae, v. traha.

trăho, xi, ctum, 3 (*inf. perf.* sync. traxe, Verg. A. 5, 786), *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. trankh, trakh, to move; Gr. τρέχω, to run], *to draw, drag,* or *haul, to drag along; to draw off, forth,* or *away,* etc. (syn.: tracto, rapio, rapto, duco). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: Amphitruonem collo, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 72: cum a custodibus in fugā trinis catenis vinctus traheretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: trahebatur passis Priameïa virgo Crinibus a templo Cassandra, Verg. A. 2, 403: corpus tractum et laniatum abjecit in mare, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5: materiam (malagmata), Cels. 4, 7: bilem, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54: vapor porro trahit aëra secum, Lucr. 3, 233: limum harenamque et saxa ingentia fluctus trahunt, Sall. J. 78, 3: Charybdis naves ad litora trahit, id. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 425; cf.: Scyllam naves in saxa trahentem, Verg. l. l.: (haematiten) trahere in se argentum, aes, ferrum, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146: *Gy.* Amiculum hoc sustolle saltem. *Si.* Sine trahi, cum egomet trahor, *let it drag* or *trail,* Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 117; cf.: tragula ab eo, quod trahitur per terram, Varr. L. L. 5, § 139 Müll.: sarcinas, Sen. Ep. 44, 6: vestem per pulpita, Hor. A. P. 215: plaustra per altos montes cervice (boves), Verg. G. 3, 536: siccas machinae carinas, Hor. C. 1, 4, 2: genua aegra, Verg. A. 5, 468: trahantur per me pedibus omnes rei, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2; cf.: aliquem ad praetorem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 45: praecipitem in pistrinum, id. Ps. 1, 5, 79: Hectorem circum sua Pergama, *to drag, trail,* Ov. M. 12, 591.—Of a train of soldiers, attendants, etc.: Scipio gravem jam spoliis multarum urbium exercitum trahens, Liv. 30, 9, 10: ingentem secum occurrentium prosequentiumque trahentes turbam, id. 45, 2, 3; 6, 3, 4; cf.: sacra manu victosque deos parvumque nepotem Ipse trahit, Verg. A. 2, 321: secum legionem, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20: feminae pleraeque parvos trahentes liberos, ibant, Curt. 3, 13, 12; 5, 5, 15: uxor, quam comitem trahebat, id. 8, 3, 2: folium secum, Val. Max. 4, 3, 12: cum privato comitatu quem semper secum trahere moris fuit, Vell. 2, 40, 3: magnam manum Thracum secum, id. 2, 112, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To draw out, pull out, extract, withdraw:* trahens haerentia viscere tela, *drawing out, extracting,* Ov. M. 6, 290: ferrum e vulnere, id. ib. 4, 120: e corpore ferrum, id. F. 5, 399: de corpore telum, id. M. 5, 95; cf.: gladium de visceribus, Mart. 1, 14, 2: manu lignum, Ov. M. 12, 371; cf.: te quoque, Luna, traho (i. e. de caelo), *draw down,* id. ib. 7, 207: captum Jovem Caelo trahit, Sen. Oct. 810.—**2.** *To draw together, bring together, contract, wrinkle:* at coria et carnem trahit et conducit in unum, Lucr. 6, 968: in manibus vero nervi trahere, id. 6, 1190: vultum rugasque coëgit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 33.—**3.** Of fluids, etc., *to draw in, take in, quaff; draw, draw up:* si pocula arente fauce traxerim, *had drawn in,* i. e. *quaffed,* Hor. Epod. 14, 4; cf. Ov. M. 15, 330: aquas, Luc. 7, 822: venena ore, id. 9, 934: ubera, id. 3, 351 al.: ex puteis jugibus aquam calidam trahi (videmus), Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: navigium aquam trahit, *draws* or *lets in water, leaks,* Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 5; cf.: sanguinem jumento de cervice, *to draw, let,* Veg. Vet. 3, 43.—Of smelling: odorem naribus, Phaedr. 3, 1, 4.—Of *drawing in* the breath, *inhaling:* auras ore, Ov. M. 2, 230: animam, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 6; cf.: Servilius exiguā in spe trahebat animam, Liv. 3, 6, 8: spiritum, *to draw breath,* Col. 6, 9, 3; Sen. Ira, 3, 43, 4; Cels. 4, 4; Curt. 3, 6, 10: spiritum extre-

mum, Phaedr. 1, 21, 4: penitus suspiria, *to heave sighs, to sigh*, Ov. M. 2, 753: vocem imo a pectore, Verg. A. 1, 371.—**4.** *To take on, assume, acquire, get:* Iris Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 4, 701: squamam cutis durata trahebat, Ov. M. 3, 675: colorem, id. ib. 2, 236; 14, 393: ruborem, id. ib. 3, 482; 10, 595: calorem, id. ib. 11, 305: lapidis figuram, id. ib. 3, 399: maturitatem, Col. 1, 6, 20: sucum, id. 11, 3, 60: robiginem, Plin. 36, 18, 30, § 136. —**5.** *To drag away violently, to carry off, plunder,* = ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν: cetera rape, trahe, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 12: rapere omnes, trahere, Sall. C. 11, 4: quibus non humana ulla neque divina obstant, quin ... in opes potentisque trahant exscindant, id. H. 4, 61, 17 Dietsch: sibi quisque ducere, trahere, rapere, id. J. 41, 5: de aliquo trahere spolia, Cic. Balb. 23, 54: praedam ex agris, Liv. 25, 14, 11: tantum jam praedae hostes trahere, ut, etc., id. 10, 20, 3; cf.: pastor cum traheret per freta navibus Idaeis Helenen, Hor. C. 1, 15, 1.—**6.** Trahere pecuniam (for distrahere), *to make away with, to dissipate, squander:* omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant, Sall. C. 20, 12.—**7.** Of drugs, etc., *to purge, remove, clear away:* bilem ex alvo, Plin. 25, 5, 22, § 54; 26, 8, 42, § 69: pituitam, id. 21, 23, 94, § 166: cruditates, pituitas, bilem, id. 32, 9, 31, § 95.—**8.** Trahere lanam, vellera, etc., *to draw out* lengthwise, i. e. *to spin, manufacture:* manibus trahere lanam, Varr. ap. Non. 545, 12: lanam, Juv. 2, 54: vellera digitis, Ov. M. 14, 265: data pensa, id. ib. 13, 511; id. H. 3, 75: Laconicas purpuras, Hor. C. 2, 18, 8.—**II.** Trop.. **A.** In gen. **1.** *To draw, draw along; to attract, allure, influence,* etc.: trahimur omnes studio laudis et optimus quisque maxime gloriâ ducitur, Cic. Arch. 11, 26; cf.: omnes trahimur et ducimur ad cognitionis et scientiae cupiditatem, id. Off. 1, 6, 18: allicere delectatione et viribus trahere, Quint. 5, 14, 29: trahit sua quemque voluptas, Verg. E. 2, 65: aliquem in aliam partem, *to bring* or *gain over*, Cic. Fam. 10, 4, 2; so, Drusum in partes, Tac. A. 4, 60: civitatem ad regem, Liv. 42, 44, 3: aliquem in suam sententiam, id. 5, 25, 1; cf. also: rem ad Poenos, id. 24, 2, 8; 23, 8, 2: res ad Philippum, id. 32, 19, 2: ni ea res longius nos ab incepto traheret, *draw off, divert*, Sall. C. 7, 7.—**2.** *To drag, lead, bring:* plures secum in eandem calamitatem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: Lucanos ad defectionem, Liv. 25, 16, 6: quo fata trahunt retrahuntque, sequamur, Verg. A. 5, 709: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, Cleanth. ap. Sen. Ep. 107, 11.—**3.** *To draw to*, i. e. *appropriate, refer, ascribe, set down to*, etc.: atque egomet me adeo cum illis una ibidem traho, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 166: *St.* Quid quod dedisti scortis? *Le.* Ibidem una traho, id. ib. 2, 4, 10: hi numero avium regnum trahebant, *drew to their side, laid claim to, claimed*, Liv. 1, 7, 1; cf.: qui captae decus Nolae ad consulem trahunt, id. 9, 28, 6: omnia non bene consulta in virtutem trahebantur, *were set down to, referred, attributed*, Sall. J. 92, 2: ornatum ipsius (ducis) in superbiam, Tac. H. 2, 20: cuncta Germanici in deterius, id. A. 1, 62 *fin.*: fortuita ad culpam, id. ib. 4, 64: id ad clementiam, id. ib. 12, 52; cf.: aliquid in religionem, Liv. 5, 23, 6: cur abstinuerit spectaculo ipse, varie trahebant, Tac. A. 1, 76 *fin.*: in se crimen, Ov. M. 10, 68: spinas Traxit in exemplum, *adopted*, id. ib. 8, 245. —**4.** *To drag, distract*, etc.: quae meum animum divorse trahunt, Ter. And. 1, 5, 25: trahi in aliam partem mente atque animo, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: Vologeses diversas ad curas trahebatur, Tac. A. 15, 1.—**5.** *To weigh, ponder, consider:* belli atque pacis rationes trahere, Sall. J. 97, 2; cf. id. ib. 84, 4: trahere consilium, *to form a decision* or *determination*, id. ib. 98, 3.—**6.** *To get, obtain, derive:* qui majorem ex pernicie et peste rei publicae molestiam traxerit, *who has derived*, i. e. *has received, suffered*, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 1: qui cognomen ex contumeliâ traxerit, id. Phil. 3, 6, 16: nomen e causis, Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 51: inde nomen, id. 36, 20, 38, § 146: nomen ab illis, Ov. M. 4, 291: originem ab aliquo, *to derive, deduce*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; 6, 28, 32, § 157: scio ab isto initio tractum esse sermonem, i. e. *has arisen*, Cic. Brut. 6, 21: facetiae, quae multum ex vero traxere, *drew*, i. e. *they were founded* *largely on truth*, Tac. A. 15, 68; cf.: multum ex moribus (Sarmatarum) traxisse, id. G. 46, 2.—**7.** Of time, *to protract, drag out, linger:* afflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque trahebam, Verg. A. 2, 92; so, vitam, Phaedr. 3, 7, 12; 4, 5, 37; Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 9: trahebant cum sera crepuscula noctem, *was bringing on the night*, Ov. M. 1, 219: verba, *to drag*, i. e. *to utter with difficulty*, Sil. 8, 79.—**8.** *To draw out*, in respect of time; *to extend, prolong, lengthen; to protract, put off, delay, retard* (cf.: prolato, extendo): sin trahitur bellum, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2; cf. Liv. 5, 10, 7; Sall. J. 23, 2: trahere omnia, *to interpose delays of all kinds*, id. ib. 36, 2; Ov. M. 12, 584: pugnam aliquamdiu, Liv. 25, 15, 14: dum hoc naturae Corpus ... manebit incolume, comitem aevi sui laudem Ciceronis trahet, Vell. 2, 66, 5: obsidionem in longius, Quint. 1, 10, 48; cf.: rem de industria in serum, Liv. 32, 35, 4: omnia, id. 32, 36, 2: jurgiis trahere tempus, id. 32, 27, 1: tempus, Auct. B. Alex. 38, 2: moram ficto languore, Ov. M. 9, 767: (legati) querentes, trahi se a Caesare, *that they were put off, delayed*, Suet. Tib. 31 *fin.*; so, aliquem sermone, quousque, etc., Val. Max. 4, 4, 1: Marius multis diebus et laboribus consumptis anxius trahere cum animo suo, omitteretne inceptum, Sall. J. 93, 1.—**9.** Rarely *neutr.*, *to drag along, to last, endure.* si quis etiam in eo morbo diutius traxit, Cels. 2, 8 *med.*: decem annos traxit ista dominatio, Flor. 4, 2, 12.—Hence, **tractus,** a, um, *P. a.*, drawn on, i. e. *proceeding continuously, flowing, fluent*, of language: genus orationis fusum atque tractum, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64: in his (contione et hortatione) tracta quaedam et fluens expetitur, id. Or. 20, 66.—**B.** *Subst.:* **tractum,** i, *n.*, *any thing drawn out at length.* **1.** *A flock of wool* drawn out for spinning: tracta de niveo vellere dente, Tib. 1, 6, 80.—**2.** *A long piece of dough* pulled out in making pastry, Cato, R. R. 76, 1; 76, 4; Apic. 2, 1; 4, 3; 5, 1 al.—Called also **tracta,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 106.

traĭcĭo and **transĭcĭo** (so always in Cæs.); also **trājĭcĭo** and **transjĭcĭo,** jēci, jectum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [trans-jacio], *to throw across.* **I.** With the person or thing that moves as object, *to cause to cross, cause to go across, over*, or *through.* **A.** In gen., *to throw, hurl, cast*, or *fling over, to shoot over* or *across:* neque ullum interim telum transiciebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: quae concava trajecto cumba rudente vehat (te), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 4: arreptum vexillum trans vallum hostium trajecit, Liv. 25, 14, 4: cum trans vallum signum trajecisset, id. 41, 4, 2: pontibus transjectis, *thrown across*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: malis antennisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10, 5: volucrem trajecto in fune columbam suspendit, Verg. A. 5, 488: tela alio, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 18: pecora nunc in hibernos nunc in aestivos saltus, *drives over*, Just. 8, 5, 7.—Poet.: pedes super acervos, *to step over*, Prop. 4 (5), 4, 76: membra per ardentes acervos celeri pede, Ov. F. 4, 782.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To transfer, cause to go over* or *across* (from one place, etc., to another): est etiam aurigae species Vertumnus et ejus, Traicit alterno qui leve pondus equo, i. e. *leaps lightly from horse to horse*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 36: anulum in dextram manum, Petr. 74: quod est levissimum ac summum, ut traiciant in alia vasa, *decant, pour over*, Varr. R. R. 1, 64, 1: cerussam in cacabum, Scrib. Comp. 45.—**2.** Of soldiers, baggage, etc., *to cause to cross* (a stream, etc.), *to transport, ship across, lead* or *conduct over, ship over, transfer:* dum Brutus traiceret exercitum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: legiones quattuor equitatumque omnem transjecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 40: omnibus ferme suis trans Rhodanum trajectis, Liv. 21, 26, 6: res suas trans Halyn, id. 38, 25, 7: quae ibi legiones essent, eas ... in Siciliam traiceret, id. 23, 31, 4: ut classem in Italiam traiceret, id. 28, 36, 1: pecuniam in provinciam, id. 26, 7, 8; 48, 13, 9: huc legionem postea transicit, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: magnam partem fortunarum eodem trajecit, Nep. Att. 2, 2: eas (sues) si quo traicere vult, in plostrum imponat, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: ut praedatum milites trans flumen per occasiones aliis atque aliis locis traiceret, Liv. 2, 11, 2.—*Pass.:* Marius trajectus in Africam, Cic. Red. Quir. 8, 20: equitum innumerabilem vim traici Hellesponto in Europam, Liv. 35, 48, 3: classis Punica in Sardiniam trajecta, id. 27, 6, 13: (exercitus) Pado trajectus Cremonam, id. 21, 56, 4; 30, 24, 11: inermes in Boeotiam trajecti, id. 32, 17, 3: in Galliam trajecti forent, Tac. A. 12, 39.—(*β*) With second *acc.* of the stream or place crossed: equitum magnam partem flumen transjecit, Caes. B. C. 1, 55: Caesar Germanos flumen traicit, id. ib. 1, 83 *fin.*: si se Alpes Antonius trajecerit, Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 2: exercitum Rhodanum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3: copias Rhodanum, id. ib. 10, 11, 2: quos in Africam secum traiceret, Liv. 29, 22, 12.—(*γ*) With *se:* ad Achillam sese ex regiâ trajecit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: si quo etiam casu Isaram se trajecerint, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 4: ducem Romanum in Africam trajecisse sese in hostilem terram, Liv. 28, 18, 10.—(*δ*) Poet., of the eyes: quocumque oculos trajecimus, i. e. *to look*, Lucr. 4, 424.—**3.** *To pass through, make a way through.* (*a*) Of soldiers: pars magna equitum mediam trajecit aciem, *broke through*, Liv. 42, 7, 7.—(*β*) *To strike through, stab through, pierce, penetrate, transfix, transpierce:* unum ex multitudine, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: aliquem pilis, id. ib. 7, 82: aliquem scorpione, a latere dextro, id. ib. 7, 25: lictorem gladio, Auct. B. Alex. 52: cuspide serpentem, Ov. M. 4, 571: lanceâ infestâ medium femur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48: femur tragulâ, Caes. B. G. 5, 35: pectus ferro, Liv. 41, 11, 6: cava tempora ferro, Verg. A. 9, 634: harundine linguam, Ov. M. 11, 325: terga sagittâ, id. ib. 9, 128: exuentem se ac nudatum gladio trajecit, Just. 3, 1, 8: sagittâ sub mammâ trajectus, id. 12, 9, 12: aliquid acu, Cels. 7, 8 and 9.—With *se, to stab one's self:* se uno ictu infra laevam papillam, Suet. Oth. 11.—**C.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to transfer, cause to pass:* cum ex illius invidiâ deonerare aliquid et in te traicere coeperit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 14, 46: culpam in alium, Quint. 9, 2, 4: arbitrium litis trajecit in omnes, Ov. M. 12, 628.—Mid.: in cor Trajecto lateris capitisque dolore, *having thrown itself*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 29.—**2.** In partic., in rhet.: verba, *to transpose*, Cic. Or. 69, 229: verba in clausulas, Quint. 9, 4, 31 Spald.—**II.** *To cross over, pass over, cross.* **A.** With the place or thing passed over as object: si Hannibal ad portas venisset murumque jaculo trajecisset, Cic. Fin. 4, 9, 22: trajecto amni, Liv. 21, 27, 3: Hiberum, id. 21, 30, 3: occupavit Scipio Padum traicere, id. 21, 39, 10: ratibus Trebiam, id. 21, 56, 8: mare, id. 33, 31, 10: flumen, id. 38, 2, 10; 38, 27, 6: fretum, Sen. Ep. 14, 8: amnem, Curt. 7, 7, 13; 8, 13, 23: utribus amnem, id. 4, 7, 16; 4, 1, 10: Rhenum, Suet. Tib. 18: mare, Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 6: Padum, Tac. H. 2, 22: sinum maris, Vell. 2, 43, 1: flumina nando, Suet. Caes. 57: Tiberim clipeo, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 186: Aurora Jam medium aetherio cursu trajecerat axem, Verg. A. 6, 536; cf. *pass.:* postquam cernant Rhodanum trajectum, Liv. 21, 30, 5: ut transjaci (nemora) ne sagittis quidem possint, Sol. 52, 46.—**B.** *Absol.:* ad Aethaliam insulam trajecit, Liv. 37, 13, 3: ut classe Hasdrubal Aegimurum traiceret, id. 30, 24, 11: ne qua classis ex Africâ traiceret, id. 30, 2, 1: sed traicere in Euboeam erat propositum, id. 40, 4, 10: (ei) paranti traicere in Africam nuntiatum est, id. 28, 36, 1; cf.: Romanae naves Samum traicerunt, id. 37, 13, 6: primo quoque tempore in Africam traiciendum, id. 29, 22, 11: ad nos trajecturum illud incendium esse, id. 7, 30, 12; cf. id. 31, 48, 7: piscatoriâ scaphâ trepidus trajecit, Just. 2, 13, 9: trajecisse veteres Iberos, Tac. Agr. 14.—**C.** Trop., *to overstep, transgress:* traicit et fati litora magnus amor, Prop. 1, 19, 12.

Trājānus, i, *m.*, *Trajan, a Roman emperor, who reigned* A. D. 98–118, *proverbial for his justice and benevolence:* Augusto felicior, Trajano melior, Eutr. 8, 5.—Hence, **Trājānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Trajan:* aqua, Front. Aquaed. 93: VIA, *the Appian Way, restored by Trajan*, Inscr. Grut. 199, 1.

trājectīcius or **-tius,** a, um, *adj.* [traicio], *that is carried over sea, transported:* pecunia, Dig. 22, 2, 1; 22, 2, 4; 13, 4, 2 *fin.*; 44, 7, 22: contractus, Cod. Just. 4, 32, 26.

trājectĭo, ōnis, *f.* [traicio]. **I.** Lit., *a crossing over, passing over, passage:* trajectiones incendiorum, Vitr. 2, 9 *fin.:* honestior existimatur trajectio, i. e. *the going over sea to Pompey*, Cic. Att. 8, 15, 2: trajectiones motusque stellarum, *the shootings over*, i. e., concr., *shooting-stars, meteors*, id. Div. 1, 1, 2; so, stellae trajectio, id. ib. 2, 6, 16.—**II.** Trop., of language. **A.** *A transposition* of words, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44; Cic. Or. 69, 230; Quint. 8, 2, 14.—**B.** *Exaggeration, hyperbole:* tum augendi minuendive causâ veritatis superlatio atque trajectio, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 203: superlatio veritatis et trajectio, Quint. 9, 2, 3.—**C.** *A throwing* or *putting off upon another:* in alium, Cic. de Or. 3, 53, 204.

trājectĭtĭus, a, um, v. trajecticius.

* **trājecto**, āre, *v. freq. a.* [traicio], *to pierce through:* sinum umbilici acu, Cels. 7, 14 *med.*

trājector, ōris, *m.* [id.], *that pierces through, a piercer* (post-class.): ignis Trajector nebulae, Prud. Ham. 882.

trājectōrĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a funnel* (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 37; 1, 58.

* **trājectūra**, ae, *f.* [id.], *a projecting over, projection:* mutulorum, Vitr. 4, 7 *med.*

1. trājectus, a, um, *Part.* of traicio.

2. trājectus (in Cæs. **transjectus**), ūs, *m.* [traicio]. **I.** Abstr., *a crossing* or *passing over, passage* (class., but not in Cic., who uses instead trajectio): transjectus in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 2; 4, 21; id. B. C. 2, 20: in trajectu Albulae amnis submersus, Liv. 1, 3, 8; 35, 51, 1: tempestate in trajectu bis conflictatus, Suet. Aug. 17.—**II.** Concr., *a place for passing over, a passage:* legiones et auxilia mittit ad trajectum, Auct. B. Alex. 56, 5; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98.

trālātīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, v. translaticius.

1. Tralles, ĭum, *f.*, *a town in Lydia*, the modern *Aidin Guzel-Hissar*, Cic. Fl. 24, 57; 29, 71; id. Agr. 2, 15, 39; id. Att. 5, 14, 1; id. Fam. 3, 5, 1; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 17; Caes. B. C. 3, 105, 5; Liv. 37, 45; Juv. 3, 70.—Called also **Trallis**, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—Hence, **Trallĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tralles, Trallian:* quasi vero Trallianus fuerit Demosthenes, i. e. *a native of Tralles*, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf. id. Phil. 3, 6, 15.—In *plur. subst.:* **Trallĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tralles, the Trallians*, Cic. Fl. 22, 52 sq.

2. Tralles, ium, *m.*, *a people of Illyria*, Liv. 31, 35; 37, 39 and 40.—Called also **Tralli**, ōrum, Liv. 27, 32.

* **trā-lŏquor** or **trans-lŏquor**, qui, *v. dep. a.*, *to talk over, recount:* impuritias alicujus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 7.

trālūcĕo, ēre, v. transluceo.

trāma, ae, *f.* [cf.: trans, trāmes]. **I.** Lit., *the woof, weft*, or *filling* of a web (cf. subtemen), Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.; Sen. Ep. 90, 20; Isid. 19, 22, 14 al.—Of a spider's web: ipsa per se tenax ratio tramae, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 81.—**II.** Transf.: figurae, i. e. *a thin, lank figure*, Pers. 6, 73: putridae, i. e. *trifles, bagatelles*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 37.

trāmĕo, āre, v. transmeo.

trāmĕs, ĭtis, *m.* [akin to trans, and Gr. τέρμα, goal]. **I.** Lit., *a cross-way, side-way, by-path, foot-path* (cf. semita): domum ire coepi tramite, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 62 Müll.: egressus est non viis, sed tramitibus, paludatus, Cic. Phil. 13, 9, 19: in Apennini tramitibus, id. ib. 12, 11, 26: per tramites occulte perfugeret, Sall. C. 57, 1: per tramites occultos, id. J. 48, 2: transvorsis tramitibus transgressus, Liv. 2, 39, 3; Suet. Caes. 31: per devios tramites refugiens, id. Aug. 16; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 44; 3 (4), 22, 24; Verg. A. 11, 515 al.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Poet., in gen., *a way, path, road, course, flight:* cito decurrit tramite virgo, Verg. A. 5, 610: facili jam tramite sistam, id. ib. 6, 676: palantes error certo de tramite pellit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 49; Ov. F. 3, 13; id. M. 10, 53; Sen. Ep. 84, 13; Stat. Th. 2, 48: trames aquae immensae, *a channel*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 41.—* **2.** *Branches* of a family, Gell. 13, 19, 15.—**II.** Trop., *a way of life, way, course, method, manner:* (Epicurus) viam monstravit, tramite parvo Qua possemus ad id recto contendere cursu, Lucr. 6, 27: ab aequitatis recto tramite deviare, Amm. 22, 10, 2: augustissimus ad immortalitatis praemium, Lact. 5, 18, 11 al.

trāmīgro, āre, v. transmigro.

trāmitto, ĕre, v. transmitto.

trānăto, āre, v. transnato.

Trānĭo, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 17 et saep.

trāno (**transno**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [trans-no], *to swim over* or *across, to swim through.* **I.** Lit.: in Tiberim desiluit et incolumis ad suos tranavit, Liv. 2, 10, 11: perpauci viribus confisi tranare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: flumen, id. B. C. 1, 48 *fin.;* Hirt. B. Alex. 29; Curt. 7, 7, 15; 7, 5, 18: flumina, Verg. G. 3, 270: amnes, Lucr. 1, 14: Gangem, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 23: aquas, Quint. 2, 16, 13: paludem, Curt. 9, 1, 18: Lethaeas per undas, Verg. Cul. 213.—In *pass.:* obsequio tranantur aquae, Ov. A. A. 2, 181; so, Eridanus tranandus, Verg. Cul. 258.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to go, sail, fly*, or *pierce through, penetrate, permeate* (mostly poet.): auras, Lucr. 4, 177: ut parvum tranans geminaverit orbem, Cic. Arat. 403 (650): id cernemus toto genere hoc igneo, quod tranat omnia, id. N. D. 2, 9, 25; for which: per auras, Sil. 3, 682; 13, 185; cf.: turbida nubila, Verg. A. 4, 246: flumina sublimi curru, Stat. Th. 9, 311: ingentia spatia, Sil. 16, 335: foramina, Lucr. 4, 601: pectus viri (hasta), Sil. 13, 238: pericula, id. 17, 366.

tranquillē, *adv.*, v. tranquillus *fin.*

tranquillĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tranquillus], *quietness, stillness, tranquillity.* **I.** Lit., *calmness* of wind or weather, *a calm:* tanta subito malacia ac tranquillitas exstitit, ut se ex loco movere non possent (naves), Caes. B. G. 3, 15: si proficiscatur hac tranquillitate, Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 100: maris tranquillitas intellegitur nullâ ne minimâ quidem aurâ fluctus commovente, id. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur, Liv. 26, 11, 3: summâ tranquillitate consecutâ, Caes. B. G. 5, 23: insidiosa, Plin. Pan. 66, 3; and in *plur.:* nos longis navibus tranquillitates aucupaturi eramus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4; cf.: securitas quae est animi tamquam tranquillitas, id. Fin. 5, 8, 23.—**II.** Trop., *calmness, quiet, serenity, tranquillity* of mind or affairs (a favorite trope of Cic.): locus quietis et tranquillitatis plenissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 2: tranquillitas (animi), id est placida quietaque constantia, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10: summa tranquillitas pacis et otii, id. Agr. 1, 8, 21; cf. Sen. Tranq. 2, 3 sq.: tranquillitas animi et securitas … tranquillitatem expetere, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 69; cf.: otium ac tranquillitatem vitae sequi, id. Mur. 27, 55: et jam ibi nequaquam eadem quies ac tranquillitas erat, Liv. 24, 27, 7: non multum ad tranquillitatem locus confert, Sen. Ep. 55, 8: illa tranquillitas vera est, in quam bona mens explicatur, id. ib. 56, 6: tranquillitatem et otium penitus auxit, Tac. Agr. 40 *fin.:* ad carminis tranquillitatem tamquam ad portum confugerunt, Petr. 118.—**B.** In partic. **1.** De Tranquillitate Animi, *the title of a work of Seneca the philosopher.*—**2.** Tranquillitas tua, *Your Serenity, Your Serene Highness*, a later title of the Roman emperors, Eutr. praef.: vestra, id. 1, 11.

1. tranquillō, *adv.*, v. tranquillus, I. b. and II. b.

2. tranquillo, āvi, 1, *v. a.* [tranquillus], *to make calm* or *still, to calm, still.* **I.** Lit. (very rare; syn. sereno): mare tranquillatur oleo, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 234.—**B.** Transf.: vultum, i. e. *to clear up, brighten*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 21.—**II.** Trop., *to calm, compose, tranquillize* (class.): ut aut perturbentur animi aut tranquillentur, Cic. Top. 26, 98: animos, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: tranquillatis rebus Romanis, Nep. Att. 4, 5: quid pure tranquillet, honos an dulce lucellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 102.

tranquillus, a, um, *adj.*, *quiet, calm, still, tranquil*, opp. to motion or excitement (syn. serenus). **I.** Lit., chiefly of calmness of weather: ut mare, quod suâ naturâ tranquillum sit, ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: tranquillo mari gubernare, Liv. 24, 8, 12; 38, 10, 5; 28, 17, 12: leni ac tranquillo mari, Curt. 4, 2, 8: aequora, Val. Fl. 2, 609: aquae, Ov. P. 2, 7, 8: caelum, *calm, tranquil*, Plin. 2, 79, 81, § 192; cf. dies, id. 2, 45, 44, § 114: serenitas, Liv. 2, 62, 2: sic tranquillum mare dicitur, cum leviter movetur neque in unam partem inclinatur … scito illud non stare, sed succuti leviter et dici tranquillum, quia neque huc neque illo impetum faciat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 1, 1.—**b.** *Subst.:* **tranquillum**, i, *n.*, *a calm; a quiet sea:* tranquillum est, Alcedonia sunt circum forum, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26; cf.: qui te ad scopulum e tranquillo auferat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83: ita aut tranquillum aut procellae in vobis sunt, Liv. 28, 27, 11: tranquillo pervectus Chalcidem, *on the calm, tranquil sea*, Liv. 31, 23, 4: classicique milites tranquillo in altum evecti, id. 26, 51, 6: non tranquillo navigamus, id. 24, 8, 13 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf.: tranquillo, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est, Sen. Ep. 85, 30: alia tranquillo velut oscitatio, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—*Plur.:* testudines eminente dorso per tranquilla fluitantes, Plin. 9, 10, 12, § 35: immoti jacent tranquilla pelagi, Sen. Troad. 200.—**B.** Transf.: tranquilla et serena frons, *calm, not disturbed*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31: tranquillo serenoque vultu, Suet. Aug. 79.—**II.** Trop., *calm, quiet, peaceful, placid, composed, untroubled, undisturbed, serene, tranquil* (cf. quietus): efficiendum est, ut appetitus sint tranquilli atque omni perturbatione animi careant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102: tranquillum facere ex irato, Plaut. Cist. 3, 21; so (opp. irata) id. Poen. 1, 2, 145: locus, id. Ep. 3, 4, 8: ut liqueant omnia et tranquilla sint, id. Most. 2, 1, 70: tranquillam concinna viam, id. Stich. 2, 1, 13: placata, tranquilla, quieta, beata vita, Cic. Fin. 1, 21, 71; cf.: pacatae tranquillaeque civitates, id. de Or. 1, 8, 30: nihil quieti videre, nihil tranquilli, id. Fin. 1, 18, 38; tutae tranquillaeque res omnes, Sall. C. 16, 5; so, res, Liv. 38, 28, 1: tranquillo animo esse potest nemo, Cic. Sen. 20, 74; cf.: tranquillo pectore vultuque sereno, Lucr. 3, 294: senectus, Hor. S. 2, 1, 57: otia sine armis, Luc. 2, 266: pax, id. 1, 171.—*Comp.:* ita hanc canem faciam tibi oleo tranquilliorem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 66: tranquilliorem plebem fecerunt, Liv. 2, 63, 3: esse tranquillior animo, Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6.—Of an orator: in transferendis faciendisque verbis tranquillior (Isocrates), Cic. Or. 52, 176.—*Sup.:* illud meum turbulentissimum tempus profectionis tuo tranquillissimo praestat, Cic. Pis. 15, 33: cetera videntur esse tranquilla: tranquillissimus autem animus meus, id. Att. 7, 7, 4: tranquillissima res, Ter. And. 3, 5, 14: otium, Plin. Ep. 7, 25, 2.—**b.** *Subst.:* **tranquillum**, i, *n.*, *calmness, quiet, tranquillity*, etc.: vitam … in tam tranquillo … locare, Lucr. 5, 12; cf.: esse in tranquillo, Ter. Eun. 5 (8), 9, 8: in urbe ex tranquillo nec opinata moles discordiarum … exorta est, Liv. 4, 43, 3: seditionem in tranquillum conferre, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 16: republicâ in tranquillum redactâ, Liv. 3, 40, 11.—*Plur.:* tranquilla tuens nec fronte timendus, Val. Fl. 1, 38.—Hence, *adv.*, in two forms. **1. tranquillē**, *calmly, quietly, tranquilly:* inclamare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 112: tranquille placideque, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: dicere, with leniter, definite, etc., id. Or. 28, 99.—*Comp.:* tranquillius manere, Sen. Ep. 71, 15.—*Sup.:* tranquillissime senuit, Suet. Aug. 2 *med.*—**2. tranquillō**, *quietly, without disturbance* (very rare): nec cetera modo tribuni tranquillo peregere, Liv. 3, 14, 6; cf. supra, I. b.—**B.** Transf., *tranquillizing, bringing peaceful news:* tranquillae tuae quidem litterae, Cic. Att. 14, 3, 1.

trans, *prep.* with *acc.* [Sanscr. tar-, to put across; tiram, brink; Gr. τέρμα, goal; Lat. terminus, etc.], *across, over, beyond, on the farther side of.* **A.** With verbs of motion: trans mare hinc venum asportet, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19; cf.: qui trans mare currunt, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 27: hominum multitudinem trans Rhenum in Galliam transducere, Caes. B. G. 1, 35: vexillum trans vallum hostium traicere, Liv. 25, 14, 4: trans vallum transicere signum, id. 41, 4, 2; cf.: cineres transque caput jace, Verg. E. 8, 102: trans Apenninum coloniis missis, Liv. 5, 33, 9: curvos trans ripam miserat arcus, Ov. M. 9, 114: Naevus trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**B.** With verbs of rest: Germani trans Rhenum in-

colunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: trans Tiberim hortos aliquos parare, Cic. Att. 12, 19, 1: si scisset, sibi trans Euphratem esse pereundum, id. Div. 2, 9, 22: domino trans ripam inspectante, id. Mil. 27, 174: eo ipso tempore trans mare fui, id. Inv. 1, 29, 45: trans flumen, id. ib. 2, 31, 97: tuae res gestae ita notae sunt, ut trans montem Taurum etiam de Matrinio sit auditum, id. Fam. 2, 15, 5: colonia, quae trans Padum omnia loca tenuere, Liv. 5, 33, 10: omnibus ultra castra transque montis exploratis, id. 22, 43, 7.—**II.** In composition, trans before vowels, except *i*, and the consonants *b*, *c*, *f*, *g*, *p*, *r*, *t*, and *v* remains unchanged; before *i*, *j*, *d*, *l*, *m*, and *n* the orthography varies between trans and trâ, e. g. transdo and trado, transduco and traduco, etc.; the fuller form predominates in Cæsar. The *s* of trans disappears usually before another *s*, and always before *sc*, e. g. transilio, transcendo, transpicio, etc.; cf. Bramb. Aids to Lat. Orth. p. 38; Neue, Formenl. II. 734 sq.—**B.** As to its signification, trans denotes, **1.** *Over, across*; as, trado, traduco, transcurro, transeo, etc.—**2.** *Through, through and through*; as, transfigo, transigo, traicio, transadigo, etc.—**3.** *Beyond*, transalpinus.

trans-ăbĕo, ĭi, īre, *v. a.* and *n.* (poet.). **I.** *Act.*, *to go beyond, pass by*: populos atque aequora longe Transabeunt, Val. Fl. 4, 510: aliquem fugâ, Stat. Th. 6, 507: difficultate, App. M. 8, p. 208, 21.—*Neutr.*: transabiit non hunc sitiens gravis hasta cruorem, Sil. 12, 264.—**II.** *To go through.* **A.** Of a weapon, *to pierce through, transfix*: ensis Transabiit costas, Verg. A. 9, 432: costas (ensis), Stat. Th. 2, 9: aliquem (trabs), id. ib. 9, 126.—**B.** Of a person: per medias acies infesti militis transabivi, App. M. 7, p. 191, 11.

transactĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transigo] (post-class.). **I.** *A completing, completion*: mundi, Tert. Anim. 55 *med.*: vitae, Ennod. Ep. 1, 6.—**II.** In jurid. Lat., *an agreement, transaction*: de transactionibus, Dig. 2, tit. 15; 50. 16, 230.

***transactor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a manager, transactor*: rerum transactor et administer, Cic. Verr. 2, 2. 28, § 69.

transactus, a, um, *Part.* of transigo.

transădactus, a, um, *Part.* of transadigo.

trans-ădĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust through, pierce through* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. traicio): costas et crates pectoris ensem, Verg. A. 12, 508; so, gladium per medium pectus, App. M. 4, p. 147: ferrum sub papillam dexteram, id. ib. 8. p. 207: horum unum ad medium... Transadigit costas, Verg. A. 12, 276; so, aliquem ferro, Stat. Th. 5, 125: aliquem jaculo, Sil. 10, 141: injecta lancea alterum per pectus medium transadegit, App. M. 9, p. 234, 37.

* **Trans-alpĭbus**, *adv.* [Alpes], *from beyond the Alps, Transalpine*, Gell. 15, 30, 6.

Trans-alpīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is* or *lies beyond the Alps, Transalpine*: Gallia, Caes. B. G. 7, 1; 7, 6; Cic. Mur. 41, 89: cognatio materna Transalpini sanguinis, id. Red. in Sen. 7, 15: nationes, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: bella, id. Off. 2, 8, 28.—In *plur. subst.*: **Transalpīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *nations beyond the Alps, Transalpine nations*: legio una ex Transalpinis conscripta, Suet. Caes. 24.

***trans-austrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *southern*, for austrinus: halitus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 608.

Transbĕnĕventānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans-Beneventum], *lying beyond Beneventum*: fines, Paul. Nol. Carm. 27, 377.

trans-bĭbo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to drink down, drink up* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, 105; 4, 8, 128.

* **transcendentĭa**, ae, *f.* [transcendo], *a transcending*, Aggen. ap. Front. p. 63 Goes.

transcendo or **trans-scendo**, di, sum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [scando], *to climb, pass, cross*, or *step over, to overstep, surmount.* **I.** Lit. (freq. and class.; cf.: supero, transgredior). **A.** *Neutr.*: est periculum me ab asinis ad boves transcendere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 58: transcendere in hostium naves, Caes. B. G. 3, 15; id. B. C. 1, 58: in Italiam (Hasdrubal), Liv. 28, 42, 14: in fines hostium, id. 3, 8, 4: in Latinum agrum, id. 4, 53, 2: in Sedetanum agrum, id. 28, 31, 7; cf.: per Vescinos in Campaniam Falernumque agrum, id. 10, 20, 1; 31, 29, 6; 36, 24, 4.—**B.** *Act.*: fossam transire et maceriam transcendere conantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 70: fossas, id. B. C. 3, 46: valles, id. ib. 1, 68: Caucasum, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: Alpes, id. Cat. 4, 3, 6; Liv. 5, 34, 8; 5, 35, 1: Apenninum, id. 22, 1, 1: Taurum, Just. 11, 8, 2: flumen exercitu, Tac. A. 4, 44: limen, Prop. 1, 14, 19 et saep.—**II.** Trop., *to pass over, to overstep, surpass, exceed, transcend* (rare; not in Cic.). **A.** *Neutr.*: ad leviora, *to pass over, make a transition*, Quint. 7, 1, 21: ad majora, Vell. 2, 130, 3: ex minore aetate in majorem, Hyg. ap. Gell. 16, 6, 15.—*Absol.*: ut non abrupte cadere in narrationem, ita non obscure transcendere, Quint. 4, 1, 79.—**B.** *Act.*: transcendere fines Juris, *to overstep, transgress*, Lucr. 3, 60: transcendere ordinem aetatis, naturae, moris Macedonum, juris gentium, Liv. 40, 11, 7; cf. id. 40, 9, 8: prohibita impune, Tac. A. 3, 54: nec declinari transcendique posse agmina fati, Gell. 7 (6), 2, 5.—**2.** *To excel, exceed, surpass, transcend*: aetatem primae juventae, Col. 1, 8. 3: at tu transcendes, Germanice, facta tuorum, Sil. 3, 607: annos factis, id. 4, 428: florentes annos viribus, id. 1, 226: vota transcendi mea, Sen. Thyest. 912: aliquem aetate, id. Troad. 702.

1. transcensus, a, um, *Part.* of transcendo.

***2. transcensus**, ūs, *m.* [transcendo], *a climbing over, surmounting*: scalarum, Amm. 19, 5, 6; *a crossing*, Vulg. Isa. 16, 2.—**II.** Trop., *a transition*: ad meliora, Hier. Ep. 119, 10.

* **transcīdo** (**-scido**), cīdi, 3, *v. a.* [trans-caedo], *to cut through, flog soundly*: transcidi loris omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 1.

transcrībo or **trans-scrībo**, psi, ptum, 3, *v. a.*, *to write over* (from one book into another), *to transfer in writing, to copy off, transcribe* (syn. transfero). **I.** In gen.: fabulas aut orationes totas vestrâ manu, Auct. Her. 4, 4, 6: veteres ad verbum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 22: Cornelium Celsum, id. ib. 14, 2, 4, § 33: eundem librum in exemplaria transcriptum mille, Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2: verba Quadrigarii ex Annali ejus sexto, Gell. 2, 2, 13.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Pregn., *to write off* in an altered form, *to alter, forge*: cum tabulas (testamenti) prehendisset Oppianicus, digito legata delevit, et cum id multis locis fecisset, post mortem ejus, ne lituris coargui posset, testamentum in alias tabulas transcriptum signis adulterinis obsignavit, Cic. Clu. 14, 41: qui transcripserit tabulas publicas, id. N. D. 3, 30, 74.—**B.** Jurid. t. t., *to make over, transfer* a thing to any one as his own; *to assign, convey*: in socios nomina, Liv. 35, 7, 2: aes alienum hereditarium in se, Dig. 16, 1, 13: fundos alicui, ib. 19, 5, 12: agri plagam Publio et Gaio, ib. 32, 1, 39 *med.*: praedium, Cod. Just. 11, 2, 3.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *to transfer, surrender, yield*: Turne, patiere tua Dardaniis transcribi sceptra colonis? Verg. A. 7, 422: Cilicas, Sid. Carm. 2, 461: cuiquam spatium vitae, Ov. M. 7, 173.—**C.** *To transfer, remove* to another place or station: turmas equitum ademptis equis in funditorum alas transcripsit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 9; 2, 7, 15: transcribunt urbi matres, Verg. A. 5, 750.—**2.** Trop.: cum te in viros philosophia transcripserit, Sen. Ep. 4, 1: in quod malum transcribor! id. Thyest. 13.—**D.** Of pictures, *to copy, transfer* (cf.: exprimo, assimulo): multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8.

transcriptīcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [transcribo, II. A.], *of* or *belonging to a transfer* or *assignment*: nomina, *assignment of debts*, Gai. Inst. 3, § 128.

transcriptĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a transfer, assignment*: a personâ in personam transcriptio fit, Gai. Inst. 3, § 130.—**II.** Esp., *the transfer of a fault, the putting of an offence upon another*: privati veneni, Quint. Decl. 13, 11 (dub.).

transcriptus, a, um, *Part.* of transcribo.

trans-curro, curri or cŭcurri (the former, Cic. Brut. 81, 282; Auct. Her. 4. 34, 45; Liv. 40, 40, 7; Quint. 9. 3. 89; Sen. Contr. 1, 6, 10; the latter, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96; Suet. Calig. 24: Curt. 6, 3, 16), cursum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* **I.** *To run over* or *across, to run, go, sail*, etc., *by* or *past.* **A.** Lit. cito Transcurre curriculo ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 43 sq.: hinc ad forum, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 25: praeter oculos, Ov. M. 14, 359; cf.: praeter ora populi, Plin. 2, 26, 25, § 96.—*Absol.*: remos transcurrentes detergere, *in sailing by*, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: haud dubius, sine noxâ transcursuros, si nemo se opponeret, Curt. 4, 13, 33; Val. Fl. 4, 615.—*Impers. pass.*: captis propioribus castris in altera transcursum castra ab Romanis est, Liv. 25, 39, 7: in arcem transcurso opus est tibi, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17.—**B.** Trop.: ne sine delectu temere in dissimilem rem, Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45: hic tamen ad melius poterit transcurrere quondam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 82: in prolem transcurrit gratia patrum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 51; so, tempus, Petr. 136.—*Impers. pass.*: praecipiti cursu a virtute descitum, ad vitia transcursum, Vell. 2, 1, 1.—**2.** Of time, *to pass by, elapse*: patiar ergo aestatem inquietem transcurrere, Plin. Ep. 7, 2, 2: cum tempus jam longum transcurreret, Gell. 5, 10, 7.—**II.** *To run, hasten*, or *pass through, to traverse.* **A.** Lit.: per spatium, Lucr. 4, 192: per geminum tempus (harundo), Sil. 12, 414: cum transcucurrisset Campaniam, Suet. Calig. 24: reliquas trunci partes (umor), Col. 3, 10, 1: (luna) radios solis, id. 2, 10, 10: Hellespontum, Nep. Eum. 3, 3: tot montium juga transcucurrimus, Curt. 6, 3, 16: caelum (nimbus), Verg. A. 9. 111.—In *pass.*: raptim transcursâ primâ porticu, App. M. 9, p. 217; id. Flor. 1, p. 520, 19.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen.: suum cursum, *to run through, hasten to the end of one's career*, * Cic. Brut. 81, 282.—**2.** In partic., *to run through* or *over* in speaking, *to treat cursorily, touch briefly upon*: narrationem, Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*: partem operis, Quint. 9, 3, 89: in quâ (narratione) sciens transcurram subtiles nimium divisiones, *pass over*, id. 4, 2, 2; 10, 1, 19; 10, 5, 8.

transcursim, *adv.* [transcurro], *cursorily* (late Lat.), Petr. Chrysol. Serm. 17.

transcursĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a passing over, lapse* of a period of time (post-class.): decennii, Cod. Just. 6, 23, 27 *fin.*—**II.** *A hasty treatment, brief handling* in thought: non perfunctoria, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 13, 7 *init.*

transcursōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *cursory, superficial* (late Lat.): neque id breve aut transcursorium fuit, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 36.

1. transcursus, a, um, *Part.* of transcurro.

2. transcursus, ūs, *m.* [transcurro] (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., *a running, darting*, or *flying through*: fulguris, *a flash of lightning*, Suet. Aug. 90: avibus maximis minimisque per aëra transcursus est, Sen. Q. N. 2, 7, 1.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *a running through* or *over, a brief touching upon, cursory mention*: quanto omnia transcursu dicenda sint, Vell. 2, 55, 1: illud etiam in hoc transcursu dicendum est, id. 2, 99, 4; cf.: in hoc transcursu tam artati operis, id. 2, 86, 1; so, in transcursu, *cursorily, by the way* (cf. obiter), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39; 18, 13, 34, § 126; 19, 8, 44, § 154; Aug. in Psa. 57, 16.

Trans-dānŭbĭānus (**-dānŭvĭānus**), a, um, *adj.* [Danubius], *situated beyond the Danube, Transdanubian*: Dacia, Vop. Aur. 39, 7: regio, Liv. 40, 58, 8 (dub.; al. Aquiloniam regionem).—In *plur. subst.*: ‡ **Transdānŭbĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the nations beyond the Danube*, Inscr. Orell. 750.

transdĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transdo; v. trado.

transdo, ĕre, v. trado.

transdūco, ĕre, and its derivatives; v. traduco, etc.

transenna (**trāsenna**), ae, *f.* (orig. perh. plaited work; hence), *a noose, springe, net.* **I.** Lit.: nunc ab transennâ hic turdus lumbricum petit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 22: in transennâ demissum Victoriae simulacrum, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 180, 21, and ap. Macr. S. 2, 9 (Hist. 2, 23, 3); so Amm. 20, 11, 22; 25, 6, 14; cf.: transenna βρόχος ἐν ἀφετηρίαις τεταμένος, Gloss. Philox.—**B.** *A netting, lattice-work* (cf.: cancelli, fenestra): quasi per transennam praetereuntes strictim aspeximus, *as if through a lattice, while passing*, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 162.—**II.** Trop., *a snare, trap* (Plautinian): hunc ego hominem hodie in transennam doctis

ducam dolis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 11; cf. id. Rud. 4, 7, 10 sq.

trans-ĕo, īvi or ii, ĭtum, īre (*perf.* -ivit, Sen. Ben. 1, 13, 3; *fut.* -iet, Tib. 1, 4, 27; Sen. Q. N. 3, 10, 4; Lact. 4, 18, 3), *v. n.* and *a.*, *to go over* or *across, to cross over, pass over, pass by, pass* (syn. transgredior). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (*α*) *Neutr.:* ego ad vos eum jussero transire, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 51: per hortum ad amicam, id. Stich. 3, 1, 36: ad uxorem, id. Caecin. 3, 4, 24; Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 7: ad te, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 1: ad forum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7 (8), 28: ne Germani e suis finibus in Helvetiorum fines transirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: in agrum Noricum, id. ib. 1, 5: in Britanniam, id. ib. 4, 30: per eorum corpora transire conantes repulerunt, id. ib. 2, 10: per media castra, Sall. J. 107, 5: per illud (iter, i. e. vocis) Murmure blanditiae minimo transire solebant, Ov. M. 4, 70: obsides ut inter sese dent, perficit; Helvetii, ut sine maleficio et injuriâ transeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9; Liv. 10, 46, 3: Mosa in Rhenum transit, Caes. B. G. 4, 10: caseum per cribrum facito transeat in mortarium, Cato, R. R. 76, 3: odor foliorum transit in vestes, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 15: ficus ad nos ex aliis transire gentibus, id. 15, 18, 19, § 69.—(*β*) *Act.:* campos pedibus transire videmur, Lucr. 4, 459: Taurum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 5: Taurus transiri non potest, id. Att. 5, 21, 14: Apenninum, id. Fam. 11, 10, 4; Liv. 5, 33, 2; 5, 33, 4 sq.; 21, 38, 6; 26, 12, 14; 21, 58, 3: paulatim Germanos consuescere Rhenum transire, Caes. B. G. 1, 33: flumen, id. ib. 1, 12; 1, 13: Euphratem, Cic. Fin. 3, 22, 75: maria, id. Or. 42, 146; id. Pis. 24, 57; Hor. A. P. 345: paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: forum, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 59: equum cursu, *to pass by*, Verg. A. 11, 719: omnes mensas transiit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 4: quem (serpentem) rota transiit, *ran over*, Verg. A. 5, 274: anulis medios articulos (digitorum) non transeuntibus, Quint. 11, 3, 142: Domitii filius transiit Formias, *passed through Formiæ*, Cic. Att. 9, 3, 1.—In *pass.:* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, *is crossed by a ford, is fordable*, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; cf.: flumen uno omnino loco pedibus transiri potest, id. ib. 5, 18; 2, 10; 7, 55; Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; Liv. 21, 43, 4; Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 89: totus transibitur orbis, Manil. 4, 398.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go over* to a party or side (cf. transfugio): ne deserat me atque ad hostes transeat, Plaut. Ps. 4, 3, 10: ad adversarios transeas? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 40: ad Pompeium transierunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 60: transit cohors ad eum, id. ib. 1, 60: a Patribus ad plebem, Liv. 4, 16, 3: cum iis pugnare ad quos transierant, Nep. Dat. 6, 6: ad Q. Sextii philosophi sectam, Suet. Gram. 18.—*Absol.:* nec manere nec transire aperte ausus, Liv. 1, 27, 5: ut nulla ante Britanniae nova pars illacessita transierit, Tac. Agr. 20.—**2.** *To go* or *pass over* into any thing by transformation, *to be changed* or *transformed* into a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): ille in humum saxumque undamque trabemque fallaciter transit, Ov. M. 11, 643: in plures figuras, id. ib. 8, 730: humana in corpora, id. ib. 15, 167: in aestatem post ver, id. ib. 15, 206: aqua mulsa longâ vetustate transit in vinum, Plin. 22, 24, 52, § 112; 9, 41, 65, § 139; 25, 9, 57, § 103; 37, 6, 23, § 87.—**3.** Of food, *to pass through, pass off:* cibi qui difficillime transeant sumpti, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 3; so, cibi, Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 202: vinum tenue per urinam, id. 23, 1, 22, § 39.—**4.** *To pierce, transfix* (very rare): ilia cornipedis surrectâ cuspide transit, Sil. 10, 253.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. **1.** *Neutr.* (very rare): quod quaedam animalis intellegentia per omnia ea permanet et transeat, *runs through, pervades*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 119: utinam ista saevitia inter peregrina exempla mansisset, nec in Romanos mores transisset, Sen. Ira, 3, 18, 1.—*Impers. pass.:* cujus (ordinis) similitudine perspectâ in formarum specie ac dignitate transitum est et ad honestatem dictorum atque factorum, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47.—More freq., **2.** *Act.:* ii sine dubio finem et modum transeunt, *go beyond, overstep, transgress*, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so, modum, id. Tusc. 4, 17, 40: finem aequitatis et legis in judicando, id. Verr. 2, 3, 95, § 220: fines verecundiae, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3: aliquid silentio, *to pass over, pass by*, id. Att. 2, 19, 3; Quint. 2, 3, 1; 5, 12, 23; nil transit amantes, i. e. *escapes*, Stat. Th. 2, 335; so, ita compositi sumus ut nos cottidiana, etiamsi admiratione digna sunt, transeant, Sen. Q. N. 7, 1, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To go* or *pass over* to another opinion: in sententiam alicujus, Liv. 34, 34, 1: senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: transierunt illuc, ut ratio esset ejus habenda, qui neque exercitum neque provincias traderet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 2.—**2.** *To pass over, be changed* into any thing: quomodo quire et ruere vel in praeterita patiendi modo, vel in participia transibunt? Quint. 1, 6, 26: in eam (vocalem sequentem) transire possit (M), id. 9, 4, 40; 1, 4, 29: frequens imitatio transit in mores, id. 1, 11, 3: jactantur cuncta et in contrarium transeunt jubente fortunâ, Sen. Ep. 99, 9: in vinum transire, Plin. 22, 24, 52, § 112; Sen. Ep. 114, 24; 84, 6; 85, 15.—**3.** *To overpass, surpass, excel:* qui hoc agit, ut prior sit, forsitan, etiamsi non transierit, aequabit, Quint. 10, 2, 10: verum ut transeundi spes non sit, magna tamen est dignitas subsequendi, id. 12, 11, 28: Pompeium transire paras, Luc. 2, 565: monumenta transibit nostra juventus, id. 4, 499.—**4.** In speaking. **a.** *To pass over* to another subject: ad partitionem transeamus, Cic. Inv. 1, 21, 30: ad alias (quaestiones), Quint. 7, 1, 18: hinc ad rationem sermonis conjuncti, id. 8, 3, 40: protinus ad dispositionem, id. 6, 5, 1: ad responsum partis alterius, id. 7, 1, 6: ad rhetoris officia (proximus liber), id. 1, 12, 19: consumptis precibus violentam transit in iram, Ov. M. 8, 106: inde in syllabas cura transibit, Quint. 1, 4, 17.—*Impers. pass.:* seminarii curam ante convenit dici, quam transeatur ad alia genera, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 68: transeatur ad alteram contionem, Liv. 45, 37, 11.—**b.** *To go quickly* or *briefly through* a subject (syn. transcurro): sed in animo est leviter transire ac tantummodo perstringere unamquamque rem, *to touch lightly upon*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: sperare et ea quae premant et ea quae impendeant me facile transiturum, id. Fam. 9, 1, 2: eos (libros) omnes duabus proximis noctibus cursim transeo, Gell. 9, 4, 5: brevi auditu quamvis magna transibat, Tac. H. 2, 59.—**c.** *To pass over, pass by, leave untouched* (so freq. first in post-Aug. prose; syn. praetermitto): malueram, quod erat susceptum ab illis, silentio transiri, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: ex quo tu quae digna sunt, selige, multa transi, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 4: ut alii transeunt quaedam imputantque quod transeant: sic ego nihil praetereo, etc., Plin. Ep. 8, 21, 4: Neronem enim transeo, id. ib. 5, 3, 6; so, Protagoran transeo, Quint. 3, 4, 10; cf. id. 10, 1, 57; 12, 1, 22; 12, 10, 22: sed hoc transeo, id. 12, 2, 4: ut ne id quidem transeam, id. 11, 3, 131: transeamus id quoque, quod, etc., id. 1, 10, 17: ut transeam, quemadmodum vulgo imperiti loquantur, id. 1, 6, 45: lacrimas alicujus, Stat. S. 5 praef.—In *pass.:* nec a nobis neglegenter locus iste transibitur, Quint. 2, 4, 17: illa quoque minora non sunt transeunda, id. 10, 3, 31; 10, 2, 3: levia haec et transeunda, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 5: transita signa, Manil. 2, 486.—**5.** Of time, *to pass by, elapse.* **a.** *Neutr.:* cum legis dies transierit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 6: dies hibernorum complures, Caes. B. G. 3, 2: multi jam menses, id. B. C. 3, 25: quinquennium, Dig. 7, 1, 37: tran et aetas; Quam cito! Tib. 1, 4, 27: menses transeunt, Phaedr. 5, 7, 11.—**b.** *Act., to pass, spend:* ne vitam silentio transeant, *pass through, spend*, Sall. C. 1, 1; so, vitam, id. ib. 2, 8 Kritz *N. cr.:* ipsum tribunatûs annum quiete et otio, Tac. Agr. 6 *fin.:* hiemem (securi), Sen. Ep. 90, 15: spatium juventae, *to pass beyond*, Ov. M. 15, 226.—**6.** *To pass away, cease:* precarium seni imperium et brevi transiturum, Tac. H. 1, 52 *fin.:* fortuna imperii transit, id. ib. 3, 49: mutatam auctoritatem (unguenti) et saepius transisse gloriam, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 4: quidquid irarum fuit, transierit, Sen. Thyest. 398: caelum et terra, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18; id. 2 Pet. 3, 10; id. 1 Joan. 2, 17.—Hence, **transĕunter,** *adv.* (acc. to transeo, II. B. 4. b.), *in passing, cursorily* (late Lat.): commemorata quaestio, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 23: discussâ indiciorum fide, Amm. 28, 1, 14.

transĕro or **trans-sĕro,** no *perf.*, sertum, 3, *v. a.* * **I.** *To pass* or *thrust through:* per aliquid ramulum transerere, Cato, R. R. 133, 3.—**II.** *To transfer by grafting, to ingraft:* vidi ego transertos alieno in robore ramos Altius ire suis, Stat. S. 2, 1, 101.

transertus, a, um, *Part.* of transero.

transĕunter, *adv.*, v. transeo *fin.*

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum (also written trālātum), ferre, *v. a.*, *to bear across; to carry* or *bring over; to convey over, transport, transfer* (syn.: traduco, traicio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cadum modo hinc a me huc cum vino transferam, Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7: hoc (simulacrum Dianae) translatum Carthaginem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 72: mustela catulos suos cottidie transfert mutatque sedem, Plin. 29, 4, 16, § 59: Caesar paulo ultra eum locum castra transtulit, Caes. B. C. 3, 66: castra trans Peneum, Liv. 42, 60, 3: castra Baetim, Auct. B. Alex. 60, 5: signa ex statione, Caes. B. C. 1, 60: signa, id. ib. 1, 74: ad se ornamenta ex his (hortis), Cic. Phil. 3, 12, 30: copias in Boeotiam, Just. 2, 14, 3.—Of personal objects: illinc huc transferetur virgo, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 13: Naevius trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12; cf.: ex hoc hominum numero in impiorum partem atque in parricidarum coetum ac numerum transferetis? id. Sull. 28, 77: o Venus . . . vocantis Ture te multo Glycerae decoram Transfer in aedem, *transport thyself*, Hor. C. 1, 30, 4.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Botanical t. t., of plants, *to transplant; to transfer by grafting* (syn. transero): semina, quae transferuntur e terrâ in terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 40, 4; Col. Arb. 1, 5; 20, 2: videndum quâ ex arbore in quam transferatur, Varr. R. R. 1, 40, 5; 1, 41, 1: omnia translata meliora grandioraque fiunt, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183.—**2.** *To transfer by writing* from one book into another; *to copy, transcribe* (syn. transcribo): litterae . . . de tabulis in libros transferuntur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; so, rationes in tabulas, id. Rosc. Com. 3, 8: de tuo edicto in meum totidem verbis, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: versus translati, Suet. Ner. 52.—**3.** *To carry along, carry in public, bear in triumph* (rare): triduum triumphavit. Die primo arma tela signaque aerea et marmorea transtulit, Liv. 34, 52, 4: in eo triumpho XLIX. coronae aureae translatae sunt, id. 37, 58, 4: tantundem auri atque argenti in eo triumpho translatum, id. 39, 42, 4: transtulit in triumpho multa militaria signa spoliaque alia, id. 45, 43, 4: cum in triumpho Caesaris eborea oppida essent translata, Quint. 6, 3, 61.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to convey, direct, transport, transfer:* in Celtiberiam bellum transferre, Caes. B. C. 1, 61: cum videat omne ad se bellum translatum, id. B. G. 7, 8; Liv. 3, 68, 13: concilium Lutetiam, Caes. B. G. 6, 3: disciplina in Britannia reperta atque inde in Galliam translata esse existimatur, id. ib. 6, 13: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, *turn, direct*, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: translatos alio maerebis amores, Hor. Epod. 15, 23: amorem huc, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 94: amorem In mares, Ov. M. 10, 84: similitudinem ab oculis ad animum, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 14: animum ad accusandum, id. Mur. 22, 46: quod ab Ennio positum in unâ re transferri in multas potest, id. Off. 1, 16, 51: definitionem in aliam rem, id. Ac. 2, 14, 43: hoc idem transfero in magistratus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 51, § 126: nihil est enim, quod de suo genere in aliud genus transferri possit, id. Ac. 2, 16, 50: culpam in alios, id. Font. 4, 8; id. Att. 15, 28: transferendi in nos criminis causa, id. Sest. 38, 82: suscepere duo manipulares imperium populi Romani transferendum et transtulerunt, Tac. H. 1, 25: invidiam criminis, i. e. *to avert from one's self*, id. A. 2, 66: ut quisque obvius, quamvis leviter audita in alios transferunt, id. ib. 2, 82: in jus Latii nationes Alpium, id. ib. 15, 32: ad se Lacedaemonii arma, Just. 5, 1, 8; 38, 1, 8.—With *se, to turn one's attention, devote one's self:* se ad artes componendas, Cic. Brut. 12, 48: se ad album et rubricas, Quint. 12, 3, 11: se ad genus dicendi, Tac. Or. 19.—In eccl. Lat., *to remove from the world without death:* translatus in paradisum, Vulg. Ecclus. 44, 16; id. Heb. 11, 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To put off, postpone, defer*, in respect of time (syn.: differo, prolato): causa haec integra in proximum annum transferetur, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 9, 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in proximum annum transtulit, i. e. *postponed his suit*, Cic. Mil. 9, 24.—**2.** Of speaking or writing. **a.** *To*

translate into another language (cf.: verto, reddo, interpretor, exprimo): istum ego locum totidem verbis a Dicaearcho transtuli, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; cf.: si ad eorum cognitionem divina illa ingenia transferrem ... locos quidem quosdam transferam, et maxime ab iis quos modo nominavi, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7: analogia, quam proxime ex Graeco transferentes in Latinum proportionem vocaverunt, Quint. 1, 6, 3: qui haec ex Graeco transtulerunt, id. 2, 15, 21: volumina in linguam Latinam, Plin. 18, 3, 5, § 22: quod Cicero his verbis transfert, etc., Quint. 5, 11, 27: κατ' ἀντίληψιν Latine ad verbum translatum non invenio, id. 7, 4, 4; 7, 4, 7: simul quae legentem fefellissent, transferentem fugere non possunt, Plin. Ep. 7, 9, 2.—**b.** *To transfer* to a secondary or figurative signification, *to use figuratively* or *tropically:* utemur verbis aut iis, quae propria sunt ... aut iis, quae transferuntur et quasi alieno in loco collocantur, Cic. de Or. 3, 37, 149; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 5 sq.; 9, 1, 4: cum verbum aliquod altius transfertur, Cic. Or. 25, 82: translata verba atque immutata. Translata dico, ut saepe jam, quae per similitudinem ab aliā re aut suavitatis aut inopiae causā transferuntur, id. ib. 27, 92: intexunt fabulas, verba apertius transferunt, id. ib. 19, 65.—**c.** Rhet. t. t.: translatum exordium est, quod aliud conficit, quam causae genus postulat, Cic. Inv. 1, 18, 26; cf. Quint. 4, 2, 71.—**3.** *To apply, make use of* (for a new purpose, etc.): hoc animi vitium ad utilitatem non transferemus, Quint. 6, 2, 30: cf.: inde stellionum nomine in male translato, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 89 Jan. (al. in maledictum; cf. 2. b. supra).—**4.** *To change, transform:* omnia In species translata novas, Ov. M. 15, 420: civitas verterat se transtuleratque, Tac. H. 4, 11; cf.: cum ebur et robur in o litteram secundae syllabae transferunt, Quint. 1, 6, 22.

trans-fīgo, xi, xum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To thrust* or *pierce through, to transpierce, transfix* a thing or a person (class.; syn. traicio): sagittā Cupido cor meum transfixit, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 25: evelli jussit eam, quā erat transfixus, hastam, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: transfixi pilis, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: Q. Fabium gladio per pectus transfigit, Liv. 2, 46, 4: stricto gladio simul verbis increpans transfigit puellam, id. 1, 26, 3: contrario ictu per parmam transfixus, id. 2, 6, 9: latus, id. 5, 36, 7: corpus, id. 21, 8, 11: transfigitur scutum Pulfioni, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: scuta uno ictu pilorum, id. ib. 1, 25: unguibus anguem, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 47, 106: transfixo pectore, Verg. A. 1, 44.—In a Greek construction: qui hastis corpus transfigi solent, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 11: so, sonipes transfixus pectora ferro, Luc. 7, 528.—**II.** *To thrust* something *through* a thing (poet. and very rare): latos huic hasta per armos Acta tremit duplicatque virum transfixa dolore, Verg. A. 11, 645: ora ducis transfixo deformia pilo, Luc. 9, 138.

transfĭgūrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [transfiguro], *transformable, transfigurable* (eccl. Lat.): angeli in carnem humanam, Tert. Carn. Chr. 6 *med.*

transfĭgūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a change of shape, transformation, transfiguration* (post-Aug.), Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 188: transfiguratio interemptio est pristini, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

* **transfĭgūrātor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a transformer, transfigurer:* sui, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 2 (from 2 Cor. 11, 13, where the Vulg. has transfigurantes se).

trans-fĭgūro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to change in shape, to transform, transfigure, metamorphose* (post-Aug.; cf.: verto, muto). **I.** Lit.: puerum in muliebrem naturam, Suet. Ner. 28: in simiae speciem transfiguratus, id. ib. 46: in lupum, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 81: in scorpiones, id. 9, 31, 51, § 99: in pumicem (al. mutantur), id. 13, 25, 50, § 139: et qui corpora prima transfigurat, i. e. *Ovid in the Metamorphoses*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 78: amygdalae ex dulcibus transfigurantur in amaras, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 237: aede Castoris et Pollucis in vestibulum transfigurata, Suet. Calig. 22; Vulg. Matt. 17, 2; id. Marc. 9, 1.—With *se:* Satanas transfigurat se in angelum lucis, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 14.—**II.** Trop., *to change, transform:* judicum animos in eum quem volumus habitum formare et velut transfigurare, Quint. 6, 2, 1: intellego, non emendari me tantum, sed transfigurari, Sen. Ep. 6, 1.—**B.** Esp. **1.** With *se, to assume to be, pretend to be:* transfigurantes se in apostolos, Vulg. 2 Cor. 11, 13.—**2.** *To express under a figure of speech:* haec transfiguravi in me et Apollo propter vos, Vulg. 1 Cor. 4, 6.

transfixus, a, um, *Part.* of transfigo.

trans-flŭo, xi, 3, *v. n.*, *to flow* or *run through* (post-Aug. and very rare). **I.** Lit.: sanguis, *runs out*, Plin. 11, 38, 91, § 224: vina, *soaks through*, id. 16, 35, 63, § 155.—* **II.** Trop., of time, *to pass away, elapse:* dies, Claud. Ep. 4, 5.

transflŭvĭālis, e, *adj.*, *born* or *coming from beyond the river* (transl. of Heb. עִבְרִי; eccl. Lat.), S. S. Gen. 14, 13, Vers. Antiq. ap. Aug. Locut. in Heptat. 1 ad l. l.

trans-fŏdio, fōdi, fossum, 3, *v. a.*, *to thrust* or *run through, to stab through, transfix, transpierce* (class., but not in Cic.): Galli in scrobes delapsi transfodiebantur, * Caes. B. G. 7, 82: deinde fugienti latus transfodisse, Liv. 39, 42, 12: transfosso oculo, Tac. A. 3, 20 *fin.:* cochlea acu transfossa, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 31.—In a Greek construction: pectora duro Transfossi ligno, Verg. A. 9, 544.

transfŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transforo], *a boring through*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 3.

transformātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transformo], *a change of shape, transformation* (eccl. Lat.): optabilis, Aug. Trin. 15, 8 *fin.*

transformis, e, *adj.* [id.], *changed in shape, transformed* (poet.): (Proteus) transformis, Ov. F. 1, 373: corpora, id. M. 8, 871.

trans-formo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to change in shape, transform* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. verto). **I.** Lit.: (Proteus) Omnia transformat sese in miracula rerum, Verg. G. 4, 441: in vultus sese aniles (Alecto), id. A. 7, 416: membra in juvencos, Ov. M. 10, 237: cuncta In segetem, id. ib. 13, 654: gemmas novem in ignes (i. e. stellas), id. F. 3, 515: (Scylla) in scopulum Transformata, id. M. 14, 74; Vulg. 2 Cor. 3, 18.—**II.** Trop.: hunc (animum) transformari quodammodo ad naturam eorum, de quibus loquimur, necesse est, Quint. 1, 2, 30.

trans-fŏro, āre, *v. a.*, *to pierce through:* gladius idem et stringit et transforat, Sen. Ben. 2, 6, 1: baculus frangitur et transforat manum incubentis, Hier. in Matt. 1, 10, 9 sq.

transfossus, a, um, *Part.* of transfodio.

* **trans-frĕtānus**, a, um, *adj.* [fretum], *that is beyond the sea, transmarine*, Tert. Apol. 25.

* **transfrĕtātĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [transfreto], *a passing over a strait* or *narrow sea*, Gell. 10, 26, 5.

trans-frĕto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [fretum], *to cross a strait, pass over the sea* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.:* quam primum transfretaturi (Brundisium), Suet. Caes. 34; cf. Gell. 10, 26, 1; Amm. 22, 6, 4; Vulg. Luc. 8, 22.—(β) *Act.:* transfretabantur in dies noctesque navibus ratibusque, *were ferried over, put across*, Amm. 31, 4, 5.—* **II.** Trop.: vitae conversationem sine gubernaculo rationis transfretantes, i. e. *passing through*, Tert. Poen. 1.

transfŭga, ae, *comm.* [transfugio], *one who runs over to the enemy, a deserter* (cf. perfuga). **I.** Lit.: transfuga non is solum accipiendus est, qui aut ad hostes aut in bello transfugit, sed et qui per indutiarum tempus ad eos, cum quibus nulla amicitia est, fide susceptā transfugit, Dig. 49, 15, 19, § 8: non omnia illum transfugam ausum esse senatui dicere, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100: Scipio transfugas ac fugitivos bestiis objecit, Liv. Epit. 51 *fin.:* proditores et transfugas arboribus suspendunt, Tac. G. 12: barbari, Suet. Calig. 47: simulati, Flor. 2, 6, 16: 3, 11, 10.—**II.** Transf., in gen.: transfuga divitum Partes linquere gestio, Hor. C. 3, 16, 23: paucissimi Quiritium medicinam attigere, et ipsi statim ad Graecos transfugae, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 17: secuti sunt quasi transfugam, quem ducem sequebantur, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 25: mundi, i. e. *from the Roman empire*, Luc. 8, 335: ne fias istā transfuga sorte vide, Mart. 14, 131, 2; Claud. in Eutr. 1, 15: metalli, Dig. 49, 15, 12 *fin.*

trans-fŭgio, fūgi, 3, *v. a.*, *to flee over to the other side, go over to the enemy, desert* (very rare; syn. transeo). **I.** Lit.: multi proximā nocte funibus per murum demissi ad Romanos transfugerunt, Liv. 34, 25, 12: cf. Suet. Ner. 3; Nep. Dat. 6, 3; id. Ages. 6, 2; Auct. B. Hisp. 7, 4; 11, 3; Tac. A. 3, 13; 4, 16.—In a comical transf.: *Ep.* Ubi arma sunt Stratippocli? *Th.* Pol illa ad hostes transfugerunt, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 28.—**II.** Trop.: non ab afflictā amicitiā transfugere atque ad florentem aliam devolare, Cic. Quint. 30, 93: illius oculi atque aures atque opinio Transfugere ad nos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 107.

transfŭgĭum, ii, *n.* [transfugio]. **I.** Lit., *a going over to the enemy, desertion* (very rare): ut transfugia impeditiora essent, Liv. 22, 43, 5: crebra, ut in civili bello, Tac. H. 2, 34; 4, 70; id. A. 2, 46.—**II.** Transf.: sacrarii, *a migrating to Rome*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 503: ad Christum de circumcisione, *conversion*, Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

* **trans-fulgĕo**, ēre, *v. n.*, *to shine* or *glitter through:* aureae guttae, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 100 (al. fulget).

trans-fūmo, āre, *v. n.*, *to smoke through, to breathe out like smoke* (poet. and very rare): equi per obseratas tabulas, Sid. Carm. 23, 331: anhelitus compressae irae, Stat. Th. 6, 399.

trans-functōrius, a, um, *adj.* [fungor], *carelessly* or *superficially performed, slight, careless, negligent, perfunctory* (eccl. Lat.): praecepta, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27: expugnatio, id. adv. Val. 6.

trans-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3, *v. a.*, *to pour out* from one vessel into another, *to pour off, decant, transfuse.* **I.** Lit.: aquam in alia vasa, Col. 12, 12, 1: harenam liquatam in alias fornaces, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194; 33, 6, 34, § 103.—Poet.: aliquem mortuum in urnam, i. e. *to deposit the ashes*, Luc. 8, 769.—Mid.: sanguis in eas venas transfunditur, *pours* or *discharges itself*, Cels. praef. *med.*—**II.** Trop.: omnes suas laudes ad aliquem, *to transfer*, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 4: omnem amorem in hanc, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: eorum mores in Macedonas, Curt. 8, 8, 13: divinum spiritum in effigies mutas, Tac. A. 4, 52: errantes animas, Petr. 79.

transfūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transfundo], *a pouring out, decanting, transfusion.* **I.** Lit.: aquae, Plin. 34, 18, 52, § 172: sanguinis, *a discharge*, Cels. praef. *med.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A transmigration* of a people: quam valde eam (gentem) putamus tot transfusionibus coacuisse? Cic. Scaur. 22, 43.—**B.** *A transformation:* novatio est prioris debiti in aliam obligationem transfusio atque translatio, Dig. 46, 2, 1.

transfūsus, a, um, *Part.* of transfundo.

trans-glūtĭo, īre, *v. a.*, *to swallow down, gulp down* (late Lat.): sanguinem suum, Veg. Vet. 3, 78: sucum, Marc. Emp. 19 *med.:* catapotia, id. ib.

trans-grĕdior, gressus, 3, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [gradior], *to step across, step over, climb over, go* or *pass over, cross* (class.; syn.: transeo, transcendo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) *Act.:* pomoerium, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 33: Taurum, id. Fam. 3, 8, 5; 11, 20, 2; id. Att. 5, 21, 7; Liv. 39, 54, 5; 21, 24, 1; 23, 33, 2: 10, 27, 1; Vell. 2, 63; Tac. H. 1, 89; 3, 56; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 20, 2: flumen, Caes. B. G. 2, 19: Padum, Liv. 33, 22, 4: Rhenum, Vell. 2, 120, 2: amnem Araxem ponte, Tac. A. 13, 39 *fin.:* paludem, Hirt. B. G. 8, 10: munitionem, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: exanimatus concidit; hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, etc., id. ib. 7, 25: colonias, *to pass through*, Tac. A. 3, 2.—*Absol.:* transgressos (sc. flumen) omnes recipit mons, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 3 (id. H. 1, 66 Dietsch).—(β) *Neutr.:* Galli Transalpini in Italiam transgressi, Liv. 39, 45, 6: in Corsicam, *to cross over, sail over*, id. 42, 1, 3: in Macedoniam, Suet. Caes. 35: gens Rheno transgressa, Tac. A. 12, 27.—*Absol.:* hunc Britanniae statum mediā jam aestate transgressus Agricola invenit, Tac. Agr. 18: sol transgressus in Virginem, Plin. 18, 18, 47, § 167: 2, 83, 85, § 199: Pompeius transgressus ad solis occasum, id. 7, 26, 27, § 96: transgressus ad deos Augustus, Vell. 2, 75, 3.—**B.** In partic., *to go over* to another party (Tacitean): transgredior ad vos, seu me ducem seu militem mavultis, Tac. H. 4, 66: in partes Vespasiani, id. ib. 4, 39: in partes alicujus, id. Agr. 7.—**II.** Trop. (post-

Aug.). (α) *Act.:* Caesar dictator signis collatis quinquagies dimicavit, solus M. Marcellum transgressus, qui undequadragies dimicaverat, *going beyond, surpassing*, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92: mensuram, *to go beyond, exceed*, id. 7, 49, 50, § 160: juvenis necdum duodevicesimum transgressus annum, Vell. 2, 7, 2; Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: alicujus viri mentionem, *to pass over, omit*, Vell. 2, 108, 2: constantis amicitiae exemplum sine ullâ ejus mentione, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2: utinam hercule possem quae deinde dicenda sunt, transgredi, App. Mag. 74, p. 321, 16.—Esp., in eccl. Lat.: mandatum Dei, *to transgress*, Vulg. Matt. 15, 3.—(β) *Neutr.*, *to pass over, proceed:* paulatim ab indecoris ad infesta transgrediebatur, Tac. A. 3, 66: possumus et ad illos brevi deverticulo transgredi, quos, etc., Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; so id. 4, 2 *init.*

☞ **transgressus,** a, um, in a *pass.* sense: transgresso Apennino, Liv. 10, 27, 1 (Madv. Apenninum).

transgressĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [transgredior], *that can be transgressed*, Primas in Apoc. 3, 10.

transgressĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a going across, going over, passing over, passage* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: Gallorum, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: tua in Germaniam, Mamert. Pan. ap. Maxim. 7, 2; *over the sea*, Gell. 10, 26, 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In rhet., i. q. the Gr. ὑπέρβατον, *transposition:* transgressio est, quae verborum perturbat ordinem, Auct. Her. 4, 32, 44: transgressio concinna verborum, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 207; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 34; 9, 4, 28; 8, 6, 66.—* **B.** *A transition* in speaking, Quint. 4, 1, 78.—**C.** *A transgression* of the law, Aug. Quaest. in Exod. n. 108; Ambros. in Luc. 7, § 164.

transgressīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]; in the later gramm., *that goes* or *passes over into another class, transgressive* (late Lat.): verba (e. g. audeo, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavisus sum, etc.), Diom. p. 336 P.

transgressor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an infringer, transgressor* of the law (late Lat.), Arn. 7, 215; Tert. Res. Carn. 39; Alcim. 2, 120.

1. transgressus, a, um, *Part.* of transgredior.

2. transgressus, ūs, *m.* [transgredior], *a passing over, passage* (very rare); mostly *abl. sing.:* auspicium prosperi transgressus, Tac. A. 6, 43 (37): vitare proelium in transgressu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2 (id. H. 1, 65 Dietsch): in transgressu amnis, Tac. A. 11, 10: Euphratis, id. ib. 15, 7.

trans-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3, *v. a.* [ago]. **I.** Lit. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *To drive through*, i. e. *to thrust* or *stick* a weapon *through* (syn. traicio): per pectora transigit ensem, Sil. 13, 376: ferrum per ambos pedes, Sen. Oedip. 857.—**B.** Transf., *to stab, pierce* one *through* with a weapon, *to transfix, transpierce:* gladio pectus transigit, Phaedr. 3, 10, 27: se ipsum gladio, Tac. A. 14, 37: juvenem (cuspis), Sil. 5, 473: viscera (ensis), Luc. 4, 545: tempora (jaculum), id. 9, 824: semet ictu gladii, Aur. Vict. Caes. 5, 16: aliquem ictu, id. ib. 39, 13.—**II.** *To carry through, to bring to an end, to finish, settle, complete, conclude, perform, accomplish, despatch, transact* any business (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: absolvo, perficio). **A.** In gen.: negotium, Cic. Fam. 13, 14, 2; so id. Phil. 2, 9, 21; cf.: illud, quod faciendum primum fuit, factum atque transactum est, id. Cat. 3, 6, 15; id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: rebus transactis, id. Tusc. 4, 25, 55: transactâ re, convertam me domum, Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 22: quod plerumque non futura sed transacta perpendimus, Curt. 8, 2, 1: transactis jam meis partibus, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15: intus transigetur, si quid est, quod restet, Ter. And. 5, 6, 17: aliquid per aliquem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: pleraque per se, Liv. 34, 18, 3: aliquid cum aliquo, Sall. J. 29, 5: prius de praetoribus transacta res, quae transigi sorte poterat, Liv. 38, 25, 4: bellorum egregios fines, quotiens ignoscendo transigatur, i. e. *by amnesty*, Tac. A. 12, 19: transigitur rixa caede, id. G. 22: bella, id. H. 2, 38: fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 151; so, fabulam, id. Cas. prol. 84: comoediam, id. Truc. prol. 11: si transactum est, *if all is over*, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 3; cf.: transactum de partibus actus, Flor 4, 7, 13.—**B.** In partic., in business lang., *to settle* a difference or controversy, *to come to a settlement, agreement*, or *understanding* (syn.: decerno, statuo): postremo inter se transigant ipsi, ut lubet, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 61: cum reo, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32, § 79: cum aliquo, id. Rosc. Am. 39, 114: cum aliquo HS ducentis millibus, id. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 140: cum privatis non poterat transigi minore pecuniâ, id. Att. 4, 16, 14: rem cum Oppianico transigit, pecuniam ab eo accipit, id. Clu. 13, 39: ut secum aliquid, quâlubet condicione transigeret, id. Quint. 31, 97.—*Absol.:* cum debitore, Dig. 2, 15, 17.—**2.** Transf., in gen.: transigere cum aliquâ re, *to make an end of, put an end to, be done with* a thing (mostly post-Aug.): optimum visum est committere rem fortunae et transigere cum Publilio certamen, Liv. 9, 12, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: transigite cum expeditionibus, Tac. Agr. 34: tenebris imis abscondita jam cum luce transegerat, App. M. 8, p. 204.—*Impers. pass.:* cum spe votoque uxoris semel transigitur, Tac. G. 19; Quint. 7, 1, 44.—**3.** *To dispose of, sell:* ubi facultas est transigendi, Pall. 3, 26, 2: quod teneriores matres generant transigendum est, id. 12, 13, 8.—**C.** Of time, *to bring to an end, to lead, pass, spend* (perh. only post-Aug.; syn. ago): tempus per ostentationem aut officiorum ambitum, Tac. Agr. 18 *fin.:* adulescentiam per haec fere, Suet. Tib. 7: maximam aetatis partem per haec ac talia, id. Claud. 10: transacto tribuniciae potestatis tempore, id. Tib. 11: vixdum mense transacto, id. Vit. 8: placidas sine suspirio noctes, Sen. Ep. 90, 41: noctem, Suet. Calig. 59: non multum venatibus, plus per otium transigunt, Tac. G. 15: sponsalia filiae natalemque geniti nepotis silentio, Suet. Claud. 12: pios et insontes amoeno in loco dicimus perpetuitatem transacturos, Tert. ad Nat. 2, 19 *med.:* diem sermonibus, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 4.—Hence, **transactus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *completed, settled:* exceptio transacti negotii, Dig. 2, 15, 17.—*Subst.:* **transactum,** i, *n.* (sc. negotium), *a completed business, settlement*, Dig. 2, 15, 2.

transĭlĭo or **trans-sĭlĭo,** īvi or ŭi (the former in Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38; Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9; the latter in Ov. F. 4, 727; Liv. 1, 7, 2; Auct. B. Hisp. 19, 3; Flor. 3, 3, 12 al.; transilii, Sen. Ep. 39, 5), 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [salio], *to leap, jump*, or *spring across, to leap over, spring over*, etc. (class.). **I.** Lit. (α) *Neutr.:* illac per hortum transilivit ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 38: de muro ad nos, Auct. B. Hisp. 19, 3: transilire ex humilioribus in altiorem navem, Liv. 30, 25, 6: in hostium naves, Auct. B. Alex. 46, 4: per Thraciam, Macedoniam et Graeciam, i. e. *to hasten through*, Flor. 3, 5, 25: hinc in Aegyptum subito, id. 4, 2, 6.—(β) *Act.:* fama est, ludibrio fratris Remum novos transiluisse muros, Liv. 1, 7, 2: positas flammas, Ov. F. 4, 727: retia, Plin. 9, 8, 9, § 31: amnem, Flor. 3, 3, 12: vada, Hor. C. 1, 3, 24: quaternos senosque equos, i. e. *to leap from one to the other*, Flor. 3, 3, 10.—**B.** In partic., *to go quickly over to, hasten to join* a party: eadem aetas Neronis principatu ad Thessalum transilivit, Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 9.—**II.** Trop. (α) *Neutr.*, *to hasten, make haste, pass rapidly* (very rare): ad ornamenta ea (i. e. aureos anulos) etiam servitute liberati transiliunt, Plin. 33, 2, 8, § 33: onyx in gemmam transilit ex lapide Caramaniae, *the name Onyx passed over, was transferred*, id. 37, 6, 24, § 90 dub. (v. Jan. ad loc.).—(β) *Act.* (class.): transilire ante pedes posita et alia longe repetita sumere, *to skip over, neglect*, Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 160: ne rem unam pulcherrimam transiliat oratio, *to pass by, omit*, id. Phil. 2, 33, 84: quid est in principatu tuo quod cujusquam praedicatio vel transilire vel praetervehi debeat? Plin. Pan. 56, 2: non transilivi principis nostri consulatum, id. ib. 56, 66: proxima pars vitae transilienda meae, Ov. P. 1, 2, 146: ne quis modici transiliat munera Liberi, i. e. *enjoy to excess*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 7.

* **transĭlis,** e, *adj.* [transilio], *that leaps* or *goes across:* palmes, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 211.

transĭlītio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a leaping over* (late Lat.), Aug. in Psa. 38, 2.

transĭlītor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who leaps over* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 38, p. 131.

* **transĭtans,** antis, *Part.* [transito, *freq.* of transeo], *going* or *passing through:* is (L. Tullius legatus) Juliâ lege transitans, *passing through the province*, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 5.

transĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transeo], *a going across* or *over, a passing over, passage.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (solis) in aliud signum, Vitr. 9, 4 *med.:* sic dicebas, eam esse ejus (speciei dei) visionem, ut similitudine et transitione cernatur, i. e. *by the passing by of atoms*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: imaginibus similitudine et transitione perceptis, id. ib. 1, 19, 50: visionum, id. ib. 1, 39, 109.—**2.** Concr., *a passage, entrance:* transitiones perviae jani nominantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67.—**B.** In partic., *a going over, desertion* to a party: sociorum, Liv. 28, 15, 14; 25, 15, 5; 2, 25, 1; 28, 16, 8; Tac. H. 2, 99; Just. 1, 5.—In *plur.*, Cic. Brut. 16, 62; Liv. 27, 20, 7.—**II.** Trop. * **A.** The passing of a disease from one person to another, *infection, contagion*, Ov. R. Am. 616.—**B.** In rhet., *a transition*, Auct. Her. 4, 26, 35; 1, 9, 14.—**C.** In gram., *an inflection* by declension or conjugation, Varr. L. L. 9, § 103 Müll.; Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [transitio], *passing over:* verbum, *transitive*, Prisc. p. 982 P.

transĭtor, ōris, *m.* [transeo], *one who goes over, a passer by* (late Lat.), Amm. 15, 2, 4.

transĭtōrĭē, *adv.*, v. transitorius *fin.*

transĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transitus], *adapted for passing through, having a passage-way* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: domus, Suet. Ner. 31: forum, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28; Eutr. 7, 23.—**II.** Transf., *passing, transitory* (eccl. Lat.): momentum, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 5, 6: vita, Cassiod. Amic. p. 602: dilectio atque delectatio, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 35, 39.—*Adv.:* **transĭtōrĭē,** *in passing, by the way, cursorily:* dicere, Hier. adv. Helv. 13: loqui, id. Ep. 51, 2: considerare, Aug. Serm. 102.

1. transĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transeo.

2. transĭtus, ūs, *m.* [transeo], *a going over, passing over, passage* (class.; syn. trajectus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: fossae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: flumine impeditus transitus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 20; 8, 13; Caes. B. G. 5, 55; 6, 7; 7, 57; Liv. 21, 20, 2; 28, 1, 1; Tac. A. 15, 10; id. H. 1, 70; 3, 59; 4, 65; Just. 1, 8, 2; 15, 4, 12: in urbem nostram Junonis, *removal*, Val. Max. 1, 8, 3.—**2.** Concr., *a passage-way, passage:* spiritus, i. e. *the windpipe*, Plin. 22, 24, 51, § 111; cf. auditus, *the auditory passage*, id. 23, 2, 28, § 59.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A passing over, desertion* to another party: facilis ad proximos et validiores, Tac. H. 1, 76: transitûs mora, id. Agr. 38: ad Vitellium, id. H. 1, 76: in alienam familiam, *a passing over, adoption into*, Gell. 5, 19, 8.—**2.** Law t. t., *a transfer of possession*, Cod. Just. 2, 13, 20.—**3.** *A passing over, passing away:* tempestatis, Cic. Att. 2, 21, 2.—**4.** *A passing by:* capta in transitu urbs Ninos, Tac. A. 12, 13.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a passing over, passing, change:* in illo a pueritiâ ad adulescentiam transitu, Quint. 11, 3, 28: opportunos magnis conatibus transitus rerum, *revolutions*, Tac. H. 1, 21.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A means of passing, a transition* from one step to another: medius quidem gradus, nihil ipse significans sed praebens transitum, Quint. 8, 6, 38: in figuras alias, Plin. 11, 36, 43, § 120.—Of the *transition* of colors in shading, Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 37, 2, 8, § 21; Ov. M. 6, 66.—Of *transition* in sound, Quint. 12, 10, 68.—**2.** In speaking. **a.** *A transition:* hinc erit ad alia transitus, Quint. 7, 6, 5: ad diversa, id. 9, 3, 65: μεταβολή, id est transitus in aliud genus rhythmi, id. 9, 4, 50: in Armeniam transitum facimus, Just. 42, 2, 7.—In *plur.:* unde venusti transitus fiunt, Quint. 9, 2, 61.—**b.** In transitu, *in passing, by the way:* quae leviter in transitu attigeram, Quint. 7, 3, 27: in transitu aliquid tractare, id. 6, 2, 2: in transitu non omittemus, id. 2, 10, 15.

trans-jăcĭo, ĕre, v. traicio *init.*

transjectio, transjectus, transjĭcĭo, v. traj-.

* **trans-jŭgātus,** a, um, *Part.* [jugo], *passed through:* (Athos mons) a Xerxe perfossus transjugatusque est, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

* **trans-jungo,** ĕre, *v. a., to harness differently, to tackle in elsewhere:* mulam, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 8 sq.

* **trans-lapsus,** a, um, *Part.* [labor], *gliding past, hastening by:* (diva) uno Padum translapsa volatu, Claud. ap. Eutr. 1, 376.

translātīcĭē or **-tĭē,** *adv.*, v. translaticius *fin.*

translātīcĭus (**trālātīcĭus**) or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [translatum, v. transfero]; in jurid. and publicists' lang., *handed down, transmitted, preserved by transmission, hereditary, customary.* **I.** Lit.: edictum, *an edict which a magistrate receives as made by his predecessors,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; 2, 1, 45, § 117; id. Att. 5, 21, 11; Gell. 3, 18, 7: jus, Suet. Aug. 10. — **II.** Transf., *usual, common:* di sunt locuti more translaticio, Phaedr. 5, 7, 24: funus, Suet. Ner. 33: postulationes, id. ib. 7 *fin.*: translatitia et quasi publica officia, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 1: deformitas, Petr. 110: propinatio, id. 113: humanitas, id. 114: verba, Gell. 9, 9, 8: hoc tralaticium est, *is common, old,* Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 4: animalia (quaedam alicubi) non nasci, translaticium: invecta emori, mirum, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 76; 7, 5, 4, § 39: nostri enim haec tralaticia, *the ordinary course of affairs,* Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2.—**B.** *Tropical, metaphorical,* Varr. L. L. 6, 7, §§ 55 and 64 Müll.—*Adv.:* **translātīcĭē,** *slightly, carelessly, negligently,* Dig. 37, 14, 1; 48, 16, 1; 36, 1, 55.

translātĭo or **trālātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [transfero], *a carrying* or *removing from one place to another, a transporting, transferring.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: pecuniarum translatio a justis dominis ad alienos, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 43: domicilii, *removal,* Suet. Ner. 9. — **B.** In partic., of plants, *a transplanting, ingrafting,* Plin. 17, 11, 14, § 75; Col. 3, 10, 20; Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3.— **C.** *A pouring out* into another vessel, Col. 12, 52, 11. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: criminis, *a transferring, shifting off,* Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91; cf. id. Inv. 1, 8, 10; 2, 19, 57; Quint. 3, 6, 23; 3, 6, 38 sq. — **B.** In partic. **1.** Of speech or writing, *a version, translation* into another language, Quint. 1, 4, 18; Hier. Ep. 99, 1; Aug. Retract. 1, 7, 2; Greg. Mag. in Job, 12, 6.—**b.** *A transfer* to a figurative signification, *a trope, metaphor:* translationes audaciores, Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 156 sq.: durior . . . verecunda, id. ib. 3, 41, 165; id. Or. 25, 85; Auct. Her. 4, 34, 45; Quint. 8, 6, 4 sq. al.—**2.** In gram., *a transposition.* **a.** Of letters, *metathesis,* Don. p. 1773 P.; Diom. p. 437 ib.— **b.** Of words: id verborum translatione emendatur, Quint. 7, 9, 9.

translātĭtĭē, v. translaticie.

translātĭtĭus, v. translaticius.

translātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [translatio, II. B.], *of* or *belonging to transference, that is to be transferred, translative.* **I.** *Adj.:* constitutio, Cic. Inv. 1, 8, 10: genus causae, Quint. 3, 6, 75: quaestiones, id. 3, 6, 52.— **II.** *Subst., metalepsis,* = μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.— *Adv.:* **translātīvē,** gram. t. t., *in transferred meaning, metaphorically,* Isid. 17, 6, 23; Schol. Juv. 13, 22.

translātor, ōris, *m.* [transfero]. ***I.** Lit., *one who carries* or *hands over, a transferrer:* Verres, translator quaesturae, aversor pecuniae publicae, i. e. *who, as quæstor, transferred the public funds to Sylla,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.—**II.** Trop., *a translator* (late Lat. for interpres), Hier. Ep. 57, 5; id. in Daniel, 4, 5; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 12, 7.

1. translātus, a, um, *Part.* of transfero.

2. translātus or **trālātus,** ūs, *m.* [transfero], *a carrying along, a bearing in procession:* diligentius quam in tralatu vestita mancipia, Sen. Tranq. 1, 8; Val. Max. 2, 4, 6.

1. translēgo, āvi, *v. a., to bequeath* (late Lat.), Aug. in Joan. Tract. 5.

2. * **trans-lĕgo,** ĕre, *v. n., to read through, read out,* Plaut. As. 4, 1, 5.

translīmĭtānus, a, um, *adj.* [translimen], *from beyond the frontier:* minitari imperio Romano turmas translimitanas, Ambros. Ep. 24, n. 8.

trans-lūcĕo or **trālūcĕo,** ēre, *v. n.* ***I.** *To shine across:* speculo in speculum translucet imago, Lucr. 4, 332. — **II.** *To shine through, show through; to let shine through, to be transparent* or *translucent:* ille . . . In liquidis translucet aquis, Ov. M. 4, 354: selenitis ex candido translucet melleo fulgore, Plin. 37, 10, 67, § 181: per raritatem (pontium) translucentibus fluviis, id. 8, 43, 68, § 169: translucens fissura, id. 17, 14, 24, § 104; Col. 4, 29, 9.

trans-lūcĭdus or **trālūcĭdus,** a, um, *adj., clear, transparent, translucid.* **I.** Lit.: crystallus, Plin. 37, 9, 46, § 129: membrana vitri modo, id. 11, 37, 55, § 153: color, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56: candor, id. 37, 10, 57, § 158. — ***II.** Trop.: elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

trans-mărīnus, a, um, *adj., beyond sea, coming from beyond sea, transmarine:* hospes, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 66: gentes, Liv. 26, 24, 4: legationes, id. 40, 2, 6: vectigalia, Cic. Agr. 2, 29, 80: auxilia, Auct. B. Alex. 3, 5: res, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 45; Caes. B. G. 6, 24: transmarina atque adventicia doctrina, i. e. *jurisprudence,* Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 135: peregrinatio, Quint. 7, 3, 31: provinciae, Sen. Ep. 17, 3.

* **transmĕābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [transmeo], *that may be passed through, passable:* spatium, Aus. Grat. Act. 35 *fin.*

* **transmĕātōrius,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to passing through,* Tert. adv. Valent. 27.

trans-mĕo or **trāmĕo,** āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n., to go over* or *across, to go through* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.): ad quem (lacum) ciconiae non transmeant, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77 (Jahn, permeant): terrā marique, Tac. A. 12, 62 *fin.*: sole duodecim signa transmeante, Plin. 30, 11, 29, § 96: quicquid non transmeat (in cribrando) repetitur in pila, id. 33, 5, 26, § 87; App. M. 6, p. 180, 19 and 36: transmeato freto, Amm. 28, 8, 6; Vulg. Luc. 16, 26: trama, quod trameat frigus id genus vestimenti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 113 Müll.

transmīgrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmigro], *a removing* from one country to another, *a transmigration* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 448; Vulg. Matt. 1, 11 sq.; id. 1 Esd. 6, 16; 10, 16.

trans-mīgro, āvi, 1, *v. n., to remove* from one place to another, *to migrate, transmigrate* (not ante-Aug., and very rare). **I.** Lit.: urbem quaesituri sumus, quo transmigremus, Liv. 5, 54, 1: Veios, id. 5, 53, 2: e Carinis Esquilias in hortos Maecenatianos transmigravit, Suet. Tib. 15.— **B.** Transf., of plants, *to be removed, transplanted:* arbor, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 136. —**II.** (In late Lat.) *Act.* in *pass., to be removed, colonized,* Fulg. Myth. 3, 10: qui transmigrati habitaverunt in Samariā, Isid. 9, 2, 54.

transmissĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmitto], *a sending across, a passing over, passage,* Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: ab eā urbe in Graeciam, id. Phil. 1, 3, 7.—**II.** *The return* or *payment in* of duties, taxes, Cassiod. Var. 2, 24.

1. transmissus, a, um, *Part.* of transmitto.

2. transmissus, ūs, *m.* [transmitto]. ***I.** *A giving* or *handing over, a transferring, transmission:* nunc regnum potitur transmissu patris, Pac. ap. Non. 481, 32 (Trag. Rel. p. 69 Rib.).—**II.** *A passing over, passage:* transmissus ex Galliā in Britanniam, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: ex portu, id. ib. 5, 2: maris transitus transmissumque navibus factum, Gell. 10, 26, 1.

trans-mitto or **trāmitto,** mīsi, missum, 3, *v. a.* **I.** *To send, carry,* or *convey across, over,* or *through; to send off, despatch, transmit* from one place or person to another (syn.: transfero, traicio, traduco). **A.** Lit.: mihi illam ut tramittas: argentum accipias, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 27: illam sibi, id. ib. 1, 2, 52: exercitus equitatusque celeriter transmittitur (i. e. trans flumen), *are conveyed across,* Caes. B. G. 7, 61: legiones, Vell. 2, 51, 1: cohortem Usipiorum in Britanniam, Tac. Agr. 28: classem in Euboeam ad urbem Oreum, Liv. 28, 5, 18: magnam classem in Siciliam, id. 28, 41, 17: unde auxilia in Italiam transmissurus erat, id. 23, 32, 5; 27, 15, 7: transmissum per viam tigillum, *thrown over* or *across,* id. 1, 26, 10: ponte transmisso, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.*: in partem campi pecora et armenta, Tac. A. 13, 55: materiam in formas, Col. 7, 8, 6.— **2.** *To cause to pass through:* per corium, per viscera Perque os elephanto bracchium transmitteres, *you would have thrust through, penetrated,* Plaut. Mil. 1, 30; so, ensem per latus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1165: facem telo per pectus, id. Thyest. 1089: per medium amnem transmittit equum, *rides,* Liv. 8, 24, 13: (Gallorum reguli) exercitum per fines suos transmiserunt, *suffered to pass through,* id. 21, 24, 5: abies folio pinnato densa, ut imbres non transmittat, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48: Favonios, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 19; Tac. A. 13, 15: ut vehem faeni large onustam transmitteret, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *To carry over, transfer,* etc.: bellum in Italiam, Liv. 21, 20, 4; so, bellum, Tac. A. 2, 6: vitia cum opibus suis Romam (Asia), Just. 36, 4, 12: vim in aliquem, *to send against,* i. e. *employ against,* Tac. A. 2, 38.—**2.** *To hand over, transmit, commit:* et quisquam dubitabit, quin huic hoc tantum bellum transmittendum sit, qui, etc., *should be intrusted,* Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 42: alicui signa et summam belli, Sil. 7, 383: hereditas transmittenda alicui, *to be made over,* Plin. Ep. 8, 18, 7; and with *inf.:* et longo transmisit habere nepoti, Stat. S. 3, 3, 78 (analog. to dat habere, Verg. A. 9, 362; and, donat habere, id. ib. 5, 262); for which: me famulo famulamque Heleno transmisit habendam, id. ib. 3, 329: omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi, *should be devoted,* Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1, 1: poma intacta ore servis, Tac. A. 4, 54.—**3.** *To let go:* animo transmittente quicquid acceperat, *letting pass through,* i. e. *forgetting,* Sen. Ep. 99, 6: mox Caesarem vergente jam senectā munia imperii facilius tramissurum, *would let go, resign,* Tac. A. 4, 41: Junium mensem transmissum, *passed over, omitted,* id. ib. 16, 12 *fin.*: Gangen amnem et quae ultra essent, *to leave unconquered,* Curt. 9, 4, 17: leo imbelles vitulos Transmittit, Stat. Th. 8, 596.—**II.** *To go* or *pass over* or *across, to cross over; to cross, pass, go through, traverse,* etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (*a*) *Act.:* grues cum maria transmittant, Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125: cur ipse tot maria transmisit, id. Fin. 5, 29, 87; so, maria, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: satis constante famā jam Iberum Poenos transmisisse, Liv. 21, 20, 9 (al. transisse): quem (Euphratem) ponte, Tac. A. 15, 7: fluvium nando, Stat. Th. 9, 239: lacum nando, Sil. 4, 347: murales fossas saltu, id. 8, 554: equites medios tramittunt campos, *ride through,* Lucr. 2, 330; cf.: cursu campos (cervi), *run through,* Verg. A. 4, 154: quantum Balearica torto Funda potest plumbo medii transmittere caeli, *can send with its hurled bullet,* i. e. *can send its bullet,* Ov. M. 4, 710: tectum lapide vel missile, *to fling over,* Plin. 28, 4, 6, § 33; cf.: flumina disco, Stat. Th. 6, 677. — In *pass.:* duo sinus fuerunt, quos tramitti oporteret: utrumque pedibus aequis tramisimus, Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1: transmissus amnis, Tac. A. 12, 13: flumen ponte transmittitur, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 5.—(*β*) *Neutr.:* ab eo loco conscendi ut transmitterem, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: cum exercitus vestri numquam a Brundisio nisi summā hieme transmiserint, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32: cum a Leucopetrā profectus (inde enim tramittebam) stadia circiter CCC. processissem, etc., id. Att. 16, 7, 1; 8, 13, 1; 8, 11, 5: ex Corsicā subactā Cicereius in Sardiniam transmisit, Liv. 42, 7, 2; 32, 9, 6: ab Lilybaeo Uticam, id. 25, 31, 12: ad vastandam Italiae oram, id. 21, 51, 4; 23, 38, 11; 24, 36, 7: centum onerariae naves in Africam transmiserunt, id. 30, 24, 5; Suet. Caes. 58: Cyprum transmisit, Curt. 4, 1, 27. — *Pass. impers.:* in Ebusum insulam transmissum est, Liv. 22, 20, 7.— ***2.** In partic., *to go over, desert* to a party: Domitius transmisit ad Caesarem, Vell. 2, 84 *fin.* (syn. transfugio).—**B.** Trop. (post-Aug.). **1.** In gen., *to pass over, leave untouched* or *disregarded* (syn. praetermitto): haud fas, Bacche, tuos tacitum tramittere honores, Sil. 7, 162; cf.: sententiam silentio, deinde oblivio, Tac. H. 4, 9 *fin.*: nihil silentio, id. ib. 1, 13; 4, 31: aliquid dissimulatione, id. A. 13, 39: quae ipse pateretur, Suet. Calig. 10; id. Vesp. 15. —**2.** In partic., of time, *to pass, spend* (syn. ago): tempus quiete, Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 1: so, vitam per obscurum, Sen. Ep. 19, 2:

steriles annos, Stat. S. 4, 2, 12: aevum, id. ib. 1, 4, 124: quattuor menses hiemis inedia, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 94: vigiles noctes, Stat. Th. 3, 278 et saep. — Transf.: febrium ardorem, i. e. *to undergo, endure*, Plin. Ep. 1, 22, 7; cf. discrimen, id. ib. 8, 11, 2: secessus, voluptates, etc., id. ib. 6, 4, 2.

trans-montānus, i, *adj. m.*, *that is beyond the mountains, tramontane:* subactis cis Apenninum omnibus tum transmontanos adortus, Liv. 39, 2, 9; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; in *sing.*, Inscr. Orell. 154.

transmōtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmoveo], *a transposition*, = metathesis, Mart. Cap. 5, § 525; Aquil. Rom. de Fig. Sent. § 16.

trans-mŏvĕo, no *perf.*, ōtum, 2, *v. a.*, *to remove* from one place to another. * **I.** Lit.: Syriā transmotae legiones, Tac. A. 13, 35.—**II.** Trop., *to transfer:* gloriam Verbis in se, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 10; Mart. Cap. 5, § 525.

transmūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transmuto]. **I.** In gen., *a changing*, Vulg. Jacob. 1, 17. —**II.** In partic., *a shifting, transposition* of letters (post-Aug.; cf.: transpositio. commutatio), Quint. 1, 5, 39; 9, 4, 89.

trans-mūto, āre, *v. a.*, *to change, shift, transmute* (poet.; cf.: commuto, verto, converto): transmutans dextera laevis, Lucr. 2, 488: (fortuna) transmutat incertos honores, Hor. C. 3, 29, 51.—**II.** *To transfer, remove:* aegros ad alium locum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 142.

trans-năto or **trānăto**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.*, *to swim over, across*, or *through; absol.:* perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53; Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 81; Tac. H. 4, 66; 5, 18; 5, 21: nec e Tigri pisces in lacum transnatant, Plin. 6, 27, 31, § 127.—Trop.: num tuum nomen vel Caucasum transcendere potuit, vel illum Gangem tranatare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22.

trans-năvĭgo, āre, *v. a.*, *to sail across* or *over:* angustias maris, Front. Strat. 1, 4 *fin.*: tot maria, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 1.—*Pass.:* a Xerxe transnavigatus est Athos, Mel. 2, 2, 10.

transno, āre, v. trano.

transnōmĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transnomino], a pure Lat. appellation for *metonymy*, Don. p. 1776 P.; Diom. p. 452 ib.

trans-nōmĭno, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to name over again, change the name of* a person or thing *to* something else (post-Aug.): Septembrem mensem et Octobrem ex appellationibus suis Germanicum Domitianumque transnominavit, Suet. Dom. 13 *fin.*; so id. Gram. 18: qui prior et Christum suum in homines annuntiaret et Jesum transnominaret, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 39 *init.*

* **trans-nŭmĕro**, āre, *v. a.*, *to count over, count out*, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63.

Trans-pădānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Po, Transpadane:* regio, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123: Italia, id. 10, 29, 41, § 77: coloni, Caes. B. C. 3, 87: clientes, Cic. Fam. 12, 5, 2: alarii, id. ib. 2, 17, 7.—In *plur. subst.:* **Transpădāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the nations beyond the Po*, Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 127; Cic. Att. 5, 2 *fin.*; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 2.—*Sing.:* Transpadanus, *a man from beyond the Po*, Cat. 39, 13.

* **transpectus**, ūs, *m.* [transpicio], *a looking* or *seeing through*, Lucr. 4, 272 (corresp. to the preced. and foll. transpiciuntur).

* **trans-pertūsus**, a, um, *Part.* [pertundo], *pierced through, perforated:* terminus, Auct. Limit. p. 302 Goes.

transpĭcĭo or **trans-spĭcĭo**, ĕre, *v. a.* [specio], *to look* or *see through* (ante- and post-class., and very rare), Lucr. 4, 271; 4, 278: per eas membranas sensus ille, qui dicitur mens, ea quae sunt foris transpicit, Lact. Opif. Dei, 8 *med.*

trans-planto, āre, 1, *v. a.*, *to transplant, remove:* et erit quasi lignum quod transplantatur, Vulg. Jer. 17, 8: in desertum, id. Ezech. 19, 13: in mare, id. Luc. 17, 6: di transplantati, i. e. *deified human beings*, Sedul. 2, 258.

trans-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to place* or *set over* or *across; to remove, transfer.* **I.** In gen.: statuam in inferiorem locum, Gell. 4, 5, 3: advecta onera in flumen, Plin. Ep. 10, 61, 2: militem dextras in terras iturum, Tac. A. 2, 8: victorem exercitum in Italiam, Just. 23, 3, 8: locum Pisonis Annali, *to transfer*, Gell. 6, 9, 1. — **II.** In partic., of plants, *to set out, transplant:* arborem in locum alium, Gell. 12, 1, 16: brassicam Novembri incohante, Pall. Sept. 13, 1.

transportātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transporto], *a removing, transmigration* (post-Aug.): populorum transportationes, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 6, § 12.

trans-porto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to carry over* or *across, to carry* or *convey* from one place to another; *to remove, transport.* **I.** Lit. (class.): ad onera ac multitudinem jumentorum transportandam, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: exercitum, id. ib. 4, 16: duas legiones, id. B. C. 2, 23: equitem phalangemque ratibus, Curt. 7, 8, 6: exercitum in Macedoniam, Cic. Pis. 20, 47: Harudes in Galliam, Caes. B. G. 1, 37: exercitum in naves impositum in Hispaniam, Liv. 26, 17, 2: victorem exercitum (in Italiam), id. 45, 41, 7: pueros in Graeciam, Cic. Att. 7, 17, 1: quas (copias) secum transportārat, Nep. Milt. 3, 4: Agrippam in insulam, i. e. *to transport, banish*, Suet. Aug. 65 *fin.*—With the body of water as the object: ripas horrendas et rauca fluenta, *to carry across*, Verg. A. 6, 328.—With a two-fold object: milites his navibus flumen transportat, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: exercitum Rhenum, id. B. G. 4, 16.—**II.** Trop.: Danubius duratus glacie ingentia tergo bella transportat, Plin. Pan. 12, 3.

* **transpŏsĭtīva**, ae, *f.* [transpono], *transposition:* μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transpŏsĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of transpono.

trans-pungo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to prick* or *pierce through*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 4, 66.

Trans-rhēnānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Rhine, Transrhenish:* Germani, Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 5: hostes, i. e. *the Batavians*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: lares, Amm. 20, 4, 4. — As *subst.:* **Transrhēnāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *those living beyond the Rhine*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16.

transscendo, ĕre, and its derivatives, v. transcendo, etc.

transscīdo, ĕre, v. transcido.

transscrībo, ĕre, v. transcribo.

transsĕro, ĕre, v. transero.

transsĭlĭo, īre, v. transilio.

transspectus, ūs, v. transpectus.

transspĭcĭo, ĕre, v. transpicio.

transsulto, āre, v. transulto.

transsūmo, ĕre, and its derivatives, v. transumo, etc.

transsŭo, ĕre, v. transuo.

Transthēbāïtānus, a, um, *adj.* [trans-Thebais], *that is beyond Thebais*, Treb. Pol. Gall. 4.

Trans-tĭbĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the Tiber, Transtiberine:* ambulator, Mart. 1, 42, 3. — *Subst.:* **Transtĭbĕrīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *those dwelling beyond the Tiber*, Cic. Att. 12, 23, 3.

Trans-tĭgrītānus, a, um, *adj.* [Tigris], *that is beyond the Tigris, Transtigritane:* gentes, Amm. 18, 9, 2: reges, id. 21, 6, 7; 22, 7, 10.

* **transtillum**, i, *n. dim.* [transtrum], *a little cross-beam*, Vitr. 5, 12.

* **trans-tĭnĕo**, ēre, *v. n.* [teneo, II.], *to go through, pass through:* commeatus transtinet trans parietem, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 58.

transtrum, i, *n.* [root tra-, to cross; cf. trans] (cf. jugum). **I.** In gen., *a cross-beam, transom*, Vitr. 2, 1; 4, 2; 5, 1 *fin.*; 10, 21; Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 123 al.; cf.: transtra et tabulae navium dicuntur et tigna, quae ex pariete in parietem porriguntur, Fest. p. 367 Müll.—**II.** Esp., *a cross-bank* in a vessel, *a bank for rowers, a thwart.*—**B.** *Sing.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 51, § 135; Liv. Epit. 89; Pers. 5, 147.—*Plur.*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13; Verg. A. 4, 573; 5, 663; Ov. M. 14, 534; Luc. 3, 543.

* **transulto** or **transsulto**, āre, *v. freq. n.* [transsilio], *to leap over* or *across:* in recentem equum ex fesso armatis transultare mos erat, Liv. 23, 29, 5.

transūmo or **trans-sūmo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to take* from one to another; *to adopt, assume* (poet. and post-Aug.): hastam laevā, Stat. Th. 3, 292: mutatos cultus, id. ib. 2, 242.

* **transumptĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [transumo], *a taking* or *assuming of one thing for another, transumption, metalepsis*, a transl. of μετάληψις, Quint. 8, 6, 37.

* **transumptīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [transumptio], *transumptive, metaleptic:* μετάληψιν, quam nos varie translativam, transumptivam, transpositivam vocamus, Quint. 3, 6, 46.

transŭo or **trans-sŭo**, sŭi, sūtum, 3, *v. a.*, *to sew* or *stitch through; to pierce through* (not ante-Aug.): exteriorem partem palpebrae acu, Cels. 7, 7, 8: mediam partem subulā, Col. 6, 5, 4: exta verubus, Ov. F. 2, 363: ad ipsas radices per medium acu duo lina ducente, Cels. 7, 7, 11.

transūtus, a, um, *Part.* of transuo.

trans-vădo, āre, *v. a.*, *to cross over:* torrens qui non potest transvadari, Vulg. Ezech. 47, 5.—**II.** Trop., *to pass by:* scopulis quaestionum transvadatis, Hier. Ep. 14, 10.

* **trans-vărĭco**, āre, *v. n.*, *to stretch the feet apart, to straddle* in walking, Veg. Vet. 3, 60.

transvectĭo or **trāvectĭo**, ōnis, *f.* [transveho], *a passing over* or *across, crossing; a carrying* or *transporting past.* **I.** In gen.: travectio Acherontis, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: saxorum, Plin. Pan. 51, 1.—* **II.** In partic., in publicists' lang., *a riding past* of the Roman knights before the censor, *a review:* reducto more transvectionis, Suet. Aug. 38 (cf. Liv. 9, 46, 15; Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19; Val. Max. 2, 2 *fin.*; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 32).

transvectus, a, um, *Part.* of transveho.

trans-vĕho or **trāvĕho**, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.*, *to carry, conduct*, or *convey across* or *over; to transport* (syn.: transporto, transmitto). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quid militum transvexisset, Caes. B. C. 3, 29: exercitum in Britanniam, Suet. Caes. 58; cf.: copias ponte, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76: ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati transvexerint utres, Liv. 21, 47, 5: Dardanium agmen (pons), Sil. 4, 489: agmina classe, id. 4, 494: corpus defuncti per vicos, Dig. 47, 13, 3; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1964: navem Argo umeris transvectam Alpes, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 128. — **b.** Mid.: transvehor, *to go, come, pass, travel, ride*, or *sail across* or *over:* caerula cursu, Cic. poët. Fin. 5, 18, 49: Medi, Persae ... navibus in Africam transvecti, Sall. J. 18, 4: legiones ex Siciliā in Africam transvectae, id. ib. 28, 6: cum duabus quinqueremibus Corcyram transvectus, Liv. 32, 16, 2: vada Tartari, Sen. Herc. Fur. 889: transvectae (sc. equo) a fronte pugnantium alae, Tac. Agr. 37; cf.: ludicro Circensium Britannicus et Nero transvecti sunt, id. A. 12, 41: transvehitur Tuscos, *flies past*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 272. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To carry, bear, lead*, or *conduct along* in triumph: signa tabulasque, Flor. 2, 12: arma spoliaque multa Gallica carpentis transvecta, Liv. 39, 7, 2. — **2.** Of the Roman knights, *to ride past* before the censor for review (syn. traduco), Liv. 9, 46, 15; Suet. Aug. 38; Dig. 2, 4, 2, § 4; Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.—**II.** Trop., of time, *to pass by, elapse* (Tacitean): abiit jam et transvectum est tempus, quo, etc., Tac. H. 2, 76: transvecta aestas, id. Agr. 18.

transvĕna, ae, *m.* [transvenio], *one who comes over* from another place, *a new-comer, stranger, foreigner* (eccl. Lat.): traditur, Lydos ex Asiā transvenas in Etruriā consedisse, Tert. Spect. 5: transvena Loth, id. Carm. Sodom. 31.

‡ **trans-vendo**, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to dispose of by sale, to sell, alienate*, Inscr. Orell. 4431.

trans-vĕnĭo, īre, *v. n.*, *to come* from another place or person (eccl. Lat.): anima inde (a Deo) transvenit, Tert. Anim. 23 *fin.*

trans-verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to strike* or *beat through, to thrust through, pierce through, transfix:* praeclara bestia venabulo transverberatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3: abiete pectus, Verg. A. 11, 667: clipei aera (hasta), id. ib. 10, 336: in utrumque latus transverberatus, Tac. H. 1, 42: aëra volitando, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 37.

transversārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [transversus], *lying across, cross-, transverse:* tig-

na, *cross-beams*, Caes. B. C. 2, 15.—As *subst.*: **transversārĭa**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. ligna), *cross-beams*, Vitr. 8, 6; 10, 11 *fin.*

transversē, *adv.*, v. transverto *fin.*

transversim, *adv.*, v. transverto *fin.*

transversus (**-vorsus**) or **trāversus**, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of transverto.

trans-verto, ti, sum, 3, *v. a.*, *to turn* or *direct across* or *athwart* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: ut quae defensio fuerat, eadem in accusationem transverteretur, *should be turned, converted*, App. Mag. p. 325, 33: eorum consilia hac atque illac variā cogitatione, *to turn over*, Firm. Math. 6, 15.—**II.** Transf., *to turn away, avert*: inimica, Arn. 7, 219: fortes meos, Tert. Praescr. 37. — Hence, **transversus** (**-vorsus**) or **trāversus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *turned across*; hence, *going* or *lying across, athwart, crosswise; cross-, transverse, traverse* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit.: viae, *cross-streets*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119: tramites, Liv. 2, 39, 3: limites, id. 22, 12, 2: fossa, Caes. B. G. 2, 8: fossas viis praeducit, id. B. C. 1, 27: vallum, id. ib. 3, 63: tigna, id. ib. 2, 9: transversosque volare per imbres fulmina cernis, Lucr. 2, 213; cf.: nubila portabunt venti transversa per auras, id. 6, 190: Manilium nos vidimus transverso ambulantem foro, *across the forum*, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 133: taleae ne plus quattuor digitos transversos emineant, *four fingers across, four finger-breadths*, Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126; cf. prov.: si hercle tu ex isto loco Digitum transversum aut unguem latum excesseris, *a finger-breadth*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 18; so, digitus, Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 58 (v. digitus); for which, also: discedere a rectā conscientiā traversum unguem, id. Att. 13, 20, 4: (versibus) incomptis allinet atrum Transverso calamo signum, Hor. A. P. 447: ut transversus mons sulcetur, Col. 2, 4, 10: plurimum refert, concava sint (specula), an elata; transversa, an obliqua, Plin. 33, 9, 45, § 129. — **2.** *Neutr.* as *subst.*: **transversum**, i, *a cross direction* or *position*, only with *prepp. adv.*, *crosswise, transversely*, etc.: non prorsus, verum ex transverso cedit, quasi cancer solet, *obliquely, sideways*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 45: e transverso vacefit locus, Lucr. 6, 1018: paeninsula ad formam gladii in transversum porrecta, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 83: in transversum positae (arbores), id. 16, 42, 81, § 222: aratione per transversum iteratā, id. 18, 20, 49, § 180; so id. 37, 9, 37, § 118 (al. saepe traversa): collectus pluvialis aquae transversum secans, *intersecting diagonally*, Front. Limit. p. 43 Goes.; cf. poet. in *plur.*: (venti) mutati transversa fremunt, *at right angles to their former direction*, Verg. A. 5, 19; so id. E. 3, 8; Val. Fl. 2, 154; Stat. Th. 1, 348.—**B.** Trop.: transversa incurrit misera fortuna rei publicae, *crossed, thwarted*, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: cum coepit transversos agere felicitas, i. e. *to lead aside* or *astray*, Sen. Ep. 8, 3: transversum judicem ferre, Quint. 10, 1, 110; Plin. 9, 17, 31, § 67; 28, 1, 1, § 1. — **2.** *Neutr.* as *subst.*: **transversum**, i, *n.*, only with *prepp. adv.*: ecce autem de transverso L. Caesar, ut veniam ad se, rogat, i. e. *contrary to expectation, unexpectedly*, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 5: ecce tibi iste de transverso, Heus, inquit, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 10, 14; for which: quod non exspectes, ex transverso fit, Petr. 55: haec calamitas aridas ex transverso accidit, Scrib. Comp. 231.—Hence, *advv.* **1. transversē** (**-vorsē**), *crosswise, transversely, obliquely*: transverse describantur horae in columellā, Vitr. 9, 9, 7; Cels. 5, 26, 24; Veg. 2, 5, 1.—**2. transversim**, *transversely, crosswise*: obliquatis manibus, Tert. Bapt. 8.

* **trans-vŏlĭto**, āre. *v. freq. n.*, *to fly through*: clausa domorum, Lucr. 1, 355.

trans-vŏlo or **trā-vŏlo**, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.*, *to fly over* or *across*. **I.** Lit.: perdices non transvolant Boeotiae fines in Atticā, Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 78: Pontum (grues), id. 10, 23, 30, § 60. — **II.** Transf., *to go, come, mount*, or *pass quickly over* or *across*. **A.** Lit. (*a*) *Act.*: Alpes, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 4: Oceanum (manus Macedonum), Auct. Her. 4, 22, 31: delphini vela navium transvolant, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 20: transvolat vox auras, *flies through*, Lucr. 4, 559; cf. id. 4. 602.—Poet.: importunus (Cupido) transvolat aridas Quercus (i. e. vetulas), Hor. C. 4, 13, 9.—(*β*) *Neutr.*: foraminibus liquidus quia transvolat ignis, Lucr. 6, 349: eques transvolat inde in partem alteram, Liv. 3, 63, 2: Nilus insulas dierum quinque cursu non breviore transvolat, *flows by* or *past*, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53: vultur relicto Tityo, Sen. Hippol. 1233: (arma) Travolaverunt ad hostes, Plaut. Ep. 1. 1, 33 (for transfugerunt, id. ib. 1, 1, 28).—**B.** Trop.: illa Sallustiana brevitas ... audientem transvolat, *flies past*, Quint. 4, 2, 45: cogitatio animum subito transvolans, *flitting through*, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 52: transvolat in medio posita et fugientia captat, *passes over, neglects*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 108.

•trans-volvo, ĕre, *v. a.*, *to roll past* or *by*, i. e. *to unroll*, Prud. Cath. 11, 29; cf. Juvenc. 3, 380.

transvŏrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [transvoro], *a gulping* or *swallowing down*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 113; 3, 6, 66; concr., *the swallow, the throat*, id. Tard. 1, 4, 109; 2, 11, 135; 2, 13, 176.

trans-vŏro, āvi, 1, *v. a.*, *to gulp down, swallow down, devour* (post-class.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 3, 36; Arn. 1, 40: universas opes, i. e. *to consume, squander*, App. Mag. p. 333, 6.

transvorsus, v. transversus.

† **trăpētus**, i, *m.*, = τραπητός, *an olive-mill, oil-mill*, Cato, R. R. 20, 1; 20, 12; 22, 3; Verg. G. 2, 519; Plin. 15, 6, 6, § 23.—Collat. form **trăpētum**, i, *n.*, = τραπητόν, Col. 12, 52, 6; Dig. 19, 2, 19, § 2.—And *plur.*: **trăpētes**, um, *m.*, = τράπητες, Varr. L. L. 4, § 138 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 55, 5; Cato, R. R. 18, 2.

† **trăpēzīta** (**tarpez-, tarpess-**), ae, *m.*, = τραπεζίτης, *a money-changer, banker* (cf. argentarius), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 90; 2, 3, 89; id. Curc. 2, 3, 66; 4, 4, 3; id. Ep. 1, 2, 40; id. Trin. 2, 4, 23.

† **trapēzŏphŏron**, i, *n.*, = τραπεζοφόρον (table-bearer), *a pedestal* or *statue supporting a table, an ornamental table-leg*, Dig. 33, 10, 3 (in Cic. Fam. 7, 23, 3, written as Greek).

Trăpēzūs, untis, *f.*, = Τραπεζοῦς, *a city in Pontus*, now *Trebizond*, Mel. 1, 19, 11; Plin. 6, 4, 4, §§ 11 and 12; Tac. A. 13, 39; id. H. 3, 47.

Trăsŭmēnus (also **Trăsўmēnus**, after Τρασυμένη λίμνη, in Strabo; and less correctly **Trăsĭmēnus**), Trasimenus lacus, or simply Trasimenus, Τρασιμένη λίμνη, *a lake in Etruria, near Perusia, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans*, now *Lago Trasimeno* or *Lago di Perugia*, Cic. Div. 2, 8, 21; id. N. D. 2, 3, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 32, 89; id. Brut. 14, 57; Liv. 22, 4 sq.; Flor. 2, 6, 13; Val. Max. 1, 6, 6; Sil. 4, 739; 5, 8; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86; Plin. 2, 84, 86, § 200; 2, 107, 111, § 241; 7, 28, 29, § 106.—As *adj.*: Trasimenna litora, Ov. F. 6, 765.—Hence, **Trăsĭmēnĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Trasimenus, Trasimenian*: strages, Sid. Carm. 9, 247.

† **traumătĭcus**, a, um, = τραυματικός, *adapted to the healing of wounds*: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 4, 19. — *Subst.*: **traumătĭcum**, i, *n.*, *a remedy for a wound*, Pelag. Vet. 5; 16.

Trausĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 99.

* **trāvĕho**, ĕre, and **trāvectĭo**, v. transv-.

trāversus, a, um, v. transversus.

(**trāvio**, āre, a false read. for transvolat, Lucr. 6, 349.)

trāvŏlo, āre, v. transvolo.

trĕbācĭter, *adv.*, v. trebax *fin.*

Trĕbātĭus, ii, *m.*, C. Testa, *a lawyer, a friend of Cicero, to whom the latter dedicated the* Topica, Cic. Fam. 7, 5 sq.; 11, 27, 1; id. Att. 9, 15, A; 9, 17, 1; Hor. S. 2, 1, 4; 2, 1, 78; Suet. Caes. 78; Gell. 7 (6). 12, 4 al.

trĕbax, ācis, *adj.* [contr. from the Gr. τρίβακός], *practised, skilled in the ways of the world, cunning, crafty* (lat. Lat.): trebacissimus senex, Sid. Ep. 1, 11 *med.*—*Adv.*: **trĕbācĭter**, *cunningly, slyly*, Sid. Ep. 9, 11 *med.*

Trĕbellĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp., **I.** L. Trebellius, Cic. Phil. 10, 10, 22; 11, 6, 14; 12, 8, 20.—**II.** M. Trebellius, Cic. Quint. 5, 21. — **III.** Trebellius Maximus, *a consul under Nero.*—**IV.** Trebellius Pollio, *a Roman historian under the emperor Constantine*; v. Bähr, Röm. Lit Gesch. § 228.—Hence, **A. Trĕbellĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Trebellius*: vinum, *named after a Trebellius*, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69. — **B. Trĕbellĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the consul Trebellius, Trebellian*: T. senatusconsultum de fideicommissariis, Dig. 36, tit. 1: fideicommissarius, ib. 36, 3, 15.

1. Trĕbĭa, ae, *m.*, = Τρεβίας, ὁ (sc. ποταμός), *a river in Upper Italy, celebrated for Hannibal's victory over the Romans*, now *Trebbia*, Liv. 21, 52 sq.; Flor. 2, 6, 12; Luc. 2, 46; Sil. 4, 495; 4, 645; 6, 707; 9, 189.

2. Trĕbĭa, ae, *f.*, *a village in Umbria*, now *Trevi*, Arn. 3, 122.—Hence, **A. Trĕbĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Trebia, Trebian*: ager, Liv. 23, 14, 13: di, Arn. 3, 126.—In *plur. subst.*: **Trĕbĭāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Trebia*, Suet. Tib. 31.—**B. Trĕbĭātes**, um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Trebia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

Trebĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** Statius Trebius, *who surrendered his native town Compsa to Hannibal*, Liv. 23, 1, 1. — **II.** Trebius Niger, *a historian, companion of Lucullus, proconsul of* Hispania Bætica, Plin. 9, 25, 41, § 80; 9, 30, 48, § 89; 10, 18, 20, § 40; 32, 2, 6, § 15.

Trĕbōnius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** C. Trebonius, *a legate of Cæsar in Gaul, a friend of Cicero*, Caes. B. G. 5, 24; 6, 40; 7, 81; id. B. C. 1, 36; 3, 20; Cic. Fam. 12, 16; 15, 20; id. Phil. 2, 14, 34; Vell. 2, 69, 1.—**II.** *The father of the preceding*, C. Trebonius, Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1; id. Phil. 13, 10, 23.—**III.** Another of the name is mentioned, Hor. S. 1, 4, 114.

Trēbŭla, ae, *f.*, *the name of three Italian towns.* **I.** *A town in Campania, near Suessula and Saticula*, now *Maddaloni*, Liv. 23, 39, 6.— Hence, **Trēbŭlānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Trebula, Trebulan*: ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69.—*Subst.*: **Trēbŭlānum**, i, *n.*, *an estate near Trebula*, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 1; 5, 3, 1; 7, 2, 2.—In *plur.*: **Trēbŭlāni**, ōrum, *m.*, with the addition Balinienses, *the inhabitants of Trebula, the Trebulans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.—**II.** *A town in the Sabine territory*, Trebula Mutusca, now *Monte Leone*, Jul. Obs. 102; also called Trebula, Mart. 5, 71, 1; and Mutusca, Verg. A. 7, 711. The inhabitants are called Trēbŭlāni Mutuscaei, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.— Hence, Trebulanus ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; id. Fam. 11, 27, 3.—**III.** *Another town in the Sabine territory*, the inhabitants of which are called Trebulani Suffenates, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

Trēbŭlānus, a, um, v. Trebula.

trĕcēnārius (TERCENARIVS, Inscr. Grut. 387, 8; 417, 5), a, um, *adj. num.* [treceni]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to three hundred*: vites, i. e. *that yield three hundred* amphorae *of wine to the juger*, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. —**II.** *A soldier whose pay is three hundred* sestertia (cf. ducenarius), Inscr. Grut. 365, 6; 387, 8; 417, 5.

trĕcēni (**tercēni**, Eum. Rest. Schol. 11), ae, a (*gen. plur.* trecenorum, Liv. 7, 25: trecenûm, Sen. Q. N. 3, 7, 3), *num. distr. adj.* [tres-centum]. **I.** Lit., *three hundred each, three hundred* distributively: treceni equites in singulis legionibus, Liv. 39, 38, 11; 8, 8, 14: familiae in singulas colonias, id. 32, 29, 4: nummi in capita Romana, id. 22, 52, 3.—Of an indefinitely large number: non si trecenis, quotquot eunt dies, Amice, places illacrimabilem Plutona tauris, Hor. C. 2, 14, 5. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *three hundred*: vivere ducenis annis et quosdam trecenis, Plin. 8. 10, 10, § 28.

trĕcentēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [trecenti], *three hundred each*: pedes, Col. 5, 2, 10.

trĕcentēsĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *the three-hundredth*: annus, Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25; Liv. 4, 7, 1; Val. Max. 8, 13 *fin.*; Eutr. 2, 1.

trĕcenti (**trĭcenti**, Col. 5, 2, 5), ae, a (*gen. plur.* trecentûm, Cic. Dom. 44, 116; Liv. 22, 37), *num. adj.* [tres-centum], *three hundred*: nummi Philippii, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 38: Leonidas se in Thermopylis trecentosque eos, quos eduxerat Spartā, opposuit hostibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; Cat. trecentos viros trucidavit, id. Phil. 3, 4, 10: juvenes, Verg. A. 10, 173: usque ad milia basiem tre-

centa, Cat. 48, 3; so, trecenta millia, id. 9, 2; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 164: trecenta debet Titius, Mart. 4, 37, 2: a sene postquam patruo venere trecenta, id. 12, 70, 7.—To denote an indefinitely large number: causae, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 95: versus, id. Pers. 3, 3, 6: verba, id. Trin. 4, 2, 122: amatorem trecentae Pirithoum cohibent catenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 79: amici, Cat. 9, 2.

trĕcentĭes (**trĭcentĭes,** Mart. 3, 22, 1), *adv. num.* [trecenti], *three hundred times*, Cat. 29, 15; Mart. 3, 22, 1.

† **trĕchĕdīpnum,** i, *n.* (sc. vestimentum), = τρεχέδειπνον (running to a banquet), *a light garment worn at table by parasites*, Juv. 3, 67 (trechedipna vestimenta parasitica currentium ad cenam, Schol.).

(**trĕdĕcĭes,** a false read. for terdeciens, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80, § 184.)

trĕdĕcim (**tresd-,** Front. Aquaed. 33), *num. adj.* [tres-decem], *thirteen:* tredecim captis navibus, Liv. 36, 45, 3: centum tredecim senatores, Tac. H. 5, 19 *fin.*: equus emptus talentis tredecim, Gell. 5, 2, 2 (for which we have decem et tres, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20: decem tres, Liv. 37, 30, 8: decem tria millia, id. 29, 2, 17; v. decem).

treis or **tris,** v. tres *init.*

trĕmĕbundus (**trĕmĭb-**), a, um, *adj.* [tremo], *trembling, quivering, shaking* (mostly poet.): (Iphigenia) tremibunda ad aras Deducta est, Lucr 1, 95: tremebunda manu tangere, Cic. Dom. 52, 134; cf.: Caius a primâ tremebundus luce, *trembling with fear*, Mart. 9, 93, 5: membra, Ov. M. 4, 133: leo, Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 440: tremebundâ voce, Auct. Her 3, 14, 25.—*Comp.*: (cucumis) effetae tremebundior ubere porcae, i. e. *more flabby, softer*, Col. poët. 10, 396.—**II.** Transf.: cornus (i.e. hasta), Sil. 10, 119: tela, id. 5, 628: oratio, Nazar. Pan. Const. 2.

trĕmĕfăcio, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [tremo-facio], *to cause to shake, quake,* or *tremble* (poet.): (Juppiter) Annuit, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106; 10, 115: totum caelum supercilio et nutu, Arn. 4, 140: Lernam arcu, Verg. A. 6, 804: Thulem belli murmure, Claud. B. Get. 204: se tremefecit tellus, *quaked*, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 11, 18.—In *part. perf.*: folia tremefacta Noto, Prop. 2, 9, 34; so, tellus, Verg. A. 10, 102: pectora, id. ib. 2, 228: scuticae habenis, Ov. H. 9, 81: quies pueri, Stat. Achill. 1, 247.

trĕmĕfactio, ōnis, *f.*, *trembling* (late Lat.); only transf., Cassiod. in Psa. 103, 31.

trĕmendus, a, um, v. tremo *fin.*

trĕmenter, *adv.*, *with trembling* (late Lat.), Fulg. Serm. 24; Dracont. Hexaëm. 671.

trĕmesco (**trĕmisco**), ĕre, *v. n.* and *a. inch.* [tremo], *to begin to shake* or *tremble, to shake, quake,* or *tremble for fear; to quake* or *tremble at* a thing (poet.): plaustri concussa tremescunt Tecta viam propter, Lucr. 6, 548: tonitruque tremescunt Ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 694: jubeo tremescere montes, Ov. M. 7, 205: latitans omnemque tremescens Ad strepitum, id. ib. 14, 214.—With *acc.*: sonitumque pedum vocemque tremesco, Verg. A. 3, 648: Phrygia arma, id. ib. 11, 403.—With *object-clause*: telum instare tremescit, Verg. A. 12, 916.—With *rel.-clause*: quercum nutantem nemus et mons ipse tremescit, Quâ tellure cadat, Stat. Th. 9, 535.

* **trĕmĭpēs,** pĕdis, *adj.* [tremo-pes], *trembling-footed, with trembling feet:* anates tremipedes, Varr ap. Non. 460, 8.

trĕmis, issis, *m.* [formed after the analogy of semis, from tres and as]; under the later emperors, *a coin, the third part of an* aureus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 39; Cod. Just. 12, 40, 3; cf. semis, II. A. 2.

trĕmo, ŭi, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [cf. Gr. τρέμω, to tremble; ἀτρέμας, quiet]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to shake, quake, quiver, tremble*, etc. (freq. and class.; cf. trepido): sapiens si algebis, tremes, Novat. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285 (Com. Rel. v. 116 Rib.): pro monstro extemplo'st, quando qui sudat tremit, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 23: viden', ut tremit atque extimuit, id. Mil. 4, 6, 57: totus Tremo horreoque, Ter Eun. 1, 2, 4: si qui tremerent et exalbescerent objecta terribili re extrinsecus, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 48: timidus ac tremens, id. Pis. 30, 74: tremo animo, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 1, § 4; so, animo, Sen. Agam. 833: toto pectore tremens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 49: corde et genibus tremit, Hor. C. 1, 23, 8.—In a Greek construction: tremis ossa pavore, Hor. S. 2, 7, 57: ingemit et tremit artus, Lucr. 3, 489; cf. Verg. G. 3, 84.—**B.** Of things: mare caelum terram ruere ac tremere diceres, Afran. ap. Prob. ap. Verg. E. 6, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 9 Rib.): membra miserae tremunt, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 2: genua, Sen. Ep. 11, 2: artus, Verg. A. 3, 627: manus, Ov. M. 8, 211: umeri, Verg. A. 2, 509: haec trementi questus ore, Hor. Epod. 5, 11; so, ore tremente, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 54 et saep.: Africa terribili tremit horrida terra tumultu, Enn. ap. Fest p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 311 Vahl.): verbere ripae, Hor C. 3, 27, 23: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 136: ilices, Hor. Epod. 10, 8: hasta per armos Acta, Verg. A. 11, 645: vela, Lucr. 4, 77: frusta (carnis), i. e. *to quiver*, Verg. A. 1, 212: seges altis flava spicis, Sen. Oedip. 50; id. Med. 46.—**II.** *Act.*, *to quake* or *tremble at* a thing (mostly poet. and perhaps not ante-Aug.): virgas ac secures dictatoris tremere atque horrere, Liv. 22, 27, 3: Junonem Offensam, Ov. M. 2, 519: neque iratos Regum apices neque militum arma, Hor. C. 3, 21, 19: jussa virum nutusque, Sil. 2, 53: te Stygii tremuere lacus, Verg. A. 8, 296: non praesidum gladios tremunt, Lact. 5, 13, 17: varios casus, Sen. Troad. 262: hostem, id. ib. 317.—Hence, **trĕmendus,** a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to II.), that is to be trembled at; hence, *fearful, dreadful, frightful, formidable, terrible, tremendous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): manes adiit regemque tremendum, Verg. G. 4, 469: Chimaera, Hor. C. 4, 2, 15: vates visu audituque, Stat. Th. 10, 164: oculi, Ov. M. 3, 577: cuspis, Hor. C. 4, 6, 7: tumultus, id. ib. 1, 16, 11: Alpes, id. ib. 4, 14, 12: monita Carmentis, Verg. A. 8, 335: nefas, Val. Fl. 2, 209: tigris animal velocitatis tremendae, Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66.

trĕmor, ōris, *m.* [tremo], *a shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremor.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (class.; cf. trepidatio): terrorem pallor et tremor consequitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 19; cf. id. Ac. 2, 15, 48: quo tremore et pallore dixit! id. Fl. 4, 10: omnia corusca prae tremore fabulor, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 42: gelidusque per ima cucurrit Ossa tremor, Verg. A. 2, 121: subitus tremor occupat artus, id. ib. 7, 446; Ov. M. 3, 40: donec manibus tremor incidat unctis, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 23: tota tremor pertemptet equorum Corpora, Verg G. 3, 250: errat per artus, Sen. Herc. Oet. 706.—*Plur.*, Plin. 24, 7, 24, § 40.—Personified: Frigus iners illic habitant Pallorque Tremorque, Ov. M. 8, 790.—**b.** Of inanim. things: dum tremor (ignium) est clarus, Lucr. 5, 587.—**B.** In partic., *an earthquake*: tremor terras graviter pertentat, Lucr. 6, 287; 6, 577; Claud. ap. Eutr. 2, 27.—In *plur.*, Lucr. 6, 547; Ov. M. 6, 699; 15, 271; 15, 798; Luc. 7, 414; cf. Sen. Q. N. 6, 21, 3; Plin. 36, 10, 15, § 73.—**II.** Transf., *act.*, like terror, of that which causes trembling, fear, etc., *a dread, terror* (very rare): (Cacus) silvarum tremor, Mart. 5, 65, 5; cf. id. 5, 24, 4: ponti, Petr. 123.

trĕmŭlē, *adv.*, v. tremulus *fin.*

trĕmŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tremo]. **I.** Lit., *shaking, quaking, quivering, trembling, tremulous* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): anus, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3; cf.: incurvus, tremulus, labiis demissis, gemens, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 45: manus annisque metuque, Ov. M. 10, 414; so, anni, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 73: tempus, Cat. 61, 161: passus (senilis hiemis), Ov. M. 15, 212: artus, Lucr. 3, 7: manus, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 142: guttur, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 8, 14: ut mare fit tremulum, tenui cum stringitur aura, Ov. H. 11, 75: harundo, id. M. 11, 190: canna, id. ib. 6, 326: cupressus, Petr. 131: flamma, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Verg. E. 8, 105; cf.: jubar ignis, Lucr. 5, 696: ignes, id. 4, 405: lumen, Verg. A. 8, 22: motus, Lucr. 3, 301: horror, Prop. 1, 5, 15: lorum, Luc. 4, 444: colores, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 356; equi, i. e. *restless, spirited*, Nemes. Cyn. 256 (cf. Verg. G. 3, 84 and 250).—*Subst.*: sacopenium sanat vertigines, tremulos, opisthotonicos, i. e. *shaking* or *trembling in the joints*, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197; 20, 9, 34, § 85; 23, 4, 47, § 92.—In *neutr.*, adverb.: (puella) tam tremulum crissat, *tremblingly*, Mart. 14, 203, 1.—**II.** Transf., *act.*, *that causes one to shake* or *shiver:* frigus, Cic. Arat. 68.—* *Adv.*: **trĕmŭlē,** *tremblingly*, App. M. 5, p. 168, 28.

trĕpĭdanter, *adv.*, v. trepido *fin.*

trĕpĭdātio, ōnis, *f.* [trepido], *a state of confused hurry* or *alarm, agitation, confusion, consternation, trepidation* (not freq. till the Aug. per.): numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? * Cic. Deiot. 7, 20: quae senatûs trepidatio, quae populi confusio, quis urbis metus, Vell. 2, 124: cujus rei subita trepidatio magnum terrorem attulit nostris, Auct. B. Alex. 75, 2; cf.: nec opinata res plus trepidationis fecit, quod. etc., Liv. 3, 3, 2: ut jam ex trepidatione concurrentium turba constitit, id. 3, 50, 4: pilis inter primam trepidationem abjectis, id. 2, 46, 3: trepidationem inicere, id. 2, 53, 1: trepidatio fugaque hostium, id. 37, 24, 7: vitia non naturae sed trepidationis, Quint. 11, 3, 121: trepidatione mendacium prodere, Petr. 82: ferrum pectori per trepidationem admovens, Tac. A. 11, 38: vulgi, id. ib. 12, 43: in quâ trepidatione multae captae naves, Just. 2, 12, 27: cum magnâ trepidatione vigilavit, Suet. Ner. 34: nervorum, *a trembling*, Sen. Ira, 3, 10, 2.

trĕpĭdē, *adv.*, v. trepidus *fin.*

trĕpĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [trepidus], *restless, moving briskly:* sed ipsos equos, quos vulgo trepidiarios, militari verbo tottonarios vocant, ita edomant, etc., Veg. 1, 56, 37.

trĕpĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [id.], *to hurry with alarm, to bustle about anxiously, be in a state of confusion, agitation,* or *trepidation* (class., but not in Cic.): ut ille trepidabat! ut festinabat miser! Plaut. Cas. 2, 7, 9; so with festinare, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 25; Sall. C. 31, 1: quid est quod trepidas, Ter Eun. 5, 5, 8: tum demum Titurius trepidare, concursare, Caes. B. G. 5, 33: trepidare omnibus locis, Sall. J. 38, 5: currere per totum pavidi conclave magisque Exanimes trepidare, Hor. S. 2, 6, 114: dum in sua quisque ministeria discursu trepidat ad prima signa, Liv 23, 16, 12: trepidante totâ civitate ad excipiendum Poenum visendumque, id. 23, 7, 10: circa vallum (hostes), Auct. B. Afr. 82, 1: circum artos cavos (mures), Phaedr. 4, 6, 3: vigiles tumultuari, trepidare, moliri portam, Liv. 27, 28, 10: nobis trepidandum in acie instruendâ erat, id. 44, 38, 11: dum trepidant alae, Verg. A. 4, 121: lymphati trepidare coeperunt, Curt. 4, 12, 14: at Romanus homo... Corde suo trepidat, Enn. Ann. 4, 7; Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 59: spe trepido, Luc. 7, 297: trepidare laetitiâ, Arn. 7, n. 4: voce, Pers. 1, 20: multa manu medicâ Phoebique potentibus herbis Nequiquam trepidat, Verg. A. 12, 403: nam veluti pueri trepidant atque omnia caecis In tenebris metuunt, Lucr. 2, 55; 3, 87; 6, 35; cf.: ancipiti trepidant terrore per urbes, id. 6, 596: recenti mens trepidat metu, Hor. C. 2, 19, 5: metu falso, Ov. Tr 1, 5, 37: formidine belli, id. ib. 3, 10, 67: in dubiis periclis, Lucr. 3, 1076: ridetque (deus), si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32.—*Impers. pass.*: trepidari sentio et cursari rursum prorsum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 35: totis trepidatur castris, Caes. B. G. 6, 37: ubi jam trepidatur, Lucr. 3, 598: vastis trepidatur in arvis, Sil. 4, 26: si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, Juv. 3, 200.—(β) Like tremo with *acc.*, *to tremble at, be afraid of* (poet. and very rare): et motae ad lunam trepidabis harundinis umbram, Juv. 10, 21: occursum amici, id. 8, 152: lupos (damae), Sen. Herc. Oet. 1058.—(γ) With *inf.* (poet.): ne trepidate meas, Teucri, defendere naves, Verg. A. 9, 114: occurrere morti, Stat. Th. 1, 639.—(δ) With *ne:* trepidat, ne Suppositus venias et falso nomine poscas, Juv. 1, 97; 14, 64.—**b.** Of things, Lucr. 2, 965: quas (aqua) per pronum trepidat cum murmure rivum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 21; cf.: obliquo laborat Lympha fugax trepidare rivo, id. C. 2, 3, 12: flammae trepidant, *flare, waver, flicker*, id. ib. 4, 11, 11: trepidantia exta, *throbbing, quivering, palpitating*, Ov. M. 15, 576: sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbae, id. ib. 1, 506: sub dentibus artus, id. ib. 14, 196.—**c.** With *inf.*: octavum trepidavit aetas Claudere lustrum, Hor. C. 2, 4, 24.—Hence, **trĕpĭdanter,** *adv.*, *tremblingly, timorously, anxiously, with trepidation* (rare): trepidanter effatus, Suet. Ner. 49.—*Comp.*: trepidantius timidiusque agere, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.

* **trĕpĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.]

trembling, anxious, timorous: pulli circumstrepere, Gell. 2, 29, 8.

trĕpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [root in Gr. τρέπω, to turn, put to flight; cf. Lat. torqueo (cf. Fest. p. 367 Müll.); prop. scared; hence], *restless, agitated, anxious, solicitous, disturbed, alarmed, in a state of trepidation*, etc. (not. freq. in prose till the Aug. per.; perh. not at all in Cic. and Cæs.): tum trepidae inter se coëunt pennisque coruscant (apes), *in a hurry*, Verg. G. 4, 73; so, Dido, id. A. 4, 642 Serv.: hic galeam tectis trepidus rapit, id. ib. 7, 638; 9, 233: trepidi improviso metu, Sall. J. 97, 5; cf.: curia maesta ac trepida ancipiti metu, Liv. 2, 24, 3: Romae nocturnus terror ita ex somno trepidam repente civitatem excivit, id. 8, 37, 6: trepidi formidine portas Explorant, Verg. A. 9, 169; Just. 2, 13, 9.—(β) With *gen.*: illae (apes) intus trepidae rerum per cerea castra Discurrunt, Verg. A. 12, 589: Messenii trepidi rerum suarum, Liv. 36, 31, 5; so, rerum suarum, id. 5, 11, 4: salutis, Sil. 12, 13: admirationis ac metus, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*: tubarum, Stat. Th. 11, 325.—**b.** Of things: illud (ferrum) in trepidâ submersum sibilat unda, Ov. M. 12, 279 (Merkel, tepidâ); cf.: et foliis undam trepidi despumat aheni, i. e. *bubbling, foaming*, Verg. G. 1, 296: venae, Ov. M. 6, 389: pes, id. ib. 4, 100: ōs, id. ib. 5, 231: vultus, id. ib. 4, 485: cursus, Verg. A. 4, 672: terror, Lucr. 5, 41: metus, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 54; Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 15: tumultus belli, Lucr. 3, 846: certamen, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 48: motus, Ov. M. 8, 606: fletus, id. ib. 4, 673: in re trepidâ, *in a critical situation, perilous juncture*, Liv. 1, 27, 7; 4, 46, 8; 26, 5, 7; cf. in *plur.*: in trepidis rebus, id. 4, 17, 8; 4, 56, 8; Tib. 2, 3, 21; Hor. C. 3, 2, 5; Sil. 7, 1; cf. Sall. J. 91, 5: incerta et trepida vita, Tac. A. 14, 59; so, vita, id. ib. 4, 70 *fin.*: litterae, i. e. *announcing danger, bringing alarming news*, Curt. 7, 1, 36; so, nuntius, Just. 31, 2, 8.—*Adv.*: **trĕpĭdē**, *hastily, in a state of confusion* or *alarm, with trepidation*: trepide concursans, Phaedr. 2, 5, 2: classis trepide soluta, Liv. 22, 31, 5; so, relictis castris, id. 7, 11, 1: deserta stativa, id. 10, 12, 6: trepide anxieque certare, Suet. Ner. 23.

‡ **trĕpit** vertit, unde trepido et trepidatio, quia turbatione mens vertitur, Fest. p. 367 Müll. [= τρέπει].

trĕpondo, *neutr. indecl.* [tres-pondus; cf. duapondo, under duo], *three pounds*: ejusdem radicis trepondo, panacis pondo IV., Scrib. Comp. 165: adipis porcinae, id. ib. 271; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 15.

trēs (also **treis** and **trīs**; *acc.* tres and tris), tria, *num. adj.* [Sanscr. tri-, trajas; Gr. τρεῖς, τρία; Goth. thrija; Germ. drei; Engl. three]. **I.** *Three*: duas, tris minas auferunt, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 7: tria corpora, Tris species tam dissimiles, Lucr. 5, 93 sq.: horum trium generum quodvis, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: hoc loquor de tribus his generibus, id. ib. 1, 28, 44: tribus modis, uno ... altero ... tertio ..., Cic. Div. 1, 30, 64: fundos decem et tres reliquit, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 20.—**II.** To denote a small number: (sermo) tribus verbis, *of three words*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 29; so, verbis, id. Trin. 4, 2, 121; cf. Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 33; Ov. P. 4, 3, 26: ego tribus primis verbis, quid noster Paetus; at ille, etc., *at the first three words*, Cic. Fam. 9, 19, 1: haec omnia in tribus verbis, Quint. 9, 4, 78: chartis, Cat. 1, 5: suavia, id. 79, 4: cum tribus illa bibit, Mart. 13, 124, 2.

tresdĕcim, v. tredecim *init.*

tressis, is, *m.* [tres-as]. **I.** *Three* asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169; 9, § 81 Müll.—**II.** To denote *a trifle*: hic Dama est non tressis agaso, *is not worth three coppers*, Pers. 5, 76.

tres-vĭri, ōrum, *m.*, *three men holding an office together*, or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners*; as overseers of prisons, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; id. Aul. 3, 2, 2.—As inferior priests: tresviri epulones, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 73 (v. epulo).—As commissioners to distribute land among colonists, Liv. 32, 2, 6; 39, 44, 10; 40, 29, 2; cf. also under Treveri.

Trēvĕri (**Trēvĭri**), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people in* Gallia Belgica, *between the Moselle and the forest of Ardennes*, in and about the mod. *Treves*, Caes. B. G. 1, 37; 2, 24; 3, 11; 6, 8 et saep.; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Liv. Epit. 107 al.—In *sing.*: **Trēvir**, *one of the Treviri*, Tac. H. 3, 35; 4, 55; Luc. 1, 441.—In a pun with tresviri, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 3.—**B.** Afterwards, *the town of the Treviri*, the mod. *Treves*, Amm. 15, 11, 9; called, at an earlier date, Augusta Trevirorum, Mel. 3, 2, 4.—**II.** Hence, **Trēvĕrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Treveri*: ager, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 183; 11, 49, 109, § 262: tumultus, Tac. A. 3, 42 *fin.*: proelium, id. H. 5, 17: urbs, i. e. *Treves*, Aus. Urb. 4.

† **trĭăcontăs**, ădis, *f.*, = τριακοντάς, *the number thirty*, Tert. adv. Val. 49 *fin.*

trĭangŭlāris, e, *adj.* [triangulus], *of* or *belonging to a triangle, triangular*: anfractus, Mart. Cap. 6, § 579.

trĭangŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-angulus], *having three corners* or *angles, three-cornered, triangular*. **I.** *Adj.*: sidera, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: forma cutis, Cels. 7, 25, 2: species (Siciliae), Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 86: ager, Col. 5, 2, 5: latera radicis, id. 13, 11, 218 et saep.—**II.** *Substt.* **a. trĭangŭlum**, i, *n.*, *a triangle*: quadrata amplius spatium complectuntur triangulis, Quint. 1, 10, 41; so id. 1, 10, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 49, 125; Plin. 27, 8, 39, § 61.—**b. trĭangŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a triangle*, Front. Expos. Form. pp. 32, 33, 35 Goes.

trĭārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [tres], *a class of Roman soldiers who formed the third rank from the front, the triarii*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 89 Müll.: etiamsi te sors inter triarios posuerit, Sen. Tranq. 3, 10; Liv. 22, 5, 7: a primâ acie ad triarios sensim referrebantur, id. 8, 8, 11; 8, 10, 6; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, pt. 2, p. 249 sq.

Trĭārĭus, ii, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Valeria. **I.** C. Valerius Triarius, *a friend of Cicero*, Cic. Brut. 76, 266; he is introduced as a speaker in Cicero's treatise de Finibus; v. Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 13 sq.—**II.** *His father* was named L. Valerius Triarius, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 37.—**III.** P. Valerius Triarius, *the accuser of M. Scaurus*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; 4, 17, 2.

† **trĭăs**, ădis, *f.*, = τριάς, *the number three, a triad*, Mart. Cap. 7, § 733.

‡ **trĭātrus**, *a feast-day among the Tusculans, three days after the Ides*, Fest. s. v. quinquatrus, p. 257 Müll.

trĭbacca, ae, *f.* (sc. inauris) [tres-bacca], *an ear-drop consisting of three pearls*, P. Syr. ap. Petr. 55.

Trĭballi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lower Mœsia*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 149; 4, 1, 1, § 3; 4, 10, 17, § 33.

† **trĭbăs**, ădis, *f.*, = τριβάς (rubbing), *a woman who practises lewdness with women*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 3; Mart. 1, 91 tit.; 7, 67, 1; 7, 70, 1; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 9.

Trĭbocci (**Trĭboci**), ōrum, *m.*, *a German people on the left shore of the Rhine*, in mod. *Alsace*, Caes. B. C. 1, 51; 4, 10; Tac. G. 28; id. H. 4, 70.

† **trĭbōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = τρίβων, *a threadbare cloak*, Aus. Epigr. 53.

Trĭbōnĭānus, i, *m.*, *a celebrated jurist in the time of the emperor Justinian*, Just. Inst. prooem. § 3, 4.

† **trĭbrăchys**, ўos, *m.*, = τρίβραχυς, *a poetical foot consisting of three short syllables, a tribrach*, Quint. 9, 4, 97.—Called also in Lat. tribrevis, Diom. p. 475 P.

trĭbrĕvis, is, v. the preced. art.

trĭbŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus], *of* or *belonging to a tribe* or *tribes*: crimen sodalitiorum, i. e. *a bribing of the tribes*, Cic. Planc. 19, 47: res, id. ib. 15, 36.

trĭbŭla, ae, v. tribulum.

trĭbŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribulo], *distress, trouble, tribulation* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Jud. 11; Aug. in Psa. 125, 2; Hier. Ep. 108, 18.

trĭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulum], *pointed, toothed* like a threshing-sledge: falciculae, Pall. 1, 43, 8.

trĭbŭlis, is, *m.* [tribus], *one of the same tribe* with another. **I.** Lit. (class.): tribulis tuus, Cic. Fam. 13, 23, 1; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 85; Cic. Planc. 19, 47; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Vatin. 15, 36; Liv. 2, 16, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 15 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** In gen., *one of the lower classes of the people, a common* or *poor person* (rare), Mart. 9, 50, 7; 9, 58, 8.

trĭbŭlo, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tribulum]. **I.** Lit., *to press*: θλίβω tribulo, presso, premo, Gloss. Philox.; Cato, R. R. 23, 4.—**II.** Trop., *to oppress, afflict* (eccl. Lat.): in omnibus tribulemur, Tert. adv. Gnost. 13 *med.*; Ambros. Serm. 22, n. 1; Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 1, 11.

trĭbŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tribulus]. **I.** Lit., *full of thorns* or *thistles* (late Lat.): voragines viarum, Sid. Ep. 3, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *thorny, rough*: opus, Sid. Ep. 4, 3.—*Sup.*: tribulosissima dissimulatio, Sid. Ep. 1, 7 *med.*

trĭbŭlum (**trĭvŏl-**), i, *n.* [tero], *a threshing-sledge*, consisting of a wooden platform studded underneath with sharp pieces of flint or with iron teeth, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 29, 1; 1, 52, 1; Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 298; Verg. G. 1, 164.—Collat. form **trĭbŭla**, ae, *f.*, Col. 2, 20, 4; 1, 6, 23; 12, 52, 7; Vulg. 1 Par. 20, 3.

trĭbŭlus (**trĭbŏl-**), i, *m.*, = τρίβολος, *an instrument resting on three of its iron prongs, while a fourth projected upward*, thrown on the ground to impede an enemy's cavalry, *a caltrop*. **I.** Lit.: tribulos abjecerunt, Veg. Mil. 3, 24.—**II.** Transf., from its resemblance in form. **A.** *A kind of thorn* or *thistle, land-caltrops*: Tribulus terrestris, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 153; Ov. M. 13, 803; Plin. 21, 15, 54, § 91: spinae et tribuli, Vulg. Gen. 3, 18.—**B.** *A kind of water-plant* bearing a prickly nut of a triangular form, *water-chestnut, water-caltrops*: Trapa natans, Linn.; Plin. 21, 16, 58, § 98.

trĭbūnal (moleste diligentibus permittamus et tribunale dicere, Quint. 1, 6, 17; yet **trĭbūnāle** is found Corp. Inscr. Lat. 206, 24), ālis, *n.* [tribunus]. **I.** Lit. **1.** *A raised semicircular* or *square platform, on which the seats of magistrates were placed, a judgment-seat, tribunal* (cf.: suggestus, sella): compleatur tribunal, Cic. Brut. 84, 290: popularis accessus ac tribunal, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 25: praetor tribunal suum juxta Trebonii praetoris urbani sellam collocavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 20; cf. Tac. A. 15, 29; Mart. 11, 98, 17: eum de tribunali deturbavit, Caes. B. C. 3, 21; Cic. Vatin. 9, 21: (praetor) palam de sellâ ac tribunali pronuntiat, Si quis, etc., id. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: quem ad se vocari et de tribunali citari jussit, id. ib. 2, 5, 7, § 16: pro tribunali agere aliquid, id. Fam. 3, 8, 21; cf. id. Pis. 5, 11: qui dicunt apud tribunalia, Quint. 11, 3, 134; cf. id. 11, 3, 156: laudatum ex quattuor tribunalibus, id. 12, 5, 6: nobis in tribunali praetoris urbani sedentibus, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 168: sedens pro tribunali, Liv. 39, 32, 11: Fulvius magnâ circumfusus turbâ ad tribunal consulis venit, id. 26, 22, 3; cf. Tac. A. 1, 75.—**2.** *The elevation in the camp*, from which the general addressed the soldiers or administered justice, Liv. 28, 27, 15; Tac. H. 3, 10; 4, 25; cf.: regium (sc. Porsenae), Liv. 2, 12, 6.—**3.** *The seat of the prætor in the theatre*, Suet. Aug. 44.—**4.** *A tribunal erected as a monument to a deceased person of high rank*: sepulcrum Antiochiae ubi crematus (Germanicus), tribunal Epidaphnae, quo in loco vitam finierat, Tac. A. 2, 83; Inscr. Orell. 4548.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a mound, dam, embankment*: tribunalia structa manibus ad experimenta altissimi aestûs, Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 3.—**B.** Of the persons who sit on a tribunal, *the magistrates*: omne forum quem spectat et omne tribunal, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 57.—**III.** Trop., *height, greatness*: quid superest ad honoris mei tribunal et columen, ad laudis meae cumulum? App. Flor. p. 356, 16.

trĭbūnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office and dignity of a tribune, the tribuneship*: Cotta, qui tribunatum plebis petebat, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 25; id. Leg. 3, 9, 20; so of *the office of a tribune of the people*, id. Rep. 1, 19, 31; id. Lael. 12, 41; id. Leg. 3, 10, 23; id. de Or. 1, 7, 24; id. Off. 2, 21, 73; id. Sest. 37, 79; id. Att. 11, 9, 1 al.; Liv. 2, 56, 2.—Of *a military tribune*: tribunatus commoda contemnere, Cic. Fam. 7, 8, 1; 7, 5, 3; Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113.

trĭbūnĭcĭus or **-tĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a tribune, tribunitial*: tribunicia potestas, Cic. de Or. 2, 28, 124; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Flor. 3, 13, 1; Val. Max. 2, 9, 8: vis, Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. H. 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; cf. seditiones, id. J. 37, 1: terrores, Cic. Fam. 2, 18, 3: procellae, Liv. 2, 1; mucro aliqui, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 21: comitia, *for the election of tribunes of the people*, id. Att. 1, 1, 1; cf. candidati, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15,

b. 4: leges, *proposed by the tribunes of the people*, id. Agr. 2, 8, 21: auxilium, Val. Max. 6, 1, 7: furor, id. 6, 2, 3: equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem, i. e. *of military tribunes*, Caes. B. C. 1, 77. —**II.** *Subst.*: **trĭbūnĭcĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one that has been a tribune, an ex-tribune:* qui aedilicii, qui tribunicii, qui quaestorii, Cic. Phil. 13, 14, 30; Liv. 3, 35, 5: INTER TRIBVNICIOS RELATO, i. e. *presented with the title of tribune*, Inscr. Orell. 3146.

trĭbūnus, i, *m.* [tribus, prop. the chief of a tribe; hence, in gen.], *a chieftain, commander, tribune.* **I.** Tribuni aerarii, *paymasters*, who assisted the quaestors, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 10, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; Fest. p. 2 ib.; called also tribuni aeris, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31. By the Lex Aurelia these tribuni aerarii were made judges on the part of the people: (Milonem) tribuni aerarii condemnarunt, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; id. Cat. 4, 7, 15: a tribunis aerariis absolutus, id. ib. 2, 16, 3; cf. in a pun with aerati (rich), id. Att. 1, 16, 8. This judicial office was taken from them by Julius Cæsar, Suet. Caes. 41.—**II.** Tribuni Celerum, *captains* or *commanders of the* Celeres. Liv. 1, 59, 7; cf. Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 15; Weissenb. ad Liv. 1, 15, 8. —**III.** Tribuni militares or militum, *tribunes of the soldiers, military tribunes;* these were officers of the army, six to each legion, who commanded in turn, each two months at a time: qui M. Aemilio legati et praefecti et tribuni militares fuerunt, Cic. Clu. 36, 99; so, militares, Plin. 34, 3, 6, § 11; cf. in *sing.*: cum tribunus militaris depugnavi apud Thermopylas, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: a tribunis militum, praefectis reliquisque, qui, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39; so, militum, id. ib. 3, 7; cf. in *sing.*: tribunus militum, id. ib. 3, 5; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tribuni cohortium, Caes. B. C. 2, 20.—*Sing.*: Stilonius Priscus qui tribunus cohortis, sub Classico fuerat, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 18; cf.: tribunus minor, Veg. Mil. 2, 7; and tribunus legionis, Val. Max. 3, 2, 20.—**IV.** Tribuni militum consulari potestate, *military tribunes with consular power;* these were the highest officers of the State from A.U.C. 310 to A.U.C. 388. They were chosen from the patrician and plebeian orders, and were at first three, then six, and, after the year 352, eight in number, Liv. 4, 6, 8; 4, 7, 1; 5, 1, 2; called tribuni consulares, id. 8, 33; Becker, Antiq. 2, 2, p. 136 sq.—**V.** Tribuni plebis, and more freq. simply tribuni, *tribunes of the people*, whose office it was to defend the rights and interests of the Roman plebeians against the encroachments of the patricians, Liv. 2, 33, 2; 2, 56, 3 sq.; Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 58 sq.; id. Leg. 3, 7, 16; cf. Becker, Antiq. 2, 2, p. 247 sq.; Lange, Antiq. 1, 1, p. 592 sq., and the authorities cited by both.

trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3, *v. a.* [tribus], *to assign, impart, allot, bestow, give*, etc. (syn.: do, dono, largior). **I.** Lit.: ut ei plurimum tribuamus, a quo plurimum diligimur, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 47: in tribuendo suum cuique, id. ib. 1, 5, 14: si uni omnia tribuenda sint, id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 52: praemia alicui, Caes. B. C. 3, 4; 2, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: cujus sceleribus tanta praemia tribuistis, Sall. H. 1, 18, 4 Dietsch: dona nulli, Ov. M. 9, 402; Phaedr. 1, 5, 8: beneficia, Nep. Att. 11, 5: pretium aedium Aurelio, Tac. A. 1, 75: pecunias ex modo detrimenti, *to deal out, allot*, id. ib. 4, 64. —**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to grant, give, show, pay, render:* misericordiam fortissimo viro, Cic. Mil. 34, 92; so, veniam alicui, Tac. A. 12, 40: inventoribus gratiam, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13: silentium orationi alicujus, id. Cael. 12, 29: quod tantum dignitatis civitati Aeduae tribuerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 7; cf.: sibi honorem, id. ib. 7, 20: mulieri honorem, Cic. de Or. 2, 11, 44: tibi turis honorem, Ov. M. 14, 128: vocabula monti, id. ib. 14, 621: salutem mihi, id. H. 15 (16), 2: parem voluntatem paribus beneficiis, Caes. B. C. 1, 35: pacem terris, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 44; Luc. 4, 358 et saep. —**B.** In partic. **1.** Pregn., *to grant, yield, give up, concede, allow* something to a person or thing (syn. concedo): si sit quispiam, qui aliquid tribuat voluptati, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 106: valetudini aliquid, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: observantiam officio, non timori neque spei, Nep. Att. 6, 5: hoc matris precibus, Ov. A. A. 1, 689: aliquid rei publicae et amicitiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 1: ego tantum tibi tribuo, quantum mihi fortasse arrogo, *I yield* or *concede as much to you, have as high an opinion of you*, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2: cum senatus impediretur quo minus, id quod hostibus semper erat tributum, responsum equitibus Romanis redderetur, id. Planc. 14, 34; cf.: gratissimum mihi feceris, si huic commendationi meae tantum tribueris quantum cui tribuisti plurimum, id. ib. 13, 22, 2; and: nusquam tantum tribuitur aetati (quam Lacedaemone), id. Sen. 18, 63: mihi tribuebat omnia, *gave me the preference in all things, deferred in every thing to me*, id. Brut. 51, 190.—*Absol.*: cum universo ordini publicanorum semper libentissime tribuerim, Cic. Fam. 13, 9, 2: quos ne nominatim tradam, majoribus eorum tribuendum puto, Tac. A. 14, 14 *fin.*: tribus in generibus rerum versari rhetoris officium . . . demonstrativum est, quod tribuitur in alicujus certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5, 7. —**2.** *To ascribe, assign, attribute* a thing to a person or thing as the cause: aliquid virtuti hostium, Caes. B. G. 7, 53: aliquid juri potius quam suae culpae, id. B. C. 3, 73: id tribuite vestrae culpae, Auct. Her. 4, 36, 48: aliquid ignaviae, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 3: miseriae nostrae potius quam inconstantiae tribuere quod, etc., id. Att. 3, 4 *init.*—**3.** *To set store by*, with magnopere, multum, etc., *to make much of:* quibus ille secundum fratrem plurimum tribuebat, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 12: ne ob eam rem suae magnopere virtuti tribueret, Caes. B. G. 1, 13. —**4.** *To divide, distribute* (syn. dispertio): rem universam in partes, Cic. Brut. 41, 152; id. Or. 4, 16: secundus (locus) in tempora tribuitur, id. Inv. 1, 55, 107: omnem vim loquendi in duas partes, id. Fin. 2, 6, 17.—**5.** Of time, *to bestow* or *spend upon, devote to* a thing: comitiis omnibus perficiundis XI. dies tribuit, Caes. B. C. 3, 2: his rebus tantum temporis tribuit, id. ib. 3, 78: reliqua tempora litteris, Nep. Att. 4, 3; id. Hann. 13, 2.—Hence, **trĭbūtum,** i, *n.*, *a stated payment, a contribution, tribute.* **A.** Lit. (class.): in capita singula servorum et liberorum tributum imponebatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: a se intolerabilia tributa exigi, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 3: omnes Siculi ex censu quotannis tributa conferunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 131: tributa pendere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: ceram in tributa praestare, Plin. 21, 13, 45, § 77: civitates tributis liberare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 2: tributo populo indicto, Liv. 4, 60, 4; imperare, id. 23, 31, 1; 23, 48, 8; Tac. A. 2, 47; 4, 71; id. G. 43; Mart. 7, 54, 8; Val. Max. 4, 3, 8; 8, 3, 3.—In the ante-class. collat. form **trĭbūtus,** i, *m.*: cum tributus exigeretur, Cato ap. Non. 229, 11: tributus cum imperatus est, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 43 sq.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A contribution* made for any private purpose (jurid. Lat.), Dig. 14, 2, 2; 14, 2, 4; 14, 4, 5.—**2.** *A gift, present* (poet.): Saturnalicium, Mart. 10, 17, 1: praestare tributa clientes cogimur, Juv. 3, 188; Stat. S. 1, 4, 86.

trĭbus, ūs (*dat.* and *abl. plur.*: tribubus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16; Liv. 5, 18, 2; 23, 12, 16, etc.; but trebibos, Ephem. Epigr. 2, 208, n. 299; never tribibus; cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 376, and v., in gen., Neue, Formenl. 1, 361 sqq.), *f.* [tri-; root in tres (*dat.* tribus) and bhū; Gr. φυ- in φυλή; v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 163], orig. a third part of the Roman people; as their numbers increased it came to mean, **I.** Lit., *a division of the people, a tribe* (the number of these tribes finally increased to thirty-five, of which thirty-one were rusticae tribus or country tribes, and four urbanae tribus or city tribes; the following are the names of the tribes, the city tribes being printed in Italics, viz.: Aemilia, Aniensis, Arniensis, Claudia, *Collina*, Cornelia, Crustumina, *Esquilina*, Fabia, Falerina, Galeria, Horatia, Lemonia, Maecia, Menenia, Oufentina, *Palatina*, Papiria, Pollia, Pomptina, Popilia, Pupinia, Quirina, Romilia, Sabatina, Scaptia, Sergia, Stellatina, *Suburana*, Terentina, Tromentina, Veientina, Velina, Veturia, Voltinia. Some of these names are the same as the names of Roman gentes, and others are derived from the names of places where these tribes at first resided), Varr. L. L. 4, 9, 17; Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14; Liv. 1, 36, 7; 8, 37, 12; 9, 46, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; id. Epit. 19; Col. 5, 1, 7; Val. Max. 7, 1, 2; 9, 10, 1; cf. Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 426 sq.; and see the names of these tribes in Inscr. Orell. II. pp. 11-28 and 147: inventum tamen esse fortem amicum ex eâdem familia Q. Verrem Romilia, *of the Romilian tribe*, Cic. Verr. 1, 8, 23; cf. Ser. Sulpicius, Q. F. Lemonia, Rufus, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15: L. AVRELIVS L. FIL. CAMILIA FIRMVS, etc., Inscr. Orell. 3070: Africanus censor tribu movebat eum centurionem, qui in Pauli pugna non affuerat, *removed, expelled from the tribe*, Cic. de Or. 2, 67, 272; so, tribu movere aliquem, id. Clu. 43, 122; Liv. 45, 15, 4; 4, 24, 7; 24, 18, 6; 45, 15, 4; Val. Max. 2, 4, 4: urbanae (tribus) in quas transferri ignominia esset, desidiae probro, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 13: populus in tribus convocatus, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 44: ea multitudo tribus circuit, genibus se omnium advolvens, Liv. 8, 37, 9.—**B.** Trop., comicè: grammaticas ambire tribus, *to canvass the Grammarian tribe*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 40.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Of Macedonians: satellites illi ex tribu suâ legunt, Just. 13, 3, 1 (al. turbâ).—**2.** In gen., *the commonalty, the mass, mob, poor people*, Mart. 8, 15, 4; Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: equitem imitatae tribus, Flor. 2, 6, 25.—Prov.: sine tribu, *without rank* or *position:* homo sine tribu, sine nomine, Flor. 3, 13, 1.

trĭbūtārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tributum], *of* or *belonging to tribute:* necessitas, *of paying tribute*, Just. 32, 2, 1: solum, *subject to tribute, tributary*, Plin. 12, 1, 3, § 6; so, praedia tributaria sunt ea, quae in his provinciis sunt, quae propriae Caesaris esse creduntur (opp. stipendiaria), Gai. Inst. 2, 21: civitates, Just. 1, 7, 2: Thraces Macedonum, Flor. 3, 4, 1: tributarius Gallus quidam, Suet. Aug. 40: causa, *concerning tribute*, Dig. 49, 14, 46: tabellae, *letters of credit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 148.

trĭbūtim, *adv.* [tribus], *through each tribe, tribe by tribe, by tribes:* tributim et centuriatim descriptis ordinibus, Cic. Fl. 7, 15: legem centuriatis comitiis tulere, ut quod tributim plebes jussisset, populum teneret, i. e. *in the* comitia tributa. Liv. 3, 55, 3; cf. id. 7, 16, 7: nummis tributim divisis, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 1: spectacula tributim data, id. Mur. 34, 72; cf. id. ib. 32, 67: arripuit populum tributim, Hor. S. 2, 1, 69.

trĭbūtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tribuo]. **I.** *A dividing, distributing, distribution* (very rare): hanc ἰσονομίαν appellat Epicurus, id est aequabilem tributionem, * Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 50: tributio fit pro ratâ ejus, quod cuique debetur, Dig. 14, 4, 5 *fin.*—**II.** *A contributing, paying of tribute*, Dig. 2, 14, 52; 50, 4, 18.

* **trĭbūtor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a giver, imparter:* tributor omnium, App. Trism. p. 92, 27.

trĭbūtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *concerning payment* (jurid. Lat.): tributoria actio, Dig. 14, tit. 4.

trĭbūtum, i, *n.*, v. tribuo *fin.*

1. trĭbūtus, a, um, *Part.* of tribuo.

2. trĭbūtus, a, um, *adj.* [tribus], *formed* or *arranged into tribes:* comitia, Laelius Felix ap. Gell. 15, 27, 4; Liv. 2, 60, 4 sq.; 2, 56, 2 sq.; v. comitium.

3. trĭbūtus, i, v. tributum, under tribuo *fin.*

trīcae, ārum, *f.* [acc. to Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104, orig. **Trīca,** ae, *f.*, like Apina, the name of a small town in Apulia; but cf. Sanscr. trkvan, thief; and Lat. tricor, extricare, etc.; hence, prov.], *trifles, toys, trumpery, stuff, nonsense.* **I.** Lit.: sunt apinae tricaeque et siquid vilius istis, Mart. 14, 1, 7: *Gri.* Quid dare velis? Eloquere propere. *La.* Nummos trecentos. *Gri.* Tricas. *La.* Quadringentos. *Gri.* Tramas putridas, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 36.—**II.** Transf., *hinderances, vexations, perplexities, subterfuges, quirks, wiles, tricks:* judicia, lites, turbas, tricas, Turp. ap. Non. 8, 26; cf.: quomodo illa (Tullia) fert publicam cladem, quomodo domesticas tricas! Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9: nihil mihi opus est litibus neque tricis, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 62; 5, 2, 18: quas tu mihi tricas narras? id. Curc. 5, 2, 15: quin tu istas mittis tricas, id. Most. 3, 1, 45; Varr. ap. Non. 8, 29; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 2; cf.: trico, tricor, and tricosus.

trĭcămĕrātus, a, um, *adj.* [tres-camera], *having three chambers* (late Lat.). ecclesia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26: inferiora ar

cae bicamerata et tricamerata facies, Ambros. Hexaëm. 6, 9, n. 72.—*Subst.*: **trĭcămĕrātum,** i, *n.*, *a room divided into three chambers*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 17.

Tricca, ae, and **Triccē,** ēs, *f.*, = Τρίκκη, *a town of Thessaly, on the Peneus*, now *Trikala*, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29; Liv. 32, 13, 5; Sen. Troad. 824.— Hence, **Triccaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tricca*, Avien. Arat. 206.

trīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triceni], *of* or *containing thirty*: fistula, *thirty quarter-digits in diameter*, Front. Aquaed. 29; 48: filius, *thirty years old*, Sen. Excerpt. Controv. 3, 3 *fin.*: homo, Arn. 2, 58; Pall. Aug. 12; Front. Aquaed. 29; 48.

trīcēni, ae, a (*gen. plur.* tricenûm, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 11, 33, 39, § 113), *num. distr. adj.* [triginta], *thirty at a time, thirty each, thirty*. **I.** Lit., distributively: lecti, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 58: tricenos milites ex singulis legionibus, Auct. B. Afr. 75, 5: dies, Col. 2, 14, 8: amphorae, id. 3, 3, 14: bini dentes, Plin. 7, 16, 15, § 71: latent tricenis diebus, id. 9, 36, 60, § 125: nummi, Mart. 10, 27, 3.—**II.** Transf., *thirty* cardinally: medica ab uno satu tricenis annis durat, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 144: (inplent) anguillae in Gange amne tricenos pedes, id. 9, 3, 2, § 4; Mart. 1, 44, 1.—*Gen.* tricenûm, Auct. Her. 3, 19, 32; Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 164; 11, 33, 38, § 113; Front. Aquaed. 49.

trīcennālis, e, *adj.* [tricennium], *of* or *belonging to thirty years, tricennial* (late Lat.): incuria, Ruf. in Hier. 1, 11.—In *plur. subst.*: **trīcennālia,** ium, *n.*, *a festival celebrated once in thirty years, a tricennial festival*, Oros. 7, 28 *fin.*

trīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [triginta-annos], *the space of thirty years*, Cod. Just. 7, 31, 1; Sid. Ep. 8, 6 *med.*; Cassiod. Var. 1, 18; 3, 31.

trĭcenti, ae, a, v. trecenti.

trĭcenties, *adv.*, v. trecenties.

trĭceps, cĭpitis, *adj.* [tres-caput; cf. Cic. Or. 48, 159]. **I.** Lit., *having three heads, triple-headed*: Cerberus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: Hecate (because she was also at the same time Luna and Diana), Ov. M. 7, 194.—* **II.** Transf., *threefold*: historia, Varr. L. L. 5, § 148 Müll.

trīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [tricesimus], *soldiers of the thirtieth legion*, Amm. 18, 9, 3.

trīcēsĭmus (less freq. **trīgēsĭmus,** Mart. 1, 16, 3; 10, 103, 7; Just. 12, 15), a, um, *num. ord. adj.* [triginta], *the thirtieth*: idem tricesimo post die feci, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 1: tertius et tricesimus annus, id. Sen. 6, 19: sexto tricesimo anno post, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: legio quinta tricesima, Galb. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 1: tricesimo sexto anno, Liv. 3, 30, 7: tricesimum annum agens, id. 40, 6, 4: tricesimo die, Curt. 5, 6, 19: tricesima sabbata, Hor. S. 1, 9, 69: bis trigesimus consul instat, Mart. 1, 16, 3.— Hence, *subst.*: **Trīcēsĭmae,** ārum, *f.*, *the name of a town in* Gallia Belgica *on the Rhine*, Amm. 18, 2, 4.

* **trīcessis,** is, *m.* [triginta-as], *thirty* asses, Varr. L. L. 5, § 170 Müll.

† **trĭchalcon,** i, *n.*, = τρίχαλκον, *a coin of the value of three* chalci, Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*

† **trĭchaptum,** i, *n.*, = τρίχαπτον, *a fine, soft garment woven of hair, a hair-garment*, Hier. in Zach. 3, 14, 14; id. in Ezech. 4, 16, 11.

† **trĭchĭas,** ae, *m.*, = τριχίας, *a kind of sardine*, Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 52; 9, 51, 74, § 162.

† **trĭchĭăsis,** is, *f.*, = τριχίασις, *a disease of the eyelids, when the lashes grow inside*, Veg. Vet. 2, 15.

trĭchĭla, ae, *f.*, *a bower, arbor, summer-house*, Verg. Copa, 7; Col. poët. 10, 378; 10, 394; Inscr. Orell. 4517; Caes. B. C. 3, 96 (al. triclinia).—Also, in a contr. collat. form ‡ **trĭcla,** ae, *f.*, Inscr. Orell. 2909: ‡ **trĭclĕa,** ae, ib. 4337; and ‡ **trĭclĭa,** ae, ib. 4456.

† **trĭchĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τρίχινος (of hair; transf.), *slight, meagre, poor*: quaestus (opp. uber), Varr. ap. Non. 181, 10.

† **trĭchītis,** idis, *f.*, = τριχῖτις, *a kind of alum*, Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 186.

† **trĭchŏmănes,** is, *n.*, = τριχομανές, *a plant resembling* adiantum, Plin. 27, 13, 111, § 138; 22, 21, 30, § 63; App. Herb. 47.

† **trĭchordis,** e, *adj.*, = τρίχορδος, *three-stringed*: citharae, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 *med.*; Cassiod. Anim. 5.

† **trĭchōrum,** i, *n.*, = τρίχωρον, *a room divided into three apartments*, Stat. S. 1, 3, 57; Spart. Pesc. 12; Inscr. Orell. 1595.

† **trĭchrus,** i, *f.*, = τρίχρους, *a tricolored gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 68, § 183.

trīcĭes, trīciens (also **trīcēsĭes,** Auct. B. Afr. 97, 2 twice: **trīgĭes,** Mart. Cap. 7, § 737), *adv. num.* [triginta], *thirty times*: (pedes) tricies triceni fiunt nongenti, Col. 5, 2, 10: tricies centenis millibus pondo olei eos multat, Auct. B. Afr. 97, 3: mea (filia) triciens (aeris millies) non posset (habere), i. e. *three millions of* sesterces, Cic. Rep. 3, 10, 17; id. Verr. 2, 1, 38, § 95; id. Fragm. Fontei. § 4; Mart. 4, 37, 4; 5, 40, 1.

* **trĭcĭnĭum,** ii, *n.* [tres-cano], *a song by three voices, a trio*: semivolucrum puellarum, *of the three Sirens*, Symm. Ep. 1, 41.

Trĭcĭpĭtīnus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Lucretia; e. g. **I.** Sp. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *father of Lucretia*, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 10; Liv. 1, 59, 8.—**II.** L. Lucretius Tricipitinus, *a consul, and conqueror of the Volsci*, Liv. 3, 8, 2; Fast. Capit. ap. Grut. 289.—**III.** Hostus Lucretius Tricipitinus, *a consul*, Liv. 4, 30, 4.

‡ **trĭcla,** ‡ **trĭclĕa,** and ‡ **trĭclĭa,** v. trichila.

† **trīclīnĭarches** or **-a,** ae, *m.*, = τρικλινιάρχης, *a chief servant who has charge of the table*, Petr. 22; Inscr. Orell. 794; 2952.

trīclīnĭāris, e, *adj.* [triclinium], *of* or *belonging to an eating-couch* or *dining-room*. **I.** *Adj.*: gradus, Varr. L. L. 8, § 32 Müll.: apothecae, id. ap. Non. 545, 4: mappae, id. L. L. 9, § 47 Müll.: lecti, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14: vestimenta, Dig. 33, 5, 20.— **II.** *Subst.*: **trīclīnĭārĭa,** ium, *n.* **A.** *An eating-room, dining-room, supper-room*, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 7.—**B.** *Tapestry* or *covering for table-couches*, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; 9, 39, 63, § 137.

† **trīclīnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τρικλίνιον, *a couch running round three sides of a table for reclining on at meals, an eating-couch, table-couch*. **I.** Lit.: triclinio posito cenabimus, Varr. R. R. 3, 13, 2: sternere, id. L. L. 9, § 9 Müll.: habueris quinquaginta tricliniorum lectos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 74, § 183: in triclinio, quod in foro straverat, id. ib. 2, 3, 25, § 61; id. Mur. 36, 75; id. Att. 13, 52, 1 and 2; Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146; Mart. 10, 13, 3 al.—**II.** Transf., *a room for eating in, a dining-room, supper-room*: hiberna et aestiva, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.; Libo ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 263; Phaedr. 4, 23, 28; Manil. 5, 507.

trīco, ōnis, *m.* [tricae, II.], *a mischief-maker, shuffler, trickster*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 46; Lucil. ap. Non. 8, 24; 22, 31; Capitol. Ver. 4.

† **trĭcoccum,** i, *n.*, = τρίκοκκον (that has three berries), *a kind of* heliotropium, Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 57.

† **trĭcōlum,** i, *n.*, = τρίκωλον (having three members), *a sentence* or *period consisting of three clauses*, Sen. Contr. 2, 12, § 12; 4, 25, § 27.

trīcor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [tricae], *to make* or *start difficulties; to trifle, dally, shuffle, play tricks* (Ciceron.), Cic. Att. 15, 13, 5: Publilius tecum tricatus est, id. ib. 14, 19, 4.—Collat. form **trīco,** reflex., *to dally, delay*: hora surgendi ne te trices, Vulg. Ecclus. 32, 15.

Trĭcorĭi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Narbonensis, Liv. 21, 31.

* **trĭ-cornĭger,** ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [tres], *having three horns* or *points*: species furcae, of the letter Ψ, Aus. Idyll. 13 technop. Lit. Monos. *fin.*

trĭcornis, e, *adj.* [tres-cornu], *having three horns, three-horned*: boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 73; Sol. 52.

trĭcorpor, ŏris, *adj.* [tres-corpus], *having three bodies, three-bodied, tricorporal*: umbra, i. e. *Geryon*, Verg. A. 6, 289; so, Geryon, Sil. 3, 422; 13, 201.

trīcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tricae], *full of difficulties* or *perplexities, full of wiles* or *tricks*, Lucil. ap. Non. 79, 26 (al. strigosus); Inscr. Grut. 50, 1.

trĭ-cuspis, ĭdis, *adj.* [tres], *having three points* or *tines, three-pointed, three-tined, tricuspid*: telum, i. e. tridens, Ov. M. 1, 330.

† **trĭdacna,** ōrum, *n.*, = τρίδακνα, *a kind of oysters*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 63.

trĭ-dens, entis (*abl.* tridenti, Verg. A. 1, 145; 2, 418; Sil. 3, 53: tridente, Ov. M. 1, 283; 6, 75; Plin. 9, 15, 20, § 51), *adj.* [tres], *having three teeth* or *tines, three-tined, three-pronged, tridented, trident*. **I.** *Adj.*: rostra, Verg. A. 5, 143: aes, Val. Fl. 1, 688: tridenti armatus ferro, Arn. 3, 31.—**II.** *Subst.*: **trĭdens,** entis, *m.*, *a three-tined spear, a trident*, used to spear large fish, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92; 9, 15, 20, § 51; 9, 29, 45, § 84.—As an attribute of Neptune, Verg. G. 1, 13; id. A. 2, 610; Prop. 2, 26 (3, 22), 48; Ov. M. 1, 283; 6, 75.— As a weapon of the net-fighters (retiarii), Juv. 8, 203.

* **trĭdentĭfer,** fĕri, *m.* [tridens-fero], *the trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 595; cf. tridentiger.

* **trĭdentĭger,** gĕri, *m.* [tridens-gero], *the trident-bearer*, an epithet of Neptune, Ov. M. 11, 202; cf. tridentifer.

* **trĭdentĭpŏtens,** entis, *m.* [tridens-potens], *ruling with the trident*, an epithet of Neptune, Sil. 15, 159.

trīdŭānus, a, um, *adj.* [triduum], *lasting three days, of three days' continuance* (post-class.): spectaculum, App. M. 10, p. 247, 27: jejunia, Hier. Ep. 54, 10: funus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 12, 207.

trīdŭum, i, *n.* (sc. spatium) [tres-dies], *the space of three days, three days*: ubi triduom continuom, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 147: hanc hoc triduom solum sinas Esse hic, id. Cist. 1, 1, 106: triduom servire numquam te sinam, id. Mil. 4, 4, 57: bidui'st aut tridui Haec sollicitudo? Ter. And. 2, 6, 9: ut maneas triduom hoc, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 4: decrevit habendas triduum ferias, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57: cum tridui viam processisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: Clodius respondit, triduo illum, ad summum quatriduo periturum, Cic. Mil. 9, 26: triduo intermisso, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 152; Mart. 2, 6, 12.

trĭennĭa, ium, *n.* (sc. sacra) [triennium], *a festival celebrated every three years, a triennial festival*, = trieterica sacra, Ov. M. 9, 642.

trĭennis, e, *adj.* [tres-annus], *three years old*: vacca, Vulg. Gen. 15, 9.

trĭennĭum, ii, *n.* (sc. spatium) [id.], *the space of three years, three years*: biennium aut triennium est, cum virtuti nuntium remisisti, Cic. Fam. 15, 16, 3; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 79; id. Most. 2, 2, 10; id. Stich. 1, 2, 80; 1, 3, 61; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 2, § 8; Caes. B. G. 4, 4; Auct. B. Afr. 19, 3 al.

trĭens, entis, *m.* [tres], *a third part, a third* of any thing. **I.** In gen.: cum sciemus, quantum quasi sit in trientis triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: medicaminis, Col. 12, 20, 7: ut triens ex heminâ supersit, Plin. 23, 7, 68, § 133.—Of inheritances: cum duobus coheredibus esse in triente, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 3: heredes ex triente, Suet. Aug. 101.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Of coins. **1.** *The third part of an* as, Varr. L. L. 5, § 171 Müll.; Hor. A. P. 328; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; Liv. Ep. 60; 22, 10, 7; Messala ap. Plin. 34, 13, 38, § 137; Juv. 3, 267.—**2.** Under the later emperors, a gold coin, *the third part of an* aureus, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17 *fin.*—**B.** As a measure of interest, *one third per cent.* monthly, or, in our way of reckoning, *four per cent.* yearly: usurae, Dig. 35, 2, 3 *fin.*: pensiones, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21.—**C.** In square or long measure. **1.** *The third of a juger*, Col. 5, 1, 11; 5, 2, 2.—**2.** *The third of a foot* in length, Front. Aquaed. 26; 38.—**D.** In liquid measure, *a third of a* sextarius, i. e. *four* cyathi, Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 29; Mart. 1, 107, 8; 6, 86, 1; 9, 88, 2; 10, 49, 1.—**E.** Among mathematicians, *the number two* (as a third of six), Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*—**III.** Trientem tertium . . . id significare ait Cincius duas libras pondo et trientem, Fest. p. 363.

trĭentābŭlum, i, *n.* [triens], *a portion of public land assigned to creditors in place of a third part of the public debt*: trientabulumque is ager, quia pro tertiâ parte pecuniae datus erat, appellatus, Liv. 31, 13, 9.

trĭentālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that contains a third of a foot*: materia, Vitr. 10, 6: folia, Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34.

triëntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triens, II. B.], *of* or *belonging to a third part:* faenus, i. e. *a third of one per cent.* monthly, or, in our manner, *four per cent.* a year, Capitol. Anton. P. 2; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 21, 1.

* **trientĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [triens], *sold for a third:* ager, Liv. 31, 13, 9.

† **trĭērarchus,** i, *m.*, = τριήραρχος, *the captain of a trireme, a trierarch,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20, § 52; Tac. H. 2, 16; Suet. Ner. 34; Inscr. Orell. 2652; 3595; 3603; 3615 sq.

† **trĭēris,** e, *adj.*, = τριήρης, *having three ranges of oars.* **I.** *Adj.:* navis, Auct. B. Afr. 44, 2.—**II.** *Subst.:* **trĭēris,** is, *f.*, *a ship* or *galley of three ranges of oar-banks, a trireme,* Nep. Alcib. 4, 3; Inscr. Orell. 3610; 3612; 3617 sq.; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 1, 10; Vulg. Isa. 33, 21; id. Dan. 11, 30.

† **trĭĕtērĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τριετηρικός, *recurring every three years, triennial:* sacra, *the festival of Bacchus,* Ov. M. 6, 587; also called trieterica orgia, Verg. A. 4, 302.—As *subst.:* **trĭĕtērĭca,** ōrum, *n.*, *the festival of Bacchus,* Ov. R. Am. 593; Stat. Th. 2, 661; id. Achill. 1, 595; Hyg. Fab. 131; cf. trieteris.

† **trĭĕtēris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = τριετηρίς. **I.** Lit., *a space of three years, three years,* Stat. S. 2, 6, 72; Mart. 9, 85, 9; 10, 53, 3; Aus. Caes. 3.—**II.** Transf., *a triennial festival;* of the festival of Bacchus, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58; cf. trietericus.—Of the Nemean games, Stat. Th. 4, 722; 7, 93.

trĭfārĭam (collat. form **trĭfārĭē,** Diom. p. 279 P.), *adv.* [trifarius], *triply, in three places* (not ante-Aug.): trifariam adortus castra, Liv. 3, 22, 7: muniebant Romani, id. 5, 26, 7: distraxere exercitum, id. 26, 41, 20: epulas dispertire, Suet. Vit. 13.—**II.** *Triply, in a threefold manner, in three ways:* destruitur propositio trifariam, App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 32, 24.

trĭfārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [τριφάσιος], *of three sorts* or *ways, threefold, triple* (post-class.): causa morborum omnium, App. Mag. p. 305, 38: genus, Sol. 27: linguae, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40 *med.:* vestigia numerorum in corporibus trifaria, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 3.

* **trĭfaux,** cis, *adj.* [tres-faux], *having three throats, triple-throated:* latratus Cerberi, Verg. A. 6, 417.

trĭfax, fācis, *f.*, *a kind of long missile weapon,* Enn. ap. Fest. p. 367 Müll. (Ann. v. 524 Vahl.); cf. Gell. 10, 25, 2.

trĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [ter-fero], *thrice-bearing, that bears fruit three times a year:* ficus, Col. 5, 10, 11; cf.: ficus trifero proventu, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 71: vites, id. 16, 27, 50, § 114.

trĭfĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-findo], *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-cleft, three-forked* (poet. and mostly post-Aug.): hasta (Neptuni), Val. Fl. 1, 641; cf.: cuspis Neptuni, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 181: flamma, i. e. *lightning,* Ov. M. 2, 325; cf. ardores, Val. Fl. 6, 53: viae Phocaeae, i. e. *cross-roads,* Sen. Oedip. 772; cf. Phocis, Stat. Th. 1, 64: lingua serpentis, Sen. Med. 687; cf.: motus linguae, Sil. 6, 222: rostrum prorae, id. 6, 358: Sicania, i. e. *triangular,* Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 203.

* **trĭfīlis,** e, *adj.* [ter-filum], *having three threads* or *hairs:* calva, Mart. 6, 74, 2.

trĭfīnĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-finis], *a place where three boundaries meet,* Sicul. Flacc. Condit. Agr. p. 6 Goes.; Inscr. Grut. 201, 5; Isid. 15, 14, 5.

* **trĭfissĭlis,** e, *adj.* [ter-findo], = trifidus, *cleft* or *cloven into three parts, three-forked:* forma Ψ, Aus. Ep. 128, 7.

Trĭfŏlīnus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Mount Trifolium near Naples* (which abounded in grape-vines): ager, Juv. 9, 56: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 69; Mart. 13, 114, 1; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37, 212.

trĭfŏlĭum, ii, *n.* [ter-folium], *three-leaved grass, trefoil,* Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54; 21, 21, 88, § 152.

trĭformis, e, *adj.* [ter-forma], *having three forms, shapes,* or *natures; threefold, triple, triform* (poet.): Chimaera, Hor. C. 1, 27, 23: canis, i. e. *Cerberus,* Sen. Herc. Oet. 1202: Geryon, id. Agam. 841: diva, i.e. *Diana,* who was also Luna and Hecate, Hor. C. 3, 22, 4; called also triformis dea, Ov. M. 7, 94: mundus, because composed of air, earth, and water, id. ib. 15, 859.

trĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [triformis], *triplicity of shape,* Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 9.

* **trĭ-fūr,** fūris, *m.* [ter], *a triple thief, an arrant thief:* non fur sed trifur, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6; cf. trifurcifer.

trĭ-furcĭfer, ĕri, *m.* [id.], *an arch rogue, arrant knave,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 47; id. Rud. 3, 4, 29; cf. trifur.

* **trĭfurcĭum,** ii, *n.* [trifurcus], *any thing of a three-forked shape,* App. Herb. 77.

trĭfurcus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-furca], *having three forks, prongs,* or *points, three-forked, three-pronged:* surculi, Col. 5, 11, 7: stirps, id. 5, 10, 7: semina, id. Arb. 20, 2.

trīga, ae, *f.* [contr. from trijuga]. * **I.** *A team of three horses,* or *a chariot drawn by three horses,* Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 14.—**II.** *A set of three, a triad, three,* Arn. 4, 136; cf. Anthol. Lat. 1, p. 439.

† **trĭgămĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τριγαμία, *a threefold* or *third marriage, trigamy,* Hier. in Jov. 1, 37.

† **trĭgămus,** i, *m.*, = τρίγαμος, *a thrice-married man,* i. e. *one who has three wives* or *who has been married three times,* Hier. adv. Jov. 1, 24.

trīgārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triga], *of* or *belonging to a* triga; used only as *subst.* **I.** **trīgārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *one who drives a three-horse chariot,* Plin. 28, 17, 72, § 238; 29, 1, 5, § 9.—**II.** **trīgārĭum,** ii, *n.* **A.** *A place in which trigae* (and horses in general) *are trained and exercised,* Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 202; cf.: trigarium τόπος, ὅπου ἵπποι γυμνάζονται, Gloss. Philox.—**2.** As a *nom. propr.*, *a place* or *square in Rome in the ninth region,* Inscr. Orell. 4266.—**B.** (Acc. to triga, II.) *The number three,* Mart. Cap. 7, § 733; 9, § 895.

* **trĭgĕmĭno,** āre, *v. a.* [trigeminus], *to triple, treble:* verba, Fronto, 1 *med.*

trĭgĕmĭnus (collat. form, mostly poet., **tergĕmĭnus**), a, um, *adj.* [tres-geminus], *three born at a birth:* fratres, *three twin-brothers.* **I.** Lit., Liv. 1, 24, 1; cf.: tergeminos nasci certum est Horatiorum Curiatiorumque exemplo, Plin. 7, 3, 3, § 33: trigeminorum matres, Col. 3, 8, 1: trigemini filii, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 123.—As *subst.:* **trĭgĕmĭni,** *three brothers born at a birth,* Liv. 1, 25, 1; Col. 2, 1, 3; 7, 6, 7; cf.: trigemino partu, id. 3, 10, 17: Horatius trigemina spolia prae se gerens, *of the three twin-brothers,* Liv. 1, 26, 2: Trigemini, *the title of a comedy of Plautus,* Gell. 7, 9, 7.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *threefold, triple, triform,* = triplex (mostly poet.): trigeminae victoriae triplicem triumphum egistis, Liv. 6, 7, 4: tripectora tergemini vis Geryonai, Lucr. 5, 28; cf. of the same and of Cerberus: tergeminumque virum tergeminumque canem, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 16; and of Cerberus: cui tres sunt linguae tergeminumque caput, Tib. 3, 4, 88: canis, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 52: tergemina Hecate (because she was also Luna and Diana; cf. triceps and triformis), Verg. A. 4, 511: tergemina dextra, i. e. *of the three Graces,* Stat. S. 3, 4, 83: jus tergeminae prolis, i. e. trium liberorum, id. ib. 4, 8, 21: pomorum tergemina natura, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 114: verba illa Ciceronis in Pisonem (cap. 1) trigemina: decepit, fefellit, induxit, Gell. 13, 24, 22: certat tergeminis tollere honoribus, *to the threefold honors,* i. e. of the three highest magistracies, those of the curule ædile, the prætor, and the consul, Hor. C. 1, 1, 8: at tibi tergeminum mugiet ille sophos, *thrice repeated,* Mart. 3, 46, 8.—**III.** Porta Trigemina, *a gate, in the early times of Rome, at the foot of Mount Aventine,* Liv. 4, 16, 2; 35, 10, 12; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 22; Plin. 18, 3, 4, § 15; Front. Aquaed. 5 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 157 sq.

trĭgemmis, e, *adj.* [ter-gemma], *having three buds* or *eyes:* malleolus, Col. 3, 19, 2; Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 156.

trīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. tricesimus.

trīginta (freq. written **XXX.**), *num. adj. indecl.* [τριάκοντα], *thirty:* minae, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 65: Romulus cum septem et triginta regnavisset annos, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 18; Liv. 1, 21, 6: triginta magnos orbis explebit, Verg. A. 1, 269: conjectus in carcerem triginta jussu tyrannorum, *of the thirty tyrants* (in Athens), Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96; cf. id. Leg. 1, 15, 42; id. Rep. 3, 32, 44; 1, 28, 44 Mos. *N. cr.*

† **trīglītis,** is, *f.*, = τριγλῖτις, *a precious stone,* otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

† **trīglyphus,** i, *m.*, = τρίγλυφος: in archit., *an ornument in the frieze of the Doric order, a triglyph,* Vitr. 4, 2 *med.*

† **trĭgōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = τρίγων or τρίγωνον, *a kind of ball for playing with.* esp. in the baths, Mart. 4, 19, 5; 7, 72, 9; 12, 83, 3: fugio campum lusumque trigonem, *a game of ball,* Hor. S. 1, 6, 126.

* **trĭgōnālis,** e, *adj.* [trigon], *of* or *belonging to the* trigon: pila, i. e. trigon, Mart. 14, 46 *in lemm.*

† **trĭgōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τριγωνικός, *triangular, three-cornered, trigonal:* radiatio, Firm. Math. 2, 32 *med.;* 4 praef. *fin.;* ib. 1 *med.*

† **trĭgōnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τρίγωνον. **I.** *A triangle,* Innoc. Cas. Lit. p. 224 Goes.—**II.** *The name of two plants,* otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 3; 65.

† **1. trĭgōnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τρίγωνος, *three-cornered, triangular, trigonal.* **I.** *Adj.:* signa, Manil. 2, 276: ductus, id. 2, 342.—More freq., **II.** *Substt.* **A.** **trĭgōnum,** i, *n.*, = τρίγωνον, *a triangle, trigon,* Varr. L. L. 7, 4, 95; Gell. 2, 21, 10; Col. 5, 10, 13; id. Arb. 22, 2; Vitr. 10, 11 *fin.*—Scanned trigŏna, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50; Ecl. Rat. Puerper. 39.—**B.** **trĭgōnus,** i, *m.;* med. t. t., *a soothing pill,* Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 104.

2. trĭgŏnus, i, *m.*, *a kind of fish, the sting-ray:* Raia pastinaca, Linn.; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71 (Fleckeis. trugonum).

trĭhōrĭum, ii, *n.* [tres-hora], *the space of three hours, three hours,* Aus. Idyll. 10, 87; id. Ep. 4, 62.

* **trĭjŭgis,** e, *adj.* [ter-jugum], *drawn by three horses yoked abreast, three-horse-:* cisium, Aus. Ep. 8, 6.

trĭjŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [ter-jugum, triple-yoked; hence, transf.], *threefold, triple:* caput, App. M. 6, p. 181, 4: ferrum, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 131.

* **trĭlătĕrus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter-latus], *three-sided, trilateral:* forma, Front. Expos. Form. p. 35 Goes.

trĭlībris, e, *adj.* [ter-libra], *of three pounds weight, three-pound-:* mullus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33: paterae, scyphi, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

trĭlinguis, e, *adj.* [ter-lingua]. **I.** *triple-tongued, having three tongues:* ōs (Cerberi), Hor. C. 3, 11, 20: cantus (Hecates), Val. Fl. 7, 184: colla (i. e. serpentis), Prud. Cath. 3, 150.—**II.** *Speaking three tongues* or *languages:* Massilienses (who spoke Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 1 *fin.:* Siculi (because they spoke Greek, Punic, and Latin), App. M. 11, p. 259: ego Hebraeus, Graecus, Latinus: trilinguis, Hier. in Ruf. 3, 6.

trĭlix, īcis, *adj.* (*nom.* trilicis, Isid. 19, 22, 23) [ter-licium], *woven with three sets of leashes, triple-twilled:* tunicae, Mart. 14, 143, 1; Arn. 3, 112: lorica auro, Verg. A. 3, 467 (trino nexu intexta, Serv.): crates, Val. Fl. 3, 199.

* **trĭ-longus,** a, um, *adj.* [ter], *consisting of three long syllables:* pes, Ter. Maur. p. 2413 P.

* **trĭlōris,** e, *adj.* [ter-lorum], *having three stripes, triple-striped:* vestes, Vop. Aur. 46.

trīmātus, ūs, *m.* [trimus], *the age of three years* (post-Aug.): quae (gallinae) trimatum excesserunt, Col. 8, 5, 24: a trimatu, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168: in trimatu, id. 8, 50, 76, § 200; 10, 20, 22, § 44; Inscr. Orell. 4713.

* **trĭmembris,** e, *adj.* [ter-membrum], *having three sets of limbs, triple-membered:* Geryon, Hyg. Fab. 30.

trĭmestris, e, *adj.* [ter-mensis], *of three months.* **I.** *Adj.:* haedi, *three months old,* Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 8: spatium, Plin. 37, 10, 59, § 163: anni Arcadum, id. 7, 48, 49, § 155: consul, Suet. Caes. 80: satio, i. e. *that ripens in three months,* Col. 2, 4, 9: semen, id. 2, 9, 7; so, triticum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69: aves, i. e. *that remain with us but three months,*

Id. 10, 25, 36, § 73: annorum caelique vices, Aus. Edyll. 11, 24. — **II.** *Subst.:* **trimestria**, ium, *n.*, *seeds that ripen three months after sowing*, Col. 2, 12, 9; 11, 2, 20; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 240.

† **trimĕtrŏs** or **-trus**, tra, trum (post-class. collat. form **trimĕtrius**, a, um, Aus. Ep. 16, 78; Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15), *adj.*, = τρίμετρος; in prosody, *containing three metres* or *double-feet, trimeter:* versus, Quint. 10, 1, 99.—As *subst.:* **trimĕtros** (**-trus**), i, *m.*, *a trimeter*, Quint. 9, 4, 90; 9, 4, 75; 9, 4, 108 al.; Hor. A. P. 252; Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; Diom. p. 506 ib.—Also called **trimĕter**, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 78.

trimŏdia, ae, *f.* (collat. form **trimŏdium**, ii, *n.*, Plaut. Men. prol. 15; Plin. 33, 1, 6, § 20) [tres-modius], *a vessel that contains three* modii, *a three-peck measure*, Varr. ap. Non. 5, 18; Col. 2, 9, 9; 12, 18, 2; 12, 52, 8.

Trimontium, ii, *n.*, *a later name of the city Philippopolis in Thrace*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

trimŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [trimus], *of three years, three years old:* trimulus patrem amisit, Suet. Ner. 6; so, nepotem amisi, Front. Ep. ad Verr. 9.

trimus, a, um, *adj.* [tres], *of three years, three years old:* filia, trima quae periit mihi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 39; cf.: utrumne in pulvere, trimus, Quale prius ludas opus, *when a child of three years*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: vaccae, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 13: vaccae aetatis trimae, Pall. Mart. 11, 5: equulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: equa, Hor. C. 3, 11, 9: arbor, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 83: semen, id. 18, 24, 54, § 195: calx, id. 36, 23, 55, § 176.—In law: dies, *a term of three years:* si ita sit legatum, heres meus Titio decem trimâ die dato, utrum pensionibus an vero post triennium debeatur? Dig. 33, 1, 3, § 5 sq.; cf. ib. prooem.; hence: melius post trimum domatur equulus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 13: capri ante trimos minus utiliter generant, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200.

Trinăcria, ae, *f.*, = Τρινακρία (with three promontories), *the island of Sicily*, Verg. A. 3, 440; 3, 582; Ov. P. 4, 15, 15; id. M. 5, 476; Just. 4, 2, 1.—Hence, **A. Trinăcrius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Trinacrian, Sicilian:* Pachynus, Verg. A. 3, 429: Aetna, id. ib. 3, 554; also called Trinacria rupes, Cat. 68, 53: mare, Ov. F. 4, 287: unda, Verg. A. 3, 384: litus, id. ib. 1, 196: viri, id. ib. 5, 530; pubes, id. ib. 5, 450: equi, id. ib. 5, 573.—**B. Trinăcris**, idis, *adj. f.*, *Trinacrian, Sicilian:* terra, i. e. *Trinacria* or *Sicily*, Ov. F. 4, 420; also called Trinacris insula, id. M. 5, 347: Hybla, id. Tr. 5, 13, 22.—*Subst.:* **Trinăcris** (sc. insula), *the island of Trinacria, Sicily*, Ov. P. 2, 10, 22.

trinālis, e, *adj.* [trini], *three* (late Lat.), Adaman. Vit. Columb. 3, 22.

trinĕpos, ōtis, *m.* [ter-nepos], *a grandson in the fifth degree*, Dig. 38, 10, 2; 38, 10, 10.

trinĕptis, is, *f.* [ter-neptis], *a female descendant in the fifth degree*, Dig. 38, 10, 2; 38, 10, 10.

trini (**terni**), ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [tres], *three each, three.* **I.** Lit.: ipse cum tribus legionibus circum Samorabrivam trinis hibernis hiemare constituit, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: trina sacrificia in die, Suet. Ner. 56: castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 46; Liv. 9, 43, 6: litterae, Cic. Att. 11, 17, 1; cf. Varr. L. L. 10, § 67 Müll.—**II.** Transf., *threefold, triple,* = triplex: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: subsidia, Auct. B. Alex. 37, 3: soles, Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99: lunae, id. ib.: nomina, Ov. F. 6, 216: trina bella civilia, plura externa, Tac. H. 1, 2: miles Vitellianus trinis et ipse praesidiis occurrit, id. ib. 3, 82: capita (Cerberi), Sen. Herc. Fur. 783.—**B.** *Sing.:* **trinus**, a, um, *adj.*, *three, triple, three each:* cantus trino conficitur versu, Plin. 10, 35, 52, § 106: trino relicto praesidio, Auct. B. Afr. 80, 2: forum, Stat. S. 4, 9, 15: genus interdictorum, Aus. Idyll. 11, 63; 11, 66.—**2.** Mostly in phrase, trinum nundinum, *the time of three* nundinae or *market-days;* v. nundinus, III.—By the lex Caecilia et Didia, B.C. 98, that a promulgatio trinum nundinum, or a putting up in public for at least seventeen days, should be made of any proposed law before taking a vote on it, Cic. Dom. 16, 41; id. Phil. 5, 3, 8.

triniō, ōnis, *m.*, *the number three, a three, a trey*, Isid. Orig. 18, 61.

trinitas, ātis, *f.* [trini], *the number three, a triad* (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: facta exinde trinitas generum est ex trinitate causarum, Tert. adv. Val. 17.—**II.** In partic., *the Trinity*, Tert. adv. Prax. 3; Cod. Just. 1, 1, 1.

Trinŏbantes, um, *m.*, *a people in the eastern part of Britain, in Essex and the southern parts of Suffolk*, Caes. B. G. 5, 20; 5, 21; Tac. A. 14, 31.

* **trinoctiālis**, e, *adj.* [trinoctium], *of three nights, for the space of three nights, trinoctial:* domicenium, Mart. 12, 77, 5.

trinoctium, ii, *n.* [ter-nox], *a space of three nights, three nights:* continuum, Fab. Pict. ap. Gell. 10, 15, 14; cf. Gell. 3, 2, 13; Val. Max. 2, 4, 5; Aus. Idyll. 11, 34; Amm. 14, 2, 13.

trinōdis, e, *adj.* [ter-nodus], *having three knots, three-knotted.* **I.** Lit.: clava, Ov. H. 4, 115; id. F. 1, 575.—* **II.** Transf.: dactylus, i. e. *of three syllables, trisyllabic*, Aus. Ep. 21, 38.

trinōminis, e, *adj.* [ter-nomen], *having three names, triple-named:* Hierosolyma (Jebus, Salem, Jerusalem), Hier. Ep. 108, 9.

trinso, āre, v. trisso.

Trinummus (**Trinūmus**), i, *m.*, *the name of a comedy by Plautus;* cf. esp. Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 1.

trinundinus, a, um, *adj.* [tres nundinae], *of* or *belonging to three weekly market-days* (very rare): trinundino die, *after seventeen days*, Macr. S. 1, 16, 34; v. trinus, II. B., and nundinus, III. — Hence, *adv.:* **trinundinō**, = trinundino die, Macr. S. 2, 13, 7.

trinus, a, um, v. trini, II. B.

trio, ōnis, v. Triones.

† **triŏbŏlus**, i, *m.*, = τριώβολος. **I.** As a coin, *a piece of three oboli, a half-drachm;* used to denote *a trifle:* negare se debere tibi triobolum, *a sixpence*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 26: neque triobolum ullum amicae das, id. Poen. 4, 2, 46; id. Rud. 4, 3, 100; 5, 2, 43; 5, 2, 67; cf.: non ego homo trioboli sum, nisi, etc., id. Poen. 1, 2, 168. — **II.** As a weight, *half a drachm*, Cato, R. R. 127, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 46.

Triŏcăla, ōrum, *n.*, = Τριώκαλα, *a mountain-fortress in Sicily, between Selinus and Heraclea*, now *ruins near Calatabellotta*, Sil. 14, 270.— Hence, **Triŏcălinus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Triocala:* in Triocalino (sc. agro), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10.—In *plur.:* **Triŏcălini**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Triocala*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Triōnes, um, *m.* (orig. the ploughing-oxen; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 74 sq. Müll.; Gell. 2, 21, 7; hence, transf.), *the constellation of the Wain*, i. e. *Ursa Major and Ursa Minor* (which were compared to a wagon with oxen yoked to it): Arcturum pluviasque Hyadas geminosque Triones, Verg. A. 3, 516: gelidi, Ov. M. 2, 171: Hyperborei, Mart. 9, 46, 1: Odrysii, id. 7, 80, 1: pigri, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 205: inoccidui, id. Gigantom. 11; Ov. M. 10, 446.

† **triōnymus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριώνυμος, *having three names, triple-named*, = trinominis: nomina propria, Prisc. p. 580 P.: unio solitarii dei, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 42.

Triŏpas, ae, *m.*, = Τριόπας, *a king of Thessaly, the father of Erisichthon*, Hyg. Astr. 2, 14.— Hence, **A. Triŏpēius**, ii, *m.*, *the son of Triopas*, i. e. *Erisichthon*, Ov. M. 8, 751.—**B. Triŏpēis**, idis, *f.*, *a granddaughter of Triopas and daughter of Erisichthon*, i. e. *Mestra*, Ov. M. 8, 872.

† **triophthalmŏs**, i, *m.*, = τριόφθαλμος (three-eyed), *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

† **triorches**, ae, *m.*, = τριόρχης (having three testicles), *a kind of falcon, the buzzard:* Falco buteo, Linn.; Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; 10, 74, 95, § 204.

† **triorchis**, is, *f.*, = τριορχίς, *a plant, a kind of centaury*, Plin. 25, 6, 32, § 69.

* **tripālis**, e, *adj.* [ter-palus], *that has,* or *is propped up by, three stakes* or *pales:* vineae, Varr. ap. Non. 219, 18.

* **tri-parcus**, a, um, *adj.* [ter], *very sparing, stingy, niggardly:* homines, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14.

tripartitio, ōnis, *f.* [tripartitus], *a threefold division*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4.

tripartitō (**-pertitō**), *adv.*, v. tripartitus *fin.*

tripartitus or **-pertitus**, a, um, *Part.* [ter-partior], *divided* or *divisible into three parts, threefold, tripartite* (rare, but good prose): ea causa tripertita erit in accusatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5, § 12: qui tripertitas orbis terrarum oras atque regiones notavit, id. Sest. 61, 129: tripartita ab iis inducitur ratio bonorum, id. Ac. 1, 5, 21: divisio tripartita (al. tripertita), id. Off. 3, 2, 9: exercitus, Tac. A. 2, 74: jus privatum, quod tripartitum est, Just. Inst. 1, 1, 4.—*Subst* **1. Tripertita**, ōrum, *n.*, *the title of a treatise by* Sex. Aelius: exstat illius (Sex. Aelii) liber, qui inscribitur Tripertita, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 38.—**2. Tripertita**, ae, *f.*, *the title of a comedy by Novius*, Non. 218, 15.—*Adv.:* **tripartitō** (**-pertitō**), *in* or *into three parts:* qui bona dividit tripertito, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 40: tripartito divisus equitatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Hirt. B. G. 8, 33: Caesar partitis copiis . . . adit tripartito, Caes. B. G. 6, 6: aggreditur urbem, Liv. 21, 7.

* **tripătinum**, i, *n.* [ter-patina], *a service of three dishes*, Fenest. ap. Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 162.

* **tripectŏrus**, a, um, *adj.* [ter-pectus], *having three breasts, three-breasted, triple-breasted:* vis Geryonaï, Lucr. 5, 28.

tri-pĕdālis, e, *adj.* [ter], *of three feet* in measure: latitudo fenestrae, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 6: altitudo, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 167: crassitudo parietis, id. 18, 30, 73, § 301: caulis, id. 27, 12, 79, § 104: parma, Liv. 38, 21, 13.

tri-pĕdānĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of three feet* in measure, *three-foot-:* taleas, Cato, R. R. 45, 1: vites, Col. 3, 2, 2: scrobis, id. 5, 5, 2: statuae, Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 24.

tripertitō, *adv.*, v. tripartito.

tripertitus, a, um, v. tripartitus.

tri-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [ter], *having three feet, three-footed:* mensa, Hor. S. 1, 3, 13: grabatus, Mart. 12, 32, 11: mulus natus, Liv. 40, 2, 4; 40, 45, 4.—Trop., *of a man leaning on a staff*, Maxim. 1, 219, de sene.

* **tripĕtia**, ae, *f.* [tripes], *a three-legged stool* among the Gallic peasantry, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1.

† **Triphallus**, i, *m.*, = Τρίφαλλος (with a great phallus), *an epithet of Priapus*, Auct. Priap. 83, 9.

Triphylia, ae, *f.*, *a name of the southern portion of Elis*, Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; 33, 34. — Hence, **Triphylius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Triphylian:* Jupiter, Lact. 1, 11, 33.

* **tripictus**, a, um, *Part.* [ter-pingo], *written three times:* versiculi, Prud. Apoth. 381.

triplāris, e, *adj.* [triplus], *threefold, triple* (post-class.): numerus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1; id. S. 1, 6 al.

† **triplāsius**, a, um, *adj.*, = τριπλάσιος, *threefold, triple:* ratio, Mart. Cap. 9, § 954.

triplex, icis (*abl.* regularly triplici; triplice, Prud. Apoth. 383; Ven. Carm. 7, 4, 12), *adj.* [ter-plico], *threefold, triple.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* Plato triplicem finxit animum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20: philosophandi ratio triplex, id. Ac. 1, 5, 19: nec me pastoris Iberi Forma triplex, nec forma triplex tua, Cerbere, movit, Ov. M. 9, 185: cuspis, i. e. *Neptune's trident*, id. ib. 12, 594: mundus (because made up of sky, land, and sea), id. ib. 12, 40: regnum (because shared among Jupiter, Neptune, and Pluto), id. ib. 5, 368: vultus Dianae (because also Luna and Hecate; v. triceps and triformis), id. H. 12, 79: triplicem aciem instruere, *to draw up an army in three lines* or *columns, to form a triple line*, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; so, acies, id. ib. 1, 51; id. B. C. 1, 41; 1, 83 al.; cf. comically: paravi copias duplices, triplices dolos, perfidias, Plaut. Ps. 2, 1, 5: vallus, Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3: murus, Verg. A. 6, 549; Ov. F. 3, 801: aes, Verg. A. 10, 784; Hor. C. 1, 3, 9: triplici stant ordine dentes, Ov. M. 3, 34 et saep. — Poet., of three like persons or things belonging together: triplices Soro-

res, *the three sisters*, i. e. *the Fates*, Ov. M. 8, 452; called triplices deae, id. ib. 2, 654; cf.: quae ratum triplici pollice netis opus, i. e. *the finger of the three Fates*, id. Ib. 76: poenarum deae triplices, i. e. *the Furies*, id. M. 8, 481: Minyeïdes, i. e. *the three daughters of Minyas*, id. ib. 4, 425: greges, *three bands of Bacchantes*, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 24; cf. gens, *three clans*, Verg. A. 10, 202. — **B.** *Substt.* **1. trĭplex,** icis, *n.*, *three times as much, a threefold portion, triple*: sume tibi decies; tibi tantundem; tibi triplex, Hor. S. 2, 3, 237; cf.: pediti in singulos dati centeni (denarii), duplex centurioni, triplex equiti, Liv. 45, 40, 5; 45, 43, 7: olei veteris triplex adicitur, Scrib. Comp. 218. — **2. trĭplĭces,** ium, *m.* (sc. codicilli), *a writing-tablet with three leaves*, Cic. Att. 13, 8, 1; Mart. 7, 72, 2; 10, 87, 6; 14, 6, 1.— * **II.** Transf., *very great* or *strong*: triplici fluctu, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 116 (id. H. 4, 23 Dietsch).— *Adv.*: **trĭplĭcĭter,** *in a threefold manner, in three ways*: commutare, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54: *l* littera tripliciter sonat, Mart. Cap. 3, 54.

trĭplĭcābĭlis, e, *adj.* [triplico], *that can be tripled, threefold, triple* (late Lat.): quod simplex, triplicet: quodque est triplicabile, simplet, of the Trinity, Sedul. 1, 281.

trĭplĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.] (post-class.), *a tripling* or *trebling, triplication.* **I.** In gen., Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.*; Mart. Cap. 7, § 750; Firm. Math. 2, 26 *fin.* al.— **II.** In partic., in jurid. Lat., *a surrejoinder, triplication*, Dig. 27, 10, 7; Just. Inst. 4, 14, 2.

trĭplĭcĭter, *adv.*, v. triplex *fin.*

trĭplĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [triplex], *to multiply by three, to treble, triple* (post-Aug. and very rare): numerum, Gell. 1, 20, 5; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 20 *med.*: id triplicatum corvis (tribuit), Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 153; Vulg. Ezech. 21, 14.

† **trĭplinthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τριπλίνθιος, *three bricks thick*: paries, Vitr. 2, 8.

† **trĭplus,** a, um, *adj. num.*, = τριπλοῦς, *threefold, triple*: pars, Cic. Univ. 7 *med.*— In *neutr. absol.*: triplo plus scortorum, *three times as many*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 70.

‡ **trĭpŏdātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [‡ tripodo], *a solemn, measured stamping with the feet* of the Arval brothers, Inscr. Frat. Arv. Orell. 2271; cf. **trĭpŭdĭātĭo,** χορεία ἱερέως περὶ τὸν βωμόν, Gloss. Philox.

trĭpŏdes, um, *m.*, v. tripus.

* **trĭpŏdĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τριπόδιος, *consisting of three feet*: pes, *a metrical foot*, = Bacchius.

‡ **trĭpŏdo,** āre, v. tripudio.

Trĭpŏlis, is, *f.*, = Τρίπολις (prop. three-town), *the name of several districts of country and of towns.* **I.** *A district of Thessaly*, Liv. 42, 53, 6.—Hence, **Trĭpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tripolis*: ager, Liv. 36, 10, 5.— **II.** *A country of Africa*, Sol. 27.— Hence, **Trĭpŏlītānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tripolis*, Eutr. 8, 10.— **III.** *A town of Phœnicia*, Mel. 1, 12, 3; Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.— **IV.** *A district of Laconia, near Tegea, including the cities of Belmina, Carystus, and Pellene*, Liv. 35, 27, 9. — Hence, **Trĭpŏlĭtĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Tripolis*: vinum, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

† **trĭpŏlĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τριπόλιον, *a plant growing on cliffs*, Plin. 26, 7, 22, § 39.

* **trĭ-portentum,** i, *n.* [ter], *an extraordinary omen* or *portent*: deûm triportenta, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 59 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 381 Rib.).

trĭportĭcus, ūs, *f.*, *a triple porch* (late Lat.), Aug. Quaest. in Heptat. 2, 177, 22.

Trĭptŏlĕmus, i, *m.*, = Τριπτόλεμος, *a son of Celeus, king of Eleusis and of Metanira; he was the inventor of agriculture, and became a judge in the infernal regions*, Ov. F. 4, 507 sq.; id. Tr. 3, 8, 1; id. M. 5, 646 sq.; Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9; Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 110; Stat. S. 4, 2, 36; Hyg. Fab. 147.— Prov.: Triptolemo fruges dare, like the Engl. *to carry coals to Newcastle*, Ov. P. 4, 2, 10.— Hence, **Trĭptŏlĕmĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Triptolemus*, i. e. *to husbandry, agricultural*: dens, i. e. *the plough*, Fulg. Myth. prol. 1.

triptōta, ōrum, *n.*, = τρίπτωτα, *nouns that have only three cases, triptotes*, Diom. p. 288 P.

trĭpŭdĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.*, v. tripodatio *fin.*

trĭpŭdĭo, āvi, 1 (collat. form **trĭpŏdo,** āre; v. the foll.), *v. n.* [tripudium]; in relig. lang., *to beat the ground with the feet, to leap, jump, dance*, as a relig. exercise (syn.: salio, salto). **I.** Lit.: CARMEN DESCINDENTES TRIPODAVERVNT IN VERBA HAEC: ENOS LASES, etc., Inscr. Frat. Arv. Orell. 2271: sacro tripudiare gradu, Ven. Carm. 8, 4, 4: qui in honesto saltatu tripudiant, Lact. 1, 21, 45; Liv. 23, 26, 9.— **II.** Transf., in gen., *to leap, spring, dance, caper*: virilem in modum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 4; id. Q. N. 7, 32, 3: ad symphoniam, Petr. 36: crebris saltibus, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Jul. 29: in funeribus rei publicae exsultans et tripudians, * Cic. Sest. 41, 88; Sid. Ep. 3, 3 *med.*

trĭpŭdĭum, ii, *n.* [acc. to Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72, contr. from terripavium, terripudium, but prob. from ter and pes; cf. the old form tripodare, whence tripodatio]; in relig. lang.. **I.** Lit., *a measured stamping, a leaping, jumping, dancing* in relig. solemnities, *a solemn religious dance*: Salios ancilia ferre ac per urbem ire canentes carmina, cum tripudiis sollemnique saltatu jussit, Liv. 1, 20, 4; cf. tripudio and ‡ tripodatio.— **B.** Transf., in gen., *a dance*: citatis celerare tripudiis, Cat. 63, 26: tripudia Hispanorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: cum sui moris tripudiis, id. 21, 42, 3: cantus incohantium proelium et ululatus et tripudia, id. 38, 17, 4.— **II.** *A favorable omen*, when the sacred chickens ate so greedily that the food dropped from their mouths to the ground, Cic. Div. 2, 34, 72; 2, 36, 77; 1, 15, 28; Liv. 10, 40, 5; Suet. Tib. 2; cf. solistimus.

† **trĭpūs,** pŏdis (*abl.* tripodi, Lucr. 1, 739), *m.*, = τρίπους, *a three-footed seat, a tripod.* **I.** In gen.: donarem tripodas, praemia fortium Graiorum, Hor. C. 4, 8, 3; Verg. A. 5, 110; Sid. Ep. 4, 24; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 2, 1. — **II.** In partic. **A.** Lit., *the tripod of Pythia, the priestess of Apollo, at Delphi*, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; Verg. A. 3, 360; Ov. A. A. 3, 789; Luc. 5, 121; Sen. Med. 86.— **B.** Transf. **1.** *The oracle at Delphi*: mittitur ad tripodas, Ov. F. 3, 855.— **2.** *An oracle*, in gen.: salve, prisca fides tripodum, Stat. Th. 1, 509; Val. Fl. 1, 544; Sen. Med. 785.

trĭquĕtrus, a, um, *adj.*, *having three corners, three-cornered, triangular.* **I.** In gen.: triquetra aliis, aliis quadrata, Lucr. 4, 653: ager (opp. quadratus), Col. 5, 2, 1: figura (opp. quadrata), Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 93: (Britannia) insula naturâ triquetra, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: Martis sidus numquam stationem facere Jovis sidere triquetro, i. e. *distant by a third of the zodiac*, Plin. 2, 17, 15, § 77; also as *subst.*: **trĭquĕtrum,** i, *n.*, *the trinal aspect, that in which a planet's longitude differs by one-third of a circle from the earth's*: in triquetro, id. 2, 15, 12, § 59; 2, 18, 16, § 80.— **II.** In partic., as *adj. prop.*, *of* or *belonging to the island of Sicily, Sicilian*: orae, Lucr. 1, 717; Sil. 5, 489: tellus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 55; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 30.

trĭ-rēmis, e, *adj.* [ter-remus], *having three banks of oars.* **I.** *Adj.*: naves, Caes. B. C. 2, 6; 3, 24; Nep. Dion. 9, 2; cf. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 3 *fin.*— **II.** *Subst.*: **trĭrēmis,** is, *f.*, *a vessel with three banks of oars, a trireme*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23; 3, 101; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 17, § 44; Hor. C. 3, 1, 39; id. Ep. 1, 1, 93; Liv. 31, 22, 5; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 207, v. tres *init.*

trĭs, v. tres *init.*

trĭsaeclĭsĕnex, is, *m.* [tres-saeculum-senex], *the old man of three generations*, a surname of Nestor, Laev. ap. Gell. 19, 7, 13.

† **trĭschoenus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τρίσχοινος, *containing three* schoeni: mensura, Plin. 5, 24, 20, § 85.

triscurrĭum, i, *n.* [ter-scurra], *gross buffoonery*, Prisc. 2, 480, 10; Juv. 8, 190.

† **trĭsēmus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τρίσημος, *containing three syllabic times*, i. e. *one long and one short syllable*: pes, Mart. Cap. 9, § 978.

Trismĕgistus, i, *m.*, = Τρισμέγιστος (thrice-greatest), *an epithet of Mercury*, Lact. 1, 6, 3; 6, 25, 10.

† **trispastos,** i, *f.* (sc. machina), = τρίσπαστον, *a hoisting-tackle with three pulleys, two in the upper and one in the lower block, a trispast*, Vitr. 10, 3.

Trispĭthămi, ōrum, *m.*, = Τρισπίθαμοι (three spans high), *a race of dwarfs beyond India*, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 26.

trissāgo, v. trixago.

* **trisso,** āre, *v. n.*, of the note of the swallow, *to twitter*, Auct. Carm. Philom. 26 (al. trinsat).

Tristătae, ārum, *m.*, = Τριστάται, *the three highest nobles of a country next to the king*, Hier. in Ezech. 7, 23, 23.

tristĕ, *adv.*, v. tristis *fin.*

† **tristĕga,** ōrum, *n.*, = τρίστεγα, *third stories* or *floors*, Hier. in Ezech. 12, 41, 7; Alcim. Avit. 4, 244; Vulg. Gen. 6, 16; id. Ezech. 42, 6.

tristi = trivisti, v. tero.

tristĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [tristis], *somewhat sorrowful, rather sad*: filiola, * Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; M. Aur. ap. Front. Ep. 3, 17.

tristĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [tristis-facio], *making sad, saddening*: voces, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: tyrannus, Prud. Cath. 4, 76: acetum acore, Macr. S. 7, 12, § 30.

tristĭmōnĭa, ae, *f.* [tristis], *sadness, sorrowfulness*, = tristitia (very rare): tristimoniâ sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10, 3: tristimoniam Ex animo deturbavit, Novat. ap. Fest. p. 372 M. (Com. Rel. v. 40 Rib.).— Collat. form **tristĭmōnĭum,** i, *n.*: esse in tristimonio, Petr. 63.

tristis, e, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. trastas, frightened; and Lat. terreo], *sad, sorrowful, mournful, dejected, melancholy, disconsolate, trist* (syn.: maestus, severus, austerus, luctuosus). **I.** In gen.: maesti tristesque, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 18: cum maestus errares, quaerere ex te, quid tristis esses, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: tristis et conturbatus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: tristis, demissus, id. Mur. 21, 45: sic tristes affatus amicos, Hor. C. 1, 7, 24: Sequanos tristes, capite demisso, terram intueri, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: numquam ego te tristiorem Vidi esse, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 55: oderunt hilarem tristes, tristemque jocosi, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 89: (faciet) hominem ex tristi lepidum et lenem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 7: quid tu tristis es? id. ib. 2, 2, 6; id. Men. 5, 2, 27; 5, 2, 59: quid es tam tristis? Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 20: malle se adulescentem tristem quam hilarem, Sen. Ep. 36, 3: tristis Erat et me maestum videbat, Curt. 6, 11, 27; Sen. Tranq. 15, 4.— **B.** Transf. **1.** Of things associated with misfortune or suggestive of sadness, *melancholy, saddening, unhappy*: ut tuum laetissimum diem cum tristissimo meo conferam, Cic. Pis. 14, 33; cf.: vel defensus tristibus temporibus vel ornatus secundis, id. Fam. 15, 7: esse vultu tristi, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 124: tristissima exta, Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36: tristissimi exsilii solatium, Liv. 5, 51, 1: tristissimam exegimus noctem, *most miserable*, Petr. 115: sors, *unhappy, miserable*, Cic. Mur. 20, 42: eventus, Liv. 8, 24, 18: Kalendae, *sad, dismal*, Hor. S. 1, 3, 87: Hyades, id. C. 1, 3, 14: Orion, id. Epod. 10, 10: bella, id. A. P. 73: clades, id. C. 3, 3, 62: morbus, Verg. G. 4, 252: fatum, Hor. S. 1, 9, 29: jus sepulcri, Ov. M. 13, 472: officium (exsequiarum), id. ib. 12, 4: funera, Verg. G. 4, 256; Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 74: pars subiere feretro, Triste ministerium, Verg. A. 6, 223: Tartara, id. ib. 4, 243: Acheron, Sil. 13, 571: tristique palus inamabilis undâ, Verg. A. 6, 438; Hor. C. 2, 14, 8: arbores, *gloomy, sombre*, Plin. 16, 25, 40, § 95: adspectus (arboris), id. 13, 22, 40, § 120: tristes et squalidi trunci, Sen. Ep. 12, 1.— **2.** Of taste: quod triste et amarum est, *harsh, disagreeable, bitter*, Lucr. 4, 634: suci, Verg. G. 2, 126: lupinum, id. ib. 1, 75: absinthia, Ov. P. 3, 1, 23; 3, 8, 15: epulae, Sil. 3, 281: sapor, Ov. Tr. 4, 6, 12: pocula, Tib. 1, 5, 50.— **3.** Of smell, *offensive, foul*: anhelitus oris, Ov. A. A. 1, 521.— **4.** As *subst.*: **triste,** is, *n.*, *a sad thing*, etc. (poet.): triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbres, Arboribus venti, *a sad thing, a pest, bane*, Verg. E. 3, 80: interdum miscentur tristia laetis, Ov. F. 6, 463; cf.: nunc ego mitibus Mutare quaero tristia, Hor. C. 1, 16, 26. Thus Ovid called his elegies that were written in exile Tristia.— **II.** In partic. **A.** Of behavior, etc., towards others. **1.** *Glum, gloomy, peevish, morose, ill-humored* (syn.: tetricus, severus, austerus): stultitia est, ei te esse tristem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 4: eia, mea Juno, non decet te esse tam

tristem tuo Jovi, id. ib. 2, 3, 14: mihi erit tristior, Afran. ap. Non. 410, 2: tristis amica ingrato viro, Prop. 1, 6, 10: puella, id. 1, 10, 21: navita tristis (Charon), *gloomy*, *sullen*, Verg. A. 6, 315; so, dii, Hor. S. 1, 5, 103: Erinys, Verg. A. 2, 337: sorores, i. e. *the Fates*, Tib. 3, 3, 35; Sen. Tranq. 7, 6: ursa, Stat. Achill. 2, 409.—**2.** *Stern*, *harsh*, *severe*: judex tristis et integer, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 30; cf.: cum tristibus severe, cum remissis jucunde vivere, id. Cael. 6, 13.—**B.** Transf., of things, *gloomy*, *sad*, *melancholy*, *stern*, *harsh*, etc.: truculentis oculis, tristi fronte, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 21: voltus, id. Most. 3, 2, 124: fronte gravi et tristi supercilio, Plin. Pan. 41, 3: idem naturâ tristiori paululo, Afran. ap. Non. 410, 2: vultus severior et tristior, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 289; cf.: tristis severitas inest in vultu, Ter. And. 5, 2, 16: vita tristior, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 108: triste et severum genus dicendi, id. Brut. 30, 113; cf.: sermo tristis (opp. jocosus), Hor. S. 1, 10, 11: senectus, Verg. ap. Sen. Ep. 108, 29; cf.: tristis et plenus dignitatis sonus, Cic. Rep. 6, 2, 7: perfert in judiciis tristem et impexam antiquitatem, Tac. Or. 20.—Of languages, etc.: tua tristia dicta, Verg. A. 10, 612: sententia, Ov. M. 15, 43; Liv. 8, 21, 2: responsum, id. 9, 16, 3: senatûs consultum, id. 5, 6, 2.—*Adv.*: **tristĕ**, *sadly*, *sorrowfully*; *harshly*, *severely*: salutantes, Stat. Th. 4, 19: triste et acutum resonare, Hor. S. 1, 8, 41: rigens frons, Stat. S. 5, 1, 64.—*Comp.*: flere tristius, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 2: adulescentes gravius aegrotant, tristius curantur, *with more difficulty*, Cic. Sen. 19, 67: respondere tristius, *more harshly*, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.

tristĭtas, ātis, *f.* [tristis], *sadness* (ante-class.), Pac. ap. Non. 182, 2; so Turp. ib. 182, 4.

tristĭtĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *sadness*, *mournfulness*, *sorrow*, *grief*, *melancholy*, *gloominess*, *dejection* (class.; syn. maestitia). **I.** In gen. **A.** Of living beings: tum ad tristitiam, tum ad laetitiam est contorquendus, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 72: ex summâ laetitiâ atque lasciviâ repente omnes tristitia invasit, Sall. C. 31, 1: in eâdem tristitiâ permanere, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: magno metu ac tristitiâ sollicitari, Auct. B. Afr. 10: lacrimis ac tristitiâ te tradidisti, Lucce. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: tu sapiens finire memento Tristitiam, Hor. C. 1, 7, 18: tristitiam compescere, Ov. M. 9, 397: esse aliquam cognatam tristitiae voluptatem, Sen. Ep. 99, 25: (vino) tristitia et cura hebetatur, Plin. 23, 1, 22, § 38: tristitiam animi resolvi, id. 24, 6, 15, § 24: subitâ tristitiâ implicatis militum animis, Val. Max. 1, 6, 12: cum tristitiâ et maerore in vitâ remanere, id. 2, 6, 14: tristitiam ad ultimam perductus, Petr. 24.—Trop.: sol recedens quasi tristitiâ quâdam contrahit terram, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 102.—**B.** Of things: haec tristitia temporum, *this sad state of the times*, Cic. Att. 12, 40, 3: caeli, Plin. 2, 6, 4, § 13: indurata soli, id. 18, 21, 50, § 184: aspectus, id. 9, 9, 11, § 34: lenitate verbi rei tristitiam mitigare, *hardness*, *harshness*, Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37.—**II.** In partic., of demeanor, *moroseness*, *sourness*, *gloominess*, *harshness*, *sternness*, *severity*, etc. (syn. severitas): an nova tristitiae causa puella tuae? Prop. 1, 18, 10: simque ego tristitiae causa modusque tuae, Ov. H. 3, 90: (risus) tristitiam ac severitatem mitigat, relaxat, Cic. de Or. 2, 58, 236; cf. id. Lael. 18, 66: illorum (philosophorum) tristitiam atque asperitatem fugiens, id. Fin. 4, 28, 79: quod ille vos tristitiâ vultuque deceperit, id. Prov. Cons. 5, 12; so Quint. Inst. prooem. § 15: non conveniant barbae illi atque tristitiae, id. ib. 11, 1, 34; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 7; 8, 21, 1; Suet. Ner. 23; Sil. 8, 612.

tristĭtĭes, ēi [id.], = tristitia, *sadness*, *mournfulness*, *sorrow*, *grief* (ante- and post-class.): vultum alligat quae tristities? Pac. ap. Non. 182, 2 (Trag. Rel. v. 59 Rib.): tristitiem, Tac. A. 2, 4, 3: tristitie, Turp. ap. Non. l. l. (Com. Rel. v. 126 Rib.); App. M. 4, p. 155, 13; 9, p. 231, 2; 10, p. 239, 18.—**II.** Personified, **Tristĭtĭes**, *the name of a maid of Psyche*, App. M. 6, p. 176, 36.

tristĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *sadness*, *sorrow*, *grief*, *melancholy*, *dejection* (post-class.): omnem de tuo pectore tristitudinem mitte, App. M. 3, p. 134; so id. Mag. p. 295, 19; Sid. Ep. 8, 11 *fin.*

tristor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [id.], *to be sad*, *grieved*, or *downcast* (very rare): numquam flere, numquam tristari, Sen. Prov. 2, 3; id. Ira, 2, 7, 1.

trĭ-sulcus, a, um (form **trĭsulcis**, e, Fulg. Rusp. Ep. 9), *adj.* [ter] (having three furrows), *three-cleft*, *three-forked*, *three-pointed*; *threefold*, *triple* (poet.): lingua (serpentis), Verg. A. 2, 475; Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171: sermo, of the serpent in Paradise, Prud. Ham. 203: ordine trisulco quatit ora fragor, of the teeth, Val. Fl. 2, 500: fulmen, Varr. ap. Non. 448, 20; cf. Fest. p. 352; also called Jovis telum trisulcum, Ov. Ib. 467: ignes, id. M. 2, 848: Sicilia, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 145: fores, *folding in three parts*, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449: ramus, *three-forked*, Pall. Mart. 10, 24.

† **trĭsyllăbus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τρισύλλαβος, *of three syllables*, *trisyllabic*: verbum, Varr. L. L. 9, § 91 Müll.; Mart. Cap. 5, § 522; 3, § 169.

trit, *indecl.*, *the cry of a mouse*, *a squeak*, Naev. ap. Charis. p. 213 P. (Com. Rel. p. 11 Rib.).

Tritannus or **Tributanus**, i, *m.*, *a gladiator famous for his bodily strength*, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81; Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 9.

trĭtăvĭa, ae, *f.* [tritavus], *the mother of an* atavus *or* atavia, Dig. 58, 10, 3; 58, 10, 10.

trĭtăvus (old sibilated collat. form **strĭtăvus**, acc. to Fest. p. 314 Müll.), i, *m.* [teravus], *the father of an* atavus *or* atavia. **I.** Lit., Dig. 58, 10, 3; 58, 10, 10; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Fest. l. l.—* **II.** Transf., in gen., *remote ancestors*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.

† **trĭtē**, ēs, *f.*, = τρίτη; in music, *the third string* or *tone* in the musical scale, Vitr. 5, 4.

† **trĭtēmŏrĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τριτημορία; in music, *a third*, Mart. Cap. 9, § 930; 9, § 959.

† **trĭthăles**, is, *n.*, = τριθαλές, i. q. erithales, *wall-pepper*, *the lesser houseleek*, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Trĭtia or **Trĭtaea**, ae, *f.*, = Τριταία, *an inland town of Achaia*, *near the confines of Elis*, now *Kastritzi*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.—Hence, **Trittenses** or **Tritienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tritia*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

trĭtĭcĕus (collat. form **trĭtĭcēius**, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 58), a, um, *adj.* [triticum], *of wheat*, *wheaten*, *wheat-*: messis, Verg. G. 1, 219; Ov. M. 5, 486: fetus, id. F. 1, 693: frumentum, Mart. 13, 12 *in lemm.*: paleae, Cato, R. R. 54, 2: furfures, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 17: far, Col. 8, 5, 23.

trĭtĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *relating to wheat* (jurid. Lat.): condictio, Dig. 13, tit. 3.

* **trĭtĭcīnus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of wheat*, *wheaten*, *wheat-*: amylum, Plin. Val. 5, 31.

trĭtĭcum, i, *n.* [from tritus, from tero, Varr. L. L. 5, § 106 Müll.], *wheat*, Col. 2, 6, 1; Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 63 sq.; Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 30; id. Poen. 1, 2, 113; id. Truc. 1, 1, 12; Cic. Div. 1, 36, 78; 2, 31, 66; id. Verr. 2, 3, 73, § 170; Caes. B. C. 2, 18.

trĭtŏmus, i, *m.*, = τρίτομος, *a kind of sea-fish*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151.

Trītōn, ōnis or ōnŏs, *m.*, = Τρίτων. **I.** Lit., *a son of Neptune and the nymph Salacia*, *a sea-god*, *who*, *at the bidding of Neptune*, *blows through a shell to calm or rouse the sea*, Ov. M. 2, 8; 1, 333 sq.; 13, 919; Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78; 2, 35, 89; Luc. 9, 348; Hyg. Astr. 2, 23 *fin.*—*Plur.*: Tritones, sea-gods that serve the other gods, Verg. A. 5, 824; Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 26.—**B.** Transf. **1.** A humorous designation of *a lover of fish-ponds*: piscinarum Tritones, qs. *fish-pond gods*, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 1.—**2.** *A sea-fish of the genus* pelamides, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 144.—**3.** *The name of a ship*, Verg. A. 10, 209.—**II.** *A river and lake in Africa*, *near the Lesser Syrtis*, *where*, *according to Egypto-Grecian fables*, *Minerva was born*, Mel. 1, 7, 4; Luc. 9, 347; Stat. Th. 2, 722; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 36; Sid. Carm. 15, 5.—Hence, **1. Trītōnĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lake Triton*, *Tritonian*: Pallas, Verg. A. 5, 704; also, virgo, id. ib. 11, 483; more freq., *absol.*: **Trītōnĭa**, ae, *f.*, *Minerva*, Verg. A. 2, 171; Ov. M. 2, 783; 5, 250; 5, 270; 6, 1; id. F. 6, 655 et saep.—Also, **Trītōnĭda**, ae, Mart. Cap. 9, § 893.—**2. Trītōnĭăcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Tritonian*: palus, *a miry sea near Pallene*, *in Macedonia*, Ov. M. 15, 358: harundo, i. e. *the* tibia *invented by Pallas*, id. ib. 6, 384.—**3. Trītōnis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f. adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Lake Triton*; or, transf., *to Pallas*, *Palladian*: palus, *Lake Triton*, Sil. 3, 322: Pallas, Lucr. 6, 750: arx, *the citadel of Pallas*, i. e. *Athens*, Ov. M. 2, 794: urbs, id. ib. 5, 645: pinus, i. e. *the ship Argo*, *built at the suggestion of Pallas*, id. H. 6, 47.—As *subst.*: **Trītōnis**, ĭdis or ĭdos, *f.* **1.** *Lake Triton*, Sil. 9, 297; Stat. Th. 7, 185.—**2.** *Pallas*, Verg. A. 2, 226; Ov. M. 3, 127; 8, 547: Tritonide fertiles Athenae, i. e. *the olive-tree planted by Pallas*, Stat. S. 2, 7, 28.

Tritopătreus (quadrisyl.), ĕi, *m.*, *a son of Jupiter by Proserpine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 53 B. and K. (al. Tritopatores).

trītor, ōris, *m.* [tero], *a rubber*, *grinder*, *chafer*: colorum, *a grinder of colors*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 145: compedium, *a chain-rubber*, a term of reproach applied to a chained slave, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 15: stimulorum, of one who is often scourged, id. ib. 5, 2, 17: ARGENTARIVS, i. e. caelator, Inscr. Rein. cl. 11, n. 97.

trītūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a rubbing*, *wearing off*, *chafing*. * **I.** In gen.: muli pectora copulae sparteae triturâ continuâ exulcerati, App. M. 9, p. 222, 39.—**II.** In partic., *a threshing*, of grain, Varr. L. L. 5, § 21 Müll.; Verg. G. 1, 190; Col. 2, 19, 1; 1, 6, 23.

trītūrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trituro], *a threshing* (late Lat.), Aug. Tract. in Joan. 27 *fin.*

trītūrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a thresher* (late Lat.), Aug. ad Don. 10.

trītūro, āre, *v. a.* [tritura, II.], *to thresh* (late Lat.): bos triturans, Vulg. 1 Cor. 9, 9: paleam areae, Aug. Tract. in Johan. 4, § 2: fruges, Isid. 15, 13, 16.—Trop.: passionum flagellis triturari, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 *med.*

1. trītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tero.

2. trītus, ūs (found only in *abl. sing.*), *m.* [tero], *a rubbing* or *wearing*: lapidum conflictu atque tritu, * Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25; cf. Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66 (al. attritu); 34, 12, 30, § 120 (dub.); Lact. 6, 4, 6.

trĭumphālis, e, *adj.* [triumpho], *of* or *belonging to a triumph*, *triumphal*: provincia, i. e. *the conquest of which entitled the general to a triumph*, Cic. Pis. 19, 44: porta, *through which the triumphing general entered Rome*, id. ib. 23, 55; Suet. Aug. 100: pictâ Veste triumphales senes, Ov. F. 6, 364: currus, *a triumphal chariot*, Plin. 7, 26, 27, § 96: corona, *which the triumphant person wore*, id. 22, 3, 4, § 6; cf. vestes, id. 8, 48, 74, § 195: statua, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1: ornamenta (usually consisting of a corona aurea, toga picta, tunica palmata, scipio eburneus, etc.; v. Liv. 10, 7, 9, and 30, 15, 11), Suet. Aug. 38; id. Claud. 24; id. Ner. 15.—Also *absol.*: **trĭumphālĭa**, *the triumphal ornaments* (and under the emperors also granted to a general without the ceremonies of a triumph), Tac. H. 4, 4; Vell. 2, 116: ornatus, Suet. Calig. 52: habitus, Quint. 11, 1, 3: in triumphali miscetur auro, i. e. *in the triumphal garments*, Plin. 9, 36, 60, § 127: cena, id. 9, 55, 81, § 171 et saep.: vir, *who has had the honors of a triumph*, Vell. 2, 6, 4; cf. senex, Ov. F. 6, 364; and, more freq., *absol.*: **trĭumphālis**, is, *m.*, *one who has had the honors of a triumph*, Suet. Caes. 4; id. Aug. 30; id. Ner. 30; 35; Quint. 11, 1, 36 al.: imagines, i. e. *of generals who had celebrated a triumph*, Hor. Epod. 8, 12; cf. statua, Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 1: fornix, Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 12.

trĭumphātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who triumphs*, *a triumpher*, *conqueror*, *vanquisher* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: de Samnitibus triumphator, App. Mag. p. 285, 12; Vulg. 1 Reg. 15, 29.—**B.** Triumphator, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, 75, 10.—Of Hercules, Inscr. Orell. 1042.—Of the Roman emperors, Inscr. Orell. 2.—**II.** Trop.: erroris, Min. Fel. Oct. 37.

trĭumphātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [triumphator], *of* or *belonging to one who triumphs*, *triumphing*, *triumphant* (post-class.): verbum, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 10 *fin.*

‡ **Trĭumphātrix**, īcis, *f.* [id.] (she that triumphs), *the Triumphant*, a name given to the ninth legion, because they triumphed over the younger Pompey in Spain, Labus. ap. Gazzett. di Venez. ann. 1833, n. 56.

trĭumpho, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.*

[triumphus]. **I.** *Neutr., to make a triumphal procession, to hold* or *celebrate a triumph, to triumph* (cf. ovo). **A.** Lit.: triumphare appellatum, quod cum imperatore milites redeuntes clamitant per urbem in Capitolium eunti Io triumphe: id a θριάμβῳ Graeco Liberi cognomento potest dictum, Varr. L. L. 6, § 68 Müll.: ex praeturâ triumphare, Cic. Mur. 7, 15: commissi sunt iis magistratus, in quibus re bene gestâ triumpharent, id. Planc. 25, 61: Africanus, qui de Numantinis triumpharat, id. Phil. 11, 8, 18; for which: ex Transalpinis gentibus triumpharunt, id. ib. 8, 6, 18: ex Macedoniâ, id. Pis. 23, 55; id. Mur. 5, 11: ex Transalpinis bellis, id. Off. 2, 8, 28: cum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1: ut triumphanti urbem inire liceret, id. 26, 21, 2: quasi debellato triumphare, id. 26, 21, 4: neminem ad eam diem triumphasse, qui, etc., id. 28, 38, 4: quid tam inauditum quam equitem Romanum triumphare? at Pompeius triumphavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 61: nisi meo in rem publicam beneficio ubi triumpharet esset habiturus, id. Off. 1, 22, 78; cf. Auct. B. Afr. 22, 3: Nero ovans triumphavit, i. e. *held* or *celebrated an ovation*, Vell. 2, 96, 3. —Poet., transf.: ut sit mulsum, qui triumphent milites, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 48: mirum, si de me jure triumphat Amor, Prop. 2, 8 (8, b), 40 (24): deque cothurnato vate triumphat Amor, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 18.—*Impers. pass.*: ex eâ urbe triumphari vidimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 28: aliquis est Romae, qui triumphari de Macedonibus nolit? Liv. 45, 38, 2: populi jussu triumphatum est, id. 3, 63, 11: de parvis oppidis, Flor. 1, 11, 6: ex civilibus bellis, id. 3, 22, 10. — **B.** Trop., *to triumph, exult, be glad, rejoice exceedingly*: exsultare laetitiâ, triumphare gaudio, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; cf.: laetaris tu in omnium gemitu et triumphas, id. Verr. 2, 5, 46, § 121: in quo exsultat et triumphat oratio mea, id. Cat. 2, 2, 3: triumpho, si licet me, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5: meum factum probari abs te, triumpho gaudio, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, 2. — **II.** *Act.* (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) With a homogeneous object: triumphavit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos novem, Gell. 2, 11, 4.—More freq., (β) With other objects, *to triumph over, to lead in triumph*; or, in gen., *to conquer*: aliquem, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 24: hic terram triumphabit, Lact. 6, 23 *fin.*: mortem Cum suis terroribus, id. 4, 26, 28; id. Mort. Pers. 16. — More freq. in *pass.*: bisque triumphatas utroque ab litore gentes, Verg. G. 3, 33: triumphatis dare jura Medis, Hor. C. 3, 3, 43: Zenobia victa et triumphata, Vop. Aur. 33: triumphati magis quam victi sunt, Tac. G. 37: triumphata Capitolia, Verg. A. 6, 836; cf.: omnia superata et triumphata, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 36: ne triumpharetur (Mithridates), Tac. A. 12, 19: Roma triumphati caput orbis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 26: triumphatus bos, i. e. *obtained by victory, got* or *won as booty*, id. F. 3, 732; so, triumphatum aurum, id. P. 2, 1, 41: Achaeos triumphandos Mummio tradidit, Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 61. — Hence, *p. a.*: **trĭumphans**, antis, = triumphalis, *triumphal, belonging to a triumph*: equi, Ov. P. 2, 8, 40.

triumphus (in the earliest per. written **triumpus**; v. the foll.; and cf. Cic. Or. 48, 160; Quint. 1, 5, 20; and the letter P), i, *m.* [cf. θρίαμβος, a hymn in honor of Bacchus]. **I.** TRIVMPE, *an exclamation used in the solemn processions of the Arval brothers*: ENOS MARMOR IVVATO. TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, TRIVMPE, Carm. Fratr. Arv. ap. Inscr. Orell. 2270.—**II.** *A solemn and magnificent entrance of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory, a triumphal procession, triumph* (cf. Smith, Antiq. 1163 sqq.): disseres de triumpho. Quid tandem habet iste currus? quid vincti ante currum duces! quid simulacra oppidorum? quid aurum? etc., Cic. Pis. 25, 60; cf. Liv. 34, 52, 4; cf. id. 3, 29, 4: triumphum deportare, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: ne in triumpho duceretur, id. Tusc. 5, 40, 118: Gallos Caesar in triumphum ducit, Suet. Caes. 80: senatus cum triumphum Africano decerneret, id. Fin. 4, 9, 22: de classe populi Romani triumphum agere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 100; Liv. 45, 38, 11: triumphum ex Etruriâ agere, id. 6, 7, 4: deportare triumphum ex provinciâ, Nep. Cato, 2: Boiorum triumphi spem collegae reliquit, *for a victory over the Boii*, Liv. 33, 37, 10; cf.: Pharsalicae pugnae ne triumphum quidem egit, Cic. Phil. 14, 8, 23: per triumphum aliquem ducere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 26, § 67; Sall. H. 4, 61, 8 Dietsch: triumpho clarissimo urbem est invectus, Liv. 30, 45, 2: elephantos ducere in triumpho, Plin. 7, 43, 45, § 139: (res) justissimi triumphi, i. e. *worthy of a triumph*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10, 3: qui (Pompeius) tot habet triumphos, quot orae sunt partesque terrarum, Cic. Balb. 4, 9: albi greges ... Romanos ad templa deûm duxere triumphos, i. e. *were carried before the processions*, Verg. G. 2, 148. — The shout of the soldiery and the multitude on occasion of these triumphal processions was: Io triumphe, Hor. C. 4, 2, 49 and 50; id. Epod. 9, 21; 9, 23; cf. Liv. 45, 38, 12; Suet. Caes. 49; 51.—**B.** Trop., *a triumph, victory*: ut repulsam tuam triumphum suum duxerint, Cic. Vatin. 16, 39: luxuriae (*gen. subj.*), Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14: de se ipso, Just. 14, 4, 6.

trĭumvir, viri, v. triumviri.

trĭumvĭrālis, e, *adj.* [triumviri], *of* or *belonging to the triumvirs, triumviral*: sectus flagellis triumviralibus, i. e. *of the superintendents of prisons*, Hor. Epod. 4, 11: supplicium, Tac. A. 5, 9 *fin.*: proscriptio, i. e. *of the* triumvirorum reipublicae constituendae, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 1; Lact. 2, 4, 36.

trĭumvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *the office* or *dignity of a triumvir, the triumvirate*: triumviratus (coloniae deducendae), *Cic. Brut. 31, 117; cf.: tribunatu ante gesto triumviratibusque, Liv. 9, 46, 3: ne triumviratu suo (reipublicae constituendae) nimis superbiat Antonius, Plin. 9, 35, 59, § 122: nullo more triumviratus invaditur, Flor. 4, 6, 3: reipublicae constituendae, Suet. Aug. 27: senatûs legendi, id. ib. 37.

triumvĭri (also written **tresvĭri**, and **IIIvĭri**), ōrum or ûm, *m.* [tres-vir], *three men holding an office together* or *associated in public business, a board of three, three joint commissioners* appointed for various purposes, *a triumvirate*. So, **I.** Triumviri coloniae deducendae or agro dando, *for leading out a colony and distributing the land among its members*, Liv. 3, 1, 6; 4, 11, 5; 6, 21, 4; 8, 16, 14 al. — In *sing.*: nobilitas ... Gaium Gracchum ... triumvirum coloniis deducundis ferro necaverat, Sall. J. 42, 1: triumvir agrarius, Liv. 27, 21, 10; Cic. Brut. 20, 79. — **II.** Triumviri capitales, *superintendents of public prisons*, who performed many of the duties of modern police magistrates, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 3; Cic. Or. 46, 156: carceris lautumiarum, Liv. 32, 26, 27; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30; Liv. 25, 1, 10; 39, 14, 10. — In *sing.*, Val. Max. 5, 4, 7. — **III.** Triumviri Epulones, v. epulo. — **IV.** Triumviri monetales, *directors of the mint*, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 30.—**V.** Triumviri mensarii, *three commissioners to regulate money*, Liv. 23, 21, 6; 24, 18, 12; 26, 36, 8. — **VI.** Triumviri nocturni, *fire-wardens*, Liv. 9, 46, 3; Val. Max. 8, 1, 6; Dig. 1, 15, 1. — **VII.** Triumviri reipublicae constituendae; these were Antony, Octavianus, and Lepidus, appointed to regulate public affairs, Liv. Epit. 120; Suet. Aug. 96; id. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 6. — In *sing.*, Vell. 2, 88, 1; Suet. Aug. 9; 54; Gell. 3, 9, 4; Nep. Att. 12, 2.—**VIII.** *Boards for recruiting troops*: senatus triumviros binos creari jussit, Liv. 25, 5, 6. — **IX.** Triumviri sacris conquirendis donisque persignandis, *to collect and register votive offerings*, etc., Liv. 25, 7, 5. — **X.** Triumviri reficiendis aedibus Fortunae et matris Matutae et Spei, *for the restoration of temples*, Liv. 25, 7, 6. — **XI.** *The three chief magistrates of a municipality*: Q. Manlius, qui tum erat IIIvir, Cic. Clu. 13, 38.

trĭuncis, e, *adj.* [ter-uncia], *of three* unciae: paragaudis, Gall. ap. Treb. Claud. 17.

* **trĭvĕnēfĭca**, ae, *f.* [ter-veneficus], *an arrant poison-mixer, a thorough hag, witch*, or *sorceress*, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 8.

Trĭvĭa, ae, v. trivius.

trĭvĭālis, e, *adj.* [trivium; prop. that is in or belongs to the cross-roads or public streets; hence, transf.], *that may be found everywhere, common, commonplace, vulgar, ordinary, trivial* (post-Aug.): trivialis scientia, Quint. 1, 4, 27: verba (opp. splendide atque adornate declamare), Suet. Rhet. 6: ludii ex circo, id. Aug. 74: carmen, Juv. 7, 55: mos, Calp. Ecl. 1, 28.

trĭvĭālĭter, *adv.* [trivialis], *in a common manner*: trivialiter et populariter instituti infantes, Arn. 7, 242.

* **trĭvĭātim**, *adv.* [trivium], *in the public streets*: dissultare, Mart. Cap. 1, § 3.

Trĭvĭcum, i, *n.*, *a small town in the mountains between Samnium and Apulia*, near the mod. *Trevico*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 79.

trĭvĭum, i, *n.* [ter-via]. **I.** Lit., *a place where three roads meet, a fork in the roads, cross-road*: ut ventum est in trivium, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *a public square, the public street, highway*; *plur.*: in triviis aut in compitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 3, 7: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbes, Verg. A. 4, 609; Lucr. 4, 1203: occurram in triviis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 59; id. Ep. 1, 16, 64; 1, 17, 58; id. A. P. 245.—*Sing.*: pueros in trivio docere, Just. 21, 5; Tib. 1, 1, 12 (22). — Prov.: arripere maledictum ex trivio, i. e. *out of the street, from the mob*, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.

trĭvĭus, a, um (*gen. fem.* Triviaī, Lucr. 1, 84), *adj.* [trivium], *an epithet of those deities whose temples were often erected where three ways met*: DI, Inscr. Grut. 84, 5; 1015, 1: virgo, i. e. *Diana* or *Hecate*, Lucr. 1, 84; also called: Trivia dea, Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 10. — More freq. *absol.*: **Trĭvĭa**, ae, *f.*, *Diana*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 16 Müll. (Trag. v. 318 Vahl.); Cat. 34, 15; 66, 5; Tib. 1, 5, 16; Verg. A. 6, 35; Ov. F. 1, 389; id. M. 2, 416 al. — Hence, **Lăcus Trĭvĭae** (the Lake of Diana), *a lake in Latium, near Aricia*, now *Lago di Nemi*, Verg. A. 7, 516; Stat. S. 3, 1, 56.

trixāgo or **trissāgo**, inis, *f.*, *a plant, called also* chamaedrys, *germander*: Teucrium chamaedrys, Linn.; Plin. 24, 15, 80, § 130; Veg. Vet. 1, 17; 1, 42 al.

Trōas, ădis, v. 1. Tros, B. 5.

† **trŏchaeīdes**, is, *adj.*, = τροχαιειδής, *like a trochee*: numerus, Mart. Cap. 9, § 992.

† **trŏchaeus**, i, *m.*, = τροχαῖος (cf. Mart. Cap. 9, § 988). **I.** *A metrical foot of two syllables, a long and a short* (— ⏑), *a trochee*, Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 182; Quint. 9, 4, 80; Prud. στεφ. 8 praef. — **II.** *Another name for the* tribrachys, *a metrical foot of three short syllables* (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), *a tribrach*, Cic. Or. 57, 193; Quint. 9, 4, 82.

† **trŏchăĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τροχαϊκός, *consisting of trochees, trochaic*: versus, Quint. 9, 4, 140; Ter. Maur. p. 2437 P.; Diom. pp. 504 and 508 ib.

† **trŏchĭlus**, i, *m.*, = τρόχιλος. **I.** *A very small bird*, perh. *the golden-crested wren, trochil*, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 203; 8, 25, 37, § 90. — **II.** In architecture, *a semicircular hollow running round the base of a column, a casement, scotia, trochil*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*

† **trŏchiscus**, i, *m.*, = τροχίσκος, *a small, round ball*; in medicine, *a pill, troche, trochisk*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7, 104; Veg. Vet. 2, 9 *fin.* (in Cels. 5, 17, written as Greek).

trochlĕa or **troclĕa**, ae, *f.* [contr. from τροχαλία], *a mechanical contrivance for raising weights, a case* or *sheaf containing one or more pulleys, a block*, Vitr. 10, 2; Cato, R. R. 3, 5; Lucr. 4, 905.—Prov.: trochleis pituitam adducere, q. s. *to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle*, i. e. *to hawk violently*, Quint. 11, 3, 56.

* **trochlĕātim**, *adv.* [trochlea], *with a block*: erecto fune, Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.*

† **trŏchus**, i, *m.*, = τροχός, *an iron hoop set round with small rings, a trundling-hoop* for children, Hor. C. 3, 24, 57; id. A. P. 380; Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 383; id. Tr. 2, 486; Mart. 14, 168, 2; 14, 169, 2 al.

Trocmi, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Galatia*, Liv. 38, 16; called also **Trogmi**, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

Trōes, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 4.

Troezēn, ēnis, *f.*, = Τροιζήν, *a very ancient city of Argolis, where Pittheus, the maternal grandfather of Theseus, reigned*, near the mod. village of *Damala*, Mel. 2, 3, 8; Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18; Cic. Off. 3, 11, 48; Ov. M. 6, 418: prope Troezena, id. ib. 15, 296; 15, 506; id. P. 4, 16, 15; Stat. Th. 4, 81.—Hence, **Troezēnius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or

belonging to Trœzen: ager, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 56: litus, Mel. 2, 7, 10: vinum, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 116: carbunculi, id. 37, 7, 25, § 97: heros, i. e. *Lelex, son of Pittheus*, Ov. M. 8, 566.—In *plur. subst.:* **Troezēnii**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Trœzen*, Mel. 2, 3, 8.

Trogini, ōrum, *m., a people of Galatia*, Cic. Div. 2, 37.

Trōglŏdȳtae or **Trōgŏdȳtae**, ārum, *m.*, = Τρωγλοδύται, *a people of Ethiopia who dwelt in caves, the Troglodytes*, Mel. 1, 4, 4; 1, 8, 6; Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 183; 5, 8, 8, § 34; 6, 29, 33, § 168; Cic. Div. 2, 44, 93. — Hence, **A. Trōglŏdȳtĭcus** or **Trōgŏdȳtĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Troglodytes, Troglodytic:* myrrha, Plin. 12, 16, 35, § 69: balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 101. — *Subst.:* **Trōglŏdȳtĭcē** or **Trōgŏdȳtĭcē**, ae, *f., the country of the Troglodytes*, Plin. 2, 70, 71, § 178, 2, 74, 76, § 185; 6, 29, 34, § 169.—**B. Trōglŏdȳtis** or **Trōgŏdȳtis**, ĭdis, *adj. f., Troglodytic:* myrrha, Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 17; Scrib. Comp. 90.

Trogmi, v. Trocmi.

Trogus Pompēius, *a Roman historian in the time of Augustus, whose work was abridged by Justin*, Just. praef.; id. 38, 3; 43, 1 and 5 *fin.*; Plin. 11, 15, 114, § 274; v. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. 253.

Trōĭa, ae, v. 1. Tros, A.

Trōĭădes, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 6.

Trōĭcus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 3.

Trōĭlus, i, *m.*, = Τρωΐλος, *a son of Priam, slain by Achilles*, Verg. A. 1, 474; Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 30; 4, 9, 36; Hor. C. 2, 9, 16; Dict. Cret. 4, 9.

Trōĭus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 1.

Trōja, ae, v. 1. Tros, A.

Trōjānus, a, um, v. 1. Tros, B. 2.

Trōjŭgĕna, ae, *comm.* [Troja-gigno], *Troy-born, born in Troy, of Trojan descent, Trojan* (poet.): gentes, Lucr. 1, 465: Romanus, *descended from Trojans*, Vet. Carm. ap. Liv. 25, 12, 5.—*Subst. m.* **1.** *A Trojan*, Cat. 64, 356; Verg. A. 8, 117; 3, 359.—**2.** *A Roman*, Juv. 1, 100; 11, 95.

Tromentīna trĭbus, *one of the* tribus rusticae, Liv 6, 5, 8; Inscr. Grut. 1109, 8; cf. Fest. p. 367 Müll.

1. trŏpa, ae, *f.*, = τροπή, *the tropic solstice:* CHIMERINA, Kal. Vet. ap. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 381.

2. trŏpa, *adv., turning;* Gr. τρόπα (v. Lidd. and Scott, s. v.): et ludit tropa nequiore talo, i. e. *at a game played by throwing dice*, etc., Mart. 4, 14, 9.

trŏpaeātus, a, um, *adj.* [tropaeum], *trophied, adorned with trophies* (late Lat.): victores et tropaeati, Amm. 23, 5, 17.

Trŏpaeŏphŏrus, i, *m.*, = Τροπαιοφόρος, *The Trophy-bearer*, an epithet of Jupiter, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 11.

† **trŏpaeum** or **trŏphaeum**, i, *n.*, = τροπαιον. **I.** Lit., *a sign and memorial of victory, a trophy;* orig. a trunk of a tree, on which were fixed the arms, shields, helmets, etc., taken from the enemy; afterwards made of stone and ornamented in the same manner, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: statuere, id. Inv. 2, 23, 69: devictis Hispanis tropaea in jugis constituit, Sall. H. 4, 29 Dietsch: in modum tropaeorum arma imposuit, Tac. A. 2, 18 *fin.:* sistere Romae tropaea de Parthis, id. ib. 15, 18; Suet. Caes. 11; id. Claud. 1; id. Calig. 45; Verg. A. 11, 7; Val. Fl. 4, 379; Val. Max. 6, 1, ext. 3; 2, 2, 3.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A victory:* nova Cantemus Augusti tropaea Caesaris, Hor. C. 2, 9, 19: tulit e capto nota tropaea viro, Ov. H. 9, 104; 17, 242; id. R. Am. 158: victoria, quae cum Marathonio possit comparari tropaeo, Nep. Them. 5, 3; cf.: nostra sunt tropaea, nostra monimenta, nostri triumphi, Cic. Arch. 9, 21; Val. Max. 8, 14, ext. 1.—**B.** *A mark, token, sign, memorial, monument:* tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115: Maecenatis erunt vera tropaea fides, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 34.

† **trŏpaeus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τροπαῖος, *turning back, returning:* venti, *blowing from the sea towards the land, sea-breezes*, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114.

Trŏphōnĭus, ii, *m.*, = Τροφώνιος. **I.** *A brother of Agamedes, in conjunction with whom he built the temple of Apollo at Delphi*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.—**II.** *A deity that imparted oracles in a cave near Lebadia, in Bœotia;* sometimes called also Juppiter Trophonius, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. N. D. 3, 19, 49; Liv. 45, 27, 8; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66; 31, 2, 11, § 15.—Hence, **Trŏphōnĭānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Trophonius, Trophonian:* narratio Chaeronis, *of a certain Chœron, who descended into Trophonius's cave*, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3.

trŏpĭcē, *adv.*, v. tropicus *fin.*

† **trŏpĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τροπικός. **I.** Lit., *of* or *belonging to a turn* or *turning, tropical:* Capricornus, i. e. *where the sun turns back*, Aus. Idyll. 16, 7; cf. id. Ecl. de Ratione Diei Anni, 2; Manil. 3, 614. — **II.** Trop. * **A. trŏpĭca**, ōrum, *n., changes, alterations:* pecuniae cupiditas haec tropica instituit, Petr. 88.—**B.** In the later rhet. lang., *figurative, metaphorical, tropical* (late Lat.): figura, Gell. 13, 24, 31: locutiones, Aug. contra Mendac. 10.—*Adv.:* **trŏpĭcē**, *figuratively:* loqui maluit, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 4, 9.

† **trŏpis**, is, *f.*, = τρόπις, *the lees of wine*, Mart. 12, 83, 11.

† **trŏpŏlŏgĭa**, ae, *f.*, = τροπολογία, *a figurative manner of speaking, a metaphorical* or *tropical style, tropology*, Hier. in Joel, 2, 18.

trŏpŏlŏgĭcē, *adv.*, v. tropologicus *fin.*

† **trŏpŏlŏgĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, = τροπολογικός, *figurative, tropical, tropological* (late Lat.): tropologicum et figuratum genus, Sid. Ep. 9, 3 *med.:* interpretatio, Hier. adv. Joan. Hierosol. 7. — *Adv.:* **trŏpŏlŏgĭcē**, *figuratively, metaphorically:* exponere aliquid, Hier. in Soph. 1, 8; id. in Ezech. 1, 6, 2.

† **trŏpus**, i, *m.*, = τρόπος. **I.** In rhet., *a figurative use of a word, a trope* (post-Aug. for translatio, verborum immutatio), Quint. 9, 1, 4 sq.; 9, 2, 44 sq.; 9, 3, 20 al.—**II.** *A manner of singing, a song*, Ven. Carm. 10, 10, 54; 10, 10, 60; 10, 12, 4.

1. Trōs, Trōis, *m.*, = Τρώς, *a king of Phrygia, after whom Troy was named; he was the son of Erichthonius and grandson of Dardanus*, Verg. G. 3, 36; Ov. F. 4, 33; Sil. 11, 297; Aus. Idyll. 12, 19. — Hence, **A. Trōja** or **Trōĭa**, ae, *f., Troy, a city of Phrygia*, Mel. 2, 3, 6; Liv. 1, 1; Verg. A. 1, 1; 3, 3; Ov. M. 11, 199 sq.; 13, 404 sq.—**2.** Transf. **a.** *A place founded by Æneas in the Laurentine territory in Italy*, Liv. 1, 1, 3.—**b.** *A place settled by Helenus in Epirus*, Ov. M. 13, 721; Verg. A. 3, 349.—**c.** *A Roman game played on horseback, a sort of sham-fight*, Verg. A. 5, 596 sq.; Suet. Caes. 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18 *fin.;* id. Claud. 21; cf. Fest. p. 367.—Hence, **B. Trōĭus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 596; Ov. M. 14, 156: heros, i. e. *Æsacus*, id. ib. 11, 773; sacra, Tib. 2, 5, 40 (Troica, Müll.): arma, Verg. A. 1, 249; 3, 306: gaza, id. ib. 1, 119.—**2. Trōjānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* urbs, i. e. *Troy*, Verg. A. 1, 624: moenia, Ov. M. 13, 23: regna, id. ib. 9, 232: opes, Verg. A. 2, 4: bellum, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 1; Ov. M. 15, 160: tempora, Hor. C. 1, 28, 11; Ov. M. 8, 365; Sen. Cons. Helv. 8, 6; id. Ep. 88, 40: judex, i. e. *Paris*, Ov. F. 4, 121: ludi, i. e. *the game of Troy* (v. 2. c. supra), Suet. Tib. 6.—Prov.: equus Trojanus, for *a concealed danger, a secret artifice:* intus, intus inquam est equus Trojanus, Cic. Mur. 37, 78.—Equus Trojanus is also *the title of a tragedy of Nœvius*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; 7, 1, 2.—*Subst.* (α) **Trōjāni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Troy, the Trojans*, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 82; id. Inv. 1, 22, 32; id. Phil. 2, 22, 59; Lucr. 1, 476; Verg. A. 11, 421; Ov. M. 13, 702; Liv. 1, 1, 2; Sen. Ep. 27, 5.—(β) **Trōjānum**, i, *n., a country-place in Latium*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 6.—**3. Trōĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Troy, Trojan:* tempora, Cic. Brut. 10, 40: bellum, Vell. 1, 5, 3; Ov. P. 2, 10, 14: Vesta, id. M. 15, 730; cf. ignis, *the perpetual fire which was kept in the temple of Vesta at Rome*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35: fata, Ov. H. 1, 28. — **4. Trōs**, ōis, *m., a Trojan*, Verg. A. 1, 574; 10, 108; 6, 52.—*Plur.*, Verg. A. 1, 172; 2, 325; 5, 265; 12, 137; Ov. H. 1, 13; id. M. 12, 67; 13, 91; 13, 269.—**5. Trōăs**, ădis or ădŏs, *adj. f., Trojan:* in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3, 3: humus, Ov. H. 13, 94: matres, ib. ib. 16, 183: turba, Sen. Troad. 84.—More freq., **b.** *Subst.* (α) *A Trojan woman*, Ov. M. 13, 566; 13, 421; 13, 481; id. H. 13, 137; Verg. A. 5, 613.—(β) Troas, *the title of a tragedy by Q. Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 6, 7: Troades, *the title of a tragedy by Seneca.*—(γ) *The region about Troy, the Troad*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121; Nep. Paus. 3, 3; Mel. 1, 2; 1, 18; 2, 7.—**6. Trōĭădes**, um, *f., Trojan women*, Pers. 1, 4.

2. Trōs, ōis, *m.*, v. 1. Tros, B. 4.

Trosmis, is, *f.*, = Τροσμίς, *a town of Lower Mœsia, on the Ister*, Ov. P. 4, 9, 79.

Trossŭli, ōrum, *m., a name given to the Roman cavalry, from* Trossulum, *a town of Etruria, which was conquered by them*, Varr. ap. Non. 49, 3; cf.: Junius Gracchanus in Plin. 33, 2, 9, § 36; Fest. p. 367 Müll.—In *sing.*, Pers. 1, 82 Schol. — In the Aug. per., a name used in contempt for *fops, coxcombs*, Sen. Ep. 87, 9; so id. ib. 76, 2.

† **troxălis**, ĭdis, *f.*, = τροξαλίς, *an insect resembling a grasshopper*, perhaps *a cricket*, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 49.

trŭa, ae, *f.* **I.** *A stirring-spoon, skimmer, ladle*, Titin. and Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 17 sq.; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 118 Müll. — **II.** Perh. *a drain, gutter, spout*, acc. to Varr. l. l.

trŭcīdātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [trucido], *a slaughtering, massacring, butchery.* **I.** Lit.: inde non jam pugna, sed trucidatio velut pecorum fieri, Liv. 28, 16, 6: civium, Cic. Phil. 4, 5, 11.—In *plur. absol.:* tantas trucidationes facis, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 24, 12. — **II.** Transf., *a cutting to pieces, cutting up, cutting off*, Cels. praef. *med.:* arborum, *a lopping, trimming*, Plin. 17, 27, 45, § 257.

trŭcīdātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a slaughterer, murderer* (late Lat.), Aug. Civ. Dei, 1, 1; id. Ep. 105 *med.*

trŭcīdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [perh. for truci-cidare, i. e. truncum caedere], *to cut to pieces, to slay* or *kill cruelly, to slaughter, butcher, massacre* (class.; syn.: obtrunco, jugulo, perimo). **I.** Lit.: cavete neu capti sicut pecora trucidemini, Sall. C. 58, 21; cf.: pecus diripi, trucidari, Auct. B. Afr. 26, 6: cives Romanos necandos trucidandosque curavit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: ne hic ibidem ante oculos vestros trucidetur, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: trucidando occidere, Liv. 29, 18, 14: quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13: ne pueros coram populo Medea trucidet, Hor. A. P. 185: trucidatae legiones, Tac. A. 2, 45: nobilissum corpus ignobili saevitiā, Val. Max. 9, 2, 2.—**II.** Transf., *to cut up, demolish; to destroy, ruin:* seu pisces seu porrum et caepe trucidas, *chew up*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 21: haec (nubes) multo si forte umore recepit Ignem, continuo magno clamore trucidat, i. e. *extinguishes*, Lucr. 6, 147: juventus ne effundat patrimonium, ne fenore trucidetur, Cic. Cael. 18, 42: plebem fenore, Liv. 6, 37, 2.

† **tructa**, ae, *f.*, = τρώκτης, *a kind of trout*, Isid. Orig. 12, 6.—Also called **tructus**, i, *m.*, Plin. Val. 5, 43.

trŭcŭlentē, *adv.*, v. truculentus *fin.*

trŭcŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [truculentus], *savageness, ferocity, roughness, harshness, truculence* (very rare): tua, Plaut. Truc. 3, 2, 7: caeli, *harshness, inclemency*, Tac. A. 2, 24.

trŭcŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [trux], *savage, fierce, ferocious, stern, grim, harsh, cruel, fell* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: saevus, crudelis, trux). **I.** Lit.: agrestis, saevus, tristis, parcus, truculentus, tenax, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12; cf.: quam taeter incedebat! quam truculentus! quam terribilis aspectu, Cic. Sest. 8, 19: truculentus atque saevus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 3; id. Truc. 2, 2, 10 sq.; 3, 2, 6; Quint. 11, 3, 73; Ov. M. 13, 558: tigris etiam feris ceteris truculenta, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 10.—Hence, *subst.:* **Trŭcŭlentus**, i, *m., a play by Plautus*, Cic. Sen. 14, 50; Varr. L. L. 7, 3.—*Comp.:* nulla Getis gens est truculentior, Ov. P. 2, 7, 31: quo truculentior visu foret, Tac. H. 4, 22: feta truculentior ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: Armeniam invasit truculentior quam antea, Tac. A. 12, 50.—**2.** Of things: truculentis oculis, Plaut. As. 2,

3, 21: aequor, *wild, stormy*, Cat. 64, 179: vocibus truculentis strepere, *wild, tumultuous, mutinous*, Tac. A. 1, 25. — *Subst.*: **trŭcŭlenta,** ōrum, *fierce conduct* or *language*: truculenta pelagi tulistis, Cat. 63, 16; cf. caeli, Tac. A. 2, 24: truculenta loquens, Ov. M. 13, 558.—*Sup.*: truculentissimum ac nefarium facinus, Auct. Her. 4, 8, 12. — *Adv.*: **trŭcŭlentē** or **trŭcŭlenter,** *savagely, fiercely, ferociously*: nolite truculenter insequi inania verba populorum, Cassiod. Var. 1, 13; Ven. Fort. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 541.—*Comp.*: quod truculentius se gereret quam ceteri, Cic. Agr. 2, 5, 13: instans, Val. Max. 3, 8, 5.—*Sup.*: quam potuit truculentissime eum aspexit, Quint. 6, 1, 43.

trūdis, is, *f.* [trudo], *a pointed pole, a pike*: ferratae, Verg. A. 5, 208; cf.: trudes hastae sunt cum lunato ferro, Isid. Orig. 18, 7.

trūdo, si, sum, 3, *v. a.* [cf. Sanscr. tard-, to split], *to thrust, push, shove; to crowd* or *shove forward; to press on, drive, impel* (class.; syn.: pello, expello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: vis haec quidem herele est et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92: quas mihi tenebras trudis? id. Ep. 3, 4, 40: trudit et impellit, Lucr. 6, 1032: adverso trudere monte saxum, id. 3, 1000: montem pectore, Verg. G. 3, 373: (hostes) trudunt adversos, Tac. A. 2, 11: glaciem cum flumina trudunt, Verg. G. 1, 310: ille hinc trudetur largus lacrimarum foras, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 30: apros in plagas, Hor. Epod. 2, 31: ad proelia inertem, id. Ep. 1, 5, 17: semet in arma, Tac. H. 5, 25. — **B.** In partic., of growth, *to push forth, put forth, send forth* (poet.): (pampinus) trudit gemmas, Verg. G. 2, 335: se de cortice (gemmae), id. ib. 2, 74: truditur e sicco radix oleagina ligno, id. ib. 2, 31: offenso truditur igne latex, Claud. de Apono, 13.—**II.** Trop.: secundae res laetitiā transvorsum trudere solent a recte consulendo atque intellegendo, Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3, 14: ad mortem trudi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 71: in quae (comitia) omnibus invitis trudit noster Magnus Auli filium, *puts forward* (to bring him into office), id. Att. 1, 16, 12: quo ne trudamur, di immortales nos admonent, id. Har. Resp. 28, 61: in vitia alter alterum trudimus, Sen. Ep. 41, 7: semel in arma trusos, Tac. H. 5, 25: truditur dies die, Hor C. 2, 18, 15, cf.: sic vita truditur, *is hurried on*, Petr 82: fallacia Alia aliam trudit, *presses hard upon, closely follows the other*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40.

Trŭentum, i, *n.*, *a town of Picenum, on the river Truentus* (now *Tronto*), Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 110.— Hence, **Trŭentīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Truentum, Truentine*: Castrum, *another name for* Truentum, Pompon. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12, B, 1: turres, Sil. 8, 435.— *Plur. subst.*: **Trŭentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Truentum, the Truentines*, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

trŭgōnus, i, *m.*, = trygon, *the sting-ray*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 71.

trulla, ae, *f. dim.* [trua]. **I.** Lit., *a small ladle, dipper*, or *scoop* (esp. for dipping wine from the crater into the drinking-cups), Varr. L. L. 5, § 118; Cato, R. R. 13, 2 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62 sq.; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144; Mart. 9, 97, 1; Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 20; Dig. 34, 2, 36 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A scoop-shaped fire-pan*, Liv. 37, 11, 13.—**B.** *A mason's trowel*, Pall. 1, 15; 1, 13, 2.—**C.** = trulleum, *a basin, wash-basin*, Juv. 3, 108.

trullĕum (**trullĭum**), i, *n.* [trulla], *a basin, wash-basin*, Varr. L. L. 5, 25, 34; id. ap. Non. 547, 6; Cato, R. R. 10, 2.— Called also **trullĕus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 34, 2, 3, § 7; and **trullio,** ōnis, *m.*, Plin. Val. 3, 38.

trullissātio, ōnis, *f.* [trullisso], *a trowelling*, i. e. *rough casting, plastering*, Vitr. 7, 3; 7, 4.

trullisso, āre, *v. a.* [trulla, II B.], *to plaster, rough-cast*: parietes, Vitr. 7, 3; 7, 4; 5, 10.

trullĭum, ii, v. trulleum.

* **truncātio,** ōnis, *f.* [trunco], *a maiming* or *mutilating* by cutting off: digitorum, Cod. Th. 7, 13, 5.

trunco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [2. truncus], *to maim, mutilate, mangle*, or *shorten* by cutting off, *to cut off* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: mutilo, amputo): truncata simulacra deum, Liv. 31, 30, 7: statuis regis truncatis, id. 31, 23, 10: truncat olus foliis, *strips, cuts off the leaves*, Ov. M. 8, 647: truncato ex vulneribus corpore, Tac. A. 1, 17; cf. id. H. 3, 33: truncatā corporis parte, partem corporis, Just. 11, 14, 11; 15, 3, 4: cadavera, Luc. 6, 584: caput, id. 6, 566: lacertos, Claud. ap. Ruf. 2, 411: frontem, i. e. *to deprive of an eye*, Sil. 4, 541: manibusque truncatus et armis, *deprived of his hands and weapons*, Claud. B. Get. 88: quia antiquum illud (signum) vetustate truncatum est, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 4: truncatis arboribus, Suet. Calig. 45 *init.* — Poet., transf.: aquas, *to cut apart, rend asunder, separate*, Claud. Gigant. 70: heroos tenores gressu, i. e. *to shorten hexameters into pentameters*, Stat. S. 2, 3, 98.— Pregn.: cervos, i. e. *to kill*, Val. Fl. 6, 567; Amm. 15, 4, 11. —**II.** Trop.: tunc omnibus fere membris erat truncata respublica, Eum. Pan. Const. Caes. 10.

truncŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. truncus], *a small piece cut off* from the body, *a bit, tip*: suum, *pigs' trotters, pettitoes*, Cels. 2, 20; 2, 22; 4, 7 *fin.*

1. truncus, a, um, *adj* [root tark-, truc-, to break, tear; cf. torqueo], *maimed, mutilated, mangled, dismembered, disfigured, deprived of some of its parts* (mostly poet. and perh. not ante-Aug.; syn.: mutilus, mancus). **I.** Lit.: trunca manu pinus regit (Polyphemum), i. e. *the trunk of a pine-tree*, Verg. A. 3, 659: trunca illa et retorrida manus Mucii, Sen. Ep. 66, 51: nemora, i. e. *trees stripped of their branches*, Stat. Th. 4, 455: truncas inhonesto vulnere nares, Verg. A. 6, 497: vultus naribus auribusque, Mart. 2, 83, 3: frons, *deprived of its horn*, Ov. M. 9, 1; 9, 86; Sil. 3, 42: frontem lumina truncam, *deprived of its eyes*, id. 9, 400: bracchia non habuit, truncoque repandus in undas Corpore desiluit, *deprived of its limbs*, Ov. M. 3, 680; cf. Just. 2, 9, 19: puerum trunci corporis in agro Romano natum, Liv. 41, 9, 5: varie ex integris truncos gigni, ex truncis integros, Plin. 7, 11, 10, § 50: tela, i. e. *broken in pieces*, Verg. A. 11, 9; cf.: trunci enses et fractae hastae, Stat. Th 2, 711: truncum lignum, i. e. hasta fracta, Val. Fl. 6, 251: membra carinae, Ov M. 11, 560; cf. alnus, *without oars*, Val. Fl. 2, 300: truncae atque mutilae litterae, Gell. 17, 9, 12: exta, Val. Max. 1, 6, 9.—(β) Poet., with *gen.*: animalia trunca pedum, *without feet*, Verg. G. 4, 310: truncus capitis, Sil 10, 311. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of things, *not developed, imperfect*, or *wanting in their parts*: quaedam imperfecta (animalia) suisque Trunca vident numeris, Ov. M. 1, 428: ranae pedibus, id. ib. 15, 376: ipse (nanus) jactabat truncas manus, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 42 —**2.** Of members *cut off*: bracchia, Val. Fl. 4, 181: manus, Sen. Contr 1, 4. — **II.** Trop., *maimed, mutilated*: (Capua) urbs trunca, sine senatu, sine plebe, sine magistratibus, Liv. 31, 29, 11: pecus, *without a leader*, Stat. Th. 5, 333: manus vero, sine quibus trunca esset actio ac debilis, vix dici potest, quot motus habeant, Quint. 11, 3, 85: trunca et debilis medicina (sine rerum naturae cognitione), Cels. praef.: sermo (volucrum), Stat. Th. 12, 478: trunca quaedam ex Menandro, *fragments*, Gell. 2, 23, 21.—Hence, *subst.*:

2. truncus, i, *m.*, *the stem, stock, bole*, or *trunk* of a tree (without regard to its branches). **I.** Lit.: cibus ... Per truncos ac per ramos diffunditur omnes, Lucr. 1, 353: quid? in arboribus, in quibus non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt denique, nisi, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 179; cf. id. Sen. 15, 52; id. N. D. 2, 47, 120; id. Lael. 13, 48; Caes. B. G. 4, 17; 7, 73; Verg. G. 2, 78; 3, 233; Hor S. 1, 8, 1; id. C. 2, 17, 27; 3, 4, 55; Ov. M. 2, 358; 8, 346; id. H. 9, 93; Col. Arb. 17, 1; Sen. Ep. 86, 17. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of the human body, *the trunk, the body*, apart from the limbs: status erectus et celsus, nullā mollitiā cervicum: trunco magis toto se ipse moderans, Cic. Or. 18, 59: nemo illum ex trunco corporis spectabat, id. Rosc. Com. 10, 28: recto pugnat se attollere trunco, Ov. M. 2, 822; cf. id. ib. 7, 640: et caput abscisum calido viventeque trunco, Lucr. 3, 654: jacet litore truncus, Verg. A. 2, 557. — **2.** Of a column. (α) *The shaft*, Vitr. 4, 1 *med.* — (β) *The cubical trunk of a pedestal, the die* or *dado*, Vitr. 3, 3; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201. — **3.** *A piece cut off*, as a branch of a tree for *an oar*: frondentes, Val. Fl. 8, 287; a piece of flesh for smoking (cf. trunculus), Verg. M. 57. — **4.** Like caudex, stipes, and the Engl. *stock*, for *blockhead, dunce, dolt*: qui potest esse in ejusmodi trunco sapientia? Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 84: tamquam truncus atque stipes, id. Pis. 9, 19. —* **II.** Trop., *a trunk, stem*: quae (stirpes aegritudinis) ipso trunco everso omnes eligendae (elidendae, Kühn.) sunt, Cic. Tusc. 3, 34, 83.

trŭo, ōnis, *m.*, = avis onocrotalus: Caecilius irridens magnitudinem nasi: pro di immortales, unde prorepsit truo? Fest. p. 367 Müll.

trūsātĭlis, e, *adj.* [truso], *that is* or *may be pushed*: mola, *a hand-mill*, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; Gell. 3, 3, 14.

* **trūsĭto,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to push* or *thrust often*: mulum trusitant, Phaedr. 2, 7, 8 (al. trucidant).

* **trūso,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [trudo], *to push often* or *strongly*, Cat. 56, 6.

trūsus, a, um, *Part.* of trudo.

trŭtina, ae, *f.* [τρυτάνη], *a balance, pair of scales* (cf.: lanx, statera). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 183 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 180, 32: ex trutinis quae staterae dicuntur, Vitr. 10, 8.—**II.** Trop.: ad ea probanda quae non aurificis staterā, sed quādam populari trutinā examinantur, * Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: Romani pensantur eādem Scriptores trutinā, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 30; id. S. 1, 3, 72: aliā parte in trutinā suspendit Homerum, Juv. 6, 437: examenve inprobum in illā castiges trutinā, Pers. 1, 7.

trŭtĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [trutinor], *a weigher*; only trop., *one who examines, judges*: ut civilia negotia aequus trutinator examines, Cassiod. Var. 6, 23; Ennod. Epigr. 1, 1; 2, 19.

trŭtĭno, āre, 1, *v. a.*, and **trŭtĭnor,** ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [trutina] **I.** *Dep.* form, *to weigh, balance* (syn. penso).—Trop.: verba, Pers. 3, 82.—**II.** *Act.*, Hier. Ep. 36, 14: diu trutinandus est, cui traduntur examina, Cassiod. Var. 5, 40.—**B.** **trŭtĭnātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* signif., Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

trux, ŭcis (*abl.* usually truci, but truce in Cic. Agr. 2, 25; Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 14), *adj.* [perh. τρύξ, new, unfermented wine; hence, trop.], *wild, rough, hard, harsh, savage, fierce, ferocious, grim, stern* (mostly poet.; cf.: truculentus, torvus). **I.** Of living beings: horridus ac trux tribunus plebis, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 65: M. Catonem oratorem non solum gravem sed interdum etiam trucem esse scimus, Liv. 34, 5, 6: insectator, id. 3, 33, 7: puer, i. e. *Achilles*, Sen. Troad. 832: puellae, i. e. *Amazons*, id. Oedip. 479: tyrannus, id. Herc. Fur. 937: arietes, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 29: ferae, Tib. 1, 9, 76: aper, Ov. M. 10, 715: taurus, id. ib. 7, 111; 8, 297; 9, 81: Theron, id. ib. 3, 211: blattae, *ravaging*, Mart. 14, 37, 2 et saep.—*(β) With *inf.*: trux audere, *bold, daring*, Sil. 13, 220. —**II.** Of things concrete and abstract: (testudo) aspectu truci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133 (Trag. Rel. v. 3 Rib.): oculi (draconis), Cic. poet. N. D. 2, 42, 107: vultus, Hor. Epod. 5, 4: quemque vocant aliae vultum rigidumque trucemque, Ov. H. 4, 73: voltu truci, Liv. 45, 10, 8: faciesque truces oculique minaces, Luc. 7, 291: pelagus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 10: venti, Plin. 2, 36, 36, § 100: Eurus, Ov M. 15, 603: classicum, Hor. Epod. 2, 5: truci cantu, Liv. 5, 37, 8: sonor, Tac. A. 1, 65: vox, Sil. 1, 67: herbae tactu, Plin. 22, 6, 7, § 17: per lucos vetustā religione truces, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 229: animus, Ov. A. A. 2, 477: sententia, Liv. 29, 19, 4: genus dicendi trux atque violentum, Quint. 11, 1, 3: inimicitiae, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 49: eloquentia, Tac. A. 6, 48: oratio, id. H 4, 42.— *Comp.* and *sup.* given without examples in Rhemn. Palaem. p. 1369 P.— Hence, **trŭcĭter,** *adv.*, *fiercely* (late Lat.), Aldh. Laud. Virg. 35.

† **tryblĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τρύβλιον, *a plate, salver*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 9; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 120 Müll.

trychnos, i, v. strychnos.

‡ **tryga** antiqui vinum appellabant, unde trygetus adhuc dicitur, Fest. p. 366 Müll. [τρύξ, τρυγητός].

† **trўgĭnon,** i, *n.*, = τρύγινον, *a black*

coloring matter made from the lees of wine, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 42.

† **trȳgōn,** ōnis, *m.*, = τρυγών, *a sting-ray:* Raia pastinaca, Linn.; Plin. 9, 48, 72, § 155; Aus. Ep. 4, 60.

trȳgŏna, ae, *f.*, *a bird*, otherwise unknown. Plin. 10, 16, 18, § 38.

Trȳphĕrus, i, *m.*, *a Roman skilled in carving*, Juv. 11, 137.

Tryphon, ōnis, *m.* **I.** *A surgeon*, Cels. 6. 5; 7 praef.—**II.** *A king in Syria*, Just. 36. 1, 7; 38, 9, 3; 39, 1, 3.—**III.** *A surname of Ptolemy Philopator*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208. —**IV.** *A publisher of Rome*, Quint. ad Tryph. 1 sqq.; Mart. 4, 72, 2; 13, 3, 4.

tū (old form of the *gen. sing.* tis, Plaut. Mil. 4. 2, 42; id. Trin. 2, 2, 62; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 87; id. Ps. 1, 1, 6; *acc.* ted, id. As. 2, 2, 33 et saep.; *gen. plur.* vestrorum or vostrorum, Pac. ap. Non. 85, 5; Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123; *fem.* vostrarum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 6; v. ego *init.*), *pers. pron.* [Sanscr. tva, tvam; Gr. σύ; Dor. τύ; Goth. thu; Germ. du; Engl. thou, etc.], *thou.* **I.** In gen.: nec pol homo quisquam faciet impune animatus Hoc nisi tu, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 101 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 9, 422: unus erit quem tu tolles in caerula caeli Templa, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Ann. v. 66 Vahl.): tu mihi etiam legis Portiae, tu C. Gracchi, tu horum libertatis, tu cujusquam denique hominis popularis mentionem facis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 13: nec dulces amores Sperne puer, neque tu choreas, Hor. C. 1, 9, 16: ego tu sum, tu es ego: uni animi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49: mei te rogandi et tui respondendi mihi (labor), id. Ps. 1, 1, 4.—*Fem.:* cum tui videndi est copia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 19: neque mei neque te tui intus puditum est, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 12; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 19: quia tis egeat, quia te careat, id. Mil. 4, 2, 42: tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi seris, tibi eidem metis, id. Merc. 1, 1, 71: quot pondo ted esse censes nudum? id. As. 2, 2, 33 et saep.: vosne velit an me regnare era, Fors, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 203 Vahl.): si quis quid vostrum Epidamnum curari sibi Velit, Plaut. Men. prol. 51: vestri adhortandi causā, Liv. 21, 41, 1: istanc tecum conspicio simul, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 112: stulta multum, quae vobiscum fabuler, id. Mil. 2, 5, 33.—**2.** Emphatic. (α) Jam tibi cerebrum Dispercutiam, excetra tu, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24 sq.: neque postulem abs te, ni ipsa res moneat, Ter And. 3, 3, 19: nec enim illa studia deserui, quibus etiam te incendi, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: tu si hic sis aliter sentias, Ter. And. 2, 1, 10.—(β) Esp. in opp. to another *pron. pers.:* id mihi da negoti: tu tamen Perge, etc., Ter. And. 3, 2, 41: an mihi potest quicquam esse molestum quod tibi gratum futurum sit? Cic. Fat. 2, 4: nos patriam fugimus … tu, Tityre, lentus, etc., Verg. E. 1, 4; Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6.—(γ) Poet., in second clause of a command, etc.: solve metus, et tu Trojanos exue caestus, Verg. A. 5, 420; cf. id. ib. 5, 691; 6, 365; Hor. C. 1, 9, 16.—**B.** With an emphatic -te or -met suffixed (only in the forms tute or tutemet, tibimet, tete, vosmet, and vobismet): o Tite, tute, Tati, tibi tanta, tyranne, tulisti, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 947 P. (Ann. v 113 Vahl.): bene mones: tute ipse cunctas, id. ap. Non. 469, 25 (Com. v. 3 Vahl. p. 153): *Al.* Quae ex te audivi: ut urbem maximam Expugnavisses regemque Pterelam tute occideris. *Am.* Egone istuc dixi? *Al.* Tute istic, etiam astante hoc Sosia, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 114 sq.: tute ipse his rebus finem praescripsisti, pater, Ter. And. 1, 1, 124: utere igitur argumento, Laeli, tute ipse sensus tui, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 59: tute, id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 27; 10, 31: ut tute mihi praecepisti, id. Fam. 1, 8, 2: tute scis—si modo meministi—me tibi tum dixisse, etc., id. Att. 12, 18, a, 2.—*Acc.:* uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat Aut tete amari, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 8; so, tete, id. Phorm. 3, 1, 3: tibi si recta probanti placebis, tum non modo tete viceris, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: nisi quid tibi in tete auxilii est, absumptus es, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 76: tutemet mirabere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 133: tutemet in culpā cum sis, Lucr. 4, 915: tutemet a nobis … quaeres, id. 1, 102: tibimet ipse supplicia irroga, Sen. Hippol. 1222: ita vosmet aiebatis, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 18: atque hoc vosmet ipsi, scio … haud aliter id dicetis, id. Most. 1, 2, 13: vos quoque in eā re consilio me adjuvate: nullum libentius sequor quam quod vosmet ipsi attuleritis, Liv. 34, 17, 9; 3, 56, 3 Drak. *N. cr.*—**II.** In partic. **A.** Tibi, as a *dativus ethicus* (cf. Ruddim. II. p. 126, n. 44): alter tibi descendit de palatio et aedibus suis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, id. de Or. 2, 22, 94; so, ecce tibi, id. Sest. 41, 89; id. Att. 2, 15, 3: hic Marius veniet tibi origine parva, Sil. 13, 854: haec vobis ipsorum per biduum militia fuit, Liv. 22, 60 et saep.—**B.** Vos, addressed to one person as a representative of more than one, or with a collective noun in the *sing.:* vos, vero, Attice, et praesentem me curā levatis, et, etc., Cic. Brut. 3, 11: sed quid hoc loco vos inter vos, Catule? id. de Or. 2, 73, 295; id. Dom. 31, 83: vos, Romanus exercitus, ne destiteritis impio bello? Liv. 7, 40, 12 Drak.: vos, Gaetulia sueta, etc., Sil. 3, 287: vos, o Calliope, precor aspirate canenti, i. e. *you, Muses*, Verg. A. 9, 525; imitated by Sil. 12, 390.—**C.** *Gen. plur.* for *poss. pron.:* majores vestrum, Sall. C. 33, 3: hac vestrum frequentiā, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 55; id. Phil. 4, 1, 1: quantus consensus vestrum, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: contra urbis salutem omniumque vestrum, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—**D.** Mea tu, *my love, my dear, my darling*, in familiar language, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 22.

* **tŭātim,** *adv.* [tuus], *after your manner:* eccere, jam tuatim facis, ut, etc., Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 4; cf. Non. 179, 31; and Charis. p. 196 P.

tŭba, ae, *f.* [kindr. with tubus, a tube], *a trumpet*, esp. *a war-trumpet* (straight, while the cornu was curved, Acron ad Hor. C. 1, 1, 23). **I.** Lit.: ille arma misit, cornua, tubas, falces, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: tubae et signa militaria, id. Cat. 2, 6, 13: at tuba terribili sonitu taratantara dixit, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 842 P. (Ann. v. 452 Vahl.); imitated by Verg. A. 9, 503: tubae utrimque canunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 73: signum tubā dare, Caes. B. G. 2, 20; so id. ib. 7, 81; id. B. C. 3, 46; 3, 90; Liv. 29, 27, 5 al.; cf. also Caes. B. G. 7, 47; Hirt. B. G. 8, 20: non tuba directi, non aeris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98; Tac. A. 1, 68; Luc. 4, 750; 6, 130; 7, 477; Sil. 5, 12 al.; v. Veg. Mil. 3, 5.—Apart from military purposes, it was used on various occasions, as at religious festivals, games, funerals, etc., Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.; Ov. F. 1, 716; Verg. A. 5, 113; Juv. 10, 214; Stat. S. 3, 1, 139 al.; cf. tubus, II. A.; Verg. A. 11, 192; Ov. H. 12, 140; Hor. S. 1, 6, 44; Pers. 3, 103; cf. Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2, 3.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A signal for war, war*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1, 64; id. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; Mart. Spect. 28, 2.—**2.** *A loud sound:* nimborum, i. e. *the roar of thunder*, Claud. Gigant. 60.—**b.** *Sonorous, elevated epic poetry*, Mart. 8, 3, 22; 8, 56, 4; 10, 64, 4; 11, 3, 8; Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 197.—**c.** *A lofty style of speaking*, Prud. contr. Symm. 2, 68; Sid. Ep. 4, 3 *fin.* —**II.** Trop.: tuba belli civilis, i. e. *exciter, author, instigator*, Cic. Fam. 6, 12, 3: rixae, Juv. 15, 52.

Tubantes, um, *m.*, *a people of Germany, between the Rhine and the Elbe*, Tac. A. 1, 51; 13, 55 sq.; cf. Ukert, Germ. p. 363.

* **tŭbārĭus,** ii, *m.* [tuba], *a trumpet-maker*, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

1. tūber, ĕris, *n.* [from root tum, tumeo], *a hump, bump, swelling, tumor, protuberance* on animal bodies, whether natural or caused by disease. **I.** Lit.: cameli, Plin. 8, 18, 26, § 67: boum, id. 8, 45, 70, § 179: tubera … anserino adipe curantur, *tumors*, id. 30, 12, 33, § 107; so id. 22, 24, 50, § 107; 26, 14. 87, § 139 al.; cf.: colaphis tuber est totum caput, *is one boil*, i. e. *is full of boils*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 37.—Prov.: ubi uber, ibi tuber, *there are no roses without thorns*, App. Flor. p. 359, 29: qui ne tuberibus propriis offendat amicum Postulat, ignoscet verrucis illius, *boils … warts*, for great and slight faults, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73. —**II.** Transf., of plants. **A.** *A knob, hard excrescence* on wood: tuber utrumque arboris ejus, Plin. 16, 16, 27, § 68; 16, 43, 84, § 231; 25, 8, 54, § 95.—**B.** *A kind of mushroom, a truffle, moril*, a favorite article of food among the Romans, Plin. 19, 2, 11, § 33: tenerrima verno esse, id. 19, 3, 13, § 37 sq.; Juv. 5, 116; 5, 119; 14, 7; Mart. 13, 50, 2.—**C.** Tuber terrae. **1.** *Mole-hill*, as a term of abuse, Petr. 58.—**2.** *Another name for the* cyclaminon, Plin. 25, 9, 67, § 115.

2. tūber, ĕris, *m.* and *f.* **I.** *Fem.*, *a kind of apple-tree*, Plin. 16, 25, 42, § 103; Col. 11, 2, 11; Pall. Jan. 15, 20; id. Sept. 14, 1.—**II.** *Masc.*, *the fruit of this tree*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; Mart. 13, 42, 1; 13, 43, 2; Suet. Dom. 16.

* **tūbĕrans,** antis, *adj.* [1. tuber], *swelling out, swelling:* sinus, App. M. 2, p. 121, 22.

* **tūbĕrātus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *covered with knobs* or *bosses* = tuberosus: ocreae, Fest. s. v. ocrem, p. 181 Müll.

tūbercŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small swelling, bump*, or *protuberance; a boil, pimple, tubercle:* in gingivis, Cels. 6, 13: in capite, id. 7, 6: fabae, *an excrescence*, Plin. 22, 22, 45, § 91; 11, 11, 12, § 29.

Tūbĕro, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname in the* gens Aelia; e. g. **I.** Q. Aelius Tubero, *a Stoic, an opponent of Tiberius Gracchus*, Cic. Brut. 31, 117; id. Lael. 11, 37; 27, 101; id. de Or. 3, 23, 87.—**II.** L. Tubero, *lieutenant of Q. Cicero in Asia, an historian*, Caes. B. C. 1, 31; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 10; Gell. 6, 3, 4.—**III.** Q. Aelius Tubero, *son of the preceding, a relative* (according to some, *the brother-in-law*) *of Cicero, and the accuser of Ligarius*, Cic. Lig. 1, 1; 3, 9 al.; Quint. 11, 1, 80; Suet. Caes. 83.

tūbĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tuber], *full of humps, lumps*, or *protuberances* (very rare): campus, Varr. R. R. 1, 49, 2: tuberosissima frons, Petr. 15.

Tūbertus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Postumius, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58; Ov. F. 6, 723; Liv. 4, 29.

tŭbĭcen, cinis, *m.* [tuba-cano], *a trumpeter;* esp. in war: cornicines tubicinesque canere jubet, Liv. 2, 64, 10; Auct. B. Afr. 82, 3; Ov. M. 3, 705; Sen. Ep. 78, 16; 76, 4.—At sacrifices: sacrorum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.—At funerals, Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 20, 2, 3; Petr. 129.—**II.** Tubicines etiam hi appellantur, qui sacerdotes viri speciosi publice sacra faciunt tubarum lustrandarum gratia, Fest. p. 352 Müll.

tŭbĭlustrium or **tŭbŭlustrĭum,** ii, *n.* [tuba-lustro], *a festival held on the 23d of March and 23d of May, when the trumpets used at sacrifices were purified, the feast of trumpets:* dies tubulustrium appellatur, quod eo die in atrio sutorio sacrorum tubae lustrantur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll. (cf. Ov. F. 3, 849).—Also *plur.:* tubilustria, Ov. F. 5, 725; cf. Fest. p. 352 Müll.

tŭbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tuba], *a small trumpet*, Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

tŭbŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [tubulus], *a hollowing into a tube, tubulation:* ligulae, App. Flor. p. 346, 28; Arn. 3, 108 (al. incumulatio).

tŭbŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *formed like a pipe, tubular, tubulated:* rostrum, Plin. 9, 36, 61, § 130; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 9.

1. tŭbŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [tubus], *a small pipe* or *tube, a water-pipe.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 4; Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 159.—*A smoke-pipe*, Dig. 8, 2, 13.—**II.** Transf., *a bar of metal, a pig, ingot*, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106.

2. Tŭbŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the* gens Hostilia: L. Hostilius Tubulus, *a prætor* A.U.C. 611, Lucil. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3; id. Fin. 4, 28, 77; 5, 22, 62.

***tuburcĭnābundus** (**tuburchĭn-**), a, um, *adj.* [tuburcinor], *greedily eating* or *devouring, gobbling* (cf. lurcus), Cato ap. Quint. 1, 6, 42 Spald.

tuburcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.*, *to eat greedily, gobble up, devour* (syn. voro): raptim manducare, Non. 179, 21 (ante- and post-class.): de suo, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 42; Titin. and Turp. ap. Non. l. l.

☞ **tuburcĭnātus,** a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: prandio raptim tuburcinato, App. M. 6, p. 183, 30.

tŭbus, i, *m.*, *a pipe, tube.* **I.** Lit., for conducting water, Col. 1, 5, 2; Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 224; 5, 31, 34, § 128.—For wine, Pall. 1. 18, 1.—For heating baths, Sen. Ep. 90, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For tuba, *a trumpet used at sacrifices*, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll., and Verr. Kalend. Praenest. s.

23 Mart. (Inscr. Orell. II. p. 386). — **B.** Transf.: per omnes viscerum tubos, Mart. 11, 61, 6.

tuccētum or **tūcētum**, i, *n.*, *a kind of sausage* or *haggis:* tuceta crassa, Pers. 2, 43 Schol.: sapidissimum, App. M. 2, p. 117; 7, p. 192; 9, p. 227; Arn. 2, 73.

Tuccĭus, i, *m.*; **Tuccĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** M. Tuccius, Liv. 35, 41; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**II.** L. Tuccius Valla, *a physician*, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183.—**III.** Tuccia, *a celebrated vestal*, Val. Max. 8, 1, 5; Plin. 28, 2, 3, § 12.

Tŭder, ĕris, *n.*, *a town in Umbria, near the Tiber*, now *Todi*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113; Sil. 6, 645. — Hence, **A. Tŭders**, ertis, *adj. m., of* or *belonging to Tuder;* as *subst.*, *an inhabitant of Tuder*, Sil. 4, 222; 8, 464; Inscr. Orell. 1228 and 3726.—**B. Tŭdernis**, is, *adj. f., of* or *belonging to Tuder:* vitis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 36.

tŭdes, is (itis, acc. to Fest. p. 253 Müll.), *m.* [root tud, tundo; Sanscr. tud-, to thrust], *a hammer, mallet:* tudites malleos appellant antiqui a tundendo, Fest. p. 352 sq. Müll.: fabriles operae tudibus contundere massas Festinant, Auct. Aetnae, 659.

Tudicĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens:* Cn. Tudicius, *a Roman senator*, Cic. Clu. 70.

* **tŭdĭcŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [tudes], *a small machine for bruising olives*, Col. 12, 52, 7.

tŭdĭcŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tudicula], *to stir, stir about* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. 178, 30: cum bene ferbuerit, tudiculabis, Apic. 5, 2.

tŭdĭtans, antis, *Part.* [tud, tundo], *striking* or *beating often* (ante-class.). **I.** Lit., Lucr. 3, 394: corpora, id. 2, 1142.—**II.** Trop., *pushing* or *driving on:* tuditantes significat negotium tundentes, id est agentes, Fest. pp. 352 and 353 Müll.: haec inter sese tum (certabant) tuditantes, Enn. ib. (Ann. v. 138 Vahl.).

Tŭdĭtānus, i, *m.*, *a surname in the gens Sempronia*, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 15, 58 (Ann. v. 305 Vahl.); Cic. Sen. 4, 10; 14, 50 al.; cf. Fest. p. 252 Müll.

tueo, ēre, v. tueor *fin.*

tŭĕor, tuĭtus, 2 (*perf.* only post-Aug., Quint. 5, 13, 35; Plin. Ep. 6, 29, 10; collat. form tūtus, in the *part.*, rare, Sall. J. 74, 3; Front. Strat. 2, 12, 13; but constantly in the *P. a.; inf.* parag. tuerier, Plaut. Rud. 1. 4, 35; collat. form acc. to the 3d conj. **tŭor**, Cat. 20, 5; Stat. Th. 3, 151: tuēris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 82: tuimur, Lucr. 1, 300; 4, 224; 4, 449; 6, 934: tuamur, id. 4, 361: tuantur, id. 4, 1004; *imper.* tuĕre, id. 5, 318), *v. dep. a.* [etym. dub.], orig., *to see, to look* or *gaze upon, to watch, view;* hence, pregn., *to see* or *look to, to defend, protect*, etc.: tueri duo significat; unum ab aspectu, unde est Ennii illud: tueor te senex? pro Juppiter! (Trag. v. 225 Vahl.); alterum a curando ac tutela, ut cum dicimus bellum tueor et tueri villam, Varr. L. L. 7, § 12 Müll. sq.—Accordingly, **I.** *To look at, gaze at, behold, watch, view, regard, consider, examine*, etc. (only poet.; syn.: specto, adspicio, intueor): quam te post multis tueor tempestatibus, Pac. ap. Non. 407, 32; 414, 3: e tenebris, quae sunt in luce, tuemur, Lucr. 4, 312: ubi nil aliud nisi aquam caelumque tuentur, id. 4, 434: caeli templa, id. 6, 1228 al.: tuendo Terribiles oculos, vultum, etc., Verg. A. 8, 265; cf. id. ib. 1, 713: talia dicentem jam dudum aversa tuetur, id. ib. 4, 362: transversa tuentibus hircis, id. E. 3, 8: acerba tuens, *looking fiercely*, Lucr. 5, 33; cf. Verg. A. 9, 794: torva, id. ib. 6, 467.—(β) With *object-clause:* quod multa in terris fieri caeloque tuentur (homines), etc., Lucr. 1, 152; 6, 50; 6, 1163.—**II.** Pregn., *to look to, care for, keep up, uphold, maintain, support, guard, preserve, defend, protect*, etc. (the predom. class. signif. of the word; cf.: curo, conservo, tutor, protego, defendo): videte, ne ... vobis turpissimum sit, id, quod accepistis, tueri et conservare non posse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 12: ut quisque eis rebus tuendis conservandisque praefuerat, id. Verr. 2, 4, 63, 140: omnia, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: mores et instituta vitae resque domesticas ac familiares, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: societatem conjunctionis humanae munifice et aeque, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65: concordiam, id. Att. 1, 17, 10: rem et gratiam et auctoritatem suam, id. Fam. 13, 49, 1: dignitatem, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48: L. Paulus personam principis civis facile dicendo tuebatur, id. Brut. 20, 80: personam in re publicā, id. Phil. 8, 10, 29; cf.: tuum munus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 11, 1: tueri et sustinere simulacrum pristinae dignitatis, Cic. Rab. Post. 15, 41: aedem Castoris P. Junius habuit tuendam, *to keep in good order*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 50, § 130; cf. Plin. Pan. 51, 1: Bassum ut incustoditum nimis et incautum, id. Ep. 6, 29, 10: libertatem, Tac. A. 3, 27; 14, 60: se, vitam corpusque tueri, *to keep, preserve*, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: antea majores copias alere poterat, nunc exiguas vix tueri potest, id. Deiot. 8, 22: se ac suos tueri, Liv. 5, 4, 5: sex legiones (re suā), Cic. Par. 6, 1, 45: armentum paleis, Col. 6, 3, 3: se ceteris armis prudentiae tueri atque defendere, *to guard, protect*, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 172; cf.: tuemini castra et defendite diligenter, Caes. B. C. 3, 94: suos fines, id. B. G. 4, 8: portus, id. ib. 5, 8: oppidum unius legionis praesidio, id. B. C. 2, 23: oram maritimam, id. ib. 3, 34: impedimenta, *to cover, protect*, Hirt. B. G. 8, 2.—With *ab* and *abl.:* fines suos ab excursionibus et latrociniis, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22: domum a furibus, Phaedr. 3, 7, 10: mare ab hostibus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 2.—With *contra:* quos non parsimoniā tueri potuit contra illius audaciam, Cic. Prov. Cons. 5, 11: liberûm nostrorum pueritiam contra inprobitatem magistratuum, id. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 153; Quint. 5, 13, 35; Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152; Tac. A. 6, 47 (41). — With *adversus:* tueri se adversus Romanos, Liv. 25, 11, 7: nostra adversus vim atque injuriam, id. 7, 31, 3: adversus Philippum tueri Athenas, id. 31, 9, 3; 42, 46, 9; 42, 23, 6: arcem adversus tres cohortes tueri, Tac. H. 3, 78; Just. 17, 3, 22; 43, 3, 4.—In *part. perf.:* Verres fortiter et industrie tuitus contra piratas Siciliam dicitur, Quint. 5, 13, 35 (al. tutatus): Numidas in omnibus proeliis magis pedes quam arma tuta sunt, Sall. J. 74, 3.

☞ **1.** *Act.* form **tŭĕo**, ēre: censores vectigalia tuento, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 7: ROGO PER SVPEROS, QVI ESTIS, OSSA MEA TVEATIS, Inscr. Orell. 4788. — **2. tŭĕor**, ēri, in *pass.* signif.: majores nostri in pace a rusticis Romanis alebantur et in bello ab his tuebantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 4; Lucr. 4, 361: consilio et operā curatoris tueri debet non solum patrimonium, sed et corpus et salus furiosi, Dig. 27, 10, 7: voluntas testatoris ex bono et aequo tuebitur, ib. 28, 3, 17.—Hence, **tūtus**, a, um, *P. a.* (prop. well seen to or guarded; hence), *safe, secure, out of danger* (cf. securus, free from fear). **A.** Lit. (α) *Absol.:* nullius res tuta, nullius domus clausa, nullius vita saepta ... contra tuam cupiditatem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 15, § 39: cum victis nihil tutum arbitrarentur, Caes. B. G. 2, 28: nec se satis tutum fore arbitratur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 27; cf.: me biremis praesidio scaphae Tutum per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63; Ov. M. 8, 368: tutus bos rura perambulat, Hor. C. 4, 5, 17: quis locus tam firmum habuit praesidium, ut tutus esset? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31: mare tutum praestare, id. Fl. 13, 31: sic existimabat tutissimam fore Galliam, Hirt. B. G. 8, 54: nemus, Hor. C. 1, 17, 5: via fugae, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44; cf.: commodior ac tutior receptus, Caes. B. C. 1, 46: perfugium, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 8: tutum iter et patens, Hor. C. 3, 16, 7: tutissima custodia, Liv. 31, 23, 9: praesidio nostro pasci genus esseque tutum, Lucr. 5, 874: vitam consistere tutam, id. 6, 11: tutiorem et opulentiorem vitam hominum reddere, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 3: est et fideli tuta silentio Merces, *secure, sure* (diff. from certa, definite, certain), Hor. C. 3, 2, 25: tutior at quanto merx est in classe secundā! id. S. 1, 2, 47: non est tua tuta voluntas, *not without danger*, Ov. M. 2, 53: in audaces non est audacia tuta, id. ib. 10, 544: externā vi non tutus modo rex, sed invictus, Curt. 6, 7, 1: vel tutioris audentiae est, Quint. 12, prooem. § 4: cogitatio tutior, id. 10, 7, 19: fuit brevitas illa tutissima, id. 10, 1, 39: regnum et diadema tutum Deferens uni, i. e. *that cannot be taken away*, Hor. C. 2, 2, 21: male tutae mentis Orestes, i. e. *unsound*, = male sanae, id. S. 2, 3, 137: quicquid habes, age, Depone tutis auribus, qs. *carefully guarded*, i. e. *safe, faithful*, id. C. 1, 27, 18 (cf. the opp.: auris rimosa, id. S. 2, 6, 46).—Poet., with *gen.:* (pars ratium) tuta fugae, Luc. 9, 346.—(β) With *ab* and *abl.:* tutus ab insidiis inimici, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: ab insidiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 117: a periculo, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: ab hoste, Ov. H. 11, 44: ab hospite, id. M. 1, 144: a conjuge, id. ib. 8, 316: a ferro, id. ib. 13, 498: a bello, id. H. (15) 16, 344: ab omni injuriā, Phaedr. 1, 31, 9. — (γ) With *ad* and *acc.:* turrim tuendam ad omnis repentinos casus tradidit, Caes. B. C. 3, 39: ad id, quod ne timeatur fortuna facit, minime tuti sunt homines, Liv. 25, 38, 14: testudinem tutam ad omnes ictus video esse, id. 36, 32, 6.—(δ) With *adversus:* adversus venenorum pericula tutum corpus suum reddere, Cels. 5, 23, 3: quo tutiores essent adversus ictus sagittarum, Curt. 7, 9, 2: loci beneficio adversus intemperiem anni tutus est, Sen. Ira, 2, 12, 1: per quem tutior adversus casus steti, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2: quorum praesidio tutus adversus hostes esse debuerat, Just. 10, 1, 7.—(ε) With *abl.:* incendio fere tuta est Alexandria, Auct. B. Alex. 1, 3. —**b.** Tutum est, with a *subj.-clause*, *it is prudent* or *safe, it is the part of a prudent man:* si dicere palam parum tutum est, Quint. 9, 2, 66; 8, 3, 47; 10, 3, 33: o nullis tutum credere blanditiis, Prop. 1, 15, 42: tutius esse arbitrabantur, obsessis viis, commeatu intercluso sine ullo vulnere victoriā potiri, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; Quint. 7, 1, 36; 11, 2, 48: nobis tutissimum est, auctores plurimos sequi, id. 3, 4, 11; 3, 6, 63. — **2.** As *subst.:* **tūtum**, i, *n.*, *a place of safety, a shelter, safety, security:* *Tr.* Circumspice dum, numquis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet. *Th.* Tutum probe est, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 42: tuta et parvula laudo, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 42: trepidum et tuta petentem Trux aper insequitur, Ov. M. 10, 714: in tuto ut collocetur, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 11: esse in tuto, id. ib. 4, 3, 30: ut sitis in tuto, Cic. Fam. 12, 2, 3: in tutum eduxi manipulares meos, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 7: in tutum receptus est, Liv. 2, 19, 6.—**B.** Transf., *watchful, careful, cautious, prudent* (rare and not ante-Aug.; syn.: cautus, prudens): serpit humi tutus nimium timidusque procellae, Hor. A. P. 28: tutus et intra Spem veniae cautus, id. ib. 266: non nisi vicinas tutus ararit aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36: id suā sponte, apparebat, tuta celeribus consiliis praepositurum, Liv. 22, 38, 13: celeriora quam tutiora consilia magis placuere ducibus, id. 9, 32, 3.—Hence, *adv.* in two forms, **tūtē** and **tūtō**, *safely, securely, in safety, without danger.* **a.** *Posit.* (α) Form tute (very rare): crede huic tute, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 102: eum tute vivere, qui honeste vivat, Auct. Her. 3, 5, 9: tute cauteque agere, id. ib. 3, 7, 13. — (β) Form tuto (class. in prose and poetry): pervenire, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 70; Lucr. 1, 179: dimicare, Caes. B. G. 3, 24: tuto et libere decernere, id. B. C. 1, 2: ut tuto sim, *in security*, Cic. Fam. 14, 3, 3: ut tuto ab repentino hostium incursu etiam singuli commeare possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 36. —**b.** *Comp.:* ut in vadis consisterent tutius, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: tutius et facilius receptus daretur, id. B. C. 2, 30: tutius ac facilius id tractatur, Quint. 5, 5, 1: usitatis tutius utimur, id. 1, 5, 71: ut ubivis tutius quam in meo regno essem, Sall. J. 14, 11.—**c.** *Sup.* (α) Form tutissime: nam te hic tutissime puto fore, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 11, A.—(β) Form tutissimo: quaerere, ubi tutissimo essem, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 2; cf. Charis. p. 173 P.: tutissimo infunduntur oboli quattuor, Plin. 20, 3, 8, § 14.

†† **tūfa**, ae, *f.*, *a kind of helmet-crest;* or, acc. to others, *a kind of military standard*, Veg. Mil. 3, 5; cf. Lyd. Magistr. 1, 8 (hence the Fr. *toupet*).

Tugio, ōnis, *m.*, *a jurist in the time of Cicero*, Cic. Balb. 20, 45.

tŭgŭrĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium], *a little hut* or *cottage*, App. M. 4, p. 147, 34; Arn. 6, 191; Hier. Ep. 112, 5.

tŭgŭrĭum (TEGVRIVM and TIGVRIVM in inscrr.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 1773; and ib. Labus), ii, *n.* [tego], *a hut, cot, cottage* of shepherds, peasants, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 3; Afran. and Caecil. ap. Fest. p. 355 Müll.; Cic. Sest. 43, 93; Verg. E. 1, 69; Col. 12, 15, 1; Plin. 16, 9, 14, § 35; Val. Max. 5, 4, 1; 5, 3, ext. 3; 7, 1, 2; Dig. 50, 16, 180.

* **tŭgŭrĭuncŭlum**, i, *n. dim.* [tugurium], *a little hut* or *cottage*, Hier. Vit. Hil. 9.

Tuisco, ōnis. *m.*, *the progenitor of the Germans, honored by them as a god*, Tac. G. 2; cf. Grimm, Myth. pp. 176 and 318 (2d ed.).

tŭĭtio, ōnis, *f.* [tueor, II.], *a taking care of, keeping, guarding, preserving, defense, protection, preservation;* with *gen. subj.* praetoris, Dig. 7, 4, 1 pr.; with *gen. obj.:* tuitio sui, Cic. Top. 23, 90: pudoris, Macr. S. 2, 2 *med.;* Dig. 37, 11, 2; 7, 9, 9: militaris, Cod. Just. 1, 46, 1: aedium, Hier. in Isa. 16, 57. 7.

tŭĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of tueor.

tŭli, v. fero.

Tulingi, ōrum, *m.*, *a German* or *Helvetic tribe on the Rhine*, Caes. B. G. 1, 5.

Tullĭa, ae, v. Tullius.

Tullĭānē, *adv.*, v. Tullius *fin.*

Tullĭānus, a, um, v. Tullius.

Tullĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [Tullia], *a pet name for* Tullia, *the daughter of Cicero*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 3; 1, 10. 6 et saep.

Tullĭus, i, *m.;* **Tullĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* Esp., **I.** Servius Tullius, *the sixth king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 41 sqq. —**II.** M. Tullius Cicero, *the renowned statesman and orator.* — **III.** Q. Tullius Cicero, *his brother.*—**IV.** M. Tullius Tiro, *a freedman of M. Cicero.*—**V.** *Fem.* Tullia, *a daughter of king Servius Tullius, and wife of Tarquinius Superbus.* — Also, **VI.** *A daughter of M. Tullius Cicero.* — Hence, **Tullĭānus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Tullius, Tullian:* semis, Cic. Att. 15, 29, 1: caput, id. ib. 15, 26, 4: Scipio, i. e. *introduced in Cicero's* Somnium Scipionis, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 1. — *Subst.:* **Tullĭānum**, i, *n., the dungeon of the state-prison in Rome, built by king Servius Tullius*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; Sall. C. 55, 3 sq.; Liv. 29, 22, 10; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 262 sq. — *Adv.:* **Tullĭānē**, *in the manner of M. Tullius Cicero:* jocari, Aug. contr. Pelag. 2, 10, 37.

Tullus, i, *m.*, *a Roman prænomen*, e.g. Tullus Hostilius, *the third king of Rome*, Liv. 1, 22 sqq.; Val. Max. 3, 4, 1; 9, 12, 1: Tullus Cluilius, *a Roman ambassador*, Cic. Phil. 9, 2, 5 al.

tulo, tĕtŭli (tŭli), 3, *v. a.* [akin with tollo; Gr. τλάω], ante-class. collat. form of fero, *to bring, bear, lift up:* nisi quid tua facultas nobis tulat opem, peream, Att. ap. Macr. Diff. et Soc. Gr. et Lat. Verb. 6. 14 (Trag. Frag. v. 102 Rib.); cf. Non. 178, 16; and v. fero *init.*

tum, *adv. demonstr.*, of time [pronom. demonstr. stems to-, ta-; Gr. το, seen in ita, tam, etc.; cf. quom or cum], *then.* **I.** *Absol.* **A.** Referring to a time previously specified. **1.** To a definite past time. (α) To a period of time in which something was or happened (opp. later periods) = illis temporibus: is dictu'st ollis popularibus olim Qui tum vivebant homines, Enn. Ann. v. 308 Vahl.: quod tum erat res in pecore et locorum possessionibus, i. e. Romuli temporibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 16: cum illi male dicerent, quod tum fieri licebat, i. e. Periclis temporibus, id. de Or. 3. 34, 138: erat omnino tum mos ut faciles essent in suum cuique tribuendo, id. Brut. 21, 85; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111: vastae tum in his locis solitudines erant. Liv. 1. 4, 6; 2, 6, 8; 3, 29, 3; 4, 6, 12; 42, 62. 11; 44, 9, 4: ut tum erant tempora, Nep. Att. 1, 2; 12, 3; Liv. 1, 3, 3; 1, 8, 4; 2, 7, 4; 2, 9, 8; 2, 50, 2; 2. 63, 6; 39, 6, 7 and 9.—With illis temporibus: nam jam tum illis temporibus fortius . . . loquebantur quam pugnabant. Nep. Thras. 2, 4.—(β) Referring to a point of time, *then, at that time:* insignita fere tum milia militum octo Duxit, Enn. Ann. v. 336 Vahl.: ut jacui exsurgo; ardere censui aedis: ita tum confulgebant, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 15: jam duo restabant fata tum, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 35; id. Cist. 1, 3, 14: quot eras annos gnatus tum, quom, etc.? *Me.* Septuennis, nam tum dentes mihi cadebant primulum, id. Men. 5, 9, 56; id. Merc. prol. 66; id. Most. 1, 2, 49; id. Am. 2. 1, 56; Ter. And. 1, 1, 82: sic igitur tum se levis ac diffusilis aether . . . undique flexit. Lucr. 5, 467; 5, 837; 5, 911; 5, 432; 5, 942: atque huic anno proximus Sullā consule et Pompejo fuit. Tum P. Sulpicii in tribunatu, cottidie contionantis, totum genus dicendi cognovimus. Cic. Brut. 89, 306; id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: scribit Eudemum Pheras venisse, quae erat urbs in Thessaliā tum admodum nobilis, id. Div. 1, 25, 53; id. Rep. 2, 37, 63: hi tum in Asiā rhetorum principes, id. Brut. 91, 316; id. Sest. 11, 26; id. Planc. 37, 90; id. Quint. 61, 170; id. Fam. 9, 21, 2: hoc tum veritus Caesar Pharum prehendit, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: eodem anno a Campanis Cumae, quam Graeci tum urbem tenebant, capiuntur, Liv. 4, 44, 13; 1. 7, 14; 2, 9, 5; 2, 37, 7: praetores tum duos Latium habebat, id. 8, 3, 9: Aemilius, cujus tum fasces erant, dictatorem dixit, id. 8, 12, 13; 5, 8, 4; 22, 46, 6; 1, 7, 12: tum Athenis perpetui archontes esse desierunt, Vell. 1, 8. 3: tum Cimbri et Teutoni transcendere Rhenum, id. 2, 8, 3; Val. Max. 1, 5, 3; Tac. H. 4, 49; 3, 57: non timido, non ignavo cessare tum licuit. Curt. 3, 11, 5: Archiae, qui tum maximum magistratum Thebis obtinebat, Nep. Pelop. 3, 2; id. Phoc. 3, 3.—With in eo tempore: eum quem virile secus tum in eo tempore habebat, Asell. ap. Gell. 2, 13, 5.—Repeated by anaphora: quae nox omnium temporum conjurationis acerrima fuit. Tum Catilinae dies exeundi, tum ceteris manendi condicio, tum descriptio .. constituta est, tum tuus pater, etc., Cic. Sull. 18, 52; cf. Lucr. 5, 1377; 5, 1399.—(γ) Esp., referring to a former state, implying that it no longer exists: quaesivit ex lege illā Corneliā quae tum erat, Cic. Clu. 20, 55: cum sententias Oppianicus, quae tum erat potestas, palam ferri velle dixisset, id. ib. 27, 75: Caere, opulento tum oppido, Liv. 1, 2, 3; 3, 52, 3: praetores aerarii (nam tum a praetoribus tractabatur aerarium), etc., Tac. H. 4, 9.—(δ) Expressly opposed to present time (hodie, nunc, hoc tempore, etc.; class. and very freq.; but in post-Aug. writers tunc is regularly used): prius non is eras qui eras; nunc is factu's qui tum non eras, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 138: tu nunc tibi Id laudi ducis quod tum fecisti inopiā? Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 25; id. Hec. 3, 3, 48: quae tabula, tum imperio tuo revulsa, nunc a me tamen reportata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 46, § 112: tum imperator populi Romani deos patrios reportabat, nunc praetor ejusdem populi eosdem illos deos . . . auferebat, id. ib. 2, 4, 35, § 77; cf. id. ib. 2, 4. 35, § 78; 2, 5, 20, § 51; id. Clu. 31, 86; id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Quint. 22, 71; id. Phil. 14, 8, 21; id. Leg. 2, 22, 57; Caes. B. C. 3, 17; Liv. 5, 3, 5; 6, 15, 11; 10, 9, 6.—(ε) Opposed to another time specified: itaque tum eos exire jussit. Post autem e provinciā litteras ad conlegium misit, se, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11: itaque ut tum carere rege, sic pulso Tarquinio nomen regis audire non poterat, id. Rep. 2, 30, 53; id. Mil. 21, 55: sicut legatorum antea, ita tum novorum colonorum caede imbutis armis. Liv. 4, 31, 7; 39, 22, 10; 9, 36, 1; 2, 52, 7; 4, 2, 10; 4. 57. 11; 21, 17. 1: et tum sicca, prius celeberrima fontibus, Ide, Ov. M. 2, 218; Verg. A. 11, 33; Nep. Arist. 2, 3; id. Ham. 11, 7.—(ζ) In the historians in applying general statements or truths to the state of affairs spoken of: communi enim fit vitio naturae ut invisis atque incognitis rebus . . . vehementius exterreamur; ut tum accidit, Caes. B. C. 2, 4; 3, 68; id. B. G. 7, 3; 2, 6; id. B. C. 1, 80: foedera alia aliis legibus, ceterum eodem modo omnia fiunt. Tum ita factum accepimus, Liv. 1, 24, 4; 1, 32, 14; 21, 31, 12.—(η) Denoting coincidence or inner connection with an action before mentioned = a temporal clause (tum = cum hoc fieret), *then, on that occasion:* quis tum non ingemuit? Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: ne tum quidem hominum venustatem et facetias perspicere potuisti? i. e. cum coronam auream imponebant. id. Fl. 31, 76: apud imperitos tum illa dicta sunt; nunc agendum est subtilius. id. Fin. 4, 27. 74: itaque tum Stajenus condemnatus est, i. e. *in that trial.* id. Clu. 36, 101; id. Sen. 7, 22: M. Porcius Cato qui, asper ingenio, tum lenem mitemque senatorem egit, Liv. 45, 25; Val. Max. 8. 3. 3: sed tum supplicia dis . . . decernuntur. Tac. A. 3, 64; 3, 72: Graecia tum potuit Priamo quoque flenda videri, Ov. M. 14, 474.—With the occasion referred to specified in the same clause: Manlius . . . ex petulanti scurrā in discordiis civitatis ad eam columnam tum suffragiis populi pervenerat. Cic. Clu. 13, 39: emisti tum in naufragio hujus urbis . . . tum, inquam, emisti ut. etc., id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7.—Repeated by anaphora: et Capitolinis injecit sedibus ignes. Tum statua Nattae. tum simulacra deorum, Romulusque et Remus cum altrice beluā vi fulminis icti conciderunt, Cic. Div. 2, 20, 45; so repeated seven times, id. Rep. 1, 40. 62. — (θ) Redundant, the time of the action being clear without it (esp. in Cic.): atque hoc tum judicio facto . . . tamen Avitus Oppianicum reum statim non facit, Cic. Clu. 20, 56: itaque tum ille inopiā et necessitate coactus ad Caepasios confugit, id. ib. 20, 57; id. Brut. 23, 90; 39, 145; 43, 161; cf. id. Sull. 18, 51, where tum redundant occurs six times successively.—**2.** In oblique discourse, referring to the time of the speaker, = nunc in direct discourse: quando autem se, si tum non sint, pares hostibus fore? *if they were not now so*, Liv. 3, 62, 1: (dixit Sempronius) . . . nec tum agrum plebi. sed sibi invidiam quaeri, id. 4, 44, 9; 4. 57. 4: moenia eos tum transcendere non Italiae modo, sed etiam urbis Romanae, id. 21, 35, 9; 5, 21. 7 (in this use nunc is also freq.).—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. (α) *Then, at such a time of the year, day,* etc., *at such a season:* tum denique tauros in gregem redigo (after Lyra rises), Varr. R. R. 2. 5, 12; 1, 35 *fin.;* Col. 11. 2. 87.—(β) With the force of an indefinite temporal clause, *at such a time, in such circumstances*, i. e. *when such a thing happens as has happened:* qui (porci) a partu decimo die habentur puri, ab eo appellantur sacres, quod tum ad sacrificium idonei habentur primum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 16; 2, 7, 13: deinde cibum sequitur somnus . . . quia plurima tum se corpora conturbant (i. e. cum cibum ceperunt), Lucr. 4, 957; 3, 599; 4, 892; 4, 919; 4, 1030: quam regionem cum superavit animus . . . finem altius se efferendi facit. Tum enim sui similem et levitatem et calorem adeptus . . . nullam in partem movetur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; 1, 31, 75; 3, 23. 55; 4, 24, 54; Tac. Dial. 7.—(γ) With the force of a conditional clause, *then, in this instance, if so:* immo res omnis relictas habeo prae quod tu velis. *Ph.* Tum tu igitur, quā causā missus es ad portum, id expedi (i. e. si ita est), Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 39; id. Most. 5, 1, 55; id. As. 1, 1, 93; 2, 2, 64; 3, 3, 36; id. Aul. 3, 6, 31; id. Capt. 3, 4, 108; 4, 2, 78: non potitus essem; fuisset tum illos mi aegre aliquot dies. Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 7; id. Eun. 2, 2, 50; 5, 1. 23; id. Hec. 3, 5, 12: ego C. Caesaris laudibus desim, quas, etc.? Tum hercule me confitear non judicium aliquod habuisse, Cic. Planc. 39, 93: scribant aliquid Isocrateo more . . . ; tum illos existimabo non desperatione formidavisse genus hoc. id. Or. 70, 235; id. Font. 21, 49 (17, 39); id. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; id. Fam. 9, 8, 2; Ov. H. 18 (19), 81: vellem tam ferax saeculum haberemus . . . ; tum ego te primus hortarer, etc., Plin. Ep. 4, 15, 8.—**4.** Referring to future time. (α) To a definite time before mentioned: ut sit satius perdere Quam aut nunc manere tam diu, aut tum persequi, i. e. *after my future return*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 27: jam nunc mente prospicio quae tum studia hominum, qui concursus futuri sint, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 13, 42; id. Verr. 1, 13, 37; 1, 10, 30; id. Prov. Cons. 7, 17; id. Marcell. 9, 30: tum meae . . . Vocis accedet bona pars, Hor. C. 4, 2, 45.—(β) With the force of a conditional clause (cf. 3. β, supra), *then, in this instance, if so:* specta. tum scies. Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 100; cf.: quom videbis, tum scies, id. ib. 1, 2, 37: tuom incendes genus; Tum igitur aquae erit tibi cupido, etc., id. Trin. 3, 2, 50; id. Curc. 2, 3, 17: confer sudantes, ructantes, refertos epulis . . . tum intelleges, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 100; id. Planc. 18, 45; id. Phil. 2, 45. 115: agedum, dictatorem creemus . . . Pulset tum mihi lictorem qui sciet, etc., Liv. 2, 29, 12; Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6; id. Or. 23, 78; 71, 235; Liv. 4, 22, 11; 5, 16, 10; 9, 11. 4.—**B.** Referring to a time subsequent to a time mentioned, *then, thereupon.* **1.** Simple sequence in time. (α) Time proper (only of an immediate sequence; otherwise deinde, postea, etc., are used): tum cum corde suo divum pater atque hominum rex Effatur, etc., Enn. Ann. 179: dico ei quo pactod eam viderim erilem nostram filiam sustollere. Extimuit tum illa, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 9; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 29; id. As. 4, 1, 58: tum ille egens forte adplicat Primum ad Chrysidis patrem se. Ter. And. 5, 4, 21; id. Eun. 3, 1, 17; Cato, R. R. 48 (49); 135 (136); so id. ib. 112 (113): equos quinto anno . . . amittere binos (dentes); tum renascentes eis sexto anno impleri, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 2 sq.: collo

cari jussit hominem in aureo lecto, abacosque complures ornavit . . . Tum ad mensam eximiâ formâ pueros jussit consistere, eosque, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: dixerat hoc ille, cum puer nuntiavit venire ad eum Laelium . . . Tum Scipio e cubiculo est egressus, etc., id. Rep. 1, 12, 18; id. Div. 2, 66, 135; id. Clu. 14, 40; id. Cat. 3, 5, 10; id. Ac. 2, 5, 13; id. Div. 1, 35, 77: hostes suos ab oppugnatione reduxerunt. Tum suo more conclamaverunt ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 26; cf. id. ib. 7, 64; 5, 43 *fin.;* 5, 48: adsurgentem ibi regem cuspide ad terram adfixit. Tum spolia caputque abscisum spiculo gerens . . . hostes fudit, Liv. 4, 19, 5; 5, 21, 1; 1, 26, 9; 1, 18, 10; 1, 20, 1; 1, 22, 6; 1, 28, 4; 1, 28, 9; 2, 24, 4; 3, 8, 11, etc.: tum Caesar cum exercitu Thessaliam petit, Vell. 2, 52, 1; Val. Max. 5, 1, 3; Curt. 4, 3, 7; Tac. A. 3, 28; 11, 35; id. H. 4, 84; Ov. M. 2, 122; 4, 80; 7, 121; 10, 481; 14, 386; Flor. 1, 13, 12; Gell. 1, 19, 5; 1, 23, 5.—(β) In partic., foll. by an *abl. absol.:* tum, prope jam perculsis aliis tribunis, A. Verginius Caesoni capitis diem dicit, Liv. 3, 11, 9; 8, 32, 1; 10, 29, 12: tum omni spe perditâ, Meherdates dolo ejus vincitur, traditurque victori, Tac. A. 12, 15; 12, 16: tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est, Nep. Epam. 9, 4.—(γ) Implying a connection between two events, *hence, under these circumstances, accordingly, thereupon:* at pater omnipotens irâ tum percitus acri . . . Phaëthonta . . . Deturbavit in terram. Lucr. 5, 399: madefactum iri Graeciam sanguine . . . tum neque te ipsum non esse commotum, Marcumque Varronem et M. Catonem . . . vehementer esse perterritos, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 68; cf. id. ib. 1, 34, 76; Caes. B. G. 4, 25; cf. id. ib. 5, 49; 5, 51; 7, 59: quippe quibus nec domi spes prolis, nec cum finitimis conubia essent. Tum ex consilio patrum Romulus legatos circa vicinas gentes misit. Liv. 1, 9, 2; 3, 26, 1; 3, 31, 7; 4, 45, 7.—**2.** Enumeration of a series of events; the co-ordinate clauses introduced by tum . . . tum, or primum (primo) . . . deinde . . . tum, etc. (α) Succession of time proper: ducem Hannibali unum e concilio datum (a Jove), tum ei ducem illum praecepisse ne respiceret, illum autem respexisse, tum visam beluam vastam, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; 1, 27, 57; 2, 28, 58 sq.: primo . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, id. Fin. 1, 16, 50; 5, 23, 65; id. Tusc. 5, 2, 5: primum . . . deinde . . . tum . . . postremo, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3; 3, 3, 6: primum colonos inde Romanos expulit: inde in Latinam viam transgressus, etc., inde Lavinium recepit; tum deinceps Corbionem, Vitelliam; postremum, etc., Liv. 2, 39, 4: primi consules sub jugum missi, tum ut quisque gradu proximus erat, tum deinceps singulae legiones, id. 9, 6, 1: primo . . . deinde . . . tum . . . tum, id. 21, 22, 8; id. praef. 9; 3, 28, 8; 5, 39, 7; 23, 23, 6: deinde . . . deinde . . . Tum . . . post quas, etc., Curt. 3, 3, 24: primum . . . deinde . . . deinde . . . tum . . . postea, Masur. Gabin. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5; Gai. Inst. 4, 60.—(β) So in partic.: tum (also hic, et; not deinde or postea), to denote the succession of speakers in dialogue: immo duas dabo, inquit adulescens . . . Tum senex ille: Si vis, inquit, quattuor sane dato, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 46 dub.: tum Piso . . . inquit, etc. Tum Quintus . . . inquit, etc. Hic ego . . . inquam, etc. Tum ille . . . inquit, etc. Tum Piso . . . inquit, etc. Et ille ridens . . . inquit, etc. Tum Piso exorsus est, etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 1, 2 sqq.: tum Atticus . . . inquit, etc. Tum ille . . . inquit, etc. Tum Brutus, etc. Tum ille, etc. Tum Atticus, etc. Tum Pomponius . . . inquit, etc., id. Brut. 3, 11 sqq., and through the whole treatise; cf. id. Ac. 1, 2, 4; 1, 3, 9; 1, 4, 13; 1, 12, 43 and 44; 2, 19, 63; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15 sqq.; id. Rep. 1, 13, 19 sqq.; Liv. 7, 10, 2 sqq.; 23, 12, 8; Tac. Dial. 3; 15; 25; 42; Gell. 3, 1, 11 sqq.; 18, 1, 9 sqq.; Ov. M. 14, 594.—(γ) Transf., of sequence or succession of thought, passing into mere co-ordination (v. C. 2. β, γ), *then . . . again . . . furthermore:* qui mi in cursu obstiterit, faxo vitae is obstiterit suae. Prius edico ne quis, etc. Tum pistores scrofipasci qui, etc. Tum piscatores . . . . Tum lanii autem qui, etc., Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 28; 4, 2, 34; 4, 2, 39: (res familiaris) primum bene parta sit, tum quam plurimis se utilem praebeat, deinde augeatur ratione, diligentia, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92; id. Ac. 2, 47, 146; id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68 sq.; 5, 40, 117; id. Ac. 2, 10, 30; id. de Or. 1, 42, 190; id. Cat. 4, 3, 5; id. Agr. 1, 2, 5; id. Clu. 2, 6; Liv. 3, 26, 11.—**C.** Hence, as co-ordinating conjunction, introducing an additional assertion, or thought. **1.** Alone, = praeterea, *and then, besides, also, moreover, on the other hand* (freq. in ante-class. style and in Cic.; rare in Livy and post-Aug. prose): argenti aurique advexit multum, lanam purpuramque multam . . . tum Babylonica peristromata, etc., Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 54; id. Rud. 2, 4, 10; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 71; 4, 8, 17; id. Ps. 3, 2, 78; id. Aul. 1, 2, 6; 1, 3, 16; id. Men. 5, 5, 41; id. Mil. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 3; Ter. And. 1, 5, 27; 1, 2, 21; 2, 3, 7; id. Eun. prol. 4; 5, 6, 15; id. Heaut. 2, 1, 16; Lucr. 4, 680; cf. id. 1, 494; 4, 1152: magnum ingenium L. Luculli, magnumque optimarum artium studium, tum omnis ab eo percepta doctrina . . . caruit omnino rebus urbanis, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 1; 2, 14, 43; id. Div. 1, 24, 50; 1, 42, 94; id. de Or. 1, 46, 201; id. Off. 1, 6, 19; id. Fin. 1, 6, 21; 2, 16, 53; id. Leg. 1, 5, 17; 1, 9, 26; id. Rab. Post. 14, 40; id. Phil. 13, 12, 26: alterâ ex parte Bellovaci instabant, alteram Camulogenus tenebat: tum legiones a praesidio interclusas maximum flumen distinebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59; id. B. C. 3, 49: naves convenerunt duae Punicae quinqueremes; duae ab Heracleâ triremes . . . tum quinque Rhodiae quadriremes, Liv. 42, 56, 6; 1, 40, 4; Sen. Vit. Beat. 3, 4; Just. 5, 10, 3.—Sometimes connecting two terms of the same clause, with the force of cum . . . tum (v. infra, 3. d.): quot me censes homines jam deverberasse, hospites tum civis? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 14: faciendum est igitur nobis ut . . . veteranorum, tum legionis Martiae quartaeque consensus . . . confirmetur, Cic. Phil. 3, 3, 7; Liv. 28, 43, 1 (in co-ordination often with etiam, autem, and sometimes with praeterea and porro; v. III. infra).—**2.** Tum as correlative of a preceding tum. (α) With an added assertion or thought: ita est haec hominum natio: voluptarii atque potatores, Tum sycophantae . . . plurimi In urbe habitant; tum meretrices mulieres Nusquam perhibentur blandiores gentium, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 35; id. Ep. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 100; 3, 1, 102.—(β) Tum . . . tum = nunc . . . nunc (modo . . . modo), *sometimes . . . sometimes, now . . . now, at one time . . . at another* (freq. in Cic., not in Cæs., rare in Liv., and very rare in post-Aug. writers): tum huc, tum illuc inretitos impedit piscis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 17: tum hoc mihi probabilius, tum illud videtur, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 134: mihi . . . tum hoc tum illud probabilius videtur, id. Off. 3, 7, 33; so id. Am. 4, 13; id. Sen. 13, 45; id. Top. 7, 31; id. N. D. 2, 19, 49: (alvus) tum restringitur, tum relaxatur, id. ib. 2, 54, 136; id. Rep. 3, 13 (14), 23; id. Leg. 2, 7, 16; id. Or. 63, 212; id. Sen. 3, 7; id. Inv. 1, 37, 66: dictator tum appellare tum adhortari milites, Liv. 8, 39, 4; Suet. Ner. 1; Gell. 1, 11, 15.—Tum may be repeated several times: plerique propter voluptatem tum in morbos graves, tum in damna, tum in dedecora incurrunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 14, 47; 3, 7, 26; so three times, id. N. D. 1, 12, 29; 1, 14, 37; 1, 15, 39; id. Inv. 1, 52, 98; id. Or. 3, 45, 177; id. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 2, 17, 43; id. Top. 25, 96; four times, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120; 2, 20, 52; 2, 39, 101; id. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 75; five times, id. N. D. 2, 5, 14; id. Inv. 1, 13, 17; 1, 41, 76; id. Verr. 2, 5, 36, § 94; six times, id. ib. 1, 53, 120; seven times, Quint. 9, 4, 133; nine times, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 51.—And in chronological order (to be distinguished from the instances B. 2. α and γ): Atheniensium (rem publicam constituerunt) tum Theseus, tum Draco, tum Solo, tum Clisthenes, tum multi alii, *at different times, successively,* Cic. Rep. 2, 1, 2.—(γ) Preceded or followed by other co-ordinate words (alias, modo, aliquando, aut . . . aut, nunc . . . nunc): ex quo intellegitur qualis ille sit quem tum moderatum, alias modestum, tum temperantem, alias constantem continentemque dicimus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: tum . . . tum . . . aliquando, id. Div. 2, 2, 6: tum . . . tum . . . aut . . . aut, id. Or. 61, 204: modo . . . tum autem, id. N. D. 2, 40, 142: nunc . . . nunc . . . tum . . . tum, Flor. 1, 17, 5.—(δ) Tum . . . tum = et . . . et, *both . . . and, not only . . . but also, partly . . . partly,* without regard to time, the second term being frequently strengthened by etiam (mostly post-Aug.): Milo Compsam oppugnans, ictusque lapide tum Clodio, tum patriae, quam armis petebat, poenas dedit, Vell. 2, 68, 3: Muciam et Fulviam, tum a patre, tum a viro utramque inclitam, Val. Max. 9, 1, 8: Caesar Pompejo tum proprias, tum etiam filiae lacrimas reddidit, id. 5, 1, 10; Quint. 7, 3, 18; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 28; id. Clem. 1, 19, 2; Front. Aquaed. 1; Tac. A. 12, 33; Suet. Tit. 3; Nep. praef. 8; and with etiam, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8; 5, 9, 1; 7, 6 prooem.; Nep. Them. 2, 3.—**3.** As correlative with a preceding cum, introducing particular after a universal or a stronger or more important assertion after a weaker or less important. **a.** Connecting complete sentences with different predicates, cum . . . tum = *as . . . so, while . . .* (tum being not translated; ante-class. cum always with *indic.;* class. with *subj.* or *indic.*): quom antehac te amavi, et mihi amicam esse crevi . . . tum id mihi hodie aperuisti, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 2; id. Truc. 4, 1, 6: quom id mihi placebat, tum uno ore omnes omnia Bona dicere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 69; id. Phorm. 1, 4, 10: quae cum res tota ficta sit pueriliter, tum ne efficit quidem quod vult, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19; id. Tusc. 5, 39, 13; id. Fam. 13, 16, 1; and so with *subj.*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Lael. 7, 23; id. Brut. 39, 145; 11, 250: cum omnium rerum simulatio est vitiosa, tum amicitiae repugnat maxime, id. Lael. 25, 91; id. Div. 2, 27, 58; and so with *indic.*, id. Planc. 33, 80; id. Tull. 4, 8; id. Div. in Caecil. 20, 65; id. Sest. 1, 2; id. Fam. 16, 4, 4: haec cum merito ejus fieri intellegebat, tum magni interesse arbitrabatur, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 4; 3, 16; id. B. C. 1, 58; Liv. 3, 34, 1; 4, 53, 4.—**b.** Clauses with the same predicate, which is placed after the first clause (always with *indic.*): nam mihi, cum multa eximie divineque videntur Athenae tuae peperisse, tum nihil melius illis mysteriis quibus, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36; id. Tusc. 4, 18, 42; id. Phil. 2, 5, 12; Liv. 4, 46, 10; 6, 38, 10.—**c.** Clauses with a common predicate placed before both co-ordinate terms, cum . . . tum = *not only, but also; as . . . so especially:* visa est Arcesilae cum vera sententia, tum honesta et digna sapiente, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 77; id. Fin. 1, 16, 51; 2, 35, 119; 3, 1, 3: movit patres conscriptos cum causa tum auctor, Liv. 9, 10, 1; 4, 57, 2; Suet. Ner. 46 *init.*—**d.** With a common predicate after both co-ordinate terms: quom virum tum uxorem, di vos perdant, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 103: luxuria cum omni aetati turpis tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123; id. Clu. 59, 161; id. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 86; id. N. D. 1, 21, 57; id. Deiot. 9, 26; id. Clu. 16, 46: concitatos animos flecti quam frangi putabat cum tutius tum facilius esse, Liv. 2, 23, 15; 6, 9, 8; 1, 57, 1; 10, 26, 13; Tac. Dial. 5.—With tum several times repeated: quem pater moriens cum tutoribus et propinquis, tum legibus, tum aequitati magistratuum, tum judiciis vestris commendatum putavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 58, § 151; cf. esp. id. Planc. 40, 95.—**e.** Tum, in this construction, is freq. strengthened, (α) By vero: cum haec sunt videnda, tum vero illud est hominis magni, etc., *in particular,* Cic. Clu. 58, 159; id. Mur. 27, 55; id. Phil. 3, 5, 12; 7, 3, 9; cf. id. Or. 1, 23, 106; 3, 16, 60; Liv. 34, 39, 9; Quint. 12, 1, 25.—(β) By maxime, *above all, most of all, especially, chiefly:* cum omnibus in rebus temeritas in adsentando turpis est, tum in eo loco maxime in quo judicandum est quantum, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 4, 7; id. Tusc. 4, 1, 1; 5, 12, 36; id. Rosc. Am. 25, 69: cum infamia atque indignitas rei impediebat, tum maxime quod, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 56; Sall. J. 43, 5; Liv. 1, 8, 2; Suet. Claud. 30; Quint. 6, 1, 29.—(γ) By praecipue, *especially, chiefly, above all:* cum omnium sociorum provinciarumque rationem diligenter habere debetis, tum praecipue Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 2; id. Fam. 13, 11, 3: fortuna quae plurimum potest cum in reliquis rebus, tum praecipue in bello, Caes. B. C. 3, 68; Liv. 22, 43, 11; 1, 40, 3; Quint. 1, 1, 29; 1, 10, 13; 5, 10, 106; Plin. Ep. 4, 3, 2.—(δ) By inprimis, *chiefly, principally:* cum multa non probo, tum illud inprimis quod, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 18; id. Fam. 12, 22, 3.—(ϵ) By cumprimis, *chiefly, principally:* quapropter bene cum superis de rebus habenda Nobis est ratio . . . tum cumprimis Unde anima atque animi con-

stet natura videndum, Lucr. 1, 131.—(ζ) By certe, *especially, at least, assuredly:* at cum de plurimis eadem dicit, tum certe de maximis, Cic. Fin. 4, 5, 13; id. Fam. 7, 4; cf. Quint. 2, 1, 10.—(η) By nimirum, *assuredly, undoubtedly:* cum plurimas . . . commoditates amicitia contineat, tum illa nimirum praestat omnibus quod, etc., Cic. Am. 7, 23. —(θ) By etiam, *besides, as well:* cum omnes omnibus ex terris homines improbos audacesque collegerat, tum etiam multos fortes viros et bonos . . . tenebat, Cic. Cael. 6, 14; id. Ac. 2, 10, 31; id. Tusc. 1, 1, 2: quos tu cum memoriter, tum etiam erga nos amice et benevole collegisti, id. Fin. 1, 10, 34; id. Verr. 2, 3, 23, § 56: cum suâ virtute, tum etiam alienis vitiis, id. Leg. 23, 67; id. Fin. 2, 12, 38; id. N. D. 2, 37, 95; id. de Or. 3, 60, 225; Liv. 1, 21, 2; 7, 23, 6; 7, 32, 10; Val. Max. 7, 2, 3; 3, 2, 10; 9, 6, 3; Quint. 9, 1, 20; 9, 4, 143.—(ι) By quoque, *also, besides, as well:* cum potestas major, tum vir quoque potestati par hostes trans Anienem submovere, Liv. 4, 17, 11; 1, 22, 2; cf. Quint. 12, 10, 72.—(κ) By et, *also, besides, too:* cujus mortem cum luctus civitatis, tum et dictaturae undecim insignem fecere, Just. 19, 1, 7. —(λ) By praeterea, *moreover, besides:* dicimus C. Verrem cum multa libidinose fecerit, tum praeterea quadringentiens sestertium ex Siciliâ abstulisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56.

II. Tum as correlative of dependent clauses (freq. in ante-class. writings and Cic., rare in post-Aug. writings). **A.** With temporal clauses, introduced by *cum, = at the time when, at a time when.* **1.** Referring to definite past time. **a.** Tum as antecedent of cum: jam tum cum primum jussit me ad se arcessier, Roget quis, Quid tibi cum illâ? Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 21: qui (Hercules) tum dolore frangebatur cum immortalitatem ipsâ morte quaerebat, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: bene apud majores nostros senatus tum cum florebat imperium decrevit ut, etc., id. Div. 1, 41, 91; id. Phil. 2, 44, 114; id. Div. 1, 17, 30; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; id. Clu. 33, 89; id. Verr. 1, 2, 5; id. Brut. 2, 7; 23, 89; id. Off. 3, 27, 100; id. Agr. 2, 24, 64; id. Phil. 2, 39, 100; 3, 4, 11: tum mittendos legatos fuisse cum Perseus Graecas urbes obsideret, Liv. 45, 3, 7: tum cum Vipereos sparsi . . . dentes, Ov. M. 4, 572; id. H. 3, 23; Val. Max. 6, 1, 12.—After *pluperf.:* nam tum cum in Asiâ res magnas permulti amiserant scimus Romae solutione impeditâ fidem concidisse, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19; Val. Max. 3, 6, 1; 2, 8, 15 *fin.*—Tum inserted in the temporal clause: cum Davo egomet vidi jurgantem ancillam . . . quom ibi me adesse neuter tum praesenserat, Ter. And. 5, 1, 20.—**b.** Tum, introducing the apodosis of the temporal clause (generally not transl. in Engl.). (α) Of coincident events, cum . . . tum = *while:* quom genui tum morituros scivi, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. Rel. v. 361 Vahl.); Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 18: cum minime videbamur, tum maxime philosophabamur, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Agr. 2, 11, 26; id. Cael. 26, 63; id. Phil. 3, 5, 13: cum pavida mulier nullam opem videret, tum Tarquinius fateri amorem, orare, etc., Liv. 1, 58, 3; 5, 11, 4. —(β) Tum = deinde, usu. after a *pluperf.:* id cum Sulla fecisset, tum ante oppidum Nolam Samnitium castra cepit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Brut. 92, 319; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; 2, 3, 15; id. Fin. 1, 8, 26; id. Tusc. 4, 20, 45; id. Div. 1, 25, 53; 2, 2, 7; id. Rep. 2, 25, 47; Liv. 21, 11, 8; cf. id. 1, 26, 7; 23, 22, 4.—Inserted in the apodosis: cum jam humanae opes egestae a Veis essent, amoliri tum deum dona, Liv. 5, 22, 3.—**2.** Referring to definite present time: quem esse negas, eundem esse dicis. Cum enim miserum esse dicis, tum eum qui non sit, dicis esse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 6, 12.—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. **a.** As antecedent of the clause, = *at the time when, at a time when, whenever:* hominum inmortalis est infamia; etiam tum vivit quom esse credas mortuam, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 28; id. As. 1, 3, 55; id. Merc. 3, 2, 7; Cato, R. R. 31: nec sibi enim quisquam tum se vitamque requirit Cum pariter mens et corpus sopita quiescunt, Lucr. 3, 919; 4, 444; 4, 455; 4, 1166: omnis praedictio mali tum probatur cum ad praedictionem cautio adjungitur, Cic. Div. 2, 25, 54; id. Fin. 2, 32, 104; id. N. D. 2, 3, 9: tum cum sine pondere suci Mobilibus ventis arida facta volant, Ov. H. 5, 109; Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 44; 2, 27, 88; id. Fin. 4, 8, 20; id. Tusc. 3, 9, 20; 5, 26, 73; id. N. D. 1, 4, 9; id. Off. 1, 27, 93.—Tum maxime . . . cum plurimum = eo magis quo magis: eam (partem animi) tum maxime vigere cum plurimum absit a corpore, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 70; so, cum maxime . . . tum maxime; v. b. α foll.—**b.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) As coincident: quom amamus, tum perimus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 94: ulmus, cum folia cadunt, tum iterum tempestiva est, Cato, R. R. 17; so id. ib. 155 (156): cum ea quae quasi involuta fuerunt, aperti sunt, tum inventa dicuntur, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 26; id. Fin. 5, 10, 29; 1, 17, 57; id. N. D. 2, 52, 129; 1, 19, 49; id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15. — Cum maxime . . . tum maxime = quo magis eo magis: nam quom pugnabant maxume, ego tum fugiebam maxume, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: quamobrem omnes, cum secundae res sunt maxume, tum maxume Meditari secum oportet, etc., Cic. Tusc. 3, 14, 30 poet. —(β) As subsequent: ad legionem quom itum, adminiculum eis danunt tum jam aliquem cognatum suum, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 47: eo cum accessit ratio argumentique conclusio . . . tum et perceptio eorum omnium apparet, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30; 2, 41, 128; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24; 1, 20, 69; 5, 15, 41; id. Tusc. 1, 4, 8; 1, 24, 58; 3, 2, 3; id. N. D. 2, 48, 123; id. Div. 2, 19, 44.—**4.** Referring to future time. (α) Tum as antecedent of cum: quom mi haec dicentur dicta, tum tu, furcifer, quasi mus in medio pariete vorsabere, Plaut. Cas. 1, 51; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 20: non committam ut tum haec res judicetur cum haec frequentia Româ discesserit, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 54; id. Agr. 2, 17, 44; 2, 25, 67; id. Fin. 4, 22, 62; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; Liv. 23, 13, 4; 41, 10, 7; Ov. M. 2, 651; id. H. 15, 293; Nep. Them. 6, 5. —(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: quom videbis, tum scies, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 37; 4, 6, 30: de quo cum perpauca dixero, tum ad jus civile veniam, Cic. Leg. 1, 12, 34; id. Clu. 2, 6; 4, 9; Liv. 3, 56, 10. — **B.** With temporal clause, introduced by *ubi.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): vitem novellam resecare tum erit tempus ubi valebit, Cato, R. R. 33: tum tu igitur demum id adulescenti aurum dabis, ubi erit locata virgo in matrimonium? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 52.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) Referring to definite past time (tum always = deinde): ubi eorum dolorem majorem quam ceterorum cognovi, tum meum animum in illos, tum mei consilii causam proposui, tum eos hortatus sum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 63, § 140; Sall. J. 94, 3: ubi illuxit, et Romanis Punica et Gallica arma cognita, tum dubitationem exemere, Liv. 25, 10, 5; 1, 9, 10; 4, 57, 3; 9, 43, 16; 21, 25, 12; 23, 11, 4. —(β) Referring to indefinite time: post ubi tempust promissa jam perfici, Tum coacti necessario se aperiunt, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: Cato, R. R. 3 *init.;* 17: ubi jam morbi se flexit causa . . . Tum quasi vaccillans primum consurgit, Lucr. 3, 503; 6, 129; 6, 526.—(γ) Referring to future time: otium ubi erit, tum tibi operam ludo et deliciae dabo, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 13; id. Stich. 4, 2, 14: ubi tu voles, Ubi tempus erit, sat habet si tum recipitur, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 32; Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 18; id. Bacch. 4, 3, 72; id. Pers. 4, 7, 19; id. Cas. 3, 2, 27: ut ubi id interrogando argumentis firmavero, tum testes ad crimen accommodem, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: ubi haerere jam aciem videris, tum terrorem equestrem infer, Liv. 6, 12, 10; 22, 55, 8.—**C.** With a temporal clause introduced by *postquam.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): Flaminius qui ne quieto quidem hoste ipse quieturus erat, tum vero postquam res sociorum ante oculos prope suos ferri vidit, suum id dedecus ratus, etc., Liv. 22, 3, 7; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 (v. infra, III. A. 2. a. β).—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis (always = deinde). (α) Referring to definite past time: posteaquam e portu piratae exierunt, tum coeperunt quaerere homines, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38, § 100; Sall. J. 106, 6; 84, 1; id. Cat. 51, 40 (al. tunc): postquam satis virium collectum videbat, tum ex suis unum sciscitatum Romam ad patrem misit, Liv. 1, 54, 5; 3, 66, 5; 6, 13, 4; 22, 48, 4; 25, 10, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 6.—(β) Referring to indefinite time: postquam vero commoditas quaedam . . . dicendi copiam consecuta est, tum ingenio freta malitiâ pervertere urbes adsuevit, Cic. Inv. 1, 2, 3. — **D.** With a temporal clause introduced by *ut.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause (very rare): tum vero ingentem gemitum dat Ut spolia, ut currus, utque ipsum corpus amici . . . conspexit, Verg. A. 1, 485; cf. id. ib. 12, 218.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) Of definite past time: nam ut dudum adcurrimus ad Alcesimarchum . . . tum mi, puto, prae timore hic excidisse Cistellam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 46: sed ut intellectum est quantam vim haberet accurata . . . oratio, tum etiam magistri dicendi multi subito exstiterunt, Cic. Brut. 8, 30; id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; Liv. 24, 44, 10; id. 21, 54, 9; 23, 34, 6.—(β) Referring to future time: neque ut quaeque res delata ad nos erit, tum denique scrutari locos debemus, Cic. de Or. 2, 34, 146: traditum esse ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum, si eam Romanus rite emisisset, victoriam de Vejentibus dari (= si quando), Liv. 5, 15, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.—**E.** With a temporal clause introduced by *quando.* **1.** Tum as antecedent of the clause. (α) Of definite past time: auctoritatem senatûs exstare sentio, tum, quando Alexandro mortuo, legatos Tyrum misimus, Cic. Agr. 2, 16, 41.—(β) Of future time: at scire tum memento quando id quod voles habebis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 41; id. Mil. 3, 1, 213; id. Most. 3, 1, 136; id. Men. 5, 7, 57: utinam tum essem natus quando Romani dona accipere coepissent, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75.—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis. (α) Of indefinite time (quando = *whenever*): quando esurio tum crepant (intestina), Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 27; id. Truc. 1, 1, 15; id. Ps. 4, 7, 85: quando mulier dotem marito dabat, tum quae ex suis bonis retinebat reciperare dicebatur, Gell. 17, 6, 6; 7 (6), 14, 4.—(β) Of future time: at tu, quando habebis, tum dato, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 23: quando ab eâdem parte sol eodemque tempore iterum defecerit, tum signis omnibus ad principium revocatis, expletum annum habeto, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: quando mihi usus venerit, tum quaeram ex te atque discam, Gell. 6 (7), 17, 4.—**F.** In the apodosis after *simul ac:* an simul ac nubes succesere, ipse in eas tum Descendit (Juppiter), prope ut hinc teli determinet ictus? Lucr. 6, 402.—**G.** With a temporal clause introduced by *dum.* **1.** Tum as antecedent: sanctius visum est nomen Augusti, ut scilicet jam tum dum colit terras, ipso numine ac titulo consecretur, Flor. 2, 33, 66 (4, 12, 66).—**2.** Tum introducing the apodosis: dum habeat, tum amet, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 23: dum se glomerant . . . tum pondere turris Procubuit, Verg. A. 9, 540.—**H.** As antecedent of *quamdiu:* qui cum tibi amicus non modo tum fuerit quamdiu tecum in provinciâ fuerit, verum etiam nunc sit cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 24, § 58.—**K.** Denoting a logical consequence after *quando* and *cum:* quando ergo erga te benignus fui . . . tum te mihi benigne itidem addecet . . . referre gratiam, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 35: cum magnus numerus deesset, tum iste homo nefarius in eorum locum . . . substituere coepit cives Romanos, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 28, § 72.—**L.** After relative clauses denoting time: quâ tempestate Paris Helenam innuptis junxit nuptiis, Ego tum gravida expletis jam fere ad pariendum mensibus, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 58, 219 (Trag. Rel. p. 246 Rib.).—**M.** With conditional clauses. **1.** With a conditional clause introduced by *si, sin, ni* (not nisi). (α) Tum as antecedent of clause: tum pol ego interii, homo si ille abiit, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 6; id. Men. 2, 2, 71; Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 40: si tenuis causa est, tum etiam argumentandi tenue filum, Cic. Or. 36, 124; id. Rep. 1, 40, 62; 2, 9, 15; id. Fin. 1, 19, 63; id. N. D. 1, 6, 13; id. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 112: tum vero ego nequiquam Capitolium servaverim si civem in servitutem duci videam, Liv. 6, 14, 4; 3, 9, 11; 6, 14, 4; 7, 34, 14; Cato ap. Plin. 29, 1, 7, § 14; Gell. 2, 12, 1 sq.; 4, 13, 1; 14, 2, 21.—(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: si triduum hoc hic erimus, tum arbores in te cadent, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 30; id. Rud. 5, 2, 59; 3, 4, 49; id. As. 1, 3, 89; id. Rud. 1, 3, 13; id. Ps. 4, 1, 1; 4, 1, 48 (39); Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 64; 3, 1, 17; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 19: Cato, R. R. 26; cf. id. ib. 27: quod si, ut spero, cepero, tum vero litteras publice mittam, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3; id. Div. 1, 44, 100; cf. id. Ac. 2, 10, 32; id. Fin. 2, 4, 79; id. N. D. 3, 36, 87; id. Rep. 1, 43, 66; id

Rosc. Am. 49, 142: si dimicandum erit, tum tu in novissimos te recipito, Liv. 7, 40, 13; 8, 10, 12; Hor. S. 1, 2, 97; Ov. M. 7, 32.— Esp., denoting the consequences of perjury in ancient formulas of oaths: si ego injuste illos homines dedier mihi exposco, tum patriae compotem me numquam siris esse, Liv. 1, 32, 7; 1, 24, 8; 22, 53, 11; hence, quid si falles? *Me.* Tum Mercurius Sosiae iratus siet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 239; 3, 2, 52; id. Aul. 4, 10, 50; cf. also Liv. 3, 64, 10.—**2.** With a condition contrary to fact. (α) Tum, antecedent of clause: tum esset ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62; id. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: tum id audirem si tibi soli viveres, id. Marcell. 8, 25; id. Fin. 4, 13, 33; id. Div. 2, 35, 73.—(β) Tum introducing the apodosis: si quidem me amaret, tum istuc prodesset, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 56: quodsi omnia nobis quae ad victum pertinent suppeditarentur, tum optimo quisque ingenio, totum se in cognitione et scientiâ collocaret, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158. —**N.** After an *abl. absol.* **1.** With perfect participles (= postquam or cum . . . tum), mostly with *denique, vero, demum.* (α) Referring to definite past time: ut morte ejus nuntiatâ tum denique bellum confectum arbitraretur, Cic. Mur. 16, 34: sed confecto proelio tum vero cerneres quanta vis animi fuisset in exercitu Catilinae, Sall. C. 61, 1: ita rebus divinis peractis tum de bello deque republicâ dictator rettulit, Liv. 22, 11, 1; 2, 29, 1; 2, 29, 3; 3, 56, 1; 5, 50, 8; Plin. 11, 20, 22, § 68.—(β) Referring to indefinite time: hisce omnibus rebus consideratis, tum denique id quod primum est dicendum, postremum soleo cogitare, quo utar exordio, Cic. Or. 2, 77, 315.—(γ) Referring to future time (the *abl. absol.* = a *fut. perf.*): ita prope XL. diebus interpositis tum denique se responsuros esse arbitrantur, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; 1, 18, 54; id. Fin. 4, 13, 32; id. Scaur. Fragm. 10, 22.—**2.** With pres. participles (post-class.): tacentibus cunctis, tum ipse (dixit), etc., Just. 12, 15, 6.

III. Particular connections. **A.** With other particles of time. **1.** Jam tum, *already at that time*, i. e. *earlier than might be anticipated:* jam tum erat suspitio Dolo malo haec fieri, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8; cf. id. ib. 4, 4, 58; id. Phorm. 5, 8, 34: quippe etenim jam tum divom mortalia saecla Egregias animo facies vigilante videbant, Lucr. 5, 1169; 5, 1037: ut mihi jam tum divinasse ille (Romulus) videatur hanc urbem sedem aliquando summo esse imperio praebituram, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; 2, 7, 12; id. Div. 2, 57, 118; id. Tusc. 4, 2, 4: jam tum in Palatio monte Lupercal hoc fuisse ludicrum ferunt, Liv. 1, 5, 1; 1, 7, 16; 1, 41, 7; 10, 21, 14; 24, 49, 1: ut jam tum qualis futurus esset ostenderet, Suet. Dom. 1; Curt. 4, 6, 29.—**2.** Tum demum and tum denique, *then only, then at length, then at last, not till then*, i. e. *later than might be expected*, implying delayed action. **a.** Tum demum. (α) In gen.: adversisque in rebus noscere qui sit. Nam verae voces tum demum pectore ab imo Eiciuntur, Lucr. 3, 58: tum demum Liscus, oratione Caesaris adductus, quod antea tacuerat proponit, Caes. B. G. 1, 17; 5, 33; Sall. J. 46, 1: nec ante in campum degressi sunt quam, etc. Tum demum castra Etruscorum pro moenibus Fidenarum posita, Liv. 4, 17, 12; 45, 12, 6; 2, 20, 11; 5, 39, 2; 23, 19, 15 et saep.; Val. Max. 1, 6, 10; 1, 7, 4; Curt. 3, 12, 12; Tac. A. 3, 18; 3, 47.—(β) In partic., referring to clauses introduced by *cum, ubi, si*, or *abl. absol.* (v. II. A. B. L. M.), denoting absolute restriction to the terms of the clause: imo etiam ubi expolivero, magis hoc tum demum dices, Plaut. Poen. 1. 1, 60: tum demum mihi procax Academia videbitur si aut consenserint omnes, aut, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 13: cum is Casilini eo die mansurum dixisset, tum demum cognitus est error, Liv. 22, 13, 8; Vell. 2, 115, 4; Val. Max. 3, 8, 1 *fin.;* 7, 2, 4; Curt. 3, 11, 6; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 7.—(γ) Sometimes = nunc demum (ante-class.): victus es, Chaline. *St.* Tum nos demum vivere. Olympio. Gaudeo, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 65.—**b.** Tum denique. (α) In gen.: tum denique tauros in gregem redigo, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: injectâ glaebâ tumulus is (locus) ubi humatus est vocatur, ac tum denique multa religiosa jura complectitur, Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 57; id. Fin. 3, 22, 76; id. Tusc. 3, 26, 61: nequiquam temptati ut tum denique desisterent impediendo bello, Liv. 4, 55, 5; Ov. M. 4, 519; 7, 857; 10, 664.—(β) Referring to clauses with *cum*, etc. (v. II. A. B. L. M.): tum denique homines nostra intellegimus bona quom quae in potestate habuimus ea amisimus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 33: quo cum venerimus, tum denique vivemus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75; 3, 31, 75; id. Leg. 2, 4, 10; id. Rep. 1, 6, 11; so, tum denique si, id. Fam. 14, 2, 3; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 10, § 29; id. Verr. 2, 2, 1, § 1: indicandum primum fuisse, dein petendum praesidium, postremo ni impetraretur, tum denique querendum, Liv. 23, 43, 2; Cato ap. Plin. 17, 18, 29, § 126 (for tum vero denique after *ut*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9, v. II. D. 2. *α*).—**3.** Tum primum (rarely primo), *then for the first time:* tum genus humanum primum mollescere coepit, Lucr. 5, 1014: ludorum gratiâ quos tum primum anniversarios in circo facere constituisset, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12; id. Sen. 21, 78; Caes. B. G. 7, 11: ponte sublicio tum primum in Tiberi facto, Liv. 1, 33, 6; 2, 41, 3; 39, 22, 2; 2, 20, 6; 39, 49, 4; Vell. 2, 37, 5; Tac. A. 2, 27; id. H. 4, 57; Curt. 3, 12, 26. —**4.** With *deinde, hic, postea*, with consecutive force emphatic. **a.** Deinde tum (very rare): primum ea quae sumus acturi cogitare debemus, deinde tum dicere ac facere, Varr. L. L. 6, 6, 62.—**b.** Tum deinde. (α) = tum demum or tum denique, *then at length, not till then, then only:* nonne optime patronus occurrat prius conviciis luxuriae, etc., tum deinde narret de bonis Pallae? etc., Quint. 4, 2, 27; 12, 10, 11: emam, aedificabo, credam, exigam, honores geram: tum deinde lassam senectutem in otium referam, Sen. Ep. 101, 4; Plin. 16, 44, 95, § 251.—So corresp. with *cum:* quas cum solus pertulisset, tum deinde comitia collegae subrogando habuit, Liv. 2, 8, 3 (Weissenb. demum, by conj.); Col. R. R. 1, 6, 13. —(β) = an emphatic deinde: nam praetermisit quod in primâ parte sumere debuit; tum deinde eodem ipso quod omiserat quasi proposito ad confirmandum aliud utitur, Gell. 2, 8, 3; 13, 24 (23), 1; Just. 2, 1, 19.—**c.** With *hic:* hic tum repente Pacilius quidam accedit, ait, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 94: hic ego tum ad respondendum surrexi, id. Clu. 18, 51; 27, 73: hic tum injectus est hominibus scrupulus, id. ib. 28, 76; id. Sest. 11, 25.—**d.** Tum postea: tum postea complorantibus nostris, dies quidem tandem inluxit, Gell. 19, 1, 3; so id. 14, 3, 10 (for quid tum postea, v. D. 1.).—**5.** With *interim:* unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat . . . Tum interim, Q. Hortensio, Q. Metello coss. . . . despondet ei filiam suam, Cic. Clu. 64, 179.—**B.** With particles of emphasis. **1.** Tum vero (sometimes tum enimvero or enimvero tum), *then indeed, at that crisis, then if not before*, etc., or merely = emphatic *then*, denoting either coincidence or sequence of action. (α) In gen.: discedit a Melino Cluentia. Tum vero illa egregia mater palam exsultare . . . coepit, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; 22, 61; id. Agr. 1, 1, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107: semper equidem magno cum metu incipio dicere . . . tum vero ita sum perturbatus ut, etc., id. Clu. 18, 51: tum vero dubitandum non existimavit quin ad eos proficisceretur, Caes. B. G. 2, 8; 5, 37; id. B. C. 1, 82; 2, 42: Aruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor . . . junguntur nuptiis. Tum vero in dies infestior Tulli senectus . . . coepit esse, Liv. 1, 47, 1; 2, 22, 6; 4, 49, 13; 10, 19, 12; 21, 45, 9; 21, 58, 5; Ov. M. 2, 227; 7, 685; Curt. 4, 13, 1; 3, 11, 5; Tac. Agr. 37.—And in enumerations: deinde . . . post autem . . . tum vero ipsam veterem Karthaginem vendunt, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 5.—(β) As correlative of temporal or conditional clauses, and after *abl. absol.:* quod ubi Romam est nuntiatum, senatui metum injecit ne tum vero sustineri nec in urbe seditio, nec in castris posset, Liv. 5, 7, 4; Sall. J. 94, 3: tum vero . . . si, Cic. Fin. 1, 19, 63; Liv. 6, 14, 4 (v. II. M. 1. *α, β*).—With *cum*, Liv. 32, 12, 1: quae postquam frustra temptata rogumque parari . . . vidit, Tum vero gemitus . . . Edidit, Ov. M. 2, 621; Sall. J. 106, 6; 84, 1; id. Cat. 51, 40; v. C. 1. b. (so, tum vero denique after *ut*, Cic. Phil. 9, 4, 9; v. II. D. 2. and M. 1.).—**2.** Tum quidem, *at that time, thereupon, then at least* (usu. opposed to a later time): dixit sibi in somnis visum esse, etc. Et tum quidem incolumis exercitum liberavit; post triennium autem devovit se, etc., Cic. Div. 1, 24, 51; so, actum quidem, id. Fl. 25, 59; id. Lael. 11, 39: et tum quidem ab Dio Perseus in interiora regni recepit se . . . post dies paucos, etc., Liv. 42, 39, 1; 1, 57, 10; 3, 2, 10; 7, 17, 3.—Often in resuming the narrative after a digression: ac tum quidem regem . . . filium appellat, Curt. 4, 7, 25.—Merely emphatic: Duillio Cornelioque coss. etiam mari congredi ausus est. Tum quidem ipsa velocitas classis comparatae victoriae auspicium fuit, Flor. 1, 18 (2, 2), 7; so id. 1, 22 (2, 6), 20; 1, 40 (3, 5), 12.—With *cum*, Tac. Dial. 11.—**3.** Ne tum quidem, *not even then:* num quis horum miser hodie? Ne tum quidem, post spiritum extremum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 37, 89; id. Div. 1, 26, 55; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 98: ubi ne tum quidem eos prodire intellexit, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; 7, 53; Tac. H. 5, 21; Curt. 3. 2, 18.—With *cum:* ille vere ne tum quidem miser cum ab Oroete in crucem actus est, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92; so id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57; id. Verr. 2, 5, 23, § 59; Liv. praef. 12; 39, 39, 11.—**4.** Tum maxime (sometimes tum cummaxime). (α) *Especially at that time, chiefly then:* illi συμπόσια, nos convivia quod tum maxime simul vivitur, Cic. Fam. 9, 24, 35; id. Leg. 2, 11, 26.—With *cum:* quae quidem vis tum maxime cognita est cum . . . M. Cato, legem suadens, in Galbam multa dixit, Cic. Brut. 23, 89; id. Sest. 21, 47; id. Par. 4, 1, 29.—(β) *Just then, just at that moment* (not ante-Aug.): regi, tum maxime captivos ex Illyrico vendenti, Liv. 43, 20, 3; 1, 10, 1: per totam aciem vulgatum est. castra amissa esse, et tum cummaxime ardere, id. 40, 32, 1; so, tum cummaxime, id. 43, 7, 8: corpus enim suum a caupone trucidatum tum maxime plaustro ad portam ferri, Val. Max. 1, 7, ext. 10; 2, 10, 2; 3, 2. 2 *fin.;* Curt. 3, 4, 14; 6, 6, 10; Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 154; Quint. 2, 15, 30; 2, 61, 31; Suet. Caes. 65; id. Calig. 53.—So with *cum:* et quod tum maxime Abydum oppugnaret cum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, Liv. 31, 18, 2; Sen. Ira, 1, 15, 2.—(γ) Strengthening the co-ordinate tum after *cum, so especially;* v. I. C. 3. e. *β* (for cum maxime . . . tum maxime and tum maxime . . . cum plurimum, v. II. A. 3. a. b.).—**5.** Tum potissimum = tum maxime, *just then* (rare): C. Caesar . . . tum potissimum acie commissa impeditos religione hostes vicit, Front. Strat. 2, 1, 16.—**6.** Etiam tum. (α) *Even then:* etiam tum vivit cum esse credas mortuam, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 28: totum se Servilio etiam tum tradidit, *even then, at so late a time*, Cic. Sest. 62, 130: etiam tum cum verisimile erit. id. Rosc. Am. 20, 57.—So with *cum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154; id. Dom. 13, 23; id. Sest. 38, 81.—(β) *Still, as yet* (also as one word; cf. etiamtum. and v. the foll. additional passages), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 41; id. Fin. 3, 14, 48; id. Rep. 2, 12, 24; id. Arch. 3, 5; id. de Or. 2, 3, 12; id. Brut. 20, 80; id. Off. 2, 14, 47; Caes. B. C. 3, 93; Liv. 5, 40, 10; Val. Max. 9, 6, 3; Tac. A. 3, 72; Suet. Claud. 27 *fin.;* id. Dom. 22.— And with a negation, = nondum: ipsa ego non longos etiam tum scissa capillos, *not yet long*, Ov. H. 8, 79.—**7.** Tum etiam. (α) Followed by si or cum, *even if, even when:* atque equidem filium Tum etiam si nolit, cogam, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 65: qui tum etiam cum . . . circumfusi erant caligine, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 45.—(β) *Then also, then too, besides:* tum etiam illud cogitatote, sic vivere Cornelium ut, etc., Cic. Balb. 28, 65; id. N. D. 1, 16, 43; so id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; id. Fin. 2, 16, 53: Col. 12 praef.—**8.** Tum quoque. (α) *Also then, then likewise, then as before, then as on another occasion* mentioned before: ceu lapidem si Percutiat lapis aut ferrum; nam tum quoque lumen Exsilit, Lucr. 6, 162: tum quoque homini plus tribui quam nescio cui necessitati, Cic. Prov. Cons. 11, 28: tum quoque multis milibus Latinorum in civitatem acceptis, Liv. 1, 33, 5; 2, 52, 2; 21, 22, 4; Caes. B. C. 3, 37; Ov. M. 14, 369.— (β) *Even then*, = etiam tum (rare): et tamen tum quoque se absentes triumphare credunt, Liv. 45, 38, 13; 39, 41, 3; 39, 47, 11; Ov. H. 17 (18), 190.—(γ) In orat. obliq. (v. I. A. 2.), *even now:* quod si Romani tum quoque aequa aspernarentur, Liv. 42, 62, 7. —(δ) = sic quoque, *even under the circumstances, even as it was*, etc. (v. sic, V. 3.): ut si effugium patuisset in publicum, impleturae urbem tumultu fuerint. Tum quo-

que aliquotiens integro corpore evaserunt, Liv. 24, 26, 13; 40, 16, 6; 43, 4, 1; 9, 13, 9: tum quoque, amputatā dextrā, navem sinistrā comprehendit, Just. 2, 9, 18.—**9.** Tum ipsum = eo ipso tempore, *at the very time, just then, even then* (only in Cic. in four passages; cf.: nunc ipsum): tota igitur ratio talium largitionum vitiosa est, temporibus necessaria, et tum ipsum ... moderanda est, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 60: quem quidem cum suā voluntate ex patriā Karthaginem revertisset, tum ipsum cum vigiliis et fame cruciaretur, clamat virtus beatiorem fuisse quam Thorium, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65 Madv. ad loc.: tum ipsum cum immolare velis extorum fieri mutatio potest, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: ita (oratores), non injuriā, quotienscunque dicerent, id quod aliquando posset accidere, ne tum ipsum accideret, timere, id. Or. 1, 27, 123.—**C.** Tum with co-ordinating particles. **1.** Tum autem. (α) = praeterea, *and then, besides* (v. I. C. 1.): turpilucricupidum te vocant cives tui; tum autem sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: oves scabrae sunt ... Tum autem Surorum nemo exstat qui ibi sex menses vixerit, id. ib. 2, 4, 141; id. Mil. 4, 2, 13; id. Pers. 4, 2, 3; id. Poen. 5, 5, 34; 5, 7, 22; Ter. And. 1, 5, 34; id. Eun. 5, 9, 7; id. Hec. 2, 1, 14; 3, 2, 10: tum autem qui non ipso honesto movemur ... callidi sumus, non boni, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 41; id. Or. 1, 58, 247; 2, 19, 80.—(β) = tum ... tum: visne igitur inter hos populos inambulantes, tum autem residentes quaeramus eisdem de rebus? Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15.—(γ) = eo tempore, with autem as connective: tum illic autem Lemnius ... uxorem duxit, etc., Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 25: tum autem ex omnibus montibus nives proluit, Caes. B. C. 1, 48.—(δ) *But in this instance:* uxori emunda ancilla'st: tum autem pluscula Supellectile opus est, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 60; 5, 7, 25 sq.—**2.** For tum etiam, v. B. 7. *β*.—**3.** Tum praeterea: nam tui similis est probe. Tum praeterea talem, nisi tu, nulla pareret filium, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 20; so id. Ad. 3, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 3, 2, 33; Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 56 (v. I. C. 3. e. λ).—**4.** Tum porro: tum porro venti magnam quoque tollere partem Umoris possunt, Lucr. 6, 623; 4, 829 (827).—**D.** Quid tum? **1.** In dialogue, *what then? what next? what further?* novi ego hos pugnos meos. *Ca.* Quid tum? *Th.* Quid tum? Rogitas? Hisce ego, si tu me irritaveris, placidum te hodie reddam, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 49; so id. As. 2, 2, 83; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 47; 3, 5, 66; id. Phorm. 3, 3, 8.—And strengthened: quid tum postea? Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 41; id. As. 2, 2, 68; 2, 2, 79; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 78; 4, 2, 9; 4, 7, 23; id. Ad. 4, 5, 15; id. Hec. 4, 1, 36: videsne abundare me otio? *A.* Quid tum? Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26.—**2.** In imitation of a dialogue: at mulctantur bonis exsules. Quid tum? Parumne multa de tolerandā paupertate dicuntur? Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107; so id. Quint. 22, 72; 27, 84; id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; id. Dom. 47, 123; id. Dejot. 7, 22; id. Phil. 1, 10, 26; Hor. S. 2, 3, 230.—**3.** As emphatic co-ordinative in quoting the different items of a document, law, etc.: quive in senatu sententiam dixit, dixerit. Quid tum? Qui eorum coiit, coierit, etc., *what next?* i. e. *and then, listen!* Cic. Clu. 54, 148; so id. Agr. 1, 5, 16; 3, 3, 11; id. Mur. 12, 26; id. Fl. 23, 55.—**E.** Tum temporis = eo tempore (post class. and rare; cf.: tunc temporis): posterā die civitas principem suum, ac tum temporis consulem in foro expectabat, Just. 31, 2, 6.

† **tumba,** ae, *f.*, = τύμβα (τύμβος), *a sepulchral mound, a sepulchre, tomb,* Prud. στεφ. 11, 9.

tumbŭla, ae, *f.* [tumba], *a little tomb* (late Lat.), Aldhelm. Carm. Virg. 889.

tŭmĕ-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [tumeo], *to cause to swell, to tumefy* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: vis fera ventorum ... Extentam tumefecit humum, Ov. M. 15, 303: tumefactus pontus, id. ib. 11, 518.—**II.** Trop., *to swell* or *puff up, to inflate* with pride, etc.: num me laetitiā tumefactum fallis inani? Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 3: ut nostris tumefacta superbiat Umbria libris, id. 4 (5), 1, 63: dum nimium vano tumefactus nomine gaudes, Mart. 4, 11, 1.

tŭmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a swelling* (late Lat.): capitis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 74; 3, 8, 92.

tŭmĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. tu-, taumi, tavîmi, to be strong; Gr. τύλος, τύλη, lump; Lat. tuber, tumulus, tumor, etc.; cf. O. H. Germ. dûmo; Germ. Daumen; Engl. thumb], *to swell, be swollen* or *tumid, to be puffed out* or *inflated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. turgeo). **I.** Lit.: *So.* Quid hoc in collo tibi tumet? *Sa.* Vomica'st: pressare parce, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11: corpus tumet omne veneno, Ov. M. 3, 33: guttura plenis venis, id. ib. 3, 73: lumina fletu, Tib. 1, 8, 68 (al. timet): pedes, Verg. A. 2, 273: nares ac pectus, Quint. 11, 3, 29: fauces, id. 11, 3, 30: irritata loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1045: Achelous imbre, Ov. M. 8, 549: vela sinu, Mart. Spect. 26, 6: a vento unda, Ov. F. 2, 776: gemma in tenero palmite, id. ib. 3, 238: licet tumeant freta ventis, Tib. 4, 1, 194: sacci multo hordeo, Phaedr. 2, 7, 3: clivus molliter orbe, Claud. de Apono, 12: anni (virginis), i. e. *to be ripe*, Stat. Achill. 1, 292; v. tumesco and tumidus: cujus aceto tumes? Juv. 3, 293.—*Absol.:* rutam tritam imponunt contusis tumentibusque, *swellings, tumors,* Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30; 15, 14, 15, § 52: in inmensis quā tumet Ida jugis, Ov. H. 5, 138.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To swell, be swollen* with passionate excitement, *to be excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* sapientis animus semper vacat vitio, numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: multis gentibus irā tumentibus, Liv. 31, 8, 11.—With *dat.* (poet.): accensum quis bile feret famulisque tumentem Leniet? Stat. S. 2, 1, 58: pectus anhelum, Et rabie fera corda tument, Verg. A. 6, 49; cf.: bile jecur, Hor. C. 1, 13, 4: nescio quid animus tumet, Sen. Thyest. 267 sq.: animus irā, id. Phoen. 352: leo animis, id. Troad. 1096: tument negotia, *are in a ferment, unsettled, approaching a crisis,* Cic. Att. 14, 4, 1: quoniam Galliae tumeant, Tac. H. 2, 32: animi plebis, Plin. Pan. 28, 3: bella, Ov. H. 1, 121.—With *inf.:* mens tumet jungere, etc., Val. Fl. 1, 199.—**B.** *To be puffed up* with pride or vanity, *to swell* (poët. and in post-Aug. prose); tumens inani graculus superbiā, Phaedr. 1, 3, 4: Mithridateis nominibus, Ov. M. 15, 755: alto stemmate, Juv. 8, 40: partā jam laude, Val. Fl. 3, 677: merito, Mart. 4, 46, 2: vana, Verg. A. 11, 854: laudis amore tumes, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 36: tibicinum gloriā tumere, Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 8: Alexander tumens successu rerum, Just. 39, 2, 1: stirpe Alexandri, Aur. Vict. Caes. 29, 2.—**C.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, pompous, bombastic* (post-Aug. and rare): nec Ciceroni obtrectatores defuisse, quibus inflatus et tumens .. videretur, Tac. Or. 18; Quint. 8, 3, 18: Musa nec insano syrmate nostra tumet, Mart. 4, 49, 8.

tŭmesco, mŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [tumeo], *to begin to swell, to swell up* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: inflatum mare cum subito penitusque tumescit, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 7, 13: vi maria, Verg. G. 2, 479: freta ventis, Ov. M. 1, 36: inflata colla, id. ib. 6, 377: vulnera, Tac. H. 2, 77: fluvius tabe nivis, Luc. 10, 244: suco herba, Sen. Herc. Fur. 936: matura virginitas, Claud. Epith. 125.—**II.** Trop., *to swell up, become swollen* with passionate excitement, *to become excited, violent, ready to burst forth:* rumpor et ora mihi pariter cum mente tumescunt (with anger), Ov. H. 8, 57: rabie, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 242.—**B.** *To be puffed up* with pride or insolence: mens aut languescit aut contra tumescit inani persuasione, Quint. 1, 2, 18; so with pride: serviles animi alte, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 176: Ly dia Pactoli fonte, id. II. Cons. Stil. 61: (monet) operta tumescere bella, *are fermenting, threatening to break out,* Verg. G. 1, 465; cf.: tumescens bellum, Vell. 2, 15, 2.

* **tŭmicla,** ae, *f. dim.* [contracted from tomicula, from tomix], *a little rope, a cord:* spartea, App. M. 8, p. 213 (p. 575 Oud.).

tŭmĭdē, *adv.*, v. tumidus *fin.*

tŭmĭdĭtās, ātis, *f.* [tumidus], *a swelling, tumor* (late Lat.): ventris, Firm. Math. 8, 29 *med.;* Hier. Ep. 53, 11.

tŭmĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cause to swell* (late Lat.), Aug. Spec. 30.

* **tŭmĭdōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *high swelling:* colles, Amm. 21, 10, 3 (al. tumulosi; cf., however, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 51, and Tac. A. 2, 23 s. v. tumidus; v. also tumor).

* **tŭmĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [tumidus], *swollen, tumid:* gingivula, App. Mag. p. 277, 12.

tŭmĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [tumeo], *swollen, swelling, rising high, protuberant, tumid* (class.). **I.** Lit.: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: serpens inflato collo, tumidis cervicibus, id. Vatin. 2, 4: Python, Ov. M. 1, 460: Echidnae, id. ib. 10, 313: venter, id. Am. 2, 14, 15: papillae, id. R. Am. 338: virginitas, i. e. *with swelling breasts,* Stat. Th. 2, 204: mare, Verg. A. 8, 671: aequor, id. ib. 3, 157; Ov. M. 14, 544: fluctus, id. ib. 11, 480: Nilus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 48: vela, id. Ep. 2, 2, 201: montes, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 51: terrae Germaniae, Tac. A. 2, 23 Ritter; cf. Nipperd. ad loc. (Halm, umidis): crudi tumidique lavemur, i. e. *swollen, stuffed with food,* Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 61.—*Comp.:* oculi, Cels. 2, 6: humus, Col. 4, 1, 3.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Swollen* or *swelling* with passionate excitement; *excited, incensed, enraged, exasperated; puffed up, elated, haughty, arrogant; restless, violent, ready to break out* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.); with anger: tumida ex irā tum corda residunt, Verg. A. 6, 407: ōs, Hor. A. P. 94: es tumidus genitoris imagine falsi, Ov. M. 1, 754.—With pride, Ov. M. 8, 396; 8, 495; Hor. S. 1, 7, 7: sermo, id. ib. 2, 5, 98: minae, id. C. 4, 3, 8: cum tumidum est cor, i. e. *swells with ambition,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 213: tumidi minantur, *swelling with rage,* Stat. Achill. 1, 155: ingenia genti tumida, Just. 41, 3, 7: tumidae gentium inflataeque cervices, Flor. 4, 12, 2: quem tumidum ac sui jactantem et ambitiosum institorem eloquentiae videat, Quint. 11, 1, 50.—*Sup.:* (Alexander) tumidissimum animal, *most arrogant,* Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 2: Eridani tumidissimus accola Celtae, *most seditious,* Sil. 11, 25.—**B.** Of style, etc. **1.** Of the orator himself, *bombastic, pompous:* fiunt pro grandibus tumidi, Quint. 10, 2, 16: quem (Ciceronem) et suorum homines temporum incessere audebant ut tumidiorem, ut Asianum et redundantem, id. 12, 10, 12.—**2.** Of speech, *inflated, turgid, tumid, bombastic:* non negaverim et totam Asiae regionem inaniora parere ingenia et nostrorum tumidiorem sermonem esse, Liv. 45, 23, 16: quod alibi magnificum, tumidum alibi, Quint. 8, 3, 18: visus es mihi in scriptis meis annotasse quaedam ut tumida, quae ego sublimia arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5; 7, 12, 4; Quint. 8, 3, 13; 8, 3, 56; 2, 5, 10: sufflati atque tumidi, Gell. 7, 14, 5.—*Comp.:* tumidior sermo, Liv. 45, 23, 16: ut tibi tumidius videretur, quod est sonantius et elatius, Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 4: fuisset tumidius, si, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 28.—**III.** *Act., puffing up, causing to swell:* tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro, Verg. A. 3, 357 Forbig. ad loc.: nec tumidos causabitur Euros, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 13.—Trop.: Qui nunc in tumidum jactando venit honorem, Prop. 2, 24, 31 (3, 16, 15) Paley ad loc.—Hence, *adv.:* **tŭmĭdē** (acc. to II. A.), *haughtily, pompously:* tumidissime dixit Murrhedius, Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*

tŭmor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *the state of being swollen* or *tumid; a swelling, tumor* (class.; syn. tuber). **I.** Lit.: oculorum tumor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81; so of a *tumor*, id. ib. 3, 9, 19; Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44.—In *plur.:* tumores ardentes, Plin. 20, 25, 96, § 257: tollere, id. 21, 21, 89, § 157: discutere, id. 24, 4, 6, § 11: vetat Chrysippus ad recentes quasi tumores animi remedium adhibere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 29, 63: turpia cum faceret Palladis ora tumor, *inflation of the cheeks* from blowing the tibia, Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 18: tumor excitat papillas, *a swelling,* Mart. 8, 64, 10: pelagi, i. e. *the surge,* Claud. in Rufin. 1, 72: tumor ille loci permansit, et alti Collis habet speciem, *a rising, elevation, hillock,* etc., Ov. M. 15, 305; cf.: tumores terrae, Front. Colon. pp. 126 and 127 Goes.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *A swelling, commotion, fermentation, excitement* of the mind from any passion, as pride, anger, etc. (cf. tumeo and tumidus, II.). **1.** From anger: cum tumor animi resedisset, Cic. Tusc. 3, 12, 26: erat in tumore animus, id. ib. 3, 31, 76: ira habet non solidum robur, sed vanum tumorem, Sen. Ira, 1, 17, 4: datum tempus, quo resideret tumor publicus, id. ib. 3, 2, 5: tumor et irae Concessere deum, Verg. A. 8, 40: ponatur omnis ira et ex animo tumor erasus abeat, Sen. Thyest. 519: re-

sidente animi tumore, Lact. de Ira Dei, 18 *med.*—**2.** From pride, vanity, etc.: hinc illi aucta insolentia mirusque animo increvit tumor, Just. 11, 11, 12; Sen. Hippol. 136; Claud. Ep. 1, 6; Luc. 10. 99: tumor et vana de se persuasio, Quint. 2, 2, 12: regius, Sen. Hippol. 136: multos tumores mente gerit, Luc. 10, 99; Claud. Ep. 1, 7.—**3.** From other passions: et inquietus inguina arrigat tumor, i. e. *desire*, Auct. Priap. 83, 42.—**B.** *A ferment, commotion* in affairs or society, Cic. Att. 14, 5, 2: praesens et civilia nuper classica, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 117.—**C.** Of speech, *an inflated* or *pompous style, bombast* (post-Aug.): genus dicendi, quod tumore immodico turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73; 2, 10, 7; 9, 4, 140; 12, 6, 5: verborum, Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 5; Petr. 1; Gell. 2, 23, 21.

tŭmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumor], *inflated, bloated* (late Lat.), Aug. ad Fr. Erem. Serm. 12.

‡ **tŭmŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [tumulus], *a sepulchral mound, tumulus*, Inscr. Fabr. 634, 290.

tŭmŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to cover with a mound, to bury, inter, entomb* (poet.; syn. humo): neque injectâ tumulabor mortua terrâ, Cat. 64, 153: neu sim tumulandus ab illâ, Ov. M. 8, 710; 15, 716; id. P. 1, 6, 49; Mart. 11, 91, 1.

* **tŭmŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of hills, hilly:* locus, Sall. J. 91, 3.

tŭmultŭārĭē, *adv.*, v. tumultuarius *fin.*

tŭmultŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus], *of* or *belonging to bustle, hurry,* or *tumult;* in milit. lang., of troops *brought hurriedly together, raised hastily* or *suddenly* (not ante-Aug., but esp. freq. in Livy). **I.** Lit.: tumultuario exercitu raptim ducto, Liv. 5, 37, 7; so, milites, id. 35, 2, 7; 35, 23, 8; Auct. B. Alex. 34, 5: manus, Curt. 4, 16, 24: militia, Gell. 16, 10, 13.—**II.** Transf., *that is done* or *happens in a hurry, hurried, hasty, sudden, confused, irregular, disorderly, tumultuary:* pugna, Liv. 21, 8, 7: opus, id. 6, 29, 4: ex opere tumultuario suspicari, Quint. 7, 3, 34: rogus, Suet. Calig. 59: repentinâ et quasi tumultuariâ doctrinâ praeditus, Gell. 11, 7, 3: tumultuariae et inconditae exercitationes linguae, id. 6, 16, 1: carmen, i. e. *unpremeditated, improvised*, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.—*Adv.:* **tŭmultŭārĭē,** *tumultuously, hastily, hurriedly:* his raptim ac tumultuarie actis, Amm. 24, 2, 18; Aur. Vict. Caes. 40; 17; Spart. Carac. 6.

* **tŭmultŭātim,** *adv.* [id.], *in haste, hastily*, Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

tŭmultŭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [tumultuor]. **I.** *A bustling, hurrying, bustle, confusion, tumult* (very rare), Liv. 38, 2, 8.—**II.** *The irregular swearing of the* milites tumultuarii, acc. to Isid. Orig. 9, 3, 55.

tŭmultŭo, āre, v. tumultuor *fin.*

tŭmultŭor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [tumultus], *to make a bustle* or *disturbance, to be in great agitation* or *confusion, be in an uproar, raise a tumult:* in otio tumultuaris, in tumultu es otiosus, Auct. Her. 4, 15, 21: non decet tumultuari, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 22: saepe et sine causâ, Cic. Agr. 2, 37, 101: quid tumultuaris, soror? quid insanis? id. Cael. 15, 36: fortis et constantis est, non perturbari in rebus asperis nec tumultuantem de gradu deici, *confused, agitated*, id. Off. 1, 23, 80; Petr. 79: tumultuari Gallias comperit, *to be in an uproar*, Suet. Galb. 9; Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 3.—**II.** Esp. of oratory, *to storm, rant, talk at random*, etc.: mihi ne dicere quidem videtur, nisi qui disposite, ornate, copiose dicit, sed tumultuari, Quint. 10, 7, 12: oratio carens hac virtute (i. e. ordine) tumultuetur necesse est, id. Inst. 7, prooem. § 3; so id. ib. 2, 12, 11.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **tŭmultŭo,** āre: quid sit mi expedi, quor tumultues, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 15; 3, 2, 24.—**2.** *Impers. pass.:* hostibus nuntiatur, in castris Romanorum praeter consuetudinem tumultuari, *that there is a tumult* or *disturbance in the camp*, Caes. B. G. 7, 61; Liv. 36, 44, 4: cum tumultuatum in castris sciret, id. 25, 21, 2: cum Gallis tumultuatum verius quam belligeratum, id. 21, 16, 4; Flor. 4, 12, 30.

tŭmultŭōsē, *adv.*, v. tumultuosus *fin.*

tŭmultŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [tumultus], *full of bustle, confusion,* or *tumult, restless, turbulent, tumultuous* (class.): qui homo tam tumultuoso sonitu me excivit foras? Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 52: seditiosa ac tumultuosa vita, Cic. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contiones, id. Fam. 2, 12, 1: actio, Quint. 11, 1, 29: nuntius, Liv. 2, 24, 1: turba, id. 6, 14, 6: multitudo, id. 24, 29. 1: genus pugnae, id. 1, 14, 7; 28, 15, 5: proelia, id. 27, 2, 11: excursiones, id. 30, 8, 4: somnia, Cels. 1, 2; 8, 4: mare, Hor. C. 3, 1, 26: in otio tumultuosi, in bello segnes, Liv. 4, 28, 4.—*Comp.:* iter tumultuosius, Liv. 42. 66, 6: ex Syriâ tumultuosiora nuntiata sunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 17, 1: Caesar Italiam tumultuosiorem repperit, Vell. 2, 74, 1: litterae, i. e. *announcing disturbances*, Suet. Ner. 40 *fin.:* tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60.—*Sup.:* quod tumultuosissimum pugnae erat, Liv. 2, 10, 7.—*Adv.:* **tŭmultŭōsē,** *with bustle* or *confusion, tumultuously:* tumultuose et cunctis copiis, Afran. ap. Charis. p. 197 P.; Liv. 2, 28, 2; 2. 29, 5.—*Comp.*, Caes. B. G. 7, 45; Liv. 2, 29, 5; Suet. Caes. 16.—*Sup.*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 14, § 37; Suet. Calig. 45.

tŭmultus, ūs (*gen.* tumulti, Enn., Att., Afran., Turp., and Pompon. ap. Non. 489, 29 sq.; Plaut. Cas. 3. 5, 22; id. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ter. And. 2, 2, 28; id. Hec. 3, 2, 21; Sall. C. 59, 5), *m.* [Sanscr. tumalas. tumulas, disturbing; cf. tumeo], *an uproar, bustle, violent commotion, disturbance, tumult* (freq. and class.; cf.: turba, perturbatio). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quid hoc hic clamoris, quid hoc hic tumulti est? Enn. ap. Non. 489, 29 (Trag. v. 204 Vahl.): quis sonitu ac tumultu tanto nomine nominat me atque pulsat aedes? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 1: magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi, Caes. B. G. 2, 11; so with strepitus, id. ib. 6, 7; Liv. 25, 23, 17: cum omnia terrore ac tumultu streperent, id. 25, 25, 9: arx inter tumultum capta est, id. 28, 19, 18: numquae trepidatio? numqui tumultus? Cic. Dejot. 7, 20; so with trepidatio, Liv. 25, 13, 10: urbi, sine vestro motu ac sine ullo tumultu, satis esset praesidii, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 26: turbae ac tumultūs concitatores, Liv. 25, 4, 10: repentino tumultu perterriti, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: tumultu armorum et cantuum truces, Tac. A. 4, 47: verborum, id. H. 1, 85: Acheron rapitur tumultu ingenti, Sen. Herc. Fur. 714: urbis, Tib. 2, 3, 43.—*Plur.:* inque repentinos convivia versa tumultus, Ov. M. 5, 5: ille caecos instare tumultus Saepe monet, Verg. G. 1, 464: canunt ignes subitosque tumultus, Manil. 1, 894: novos moveat Fortuna tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 126.—**2.** Of thunder, storm, etc.: tremendo Juppiter ipse ruens tumultu, i. e. *the roar of thunder*, Hor. C. 1, 16, 12; cf. Ov. M. 3, 308: vides, quanto trepidet tumultu Pronus Orion, *storm, tempest*, Hor. C. 3, 27, 17: (me) per Aegaeos tumultus Aura feret, id. ib. 3, 29, 63: pelagi caelique, Luc. 5, 592: maris, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1091.—**3.** Of the body: stomacho tumultum Lenta feret pituita, i. e. *a rumbling of the bowels*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 75; Sen. Thyest. 999.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In milit. lang., *a sudden* or *impending war, civil war, insurrection, tumult, sedition, rebellion:* potest enim esse bellum ut tumultus non sit, tumultus esse sine bello non potest. Quid est enim aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut major timor oriatur? unde etiam nomen ductum est tumultus. Itaque majores nostri tumultum Italicum, quod erat domesticus; tumultum Gallicum, quod erat Italiae finitimus, praeterea nullum nominabant. Gravius autem tumultum esse quam bellum hinc intellegi licet, quod bello vacationes valent, tumultu non valent, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 2 sq.: censeo tumultum decerni, *that a state of civil war be proclaimed*, id. ib. 5, 12, 31: Bojorum gentem ad rebellionem spectare: ob eas res tumultum esse decrevit senatus, Liv. 34, 56, 11; and: tumultūs Gallici causâ, id. 7, 9, 6: factum nuper in Italiâ, servili tumultu, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: sedato tandem Istrico tumultu, Liv. 41, 6, 1: in Sardiniâ magnum tumultum esse cognitum est, id. 41, 6, 5: hostilis, Tac. A. 4, 29: remedium tumultūs fuit alius tumultus, id. H. 2, 68: repentino tumultu excitae, Just. 2, 4, 22; Flor. 3, 19, 2: tumultus magis quam proelium fuit, Curt. 6, 5, 12.—**2.** *Excitement, anxiety:* supremo die exquirens, an jam de se tumultus foris esset, Suet. Aug. 99: alteri apud alteros formidinem simul et tumultum facere, Sall. J. 53, 7; cf.: cui lapis externus curae est, urbisque tumultus, Tib. 2, 3, 43.—**II.** Trop. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** *Disturbance, disquietude, agitation, tumult* of the mind or feelings: tumultus Mentis, Hor. C. 2, 16, 10; Luc. 7, 183: pulsata tumultu pectora, Petr. poët. 123: sceleris tumultus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 208.—**B.** Of speech, *confusion, disorder:* sermonis, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 55: criminum, Quint. Decl. 1, 4.

tŭmŭlus, i, *m.* (late Lat. in the *neutr.:* HOC TVMVLVM, Inscr. Rein. cl. 20, 197) [tumeo; cf. also tumor and tumidus], *a raised heap of earth, a mound, hill, hillock* (freq. and class.; cf.: agger, moles). **I.** In gen.: terrenus, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ignis e speculâ sublatus aut tumulo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 35, § 93: coacervatis cadaveribus, qui superessent ut ex tumulo tela in nostros conicerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: quaeris, utrum magis tumulis prospectuque an ambulatione delecter, Cic. Att. 14, 13, 1: cum tumulos Albano in monte nivalis Lustrasti, id. Div. poët. 1, 11, 18: vos enim, Albani tumuli atque luci, id. Mil. 31, 85: silvestres, id. Cat. 2, 11, 24: pecuda in tumulis deserunt, Att. ap. Non. p. 159, 10: tumuli ex aggere, Verg. A. 5, 44: tumulus naturalis, Auct. B. Alex. 72, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a sepulchral mound, barrow, tumulus* (cf. sepulcrum): (Demetrius) super terrae tumulum noluit quid statui nisi columellam, etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 66: (Alexander) cum in Sigaeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, id. Arch. 10, 24; id. poët. Tusc. 3, 27, 65; Quint. 7, 3, 31: tumulum facere, Verg. E. 5, 42: hostilem ad tumulum, id. A. 3, 322: statuent tumulum, id. ib. 6, 380: tumulo dare corpora, Ov. M. 2, 326; 4, 157; id. F. 3. 547; id. Tr. 3, 3, 72: tumulum Varianis legionibus structum, Tac. A. 2, 7: reliquiae tumulo Augusti inferebantur, id. ib. 3, 3: honorarius, i. e. *a sepulchral monument, cenotaph*, Suet. Claud. 1; called also inanis, Verg. A. 6, 505.

tūn' = tune, v. tu.

tunc, *adv. demonstr.*, of time [tum, and *demonstr.* suffix -ce], *then, at that time;* but in ante-class. and class. prose tunc is always emphatic, and generally refers to a point of time. In post-Aug. style tunc freq. occurs without emphasis, and is freely used of periods of time. Tunc = deinde occurs first in the class. per. and rarely in prose; but is very freq. after the Aug. per. Tunc in mere co-ordinative use is very rare and not ante-class. (v. I. C.). Tunc coupled with an emphatic or temporal particle is very rare in class. prose, but freq. in the post-Aug. period. Poets often use tunc instead of tum before vowels for the sake of the metre. In general, tunc is not freq. till after the Aug. period. Cic. has tum about thirty times as often as tunc; Cæs. has tunc only five times; Livy, in the first two books, has tunc five times, tum eighty-two times; but Val. Max. has tunc four times as often as tum. Sen. almost always has tunc; tum only in a few passages, mostly in co-ordinative use. In Vitr., Suet., Plin., Just., and the jurists, tunc largely predominates; but Nep. has tunc once only, and Tac., who employs both words sparingly, has tum oftener than tunc. The Codd. very freq. vary between the words, and in many passages the reading is still doubtful. Undue weight has been given by some critics to opposition to nunc and connection with cum; cf. Kritz ad Sall. J. 5, 1; Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 142; 2, 5, 10, § 27. Both tum and tunc are freq. opposed to nunc, and connected with cum. **I.** *Absol.* **A.** Referring an event to a time before mentioned. **1.** To definite past time. (*α*) To a period of time, = illis temporibus (only post-Aug.): tunc melius tenuere fidem cum paupere cultu Stabat in exiguâ ligneus aede deus, Tib. 1, 10, 19: nulli tunc subsessores alienorum matrimoniorum oculi metuebantur, Val. Max. 2, 1, 5: sed tunc clarissimus quisque juvenum pro amplificandâ patriâ plurimum periculi sustinebat, id. 3, 2, 6: nunc quo ventum est? A servis vix impetrari potest ne eam supellectilem fastidiant quâ tunc consul non erubuit, id. 4, 3, 7: quo pacto inter amicos viguisse tunc justitiam credimus, cum inter accusatores quoque, etc., id. 6, 5, 6: si vere aestimare Macedonas qui tunc erant volumus, fatebimur, etc., Curt. 4, 16, 33: sed civitati nullae tunc leges erant, Just. 2, 7, 3; 6, 9, 5.—(*β*) Referring to a point of time spoken of: cives Romani

tunc facti sunt Campani, Enn. ap. Censor. 14 (Ann. v. 174 Vahl.): tanto sublatae sunt Augmine tunc lapides, id. ap. Non. p. 211, 8 (Ann. v. 542 ib.): tunc ipsos adoriant, ne quis Spartam referat nuntium, Naev. ap. Prisc. 8, p. 801 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 16 Rib.): (Sulla) statim ex iis rebus quas tunc vendebat jussit ei praemium tribui, etc., Cic. Arch. 10, 25: neque ego tunc princeps ad salutem esse potuissem si, etc., id. Sull. 3, 9: his tunc cognitis rebus amici regis his . . . liberaliter responderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 104: tunc duces Nerviorum . . . colloqui sese velle dicunt, *at this time*, id. B. G. 5, 41: quod se facturos minabantur, aegreque tunc sunt retenti quin oppidum irrumperent, id. B. C. 2, 13 *fin.*: Romanus tunc exercitus in agro Larinati erat, Liv. 22, 24, 1: itaque cum in ipsum, et innocentiâ tutum et magistratu in quo tunc erat, impetus fieri non posset, etc., id. 4, 44, 6; cf. id. 2, 2, 2; 4, 8, 6; 10, 37, 10; 44, 44, 3: nec, si rescindere posses (sc. jussa Jovis), Tunc aderas, Ov. M. 2, 679: tunc ego nec citharâ poteram gaudere sonorâ, nec, etc., Tib. 3, 4, 69: tunc urbis custodiis praepositus C. Maecenas, Vell. 2, 88, 2: forte evenit ut tunc summae dignitatis ibi femina veneno consumere se destinarit, Val. Max. 2, 6, 8: qui tunc Libitinam exercebant, id. 5, 2, 10: Coriolanus ad Volscos, infestos tunc Romanis, confugit, id. 5, 4, 1; cf. id. 2, 10, 3; 4, 8, 5; 5, 5, 3; 7, 6, 5 *fin.*; 8, 1 damn. 1: Carthaginiensium legati ad celebrandum sacrum anniversarium more patrio tunc venerant, Curt. 4, 2, 10: et tunc aestas erat, cujus calor, etc., id. 3, 5, 1: perierat imperium, quod tunc in extremo stabat, si Fabius, etc., Sen. Troad. 1, 11, 5: tunc, distractis Orientis viribus, casus Mithridati datus est occupandi Armeniam, Tac. A. 11, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 25: quidam ex eis qui tunc egerant, decesserunt, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 3: ardente tunc in Africâ bello, Suet. Caes. 70; cf. id. Calig. 48; id. Ner. 20; 21: Asiam tunc tenebat imperio rex Darius, Gell. 17, 9, 20: hostes tunc populi Romani fuerant Fidenates, id. 17, 21, 17; cf. id. 13, 5, 2 and 3; 14, 1, 8; Ael. Spart. Had. 11; 23; 24.—Repeated by anaphora: tunc victus abiere feri, tunc consita pomus, tunc bibit inriguas fertilis hortus aquas, Aurea tunc pressos, etc., Tib. 2, 1, 43: tunc Parmenio et Philotas, tunc Amyntas consobrinus, tunc noverca fratresque interfecti, tunc Attalus, Eurylochus . . . occurrebant, Just. 12, 6, 14; so id. 43, 3, 2; 43, 4, 2.—Attributively: regem tunc Lacedaemoniorum, Just. 6, 2, 4.—(γ) Referring to a state no longer in existence: silvae tunc circa viam erant, plerisque incultis, Liv. 21, 25, 8: urbs (Corinthus) erat tunc praeclara ante excidium, id. 45, 28, 2: hic (Curio) primo pro Pompei partibus, id est, ut tunc habebatur, pro republicâ, mox . . . pro Caesare stetit, Vell. 2, 48, 3: certissimum tunc proscriptorum perfugium penetravit, Val. Max. 7, 3, 9: docuit in atrio Catulinae domus, quae pars Palatii tunc erat, Suet. Gram. 17: tunc (i. e. olim) in usu erat, eam hereditatem, etc., Gai Inst. 2, 254: erat autem tunc mos ut cum princeps causam cognosceret . . . sententiam ex omnium deliberatione proferret, Ael. Spart. Had. 8.—(δ) Expressly opposed to present time: tunc igitur pelles, nunc aurum et purpura exercent hominum vitam, Lucr. 5, 1423: eâ lege quae tunc erat Sempronia, nunc est Cornelia, Cic. Clu. 56, 154: cum vero causam justam deus ipse dederit, ut tunc Socrati, nunc Catoni, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 30, 74; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45; 2, 3, 67, § 156; id. Arch. 3, 5; id. Pis. 13, 30; id. Rab. Post. 12, 34; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: cur privati non damus remiges, sicut tunc dedimus? Liv. 34, 6, 18: munitiones et locis opportunioribus tunc fuerunt et validiores impositae (i. e. quam nunc), id. 36, 17, 4: parva nunc res videri potest quae tunc patres ac plebem accendit, id. 4, 25, 13; cf. id. 8, 31, 4; 21, 18, 5: Macedones milites eâ tunc erant famâ quâ nunc Romani feruntur, Nep. Eum. 3, 4: nunc solvo poenas; tunc tibi inferias dedi, Sen. Phoen. 172: nunc haberent socios quos tunc hostes habuerant, Just. 6, 7, 5; cf. id. 8, 2, 9: hoc tunc Veii fuere, nunc fuisse quis meminit? Flor. 1, 12, 11.—And tunc and tum in co-ordinated sentences: qui ager nunc multo pluris est quam tunc fuit. Tum enim, etc., nunc, etc.; tum erat ager incultus, nunc est cultissimus, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33: vos etiamsi tunc faciendum non fuerit, nunc utique faciendum putatis; ego contra, etiamsi tum migrandum fuisset, nunc has ruinas relinquendas non censerem, Liv. 5, 53, 3 (in such connections tum generally refers to a previous tunc, rarely vice versâ).—(ε) Opposed to a previous or a later time: quae ipsum Hannibalem, armis tunc invictum voluptate vicit (i. e. etsi non postea), Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 95: raro alias tribuni popularis oratio acceptior plebi quam tunc severissimi consulis fuit, Liv. 3, 69, 1: (Syphax) tunc accessio Punici belli fuerat, sicut Gentius Macedonici, id. 45, 7, 2; 5, 37, 2; 45, 25, 10: non ab Scipionibus aliisque veteribus Romanorum ducum quidquam ausum fortius quam tunc a Caesare, Vell. 2, 80, 3: et tunc Aeanti, ut deo, immolaverunt, et deinceps, etc., Val. Max. 1, 5, ext. 2: praetor hic Alexandri fuerat, tunc transfuga, Curt. 3, 11, 18; cf. id. 4, 13, 18: Cilicum nationes saepe et alias commotae, tunc Troxoboro duce, montes asperos castris cepere, Tac. A. 12, 55; cf. id. ib. 2, 62; id. H. 3, 58: ob res et tunc in Africâ, et olim in Germaniâ gestas, Suet. Galb. 8; cf. id. Tib. 10; 18; id. Oth. 4: idem tunc Faesulae quod Carrhae nuper, Flor. 1, 5, 8.—(ζ) In general statements, applied to the actual state of affairs: mos est regibus quotiens in societatem coëant, pollices inter se vincire, etc. Sed tunc, qui ea vincula admovebat decidisse simulans, genua Mithridatis invadit, Tac. A. 12, 47: legebatur ergo ibi tunc in carmine Latino, etc., Gell. 2, 22, 2.—Pregn., *as matters then stood*: aptissimum tempus fuerat, delinimentum animis Bolani agri divisionem obici: tunc haec ipsa indignitas angebat animos, Liv. 4, 51, 6.—(η) Of coincidence in time: tunc = cum hoc fieret, *on that occasion*: quodsi tu tunc, Crasse, dixisses, omnem eorum importunitatem evellisset oratio tua, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 230; id. Clu. 56, 153; id. Lig. 5, 16; id. Phil. 7, 5, 14: tunc Lacedaemoniis accusantibus respondendum erat, nunc a vobis ipsis accusati sumus, Liv. 39, 36, 7: jam Horatius secundam pugnam petebat. Tunc . clamore adjuvant militem suum, *while he was doing so*, id. 1, 25, 9; 45, 23, 17: sed neque . . . nubes Tunc habuit, nec . . imbres, Ov. M. 2, 310: quid mihi tunc animi fuit? id. ib. 7, 582: quid mihi tunc animi credis, germane, fuisse? id. H. 11, 87; 12, 31: quid tunc homines timuerint, quae senatûs trepidatio . . . neque mihi exprimere vacat, neque, etc., Vell. 2, 124, 1: non Catoni tunc praetura, sed praeturae Cato negatus est, Val. Max. 7, 5, 6; cf. id. 1, 8, 6; 4, 5, 3; 6, 1, 8; 6, 2, 3; 6, 2, 6; 6, 6, ext. 1; 9, 3, 1: tunc ego dicere debui, Sen. Ep. 63, 15: non possum dicere aliud tunc mihi quam deos adfuisse, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 5: tunc domus priscorum ducum arserunt, Suet. Ner. 38; Just. 18, 3, 14; Gell. 6 (7), 3, 48; 12, 13, 21; 19, 1, 11.—Tunc and tum co-ordinate: sanguine tunc (Phaëthontis) credunt . . Tum facta'st Libya . . arida; tum, etc., Ov. M. 2, 235 sqq.: tunc . . sorores Debuerant, etc.; Tum potui Medea mori bene, id. H. 12, 3 sqq.—And referring to a supposed action at a definite time: nobis tunc repente trepidandum in acie instruenda erat, *if we had accepted the battle then*, Liv. 44, 38, 11.—(θ) Redundant (post-class.): id quale fuerit, neque ipse tunc prodidit, neque cuiquam facile succurrat, Suet. Tit. 10; cf.: in ejusmodi temporibus tunc eae ambulationes aperiuntur, Vitr. 5, 9, 9.—**2.** = nunc, in oblique discourse (rare): quod si consulatûs tanta dulcedo sit, jam tunc ita in animum inducant, consulatum captum a tribuniciâ potestate esse, Liv. 2, 54, 5: ut cum multis saeculis murus urbi civium virtus fuerit, tunc cives salvos se fore non existimaverint nisi intra muros laterent, Just. 14, 5, 7.—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. (α) *Then, at such a time of the year, day*, etc.; *at such a season*: tunc (i. e. autumno) praecidi arbores oportere secundum terram, Varr. R. R. 1, 27: ab eo in fastis dies hordicalia nominantur, quod tunc hordae boves immolantur, id. ib. 2, 5: omnes (nubes sol) enim sub se tunc (= medio die), Sen. Q. N. 1, 8, 7: tunc enim maximae et integrae adhuc nives (= aestate primâ), id. ib. 4, 2, 21: et tunc potest ventis concitari mare, id. ib. 4, 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 4, 5, 2.—(β) With the force of an indefinite temporal clause: tunc ignes tenuissimi iter exile designant et caelo producunt, of shooting stars, Sen. Q. N. 1, 1, 6: nemo observat lunam nisi laborantem. Tunc urbes conclamant, tunc pro se quisque superstitione vanâ trepidat, id. ib. 7, 1, 2: adjuvari se tunc (i. e. cum faces vident) periclitantes existimant Pollucis et Castoris numine, id. ib. 1, 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 8, 3; 2, 55, 2; 5, 3, 1; 6, 12, 2; id. Ep. 42, 4; id. Brev. Vit. 11, 1: si ancilla ex cive Romano conceperit, deinde civis Romana facta sit, et tunc pariat, etc., Gai Inst. 1, 88; 1, 90; Dig. 1, 6, 8; 40, 12, 22, § 3.—(γ) With the force of a conditional clause, *in this instance*: *Tr.* Erus peregre venit. *Si.* Tunc tibi actutum chorda tenditur, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 55 Lorenz (al. tum): dominae mentem convertite . . . Tunc ego crediderim vobis, et si dera et amnes Posse, etc., Prop. 1, 1, 23: itaque tunc dividere optimum erit (= si plura sunt quae nocent), Quint. 4, 2, 101; so id. 6, 1, 22: cuperem tecum communicare tam subitam mutationem mei: tunc amicitiae nostrae certiorem fiduciam habere coepissem, Sen. Ep. 6, 2: nemo est ex inprudentibus qui reliqui sibi debeat. Tunc mala consilia agitant, tunc aut aliis aut ipsis pericula struunt; tunc cupiditates improbas ordinant, tunc . . . tunc . . . denique, etc., id. ib. 10, 2; 7, 2: tunc enim (i. e. si cottidie reputes) subit recordatio: Quot dies quam frigidis rebus absumpsi! Plin. Ep. 1, 9, 3: propter liberos retentio fit (dotis) si culpa mulieris divortium factum sit, tunc enim sextae retinentur ex dote, Ulp. Fragm. 6, 10: veluti si a feminâ manumissa sit: tunc enim e lege Atiliâ petere debet tutorem, Gai Inst. 1, 195; 1, 76; 1, 40; 3, 181; Fragm. Vat. 52; Dig. 2, 4, 8; 5, 3, 13, § 12; 7, 3, 1; 19, 1, 11, § 15; 11, 1, 20; Just. Inst. 1, 12, § 6; in the jurists, saep.—**4.** Referring to future time. (α) In gen.: tunc illud vexillum . . . coloniae Capuae inferetur; tunc contra hanc Romam illa altera Roma quaeretur, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 86: tunc, ut quaeque causa erit statuetis, nunc libertatem repeti satis est, Liv. 3, 53, 10: senatûs consultum adjectum est ut . . . praetor qui tunc esset . . . apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur . . . jusjurandum daret, etc., id. 41, 9, 11: nec taedebit avum parvo advigilare nepoti . . . Tunc operata deo pubes discumbet in herbâ, etc., Tib. 2, 5, 95: tunc interea tempus exercitûs ex hoc loco educendi habebis, Gell. 3, 7, 7.—(β) With the force of a conditional clause: tunc me biremis Tutum . . . Aura feret geminusque Pollux (i. e. si mugiat malus procellis), Hor. C. 3, 29, 62: vectabor umeris tunc ego inimicis eques (i. e. si hoc feceris), id. Epod. 17, 74: tunc tua me infortunia laedent (i. e. si dolebis tibi), id. A. P. 103: tunc ego jurabo quaevis tibi numina . . . Tunc ego . . . Efficiam, etc., Ov. H. 15 (16), 319: tunc piger ad nandum, tunc ego cautus ero, id. ib. 17 (18), 210.—**B.** Representing sequence or succession in events, = deinde. **1.** Simple sequence in time. (α) Time proper (rare till after the Aug per.; in Cic. perh. only in the foll. passages): Herodotus cum Româ reverteretur, offendit eum mensem qui sequitur mensem comitialem. Tunc Cephaloeditani decreverunt intercalarium XLV dies longum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52, § 130: veni in eum sermonem ut docerem, etc. Tunc mihi ille dixit quod, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: dixi ei, me ita facturum esse ut, etc. Tunc ille a me petivit, etc., id. ib. 3, 6, 2: is finis pugnae equestris fuit. Tunc adorti peditum aciem, nuntios ad consules rei gestae mittunt, Liv. 3, 70, 8: tandem curiâ excesserunt. Tunc sententiae interrogari coeptae, id. 45, 25, 1: equites, relictis equis, provolant ante signa . . . Tunc inter priores duorum populorum res geritur, id. 7, 8, 1: iterum deinde interpellatus, in proposito persistit. Tunc Poppedius, abjecturum inde se . . . minatus est, Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; cf. id. 5, 4, 1; 7, 3, 2; 7, 3, 6: tunc intendit arcum, et ipsum cor adulescentis figit, Sen. de Ira, 3, 14, 2; so id. Ot. Sap. 1, 1; id. Q. N. 1, 12, 1: Dareum XXX inde stadia abesse praemissi indicabant. Tunc consistere agmen jubet, Curt. 3, 8, 24: contionem discedere in manipulos jubet. Tunc a veneratione Augusti orsus flexit ad victorias, Tac. A. 1, 34; cf. id. ib. 1, 67; 12, 31; 12, 33; 12, 69; id. H. 4, 72; Vitr. 1, 4, 12; 1, 6, 7; 2, 1, 2; 2, 1, 4; 5, 12, 5; 7, praef. 5; 7, 1, 3; 7, 2, 2; 8, 1, 1; Suet. Ner. 49; id. Vit. 15 *fin.*; id. Dom. 16; Front. Strat. 2, 5, 4; Gell. 1, 22, 6; 6 (7), 17, 6; 13, 31 (30), 6; 14, 2, 9;

Flor. 2, 13 (4, 2), 71; Just. 11, 4, 1; 11, 10, 2; 12, 7, 7; 13, 3, 4; 18, 4, 10 et saep.; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 26.—(β) Before an *abl. absol.* (post-class.): statuunt tempus quo foedissimum quemque invadant. Tunc, signo inter se dato, inrumpunt contubernia, Tac. A. 1, 48: tunc, Campaniae ora proximisque insulis circuitis, Caprearum secessui quadriduum impendit, Suet. Aug. 98: tunc, exercitu in Aetoliam promoto, pecuniis civitatibus imperat, Just. 14, 1, 6; 21, 5, 2; 22, 2, 7; 25, 2, 6.—(γ) Implying a consequence, *then, under these circumstances, hence, accordingly:* caedere januam saxis, instare ferro, ligna circumdare ignemque circumicere coeperunt. Tunc cives Romani, qui Lampsaci negotiabantur, concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 69: huc tota Vari conversa acies suos fugere videbat. Tunc Rebilus; Perterritum, inquit, hostem vides; quid dubitas, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 34: animadversum est, extra consuetudinem longius a vallo esse aciem Pompei progressum. Tunc Caesar apud suos Differendum est iter, inquit, etc., id. ib. 3, 85: omnium spe celerius Saguntum oppugnari adlatum est. Tunc relata de integro res ad senatum, Liv. 21, 6, 5; cf. id. 9, 30, 10: Tisiphoneque Saevit et huc illuc impia turba fugit. Tunc niger in portâ serpentum Cerberus ore Stridet, Tib. 1, 3, 71: apud patres disseruit, nec posse Orientem nisi Germanici sapientiâ conponi, etc. Tunc decreto patrum permissae Germanico provinciae, Tac. A. 2, 43; id. H. 4, 83; Vitr. 2, 8, 14; 2, 9, 16; Just. 39, 3, 11.—E m p h a t i c a l l y, = tum vero: donec ipse quoque longinquo morbo est implicitus. Tunc adeo fracti simul cum corpore sunt spiritus illi feroces ut, etc., Liv. 1, 31, 6.—And = tum primum: multitudo tandem perrumpit ordines hostium. Tunc vinci pertinacia coepta, et averti manipuli quidam, Liv. 9, 39, 10.—**2.** In enumerations with tum ... deinde ... postea, etc. (α) I n g e n. (post-class.): ante omnia instituit ut e libertorum bonis dextans ... cogeretur; deinde ut ingratorum, etc.; tunc ut lege majestatis facta omnia ... tenerentur, Suet. Ner. 32 *med.;* so, tunc ... deinde ... tunc, etc., Vitr. 1, 6, 12 and 13: tunc ... tunc ... deinde ... tunc, id. 3, 5, 5 and 6; cf. id. 5, 12, 4; cf. Suet. Oth. 6; Flor. 4, 2, 88.—With *tum:* terras primum situmque earum quaerit; deinde condicionem maris; tunc quidquid inter caelum terrasque interjacet perspicit ... tum, peragratis humilioribus, ad summa prorumpit, Sen. Cons. Helv. 17 *fin.;* so Gai Inst. 3, 6, 3.—(β) Of successive speakers in dialogue (rare): tu vero abi, inquit, etc. Tunc Mucius Quandoquidem, inquit, est apud te virtuti honos, etc., Liv. 2, 12, 15: apud quem Valerius in hunc modum egit, etc. Tunc Collatinus Quaero inquit, etc., Val. Max. 2, 8, 2.—With *tum:* tunc poëta ... inquit, etc. Tum Fronto ita respondit, etc., Gell. 19, 8, 10 and 11; 12, 13, 19; Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 4.—**C.** In co-ordination (very rare). **1.** = praeterea, *and then:* (Romulus) hoc consilio fultus ... locupletari civis non destitit. Tunc, id quod retinemus hodie magnâ cum salute rei publicae, auspiciis plurimum obsecutus est Romulus, Cic. Rep. 2, 9, 15 sq.: praeter has, frugalitas et continentia ... splendorem illi suum adfunderent. Tunc providentiâ cum elegantiâ quantum decoris illi adderent! Sen. Ep. 115, 3.—**2.** In the connection cum ... tunc (v. tum, I. C. 3.): vivendum recte est cum propter plurima, tunc est Idcirco, etc., Juv. 9, 118 (poet. for tum, on account of the foll. vowel).—**3.** Vid. tunc etiam, III. B. 7. β.

II. As correlative of dependent clauses. **A.** Of temporal clauses with *cum.* **1.** Referring to definite past time. **a.** Tunc as antecedent of the clause: set Stalagmus quojus erat tunc nationis quom hinc abit? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 108: etiamne in arâ tunc sedebant mulieres Quom ad me profectu's ire? id. Rud. 3, 6, 8: quo damnato tunc, cum judicia fiebant, HS. IV milibus lis aestimata est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 22: etenim tunc esset hoc animadvertendum cum classis Syracusis proficiscebatur, id. ib. 2, 5, 43, § 111: atque ille eo tempore paruit cum parere senatui necesse erat: vos tunc paruistis cum paruit nemo nisi qui voluit, id. Lig. 7, 20: se ita pugnaturos ut Romae pugnaverint in repetendâ patriâ, ut postero die ad Gabios, tunc cum effecerint ne quis hostium, etc., Liv. 6, 28, 9: et quod tunc fecimus cum hostem Hannibalem in Italiâ haberemus, id nunc, pulso Hannibale, cunctamur facere? id. 31, 7, 5: infelix Dido, nunc te facta impia tangunt? Tunc decuit cum sceptra dabas, Verg. A. 4, 597 (Rib. tum; v. Prisc. p. 8, 841 P.): prudenter sensit tunc incrementum Romano imperio petendum fuisse cum intra septimum lapidem triumphi quaerebantur, Val. Max. 4, 1, 10: quorum nihil tunc cum diceretur parum aptum fuit, Quint. 11, 1, 89; cf. Val. Max. 8, 8, ext. 1; 9, 8, ext. 1.—**b.** Introducing the apodosis. (α) Of coincident actions: cum jam adpropinquantium forma lemborum haud dubie esset ... tunc injecta trepidatio, Liv. 44, 28, 10.—(β) = deinde: adversus singula quaeque cum respondere haud facile esset, et quereretur ... purgaretque se invicem, tunc Papirius, redintegratâ irâ, virgas et secures expediri jussit, Liv. 8, 32, 10: divus Caesar cum exercitum habuisset circa Alpes, imperavissetque, etc., tunc qui in eo castello fuerunt ... noluerunt imperio parere, Vitr. 2, 9, 15: cum nuntiatum esset Leonidae a XX milibus hostium summum cacumen teneri, tunc hortatur socios, recedant, Just. 2, 11, 5.—**2.** Of definite present time, tunc is not found; v. tum.—**3.** Referring to indefinite time. **a.** As antecedent: arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur cum ea dicimus jurati quae comperta habemus, Cic. Font. 13, 29 (9, 19): tunc obsequatur naturae cum senserit, etc., id. Fragm. Hort. Phil. 75 B. and K.; id. Tusc. 2, 6, 16; id. Verr. 1, 18, 55; 2, 5, 12, § 29: qui tunc vocat me, cum malum librum legi, *only ... when, never ... unless* (= τότε δή). Cat. 44, 21 Ellis (Müll. tum): deum tunc adfuisse cum id evenisset, veteres oratores aiebant, Quint. 10, 7, 14: tunc est commovendum theatrum cum ventum est ad illud Plodite, id. 6, 1, 52; cf. id. 4, 2, 8; 12, 11, 7; Vitr. 2, 9, 3: voluptas tunc, cum maxime delectat, exstinguitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 7, 4; cf. id. Q. N. 1, prol. 3; 5, 3, 3; 6, 3, 1; id. Ep. 10, 5; 85, 38: in tantam quantitatem tenetur quae tunc in peculio fuit cum sententiam dicebat, Dig. 5, 1, 15: tunc cum certum esse coeperit neminem ex eo testamento fore heredem, Gai Inst. 3, 13; 4, 71; Dig. 28, 3, 6, § 6; 40, 12, 16, § 2; 40, 7, 34.—**b.** Introducing the apodosis: cum autem fundamenta ita distantia inter se fuerint constituta, tunc inter ea alia transversa ... collocentur, Vitr. 1, 5, 7; 2, 1, 6; 2, 3, 2; 2, 5, 2; 3, 5, 13: cum folia pauca in acumine germinent, tunc maxime serendas ficus, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 245; Just. 41, 2, 9.—**4.** Referring to future time: ex ceteris autem generibus tunc pecunia expedietur cum legionibus victricibus erunt quae spopondimus persolvenda, Cic. Fragm. Ep. Caes. jun. 1, 8: tunc inter eas fore finem belli dixit cum alterutra urbs in habitum pulveris esset redacta, Val. Max. 9, 3, ext. 3: poterant videri tunc incohanda cum omnia quae ... peregissem, Quint. 6, 4, 1; Col. praef. 33; v. infra, III. A. 2. β.—**B.** With temporal clauses introduced by *ubi* (rare). **1.** Of definite past time: ad quod bellum ubi consules dilectum habere occipiunt, obstare tunc enixe tribuni, Liv. 4, 55, 2: haec ubi convenerunt, tunc vero Philomelus consuetudinem nocte egrediendi frequentiorem facere, id. 25, 8, 9.—**2.** Of indefinite time. **a.** As antecedent: tunc autem est consummata infelicitas, ubi turpia non solum delectant, sed etiam placent, Sen. Ep. 39, 6; id. Ben. 2, 3, 3; 2, 17, 3; id. Ep. 89, 19.—**b.** In apodosis: stillicidia ubi plura coiere et turba vires dedit, tunc fluere et ire dicuntur, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 4; 6, 17, 2; 6, 18, 2.—**C.** With temporal clauses introduced by *postquam* (posteaquam); rare. **1.** Of definite past time: posteaquam ingenuae virgines et ephebi venerunt ad deprecandum, tunc est pollicitus his legibus ut, etc., Vitr. 10, 16, 7 (but in Sall. C. 51, 40 Dietsch reads tum).—**2.** Of indefinite time: si vero posteaquam eam destinasses, tunc perierit, etc., Dig. 17, 2, 58, § 1.—**D.** With temporal clauses introduced by *ut* (very rare): ut vero ... casus suorum miseris eluxit, tunc toto littore plangentium gemitus, tunc infelicium matrum ululatus ... audiebantur, Just. 19, 2, 11.—**E.** With temporal clauses introduced by *quando* (rare). **1.** As antecedent: tunc quando abiero, Plaut. Pers. 4, 7, 19 (4, 8, 8): tunc inserentur (cerasi) quando his vel non est, vel desinit gummi effluere, Pall. Oct. 12.—**2.** In apodosis: quando quodque eorum siderum cursum decorum est adeptum ... tunc ex alterius naturae motione transversa ... vinci a tardioribus videbantur, Cic. Univ. 9.—**F.** With temporal clauses introduced by *dum* (very rare): tunc tamen utrumque tolerabile est, dum illi vis sua est, Sen. Ep. 83, 21.—**G.** With conditional clauses. **1.** I n g e n. (α) As antecedent: consilium istud tunc esset prudens si rationes ad Hispaniensem casum accommodaturi essemus, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 2: sin autem ventus interpellaverit et ... tunc habeat canalem longum pedes quinque, etc., Vitr. 8, 5, 2: tunc fidem fallam, tunc inconstantiae crimen audiam si, cum omnia eadem sint quae erant promittente me, non praestitero promissum, Sen. Ben. 4, 35, 2.—(β) In apodosis: si se simul cum gloria rei gestae exstinxisset, tunc victorem, quidquid licuerit in magistro equitum, in militibus ausurum, Liv. 8, 31, 7: quem si inclusit mare, tum ille exitu simul redituque praecluso, volutatur, Sen. Q. N. 6, 15: quod si non illum, sed me peccasse putabis, tunc ego te credam cordis habere nihil, Mart. 2, 8, 6: si nullus sit suorum heredum, tunc hereditas pertinet ad adgnatos, Gai Inst. 3, 9: si vero dissentiunt, tunc praetoris partes necessariae sunt, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 19; Sen. Q. N. 6, 9, 2; Gai Inst. 3, 205; Dig. 1, 3, 22.—**2.** With a supposition contrary to fact: audivi te cum alios consolareris: tunc conspexissem, si te ipse consolatus esses, Sen. Prov. 4, 5.—**H.** After *abl. absol.* (rare): legatis auditis, tunc de bello referre sese Aemilius dixit, Liv. 44, 21, 1: his ita praeparatis, tunc in rotae modiolo tympanum includatur, Vitr. 10, 9 (14), 2.

III. Particular connections. **A.** With other particles of time. **1.** Jam tunc (rare): nisi jam tunc omnia negotia diligentissime confecissem, Cic. Fam. 3, 12, 3: bellum jam tunc ab illis geri coeptum cum sibi Phrygiam ademerint, Trog. Pomp. ap. Just. 38, 53: At. C. Marius L. Sullam jam tunc, ut praecaventibus fatis, copulatum sibi quaestorem habuit, Vell. 2, 12, 1: Archilochum Nepos Cornelius tradit, Tullo Hostilio Romae regnante, jam tunc fuisse poëmatis clarum et nobilem, Gell. 17, 21, 8: palam jam tunc multae civitates libertatem bello vindicandam fremebant, Just. 13, 5, 6.—**2.** With *demum* and *denique, not until then, then only, then at last.* **a.** Tunc demum. (α) *Absol.:* tunc demum nuntius missus ad tertiam legionem revocandam, Liv. 41, 3, 5: tunc demum pectora plangi Contigit, Ov. H. 11, 91: tunc demum intrat tabernaculum, Curt. 4, 13, 20: tunc demum alia mala (exstiterunt), Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 6: (aquilae) primo deponunt, expertaeque pondus, tunc demum abeunt, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 14: tunc demum ... invidiam quae sibi fieret deprecati sunt, Suet. Calig. 9: tunc demum ad otium concessit, id. Claud. 5.—(β) With *cum* clause: postero die cum circumsessi aquâ arceremur, nec ulla ... erumpendi spes esset, tunc demum pacti sumus, etc., Liv. 21, 59, 6: et serius cum redisset, tum demum, recepto sospite filio, victoriae tantae gaudium consul sensit, id. 44, 44, 3: cum ab his oritur, tunc demum ei ratio constat, Val. Max. 4, 8 prooem.: quos ordine suo tunc demum persequar cum praefaturus fuero, Col. praef. 33; Sen. Ep. 84, 6; id. Q. N. 7, 13, 1.—**b.** Tunc denique (very rare): hi dicebantur in eo tempore μαθηματικοί. Exinde ad perspicienda principia naturae procedebant ac tunc denique nominabantur φυσικοί, Gell. 1, 9, 7.—**3.** Tunc primum: quia tunc primum superbiae nobilitatis obviam itum est, Sall. J. 5, 2: tunc primum circo qui nunc maximus dicitur, designatus locus est, Liv. 1, 35, 8: eum dolorem ulta est (plebs) tunc primum plebeis quaestoribus creatis, id. 4, 54, 2: tunc primum equo merere equites coeperunt, id. 5, 7, 13: lectisternio tunc primum in urbe Romanâ facto, id. 5, 13, 6; Tac. A. 11, 38; Suet. Ner. 17; Just. 8, 5, 1; 11, 10, 2; Jul. Capitol. Anton. Phil. 5; 7.—**4.** With *deinde* (cf.: tum deinde). (α) Deinde tunc: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; 74, 23; 117, 1.—(β) Tunc deinde: primum militiae vinculum est religio et signorum amor, et deserendi nefas; tunc deinde facile cetera

exiguntur, Sen. Ep. 95, 35; 11, 4; Val. Fl. 8, 109; Cels. 4, 15.— So, tunc postea, Vitr. 1, 6, 7.— **5.** Tunc tandem: simul enim cessit possessione Dii, excitavit hostem, ut tunc tandem sciret recuperanda esse quae prius amissa forent, Liv. 44, 8, 4.— **B.** With emphatic particles. **1.** Tunc vero (or enimvero): in turbatos jam hostes equos inmittunt. Tunc vero Celtiberi omnes in fugam effunduntur, Liv. 40, 40, 10: cunctantem tamen ingens vis morbi adorta est. Tunc enim vero deorum ira admonuit, id. 2, 36, 6: tunc vero impotentis fortunae species conspici potuit, Curt. 3, 11, 23: Tiberioque suspensa semper verba; tunc vero nitenti, etc., Tac. A. 1, 11.— **2.** Tunc quidem: et tunc quidem Perseus copias reduxit; postero die, etc., Liv. 42, 57, 9: tunc quidem sacrificio rite perpetrato, reliquum noctis rediit, etc., Curt. 4, 13, 16; cf. id. 3, 12, 21.— **3.** Ne tunc quidem: quia ne tunc quidem obsistebatur, Front. Strat. 3, 17, 9: ac ne tum quidem senatu aut populo appellato, Suet. Ner. 41; cf. Just. 27, 3, 6.— **4.** Tunc maxime (or tunc cum maxime). (α) *Chiefly at that time, especially then:* Theophrastus est auctor, in Ponto quosdam amnes crescere tempore aestivo . . . aut quia tunc maxime in umorem mutabilis terra est, aut quia, etc., Sen. Q. N. 3, 26, 2.—(β) *Just then:* hospitem tunc cum maxime utilia suadentem abstrahi jussit ad capitale supplicium, Curt. 3, 2, 17: non incidunt causae quae iram lacessant? sed tunc maxime illi oppugnandae manus sunt, Sen. de Ira, 2, 14, 2: sapiens tunc maxime paupertatem meditatur cum in mediis divitiis constitit, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 1.— **5.** Tunc interea, Gell. 3, 7, 7; v. supra, I. A. 4. *a.*— **6.** Etiam tunc. (α) *Even then:* experiri etiam tunc volens an ullae sibi reliquae vires essent, etc., Gell. 15, 16, 3.—(β) *Still:* quam defunctam praetextatus etiam tunc pro rostris laudavit, Suet. Calig. 10.— And with *cum*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 8; v. supra, II. A. 1. a.— **7.** Tunc etiam. (α) Etiam as connective, tum = eo tempore: in civitate plena religionum, tunc etiam ob recentem cladem superstitiosis principibus, ut renovarentur auspicia, res ad interregnum rediit, Liv. 6, 5, 6.—(β) P o e t. for tum etiam, on account of the vowel: ultima prona via est, et eget moderamine certo, Tunc etiam . . . Tethys solet ipsa vereri, Ov. M. 2, 68.— **8.** Tunc quoque. (α) *Also then:* irae adversus Vejentes in insequentem annum dilatae sunt. Tunc quoque ne confestim bellum indiceretur religio obstitit, Liv. 4, 30, 13; 44, 37, 12: saepe legit flores; et tunc quoque forte legebat, Ov. M. 4, 315: quare et sereno tonat? quia tunc quoque per quassum et scissum aëra spiritus prosilit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 18: cum quidam histriones producti olim, tunc quoque producerentur, Suet. Claud. 21: tunc quoque in Hyrcaniam remittitur, Just. 38, 9, 9.—(β) *Even then:* tunc quoque cum antiqui illi viri inclite viverent, cura comere capillum fuit, Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 7: faba vero non antequam trium foliorum. Tunc quoque levi sarculo purgare melius quam fodere, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 241; Suet. Ner. 26; Flor. 1, 7, 12.— With *tum demum*: tametsi ad audiendum pigre coitur. Plerique in stationibus sedent . . . ac sibi nuntiari jubent an jam recitator intraverit . . . an ex magnā parte evolverit librum: tum demum ac tunc quoque lente cunctanterque veniunt, Plin. Ep. 1, 13, 2.—(γ) = sic quoque, *even as it was:* quin nisi firmata extrema agminis fuissent, ingens in eo saltu accipienda clades fuerit. Tunc quoque ad extremum periculi ventum est, Liv. 21, 34, 8.— **C.** Tunc temporis (post-class.; v. tum, III. E.): ex gente obscura tunc temporis Persarum, Just. 1, 4, 4: parvae tunc temporis vires Atheniensibus erant, id. 3, 6, 6: ad abolendam invidiae famam quā insignis praeter ceteros tunc temporis habebatur, id. 8, 3, 7: erat namque tunc temporis urbs Appulis Brundisium, id. 12, 2, 7.

tundo, tŭtŭdi, tunsum, tūsum, and tusum (v. Neue, Formenl. II. 568), 3 (old collat. form of the *perf.* tuserunt, Naev. 1, 1: tunsi, acc. to Diom. p. 369 P.; *inf.* tundier, Lucr. 4, 934), *v. a.* [Sanscr. tu-dâmi, thrust; cf. Gr. Τυδεύς, Τυνδάρεος], *to beat, strike, thump, buffet* with repeated strokes. **I.** L i t. **A.** I n g e n. (class.; cf.: verbero, pulso, ico, impello, cudo): oculos converso bacillo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: pectus palo, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 3: pectora manu, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 10; id. M. 8, 535; Verg. A. 11, 37: inania tympana, Ov. F. 4, 183: tundere ac diverberare ubera, App. M. 7, p. 200, 2: lapidem digito cum tundimus, Lucr. 4, 265: corpus crebro ictu, id. 4, 934: pede terram, Hor. A. P. 430: humum ossibus, Ov. M. 5, 293: ulmum (picus), Plaut. As. 2, 1, 14: litus undā, Cat. 11, 4; cf.: saxa alto salo, Hor. Epod. 17, 55: cymbala rauca, Prop. 3 (4), 16, 36: chelyn digitis errantibus, Stat. S. 5, 5, 33: gens effrena virum Rhipaeo tunditur Euro, Verg. G. 3, 382: saxum, quod tumidis tunditur olim Fluctibus, id. A. 5, 125: miserum sancto tundere poste caput, Tib. 1, 2, 86: ferrum rubens non est habile tundendo, i. e. *is not easy to beat out, not very malleable*, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 149.—In a Greek construction: tunsae pectora palmis, Verg. A. 1, 481.—P r o v.: uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundere, *to hammer the same anvil*, i. e. *to keep at the same work*, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 162.— **B.** I n p a r t i c., *to pound, bruise, bray*, as in a mortar (cf. pinso): aliquid in pilā, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 126; 20, 19, 79, § 207: in farinam, id. 33, 7, 40, § 119: in pollinem, id. 19, 5, 29, § 91: tunsum gallae admiscere saporem, Verg. G. 4, 267: tunsa viscera, id. ib. 4, 302: grana mali Punici tunsa, Col. 9, 13, 5: tunsum allium, id. 6, 8, 2 al.: testam tusam et succretam arenae adicere, Vitr. 2, 5: testa tunsa, Plin. 36, 25, 62, § 186: hordeum, App. M. 4, p. 152, 31: haec omnia tusa, Veg. Vet. 1, 16, 6.— **II.** T r o p. (qs. to keep pounding or hammering at a person), *to din, stun, keep on at, importune* a person by repeating the same thing (poet. and rare): pergin' aures tundere? Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 25: assiduis hinc atque hinc vocibus heros Tunditur, Verg. A. 4, 448: tundat Amycle, Natalem Maiis Idibus esse tuum, Prop. 4 (5), 5, 35.— *Absol.:* tundendo atque odio denique effecit senex, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 48.

Tūnēs, ētis, *m.*, *a maritime town of Africa Propria*, now *Tunis:* Scipio occupat relictum Tuneta, Liv. 30, 9, 16.— *Acc.* Tunetem, Liv. 30, 36, 6.

Tungri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of* Gallia Belgica, near the modern *Tongres*, Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; 31, 2, 8, § 12; Tac. G. 2; id. H. 2, 14 sq.; 4, 16, 55; Amm. 15, 11, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3399.— In *sing.:* **Tunger,** Sil. 7, 682; Inscr. Grut. 334, 3.

tŭnĭca, ae, *f.* [perh. for tog-nica, from tego], *an under-garment of the Romans worn by both sexes, a tunic.* **I.** L i t., Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 46; 5, 2, 60; id. Mil. 3, 1, 93; 5, 30; id. Pers. 1, 3, 75; Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 60; id. de Or. 2, 47, 195; Hor. S. 1, 2, 132; id. Ep. 1, 1, 96; 1, 18, 33.— A tunic with long sleeves was thought effeminate, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 48; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 22; Suet. Calig. 52; Gell. 7, 12, 4: et tunicae manicas habent, Verg. A. 9, 616: manicata, Curt. 3, 3, 13; cf. Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 194: tunicas mutare cottidie, Hier. Ep. 22, 32.—P r o v.: tunica propior pallio est, *my tunic is nearer than my cloak* (like the Engl. *near is my shirt, but nearer is my skin*), Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 30.— **II.** T r a n s f., *a coating, skin, tegument, membrane, husk, peel*, etc., = velamentum, membrana: se medio trudunt de cortice gemmae Et tenues rumpunt tunicas, Verg. G. 2, 75: cum teretes ponunt tunicas aestate cicadae, Lucr. 4, 58; so, oculorum, Cels. 7, 7, 14; Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 147: boletorum, id. 22, 22, 46, § 93: corticis, id. 24, 3, 3, § 7; cf.: inter corticem ac lignum tenues tunicae multiplici membranā, id. 16, 14, 25, § 65; 16, 36, 65, § 163.

tŭnĭcātus, a, um, v. tunico.

tŭnĭco, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [tunica], *to clothe with a tunic.* **I.** In the *verb. finit.* only once: tunicare homulum, Varr. ap. Non. 182, 17.— **II.** In *part. perf.* (freq. and class.): **tŭnĭcātus,** a, um, *clothed with a tunic*, Cic. Cael. 5, 11; cf. in poet. transf., of life in the country: o tunicata quies! Mart. 10, 51, 6.— Of the common people, who went clothed simply with the tunic: novistin' tu illunc tunicatum hominem? Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 2: qui metus erat tunicatorum illorum? Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 94: popellus, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65; Tac. Or. 7.—So of the Carthaginians: juventus, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 12 (Ann. v. 331 Vahl.).— **B.** T r a n s f., *covered with a coat, skin*, or *peel, coated:* tunicatum caepe, Pers. 4, 3.

‡ **tŭnĭcopallium,** ii, *n.* [tunica-pallium], *a garment uniting in one the tunic and the pallium*, Serv. Verg. A. 1, 648; ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 99; cf. Non. 537, 33.

tŭnĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [tunica]. **I.** *A little tunic*, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 65; Turp. ap. Non. 538, 10; Varr. ib. 228, 27.— **II.** *A little coat, skin*, or *membrane:* oculorum, Plin. 26, 12, 76, § 123; 29, 6, 38, § 124: stellionis, id. 30, 10, 27, § 88: hordei, Fest. s. v. gluma, p. 98 Müll.

tunsus, a, um, *Part.* of tundo.

1. tŭor, tŭi, v. tueor *init.*

* **2. tŭor,** ōris, *m.* [1. tuor, = tueor], *the sight, vision:* radios omnis nostri tuoris raritate transmittunt, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48.

* **tūrālis** (**thūr-**), e, *adj.* [tus], *of* or *belonging to incense, incense-:* arca, Serv. Verg. A. 5, 745.

tūrārius (**thūr-**), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to frankincense.* **I.** I n g e n. **A.** *Adj.:* tibiae, *incense-flutes*, i. e. flutes played upon while the incense was burned at sacrifices, Sol. 5 *med.* (called also tibiae sacrificae Tuscorum, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172; cf. Verg. G. 2, 193).— **B.** *Subst.:* **tūrārius,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in frankincense*, Firm. Math. 8, 25 *fin.*; Tert. Idol. 11; Inscr. Orell. 4291; cf. Marini, Fratr. Arv. p. 338.— **II.** Vicus Turarius, *a street in Rome, in the eighth region*, Ascon. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154.

† **turba,** ae, *f.* [= τύρβη; cf. Sanscr. turâmi, to hasten; turas, hasty; Lat. turma], *a turmoil, hubbub, uproar, disorder, tumult, commotion, disturbance*, of a crowd of people (syn. tumultus): praetor ait: cujus dolo malo in turbā damnum quod factum esse dicetur . . . Turbam appellatam Labeo ait ex genere tumultūs, idque verbum ex Graeco tractum ἀπὸ τοῦ θορυβεῖν. Turbam autem ex quo numero admittimus? Si duo rixam commiserint, utique non accipiemus in turbā id factum, quia duo turba non proprie dicentur. Enimvero si plures fuerint, decem aut quindecim homines, turba dicentur. Quid ergo, si tres aut quattuor? Turba utique non erit. Et rectissime Labeo inter turbam et rixam multum interesse ait; namque turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Dig. 47, 8, 4: turba et confusio rerum, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13; cf.: ut exsistat ex populo turba et confusio, id. Rep. 1, 45, 69: vis belli ac turba, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 91: multitudo ac turba fugientium, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: turbā atque seditionibus sine curā aluntur, Sall. C. 37, 3.—*Plur.:* seditiones turbaeque populares, Quint. 2, 16, 2; cf. Tac. H. 4, 1 *fin.:* efficere turbas in castris, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 31: turba est nunc apud aram, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53: inter Officium turbamque sacri vocesque precantūm, Ov. M. 12, 33: festaque confusā resonabat regia turbā, id. ib. 12, 214 et saep.— **II.** T r a n s f. **A.** I n g e n., for a disturbance made by a few or a single person, *a brawl, confusion, disturbance, quarrel* (in good prose rare): non vides, quam turbam quosve fluctus concites? Att. ap. Non. 524, 26: turba atque rixa, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: fugiam intro, ne quid hic turbae fiat itidem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 9: Amphitruo actutum uxori turbas conciet, id. Am. 1, 2, 14: quas mihi filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch. 4, 10, 1: ebrius turbam aliquam dare, Caecil. ap. Non. 525, 4: jam tum inceperat Turba inter eos, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 59; 4, 1, 2; 4, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 16; 5, 2, 17.— **B.** C o n c r., *a crowd, throng, multitude, mob; a band, train, troop*, etc. **1.** Of persons (freq. and class.; cf.: multitudo, vulgus): in foro turbāque, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: domus praetoria turbā referta, id. Verr. 2, 1, 52, § 137: ut te eripias ex eā, quam ego congessi in hunc sermonem, turbā patronorum, id. Brut. 97, 332: admiratio vulgi atque turbae, id. Fam. 7, 1, 13: cum ex hac turbā et colluvione discedam, id. Sen. 23, 85: videt in turbā Verrem, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: turbae carmina, Manil. 2, 136.— With *gen.:* Iliadum turbā comitata, Verg. A. 2, 580: omnis Circi, Quint. 1, 6, 45: hominum ejus aetatis, id. 1, 2, 2: discipulorum, id. 10, 5, 21: omnis eum stipata tegebat Turba ducum, Verg. A. 11, 13: scriptorum, Prop. 3 (4), 1, 12: Dario majorem turbam hominum esse, virorum sibi, Just. 11, 14, 10: forensem turbam in quattuor tribus conjecit, Liv. 9, 46, 14: consul alter velut unus, mi-

litaris turba erat, id. 22, 42, 3: conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, id. 39, 49, 9: Quiritium, Hor. C. 1, 1, 7: clientium, id. ib. 3, 1, 13: poetarum seniorum, id. S. 1, 10, 67: pauperiorum, id. ib. 1, 1, 111: mea turba, Liv. 6, 15, 10.—Esp., *the common crowd*, = vulgus: turba patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332.—**2.** Without the notion of a crowd or confusion, *a great number, multitude:* quid tibi de turbâ narrem numeroque virorum? Ov. H. 15 (16), 181: plebes, turbâ conspectior cum dignitates deessent, Liv. 22, 40, 4. —**3.** Of other things, animate or inanimate, *a crowd, throng, troop, multitude, number:* turba ignotorum deorum, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: praeter vulgum turbamque animantum, Lucr. 2, 920: ferarum, Ov. M. 11, 44: canum, id. ib. 4, 722: volucrum, id. ib. 10, 144: luporum, Sil. 7, 129: materiaï, Lucr. 1, 1113; 2, 127: refertis itineribus agrestium turbâ pecorumque, Liv. 26, 10, 8; cf. Ov. M. 10, 106: rotarum, id. ib. 6, 219: jaculorum, id. P. 4, 7, 35: vulnerum, Plin. 11, 37, 61, § 162: castrensium negotiorum, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 1.—Of a speech: mediocria in mediam turbam atque in gregem coiciantur, Cic. de Or. 2, 77, 314: inanium verborum, Quint. 8, 2, 17: argumentorum, id. 4, 2, 82; cf. id. 6, 1, 1; 4, 5, 7; 5, 13, 12.

turbāmentum, i, *n.* [turbo], *a means of disturbance* (very rare): turbamenta reipublicae, Sall. Or. Lepid. 11: turbamenta vulgi, Tac. H. 1, 23.

turbassit = turbaverit, v. turbo.

turbātē, *adv.*, v. 1. turbo, *P. a. fin.*

turbātio, ōnis, *f.* [1. turbo], *confusion, disorder, disturbance* (perh. not ante-Aug.; cf.: conturbatio, perturbatio): turbam multitudinis hominum esse turbationem et coetum, rixam etiam duorum, Dig. 48, 8, 4 (v. turba *init.*): rerum, Liv. 24, 28, 1: reipublicae, Flor. 4, 6, 2: coloris et vultûs, Gell. 19, 1, 6: non sine magnâ turbatione, App. M. 11, p. 271, 30.

turbātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a troubler, disquieter, disturber* (not ante-Aug.): turbatores vulgi erant tribuni plebis, Liv. 4, 48, 1; so, vulgi, id. 4, 2, 7: plebis (Gracchi et Saturnini), Tac. A. 3, 27: Germaniae (Arminius), id. ib. 1, 55; cf. id. ib. 1, 30: otii, Sen. Contr. 3, 17 *fin.*—*Plur.:* turbatores belli, *stirrers up of war*, Liv. 2, 16, 4.

turbātrix, īcis, *f.* [turbator], *she that troubles, disquiets*, or *disturbs* (poet. and very rare): turbatrix fama, Stat. Th. 4, 369: pacis, Prud. Psych. 668.

turbātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 1. turbo.

turbellae or **turbēlae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [turba]. **I.** *A bustle, stir, row* (only in vulg. lang.): tantas turbellas facio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 134; so id. Ps. 1, 1, 108; App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 20.—* **II.** *A little crowd, multitude:* populi circumfluentis, App. M. 4, p. 151, 39 al.

turben, inis, v 2. turbo *init.*

turbĭdē, *adv.*, v. turbidus *fin.*

turbĭdo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [turbidus], *to trouble, to make turbid, to disturb, obscure* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: aquam, Sol. 49 *fin.:* aër turbidatus, Mart. Cap. 2, § 165. —**II.** Trop.: laetitiam, Mart. Cap. 1, § 67; cf.: serenitatem animae, Sid. Ep. 6, 2.

* **turbĭdŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *somewhat disturbed* or *confused:* sensus, Prud. Apoth. 276.

turbĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turba], *full of confusion* or *disorder, wild, confused, disordered* (class.; cf.: agitatus, tumultuosus). **I.** Lit.: turbida tempestas heri fuit, *wild, stormy*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 3: tempestas, Lucr. 4, 169; 6, 376; Cic. Inv 1, 3, 4; Caes. B. C. 2, 22; Suet. Calig. 15: tempestas telorum, Verg. A. 12, 283: Auster, Hor. C. 3, 3, 5: aequora ponti, Lucr. 5, 1000: scaturiges, Liv. 44, 33, 3: nubila, Verg. A. 4, 245: caelum inmite ac turbidum, Plin. Ep. 8, 17, 1: imber, Verg. A. 12, 685: caligine atrâ Pulvis, id. ib. 11, 876: coma, Ov. H. 10, 16: freta ventis Turbida, id. ib. 17 (18), 7.—**B.** In partic., of fluids, *troubled, thick, muddy, turbid:* aqua, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 97: torrentes, Quint. 12, 10, 19: turbidus caeno gurges, Verg. A. 6, 296: auro turbidus Hermus, id. G. 2, 137.—**II.** Trop., *troubled, disordered, disturbed, perplexed, violent, boisterous, turbulent, vehement:* mens, quae omni turbido motu semper vacet, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33, 80: turbidi animorum, concitatique motus, id. ib. 4, 15, 34: mores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 18: ingenium, Tac. A. 14, 59: Venulo adversum se turbidus infert, Verg. A. 11, 742; 9, 57: turbidus et clamosus altercator, Quint. 6, 4, 15: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, *mutinous, seditious*, Tac. A. 1, 38; so, civitas, id. H. 4, 11: ex oculis se turbidus abstulit Arruns, *frightened, confused*, Verg. A. 11, 814; cf. frons, Sen. Hippol. 432: acies oculi, id. Herc. Fur. 954: lumen lunae, id. Hippol. 790: puella, Ov. A. A. 3, 246: C. Caesar turbidus animi, Tac. H. 4, 48: turbidus irae, Sil. 12, 417; for which: turbidus irâ, Stat. S. 3, 1, 39: turbidus ausi, Sil. 13, 214: res timida aut turbida, i. e. *troubled, dangerous, perilous*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 11; cf.: res turbidas tractare, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199 (Trag. v. 189 Vahl.): esse in turbidis rebus, Cic. Phil. 2. 16, 39: hoc tum turbido tempore, Nep. Pelop. 4, 1.—*Comp.:* pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 34: tumultuosius atque turbidius, Quint. 3, 8, 60.—*Sup.:* turbidissimus quisque, Tac. H. 3, 49: actiones, Quint. 1, 10, 28. —**b.** *Neutr. absol.:* si turbidissima sapienter ferebas, *the most perilous* or *troubled circumstances*, Cic. Fam. 6, 14, 3: nisi quod in turbido minus perspicuum fore putent quid agatur, *in confused* or *troubled times*, Liv. 3, 40, 10; so, in turbido, Sen. Ep. 3, 5; Tac. H. 1, 21; Curt. 4, 3, 18.—Turbidum, adverb.: mens turbidum Laetatur, *confusedly*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **turbĭdē**, *in disorder, confusedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 10, 24; Tac. A. 3, 12; Gell. 5, 9, 6.

* **turbĭnātio**, ōnis, *f.* [turbinatus], *a pointing in the form of a cone:* piri, Plin. 15, 21, 23, § 85.

turbĭnātus, a, um, *adj.* [2. turbo], *cone-shaped, pointed like a cone, conical.* **I.** In gen.: adamas . . . turbinatus in mucronem, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 56; 11, 37, 69, § 181. —*Comp.:* turbinatior piris figura, Plin. 15, 15, 17, § 58.—**II.** As *adj. propr.:* lapis Turbinatus, Inscr. Orell. 3304 and 6616.

* **turbĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shaped like a top, cone-shaped:* vortex, Ov. M. 8, 556.

1. turbo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* (*fut. perf.* turbassit, for turbaverit, Cic. Leg. 3, 4; al. turbassitur) [turba], *to disturb, agitate, confuse, disorder; to throw into disorder* or *confusion* (freq. and class.; syn.: confundo, misceo, agito). **I.** Lit.: ventorum vi agitari atque turbari mare, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: aequora ventis, Lucr. 2, 1: hibernum mare, Hor. Epod. 15, 8; Ov. M. 7, 154; 14, 545 al.: eversae turbant convivia mensae, id. ib. 12, 222; cf. in a poet. transf.: ancipiti quoniam bello turbatur utrimque, Lucr. 6, 377: ne comae turbarentur, quas componi vetuit, Quint. 11, 3, 148: ne turbet toga mota capillos, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 75: capillos, id. M. 8, 859; id. Am. 3, 14, 33; cf. in a Greek construction: turbata capillos, id. M. 4, 474: ceram, *the seal*, Quint. 12, 8, 13: uvae recentes alvum turbant, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10.—*Absol.:* instat, turbatque ruitque, Ov. M. 12, 134.—Reflex.: cum mare turbaret (sc. se), Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 7 Schneid. ad loc. (al. turbaretur).—**B.** In partic. **1.** Milit. t. t., *to throw into disorder, break* the line of battle, *disorganize:* equitatus turbaverat ordines, Liv. 3, 70, 9: aciem peditum, id. 30, 18, 10.—*Absol.:* equites eruptione factâ in agmen modice primo impetu turbavere, Liv. 38, 13, 12: turbantibus invicem copiis, Flor. 4, 2, 49: hic rem Romanam, magno turbante tumultu, sistet, Verg. A. 6, 857.—**2.** Of water, *to trouble, make thick* or *turbid:* lacus, Ov. M. 6, 364: fons quem nulla volucris turbarat, id. ib. 3, 410: flumen imbre, id. ib. 13, 889: limo aquam, Hor. S. 1, 1, 60: aquas lacrimis, Ov. M. 3, 475; cf.: pulvis sputo turbatus, Petr. 131.—**II.** Trop.: non modo illa permiscuit, sed etiam delectum atque ordinem turbavit, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 123: qui omnia infima summis paria fecit, turbavit, miscuit, id. Leg. 3, 9, 19: Aristoteles quoque multa turbat, a magistro Platone non dissentiens, id. N. D. 1, 13, 33: quantas res turbo! Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 1: quas meus filius turbas turbet, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 1; cf.: quae meus filius turbavit, id. ib. 5, 1, 5; id. Cas. 5, 2, 6: ne quid ille turbet vide, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 24: haec, quae in re publicâ turbantur, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: cum dies alicui nobilium dicta novis semper certaminibus contiones turbaret, Liv. 3, 66, 2: ne incertâ prole auspicia turbarentur, id. 4, 6, 2: milites nihil in commune turbantes, Tac. H. 1, 85: turbantur (testes), Quint. 5, 7, 11; cf. id. 4, 5, 6; 5, 14, 29; 10, 7, 6: spem pacis, Liv. 2, 16, 5.—*Absol.: Ph.* Ea nos perturbat. *Pa.* Dum ne reducam, turbent porro, quam velint, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 12 (cf. I. B. 1. supra): repente turbare Fortuna coepit, Tac. A. 4, 1: si una alterave civitas turbet, id. ib. 3, 47: M. Servilius postquam, ut coeperat, omnibus in rebus turbarat, i. e. *had deranged all his affairs*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2.—*Impers. pass.:* nescio quid absente nobis turbatum'st domi, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7: totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, Verg. E. 1, 12: si in Hispaniâ turbatum esset, Cic. Sull. 20, 57.—Hence, **turbātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *troubled, disturbed, disordered, agitated, excited.* **A.** Lit.: turbatius mare ingressus, *more stormy*, Suet. Calig. 23: turbatius caelum, id. Tib. 69.—**B.** Trop.: hostes inopinato malo turbati, Caes. B. C. 2, 12: oculis simul ac mente turbatus, Liv. 7, 26, 5: turbatus religione simul ac periculo, Suet. Ner. 19; cf.: turbatus animi, Sil. 14, 678: placare voluntates turbatas, Cic. Planc. 4, 11: seditionibus omnia turbata sunt, Sall. Or. Phil. contr. Lepid. 1: turbata cum Romanis pax, Just. 18, 2, 10: omnia soluta, turbata atque etiam in contrarium versa, Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 7; cf.: quae si confusa, turbata, permixta sunt, etc., id. ib. 9, 5, 3.—Hence, *adv.:* **turbātē**, *confusedly, disorderly:* aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate, *in confusion*, Caes. B. C. 1, 5, 1.

2. turbo, inis, *m.* (collat. form **turben**, inis, *n.*, Tib. 1, 5, 3; id. ap. Charis. p. 118 P.; *gen.* turbonis, Caes. ib.) [1. turbo], *that which spins* or *twirls round* (cf. vertex). **I.** *A whirlwind, hurricane, tornado:* ventus circumactus et eundem ambiens locum et se ipse vertigine concitans turbo est. Qui si pugnacior est ac diutius volutatur, inflammatur, et efficit, quem πρηστῆρα Graeci vocant: hic est igneus turbo, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 3: falsum est faces et trabes turbine exprimi, id. ib. 7, 5, 1; 2, 22, 2; id. Ep. 109, 18: procellae, turbines, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51; cf.: saevi exsistunt turbines, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39, 157 (Trag. Rel. p. 111 Rib.); Enn. ap. Schol. Vat. ad Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 4 (Ann. v. 553 Vahl.): venti vis rapido percurrens turbine campos, Lucr. 1, 273; cf. id. 1, 279; 1, 294; 5, 217; Ov. M. 6, 310: senatus decrevit, ut Minerva, quam turbo dejecerat, restitueretur, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: turbo aut subita tempestas, id. Cael. 32, 79: pulvis collectus turbine, Hor. S. 1, 4, 31: venti rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 294: ita turbine nigro Ferret hiemps, Verg. G. 1, 320: venti ruunt et terras turbine perflant, id. A. 1, 83: accendi turbine quodam aëris, Sen. Q. N. 7, 4, 1.—In apposition with ventus: exoritur ventus turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47: circumstabant navem turbines venti, id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.—**B.** Trop., *whirlwind, storm*, etc.: qui in maximis turbinibus ac fluctibus rei publicae navem gubernassem, Cic. Pis. 9, 20: tu, procella patriae, turbo ac tempestas pacis atque otii, id. Dom. 53, 137: ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripui, Cat. 64, 149: cum illi soli essent duo rei publicae turbines, Cic. Sest. 11, 25: miserae mentis, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 28: miserarum rerum, id. M. 7, 614: nescio quo miserae turbine mentis agor, id. Am. 2, 9, 28: Gradivi, i. e. *tumult of war*, Sil. 11, 101: virtutem turbine nullo Fortuna excutiet tibi, Luc. 2, 243: horum mala, turbo quîs rerum imminet, Sen. Agam. 196.—**II.** Lit., *a spinning-top, whipping-top*, Verg. A. 7, 378 sq.; Tib. 1, 5, 3.—**B.** Transf., of things that have the shape or whirling motion of a top, as a *reel, whirl, spindle*, etc., Cic. Fat. 18, 42; Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 449; Hor. Epod. 17, 7; Cat. 64, 315; Ov. M. 1, 336; Plin. 2, 10, 7, § 47; 9, 36, 61, § 130; 27, 4, 5, § 14; 36, 13, 19, § 90; 37, 4, 15, § 56.—**III.** *A whirling motion, a whirl, twirl, twist, rotation, revolution, a round, circle* (mostly poet.): cum caeli turbine ferri, Lucr. 5, 624: lunae, id. 5, 632: ignium, id. 6, 640; cf. Verg. A. 3, 573: teli (contorti), id. ib. 6, 594; cf. id. ib. 11, 284; Luc. 3, 465; Sil. 4, 542: saxi, *whirling force, circular hurling*, Verg. A. 12, 531: serpentis, i. e. *the coiling*, Sil. 3, 191: Aegaeus, *whirlpool, vortex*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 287; so, rapax, Stat

Th. 4, 813: verterit hunc (servum in emancipatione) dominus, momento turbinis exit Marcus Dama, i. e. *of whirling round*, Pers. 5, 78: militiae turbine factus eques, i. e. *through the round of military gradation* or *promotion*, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 6: vulgi, i. e. *a throng, crowd*, Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 200.

3. Turbo, ōnis, *m., the name of a gladiator*, Hor. S. 2. 3, 310.

turbor, ōris, *m.* [1. turbo], *restlessness, unquietness, disturbance, tumult* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, n. 149; 2, 1 *med.*

turbŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turba], *a disorderly group, a little crowd* of people (Appuleian): turbulae complent totas plateas, App. M. 11, p. 260, 16; 11, p. 159, 27; 4, p. 151, 39.

turbŭlentē, *adv.*, v. turbulentus *fin.*

turbŭlenter, *adv.* [turbulentus], *in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously*, etc.: nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7.

turbŭlentia, ae, *f.* [id.], *trouble, disquiet, turbulence* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Prax. 29 *fin.*; id. adv. Herm. 41.

turbŭlento, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to trouble, disturb* (post-class.): me strepitu turbulentant, App. M. 9, p. 222, 16; 2, p. 120, 9.

turbŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [turba], *full of trouble* or *commotion.* **I.** *Pass., restless, agitated, confused, disturbed, boisterous, stormy, tempestuous* (class.; syn. tumultuosus): tempestas, *stormy*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 26; Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 143; Auct. B. Alex. 45, 2: loci Neptunii, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 3: aqua, *turbid, muddy*, Phaedr. 1, 1, 5: atomorum turbulenta concursio, *confused*, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 20: est igitur quiddam turbulentum in hominibus singulis, id. Rep. 3, 35, 49 (Non. 301, 6): res publica, id. Fam. 12, 10, 3: heu edepol res turbulentas! Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 68: praeda, id. Rud. 4. 4, 142: ea sunt et turbulenta et temeraria et periculosa, Cic. Caecin. 12, 34: errores, id. N. D. 2, 28, 70: animi, *stirred up, aroused, excited*, id. Tusc. 4, 5, 9.—*Comp.:* turbulentior inde annus excepit, Liv. 2, 61, 1. — *Sup.:* turbulentissimum tempus (opp. tranquillissimum), Cic. Pis. 15, 33; id. Fam. 9, 1. — **II.** *Act., making trouble, troublesome, turbulent, factious, seditious:* turba plerumque est turbulenta, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 11, 3: P. Decius fuit ut vita sic oratione etiam turbulentus, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: seditiosus civis et turbulentus, id. de Or. 2, 11, 48: turbulenti et mali cives, id. ib. 2, 31, 135: tribuni, Tac. H. 2, 38: contiones, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 4; Quint. 5, 13, 39: consilia Antonii, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 1: minae populi, Quint. 2, 20, 8. — *Sup.:* tribuni plebis, Caes. B. C. 1, 5: leges, Suet. Caes. 16.—Hence, *adv.:* **turbŭlentē,** *in a turbulent manner, confusedly, tumultuously, boisterously, with violence* (cf. also turbulenter). (α) Form turbulente: qui non turbulente humana patiantur, *without agitation, composedly*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: se gerere, Dig. 48, 19, 28, § 3. — (β) Form turbulenter: nihil turbulenter, nihil temere facere, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 7. — *Comp.:* egit de Caepione turbulentius, Cic. Part. Or. 30, 105.—*Sup.:* regere, Sid. Ep. 2, 13 *med.*

* **turbystum** or **turbistum,** i, *n., a drug used by painters to facilitate the reception of a color, a mordant:* scytatum atque turbystum, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 88.

turda, ae, v. turdus.

turdārĭum, ii, *n.* [turdus], *a place where thrushes are kept*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.

‡ **turdelix,** icis; of uncertain signif., Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.

Turdētāni, ōrum, *m., a people of* Hispania Baetica, near the mod. *Seville*, Liv. 21, 6, 1; 34, 17, 2.—In a comic lusus verbb. with turdus (a thrush), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 60. —Hence, **Turdētānia,** ae, *f., the country of the Turdetani, Turdetania:* in Turdetaniam proficiscitur, Liv. 34, 17, 1; 28, 39, 11.

Turdŭli, ōrum, *m., a people in Bœtica, living to the east of the Turdetani*, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 4; Liv. 28, 39, 8. — Hence, **Turdŭlus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *relating to the Turduli:* bellum, Liv. 34, 20, 2.

turdus, i, *m.* (collat. form **turda,** ae, *f.*, Pers. 6, 24; denied by Varr. L. L. 9, § 55 Müll.; cf. id. R. R. 3, 5, 6) [cf. O. H. Germ. trosca; Angl. Sax. throsle; Engl. thrush]. **I.** Lit., *a thrush, a fieldfare*, Plin. 10, 25, 36, § 73; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 15; 3, 5, 1 sq.; Col. 8, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41; id. Epod. 2, 34; id. S. 2, 2, 74; 2, 5, 10; Mart. 13, 92, 1 al. — **II.** Transf., *a kind of fish, a seacarp*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151; Col. 8, 16, 8; 8, 17, 8; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23; Quint. 8, 2, 8.

tūrĕus (**thūrĕus**), a, um, *adj.* [tus], *of frankincense:* solis est turea virga Sabaeis, *the frankincense-shrub*, Verg. G. 2, 117; so, virga, Ov. M. 4, 255: planta, Col. 3, 8, 4: grana, Ov. F. 4, 410: dona, Verg. A. 6, 225: altaria, *on which incense is burned*, Stat. Th. 4, 412.

turgĕo, rsi, gēre, *v. n.* [cf. Gr. σπαργάω, to swell; σφριγάω, to be full; perh. Sanscr. root ûrgâ, succulence; Gr. ὀργάω, to swell, etc.], *to swell out, be swollen* or *tumid* (mostly poet.; not in Cic.; cf. tumeo). **I.** Lit.: si lienes turgent, Cato, R. R. 157, 7: Cyclopis venter turserat alte, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 326 Vahl.): ora (ab ictu), Ov. F. 3, 757: lumina gemitu, Prop. 1, 21, 3: mammae, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 141: rana, Prop. 3, 6 (4, 5), 27: lacto in palmite gemmae, Verg. E. 7, 48: frumenta, id. G. 1, 315: herba, Ov. M. 15, 203: caules, Plin. 12, 17, 37, § 73: uva mero, Mart. 13, 68, 2: sacculus pleno ore, Juv. 14, 138. — **II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: turgent mendacia nimiis monstris, i. e. *are full*, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 350: (uxor) turget mihi, i. e. *is swelling with anger, is enraged*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 17; so id. Most. 3, 2, 10. — **B.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid, bombastic:* oratio, quae turget et inflata est, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 45: professus grandia turget, Hor. A. P. 27.

turgesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [turgeo], *to begin to swell, to swell up, swell.* **I.** Lit.: ne aqua in eorum corpore turgescat, Varr. R. R. 8, 9, 13: hoc (umore) aetas illa (puerilis) turgescit, Quint. 11, 3, 28: prima Ceres docuit turgescere semen in agris, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 11: brassica valido caule, Col. poët. 10, 325: virgulta, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 200: hic satur irriguo mavult turgescere somno, i. e. *to grow fat* or *stout*, Pers. 5, 56: bullatis nugis Pagina turgescit, i. e. *is full*, id. 5, 18.— **II.** Trop. **A.** *To swell with passion:* sapientis animus numquam turgescit, numquam tumet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: cor turgescit tristibus iris, id. poët. id. ib. 3, 9, 18: turgescit vitrea bilis, Pers. 3, 8. — **B.** Of speech, *to be inflated, turgid:* genus dicendi, quod immodico tumore turgescit, Quint. 12, 10, 73.

turgĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turgidus], *swollen:* ocelli flendo, Cat. 3, 18.

turgĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [turgeo], *swollen, inflated, distended, turgid* (class.; syn. tumidus). **I.** Lit.: membrum tumidum ac turgidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19: oculi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 15: labra, Mart. 6, 39, 8: venter, App. M. 6, p. 176, 40; cf.: aqua subter cutem fusa turgidus, Plin. 7. 45, 46, § 148: haedus, Cui frons turgida cornibus, Hor. C. 3, 13, 4: loca semine, Lucr. 4, 1034: mare, Hor. C. 1, 3, 19; cf.: fluvii hibernā nive, id. ib. 4, 12, 4: vento vela, id. ib. 2, 10, 24; Ov. Am. 2, 11, 42: (femina), i. e. *pregnant*, id. A. A. 2, 661.—**II.** Trop., of speech, *inflated, turgid* (very rare): oratio, Petr. 2, 6: Alpinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 36: alto fastu, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 158.

turgor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a swelling, turgidity* (post-class.), Mart. Cap. 2, § 135; 5, § 566.

Tūrĭa, ae, *m., a river in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *the Turia* or *Guadalaviar*, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Sall. H. 2, 96, 6 Dietsch; 2, 18 ib. — Called also **Tūrĭum,** ii, *n.*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 20. — Hence, **Tūrĭensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Turia:* proelium (in the Sertorian war), Cic. Balb. 2, 5.

Tūrĭānus, a, um, v. Turius.

tūrĭbŭlum (**thūr-**), i, *n.* [tus]. **I.** Lit., *a vessel to burn incense in, a censer*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 21, § 46; Liv. 29, 14, 13; Curt. 8, 9, 23; Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 1; Aus. Idyll. 12, 104; Prud. Apoth. 479. — **II.** Transf., *a constellation, otherwise called* Ara, German. Arat. 390; Vitr. 9, 7.

tūrĭcrĕmus (**thūr-**), a, um, *adj.* [tus-cremo], *incense-burning, for burning incense* (poet.): arae, Lucr. 2, 353; Verg. A. 4, 453: foci, Ov. H. 2, 18: ignes, Luc. 9, 989.

tūrĭfĕr (**thūr-**), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [tus-fero], *incense-bearing, that bears, yields*, or *produces incense:* Indus, Ov. F. 3, 720: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 104: Sabaei, Val. Fl. 6, 138; cf. Arabes, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 71: silvae, id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 81: grex, *that offers frankincense*, i. e. *idolaters, heathen*, Prud. Apoth. 359.

tūrĭfĭcātor (**thūr-**), ōris, *m.* [turifico], *one that offers incense* to the gods, i. e. *an idolater*, Aug. contr. Liter. Petil. c. 103.

tūrĭfĭco, āvi, 1, *v. n.* [tus-facio], *to burn incense, offer incense* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. Ep. 87, 2. — Hence, *subst.:* **tūrĭfĭcātus** (**thūr-**), i, *m., one that offers incense* (to the gods), a term applied to those Christians who sacrificed to the heathen gods in time of persecution, Cyprian. Ep. 55.

* **tūrĭlĕgus,** a, um, *adj.* [tus-lego], *incense-gathering:* Arabes, Ov. F. 4, 569.

turĭo, ōnis, *m., a shoot, sprout, tendril, young branch* of a tree, Col. 12, 50, 5; Apic. 8, 1.

Turĭum, ii, v. Turia.

Tŭrĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** Q. Turius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26, 1.—**II.** C. Turius, Hor. S. 2, 1, 49.—Hence, **Tŭrĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Turius, Turian:* hereditas, *of Q. Turius*, Cic Fam. 12, 26, 2: cassia, a peculiar kind so called, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

turma, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root tvar-, tur-, hasten; v. turba], a division of Roman cavalry, the tenth part of an ala, consisting at first of thirty, and afterwards of thirty-two men; *a troop, squadron* of horse. **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, 16, 26; Veg. Mil. 2, 14; Fest p. 355; Caes. B. G. 4, 33; 6, 8; 7, 45; 7, 80, 7, 88; Hirt. B. G. 8, 19; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 10; id. Fam. 15, 4, 7; Hor. C. 2, 16, 22; id. Ep. 2, 1, 190 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 3, 2, p. 258 sq.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a troop, crowd, throng, band, body:* in turmā inauratarum equestrium (statuarum), Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: immanis Titanum, Hor. C. 3, 4, 43: Iliae, id. C. S. 38: cristatae exercitus. Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 133; id. in Ruf. 2, 343: Alexandri, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 64: feminea, Ov. P. 4, 10, 51: Gallica, i. e. *of priests of Isis*, id. Am. 2, 13, 18.

turmālis, e, *adj.* [turma], *of* or *belonging to a troop* or *squadron.* **I.** Lit., as *subst.:* **turmāles,** ium, *m.:* T. Manlius cum suis turmalibus evasit, i. e. *with those of his squadron* or *troop*, Liv. 8, 7, 1; 25, 18. 11. — **II.** Transf.: non sanguine cretus Turmali trabeāque Remi, i. e. *of the equestrian order*, Stat. S. 5, 2, 17: buccina, *a cavalry-trumpet*, Claud. B. Gild. 447.—In a pun Scipio ille major Corinthiis statuam pollicentibus eo loco, ubi aliorum essent imperatorum, turmales dixit displicere, i. e *horsemen*, and also *crowds*, Cic. de Or. 2, 65, 262.—*Neutr.* adverb.: Bellona mixta viris turmale fremit, *like a whole squadron*, Stat. Th. 4, 10.

turmārĭi, ōrum, *m.* [id.], *recruiting officers of cavalry*, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 3.

turmātim, *adv.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *by troops* or *squadrons:* equites se turmatim explicare coeperunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 93: nostri turmatim in eum devenerunt, Hirt. B. G. 8, 18: vagantibus circa moenia turmatim barbaris, Liv. 5, 39, 5: abire, id. 28, 13, 9 al. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *in troops, in bands:* corpora turmatim certantia, Lucr. 2, 118.

Turnus, i, *m.* **I.** *A king of the Rutuli, killed by Æneas*, Liv. 1, 2, 3; Verg. A. 7, 344 sq.; Ov. M. 14, 451 sq.; Tib. 2, 5, 48; Suet. Ner. 54: Turni lacus, i. e. lacus Juturnae, Col. 10, 138. — **II.** Turnus Herdonius, *a Latin, the enemy of Tarquinius Superbus*, Liv. 1, 50 sqq.

Tŭrŏnes, um, *m., a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *on the Liger*, near the site of the mod. *Tours*, Caes. B. G. 2, 35; 7, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—Called afterwards **Tŭrŏni** or **Tŭrŏnii,** ōrum, Tac. A. 3, 41; Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Hirt. B. G. 8, 46; Amm. 15, 11, 12.—Hence, **Tŭrŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Turones, Turonic:* ecclesiae episcopatus, *of Tours*, Sulp. Sev. Vit. S. Mart. 9.—**Tŭrŏnĭcensis,** e, Ven. Misc. 8, 21.

turpĭcŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [turpis], *ugly, foul, deformed.* **I.** Lit.: nasus, Cat.

41, 3: res, Varr. L. L. 7, § 97 Müll. — * **II.** Trop.: jocus in (rebus) turpiculis et quasi deformibus ponitur, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 248.

turpīdo, inis, *f.* [contr. from turpitudo], *baseness*, etc., Tert. Cor. Mil. 14; Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2 MSS. (B. and K. turpi*tudi*nis; cf. Osann ad loc.).

* **turpĭfĭcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [turpis-facio], *made foul* or *filthy, debased, deformed, corrupted;* trop.: foeditas turpificati animi. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105.

Turpīlius, i, *m.;* **Turpīlia**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. So, Sex. Turpilius, *a Roman comic poet, a contemporary and friend of Terence*, Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72.— *Fem.* Turpilia, Cic. Fam. 7, 21.

turpĭlŏquium, ii, *n.* [turpis-loquor], *obscene* or *immodest speech*, Tert. Pud. 17 *fin.;* Ambros. Fid. 5, 10, § 110.

* **turpĭlŭcrĭcŭpĭdus**, i, *adj. m.* [turpis-lucrum-cupidus], = αἰσχροκερδής, *covetous of base* or *dishonest gain*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 63.

* **turpĭlŭcrus**, i, *adj. m.* [turpis-lucrum], *making dishonest gain*, Aug. Op. Mon. 13.

Turpĭo, ōnis, v. Ambivius.

turpis, e, *adj.* [Sanscr. root tarp-, to be ashamed], *ugly, unsightly, unseemly, foul, filthy* (class.; esp. freq. in a trop. sense; syn.: taeter, foedus, deformis, obscaenus, immundus). **I.** Lit.: aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 125: ornatus, id. ib. 1, 2, 94; cf. infra, II.: vestitus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 57: colores foedā specie, Lucr. 2, 421: pes, Hor. S. 1, 2, 102: podex, id. Epod. 8, 5: rana, id. ib. 5, 19: pecus, id. S. 1, 3, 100: viri morbo, *deformed, disfigured*, id. C. 1, 37, 9: macies, id. ib. 3, 27, 53: scabies, Verg. G. 3, 441: podagrae, id. ib. 3, 299: udo membra fimo, i. e. *befouled*, id. A. 5, 358; cf. toral, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 22; Mart. 7, 36, 5; 8, 79, 2.—*Sup.:* simia quam similis turpissima bestia nobis, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97 (Sat. v. 45 Vahl.).—**II.** Transf., of sound, *disagreeable, cacophonous:* si etiam abfugit turpe visum est, Cic. Or. 47, 158. — **III.** Trop., *unseemly, shameful, disgraceful, base, infamous, scandalous, dishonorable* (syn.: inhonestus, impurus, sordidus, indecorus): pulchrum ornatum turpes mores pejus caeno collinunt, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 133: verbum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 19: cum esset proposita aut fuga turpis aut gloriosa mors, Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97: mors honesta saepe vitam quoque turpem exornat, at vita turpis saepe ne morti quidem honestae locum relinquit, id. Quint. 15, 49: adulescentia, id. Font. 15, 34: causam, Auct. Her. 1, 6, 9: causa, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: luxuria cum omni aetati turpis, tum senectuti foedissima est, Cic. Off. 1, 34, 123: si enim disserunt, nihil esse obscenum, nihil turpe dictu, id. Fam. 9, 22, 1: neque rogemus res turpes, nec faciamus rogati, id. Lael. 12, 40: formido mortis, id. Rep. 1, 3, 4: pars ingentem formidine turpi Scandunt equum, Verg. A. 2, 400: repulsa, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 43: turpem senectam Degere, id. C. 1, 31, 19: adulter, id. ib. 1, 33, 9: meretricis amor, id. S. 1, 4, 111: non turpis ad te, sed miser confugit, Cic. Quint. 31, 98; id. Att. 5, 11, 5: prodis ex judice Dama Turpis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 55: sub dominā meretrice turpis, id. Ep. 1, 2, 25: Egestas, Verg. A. 6, 276: facta, Quint. 1, 2, 2: fama, Tac. A. 12, 49: nihil turpe est, cujus placet pretium, Sen. Ep. 95, 33: luxus, Juv. 6, 298: fames, Flor. 4, 5, 3: foedus, Val. Max. 1, 6, 7: metus, id. 2, 9, 8.—*Comp.:* quid hoc turpius? quid foedius? Cic. Phil. 2, 34, 86: quid est autem nequius aut turpius effeminato viro? id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: nihil est turpius quam cum eo bellum gerere, quocum familiariter vixeris, id. Lael. 21, 77; 26, 99; Caes. B. G. 4, 2.—*Sup.:* homo turpissimus atque inhonestissimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18, 50: iste omnium turpissimus et sordidissimus, id. Att. 9, 9, 3: turpissima fuga, Caes. B. C. 2, 31: turpissimus calumniae quaestus, Crassus ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 226: quod quidem nihil videtur esse turpissimum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**b.** As *subst.:* **turpĕ**, is, *n.*, *a base* or *shameful thing, a disgrace, shame, reproach:* nec honesto quicquam honestius, nec turpi turpius, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75: turpe senex miles, turpe senilis amor, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 4: honesta et turpia virtutis ac malitiae societas efficit, Sen. Ep. 31, 5.— *Adv.* (poet.): turpe incedere, *in an unsightly manner, unbecomingly*, Cat. 42, 8: gemens, Stat. Th. 3, 334.— **c.** Turpe est, or simply turpe, with a *subj.-clause:* habere quaestui rem publicam, non modo turpe est, sed sceleratum etiam et nefarium, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 77: quod facere non turpe est, modo, etc., id. ib. 1, 35, 127: benevolentiam adsentando colligere turpe est, id. Lael. 17, 61: quid autem turpius quam illudi? id. ib. 26, 99; cf. id. ib. 21, 77: turpe erit, ingenium mitius esse feris, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 26; cf.: turpe ducet cedere pari, Quint. 1, 2, 22.—Hence, *adv.:* **turpĭter**, *in an ugly* or *unsightly manner.* **1.** Lit. (so rare): ut turpiter atrum Desinat in piscem mulier formosa superne, Hor. A. P. 3: claudicare, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 20.—**2.** Trop., *in an unseemly manner, basely, shamefully, dishonorably* (class.): turpiter et nequiter facere aliquid, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: turpiter se in castra recipere, Caes. B. G. 7, 20: me turpiter hodie hic dabo, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 24; id. Hec. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9; 7, 2, 7; id. Mil. 4, 9; Caes. B. G. 7, 80; id. B. C. 3, 24; Auct. B. G. 8, 13; Hor. A. P. 284; Ov. M. 4, 187; Phaedr. 1, 25, 2; Val. Max. 2, 7, 15.—*Comp.*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 13.—*Sup.*, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29; Sen. Ep. 82, 12.

turpĭter, *adv.*, v. turpis *fin.*

turpĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [turpis], *ugliness, unsightliness, foulness, deformity* (syn. deformitas). **I.** Lit. (very rare): an est ullum malum majus turpitudine? Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: virtutis laude turpitudinem tegere, App. Mag. p. 283, 9.—**II.** Trop., *baseness, shamefulness, disgrace, dishonor, infamy, turpitude* (syn.: obscenitas, dedecus): ut nullum probrum, nullum facinus, nulla turpitudo ab accusatore obiceretur, Cic. Font. 16, 37: quanta erit turpitudo, quantum dedecus, quanta labes, id. Phil. 7, 5, 15: turpitudinem atque infamiam delere ac tollere, id. Verr. 1, 16, 49; id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: si omnia fugiendae turpitudinis adipiscendaeque honestatis causā faciemus, id. Tusc. 2, 27, 66; cf.: fuga turpitudinis, appetentia laudis et honestatis, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: (divitiis) abuti per turpitudinem, Sall. C. 13, 2: cum summā turpitudine in exsilio aetatem agere, id. ib. 58, 12: populo turpitudinem et impudentiam exprobrare, Suet. Aug. 42: verborum, Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 242: ut turpitudinem fugae virtute delerent, Caes. B. G. 2, 27: generis, Quint. 3, 7, 19: pristinae vitae, Gell. 18, 3, 3.—*Plur.:* propter flagitiorum ac turpitudinum societatem, *fellowship in vile practices*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41, § 107; v. also turpido.

turpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to make ugly* or *unsightly, to soil, defile, pollute, disfigure, deform* (mostly poet.; cf. deformo). **I.** Lit.: Jovis aram sanguine turpari, *to be defiled* or *polluted*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85; 3, 19, 45 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl.): sanguine capillos, Verg. A. 10, 832: canitiem pulvere, id. ib. 12, 611: frontem (cicatrix), Hor. S. 1, 5, 61; cf.: candidos umeros (rixae), id. C. 1, 13, 10: ora (pallor), Sil. 7, 631: te quia rugae Turpant et capitis nives, Hor. C. 4, 13, 12: ipsos (scabies), Tac. H. 5, 4: Herculea turpatus gymnade vultus, Stat. Th. 4, 106. — **II.** Trop., *to dishonor, disgrace:* ornamenta, Cic. Fragm. ap. Hier Ep. 66, 7: avos, Stat. Th. 8, 433: afflictos Argos, id. ib. 10, 437.

Turrānius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, esp., **I.** D. Turranius Niger, *a friend of Varro and of Q. Cicero*, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 6; Cic. Att. 1, 6, 2; 6, 9, 2; 7, 1, 1.—**II.** M. Turranius, *a prætor*, Cic. Phil. 3, 10, 25.—**III.** C. Turranius, praefectus annonae, Tac. A. 1, 7; 11, 31.—**IV.** Turranius, *a tragic poet*, Ov. P. 4, 16, 29. — Deriv.: **Turrāniānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Turranius, Turranian:* pira, a peculiar kind so called, Col. 5, 10, 18; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54; Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

turrĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [turris]. **I.** *A little tower, a turret*, Vitr. 10, 19 *med.*—**II.** = pyrgus, *a kind of dice-box*, shaped like a tower, Mart. 14, 16 *in lemm.*

turrĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [turris-gero], *turret-bearing, turreted.* **I.** In gen. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): umeri elephantorum, Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 4: ferae moles, Sil. 9, 560: urbes, Verg. A. 10, 253: ripae, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 229: Antemnae, Verg. A. 7, 631: carinae, Luc. 3, 514; 4, 226.—Of a city: patriae imago turrigero canos effundens vertice crines, Luc. 1, 188.—**II.** **Turrĭgĕra**, ae, *adj. f.*, *turret-crowned, turreted*, an epithet of Cybele, who was represented with a crown of turrets (personifying the earth and its cities): Cybele, Ov. F. 6, 321: dea, id. ib. 4, 224: Ops, id. Tr. 2, 24.

† **turris**, is (*acc.* turrim and turrem; *abl.* turri and turre; v. Neue, Formenl. I. 196 sqq.), *f.*, = τύρρις. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *a tower:* ea ballistā si pervortam turrim, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 59: apud vetustam turrem, Att. ap. Prisc. p. 761 P.: Dionysius contionari ex turri altā solebat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 59: in omni turre, Val. Fl. 1, 14: celsae graviore casu Decidunt turres, Hor. C. 2, 10, 11; cf. altae, id. Epod. 17, 70: Dardanae, id. C. 4, 6, 7: aënea, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 27.—**B.** In partic., *a military tower*, for defence of a camp or the walls of a city: turrim in praecipiti stantem Adgressi ferro, Verg. A. 2, 460; Caes. B. G. 5, 40; 6, 29; id. B. C. 3, 9; Cic. Prov. Cons. 2, 4; for attack in a siege, Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Liv. 32, 17, 17; on the backs of elephants, id. 37, 40, 4; on a ship, id. 37, 24, 6 et saep.—**II.** Transf. **A.** For any high building, *a castle, palace, citadel:* pauperum tabernas Regumque turres, Hor. C. 1, 4, 14; so, regia, Ov. M. 8, 14: Maecenatiana, Suet. Ner 38: maris vastum prospectet turribus aequor, Tib. 1, 7, 19.—**B.** *A dove-cot* built in the form of a tower, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 6; Ov. P. 1, 6, 51.—**C.** *A kind of battle-array* when the troops were arranged in a square, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. serra, p. 344 Müll.; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1.

turrītus, a, um, *adj.* [turris], *set, furnished,* or *fortified with towers, towered, turreted, castled, castellated* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit. **A.** Moenia, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 47: muri, id. P. 3, 4, 105: castella, Luc. 6, 39: puppes, Verg. A. 8, 693: elephanti, Auct. B. Afr. 30, 2; 41, 2; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 22; cf.: inde boves Lucas turrito corpore tetros, Lucr. 5, 1301; called turrita moles, Sil. 9, 239; cf. turriger: tempora murali cinctus turrita coronā, id. 13, 366.—**B.** **Turrīta**, ae, *adj f.*, *tower-crowned, turreted*, an epithet of Cybele (v. turriger, II.): dea, Prop. 4 (5), 11, 52: Berecyntia mater, Verg. A. 6, 785: mater, Ov. M. 10, 696; cf. id. F. 4, 219 sq.; Sid. Carm. 5, 13.—**II.** Transf., *tower-shaped, towering, high, lofty:* scopuli, Verg. A. 3, 536: corona, i. e. *a lofty head-dress*, Luc. 2, 358: caput, Prud. Psych. 183: vertex, Hier. Ep. 130, 7.

tursio, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of fish resembling the dolphin, a porpoise:* Delphinus phocaena, Linn.; Plin. 9, 9, 11, § 34.

turtur, ŭris, *m.* (*fem.* turturis marinae os, Dict. Cret. 6, 15; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68), *a turtle-dove:* Columba turtur, Linn.; Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 105; Varr. R. R. 3, 8; Col. 8, 9; Pall. 1, 25; Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 44; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 35; id. Poen. 2, 40; Verg. E. 1, 59; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 12; Mart. 3, 60, 7; 13, 53, 1; Juv. 6, 39.

* **turtŭrilla**, ae, *f. dim.* [turtur], *a little turtle-dove;* a term applied to an effeminate person, Sen. Ep. 96, 5.

turunda, ae, *f.* **I.** *A ball of paste* for fattening geese, Cato, R. R. 89; Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 20.—**II.** *A kind of sacrificial cake*, Varr. ap. Non. 552, 3.—**III.** *A tent* or *roll of lint* for wounds, Cato, R. R. 157, 14; Scrib. Comp. 201.

tūs (thūs), tūris, *n* [from θύος, τό], *incense, frankincense.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 51; Plaut. Poen. 2, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 89; id. Truc. 2, 5, 27: accendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77; id. Off. 3, 20, 80; Lucr. 3, 327; Verg. A. 11, 481; id. E. 8, 65; Tib. 1, 3, 34; 1, 7, 53; Prop. 3, 10 (4, 9), 19; Hor. C. 1, 30, 3; 1, 36, 1; 4, 1, 22: irrita tura tulit, Ov. M. 7, 589: centumque Sabaeo Ture calent arae, Verg. A. 1, 417; cf. id. G. 1, 57. — **II.** Tus terrae, *a plant, called also* chamaepitys, Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

Tuscē, *adv.* [Tuscus], *in the Tuscan language* or *manner:* dicere, Gell. 11, 7, 4 cf. Varr. ib. 2, 25, 8.

Tusci or **Thusci**, ōrum, *m.*, another name for Etrusci, *the inhabitants of Etru*

ria, *the Tuscans, Etruscans, Etrurians*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 2, 51, 1; 5, 33, 7; 5, 45, 4; Cic. Div. 2, 51, 106 al. — Hence, **A. Tuscĭa,** ae, *f.*, *Etruria, the Etruscan territory*, Eutr. 3, 9; 7, 3; Flor. 1, 5, 5.—**B. Tuscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tuscans, Tuscan, Etruscan, Etrurian:* mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3 sq.; 2, 4, 1; 2, 7, 17; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 69; Liv. 5, 33, 7; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 202 al.: aequora, id. C. 4, 4, 54: pelagus, Mel. 2, 5, 1: sinus, Plin. 2, 88, 89, § 203: amnis, i. e. *the Tiber*, which flows through Etruria, Hor. S. 2, 2, 33; Ov. A. A. 3, 386; cf. flumen, id. M. 14, 615: alveus, Hor. C. 3, 7, 28: tragoediae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 55 Müll.: sacra, Col. poët. 10, 341: dux, i. e. *Mezentius*, Ov. F. 4, 884: eques, i. e. *Mæcenas*, Mart. 8, 56, 9: cadi, *Tuscan wine*, id. 13, 118, 2: semen zea, Ov. Med. Fac. 65; Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 82: vicus, *a street in Rome inhabited by low people, especially by prostitutes*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Liv. 2, 14, 9; Tac. A. 4, 65 *fin.*; Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 21; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228 al.; hence, ex Tusco modo dotem corpore quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 20.—**C. Tuscānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tuscans, Tuscan:* dispositiones, *of the Tuscan style of architecture*, Vitr. 4, 6 *fin.*—**D. Tuscānĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tuscans, Tuscan:* impluvium, *in the Tuscan style*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll.; cf. Vitr. 3, 2; 4, 7 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 154; 36, 23, 56, § 178: signa, id. 34, 7, 16, § 33: Apollo, id. 34, 7, 18, § 43: statuae, Quint. 12, 10, 1. —**E. Tuscĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Tuscans, Tuscia*, Amm. 27, 3, 1 (but in Varr. L. L. 5, § 32, the correct read. is Tusci).

Tuscŭlānensis, e; **Tuscŭlānum,** i; and, **Tuscŭlānus,** a, um; v. 2. Tusculum.

* **1. tuscŭlum** (**thusc-**), i, *n. dim.* [tus], *a little frankincense*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 15.

2. Tuscŭlum, i, *n.*, *a very ancient town of Latium, on a hill near the modern Frascati*, Liv. 2, 15 sq.; 6, 33 sq.; Cic. Font. 18, 41; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; 2, 45, 94; Hor. Epod. 1, 29 al. — Hence, **A. Tuscŭlānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tusculum, Tusculan:* ager, Varr. L. L. 7, § 318 Müll.: colles, Liv. 3, 7, 3: aqua, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: populus, Liv. 8, 37: sacra, Varr. L. L. 6, § 16 Müll. et saep. — *Substt.* **a. Tuscŭlānum,** i, *n.*, *the name of several estates at Tusculum; so Cicero's estate there*, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 11; 7, 5, 3; id. Fam. 7, 23, 3.—Hence, Tusculanae Disputationes, *the title of a work written there by Cicero.*—*An estate of Cæsar*, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13.—Of *L. Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 24; 1, 21, 98.—Of *M. Crassus*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 3.—Of *Lucullus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 48, 148; id. Fin. 3, 2, 7 al.—Hence, **Tuscŭlānensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Tusculum:* dies, *passed at the Tusculan estate*, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 4.—**b. Tuscŭlāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tusculum, Tusculans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 55; Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35; id. Balb. 13, 31.—**B. Tuscŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tusculum, Tusculan* (poet. for Tusculanus): tellus, Tib. 1, 7, 57; Mart. 9, 61, 2: colles, id. 4, 64, 13: moenia, Sil. 7, 692: umbra, Stat. S. 4, 4, 16.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tuscŭli,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tusculum, the Tusculans*, Mart. 7, 31, 11.

Tuscus, a, um, v. Tusci, B.

* **tussēdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [tussis], *a cough*, App. M. 9, p. 222, 38.

tussĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little* or *slight cough*, Cels. 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 6; Front. Ep. 1, 2 *med.*

tussĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [tussicula], *of* or *belonging to a cough, good for a cough, cough-:* medicamen, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 172; id. Tard. 2, 13, § 77: herba = tussilago, id. ib. 2, 7, 111.

tussĭcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *coughing much, subject to a cough:* senilis aetas, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 13, 90.

tussĭcus, i, *m.* [tussis], *afflicted with a cough*, Firm. Math. 5, 16; Marc. Emp. 20.

tussiens, entis, *m.*, *one who has a cough:* nuces tussientibus inimicae, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 147; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 29, 3, 11, § 42.

tussĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f.*, *the herb colt'sfoot*, Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30.

tussĭo, īre, *v. n.* [tussis], *to cough, to have a cough:* forte si tussire occoeperit, ne sic tussiat, Ut cuiquam linguam in tussiendo proferat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 49 sq.: male, Hor. S. 2, 5, 107: crebro, Quint. 11, 5, 56: plurimum, Petr. 117: acerbum, Mart. 2, 26, 1.

tussis, is, *f.*, *a cough*, Cels. 4, 4, 4; 4, 4, 6; 4, 8, 9; Col. 6, 10, 1 sq.; Plin. 23, 4, 51, § 136; 21, 20, 83, § 140; 26, 6, 16, § 30; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132; Cat. 44, 7; Verg. G. 3, 497; Hor. S. 1, 9, 32: sicca, *a dry cough*, Cels. 4, 6: tussi liberari, Plin. 32, 8, 29, § 92.—*Plur.*, *a severe cough*, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 136.

tūsus, a, um, *Part.* of tundo.

* **tūtācŭlum,** i, *n.* [1. tutor], *a defence, means of protection*, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 387.

tūtāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a means of defence, defence, protection* (poet. and post-class.): (lorica) decus et tutamen in armis, Verg. A. 5, 262.—*Plur.:* domorum aut vestium, Arn. 2, 71: deposcimus rebus fessis, id. 1, 15.

tūtāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a means of defence, defence, protection* (rare; not ante-Aug.), Liv. 21, 61, 10: circumspiciens tutamenta sermonis, App. M. 1, p. 105; Vulg. 1 Macc. 14, 37.

Tūtānus, i, *m.* [id.], *the name of a Roman guardian deity, who is fabled to have put Hannibal to flight*, Varr. ap. Non. 47 *fin.*; cf. Becker, Antiq. 4, p. 14; and v. Tutelina.—*Plur.:* Titanas vobis Tutanos dicitis esse, Commod. 20, 1.

* **tūtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a protecting, defending, protection*, Firm. Math. 4, 7.

tūtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a protector, defender* (post-class.): periculosis tutator, egenis opitulator, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 12.

1. tūtĕ, *pron.*, v. tu, and 2. te.

2. tūtē, *adv.*, v. tueor *fin.*

tūtēla, ae, *f.* [1. tutor], *a watching, keeping, charge, care, safeguard, defence, protection* (syn.: praesidium, cura). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tutelam januae gerere, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 43: foribus tutelam gerere, id. Trin. 4, 2, 28: viae, Dig. 31, 1, 30: suo tergo tutelam gerere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 51: nunc de septis, quae tutandi causā fundi fiant dicam. Earum tutelarum genera quattuor, etc., Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 1: pecudum silvestrium, *care, management*, Col. 9, praef. § 1: boum, id. 6, 2, 15: aselli, id. 7, 1, 2: tenuiorum, *support, maintenance*, Suet. Caes. 68: lanae tutelam praestant contra frigora, Plin. 29, 2, 9, § 30: ut villarum tutela non sit oneri, id. 18, 5, 6, § 31; 35, 3, 4, § 14: classis, Just. 16, 3, 9: cum de hominis summo bono quaererent, nullam in eo neque animi neque corporis partem vacuam tutela reliquerunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 36: tutela ac praesidium bellicae virtutis, id. Mur. 10, 22: Apollo, cujus in tutelā Athenas antiqui historici esse voluerunt, id. N. D. 3, 22, 55; cf.: quare sit in ejus tutela Gallia, cujus, etc., id. Prov. Cons. 14, 35: intellegi volumus salutem hominum in ejus (Jovis) esse tutela, id. Fin. 3, 20, 66: Juno, cujus in tutelā Argi sunt, Liv. 34, 24, 2; Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 18: subicere aliquid tutelae alicujus, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38: filios suos parvos tutelae populi commendare, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: dii, quorum tutelae ea loca essent, Liv. 1, 6, 4: quae suae fidei tutelaeque essent, id. 24, 22, 15: publicae tutelae esse, id. 42, 19, 5; 21, 41, 12: te Jovis impio Tutela Saturno Eripuit, Hor. C. 2, 17, 23: ut dicar tutelā pulsa Minervae, Ov. M. 2, 563: dique deaeque omnes, quibus est tutela per agros, Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 41: ut te generi humano, cujus tutela et securitas saluti tuae innisa est, incolumem praestarent, Plin. Ep. 10, 52 (60).—With *gen. obj.:* loci, *protection*, Just. 41, 5, 3.—**B.** In partic., jurid. t. t., *the office of a guardian, guardianship, wardship, tutelage* of minors, insane persons, etc.: tutela est, ut Servius definit, vis ac potestas in capite libero ad tuendum eum, qui propter aetatem suā sponte se defendere nequit, jure civili data ac permissa, Dig. 26, 1 (De tutelis), 1: tradere aliquem in tutelam alicujus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 193: in suam tutelam venire, *to become one's own master, come of age*, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 180; Dig. 37, 11, 8, § 1; Cic. Top. 10, 44; id. Brut. 52, 195; 53, 197; id. Inv. 2, 21, 62; Gai. 2, 179; Nep. Eum. 2, 1; rarely in the order, in tutelam suam venire, Cic. Inv. 2, 42, 122: tutelae suae fieri, Sen. Ep. 33, 10: fraudare pupillum, qui in tutelam pervenit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 6, 16: alicujus tutelam accipere, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 17: ad sanos abeat tutela propinquos, Hor. S. 2, 3, 218: rei publicae, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 85: tutelam filiorum servo committere, Just. 4, 2, 5: tutelam pupilli suscipere, id. 30, 2, 8: gerere, Val. Max. 6, 6, 1: nancisci, *to become guardian*, Just. Inst. 1, 12, 6: administrare, Dig. 26, 7, 3, § 2: reddere, ib. 5, 1, 2, § 3.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *Act.*, like our *watch*, of that which guards or protects, *a keeper, warder, guardian, protector* (mostly poet.): (Philemon et Baucis) templi tutela fuere, Ov. M. 8, 711: prorae tutela Melanthus, i. e. *the pilot at the prow*, = proreta, id. ib. 3, 617: o tutela praesens Italiae (Augustus), Hor. C. 4, 14, 43: (Achilles) decus et tutela Pelasgi Nominis, Ov. M. 12, 612: rerum tutela mearum Cum sis (shortly before: curator a praetore datus), Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 103.—Of *the image of the tutelar deity* of a ship: navis, cujus tutela ebore caelata est, etc., Sen. Ep. 76, 13; Lact. 1, 11, 19; cf. Sil. 14, 543; Petr. 105 and 108.—Of *the tutelar deity* of a place, Petr. 57; Auct. Priap. 37; Hier. in Isa. 57, 7; Inscr. Orell. 1698 sq.; 1736.—**2.** *A remedy against, cure:* si qua est tutela podagrae, Grat. Cyn. 478.—**B.** *Pass.*, of that which is guarded or protected, *a charge, care.* **1.** In gen. (poet.): virginum primae puerique claris Patribus orti, Deliae tutela deae, Hor. C. 4, 6, 33: Lanuvium annosi vetus est tutela draconis, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 3: sit, precor, tutela Minervae Navis, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 1 sq.—**2.** In partic., in jurid. lang., *that which is under guardianship* or *tutelage:* in officiis apud majores ita observatum est: primum tutelae, deinde hospiti, deinde clienti, tum cognato, postea affini, *a ward*, Massur. ap. Gell. 5, 13, 5.—Of *the property of a ward:* mirabamur, te ignorare, de tutelā legitimā . . . nihil usucapi posse, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: nihil potest de tutelā legitimā sine omnium tutorum auctoritate deminui, id. Fl. 34, 84; Dig. 26, 7, 5.

tūtēlāris, e, *adj.* [tutela] (post-class.). **I.** (Acc. to tutela, I. B.) *Of* or *belonging to guardianship, tutelar, tutelary:* causa, Dig. 12, 3, 4: instrumenta, ib. 27, 7, 8: anni, Sid. Ep. 4, 24 *fin.*: praetor, Capitol. M. Aur. 19 *fin.*—**II.** (Acc. to tutela, II. A.) Di, *tutelar deities* of places, Macr. S. 3, 9; Arn. 3, 114.

tūtēlārĭus, ii, *m.* [tutela, I. A.], *one who has the care* or *custody* of a thing, *a keeper, warden, curator;* of a building, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 38: PRAETOR, Inscr. Grut. 363, 2; 465, 5.

* **tūtēlātor,** ōris, *m.* [tutela], *a protector, guardian;* said of a genius, Mart. Cap. 2, § 152.

tūtēlātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that is under protection:* genus agri (with in tutelam rei urbanae assignatum), Aggen. Limit. Agr. p. 58 Goes.

Tūtēlīna or **Tūtĭlīna,** ae, *f.* [id.], *a guardian deity, tutelar goddess.* **I.** Of Rome, Varr. L. L. 5, § 163 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 247, 29.—**II.** Of corn, Tert. Spect. 8; Macr. S. 1, 16; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; cf. Plin. 18, 1, 3, § 8; v. Tutanus.

tūtĕmet, v. tute and met.

Tūtĭcānus, i, *m.*, *the name of a man*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10 sq. (where it is sportively scanned Tūtĭcānumque and Tūtĭcāni, to show that it cannot stand in elegiac verse).

Tutienses, ium, *m.*, *an ancient people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Tutĭlĭus, ii, *m.*, *the name of a rhetorician of Rome*, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 1; Quint. 3, 1, 21; Mart. 5, 56, 6.

Tutini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

1. tūtō, *adv.*, v. tueor, *P. a. fin.*

2. tūto, āre, v. 2. tutor *fin.*

1. tūtor, ōris, *m.* [tueor], *a watcher, protector, defender.* **I.** In gen. (so very rare; not in Cic.; syn. defensor): et te, pater Silvane, tutor finium, Hor. Epod. 2, 22: tutorem imperii agere, Suet. Tit. 6: Bacchi, i. e. Priapus, Petr. 133.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Jurid. t. t., *a guardian, tutor*, of minors, women, insane persons, etc. (prop. of the person; cf. curator, of the estate), Just. Inst. 1, 14, 4; Dig. 26, 1, 18 sq.; 26, 2, 12, § 14.—With *esse* and *dat.:* tutor sum liberis (Triarii), Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3: a pupillo Heio,

cui C. Marcellus tutor est, id. Verr. 2, 4, 17, § 37: nemo illum tutorem umquam liberis suis scripsit, id. Clu. 14, 41. — With *gen.*: cum pupilli Malleoli tutor esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 36, § 90: is casu pupilli Junii tutor erat, id. ib. 2, 1, 50, § 132; 2, 1, 51, § 135; 2, 1, 53, § 139: qui tutor Philippi erat, Liv. 40, 54, 4; cf. also Cic. Caecin. 25, 72; id. de Or. 1, 53, 228; id. Mur. 12, 27; Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; 3, 5, 14; Liv. 39, 9, 7.—Trop.: orbae eloquentiae quasi tutores relicti sumus, Cic. Brut. 96, 330; cf.: quasi tutor et procurator rei publicae. id. Rep. 2, 29, 51; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 16.— **B. Tūtor,** *the title of a mimic play*, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259.

2. tūtor, ātus (*inf.* parag. tutarier, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41), 1, *v. dep. a.* [tueor], *to watch, guard, keep, protect, defend.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. tueor): tutatus est domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 196: rem eri (servus), id. Men. 5, 6, 4: rem parentum, id. Merc. 5, 1, 6: res Italas armis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 2: genae ab inferiore parte tutantur (oculos), Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 143: egregiis muris situque naturali urbem tutantes, Liv. 5, 2, 6: cum Volsci vallo se tutarentur, id. 3, 22, 5: religione sese tutabatur, Tac. A. 1, 39: rem publicam, Cic. Rep. 6, 13, 13; id. Phil. 4, 1, 2: provincias, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: serves Tuterisque tuo fidentem praesidio, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 81; 2, 1, 171: quas (spes) necesse est et virtute et innocentiā tutari, Sall. J. 85, 4: natura arbores cortice a frigoribus et calore tutata est, Plin. 7, praef. § 2: quibus (viribus) ab irā Romanorum vestra tutaremini, Liv. 6, 26, 1: a proximorum insidiis salutem, Val. Ant. ap. Gell. 3, 8, 3: locorum ingenio sese contra imbelles regis copias tutabatur, Tac. A. 6, 41: adversus multitudinem hostium, Liv. 21, 25, 14: ut suae quisque partis tutandae reus sit, *responsible for its safety*, id. 25, 30, 5. —* **II.** Transf., *to ward off, avert* an evil: ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 52.

☞ *Act.* collat. form **tūto,** āre, *to watch, defend, guard*, etc.: tuos qui celsos terminos tutant, Naev. ap. Non. 476, 10; Pac. ib. 13; Pompon. ib. 12; Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24.— **2. tūtor,** āri, in *pass.* signif.: patria et prognati tutantur et servantur, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 20: hunc per vos tutari conservarique cupiunt, Cic. Sull. 21, 61: tutata possessio, Symm. Ep. 9, 11.

tūtōrius, a, um, *adj.* [1. tutor], *of* or *belonging to a guardian*: tutorio nomine regnum administrare, Just. 30, 3, 4.

tutrix, īcis, *f* [id.], *a female guardian, tutrix.* **I.** Lit.: filiarum suarum, Cod. Just. 5, 35, 3.—**II.** Transf., of the Muses, Fulg. Myth. praef. *fin.*

tūtūbo, āre, *v. n.* [onomatop.], *to cry like an owl, to hoot*: noctua lucifugax tutubat in tenebris, Auct. Carm. Philom. 41 (al. cucubat); cf. Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 96.

tūtŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [tutulus], *having* or *wearing a* tutulus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; and in Fest. s. v. tutulum, pp. 354 and 355 ib. (Ann. v. 124 Vahl.), Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 16.

tŭtŭlus, i, *m.*, *a high head-dress formed by plaiting the hair in a cone over the forehead*, worn esp. by the Flamen and his wife. Tert. Pall. 4 *fin.*; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; Fest. pp 354 and 355 ib.; and v. Böttig. Sabina, 1, p. 132.

Tūtūnus, i, *m.*, i. q. *Priapus*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; Arn. 4, 131 and 133.

tūtus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of tueor.

tŭus, a, um, *pron. poss.* [tu], *thy, thine, your, yours.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tuŏs est servus, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 63: ex tuā accepi manu, id. ib. 2. 2, 132: imperium tuom, id. ib. 2, 1, 84: *Me.* Quojus nunc es? *So.* Tuos, nam pugnis usu fecisti tuom, id. ib. 1, 1, 219: tuos sum, id. ib. 2, 1, 7 and 14: vigebat auditor Panaetii illius tui Mnesarchus, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 45: de tuis unus est, id. Fam. 13, 16, 3: numquam tu ... tam longe a tot tuis et hominibus et rebus carissimis et suavissimis abesse voluisses, id. Att. 4, 15: tuā istuc refert. si curaveris, Plaut. Am. 2. 2, 109 (v. refert): *Ly.* Bene ego volo illi facere, si tu non nevis. *Ph.* Nempe de tuo. *Ly.* De meo: nam quod tuomst. meumst: omne meum autem tuomst, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 47 sq.: tuae potestatis semper tu tuaque omnia sint, Liv. 22, 39, 21.—**2.** Esp.: tuum est, *it is thy part, duty, custom*, etc.; with *inf.*: haud tuom istuc est vereri te, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 36: tuomst, si quid praeter spem evenit, mihi ignoscere, Ter. And. 4, 1, 53.—**3.** Made emphatic by the suffix *pte* or *met* (ante-class. and late Lat.): tuopte ingenio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 11: tuopte consilio, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11: scio te sponte non tuāpte errasse, id. Trin. 3, 2, 40: tuismet litteris, App. Mag. p. 337. —**B.** Pregn. **1.** *Your, your own*, i. e. *favorable, auspicious, proper, suitable*, or *right for you*: tempore non tuo, Mart. 10, 19, 12: haec hora est tua, id. 10, 19, 19: tempore tuo pugnasti, Liv. 38, 45, 10: neque occasioni tuae desis neque suam occasionem hosti des, id. 22, 39, 21 (v. suus).—**2.** *Your own, your own master, self-possessed*: compositus semperque tuus, Stat. S. 2, 2, 72; cf. id. Th. 4, 836; Arn. 1, 12.—**II.** Transf., for the *obj. gen.* tui: desiderio tuo. *through desire for you*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 66: odio tuo, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 27: omnis gratas amicitias in tuā observantiā vincam, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1.

tuxtax, an exclamation imitative of the sound of blows: tuxtax meo tergo erit, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 12; cf. Naev. ap. Charis. 2, p. 185 P. (Com. Fragm. v. 6 Rib.), tax pax.

Tȳăna, ōrum, *n.*, = Τύανα, *a city in Cappadocia, the birthplace of the philosopher Apollonius*, now *Kiz Hissar*, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; Amm. 23, 6, 19.— Hence, **Tȳănēĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tyana*: incola, Ov. M. 8, 719. — Collat. form **Tȳănaeus,** a, um (late Lat.), Amm. 21, 14, 5.

Tyba, ae, *f.*, *a village on the Euphrates*, now *Taibe*, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 2.

Tȳbris, v. Tiberis.

Tȳcha, ae, *f.*, = Τύχη (fortuna), *the name of a part of Syracuse in the west of the Achradina, called after the temple of the goddess* Τύχη, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53, § 119; Liv. 24, 21, 7; 25, 25, 5.

Tȳchĭus, ii, *m.*, = Τυχίος (Hom. Il. 7, 220), *a celebrated shoemaker of Bœotia*, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196; Ov. F 3, 824.

Tȳdeus (dissyl.), ĕi and ĕos, *m.*, = Τυδεύς, *the son of Œneus and Periboea, and father of Diomedes*, Verg. A. 6, 479; Stat. Th. 8, 664; Hyg. Fab. 69 and 70.— Hence, **Tȳdīdes,** ae, *m.*, *the son of Tydeus*, i. e. *Diomedes*, Verg. A. 1, 97; 1, 471; 2, 164; 2, 197; Hor. C. 1, 6, 16; 1, 15, 28; Ov. M. 12, 622; 13, 68 al.

Tȳmōlus, v. Tmolus.

* **tympănĭŏlum,** i, *n. dim.* [tympanum], *a small drum, a taboret, tambourine*, Arn. 6 *fin.*

* **tympănista,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανιστής, *a drummer, taborer*, App. de Deo Socr. p 49, 19.

† **tympănistrĭa,** ae, *f.*, = τυμπανίστρια, *a female drummer* or *player on the tambourine*, Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.*; Vulg. Psa. 67, 26; Inscr. Orell. 2451.

† **tympănītes,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανίτης, *a kind of dropsy that swells the belly like a drum, tympanites*, Veg. Vet. 1, 43; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8, 101 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

† **tympănītĭcus,** i, *m.*, = τυμπανιτικός, *one who is afflicted with tympanites, a dropsical person*, Plin. 25, 5, 24, § 60; Veg. Vet. 3, 27.

† **tympănĭum,** ii, *n.*, = τυμπάνιον, *a precious stone shaped like a tambourine*, Plin. 9, 35, 54, § 109; Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 9.

† **tympănīzans,** antis, *Part.* [τυμπανίζω], *playing on a drum* or *timbrel*, Suet. Aug. 68 *fin.*

† **tympănŏtrība,** ae, *m.*, = τυμπανοτρίβης, *a taborer, a timbrel-player*, a term of reproach for a soft, effeminate person (alluding to the priests of Cybele), Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 49; cf. tympanum.

† **tympănum,** i (collat. form **tȳpănum,** Cat. 63, 8 sq.), *n.*, = τύμπανον, *a drum, timbrel, tambour, tambourine.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Esp., as beaten by the priests of Cybele, Lucr. 2, 618; Cat. 63, 8 sq.; Verg. A. 9, 619; Ov. M. 3, 537; 4, 29; 4, 391; id. F. 4, 213; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38; Caes. B. C. 3, 105; Curt. 8, 11, 20; 8, 14, 10; Tac. H. 5, 5.—Also by the Bacchantine females, Ov. M. 11, 17.—Beaten by the Parthians as a signal in battle in place of the tuba, Just. 41, 2, 8.—**B.** Trop., *a timbrel*, etc., as a figure of something effeminate, enervating: tympana eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: in manu tympanum est, Sen. Vit. Beat. 13, 3.—**II.** Transf., of things of a like shape. **A.** *A drum* or *wheel*, in machines for raising weights, in water-organs, etc., Lucr. 4, 905; Verg. G. 2, 444; Vitr. 10, 4; Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 332; Dig. 19, 2, 19.—**B.** In archit. **1.** *The triangular area of a pediment*, Vitr. 3, 3 *med.*—**2.** *A panel* of a door, Vitr. 4, 6 *med.* —**3.** *A part of the clepsydra, called also* phellos, Vitr. 9, 9.

Tyndărēus (trisyl.; but quadrisyl. Ov. H. 8, 31; 17, 250), ĕī (**Tyndărus,** i, Hyg. Fab. 77; 78; Lact. 1, 10, 11), *m.*, = Τυνδάρεως, *a king of Sparta, son of Œbalus, and husband of Leda; he was the father of Castor and Pollux, and of Helen and Clytemnestra*, Pac. ap. Non. 496, 31; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 1325 P.; Cic. Fat. 15, 34; Ov. H. 8, 31; 17, 250; Hyg. Fab. 77; 78.—Hence, **A. Tyndărĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Tyndareus, Tyndarian*: fratres, i. e. *Castor and Pollux*, Val. Fl. 1, 570: puer, id. 1, 167 (al. Tyndareos as Gr. *gen.*, v. Tyndareus).—In *plur.*: **Tyndărĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, poet. for *Spartans*, Sil. 15, 320.—**B. Tyndărĭdes,** ae, *m.*, *a male descendant of Tyndareus*, i. e. *Castor* or *Pollux*; most freq. in *plur.* for both, Tyndaridae, Cic. de Or. 2, 86, 352; id. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; id. N. D. 2, 2, 6; Ov F. 5, 700; id. M. 8, 301; Hor. C. 4, 8, 31. — Also for *the children of Tyndareus*, in gen.: (Clytaemnestra) fortissima Tyndaridarum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 100.—In *sing.*, of *Pollux*, Val. Fl. 4, 247; 6, 212.—**C. Tyndăris,** ĭdis, *f.* **1.** *A female descendant of Tyndareus*; of *Helen*, Lucr. 1, 464; 1, 473; Verg. A. 2, 601; 2, 569; Prop. 2, 32 (3, 30), 31; 3, 8 (4, 7), 30; Ov. A. A. 1, 746; id. M. 15, 233.—Of *Clytemnestra*, Ov. Tr. 2, 396; id. A. A. 2, 408.—**2.** *The name of a town on the northern coast of Sicily*, near the modern *Capo Tindaro*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90; 2, 92, 94, § 206; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 128.—Hence, **b. Tyndărĭtāni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tyndaris*, Cic. Verr 2, 2, 65, § 156; id. Att 15, 2, 4.—**3.** *The name of a female friend of Horace*, Hor C 1, 17, 10.

Tȳphōeus (trisyl.), ĕos, *m.*, = Τυφωεύς, *a giant, struck with lightning by Jupiter and buried under Mount Ætna*, Verg. A. 9, 716; Ov. M. 5, 321 sq.; id. F. 4, 491; Hor. C. 3, 4, 53; Sil. 14, 196 al.— As a gigantic monster, called centimanus, Ov. M. 3, 303. —Hence, **A. Tȳphōĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Typhœus*, *Typhœan*: tela, Verg. A. 1, 665: cervix, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 183.—**B. Tȳphōis,** ĭdis, *adj. f.*, *of Typhœus, Typhœan*: Aetna, Ov. H. 15, 11.

† **1. tȳphon,** ōnis, *m.*, = τυφών. **I.** *A violent whirlwind, a typhoon*, Plin. 2, 48, 49, § 131; App. de Mundo, p. 64, 5.—The same accompanied by lightning, Val. Fl. 3, 130.—Hence, **tȳphōnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*: ventus *a typhoon*, Vulg. Act. 27, 14.—**II.** *A name given by the king of Egypt to a comet* or *meteor*, Plin. 2, 25, 24, § 91.

2. Tȳphōn (scanned Tȳphōn, Mart. Cap. 2, 43), ōnis, *another name for the giant Typhœus*, Luc. 4, 595; 6, 92; Ov. F. 2, 461; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 22; Hyg. Fab. 152. Hence, **1. Tȳphōnēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Typhon*, *Typhonian*: specus, *the Typhon's cave* in Cilicia, Mel. 1, 13, 4.—**2. Tȳphōnis,** ĭdis, *f.*, *daughter of Typhon*: Harpyiae, Val. Fl. 4, 428.

† **tȳphus,** i, *m.*, = τῦφος, *pride* (late Lat.): mentis elatio et typhus qui appellatur a Graecis, Arn. 2, 43; 2, 53; 2, 56; 2, 63; 2, 88; Aug. Conf. 3, 3; 7, 9; Mart. Cap. 5, § 566.

tȳpĭcālis, e, *adj.* [typicus], *typical* (late Lat.), Inc. Visit. Infirm. 2, 4.

† **typicus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τυπικός, *figurative, typical*: typicus Moses (Christus), Sedul. 3, 208: cruor, id. 1, 192.—**II.** *Periodical, recurring at intervals*: tremor, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 15, 95: accessiones, id. Tard. 3, 8, 118.

† **tȳpus,** i, *m.*, = τύπος. **I.** *A figure, image*, on a wall, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; Plin. 35, 12, 43, § 151; Lampr. Heliog. 3 and 7.—**II.** In medic. lang., *a form, type, character* of intermittent fevers, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 14, 108; App. Herb. 102.

Tȳra, ae, v. Tyras.

* **tȳranna,** ae, *f.* [tyrannus], *a princess, a female tyrant* (with tyrannis), Treb. XXX. Tyr. 31 *fin.*

tȳrannĭcē, *adv.*, v. tyrannicus *fin.*

tȳrannĭcīda, ae, *m.* [tyrannus-caedo], *a killer of a tyrant, a tyrannicide*, Sen. Ira, 2, 23, 1; Plin. 7, 23, 23, § 87; Suet. Tib. 4; id. Vit. Luc.; Quint. 5, 10, 36; 5, 10, 59; 7, 3, 7; 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 5; Tac. Or. 35.

tȳrannĭcīdĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *the killing of a tyrant, tyrannicide*, Sen. Contr. 1, 7; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72; Quint. 7, 3, 10.

† **tȳrannĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τυραννικός, *tyrannous, tyrannical:* tetrum facinus, crudele, nefarium, tyrannicum, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 49: leges, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: ira, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 2: crudelitas, Just. 16, 4, 11: dominatio, id. 16, 4, 16: vitia, id. 21, 5, 9: regia et paene tyrannica facere, Eutr. 6, 25.—*Adv.:* **tȳrannĭcē,** *tyrannically:* ea quae regie seu potius tyrannice statuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 48, § 115.

Tȳrannĭo, ōnis, *m., a grammarian and geographer contemporary with Cicero*, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2; id. Att. 2, 6, 1; 4, 4, b, 1; 4, 8, a, 2.

† **tȳrannis,** ĭdis (*acc.* tyrannida, Cic. Att. 14, 14, 2), *f.*, = τυραννίς. **I.** *The sway of a tyrant, arbitrary* or *despotic rule, tyranny:* o di boni! vivit tyrannis, tyrannus occidit, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2; cf.: sublato tyranno tyrannida manere video, id. ib. 14, 14, 2: tyrannidem occupare, id. Off. 2, 23, 90; so Quint. 5, 11, 8: affectare, id. 7, 2, 54; 9, 2, 81: delere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: destruere, Quint. 1, 10, 48; Just. 16, 4, 6; 21, 5, 11; Val. Max. 2, 10, ext. 1; 8, 9, ext. 2: (Pythagoras) odio tyrannidis exsul Sponte erat, Ov. M. 15, 61: tyrannis saeva crudaque Neronis, Juv. 8, 223.—**B.** Transf., *the region ruled by a tyrant:* quinque et viginti talenta tyrannidem tuam exhaurirent? Liv. 28, 14.—**II.** *A female tyrant*, Treb. XXX. Tyr. 31 *fin.*; cf. tyranna.

† **tȳrannoctŏnus,** i, *m.*, = τυραννοκτόνος, *the killer of a tyrant:* nostri tyrannoctoni, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 2; 16, 15, 3.

† **tyrannŏpŏlīta,** ae, *m.*, = τυραννοπολίτης, *a citizen of a town ruled by a tyrant*, Sid. Ep. 5, 8.

† **tȳrannus,** i, *m.*, = τύραννος. **I.** In gen., *a monarch, ruler, sovereign, king* (rare, and mostly poet.): tyrannusque fuerat appellatus (Miltiades), sed justus ... omnes autem et dicuntur et habentur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetuā in eā civitate, quae libertate usa est, Nep. Milt. 8, 3; Verg. A. 4, 320; 7, 266; Ov. M. 6, 436; 6, 581; Luc. 7, 227; Val. Fl. 5, 388; 5, 548.—Of the Spartan king Nabis, Liv. 35, 12, 7.—Of Neptune, Ov. M. 1, 276.—Of Pluto, Ov. M. 5, 508.—Of the constellation Capricornus, because it ruled over, influenced the ocean, Hor. C. 2, 17, 19.—**II.** In partic., *a cruel* or *severe ruler, a despot, tyrant:* tyrannorum vita, Cic. Lael. 15, 52; id. Phil. 13, 8, 18; id. Vatin. 9, 23: importunus atque amens, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 103; id. Mil. 13, 35; id. Tusc. 5, 20, 57: cum exitiabilis tyrannus (urbem) vi atque armis oppressit, Liv. 29, 17, 19: tyrannorum ingeniis mors est remedium, Sen. Ben. 7. 20, 3; Flor. 1, 7, 3; Val. Max. 3, 1, 2; Verg. G. 4, 492; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 58: animus noster modo rex est, modo tyrannus; ubi impotens, cupidus, delicatus est, transit in nomen detestabile ac dirum, et fit tyrannus, Sen. Ep. 114, 24.—*Gen. plur.:* tyrannûm novi temeritudinem, Pac. ap. Non. 181, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 79 Rib.: non tyrannum novi, as *acc. sing.*).

Tȳras, ae, *m.*, = Τύρας, *a river in Sarmatia*, now the *Dniester*, Mel. 2, 1, 7; Ov. P. 4, 10, 50.—Called also **Tȳra,** Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 82.

† **tȳrĭanthĭnus,** a, um, *adj.*, = τυριάνθινος, *of a color between purple and violet:* pallium, Vop. Carin. 19.—As *subst.:* **tȳrĭanthĭna,** ōrum, *n.*, *garments of a purple-violet color*, Mart. 1, 54, 5.

Tȳrĭus, a, um, v. Tyrus.

Tȳro, ūs, *f.*, = Τυρώ, *a daughter of Salmoneus*, Prop. 2, 28, 51 (3, 26, 5); Hyg. Fab. 60; 254.

† **tȳrŏpătĭna,** ae, *f.* [vox hibrida from τυρός, cheese, and patina], *a kind of cheese-cake*, Apic. 7, 11 *fin.*

Tȳrŏs, i, v. Tyrus.

† **tȳrŏtărīchŏs,** i, *m.*, = τυροτάριχος, *a dish of salt-fish prepared with cheese*, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; 9, 16, 9; id. Att. 4, 8, a, 1; 14, 16, 1.—*Adj.:* patella tyrotaricha, Apic. 4, 2 *med.*

Tyrrhēni, ōrum, *m.*, = Τυρρηνοί, *the Tyrrhenians, a Pelasgian people who migrated to Italy and formed the parent stock of the Etrurians*, Verg. A. 11, 171; 11, 733; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.—Hence, **A. Tyrrhēnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tyrrhenians* or *Etrurians, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian, Tuscan:* mare, Mel. 1, 3, 3; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75; Hor. C. 1, 11, 6; 3, 24, 4: aequor, id. ib. 4, 15, 3; Verg. A. 1, 67.—Also personified: **Tyrrhēnus,** i, *m.*, *the Tuscan Sea*, Val. Fl. 4, 715: flumen, i. e. *the Tiber*, Verg. A. 7, 663: orae, id. ib. 7, 647: gens, Ov. M. 3, 576: rex, Verg. A. 8, 555: regum progenies, Hor. C. 3, 29, 1: parens, id. ib. 3, 10, 12: corpora, i. e. *of Tyrrhenians*, Ov. M. 4, 23: sigilla, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 180.—Poet., for *Italian:* pubes, Sil. 1, 111.—**B. Tyrrhēnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the country of the Tyrrhenians, Tyrrhenia, Etruria*, Ov. M. 14, 452.—**C. Tyrrhēnĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Tyrrhenians* or *Etruscans, Tyrrhenian, Etrurian:* Tarraco, *situated on the Tuscan Sea*, Aus. Ep. 24, 88; Suet. Claud. 42.

Tyrrheus (dissyl.), ĕi, or **Tyrrhus,** i, *m.*, *the shepherd of King Latinus*, Verg. A. 7, 485.—Hence, **Tyrrhīdae,** ārum, *m.*, *the sons of Tyrrheus*, Verg. A. 7, 484.

Tyrtaeus, i, *m.*, = Τυρταῖος, *an Athenian poet, who flourished about* 680 B.C., Hor. A. P. 402; Just. 3, 5.

Tȳrus or **-ŏs,** i, *f.*, = Τύρος (Heb. צוֹר). **I.** Lit., *Tyre, a famous maritime and commercial city of the Phœnicians, especially celebrated for its purple*, now the ruins of *Soor*, Mel. 1, 12, 2; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 76; Curt. 4, 2 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42; id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 145; Tib. 1, 7, 20; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 7; Verg. A. 1, 346; Ov. M. 3, 539; 15, 288.—Hence, **Tȳrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* **1.** *Of* or *belonging to Tyre, Tyrian:* purpura, Cic. Fl. 29, 70: murex, Ov. A. A. 3, 170; id. M. 11, 166: fucus, id. ib. 6, 222: colores, id. ib. 9, 340; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 18: vestes, id. S. 2, 4, 84: chlamys, Ov. M. 5, 51: merces, Hor. C. 3, 29, 60: puella, i. e. *Europa*, Ov. F. 5, 605; also called Tyria paelex, id. M. 3, 258; cf. taurus (that carried her), Mart. 10, 51, 1: Tyria maria in proverbium deductum est, quod Tyro oriundi Poeni adeo potentes maris fuerunt, ut omnibus mortalibus navigatio esset periculosa. Afranius in Epistula: hunc in servum autem maria Tyria conciet, Fest. p. 355 Müll.—**2.** Poet., for *Theban* (because Thebes was founded by the Phœnician, Cadmus): montes, *in the neighborhood of Thebes*, Stat. Th. 1, 10; 12, 693: agri, id. ib. 9, 406: ductor, i. e. *Eteocles*, id. ib. 11, 205: exsul, i. e. *Polynices*, id. ib. 3, 406: plectrum, i. e. *of Amphion*, id. S. 3, 1, 16; cf. chelys, id. Th. 8, 232.—**3.** *Carthaginian:* arces, Verg. A. 1, 20: virgines, id. ib. 1, 336: urbs, id. ib. 1, 388: doli, Sil. 7, 268: patres, id. 2, 24: ductor, i. e. *Hannibal*, id. 10, 171; cf. miles, *the army of Hannibal*, id. 8, 13.—**4.** *Purple, of a purple color:* torus, Tib. 1, 2, 75: sinus, id. 1, 9, 70: vestes, id. 1, 7, 47: palla, id. 4, 2, 11: subtemen, id. 4, 1, 121: amictus, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: cocco tinctum Tyrio, Plin. 9, 41, 65, § 140.—*Subst.:* **Tȳrĭum,** i, *n.*, *a purple color:* Tyria atque conchylia et omnis alios colores, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 3; 35, 6, 26, § 45.—*Plur. subst.:* **Tȳrĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Tyre, the Tyrians*, Mel. 3, 6, 1; Cic. Phil. 11, 13, 35; id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 2; Luc. 5, 108 al.—Poet., transf. (cf. supra), for *Thebans*, Stat. Th. 1, 10; 2, 73; 9, 489.—For *Carthaginians*, Verg. A. 1, 574; 4, 111; Sil. 1, 82 al.—**II.** Transf., poet., *purple*, Mart. 2, 29, 3; 6, 11, 7.

U.

U, u (orig. V, v, a modification of the Greek Υ, Marc. Vict. p. 2459 P.), the twentieth letter of the Latin alphabet (i and j being counted as one), a vowel, which was early distinguished by the old grammarians from the consonant V, though represented by the same sign; v. the letter V. The long *u* corresponded in sound to the Greek *ου*, and to the German and Italian *u* (Engl. *oo*); the short *u* seems to have been an obscure sound resembling the German *ü* and the French *u*; hence *ŭ* sometimes represented the Greek *υ*, as in fuga from φυγή, cuminum from κύμινον, etc.; and sometimes was exchanged with the Latin *i*, as in optimus and optumus, carnufex and carnifex, satura and satira, in the old inscriptions CAPVTALIS and NOMINVS LATINI, in the emperor Augustus's pronunciation of simus for sumus, etc.; v. the letter I. For the affinity of *u* with *o* and with *v*, v. under those letters. U inserted in Alcumena, Alcumaeo, Æsculapius, Tecumessa, drachuma al.; v. Ritschl in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, 8, p. 475 sq.; 9, p. 480; and cf. the letters A and O.—As an abbreviation, V. (as the sign of the vowel *u*) stands for uti, so V. V. uti voverant; and especially for urbs (i. e. Roma); as, U. C. (urbis conditae), or A. U. C. (ab urbe conditā). For its meanings when used as a sign of the consonant V, v under the letter V *fin.*

1. ūber, ĕris, *n.* (Gr. οὖθαρ; Sanscr. ûdhar; cf. O. H. Germ. uter; Engl. udder; cf. the letter B), *a teat, pap, dug, udder, a breast that gives suck* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (α) *Sing.*, Lucr. 1, 887: lactantes ubere toto, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 103 P. (Ann. v. 71 Vahl.): (vitula) binos alit ubere fetus, Verg. E. 3, 30: ut vix sustineant distentum cruribus uber, Ov. M. 13, 826: vitulo ab ubere rapto, id. F. 4, 459: cum a nutricis ubere auferretur, Suet. Tib. 6.—(β) *Plur.* (so most freq.): saepe etiam nunc (puer) Ubera mammarum in somnis lactantia quaeret, Lucr. 5, 885: lactea, Verg. G. 2, 524: capreoli Bina die siccant ovis ubera, id. E. 2, 42; cf.: ad sua quisque fere decurrunt ubera lactis (agni), Lucr. 2, 370: lactis, Tib. 1, 3, 46: mammarum, Gell. 12, 1, 7: candens lacteus umor Uberibus manat distentis, Lucr. 1, 259: distenta, Hor. Epod. 2, 46: equina, id. ib. 8, 8: tenta, id. ib. 16, 50: natos uberibus gravidis vitali rore rigabat, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 12, 20; cf.: (Romulus) cum esset silvestris beluae sustentatus uberibus, id. Rep. 2, 2, 4: uberaque ebiberant avidi lactantia nati, Ov. M. 6, 342: sua quemque mater uberibus alit, Tac. G. 20.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of the earth, *the fruitful breast*, etc.: alma tellus annuā vice mortalibus distenta musto demittit ubera, Col. 3, 21, 3: ubera campi, id. poët. 10. 90.—**B.** *A cluster* or *mass in the shape of an udder*, of bees hanging from trees when swarming, Pall. Jun. 7, 6 and 9.—**C.** *Richness, fruitfulness, fertility:* quique frequens herbis et fertilis ubere campus, Verg. G. 2, 185: divitis agri, id. A. 7, 262: glebae, id. ib. 1, 531: in denso non segnior ubere Bacchus, id. G. 2, 275; cf.: pecorique et vitibus almis Aptius uber erit, id. ib. 2, 234: vitis, Col. 4, 27, 5: palmitis Etrusci, Claud. B. G. 504.

2. ūber, ĕris (*abl.* uberi; but ubere campo, Col. 6, 27, 1), *adj.* [1. uber; cf. ibid. II. C.], *rich* in something, *full, fruitful, fertile, abundant, plentiful, copious, productive* (class.; syn.: ferax, fertilis, fecundus). **I.** Lit.: seges spicis uberibus et crebris, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 91: messis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 23: fruges, Hor. C. 4, 15, 5: itaque res uber fuit, antequam vastassent regiones, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 647 P.: Umbria me genuit terris fertilis uberibus, Prop. 1, 22, 10; cf.: in uberi agro, Liv. 29, 25, 12: uber solum, Tac. H. 5, 6: (Neptunus) Piscatu novo me uberi compotivit, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 6: onus, id. Ps. 1, 2, 64; cf. Col. 6, 27: bellum, *productive* in booty, Just. 38, 7, 9: gravis imber et uber, *copious*, Lucr. 6, 290: guttae, id. 1, 349: aquae, Ov. M. 3, 31: aqua profluens et uber, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, 3: rivi, Hor. C. 2, 19, 10.—*Comp.:* agro bene culto nihil potest esse nec usu uberius nec spe-

cie ornatius, Cic. Sen. 16, 57: neque enim robustior aetas Ulla nec uberior (aestate), Ov. M. 15, 208: subtemen, *fuller, stouter*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 1, 20.—*Sup.:* uberrimi laetissimique fructus, Cic. N. D. 2, 62, 156.—With *abl.:* arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis, Ov. M. 4, 89: (Sulmo) gelidis uberrimus undis, id. Tr. 4, 10, 3: uberrimus quaestus, *the most profitable*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22: equum nimis strigosum et male habitum, sed equitem ejus uberrimum et habitissimum viderunt, *exceedingly stout, plump*, or *fat*, Massur. Sabin. ap. Gell. 4, 20, 11.—With *gen.:* regio cum aeris ac plumbi uberrima, tum et minio, Just. 44, 3, 4: frugum, Att. ap. Non. 498, 6.—*Absol.:* teneant uberrima Teucer Et Libys, *the most fruitful regions*, Val. Fl. 1, 510.—**II.** Trop., *full, rich, copious*, esp. of style and language: hoc Periclem praestitisse ceteris dicit oratoribus Socrates, quod is Anaxagorae physici fuerit auditor, a quo censet eum uberem et fecundum fuisse, Cic. Or. 4, 15: motus animi, qui ad explicandum ornandumque sint uberes, id. de Or. 1, 25, 113: theses ad excitationem dicendi mire speciosae atque uberes, Quint. 2, 4, 24.—*Comp.:* nullus feracior in eâ (philosophiâ) locus est nec uberior quam de officiis, Cic. Off. 3, 2, 5; id. Div. 1, 3, 6: aut majore delectatione aut spe uberiore commoveri, id. de Or. 1, 4, 13: quis uberior in dicendo Platone? id. Brut. 31, 121: uberiores litterae, id. Att. 13, 50, 1: Catoni seni comparatus C. Gracchus plenior et uberior, Tac. Or. 18: haec Africanus Petreiusque pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribant, Caes. B. C. 1, 53: tuasque Ingenio laudes uberiore canunt, Ov. Tr. 2, 74: in juvenibus etiam uberiora paulo et paene periclitantia feruntur, Quint. 11, 1, 32.—*Sup.:* doctissimi homines ingeniis uberrimis adfluentes, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (dub.; bracketed by B. and K.): uberrima supplicationibus triumphisque provincia, *full of*, id. Pis. 40, 97: uberrimae litterae, id. Att. 4, 16, 13: nec decet te ornatum uberrimis artibus, id. Brut. 97, 332: oratorum eâ aetate uberrimus erat, Tac. A. 3, 31 *fin.*—Hence, *adv.*, used only in the *comp.* and *sup.* **1.** Lit., *more fruitfully, more fully, more copiously* or *plentifully:* uberius nulli provenit ista seges, Ov. P. 4, 2, 12: flere uberius, Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77: mores mali quasi herba irrigua succreverunt uberrime, *most luxuriantly*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 9.—**2.** Trop., of style, etc., *copiously, fully*, Quint. 10, 3, 2: haec cum uberius disputantur et fusius, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20: loqui (with planius), id. Fam. 3, 11, 1: dicere (with latius), Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 11: explicare (with latius), Suet. Rhet. 1: locus uberrime tractatus, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3.

ūbĕrĭus, *comp. adv.; sup.* **ūberrĭme,** v. 2. uber *fin.*

ūbĕro, āre, *v. a.* and *n.* [2. uber]. ***I.** *Neutr., to be fruitful* or *productive, to bear fruit:* neque enim olea continuo biennio uberat, Col. 5, 9, 11.—**II.** *Act., to make fruitful, to fertilize:* hoc velut coitu steriles arbores uberantur, Pall. Oct. 8, 3; id. Febr. 17, 4.

ūbertas (on coins also VBERITAS; v. Rasche, Lex. Rei Num. V. 2, p. 759), ātis, *f.* [id.], *richness, fulness, plenteousness, plenty, abundance, copiousness, fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness* (class.; syn.: fecunditas, copia). **I.** Lit.: mammarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51, 128: Asia ubertate agrorum . . . facile omnibus terris antecellat, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: amnium fontiumque, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 41: ubertas in percipiendis fructibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: frugum et fructuum, id. N. D. 3, 36, 68; cf.: rami bacarum ubertate incurvescere, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: vini (opp. frumenti inopia), Suet. Dom. 7: pabuli, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201: lactis, id. 22, 22, 39, § 82: piscium, Just. 18, 3: praedae, id. 25, 1: opum, Sil. 15, 412.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of mind, character, etc., *richness, fulness:* ubertates et copiae virtutis, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167: ingenii, id. post Red. in Sen. 1, 1; id. Marcell. 2, 4: immortalis ingenii ubertas beatissima, Quint. 10, 1, 109; Ambros. Fug. Saec. 8, 48: utilitatis, Cic. de Or. 1, 44, 195.—**B.** Of style or language, *copiousness, fulness:* ubertas in dicendo et copia, Cic. de Or. 1, 12, 50: ubertas et quasi silva dicendi, id. Or. 3, 12: illa Livii lactea ubertas, Quint. 10, 1, 32: verborum, id. 10, 1, 13; 10, 1, 109; 12, 2, 23: oratoris, Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 1; Gell. 12, 1, 24.

ūbertim, *adv.* [2. uber], *plentifully, abundantly, copiously* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): ubertim lacrimulas fundere, Cat. 66, 17: flere, Suet. Caes. 81; id. Tit. 10; Sen. Contr. 4, 25; Petr. 134; App. M. 5, p. 161; Claud. Laud. Seren. 214.

ūberto, āre, *v. a.* [2. uber; cf. ubero], *to make fruitful, to fertilize* (post-Aug. and very rare): ut omnes simul terras ubertet foveatque, Plin. Pan. 32, 2: agros (imber), Eum. Grat. Act. ad Const. 9 *fin.*

ŭbĭ, *adv.* [for quo-bi; cf. Gr. πού, πό-θι; Ion. κό-θι]. **I.** Lit. **A.** A relative local particle, denoting rest in a place, *in which place, in what place, where.* **1.** With corresp. *ibi:* in eam partem ituros atque ibi futuros Helvetios, ubi eos Caesar constituisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 13: velim, ibi malis esse, ubi aliquo numero sis, quam istic, ubi solus sapere videare, Cic. Fam. 1, 10; cf.: nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, id. ib. 6, 1, 1: ergo, ubi tyrannus est, ibi . . . dicendum est plane nullam esse rem publicam, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43: ibi unde huc translata essent, atque ubi primum exstitissent, id. ib. 2, 16, 30.—**2.** Referring to other expressions of place: omnes, qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est haec urbs, incolebant, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: non modo ut Spartae, rapere ubi pueri et clepere discunt, id. ib. 4, 5, 11: in ipso aditu atque ore portus, ubi, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30.—**3.** With the interrogative particle *nam* suffixed: in quâ non video, ubinam mens constans possit insistere, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24.—**4.** With *terrarum, loci* (v. terra and locus): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim, scio, si quis roget, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 180: quid ageres, ubi terrarum esses, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 4: ubi loci fortunae tuae sint, facile intellegis, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 5: ut inanis mens quaerat, ubi sit loci, Plin. 7, 24, 24, § 90.—**5.** Repeated ubi ubi, also written as one word ubiubi, *wherever, wheresoever* = ubicumque (very rare): ubi ubi est, fac, quamprimum haec audiat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 12: sperantes facile, ubiubi essent se . . . conversuros aciem, Liv. 42, 57, 12.—With *gentium:* ubi ubi est gentium, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 21.—**B.** In a direct interrogation, *where? So.* Ubi patera nunc est? *Me.* In cistulâ, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 264: ubi ego perii? ubi immutatus sum? ubi ego formam perdidi? id. ib. 300: ubi inveniam Pamphilum? Ubi quaeram? Ter. And. 2, 2, 1; 2, 2, 6: ubi sunt, qui Antonium Graece negant scire? Cic. de Or. 2, 14, 59: heu! ubi nunc fastus altaque verba jacent? Ov. H. 4, 150 Ruhnk.—**2.** Esp., with *gentium:* ubi illum quaeram gentium? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 13; and with the interrog. particle *nam* suffixed: ubinam gentium est homo gentium? id. Merc. 2, 3, 97: o di immortales! ubinam gentium sumus? . . . in quâ urbe vivimus? Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9 (v. gens).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Most freq. of time, *when, whenever, as soon as, as:* ubi summus imperator non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6: ubi ego Sosia nolim esse, tu esto sane Sosia. Nunc, etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 284: ubi friget, huc evasit, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 11: ubi lucet, magistratus myrrhâ unguentisque unguentur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 87 Müll.: ut sol, victis ubi nubibus exit, Ov. M. 5, 571: qualis, ubi hibernam Lyciam Xanthique fluenta Deserit (Apollo), Verg. A. 4, 143: ubi semel quis pejeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet, Cic. Rab. Post. 13, 36: hoc ubi Amphitruo erus conspicatu'st meus, Ilico, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 87: ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ubi ea dies venit, etc., id. ib. 1, 8: quem ubi vidi, equidem vim lacrimarum profudi, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: ubi galli cantum audivit, id. Pis. 27, 67: at hostes. ubi primum nostros equites conspexerunt . . . impetu facto, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 12; Quint. 7, 1, 6.—With *subj.*, Hor. C. 3, 6, 41.—With *inf. hist.*, Tac. A. 12, 51.—**2.** With correl. *adv.* of time (mostly ante- and post-class.; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (*a*) With *tum:* otium ubi erit, tum, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 13: ubi convivae abierint, tum venias, id. Stich. 4, 2, 14; id. Pers. 4, 7, 18; Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 2, 13: cetera maleficia tum persequare, ubi facta sunt, Sall. C. 52, 4; Cato, R. R. 33, 2; 33, 45 *fin.:* ubi conticuerit recte tumultus, tum in curiam patres revocandos esse, Liv. 22, 55, 8; 25, 38, 4; 43, 5, 6; 44, 34, 5: ut, cum admissa et perpetrata fuerint, tum denique, ubi, quae facta sunt infecta fieri non possunt, puniantur, Gell. 6 (7), 3, 42.—Esp., with *tum demum:* ubi jam caro increscit, tum demum et balineis raris utendum erit, Cels. 7, 4 *fin.;* 3, 6; 7, 27; Gell. 16, 8, 16.—(β) With *tunc:* ubi vis acrior imminet hostium. tunc, etc., Veg. Mil. 1, 24: tunc est consummata infelicitas. ubi, etc., Sen. Ep. 39, 6; 89, 15; 89, 19.—Esp., with *tunc demum*, Cels. 3, 10.—**B.** In colloq. lang., referring to things or persons, instead of the relative pronoun, *in which, by which, with which, wherewith*, etc.; or of persons, *with whom, by whom*, etc.: ne illi sit cera, ubi facere possit litteras, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 22: hujusmodi res semper comminiscere, Ubi me excarnifices, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 9: cum multa colligeres et ex legibus et ex senatusconsultis, ubi, si verba, non rem sequeremur, confici nihil posset, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 243: si rem servassem, fuit, ubi negotiosus essem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 38; cf.: est, ubi id isto modo valeat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 8, 23; v. sum, I. B. 5. b. β: neque nobis adhuc praeter te quisquam fuit, ubi nostrum jus contra illos obtineremus, *with whom*, Cic. Quint. 9, 34: Alcmene, questus ubi ponat aniles, Iolen habet, Ov. M. 9, 276.

ŭbĭ-cumque (-cunque, old Lat. **-quomque;** in tmesi: istius hominis ubi fit quomque mentio, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18), *adv., wherever, wheresoever.* **I.** Relative: ubicumque est lepidum unguentum, ungor, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 10: etsi, ubicumque es, in eâdem es navi, Cic. Fam. 2, 5, 1: ego uni Servor, ubīcumque est, Ov. M. 7, 735; cf.: sis licet felix, ubicumque mavis, Hor. C. 3, 27, 13: des operam, ut te ante Calendas Januarias, ubicumque erimus, sistas, Cic. Att. 3, 25: ubicumque eris, id. Fam. 5, 17, 4; Quint. 9, 4, 126: *De.* Si quid te volam, ubi eris? *Li.* Ubicumque libitum fuerit animo meo, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 97.—With *terrarum, locorum, gentium:* qui ubicumque terrarum sunt. ibi, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: ubicumque locorum Vivitis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 34: ubicumque erit gentium, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 121.—Very rarely with *subj.:* nostrum est intellegere, utcumque atque ubicumque opus sit, obsequi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 17: istuc est sapere, qui, ubicumque opus sit, animum possis flectere, id. Hec. 4, 3, 2.—**II.** Indefinitely, *wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): bonam deperdere famam, Rem patris oblimare, malum est ubicumque, Hor. S. 1, 2, 62: quicquid loquemur ubicumque, Quint. 10, 7, 28: in senatu et apud populum et apud principem et ubicumque, id. 7, 4, 18 Zumpt *N. cr.*

Ubĭi, ōrum, *m., a Germanic people, who in Cæsar's time occupied the territory on the east bank of the Rhine*, near the mod. *Cologne, but were transferred to the left bank of the Rhine by Agrippa*, B.C. 39, Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 4, 3; 4, 16; 6, 9; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 1, 31; 1, 36: oppidum Ubiorum, *their chief city*, id. ib. 1, 39; 1, 57.—Hence, **Ubĭus,** a, um, *adj., Ubian, of the Ubii:* mulier Ubia, Tac. H. 5, 22.

* **ŭbĭ-lĭbet,** *adv., in any place, anywhere:* cibus parabilis facilisque, ubilibet non defuturus, Sen. Tranq. 1, 6.

ŭbĭnam, v. ubi, I. A.

ŭbī-quāquĕ, *adv., wherever, in every place whatsoever:* te, dea, munificam gentes ubiquâque locuntur, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 5 Merkel (dub.; Jan. ubicumque.—Instead of ubiquâque, ubi fit quomque is now restored, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 18 Fleck.; cf. Ritschl ad loc.; and cum omnia quaeque, App. de Mundo, p. 69, 31 Hildebr.).

ŭbī-quĕ, *adv., wherever, wheresoever, in any place whatever, anywhere, everywhere:* quicumque ubique sunt, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 1: illud, quicquid ubique Officit, evitare, Hor. S. 1, 2, 60: litterae, quae ubique depositae essent, Liv. 45, 29, 1: tum navium quod ubique fuerat, in unum locum coëgerant, Caes. B. G. 3, 16: quod ubique habeat frumenti ac navium, ostendit, id. B. C. 2, 20: onerarias naves, quas ubique possunt, deprehendunt, id. ib. 1, 36; cf. id. ib. 3, 112; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 7; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 132: nec quidquid ubique est Gentis, Verg. A. 1, 601: studendum est sem-

per et ubique, Quint. 10, 7, 27; so (with semper) id. 1, 1, 29; 3, 9, 5; 11, 1, 14: crudelis ubique Luctus, ubique pavor, Verg. A. 2, 368: longa mora est, quantum noxae sit ubique repertum, Enumerare, Ov. M. 1, 214: ubique versus, Lact. Opif. 5, 11. — So the phrase, freq. in Cic., omnes, qui ubique sunt, for an unlimited number, *all wherever they may be, all in the world:* ceteri agri omnes qui ubique sunt ... decemviris addicentur, Cic. Agr. 2, 21, 57; cf.: aut Epicurus, quid sit voluptas, aut omnes mortales qui ubique sunt nesciunt, id. Fin. 2, 3, 6; 2, 4, 13; id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35; id. N. D. 2, 66, 164; id. Div. 2, 63, 129; 2, 44, 93; id. Fin. 4, 27, 74; id. Verr. 2, 5, 67, § 172; id. Phil. 10, 5, 12. — Cf. without omnes: utinam qui ubique sunt propugnatores hujus imperii, possent in hanc civitatem venire, etc., Cic. Balb. 22, 51: quae res itineris ubique nos comitantur, *everywhere on the journey*, App. M. 1, p. 113, 8.

☞ The *adv.* ubique is to be distinguished from ubi with the enclitic -que, each retaining its force, as in Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 36; id. Merc. 5, 1, 11; id. Rud. 2, 3, 58; Cat. 63, 46; Sall. C. 21, 1; Liv. 36, 2, 5; Hor. S. 2, 2, 84.

ŭbĭŭbi, v. ubi, I. A. 2.

ŭbĭ-vīs, *adv.* [volo], *where you will, be it where it may, wherever it may be, anywhere, everywhere:* nemo sit, quin ubivis, quam ibi, ubi est, esse malit, Cic. Fam. 6, 1, 1: qui mihi videntur ubivis tutius quam in senatu fore, id. Att. 14, 22, 2: ubivis facilius passus sim, quam in hac re, me deludier, *in any thing*, Ter. And. 1, 2, 32: nec recitem cuiquam, nisi amicis, idque coactus, Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, Hor. S. 1, 4, 74. — With *gentium:* quanto fuerat praestabilius, ubivis gentium agere aetatem, i. e. *anywhere in the world*, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 4.

Ūcălĕgōn, ontis, *m.*, = Οὐκαλέγων, *the name of a Trojan:* ardet Ucalegon, i. e. *his house*, Verg. A. 2, 312; cf. Juv. 3, 199.

Ucubis, is, *f.* (*acc.* -im; *abl.* -i), *a city of* Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 7; 24.

1. ūdo, āvi, āre, *v. a.* [udus], *to wet, moisten* (post-class.): quae udanda sunt corporis (opp. siccanda), Macr. S. 7, 12: labra vappâ, Aug. Mor. Manich. 2, 13 *fin.*

2. ūdo (ōdo), ōnis, *m.*, = οὐδών, *a sock of felt* or *fur*, Mart. 14, 140 *in lemm.*; Dig. 34, 2, 25, § 4.

ūdus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. for uvidus from uveo], *wet, moist, damp, humid* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cum sint umidae (nubes), imo udae, Sen. Q. N. 2, 25: paludes, Ov. F. 6, 401: litus, Hor. C. 1, 32, 7: humus, id. ib. 3, 2, 23: argilla, id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: salictum, id. C. 2, 5, 7: pomaria rivis, id. ib. 1, 7, 13: Tibur, id. ib. 3, 29, 6: apium, id. ib. 2, 7, 23: palatum, Verg. G. 3, 388: oculi, Ov. H. 12, 55; cf. lumina, Prop. 2, 7, 10: genae, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 84: Lyaeo tempora, Hor. C. 1, 7, 22; cf. aleator, *soaked, fuddled*, Mart. 5, 84, 5: vere madent udo terrae, Verg. G. 3, 429: udae Vocis iter, id. A. 7, 533. — P o e t.: gaudium, i. e. *tearful*, Mart. 10, 78, 8. — In mal. part.: inguina, Juv. 10, 321: puella, Mart. 11, 16, 8. — *Neutr. absol.:* udo colores illinere, i. e. *to paint in fresco*, Plin. 35, 7, 31, § 49; cf. Vitr. 7, 3, 7.

Ūfens (Oufens, ap. Fest. p. 194 Müll.), entis, *m.* **I.** *A small river in Latium, that flows past Tarracina*, now *Ufente*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; Verg. A. 7, 802; Sil. 8, 383. — Hence, **Ūfentīnus (Oufent-),** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Ufens, Ufentine:* tribus, *one of the thirty-five Roman tribes*, Liv. 9, 20, 6; cf. Fest. p. 194. — **II.** *A man's name*, Verg. A. 7, 745; 8, 6; Sil. 4, 339; 4, 343.

Uffugum, i, *n.*, *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Fagnano*, Liv. 30, 19.

ulcĕrārĭa, ae, *f.* (sc. herba) [ulcus], *the plant horehound*, App. Herb. 45.

ulcĕrātio, ōnis, *f.* [ulcero], *a breaking out into sores, ulceration; a sore, ulcer*, Plin. 34, 11, 27, § 115 (dub.; al. exulcerationes). — In *plur.*, Sen. Const. 6, 3.

ulcĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ulcus], *to make sore, cause to ulcerate* (rare but class.). **I.** L i t.: nondum ulcerato Philocteta serpentis morsu, Cic. Fat. 16, 36: mantica cui lumbos onere ulceret, Hor. S. 1, 6, 106. — * **II.** T r o p.: non ancilla tuum jecur ulceret ulla, i. e. *wound with love*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 72.

ulcĕrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ulcus], *full of sores, ulcerous* (very rare; not in Cic.). **I.** L i t.: facies, Tac. A. 4, 57. — **B.** T r a n s f., of trees, *knobby, full of knots*, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 106. — * **II.** T r o p.: jecur, i. e. *wounded* (with love), Hor. C. 1, 25, 15.

ulcisco, ĕre, v. ulciscor *fin.*

ulciscor, ultus, 3, *v. inch. dep.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** *To avenge one's self on, take vengeance on,* or *punish* for wrong done (very freq. and class.; cf.: vindico, punio, persequor). **A.** With a personal object: ego pol illum ulciscar hodie Thessalum veneficum, Qui, etc., Plaut. Am. 4, 5, 9: ego illum fame, ego illum Siti, maledictis, malefactis, amatorem Ulciscar, id. Cas. 2, 1, 10: inimicos, id. Trin. 3, 1, 18: aliquem pro scelere, Caes. B. G. 1, 14: ulciscendi Romanos pro iis, quas acceperant, injuriis occasio, id. ib. 5, 38: odi hominem et odero: utinam ulcisci possem! sed illum ulciscentur mores sui, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 2: numquam illum res publica suo jure esset ulta, id. Mil. 33, 88: quos ego non tam ulcisci studeo, quam sanare, id. Cat. 2, 8, 17: quos intellegis non, ut per te alium, sed ut per alium aliquem te ipsum ulciscantur, laborare, id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 22: victos acerbius, Sall. J. 42, 4: Alphesiboea suos ulta est pro conjuge fratres, Prop. 1, 15, 15 (19): ulta pellicem, Hor. Epod. 3, 13; 5, 63; cf.: inimici ulciscendi causâ, Cic. Inv. 2, 5, 18: ejus casûs, quem ulciscitur, Quint. 6, 1, 18. — *Absol.:* has tris ulciscendi rationes Taurus scriptas reliquit, Gell. 7, 14, 5. — **B.** *To take revenge for, to avenge, punish* injustice, wrongs, etc.; with a non-personal object: quâ in re Caesar non solum publicas sed etiam privatas injurias ultus est, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: statuerunt, istius injurias per vos ulcisci, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9; id. Fam. 12, 1, 2: injurias rei publicae, id. Phil. 6, 1, 2: Etruscorum injurias bello, id. Rep. 2, 21, 38: cum alii ulcisci dolorem aliquem suum vellent, id. Sest. 20, 46: injuriam, id. Verr. 2, 1, 28, § 72: peccata peccatis et injurias injuriis, id. Inv. 2, 27, 81 al.; cf.: ultum ire injurias festinare, *to proceed to revenge, to revenge*, Sall. J. 68, 1: ultum ire scelera et injurias, Quint. 11, 1, 42: istius nefarium scelus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27, § 68: patrui mortem, id. Rab. Perd. 5, 14: senis iracundiam, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12: offensas tuas, Ov. Tr. 2, 134: barbaras Regum libidines, Hor. C. 4, 12, 8: illatum a Persis Graeciae bellum, Just. 2, 15, 13. — **II.** T r a n s f., with the person to whom wrong has been done as the object, *to take vengeance for, to avenge* a person (much less freq. but class.): quos nobis poëtae tradiderunt patris ulciscendi causâ supplicium de matre sumpsisse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 66; Auct. Her. 1, 16, 26: caesos fratres, Ov. M. 12, 603: fratrem, id. ib. 8, 442: patrem justa per arma, id. F. 3, 710: numen utrumque, id. ib. 5, 574: cadentem patriam, Verg. A. 2, 576: quibus (armis) possis te ulcisci lacessitus, Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: se, id. Mil. 14, 38; id. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 87; Plin. Ep. 8, 7, 2; Ov. M. 7, 397; id. P. 1, 8, 20: Hannibal se a transfugis ultus est, Front. Strat. 3, 16, 4. — T r a n s f., of things: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur: contactum namque eo celerius subinde rubiginem trahit, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 146. — With the two constructions combined: non hercle ego is sum, qui sum, ni hanc injuriam meque ultus pulcre fuero, Plaut. Men. 3, 2, 7.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **ulcisco,** ĕre: nisi patrem materno sanguine exanclando ulciscerem, Enn. ap. Non. 292, 16 (Trag. v. 184 Vahl.). — **2. ulciscor,** ci, in a passive signif.: quicquid sine sanguine civium ulcisci nequitur, jure factum sit, Sall. J. 31, 8: ob iras graviter ultas, graviter ultae, Liv. 2, 17, 7; so, ultus, *avenged*, Val. Fl. 4, 753: ulta ossa patris, Ov. H. 8, 120.

ulcus (hulc-), ĕris, *n.* [ἕλκος], *a sore, ulcer.* **I.** L i t., Cels. 5, 9; 5, 14; 5, 26, n. 31; 5, 28, n. 6 al.; Plin. 23, 6, 60, § 112; 23, 9, 81, § 161; 22, 23, 49, § 103; Lucr. 6, 1148; 6, 1166; Verg. G. 3, 454; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 24; Pers. 3, 113 al. — P r o v.: ulcus tangere, *to touch a sore spot, touch on a delicate subject*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 9. — **B.** T r a n s f., of trees, *an excrescence*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 227: montium hulcera, i. e. *marble quarries*, id. 36, 15, 24, § 125. — **II.** T r o p.: ulcus (i. e. amor) enim vivescit et inveterascit alendo, Lucr. 4, 1068: quicquid horum attigeris, ulcus est, *it will prove a sore place*, i. e. *will turn out absurd*, Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 104: si tu in hoc ulcere tamquam inguen exsisteres, id. Dom. 5, 12.

ulcuscŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [ulcus], *a small sore* or *ulcer*, Cels. 5, 28, 15; Sen. Ep. 72, 5; Plin. 28, 19, 78, § 259.

ulex, icis, *m.*, *a shrub resembling rosemary*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76.

Ulĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Baetica, Auct. B. Hisp. 3; Auct. B. Alex. 61; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 15.

ūlīgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [uligo], *full of moisture, wet, moist, damp, marshy* (syn. umidus): locus, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6: campi, Col. 2, 4, 3: terra, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 33: caprile, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: viscera, i. e. *dropsical*, Arn. 1, 30. — *Subst.:* **ūlīgĭnōsa,** ōrum, *n.* (sc. loca), *swamps, marshes*, Plin. 36, 23, 55, § 176.

ūlīgo, inis, *f.* [contr. from uviligo, from uveo, uvens, uvesco, uvidus, etc.], *moisture, marshy quality* of the earth (syn. umor), Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 7; Col. 1, 6, 16; 2, 9, 9; Verg. G. 2, 184; cf. Serv. ad loc.; Sil. 8, 381; Tac. A. 1, 64.

Ŭlixes (sometimes, on account of the Gr. Ὀδυσσεύς, erroneously written **Ŭlysses**), is (also Ulixei, Hor. C. 1, 6, 7; id. Epod. 16, 60; 17, 16; Aus. Ep. 16, 13; also, by synizesis, Ulixei, trisyl., Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 40; Ov. M. 14, 159; 14, 671; Aus. Ep. 24; and, Ulixi, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; Verg. E. 8, 70; id. A. 2, 7; 3, 273; Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 63), *m.* [from the Etruscan Uluxe, or from the Sicilian Οὐλίξης; v. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 279], *the Latin name for Odysseus*, Engl. *Ulysses, king of Ithaca, famed among the Grecian heroes of the Trojan war for his craft and eloquence; the son of Laertes and Anticlea, husband of Penelope, and father of Telemachus and Telegonus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98; 2, 21, 49; 5, 3, 7; id. Off. 1, 31, 113; Prop. 3, 12, 25 (4, 11, 23) sq.; Ov. H. 1, 84; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 18; 1, 6, 63; id. C. 1, 6, 7; id. Epod. 16, 60; 17, 16.

ullātĕnus, *adv.* [ullus-tenus], *in any respect whatever*, Claud. Mam. Stat. An. 1, 21; Greg. Ep. 2, 8.

ullus, a, um; *gen.* ullīus; *dat.* ulli (*gen. sing.* ulli, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 38), *adj. dim.* [for unulus, *dim.* of unus], *any, any one* (usu. in neg. sentences; corresp. with aliquis in affirmations). **I.** In negative declarations (so most usually): neque praeter te in Alide ullus servus istoc nomine est, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 58: nec vobis auctor ullus est nec vosmet estis ulli, id. Curc. 4, 2, 12: nec ulla deformior species est civitatis quam illa, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51: nullum, inquam, horum (signorum) reliquit, neque aliud ullum tamen, praeter unum pervetus ligneum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 7: nullâ aliâ in civitate ... ullum domicilium libertas habet, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: Cluentii nummus nullus judici datus ullo vestigio reperietur, id. Clu. 36, 102: omnino nemo ullius rei fuit emptor, cui, etc., id. Phil. 2, 38, 97; cf.: neminem quidem adeo infatuare potuit, ut ei nummum ullum crederet, id. Fl. 20, 47: non possum equidem dicere, me ullâ in cogitatione, etc., id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: neve ipse navem ullam praeter duos lembos haberet, Liv. 34, 35, 5. — After sine: ut plane sine ullo domino sint, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: aditus sine ullâ facultate navium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 3, § 6: sine ullo maleficio iter per provinciam facere, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40: negant sapientem suscepturum ullam rei publicae partem, id. Rep. 1, 6, 10: communis lex naturae, quae vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus, etc., id. ib. 1, 17, 27. — E s p., haud ullus, non ullus, emphat. for nullus: di sciunt, culpam meam istanc non esse ullam, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 41: deinceps explicatur differentia rerum, quam si non ullam esse diceremus, etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 15, 50; id. Brut. 90, 112; cf.: non ullam rem aliam extimescens, quam, etc., Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: non ille honorem a pueritiâ ... non ullum existimationis bonae fructum umquam cogitarat, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Rosc. Am. 44, 128: virus haud ullum magis noxium est, Curt. 9, 1, 12. — **2.** *Subst.*, *any one, anybody*, etc. (rare but class.): *Tr.* Quasi non sit intus (erus)! *Am.* Neque pol est, neque ullus quidem huc venit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 10: nec ulli

verbo male dicat, id. As. 4, 1, 55: numquam ulli supplicabo, id. Rud. 5, 2, 49: negat se more et exemplo populi Romani posse iter ulli per provinciam dare, Caes. B. G. 1, 8: nec prohibente ullo, Liv. 5, 40, 4: ne quam societatem cum ullo Cretensium aut quodam alio institueret, id. 34, 35, 9: reor non ullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: nec ullis aut gloria major aut augustior honor, Tac. Or. 12.—**B.** In questions implying a negation (rare but class.): est ergo ulla res tanti, aut commodum ullum tam expetendum, ut viri boni nomen amittas? Cic. Off. 3, 20, 82: an deus est ullus suavis Suaviatio? Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 12: cui nescio an ulla pars operis hujus sit magis elaborata, Quint. 9, 4, 1.—**C.** In hypothetical clauses: hunc si ullus deus amaret, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 20: si ullo pacto ille huc conciliari potest, id. Capt. 1, 2, 28; cf.: si posset ullo modo impetrari ut abiret, id. Mil. 4, 5, 8: si ullo modo est ut possit, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 102: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, etc., Cic. Mil. 4, 9: si ulla mea apud te commendatio valuit, id. Fam. 13, 40: filio meo, si erit ulla res publica, satis, etc., id. ib. 2, 16, 5: si ullam partem libertatis tenebo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 5, § 15: si vero non ulla tibi facta est injuria, sine scelere eum accusare non potes, id. Div. in Caecil. 18, 60.—**II.** In affirmative clauses (very rare; perh. not in Cic.): ita fustibus sum mollior miser magis, quam ullus cinaedus, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 8; cf. id. Rud. 3, 4, 49: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, Quint. 8, 2, 17: dum amnes ulli rumpuntur fontibus, Verg. G. 3, 428: nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum, Facti crimen habet, Juv. 13, 209.

* **ulmārium**, ii, *n.* [ulmus], *a plantation* or *nursery of elms*, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76.

ulmĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to an elm-tree, of elm, elm-*: frons, Col. 6, 3, 6: cena, Juv. 11, 141: virgae, i. e. *rods for whipping with*, Plaut. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 478: qui tibi subnectabant rure huc virgas ulmeas, id. As. 2, 2, 74; so, virgidemia, id. Rud. 3, 2, 22: pigmenta, id. Ep. 5, 1, 20; cf.: mihi tibique interminatu'st, nos futuros ulmeos, nisi, etc., *that we shall be changed into elm-rods*, i. e. *shall be soundly scourged*, id. As. 2, 2, 96; cf. the foll. art. and ulmus.

† **ulmĭtrība**, ae, *m.* [vox hibrida, from ulmus and τρίβω, tero], an elm-rubber, i. e. *one that wears out elms, is often beaten with elm-rods*, a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; cf. ulmus.

ulmus, i, *f.* (*masc.*, Cat. 62, 54; v. infra), *an elm, elm-tree*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76; Col. 5, 6; Verg. G. 1, 2; 2, 446; Ov. M. 10, 100; 14, 661; Hor. C. 1, 2, 9; 2, 15, 5; id. Ep. 1, 16, 3; Quint. 8, 3, 8 al.—Poet.: (vitis) conjuncta ulmo marito, Cat. 62, 54.—**II.** Transf.: ulmorum Acheruns, *the Acheron of elm-rods*, of one who is often beaten, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 9; cf. ulmitriba: Falernae, i. e. *Falernian vines*, for *Falernian wine*, Juv. 6, 150: viduae, *without vines*, id. 8, 78.

ulna, ae, *f.* [Gr. ὠλένη; Goth. aleina; Germ. Elle; cf. Ellenbogen; Engl. ell], *the elbow*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., in gen., *the arm*: tremula patris dormientis in ulnâ, Cat. 17, 13; Prop. 2, 18 (3, 10), 9; Ov. M. 7, 847; 9, 652; 11, 63; Luc. 3, 664; Sil. 3, 457; 10, 499; Stat. S. 5, 3, 266 al.—**B.** As a measure of length. **1.** *An ell*, Verg. E. 3, 105; id. G. 3, 355; Hor. Epod. 4, 8; Ov. M. 8, 748.—**2.** As much as a man can clasp with both arms, *a fathom*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 202.

† **ūlŏphŏnon**, i, *n.*, = οὐλοφόνον, *a variety of the plant* chamaeleon, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47; App. Herb. 109.

Ulpiānus, i, *m.*: Domitius Ulpianus, *a celebrated Roman jurist under the emperors Septimius Severus, Caracalla, Heliogabalus, and Alexander Severus, fragments of whose writings are found in the Pandects; he was murdered in Gaul*, A. D. 230, Lampr. Heliog. 16, § 4.

ulpĭcum, i, *n.*, *a kind of leek*, Cato, R. R. 71; Col. 11, 3, 20; 10, 113; Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 35.

Ulpius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* So esp., M. Ulpius Trajanus, *the celebrated Roman emperor of that name.*—Hence,

Ulpĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ulpius*: porticus, Sid. Carm. 8, 8.

uls (**ouls**; v. infra), *prep.* with *acc.* [from the pronominal root il, whence ille], *beyond*; opp. to cis (ante-class.): uls Cato pro ultra posuit, Fest. p. 379 Müll.: ouls lucum facutalem (followed by cis lucum Esquilinum), Form. Sacr. Argeor. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 50 ib.: et uls et cis Tiberim, Varr. ib. 5, § 83: quinqueviri constituti sunt cis Tiberim et uls Tiberim, Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 31; cf. Gell. 12, 13, 8.

‡ **ulter**, tra, trum, *adj.* (*comp.* ulterior, us; *sup.* ultimus) [cf.: uls, ollus, olim; and the *advv.* ultra, ultro], prop. *that is beyond* or *on the other side*. The *posit.* is not found, but the *comp.* and *sup.* are very freq. **I.** *Comp.*: **ultĕrior**, ius, *farther, on the farther side, that is beyond, ulterior*: quis est ulterior? Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 10: quorum alter ulteriorem Galliam decernit cum Syriâ, alter citeriorem, i. e. *transalpine*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 15, 36: Gallia, id. Att. 8, 3, 3; Caes. B. G. 1, 7: portus, id. ib. 4, 23: Hispania, Suet. Caes. 7; 18; 56: pars urbis, Liv. 34, 20, 5: ripa, Verg. A. 6, 314; Vell. 2, 107, 1: ulterius medio spatium sol altus habebat, Ov. M. 2, 417.—**B.** As *subst.* **1. ultĕrĭōres**, um, *m.* (sc. homines), *the more remote*, or *more distant* persons, *those beyond*: cum ab proximis impetrare non possent, ulteriores tentant, Caes. B. G. 6, 2: recurritur ex proximis locis; ulteriores non inventi, Liv. 3, 60, 7: proximi ripae neglegenter, ulteriores exquisitius, Tac. G. 17.—**2. ultĕrĭōra**, um, *n.* (sc. loca or negotia). (α) Of places, *the more remote parts* or *regions, the districts beyond*: Mosellae pons, qui ulteriora coloniae annectit, Tac. H. 4, 77.—(β) In gen., of things, *that which is beyond, things beyond, farther*, or *in addition; things future*: ulteriora mirari, praesentia sequi, Tac. H. 4, 8: ut dum proxima dicimus, struere ulteriora possimus, *things beyond, what is to come*, Quint. 10, 7, 8; cf.: pudor est ulteriora loqui, Ov. F. 5, 532; id. A. A. 3, 769: semper et inventis ulteriora petit, id. Am. 2, 9, 10.—**3.** Rarely *sing.*: **ultĕrius**, ōris, *n.*, *something more, any thing further*: cujus (fero, tuli) praeteritum perfectum et ulterius non invenitur, Quint. 1, 6, 26.—**II.** *Sup.*: **ultĭmus**, a, um, that is farthest beyond, i. e. *the farthest, most distant, most remote, the uttermost, extreme, last*; often to be rendered as a *subst.*, *the farthest* or *most distant part of any thing*, etc. (opp. to citimus, while extremus is opp. to intimus). **A.** Lit., of space: illa minima (luna) quae ultima a caelo, citima terris luce lucebat alienâ, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: partes, id. ib. 6, 20, 20: in ultimam provinciam se conjecit, id. Att. 5, 16, 4: devehendum in ultimas maris terrarumque oras, Liv. 21, 10, 12: orae, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 3; Hor. C. 3, 3, 45; Liv. 5, 37, 2: campi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 95: Hesperia, Hor. C. 1, 36, 4: Africa, id. ib. 2, 18, 4: Geloni, id. ib. 2, 20, 18: in plateâ ultimâ, Plaut. Curc. 2, 2, 28; id. Mil. 3, 1, 15: in ultimis aedibus, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: spelunca draconis, Phaedr. 4, 18, 3: cauda, i. e. *the end of*, Plin. 9, 5, 4, § 11: mors ultima linea rerum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 79.—**2.** *Subst.* (α) **ultĭmi**, ōrum, *m.* (sc. homines), *the farthest* or *most remote* people: recessum primis ultimi non dabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 43.—(β) **ultĭma**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. negotia), *the farthest* or *most remote things*: praeponens ultima primis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 59: ultima signant, *the goal*, Verg. A. 5, 317.—(γ) Rarely *sing.*: **ultĭmum**, i, *n.*, *the last, the end*: caelum ipsum, quod extremum atque ultimum mundi est, Cic. Div. 2, 43, 91.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of time or order of succession, *the remotest, earliest, oldest, first; the last, latest, final*: ultimi et proximi temporis recordatio, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 43: tam multis ab ultimâ antiquitate repetitis, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: tempora, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: initium, Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: principium, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: memoria pueritiae, id. Arch. 1, 1: memoria saeculorum, Just. 12, 16, 3: vetustas hominum, id. 2, 1, 20: sanguinis auctor, Verg. A. 7, 49: ultima quid referam? Ov. H. 14, 109: scilicet ultima semper Exspectanda dies homini est, *last*, id. M. 3, 135: aetas est de ferro, id. ib. 1, 127: vox, id. ib. 3, 499: dicta, id. ib. 9, 126: lapis, i. e. *a gravestone*, Prop. 1, 17, 20: cerae, i. e. *a last will, testament*, Mart. 4, 70, 2: aetas, Quint. 12, 4, 2: senectus, id. 11, 1, 10: virtute pares, necessitate, quae ultimum ac maximum telum est, superiores estis, Liv. 4, 28, 5: decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatus consultum, Caes. B. C. 1, 5.—As *subst.*: **ultima**, ōrum, *n.*: perferto et ultima exspectato, *final events, the end*, Cic. Fam. 7, 17, 2: ultima vitae, Calp. Ecl. 3, 91.—Rarely *sing.*: matrem ultimo aetatis affectam, Aus. Vict. Or. Gent. Rom. 10.—Adverb.: si fidem ad ultimum fratri praestitisset, *to the last*, Liv. 45, 19, 17; 3, 64, 8; 3, 64, 11; also (more freq.) *at last, lastly, finally*, = ad extremum, ad postremum, postremo: si qualis in cives, talis ad ultimum in liberos esset, Liv. 1, 53, 10; 5, 10, 8; 3, 10, 3: ne se ad ultimum perditum irent, id. 26, 27, 10; so, ultimo, Suet. Ner. 32 *fin.*; Petr. 20, 139; and. ultimum, *for the last time*, Liv. 1, 29, 3; Curt. 5, 12, 8; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**2.** Of degree or rank, and denoting the highest as well as the lowest extreme of either. **a.** *The utmost, extreme, the highest, first, greatest*, = summus, extremus: summum bonum, quod ultimum appello, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 30: ultimae perfectaeque naturae, id. N. D. 2, 12, 33: ut absit ab ultimis vitiis ipse praeceptor ac schola, Quint. 2, 2, 15: ultimae causae cur perirent, etc., Hor. C. 1, 16, 18: scelus, Curt. 5, 12, 17: rex ad ultimum periculum venit, id. 7, 6, 22: facinus, id. 8, 8, 2; 6, 3, 13; 6, 9, 11: necessitas, id. 9, 12, 6; Liv. 2, 43, 3; 3, 4, 9; Sen. Clem. 1, 12, 5: ad ultimam inopiam adducere, Liv. 6, 3, 4; 37, 31, 2: ad ultimos casus servari, id. 27, 10, 11: dedecus, Curt. 9, 5, 11: exsecrationes, Just. 24, 2, 8: ultimum supplicium, *extreme (i. e. capital) punishment*, Caes. B. C. 1, 84; so, poena, Liv. 3, 58, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 8: desperatio, Tac. H. 2, 48; 2, 44; Curt. 10, 8, 9; Liv. 42, 66, 1; Sen. Contr. 4, 29, 2: discrimen ultimum vitae et regni, Liv. 37, 53, 16; 23, 21, 2: ad ultimam perductus tristitiam, Petr. 24.—Esp., as *subst.*: **ultĭma**, ōrum, *n.*: omnia ultima pati, *every extremity, the worst*, Liv. 37, 54, 2: ultima pati, Ov. M. 14, 483; id. Tr. 3, 2, 11; Curt. 3, 1, 6: ultima audere, Liv. 3, 2, 11: priusquam ultima experirentur, id. 2, 28, 9.—Rarely *sing.*: paene in ultimum gladiorum erupit impunitas, Vell. 2, 125, 2: ad ultimum inopiae adducere, *to the last degree*, Liv. 23, 19, 2; 31, 38, 1: ad ultimum periculi pervenire, Curt. 8, 1, 15.—Trop.: ut in pecude, nisi quae vis obstitit, videmus naturam suo quodam itinere ad ultimum pervenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 13, 35.—Adverb.: ad ultimum pro fide morituri, Curt. 3, 1, 7: consilium sceleratum, sed non ad ultimum demens, *in the extreme, utterly, to the last degree*, Liv. 28, 28, 8.—**b.** *The lowest, meanest* (very rare): qui se Philippum regiaeque stirpis ferebat, cum esset ultimae, Vell. 1, 11, 1: principibus placuisse viris non ultima laus est, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 35: ultima sit laudes inter ut illa tuas, Auct. Cons. ad Liv. 17: ultima pistoris illa uxor, *the worst*, App. M. 9, p. 224, 26.—*Subst.*: ut vigiliis et labore cum ultimis militum certaret (consul), Liv. 34, 18, 5: in ultimis laudum, id. 30, 30, 4: in ultimis ponere, *the lowest, meanest things*, Plin. 17, 12, 18, § 91.

ultĕrior, us, v. ulter, I.

ultĕrius, *adv.*, v. ultra, I. D.

ultĭmē, *adv.*, v. ultra, I. E.

1. ultĭmō, *adv.*, v. ultimus, under ulter, II. B. 1. *fin.*

2. ultĭmo, āre, *v. n.* [ultimus], *to come to an end, be at the last*: cum ultimarent tempora patriae, Tert. Pall. 1 *fin.*

ultĭmum, *adv.*, v. ultimus, under ulter, II. B. 1. *fin.*

ultĭmus, a, um, v. ulter, II.

ultĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ulciscor], *a taking vengeance, avenging, revenge* (not ante-Aug.; cf. vindicta): quamquam serum auxilium perditis erat, tamen ultionem petens, Liv. 31, 24, 1: ultionem violatae per vim pudicitiae confessa viro est, id. 38, 24, 10: inhumanum verbum est et quidem pro isto receptum, ultio, Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 2: voluptas ultionis, Quint. 5, 13, 6; cf. id. 7, 4, 33; Sen. Ira, 2, 32, 3; 3, 3, 3; 3, 4, 4; 3, 5, 8; 3, 27, 1; id. Clem. 1, 27, 1; 1, 27, 2; Tac. A. 2, 13; 3, 7; 4, 25 *fin.*; Suet. Tib. 25; Juv. 13, 2; 191 al.—Personified as a deity: aram Ultioni statuendam, Tac. A. 3, 18.—With *gen.* of the passion, *indulgence*: si ultio irae haec et

non occasio cupiditatis explendae esset, Liv. 7, 30, 14.

ultor, ōris, *f.* [ulciscor], *a punisher, avenger, revenger.* **I.** In gen. (class.): conjurationis investigator atque ultor, Cic. Sull. 30, 85: Publius nostrarum injuriarum ultor, id. Brut. 77, 268; id. Pis. 10, 23: exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor, Verg. A. 4, 625.—Attributively, Ov. Ib. 340: deus ultor = Anteros, id. M. 14, 750: ultores dii, Tac. H. 4, 57: ultore ferro, Just. 4, 18, 5: ultores ignes, Prop. 4, 1, 115; Sil. 2, 495.—**II.** Ultor, a surname of Mars, *the Avenger*, Ov. F. 5, 577; Tac. A. 3, 18; Suet. Aug. 21; 29; id. Calig. 24 *fin.;* Inscr. Grut. 121, 9; 232 *med.;* 317, 8.

ultōrius, a, um, *adj.* [ultor], *of* or *belonging to vengeance, avenging* (post-class.): mala, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 24.

ultrā, *adv.* and *prep.* [ulter]. **I.** *Adv.* **A.** Prop., *on the other side:* dextera nec citra mota nec ultra, *neither on that side nor on this, neither backwards nor forwards*, Ov. M. 5, 186.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *beyond, farther, over, more, besides;* of space (rare): ultra procedendi facultas, Auct. B. Afr. 50, 3.—**2.** Of time, degree, etc.: estne aliquid ultra, quo progredi crudelitas possit? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 45, § 119: ne quid ultra requiratis, id. Univ. 3: ut nihil possit ultra, id. Att. 15, 1, B, 2: quia ultra nihil habemus, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: melius ultra quam citra stat oratio, Quint. 8, 6, 76; 3, 1, 9: quid ultra Provehor? Verg. A. 3, 480: jam nihil ultra exspectantibus, Quint. 9, 4, 30; cf. id. 7, 1, 59: eam (mortem) cuncta mortalium mala dissolvere; ultra neque curae neque gaudio locum esse, Sall. C. 51, 20: hac tempestate serviundum aut imperandum ... nam quid ultra? id. Or. Lepid. contra Sull. 5: nullum ultra periculum vererentur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: quos alios muros, quae jam ultra moenia habetis? Verg. A. 9, 782.—Of time: usque ad Attium et ultra porrectas syllabas geminis vocalibus scripserunt, *farther, later*, Quint. 1, 7, 14: nec ultra bellum Latinum dilatum, Liv. 2, 19, 2.—**C.** Esp., on account of its comparative sense, freq. followed by *quam:* ultra enim quo progrediar, quam ut veri videam similia, non habeo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 17: ultra quam homini datum est provehi, Quint. 6, prooem. § 10: ultra quam satis est, Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 91; 1, 18, 26; Quint. 12, 7, 12: ultra quam oporteat, id. 2, 4, 7; 2, 5, 24: ultra quam ullus spiritus durare possit, id. 8, 2, 17; Liv. 40, 30, 5: nec ultra moratus, quam, etc., Tac. A. 6, 44.—**D.** *Comp.:* **ulterius,** in the signif. of the *posit.*, *beyond, farther on, farther* (mostly poet.; in prose rare and only post-Aug.). (*a*) = ultra, cum quo Riphaeos possim conscendere montes Ulteriusque domo vadere Memnoniā, Prop. 1, 6, 4: abire, Ov. M. 2, 872: ulterius nihil est, nisi non habitabile frigus, id. Tr. 3, 4, 51.—(*β*) Transf., = longius or amplius; procedere, Quint. 5, 11, 34: ulterius ne tende odiis, Verg. A. 12, 938: si me ulterius provexerit ira, Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 19: revocavit me cogitationi aptae traditum, et iturum, si licuisset, ulterius, Sen. Ep. 102, 1: robur ulterius adversus eam saeviendi gentem, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: nec ulterius dare corpus inutile leto Aut vacat aut curat, *farther, longer, more*, Ov. M. 12, 344: non tulit ulterius, id. ib. 3, 487: rogabat Ulterius justo, *beyond what was right, more than was right*, id. ib. 6, 470.—**E.** *Sup.:* **ultimē. 1.** *Extremely, to the last degree:* nudam flagris ultime verberat, App. M. 10, p. 250, 33: affectus, id. ib. 1, p. 105, 22.—**2.** *At last*, Sen. Ep. 76, 22 (dub.; al. ultimum).

II. *Prep.* with *acc.*, *on the farther side of, beyond, past:* cis Padum ultraque, Liv. 5, 35, 4: ultra Silianam villam, Cic. Att. 12, 27, 1: milibus passuum II. ultra eum (montem) castra fecit, Caes. B. G. 1, 48; 1, 49; id. B. C. 3, 26; 3, 66: ultra Terminum, Hor. C. 1, 22, 10: dextra paulum prolata ultra sinum, Quint. 11, 3, 159; cf. id. ib. § 118.—Placed after the noun: sunt certi denique fines, Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 107: portas ultra procedere, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 29: Euphratem ultra, Tac. A. 15, 17 *fin.*—**b.** Transf. (*a*) Of time, *beyond, past, longer than:* (Gorgias) et illorum fuit aemulus ut ultra Socratem usque duravit, Quint. 3, 1, 9: non durat ultra poenam abdicationis, id. 9, 2, 88: ultra rudes annos, id. 1, 1, 20: ultra pueriles annos, id. 1, 11, 19.—(*β*) Of number, measure, degree, quality, etc., *beyond, above, over, more than*, = supra: paulo ultra eum numerum, Auct. B. Alex. 21: non ultra heminam aquae assumere, Cels. 4, 2, 4 *fin.:* adhibent modum quendam, quem ultra progredi non oporteat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: ultra fidem, Quint. 8, 6, 73: modum, id. 10, 3, 32; 11, 1, 90: quid est ultra pignus aut multam? Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: ultra Romanorum et mortalium etiam morem aliquem curare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: juvenis ultra barbarum, promptus ingenio, Vell. 2, 118, 2: Maecenas otio ac mollitiis paene ultra feminam fluens, id. 2, 88, 2: si mortalis ultra Fas trepidat, Hor. C. 3, 29, 31: ultra Legem tendere opus, id. S. 2, 1, 1: vires ultra sortemque senectae, Verg. A. 6, 114: si ultra placitum laudarit, id. E. 7, 27.

ultrā-mundānus, a, um, *adj.*, *that is beyond the world, ultra-mundane* (post-class.): ille deus, App. Dogm. Plat. 8, 7: pater, Mart. Cap. 2, § 185.

ultrix, īcis, *adj.* [ultor], *avenging, vengeful.* **I.** *Adj.* (poet.): ultricesque sedent in limine Dirae, *the avenging goddesses*, i. e. *the Furies*, Verg. A. 4, 473; cf. Furiae, Claud. Ep. 1, 14; and, deae, Sen. Med. 967: Curae, Verg. A. 6, 274: dextra, Sen. Herc. Fur. 895: irae, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 104: rotae, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 98.—In *neutr. plur.:* ultricia bella, Sil. 2, 423: tela ultricia, Stat. Th. 10, 911.—* **II.** *Subst.*, *she that avenges, an avenger:* ultrix afflictae civitatis, Cic. Dom. 43, 112 (dub.; B. and K. victrix).

ultrō, *adv.*, *to the farther side, beyond, on the other side.* **I.** Lit., so most usually in the connection ultro citroque, Cic. Rep. 6, 9, 9; id. Ac. 1, 7, 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 42; Liv. 3, 5, 11; Auct. B. Hisp. 21: ultro et citro, Cic. Off. 1, 17, 56; id. Lael. 22, 85; id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60: ultro ac citro, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 16; or, without a copula, ultro citro, *on this side and on that, this way and that, to and fro, on both sides, mutually*, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 84; Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 29; Suet. Calig. 19; App. M. 8, p. 211; v. citro; and cf. Hand, Turs. II. p. 87 sqq.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of distance, *afar, away, off* (so only in Plautus): *Ty.* Proin' tu ab istoc procul recedas. *He.* Ultro istum a me! Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 19 Brix ad loc.: ultro istunc, qui exossat homines! id. Am. 1, 1, 164: ultro te amator apage te a dorso meo, id. Cas. 2, 8, 23.—**B.** To denote that which is or is done over and above something else, *besides, moreover, too:* et mulier ut sit libera, atque ipse ultro det argentum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 26: celavit suos cives ultroque eis sumptum intulit, Cic. Fl. 19, 45: cavendo, ne metuant homines, metuendos ultro se efficiunt, Liv. 3, 65, 11: Sex. Naevius, qui, cum ipse ultro deberet, cupidissime contenderet, etc., Cic. Quint. 23, 74; cf.: non debui tibi pecuniam ... ultro a me mutuatus es, Quint. 5, 10, 107; 12, 8, 7 Spald. *N. cr.:* his lacrimis vitam damus et miserescimus ultro, Verg. A. 2, 145: nunc ultro ad cineres ipsius Adsumus, id. ib. 5, 55 Forbig. ad loc.: ultro animos tollit dictis atque increpat ultro, id. ib. 9, 127.—**2.** Trop., *superfluously, gratuitously, wantonly:* qui ita putant, Sibi fieri injuriam ultro si quam fecere ipsi expostules, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 4: sibi ultro per contumelias hostem insultare, Liv. 3, 62, 1.—**C.** From beyond, from the other side, i. e. without influence or assistance from this side (cf. sponte, whose opposite is external compulsion or aid: ultro facio, non rogatus; sponte facio, non coactus neque adjutus; hence, ultro is esp. freq. with verbs of giving, offering, proposing, approaching, assailing, etc.), *on his part, on their part, of himself, of themselves*, etc.; *of one's own accord, without being asked, spontaneously, voluntarily:* *Gn.* Jam haec tibi aderit supplicans Ultro. *Thr.* Credin'? *Gn.* Immo certe. Novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt, ubi velis: ubi nolis, cupiunt ultro, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 42 sq.: O audaciam! etiam me ultro accusatum advenit? id. Phorm. 2, 3, 13: monstrum etiam ultro derisum advenit, id. Eun. 5, 2, 21: qui quoniam Erus quod imperavit neglexisti persequi, nunc venis etiam ultro inrisum dominum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 40: ut homines Galli spem imperii ultro sibi a patriciis hominibus oblatam neglegerent, id non divinitus factum esse putatis? Cic. Cat. 3, 9, 22: ultro aliquid offerre, id. Planc. 10, 26; cf. Quint. 7, 1, 50: offerendum ultro rati, Liv. 1, 17, 8: offerentibus ultro sese militibus, id. 27, 46, 3: cum id, quod antea petenti denegasset, ultro polliceretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: omnia ei ultro pollicitus sum, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, 1: nec mihi quicquam tali tempore in mentem venit optare, quod non ultro mihi Caesar detulerit, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 2: has (tabulas) donavit his ultro, Quint. 5, 10, 111: subinvideo tibi, ultro te etiam arcessitum ab eo, *of his own motion*, Cic. Fam. 7, 10, 1: ultroque animam sub fasce dedere, Verg. G. 4, 204: quod divom promittere nemo Auderet, volvenda dies, en, attulit ultro, id. A. 9, 7: ultro ad terram concidit, id. ib. 5, 446: ultro ad me venit, Ter. And. 1, 1, 73; id. Eun. 1, 1, 2; Pers. 5, 172: ad aliquem ultro venire, Cic. Fam. 7, 21; cf. id. Fin. 2, 18, 58: quod occurrit ultro, Quint. 7, 1, 59: interrogantibus libenter respondeat, non interrogantes percontetur ultro, id. 2, 2, 6: quemadmodum impetum occupemus facere ultro in regem, Att. ap. Non. 355, 11: cum rex ab Attalo et Rhodiis ultro se bello lacessitum diceret, num Abydeni quoque, inquit, ultro tibi intulerunt arma? Liv. 31, 18, 2; 21, 1, 3; 1, 17, 8; 2, 13, 2: ne collegae auxilium, quod acciendum ultro fuerit, suā sponte oblatum sperneretur, id. 10, 19, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: Cappadocem illum non modo recipiebat (Asia) suis urbibus, verum etiam ultro vocabat, Cic. Fl. 18, 61.—So, ultro tributa (and sometimes written as one word, ultrotributa), *expenditures made by the State for public works*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll.; Liv. 39, 44, 2; 43, 16, 2 and 7.—Trop.: virtus saepius in ultro tributis est, *gives rather than receives*, Sen. Ben. 4, 1, 2.

* **ultrōnĕĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [ultroneus], *free-will, voluntariness:* ultroneitas, quam libertatem arbitrii dicimus, Fulg. Myth. 3, 6 *fin.*

ultrōnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [ultro], *of one's own accord, voluntary* (late Lat.): exsilium, App. M. 1, p. 111, 15: ultroneam te dominae tuae reddis (i. e. ultro, tuā sponte), *voluntarily*, id. ib. 6, p. 175, 17; cf. id. Flor. 2, p. 350, 10; Vulg. Exod. 25, 2 (but in Sen. Q. N. 2, 59, 8, the correct read. is nati).

* **ultrorsum,** *adv.* [contr. from ultroversum], *farther onwards:* pergere, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 2, 26.

ultrōtrĭbūta, ōrum, v. ultro *fin.*

ultus, a, um, *Part.* of ulciscor.

Ŭlŭbrae, ārum, *f.*, *a small town of Latium, by the Pontine Marshes*, now *Cisterna*, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 30; Juv. 10, 102; Inscr. Orell. 121 sq.—Hence, **A.** **Ŭlŭbrānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Ulubræ, Ulubran:* populus, *the inhabitants of Ulubræ*, Cic. Fam. 7, 12, 2.—**B.** **Ŭlŭbrenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Ulubræ, the Ulubrans*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

* **ulucus,** i, *m.*, *a screech-owl*, = ulula, Serv. Verg. E. 8, 55 (al. alucos).

ŭlŭla, ae, *f.* (sc. avis) [kindr. with Sanscr. ulūka; old Germ. uwila, ûla; new Germ. Eule; Engl. owl; cf. Gr. ὀλολύζω], *a screech-owl* whose cry was of ill omen, Varr. L. L. 5, 11, § 75 Müll.; Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 34; cf. id. 30, 13, 39, § 118; Verg. E. 8, 55.—Prov.: homines eum pejus formidant quam fullo ululam, Varr. Sat. Men. 86, 4.

ŭlŭlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [ululo, the shrieker], *howling, yelling, wailing* (post-class.): plangor, App. M. 4, p. 143, 31: vox, id. ib. 5, p. 161, 40: clamor, id. ib. 10, p. 240, 28; Amm. 24, 1, 7.

* **ŭlŭlāmen,** ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a howling, wailing, howl*, Prud. Cath. 10, 122.

‡ **ŭlŭlātio,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a howling, wailing, lamentation* over a deceased person, Inscr. Grut. 705, 11.

ŭlŭlātŭs, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a howling, wailing, shrieking*, as a sound of mourning or lamentation, Verg. A. 4, 667; Ov. M. 3, 179; 5, 153; 8, 447; Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 145: lugubris, Curt. 4, 15, 29; 5, 12, 12; Stat. Th. 9, 178 al.—*The wild yells* or *warwhoops* of the Gauls, Caes. B. G. 5, 37; 7, 80.—*The wild cries and shouts* of the Bacchanals, Cat. 63, 24; Ov. M. 3, 528; 3, 706.

ŭlŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [ulula; cf. Gr. ὑλάω]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to howl, yell, shriek, utter a mournful cry.* **A.** Lit.: canis ululat acute, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. nictare, p. 177 Müll. (Ann. v. 346 Vahl.): canes, Verg. A. 6, 257; Ov. M. 15, 797: lupi,

Verg. G. 1, 486; cf. id. A. 7, 18: simulacra ferarum, Ov. M. 4, 404: summoque ulularunt vertice Nymphae, Verg. A. 4, 168; Cat. 63, 28; Hor. S. 1, 8, 25: Tisiphone thalamis ululavit in illis, Ov. H. 2. 117: per vias ululasse animas, id. F. 2, 553; id. M. 3, 725; 9, 642; Luc. 6, 261 al.; cf.: ululanti voce canere, Cic. Or. 8, 27.—**B.** Transf., of places, *to ring, resound, re-echo* with howling: penitusque cavae plangoribus aedes Femineis ululant, Verg. A. 2, 488: resonae ripae, Sil. 6, 285: Dindyma sanguineis Gallis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 269.—**II.** *Act., to cry* or *howl out to* any one; *to howl forth, utter with howlings, cry out; to wail* or *howl over* any thing; *to fill* a place *with howling, with yells* or *shrieks* (poet., and mostly in *part. perf.*): quem sectus ululat Gallus, Mart. 5, 41, 3: nocturnisque Hecate triviis ululata per urbem, Verg. A. 4, 609: ululata Lucina, Stat. Th. 3, 158: orbatam propriis ululavit civibus urbem, *wailed over, bewailed*, Prud. Ham. 452: ululataque tellus intremit, Val. Fl. 4, 608: juga lupis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 85: antra Ogygiis furoribus, id. Th. 1. 328: aula puerperiis, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 139; cf.: tu dulces lituos ululataque proelia gaudes, *filled with howling*, Stat. Th. 9, 724.

Ulurtini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lower Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

ulva, ae, *f.* [root or-, ol-; cf. origo], *sedge*: Ulva conferva, Linn.; Plin. 16, 1, 1, § 4; 17, 23, 35, § 209; 21, 17, 68, § 111; Cato, R. R. 37, 2; Col. 4, 13, 2; Verg. G. 3, 175; id. E. 8, 87; Ov. M. 4, 299; 6, 345; 8, 336; Hor. S. 2, 4, 42.

ulvōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ulva], *abounding in sedge*, Sid. Ep. 1, 5; id. Carm. 7, 324.

Ŭlysses, is, v. Ulixes.

umbella, ae, *f. dim.* [umbra] (a little shadow, i. e. meton.), *a sunshade, parasol, umbrella*, Mart. 14, 28 *in lemm.*; 11, 73, 6; Juv. 9, 50.

Umber, bra, brum, v. Umbri, A.

* **umbĭlīcāris**, e, *adj.* [umbilicus], *of* or *belonging to the navel, umbilical*: nervus, *the navel-string, umbilical cord*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 20 *med.*

* **umbĭlīcātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *navel-shaped, umbilicate*: in alvo mediâ plerisque umbilicatum, Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 32.

umbilīcus, i, *m.* [akin to ὀμφαλός], *the navel.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 7, 14; 6, 17; Plin. 11, 37, 89, § 220; Liv. 26, 45, 8; Auct. B. Afr. 85, 1; Isid. Orig. 11, 1.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The umbilical cord*, Cels. 7, 29, § 41.—**B.** *The middle, centre*: dies quidem jam ad umbilicum est dimidiatus mortuus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 45: qui locus, quod in mediâ est insulâ situs, umbilicus Siciliae nominatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106: terrarum, i. e. *Delphi*, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 17 Müll.; and in Cic. Div. 2, 56, 115; also called umbilicus orbis terrarum, Liv. 38, 48, 2; and, umbilicus medius Graeciae, id. 41, 23, 13: qui (Aetoli) umbilicum Graeciae incolerent, id. 35, 18, 4: Italiae, Varr. ap. Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 100.—**C.** *The projecting end of the cylinder on which an ancient book was rolled*, Mart. 2, 6, 11; 1, 67, 11; 3, 2, 9; 5, 6, 15; 8, 61, 4; Cat. 22, 7: iambos ad umbilicum adducere, i. e. *to bring to a close*, Hor. Epod. 14, 8; cf.: ohe, jam satis est, ohe libelle: Jam pervenimus usque ad umbilicos, *to the end*, Mart. 4, 91, 2.—**D.** *A projection in the middle of plants*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 89; 16, 7, 10, § 29; 18, 14, 36, § 136; Pall. Nov. 7, 8. —**E.** *A small circle*, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 78; 18, 33, 76, § 327.—**F.** *The pin* or *index on a sundial*, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 212; 2, 72, 74, § 182.—**G.** *A kind of sea-snail, sea-cockle*, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 22; Val. Max. 8, 8, 1; Aur. Vict. Vit. Caes. 3.—**H.** Umbilicus Veneris, *the herb navelwort*, App. Herb. 43.

umbo, ōnis, *m.* [kindr. with ἄμβων, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus; Germ. Nabel; Engl. navel]; prop. any convex elevation; hence, **I.** *A boss* of a shield, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 432 Vahl.); Verg. A. 2, 546: scutis magis quam gladiis geritur res: umbonibus incussâque alâ sternuntur hostes, Liv. 9, 41, 18.—**B.** Transf., *a shield* (in prose not ante-Aug.; syn. clipeus), Verg. A. 7, 633; 9, 810; 10, 884; Sil. 4, 354; Liv. 4, 19, 5; 30, 34, 3; Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 5, 24: junctae umbone phalanges, Juv. 2, 46; cf. Luc. 6, 192: umbone se protegere, Just. 33, 2.—Trop.: judicialis, Val. Max. 8, 5, 4.—**II.** *The elbow*, Mart. 3, 46, 5; Stat. Th. 2, 670; Suet. Caes. 68 *fin.*—**III.** *A promontory*, Stat. Achill. 1, 408.—Hence, transf., Isthmius, *the Isthmus of Corinth*, Stat. Th. 7, 15. —**IV.** *A projecting boundary-stone* in fields, Stat. Th. 6, 352.—**V.** *A projecting part* of a precious stone, *a knob, boss*, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 88.—**VI.** *The full part* or *swelling* of a garment, Tert. Pall. 5.—Hence, transf.: umbo candidus, *a toga*, Pers. 5, 33.

umbra, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; Curt. compares Sanscr. ambara, an encircling], *a shade, shadow.* **I.** Lit.: cum usque quaque umbra est, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: illa platanus, cujus umbram secutus est Socrates, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28: fiebat, ut incideret luna in eam metam, quae esset umbra terrae, etc., id. Rep. 1, 14, 22; cf. id. Div. 2, 6, 17: colles . . . afferunt umbram vallibus, id. Rep. 2, 6, 11: nox Involvens umbrâ magnâ terramque polumque, Verg. A. 2, 251: spissis noctis se condidit umbris, id. ib. 2, 621: majoresque cadunt altis de montibus umbrae, id. E. 1, 84; 5, 70: pampineae, id. ib. 7, 58: certum est mihi, quasi umbra, quoquo ibis tu, te persequi, Plaut. Cas. 1, 4; cf. id. Most. 3, 2, 82.—Prov.: umbras timere, *to be afraid of shadows*, i. e. *to fear without cause*, Cic. Att. 15, 20, 4: umbram suam metuere, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 2, 9: ipse meas solus, quod nil est, aemulor umbras, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 19.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In painting, *the dark part* of a painting, *shade, shadow*: quam multa vident pictores in umbris et in eminentiâ, quae nos non videmus! Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20; so (opp. lumen) Plin. 35, 5, 11, § 29; 35, 11, 40, § 131; 33, 3, 57, § 163.—**2.** *A shade, ghost* of a dead person (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf.: Manes, Lemures): nos ubi decidimus, Quo dives Tullus et Ancus, Pulvis et umbra sumus, Hor. C. 4, 7, 16: ne forte animas Acherunte reamur Effugere aut umbras inter vivos volitare, Lucr. 4, 38; cf.: cornea (porta), quâ veris facilis datur exitus umbris, Verg. A. 6, 894; Tib. 3, 2, 9; Verg. A. 5, 734; Hor. C. 2, 13, 30; id. S. 1, 8, 41; Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 18; Suet. Calig. 59 al.: Umbrarum rex, i. e. *Pluto*, Ov. M. 7, 249; so, dominus, id. ib. 10, 16.—In the *plur.* umbrae, of a single dead person: matris agitabitur umbris, Ov. M. 9, 410; 8, 476; 6, 541; Verg. A. 6, 510; 10, 519 al.—**3.** Like the Greek σκιά, *an uninvited guest*, whom an invited one brings with him (cf. parasitus), Hor. S. 2, 8, 22; id. Ep. 1, 5, 28; Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 27; so, of an *attendant*: luxuriae, Cic. Mur. 6, 13.—**4.** *A shade, shady place, that which gives a shade* or *shadow* (as a tree, house, tent, etc; poet.); of trees: nudus Arboris Othrys erat nec habebat Pelion umbras, Ov. M. 12, 513; so id. ib. 10, 88; 10, 90; 14, 447; Verg. G. 1, 157, id. E. 9, 20; 5, 5; Sil. 4, 681: Pompeiâ spatiabere cultus in umbrâ, i. e. *in the Pompeian portico*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 75; so, Pompeia, Ov. A. A. 1, 67; 3, 387: vacuâ tonsoris in umbrâ, *in the cool barber's shop*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 50: studia in umbrâ educata, *in the closet, study*, Tac. A. 14, 53; cf.: rhetorica, i. e. *the rhetorician's school*, Juv. 7, 173: dum roseis venit umbra genis, i. e. *down, beard*, Stat. Th. 4, 336; cf.: dubia lanuginis, Claud. Nupt. Pall. et Celer. 42: nunc umbra nudata sua jam tempora moerent, i. e. *of hair*, Petr. poët. 109: summae cassidis umbra, i. e. *the plume* or *crest*, Stat. Th. 6, 226: sed non erat illi Arcus et ex umeris nullae fulgentibus umbrae, i. e. *quivers*, id. S. 3, 4, 30.—**5.** *A fish, called also* sciaena; *a grayling, umber*: Salmo thymallus, Linn.; Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299 (Heduph. v. 7 Vahl.); Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.; Ov. Hal. 111; Col. 8, 16, 8; Aus. Idyll. 10, 90.—**II.** Trop., like the Engl. *shadow* or *shade.* **A.** Opp. to substance or reality, *a trace, obscure sign* or *image, faint appearance, imperfect copy* or *representation, semblance, pretence* (cf. simulacrum): veri juris germanaeque justitiae solidam et expressam effigiem nullam tenemus, umbrâ et imaginibus utimur, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 69: umbra et imago civitatis, id. Rep. 2, 30, 53: umbra et imago equitis Romani, id. Rab. Post. 15, 41: o hominem amentem et miserum, qui ne umbram quidem umquam τοῦ καλοῦ viderit! id. Att. 7, 11, 1: in quo ipsam luxuriam reperire non potes, in eo te umbram luxuriae reperturum putas? id. Mur. 6, 13: in comoediâ maxime claudicamus . . . vix levem consequimur umbram, Quint. 10, 1, 100: sub umbrâ foederis aequi servitutem pati, Liv. 8, 4, 2: umbras falsae gloriae consectari, Cic. Pis. 24, 57: umbra es amantum magis quam amator, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 31: mendax pietatis umbra, Ov. M. 9, 459: libertatis, Luc. 3, 146: belli, Sil. 15, 316: umbras quasdam veritatis habere, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 273.—**B.** *Shelter, cover, protection*: umbra et recessus, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 101: umbrâ magni nominis delitescunt, Quint. 12, 10, 15: umbra vestri auxilii tegi possumus, Liv. 7, 30, 18: sub umbrâ auxilii vestri latere volunt, id. 32, 21, 31: sub umbrâ Romanae amicitiae latebant, id. 34, 9, 10: morum vitia sub umbrâ eloquentiae primo latebant, Just. 5, 2, 7.—**C.** *Rest, leisure*: ignavâ Veneris cessamus in umbrâ, Ov. Am. 2, 18, 3; Albin. Ob. Maec. 98.

umbrācŭlum, i, *n.* [umbra] (*any thing that furnishes shade*). **I.** Lit., *a shady place, bower, arbor*, Varr. R. R. 1, 51, 2; Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; Verg. E. 9, 42.—**B.** Transf., *a school*: in solem et pulverem, ut e Theophrasti doctissimi hominis umbraculis, Cic. Brut. 9, 37: ex umbraculis eruditorum in solem atque in pulverem, id. Leg. 3, 6, 14.—**II.** *A sunshade, parasol, umbrella*, Ov. F. 2, 311; id. A. A. 2, 209; Mart. 14, 28, 1; Tib. 2, 5, 97; Amm. 28, 4; App. Mag. p. 315, 16.

* **umbrālĭter**, *adv.* [id.], *figuratively, metaphorically*, Aug. Ep. 37 *fin.*

* **umbrātĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [umbra-colo], *one who is fond of the shade, an effeminate person, a lounger*, = umbraticus homo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.

umbrātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [umbra], *of* or *belonging to the shade*, i. e. *to retirement, seclusion*, or *leisure*: homo, i. e. *who loves to stay in the shade, an idler, lounger*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 3, 24.—**II.** Esp., *retired, private, contemplative* (opp. forensis): Epicureorum delicata et umbratica turba, Sen. Ben. 4, 2, 1: solitaria et velut umbratica vita, Quint. 1, 2, 18 Zumpt *N. cr.* (al. umbratili): doctor, i. e. *one who teaches at home, a private tutor*, Petr. 2: litterae, *composed in one's study*, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 3: negotium, *that is attended to at home*, Gell. 3, 1, 10.

umbrātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *remaining in the shade, in retirement*, or *at home*; *private, retired, contemplative.* **I.** In gen.: vita umbratilis et delicata, *a dreamy life*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27: mora segnis et umbratilis, Col. 1, 2, 1: cum inerti et umbratili milite, Amm. 18, 6, 2.—**II.** In partic., of speech, *in the manner of the schools* (opp. to public, political): educenda deinde dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem: in clamorem, in castra atque in aciem forensem, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: mollis est oratio philosophorum et umbratilis, id. Or. 19, 64.—*Adv.*: **umbrātĭlĭter**, *in outline, slightly*: effingimus, Sid. Ep. 2, 10.

umbrātio, ōnis, *f.* [umbro], *a shadowing*: sequebatur columna nubis quasi umbratio Spiritus Sancti, Ambros. Sacr. 1, 6, § 22.

Umbrēnus, i, *m.*, Publius, *a fellow-conspirator with Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14; Sall. C. 40, 1 sqq.

umbresco, ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [umbra], *to shadow, become shadowy, darken*, Cassiod. Compl. Apoc. 3.

Umbri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Italy*, *in the district of Umbria, which was named after them*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; 3, 14, 19, § 112; Liv. 5, 35; 9, 37 sq.—Hence, **A. Umber**, bra, brum, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Umbrians, Umbrian*: porcus, Cat. 39, 11: aper, Hor. S. 2, 4, 40; Stat. S. 2, 4, 4; 4, 6, 10: vilicus, Mart. 7, 31, 9: maritus, Ov. A. A. 3, 303.—*Substt.* **1. Umber**, bri, *m.* (sc. canis), *an Umbrian dog* used in hunting, Verg. A. 12, 753; Sen. Thyest. 497; Val. Fl. 6, 420; Sil. 3, 295; Grat. Cyn. 171 al.—*A kind of sheep in Spain and Corsica*, Plin. 8, 49, 75, § 199.—**2. Umbra**, ae, *f.*, *a female Umbrian*, in a pun with umbra, a shadow, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 84.—**B. Umbrĭa**, ae, *f.*, *a district of Italy so called*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51; Varr. R. R. 1, 50, 1; Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Mur. 20, 42; id. Div. 1, 41, 92.—In apposition: Umbria terra, Gell. 3, 2, 6.—**C. Umbrĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*,

of or *belonging to Umbria, Umbrian :* creta, Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 197.

Umbrĭcĭus, ii, *m., a haruspex in the service of Otho,* Tac. H. 1, 27.

umbrĭfĕr, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [umbra-fero]. **I.** *Shade-bringing, shade-giving, casting a shade, shady :* platanus, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 63: nemus, Verg. A. 6, 473: rupes, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: Academia, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 13, 22.—**II.** (Acc. to umbra, I. B. 2.) *Bearing* or *carrying the shades of the dead :* linter, Albin. 1, 427: undae, Stat. Th. 8, 18: fundus, id. ib. 1, 57.

umbro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [umbra], *to shade, shadow, overshadow, overspread, cover ; to make* or *cast a shade* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: (quercus) Umbrabat coma summi fastigia montis, Sil. 5, 488: colles, Stat. S. 4, 2, 36: montes oleâ, i. e. *to plant,* Sil. 14, 24: carchedonios purpureos, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95 (dub.; al. obumbrante): matrem (i. e. tellurem) rosarum floribus, Lucr. 2, 629.—**II.** Transf.: tempora quercu, Verg. A. 6, 772: frontem umbrante capillo, Sil. 1, 403: dux umbratus rosis, Claud. B. Gild. 444; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 164.—In a Greek construction: umbratus tempora ramis, Stat. Th. 6, 554: umbratus genas, i. e. *covered with a beard,* id. S. 3, 4, 79: umbrata tempora galero, Val. Fl. 4, 137: umbrantur somno pupulae, *are shaded,* i. e. *covered,* Varr. ap. Non. 172, 4: telis diem, *to darken,* Claud. in Ruf. 2, 122.—*Absol.:* omnes paene virgae, ne umbrent, abraduntur, *cast a shade,* Col. 5, 7, 2.

umbrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of shade, shady, umbrageous* (class.; cf. opacus): locus umbrosior, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3: fere aquosissima sunt quaecumque umbrosissima, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 4: fico folium maximum umbrosissimumque, Plin. 16, 26, 49, § 113: inter densas, umbrosa cacumina, fagos, Verg. E. 2, 3: Silae, Prop. 1, 20, 7; Ov. M. 1, 693: in umbrosis lucis, Hor. C. 1, 4, 11: nemus, Ov. M. 7, 75: salices, id. F. 3, 17: vallis, Verg. G. 3, 331: harundo, id. A. 8, 34: orae Heliconis, Hor. C. 1, 12, 5: arx Parnasi, Ov. M. 1, 467: Ida, id. ib. 11, 762: tecta, Tib. 1, 4, 1: cavernae, Verg. A. 8, 242: ripa, Hor. C. 3, 1, 23: templa, Ov. M. 11, 360. — *Subst. plur.:* **umbrōsa,** ōrum, *n., the twilight, dim light* (opp. tenebrae, clara lux), Sen. Ep. 94, 20.

ūmectātĭo (**hūmec-**), ōnis, *f.* [umecto], *a moistening, watering, moisture :* oris nauseabilis, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2, 18: inimica (agri), Cassiod. Var. 10, 26.—*Absol.,* Isid. 4, 7, 4; 20, 2, 16.

ūmecto (less correctly **hū-**), āvi, ātum, āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [umectus]. **I.** *Act., to moisten, wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quâ niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus, *waters,* Verg. G. 4, 126: et sacer umectat fluvialia rura Capenas, Sil. 13, 85: statque umectata Vomano Adria, id. 8, 439: terras veneno, id. 3, 210: effigiem, id. 5, 5: et lacrimis salsis umectent ora genasque, Lucr. 1, 919; Verg. A. 1, 465; 11, 90; Ov. M. 9, 655: dum meus umectat flaventes Lucifer agros (rore), *bedews,* Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 121: ejus (agni) os pressis umectare papillis, Col. 7, 3, 17.—Poet.: (mulier) tenet assuetis umectans oscula labris, Lucr. 4, 1190.—**II.** *Neutr.,* of the eyes, *to be moist, tearful, to weep :* ardent (oculi), intenduntur, umectant, conivent, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145; 10, 3, 3, § 10.

ūmectus (less correctly **hū-**), a, um, *adj.* [umeo], *of a moist nature, moist, damp, wet* (ante- and post-class. for umidus): terra exhalat auram atque auroram umidam, umectam, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 4, 9, § 24: locus umectus, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 24, 4; Lucr. 4. 634: sapor vini, Pall. Oct. 14, 18: qualitas caeli, id. 1, 16, 6.—*Comp.:* ventres umectiores, Macr. S. 7, 15 *med.:* nubes, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47.—*Sup.:* mulier umectissimo est corpore, Macr. S. 7, 6 *med.;* 7, 10.

ūmĕ-făcĭo (less correctly **hū-**), no *perf.,* factum, ĕre, 3, *v. a.* [umeo-facio], *to make moist, to moisten, wet* (post-class.): de halitu terrae aut maris nebula exsistit, quae dispersa umefacit, quicquid texerit, Lact. de Ira Dei, 10: spongia crebro umefacta, Plin. 32. 10. 48, § 138.

ūmĕo (less correctly **hū-**), no *perf.* nor *sup.,* ēre, 2, *v. n.* [v. umor], *to be moist, damp, wet* (poet. and post-Aug.; most freq. in *part. pres.*). **A.** *Verb. finit.:* calidâ qui locus umet aquâ, Ov. F. 4, 146: stagnata paludibus ument, id. M. 15, 269: ument genae, id. H. 8, 64: arbor lacrimis cadentibus umet, id. M. 10, 509.—**B.** *Part. pres.:* frigida pugnabant calidis, umentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19: umentes terrae (Nilo), Plin. Pan. 30, 4; Ov. M. 1, 604: litora, Verg. A. 7, 763: umentes spongias, Suet. Vesp. 16: umens caelum, Flor. 2, 4, 2: fluvius, Sil. 13, 123: genae, Tib. 1, 9, 38; so, oculi, Ov. M. 11, 464: oculi atque ora, Sil. 9, 30: umentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram, i. e. *the cool night,* Verg. A. 3, 589: umentis rores noctis, Sil. 2, 469: astra, Stat. Th. 3, 2.

ŭmĕrāle (not **hŭ-;** v. umerus), is, *n.* [umerus, II. B.], *a covering for the shoulders, a* (military) *cape :* si miles tibiale vel umerale alienavit, Dig. 49, 16, 14.

ŭmĕrŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [id.], *a little shoulder* (late Lat.), Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 30; 7, 34; id. Ezech. 41, 26.

ŭmĕrus (incorrectly spelled **hŭmĕrus** in many edd.), i, *m.* [cf. ὦμος]. **I.** Prop., *the upper bone of the arm,* Cels. 8, 1.—**II.** Meton. **A.** *The upper part of the arm* (so only poet. for the usual lacertus): innixus dextro plena trahens umero, *upper arm, arm,* Prop. 1, 20, 44: umeros exsertus uterque, Stat. Th. 5, 439; 4, 235; Ov. F. 1, 409.—**B.** *The shoulder* (of a man; opp. armus of an animal, v. h. v.; the predom. signif. of the word): meus est ballista pugnus, cubitus catapulta est mihi, Umerus aries, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 17: id conexum in umero laevo, id. Mil. 4, 4, 44: sagittae pendebant ab umero, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34, § 74; cf. Hor. C. 1, 21, 12: umerum apertum gladio appetit, Caes. B. C. 2, 35: Chloris albo sic umero nitens, Hor. C. 2, 5, 18: sparsum odoratis umerum capillis, id. ib. 3, 20, 14: pars umeri ima tui, Ov. A. A. 3, 307.—*Plur.:* (virgines) quas matres student Demissis umeris esse, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23: scutum, gladium, galeam in onere nostri milites non plus numerant quam umeros, lacertos, manus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: ut bracchia modo atque umeri ad sustinenda arma liberi ab aquâ esse possent, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: pedites tantummodo umeris ac summo pectore exstare, id. B. C. 1, 62: cum Milo umeris sustineret bovem vivum, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: quod pupillum filium ipse paene in umeros suos extulisset, id. de Or. 1, 53, 228: densum umeris vulgus, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: nube candentes umeros amictus Augur Apollo, id. ib. 1, 2, 31; so, candidi, id. ib. 1, 13, 10: umeris positurus arcum, id. ib. 3, 4, 60: et quae nunc umeris involitant, deciderint comae, id. ib. 4, 10, 3 et saep.: ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700; so id. ib. 12, 396; cf.: terrestrium solus homo bipes: uni juguli, umeri, ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98, § 243.—**2.** Umerus is also used of animals (as, on the other hand, armi is of men; v. armus); of oxen, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159.—Of cocks, Col. 8, 2, 9.—**C.** Of *the middle part* of a thing, *the back, ridge* (post-Aug.). **1.** Of trees and plants: certum est ab umeris arborum surculos petendos, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 105; Col. 3, 10, 5; id. Arb. 3, 1.—**2.** Of mountain ridges: montium flexus crebrique vertices et conflexa cubito aut confracta in umeros juga, Plin. 2, 44, 44, § 115 (al. numeros): virides umeros, Stat. Th. 6, 714.—**3.** Of a country: Rhegium oppidum in umero ejus (Italiae) situm, a quo veluti cervicis incipit flexus, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; so, duo haec oppida . . . sita sunt utrâque ex parte velut in umeris Helladis, id. 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**III.** Trop., in *plur., the shoulders ;* as in Engl., when speaking of bearing a burden: tota ut comitia suis, ut dictitabat, umeris sustineret, Cic. Mil. 9, 25: rem publicam umeris sustinere, id. Fl. 37, 94: cum expertus esset, quam bene umeris tuis sederet imperium, Plin. Pan. 10, 6; 57, 4: sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis aequam Viribus, et versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri, Hor. A. P. 40.

ūmesco (less correctly **hū-**), no *perf.* nor *sup.,* ĕre, 3, *v. inch. n.* [umeo], *to grow moist* or *wet* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (equi) umescunt spumis, Verg. G. 3, 111: cortex non umescit, Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 107: terra umescens rore occulto, id. 18, 34, 77, § 339: solum, Pall. Sept. 10, 3: vidimus umescentes oculos tuos, Plin. Pan. 73, 4.

ūmĭdē, *adv.* [umidus], *moistly, by reason of moisture :* haec tigna umide putrent, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 67.

ūmĭdŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *rather damp, dampish, wettish* (poet. and very rare), Ov. A. A. 3, 629: comae, Aus. Ep. 106.

ūmĭdus (less correctly **hū-**), a, um, *adj.* [umeo]. **I.** Prop., *moist, humid, damp, dank, wet* (freq. and class.): simplex est natura animantis, ut vel terrena sit vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34; cf.: terrena et umida, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: tellus, Lucr. 2, 873; so, terra, id. 6, 1100: ignem ex lignis viridibus atque umidis facere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 16, § 45; cf.: (naves) factae subito ex umidâ materiâ, Caes. B. C. 1, 58: saxa, Lucr. 5, 948 sq.: linguaï templa, id. 4, 622: lumina, Ov. M. 9, 536: creta, Hor. Epod. 12, 10: quanto umidius est solum, Col. 4, 19, 2: ager uliginosus umidissimus, Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 9, § 44: umidissimum cerebrum, Plin. 11, 37, 49, § 133: subices, Enn. ap. Gell. 4, 17, 14: nox, Verg. A. 2, 8: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27: nulla dies adeo est australibus umida nimbis, Ov. P. 4, 4, 1: solstitia, Verg. G. 1, 100: regna, i. e. *of the river,* id. ib. 4, 363: caedunt securibus umida vina, i. e. *formerly liquid* (now frozen), id. ib. 3, 364 Heyn.: caligo, quam circa umidi effuderant montes, Curt. 4, 12, 20: maria, Verg. A. 5, 594: mella, id. ib. 4, 486: umidiora et aquosa, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9.—As *subst.:* **ūmĭdum,** i, *n.* (sc. solum), *a moist, wet,* or *damp place :* castra in umido locare, Curt. 8, 4, 13: pontes et aggeres umido paludum imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61: herba in umidis nascens, Plin. 24. 11, 63, § 104: Sirius alto Defluit ab caelo mersumque per umida quaerit, i. e. *the ocean,* Avien. Arat. 755; cf. Cels. praef. 1.—**II.** Fig., *watery, weak :* verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

ūmĭ-fer (not **hū-**), fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [umor-fero], *containing moisture, moist :* sucus, Cic. poët. Div. 1, 9, 15.

ūmĭfĭco (not **hū-**), no *perf.* nor *sup.,* āre, 1, *v. a.* [umificus], *to make moist, to moisten :* sementem Notus umificet, Aus. Idyll. 8, 12.

ūmĭ-fĭcus (not **hū-**), a, um, *adj.* [umor-facio], *that renders moist, moistening :* spiritus lunae, Plin. 2, 100, 101, § 223.

ūmor (not **hu-**), ōris, *m.* [root ug-, found in Sanscr. uksh-, to sprinkle; Gr. ὑγρός; cf.: uva, uveo], *a liquid, fluid* of any kind, *moisture* (class.): itaque et aquilonibus reliquisque frigoribus durescit umor et idem vicissim mollitur tepefactus et tabescit calore, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quin et umorem et calorem, qui est fusus in corpore, etc., id. ib. 2, 6, 18: sidera marinis terrenisque umoribus extenuatis aluntur, id. ib. 2, 16, 43: et umor allapsus extrinsecus, ut in tectoriis videmus austro, sudorem videtur imitari, id. Div. 2, 27, 58: nares umorem semper habent ad pulverem multaque alia depellenda non inutilem, id. N. D. 2, 57, 145: nimis concreti umores, id. ib. 2, 23, 59: mollis, id. ib. 3, 12, 31: ranarum et in terrâ et in umore vita, Plin. 8, 31, 48, § 110: aquaï, Lucr. 1, 307: liquidus aquaï or aquarum, id. 3, 427; 1, 350 al.; Ov. Am. 2, 6, 32: pluvius, *rain,* Lucr. 6, 496; 6, 515: roscidus, *dew,* Cat. 61, 25: circumfluus, *the ocean,* Ov. M. 1, 30: candens lacteus, *milk,* Lucr. 1, 258; so, lacteus, Ov. M. 9, 358; 15, 79: Massicus Bacchi, *wine,* Verg. G. 2, 143; cf.: dulcis musti, id. ib. 1, 295: umor et in genas Furtim labitur, *tears,* Hor. C. 1, 13, 6: caret os umore loquentis, *saliva,* Ov. M. 6, 354; so, linguam defecerat umor, id. ib. 9, 567: saccatus corporis, *urine,* Lucr. 4, 1028; cf.: praefandi umoris, e corpore effluvium, Plin. 7, 51, 52, § 171; and: lyncum umor ita redditus glaciatur, id. 8, 38, 57, § 137.—**II.** Meton., comic.: ego jam hic te itidem, quasi peniculus novus exurgeri solet, Ni hunc amittis, exurgebo, quicquid umoris tibi'st, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 70: et ego amoris aliquantum habeo umorisque meo etiam in corpore, id. Mil. 3, 1, 45.

ūmōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [umor], *moist, wet* (post-class.; for class. umidus): loca, App. Herb. 51: corpora, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 10 *med.*

umquam (**unquam**), *adv. temp.* [etym. dub.], *at any time, ever* (opp. never; cf. aliquando); most freq. in neg. clauses, sometimes also in interrogations and in conditional clauses; but very seldom in affirma-

tions. **I.** In neg. clauses. **A.** Lit.: quod (principium) si numquam oritur, ne occidit quidem umquam, Cic. Rep. 6, 25, 27: quod nemo umquam homo antehac Vidit, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 16; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 41: neque umquam quicquam me juvat quod edo domi, id. Capt. 1, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 1, 3: quam opinionem nemo umquam mortalis assequi potuit sine, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 17; 2, 15, 29: quod nec dixicerint, nec umquam scire curaverint, id. ib. 1, 6, 11: atque haud sciam an ne opus sit quidem nihil umquam omnino deesse amicis, id. Lael. 14, 51: nemo umquam adiit, id. Har. Resp. 17, 37: cum ita sim adflictus ut nemo umquam, id. Att. 3, 12, 1: itaque quantus non umquam antea exercitus venit, Liv. 9, 37, 2; 9, 39, 5: non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat, Verg. E. 1, 36; cf. Prop. 1, 6, 21: non mehercule hoc umquam dixi, Quint. 6, 3, 74: utinam ne umquam Mede Colchis cupido corde pedem extulisses, Enn. ap. Non. 297, 20 (Trag. v. 311 Vahl.).—**2.** In clauses, affirmative in form, in which a negation is implied (cf. II. infra): cave posthac, si me amas, umquam istuc verbum ex te audiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 8: raro umquam, nisi forte, etc., *hardly ever*, Quint. 4, 1, 4; cf.: difficilior (interrogatio) hoc, quod raro umquam possunt ante judicium scire, quid testis dicturus sit, id. 5, 7, 22.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In interrogations implying a negative: *Le.* Sed tu, en umquam cum quiquam viro Consuevisti? *Si.* Nisi quidem cum Alcesimarcho nemine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1. 88; Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 15; so, en umquam, very freq.; v. en: *Ps.* Eho an umquam tu hujus nupsisti patri? *Ba.* Di melius faciant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: ullamne ego rem umquam in vita meâ Volui, quin? etc., Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4: dic mihi hoc; solent tibi umquam oculi duri fieri? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 24; 5, 5, 26: quis homo pro moecho umquam vidit in domo meretriciâ Prendi quemquam? Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 38.—**2.** In conditional clauses: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid . . . tum profecto, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: *Al.* Di me perdant . . . Si illam uxorem duxero mihi umquam, quam despondit pater. *Me.* Et me, si umquam tibi uxorem filiam dedero meam, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 31 sq.: date ergo, daturae Si umquam estis hodie uxorem, id. Cas. 4, 4, 11: si te in plateâ offendero hac post umquam, periisti, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 34: mihi si umquam filius erit, nae, etc., id. Heaut. 2, 1, 5: si umquam ullum fuit tempus, mater, cum, etc., id. ib. 5, 4, 1; id. Hec. 3, 3, 29: vovisse hunc dicam, si salvos domum redisset umquam, id. ib. 3, 4, 21: si quando umquam equestri ope adjutam rempublicam meminerint, illo die annitantur, ut, etc., Liv. 10, 14, 11.—**II.** In affirmative clauses (cf. I. A. 2. supra): plus amat quam te umquam amavit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 63; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 22; 4, 8, 71: ut minime mirum futurum sit, si (Isocrates) . . . reliquis praestet omnibus, qui umquam orationes attigerunt, Cic. Or. 13, 41: quod ei praeter spem acciderat, ut illam terram umquam attingeret, id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: cum tyranno instituere amicitiam; et tyranno quam, qui umquam fuit, saevissimo, Liv 24, 32, 3: quare nunc quoque, licet major quam umquam moles premat, tamen, etc., Quint. 12, prooem. § 2: utinam sit tempus umquam quo perfectus aliquis orator, etc., *for once, ever*, id. 12, 2, 9: excute: sic umquam longâ relevere catenâ, Nec tibi perpetuo serva bibatur aqua, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 25: scintillam e stellâ cadere et augeri terrae appropinquantem . . . semel umquam proditur, Cn. Octavio C. Scribonio Coss., Plin. 2, 35, 35, § 100.

ūnā, *adv.*, v. unus *fin.*

ūnăetvīcēsĭmāni, v. unetvicesimani.

ūnăetvīcēsĭmus, a, um, v. unetvicesimus.

ūnănĭmans, antis, *adj.* [unus-animus], *of one mind, of one accord* (ante- and post-class.): socia, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 80: consensus, Amm. 21, 5, 9: plebs, id. 22, 5, 4.

ūnănĭmis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of one mind, accordant, harmonious, unanimous* (post-class.): fratres, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 231: equi, id. Epigr. 37, 3; cf. unianimis, Schol. Juv. 5, 134.—*Adv.*: **ūnănĭmĭter**, *unanimously, cordially:* me delegistis, Vop. Tac. 4 *fin.*: studere patientiae (opp. discordare), Tert. Pat. 1 *fin.*: vivere, Arn. 1, 33.

ūnănĭmĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unanimus], *unanimity, concord* (very rare; cf.: concordia, consensus): egregia, Pac. ap. Non. 101, 26; 142, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 109 Rib.): fraterna, Liv. 40, 8, 14; Hilar. Trin. 1, 28.

ūnănĭmĭter, *adv.*, v. unanimis *fin.*

ūnănĭmus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-animus], *of one mind, heart,* or *will; of one accord, concordant, harmonious, unanimous* (poet.): ego tu sum, tu's ego: unanimi sumus, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 49 Ritschl *N. cr.*: sodales, Cat. 30, 1: fratres, Stat. Th. 8, 669: venti, Val. Fl. 1, 615; 4, 161 (but in Liv. 7, 21, 5, the correct read. is una animos).

ūnăsyllăbus, a, um, *adj.* [vox. hybr. unus-συλλαβή], *of one syllable:* praepositiones, Prisc. 14, p. 984 P.

uncātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [uncatus], *a bending inwards, a hooking, curving:* unguium, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 32 *med.*

uncātus, a, um, *adj.* [uncus], *bent inwards, hooked, curved* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: lanceae, Sid. Ep. 4, 20.—**B.** Transf., *bent down, bowed down:* ut quidam uncati permaneant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3, 57.—**II.** Trop., *hooked, barbed:* syllogismi, Sid. Ep. 9, 9 *fin.*

† **uncĭa**, ae, *f.*, = οὐγκία (Siculian and Etruscan; v. Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 309 sq.) [akin to unus, unicus, unio; Gr. οἰνός], *the twelfth part* of any thing, *a twelfth.* **I.** Lit. **1.** Of inheritances: mortuus Babullius. Caesar, opinor, ex unciâ, etsi nihil adhuc: sed Lepta ex triente, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1: heres, Sen. Contr. 4, 28 *med.*; Cod. Just. 5, 27, 2.—Of a debt: non erit uncia tota, Mart. 9, 3, 5.—**2.** To denote a rate of interest, *one twelfth per cent.* a month, i. e. reckoning by the year, *one per cent.*, Dig. 26, 7, 47, § 4.—**3.** As a weight, *the twelfth part of a pound* (as or libra), *an ounce*, Rhemn. Fan. Pond. 28; Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 3: uncia aloës, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 140: Falerni, Mart. 1, 107, 3.—**4.** As a measure of land, *one twelfth of a* jugerum, Col. 5, 1, 10.—**5.** As a measure of length, *the twelfth part of a foot, an inch*, Front. Aquaed. 24; Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 214.—**II.** Transf., *a trifle, bit, atom:* neque piscium ullam unciam hodie Pondo cepi, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 8; Juv. 11, 131: nulla de nostro nobis uncia venit apro, Mart. 9, 49, 12.

uncĭālis, e, *adj.* [uncia], *of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, amounting to a twelfth part:* asses, i. e. *weighing an ounce*, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 45; so, uva, id. 14, 3, 4, § 42: altitudo, *of an inch*, id. 18, 16, 43, § 146; so, litterae, Hier. prol. in Job *fin.*

uncĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a twelfth part, containing a twelfth:* heres, i. e. *who inherits a twelfth part*, Dig. 30, 1, 34 *fin.*: fenus, i. e. one twelfth of the principal was returned annually as interest, or $8\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* (cf. Rein, Privatr. 630 sqq.; Marquardt, Röm. Alterth. 3, 2, 48); Tac. A. 6, 16; Liv. 7, 16, 1; 7, 27, 3; lex, i. e. de fenore unciario, Fest. p. 375: unciariâ stipe collatâ, i. e. *of an* as (weighing one ounce), *from each person*, Plin. 34, 5, 11, § 21: vitis, *bearing grapes that weigh an ounce*, Col. 3, 2, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 17

uncĭātim, *adv.* [id.], *by twelfths, by ounces.* * **I.** Lit.: (axungia) datur et phthisicis unciatim, cum vini veteris hemina decocta, donec tres unciae e toto restent, Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 139.—* **II.** Transf., *by a little at a time, little by little:* quod ille unciatim vix de demenso suo . . . comparsit miser, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9.

* **uncīnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [uncinus], *furnished with hooks* or *tenters, barbed:* hamata uncinataque corpora, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 121.

uncīnus, i, *m.* [1. uncus], *a hook, barb* (late Lat. for 1. uncus), App. M. 3, p. 135, 39; Pall. Mart. 10, 29; Vulg. Exod. 28, 13.—As *adj.*: hamus, *barbed*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 20, 270.

* **uncĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [uncia], *a little ounce*, Juv. 1, 40.

uncĭ-pēs, pĕdis, *adj.* [2. uncus], *having feet bent in, crook-footed*, Tert. Pall. 5.

unco, āre, *v. n.*, *to sound* or *roar like a bear*, Carm. Philom. 50.

unctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [ungo], *a besmearing, anointing.* **I.** Lit.: sudatoriae, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 73: cottidiana, Col. 12, 53, 3. philosophorum omnes unctionis causâ relinquunt, i. e. *to go and anoint themselves* for wrestling in the palæstra, Cic. de Or. 2, 5, 21; Quint. 11, 3, 19.—**II.** Transf., *an ointment, unguent:* ita ut unctio inarescat, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 171.

unctĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to besmear* or *anoint often* (ante-class.): se unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 117: flavo cinere (crinem), Cato ap. Serv. Verg. A. 4, 698.

* **unctĭuscŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus, from ungo], *somewhat unctuous:* pulmentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 85.

unctor, ōris, *m.* [ungo], *an anointer*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22; Mart. 12, 70, 3; 7, 32, 6; 12, 70, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 24, 2; Quint. 11, 3, 26; Aug. Civ. Dei, 6, 10, 2; Inscr. Orell. 2791; Inscr. Grut. 785, 5.

unctōrĭum, ii, *n.* (sc. cubiculum) [unctor], *the anointing-room* in a bath, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 11; cf. elaeothesium.

unctŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [unctus, from ungo], *besmeared, anointed.* **I.** *Adj.*: circumtonsi et terti atque unctuli, Varr. ap. Non. 179, 8.—* **II.** *Subst.*: **unctŭlum**, i, *n.*, *a little ointment*, App. M. 3, p. 139, 2.

unctum, i, *n.*, v. ungo, *P. a. fin.*

* **unctūra**, ae, *f.* [ungo], *an anointing* of the dead: servilis, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60.

1. unctus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of ungo.

2. unctus, ūs, *m.* [ungo], *an anointing, anointment:* oleum unctui profer, App. M. 1, p. 113, 3: cochlearum cinis cum melle unctu sanat, Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 90 (al. linitu).

† **1. uncus**, i, *m.* [Sanscr. root ak, ankami, bend; Gr. ἀγκών, ὄγκος; cf.: ancus, ungulus], *a hook, barb.* **I.** In gen., Liv. 30, 10, 16; Col. 3, 18, 2: ferrei, Cato, R. R. 10; 13.—As an attribute of Necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 20.—Poet., *an anchor*, Val. Fl. 2, 428.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A hook that was fastened to the neck of condemned criminals, and by which they were dragged to the Tiber*, Cic. Phil. 1, 2, 5; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16; Ov. Ib. 168; Juv. 10, 66; cf.: et bene cum fixum mento discusseris uncum, Nil erit hoc: rostro te premet ansa suo, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 141.—**B.** *A surgical instrument*, Cels. 7, 29.

2. uncus, a, um, *adj.* [1. uncus], *hooked, bent in, crooked, curved, barbed* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: curvus, recurvus): uncus hamus, Ov. M. 15, 476; also called unca aera, id. P. 2, 7, 10: cornua (tauri), Prop. 2, 5, 19: aratrum, Verg. G. 1, 19; Ov. M. 5, 341; 7, 210; cf.: vomer aratri, Lucr. 1, 313; also called dens, Verg. G. 2, 423: pedes (harpyiae), id. A. 3, 233: ungues, Lucr. 5, 1322: manus, Verg. G. 2, 365: digiti, Col. 7, 11, 2: cauda, Ov. M. 15, 371: labrum, Lucr. 4, 588; 5, 1407.—**II.** Transf.: unco non alligat ancora morsu, Verg. A. 1, 169: avis Minervae, i. e. *with crooked beak and talons*, Stat. Th. 3, 507; cf. alites, id. ib. 12, 212.

unda, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root ud-, und-, to be wet; whence, uda, water; Angl.-Sax. ydhu, wave; Slav. voda, water; Gr. ὕδωρ, ὑάδες; Goth. vatô, water], *a wave, billow, surge* (syn. fluctus). **I.** Lit.: mare plenum undarum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 33: unda, cum est pulsa remis, purpurascit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 162, 30: via, quae fert Acherontis ad undas, Verg. A. 6, 295; Lucr. 1, 374; 1, 380; 3, 494; Hor. C. 1, 12, 32; 4, 14, 20; id. Ep. 2, 2, 176; Ov. M. 1, 570.—Collect.: prora remissa subito navem undae adfligebat, Liv. 24, 34, 11.—**B.** Transf. **1.** In gen. **a.** *Water, moisture* (mostly poet.; cf.: aqua, lympha): (Proteus) flumen eras, interdum undis contrarius ignis, Ov. M. 8, 737: fontis in undâ, id. ib. 4, 98; cf.: fons tenui perlucidus undâ, id. ib. 3, 161; (Noti) canis fluit unda capillis, id. ib. 1, 266: nivales, *snow-water*, Mart. 14, 118, 1: ignem Pollux undamque jugalem Praetulit, *fire and water*, as symbols of housekeeping, Val. Fl. 8, 245, hence, faciunt justos ignis et unda viros, i. e. *real, proper husbands*, Ov. A. A. 2, 598.—**b.** *A fluid, liquid.* manans naribus unda Sanguinis, Sil. 10, 245; preli, i. e. *oil*, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: croci, Mart. 8, 33, 4; 13, 40, 1.—Cf. the lava from Ætna, Lucil. Aet. 303.—**2.** Of wave-like things (poet.): aëriae, i. e. *the air*, Lucr

2, 152: quâ plurimus undam Fumus agit, Verg. A. 8, 257.—Of a lion's mane, Mart. 8, 55, 10. — **3.** In architecture, for the Gr. cymatium (κυμάτιον, a little wave), *a talon, ogee*, Vitr. 5, 7.— **II.** Trop., of the wave-like agitation of a multitude, etc., *a surge, billow, stream, tide*, = aestus: campus atque illae undae comitiorum, Cic. Planc. 6, 15: nunc agilis fio et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16: adversis rerum immersabilis undis, id. ib. 1, 2, 22: curarum, Cat. 64, 62: bellorum, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 507: salutantûm unda, *a stream, crowd, throng*, Verg. G. 2, 462; so, undae Boiorum, Sil. 4, 159.

undābundus, a, um, *adj.* [undo], *full of waves, surging, billowy* (post-class.): mare, Gell. 2, 30, 3: aquae, Amm. 17, 7, 11.

undanter, *adv.*, v. undo *fin.*

undātim, *adv.* [undo], *in a waving manner, like waves*: mensae undatim crispae, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96: crispum marmor, id. 36, 7, 11, § 55.— **II.** *In a throng*, Amm. 21, 3, 2.

undĕ, *adv.*, *from which place, whence.* **I.** Lit., of place. **A.** Correlatively: petere inde coronam Unde prius nulli velarint tempora musae, Lucr. 4, 5: nec enim inde venit, unde mallem, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: ibi, unde huc translata essent, id. Rep. 2, 16, 30: ut eo restituerentur (Galli), unde dejecti essent, id. Caecin. 30, 88; cf.: te redigam eodem, unde orta es, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 13: eodem, unde erant profectae (naves), Caes. B. G. 4, 28; 5, 5; so too, eodem, unde, id. ib. 5, 11: ad idem, unde profecta sunt, redire, Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24: fontes, unde hauriretis, id. de Or. 1, 46, 203: Latobrigos in fines suos, unde erant profecti, reverti jussit, Caes. B. G. 1, 28: loca superiora, unde erat propinquus despectus in mare, id. ib. 3, 14: ad summi fastigia culminis unde Tela jactabant Teucri, Verg. A. 2, 458: regna, Unde genus ducis, id. ib. 5, 801: arbor, unde auri aura refulsit, id. ib. 6, 204: montis sublime cacumen Occupat, unde sedens partes speculetur in omnes, Ov. M. 1, 667. —**2.** Pregn.: e majoribus castris, unde antea cessatum fuerat, brevi spatio circumductae copiae, i. e. *from the place at which*, etc., Liv. 5, 13, 10: in arcem perfugere, unde biduo post deditio facta, id. 31, 46, 16. —**B.** *Absol.* **1.** In a direct interrog.: hoc verbum unde utrumque declarat, et ex quo loco et a quo loco. Unde dejectus est Cinna? Ex urbe . . . Unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio. Unde qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Ex Capitolio, etc., Cic. Caecin. 30, 87: *Pa.* Unde is? *Chae.* Egone? nescio hercle, neque unde eam, neque quorsum eam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 14: *Mn.* Unde eam (mulierem) esse aiunt? *Ly.* Ex Samo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 68: qui genus? unde domo? *from what country?* Verg. A. 8, 114.—With *gentium*: unde haec igitur gentium est? Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 47.—**2.** In an indirect interrog.: ego instare, ut mihi responderet, quis esset, ubi esset, unde esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 188: quaere unde domo (sit), *what his home is*, or *where he lives*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 53: qualis et unde genus . . Quaeris, *from what stock, of what family*, Prop. 1, 22, 1: non recordor, unde ceciderim, sed unde surrexerim, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 10: unde initium belli fieret, explorabant, Caes. B. G. 5, 53: unde domo quisque sit quaere, Sen. Cons. Helv. 6, 3: sciscitari unde natalium provenerit, App. M. 5, p. 165, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Apart from relations of place, and referring to persons or things, from which as an origin, source, cause, means, reason, etc., something proceeds, *from whom, from which.* **1.** Correlatively: (narratio) brevis erit, si, unde necesse est, inde initium sumetur, Cic. Inv. 1, 20, 28; cf. Auct. Her. 1, 9, 14: unde jumenta nomen traxere, Col. 6, praef. 3: praedonibus, Unde emerat, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 35: qui eum necasset, unde ipse natus esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: potest fieri, ut is, unde te audisse dicis, iratus dixerit, id. de Or. 2, 70, 285; cf.: de eâ (re) multo dicat ornatius, quam ille ipse, unde cognorit, id. ib. 1, 15, 67: illo exstincto Jove, unde discerem, id. Sen. 4, 12: hem, mea lux, unde omnes opem petere solebant, id. Fam. 14, 2, 2: hi, unde ne hostium quidem legati arcentur, pulsi, Liv. 21, 10, 6: non ut ingenium et eloquentiam meam perspicias, unde longe absum, Cic. Brut. 92, 318: est unde haec fiant, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 42: tenuit permagnam Sextilius hereditatem, unde nummum nullum attigisset, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55: si habuerit, unde tibi solvat, id. Har. Resp. 13, 29: quod, unde agger omnino comportari posset, nihil erat reliquum, Caes. B. C. 2, 15: tardior stilus cogitationem moratur, rudis et confusus intellectu caret: unde sequitur alter dictandi labor, Quint. 1, 1, 28; 12, 3, 4: sciat (orator) quam plurima: unde etiam senibus auctoritas major est, quod, etc., id. 12, 4, 2: unde jus stabat, ei victoriam dedit (= a quâ parte stabat), Liv. 21, 10, 9; cf.: turbam, nec satis fido animo, unde pugnabat, stantem, in fugam avertere, id. 25, 15, 13: ut unde stetisset, eo se victoria transferret, *on whose side*, Just. 5, 4, 12.— **b.** In partic., jurid. t. t.: unde petitur, *of whom demand is made*, i.e. the defendant: si ambo pares essent, illi, unde petitur, potius credendum esse, Cato ap. Gell. 14, 2, 26; cf.: causam dicere Prius unde petitur, aurum quare sit suom, Quam ille qui petit, unde is sit thesaurus sibi, Ter. Eun. prol. 11 sq.: ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilium dederim, Cic. Fam. 7, 11, 1: postulabat ut illi, unde peteretur, vetus exceptio daretur, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168. —**2.** *Absol.* **a.** In a direct interrog.: unde haec (patera) igitur est? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 158; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10: redde, ut huic reddatur. *Strob.* Unde? id. Aul. 5, 20: *Pi.* Bonum habe animum. *Mn.* Unde habeam? id. ib. 4, 3, 17; id. Cas. 2, 2, 25: unde iste amor tam improvisus, Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 60; Quint. 11, 1, 54: unde sed hos novi? Ov. M. 9, 508.—With *gentium*: *De.* Face id ut paratum jam sit. *Li.* Unde gentium? *De.* Me defraudato, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 77; Tert. Pall. 4.— **b.** In an indirect interrog.: ut ex ipsâ quaeras, unde hunc (anulum) habuerit, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 45: quaerere, unde se ac suos tueri possit, Liv. 5, 4, 5: unde concilietur risus . . . difficillimum dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 35: si cogitaverimus, unde et quousque jam provecta sit orandi facultas, id. 2, 16, 18: unde sit infamis . . . Discite, Ov. M. 4, 285; cf. Flor. 3, 12, 8 sqq. — **B.** *Indef.*: unde unde for undecumque, *from wherever, whencesoever, from whatever quarter* (only poet. and in post-class. prose): et quaerendum unde unde foret nervosius illud, Cat. 67, 27: qui nisi . . . Mercedem aut numos unde unde extricat, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 88: nec tamen vindictae solacium unde unde spernendum est, App. M. 5, p. 165: qui malum etsi ipse non fecit, tamen a quocumque et unde unde passus est fieri, Tert. adv. Herm. 10. — **2.** So, unde alone (late Lat.; perh. only in Tert.): certe unde sunt ista, signis potius et ostentis deputanda, Tert. Anim. 51 *fin.*: quamquam possimus unde illas prolatas aestimare, dum ne ex nihilo, id. adv. Herm. 22 *med.*

(**undēcēni**, a false read. for undenis, Plin. 36, 8, 14, § 65.)

undēcentēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [unde-centum], *the ninety-ninth*: annus, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 11.

undēcentum, *num. adj.* [unus-de-centum], *ninety-nine*: anni, Plin. 7, 60, 60, § 214.

undĕcĭes, *num. adv.* [unus-decies], *eleven times*: hanc summam undecies multiplicato, fiunt, etc., Col. 5, 2, 7: surrexi unâ cenâ, Mart. 5, 79, 1.

undĕcĭm, *num. adj.* [unus-decem], *eleven*: legiones, Cic. Fam. 6, 18, 2: milia debeo, Mart. 2, 44, 8; Vitr. 3, 1 *med.*: dies, Macr. S. 1, 13.

undĕcĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [unus-decimus], *the eleventh*: legio, Liv. 30, 18, 10: annus, Verg. E. 8, 39: dies, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283.

undĕcĭrēmis, is, *f.* (sc. navis) [undecim-remus], *a ship of eleven banks of oars*, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 203.

undĕcŭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [undecimus], *soldiers of the eleventh legion*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

undĕ-cumque (**undĕ-cunque**; in tmesi: unde vacefit cumque locus, Lucr. 6, 1017), *adv.*, *from wherever, whencesoever, from what place* or *part soever* (post-Aug.): undecumque moti sunt (fluctus), Sen. Vit. Beat. 27, 3: fluens sanguis, Plin. 27, 4, 5, § 18; cf.: nec undecumque causa fluxit, ibi culpa est, Quint. 7, 3, 33: undecumque inceperis, ubicumque desieris, Plin. Ep. 9, 4, 2: ignes transsiliunt protinus in naphtham undecumque visam, Plin. 2, 105, 109, § 235; Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 22, 4. — With *gentium*: undecumque gentium venissent, Vop. Firm. 14.

undĕ-lĭbet, *adv.*, *whence you will, whencesoever, from any place whatever, from anywhere* (very rare): invenire, Auct. Her. 4, 50, 63: fascia undelibet super fracturam incipere debet, Cels. 8, 10, 1. —Also *rel.*, *from whatever quarter*, Aug. in Psa. 36, Serm. 3.

undēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [undeni], *containing eleven*: numerus, Aug. Serm. 51 *fin.*; 83 *med.*

un-dēni, ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [unus], *eleven each, eleven* distributively: pariuntur undeni, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 91: cubitis, id. 36, 8, 14, § 65 Sillig *N. cr.*: Musa per undenos emodulanda pedes, i.e. *with a hexameter and pentameter, elegiac verse*, Ov. Am. 1, 1, 30: me quater undenos sciat implevisse Decembres, i. e. *forty-four years*, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 27.—In *sing.*: bisque undena pars, Manil. 4, 451.

undēnōnāginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-nonaginta], *eighty-nine*: classis undenonaginta navium, Liv. 37, 30, 1.

undēoctōginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-octoginta], *seventy-nine*: unde-Octoginta annos natus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 118.

undēquadrāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [undequadraginta], *the thirty-ninth*: volumen, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 10.

undēquadrāgies or **-iens**, *num. adv.* [id.], *thirty-nine times*: dimicare, Plin. 7, 25, 25, § 92.

undēquadrāginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-quadraginta], *thirty-nine*: anni, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 27.

undēquinquāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [undequinquaginta], *the forty-ninth* dies, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35; Vell. 2, 17, 3.

undēquinquāginta, *num. adj.* [unus de-quinquaginta], *forty-nine*: coronae aureae, Liv. 37, 58, 4: genera, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40.

undēsexāgēsĭmus, a, um, *num. adj.* [undesexaginta], *the fifty-ninth*: pars, Censor. de Die Nat. 19.

undēsexāginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-sexaginta], *fifty-nine*: undesexaginta (Carthaginiensium) vivi capti, Liv. 23, 37, 6: dies, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122.

undētrĭcēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [undetriginta], *twenty-nine each, twenty-nine* distributively: menses undetricenum tricenumque (dierum) numero alternaverunt, Macr. S. 1, 13, § 4.

undētrĭcēsĭmus or **undētrīgēsĭmus**, a, um, *num. adj.* [id.], *the twenty-ninth*: dies, Liv. 25, 36, 14: in commentariorum undetricesimo, Gell. 10, 5, 1.

undētrīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. undetricesimus.

undētrīginta, *num. adj.* [unus-de-triginta], *twenty-nine*: menses, Vitr. 9, 4: dies, Macr. S. 1, 15, § 6.

undēvīcēni, ae, a, *num. distr. adj.* [undeviginti], *nineteen each, nineteen* distributively: pedes, Quint. 1, 10, 44.

undēvīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [undevicesimus], *soldiers of the nineteenth legion*: cum quinque cohortibus undevicesimanorum egreditur, Auct. B. Alex. 57, 2; Tac. A. 1, 51.

undēvīcēsĭmus or **undēvīgēsĭmus**, a, um, *adj.* [undeviginti], *the nineteenth*: anno undevicesimo post ejus mortem, Cic. Sen. 5, 14: expleto aetatis undevicesimo anno, Quint. 6, praef. § 4; Tac. A. 1, 45 (al. unetvicesimus): die undevigesimo, Col. 8, 5, 14.—The second and third syllable scanned short: senserat ire aquilas legio undevigesima, cujus, etc., Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. 2, p. 21.

undēvīginti, *num. adj.* [unus-de-viginti], *nineteen*: undeviginti annos natus, Cic. Brut. 64, 229: signa militaria, Liv. 23, 46, 4.

undĭcŏla, ae, *comm.* [unda-colo], *wave-dwelling*, i. e. *inhabiting the waves, dwelling in the sea*: Naïades, Varr. ap. Non. p. 250, 14: pistris, Avien. Arat. 808.

undĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-fluo], *flow*

ing with waves: amnes, Dracont. Hexaëm. 1, 607.

undĭfrăgus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-frango], *wave-breaking, that breaks the waves* or *water:* fluctus, Ven. 3 prol.

undĭquĕ, *adv. indef.* [unde-que, prop. whencesoever; hence], *from all parts, sides,* or *places, from every quarter, on all sides, on every part, everywhere:* ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: vicus altissimis montibus undique continetur, id. ib. 3, 1: cinctus periculis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 30: rebus undique collectis, arcessitis, comportatis, id. de Or. 3, 24, 92; cf.: carpere et colligere, id. ib. 1, 42, 191: carpere atque delibare, id. Sest. 56, 119: sic undique omni ratione concluditur, *on all grounds,* id. N. D. 2, 53, 132: omnes undique copiae conferuntur, id. Rep. 3, 17, 27: concurritur undique ad istum Syracusas, id. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 133: undique ad inferos tantumdem viae est, id. Tusc. 1, 43, 104: natura undique perfecta, id. Fin. 5, 9, 26; cf. id. ib. 5, 24, 69: omnes enim partes ejus (i. e. mundi) undique medium locum capessentes nituntur aequaliter, id. N. D. 2, 45, 115: delirus et amens Undique dicatur, Hor. S. 2, 3, 108: soluta ac velut labens undique toga, Quint. 11, 3, 147: undique omnes conisi hostem avertunt, Liv. 3, 63, 4: undique omnis copias contrahit, Curt. 3, 1, 10; Flor. 4, 2, 38.—**2.** *Utterly, entirely, completely, in all respects:* aut undique religionem tolle aut usque quâque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: vita undique referta bonis, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 86: nam quid fere undique placet? Quint. 1, 2, 15.—**II.** Esp. **1.** With *gentium, in every quarter, in every part of the world:* pacato undique gentium toto, quâ patet, orbe terrarum, Edict. Aurelian. ap. Vop. Firm. 5.—**2.** With *laterum:* canes rabidi et immanes undique laterum circumfusi, App. M. 8, p. 209, 11.—**3.** With *versus* (*versum*): marinae aurae undique versus assidui flatus, Just. 44, 1, 10: cum Oceanus omnes terras omnifariam et undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20; 7, 16, 6; App. Mag. p. 322, 22; Sol. 40 *med.*—**4.** With *secus:* undique secus agris arentibus, Sol. 27, 46.

undĭsŏnus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-sono], *wave-sounding, sounding* or *roaring with the waves* (poet.): rupes, Stat. Achill. 1, 198: saxum, Val. Fl. 4, 44: Psamathe, id. 1, 364: dei, i. e. *sea-gods,* Prop. 3 (4), 21, 18.

undĭvăgus, a, um, *adj.* [unda-vagus], *wandering in waves* (late Lat.): latices, Coripp. Johan. 6, 342: salum, id. ib. 7, 344: Tethys, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 303 Burm.

undo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [unda]. **I.** *Neutr., to rise in waves* or *surges, to throw up waves, to surge, swell* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **A.** Lit.: undantem salum, Enn. ap. Non. 223, 24 (Trag. v. 226 Vahl.); cf.: undanti in freto, Att. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: solet aestus aequinoctialis ... undare, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28, 6: ad caelum undabat vortex, Verg. A. 12, 673: aëna undantia flammis, id. ib. 6, 218.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To overflow with, be full of, abound in* any thing, = abundare: regio Undat equis floretque viris, Val. Fl. 1, 539: vultus sanguine, Stat. Th. 1, 449: silva favis, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 25: ima (aedium) viris, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 545.—**2.** *To wave, undulate:* vidimus undantem ruptis fornacibus Aetnam, Verg. G. 1, 472: undantes flammae, Sil. 9, 446: undante fumo, Sen. Troad. 19: undans buxo Cytorus, Verg. G. 2, 437: undans chlamys, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 55: undantes habenae, *waving, flowing, hanging loosely,* Verg. A. 12, 471; so, undantia lora, id. ib. 5, 146: ipsa (puella) decenter undabat, *undulated,* App. M. 2, p. 117, 38.—**C.** Trop., *to waver, fluctuate, be agitated:* undans curis, Val. Fl. 5, 304: undantes spumis furialibus irae, Claud. in Ruf. 1, 76.—**II.** *Act.* (very rare), *to overflow, inundate, deluge:* sanguine campos, Stat. Achill. 1, 87: sinus cruore, Claud. in Ruf. 2, 67.—*P. a.:* **undātus,** a, um, *in a wavy* or *wave-like form:* concharum genera imbricatim undata, cancellatim reticulata, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.—Hence, **undanter,** *adv., in a waving manner, like waves:* capillus undanter fluens, App. M. 2, p. 122, 7 (al. fluenter undans): evomere talia, Mart. Cap. 2, § 138.

undōsē, *adv.*, v. undosus *fin.*

undōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unda], *full of waves* or *surges, surgy, billowy:* aequor, Verg. A. 4, 313: Plemyrium, id. ib. 3, 693: regna, Sil. 5, 21. — *Comp.:* fluctus, Sol. 12 *fin.*—*Sup.:* torrentes, Aug. Civ. Dei, 27, 11. —*Adv.:* **undōsē,** *in waves; comp.:* undosius labens, Amm. 27, 4, 7.

* **undŭlātus,** a, um, *adj.* [undo, I. B. 2. and II. *p. a.*], *diversified as with waves* (like watered stuffs), *undulated:* togae, Varr. ap. Non. 189, 26 (cited also in Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 195).

ūnĕdo, ōnis, *m.*, *the arbute* or *strawberry-tree;* and also *its fruit,* Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 98; 23, 8, 79, § 151.

Unelli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Lugdunensis, *bordering on the Curiosolitæ and Lexovii, whose country formed part of the* Tractus Armoricus; *their chief city was* Constantini Castra, now *Coutances,* Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 11; 3, 17; 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 (Jahn, Venelli).

ūnetvīcēsĭmāni (**ūnăet-**), ōrum, *m.* [unetvicesimus], *soldiers of the twenty-first legion,* Tac. H. 2, 43.

ūnetvīcēsĭmus (**ūnăet-**), a, um, *num. adj.* [unus-et-vicesimus], *the twenty-first:* legio, Tac. A. 1, 45 (al. undevicesimus).

ungella (**unguella**), ae, *f. dim.* [ungula], *a little claw* or *talon,* Apic. 4, 5; Marc. Emp. 20 *med.*

ungo or **unguo,** nxi, nctum, 3, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. aug, to besmear; cf. Gr. ἄγος], *to smear, besmear, anoint* with any fat substance, an unguent, oil, etc. (class.; syn.: lino, linio): unguentis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77: aliquam unguentis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 115; id. Truc. 2, 2, 34: unctus est, accubuit, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: gloria quem supra vires unguit, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 76.—Of the anointing of corpses, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 219 (Ann. v. 156 Vahl.); Ov. P. 1, 9, 47; id. F. 4, 853; id. H. 10, 122; Mart. 3, 12, 4; Hor. S. 2, 1, 7: corpus, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26: globos melle, Cato, R. R. 79: postes superbos amaracino, Lucr. 4, 1175 et saep.—Of the anointing of a Jewish king: unctus est in regem, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 45, 5: caules oleo, *to dress with oil,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 125: caules impensius, Pers. 6, 68: pingui oluscula lardo, Hor. S. 2, 6, 64: labitur uncta carina, *daubed with pitch, the pitchy keel,* Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, and ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 1 (Ann. v. 379 and 476); imitated by Verg. A. 4, 398; cf.: labitur uncta vadis abies, id. ib. 8, 91: ungere tela manu ferrumque armare, *to smear* or *anoint with poison* (ἰοὺς χρίεσθαι), id. ib. 9, 773: arma uncta cruoribus, *smeared, stained,* Hor. C. 2, 1, 5: tela cruore hostili, Sil. 9, 13: ova ranae sanguine, Hor. Epod. 5, 19: puer unctis Tractavit calicem manibus, i. e. *greasy,* id. S. 2, 4, 78; so, uncta aqua, id. ib. 2, 2, 68.—**II.** Trop., Vulg. Act. 10, 38; id. 2 Cor. 1, 21.—Hence, **unctus,** a, um, *P. a.;* prop. *anointed, oiled:* cur quisquam caput unctius referret, Cat. 10, 11: magis diliges ex duobus aeque bonis viris nitidum et unctum quam pulverulentum et horrentem, Sen. Ep. 66, 24: Achivi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 33: nudus, unctus, ebrius est contionatus, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12.—**B.** Transf., *rich, luxurious, sumptuous* (syn. lautus). **a.** *Adj.:* captus es unctiore cenâ, Mart. 5, 44, 7: melius et unctius, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 44: cenae unctissimae, Sid. Ep. 2, 9: ita palaestritas defendebat, ut ab illis ipse unctior abiret, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 22, § 54: accedes siccus ad unctum, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 12: patrimonia, Cat. 29, 23: Corinthus, *luxurious, voluptuous,* Juv. 8, 113: Tarentus, Sid. Carm. 5, 430: pro isto asso sole, quo tu abusus es in nostro pratulo, a te nitidum solem unctumque repetemus, i. e. *sunshine and ointment,* Cic. Att. 12, 6, 2: unctior splendidiorque consuetudo loquendi, *rich, copious,* id. Brut. 20, 78.—**b.** *Subst.:* **unctum,** i, *n.* **1.** *A rich banquet, sumptuous feast:* unctum qui recte ponere possit, Hor. A. P. 422: cenare sine uncto, Pers. 6, 16.—**2.** *An ointment:* haurito plusculo uncto, corporis mei membra perfricui, App. M. 3, p. 139; Veg. 3, 71, 5.

* **unguĕdo,** ĭnis, *f.* [unguo, ungo], *an ointment, unguent,* App. M. 3, p. 138, 26.

unguen, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a fatty substance, fat; an ointment, unguent:* in aënum caldum unguen indito, Cato, R. R. 79; 80: pingues unguine ceras, Verg. G. 3, 450: crassum, Pers. 6, 40: pingue, Val. Fl. 6, 360; 8, 302 al.

unguentārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [unguentum], *of* or *belonging to ointments* or *unguents, ointment-.* **I.** *Adj.:* taberna, Varr. L. L. 8, 30, 117; Sen. Ep. 108, 4; Suet. Aug. 4: cella, Sid. Ep. 2, 2: vasa, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 60.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. unguentārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a dealer in unguents, a perfumer,* Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150; id. Att. 13, 46, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; Plin. 31, 7, 42, § 91; Inscr. Orell. 2988. —**B. unguentārĭa,** ae, *f.* **1.** *A female perfumer,* Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 14; Inscr. Orell. 4301; 4991.—**2.** (Sc. ars.) *The art of making unguents* or *perfumes,* Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 90.—**C. unguentārĭum,** ii, *n.* (sc. argentum), *money for buying perfumes,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 23.

unguento, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to rub with sweet ointments, to anoint, perfume* (in *verb. finit.* very rare): DEAS VNGVENTAVERVNT, Inscr. Fratr. Arval. Orell. 2271, 391 (cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35, § 77).—More freq. in *part. perf.:* **unguentātus,** a, um, *anointed, perfumed:* unguentatus per vias, ignave, incedis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 23: cincinni, id. Truc. 2, 2, 32: homo, P. Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5; Sen. Fragm. ib. 12, 2, 11: maritus, Cat. 61, 142.

unguentum, i (*gen. plur.* unguentûm, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 5; id. Poen. 3, 3, 88), *n.* [unguo], *an ointment, unguent, perfume:* non omnes possunt olere unguenta exotica, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 41; 1, 3, 115 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25, § 62; id. Cat. 2, 3, 5; id. Sest. 8, 18; id. Cael. 11, 27; id. Tusc. 5. 21, 62; Hor. C. 2, 3, 13; 2, 7, 23; id. A. P. 375; Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 23; Ov. F. 3, 561; Mart. 11, 54, 1; Plin. 1, 1, 1, § 3.

unguĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [unguis], *a finger-nail:* integritas unguiculorum omnium, Cic. Fin. 5, 27, 80; Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 17; Sen. Q. N. 6, 2, 5.—Prov.: a teneris unguiculis, a transl. of the Gr. ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, *from early infancy, from childhood,* Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2 (for which: de tenero ungui, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24): ex unguiculis (= ἐξ ὀνύχων), *from the very finger-tips,* i. e. *through and through,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 20; App. M. 10, p. 249, 11.

* **unguilla,** ae, *f.* [unguo, ungo], *an ointment-box,* Sol. 27 *fin.*

unguĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [unguen], *full of fat* or *oil, fat, oily, unctuous:* unguentum, Plin. 13, 1, 2, § 17: opus, Cels. 5, 26, 20.—*Comp.:* nuces, Plin. 23, 8, 77, § 147.

unguis, is (*abl.* ungui, Cat. 62, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 46; id. C. 2, 8, 4; Prop. 1, 20, 39; cf. Charis. p. 120), *m.* [cf. Gr. ONYX-, ὄνυξ; Sanscr. nakha], *a nail* of a person's finger or toe. **I.** Lit., Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247; 10, 35, 52, § 106; 28, 2, 5, § 28; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 51; 1, 19, 46; id. S. 1, 3, 101; Prop. 1, 20, 39; Ov. Am. 1, 7, 64; 2, 6, 4; id. A. A. 3, 708.—**2.** Of animals, *a claw, talon, hoof,* Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 247; Hor. C. 2, 19, 24; Ov. M. 4, 717; 10, 540; Col. 6, 12; Mart. 14, 199 al.—**B.** Proverbial phrases. **1.** Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, *from top to toe, from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20.—**2.** A rectâ conscientiâ transversum unguem non discedere, *not to depart a finger's breadth in the least,* Cic. Att. 13, 20, 4; cf. ellipt.: urge igitur, nec transversum unguem, quod aiunt, a stilo, id. Fam. 7, 25, 2: si tu ex isto loco digitum transvorsum aut unguem latum excesseris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 17 sq.; Hier. Ep. 127, 8 (v. transversus and digitus).—**3.** Cum medium ostenderet unguem, i. e. *showed utter derision, the greatest contempt* (because the middle finger was regarded as indecent), Juv. 10, 53.—**4.** Incestos amores De tenero meditatur ungui, i. e. *from childhood,* ἐξ ἁπαλῶν ὀνύχων, Hor. C. 3, 6, 24 (for which: a teneris unguiculis, Cic. Fam. 1, 6, 2).—**5.** Ad or in unguem, after the Gr. εἰς ὄνυχα or ἐπ' ὄνυχος, *to a hair, to a nicety, exactly, perfectly* (an expression borrowed from sculptors, who, in modelling, give the finishing touch with the nail; or joiners, who test the accuracy of joints in wood by the nail: materiem dolare ad unguem, Col. 11, 2, 13: ad unguem Factus homo, *highly polished, perfectly accomplished,* Hor. S. 1, 5, 32; cf.: carmen decies castigare ad unguem, id. A. P. 294 Jan. ad loc.: suturae ca-

pitis in unguem committuntur, Cels. 8, 1, § 12; Verg. G. 2, 277 Serv.; Vitr. 4, 6, 2; cf. also: carmina molli numero fluere, ut per leve severos effundat junctura unguis, Pers. 1, 65.—**6.** Homo, cujus pluris erat unguis, quam tu totus es, *a man whose little finger was worth more than your whole body*, Petr. 57 *fin.*—**7.** Rodere ungues, *to bite the nails*, i. e. *to be buried in thought*, etc.: ille in versu faciendo Saepe caput scaberet vivos et roderet ungues, Hor. S. 1, 10, 71; cf.: ungue meam morso saepe querere fidem, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 4: et saepe inmeritos corrumpas dentibus ungues, id. 2, 4, 3 (13).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of plants, *a nail-like spot, the tip, extremity*, Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36; 21, 18, 73, § 121; Col. 4, 24, 7; Pall. Febr. 12, 5.—**B.** *A kind of shell-fish*, perh. *the razor-fish*, Varr. L. L. 5, 12, 23.—**C.** *A hook:* ferrei, Col. 12, 18, 2.—**D.** *A white skin on the eye, a web, haw*, πτερύγιον, Cels. 7, 7, 4.

ungŭla, ae, *f.* [unguis]. **I.** Lit., *a hoof, claw, talon;* of a horse: totam quatit ungula terram, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 231 Vahl.); Verg. A. 8, 596; cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 5, 11.—Of a swine, Cato, R. R. 158, 1; Cels. 2, 17; 4, 14.—Of oxen: bisulca, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72.—Of the *claws* of hens, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 8.—Of vultures' and eagles' *talons*, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63.—Prov.: toto corpore atque omnibus ungulis, i. e., as we say, *with tooth and nail, with might and main*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., *a horse:* cum carceribus missos rapit ungula currus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 114; Mart. 12, 50, 5.—**B.** *A claw*, an instrument of torture (late Lat.), Cod. Just. 9, 18, 7 *fin.;* Prud. στεφ. 1, 44; Hier. Ep. 1, 3.—**III.** *An aromatic spice*, Vulg. Ecclus. 24, 21.

ungŭlatros ungues magnos atque asperos Cato appellavit, Fest. p. 279 Müll. *N. cr.*

ungŭlātus, a, um, *adj.* [ungula], *having claws* or *hoofs* (post-class.): altero pede ungulatus, Tert. Apol. 16 *fin.;* so, aliquis, Mart. Cap. 4, § 378.

ungŭlus, i, *m.* [Oscan; Sanscr. ankami, bend; Gr. ἀγκύλος, crooked; Lat. ancus, aduncus; cf. angulus], *a finger-ring, a ring* (ante-class.): ungulus Oscorum linguā anulus, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; cf.: (anulum) apud nos prisci ungulum vocabant, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10; Poët. ap. Fest. l. l.; so Pac. ib. (Trag. Fragm. v. 64, 215 Rib.).

unguo, ĕre, v. ungo.

‡ **ungustus** fustis uncus, Fest. p. 377 Müll.

ūnĭ-ănĭmis, e, = unanimis, Schol. Juv. 5, 134.

* **ūnĭ-călămus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus], *having a single stem* or *straw:* frumentum, Plin. 18, 7, 12, § 69.

ūnĭ-caulis, e, *adj.* [id.], *having a single stalk:* genus carduorum silvestrium, Plin. 20, 23, 99, § 262: faba leguminum, id. 18, 7, 10, § 57: cuminum, id. 19, 10, 57, § 176.

ūnĭcē, *adv.*, v. unicus *fin.*

ūnĭceps, cipitis, *adj.*, *one-headed* (eccl. Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 15.

ūnĭ-cŏlor, ōris (collat. form *acc. plur.* unicoloras animas, Prud. Ham. 821), *adj.* [unus], *of one color, all of one* or *the same color* (opp. varius, differens): sues, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: oculus, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 145: torus, Ov. M. 11, 611.

ūnĭcornis, e, *adj.* [unus-cornu], *one-horned, having a single horn.* **I.** *Adj.:* Indici boves, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72: animal, id. 11, 46, 106, § 255: rhinoceros, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; id. adv. Jud. 10.—**II.** *Subst.*, Vulg. Psa. 91, 11.

ūnĭcornŭus, ui, *m.* [unicornis], pure Lat. for monoceros, *the unicorn*, Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 18; id. adv. Jud. 10; Ambros. Off. Min. 2, 16, 85.

* **ūnĭcorpŏrĕus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus-corpus], *having one body, single-bodied:* signum in caelo (taurus), Firm. Math. 2, 12 *med.*

ūnĭcŭba, ae, *f.* [unus-cubo], *that has lain with but one husband*, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 49 *fin.*

* **ūnĭ-cultor,** ōris, *m.* [unus], *a worshipper of one God, a monotheist*, Prud. στεφ. 13, 90.

ūnĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *one and no more, only, sole, single* (class.). **I.** Lit., of number: tuus unicus gnatus, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 1: gnatus, id. Poen. prol. 68; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 79; 3, 2, 29: gnata, id. And. 3, 3, 8; 1, 1, 73: filius, Plaut. Poen. prol. 65; id. Cas. 2, 3, 45; Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 41; Cic. Rosc. Am. 14, 41: quid me patrem par facere'st, quoi ille'st unicus? Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 38 (44): filia, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 41; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 104; Verg. Cir. 334; Just. 1, 4, 2: consul, Liv. 7, 25, 11: maritus, Hor. C. 3, 14, 5: vestis, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 26: anser erat, Ov. M. 8, 684: orbis, id. ib. 13, 853: ancillula, App. M. 1, p. 112, 6.—Strengthened by *unus:* qui me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6: idque unum et prae omnibus unicum effice, App. M. 4, p. 156, 32.—By *solus:* quamlubet esto Unica res quaedam nativo corpore sola, Lucr. 2, 542: unica solaque res, id. 2, 1078.—**B.** In partic., of abstract subjects: spes unica imperii populi Romani, L. Quinctius, Liv. 3, 26, 8: unicum doloris levamentum studia, Plin. Ep. 8, 19, 1: satis tutum praesidium, quod unicum est, Cels. 7, 33: unicum afflictae mihi solamen hoc est, Sen. Troad. 703; id. Phoen. 89.—**II.** Trop., of nature, character, or quality, *alone of its kind, singular, uncommon, unparalleled, unique* (cf.: egregius, eminens): homo unica est natura ac singularia, Turp. ap. Non. 491, 3: quis tam . . . ingenio unico? Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. sagaces, p. 321 Müll.: eximius imperator, unicus dux, Liv. 7, 12, 13; so, imperator, id. 6, 6, 17: vir unicus in omni fortunā, id. 7, 1, 9: juvenis, id. 8, 32, 13: dictator, id. 22, 14, 9: spectator caeli siderumque (Archimedes), id. 24, 34, 2: ultor Romanae ignominiae, id. 9, 15, 10: puer, Ov. M. 3, 454: volucris, id. ib. 8, 239; cf. id. ib. 12, 531: liberalitas, Cic. Quint. 12, 41: fides, Liv. 33, 21, 4: spes, Quint. 6, praef. § 2: mors, Luc. 4, 509: concordia, Liv. 3, 33, 8: exemplum, id. 1, 21, 2: nam tu poëta es prorsus ad eam rem unicus, *singularly fit*, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 3: tibi ille unicu'st, mihi etiam unico magis unicus, *more than an only one, more than a darling*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 47; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 3.—**B.** Esp., in a bad sense, *singularly bad, detestable* (rare): unica malitia atque nequitia, Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: scelus, Vell. 2, 7, 2: luxuria, Fest. s. v. Sardanapalus, p. 322 Müll.—Hence, *adv.:* **ūnĭcē,** *alone, solely, singularly, especially, in an extraordinary degree:* aliquem unice diligere, Cic. Or. 1, 1: eximie et unice delectare, Gell. 11, 13, 4: eo ornamento P. Vergilius unice est usus, Quint. 8, 3, 24: cujus amator unice Vergilius fuit, id. 9, 3, 14: quid Tiridaten terreat, unice securus, i. e. *utterly regardless*, Hor. C. 1, 26, 5: mammarum vitiis aizoum unice medetur, Plin. 26, 15, 92, § 163.—In Plaut. with *unus:* me unice unum ex omnibus te atque illam amare aiebas mihi, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 56: immo unice unum plurimi pendit, id. Bacch. 2, 2, 29; id. Stich. 1, 1, 12; id. Truc. 1, 2, 91.

ūnĭ-fīnis, e, *adj.* [unus], *possessing the same termination* (eccl. Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 117.

ūnĭ-formis, e, *adj.* [unus-forma], *having only one shape* or *form, uniform* (post-Aug.): simplex quiddam et uniforme doceri, Tac. Or. 32: facies deorum dearumque, App. M. 11, p. 259, 3: humanum genus, id. Asclep. p. 98, 18: alimonia, Macr. S. 7, 5: institutum, Aur. Vict. Epit. 9 *med.*—*Adv.:* **ūnĭformĭter,** *in one and the same manner, uniformly*, App. Asclep. p. 77, 18; Arn. 2, 88.

ūnĭformĭtas, ātis, *f.* [uniformis], *uniformity* (opp. varietas; post-class.), Macr. S. 7, 5 *med.;* Arn. 7, 212; Tert. Anim. 17 *med.*

ūnĭformĭter, *adv.*, v. uniformis, *fin.*

ūnĭgĕna, ae (collat. form **oenigĕnōs** unigenitus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 195 Müll.), *adj.* [unus-gigno]. **I.** *Only-begotten, only:* idcirco singularem deus hunc mundum atque unigenam procreavit, Cic. Univ. 4, 10.—In Christian authors, of Christ: dominus deusque, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 46; cf. unigenitus.—**II.** *Born of one parent, of one* or *the same family* (poet.): te, Phoebe, relinquens Unigenamque simul cultricem montibus Idri, i. e. *Diana*, sister of Phoebus, Cat. 64, 301; of *Zephyrus*, as brother of Memnon, id. 66, 53.

ūnĭ-gĕnĭtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *only-begotten, only* (eccl. Lat.; cf. unicus): unigenitus ille vocatur, qui parentibus solus sit, Hier. adv. Helv. 9: filius, Tert. adv. Gnost. 7; Aug. Civ. Dei, 11, 24; Vulg. Johan. 1, 14.

ūnĭ-jŭgus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-jugum], *having one yoke:* vinea, *fastened to a single yoke* or *cross-beam.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 183.—* **II.** Transf., *that has been married only once:* Joseph, Tert. Monog. 6 *fin.*

ūnĭmammae, ārum, *f. plur.* [unus-mamma], *one-breasted* women, i. e. *Amazons*, Titian. ap. Isid. 9, 2, 64; Auct. Itin. Alex. 41; Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 3, 50.

ūnĭmănus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-manus], *having only one hand, one-handed.* **I.** In gen.: puer natus, Liv. 35, 21, 3; 41, 21, 12.—**II.** Unimanus, *the surname of a certain Claudius*, Flor. 2, 17, 16.

ūnĭmŏdus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-modus], *of one fashion* or *sort, simple* (post-class.): compages, Prud. Psych. 768: virtus, App. Dogm. Plat. 2, 15.

ūnĭnōmius, a, um, *adj.* [unus-nomen], = ὁμώνυμος, *of one name, bearing the same name*, Isid. 1, 6, 17.

1. ūnĭo, ii, itum, 4, *v. a.* [unus], *to join together, unite* (post-Aug. and very rare; cf. conjungo): caelum mari, Tert. Anim. 17, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 43, 1: corpora, Sen. Q. N. 2, 2, 4; Dig. 39, 2, 15, § 13; App. Mag. p. 283, 30.

2. ūnĭo, ōnis, *f.* and *m.* [id.]. **I.** *Fem.* **A.** *The number one, oneness, unity* (eccl. Lat.): decas decimā unione completur, Hier. in Amos, 2, 5, 5; Tert. Monog. 4; id. Res. Carn. 2 *fin.*—**B.** *A unity, union* (late Lat.): Maria Dei unione fecunda, Hier. Ep. 22, 19; 18, 14.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *Masc., a single large pearl* (cf. margarita), Plin. 9, 35, 56, § 112; 9, 35, 59, § 122; Sen. Ben. 7, 9, 4; Mart. 8, 81, 4; 12, 49, 13.—*Fem.:* Cleopatranae, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 32 *fin.*—**B.** *Fem., a kind of single onion:* caepam, quam vocant unionem rustici, Col. 12, 10, 1.

ūnĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [2. unio], *a plant* otherwise unknown, App. Herb. 77.

Ūnĭōnītae, ārum, *m.* [id.], *Unionites, Unitarians*, a religious sect that denied the Trinity, Prud. Apoth. 246 sq.

* **ūnĭpĕtĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [unus-pes], *having only one stalk:* urtica, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*

* **ūnĭstirpis,** e, *adj.* [unus-stirps], *having only one stem* or *trunk*, Plin. 16, 30, 54, § 125.

ūnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [unus], *the state of being one, oneness, unity.* **I.** Lit.: singularis numeri unitas, Gell. 19, 8, 11: linum duplex triplexve sic tortum, ut unitas in eo facta sit, Cels. 7, 4, 4: Monotes et Henotes, id est solitas et unitas, Tert. adv. Valent. 37: alvei, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48: mundi, Just. 2, 1, 14: in unitatem coire, Cels. 4, 19: inter se implicantur et quasi unitatem faciunt, Col. 11, 3, 43.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Sameness, uniformity:* si alterum horum diceretur Priamus alterum Hecuba, nullam unitatem assignificaret, quae apparet in lego et legi et in Priamus et Priamo, Varr. L. L. 8, § 3 Müll.: foliorum unitas in suo cuique genere permanet, praeterquam populo, hederae, etc., Plin. 16, 22, 35, § 85: in unitatem venit equester ordo, *are brought under one name* (that of Equites), id. 33, 2, 8, § 32.—**B.** *Unity of sentiment, agreement, concord:* virtutes ibi esse debebunt, ubi consensus atque unitas erit: dissident vitia, Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5.

ūnĭter, *adv.* [id.], *into one, together in one, conjointly*, = in unum (Lucretian): cum corporis atque animaï Discidium fuerit, quibus e sumus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 839; 3, 846; 5, 555; 5, 558: cedere, Schol. Juv. 3, 298.

ūnĭusmŏdi, v. unus, I. B. 1.

ūnĭversālis, e, *adj.* [universus], *of* or *belonging to all* or *the whole, universal* (post-Aug.): praecepta universalia vel perpetualia, Quint. 2, 13, 14; so, quaestiones, id. 3, 5, 5; 3, 5, 12: vox, id. 8, 5, 3: nihil inveniebam aut proprium aut universale, Plin. Ep. 10, 71, 2.

ūnĭversālĭter, *adv.* [universalis], *all together:* si grex venierit universaliter uno pretio, Dig. 18, 1, 35 *fin.*

* **ūnĭversātim,** *adv.* [universus], *al*

together, wholly, entirely: consecrare aliquem, Sid. Ep. 8, 2.

ūnĭversē, *adv.*, v. universus *fin.*

ūnĭversim, *adv.* [universus], *all together, as a whole* (ante- and post-class.), Naev. Bell. Pun. 3, 7: generibus rerum summatim universimque utitur, Gell. 1, 3, 22.

ūnĭversĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *the whole.* **I.** Lit.: universitas generis humani, Cic. N. D. 2, 65, 164: in universitate rerum, i. e. *in the universe*, id. ib. 1, 43, 120: communem rerum naturam universitatemque omnia continentem, id. ib. 1, 15, 39 B. and K.: hoc interdictum ad universitatem bonorum, non ad singulas res pertinet, Dig. 43, 2, 1: aedificii, ib. 41, 1, 7: aedium, ib. 41, 3, 23: non tantum universitati ejus attendas, verum etiam particulas persequaris, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 3: orationis, id. ib. 2, 5, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 15, 5: res per universitatem adquirere, *in the aggregate*, of succession to the entire property of a person, Gai Inst. 2, 97 sq.; 2, 191; Dig. 43, 3, 1, § 13.—**II.** Transf., concr. **A.** *The whole number of things, the whole world, the universe:* universitatis corpus, Cic. Univ. 5; so id. ib. 12: volubilis, Plin. 2, 5, 4, § 11: ambitus terrae totius ad magnitudinem universitatis instar obtuet puncti, Amm. 15, 1, 4.—**B.** *A number of persons associated into one body, a society, company, community, guild, corporation*, etc. (jurid. Lat.): universitatis sunt, non singulorum, veluti quae in civitatibus sunt theatra et stadia et similia et si qua alia sunt communia civitatum, Dig. 1, 8, 6: quae (res) publicae sunt nullius in bonis creduntur, ipsius enim universitatis esse creduntur, Gai Inst. 2, 11: quod cujusque universitatis nomine vel contra eam agetur, Dig. 3, 4, 2: de libertis universitatum, ib. 38, tit. 3; Gai Inst. 2, 11.

ūnĭversus, a, um (poet. contr., unvorsum, Lucr. 4, 262; *plur.* OINVORSEI, S. C. Bacch.), *adj.* [unus-verto, turned into one, combined into one whole], *all together, all taken collectively, whole, entire, collective, general, universal* (opp. singuli). (α) *Sing.:* universa provincia, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 168: terra, id. Rep. 1, 17, 26: familia, id. Caecin. 20, 58: mare, id. Fin. 2, 34, 112; 4, 2, 3: universum mundum complecti, id. N. D. 1, 43, 120: Gallia, Hirt. B. G. 8, 39, 2: triduum, *three days together*, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 18: vita, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15, 44: odium tantum ac tam universum, id. Pis. 27, 65: confusa atque universa defensio, id. Sest. 2, 5: universa et propria oratoris vis, id. de Or. 1, 15, 64: de universâ philosophiâ, id. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: bellum, Liv. 7, 11, 1: dimicatio, *a general engagement*, id. 22, 32, 2; so, pugna, id. 27, 12, 9.—Strengthened by *totus:* lupus Gregem universum voluit totum avortere, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 134.—(β) *Plur.:* de universis generibus rerum dicere, Cic. de Or. 2, 17, 71: ex iis rebus universis eloquentia constat, quibus in singulis elaborare permagnum est, id. ib. 1, 5, 19: ut eadem sit utilitas uniuscujusque et universorum, id. Off. 3, 6, 26: quae (virtus) etiam populos universos tueri soleat, id. Lael. 14, 50: in illum universi tela coniciunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 44; 4, 26; 7, 17: qui (Democritus) ita sit ausus ordiri: haec loquor de universis. Nihil excipit, de quo non profiteatur: quid enim esse potest extra universa? Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 73.—Strengthened by *omnes:* id genus hominum omnibus Universis est adversum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 40: talibus dictis universi omnes assensere, App. M. 7, p. 189.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. ūnĭversi,** ōrum, *m.*, *the whole body* of citizens, *all men* together: cum crudelitate unius oppressi essent universi, Cic. Rep. 3, 31, 43: et earum urbium separatim ab universis singulos diligunt (di), id. N. D. 2, 66, 165: si universi videre optimum et in eo consentire possent, nihil opus esset pluribus, id. Rep. 1, 34, 52: Suet. Galb. 10.—**B. ūnĭversum,** i, *n.*, *the whole world, the universe:* tum censet imagines divinitate praeditas inesse in universitate rerum: tum principia mentis, quae sunt in eodem universo, deos esse dicit, Cic. N. D. 1, 43, 120: genitor universi, Col. 3, 10, 10.—**2.** Adverb.: in universum, *as a whole, in general, generally* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): non nominatim, sed in universum, Liv. 9, 26, 8: terra etsi aliquando specie differt, in universum tamen aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5; so id. ib. 6; Plin. 6, 17, 19, § 50.—Hence, *adv.:* **ūnĭversē,** *in general, generally* (cf.: omnino, generatim, communiter): singillatim potius quam generatim atque universe loqui, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: cetera universe mandavi: illud proprie, ne pateretur prorogari nobis provincias, id. Att. 5, 2, 1; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 268.

ūnĭvira (**ūnĭvĭrĭa**, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 32; Inscr. Grut. 307, 3), ae, *f.* [unus-vir], *a woman that has had only one husband* (post-class.), Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 11.—*Adj.:* univira viduitas, Tert. adv. Psych. 8.

ūnĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.*, [univira], *the state* or *condition of a woman who has married but once*, Tert. Exhort. ad Castit. 13; id. ad Uxor. 1, 9; 2, 1.

ūnĭvĭrĭa, ae, v. univira.

ūnĭvŏcus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-vox], *that has but one meaning, univocal* (logical t. t.): univocis aequivoca conectere, Mart. Cap. 4, § 339; 4, § 356.

* **ūno,** āre, *v. a.* [unus], *to make one, to join, unite:* dividere potius quam unare, Tert. adv. Prax. 27.

ūnŏcŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [unus-oculus], *one-eyed:* Cyclops, Att. ap. Gell. 3, 11, 5: gens (Arimaspi), Sol. 15 *med.*—*Subst.:* **ūnŏcŭlus,** i, *m.*, *a one-eyed person*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 22 sqq.

Ūnŏmammĭa, ae, *f.* [unus-mamma], *Single-breasted land*, a comically-formed name to denote the country of the Amazons, Plaut. Curc. 3, 75.

ūnŏsē, *adv.* [unus], *at once, at the same time, together*, Pac. ap. Non. 183, 21 (Trag. Rel. v. 213 Rib.).

unquam, *adv.*, v. umquam.

ūnus (old forms OINOS and OENOS; cf. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 9; C. I. L. 1, 32, 35), a, um (scanned *gen. sing.* unius, Lucr. 2, 379; Verg. A. 1, 41; Hor. S. 1, 6, 13 al.: unīus, Verg. A. 1, 251; Ov. M. 13, 181 al.; ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.* uni, Titin. ap. Prisc. pp. 694 and 717 P.; *dat. m.* uno, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 6; *dat. f.* unae, Cato, R. R. 19, 1; *acc.* OINO, C. I. L. *l. l.; voc.* une, Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 673 P.; Cat. 37, 17; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 63 Müll.; Aug. Conf. 1, 7), *num. adj.* [cf. Gr. οἴνη, οἶος; Goth. ains; Germ. eins; Engl. one]. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen., *one, a single.* **1.** *Sing.:* dabitur tibi amphora una et una semita, Fons unus, unum aënum et octo dolia, Plaut. Cas. 1, 33 sq.: mulieres duas pejores esse quam unam, id. Curc. 5, 1, 2: pluris est oculatus testis unus, quam auriti decem, id. Truc. 2, 6, 8: unius esse negotium diei, Caes. B. C. 3, 82: mors Tiberii Gracchi . . . divisit populum unum in duas partes, Cic. Rep. 1, 19, 31: cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, id. ib. 1, 26, 42: qui uno et octogesimo anno scribens est mortuus, id. Sen. 5, 13; cf. Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141.—Corresponding to *alter:* Helvetii continentur unâ ex parte flumine Rheno, alterâ ex parte monte Jurâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: unum, alterum, tertium annum Sassia quiescebat, Cic. Clu. 64, 178; id. Verr. 2, 4, 29, § 66; 2, 5, 29, § 76: exercituum unus . . . alter, Liv. 24, 44, 1: ratio triplex: una de vitâ et moribus, altera de naturâ, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19: cum duas cerneret vias, unam Voluptatis, alteram Virtutis, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: unam Nicaeam, alteram Bucephalen vocavit, Just. 12, 8, 8; and, connected with *alter:* habetur una atque altera contio vehemens, *repeated, several*, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: neque in uno aut altero animadversum est, sed jam in pluribus, *one or two*, id. Mur. 21, 43: meae verecundiae sufficit unus aut alter, ac potius unus, Plin. Ep. 2, 13, 3; 4, 3, 1: excepto patre tuo, praeterea uno aut altero, id. Pan. 45: unus atque alter et mox plures, Suet. Claud. 12: unus et alter assentiuntur, Curt. 5, 7, 4: sed postquam amans accessit . . . Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: amici, Qui modo de multis unus et alter erant, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 16; rarely unus post unum (= singuli deinceps): interiere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 26, 41: uno plus Tuscorum cecidisse in acie (sc. quam Romanorum), Liv. 2, 7, 2; cf.: legem unâ plures tribus antiquarunt quam jusserunt, id. 5, 30, 7.—**b.** With *gen. part.:* Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres: quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 1: totam philosophiam tres in partes diviserunt . . . quarum cum una sit, etc., Cic. Fin. 4, 2, 5: superiores tres erant, quarum est una sola defensa, id. ib. 5, 7, 20: orare ut trium harum rerum unam ab se impetrari sinerent, Liv. 42, 23, 5.—**2.** *Plur.:* ex unis geminas mihi conficies nuptias, Ter. And. 4, 1, 50: molas asinarias unas, et trusatiles unas, Hispanienses unas, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; so, molae, id. ib. 13, 1: quadrigae, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14: similitudines, unae rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. Her. 3, 20, 33: adductus sum tuis unis et alteris litteris, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1: decumae, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: tibi invideo, quod unis vestimentis tam diu lautus es, id. Fl. 29, 70: satis una superque Vidimus excidia, Verg. A. 2, 642; Luc. 4, 548.—**b.** With *gen. part.:* tria Graecorum genera sunt, quorum uni sunt Athenienses, etc., Cic. Fl. 27, 64.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Adverbial expressions. **a.** Ad unum, *all together, unanimously, to a man, without exception:* amplius duûm milium numero ad unum terga vertebant, Auct. B. Afr. 70: consurrexit senatus cum clamore ad unum, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Juppiter, si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687: cui sunt adsensi ad unum (senatores), Cic. Fam. 10, 16, 2: ipsos ad unum caedere, Curt. 7, 5, 32; usu. with omnes, Cic. Lael. 23, 86; Liv. 21, 42, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 27; cf. ad, C. 2.—**b.** In unum, *into one, to one place, together:* Fibrenus divisus aequaliter in duas partes latera haec alluit, rapideque dilapsus cito in unum confluit, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6; cf. Sall. J. 51, 3; Liv. 30, 11, 4; 44, 7, 8; Verg. E. 7, 2; Ov. R. Am. 673.—**2.** Of that which is common to several persons or things, *one and the same.* **a.** Alone. (α) *Sing.:* cum suo sibi gnato unam ad amicam de die Potare, Plaut. As. 4, 2, 16: uno exemplo ne omnes vitam viverent, id. Mil. 3, 1, 132; cf. id. Capt. prol. 20: unius aetatis clarissimi et sapientissimi nostrae civitatis viri, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: illa cum uno tempore audisset, etc., id. Clu. 9, 28: atque uno etiam tempore accidit, ut, etc., Caes. B. C. 3, 15: omnibus hic erit unus honos, Verg. A. 5, 308: omnes una manet nox, Hor. C. 1, 28, 15: unus utrique Error, id. S. 2, 3, 51: parentum injuriae Unius modi sunt ferme, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 31: noli putare tolerabiles horum insanias nec unius modi fore, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 5; so, unius modi, id. Univ. 7.—Esp., uno ore, *with one voice, all together, unanimously:* ceteri amici omnes Uno ore auctores fuere, ut, etc., Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 20: de cujus utilitate omnes uno ore consentiunt, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: unoque omnes eadem ore fremebant, Verg. A. 11, 132.—(β) *Plur.:* aderit una in unis aedibus, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 76: unis moribus et numquam mutatis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.—**b.** Connected with *idem:* exitus quidem omnium unus et idem fuit, Cic. Div. 2, 47, 97: in quâ (sc. causâ) omnes sentirent unum atque idem, id. Cat. 4, 7, 14: ferar unus et idem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 200; Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 18.—**c.** Corresponding to *idem:* non semper idem floribus est honor Vernis, neque uno Luna rubens nitet Vultu, Hor. C. 2, 11, 10.—**3.** For solus, of that which is alone, by itself; *one, alone, only, sole, single.* **a.** *Sing.* (α) Alone: hic unus, ut ego suspicor, servat fidem, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 21: unum hoc scio, hanc meritam esse, ut memor esses sui, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46; cf.: unum hoc definio, tantam esse necessitatem virtutis, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 1, 1: cum mihi sit unum opus hoc a parentibus meis relictum, id. ib. 1, 22, 35: nunc vero eversis omnibus rebus, una ratio videtur, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1: itaque unum illud erat insitum priscis illis, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 27: quove praesidio unus per tot gentes pervenisset? Liv. 1, 18, 3: erat omnino in Galliâ ulteriore legio una, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: Pompejus plus potest unus, quam ceteri omnes, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 3: cui (sc. mihi) semper uni magis, quam universis, placere voluisti, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: qui (sc. Demosthenes) unus eminet inter omnes in omni genere dicendi, id. Or. 29, 104: te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse adsensorem, id. Fam. 6, 21, 1.—*Absol.:* de Antonio nihil dico praeter unum, Cic. Sest. 3, 8.—(β) With *ex:* cum te unum ex omnibus ad dicendum maxime natum aptumque cognôssem, Cic. de Or. 1, 22, 99: ille unus ex omnibus Italicis intactus pro-

fugit, Sall. J. 67, 3; 69, 4.—(γ) With *gen.:* ille unus ordinis nostri discessu meo palam exsultavit, Cic. Sest. 64, 133: quod post Cannensem cladem unus Romanorum imperatorum prospere rem gessisset, Liv. 23, 30, 19.—(δ) With *sup.:* tu, quam ego unam vidi mulierem audacissumam, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 16: unus istic servos est sacerrumus, id. Most. 4, 2, 67: rem unam esse omnium difficillimam, Cic. Brut. 6, 25: urbem unam mihi amicissimam declinavi, id. Planc. 41, 97: quo ego uno equite Romano familiarissime utor, id. Fam. 13, 43, 1: virum unum totius Graeciae doctissimum Platonem accepimus, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23.—(ε) With *magis:* quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam Posthabitâ coluisse Samo, Verg. A. 1, 15.—(ζ) With *comp.:* sagacius unus odoror, Hor. Epod. 12, 4.—(η) Strengthened by *solus:* unus est solus inventus, qui, etc., Cic. Sest. 62, 130; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 5, § 13: ex uno oppido solo, id. ib. 2, 2, 75, § 185: nil admirari prope res est una, Numici, Solaque, quae, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 1: te unum, solum suum depeculatorem, vexatorem ... venisse senserunt, Cic. Pis. 40, 96: unus solusque censebat, Plin. Pan. 76.—(θ) Strengthened by *tantum* (rare before the Aug. age; once in Cic.; cf. Halm ad Cic. Sull. 22. 62): inter bina castra ... unum flumen tantum intererat, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: excepit unum tantum, nihil amplius, Cic. Ac. 2, 23, 74: unius tantum criminis in vincla te duci jubeo, Liv. 3, 56, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: unâ tantum perforatâ navi, id. 21, 50, 6; 34, 9, 5; 44, 43, 6; Just. 8, 5, 5; Sen. Ep. 79, 1; Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120; 11, 37, 47, § 131; Cels. 5, 28, 14; cf. *absol.:* unum defuisse tantum superbiae, quod, etc., Liv. 6, 16, 5.—(ι) Strengthened by *modo* (class.): nam aliis unus modo, aliis plures, aliis omnes eidem videntur, Cic. Or. 54, 180: hi unum modo quale sit suspicantur, id. ib. 9, 28: hoc autem si ita sit, ut unum modo sensibus falsum videtur, id. Ac. 2, 32, 101; id. Phil. 1, 6, 14; Sall. J. 89, 6; id. H. 3, 61, 12 Dietsch; Liv. 22, 45, 4; 23, 42, 5.—(κ) Unus for unus omnium maxime: quae tibi una in amore atque in deliciis fuit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 3; so, Nautes, unum Tritonia Pallas Quem docuit, Verg. A. 5, 704.—(λ) Emphat., with negatives, *no one* person or thing, *not a single one, none whatever:* eum si reddis mihi, praeterea unum nummum ne duis, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 81: nemo de nobis unus excellat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 36, 105: ut unum signum Byzantii ex maximo numero nullum haberent, id. Prov. Cons. 4, 7: nullâ re unâ magis oratorem commendari, quam, etc., id. Brut. 59, 216: haec adhortatio praetoris non modo quemquam unum elicuit ad suadendum, sed ne fremitum quidem movit (i. e. non modo non ... sed), Liv. 32, 20, 7: quia nemo unus satis dignus regno visus est, id. 2, 6, 3: eo mortuo ad neminem unum summa imperii redit, Caes. B. C. 3, 18: Rhodiis ut nihil unum insigne, ita omnis generis dona dedit, Liv. 41, 20, 7; cf. id. 3, 45, 4.—**b.** *Plur.:* sequere me Tres unos passus, *three single steps, only three steps,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 34: unae quinque minae, id. Ps. 1, 1, 52: ruri dum sum ego unos sex dies, id. Trin. 1, 2, 129; id. Cist. 4, 2, 68: sese unis Suebis concedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: Ubii, qui uni legatos miserant, id. ib. 4, 16: ut unis litteris totius aestatis res gestas ad senatum perscriberem, Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 3: abs te ipso, qui me accusas, unas mihi scito litteras redditas esse, id. Att. 1, 5, 4.

II. Transf., *indef., a* or *an, one, some, some one.* **A.** Without a *pron.* **1.** *Absol.:* inter mulieres, quae ibi aderant, forte unam aspicio adulescentulam, etc., Ter. And. 1, 1, 91: ibi una aderit mulier lepida, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 38: sicut unus paterfamilias his de rebus loquor, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 132; cf.: me una haec res torquet, quod non Pompejum tanquam unus manipularis secutus sim, id. Att. 9, 10, 2.—**2.** With *ex:* ut me sic audiatis ut unum e togatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 22, 36; cf.: qui non fuit orator unus e multis: potius inter multos prope singularis fuit, id. Brut. 79, 274: ex principibus unus nomine Polyaenus, Liv. 24, 22, 1: unus ex ultimâ turbâ, id. 24, 27, 1.—**3.** With *de:* tenuis L. Verginius unusque de multis, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 66.—**4.** With *gen. part.* (not in Cic.): e regione unius eorum pontium, Caes. B. G. 7, 35: Apollonides principum unus orationem habuit, Liv. 24, 28, 1: pastorum unus, id. 10, 4, 8: servus unus exulum initium fecit, id. 25, 23, 6: scortum transfugarum unius, id. 26, 12, 16; 26, 33, 11; 30, 42, 30; 37, 23, 7; 40, 5, 10: unus turbae militaris, id. 22, 42, 4; 6, 40, 6: unus hostium Latinae linguae sciens, Tac. A. 2, 13: una Amazonum, id. ib. 4, 56: unum se civium (esse) respondit, id. ib. 12, 5.—**5.** With *sup.:* est huic unus servos violentissimus, Qui, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 39; cf.: tanquam mihi cum M. Crasso contentio esset, non cum uno gladiatore nequissimo, Cic. Phil. 2, 3, 7.—**B.** With, **1.** *Aliquis:* ex quibus si unum aliquod in te cognoveris, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27; cf.: ad unum aliquem confugere, id. Off. 2, 12, 41: unius alicujus, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62; 2, 2, 3, § 9; id. Phil. 10, 1, 3.—In the order aliquis unus, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48.—**2.** *Quidam:* est enim eloquentia una quaedam de summis virtutibus, Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 55: unius cujusdam, id. ib. 2, 10, 40.—**3.** *Quivis:* si tu solus aut quivis unus, etc., Cic. Caecin. 22, 62.—**4.** *Quilibet:* queratur unus quilibet militis mei injuriam, Liv. 42, 42, 3: unus Quiritium quilibet, id. 6, 40, 6: quilibet unus ex iis, quos, etc., id. 9, 17, 15.—**5.** *Quisque:* ponite ante oculos unum quemque regum, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11; so, unus quisque (and sometimes in one word, unusquisque): unâquâque de re, id. Font. 10, 21: unum quodque, id. Rosc. Am. 30, 83: unum quidque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 59, § 132; cf. Caes. B. C. 2, 29: domini capitis unius cujusque, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48.—**6.** *Quisquis:* sin unum quicquid singillatim et placide percontabere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 39: unum quicquid, Lucr. 5, 1388.—**C.** *Private, unofficial, a private person, a private citizen* (post-class.): dicentes publicam violationem fidei non debere unius lui sanguine, Vell. 2, 1, 5: pro uno homine jactura publica pacisceris, Sen. Suas. 7, 3.—*Adv.:* **ūnā** (acc. to I. B. 1.), *in one and the same place, at the same time, in company, together:* qui cum Amphitruone hinc una ieram in exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 248: hic Juppiter hodie ipse aget, Et ego una cum illo, id. ib. prol. 95: quod summi puerorum amores saepe una cum praetextâ togâ ponerentur, Cic. Lael. 10, 33: i mecum, obsecro, una simul, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 43: mandata eri perierunt, una et Sosia, id. Am. 1, 1, 182: si mei consilii causam rationemque cognoverit, una et id quod facio probabit, et, etc., Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1, 1: qui una venerant, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: cum et ego essem una et pauci admodum familiares, id. Lael. 1, 2: si in Italiâ consistat (Pompejus), erimus una, id. Att. 7, 10; id. Fin. 2, 24, 79; id. Brut. 21, 81.—Poet., with *dat.:* Pallas huic filius una, Una omnes juvenum primi pauperque senatus Tura dabant, *at the same time, along with him,* Verg. A. 8, 104 sq.

ūnusquisque, v. unus, II. B. 5.

Unxia, ae, *f.* [ungo], *the goddess of anointing,* Arn. 3, 115; 7, 227; Mart. Cap. 2, § 149.

ūpĭlĭo (collat. form of ōpĭlĭo, q. v.), ōnis, *m.* [ovis], *a shepherd,* Verg. E. 10, 19; App. Mag. p. 279, 35.

Ūpis, is. **I.** *Masc., the father of the third Diana,* Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.—**II.** *Fem., the third Diana; acc.* Upim, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 58.

ŭpŭpa, ae, *f.* [ἔποψ]. **I.** Lit., *a hoopoe,* Plin. 10, 29, 44, § 86; 10, 25, 36, § 73; Varr. L. L. 5, § 75 Müll.; cf. epops.—**II.** Transf., *a kind of hoe* or *mattock,* Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 7.

† **ūra scorpiu** = οὐρὰ σκορπίου, *scorpion's-tail, a plant,* App. Herb. 49.

† **ūraeus,** a, um, *adj.,* = οὐραῖος, *of* or *belonging to the tail:* cybia, *tail-pieces of tunny-fish,* Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 151 (dub.; Jahn, terna cybia); cf. uraeon = οὐραῖον, *fishtail,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.

Ūrănĭa, ae, or **Ūrănĭē,** ēs, *f.,* = Οὐρανία or Οὐρανίη (the Heavenly), *Urania, the Muse of astronomy,* Cic. Div. 1, 11, 17; id. Q. Fr. 2, 9, 1; Ov. F. 5, 55; Aus. Idyll. 20, 8; Mart. Cap. 1, §§ 7 and 28; Hyg. Fab. 161.—**II.** *The name of one of Actæon's hounds,* Hyg. Fab. 181.

† **ūrănoscŏpus,** i, *m.* = οὐρανοσκόπος (the heaven-gazer), *a sea-fish, called also* callionymus, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 69; 32, 11, 53, § 146.

Ūrănus, i, *m.,* = Οὐρανός, *the father of Saturn* (pure Lat. Caelus), Lact. 1, 11, § 61; 1, 13, § 15.

urbānātim, *adv.* [urbanus], *after the manner of city people, politely, urbanely:* at ego rusticatim tangam, urbanatim nescio, Pomp. ap. Non. 409, 2, and 166, 31.

urbānē, *adv.,* v. urbanus *fin.*

urbānĭcĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbanus]; in milit. lang., *garrisoned in the city* (of Rome): milites, Dig. 4, 6, 35, § 4; Spart. Carac. 4; id. Get. 6 (called urbanae cohortes, Dig. 25, 1, 8, § 9).

urbānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *a living in a city, city life.* **I.** Lit.: desideria urbis et urbanitatis, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: in urbis urbanitatisque desiderio, id. ib. 7, 17, 1.—**II.** Transf., *city fashion, city manners,* both in a good and in a bad sense. **A.** In a good sense. **1.** *Refinement, elegance of manner, politeness, courtesy, affability, urbanity:* addo urbanitatem, quae est virtus, ut Stoici rectissime putant, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.—**2.** *Refinement, delicacy,* or *elegance* of speech: urbanitate quâdam quasi colorata oratio, Cic. Brut. 46, 170; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 17 (opp. rusticitas); 6, 3, 103 sq.—**b.** In partic., *wit, humor, pleasantry, raillery:* contumelia si petulantius jactatur, convicium; si facetius, urbanitas nominatur, Cic. Cael. 3, 6: in quantam hominum facetorum urbanitatem incurratis, non dico, id. Fin. 2, 31, 103: ut aliquando subtilitatem veteris urbanitatis et humanissimi sermonis attingerem, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10, 2: vides exaruisse jam veterem urbanitatem, id. Fam. 7, 31, 2: mancipiorum urbanitas in dominos contumeliosa, Sen. Const. 11, 3: in jocis, Quint. 2, 5, 8: oratoria, id. 6, 3, 14: risus si aptus est, urbanitatis nomen adsequitur, id. 8, 6, 74; 10, 1, 115.—**B.** In a bad sense, *trickery, roguery, knavery:* incuriosos milites (vernaculâ utebantur urbanitate) quidam spoliavere, Tac. H. 2, 88; so, vernula, Petr. 24.

urbānus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs], *of* or *belonging to the city* or *town, city-, town-* (opp. rusticus; cf.: urbicus, oppidanus). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* nostri majores non sine causâ praeponebant rusticos Romanos urbanis, Varr. R. R. 2, praef. § 1: rustica et urbana vita, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: vita (opp. rustica), Quint. 2, 4, 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 17: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165: scurra, id. Most. 1, 1, 14: leges, id. Rud. 4, 3, 85: tribus, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 38: praetor, Caes. B. C. 3, 20: plebes, Sall. C. 37, 4: servitia, id. ib. 24, 4: exercitus, Liv. 27, 3, 9: administratio rei publicae (opp. provincialis), Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15, § 43: res, Plaut. Cas. 1, 13; Caes. B. G. 7, 6: motus, id. ib. 7, 1: luxus, Tac. A. 2, 44: praedia, *land and houses, all land covered by buildings* (v. praedium), Dig. 50, 16, 198; 8, 1, 1; cf. ib. 8, tit. 2: fundus, Cato, R. R. 8, 2: rus, Just. 31, 2: cohortes, Dig. 25, 1, 8, § 9.—**2.** *Subst.:* **urbānus,** i, *m., an inhabitant of a city, a city man, citizen:* urbani fiunt rustici, Plaut. Merc. 4, 3, 15 sq.: omnes urbani, rustici, Cic. Fin. 2, 23, 77: sermo omnis non modo urbanorum, sed etiam rusticorum, id. Or. 24, 81: otiosi, Liv. 5, 20, 6: obrepere urbanis, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2.—**B.** Esp., *devoted to the city, fond of city life:* diligere secessum, quem tu nimis urbanus es, nisi concupiscis, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 29.—**II.** Transf., *in the city fashion, in the city style, citizen-like,* both in a good and a bad sense. **A.** In a good sense. **1.** *Polished, refined, cultivated, courteous, affable, urbane* (syn.: comis, humanus): hominem non solum sapientem, verum etiam, ut nunc loquimur urbanum, Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 3; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 34 sq.; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17.—**b.** Transf., of plants, *improved, cultivated, ornamental:* sunt arborum quaedam urbaniores, quas his placet nominibus distinguere. Hae mites, quae fructu atque aliqua dote umbrarumve officio humanius juvant, non improbe dicantur urbanae, Plin. 16, 19, 32, § 78: acanthi topiariae et urbanae herbae, id. 22, 22, 34, § 76.—**2.** Of speech. **a.** In gen., *refined, polished, elegant, nice, choice:* in vocibus nostrorum oratorum recinit quiddam et resonat urbanius, Cic. Brut. 46, 171: genus dicendi, Quint. 2, 8, 4: os facile, explanatum, jucundum, urbanum, id est, in quo nulla neque rusticitas neque peregrinitas resonet, id. 11, 3, 30: distinctior et urbanior et altior Cicero, Tac. Or. 18.—**b.** In

partic., of wit, *witty*, *humorous*, *facetious:* urbanus homo erit, cujus multa bene dicta responsaque erunt: et qui in sermonibus, circulis, conviviis, item in contionibus, omni denique loco ridicule commodeque dicet, Domit. Mars. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 105: dictum per se urbanum, id. 6. 3, 54: circumfertur Marcii Philippi velut urbanissimum factum atque dictum, Col. 8, 16, 3: qui est in isto genere urbanissimus, Cic. Cael. 15, 36: Romani veteres atque urbani sales, id. Fam. 9, 15, 2: homines lauti et urbani, id. Verr. 2, 1, 6, § 17: hic tibi comis et urbanus liberque videtur, *witty*, *clever*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 90: urbanus coepit haberi, id. Ep. 1, 15, 27: in senatu dicax et urbanus et bellus, Plin. Ep. 4, 25, 3: urbanos qui illa censuerunt dicam an miseros? Dicerem urbanos, si senatum deceret urbanitas, id. ib. 8, 6, 3.—**B.** In a bad sense, *bold*, *forward*, *impudent:* frontis ad urbanae descendi praemia, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 11: audacia, Cic. Prov. Cons. 4, 8.—*Adv.:* **urbānē** (acc. to II. A.). **1.** *Courteously*, *civilly*, *affably*, *politely*, *urbanely:* severe et graviter et prisce agere, an remisse ac leniter et urbane, Cic. Cael. 14, 33: urbanius agere, id. ib. 15, 36: urbanissime et prudentissime adjuvit, Treb. Gallien. 14.—More freq., **2.** Of speech, *wittily*, *acutely*, *elegantly*, *happily:* aliquem facete et urbane ridere, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 39: bene et urbane dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 42; 5, 7, 26; 6, 1, 46 al.: interrogare, id. 11, 3, 126: emendare, id. 8, 3, 54: urbanius elabi, id. 2, 11, 2: urbanissime respondere, Gell. 15, 5, 3.

* **urbĭcăpus,** i, *m.* [urbs-capio], *a city taker*, *taker of cities:* urbicape, occisor regum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 64.

urbĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [urbicus], *of* or *belonging to the city* (post-class.): regiones, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 14: praefectura, Cod. Just. 3, 24, 1.

* **urbĭcrĕmus,** a, um, *adj.* [urbs-cremo], *city burning:* nubes (of the destruction of Sodom), Prud. Ham. 729.

1. urbĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [urbs], *of* or *belonging to the city*, *city-*, *civic* (post-Aug.): res rusticae et urbicae, Gell. 15, 1, 3: annona, Suet. Aug. 18: res, id. Ner. 14: negociatores, id. Caes. 49: magistratus, id. Aug. 46: praefectus, Lampr. Heliog. 20; Mart. 1, 54, 5: viae, Dig. 43, 8, 1.

2. Urbĭcus, i, *m.*, *the name of a poet*, Juv. 6, 71; Mart. 1, 42, 11.

Urbigenus pāgus, *a canton in Helvetia*, perh. the mod. *Orbe*, in Vaud, Caes. B. G. 1, 27; Inscr. Orell. 403.

Urbīnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Umbria*, Tac. H. 3, 62; Inscr. Orell. 3714.—Hence, **Urbīnas,** ātis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Urbinum:* Petissius, Cic. Phil. 12, 8, 19; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 84 Müll.—In *plur.:* **Urbīnātes,** um, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Urbinum*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114; Inscr. Orell. 999.

Urbĭus (**Orbĭus,** Fest. p. 182 Müll.) clivus, *in Rome on the Esquiline Hill*, Liv. 1, 48, 6; Sol. 1, § 25; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 525; and Müll. ad Fest. l. l.

urbs, urbis (*dat.* VRBEI, Corp. Inscr. Lat. 206), *f.* [Sanscr. vardh-, to make strong; cf. Pers. vard-ana, city], *a walled town*, *a city.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: hi coetus sedem primum certo loco domiciliorum causâ constituerunt: quam cum locis manuque sepsissent, ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, delubris distinctam spatiisque communibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41; cf.: post ea qui fiebat orbis, urbis principium, Varr. L. L. 5, § 143 Müll.: urbs dicitur ab orbe, quod antiquae civitates in orbem fiebant, id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 12: interea Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755 Serv.: veni Syracusas, quod ab eâ urbe ... quae tamen urbs, etc., Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 7: certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): arce et urbe sum orba, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 ib.): urbes magnae et imperiosae, id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: urbs illa praeclara (Syracusae), id. ib. 3, 31, 43: duabus urbibus eversis inimicissimis huic imperio, id. Lael. 3, 11.—Rarely, and mostly poet., with the name of the city in *gen.:* urbs Patavi, Buthroti, Verg. A. 1, 247; 3, 293: Cassius in oppido Antiochiae cum omni exercitu, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 1.—With *adj. prop.:* urbs Romana = Roma, Liv. 9, 41, 16; 22, 37, 12; 40, 36, 14; Flor. 1, 13, 21.—Of other cities (rare and post-class.): Lampsacenae urbis salus, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 4: in urbe Aquilejensi, Paul. v. S. Ambros. 32: urbs urbium, *a metropolis*, Flor. 2, 6, 35.—**2.** In partic., *the city of Rome* (like ἄστυ, of Athens): postquam Urbis appellationem, etiamsi nomen proprium non adiceretur, Romam tamen accipi sit receptum, Quint. 6, 3, 103; cf. id. 8, 2, 8; 8, 5, 9: hujus urbis condendae principium profectum a Romulo, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4; cf. id. ib. 1, 47, 71; 1, 1, 1; 1, 37, 58: (Caesar) maturat ab urbe proficisci, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: de urbe augendâ quid sit promulgatum, non intellexi, Cic. Att. 13, 20, 1: conditor urbis (Romulus), Ov. F. 1, 27: (pater) Dextera sacras jaculatus arces Terruit urbem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 4: minatus urbi vincla, id. Epod. 9, 9; called also urbs aeterna, Amm. 14, 6, 1.—Ad urbem esse, *to stop at* or *near Rome;* in publicists' lang., of returning generals, who had to remain outside of the city till the Senate decreed them the right of entrance; or of provincial magistrates who were preparing for departure to their provinces, Cic. Verr. 1, 15, 45 Ascon.; 2, 2. 6, § 17; Sall. C. 30, 4; Caes. B. C. 6, 1.—**B.** Transf., as in Engl. **1.** *The city*, for *the citizens* (rare; cf. civitas): invadunt urbem somno vinoque sepultam, Verg. A. 2, 265: maesta attonitaque, Juv. 11, 198: bene moratae, Auct. ap. Quint. 8, 6, 24.—**2.** *The capital city*, *metropolis* (post-class.): si tam vicinum urbi municipium sit, ut, etc., Dig. 39, 2, 4 *fin.;* Cod. Th. 14, 1, 3.—* **II.** Trop.: urbem philosophiae, mihi crede, proditis, dum castella defenditis, i. e. *the main point*, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37.

* **urcĕātim,** *adv.* [urceus], *with pitchers:* Jovem aquam exorabant: itaque statim urceatim pluebat, i. e. *in pailfuls* (as we say), Petr. 44.

urcĕŏlāris, e, *adj.* [urceolus], *of* or *belonging to pitchers*, *pitcher-:* herba, a plant used for polishing glass pitchers, *pellitory of the wall:* Parietaria officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; Scrib. Comp. 39; App. Herb. 81.

urcĕŏlus, i, *m. dim.* [urceus], *a little pitcher* or *water-pot*, Col. 12, 16, 4; Juv. 3, 203; 10, 64; Mart. 14, 105 *in lemm.*

urcĕus, i, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form **urcĕum,** Cato, R. R. 13, 1) [Gr. ὕρχα, a jar; cf. orca], *a pitcher*, *water-pot*, *ewer*, Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 3; Hor. A. P. 22; Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 18; Cn. Matius ap. Gell. 10, 24, 10; Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 71; Col. 12, 52, 8; Mart. 11, 56, 3; 12, 32, 16 al.

ūrēdo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro]. **I.** *A blast*, *blight* of plants, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 279; Col. 3, 20, 1.—**II.** *A burning itch*, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 147; cf. App. M. 8, p. 215, 18.

ūrēthra, ae, *f.*, = οὐρήθρα, *the excretory canal of the urine*, *the urethra*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4, 66; 5, 10, 91.

ūrētĭcus, a, um, *adj.*, = οὐρητικός, *of* or *relating to urine*, *urinary:* pori, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 16.

urgens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of urgeo.

urgeo (less correctly **urgueo**), ursi (*perf.* rare; *past part.* not found), 2, *v. a.* [Gr. Ϝεργ-, εἴργνυμι, to shut in; Sanscr. varg-, vargami, prevent; Germ. Merk; Engl. work], *to press*, *push*, *force*, *drive*, *impel*, *urge.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet.; syn.: pello, trudo): unda impellitur undâ Urgeturque eadem veniens urgetque priorem, Ov. M. 15, 182: urgeris turbâ circum te stante, Hor. S. 1, 3, 135: angustoque vagos pisces urgere catino, id. ib. 2, 4, 77: trepidique pedem pede fervidus urget, Verg. A. 12, 748; cf. Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 21: aut petis aut urges ruiturum, Sisyphe, saxum, i. e. *roll up*, Ov. M. 4, 460: versaque in obnixos urguentur cornua vasto Cum gemitu, Verg. G. 3, 222: tres (naves) Eurus ab alto In brevia et Syrtes urget, id. A. 1, 111: miserum tenues in jecur urget acus, Ov. H. 6, 92: equites in oppidum, Auct. B. Afr. 6, 3: (Mars) aetherias currus urgebat ad arces, Stat. Th. 3, 222.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To press upon* (as something burdensome or compulsory). **a.** *To bear hard* or *close upon; press hard*, *beset* (class.): Caesar cum septimam legionem, quae juxta constiterat, urgeri ab hoste vidisset, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; 2, 25; Sall. J. 56, 6; cf.: hinc Pallas instat et urget Hinc contra Lausus, Verg. A. 10, 433: urgent impavidi te Salaminius Teucer, te Sthenelus, Hor. C. 1, 15, 23: hac urget lupus, hac canis angit, id. S. 2, 2, 64.—**b.** *To weigh* or *bear down*, *to burden*, *oppress:* at onus urget, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 35; cf.: onus aut jam urgentis aut certe adventantis senectutis, Cic. Sen. 1, 2: quod latus mundi nebulae malusque Juppiter urget, Hor. C. 1, 22, 20: quem scabies aut morbus urget, id. A. P. 453; cf.: ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor Urget, id. C. 1, 24, 5: omnes illacrimabiles Urgentur ignotique longa Nocte, id. ib. 4, 9, 27: populus militiâ atque inopiâ urguebatur, Sall. J. 41, 7: praesens atque urgens malum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25, 61.—**c.** *To urge*, *press*, *stimulate*, *drive*, *solicit* (syn. insto): quod te urget, scelus, Qui huic sis molestus? Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 47: etiam atque etiam insto atque urgeo, Cic. Planc. 19, 48: quamobrem, ut facis, urge, insta, perfice, id. Att. 13, 32, 1: Lepidus ursit me et suis et Antonii litteris, ut, etc., Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4: nihil urget, *is pressing*, Cic. Att. 13, 27, 2: cur patrem non urserit ad exsolutionem, Dig. 23, 3, 33.—**2.** *To press*, *strain*, *exert in excess*, etc.: vox autem ultra vires urgenda non est, Quint. 11, 3, 51; cf. orationem, id. 11, 3, 102.—**3.** *To press upon* (by too great nearness), *to crowd*, *hem in*, *confine:* ne urbem hanc urbe aliâ premere atque urgere possitis, Cic. Agr. 1, 5, 16: vallis, quam densis frondibus atrum Urget utrimque latus, Verg. A. 11, 524; 7, 566: quâque pharetratae vicinia Persidis urget, id. G. 4, 290.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To press*, *ply*, *urge* with argument (a favorite expression of Cic.): urgerent praeterea philosophorum greges ... instaret Academia, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 42: illum neque ursi, neque levavi, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 1: sed urges me meis versibus, id. Div. 2, 20, 45: urguebat Arcesilas Zenonem, cum ipse falsa omnia diceret, etc., id. N. D. 1, 25, 70.—With *acc.* and *inf.:* sed urguetis identidem hominum esse istam culpam non deorum, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 76: illud urgeam, non intellegere eum, quid, etc., id. Fin. 5, 27, 80.—*Absol.:* ut interrogando urgeat, Cic. Or. 40, 137: urgent tamen et nihil remittunt, id. Fin. 4, 28, 77; id. Off. 3, 9, 39; id. Lig. 3, 9 (also ap. Quint. 9, 2, 57).—**B.** *To follow up*, *keep to*, *stick to*, *ply hard*, *push forward*, *urge on* any thing: eundem locum diutius, Cic. N. D. 1, 35, 97: quin tu urges istam occasionem et facultatem, id. Fam. 7, 8, 2: jus, aequitatem, id. Off. 3, 16, 67: idem illud de provinciis, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5, 3: propositum, Hor. S. 2, 7, 6: et durum terrae rusticus urget opus, Tib. 1, 9, 8; Ov. M. 4, 390; cf.: non tacta ligonibus arva, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 26: vestem, Verg. A. 9, 489: iter, Ov. F. 6, 520: vestigia ad manes, Sil. 12, 419: Romae cum sum et urgeo forum, *am often in the Forum*, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 4; cf. altum, *to force* or *plunge into*, Hor. C. 2, 10, 2.—Urgeri, with *gen.*, *to be hard pressed*, *prosecuted* for any thing: male administratae provinciae aliorumque criminum, Tac. A. 6, 29.—Poet., with *inf.:* marisque Baiis obstrepentis urges Summovere litora, Hor. C. 2, 18, 20.—Hence, **urgens,** entis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 1.), *pressing*, *cogent*, *urgent* (post-class. and very rare): urgentior causa, Tert. Res. Carn. 2 *med.:* urgentissima ratio, Cod. Just. 3, 11, 1.—*Adv.:* **urgenter,** *pressingly* (late Lat.), Cypr. Ep. 30, 1.

* **ūrīca,** ae, *f.*, i. q. eruca, *a caterpillar*, *canker-worm*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 154.

ūrīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [uro], *lustful heat*, *desire*, *pruriency* (post-class.), App. M. 8, p. 215, 16; 1, p. 105, 27; Arn. 5, 187 (but in Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238, the correct read. is ustio).

ūrīna, ae, *f.* [kindr. with Sanscr. vâri, water; Gr. οὖρον; cf. urna and urceus], *urine.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Fat. 3, 5; Cels. 2, 7; 2, 19; Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 94; 24, 6, 17, § 27; Juv. 6, 313.—*Plur.*, Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115; Suet. Aug. 80 *fin.;* id. Ner. 56; id. Vesp. 23; Gell. 19, 4, 3 et saep.—**II.** Transf.: genitalis, *seed*, *semen*, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 168; cf.: urina concepta, Juv. 11, 170.—*Plur.*, Veg. Vet. 3, 15, 19.

‡ **ūrīnal,** οὐροδοχεῖον, Gloss. Philox.

ūrīnālis, e, *adj.* [urina], *of* or *belonging to urine*, *urinary*, *urinative:* viae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 3; cf. fistula, Veg. 3, 15: vir-

tutes, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 2: medicamenta, id. ib. 1, 4; 5, 1.

ūrīnātor, ōris, *m.* [urinor], *a diver*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Liv. 44, 10; Dig. 14, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 4115.

ūrīno, āre, v. urinor.

ūrīnor, āri, *v. dep.* (ante-class. collat. form **ūrīno**, āre) [urina; Gr. οὐρέω], *to plunge under water, to dive:* urinare est mergi in aquam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 474, 27; Plin. 11, 37, 72, § 188.—*Part.:* urinantes, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 91.

† **ūrīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, = οὔρινος, *full of wind, windy:* ovum, *a wind-egg*, Plin. 10, 58, 79, § 158.

ūrion (**ūrium**), ii, *n.* [perh. from οὖρος, Ion. for ὄρος, a mountain], *a kind of earth in mines*, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 75.

Uriŏs (**-ūs**), i, *m.*, = Οὔριος, *a title of Jupiter*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 57, § 128.

urna, ae, *f.* [prop. a vessel of burnt clay; root uro], *a vessel for drawing water, a water-pot, water-jar, urn.* **I.** Lit.: urnae dictae, quod urinant in aquā hauriendā ut urinator, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 24; Prop. 4 (5), 4, 16; 4 (5), 11, 28; Ov. F. 3, 14; id. M. 3, 37; 3, 172; Hor. C. 3, 11, 22; id. S. 1, 5, 91; 1, 1, 54.—As an attribute of personified rivers, Verg. A. 7, 792; Sil. 1, 407.—Of the constellation Aquarius, Ov. F. 2, 457; Sen. Thyest. 865.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *an urn* used for any purpose. **A.** Most freq., *a vessel into which were thrown the voting-tablets* or *lots* of any kind. **1.** *A voting-urn* (syn. sitella): senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6; Ov. M. 15, 44; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 49; Hor. S. 2, 1, 47; Sil. 9, 27; Juv. 13, 4: educit ex urnā tres (judices), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; Suet. Ner. 21; Verg. A. 6, 22; Val. Fl. 2, 484; Sen. Contr. 1, 2, § 7; Just. 22, 3, 6; Plin. Ep. 10, 20, 2; Sen. Troad. 974; Tert. Spect. 16.—**2.** *The urn of fate*, from which is drawn the lot of every one's destiny: omnium Versatur urna serius ocius Sors exitura, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: omne capax movet urna nomen, id. ib. 3, 1, 16; Verg. A. 6, 432; Stat. S. 2, 1, 219: nomina in urnam coicere, Liv. 23, 3, 7; Plin. Ep. 10, 3, 2.—**B.** *A vessel to hold the ashes of the dead, a cinerary urn*, Ov. H. 11, 124; id. M. 4, 166; 11, 706; 12, 616; 14, 441; id. Tr. 3, 3, 65; Suet. Calig. 15; Luc. 7, 819; Sen. Troad. 375.—**C.** *A money-pot, money-jar:* argenti, Hor. S. 2, 6, 10.—**D.** *A liquid measure containing half an amphora, an urn*, Cato, R. R. 148, 1; Col. 12, 41; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 263; Pers. 5, 144.—**2.** *A measure* in gen., Cato, R. R. 10, 2; 13, 3; Juv. 15, 25.

urnālis, e, *adj.* [urna, II. D.], *containing an urn, holding half an amphora:* urcei, Cato, R. R. 13, 3: caliculi, Trebius Niger ap. Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93.—*Plur. subst.:* **urnālia**, ium, *n.*, *vessels of such capacity*, Dig. 33, 6, 16.

urnārium, ii, *n.* [urna, I.], *a table on which water-vessels were set, an urn-table*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 126 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 544, 20.

* **urnĭger**, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [urna-gero], *urn-bearing:* puer, i. e. *the constellation Aquarius*, Auct. Carm. Sign. Cael. 12 (in Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 314).

urnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [urna], *a little urn.* * **I.** *A water-urn*, Varr. ap. Non. 544, 9: fictiles urnulae, Cic. Par. 1, 2, 11.—**II.** *A cinerary urn*, Spart. Sev. 24.

ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, *v. a.* [for uso from root us; cf. Gr. εὕω, to singe; αὔω, to kindle], *to burn* (class.). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: (sacer ignis) urit corpore serpens Quamcumque arripuit partem, Lucr. 6, 660: urere ne possit calor amplius aridus artus, id. 4, 871: calidum hoc est: etsi procul abest, urit male, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 81: urit odoratam nocturna in lumina cedrum, Verg. A. 7, 13: homines in usum nocturni luminis, Tac. A. 15, 44: picem et ceras alimentaque cetera flammae, Ov. M. 14, 533.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To burn up, destroy by fire, consume* (syn. cremo): hominem mortuum, inquit lex in XII., in urbe ne sepelito neve urito, Cic. Leg. 2, 23, 58 Mos.; so XII. Tab. ib. 2, 24, 60: flamma cum corpora fulva leonum soleat torrere atque urere, Lucr. 5, 898 (902): in corpore si quid ejusmodi est, quod reliquo corpori noceat, id uri secarique patimur, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 15: agros, Liv. 26, 21, 15: urbes hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12: superbas Carthaginis arces, Hor. Epod. 7, 6: Achaïcus Ignis Iliacas domos, id. C. 1, 15, 35: cf.: usto ab Ilio, id. Epod. 10, 13: ustis navibus, id. ib. 9, 8: neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris, id. S. 1, 3, 37: cum frondibus uritur arbos, Ov. M. 2, 212 et saep.: acanthi radices ustis laxatisque mire prosunt, *burned, scorched*, Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76: a sole usti, id. 23, 4, 42, § 85: ecce sexus infirmus se uri perpetitur, Lact. 5, 13, 14: urbis hostium, Tac. H. 2, 12: praedas, id. A. 4, 48: regionem, Curt. 4, 9, 8; 4, 14, 2.—**b.** Of encaustic painting, *to burn in* (very rare): picta coloribus ustis puppis, Ov. F. 4, 275: tabulam coloribus, id. ib. 3, 831.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To burn*, i. e. *to scorch, parch, dry up; to sting* or *pain acutely* (syn. torreo): videmus ceteras partes incultas (terrarum), quod aut frigore rigeant aut urantur calore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: cum Sol gravis ureret arva, Ov. M. 6, 339: terras (Sol), id. ib. 4, 194: campum (seges), Verg. G. 1, 77 sq.: solum (cicer), Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124: vineas (fimum suillum), id. 17, 27, 46, § 258: urentes harenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 31; v. Orell. ad h. l.: sitis usserat herbas, Ov. F. 4, 299: sitis arida guttur Urit, id. M. 11, 130: fauces urit sitis, Hor. S. 1, 2, 114: nec febribus uror anhelis, Ov. P. 1, 10, 5: pestilentia urens simul urbem atque agros, Liv. 10, 47, 6: dysenteria si urat, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 128: calx urit, discutit, extrahit, *burns, heats* (when taken as a medicine), id. 36, 24, 57, § 180: uri, vinciri, ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37, 1: hae sunt, quarum Delicias et panniculus bombycinus urit, *oppresses*, Juv. 6, 260.—**2.** *To rub sore; to gall, fret, chafe, corrode:* calceus . . . si pede minor, uret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 43: si te gravis uret sarcina chartae, id. ib. 1, 13, 6: teneros urit lorica lacertos, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 23: uri virgis, Hor. S. 2, 7, 58: loris non ureris, id. Ep. 1, 16, 47: antiqua terebra urit eam partem quam perforat: Gallica excavat nec urit, Col. Arb. 8, 3: ut prensos urant juga prima juvencos, Ov. R. Am. 235.—**3.** *To pinch with cold; to nip, blast, wither:* pernoctant venatores in nive, in montibus uri se patiuntur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40: Scythae continuis frigoribus uruntur, Just. 2, 2, 9: iis, quae frigus usserit, sunt remedio, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 119; Ov. Tr. 3, 2, 8; id. F. 1, 680: urebant montana nives, Luc. 4, 52; Val. Fl. 2, 287.—**II.** Trop., *to burn, inflame, consume* with passion; in *pass.*, *to burn, glow, be heated, be inflamed, be enamored;* of love or lust: me tamen urit amor, Verg. E. 2, 68: Daphnis me malus urit, id. ib. 8, 83: vires urit videndo Femina, id. G. 3, 215: urit me Glycerae nitor, Urit grata protervitas, Hor. C. 1, 19, 5 sq.—*Pass.:* uritur infelix Dido, Verg. A. 4, 68: Hor. Epod. 14, 13; Ov. M. 1, 496; 3, 464; 7, 22; 13, 763 al.: meum jecur urere bilis, Hor. S. 1, 9, 66: ira communiter urit utrumque, id. Ep. 1, 2, 13.—*Pass.:* uror, seu, etc., Hor. C. 1, 13, 9.—Of envy: urit fulgore suo, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *To vex, annoy:* uro hominem, *I gall the fellow*, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42; cf. *pass.:* id nunc his cerebrum uritur, Me esse hos trecentos Philippos facturum lucri, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 25.—**2.** In gen., *to disturb, harass, annoy, oppress:* eos bellum Romanum urebat, Liv. 10, 17, 1; cf. *pass.:* quo (bello) Italia urebatur, id. 27, 39, 9: labor aliquem urens, id. 36, 23, 5: captos legibus ure tuis, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 70: populum gravis urebat infesto mari annona, Vell. 2, 77, 1: urebat nobilem populum ablatum mare, Flor. 2, 6, 2.

* **urruncum**, i, *n.* [cf. Gr. οὐρά, tail], *the lowest part of an ear of corn*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 3.

ursa, ae, *f.* [ursus], *a she-bear.* **I.** Lit., Ov. M. 2, 485; 13, 803; 13, 836; 15, 379; id. F. 2, 181; Mart. 6, 25, 2.—**B.** Poet., *a bear*, in gen., Verg. A. 5, 37; Ov. M. 12, 319; 14, 255.—**II.** Transf.: Ursa, as *a constellation*, either Ursa Major, *the Greater Bear*, or Ursa Minor, *the Lesser Bear*, Ov. H. 18 (17), 152; id. Tr. 1, 4, 1; 3, 11, 8; 5, 3, 7; Val. Fl. 4, 724; Suet. Aug. 80.

ursīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a bear, bear's-.* **I.** *Adj.:* sanguis, Col. Arb. 15: fel, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 219: adeps, id. 28, 17, 71, § 235: rabies, id. 8, 36, 54, § 130: allium, *a kind of wild garlic*, id. 19, 6, 34, § 116.—**II.** *Subst.:* **ursīna**, ae, *f.*, *bear's meat*, Petr. 66.

ursus, i, *m.* [for urcsus; Sanscr. arça; Gr. ἄρκτος], *a bear*, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 131; Ov. M. 2, 494; 10, 540; Hor. Epod. 16, 51; id. C. 3, 4, 18; id. A. P. 472; Juv. 4, 106; Sen. Ira, 2, 31, 6; 3, 43, 2; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.—Prov.: fumantem nasum vivi tentaveris ursi, i. e. *to provoke a dangerous person*, Mart. 6, 64, 28: ursum poscunt, *a bear-baiting in the circus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 186.

urtīca, ae, *f.* [uro]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *A nettle, stinging-nettle*, Plin. 21, 15, 55, § 92; 22, 13, 15, § 31; Cat. 44, 15; Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8; Pers. 6, 70 al.—**B.** Transf., *a sea-nettle*, a kind of zoophyte, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 146; also called marina urtica, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 9.—**II.** Trop., *lustful desire, pruriency*, Juv. 2, 128; 11, 166 (168).

uruca, v. Plin. vocab. and eruca.

†† **ūrus**, i, *m.* [Celtic], *a kind of wild ox, a ure-ox, urus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Plin. 8, 15, 15, § 38; Verg. G. 2, 374; 3, 532; cf. Macr. S. 6, 4 *fin.*

urvo (**urbo**), āre, *v. n.* [urvum], *to plough round, mark out with a plough:* urvat, Ennius in Andromedā significat circumdat, ab eo sulco, qui fit in urbe condendā urvo aratri . . . Ait autem: Circum sese urvat ad pedes, etc., Fest. p. 375 Müll. *N. cr.* (Trag. v. 141 Vahl.); cf.: urvare est aratro definire, Dig. 50, 16, 239, § 6.

urvum (**urbum**), i, *n.*, *the curved part of a plough, the plough-tail*, with which the bounds of cities were marked out, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 10 Schneid. *N. cr.*; cf. id. L. L. 5, §§ 127 and 135 Müll.; Dig. 50, 16, 239, § 6.

Uscāna, ae, *f.*, *a town of Illyria*, Liv. 43, 18 sqq.—Hence, **Uscānenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Uscana*, Liv. 43, 18; 43, 19.

ūsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [utor], *use* (ante- and post-class.): domini usioni recipitur, Cato, R. R. 149, 2: quae tibi usioni supererunt, id. ib. 38, 4: usioni quod satis esset, Varr. ap. Non. 231, 6: usionis gratiā, Scaevola ap. Gell. 4, 1, 17: usionis causā, Dig. 34, 2, 28.—*Plur.*, Arn. 7, p. 238 dub.

Usĭpĕtes, um, *m.*, *a Germanic people on the Rhine, near the Tenchteri*, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; 4, 4; 4, 16; Tac. A. 1, 51.—Called also **Usĭpii**, Tac. A. 13, 56; id. H. 4, 32; id. G. 32; id. Agr. 28; 32.

ūsĭtātē, *adv.*, v. usitor, *P. a. fin.*

ūsĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of usitor.

ūsĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. freq. dep.* [utor], *to use often, be in the habit of using;* as a *verb. fin.* only a few times in Gellius in the *perf.;* with *abl.:* verbo, Gell. 17, 1, 9; 10, 21, 2: anulis, id. 10, 10, 1.—Much more freq. and quite class.: **ūsĭtātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, in the passive sense, *usual, wonted, customary, common, ordinary, accustomed, familiar:* hoc jam vetus est et majorum exemplo multis in rebus usitatum, Cic. Caecin. 16, 45: usitatus honos pervulgatusque, id. Phil. 14, 4, 11: nomen, Quint. 3, 6, 53: vocabula, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 4: apud eos omne genus cuniculorum notum atque usitatum est, Caes. B. G. 7, 22: usitato more peccare, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 9: penna, Hor. C. 2, 20, 1: potiones, id. Epod. 5, 73: oratio, Quint. 8, 3, 4: alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit: usitatum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 117; cf., with *acc.* and *inf.:* cum eas non solum refelli, sed etiam accusari sciamus usitatum esse, Quint. 5, 5, 1.—*Comp.:* faciamus tractando usitatius hoc verbum et tritius, Cic. Ac. 1, 7, 27: quod usitatius esse coepit, Quint. 3, 9, 4.—*Sup.:* utatur verbis quam usitatissimis, Cic. Or. 25, 85: mos, Quint. 1, 7, 14.—*Adv.:* **ūsĭtātē**, *in the usual manner:* loqui, Cic. Fin. 4, 26, 72; 5, 29, 89: dictum, Gell. 19, 7, 3.—*Comp.:* dicere, Gell. 13, 20, 21; Aug. Trin. 9.

Uspē, ēs, *f.*, *a town of Asiatic Scythia*, Tac. A. 12, 16.—Hence, **Uspenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Uspe*, Tac. A. 12, 17.

uspĭam, *adv.* [us-piam, v. usque], *at* or *in any place, anywhere, somewhere* (rare but class; mostly in affirmative clauses; cf. usquam): sive est illa (lex) scripta uspiam, sive nusquam, Cic. Leg. 1, 15, 42: si avenam uspiam videris, id. Fin. 5, 30, 91: non dubitabam, quin te ille aut Dyrrhachii aut in istis locis uspiam visurus esset, id.

Att. 1, 17, 2: utrum consistere uspiam velit, an mare transire, nescitur, id. ib. 7, 12, 2: malo esse in Tusculano aut uspiam in suburbano, id. ib. 16, 13, b, 1: perscrutabor fanum, si inveniam uspiam Aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 13: ne uspiam insidiae tient. id. Mil. 3, 1, 2: metuo ne opsint mihi, neve opstent uspiam, id. ib. 4, 2, 6.—With *gen.:* nec uspiam ruris reperitur ille, App. M. 7, p. 119: scripturarum, Aug. Ep. 164, 7.—**II.** Transf., *in any business* or *affair: Ol.* Nimis tenax es. *St.* Num me expertus uspiam? Plaut. Cas. 4, 3, 19; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 2 supra.

usquam, *adv.* [us for ubs, from ubi; indef. suffix quam, as in quisquam, etc.; cf. usque], *at* or *in any place, anywhere* (usu. in neg. clauses, while uspiam, corresp. to quispiam, is used also affirmatively). **I.** Lit.: iste, cui nullus esset usquam consistendi locus, etc., Cic. Fl. 21, 50: numquam etiam fui usquam, quin, etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 62: neque quiescam usquam noctu neque interdiu, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 21: nec usquam insistentes, Quint. 10, 7, 6: neque omnino hujus rei meminit usquam poëta ipse, id. 11, 2, 16.—Of place in books or in history: quo neque acutius ullius imperatoris cogitatum neque celerius factum usquam legimus, Nep. Dat. 6, 8.—With *gen.:* nec sane usquam terrarum locum, etc., Just. 3, 3, 9. —(β) In neg. interrog. sentences: num ejus color pudoris signum usquam indicat? Ter. And. 5, 3, 7.—With *gen.:* an quisquam usquam gentium est aeque miser? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 13.—(γ) In conditional clauses: si quid Usquam justitia est, Verg. A. 1, 604: si usquam, Quint. 6. 1, 51; 11, 1, 54.—**b.** Affirmatively: miror te, cum Romā absis, usquam potius esse, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 2: unde quod est usquam . . . Inspicitur, Ov. M. 12, 41: implorare quod usquam est, Verg. A. 7, 311. —**B.** Of other relations than those of place, *in any thing, in any way;* with neg., *by no means, in no respect,* etc. (rare but class.): neque istic neque alibi tibi usquam erit in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9: neque esset usquam consilio aut auctoritati locus, Cic. Off. 2, 1, 2: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 24: Jugurtha neque advorsus iram ejus (populi Romani) usquam nisi avaritiā nobilitatis et pecuniā suā spem habere, Sall. J. 13, 5.—**II.** Transf. * **A.** Of value: alicui usquam esse, *to be of any account* or *importance* (cf.: nullo loco habere, etc.): quasi jam usquam tibi sint viginti minae, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 15 (Bentl. ex conj.: quasi hujus jam tibi). —**B.** With verbs of motion, *to any place, anywhither, anywhere:* duci potis est si ea usquam gentium, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 91: velut usquam Vinctus eas, Hor. S. 2, 7, 30.—**2.** In gen., *at all:* nec vero usquam discedebam, Cic. Phil. 1, 1, 1: neque progredi usquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 11: (formica) non usquam prorepit, Hor. S. 1, 1, 37: moveri Haud usquam potuit, Ov. M. 4, 553: prius, quam Tissaphernes usquam se moveret, Nep. Ages. 3, 2.

usquĕ, *adv.* [us- for ubs-, from ubi with locative *s;* and que for qued, old *abl.* of quis; v. Corss. Ausspr. 2, 471; 838; cf.: quisque, usquam]. **I.** Lit., *all the way to* or *from* any limit of space, time, etc. (cf.: fine, tenus); of place, *all the way, right on, without interruption, continuously, constantly.* **A.** With prepositions. **1.** With *ab:* qui a fundamento mihi usque movisti mare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 55: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, Cic. Clu. 68, 192: ex omnibus spectaculis usque a Capitolio plausus excitatus, id. Sest. 58, 124: usque a rubro mari, Nep. Hann. 2, 1.—Poet.: Dardaniam Siculo prospexit ab usque Pachyno, Verg. A. 7, 289 (sometimes as one word, v. abusque).—**2.** With *ex:* usque ex ultimā Syriā atque Aegypto navigare, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 157. —**3.** With *ad:* usque a Dianio ad Sinopen navigaverunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: usque ad Iconium, id. Fam. 3, 8, 4: ab Atticā ad Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63: usque ad Numantiam misit, Cic. Dejot. 7, 19: usque ad castra hostium accessit, Caes. B. G. 1, 51 (poet. and post-Aug. ad usque; often as one word, v. adusque).—**4.** With *in* and *acc.:* cum ad eum usque in Pamphyliam legatos misissent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: portūs usque in sinūs oppidis et ad urbis crepidines infusi, id. Rep. 3, 31, 43.—**5.** With *trans:* trans Alpes usque transfertur, Cic. Quint. 3, 12.—**6.** With *sub* and *acc.:* admôrunt oculis usque sub ora faces, Ov. Ib. 240 (236).—**B.** With *adverbs of place:* quod eos usque istinc exauditos putem, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.—**2.** Esp., with *quaque* (less correctly as one word, usquequaque; v. II. A. 3. e. and II. B. 3. infra), *everywhere:* non usque quaque idoneum invenias locum, ubi, etc., Afran. ap. Non. p. 518, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 198 Rib.): immo vero, quom usquequaque umbra'st, tamen Sol semper hic est, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 79: mari terrāque illas usque quaque quaeritat, id. Poen. prol. 105: aut undique religionem tolle, aut usque quaque conserva, Cic. Phil. 2, 43, 110: effugere non est, Flacce, basiatores. Instant . . . occurrunt, et hinc et illinc, usquequaque, quacunque, Mart. 11, 98, 3; cf.: QVAQVE VSQVE, Inscr. Grut. 611, 13.—**C.** With *acc. of the place whither, all the way to, as far as, to.* **1.** With names of towns (class.; acc. to Reisig. Vorles. p. 216, usque ad Numantiam means *all the way to* the town, i. e. to its walls or gates: usque Numantiam, *all the way to* or *into* it, implying entrance of the town; cf. the passages cited infra): theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: Miletum usque? obsecro, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 21. — **2.** With other names than those of towns (post-Aug.): ab hac (sc. Siciliā) Cretam usque Siculum (mare) vocat, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 75: imperium usque extremos Orientis terminos prolatum, Just. 7, 1, 4: terminos usque Libyae, id. 1, 1, 5: ab Atticā Thessaliam usque, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 63: ab eo usque Jovem, id. 2, 22, 20, § 84: horrendus ab astris Descendit vos usque fragor, Stat. Th. 11, 89.—**II.** Meton. **A.** Of time, *all the time, continually, perpetually, all the while* from or to a period, *as long* or *as far as, until.* **1.** With prepositions. **a.** With *ab:* mihi magna cum eo jam inde usque a pueritiā Fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9: primus esses memoriter Progeniem nostram usque ab avo proferens, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 48: augures omnes usque a Romulo, Cic. Vatin. 8, 20: opinio jam usque ab heroicis ducta temporibus, *from as far back as the heroic ages,* id. Div. 1, 1, 1: usque a Thale Milesio, id. N. D. 1, 33, 91: bona paterna et avita et usque a nobis repetita, id. Cael. 14, 34.—**b.** With *ad:* usque a mane ad vesperum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97: a mane ad noctem usque in foro dego diem, id. Most. 3, 1, 3: inde usque ad diurnam stellam crastinam potabimus, id. Men. 1, 2, 62; cf. Cic. Rep. 1, 16, 25: ille nihil difficilius esse dicebat, quam amicitiam usque ad extremum vitae diem permanere, id. Lael. 10, 33: deinceps retro usque ad Romulum, *as far as, up to,* id. Rep. 1, 37, 58.—**2.** With *acc.* (post-Aug.): paucae, aegre se defendentes, usque tempora Alexandri Magni duraverunt, Just. 2, 4, 32: a rege Romulo usque Caesarem Augustum, Flor. 1, prooem. 1 (al. usque in).—**3.** With adverbs. **a.** With *inde:* pueritiae memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repetens, etc., Cic. Arch. 1, 1.—**b.** With *antehac:* ut animus in spe usque antehac attentus fuit, Ita, etc., Ter. And. 2, 1, 3.—**c.** With *adhuc:* quod occultatum'st usque adhuc nunc non potest, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 10: qui me tam leni passus animost usque adhuc facere, etc., Ter. And. 1, 5, 27: cessatum usque adhuc est, *until now, hitherto,* id. Ad. 4, 4, 23: qui mos usque adhuc est retentus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35: usque adhuc certe animum meum probastis, Suet. Dom. 18; v. adhuc, II. A.—**d.** With *eo:* tamen usque eo se tenuit, quoad, etc., Cic. Dejot. 4, 11: usque eo animadverti eum jocari, id. Rosc. Am. 22, 60; v. 2. eo, II. C.—**e.** With *quaque, continually, always:* Chrusalus mihi usque quaque loquitur nec recte, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 83: usque quaque sapere oportet, Poët. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1; so, usque quaque, Cat. 39, 2; Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 2; 1, 7, 5; Gell. 16, 3, 1: usquequaque, de hoc cum dicemus, *whenever,* Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1.—Opp. nusquam: atque hoc non alienum est, quod ad multa pertineat, ne aut nusquam aut usquequaque dicatur, hic admonere, Cic. Inv. 2, 21, 63.—**f.** With *dum:* usque dum regnum optinebit Juppiter, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 28: conplebo familiam adeo usque satietatem dum capiet pater, id. Am. 1, 2, 9: usque id egi dudum, dum loquitur pater, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 30; Cato, R. R. 156: mihi quidem usque curae erit, quid agas, dum, quid egeris, sciero, Cic. Fam. 12, 19, 3; id. Verr. 2, 1, 5, § 12; 2, 1, 6, § 16; Hor. C. 3, 30, 7; cf. dum, I. B. 1. b. —**g.** With *interea:* nam usque dum ille vitam colet Inopem . . . Interea usque illi de me supplicium dabo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 84 sqq.—**h.** With *donec:* ibo odorans quasi canis venaticus Usque donec persecutus volpem ero vestigiis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 114. —**k.** With *quoad:* usque illum, quoad ei nuntiatum esset consules descendisse, omnibus exclusis commentatum, etc., Cic. Brut. 22, 87: dandum ordeum, usque quoad erunt lactentes, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 12.—**l.** With *adeo:* usque adeo in periculo fuisse, quoad, etc., Cic. Sest. 38, 82; cf. Cato, R. R. 67: instare usque adeo, donec se adjurat, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 40; id. Rud. 3, 5, 32: usque adeo, dum, C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 10, 3, 5; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 10 sub f. supra.—**m.** With *nunc* (post-class.): nunc usque, *to this day,* Amm. 14, 2, 12: usque nunc, Hier. Ep. 3, 87.—**B.** In other relations. **1.** Of extent or degree, *even to, quite up to,* or *as far as.* **a.** *Absol.:* ego vapulando, ille verberando, usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5 Fleck. (al. verberando usque, ambo: incerta est distinctio, Don. ad loc.): poenasque dedit usque superque (= usque eo quod satis esset), Hor. S. 1, 2, 65.—**b.** With *ad:* usque ad ravim poscam, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 10: usque ad necem, Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: hoc malum usque ad bestias perveniat, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 67: usque ad eum finem, dum, etc., id. Verr. 1, 6, 16; v. dum: assenserunt consules designati, omnes etiam consulares usque ad Pompeium, *up to,* i. e. *except Pompey,* Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 20.—**c.** With *adeo:* undique totis Usque adeo turbatur agris, *to so great an extent,* Verg. E. 1, 12.—**d.** With terminal adverbs: Anco regi familiaris est factus (sc. L. Tarquinius) usque eo, ut, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 20, 35; v. eo, under is *fin.:* usque quo non vis subici mihi? *how long?* Vulg. Exod. 10, 3; cf. quousque.—**2.** *Right on, always, without stop, continuously, constantly, incessantly: Ep.* Ne abeas, priusquam ego ad te venero. *Ap.* Usque opperiar, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 122: Ctesipho me pugnis miserum Usque occidit, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 20: an usque In nostrum jacies verba superba caput? Prop. 2, 8, 16: cantantes licet usque, minus via laedit, eamus, Verg. E. 9, 64; cf.: nec vidisse semel satis est, juvat usque morari, id. A. 6, 487: naturam expelles furcā, tamen usque recurret, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 24.—Repeated: allatres licet usque nos et usque, Mart. 5, 60, 1: ergo, qui prius usque et usque et usque Furum scindere podices solebam, Auct. Priap. 78.—**3.** Esp.: usque quāque (less correctly as one word, usquequaque), *in every thing, on every occasion:* nolite usque quaque idem quaerere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 10: an hoc usque quaque, aliter in vitā? id. Fin. 5, 30, 91 Madv. ad loc.: et id usquequaque quantum sit appareat, *in each particular,* id. Or. 22, 73; Plin. Ep. 7, 12, 5: religionum usque quaque contemptor, praeter unius Deae Syriae, Suet. Ner. 56 *init.*

usquĕquāque, v. usque, I. B. 2.; II. A. 3. e.; II. B. 3.

usta, ae, *f.* [uro], *a kind of red color, burnt cinnabar,* Plin. 35, 6, 20, § 38; Vitr. 7, 11 *fin.;* Isid. Orig. 19, 17.

Ustica, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small hill in the Sabine country, near Horace's villa,* still called *Val d'Ustica,* Hor. C. 1, 17, 11.—**II.** *A small island north of Sicily,* Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92.

ustĭcĭus, a, um, *adj.* [uro], of a color *produced by burning,* i. e. *brown* (post-class.), Isid. Orig. 19, 28.

ustĭlāgo, ĭnis, *f., a plant, called also* carduus silvaticus, App. Herb. 109.

ustĭo, ōnis, *f.* [uro], *a burning, searing,* or *cauterizing* (post-Aug. and very rare): si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio, Cels. 8, 2 *fin.:* quaedam ustione sanantur, Plin. 34, 15, 44, § 151: vehementior sinapis, id. 20, 22, 87, § 239.

ustor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a burner* of dead bodies, *a corpse-burner,* Cic. Mil. 33, 90; Cat. 59, 5; Mart. 3, 93, 26; Luc. 8, 738.

ustrīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [ustor], *a female hair-curler,* Tert. Pall. 4 dub.

ustrīna, ae, *f.* [uro]. ***I.** A burning, burn*, App. M. 7, p. 196, 30.—**II.** *A place for burning corpses*, Inscr. Orell. 4517; cf. Fest. s. v. bustum, p. 32.—Called also ‡ **ustrīnum**, i, *n.*, Inscr. Grut. 656, 3; 755, 4; 1044, 7 al.

ustŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *to burn a little, to scorch, singe* (very rare; syn. amburo): palos, Vitr. 5, 12: taleas oleagineas, id. 1, 5: caput ferventi ferro, i. e. *to crisp the hair*, Auct. Priap. 46.—* **B.** Pregn., *to burn up, consume* by fire: scripta lignis, Cat. 36, 8.—* **II.** Transf., *to pinch, nip*, or *blast* with cold: gemmas (arboris) frigoris aurā, Auct. Priap. 62.

ustūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *the burning* (late Lat.): fervoris, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 14, 93: ignis, id. ib. 3, 8, 96: ignis ad usturam infertur injustis, Arn. in Psa. 74.

ustus, a, um, *Part.* of uro.

ūsŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. usus]. **I.** *That is for use, fit for use* (post-class.): mancipia, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 3.—* **II.** *Usual, common, ordinary:* sermo, Sid. Ep. 4, 10; Ambros. in Luc. 7, n. 150.—Hence, *adv.:* **ūsŭālĭter**, *in the usual manner* (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 2, 39.

ūsŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to use, usuary*, viz., **I.** *Pass.*, *that is used, made use of:* servus, i. e. *whom one has the use of, but does not own*, Dig. 7, 8, 14; Gell. 4, 1, 23.—**II.** *Act.*, as *subst.:* **ūsŭārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *one who uses* or *has the use of* a thing, but no right of property in it: usus aquae personalis est: et ideo ad heredem usuarii transmitti non potest, Dig. 7, 8, 21: eadem et in usuario dicenda sunt, ib. 7, 1, 13, § 2.

1. ūsū-căpĭo (in recent edd. usually separate, **ūsū căpĭo**), cēpi, captum, 3, *v. a.* [id.]; jurid. t. t., *to acquire ownership* of a thing *by long use, to acquire by prescription* or *usucaption:* quoniam hereditas usu capta esset, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 6: scio jam biennium transisse, omniaque me usucepisse, Plin. Ep. 5, 1, 10: nullam penes se culpam esse, quod Hannibal jam velut usu cepisset Italiam, Liv. 22, 44, 6: subsiciva, ut usu capta, concessit, Suet. Dom. 9 *fin.:* filius pro donato non capiet usu, Dig. 41, 7, 1: propius est, ut usu eas capere non possis, ib. 41, 3, 29.

2. ūsū-căpĭo, ōnis, *f.;* jurid. t. t., *the acquisition of ownership by long use* or *possession, usucaption:* usucapio est dominii adeptio per continuationem possessionis anni vel biennii; rerum mobilium anni, immobilium biennii, Ulp. Fragm. tit. 19; cf. Gai Inst. 2, 41 sqq.; 2, 61; 2, 68; 2, 204; 4, 36; Paul. Sent. 5, 2; 1, 17, 1; Dig. 41, 3, 3; Cic. Caecin. 26, 74; Just. Inst. 2, 6; Dig. 41, tit. 3; Cod. Just. 7, 24; 7, 28 sq.; cf.: usus capio, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55.—Sometimes separated: usu quoque capio, Dig. 41, 10, 1.

ūsūcaptus, a, um, *Part.* of usucapio.

ūsū-făcĭo, v. 2. usus, I. B. 2. b. *β*.

ūsūfructŭārĭus, ii, *m.* [usufructus; v. 2. usus, I. B. 2. a.], *one who has the use and profit but not the property of a thing, a usufructuary*, Gai Inst. 2, 30; 3, 93; Dig. 7, 1, 7 al.

ūsūra, ae, *f.* [utor], *a using, use*, or *enjoyment* of a thing (class.). **I.** In gen.: solis usura, Att. ap. Non. 231, 4: hujus lucis, Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: unius horae, id. Cat. 1, 12, 29: parva exigui temporis, id. Agr. 3, 1, 2: longi temporis, id. Fam. 3, 1, 1: vitae, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: corporis, Plaut. Am. prol. 108; cf. id. Trin. 1, 2, 144: gloriae, Vell. 2, 34, 2.—**II.** In partic., in mercantile lang., *a use of money lent:* ab aliquo pecuniam pro usurā auferre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 72, § 168.—**B.** Meton., *interest* paid for the use of money, *usury* (reckoned by the month among the Romans; cf. fenus): lex, ut sexenni die sine usuris creditae pecuniae solvantur, Caes. B. C. 3, 21: alicui usuram pendere, Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3: usuras dare, accipere, Dig. 22, 1, 17: usuram perscribere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3: minuere, Plin. Ep. 10, 62, 2: vorax, Luc. 1, 181: certare cum usuris fructibus praediorum, i. e. *to spend the whole income of their estates in paying interest*, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: neque aes alienum patiebatur multiplicandis usuris crescere, Nep. Att. 2, 5: usura plurium annorum, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 5: debitor usuram pariter sortemque negabit, Mart. 5, 43, 3; Suet. Aug. 39: pecuniam sub usuris mutuam dare, Dig. 14, 6, 7, § 9.—**2.** Transf., in gen., *interest:* terra, quae numquam recusat imperium, nec umquam sine usurā reddit quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fenore, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: diutius servata usuram adiciunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 69, 1: primā quāque occasione (litteras) mitte, appositis quidem usuris, Plin. Ep. 9, 28, 5: has usuras voluptatium pendimus, Sen. Ep. 95, 23.

ūsūrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usura]. **I.** *That serves* or *is fit for use, of which one has the use* or *enjoyment*, = usuarius: puer, Plaut. Curc. 3, 12: uxor, id. Am. 1, 2, 36.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to interest* or *usury, that pays interest:* aera, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 53: pecunia, *at interest*, Dig. 16, 2, 11: debitum, ib. 3, 5, 5 *fin.;* 3, 5, 37 *fin.:* debitor, ib. 21, 1, 7.

ūsū-rĕceptĭo (also separately **ūsū rĕceptĭo**), ōnis, *f.;* law t. t., *a recovery by usucaption of property once alienated:* quae species usucapionis dicitur usureceptio, quia id quod aliquando habuimus recipimus per usucapionem, Gai Inst. 2, 59 sqq.

ūsū-rĕcĭpĭo, cēpi, 3, *v. a.;* law t. t., *to recover by usucaption property once alienated*, Gai Inst. 2, 61.

* **ūsurpābĭlis**, e, *adj.* [usurpo], *that may be used:* homo, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 6.

ūsurpātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a taking into use, a making use, using, use* of a thing (cf. usus). **I.** In gen.: usurpatio et renovatio doctrinae, Cic. Brut. 71, 250: civitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 64, § 166: vocis, Liv. 27, 19, 5: superba nominis, Plin. 33, 2, 7, § 31: vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: itineris insoliti, *the undertaking of a journey so uncommon*, Liv. 41, 23, 14: bonae mentis, *enjoyment, possession*, Val. Max. 4, 4, 1.—**II.** In partic., in jurid. lang., **A.** *A seizing* or *using unlawfully, usurpation:* qui sanctitatem baptismatis illicitā usurpatione geminaverit, Cod. Just. 1, 6, 1: per vim et usurpationem vindicare ac tenere aliquid, ib. 1, 4, 6.—**B.** *A using by another party, whereby a prescription* or *usucaption is interrupted:* usurpatio est usucapionis interruptio, Dig. 41, 3, 2.

ūsurpātīvē, *adv.*, v. usurpativus *fin.*

ūsurpātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpo, II. B. 2.], *wrongly used, unusual, improper, usurpative* (late Lat.): species verborum, Diom. p. 389 P.; Macr. Diff. Verb. p. 2764 ib. —*Adv.:* **ūsurpātīvē**, *in an unusual manner, improperly, wrongly:* usurpative ait hordea, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 210; id. ad Verg. A. 7, 289.

ūsurpātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who uses* or *takes possession unlawfully, a usurper* of a thing (late Lat.): indebitae potestatis, Amm. 26, 7, 12: tanti nominis, Symm. Or. ap. Val. 1, 22.—**II.** In gen., *one who accomplishes:* ardui operis, Jul. Sev. Syn. praef. 1.

ūsurpātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [usurpator], *usurping, usurpatory:* temeritas, Cod. Just. 10, 47, 8.—*Adv.:* **ūsurpātōrĭē**, *presumptuously, pretentiously*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 15, n. 64; id. in Psa. 118, Serm. 5, § 23 al.

ūsurpātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *she that assumes* or *takes to herself without right* (late Lat.): innocentiae (arrogantia), Salv. Gub. Dei, 3, 12.

usurpo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [perh. contr. from usu rapio, to seize to one's own use], *to take into use; to make use of; to use, employ, apply, practise, exercise, enjoy* (class.; cf. utor). **I.** In gen.: inter novam rem verbum usurpabo vetus, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 29: nomen tantum virtutis usurpas: quid ipsa valeat, ignoras, Cic. Par. 2, 17: at quam crebro usurpat Et consul et Antonius! id. Phil. 2, 28, 70; cf.: praeclare est hoc usurpatum a doctissimis, id. Par. 5, 1, 33: peregrinae condicionis homines vetuit usurpare Romana nomina, duntaxat gentilicia, Suet. Claud. 25: o barathrum! ubi nunc es? ut ego te usurpem lubens! *I would occupy thee* (*cast myself into thee*), Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 41: hoc genus poenae saepe in improbos cives hac in re publicā esse usurpatum recordatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 4, 7: conclusio, quā credo usuros veteres illos fuisse, si jam nota atque usurpata res esset, id. Or. 51, 169: id nunc jure imperii nostri quotannis usurpatum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 20, § 51: consolationes, a sapientissimis viris usurpatae, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3: paucas tribus ad usurpandam libertatem vocare, id. Agr. 2, 7, 17: officium, quod semper usurpavi, id. Lael. 2, 8: quis est, qui C. Fabricii, M'. Curii non cum caritate aliquā benevolentiae memoriam usurpet? *who does not cherish the memory of*, id. ib. 8, 28: nec patrum nec avorum memoriā quemquam id jus usurpasse, Liv. 27, 8, 9: solita munia, Tac. H. 4, 49 *fin.:* modo comitatem et temperantiam, saepius violentiam ac libidines usurpans, id. A. 11, 16: otium post labores, id. ib. 14, 55: nec puduit has vestis usurpare etiam viros, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 78: sibi quisque dominorum usurpat servitutem, Dig. 8, 6, 6, § 1.—With *de:* sed de hoc post erit usurpandum, cum de poëtis dicemus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 52 Müll.—*Impers.:* usurpatum est, *it is usual, customary;* with a foll. *ut*, Dig. 50, 13, 1, § 6: quod in quibusdam provinciis usurpatur, Cod. 2, 2, 22.—**II.** In partic. **A.** Aliquid oculis, auribus, etc., *to take possession* or *cognizance of*, i. e. *to perceive, observe*, etc., through the senses (ante-class.): nec calidos aestus tuimur, nec frigora quimus Usurpare oculis, Lucr. 1, 301: advenio ex Seleuciā, Macedoniā atque Arabiā, Quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus umquam usurpavi meis, *I have never seen nor set foot in*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 4: aliquid sensibus, Lucr. 4, 975: unde meae usurpant aures sonitum? Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 9.—**B.** In jurid. lang., *to get possession of, to acquire, obtain* a thing: amissam possessionem ex jure civili surculo defringendo, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110: nec interest is qui usurpaverit (possessionem) dominus sit, necne, Dig. 41, 3, 5: mercatores, qui de fundis fiscalibus mercari consuerunt, nullam immunitatem solvendi publici vectigalis usurpare possunt, ib. 39, 4, 9, § 8.—*Absol.:* Mucium dicere solitum, lege non isse usurpatum mulierem, quae, cum Kal. Jan. apud virum matrimonii causā esse coepisset, a. d. IIII. Kal. Jan. sequentis usurpatum isset; non enim posse impleri trinoctium, quod abesse a viro usurpandi causa ex XII. tabulis deberet, because, unless absent from him at least three full days of the year, she became subject to him as his wife by prescription, Gell. 3, 2, 12 sq. Weiss (Herz. legi: non esse usurpatam mulierem); cf. Macr. S. 1, 3, 9; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 31; Gai Inst. 1, 111; Gell. 18, 6, 8 sq.—**2.** *To assume* or *appropriate unlawfully, to usurp* (not ante-Aug.): civitatem Romanam usurpantes securi percussit, Suet. Claud. 25: dominium totius loci, Cod. Just. 8, 10, 8: cognomina, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 71: illicitum collegium, Dig. 47, 22, 2: cujus jus tyranni quaque usurparunt, Liv. 34, 32, 2: alienam possessionem, id. 33, 40, 5: possessionem Armeniae, Tac. A. 14, 26.—**C.** To make use of or be acquainted with under any name, i. e. *to name* or *call, to speak of* habitually, *adopt, assume* in words or speech (cf. nuncupo): Jovem atque Junonem, reliquos, quos fratres inter se agnatosque usurpari atque appellari videmus, Cic. Univ. 11: soleo saepe ante oculos ponere idque libenter crebris usurpare sermonibus, omnis posse, etc., id. Marcell. 2, 5: Graecum verbum usurpavi, id. Phil. 1, 1, 1: admonet saepe usurpatae Dionysi tyranni vocis, quā, etc., Liv. 24, 22, 8: saepe eum usurpasse vocem, multo miserius seni exilium esse, id. 2, 40, 11: tabulata instituenda sunt: hoc enim nomine usurpant agricolae ramos truncosque prominentes, Col. 5, 6, 11: C. Laelius, is, qui Sapiens usurpatur, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Vulg. Deut. 5, 11: cum hoc decere ... quod semper usurpamus in omnibus dictis et factis .. cum hoc, inquam, decere dicimus, *speak of, insist on*, Cic. Or. 22, 73.

1. ūsus, a, um, *Part.* of utor.

2. ūsus, ūs, *m.* [utor], *the use* or *using* of any thing, in the widest sense (cf.: consuetudo, mos). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **1.** *The use, employment, exercise* of any thing; with *gen. obj.:* virtus in usu sui tota posita est: usus autem ejus est maximus civitatis gubernatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: cetera, ad virtutis usum idonea, id. Ac. 1, 6, 22.—*Absol.:* Quaeque ipsi doceant in usu habere, Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 10: nec rhus Latinum nomen habet, cum in usum pluribus modis veniat, Plin. 24, 11, 54, § 91.—**2.** *Wear, a wearing out* or *away* (poet.): ferreus adsiduo consumitur anulus usu, Ov. A. A. 1, 473: silices tenuantur ab usu, id. ib. 3, 91.—**3.** *Use, en-*

joyment, fruition: et usu rerum necessarium et dignitate spoliatum iri, Caes. B. G. 7, 66: tantumque nobis in nostrum privatum usum, quantum ipsi superesse posset, remitteret, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: cave sis ne tu te usu perduis (i.e. ex usu tui), *lose control of yourself,* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 225 Ussing ad loc. — **4.** *Use, practice, exercise:* tantum usu cottidiano et exercitatione efficiunt, uti, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 33: quod adsiduus usus uni rei deditus et ingenium et artem saepe vincit, Cic. Balb. 20, 45: cum rerum magnarum tractatio atque usus cum illarum artium studiis et cognitione conjungitur, id. Rep. 3, 3, 5: ad eam doctrinam, quam suo quisque studio adsecutus esset, adjungeretur usus frequens, id. de Or. 1, 4, 15: docuit nos longa vita ususque rerum maximarum, id. ib. 2, 50, 204: usu quidem in re publicâ rerum maximarum facile omnis viceris, id. Rep. 1, 23, 37.— **5.** *Use, experience, discipline, skill* acquired by practice (cf. experientia): *Da.* O Geta, provinciam Cepisti duram. *Ge.* Mi usus venit, hoc scio, i.e. *I have found it so by experience,* Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 23 (al. usu venit; v. infra, II. C. 2.): vir tali prudentiâ, etiam usu atque exercitatione praeditus, Cic. Clu. 31, 84: res posita in usu militari, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28: usum in re publicâ magnum habere, id. Phil. 10. 2. 6: magnum in re militari usum habere, Caes B G. 1, 39; id. B. C. 2, 34: non recusare se, quin nullius usus imperator existimaretur, id. ib. 3, 45: nullo usu rei militaris percepto, id. B. G. 6, 40; id. B. C. 3, 84: usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, id. B. G. 3, 8: ne usu manuque reliquorum opinionem fallerent, id. B. C. 3, 86: et Marius aut belli usum aut studia volgi amissurus, Sall. J. 84, 3; cf. id. ib. 89, 6: dantur duo usu sapientiâque praestantes, Nep. Timoth. 3, 2: seris venit usus ab annis, Ov. M. 6, 29: tum foeda clades, Romanisque usu incognita, Flor. 2, 2, 23. —P e r s o n i f i e d: adiciam quod me docuit usus, magister egregius, *experience,* Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 12: usum et esse et haberi optimum dicendi magistrum, id. ib. 6, 29, 4.— **6.** *Use, habit, usage, custom, practice:* usum loquendi populo concessi: scientiam mihi reservavi, Cic. Or. 48, 160: dicendi omnis ratio in medio posita communi quodam in usu, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: neque quem usum belli haberent, aut quibus institutis uterentur, Caes. B. G. 4, 20: (vitulos) ad studium atque usum formabis agrestem, Verg. G. 3, 163: est omnino Capitoni in usu claros viros colere, *it is his custom,* Plin. Ep. 1, 17, 3: populum auctoritate suâ ad usum frugalitatis revocavit, Just. 20, 4, 5: ab his Galli usum vitae cultioris didicerunt, id. 43, 4, 1: at horum recitatio usu jam recepta est, Plin. Ep. 7, 17, 3: cadent vocabula, si volet usus, Hor. A. P. 71. — **B.** I n p a r t i c. **1.** In jurid. lang. **a.** Usus et fructus, usus fructusque, and more frequently in one word, **ūsusfructus,** *the use and enjoyment of property belonging to another, usufruct:* usus enim ejus fundi et fructus testamento viri fuerat Caesenniae, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: sibi horum usus fructusque contingat, Sen. Ep. 73, 9: rem nobis eripit casus, usum fructumque apud nos relinquit, id. ib. 98, 11: usumfructum omnium bonorum suorum Caesenniae legat, ut frueretur una cum filio, Cic. Caecin. 4, 11; cf.: ususfructus est jus alienis rebus utendi fruendi, salvâ rerum substantiâ, Dig. 7, 1, 1; v. the entire title, usufructu: dominus proprietatis alii usumfructum in jure cedere potest, Gai Inst. 2, 30 sqq.; 2, 86; Ulp. Fragm. 15, 3.—**b.** *A use that creates ownership, acquisition by prescription, usucaption.* (α) In the connection usus et auctoritas, or without the copula, usus auctoritas; v. auctoritas; and cf. Rein, Röm. Privatr. p. 144 sq. — (β) In the phrase usu capere, *to acquire by prescription* (often as one word; v. 1. usucapio); hence, com.: *Mer.* Quojus nunc es? *Sos.* Tuos: nam pugnis usu fecisti tuom, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 218.—**2.** *Intercourse, familiarity, association, intimacy, society* (cf.: consuetudo, conversatio): domesticus usus et consuetudo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 15: quocum mihi est magnus usus, id. Fam. 7. 32, 1; 9, 25, 2: conjunctus magno usu familiaritatis, id. ib. 13, 52: in tanto usu nostro tantâque amicitiâ, id. Planc. 2, 5: inter nosmet ipsos vetus usus intercedit, id. Fam. 13, 23, 1: ut insinuaret se in quam maxime familiarem usum, Liv. 40, 21, 11: recens praestat nec longo cognitus usu, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 9: natio nullo commercio colens mutuos usus, Curt. 7, 3, 5: neminem in usu habes nisi tibi dilectum, Plin. Pan. 88.— Hence, **b.** In mal. part., Tib. 1, 9, 55; Ov. R. Am. 357.—**3.** *Use, practice, reality* (opp. species): ut (liberi) in usum boni sint et in speciem populo, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 42: illam alteram (partem Numidiae) specie quam usu potiorem Adherbal possedit, Sall. J. 16, 5: ut non in usum sic ad speciem imperii, Flor. 3, 13, 4.

II. T r a n s f. **A.** *Use, usefulness, value, utility, benefit, profit, advantage:* levis fructus, exiguus usus, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: (arborum) consectio magnos usus affert ad navigia facienda, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: propter lini inopiam atque ejus usus inscientiam, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: naves factae subito ex umidâ materiâ non eundem usum celeritatis habebant, *capacity, fitness,* id. B. C. 1, 58: natis in usum laetitiae scyphis Pugnare, *service,* Hor. C. 1, 27, 1: aurum cogere humanos in usus, id. ib. 3, 3, 51: pater, si das hujus mihi nominis usum, Ov. M. 2, 36: nescis, quo valeat numus? quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73: quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne trahat nos, id. ib. 2, 6, 75: neque quisquam omnium libidini simul et usui paruit, Sall. C. 51, 2: plures quam quot satis in usum erant ignes, Liv. 36, 10, 12: servos quos domum quis ducet suo usu, Dig. 50, 16, 203: cicuta quoque venenum est . . . ad multa tamen usus non omittendi, Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 151.— I n p a r t i c., usui or ex usu esse, *to be of use, service,* or *benefit, to be useful, serviceable, advantageous,* or *profitable:* esse usui civitati, ea, quae sunt usui ad armandas naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; id. B. C. 1, 19; Liv. 3, 33, 5; cf.: (Satrius) fuit et mihi et Quinto fratri magno usui in nostris petitionibus, Cic. Att. 1, 1, 3: magno usui rei publicae esse, id. Phil. 10, 11, 26; Caes. B. G. 3, 14: bono usui esse, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 15: peritos legum ad condenda nova jura usui fore credebant, Liv. 3, 33, 5: declararent, utrum proelium ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; so, ex usu esse, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 14; Plin. 25, 13, 110, § 175: ad omnia haec magis opportunus nec magis ex usu tuo Nemo'st, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 47. —**B.** *Use, occasion, need, want, necessity:* non te instruere domum tuam voluerunt in provinciâ, sed illum usum provinciae supplere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 9: quae belli usus poscunt, suppeditare, Liv. 26, 43, 7: illuc euntium, quâ quemque suorum usuum causae ferrent, id. 6, 25, 9. — **2.** Usus est, or usus venit, *there is need, it is necessary, becomes requisite.* **a.** Usus est (most freq. ante-class., esp. after the analogy of opus est with the *abl.*). (α) *Absol.:* egomet mihi fero, quod usu'st, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 13: ubicumque usus siet, id. Bacch. 4, 4, 9; and, with *ellipsis* of *subst. verb:* dico ut usus fieri, id. As. 2, 2, 109: si quando usus esset, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 92: *Me.* Mihi sic est usus: tibi ut opus facto'st, face. *Ch.* An cuiquam est usus homini, se ut cruciet? *Me.* Mihi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28 sq.; cf.: ut equites Pompeianorum impetum, cum adesset usus, sustinere non possent, Caes. B. C. 3, 84, 4.—(β) With *abl.:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 76; cf. id. Bacch. 4, 4, 55; 4, 9, 47: mulier quae se suamque aetatem spernit, speculo ei usus est, id. Most. 1, 3, 93: curatore usus est, Cic. Leg. 3, 4, 10: ad eam rem usus est tuâ mihi operâ, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27: tacere nequeo misera, quod tacito usus est, id. Cist. 1, 2, 10: argento invento, id. Ps. 1, 1, 48: facto, id. Am. 1, 3, 7; id. Rud. 2, 3, 67; id. Stich. 1, 1, 56 al.: dicto, id. Trin. 2, 4, 102: navis, quibus usus non est, omnis praecidisse, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: quibus (navibus) consuli usus non esset, Liv. 30, 41, 8: nunc viribus usus, Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrâ, Verg. A. 8, 441: ad eam rem usu'st homine astuto, docto, scito et callido, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 151.—P l e o n a s t.: non usus facto'st mihi nunc hunc intro sequi, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 47.— (γ) With *ut:* nunc ad me ut veniat usu'st Acroteleutium, Plaut. Mil. 4, 3, 39; cf. Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 28 supra.— (δ) With *gen.:* alii offerunt se, si quo usus operae sit, Liv. 26, 9, 9.—**b.** Usus venit (not in Cic.): si quis usus venerit, Meminisse ego hanc rem vos volo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 28: quom ad praetorem usus veniet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 17; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 129: si usus venerit, id. Merc. 3, 1, 20: non usus veniet, spero, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 42: ut, si usus veniat, suum quisque locum teneat, *if occasion should arise,* Caes. B. G. 7, 80. — (β) With *abl.:* ubi usus veniat contra consertâ manu, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 3.—**C.** *A fit occasion* or *opportunity* to be used. **1.** Usus est or adest, *an occasion* or *opportunity offers:* de ceteris studiis alio loco dicemus, si usus fuerit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 3, 5.—**2.** E s p.: usu venit, *it happens, occurs, befalls, chances:* nam quid homini potest turpius, quid viro miserius aut acerbius usu venire? Cic. Quint. 15, 49; id. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101: si id culpa senectutis accideret, eadem mihi usu venirent, id. Sen. 3, 7: idem solet in demonstratione usu venire, id. Inv. 1, 10, 14; 1, 54, 104: quod item in poëmatis, in picturis usu venit, id. Off. 3, 3, 15: hoc illud eis usu venire solet, ut, etc., id. Ac. 2, 11, 35: cum praesertim mihi usu venturum non arbitrarer, ut, etc., id. Fam. 3, 8, 6: et, id quod usu venerat, Eumolpidas demigravit, *actually occurred* (however strange), Nep. Alcib. 4, 5: id quod numquam antea usu venerat, id. ib. 6, 3: praemeditatus, quid sibi esset usu venturum, Auct. Her. 2, 5, 8: Caesar biduum in iis locis moratus, quod haec de Vercingetorige usu ventura opinione perceperat, Caes. B. G. 7, 9: usu venire ut abhorreant, etc., Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 8.—Separated or in a reversed order: non venit idem usu mihi quod tu tibi scribis, Cic. Att. 7, 26, 1: quod cuipiam Thraco venisse usu fabula est, Gell. 19, 12, 6: quid, quod usu memoria patrum venit, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 183.

ūsusfructus, ūs, v. usus, I. B. 2. a.

ut or **ŭtī** (old form **ŭtei,** C. I. L. 1, 196, 4 sq.; 1, 198, 8 et saep.), *adv.* and *conj.* [for quoti or cuti, from pronom. stem ka-, Lat. quo-, whence qui, etc., and locat. ending -ti of stem to-, whence tum, etc.]. **I.** As *adv. of manner.* **A.** Interrog.=quomodo, *how, in what way* or *manner.* **1.** In independent questions (colloq.; rare in class. prose; not in Cic.): *De.* Quid? ut videtur mulier? *Ch.* Non, edepol, mala. *De.* Ut morata'st? *Ch.* Nullam vidi melius meâ sententiâ, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56 sq.: salve! ut valuisti? quid parentes mei? Valent? id. ib. 5, 2, 107; id. Pers. 2, 5, 8: ut vales? id. Most. 2, 19, 29; 3, 2, 28; Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 26: ut sese in Samnio res habent? Liv. 10, 18, 11: ut valet? ut meminit nostri? Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 12; id. S. 2, 8, 1. — **2.** In exclamatory sentences (in all periods of the language): ut omnia in me conglomerat mala! Enn. ap. Non. p. 90, 14 (Trag. Rel. v. 408 Vahl.): ut corripuit se repente atque abiit! Hei misero mihi! Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 76: ut dissimulat malus! id. ib. 5, 4, 13: ut volupe est homini si cluet victoria! id. Poen. 5, 5, 15: ut multa verba feci; ut lenta materies fuit! id. Mil. 4, 5, 4: ut scelestus nunc iste te ludos facit! id. Capt. 3, 4, 47: ut saepe summa ingenia in occulto latent, id. ib. 1, 2, 61; id. Rud. 1, 2, 75; 2, 3, 33 sq.: ut falsus animi est! Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 42: heia! ut elegans est! id. Heaut. 5, 5, 19: fortuna ut numquam perpetua est bona! id. Hec. 3, 3, 46; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 8, 52: Gnaeus autem noster . . . ut totus jacet, Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1: quae ut sustinuit! ut contempsit, ac pro nihilo putavit! id. Mil. 24, 64: qui tum dicit testimonium ex nostris hominibus, ut se ipse sustentat! ut omnia verba moderatur, ut timet ne quid cupide . . . dicat! id. Fl. 5, 12: quod cum facis, ut ego tuum amorem et dolorem desidero! id. Att. 3, 11, 2: quanta studia decertantium sunt! ut illi efferuntur laetitiâ cum vicerint! ut pudet victos! ut se accusari nolunt! etc., id. Fin. 5, 22, 61: ut vidi, ut perii! ut me malus abstulit error! Verg. E. 8, 41: ut melius quidquid erit pati! Hor. C. 1, 11, 3: ut tu Semper eris derisor! id. S. 2, 6, 53: o superbia magnae fortunae! ut a te nihil accipere juvat! ut omne beneficium in injuriam convertis! ut te omnia nimia delectant! ut te omnia dedecent! Sen. Ben. 2, 13, 1: ut me in supremis consolatus est! Quint. 6, prooem. 11. — **3.** In dependent questions. (α) With *indic.* (ante-class. and poet.): divi hoc audite parumper ut pro Romano populo . . . animam de corpore mitto, Enn. ap. Non. p. 150, 6 (Ann. v. 215 Vahl.): edoce eum uti res se habet, Plaut.

Trin. 3, 3, 21: hoc sis vide ut avariter merum in se ingurgitat, id. Curc. 1, 2, 33: hoc vide ut dormiunt pessuli, id. ib. 1, 2, 66: illud vide os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3: vide ut otiosus it, si dis placet, id. ib. 5, 3, 10: illud vide, Ut in ipso articulo oppressit, id. Ad. 2, 2, 21; 3, 5, 3: viden ut faces Splendidas quatiunt comas? Cat. 61, 77: viden ut perniciter exiluere? id. 62, 8: adspicite, innuptae secum ut meditata requirunt, id. 62, 12: aspice, venturo laetantur ut omnia saeclo! (= omnia laetantia), Verg. E. 4, 52 Forbig. ad loc.: nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, id. G. 1, 56; id. E. 5, 6; id. A. 6, 779. —(β) With *subj.* (class.): nescis ut res sit, Phoenicium, Plaut. Ps. 4, 4, 1: oppido Mihi illud videri mirum, ut una illaec capra Uxoris dotem simiae ambadederit, id. Merc. 2, 1, 16: nam ego vos novisse credo jam ut sit meus pater, id. Am. prol. 104: narratque ut virgo ab se integra etiam tum siet, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 70: tute scis quam intimum Habeam te, et mea consilia ut tibi credam omnia, id. Eun. 1, 2, 48: videtis ut omnes despiciat, ut hominem prae se neminem putet, ut se solum beatum se solum potentem putet? Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 135: videtisne ut Nestor de virtutibus suis praedicet? id. Sen. 10, 31; id. Rosc. Am. 24, 66: credo te audisse ut me circumsteterint, ut aperte jugula sua pro meo capite P. Clodio ostentarint, id. Att. 1, 16, 4: videte ut hoc iste correxerit, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: docebat ut omni tempore totius Galliae principatum Aedui tenuissent, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: veniat in mentem, ut trepidos quondam majores vestros . . . defenderimus, Liv. 23, 5, 8: aspice quo submittat humus formosa colores, Prop. 1, 2, 9: infinitum est enumerare ut Cottae detraxerit auctoritatem, ut pro Ligario se opposuerit, Quint. 6, 5, 10: vides ut altâ stet nive candidum Soracte, Hor. C. 1, 9, 1: nonne vides, ut . . . latus et malus Antennaeque gemant, id. ib. 1, 14, 3 Orell. ad loc.: audis . . . positas ut glaciet nives Puro numine Juppiter, id. ib. 3, 10, 7; id. S. 1, 8, 42; 2, 3, 315; Verg. A. 2, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 26; Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 57: mirum est ut animus agitatione motuque corporis excitetur, Plin. Ep. 1, 6, 2.—**B.** Relative adverb of manner = eo modo quo, *as.* **1.** Without demonstr. as correlatives: ut aiunt, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 101 Müll. (fr inc. l. 10 Vahl.): ego emero matri tuae Ancillam . . . formâ malâ, ut matrem addecet familias, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 79: apparatus sum ut videtis, id. ib. 5, 2, 10: verum postremo impetravi ut volui, id. Mil. 4, 5, 5: ero ut me voles esse, id. Capt. 2, 1, 32: faciam ut tu voles, id. Men. 5, 9, 90: ut vales? *Tox.* Ut queo, id. Pers. 1, 1, 16: ut potero feram, Ter. And. 5, 3, 27: faciam ut mones, id. Hec. 4, 4, 97: Ciceronem et ut rogas amo, et ut meretur et ut debeo, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9: cupiditates quae possunt esse in eo qui, ut ipse accusator objecit, ruri semper habitarit? id. Rosc. Am. 14, 39: ut ex propinquis ejus audio, non tu in isto artificio callidior es, quam hic in suo, id. ib. 17, 49: homo demens, ut isti putant, id. Rep. 1, 1, 1: cumulate munus hoc, ut opinio mea fert, effecero, id. ib. 1, 46, 70: non ut olim solebat, sed ut nunc fit, mimum introduxisti, id. Fam. 9, 16, 7: Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum, ne proelium committeret nisi, etc., monte occupato nostros exspectabat, proelioque abstinebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: cuncta ut gesta erant exposuit, Liv. 3, 50, 4: (Postumius) fugerat in legatione, ut fama ferebat, populi judicium, id. 10, 46, 16: sed, ut plerumque fit, major pars meliorem vicit, id. 21, 4, 1: nec temere, et ut libet conlocatur argentum, sed perite servitur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 2: servus, ut placet Chrysippo, perpetuus mercenarius est, id. Ben. 3, 22, 1.—Esp. parenthet., to denote that the facts accord with an assumption or supposition made in the principal sentence (= sicut): si virtus digna est gloriatione, ut est, Cic. Fin. 4, 18, 51: quorum etiamsi amplecterer virtutem, ut facio, tamen, etc., id. Phil. 10, 9, 18: quamvis fuerit acutus, ut fuit, id. Ac. 2, 22, 69; cf.: incumbite in causam, Quirites, ut facitis, id. Phil. 4, 5, 12: tu modo istam imbecillitatem valetudinis sustenta, ut facis, id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: satis enim erat, probatum illum esse populo Romano, ut est, id. Phil. 1, 15, 37.—**2.** With the correlative *ita* or *sic*: VTI LEGASSIT SVPER PECVNIA TVTELAVE SVAE REI, ITA IVS ESTO, Leg. XII. Tab. 5, fr. 3: alii, ut esse in suam rem ducunt, ita sint; ego ita ero ut me esse oportet, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 24 sq.: sic sum ut vides, id. Am. 2, 1, 57: omnes posthabui mihi res, ita uti par fuit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 15: ut viro forti ac sapienti dignum fuit, ita calumniam ejus obtrivit, Cic. Caecin. 7, 18. — In partic. with a superlative belonging to the principal sentence, attracted to the relative clause: haec ut brevissime dici potuerunt, ita a me dicta sunt (= ita breviter dicta sunt ut dici potuerunt), Cic. de Or. 2, 41, 174.—So ut qui, with *sup.*: te enim semper sic colam et tuebor ut quem diligentissime, Cic. Fam. 12, 62 *fin.*; without *sic* or *ita*: causas ut honorificentissimis verbis consequi potero, complectar, id. Phil. 14, 11, 29: sed exigenda est ut optime possumus, Quint. 12, 10, 38.—And with *comp.*: eruditus autem sic ut nemo Thebanus magis, Nep. Epam. 2, 1; cf.: ad unguem Factus homo, non ut magis alter, amicus, Hor. S. 1, 5, 33: cocto Chium sic convenit, ut non Hoc magis ullum aliud, id. ib. 2, 8, 48.—**3.** Doubled ut ut, as indefinite relative, = utcumque, *in whatever manner, howsoever* (mostly ante-class.; only with *indic.*): gaudeo, ut ut erga me est merita, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 52: age jam, utut est, etsi'st dedecori, patiar, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 85: utut est, mihi quidem profecto cum istis dictis mortuo'st, id. Ps. 1, 3, 76: utut res sese habet, pergam, etc., id. Most. 3, 1, 14: non potis est pietati opsisti huic, ututi res sunt ceterae, id. Ps. 1, 3, 36; id. Cist. 1, 1, 110: sed ut ut haec sunt, tamen hoc faciam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 46; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 4; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 26; id. Ad. 2, 2, 40; 4, 4, 22: ut ut est res, casus consilium nostri itineris judicabit, Cic. Att. 15, 25 B. and K. (dub.; v. Orell. ad loc.): sed ut ut est, indulge valetudini tuae, id. Fam. 16, 18, 1 dub. (al. ut est).—**4.** Causal, *as*, = prout, pro eo ut. **a.** Introducing a general statement, in correspondence with the particular assertion of the principal clause, ut = *as, considering . . . that, in accordance with*: atque, ut nunc sunt maledicentes homines, uxori meae mihique objectent, lenociniam facere, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 75: ut aetas mea est, atque ut huic usus facto est, id. Men. 5, 2, 1: haud scio hercle ut homo'st, an mutet animum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 9: praesertim, ut nunc sunt mores, id. ib. 1, 2, 5: atque ille, ut semper fuit apertissimus, non se purgavit, sed, etc., Cic. Mur. 25, 51: permulta alia colligit Chrysippus, ut est in omni historiâ curiosus, id. Tusc. 1, 45, 108: magnifice et ornate, ut erat in primis inter suos copiosus, convivium comparat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 65: Kal. Sextilibus, ut tunc principium anni agebatur, consulatum ineunt, Liv. 3, 6, 1: tribuni, ut fere semper reguntur a multitudine magis quam regunt, dedere plebi, etc., id. 3, 71, 5: transire pontem non potuerunt, ut extrema resoluta erant, etc., id. 21, 47, 3.—Ellipt.: mortales multi, ut ad ludos, convenerant (ut fit, si ludi sunt), Plaut. Men. prol. 30: Epicharmi, acuti nec insulsi hominis, ut Siculi, *as was natural, he being a Sicilian*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15; so, Diogenes, liberius, ut Cynicus . . . inquit, id. ib. 5, 33, 92: ceterum haec, ut in secundis rebus, segniter otioseque gesta, Liv. 23, 14, 1.—**b.** Reflecting the assertion to particular circumstances, etc., ut = *for, as, considering*: hic Geta ut captus est servorum, non malus, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 34: ut est captus hominum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; Caes. B. G. 4, 3: Themistocles ut apud nos perantiquus, ut apud Athenienses non ita sane vetus, *in regard to us*, etc., Cic. Brut. 10, 41: Caelius Antipater, scriptor, ut temporibus illis, luculentus, *for those times*, id. ib. 26, 102: nonnihil, ut in tantis malis est profectum, *considering the unfortunate state of affairs*, id. Fam. 12, 2, 2: (orationis genus) ut in oratore exile, *for an orator*, id. Or. 3, 18, 66: multae (erant in Fabio) ut in homine Romano, litterae, id. Sen. 4, 12: consultissimus vir, ut in illâ quisquam esse aetate poterat, Liv. 1, 18, 1: florentem jam ut tum res erant, id. 1, 3, 3: Apollonides orationem salutarem, ut in tali tempore, habuit, id. 24, 28, 1: Sp. Maelius, ut illis temporibus praedives, id. 4, 13, 1: insigni, ut illorum temporum habitus erat, triumpho, id. 10, 46, 2: Ardeam Rutuli habebant, gens ut in eâ regione atque in eâ aetate divitiis praepollens, id. 1, 57, 1: vir, ut inter Aetolos, facundus, id. 32, 33, 9: Meneclidas, satis exercitatus in dicendo, ut Thebanus scilicet, Nep. Epam. 5, 2: ad magnam deinde, ut in eâ regione, urbem pervenit, Curt. 9, 1, 14: multum, ut inter Germanos, rationis ac sollertiae, Tac. G. 30. —**c.** Ut before relatives, with *subj.*, *as it is natural for persons who, like one who, since he, since they*, etc.; *seeing that they*, etc. (not in Cic.): non demutabo ut quod certo sciam, *seeing that I know it for certain*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 153: primâ luce sic ab castris proficiscuntur ut quibus esset persuasum non ab hoste, sed ab homine amicissimo consilium datum, Caes. B. G. 5, 31, 6: facile persuadent (Lucumoni) ut cupido honorum, et cui Tarquinii materna tantum patria esset, Liv. 1, 34, 6: inde consul, ut qui jam ad hostes perventum cerneret, explorato, etc., procedebat, id. 38, 18, 7: Philippus, ut cui de summâ rerum adesset certamen, adhortandos milites ratus, etc., id. 33, 4, 11: Tarquinius ad jus regni nihil praeter vim habebat, ut qui neque populi jussu, neque auctoribus patribus regnaret, id. 1, 49, 3; 25, 23, 3: Aequorum exercitus, ut qui permultos annos imbelles egissent, sine ducibus certis, sine imperio, id. 9, 45, 10: igitur pro se quisque inermes, ut quibus nihil hostile suspectum esset, in agmen Romanum ruebant, id. 30, 6, 8; 23, 15, 4; 23, 29, 12: omnia nova offendit, ut qui solus didicerit quod inter multos faciendum est, *as is natural in one who, since he*, Quint. 1, 2, 19: in omni autem speciali inest generalis, ut quae sit prior, id. 3, 5, 9: ignara hujusce doctrinae loquacitas erret necesse est, ut quae vel multos vel falsos duces habeat, id. 12, 2, 20; 5, 14, 28; 11, 3, 53.—Rarely with participle: ne Volsci et Aequi . . . ad urbem ut ex parte captam venirent, Liv. 3, 16, 2: gens ferox cum procul visis Romanorum signis, ut extemplo proelium initura, explicuisset aciem, etc., id. 7, 23, 6. — **d.** With *perinde* or *pro eo*, with reference to several alternatives or degrees to be determined by circumstances, *as, according as, to the extent that, in the measure that*, etc.: perinde ut opinio est de cujusque moribus, ita quid ab eo factum et non factum sit, existimari potest, Cic. Clu. 25, 70: in exspectatione civitas erat, perinde ut evenisset res, ita communicatos honores habitura, Liv. 7, 6, 8: pro eo ut temporis difficultas aratorumque penuria tulit, Metell. ap. Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 126. — **C.** Transf. of local relations, like Gr. ἵνα, *where* (very rare): in eopse astas lapide, ut praeco praedicat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: flumen uti adque ipso divortio (aquae sunt), Lucil. 8, 18 Müll.: in extremos Indos, Litus ut longe resonante Eoâ Tunditur undâ, Cat. 11, 2 sqq.; 17, 10; cf. Verg. A. 5, 329; Lucr. 6, 550 Munro ad loc.

II. *Conj.* **A.** Introducing comparative clauses of manner, = eodem modo quo, *as, like.* **1.** In gen. (α) With *sic* as correlative: haec res sic est ut narro tibi, Plaut. Most. 4, 3, 40: quae si ut animis sic oculis videre possemus, nemo de divinâ ratione dubitaret, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99: Pomponium Atticum sic amo ut alterum fratrem, id. Fam. 13, 1, 5: si sic ageres ut de eis egisti qui jam mortui sunt . . . ne tu in multos Autronios incurreres, id. Brut. 72, 251: sic, Scipio, ut avus hic tuus, ut ego, justitiam cole, id. Rep. 6, 15, 15: ut dicere alia aliis magis concessum est, sic etiam facere, id. Quint. 11, 3, 150 (for ut . . . sic, in similes, v. sic, IV. 1. a.).—(β) With *ita* as correlative: ut sementem feceris, ita metes, Cic. Or. 2, 65, 261: quamobrem, ut ille solebat, ita nunc mea repetat oratio populi origines, id. Rep. 2, 1, 3: non ut injustus in pace rex ita dux belli pravus fuit, Liv. 1, 53, 1: ut haec in unum congeruntur, ita contra illa dispersa sunt, Quint. 9, 3, 39. — (γ) With other correlatives: in balteo tracta ex caseo ad eundem modum facito ut placentum sine melle, Cato, R. R. 78: encytum ad eundem modum facito uti globos, id. ib. 80: cum animi inaniter moveantur eodem modo rebus his quae nulla sint ut iis quae sint, Cic. Ac. 2, 15, 47: disputationem exponimus, eisdem fere verbis, ut disputatumque est, id. Tusc. 2, 3, 9: scelerum caput, ut tute es item omnis censes esse'

Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 55: ut filium bonum patri esse oportet, item ego sum patri, id. Am. 3, 4, 9: fecisti item ut praedones solent, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 9, § 21: item ut illo edicto de quo ante dixi . . . edixit, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 45, § 117; so with item, id. Or. 60, 202: is reliquit filium Pariter moratum ut pater eius fuit, Plaut. Aul. prol. 21.—With *atque:* nec fallaciam astutiorem ullus fecit Poëta atque ut haec est fabrefacta a nobis, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7.—And after *aliter = than:* si aliter ut dixi accidisset, Cic. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—(δ) Without correlative: rem omnem uti acta erat cognovit, Sall. J. 71, 5: quare perge ut instituisti, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 22: apud me, ut apud bonum judicem, argumenta plus quam testes valent, id. ib. 1, 38, 59: miscent enim illas et interponunt vitae, ut ludum jocumque inter seria, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 2: comitetur voluptas, et circa corpus ut umbra versetur, id. ib. 13, 5: ut in animum ejus oratio, ut sol in oculos, incurrat, Quint. 8, 2, 23.—**2.** In partic. **a.** Ut . . . ita or ut . . . sic; co-ordinate, introducing contrasted clauses. (α) = cum . . . tum, *as . . . so, as on the one hand . . . so on the other, both and:* ut errare potuisti, sic decipi te non potuisse, quis non videt? Cic. Fam. 10, 20, 2: ut Poeni ad moenia urbis Romanae nullo prohibente se pervenisse in gloriâ ponebant, ita pigebat irriti incepti, Liv. 26, 37, 6: Dolabellam ut Tarsenses ita Laodiceni ultra arcessierunt, Cic. Fam. 12, 13, 4: fert sortem suam quisque ut in ceteris rebus ita in amicitiis, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 3.—(β) Concessive, = etsi . . . tamen, *although . . . yet:* consul, ut fortasse vere, sic parum utiliter in praesens certamen, respondit, etc., Liv. 4, 6, 2: Saguntini, ut a proeliis quietem habuerant per aliquot dies, ita non cessaverant ab opere, id. 21, 11, 5: ut quies certaminum erat, ita ab apparatu operum nihil cessatum, id. 21, 8, 1: haec omnia ut invitis, ita non adversantibus patriciis transacta, id. 3, 55, 15: in agrum Nolanum exercitum traducit, ut non hostiliter statim, ita . . . nihil praetermissurus, id. 23, 14, 6; 23, 34, 12: uti longe a luxuriâ, ita famae propior, Tac. Agr. 6: ut multo infirmior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, Quint. 10, 1, 74: ut est utilis saepe . . . ita obstabit melioribus, id. 12, 2, 12: quod, ut optimum est, ita longe quidem, sed sequitur tamen, id. 5, 12, 9; cf. id. 10, 1, 62.—With *certe* in place of ita: ut non demens, crudelis certe videtur, Quint. 9, 2, 91.—**b.** Ita . . . ut; in oaths or strong asseverations: ita me di amabunt ut ego hunc ausculto lubens, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 22: ita me di ament ut ego nunc non tam meâpte causâ Laetor quam illius, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 8: ita me di amabunt, ut nunc Menedemi vicem Miseret me, id. ib. 4, 5, 1: ita vivo ut maximos sumptus facio, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2.—So with *sic:* sic me di amabunt ut me tuarum miseritum'st fortunarum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 54.—**c.** In exemplifications. (α) In gen., *as for example, for instance:* nam aut ipsa cognitio rei perquiritur, ut: virtus suam ne, etc., aut agendi consilium exquiritur, ut: sitne sapienti, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 29, 112: sunt bestiae in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, ut in leonibus, ut in canibus, in equis, etc., id. Fin. 5, 14, 38: in libero populo, ut Rhodi, ut Athenis, nemo est civium qui, etc., id. Rep. 1, 31, 47: qui rem publicam constituissent, ut Cretum Minos, Lacedaemoniorum Lycurgus, etc., id. ib. 2, 1, 2; id. Ac. 2, 24, 76; id. Inv. 2, 52, 157: est aliquid quod dominus praestare servo debeat, ut cibaria, ut vestiarium, Sen. Ben. 3, 21, 2: est etiam amarum quiddam . . . et aere, ut illud Crassi Ego te consulem putem? etc., Quint. 8, 3, 89; 4, 3, 12.—Where several instances are adduced, if each of them singly is made prominent, ut is repeated with each; if they are taken in a group, ut occurs but once, e. g. quod erant, qui aut in re publicâ, propter sapientiam florerent, ut Themistocles, ut Pericles, ut Theramenes, aut, qui . . sapientiae doctores essent, ut Gorgias, Thrasymachus, Isocrates, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 16, 59.—(β) Ut si, *if for instance; for example, if,* etc.; with *subj.:* ut si accusetur is qui P. Sulpicium se fateatur occidisse, Auct. Her. 1, 15, 25: ut si quis hoc velit ostendere, eum qui parentem necarit, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 15, 48: ut si qui docilem faciat auditorem, etc., id. ib. 1, 18, 26: ut si qui in foro cantet, id. Off. 1, 40, 145: ut si quis ei quem urgeat fames venenum ponat, Liv. 6, 40, 12; cf. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 4; 2, 27, 43; 3, 2, 2; Cic. Inv. 1, 49, 92: ut si obsessi de faciendâ ad hostem deditione deliberent, Quint. 3, 8, 23: ut si des arma timidis et imbellibus, id. 12. 5, 2; 5, 10, 34; 2, 4, 18; 9, 2, 79 et saep.—So with *cum:* ut cum marem feminamque filios dicimus, Quint. 9, 3, 63; 1, 6, 22; 3, 8, 30; 9, 1, 3.—**d.** Before an appositive noun, *as, the same as, like:* qui canem et felem ut deos colunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 11, 32: ut militiae Africanum ut deum coleret Laelius, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: suam vitam ut legem praefert suis civibus, id. ib. 1, 34, 52: habuit (ei) honorem ut proditori, non ut amico fidem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 15, § 38: Hannibalem, non ut prudentem tantum virum, sed ut vatem omnium quae tum evenirent admirari, Liv. 36, 15, 2: (Dionysium) dimisi a me ut magistrum Ciceronum non lubenter; ut hominem ingratum non invitus, *in his capacity of,* Cic. Att. 8, 10: qui ante captas Syracusas non desciverant . . . ut socii fideles accepti, quos metus post captas Syracusas dediderat, ut victi a victore leges acceperunt, Liv. 25, 40, 4: qui et ipsum, ut ambiguae fidei virum, suspectum jam pridem habebat, id. 24, 45, 12: Cicero ea quae nunc eveniunt cecinit ut vates, Nep. Att. 16: et ipsam (virtutem) ut deos, et professores ejus ut antistites colite, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 7: hunc ut deum homines intuebuntur, Quint. 12, 10, 65: id ut crimen ingens expavescendum est, id. 9, 3, 35.—**e.** Ut si = quasi, velut si, tamquam si, *as if, just as if:* mater coepit studiose . . . educere ita uti si esset filia, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 37: Rufio tuus ita desiderabatur ut si esset unus e nobis, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1: ejus negotium sic velim suscipias ut si esset res mea, id. ib. 2, 14, 1: ita se gerant in istis Asiaticis itineribus ut si iter Appiâ viâ faceres, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6: qui aliis nocent ut in alios liberales sint, in eâdem sunt injustitiâ ut si in suam rem aliena convertant, id. Off. 1, 14, 42; id. Opt. Gen. 4, 10: similes sunt ut si qui gubernatorem in navigando nihil agere dicant, *like men who should say,* Cic. Sen. 6, 17: similiter facere eos . . . ut si nautae certarent, etc., *they act like sailors who,* etc., id. Off. 1, 25, 87.—**f.** Ut quisque . . . ita (sic), with superlatives (= eo magis . . . quo magis, with indefinite subjects): ut quisque est vir optimus, ita difficillime alios improbos suspicatur, *the better a man is, the more difficult it is for him to,* etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4, § 12: ut quaeque res est turpissima, sic maxime et maturissime vindicanda est, id. Caecin. 2, 7: ut quisque (morbus) est difficillimus, ita medicus nobilissimus quaeritur, id. Clu. 21, 57: ut quisque te maxime cognatione . . . attingebat, ita maxime manus tua putabatur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 27; id. Off. 1, 16, 50; 1, 19, 64: nam ut quaeque forma perfectissima ita capacissima est, Quint. 1, 10, 40.—This construction is variously modified, (α) With *ita* understood: facillime ad res injustas impellitur ut quisque altissimo animo est, Cic. Off. 1, 19, 65.—(β) With virtual superlatives: ut quisque in fugâ postremus ita in periculo princeps erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 90: ut quisque optime institutus est, esse omnino nolit in vitâ, si, etc., id. Fin. 5, 20, 57.—(γ) The superlatives omitted in either clause: ut quisque aetate antecedit, ita sententiae principatum tenet, Cic. Sen. 18, 64: ut quisque aetate et honore antecedebat, ita sententiam dixit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 143: pro se quisque, ut in quoque erat auctoritatis plurimum, ad populum loquebatur, id. ib. 2, 1, 27, § 68: ut quisque gradu proximus erat, ita ignominiae objectus, Liv. 9, 6, 1: ut quisque maxime laboraret locus, aut ipse occurrebat, aut aliquos mittebat, id. 34, 38, 6.—And with *tum* = ita: nec prodesse tantum, sed etiam amari potest, tum . . . ut quisque erit Ciceroni simillimus, *in proportion to his resemblance,* Quint. 2, 5, 20.—(δ) With a comparative in one of the terms: major autem (societas est) ut quisque proxime accederet, Cic. Lael. 5, 19.—(ε) Without superlative, *as, according as:* de captivis, ut quisque liber aut servus esset, suae fortunae a quoque sumptum supplicium est, Liv. 3, 18, 10 (for ut quisque . . . ita, in temporal clauses, v. B. 3. γ infra).—**B.** Introducing a temporal clause, the principal predicate being an immediate sequence; orig. = quo tempore. **1.** With *perf. indic.* **a.** In gen., *as soon as:* principio ut illo advenimus . . . continuo Amphitruo delegit viros, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 49: ut hinc te intro ire jussi, opportune hic fit mi obviam, Ter. And. 3, 4, 11: ut abii abs te fit forte obviam Mihi Phormio, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 12: ut modo argentum tibi dedimus apud forum, recta domum Sumus profecti, id. ib. 5, 6, 19; id. Hec. 3, 3, 5; 5, 1, 26; id. Eun. 4, 7, 12: qui ut peroravit, surrexit Clodius, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2: eumque ut salutavit, amicissime apprehendit, id. Rep. 1, 11, 7: qui ut huc venit . . . hominesque Romanos bellicis studiis ut vidit incensos, existimavit, etc., id. ib. 2, 13, 25; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 22, § 48; id. Phil. 9, 4, 9; id. Brut. 8, 30: ut vero aquam ingressi sunt . . . tum utique egressis rigere omnibus corpora, Liv. 21, 54, 9: ut haec dicta in senatu sunt, dilectus edicitur, id. 3, 10, 9; 23, 34, 6; 24, 44, 10.—**b.** In oblique discourse: Ariovistum, ut semel Gallorum copias vicerit, superbe et crudeliter imperare, Caes. B. G. 1, 31.—**c.** With *primum, when first, as soon as ever:* atque ego, ut primum fletu represso loqui posse coepi, Quaeso inquam, etc., Cic. Rep. 6, 15, 15: Siculi, ut primum videre volgari morbos, in suas quisque urbes dilapsi sunt, Liv. 25, 26, 13: ut primum lingua coepit esse in quaestu, curam morum qui diserti habebantur reliquerunt, Quint. prooem. 13.—**d.** Rarely of coincidence in time: nam ut dudum adcurrimus ad Alcesimarchum . . . tum mi puto prae timore hic excidisse Cistellam, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 46.—**e.** Ut = ex quo tempore, *since:* ut Brundusio profectus es, nullae mihi abs te sunt redditae litterae, Cic. Att. 1, 15, 2.—**2.** With *imperf. indic.* (α) In gen.: Fabii oratio fuit qualis biennio ante; deinde, ut vincebatur consensu, versa ad P. Decium collegam poscendum, Liv. 10, 22, 2: deinde ut nullâ vi perculsos sustinere poterat, Quid ultra moror, inquit, etc., id. 10, 28, 20: Marcellus, ut tanta vis ingruebat mali, traduxerat in urbem suos, id. 25, 26, 15: ut vero . . . exurebatur amoenissimus Italiae ager, villaeque passim incendiis fumabant . . . tum prope de integro seditione accensi, id. 22, 14, 1.—And with *perf.* and *imperf.* in co-ordinate clauses: consules, ut ventum ad Cannas est, et in conspectu Poenum habebant, Liv. 22, 44, 1: ut in extrema juga ventum, et hostes sub oculis erant, id. 22, 14, 3: ut Poenus apparuit in collibus, et pauci . . . adferebant, etc., id. 24, 1, 6.—(β) Of repeated past actions, *whenever:* ut quaeque pars castrorum nudata defensoribus premi videbatur, eo occurrere et auxilium ferre, Caes. B. G. 3, 4.—**3.** With *plupf.* (α) = postquam (rare): ut hinc forte ea ad obstetricem erat missa, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 10: ut ad mare nostrae cohortes excubuerant, accessere subito primâ luce Pompejani, Caes. B. C. 3, 63.—(β) In epistolary style = the Engl. *perf.:* litteras scripsi . . . statim ut tuas legeram (= litteras nunc scribo, ut tuas legi), Cic. Att. 2, 12, 4: ut Athenas a. d. VII. Kal. Quinct. veneram, exspectabam ibi jam quartum diem Pomptinium (= ut veni, exspecto), id. ib. 5, 10, 1.—(γ) Of repeated past actions, *whenever:* ut cujusque sors exciderat . . . alacer arma capiebat, Liv. 21, 42, 3 dub.: ut quisque istius animum offenderat, in lautumias statim conjiciebatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 143: ut quidque ego apprehenderam, statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, id. Clu. 19, 52: ut cuique erat locus attributus, ad munitiones accedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 81; cf.: ut quisque arma ceperat . . . inordinati in proelium ruunt, Liv. 23, 27, 5.—With *ita* as correl.: ut enim quisque contra voluntatem ejus dixerat, ita in eum judicium de professione jugerum postulabatur, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 39.—**4.** With *fut. perf.*, or, in oblique discourse, *plupf. subj.:* neque, ut quaeque res delata ad nos erit, tum denique scrutari locos debemus, Cic. Or. 2, 34, 146: traditum esse ut quando aqua Albana abundasset, tum . . . victoriam de Veientibus dari, Liv. 5, 15, 11 (for ut after simul, v. simul, VI.).—**C.** Introducing substantive clauses, *that;* always with *subj.* (cf. ut as interrog. adverb in dependent clauses, I. A. 3. supra). **1.** In object clauses. **a.** In clauses which, if independent, would take the imperative mood, often rendered by the Engl. infinitive. (α) After verbs denot-

ing to wish, request, pray, demand, or invite: malim istuc aliis ita videatur quam uti tu, soror, te collaudes, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 18: equidem mallem ut ires, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8: equidem vellem ut pedes haberent (res tuae), id. Fam. 7, 31, 2: volo uti mihi respondeas num quis, etc., id. Vatin. 7, 17: precor (deos) ut his infinitis nostris malis contenti sint, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 9: postulo ut ne quid praejudicati afferatis, id. Clu. 2, 5: petebant uti equites praemitterent, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: tibi instat Hortensius ut eas in consilium, Cic. Quint. 10, 34: hoc ut aliquando fieret, instabat, Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 2: illum Dolabellae dixisse (= eum rogasse) ut ad me scriberet (= me rogaret), ut in Italiam quam primum venirem, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 2: cupio ut quod nunc natura et impetus est, fiat judicium, Sen. Clem. 2, 2, 2: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant, Cic. Lael. 2, 4: exigo a me, non ut optimis par sim, sed ut malis melior, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 3.—With *ut ne* = ne: Trebatio mandavi, ut, si quid te eum velles ad me mittere, ne recusaret, Cic. Fam. 4, 1, 2; Tac. H. 4, 58 *fin.*—Also without verb, like utinam, to express a wish; esp. in imprecations (ante-class.): ut te cum tua Monstratione magnus perdat Juppiter, Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 2: ut illum di deaeque perdant, id. Eun. 2, 3, 10; id. Heaut. 4, 6, 6.—(β) After verbs expressing or implying advice, suggestion, or exhortation: ego vos hortari tantum possum ut, etc., Cic. Lael. 5, 17: quod suades ut ad Quinctium scribam, etc., id. Att. 11, 16, 4: tibi auctor sum ut eum tibi ordinem reconcilies, id. Fam. 1, 9, 26: censeo ut iter reliquum conficere pergas, *I propose*, id. Or. 2, 71, 200; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; Liv. 30, 40, 4: dixeram a principio ut sileremus, *I had advised*, Cic. Brut. 42, 157: Pompejum monebat ut meam domum metueret, id. Sest. 64, 133: equidem suasi ut Romam pergeret, id. Att. 16, 8, 2: M. Messalae et ipsi Attico dixit ut sine curâ essent, *exhorted*, id. ib. 16, 16, A, 5.—(γ) After verbs expressing resolution or agreement to do something: rus ut irem jam heri constitiveram, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 136: decrevistis ut de praemiis militum primo quoque tempore referretur, Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 4: constitueram ut pridie Idus Aquini manerem, id. Att. 16, 10, 1: statuunt ut decem millia hominum in oppidum submittantur, Caes. B. G. 7, 21: Hasdrubal paciscitur cum Celtiberorum principibus ut copias inde abducant, Liv. 25, 33, 3: illos induxisse in animum, ut superbo quondam regi, tum infesto exuli proderent (patriam), id. 2, 5, 7; 27, 9, 9; 42, 25, 11: ut ne plebi cum patribus essent conubia sanxerunt, Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 63: servitia urbem ut incenderent conjurarunt, Liv. 4, 45, 1.—(δ) After verbs of command or prohibition: imperat Laelio ut per collis circumducat equites, Liv. 28, 33, 11: illud praecipiendum fuit ut . . . diligentiam adhiberemus, Cic. Lael. 16, 60: M. Aemilio senatus negotium dat ut Patavinorum seditionem comprimeret, Liv. 41, 27, 3: consul edicere est ausus ut senatus ad vestitum rediret, Cic. Pis. 8, 18: jubet sententiam ut dicant suam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 50: hic tibi in mentem non venit jubere ut haec quoque referret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 12, § 28.—With *ne:* iis praedixit, ut ne prius Lacedaemoniorum legatos dimitteret, quam ipse esset remissus, Nep. Them. 7, 3.—(ε) Verbs expressing permission: atque ille legem mihi de XII. tabulis recitavit quae permittit ut furem noctu liceat occidere, Cic. Tull. 20, 47: concedo tibi ut ea praetereas quae, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54: dabis mihi hanc veniam ut eorum . . . auctoritatem Graecis anteponam, id. de Or. 1, 6, 23: ille tibi potestatem facturus est ut eligas utrum velis, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: illud natura non patitur ut aliorum spoliis nostras facultates augeamus, id. Off. 3, 5, 22.—**b.** In dependent clauses implying an aim or end. (α) After verbs denoting direction and inclination of the mind, care, purpose, intention, or striving: ut plurimis prosimus enitimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 2, 6: facilior erit ut albam esse nivem probet quam erat Anaxagoras, *he will be more inclined, disposed*, id. ib. 2, 36, 117: ne ille longe aberit ut argumento credat philosophorum, *far remote from believing = not inclined*, id. ib. 2, 47, 144: qui sibi hoc sumpsit ut corrigat mores aliorum, quis huic ignoscat si, *who undertakes to correct*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 1, § 2: navem idoneam ut habeas diligenter videbis, *care*, id. Fam. 16, 1, 2: ille intellexit id agi atque id parari ut filiae suae vis afferretur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: pater potuit animum inducere ut naturam ipsam vinceret, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 53: cum senatus temptaret ut ipse gereret sine rege rem publicam, id. Rep. 2, 12, 23: equidem ut honore dignus essem, maxime semper laboravi, id. Planc. 20, 50: omni contentione pugnatum est ut lis haec capitis existimaretur, id. Clu. 41, 116: omnis spes ad id versa ut totis viribus terra adgrederentur, Liv. 24, 34, 12: omnis cura solet in hoc versari, semper ut boni aliquid efficiam dicendo, Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 306: se miliens morituros potius quam ut tantum dedecoris admitti patiantur, Liv. 4, 2, 8; 2, 34, 11.—(β) Verbs of effecting: nec potui tamen Propitiam Venerem facere uti esset mihi, Plaut. Poen. 2, 6: prior pars orationis tuae faciebat ut mori cuperem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 112: caritas annonae faciebat ut istuc . . . tempore magnum videretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215: sol efficit ut omnia floreant, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: potest praestare ut ea causa melior esse videatur, id. Or. 1, 10, 44: non committam ut tibi ipse insanire videar, id. Fam. 5, 5, 3: di prohibeant, judices, ut hoc praesidium sectorum existimetur, id. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: effecisti ut viverem et morerer ingratus, Sen. Ben. 2, 25, 1: quibus nihil aliud actum est quam ut pudor hominibus peccandi demeretur, id. Vit. Beat. 26, 6.—(γ) Verbs of obtaining: Dumnorix a Sequanis impetrat ut per fines suos Helvetios ire patiantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: quid assequitur, nisi hoc ut arent qui . . . in agris remanserunt, *what does he gain*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55, § 128: facile tenuit ut (Chalcidis) portae sibi aperirentur, Liv. 35, 51, 6: vicerunt tribuni ut legem perferrent, id. 4, 25, 13.—(δ) Verbs of inducing and compelling: nec ut omnia quae praescripta sunt defendamus necessitate ullâ cogimur, Cic. Ac. 2, 3, 8: civitati persuasit ut de finibus suis exirent, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: exspectatione promissi tui moveor ut admoneam te, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1: Parhedrum excita ut hortum ipse conducat, id. ib. 16, 18, 2: ille adduci non potest ut . . . ne lucem quoque hanc eripere cupiat, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 52, 150: impellit alios avaritia, alios iracundia ut levem auditionem pro re compertâ habeant, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: ut de clementia scriberem, Nero Caesar, una me vox tua maxime compulit, Sen. Clem. 2, 1, 1.—(ε) After verbs implying duty, right, rule, condition, or possibility: cum mihi ne ut dubitem quidem relinquatur, *not even the possibility of doubt*, Cic. Ac. 2, 38, 119: obsides inter se dent, Sequani ne itinere Helvetios prohibeant, Helvetii ut sine maleficio transeant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: se ita a majoribus didicisse ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, id. ib. 1, 13: mea lenitas hoc exspectavit ut id quod latebat erumperet, Cic. Cat. 2, 12, 27: (natura) nobis insculpsit in mentibus, ut eos (deos) aeternos et beatos haberemus, id. N. D. 1, 17, 45: hoc mihi Metellus non eripuit, hoc etiam addidit ut quererer hoc sociis imperari, *he gave the additional right*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 68, § 164: ut vero conloqui cum Orpheo, Musaeo, Homero liceat, quanti tandem aestimatis? *the privilege of conversing*, id. Tusc. 1, 41, 98: respondet Socrates sese meruisse ut amplissimis honoribus decoraretur, id. Or. 1, 54, 272: meruit ut suspendatur, Sen. Ep. 7, 5: quia enim non sum dignus prae te ut figam palum in parietem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 4.—So after dignus, Liv. 24, 16, 19; Quint. 8, 5, 12.—**c.** After verbs of fearing, where ut implies a wish contrary to the fear; *that not:* rem frumentariam, ut satis commode supportari posset, timere se dicebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: vereor ut satis diligenter actum sit in senatu de litteris meis, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 2: verebar ut redderentur, id. Fam. 12, 19, 1: sin homo amens diripiendam urbem daturus est, vereor ut Dolabella ipse satis nobis prodesse possit, id. ib. 14, 14, 1: veretur Hiempsal ut foedus satis firmum sit, id. Leg. 2, 22, 58: timeo ut sustineas, id. Fam. 14, 2, 3: o puer, ut sis vitalis, metuo, et majorum ne quis amicus Frigore te feriat, Hor. S. 2, 1, 60.—So sometimes after video, with weakened force: vide ut sit, nearly = *perhaps it is not* (cf. Roby, Gr. 2, p. 280): considerabitis, vestri similes feminae sintne Romae; si enim non sunt, videndum est, ut honeste vos esse possitis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 1.—Very rarely ut stands for *ne* after verbs of fearing: quia nihil minus, quam ut egredi obsessi moenibus auderent, timeri poterat, Liv. 28, 22, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: ut ferulâ caedas meritum . . . non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 120 Jan. and Orell. ad loc.—**d.** In interrogative clauses represented as untrue, rejecting a supposition or thought with indignation (nearly = fierine potest ut): me ut quisquam norit, nisi ille qui praebet cibum? Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 52: te ut ulla res frangat, tu ut umquam te corrigas? Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 22: egone ut te interpellem? id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42: pater ut in judicio capitis obesse filio debeat? id. Planc. 13, 31: egone ut prolis meae fundam cruorem? Sen. Med. 927.—**2.** In subject clauses, with impersonal predicates. **a.** With a predicate adjective. (α) With the idea of rule, duty, etc.: id arbitror Adprime in vitâ utile esse, ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: reliquum est ut de Catuli sententiâ dicendum videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 20, 59: praeclarum est et verum ut eos qui nobis carissimi esse debeant, aeque ac nosmet ipsos amemus, id. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: ergo hoc sit primum ut demonstremus quem imitetur, id. de Or. 2, 22, 90: proximum est ut doceam, etc., id. N. D. 2, 29, 73: extremum est ut te orem, etc., id. Fam. 4, 13, 7: ei (Dionysio) ne integrum quidem erat ut ad justitiam remigraret, *permission*, id. Tusc. 5, 21, 62.—With predicates, aequum est, par (ante-class. and rare): aequom videtur tibi ut ego alienum quod est Meum esse dicam? Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 4: non par videtur . . . praesente ibus una paedagogus ut siet, id. Bacch. 1, 2, 31.—(β) In clauses expressing result and consequence: magnificum illud etiam et gloriosum ut Graecis de philosophia litteris non egeant, illud, *that result of my labors*, Cic. Div. 2, 2, 5: consentaneum est huic naturae ut sapiens velit gerere et administrare rem publicam, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68.—(γ) In clauses represented as real, true, false, certain, or probable (where the *acc.* and *inf.* might be used): concedetur verum esse ut bonos boni diligant, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: sin autem illa veriora ut idem interitus animorum et corporum, etc., id. ib. 4, 14; cf.: concedant ut hi viri boni fuerin (= concedant vere factum esse ut, etc.), id. ib. 5, 18: si verum est ut populus Romanus omnis gentes virtute superarit, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 1: de ipso Roscio potest illud quidem esse falsum ut circumligatus fuerit angui, Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66: non est verisimile ut Chrysogonus horum litteras adamarit aut humanitatem, id. Rosc. Am. 41, 121: deos verisimile est ut alios indulgentius tractent propter parentis, alios propter futuram posterorum indolem, Sen. Ben. 4, 32, 1; so, rarum est ut, Quint. 3, 19, 3: quid tam inusitatum quam ut, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 21, 62.—And after potius: multi ex plebe spe amissâ potius quam ut cruciarentur . . . se in Tiberim praecipitaverunt, Liv. 4, 12, 11.—**b.** With predicate nouns. (α) Expressing the idea of a verb which would require an object clause, with *ut:* quoniam ut aliter facias non est copia, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 30: Romano in hostico morandi causa erat ut hostem ad certamen eliceret, Liv. 6, 31, 7: vetus est lex amicitiae ut idem amici semper velint, Cic. Planc. 2, 5: consensus fuit senatus ut mature proficisceremur (= decretum est a senatu), id. Fam. 3, 3, 1: fuit hoc sive meum, sive rei publicae fatum ut in me unum omnis illa inclinatio temporum incumberet, *ordained by fate*, id. Balb. 26, 58: tempus est ut eamus ad forum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 72: dicasque tempus maximum esse ut eat, id. ib. 4, 3, 9: primum est officium ut homo se conservet in naturae statu, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20: ejus culturae hoc munus est ut efficiat, etc., id. ib. 4, 14, 38: caput illud est ut Lyconem recipias in necessitudinem tuam, *duty*, id. Fam. 13, 19, 3; so, caput est ut, etc., id. de Or. 1, 19, 87: fuit hoc quoddam inter Scipionem et Laelium jus ut Scipio Laelium observaret parentis loco, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: mea ratio in dicendo haec esse solet ut boni quod habeat id amplectar, id. de Or. 2, 72, 292; so, ratio est ut, id. Verr. 1, 11, 34: est mos hominum ut

nolint eundem pluribus excellere, id. Brut. 21, 84: est hoc Gallicae consuetudinis ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5.—(β) Expressing result and consequence: est hoc commune vitium in magnis liberisque civitatibus ut invidia gloriae comes sit, Nep. Chabr. 3, 3.—**c.** With impersonal verbs. (α) Including the idea of a verb requiring an object clause, with *ut:* convenit, victi utri sint eo proelio, urbem, agrum ... seque uti dederent, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: mihi cum Dejotaro convenit ut ille in meis castris esset, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 14: placitum est ut in aprico loco considerent, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: postea mihi placuit ut, etc., id. Or. 1, 34, 155: ad Appii Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset, id. Sen. 6, 16.—So after fit, *it happens:* fit ut naturâ ipsâ ad ornatius dicendi genus incitemur, Cic. Or. 2, 83, 338: potest fieri ut res verbosior haec fuerit, illa verior, *it may be that*, id. Att. 8, 3, 6; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 190.—So with accidit, evenit, contigit: accidit ... ut illo itinere veniret Lampsacum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63; so id. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: sed tamen hoc evenit ut in vulgus insipientium opinio valeat, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: utinam Caesari contigisset ut esset optimo cuique carissimus, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49.—(β) Denoting consequence: ex quo efficitur ut quidquid honestum sit, idem sit utile, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 10: sequitur ut dicamus quae beneficia danda sint et quemadmodum, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 1: sequitur ut causa ponatur, Cic. Or. 2, 81, 331.—(γ) Est, in the meaning fit, or causa est: est ut plerique philosophi nulla tradant praecepta dicendi, *it is a fact that*, Cic. Or. 2, 36, 152: non est igitur ut mirandum sit ea praesentiri, *there is no reason for wondering*, id. Div. 1, 56, 128: quando fuit ut quod licet non liceret? id. Cael. 20, 48; so, in eo est ut, prope est ut, *to be on the point of, to be near to:* jam in eo rem fore ut Romani aut hostes aut domini habendi sint, Liv. 8, 27, 3: cum jam in eo esset ut comprehenderetur, Nep. Paus. 5, 1; id. Milt. 7, 3: jam prope erat ut ne consulum quidem majestas coërceret iras hominum, Liv. 2, 23, 14: prope est ut lamentationem exigat, Sen. Clem. 2, 6, 4.—Here belongs the circumlocution of the periphrastic future by futurum esse or fore, with *ut;* generally in the *inf.:* arbitrabar fore ut lex de pecuniis repetundis tolleretur, Cic. Verr. 1, 14, 41.—Very rarely in the *indic.:* futurum est ut sapiam, Sen. Ep. 117, 29.—**3.** In attributive clauses, dependent on nouns not belonging to the predicate. **a.** With the idea of resolve, etc.: vicit sententia ut mitterentur coloni, Liv. 9, 26, 4: sententiam dixit (= censuit) ut judicum comitia haberentur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; id. Fam. 4, 4, 5; id. Tusc. 5, 41, 119; id. Leg. 3, 15, 33.—**b.** Of agreement: fide acceptâ ut remitterent eum, Liv. 24, 48, 8.—**c.** Of law, rule, etc.: praetores rogationem promulgarunt ut omnes regiae stirpis interficerentur, Liv. 24, 25, 10: senatus consultum factum est ut M. Fulvius litteras extemplo ad consulem mitteret, id. 35, 24, 2: haec ei est proposita condicio ut aut juste accusaret aut acerbe moreretur, Cic. Clu. 14, 42: Suevi in eam se consuetudinem induxerunt ut locis frigidissimis lavarentur in fluminibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.—**d.** Of duty: jusjurandum poscit ut quod esse ex usu Galliae intellexissent, communi consilio administrarent, Caes. B. G. 8, 6.—**e.** Of purpose, inclination, etc.: vobis dent di mentem oportet ut prohibeatis, etc., *make you inclined*, Liv. 6, 18, 9: causa mihi fuit huc veniendi ut quosdam hinc libros promerem, Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 8: confectio tabularum hanc habet vim (= efficit) ut quidquid fingatur aut non constet, appareat, id. Font. 2, 3.—**f.** Of effect, result, etc.: fuit ista quondam virtus ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum quam hostem everterent, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3: habet hoc virtus ut viros fortis species ejus et pulchritudo etiam in hoste posita delectet, id. Pis. 32, 81: damnatum poenam sequi oportebat ut igni cremaretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 4.—**4.** In clauses of manner, *that, so that.* **a.** With ita, sic, adeo, tantus, talis, or tam as antecedent (v. hh. vv.; ante-class. ut qui = ut): Adeon' me fungum fuisse ut qui illi crederem? Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 49.—**b.** With is or hic as antecedent: eos deduxi testes et eas litteras deportavi ut de istius facto dubium esse nemini possit, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 91: ejusmodi res publica debet esse ut inimicus neque deesse nocenti possit, neque obesse innocenti (ejusmodi = talis), id. ib. 2, 3, 69, § 162: eo perducam servum ut in multa liber sit, Sen. Ben. 3, 19, 2: non eo loco res humanae sunt ut vobis tantum otii supersit, id. Vit. Beat. 27, 6: haec aequitas in tuo imperio fuit, haec praetoris dignitas ut servos Siculorum dominos esse velles, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 38, § 87: hoc jure sunt socii ut eis ne deplorare quidem de suis incommodis liceat, id. ib. 2, 2, 27, § 65.—**c.** Without antecedents, *so that:* cujus aures clausae veritati sunt ut ab amico verum audire nequeat, hujus salus desperanda est, Cic. Lael. 24, 90: in virtute multi sunt ascensus, ut is maximâ gloriâ excellat qui virtute plurimum praestet, id. Planc. 25, 60: mons altissimus impendebat ut perpauci prohibere possent, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: accessit quod Domitius Heracleâ iter fecerat, ut ipsa fortuna illum obicere Pompejo videretur, id. B. C. 3, 79: pecunia a patre exacta crudeliter, ut divenditis omnibus bonis aliquamdiu trans Tiberim veluti relegatus viveret, Liv. 3, 13, 10: fama Gallici belli pro tumultu valuit ut et dictatorem dici placeret, id. 8, 17, 6: nihilo minus ... magnas percipiendum voluptates, ut fatendum sit, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 1.—**d.** Idiomat. with *non.* (α) Ut non, when the principal sentence is negative, *without:* non possunt unâ in civitate multi rem ac fortunam amittere ut non plures secum in eandem trahant calamitatem, *without dragging*, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7, 19: flaminem Quirinalem neque mittere a sacris neque retinere possumus ut non deum aut belli deseramus curam, Liv. 24, 8, 10: non ita fracti animi civitatis erant ut non sentirent, etc., id. 45, 25, 12: nusquam oculi ejus flectentur ut non quod indignentur inveniant, Sen. Ira, 2, 7, 2: ajunt, nec honeste quemquam vivere ut non jucunde vivat, nec jucunde ut non honeste quoque, id. Vit. Beat. 6, 3: nemo in eo quod daturus es gratiam suam facere potest ut non tuam minuat, id. Ben. 2, 4, 3; cf. also: ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem tuam cum illius; neque enim est conferenda (= ut omittam conferre), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20, § 45.—(β) Non ut, followed by sed quod, causal (= non quod, sed quod; rare): earum exempla tibi misi non ut deliberarem reddendaene essent, sed quod non dubito, etc., *not that ... but because*, Cic. Att. 14, 17, 4: haec ad te scribo non ut queas tu demere solitudinem, sed, etc., id. ib. 11, 15, 3.—Followed by sed ut: benigne accipe (beneficium): rettulisti gratiam, non ut solvisse te putes, sed ut securior debeas, Sen. Ben. 2, 35, 5; and in reversed order: quorsum haec praeterita? Quia sequitur illud, etc.; non ut eas res causam adferrent amoris, Cic. Fat. 15, 35.—Rarely nedum ut, in the sense of nedum alone, *much less that, not to mention that* (mostly post-class.; cf. Zumpt, Gram. § 573): ne voce quidem incommodâ, nedum ut illa vis fieret, paulatim permulcendo mansuefecerant plebem, Liv. 3, 14, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.: quando enim ... fama in totam urbem penetrat? nedum ut per tot provincias innotescat, Tac. Or. 10.—**e.** Conditional or concessive. (α) *Granting that* (*for argument's sake*): quod ut ita sit—nihil enim pugno—quid habet ista res aut laetabile aut gloriosum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: sed ut haec concedantur, reliqua qui tandem intellegi possunt? id. N. D. 3, 16, 41: ut tibi concedam hoc indignum esse, tu mihi concedas necesse est, etc., id. Clu. 53, 146: quae, ut essent vera, conjungi debuerunt, id. Fin. 4, 15, 40: quae natura ut uno consensu juncta sit et continens ... quid habere mundus potest cum thesauri inventione conjunctum? id. Div. 2, 14, 33: nihil est prudentiâ dulcius, quam, ut cetera auferat, adfert certe senectus, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94.—(β) *Even if, although:* qui (exercitus) si pacis ... nomen audiverit, ut non referat pedem, insistet certe, Cic. Phil. 12, 3, 8: ut ea pars defensionis relinquatur, quid impediet actionem? etc., id. Ac. 2, 34, 108: ut quaeras omnia, quomodo Graeci ineptum appellant non reperies, id. de Or. 2, 4, 18: ut enim neminem alium nisi T. Patinam rogasset, scire potuit, illo ipso die a Milone prodi flaminem, id. Mil. 17, 46: verum ut hoc non sit, tamen praeclarum spectaculum mihi propono, id. Att. 2, 15; id. Leg. 1, 8, 23; id. Fat. 5, 9; id. Verr. 2, 3, 64, § 151; 2, 1, 45, § 117; id. Planc. 25, 62: qui, ut non omnis peritissimus sim belli, cum Romanis certe bellare didici, Liv. 36, 7, 20: neque equites armis equisque salvis tantum vim fluminis superasse verisimile est, ut jam Hispanos omnes inflati travexerint utres, id. 21, 47, 5: at enim, ut jam ita sint haec, quid ad vos, Romani? id. 34, 32, 13: ut jam Macedonia deficiat, id. 42, 12, 10: cum jam ut virtus vestra transire alio possit, fortuna certe loci hujus transferri non possit, id. 5, 54, 6; 22, 50, 2; cf.: ac jam ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, tamen se plurimum navibus posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: ut desint vires tamen est laudanda voluntas, Ov. P. 3, 4, 79: ut dura videatur appellatio, tamen sola est, Quint. 3, 8, 25; 6, prooem. 15.—Ut maxime = si maxime: quaere rationem cur ita videatur: quam ut maxime inveneris ... non tu verum testem habere, sed eum non sine causâ falsum testimonium dicere ostenderis, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81.—With *nihilominus:* quae (res) nihilominus, ut ego absim, confici poterunt, Cic. Fam. 10, 2, 2.—(γ) *Provided that:* ambulatiuncula, ut tantum faciamus quantum in Tusculano fecimus, prope dimidio minoris constabit isto loco, Cic. Att. 13, 39, 2: dabo egenti, sed ut ipse non egeam; succurram perituro, sed ut ipse non peream, Sen. Ben. 2, 15, 1.—**5.** In clauses of purpose (final clauses; distinguished from object clauses with ut; v. C. 1., in which the verb itself contains the idea of purpose, the clause completing the idea of the verb), *in order that, so that, so as to.* **a.** In gen.: quin voco, ut me audiat, nomine illam suo? Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 17: haec acta res est uti nobiles restituerentur in civitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 51, 149: intellego, tempus hoc vobis divinitus datum esse ut odio ... totum ordinem liberetis, id. Verr. 1, 15, 43: Caesar singulis legionibus singulos legatos praefecit uti eos testes suae quisque virtutis haberet, Caes. B. G. 1, 52.—And with *ut ne*, instead of ne, *lest:* id ut ne fiat, haec res sola est remedio, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 49; v. 1. ne, I. B. 4. a.—Very rarely, *ut non* for ne, expressing a negative purpose: ut plura non dicam neque aliorum exemplis confirmem quantum valeat (= ut praeteream), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44; cf. d. α *fin.* supra.—**b.** Esp., after certain antecedents. (α) After id, *for the purpose* (ante-class.): id huc reverti uti me purgarem tibi, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 28.—(β) After idcirco: idcirco amicitiae comparantur ut commune commodum mutuis officiis gubernetur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: legum idcirco omnes servi sumus ut liberi esse possimus, id. Clu. 53, 146; id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.—(γ) After ideo and eo: non ideo Rhenum insedimus ut Italiam tueremur, sed ne quis, etc., Tac. H. 4, 73: Marionem ad te eo misi ut tecum ad me quam primum veniret, aut, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 1.—(δ) After ad eam rem, ad hoc, in hoc: ad eam rem vos delecti estis ut eos condemnaretis quos sectores jugulare non potuissent? Cic. Rosc. Am. 52, 151: praebere se facilem ad hoc ut quem obligavit etiam exsolvi velit? Sen. Ben. 2, 17, 6: homo natus in hoc ut mores liberae civitatis Persica servitute mutaret, id. ib. 2, 12, 2.—(ε) After eâ mente, hac mente: navis onerarias Dolabella eâ mente comparavit ut Italiam peteret, Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 1: hac mente laborem Sese ferre senes ut in otia tuta recedant Ajunt, Hor. S. 1, 1, 30.—(ζ) After potius quam: potius ad delendam memoriam dedecoris, quam ut timorem faciat, Liv. 6, 28, 8: potius quodcumque casus ferat passuros, quam ut sprevisse Tarentinos videantur, id. 9, 14, 8.—**c.** Idiomat. (α) With the principal predicate, referring to the conception of the writer, understood; mostly parenthet. = the Engl. *inf.:* ut in pauca conferam, testamento facto mulier moritur, *to be brief*, etc., Cic. Caecin. 6, 17: ecquid tibi videtur, ut ad fabulas veniamus, senex ille Caecilianus minoris facere filium rusticum? *to come to the drama*, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: reliquum judicium de judicibus, et, vere ut dicam, de te futurum est, *to tell the truth*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 69, § 177: Murena, si nemini, ut levissime dicam, odio fuit, *to say the least*, id. Mur. 40, 87: ut nihil de illo tempore, nihil de calamitate rei publi-

cae querar, hoc tibi respondeo, etc., *not to complain of that time*, etc., id. Caecin. 33, 95: quae cum se disposuit, et partibus suis consensit, et, ut ita dicam concinuit, summum bonum tetigit, *and, so to speak, chimes in*, etc., Sen. Vit. Beat. 8, 5: ecce—ut idem in singulos annos orbis volveretur—Hernici nuntiant Volscos et Aequos reficere, etc., Liv. 3, 10, 8.—(β) Satis ut, *enough to* (lit. *enough for the purpose of*): satis esse magna incommoda accepta ut reliquos casus timerent, *disasters large enough to make them afraid*, Caes. B. C. 3, 10.—(γ) Quam ut after comparatives, *too much to:* quod praeceptum, quia major erat quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco adsignatum est deo, *too great to come from man*, Cic. Fin. 5, 16, 44: quis non intellegit, Canachi signa rigidiora esse quam ut imitentur veritatem? id. Brut. 18, 70: clarior res erat quam ut tegi ac dissimulari posset, *too clear to be covered up*, Liv. 26, 51, 11: potentius jam id malum apparuit quam ut minores per magistratus sedaretur, id. 25, 1, 11: est tamen aliquis minor quam ut in sinu ejus condenda sit civitas, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 2.

ut-cumque (**-cunq-**; ante-class. ut quomque), *adv.* **I.** *In what way soever, howsoever, however* (class.). **A.** Conjunctive, with independent verb and correl.-clause: (orator) utcumque se affectum videri et animum audientis moveri volet, ita, etc., Cic. Or. 17, 55: utquomque animo conlubitumst meo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187: utquomque in alto ventus est, id. Ep. 1, 1, 47: utcumque erit, juvabit tamen, etc., Liv. praef. § 3: utcumque esset igitur, id. 32, 9, 11: utcumque res sese habet, id. 37, 54, 7; 42, 40, 3: utcumque casura res est, Tac. A. 6, 8: infelix! utcumque ferent ea facta minores, Verg. A. 6, 822: utcumque se ea res habuit, Tac. A. 1, 5: utcumque res postularet, Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 11: utcumque aut locus opportunitatem daret, aut, etc., Liv. 21, 35, 2.—**B.** Simply limiting a *verb* or *adj.*, *in any way whatever, in one way or another* (not ante-Aug.): quae dubiis in rebus utcumque tolerata essent, ea non ultra pati, Liv. 29, 15, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.: gaudentes utcumque compositā cum Philippo pace, id. 31, 15, 10.—So ellipt.: sed utcumque, seu injuncta seu suscepta foret militia, et eam exhaustam, etc., *however it might be*, Liv. 32, 3, 4; 45, 8, 5: ea quoque temptata utcumque, id. 42, 66, 3: dum utcumque explicaretur agmen, id. 42, 66, 7: committendam rerum summam in discrimen utcumque ratus, id. 33, 7, 10: arduum et impeditum saxis iter primo utcumque tolerabant, Curt. 8, 2, 34: intellegitur enim utcumque dictum, Quint. 3, 6, 6: tamen esset (securitas) utcumque tolerabilis, id. 2, 3, 4; 4, 1, 21; 2, 5, 11; Suet. Tib. 11: adeo difficilis est hominibus utcumque conceptae spei mora, Vell. 2, 67, 1. — **II.** (Acc. to ut, I. B. 5.) *At whatever time, whenever*, = quandocumque (rare): utcumque exaestuat aut deficit mare, Liv. 26, 42, 8: utcumque defecere mores, Indecorant bene nata culpae, Hor. C. 4, 4, 35: ibimus, ibimus, Utcumque praecedes, id. ib. 2, 17, 11; cf.: utcumque mecum vos eritis, libens Insanientem navita Bosporum Temptabo, id. ib. 3, 4, 29.

1. ūtens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of utor.

2. Utens or **Utis,** entis, *m.*, = Οὔτεις, εντος, *a river in Cisalpine Gaul*, now *the Montone*, Liv. 5, 35, 3; called **Vitis,** Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115.

ūtensĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor], in econom. lang., *that may be used, fit for use, of use, useful.* **I.** *Adj.:* quid in Italiā utensile non modo non nascitur, sed etiam non egregium fit? Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6: quid utensile, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 22. — **II.** *Subst.:* **ūtensĭlĭa,** ium, *n.*, *things for use*, i. e. *utensils, materials, necessaries*, etc. (syn.: supellex, vasa): utensilia, quibus aut alitur hominum genus aut etiam excolitur, Col. 12, praef. § 3: exutus omnibus utensilibus miles, Liv. 3, 42, 5: divina humanaque, id. 26, 33, 13: vasorum, Plin. 13, 11, 22, § 72: apes collectis utensilibus, etc., Col. 9, 5, 1; 2, 12, 9; 1, 3, 3; Tac. A. 1, 70; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 28.

* **ūtensĭlĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [utensilis], *fitness for use, usefulness, use:* ferri et aeris, Tert. Hab. Mul. 5.

1. ūter, tris, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form of *plur.* utria, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 231, 31; *gen. plur.* utrium, Sall. J. 91, 1) [kindr. with uterus; v. Isid. Orig. 20, 6, 7], *a bag* or *bottle* made of an animal's hide, *a skin* for wine, oil, water, etc., Plaut. Truc. 5, 11: unctos salire per utres, Verg. G. 2, 384; Curt. 7, 5, 10; Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29; Juv. 15, 20; Plin. 12, 7, 15, § 31; 23, 18, 73, § 240; Scrib. Comp. 84; Just. 1, 8, 13; Dig. 33, 6, 3. — Often inflated and used for crossing streams, Caes. B. C. 1, 48 Herz.; Liv. 21, 27, 5; Front. Strat. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 176; Amm. 30, 1, 9.—Poet.: crescentem tumidis infla sermonibus utrem, *the swelling skin*, i. e. *the vain man*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 98.

2. ŭter, tri, *m.*, v. uterus *init.*

3. ŭter, ŭtra, ŭtrum (*gen.* utrīus; *dat.* utri; *gen. sing.*, scanned utrius, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15; cf. uterque; *gen.* and *dat. fem.* utrae, acc. to Charis. p. 132 P.), *pron.* [for cuter, in form *comp.* of quis; cf. Engl. who, whe-ther; cf. also Sanscr. katara, uter, and Gr. πότερος; Ionic, κότερος]. **I.** Interrogatively. **A.** In direct questions. **1.** With *gen. part.;* sed uter vostrorum'st celerior? Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 42: agnûm horum uter est pinguior? id. ib. 2, 5, 1: uter nostrum popularis est? tune an ego? Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: uter est insanior horum? Hor. S. 2, 3, 102: peccat uter nostrum cruce dignius? id. ib. 2, 7, 47. — **2.** With *ex* and *abl.:* uter ex his tibi sapiens videtur? Sen. Ep. 90, 14. — **3.** *Neutr.* and with *apposit.-clause:* utrum est melius? virginemne an viduam uxorem ducere? Naev. ap. Non. p. 136, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 53 Rib.): utrum igitur mavis? statimne nos vela facere, an . . . paululum remigare? Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 3, 37, § 84. — With *plur. verb:* uter meruistis culpam? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 29: uter eratis, tun' an ille, major? id. ib. 5, 9, 60. — *Plur.*, of two parties: sed utriscum rem esse mavis? Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 51. — **B.** In indirect questions. **1.** With *gen. part.:* nostrum uter sit blandior, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 58: harum duarum condicionum utram malis vide, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 85: is vestrorum uter sit, cui signum datum est, Cette, Pac. ap. Non. p. 85, 4 (Trag. Rel. v. 62 Rib.): quod utri nostrum sanctius sit, jam pridem sentis, Liv. 40, 9, 7: utrius horum Verba probes et facta, doce, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 15. — **2.** With *ex* and *abl.:* de praemiis quaeritur: ex duobus, uter dignior; ex pluribus, quis dignissimus, Quint. 7, 4, 21. — **3.** With *de* and *abl.* (very rare): utrum de his potius, dubitasset aliquis, quin alterum, nemo, Cic. Brut. 50, 189. **4.** *Absol.:* omnibus cura viris uter esset induperator, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 86 Vahl.): et tamen utrum malis scio, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 15: utro frui malis, optio sit tua, Cic. Fat. 2, 3: sortirenturve, uter comitiis ejus anni praeesset, Liv. 35, 20, 3: non tantum utrum melius, sed quid sit optimum quaeritur, Quint. 3, 8, 33: dijudicari, uter populus alteri pariturus esset, Vell. 2, 90, 3: elige, utrum facias, Ov. M. 9, 548: ignorante rege uter Orestes esset, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: considerando, utra lex ad majores res pertineat, id. Inv. 2, 49, 145: dubitare visus est Sulpicius et Cotta, utrius oratio propius ad veritatem videretur accedere, id. de Or. 1, 62, 262: ita ut oculis, in utram partem fluit (flumen), judicari non possit, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: certamen consulibus inciderat, uter dedicaret aedem, Liv. 2, 27, 5: videamus uter plus scribere possit, Hor. S. 1, 4, 16. — *Plur.*, of two parties or sets: sed utros ejus habueris libros—duo enim sunt corpora—an utrosque, nescio, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 11, 4: quaestio sequitur ex ipsis (testibus), utri meliores viri, Quint. 5, 7, 34: nec promptum est dicere, utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12. — *Neutr.* with *apposit.-clause:* cogitare, utrum esset Agrigentinis utilius, suisne servire anne populo Romano obtemperare, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33, § 73: videte utrum sit aequius, hominem dedi inimicissimis nationibus an reddi amicis, id. Font. 18, 41 (14, 31). — **5.** Repeated, *which of two . . . the other:* ut nihil jam aliud quaerere debeatis, nisi uter utri insidias fecerit, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: ut . . . neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur, Caes. B. G. 5, 44: scire de filiis tuis, uter ab utro petitus fraude et insidiis esset, Liv. 40, 55, 3: ambigitur uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: si non intellegitur, uter ab utro eversus sit, Dig. 9, 2, 45. — **6.** Strengthened by *ne:* uterne Ad casus dubios fidet sibi certius, hic qui Pluribus assuerit mentem, etc., An qui contentus parvo? Hor. S. 2, 2, 107. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Indef. rel.*, *whichsoever* of two, *the one which:* utram harum vis condicionem accipe, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 13: convenit, victi utri sint in eo proelio . . . focos, seque uti dederent, id. Am. 1, 1, 71: horum utro uti nolumus, altero est utendum, Cic. Sest. 42, 92: utrum enim horum dixeris, in eo culpa et crimen haerebit, id. Verr. 2, 3, 45, § 106: quotiens ille tibi optionem facturus sit, ut eligas utrum velis, factum esse necne . . . utrum dixeris, id contra te futurum, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: utrum igitur eorum accidisset, verum oraculum fuisset, id. Div. 2, 56, 116: uter enim . . . penetrarit et uter . . . accesserit, is vincat necesse est, id. Part. Or. 36, 123: utrum placet, sumite . . . daret, utrum vellet subclamatum est, Liv. 21, 18, 13: utri eorum dedicatio jussu populi data esset, eum praeesse annonae, id. 2, 27, 5: utrius partis melior fortuna belli esset, ad ejus societatem inclinaturos, id. 31, 32, 5: uter aedilis fueritve Vestrum praetor, is sacer esto, Hor. S. 2, 3, 180; 2, 5, 28: utro exercitu mallet ex duobus, quos, etc., Liv. 36, 1, 9: ut ipse optet, ex duobus ab lege constitutis suppliciis utrum velit pendere, Sen. Contr. 7, 23, 6. — **B.** *Indef.*, *either* of the two, *one or the other*, *one* of two: uti tu ad Laelium Luciumve consulem sive quem ad uter eorum jusserit proferes, Vet. Form. ap. Gell. 16, 4, 2: omnium controversiarum, quae essent inter aratorem et decumanum, si uter velit, edicit se recuperatores daturum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: quid? si una tabula sit, duo naufragi aeque sapientes; sibine uter rapiat, an alter cedat alteri? id. Off. 2, 23, 90: si cum utro eorum actum est, cum altero agi non potest, Dig. 9, 2, 45, § 3. — * **C.** *Whichsoever* of more than two: quorum utrum ei acciderit, Vitr. 7 praef. — Hence, *adv.:* **ŭtrō,** *to which of two places, to which side* or *part:* nescit utro potius ruat et ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 179; v. also utrum.

* **ŭtercŭlus,** i, *m. dim.* [uterus], *a small paunch* or *belly:* apum, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.

ŭter-cumque (**-cunq-**), utrăcumque, utrumcumque, *pron.* **I.** *Whichever of the two, whichsoever, whichever* (rare but class.): magnae utrimque copiae ita paratae ad depugnandum esse dicuntur, ut, utercumque vicerit, non sit mirum futurum, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: in quo bello, non, utracumque pars vicisset, tamen aliqua forma esset futura rei publicae, id. Brut. 1, 15, 10: ea res, utrocumque dicitur modo, Quint. 9, 2, 6: utrumcumque erit, prima sit curarum, ut, etc., id. 4, 2, 89; cf. id. 5, praef. § 3: ne sententia sua, utramcumque in partem dicta esset, ipsa sese rescinderet, Gell. 5, 10, 15. — **II.** *Indef.:* utrocumque modo sequetur summa confusio, *either way*, Quint. 3, 6, 29; id. 6, praef. § 11; 12, 10, 59.

ŭtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [uterus], *born of the same mother, uterine:* fratres, Cod. Just. 5, 61, 21: soror, ib. 6, 59, 15; Cod. Th. 9, 42, 9, § 3; Vulg. Gen. 43, 29.

ŭter-lĭbet, utrălibet, utrumlĭbet, *pron.* **I.** *Which of the two you please, whichsoever of the two* (rare but class.): utrumlibet elige, alterum incredibile est, alterum nefarium et ante hoc tempus utrumque inauditum, Cic. Quint. 26, 81. — **II.** *Indef.*, *either one* (of two), *either of the two:* eos consules esse, quorum utrolibet duce bellum Etruscum geri recte possit, Liv. 10, 24, 17: quae non dicere, si utrum libet esset liberum, maluissemus, Quint. 11, 1, 60; cf. id. 9, 1, 7: fingamus utrumlibet non recte dictum, id. 1, 5, 35; cf. id. 5, 10, 70; 6, 4, 18: si parti utrilibet omnino alteram detrahas, id. 2, 19, 2: ubi utrolibet modo curatum est, Cels. 6, 18, 10: adjecto vel irino vel laureo oleo, sic ut utrilibet paulum aceti misceatur, id. 6, 7, 7: sanguinem fluentem ex utrālibet parte sistit, Plin. 24, 4, 8, § 13: in utramlibet partem, Scrib. Comp. 101; 255. — Hence, **A. ŭtrālĭbet,** *adv.*, *on whichever of two sides, on either side*, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79. — **B. ŭtrōlĭbet,** *adv.*, *to either one of two sides, to either side:* ne inclinata utrolibet cervix, Quint. 1, 11, 9.

ŭter-que, utrăque, utrumque (*gen. sing.* utriusque, always with i, Plaut. Truc.

4, 3, 20; Lucr. 4, 503; Cat. 68, 39; Hor. C. 3, 8, 5; Ov. M. 6, 506; old *gen.* and *dat. sing. fem.* utraeque, acc. to Charis. 2, 3, p. 132; *gen. plur.* utrumque, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129 B. and K.), *pron.*, *each* (of two), *either*, *each one*, *one and the other*, *one as well as the other*, *both* (applied to two subjects regarded severally, while ambo regards the two as a pair; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 141, Anm. 2). **I.** *Sing.* **A.** In gen. **1.** With *substt.* (*a*) In gen.: imperator uterque hinc et illinc Jovi Vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 74: tibi in utrâque parte pollet et pariter potest, Afran. ap. Non. p. 375, 5 (Com. Rel. v. 226 Rib.): causae utriusque figurae, Lucr. 4, 503; 4, 1212: quascumque (insulas) in liquentibus stagnis Marique vasto fert uterque Neptunus, Cat. 31, 3: parique fastigio steterit in utrâque fortunâ, Nep. Att. 14, 2: docte sermones utriusque linguae, *Greek and Latin*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 5; cf.: insignis utriusque linguae monimentis, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 9: Quid... gentes ab utroque jacentes Oceano numerem? Ov. M. 15, 829: litora sub utroque jacentia Phoebo, i. e. *the rising and the setting sun*, id. ib. 1, 338: nutu (Jovis) tremefactus uterque Est polus, id. F. 2, 489: limes uterque poli, Stat. Th. 1, 157: deus est in utroque parente, *father and mother*, Ov. M. 13, 147: cum jam tempus esset deducendi ab Samnio exercitus aut utriusque aut certe alterius, Liv. 10, 44, 6: densis ictibus heros Creber utrâque manu pulsat versatque Dareta, Verg. A. 5, 460: numen utriusque Dianae, Mart. Spect. 13, 5.—(*β*) Esp. in the phrase in utramque partem, *in either way* or *direction*, *on both sides*, *for and against*, etc.: vemens in utramque partem es nimis. Aut largitate nimiâ aut parsimoniâ, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: magnam vim esse in fortunâ in utramque partem, vel ad secundas res, vel ad adversas, quis ignorat, Cic. Off. 2, 6, 19; 2, 10, 37: in utramque partem disserere = pro et contra, id. Rep. 3, 6, 4; id. de Or. 3, 27, 107: utramque in partem multa dicuntur, id. Ac. 2, 39, 124: magna est vis conscientiae, et magna in utramque partem, ut neque timeant... et putent, etc., id. Mil. 23, 61: suam sententiam in utramque partem esse tutam, *on either assumption*, Caes. B. G. 5, 29.—**2.** *Absol.* (*a*) In gen.: aequom'st, quod in rem esse utrique arbitremur, Et mihi te et tibi me consulere, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 10: conveniunt adhuc utriusque verba, id. Truc. 4, 3, 20: verum utrique mos geratur amborum ex sententiâ, id. ib. 5, 69: sed uterque (sapiens appellatus est) alio quodam modo, Cic. Lael. 2, 6: ut aut uterque inter se aut neuter satis duret, id. Quint. 8, 30: tu mihi videris utrumque facturus, id. Rep. 2, 11, 22: quare qui utrumque voluit et potuit, id. ib. 3, 3, 6: uterque cum equitatu veniret, Caes. B. G. 1, 42: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: cum utrique sis maxime necessarius, Balb. et Opp. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, A, 2; opp. unus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 60, § 140: quod tibi non utriusque petenti copia facta'st, Cat. 68, 39: utque fide pignus dextras utriusque poposcit, Ov. M. 6, 506: vitium est utriusque, Mart. 3, 27, 3: cum esset et aequalis Mars utriusque, id. Spect. 29, 2.—(*β*) Esp., in apposit. with nouns or clauses: apud Antiphonem uterque, mater et pater, Quasi deditâ operâ domi erant, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1: Maecenas atque Coccejus, missi magnis de rebus uterque Legati, Hor. S. 1, 5, 28: ego utrumque meum puto esse, et quid sentiam ostendere et quod feceris defendere, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25.—With *pron.* understood: verum, Demea, Curemus aequam uterque partem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50; so freq. with *neutr. pron.* where the *gen.* would be ambiguous (cf. 3. infra): id utrumque tardum fructum reddit, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 176: quod (aquam et pabulum) utrumque large palus praebere poterat, Auct. B. Alex. 1 *fin.*—Once with *nom. masc.*: nam qui instat alicui... aut contra de alicujus periculo festinatur, is uterque infestus dicitur, Nigid. ap. Gell. 9, 12, 6.—**3.** With *gen. part.* (class. with *pers. pronn.*, etc.; cf. Zumpt, Gr. § 429): utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris, Cic. Lael. 4, 16: uterque nostrum id sibi suscipiendum putavit, id. Sull. 4, 13: horum uterque ita cecidit victus ut victor idem regnaverit... utrique horum secunda fortuna regnum est largita, id. Har. Resp. 25, 54: domus utriusque nostrum aedificatur strenue, id. Q. Fr. 2, 4, 2: cum eorum, de quibus dicimus, aut utrumque, aut unum quodque certe concluditur verbo, etc., Auct. Her. 4, 27, 37: ante utriusque horum obitum, Vell. 2, 103, 1; v. also I. B. 1. and 3. infra.—Also with *substt.*, accompanied by *adj. pron.*: earum enim rerum utramque a corde proficisci, Cic. Div. 1, 52, 119: quarum civitatum utraque foederata est, id. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 56: quorum generum in utroque magnus noster Cato est, id. Leg. 3, 18, 40: utriusque harum rerum expers, id. Tusc. 1, 26, 65.—Rarely with *substt.* alone (poet. and post-Aug.): et haec utinam Viscorum laudet uterque! Hor. S. 1, 10, 83: uterque legatorum et quisquis... remissi, Vell. 2, 50, 3: post utriusque adulescentium obitum, id. 2, 103, 2: obiit, utroque liberorum superstite, Tiberio Drusoque Neronibus, Suet. Tib. 4 *fin.*—**B.** In partic. **1.** With *plur. predic.* (rare in the best prose; not in Cic.; cf. infra): uterque insaniunt, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 31: deinde uterque imperator in medium exeunt, id. Am. 1, 1, 68; cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 1, A, 2, *β*, supra: facite ut uterque sublimiter stent, Cato, R. R. 70, 2: uterque eorum ex castris exercitum ducunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: illae (naves) conflixerunt, ut utraque ex concursu laborarent, id. ib. 2, 6: uterque cum illo gravis inimicitias exercebant, Sall. C. 49, 2: utraque festinant, Ov. M. 6, 59: uterque ambigui, Tac. H. 2, 97: uterque opibus perviguere, id. A. 4, 34: decernitur ut uterque in regnum restituantur, Just. 38, 3, 4; Val. Max. 5, 4, 6; Vell. 2, 66, 1; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 20; cf. *plur.* in consecutive clauses: hic cum uterque me intueretur, seseque ad audiendum significarent paratos, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 1 Madvig ad loc.: quorum utrumque audivi, cum mihi nihil sane praeter sedulitatem probarent, etc., id. ib. 1, 5, 16.—**2.** With predicate in first or second person (mostly post-Aug.): sed uterque mensuram implevimus, ego et tu, Tac. A. 14, 54 *init.*: quid ergo inter me et te interest, si uterque habere volumus, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26, 1: uterque magnum beneficium dedistis, id. Contr. 4 (8), 24, 4: quod uterque cuperemus, Front. Ep. ad Am. 1, 5; cf. Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 14, II. B. infra.—**3.** In reciprocal uses, one... *the other*, *each*... *the other*, *either*... *the other*, *one another*, etc. (*a*) Uterque repeated in another case (mostly ante-class. and post-Aug.): quia uterque utrique est cordi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 17: cum uterque utrique esset exercitus in conspectu, Caes. B. G. 7, 35 (al. uterque utrimque): cum uterque utrique insidiaretur, Auct. B. Alex. 4, 1: uterque utrumque vituperato, Varr. Fragm. p. 131 Durdr.—(*β*) With a case of *alter*: ita est utraque res sine alterâ debilis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13: quorum uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, id. Off. 1, 1, 4: cum enim uterque alteri obsciat, palam est utrumque fecisse, Quint. 11, 3, 168: invictum tamen ab altero utrumque servavit, Just. 6, 2, 9: arceri utrumque genus ab altero narrant, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Cels. 5, 26, 35 *fin.*; Ascon. ad Cic. Mil. § 30.—**II.** *Plur.* **A.** Regularly of two parties, sets, or classes, each including a plurality: Praenestini et Lanuvini hospites: suopte utrosque decuit acceptos cibo, etc., Naev. ap. Macr. S. 3, 18, 6 (Com. Rel. v. 21 Rib.): non cauponantes bellum sed belligerantes, Ferro non auro vitam cernamus utrique, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 202 Vahl.): utrosque pergnovi probe, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50: quoniam utrique Socratici et Platonici volumus esse, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: a quibus utrisque (actoribus et poëtis) summittitur aliquid, etc., id. de Or. 3, 26, 102: quos ego utrosque in eodem genere praedatorum direptorumque pono, id. Cat. 2, 9, 20: his utrisque (Atrebatis et Viromanduis) persuaserant, Caes. B. G. 2, 16: Aetolorum utraeque manus Heracleam sese incluserunt, Liv. 36, 16, 5; Sall. J. 76, 4: utrique (plebis fautores et senatus) victoriam crudeliter exercebant, id. C. 38, 4; Suet. Claud. 21; cf.: hic igitur Q. Ligarius... nunc a te supplex fratris salutem petit: quam hujus admonitus officio cum utrisque his dederis, tris fratres optimos... rei publicae condonaveris, i. e. *two* brothers on one side and Ligarius on the other, Cic. Lig. 12, 36: Marius impigre suorum et hostium res pariter attendere, cognoscere, quid boni utrisque aut contra esset, Sall. J. 88, 2: cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, etc., Nep. Milt. 7, 3.—So with collective nouns: primo impetu simul utraque cornua et Numidae pulsi, Liv. 30, 8, 7; cf.: utraque oppida, id. 42, 54, 8: utraeque nationes Rheno praetexuntur, Tac. G. 34.—**B.** Freq. also of two individual subjects, esp. when regarded as belonging together (cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1175): nec clam te est quam illi utraeque nunc inutiles Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient, Ter. And. 1, 5, 52: hoc beneficio utrique ab utrisque vero devincimini, Ut, etc., id. Heaut. 2, 4, 14: utrique imperatores exeunt, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 68 Ussing (Fleck., uterque imperator): sed qui utrosque error vos agitat, Expedibo, Pomp. ap. Non. 505, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 175 Rib.): suis utrisque superstitibus praesentibus istam viam dico, Leg. Form. ap. Cic. Mur. 12, 26: binos habebam (scyphos): jubeo promi utrosque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 14, § 32: duae fuerunt Ariovisti uxores... utraeque in eâ fugâ perierunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: hi utrique ad urbem imperatores erant (Q. Marcius et Q. Metellus), Sall. C. 30, 4: animus ferox inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, quae utraque eis artibus auxerat, id. ib. 5, 7: illa utrosque (patrem et aviam) intuens, Tac. A. 16, 11; id. Or. 2: palmas utrasque tetendit, Verg. A. 6, 685: quod utrorum Dionysiorum opibus Corinthi saepe adjuti fuerant, Nep. Timol. 2, 2: utrique (Mithridates et Datames) locum qui explorarent mittunt, id. Dat. 2, 2: laudare senis utraque consilia, Liv. 9, 12, 2: utrisque consulibus Italia decreta est, id. 27, 22, 2: in invidiâ censores cum essent... Cn. Baebius diem ad populum utrisque dixit, id. 29, 37, 17; 32, 17, 15; 34, 25, 5; 42, 54, 8: Suillium accusandis utrisque immittit, Tac. A. 11, 1 *init.*: Natalem multa cum Scaevino collocutum, et esse utrosque C. Pisonis intimos, id. ib. 15, 55 *fin.*: pater filiam, avia neptem, illa utrosque intuens, id. ib. 16, 11: nam Mago Cambyses aures utrasque praeciderat, Just. 1, 9, 17; 9, 7, 8: crederes imperatum, ut acies utraeque tela cohiberent, Curt. 7, 4, 35.—Hence, **A. ŭtrōquĕ,** *adv.* **1.** Lit., of place, *to both places*, *parts*, or *sides*, *in both directions*: utroque citius quam vellemus, cursum confecimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: exercitus utroque ducti, Liv. 8, 29, 7: jactantem utroque caput, Verg. A. 5, 469: nunc huc, nunc illuc et utroque sine ordine curro, Ov. H. 10, 19: nescit, utro potius ruat, et ruere ardet utroque, id. M. 5, 166.—**2.** Transf., *in both directions*, *in either point of view*, *both ways*, etc.: auctores utroque trahunt, Liv. 1, 24, 1: medium maxime et moderatum utroque consilium, id. 2, 30, 1: utroque firmiores qui in callibus versentur, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 1.—(*β*) Esp., connected with *versum* (*vorsum*; sometimes written in one word, utroqueversum): utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8: accidit, ut quaedam vocabula ambigua sint et utroque versum dicantur, i. e. *in a twofold sense*, denoting augmentation or diminution, Gell. 5, 12, 10.—**B. ŭtrasquĕ,** *adv.* (acc. to the analogy of alias, alteras), *both times* (ante-class.): in Hispaniâ pugnatum bis: utrasque nostri loco moti, Cass. Hem. ap. Non. 183, 24; Caecil. ib. 183, 25.

ŭtĕrus, i, *m.* (collat. form **ŭter,** Caecil. ap. Non. 188, 15; *neutr.* collat. form **ŭtĕrum,** i, Plaut. Aul. 4, 7, 10, acc. to Non. 229, 33; Turp. and Afran. ib.) [Sanscr. uttara, later; Gr. ὕστερος; cf. Gr. ὑστέρα, womb; Sanscr. udaram, belly; Engl. udder], *the womb*, *matrix* (syn. volva). **I.** Lit.: utero exorti dolores, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 40: perii, mea nutrix, uterum dolet! id. Aul. 4, 7, 10; id. Truc. 1, 2, 96: quae te beluam ex utero, non hominem fudit, Cic. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 8, 139; Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 97; Hirt. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 54; Prop. 4, 1, 100; Hor. C. 3, 22, 2; Ov. M. 9, 280; 9, 315; 10, 495; id. F. 2, 452; Tac. A. 1, 59; Plin. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of *the cavities* of the earth, from which the first creatures are represented to have come forth, Lucr. 5, 806; cf. Lact. 2, 11 *init.*—**B.** *The fruit of the womb*, *a fetus*, *child*, *young*: feminae uterum gerentes, i. e. *pregnant*, Cels. 2, 10; Tac. A. 1, 59.—Of animals, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 14; Plin. 8, 40, 62, § 151.—**C.** In gen., *the belly*, *paunch*: me puero uterus erat solarium: ubi iste monebat esse, etc., Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5; Verg. A. 7, 499;

Cels. 4, 1; Juv. 10, 309; Luc. 6, 115; 9, 773.— Of swans, Plin. 10, 47, 66, § 131.—**2.** Of inanimate things; of the Trojan horse, Verg. A. 2, 52: dolii, Col. 12, 4, 5: lato utero (navium), Tac. A. 2, 6.

ŭter-vīs, utrāvis, utrumvis, *pron. indef.*, *which of the two you will, either one of the two, either* (be it which it may) *of the two:* qui utramvis recte norit, ambas noverit, Ter. And. prol. 10: si utrumvis horum umquam tibi visus forem, id. Hec. 4, 1, 10: at minus habeo virium quam vestrum utervis, Cic. Sen. 10, 33: vel ego amare utramvis possim, si probe appotus siem, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 8: tange utramvis digitulo minimo modo, id. ib. 3, 4, 15: ut utrumvis salvo officio se facere posse arbitrarentur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 1, 4. — P r o v. : in aurem utramvis otiose dormire, i. e. *to be free from care*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101; cf.: *Ps.* De istac re in oculum utrumvis conquiescito. *Cal.* Utrum oculum anne aurem? *Ps.* At hoc pervolgatumst nimis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 121 (Gr. ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρα καθεύδειν, sc. τὰ ὦτα, Menand. Fragm. C. G. F. 4, 189).

1. ūti, *inf.* of utor.

2. ŭtī, v. ut *init.*

ūtĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor], *that can be used, fit, appropriate, useful, serviceable* (colloq. and ante-class.): non utibilis hic locus factis tuis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 4, 45: servi eris, id. Most. 4, 1, 2; id. Men. 5, 6, 23: ad rem utibile, id. Mil. 3, 1, 19; cf. id. Trin. 3, 3, 19: quid minus utibile fuit quam hoc ulcus tangere? Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 10: neque aqua utibilis reperta, Auct. Itin. Alex. 37.

Ūtĭca, ae, *f.*, *a very old town in* Africa Propria, *north of Carthage, where the younger Cato killed himself*, now *Boushater*, Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 24; Liv. 25, 31; 28, 4; id. Epit. 114; Caes. B. C. 1, 31; 2, 36; Cic. Scaur. 2, 45; id. Att. 12, 2, 1; Vell. 1, 2, 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 13.—Hence, **Ūtĭcensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Utica:* ager, Liv. 27, 5: conventus, Auct. B. Afr. 68, 4: ptisana, Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 75; Cato ap. Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 113.— *Plur. subst.:* **Ūtĭcenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Utica*, Caes. B. C. 2, 36; Auct. B. Afr. 87, 2 sq.

ūtĭlis, e, *adj.* [utor]. **I.** I n g e n. **A.** *Useful, serviceable, beneficial, profitable, advantageous*, etc. (cf. commodus). **1.** *Absol.:* hae hamae utiles sunt, Cato, R. R. 135, 2: non faciat quod utile sit, quod expediat? Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: utiles et salutares res, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: quid Sophocles et Aeschylus utile ferrent, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 163: quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, Ov. F. 1, 676.—**2.** With *dat. pers.:* tibi, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 10: quam id mihi sit facile atque utile, Aliorum exempla commonent, Ter. And. 4, 5, 16: nec clam te est, quam illi utraeque res nunc utiles Et ad pudicitiam et ad rem tutandam sient, id. ib. 1, 5, 52; id. Hec. 1, 2, 76: si eam legem vobis adcommodatam atque utilem esse intellegerem, Cic. Agr. 2, 6, 14: sic fuit utilius finiri ipsique tibique, id. Tusc. poët. 1, 48, 115; id. Inv. 1, 1, 1: non enim mihi est vita utilior quam animi talis affectio, id. Off. 3, 6, 29 dub.; Nep. Milt. 3, 5; id. Them. 7, 6: alicui utiles esse amicos, Caes. B. G. 4, 7: quod tibi utilissimum erit consilii capies, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: loci muniti et sibi utiles, Sall. J. 97, 1.—So with *dat.* of thing benefited: *fons* . . . Infirmo capiti fluit utilis, utilis alvo, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 14: vivit siliquis et pane secundo; Militiae quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi, id. ib. 2, 1, 124: glycyrrhizae sucus utilissimus voci, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 25: palmae non utiles stomacho, id. 23, 4, 51, § 97: ver utile silvis, Verg. G. 2, 323; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 138.—**3.** With *ad* and *acc.:* quem hominem inveniemus ad eam rem utilem, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 108; cf. Ter. And. 1, 5, 52 (supra, A. 2.): nonne igitur sapiens, si fame ipse conficiatur, abstulerit cibum alteri, homini ad nullam rem utili? Cic. Off. 3, 6, 29; cf.: quaecumque herba potens ad opem radixque medendi Utilis, Ov. H. 5, 148.—**4.** With *abl. instr.:* ter et viciens volneratus est, ob id neutrā manu, neutro pede satis utilis, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 104: pedibus, naribus, Ov. M. 3, 212: bis pomis utilis arbos, Verg. G. 2, 150.—**5.** With *inf.* (poët.): adspirare et adesse choris erat utilis (tibia), Hor. A. P. 204.—**B.** *Neutr. absol.:* **ūtĭle,** is, *n.*, *what is useful, the useful:* omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, Hor. A. P. 343: bonus atque fidus Judex honestum praetulit utili, id. C. 4, 9, 41: utilium tardus provisor, id. A. P. 164: sententiae de utilibus honestisque, Quint. 3, 8, 13; cf. id. 1, 52, 29. —**C.** Utile est, with a *subject-clause:* amicum castigare ob meritam noxiam . . . est utile Et conducibile, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2: numquam est utile peccare, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 64: nimirum sapere est abjectis utile nugis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141: id arbitror Apprime in vitā esse utile, ut ne quid nimis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34; cf.: ut tu, si arbitrarere utile exque re publicā esse, persequerere bello Dolabellam, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 5, 1: utilissimum ratus inpendentem evitare tempestatem, Nep. Alcib. 4, 4.—**II.** I n p a r t i c. **A.** *Fit, suitable, adapted, proper*, etc.: utilissimus ad vitilia holoschoenos, Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 113: hic castrensibus utilis armis, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 19: utilium bello studiosus equorum, Ov. M. 14, 321: fraxinus hastis, id. ib. 10, 93: lignum Navigiis, Verg. G. 2, 442: passo psithia utilior, id. ib. 2, 93: calamus fistulis, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164: ventri lactuca movendo utilis, Mart. 11, 52, 6: (lapathum) silvestre ad multa medicamina utile est, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 185.— P o e t. with *gen.:* radix medendi Utilis, Ov. H. 5, 147.— **B.** In jurid. lang.: utilis actio, exceptio, interdictum, judicium, etc., i. e. *which was brought on general principles of justice, in cases for which there was no express legal provision*, or, as we say, *in equity:* actio, Dig. 13, 5, 5, § 9; 39, 3, 22 *fin.* al.: exceptio, ib. 4, 4, 41: interdictum, ib. 43, 20, 1, § 35 sq.: judicium, ib. 10, 2, 2, § 11. — Hence, *adv.:* **ūtĭlĭter,** *usefully, profitably, beneficially, advantageously.* **1.** I n g e n.: utiliter a naturā permotiones istas animis nostris datas, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: modo ne laudarent iracundiam et dicerent utiliter a naturā datam, id. Off. 1, 25, 89; 2, 5, 17: utiliter in certamen respondere, Liv. 4, 6, 2 Weissenb. ad loc.; 28, 19, 3; Quint. 4, 1, 45; 6, 1, 8: serviet utiliter (captivus), Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 70 al.— *Comp.:* utilius starent etiam nunc moenia Phoebi, Ov. H. 1, 67.— *Sup.:* a Cicerone quidem utilissime praedicta sunt omnia, Quint. 4, 2, 57; Plin. 17, 14, 24, § 110.—**2.** I n p a r t i c., in jurid. lang., *rightly, duly, lawfully:* stipulari, Dig. 45, 1, 97; 45, 1, 45; 45, 1, 46: agere ex empto, ib. 19, 1, 30 *fin.*

ūtĭlĭtas, ātis (*gen. plur.* utilitatum and utilitatium), *f.* [utilis], *use, usefulness, utility, serviceableness, service, expediency, benefit, profit, advantage* (used equally in *sing.* and *plur.*): commodis utilitatique servire, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8, § 24: enitendum est, ut ostendas, in eā re, quam defendas, aut dignitatem inesse aut utilitatem . . . nihil ad utilitatem suam referre, id. de Or. 2, 51, 207: etiamsi nulla sit utilitas ex amicitiā, id. Fin. 1, 20, 69: si ea (justitia) quae propter utilitatem constituitur, utilitate aliā convellitur, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42: incidunt multae saepe causae, quae conturbent animos utilitatis specie, id. Off. 3, 10, 40: nihil tam secundum naturam quam utilitas, id. ib. 3, 8, 35: utilitas justi prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: persaepe evenit, ut utilitas cum honestate certet, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 89: usus est familiā, si utilitate judicandum est, optima, si forma, vix mediocri, Nep. Att. 13, 3: satin' ego oculis utilitatem obtineo sincere an parum? i. e. *have I the right use of my eyes? do I see aright?* Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 28: in eā re utilitatem ego faciam ut cognoscas meam, i. e. *how useful I can be*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 18: si et belli utilitatem et pacis dignitatem retinere vultis, *what is useful for war*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: neque de fortitudine quid detrahitur neque de utilitate, Dig. 21, 1, 38, § 7.—*Plur.:* nihil de utilitatibus, nihil de commodis suis cogitare, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34: natura consultrix et provida utilitatum opportunitatumque omnium, id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: utilitates ex amicitiā maximae capientur, id. Lael. 9, 32: (Trio) mirabiles utilitates mihi praebet, id. Att. 7, 5, 2: teque Alexandrinum bellum gerente utilitatibus tuis paruit, id. Deiot. 5, 13: utilitatibus tuis possum carere, i. e. *I can do without your services*, id. Fam. 16, 3, 2: utilitates aut in constituendis aut in conservandis civitatibus constitutas, id. de Or. 1, 9, 36; 1, 43, 193.

ūtĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. utilis *fin.*

ŭtĭ-nam, *adv.* [ut, II. A.], a particle of wishing, *oh that! I wish that! if only! would to heaven! would that!* etc. **I.** A f f i r m a t i v e l y. **A.** Alone. **1.** With primary tenses: *Ar.* Hem! aspecta: rideo. *De.* Utinam, male qui mihi volunt, sic rideant! Plaut. As. 5, 1, 13: utinam quae dicis, dictis facta suppetant! id. Ps. 1, 1, 106: utinam mea mihi modo auferam quae huc adtuli salva, id. Aul. 3, 2, 19: utinam id sit, quod spero, Ter. And. 5, 4, 28: utinam sciam ita esse istuc, id. Hec. 4, 1, 21: atque utinam ipse Varro incumbat in causam! Cic. Att. 3, 15, 3: (Tibur) Sit meae sedes utinam senectae! Hor. C. 2, 6, 6: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! Plaut. Poen. 3, 6, 4: cui quidem utinam vere fideliter abundiente auguraverim, Cic. Rep. 4, 8, 8 (from Non. p. 469, 15).—**2.** With secondary tenses: *Am.* Homo hic ebrius est. *So.* Utinam ita essem! Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 24: utinam lex esset eadem, quae uxori est, viro! id. Capt. 4, 6, 7: utinam esset mihi Pars aequa amoris tecum, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 11: utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium atque innocentium copiam tantam haberetis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27: utinam promissa liceret Non dare! Ov. M. 2, 51: *Me.* Fugit te ratio. *So.* O utinam istuc pugni fecissent tui! Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 230: quod utinam ipse fecisset, Quint. 10, 1, 131: o utinam primis arsisses ignibus infans Idque ego passa forem! Ov. M. 8, 501: atque utinam aut verus furor ille aut creditus esset Nec comes hic Phrygias umquam venisset ad arces! id. ib. 13, 43.—**3.** E l l i p t i c a l l y, without a verb: habetis sermonem bene longum hominis, utinam non impudentis! *not, I trust*, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: Caesaris . . . cursus quid efficiat, exspecto: utinam aliquid simile Parthicis rebus (sc. efficiat), id. Att. 7, 11, 7: ego adero, atque utinam tu quoque eodem die, id. ib. 13, 22, 4; cf. id. N. D. 3, 31, 78.—**B.** E s p. after *quod:* Quod utinam me suis arquitenes telis mactasset dea! Att. ap. Non. p. 341, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 52 Rib.): quod utinam inspectare possis timorem de illo meum, id. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4, 7: quod utinam minus vitae cupidi fuissemus! Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 1; Sall. J. 14, 21; cf. App. Flor. 4, p. 359, 22; cf. elliptically: quod utinam, iterum utinam, tuo tamen commodo! Cic. Att. 13, 48, 1.—**II.** N e g a t i v e l y: utinam ne and utinam non (equally in use), *oh that . . . not; would that . . . not:* utinam ne in nemore Pelio securibus Caesa accidisset abiegna ad terram trabes, Enn. ap. Cic. Top. 16, 61: quod utinam ne Phormioni id suadere in mentem incidisset! Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 5: illud utinam ne vere scriberem! Cic. Fam. 5, 17, 3: haec ad te die natali meo scripsi, quo utinam susceptus non essem, aut ne quid ex eādem matre postea natum esset! id. Att. 11, 9, 3: Clitus utinam non coëgisset me sibi irasci, Curt. 8, 8, 7: utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus? Quint. 1, 2, 6: utinamque non pejora vincant, id. 9, 3, 1; cf.: utinam non inquinasset (Afranius) argumenta puerorum foedis amoribus, id. 10, 1, 100: utinam nec . . . nec, *would that neither . . . nor*, Phaedr. 4, 6, 6 sq.

1. ŭtĭ-quĕ, *and that*, v. ut (uti) and que.

2. ŭtĭ-quĕ, *adv.* [ut, I., and therefore, prop., in whatever way, be it as it may; hence], a restrictive particle of confirmation, *in any case, at any rate, certainly, surely, assuredly, by all means, particularly, especially, at least, without fail, undoubtedly*, etc., = certe, saltem (good prose; in Cic. for the most part only in epistolary style): velim, Varronis et Lollii mittas laudationem, Lollii utique, Cic. Att. 13, 48, 2: illud vero utique scire cupio, id. ib. 13, 13, 1; 5, 9, 2: nam et Piliae satisfaciendum est et utique Atticae, id. ib. 12, 8 *fin.:* Pythagoras et Plato, quo in somnis certiora videamus, praeparatos quodam cultu atque victu proficisci ad dormiendum jubent: faba quidem Pythagorei utique abstinere, id. Div. 2, 58, 119: quo die venies, utique cum tuis apud me sis, id. Att. 4, 4, 2; 5, 1, 2: hoc tibi mando . . . ut pugnes, ne intercaletur: annum quidem utique teneto, id. ib. 5, 9, 2: haec ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia . . . at in Graeciā, utique olim, magnae laudi erant, Nep. Epam. 2, 3; Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: saevire inde utique consulum

alter patresque, Liv. 2, 27, 7: ne ipsi quidem inviolati erant, utique postremis mensibus, id. 3, 65, 8; 23, 48, 5: nomen, de quo ambigitur, utique in aliâ re certum est, Quint. 7, 3, 10; Sen. Ep. 102, 17; Cels. 5, 26, 22; Col. 1, 4, 8: sciendum est, non omnes hac severitate tractari debere, sed utique humiliores, *only*, *merely*, = duntaxat, Dig. 26, 10, 3 *fin.*—(β) With negatives (freq. only in post-Aug. writers, esp. in Quint.; perh. not in Cic.): concurrunt ad eum legati, monentes, ne utique experiri vellet imperium, *by no means*, Liv. 2, 59, 4: ut iterum periremus . . . nec ad perniciem nostram Carthaginensi utique aut duce aut exercitu opus esse, *not even*, id. 28, 39, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; 8, 10, 11; 9, 16, 16: utique numquam, id. 9, 19, 15: sapienti propositum est in vitâ agendâ, non utique, quod tentat, efficere, sed omnino recte facere: gubernatori propositum est, utique navem in portum perducere, Sen. Ep. 85, 27: haec ut honestior causa, ita non utique prior est, Quint. 3, 2, 2: non utique accedit parti, quod universum est, id. 12, 2, 18: ut cogitatio non utique melior sit ea, sed tutior, id. 10, 7, 19 et saep.: nec ignoro igitur quos transeo, nec utique damno, etc., id. 10, 1, 57: neque utique cor ejus vulneratum esse, qui perit, id. 6, 9, 7; Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 21.

ūto, ĕre, *act.* collat. form of utor, q. v. **I.** *Act.* form only *imp.* utito, *use, employ, make use of:* eodem in omnes quadrupedes utito, Cato, R. R. 96, 2; so, utito, id. ib. 107, 2; 123; 126; and, VTVNTO, C. I. L. 204, 1, 8.—**II.** *Pass.:* quia supellex multa, quae non utitur, emitur, Nov. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 4: utetur veris usibus hasta rudis, Auct. Priap. 45.—For the *gerund.* and *part.* v. utor.

ūtor (old form **oetor,** oesus, etc., from oitor, oisus, Lex. Thor. lin. 11; *inf.* parag. oetier, Rogat. Tribun. ap. Fest. p. 246 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 4), ūsus (*inf.* utier, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 13), 3, *v. dep.* [etym. dub.]. **I.** Prop., *to use.* **A.** With *abl.* **1.** *To make use of, employ:* cave . . . ne tibi hoc scipione malum magnum dem. *Paeg.* Jam utere eo, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 36: *Th.* Oh Epidicumne ego conspicor? *Ep.* Certe oculis utere, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 4: hoc oculo, id. Mil. 4, 7, 25: sola potest animi per se natura . . . durare et sensibus uti, Lucr. 3, 560: de rebus ipsis utere tuo judicio, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 2: utinam, quem ad modum oratione sum usurus alienâ, sic mihi ore uti liceret alieno, id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: utor neque perantiquis neque inhumanis ac feris testibus, *cite, appeal to*, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: neque enim accusatore muto neque teste quisquam utitur eo, qui de accusatoris subsellio surgit, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 104: num argumentis utendum in re ejus modi? id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 11: mancipium, quo et omnes utimur, et non praebetur a populo, id. ib. 2, 4, 5, § 9: quo interprete non ad linguam Graecam, sed ad furta et flagitia uti solebat, id. ib. 2, 3, 37, § 84: ut postea numquam dextro (oculo) aeque bene usus sit, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: si licet exemplis in parvo grandibus uti, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 25: viribus utendum est, quas fecimus, Luc. 1, 347.—With *ad:* ad eam rem usus est tuâ mihi operâ. *Sa.* Utere, ut vis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 27: earum (navium) materiâ atque aere ad reliquas reficiendas utebatur, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: administris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus, id. ib. 6, 16: ut eâ potestate ad quaestum uteretur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3, § 11: ad quam rem (deus) motu mentis ac ratione utatur, id. N. D. 1, 37, 104.—With *pro:* utuntur aut aere aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo, Caes. B. G. 5, 12.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *To manage, control, wield:* bene ut armis, optime ut equis uteretur, Cic. Deiot. 10, 28: nemo est quin eo ipso (equo), quo consuevit, libentius utatur quam intractato, id. Lael. 19, 68.—**b.** *To spend, use:* velim cum illâ videas ut sit qui utamur (sc. pecunia), Cic. Att. 11, 11, 2: tantis vectigalibus ad liberalitatem utens, id. Fin. 2, 26, 84: cum horis nostris nos essemus usi, *spent, exhausted*, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 30.—*Absol.:* notum et quaerere et uti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 57.—**c.** *To wear:* pellibus aut parvis renonum tegimentis utuntur, magnâ corporis parte nudâ, Caes. B. G. 6, 21 *fin.:* ne insignibus quidem regiis Tullus nisi jussu populi est ausus uti, Cic. Rep. 2, 17, 31.—**d.** *To accept, adopt:* eâ condicione, quae a Caesare ferretur, se usuros ostendebant, Caes. B. G. 4, 11: praeposteris enim utimur consiliis et acta agimus, Cic. Lael. 22, 85.—**e.** *To resort to, consult:* neque Vectium ad se arcessit, quaestorem suum, cujus consilio uteretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 44, § 114: oraculo, Tac. A. 2, 54.—**f.** Of a form or style of speech, sentiment, etc., *to make, adopt, employ:* sermonibus morologis utier, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 21: si provincia loqui posset, hac voce uteretur, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 5, 19: hac unâ defensione, id. Verr. 2, 4, 4, § 8: haec oratio, quâ me uti res publica coëgit, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 143: cum hortatione non egeas, non utar eâ pluribus verbis, id. Fam. 11, 5, 3: illa criminatio, quâ in me absentem usus est, id. Agr. 3, 1, 3.—**g.** *To perform, exercise, practise*, etc.: crucior, patrem . . . nunc inprobi viri officio uti, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 14: eâdem nos disciplinâ utimur, id. As. 1, 3, 49; cf.: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare: etsi ars quidem, cum eâ non utare, scientiâ ipsâ teneri potest, Cic. Rep. 1, 2, 2: diuturni silentii, quo eram his temporibus usus, finem hodiernus dies attulit, *observed, kept*, id. Marcell. 1, 1: eos (senes) ego fortasse nunc imitor et utor aetatis vitio, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6: ratione utuntur, *exercise moderation*, Plaut. Cas. prol. 27: ut anteponantur . . . ratione utentia rationis expertibus, Cic. Top. 18, 69: ne tu, leno, postules Te hic fide lenoniâ uti: non potis, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 30: viribus uteris per clivos, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 10.—With *adverb. acc.:* ut hoc utimur maxime more moro multum, Plaut. Men. 4, 2, 1: ita aperte ipsam rem locutus nil circuitione usus es, Ter. And. 1, 2, 31.—**h.** In gen., *to use, enjoy, profit by, take advantage of*, etc.: otio qui nescit uti plus negoti habet, quam, etc., Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 20, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 252 Vahl.): sinite . . . eodem ut jure uti senem Liceat, quo jure sum usus adulescentior, i. e. *enjoy, exercise*, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 2: commodius esse opinor duplici spe utier, id. Phorm. 4, 2, 13: serius a terrâ provectae naves neque usae nocturnâ aurâ in redeundo offenderunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 8: commoda quibus utimur lucemque quâ fruimur ab eo nobis dari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: in maximo meo dolore hoc solacio utor, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 26 *init.:* usus est hoc cupidine, tamdiu, dum, etc., *had the use of*, i.e. *borrowed*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 6; cf. I. B. 2. infra: utatur suis bonis oportet et fruatur, qui beatus futurus est, id. N. D. 1, 37, 103: propter nauticarum rerum scientiam plurimisque maritimis rebus fruimur atque utimur, id. ib. 2, 60, 152: si fortunâ permittitis uti, *to try, take advantage of*, Verg. A. 9, 240: nostrâ utere amicitiâ, ut voles, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 38; cf.: decet hunc ordinem . . . bene utier amicitiâ, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 24: libertate modice utantur, Liv. 34, 49, 8: deorum Muneribus sapienter uti, Hor. C. 4, 9, 48: Ofellam Integris opibus novi non latius usum Quam nunc accisis, id. S. 2, 2, 113: quia parvo nesciet uti, id. Ep. 1, 10, 41: temporibus sapienter utens, *taking advantage of*, Nep. Epam. 3, 1.—Prov.: foro uti, *to make one's market*, i. e. accommodate one's prices, actions, etc., to circumstances, take advantage of events: scisti uti foro, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 29.—*Absol.:* opportunae sunt divitiae ut utare (sc. eis), Cic. Lael. 6, 22.—With *adverb. acc.:* ne Silius quidem quicquam utitur (sc. suis hortis), Cic. Att. 12, 22, 3.—**k.** Of passions, traits of character, etc., *to indulge, practise, exercise, yield to*, etc.: inter nos amore utemur semper subrepticio? Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 49: alacritate ac studio, Caes. B. G. 4, 24: severitas, quâ tu in iis rebus usus es, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6, § 19: usus est ipse incredibili patientiâ, id. Phil. 1, 4, 9: ego pervicaciam (esse hanc) aio, et eâ me uti volo, Att. ap. Non. 433, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 5 Rib.): dementer amoribus usa, Ov. M. 4, 259.—With *in* and *acc.:* ut suâ clementiâ ac mansuetudine in eos utatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 14.—**l.** *To experience, undergo, receive, enjoy*, etc., ne simili utamur fortunâ atque usi sumus, Quom, etc., Ter. Phorm. prol. 31: hoc honore usi togati solent esse, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32: homines amplissimis usos honoribus, id. Fl. 19, 45: nobiles amplis honoribus usi, Sall. J. 25, 4: neminem curuli honore usum praeterierunt, Liv. 34, 44, 4: primus externorum usus illo honore quem majores Latio quoque negaverint, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136: quoniam semel est odio civiliter usus, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 41.—**m.** To use as food or medicine, *to take, drink*, etc.: lacte mero veteres usi memorantur et herbis, Ov. F. 4, 369: aquis frigidis, Cels. 1, 1: antidoto, Scrib. Comp. 171: medicamento, id. ib. 228: vino modice, Cels. 8, 11: ex altero (loco, i. e. ex lacu) ut pecus uti possit (sc. aquâ), Varr. R. R. 1, 11, 2.—**B.** With the thing used, etc., as direct obj. (class. only in *gerund.* constr.; v. infra): nuptias abjeci, amicos utor primoris viros, Turp. ap. Non. p. 497, 15 (Com. Rel. v. 164 Rib.): facilitatem vulgariam, Nov. ib. 481, 21 (Com. Rel. v. 98 ib.): res pulchras, quas uti solet, id. ib. 500, 16 (Com. Rel. v. 69 ib.): ita uti eum oportet libertatem, Titin. ib. 481, 19 (Com. Rel. v. 98 ib.): cetera quae volumus uti Graecâ mercamur fide, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 47: dic mihi, an boni quid usquam'st, quod quisquam uti possiet, id. Merc. 1, 2, 37: diutine uti bene licet partum bene, id. Rud. 4, 7, 15: profecto uteris ut voles operam meam, id. Poen. 5, 2, 128: mea, quae praeter spem evenere, utantur sine, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 29: BALINEVM . . . QVOD VSI FVERANT AMPLIVS ANNIS XXXX., Inscr. Orell. 202: si quid est, quod utar, utor: si non est, egeo, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1: oleam albam, quam voles uti, condito, id. R. R. 118: quam rem etiam nomine eodem medici utuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 23: ferrum, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17, 4.—**2.** Hence, esp. *gerund.* in phrases dare utendum, *to lend;* recipere or rogare or petere utendum, *to borrow*, etc. (class.; freq. in Plaut.): quod datum utendum'st, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 7: quae utenda vasa semper vicini rogant, id. Aul. 1, 2, 18; 2, 4, 32; 2, 9, 4; id. Pers. 1, 3, 47 sq.; id. Mil. 2, 3, 76; id. Rud. 3, 1, 10: auris tibi contra utendas dabo, Enn. ap. Non. 506, 1 (Trag. Rel. v. 364 Vahl.); Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 81: quae bona is Heraclio omnia utenda ac possidenda tradiderat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 46: te, quod utendum acceperis, reddidisse, id. Tusc. 3, 17, 36: multa rogant utenda dari, data reddere nolunt, Ov. A. A. 1, 433.—**II.** Transf. (through the intermediate idea of having and using). **A.** Pregn., *to enjoy the friendship of* any one; *to be familiar* or *intimate with, to associate with* a person. **a.** With *abl:* his Fabriciis semper est usus Oppianicus familiarissime, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: quâ (Caeciliâ) pater usus erat plurimum, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 27: Trebonio multos annos utor valde familiariter, id. Fam. 1, 3, 1: Lucceius qui multum utitur Bruto, id. Att. 16, 5, 3: utere Pompeio Grospho, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 22: quo pacto deceat majoribus uti, id. ib. 1, 17, 2: si sciret regibus uti, ib. ib. 14: ita me verebatur ut me formatore morum, me quasi magistro uteretur, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 2.—**b.** With *acc.:* vilica vicinas aliasque mulieres quam minimum utatur, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.—**B.** *To be in possession of* a thing, esp. *to have, hold*, or *find* a thing in some particular mode or character; with *abl.:* mihi si unquam filius erit, ne ille facili me utetur patre, *he shall find an indulgent father in me*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 5; cf.: patre usus est diligente et diti, Nep. Att. 1, 2: bonis justisque regibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 33, 50: quae (sc. libertas) non in eo est, ut justo utamur domino, sed ut nullo, id. ib. 2, 23, 43; cf. id. Fin. 1, 1, 2: hic vide quam me sis usurus aequo, id. Verr. 2, 5, 59, § 154: ut is illis benignis usus est ad commodandum, id. ib. 2, 4, 3, § 6: ne bestiis quoque immanioribus uteremur, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: me Capitolinus convictore usus amicoque A puero est, Hor. S. 1, 4, 95: uteris monitoribus isdem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 154: valetudine non bonâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: quo (sc. Philoctete) successore sagittae Herculis utuntur, Ov. M. 13, 52.—*Absol.:* nam pol placidum te et clementem eo usque modo ut volui usus sum in alto (= placidum te esse ut volui, sic te usus sum), Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 8.—Hence. *P. a.:* **ūtens,** ntis, *m.*, *possessing, that possesses:* utentior sane sit, i. e. *a larger possessor, richer*, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 71.

ut-pŏtĕ, *adv.*, *as namely, namely, as being, as, seeing that, inasmuch as, since* (rare but class.; cf. quippe); introducing an explanation. **1.** Usually with a *pron. rel.:* satis nequam sum, utpote qui hodie inceperim amare, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 5: ea nos, utpote qui nihil contemnere soleamus, non pertimescebamus, Cic. Att. 2, 24, 4 B. and K. (al. solemus): Lucius quidem frater

ejus, utpote qui peregre depugnarit, familiam ducit, id. Phil. 5, 11, 30: similiorem mulierem Magisque eandem, utpote quae non sit eadem, non reor Deos facere posse, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 49: amo hercle, opinor, utpote quod pro certo sciam, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 13: utpote quae mi Speraret nec linguam esse nec auriculam, Cat. 67, 44.—**2.** With *cum:* nec retinuissem (legiones), si uno loco habuissem, utpote cum singulae quaedam cohortes seditionem fecerint, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 4: incommoda valetudo, quâ jam emerseram, utpote cum sine febri laborassem, id. Att. 5, 8, 1.—**3.** With participles: inde Rubos fessi pervenimus, utpote longum Carpentes iter, Hor. S. 1, 5, 94: puerulo me, utpote non amplius novem annos nato, Nep. Hann. 2, 3.—**4.** In adjectival phrases: quin id erat curae, quo pacto cuncta tenerem, Utpote res tenues, tenui sermone peractas, Hor. S. 2, 4, 9: quod sunt quos genus hoc minime juvat, utpote plures Culpari dignos, id. ib. 1, 4, 24: quo sane populus numerabilis, utpote parvus Et frugi castusque verecundusque coibat, id. A. P. 206.

utpŭta, v. puto.

ūtrālĭbet, *adv.*, v. uterlibet *fin.*

* **ūtrārĭus,** ii, *m.* [1. uter], in milit. lang., *one who brings water in skins, a water-carrier:* sequi se utrarios ad mare jussit, Liv. 44, 33, 1.

ŭtrasquĕ, *adv.*, v. uterque *fin.* B.

ŭtrĭbi, v. utrubi.

* **ūtrĭcīda,** ae, *m.* [1. uter-caedo], *one who cuts skins* or *bags in pieces, a skin-slayer, utricide:* non homicidam sed utricidam amplecterer, App. M. 13, p. 137, 26.

ūtrĭcŭlārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. utriculus]. **I.** *A bagpiper,* Suet. Ner. 54; Inscr. Orell. 4119 sq.—**II.** *The master of a raft floated on bladders, used for ferriage,* Inscr. Grut. 431, 4; 428, 10; 547, 8; Inscr. Donat. p. 470, 9.

1. ūtrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [1. uter], *a small skin* or *leathern bottle,* Cels. 2, 17; App. M. 1, p. 108, 16.

2. ūtrĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [uterus]. **I.** L i t., in gen., *the belly, abdomen,* of bees, Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 31.—**B.** E s p., *a little womb* or *matrix,* Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; 30, 14, 43, § 124.—**II.** T r a n s f., of plants, *a bud* or *calycle* of a flower, *a hull* or *husk* of grain, Plin. 16, 25, 39, § 94; 18, 11, 29, § 115.

ŭtrimquĕ (ŭtrinquĕ), *adv.* [uterque], *from* or *on both sides* or *parts, on the one side and on the other.* **I.** L i t.: horrescit telis exercitus asper utrimque, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4 (Ann. v. 385 Vahl.): tollitur in caelum clamor exortus utrimque, id. ib. p. 500 (Ann. v. 422 ib.): clamor utrinque, undique concursus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 77: postquam utrimque exitum est maxumâ copiâ, Dispertiti viri ... tubae utrimque canunt: contra Consonat terra: clamorem utrimque efferunt, Imperator utrimque hinc et illinc Jovi vota suscipere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65 sq.: magnae utrimque copiae, Cic. Fam. 6, 4, 1: acriter utrimque usque ad vesperum pugnatum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: multis utrimque interfectis, id. ib. 7, 42: ceteros utrimque aggreditur, Sall. C. 60, 5: ni utrimque praemissi equites rem exploravissent, id. J. 53, 7: tigna binis utrinque fibulis distinebantur, *one on each side,* Caes. B. G. 4, 17: continebitur marginibus, Quint. 1, 1, 27: sustinentium manibus, id. 1, 2, 7: praecisa vipera, *at both ends,* i. e. *head and tail,* Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 121.—**B.** Connected with *secus* (sometimes written in one word, utrimquesecus), *along* or *on both sides, on either hand* (ante- and post-class.): quare utrimque secus cum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 939 (936): canes utrimque secus deae latera muniunt, App. M. 2, p. 116, 8; Mart. Cap. 5, § 464; 6, § 719.—**II.** T r o p.: (Alcumena) Utrimque est gravida et ex viro et ex summo Jove, Plaut. Am. prol. 111: utrimque constitit fides, *both parties kept their word,* Liv. 2, 13, 9: Piso M. Crasso et Scriboniâ genitus nobilis utrimque, Tac. H. 1, 14 *fin.;* Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 163 (al. utrique); cf. id. 8, 47, 72, § 187: virtus est medium vitiorum et utrimque reductum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 9: alia sunt non necessaria, vel utrimque vel ab alterâ parte, Quint. 5, 10, 81; 5, 13, 1: causas veras modo et utrimque tractet, i. e. pro et contra, id. 10, 5, 20.

ŭtrimquĕsĕcus, v. utrimque, I. B.

ŭtrindĕ, *adv.* [uter-inde], *from* or *on both sides:* de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, utrinde iram, utrinde factiones tibi pares, Cato ap. Charis. p. 198 P.—With *gen.:* utrinde orarum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37.

* **ŭtrin-sĕcus,** *adv.* [uter-secus], *on both sides:* incolumi fervore cadunt utrinsecus ignes, Auct. Aetn. 503.

ŭtrō, *adv.*, v. 3. uter *fin.*

ŭtrŏbi, *adv.*, v. utrubi.

ŭtrŏbīdem, *adv.*, v. utrubidem.

ŭtrŏbīquĕ (ŭtrŭbīquĕ), *adv.* [utrubi-que], *on both parts* or *sides, on the one side and the other* (rare but class.): quia utrobique magnos inimicos habebam, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 31, 2: utrobique autem conventicium accipiebant, Cic. Rep. 3, 35, 48: depopulatus Hypataensem primo, deinde Heracleensem agrum, inutili utrobique auxilio Aetolorum, Liv. 36, 16, 5: ut eodem tempore utrobique respublica prospere gereretur, id. 27, 40, 2: utrobique Eumenes plus valebat, *with land and naval forces,* Nep. Hann. 10, 3.—T r o p.: sequitur ut eadem veritas utrobique sit eademque lex, i. e. *with gods and with men,* Cic. N. D. 2, 31, 79: assunt multa ejus rei exempla tam laesae hercle quam conservatae sanctissime utrobique opinionis, Quint. 1, 2, 4; 3, 7, 27; 4, 2, 91: qui timet his adversa, fere miratur eodem, Quo cupiens, pacto: pavor est utrobique molestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 10.

ŭtrŏlĭbet, *adv.*, v. uterlibet *fin.* B.

ŭtrōquĕ, *adv.*, v. uterque *fin.*

ŭtrōquĕversum, *adv.*, v. uterque *fin.*

ŭtrŭbi (ŭtrŏbi and **ŭtrĭbi),** *adv.* [uter-ubi], *at which of two places, on which of the two sides, where* (when two are spoken of; ante- and post-class.): utrubi cenaturi estis? hiccine an in triclinio? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: *St.* Utrubi accumbo? *Sa.* Utrubi tu vis. *St.* Cum ambobus volo, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 9; cf. id. ib. 5, 4, 14: de frumento utrobi bona, utrobi mala gratia capiatur, Cato ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: utrubi hic homo fuit, Edict. Praet. in Dig. 43, 31 pr. (De utrubi); cf. Gai Inst. 4, § 148 sq.; 4, § 151; Aus. Idyll. 11, 63.

* **ŭtrŭbīdem (ŭtrŏbīdem),** *adv.* [utrubi-dem], *on both sides, on each* or *either side* (when the two sides are spoken of): utrosque percognovi utrubidem, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 50 (dub.; Speng. utrosque pergnovi probe)

ŭtrŭbīquĕ, *adv.*, v. utrobique.

ŭtrum, *adv.* [uter]. **I.** Introducing an alternative question (direct or indirect), with *an* beginning the second clause (v. an); in Engl. represented in direct questions simply by the tone of voice, and in indirect questions by *whether.* **A.** In a direct interrogation. **1.** With *ne,* (*α*) Attached to the emphatic word of the first clause: utrum tu masne an femina es? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 16: *Ba.* Simulato me amare. *Pi.* Utrum ego istoc jocon' assimulem, an serio, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42: utrum studione id sibi habet an laudi putat Fore? Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28: utrum igitur tandem perspicuisne dubia aperiuntur an dubiis perspicua tolluntur? Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67: utrum censes illum tuamne de se orationem libentius auditurum fuisse an meam? id. ib. 2, 19, 60.—(*β*) With *ne* attached to utrum, utrumne ... an (poet. and post-Aug.): utrumne jussi persequemur otium ... An hunc laborem, etc. Hor. Epod. 1, 7: utrumne salvum eum nolet orator, an? etc., Quint. 12, 1, 40: utrumne igitur ego sum, Domiti, exemplo gravis an tu, qui, etc., Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4.—(*γ*) With *ne* repeated in place of *an* (very rare): sed utrum terraene motus, sonitusne inferum Pervasit auris? Att. ap. Prisc. 6, p. 680 P. (Trag. Rel. v. 479 Rib.).—**2.** Without *ne,* utrum ... an (class.): utrum pro ancillâ me habes, an pro filiâ? Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 13: utrum hac me feriam, an ab laevâ, latus? id. Cist. 3, 13: sed utrum nunc tu coelibem ted esse mavis liberum, an maritum servom, etc., id. Cas. 2, 4, 11: utrum pro dimidiâ parte, an pro totâ societate? Utrum pro me an pro me et pro te? Cic. Rosc. Com. 11, 32: utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est? id. Ac. 2, 29, 95; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 61.—**B.** In an indirect interrogation. **1.** With *ne* attached, (*α*) To the emphatic word of the first clause: sed utrum strictimne attonsurum dicam esse an per pectinem Nescio, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 18: videndum'st primum utrum eae velintne an non velint, id. Most. 3, 1, 151: cum animo depugnat suo, Utrum itane esse mavelit ... an ita potius, id. Trin. 2, 2, 26; id. Ps. 2, 4, 19; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 1: de istac rogas Virgine? *Py.* Ita, utrum praedicemne an taceam? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 53: ea res nunc in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se parsimonia defendere, an, etc., Cic. Quint. 30, 92: videamus, utrum ea fortuitane sint an eo statu, quo, etc., id. N. D. 2, 34, 87; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; cf.: est ... illa distinctio, utrum ... an ... et utrum illudne ... an, etc., id. Tusc. 4, 27, 59.—(*β*) With *ne* attached to utrum; utrumne ... an (poet. and post-Aug.): nec quidquam differre utrumne in pulvere ... ludas opus, an meretricis amore Sollicitus plores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 251: utrumne Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati, id. ib. 2, 6, 73: in eo plures dissenserunt, utrumne hae partes essent rhetorices, an ejusdem opera, an elementa, Quint. 3, 3, 13: Dareus dubitaverat utrumne circa Mesopotamiam subsisteret, an interiora regna sui peteret, Curt. 4, 9, 1; Col. 11, 1, 50; Suet. Caes. 80; Tac. Or. 37.—(*γ*) With *ne* attached to *an;* utrum ... anne: me jussit percontarier utrum aurum reddat anne eat secum simul, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: est quaerendumque utrum una species sit earum anne plures, Cic. Or. 61, 206: id autem utrum illi sentiant anne simulent, tu intelleges, id. Att. 12, 51, 2; cf. uter, I. B. 4. *fin.*—**2.** Without *ne:* quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16: facite indicium, utrum hac an illac iter institerit, id. Cist. 4, 2, 11: utrum stultitiâ facere ego hunc an malitiâ Dicam, incertus sum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: id utrum Romano more locutus sit, an, quomodo Stoici dicunt, postea videro, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 3: permultum interest, utrum perturbatione aliquâ animi, an consulto fiat injuria, id. Off. 1, 8, 27: quid interest utrum hoc feceris, an, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 75, § 174; id. Rosc. Com. 3, 9: multum interest, utrum laus imminuatur, an salus deseratur, id. Fam. 1, 7, 8: quomodo transierit, utrum rate an piscatorio navigio, nemo sciebat, Cael. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 8; Cat. 17, 21.—**3.** With *necne* (rarely *ne*) in place of the second clause with *an;* utrum ... necne, *whether ... or not:* jam dudum ego erro, qui quaeram, utrum emeris necne, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 35: di utrum sint necne sint quaeritur, id. N. D. 3, 7, 17: utrum proelium committi ex usu esset necne, Caes. B. G. 1, 50: deliberent, utrum traiciant legiones necne ... et Brutum arcessant necne, et mihi stipendium dent an decernant, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 26; Liv. 39, 48, 2.—So, utrum ... ne: cum interrogaretur, utrum pluris patrem matremne faceret? matrem inquit, Nep. Iphic. 3, 4.—**II.** Introducing a disjunctive question with more than two members, with *an* beginning each clause after the first. **A.** A direct question: utrum hoc tu parum commeministi, an ego non satis intellexi, an mutasti sententiam? Cic. Att. 9, 2: utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis an amoris indicium esse voluisti? id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 115; 2, 3, 36, § 83: utrum hostem an vos an fortunam utriusque populi ignoratis? Liv. 21, 10, 6; 6, 7, 3: utrum major ... an majores ... an aetas ... an cum Karthaginiensi, etc., id. 28, 43, 12.—**B.** An indirect question: in quo (convivio) nemo potest dicere utrum ille plus biberit an vomuerit an effuderit, Cic. Pis. 10, 22: utrum admonitus an temptatus an sine duce ullo ... nescio, id. Verr. 2, 1, 41, § 105.—**III.** Introducing a single question without an expressed alternative (cf. the similar use of an). **a.** In a direct interrogation: utrum enim in clarissimis est civibus is, quem judicatum hic duxit Hermippus? Cic. Fl. 19, 45: utrum igitur hactenus satis est? id. Top. 4, 25: utrum majores vestri omnium magnarum rerum et principia exorti ab diis sunt et finem eum statuerunt? Liv. 45, 39, 10.—**b.** In an indirect interrogation: neque utrum ex hoc saltu damni salvum scio eliciam foras, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 30: an hoc dicere audebis, utrum de te aratores, utrum denique Siculi universi bene existiment, ad rem id non pertinere? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 69, § 167;

Nep. Eum. 6, 1. — With the interrog. particle *nam :* cum percontatus esset, utrumnam Patris universa classis in portu stare posset, Liv. 37, 17, 10 dub. Weissenb. ad loc. (Hertz and Madv. possetne).

ŭtut, *adv.*, v. ut, I. A. 3.

ūva, ae, *f.* [etym. dub.; perh. for ug-va, root ug-, to be moist; Gr. ὑγρός; Lat. uvere; cf.: umor, uvidus, etc.; so Corss.; Curt. refers it to root ug-; Sanscr. ugras, strong; Gr. ὑγιής, healthful]. **I.** Lit. **A.** *The fruit of the vine, a grape:* a quâ (gemmâ) oriens uva se ostendit, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Varr. R. R. 1, 54, 1; Cato, R. R. 24: puella adservanda nigerrimis diligentius uvis, Cat. 17, 16: quo Duceret apricis in collibus uva colorem, Verg. E. 9, 49: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, id. G. 1, 54: illa videntur prodigialiter accidisse, ut aliqua vitis excederet uvarum numerum MM., Col. 3, 3, 3: terra feracior uvis, Ov. Am. 2, 16, 7: uva ejus indecora visu, sapore jucunda, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28; Pall. Feb. 29, 1: uva non alibi gratior callo, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14.—**B.** Collect., *grapes:* pressantes inquinet uva pedes, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 18; 4 (5), 2, 13: pressos pedibus dedit uva liquores, Tib. 2, 1, 45; cf. Hor. C. 2, 5, 10; 1, 20, 10; Juv. 5, 31. —**II.** Transf. **A.** *A bunch* or *cluster of grapes:* uvis, quae magnitudinem infantium puerorum exsuperant, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14: gemellarum, quibus hoc nomen uvae semper geminae dedere, id. 14, 1, 4, § 22; Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. Sen. 15, 53.—**B.** *A vine:* fert uva racemos, Verg. G. 2, 60.—**C.** Of other plants, *a bunch* or *cluster of fruit:* amomi, Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48; lauri, id. 16, 29, 52, § 120.—**D.** *A cluster,* like a bunch of grapes, which bees form when they alight in swarming, Verg. G. 4, 558; Plin. 11, 17, 18, § 55; Juv. 13, 68. —**E.** The soft palate, *the uvula,* κίων, Cels. 7, 12, 3; 7, 6, 14; Plin. 23, 7, 64, § 129; 23, 8, 80, § 157; 30, 4, 11, § 31; 34, 12, 29, § 118; Mart. 10, 56, 5.—**F.** *A kind of sea-fish,* Plin. 9, 2, 1, § 3; 32, 10, 49, § 138; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

ūvens, entis, *Part.* [uveo, whence uvesco, uvidus, etc.], *moist, wet, humid* (post-Aug.): oculi, Petr. 115: palatum, Sil. 7, 651: nox, id. 2, 469: scopuli, Stat. S. 3, 1, 144.

ūvesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [uveo, uvens], *to grow* or *become moist, wet, damp, dank,* or *humid* (poet.). **I.** Lit.: suspensae in litore vestes Uvescunt, Lucr. 1, 306; Avien. Arat. 254.—**II.** Transf., poet., *to moisten* or *refresh one's self,* i. e. *to drink freely, to tipple:* seu quis capit acria fortis Pocula, seu modicis uvescit laetius, * Hor. S. 2, 6, 70.

ūvĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.*, *moisture* (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Signif. Diaet. Pass. 68.

***ūvĭdŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [uvidus], *moist, wet:* uvidulam a fletu, Cat. 66, 63.

ūvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [uveo, uvens; v. uva *init.*], *moist, wet, damp, dank, humid.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn.: umidus, madidus): rete, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 5: vestimenta, id. ib. 2, 7, 15: (mulieres) id. ib. 2, 3, 78; Hor. C. 1, 5, 14: gemma, Ov. F. 3, 238: uvidus ventosusque status caeli, Col. 7, 3, 3; cf. Juppiter, Verg. G. 1, 418: Menalcas, *wet with the dew,* id. E. 10, 20: Tiburis ripae, i.e. *well-watered,* Hor. C. 4, 2, 30; cf.: rura assiduis aquis, Ov. F. 4, 686: terra, Col. 3, 2, 9.—*Comp.:* poma, i. e. *juicy,* Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Drunken:* Bacchus, Hor. C. 2, 19, 18; cf.: dicimus integro Sicci mane die, dicimus uvidi, id. ib. 4, 5, 39.—**B.** *Vapid:* verba, Gell. 1, 15, 1.

ūvĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [uva-fero], *cluster-bearing, bearing* or *producing grapes* (in post-Aug. poetry): Massicus, Stat. S. 4, 3, 64: glebae, Sil. 7, 263: arvae, id. 7, 207.

ūvor, ōris, *m.* [uveo, uvens; v. uva *init.*], *moistness, moisture, humidity:* uvae ab uvore, Varr. L. L. 5, § 104 Müll.

Uxăma, ae, *f.*, *a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; Sil. 3, 384.

Uxellŏdūnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Aquitaine, in the territory of the Cadurci,* now *Capdenac,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 32; 40, 1.

uxor, ōris (for the form VXSOR in inscrr. v. the letter X), *f.* [etym. dub.; cf. Sanscr. vaca, wife], *a wife, spouse, consort* (syn. conjux). **I.** Lit.: licuit uxorem dotatam ducere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 86: duxit me uxorem liberorum sibi quaesendûm gratia, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. quaeso, p. 258 (Trag. v. 161 Vahl.); so very freq. ducere uxorem, v. duco: uxorem adjungere, Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68: ridicule illud L. Nasica censori Catoni, cum ille Ex tui animi sententiā tu uxorem habes? Non hercle, inquit, ex animi mei sententiā, id. de Or. 2, 64, 260: erus, quantum audio, uxore excidit, *must go without a wife,* Ter. And. 2, 5, 12; 1, 3, 11: quod tu dicis, mea uxor, non te mihi irasci decet, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 24.—On the legal condition of Roman married women, v. Rein, Röm. Privatr. p. 182 sq.; Dict. of Antiq. s. v. uxor.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: olentis uxores mariti, i. e. *she-goats,* Hor. C. 1, 17, 7.—**B.** Humorously, of *the cloak* (abolla) as inseparable from the poor man, Mart. 4, 53, 5.

uxorcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [uxor], *a little wife* (ante- and post-class.): erat ei uxorcula satis quidem tenuis, App. M. 9, p. 219, 8.—As a term of endearment: mea uxorcula! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 19; 5, 2, 38; Varr. ap. Non. 83, 25.

uxōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a wife* or *married woman.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* in arbitrio rei uxoriae, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61; id. Top. 17, 66: abhorrens ab re uxoriā, i. e. *averse to marriage,* Ter. And. 5, 1, 10: dos, Ov. A. A. 2, 155: quam formam modicam et modestam Favorinus non inscite appellabat uxoriam, *appropriate for a wife,* Gell. 5, 11, 13.—Poet.: imber, i. e. *tears for the death of a wife,* Stat. S. 5, 1, 31: jus, Dig. 32, 29 pr.: levamentum, Tac. A. 3, 34: nomen, Suet. Calig. 25.—**B.** *Subst.:* **uxōrĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a tax laid on old-bachelors, the old-bachelor tax,* Fest. p. 379 Müll.—**II.** In partic., *excessively fond of one's wife, uxorious:* pulcramque uxorius urbem Exstruis, Verg. A. 4, 266: amnis (Tiberis), as the husband of Ilia, Hor. C. 1, 2, 19: Vulcanus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 59: juvenis, Auct. Paneg. ad Maxim. et Constantin. 4.

Uzĭta, ae, *f.*, *a town of Byzacene in* Africa Propria, Auct. B. Afr. 41; 51; 56; 58.

V.

V, v, a character derived from the Greek Υ, Mar. Victor. p. 2459 P. A consonant which, though originally written with the same sign as the vowel *u* (v. the letter U), was by the ancients themselves considered as essentially different from it, Charis. p. 57 P.; Diom. p. 416; 420 P.; Prisc. p. 539; 542; 544 sq. P.; Vel. Long. p. 2215; 2222 P.; just as the consonant *i* (*j*) and the vowel *i* were regarded as two distinct letters; v. the letter J. **I.** The sound of V seems to have been the same with that of English initial W. It corresponded to the Æolic digamma; hence it is called, Quint. 12, 10, 29, Aeolica littera, and the emperor Claudius used the Greek digamma inverted Ⅎ to represent it (because in its proper position it already formed the Latin letter F), Quint. 1, 7, 26; Prisc. p. 545 sq. P.; Gell. 14, 5, 2; v. also the inscrr. of the period during and immediately succeeding the reign of Claudius, Inscr. Orell. 710 sq.; Marini Atti, p. 97. In very many words which were originally common to both languages, the initial or medial *v* in Latin represents a lost digamma in Greek; cf.: ver, ἦρ; vis, ἴς; video, ΙΔ; vestis, ἐσθής; vitulus, ἰταλός; vomo, ἐμέω; voco, ἔπω; volvo, εἴλω; vinum, οἶνος; viola, ἴον; vespera, ἑσπέρα; Vesta, Ἑστία; silva, ὕλη; ovis, ὄϊς; divus, δῖος; aevum, αἰών; scaevus, σκαιός; vicus, οἶκος; levis, λεῖος al. (For a full discussion of the sound of V, see Roby, Gram. I. praef. p. xxxiii. sqq.).—**II.** V has the closest affinity to the vowel *u,* and hence, in the course of composition and inflection, it often passed into the latter: solvo, solutum, from solvitum, solūitum; caveo, cautum, from cavitum; fautor, from faveo; lautum, from lavo; nauta, from navita; audeo, cf. avidus; neu, seu, from neve, sive; tui, cf. Sanscr. tvam; sui, Sanscr. sva-; suavis, Sanscr. svadus, and is resolved into it by the poets from prosodial necessity: silŭa (trisyl.) for silva; dissŏlŭo, evŏlŭam (quadrisyl.), for dissolvam, evolvam; dissŏlŭenda, evolŭisse (quinquasyl.), for dissolvenda, evolvisse, etc., just as, for the same cause, although less freq., *u* passed into *v:* gĕnva, tĕnvis (dissyl.), for gĕnŭa, tĕnŭis; tĕnvia, tĕnvius (trisyl.), for tĕnŭia, tĕnŭius.—For the affinity of *v* to *b,* v. the letter B.—**III.** V as a medial between two vowels was very freq. elided, esp. in inflection, and the word underwent in consequence a greater or less contraction: amavisti, amâsti; deleverunt, delêrunt; novisti, nôsti; audivisti, audîsti, or audiisti; siveris, siris, or sieris; obliviscor, oblitus; dives, dis; aeviternus, aeternus; divitior, ditior; bovibus, bubus, etc.; providens, prudens; movimentum, momentum; provorsus, prorsus; si vis, sis; si vultis, sultis; Jovis pater, Juppiter; mage volo, mavolo, malo; non volo, nolo, etc. An example of the elision of *v* without a further contraction of the word is found in seorsus, from sevorsus (v. seorsus).—This etymological suppression of *v* is to be distinguished from its purely orthographical omission before or after *u* in ancient MSS. and inscriptions, as serus for servus, noum for novum, festius for festivus, Pacuius for Pacuvius; cf. the letters J and Q. — V is sometimes elided after a mute: dis for dvis from duo; likewise after *s:* sibi for svibi (from su-ibi); sis, sas, sos, for suis, suas, suos; sultis for si vultis; so Lat. si corresponds to Umbr. sve and Osc. svai; v. esp. Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 310 sqq.—**IV.** As an abbreviation, V (as the sign of the consonant) stands for vir, vivus, vixit, voto, vale, verba, etc.; V. C., or also VC., vir clarissimus; VCP., voti compos posuit; V. V., virgo Vestalis; V. F. Q. D. E. R. F. P. D. E. R. I. C., verba fecerunt. Quid de eâ re fieri placeret, de eâ re ita censuerunt.—As a numeral, the letter V stands for half of the geometrical cross X or ten, Zumpt, Gr. § 115 Anm. 1.

Văcălus, i, *m.*, *a river of Gaul, tributary to the Rhine,* now *the Wahal,* Caes. B. G. 4, 10; called also Vahalis, q. v.

văcans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vaco.

văcanter, *adv.*, v. vaco, *P. a. fin.*

văcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaco], *a being free* from a duty, service, etc.; *freedom, exemption, immunity; a freeing, exempting, dispensation* (class.; syn. immunitas). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) With *gen. obj.:* vacatio omnium munerum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: publici muneris, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: sumptus, laboris, militiae, rerum denique omnium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23: militiae, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53; Just. 1, 9, 12: quinquennii militiae vacatio, Liv. 23, 20, 2; 42, 33, 4: rerum omnium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22, § 58: malorum, Sen. Ep. 85, 5.—(β) With *ab:* a causis vacatio, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 11: ab belli administratione, Liv. 23, 32, 15: ab opere, Col. 6, 14, 3: a sacerdotio, Gell. 1, 12, 7.—(γ) With *quominus:* vacationem augures, quominus judiciis operam darent, non habere, Cic. Brut. 31, 117.—(δ) *Absol.:* falsum est, ob vacationem pretium datum, Cic. Font. 4, 7: cum sacerdotes deorum vacationem habeant, quanto est aequius habere ipsos deos, id. Ac. 2, 38, 121: deprecari vacationem adulescentiae, id. Cael. 12, 30: rerum gestarum, id. Sull. 9, 26: aetatis, Nep. Att. 7, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** (Sc. militiae.) *Exemption from military service:* P. Vatinius... et agro a senatu et vacatione donatus est, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 6: delectum habere sublatis vacationibus, id. Phil. 5, 12, 31: senatus decrevit, ut... dilectus haberetur, vacationes ne valerent, id. Att. 1, 19, 2: scribere exercitum sine ullā vacationis veniā, Liv. 8, 20, 3; 7, 28, 3; 27, 38, 3: locupletissimus quisque miles labore fatigari, donec vacationem emeret, Tac. H. 1, 46.—**2.** (Sc. culpae.) Neque ei suam vacationem eripio, quā ille apud omnis utitur, ut nihil malitiose fecisse videntur, *freedom from blame,* Cic. Verr. 2, 7, 68, § 164 B. and K. (dub.; al. purgationem; al. culpae vacationem). — **II.** Transf., *a sum paid for exemption from military service:* vacationes annuas exsolvere, Tac. H. 1, 46: vacationes centurionibus ex fisco numerat, id. ib. 1, 58.

1. vacca, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. vaça, cow; root vaç, to bellow; cf. vagire], *a cow,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Col. 6, 21, 1; Cic. N. D. 1, 27, 77; Verg. E. 9, 31; id. G. 2, 524; 3, 177; id. A. 4, 61; Ov. M. 2, 694; Hor. C. 4, 2, 53: boves operariae, used in ploughing, Col. 6, 24, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 4.

2. Vacca, ae, *f.* **I.** *A town of Byzacene in Africa,* Auct. B. Afr. 74. — **II.** *A town of Numidia, called also Vaga,* now *Beja,* Sall. J. 29, 4; 47, 1; 68, 3; Sil. 3, 259. — Hence, **Vaccensis** or **Vagensis,** e, *adj., of* or *pertaining to Vacca:* Vagense oppidum, i. e. *Vaga,* Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30.— **Vaccenses (Vagen-),** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Vacca,* Sall. J. 66, 2.

3. Vacca, v. Vagia.

Vaccaei, ōrum, *m., a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the river Durius,* Liv. 21, 5; 35, 7; Cic. Planc. 34, 84; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19.

vaccīnĭum, ii, *n., the blueberry, whortleberry:* Vaccinium myrtillus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 18, 31, § 77; Verg. E. 2, 18; 2, 50; 10, 39; Ov. Tr. 1, 1, 5; Vitr. 7, 14, 2.

vaccīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vacca], *of* or *from cows:* caro, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 185: lac, id. 25, 8, 53, § 94: caseus, id. 28, 14, 58, § 204.

vaccŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little cow* or *heifer,* Cat. 20, 14; Val. Cat. Dir. 132.

Vaccus, i, *m.;* Vitruvius Vaccus, *a general of Fundi, taken captive by L. Papirius.* The vacant site of his house at Rome was called Vacci prata, Liv. 8, 19 sq.; Cic. Dom. 38, 101.

văcēfīo, fĭĕri, *v. pass.* [vacuus-facio], *to become* or *be made empty* (only in the two foll. passages): multusque vacefit In medio locus, Lucr. 6, 1005; 6, 1017.

văcerra, ae, *f., a log, stock, post.* **I.** Lit., Col. 9, 1, 3; 9, 1, 9; 6, 19, 2. — **II.** Transf., like stipes, and our *stock, block,* as a term of abuse applied to a stupid person: vecorde et malefica vacerra, Liv. Andron. ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. (Com. Fragm. v. 7 Rib.).

*** văcerrōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [vacerra, II.], freq. used by the emperor Augustus for cerritus, *mad, crazed, crack-brained,* acc. to Suet. Aug. 87.

Văchălis, is, v. Vahalis.

văcillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vacillo], *a rocking to and fro, see-saw, a wavering, reeling motion:* indecora in dextrum ac laevum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 128: foeda, Suet. Claud. 21 *fin.*

văcillo (*a* scanned long, Lucr. 3, 502), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [cf. Sanscr. vak-, to roll; vank-, to shake], *to sway to and fro; to waddle, stagger, reel, totter, waver, vacillate* (class.; a favorite word with Cic.; cf.: nuto, titubo). **I.** Lit., of drunken persons: quosdam ex vino vacillantes, quosdam hesternâ potatione oscitantes, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 8, 3, 66: videre quosdam ex vino vacillantis, Quint. 11, 3, 165: praepediuntur crure vacillanti, Lucr. 3, 479; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. 2, 7, p. 164 Frotsch.: in utramque partem toto corpore vacillans, Cic. Brut. 60, 216: arbor ventis pulsa vacillans aestuat, Lucr. 5, 1096; so, ambusta, id. 1, 806: vacillant omnia tecta, id. 6, 575: sub pedibus tellus cum tota vacillat, id. 5, 1236: accepi tuam epistulam vacillantibus litterulis, Cic. Fam. 16, 15, 2. — **II.** Trop., *to waver, hesitate, stagger, be untrustworthy, to vacillate:* tota res vacillat et claudicat, Cic. N. D 1, 38, 107: Erotem ad ista expedienda factum mihi videbar reliquisse, cujus non sine magnâ culpâ vacillarunt, *have fallen into confusion,* id. Att. 14, 18, 2: justitia vacillat vel jacet potius, id. Off. 3, 33, 118: stabilitas amicitiae vacillat, id. Fin. 1, 20, 66: legio vacillans, *wavering in fidelity,* id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: γεροντικώτερον est memoriola vacillare, id. Att. 12, 1, 2: partim sumptibus in vetere aere alieno vacillant, *are staggering beneath a load of old debts,* id. Cat. 2, 10, 21: aegrotat fama vacillans, Lucr. 4, 1124: gentes vacillantes, Vell. 2, 130, 3: cum animus paulum vacillavit, Sen. Ep. 114, 22: testes, qui adversus fidem testationis suae vacillant, audiendi non sunt, Dig. 22, 5, 2: cujus (testis) ita anceps fides vacillat, ib. 48, 10, 27.

văcīvē, *adv.,* v. vacivus *fin.*

*** văcīvĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [vacivus], *emptiness, lack, want:* cibi, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 40.

văcīvus or **vŏcīvus** (so always in Plautus; cf. Trin. prol. 11 Brix; Ritschl. Nov. Exc. I. p. 59 sq.), a, um, *adj.* [vaco], *empty, void* (ante-class.); *absol.:* aedes facere alicui, Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 6: aedes aurium, id. Ps. 1, 5, 54; for which, aures, id. Cas. prol. 29; id. Trin. prol. 11.—With *gen.:* valens afflictet me vocivum virium, i. e. *destitute of strength, powerless,* Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 46: tempus laboris, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 38. —*Adv.:* **văcīvē,** *at leisure, leisurely:* libellum perlegere, Phaedr. 5, praef. 14.

văco, āvi, ātum, 1 (*perf.* vacui, Tert. Pall. 4; id. Pud. 8 *fin.;* id. adv. Val. 9), *v. n.* [etym. dub.], *to be empty, void,* or *vacant; to be void of,* or *without; not to contain* (class.; cf.: careo, egeo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of space, etc. **1.** *Absol.:* quâcumque vacat spatium, quod inane vocamus, Lucr. 1, 507; so, spatium, id. 2, 1053; 6, 1029: inane, id. 1, 520: villa ita completa militibus est, ut vix triclinium ... vacaret, Cic. Att. 13, 52, 1: tota domus superior vacat, id. ib. 13, 12, 10: aedes, Plaut. Cas. 3, 1, 7: maximam putant esse laudem, quam latissime a suis finibus vacare agros, *to be uninhabited, uncultivated,* Caes. B. G. 4, 3: locus, id. ib. 1, 28; Quint. 8, 6, 18; 9, 4, 118; 10, 3, 33: ostia septem Pulverulenta vacant, septem sine flumine valles, Ov. M. 2, 256: odi cum late splendida cera vacat, id. Am. 1, 11, 20: haec fiunt dum vacat harena, Sen. Ep. 7, 4.—**2.** With *abl.* (so most freq.): illa natura caelestis et terra vacat et umore, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; cf. id. N. D. 2, 24, 64: mens vacans corpore, id. ib. 1, 10, 25: hoste vacare domos, Verg. A. 3, 123: (domus) quae Igne vacet, Ov. M. 2, 764: custode vacans, id. ib. 2, 422: ora vacent epulis, i. e. *abstain from,* id. ib. 15, 478: ea pars oppidi, quae fluminis circuitu vacabat, Auct. B. G. 8, 41. —**3.** With *ab:* haec a custodiis classium loca maxime vacabant, Caes. B. C. 3, 25.— **B.** Transf., *to be vacant, free from, without, unoccupied,* etc. **1.** With *abl.:* ejusmodi (nimiis animi) motibus sermo debet vacare, Cic. Off. 1, 38, 136: nulla vitae pars vacare officio potest, id. ib. 1, 2, 4: omni curatione et administratione rerum (dii), id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: studiis, id. de Or. 3, 11, 43: curâ et negotio, id. Leg. 1, 3, 8: vitio, id. ib. 3, 3, 10: culpâ, id. Fam. 7, 3, 4: criminibus, Quint. 10, 1, 34: febri, Cels. 2, 14 *med.:* morbis, Dig. 21, 1, 53: amplitudo animi pulchrior, si vacet populo, *keeps free from, remains aloof from,* Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: respublica et milite illic et pecuniâ vacet, *be free from the necessity of furnishing,* Liv. 2, 48, 9.—**2.** With *ab* and *abl.:* nullum tempus illi umquam vacabat aut a forensi dictione aut a scribendo, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: (rex) quicquid a bellis populi Romani vacabat, cum hominibus nostris consuetudines jungebat, id. Deiot. 9, 27: a publico officio et munere, id. Div. 2, 2, 7: ab opere (milites), Caes. B. C. 3, 76: ne quando a metu ac periculis vacarent, Liv. 7, 1: vacant ab imbecillis valetudinaria, Col. 12, 3, 8: a culpâ, Sen. Ep. 97, 1: a periculo, id. Q. N. 6, 1, 1: a negotiis, Phaedr. 3 prol.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *To be free from labor, not busied, idle, at leisure; to have leisure* or *time:* quamvis occupatus sis, otii tamen plus habes: aut, si ne tu quidem vacas, noli, etc., Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 1; cf. Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13, 1; Quint. 10, 3, 27: festus in pratis vacat otioso Cum bove pagus, Hor. C. 3, 18, 11: si vacabis, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2: si forte vacas, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 95.—**2.** After the Aug. per. esp. freq. **a.** Vacare alicui rei, *to be free to attend, apply,* or *devote one's self to* something; *to have leisure* or *time for* a thing (cf. studeo): philosophiae, Quinte, semper vaco, Cic. Div. 1, 6, 10: in itinere, quasi solutus ceteris curis, huic uni vacaret, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 15: huic uni negotio vacare, Vell. 2, 114, 1: ille non vacasse sermoni suo regem causatus discessit, Curt. 6, 7, 21: paulum etiam palaestricis, Quint. 1, 11, 15: studió operis pulcherrimi, id. 12, 1, 4: foro, id. 10, 1, 114: clientium negotiis, Tac. A. 16, 22: non discendo tantum juri, sed etiam docendo, Quint. 12, 1, 10: libellis legendis ac rescribendis, Suet. Aug. 45: queruntur de superiorum fastidio, quod ipsis adire volentibus non vacaverint, *have no leisure for them, can not attend to them,* Sen. Brev. Vit. 2, 5.— Rarely *absol.:* dum perago tecum pauca sed apta, vaca, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 2.—**b.** Vacare ad aliquid: non vaco ad istas ineptias, Sen. Ep. 49, 9; cf. (poet.): in grande opus, Ov. P. 3, 3, 36; also, with *inf.:* sternere acies, Stat. Th. 8, 185. — **c.** Vacat (alicui), *impers., there is time, room,* or *leisure for* a thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). (*α*) With *inf.* (so most freq.): si primâ repetens ab origine pergam Et vacet annales nostrorum audire laborum, Verg. A. 1, 373: tunc et elegiam vacabit in manus sumere, Quint. 10, 1, 58: non vacabit incohare haec studia, id. 1, 12, 12: hactenus indulsisse vacat, *it is permitted,* i. q. licet, Verg. A. 10, 625 Heyne; imitated by Sil. 17, 374.—(*β*) With *dat., I* (*thou, he,* etc.) *have leisure* or *time for* a thing: nobis venari nec vacat nec libet, Plin. Ep. 9, 16, 1: non vacat exiguis rebus adesse Jovi, Ov. Tr. 2, 216: nec nostris praebere vacet tibi cantibus aures, id. M. 5, 334: obstat enim diligentiae scribendi etiam fatigatio et abunde, si vacet, lucis spatia sufficiunt, Quint. 10, 3, 27: cui esse diserto vacet, id. 11, 1, 50: quo magis te, cui vacat, hortor, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 11; 8, 15, 1; Curt. 10, 10, 12; Vell. 1, 15, 1; 2, 124, 1.— *Absol.:* teneri properentur amores, Dum vacat, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 70: si vacat, Juv. 1, 21. —**B.** Of possessions, lands, etc., *to be unoccupied, vacant, ownerless:* cum agri Ligustini ... aliquantum vacaret, senatûs consultum est factum, ut is ager viritim divideretur, Liv. 42, 4, 3: fundi possessionem nancisci, quae ex neglegentiâ domini vacat, Dig. 41, 3, 37: si nemo sit, bona vacabunt, ib. 38, 7, 2 *fin.*—**2.** Esp., of offices, relations, positions, employments, etc., *to be vacant, without incumbent,* etc.: si Piso adesset, nullius philosophiae vacaret locus, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 16: quid enim nostrâ victum esse Antonium, si victus est, ut alii vacaret, quod ille obtinuit? *may stand open,* Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 17, 6: rogo ut Suram praeturâ exornare digneris, cum locus vacet, Plin. Ep. 10, 12 (7), 1: rogo dignitati... vel auguratum vel septemviratum, quia vacant, adicere digneris, id. ib. 10, 13 (8).— Hence, **văcans,** antis, *P. a.* **A.** *Empty, unoccupied, without an owner, vacant:* locus, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 16, 8: metaphora ... vacantem locum occupare debet, Quint. 8, 6, 18: regnum, Just. 42, 4, 2; 25, 2, 4; 27, 3, 1: saltus, Verg. G. 3, 477: balneae, Tac. H. 3, 11: bona, Dig. 30, 1, 93; 30, 1, 111.— *Subst.:* **văcantia,** ium, *n., vacant estates, property without an owner:* ut, si a privilegiis parentum cessaretur, velut parens omnium populus vacantia teneret, Tac. A. 3, 28.—**B.** Of women, *single, unmarried, without a husband:* qui vacantem mulierem rapuit vel nuptam, Dig. 48, 6, 5; Quint. Decl. 262 (cf. vacua, Ov. H. 20, 149).—**C.** Of persons, *at leisure, unoccupied, idle:* nec petiit animum vacantem, Ov. M. 9, 612.— *Subst.:* **văcantia,** ium, *n., that which is superfluous, useless* (post-class.): vacantia ex quâque re ac non necessariâ auferre et excidere, Gell. 6, 5, 6.—Hence, *adv.:* **văcanter,** *superfluously,* Gell. 17, 10, 16.

văcŭē, *adv.,* v. vacuus *fin.*

văcŭē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3, *v. a.* [vacuus], *to make empty; to empty, clear, free.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): quid quod adventu tuo ista subsellia vacuefacta sunt, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 16: domum novis nuptiis, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: Scyrum vacuefecit, Nep. Cim. 2, 5; id. Timol. 3, 2: fasces securibus, Val. Max. 4, 1, 1: turpi sentinâ exercitus vacuefactus, id. 2, 7, 1: venas inedia, Macr. S. 7, 12: locum alicui in cenâ, *to clear a place, make room,* id. ib. 1, 2.—**II.** Trop.: circumcisiones, i. e. *to abolish,* Lact. 4, 17, 1.

văcŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., concr., *empty space, a vacancy, vacuity:* intervenlorum vacuitates, Vitr. 2, 7.—**II.** Transf., *a being without, a freedom, absence, exemption from* any thing (class.; cf. vacatio). **1.** With *gen.:* liberatio et vacuitas omnis molestiae, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: doloris, id. ib. 2, 5, 16; 2, 6, 18; 2, 11, 35; 2, 12, 37: aegritudinis, id. Tusc. 5, 14, 42.—**2.** With *ab* and *abl.:* vacuitas ab angoribus, Cic. Off. 1, 21, 73.—**B.** Esp., *a vacancy* in an office: consulum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 2.

Văcūna, ae, *f.* [vacuus, II. A.], *the goddess of rural leisure,* esp. honored by the Sabines, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 49 Acr.; Ov. F. 6, 307; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 109; Aus. Ep. 4, 98.— Hence, **Văcūnālis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Vacuna:* foci, Ov. F. 6, 308.

văcŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vacuus], *to make empty* or *void; to empty, clear, free* (mostly post-Aug.): locus inanitus ac vacuatus, Lucr. 6, 1023: sulcum, Col. 3, 13, 10: dolia a mercatoribus vacuata, id. 12, 50, 14: Elysium nemus, Mart. 11, 5, 6: saecula putr.

penso, Stat. Th. 3, 642: sanguine vacuatus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 43.

văcŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vaco], *empty, void, free, clear, devoid of, without* something (freq. and class.; cf. inanis.) **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., in material sense. (α) *Absol.:* spatium vacuum, Lucr. 1, 523; cf. id. 1, 394; 1, 509: vacua castra, Caes. B. G. 7, 45: perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna, Verg. A. 6, 269: atria, id. ib. 7, 379; 2, 528: porticus, id. ib. 2, 761: videntur Aëra per vacuum ferri, id. G. 3, 109: Acerrae, *unpeopled*, id. ib. 2, 225: Cumae, Juv. 3, 2: Ulubrae, id. 10, 102: agri, Verg. G. 2, 54: aurae, id. A. 12, 592: caelum, id. ib. 5, 515: oppida, Auct. B. Afr. 9: aliquam partem aedium vacuam facere, Liv. 39, 14, 2: aër, Hor. C. 1, 3, 34: theatrum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 130: aula, id. C. 4, 14, 36: tabellae, Quint. 10, 3, 32: numerus peditum in vicem prolapsorum equitum vacuos capientium ad pugnam equos, Liv. 44, 26, 3: lectus, Prop. 2, 2, 1: Ov. M. 11, 471: per vacuum locum inruperunt, Liv. 25, 3, 18: manus, Quint. 11, 2, 42: ossa vacuis exsucta medullis, Juv. 8, 90: si vacuo ventre mulier fuit, *not pregnant* (opp. plenus), Dig. 29, 2, 84: vultus, *without eyes*, Sen. Oedip. 1012.—(β) With *abl.:* nihil igni vacuum videri potest, Cic. Univ. 4: gladium vaginâ vacuum in urbe non vidimus, id. Marcell. 6, 17: moenia defensoribus, Liv. 42, 63, 6: viae occursu hominum, id. 5, 41, 5: cultoribus agri, Ov. M. 7, 653: ense ebur, id. ib. 4, 148: arvum arboribus, Col. 3, 11, 3: loca fetu in vite, id. 3, 10, 5: pectus velamine, Stat. Th. 1, 593.—(γ) With *ab* and *abl.:* Messana ab his rebus... vacua ac nuda est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3: oppidum vacuum ab defensoribus, *without*, Caes. B. G. 2, 12: pars Galliae ab exercitu, Hirt. B. G. 8, 46: vacuum ab hostibus mare, Liv. 37, 13, 6.—(δ) With *gen.* (rare; mostly poet.): ager aridus et frugum vacuus, Sall. J. 90, 1: Romana urbs annonae, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian. 14.—**b.** *Subst.:* **văcŭum**, i, *n.*, *an empty space, an open* or *vacant place, a void, vacuity:* vacuum minus intus habere, Lucr. 1, 367: in vacuum poterunt se extendere rami, Verg. G. 2, 287: ne per vacuum incurreret hostis, Hor. S. 2, 1, 37: libera per vacuum posui vestigia princeps, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 21.—**B.** Transf., *free from, clear, devoid of, without.* (α) With *abl.:* animus per somnum sensibus et curis vacuus, Cic. Div. 2, 11, 27: molestiis, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2: cupiditate et timore, id. Fin. 2, 10, 30: consilium periculo, id. Att. 10, 16, 2: cum vacui curis etiam quid in caelo fiat scire avemus, id. Fin. 2, 14, 46: vacui negotiis vivere possimus, id. ib. 4, 5, 12: his rebus mens vacua, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 9: vacuus duellis Janus, Hor. C. 4, 15, 8: crimine nox vacua est, Ov. F. 4, 581: ille metu vacuus, id. M. 3, 582: nullum tempus sterile et vacuum beneficio, Plin. Pan. 56, 2: aemulatione, Tac. A. 12, 2: curâ domesticâ vacuus, id. H. 1, 88: tali culpâ, id. A. 6, 16: tributo, id. ib. 12, 61: vacuam laboribus egi vitam, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 9.—(β) With *ab* and *abl.:* Mamertini soli vacui, expertes, soluti ac liberi fuerunt ab omni sumptu, molestiâ, munere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 23: a securibus et tributis, Tac. A. 12, 34; 12, 61: hora nulla vacua a furto, a scelere, crudelitate, flagitio reperietur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34: nullus dies ab exercitationibus oratoriis, id. Brut. 90, 309: animus a talibus factis vacuus et integer, id. Inv. 2, 7, 24: cum ab omni molestiâ vacuus esses, id. Fam. 11, 16, 1: domus a suspitione religionis vacua atque pura, id. Har. Resp. 6, 11: ab odio, amicitiâ, irâ atque misericordiâ, Sall. C. 51, 1: a culpa, id. ib. 14, 4: censores vacui ab operum locandorum curâ, Liv. 24, 18, 1.—(γ) With *gen.:* vacuas caedis habete manus, Ov. A. A. 1, 642: operum vacuus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 119: vacuas habuissem criminis umbras, Ov. M. 6, 541: composuit ad Caesarem litteras, quasi confecto bello verbis magnificas, rerum vacuas, Tac. A. 15, 8.—(δ) With *dat.* of that for which room or a vacancy exists or is made: Aruns Tarquinius et Tullia minor, prope continuatis funeribus cum domos vacuas novo matrimonio fecissent, junguntur, Liv. 1, 46, 9: necato filio vacuam domum scelestis nuptiis fecisse, Sall. C. 15, 2: quanto molimine circumspectemus vacuam Romanis vatibus aedem (Apollinis), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 94.—*Subst.:* **văcŭum**, i, *n.*, *leisure:* aliquid invenire vacui, Quint. 10, 6, 1.—**II.** In partic. (cf. vaco, II.). **A.** *Free from labor* or *occupation, without business, at leisure, clear, disengaged, unoccupied, idle:* quoniam vacui sumus, dicam, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: si es animo vacuo, expone nobis quod quaerimus... hunc elegimus diem, cum te sciremus esse vacuum, id. Brut. 5, 20: animus vacuus ac solutus, id. Verr. 1, 9, 26: aures vacuae atque eruditae, Quint. 10, 1, 32: aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 26; Ov. M. 4, 41; 12, 56: pedibus vacuis terere Porticum, id. A. A. 1, 491: si quid vacui sub umbrâ Lusimus, Hor. C. 1, 32, 1: cetera, quae vacuas tenuissent carmine mentes, Verg. G. 3, 3: ne vacuum esse me nunc ad narrandum credas, Ter. And. 4, 2, 23: ut animum vacuum ad res difficiles scribendas afferam, Cic. Att. 12, 38, 3: cum per tot menses vacuâ civitate nemo controversiam fecerit, Liv. 3, 40, 10.—*Sup.:* nec rursus jubeo, dum sit vacuissima quaeras, Ov. P. 3, 1, 141.—Poet., transf., of places in which to lounge or enjoy leisure, *quiet, peaceful, undisturbed*, etc.: Tibur, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 45: Athenae, id. ib. 2, 2, 81: tonsoris in umbrâ, id. ib. 1, 7, 50 (cf.: otiosa Neapolis, id. Epod. 5, 43).—Rarely of persons, *free from care, calm, composed:* Rutilius animo vacuus, i. e. *careless, without apprehension*, Sall. J. 52, 6: haud animi vacuus, *quiet*, Stat. Th. 5, 644: cantamus vacui, sive quid urimur, Hor. C. 1, 6, 19; so of one *free from love*, id. ib. 1, 5, 10.—Of female animals, *not bearing young:* equa, Col. 6, 37, 10.—*Impers.:* vacuum est, with *inf.*, *there is leisure, time*, Sall. H. 1, 10; Tac. H. 2, 28.—**B.** Of time, *free, vacant, disengaged, leisure:* etiam si spatium ad dicendum nostro commodo vacuosque dies habuissemus, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 56: cum vacui temporis nihil haberem, id. Att. 2, 23, 1: vacuam noctem operi dedere, Liv. 3, 28, 7: tempora, Col. 12, 4, 1; cf. Luc. 3, 26.—**C.** Of women, *free, unmarried, single:* ubi mulier vacua fuit, Tac. A. 13, 44: vacuis indicere nuptias, Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 376: Hersilia, i. e. *widowed*, Ov. M. 14, 831.—**D.** Of possessions, *free, vacant, without an occupant* or *master:* vacuam possessionem regni sperans, Caes. B. C. 3, 112: prudentiae doctrinaeque possessio... quasi caduca atque vacua, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 122: centuria, id. Tull. § 17: sese praedia vacua filio traditurum, id. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vacuam rempublicam tradere Hannibali, Liv. 23, 2, 7: ut impetus fiat in vacuam rempublicam, Sall. C. 52, 23: sacerdotia ut vacua contulit in alios, Tac. A. 6, 40; cf.: Syriam provinciam vacuam tum morte Atilii Rufi, id. Agr. 40: vacua Armenia, *without a ruler*, id. A. 12, 50: bona, Dig. 38, 9, 1, § 12: possessio, ib. 41, 3, 4, § 22; Gai Inst. 4, 131.—*Subst.:* **văcŭum**, i, *n.:* si quis casus puerum egerit Orco, In vacuum venias, *into the vacant property*, Hor. S. 2, 5, 50: ut in vacuum lege praeditoriâ venalis penderit, Suet. Claud. 9; cf. Quint. 12, 9, 8.—**E.** *Without value, worthless, useless, empty, vain, unprofitable*, = vanus (rare; not ante-Aug.): si respublica et senatus et populus vacua nomina sunt, Tac. H. 1, 30: rem, Petr. 102: vacua et inanis productio verbi, Gell. 11, 15, 6: tollens vacuum plus nimio Gloria verticem, *her empty head*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 15: pecunia, *unused, unproductive*, Dig. 19, 5, 24; cf. ib. 16, 3, 28.

1. Vada, ae, *f.*, *a stronghold in* Gallia Belgica, in the country of the Batavi, Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.

2. Văda, ōrum, *n.*, *a city in Liguria*, now *Savona*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 10, 3; called Vada Sabatia, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48.

3. Văda Volaterrana, ōrum, *n.*, *a port in Etruria south of Pisa*, now *Torre di Vado*, Cic. Quint. 6, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50.

Vădĭmōnis lăcus, *a small lake in Etruria near Ameria*, now *Laghetto di Bassano*, Plin. 2, 95, 96, § 209; Liv. 9, 39, 5; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 3; Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 8; in the order lacus Vadimonis, Flor. 1, 13, 11; cf. Dennis, Etruria, 1, p. 107 sq.

vădĭmōnĭum, ii, *n.* [1. vas]; jurid. t. t., *a promise secured by bail* for appearance on a particular day before a tribunal, *bail, security, recognizance.* **I.** Lit.: cum autem in jus vocatus fuerit adversarius ni eo die finitum fuerit negotium, vadimonium ei faciendum est, id est, ut promittat, se certo die sisti, Gai Inst. 4, 184; cf. as to the several kinds of vadimonia, id. ib. 4, 185 sqq.: ubi tu's, qui me convadatu's Veneriis vadimoniis? *to appear before Venus*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 5: se jam neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere, Cic. Quint. 6, 23: hominem in praesentia non vadatur; ita sine vadimonio disceditur, id. ib. 6, 23: ne quis extra suum forum vadimonium promittere cogatur, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38; id. Quint. 20, 63; so, promittere (alicui Romam Lilybaeum, etc.), id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141; id. Tull. 8, 20: constituere, *to fix by agreement*, id. Sen. 7, 21: concipere, *to draw up a form of recognizance*, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 3; cf.: aptius hae capiant vadimonia garrula cerae, Ov. Am. 1, 12, 23: res esse in vadimonium coepit, *comes to giving bail*, i. e. *is to be tried by due course of law*, Cic. Quint. 5, 22: vadimonium est mihi cum aliquo, *am under recognizance, am bound to appear*, id. ib. 18, 56: sistere, *to keep one's recognizance, make one's appearance, present one's self in court*, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 14, 1; Cic. Quint. 8, 29; Nep. Att. 9, 4; v. sisto, I. C. 2.: ad vadimonium venire, Cic. Quint. 21, 67; 5, 22: non venire, id. ib. 15, 48; 16, 52 sq.: quâ (horâ) tibi vadimonium non sit obitum, id. ib. 16, 53; so, obire, id. ib. 17, 54; Plin. Ep. 8, 12, 3: descendere ad vadimonium, Sen. Ep. 8, 5: occurrere ad vadimonium, Suet. Calig. 39: ad vadimonium currere, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 57: facere, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 19; Cic. Quint. 18, 57; Val. Max. 3, 7, 1; Liv. 23, 32, 1; Juv. 3, 298: differre, *to put off the day of appearance*, Cic. Att. 2, 7, 2; id. Fam. 2, 8, 1: ceteris quae habebat vadimonia differt, id. Quint. 6, 23 *fin.*: imponere alicui, *to exact*, Nep. Timol. 5, 2: deserere, *to forfeit one's recognizance, fail to appear*, Cic. Quint. 23, 75; id. Cat. 2, 2, 5; Plin. prooem. § 23: missum facere, *to release one's bail*, Cic. Quint. 14, 46; cf. on the vadimonium, Dict. of Antiq. s. v.—**II.** Transf., *an appointment, a fixed time:* ex eventu significationum intellegi sidera debebunt, non ad dies utique praefinitos exspectari tempestatum vadimonia, Plin. 18, 26, 62, § 231: tibi amatorem vadimonio sistam, App. M. 9, p. 227, 17; 10, p. 240, 10 al.

1. vādo (vāsi, Tert. Pall. 3), 3, *v. n.* [cf. Sanscr. root gâ-, go; Gr. ΒΑ, βαίνω], *to go, walk;* esp. *to go hastily* or *rapidly, to rush* (syn. incedo). **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): vadunt solidâ vi, Enn. ap. Gell. 20, 10 (Ann. v. 277 Vahl.): ingenti cursu, id. ap. Fest. p. 363 Müll. (Ann. v. 470 Vahl.): cum feras bestias videamus alacres et erectas vadere, ut alteri bestiae noceant, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 29: vadit fremit refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 86: vadimus inmixti Danais, Verg. A. 2, 396: ad eum (Pompeium) postridie mane vadebam, Cic. Att. 4, 10, 2: ad amnem, Ov. M. 11, 137: inde in primum aditum pontis, Liv. 2, 10, 5: in hostem, *to stride on, advance*, id. 7, 24, 6: haud dubiam in mortem, Verg. A. 2, 359: per hostes, Tac. H. 3, 41: cras mane vadit, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2: vadite, et haec memores regi mandata referte, Verg. A. 11, 176; 4, 223; Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 19.—**B.** Of inanimate things: Euphrates in Mesopotamiam vadit per ipsam Seleuciam, Plin. 5, 26, 21, § 90: circulus per medios Parthos, id. 6, 34, 39, § 213.—**II.** Trop.: ardua per praeceps gloria vadit iter, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 74: vadit animus in praeceps sciens, etc., Sen. Hippol. 180: eruditi et rude vulgus in eam (sententiam) cursu vadit, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 23; App. M. 2, p. 117, 27.

2. vădo, āre, *v. a.* [vadum], *to wade through, ford:* flumina, quae sine pontibus vadari nequeunt, Veg. Mil. 2, 25: quia neque navium copia pro tempore erat, neque vadari fluvius poterat, Sulp. Sev. Chron. 1, 22, 3.

vădor, ātus (*inf.* vadarier, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 40), 1, *v. dep. a.* [1. vas]; jurid. t. t., *to bind over by bail* to appear in court: *Sa.* Vadatur hic me. *Poe.* Utinam vades desint, in carcere ut sis, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 18: postulat, ut sibi liceret milvom vadarier, id. Aul. 2, 4, 40: neque vadari amplius neque vadimonium promittere... hominem vadari, Cic. Quint. 6, 23; cf. id. ib. 19, 61: (Apronius) cum ex Leontino usque ad Lilybaeum aliquem vadaretur, id. Verr. 2, 3, 15, § 38: tot vadibus accusator vadatus

est reum, Liv. 3, 13, 8: jamque vadaturus, lecticâ prodeat, inquit, Ov. R. Am. 665: casu tunc respondere vadato Debebat (= ei, qui eum vadatus erat, vadimonio obligaverat), Hor. S. 1, 9, 36.

☞ **vădātus**, a, um, in *pass.* signif. (prop. *bound over* to appear in court; hence, transf., in gen.), *bound, pledged, engaged* to do any thing (ante- and post-class.): vadatus=obstrictus vel sub fidejussione ambulans; sicut Fenestella ait: apud quem vadatus amicitiae nodulo tenebatur, Fulg. Expos. Serm. Ant. p. 567: ita me vadatum amore vinctumque attines, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 3: trico, Lucil. ap. Non. 8, 24: memineris mihi reliqua vitae tuae curricula vadata, *devoted*, App. M. 11, p. 259, 40; Pac. Pan. Theod. 17.

vădōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vadum], *full of shallows* or *fords, shallow, shoal:* mare, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: amnis, Verg. A. 7, 728: Syrtes, Sall. J. 78, 2: ostium portûs, Liv. 37, 14, 7: fretum, id. 33, 17, 6: litora, Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 1: navigatio, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 99.—P o e t.: aquae. i. e. *restless*, Luc. 8, 698.—*Sup.:* Ganges ubi vadosissimus est, Sol. 52.

vădum, i, *n.* (*masc.* collat form, **vădus**, i, Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 111; Sall. H. 1, 68 Dietsch) [cf. the root BA, βαίνω, whence, also, vado; hence, that through which one can go], *a shallow place in water, a shallow, shoal, ford.* **I.** Lit. **1.** *Sing.:* Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6; 5, 58; 7, 55: vadum in flumine efficere, id. B. C. 1, 61: vadum fluminis temptare, si transire possent, id. ib. 1, 83: exercitum vado transducere, id. ib. 3, 37: vado flumen penetrare, Tac. A. 2, 68: vado superari amnis non poterat, Liv. 38, 13, 9; 38, 18, 7: piscis qui vivit in vado, Cels. 2, 18: amnis incerto vado. Tac. A. 12, 33.—**2.** *Plur.*, so esp. of a shallow place where a river is crossed, *a ford:* ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum transducere conati sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 9; 1, 8; 3, 13; Liv. 26, 45, 8; 31, 1, 5; Tac. A. 2, 23; id. H. 4, 27; Lucr. 1, 200; Ov. M. 1, 370; 3, 19. — Also of *shallows*, as dangerous in navigation: mystica ad dextram vada Praetervecti, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 19 Müll. (Trag. Rel. v. 687 Rib.): brevia, Verg. A. 5, 221: caeca, id. ib. 1, 536: dura saxis Lilybeia caecis, id. ib. 3, 706; cf.: Nessus, scitus vadorum, Ov. M. 9, 108.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *A body of water, a sea, stream*, etc. (poet.): longâ sulcant vada salsa carinâ, Verg. A. 5, 158; 7, 198: Cat. 64, 58: si tamen Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, Hor. C. 1, 3, 24; Ov. P. 4, 9, 2; Sen. Hippol. 181 al.—**2.** *The bottom* of a body of water, *the depths* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): saxa Vadis levata, Hor. Epod. 16, 26; Plin. 3, praef. § 4: ostrea capta solido vado, id. 32, 6, 21, § 59: sedit limoso pressa carina vado, Ov. F. 4, 300.—**3.** *The bottom* of a well, Phaedr. 4, 9, 12; Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of shallow water, as a place of safety to the swimmer: haec propemodum jam esse in vado salutis res videtur, i. e. *in safety*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 73: at in vado'st: jam facile enabit, id. Rud. 1, 2, 81: omnis res est jam in vado, Ter. And. 5, 2, 4.—**B.** Of shallows, as dangerous to the mariner: emersisse jam e vadis et scopulos praetervecta videtur oratio mea, Cic. Cael. 21, 51: cera vadum tentet, rasis infusa tabellis, *explore the way*, i. e. *make a first attempt*, Ov. A. A. 1, 437.

vădus, i, v. vadum *init.*

vae, *interj.* [οὐαί], an exclamation of pain or dread, *ah! alas!* (α) *Absol.:* Mantua, vae, miserae nimium vicina Cremonae, Verg. E. 9, 28; Hor. C. 1, 13, 3: vae verbero! Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 51.—(β) Very freq. like the Gr. οὐαί and our *woe!* with *dat.:* vae misero mihi! Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 94; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 9: mihi, id. Eun. 4, 4, 42: illi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 7: tergo meo, id. Men. 2, 2, 3; cf. id. Capt. 3, 4, 117: capiti atque aetati tuae, id. Rud. 2, 3, 44. — Esp., in the exclamation ascribed to Brennus: vae victis! intoleranda Romanis vox, Liv. 5, 48, 9; Flor. 1, 13, 17; Fest. p. 372 Müll.; Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 19; also, as title of a Satire by Varro, v. Non. 82, 17; 156, 13; 492, 8 (Müll. de victis).—(γ) Very rarely with *acc.:* vae te! *woe to you!* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 75: scelesta, vae te! Cat. 8, 15: vae me! Sen. Apocol. 4, 3.

vaecors, v. vecors.

vaeneo, ire, and **vaenum**, i, v. veneo and venum.

‡ **văfellus**, a, um, *adj. dim.*, from vafer, acc. to Fest. s. v. altellus, p. 7 Müll.

văfer, fra, frum, *adj.*, *sly, cunning, crafty, artful, subtle* (class.; syn.: callidus, versutus): (hominis) non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui, non justi, non viri boni, versuti potius, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57: in disputando vafri, id. Rep. 3, 16, 26 (cited ap. Non. 19, 33); Afran. ap. Non. 20, 3; Hor. S. 1, 3, 130; 2, 5, 24; id. C. 3, 7, 12; Ov. H. 20, 30: lingua, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 32: jus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 131: Flaccus, Pers. 1, 116; 1, 132: ars, Mart. 12, 61, 3: mores Hannibalis, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 8: vafra et fallaciosa argumenta, Gell. 7, 3, 34. — *Comp.*, Hier. Ep. 38, 5. — *Sup.:* Stoicorum somniorum vaferrimus interpres, Cic. N. D. 1, 15, 39: interrogationes, Sen. Ep. 48, 5. — *Adv.:* **văfrē**, *slyly, cunningly, artfully:* nihil sane vafre nec malitiose facere conatus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53, § 132: tam vafre Telluri impressum osculum, Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 2.

văfrāmentum, i, *n.* [vafer], *a crafty device, a trick, quirk, artifice* (post-class.), Val. Max. 7, 3, ext. 7; so id. 7, 3, ext. 2; 7, 3, ext. 4.

văfrē, *adv.*, v. vafer *fin.*

* **văfrĭtĭa**, ae, *f.* [vafer], *craftiness, cunning, artfulness:* vafritiam meam experiri, Sen. Ep. 49, 7; Val. Max. 7, 3 prooem.

Vāgă and **Vagenses**, v. 2. Vacca.

văgābundus, a, um, *adj.* [vagor], *strolling about, vagabond* (ante- and post-class.), Fenest. ap. Fulg. 3, 9: per annos ferme novem, quibus eos vagabundus audivi, Aug. Conf. 5, 6; 13, 5: flamma, Sol. 5, 24; Dracont. Hexaëm. 1, 257.

văgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a strolling about, wandering, roaming:* incerta, App. de Deo Socr. p. 50, 15.—Transf.: quam in certas facies inter vitam ac mortem coloris est vagatio. Sen. Q. N. 3, 18, 1 Haase.

văgātus, us, *m.* [id.], =vagatio (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 4, 38.

văgē, *adv.*, v. vagus *fin.*

Vagĭa (**Vacēa**), ae, *m.*, *a river of Lusitania*, now *the Vonga* or *Conga*, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 113.

Vagienni (**-genni**), ōrum, *m.*, *an Alpine people of Liguria*, whose chief town was Augusta Vagiennorum, Plin. 3, 5, 7, §§ 47 and 49; 3, 16, 20, § 117; 3, 20, 24, § 135; called **Bagenni**, Sil. 8, 607.

vāgīna, ae, *f.* [cf. vas], *a scabbard, sheath.* **I.** Lit., of a sword, Cic. Inv. 2, 4, 14; id. Marcell. 7, 57; Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Verg. A. 4, 579; 6, 260; 10, 475; Hor. S. 2, 1, 41; Ov. M. 10, 475; Val. Max. 8, 9, 2: (delphinus) pinnae aculeos velut vagina condens, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 25; cf. id. 8, 15, 17, § 41; 7, 52, 53, § 174; 11, 37, 77, § 198. — Trop.: senatus consultum inclusum in tabulis tamquam in vaginâ reconditum habere, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 4: ut gladius ... ita vox in vaginâ silentii condita hebetatur, App. Flor. 3, p. 357, 32. — **II.** Transf., *the covering, sheath, holder* of any thing. **1.** In gen.: omnia principalia viscera membranis propriis ac velut vaginis inclusit natura, Plin. 11, 37, 77, § 198; cf.: cremato eo (corpore), inimici ... remeanti animae veluti vaginam ademerint, id. 7, 52, 53, § 174. — **2.** *The sheath* of an ear of grain, etc., *the hull, husk*, Varr. R. R. 1, 48, 1 sq.; Cic. Sen. 15, 51.—Cf. of a frame or mould to shape a growing gourd, Plin. 19, 5, 24, § 70.—**3.** *The female vagina*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 85.—**4.** *The sheath of a claw*, in cats, Plin. 8, 15, 17, § 41.

* **vāgīnŭla**, ae, *f. dim.* [vagina, II.], *a little sheath, husk* of ears of grain, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 61.

vāgĭo, ivi or ii, 4, *v. n.* [root vāk-, vāg-; cf. Ved. vaçati, roars; Lat. vacca, 2. vagor: idcirco vagire dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2]; of young children, *to cry, squall.* **I.** Lit.: audivisse vocem pueri visu'st vagientis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 2: repuerascere et in cunis vagire, Cic. Sen. 23, 83: videtis ... populum non ut in cunabulis vagientem, sed adultum, id. Rep. 2, 11, 21; Ov. F. 2, 405; 4, 208; 6, 146; Stat. S. 4, 8, 35 al. — Of young goats, acc. to Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.; cf. vagitus.—Of young hares, Auct. Carm. Philom. 60. — Of swine, Mart. 3, 58, 37. — * **II.** Transf., *to sound:* clamor ad caelum volvendu' per aethera vagit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 Vahl.).

vāgītus, ūs, *m.* [vagio], *a crying, squalling* of young children: vagitus et ploratus, Plin. 7, praef. § 2: vagituque locum lugubri complet, Lucr. 5, 226: continuo auditae voces vagitus et ingens Infantumque animae flentes, Verg. A. 6, 426: edere vagitum, Quint. 1, 1, 21: dare, Ov. H. 11, 85: sonare vagitibus, Mart. 9, 21, 3.—Of the *bleating* of young goats, Ov. M. 15, 466; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll.—Of a *crying* for pain: nec nox ulla ... Quae non audierit mixtos vagitibus aegris Ploratus, Lucr. 2, 579; Cels. 7 praef. *med.*

văgo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, *act.* collat. form of vagor (ante-class.), *to wander:* te adloquor ... quae circum vicinos vagas, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14 Brix: exsul incerta vagat, Pac. ap. Non. 467, 25 (Trag. Rel. v. 225 Rib.): vagant matronae percitatae insaniâ, Att. ap. Non. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 236 ib.); cf. Varr., Turp., and Pompon. ib.

1. văgor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vagus], *to stroll about, go to and fro, to ramble, wander, roam, range, rove* (class.; syn.: erro, palor). **I.** Lit.: enim metuo ut possim reicere (boves) in bubile, ne vagentur, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 18: quae (natura) efficiat volucres huc illuc passim vagantes, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: cum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: tota Asia vagatur, volitat ut rex, id. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitabit et vagabitur in foro, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51: toto foro, Cic. de Or. 1, 40, 184; id. Font. 15, 33 (11, 23): totâ urbe, Verg. A. 4, 68: tibicines feriati vagantur per urbem, Varr. L. L. 6, § 17 Müll.: Germani latius jam vagabantur, Caes. B. G. 4, 6; 1, 2; id. B. C. 1, 59: libera vagandi facultas, Hirt. B. G. 8, 32: qui populabundi in finibus Romanorum vagabantur, Liv. 3, 5, 13; 2, 60, 2: ad quattuor milia hominum frumentatum egressa cum in agris passim vagarentur, id. 36, 39, 20; 3, 58, 11; Ov. F. 1, 545; Quint. 5, 9, 12: canes circum tecta vagantur, Verg. G. 3, 540; id. A. 5, 560: circum vicos ludibundus, Suet. Ner. 26: ultra Terminum curis vagor expeditis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 11.—Of inanimate things: luna isdem spatiis vagatur quibus Sol, Cic. N. D. 2, 40, 103: stellae sponte suâ, jussaene vagentur et errent, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 17 (cf.: stellae quae errantes et quasi vagae nominantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 22): late vagatus est ignis, Liv. 5, 42, 2; cf. id. 44, 29, 6.—*(β) Poet., with *acc.:* Ino etiam primâ terras aetate vagata est, i. e. *wandered through the earth*, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 24), 19 (al. fugata est).—**II.** Trop., *to wander about, roam, be unsettled, waver, spread abroad, diffuse itself*, etc.: speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: etiam cum manent corpore, animo tamen excurrunt et vagantur, id. ib. 2, 4, 7: quorum vagetur animus errore, id. Off. 2, 2, 7: ne vagari et errare cogatur oratio, id. de Or. 1, 48, 209: eo fit, ut errem et vager latius, id. Ac. 2, 20, 66; cf. id. Div. 1, 40, 88: verba ita soluta, ut vagentur, id. de Or. 3, 44, 176; cf. id. Tusc. 3, 6, 13: idcircone vager scribamque licenter, Hor. A. P. 265: non vagans oratio, sed defixa in unâ re publicâ, Cic. Rep. 2, 11, 22: video, qui de agri culturâ scripserunt ... latius vagatos, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 13: Viennensium vitia inter ipsos residunt, nostra late vagantur, Plin. Ep. 4, 22, 7: ea fama vagatur, *is spread abroad*, Verg. A. 2, 17; cf. Ov. M. 12, 54: quare mors immatura vagatur, Lucr. 5, 221: vagantibus Graeciae fabulis, i. e. *variously related, fluctuating*, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31.

2. vāgor, ōris, *m.* [vagio], *a sounding, sound:* vagorem pro vagitu, Enn. (16, 32): qui clamos oppugnantis vagore volanti, Lucr. (2, 577), Fest. p. 375; cf. Non. 184, 22.

văgŭlātĭo, ōnis, v. obvagulo.

* **văgŭlus**, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vagus], *wandering, roving:* animula vagula, i. e. *hastening away*, Hadrian. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25.

văgus, a, um, *adj.* [root vagh-; Sanscr. vāhas; Gr. ὄχος, wagon; cf. veho], *strolling about, rambling, roving, roaming, wander-*

ing, unfixed, unsettled, vagrant (freq. and class.; syn. errabundus). **I.** Lit.: cum vagus et exsul erraret, Cic. Clu. 62, 175: itaque vagus esse cogitabam, id. Att. 7, 11, 5: dum existimabam vagos nos fore, id. ib. 7, 26, 3: Gaetuli vagi, palantes, Sall. J. 18, 2; cf. id. ib. 19, 5: multitudo dispersa atque vaga, Cic. Rep. 1, 25, 40 (from Aug. Ep. 138, 10): quae circum vicinos vaga es, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 14: navita, Tib. 1, 3, 39: mercator, Hor. A. P. 117: Hercules, id. C. 3, 3, 9: scurra, id. Ep. 1, 15, 28: tibicen, id. A. P. 215: pecus, id. C. 3, 13, 12: aves, id. ib. 4, 4, 2: cornix, id. ib. 3, 27, 16: pisces, id. S. 2, 4, 77: vagi per silvas ritu ferarum, Quint. 8, 3, 81; cf. also: saepe vagos extra limina ferte pedes, Ov. A. A. 3, 418: refringit virgulta pede vago, Cat. 63, 84: ne bestiae quidem ... facile patiuntur sese contineri motusque solutos et vagos a naturâ sibi tributos requirunt, *unrestrained*, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 56: peregrinationes, Sen. Tranq. 2, 13: errores, Ov. M. 4, 502: gressus, Mart. 2, 57, 1. — Of inanim. things: quae (sidera) autem vaga et mutabili erratione labuntur, Cic. Univ. 10; cf.: quae (stellae) errantes et quasi vagae nominarentur, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: Aurorâ exoriente vagi sub limina Solis, Cat. 64, 271: luna, Hor. S. 1, 8, 21: aequora, Tib. 2, 6, 3: flumina, Hor. C. 1, 34, 9: Tiberis, id. ib. 1, 2, 18: venti, id. ib. 3, 29, 24: fulmina, Ov. M. 1, 596: flamma, Hor. S. 1, 5, 73: crines, Ov. M. 2, 673: harena, *flying, light*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23: domus (Scytharum), id. ib. 3, 24, 10: lumina noctis, Stat. Th. 3, 63: febres, *sporadic*, Cels. 3, 5: fel toto corpore, *diffusing itself*, Plin. 11, 37, 75, § 193.— **II.** Trop., *wandering, wavering, unsteady, inconstant, doubtful, uncertain, vague:* (in oratione) solutum quiddam sit nec vagum tamen, *capricious*, Cic. Or. 23, 77: genus orationum, id. Brut. 31, 119; cf.: pars quaestionum vaga et libera et late patens, *indefinite, vague*, id. de Or. 2, 16, 67: nomen Ambrosiae et circa alias herbas fluctuatum, Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28: de dis immortalibus habere non errantem et vagam, sed stabilem certamque sententiam, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 2: vaga volubilisque fortuna, id. Mil. 26, 69: vaga popularisque supplicatio, *irregular*, i. e. celebrated as men chanced to meet, without legal appointment, Liv. 3, 63, 5: incertum diu et quasi vagum imperium, Suet. Vesp. 1: vagus adhuc Domitius, i. e. *vacillating between the parties*, Vell. 2, 76, 2: puellae, *inconstant in love*, Prop. 1, 5, 7: vagae moderator juventae, *flighty, giddy*, Mart. 2, 90, 1; Stat. S. 4, 6, 2: concubitu prohibere vago, i. e. *promiscuous*, Hor. A. P. 398; so Col. 12, 1, 2; Mart. 6, 21, 6.—Poet., with *gen.:* vagus animi, *wandering in mind*, Cat. 63, 4. — *Adv.:* **văgē,** *here and there, far and wide, dispersedly:* vage effusi per agros palatique, etc., Liv. 26, 39, 22: res sparsae et vage disjectae, Auct. Her. 4, 2, 3: dispergere, id. ib. 4, 31, 42: dicere, Sen. Q. N. 2, 48, 2.

vah (fuller form **vaha,** Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 25; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 187 P.), *interj.*, = Gr. οὐά, οὐᾶ; an exclamation of astonishment, joy, anger, etc., *ah! oh!* vah! solus hic homo'st, qui sciat divinitus, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 33; 2, 3, 79; id. Trin. 5, 2, 13 (ante-class. and late Lat.); id. Most. 1, 3, 99: vah! Homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 86: vah consilium callidum! id. And. 3, 4, 10; cf.: cum dolentes dicimus heu! vel cum delectamur vah dicimus, Aug. Tract. in Joan. 51: vah! apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 17; 4, 2, 39; id. Eun. 4, 5, 4: vah! perii! hoc malum integrascit, id. And. 4, 2, 5; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 12; Vulg. Job, 39, 25; id. Matt. 27, 40.

vaha, *interj.*, v. vah *init.*

Văhălis, is, *m.*, *the Waal, the left arm of the Rhine*, Tac. A. 2, 6; Eum. Pan. ap. Constant. 8; Pacat. Pan. ap. Theod. 5.—The same with the Vacalus, q. v.: ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt. 3, 4, 5; 7, 7, 7; 9, 6, 25; Plin. Pan. 46, 1; Just. 25, 4, 2. — Called also **Văchălis,** Sid. Carm. 12, 31; 23, 244.

Valdăsus, i, *m.*, *a river in Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

valdē, *adv.*, v. validus *fin.* B.

vălē, v. valeo, I. B. 2. b.

vălĕ-dīco, ĕre, *v. n.;* more freq. separately, **vălĕ dīco,** v. valeo, I. B. d. ε.

1. Vălens, entis, *m.*, *the father of the third Mercury*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 56. — **II.** *A Roman emperor, brother and colleague of Valentinian*, Cod. Th. 11, 28, 9. — **III.** *A nobleman of Cremona*, Tac. A. 2, 67; 2, 70.

2. vălens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of valeo.

vălenter, *adv.*, v. valeo, *P. a. fin.*

1. vălentĭa, ae, *f.* [valens, from valeo], *bodily strength, vigor* (ante- and post-class.): sapientia gubernator navem torquet, non valentia, Titin. ap. Non. 186, 25; Naev. ib.; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 14 *med.;* Tert. adv. Jud. 9. — **B.** *Capacity, endowment:* ultra communem hominum valentiam perspicaces, Boëth. Cons. Phil. 1.

2. Vălentĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of several towns.* **I.** *A town of the Editani, in* Hispania Tarraconensis, now *Valencia*, Mel. 2, 6, 6; Sall. H. 2, 18 al. — **II.** *A town of* Gallia Narbonensis, now *Valence*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36. — **III.** Vibo Valentia (called also simply Vibo or Vibon), *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9.— Hence, **Vălentīni,** ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Valentia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 40. —**IV.** *A name given to the southern part of Scotland, in honor of the emperor Valentinian*, Amm. 28, 3, 7. — **V.** *A translation* of Gr. Ῥώμη, *an ancient name of Rome*, Sol. 1.

Vălentīnĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a sect of heretics in the second century, against whom Tertullian wrote a book.* They were named from Valentius, Tert. adv. Val. 2; Lact. 4, 30, 10; Cod. Th. 10, 5, 65, § 2.

* **vălentŭlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [valens, from valeo], *strong, stout:* ut valentula est! Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 26.

vălĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2, *v. n.* [kindr. with Sanscr. bála, vis, robur, balishtas, fortissimus; cf. debilis], *to be strong.* **I.** Lit., of physical strength, vigor, or health. **A.** In gen., *to be strong, stout,* or *vigorous, to have strength* (cf.: polleo, vigeo). **1.** *Absol.:* verum illi valent, qui vi luctantur cum leonibus, Pomp. ap. Non. 112, 4 (Com. Rel. v. 176 Rib.): puer ille (Hercules recens natus) ut magnus est et multum valet! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 51: plus potest, qui plus valet: Vir erat; plus valebat, id. Truc. 4, 3, 38 sq.: sanus homo, qui bene valet, Cels. 1, 1 *init.:* si magis valet, id. 3, 18: si satis valet (= si satis validae vires sunt, just before), id. 4, 7 *init.:* prout nervi valent, id. 8, 16. — Of plants: vitem novellam resecari tum erit tempus ubi valebit, Cato, R. R. 33, 3 sq.— **2.** *To be strong* in or for something, *to have the power* or *strength, be in condition* to do something, etc. **a.** Of personal subjects, etc. (α) With *ad* and *acc.:* alios videmus velocitate ad cursum, alios viribus ad luctandum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107.— (β) With *inf.:* manibus pedibusque morbo distortissimis, ut neque calceum perpeti nec libellos evolvere valeret, Suet. Galb. 21: mustela cum mures veloces non valeret assequi, Phaedr. 4, 1, 10: valet ima summis Mutare deus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 12; cf. II. B. 2. h. infra; cf.: illud mirari mitte, quod non valet e lapide hoc alias impellere res, Lucr. 6, 1057: versate diu quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri (sc. ferre), Hor. A. P. 40: nec valuere manus infixum educere telum, Ov. M. 13, 393; 12, 101; Col. 6, 25 *fin.*— **b.** Of remedies or medicines, *to be efficacious, be good for* any thing; with *ad* and *acc.:* fimum potum ad dysentericos valet, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 105.—With *contra:* cimices valent contra serpentium morsus, Plin. 29, 4, 17, § 61.—With *eodem:* id quoque collyrium eodem valet, Cels. 6, 6, 21.—With *pro:* ruta per se pro antidoto valet, Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 132.—With *abl.:* dictamnus valet potu et illitu et suffitu, Plin. 26, 15, 90, § 153.— With *inf.:* sandaracha valet purgare, sistere, excalfacere, perrodere, Plin. 34, 18, 55, § 177. — **c.** Of sounds: cum *C* ac similiter *G* non valuerunt, in *T* ac *D* molliuntur, i. e. *were not pronounced strongly*, Quint. 1, 11, 5.— **B.** Esp., in respect of the natural condition of the body, *to be well* in health, *to be in a sound* or *healthy condition, to be healthy, hale, hearty.* **a.** In gen. (α) *Absol.:* equidem valeo recte et salvus sum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 36: perpetuon' valuisti? id. Ep. 1, 1, 15; 1, 1, 18: valen'? Valuistin? valeo et valui rectius, id. Trin. 1, 2, 12 sq.: facile omnes, quom valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: dicit vilicus servos non valuisse, Cato, R. R. 2, 3 sq.; 5, 6: boves ut recte valeant, id. ib. 103: optime valere et gravissime aegrotare, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 43; 4, 25, 69: cura est, ut valeat, Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 4: ego valeo recte et rem gero, id. Pers. 2, 3, 34: te recte valere operamque dare, ut cottidie melius, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 1: deterius quam soleo, Lucceі. ib. 5, 14, 1: commode, Plin. Ep. 3, 20, 11: *Ni.* Benene usque valuit? *Chr.* Pancratice atque athletice, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14: minus valere ... melius valere, Cic. Att. 4, 14, 1: nam matri oculi si valerent, mecum venisset simul, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 8.— (β) With *abl.:* si corpore valuisset, Cic. Brut. 20, 77: nec melius valeo quam corpore, mente, Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; cf. Sall. J. 11, 5: pedibus, Nep. Phoc. 4, 1: stomacho, Juv. 6, 100.— (γ) With *ab* and *abl.:* ab oculis, Gell. 13, 30, 10: a morbo, Plaut. Ep. 1, 2, 26; and facetiously: *Me.* Ain tu te valere? *Eu.* Pol ego haud a pecuniâ perbene, *as to money, not very well*, id. Aul. 2, 2, 9.— **b.** Esp., at the commencement of letters (very freq.), si vales, bene est, and abbreviated S. V. B. E.; and, more fully, with the addition ego or equidem valeo (abbrev. E. V. or E. Q. V.), Cic. Fam. 13, 6; 14, 11; 14, 16; 14, 17; 14, 21; 14, 22; 14, 23; 14, 24; 15, 1; 15, 2; Metell. ib. 5, 1; Vatin. ib. 5, 9; Lucceі. ib. 5, 14 al.; cf.: mos antiquis fuit usque ad meam servatus aetatem, primis epistulae verbis adicere: Si vales bene est, Sen. Ep. 15, 1; so too: S. V. G. V. (si vales, gaudeo, valeo) et Tullia nostra recte V. Terentia minus belle habuit: sed certum scio jam convaluisse eam, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1.— **c.** Rarely *impers. pass.:* quid agitur, Sagaristio? ut valetur? Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 8. — **d.** Vale or valeas, in leave-taking, *farewell, adieu* (cf.: salve, ave). (α) In gen.: *Di.* Valeas. *Ph.* Vale, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 79: *Ar.* Vale. *Ph.* Quo properas? *Ar.* Bene vale, id. As. 3, 3, 16; id. Mil. 4, 8, 51: bene vale, Alcumena, id. Am. 1, 3, 1: vale atque salve, id. Capt. 3, 5, 86; id. Curc. 4, 2, 36: vale atque salve. *Th.* Male vale, male sit tibi, id. ib. 4, 4, 32; v. salvus: *Ly.* Ad portum propero. *De.* Bene ambulato. *Ly.* Bene valeto. *De.* Bene sit tibi, id. Merc. 2, 2, 55: bene valete et vivite, id. Mil. 4, 8, 30: ite intro cito: valete, id. As. 3, 3, 155: abeo: valete, judices justissimi, id. Capt. prol. 67: vos valete et plaudite, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 64: in hoc biduom vale, id. ib. 1, 2, 110: vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110. — Before a vowel, scanned vălĕ: et longum, Formose valĕ, valĕ, inquit Iolla, Verg. E. 3, 79; Ov. M. 3, 501.— (β) At the conclusion of letters: Vale, Cic. Fam. 6, 22, 3; 6, 21, 3; 4, 8, 2; Lucceі. ib. 5, 14, 3: cura ut valeas, Cic. Fam. 7, 15, 2; 7, 20, 3; rarely bene vale, Mat. ib. 11, 28, 8; Cur. ib. 7, 29, 2; cf.: tu me diligis et valebis, Cic. ib. 9, 22, 5; 15, 18, 2: fac valeas meque mutuo diligas, Planc. ib. 10, 7, 2; Mat. ib. 11, 28, 8.— (γ) Also in bidding farewell to the dead: salve aeternum mihi, maxime Palla, Aeternumque vale, Verg. A. 11, 97; Stat. S. 3, 3, 208; cf. Varr. ap. Serv. Verg. l. l.; v. salvus: in perpetuom, frater, ave atque vale, Cat. 101, 10: terque, Vale, dixit, Ov. F. 3, 563: supremumque vale ... dixit, id. M. 10, 62. — (δ) As an expression of dismission, refusal, or scorn, *be off, begone:* valeas, tibi habeas res tuas, reddas meas, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 46: immo habeat, valeat, vivat cum illâ, Ter. And. 5, 3, 18: valeas, habeas illam quae placet, id. Ad. 4, 4, 14: si talis est deus, ut nullâ hominum caritate teneatur, valeat, *good-by to him, let me have nothing to do with him*, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 124: valeat res ludicra, si me Palma negata macrum, donata reducit opimum, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 180: valeant, Qui inter nos discidium volunt, *away with those*, etc., Ter. And. 4, 2, 13: quare ista valeant: me res familiaris movet, Cic. Att. 16, 15, 5: castra peto, valeatque Venus, valeantque puellae, *farewell to Venus*, etc., Tib. 2, 6, 9: valete curae, Petr. 79; cf. Cat. 8, 12; 11, 17; Ov. Am. 1, 6, 71 sqq. — (ε) With valere jubere or dicere (sometimes as one word, **vălēdīco,** ĕre, 3, *v. n.*), *to bid one good-by, farewell, adieu:* illum salutavi: post etiam jussi valere, Cic. Att. 5, 2, 2: vix illud potui dicere triste vale, Ov. H. 13, 14: saepe vale dicto rursus sum multa locutus, id. Tr. 1, 3, 57: tibi valedicere non licet gratis, Sen. Ep. 17, 11; Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 3, 1: obstina-

tissime retinuit, ut liberti servique bis die frequentes adessent ac mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent, Suet. Galb. 4 *fin.*; id. Aug. 53; id. Tib. 72. — So (late Lat.): vale facere (or valefacere), August. Ep. 65; App. M. 4, p. 150, 24.

II. Transf., *to have power, force*, or *influence; to be powerful, effective, valid; to avail, prevail, be strong, effective*, etc. **A.** In gen.: fiet enim quodcunque volent, qui valebunt: valebunt autem semper arma, *will always have the power*, Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1: fuit enim populi potestas: de civitate ne tam diu quidem valuit quam diu illa Sullani temporis arma valuerunt, id. Dom. 30, 79: dicitur C. Flaminius ad populum valuisse dicendo, id. Brut. 14, 57: tribunus plebis tulit... ut lex Aelia et Fufia ne valeret, id. Red. in Sen. 5, 11: in more majorum, qui tum ut lex valebat, id. Leg. 2, 10, 23: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53: verba si valent, id. Caecin. 21, 61: (ejus) valet opinio tarditatis, *is established*, id. de Or. 1, 27, 125: si conjuratio valuisset, id. ib. 17, 7: cujus ratio non valuit, Nep. Milt. 3, 7: jus tamen gentium valuit, Liv. 2, 4, 7: praetor ... ratus repentinum valiturum terrorem, succedit, etc., id. 44, 31, 6: et vestrae valuere preces, Ov. M. 13, 89; id. P. 3, 3, 92; id. Ib. 241. — **B.** Esp. **1.** With respect to the source, character, or mode of exercise of the strength ascribed to the subject. **a.** With *abl.*: non metuo mihi ... Dum quidem hoc valebit pectus perfidiâ meum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 50: reliqui duo sic exaequantur, ut Domitius valeat amicis, Memmius commendetur militibus, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6 (17, 2): multa sanxit quae omnia magistratuum auctoritate et Halaesinorum summâ voluntate valuerunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 49, § 122: ita istam libertatem largior populo, ut auctoritate et valeant et utantur boni, id. Leg. 3, 17, 38: quae (voluntas militum) cum per se valet multitudine, id. Mur. 18, 38: parum valent (Graeci) verbo, i. e. *have no precise word*, id. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: qui aut gratiâ aut misericordiâ valerent, Caes. B. C. 2, 44: dicendo, Nep. Ages. 1, 2: qui pedum cursu valet, Verg. A. 5, 67; Quint. 9, 2, 78: Battiades ... Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 14: plerique plus ingenio quam arte valuerunt, Quint. 1, 8, 8: rogando, Ov. M. 2, 183: subtilitate vincimur, valeamus pondere, Quint. 12, 11, 8. — **b.** With *in* and *abl.*: Sp. Thorius satis valuit in populari genere dicendi, Cic. Brut. 36, 136: quid facilius est quam probari in uno servulo nomen familiae non valere, id. Caecin. 19, 55: in his maxime valet similitudo, Quint. 6, 3, 57: mire in causis valet praesumptio, id. 9, 2, 16: (digitus) in exprobrando et indicando valet, id. 11, 3, 94. — **2.** With some definite end expressed, upon or towards which influence or power is exercised or directed, *to be strong enough for, adequate to*, or *capable of* any thing, *to be able* to do, *to have force* or *efficacy, to be effectual, to avail, to be applicable*. **a.** With *in* and *acc.*: hoc evenit, ut in volgus insipientium opinio valeat honestatis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: quaecumque est hominis definitio, una in omnes valet, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29; cf. id. Div. 2, 56, 116: cum illud verbum unde in utramque rem valeat, id. Caecin. 31, 89: num etiam in deos inmortales inauspicatam legem valuisse? Liv 7, 6, 11: utrumque hoc genus semel injectum in L. annos valet et frugum et pabuli ubertate, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44: etiamsi in utramque partem valent arma facundiae, Quint. 2, 16, 10: hoc etiam in praeteritum valet, id. 9, 2, 20; cf.: cum ... idque in omnis partis valeret, Cic. Fam. 4, 10, 2. — **b.** With *eo*: oratio me cohortabatur, ut, etc. ... quod eo, credo, valebat, ut caerimonias religionesque defenderem, *the force* or *point of which was*, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 2, 5: id responsum quo valeat, cum intellegeret nemo, Nep. Them. 2, 6; cf. II. B. 3. ι, infra. — **c.** With *ad* and *acc.* of thing: tu non solum ad neglegendas leges ... verum etiam ad evertendas valuisti, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 18: astrorum affectio valeat, si vis, ad quasdam res; ad omnis certe non valebit, id. Fat. 4, 8: illud perficiam ut invidia mihi valeat ad gloriam, id. Cat. 3, 12, 29: vitae adjuncta esse dicebant, quae ad virtutis usum valerent, id. Ac. 1, 5, 21: ista quaestura ad eam rem valet, ut, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 19, 62: neque, quod Samnites ... amici vobis facti sunt, ad id valere arbitror, ne nos in amicitiam accipiamur, Liv. 7, 30, 4: eadem fictio valet et ad qualitates, Quint. 5, 10, 99; cf. II. B. 3. infra. — **d.** With *apud* or *ad* and *acc. of person* influenced, etc. (α) With *apud*: ibit ad illud ilico, Quo maxume apud te se valere sentiat, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 79: non quin eam (commendationem) valituram apud te arbitrarer, Cic. Fam. 13, 16, 3: apud te veritas valebit, id. Quint. 1, 5: sed haec eadem nunc censes apud eos ipsos valere, a quibus ... conscripta sunt? id. Tusc. 2, 4, 11: magnis meritis apud regem ... valebat, Nep. Con. 3, 1: jus bonumque apud eos non legibus magis quam naturâ valebat, Sall. C. 9, 1: apud magnam partem senatûs et magnitudine rerum gestarum valebat et gratiâ, Liv. 31, 48, 1: apud nos valeant ea, quae apud judices valere volumus, Quint. 6, 2, 28. — (β) With *ad*: dicitur enim C. Flaminius ... ad populum valuisse dicendo, Cic. Brut. 14, 57: clementiae fama ... ad ferociores jam populos valuit, Liv. 21, 6, 4: metus ad omnis valuit, ne deditionem recusarent, id. 38, 28, 6. — **e.** With *contra* and *acc.*: hoc nonne videtur contra te valere? Cic. Ac. 2, 27, 86: quae valeant contra falsam criminationem, id. de Or. 2, 79, 321: ne quid esset ... quod contra caput suum aut existimationem valere posset, id. Verr. 2, 2, 71, § 173: ne meae vitae modestia parum valitura sit contra falsos rumores, Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8: cum pro falsis contra veritatem (rhetorice) valet, Quint. 2, 16, 2; cf. f. infra. — **f.** With *pro* and *abl.*: multa in adversos effudit verba penates Pro deplorato non valitura viro, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 46: epitheton valet pro nomine, Quint. 8, 6, 29; cf. I. A. 2. b. supra. — **g.** With *dat. gerund.* (post-class. and rare): nam et augendae rei et minuendae valet (particula), Gell. 5, 12, 10. — **h.** With *inf.* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic. or Cæs.): nam si certam finem esse viderent Aerumnarum homines, aliquâ ratione valerent Religionibus ... obsistere, Lucr. 1, 108: hanc ob rem vitam retinere valemus, id. 3, 257: nec continere suos ab direptione castrorum valuit, Liv. 38, 23, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.: quam (urbem) neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi, Hor. Epod. 16, 3: cetera ... adeo sunt multa, loquacem Delassare valent Fabium, id. S. 1, 1, 13; id. C. 4, 7, 27: nec valuit locos coeptos avertere cursus, Tib. 4, 1, 55: qui relicti erant ... ne conspectum quidem hostis sustinere valuerunt, Curt. 3, 4, 5: neque ex eo infamiam discutere valuit, Suet. Caes. 79. — With things as subj.: ergo fungar vice cotis, acutum Reddere quae ferrum valet, Hor. A. P. 305; cf. I. A. 2. β, supra. — Esp., **3.** With adverbial qualifications expressing the degree of power or influence exerted, etc.; very freq. with *accs.* multum, plus, plurimum, parum, minus, minimum, nihil, tantum, quantum, quid, id, idem, quiddam, quidquam, quidquid, etc. (α) Edepol, Cupido, cum tu tam pusillu's, nimis multum vales, Naev. ap. Non. 421, 25 (Com. Rel. v. 55 Rib.): plus potest qui plus valet, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 38: neque ita inperita (sum), ut quid amor valeat nesciam, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 42. — So *absol.*: nam opulenti cum locuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Eadem dicta eademque oratio aequa non aeque valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4, 3 (Trag. Rel. v. 230 Vahl.): ignari quid gravitas ... quid denique virtus valeret, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: illa obnuntiatio nihil valuit, aut, si valuit, id valuit, ut, etc., id. Div. 1, 16, 30: omnia veniebant Antonio in mentem; eaque suo quaeque loco, ubi plurimum proficere et valere possent ... collocabantur, id. Brut. 37, 139: cur minus Venena Medaeae valent? Hor. Epod. 5, 62. — (β) With *abl.*: quod tibi lubet fac, quoniam pugnis plus vales, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 240; cf. v. 234: quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: qui plus opibus, armis, potentiâ valent, perfecisse mihi videntur ... ut etiam auctoritate jam plus valerent, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 10: quasi vero ego ... in isto genere omnino quidquam aut curatione aut potestate valuissem, id. Dom. 6, 14: Ti. Coruncanium longe plurimum ingenio valuisse, id. Brut. 14, 55: quantum gratiâ, auctoritate, pecuniâ valerent, Caes. B. G. 7, 63: Caesar multum equitatu valebat, id. B. C. 1, 61: cum tantum equitatu valeamus, id. ib. 3, 86: equitatu plurimum valere, id. B. G. 3, 20; Nep. Alcib. 8, 2. — (γ) With *in* and *abl.*: nihil putas valere in judiciis conjecturam, nihil suspitionem, nihil ante actae vitae existimationem, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: hic multum in Fabiâ (tribu) valet, ille Velinâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52. — (δ) With *ad* and *acc.*: multum valuisse ad patris honorem pietas filii videbitur, Cic. Phil. 9, 5, 12: ex quo intellegitur, plus terrarum situs, quam lunae tractus, ad nascendum valere, id. Div. 2, 46, 97: valet igitur multum ad vincendum probari mores eorum, qui agent causas, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: ad subeundem periculum et ad vitandum multum fortuna valuit, Caes. B. G. 6, 30: genus ad probandam speciem minimum valet, Quint. 5, 10, 56. — (ε) With *apud* and *acc. of pers.*, *to have influence, be influential, have weight with, influence*: apud quem (Caesarem) quicquid valebo vel auctoritate, vel gratiâ, valebo tibi, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 13: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium, an timor plus valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: tantum apud homines barbaros valuit, esse repertos aliquos principes belli inferendi, id. ib. 5, 54: potestis constituere, hanc auctoritatem quantum apud exteras nationes valituram esse existimetis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 46: non modo praemiis, quae apud me minimum valent, sed ne periculis quidem conpulsus ullis, id. Fam. 1, 9, 11: facinus esse indignum, plus impudicissimae mulieris apud te de Cleomenis salute quam de suâ vitâ lacrimas matris valere, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112: apud quem ut multum gratiâ valeret, effecit, Nep. Con. 2, 1. — (ζ) With *contra*: cur desperemus veritatem contra fallacem facundiam valituram? *prevail*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 20, 5; cf. Mat. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8, II. B. 2. e. supra. — (η) With *pro*: pro periculo magis quam contra salutem valere, Cic. Part. Or. 35, 120; cf.: quod minus multitudine militum legionariorum pro hostium numero valebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 51. — (θ) With *inter*: plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute, et auctoritate, et hominum numero valere, Caes. B. G. 2, 4. — (ι) With *adv. of purpose*: hoc eo valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur, Nep. Them. 4, 4: non tamen hoc eo valet, ut fugiendae sint magnae scholae, Quint. 1, 2, 16: nescis quo valeat nummus, quem praebeat usum? Hor. S. 1, 1, 73; cf. II. B. 2. b. supra. — **C.** Idiomatic uses. **1.** Of money value, *to be of the value of, be worth*: denarii, quod denos aeris valebant; quinarii, quod quinos, Varr. L. L. 5, § 173 Müll.: dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret, Liv. 38, 11, 8: ita ut scrupulum valeret sestertiis vicenis, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47: si haec praedia valeant nunc decem, Dig. 24, 1, 7, § 4: quasi minimo valeret hereditas, ib. 19, 1, 13: quanti omnibus valet (servus), ib. 9, 2, 33; 5, 3, 25, § 1. — **2.** Of the signification of words, sentences, etc.; like the Gr. δύνασθαι, *to mean, signify, import*: quaerimus verbum Latinum par Graeco et quod idem valeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 13: non usquam id quidem dicit omnino; sed quae dicit, idem valent, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 24: quamquam vocabula prope idem valere videantur, id. Top. 8, 34: hoc verbum quid valeat, non vident, id. Off. 3, 9, 39: cui nomen Becco fuerat; id valet gallinacei rostrum, Suet. Vit. 18: pransus quoque atque potus diversum valent quam indicant, Quint. 1, 4, 29 et saep.: et intellego et sentio et video saepe idem valent quod scio, id. 10, 1, 13: duo quae idem significant ac tantumdem valent, id. 1, 5, 4. — Hence, **vălens**, entis, *P. a.*, *strong, stout, vigorous, powerful* (class.). **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: nil moro discipulos mihi esse plenos sanguinis; valens adflictet me, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 44: virgatores, id. As. 3, 2, 19: robusti et valentes et audaces satellites, Cic. Agr. 2, 31, 84: cum homo imbecillus a valentissimâ bestiâ laniatur, id. Fam. 7, 1, 3: valentissimi lictores, id. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: homines, id. Phil. 12, 10, 24; Suet. Aug. 35: hic membris et mole valens, Verg. A. 5, 431: membris valens, Ov. M. 9, 108: corpore esse vegeto et valenti, Gell. 3, 1, 11: nervi musculique, Cels. 8, 20: trunci, Verg. G. 2, 426: scire oportet, omnia leguminis generis valentissimi esse: valentissimum voco, in quo plurimum alimenti est ... Ex leguminibus valentior faba quam pisum, etc., *strongest*, i. e. *most nutritive*, Cels. 2, 18: tunicae, *stout, thick*, Ov. A. A. 3, 109: providendum ne infirmiores (apes) a va-

lentioribus opprimantur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 35. — **2.** In partic. **a.** *Well* in health, *healthy, hale, hearty:* valeo et venio ad minus valentem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 24: medicus plane confirmat, propediem te valentem fore, Cic. Fam. 16, 9, 2: puer, horā undecimā cum valens in publico visus esset, ante noctem mortuus est, id. Clu. 9, 27; cf. valens (opp. imbecillus), id. Fam. 16, 5, 2: (sensus) si sani sunt et valentes, id. Ac. 2, 7, 19: si valens corpus est neque magno opere vexatum, Cels. 7, 26, 5: sive aegra, sive valens, Prop. 2, 21 (3, 14), 20.—*Subst.:* qui enim aegris subveniretur, quae esset oblectatio valentium, nisi, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 4, 15; so opp. aeger, id. de Or. 2, 44, 186.—**b.** Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active:* valens est adversus cancerem intestinorum minii gleba, Cels. 4, 15 *fin.:* medicamenta, id. 1, 3 *med.:* silvestri (papaveri capita) ad omnes effectus valentiora, Plin. 20, 18, 76, § 202; cf. id. 22, 22, 43, § 87.—**B.** Trop., *strong, powerful, mighty:* mallem tantas ei (Caesari) vires non dedisset (res publica) quam nunc tam valenti resisteret, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 4: fuit quondam ita firma haec civitas et valens, id. Har. Resp. 28, 60: cum valentiore pugnare, id. Fam. 5, 21, 2: valens dialecticus, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut fieri nihil possit valentius, id. Brut. 16, 64: Philippus jam tum valens multa moliebatur, Nep. Timoth. 3, 1: opibus jam valentes, id. Eum. 10, 3: argumenta valentiora, Quint. 5, 13, 12: quid pars adversa habeat valentissimum, id. 5, 13, 52: nec fraus valentior quam consilium meum, Cic. Univ. 11: ad letum causae satis valentes, Ov. M. 5, 174; so, causae, id. Tr. 1, 8, 29: causa valentior, id. P. 1, 10, 35: deus morbo omni valentior, Stat. S. 1, 4, 111: oppida valentissima, Nep. Ham. 2, 4. — Hence, *adv.:* **vălenter,** *strongly, stoutly, powerfully, violently* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **1.** Lit.: resistere, Col. 1, 5, 9; 3, 2, 15: nimis valenter ibi retenta materia, Cels. 5, 26, 21: praeceps spirare valentius Eurus (coepit), Ov. M. 11, 481.—**2.** Trop., of speech, *forcibly, energetically:* non diu dicebat sed valenter, Sen. Contr. 3, 22 *med.:* si verba numeres, breviter et abscise: si sensum aestimes, copiose et valenter, Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6.

vălĕrĭa, ae, *f., a kind of eagle,* called by the Greeks melanaëtos, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6.

1. Vălĕrĭānus, a, um, v. Valerius.

2. Vălĕrĭānus, i, *m.;* Licinius, *a Roman emperor,* A.D. 253–260, *father of the emperor Gallienus,* Treb. Val. 1 sqq.; *after him were named* Valeriani aurei, Treb. Claud. 17.

Vălĕrĭus (old form **Vălĕsĭus,** acc. to Fest. s. v. Aureliam, p. 23 Müll.; v. letter R), i, *m.;* **Vălĕrĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens. **I.** *The favorite of the people,* P. Valerius Publicola, Liv. 1, 58; 2, 2; 2, 8; Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 55; id. Leg. 2, 23, 58: Laevinum, Valeri genus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 12.—**II.** *The historian,* Q. Valerius Antias, Gell. 1, 7, 10. — **III.** *The poets* C. Valerius Flaccus and M. Valerius Martialis, Plin. Ep. 3, 21. —**IV.** *The writer of Memorabilia,* Valerius Maximus, al.—As *adjj.* **1. Vălĕrĭus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Valerius:* gens, Cic. Fl. 1, 1; 11, 25: lex, *of the* interrex *L. Valerius Flaccus,* id. Agr. 3, 2, 6; id. Rosc. Am. 43, 125; *of the* Consul suffectus, 668 A. U. C., *L. Valerius Flaccus,* id. Font. 1: tabula, *a place in the forum beside the* Curia Hostilia (so called from the tablet erected there in memory of M. Valerius Maximus Messala, consul 491 A. U. C., victorious in Gaul, Schol. Bob. ad Cic. Vatin. p. 318 Orell.), Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. Vatin. 9, 21.—**2. Vălĕrĭānus,** a, um, *of* or *belonging to a Valerius, Valerian:* praedatores, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 553, 24.

vălesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [valeo], *to grow strong, acquire strength* (rare; not in Cic.): (puerorum aetas) tali pacto recreata valescat, Lucr. 1, 942; 4, 17: sucus ex quo omne corpus valescit, Ambros. de Noë et Arca, 9, 28. — **II.** Trop.: scelera impetu, bona consilia mora valescere, Tac. H. 1, 32: falsa, id. A. 2, 39: superstitiones, id. ib. 11, 15: meditatio et labor in posterum, id. ib. 4, 61.

vălētūdĭnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [valetudo], *sickly, infirm, weak, valetudinary* (not in Cic.). **I.** *Adj.:* pecus (opp. sanum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 15: fenerator, Sen. Ira, 3, 33, 2. — **II.** *Substt.* **A. vălētūdĭnārĭus,** ii, *m., one in infirm health, an invalid, valetudinarian:* ebrioso vina mittere aut valetudinario medicamenta, Sen. Ben. 1, 11, 6; Dig. 49, 16, 12, § 2; 27, 1, 41. —**B. vălētūdĭnārĭum,** ii, *n.* **1.** *A sick-room, hospital, infirmary,* Cels. praef.; Sen. Ep. 27, 1; id. Ira, 1, 16, 3; 2, 16, 4; id. Q. N. 1, praef. 5 *fin.;* Tac. Or. 21; Col. 11, 1, 18; 12, 3, 8.—**2.** *A military lazar-house* or *hospital,* Veg. Mil. 2, 10; 3, 2; Dig. 50, 6, 6.

vălētūdo (**vălītūdo**), ĭnis, *f.* [valeo], *habit, state,* or *condition of body, state of health, health,* whether good or bad. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: optimā valetudine uti, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: valetudine minus commodā uti, id. ib. 3, 62: integra, Cic. Fin. 2, 20, 47: bona, Lucr. 3, 102; Cic. Lael. 6, 20; Quint. 10, 3, 26; Cato, R. R. 141, 3: melior, Plin. 23, 7, 63, § 120: commodior, Quint. 6, 3, 77: incommoda, Cic. Att. 5, 8, 1: infirma atque etiam aegra, id. Brut. 48, 180: quam tenui aut nullā potius valetudine, id. Sen. 11, 35: adversa, Just. 41, 6: dura, Hor. S. 2, 2, 88: confirmata, Cic. Att. 10, 17, 2; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46; id. de Or. 1, 62, 265: ut valetudini tuae diligentissime servias, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16, § 46: multum interest inter vires et bonam valetudinem, Sen. Q. N. 1, praef. 6.—*Plur.:* sic caecitas ferri facile possit, si non desint subsidia valetudinum, *of different states of health,* i. e. whatever they may be, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A good state* or *condition, soundness of body, good health, healthfulness* (syn.: salus, sanitas): valetudo decrescit, adcrescit labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: valetudo (opportuna est), ut dolore careas et muneribus fungare corporis, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: cui Gratia, fama, valetudo contingat abunde, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: valetudo sustentatur notitiā sui corporis et observatione, quae res aut prodesse soleant aut obesse, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86: melior fio valetudine, quam intermissis exercitationibus amiseram, id. Fam. 9, 18, 3: id pecus valetudinis tutissimae est, Col. 7, 22: hoc cibo ... firmitatem valetudinis custodiri, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42; cf.: Quaque valetudo constat, nunc libera morbis, Nunc oppressa, Manil. 3, 140; cf. also Cic. de Or. 1, 62, 265. — **2.** *A bad state* or *condition, ill health, sickness, feebleness, infirmity, indisposition* (syn.: infirmitas, imbecillitas): curatio valetudinis, Cic. Div. 2, 59, 123: gravitas valetudinis, quā tamen jam paulum videor levari, id. Fam. 6, 2, 1: affectus valetudine, Caes. B. C. 1, 31: gravis auctumnus omnem exercitum valetudine tentaverat, id. ib. 3, 2: quodam valetudinis genere tentari, Cic. Att. 11, 23, 1: quod me propter valetudinem tuam ... non vidisses, id. Fam. 4, 1, 1: quod his Nonis in collegio nostro non affuisses, valetudinem causam, non maestitiam fuisse, id. Lael. 2, 8: excusatione te uti valetudinis, id. Pis. 6, 13: quibus (latere, voce) fractis aut imminutis aetate seu valetudine, Quint. 12, 11, 2: medicus quid in quoque valetudinis genere faciendum sit, docebit, id. 7, 10, 10: Blaesus novissimā valetudine conflictabatur, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 7: major, i. e. morbus comitialis, Just. 13, 2: oculorum, Cic. Fam. 14, 4, 6: calculorum, Plin. 21, 27, 100, § 173.—*Plur.:* medicus regere valetudines principis solitus, Tac. A. 6, 50: valetudinibus fessi, id. H. 3, 2: quod ad febrium valitudines attinet, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 48: graves et periculosas valetudines experiri, Suet. Aug. 81; id. Tib. 11; Vitr. 1, 4.—**II.** Trop. (rare but class.), of the mind, *health, soundness, sanity:* ii sunt constituti quasi malā valetudine animi, sanabiles tamen, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 80: roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde tunc corporis, Sen. Ep. 10, 4; cf.: valetudo ei neque corporis neque animi constitit, *unsound state of mind, mental infirmity,* Suet. Calig. 50. — Rarely without *animi:* qui valetudinis vitio furerent et melancholici dicerentur, Cic. Div. 1, 38, 81.—**B.** Of style: quos (Lysiae studiosi), valetudo modo bona sit, tenuitas ipsa delectat, Cic. Brut. 16, 64. —**III.** Personified: Valetudo, *Health,* as a divinity, Mart. Cap. 1, § 55.

valgĭter, *adv.,* v. valgus *fin.*

Valgĭus, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** T. Valgius Rufus, *an epic poet,* Tib. 4, 1, 180; Hor. S. 1, 10, 82.—**2.** C. Valgius, *a rhetorician,* Quint. 3, 1, 8; 3, 5, 17.—**3.** Valgius, father-in-law of Rullus, Cic. Agr. 3, 1, 3.

valgus, a, um, *adj.* [root varg, to turn awry, twist; Sanscr. vrginas, twisted; cf. ruga, for fruga, and Anglo-Sax. wrinkle], *having the calves of the legs bent outwards, bow-legged.* **I.** Lit.: valgos Opilius Aurelius aliique complures aiunt dici, qui diversas suras habeant, Fest. p. 375 Müll.; cf. Cels. 8, 20; Plaut. Fragm. ap. Fest. l. l.; Nov. ap. Non. 25, 12. — * **II.** Transf.: suavia, *wry mouths,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 16.—Cf. *adv.:* **valgĭter,** *awry, wryly:* valgiter commovebat labra, Petr. 26: obtorto valgiter labello, id. Fragm. ap. Fulg. Prisc. serm. 566, 2.

vălĭdē, *adv.,* v. validus *fin.* A.

vălĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [validus], *strength* of body: validitas et tenuitas, App. Trism. p. 97, 2: virilis, Ambros. Abr. 2, 11, 84.

vălĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [valeo], *strong, stout, able, powerful, robust, vigorous* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs.; very rare in Cic.; cf. valens). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quasi incudem me homines octo validi caedant, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 7: quantus et quam validus est, id. ib. 1, 1, 143: lictores, id. As. 3, 2, 29: videmus ea, quae terra gignit, corticibus et radicibus valida servari, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33: legiones, Lucr. 5, 1228: leo, id. 5, 985; 5, 1310: tauri, Ov. M. 7, 538; 9, 186: lacerti, Lucr. 4, 829; Ov. M. 9, 223: vires, Verg. A. 2, 50: robur pectoris, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 11: validissima forma, Quint. 12, 10, 5: ventus, Lucr. 6, 137; 3, 509: aestus, id. 1, 300: fulmen, id. 6, 228: flumen, id. 1, 291: pontes, id. 1, 285: turres, id. 5, 1440: tormenta, id. 6, 329: bipennis, Verg. G. 4, 331: urbs valida muris, Liv. 1, 15, 4: validiores munitiones, id. 36, 17, 4; 24, 37: praesidia, id. 44, 35: robustis apta materia validissima est, *the strongest, most nourishing food,* Cels. 2, 18 *fin.* (cf. valens, A.): ptisanae usus validissimus saluberrimusque, Plin. 18, 7, 15, § 74.—With *inf.:* pondus sustinere valida abies, Plin. 16, 42, 81, § 222: (canis) validus servare gregem, Claud. in Eutrop. 1, 34.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Well* in body, *in good health, sound, healthy:* salvus atque validus, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 7: jamne isti abierunt, Qui me vi cogunt, ut validus insaniam? *of sound body,* Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 2: si, ut spero, te validum videro, Cic. Fam. 16, 4, 3: validus male filius, i. e. *sickly,* Hor. S. 2, 5, 45: necdum ex morbo satis validus, Liv. 3, 13, 2: color validus, *healthy complexion,* Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 42.—**2.** Of medicines, *strong, powerful, active, efficacious:* medicamen, Ov. M. 15, 533; 7, 262: sucus, id. ib. 7, 316: venenum, id. ib. 7, 123; Tac. A. 13, 15 *fin.:* validissima faex aceti contra cerastas, Plin. 23, 2, 32, § 67.—**II.** Trop., *strong, mighty, powerful, effective:* Jovi opulento, incluto ... valido viripotenti, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1: aevi leges, Lucr. 5, 58: valida urbs et potens, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: fama validissima, Tac. A. 13, 8: ducibus validiorem quam exercitu rem Romanam esse, Liv. 2, 39, 2: delecti, quibus corpus annis infirmum, ingenium sapientiā validum erat, Sall. C. 6, 6: mente minus validus quam corpore toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 7: quam sit ingenio validus, Quint. 10, 1, 62: opibus, ingenio validus, Tac. H. 1, 57: vir gratiā et facundiā validus, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 12: Tiberius spernendis rumoribus validus, Tac. A. 3, 10; 4, 37: auctor validissimus mittendi secretos nuntios, id. ib. 6, 31: ad Caesaris amicitiam validus, id. ib. 6, 8: adversus consentientis nec regem quemquam satis validum nec tyrannum fore, Liv. 34, 49, 9: cum validae tum breves vibrantesque sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60: validissimum genus (dicendi), id. 12, 10, 63. —With *gen.:* orandi validus, Tac. A. 4, 21: colonia virium et opum, id. H. 2, 19: aevi, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16 *fin.*—Hence, *advv.* **A. vălĭdē,** *strongly, stoutly, vehemently, mightily, powerfully, exceedingly, very,* etc. (not in Cic. or Cæs.): ut valide tonuit! Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 10: quam valide tonuit, id. ib. 5, 1, 78: fluctuat valide mare, id. Rud. 2, 1, 14: ne tua vox valide valet! id. Pers. 3, 3, 22: vostra latera loris faciam valide varia uti sint, id. Ps. 1, 2, 12: amare valide coepi hinc meretricem, id. Merc. prol. 42;

48.—*Comp.:* validius clamare, Phaedr. 3, 16, 6: quo me validius cruciaret, Quint. 6, praef. § 8: quanto validius bonos inhibet pudor quam metus, id. 9, 2, 76: utros peccare validius putem, id. 10, 3, 12: abrogant fidem validius, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 20: poëtae sunt molesti validius, Phaedr. 4, epil. 9.—*Sup.:* validissime alicui favere, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2, 1: cupere, Plin. Ep. 9, 35, 1; 3, 15, 2.—* **2.** As a reply in the affirmative, *certainly, by all means, to be sure: Ca.* Legirupa. *Ba.* Valide. *Ps.* Pernicies adulescentum. *Ba.* Acerrime, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130; cf. v. 110. — **B.** In a contr. form, **valdē,** an *intens. adv., strongly, vehemently, energetically, vigorously, intensely, very, very much, exceedingly* (freq. and class.; cf.: graviter, multo, bene, magnopere, etc.). (*a*) With *verbs:* quidquid volt, valde volt, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: nunc inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi arriserat, vehementer displicet, Cic. Att. 13, 21, 3: epistula tua, quae me valde levavit, id. ib. 4, 7, 1: de Vergilii parte valde probo, id. ib. 13, 26, 1: alicui valde interdicere, ut, etc., id. Rep. 1, 39, 61: non valde moveri, id. ib.: hos sermones . . . lacessivi numquam, sed non valde repressi, id. Fam. 3, 8, 7: litteras tuas valde exspecto, id. ib. 16, 19: ille se profecisse sciat, cui Cicero valde placebit, Quint. 10, 1, 112. —Strengthened by *nimis:* tu vero eum nec nimis valde umquam nec nimis saepe laudaveris, Cic. Leg. 3, 1. 1.—By *tam:* hoc est in vitio, dissolutionem naturae tam valde perhorrescere, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31: nil mihi tam valde placeat, quod, etc., Cat. 68, 77: quem tam diu tamque valde timuissent, Nep. Eum. 11, 2: de remedio non tam valde laboro, Petr. 17.—By *quam:* vosmet videte, quam mihi valde placuerit, Plaut. Merc. prol. 103: quam valde universi admurmuraverint, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16, § 41: significare quam valde probetis ea, quae, etc., Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, C, 1.—(*β*) With adjectives: magistratus valde lenes et remissi, Cic. Rep. 1, 43, 66: aetas valde longa, id. ib. 1, 37, 58: exspectatio valde magna, id. Fam. 15, 17, 3: cui me praeripere desponsam laudem, valde est iniquum, id. Har. Resp. 3, 6: homo et acutus, ut Poenus, et valde studiosus ac diligens, id. Ac. 2, 31, 98: mala valde est Bestia, Cat. 69, 7: quoties verbum verbo aut non dissimile valde quaeritur, Quint. 9, 3, 75.—With *tam:* quasi vero quicquam sit tam valde, quam nihil sapere, vulgare, Cic. Div. 2, 39, 81.—With *quam:* nam suos valde quam paucos habet, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3.—(*γ*) With adverbs: insanum valde uterque deamat, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 127, 26: valde vehementer et libere dicere, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2: illud valde graviter tulerunt, id. ib. 1, 17, 8: rem valde bene gerere, id. Fam. 1, 8, 7: valde multum, id. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 9.—**b.** *Comp.* (rare; cf. valide, supra): novit me valdius ipso, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 6: valdius oblectat populum, id. A. P. 321.—**c.** *Sup.:* quos valdissime diligunt, Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 4.—* **2.** As a strongly confirmative reply, *yes, certainly: Ca.* Meam tu amicam vendidisti? *Ba.* Valde, viginti minis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 110.

vallāris, e, *adj.* [vallum], *of* or *belonging to a rampart:* corona, *given to him who first mounted the enemy's rampart*, Liv. 10, 46, 3; 30, 28, 6; Suet. Aug. 25; Plin. 16, 4, 3, § 7; 22, 3, 4, § 6.

vallātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vallo], *an intrenchment* (late Lat.), only trop.: medicorum, Theod. Prisc. 4, 1.

valles or **vallis** (the former, Caes. B. G. 7, 47; Verg. A. 11, 522; the latter, Ov. M. 3, 155; 8, 334 al.; cf. Fest. s. v. convallis, p. 42 Müll.), is, *f.* [Gr. ἕλος, lowland, Ἧλις; Lat. Veliae, Velitrae], *a valley, vale.* **I.** Lit.: quod satis magna valles intercedebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 47: vicus positus in valle, id. ib. 3, 1: per supinam vallem fusi sunt, Liv. 4, 46, 5: supinā valle praecipites egistis, id. 7, 24, 5: continui montes, nisi dissocientur opacā Valle, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 6: in reductā valle, id. C. 1, 17, 17; Verg. A. 6, 703: qui (colles) afferunt umbram vallibus, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: valles cavae, Verg. G. 2, 391: saxosas inter decurrunt flumina valles, id. E. 5, 84: est curvo anfractu valles, id. A. 11, 522: rivos de pronā praeceps est valle volutus, Cat. 68, 59: domus est imis in vallibus, Ov. M. 2, 761: sub opacā valle, id. ib. 11, 277; cf.: (eloquentia) ut latissimi amnes totis vallibus fluat, Quint. 5, 14, 31.—**B.** Trop.: vallis plorationis, Aug. Conf. 9, 2: lacrimarum, Vulg. Psa. 83, 7.—**II.** Poet., transf., *a hollow:* valle sub alarum, Cat. 69, 6: femorum, Aus. Epigr. 128, 5.

‡ **vallescit** perierit, dictum a vallo militari, quod fit circa castra, quod qui eo eiciuntur pro perditis habentur, Fest. p. 377 Müll. (where Lachm. reads vallessit; cf.: valle feci, Varr. ap. Non. p. 217, 24; v. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 191).

vallestrĭa, ium, *n.* [vallis], *valleys, vales*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 3, 3, 14 al.

vallĭcŭla (**vallĕcŭla,** Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 522), ae, *f. dim.* [valles], *a little valley, a glen, dell:* vallis deminutivum vallicula facit, Fest. s. v. convallis, p. 42 Müll.: deformes, *little hollows*, Vulg. Lev. 14, 37.

vallis, is, v. valles.

vallo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vallum], in milit. lang., *to surround with a rampart and palisades, to palisade, intrench, circumvallate* (syn. saepio). **I.** Lit.: castra vallantem Fabium adorti sunt, Liv. 9, 41, 15: castra vallari placuit, Tac. H. 2, 19; so, castra, Auct. B. Alex. 27, 6; 30, 2; Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallare noctem, i. e. *to intrench themselves at night*, Tac. G. 30: nulli vallārant oppida muri, Luc. 4, 224. —*Absol.:* muniendo vallandoque militem firmabant, Tac. H. 4, 26. — **II.** Transf., in gen., *to fortify, protect, defend* with something: elephantis aciem utrimque vallaverat, Flor. 2, 8 *fin.*: Macedoniam suam armis ferroque, id. 2, 12, 4: Pontus et regiis opibus et ipsā naturā regionis vallatus, Cic. Arch. 9, 21: urbs Capsa in mediā Africā sita anguibus arenisque vallata, Flor. 3, 1, 14: cum gladio te vallare scieris, vallum ferre desinito, Liv. Epit. 57: vallatus bello, Luc. 6, 29: videbant Catilinam . . . vallatum indicibus atque sicariis, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: haec omnia quasi saepimento aliquo vallabit disserendi ratione, id. Leg. 1, 24, 62: jus legatorum divino jure esse vallatum, id. Har. Resp. 16, 34: ignotae cumulis vallatus harenae, Prop. 3, 16 (4, 15), 29: templa praesenti numine vallata, Val. Max. 9, 11, ext. 4: hydra venenatis vallata colubris, Lucr. 5, 27; cf. Val. Fl. 1, 697; Sen. Herc. Oet. 1932; Sil. 7, 407: sol radiis frontem vallatus acutis, Ov. H. 4, 159: vallantur planctibus arae, Stat. Th. 10, 564. — *To surround:* abyssus vallavit me, Vulg. Jonae, 2, 6.

Vallōnĭa, ae, *f., the goddess of valleys:* collibus deam Collatinam, vallibus Valloniam praefecerunt, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8.

vallum, i, *n.* [collective of 1. vallus; the line of palisades about an intrenchment; hence], *an earthen wall* or *rampart set with palisades, a palisaded rampart, intrenchment, circumvallation.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.; Liv. 33, 5, 4 sq.: castra vallo fossāque munire, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: aliquem vallo et fossā saeptum tenere, Cic. Att. 9, 12, 3: oppidum vallo et fossā cingere, id. ib. 5, 20, 5: oppidum vallo et fossā circumdare, id. Fam. 15, 4, 10; Sall. J. 76, 2; Liv. 7, 23, 5; Verg. A. 9, 146; 9, 506; 9, 524; Hor. Epod. 9, 13 al.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a wall, rampart, fortification;* with *gen.:* non Alpium vallum contra ascensum transgressionemque Gallorum obicio et oppono, Cic. Pis. 33, 81: India vallo munitur eburno, Lucr. 2, 538: saepes pastorum munita vallo arboris, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22: (spica) contra avium minorum morsus munitur vallo aristarum, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: munitae sunt palpebrae tamquam vallo pilorum, id. N. D. 2, 57, 143: dentium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 9. —*Absol.:* si interdicta petes vallo (i. e. stola) circumdata, etc., Hor. S. 1, 2, 96.

1. vallus, i, *m.* [cf. Gr. ἧλος, nail], *a stake, pale.* **I.** In gen. (rare). **a.** For supporting vines, Verg. G. 1, 264; 2, 25.— **b.** A pole set with teeth and fastened to a cart, pushed forwards by oxen placed behind; used by the Gauls for cutting grain, Plin. 18, 30, 72, § 296 (in Pall. 7, 2, called vehiculum).—**II.** Esp., in milit. lang., *a stake, palisade*, used for intrenchment (freq. and class.): qui labor, quantus agminis; ferre plus dimidiati mensis cibaria . . . ferre vallum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37: Scipio Africanus militem cottidie in opere habuit et triginta dierum frumentum, ad septenos vallos ferre cogebat, Liv. Epit. 57: virgulta vallo caedendo, id. 25, 36, 5: vallum caedere et parare jubet, id. 33, 5, 4: vallum secum ferente milite, id. 33, 6, 1: quo qui intraverant, se ipsi acutissimis vallis induebant: hos cippos appellabant, Caes. B. G. 7, 73. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Collect. for vallum, *a rampart set with palisades*, Caes. B. C. 3, 63; Auct. B. Alex. 2, 3; Tib. 1, 10, 9.— **2.** In gen., *a point, spike:* pectinis, *a tooth*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 15.

2. vallus, i, *f. dim.* [contr. for vannulus, from vannus], *a little winnowing-van* for grain or provender, Varr. R. R. 1, 52, 2; 1, 23, 5; id. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

vălor, ōris, *m.* [valeo], *value:* valor, τιμή, Gloss. Lab.

valva, ae, *f., the leaf of a door, a folding-door; sing.* rare, Pompon. ap. Non. 19, 23; Petr. 96; Sen. Herc. Fur. 999.—Mostly *plur.:* **valvae,** ārum, *the leaves, folds*, or *valves of a door, a folding-door*, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; 2, 4, 56, § 124; Caes. B. C. 3, 105; Juv. 4, 63; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 51; Ov. M. 1, 172; 2, 4; Hor. S. 2, 6, 112; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 5; 5, 6, 19; 5, 6, 38.

valvātus, a, um, *adj.* [valvae], *having folding-doors:* valvata et fenestrata triclinia, Varr. L. L. 8, § 29 Müll.; cf.: lumina fenestrarum (in tricliniis), Vitr. 6, 6: fores, id. 4, 6 *fin.*

valvŏlae, ārum, *f. dim.* [id.] (quasi double-flaps, i. e.), *the pod, shell, pericarp, valvules* of leguminous plants: fabarum, Col. 2, 17, 7: lentis, id. 6, 10, 1; 6, 4, 3; 7, 4, 2 (ap. Fest. p. 375 Müll. *masc.* valvoli).

Vandălii or **Vandili** or **Vandilii,** ōrum, *m., the Vandals, a people in the northern part of Germany in the time of Tacitus*, Tac. G. 2 (Vandalii, Halm; Vandilii, Ritter); Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99 (Vandili, Jan. and Sillig). —*Sing.:* Vandalus, *a Vandal*, Sid. Carm. 2, 369.—Hence, **A. Vandălus,** a, um, *adj., Vandal:* hostis, Sid. Carm. 2, 348. — **B. Vandălĭcus,** i, *m., a surname of Justinian, as conqueror of the Vandals*, Jornand. R. Get. *fin.*

vānē, *adv.*, v. vanus *fin.*

vānesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vanus], *to pass away, disappear, vanish* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** Lit.: incipiunt gravidae vanescere nubes, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 107: Ceres in sterilem herbam, id. Am. 3, 7, 31: spiritus meus in auras, id. H. 12, 85: cuncta in cinerem, Tac. H. 5, 7: nigra sed infusā vanescat sepia lymphā, Pers. 3, 13: (nubes) pondere suo victa in latitudinem vanescebat, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 6.—**II.** Trop.: vanescitque absens et novus intrat amor, Ov. A. A. 2, 358: inanis credulitas tempore ipso, Tac. A. 2, 40; cf.: tempore ac spatio vanescere, id. ib. 2, 82: ira plebis, id. ib. 5, 9: dicta per auras, Ov. Am. 2, 14, 41: vos nolite pati nostrum vanescere luctum, i. e. *to be in vain*, Cat. 64, 199: cavendum est ne ipsa expositio vanescat, Quint. 4, 3, 8: quod magnificum alio referente fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente vanescit, Plin. Ep. 1, 8, 15.

vanga, ae, *f., a kind of mattock*, or, acc. to others, *a spade with a cross-bar to put the foot upon* (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 43, 3.

Vangĭo, ōnis, *m., a prince of the Suevi*, Tac. A. 12, 99 sq.

Vangĭōnes, um, *m.* **I.** Lit., *a German people on the Rhine*, about the mod. *Worms*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Tac. G. 28; id. A. 12, 27; id. H. 4, 70; Luc. 1, 431; Amm. 15, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf., *the capital of the Vangiones*, now *Worms*, Amm. 15, 11, 8.

vānĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vanus-dico], *vain-speaking; false-speaking; subst., a liar* (ante- and post-class. and rare): cum probis potius quam cum improbis vivere vanidicis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 37; Amm. 16, 7, 2.

Vānienses, ium, *m., a people of* Gallia Transalpina, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

vānĭlŏquentĭa, ae, *f.* [vaniloquus], *empty* or *idle talk, prating, vaunting* (rarely; not in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 14: hac vaniloquentiā primum Aristaenum praetorem Achaeorum excitavit, Liv. 34, 24, 1; Tac. A. 3, 49; 6, 31. —*Plur.*, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 2, 10.

Vānĭlŏquidōrus, i, *m.* [vanus-loquor-δῶρον], *gabble-giver*, a facetiously-formed name of a liar, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20.

vānĭlŏquĭum, ii, *n.* [vaniloquus], *empty* or *idle talk, gabble, prate, vaunting* (late Lat.): seductionis, Aug. Ep. 134, 4; 166, 6.

vānĭlŏquus (**-lŏcus**), a, um, *adj.* [vanus-loquor], *talking emptily* or *idly, gabbling, prating*, i. e., **I.** *Lying:* quia vaniloqu's, vapulabis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 223.—Ambros. Ep. 63, 7.—**II.** *Boastful, bragging, vaunting*, Liv. 35, 48, 2: ore, Sil. 14, 280: genus, id. 8, 17.

vānĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vanus]. **I.** Lit., *emptiness, nothingness, nullity, want of reality:* nulla in caelo nec fortuna, nec temeritas, nec erratio, nec vanitas inest; contra omnis ordo, veritas, ratio, constantia, Cic. N. D. 2, 21, 56: ne vanitas itineris ludibrio esset, *uselessness, purposelessness*, Liv. 40, 22, 5: Romanis Gallici tumultus adsueti, etiam vanitates notae sunt, id. 38, 17, 5 Weissenb.—**B.** Esp., *falsity, falsehood, deception, untruth, untrustworthiness, fickleness*, etc. **1.** *Absol.:* non pudet Vanitatis? Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 41: imbuimur erroribus, ut vanitati veritas cedat, Cic. Tusc. 3, 1, 2: mercatura . . . multa undique apportans, multisque sine vanitate impertiens, etc., id. Off. 1, 42, 151: nec vero quicquam turpius est vanitate, id. ib. 1, 42, 150: quamvis blanda ista vanitas apud eos valeat, etc., id. Lael. 26, 99: cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. ib. 25, 94.—*Plur.:* Magicae vanitates, Plin. 26, 4, 9, § 18; cf. id. 27, 8, 35, § 57.—**2.** With *gen.:* quid de iis existimandum est, qui orationis vanitatem adhibuerunt? Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: opinionum vanitas, id. Leg. 1, 10, 29: suum imperium minui per vanitatem populi, *fickleness*, Liv. 44, 22, 10: multa circa hoc non Magorum solum vanitate, sed etiam Pythagoricorum, Plin. 22, 8, 9, § 20 Jan.—**II.** Trop., *vanity, vainglory:* huic homini non minor vanitas inerat quam audacia, Sall. C. 23, 2; id. J. 38, 1: qui se propalam per vanitatem jactassent tamquam amicos Persei, Liv. 45, 31, 7: vanitas atque jactatio, Quint. 11, 2, 22: vanitas atque insolentia, Suet. Vit. 10: Quintius Atticus consul umbrâ honoris et suâmet vanitate monstratus, Tac. H. 3, 73: nec Agricola prosperitate rerum in vanitatem usus, etc., id. Agr. 18 *fin.:* Statius veniam . . . vanitate exitûs corrupit, id. A. 15, 71.

vānĭtĭes, ēi, *f.* [id.], *emptiness, nullity, folly* (late Lat.): plebeia, Amm. 29, 1, 13.—**II.** Esp., *vanity, vainglory:* ad extollendam ejus vanitiem sidera quoque, si jussisset, exhiberi posse promittens, Amm. 29, 1, 11.

vānĭtūdo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.], *emptiness, nothingness, vainglory, vanity* (ante-class.): ne turpasse vanitudine aetatem suam, Pac. ap. Non. 184, 7: vera vanitudine convincere, *by empty, lying talk*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 37.

Vannĭus, ii, *m.*, *a king of the Quadi in the time of Tiberius*, Tac. A. 2, 63; 12, 29 sq.—Hence, **Vanniānus**, a, um, *of Vannius:* regnum, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81.

vanno, ĕre, *v. a.* [vannus], *to fan, winnow* (ante-class.): frumentum, Lucil. ap. Non. 19, 25 and 27.

vannus, i (*abl. heterocl.* vannu, Non. 19, 21), *f.*, *a fan, van* for winnowing grain, Col. 2, 20, 4; App. M. 11, p. 260, 9; 11, p. 269, 2: mystica Iacchi, *borne about in the Bacchic festival*, Verg. G. 1, 166.

vāno, āre, *v. n.* [vanus], *to utter empty words*, Att. ap. Non. 16, 22; 184, 2.

vānus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. vaco], *that contains nothing, empty, void, vacant.* **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): sed illos Exspectata seges vanis elusit aristis, Verg. G. 1, 226: leve ac vanum granum, Col. 2, 9, 13: ne vana urbis magnitudo esset, Liv. 1, 8, 5: vanior jam erat hostium acies, id. 2, 47, 4: videtis ordines raros, cornua extenta, mediam aciem vanam et exhaustam, Curt. 4, 14, 14: vanam aciem esse ratus, i. e. *thin, weak*, id. 4, 14, 8: non vanae redeat sanguis imagini, i. e. *to the shade of the dead* (so called as being without a body), Hor. C. 1, 24, 15; 3, 27, 41.—**II.** Trop., *empty* as to purport or result, *idle, null, groundless, unmeaning, fruitless, vain* (freq. and class.): omnes dant consilium vanum, Enn. ap. Front. Ep. 2, 13 (Trag. Rel. v. 419 Vahl.): falsum aut vanum aut fictum (opp. vera), Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 24: oratio, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: vana quaedam atque inania polliceri, id. Planc. 42, 101: vana falsaque, Plin. 30, 2, 5, § 14: res tumida, vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84, 11: orationi vanae crediderunt, *idle, delusive*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 117: non bellum sed vanam imaginem belli insedisse, Liv. 3, 16, 5: verba, Ov. M. 13, 263: convicia, id. ib. 9, 303: historiae, Quint. 1, 8, 20: argumentum, id. 7, 2, 34: error, Lucr. 1, 1068: agitatio armorum, Liv. 7, 10, 8: metus, Hor. C. 1, 23, 3; Ov. H. 16, 342: gaudia, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 188: spes, Ov. M. 14, 364: ira, Val. Fl. 8, 374; Liv. 1, 10, 4: fides, Verg. A. 4, 12: omen, Ov. M. 2, 597: vox auguris, id. ib. 3, 349: cuspis, id. ib. 8, 346: pila omnia, Liv. 7, 23, 8: pleraque tela, id. 30, 10, 13: ensis, id. 7, 10, 9: ictus, id. 34, 39, 2: promissa, Tac. A. 3, 16: vana et irrita testamenta, Suet. Calig. 38: vaniore dicendi genere inflata (gens), Quint. 12, 10, 17: sententiarum vanissimus strepitus, Petr. 1.—With *abl.:* postquam equestris pugna effectu quam conatibus vanior erat, Liv. 7, 7, 8: oratio non suis vana laudibus, non crimine alieno laeta, id. 4, 41, 1.—**2.** *Subst.:* **vānum**, i, *n.*, *emptiness, nothingness, naught:* ad vanum et irritum redacta victoria, *brought to nothing*, Liv. 26, 37, 8: nec tota ex vano criminatio erat, i. e. *groundless, without cause*, id. 33, 31, 4: ex vano habere spem, id. 27, 26, 1: cedit labor in vanum, Sen. Hippol. 182.—*Plur.:* haud vana adtulere, Liv. 4, 37, 6.—*Neutr. plur. adverb.:* ut vidit (Arruntem) laetantem animis ac vana tumentem, i. e. *vainly, with vain show*, Verg. A. 11, 854.—With *gen.:* corruptus vanis rerum, Hor. S. 2, 2, 25: vana rumoris, Tac. A. 4, 59.—**3.** Vanum est, with *subject-clause:* vanum arbitror esse circa canis ortum angues candidos membranam eam exuere, Plin. 30, 3, 8, § 25.—**B.** Transf., of persons, *false, lying, deceptive, delusive, untrustworthy:* vanus et perfidiosus et impius, *false*, Cic. Quint. 6, 26: vanus mendaxque, Verg. A. 2, 80: haruspices, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 36: haec mihi non vani (neque erat cur fallere vellent) Narravere senes, i. e. *veracious*, Ov. M. 8, 721; cf.: ingenium dictatoris, Liv. 1, 27, 1: vane Ligus frustraque animis elate superbis, Verg. A. 11, 715: vir omnium vanissimus, Vell. 2, 30, 1: invidia vulgi vanum ingenium dictatoris corrupit, *weak, wavering*, Liv. 1, 27, 1: ne irrisus ac vanus iisdem castris assideret, etc., *in vain*, Tac. H. 2, 22 *fin.*—With *gen.:* aut ego (i. e. Juno) veri Vana feror, Verg. A. 10, 631: voti vanus, i. e. *deceived*, Sil. 12, 261: turba vana sanctitudinis, App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 1.—**2.** Esp., *vainglorious, ostentatious, boastful, vain:* Cn. Lentulus perincertum stolidior an vanior, Sall. H. 4, 35 Dietsch ad loc.: laudare se vani, vituperare stulti est, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 8.—With *abl.:* hunc ingenio vanum Aetoli inpulerant in spem regni, Liv. 35, 47, 7.—Hence, *adv.:* **vānē**, *idly, vainly* (post-class.): vane gaudere, Tert. Apol. 49: vanius excogitatum, App. Mag. p. 300, 41: praecavere vanissime, Tert. Pud. 1.

văpĭdē, *adv.*, v. vapidus *fin.*

văpĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vapor], *that has emitted steam* or *vapor*, i. e. *that has lost its life and spirit, spoiled, flat, vapid.* **I.** Lit.: vinum, Col. 12, 5, 1.—**II.** Transf., *spoiled, bad.* **A.** Lit.: pix, Pers. 5, 148.—**B.** Trop.: astutam vapido servas sub pectore vulpem, Pers. 5, 117.—*Adv.:* **văpĭdē**, *poorly, badly, ill:* se habere, for male se habere, a favorite expression of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 87.

văpor (ante-class. form **văpos**, Naev. ap. Non. 487, 10; Lucr. 6, 952; cf. Quint. 1, 4, 13), ōris, *m.* [Sanscr. kapis, incense; Gr. καπύω, καπνός, smoke; cf. vappa], *steam, exhalation, vapor* (syn. exhalatio). **I.** In gen.: aquarum vapores, qui a sole ex agris tepefactis et ex aquis excitantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: aquarum quasi vapor quidam aër habendus est, id. ib. 2, 10, 27; Lucr. 6, 271: aquae calidae, Cels. 7, 7, 10; Scrib. Comp. 20: terrenus vapor siccus est et fumo similis, qui ventos, tonitrua et fulmina facit: aquarum halitus umidus est et imbres et nives creat, Sen. Q. N. 2, 12, 4: nocturnos formidare vapores, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 93: volat vapor ater ad auras, *smoke*, Verg. A. 7, 466; Ov. Tr. 5, 5, 40; Stat. Th. 10, 110; Sen. Herc. Fur. 911.—**II.** In partic., *a warm exhalation, warmth, heat*, etc. **A.** Lit.: (terra semen) tepefactum vapore et compressu suo diffundit, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: aestifer ignis uti lumen jacit atque vaporem, Lucr. 1, 663: solis, id. 1, 1032; 2, 150; 4, 185; 4, 201; 6, 236; Curt. 7, 5, 3; of the heat of the thunderbolt: inusta vaporis signa, Lucr. 6, 220: finditque vaporibus arva (Phoebus), Ov. M. 3, 152: siderum, Hor. Epod. 3, 15: lentusque carinas Est vapor, Verg. A. 5, 683; cf. id. ib. 698: locus torridus et vaporis plenus, Liv. 5, 48, 1: vapore foveri, Cels. 7, 7, 2; 7, 7, 10; 7, 9 *fin.;* 8, 4; 8, 7; Col. 1, 4, 10; 7, 3, 8 al.—**B.** Trop., *warmth, ardor* of love: pectus insanum vapor amorque torret, Sen. Hippol. 640.

văpōrālis, e, *adj.* [vapor], *of* or *belonging to steam* or *vapor, vapory* (late Lat.): tenuitas, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 2, 5.—*Adv.:* **văpōrālĭter**, *like a vapor*, Aug. Genes. ad Lit. 2, 4 *fin.;* 3, 10 *fin.*

văpōrārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, which conveyed the heat to the sweating-room, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1, § 2; Sen. Q. N. 3, 24, 3 Haase.

văpōrātē, *adv.* [vaporatus], *with heat, hotly*, Amm. 24, 4, 17.

văpōrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaporo], *a steaming, reeking, steam, vapor* (post-Aug.): inundantium aquarum, Sen. Q. N. 6, 11: urinae impubium, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 65: balinearum, *a steam-bath, vapor-bath*, id. 28, 4, 14, § 55.—Esp., *a fomentation*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 17, 171 al.

văpōrĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vapor-fero], *emitting steam, full of vapors* or *exhalations, vaporous* (poet.): fornaces, Stat. S. 1, 3, 45: Baiae, id. ib. 3, 5, 96: specus, Schol. Juv. 9, 57.

văpōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [vapor]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to emit steam* or *vapor, to steam, reek.* **A.** Lit.: aquae vaporant et in mari ipso, Plin. 31, 2, 2, § 5: aquae fontanae vaporantes, Sol. 21.—* **B.** Trop., *to glow, burn:* invidiâ quoniam, ceu fulmine, summa vaporant Plerumque, Lucr. 5, 1132.—**II.** *Act.*, *to fill with steam* or *vapor, to steam, smoke, fumigate, heat, warm:* vaporatae nebulae (opp. frigidae), Col. 1, 5, 4: nebula est exhalatio vaporata, *filled with vapor*, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 6: templum ture vaporant, *fumigate, perfume*, Verg. A. 11, 481: altaria, Stat. Th. 1, 455: vaporato caespite, Calp. Ecl. 2, 62: cantharides suspenduntur super acetum fervens, donec per linteolum vaporentur, i. e. *are suffocated by the fumes*, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 95: glebae solibus aestivis vaporatae, *warmed*, Col. 2, 15, 6; cf.: laevum decedens (sol) curru fugiente vaporet, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 7: dum coquuntur carnes oculos vaporari his praecipiunt, *to be steamed, to receive the vapor*, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 170: oculos spongiis expressis, Scrib. Comp. 20; cf.: morbi, quos vaporari oportet, Plin. 31, 11, 47, § 128.—Poet.: inde vaporata lector mihi ferveat aure, Pers. 1, 126.

văpōrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of steam* or *vapor, steaming, vaporous* (post-class.): caligo, App. M. 9, p. 222, 31: fontes balnearum, id. ib. 5, p. 165, 24.

văpōrus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *steaming, reeking, smoking* (post-class.): tus, Nemes. Ecl. 4, 63: ardor, Prud. στεφ. 6, 115.

vappa, ae, *f.* [kindr. with vapor; cf. vapidus], *wine that has lost its spirit and flavor; palled, flat, vapid wine.* **I.** Lit.: vitium musto quibusdam in locis iterum sponte fervere, quâ calamitate deperit sapor vappaeque accipit nomen, probrosum etiam hominum, cum degeneravit animus, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 125; Hor. S. 2, 3, 144; 1, 5, 16; Mart. 12, 48, 14.—**II.** Transf., *masc.*, *a spoiled* or *worthless fellow, a good-for-nothing*, Cat. 28, 5; Hor. S. 1, 1, 104; 1, 2, 12; Auct. Priap. 14; cf. Plin. l. l. supra.

vappo, ōnis, *m.* [root vap-, to flutter; cf. Gr. ἠπίολος, moth], *a moth, butterfly*, Lucr. (or Lucil.) Fragm. ap. Prob. p. 1450 P. (v. Lindem. Corp. Gram. I. p. 109, n. 32; cf. Lachm. ad Lucr. 2, p. 165 sq.).

* **vāpŭlāris**, e, *adj.* [vapulo], *that gets a flogging:* tribunus, facetiously, qs. *the head floggee*, of a slave, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 22.

vāpŭlo, āvi, 1, *v. neutral pass.* [perh. root vap-; cf. vappo; prop. to wriggle, flutter; hence], *to get a cudgelling* or *flogging, to be flogged.* **I.** Lit.: ego vapulando, ille verberando usque ambo defessi sumus, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 5; so (opp. verberare), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 178: vapulo ego invitus, id. Cas. 5, 3, 15: ergo istoc magis, Quia vaniloquus, vapula-

bis, id. Am. 1, 1, 223: cum corpus vapulet, Lucr. 4, 936: non ego, sed tenuis vapulat umbra mea, Prop. 3, 3 (2, 12), 20: qui illum viderant ab illo flagris vapulantem, Sen. Lud. Mort. Claud. 15, 2: testis in reum rogatus, an ab reo fustibus vapulasset, Quint. 9, 2, 12; 1, 3, 16: saepe territus quasi vapulaturus, Dig. 47, 10, 15: coctum ego, non vapulatum dudum conductus fui, Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 9.—**2.** Vapula, vapulet, as an opprobrious expression, *you be flogged! he be flogged!* like the vulg. Engl., *you be hanged! he be hanged!* nunc profecto vapula ob mendacium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 214; id. As. 2, 4, 72; id. Truc. 5, 53: vapulet! Ne sibi me credat supplicem fore! id. Pers. 2, 3, 17: vapulare te vehementer jubeo, id. Curc. 4, 4, 12.—Hence, prov.: vapula Papiria, of doubtful signif.; v. Fest. p. 372 Müll. —**B.** Transf. **1.** Of troops, like our *to be beaten*, i. e. *to be conquered:* septimam legionem vapulasse, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4.—**2.** Of property, *to be dissipated, squandered:* vapulat peculium, Plaut. Stich. 5, 5, 10: multa, Sen. Q. N. 6, 7, 6.—**3.** In gen., of inanim. things, *to be struck, beaten:* (olea) quae vapulavit macescit, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 1: turris pluvio, Sen. Agam. 93.—**II.** Trop., *to be lashed, attacked:* omnium sermonibus vapulare, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.—**B.** *To be in trouble, to be afflicted:* sub Veneris regno vapulo, non sub Jovis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 15.

vāra, ae, *f.* **I.** *A wooden horse* or *trestle* for spreading nets upon; hence, prov.: sequitur varam vibia, *one evil follows the other*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.—**II.** *A forked pole* for spreading nets upon, Luc. 4, 439; to support a bough, Col. 5, 9, 2.

vārātio, ōnis, *f.* [varo], *a bending, winding* (late Lat.): fluminis, Auct. Limit. pp. 257 and 285 Goes.

Varciāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Pannonia*, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

Vardaei, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in Dalmatia*, Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Plin. 3, 22, 26, § 143.

Vardŭli, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Lusitania*, Mel. 3, 10, 7; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 27; 4, 20, 34, § 110.

Vărēnus, i, *m.*, *a Roman proper name*, esp. L. Varenus, *who was defended by Cicero, but convicted of assassination*, Cic. Fragm. pro Var. 14, p. 5 B. and K.; Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 7.

Vargŭla, ae, *m.*, *a talkative friend of* C. Julius Cæsar Strabo, Cic. de Or. 2, 60, 244; 2, 60, 247.

Varguntēius, i, *m.*, L., *a Roman senator who was engaged in Catiline's conspiracy*, Sall. C. 17, 3; 28, 1; 47, 1; Cic. Sull. 2, 6; 5. 15.

vargus, i, *m.* [Gallic], *a vagabond*, Eum. Pan. Const. 9, 3; Sid. Ep. 6, 4.

1. văria, ae, v. varius, I. A. 2.

2. Văria, ae, *f.* **I.** *A small city of the Sabines*, now *Vicovaro*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 3; Phaedr. 5, prol. 14.—**II.** *A town in Appulia*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

văriābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vario], *changeable, variable* (post-class.): aër, App. de Mundo, p. 58, 31.

văriantĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a difference, diversity, variety* (Lucretian; cf.: varietas, vicissitudo): rerum, Lucr. 1, 653; 3, 318.

1. văriānus, a, um, *adj.* [varius], *divers-colored, variegated:* uvae, a particular kind so called, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 29.

2. Vāriānus, a, um, v. 3. Varus.

văriātim, *adv.* [vario], *in various ways, variously:* dici, Gell. 5, 12, 9; Apic. 4, 1, § 120.

* **văriātio**, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a difference, variation:* sine variatione ullâ, Liv. 24, 9, 3.

văriātus, a, um. **I.** *Part.* of vario.—**II.** *P. a.*, *diverse, manifold, varied:* lyra concentu variatior, App. Flor. p. 357 *fin.*

vārĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [varico], *one that walks with his legs spread apart, a straddler:* praevaricator est quasi varicator, qui diversam partem adjuvat, proditâ causâ suâ, Dig. 3, 2, 4, § 4; 47, 15, 1.

vārĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [1. varicus], *to spread the legs apart, to straddle:* varicare supra modum et in stando deforme est et accedente motu prope obscenum, Quint. 11, 3, 125: vallum, quod eâ varicare nemo potest, i. e. *can stride over it*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 117 Müll.—With a homogeneous object: superbus quin etiam varicatis gressibus patet, i. e. *striding, strutting, swaggering*, Cassiod. Var. 6, 6.

vărĭcōsē, *adv.*, v. varicosus *fin.*

vărĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [varix], *full of dilated veins, varicose:* centuriones, Pers. 5, 189: haruspex, Juv. 6, 397: Arpinas, i. e. *Cicero*, Sid. Ep. 5, 5 (cf. Quint. 11, 3, 143; and Vatin. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3).—* *Adv.:* **vărĭcōsē**, *full of dilated veins:* varicosius onera portare, Fest. s. v. muli marini, p. 149 Müll. (acc. to others, from varicus or varico, *with feet spread apart*).

vărĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a small varix*, Cels. 5, 26, 32.

* **1. vārĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [1. varus], *with feet spread apart, straddling:* illa ambulat varica, Ov. A. A. 3, 304.

* **2. vārĭcus**, *adv.* [id.], *with feet spread apart, straddlingly*, App. M. 1, p. 108, 19.

vărĭē, *adv.*, v. varius *fin.*

vărĭĕgo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [varius-ago] (post-class.). **I.** *Act.*, *to make of various sorts* or *colors, to variegate:* figuras alius alio scientius, Aus. Idyll. 13 praef.: balteus miris coloribus variegatus, App. Flor. p. 346, 15: navis picturis miris, id. M. 11, p. 264, 34.—* **II.** *Neutr.*, *to be party-colored* or *variegated:* lyra gemmis variegat, App. Flor. p. 342, 7.

vărĭĕtas, ātis, *f.* [varius], *difference, diversity, variety* (class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): varietas Latinum verbum est, idque proprie quidem in disparibus coloribus dicitur: sed transfertur in multa disparia: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, cum percipitur ex multis dissimilibus rebus dissimiliter efficientibus voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: florum omnium, id. Sen. 15, 54: Asia varietate fructuum facile omnibus terris antecedit, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14: ut in corporibus magnae dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt majores etiam varietates, id. Off. 1, 30, 107; cf. id. Div. 2, 44, 92: varietates vocum, id. ib. 2, 3, 9: caeli, id. ib. 1, 36, 79: rerum publicarum, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: bellum in multâ varietate terrâ marique versatum, i. e. *changes, vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21: (Timaeus) sententiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58: esse in varietate ac dissensione, *variety of opinion*, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: voluntatis, *difference of wish*, id. Att. 1, 17, 1: utilitatis varietates, id. Rep. 1, 32, 49: nec varietatem natura patitur, id. ib. 3, 11, 18: extimescens varietatem atque infidelitatem exercitûs, *changeableness, fickleness, inconstancy*, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: ad varietates annonae horreum fore, *vicissitudes*, Liv. 7, 31, 1: figurarum, Quint. 10, 2, 1: juris, id. 3, 6, 90: nullum exspirantem versicolori quâdam et numerosâ varietate spectari proceres gulae narrant, Plin. 9, 17, 30, § 66: cum videamus tot varietates circumagi, *fluctuations of fortune*, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6.—**II.** Transf., *varied clothing, colored attire:* circumamictâ varietate, Aug. Civ. Dei. 17, 16, 2: circumamicta varietatibus, Vulg. Psa. 44, 15.

Varīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a German tribe on the Baltic Sea*, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 99; Tac. G. 40, 3.

vărĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [varius]. **I.** *Act.*, *to diversify, variegate, change* (class.). **A.** Lit.: (principia) omne genus gignunt variantque colores, Lucr. 2, 759: maculis ortum (sol), Verg. G. 1, 441: caeruleis corpora guttis, Ov. M. 4, 578: tempora cani, id. ib. 12, 465: capillos (gemma), id. Am. 1, 2, 41: ubi caeruleum variabunt sidera caelum, id. F. 3, 449: variare virgis et loris, *to beat of all colors, black and blue*, Plaut. Poen. prol. 26: putrida pectora palmis, Cat. 64, 352: vestes picto auro, Val. Fl. 3, 11: variante se uvâ, *becoming colored, turning*, Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 189; for which *mid.:* simulatque uva variari coeperit, Col. Arb. 12, 1.—In *part. perf.:* vestis priscis hominum variata figuris, *variegated, embroidered*, Cat. 64, 50: pluribus ille (anguis) notis variatam pingitur alvum, Luc. 9, 713: arcus vix ullâ variatus luce colorem, id. 4, 79: eluere calculos nigros paulum candore variatos, Plin. 34, 16, 47, § 157.—Poet.: formas variatus in omnes, *changed, metamorphosed*, Ov. M. 12, 559.—**B.** Trop., *to cause to change, make different* or *various; to alter, change, vary, interchange, cause to alternate*, etc.: vocem variare et mutare, Cic. Or. 18, 59; so, aliquid (with mutare), Gell. 14, 1, 9: orationem variare et distinguere, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: ergo ille variabit (vocem) et mutabit, id. Or. 18, 59: voluptatem (with distinguere), id. Fin. 1, 11, 38: qui variare cupit rem prodigialiter unam, Hor. A. P. 29: in oratione multa summittere, variare, disponere, Quint. 2, 12, 10; cf. id. 2, 13, 8; 11, 3, 152: cum timor atque ira in vicem sententias variassent, Liv. 2, 57, 2: vices, Verg. A. 9, 164: bellum variante fortunâ eventum ferre, *with varying success*, Liv. 23, 5, 8: et variebant secundae adversaeque res non fortunam magis quam animos hominum, id. 25, 1, 6: fremitus variantis multitudinis fuit partim adsensu partim indignatione, id. 35, 31, 13: ex vernâ intemperie variante calores frigoraque, id. 22, 2, 10: laborem otio, otium labore, Plin. Ep. 8, 8, 4: variatis hominum sententiis, i. e. *various, at variance*, Cic. Mil. 3, 8: quae de Marcelli morte variant auctores, *report differently, vary*, Liv. 27, 27, 12; cf.: certe variata memoria actae rei, id. 21, 28, 5.—*Impers. pass.:* sitne ea (beata vita) in potestate sapientis, an, etc. . . . in eo nonnumquam variari inter eos et dubitari videtur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: senatus consuli coeptus; ibi cum sententiis variaretur, *were of different opinions*, Liv. 22, 60, 3; cf.: variatum deinde proeliis, *fought with varying success*, Vell. 2, 51, 3: nisi de familiae condicione variatum esset, i. e. *differently reported*, Suet. Vit. 1.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be diversified, variegated; to change, alter, waver, vary*, etc. **A.** Lit.: prima mihi variat liventibus uva racemis, *becomes variegated, colored*, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 13: bacae, Col. 12, 52, 9: variant ostrea coloribus, *are different*, Plin. 32, 6, 21, § 60: universitas (arietum) tergoris maculis, Col. 7, 3, 2: inter se multum variare figurae Non possunt, Lucr. 2, 484; cf. id. 4, 648: variantes edere formas, id. 5, 722; cf.: volucres variantibu' formis, id. 5, 825: non ita Carpathiae variant Aquilonibus undae, *fluctuate*, Prop. 2, 5, 11.—**B.** Trop., *to be various* or *different; to change, vary; absol.:* variante fortunâ, Liv. 23, 5, 8: inpatiens variantis caeli, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 28: sic abeunt redeuntque mei variantque timores, Ov. Tr. 2, 153: dissidet et variat sententia, id. M. 15, 648: ita fama variat, ut, etc., Liv. 27, 27, 14. —With *abl.:* haec de tanto viro, quamquam et opinionibus et monumentis litterarum variarent, proponenda erant, Liv. 38, 57, 8: si (lex) nec causis nec personis variet, id. 3, 45, 2.—*Impers.:* ibi si variaret, *if there were a difference of opinion*, Liv. 1, 43, 11; cf.: nec variatum comitiis est, id. 7, 22, 10.—With *adverb. acc.:* si nunc quoque fortuna aliquid variaverit, Liv. 23, 13, 4.—Of differences in the text of an author (late Lat.): ipsi codices Graeci variant, Aug. in Psa. 118, 7: nulla in eo variat codicum auctoritas, id. C. Faust. 11, 4.—Hence, *P. a.:* **vărians**, antis, *varied, manifold:* (terra) fudit aërias volucres variantibus formis, Lucr. 5, 822: variantis edere formas, id. 5, 720: astra, Manil. 2, 466.

(**vārĭtus**, *adv.*, a false read. for varicus, App. M. 1, p. 108, 19.)

1. vărĭus, a, um, *adj.*, *diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, various* (cf.: diversus, distinctus). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of color, etc., *variegated, party-colored, mottled*, etc.: arietis lingua nigra aut varia, vestis, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4: variâ veste exornatus fuit, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 16; so of color: uvae, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; 33, 73: lynces, Verg. G. 3, 264: serpens, Ov. M. 6, 114: anguis, id. ib. 4, 619: pica, Petr. 28 *fin.:* flores, Tib. 1, 7, 45; Ov. M. 10, 123: plumae, Hor. A. P. 2: lapides, id. S. 2, 4, 83: columnae, *of variegated marble*, id. Ep. 1, 10, 22: auctumnus purpureo colore, id. C. 2, 5, 12: colores, Ov. M. 1, 270; cf.: vestra latera loris faciam ut valide varia sint, i. e. *black and blue*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 12; id. Mil. 2, 2, 61: tergum varium, Pomp. ap. Non. 19, 31 (Com. Rel. v. 139 Rib.): sparsa quoque in vario passim miracula caelo videt, *diversified*, i. e. *with constellations of various forms*, Ov. M. 2, 193.—**2.** *Subst.:* **vărĭa**, ae, *f.* (i. e. bestia, a mottled animal). **a.** *A panther*, Plin. 8, 17, 23, § 63 sq.—**b.** *A kind of magpie*, Plin.

10, 29, 41, § 78. — **B.** In rural lang.: terra, *wet above and dry beneath*, Col. 2, 4, 5: sulcus, Cato, R. R. 61, 2; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 174.— **II.** Trop., *diverse, different, manifold, changing, varying, changeable, various*, etc.: varium poëma, varia oratio, varii mores, varia fortuna; voluptas etiam varia dici solet, Cic. Fin. 2, 3, 10: (qualitates) variae et quasi multiformes, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: et ea, quae videntur acerba, quae multa et varia in hominum vitâ fortunâque versantur, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: curricula multiplicium variorumque sermonum, id. Or. 3, 12: res varia et multiplex, id. Fl. 3, 6: multae, copiosae variaeque rationes, id. de Or. 1, 51, 222; cf.: varia et diversa genera et bellorum et hostium, id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 28; cf. id. de Or. 3, 16, 61; 1, 61, 262: varium jus et dispar condicio, id. Verr. 2, 5, 19, § 49: eventus varii fortunae, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: victoria, *wavering*, = anceps, Sall. J. 5, 1; Liv. 2, 6, 10; so, bellum, Flor. 4, 12, 26. —Of opinions: varias esse opiniones intellego: sunt qui putant, etc., i. e. *divergent opinions, differences* where there is yet substantial agreement (while diversae opiniones are opposite views), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 25. —**2.** Varium est, with a *rel.-clause:* quales sint (dii), varium est, *various opinions prevail*, Cic. N. D. 2, 5, 13.— **B.** Esp., of persons, etc. **1.** Of abilities, *versatile:* Plato et varius et multiplex et copiosus fuit, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; cf.: antequam scirem quam varium, quam flexibile quam multiplex (ejus ingenium) esset, Plin. Ep. 1, 16, 1: Antonius ingenio varius, Flor. 4, 3, 4.—**2.** Of character, *fickle, inconstant, changeable, untrustworthy:* miror quid sit, quod pater tuus, homo constantissimus, te nobis varium reliquit (*beaten black and blue,* and *fickle-minded,*) Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 48: animus audax, subdolus, varius, Sall. C. 5, 4: varius incertusque agitabat, id. J. 74, 1: voltu et oculis pariter atque animo varius, *agitated, irresolute*, id. ib. 113, 3: Pausanias magnus homo, sed varius in omni genere vitae fuit, Nep. Paus. 1, 1; cf.: varium et mutabile semper Femina, *a fickle thing*, Verg. A. 4, 569.— Hence, *adv.:* **vărĭē. A.** Lit., *with diverse colors, in a variegated manner:* mithrax gemma multicolor, contra solem varie refulgens, Plin. 37, 10, 63, § 173: smaragdi Cyprii varie glauci, id. 37, 5, 18, § 67. —**B.** Trop., *variously, changeably, diversely, differently, in various ways:* varie moveri, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: qui (sermones) ab his, qui illum audierunt, perscripti varie et copiose sunt, id. Ac. 1, 4, 16: numerus hujus generis late et varie diffusus est, id. Sest. 45, 97: varie sum affectus tuis litteris, id. Fam. 16, 4, 1: postea decernitur, ac non varie, sed prope cunctis sententiis, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 145: ita varie per omnem exercitum laetitia, maeror, luctus atque gaudia agitabantur, Sall. C. 61, 9: in Aequis varie bellatum, Liv. 5, 28, 5: agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, id. 2, 2, 9: hiemem aut negotia varie causari, Tac. A. 1, 47: sagittarios varie passimque collocare, Auct. B. Afr. 60: disserere, Tac. A. 1, 11.—With a punning allusion to 1. varia: *Ep.* Perpetuon' valuisti? *Th.* Varie. *Ep.* Qui varie valent, caprigenum hominum non placet mihi neque pantherinum genus, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 15.

2. Vărĭus, a, *the name of a Roman gens;* esp., **I.** Q. Varius *of Sucro, in Spain, called Hybrida, a tribune of the people* A. U. C. 663, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117; id. Brut. 49, 182; 62, 221; Val. Max. 4, 3, 7.—**II.** L. Varius, *a tragic poet, contemporary with Virgil and Horace*, Verg. E. 9, 35; Hor. S. 1, 10, 44; Quint. 10, 1, 98; Mart. 8, 18, 7.

vărix, ĭcis, *m.* and *f.* [1. varus], *a dilated vein, varix*, esp. in the thighs, Cels. 7, 8; 7, 17 *fin.;* 7, 31; Varr. ap. Non. 26, 13; 167, 25; Cic. Tusc. 2, 15, 35; Sen. Ep. 78, 17; Plin. 11, 45, 104, § 252; Quint. 11, 3, 143; Macr. S. 2, 3, 5.

* **1. vāro,** ōnis, *m., a stupid, boorish fellow, a clodpate*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. squarrosi, pp. 328 and 329 Müll.

2. vāro, āre, *v. a.* [1. varus], *to bend, curve* (late Lat.): alveos pontium, Auct. Limit. p. 257 Goes.: flumen, id. ib. p. 285.

Varro, ōnis, *m., a surname in the* gens Terentia, e. g. **I.** M. Terentius Varro, *a contemporary of Cicero, who wrote* De Re Rusticâ *and* De Linguâ Latinâ. — **II.** *The poet* P. Terentius Varro Atacinus, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46. — **III.** *The consul* C. Terentius Varro, *defeated at Cannæ*, Liv. 22, 34, 2.—Hence, **Varrōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Varro, Varronian:* milites, i. e. *of the consul C. Terentius Varro*, Liv. 23, 38, 9: ingenia, *of M. Terentius Varro*, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: comoediae, *the collection of the twenty-one genuine comedies of Plautus, arranged by M. Terentius Varro*, Gell. 3, 3, 3.

1. vārus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. root kar, kvar; whence Sanscr. kakras, wheel; Lat. circus, curvus, and vārus, for cvarus; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 412], *bent, stretched*, or *grown inwards*, or *awry.* **I.** Lit.: (canes) debent esse cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; hence of persons *with legs bent inwards, knock-kneed* (cf. valgus): hunc varum distortis cruribus; illum Balbutit scaurum pravis fultum male talis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 47 (cf. Orelli et Dillenb. ad loc.); Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 12; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 54; Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.:* manus, i. e. *bent, crooked*, Ov. M. 9, 33: bracchia, Mart. 7, 32, 9; Stat. Th. 6, 850: cornua, Ov. M. 12, 382; id. Am. 1, 3, 24: talea, Col. 5, 9, 2.— **II.** Trop., *diverse, different* (poet.); *absol.:* geminos, Horoscope, varo Producis genio, Pers. 6, 18.— With *dat.:* alterum (genus hominum) et huic varum et nihilo sapientius, *different from this*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 56.

2. vărus, i, *m., an eruption* on the face, *a blotch, pimple*, Gr. ἴονθος, Cels. 6, 5; Plin. 22, 25, 73, § 151; 23, 1, 14, § 19; 23, 4, 42, § 85; 23, 4, 45, § 89.

3. Vārus, i, *m., a surname*, esp. in the gens Quintilia; e. g. P. Quintilius Varus, *defeated by Arminius*, Vell. 2, 117; Suet. Aug. 23; id. Tib. 17; Tac. A. 1, 3; 1, 43; 1, 55; 1, 60 al.— Hence, **Vārĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Varus, Varian:* clades, Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 17; 18; id. Calig. 3; 31.

Varvari, ōrum, *m., a people of Istria*, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130.

Varvarini, ōrum, *m., a people of Liburnia*, Plin. 3, 22, 25, § 139.

1. văs, vădis, *m., a bail, security, surety* (in gen., while praes is confined to pecuniary matters; cf. also sponsio): vas appellatus, qui pro altero vadimonium promittebat, Varr. L. L. 6, 74 Müll.: vas factus est alter (Damon) ejus sistendi, ut si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45: vades poscere, id. Rep. 2, 36, 61: se dare vadem pro amico, id. Fin. 2, 24, 79: deserere vades, Liv. 39, 41, 7; Hor. S. 1, 1, 11 Heind.— **B.** Trop.: vestram virtutem rerum quas gesturus sum, vadem praedemque habeo, Curt. 9, 2, 25.

2. vās, vāsis; *plur.* **vāsa,** ōrum (anteclass. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vāsum,** Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23, 1; Fab. Pict. ap. Non. 544, 26; Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33 sq.: vasus fictilis, Petr. 57, 8; *dat. plur.* vasibus, Gargil. Martial. Pomif. Arb. 4, 4; apocopated, vas' argenteis, for vasis, acc. to Cic. Or. 45, 153), *n.* [Sanscr. root, vas-, to put on; vastram, clothing; Gr. ἕννυμι, εἷμα; Lat. vestis]. **I.** In gen., *a vessel, dish;* also, *a utensil, implement* of any kind: vasa ahena ex aedibus (rapere), Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 61: aliquod vasum argenteum Aut aliquod vasum ahenum, id. Truc. 1, 1, 33: nihil relinquo in aedibus Nec vas nec vestimentum, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 89: corpus quasi vas est, aut aliquod animi receptaculum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22, 52; cf. Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 4: quassatis undique vasis, Diffluere umorem, Lucr. 3, 435: sincerum est nisi vas, quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: vinarium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: argentea, id. ib.; Hor. S. 2, 7, 72: Corinthia et Deliaca, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: Samia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 41; Cic. Mur. 36, 75: escaria, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 18.— Of *implements* for supporting any thing: si vasa sint legata, non solum ea continentur, quae aliquid in se recipiunt edendi bibendique causâ paratum, sed etiam quae aliquid sustineant: et ideo scutellas vel promulsidaria contineri, Dig. 34, 2, 20.—**2.** *Military equipments, baggage:* ille ex Siciliâ jam castra commoverat et vasa collegerat, *had packed up*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 19, § 40: vasa colligere, Liv. 21, 47, 2; 27, 47, 8; cf. trop.: vasa in senectute colligere, Sen. Ep. 19, 1: vasa conclamare, *to give the signal for packing up*, Caes. B. C. 1, 66; 3, 37. — **3.** *Agricultural implements:* vasa quae utilia culturae sunt, aratrum, ligones, sarcula, falces, bidentes, Dig. 33, 7, 8.—**4.** Of *beehives*, Col. 9, 6, 1. — **5.** Of *hunting implements*, Grat. Cyn. 219. — **II.** In mal. part., Auct. Priap. 70; cf. in a double sense, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 41.

vāsārĭum, ii, *n.* [2. vas]. **I.** *Furniture-money, equipage-money*, given to a governor of a province for his domestic establishment, Cic. Pis. 35, 86. — **II.** *Money given for the hire of an oil-mill*, Cato, R. R. 145, 3. — **III.** *The furniture, movables* in a bath, Vitr. 5, 10. — **IV.** *Archives, records*, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 162; Cod. Th. 13, 11, 12; Cassiod. Var. 7, 45 *fin.*

Văsātes, um, and **Văsātae,** ārum, *m., a people of Aquitania*, Aus. Parent. 24; Amm. 15, 11, 14.— Hence, **Văsātĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Vasates:* rheda, Aus. Ep. 7, 18.

vāsātus, i, *m.* [2. vas *fin.*], i. e. magnâ mentulâ instructus (late Lat.), Lampr. Heliog. 5; 8; 9, 31.

‡ **vascellum,** i, *n. dim.* [2. vas], *a small vase* or *urn*, Inscr. Orell. 4555.

Vascŏnes, um, *m., a people in* Hispania Tarraconensis, *on the Pyrenees, in the modern Navarra, the parent stock of the Basques*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; Juv. 15, 93.—As *adj.:* **Vascŏnis,** e, *of the Vascones:* saltu, i. e. *the Pyrenees*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 311. —**A. Vascŏnĭa,** ae, *f., the country of the Vascones*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 202. — **B. Vascŏnĭcus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Vascones*, Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 217.

vascŭlārĭus (contr. VASCLARIVS, Inscr. Maff. Mus. Ver. 291, 9; Inscr. Fabr. p. 17, n. 75), ii, *m.* [vasculum], *one who makes vessels of metal, a worker in metals, a whitesmith, goldsmith*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 54; Dig. 19, 5, 21 *fin.;* 34, 2, 39 pr.; Inscr. Orell. 4276.

vascŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [2. vas], *a small vessel.* **I.** Lit. **1.** Cato, R. R. 111; Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 3; id. Trin. 4, 2, 46; Quint. 1, 2, 28; 7, 10, 9; Juv. 9, 141. — **2.** *A small beehive*, Pall. Jun. 7, 8.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *The seed-capsule* of certain plants, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 115; 18, 7, 10, § 52.—**2.** = membrum virile, Petr. 24 *fin.*

vascus, a, um, *adj.* [perh. incorrectly for vastus]: tibia, *a kind of flute*, Sol. 5; Serv. Verg. A. 11, 737.

* **vastābundus,** a, um, *adj.* [vasto], *wasting, desolating, devastating*, Amm. 31, 8, 6.

vastātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a laying waste, desolating, ravaging, devastation:* omnium, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18: domuum, Sall. Or. ad Caes. 1, 4: villarum, Tac. H. 4, 34: agri, Liv. 7, 15, 11; 10, 4, 7; Quint. 8, 4, 14: Italiam a vastatione defendere, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15, 4.—*Plur.:* intactum vastationibus regnum, Tac. A. 15, 27.

vastātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a desolater, ravager, devastater* (mostly poet.): Arcadiae aper, Ov. M. 9, 192: ferus (i. e. lupus), id. ib. 11, 395: ferarum Amycus, *destroyer*, Verg. A. 9, 772: Trojae, Stat. Achill. 2, 318: gentium (Alexander), Sen. Ben. 1, 13, 3.

vastātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *wasting, ravaging, devastating* (late Lat.): manus hostium, Amm. 18, 6, 9: globus, id. 19, 9, 7.

* **vastātrix,** īcis, *f.* [vastator], *a* (female) *waster, ravager, devastater;* trop.: luxuria terrarum marisque vastatrix, Sen. Ep. 95, 19.

vastē, *adv.*, v. vastus *fin.*

* **vastesco,** ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vastus], *to become desert* or *waste:* ne scelere tuo Thebani vastescant agri, Att. ap. Non. 185, 10.

* **vastĭfĭcus,** a, um, *adj.* [vastus-facio], *laying waste, ravaging, devastating:* Erymanthia vastifica belua, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 22.

vastĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vastus], *an empty place, a waste, desert.* **I.** Lit.: te propter tot tantasque habemus vastitatis funerum, Att. ap. Non. 417, 12 (Trag. Rel. v. 175 Rib.): audistis, quae solitudo in agris esset, quae vastitas, quae fuga aratorum, quam deserta, quam inculta, quam relicta omnia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 5, § 114; so (with solitudo) Tac. A. 13, 55: judiciorum et fori, Cic. Brut. 6,

21.—**II.** Transf. (acc. to vastus, II.). **A.** *Desolation, devastation, ruin, destruction:* cum caedem a vobis, vastitatem a templis, urbe, Italiâ depellebam, Cic. Fl. 1, 1: Italiam totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, id. Cat. 1, 5, 12: vastitatem efficere, id. Pis. 35, 85: inferre vastitatem tectis atque agris, id. Har. Resp. 2, 3: ut studiis civilibus bellum atque vastitas Italiae finem faceret, Sall. J. 5, 2: vastitatem reddere, Liv. 3, 26, 2: et plus vastitatis hinc urbi secunda nostra fortuna faciet, quam adversa fecit? id. 5, 51, 3: fugam ac vastitatem late fecerunt, id. 8, 9, 12: protritis arboribus ac frugibus dira vastitas, Tac. H. 2, 70. — **2.** Trop., of persons: et has duplices pestis sociorum, publicanorum ruinas, provinciarum vastitates, *destroyers*, Cic. Prov. Cons. 6, 13. — **B.** *Terrible size, hugeness, immensity, vastness* (post-Aug.; but cf. vastus, II. B.): beluae pari vastitate, *of like vast size*, Col. 3, 8, 3: roborum Hercyniae silvae, Plin. 16, 2, 2, § 6; cf.: immensa aequorum, id. 3, praef. 1, § 1: hostis formidandae vastitatis, Gell. 9, 13, 4: caeli, Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 110: solis, id. 2, 11, 8, § 49: odoris, id. 31, 6, 32, § 60: vocis, Col. 1, 9, 2. —**2.** Trop.: vastitas instantis laboris, *the fearful magnitude, immensity, vastness*, Col. 4, 18, 2: scientiae rei rusticae, id. 5, 1, 1.

* **vastĭtĭes,** ēi, *f.* [vastus], = vastitas, II. A., *ruin, destruction:* voluptatum omnium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 68.

vastĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** = vastitas, II. A., *ruin, destruction* (ante-class.): Mars pater, te precor ... ut tu morbos visos invisosque, viduertatem vastitudinemque, calamitates intemperiasque prohibessis, an old formula of prayer ap. Cato, R. R. 141, 2: quae vastitudo haec aut unde invasit mihi? Att. ap. Non. 184, 32 (Trag. Rel. v. 455 Rib.); Pac. ib. (Trag. Rel. v. 314 ib.).—* **II.** = vastitas, II. B., *fearful size, hugeness, immensity:* corporis, Gell. 5, 14, 9.

vasto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.; hence, Ital. guastar, and Fr. gâter], *to make empty* or *vacant, to leave untenanted* or *uninhabited, to desert.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): lex erat lata de vastato ac relicto foro, Cic. Sest. 24, 53: vastati agri sunt, Liv. 3, 32, 2: venator vastata lustra fugit, i. e. *destitute of game*, Val. Fl. 1, 480: pati terram stirpium asperitate vastari, *to lie waste* or *untilled*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 99. — **II.** Transf., *to empty* or *deprive of inhabitants, to lay waste, desolate, ravage, devastate; to ruin, destroy* (the predom. signif. of the word; syn.: populor, vexo). (α) *Absol.:* cum equitatus liberius praedandi vastandique causâ se in agros ejecerat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19.—(β) With *acc.:* ipse ad vastandos depopulandosque fines Ambiorigis proficiscitur, Hirt. B. G. 8, 24: agros, Caes. B. G. 1, 11; Cat. 66, 12; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119 (with exinanire): Italiam (with diripere), id. Cat. 4, 6, 13: terram, id. N. D. 2, 39, 99: partem provinciae incursionibus, Caes. B. G. 5, 1: omnia caedibus, incendiis, ruinis, Hirt. B. G. 8, 25: omnia ferro ignique vastata, Liv. 7, 30, 15; 10, 12, 7: omnia (with invadere, polluere), Sall. J. 41, 9: omnia igni ferroque, Vell. 2, 110, 6: Tydides multâ vastabat caede cruentus, Verg. A. 1, 471: omnia late vastant, id. G. 4, 16: fana Poenorum tumultu, Hor. C. 4, 4, 47: (zonae) vastantur frigore semper, Tib. 4, 1, 153: cuncta (panthera), Phaedr. 3, 2, 14: direpti vastatique classe, Tac. H. 2, 16: quos (Mardos) vastavit, id. A. 14, 23 *fin.* — *Pass.:* ipsi cultores arvaque maturis jam frugibus ut hostile solum vastabantur, Tac. H. 2, 87 *fin.*—With *abl.* of that which is destroyed or removed: et latos vastant cultoribus agros, Verg. A. 8, 8: agrosque viris annosaque vastant oppida, Stat. Th. 3, 576. — **B.** Trop.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vastabat, *harassed, perplexed*, Sall. C. 15, 5.

* **vastŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [vastus, II.], *rather huge* or *bulky:* corpora, App. M. 2, p. 128, 14.

vastus, a, um, *adj.* [cf.: vanus, vacuus], *empty, unoccupied*, i. e. *waste, desert.* **I.** Lit. (so rare but class.; syn.: vacuus, desertus): genus agrorum propter pestilentiam vastum atque desertum, Cic. Agr. 2, 26, 69: lex erat lata vasto ac relicto foro, id. Sest. 24, 53: agrum vastum ac desertum habere, Liv. 28, 11, 10: vasta ac deserta urbs, id. 24, 3, 11; 28, 7, 12: vasta incendiis ruinisque urbs, id. 5, 53, 1: mons vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu, *uncultivated*, Sall. J. 48, 3: urbs a defensoribus vasta, *without*, Liv. 23, 30, 7 (al. ex conj. vacua).—**B.** Trop. (the fig. taken from tracts of country lying waste or untilled), *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, rough, harsh:* vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vastus homo atque foedus, id. ib. 1, 25, 117: vasti quidam et insubidi, Gell. 19, 9, 9: fugiemus crebras vocalium concursiones, quae vastam atque hiantem orationem reddunt, ut hoc est: baccae aeneae amoenissimae impendebant, Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18: omnia vasta ac temeraria esse, Liv. 24, 48, 7: littera vastior, *too harsh-sounding*, Cic. Or. 45, 153.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Desolate, deserted:* abs te viduae et vastae virgines sunt, *made lonely*, Enn. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 52 (Trag. v. 279 Vahl.): dies per silentium vastus, Tac. A. 3, 4.—**B.** *Wasted* by destruction, *laid waste, ravaged, devastated, destroyed* (rare; cf. vastatus): fit vasta Troja, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 130: jam hanc urbem ferro vastam faciet Peleus, Att. ap. Fest. pp. 372 and 373: haec ego vasta dabo, Verg. A. 9, 323: nec solum modo vastum hosti relictum, sed castellis etiam vicisque illatus ignis, Liv. 10, 12, 8.—**C.** With the predom. idea of extent, *vast, immense, enormous, huge, monstrous* (syn.: ingens, immanis). **1.** Of size: jamque fere pulvis ad caelum vasta videtur, Enn. ap. Non. 217, 11 (Ann. v. 286 Vahl.): immani et vastae insidens beluae, Cic. Rep. 2, 40, 67: vasta et immanis belua, id. Div. 1, 24, 49; cf.: vastissimae beluae, id. Rep. 2, 26, 49: elephanto beluarum nulla prudentior; ad figuram quae vastior? id. N. D. 1, 35, 97: summa erat vasto atque aperto mari, difficultas navigandi, Caes. B. G. 3, 12; cf.: in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano, id. ib. 3, 9, 7: fossa vastissima, Cic. Rep. 2, 6, 11: solitudines, id. ib. 2, 6, 19: campi, Verg. A. 3, 13: Charybdis, Lucr. 1, 722: antiquus crater, quem vastum vastior ipse Sustulit Aegides, Ov. M. 12, 236: antrum, Verg. A. 1, 52: hiatus speluncae, id. ib. 6, 237: suspectus turris, id. ib. 9, 530: manus, Ov. F. 2, 322: arma, Verg. A. 10, 768: corpus, Col. 7, 12, 3.—**2.** Transf., of degree, etc., *immense, enormous, prodigious, vast*, etc.: iter, i. e. *on the vast ocean*, Ov. M. 14, 438: certamen, Verg. A. 12, 553: impetus, Hor. C. 4, 14, 30: pugnae Cannensis clades vastissima, Gell. 5, 17, 5: tempestas, Col. 2, 20, 5; cf.: vapores vastissimi, id. 2, 20, 1: clamor, Verg. A. 10, 716; Ov. M. 12, 494: murmur, Verg. A. 1, 245: latratus, Col. 7, 12, 3: tonitru, Val. Fl. 1, 617: pondus, Verg. A. 5, 447; Ov. H. 9, 88. — **3.** Trop.: vastus animus, i. e. *insatiable*, Sall. C. 5, 4.—Rarely with abstr. nouns: quam vasta potentia nostra est, Ov. M. 2, 520: varia vastaque scientia, Col. 1, pr. 28: nefas, Sen. Herc. Oet. 767. — *Adv.:* **vastē. 1.** (Acc. to vastus, I. B.) *Rudely, harshly:* loqui non aspere, non vaste, non rustice, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45: ne vastius diducantur verba, id. ib. 3, 43, 172. — **2.** (Acc. to II. B.) *Widely, vastly, immensely, violently, enormously:* vaste cedentia litora, Mel. 1, 1, 4: vastius insurgens decimae ruit impetus undae, Ov. M. 11, 530: vastius podagra correpti, Scrib. Comp. 107.

vāsum and **vāsus,** i, v. 2. vas *init.*

vātes (**vātis,** Cic. Div. 2, 5, 12 Christ.), is (*gen. plur.* vatium, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20 al.), *comm.* [perh. kindr. with Sanscr. vad, dicere, loqui; cf.: vas, vadis, and old Irish, fáith], *a foreteller, seer, soothsayer, prophet.* **I.** Lit.: bonus vates poteras esse: nam quae sunt futura dicis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 37: falsus utinam vates sim, Liv. 21, 10, 10; 4, 46, 5; 36, 15, 2; Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132 (Trag. v. 356 Vahl.); Lucr. 1, 102; Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. N. D. 1, 20, 55; Liv. 25, 1, 8; 39, 8, 3; 39, 16, 8; Sall. H. 1, 48, 3 Dietsch; Verg. G. 3, 491; 4, 387; 4, 392; id. A. 3, 246; 5, 524; Hor. S. 2, 5, 6 al. —*Fem.:* tuque, o sanctissima vates, Praescia venturi, Verg. A. 6, 65: vatis sub tecta Sibyllae, id. ib. 6, 211; 3, 187; 6, 636; Sen. Troad. 37.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A poet; a poetess* (the oldest name for a poet; but it fell into contempt, and was discarded for poëta, until restored to honor by Vergil; v. Munro ad Lucr. 1, 102; Müll. de re Metr. p. 65 sq.): versibu' quos olim Fauni vatesque canebant, Enn. ap. Cic. Brut. 19, 76 (Ann. v. 222 Vahl.); Verg. E. 7, 27; 9, 34; Hor. C. 1, 1, 35; 2, 20, 3; 4, 6, 44; 4, 9, 28; Tac. Or. 9; Quint. 10, 1, 48; 12, 10, 24; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 56; cf. Varr. L. L. 7, § 36 Müll.—*Fem.:* sola tuum vates Lesbia vincit opus, i. e. *Sappho*, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 20. —**B.** *An oracle*, i. e. *a teacher, master, authority* in any art or profession (post-Aug. and rare): Herophilus medicinae vates mirandâ arte, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219: Q. Scaevola legum clarissimus et certissimus vates, Val. Max. 8, 12, 1.

vātĭa, ae, v. vatius.

vatica herba, *a plant, called also* Apollinaria, App. Herb. 74.

Vātĭcānus (*i* short, Hor. C. 1, 20, 7, but lengthened in Juv. and Mart.), a, um, *adj.* (sc. mons, collis), *the Vatican Hill in Rome, on the western bank of the Tiber*, Hor. C. 1, 20, 7; Juv. 6, 344; Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 659 sq.; also *plur.*, for *the hill and the space around it:* montes Vaticani, Cic. Att. 13, 33, 4: campus, id. ib.: ager, id. Agr. 2, 35, 96: vallis, *between the Vatican and the Janiculum*, Tac. A. 4, 14: Circus, Plin. 16, 40, 76, § 201: Vaticana (sc. vina), *Vatican wine* (a very inferior sort), Mart. 6, 92, 3; 10, 45, 5; cf. cadus, id. 1, 19, 2; 12, 48, 14.—*Subst.:* in Vaticano, Plin. 8, 14, 14, § 37; 16, 44, 87, § 237; 18, 3, 4, § 20: Vaticanus, *the divinity presiding over the Vatican*, Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8, 12.

vātĭcĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vaticinor], *a foretelling, soothsaying, prophesying; a prediction, vaticination*, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; id. Att. 8, 12, 1; Caes. B. G. 1, 50; Val. Max. 1, 8, 10; Suet. Caes. 59; Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 19.

vātĭcĭnātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] *a soothsayer, prophet*, Ov. P. 1, 1, 42; Prud. Ham. 343.

vātĭcĭnātrix, īcis, *f.* [vaticinator], *a prophetess, female fortune-teller*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 13; id. A. 3, 443; Mythogr. Lat. 1, 10; 3, 3, 9 Bode.

vātĭcĭnĭum, ii, *n.* [vaticinus], *a prediction, prophecy* (post-Aug. for vaticinatio, oraculum, praedictio), Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178; Gell. 16, 17, 1; Lact. 1, 4, 3; 2, 10, 6; 4, 6, 3; Sulp. Sev. Chron. 2, 1, 109.

vātĭcĭnĭus, a, um [vaticinor], *prophetic, vaticinal:* libri, Liv. 25, 1, 12; 39, 16, 8 Weissenb. (al. vaticinos).

vātĭcĭnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vates], *to foretell, predict, prophesy, forebode, vaticinate* (syn.: ominor, divino). **I.** Lit.: furor vera vaticinatur, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67: quod et somniantibus saepe contingit et vaticinantibus per furorem, id. ib. 1, 18, 34: haec duce praedico vaticinorque deo, Ov. P. 3, 4, 94; cf. Liv. 2, 41, 5; 5, 15, 4; Quint. 4, 2, 3; Ov. H. 16, 278; id. Ib. 268 al.—With *object-clause:* saevam laesi fore numinis iram Vaticinatus erat, Ov. M. 4, 9; 8, 773.—Poet.: parcite, vaticinor, cognatas caede nefandâ Exturbare animas, i. e. *I warn you as a prophet*, Ov. M. 15, 174; cf.: venturi praescia Manto Per medias fuerat ... Vaticinata vias, id. ib. 6, 159: vaticinor moneoque, id. P. 1, 1, 47.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To sing* or *celebrate* as a poet: Agrigentinum quidem doctum quendam virum carminibus Graecis vaticinatum ferunt, quae in rerum naturâ totoque mundo constarent quaeque moverentur, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, Cic. Lael. 7, 24: *Ps.* Parricida ... Sacrilege ... Perjure. *Ba.* Vetera vaticinamini, *you're singing the old song*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129.—**B.** *To rave, rant, talk foolish stuff:* vaticinari atque insanire, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: sed ego fortasse vaticinor, et haec omnia meliores habebunt exitus, id. Fam. 2, 16, 6.

vātĭcĭnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *prophetical, vaticinal* (poet. and rare; cf. vaticinius): furores, Ov. M. 2, 640.

Vatĭēnus, i, *m.:* P. Vatienus, *a countryman to whom Castor and Pollux are said to have announced the victory of the Romans over Perseus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 2; 3, 5.

Vătīnĭānus, a, um, v. Vatinius, I.

Vătīnĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 254.—So esp., **I.** P. Vatinius, *a Roman vehemently denounced by Cicero*, Cic. Vatin. 1, 1 sqq.—Hence, **Vătīnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vatinius*, whose name became a proverb

of disrepute: Vatiniana crimina, Cat. 53, 2: Vatinianum odium, id. 14, 3; cf. Sen. Const. 17, 3.—**II.** *A shoemaker and maker of four-nozzled drinking-cups*, Mart. 14, 96, 1.—**B.** Transf., *plur.*, *drinking-cups made by Vatinius*, Mart. 10, 3, 4.

vătius, a, um, *adj.*, *bent outwards:* (canes) sint cruribus rectis et potius varis quam vatiis, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 4; hence, of *persons with legs bent outwards, bowlegged:* quaesitum est, an balbus et blaesus . . . et varus et vatius sanus sit, Dig. 21, 1, 10 *fin.*; Mart. 12, 70, 1. — *Subst.*: **vătia,** ae, *m.*, *a bowlegged man:* imitari vatias, Varr. L. L. 9, § 10 Müll.; cf. Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 204.

* **vătrax,** ācis, and **vătrĭcōsus,** i, *adj. m.*, *with crooked feet, club-footed:* vatrax et vatricosus pedibus vitiosis, Non. 25, 16; Lucil. 28, ap. Non. l. l.

Vătrenus, i, *m.*, *a river of* Gallia Cispadana *falling into the Po*, now *the Santerno*, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119; Mart. 3, 66, 2 (al. Vaterno).

1. vĕ [perh. from same root with vel, volo; but cf. Sanscr. va, or], *or;* leaving the choice free between two things or among several (always enclitic): quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13: telum tormentumve, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; 3, 56: libidines iracundiaeve, Cic. Rep. 1, 38, 60: albus aterve fueris, ignorans, id. Phil. 2, 16, 41: si id facis facturave es, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 13: ne quid plus minusve faxit, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 21: ne quid plus minusve, quam sit necesse, dicat, Cic. Fl. 5, 12: duabus tribusve horis, id. Phil. 14, 6, 16: Appius ad me ex itinere bis terve litteras miserat, id. Att. 6, 1, 2: amici regis duo tresve perdivites sunt, id. ib. 6, 1, 3: cum eam (quercum) tempestas vetustasve consumpserit, id. Leg. 1, 1, 2: alter ambove, etc., id. ib. 5, 19, 53; v. alter: aliquis unus pluresve, id. Rep. 1, 32, 48: ne cui meae Longinquitas aetatis obstet mortemve exspectet meam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 20: eho, Mysis, puer hic unde est? quisve huc attulit? id. And. 4, 4, 9: si quando aut regi justo vim populus attulit regnove eum spoliavit, aut, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 42, 65: decretumque, ut consules sortirentur conpararentve inter se, uter, etc., Liv. 24, 10, 2: quae civitates habent legibus sanctum, si quis quid de re publica a finitimis rumore ac famā acceperit, uti ad magistratum deferat, neve cum quo alio communicet, *or* (sc. it is ordered by law) *that he shall not*, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 20.—**2.** Esp. in neg. sentences, or questions implying a negat., = -que: nullum (membrum rei publicae) reperies perfecti, quod non fractum debilitatumve sit, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3; num leges nostras moresve novit? id. Phil. 5, 5, 13.—**B.** Repeated or with *correl. part.* **1.** Ve . . . ve, *either . . . or* (poet.): corpora vertuntur: nec quod fuimusve sumusve, Cras erimus, Ov. M. 15, 215: nullaque laudetur plusve minusve mihi, id. F. 5, 110; id. M. 11, 493: illa tamen se Non habitu mutatve loco, peccatve superne, Hor. S. 2, 7, 64.—**2.** Ve . . . aut, *either . . . or* (very rare): regnave prima Remi aut animos Carthaginis altae, Prop. 2, 1, 23.

2. vē- (sometimes **vae-**) [perh.= Sanscr. vi-in-, vi-dha-va; Lat. vidua; but cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 3809, 135]; an inseparable particle denoting origin, *out*, which serves either to negative the positive idea lying in the simple word, or to strengthen a simple notion: vegrandis, *small;* vecors, *senseless;* vepallidus, *very pale;* ve-stigo, *to search out;* Vejovis, *an anti-Jove;* cf. Gell. 5, 12, 9 sqq.

Vecilius, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Latium*, perh. a spur of the Algidus, Liv. 3, 50.

vēcordia, ae, *f.* [vecors], *want of reason, senselessness, silliness, folly; madness, insanity* (not in Cic.): tanta vecordia innata cuiquam, Ter. And. 4, 1, 2: prorsus in facie voltuque vecordia inerat, Sall. C. 15, 5: alicui vecordiam objectare, id. J. 94, 4; cf.: studia plena vecordiae, Tac. A. 3, 50: formidine quasi vecordiā exagitari, Sall. J. 72, 2; 99, 3: plurima vecordia constantiam exemerat, Tac. A. 1, 32; 4, 22 *fin.*; Ov. M. 12, 227: mentes vatum in vecordiam vertere, Just. 24, 6, 9: egregie homo improbus atque immani vecordiā, Gell. 20, 1, 13; 12, 1, 8.

vē-cors (vaecors), cordis, *adj.* [cor], *destitute of reason; senseless, silly, foolish; mad, insane* (syn.: excors, delirus, vesanus): aliis cor ipsum animus videtur: ex quo excordes, vaecordes concordesque dicuntur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; cf.: vecors est turbati et mali cordis, Fest. p. 372 Müll.: ego te non vaecordem, non furiosum, non mente captum, non tragico illo Oreste dementiorem putem? Cic. Pis. 20, 47; Liv. 4, 50, 4; 4, 49, 11; Ov. M. 5, 291; Hor. S. 2, 5, 74: scelere et metu vecors, Tac. H. 2, 23: pavidi vecordesque in primam pugnantium aciem procurrunt, Just. 24, 8, 3; also: deformis habitu more vecordium in publicum evolat, id. 2, 7, 10: mens, Cic. Sest. 55, 117: impetus prope vecors, Liv. 7, 15, 3: pertinacia, Val. Max. 9, 2, 4.—*Comp.*: vecordior, Aur. Vict. Caes. 40 *med.*—*Sup.*: istius vaecordissimi mentem terrebant, Cic. Dom. 55, 141; App. Mag. p. 274, 31.

Vecta, ae, *f.*, v. Vectis.

* **vectābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [vecto], *that can be carried, portable:* materia insulae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25, 9.

* **vectābŭlum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a carriage, vehicle*, Gell. 20, 1, 28.

vectācŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *a carriage, vehicle*, Tert. Bapt. 3; id. Anim. 53.

* **vectārĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for carrying* or *conveying:* equus, *a pack-horse, draught-horse*, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15 (acc. to Schneid. we should read vectuarius).

vectātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a carrying* or *being carried, a riding* (post-Aug.): vectatio et iter reficiunt animum, Sen. Tranq. 17, 8: assidua equi post cibum, Suet. Calig. 3.—Also in *act.* sense, *a carrying* or *bearing:* sarcinae, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8, 11.

vectĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [1. vectis], *one who works the lever* in machines, Vitr. 6, 9 *med.*

vectĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.*: vecticularia vita dicitur eorum, qui vectibus parietes alienos perfodiunt furandi gratiā. Cato: vecticulariam vitam vivere, repente largiter habere, repente nihil, Fest. p. 378 Müll.

vectĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.*, *having a bolt, well bolted* (late Lat.), Aldh. Virg. 447.

vectīgal, ālis (*gen. plur.* vectigaliorum, Suet. Aug. 101; id. Calig. 16: vectigalium, id. Tib. 49), *n.* [vectus, from veho], *a toll, tax, impost* paid to the State (cf.: tributum, census, stipendium). **I.** Lit.: in vectigalibus non solum adventus mali, sed etiam metus ipse affert calamitatem . . ita neque ex portu neque ex decumis neque ex scripturā vectigal conservari potest, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 15; C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 11, 10, 3; Caes. B. C. 1, 35; id. B. G. 1, 18; 1, 36: pensitare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6, 16: imponere agro, id. Agr. 2, 21, 55 sq.: levare agrum vectigali, id. Brut. 36, 136.—**B.** Esp., *an honorarium* or *contribution paid to a magistrate:* praetorium, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11: aedilicium, *the contribution of a province to the games instituted by an ædile*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9, § 26.—**II.** Transf., of private affairs, *revenue, rents, income*, etc.: vectigalia urbana rusticis (anteponantur), Cic. Off. 2, 25, 88; cf.: ex meo tenui vectigali, id. Par. 6, 3, 49; Hor. C. 3, 16, 40; Col. praef. § 27; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 26, 3, 8, § 15; Plin. Ep. 7, 18, 2 sq.—Prov.: magnum vectigal est Parsimonia, Cic. Par. 6, 3, 49.

vectīgālĭārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectigal], *a collector* or *receiver of taxes:* publicani et vectigaliarii, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

vectīgālis, e, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to imposts* or *taxes:* pecunia, i. e. *impost, tribute*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35, § 89; cf.: annuum tributum, Just. 13, 1, 9.—**B.** *Paying tribute, subject to imposts, tributary:* civitas, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 79: agri, id. ib. 2, 3, 43, § 103: hos Suevi . . . vectigales sibi fecerunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 3; 3, 8; cf.: (Hannibal) vectigalis stipendiariusque et servus populi Romani, Liv. 21, 41, 7.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to the revenue, that brings in revenue* or *income:* equos vectigales tradere, Cic. Phil. 2, 25, 62: ita ei lecti sui contumelia vectigalis est, App. Mag. p. 323, 11: libertas, Tert. Apol. 18: quadrigae, Ascon. ap. Cic. Or. in Tog. Cand. p. 94, 14 Bait.

* **vectĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [veho], *a carrying, conveyance:* quadrupedum vectiones, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151.

1. vectis, is (*acc.* vectim, Varr. L. L. 5, 32, 153; *abl.* vecti, Prisc. p. 766; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 469), *m.* [vectigal], *a strong pole* or *bar;* esp., **1.** *A lever:* saxa quam maxima possunt vectibus promovent, Caes. B. C. 2, 11; 3, 40; Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 19.—In a trial of strength: (Pompeius) cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis vecte certabat, Sall. H. 2, 11 dub. Dietsch *N. cr.* —**2.** For moving machines, *a handspike*, Vitr. 6, 9.—**3.** For carrying, *a carrying-pole*, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 571.—**4.** For breaking up or tearing down any thing, *a crow, crow-bar:* demoliri signum ac vectibus labefactare conantur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Caes. B. C. 2, 11: cum vecti, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 4; Hor. C. 3, 26, 7: vecte in pectus adacto, Ov. M. 12, 452.—**5.** For fastening a door, *a bar, bolt:* cum ad eum (conjectorem) retulisset quasi ostentum, quod anguis domi vectem circumjectus fuisset: tum esset, inquit, ostentum, si anguem vectis circumplicavisset, Cic. Div. 2, 28, 62; Verg. A. 7, 609; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 125.

2. Vectis, is, *f.*, *an island south of Britain*, now *the Isle of Wight*, Plin. 4, 16, 30, § 130; Suet. Vesp. 4.—Also called **Vecta,** *f.*, Eutr. 7, 19.

vectĭtātus, a, um, *Part.* [vectito, acc. to Gell. 9, 6, 3; Caper, p. 2246 P.], *borne* or *carried about:* curru quadrijugo vectitatus, Arn. 5, 183; Sol. 11, 9.

Vectĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens, Tac. A. 11, 30; 11, 31; 11, 35; Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

vecto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [veho], *to bear, carry, convey* (perh. not ante-Aug.): delphinum dorso super fluctus edito vectavisse (Arionem), Gell. 16, 19, 16: corpora viva nefas Stygiā vectare carinā, Verg. A. 6, 391: plaustris ornos, id. ib. 11, 138: saucia corpora vectet aquā, Prop. 3, 3 (4, 2), 46; cf. v. 39.—*Pass.*, *to be carried* or *borne, to ride:* vectabor umeris, Hor. Epod. 17, 74: vectari equis, *to ride on horseback*, Ov. M. 8, 374; Just. 41, 3, 4; Curt. 3, 3, 22: octophoro, App. Mag. p. 323.

Vectōnes or **Vettōnes,** um, *m.*, *a people of Lusitania*, in the modern *Salamanca* and *Estremadura*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 19; 4, 20, 34, § 112; Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Liv. 35, 22, 8; Luc. 4, 9; Sil. 3, 378.—Hence, **Vettōnia,** ae, *f.*, *the territory of the Vettones*, Prud. στεφ. 3, 187; Inscr. Grut. 383, 7.

vector, ōris, *m.* [veho]. **I.** *Act.*, *one that bears, carries*, or *conveys* any thing; *a bearer, carrier* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (equus) gradarius optimu' vector, Lucil. ap. Non. 17, 25: Sileni (asellus), Ov. F. 1, 433: puellae (taurus), Sen. Herc. Oet. 553: stelligeri Olympi (Atlas), id. ib. 1907: vector meus, i. e. *my horse*, App. M. 1, p. 111; 3, p. 140.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *one that rides upon* any thing; *a rider, traveller, passenger* (class.); on a ship: etiam summi gubernatores in magnis tempestatibus a vectoribus admoneri solent, Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 27: ingratis vectoribus bene gubernare, id. Att. 2, 9, 3; Ov. H. 18, 148; Verg. E. 4, 38; Luc. 5, 581: animosius a mercatore quam a vectore solvitur votum, Sen. Ep. 73, 5; 85, 35; Petr. 107; Dig. 4, 9, 1 *fin.*—In mal. part.: numquam nisi navi plenā tollo vectorem, Macr. S. 2, 5.—On horseback, *a rider, horseman:* vector equum regit, Ov. A. A. 3, 555; Prop. 4 (5), 7, 84.

vectōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *for carrying:* navigia, *transport-ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 8; Suet. Caes. 63.

vectrix, īcis, *f.* [vector, I.], *she that carries* or *transports:* navis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 49, 8 *fin.*: equa, Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. Burm. 1, p. 628.

vectūra, ae, *f.* [veho], *a bearing, carrying, conveying, transportation* by carriage or by ship; *a riding*, etc. **I.** Lit. (class.): equi idonei ad vecturam, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15: misimus qui pro vecturā solveret, *for the transportation*, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 2: mercium, Dig. 4, 9, 4: sine vecturae periculo, *of transportation by sea*, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 4.—*Plur.*: remiges, arma, frumenta, vecturae imperabantur, *transport, conveyance*, Caes. B. C. 3, 32: vecturas frumenti finitimis civitatibus descripsit, id. ib. 3, 42: onerum, Gell. 5, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., *passage-money, freight-money, fare, freight*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 138; Sen. Ben. 6, 15, 4; Petr. 101, 5.

vectūrārĭus, ii, *m.* [vectura], *a driver* of a vehicle, Cod. Th. 14, 6, 1.

vectus, a, um, *Part.* of veho.

1. Vēdĭus, a, um, *the name of a Roman* gens: Vedius Pollio, notorious for his cruelty to his slaves, Sen. Ira, 3, 40, 2; id. Clem. 1, 18, 2; Tac. A. 1, 10; Plin. 9, 23, 39, § 77 al.

2. Vēdĭus, ii, *m.*, *another name for* Vejovis, q. v., *Pluto*, Mart. Cap. 2, § 166.

veēmens, v. vehemens.

vĕgĕo, ēre, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. ugras, strong; Gr. ὑγιής, healthful; cf. vigeo, vigor; augeo, vigil]. **I.** *Act.*, *to move, excite, quicken, arouse* (ante-class.): aequora salsa veges ingentibu' ventis, Enn. ap. Non. 183, 3 (Com. v. 2, p. 153 Vahl.): cum magno strepitu Volcanum ventu' vegebat, id. ap. Fest. s. v. metonymia, p. 153 Müll. (Ann. v. 477 Vahl.): animos Venus veget voluptatibus, Pompon. ap. Non. 183, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be lively, active:* viget, veget utpote plurimum, Varr. ap. Non. 183, 6.

vĕgĕtābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vegeto], *animating, enlivening* (post-class.): flabra Favonii, Mart. Cap. 6, § 694: quaedam radix, Amm. 22, 8, 28.

vĕgĕtāmen, inis, *n.* [id.], *the animating power, vivifying principle* (post-class.), Prud. Ham. 75: nostrae vegetamina vitae, id. ib. 299.

* **vĕgĕtātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an enlivening, quickening, excitement:* incessus, App. M. 1, p. 102, 8.

vĕgĕtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an enlivener, exciter, quickener:* inertum, Aus. Ephem. in Orat. 16; Orient. Trin. 35: irrequies, Paul. Nol. Carm. 5, 16.

Vĕgĕtĭus, ii, *m.*, *a Roman proper name.* **I.** Flavius Vegetius Renatus, *a writer on military affairs in the latter half of the fourth century.*—**II.** P. Vegetius, *a later writer* De Re Veterinariâ; cf. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 424.

vĕgĕto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vegetus], *to arouse, enliven, quicken, animate, invigorate* (post-class.): spiritus, qui animalia omnia vitali et fecundâ ope vegetat, App. de Mundo, p. 61, 36; id. M. 11, p. 257; id. Ascl. 92, 37: structum Adam (anima), Prud. Ham. 448; id. Cath. 10, 7: anima carnem vegetat, Vulg. Gen. 9, 15: gaudia non illum vegetent, Aus. Ep. 25, 64: memoriae vegetandae gratia, Gell. 17, 2, 1.

vĕgĕtus, a, um, *adj.* [vegeo], *enlivened, lively, animated, vigorous, active, brisk, sprightly* (class.; cf.: acer, alacer, valens). **I.** Lit.: te vegetum nobis in Graeciâ siste, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 6: fessi cum recentibus ac vegetis pugnabant, Liv. 22, 47, 10: vegetus praescripta ad munia surgit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 81: nigris vegetisque oculis, valetudine prosperâ, Suet. Caes. 45: vegetior ab inferis recurrit, App. M. 6, p. 181, 32.—*Comp.:* vegetior aspectus (tauri), Col. 6, 20.—*Sup.:* vegetissimus color conchyliorum, Plin. 21, 8, 22, § 46.—**II.** Trop.: mens, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 41: sed vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: tertia pars rationis et mentis, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: libertas, Sen. Hippol. 459: gustus, *keen*, Aus. Eph. Ord. Cog. 3.—*Sup.:* hoc intervallum temporis vegetissimum agricolis maximeque operosum est, *the liveliest, busiest*, Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 238.

vē-grandis, e, *adj.*, *not very large, little, small, diminutive* (very rare): oves vegrandes atque imbecillae, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 13: farra, Ov. F. 3, 445: frumentum, Fest. p. 372: gradus, Plaut. Fragm. ib.—**II.** *Very great*, = valde grandis, Non. 183, 30: non idcirco extollitur, nec vitae vegrandi datur, Lucil. ap. Non. l. l. (Sat. 26, 35): homo vegrandi macie torridus, Cic. Agr. 2, 34, 93 (dub. Zumpt; B. and K. ut grandi).

* **vĕhātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [veho], *a carrying, conveying, transportation*, Cod. Th. 14, 6, 3 (perh. vectatio should be read).

vĕhĕmens (**veemens,** Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 120 K. and H.; more freq. **vēmens,** Ter. And. 1, 1, 123; Cat. 50, 21; and Lucr. always, Lachm., Munro), entis, *adj.* [perh. Sanscr. vahis, out of, and mens; cf. vē-], *very eager, violent, furious, impetuous, ardent, vehement*, etc. (syn. violentus). **I.** Lit.: vehemens in utramque partem, Menedeme, es nimis, Aut largitate nimiâ aut parsimoniâ, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 31: Galba non in agendo solum, sed etiam in meditando vehemens atque incensus, Cic. Brut. 22, 88: in alios, id. Sull. 31, 87: vehemens feroxque naturâ, id. Vatin. 2, 4; with severus (opp. lenissimus), id. Cat. 4, 6, 12; with inexorabilis, id. Sull. 31, 87; with dissolutus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 40, § 104; with acer, id. Caecin. 10, 28; with fortis, id. Off. 1, 28, 100: vehemens lupus et sibi et hosti Iratus pariter, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 28: canis, Phaedr. 2, 3, 1.—Of abstract things: acer et vehemens incitatio, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 183: genus orationis vehemens atque atrox, id. ib. 2, 49, 200: vehemens et pugnax exordium dicendi, id. ib. 2, 78, 317: vehemens et aspera quaestio, Quint. 5, 10, 113: vehemens et grave senatusconsultum, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *active, forcible, vigorous, powerful, mighty, strong:* satis vemens causa ad objurgandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 123: Arcturus signum sum omnium acerrimum: Vehemens sum exoriens: quom occido vehementior, Plaut. Rud. prol. 71: imber, Lucr. 6, 517: vehementior cursus fluminum, Quint. 9, 4, 7: vehementissimus cursus, Hirt. B. G. 8, 15: fuga, id. ib. 8, 48: ictus, Lucr. 6, 311: pilum . . . vehementius ictu missuque telum, Liv. 9, 19, 7: impetus, Amm. 19, 11, 15: brassica . . . tenui suco vehementissima, *very powerful, very efficacious*, Cato, R. R. 157, 2: medicamentum efficacius et vehementius, Scrib. Comp. 70: vitis vehementioribus statuminibus impedanda est, *stronger*, Col. 4, 16, 2: vitis vehemens multaque materia frondens, *vigorous*, id. 3, 1, 5: palus, *thick, stout*, id. 4, 12, 1: violentia vini, Lucr. 3, 482: vis frigorum aut calorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 235; cf.: vis in oratione vehementissima, Quint. 9, 4, 13: vehementior lethargus, Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 238: dolor capitis, id. 24, 9, 38, § 62: usus strigilis, Suet. Aug. 80: argumentum vehementius, Quint. 7, 6, 7: conviva salibus vehemens intra pomoeria natis, Juv. 9, 11.

vĕhĕmenter (**vēmenter**), *adv.* [vehemens]. **I.** (Acc. to vehemens, I.) *Eagerly, impetuously, ardently, violently, earnestly, vehemently*, etc.: vehementer irata, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 64; id. Merc. 5, 2, 82: vos credere hoc mihi vehementer velim, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 39: se agere, Cic. Phil. 8, 5, 16: quae vehementer, acriter, animose fiunt, id. Tusc. 4, 23, 51: vehementer eos incusavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: commotus, id. ib. 1, 37.—*Comp.:* insectari aliquem vehementius, Cic. Lael. 16, 57: nisi alicui vehementius minari, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 149: vehementius equos incitare, Caes. B. C. 2, 41.—*Sup.:* vehementissime contendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 17: proeliari, Auct. B. G. 8, 30: vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem adcendi, Sall. J. 4, 5.—**II.** (Acc. to vehemens, II.) *Strongly, forcibly, powerfully, exceedingly, extremely, very much:* fluctuare video vehementer mare, Plaut. Rud. 4, 1, 12: astringere manus, id. Capt. 3, 5, 9; cf. id. Curc. 4, 4, 12; id. Mil. 2, 2, 50: vehementer id retinebatur, Cic. Rep. 2, 32, 56: hoc te vehementer etiam atque etiam rogo, id. Att. 16, 16, D: displicere, id. ib. 13, 21, 3: quod vehementer ad has res Attinet, Lucr. 4, 29: (res) vehementer ad me pertinet, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 10: vitium vehementer effugere, Lucr. 4, 823.—*Comp.:* ingemere vehementer, Cic. Rep. 6, 12, 12.—*Sup.:* se vehementissime exercere in aliquâ re, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 152: probare, Licin. Calv. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.

vĕhĕmentesco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to become violent* or *vehement* (late Lat.): passio, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 2, 51; 2, 6, 92: fluor, id. ib. 4, 6, 91.

vĕhĕmentĭa, ae, *f.* [id.] (post-Aug.). **I.** *Eagerness, fervency, vehemence:* Pollio Asinius fuit acris vehementiae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 33: Gracchi, Gell. 1, 11, 14.—**II.** *Strength:* odoris, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59: saporis, id. 19, 5, 27, § 88; cf. id. 23, 1, 21, § 36: venarum, i. e. *a strong pulse*, id. 23, 1, 24, § 48: linteorum strigilumque, i. e. *a copious use*, id. 28, 4, 14, § 55.—**B.** Of language: inter hujus generis et illius superioris vehementiam hoc interest, Auct. Her. 4, 19, 26.

vĕhes, is, *f.* [veho], *a carriage loaded* with any thing, *a cart-load, wagon-load* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: faeni large onusta, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 108: stercoris, Col. 11, 2, 86: fimi, Plin. 18, 23, 53, § 193: qui lapis etiam nunc ostenditur magnitudine vehis, *so big as to be a cart-load*, id. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**II.** Transf., as a measure, *a load*, Col. 11, 2, 13.

vĕhĭcŭlāris, e, *adj.* [vehiculum], *of* or *belonging to carriages* or *vehicles:* res, *the post*, Dig. 50, 4, 1; called also cursus, ib. 50, 4, 18, § 4.

vĕhĭcŭlārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vehiculum], *of* or *belonging to carriages* or *vehicles, carriage-:* fabricator, *a carriage-maker*, Capitol. Max. et Balb. 5: cursus, *the post*, id. Anton. 12; called also res, Amm. 14, 11, 5.

vĕhĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [veho], *a means of transport, a carriage, conveyance, vehicle.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: ceterae animantes quae vel sedendi vehiculum praebent, vel, etc., Lact. 20, 12, 3: mihi aequum est dari vehicula, qui vehar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28: junctum vehiculum, i e. *drawn by a span*, Liv. 34, 1, 3; 42, 65, 3; Vell. 2, 114, 2; Suet. Calig. 39; Tac. A. 12, 47; id. H. 2, 41; Plin. Pan. 20, 3.—**2.** *A wagon, cart*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186.—**3.** *A ship:* furtorum vehiculum, Cic. Verr 2, 5, 23, § 59.—* **II.** Transf., *an agricultural implement for cutting down grain, a reaping-machine*, Pall. Jun. 2, 2.

vĕho, xi, ctum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. vahâmi, conduct; Gr. ὄχος, carriage; ὄχλος, crowd; Germ. Wagen; Engl. wagon; cf. Lat. via, vexo]. **I.** *Act.*, *to bear, carry, convey*, on the shoulders, by wagon, by horse, by ship, etc. (syn.: fero, gero, porto): quicquid inponas, vehunt, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 95: ille'st oneratus recte et plus justo vehit, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 115: siquidem'st decorum erum vehere servom, id. As. 3, 3, 111: reticulum panis onusto umero, Hor. S. 1, 1, 48: formica ore cibum, Ov. A. A. 1, 94: ille taurus, qui vexit Europam, Cic. N. D. 1, 28, 78: uxorem plaustro, Tib. 1, 10, 52; cf.: Tantalides . . . Pisaeam Phrygiis equis, Ov. Tr. 2, 386: cum triumphantem (Camillum) albi per urbem vexerant equi, Liv. 5, 28, 1; cf.: te, Bacche pater, tuae Vexere tigres, Hor. C. 3, 3, 14: Troica qui profugis sacra vehis ratibus, Tib. 2, 5, 40: dum caelum stellas, dum vehet amnis aquas, id. 1, 4, 66: quodque suo Tagus amne vehit aurum, Ov. M. 2, 251: quod fugiens semel hora vexit, *has brought along, has brought*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 48.—*Absol.:* navim prospexi, quanti veheret interrogavi, Quint. 4, 2, 41.—*Pass.*, *to be carried* or *borne, to ride, sail, go*, etc.: mihi aequom'st dari . . . vehicla qui vehar, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 28: visus est in somnis curru quadrigarum vehi, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: vehi in essedo, id. Phil. 2, 24, 58: vectus curru, Vell. 2, 82, 4; Ov. M. 5, 360: vehi per urbem, Cic. Pis. 25, 60: in navibus vehi, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: in navi, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: navi, id. Am. 2, 2, 220: lintribus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.: puppe, Ov. H. 16, 113: parvâ rate, id. M. 1, 319; cf. huc, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 176: navem, ubi vectus fui, id. Mil. 2, 1, 40; id. Merc. 2, 3, 37; id. Stich. 4, 1, 25; id. Trin. 4, 3, 81: in equo, Cic. Div. 2, 68, 140: in niveis victor equis, Ov. F. 6, 724: nympha vehitur pisce, id. M. 2, 13.—Of other swift motions: ut animal sex motibus veheretur, Cic. Univ. 13: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, Verg. A. 7, 65.—With *acc.:* ventis maria omnia vecti, Verg. A. 1, 524.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be borne, to ride, sail*, etc., upon any thing (rare, and perh. only in the *part. pres.* and in the gerund): consuli proconsul obviam in equo vehens venit, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 2, 2, 13: per medias laudes quasi quadrigis vehens, Cic. Brut. 97, 331: partim scripserunt, qui ovarent, introire solitos equo vehentes, Gell. 5, 6, 27; Just. 11, 7, 13: cui lectica per urbem vehendi jus tribuit, Suet. Claud. 28.

Vēii or **Vēji,** ōrum, *m.*, *a very ancient city in Etruria, one of the twelve towns of the Etrurian confederacy, conquered by Camillus*, near the mod. village of *Isola*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 125; Liv. 4, 61; 5, 1; 5, 7 sq.; Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; Suet. Ner. 39.—Hence, **A. Vēiens** or **Vējens,** entis, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Veii, Veientian:* ager, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Fam. 9, 17, 2: arvum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 167: senatus, Liv. 4, 58: bellum, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; Liv. 4, 58; 5, 52.—*Subst.:* **Vēiens,** entis, *m.*, *an inhabitant of Veii*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100.—Mostly *plur.:* Veientes, *the inhabitants of Veii, the Veientes*, Cic. Div. 1, 44, 100; id. Tusc. 3, 12, 27; id. Phil. 9, 2, 4 sq.; Liv. 1, 15; 1, 27; 4, 1 sq.—**B. Vēientānus** (**Vējen-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Veii, Veientian:* ager, Liv. 4, 19; 5, 30: uva, Mart. 2, 53, 4.—*Subst.:* **Vēientāna,** ae, *f.* (sc.

gemma): Italica, *a black precious stone found near Veii*, Plin. 37, 10, 69, § 184.— **Vējentānum**, i, *n.* (sc. vinum), *an inferior sort of wine*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 143; cf. Pers. 5, 147; Mart. 1, 104, 9; 3, 49, 1.—**Vējentāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Veii, the Veientians*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.—**C. Vejus** (dissyl.) or **Vēius** (trisyl.), a, um, *adj.*, *of Veii, Veian:* dux Veius, i. e. *Tolumnius*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 31.—*Subst.*: **Vēia** or **Vēja**, ae, *f.*, *a proper name of a woman*, Hor. Epod. 5, 29.

Vējento, ōnis, *m.*, *a surname in the Fabrician* gens.; esp., **1.** *A contemporary of Cicero, a judge in Rome*, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 6; 7, 3, 6.—**2.** A. Fabricius Vejento, *a courtier under Nero*, Tac. A. 14, 50; cf. Juv. 3, 185; 4, 113 al.

Vējŏvis, Vēdiŏvis, or **Vēdiiŏvis,** is, *m.* [2. ve and Jov-; cf. Juppiter; prop. anti-Jove], *an Etruscan divinity, a god of the under world, whose power to injure corresponded to the power of Jupiter to help; worshipped at Rome, where his temple stood in the hollow between the Arx and the Capitol; he was sometimes identified with Apollo;* v. Preller, Röm. Myth. p. 235; form Vejovis, Cic. N. D. 3, 24, 62; Amm. 17, 10, 2; Mart. Cap. 1, § 58; 2, § 167; Macr. S. 3, 9.—Form Vediovis, Ov. F. 3, 430; Varr. L. L. 5, 10, § 74 Müll.; Inscr. Orell. 1287; cf. Kal. Praenest., Mens. Jan. 1 and Mens. Mart. 7 ap. Orell. Inscr. 2, pp. 382, 386.—Form Vediiovis, Gell. 5, 12, 11.—**II.** With a fanciful comment on the etymology, identified with the infant Jupiter, Ov. F. 3, 447; Paul. ex Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. also Vedius.

vĕl, *conj.* and *adv.* [old *imv.* of volo], prop., *will, choose, take your choice;* hence, **I.** As disjunctive conjunction, to introduce an alternative as a matter of choice or preference, or as not affecting the principal assertion (while aut introduces an absolute or essential opposition; cf. Madv. Gr. § 436; Zumpt, Gr. § 339; Fischer, Gr. § 383). **A.** Singly. **1.** In gen., *or* (if you will), *or else, or* (at your pleasure), *or* (at least), *or* (it is indifferent), *or* (what is the same thing), etc.: dic igitur me passerculum ... haedillum me tuom dic esse vel vitellum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77: viginti minis? *Ba.* Utrum vis, vel quater quinis minis, id. Ps. 1, 3, 111: lege vel tabellas redde, id. ib. 1, 1, 29: in solem ponito vel sine sale in defrutum condito, Cato, R. R. 7: orabant (sc. Ubii), ut sibi auxilium ferret ... vel ... exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret, *or at least*, i. e. *or, if he preferred it*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: ejusmodi conjunctionem tectorum oppidum vel urbem appellaverunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 41: in unius voluntate vel moribus, id. ib. 2, 28, 51: in unâ urbe vel in hac ipsâ, id. ib. 3, 10, 17: constituere vel conservare, id. ib. 2, 38, 64: in ardore caelesti, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: transfer idem ad modestiam vel temperantiam, id. Fin. 2, 19, 60; cf. Madv. ad id. ib. 2, 25, 81: unum illud extimescebam, ne quid turpiter facerem, vel dicam, jam effecissem, id. Att. 9, 7, 1: haec neque confirmare argumentis neque refellere in animo est; ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, Tac. G. 3.—**2.** Esp. **a.** With *potius*, to correct or make more precise what has been said, *or rather:* ex hoc populo indomito vel potius immani, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: post obitum vel potius excessum Romuli, id. ib. 2, 30, 53: cessit auctoritati amplissimi viri vel potius paruit, id. Lig. 7, 22: vide quid licentiae nobis tua liberalitas det, vel potius audaciae, id. ib. 8, 23: ludorum plausus vel testimonia potius, id. Phil. 1, 15, 36: quam valde ille reditu vel potius reversione meâ laetatus! id. Att. 16, 7, 5; id. Phil. 13, 9, 19: novem tibi orbibus, vel potius globis conexa sunt omnia, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: plurimas vel potius omnes ex se ipso virtutes contulit, Quint. 10, 1, 109.—In climax after a negative: tu certe numquam in hoc ordine vel potius nunquam in hac urbe mansisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 38.—**b.** So corrective, without potius: sed haec tu melius vel optime omnium, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 7: clariore vel plane perspicua, id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Lael. 12, 41: Capua ab duce eorum Capye, vel, quod propius vero est, a campestri agro appellata, Liv. 4, 37, 1: cum P. Decius se in Samnium vel in Etruriam proficisci paratum esse ostendisset, id. 10, 26, 4.—Esp. in the phrase vel dicam, *or let me rather say, or rather:* quando enim nobis, vel dicam aut oratoribus bonis aut poëtis, ullus ... ornatus defuit? Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 10; id. Brut. 57, 207; id. Cael. 31, 75; id. Phil. 2, 12, 30; id. Att. 9, 7, 1; Suet. Calig. 13.—So intensive, *or I may even say* (cf. II. A. 3. infra): omnes binos consules, vel dicam amplius, omnia nomina, Varr. L. L. 8, p. 106 Bip.: a plerisque vel dicam ab omnibus, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 3; id. Brut. 70, 246.—**c.** Vel etiam, *or even:* ut expositio quarundam rerum gestarum vel etiam fabulosarum, Quint. 4, 3, 12.—**d.** = aut, *or else.* (α) With an alternative necessary consequence: id autem nec nasci potest nec mori, vel concidat omne caelum omnisque natura consistat necesse est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 Tischer ad loc.: vel tu ne faceres tale in adulescentiâ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 22.—(β) In gen. (poet. and post class.): si copias armatorum ... secum expenderent, vincendum illâ acie vel cadendum esse, Tac. A. 14, 35: mortem omnibus ex naturâ aequalem oblivione apud posteros vel gloriâ distingui, id. H. 1, 21; cf. id. A. 14, 61; 14, 62: quod imperium variâ sorte laetum rei publicae aut atrox, principibus prosperum vel exitio fuit, id. H. 2, 1 *init.*; 2, 10; 2, 68; cf. Ov. M. 9, 624 sq.; 15, 601 sq.—**e.** In a subordinate alternative after aut: nec aut tibi ipsi aut huic Secundo vel huic Apro ignotas, Tac. Or. 28: ne contra Gai quidem aut Claudii vel Neronis ... domum, id. H. 2, 76: abscedens in hortos aut Tusculanum vel Antiatem in agrum, id. A. 14, 3 *init.*: dementiae quoque judicia aut propter id quod factum est aut propter id quod adhuc fieri vel non fieri potest instituuntur, Quint. 7, 4, 29.—**B.** As co-ordinate. **1.** Vel ... vel, *either ... or, be it ... or;* in gen. (class.; but where the alternatives are necessary and exclusive, that is, where one must be right and the other wrong, aut ... aut is used; v. infra, and cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 11, 27): sed hic numquis adest? *Pa.* Vel adest vel non, i. e. *just as you please*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 28 Brix ad loc.: paucis me misit ad eam ... vel ut ducentos Philippos reddat aureos, vel ut hinc eat secum, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 18 sq.: ubi illic biberit, vel servato meum modum vel ego dabo, id. Stich. 5, 4, 37: vel tu me vende, vel face quod tibi lubet, id. Pers. 3, 1, 70: nunc quamobrem huc sum missa, amabo, vel tu mihi ajas, vel neges, id. Rud. 2, 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 44: Allobrogibus sese vel persuasuros ... existimabant, vel vi coacturos, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 6: ut (Romani) vel sibi agros attribuant vel patiantur eos tenere, etc., id. ib. 4, 7: vel sumptuosae vel desidiosae illecebrae, Cic. Rep. 2, 4, 8: in omni vel officio vel sermone sollers, id. ib. 2, 21, 37: maximum virtutis vel documentum, vel officium, id. ib. 1, 20, 33: pace vel Quirini vel Romuli dixerim, id. Off. 3, 10, 42: erant quaestiones vel de caede vel de vi, id. Mil. 5, 13; 7, 20; id. Leg. 3, 14, 32; id. Lig. 6, 17; id. Deiot. 1, 1; 5, 13; id. Brut. 69, 242: animus vel bello vel paci paratus, Liv. 1, 1, 8: hunc ordinem ex censu descripsit vel paci decorum vel bello, id. 1, 42, 5: Etruriam et Samnium provincias esse; utram mallet eligeret: suo exercitu se vel in Etruriâ vel in Samnio rem gesturum, id. 10, 19, 9: gladioque ruptis omnibus loris, oraculi sortem vel elusit vel implevit, Curt. 3, 1, 18: nihil illo fuisset excellentius vel in vitiis vel in virtutibus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 1; 2, 1; id. Milt. 3, 4.—**b.** Connected with *aut*, but not corresponding to it (cf. infra, 2. e.): num aut tuum aut cujusquam nostrum nomen vel Caucasum hunc transcendere potuit vel illum Gangem transnatare? Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22: ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni aut vicissim umbris aquisve refrigerari salubrius? id. Sen. 16, 57: si velim scribere quid aut legere aut canere vel voce vel fidibus, aut geometricum quiddam aut physicum aut dialecticum explicare, etc., id. Div. 2, 59, 122.—**2.** Esp. **a.** With weakened disjunctive force (nearly = et ... et): quemadmodum ille vel Athenis vel Rhodi se doctissimorum hominum sermonibus dedisset, Cic. de Or. 2, 1, 3: multos sine ratione, sine litteris, quâ vel inpudentia vel fames duxit, ruentes, Quint. 2, 20, 2: affectus vel illos mites vel hos concitatos in suâ potestate habuisse, id. 10, 1, 48: eadem quaestio potest eundem vel accusatorem facere vel reum, id. 3, 6, 18: et nundina vetera ex ordine instituit, vel dies vel tempora, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43: pestilentia tanta exstiterat vel Romae, vel Achaicis urbibus, ut, etc., Treb. Gall. 5.—**b.** More than twice, *either ... or ... or*, etc.: tu vel suda, vel peri algu, vel tu aegrota, vel vale, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 24: hance tu mihi vel vi vel clam vel precario Fac tradas: meâ nil re fert, dum potiar modo, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: vel in tempestate, vel in agris, vel in corporibus, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68: vel quod ita vivit vel quod ita rem publicam gerit vel quod ita factus est, id. Phil. 2, 5, 10: vel spectator laudum tuarum vel particeps vel socius vel minister consiliorum, id. Fam. 2, 7, 2; id. Red. Quir. 9, 23; so eight times, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6.—**c.** The second (or last) vel strengthened, (α) By etiam: quae vel ad usum vitae vel etiam ad ipsam rem publicam conferre possumus, *or even*, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 30; so id. ib. 1, 29, 45; 2, 1, 1; cf.: ut vel ea defendam, quae Pompejus velit, vel taceam, vel etiam ad nostra me studia referam litterarum, id. Fam. 1, 8, 3.—(β) By vero etiam: in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4.—(γ) By omnino: haec vel ad odium, vel ad misericordiam, vel omnino ad animos judicum movendos ex iis quae sunt ante posita, sumentur (*or in general*), Cic. Part. Or. 36, 128.—**d.** Rarely after a negative = neque, *nor:* neque satis Bruto ... vel tribunis militum constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.—**e.** In irregular construction, without the second vel: utrumque est in his, quod ab hoc oratore abhorreat: vel quod omnis, qui sapientes non sint, insanos esse dicunt ... accedit quod, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 65; id. Att. 11, 7, 5; cf. esp. Lucr. 5, 383 sqq. Munro ad loc.—**f.** Vel ... vel = aut ... aut: habere ea, quae secundum naturam sint, vel omnia vel plurima et maxima, i. e. *so nearly all that the difference is unimportant*, Cic. Fin. 4, 11, 27; cf. Madv. ad loc.: cum bonâ quidem spe, ut ait idem, vel vincendi vel in libertate moriendi, id. Att. 7, 9, 4.—For vel ... vel, in a subordinate alternative after aut, v. the examples under I. B. 1. b. supra.—**g.** Vel, correl. with *aut* (post-Aug. and rare): verborum quoque vis ac proprietas confirmatur vel praesumptione ... aut reprehensione, Quint. 9, 2, 18: voces ... aut productione tantum vel correptione mutatae, id. 9, 3, 69 (but the line Ov. M. 1, 546, is spurious); so, aut ... aut ... vel: ut aut de nomine aut scripto et sententiâ vel ratiocinatione quaeratur, Quint. 3, 6, 72: aut ... aut ... aut ... aut ... vel, id. 8, 6, 68 sq.; cf.: ubi regnat Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Erimarchus, Juv. 3, 120.

II. As intens. particle (prop. ellipt., implying an alternative the first member of which is omitted, something else *or even* this, etc.). **A.** In gen., *or even, if you will, or indeed, or ... itself, even, assuredly, certainly.* **1.** With *subst.*: tum opsonium autem pol vel legioni sat est, Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 24; id. Capt. 1, 2, 23; id. Curc. 5, 2, 13: ita me di ament, vel in lautumiis, vel in pistrino mavelim Agere aetatem, Quam, etc., Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 5: *Ep.* Si arte poteris accubare. *Ge.* Vel inter cuneos ferreos, id. Stich. 4, 2, 39: vel rex semper maxumas Mihi agebat gratias, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 7: sed tamen vel regnum malo quam liberum populum, Cic. Rep. 3, 34, 46: isto quidem modo vel consulatus vituperabilis est, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23: cum se vel principes ejus consilii fore profiterentur, Caes. B. G. 7, 37: vel Priamo miseranda manus, Verg. A. 11, 259: ego vel Prochytam praepono Suburae, Juv. 3, 5: facile me paterer vel illo ipso acerrimo judice quaerente vel apud Cassianos judices ... pro Sex. Roscio dicere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 85: populus Romanus auctoritatem suam vel contra omnes defendere potest, *even if necessary*, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 63: id se probaturum vel ipso Verginio judice, Liv. 3, 44, 10: belli necessitatibus eam patientiam non adhibebimus, quam vel lusus ac voluptas elicere solet? id. 5, 6, 3: timebant ne Romana plebs ... vel cum servitute pacem acciperet, *even if it should involve their enslavement*, id. 2, 9, 5.—**2.** With *adj.*: *Ch.* Pax, te tribus verbis volo. *Sy.* Vel trecentis, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 122: *Ca.* Ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo ... *Ba.* Animo bono es. Vel sex mensis opperibor, id. Ps. 1, 3, 89; cf.: jam hercle vel du-

centae minae, id. ib. 1, 3, 68; 1, 3, 111: hoc ascensu vel tres armati quamlibet multitudinem arcuerint, Liv. 9, 24, 7: *Ph.* Dane suavium? *Di.* Immo vel decem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 22: ego illum eunuchum, si opus sit, vel sobrius, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 26: si sit opus, vel totum triduom, id. ib. 2, 1, 17: haec sunt omnia ingenii vel mediocris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 119. — **3.** With *verbs*: namque edepol quamvis desubito vel cadus vorti potest, *may even be turned over*, i. e. *will be empty*, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 39: ubi ego hinc abiero, vel occidito, *if you will, even*, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 93: per me vel stertas licet, inquit Carneades, non modo quiescas, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 93: ut ipsis sententiis, quibus proluserunt, vel pugnare possint, id. de Or. 2, 80, 325: cum vel abundare debeam, cogor mutuari, id. Att. 15, 15, 3. —**4.** With *pronn.*: videndum erit, quid quisque vel sine nobis aut possit consequi aut non possit, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59: existiment quod velint, ac vel hoc intellegant, id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: est tibi ex his ipsis qui assunt bella copia, vel ut a te ipso ordiare, *especially as you can begin with yourself*, id. Rep. 2, 40, 67.—**B.** With superlatives, to denote the highest possible degree, *the very; the utmost; the most... possible*. **1.** With *adjj.*: hoc invenisset unum ad morbum illum homini vel bellissimum, *the very loveliest, the most beautiful possible*, Lucil. ap. Non. 527, 28: vidi in dolore podagrae ipsum vel omnium maximum Stoicorum Posidonium, Cic. Fragm. ib. 32: hoc in genere nervorum vel minimum, suavitatis autem est vel plurimum, *the very least... the utmost possible*, id. Or. 26, 91: quarum duarum (civitatum) si adessent (legationes), duo crimina vel maxima minuerentur, id. Div. in Caecil. 5, 14: patre meā sententiā vel eloquentissimo temporibus illis, *the most eloquent possible*, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98: quod erat ad obtinendam potentiam nobilium vel maximum, vehementer id retinebatur, id. Rep. 2, 32, 56: cujus (sc. Hannibalis) eo tempore vel maxima apud regem auctoritas erat, Liv. 36, 41, 2: vident unum senatorem vel tenuissimum esse damnatum, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 46: fora templaque occupabantur, ut vel exspectatissimi triumphi laetitia praecipi posset, Hirt. B. G. 8, 51: sed vel potentissima apud Amphictyonas aequi tractatio est, Quint. 5, 10, 118; 11, 1, 81.—**2.** *With advv.*: vel studiosissime quaerere, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15: cum Sophocles vel optime scripserit Electram, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5: vel maxime confirmare, id. N. D. 2, 65, 162; so, vel maxime, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; id. de Or. 1, 8, 32; id. Att. 9, 12, 3; Quint. 1, 3, 12; 4, 3, 4.—**C.** In adding an instance implying that other instances might be mentioned at will, *or this one*; *for instance, for example, as for example, in particular*: Per pol quam paucos reperias Fideles amatores... Vel hic Pamphilus jurabat quotiens Bacchidi, etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 3: vel heri in vino quam inmodestus fuisti, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 7: nullast tam facilis res quin difficilis siet Quom invitus facias; vel me haec deambulatio ad languorum dedit, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: sed suavis accipio litteras, vel quas proxime acceperam, quam prudentis! Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 1: cujus innumerabilia sunt exempla, vel Appii majoris illius, qui, etc., id. de Or. 2, 70, 284.—**D.** Concessive. **1.** With superlatives, *perhaps*: adulescens vel potentissimus nostrae civitatis, Cic. Rosc. A. 2, 6: domus vel optima Messanae, notissima quidem certe, *the best known, at any rate, if not the finest*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 3.—**2.** = saltem, *at least*: quā re etsi minus veram causam habebis, tamen vel probabilem aliquam poteris inducere, Cic. Fam. 11, 22, 2: plurimi semetipsos exhortantur vel aliquas partes earum (scientiarum) addiscere, quamvis universas percipere non possint, Col. 11, 1, 11: ac, ni flexisset animos, vel Aegypti praefecturam concedi sibi oraret, Suet. Ner. 47: ut messe vel unā releves colla perusta, Mart. 10, 12, 5; Plin. Ep. 1, 12, 8; cf. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 4, 16, 43.

vela, ae, *f.*, *the Gallic name for the plant* erysimon, Plin. 22, 25, 75, § 158.

Vēlābrensis, e, v. 2. Velabrum.

1. vēlābrum, i, *n.* [velo], *a covering* or *awning* stretched above the theatre, Amm. 14, 6, 25.

2. Vēlābrum, i, *n.* **I.** *A street in Rome on the Aventine Hill, between the Vicus Tuscus and the Forum Boarium, where especially oil-dealers and cheesemongers sold their wares*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 sq. Müll.; Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 29; id. Curc. 4, 1, 22; Hor. S. 2, 3, 229; Tib. 2, 5, 33; Prop. 4 (5), 9, 5; Ov. F. 6, 405.—Hence, **Vēlābrensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Velabrum, Velabrian*: caseus, Mart. 13, 32, 2; cf. id. 11, 52, 10.—**II.** Velabrum Minus, *a small street in Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 156 Müll.

vēlāmen, inis, *n.* [velo], *a cover, covering, clothing, robe, garment, veil* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose), Verg. A. 1, 649; 6, 221; Ov. M. 6, 566; id. F. 4, 147; 6, 579; id. A. A. 3, 267; Juv. 3, 178; Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11, 2; Tac. G. 17.

vēlāmentum, i, *n.* [id.], *a cover, covering*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Infantis, Cels. 7, 29 *fin.*: estque id aliquanto melius velamentum cerebro quam caro, id. 8, 4; cf. id. 7, 18.—* **B.** *A veil, curtain*, = velum, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 15, 2.—**C.** Velamenta, *olive-branches wound about with woollen fillets*, or *rods wound about in like manner*, which suppliants bore before them: velamenta manu praetendens supplice, Ov. M. 11, 279: ramos oleae ac velamenta alia supplicum porrigentes orare, ut reciperent sese, Liv. 24, 30, 14 Weissenb. ad loc.; 25, 25, 6; 30, 36, 5; 36, 20, 1; cf. id. 29, 16, 6. velamenta et infulas praeferentes, Tac. H. 1, 66; v. velo, I. *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *a cover, concealment, screen*: quaerentes libidinibus suis patrocinium aliquid seu velamentum, Sen. Vit. Beat. 12, 4: pudoris, Lampr. Elag. 11: amicitiae, *pretence*, Amm. 19, 11, 4.

vēlāris, e, *adj.* [velum], *of* or *belonging to a veil* or *curtain*: anuli, *curtain-rings*, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.

vēlārium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a covering, screen, awning*, stretched above the theatre to keep off the sun, Juv. 4, 122.

‡ **vēlārius**, ii, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *A slave who attended to closing the curtains at the entrance of an apartment, a door-keeper*, Inscr. Grut. 599, 7 sq.—**II.** *A sailor who attended to furling and unfurling the sails*, Inscr. Orell. 3642.

vēlāti, v. velo, I. B.

vēlātio, ōnis, *f.* [velo], *a veiling, giving the veil*, Aug. Ep. 150 *fin.*

vēlātō, *adv.*, v. velo *fin.*

Vēlauni or **Vellavii**, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Aquitania, between the Gabali and the Segusiani, in Vélay*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

Vĕlēda, ae, *f.*, *a prophetic virgin among the Germans, regarded as a divine being*, Tac. G. 8; id. H. 4, 61; 4, 65; 5, 22; 5, 24; cf. Stat. S. 1, 4, 90.

vēlēs, itis, *m.* [volare, velox, flying troops], *a kind of light-armed soldier, who attacked the enemy out of the line of battle, a skirmisher*. **I.** Lit., usually in the *plur.*: velites, Liv. 26, 4, 4 sq.; 21, 55, 11; 23, 29, 3; 38, 21, 13; 30, 33, 3; Varr. ap. Non. 552, 30; Ov. Ib. 48 (Merkel, militis); Val. Max. 2, 3, 3.—*Sing.*, Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. sub vitem, p. 308; Titin. ap. Non. 552, 26.—* **II.** Transf.: me autem a te, ut scurram velitem, malis oneratum esse, non moleste tuli, *as the clown of the troop*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20, 1.

Vĕlia, ae, *f.* **I.** *An elevated part of the Palatine Hill at Rome*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 54 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 31, 54; Liv. 2, 7, 6.—Hence, **Vĕliensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velia, Velian*: Veliense sexticeps in Veliā apud aedem deum penatium, an old formula ap. Varr. L. L. l. l.—**II.** *A town on the coast of Lucania, a colony of the Phocæans*, orig. called Ὑέλη, afterwards Ἐλέα, Lat. Elea (v. h. v.), now *Castellamare della Bruca*, Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 71; Gell. 10, 16, 3; Cic. Fam. 7, 19, 1; 7, 20, 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 40, § 99; 2, 5, 17, § 44; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 1 al.—Hence, **1. Vĕliensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velia, Velian*: sacerdotes, Cic. Balb. 24, 55.—*Plur.*: **Vĕlienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Velia, the Velians*, Cic. Fam. 7, 20, 1; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.—**2. Vĕlīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Velia, Velian*: portus, i. e. *Velia*, Verg. A. 6, 366.—**III.** *A Spanish tribe*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

vēlifer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [velum-fero], *sail-bearing*: carina, Prop. 3, 9 (4, 8), 35; Ov. M. 15, 719; Luc. 1, 495: malus, Val. Fl. 1, 126: venti, Sen. Thyest. 129.

vēlĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [velifico], *a making sail, sailing*. **I.** Lit.: mutatā velificatione, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 21.—**II.** Trop.: velificatione plenā in rempublicam ferebatur, Amm. 18, 5, 6: velificatione tranquillā, ut aiunt, ferebatur ad gloriam, id. 29, 2, 22.

* **vēlĭfĭcium**, ii, *n.* [id.], *a making sail, sailing*: velificia primum invenit Isis, Hyg. Fab. 277.

vēlĭfĭco, āre (*act.* collat. form of velificor), *to sail, make sail*: nauta per urbanas velificabat aquas, Prop. 4 (5), 9, 6: per summa aequora, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 9, 29, 47, § 88: erectis capitibus, id. 8, 13, 13, § 35.—*Pass.*: velificatus Athōs, *sailed through*, Juv. 10, 174.

vēlĭfĭcor, ātus (*inf.* parag. velificarier, Afr. Com. 267), 1, *v. dep. n.* [velum-facio], *to make sail, spread sail, sail*. **I.** Lit. (rare; not in Cic.): (ratis) Caerula ad infernos velificata lacus, Prop. 2, 28 (3, 25), 40: velificantes triumphantium in modum, Flor. 3, 7, 3; Mel. 3, 7, 2.—**II.** Trop., with *dat.*, *to make sail for*, i. e. *to exert one's self to effect, procure*, or *gain* a thing (class.): honori suo velificari, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: ne aut velificatus alicui dicaris, aut, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: favori civium, Flor. 1, 9, 5.

* **vēlĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [velificor], *made with sails, sailing*: cursu navigii, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 70.

vēlĭger, gĕra, gĕrum, *adj.* [velum-gero], *sail-bearing, covered with sails*: mare, Cassiod. Var. 7, 9.

1. Vĕlīnus lăcus or simply **Vĕlīnus**, *a lake in the Sabine territories, between Reate and Interamnum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108; Verg. A. 7, 517: Rosea rura Velini, id. ib. 7, 712.—It gave its name to **Vĕlīna tribus**, *the people who dwelt around this lake*, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 9; Liv. Epit. 19 *fin.*; called also Velina, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 52; Pers. 5, 73.

2. Vĕlīnus, a, um, v. Velia, III. 2.

vēlĭtāris, e, *adj.* [veles], *of* or *belonging to the* velites: arma, Sall. J. 105, 2: hastae, Liv. 26, 4, 4; 38, 20, 1; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 201: auxilium, Amm. 20, 1, 3.—*Subst.*: **vēlĭtāres**, ium, *m.*, = velites (late Lat.), Amm. 19, 3, 1.

vēlĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [velitor], *a skirmishing* with words, *a bickering, wrangling, dispute* (Plautin.): velitatio dicta est ultro citroque probrorum objectatio, ab exemplo velitaris pugnae, Fest. p. 369 Müll.: velitatio dicitur levis contentio, dicta ex congressione militum (i. e. velitum), Non. p. 3: verbis velitationem fieri, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 41 (al. as one word, verbivelitationem; cf. Ussing ad loc.): me ad velitationem exerceo, id. Rud. 2, 6, 41.

Vĕlĭternīnus, a, um, v. Velitrae, B.

1. Vĕlĭternus, a, um, v. Velitrae, A.

2. Vĕlĭternus, i, *m.*, *a proper name*, Sil. 13, 229.

vēlĭtes, um, v. veles.

vēlĭtor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [veles], *to fight like the* velites or *light troops, to skirmish* (ante- and post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: in eum lapidibus crebris, App. M. 9, p. 234, 25: equus postremis calcibus, id. ib. 7, p. 195, 12.—In mal. part.: primis Veneris proeliis, App. M. 5, p. 168, 6.—**II.** Trop.: tunc saga illa primis adhuc armis disciplinae suae velitatur, i. e. *makes the first attempt, essays*, App. M. 9, p. 230: contra aliquem scurrilibus jocis, id. ib. 8, p. 213, 11: calumniis in aliquem, id. Mag. p. 274: nescio quid vos velitati estis inter vos duo, i. e. *have wrangled*, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 28: adversus impudentes et improbos in maledictis (with decertare convicio), Gell. 6, 11, 1: periculum alicui, *to threaten with danger*, App. M. 5, p. 164.

Vĕlĭtrae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of the Volsci, in Latium, whence came the Octavian family*, now *Velletri*, Liv. 2, 31; 2, 34; 6, 36; Suet. Aug. 1; 6; 94; Sil. 8, 379.—Hence, **A. Vĕlĭternus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Velitræ*: ager, Liv. 2, 31; 30, 38: hostis, id. 6, 22: rus, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 10: populus, Liv. 8, 12: coloni, id. 6, 36.—*Plur.*: **Vĕlĭterni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Velitræ*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64; Liv. 8, 14; Suet. Aug. 94.—**B. Vĕlĭternīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Velitræ, Veliternian*: vina, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 65.

* **vēlĭvŏlans**, antis, *adj.* [velum-volo], *sail-flying, flying with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67; cf. velivolus.

vēlivŏlus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *sail-flying, winged with sails*, a poet. epithet of a ship: naves, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 381, and Trag. v. 111 Vahl.); Ov. P. 4, 5, 42.—*Absol.*: mare velivolis florebat puppibus, i. e. *with ships*, Lucr. 5, 1442 (1440).—Transf., an epithet of the sea: maria alta velivola, Liv. And. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5: mare, Verg. A. 1, 224; Ov. P. 4, 16, 21.

vella, ae, v. villa *init.*

* **vellātūra**, ae, *f.* [contr. from vehelatura, from veho], *a carrying, conveyance:* vellaturam facere, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14.

Vellaunodūnum, i, *n.*, *a town of* Gallia Celtica, *in the territory of the Senones*, prob. the modern *Beaune*, Caes. B. G. 7, 11.

Vellēius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **I.** C. Velleius Paterculus, *an historian under Augustus and Tiberius;* v. Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 203 sq.—**II.** C. Velleius, *an Epicurean, friend of Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 3, 21, 78; id. N. D. 1, 6, 15.—Hence, **A. Vellēius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to a Velleius, Velleian:* lex, perh. *called after the consul* C. Velleius Tutor, Dig. 28, 2, 29; 28, 3, 3; Just. Inst. 2, 13.—**B. Vellēiānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of a Velleius, Velleian:* senatusconsultum, *called after the consul* C. Velleius Tutor, Dig. 16, 1, 2.

* **vellĭcātim**, *adv.* [vellico], qs. *by pinches* or *twitches*, i. e. *piecemeal, disconnectedly:* vellicatim ac saltuatim scribere, Sisenn. ap. Non. 188, 1.

vellĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a plucking, twitching;* trop., *a twitting, taunting* (post-Aug.): cum non tantum lacerationes, sed etiam vellicationes effugerit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 5, 3; id. Ira, 3, 43, 5.

vellĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vello], *to pluck, twitch, pinch, nip* (syn. carpo). **I.** Lit.: cornix vulturios vellicat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 148: puer, quid fleret, interrogatus, a paedagogo se vellicari respondit, Quint. 6, 1, 41: saetas, Nemes. Ecl. 3, 32: vellicata blande auricula suscitavit, Paul. Nol. Ep. 36, 3.—**B.** Transf., of bees: nullius opus, *to suck*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 7.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *To wake up, arouse* by twitching: excitandus e somno et vellicandus est animus admonendusque, Sen. Ep. 20, 11; 63, 1.—**B.** *To pluck* or *twitch* in speaking, i. e. *to twit, taunt, carp, rail at* (cf. rodo): contemplent, conspiciant omnes, nutent, nectent, sibilent, vellicent, vocent, etc., Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 73: more hominum invident, in conviviis rodunt, in circulis vellicant, maledico dente carpunt, Cic. Balb. 26, 57: quod vellicet absentem Demetrius, Hor. S. 1, 10, 79; cf.: nullum est tam plenum beneficium, quod non vellicare malignitas possit, *belittle*, Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 2: (puella) te vellicet, Prop. 2, 5, 8; Gell. 4, 15, 1.

vello, vulsi, vulsum (*perf.* velli, Calp. Ecl. 4, 155; Prisc. 10, 6, 36, p. 897 P.; Diom. 1, p. 369 ib.; ante-class. form of *sup.* volsum; v. Neue, Formenl. 2, p. 576), 3, *v. a.* [prob. akin to ἕλ-κω]. **I.** Prop. **A.** Of animals, *to pluck* or *pull*, i. e. *to deprive of the hair, feathers*, etc.: oves, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 190: anseres, id. 10, 22, 27, § 53.—**B.** Of things. **1.** In gen., *to pluck, pull*, or *tear out, away*, or *up;* in simple constr.: plumas anserum, Col. 8, 13, 3: caudae pilos equinae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 45: barbam, id. S. 1, 3, 133: tot spicula, Verg. A. 10, 889: comam, Mart. 5, 37, 19: cuneum vellito, statimque surculos in ea foramina immittito, Col. 5, 11, 5; cf. id. Arb. 26, 4: signa, *to take up*, i. e. *march*, Verg. A. 11, 19; cf.: ut vellerent signa et Romam proficiscerentur, Liv. 3, 50, 11: mors viscera vulsit, Luc. 6, 546.—With *ab* and *abl.*: postes a cardine vellit, Verg. A. 2, 480: albos a stirpe capillos, Prop. 3 (4), 25, 13: asparagum ab radice, Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 149.—With *abl.* alone: aut castris audebit vellere signa, Verg. G. 4, 108: genae florem primaevo corpore vulsit, Luc. 6, 562: adfixam oculo sagittam, id. 6, 218: vulsis pectore telis, id. 6, 232; cf.: unguibus et raras vellentem dentibus herbas, Ov. M. 8, 800.—With *de* and *abl.*: hastam . . . de cespite vellit, Verg. A. 11, 566: herbas de caespite, Luc. 4, 414.—**2.** Esp. **a.** *To pluck, pull*, or *tear down* or *away:* cum pars vellerent vallum, atque in fossas proruerent, Liv. 9, 14, 9; 10, 2, 5: munimenta, id. 2, 25, 3.—**b.** *To pluck, pull, pick*, or *gather* fruit, etc.: modo nata malâ vellere poma manu, Tib. 3, 5, 20.—**c.** *To pull, twitch*, etc.: aurem, Verg. E. 6, 4; cf. id. Cop. 38; Calp. Ecl. 4, 155; Amm. 22, 3, 12: vellere coepi Et prensare manu lentissima bracchia, Hor. S. 1, 9, 63: latus digitis, Ov. A. A. 1, 606.—**d.** *To be plucked* or *pulled*, i. e. *to have the hair pulled out by the roots:* circa corporis curam morosior, ut non solum tonderetur diligenter ac raderetur, sed velleretur etiam, Suet. Caes. 45.—**II.** Trop., *to tear, torment:* sed mea secreto velluntur pectora morsu, Stat. S. 5, 2, 3.—Hence, *P. a.*: **vulsus** (**volsus**), a, um. **A.** Lit., *shorn, plucked, smooth, beardless, hairless:* istum gallum Glabriorem reddes mihi quam volsus ludiust, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 6: vulsi levatique et inustas comas acu comentes, Quint. 2, 5, 12: corpus vulsum, id. 5, 9, 14: eadem (corpora) si quis vulsa atque fucata muliebriter comat, id. 8, prooem. 19: nepos, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 23.—**2.** Trop., *effeminate:* mens, Mart. 2, 36, 6.—**B.** *Suffering convulsions, spasmodic*, Plin. 21, 19, 74, § 126; 23, 1, 16, § 25.

vellus, ĕris, *n.* [Sanscr. ura for vara, sheep; root var, to cover; Gr. ἔρ-ιον, εἶρος, wool; Goth. vulla; Germ. Wolle]. **I.** Lit., *wool shorn off, a fleece:* pastores Palatini ex ovibus ante tonsuram inventam vellere lanam sunt soliti: a quo vellera dicuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 54 and 130 Müll.; id. R. R. 2, 11, 9; Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 50; Lucr. 6, 504; Hor. Epod. 12, 21; id. Ep. 1, 10, 27; Ov. M. 6, 21; 14, 264.—**II.** Transf. **1.** *The skin of a sheep with the wool on it, the fell* or *pelt* entire, Col. 7, 4, 4; Tib. 2, 1, 62; Verg. E. 3, 95; id. A. 7, 95; Ov. H. 18, 144; id. F. 5, 102. **2.** *The hide, pelt* of any other animal: fulvi leonis, Ov. F. 2, 340; cf. id. ib. 5, 396: cervina, id. M. 6, 593; cf. id. ib. 3, 197: ferina, id. ib. 11, 4.—**3.** *A sheep:* cultrosque in guttura velleris atri Conicit, Ov. M. 7, 244; cf. Calp. Ecl. 2, 7.—**B.** Of woolly material. **1.** *Wool, down:* velleraque ut foliis depectant tenuia Seres, i. e. *the fleeces* or *flocks of silk*, Verg. G. 2, 121.—**2.** Of *light, fleecy clouds:* tenuia nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri, Verg. G. 1, 397; so Luc. 4, 124.—**3.** Of *snow-flakes*, Mart. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** Of things made of wool: Parnasia, *woollen bands* or *fillets*, Stat. S. 5, 3, 8.

vēlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [velum], *to cover, cover up, wrap up, wrap, envelop, veil*, etc. (class.; syn.: contego, induo). **I.** Lit.: capite velato, Cic. N. D. 2, 3, 10; Quint. 2, 13, 13; 6, 1, 48: caput velatum filo, Liv. 1, 32, 6; cf.: capita ante aras Phrygio amictu, Verg. A. 3, 545: varices, Quint. 11, 3, 143: partes tegendas, Ov. M. 13, 479: velanda corporis, Plin. Ep. 6, 24, 3: antennas, *covered with* or *supporting the sails*, Verg. A. 3, 549.—Of clothing: velatus togâ, *enveloped, clothed*, Liv. 3, 26, 10: purpurea veste, Ov. M. 2, 23: tunicâ, id. F. 3, 645: stolâ, Hor. S. 1, 2, 71; Tib. 1, 5, 25 (3, 4, 55): amiculis, Curt. 3, 3, 10: umeros chlamyde, Spart. Sev. 19.—Of other objects: maternâ tempora myrto, Verg. A. 5, 72: tempora purpureis tiaris, *to wrap round, bind round*, Ov. M. 11, 181: tempora vittis, id. P. 3, 2, 75: coronâ, id. ib. 4, 14, 55; cf. in a Greek construction: Amphicus albenti velatus tempora vittâ, id. M. 5, 110: cornua lauro, id. ib. 15, 592: frondibus hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: serta molas, id. F. 6, 312: Palatia sertis, id. Tr. 4, 2, 3: delubra deûm fronde, Verg. A. 2, 249: velatis manibus orant, ignoscamus peccatum suum, i. e. *holding the velamenta* (v. h. v. I. C.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 101; cf.: velati ramis oleae, Verg. A. 11, 101.—**B.** Milit. t. t.; *P. a.* as *subst.*: **vēlāti**, ōrum, *m.*, *soldiers who wore only a cloak;* only in the phrase accensi velati, *a kind of supernumerary troops who followed the army to fill the places of any who might fall*, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40; and in late Lat. inscrr. freq. *sing.*: ACCENSVS VELATVS, one such soldier, Inscr. Orell. 111; 1368; 2153; 2182; v. accenseo, *P. a.* B.—**II.** Trop., *to hide, conceal* (post-Aug.; several times in Tac.; otherwise rare): odium fallacibus blanditiis, Tac. A. 14, 56: externa falsis armis, id. H. 4, 32; cf. id. A. 12, 61: primas adulescentis cupidines, id. ib. 13, 13: culpam invidiâ, id. ib. 6, 29: scelere velandum est scelus, Sen. Hippol. 721: nihil (with omittere), Plin. Pan. 56, 1.—Hence,

* **vēlātō**, *adv.*, *through a veil, darkly, obscurely:* deum discere, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 29.

Velocasses, ium, v. Bellocassi.

vēlōcĭtas, ātis, *f.* [velox], *swiftness, fleetness, speed, rapidity, velocity.* **I.** Lit.: velocitate ad cursum valere, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 107: pernicitatem et velocitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: velocitas corporis celeritas appellatur, id. ib. 4, 13, 31; Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Hirt. B. G. 8, 36; 8, 48; Quint. 2, 16, 13; 2, 20, 9; Nep. Epam. 2, 3: illa in rebus moliendis velocitas, Curt. 5, 7, 1; 5, 8, 2: velocitate opus est, quâ celeritatem famae antecedas, id. 7, 2, 15.—In *plur.*: non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, sed, etc., Cic. Sen. 6, 17.—**II.** Trop. (so perh. only post-Aug.): velocitas cogitationum animique celeritas, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 52: animi exercitata studio, Quint. 5, 10, 123: mali, Tac. A. 15, 38: occasionum, id. H. 1, 83: sagacitatis, Val. Max. 7, 3, 4.—Of speech, style, *rapidity:* immortalis illa Sallustii, Quint. 10, 1, 102; 9, 4, 83; 10, 7, 8.

vēlōcĭter, *adv.*, v. velox *fin.*

vēlox, ōcis, *adj.* [akin to volare; cf. veles], *swift, quick, fleet, rapid, speedy* (class.; syn.: celer, pernix, praepes). **I.** Lit.: juvenes, Liv. 26, 4, 4: pedites velocissimi ac fortissimi, Caes. B. G. 1, 48: velocissimus quisque, Quint. 2, 3, 7: Breuni, Hor. C. 4, 14, 11: cervi, Verg. A. 5, 253: catuli, id. G. 3, 405: Pristis, id. A. 5, 116: pes, Ov. M. 1, 551: flamma, Lucr. 6, 688: jaculum, Verg. G. 2, 530: procella, Hor. C. 3, 27, 63: arbores, *rapidly growing*, Plin. 17, 13, 20, § 95: toxicum, *quickly working*, Hor. Epod. 17, 61; so, genus herbae ad mortem, etiam opio velocius, Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 180: horae, Ov. M. 2, 118: anni, Mart. 8, 8, 1: navigatio, Quint. 12, 2, 24: celeritas, Plin. 10, 24, 35, § 73: Victoria, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64: moenia (thermae), *quickly built*, Mart. Spect. 2, 7.—Poet., for the *adv.*: ille velox . . . Desilit in latices, Ov. M. 4, 352; Hor. C. 4, 12, 22; Luc. 9, 829.—With *inf.*: nec jam hic absistere velox, Stat. Th. 6, 797.—With *ad* and *acc.*: piger ad poenas princeps, ad praemia velox, Ov. P. 1, 2, 123.—**II.** Trop.: nihil est animo velocius, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19, 43: ingenio veloci ac mobili, Quint. 6, 4, 8: natura humani ingenii agilis ac velox, id. 1, 12, 2: velox ingenio, Tac. Agr. 13: animus, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: acutior atque velocior in urbanitate brevitas, Quint. 6, 3, 45; cf.: decurrere materiam stilo quam velocissimo, id. 10, 3, 17: velocior (in conjectando), Phaedr. 3, 3, 1.—*Adv.*: **vēlōcĭter**, *swiftly, quickly, speedily*, Ov. M. 4, 509; 11, 586; Quint. 1, 1, 28; 2, 4, 28; 8, 3, 81; Plin. 16, 44, 90, § 241.—*Comp.*, Cic. Rep. 6, 26, 29.—*Sup.*, Cic. Univ. 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 35; Suet. Tit. 3.

vēlum, i, *n.* [root var, to cover; cf. vellus, and v. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 459], *a cloth, covering, awning, curtain, veil:* tabernacula carbaseis intenta velis, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12, § 30: velis amictos non togis, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: eadem (i. e. uxor) si quando recito, in proximo, discreta velo, sedet, Plin. Ep. 4, 19, 3.—So of *chamber-curtains, hangings*, Suet. Claud. 10; Juv. 6, 228; 9, 105: adlevare, Sen. Ep. 80, 1.—Of the *awnings* stretched over the theatre or other public places as a protection from the sun, Lucr. 4, 75; Prop. 4 (5), 1, 15; Ov. A. A. 1, 103; Inscr. Orell. 2219; Val. Max. 2, 4, 6; cf. Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 23: multis simulationum involucris tegitur et quasi velis quibusdam obtenditur unius cujusque natura, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5, § 15.—**II.** Esp., *a sail* (in good prose usually in *plur.*). (*a*) *Plur.*: scindere vela, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 18: ad id, unde aliquis flatus ostenditur, vela do, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 187: dare, id. Or. 23, 75; Liv. 31, 45, 11; Quint. 10, 3, 7; Hor. C. 1, 34, 4: facere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9; Verg. A. 5, 281; cf. fieri, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34, § 88: pandere, Quint. 6, 1, 52: solvere, Verg. A. 4, 574: deducere, Ov. M. 3, 663: dirigere ad castra Corneliana, Caes. B. C. 2, 25: quo utinam velis passis pervehi liceat! Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 119: contrahere, id. Att. 1, 16, 2; Quint. 12, praef. § 4; Hor. C. 2, 10, 24: subducere, Auct. B. Alex. 45, 3: legere, Verg. G. 1, 373: tendunt vela Noti, id. A. 3, 268: ventis inplere, id. ib. 1,

23: classem velis aptare, id. ib. 3, 472. — Poet., of wings: pennarum, Lucr. 6, 744. —(β) *Sing.:* navale velum, Macr. S. 5, 21, 5: in pontum vento secundo, velo passo pervenit, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 45; id. Mil. 4, 8, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 47; Verg. A. 1, 103; 1, 400; Ov. H. 13, 101: pleno concita velo puppis, id. M. 7, 491; 11, 483 al.—**b.** Prov.: remis velisque, *with oars and sails,* i. e. *with tooth and nail, with might and main:* res velis, ut ita dicam, remisque fugienda, Cic. Tusc. 3, 11, 25; cf.: remigio veloque quantum potis es festina et fuge, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 5 (cf. the similar phrase, remis ventisque, sub remus); cf.: non agimur tumidis velis, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 201: plenissimis velis navigare, Cic. Dom. 10, 24.—**B.** Trop.: utrum panderem vela orationis statim, an, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 5, 9: dare vela Famae, Mart. 8, 70, 6: voti contrahe vela tui, Ov. P. 1, 8, 72: velis majoribus, *with more zeal,* id. A. A. 2, 725; id. F. 2, 3: in quo tu ingenii simul dolorisque velis latissime vectus es, Plin. Ep. 4, 20, 2: dedimus vela indignationi, dedimus irae, id. ib. 6, 33, 10: pande vela, ac, si quando alias, toto ingenio vehere, id. ib. 8, 4, 5.

* **vēlūmen,** inis, *n.* [vello], *a fleece:* lanam demptam ac conglobatam alii vellera, alii velumina appellant, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9 Schneid. *N. cr.*

vĕl-ut or **vĕl-ŭti,** *adv.* (cf. vel, II.), *even as, just as, like as.* **I.** Correl., with a foll. *sic* or *ita* (very rare). **A.** In gen.: velut in cantu et fidibus, sic ex corporis totius naturā et figurā varios motus ciere, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20 (al. vel ut): cum velut Sagunti excidium Hannibali, sic, etc., Liv. 31, 18, 9: velut per fistulam, ita per apertam vitis medullam umor trahitur, Col. 3, 18, 5.—**B.** In partic., to introduce comparisons: veluti Consul, cum, etc. . . . sic exspectabat populus, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 87 Vahl.): ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coorta est Seditio . . . Sic, etc., Verg. A. 1, 148; v. infra, II. B. 2., and atque, II. 4.—**II.** *Absol.* **A.** In gen.: studeo hunc lenonem perdere, velut meum erum macerat, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 2: cum repente instructas velut in acie certo gradu legiones accedere Galli viderent, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: ne vitam silentio transeant veluti pecora, quae, etc., Sall. C. 1, 1: veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit, Verg. A. 2, 379. —With *abl. absol.:* cum velut inter pugnae fugaeque consilium trepidante equitatu, Liv. 1, 14, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.; cf. id. 1, 31, 3; 1, 29, 4; 1, 53, 5; 2, 12, 13.—**B.** In partic. **1.** To connect, by way of example, a single instance with an established general proposition, *as, for instance, for example:* hoc est incepta efficere pulchre, veluti mihi Evenit, ut ovans praedā onustus incederem, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 145; id. Rud. 3, 1, 4; id. Merc. 2, 1, 3; cf. id. Aul. 3, 4, 3; id. Curc. 5, 3, 4; id. Truc. 2, 1, 35; 2, 7, 19: numquam tam male est Siculis, quin aliquid facete et commode dicant: veluti in hac re aiebant, In labores Herculis, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 95: ut illi dubia quaedam res . . . probetur: velut apud Socraticum Aeschinem demonstrat Socrates, etc., id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: est etiam admiratio nonnulla in bestiis aquatilibus iis, quae gignuntur in terrā. Veluti crocodili, etc., id. N. D. 2, 48, 124; id. Fin. 2, 35, 116; cf.: multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore, velut hoc, etc., id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7, § 23: velut in hac quaestione plerique dixerunt, id. N. D. 1, 1, 2: velut iste chorus virtutum in eculeum impositus imagines constituit, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13: aliae quoque artes minores habent multiplicem materiam, velut architectonice, Quint. 2, 21, 8: sermonibus ejus fruebar, veluti fuit illa sermocinatio, Gell. 19, 8, 1.—**2.** To introduce a comparison or figurative expression, *as, like, as it were:* concurrunt veluti venti, cum spiritus Austri, etc., Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 423 Vahl.); 6, 3 (ib. v. 431 ib.): frena dabat Sipylus, veluti cum, etc., Ov. M. 6, 231: migrantes cernas totāque ex urbe ruentes, Ac, veluti ingentem formicae farris acervum Cum populant, etc., Verg. A. 4, 402; cf. supra, I. B.: hic velut hereditate relictum odium paternum conservavit, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 3: quoddam simplex orationis condimentum, quod sentitur latente judicio velut palato, Quint. 6, 3, 19: ducetur rerum ipsā serie velut duce, id. 10, 7, 6: haec velut sagina dicendi, id. 10, 5, 17: inaequalia tantum et velut confragosa, id. 8, 5, 29: haec est velut imperatoria virtus, id. 7, 10, 13.—**3.** To introduce a hypothetical comparative clause, *just as if, just as though, as if, as though.* **a.** Usually velut si: absentis Ariovisti crudelitatem, velut si coram adesset, horrerent, Caes. B. G. 1, 32: tantus patres metus de summā rerum cepit, velut si jam ad portas hostis esset, Liv. 21, 16, 2; Quint. 2, 13, 1: velut si urbem adgressurus Scipio foret, ita, etc., Liv. 29, 28, 9: facies inducitur illis (corporibus mixtis) Una, velut si quis, etc., Ov. M. 4, 375.—**b.** Sometimes, in this sense, velut alone: saepe, velut gemmas ejus signumque probarem, Per causam memini me tetigisse manum, Tib. 1, 6, 25 (21); Ov. M. 4, 596: velut ea res nihil ad religionem pertinuisset, Liv. 2, 36, 1: velut abundarent omnia, id. 2, 41, 9: me quoque juvat, velut ipse in parte laboris ac periculi fuerim, ad finem pervenisse, etc., id. 31, 1, 1 Weissenb. ad loc.

vēmens, v. vehemens.

vēna, ae, *f.* [perh. root veh-, to carry, etc.; prop. a pipe, channel; Gr. ὀχετός], *a blood-vessel, vein.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: venae et arteriae a corde tractae et profectae in corpus omne ducuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: venam incidere, id. Pis. 34, 83; Cels. 2, 10: bracchiorum venas interscindere, Tac. A. 15, 35: abrumpere, id. ib. 15, 59: abscindere, id. ib. 15, 69: exsolvere, id. ib. 16, 17; 16, 19: pertundere, Juv. 6, 46: secare, Suet. Vit. Luc.: ferire, Verg. G. 3, 460: solvere, Col. 6, 14, 3.—**2.** In partic., *an artery:* si cui venae sic moventur, is habet febrem, Cic. Fat. 8, 15; Cels. 3, 6: tentare, *to feel the pulse,* Suet. Tib. 72 *fin.*; for which, tangere, Pers. 3, 107; Sid. Ep. 22: si protinus venae conciderunt, i. e. *the pulse has sunk* or *fallen,* Cels. 3, 5; cf.: venis fugientibus, Ov. P. 3, 1, 69.—**B.** Transf., of things that resemble veins. **1.** *A water-course,* Hirt. B. G. 8, 43; Auct. B. Alex. 8, 1: fecundae vena aquae, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 16; Mart. 10, 30, 10.—**2.** *A vein of metals,* Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151; Juv. 9, 31.—**3.** *The urinary passage,* Cels. 4, 1.—**4.** *A vein* or *streak* of wood, Plin. 16, 38, 73, § 184; 13, 15, 30, § 97. —Of stone, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 91; Stat. S. 1, 3, 36.—**5.** *A row* of trees in a garden, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 76.—**6.** = membrum virile, Mart. 4, 66, 12; 6, 49, 2; 11, 16, 5; Pers. 6, 72.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *The strength:* vino fulcire venas cadentes, Sen. Ep. 95, 22; id. Ben. 3, 9, 22; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 153.—**B.** *The interior, the innate* or *natural quality* or *nature* of a thing: periculum residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis et visceribus rei publicae, Cic. Cat. 1, 13, 31: (orator) teneat oportet venas cujusque generis, aetatis, ordinis, *the innermost feelings, the spring, pulse,* id. de Or. 1, 52, 223: si ulla vena paternae disciplinae in nobis viveret, Sev. ap. Spart. Pesc. 3.—**C.** For a person's *natural bent, genius, disposition, vein* (the fig. taken from veins of metal): ego nec studium sine divite venā, Nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: tenuis et angusta ingenii, Quint. 6, 2, 3: benigna ingenii, Hor. C. 2, 18, 10: publica (vatis), Juv. 7, 53.

vēnābŭlum, i, *n.* [venor], *a hunting-spear.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 7, 1, 3; Verg. A. 4, 131; Ov. H. 4, 83; id. M. 8, 419; 8, 404; 9, 205; 10, 713; 12, 453; Mart. 14, 31, 1.—**II.** Transf.: sagittarum, *large spear-like arrows,* for killing elephants, Plin. 8, 8, 8, § 26.

Vĕnāfrum, i, *n., a very ancient town of the Samnites, celebrated for its olive-oil,* now *Venafro,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Cato, R. R. 135; 136; Cic. Att. 7, 13, b, 7; id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3; Hor. C. 2, 6, 16; Mart. 13, 101, 1.—Hence, **A. Vĕnāfer,** fra, frum, *adj., of* or *belonging to Venafrum:* oleum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 6.—**B. Vĕnāfrānus,** a, um, *adj., of Venafrum, Venafran:* agri, Hor. C. 3, 5, 55; Plin. 15, 2, 3, § 7.—*Subst.:* **Vĕnāfrānum,** i, *n.* (sc. oleum), *Venafran-oil:* ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, Juv. 5, 86.

vēnālĭcĭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venalicius], *of* or *belonging to slave-selling.* **I.** *Adj.:* vita, i. e. *slave-dealing,* Dig. 32, 1, 73, § 4.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vēnālĭcĭārĭus,** ii, *m., a slave-dealer,* Dig. 14, 4, 1; 21, 1, 44; 50, 16, 207 al.

vēnālĭcĭus or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [venalis], *of* or *belonging to selling, for sale.* **I.** In gen. **A.** *Adj.:* jumenta, Petr. 76. —**B.** *Subst.:* **vēnālĭcĭum,** ii, *n., taxes on sales,* Cod. Just. 12, 19, 4.—**II.** In partic., *of* or *belonging to slave-selling.* **A.** *Adj.:* familiae, i. e. *young slaves exposed for sale,* Suet. Aug. 42; so, greges, Plin. 35, 18, 58, § 201.—**B.** *Subst.* **1. vēnālĭcĭus,** ii, *m., a slave-dealer,* Cic. Or. 70, 232; Plin. 21, 26, 97, § 170; Suet. Rhet. 1.—**2. vēnālĭcĭum,** ii, *n.* **a.** *Slave-selling,* Dig. 21, 1, 65; Petr. 29; Inscr. Orell. 3023 and 4777.—**b.** *Plur.,* concr., *young slaves,* Dig. 28, 8, 5.

vēnālis, e, *adj.* [2. venus], *of* or *belonging to selling, to be sold, for sale, purchasable.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: aedes, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 67: aedis venalis hasce inscribit litteris, id. Trin. 1, 2, 131: horti, Cic. Off. 3, 14, 58: venales ac proscriptae possessiones, id. Agr. 3, 4, 15: cibus uno asse, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 54: ut ne opera quidem pistoria proponi venalia sinerent, Suet. Tib. 34: essedum, id. Claud. 16: cibumque coctum venalem proponi vetuit, Val. Max. 2, 7, 2: vox, i. e. *of a public crier,* Cic. Quint. 3, 13: otium non gemmis venale, Hor. C. 2, 16, 7: postremo dixisse (Jugurtham), Urbem venalem et mature perituram, si emptorem invenerit, Sall. J. 35, 10: ubi non sit, quo deferri possit venale, non expediat colere (hortos), Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 3: familia, i. e. *a gang of slaves for sale,* Quint. 7, 2, 26.—**B.** In partic.: **vēnālis,** is, *m., a young slave offered for sale,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 3, 4; id. Rud. 4, 3, 35; id. Trin. 2, 2, 51 al.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Sen. Ben. 4, 13, 3; id. Ep. 80, 8; Hor. S. 1, 1, 47; Plin. 35, 17, 57, § 199; cf. Quint. 8, 2, 8.—Hence, **Caesări vēnāles** (or as one word, **Caesărivēnāles**), ium, *m., a name given to the inhabitants of Castulo, in Spain,* Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 25.—**II.** Transf., *that can be bought* by bribes or presents, *venal:* quae ipse semper habuit venalia, fidem, jusjurandum, veritatem, officium, religionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 144: fidem cum proposuisses venalem in provinciā, id. ib. 2, 2, 32, § 78: juris dictio, id. ib. 2, 2, 48, § 119: multitudo pretio, Liv. 35, 50, 4: amicae ad munus, Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 21: cena, Mart. 3, 60, 1: animae, Sil. 15, 500: amici, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.

vēnālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [venalis, II.], *the capability of being bought* (with bribes, etc.), *venality,* Cod. Just. 4, 59 *fin.*; Sid. Ep. 5, 13 *med.*

vēnālĭtĭus, a, um, v. venalicius.

Venami, ōrum, *m., a people of Gaul,* Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108.

Venaria, ae, *f., an island in the Tuscan Sea,* Plin. 3, 6, 12, § 81.

vēnātĭcius or **-tĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [venaticus], *of* or *belonging to hunting* or *the chase* (late Lat.): praeda, *game,* Amm. 29, 3, 3; 30, 1, 15.

vēnātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venatus], *of* or *belonging to hunting, hunting-.* **I.** Lit.: canis, *a hunting-dog, hound,* Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 113; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 13, § 31; cf.: genus canum, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 2: catulus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 65.—* **II.** Transf.: prolatis rebus parasiti venatici sumus, i. e. *lean* or *gaunt like hounds,* Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 17.

vēnātĭlis, e, *adj.* [vena], *springing from a vein:* aquae, Cassiod. Var. 3, 13.

vēnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [venor], *hunting, the chase, venery.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: conditiora facit haec supervacanei operis aucupium atque venatio, Cic. Sen. 16, 56: (Suevi) multum sunt in venationibus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1.—**B.** In partic., *a hunting spectacle, hunt, battue;* also, *a combat of wild beasts,* exhibited to the people: ludorum venationumque apparatu pecunias profundunt, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; id. Fam. 7, 1, 3; id. Att. 16, 4, 1; id. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Suet. Caes. 10; 39; id. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 18; 27; Inscr. Orell. 2556; 2559; v. Smith, Antiq.—**II.** Transf., *that which is* or *has been hunted, game:* cum miraremur, unde illi eo tempore anni tam multa et varia venatio, Liv. 35, 49, 6: capta venatio, id. 25, 9, 8: frequens ibi et varia, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 8; Cels. 5, 26, 30; 5, 2, 20; 5, 2, 24; 5, 2, 26; Col. 9, praef. 1: septum venationis, *a preserve* or *cover for game, a hunting-park,* Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 2.

vēnātĭtĭus, a, um, v. venaticius.

vēnātor, ōris, *m.* [venor], *a hunter.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: quasi venator tu qui-

dem es, dies atque noctes cum cane aetatem exigis, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 11; Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 40; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Hor. C. 1, 1, 26; 1, 37, 19; id. S. 1, 2, 105: COLLEGIVM VENATORVM, Inscr. Murat. 531, 2.— In apposit.: venator canis, *a hunting-dog, hound*, Verg. A. 12, 751: equus, *a hunting-horse, hunter*, Stat. Th. 9, 685; cf. venatrix.— **B.** In partic. (cf. venatio, I. B.), *one who fights with wild beasts* in the arena, Dig. 48, 19, 8, § 11; Tert. ad Mart. 5.— **II.** Trop.: venator adest nostris consiliis cum auritis plagis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 14: physicus, id est speculator venatorque naturae, Cic. N. D. 1, 30, 83.

vēnātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venator], *of* or *belonging to a hunter* or *to the chase, hunter's, hunting-*: galea, Nep. Dat. 3: culter, Suet. Aug. 19 *fin.*; id. Claud. 13: instrumentum, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Dig. 48, 19, 8.

vēnātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a huntress*, Verg. A. 1, 319; 9, 178 Heyne.— As *adj.*: venatrix dea, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 2, 454; cf. id. ib. 2, 492; called also puella, Juv. 13, 80: canis, Mart. 11, 69, 2.— Trop.: venatrix sane optima, non ferarum, sed libidinum, Ambros. Virg. 3, 2, 6.

* **vēnātūra**, ae, *f.* [venor], *hunting, the chase*; trop.: viden' tu illam oculis venaturam facere atque aucupium auribus? *how she hunts about with her eyes? is on the watch?* Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 43.

vēnātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *hunting, the chase*: labor in venatu, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34, 98; Verg. A. 7, 747; 9, 605; Ov. M. 3, 163.— *Plur.*, Ov. M. 4, 302; 4, 307; 4, 309.— **II.** Transf. **A.** *Fishing*: capere in venatu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 31.— **B.** *Game*: venatus aggerere, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 58: vesci venatu, id. 7, 2, 2, § 23; Amm. 23, 6, 50.

* **vendax**, ācis, *adj.* [vendo], *fond of selling*: patrem familias vendacem, non emacem esse oportet, Cato, R. R. 2 *fin.*

vendĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that may be sold, salable, vendible.* **I.** Lit.: via vendibilis Herculanea multarum deliciarum et magnae pecuniae, Cic. Agr. 2, 14, 36; so, fundus, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 47: merx, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: proles, Col. 7, 6 *fin.*— *Comp.*: ager, Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 2; App. M. 8, p. 212, 5.— **II.** Trop., *acceptable, agreeable, popular*: nam ut sint illa vendibiliora, haec uberiora certe sunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 4, 12: vendibilis orator, id. Brut. 47, 174: (C. Visellius Varro) populo non erat satis vendibilis, id. ib. 76, 264: oratio, id. Lael. 25, 96: puella, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 10. —* *Adv.*: **vendĭbĭlĭter**, *salably; pleasantly*, Hier. Ep. 130, 18.

vendĭco, āre, v. vindico *init.*

(**vendĭtārĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, a false read. in Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 103; v. Ritschl ad h. l.)

vendĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendito, an offering for sale; hence, trop.], *a specious display, a boasting, vaunting, blazoning*: quin etiam mihi quidem laudabiliora videntur omnia, quae sine venditatione et sine populo teste fiunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: venditatio atque ostentatio, id. Lael. 23, 86: ostentatio artis et portentosa scientiae venditatio, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 25.

vendĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a boaster, vaunter, braggart* (post-Aug. and very rare): famae nec incuriosus nec venditator, Tac. H. 1, 49 *med.*: Sallustianae lectionis, Gell. 18, 4, 1.

vendĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vendo], *a selling, sale; a vending.* **I.** Lit.: venditio alienatio est et rei suae jurisque in ea sui in alium translatio, Sen. Ben. 5, 10, 1: bonorum, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 110: proscriptiones venditionesque, id. ib. 44, 128: facere, Dig. 26, 7, 56; cf., on the laws relating thereto, Gai Inst. 3, 139; the title: De emptione et venditione, Just. Inst. 3, 23; Dig. 18, 1.— **II.** Transf. **A.** *A thing sold*: antequam venditio transferatur, Dig. 18, 2, 4, § 4; 43, 23, 11.— *Plur.*, *goods sold*, Plin. Ep. 10, 108, 1.— **B.** Venditiones dicebantur olim censorum locationes, quod velut fructus publicorum locorum venibant, Fest. p. 376 Müll.

vendĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to offer again and again for sale, to try to sell* (class., esp. in the trop. sense). **I.** Lit.: Tusculanum venditat, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 7: mercem, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: agellum (opp. emere), Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 1: piscinas grandi aere, Col. 8, 16, 5: olus, Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 80: mutationes stativorum, Tac. H. 1, 66: hordeum colonis, App. M. 7, p. 194, 36: non ego possum, quae ipsa sese venditat, tutarier, i. e. *prostitutes herself*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 41; cf. id. Curc. 4, 1, 21.— **II.** Trop., *to cry up, praise, commend, recommend, blazon*: istius omnia decreta, imperia, litteras peritissime et callidissime venditabat, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 54, § 135; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 59, § 133: pacem pretio, Liv. 38, 42, 11: munera principis et adipiscendorum honorum jus, Tac. A. 1, 49 *med.*: suam operam, Liv. 44, 25, 5; Quint. 12, 7, 6: ingenii venditandi aut memoriae ostentandae causâ, Auct. Her. 2, 30, 47: obsequium amatori, Liv. 39, 43, 9: valde te venditavi, i. e. *have praised you*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 16.— **B.** Esp.: se alicui, *pay court to, conciliate*, etc.: quo modo se venditant Caesari? i. e. *do they ingratiate themselves with him*, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1: existimationi hominum, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 132: quod non florentibus se venditavit, Nep. Att. 11, 3: se plebi, Liv. 3, 35, 5: se senatui litteris, Vell. 2, 63, 3.— **C.** *To betray*: qui perduellionis venditat patriam, Auct. Her. 4, 10, 15.

vendĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vendo], *a seller, vender* (opp. emptor): ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor novit, emptor ignoret, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: gemmarum, Cod. Just. 12, 58, 12, § 3; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 6; Dig. 18, 1 sq.: librorum, Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 3; cf. Gell. 5, 4, 1.— **II.** Transf., of a bribe-taker: dignitatis vestrae, Cic. post. Red. in Sen. 4, 10.

vendĭtrix, īcis, *f.* [venditor], *she that sells* or *vends*, Dig. 18, 3, 8; Cod. Just. 4, 51, 3.

vendĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of vendo.

vendo, didi, dĭtum, 3, *v. a.* [contr. from venum-do, venundo; v. 2. venus], *to sell, vend.* **I.** Lit.: aut hoc emptore vendes pulchre aut alio non potes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: juravistin' te illam nulli venditurum? id. Ps. 1, 3, 118: argentum accepi, dote imperium vendidi, id. As. 1, 1, 74: dum quidem hercle ne minoris vendas quam ego emi, pater, id. Merc. 2, 3, 89: vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51: quam optime vendere, id. ib.: male, id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: dicit, quanti cujusque agri decumas vendiderit, id. ib. 2, 3, 53, § 123 sq.: praedia, id. ib. 2, 1, 54, § 142: fanum pecuniâ grandi, id. Sest. 26, 56.— *Subst.*: **vendĭtum**, i, *n.*, *a sale*: tot judicia, quae ex empto aut vendito aut conducto aut locato contra fidem fiunt, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74: constat negotiatio ex empto et vendito, Sen. Ben. 6, 38, 2.— **II.** Trop., *to sell* or *give up* any thing for money, *to betray*: cum te trecentis talentis regi Cotto vendidisses ... quorum omnium capita regi Cotto vendidisti, Cic. Pis. 34, 84: ut modo se his, modo vendat illis, id. Har. Resp. 22, 47: vendidit hic auro patriam, *sold, betrayed*, Verg. A. 6, 621: suffragia nulli, Juv. 10, 78: sua funera, i. e. *to expose one's life for hire*, id. 8, 192: animam lucro, Pers. 6, 75: verba sollicitis reis, Mart. 5, 16, 6: hoc ridere meum tam nil, nullâ tibi vendo Iliade, *I will not sell it thee for an Iliad*, Pers. 1, 122.— **B.** Transf., *to cry up, trumpet, blazon, praise* a thing (as if offering it for sale): Ligarianam praeclare vendidisti, Cic. Att. 13, 12, 2: vendit poëma, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 75: at tu qui Venerem docuisti vendere primus, Tib. 1, 4, 59: te peregrinis vendere muneribus, Prop. 1, 2, 4: purpura vendit Causidicum, vendunt amethystina, *recommend*, Juv. 7, 135.

☞ The classical passive of vendo is veneo (q. v.), acc. to Diom. p. 365 P. In prose of the golden period, no passive forms of vendo are found, except the *partt.* venditus and vendendus; but from the time of Seneca the *pres.* and *imperf. pass.* are freq.; e. g. Sen. Contr. 1, 2, § 7; Just. 11, 4, 8; 34, 2, 6; Spart. Had. 18, § 8; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 45; Diom. p. 365 P.

Vĕnĕdi, ōrum, *m.*, = Οὐενέδαι, *a people of northern Germany, the Wends*, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97; called Veneti, Tac. A. 11, 23; id. G. 46.

vĕnēfĭca, ae, v. veneficus, II.

vĕnēfĭcĭum, ii, *n.* [veneficus]. **I.** *A poisoning*: de veneficiis accusare, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32, 90: qui tuis veneficiis remedia invenit, id. Phil. 13, 11, 25; id. Clu. 1, 1 sq.; Liv. 8, 18, 11; Val. Max. 2, 5, 3; Quint. 5, 7, 37; 5, 9, 11; 7, 3, 7: venefici damnari, Tac. A. 12, 66: deferre aliquem venefici reum, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 8 al.— **II.** *The preparation of magic potions, magic, sorcery*: subito totam causam oblitus est: idque veneficiis et cantionibus Titiniae factum esse dicebat, Cic. Brut. 60, 217; cf.: quosque veneficiis abstulit illa (Medea) suis, Ov. H. 6, 150; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41 sq.; 25, 2, 5, § 10; Petr. 128.

vĕnēfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum-facio], *poisoning, poisonous; sorcerous, magic, magical.* **I.** *Adj.*: verba, Ov. M. 14, 365: artes, Plin. 30, 2, 6, § 17: aspectus, id. 28, 3, 6, § 30: chamaeleon, Sol. 25 *med.*: percussor, Curt. 4, 11, 18.— **II.** *Subst.*: **vĕnēfĭcus**, i, *m.*, *a poisoner, sorcerer, wizard*; and **vĕnēfĭca**, ae, *f.*, *a sorceress, witch*, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 7; id. Inv. 2, 19, 58; Quint. 9, 2, 105; Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 1; id. Ben. 5, 13, 4; Quint. 7, 8, 2; Hor. Epod. 5, 71; Ov. H. 6, 19; id. M. 7, 316 (of Medea); Sen. Ep. 9, 6.— *Fem.*, as a term of abuse, Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 7; Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9; Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 11, 25.

vĕnēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [venenum], *of* or *belonging to poison.* **I.** *Adj.*: calix, *a poisoned cup*, Tert. Res. Carn. 16.— **II.** *Subst.*: **vĕnēnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a poison-mixer, poisoner*, Suet. Ner. 33; Petr. 39; Tert. Pud. 5 *med.*; App. M. p. 291, 8.

vĕnēnātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of veneno.

vĕnēnĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [venenum-fero], *containing poison, poisonous, venomous*: palatum, Ov. M. 3, 85.— *Subst.*: **vĕnēnĭfer**, fĕri, *m.*, = Scorpio, *a constellation*, Anthol. Lat. 5, 39, 4.

vĕnēno, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [venenum]. **I.** *To poison.* **A.** Lit.: ut spatium caeli quâdam de parte venenet, Lucr. 6, 820: carnem, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126: telum, id. Quint. 2, 8: sagittas, Hor. C. 1, 22, 3.— **B.** Trop.: non odio obscuro morsuque venenat, *harms*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 38.— **II.** *To color, dye*: quos (tapetes) concha purpura imbuens venenavit, Cn. Matius poët. ap. Gell. 20, 9, 3: venenatus, Mass. Sabin. ib. 10, 15, 27; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 137.— Hence, **vĕnēnātus**, a, um, *P. a.* (acc. to I.), *filled with poison, envenomed*; hence, *poisonous, venomous.* **A.** Lit.: colubrae, Lucr. 5, 27: dentes, Ov. H. 12, 95: anguis, id. Ib. 479: morsus, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.— *Comp.*: nihil est usquam venenatius quam in mari pastinaca, Plin. 32, 2, 12, § 25.— *Sup.*: vipera, Tert. Bapt. 1. — *Subst.*: **vĕnēnāta**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. animalia), *venomous animals*, Plin. 29, 4, 23, § 74.— **2.** Transf., *bewitched, enchanted; magic*: virga, Ov. M. 14, 413.— **B.** Trop.: nulla venenato littera mixta joco, *harming, biting*, Ov. Tr. 2, 566: eos vos muneribus venenatis venistis depravatum, *corrupting, dangerous*, Anton. ap. Cic. Phil. 13, 17, 35: punctu, App. M. 7, p. 196, 11.

vĕnēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of poison, very poisonous*: herba, Aug. Gen. ad Lit. 8, 13.— *Adv.*: **vĕnēnōsē**, *very poisonously*, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 6, 25.

vĕnēnum, i, *n.*, orig., like φάρμακον, any thing, esp. any liquid substance, that powerfully affects or changes the condition of the body, *a potion, juice, drug* (cf. virus). **I.** In gen.: qui venenum dicit, adicere debet, utrum malum an bonum; nam et medicamenta venena sunt: quia eo nomine omne continetur, quod adhibitum naturam ejus, cui adhibitum esset, mutat. Cum id quod nos venenum appellamus, Graeci φάρμακον dicunt, apud illos quoque tam medicamenta, quam quae nocent hoc nomine continentur, etc., Dig. 50, 16, 236; cf. ib. 48, 8, 3.— Obsolete, however, in this general signif.: qui venenum malum fecit fecerit, an old legal formula in Cic. Clu. 54, 148: avaritia pecuniae studium habet: ea quasi venenis malis imbuta corpus animum que virilem effeminat, Sall. C. 11, 3.— **II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, like φάρμακον (freq. and class.). **1.** *A potion that destroys life, poison, venom* (cf. toxicum). **a.** Lit.: ipsius veneni quae ratio fingitur? ubi quaesitum est? quem ad modum paratum? cui, quo in loco traditum? Cic. Cael. 24, 58; 21, 51; id. Clu. 60, 165; 61, 169; id. Phil. 11, 6, 13; id. N. D. 3, 33, 81; id. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: nobis veratrum est acre venenum, Lucr. 4, 638; Verg. A. 4, 514; Hor. C. 1, 37, 28; id. Epod. 3, 5; 5, 22; id. S. 2, 3, 131: dare, Liv. 40, 24, 5.— **b.** Trop., *mischief, evil, destruction* (rare, and not in Cic.): discordia ordinum est venenum urbis hujus, Liv. 3, 67, 6: regis Rupili pus atque venenum, i. e.

virulence, Hor. S. 1, 7, 1.—Of bad poems, Cat. 44, 12; 77, 5; cf.: humili veneno laedere aliquem, Stat. Th. 1, 171: venena linguarum, Treb. Poll. Trig. Tyr. 30: lingua est suffusa veneno, Ov. M. 2, 777.—**2.** Lit., *a magical potion, charm:* item ut Medea Peliam concoxit senem: Quem medicamento et suis venenis dicitur Fecisse rursus ex sene adulescentulum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 81: dira Medeae, Hor. Epod. 5, 62: Colcha, id. C. 2, 13, 8: Colchica, id. Epod. 17, 35; Cic. Or. 37, 129; Hor. C. 1, 27, 22; id. Epod. 5, 22; 5, 87; id. S. 1, 8, 19; 2, 1, 48; Ov. M. 7, 209; 14, 55; 14, 403: qui quodam quasi veneno perficiat, ut veros heredes moveat, Cic. Off. 3, 19, 76: id quod amatorium appellatur, venenum est, Dig. 48, 8, 3.—**b.** Trop., *charm, seduction:* aetas et corpus tenerum et morigeratio, Haec sunt venena formosarum mulierum, Afran. ap. Non. 2, 7: intactos isto satius tentare veneno (i. e. amore), Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 19: blandum, Sil. 7, 453; 11, 309: occultum inspires ignem fallasque veneno (i. e. amoris), Verg. A. 1, 688.—**B.** In a good sense. **1.** *A coloring material, a color, dye, paint* (poet.): alba nec Assyrio fucatur lana veneno, Verg. G. 2, 465; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Ov. R. Am. 351.—* **2.** *A drug* used in embalming, Luc. 8, 691.

vēnĕo (also **vaenĕo**), īvi or ii, ītum, 4 (in the *pass.* form, venear, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 365: veneatur, Titian. ib.: vaeniri, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 28 Ritschl: VENIRI, Inscr. Orell. 4388; the *i* of the supine short, acc. to Prisc. p. 907 P.; scanned long by Sedul. Hymn. 1, 21; *fut.* VENIET, Inscr. Grut. 512, 14; *imp.* venibat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47, § 113; *perf. inf.* venisse, Front. 4, 5, 20; Val. Max. 4, 4, 9), *v. n.* [venum-eo; v. 2. venus], *to go to sale*, i. e. *to be sold* (used as *pass.* of vendo; class.): oleam venire oportet . . oleo venibit, Cato, R. R. 146: auctio fiet; venibunt servi, supellex, fundi, aedes, omnia Venibunt, quiqui licebunt . . . Venibit uxor quoque etiam, si quis emptor venerit, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 96 sq.: venibis tu hodie virgo, id. Pers. 3, 1, 8: cogis eos plus lucri addere, quam quanti venierant, cum magno venissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 39, § 89: ei mandasti, cui expediret illud venire quam plurimo, id. Fam. 7, 2, 1: mancipia venibant Saturnalibus tertiis, id. Att. 5, 20, 5: quia veneat auro Rara avis, Hor S. 2, 2, 25: respondit, a cive se spoliari malle quam ab hoste venire, Quint. 12, 1, 43; 12, 7, 12: liber, quo questus est venire advocationes, venire etiam praevaricationes, Plin. Ep. 5, 13 (14), 6: adicis hos (agros) nongentis milibus posse venire, id. ib. 7, 11, 1: (mullum) missum sibi cum in macellum deferri et venire jussisset, Sen. Ep. 95, 42; Suet. Calig. 40; id. Ner. 16; Flor. 3, 21, 27; Curt. 9, 4, 5; 9, 8, 15; Sen. Const. 3, 1.

vĕnĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [veneror]. **I.** *Pass., worthy of respect* or *reverence, reverend, venerable* (not ante-Aug.): venerabilis vir miraculo litterarum . . . venerabilior divinitate credita Carmentae matris, Liv. 1, 7, 8: magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, Quint. 12, 1, 18: dives, Hor. S. 2, 5, 14: donum, Verg. A. 6, 408: partes eloquentiae (with sacrae), Tac. Or. 10.—**II.** *Act., showing veneration, venerating, revering, reverential* (post-class.): senatus in deum, Val. Max. 1, 1, 15: verba erga deos, id. 2, 4, 4.

vĕnĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [venerabilis, II.], *with veneration, reverently:* assensus his dictis, Macr. S. 7, 11: exceperunt victorem, Val. Max. 5, 1, 5.

vĕnĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [veneror], *venerating, revering, reverential:* venerabundi templum iniere, Liv. 5, 22; 5, 41; 1, 16; Suet. Calig. 5.

vĕnĕrandus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of veneror.

vĕnĕranter, *adv.*, v. veneror *fin.* B.

vĕnĕrārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus], *of* or *belonging to love, venereal* (very rare, for Venereus): res, i. e. *coition*, Petr. 61.

vĕnĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [veneror], *the highest respect, reverence, veneration.* **I.** Lit. (rare but class.): habet enim venerationem justam quicquid excellit, Cic. N. D. 1, 17, 45: tui, Plin. 1, praef. § 4: capita aperire non venerationis causā, id. 28, 6, 17, § 60: praeter ingenitam illi genti erga reges suos venerationem, Curt. 3, 6, 17; 6, 6, 29; 5, 10, 2; 7, 8, 4; 10, 5, 11; Val. Max. 3, 7, 3; 4, 1, 12; 4, 6, 1; 5, 1, 7; Quint. 1, 10, 9; 12, 11, 7; Plin. Pan. 54, 2; id. Ep. 1, 10, 6; 2, 1, 4; Tac. H. 1, 10; 4, 65; id. A. 15, 74.—**II.** Transf., object., *the quality that commands veneration, venerable character, venerableness* (only post-Aug.): amici Alexandri ejus virtutis ac venerationis erant, ut singulos reges putares. Just. 13, 1, 10.

vĕnĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [veneror], *a reverencer, venerator:* domûs vestrae, Ov. P. 2, 2, 1: deorum, Arn. 7, 237: idolorum, Aug. Conf. 8, 2.

Vĕnĕrĕus and **Vĕnĕrĭus**, a, um, v. 1. Venus.

* **Vĕnĕrĭ-văgus**, a, um, *adj* [1. Venus], *vagabond in love, libidinous, dissolute*, Varr. ap. Non. 46, 13.

vĕnĕro, āre, v. veneror *fin.*

vĕnĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. a.* [Sanscr. vankh, wish, pray; cf. O. H. Germ. wunsc; Engl. wish; and Lat. Venus, venustas], *to reverence with religious awe, to worship, adore, revere, venerate.* **I.** Lit. **A.** Of religious worship offered to the gods, etc. (class.; syn.: adoro, colo, revereor): di quos nos colere precari venerarique soleamus, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: venerari et colere deos, id. ib. 2, 28, 71: auguste sancteque deos omnes, id. ib. 3, 21, 53: simulacrum in precibus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94: eum (Epicurum) ut deum, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 48: eos in deorum numero (with colere), id. Agr. 2, 35, 95: lapidem e sepulcro pro deo, id. Planc. 40, 95: Larem Farre pio, Verg. A. 5, 745: majestatem naturae deorum, Quint. 3, 7, 7: templa dei, Verg. A. 3, 84.—**B.** With men or things as objects, *to revere, do homage to, reverence, honor* (not ante-Aug.): quin omne humanum genus secundum deos nomen Romanum veneretur, Liv. 36, 17, 15: veneratur illos populus idem colitque, Sen. Ira, 3, 41, 3: Satrium utque Pomponium venerabamur, Tac. A. 6, 8: sic patris sic mariti memoriam venerari, id. Agr. 46: omnes qui aliquid in studiis faciunt venerari studeo, Plin. Ep. 6, 17, 5; 7, 31, 5: spectacula edentes, Suet. Claud. 12: ut humilitas amplitudinem venerari debet, Val. Max. 3, 8, 7: canos ejus et annos, id. 4, 5, ext. 2: principes, id. 8, 5, 6: antiquorum curam diligentiamque, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: (Augustum), Hor. C. 4, 14, 52: amicos, Ov. P. 1, 2, 51: se (scribentes), Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 107; 2, 1, 263.—**II.** Transf., *to ask reverently* for any thing, *to beseech, implore, beg, entreat, supplicate;* with *ut:* nunc quisquis est deus, veneror, Ut nos ex hac aerumnā miseras eximat, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 37; 5, 2, 62; id. Poen. 5, 1, 17; id. Aul. prol. 8; cf. an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: qui multa deos venerati sint contra ejus salutem, Caecin. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 2: nihil horum, Hor. S. 2, 6, 8: nec tu supplicibus me sis venerata tabellis, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 33.

☞ **1.** *Act.* collat. form **vĕnĕro**, āre: saluto te, vicine Apollo, veneroque te, Ne, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4: ut venerem Lucinam meam, id. Truc. 2, 5, 23.—**2.** Veneror, as passive, App. M. 11, p. 257, 25; Ambros. Ep. 17, 1.—**vĕnĕrātus**, a, um, in a *pass.* signif.: Ceres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 124: Sibylla, Verg. A. 3, 460; cf. Prisc. p. 794. **A. vĕnĕrandus**, a, um, *P. a., worthy of veneration, venerable:* VENERANDISSIMI CAESARES, Inscr. Grut. 209, 2; Paul. Nol. Ep. 38, 3.—**B. vĕnĕranter**, *adv., with veneration, reverently* (eccl. Lat.): adorant omnes, Tert. Carm. Judic. Dom. 184; Sedul. 5, 432.

Vĕnĕti (Hĕnĕti), ōrum, *m.* **I.** *A people in* Gallia Togata, in the mod. *Venetian territory*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; 6, 2, 2, § 5; Liv. 1, 1; Just. 20, 1, 8; Luc. 4, 134; Sil. 8, 606 al.—Hence, **1. Vĕnĕtus**, a, um, *adj.* **a.** *Of* or *belonging to the Veneti, Venetian:* terrae, Mart. 13, 88, 1: Eridanus, Prop. 1, 12, 4: Mantua, Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15 *fin.*; hence also, Vergilius, Macr. S. 5, 2.—**b.** (Perh. taken from the color of the sea on the coast.) *Sea-colored, bluish:* color, Veg. Mil. 4, 37: cucullus, Juv. 3, 170: lutum, Mart. 3, 74, 4: conditura (piscium in marinā aquā coctorum), Lampr. Heliog. 24.—(β) Factio, *the party clothed in blue, the Blues*, Suet. Vit. 14.—Hence, as *subst.:* **Vĕnĕtus**, i, *m., one of the Blue faction*, Mart. 6, 46, 1; 10, 48, 23; 14, 131, 1; v. factio.—Hence, **Vĕnĕtĭāni**, ōrum, *m., the adherents of the Blues, the Blues*, Capitol. Ver. 6; Inscr. Grut. 1075, 9.—(γ) **Vĕnĕtus lăcus**, *a portion of the lake of Constance*, Mel. 3, 2, 8.—**2. Vĕnĕtĭa**, ae, *f., the country of the Veneti*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126; Liv. 39, 22; 41, 27; Vell. 2, 76, 2 al.—**II.** *A people of* Gallia Lugdunensis, *in the vicinity of the mod. Vannes*, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107; Caes. B. G. 2, 34; 3, 7 sq.; 3, 16 sq.; 7, 75; Flor. 3, 10, 5.—Hence, **1. Vĕnĕtĭa**, ae, *f., the country of the Veneti*, Caes. B. G. 3, 9 *fin.*—**2. Vĕnĕtĭcus**, a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the Veneti, Venetic:* insulae, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 109: bellum, Caes. B. G. 3, 18; 4, 21.—**III.** *A people of northern Germany*, = Venedi.

Vĕnĕtŭlāni, ōrum, *m., an extinct people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 80.

vĕnĭa, ae, *f.* [akin to veneror, q. v.], *complaisance, indulgence, kindness, obliging disposition* or *conduct, mercy, grace, favor* (class.; cf. indulgentia), most usual in the phrase veniam dare, *to grant a favor, be favorable, to comply, consent.* **I.** In gen.: Jane, Juppiter, Mars pater, etc. . . . vos precor, veneror, veniam peto feroque uti populo Romano Quiritium vim victoriamque prosperetis, an old formula of prayer in Liv. 8, 9, 7: ab Jove Opt. Max. ceterisque dis pacem ac veniam peto precorque ab iis, ut, etc., Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 5: quaeso a vobis, ut in hac causā mihi detis hanc veniam, ut, etc., id. Arch. 2, 3; cf.: precor hanc veniam supplici des, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 12, 14: dabis hanc veniam, mi frater, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: Caesar tibi petenti veniam non dedit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 11: datur haec venia antiquitati, ut miscendo humana divinis, primordia urbium augustiora faciat, Liv. prooem. § 7: mi gnate, da veniam hanc mihi: reduc illam, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 29: extremam hanc oro veniam, miserere sororis, Verg. A. 4, 435: datur petentibus venia, Caes. B. G. 7, 15: veniam petenti dedit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; Cic. Att. 5, 21, 12: veniam quoque a deis spei alicujus audacioris petimus, in sinum spuendo, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 35: veniam mihi quam gravate pater dedit de Chrysalo! Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 3: cum data esset venia ejus diei, *when indulgence had been granted for that day*, Liv. 26, 17, 12: nobile illud nepenthes oblivionem tristitiae veniamque afferens, *a complaisant, mild disposition*, Plin. 25, 2, 5, § 12.—**B.** *Permission* to do any thing, esp. in phrases: veniam petere (poscere) and veniam dare: veniā petitā puerum ad canendum ante tibicinem cum statuisset, Liv. 7, 2, 9: petere veniam legatis mittendis, id. 33, 11, 3: veniam dicendi ante alios exposcere, Tac. A. 12, 5: datā veniā seducit filiam ac nutricem, Liv. 3, 48, 5; cf. the context: qui censerent, dandam ceteris veniam talium conjugiorum, Suet. Claud. 26.—**C.** Bonā veniā or cum bonā veniā. **1.** With audire, *kindly, with favor, without prejudice:* bonā veniā me audies, Cic. N. D. 1, 21, 59; cf.: vos oro atque obsecro, judices, ut attente bonāque cum veniā verba mea audiatis, id. Rosc. Am. 4, 9: cum bonā veniā se auditurum, Liv. 29, 1, 7: cum bonā veniā, quaeso, audiatis id quod invitus dico, id. 29, 17, 6.—**2.** With verbs of saying (mostly parenthet.), *by your good leave, with your permission, without offence, etc.:* nisi vero (bonā veniā hujus optimi viri dixerim) tu, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242: bonā hoc tuā veniā dixerim, id. Div. 1, 15, 25: atqui, frater, bonā tuā veniā dixerim ista sententia maxime fallit imperitos, id. Leg. 3, 15, 34: bonā veniā vestrā liceat, etc., Liv. 6, 40, 10: primum abs te hoc bonā veniā peto . . . mihi ut respondeas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 31: oravit etiam bonā veniā Quirites, ne quis, etc., Liv. 7, 41, 3.—Rarely veniā alone: neminem ex his, quos eduxeram mecum (veniā sit dicto) ibi amisi, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 46.—**II.** In partic., *forbearance* in view of any wrong that has been done, *forgiveness, pardon, remission:* venia est poenae meritae remissio, Sen. Clem. 2, 7: errati veniam impetrare, Cic. Lig. 1, 1: pacem veniamque impetrare a victoribus, Liv. 37, 45, 7: veniam et impunitatem dare, Cic. Phil. 8, 11, 32; cf.: cui non apud senatum . . maximorum scelerum venia ulla ad ignoscendum duci possit, id. Pis. 41, 98; id. Part. Or. 37, 131: cui errato nulla venia, recte facto exigua laus proponitur, id. Agr. 2, 2, 5: cede deae, veniamque tuis, temeraria, dictis Supplice voce roga, Ov. M. 6, 32; Hor. S. 1, 3, 75; id. Ep. 2, 1, 78: aliquem veniā donare

in praeteritum, Suet. Dom. 9: veniâ dignus, Quint. 1, 5, 11; cf.: legere cum veniâ, id. 10, 1, 72.

vĕnĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [venia, II.], *pardonable, venial* (late Lat.), Prud. Ham. 943; Sid. Ep. 9, 1; Salv. adv. Avar. 4, 8; cf. the foll. article.

vĕnĭālis, e, *adj.* [venia] (post-class.). **I.** *Gracious:* pax, Amm. 28, 5, 3; Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 333.—**II.** *Pardonable, venial:* ista translatio, Macr. S. 7, 16: quidam errores, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

‡ **1. vĕnīlĭa** unda est quae ad litus venit, Varr. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 22.

2. Vĕnīlĭa, ae, *f.*, *the name of several sea-nymphs.* **I.** *The mother of Turnus*, Verg. A. 10, 76.—**II.** *The wife of Janus*, Ov. M. 14, 334.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4 (*fut.* venibo, Pompon. ap. Non. 508, 23; *imperf.* venibat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 47; *gen. plur. part.* sync. venientum, Verg. G. 4, 167; id. A. 1, 434; 6, 755), *v. n.* [Sanscr. root gâ, go; Zend root gâ, gam, go; Gr. BA-, βαίνω; Lat. ar-biter, venio; Goth. quiman; O. H. Germ. quëman, koman; Engl. come; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 466], *to come* (cf. accedo). **I.** Lit.: nunc, cujus jussu venio et quam ob rem venerim, Dicam, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 17: veni, vidi, vici, Suet. Caes. 37: imus, venimus, videmus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 53: maritimus hostis ante adesse potest quam quisquam venturum esse suspicari queat, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6: venio ad macellum, Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 3: ut veni ad urbem, etc., Cic. Fam. 16, 12, 2: cupio, te ad me venire, id. ib. 16, 10, 1; Plaut. As. 2, 4, 2: mihi si spatium fuerit in Tusculanum veniendi, Cic. Fam. 9, 5, 3: Cato . . . cum venerat ad se in Sabinos, *had come home*, id. Rep. 3, 28, 40: quia nudius quartus venimus in Cariam ex Indiâ, Plaut. Curc. 3, 68: sexto die Delum Athenis venimus, Cic. Att. 5, 12, 1: Italiam fato profugus, Laviniaque venit Litora, Verg. A. 1, 2: tumulum antiquae Cereris sedemque sacratam Venimus, id. ib. 2, 743 (cf. devenio): vin' ad te ad cenam veniam, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 30: mercator venit huc ad ludos, id. Cist. 1, 3, 9: homo ad praetorem deplorabundus venit, id. Aul. 2, 4, 38: neque ego te derisum venio neque derideo, id. ib. 2, 2, 46: ad istum emptum venerunt illum locum senatorium, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50, § 124.—With *inf.:* parasitus modo venerat aurum petere, Plaut. Bacch. 4. 3, 18: non nos Libycos populare penates Venimus, Verg. A. 1, 528.—Of inanimate subjects: navis huc ex portu Persico Venit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249: denique in os salsi venit umor saepe saporis, Cum mare versamur propter, Lucr. 4, 220: (aër) Per patefacta venit penetratque foramina, id. 4, 891: (speculi imago) Dum venit ad nostras acies, id. 4, 279: sub aspectum venire, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: in conspectu, Caes. B. C. 2, 27: in conspectum, Hirt. B. G. 8, 48; Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 24: muliebris vox mihi ad aures venit, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 13: in Italiâ te moraturum, dum tibi litterae meae veniant, *reaches you*, Cic. Fam. 11, 24, 2: hereditas unicuique nostrum venit, *comes*, i. e. *descends to each of us*, id. Caecin. 26, 74; cf.: hic Verres hereditatem sibi venisse arbitratus est, quod in ejus regnum ac manus venerat is, quem, etc., id. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvae, *come forth*, i. e. *grow*, Verg. G. 1, 54; so, arbores sponte suâ, id. ib. 2, 11; 2, 58; Prop. 1, 2, 10.—(β) *Impers. pass.*, *we, they*, etc., *came* or *have come*, etc.: Lilybaeum venitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: ad me ventum est, *it has fallen to me*, id. Quint. 1, 3: dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 87: (Galli) veniri ad se confestim existimantes, ad arma conclamant, id. B. G. 7, 70: ventum in insulam est, Cic. Leg. 2, 3, 6: ubi eo ventum est, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: ad quos ventum erat, id. ib. 2, 11; 3, 23: eo cum esset ventum, id. ib. 7, 61.—**B.** Esp., *to come. spring, be descended:* qui se Bebryciâ veniens Amyci de gente ferebat (i. e. qui se ferebat venientem, etc.), Verg. A. 5, 373 Forbig. ad loc.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: vides, quo progrediente oratione venturum me puto, Cic. Rep. 1. 40, 62. ut jam a principio videndum sit, quemadmodum velis venire ad extremum orationis, id. Or. 59, 201: contra rem suam me nescio quando venisse questus est, *that I appeared*, id. Phil. 2, 2, 3: contra amici summam existimationem, id. Att. 1, 1, 4: si rem nullam habebis, quod in buccam venerit, scribito, id. ib. 1, 12, 4; v. bucca: si quid in mentem veniet, id. ib. 12, 36, 1.—So in Cic. with *nom.* only of *neutr. pron.* or *res;* but freq. *impers.* with *gen.:* cum matronarum ac virginum veniebat in mentem, *when I thought of*, Cic. Sull. 6, 19: venit enim mihi in mentem oris tui, id. Rosc. Am. 34, 95; id. Sull. 14. 38; v. also mens, II. B. *fin.* and the passages there cited: oratorum laus ita ducta ab humili venit ad summum, ut, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: prava ex falsis opinionibus veniunt. Quint. 5, 10, 34: vitium pejus, quod ex inopiâ, quam quod ex copiâ venit, id. 2, 4, 4: non omne argumentum undique venit, id. 5, 10, 21.—With *dat.:* existimabunt majus commodum ex otio meo quam ex aliorum negotiis reipublicae venturum, Sall. J. 4, 4; 8, 2: ubi ea dies, quam constituerat cum legatis, venit, Caes. B. G. 1, 8; so, dies, id. ib. 7, 3: tempus victoriae, id. ib. 7, 66; cf.: suum tempus eorum laudi, Quint. 3, 1, 21: non sumus omnino sine curâ venientis anni, *for the coming year*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4, 4: exemplum trahens Perniciem veniens in aevum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 16: veniens aetas, *the future*, Ov. F. 6, 639.—Of events, *to come*, i. e. *to happen:* quod hodie venit, Tac. A. 14, 43.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Venire in aliquid (rarely ad aliquid; v. infra), *to come into, fall into* any state or condition (so esp. freq.): venisse alicui in amicitiam, *to have obtained one's friendship* or *alliance*, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 4: in calamitatem, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: in cognitionem alicujus, Quint. 7, 2, 20: in consuetudinem, Cic. Caecin. 2, 6; cf.: quaedam in consuetudinem ex utilitatis ratione venerunt, id. Inv. 2, 53, 160: in proverbii consuetudinem, id. Off. 2, 15, 55.—Of a personal subject: (milites) qui in consuetudinem Alexandrinae vitae venerant, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: ut non solum hostibus in contemptionem Sabinus veniret, sed, etc., *had fallen into contempt*, id. B. G. 3, 17: in contentionem, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 63, 129: si falso venisses in suspitionem, P. Sestio, id. Vatin. 1, 2: summum in cruciatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: aut in controversiam aut in contentionem, Quint. 3, 6, 44: in discrimen, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 16: in dubium, id. Quint. 2, 5: in alicujus fidem ac potestatem, *to place one's self under the protection and in the power of a person, to surrender at discretion*, Caes. B. G. 2, 13: ne in odium veniam, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 79; cf.: Tarquinii nomen huic populo in odium venisse regium, id. Rep. 1, 40, 62: ipse illi perditae multitudini in odium acerbissimum venerit, id. Att. 10, 8, 6: in eam opinionem Cassius veniebat, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 2: in partem alicujus, *to take part in it*, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: in periculum, Caes. B. C. 1, 17: in sermonem alicujus, i. e. *to enter into conversation*, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 1; and in another sense: cum loquerer cum Phaniâ, veni in eum sermonem, ut dicerem, etc., *I happened to say that*, id. Fam. 3, 5, 3: nonnullam in spem veneram, posse me, etc., id. de Or. 2, 54, 217: summam in spem per Helvetios regni obtinendi venire, *to entertain hopes, to hope*, Caes. B. G. 1, 18.—Esp. with *res* as subject, *the affair came to, reached the point*, etc.: res proxime formam latrocinii venerat, Liv. 2, 48, 5; 2, 56, 5: res venit prope secessionem, id. 6, 42, 10. ad ultimum dimicationis rati rem venturam, id. 2, 56, 5: cum speramus eo rem venturam, ut, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 226.—*Impers.:* saepe in eum locum ventum est, ut, etc., *to such a point that*, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; Liv. 7, 30, 9.—(β) Ad aliquid: bene agis, Alba; ad tuam veniam condicionem, *will accept*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 62, § 146: ad summum fortunae, *to attain*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 32.—**2.** In speaking, *to come* to a topic: ut jam a fabulis ad facta veniamus, Cic. Rep. 2, 2, 4: ut ad fabulas veniamus, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 46: venio ad tertiam epistulam, id. Q. Fr. 3, 14, 12: venio ad recentiores litteras, id. Att. 14, 19, 5: ad Arcesilam Carneademque veniamus, id. Ac. 2, 4, 12: venio nunc ad tertium genus illud, etc., id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: ad istius morbum et insaniam, id. Verr. 2, 4, 1, § 1 al.

Vennenses, ĭum, *m.*, *a people of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 26.

Vennōnius, ii, *m.*, *a Roman historian whose works are lost*, Cic. Att. 12, 391; id. Leg. 1, 2, 6.

vēnor, ātus (*inf.* parag. venarier, Lucr. 5, 1248; *gen. plur. part.* venantum, Verg. A. 9, 551 al.), 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.*, *to hunt, chase* (cf.: capto, aucupor). **I.** *Neutr.:* qui venari solent, Cic. Fam. 2, 11, 2: quo me in silvam venatum vocas? Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 82: venatum in nemus ire parant, Verg. A. 4, 117: canum alacritas in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158: tigris venatur, Val. Fl. 1, 493: tu praecipue curvis venare theatris, Ov. A. A. 1, 89.—Prov.: stultitia est venatum ducere invitas canes, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 82: piscari in aëre, Venari autem jaculo in medio mari, id. As. 1, 1, 87.—*Part.* as *subst.:* voces venantum, *of hunters*, Phaedr. 1, 12, 7.—**II.** *Act.:* i modo, venare leporem, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 81: canibus leporem, dammas, Verg. G. 3, 410: vespae muscas grandiores venantur, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 72: conchae hiantes venantur cibum, id. 32, 11, 54, § 154: fugientes cum mari pisces, id. 16, 1, 1, § 3.—**B.** Trop., *to hunt* or *seek after, to pursue* a thing (mostly poet.): laudem modestiae, Auct. Her. 4, 3, 5: suffragia ventosae plebis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: viduas avaras frustis et pomis, id. ib. 1, 1, 78: viros oculis (filia), Phaedr. 4, 5, 4; cf.: amores, Ov. Med. Fac. 27.—*Pass.*, Enn. Trag. 335; Prisc. p. 734 P.

vēnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vena], *full of veins, veiny, venous.* **I.** Lit.: renes, Cels. 4, 1: folia, Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 58: radices, id. 25, 13, 100, § 157: smaragdi, id. 37, 5, 18, § 72.—*Comp.:* intybum, Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73.—* **II.** Trop.: liber Acci, *dry, meagre*, Pers. 1, 76.

venter, tris, *m.* [perh. for gventer; cf. Gr. γαστήρ; Sanscr. gatharas]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *the belly* (syn.: alvus, abdomen), Plin. 11, 37, 82. § 207; Cels. 7, 16; Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 4; Cic. Div 2, 58, 119.—*Plur.*, Mart. 13, 26, 1; Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.—**B.** In partic., as the seat of the stomach, conveying the accessory idea of greediness, gormandizing, *the paunch, maw:* Cyclopis venter, velut olim turserat alte, Carnibus humanis distentus, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 870 P. (Ann. v. 326 Vahl.); Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 33: ventri operam dare, id. Ps. 1, 2, 43; id. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Hor. S. 1, 6, 128; 2, 8, 5; id. Ep. 1, 15, 32; Juv. 3, 167; 11, 40: proin tu tui cottidiani victi ventrem ad me adferas, i. e. *an appetite for ordinary food*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, *ye maws*, for *ye gluttons, gormandizers*, Lucil. ap. Non. 11, 8.—In partic.: ventrem facere, *to have a passage at stool*, Veg. Vet. 3, 57.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The womb:* homines in ventre necandos Conducit, Juv. 6, 596.—**2.** *The fruit of the womb, fœtus:* ignorans nurum ventrem ferre, Liv 1, 34, 2; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Col. 6, 24, 2; Dig. 5, 4, 3; 25, 6, 1; 37, 9, 1, § 13; 29, 2, 30; Ov. M. 11, 311; Hor. Epod. 17, 50.—**B.** *The bowels, entrails*, Col. 9, 14, 6; Plin. 11, 20, 23, § 70.—**C.** Of any thing that swells or bellies out, *a belly*, i. e. *a swelling, protuberance:* tumidoque cucurbita ventre, Prop. 4, 2, 23 (5, 2, 43); Verg. G. 4, 122: lagonae, Juv. 12, 60: concavus tali, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255: parietis, Dig. 8, 5, 17: aquae ductus, Vitr. 8, 7.

Ventĭdĭānus, a, um, v. Ventidius.

Ventĭdĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; so P. Ventidius Bassus, *a partisan of Antony*, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; 13, 11, 26; 13, 21, 48; 14, 7, 21; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3; Gell. 15, 4.—Hence, *adj.:* **Ventĭdĭānus**, a, um, *Ventidian, of Ventidius:* milites, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13, 3: rumores, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 92, 21.

ventĭlābrum, i, *n.* [ventilo], *an implement for winnowing grain, a winnowing-fork*, Col. 2, 10, 14; Prud. Apoth. praef. 2, 53; Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3, n. 15.

* **ventĭlābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *swinging to and fro, wavering*, Varr. ap. Non. 356, 28 dub. (al. vertilabundus).

ventĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *an airing, ventilation:* uvarum, Plin. 23, 1, 6, § 10.

ventĭlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who winnows grain, a winnower.* **I.** Lit., Col. 2, 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. (from tossing up into the air), *a juggler*, Quint. 10, 7, 11 Spald.; Prud. στεφ. 10, 78.

ventĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [ventulus], *to toss, swing, brandish in the air; to fan.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: facem, Prop. 4 (5), 3, 50: arma, Mart. 5, 31, 4: aureos nummos manu, App. M. 2, p. 126, 14.—*Absol.:* quam stultum est, cum signum pugnae acceperis, ventilare! Sen. Ep. 117, 25: aliud est pugnare, aliud ventilare, id. Excerpt. Contr. 3 praef. *med.:* cubitum utrumque in diversum latus, Quint. 11, 3, 118: populeas ventilat aura comas, *fans, sways, agitates*, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 54: incendia (flatus), i. e. *to fan, inflame, kindle*, Sil. 17, 507: frigus, *fans coolness upon him*, i. e. *cools him with fanning*, Mart. 3, 82, 10.—*Absol.:* aestate apertis foribus atque etiam aliquo ventilante cubabat, Suet. Aug. 82: ventilat aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, i. e. *tosses to and fro* (as it were) *in order to cool it*, Juv. 1, 28: alis, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 109.—Mid.: alio atque alio positu ventilari, *to move one's self*, Sen. Tranq. 2, 10. — **B.** In partic., econom. t. t., *to toss* grain *into the air*, in order to cleanse it from chaff, *to winnow*, Varr. R. R. 1, 55, 6; Col. 12, 30, 1; 1, 6, 16; Plin. 18, 30, 73, § 302; 18, 32, 75, § 322.—**II.** Trop., *to set in motion, to move, disturb, agitate, disquiet:* cujus lingua quasi flabello seditionis illa tum est egentium contio ventilata, * Cic. Fl. 23, 54: nomen alicujus pro tribunalibus, i. e. *to bring forward*, App. Mag. p. 337, 30: vitam insontium Manibus accitis, Cod. Th. 9, 16, 5; Cod. Just. 9, 18, 6.

* **ventĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [venio], *a coming:* quid tibi huc ventio est, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 61.

ventĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to come often, be wont to come, keep coming, resort* (class.): multum ad eos (Ubios) mercatores ventitant, Caes. B. G. 4, 3: cum ipse ad Scaevolam ventitarem, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: ad aliquem, id. Rep. 1, 9, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 27: in castra, id. ib. 4, 32: domum, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 6: cum ventitabas, quo puella ducebat, Cat. 8, 4: ad potum (elephanti), Sol. 52 *med.*

* **vento,** āre, *v. freq. a.* [id.], *to be wont to come, to come*, Varr. ap. Non. 119, 2.

ventōsē, *adv.*, v. ventosus *fin.*

ventōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [ventosus] (post-class.). **I.** Lit., *windiness, flatulence, ventosity:* ventris, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 5: stomachi, App. Herb. 126.—**II.** Trop., *a puffing up, inflation, conceit*, Fulg. Myth. 2, 17.

ventōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ventus], *full of wind, windy.* **I.** Lit.: folles, Verg. A. 8, 449: loca, Lucr. 6, 468: speluncae, id. 6, 537: mare, Hor. C. 3, 4, 46: aequora, Verg. A. 6, 335; Ov. H. 16 (17), 5: Alpes, id. Am. 2, 16, 19: dies, Quint. 11, 3, 27; Col. 11, 2, 78: murmur, Verg. E. 9, 58: auctumnus, hiems, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 352: alae, Prop. 2, 12 (3, 3), 5; Verg. A. 12, 848: concha, i. e. *the tuba*, Luc. 9, 349: cucurbita, i. e. *cupping-glass*, Juv. 14, 58; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 11: ictus, Val. Fl. 2, 269.—*Comp.:* Germania, Tac. G. 5.—*Sup.:* regio, Liv. 36, 43, 1: uter, App. Mag. p. 309, 36.—**B.** Transf., *like the wind*, i. e. *light, quick, speedy, swift, nimble* (poet.): equi, Ov. F. 4, 392; cf.: mens cervorum, Lucr. 3, 299.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Light, changeable, inconstant, fickle:* Lepidus homo ventosissimus, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 9, 1: Romae Tibur amem ventosus, Tibure Romam, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 12: tu levis es multoque tuis ventosior alis (of Cupid), Ov. Am. 2, 9, 49: plebs, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 37: ingenium, Liv. 42, 30, 4: extraordinarium imperium populare atque ventosum est, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17.—**B.** *Windy, puffed up, vain, conceited, empty:* superbiebat ventosa et insolens natio, quod, etc., Plin. Pan. 31, 2: ventosus et mendax vanitate, Sen. Ira, 3, 8, 4: gloria, Verg. A. 11, 708; cf.: ventoso gloria curru, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 177: lingua, Verg. A. 11, 390: decus (opp. verus honor), Stat. Th. 10, 711: ventosa et enormis loquacitas, *inflated, bombastic*, Petr. 2.—* *Adv.:* **ventōsē,** *as if full of wind, inflatedly:* tumentes pulvilli, App. M. 10, p. 248, 22.

ventrālis, e, *adj.* [venter], *of* or *belonging to the belly, ventral.* **I.** *Adj.:* umor, Macr. S. 7, 8 *med.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **ventrāle,** is, *n.* (i. e. cingulum), *a belly-band*, Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193; 27, 7, 28, § 52; Dig. 48, 20, 6 (dub.).

* **ventrĭcŏla,** ae, *m.* [venter-colo], *one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, glutton*, Aug. Ep. 36 *med.*

* **ventrĭcŭlātio,** ōnis, *f.* [ventriculus], *the belly-ache, gripes, colic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 143.

* **ventrĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [ventriculus], *of* or *belonging to the belly:* passio, i. e. *the belly-ache*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 48.

ventrĭcultor, oris, *m.*, = ventricola (late Lat.), Aug. Ep. 36, 11.

ventrĭcŭlus (collat. form **ventrĭcŭlum,** i, *n.*, Cassiod. in Psa. 150, 5), i, *m. dim.* [venter], *the belly.* **I.** Lit., Aug. ap. Suet. Vit. Aug.; Juv. 3, 97.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The stomach*, Cels. 4, 1, 12; 5, 26, 16; Plin. 11, 37, 79, § 200.—**B.** Cordis, *a ventricle* of the heart, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138.

ventrĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [venter-fluo], *laxative, purgative:* medicamenta, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 134.

ventrĭgo, āre, 1, *v. n.*, = ventrem agere (late Lat.), Plin. Val. 1, 2.

ventrĭlŏquus, i, *m.* [venter-loquor], *one who speaks from his belly, a ventriloquist*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25; id. adv. Prax. 19; Hier. in Isa. 3, 8, 20.

ventrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [venter], *having a large belly, big-bellied, pot-bellied:* homo, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 20; id. Merc. 3, 4, 54; id. Ps. 4, 7, 120; id. Rud. 2, 2, 11.—In the collat. form **ventrŭōsus,** *bellying out:* ventruosa ac patula dolia, Plin. 14, 21, 27, § 134; and **ventrōsus,** Cassiod. in Psa. 72.

ventŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [ventus], *a slight wind, breeze* (ante-class.): ventulum facere, *to make a breeze* (by fanning), Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 47; Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 37; id. Cas. 3, 5, 14.

ventus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. vâ, blow; vatas, wind; Gr. root αϜ-, ἄω, ἄημι, to blow; whence ἀήρ, αὔρα, etc.; Goth. vaia, to breathe; vinds, wind], *wind* (syn.: aura, flamen). **I.** Lit.: ventus est aëris fluens unda cum incerta motus redundantia, etc., Vitr. 1, 6; cf. Quint. 12. 10, 67; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 sq.; Isid. Orig. 13, 11: istic est is Juppiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant Ἀέρα, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aër denuo, Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll.; cf.: (aër) effluens huc et illuc ventos efficit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101: deturbavit ventus tectum et tegulas, Plaut. Rud. prol. 78: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: qui (divi) simul Stravere ventos, Hor. C. 1, 9, 10: remissior, Caes. B. C. 3, 26: prosper, Liv. 25, 27, 4: ventum exspectare, Cic. Phil. 1, 3, 8; id. Att. 10, 15, 2; 16, 7, 1: secundus, adversus, v. h. vv.—In apposition: Africus, Cic. N. D. 1, 36, 101: Atabulus, Quint. 8, 2, 13: Corus, Caes. B. G. 5, 7: Septentriones, Cic. Att. 9, 6, 3: turbo, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 1, 16.—Prov. **1.** Of labor lost: in vento et aquā scribere, Cat. 70, 4; so, profundere verba ventis, *to talk to the wind*, Lucr. 4, 931 (928); cf.: verba dare in ventos, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 42: ventis loqui, Amm. 15, 5, 8.—**2.** Rem tradere ventis, *to oblivion*, Hor. C. 1, 26, 3.—**3.** Ventis verba dare, i. q. *not to keep one's word* or *promise*, Ov. H. 2, 25 Ruhnk.—**4.** Vento vivere, *to live upon wind* or *air*, Cod. Just. 5, 50, 2 *fin.*—**5.** Ventis remis facere aliquid, *with all one's might;* v. remus.—**B.** *Plur.*, personified as deities, *the winds:* te, Apollo sancte, fer opem; teque, omnipotens Neptune, invoco; Vosque adeo, Venti! Turpil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73 (Com. Rel. v. 119 Rib.); Lucr. 5, 1230 (1228); cf. Ov. H. 17 (18), 37.—**C.** Transf. **1.** *Windiness, flatulence*, Col. 6, 30, 8.—**2.** *A light stuff:* textilis, Poët. ap. Petr. 55 *fin.*—**II.** Trop., *the wind*, as a symbol of fortune (favorable or unfavorable), fame, applause, etc.: quicumque venti erunt, ars certe nostra non aberit, *however the winds may blow*, i. e. *whatever circumstances may arise*, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 5: alios ego vidi ventos; alias prospexi animo procellas, id. Pis. 9, 21; cf.: cujus (Caesaris) nunc venti valde sunt secundi, id. Att. 2, 1, 6; so, secundi, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 102: vento aliquo in optimum quemque excitato, *by raising a storm*, Cic. Sull. 14, 41: eorum ventorum, quos proposui, moderator quidam et quasi gubernator (opus est), i. e. *of the plans, designs*, id. Fam. 2, 6, 4: loqui est coeptus. quo vento proicitur Appius minor, ut indicet, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 2; cf.: rumorum et contionum ventos colligere, Cic. Clu. 28, 77: omnes intellegimus in istis subscriptionibus ventum quendam popularem esse quaesitum, id. ib. 47, 130.

vēnūcŭla (also **vēnuncŭla** and **vennūcŭla**), uva, *a kind of grapes* fit for preserving, Hor. S. 2, 4, 71; Col. 3, 2, 2; 3, 2, 27; 12, 45, 1; called also **vēnīcŭla,** Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 34; Macr. S. 1, 16 *fin.*

vēnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vena], *a small vein, veinlet.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 2, 6.—* **II.** Trop., Quint. 12, 10, 25.

Vĕnŭlus, i, *m.*, *a Rutulian warrior, sent by Turnus as an ambassador to Diomedes*, Ov. M. 14, 457.

vēnum, i, v. 2. venus.

vēnum-do or **vēnun-do** (**vaen-;** also separately, **vēnum do,** v. infra), dĕdi, dătum, 1, *v. a.* [2. venus-do, whence also vendo, by contraction], *to sell*, used chiefly of the sale of captured slaves (not in Cic.) hostes praeter senatores omnes venumdati sunt, Liv. 4, 29, 4: multitudo alia civium Campanorum venum data, id. 26, 16, 6: Numidae puberes interfecti, alii omnes venundati, Sall. J. 91, 6: captivos, Suet. Aug. 21; Tac. A. 14, 33; 13, 39; id. H. 1, 68; id. Agr. 28; Flor. 4, 12, 52: tuque, o Minoa venundata Scylla figura, tondes, etc., *sold for*, i. e. *bribed by*, Prop. 3, 19 (4, 18), 21: sententiam, *to put up for sale*, Tac. A. 11, 22 *fin.*—In tmesi: se venum a principibus datos Poeno, Liv. 24, 47, 6: praedam venum aut dono datum, Sall. H. 1, 41, 17 Dietsch.

1. Vĕnus, ĕris (*gen. sing.* VENERVS, Inscr. Orell. 1364), *f.* [v. veneror], *the goddess of Love, the goddess Venus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59 sq.; id. Div. 1, 13, 23; id. Or. 2, 5; id. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6; Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 1, 30, 1: filius Veneris, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov. M. 1, 463; cf. puerum, id. Am. 1, 10, 17; also *Æneas*, Verg. A. 1, 325; and in jest, Venere prognatus, of *C. Julius Cæsar*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: Veneris mensis, i. e. *April*, Ov. F. 4, 61.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Love, sexual love, venery* (as euphemism freq.): sine Cerere et Libero friget Venus, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 6: Venus trivio commissa, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 19; Verg. G. 3, 97; Ov. M. 10, 80; 10, 434; 11, 306; 12, 198; App. M. 1, p. 106, 13; Quint. 8, 6, 24; Tac. G. 20; Col. 6, 27, 10.—**2.** Like the Engl. *love*, to denote *a beloved object, beloved:* nec veneres nostras hoc fallit, Lucr. 4, 1185: mea Venus, Verg. E. 3, 68; Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; 1, 33, 13.—**3.** *Qualities that excite love, loveliness, attractiveness, beauty, grace, elegance, charms* (*sing.* and *plur.;* not in Cic.): quo fugit venus? quo color? decens Quo motus? Hor. C. 4, 13, 17: ac bene nummatum decorat suadela venusque, id. Ep. 1, 6, 38; id. A. P. 42; Sen. Ben. 2, 28, 1: fabula nullius veneris sine pondere et arte, Hor. A. P. 320: sermo ipse Romanus non recipere videatur illam solis concessam Atticis venerem, Quint. 10, 1, 100: quod cum gratiā quādam et venere dicatur, id. 6, 3, 18; so (with gratia) id. 4, 2, 116.—Of paintings: deesse iis unam illam suam venerem dicebat, quam Graeci charita vocant, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 79.—*Plur.:* profecto Amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum adfero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5: Isocrates omnes dicendi veneres sectatus est, Quint. 10, 1, 79.—**4.** *The planet Venus*, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53; id. Rep. 6, 17, 17.—**5.** *The highest throw* at dice, when each of the dice presented a different number, *the Venus throw*, Prop. 4 (5), 8, 45; Hor. C. 2, 7, 25; Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 71; cf. in the foll.—**II.** Derivv.: **Vĕnĕrĕus** or **Vĕnĕrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Venus:* sacerdos, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 23: antistita, id. ib. 3, 2, 10: nepotulus, id. Mil. 5, 20; 5, 28: nutricatus, id. ib. 3, 1, 54: servi, *temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus in Sicily*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 20, § 50; 2, 5, 54, § 141; v. also infra, B. 2.: res, voluptates, etc., *of* or *belonging to sexual love, venereous, venereal*, Cic. Sen. 14, 47; id. Div. 2, 69, 143: visa, Plin. 34, 18, 50, § 166; Col. 12, 4, 3; cf. in a pun: homo, *belonging to Venus* and *lascivious* (of Verres), Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 141: delphinus, *wanton*, Gell. 7, 8, 1: nostros quoque antiquiores poëtas amasios et Venerios fuisse, id. 19, 9, 9: pira, *a kind of pear, Venus-pear*, Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. Vĕnĕrĕus** (**Vĕnĕrĭus**), i, *m.* (i. e. jactus), *the Venus-throw* at dice (v. supra, I. B. 5.), Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23; 2, 21, 48; 2, 59, 121; also **Vĕnĕrĕum,** i, *n.:* hoc Venere-

um est, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 55.—**2. Věněrěi (Věněrii)**, ōrum, *m.* (i.e. servi), *the temple-slaves of the Erycinian Venus* (v. supra), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 38, § 92; 2, 3, 25, § 61; id. Clu. 15, 43.—**3. Věněrěae (Věněriae)**, ārum, *f.* (i. e. conchae), *a kind of mussels, Venus-shell*, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103; 32, 11, 53, § 151.

2. vēnus, ūs, *m.*, or **vēnum (vaen-)**, i, *n.* (occurring only in the forms venui, veno, and venum) [Gr. ὦνος, price; ὠνή, purchase; cf. Sanscr. vasuas, price; vasuam, wages; and perh. Germ. Gewinn], *sale.* **a.** *Dat.* (α) Form venui (late Lat.): rogavit haberetne venui lacte? App. M. 8, p. 210, 12: cantherium venui subicere, id. ib. 8, p. 221, 29.—(β) Form veno (post-Aug.): posita veno irritamenta luxus, Tac. A. 14, 15; quae veno exercerent, id. ib. 13, 51. — **b.** *Acc.* venum (class.): dare aliquem venum, *to sell*, Liv. 24, 47, 6: venum cuncta dari, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 179; hence the compound venumdo, q. v.: ut ejus familia ad aedem Cereris venum iret, Liv. 3, 55, 7: pileatos servos venum solitos ire, Gell. 7, 4, 1: venum iturum, Sen. Const. 3, 2: seque et sua tradita venum Castra videt, Luc. 4, 206: venum redibat, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 37.

Vĕnŭsĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town on the borders of Apulia and Lucania, the birthplace of the poet Horace*, now *Venosa*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104; Cic. Att. 5, 5, 1; 16, 5, 3; Liv. 22, 49; 22, 54; Vell. 1, 14, 6.—Hence, **Vĕnŭsīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Venusia, Venusian:* silvae, Hor. C. 1, 28, 26: colonus, i. e. *Horace*, id. S. 2, 1, 35: lucerna, i. e. *the poetry of Horace*, Juv. 1, 51.—*Subst.:* **Vĕnŭsīni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Venusia, the Venusians*, Liv. 22, 54; 27, 10.

vĕnustas, ātis, *f.* [1. Venus], *loveliness, comeliness, charm, grace, beauty, elegance, attractiveness*, etc. (syn.: pulchritudo, formositas). **I.** Of the body: cum pulchritudinis duo genera sint, quorum in altero venustas sit, in altero dignitas, venustatem muliebrem ducere debemus, dignitatem virilem, Cic. Off. 1, 36, 130; cf. id. ib. 1, 30, 17: venustas et pulchritudo corporis, id. ib. 1, 27, 95: voltus quantam affert tum dignitatem, tum venustatem, id. Or. 18, 60. — Transf., of inanim. things: signa eximiā venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: Capitolii fastigium illud non venustas sed necessitas ipsa fabricata est, id. de Or. 3, 46, 180: pomorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 2. — **II.** Of the mind: homo affluens omni lepore et venustate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142: (oratoris est) agere cum dignitate ac venustate, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: dicendi vis egregia, summā festivitate et venustate conjuncta profuit, id. ib. 1, 57, 243: comprobari cum dignitate tum etiam venustate, id. Arch. 12, 31; Quint. 4, 2, 118; 9, 2, 66; 9, 3, 72: verborum, Gell. 17, 20, 6: tui quidem omnes mores ad venustatem valent, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 63; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 54; id. Truc. 4, 2, 4: diem pulchrum et venustatis plenum, *pleasantness, pleasure*, id. Poen. 1, 2, 44; cf.: quis me fortunatior, venustatisque adeo plenior, Ter. Hec. 5, 4, 8.—*Plur.:* amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum affero, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5; id. Ps. 5, 1, 12.

vĕnustē, *adv.*, v. venustus *fin.*

vĕnusto, āre, *v. a.* [venustus], *to make lovely, beautify:* se unguentis, Naev. ap. Fulg. p. 565, 19: ideo primo fecit (fidem) deus, postea venustavit, Ambros. Hexaëm. 1, 7, 27: miracula, id. in Luc. 2, 42.

vĕnustŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [id.], *lovely, charming, delightful:* oratio, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 70: carmina, Aus. Ep. Idyll. 4 praem.

vĕnustus, a, um, *adj.* [1. Venus], *lovely, comely, charming, pleasing, winning, agreeable, graceful, beautiful, elegant*, etc. (syn.: pulcher, formosus, speciosus). **I.** Physically: species, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 153: vultus, Ter. And. 1, 1, 93; Suet. Ner. 51: gestus et motus corporis, Cic. Brut. 55, 203: soror, Cat. 89, 2.—*Sup.:* diva venustissima Venus, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 4: forma, Suet. Aug. 79.—Transf., of inanim. things: sphaera venustior et nobilior, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21: hortuli, Phaedr. 4, 5, 34: Sirmio, Cat. 31, 12: aspectus figurationis, Vitr. 3, 2.—**II.** Mentally: Graecus facilis et valde venustus, Cic. Pis. 28, 70: plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 3: venustum esse, quod cum gratiā quādam et venere dicatur apparet, Quint. 6, 3, 18: (genus dictionis) sententiosum et argutum, sententiae concinnae et venustae, Cic. Brut. 95, 325: (antiqua comoedia) grandis et elegans et venusta, Quint. 10, 1, 65: transitus, id. 9, 2, 61.—*Comp.:* homines venustiores, Cat. 3, 1: longe venustiora omnia in respondendo quam in provocando, Quint. 6, 3, 13.—*Sup.:* repercutiendi genus venustissimum, Quint. 6, 3, 78: materia, id. 6, 3, 84: lusus, id. 5, 13, 46. — *Adv.:* **vĕnustē**, *charmingly, gracefully, beautifully:* venuste cecidisse, *most delightfully*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 4, 2: dicere, Quint. 6, 3, 54: respondere, id. 5, 7, 31: eludere, id. 5, 13, 48: scribere mimiambos, Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 4.—*Comp.:* Hispanus hunc colorem venustius (adhibuit), Sen. Contr. 1, 1, 20.—*Sup.:* quibus venustissime Curio respondit, se, etc., Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 11, 2: omnia venustissime fingere, Quint. 6, 3, 41.

* **vē-pallĭdus**, a, um, *adj.*, *very pale, very pallid:* mulier, Hor. S. 1, 2, 129.

* **vĕprātĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [vepres], *of* or *belonging to a thorn-bush:* spinae, Col. 7, 1, 1.

vĕprēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little thorn-* or *brier-bush:* illa ex vepreculis extracta nitedula, Cic. Sest. 33, 72.—Prov.: vipera est in vepreculā, *there's a viper in the bush*, of a hidden danger, Pompon. ap. Non. 231, 13 (Com. Rel. v. 130 Rib.; cf.: latet anguis in herba).

vĕpres (vĕpris, vĕper), is, and more usu. in the *plur.:* **vĕpres**, ium (poet. veprum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 44), *m.* (*fem.*, Lucr. 4, 62; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, pp. 460, 678), *a thorn-bush, brier-bush, bramble-bush* (class.). (α) *Plur.:* ARBORES, VITES, VEPRES, SENTES, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 129: sepulcrum septum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; cf. Cato, R. R. 2, 4; Lucr. 4, 62; Verg. G. 1, 271; 3, 444; id. A. 8, 645; * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 9.—*Gen.* veprum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 44; Suet. Tib. 60; Col. 11, 3, 3.—Prov.: inter vepres rosae nascuntur, Amm. 16, 7, 4.—(β) *Sing. nom.* vepres, Prisc. p. 613 P.—*Acc.* hunc veprem, Col. 11, 3, 7; Plin. 13, 21, 37, § 116: veprem et spinam vorabit, Vulg. Isa. 9, 18; 27, 4.—*Abl.* vepre, Ov. M. 5, 628.

vĕprētum, i, *n.* [vepres], *a thorn-hedge, bramble-thicket*, Col. 4, 32, 1; Pall. 1, 43.

vēr, vēris (*abl.* veri, Col. 10, 129), *n.* [Gr. ἔαρ, ἦρ, i.e. Ϝηρ], *the spring.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 6, § 9 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 28, 1; Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2; Lucr. 5, 737; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 10, § 27; id. Lael. 19, 70: vere novo, Verg. G. 1, 43; Hor. C. 1, 4, 1; 4, 7, 9; 4, 12, 1: primo vere, *at the beginning of spring*, Cato, R. R. 50; Hor. C. 3, 7, 2. — Prov.: vere prius flores, aestu numerabis aristas, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** Transf., *the productions of spring:* cum breve Cecropiae ver populantur apes, Mart. 9, 14, 2. — So esp. freq., ver sacrum, *a special offering presented from the firstlings of spring*, which it was customary to vow in critical circumstances: ver sacrum vovendi mos fuit Italis. Magnis enim periculis adducti vovebant, quaecumque proximo vere nata essent apud se animalia immolaturos, etc., Fest. p. 379 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. Mamertini, p. 158; id. s. v Sacrani, p. 321; Sisenn. ap. Non. 522, 17: ver sacrum vovendum, si bellatum prospere esset, etc., Liv. 22, 9, 10; cf. the votive formula, id. 22, 10, 2; so id. 33, 44, 1; 34, 44, 1 sqq. Weissenb. ad loc.; Just. 24, 4, 1. — **III.** Trop., *the spring-time of life, youth* (poet.): jucundum cum aetas florida ver ageret, Cat. 68, 16; Ov. M. 10, 85.

vērācĭter, *adv.*, v. verax *fin.*

Verāgri, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Pennine Alps*, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; Liv. 21, 38; Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 137.

(**vērātrix**, īcis, a false read. for veteratrix, App. M. 9, p. 230.)

vērātrum, i, *n.*, *a plant, hellebore*, Plin. 25, 5, 21, § 52; Gell. 17, 5, 6; Cels. 2, 12 sq.; 3, 23; Lucr. 4, 640; Pers. 1, 51.

vērax, ācis, *adj.* [verus], *speaking truly, true, veracious* (very rare): si eris verax, tuā ex re facies, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 6; 5, 2, 15: oraculum, Cic. Div. 1, 19, 38: saga, Tib. 1, 2, 41: signa, id. 4, 1, 119: sensus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 79: visa quietis tranquilla atque veracia, id. Div. 1, 29, 61: Liber, Hor. S. 1, 4, 89.—With *inf.:* vosque veraces cecinisse Parcae, Hor. C. S. 25.—*Comp.:* Herodotum cur veraciorem ducam Ennio? Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116. — *Sup.:* veracissima promissio, Aug. Ep. 6.—*Adv.:* **vērācĭter**, *truly, veraciously* (opp. simulatorie), Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 4; 6, 10; id. ap. Hier. Ep. 56, 3; Ambros. Ep. 17, 1: Platonem acutius atque veracius intellexisse, Aug. Civ. Dei, 8, 4; 5, 8.

verbālis, e, *adj.* [verbum], *consisting of words, wordy, verbal.* **I.** In gen. (post-class.): horrea, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: undae mulierum, id. ib.—**II.** In partic., in gram., *of* or *belonging to verbs, verbal*, Charis. p. 128 P.; Diom. p. 310 ib.

Verbannus, i, *m.*, *the name of a lake in Upper Italy*, now *Lago Maggiore:* lacus, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; 3, 19, 23, § 131.

verbascum, i, *n.*, *a plant, mullein*, Plin. 25, 10, 73, § 120; 26, 4, 11, § 23.

‡ **Verbeia**, ae, *f.*, *a goddess worshipped by the Gauls and Britons*, perh. = VICTORIA, Inscr. Grut. 89, 7; 1017, 2.

verbēna, ae, *f.* (v. Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 3, 11); usually in *plur.:* **verbēnae**, ārum, *f.*, *foliage, herbage, the leaves, twigs, and branches* of laurel, olive, or myrtle, *cypress, tamarisk, sacred boughs*, etc.: verbenas vocamus omnes frondes sacratas, ut est laurus, oliva vel myrtus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 120; cf. id. ad Verg. E. 8, 65, where is given the derivation, a viriditate; such boughs were borne by the fetiales, Liv. 1, 24, 6; 30, 43, 3; Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5: verbenā tempora vincti, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 120; by priests suing for protection, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 110; and were used in sacrifices and other religious acts, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 33; Ter. And. 4, 3, 11; Hor. C. 1, 19, 14; 4, 11, 7; Ov. M. 7, 242; Verg. E. 8, 65; Plin. 15, 29, 36, § 119; Suet. Vesp. 7.—**II.** *A class of plants used in medicine as cooling remedies*, including the olive, myrtle, ivy, etc., Cels. 2, 22 *fin.*; 8, 10, 7.

verbēnāca, ae, *f.*, *a plant, called also* hierabotane, *vervain:* Verbena officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 105; App. Herb. 3.

* **verbēnārĭus**, ii, *m.* [verbenae], *one who bears the sacred boughs;* of the fetiales, Plin. 22, 2, 3, § 5.

* **verbēnātus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *crowned with a wreath of sacred boughs:* verbenatum infulatumque, Suet. Calig. 27.

verber, ĕris (*nom.*, *dat.*, and *acc. sing.* do not occur, and the *sing.* in gen. very rarely; Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 476), *n.*, *a lash, whip, scourge, rod* (syn.: scutica, flagrum). **I.** Lit. (rare; perh. not in Cic., but cf. in II. B.). (α) *Plur.:* *Tr.* Quid me fiet nunc jam? *Th.* Verberibus caedere, lutum, pendens, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 45: verberibus caedere, id. Pers. 2, 3, 17; Ter. And. 1, 2, 28: adulescentem nudari jubet verberaque adferri, Liv. 8, 28, 4: verbera saetosa movebat arator, Prop. 4 (5), 1, 25; Verg. A. 5, 147; Quint. Decl. 19, 3.—(β) *Sing.:* illi instant verbere torto, Verg. G. 3, 106: Phoebus equos stimuloque domans et verbere Saevit, Ov. M. 2, 399: conscendit equos Gradivus et ictu Verberis increpuit, id. ib. 14, 821: pecora verbere domantur, Sen. Const. 12, 3; of a top: volitans sub verbere turbo, Verg. A. 7, 378.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., *a thong* of a sling and other similar missile weapons (poet.; syn. lorum), Verg. G. 1, 309; Sil. 1, 314; Luc. 3, 469.—**B.** Abstr., *a lashing, scourging, flogging*, etc. (class.; syn. plaga). **1.** Lit. (α) *Plur.:* dignus es verberibus multis, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 71: tibi erunt parata verba, huic homini verbera, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 115: mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: aliquem vinculis ac verberibus atque omni supplicio excruciare, id. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11; id. Phil. 11, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 38, 59; 2, 37, 62; id. Fin. 5, 20, 55; id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64; XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 6; Quint. 1, 3, 15; 4, 2, 113; 11, 1, 40; 11, 3, 90; 11, 3, 117; Hor. S. 1, 3, 121: cum positā stares ad verbera veste, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 19: saeva, id. ib. 1, 13, 18: tergum foedum vestigiis verberum, Liv. 2, 23, 7: post verbere, Stat. Th. 2, 143; 2, 172.—(β) *Sing.:* percutimur caput conversae verbere virgae, Ov. M. 14, 300; Sen. Herc. Fur. 801.—**b.** Of inanim. things, *a stripe, stroke, blow* (most.

ly poet.). (α) *Plur.:* turgentis caudae, Hor. S. 2, 7, 49; ventorum, Lucr. 5, 957; 6, 115: radiorum (solis), id. 5, 485; 5, 1104: aquarum, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 288.—Of *the strokes* of oars: puppis Verberibus senis agitur, Luc. 3, 536; Sil. 11, 493; cf. Ov. H. 18, 23.—(β) *Sing.:* remorum in verbere perstant, Ov. M. 3, 662: trementes Verbere ripae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 24: adverso siderum, Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 33.—**2.** Trop., *plur.*, *lashes, strokes:* contumeliarum verbera subire, Cic. Rep. 1, 5, 9: verbera linguae, i. e. *chidings*, Hor. C. 3, 12, 3 (cf.: verberari verbis, convicio, etc., under verbero): fortunae verbera, *the strokes of fate*, Gell. 13, 27, 4.

* **verbĕrābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [verbero], *worthy of a beating:* verberabilissime, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 6.

verbĕrābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *whipping, flogging*, Plaut. Fragm. p. 30 Mai (id. Stich. v. 444 Ritschl).

verbĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a striking, beating.* **I.** Lit.: flagellorum castigatio, vinculorum verberatio, Dig. 48, 19, 7; 47, 10, 5, § 1.—**II.** Trop., *chastisement, punishment:* mirificam mi verberationem cessationis epistulā dedisti, i. e. *satisfaction, amends* (with reference to an expression previously used: verberavi te cogitationis tacito convicio), Q. Cic. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 27, 1 Orell. *N. cr.;* cf. id. ib. 16, 26, 1.

* **verbĕrātor,** ōris, *m.* [id.], *a beater, flogger*, Prud. στεφ. 9, 38.

* **verbĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a beating:* si (aqua) e sublimi dejecta verberatu corripiat aëra, Plin. 31, 3, 23, § 39.

verbĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [verber], *worthy of stripes* (Plautinian): caput = 2. verbero, *scoundrel*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 2; also called statua, id. Capt. 5, 1, 31; id. Ps. 4, 1, 7.

verbĕrĭto, āre, *v. freq.* [1. verbero], *to beat often*, Cato, acc. to Fest. p. 379 Müll.

1. verbĕro, āvi, ātum, 1 (old form verberit for verberarit, Fest. p. 230, 15 e leg. Serv. ad Tull.; *inf.* verberarier, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 7; id. Most. 3, 1, 92), *v. a.* [verber], *to lash, scourge, whip, flog, beat, drub* (class.; syn.: ferio, pulso). **I.** Lit.: *So.* Sum obtusus pugnis pessume. *Am.* Quis te verberavit? Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 60: pulsare verberareque homines, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142; so (with pulsare) id. ib. 2, 3, 26, § 66: civem Romanum, id. Rep. 2, 31, 54: matrem, id. Vatin. 5, 11; cf.: parentem, servum injuriā, id. Fin. 4, 27, 76: oculos virgis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 112: laterum costas ense, Ov. M. 4, 727; Mart. 7, 94, 6; Dig. 47, 10, 5 prooem.—*Absol.:* quo firme verberaturi insisterent, Suet. Calig. 26: caudā verberando excutere cibum, Plin. 32, 2, 5, § 12. —Prov.: noli verberare lapidem, ne perdas manum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 41.—**b.** Transf., of inanimate things, *to beat, strike, lash, knock*, etc.: locum coaequato et paviculis verberato, Cato, R. R. 91: tormentis Mutinam verberavit, Cic. Phil. 8, 7, 20: aquila aethera verberat alis, Verg. A. 11, 756: verberat ictibus auras, id. ib. 5, 377: fundā amnem, id. G. 1, 141; cf.: sidera (unda), id. A. 3, 423: agros nive (Juppiter), Stat. Th. 5, 390: undas (Aufidus), *to lash*, Luc. 2, 407; cf.: navem (Auster), Hor. Epod. 10, 3: puppim (Eurus), Val. Fl. 1, 639. — In a comic pun, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 177. —**II.** Trop., *to lash, chastise, plague, torment, harass* with words: aliquem verbis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17: ne me ut surdo verbera aures, id. Mil. 4, 1, 204: senatus convicio verberari, Cic. Pis. 26, 63; cf.: verberavi te cogitationis tacito duntaxat convicio, id. Fam. 16, 26, 1: orator in dicendo exercitatus hac ipsā exercitatione istos verberabit, id. de Or. 3, 21, 79: aures sermonibus, Tac. Agr. 41; Petr. 132.

2. verbĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. verbero], *one worthy of stripes, a scoundrel, rascal:* ain' tu vero verbero? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 128; Cic. Att. 14, 6, 1; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 187; id. Ps. 4, 7, 63; id. As. 2, 4, 10; 2, 4, 78; 3, 3, 79; id. Capt. 3, 4, 19 al.; Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 3; 5, 6, 10.

verbĭālis, e, *adj.*, *verbal, derived from a verb*, Pompei Comment. (Keil, Lat. Gram. 5).

* **verbĭfĭcātĭo,** ōnis, *f.* [verbum-facio], *a talking*, Caecil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4 (Com. Rel. p. 37 Rib.).

verbĭgĕna, ae, *m.* [verbum-gigno], *he who was born of the Word*, i. e. *Christ*, Prud. Cath. 3, 1; 11, 17.

verbĭgĕro, no *perf.*, ātum, 1, *v. n.* [verbum-gero], *to talk, chat, dispute:* quoties inter nos verbigeratum sit, App. Mag. p. 321, 3.

verbĭvēlĭtātĭo, v. velitatio.

verbōsē, *adv.*, v. verbosus *fin.*

verbōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verbosus], *multiplicity of words, wordiness, verbosity* (post-class.), Prud. στεφ. 10, 551; Symm. Ep. 8, 47.

verbōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verbum], *full of words, wordy, prolix, verbose* (rare but class.): verbosa simulatio prudentiae, Cic. Mur. 14, 30: T. Livium ut verbosum in historiā carpebat, Suet. Calig. 34; Cat. 98, 1.—*Comp.:* verbosior epistula, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 6: expositio, Quint. 4, 2, 79. — *Sup.:* verbosissimos locos arcessere, Quint. 2, 4, 31.—*Adv.:* **verbōsē,** *with many words, verbosely*, Cic. Mur. 12, 26; Quint. 12, 8, 7.—*Comp.*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 11; Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 5; Quint. 3, 11, 28; 4, 1, 43; 5, 12, 15.

verbum, i (*gen. plur.* verbūm, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 1; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 37; id. Truc. 2, 8, 14), *n.* [from the root er; Gr. ΕΡω, whence εἴρω and ῥῆμα, what is spoken or said; cf. Goth. vaurd; Germ. Wort; Engl. word], *a word; plur., words, expressions, language, discourse, conversation*, etc. (cf.: vox, vocabulum). **I.** In gen.: verbum nullum fecit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 58: si ullum verbum faxo, id. Men. 1, 2, 47: qui verbum numquam in publico fecerunt, Cic. Brut. 78, 270; so, facere, *to talk, chat, discourse, converse*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65, § 147; id. Imp. Pomp. 10, 27; id. Planc. 8, 20 al.: spissum istud amanti est verbum veniet, nisi venit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 77; cf. id. Most. 5, 1, 2: videtis hoc uno verbo unde significari res duas et ex quo et a quo loco, Cic. Caecin. 30, 88: verbum voluptatis, id. Fin. 2, 23, 75 (for which: vox voluptatis, id. ib. 2, 2, 6); cf.: libenter verbo utor Catonis (i. e. origines), id. Rep. 2, 1, 3: verbum usitatius et tritius, id. Ac. 1, 7, 27: verbum scribere . . . verbi litterae, id. de Or. 2, 30, 130: nec vero ullum (verbum) aut durum aut insolens, aut humile aut longius ductum, etc., id. Brut. 79, 274: si pudor, si modestia, si pudicitia, si uno verbo temperantia (literally, *in one word;* cf. B. 2. infra), id. Fin. 2, 22, 73. — *Plur.:* verba rebus impressit, Cic. Rep. 3, 2, 3: in quo etiam verbis ac nominibus ipsis fuit diligens (Servius Tullius), id. ib. 2, 22, 40: quid verbis opu'st? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 289: haec plurimis a me verbis dicta sunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 7, 12: verba facere, *to speak*, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: contumelia verborum, *insulting* or *abusive language*, id. ib. 5, 58: ut verbis, quid sit, definiam, Cic. Rep. 1, 24, 38: verba ponenda sunt, quae vim habeant illustrandi, nec ab usu sint abhorrentia, grandia, plena, sonantia, etc., id. Part. Or. 15, 53: dialecticorum verba nulla sunt publica: suis utuntur, id. Ac. 1, 7, 25: verborum delectum originem esse eloquentiae, id. Brut. 72, 253 et saep.: multis verbis ultro citroque habitis ille nobis est consumptus dies, *much talk on both sides*, id. Rep. 6, 9, 9; cf. id. ib. 3, 4, 7: accusabat Canutius Scamandrum verbis tribus, venenum esse deprehensum (literally, *in three words;* cf. B. 2. b. infra), Cic. Clu. 18, 50.—Prov.: verba facit emortuo, *he talks to the dead*, i. e. *in vain*, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 18; for which: verba fiunt mortuo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 26.—**B.** Adverbial phrases. **1.** Ad verbum, verbum e (de, pro), verbo, or simply verbum verbo, *to a word, word for word, exactly, literally* (Cic. uses verbum e or ex verbo where the exact equivalent of a single word is given; verbum pro verbo of the literal translation of a passage; v. infra): fabellae Latinae ad verbum de Graecis expressae, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; cf. Suet. Caes. 30 *fin.:* ediscere ad verbum, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: ea quae modo expressa ad verbum dixi, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: somnium mirifice ad verbum cum re convenit, id. Div. 1, 44, 99: quae Graeci πάθη appellant: ego poteram morbos, et id verbum esset e verbo, id. Tusc. 3, 4, 7: istam κατάληψιν, quam, ut dixi, verbum e verbo exprimentes, comprehensionem dicemus, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31; id. Fin. 3, 4, 15; id. Top. 8, 35; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17: verbum de verbo expressum extulit, Ter. Ad. prol. 11: verbum pro verbo reddere, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5, 14: nec verbum verbo curabis reddere fidus Interpres, Hor. A. P. 133; cf.: ea sine scripto eisdem verbis reddebat, quibus cogitaverat, Cic. Brut. 88, 301. — **2.** Verbi causā or gratiā, *for the sake of example, for example, for instance:* si quis, verbi causā, oriente Caniculā natus est, Cic. Fat. 6, 12: *M.* Quid dicis igitur? *A.* Miserum esse verbi causā M. Crassum, id. Tusc. 1, 4, 12; id. Mil. 22, 60: qui verbi causā post mortem amici liberos ejus custodiant, Auct. Her. 4, 47, 60: ut propter aliam quampiam rem, verbi gratiā propter voluptatem, nos amemus, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 30.—**3.** Uno verbo, or tribus verbis, or paucis verbis, *in one word, in a word, briefly.* **a.** Quin tu uno verbo dic, quid est quod me velis, Ter. And. 1, 1, 18; Cato, R. R. 157, 7: praetores, praetorios, tribunos plebis, magnam partem senatūs, omnem subolem juventutis unoque verbo rem publicam expulsam atque extirminatam suis sedibus, Cic. Phil. 2, 22, 54.—**b.** *Pa.* Brevin' an longinquo sermoni? *Mi.* Tribus verbis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 30: pax, te tribus verbis volo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 121.—**c.** Sed paucis verbis te volo, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 22; cf.: verbis paucis quam cito Alium fecisti me, id. Trin. 1, 2, 123; cf. also paucus, II. B.—**4.** Verbo. **a.** *Orally, by word of mouth* (opp. scripturā): C. Furnio plura verbo quam scripturā mandata dedimus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 5: cui verbo mandabo, quid, etc., Vulc. Gall. Avid. Cass. 10, § 10. — **b.** *Briefly, in a word:* postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur, Sall. C. 52, 1: aut verbo adsentiebatur, aut pedibus in sententiam ibat, Liv. 27, 34, 7 Weissenb. ad loc.; 3, 40, 6; cf. also: rogatus a me etiamne majus quam dedecus, verbo de sententiā destitisti, *at a word* from me, Cic. Tusc. 2, 12, 28 Ernest. ad loc.—**5.** Meis, tuis, suis verbis, *in my, thy,* or *his name; for me, thee,* or *him:* gratum mihi feceris, si uxori tuae meis verbis eris gratulatus, Cic. Fam. 15, 8; 5, 11, 2; id. Att. 16, 11, 8: anulum quem ego militi darem tuis verbis, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 38; id. Bacch. 4, 4, 79: denuntiatum Fabio senatus verbis, ne, etc., Liv. 9, 36, 14.

II. In partic. **A.** Verbum, in the *sing.* **1.** Of an entire clause, *a saying, expression, phrase, sentence* (mostly ante-class.; cf.: sententia, dictum): *Me.* Plus plusque istuc sospitent quod nunc habes. *Eu.* Illud mihi verbum non placet: quod nunc habes! Plaut. Aul. 3, 6, 11; id. Cas. 2, 5, 39; id. Most. 1, 3, 18; 1, 3, 95; 1, 3, 139; Ter. And. 1, 5, 5; id. Eun. 1, 2, 95; id. Ad. 5, 8, 29.—**2.** Of *a proverb:* verum est verbum, quod memoratur: ubi amici, ibidem opus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 32; so id. ib. 4, 5, 39; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 17: quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quisquam ratus erat descendit, Sall. J. 11, 7.—**B.** Pregn., *mere talk, mere words* (opp. to deed, fact, reality, etc.; cf. nomen): qui omnia verborum momentis, non rerum ponderibus examinet, Cic. Rep. 3, 8, 12; cf.: verbo et simulatione (opp. re verā), id. Verr. 2, 3, 58, § 133; v. res: dolor est malum, ut disputas; existimatio, dedecus, infamia verba sunt atque ineptiae, *empty words*, id. Pis. 27, 65: verborum sonitus inanis, id. de Or. 1, 12, 51: in quibus (civitatibus) verbo sunt liberi omnes? *in word, in name*, id. Rep. 1, 31, 47. —Hence, verba dare (alicui), *to give empty words*, i. e. *to deceive, cheat:* cui verba dare difficile est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 6: vel verba mihi dari facile patior in hoc, meque libenter praebeo credulum, Cic. Att. 15, 16, A: descendit atque Gallis verba dedit, i. e. *eluded, escaped from them*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 24: curis dare verba, i. e. *to beguile, drive away*, Ov. Tr. 5, 7, 40. — **C.** In gram., *a verb:* Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 11 sq. Müll.; 9, § 95; 10, § 77 al.; Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 191.—**D.** In eccl. Lat. as a translation of λόγος, *the second person of the Trinity*, Vulg. Joan. 1, 1; id. 1 Joan. 5, 7; id. Apoc. 19, 13.

Vercellae, ārum, *f.*, *a town in* Gallia Cisalpina, now *Borgo Vercelli*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124; Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 2; Tac. H. 1, 70.—Hence, **A. Vercellensis,** e, *adj.*, *of or belonging to Vercellæ:* ager, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78.—**B.** ‡ **Vercellīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Vercellæ, Vercelline:* PORTA, Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 772.

Vercingetŏrix, īgis, *m.*, *a commander of the Gauls in the Gallic War*, Caes. B. G. 7, 4 sq.; Flor. 3, 10, 20.

* **vercŭlum,** i, *n. dim.* [ver], *little spring*, as a term of endearment: meum corculum, melliculum, verculum, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 15.

vērē, *adv.*, v. verus, C. *fin.*

vĕrēcundē, *adv.*, v. verecundus, II. *a.*

vĕrēcundia, ae, *f.* [verecundus], *the natural feeling of shame*, by whatever cause produced, *shamefacedness, bashfulness, shyness, coyness, modesty*, etc. **I.** In gen. (class.; syn.: pudicitia, castitas, pudor). **A.** *Absol.:* nec vero tam metu poenâque terrentur, quae est constituta legibus, quam verecundiâ, quam natura homini dedit quasi quendam vituperationis non injustae timorem, Cic. Rep. 5, 4, 6: homo solum animal natum pudoris ac verecundiae particeps, id. Fin. 4, 7, 18: scenicorum mos tantam habet veteri disciplina verecundiam, ut in scaenam sine subligaculo prodeat nemo, id. Off. 1, 35, 129; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4: magnam habet vim disciplina verecundiae, id. ib. 4, 6, 6: justitiae partes sunt non violare homines; verecundiae non offendere, id. Off. 1, 28, 99; cf. id. Lael. 22, 82: Caesar meam in rogando verecundiam objurgavit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 10: tironis, id. Att. 8, 6, 3: homo timidus, virginali verecundiâ, id. Quint. 11, 39; so, virginalis, Suet. Vit. Pers.: fuit sponsa tua apud me eâdem, quâ apud parentis suos, verecundiâ, Liv. 26, 50, 6: verecundia nostra adversus regem nobis obstat, id. 37, 54, 7: nova nupta verecundiâ notabilis, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 78: verecundia oris, *bashful redness, blushing*, Suet. Dom. 18.—**B.** With *gen. obj.* (*a*) With *gen. rei:* turpitudinis verecundia, *dread of wrong-doing*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 74: negandi, id. Or. 71, 238; Quint. prooem. § 3: respondendi, id. 3, 5, 15: hujus sermonis, Liv. 26, 50, 4.—(*β*) With *gen. personae* (not freq. till after the Aug. period): quando nec ordinis hujus ulla, nec reipublicae est verecundia, *respect for, reverence*, Liv. 4, 45, 8: parentis, vitrici, deorum, id. 39, 11, 2: ne auctorem ponam, verecundia ipsius facit, Quint. 3, 3, 64: majestatis magistratuum, Liv. 2, 36, 3: aetatis, id. 1, 6, 4; cf. id. 1, 3, 10: legum, id. 10, 13, 8.—Transf.: quidam ita sunt receptae auctoritatis ac notae verecundiae, ut, etc., i. e. *of known venerableness*, Quint. 6, 3, 33.—**II.** In partic., with an implication of censure. **1.** *Over-shyness, bashfulness, sheepishness, timidity* (post-Aug.): verecundia vitium quidem sed amabile et quae virtutes facillime generet . . . quae (verecundia) est timor quidam reducens animum ab iis, quae facienda sunt . . . Optima est autem emendatio verecundiae fiducia, Quint. 12, 5, 2 sq.: patronus timet cognoscentis verecundiam, id. 4, 1, 19: (vox) in metu et verecundiâ contracta, id. 11, 3, 64.—**2.** *A shame, disgrace:* verecundiae erat equitem suo alienoque Marte pugnare, Liv. 3, 62, 9: verecundia Romanos tandem cepit, Saguntum sub hostium potestate esse, etc., *a sense of shame*, id. 24, 42, 9.

vĕrēcundĭter, *adv.*, v. verecundus *fin.* *β*.

vĕrēcundor, āri, *v. dep. n.* [verecundus], *to feel bashful* or *ashamed, to be shy* or *diffident* (rare but class.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: hi nostri amici verecundantur, capti splendore virtutis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 480, 17: aliquem cunctantem et quasi verecundantem incitare, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—With *inf.:* Sp. Carvilio graviter claudicanti ex vulnere . . . et ob eam causam verecundanti in publicum prodire, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249.—**II.** Transf., of things: (manus) probant, admirantur, verecundantur, *express shame*, Quint. 11, 3, 87.

vĕrēcundus, a, um, *adj.* [vereor], *feeling shame* (at any thing good or bad), *shamefaced, bashful, shy, coy, modest, diffident*, etc. **I.** Lit.: nimis verecunda es (uxor), Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 22: decet verecundum esse adulescentem, id. As. 5, 1, 6: homo non nimis verecundus, Cic. de Or. 2, 88, 361: misi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: innocentes et verecundi, id. Leg. 1, 19, 50: populus, Hor. A. P. 207: saepe verecundum laudasti, id. Ep. 1, 7, 37: Bacchus, *moderate*, id. C. 1, 27, 3 (cf.: modicus Liber, id. ib. 1, 18, 7): orator in transferendis verecundus et parcus, Cic. Or. 24, 81: vultus, Ov. M. 14, 840: ore loqui, Mart. 8, 1, 2: color, *a blush*, Hor. Epod. 17, 21: rubor, Ov. M. 1, 484: pudor, id. Tr. 4, 4, 50: verecunda debet esse translatio, Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 165: oratio, Quint. 11, 3, 96: verba, id. 10, 1, 9: causa, id. 4, 5, 19: vita, Ov. Tr. 2, 354.—With *subj.-clause:* transire in diversa subsellia, parum verecundum est, Quint. 11, 3, 133: hoc dicere verecundum est, i. e. *I am ashamed*, id. 7, 1, 56.—*Comp.:* verecundior in postulando, Cic. Phil. 14, 5, 11: verecundior in loquendo, id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: partes, i. e. *the private parts*, Arn. 4, 133: translatio, Quint. 9, 2, 41: confessio, id. 4, 2, 8.—*Sup.:* Pompejus in appetendis honoribus immodicus, in gerendis verecundissimus, Vell. 2, 33, 3.—**II.** Transf., objectively, *worthy of reverence, venerable* (late Lat.): nomen populi Romani, Amm. 14, 6, 6; cf. id. 21, 16, 11; 30, 8, 4: praetor, Capitol. Ver. 8.—*Adv.* (acc. to I.), *shamefacedly, bashfully, shyly, modestly.* (*a*) Form **vĕrēcundē,** Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 6; id. Brut. 22, 87; Liv. 26, 49, 16.—*(*β*) Form **vĕrēcundĭter,** Pompon. ap. Non. 516, 23.—**b.** *Comp.:* verecundius, Cic. de Or. 1, 37, 171; Quint. 4, 1, 13; 11, 1, 84.

vĕrēdārĭus, ii, *m.* [veredus], *a post-boy, courier* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *med.*; Vulg. Esth. 8, 10; Firm. Math. 3, 13 *fin.*; Paul. Nol. Ep. 9.—Comically, of a priest eager for gossip, Hier. Ep. 22, 28.

vĕrēdus, i, *m.* **I.** *A light horse* for posting, *a post-horse, courier's horse*, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 4; 12, 51, 7; Aus. Ep. 8, 7; 8, 14.—**II.** Transf., *a light, fleet hunting-horse*, Mart. 12, 14, 1; 14, 86, 1.

vĕrendus, a, um, v. vereor, B. *fin.*

vĕrenter, *adv.*, v. vereor, A. *fin.*

vĕrĕor, itus (*part. pres.* verens; rare in histt.; not in Cæs., Liv., Sall., or Curt., veritus being used instead; but freq. in Cic., Nep., and Just.; cf. Krebs, Antibarb. p. 1192), 2, *v. dep. a.* and *n.* [Greek root ὀρ-, Ϝορ; οὖρος, ἐπίουρος, guardian; ὁράω, to see; O. H. Germ. warten, to see; Engl. ward], *to feel awe of, to reverence, revere, respect; to fear, be afraid of* any thing (good or bad); *to fear* or *be afraid* to do a thing, etc. (not so strong as metuo, v. Cic. Quint. 1, 1 infra; cf. also timeo); constr. with *acc.*, with an *inf.*, the *gen.*, a foll. *ne, ut*, a *rel.-clause*, or *absol.* (*a*) With *acc.:* vereri aliquem, Plaut. Am. prol. 23; so, vereri et metuere Junonem, id. ib. 2, 2, 202: contra nos ambae faciunt, summa gratia et eloquentia; quarum alteram vereor, alteram metuo, Cic. Quint. 1, 1: metuebant eum servi, verebantur liberi, id. Sen. 11, 37; cf.: quid? veteranos non veremur? nam timeri se ne ipsi quidem volunt, id. Phil. 12, 12, 29: veremur vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17: ut majorem fratrem vereri, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 3: quem discipuli et amant et verentur, Quint. 2, 2, 8 Spald. *N. cr.:* non se hostem vereri, sed angustias itineris et magnitudinem silvarum, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: patris conspectum, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 1: reprehensionem doctorum atque prudentium, Cic. Or. 1, 1: Gallica bella, id. Att. 14, 4, 1: periculum, Caes. B. G. 5, 48; id. B. C. 3, 21; Hirt. B. G. 8, 39: desidiam in hoc, Quint. 1, 3, 7: opinionem jactantiae, id. 9, 2, 74: pauperiem, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 39: majus, id. S. 2, 8, 57: supplicium ab aliquo, Auct. Her. 2, 19, 28: hoc verens in hanc tarditatem incidi, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 5: quae verens Epicurus . . . commentus est, etc., id. N. D. 2, 23, 59: invidiam verens, Nep. Eum. 7, 1.—(*β*) With *inf.:* vereri introire in alienam domum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 32: vereor dicere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 23: vereor committere, ut, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 37: quos interficere, Caes. B. G. 5, 6: insanos qui inter vereare insanus haberi, Hor. S. 2, 3, 40: verear magis, Me amoris causâ hoc ornatu incedere, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 2: judex verebar non omnes causam vincere posse suam, Ov. H. 16, 75 sq.—*Impers.:* Cyrenaici, quos non est veritum in voluptate summum bonum ponere, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 39.—(*γ*) With *gen.* (mostly ante-class.): uxor, quae non vereatur viri, Afran. ap. Non. 496, 29: tui progenitoris, Att. ib. 497, 2: feminae primariae, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 78: tui testimonii, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1.—*Impers.:* nihilne te populi veretur, Pac. ap. Non. 497, 2.—(*δ*) With *dat.* (very rare): eo minus veritus navibus, quod, etc., *for the ships*, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.—(*ε*) With *ne, lest* or *that:* sed vereor, ne videatur oratio mea, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 46, 70; 3, 5, 70; id. de Or. 1, 55, 234; id. Sull. 23, 66; Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 1, 42; 2, 1; Sall. J. 14, 20; Hor. S. 1, 2, 127; id. Ep. 1, 16, 19: veritus, ne licentia invidiam adcenderet, Sall. J. 15, 3: agebamus verentes ne quid accideret, Cic. Fam. 13, 19, 2: tum me inquit collegi, verens ne . . . noceret, id. Att. 15, 21, 1; id. Fam. 9, 16, 1; id. de Or. 2, 3, 14; 3, 9, 33; Nep. Dion, 4, 1; 8, 5; id. Them. 5, 1.—To introduce an expression of opinion, like dubito an: si, ut Graeci dicunt, omnes aut Graios esse aut barbaros, vereor ne barbarorum rex fuerit (Romulus), *then I am afraid that, I suspect that*, Cic. Rep. 1, 37, 58: non vereor, ne assentatiunculâ quâdam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, id. Fam. 5, 12, 6; Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 58; id. Mil. 3, 3, 68; Cic. Fam. 2, 7, 1; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 8.—(*ζ*) With *ne . . . non:* accepi tuas litteras, quibus intellexi te vereri ne superiores mihi redditae non essent, Cic. Fam. 14, 5, 1.—So usu. after non vereor, ne non is used instead of ut (cf. *η*, infra): non vereor ne hoc officium meum P. Servilio non probem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 38, § 82; 2, 2, 47, § 118: non vereor, ne non scribendo te expleam, id. Fam. 2, 1, 1; 2, 5, 2; 2, 6, 2; 11, 28, 8; Cels. 5, 28, 12.—So after questions implying a negative: quid est cur verear ne ad eam non possim accommodare Torquatos nostros? Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 34; and in ironical concessions or assumptions: si meis horis in accusando uti voluissem, vererer ne mihi crimina non suppeterent, id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31; id. ap. Quint. 9, 3, 19.—(*η*) With *ut, that not:* veritus ut hostium impetum sustinere posset, Caes. B. G. 5, 47: illa duo, Crasse, vereor, ut tibi possim concedere, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35; id. Fam. 14, 14, 1; id. Agr. 2, 22, 58; Auct. Her. 3, 6, 11: ut ferulâ caedas meritum majora subire Verbera non vereor, Hor. S. 1, 3, 121.—(*θ*) With a *rel.-clause, to await with fear, to fear, dread:* heri semper lenitas verebar quorsum evaderet, Ter. And. 1, 2, 5: Pomptinum quod scribis in urbem introisse, vereor, quid sit, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 3: hoc quomodo acciperent homines, vereor etiam nunc, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 10, 1: vereor, num hic aliud sit dicendum, Dig. 20, 4, 11.—(*ι*) With *de* and *abl.* (very rare): de quâ (Carthagine) vereri non ante desinam quam illam excisam esse cognovero, Cic. Sen. 6, 18.—(*κ*) *Absol.:* hic vereri perdidit, i. e. *he has lost all sense of shame*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 50: ne vereamini, Quia bellum Aetolis esse dixi cum Aliis, id. Capt. prol. 58: ne vereare; meo periculo hujus ego experiar fidem, id. ib. 2, 2, 99.—Hence, **A. vĕrenter,** *adv., with reverence, reverently*, Sedul. 1, 8.—**B. vĕrendus,** a, um, *P. a., that is to be feared* or *reverenced, awful, venerable; fearful, terrible* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **1.** *Adj.:* majestas, Ov. M. 4, 540: patres, id. P. 3, 1, 143; cf. id. Tr. 5, 6, 31: ossa (viri), id. H. 3, 104: Alexander Partho verendus, Luc. 10, 46: fluctus classibus, id. 5, 502.—**2.** *Subst.:* **vĕrenda,** ōrum, *m.*, *the private parts*, Plin. 28, 15, 60, § 213; 32, 9, 34, § 107; 36, 21, 42, § 156; Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 14; called also partes verendae, Veg. Vet. 1, 7.

☞ In a *pass.* signif.: ubi malunt metui quam vereri se ab suis, Afran. ap. Gell. 15, 13, 3; cf. also the impersonal use above, *β* and *γ*.

vĕrētillum, i, *n. dim.* [veretrum], = parvum veretrum, App. Mag. p. 296, 28.

Veretīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Calabria*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

vĕrētrum, i, *n.* [vereor; cf. verendus, 2.], *the private parts*, Phaedr. 4, 14, 1; Suet. Tib. 62; Arn. 5, 165: muliebre, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 10, 16; Scrib. Comp. 234; App. Herb. 201.

Vergellus, i, *m.*, *a river of Apulia*, Val. Max. 9, 2, ext. 2; Flor. 2, 6, 18.

Vergentum, i, *n.*, *a town in* Hispania Baetica, Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11.

Vergĭliae, ārum, *f.* [vergo], *the constellation of the seven stars, that rises at the end of spring, the Pleiades*, Cic. N. D. poët. 2, 44, 112; Auct. B. Afr. 47; Isid. Orig. 3, 70; cf. Fest. p. 372 Müll.

Vergĭlĭo-cento, ōnis, *m.* [Vergilius-cento], *a poem made up of scraps from Vergil,* Hier. Ep. 103, 7.

Vergĭlĭus (not **Virgĭlĭus;** the form Ver- is supported by the ancient MSS. and inscriptions in unbroken succession, to the fourth century A.D.; v. Ritschl, Opusc. Phil. 2, 779 sq.), ii, *m., the name of a Roman gens;* so, esp., P. Vergilius Maro, *a celebrated Roman poet,* Hor. C. 1, 3. 6; 1, 24. 10; 4, 12, 13; id. S. 1, 5, 40. — Hence, **Vergĭlĭānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to the poet Vergil, Vergilian:* virtus, Plin. praef. § 22: illud, Quint. 1, 3, 13: VERGILIANVS POETA, *a writer of a cento of Vergilian verses,* Inscr. Grut. 64, 5.

vergo, ĕre (*perf.* and *sup.* wanting, acc. to Neue, Formenl. 2, pp. 507, 584; but versi is assumed as *perf.* by Prob. Cath. 1486, and is read, Ov. P. 1, 9. 52, by Merkel, ex conj. for the MS. vertit; acc. to Charis. 3, 1, p. 218, and Diom. 1, p. 366, the *perf.* is verxi, but it does not occur in extant writings), *v. a.* and *n.* **I.** *Act., to bend, turn, incline, verge* (only poet., and very rare; syn. inclino): in terras igitur quoque solis vergitur ardor, mid., *turns itself, verges,* Lucr. 2. 212: et polus aversi calidus quâ vergitur Austri, Luc. 1, 54: Strongyle vergitur ad exortus solis, Sol. 6, § 3: illi imprudentes ipsi sibi saepe venenum Vergebant, i. e. *turned in, poured in,* Lucr. 5, 1010: in gelidos amoma sinus, Ov. P. 1, 9, 52: spumantesque mero paterae verguntur, Stat. Th. 6, 211; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6. 244.—**II.** *Neutr., to bend, turn, incline itself;* of places, *to lie, be situated* in any direction (the class. signif. of the word; syn.: tendo, pertineo, jaceo). **A.** Lit.: ab oppido declivis locus tenui fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter quadringentorum, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: collis ad flumen Sabin, id. B. G. 2, 18: Galliae pars ad Septentriones, id. ib. 1, 1: portus in meridiem, Liv. 37, 31, 10: tectum aedium in tectum inferioris porticūs, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 14: omnes partes in medium, id. N. D. 2, 45, 116. — **B.** Trop., *to turn, bend, incline,* etc.: nisi Bruti auxilium ad Italiam vergere quam ad Asiam maluissemus, Cic. Phil. 11, 11, 26: illuc (i. e. in Tiberium) cuncta vergere, Tac. A. 1, 3: suam aetatem vergere, *that he was in the decline of his age,* id. ib. 2, 43: sed ne patriae quidem bonus tutor aut vindex est, si ad voluptates vergit, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 3: animus nec ad recta fortiter nec ad prava vergentis, id. Tranq. 1, 3: nox vergit ad lucem, *verges towards,* Curt. 4, 7, 9: vergente jam die, *declining,* Suet. Oth. 7; so, jam senecta, Tac. A. 4, 41: vergens annis femina, id. ib. 13, 19: aegri vergentes in lethargum, Plin. 32, 10, 38, § 116: colore languido in candidum vergente, id. 12, 12, 26, § 43.

Vergŏānum, i, *n., a town on the island of Lerina, near Gaul,* Plin. 3, 5, 11, § 79.

Vergŏbrĕtus, i, *m.,* = Βεργόβρετος; paraphr., *the title of the chief magistrate among the Ædui,* Caes. B. G. 1, 16.

* **vērĭcŏla,** ae, *comm.* [verus-colo], *that cultivates* or *regards the truth:* lex, Tert. Carm. ad Senat. 43.

vĕrĭcŭlum (not **vĕrŭcŭlum**), i, *n. dim.* [veru; cf. corniculum, from cornu], *a small javelin,* Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 107; 35, 11, 41, § 149; Veg. Mil. 2, 15.

vērĭdĭcē, *adv.,* v. veridicus *fin.*

vērĭdĭcentĭa, ae, *f.* [veridicus], *truth-telling* (late Lat.), Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. 1, 14; 2, 2.

vērĭdĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [verus-dico], *that speaks the truth, truth-telling, veracious, veridical* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit., *act.:* os, Lucr. 6, 6: voces, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: sorores, Mart. 5, 1, 3: interpres, Liv. 1, 7. — **II.** Transf., *pass., that is truly said; true, veritable:* usus, *true experience,* Plin. 18, 4, 6, § 25: exitus, id. 7, 16, 15, § 69.—*Adv.:* **vērĭdĭcē,** *truly:* agere (opp. rhetorice), Aug. Ep. 17: praedicere, Amm. 31, 1, 2.

* **vērĭlŏquĭum,** ii, *n.* [verus-loquor], a literal transl. of ἐτυμολογία, *etymology,* for which Cicero proposes the freer rendering, notatio, Cic. Top. 8, 35.

vērĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *speaking truly, truth-telling* (very rare): oraculum, Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 3, 12 Mai: lingua, Hier. adv. Ruf. 3, 42.

vērĭsĭmĭlis, vērĭsĭmĭlĭter, and **vērĭsĭmĭlĭtūdo,** more correctly written separately, **vērī sĭmĭlis,** etc., v. under verus and similis, etc.

vērĭtas, ātis, *f.* [verus], *truth, truthfulness, verity; the true* or *real nature, reality* (always abstract; cf.: verum, vera). **I.** In gen.: veritas, per quam immutata ea, quae sunt aut ante fuerunt aut futura sunt, dicuntur, Cic. Inv. 2, 53, 162: veritatem patefacere, id. Sull. 16, 45: argumentatio ... in quâ perspicuam omnibus veritatem continet adsumptio, id. Inv. 1, 36, 65: veritatis cultores, fraudis inimici, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: o magna vis veritatis, quae ... facile se per se ipsa defendat, id. Cael. 26, 63: nescio quo modo verum est quod in Andriā (1, 1, 41) familiaris meus dicit: obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit ... veritatem aspernere, id. Lael. 24, 89: nihil ad veritatem (loqui), id. ib. 25, 91: in omni re vincit imitationem veritas, id. de Or. 3, 57, 215: simplex ratio veritatis, id. ib. 1, 53, 229.—**II.** In partic. **1.** *Reality, real life,* esp. of the likeness of life in works of art: non intellegit Canachi signa rigidiora esse, quam ut imitentur veritatem, Cic. Brut. 18, 70: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animali exemplo veritas transferatur, id. Inv. 2. 1, 3: oratores sunt veritatis ipsius actores, id. de Or. 3, 56, 214: haec tria genera exornationum perraro sumenda sunt, cum in veritate dicemus, *in reality,* i. e. *in the forum, not for practice merely,* Auct. Her. 4, 22, 32: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimat, *according to truth* or *reality,* Cic. Rosc. Com. 10, 29: salus omnium nostrum non veritate solum, sed etiam famā nititur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1, § 2: res et veritas, id. de Or. 1, 17, 77: exploranda est veritas, Phaedr. 3, 10. 5.—**2.** *Nature, the truth of nature:* sic enim se profecto res habet, ut numquam perfecte veritatem casus imitetur, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: habere in se omnes numeros veritatis, id. ib.; cf.: ut, quicquid accidat, id ex aeternā veritate causarumque continuatione fluxisse dicatis, id. N. D. 1, 20, 55.—**3.** Consule veritatem, i. e. *the etymology,* = τὸ ἔτυμον, Cic. Or. 48, 159; so Quint. 1, 6, 32; 1, 7, 8.—**4.** Of character, *truth, rectitude, integrity:* in tuam fidem, veritatem, misericordiam confugit, Cic. Quint. 2, 10: sint veritatis et virtutis magistri, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: spes obtinendae veritatis, id. Deiot. 2, 5: judiciorum religionem veritatemque perfringere, id. Verr 1, 1, 3: si ad illam summam veritatem legitimum jus exegeris, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 1: rustica Veritas, *truth, integrity,* Mart. 10, 72, 11; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 1.—**5.** *Plur.* (rare): veritates fortiter dicere, Gell. 18, 7, 4.

vĕrĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of vereor.

* **vērĭverbĭum,** ii, *n.* [verus-verbum], *a telling the truth, veracity,* Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 36.

vermesco, ĕre, 3, *v. n.* (eccl. Lat.), Aug. in Joan. tr. 35, 8.

vermĭcŭlātē, *adv.,* v. vermiculor *fin.*

vermĭcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermiculor], *a being worm-eaten,* of plants, Plin. 17, 24, 37, §§ 218 and 230; 17, 11, 16, § 87.

vermĭcŭlātus, a, um, *P. a.* of vermiculor.

vermĭcŭlor, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* [vermiculus], *to be full of worms, wormy, to be worm-eaten,* of trees: vermiculantur magis minusve quaedam arbores, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 220. — Hence, **vermĭcŭlātus,** a, um, *P. a., in the form of worms:* gummi, Plin. 13, 21, 20, § 66.— Esp., of mosaic work, *inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, vermiculated:* pavimento atque emblemate vermiculato, Lucil. ap. Cic. Or. 44. 149: crustae, Plin. 35, 1, 1, § 2. — Of a quick movement of the finger, Mart. Cap. 7, § 729. — *Adv.:* **vermĭcŭlātē,** *in a vermiculated manner:* tesserulas, ut ait Lucilius, struet, et vermiculate inter se lexeis committet, Quint. 9, 4, 113.

* **vermĭcŭlōsus,** a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of worms, wormy:* poma, Pall. 12, 7, 14.

vermĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vermis], *a little worm, grub,* in decaying things. **I.** Lit., Lucr. 2, 899; Plin. 10, 65, 85, § 186: in linguā canum, id. 29, 5, 32, § 100. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A disease of dogs which drives them mad,* Grat. Cyn. 386.— **B.** In the Vulgate, *the scarlet worm,* for coccum (*scarlet color*), Vulg. Exod. 35, 25; cf. Hier. Ep. 64, 19: VERMICVLVM STRAVERVNT, Inscr. Orell. 4240; Inscr. Murat. p. 114, 2.

* **vermĭflŭus,** a, um, *adj.* [vermis-fluo], *swarming with worms:* vulnus, Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 134.

vermĭna, um, *n.* [vermis, gripings of the belly caused by worms; hence, in gen.], *the gripes, belly-ache, stomach-ache.* **I.** Lit.: saeva, Lucr. 5, 997; cf.: vermina dicuntur dolores corporis cum quodam minuto motu quasi a vermibus scindatur. Hic dolor Graece στρόφος dicitur, Fest. p. 375 Müll. — * **II.** Trop.: passionum, Arn. 1, p. 30.

vermĭnātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vermino], *the worms,* a disease of animals, *the bots.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 180; 30, 15, 50, § 144. — **II.** Transf., *a crawling, itching pain,* Sen. Ep. 78, 9.—*Plur.:* cerebri aestuantis, Sen. Ep. 95, 17.

vermĭno, āre (in the *dep.* collat. form verminatur, Pompon. ap. Non. 40, 21; Sen. Vit. Beat. 17 *fin.*), *v. n.* [vermina]. **I.** Lit., *to have worms, be troubled with worms,* Sen. Q. N. 2, 31, 2.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to have crawling, itching pains; to prick, shoot, ache, pain:* auris, Mart. 14, 23, 1.— In the *dep.* form: si minus verminatur, Sen. Vit. Beat. 17, 4.—Of women in labor: decumo mense demum turgens verminatur, parturit, Pompon. ap. Non. 40, 21 (Com. Rel. p. 198 Rib.).

vermĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vermis], *full of worms, wormy:* fici, Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 261: ulcera, id. 26, 14, 87, § 145: auris, id. 20, 14, 52. § 146.

vermis, is, *m.* [Gr. ἕλμις; cf. Sanscr. krmis, worm; Goth. vaúrms, serpent], *a worm,* Lucr. 2, 871; 2, 928; 3, 719; 3. 723; Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 159; 24, 5, 11, § 18; 30, 13, 39, § 114; Col. 6, 30 *fin.*

verna, ae, *comm.* [root vas, to dwell; Sanscr. vâstu, house; Gr. ἄστυ, city], *a slave born in his master's house, a home-born slave.* **I.** Lit.: vernas alere, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 104; id. Am. 1, 1, 24; Just. 38, 6, 7; Val. Max. 3, 4, 3; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2; Hor. Epod. 2, 65; id. S. 1, 2, 117; 2, 6. 66. — In *gen. fem.,* Inscr. Orell. 1320. — Such slaves were trained up as buffoons or jesters, Mart. 1, 42, 2; cf. Sen. Prov. 1, 6; and v. vernilitas. — As a term of abuse, Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 13. — **II.** Transf., *a native:* de plebe Remi Numaeque verna, Jucundus, etc., Mart. 10, 76, 4; cf.: Romanos vernas appellabant, id est ibidem natos, Fest. p. 372 Müll.— Hence, **B.** *Adj.:* **vernus,** a, um, *native:* apri, Mart. 1, 50, 24: lupi, id. 10, 30, 21: tuberes, id. 13, 43, 2: liber, i. e. *written in Rome,* id. 3, 1, 6.

vernācŭlus, a, um, *adj.* [verna]. **I.** (Acc. to verna, I.) *Of* or *belonging to home-born slaves.* **A.** *Adj.:* multitudo, *the rabble of slaves,* Tac. A. 1, 31; so, plebs, Tert. Apol. 35. — **B.** *Substt.:* **vernācŭli,** ōrum, *m.* (acc. to verna, I.), *buffoons, jesters* (post-Aug. and rare), Mart. 10, 3, 1; Suet. Vit. 14. — **2. vernācŭla,** ae, *f., a female household slave* (late Lat.), Mart. Cap. 8, § 804: filius quem susceperat ex vernaculā, Ambros. Abrah. 1, 7, 65.—**II.** (Acc. to verna, II.) *Native, domestic, indigenous, vernacular,* i. e. *Roman* (the class. signif. of the word): aquatilium vocabula partim sunt vernacula partim peregrina, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77 Müll.: volucres, id. R. R. 3, 5, 7: equi, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 202: vites (with peculiares), id. 14, 2. 4, § 24: putatio, id. 17, 23, 35, § 208: gallinae, Col. 8, 2, 5: pecus, id. 7, 3, 13: imago antiquae et vernaculae festivitatis, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 2: sapor, *inborn, innate,* id. Brut. 46, 172: crimen domesticum ac vernaculum, *invented by the accuser himself,* id. Verr. 2, 3, 61, § 141; cf. consilium, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 105.— **B.** *Natural, common* (late Lat.): paupertas olim philosophiae vernacula est, App. Mag. 18, p. 285, 13.

vernālis, e, *adj.* [ver], *of* or *belonging to spring, vernal:* horae, Manil. 3, 258: facies terrae, Aug. Civ. Dei. 7, 25.

vernātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [verno], *the sloughing* or *shedding of the skin* of snakes. **I.** Lit., Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101; 30, 3 8, § 24.—

II. Transf., concr., *the slough* cast off by a snake, Plin. 29, 6, 35, § 11.

* **verni-cŏmus,** a, um, *adj.* [vernus-coma], *having young leaves:* oliva, Mart. Cap. 6, § 570.

* **vernĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vernus-fero], *flowering in spring, spring-blooming,* = ἐαροτρεφής: comere verniferis florentia limina sertis (sc. coronis), Mart. Cap. 1, § 1.

vernīlis, e, *adj.* [verna], *of* or *belonging to a home-born slave* (verna), *slavish,* i. e., **I.** *Mean, fawning, servile:* blanditiae, Tac. H. 2, 59: corpora, Quint. Decl. 9, 12.— ***II.** *Jesting, pert, waggish:* dictum, Tac. H. 3, 32 *fin.* — *Adv.:* **vernīlĭter,** *slavishly, servilely:* fungi officiis, Hor. S. 2, 6, 108: nimis hoc fit verniliter, i. e. *with fawning flattery, cringingly,* Caecil. ap. Non. 42, 27: haec ipsa non verniliter, nec eâ figurâ, quâ, etc., *jestingly, jokingly,* Sen. Ben. 2, 11, 3.

vernīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vernilis] (mostly post-Aug.). **I.** *Cringing obsequiousness, servility,* Sen. Ep. 95, 2. — **II.** *Coarse, pert, jesting, pertness,* Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 342, 17; Quint. 1, 11, 2; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.

vernīlĭter, *adv.,* v. vernilis *fin.*

‡ **vernisera,** mensalia auguria, Fest. p. 379 Müll. [perh. from ver-sero, auguries belonging to sowing in the spring].

verno, āre, *v. n.* [ver], *to appear like spring, to flourish, be verdant; to spring, bloom, grow young, renew itself,* etc. (poet. and in post-Aug. prose; syn. vireo). **I.** Lit.: humus, Ov. M. 7, 284: arbores fruticesque, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95: caelum, id. 7, 2, 2, § 26: caelum bis floribus, Flor. 1, 16, 3: in Italiâ aër semper quodammodo vernat vel auctumnat, Plin. 2, 50, 51, § 136: silva vernat, Sen. Herc. Oet. 380: vernantia lilia, *blooming,* Col. 10, 270: avis, i. e. *begins to sing,* Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 8; cf. apes, Col. 9, 9, 1; hence also: ager arguto passere, *becomes enlivened again, resounds anew,* Mart. 9, 55, 8: anguis, i. e. *sheds its skin,* Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 99. — **II.** Transf.: cum tibi vernarent dubiâ lanugine malae, *get the first down,* Mart. 2. 61, 1: dum vernat sanguis, *is young* or *lively,* Prop. 4 (5), 5, 57: senio vernante, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 316.

vernŭla, ae, *comm. dim.* [verna], *a little* or *young home-born slave* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit., Juv. 10, 117; Sen. Prov. 1, 6; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 44; App. M. 4, p. 153, 25 al.— **II.** Transf., *adj.:* = vernaculus. **A.** *Jocular, pert, coarse:* urbanitas, Petr. 24 (al. vernacula). — **B.** *Native, indigenous:* lupus Tiberinus, Juv. 5, 105: libelli, Mart. 5, 18, 4.

vernum, i, v. 2. vernus, II.

1. vernus, a, um, v. verna, II. B.

2. vernus, a, um, *adj.* [ver], *of* or *belonging to spring, spring-.* **I.** *Adj.:* tempus, Lucr. 5, 802; 6, 369; Cic. Sen. 19, 70; id. Tusc. 5, 13, 37; Hor. A. P. 302 al.: aequinoctium, Liv. 33, 3, 5; Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 2; Col. 9, 14, 4: species diei, Lucr. 1, 10: venti, Hor. C. 4, 4, 7: frigus, Ov. M. 14, 763: flores, id. ib. 5, 554; Hor. C. 2, 11, 10: rosa, Prop. 3 (4), 4, 22: agni (opp. hiberni), Plin. 8, 47, 72, § 187: opera, id. 18, 26, 65, § 243: verno tempore, Amm. 15, 10, 4. — **II.** *Subst.:* **vernum,** i, *n., spring-time, the spring* (late Lat. but in *abl.* post-Aug.); *nom.*, Tert. Res. Carn. 12 *med.*; id. Spect. 9; *gen.*, id. Jud. Dom. 2; Amm. 18, 4, 1; *abl.* verno, *in the spring,* Cato, R. R. 54, 3, Col. 4, 10, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95: anni verno, Amm. 15, 10, 4.

1. vērō, *adv.,* v. verus *fin.* B.

* **2. vēro,** āre, *v. n.* [verus], *to speak the truth:* satin' vates verant aetate in agendâ? Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2 *fin.* (Ann. v. 370 Vahl.).

3. vēro, ōnis, v. veru *init.*

Veromandŭi, ōrum, *m., a people of* Gallia Belgica, *in the mod. Département de l'Aisne* (the old *Vermandois*), Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16; Plin. 4, 17, 31, § 106; Epit. Liv. 104.

Vērōna, ae, *f., a city in* Gallia Transpadana, *the birthplace of the poet Catullus and of the elder Pliny,* still called *Verona,* Liv. 5, 35; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; Cat. 35, 3; 67, 34; Ov. Am. 3, 15, 7 al. — Hence, **Vērōnensis,** e, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verona:* ager, Plin. 9, 22, 38, § 75: campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 38: juvenes, Cat. 100, 2: Catullus, Plin. 36, 6, 7, § 48. — *Plur.:* **Vērōnenses,** ium, *m., the inhabitants of Verona, the Veronese,* Tac. H. 3, 8 sq.

verpa, ae, *f.,* = membrum virile, Cat. 28, 12; Mart. 11, 46, 2; Auct. Priap. 35.

verpus, i, *m., a circumcised man,* Cat. 47, 4; Juv. 14, 104; Mart. 7, 82, 6; 11, 94, 2.

1. verres, is (collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **verris,** Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 8), *m.* [Sanscr. root varsh-, to rain, wet; whence vrshabha, bull; cf. ἔρση, dew], *a male swine, boar-pig* (syn.: aper, porcus), Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 21; Col. 7, 9, 7; Hor. C. 3, 22, 7. — Transf., contemptuously, of a man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 67.

2. Verres, is, *m., the surname of the prætor* C. Cornelius, *notorious for his bad government of Sicily;* hence, **A. Verrīus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verres, Verrian:* lex, *that originated with him,* Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 49, § 117.— **2.** *Subst.:* **Verrĭa,** ōrum, *n.* (i. e. solennia), *a festival appointed by Verres,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52; 2, 2, 46, § 114; 2, 2, 63, § 154; 2, 4, 10, § 24; 2, 4, 67, § 151. — **B. Verrīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Verres, Verrine:* jus Verrinum, i. e. *the mode of administering justice practised by Verres* (in a sarcastic pun alluding to verrinum jus, *pork-broth*), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46, § 121. — **2.** *Subst.:* **Verrīnae,** ārum, *f.* (i. e. actiones); among grammarians, *the orations of Cicero against Verres,* Prisc. and Non. in mult. locc. (by Cic. himself called Accusatio).

verrĭcŭlum, i, *n.* [verro], *a drag-net, seine* (more freq. called everriculum), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 59 (but the true read., Val. Max. 4, 1, ext. 7, is everriculum).

1. verrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [1. verres], *of a boar-pig, boar-, hog-, pork-:* jecur, Plin. 28, 10, 42, § 152: fel, id. ib.: adeps, id. 28, 9, 37, § 140: sincipita, id. 8, 51, 77, § 209.— In a punning lusus verbb.: jus, v. 2. Verres, B.

2. Verrīnus, a, um, v. 2. Verres, B.

1. Verrĭus, a, um, v. 2. Verres, A.

2. Verrĭus Flaccus, *a celebrated grammarian of the time of Augustus and Tiberius,* Suet. Gram. 17.

verro, verri, versum (*perf.* versi, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 59: verri, Charis. p. 218; Prisc. p. 900; neither form in use, acc. to Macr. D. Diff. 23, 8), 3, *v. a.* [root var-; cf. vello], *to scrape, sweep, brush, scour; to sweep out, sweep up* or *together, clean out,* etc. (syn.: tergo, tergeo). **I.** Lit.: nigras favillas, Ov. F. 2, 523: argentum inter reliqua purgamenta, Petr. 34: quicquid de Libycis verritur areis, i. e. *is collected,* Hor. C. 1, 1, 10: aedes, *to sweep out, cleanse by sweeping,* Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 63, so, templa, Sen. Fragm. ap. Diom. p. 475 P.: pavimentum, Juv. 14, 60: vias, Suet. Calig. 43; id. Vesp. 5. — *Absol.:* qui tergunt, qui ungunt, qui verrunt, qui spargunt, Cic. Par. 5, 2, 37.— Stratae passim matres crinibus templa verrentes, Liv. 3, 7, 8: crinibus passis aras verrentes, id. 26, 9, 7; Sil. 6, 561; Claud. Laud. Seren. 225; cf. poet.: aequora caudis (delphines), Verg. A. 8, 674: harenas caudâ, Ov. M. 10, 701.— Of fishermen: retibus aequor, Sil. 14, 262 sq.; Manil. 4, 285: caesariem longa per aequora, Ov. M. 13, 961; so, canitiem suam concreto in sanguine, *dragging, draggling, trailing,* id. ib. 13, 492.— **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *to sweep along, drive, impel* (poet.): verrunt (venti) nubila caeli, Lucr. 1, 279: verrentes aequora venti, id. 5, 266; 5, 388; 6, 624; so, aequora, Verg. A. 5, 778; Cat. 64, 7: caerula, Verg. A. 3, 208: remis vada, id. ib. 6, 320; Luc. 5, 572; cf. Lucr. 5, 1227: nec nostra Actiacum verreret ossa mare, *drive* or *toss about,* Prop. 2, 15 (3, 7), 44 (Müll. verteret). — **B.** *To sweep away,* i. e. *to drag away, take away, carry off* (rare but class.): domi quicquid habet, verritur ἔξω, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 7: quicquid ponitur, hinc et inde verris, Mart. 2, 37, 1: futurum ut omnia verreret Verres, Cic. Fragm. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 55 Spald.: inter reliqua purgamenta scopis coepit verrere, Petr. 34.—**C.** *To obliterate, cover, hide, conceal* (post-Aug. and poet.): si decet aurata Bacchum vestigia palla Verrere, Stat. Achill. 1, 262; so, vestigia, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 248: undosi verrebant bracchia crines, id. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 145.

verrūca, ae, *f., a steep place, height.* **I.** Lit., Cato ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6; 3, 7, 13 (cf. also Quint. 8, 3, 48; 8, 6, 14).— **II.** Transf. **1.** *A wart* on the human body, Plin. 20, 12, 48, § 123; 22, 21, 29, § 59; 33, 4, 25, § 85.— **2.** *An excrescence* on precious stones, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 195. — ***B.** Trop., *a slight fault, small failing,* opp. to tuber, Hor. S. 1, 3, 74.

verrūcārĭa herba, *a plant that drives away warts,* helioscopium, *wartwort, turnsole,* Plin. 22, 21, 29, § 58.

Verrucius (**-tius**), ii, *m., a fictitious name fraudulently used by Verres,* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187; 2, 4, 61, § 137.

verrūcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [verruca, II.], *full of warts, warty.* **I.** Lit., *an appellation of* Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 43. — ***II.** Transf., *rough, rugged:* verrucosa Antiopa, Pers. 1, 77.

verrūcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [verruca]. **I.** *A little eminence,* Arn. 2, 77. — **II.** *A small wart,* Cels. 5, 28, 14; Col. 7, 6, 2.

Verrugo, inis, *f., a town of the Volsci,* now *Colle Ferro* or *Colle Sacco, near Segni,* Liv. 4, 1; 4, 55; 4, 58; 5, 28; Val. Max. 3, 2, 8.

verrunco, āre, *v. n., to turn, turn about;* hence, in relig. lang., *to turn out well, have a fortunate issue:* bene, Att. and Pac. ap. Non. 185, 24; Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45; Liv. 29, 27, 2; cf. Fest. p. 373.

Verrutius, v. Verrucius.

versābĭlis, e, *adj.* [verso], *movable, mobile; changeable, mutable, versatile* (post-Aug.; cf.: mutabilis, variabilis). **I.** Lit.: aër, Sen. Q. N. 6, 16, 4: repagulum, of a cage, Amm. 19, 6, 4: acies, Curt. 4, 13, 32. —**II.** Trop.: omnis condicio, Sen. Tranq. 11, 8: fortuna, Curt. 5, 8, 15: femina, Amm. 16, 8, 4: ad momentum omne, id. 15, 5, 30.

versābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *turning round, revolving* (very rare): turbo, Lucr. 6, 438: sidera, Vitr. 9, 7, 4.

versātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *that turns* or *moves round, revolving, movable* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: templum mundi, Lucr. 5, 1436: laquearia cenationum, Sen. Ep. 90, 15: tabulae, Suet. Ner. 31: triclinia, Lampr. Heliog. 21: molae, Plin. 36, 18, 29, § 135: acies, Curt. 4, 13, 32.—**II.** Trop., *versatile:* ingenium, Liv. 39, 40, 5.

versātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a turning round.* **I.** Lit.: machinarum, Vitr. 10, 1; 10, 6; 10, 8; 10, 10; 10, 14: oculi, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121. — **II.** Trop., *a changing, alteration, mutation:* rerum sursum ac deorsum euntium, Sen. Tranq. 11, 10.

versĭcăpillus, i, *m.* [verto-capillus], *one who changes hair,* i. e. *whose hair grows gray,* Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 48 Ritschl (al. ubi capillus versipellis fiat).

versĭcŏlor, ōris (*abl.* versicolori, Liv. 7, 10: versicolore, Prop. 4, 7, 50; Ov. F. 5, 356; post-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **versĭcŏlōrus,** Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 56; *neutr.* versicolorum, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12 Momms.; and **-cōlōrĭus,** Dig. 34, 2, 32, § 6), *adj.* [verso-color], *that changes its color, of changeable color; of various colors, party-colored* (class.). **I.** Lit.: plumae versicolores, *Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18: pavo, Tert. Pall. 3: vestimentum, *of divers colors, party-colored,* Liv. 34, 1, 3; cf. Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12: vestis, Liv. 7, 10, 7; Quint. 10, 1, 33: arma, Verg. A. 10, 181: cultus Florae, Ov. F. 5, 356: poma, Col. 3, 21, 3.—*Subst.:* **versĭcŏlōrĭa,** ium, *n., dyed stuffs, colored woollens:* constabat apud veteres lanae appellatione versicoloria non contineri, Dig. 32, 1, 70, § 12; 34, 2, 32, § 6. — Esp., *party-colored sails,* Plin. 19, 1, 5, § 22. — ***II.** Trop.: translucida et versicolor quorundam elocutio, Quint. 8, praef. § 20.

versĭcŏlōrĭus, a, um, v. versicolor *init.*

versĭcŏlōrus, a, um, v. versicolor, *init.*

versĭcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [versus], *a little line, a mere line:* tribusne versiculis his temporibus Brutus ad me? Nihil scripsissem potius. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 14, 1: epistulae versiculum, id. Att. 5, 1, 3: cum senatus ei commiserit, ut videret, ne quid res publica detrimenti caperet: quo uno versiculo satis armati semper consules fu-

erunt, id. Mil. 26, 70; cf. id. Leg. 2, 6, 14.—**II.** Esp., of poetry, *a little verse, verslet, line:* apud quos (comicos poëtas), nisi quod versiculi sunt, nihil est aliud cottidiani dissimile sermonis, Cic. Or. 20, 67: nonne compensabit cum uno versiculo tot mea volumina laudum suarum? id. Pis. 30, 75; Quint. 9, 4, 52; Cat. 16, 3; 16, 6; Hor. Epod. 11, 2; id. S. 1, 2, 109; 1, 10, 32; 1, 10, 58; Ov. H. 20, 238.

versĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [versifico], *verse-making, versifying, versification* (post-Aug.): quem in poëmate locum habet versificatio, eum in oratione compositio, Quint. 9, 4, 116; 9, 2, 35; Col. 11, 1, 2.

versĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** Lit., *a verse-maker, versifier* (post-Aug.): Cornelius Severus versificator quam poëta melior, Quint. 10, 1, 89.—**II.** Transf., *a poet:* versificatores meliores quam duces, Just. 6, 9, 4.

versĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [versus-facio], *to put into verse, write in verse, versify* (mostly post-Aug.; not in Cic.): portenta in Homero versificata, Lucil. ap. Non. 533, 14: fatiloquia Sibyllae, App. de Deo Socr. p. 46, 5: versificandi genus, Quint. 9, 4, 143: ad versificandum transgressus, Amm. 21, 16, 4.

versĭfĭcor, āri, *dep.* collat. form of versifico, acc. to Prisc. 8, 15, 82, p. 830 P.

versĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [versifico], *written in verse, versified, poetic* (late Lat.): ordo, Sol. 11, 6.

versĭformis, e, *adj.* [verto-forma], *changing its form, changeable* (post-class.): totum, Tert. Pall. 2: cupitor (Juppiter), Mart. Cap. 6, § 589: puer (Cupido), id. 9, § 917.

versĭlis, e, *adj.* [verto], *that may be turned* (post-class.): profunditas, Mart. Cap. 4, § 423: scaena, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 24.

versĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versus-loquor], *speaking in verse*, Ennod. Carm. 1, 6, 36.

versĭpellis (vorsĭp-), e, *adj.* [verto-pellis, that changes its skin; hence, in gen.], *that changes its shape* or *form, that alters its appearance, that transforms himself* or *itself.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: eccum Juppiter In Amphitruonis vertit sese imaginem ... Ita versipellem se facit, quando lubet, Plaut. Am. prol. 123: capillus fit, i. e. *turns gray*, id. Pers. 2, 2, 48 (v. s. v. versicapillus).—**B.** In partic., *subst.:* **versĭpellis,** is, *m.*, acc. to the superstitious belief of the ancients, *one who can change himself into a wolf, a man-wolf, were-wolf*, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 80; Petr. 62 *fin.;* App. M. 2, p. 124, 21. — **II.** Trop., *skilled in dissimulation, sly, cunning, crafty, subtle* (ante- and post-class.): vorsipellem esse hominem convenit, pectus cui sapit: bonus sit bonis, malus sit malis, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 12 Ritschl: quicum versipellis fio, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 38, 7: hortamen, Prud. Cath. 9, 91.—*Comp.*, Porc. Latro ap. Cat. 9.

verso (vorso), āvi, ātum, 1 (*inf.* vorsarier, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 53), *v. freq. a.* [verto], *to turn, wind, twist,* or *whirl about often* or *violently* (freq. and class.; syn.: verto, contorqueo). **I.** Lit.: qui caelum versat stellis fulgentibus aptum, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 30 Vahl.): Sisyphus versat Saxum, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: turbinem puer, Tib. 1, 5, 4: turdos in igni, Hor. S. 1, 5, 72: ova non acri favillâ, Ov. M. 8, 667: cum versati appositi essent pisces, Quint. 6, 3, 90: vinclorum inmensa volumina, Verg. A. 5, 408: manum, Ov. M. 12, 493: lumina, id. ib. 5, 134; 6, 247; 7, 579: cardinem, id. ib. 4, 93: fusum, id. ib. 4, 221; 6, 22: corpus, id. Am. 1, 2, 4: sortem urnâ, *to shake*, Hor. C. 2, 3, 26: ligonibus glaebas, *to turn up, hoe*, id. ib. 3, 6, 39; so, rura (juvenci), Prop. 4 (5), 1, 129: terram, Ov. R. Am. 173: desectum gramen, *hay*, id. M. 14, 646: currum in gramine, i. e. *to wheel about*, Verg. A. 12, 664: oves, *to drive about, pasture*, id. E. 10, 68: pulsat versatque Dareta, id. A. 5, 460: me versant in litore venti, id. ib. 6, 362: vos exemplaria Graeca Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ, *turn them over*, i. e. *read, study them*, Hor. A. P. 269: et nummulario non ex fide versanti pecunias manus amputavit, *handling, accounting for*, Suet. Galb. 9. — With *se*, or mid., *to turn one's self often, to turn, revolve*, etc.: versabat se in utramque partem, non solum mente, verum etiam corpore, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30, § 74.—Prov.: satis diu jam hoc saxum vorso, *I have wasted time enough with this man*, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 55.—Mid.: mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 52: qui (orbes) versantur retro, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: pars superior mundi non versatur in turbinem, Sen. Ira, 3, 6, 1: suâpte naturâ et cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putat, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: ne versari aves possent, Col. 8, 7, 1.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to turn, twist, bend:* versare suam naturam et regere ad tempus atque huc et illuc torquere et flectere, Cic. Cael. 6, 13: ad omnem malitiam et fraudem versare mentem suam coepit, id. Clu. 26, 70: eadem multis modis, id. Or. 40, 137: causas, i. e. *to treat, manage*, id. ib. 9, 31; Quint. 10, 5, 9; cf. *absol.:* non mille figuris variet ac verset (orator)? id. 5, 14, 32: verba, *to pervert, alter*, Cic. Fin. 4, 20, 56: fors omnia versat, *turns, changes*, Verg. E. 9, 5; so mid.: versatur celeri Fors levis orbe rotae, Tib. 1, 5, 70: huc et illuc, Torquate, vos versetis licet, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 99: in quo, utrum respondebo, verses te huc atque illuc necesse est, id. ib. 5, 28, 86: versabat se ad omnis cogitationes, Curt. 6, 6, 27.—**2.** In partic. (rare in Cic.). **a.** Qs. *to turn upside down*, i. e. *to discompose, disturb, vex, agitate:* versabo ego illum hodie, si vivo, probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 5, 6; id. Pers. 5, 2, 17: haerere homo, versari, rubere, *to be disturbed*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 187: si quid te adjuero curamve levasso Quae nunc te coquit et versat in pectore fixa, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 340 Vahl.): miserum toto cubili, Prop. 1, 14, 21: illum toto versant suspiria lecto, id. 2, 22, 47 (3, 16, 5): odiis domos, *to overthrow, ruin, subvert*, Verg. A. 7, 336: ille placet, versatque domum, neque verbera sentit, i. e. *disturbs without being punished*, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 29: sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, *alternated with, treated each in turn*, Caes. B. G. 5, 44 *fin.:* pectora, id. ib. 2, 45: muliebrem animum in omnes partes, Liv. 1, 58, 3: patrum animos, id. 1, 17, 1: pectora (nunc indignatio nunc pudor), id. 2, 45, 5; cf.: spesque timorque animum versat utroque modo, Prop. 3, 17 (4, 16), 12.—**b.** *To turn over* a thing in the mind, *to think over, meditate,* or *reflect upon, revolve, consider; to transact, carry on* (cf.: volvo, agito): multas res simitu in meo corde vorso, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 1: versarent in animis secum unamquamque rem, Liv. 3, 34, 4: illa dolos dirumque nefas in pectore versat, Certa mori, Verg. A. 4, 563; so, dolos, id. ib. 2, 62: versate diu, quid ferre recusent, Quid valeant umeri, Hor. A. P. 39: ubi maxima rerum momenta versantur, Quint. 8, 3, 13: versenturque omni modo numeri, *examined, considered*, id. 10, 3, 5; 10, 5, 9: somnia decies, *to interpret*, Prop. 2, 4, 16: multum igitur domi ante versandi sunt (testes), variis percontationibus, etc., *examined, practised*, Quint. 5, 7, 11. — **II.** Transf., in the mid. form, **versor (vorsor),** ātus, 1, prop. to move about in a place, i. e. *to dwell, live, remain, stay, abide, be* in a place or among certain persons; constr. most freq. with *in aliquâ re;* also with *inter, intra, apud,* and *cum.* **A.** Lit.: vorsari crebro hic cum viderent me domi, Plaut. Am. prol. 128: in medio pariete, id. Cas. 1, 52: non ad solarium, non in campo, non in conviviis versatus est, Cic. Quint. 18, 59: in fundo, id. Mil. 20, 53: in castris, Caes. B. G. 2, 24: inter aciem, id. ib. 1, 52; cf.: nec versari inter eos sine dedecore potero, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 3: intra vallum, Caes. B. C. 3, 96: alicui inter femina, Suet. Tib. 44: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes, Cic. Cat. 1, 5, 10: apud praefectos regis, Nep. Con. 2, 4.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to be; to be circumstanced* or *situated:* nescis, quantis in malis vorser miser, Ter. And. 4, 1, 25: certe ego te in medio versantem turbine leti Eripui, Cat. 64, 149: ergo illi nunc in pace versantur, Cic. Phil. 8, 2, 6: in clarissimâ luce, id. Off. 2, 13, 44: Minturnenses aeternâ in laude versantur, id. Planc. 10, 26: in simili culpâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 110: mihi ante oculos dies noctesque versaris, Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3: nec versantur omnino scripta eorum inter manus hominum, i. e. *are read*, Dig. 1, 2, 2.—Of abstract subjects: numquam tibi populi Romani dignitas, numquam species ipsa hujusmodi multitudinis in oculis animoque versata est? Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 55, § 144: mors, exsilium mihi ob oculos versabantur, id. Sest. 21, 47: haec omnia in eodem errore versantur, id. N. D. 3, 10, 25; id. Tusc. 1, 44, 107: aliquid in dubitatione versatur, id. Rep. 2, 15, 29: Mithridaticum bellum, in multâ varietate versatum, *waged with many vicissitudes*, id. Arch. 9, 21.—**2.** In partic., *to occupy* or *busy one's self* with any action, *to be engaged* in any thing. **a.** Of persons. (α) With *in* and *abl.* (class.): opifices omnes in sordidâ arte versantur, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: in omnibus ingenuis artibus, id. Fam. 4, 3, 4: versabor in re difficili, id. Leg. 3, 15, 33: in re publicâ atque in his vitae periculis laboribusque, id. Arch. 12, 30: ullâ in cogitatione acrius ac diligentius versari, id. Rep. 1, 22, 35: si diutius in hoc genere verser, id. ib. 1, 46, 70: multum in imperiis, Nep. Milt. 8, 2.—(β) With *circa* and *acc.* (post-Aug.): circa mensuras ac numeros non versabitur (orator)? Quint. 2, 21, 19.—(γ) With *inter:* inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.—**b.** Of abstract subjects. (α) With *in* and *abl.* (class.): haec omnia in eodem quo illa Zenonis errore versantur, *depend on*, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: dicendi omnis ratio in hominum more et sermone versatur, *is occupied with, concerns*, Cic. de Or. 1, 3, 12: ejus omnis oratio versata est in eo, ut, etc., id. ib. 1, 57, 244; cf.: imitatio est posita fere in eludendo, sed versatur etiam in factis, Quint. 9, 2, 58: ipsae res in perfacili cognitione versantur Cic. Or. 35, 122: quae omnes artes in veri investigatione versantur, id. Off. 1, 6, 19: omnia quae in causâ versarentur, Quint. 7, 1, 4: epilogi omnes in eâdem fere materiâ versari solent, id. 7, 4, 19; 2, 4, 1: praejudiciorum vis omnis tribus in generibus versatur, id. 5, 2, 1.—(β) With *circa* and *acc.* (post-Aug.): haec pars (tragoedia) circa iram, odium, metum, miserationem fere tota versatur, Quint. 6, 2, 20: circa quae versari videatur omnis quaestio, id. 3, 6, 23: quidam circa res omnes, quidam circa civiles modo versari rhetoricen putaverunt, id. 2, 15, 15.—(γ) With *abl.:* itaque (finitio) pluribus legibus isdem quibus conjectura versatur, Quint. 7, 3, 1 (dub.; Halm, ex conj. in isdem).—**c.** *Part. perf.:* homo in aliis causis exercitatus et in hac multum et saepe versatus, Cic. Quint. 1, 3: viri in rerum publicarum varietate versati, id. Rep. 3, 3, 4: semper inter arma ac studia versatus, Vell. 1, 13, 3.—*Absol.:* is missum ad dilectus agendos Agricolam integreque ac strenue versatum praeposuit, etc., Tac. Agr. 7.

versor, āri, v. verso, II.

versōrĭa (vors-), ae, *f.* [verto], *a rope that guides a sail, a sheet* (Plautin.); hence, trop.: versoriam capere, *to turn the sail*, i. e. *tack:* cape vorsoriam, Recipe te ad erum, *about ship!* Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 19: cape modo vorsoriam, id. Merc. 5, 2, 34.

versum (vors-), v. 2. versus.

versūra (vors-), ae, *f.* [verto], *a turning round, twirling about, rotating.* **I.** Lit.: foliorum, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: ejus loci (coxendicum), id. L. L. 7, § 67 Müll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The turning-place, turn* at the end of a furrow, Col. 2, 2, 28; Pall. 2, 3, 1.—**B.** In archit., *a turn, corner, angle* of a wall, Vitr. 3, 1; 5, 6 *fin.;* 5, 12; or in a water conduit, id. 8, 7.—**C.** (Qs. a changing of one's creditor.) *The borrowing of money to pay a debt* (the class. signif. of the word); and hence, in gen., *a borrowing, loan:* versuram facere mutuam pecuniam sumere ex eo dictum est, quod initio qui mutuabantur ab aliis, non ut domum ferrent, sed ut aliis solverent, velut verterent creditorem, Fest. p. 379 Müll.: eos homines versuram a Carpinatio fecisse, qui pecunias Verri dedissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 76, § 186: sine mutuatione et sine versurâ dissolvere, id. Tusc. 1, 42, 100: Salaminii cum Romae versuram facere vellent, non poterant, id. Att. 5, 21, 12; 15, 20, 4; id. Font. 5, 11; id. Fl. 20, 48: cum versuram facere publice necesse esset, Nep. Att. 2, 4; 9, 5.—Trop., Sen. Ep. 19, 9; id. Ben. 5, 8, 3: vereor, ne illud, quod tecum permutavi, versurâ mihi solvendum sit, *is to be paid by a new loan*, Cic. Att. 5, 15, 2: versurâ factâ solvere, id. ib. 5, 1, 2: non modo versurâ, verum eti-

am venditione, si ita res coget, nos vindicabis, id. ib. 16, 2, 2: versura vetita, Tac. A. 6, 16.—Prov.: in eodem luto haesitas, vorsurâ solves, *you pay by borrowing*, i. e. *you get out of one difficulty by getting into another*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 15; Lact. 2, 8, 24.

1. versus (vors-), a, um, *Part.* of verto.

2. versus (vors-), *adv.* and *prep.*, v. verto, *P. a. fin.*

3. versus (vors-), ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the *plur.* versi, Laev. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.: versorum, Laber. ib.: versis, Val. ib.), *m.* [verto, a turning round, i. e. of the plough]. **I.** *A furrow*, Col. 2, 2, 25; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 177.—**II.** Transf., *a line, row.* **A.** In gen.: in versum distulit ulmos, Verg. G. 4, 144: remorum, Liv. 33, 30, 5; cf. Verg. A. 5, 119: foliorum, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 122: creber catenarum, Sil. 7, 658.—**B.** In partic., *a line* of writing; and in poetry, *a verse:* ut primum versum (legis) attenderet, Cic. Rab. Post. 6, 14: deplorat primis versibus mansionem suam, id. Att. 2, 16, 4; id. de Or. 1, 61, 261: magnum numerum versuum ediscere, Caes. B. G. 6, 14; Nep. Epam. 4, 6; Liv. 41, 24, 13; Quint. 1, 4, 3; 7, 1, 37; 10, 1, 38; 10, 1, 41; Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 16; Ov. Am. 1, 11, 21: si quis minorem gloriae fructum putat ex Graecis versibus percipi quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat, Cic. Arch. 10, 23; id. de Or. 2, 64, 257; 3, 50, 194; id. Or. 20, 67; Quint. 9, 4, 48 sq.; 11, 2, 39; 11, 2, 51; Hor. S. 1, 10, 54; 2, 1, 21; id. Ep. 2, 2, 52; Verg. E. 5, 2.—**C.** *The note, song* of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 83.—**III.** *A land-measure*, = Gr. πλέθρον, Varr. R. R. 1, 10, 1.—**IV.** *A kind of dance*, or *a turn, step, pas* in a dance, Plaut. Stich. 5, 7, 2.

versūtē, *adv.*, v. versutus *fin.*

versūtia, ae, *f.* [versutus], *cunning, slyness, craftiness, subtlety, ingenuity* (very rare; cf.: dolus, astutia); *sing.* (late Lat.), App. Mag. p. 307, 41; p. 325, 25.—*Plur.*, Liv. 42, 47, 7.

versūtĭlŏquus, a, um, *adj.* [versutus-loquor], *crafty-speaking, sly:* malitiae, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 38, 154. and ap. id. Or. 49, 164.

versūtus (vors-), a, um, *adj.* [a lengthened form of versus, from verto, cf. astutus *init.*]. **I.** In a good sense, *adroit, dexterous, versatile; shrewd, clever, ingenious* (class.; syn. callidus): homo versutus et callidus (versutos eos appello, quorum celeriter mens versatur), Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: quod (genus acuminis) erat in reprehendendis verbis versutum et sollers, id. Brut. 67, 236: animus acutus atque versutus, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: versutissimum et patientissimum Lacedaemonium Lysandrum accepimus, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: adulescens docte vorsutus fuit, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 55.—**II.** In a bad sense, *cunning, crafty, wily, sly, deceitful* (freq. and class.; syn. vafer): vorsutior es quam rota figularis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 35: non esse servus pejor hoc quisquam potest, Nec magis versutus, id. As. 1, 1, 106; cf. id. Ps. 4, 8, 6: hoc est hominis versuti, obscuri, astuti, fallacis, malitiosi, callidi, veteratoris, vafri, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 57; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 10: acutus, versutus, veterator, id. Fin. 2, 16, 53; 2, 17, 54: Corinna, Ov. Am. 2, 19, 9: propago, id. M. 11, 312 al.—*Sup.*, Vell. 2, 118, 1.—With *gen.:* versutus ingenii, Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 56.—*Adv.:* **versūtē**, *cunningly, craftily, slyly*, Cic. Or. 7, 22; id. Brut. 9, 35.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 15, 20.

Vertacomacori, ōrum, *m.*, *a tribe of the Vocontii*, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 124.

†† **vertăgus**, i, *m.* [Celtic], *a greyhound*, Mart. 14, 200, 1; Firm. Math. 5, 8.—Called also **vertăga** or **vertăgra** (also **vertrăga**), Grat. Cyn. 203.

vertĕbra, ae, *f.* [verto], *a joint.* **I.** In gen., Cels. 8, 1; Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255; Sen. Ep. 78, 8.—Of insects, Plin. 11, 1, 1, § 1.—**II.** In partic., *a joint, vertebra* of the spine, Cels. 8, 1.—**III.** In late Lat. collat. form **vertĕbrum**, i, *n.*, = ἰσχίον, *the hip-bone*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 10, 71 al.

vertebrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vertebra], *jointed, articulated, vertebrated:* ossa, Plin. 11, 37, 67, § 177: dens, id. 34, 8, 19, § 75.

vertex (vortex; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 25 The archaic form vortex was already disused in Cicero's time; cf. Ribbeck. Prol. Verg. 436 sq.; id. G. 1, 481 n. Wagn. The grammarian Caper distinguishes thus: vortex fluminis est, vertex capitis; but this distinction was unknown in the class. per.; v. Charis. p. 68), icis, *m.* [verto]. **I.** *A whirl, eddy, whirlpool, vortex:* secundo modo dicitur proprium inter plura, quae sunt ejusdem nominis, id, unde cetera ducta sunt: ut vertex est contorta in se aqua vel quicquid aliud similiter vertitur: inde propter flexum capillorum pars summa capitis; ex hoc id, quod in montibus eminentissimum. Recte dixeris haec omnia vertices, proprie tamen, unde initium est, Quint. 8, 2, 7: ut aquae circumlatae in se sorbeantur et vorticem efficiant, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 2: torto vertice torrens, Verg. A. 7, 567: illam . . . rapidus vorat aequore vertex, id. ib. 1, 117: (flumen) minores volvere vertices, Hor. C. 2, 9, 22; Ov. M. 5, 587; 8, 556; 9, 106; id. F. 6, 502; Sil. 4, 230: citatior solito amnis transverso vertice dolia inpulit ad ripam, Liv. 23, 19, 11; 28, 30, 11; Curt. 6, 13, 16.—**B.** Trop.: amoris, Cat. 68, 107: officiorum, Sen. Ep. 82, 2: quâ medius pugnae vocat agmina vertex, Sil. 4, 230.—**II.** *An eddy of wind* or *flame, a whirlwind, coil of flame:* (venti) interdum vertice torto Corripiunt rapideque rotanti turbine portant, Lucr. 1, 293; 6, 444; Liv. 21, 58, 3: extemplo cadit igneus ille Vertex, Lucr. 6, 298; Verg. A. 12, 673; cf.: ventus saepius in se volutatur, similemque illis, quas diximus converti aquas, facit vorticem, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 2.—**III.** *The top* or *crown* of the head. **A.** Lit.: ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 4; Plin. 11, 37, 48, § 132; Hor. C. 1, 1, 36; Ov. M. 12, 288; 2, 712; id. P. 3, 8, 12; Quint. 8, 2, 7; 1, 11, 10.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The head* (poet.), Cat. 64, 63; 64, 310: toto vertice supra est, Verg. A. 7, 784: nudus, id. ib. 11, 642: moribundus, Ov. M. 5, 84: intonsus, Stat. Th. 6, 607; Val. Fl. 4, 307.—**2.** *The pole* of the heavens, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 41, 105; id. Rep. 6, 20, 21; Verg. G. 1, 242.—**3.** *The highest point, top, peak, summit* of a mountain, house, tree, etc.: ignes, qui ex Aetnae vertice erumpunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48, § 106; Quint. 8, 3, 48; Lucr. 6, 467; Tib. 1, 7, 15; Ov. M. 1. 316; 13, 911; Petr. poët. 122; 134 *fin.;* Curt. 8, 3, 26: in Erycino vertice, Verg. A. 5, 759; Val. Fl. 1, 700: arcis, Lucr. 6, 750: domus, Mart. 8, 36, 11; cf. Hor. C. 4, 11, 12: theatri, Mart. 10, 19, 7: quercûs, Verg. A. 3, 679: pinûs, Ov. M. 10, 103.—Hence, a vertice, *from above, down from above*, Verg. G. 2, 310; id. A. 1, 114; 5, 444.—**b.** Trop., *the highest, uttermost, greatest* (poet.): dolorum anxiferi vertices, Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: principiorum, *the highest officers*, Amm. 15, 5, 16: Alexandria enim vertex omnium est civitatum, id. 22, 16, 7.

* **vertĭbŭlum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a joint*, for the usual vertebra, Lact. Opif. Dei, 5 *med.*

vertĭcillus, i, *m.* [id.], *the whirl* of a spindle, Plin. 37, 2, 11, § 37; App. Herb. 9.

Vertĭcordia, ae, *f.* [verto-cor], *the Turner of hearts*, an epithet of Venus, who was supposed to restrain maidens from unchastity, Val. Max. 8, 15, 12; Jul. Obseq. 97 (cf. Ov. F. 4, 157 sq.).

vertĭcōsus (vort-), a, um, *adj.* [vertex, I.], *full of whirlpools* or *eddies, eddying:* mare, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 121 (Sall. H. 4, 22 Dietsch); cf. Sen. Q. N. 7, 8, 2: amnis, Liv. 21, 5, 15: fluvius, Amm. 14, 2, 9.

vertĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [verto], *a joint*, = vertebra, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 207, 24; cf. Fest. p. 371.—In machines, Vitr. 10, 13, 1.—Called also **vertĭcŭlus**, i, *m.*, Sol. 4; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 3, 242; **vertĭcŭlum**, i, *n.*, id. Acut. 3, 17, 138.

* **vertīgĭno**, āre, *v. n.* [vertigo], *to whirl round, revolve:* puncta luminis, Tert. Pall. 3.

* **vertīgĭnōsus**, i, *m.* [id.], *one who suffers from giddiness* or *vertigo, vertiginous*, Plin. 23, 2, 28, § 59.

vertīgo, ĭnis, *f.* [verto], *a turning* or *whirling round* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: assidua caeli, Ov. M. 2, 70: ponti, id. ib. 11, 548: venti, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13, 3: torti fili, Luc. 6, 460: rotarum, Prud. Psych. 414: assiduâ vertigine rotare aliquem, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150: quibus una Quiritem Vertigo facit, *a turn, twirl* of a slave in manumission, Pers. 5, 76.—**B.** Transf., *a whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness, vertigo*, Liv. 44, 6, 8; Plin. 20, 15, 57, § 161; 20, 17, 73, § 194; 25, 9, 70, § 117; 25, 11, 89, § 139 al.; Macr. S. 7, 9.—Of persons intoxicated, Juv. 6, 304.—**II.** Trop., *a revolution, change, alteration:* vertigine rerum Attoniti, Luc. 8, 16.

verto (vorto), ti, sum, 3 (*inf.* vortier, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 48; Lucr. 1, 710; 2, 927; 5, 1199 al.), *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root vart-, to apply one's self, turn; cf. vart-ukas, round]. **I.** *Act.*, *to turn, to turn round* or *about* (syn.: verso, contorqueo). **A.** Lit.: (luna) eam partem, quaecumque est ignibus aucta, Ad speciem vertit nobis, Lucr. 5, 724: speciem quo, id. 4, 242: ora huc et huc, Hor. Epod. 4, 9: terga, Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 6: gradu discedere verso, id. M. 4, 338: verso pede, id. ib. 8, 869: pennas, i. e. *to fly away*, Prop. 2, 24, 22 (3, 19, 6): cardinem, Ov. M. 14, 782: fores tacito cardine, Tib. 1, 6, 12: cadum, *to turn* or *tip up*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 2: versâ pulvis inscribitur hastâ, *inverted*, Verg. A. 1, 478: verte hac te, puere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 29; cf.: verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: cum haesisset descendenti (virgini) stola, vertit se et recollegit, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 9: ante tuos quotiens verti me, perfida, postes, Prop. 1, 16, 43: Pompeiani se verterunt et loco cesserunt, *turned about, wheeled about, fled*, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; cf.: vertere terga, *to turn one's back, run away, betake one's self to flight*, id. B. G. 1, 53; 3, 21; id. B. C. 1, 47; 3, 63 *fin.;* Liv. 1, 14, 9; cf. also: hostem in fugam, *to put to flight, rout*, id. 30, 33, 16; Auct. B. Afr. 17: iter retro, Liv. 28, 3, 1: hiems (piscis) ad hoc mare, Hor. Epod. 2, 52: fenestrae in viam versae, *turned* or *directed towards, looking towards*, Liv. 1, 41, 4; cf.: mare ad occidentem versum, id. 36, 15, 9: Scytharum gens ab oriente ad septentrionem se vertit, Curt. 7, 7, 3: (Maeander) nunc ad fontes, nunc in mare versus, Ov. M. 8, 165: terram aratro, *to turn up* or *over, to plough*, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 28: ferro terram, Verg. G. 1, 147: glaebas (aratra), Ov. M. 1, 425; 5, 477: solum bidentibus, Col. 4, 5: agros bove, Prop. 3, 7, 43 (4, 6, 43): collem, Col. 3, 13, 8: freta lacertis (in rowing), Verg. A. 5, 141: ex illâ pecuniâ magnam partem ad se vortit, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57.—Mid.: vertier ad lapidem, *to turn* or *incline one's self towards*, Lucr. 5, 1199: congressi . . . ad caedem vertuntur, Liv. 1, 7, 2; so, versi in fugam hostes, Tac. H. 2, 26; cf.: Philippis versa acies retro, Hor. C. 3, 4, 26: sinit hic violentis omnia verti Turbinibus, *to whirl themselves about*, Lucr. 5, 503: magnus caeli si vortitur orbis, id. 5, 510: vertitur interea caelum, *revolves*, Verg. A. 2, 250: squamarum serie a caudâ ad caput versâ, *reaching*, Plin. 28, 8, 30, § 119.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to turn:* ne ea, quae reipublicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat, Caes. B. C. 1, 8: in suam rem litem vertendo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: usum ejus (olei) ad luxuriam vertere Graeci, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19; cf.: aliquid in rem vertere, *turn to account, make profitable*, Dig. 15. 3, 1 sqq.: edocere, quo sese vertant sortes, Enn. Trag. v. 64 Vahl.; Verg. A. 1, 671: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patriâ, Cic. Fam. 7, 6, 1: idque omen in Macedonum metum verterunt Tyrii, Curt. 4, 2, 13: in religionem vertentes comitia biennio habita, *making a matter of religious scruple*, Liv. 5, 14, 2: aquarum insolita magnitudo in religionem versa, id. 30, 38, 10; cf. id. 26, 11, 3: id ipsum quod iter belli esset obstructum, in prodigium et omen imminentium cladium vertebatur, Tac. H. 1, 86 *fin.:* vertere in se Cotyi data, *to appropriate*, id. A. 2, 64: perii! quid agam? quo me vertam? Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quo se verteret, non habebat, Cic. Phil. 2, 29, 74; id. Div. 2, 72, 149: Philippus totus in Persea versus, *inclined towards him*, Liv. 40, 5, 9: toti in impetum atque iram versi, id. 25, 16, 19: si bellum omne eo vertat, id. 26, 12, 13: di vortant bene, Quod agas, *cause to turn out well, prosper*, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 121; cf. infra, II. B.; so, in melius somnia, Tib. 3, 4, 95.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *To turn*, i. e. *to change, alter, transform* (syn. muto): Juppiter In Amphitruonis vortit sese imaginem, Plaut. Am. prol. 121: in anginam ego nunc me velim vorti, id. Most. 1. 3, 61: omnes natura cibos in corpora viva Vertit, Lucr. 2, 880: vertunt sese fluvii frondes et pabula laeta In pecudes; vertunt pecudes

in corpora nostra Naturam, id. 2, 875 sq.; cf.: cum terra in aquam se vertit, Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 31: verte omnis tete in facies, Verg. A. 12, 891: ego, quae memet in omnia verti, id. ib. 7, 309: tot sese vertit in ora, id. ib. 7, 328: inque deum de bove versus erat, Ov. F. 5, 616: Auster in Africum se vertit, Caes. B. C. 3, 26 *fin.;* cf. Liv. 30, 24, 7: semina malorum in contrarias partes se vertere, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: omnia versa et mutata in pejorem partem, id. Rosc. Am. 36, 103: cur nunc tua quisquam Vertere jussa potest, Verg. A. 10, 35: hic continentiam et moderationem in superbiam ac lasciviam vertit, Curt. 6, 6, 1; cf.: fortuna hoc militiae probrum vertit in gloriam, id. 9, 10, 28: versus civitatis status, Tac. A. 1, 4: versis ad prospera fatis, Ov. H. 16, 89: solum, *to change one's country,* i. e. *to emigrate* or *go into exile,* Cic. Balb. 11, 28; Amm. 15, 3, 11 et saep.; v. solum. —With *abl.* (rare and poet.): nullâ tamen alite verti Dignatur, Ov. M. 10, 157; cf. muto.—P r o v.: in fumum et cinerem vertere, *to turn into smoke, dissipate,* Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 39.— M i d.: omnia vertuntur: certe vertuntur amores, Prop. 2, 8, 7 (9): saevus apertam In rabiem coepit verti jocus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 149.—**b.** *To exchange, interchange:* nos divitem istum meminimus adque iste pauperes nos; vorterunt sese memoriae, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 11; cf.: vorsis gladiis depugnarier, id. Cas. 2, 5, 36.—**c.** Of literary productions, *to turn into another language, to translate* (syn.: transfero, interpretor, reddo): Philemo scripsit, Plautus vortit barbare, Plaut. Trin. prol. 19: si sic verterem Platonem, ut verterunt nostri poëtae fabulas, Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7: verti etiam multa de Graecis, id. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: annales Acilianos ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem vertit, Liv. 25, 39, 12.—**d.** *To ply:* stimulos sub pectore vertit Apollo, i. e. *stimulates the fury,* Verg. A. 6, 101.—**e.** I n p a r t i c., like our to turn upside down, i. e. *to overturn, overthrow, subvert, destroy* (= everto): Callicratidas cum multa fecisset egregie, vertit ad extremum omnia, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84: agerent, verterent cuncta, Tac. H. 1, 2; id. A. 2, 42; 3, 36: Cycnum Vi multâ, Ov. M. 12, 139: fluxas Phrygiae res fundo, Verg. A. 10, 88; 1, 20; 2, 652: vertere ab imo moenia Trojae, id. ib. 5, 810: Ilion fatalis incestusque judex ... vertit in pulverem, Hor. C. 3, 3, 20: proceras fraxinos, id. ib. 3, 25, 16: ab imo regna, Sen. Hippol. 562: Penates, id. Troad. 91: puppem, Luc. 3, 650: fortunas, Amm. 28, 3, 1.—**f.** M i d., from the idea of turning round in a place, *to be engaged in, to be in* a place or condition; also *to turn, rest,* or *depend upon* a thing: jam homo in mercaturâ vortitur, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 109: res in periculo vortitur, id. Merc. 1, 2, 12; Phaedr. 2, 8, 19; so, res vertitur in majore discrimine, Liv. 6, 36, 7: ipse catervis Vertitur in mediis, Verg. A. 11, 683: omnia in unius potestate ac moderatione vertentur, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 20; so, spes civitatis in dictatore, Liv. 4, 31, 4: totum id in voluntate Philippi, id. 37, 7, 8: causa in jure, Cic. Brut. 39, 145: hic victoria, Verg. A. 10, 529: cum circa hanc consultationem disceptatio omnis verteretur, Liv. 36, 7, 1: puncto saepe temporis maximarum rerum momenta verti, id. 3, 27, 7.—*Impers.:* vertebatur, utrum manerent in Achaico concilio Lacedaemonii, an, etc., Liv. 39, 48, 3.—**g.** *To ascribe, refer:* quae fuerunt populis magis exitio quam fames morbique, quaeque alia in deum iras velut ultima malorum vertunt, Liv. 4, 9, 3 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum omnium secundorum adversorumque in deos verterent, id. 28, 11, 1. —**h.** = considero; exercitum majorum more vortere, Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 408 dub. (Sall. H. inc. 51 Dietsch ad loc.).

II. *Neutr., to turn one's self, direct one's way, to turn about, to turn.* **A.** L i t.: depulsi aemulatione alio vertunt, Tac. A. 1, 18: eoque audaciae provectum ut verteret, etc., id. ib. 4, 10: utinam mea vocula dominae vertat in auriculas! Prop. 1, 16, 28: versuros extemplo in fugam omnes ratus, Liv. 38, 26, 8 (but in Lucr. 5, 617 the correct read. is cancri se ut vortat).—**B.** T r o p., *to turn, change,* etc.: jam verterat fortuna, Liv. 5, 49, 5: libertatem aliorum in suam vertisse servitutem conquerebantur, id. 2, 3, 3: totae solidam in glaciem vertere lacunae, Verg. G. 3, 365: verterat pernicies in accusatorem, Tac. A. 11, 37: quod si esset factum, detrimentum in bonum verteret, Caes. B. C. 3, 73 *fin.:* ea ludificatio veri in verum vertit, Liv. 26, 6, 16: talia incepta, ni in consultorem vertissent, reipublicae pestem factura, *against,* Sall. H. inc. 89 Dietsch: neque inmerito suum ipsorum exemplum in eos versurum, Liv. 7, 38, 6: si malus est, male res vortunt, quas agit, *turn out badly,* Plaut. Pers. 4, 1, 5; so, quae res tibi vertat male, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 37: quod bene vertat, castra Albanos Romanis castris jungere jubet (= cum bonis omnibus), Liv. 1, 28, 1; 3, 62, 5; 3, 35, 8: quod bene verteret, Curt. 5, 4, 12; 7, 11, 14: hos illi (quod nec vertat bene), mittimus haedos, Verg. E. 9, 6.—**b.** Annus, mensis vertens, *the course* or *space of a year, of a month:* anno vertente sine controversiâ (petisses), Cic. Quint. 12, 40; so, anno vertente, id. N. D. 2, 20, 53; Nep. Ages. 4, 4; cf.: apparuisse numen deorum intra finem anni vertentis, Cic. Phil. 13, 10, 22: tu si hanc emeris, Numquam hercle hunc mensem vortentem, credo, servibit tibi, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 76; Macr. S. 1, 14.—(β) P r e g n.: annus vertens, *the great year* or *cycle* of the celestial bodies (a space of 15,000 solar years), Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24.—Hence, **versus (vors-)**, or (much less freq.) **versum (vors-)**, *adv., turned in the direction of, towards* a thing; usu. after the name of a place to which motion is directed (orig. a *part., turned towards, facing,* etc., and so always in Livy; cf. Liv. 1, 18, 6 Weissenb. ad loc.; 1, 41, 4; 9, 2, 15). **A.** Form versus (vors-). **1.** After *ad* and *acc.:* T. Labienum ad Oceanum versus . . . proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33: ad Alpes versus, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 15, 2: ad Cercinam insulam versus, Auct. B. Afr. 8, 3: ad Cordubam versus, Auct. B. Hisp. 11: modo ad Urbem, modo in Galliam versus, Sall. C. 56, 4. —**2.** After *in* and *acc.:* in agrum versus, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 10: in forum versus, Cic. Lael. 25, 96: in Arvernos versus, Caes. B. G. 7, 8: si in urbem versus venturi erunt, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 78 (82), 3. —**3.** After *acc.* alone (class. only with names of towns and small islands): verti me a Minturnis Arpinum versus, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: Brundisium versus, id. Fam. 11, 27, 3: Ambraciam versus, Caes. B. C. 3, 36: Massiliam versus, id. ib. 2, 3: Narbonem versus, id. B. G. 7, 7.—**4.** After other *advv.:* deorsum versus, Cato, R. R. 156, 4: sursum versus, Cic. Or. 39, 135: dimittit quoquo versus legationes, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: ut quaedam vocabula utroque versus dicantur, Gell. 5, 12, 10; cf. the adverbs deorsum, sursum, etc.—**B.** Form versum (vors-). **1.** After *ad* and *acc.:* animadvertit fugam ad se versum fieri, Sall. J. 58, 4.—**2.** After other *advv.:* cunas rursum vorsum trahere, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 60 (63): lumbis deorsum versum pressis, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: vineam sursum vorsum semper ducito, Cato, R. R. 33, 1: cum undique versum circumfluat, Gell. 12, 13, 20: utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 8.

☞ Versus is said by many lexicons to be also a *prep.*, but no ancient authority can be safely cited for this use. The true readings are: in Italiam versus, Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 1: adversus aedem, Liv. 8, 20, 8: in forum versus, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121; and perh. in oppidum, Auct. B. Hisp. 21.

vertraga, ae, v vertagus.

Vertumnus (Vort-), i, *m.* [qs. vertomenos, as a *part. pass.*, from verto, that turns or changes himself], orig. an Etruscan deity, *the god of the changing year,* i. e. *of the seasons and their productions,* also *of exchange and of trade,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 46 Müll.; Prop. 4 (5), 2, 10; Ov. F. 6, 410; id. M. 14, 642 sq.; Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 59, § 154 Ascon. Near his statue in the forum at Rome were the booksellers' shops, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1; also the market-gardeners, Col. poët. 10, 308.—As a symbol of mutability: Vertumnis natus iniquis, said of an unstable man, Hor. S. 2, 7, 14.—Hence, **Vertumnālĭa**, ium, *n., the festival of Vertumnus,* Varr. L. L. 6, § 21 Müll.

vĕru, ūs (collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vĕrum**, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 15 and 17; *masc.* collat. form of the *plur.* **vĕrōnes** plumbei, Aur. Vict. Caes. 17; *abl.* verubus, Ov. M. 6, 646; Juv. 15, 82 al.: veribus, Charis. pp. 50 and 112; Prisc. p. 672; Verg. G. 2, 396; id. A. 1, 212; Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88 al.), *n.* [perh. for sveru; Sanscr. svarn, a stake]. **1.** *A spit, broach,* esp. for roasting upon, Varr. L. L. 5, § 127 Müll.; Verg. A. 1, 212; 5, 103; id. G. 2, 396; Ov. M. 6, 646; id. F. 2, 363; Plin. 30, 10, 27, § 88.—**2.** *A dart, javelin,* Verg. A. 7, 665; Tib. 1, 6, 49; Sid. Carm. 5, 413.—**3.** *Plur., a paling* or *railing* round an altar or a tomb, Inscr. Orell. 736.—**4.** *A critical sign on the margin of a book,* = obelus, Hier. Ep. 106, 7.

* **vĕrūcŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [veruculum], *furnished with a small pike:* falces, Col. 2, 20, 3.

vĕrūcŭlum, v. vericulum.

Verudoctius, i, *m., a chief of the Helvetii, sent as an ambassador to Cæsar,* Caes. B. G. 1, 7.

vĕrūīna, ae, *f.* [veru], *a small javelin,* Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 46; Gavius Bassus ap. Fulg. 564, 22.

Verŭlae, ārum, *f., a town of* Latium, now *Veroli,* Flor. 1, 11, 6.— Hence, **Verŭlānus**, a, um, *adj., of Verulæ,* Liv. 9, 42; 9, 43.—**Verŭlāni**, ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Verulæ,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 64.

1. vĕrum, i, v. veru *init.*

2. vērum, i, v. verus, I. B. and II. A. 3.

3. vērum, *adv.*, v. verus *fin.* A.

vērum-tămen (vērun-tămen; in recent edd. more freq. as two words, **vērum tămen;** sometimes separated, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101 infra), *conj.* [verum-tamen], *but yet, notwithstanding, however, nevertheless* (class.): cum pugnabant maxume, ego fugiebam maxime; verum quasi adfuerim tamen simulabo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 45: consilium capit primo stultum, verum tamen clemens, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101; id. Fam. 12, 30, 3: malâ defensione, verum aliquâ tamen uti videretur, id. Verr. 2, 2, 41, § 101; id. Off. 2, 8, 26; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 32: animadvertebas igitur, etsi tum nemo erat admodum copiosus, verum tamen versus ab his admisceri orationi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: nondum manifesta sibi est... verum tamen aestuat intus, Ov. M. 9, 465.—Sometimes, in resuming the thread of discourse, after a parenthetical clause: cum essem in Tusculano (erit hoc tibi pro illo tuo cum essem in Ceramico), verum tamen cum ibi essem, etc., *but as I was saying,* Cic. Att. 1, 10, 1; id. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4.

vērus, a, um, *adj.* [etym. dub.; cf. Zend var, believe; Sanscr. var, choose, wish], *true, real, actual, genuine,* etc. (opp. falsus, fictus). **I.** L i t.: secerni blandus amicus a vero et internosci tam potest adhibitâ diligentiâ, quam omnia fucata et simulata a sinceris atque veris, Cic. Lael. 25, 95: perspicere, quid in quâque re verum sincerumque sit, id. Off. 2, 5, 18: vera an falsa, Ter. And. 5, 4, 19: res vera (opp. ficta), Cic. Lael. 7, 24: verus ac germanus Metellus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 66, § 147; cf.: ipsus verus Harpax, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 111: vera mea uxor, id. As. 1, 1, 46 (dub.; al. verum): color, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 27: vultus, id. And. 5, 1, 20: via, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 17: vera et perfecta amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: vera, gravis, solida gloria, id. Phil. 5, 18, 50: decus, id. Rep. 6, 23, 25: causa verissima, id. Ac. 2, 4, 10: virtus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 29: dolores, id. Ep. 1, 17, 57: amicus, id. A. P. 425: nati, *legitimate,* Prop. 2, 9, 17: verius ergo quid sit, Mart. 8, 76, 7: ut verum esset, suâ voluntate sapientem descendere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11: id si ita est, ut, etc. . . . sin autem illa veriora, ut, etc., id. Lael. 4, 14.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vērum**, i, *n., what is true* or *real, the truth, the reality, the fact:* interesse oportet, ut inter rectum et pravum, sic inter verum et falsum, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 33: notionem veri et falsi nullam habere, id. ib.: verum dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 89; Ter. And. 2, 6, 6: si simile veri quid invenerim, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66; id. Rep. 3, 5, 8: si verum scire vis, id. Att. 12, 41, 3: si verum quaerimus, id. Tusc. 2, 23, 55: verum quidem si audire volumus, id. Brut. 73, 256: verum non libenter audire, Mart. 8, 76, 8: minor est tua gloria vero, Ov. H. 15 (16), 143: ut quid hujus veri sit, sciam, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 72; cf.: non pervident quid sit in vero, *actually, really,* Lact. 1, 17, 1.—So the freq. construction of the *gen.* veri with similis, similiter, and similitudo (by many also joined togeth-

er in one word, verisimilis, etc.): narrationem jubent veri similem esse, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 80: id quod veri simile occurrit, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 5: veri simillimum mihi videtur, quodam tempore, etc., id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: veri similiora, id. N. D. 1, 24, 66: res similis veri, Liv. 26, 38, 9: simillimum veri, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 11: quod est magis verisimile, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: veri similiter fingere, App. Mag. p. 293: veri similius, id. ib. and p. 312; Tert. Apol. 16: veri similitudinem sequi, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 107; Sen. Ben. 4, 33, 2; *genuine*, Plin. 34, 7, 17, § 66; cf., in a reversed order: similitudo veri, Cic. Part. Or. 11, 40; id. Univ. 3: res facit controversiam aut de vero aut de recto aut de nomine, *respecting fact*, id. Or. 34, 121: nec procul a vero est, quod, *from the truth*, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 27: ex vero positum permansit Equiria nomen, id. F. 2, 859: in vero esse, *to be true*, Lact. 1, 11, 31; 1, 17, 1: teneras aures mordaci radere vero, Pers. 1, 107.—*Plur.:* recta et vera loquere, Plaut. Capt. 5, 2, 7: vera dico, id. Am. 1, 1, 239; 2, 1, 12; 2, 2, 55 al.: artem se tradere vera ac falsa dijudicandi, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 157: qui species alias veris . . . caput (=alias ab iis quae verae sunt, Orell.), Hor. S. 2, 3, 208: adjecta veris credibilis rerum imago, Quint. 4, 2, 123: vis dicam tibi veriora veris? Mart. 6, 30, 6.

II. Transf. **A.** Like rectus, consonant with reason or good morals, i. e. *right, proper, fitting, suitable, reasonable, just* (class.): ah, Idnest verum? Ter. And. 4, 1, 5: cum aliquid verum ac rectum esse dicitur, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: quod est rectum, verum quoque est, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: omnia recta, vera, id. Tusc. 3, 27, 64: lex vera atque princeps, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10: quibus peritia et verum ingenium est, Sall. H. 1, 111 Dietsch: ea, si vera existimare voles, maxume hortabuntur, id. ib. 4, 61, 3 ib.: nil Grosphus nisi verum orabit et aequum, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 23.—**2.** Esp., verum est, with *subject-clause* (so most freq. =aequum est, etc.): neque verum esse, qui suos fines tueri non potuerint, alienos occupare, Caes. B. G. 4, 8: (Cato) negat verum esse, allici benevolentiam cibo, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: verum est, (agrum) habere eos, quorum sanguine ac sudore partus sit, Liv. 2, 48, 2; 3, 40, 11; 24, 48, 11; 28, 13, 7: metiri se quemque suo modulo ac pede, verum est, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 98; id. S. 2, 3, 212: verius esse, Ti. Sempronio imperium habenti tradi exercitum quam legato, Liv. 35, 8, 6: me verius unum Pro vobis foedus luere, Verg. A. 12, 694: si verum est, with *acc. and inf.*, *if the view is correct*, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77; Liv. 30, 26, 7.—Rarely with *ut:* praeclarum illud est, et, si quaeris, rectum quoque et verum, ut, etc., *right and just*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 73: si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus superarit, etc., Nep. Hann. 1, 1.—**3.** *Subst.:* **vērum,** i, *n.*, *honor, duty:* in senatu pars illa, quae vero pretium aut gratiam anteferebat, Sall. J. 16, 1.—**B.** *Speaking* or *containing the truth, true, veracious*, =veridicus (rare): sum verus? Ter. And. 2, 5, 12: vates, Ov. H. 16, 123: Apollinis os, id. M. 10, 209: judicium viri eruditissimi ac super ista verissimi, Plin. Ep. 9, 25, 2; 2, 9, 4; cf.: quo viro nihil firmius, nihil verius, id. ib. 4, 22, 3: verissimus et sapientissimus judex, *most conscientious*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 30, 84.—*Advv.*

A. vērum. 1. Lit., *truly, just so, certainly, doubtless, even so, yes*, as a confirmatory reply (ante-class. and rare, while vero is classical; v. vero *init.*): *So.* Facies? *Ch.* Verum, Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 11; Plaut. As. 4, 2, 45. *Ct.* Men' quaerit? *Sy.* Verum, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 4; id. Eun. 2, 3, 56; 5, 6, 18.—**2.** Transf. **a.** In gen., as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in truth, but notwithstanding, but yet;* and after negative clauses, *but even, but:* merito maledicas mihi, si id ita factum est: Verum haud mentior, resque uti facta, dico, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 23; 1, 2, 22; Ter. And. prol. 4; id. Eun. 1, 2, 103; id. Heaut. 3, 3, 37: in optimorum consiliis posita est civitatium salus: praesertim cum, etc. . . . Verum hunc optimum statum pravis hominum opinionibus eversum esse dicunt, Cic. Rep. 1, 34, 51: quod ejus (Hermagorae) peccatum reprehendendum videtur, verum brevi, id. Inv. 1, 9, 12: quae non dicunt, verum intellegi volunt, Quint. 8, 5, 12: sed nos non, quid nobis utile, verum quid oratori necessarium sit, quaerimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 254: ea sunt omnia non a naturâ, verum a magistro, id. Mur. 29, 61; Verg. E. 3, 35.—(β) In the construction non modo (solum, tantum) . . . verum etiam (quoque), *not only . . . but also:* non modo agendo, verum etiam cogitando, Cic. Cael. 19, 45; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 161: non solum naturâ et moribus, verum etiam studio et doctrinâ, id. Lael. 2, 6: non ingrato tantum, verum etiam invido et crudeli animo, Just. 21, 6, 7: servavit ab omni Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 84: non modo . . . verum ne . . . quidem, *not only not . . . but not even*, Cic. Rep. 3, 30, 42.—**b.** In partic. (α) In a transition, *but, yet, still* (freq. and class.): non edepol nunc, ubi terrarum sim scio, si quis roget . . . Ilicet, mandata eri perierunt una et Sosia, Verum certum'st confidenter hominem contra adloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 183: deinde hoc vobis confirmo, etc. . . . verum quod ego laboribus, etc. . . . me persecuturum esse polliceor, etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 51: verum schemata λέξεως duorum sunt generum, Quint. 9, 3, 2: verum etiamsi quis summa desperet, id. 12, 11, 26: verum veniat sane, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 31, § 76 et saep.—Strengthened by enim, vero, and (in class. prose) enimvero, *but truly, but indeed:* verum enim, quando bene promeruit, fiat, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 47: verum vero inter offam atque herbam, ibi vero longum intervallum est, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 17, 1: verum hercle vero, Plaut. Curc. 3, 5: si ullo in loco ejus provinciae frumentum tanti fuit, quanti, etc. Verum enim vero cum, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194; so, verum enim vero, id. de Or. 3, 14, 54 *N. cr.;* Sall. C. 20, 10; Liv. 4, 4, 8.—(β) In breaking off the current of discourse (cf. sed), *but however, but:* exspectabantur Calendae Januariae, fortasse non recte. Verum praeterita omittamus, Cic. Phil. 5, 12, 31: verum quidem haec hactenus; cetera quotiescumque voletis, id. Tusc. 3, 34, 84: sed hoc nihil ad me . . . Verum hoc (ut dixi) nihil ad me. Illud ad me, etc., id. de Or. 2, 32, 139.—**B. vērō,** *in truth, in fact, certainly, truly, to be sure, surely, assuredly:* eho, mavis vituperari falso, quam vero extolli? Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21: iste eum sese ait, qui non est, esse: et qui vero est negat, id. Capt. 3, 4, 35: *Tox.* Amplectere sis. *Lemn.* Ego vero, id. Pers. 5, 1, 12; cf. Curt. 6, 3, 5: *As.* Ego non novi adulescentem vostrum. *St.* Veron'? *As.* Serio, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 47: veron' serio? id. Merc. 4, 1, 19: itane vero obturbat? Ter. And. 5, 4, 23: *Ch.* Vah, gloriare evenisse ex sententiâ? *Sy.* Non hercle vero, verum dico, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 18: quod de domo scribis . . . ego vero tum denique mihi videbor restitutus, si, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; cf. even at the beginning of a letter: ego vero cupio te ad me venire, *I do really wish*, id. ib. 14, 16, 10; so, ego vero vellem, id. ib. 4, 6, 1: cum effusis gaudio lacrimis cupere vero diceret, etc., Liv. 27, 19, 12; Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 1.—Esp., in apodosis, tum vero: postea quam ad causam dicendam ventum est, tum vero sine metu omnes erant, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 29, § 70; Sall. J. 94, 3; Stat. Th. 1, 412; cf. tum, III. B. 1.—Ironically: sane quia vero hae mihi patent semper fores, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 9: multum vero haec eis jura profuerunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 47, § 124: turpem vero actionem, etc., id. Phil. 13, 11, 25: egregiam vero laudem refertis, Verg. A. 4, 93.—With *immo:* immo vero indignum facinus faxo ex me audies, Ter. And. 5, 2, 13.—**b.** In corroborative replies, *yes, certainly, by all means, assuredly*, etc. (class.; while verum in this sense is only ante-class.): *De.* An quid est etiam amplius? *He.* Vero amplius, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 23; id. Eun. 3, 1, 12: *M.* Fuisti saepe, credo, in scholis philosophorum. *A.* Vero, ac libenter quidem, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 26: sed tu orationes nobis veteres explicabis? Vero, inquam, Brute, id. Brut. 87, 300: tu vero, inquam, Tite, id. ib. 85, 292: nos vero, inquit ille, id. Fin. 4, 28, 80: *M.* Cadere, opinor, in sapientem aegritudinem tibi dixisti videri. *A.* Et vero ita existimo, id. Tusc. 3, 6, 12.—With *immo, nay rather:* *De.* Quin tu mi argentum cedo. *Ph.* Immo vero uxorem tu cedo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 43: sed da mihi nunc, satisne probas? Immo vero et haec, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 10: immo vero, inquit, ii vivunt, qui, etc., id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: *S.* Quid domi? pluresne praesunt negotiis tuis? *L.* Immo vero unus, inquit, id. ib. 1, 39, 61.—And, to strengthen negative answers, joined with *minime:* *S.* Quid? totam domum num quis alter, praeter te, regit? *L.* Minime vero, Cic. Rep. 1, 39, 61; 3, 32, 44; id. Ac. 1, 1, 2; id. Off. 3, 6, 29 al.—**c.** In urgent or encouraging expostulation, *but, though, however*, etc.: *Ni.* Cape hoc tibi aurum, Chrysale, i, fer filio. *Ch.* Non equidem accipiam. *Ni.* Cape vero: odiose facis, *take it though*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 139: respice vero, id. Ep. 1, 1, 3: ostende vero, id. ib. 5, 2, 58: minue vero iram, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 88.—**d.** To indicate a climax, *even, indeed:* neque solum in tantis rebus, sed etiam in mediocribus vel studiis vel officiis, vel vero etiam negotiis contemnendum, Cic. Rep. 1, 3, 4: quod cum tam multi homines audissent, statim ad me defertur: immo vero, ut quisque me viderat, narrabat, id. Verr. 1, 7, 19: nec vero jam meo nomine abstinent, id. Rep. 1, 3, 6: neque vero id satis habuit, Nep. Epam. 4, 5.—**2.** Transf., as a strongly corroborative adversative particle, *but in fact, but indeed, however* (always placed after a word): ne T. quidem Postumius contemnendus in dicendo: de re publicâ vero non minus vehemens orator, quam bellator fuit, Cic. Brut. 77, 269: non vero tam isti (sc. mortui sunt) quam tu ipse, nugator, id. Sen. 9, 27: dixisti non auxilium mihi, sed me auxilio defuisse. Ego vero fateor hercule, quod viderim mihi auxilium non deesse, idcirco me illi auxilio pepercisse, id. Planc. 35, 86; id. Rep. 1, 7, 12: ubi per exploratores Caesar certior factus est, tres jam copiarum partes Helvetios id flumen transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen Ararim reliquam esse, Caes. B. G. 1, 12.—In transitions: age vero ceteris in rebus quali sit temperantiâ, considerate, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14, 40: nec vero tibi de versibus respondebo, id. Phil. 2, 8, 20.—**C. vērē,** *according to truth, truly, really, in fact; properly, rightly, aright:* hoc quom fit, ibi non vere vivitur, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 102 Fleck.: honestum, quod proprie vereque dicitur, id in sapientibus est solis, Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13: quis putare vere potest, etc., id. Rep. 1, 17, 28: vere ducere, id. ib. 1, 38, 60: verene hoc memoriae proditum est? etc., id. ib. 2, 15, 28: immo, si vere volumus dicere, jam incohavit bellum, Liv. 41, 23, 13: omnia vere vates locuta est, Verg. A. 6, 188: vere an dolo, Spart. Sev. 5.—*Comp.:* libentius quam verius, Cic. Mil. 29, 78: Ligures latrones verius quam justi hostes, Liv. 40, 27, 10.—*Sup.:* verissime loquor, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 7: verissime dicere, id. Rep. 2, 4, 8.

vĕrūtum (verrūtum), i, *n.* [veru], *a dart, javelin:* veruta pila dicuntur quod veluti verua habeant praefixa, Paul. ex Fest. p. 375 Müll.: cursus quingentos saepe veruti, Enn. ap. Fest. ib. (Ann. v. 356 Vahl.); Caes. B. G. 5, 44; Sall. H. 3, 22 Dietsch; Liv. 1, 43, 6; Lucr. 4, 409; Sil. 3, 363.

vĕrūtus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *armed with a dart* or *javelin:* Volsci, Verg. G. 2, 168; cf. verutum.

vervactum, i, *n.* [vervago], *fallow ground, a fallow field*, Cato, R. R. 27; Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 2; Col. 11, 2, 32; 11, 2, 52; Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176; Pall. 4, 2.

vervăgo, ĕre, *v. a.* [etym. unknown; acc. to Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 176, from ver-ago], *to break up* land, i. e. *to plough* land *for the first time after its lying fallow:* agros, Col. 11, 2, 8.

Vervēcĕus (-cĭus), i, *m.* [vervex], *that has the form of a wether*, an epithet of Jupiter Ammon, Arn. 5, 171; Inscr. Murat. 1043, 3.

vervēcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of a wether:* pellis, Lampr. Comm. 1: caput, Arn. 5, 157.

vervex (berbex and **verbex),** ēcis, *m.*, *a wether.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 98 Müll.; id. ap. Non. 189, 30; Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 40; Cic. Leg. 2, 22, 55.—**II.** Transf., a name for a stupid fellow, qs. *mutton-head*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 6; Auct. ap. Sen. Const. 17, 1; Juv. 10, 50.

Vēsaevus, v. Vesuvius.

vēsānia (vaesā-), ae, *f.* [vesanus], *madness, insanity* (very rare): extimui, ne vos ageret vesania discors, Hor. S. 2, 3, 174: simulata (Ulixis), Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 129: formidabatur flagrans vesania manus, Amm. 14, 2, 15.

vēsānĭo (**vaesā-**), īre, 4, *v. n.* [vesanus], *to be insane, rave* (late Lat.): dicebat contra deum vesanire Theodosium, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 30. — Hence, **vēsānĭens,** entis, *part., raging, furious:* vesaniente vento, Cat. 25, 13.

vē-sānus (**vae-sān-**), a, um, *adj., not of sound mind, mad, insane* (mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: remex, Cic. Div. 2, 55, 114: homo, id. Dom. 2, 3: tribunus plebis, id. ib. 21, 55: poëta, Hor. A. P. 455: stella vesani Leonis, *fierce, raging,* id. C. 3, 29, 19.— **B.** *Impetuous:* urbem cuidam Alexander donabat vesanus, Sen. Ben. 2, 16, 1: Caesaris agmen, Luc. 7, 496.— **II.** Transf., of inanim. and abstract things, *fierce, wild, savage, furious, raging:* vultus, Liv. 7, 33, 17: impetus, id. 9, 13, 3: manus, Prop. 2, 9, 10: vires, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 25: vesani murmura ponti, Prop. 1, 8, 5: flamma, Cat. 100, 7: fames, Verg. A. 9, 340: pontus, Manil. 5, 343: mero Regia, Luc. 8, 401.

Vesbĭus, ĭ, v. Vesuvius.

Vescia, ae, *f., a little town in Latium, on the river Liris,* Liv. 8, 11; 9, 25.—Hence, **Vescīnus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Vescia, Vescinian:* ager, Cic. Agr. 2, 25, 66; Liv. 10, 21; 10, 31: caseus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241 (al. Vestinus).— In *neutr. subst.:* in Vescino, Cic. Att. 15, 2, 1.— *Plur.:* **Vescīni,** ōrum, *m., the inhabitants of Vescia, Vescinians,* Liv. 10, 20.

Vescitānĭa, ae, *f., a district of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 24.

vesco, ĕre, *v. a.* [vescor], *to feed* with any thing: quis nos vescet carne, Tert. Jejun. 5.—*Pass.,* Isid. Orig. 20, 2, 27: vescendi pupilli causâ, Dig. 42, 5, 33.

vescor, vesci, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [ve- and root ed- of edo; cf. esca], *to fill one's self with food, to take food, feed, eat.* **I.** Lit. (class.; syn. pascor), constr. usu. with *abl.*, rarely with *acc.* or *absol.* (*α*) With *abl.:* di nec escis aut potionibus vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 59: lacte, caseo, carne, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Sall. J. 89, 7: nasturtio, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 92: piris, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 14: terrae munere, id. C. 2, 14, 10.—(*β*) With *acc.:* eandem vescatur dapem, Att. ap. Non. 415, 17: insolita, Sall. H. 3, 27 Dietsch: caprinum jecur, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: lauros, Tib. 2, 5, 64: singulas (columbas), Phaedr. 1, 31, 11: infirmissimos sorte ductos, Tac. Agr. 28. — *Pass.:* dare caepas vescendas, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 41. —(*γ*) *Absol.:* pecus (sus) ad vescendum hominibus apta, Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: vescendi causâ terrâ marique omnia exquirere, *on account of food, to gratify the palate,* Sall. C. 13, 3: vescendi gratiâ, Dig. 28, 8, 7: vescebatur et ante cenam, Suet. Aug. 76: vescere, sodes, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 15: delphinus ex hominum manu vescens, Plin. 9, 8, 8, § 26: vesci in eâ (mensâ), *to take his meals,* Curt. 5, 2, 14: vesci in villâ, Tac. A. 4, 59: in Capitolio, Censor. 12, 2. — **II.** Transf., *to enjoy, make use of, use, have,* = frui, uti (mostly poet.): fugimus, qui arce hac vescimur, Pac. ap. Non. p. 416, 1: armis, id. ib. p. 416, 2: vitalibus auris, Lucr. 5, 857; cf.: aurâ Aetheriâ, Verg. A. 1, 546: variante loquelâ, Lucr. 5, 71: praemiis patris, Att. ap. Non. p 416, 7: paratissimis voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 57.

vescŭlus, ĭ, *adj.* [*dim.* of vescus], *little, trifling:* vinarium, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46 Ritschl, Fleck., Brix, Wagn. (al. vasculum); v. Rib. Lat. Part. p. 10; cf.: vesculi male curati et graciles homines. Ve enim syllabam rei parvae praeponebant, unde Vejovem parvum Jovem et vegrandem fabam minutam dicebant, Fest. p. 379 Müll.

vescus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from vesca]. **I.** *Small, little, thin, weak, feeble:* farra (opp. vegrandia), Ov. F. 3, 445: papaver, Verg. G. 4, 131: frondes, id. ib. 3, 175 Serv.: corpus, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 81: vires, Afran. ap. Non. p. 187, 3.— **II.** *Poor, wretched:* fastidiosum ac vescum vivere, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 32. — **III.** *Act., corroding, eating away:* sal, Lucr. 1, 326 Munro ad loc.

Vesentīni, ōrum, *m., a people of Etruria,* Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Vesĕris, is, *m., a river in Campania, with a town of the same name,* Cic. Off. 3, 31, 112; id. Fin. 1, 7, 23; Liv. 8, 8; 10, 28; Val. Max. 6, 4, 1; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 26, 4; 28, 4.

Vesēvus, i, v. Vesuvius.

Vēsi, ōrum, *m., the Visigoths,* Sid. Carm. 7, 399; in *sing.*, id. ib. 5, 476; 7, 431.

vēsīca (in MSS. often **vensīca** or **vessīca**), ae, *f., the bladder* in the body of animals, *the urinary bladder.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 18; Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 96; Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 65; Hor. S. 1, 8, 46; Petr. 27; App. M. 1, p. 108, 30. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Any thing made of bladder,* e. g. *a purse, cap, lantern, foot-ball,* etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 2; Ov. M. 15, 304; Mart. 8, 33, 19; 8, 14, 62: faciem laxis vesicis inligant, *as a kind of mask to exclude poisonous particles,* Plin. 33, 7, 40, § 122; Sen. Q. N. 2, 27, 2; Cels. 3, 21; 3, 27, 2.— **B.** *A bladder-like tumor, blister,* Plin. 20, 6, 23, § 51.— **C.** = pudendum muliebre, Juv. 1, 39; 6, 64.— **III.** Trop., *inflation* of language, *bombast,* = tumor, Mart. 4, 49, 7.

vēsīcārĭa, ae, v. vesicarius, II.

vēsīcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vesica], *of* or *belonging to the bladder, bladder-.* **I.** *Adj.:* aqua, i. e. *curing pain in the bladder,* Marc. Emp. 26; cf. Scrib. Comp. 146.— **II.** *Subst.:* **vēsīcārĭa,** ae, *f.* (herba), *a plant that cures pain in the bladder, bladder-wort,* Plin. 21, 31, 105, § 177.

vēsīcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little blister, vesicle;* containing air, Lucr. 6, 130; containing seeds, on plants, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33.

vēsīcŭlōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of bladders* or *blisters, vesiculous,* Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, 171.

Vĕsontĭo, ōnis, *m., a city in* Gallia Belgica, *the chief town of the Sequani,* now *Besançon,* Caes. B. G. 1, 38; 1, 39; Auson. Grat. 31.

vespa, ae, *f.* [Gr. σφήξ; O. H. Germ. wefsa; Engl. wasp], *a wasp,* Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 19; Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 71; 20, 13, 51, § 133; Phaedr. 3, 13, 3.

‡ **vespae** et vespillones dicuntur, qui funerandis corporibus officium gerunt, non a minutis illis volucribus, sed quia vespertino tempore eos efferunt, qui funebri pompâ duci propter inopiam nequeunt. Hi etiam vespullae vocantur. Martialis: qui fuerat medicus, nunc est vespillo Diaulus, Fest. p. 369 Müll.

Vespăsĭānus, ĭ, *m.:* Ti. Flavius Vespasianus, *a Roman emperor, reigned between* 69 *and* 79 A. D., Suet. Vesp. 1 sq.; Sid. Carm. 5, 327.

Vespasĭus, ĭ, *m.;* **Vespasĭa,** ae, *f., the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. Vespasia Polla, *the mother of Vespasian,* Suet. Vesp. 1: Vespasius Pollio, *the father of Vespasia Polla,* id. ib. 1.

vesper, ĕris and ĕri (in class. prose mostly *acc.* vesperum, and *abl.* vespere, or adverb. vesperi; the *plur.* not used), *m.* (*neutr.*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 50 and 9, § 73 Müll. acc. to Lachm.) [Gr. ἕσπερος, ἑσπέρα], *the evening, even, eve, even-tide.* **I.** Lit.: jam diei vesper erat, Sall. J. 52, 3; 106, 2: vesper fit (late Lat. for advesperascit), Vulg. Matt. 14, 15; 16, 2; 26, 20: ad vesperum, Cic. Lael. 3, 12; id. Fin. 2, 28, 92 Madv.; 3, 2, 8; Caes. B. C. 1, 3; id. B. G. 1, 26: sub vesperum, *towards evening,* id. ib. 2, 33; 5, 58; 7, 60; id. B. C. 1, 42.—Prov.: nescis, quid vesper serus vehat, the title of a satire by Varro, Gell. 13, 11, 1; Macr. S. 1, 7; cf.: denique, quid vesper serus vehat, Verg. G. 1, 461: cum quid vesper ferat, incertum sit, Liv. 45, 8: de vesperi suo vivere, *on his own supper,* i. e. *to be one's own master,* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 5; cf. id. Rud. 1, 2, 91.— **B.** Esp., *abl.* adverb., *in the evening.* **1.** Form vespere: primo vespere, Caes. B. C. 2, 43: litteras reddidit a. d. VIII. Id. Mart. vespere, Cic. Att. 11, 12, 1.— **2.** Form vesperi: cum ad me in Tusculanum heri vesperi venisset Caesar, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 13; id. Ac. 1, 1, 1; id. Mil. 20, 54; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 62; id. Mil. 2, 5, 29; id. Rud. 1, 2, 91; Ter. And. 4, 4, 29: neque tam vesperi revortor, *so late,* id. Heaut. 1, 1, 15; primâ vesperi (sc. horâ), Caes. B. C. 1, 20.— **II.** Transf. **A.** *The evening-star,* Plin. 2, 8, 6, § 36; Verg. G. 1, 251: vespero surgente, Hor. C. 2, 9, 10: puro Vespero, id. ib. 3, 19, 26. — **B.** *The West, Occident,* Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 28; id. M. 1, 63: vespere ab atro, Verg. A. 5, 19.—Hence, for *the inhabitants of the West, Occidentals,* Sil. 3, 325.

vespĕra, ae, *f.* [= ἑσπέρα, i. e. Ϝεσπέρα; cf. the preced. art.], *the evening, eventide* (much more freq. than vesper; used only in *sing.;* in Cic. only adverb., ad vesperam): prima vespera, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 4; so Suet. Tib. 74; Just. 18, 4, 12: si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur, Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6: ibi se occultans perpotavit ad vesperam, id. Phil. 11, 31, 77: vespera, Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 223 (Hist. 2, 76 Dietsch): super sedem cottidianam magistratum primâ vesperâ suspendit (tabellas), Liv. 34, 61, 14: a mane usque ad vesperam, Suet. Calig. 18; cf. id. Claud. 34; id. Tib. 74; id. Aug. 53: inumbrante vesperâ, Tac. H. 3, 19; id. A. 1, 16; 15, 60; Plin. Ep. 2, 11, 18; 9, 36, 4; Curt. 4, 7, 22; 5, 13, 10; 6, 7, 20; 6, 11, 9: vesperâ fatigatus, Aur. Caes. ap. Charis. p. 198 P.: vesperâ, adverb., *in the evening, at even,* Plin. 13, 18, 32, § 109; 19, 12, 60, § 183; 32, 4, 14, § 36; Fronto ap. Charis. 1. 1.— **II.** Transf., *the West* (cf. vesper, II. B.): ad vesperam jacentes terrae, Plin. 18, 25, 57, § 215.

* **vespĕrālis,** e, *adj.* [vespera], *of* or *belonging to evening:* plaga, *the west,* Sol. 9.

vespĕrasco, āvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [vesper], *to become evening, grow towards evening:* vesperascente jam die, Tac. A. 16, 34: vesperascente caelo, Nep. Pelop. 2, 5.— *Impers.:* vesperascit, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 7: ubi jam vesperaverat, Gell. 17, 8, 1.

* **vespĕrātus,** a, um, *Part.* [vespera], *grown into evening:* die jam vesperato, Sol. 11 *med.*

Vesperĭes, ĭs, *f., a town of* Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 110.

vesperna apud Plautum cena intellegitur, Fest. p. 368 Müll.; cf. id. s. v. cena, p. 54; and s. v. scensas, p. 339 [vesper].

vespertīlĭo, ōnis, *m.* [vesper], *a bat,* Plin. 10, 61, 81, § 168; 11, 37, 62, § 164; 29, 4, 26, § 83; Macr. S. 7, 16; Varr. ap. Non. 47, 3; Auct. Carm. de Philom. 39.

vespertīnālis, e, *adj.,* = vespertinus (late Lat.), Adaman. Vit. Columb. 3, 30.

vespertīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vesper]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to evening* or *even-tide, evening-:* tempora (opp. matutina), Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 52: litterae, *received in the evening* (opp. antemeridianae), id. Att. 13, 23, 1: senatusconsulta, *made* or *passed in the evening,* id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: acies, *a seeing dimly in the evening,* Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203: cantus, *of the cock,* id. 10, 21, 24, § 49: lucubratio, id. 18, 26, 63, § 233: ros, *evening dew,* Pall. Nov. 13, 4 et saep.—Adverb.: si vespertinus subito te oppresserit hospes, i. e. *in the evening,* Hor. S. 2, 4, 17; id. Epod. 16, 51; id. S. 1, 6, 113; Prud. Psych. 376.—*Absol.:* vespertino rursus pascunt, *at even-tide,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 11: matutinis vespertinisque, *in the morning and evening hours,* Plin. 30, 10, 24, § 84. — **II.** *Of* or *belonging to the west, western:* regio, Hor. S. 1, 4, 30: caeli regio, Vitr. 4, 5, 1: populus, Prud. Psych. 376.

vespĕrūgo, ĭnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *The evening-star,* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 119; Vitr. 9, 4; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 12; and Fest. p. 368 Müll.; Mart. Cap. 8, 883.— * **II.** *A bat,* Tert. Anim. 32.

vespĕrus, a, um, *adj.* [vespera], *of* or *belonging to the evening, evening-:* his horae rigandi matutina atque vespera, Plin. 19, 12, 60, § 183 (dub.; al. matutino atque vespera): tempus vesperum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 141; 1, 15, 151.

‡ **vespices** frutecta densa dicta a similitudine vestis, Fest. p. 369 Müll.

vespillo, ōnis, *m. dim.* [2. vespa], *a corpse-bearer* who carried out the bodies of the poor at night, Suet. Dom. 17 *fin.;* Mart. 1, 48, 1; cf. vespae.

Vesta, ae, *f.* [Sanscr. root vas, to burn; vasaras, day; whence also Gr. Ἑστία]. **I.** *Another name for* Ops, Cybele, Terra, *the wife of Cœlus and mother of Saturn,* Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; Ov. F. 6, 267.— **II.** *Her granddaughter, daughter of Saturn, the goddess of flocks and herds, and of the household in general,* Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 67; id. Leg. 2, 12, 29; id. Div. 1, 45, 101; id. Fam. 14, 2, 2; id. de Or. 3, 3, 10; in her temple the holy fire burned perpetually, attended by the Vestal virgins, id. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. Cat. 4, 9, 18; Liv. 28, 11; 4, 52: Vestae sacerdos, i. e. *the* Pontifex maximus, of *Cæsar,* Ov. F. 5, 573; id. M. 15, 778.— **B.** Poet., transf. **1.** *The temple of Vesta:* quo tempore Vesta Arsit

Ov. F. 6, 437; cf. id. ib. 6, 234; 6, 713.—**2.** *Fire:* ter liquido ardentem perfudit nectare Vestam, Verg. G. 4, 384; Sil. 6, 76.—Hence, **Vestālis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vesta, Vestal:* festi, Ov. F. 6, 395: ara, Luc. 1, 549: foci, id. 1, 199: virgines, *priestesses of Vesta, Vestal virgins, Vestals,* Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; id. Rep. 2, 14, 26; 3, 10, 17; Liv. 4, 44 *fin.*—*Sing.*, Gell. 1, 12, 9: sacerdos, id. 1, 12, 14 al.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. Vestālis,** is, *f.* (virgo), *a priestess of Vesta, a Vestal,* Liv. 1, 3 sq.; Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39; Ov. F. 2, 383 al.—Hence, as *adj.:* Vestales oculi, *of the Vestals,* Ov. Tr. 2, 311.—**2. Vestālia,** ium, *n.*, *the festival of Vesta,* Varr. L. L. 6, 3, 17.

vester (vost-), tra, trum, *pron. poss.* [vos], *your:* voster senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 60 (dub.; al. noster): animi vostri, id. Am. prol. 58: num sermonem vestrum aliquem diremit noster interventus? Cic. Rep. 1, 11, 17: vestra quae dicitur vita mors est, id. ib. 6, 14, 14: vestrum est dare, vincere nostrum, Ov. F. 4, 889: patres, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11.—For *obj. gen.* of vos: nec esse in vos odio vestro consultum ab Romanis credatis, *from hatred towards you,* Liv. 30, 44, 7.—*Subst.:* ibi voster cenat, *your master,* Plaut. Stich. 5, 2, 15: quid ego vos de vestro impendatis hortor? Liv. 6, 15, 10: vostrorum, vostrarum, full form of *gen. plur.*, from which vostrum (vestrum), used as *gen.* of vos, is contracted; the full form is found *subst.* (ante-class.): pars vostrorum intellegit, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 123: neutram vostrarum, id. Stich. 1, 2, 84; id. Ps. 1, 2, 53; id. Aul. 2, 4, 42.

vestiārius, a, um, *adj.* [vestis], *of* or *belonging to clothes.* **I.** *Adj.:* arca, *a clothes-chest,* Cato, R. R. 11, 3: negotiator, *a clothes-dealer,* Dig. 38, 1, 45.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vestiārius,** ii, *m.*, *a clothes-dealer,* Dig. 14, 3, 5, § 4; Inscr. Orell. 3643; 4294 sq.—**B. vestiārium,** ii, *n.* **1.** *A clothes-press, clothes-chest, wardrobe,* Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33.—**2.** *Articles of clothing, clothes, wardrobe,* Sen. Ben. 3, 21; Col. 1, 8, 17; Dig. 35, 3, 3 al.

vestibŭlum, i, *n.* [perh. for vesti-bulum, kindr. with Sanscr. vas, habitare, commorari; cf. Vesta], *the enclosed space between the entrance of a house and the street, a fore-court, entrance-court* (cf. atrium). **I.** Lit., Gell. 16, 5, 2; Vitr. 6, 8; Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 132; Cic. Caecin. 12, 35; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160; id. Cael. 26, 62; Quint. 11, 2, 23; Ov. F. 6, 303; Juv. 7, 126 al.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *an entrance* to any thing: sepulcri, Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61: castrorum, Liv. 25, 17, 5: columbarii, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 4; cf. gallinarii, Col. 8, 3, 5; 8, 8, 3: alvearii, id. 9, 12, 1: urbis, Liv. 36, 22 *fin.:* Siciliae, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170.—**II.** Trop., *an entrance, opening, beginning:* vestibula nimirum honesta aditusque ad causam faciet illustres, Cic. Or. 15, 50: vestibulum modo artis alicujus ingredi, Quint. 1, 5, 7; cf. id. 8, praef. § 18; 9, 4, 10.

vesticeps, cipis [vestis-capio, that has got the first covering of the chin, opp. investis], *bearded, arrived at puberty, manly, virile* (post-class.). **I.** Lit.: arrogari non potest nisi jam vesticeps, Gell. 5, 19, 7; Tert. Anim. 56; Aus. Idyll. 4, 73.—* **II.** Transf., *immoral, corrupt* (opp. investis, innocent), App. Mag. p. 336, 7.

Vesticŏla, ae, *f.* [Vesta-colo], *a Vestal virgin* (late Lat.), Drac. Carm. 7, 22.

* **vesti-contŭbernium,** ii, *n.* [vestis], *a lying under the same coverlet, sleeping in the same bed, bed-companionship,* Petr. 11.

vestĭcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little garment* (post-class.), Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 13.

‡ **vestĭfĭca,** ae, *f.* [vestis-facio], *she that makes garments, a tailoress,* Inscr. Orell. 2437.

* **vestĭfĭcīna,** ae, *f.* [‡ vestificus], *a making of garments, tailoring,* Tert. Pall. 3 *fin.*

‡ **vestĭfĭcus,** i, *m.* [vestis-facio], *a maker of garments, a tailor,* Inscr. Grut. 578, 7.

vestĭfluus, a, um, *adj.* [vestis-fluo], *that wears long, flowing garments* (a late poet. word): Lydus, Petr. 133: Ser, Aus. Technop. Hist. 24.

vestīgātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vestigo], *a tracing* or *searching after* (post-class.): Psyche dies noctesque mariti vestigationibus inquieta, App. M. 6, p. 173.

vestīgātor or **vestīgiātor,** ōris, *m.* [vestigo], *a tracker, spy, tracer, searcher* (not in Cic.): vestigator a vestigiis ferarum, quas indagatur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll. (where the read. is vestigiator); so Col. 9, 8, 10; Sen. Ben. 3, 26, 2; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 12.

vestīgĭum, ii, *n.* [id.], *a footstep, step; footprint, foot-track, track.* **I.** Lit.: currentium pes vestigium facit, Quint. 9, 4, 67: hac socci video vestigium in pulvere, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 29: hominis, Plin. 8, 4, 5, § 9: in foro vestigium facere, i. e. *to set foot in the market,* Cic. Rab. Post. 17, 48: ponere vestigia, id. Phil. 3, 12, 31: facere vestigium in possessione, id. Caecin. 14, 39: vestigiis persequi aliquem, id. Brut. 90, 307: vestigiis sequi hostem, Liv. 9, 45, 16: eodem remanere vestigio, *to stay in the same spot* or *place,* Caes. B. G. 4, 2; negans e republicā esse, vestigium abscedi ab Hannibale, *the distance of a step,* Liv. 27, 4, 1: deus ille, quem mente noscimus, atque in animi notione tamquam in vestigio volumus reponere, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 37.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The part of the foot which makes a print, the sole of the foot:* qui adversis vestigiis stent contra nostra vestigia, quos ἀντίποδας vocatis, Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123; Cat. 64, 162; Verg. A. 5, 566.—**2.** *A horse-shoe:* vestigium equi excussum ungulā, Plin. 28, 20, 81, § 263.—**3.** In gen., *a trace, mark, sign, token, vestige:* praesertim cum in lectulo decumanae mulieris vestigia viderent recentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34, § 79; id. de Or. 3, 2, 6; Caes. B. G. 6, 27: in vestigiis hujus urbis, *ruins,* Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 12: semiruta murorum vestigia, Amm. 24, 2, 6.—**II.** Trop., of manners, character, etc., *a footprint, trace:* a pueritiā vestigiis ingressus patriis et tuis, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26: amoris vestigia, Quint. 11, 1, 59: imprimi quaedam vestigia animo, id. 11, 2, 4: patris patruique vestigia premere, Tac. A. 2, 14 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., of time, *a point, moment, instant:* eodem et loci vestigio et temporis, Cic. Pis. 9, 21: in illo vestigio temporis, Caes. B. G. 7, 25: vestigio temporis, *at the moment, instantly, forthwith,* id. B. C. 2, 26: ut urbs ab hostibus capta eodem vestigio videretur, *at that very moment,* id. ib. 2, 7.—**b.** Adverb.: e (ex) vestigio, *instantly, forthwith:* repente e vestigio ex homine tamquam aliquo Circaeo poculo factus est Verres, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 57; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 2, 25 *fin.*

ve-stīgo, no *perf.* and *sup.*, āre, 1, *v. a.* [etym. dub.; perh. Sanscr. vahis (bahis), out, and stigh-, to climb; cf. Gr. στίχος, a row, etc.; Angl.-Sax. stīgan; Germ. steigen, to climb]. **I.** Prop., *to follow in the track of; to track, trace out* (cf.: rimor, indago, scrutor): germana soror, errare videbar, Tardaque vestigare et quaerere te, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 43 Vahl.): feras vestigat (sc. canis), Sen. Thyest. 496.—With *abl.:* fertur (sc. tigris) praeceps, odore vestigans (sc. raptorem), Plin. 8, 18, 25, § 66.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To find out by tracing, to trace out, discover.* **1.** With *abl.:* perfugas et fugitivos, quos inquirendo vestigare potuerint, reddidisse, Liv. 31, 19, 2: (cervi) vestigant cavernas (serpentium), Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 118: omnis enim jacens piscis magis naribus escam, quam oculis, vestigat, Col. 8, 17, 14.—**2.** *Absol.:* dimissis deinde per agros, qui vestigarent, Liv. 32, 26, 13 dub.; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.—**B.** *To search after; to seek out:* ceterum Alexander, quam regionem Dareus petisset, omni curā vestigans, tamen explorare non poterat, Curt. 4, 6, 5: adeo sicca lacuna, ut vestigantium sitim falleret, id. 4, 16, 14: equum vestigari jubet, id. 6, 5, 19: ergo alte vestiga (sc. ramum) oculis, riteque repertum Carpe manu, Verg. A. 6, 145.—**III.** Trop. **A.** *To inquire into, investigate* (class.). **1.** In simple constr.: causas rerum, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 166.—**2.** With *abl.:* quā (sc. ratione) omnes illorum conatūs vestigare, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48.—**3.** With *cum:* quod cum desidiosā delectatione vestiges, Cic. de Or. 3, 23, 88.—**B.** *To discover, find out:* grave imperium regum nihil inexploratum, quod vestigari volunt, efficit, Liv. 39, 51, 6.

vestīmentum, i, *n.* [vestis], *clothing, a garment, vestment, bedclothes, tapestry,* etc., Dig. 34, 2, 24; Cic. Mil. 10, 28; Liv. 4, 25, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 32: aestiva, hiberna, Sen. Ben. 1, 12, 3; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 30; Sen. Ep. 67, 2; 78, 21; Auct. B. Afr. 47; id. B. Hisp. 33.—Prov.: nudo detrahere vestimenta, *to strip the naked* (of any thing impossible), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 79.

Vestīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Central Italy, on the Adriatic Sea,* Auct. Her. 2, 28, 45; Liv. 8, 29; 10, 3; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—Hence, **Vestīnus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vestini:* Vestina virum vis, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P. (Ann. v. 280 Vahl.); so, populus, Liv. 8, 29: cohors, id. 44, 40: juventus, Sil. 8, 516: senex, Juv. 14, 181: aquae, Luc. 2, 425.

vestĭo, īvi or ĭi, ītum, 4 (*imperf.* vestibat, Verg. A. 8, 160; *inf.* vestirier, Prud. Psych. 39), *v. a.* [vestis], *to cover with a garment, to dress, clothe, vest* (syn.: induo, amicio). **I.** Lit.: Vatinii strumam sacerdotii διβάφῳ vestiant, Cic. Att. 2, 9, 2: vir te vestiat, tu virum despolies, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 4: candide vestitus, id. ib. 4, 1, 10: vos tam maestiter vestitas, id. Rud. 1, 5, 7: homines male vestiti, Cic. Pis. 25, 61: fasciae, quibus crura vestiuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 144: te bis Afro Murice tinctae Vestiunt lanae, Hor. C. 2, 16, 37: sic Indos suae arbores vestiunt, Plin. 12, 11, 22, § 39: Phrygiā vestitur bucca tiarā, Juv. 6, 516: unam vestire tribum tua vellera possunt, Mart. 2, 46, 5.—Mid.: vestiri in foro honeste mos erat, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5: lino alii vestiuntur aut lanis, Mel. 3, 7, 3.—So, in late Lat., in the active form: tu mihi vitio dabis, quod parcius pasco, levius vestio, *am clothed,* App. Mag. p. 287, 26; Tert. Pall. 1.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of animals: animantes aliae coriis tectae sunt, aliae villis vestitae, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121: sandyx pascentis vestiet agnos, Verg. E. 4, 45: pleraque contra frigus ex suo corpore vestiuntur, Quint. 2, 16, 14.—**2.** In gen., of inanimate things, *to clothe, cover, deck, array, attire, surround, adorn,* etc.: campos lumine (aether), Verg. A. 6, 640: natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit et saepsit, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142; cf.: deus animum circumdedit corpore et vestivit extrinsecus, id. Univ. 6 *fin.:* sepulcrum saeptum undique et vestitum vepribus et dumetis, id. Tusc. 5, 23, 64: his tabulis templi parietes vestiebantur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 122.—**3.** Esp., of vegetation: montes silvis, Liv. 32, 13, 3: vite hederāque vestiti montes, Just. 12, 7, 7.—*Absol.:* montes vestiti, i. e. *covered with verdure,* Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132: trabes multo aggere, Caes. B. G. 7, 23; cf. of the beard: molli lanugine malas, Lucr. 5, 889: genas flore, Verg. A. 8, 160: oleā magnum Taburnum, Verg. G. 2, 38: gramine vestitis accubuere toris, Ov. F. 1, 402: incendit vestitos messibus agros, id. ib. 4, 707; Curt. 6, 5, 15; Prop. 3, 13 (4, 12), 31: ubi se vites frondibus vestierint, Col. 4, 27, 1: se gramine (terra), Verg. G. 2, 219.—**II.** Trop., *to clothe,* etc.: reconditas exquisitasque sententias mollis et pellucens vestiebat oratio, Cic. Brut. 79, 274: inventa vestire atque ornare oratione, id. de Or. 1, 31, 142: gloriā aliquem supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: res, quae illo verborum habitu vestiuntur, Quint. 8, praef. § 20; cf. of mental culture: aridum atque jejunum non alemus et quasi vestiemus? id. 2, 8, 9.—**B.** Esp., *to invest* with the imperial purple, *to make emperor:* quaere quem vestias, Amm. 26, 4, 1.—Hence, **vestītus,** a, um, *P. a.*, *clothed, clad* (very rare): neque unā pelle vestitior fuit (Hercules), App. Mag. p. 288, 28.—So *comp.*, Tert. Anim. 38.—*Sup.:* id pecus (oves) ex omnibus animalibus vestitissimum, Col. 7, 3, 8.

vestĭplĭca, ae, *f.* [vestis-plico], *a* (female) *clothes-folder, ironer, laundress* (ante- and post-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 26; Pseudo-Quint. Decl. 363; Inscr. Orell. 3315; cf. vestiplicus and vestispica.

‡ **vestĭplĭcus,** i, *m.* [id.], *a clothes-folder, ironer,* Inscr. Orell. 2839; cf. the preced. art.

vestis, is, *f.* [Sanscr. root vas-, to put on; Gr. ἐσ-, Fεσ-; cf. ἕννυμι, ἐσθής], *the covering for the body, clothes, clothing, attire, vesture* (syn. amictus; in class. prose only *sing.*). **I.** Lit.: lavere lacrimis vestem squalam et sordidam, Enn. ap. Non. 172, 20 (Trag. v. 370 Vahl.): mulierem cum auro et veste abducere, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 69: satin' haec me vestis deceat, *these clothes,* id. Most. 1, 3,

10: discidit vestem, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 41: lugubris, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 45; id. Eun. 3, 5, 24: ad vestem muliebrem conficiendam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 46, § 103; id. Phil. 2, 27, 66; id. de Or. 1, 35, 161: sumptâ veste virili, Hor. S. 1, 2, 16; 1, 2, 95; id. Ep. 1, 19, 38 al.—**2.** Esp.: mutare vestem. (α) *To put on mourning garments, put on mourning* (cf. sordidatus), Cic. Planc. 12, 29; id. Sest. 11, 26; Liv. 6, 20, 2; cf.: quid vestis mutatio'st? Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 4: cum dolorem suum vestis mutatione declarandum censuisset, Cic. Pis. 8, 17.—(β) Also in gen., *to change* one's *clothing*, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 61; Liv. 22, 1, 3; Sen. Ep. 18, 2; Vell. 2, 41, 2.—**3.** In *sing.* collect., = vestes: multam pretiosam supellectilem vestemque missam Carthaginem, Liv. 21, 15, 2; so id. 25, 21, 8; 31, 17, 6; 39, 6, 7; 44, 26, 9.—**B.** *Plur.*, *clothes, garments* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aurum vestibus illitum Mirata, Hor. C. 4, 9, 14: picturatae auri subtemine vestes, Verg. A. 3, 483: vestibus extentis, Juv. 12, 68: quod in vestes, margarita, gemmas fuerat erogaturus, Plin. Ep. 5, 16, 7; Quint. 6, 1, 30; 9, 4, 4; 11, 1, 31; Curt. 3, 13, 7; 5, 1, 10; Sen. Ep. 114, 11; id. Ben. 7, 9, 5; 7, 20, 2; Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14; Suet. Tib. 36; id. Gram. 23; Tac. A. 2, 24; 3, 53; 12, 68.—**II.** Transf., of any sort of covering. **1.** *A carpet, curtain, tapestry* (syn. stragulum): in plebeiâ veste cubandum est, Lucr. 2, 36; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; Ov. M. 8, 659; Hor. S. 2, 4, 84; 2, 6, 103; 2, 6, 106 al.—**2.** Poet. (α) *A veil*, Stat. Th. 7, 244.—(β) *The skin* of a serpent, Lucr. 4, 61; cf. id. 3, 614.—(γ) *The beard* as the *covering* of the chin, Lucr. 5, 673 (cf. vesticeps and investis).—(δ) *A spider's web*, Lucr. 3, 386.

vestispica, ae, *f.* [vestis-spicio], *she that has the care of clothing, a wardrobe-woman*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 22 (Ritschl, Fleck., and Brix, vestiplica, q. v.); Afran. and Varr. ap. Non. p. 12, 15.

vestitor, ōris, *m.* [vestio]. **I.** *A maker of clothing, tailor* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 41; Inscr. Grut. 1111, 3; Inscr. Murat. 1842, 2.—**II.** *A clother, dresser:* divinorum simulacrorum, Firm. Math. 3, 11, 9.

1. vestītus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vestio.

2. vestītus, ūs, *m.* [vestio], *clothing, clothes, dress, apparel, raiment, attire, vesture.* **I.** Lit.: hoc cum vestitu, Enn. ap. Non. p. 537, 28 (Trag. v. 373 Vahl.): immutabilis, Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 8: muliebris, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 3; id. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: obsoletior, id. Agr. 2, 5, 13; id. Quint. 15, 49; Caes. B. G. 4, 1; 7, 88; Liv. 29, 17, 11: mutare vestitum = mutare vestem, *to put on mourning garments, to put on mourning*, Cic. Sest. 14, 32; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1; id. Att. 3, 15, 5; cf. on the contrary: redire ad suum vestitum, *to resume one's ordinary clothing, to lay off mourning*, id. Sest. 14, 32: vestitu (*dat.*) nimio indulges, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 38.—Abstr.: me saturum servire apud te sumptu et vestitu tuo, i. e. *with the clothing that you give*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 72.—**B.** Transf., of inanim. things, *covering*, etc.: adde huc liquores perlucidos amnium, riparum vestitus viridissimos, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: densissimi montium, id. ib. 2, 64, 161.—* **II.** Trop.: orationis, Cic. Brut. 95, 327.

Vestorius, ii, *m.* **I.** *An artist of Puteoli*, Vitr. 7, 11 *init.*—Hence, **Vestoriānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Vestorius*, Plin. 33, 13, 57, § 162; Isid. Orig. 19, 17.—**II.** *A friend of Cicero*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 1; Cic. Att. 4, 6, 4; 4, 16, a, 4; 6, 2, 3.

‡ **vestras**, ātis, *comm.* [vester], *of your family* or *nation*, acc. to Charis. p. 133 P.; Diom. p. 317 ib.; Prisc. p. 1095 ib.

Vĕsŭlus, i, *m.*, *a mountain in Liguria*, now *Monte Viso*, Mel. 2, 4, 4; Verg. A. 10, 708; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 117.

Vesuni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Libya*, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 17.

Vĕsŭvĭus, ii, *m.* [ve and σβε-, root of σβέννυμι; v. Lidd. and Scott s. v.], *a celebrated volcano in Campania*, Liv. 8, 8, 19; Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 22; Col. 3, 2, 10; Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 12.—Collat. form **Vĕsēvus** (**Vĕsaev-**), i, *m.*, Suet. Tit. 8; id. Vit. Plin.; Stat. S. 4, 8, 5; Val. Fl. 4, 507.—In apposition: Vesevo jugo, Verg. G. 2, 224 (Rib. Vesaevo); Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 184.—Contr. collat. form **Vesvius** or **Vesbius**, ii, *m.*, Mart. 4, 44, 1; Stat. S. 4, 4, 79; Sil. 8, 655; 17, 598; Val. Fl. 3, 209.—Hence, **Vĕsŭvīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vesuvius, Vesuvian:* apex, Stat. S. 3, 5, 72: incendia, id. ib. 2, 6, 62; 5, 3, 205.—Collat. form **Vĕsēvīnus**, a, um: aquae, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—Contr. **Vesbīnus**, Sil. 12, 152.

vĕter, ĕris, v. vetus *init.*

Vĕtĕra, um, *n.*, *a town of* Gallia Belgica, now *Xanten*, Tac. A. 1, 45; called also Vetera castra, id. H. 4, 18 and 21.

* **vĕtĕrāmentārius**, a, um, *adj.* [vetus], *of* or *belonging to old things:* sutor, *a mender of old shoes, cobbler*, Suet. Vit. 2.

vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *old, veteran* (in technical lang.): boves, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 2: pecus, Col. 6, 2, 9: gallinae, id. 8, 5, 6: vitis, id. 3, 15, 3: mancipia, Dig. 39, 4, 16: hostis, Liv. 21, 6, 5: miles veteranus, or simply veteranus, *an old tried soldier, a veteran soldier, a veteran:* milites, Cic. Phil. 3, 2, 3: veterani, Caes. B. C. 3, 24; Cic. Phil. 11, 14, 37; Liv. 37, 20, 2; 40, 39, 4; Sen. Ben. 3, 33, 1; 5, 24, 1; cf.: legiones veteranae, i. e. *composed of veterans*, Caes. B. G. 1, 24.—**II.** Trop., *experienced, skilled:* veteranis manibus libros evolvite, Vop. Aur. 39.

vĕtĕrārius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *old, mature* (very rare): quoniam non contenti vina diffundere, veteraria per sapores aetatesque disponere invenimus, Sen. Q. N. 4, 13, 3; cf.: veteraria nostra et plena multorum saeculorum vindemiis horrea, id. Ep. 114, 26.

vĕtĕrasco, rāvi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [id.], *to grow old:* veterascens ad gloriam, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 437, 29: pati aliquid veterascere, Col. 2, 14, 2: ut nec vestimenta veterascerent, etc., *wear out*, Ambros. de Fide, 2, 2, 23: cum febres veteraverunt, Cels. 3, 12, 6 (dub.; al. inveter-); Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 1, 8 (dub.; Haase, verterunt): et omnes sicut vestimentum veterascent, Vulg. Psa. 101, 27.

vĕtĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [veteratus], *one who has grown old, become gray, is practised, skilled* in any thing. **I.** In gen.: in caussis privatis satis veterator, Cic. Brut. 48, 178: in litteris, Gell. 3, 1, 5.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In a bad sense, *a crafty fellow, an old fox, sly-boots:* acutus, versutus, veterator, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 53; id. Rep. 3, 16, 26: quid hic vult veterator sibi? Ter. And. 2, 6, 26; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 16; Cic. Off. 3, 13, 57; 3, 32, 113; Gannius ap. Fest. p. 369.—**B.** *An old slave* (opp. novitius), Dig. 21, 1, 65; 21, 1, 37.

vĕtĕrātōrĭē, *adv.*, v. veteratorius *fin.*

vĕtĕrātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [veterator, II. A.], *crafty, cunning, sly* (Ciceronian): nihil ab isto tectum, nihil veteratorium exspectaveritis: omnia aperta, omnia perspicua reperientur, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141; so, ratio dicendi, id. Brut. 75, 261.—* *Adv.*: **vĕtĕrātōrĭē**, *craftily, cunningly, slyly:* dicere (with acute), Cic. Or. 28, 99.

* **vĕtĕrātrix**, īcis, *f.* [veterator], *a sorceress*, App. M. 9, p. 230, 24 (al. veratrix).

vĕtĕrātus, *P. a.* of vetero.

vĕtĕrētum, i, *n.* [vetus], *ground that has long lain fallow, old fallow ground*, = vervactum, Col. 2, 10, 4 and 5; 2, 13, 2.

vĕtĕrīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [veterinus], *of* or *belonging to beasts of burden and draught.* **I.** *Adj.:* medicina, *farriery*, Col. 7, 3, 16.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. vĕtĕrīnārius**, ii, *m.*, *a cattle-doctor, farrier, veterinarian*, Col. 6, 8, 1; 7, 5, 14; 11, 1, 12.—**B. vĕtĕrīnārium**, ii, *n.*, *a place for taking care of diseased animals*, Hyg. Grom. p. 12.

vĕtĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [contr. from vehiterinus, from veho; cf. Fest. p. 369 Müll.], *of* or *belonging to carrying* or *drawing burdens.* **I.** *Adj.:* bestia, *a beast of burden* or *draught*, Cato ap. Fest. p. 369; called also pecus, Arn. 3, 139: genus, Plin. 11, 46, 106, § 255; hence also: semen equorum, Lucr. 5, 890 (887); so, semen, id. 5, 865 (862).—**B.** *Subst.:* **vĕtĕrīnae**, ārum, *f.*, and **vĕtĕrīna**, ōrum, *n.*, *draught-cattle, beasts of burden*, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 3; Plin. 11, 37, 64, § 168; 11, 50, 111, § 265.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to beasts of burden:* ars, *the art of healing domestic animals*, Veg. Vet. praef. 1.

* **vĕternōsĭtas**, ātis, *f.* [veternosus], *lethargy, somnolency*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 4 *fin.*

vĕternōsus, a, um, *adj.* [veternus, II. C.], *afflicted with lethargy, lethargic.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 20, 4, 13, § 24; 28, 17, 67, § 230; Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9; id. ap. Fest. p. 369.—**B.** Transf., *sleepy, drowsy, dreamy:* homo, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21.—**II.** Trop., *languid, spiritless* (post-Aug.): animus, Sen. Ira, 1, 16, 25: genus dicendi, Sid. Ep. 1, 1: consuetudo, Aug. Ep. 48.—*Sup.:* veternosissimi artificii nodos, Sen. Ep. 82, 19.

1. vĕternus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus], *of great age, old, ancient* (only post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* rupes, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef.: silentia, Prud. Cath. 9, 68.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vĕternus**, i, *m.* * **A.** *Old age, age*, Stat. Th. 6, 94.—**B.** *Old dirt* (post-Aug. and very rare), Col. 4, 24, 6; App. M. 9, p. 223.—**C.** *Lethargy, somnolence* (as a disease of aged people). **1.** Lit.: num eum veternus aut aqua intercus tenet? Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3.—*Of the deep, long sleep* or *torpidity* of bears, Plin. 8, 36, 54, § 127.—**2.** Trop., *drowsiness, dulness, sluggishness, sloth* (freq., but not in Cic.), Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 4 (cited ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3); Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10; Verg. G. 1, 124; Cat. 17, 24; Col. 7, 5, 3; 7, 10, 4; App. Flor. 3, p. 357.

2. vĕternus, i, v. 1. veternus, II.

vĕtĕro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vetus], *to make old* (late Lat.): dicendo autem novum veteravit prius, Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.—*P. a.:* **vĕtĕrātus**, a, um, *old, inveterate:* mederi ulceribus veteratis, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141: caseus, *mouldy*, Scrib. Comp. 140.

vĕtĭtum, i, *n.*, v. veto *fin.*

vĕtĭtus, a, um, *Part.* of veto.

vĕto, ŭi, ĭtum, 1 (old form **vŏto:** votes, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 56: votitus, id. As. 4, 1, 44; cf. Non. 45, 4; *perf.* (poet. and late Lat.) vetavit, Pers. 5, 90: vetati sunt, Vulg. Act. 16, 6), *v. a.* [etym. dub.], *not to suffer* a thing *to take place, not to permit, to advise against, oppose, forbid, prohibit* a thing; and, with a personal object, *not to permit* one *to do* a thing, *to prevent* or *hinder* him *from doing* it, *not to grant, to forbid* him a thing, etc. (syn.: interdico, inhibeo); constr. most freq. with *acc.* and *inf.*, less freq. with the simple *inf.*, the simple *acc.*, with *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.*, or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **a.** With *acc.* and *inf.:* lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100; cf.: quae (lex naturae) vetat ullam rem esse cujusquam, nisi ejus, qui tractare et uti sciat, id. Rep. 1, 17, 27: ab opere legatos Caesar discedere vetuerat, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: rationes a te collectae vetabant, me rei publicae penitus diffidere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: ridentem dicere verum Quid vetat? Hor. S. 1, 1, 25: non me ulla vetabunt Frigora Parthenios canibus circumdare saltus, Verg. E. 10, 56: hos vetuit me numerare timor, Prop. 2, 29 (3, 27), 4; 2, 32 (3, 30), 8: cum leges duo ex unâ familiâ non solum magistratus creari vetarent, sed, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 33: castra ... vallo muniri vetuit, id. B. C. 1, 41: quae (lex) de capite civis Romani nisi comitiis centuriatis statui vetaret, Cic. Rep. 2, 36, 61.—*Pass.:* cum equites Romani flere pro me edictis vetarentur, Cic. Red. Quir. 5, 13: sterni vetare terrâ, Luc. 4, 647: Nolani muros portasque adire vetiti, Liv. 23, 16, 9: redemptoribus vetitis frumentum parare, id. 34, 9, 12: ut a praefecto morum Hasdrubal cum eo vetaretur esse, Nep. Ham. 3, 2; Luc. 6, 470; 7, 371.—**b.** With *ut, ne*, or the simple *subj.* (poet.): sive jubebat, Ut faceret quid, Sive vetabat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124: edicto vetuit, ne quis se praeter Apellen Pingeret, id. Ep. 2, 1, 239; id. S. 2, 3, 187: vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgarit arcanae, sub isdem Sit trabibus, id. C. 3, 2, 26; Tib. 2, 6, 36.—**c.** With *quin* (ante- and post-class. and rare): nemo hinc prohibet nec votat, Quin quod palam'st venale, emas, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 33; Sen. Contr. 1, praef. 17.—**d.** With *quominus* (rare): at haec (sapientiâ) nullâ re, quo minus se exerceat, vetari potest, Sen. Ep. 95, 8.—**e.** With *inf.* (poet.): tabulae peccare vetantes, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 23: nec laevus vetet ire picus, id. C. 3, 27, 15: unde proferre pedem pudor vetet, id. A. P. 135; cf. id. C. 1, 6, 10; Mart. 6, 91, 1: quid vetat? with a foll. *inf.*, Hor. S. 1, 10, 56; Ov. Am. 3, 7, 35; id. F. 1, 295.—*Impers.:* ait esse vetitum intro ad eram accedere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6 (7), 24.—**f.** With *acc.* (α) Of the thing: quia bella vetabat, Verg. A. 2, 84: nec majora veto, Ov. F. 2, 541: quid jubeatve vetetve, id. M.

11, 493: iter mediis natura vetabat Syrtibus, Luc. 9, 301: tristia damna vetabo, Stat. S. 3, 1, 173: Val. Fl. 8, 304: solem vetuit Delia tardior, Sen. Herc. Oet. 150: quercus Phoebum vetat, *keeps off*, id. ib. 1624.—*Pass.*: fossam praeduxit, quâ incerta Oceani vetarentur, Tac. A. 11, 20: (ludere) vetitâ legibus aleâ, Hor. C. 3, 24, 58: vetiti hymenaei, Verg. A. 6, 623: vetitae terrae, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 21: factum vetitum, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 17: vetito ponto, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1585.—(β) Of the person: cum Graecos facerem Versiculos, vetuit me tali voce Quirinus, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: quos vetat igne Creon, *keeps off*, Stat. Th. 12, 558.—*Pass.*: acta agimus: quod vetamur vetere proverbio, Cic. Lael. 22, 85; cf.: vetustissimi mortalium nihil per metum vetabantur, Tac. A. 3, 26: propter eandem causam facere debebimus, propter quam vetamur, Quint. 4, 1, 65: quippe vetor fatis, Verg. A. 1, 39: mathematici, genus hominum, quod in civitate nostrâ et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, Tac. H. 1, 22.—**g.** *Absol.*: lex omnis aut jubet aut vetat, Quint. 7, 5, 5: optat supremo collocare Sisyphus In monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis, Hor. Epod. 17, 69: res ipsa vetat, Ov. M. 10, 354: a patria pelago vela vetante datis, id. H. 13, 128; 13, 131.—**II.** In partic.: veto, *I forbid it, I protest*; the word with which the tribunes of the people declared their protest against any measure of the Senate or of the magistrates, Liv. 3, 13, 6; 6, 35, 9; Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.*: ut vim fieri vetarent, Gell. 13, 12, 9.—Of the protest of the praetor against any unlawful measure, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; Dig. 42, 1, 14.—And in the lang. of augury: vetat haruspex, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: volucres, Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80: si vetet auspicium, Ov. F. 6, 764.—Hence, **vĕtĭtum**, i, *n.* **A.** *That which is forbidden* or *prohibited, a forbidden* or *prohibited thing*: nitimur in vetitum semper cupimusque negata, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 17: sed jam de vetito quisque parabat opes, id. F. 5, 282: venerem In vetitis numerant, id. M. 10, 435: crebrescit occultis primum sermonibus, ut vetita solent, Tac. A. 2, 39: agebat quaedam vetita legibus, Amm. 28, 6, 3.—**B.** *A prohibition, protest*: jussa ac vetita populorum, Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9; 3, 3, 10: quae contra vetitum discordia? Verg. A. 10, 9; Suet. Caes. 43.

Vettius, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens*, Cic. Att. 2, 4, 7; 6, 1, 15; id. Vat. 10, 24.

Vettōnes, um, v. Vectones.

vettōnĭca (**beto-**), ae, *f.*, *a plant, the betony*, Plin. 25, 8, 46, § 84.

Vĕtŭlōnĭa, ae, *f.*, *a town of Etruria*, Sil. 8, 485.—Hence, **1. Vĕtŭlōnĭi**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Vetulonia*, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227.—**2. Vĕtŭlōnienses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Vetulonia*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

vĕtŭlus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [vetus], *little old, old* (class.) **I.** *Adj.*: vetulus, decrepitus senex, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 43: gladiator, Cic. Quint. 7, 29: filia, id. Att. 13, 29, 1: equi, id. Lael. 19, 67: arbor (opp. novella), id. Fin. 5, 14, 39: Falernum, Cat. 27, 1: cornix, Hor. C. 4, 13, 25; cf. cadi, Mart. 13, 112, 2 et saep.—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vĕtŭlus**, i, *m.*, *a little old man*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 4.—Jocularly: mi vetule, *my little old fellow*, Cic. Fam. 7, 16, 1.—**B. vĕtŭla**, ae, *f.*, *a little old woman*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; Juv. 6, 241; Mart. 8, 79, 1.

Vetŭrĭus, i, *m.*; **Vetŭrĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** L. Veturius Philo, *a consul* 548 A.U.C., Cic. Brut. 14, 57.—**2.** T. Veturius Calvinus, *a consul* 433 A.U.C., Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109; id. Sen. 12, 41; Liv. 3, 8, 2.—*Fem.*: Veturia, *the mother of Coriolanus*, Liv. 2, 40, 1.

vĕtus, ĕris (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vĕter**, Enn. and Att. ap. Prisc. p. 607 P.; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, § 2 Müll.; *abl.* regularly, vetere; but veteri, Juv. 6, 121; Stat. Th. 1, 360; 11, 582; 13, 374; *comp.* class. vetustior; archaic form veterior), *adj.* [Sanscr. vatsas, year; Gr. ἔτος, Ϝέτος]. **I.** *Adj.* **A.** *Old* (opp. young), *aged*: Acheruntieus senex, vetus, decrepitus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 20: novus amator, vetus puer, id. ib. 5, 4, 15: poëta, Ter. Heaut. prol. 22: veteres ac moris antiqui memores, Liv. 42, 27, 4: veteres et sancti viri, Sall. H. 2, 23, 5 Dietsch: parentes, Verg. A. 5, 576: pecudes, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: gallinae, Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 146; Col. 8, 5, 14: laurus, Verg. A. 2, 513: caput, Tib. 1, 8, 42.—**B.** *Old* (opp. new), *of long standing*: quam veterrumu'st, tam homini optimu'st amicus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 71: maceria, id. ib. 2, 2, 50: Antemna veterior est Romā, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 716 P. (Orig. 1, fr. 25): quod si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet; num etiam recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Caes. B. G. 1, 14: invidia et infamia non recens, sed vetus ac diuturna, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: vetus atque usitata exceptio, id. de Or. 1, 37, 168: sphaerae illius vetus esse inventum, id. Rep. 1, 14, 22: amici veteres (opp. novi), id. Lael. 18, 67: veterrima (amicitia), id. ib.: naves, Caes. B. G. 5, 15: nobilitas, Sall. J. 85, 4: consuetudo, id. C. 23, 3: provinciae, Liv. 21, 44, 7; 28, 39, 8.—Esp., of soldiers, *veteran, experienced*: ille exercitatus et vetus (miles), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38; cf. exercitus, id. ib.; Caes. B. C. 1, 3; Liv. 41, 8, 5: copiae, Caes. B. G. 1, 27: milites, id. ib. 6, 40; Liv. 26, 41, 2: legiones, id. 27, 8, 15: centuriones, id. 4, 17, 10.—With *gen.* (post-Aug.): gnaros belli veteresque laborum, Sil. 4, 532: militiae, Tac. H. 4, 20: regnandi, id. A. 6, 44: scientiae et caerimoniarum, id. ib. 6, 12: operis ac laboris, id. ib. 1, 20: armorum, Sil. 17, 297.—With *inf.* (poet.): hinc Fadum petit et veterem bellare Labicum, Sil. 5, 565.—**C.** *Old, of a former time* (opp. present, existing), *former, earlier, ancient*, etc. (cf. antiquus): veterem atque antiquam rem novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118: historia vetus atque antiqua, id. Trin. 2, 2, 100 Brix ad loc.: credendum est veteribus et priscis, ut aiunt, viris, Cic. Univ. 11: veterrimi poëtae Stoici, id. N. D. 1, 15, 41: multo vetustior et horridior ille (Laelius) quam Scipio, *archaic, antiquated*, id. Brut. 21, 83: in veterem revoluta figuram, Verg. A. 6, 449: fama veterum malorum, id. ib. 6, 527: injuria, Phaedr. 1, 21, 6.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. vĕtĕres**, um, *m.*, *the ancients, men of a former time, the fathers, ancestors, forefathers*: majores nostri, veteres illi, admodum antiqui, leges annales non habebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17, 47.—Esp., of ancient authors, etc.: nostri veteres, Plin. 36, 7, 12, § 59: quae veteres factitarunt, Ter. Eun. prol. 43: omnes veteres et Cicero praecipue, Quint. 9, 3, 1; cf. id. 5, 4, 1: antiqui veteres, Front. Ep. ad Amic. 1, 5.—**B. vĕtĕres**, um, *f.* (sc. tabernae), *the old booths* on the south side of the Forum Romanum (opp. Novae, v. novus): sub Veteribus, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 19; Liv. 44, 16, 10; Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 25.—**C. vĕtĕra**, um, *n.*, *the old, old things, antiquity* (opp. praesentia): vetera semper in laude, praesentia in fastidio, Tac. Or. 18; cf. id. ib. 15: si vetera mihi ignota (sunt), Cic. Sull. 18, 51: vetera omittere, *to leave out of consideration*, Sall. J. 102, 14: vetera odisse, nova optare, id. C. 37, 3: vetera scrutari, *traditions*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 13, 29.—Prov.: vetera vaticinamini, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 129 Lorenz ad loc.

vĕtuscŭlus, a, *adj. dim.* [vetus], *somewhat old* or *ancient, oldish, rather antiquated*: color, Fronto Eloqu. p. 232 Mai: dictio, Sid. Ep. 8, 16.

vĕtustas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *old age, age, long existence.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: municipium vetustate antiquissimum, Cic. Phil. 3, 6, 15: vetustate possessionis se, non jure defendunt, id. Agr. 2, 21, 57: tantum aevi longinqua valet mutare vetustas, Verg. A. 3, 415: tum senior: quamvis obstet mihi tarda vetustas; Multaque me fugiant, etc., = senectus, Ov. M. 12, 182.—*Plur.*: quae familiarum vetustatibus aut pecuniis ponderantur, Cic. Rep. 1, 31, 47.—**B.** In partic., *ancient times, antiquity*: historia nuntia vetustatis, Cic. de Or. 2, 9, 36: contra omnia vetustatis exempla, Caes. B. C. 1, 6: in tantâ vetustate non rerum modo sed etiam auctorum, Liv. 2, 21, 4: vetustatem in majus componens, *exaggerating*, Sall. H. 3, 60 Dietsch: judicio vetustatis, Quint. 1, 5, 72: sic credidit alta vetustas, Sil. 1, 26.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Long duration, great age*: quae mihi videntur habitura etiam vetustatem, i. e. *will have a long duration*, Cic. Att. 14, 9, 2: scripta vetustatem si modo nostra ferent, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 8: vinum in vetustatem servare, *till it becomes old, acquires age*, Cato, R. R. 114, 2: terebinthi materies fidelis ad vetustatem, Plin. 13, 6, 12, § 54; Quint. 10, 1, 40; Col. 3, 2, 19; Cels. 3, 14: conjuncti vetustate, officiis, benevolentiâ, i. e. *long intimacy, ancient friendship*, Cic. Fam. 13, 32, 2; 10, 10, 2; 11, 16, 2; Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 5, 16.—**B.** Hence, *posterity, the remote future* (conceived as a time when this age will have become ancient): de me semper omnes gentes loquentur, nulla umquam obmutescet vetustas, Cic. Mil. 35, 98: si qua fidem tanto est operi latura vetustas, Verg. A. 10, 792 Ladew. and Forbig. ad loc.; cf.: quis hoc credat, nisi sit pro teste vetustas, Ov. M. 1, 400.—**C.** In medic. lang.: ulcerum, i. e. *inveterate ulcers*, Cels. 5, 26, 31; Plin. 21, 19, 74, § 127.

vĕtustē, *adv.*, v. vetustus *fin.*

vĕtustesco (**-tisco** acc. to Nigid. ap. Non. p. 437, 27), ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vetustus], *to grow old*: vina, Col. 1, 6, 20.

vĕtustus, a, um, *adj.* [vetus], *that has existed a long time, aged, old, ancient* (in the *posit.* mostly poet., and almost exclusively of things; for the *comp.* vetustior, v. vetus): veteris vetusti (vini) cupida sum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 4: templum Cereris, Verg. A. 2, 713: lucus, Ov. M. 11, 360: silva, id. ib. 6, 521: ligna, Hor. Epod. 2, 43: gens, Verg. A. 9, 284: cornicum saecla, Lucr. 5, 1084: spatium aetatis, id. 2, 1174; 3, 774, cf. id. 5, 827: ratio, id. 5, 160; res, Quint. 11, 2, 5: opinio, Cic. Clu. 1, 4: hospitium, id. Fam. 13, 36, 1: amicitia, Ov. P. 4, 3, 11: sors, id. M. 4, 642.—Of a person: vetusto nobilis ab Lamo, Hor. C. 3, 17, 1.—*Comp.*: pix, Col. 12, 23, 1: ova, id. 8, 5, 4: memoria, Plin. 13, 16, 30, § 102: semen, id. 21, 19, 73, § 124.—*Sup.*: sepulcra, Suet. Caes. 81: navis, id. ib. 66: foedera, Quint. 8, 2, 12: tempora, id. 1, 7, 11: instrumentum imperii, *ancient records of the State*, Suet. Vesp. 8.—Of persons: qui vetustissimus ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset, Liv. 23, 22, 10: auctores, Quint. 10, 1, 40: vetustissimus liberorum, Tac. A. 2, 2; 2, 43; 11, 32.—*Adv.*: **vĕtustē.** * **1.** *After the manner of the ancients*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 47; 2, 13.—**2.** *From ancient times*: vetustissime in usu est, Plin. 27, 7, 28, § 46.

vexābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vexo]. **I.** *Disturbed, plagued, vexed*: membra, Lact. 7, 5, 10 Bünem. *N. cr.* — **II.** *Causing annoyance, troublesome, vexatious*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11, 78; 2, 9, 39.

vexābĭlĭter, *adv.* [vexabilis, II.], *troublesomely, vexatiously*: caput onerare, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 9, 41.

* **vexāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [vexo], *a shaking, quaking*: mundi, Lucr. 5, 340.

vexāta, ōrum, v. vexo, II. A. b.

vexātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vexo], *a violent movement, shaking.* **I.** Lit. (rare): partus, Plin. 28, 19, 77, § 253: minima pomorum, Petr. 60: ipsâ enim vexatione constringitur (arbor) et radices certius figit, Sen. Prov. 4, 16.—**II.** Trop., *agitation, trial*: nisi agitetur (virtus), nisi assiduâ vexatione roboretur, non potest esse perfecta, Lact. 3, 29, 26.—**III.** Transf., in gen., *discomfort, annoyance, hardship, distress; trouble, vexation*: corporis, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: vulneris, Liv. 21, 48, 7: cum omni genere vexationis processerunt, id. 44, 5, 8: viae, Col. 1, 3, 3: stomachi, Plin. 31, 6, 35, § 68: dentes sine vexatione extrahere, id. 32, 7, 26, § 791: ut virgines Vestales ex acerbissimâ vexatione eriperem, Cic. Cat. 4, 1, 2: vexatio direptioque sociorum, id. ib. 1, 7, 18: per vexationem et contumelias, Liv. 38, 59, 9: multâ cum vexatione, Curt. 5, 4, 21: sine magnâ vexatione, id. 6, 5, 13.—**B.** *Persecution*, Sulp. Sev. 1, 1, 3.

vexātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *causing annoyance, vexatious*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 29, 156; id. Tard. 3, 4, 63.

vexātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a troubler, harasser, abuser, vexer* (Ciceron.): custosne urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius, Cic. Phil. 3, 11, 27: aetatulae suae, id. Sest. 8, 18: furoris (Clodii), i. e. *opposer*, id. Mil. 13, 35.

vexātrix, īcis, *f.* [vexator], *she that vexes* or *molests*, Lact. 3, 29, 10: libido vexatrix hominum, Prud. Psych. 58.

vexātus, a, um, *P. a.*, v. vexo, II. A *fin.*

vexillārĭus, ii, *m.* [vexillum]. **I.** *A standard-bearer, ensign.* **A.** Lit., Liv. 8, 8, 4; Tac. H. 1, 41.—**B.** Transf., *a leader, captain* of a band of robbers, App. M. 4, p. 146.—**II. vexillārĭi,** ōrum, *m.*, in the times of the emperors, *the oldest class of veterans, the last summoned*, Tac. A. 1, 38; id. H. 2, 83; 2, 100; Veg. Mil. 2, 110 *fin.* al.

vexillātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** *A body of the* vexillarii; acc. to others, *a body of soldiers united under one flag* (vexillum), *a corps, battalion*, Suet. Galb. 20; Inscr. Orell. 845; 2009 sq. al.—**II.** *A division of cavalry, a troop, squadron*, Veg. Mil. 2, 1; Amm. 25, 1, 9; App. M. 7, p. 191, 3.

vexillĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vexillum-fero], *standard-bearing*, Prud. Psych. 419.

vexillum, i, *n.* [*dim.* of vēlum], *a military ensign, standard, banner, flag.* **I.** In gen., Caes. B. G. 6, 36; Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; 5, 11, 29; id. Att. 10, 15, 2; id. Agr. 2, 32, 86; Tac. A. 1, 20 al.—**II.** In partic., *a red flag* placed on the general's tent, as a signal for marching or for battle: vexillum proponere, *to raise* or *display*, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: vexillo signum dare, id. B. C. 3, 89 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., *the troops belonging to a* vexillum, *a company, troop*, Liv. 8, 8; Tac. H. 1, 70; Stat. Th. 12, 782.—**III.** Trop.: Fortunae, Stat. S. 4, 2, 43.

vexo (*inf.* vexarier, Verg. Cir. 480), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [veho], orig., *to shake, jolt, toss* in carrying; hence, in gen., *to move violently, to shake, agitate.* **I.** Lit. (rare; syn. quatio): vexasse grave verbum est, factumque ab eo videtur. quod est vehere; in quo inest jam vis quaedam alieni arbitrii. Non enim sui potens est, qui vehitur. Vexare autem, quod ex eo inclinatum est, vi atque motu procul dubio vastiore est. Nam qui fertur et raptatur atque huc atque illuc distrahitur, is vexari proprie dicitur, etc., Gell. 2, 6, 5: (rector) per confragosa vexabitur, Cic. Rep. 2, 41, 68: navigia in summum veniant vexata periclum, Lucr. 6, 430: Dulichias vexasse rates, Verg. E. 6, 76: classis vexata est tempestate, Vell. 2, 79, 4: (venti vis) montes supremos Silvifragis vexat flabris, Lucr. 1, 275: venti caeli nubila vexant, Ov. M. 11, 435: in turbâ vexatus, *tossed back and forth*, Suet. Aug. 53 *fin.*: ruina cum clade vexatarum regionum (of an earthquake), Just. 17, 1, 3.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *to injure, damage, molest, annoy, distress, plague, trouble, maltreat, abuse, vex, harass, disquiet, disturb, torment*, etc. (syn.: ango, crucio, vasto, the predom. signif. of the word). **A.** Physically: cum Hannibal terram Italiam laceraret atque vexaret, Cato ap. Gell. 2, 6, 7: agros vectigales vexatos et exinanitos a Verre, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 52, § 122: Siciliam, id. ib. 1, 4, 12; 2, 3, 54, § 125: omnem Galliam, Caes. B. G. 2, 4: agros, id. ib. 4, 15 *fin.*: urbes, Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 29: rem publicam, id. ib. 1, 10, 27: Amanienses hostes sempiternos, id. Fam. 2, 10, 3: hostes, Caes. B. G. 6, 43; Hirt. B. G. 8, 31 al.: vexati omnes difficultate viae, Liv. 40, 22, 6; 42, 55, 3: vexato exercitu descendit, id. 36, 30, 6: quos et ipsos ... locorum asperitas hostiliter vexavit, id. 43, 5, 10; Nep. Eum. 5, 2: quem (stomachum) umor vexat, Plin. 20, 8, 32, § 76: fauces (tussis), Mart. 11, 86, 1: vites frigore, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217: dentes percussu, id. 28, 11, 49, § 180: vestem solo, *to rumple, disorder*, Petr. 128: rosas, *to crush*, Mart. 11, 89, 2: comas, *to twist, frizzle*, Ov. Am. 1, 14, 24.—In mal. part.: maritum, Mart. 8, 46, 7; 11, 81, 1; Petr. 139; Aus. Epigr. 108.—**b.** In the *part. perf. subst.*: **vexāta,** ōrum, *n.*, *injured parts of the body, hurts, injuries*, Cels. 7 praef. *fin.*; ib. 1; Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; Scrib. Comp. 101.—**B.** Mentally: aliquem probris maledictisque, Cic. Fl. 20, 48: (Quinctius) multis vexatus contumeliis, id. Quint. 31, 98: aliquem honestissimis contentionibus, id. Phil. 3, 9, 23: aliquem iis verbis, ut, etc., id. Sest. 28, 60: vexatur Theophrastus et libris et scholis omnium philosophorum, *is attacked*, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 25: sollicitudo vexat impios, *disquiets, torments*, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40; cf.: ita conscientia mentem excitam vexabat, Sall. C. 15, 4: me honoris cupido vexabat, id. ib. 3, 5: mentem mariti philtris, Juv. 6, 611.

vĭa (**vĕa,** Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14), ae (*gen. sing.* vias, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 679 P., or Ann. v. 421 Vahl.; viaï, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 16, or Ann. v. 209 ib.; Lucr. 1, 406; 1, 659; 2, 249 et saep.; *dat. plur.* VIEIS, Inscr. Lat. 206, 50), *f.* [Sanscr. vah-âmi, bring, lead; Gr. ὄχος, ὄχημα, vehicle; Germ. Wagen; Engl. wagon; from this root are also veho, vexo, etc.], *a way*, in the most general sense (for men, beasts, or carriages, within or without a city), *a highway, road, path, street.* **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: viae latitudo ex lege duodecim tabularum in porrectum octo pedes habet, in anfractum, id est ubi flexum est, sedecim, Dig. 8, 3, 8: Romam in montibus positam et convallibus, non optimis viis, angustissimis semitis, Cic. Agr. 2, 35, 96: et modo quae fuerat semita, facta via est, Mart. 7, 61, 4: aut viam aut semitam monstret, Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 30: mi opsistere in viâ, id. Curc. 2, 3, 5: ire in viâ, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 42: omnibus viis notis semitisque essedarios ex silvis emittebat, Caes. B. G. 5, 19 (opp. semita), id. ib. 7, 8; Liv. 44, 43, 1; cf.: decedam ego illi de viâ, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 80; cf. id. Curc. 2, 3, 8: paulum ad dexteram de viâ declinavi, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5: decedere viâ, Suet. Tib. 31: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14, 1: quâ (viâ) Sequanis invitis propter angustias ire non poterant, Caes. B. G. 1, 9: cursare huc illuc viâ deterrimâ, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2: in viam se dare, *to set out on a journey*, id. Fam. 14, 12: te neque navigationi neque viae committere, id. ib. 16, 4, 1: tu abi tuam viam, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 88: milites monuit, viâ omnes irent, nec deverti quemquam paterentur, *along the highway*, Liv. 25, 9, 4.—In a double sense: ire publicâ viâ, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 35.—Prov.: qui sibi semitam non sapiunt, alteri monstrant viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1. 58, 132 (Trag. v. 358 Vahl.): de viâ in semitam degredi, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 40: totâ errare viâ, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 14.—**2.** In partic., as the name of a particular *street* or *road*: tres ergo viae, a supero mari Flaminia, ab infero Aurelia, media Cassia, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 22: Via Appia, id. Mil. 6, 15; id. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; cf. Liv. 9, 29, 6; v. Appius: Via Campana, Suet. Aug. 94; v. Campania: Sacra Via, in Rome, in the fourth region, Varr. L. L. 5, § 47 Müll.; Fest. p. 290 ib.; Cic. Planc. 7, 17; Hor. Epod. 4, 7; 7, 8: Via Sacra, id. S. 1, 9, 1; also written as one word, SACRAVIA, Inscr. Grut. 638, 7; 1033, 1; cf. Charis. p. 6 P.; Diom. p. 401 ib. (v. sacer, I. A.); cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 219 sq.—Hence, **Sacrăvienses,** ium, *m.*, *those dwelling on the Sacra Via*, Fest. s. v. October equus, p. 178 Müll.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Abstr., like our *way*, for *march, journey* (syn. iter): cum de viâ languerem, Cic. Phil. 1, 5, 12: nisi de viâ fessus esset, id. Ac. 1, 1, 1: tridui via, *a three days' march* or *journey*, Caes. B. G. 1, 38: bidui, id. ib. 6, 7; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 27: longitudo viae, Liv. 37, 33, 3: flecte viam velis, Verg. A. 5, 28: tum via tuta maris, Ov. M. 11, 747: feci Longa Phereclea per freta puppe vias, id. H. 16, 22: ne inter vias praeterbitamus, metuo, *by the way, on the road*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 43; Ter. Eun. 4, 2, 1; Turp. ap. Non. p. 538, 8 et saep.—**2.** In gen., *a way, passage, channel, pipe*, etc.; thus, *a lane* in a camp, Caes. B. G. 5, 49; *a passage* between the seats of a theatre, Mart. 5, 14, 8; Tert. Spect. 3; of *the veins*: omnes ejus (sanguinis) viae, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 137; of *the chyle ducts*: quaedam a medio intestino usque ad portas jecoris ductae et directae viae, id. ib.; *the windpipe*, Ov. M. 15, 344; 14, 498; *a cleft* through which any thing penetrates, Verg. G. 2, 79; cf. Ov. M. 11, 515; *the path* or *track* of an arrow, Verg. A. 5, 526; *a stripe* in a party-colored fabric, Tib. 2, 3, 54 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a way, method, mode, manner, fashion*, etc., of doing any thing, *course* (cf. modus): vitae, Cic. Fl. 42, 105; id. Agr. 1, 9, 27; id. Sest. 67, 140; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 26; Sen. Brev. Vit. 9, 5; Lact. Epit. 67, 12: via vivendi, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 118: rectam vitae viam sequi, id. ib.: Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam dicebat esse, id. ib. 2, 12, 43: haec ad aeternam gloriam via est, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 18: haec una via omnibus ad salutem visa est, Liv. 36, 27, 8: invenire viam ad mortem, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 12: totidem ad mortem viae sunt, Sen. Contr. 1, 8, 6: cum eum hortarer ut eam laudis viam rectissimam esse duceret, Cic. Brut. 81, 281: haec est una via laudis, id. Sest. 65, 137: totam ignoras viam gloriae, id. Phil. 1, 14, 33: quae tum promptissima mortis via, exsolvit venas, Tac. A. 16, 17: habeo certam viam atque rationem, quâ omnes illorum conatus investigare et consequi possim, Cic. Verr. 1, 16, 48: defensionis ratio viaque, id. ib. 2, 5, 1, § 4: non tam justitiae quam litigandi tradunt vias, id. Leg. 1, 6, 18: docendi via, id. Or. 32, 114: optimarum artium vias tradere, id. Div. 2, 1, 1: (di) non ... nullas dant vias nobis ad significationum scientiam, id. ib. 2, 49, 102: rectam instas viam, i. e. *you speak correctly, truly*, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 41.—Adverb.: rectâ viâ, *directly*: ut rectâ viâ rem narret ordine omnem, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 28.—**B.** Pregn. (cf. ratio), *the right way, the true method, mode*, or *manner*: ingressu'st viam, i. e. rectam, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 273: in omnibus quae ratione docentur et viâ, primum constituendum est, quid quidque sit, etc., *rationally and methodically*, Cic. Or. 33, 116: ut ratione et viâ procedat oratio, id. Fin. 1, 9, 29.—Adverb.: viâ, *rightly, properly* (opp. to wandering out of the way): ipsus eam rem secum reputavit viâ, Ter. And. 2, 6, 11: viâ et arte dicere, Cic. Brut. 12, 46.—**C.** Viam perficere, i. e. *to attain an end*, Just. Inst. proöem. 1.

vĭālis, e, *adj.* [via], *of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads*: Lares, *placed, worshipped by the road-side*, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 24; called also dii, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 148.

vĭārius (old form VIASIEIS, Lex Thor.), a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the highways* or *roads*: lex, *for keeping the roads in repair*, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6, 5.

* **vĭātĭcātus,** a, um, *adj.* [viaticum], *furnished with travelling-money*: viaticati hercle admodum aestive sumus, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

vĭātĭcŭlum, i, *n. dim.* [id.], *a small sum of money for a journey* (post-class.), Dig. 5, 1, 18 *fin.*; App. M. 7, p. 191, 16.

vĭātĭcum, i, v. viaticus, II.

vĭātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [via], *of* or *belonging to a road* or *journey, viatic.* **I.** *Adj.* (very rare): cena, *a parting meal, farewell repast*, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 61; so perh. factum, id. Trin. 4, 2, 45; v. Ritschl ad h. l.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vĭātĭcum,** i, *n.*, *travelling-money, provision for a journey, viaticum* (freq. and class.). **A.** Lit., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 89; id. Ep. 5, 1, 9; id. Poen. prol. 71; Cic. Sen. 18, 66; Liv. 44, 22, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 54; Plin. Ep. 4, 13, 5.—Esp., *Charon's fare*, App. M. 6, p. 180, 32 al.—**2.** Transf. (late Lat.), *a journey*: extensa viatica, Ven. Fort. Misc. prol.—* **3.** Trop.: magnum viaticum ex se atque in se ad rempublicam evertendam habere, *resources, means*, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 13.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *Money made by a soldier in the wars, savings, prize-money*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26; Suet. Caes. 68.—**2.** *Money to pay the expenses of one studying abroad*, Dig. 12, 1, 17.

vĭātor, ōris, *m.* [vio]. **I.** In gen., *a wayfarer, traveller*, Cic. Fat. 15, 34; id. Mil. 21, 55; Caes. B. G. 4, 5; Verg. G. 4, 97; id. Fragm. ap. Don. Vit. Verg.; Hor. C. 3, 4, 30; id. S. 1, 5, 17; Ov. Tr. 2, 271; id. P. 4, 10, 34; Phaedr. 2, 1, 5; Juv. 10, 22; Mart. 2, 6, 14; 11, 13, 1.—**II.** In partic., *a summoner, apparitor*, an officer whose duty was to summon persons before the magistrate, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6; Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Vatin. 9, 22; Liv. 2, 56, 13; 3, 56, 5; Just. Inst. 4, 6; Dig. 5, 1, 82; Inscr. Grut. 627, 1 sqq.

vĭātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [viator], *of* or *belonging to a journey*: vasa, *travelling-dishes*, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 50; so, argentum, *silver travelling-plate*, Dig. 34, 2, 40: horologia, Vitr. 9, 9: medicamentum, Veg. Vet. 1, 61; 3, 65, 12.—**II.** *Of* or *belonging to summoners* or *apparitors*: DECVRIAE DVAE, VIATORIA ET LICTORIA, Inscr. Grut. 631, 2.

vĭātrix, īcis, *f.* [id.], *a female traveller*, Mart. Cap. 6, § 581; Inscr. Mur. 1058, 8.

vībex (**vĭbix**), īcis, *f.*, *the mark of a blow* or *stripe, a weal*, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 63 Müll.; Cato ap. Non. p. 187, 26; Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 118; Pers. 4, 48; App. M. 9, p. 222, 26; cf. Fest. p. 369 Müll.

* **vĭbĭa,** ae, *f.*, *a plank, cross-piece* supported on trestles (varae) so as to form a

bank; hence the proverb: sequitur varam vibia, *one error follows another*, Aus. Idyll. 12 praef. monos.; v. vara.

Vībĭlia, ae, *f.*, *a goddess presiding over highways, the goddess of roads*, Arn. 4, 131.

Vibinātes, ium, *m.*, *a people of Southern Italy*, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Vibĭus, i, *m.*; **Vibĭa**, ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** C. Vibius Pansa, *a consul*, Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**2.** Vibius Crispus, *an orator*, Quint. 5, 13, 48.—*Fem.*, Anthol. Lat. 2, p. 132.

1. vibo, ōnis, *m.*, *the flower of the herb called* Britannica, Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 21.

2. Vibo or **Vibon**, ōnis, *f.*, *a town in the territory of the Bruttii*, now *Monteleone*, Mel. 2, 4, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 10, § 73; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1; Mart. Cap. 6, § 645. — Hence, **Vibōnensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vibo*: ager, Liv. 21, 51, 4 sqq.; Cic. Att. 16, 6, 1.

vībrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vibro]. * **I.** *That may be brandished*: ornus (i. e. hasta), Aus. Ep. 24, 108.— * **II.** *Quivering, glimmering*: sidus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 29.

* **vībrābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *tremulous, glimmering*: Mercurius (stella), Mart. Cap. 8, § 880.

* **vībrāmen**, ĭnis, *n.* [id.], *a tremulous motion, quivering*: trisulca draconum, App. M. 6, p. 179, 17.

vībrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a brandishing, vibration*: hastae, Fest. s. v. gradivus, p. 97: continuata tonitruum, Calp. ap. Vop. Carin. 8.

1. vībrātus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vibro.

2. vībrātus, ūs, *m.* [vibro], *a quivering, tremulous motion* (post-class.): luminis, *flickering*, Mart. Cap. 8, § 887: crebri ignium, id. ib. 1, § 66.

‡ **vībrissae** pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur, Fest. p. 370 Müll.

vībrisso, āre, *v. n.*, *to shake the voice* (in singing), *to trill*: vibrissare est vocem in cantando crispare, Fest. p. 370 Müll.; Titin. ap. Fest. l. l.

vībro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [cf. Sanscr. vip, to tremble]. **I.** *Act.*, *to set in tremulous motion, to move rapidly to and fro, to brandish, shake, agitate* (class.; syn.: quatio, ventilo). **A.** Lit.: hastas ante pugnam, Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 325: hastam, id. Off. 2, 8, 29: flamina vestes, *to cause to flutter*, Ov. M. 1, 528: faces, Claud. Epith. 97: multifidas linguas (draco), Val. Fl. 1, 61: tremor vibrat ossa, *makes tremble*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 152: viscera vibrantur (equitando), *are shaken about*, Tac. A. 12, 51: impositus scuto more gentis et sustinentium umeris vibratus, dux eligitur, id. H. 4, 15: digitis vibratis jactare sententias, Quint. 11, 3, 120: thyrsum manu, Sen. Oedip. 420: serpens squalidum crista caput vibrans, id. Herc. Oet. 1254.—Poet.: vibrata flammis aequora, i. e. *glimmering, sparkling*, Val. Fl. 8, 306: crines vibrati, i. e. *curled, frizzled*, Verg. A. 12, 100; Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189.—Mid.: sic mea vibrari pallentia membra videres, Ov. H. 11, 77.— **2.** Transf., *to throw with a vibratory motion, to launch, hurl*: sicas et spargere venena, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23: conferti et quasi cohaerentes tela vibrare non poterant, Curt. 3, 11, 4: tremulum excusso jaculum lacerto, Ov. H. 4, 43: per auras spicula, id. M. 8, 374: fulmina (Juppiter), id. ib. 2, 308; cf.: vibratus ab aethere fulgor, Verg. A. 8, 524: jaculum ex arborum ramis vibrari, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of language, *to fling, hurl, launch*: truces vibrare iambos, Cat. 36, 5; cf. 2. vibratus, II.— **2.** *To threaten*: tela undique mortem vibrantia, Amm. 31, 13, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to be in tremulous motion*, etc. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen., *to shake, quiver, vibrate, tremble*: linguā vibrante (serpentis), Lucr. 3, 657; Ov. M. 3, 34: terrae motus non simplici modo quatitur, sed tremit vibratque, Plin. 2, 80, 82, § 194.— **2.** Of the voice or sounds, *to tremble*: (haec vox) sonat adhuc et vibrat in auribus meis, Sen. Prov. 3, 3; cf.: sonus lusciniae vibrans, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 82: querelā adhuc vibrante, Val. Max. 5, 3, 2: ejusmodi fabulae vibrabant, Petr. 47.— **3.** *To glimmer, glitter, gleam, scintillate*, etc.: mare, quā a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, Cic. Ac. 2, 33, 105: signa, Flor. 3, 11: in tremulo vibrant incendia ponto, Sil. 2, 664; Val. Fl. 2, 583; 2, 342; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 2. — Of bright weapons: juvenes Tela tenent dextrā lato vibrantia ferro, Ov. M. 8, 342: gladius, Verg. A. 9, 769; cf.: clipeum Vibranti medium cuspis transverberat ictu, id. ib. 10, 484.— **B.** Trop., of language: cujus (Demosthenis) non tam vibrarent fulmina illa, nisi numeris contorta ferrentur, *would not have been hurled with such vigor*, Cic. Or. 70, 234; cf.: oratio incitata et vibrans, id. Brut. 95, 326: sententiae, Quint. 10, 1, 60; 11, 3, 120. —Hence, **vībrātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, *impetuous, forcible*: iambus flammis fulminis vibratior, Aus. Ep. 21, 5.

Vībullĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. L. Vibullius, *a partisan of Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; 1, 23; Cic. Att. 8, 1.

vīburnum, i, *n.*, *the wayfaring-tree*: Viburnum lantana, Linn.; Verg. E. 1, 26.

vīcānus (post-class. collat. form **vīcānĕus**, Cod. Just. 11, 56), a, um, *adj.* [vicus], *of* or *dwelling in a village.* **I.** *Adj.*: Tmolites ille vicanus, *villager*, Cic. Fl. 3, 8: haruspices, *who go about from village to village*, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīcāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *villagers, peasants, rustics*, Liv. 38, 30, 8; Cod. Just. 11, 56.

Vīca Pŏta, ae, *f.* [vinco- potior], *Victress-and-possessor*, an appellation of the Goddess of Victory, Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 28; Liv. 2, 7, 12: Diespiter, Vicae Potae filius, Sen. Lud. Most. Claud. 9, 4; Arn. 3, 25.

vĭcārĭa, ae, v. vicarius, II. B.

vīcārĭānus, a, um, *adj.* [vicarius], *of* or *belonging to a deputy* or *vicar, vicarial*: apparitores, Cod. Just. 1, 35, 1: apex, *the rank of a vicar*, Sid. Ep. 1, 3.

vĭcārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vicis], *that supplies the place* of a person or thing, *substituted, delegated, vicarious.* **I.** *Adj.*: vicaria fides amicorum supponitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 111: manus, Quint. Decl. 6, 21: corpus, id. ib. 16, 7: mors, Hyg. Fab. 243; Quint. Decl. 9 *fin.*—**II.** *Substt.* **A. vĭcārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a substitute, deputy, proxy, a locum tenens, vicegerent, vicar*: succedam ego vicarius tuo muneri, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81; 2, 3, 38, § 86; id. Mur. 37, 80; id. Sull. 9, 26; id. Fam. 16, 22, 2; Liv. 29, 1, 8; Hor. C. 3, 24, 16; Dig. 26, 7, 39, § 16: diligentiae meae, Col. 11, 1, 5.—Esp., *an adjutant* or *lieutenant* to a military commander, Cod. Just. 12, 51, 9: tribuni, *a vice-tribune*, Treb. Pol. Trig. Tyr. 10, 4.— *An under-servant, under-slave* kept by another slave, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28; Hor. S. 2, 7, 79; Mart. 2, 18, 7; Dig. 9, 4, 19; 15, 1, 17; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. 687; cf. of the vicarii of such vicarii, ib. 775.— **B. vĭcārĭa**, ae, *f.* **1.** *A female under-slave* of another slave, Inscr. Fabr. 304, n. 297; Inscr. Murat. 972, 11.— **2.** *The post of deputy of the* praefectus praetorio, Cod. Th. 6, 26, 4.— **3.** *A substitute*: se pro conjuge vicariam dare, Sen. ad Helv. 19, 5.

vīcātim, *adv.* [vicus]. **I.** *From street to street, through the streets*, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 188, 26; Suet. Caes. 41 *med.*; Tac. H. 2, 95; Hor. Epod. 5, 97.—**II.** *From village to village, through the villages, in hamlets*: habitare, Liv. 9, 13, 7: dispersa, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117.

vĭce and **vĭcem**, v. vicis.

* **vīcēnālis**, e, *adj.* [viceni], *containing the number twenty*: sphaera, *having twenty angles*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, 14 (just before, vigintiangula).

vīcēnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the number twenty, vicenary.* **I.** *Adj.*: annorum lex me perdit quina vicenaria: metuunt credere omnes, i. e. *the law by which young people under five-and-twenty were incapable of making contracts*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 69 (Ritschl, quinavicenaria): fistula, *twenty quarter-digits in diameter*, Vitr. 8, 7; Front. Aquaed. 30; Pall. Aug. 12.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīcēnārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a youth of twenty*, Arn. 2, 58.

vīcēni (collat. form **vīgēni**, Col. 4, 30, 2), ae, a, *num. distrib. adj.* [viginti], *twenty each, twenty* distributively. **I.** Lit.: si duae res quae conferuntur, vicenas habent partes, Varr. L. L. 10, § 5 Müll.: annos nonnulli vicenos in disciplinā permanent, Caes. B. G. 6, 14: militibus denarios quinos vicenos diviserunt, Liv. 41, 7, 3; Col. 3, 3, 7; Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 163; 8, 51, 77, § 205.—*Gen.* vicenûm, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 98: vicenûm quinûm, Front. Aquaed. 29; 47; Col. 12, 18, 7. —**II.** Transf., in gen., *twenty*: diebus vicenis interpositis, *an interval of twenty days*, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88; Mart. 4, 26, 3.

vīcennālis, e, *adj.* [vicennium], *of twenty years, every twenty years* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.*: votis vicennalibus, Num. Alex. Sev. ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 275.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīcennālĭa**, ium, *n.*, *a festival on the twentieth anniversary of an emperor's reign*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 17.

vīcennĭum, ii, *n.* [vicies-annus], *a period of twenty years*: post decennii aut vicennii tempus, Dig. 50, 8, 8.

vĭcĕquaestor, ōris, *m.* [vicis-quaestor], = proquaestor (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 38.

vĭcĕquaestūra, ae, *f.* [vicis-quaestura], = proquaestura (late Lat.), Ps.-Ascon. Arg. ad Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 3.

vĭces, v. vicis.

vīcēsĭma, ae, v. vicesimus, II.

vīcēsĭmāni, ōrum, *m.* [vicesimus], *soldiers of the twentieth legion*, Tac. A. 1, 51; 1, 64: vexillarii, id. ib. 14, 34.

vīcēsĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to the twentieth part.* **I.** *Adj.*: aurum, *of the tax called* vicesima (v. h. v.), Liv. 27, 10, 11. — **II.** *Subst.*: **vīcēsĭmārĭus**, ii, *m.*, *a receiver of the* vicesima, Petr. 65.

vīcēsĭmātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a drawing by lot of every twentieth man for execution, vicesimation*, Capitol. Macrin. 12.

vīcēsĭmus or **vīcensĭmus** (collat. form **vīgēsĭmus**, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 21; Caes. B. C. 3, 34; Sall. C. 47, 2; Col. 5, 1, 10; Manil. 4, 462 al.; but not in Cic.), a, um, *ord. num. adj.* [viginti], *the twentieth.* **I.** *Adj.*: annus, Plaut. Capt. 5, 3, 3: intra annum vicesimum, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: annum jam tertium et vicesimum regnat, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: censores vicesimi sexti a primis censoribus, Liv. 10, 47, 2: litteras mihi Cornificius altero vicesimo die reddidit, Cic. Fam. 12, 25, 1: Acastus cum litteris praesto fuit uno et vicesimo die, id. ib. 14, 5: vicesimo die lunae, id. Fin. 2, 31, 101: vicesima luna sacrificant, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5: sexto et vicesimo anno, Nep. Lys. 1, 1: legio, Tac. A. 1, 51.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vīcēnsĭma** (**-suma**), ae, *f.* (i. e. pars), *the twentieth part*, as a tax; so *the twentieth part* or *five per cent. of the crop*, Liv. 43, 2, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.; *of the value* of a slave that was manumitted, Cic. Att. 2, 16, 1; Liv. 7, 16, 7; Petr. 58; 71.—Called also VICESIMA LIBERTATIS, Inscr. Orell. 3131; 3338.—As export-duty: portorii, Cic. Verr. 2. 2, 75, § 185.—As a tax on inheritances, Plin. Ep. 7, 14, 1; id. Pan. 37.

Vīcētia (**Vīcentĭa**), ae, *f.*, *a town in* Gallia Transpadana, *in the territory of Venetia*, now *Vicenza*, Tac. H. 3, 8; Suet. Gram. 23; Inscr. Orell. 5152; Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 132. —*Its inhabitants* are called **Vīcētīni** or **Vīcentīni**, ōrum, *m.*, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 19, 2; Plin. Ep. 5, 4, 2; 5, 14, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3110: (VEICETINI), ib. 3219: VICENTIN, ib. 5972.

vĭcĭa, ae, *f.*, *a vetch*, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 5; Col. 2, 13, 1; 2, 10, 29; Pall. 1, 6, 14; Cato, R. R. 35; Plin. 18, 15, 37, § 137; Verg. G. 1, 75; Ov. F. 5, 267.

* **vĭcĭālĭa**, ium, *n.* [vicia], *the stalks* or *haulm of vetches*, Col. 6, 30, 5 Schneid. *N. cr.*

* **vĭcĭārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vetches*: cribrum, Col. 8, 5, 16.

vīciens or **vīcies**, *num. adv.* [viginti], *twenty times*: viciens centena milia passuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13 *fin.*: viciens tantum, Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 53: superficiem aedium aestimarunt HS. viciens, i. e. *two millions*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 5: HS. bis et viciens, id. ib. 11, 1, 2: non plenum modo viciens habebas, Mart. 1, 100, 1.

* **Vĭcĭlīnus**, i, *m.* [vigil], *the Watchful, the Vigilant*, an epithet of Jupiter, Liv. 24, 44, 8.

vīcīnālis, e, *adj.* [vicinus], *neighboring, near*: usus, Liv. 21, 26, 8: bella, Just. 41, 1, 3: via, *a road over the fields used in common, a village-path*, Dig. 43, 8, 2; 43, 7, 3; Front. Aquaed. 126; Sen. Ben. 5, 24, 9.

vicīnārius, a, um, *adj.* [vicinus], *neighboring, near* (post-class.): via, *a by-way* in a camp, Hyg. Grom. p. 5, 2; 12, 2.

vīcīnē, *adv.*, v. vicinus *fin.*

vīcīnia, ae, *f.* [vicinus], *neighborhood, nearness, vicinage, vicinity.* **I.** Lit. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; but cf. vicinitas): proximae viciniae habitat, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 27: hic proximae viciniae, id. Mil. 2, 3, 2: mulier quaedam commigravit huc viciniae, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43: hic viciniae, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 45: inde in viciniâ nostra Averni lacus, * Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: in viciniâ urbis, Col. 7, 3, 13: pharetratae vicinia Persidis, Verg. G. 4, 290: mons elatus super nubila atque in viciniam lunaris circuli, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 7: mortis, *proximity*, Petr. 93: mortem in viciniâ videre, Sen. ap. Lact. 6, 17 *fin.*—**B.** Transf., concr., *neighborhood*, i. q. *neighbors* (freq. but not ante-Aug.; cf. vicinitas): libertina, non ignota viciniae, Liv. 39, 12, 1: funus Egregie factum laudet vicinia, Hor. S. 2, 5, 106; id. Ep. 1, 16, 44; 1, 17, 62; Ov. M. 2, 688; 4, 636; 8, 689; Pers. 4, 46; Vell. 1, 4; Vall. Max. 5, 7, 3; Suet. Calig. 55; App. M. 7, p. 190, 35; Juv. 14, 154.—With a *plur. noun*, Ov. F. 2, 657; 3, 189.—**II.** Trop., *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, affinity* (post-Aug.; a favorite trope of Quint.): aqua ad viciniam lactis accedens, Plin. 31, 3, 22, § 37; 37, 9, 40, § 123 (al. ad vicina): est tamen quamquam diversarum rerum quaedam vicinia, Quint. 8, 4, 12: quaedam vicinia virtutum vitiorumque, id. 2, 12, 4: est huic tropo quaedam cum synecdoche vicinia, id. 8, 6, 28; cf. id. 3, 8, 9; 9, 3, 65 sq.

vīcīnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *neighborhood, nearness, proximity, vicinity* (class.). **I.** Lit.: vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas Facit, ut te audacter moneam, etc., Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 4: propter vicinitatem totos dies simul eramus, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5: scire hoc propter vicinitatem facile possum, id. Planc. 8, 19; cf.: quorum et vicinitas propinqua et multitudo esset infinita, Hirt. B. G. 8, 7.—*Plur.:* amicitiae, consuetudines, vicinitates, clientelae, ludi denique ... quid haberent voluptatis, etc., Cic. Red. Quir. 1, 3; cf. B. 2. infra.—**B.** Transf., concr. **1.** *The neighborhood, vicinity, region:* in Umbriâ atque in eâ vicinitate, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16, 48.—**2.** *Neighborhood*, i. q. *neighbors* (class.): si te libenter vicinitas videbit, Cato, R. R. 4: signum, quod erat notum vicinitati, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44, § 96; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: caritas serpit foras cognationibus primum, tum affinitatibus, deinde amicitiis, post vicinitatibus, id. Fin. 5, 23, 65; id. Planc. 9, 22; id. Rab. Perd. 3, 8; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 15; Caes. B. G. 6, 34; Nep. Alcib. 10, 3; Sall. C. 36, 1; Suet. Aug. 6; Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 41.—Cf. *plur.:* conveniet autem cum in dando munificum esse, tum in exigendo non acerbum, in omnique re contrahendâ ... vicinitatibus et confiniis aequum, Cic. Off. 2, 18, 64.—**II.** Trop., *near likeness, resemblance, similarity, congeniality, affinity:* est quaedam inter epichirema et syllogismum vicinitas, Quint. 5, 10, 6: virtutibus ac vitiis, id. 3, 7, 25: excusantur vitia vicinitate vitiorum, id. 1, 5, 5: nominis (cyperi et cypiri), Plin. 21, 18, 69, § 115.

* **vīcīnĭtus,** *adv.* [id.], *in the neighborhood, close by:* omnes intra centum vicinitus arceantur, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 4.

vīcīnor, ātus, 1, *v. dep.* [id.], *to be neighboring, near* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 2, 11; 6, 9; 7, 2: vicinantia capiti loca, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 6, 27; 2, 16, 97; 2, 34, 181: plaustrum, Mart. Cap 6, § 608.

vīcīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vicus], *near, neighboring, in the neighborhood* or *vicinity.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* (freq. poet.; cf.: contiguus, finitimus): taberna, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 24: silva, id. C. 3, 29, 39: oppidum, id. Epod. 5, 44: urbes, id. A. P. 66; Verg. G. 1, 510: sedes astris, id. A. 5, 759: caelo Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 131: heu quam vicina est ultima terra mihi! Ov Tr. 3, 4, 52: bellum, Liv. 1, 14, 6.—Poet.: jurgia, i. e. *of neighbors*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 171.—With *gen.:* ora vicina perusti aetheris, Luc. 9, 432.—*Comp.:* ni convexa foret (terra), parti vicinior esset, Ov. F. 6, 275.—**B.** *Substt.* **1. vīcīnus,** i, *m.*, *a neighbor* (the predom. signif. of the word): Eutychus Tuus ... vicinus proximus, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 7; so, proximus, Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 21; Dig. 50, 15, 4: ceteri finitimi ac vicini, Cic. Sull. 20, 58: vel tribules vel vicinos meos, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: si te interioribus vicinis tuis anteponis, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 7: bonus sane vicinus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 132: vicine Palaemon, Verg. E. 3, 53.—**b.** Transf., of time, *a contemporary:* Tertullianus vicinus eorum temporum, Hier. Script. Eccl. Luc.—**2. vīcīna,** ae, *f.*, *a neighbor:* ego huc transeo in proximum ad meam vicinam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 2; 3, 3, 16; Ter. And. 1, 1, 78; id. Hec. 4, 4, 98; Quint. 5, 11, 28; Hor. C. 3, 19, 24.—With *gen.:* Fides in Capitolio vicina Jovis, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104: anus vicina loci, Ov. F. 6, 399.—**3. vīcīnum,** i, *n.*, *a neighboring place, the neighborhood, vicinity* (mostly post-Aug.): stellae in vicino terrae, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 68; so, in vicino, id. 6, 26, 30, § 122; Cels. 2, 6 *fin.*; Sen. Brev. Vit. 15, 3: ex (e) vicino, Col. 7, 2, 4; Plin. 23, 8, 75, § 145.—*Plur.:* amnis rigans vicina, Plin. 6, 18, 22, § 65; Ov. M. 1, 573.—With *gen.:* in Syriae vicina pervenire, Plin. 16, 32, 59, § 135.—**II.** Trop., *nearly resembling in quality* or *nature, like, similar, kindred, allied* (class.): dialecticorum scientia vicina et finitima eloquentiae, Cic. Or. 32, 113: vicina praedictae, sed amplior virtus, Quint. 8, 3, 83: in his rebus, quibus nomina sua sunt, vicinis potius uti, id. 8, 6, 35: vicina virtutibus vitia, id. 8, 3, 7: quod est ὑποπτώσει vicinum, id. 9, 2, 58: odor croco vicinus est, Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53; cf. id. 21, 18, 69, § 115: cui vicinum est, non negare quod obicitur, Quint. 6, 3, 81.—*Comp.:* ferrum molle plumboque vicinius, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 143.—**b.** *Absol.:* non ex eodem sed ex diverso vicinum accipitur, Quint. 9, 3, 68: multum ab amethysto distat hyacinthos, tamen e vicino descendens, Plin. 37, 9, 41, § 125 (al. ab vicino tamen colore descendens).—Hence, *adv.:* **vīcīnē,** *in the neighborhood, near by* (late Lat.): (fluvius) quantum crescit aquis, pisces vicinius offert, *nearer by*, Ven. Carm. 3, 12, 11: vicinissime frui, Aug. Doctr. Chr. 1, 33 *fin.*

vĭcis (as a *gen.;* the *nom.* does not occur), vicem, vice; in *plur.*, vices (*nom.* and *acc.*) and vicibus (*dat.* and *abl.*), *f.* [cf. Gr. εἴκω, to yield; root Ϝικ-; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 135], *change, interchange, alternation, alternate* or *reciprocal succession, vicissitude* (the *gen.* not ante-Aug.; the other cases class.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; for which, in class. prose, vicissitudo). (*α*) *Sing.:* ignotus juvenum coetus alternâ vice Inibat alacris, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 151 Vahl.): hac vice sermonum, *conversation*, Verg. A. 6, 535: vice sermonis, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 79; cf. in the foll. *β*: deus haec fortasse benigna Reducet in sedem vice, Hor. Epod. 13, 8: solvitur acris hiems grata vice veris et Favoni, id. C. 1, 4, 1: commoti Patres vice fortunarum humanarum, Liv. 7, 31, 6: dum Nox vicem peragit, *performs the exchange*, i. e. *alternates with day*, Ov. M. 4, 218: ridica contingens vitem mutuâ vice sustinetur et sustinet, Col. 4, 16: versâ vice, *reversely*, Dig. 43, 29, 3; App. Dogm. Plat. p. 32, 6; id. Flor. p. 363; Just. 6, 5, 11 al.—(*β*) *Plur.:* plerumque gratae divitibus vices Mundaeque parvo sub Lare pauperum Cenae, Hor. C. 3, 29, 13: et interrogandi se ipsum et respondendi sibi solent esse non ingratae vices, Quint. 9, 2, 14: loquendi, id. 6, 4, 11; Ov. P. 2, 10, 35: ipsius lectionis taedium vicibus levatur, Quint. 1, 12, 4: habet has vices condicio mortalium, ut adversa ex secundis, ex adversis secunda nascantur, Plin. Pan. 5 *fin.:* spatium diei noctis excipiunt vices, Phaedr. 2, 8, 10: haec quoque non perstant ... Quasque vices peragant ... docebo, *what vicissitudes they undergo*, Ov. M. 15, 238: mutat terra vices, *renews her changes*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 3: perque vicis modo Persephone! modo Filia! clamat, *alternately*, Ov. F. 4, 483; so, per vicis, id. M. 4, 40; Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 23: per vices annorum, i. e. *every other year*, id. 12, 14, 30, § 54: cur vicibus factis ineant, *alternately, by turns*, Ov. F. 4, 353.—**2.** Adverb.: in vicem (also freq. one word, **invĭcem;** and less freq. vicem, in vices, or per vices), *by turns, alternately, one after the other, mutually, reciprocally.* **a.** In vicem: bibenda aqua: postero die etiam vinum: deinde in vicem alternis diebus modo aqua modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2 *med.:* reliqui, qui domi manserunt, se atque alios alunt: hi rursus in vicem anno post in armis sunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 1: propter vicinitatem simul eramus invicem, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; Quint. 11, 3, 168: multis invicem casibus victi victoresque, Liv. 2, 44, 12: non comisantium in vicem more jam diu vivimus inter nos, id. 40, 9, 8 Weissenb. ad loc.: in vicem inter se gratantes, id. 9, 43, 17: inque vicem tua me, te mea forma capit, Ov. H. 17, 180; id. M. 6, 631; 8, 473; Verg. G. 3, 188; Hor. S. 1, 3, 141 al.—**b.** Vicem: ut unus fasces haberet, et hoc insigne regium suam cujusque vicem, per omnes iret, Liv. 3, 36, 3; cf. id. 1, 9, 15.—**c.** In vices (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): inque vices illum tectos qui laesit amores, Laedit amore pari, Ov. M. 4, 191; 12, 161; Tac. G. 26 Halm.—**d.** Per vices (post-Aug. and very rare): quod ipsum imperari per vices optimum est, Quint. 2, 4, 6 Halm.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A time, turn* (late Lat.; cf. Orell. ad Hor. C. 4, 14, 13): ager tertiâ vice arabitur, Pall. 10, 1: tribus per diem vicibus, id. 1, 3 *fin.*; cf.: tesserulas in medium vice suâ quisque jaciebamus, Gell. 18, 13, 1: vice quâdam, *once*, Sid. Ep. 7, 1; Aus. Pan. Grat. Aug. 4.—**2.** Reciprocal behavior or conduct, i. e. *return, requital, reciprocal service, recompense, remuneration, retaliation* (rare but class.): recito praedicationem amplissimi beneficii, vicem officii praesentis, Cic. Sest. 4, 10: tanto proclivius est injuriae quam beneficio vicem exsolvere, Tac. H. 4, 3; Prop. 1, 13, 10: redde vicem meritis, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 23: non poteris ipsa referre vicem, id. A. A. 1, 370; cf.: dejecit acer plus vice simplici (i. e. non tantam solum cladem illis intulit quantam ipsi dederant, sed duplum, Schol.), Hor. C. 4, 14, 13 Orell. ad loc.—*Plur.:* spernentem sperne, sequenti Redde vices, Ov. M. 14, 36: neque est ullus affectus ... qui magis vices exigat, Plin. Pan. 85, 3.—**3.** The changes of fate, *fate, hap, lot, condition, fortune, misfortune:* mihi uni necesse erit et meam et aliorum vicem pertimescere? Cic. Dom. 4, 8: indignando et ipse vicem ejus, Liv. 40, 23, 1: tacite gementes tristem fortunae vicem, Phaedr. 5, 1, 6; cf.: vicem suam conquestus est, Suet. Aug. 66: convertere humanam vicem, Hor. Epod. 5, 88: publicâ vice commoveri, Quint. 11, 1, 42; cf. id. 4, 1, 33.—*Plur.:* fors et Debita jura vicesque superbae Te maneant ipsum, Hor. C. 1, 28, 32: testor in occasu vestro nec tela nec ullas Vitavisse vices Danaûm, *dangers, contests*, Verg. A. 2, 433.—**II.** Transf., *the position, place, room, stead, post, office, duty* of one person or thing as assumed by another (the usual signif. of the word): heredum causa justissima est: nulla est enim persona, quae ad vicem ejus, qui e vitâ emigrarit, propius accedat, Cic. Leg. 2, 19, 48: ego succedens in vicem imperii tui, Liv. 38, 48, 7: ipse in locum vicemque consulis provolat, id. 3, 18, 9: postquam (Juppiter) te dedit, qui erga omne humanum genus vice suâ fungereris, *stand in the place of, represent*, Plin. Pan. 80, 6: fungar vice cotis, Hor. A. P. 304: per speciem alienae fungendae vicis opes suas firmavit, Liv. 1, 41, 6: ne sacra regiae vicis desererentur, id. 1, 20, 2: vestramque meamque vicem explete, Tac. A. 4, 8 *fin.:* cujus ... ego vicem debeo inplere, Plin. Ep. 6, 6, 6: (Manus) adverbiorum atque pronominum obtinent vicem, Quint. 11, 3, 87: in ordine vicis suae, Vulg. Luc. 1, 8.—*Plur.:* non ad suum pertinere officium rati, quando divisae professionum vices essent, Quint. Inst. prooem. § 4.—**2.** Adverb. **a.** Vicem, with the *gen.* or a *pers. pron.*, *in the place of, instead of, on account of, for, for the sake of:* cri vicem meamque, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 11: qui hodie sese excruciari meam vicem possit pati, id. Most. 2, 1, 8; cf. id. ib. 5, 2, 24: vos respondetote istinc istarum vicem, id. Rud. 3, 5, 34: tuam vicem saepe doleo, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 3: suam vicem indignantem magistratu abisse, Liv. 2, 31, 11: remittimus hoc tibi, ne nostram vicem irascaris, id. 34, 32, 6: sollicito consuli ... eorum vicem quos, etc., id. 44, 3, 5: rex, vicem eorum quos ad tam manifestum periculum miserat, Curt. 7, 11, 20: maestus non suam vicem, sed propter, etc., id. 7, 2, 5: cum Pompeius aedem Victoriae dedicaturus foret, cujus gradus vicem theatri essent, Tiro Tull. ap.

Gell. 10, 1, 7: quoniam res familiaris obsidis vicem esse apud rempublicam videbatur, Gell. 16, 10, 11. — (β) Sometimes in a more general sense, *after the manner of, like:* Sardanapali vicem in suo lectulo mori, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 7: ceteri vicem pecorum obtruncabantur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 497, 26; cf. the foll. — **b.** Vice, *instead of, for, on account of:* in pane salis vice utuntur nitro, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 115: temonis vice trahitur, Col. 6, 2, 7: murum urbi cocto latere circumdedit, harenae vice bitumine interstrato, Just. 1, 2, 7: exanimes vice unius, Liv. 1, 25, 6: senatus vice populi, Just. Inst. 1, 2, 5.—(β) In a more general sense (cf. the preced. numbers), *after the manner of, like:* jactari se passa fluctu algae vice, Plin. 9, 45, 68, § 147: moveri periclitantium vice possumus, Quint. 6, 2, 35: diebus ac noctibus vice mundi circumagi, Suet. Ner. 31: quaeque dixerat, oracli vice accipiens, Tac. A. 6, 21 *fin.*: ut deorum vice mortuos honorarent, *like gods*, Lact. 4, 28 *fin.*: vice navium, App. de Deo Socr. p. 47, 22: vice pecudum occidi, Lact. 5, 10, 6: vice imbellium proculcati, Dict. Cret. 3, 24. — **c.** In vicem, *instead of, for, in place of:* potest malleolus protinus in vicem viviradicis conseri, Col. 3, 14, 3: defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 85: in omnium vicem regni unius insatiabilis amor Successit, Liv. 40, 8, 18: missis in vicem eorum quinque milibus sociorum, id. 31, 11, 3; Col. 5, 6, 1; so *dat.* vici, Quint. Decl. 6, 4. — **d.** Ad vicem, *instead of, for:* ad tegularum et imbricum vicem, Plin. 36, 22, 44, § 159: ad vicem solis cinis calidus subjectus, Pall. 4, 10 *fin.*; 3, 28; very rarely, ad invicem, Veg. Vet. 2, 7 *fin.*— (β) In a more general sense (cf. in the preced. numbers a. and b.), *after the manner of, like:* majores natu a majoribus colebantur ad deum prope ad parentum vicem, Gell. 2, 15, 1.

vĭcissātim, *adv.* [vicis], *in return, again* (ante-class. for the class. vicissim): ad argumentum vicissatim remigrare, Plaut. Poen. prol. 46; id. Stich. 4, 1, 27; Naev. ap. Non. p. 183, 15.

vĭcissim, *adv.* [id.], *on the other hand, on the contrary, again, in turn* (freq. and class.; cf. in vicem): nunc mihi vicissim supplicabunt, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 92: da te mihi vicissim, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 10: terra uno tempore florere, deinde vicissim horrere potest, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 19; cf. id. Sen. 16, 57: exspecto, quid ille tecum, quid tu vicissim, id. Att. 16, 3, 3: audire aliquem, id. N. D. 2, 1, 3: praebebo ego me tibi vicissim attentum contra Stoicos auditorem, id. ib. 3, 1, 2: hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim, Hor. A. P. 11: considera nunc vicissim tuum, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 3: versique vicissim Rutuli, etc., Verg. A. 12, 462: age, fare vicissim, id. ib. 6, 531.

* **vĭcissĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [id.], *change, alternation,* = vicissitudo: vicissitatemque imperandi tradidit, Att. ap. Non. p. 185, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 181 Rib.).

vĭcissĭtūdo, inis, *f.* [vicis, I.], *change, interchange, alternation, vicissitude* (class.; used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*): omnium rerum vicissitudo est, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 44: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio, Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: in sermone communi, id. Off. 1, 37, 134: nihil vicissitudine studiorum officiorumque jucundius, id. Lael. 14, 49: eorum (generum), *reciprocal influence,* id. N. D. 2, 33, 84. — *Plur.:* dierum noctiumque, Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 16: diurnae nocturnaeque, id. Inv. 1, 34, 59: fortunae (with temporum varietates), id. Fam. 5, 12, 4: alternae digitorum vicissitudines, *the interlocking of the fingers,* App. M. 3 praef.

Victa, ae, *f.* [2. victus], *the goddess that presides over food,* Arn. 3, 115.

victĭma, ae, *f.* [perh. root vig- of vigeo; with superl. ending; cf. Corss. Ausspr. 1, 509 sq.], *a beast for sacrifice* adorned with the fillet (vitta), *a sacrifice, victim* (cf. hostia). **I.** Lit., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 93; Hor. C. 3, 23, 12; Verg. G. 2, 147; Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; Caes. B. G. 6, 16; Liv. 45, 7, 1; Ov. M. 7, 162; id. F. 1, 335; Juv. 12, 113; Luc. 1, 611; Sen. Herc. Fur. 923 al. — **II.** Trop., *a victim:* quam potestis P. Lentulo mactare victimam gratiorem quam si L. Flacci sanguine illius nefarium in nos omnes odium saturaveritis? Cic. Fl. 38, 95: se victimam rei publicae praebere, id. Fin. 2, 19, 61: victima deceptus decipientis ero, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 22: me nuptiali victimam feriat die, Sen. Herc. Oet. 348.

victĭmārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [victima], *of* or *belonging to victims.* **I.** *Adj.:* negotiator, *a dealer in beasts for sacrifice,* Plin. 7, 12, 10, § 54 (al. suarius). — **II.** *Subst.:* **victĭmārĭus,** ii, *m.* **A.** *An assistant at sacrifices,* Liv. 40, 29, 14; Val. Max. 1, 1, 12; Inscr. Orell. 2453 sq.; 3644. — **B.** *A dealer in beasts for sacrifice,* Val. Max. 9, 14, 3.

victĭmo, āre, *v. a.* [id.], *to offer in sacrifice, to sacrifice* (post-class.): hircum Marti, App. M. 7, p. 192, 30: hostiam, id. ib. 7, p. 197, 31: filium, Vulg. Ecclus. 34, 24.

victĭto, āre, *v. freq. a.* [vivo], *to live, feed, support one's self, subsist* on any thing (ante-class.): ficis victitamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59; so, sinapi, id. Truc. 2, 2, 60: suco suo, id. Capt. 1, 1, 12: parce, id. Truc. 2, 3, 26: bene libenter, *to live freely, live high,* Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 44.

1. victor, ōris, *m.* [vinco]. **I.** In gen., *a conqueror, vanquisher, victor.* **A.** Prop. **1.** *Absol.:* quod (sc. stipendium) victores victis imponere consuērint, Caes. B. G. 1, 44: multa victori, eorum arbitrio, per quos vicit, etiam invito facienda sunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 9, 3. — **2.** With *gen.:* omnium gentium victor, Cic. Pis. 7, 16: ille exercitus tot ditissimarum gentium victor, Curt. 10, 2, 11: Atheniensium, id. 3, 10, 4; 3. 10, 7; 6, 6, 4; 7, 10, 6.—Esp., with belli or bellorum: ut meus victor vir belli clueat, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 15: cujus belli (i. e. cum Antiocho) victor L. Scipio laudem adsumpsit, etc., Cic. Mur. 14, 31: victores bellorum civilium vincere, id. Marcell. 4, 12; Tac. A. 1, 19: Camillus trium simul bellorum victor, Liv. 6, 4, 1: Paulum tanti belli victorem, id. 45, 36, 7; Vell. 2, 55, 2; Stat. Th. 9, 625: Macedones, tot bellorum in Europā victores, Curt. 3, 10, 4; Tac. H. 2, 28; 4, 58; cf.: omnis generis certaminum (Hercules), Vell. 1, 8, 2: pancratii, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 79.—**3.** With *abl.:* cum civili bello victor iratus respondit, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: bello civili victores victosque numquam coalescere, Tac. H. 2, 7 Halm (Ritter, belli civilis). — **B.** Fig. (rare; not in Cic.): animus libidinis et divitiarum victor, *master of,* Sall. J. 63, 2: victor propositi, *successful in,* Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 11.— **II.** Esp. **A.** Victor, *the Conquering, the Victorious,* an epithet of Jupiter, Inscr. Grut. 23, 8 sq.— Of Hercules, Macr. S. 3, 6. — **B.** In appos., = vincens, *superior.* **1.** Prop., *victorious, conquering* (cf. Zumpt, § 102, n. 2; Madv. § 60, obs. 2). **a.** Of living beings: tantum exercitum victorem, Caes. B. G. 7, 20 *fin.*: pejus victoribus Sequanis, quam Aeduis victis accidisse, id. ib. 1, 31: galli (aves) victi silere solent, canere victores, Cic. Div. 2, 26, 56: victores Graii, Ov. M. 13, 414: equus, Verg. G. 3, 499: taurus, Luc. 2, 605; cf. Verg. A. 2, 329; 10, 409; 11, 565; Ov. M. 2, 437.—Esp., with discedo, abeo, redeo, revertor, etc. (= the more freq. superior discedo, etc.): victores victis hostibus legiones reveniunt domum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 33: meminerant ad Alesiam magnam se inopiam perpessos... maximarum gentium victores discessisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 47: ita certe inde abiere Romani ut victores, Etrusci pro victis, Liv. 2, 7, 3; 34, 19, 2: nisi victores se redituros ex hac pugnā jurant, id. 2, 45, 13: victores reverterunt, id. 7, 17, 5; Suet. Aug. 1; 29; Val. Max. 1, 8, 5; 8, 7, 1. — **b.** With *abl.:* victor virtute fuisset, Sall. J. 55, 1.— **2.** Of things: abstulit has (sc. naves)... Aestus, et obnixum victor detrusit in Austrum, Luc. 9, 334.—**B.** Meton., *of* or *belonging to a conqueror, triumphal:* in curru, Caesar, victore veheris, Ov. Tr. 4, 2, 47.

2. Victor, ōris, *m.:* S. Aurelius, *a Roman historian of the fourth century* A.D., Amm. 21, 10, 6.

victōrĭa, ae, *f.* [victor]. **I.** Prop., *victory.* **A.** In war. **1.** *Absol.:* cernere de victoriā, Enn. ap. Non. p. 511, 9 (Trag. Rel. v. 206 Vahl.): insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8; cf.: exercitus plus victoriae quam praedae deportavit, *prestige,* Curt. 10, 2, 11: reverti cum victoriā, Just. 2, 5, 2: concurritur: horae Momento cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8.— *Plur.:* illum diem omnes labores et victorias confirmaturum, Sall. J. 49, 3. — **2.** With *gen.:* utri magni victoria sit dati regni, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 108 (Ann. v. 91 Vahl.): extremum malorum omnium esse civilis belli victoriam, Cic. Fam. 9, 6, 3: clementiam in victoriā belli civilis admirabilem exhibuit, Suet. Caes. 75 *init.*—*Plur.:* haec bella gravissima victoriaeque eorum bellorum clarissimae, Cic. Mur. 14, 31. —**3.** With *de* and *abl.:* cum Canulejus victoriā de patribus ... ingens esset, Liv. 4, 6, 5: Africanus ob egregiam victoriam de Hannibale Poenisque appellatus, id. 21, 46, 8; 25, 39, 17: de Vejentibus, id. 5, 15, 1: quantaecumque, de Romanis tamen, victoriae partae fama, id. 27, 31, 3: Philippi de Atheniensibus victoriam praeferebat, Curt. 8, 1, 33; Just. 31, 3, 9.— **4.** With *ab* and *abl.:* ut ab illo insignia victoriae, non victoriam reportarent, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 8.—**5.** With *ex* and *abl.:* gens una populi Romani saepe ex opulentissimā Etruscā civitate victoriam tulit, Liv. 2, 50, 2: ex Campanis victoriam pepererunt, id. 7, 34, 13: Domitii ex Arvernis victoria fuit nobilis, Vell. 2, 10, 2.—**B.** In law contests, etc. **1.** In gen.: victoria penes patres fuit, Liv. 4, 50: ex collegā victoriam quaerere, id. 2, 44; cf. Ov. F. 2, 811; id. A. A. 2, 539.—**2.** With *gen.:* litium, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 54.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Personified: Victoria, as a Roman goddess, *Victory:* Neptunus, Virtus, Victoria, Plaut. Am. prol. 42; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; id. Div. 1, 43, 98; Ov. M. 8, 13; Inscr. Orell. 387; 1803; 1838; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll. — **B.** *A battle-cry, shout of victory:* suo more victoriam conclamant, Caes. B. G. 5, 37. — **C.** *A statue of Victory;* in a lusus verbb.: nam qui Victorias aureas in usum belli conflari volebat, ita declinavit, victoriis utendum esse, Quint. 9, 2, 92.

victōrĭālis, e, *adj.* [victoria], *of* or *belonging to victory* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.:* dies, *day of victory,* i. e. *when victories are celebrated,* Treb. Gall. 3: scipio, Cassiod. Var. 6, 1.— **II.** *Subst.:* **victōrĭālis,** is, *f., a plant, called also* Idaea Daphne, App. Herb. 58; Isid. 10, 210.

1. victōrĭātus, i, *m.* (i. e. nummus) [Victoria]. **I.** *A silver coin stamped with the image of Victory,* = quinarius; in Varro's time worth half a denarius, Varr. L. L. 10, § 41 Vahl.; Cato, R. R. 15, 2; Cic. Font. 5, 9; Liv. 41, 13, 7; Quint. 6, 3, 80. — **II.** As *an apothecaries' weight,* Marc. Emp. 15; Scrib. Comp. 28, 26.

2. victōrĭātus, a, um, *Part.* [victoria], *gained by victory* (late Lat.): plus victoriatum est quam injuriatum, Tert. adv. Gnost. 6.

Victōrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [victoria, II. A.], *a little statue of Victory,* Cic. N. D. 3, 34, 84.

victōrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [victoria], *victorious* (ante- and post-class.; cf. victor, II. B.), Cato ap. Gell. 4, 9, 12. — As an epithet of the emperor Probus, Nummus ap. Eckhel. D. N. V. 7, p. 505. — *Sup.:* vir, Sid. Ep. 5, 6: PRINCIPES, Inscr. Grut. 170, 5; Inscr. Orell. 1045.

victrix, īcis (*abl.* victrice, Cic. Phil. 13, 3, 7 al.; but victrici, Liv. 28, 6, 8; *gen. plur.* victricium, Tac. H. 2, 59; Suet. Tib. 14: victricum, Fest. p. 178, 26), *f.* [victor], *she that is victorious, a conqueress, victress; adj., conquering, victorious.* **I.** Lit.: victrices Athenae, Cic. Tusc. 1, 48, 116: manus victrix, id. Sest. 37, 79: victricia arma, Verg. A. 3, 54; so, arma, Just. 44, 5, 8: copiae, Auct. B. Alex. 40: naves, id. ib. 11; 25; Ov. M. 15, 754: manus, id. ib. 4, 739: dextra, id. ib. 8, 421: bella, Stat. S. 5, 2, 150: litterae, *containing news of victory,* Cic. Att. 5, 21, 2: tabellae, Ov. Am. 1, 11, 25: erat victrix res publica caesis Antonii copiis, Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 10, 2; Manil. 2, 882.—**II.** Trop.: mater victrix filiae non libidinis, Cic. Clu. 5, 14: victrix causa deis placuit, sed victa Catoni, Luc. 1, 128: dea (Alecto), Verg. A. 7, 544; cf. Ov. M. 6, 283.

victŭālis, e, *adj.* [2. victus], *of* or *belonging to nourishment* or *sustenance* (post-class.). **I.** *Adj.:* ministerium, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 10, 17: sumptus, Cod. Just. 8, 51, 20.—**II.** *Subst.:* **victŭālia,** ium, *n., provisions, victuals,* Cassiod. Var. 3, 44; 4, 5; Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 10.

victŭārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to sustenance* (post-class.): exhibitio, i. e. *of provisions,* Tert. Monog. 8.

1. victus, a, um, *Part.* of vinco.

2. victus, ūs (ante-class. collat. form of the *gen. sing.* victuis, Varr. ap. Non. p. 494, 11: victi, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 75; also cited ap. Non. p. 484, 10), *m.* [vivo]. **I.** *That upon which one lives; sustenance, nourishment, provisions, victuals:* tenuis victus cultusque, Cic. Lael. 23, 86: tenuissimus, id. Fin. 2, 28, 90; id. Quint. 15, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. Off. 1, 4, 12; Caes. B. G. 6, 22; 6, 23 *fin.;* Hor. S. 1, 1, 98; 2, 2, 53; *dat.* victu, Lucil. ap. Gell. 4, 16, 6; Verg. G. 4, 158.—*Plur.*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 142; Cic. Fin. 5, 4, 10; Ov. M. 15, 104 al.—**B.** In jurid. lang., *necessaries of life,* inclusive of clothing, Dig. 50, 16, 43; 50, 16, 44.—**II.** *A way of life, mode of living,* with reference to the necessities of life (class.; cf. vita): in victu considerare oportet, apud quos et quo more et cujus arbitratu sit educatus, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 35: consuetudo victūs, *manner of living* or *subsisting,* Caes. B. G. 1, 31: quali igitur victu sapiens utetur? Hor. S. 2, 2, 63.—Esp., with *vita:* Gaius Tuditanus, omni vitā atque victu excultus atque expolitus, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: ego autem nobilium vitā victuque mutato mores mutari civitatem puto, id. Leg. 3, 14, 32: splendidus non minus in vitā quam victu, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3.

vīcŭlus, i, *m. dim.* [vicus], *a little village, hamlet,* Cic. Rep. 1, 2; Liv. 21, 33.

vīcus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. vēcas, vēçman, house; Gr. οἶκος; O. H. Germ. wîch, village; and Engl. -wick or -wich, as in Berwick, Norwich]. **I.** Collectively, *a row of houses* in town or country, *a quarter* of a city, *a street,* Cic. Mil. 24, 64; Caes. B. C. 1, 27; Hor. S. 2, 3, 228; id. Ep. 1, 20, 18; 2, 1, 269; Ov. F. 6, 610 al.—**II.** *A village, hamlet, a country-seat:* si quis Cobiamacho, qui vicus inter Tolosam et Narbonem est, deverterentur, Cic. Font. 5, 9; Caes. B. G. 1, 5; 2, 7; 4, 4; Liv. 38, 30, 7; Tac. G. 12; Cic. Fam. 14, 1, 5; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 8; 1, 15, 7; 2, 2, 177 al.

vĭdēlĭcet, *adv.* [contr. from videre licet; cf. scilicet from scire licet; v. scilicet *init.;* prop. it is easy to see, to comprehend], serving, like scilicet, to confirm and complete what precedes (but with the difference that scilicet indicates rather the false, and videlicet the true explanation; v. Zumpt, Lat. Gram. § 345 n.); *it is easy to see, it is clear* or *evident, clearly, plainly, evidently, manifestly,* etc. (class., but much less freq. than scilicet). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (α) With *obj.-clause* on account of videre (only ante- and post-class.; for in Cic. Att. 5, 11, 7, the better read. is datae): videlicet, parcum illum fuisse senem, qui dixerit ... Videlicet fuisse illum nequam adulescentem, etc., Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 49 and 51: esse videlicet in terris primordia rerum, Lucr. 1, 210: sed videlicet, eum vocabula rerum ignoravisse, Gell. 17, 5, 9.—(β) As a mere particle: nunc enim est Negotiosus interdius: videlicet Solon est, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 9: videlicet propter divitias inditum id nomen quasi est, id. Capt. 2, 2, 36: hic de nostris verbis errat videlicet, Quae hic sumus locuti, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 22: quae videlicet ille non ex agri consiturā, sed ex doctrinae indiciis interpretabatur, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 29: nihil dolo factum, ac magis calliditate Jugurthae, cui videlicet speculanti iter suum cognitum esset, Sall. J. 107, 3.—(γ) Ellipt., in replies: quid metuebant? Vim videlicet, Cic. Caecin. 15, 44: quid horum se negat fecisse? Illud videlicet unum, quod necesse est, pecuniam accepisse, id. Verr. 2, 2, 33, § 80: qui eorum ... quorum? Videlicet qui supra scripti sunt, id. Clu. 54, 148.—**B.** In partic., *it is easy to see, it is very plain, of course, forsooth,* in an ironical or sarcastic sense, when the contrary is intended: tuus videlicet salutaris consulatus, perniciosus meus, Cic. Phil. 2, 6, 15: homo videlicet timidus et permodestus (Catilina) vocem consulis ferre non potuit, id. Cat. 2, 6, 12: itaque censuit pecunias eorum publicandas, videlicet timens, ne, etc., Sall. C. 52, 14.—**II.** Transf., as a mere complementary or explanatory particle, *to wit, namely* (class.; whereas scilicet in this sense is only post-Aug.): caste jubet lex adire ad deos, animo videlicet, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24: venisse tempus iis, qui in timore fuissent, conjuratos videlicet dicebat, ulciscendi se, id. Sest. 12, 28; cf. id. Rep. 1, 38, 60: quale de Homero scribit Ennius, de quo videlicet saepissime vigilans solebat cogitare et loqui, id. ib. 6, 10, 10.

viden'? v. video *init.*

vĭdens, entis, *m., a seer, prophet* (eccl. Lat.): eamus ad videntem, Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 9: Samuel videns, id. 1 Par. 9, 22: Gad videns et Nathan propheta, id. 2 Par. 29, 25 et saep.

vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2 (viden', i. e. videsne, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 37; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; 2, 2, 34; 4, 6, 16; Cat. 61, 98; Tib. 2, 2, 17; Verg. A. 6, 779; *inf.* viderier, Cic. Dom. 53, 136; Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 33: vidĕ, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 46), *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root vid-, vêda, know; vindâmi, find; cf. vêda-s, sacred book; Gr. root ἰδ, Ϝιδ-, in εἶδον, saw; οἶδα, know; Germ. wissen; Engl. wit, wot], *to see, perceive,* with the eyes (syn. cerno). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *Ph.* Tun' me vidisti? *Sc.* Atque his quidem oculis. *Ph.* Carebis, credo, Qui plus vident, quam quod vident. *Sc.* Numquam hercle deterrebor, Quin viderim id quod viderim, Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 15 sq.: clare oculis video, id. ib. 3, 1, 35: nos enim ne nunc quidem oculis cernimus ea, quae videmus, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 46; id. de Or. 3, 40, 161: Considium, quod non vidisset, pro viso sibi renuntiasse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22 *fin.:* mulieres et pueri qui visum processerant, Sall. J. 94, 5: ut juvat pastas oves Videre properantes domum! Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves Collo trahentes languido! Hor. Epod. 2, 62 sq.: serpentes atque videres Infernas errare canes, id. S. 1, 8, 35 et saep.—With *ut* and *ind.* (poët.): viden', ut geminae stant vertice cristae? Verg. A. 6, 779: viden' ut faces Splendidas quatiunt comas? Cat. 61, 77.—With *ut* and *subj.:* nonne vides, ut tota tremor pertemptet equorum Corpora? Verg. G. 3, 250: nonne vides ut ... Antennae gemant? Hor. C. 1, 14, 3.—*Pass.:* ubi sol sex mensibus continuis non videtur, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4: a se disertos visos esse multos, Quint. 8, praef. § 13; cf. id. 12, 1, 21: consulis ante pedes ire viderer eques, Ov. P. 4, 9, 18.—*Absol., to see,* i. e. *to have the eyes open, to be awake,* Verg. E. 6, 21.—*Impers. pass.: De.* Vide sis modo etiam. *Ly.* Visum'st, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 52; id. As. 3, 3, 95.—**2.** Transf. **a.** Of things (poet.), *to see:* (Apenninus) Gallica rura videt, Luc. 2, 429: et casus abies visura marinos, i. e. *to experience,* Verg. G. 2, 68.—**b.** Of places, etc., *to look out on, afford a view of* (post-Aug.): triclinium hortum et gestationem videt, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 13.—**c.** Of the other senses, *to perceive, observe* any thing: vidistin' toto sonitus procurrere caelo? Prop. 2, 16 (3, 8), 49: mugire videbis Sub pedibus terram et descendere montibus ornos, Verg. A. 4, 490: tum videres Stridere secretā divisos aure susurros, Hor. S. 2, 8, 77: naso pol jam haec quidem videt plus quam oculis, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 44.—**B.** In partic., *to see* on purpose, *to look at* any thing: vide sis signi quid siet, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 155; cf.: vide, tali ubi sint, id. Most. 1, 3, 151: illud vide, os ut sibi distorsit carnufex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 3: vide, si non os inpudens Videtur, id. ib. 5, 1, 23; cf.: specta me, a threatening expression, Plaut. As. 1, 2, 19 al.: quin tu me vides? *only look at me!* i. e. *see what I have done!* Cic. Pis. 25, 61.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to see* with the mind's eye, *to perceive, mark, observe, discern, understand, comprehend, be aware, know,* etc. (class.; syn. percipio): ad te, ut video, comminus accessit, Cic. Att. 2, 2, 2: quem exitum ego tam video animo, quam ea, quae oculis cernimus, id. Fam. 6, 3, 2: aperte enim adulantem nemo non videt, *sees through, detects,* id. Lael. 26, 99: si dormientes aliquid animo videre videamur, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: aliquid in somnis, id. N. D. 1, 29, 82: somnia, id. Div. 2, 71, 147: quod ego, cur nolim, nihil video, id. Fam. 9, 6, 2: nonne vobis videtur is animus qui plus cernat et longius, videre se ad meliora proficisci: ille autem cui obtusior est acies non videre? id. Sen. 23, 83.—With *comp., plus,* etc.: ut is qui illusus sit plus vidisse videatur, *to have seen farther, had more insight,* Cic. Lael. 26, 99: videre acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta, id. de Or. 1, 25, 116: aliena melius videre et dijudicare, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 97 (95): cum me vidisse plus fateretur, se speravisse meliora, *that I had seen farther,* Cic. Phil. 2, 15, 39; cf.: sin autem vos plus in re publicā vidistis, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; cf.: vos universos in consule deligendo plurimum vidisse fateantur, id. Agr. 2, 37, 103: di vatesque eorum in futurum vident, Liv. 6, 12.—With two *accs.:* quem virum Crassum vidimus, Cic. Sen. 17, 61; cf.: officiorum conjunctione me privatum videbam, id. Brut. 1, 1: cum invidiosum se propter nimias opes viderit, Just. 32, 4, 4.—With *ut* and *ind.* (poët.): nonne vides, croceos ut Tmolus odores, India mittit ebur, Verg. G. 1, 56.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To look at, look to, consider, to think* or *reflect upon* (cf.: reputo, considero): duae condiciones sunt: utram tu accipias, vide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 118: nunc ea videamus, quae contra ab his disputari solent, Cic. Ac. 2, 13, 40: id primum videamus, quâtenus amor in amicitiā progredi debeat, id. Lael. 11, 36: sed videamus Herculem ipsum, id. Tusc. 2, 8, 20 Klotz ad loc.: quamobrem et haec videnda et pecuniae fugienda cupiditas, id. Off. 1, 20, 68: te moneo: videas etiam atque etiam et consideres, quid agas, quo progrediare, etc., id. Verr. 2, 5, 68, § 174: legi Bruti epistolam non prudenter rescriptam: sed ipse viderit, *let him see to that himself,* id. Att. 12, 21, 1; so, viderit, Ov. A. A. 2, 371; id. Tr. 5, 2, 43; cf.: quam id recte faciam, viderint sapientes, Cic. Lael. 3, 10; and: quae (ars) quam sit facilis, illi viderint, qui, etc. ... deinde etiam tu ipse videris, qui eam artem facilem esse dicis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 246: viderint ista officia viri boni, id. Quint. 17, 55.—**2.** *To look out for, see to, care for, provide:* atque idem (sapiens) ita acrem in omnis partis aciem intendit, ut semper videat sedem sibi ac locum sine molestiā vivendi, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38: antecesserat Statius, ut prandium nobis videret, i. e. *provide,* id. Att. 5, 1, 3: dulciculae potionis aliquid videamus et cibi, id. Tusc. 3, 19, 46: aliud lenius (vinum), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 50: Philippum dixisse constabat, videndum sibi aliud esse consilium, illo senatu se rem publicam gerere non posse, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: absque eo esset, Recte ego mihi vidissem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 12.—**3.** *To take care, see to it, make sure,* with final clause: navem idoneam ut habeas, diligenter videbis, Cic. Fam. 16, 1, 2; cf.: videret, ut quam primum tota res transigeretur, id. Quint. 5, 20: ne fortuna mea desit, videte, Liv. 6, 18, 8.—*Impers. pass.:* videndum est, ne absit benignitas ... tum, ut pro dignitate cuique tribuatur, Cic. Off. 1, 14, 42: ut Latine loquamur, non solum videndum est ut verba efferamus ea, etc., id. de Or. 3, 11, 40; cf.: vos videte, quid aliae faciant isto loco feminae: et ne, cum velitis, exire non liceat, id. Fam. 14, 18, 2.—**4.** *To see,* i. e. *reach, attain, obtain, enjoy.* **a.** In gen.: qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—**b.** Esp., *to see, live to see* a period or event: ex multis diebus, quos in vitā celeberrimos laetissimosque viderit, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: utinam eum diem videam, cum, etc., id. Att. 16, 11, 1: duxi uxorem: quam ibi miseriam vidi! Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 13: spero multa vos liberosque vestros in re publicā bona esse visuros, Cic. Mil. 28, 78: multas jam summorum imperatorum clarissimas victorias aetas nostra vidit, id. ib. 28, 77: tantum pro! degeneramus a parentibus nostris, ut praeter quam oram illi Punicas vagari classes dedecus esse imperii sui duxerint, eam nos nunc plenam hostium jam factam videamus, Liv. 22, 14, 6; cf. id. 6, 14, 4.—**5.** Pregn., *to see,* i. e. *go to see, visit* (colloq.; cf.: viso, inviso): sed Septimium vide et Laenatem, Cic. Att. 12, 14, 1: quā re etiam Othonem vide, id. ib. 12, 37, 4: videbis ergo hominem, si voles, id. ib. 4, 12 *init.:* mane videas Plinium domi, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8; Suet. Tib. 7.—*Pass., to receive attention, be visited,* Amm. 14, 7, 10.—**6.** Me vide, *rely on me, trust me, believe me,* a formula of exhortation and assurance (ante-class.), Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 79 Brix ad loc.; id. Mil. 2, 4, 23 Lorenz ad loc.; id. Rud. 3, 3, 18; id. Merc. 5, 4, 53; Ter. And. 2, 2, 13; id. Phorm. 4, 4, 30.—**7.** *Pass., to be looked upon* or *regarded* in any manner, i. e. *to seem, appear* to be or do any thing: numquam periculi fugā committendum est, ut imbelles timidique videamur, Cic. Off. 1,

24, 83: ne id, quod speciem haberet honesti, pugnaret cum eo, quod utile videretur, id. ib. 3, 2, 7: multo rem turpiorem fore et iniquiorem visum iri intellegebant, id. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; cf. id. de Or. 3, 11, 42: ex quo illorum beata mors videtur, horum vita laudabilis, id. Lael. 7, 23. — Parenthet. (cf. c. infra): cum ceteris, ut quidem videor, tum mihi ipse displiceo, Cic. Fam. 4, 13, 3: ea vocabula non, ut videntur, easdem res significant, id. ib. 3, 34, 84. — With *dat. of pers.*: cetera, quae quibusdam admirabilia videntur, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 86: digna mihi res cum omnium cognitione tum nostrâ familiaritate visa est, id. ib. 1, 4: idonea mihi Laelii persona visa est, quae, etc., id. ib.: a naturâ mihi videtur potius quam ab indigentiâ orta amicitia, id. ib. 8, 27: quae Aristoni et Pyrrhoni omnino visa sunt pro nihilo, id. Fin. 2, 13, 43: quod idem Scipioni videbatur, id. ib. 4, 14.—Parenthet. (cf. c. infra): quam nostris libris satis diligenter, ut tibi quidem videmur, expressimus, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 1: Philargyrus omnia de te, ut mihi quidem visus est, narravit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 3. — (β) With *inf.*: de familiari illo tuo videor audisse, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 40; id. N. D. 1, 21, 58: satis facere rei publicae videmur, si, etc., id. Cat. 1, 1, 2: ut beate vixisse videar, quia, etc., id. Lael. 4, 15: solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt, id. ib. 13, 47: videre jam videor populum a senatu disjunctum, id. ib. 12, 41; cf.: te vero, Caecili, quem ad modum sit elusurus, videre jam videor, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: vere videor posse contendere, Nep. Att. 12, 4: audire videor undique congerentes nomina poëtarum, Quint. 10, 1, 56; Vell. 2, 14, 1; Plin. Ep. 10, 61 (69), 1; id. Pan. 17, 1.—With *dat. of pers.*, Cic. Lael. 14, 51: videor mihi perspicere ipsius animum, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5: hoc mihi videor videre, id. Inv. 2, 57, 171. — (γ) With *nom.* and *inf.*: ut exstinctae potius amicitiae quam oppressae esse videantur, Cic. Lael. 21, 78: ut tamquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, id. ib. 1, 3: quae (sapientia) videtur in hominem cadere posse, id. ib. 26, 100: visus 'st in somnis pastor ad me adpellere, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44 B. and K.: ut Aratus ab Jove incipiendum putat, ita nos rite coepturi ab Homero videmur, Quint. 10, 1, 46. — With *dat. of pers.*: divitior mihi et affluentior videtur esse vera amicitia, Cic. Lael. 16, 58. — (δ) *Impers.*, with *acc.* and *inf.* (rare; cf. creditur, in the same constr., and dicitur): non mihi videtur, ad beate vivendum satis posse virtutem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 12: aliis videtur, non incohatam sed perfectam probationem hoc nomen accipere, Quint. 5, 10, 5 Spald.: quae vult videri, se esse prudentiam, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71: quia videbatur et Limnaeam eodem tempore oppugnari posse, Liv. 36, 13, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.—*Absol.*: sed mihi contra ea videtur, Sall. J. 85, 2: seque facile, ut mihi videtur, expediunt, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 66; id. Marcell. 3, 10.—**b.** In official decisions, as a guarded opinion instead of a positive declaration: majores nostri voluerunt, quae jurati judices cognovissent, ea non ut esse facta, sed ut videri pronuntiarent, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: fecisse videri pronuntiat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 6, § 14: cum pontifices decressent, videri posse sine religione eam partem areae mihi restitui, id. Att. 4, 2, 3: consul adjecit Senatusconsultum, Ambraciam non videri vi captam esse, Liv. 38, 44, 6: Scipionis sententiam sequuntur, uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat: si non faciat, eum adversus rempublicam facturum videri, Caes. B. C. 1, 2. — **c.** Pregn., videtur (alicui), *it seems proper, right*, or *fit, it seems good* to any one; *he (she,* etc.) *pleases, likes.* (α) With *dat. of pers.*: tibi si videbitur, villis iis utere, quae, etc., Cic. Fam. 14, 7, 3: velim Lentulum puerum visas eique de mancipiis, quae tibi videbitur, attribuas, id. Att. 12, 28, 3: qui imitamur, quos cuique visum est, id. Off. 1, 32, 118: ut consul, quem videretur ei, cum imperio mitteret, qui, etc., Liv. 31, 3, 2; 29, 20, 4: si ei videretur, integram rem ad senatum reiceret, *if he pleased*, a formula of politeness, Liv. 26, 16, 4 Weissenb. ad loc.; 31, 4, 2: ut, si videretur ei, maturaret venire, id. 34, 46, 5. — (β) Without *dat.*: ubi visum est, sub vesperum dispersi discedunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: eam quoque, si videtur, correctionem explicabo, Cic. Ac. 1, 9, 35: nunc, si videtur, hoc, illud alias, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23: *M.* Num non vis audire, etc.? *A.* Ut videtur, *as you will*, id. ib. 1, 32, 77: si videatur, Liv. 6, 25, 2; 26, 22, 7.

vĭdŭālis, e, *adj.* [vidua], *of* or *belonging to a widow, widow-*: pudicitia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 15, 26: depeculator depositi vidualis, Ambros. in Psa. 40, 27.

* **vĭdŭātus**, ūs, *m.* [viduo], *widowhood*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 9.

* **vĭdŭertas**, ātis, *f.* [viduus], *lack of fruits of the earth, dearth, sterility*, Cato, R. R. 141, 2; cf. Fest. p. 369 Müll.

vĭdŭĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *bereavement, want, lack.* * **I.** In gen.: omnium copiarum atque opum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 2.—**II.** In partic., *widowhood*, Cic. Caecin. 5, 13; Liv. 40, 4, 2; App. Mag. p. 291, 33.

Vidularia, ae, *f.*, *the title of a lost comedy by Plautus.*

vidŭlus, i, *m.*, *a travelling-trunk, portmanteau, wallet*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 60 sq.; 4, 4, 83; 4, 4, 86; 4, 4, 89 sqq.; id. Men. 5, 7, 47; id. Ep. 1, 1, 20.

vĭdŭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [viduus], *to deprive, bereave* of any thing (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: civibus urbem, Verg. A. 8, 571: ornos foliis, Hor. C. 2, 9, 8: arva pruinis, Verg. G. 4, 518: vitem pristino alimento, Col. Arb. 1, 4: regna (Plutonis) lumine, Sil. 3, 601: dexteram ense, Sen. Hippol. 866: penates, Stat. Th. 3, 385: maritum amplexibus, App. M. 4, p. 154, 38. —With *gen.*: architectus ingeni viduatus, Vitr. 5, 7, 7: orba pedum partim, manuum viduata vicissim, Lucr. 5, 840.—**II.** In partic.: **vĭdŭāta**, ae, *adj. f.*, *bereft of her husband, widowed*: Agrippina viduata morte Domitii, Suet. Galb. 5; cf. Mart. 9, 31, 6; Tac. A. 16, 30: conjux viduata taedis, i. e. *divorced*, Sen. Med. 581.

vĭdŭus, a, um, *adj.* [Sanscr. vidhava, without a husband; cf. ve- in vecors, etc.; ἠΐθεος, single], *deprived* or *bereft of a husband* or *wife, bereft of a lover, spouseless, mateless, widowed.* **I.** Lit.: quae (Penelopa) tam diu vidua viro suo caruit, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 2: vidui viri, id. Merc. 4, 6, 13; Ov. A. A. 1, 102; id. H. 8, 86: quidve tibi prodest viduas dormire puellas? Prop. 2, 33 (3, 31), 17. — **B.** *Subst.*: **vĭdŭa**, ae, *f.*, *a widow*: nupta, vidua, virgo, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: cognitor viduarum, Cic. Caecin. 5, 14: orbarum et viduarum tributa, id. Rep. 2, 20: viduas avaras venari, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 78. — Of unmarried women: se rectius viduam et illum caelibem futurum fuisse contendere quam cum impari jungi, Liv. 1, 46, 7; Sen. Herc. Fur. 245; id. Med. 215; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 242, § 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Of animals: columba, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104. — **B.** Of things: torus, Prop. 2, 9, 16: cubile, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 17: noctes, id. H. 19, 69: domus, id. F. 1, 36: manus (Penelopes), id. H. 1, 10: caelibatus, Sen. Ben. 1, 9, 4. — So of a vine which is not trained to any tree, which stands alone: ut vidua in nudo vitis quae nascitur arvo, Cat. 62, 49; and conversely, of trees which are without vines: et vitem viduas ducit ad arbores, Hor. C. 4, 5, 30: ulmos, Juv. 8, 78: platanus, Mart. 3, 58, 3: ramus, Col. 5, 6, 31. — **C.** In gen., *deprived* or *bereft of, destitute of, without* any thing (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with *a* or *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *gen.*: cogor adire lacus viduos a lumine Phoebi, Verg. Cul. 371: me ipse viduus (i. e. viribus meis), Cic. poët. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: viduus pharetrâ Apollo, Hor. C. 1, 10, 11: alni (i. e. naves) moderantibus, Stat. Th. 10, 13: clavus (gubernatore), id. ib. 10, 183: solum arboribus, Col. 2, 2, 25; 3, 11, 5: pabulationes pecudibus, id. 9, 4, 1: viduus mente, App. M. 2, p. 120, 38: nec viduum pectus amoris habet, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 18: viduus teli, Sil. 2, 247. — *Absol.*: arae, *desolate, without fire*, App. M. 4, p. 155, 41.

vĭdŭvĭum, ii, *n.* [viduus], *widowhood* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 6, 2; Inscr. Don. cl. 10, n. 51.

Vĭenna, ae, *f.*, *a city in* Gallia Narbonensis, *on the Rhodanus*, now *Vienne*, Caes. B. G. 7, 9; Cic. Fam. 10, 9, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 2; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 121; 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mart. 7, 88, 2 al.—Hence, **Vĭennensis**, e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vienne*: ager, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.—*Subst.*: **Vĭennenses**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Vienne*, Vell. 2, 121; Tac. H. 1, 65; Plin. 14, 4, 6, § 57 al.

vĭĕo, no *perf.*, ētum, 2, *v. a.* [root in Sanscr. vjâ-, cover; Gr. ἴτυς, border; cf. Lat. vitex, vitta, vimen, vitis, etc.], *to bend* or *twist together, to plait, weave* (ante-class.): viere vincire: a quo est in Sota Ennii: Ibant malaci viere Veneriam corollam, Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll. (Enn. p. 164 Vahl.); cf. Fest. p. 375 Müll.; Non. p. 189, 20: ut habeas vimina, unde viendo quid facias, ut sirpeas, vallos, crates, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5. — Hence, **vĭētus** (per synæresin scanned as a dissyl., Hor. Epod. 12, 7), a, um, *P. a.*, prop., *bent together, bent up*; hence, *shrunken, shrivelled, withered, wrinkled* (cf. viesco): aliquid vietum et caducum, Cic. Sen. 2, 5: membra, Hor. Epod. 12, 7: ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1. — Transf.: cor, Cic. Div. 2, 16, 37: senex, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: vestis, *decayed*, Lucr. 3, 385.

* **vĭesco**, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [vieo], *to shrink up, shrivel, wither* (cf. vietus): viescens ficus, Col. 12, 15, 1.

vĭĕtor, v. vitor.

vĭētus, a, um, v. vieo, *P. a.*

vĭgēni, ae, a, v. viceni.

vĭgĕo, ēre, *v. n.* [Sanscr. ugras, mighty; Gr. ὑγιής, sound; cf. Lat. vegeo, vigil, augeo], *to be lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, flourish, bloom; to be in honor, esteem, repute*, etc. (class.; mostly of things, concrete and abstract; cf. valeo). **I.** In gen.: quae a terrâ stirpibus continentur, arte naturae vivunt et vigent, Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: quod sentit, quod sapit, quod vivit, quod viget, id. Tusc. 1, 27, 66: sive occiderit animus sive vigeat, id. ib. 1, 43, 104: vegetum ingenium in vivido pectore vigebat, Liv. 6, 22, 7: Volsci fessi . . . Romani vigentes corporibus, id. 2, 30, 14: animus Laetitiâ viget, Lucr. 3, 150: nos animo duntaxat vigemus, etiam magis quam cum florebamus, Cic. Att. 4, 3, 6: memoriâ vigere, id. de Or. 2, 87, 355: viget aetas, animus valet, Sall. C. 20, 10: fama Mobilitate viget, Verg. A. 4, 175: nec viget quicquam simile aut secundum, Hor. C. 1, 12, 18: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, Naev. ap Gell. 6, 8, 5: vigebant studia rei militaris, Cic. Cael. 5, 12: audacia, largitio, avaritia vigebant, Sall. C. 3, 3: tui politici libri omnes vigent, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1, 4: quem (Philonem) in Academiâ maxime vigere audio, i. e. *is in the highest repute* or *esteem*, Cic. de Or. 3, 28, 110; so id. ib. 1, 11, 45; id. Fam. 7, 33, 1: Harmodius in ore et Aristogito . . . viget, id. Tusc. 1, 49, 116: regum conciliis, Verg. A. 2, 88.—**II.** Of persons, *to live, be alive*: Persarum vigui rege beatior. Hor. C. 3, 9, 4; 3, 9, 8: ab tergo Alpes urgent, vix integris vobis ac vigentibus transitae, Liv. 21, 43, 4.

vĭgesco, gŭi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [vigeo], *to become lively* or *vigorous; to thrive, to begin to flourish* or *bloom* (class.): de niloque renata vigescere copia rerum, Lucr. 1, 674; 1, 757: jam laeti studio pedes vigescunt, Cat. 46, 8: vestrae tum arae, vestrae religiones viguerunt, vestra vis valuit, Cic. Mil. 31, 85: diu legiones Caesaris viguerunt, nunc vigent Pansae, vigent Hirtii, etc., id. Phil. 11, 15, 39: summis honoribus et multâ eloquentiâ, Tac. A. 14, 19.

vīgēsĭmus, a, um, v. vicesimus.

vīgessis, is, *m.* [viginti-as], *twenty* asses, Mart. 12, 76, 1; Mart. Cap. 7, § 737.

(**vīgĭes**, a false reading for vicies, Mart. Cap. 6, § 597 Kopp ad loc.)

vĭgĭl, ilis (*gen. plur.* vigilium, Liv. 10, 33, 6), *adj.* [vigeo], *awake, on the watch, alert* (class.; cf.: insomnis, exsomnis). **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.*: prius orto Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 113; 1, 2, 37: vigilum canum excubiae, id. C. 3, 16, 2: ales, i. e. *the cock*, Ov. M. 11, 597: Aurora, id. ib. 2, 112: custodia, id. ib. 12, 148 et saep.—Transf., of things, *wakeful, watchful*, etc.: oculi, Verg. A. 4, 182: ignis, i. e. *always burning*, id. ib. 4, 200: lucernae, *night-lamps*, Hor. C. 3, 8, 14: auri vigili bibere, *wakeful, listening*, Stat. Achill. 2, 119: nox, Tac. A. 4, 48. — **B.** *Subst.*: **vĭgĭl**, ilis, *m.*, *a watchman, sentinel*: clamor a vigilibus fanique custodibus tollitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 94; Liv. 44, 33, 8; Ov. M. 13, 370: nocturni, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 195. —

Of such vigiles there were in Rome, from the time of Augustus, seven divisions, with their prefects and sub-prefects, constituting a regularly organized night-police, Suet. Aug. 30; Dig. 1, 15, 3; 47, 2, 56.—Transf., *a sentinel:* mundi (sol et luna), Lucr. 5, 1436 (1434).—Of cocks: nocturni, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 46.—**II.** Trop.: cura, *wakeful, active*, Ov. M. 3, 396; 15, 65: questus, *uttered by night*, Stat. S. 1, 2, 196.

* **vĭgĭlābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [vigilo], *wakeful, watchful:* dormitio nostri pectoris, Varr. ap. Non. p. 100, 2.

vĭgĭlans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vigilo.

vĭgĭlanter, *adv.*, v. vigilo, *P. a. fin.*

vĭgĭlantĭa, ae, *f.* [vigilans, from vigilo], *wakefulness* (class.). **I.** Lit.: erat (Plinii) incredibile studium, summa vigilantia, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—Jocosely: fuit (Caninius) mirificâ vigilantiâ, qui suo toto consulatu somnum non viderit, Cic. Fam. 7, 30, 1.—More freq., **II.** Trop., *watchful attention, watchfulness, vigilance* (syn.: sedulitas, diligentia): Siciliam virtute istius et vigilantiâ singulari . . . tutam esse servatam, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1, § 1; 2, 4, 24, § 54; id. Planc. 25, 62; id. Att. 8, 9, 4; Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 44; Quint. 5, 7, 10.

vĭgĭlātē, *adv.*, v. vigilo *fin.* B.

vĭgĭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vigilo], *wakefulness, sleeplessness*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4, 101.

vĭgĭlax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *watchful.* **I.** Lit.: canes, Col. 7, 12, 5: Subura, Prop. 4 (5), 7, 15.—**II.** Trop.: curae, Ov. M. 2, 779.

vĭgĭlĭa, ae, *f.* (*neutr.* collat. form **vĭgĭlĭum,** Varr. ap. Non. p. 232, 4) [vigil]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *wakefulness, sleeplessness, a lying awake:* ut neque vigilia praecesserit neque ventris resolutio, Cels. 2, 6: corporum robora nocturnâ vigiliâ minuere, id. 1 *init.:* cui non sunt auditae Demosthenis vigiliae? Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44; id. Par. prooem. § 5.—**B.** In partic. **1.** Lit., *a keeping awake* for the security of a place, esp. of a city or camp, *a watching, watch, guard* (cf.: excubiae, statio): noctu vigilias agere ad aedes sacras, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 93: vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite, id. Cat. 2, 12, 26: exercitus stationibus vigiliisque fessus, Liv. 5, 48, 6: vigiles scutum in vigiliam ferre vetuit, *to take on guard*, id. 44, 33, 8: vigiliarum nocturnarum curam per urbem magistratibus mandavimus, id. 39, 16, 12.—**b.** Transf. (*α*) *A watch*, i. e. *the time of keeping watch by night*, among the Romans a fourth part of the night: nox in quattuor vigilias dividitur, quae singulae trium horarum spatio supputantur, Hier. Ep. 140, 8: primâ vigiliâ capite arma frequentes, Liv. 5, 44, 7; 10, 34, 13; 21, 27, 2: cum puer tuus ad me secundâ fere vigiliâ venisset, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 4: de tertiâ vigiliâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 12: tertiâ vigiliâ, id. ib. 2, 33; Liv. 9, 44, 10: de quartâ vigiliâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 40.—(*β*) *The watch*, i. e. those standing on guard, *watchmen, sentinels:* milites disponit, non certis spatiis intermissis sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21; 2, 19; Cic. Mil. 25, 67; Sall. C. 32, 1; id. J. 45, 2; 100, 4; Liv. 39, 14, 10.—**2.** *A watching* at religious festivals, *nightly vigils:* Cereris vigiliae, Plaut. Aul. prol. 36; 4, 10, 65.—**II.** Trop., *watchfulness, vigilance* (the figure taken from military sentinels; perh. only in the foll. passages; whereas vigilantia is far more freq.): ut vacuum metu populum Romanum nostrâ vigiliâ et prospicientiâ redderemus, Cic. Phil. 7, 7, 19; cf.: quasi in vigiliâ quâdam consulari ac senatoriâ, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: cupio jam vigiliam meam, Brute, tibi tradere: sed ita, ut ne desim constantiae meae, *my post*, i. e. *my office, duty*, id. Fam. 11, 24, 1.—*Plur.:* cum summis vigiliis aliquid perficere, Just. Inst. prooem. § 1.

vĭgĭlĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [id.]. **I.** *A watch-tower*, Sen. Ep. 57, 6.—**II.** *A small sepulchral monument in the shape of a watch-tower*, Inscr. Orell. 4557.

vĭgĭlĭum, ii, v. vigilia *init.*

vĭgĭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. n.* and *a.* [vigil]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to watch*, i. e. *to be* or *keep awake* at night, *not to sleep, be wakeful* (class.; syn. excubo). **A.** Lit.: ad multam noctem vigilare, Cic. Rep. 6, 10, 10: de nocte, id. Q. Fr. 2, 15, 2: proximâ nocte, id. Cat. 3, 3, 6: usque ad lucem, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 46: ad ipsum Mane, Hor. S. 1, 3, 17.—With a homogeneous object: in lectitando . . . vigilias vigilare, Gell. N. A. praef. § 19.—*Impers.:* redeo si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6.—Transf.: vigilat Troicus ignis, *burns continually*, Stat. S. 1, 1, 35; so, flamma, Flor. 1, 2, 3: lumina (of a light-house), Ov. H. 18, 31.—Prov. (*α*) Hic vigilans somniat, i. e. *builds castles in the air*, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 68; cf.: num ille somniat Ea, quae vigilans voluit? Ter. And. 5, 6, 8.—(*β*) Qui imperata effecta reddat, non qui vigilans dormiat, *who dreams with his eyes open, goes to sleep over a thing*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 152; cf.: et vigilans stertis, Lucr. 3, 1048: vigilanti stertere naso, Juv. 1, 57.—*Impers. pass.:* redeo, si vigilatur et hic, Mart. 12, 68, 6.—**B.** Trop. **1.** In gen., *to be watchful, vigilant:* vigilantes curae, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 96: oculi vigilantes, Verg. A. 5, 438.—**2.** In partic., *to keep watch* over any thing, *to be watchful* or *vigilant:* vigilandum est semper: multae insidiae sunt bonis, Att. ap. Cic. Planc. 24, 59 (Trag. Rel. p. 138 Rib.): excubabo vigilaboque pro vobis, Cic. Phil. 6, 7, 18: vigila, Chrysippe, ne tuam causam deseras, id. Fat. 6, 12: ut vivas, vigila, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: studiis vigilare severis, *to engage in*, Prop. 2, 3, 7: janitor ad dantes vigilet, id. 4 (5), 5, 47: Mars, vigila, an invocation to Mars at the breaking out of a war, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 3.—**II.** *Act.*, *to watch through, spend in watching, to do* or *make while watching* (poet.): noctes vigilantur amarae, Ov. H. 12, 169; so, vigilata nox, id. F. 4, 167: ubi jam breviorque dies et mollior aetas, Quae vigilanda viris, Verg. G. 1, 313: carmen vigilatum, Ov. F. 4, 109: vigilati labores, id. Tr. 2, 11: magia occulta noctibus vigilata, *pursued by night*, App. Mag. p. 304, 28.—Hence, **A.** **vĭgĭlans,** antis, *P. a.* (acc. to I. B. 2.), *watchful, anxious, careful, vigilant:* vigilantes et boni et fortes et misericordes, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48, 139: vigilans et acutus tribunus plebis, id. Agr. 1, 1, 3: vigilans et industrius homo, id. Att. 8, 11, B, 1: sentiet in hac urbe esse consules vigilantis, id. Cat. 2, 12, 27.—*Comp.:* nemo paratior, vigilantior, compositior, Cic. Verr. 1, 11, 32.—*Sup.:* dux (Hannibal), Val. Max. 9, 1, ext. 1.—*Adv.:* **vĭgĭlanter,** *watchfully, carefully, vigilantly*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64, § 144.—*Comp.:* vigilantius, Cic. Rep. 6, 24, 26.—*Sup.:* vigilantissime, Cic. Mur. 15, 32.—* **B.** **vĭgĭlātē,** *adv.*, for vigilanter, *watchfully, vigilantly*, Gell. 3, 14, 12.

vīginti (or **XX.**), *num. adj.* [Sanscr. vicati; Gr. εἴκοσι; Boeot. Ϝίκατι], *twenty:* viginti jam usu'st filio argenti minis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 76: si viginti quiessem dies, Cic. Planc. 37, 90; id. Univ. 7: annos natus unum et viginti, id. de Or. 3, 20, 74; Liv. 2, 21, 7: blattae impositae diebus viginti uno, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 141; cf. id. 30, 10, 27, § 92: cui (Mithridati) duas et viginti linguas traditur notas fuisse, Quint. 11, 2, 50: quattuor hinc rapimur viginti et milia raedis, Hor. S. 1, 5, 86 et saep.

* **vīginti-angŭlus,** a, um, *adj.*, *having twenty angles:* sphaera, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, 7.

vīgintivir, vĭri, v. vigintiviri.

vīgintĭvĭrātus, ūs, *m.* [vigintiviri], *the office of the* vigintiviri, *the vigintivirate;* for the distribution of lands, Cic. Att. 9, 2, 1; Quint. 12, 1, 16 Spald.—Of the inferior civil court, Tac. A. 3, 29.—Of a municipal court, Inscr. Orell. 3970.

vīginti-vĭri, ōrum, *m.*, *a college* or *board of twenty men, the* vigintiviri. **I.** Appointed by Cæsar during his consulship for distributing the Campanian lands, Cic. Att. 2, 6, 2; Suet. Aug. 4; cf. Vell. 2, 44, 4; Front. Colon. p. 137.—*Sing.*, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 176.—**II.** *An inferior civil court*, one half of whose members assisted the prætor, and the other half presided over the roads, the mint, and public executions, Spart. Julian. 1; cf. Tac. A. 3, 29.—*Sing.*, Inscr. Orell. 2761; 3970.—**III.** *A council of State*, created A.D. 237, in opposition to Maximinus I., Capitol. Gord. 10; Inscr. Orell. 3042.

vĭgor, ōris, *m.* [vigeo], *liveliness, activity, force, vigor* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; not in Cæs. or Cic.): nec tarda senectus Debilitat vires animi mutatque vigorem, Verg. A. 9, 611: igneus est ollis vigor, id. ib. 6, 730: juventas et patrius vigor, Hor. C. 4, 4, 5: animi, Ov. H. 16, 51; Juv. 9, 16: mentis, Quint. 11, 2, 3: quantum in illo (libro), di boni, vigoris est, quantum animi! Sen. Ep. 64, 2: gemmae, *strong brilliancy*, Plin. 37, 7, 28, § 101; cf. id. 9, 35, 54, § 109.—*Plur.:* vigores mentium, Gell. 19, 12, 4: animorum, Vitr. 6, 1 *fin.;* Sil. 15, 355.

vĭgōro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [vigor]. **I.** *Act.*, *to animate, invigorate:* disciplinam, Tert. Pud. 2: juvenis vigoratus, *stout, lusty, vigorous*, App. M. 9, p. 227.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to become strong, gain strength:* vinum animae vigorantis ex vite Christi, Tert. Res. Carn. 26 *med.*

vīlesco, lŭi, 3 *v. inch. n.* [vilis], *to become worthless, bad, vile* (late Lat.): quamvis clarus homo vilescit in turbâ, Hier. Ep. 66, 7; Sid. Ep. 7, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 56; Aug. Tract. in Joan. 24, 1.

vīlĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. vilico, I.], *the care* or *management of an estate in the country*, Col. 11, 1, 13; 11, 1, 27; Petr. 69: proici de vilicatione suâ, Hier. Ep. 121, 6.

vīlĭcātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a stewardship* (late Lat.), Aug. Qu. Evang. 2, 46.

1. vīlĭco (**villĭco;** *perf.* and *sup.* perh. not found), āre, 1, *v. n.* and *a.;* and **vīlĭcor,** ātus sum, āri, 1, *v. dep.* [vilicus]. **I.** *Neutr.* **A.** *To act as bailiff, overseer; to superintend* (prop. of a country estate). **1.** Form vilico: dispensare rem publicam, et in eâ quodammodo vilicare, Cic. Rep. 5, 3, 5.—**2.** Form vilicor: non vilicari, sed dominari mea est sententia, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 186, 2 (Com. Rel. v. 45 Rib.): longe ab urbe vilicari, quo erus rarenter venit, id. ib. p. 186, 1: hic vilicor ante urbem: nunc rus eo, Turp. ap. Non. p. 186, 7 (Com. Rel. v. 82 Rib.).—**B.** Transf., *to live* or *reside in the country.* **1.** *Absol.:* in Arpinos jam . . . explodam hominem, ut vilicetur, Afran. ap. Non. p. 186, 5.—**2.** With *adv. of place:* ego nondum etiam hic vilicabar, Turp. ap. Non. p. 186, 7.—**3.** With *abl.:* vilicatus praediis, Aus. Ep. 22, 1.—**II.** *Act.*, *to manage* an estate, etc., *as a bailiff*, etc.: possessionem maximam illam vilicabat, App. M. 8, p. 211, 20.

2. vīlĭco (**villĭco**), ōnis, *m.* [1. vilico, II.], *one managing a farm; a bailiff, overseer*, etc. (post-class.): neget eum rationibus viliconum, et upilionum, et equisonum sollertissime subscripsisse, App. Mag. p. 329.

vīlĭcor, āri, v. 1 vilico.

vīlĭcus (less correctly **villĭcus**), a, um, *adj.* [villa], *of* or *belonging to a country-house* or *villa* (very rare): nomina lini, Aus. Ep. 4, 56.—As *substt.* **A.** **vīlĭcus,** i, *m.* (sc. homo). **1.** *An overseer of a farm* or *estate, a steward, bailiff; absol.*, Cato, R. R. 5, 1 sq.; 5, 142; id. ap. Col. 11, 1, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 14; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119; id. Rep. 5, 3, 5; 1, 38, 59; 1, 39, 61; Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 15.—With *gen.:* vilice silvarum et mihi me reddentis agelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 1: vilicus Orbi, id. ib. 2, 2, 160.—**2.** Transf., *an overseer, superintendent, director:* Pegasus attonitae positus modo vilicus urbi, Juv. 4, 77: vilici (sc. aquaeductum), Front. Aquaed. 117: malum vilicum esse imperatorem, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 15.—With *gen.:* aerarii, Auct. Priap. 82, 1: AMPHITHEATRI, Inscr. Fabr. 5, n. 3.—With *ab:* A PLVMBO, Inscr. Orell. 2859: AB ALIMENTIS, Inscr. Grut. 1033, 9.—**B.** **vīlĭca,** ae, *f.* (sc. mulier), *a female overseer; the wife of an overseer*, Cato, R. R. 143, 1; Col. 12, praef. 8; Mart. 1, 56, 11; Juv. 11, 69; Cat. 61, 136.

vīlĭfĭco, āre, *v. a.* [vilis-facio], *to make* or *esteem of little value*, Hier. Ep. 135: mulierem, id. in Isa. 15, 54, 56.

* **vīlipendo,** ĕre, *v. a.* [vilis-pendo], *to hold in slight esteem, to depreciate, despise, vilipend:* aliquem, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 58.

vīlis, e, *adj.*, *of small price* or *value, purchased at a low rate, cheap* (opp. carus). **I.** Lit.: nec quicquam hic vile nunc est nisi mores mali, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 10: annona vilior, id. Mil. 3, 1, 138: istaec (puella) vero vilis est, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 25: istuc verbum vile est viginti minis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 139: ex eis praediis talenta argenti bina Statim capiebat . . . Ac rebus vilioribus multo talenta bina, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 8: frumentum quoniam vilius erat, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195: res vilissimae (opp. pretio-

sissimae), id. Fin. 2, 28, 91.—*Abl. neutr.* (sc. pretio), *at a small price, at a low rate, cheaply:* *Ep.* Quanti eam emit? *Th.* Vili, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 49: vili vendere, Mart. 12, 66, 10.—*Comp.:* quod viliori praedium distraxerit . . . et si non viliori vendidit, etc., Dig. 43, 24, 11, § 8.—*Sup.:* res stipulatoris vilissimo distracta est, Dig. 13, 4, 2 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Of trifling value, cheap, poor, paltry, common, mean, worthless, base, vile* (cf. indignus): si honor noster vobis vilior fuisset, Cic. Fl. 41, 103: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare, id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: Velia non est vilior quam Lupercal, id. Fam. 7, 20, 1: hi quorum tibi auctoritas est videlicet cara, vita vilissima, id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: fidem fortunas pericula vilia habere, Sall. C. 16, 2: nec adeo vilis tibi vita esset nostra, ut, etc., Liv. 40, 9: et genus et virtus nisi cum re vilior alga est, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: inter Perfectos veteresque referri debet an inter Viles et novos? id. Ep. 2, 1, 38: vilis Europe, *vile, abandoned,* id. C. 3, 27, 57: tu poscis vilia rerum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 21: si, dum me careas, est tibi vile mori, Ov. H. 7, 48.—*Neutr.* adverb.: et vile virentes Hesperidum risit ramos, i. e. *in the ordinary manner,* Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 37: vile comparati, Schol. Juv. 11, 145.—Prov.: vile est, quod licet, Petr. 93.—(β) With *inf.:* stat fucare colos nec Sidone vilior, Ancon. Sil. 8, 438.—**B.** *Found in great quantities, abundant, common* (poet. and rare): poma, Verg. G. 1, 274: phaselus, id. ib. 1, 227.—Hence, *adv.:* **vīlĭter.** **1.** Lit., *cheaply:* venire poteris intestinis vilius, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 28: vilissime constat, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: vilissime constiterit, Col. 9, 1, 6.—**2.** Transf., *meanly, poorly, vilely:* se ipsum colere, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 29; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 97: vilissime natus, Eutr. 9, 21.

vīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vilis], *lowness of price, cheapness.* **I.** Lit.: tanta repente vilitas annonae ex caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: vilitas in vendendis (fructibus), id. Verr. 2, 3, 98, § 227: cum alter annus in vilitate, alter in summâ caritate fuerit, id. ib. 2, 3, 93, § 216: ad denarios senos vilitas rediit, Plin. 35, 6, 28, § 47: offerre aliquid vilitati, *to offer for sale at a low price,* Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 34.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Trifling value* of a thing, *meanness, baseness, worthlessness, vileness* (post-Aug.): verborum, Petr. 118: nominum, Plin. 20, praef. § 1: si humiles producet, vilitatem; potentes, gratiam oportebit incessere, Quint. 5, 7, 23: morum, App. Flor. 1, p. 344, 30.—**B.** Subject., *low esteem, disregard, slighting, contempt:* vilitas sui, Sen. Clem. 1, 3, 4; id. Ep. 121, 24; Curt. 5, 9, 6.

vīlĭter, *adv.*, v. vilis *fin.*

* **vīlĭto,** āre, *v. a.* [vilis, II.], *to make cheap* or *of little esteem, to humble, debase, degrade:* quae (vitia) te vilitant, Turp. ap. Non. p. 185, 31 (Com. Rel. p. 88 Rib.).

villa (rustic. **vella,** Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 4), ae, *f. dim.* [most prob. for vicula, from vicus], *a country-house, country-seat, farm, villa.* **I.** In gen., Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 9; Col. 1, 6, 21; Cato, R. R. 4; Varr. R. R. 4, 4, 2; Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 33; Poll. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 33, 5; Hor. C. 2, 3, 18; 3, 22, 5; id. Epod. 1, 29.—**II.** In partic.: Villa Publica, in the Campus Martius, as the gathering-place, rendezvous for recruits, and of the people for the census, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Cic. Att. 4, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 22, 7; 34, 44, 5; Flor. 3, 21, 24.—As the residence of foreign ambassadors, Liv. 30, 21, 12; 33, 24, 5.—**B.** = vicus, *a village,* App. M. 8, p. 209, 4.

villāris, e, *adj.* [villa], *of* or *belonging to a country-seat* or *villa:* gallinae, *reared at a country-seat,* Plin. 10, 41, 57, § 116.

villātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to a country-house* or *villa:* villaticum genus pastionis, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 13: gallinae, id. ib. 3, 9, 3: alites, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 28: pastiones, Col. 7, 13, 3: greges, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 16: quadrupedes, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 182: mel, Col. 9, 4, 7: canes, id. 7, 12, 3.

villĭca, ae, v. vilicus, II. 2.

villĭcātĭo, v. vilicatio.

villĭco and **villĭcor,** v. vilico, vilicor.

villĭcus, v. vilicus.

villōsus, a, um, *adj.* [villus], *hairy, shaggy, rough:* leo, Verg. A. 8, 177: pectora (Caci) saetis, id. ib. 8, 266: guttura (Cerberi) colubris, i. e. *with vipers in place of hair,* Ov. M. 10, 21: radix, Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 45.—*Comp.:* arbor, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 46.—*Sup.:* animal, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 229.

villŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [villa], *a little country-house, a small villa,* Cic. Att. 8, 9, 3; Hor. S. 1, 5, 45; 2, 3, 10; App. M. 10, p. 240, 9.

villum, i, *n. dim.* [contr. from vinulum, from vinum], *a sup of wine:* hoc villi, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 11.

villus, i, *m.* [Sanscr. urâ, sheep; Gr. εἶρος, wool; cf. vellus], *shaggy hair, a tuft of hair;* of beasts, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 121; id. ib. 2, 63, 158; Verg. G. 3, 446; id. A. 5, 352; Ov. H. 6, 49; Mart. 14, 136, 2; Sid. Ep. 5, 17 *med.* al.—Of cotton, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77: tonsis mantelia villis, *the nap of cloth,* Verg. G. 4, 377; id. A. 1, 702.

vīmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vieo], *a pliant twig, a switch, withe, osier,* etc. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Caes. B. G. 2, 33; 7, 73; id. B. C. 1, 54; 2, 2; Verg. E. 2, 72; id. A. 6, 137; Tib. 2, 3, 15; Ov. M. 6, 345 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A set, slip;* of willow, Col. 4, 30, 3.—**B.** *The staff* or *wand of Mercury,* Stat. Th. 2, 30.—**C.** *Woven work,* esp. *a basket:* quernum, Ov. M. 12, 436: breve Picenorum, Mart. 4, 88, 7.

* **vīmentum,** i, *n.* [vimen], *an osier, withy,* = vimen, Tac. A. 12, 16.

vīmĭnālis, e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to osiers.* **I.** In gen.: salix, *bearing twigs for plaiting,* Col. 4, 30, 2; Plin. 17, 20, 32, § 143.—**II.** *Adj. propr.:* Viminalis Collis, *one of the seven hills of Rome* (Liv. 1, 44), so named from a willow-copse which stood there; whence, also, the Jupiter there worshipped was called **Vīmĭnĭus,** Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.; Front. Aquaed. 1, 19; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 2; Fest. p. 376 Müll.—The gate leading to it was called Viminalis Porta, Fest. l. l.; Front. Aquaed. 1, 19.

‡ **vīmĭnārĭus,** ii, *m.* [id.], *a dealer in wicker-work,* Inscr. Orell. 4298.

* **vīmĭnētum,** i, *n.* [id.], *a willow-copse,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 51 Müll.

vīmĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of osiers, of wicker-work:* tegumenta, Caes. B. C. 3, 63: loricula, Hirt. B. G. 8, 9: crates, Verg. G. 1, 95: fasces virgarum, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 26: salix, *serving for wicker-work,* Plin. 16, 37, 69, § 177 (al. viminalis).

vīmĭnĭus, ii, *m.*, v. viminalis, II.

Vimitellārii, ōrum, *m.*, *an ancient people of Latium,* Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

vīn', i. e. visne, v. volo *init.*

vīnācĕa, v. vinaceus.

vīnācĕum, v. vinaceus.

vīnācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine* or *to the grape:* acinus vinaceus, *a grape,* Cic. Sen. 15, 52.—*Substt.* **I.** **vīnācĕus,** i, *m.* **a.** *A grape-stone,* Cato, R. R. 7, 2; Col. 3, 1, 5; 6, 3, 4.—**b.** *A grape-skin,* Varr. R. R. 3, 11, 3.—**II.** **vīnācĕa,** ae, *f.*, *a grape-skin, husk,* Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 19; Col. Arb. 4, 5; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 197.—**III.** **vīnācĕum,** i, *n.* **a.** *A grape-stone,* Col. 11, 2, 69.—**b.** *A grape-skin, husk,* Col. 12, 43, 3.—**c.** *A wine-cup:* diligunt vinacea uvarum, Vulg. Osee, 3, 1.

vīnālĭa, ium, v. vinalis, II.

vīnālis, e, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine.* **I.** *Adj.* (so very rare): fortitudo, *of wine,* Macr. S. 7, 7 *fin.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **Vīnālia,** ium, *n.*, *the wine-festival, celebrated annually on the 22d of April and the 19th of August, in which an offering of new wine was made to Jupiter,* Varr. L. L. 6, §§ 16 and 20 Müll.; Ov. F. 4, 863; 4, 877 sq.; Fest. p. 374 Müll.; Varr. R. R. 1, 1; Plin. 18, 29, 69, §§ 287 and 289.—*Gen.* Vinaliorum, Masur. ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

‡ **vīnārĭārĭus,** ii, *m.* [vinarius], *a wine-dealer, vintner:* VINARIARIVS VINARIVS, Inscr. Orell. 4249.

vīnārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *of* or *belonging to wine, wine-.* **I.** *Adj.:* lacus, Cato, R. R. 25; Col. 12, 18, 3: vas, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 62: vasculum, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46: cella, id. Mil. 3, 2, 42; Vitr. 1, 4; Plin. 14, 13, 14, § 89: uter, id. 28, 18, 73, § 240: saccus, id. 24, 1, 1, § 3: crimen, *relating to the duties on wine,* Cic. Font. 9, 19: minister, *a cup-bearer,* Hier. Chron. Euseb. ad ann. MDLXX. ab Abrah.—**II.** *Substt.* **A.** **vīnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a wine-dealer, vintner,* Plaut. As. 2, 4, 30; Suet. Claud. 40; Sall. H. Fragm. 1, 46.—**B.** *A wine-bibber,* Dig. 21, 1, 4, §§ 2 and 25.—**C.** **vīnārĭum,** ii, *n.*, *a wine-pot, wine-flask,* Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 46 (Ritschl; cf. Brix ad loc.); id. Poen. 4, 2, 16; Hor. S. 2, 8, 39; Petr. 78.

vinca pervinca (also in one word, **vincapervinca**), ae, *f.*, *a plant, periwinkle,* Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 68; 21, 27, 99, § 172; called also simply **pervinca,** App. Herb. 58.

(**vincĕus,** a, um, a false read. for junceа, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 56; v. junceus.)

vinciam dicebant continentem, Fest. p. 379 Müll. *N. cr.* (in the Cod. Basil. in Barth. Adv. 39, 5, is added, et est cognomen Jovis).

vincĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [vinco]. * **I.** *Pass.*, *that can be easily gained:* causa, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 48.—**II.** *Act.*, *conquering, victorious:* clangor, i. e. *of brazen implements in an eclipse of the moon,* Poët. ap. Anth. Lat. Burm. 2, p. 329.

vincĭo, vinxi, vinctum (*part.* vincturus, Petr. 45, 10), 4, *v. a.*, *to bind, to bind* or *wind about; to fetter, tie, fasten; to surround, encircle,* etc. (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: ligo, necto, constringo). **I.** Lit.: illum aput te vinctum adservato domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 95; 4, 4, 98; Ter. And. 5, 2, 24: hunc abduce, vinci, quaere rem, id. Ad. 3, 4, 36: fratres meos in vincula conjecit. Cum igitur eos vinxerit, etc., Cic. Dejot. 7, 22: facinus est vincire civem Romanum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 66, § 170: equites Romani vincti Apronio traditi sunt, id. ib. 2, 3, 14, § 37: trinis catenis vinctus, Caes. B. G. 1, 53: post terga manus, Verg. A. 11, 81: rotas ferro, Quint. 1, 5, 8: ulmum appositis vitibus, Ov. H. 5, 47: alte suras purpureo cothurno, Verg. A. 1, 337: tempora novis floribus, Hor. C. 4, 1, 32.—In a Greek construction: boves vincti cornua vittis, Ov. M. 7, 429: anule, formosae digitum vincture puellae, *about to encircle,* id. Am. 2, 15, 1.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To compress, lace:* demissis umeris esse, vincto pectore, ut, gracilae sient, i. e. *tightly laced,* Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 23.—**2.** *To compass, surround, guard,* mid.: Caesarem quidem aiunt acerrime dilectum habere, loca occupare, vinciri praesidiis, Cic. Att. 7, 18, 2 B. and K. (al. vincire, i. e. loca).—**3.** *To make firm, harden, fix, fasten:* humus vincta pruinâ, Petr. 123 (but the true reading, Ov. P. 2, 2, 96, is juncta; so Sall. C. 55, 4).—**II.** Trop., *to bind, fetter, confine, restrain, attach:* vi Veneris vinctus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 32: religione vinctus astrictusque, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 90; cf.: si turpissime se illa pars animi geret . . . si vinciatur et constringatur amicorum propinquorumque custodiis, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48.—Of sleep, etc.: nisi vinctos somno velut pecudes trucidandos tradidero, Liv. 5, 44, 7: ut somno vincta jacebas, Ov. M. 11, 238: in plaustra somno vinctos coniciunt, Tac. A. 1, 65: mentem multo Lyaeo, Prop. 3, 5 (4, 4), 21: inimica ora (magicis artibus), Ov. F. 2, 581: lectum certo foedere, Prop. 3, 20, 21 (4, 19, 11): spadonis animum stupro, Tac. A. 4, 10: esse tuam vinctam numine teste fidem, Ov. H. 20, 212: aliquem pacto matrimonio, Tac. A. 6, 45.—Of speech: membra (orationis) sunt numeris vincienda, i. e. *arranged rhythmically,* Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 190: verba vincta, oratio vincta (opp. soluta), Quint. 11, 2, 47; 9, 4, 19.

vinco, vīci, victum, 3, *v. a.* and *n.* [perh. causat. of root ικ-; Gr. εἴκω, to yield; but cf. per-vicax; v. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 106], *to conquer, overcome, get the better of, defeat, subdue, vanquish, be victorious,* etc. (syn.: supero, debello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In war or battle: jus esse belli, ut qui vicissent, iis, quos vicissent, quemadmodum vellent, imperarent, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 36: Carthaginienses navalibus pugnis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55: Galliam bello, Caes. B. G. 1, 34 *fin.:* non virtute neque in acie vicisse Romanos, id. ib. 7, 29: id vi et virtute militum victum atque expugnatum oppidum est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 36: vicimus vi feroces, id. ib. 1, 1, 82: aio te, Aeacida, Romanos vincere posse, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116 (Ann. v. 186 Vahl.): sicut fortis equus, spatio qui saepe supremo Vicit Olympia, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 5, 14 (Ann. v. 442 ib.): aliquan-

do ut vincat, ludit assidue aleam, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70 *fin.:* L. milia, *to win at play,* August. ib. 71. — **B.** In a lawsuit, etc., *to be successful, to gain:* vincere judicio, Cic. Rosc. Com. 18, 53: quem tu horum nil refelles, vincam scilicet, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 82; Hor. S. 1, 2, 134: causam suam, *to win,* Ov. H. 16, 76.—*Pass.:* factum est: ventum est: vincimur, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 85. — **C.** In other relations, *to win, prevail, be successful, gain, overcome:* sponsione, Cic. Quint. 27, 84: sponsionem, id. Caecin. 31, 91: vicit iter durum pietas, *controlled, made easy,* Verg. A. 6, 688; cf. Mart. 5, 23, 5; Claud. Cons. Hon. 46: labor omnia vicit, Verg. G. 1, 145; cf. difficultates, Auct. B. G. 8, 21: virgam, *to win,* Verg. A. 6, 148: vicit tamen in Senatu pars illa, quae, etc., Sall. J. 16, 1: factione respectuque rerum privatarum ... Appius vicit, Liv. 2, 30, 2: cum in senatu vicisset sententia, quae, etc., id. 2, 4: Othonem vincas volo, *to outbid* (in an auction), Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2; 13, 33, 2.—To defeat as a candidate for office: competitorem in suffragiis, Quint. 7, 1, 29. — **D.** Transf., of inanimate subjects. **1.** *To overcome, overwhelm, prevail over,* etc.: (naves) neu turbine venti Vincantur, Verg. A. 9, 92: victa ratis, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 12: flammam gurgitibus, id. Am. 3, 6, 42: noctem flammis, Verg. A. 1, 727: vincunt aequora navitae, *prevail against, get the better of,* Hor. C. 3, 24, 41: victaque concessit prisca moneta novae, Ov. F. 1, 222: quernaque glans victa est utiliore cibo, id. ib. 1, 676: corpora victa sopore, id. ib. 1, 422; cf.: blanda quies furtim victis obrepsit ocellis, id. ib. 3, 19: hi casses (linei) vel ferri aciem vincunt, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 11: campum turbā vincente, *overflowing,* Sil. 6, 390. — **2.** *To outlast, survive:* (aesculus) Multa virum volvens durando saecula vincit, Verg. G. 2, 295: vivendo mea fata, id. A. 11, 160.—**3.** *To surmount, scale:* aëra (sagittae), Verg. G. 2, 123; cf.: montes ascensu, Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 46. — **4.** *To reduce, change,* etc.; of cooking: nec viscera quisquam ... potest vincere flammā, Verg. G. 3, 560: cochleas undis calefactas et prope victas, Ser. Samm. Med. 319.—Of smelting ores: metallorum primitiae nullis fornacibus victae, Tac. H. 4, 53. — Of melting snow: nive, quae zephyro victa tepente fluit, Ov. F. 2, 220.—Of digestion: pervigilio quidem praecipue vincuntur cibi, Plin. 11, 53, 118, § 283.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to prevail, be superior; to convince, refute, constrain, overcome,* etc.: argumentis vincit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 267: naturam studio, Caes. B. G. 6, 43: vincit ipsa rerum publicarum natura saepe rationem, Cic. Rep. 2, 33, 57; cf. id. ib. 3, 8, 13: si subitam et fortuitam orationem commentatio et cogitatio facile vincit; hanc ipsam profecto assidua ac diligens scriptura superabit, id. de Or. 1, 33, 150: sapientis animus vincetur et expugnabitur? id. Par. 4, 1, 27: animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 29: non est consentaneum, qui invictum se a labore praestiterit, vinci a voluptate, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: labascit, victu'st, uno verbo, quam cito! Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 98: eludet, ubi te victum senserit, id. ib. 1, 1, 10: illius stultitiā victa ex urbe tu migres? id. Hec. 4, 2, 13: adulescentulus saepe eadem audiendo victus est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 62: peccavi, fateor, vincor, id. ib. 4, 1, 31: victus patris precibus lacrimisque, Liv. 23, 8, 4: divûm pater victus tuis vocibus, Hor. C. 4, 6, 21: est qui vinci possit, id. S. 1, 9, 55: pietas Victa furore, id. C. 3, 27, 36: victus amore pudor, Ov. Am. 3, 10, 29: filia victa in lacrimas, Tac. A. 1, 57: victus animi respexit, Verg. G. 4, 491: triumphantes de lege victā et abrogatā, Liv. 34, 3, 9.—With *ut:* ergo negatum, vincor, ut credam miser, *am constrained, compelled,* Hor. Epod. 17, 27. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To overmatch* in some quality, *to surpass, exceed, excel,* = superare: stellarum globi terrae magnitudinem facile vincebant, Cic. Rep. 6, 16, 16: opinionem vicit omnium, quae, etc., id. Ac. 2, 1, 1: exspectationem omnium, id. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11: eam (noctem) edepol etiam multo haec (nox) vicit longitudine, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 125: morum immanitate vastissimas vincit beluas, Cic. Rep. 2, 26, 48: quamlibet mulierculam Vincere mollitiā, Hor. Epod. 11, 24: odio qui posset vincere Regem, id. S. 1, 7, 6: scribere, quod Cassi opuscula vincat, id. Ep. 1, 4, 3; cf.: qualia (praecepta) vincunt Pythagoran, id. S. 2, 4, 2.—Poet. with *inf.:* vir nulli victus vel ponere castra vel junxisse ratem, etc., *excelled by none in pitching a camp,* etc., Sil. 5, 552; 6, 141. — **2.** *To prove triumphantly, show* or *demonstrate conclusively.* (α) With *obj.-clause:* quid nunc? vincon' argumentis te non esse Sosiam? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 277: profecto ita esse, et praedico, vero vincam, id. Most. 1, 2, 12: vince deinde, bonum virum fuisse Oppianicum, Cic. Clu. 44, 124: dicendo vincere non postulo, Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 4: vincet enim stultos ratio insanire nepotes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 225.—(β) With *ut:* nec vincet ratio hoc, tantundem ut peccet idemque Qui, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 115.—(γ) *Absol.:* si doceo non ab Avito, vinco ab Oppianico, Cic. Clu. 23, 64.—**3.** With respect to something disputed, *to prevail, gain one's point, carry the day.* So only in the expressions, **a.** Vicimus: cui si esse in urbe tuto licebit, vicimus, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 3: rumpantur iniqui. Vicimus: assiduas non tulit illa preces, Prop. 1, 8, 28: vicimus exclamat; mecum mea vota feruntur, Ov. M. 6, 513: vicimus et meus est, id. ib. 4, 356.—**b.** Vincite, viceris, vincerent, *have it your own way, just as you like, carry your point,* an expression of reluctant assent: vincite, si ita vultis, Caes. B. G. 5, 30; Ov. M. 8, 509: vincerent ac sibi haberent, dummodo scirent, Suet. Caes. 1 *fin.:* viceris, Ter. And. 5, 3, 21.—**4.** *To treat worthily, set forth with dignity* (poet.): nec sum animi dubius, verbis ea vincere magnum Quam sit, Verg. G. 3, 289; cf.: vincere verbis, Lucr. 5, 733.

vinctĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vincio], *a binding, ligature* (post-class.), Arn. 2, 87; Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll.; *a shoetie,* Cels. 8, 22 *fin.*—*Plur.,* Arn. 6, 203; Tert. Carn. Chr. 4; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17.

vinctor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a binder* (post-class.); (with congregator) Arn. 6, 199.

vinctūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a bandage, ligature, vincture,* Cels. 7, 20; 8, 10, 1; Plin. 16, 37, 68, § 174; Varr. L. L. 5, § 62 Müll.

1. vinctus, a, um, *Part.* of vincio.

2. vinctus, ūs, *m.* [vincio], *a binding:* vinctu, quod antiqui vocabant cestum, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 6.

vincŭlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to fetter, bind, chain:* multa animalia redimiculis gaudent, et phalerari sibi magis quam vinculari videntur, Ambros. in Psa. 118, Serm. 3, 6; Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 8, 108.

vincŭlum, or (also in class. prose), contr., **vinclum**, i, *n.* [id.], *that with which any thing is bound, a band, bond, rope, cord, fetter, tie* (cf.: catena, manica, compes). **I.** Lit.: corpora constricta vinculis, Cic. de Or. 1, 52, 226: nodos et vincula rupit, Verg. A. 5, 510: hic fessas non vincula naves Ulla tenent, id. ib. 1, 168: Chio solvite vincla cado, Tib. 2, 1, 28: tunicarum vincla relaxat, Ov. F. 2, 321: quamvis Charta sit a vinclis non labefacta suis, i. e. *the seal,* id. P. 3, 7, 6: chartae sua vincula dempsi, id. Tr. 4, 7, 7: epistolae laxare, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: pennarum vincula, Ov. M. 8, 226: et Tyrrhena pedum circumdat vincula plantis, Verg. A. 8, 458; so of sandals, Tib. 1, 5, 66; Ov. F. 1, 410; 2, 324; 3, 823.—**2.** Esp. in the *plur.,* of the *fetters* of prisoners, and hence sometimes to be rendered *prison;* and vincula publica, *the state-prison:* mitto vincla, mitto carcerem, mitto verbera, mitto secures, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 24, § 59: aliquem aeternis tenebris vinculisque mandare, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras abripi, id. Verr. 2, 4, 10, § 24: in vincula conjectus, Caes. B. G, 3, 9; 4, 27: in vincula duci, Liv. 3, 13, 4; 3, 49, 2; 3, 56, 4; 3, 57, 5; 5, 9, 4; 9, 34, 24; 38, 56, 9; Vell. 2, 7, 2 al.: in vinculis et catenis, Liv. 6, 16, 2; ex vinculis causam dicere, i. e. *to plead in chains,* Caes. B. G. 1, 4: publica, Nep. Milt. 7, 6; id. Paus. 2, 2; id. Cim. 1, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 17, 3; 5, 26, 1.—**II.** Trop., *a bond, fetter, tie, band:* qui ex corporum vinculis tamquam e carcere evolaverunt, Cic. Rep. 6, 14, 14: vinculum ad astringendam fidem, id. Off. 3, 31, 111; cf.: victum ingens vinculum fidei, Liv. 8, 28, 8: vincula revellit non modo judiciorum, sed etiam utilitatis vitaeque communis, Cic. Caecin. 25, 70: vinculum ingens immodicae cupiditatis injectum est, Liv. 10, 13, 14: quae (beneficium et gratia) sunt vincula concordiae, Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 117: vinculis et propinquitatis et affinitatis conjunctus, id. Planc. 11, 27: vincla summae conjunctionis, id. Att. 6, 2, 1: accedit maximum vinculum, quod ita rem publicam geris, ut, etc., id. Fam. 15, 11, 2: quod vinclum, quaeso, deest nostrae conjunctioni, id. ib. 5, 15, 2: ne cui me vinclo vellem jugali, Verg. A. 4, 16; cf. Ov. M. 9, 549: excusare laborem et mercenaria vincla, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 67.

Vindĕlĭci, ōrum, *m.*, *a German people, whose chief town was Augusta Vindelicorum,* the mod. *Augsburg,* Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 133; Tac. A. 2, 17; Hor. C. 4, 4, 18; 4, 14, 8; Suet. Aug. 21; Serv. ap. Verg. A. 1, 243.—Hence, **A. Vindĕlĭcus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vindelici, Vindelician:* orae, Mart. 9, 85, 5: saltus, Claud. B. Get. 365: spolia, id. ib. 415.—**B. Vindĕlĭcia**, ae, *f.*, *the country of the Vindelici, Vindelicia,* Inscr. Orell. 488.

vindēmia, ae, *f.* [vinum-demo], *a grape-gathering, vintage.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 37 Müll.; id. R. R. 1, 54, 1; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 16; Col. 3, 21, 5; 11, 2, 70; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 315.—*Plur.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 20, 2; Suet. Caes. 40.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Grapes, wine, vintage:* non eadem arboribus pendet vindemia nostris, Verg. G. 2, 89: mitis, id. ib. 2, 522; cf.: spumat plenis vindemia labris, id. ib. 2, 6: ursi fruge, fronde, vindemiā, pomis vivunt, Plin. 10, 73, 93, § 199.—**B.** *Plur., the time of grape-gathering, the vintage season,* M. Aurel. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 5, 23 and 47.—**C.** *The gathering* or *harvest* of similar things: olearum, Plin. 15, 1, 2, § 5: turis, id. 12, 14, 32, § 58: mellis, Col. 9, 15, 1; Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 35.

vindēmĭālis, e, *adj.* [vindemia], *of* or *belonging to the vintage* (post-class.): fructus, Macr. S. 7, 7 *med.:* ESCAE, Inscr. Orell. 4419; Aug. Conf. 9, 2.

vindēmĭātor or **vindēmĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [vindemio], *a grape-gatherer, vintager.* **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.; Col. 3, 21, 6; Hor. S. 1, 7, 30 (scanned vin-dem-ja-tor); form vindemitor, Sen. Apocol. *init.*—**II.** Transf., *a star in the constellation Virgo,* Col. 11, 2, 24; form Vindemitor, Ov. F. 3, 407; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 309.

vindēmĭātōrius, a, um, *adj.* [vindemiator], *of* or *belonging to the vintage:* vasa, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 8; Dig. 33, 7, 8.

vindēmio, āre, *v. n.* [vindemia], *to gather grapes, gather the vintage* (post-Aug.); *absol.:* jam et Calend. Jan. vindemiantes vidi, Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 319; 35, 10, 37, § 310.—With a homogeneous object: vinum, Col. 12, 33, 1: uvas, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.

* **vindēmĭŏla**, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little vintage,* transf., of income, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 4.

vindēmĭtor, ōris, v. vindemiator.

vindex, icis, *comm.* [vindico]. **I.** *One who lays legal claim* to a thing, *a claimant;* hence, also, *a maintainer, defender, protector, deliverer, liberator, vindicator:* vindex ab eo, quod vindicat, quominus is, qui prensus est, ab aliquo teneatur, Fest. p. 376 Müll.: ASSIDVO. VINDEX. ASSIDVVS. ESTO. PROLETARIO. CIVI. QVOI. QVIS. VOLET. VINDEX. ESTO, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 16, 10, 5: habeat sane populus tabellam quasi vindicem libertatis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 39: aeris alieni, *a defender, protector of debtors,* id. Att. 2, 1, 11: majestatis imperii, Liv. 28, 28, 14: legum ac libertatis (M. Brutus), Suet. Rhet. 6: injuriae, *a protector from wrong,* Liv. 3, 46, 6: periculi, *in peril,* id. 10, 5, 5: terrae (Hercules), Ov. M. 9, 241: aurum Vindice decepto Graias misistis in urbes, id. ib. 7, 214: nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus Inciderit, Hor. A. P. 191: honori posterorum tuorum ut vindex fieres, *a preserver,* Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 18.—In apposition: audita vox una (provoco) vindex libertatis, Liv. 3, 56, 6: vindicibus pacatus viribus orbis, Ov. H. 9, 13.—**II.** *An avenger, punisher, revenger:* conjurationis, Cic. Fam. 5, 6, 2: custos ac vindex cupiditatum, id. Agr. 2, 9, 24: vindex ultorque parentis, Ov. M. 5, 237.—*Fem.:* Furiae deae ... vindices facinorum et scelerum, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 46; of Tisiphone, Stat. Th. 1, 80. — In apposition: vindice flammā, Ov. M. 1, 230: poena, Cat. 64, 192.

vindĭcātio, ōnis, *f.* [id.]. **I.** In jurid. lang., *a laying claim* to a thing, *a civil action* or *lawsuit* for a thing, Gai Inst. 2, 24;

4, 16 sq.; Dig. 44, 7, 24; cf.: De rei vindicatione, Dig. 6, tit. 1: intestatorum civium concessam vindicationem bonorum adfirmare, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 88.—**II.** *A taking into protection, a protection, defence, vindication: an avenging, punishment* of an offence: vindicatio est, per quam vim et contumeliam defendendo aut ulciscendo propulsamus a nobis et a nostris, qui nobis esse cari debent: et per quam peccata punimus, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 66; 2, 53, 161.

vindĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [vindico], *an avenger* (eccl. Lat.), S. S. Psa. 8, 3 ap. Aug.

vindĭcĭa, ae, v. vindiciae *init.*

vindĭcĭae, ārum (in *sing.* **vindĭcĭa,** ae, XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 376 Müll.; cf. Serv. Sulp. ib. and Gell. 20, 10, 8), *f.* [vindico], *a laying claim to* a thing before the praetor by both contending parties (hence in *plur.*); *a legal claim* made in respect to a thing, whether as one's own property, or for its restoration to a free condition: vindiciae appellantur res eae, de quibus controversia ... Ser. Sulpicius (vocabulo) jam singulariter formato vindiciam ait esse, quā de re controversia est, ab eo quod vindicatur, Fest. p. 376 Müll.: vindicia, id est correptio manūs in re atque in loco praesenti apud Praetorem ex duodecim tabulis fiebat, Gell. 20, 10, 8: SI VINDICIAM FALSAM TVLIT REI SIVE LITIS, i. e. *has falsely obtained possession of the thing claimed,* XII. Tab. ap. Fest. p. 376 Müll.: aut pro praede litis vindiciarum cum satis accepisset, sponsionem faceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 45, § 115: injustis vindiciis ac sacramentis alienos fundos petere, id. Mil. 27, 74: vindicias ab libertate in servitutem dare, *to sentence a free person to slavery,* Liv. 3, 56, 4; 3, 57, 5; cf. Weissenb. ad Liv. 3, 44, 5; for which: quo (ore) vindiciae nuper ab libertate dictae erant, Liv. 3, 57, 6: praetores secundum populum vindicias dicunt, Cato ap. Fest. l. l.: decrêsse vindicias secundum servitutem, Liv. 3, 47, 5: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit, ut virginem in servitutem assereret neque cederet secundum libertatem postulantibus vindicias, i. e. *to those who demanded her liberation, her liberty,* id. 3, 44, 5; cf., of the praetor: lege ab ipso lata vindicias det secundum libertatem, id. 3, 44, 12 Weissenb. ad loc.: cum decemviri Romae sine provocatione fuerunt, tertio illo anno, cum vindicias amisisset ipsa libertas, Cic. Rep. 3, 32, 44.

Vindĭcĭus, ii, *m., the name of the slave who discovered the conspiracy to restore the Tarquins,* Liv 2, 5, 10 Weissenb. ad loc.

vindĭco (on account of a supposed derivation from venum-dico, also written **vendĭco**), āvi, ātum, 1 (collat. form, acc. to the 3d conj., VINDICIT, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1 *fin.*), *v. a.* [vim-dico, prop. to assert authority, viz. in a case where legal possession of a thing claimed is refused; hence, transf.], *to lay legal claim to* a thing, whether as one's own property or for its restoration to a free condition. **I.** Lit.: IN. IVS. DVCITO. NI IVDICATVM FACIT AVT QVIS ENDO EOM IVRE VINDICIT, i. e. eum in jure vindicat, XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 45; cf., on the form of laying claim to disputed personal property, Gai Inst. 4, 16: vindicare sponsam in libertatem, Liv. 3, 45, 11; cf. id. 3, 48, 5; 3, 46, 7: puellam, id. 3, 46, 3: ita vindicatur Virginia spondentibus propinquis, id. 3, 46, 8.—**II.** Transf., in gen. (freq. and class.; cf. assero). **A.** *To lay claim to as one's own, to make a claim upon, to demand, claim, arrogate, assume, appropriate* a thing: omnia non Quiritium sed sapientium jure pro suis vindicare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 27: videor id meo jure quodam modo vindicare, id. Off. 1, 1, 2: Homerum ... Chii suum vindicant, id. Arch. 8, 19: ortūs nostri partem patria vindicat, id. Off. 1, 7, 22: maximam partem quasi suo jure Fortuna sibi vindicat, id. Marcell. 2, 6: ceterarum rerum quae sunt in oratore, partem aliquam sibi quisque vindicat, id. Or. 19, 69: quod neque summi imperatores ... sibi umquam vindicare sunt ausi, Quint. 1, prooem. § 14: partem oneris tui mihi vindico, Plin. Ep. 6, 32, 2: majestatem sibi, id. Pan. 42, 1: partis sibi aequas potentiae, Suet. Tib. 50; id. Tit. 5; Sen. Ira, 3, 30, 3; id. Cons. Helv. 3, 9; id. Q. N. 1, 1, 10; Val. Max. 4, 3, 1; 5, 3, ext. 2; cf. Plin. Pan. 8, 2; Val. Max. 4, 5, 3: iniquissima haec bellorum condicio est; prospera omnes sibi vindicant, adversa uni imputantur, Tac. Agr. 27: victoriae majore parte ad se vindicatā, Liv. 44, 14, 8: decus belli ad se, id. 9, 43, 14: tanta tamen universae Galliae consensio fuit libertatis vindicandae, ut, etc., *should be maintained, vindicated,* Caes. B. G. 7, 76: Trasimenum pro Tarsimeno multi auctores ... vindicaverunt, *have adopted,* Quint. 1, 5, 13; so id. 1, 5, 26: vindicet antiquam faciem, vultusque ferinos Detrahat, *reassume,* Ov. M. 2, 523.—Poet., with *inf.*: vindicat hoc Pharius dextrā gestare satelles, Luc. 8, 675.—**B.** *To place* a thing *in a free condition.* **1.** In libertatem vindicare, *to set free, to free, emancipate:* in libertatem rem populi, Cic. Rep. 1, 32, 48: ex dominatu Ti. Gracchi in libertatem rem publicam, id. Brut. 58, 212: rem publicam afflictam et oppressam in veterem dignitatem ac libertatem, i. e. *to restore,* id. Fam. 2, 5, 2: Galliam in libertatem, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: se et populum Romanum in libertatem, id. B. C. 1, 22.—**2.** *To deliver, liberate, protect, defend:* te ab eo vindico et libero, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3, § 9: nos a verberibus, ab unco, a crucis terrore neque res gestae neque acta aetas neque vestri honores vindicabunt? id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16: sapientia sola nos a libidinum impetu et formidinum terrore vindicat, id. Fin. 1, 14, 46: quin ab hoc ignotissimo Phryge nobilissimum civem vindicetis? id. Fl. 17, 40: aliquem a miseriis morte, id. Brut. 96, 329: a molestiā, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 2: a labore, id. Sull. 9, 26: domum suam a solitudine, id. de Or. 1, 45, 199: laudem summorum oratorum ab oblivione hominum atque a silentio, *rescue,* id. ib. 2, 2, 7: sed ab hac necessitate egregie vos fortuna vindicat, Liv. 37, 54, 10: corpora a putrescendo (sal), Plin. 31, 9, 45, § 98: ebur a carie (vetus oleum), id. 15, 7, 7, § 32: capillum a canitie, id. 28, 11, 46, § 164: se non modo ex suspitione tanti sceleris, verum etiam ex omni hominum sermone, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: perpetienda illa fuerunt, ut se aliquando ad suos vindicaret, *might restore,* id. Rab. Post. 9, 25: quam dura ad saxa revinctam Vindicat Alcides, *sets free,* Ov. M. 11, 213: tandem absolutus vindicatusque est (reus), Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 1.—**C.** With respect to some wrong perpetrated (cf. ulciscor), *to avenge, revenge, punish; to take vengeance* on any one; *make compensation for:* omnia quae vindicaris in altero, sibi ipsi vehementer fugienda sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 2, § 4: maleficium in aliis vindicare, id. Sull. 6, 19: facinus in nullo etiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 194: dolum malum et legibus, id. Off. 3, 15, 61: acerrime maleficia, id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12: consensionem improborum supplicio omni, id. Lael. 12, 43: eam rem quam vehementer, id. Quint. 7, 28: Ti. Gracchi conatus perditos, id. Off. 1, 30, 109: necem Crassi, Ov. F. 6, 468: offensas ense, id. Tr. 3, 8, 40: fortuita non civium tantummodo sed urbium damna principis munificentia vindicat, Vell. 2, 126, 4.—*Impers. pass.:* fateor non modo in socios, sed etiam in cives militesque nostros persaepe esse severe ac vehementer vindicatum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 133: vindicandum in eos, Sall. J. 31, 18: vindicatum in eos, qui, etc., id. C. 9, 4; cf.: in quos (Venetos) eo gravius Caesar vindicandum statuit, quo diligentius, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 16.—**2.** Transf. (after the analogy of ulcisci): vindicare se ab (de) aliquo, *to revenge one's self upon* one: se ab illo, Sen. Ben. 6, 5, 3: se de fortunā praefationibus, Plin. Ep. 4, 11, 14.—*Pass.:* quantā saevitiā opus erat, ut Sulla de Mario vindicaretur, Flor. 3, 21, 19.

vindicta, ae, *f.* [vindico], *the staff* or *rod with which a slave was touched in the ceremony of manumission, a liberating-rod, manumission-staff.* **I.** Lit., Dig. 4, 16; Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1: si neque censu neque vindictā nec testamento liber factus est, non est liber, Cic. Top. 2, 10; id. Rab. Perd. 5, 16; Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 56: te quoque servari, modo quam vindicta redemit, Quis ferat? Ov. A. A. 3, 615; id. R. Am. 74; Liv. 2, 5, 9; Hor. S. 2, 7, 76; Pers. 5, 88; Plin. Ep. 7, 16, 4; Gai Inst. 1, 17 sq.; 1, 18; 1, 38; Paul. Sent. 4, 12, 2.—**II.** Transf. (not ante-Aug.). **A.** (Cf. vindico, II. B.) *A means of asserting* or *defending, a vindication, protection, defence;* esp. with libertatis: civitas in ipsā vindictā libertatis peritura, Liv. 34, 49, 3: vindictam aliquam libertatis suae quaerere, id. 24, 37, 10: utrique vindicta libertatis morte stetit, Vell. 2, 64, 3.—In other connections: petatur a virtute invisae hujus vitae vindicta, Liv. 26, 15, 14: mors, inquit, una vindicta est, id. 40, 4, 13: legis severae, Ov. P. 4, 6, 33.—**B.** (Cf. vindico, II. C.) *Vengeance, revenge, punishment* (syn. ultio), Juv. 16, 22; Phaedr. 1, 29, 10; Juv. 13, 180; 13, 191; Petr. 136; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18; Tac. A. 6, 32; Paul. Sent. 5, 4, 12.

vīnĕa, ae, v. vineus, II.

vīnĕālis, e, *adj.* [vinea], *of* or *belonging to vines:* terra, *land suitable for planting vines,* Col. 3, 12, 1.

vīnĕārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vines:* colles, *vine-hills,* Col. 5, 6, 36: horti, *vineyards,* Dig. 50, 16, 198.

vīnĕātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to vines:* semina, Col. 4, 1, 1: cultus, id. 4, 33, 6: fructus, *vintage,* id. 7, 3, 11: falculae, *vine-dressers' knives,* Cato, R. R. 11, 4.

vīnētum, i, *n.* [vinum], *a plantation of vines, a vineyard,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 37 Müll.; Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 167; 3, 36, 86; id. Leg. 2, 8, 21; Verg. G. 2, 319; Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 84; Col. 3, 4, 1; 12, 18, 2; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Suet. Dom. 7.—Prov.: vineta sua caedere, i. q. *to be severe against one's self,* Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 220.

vīnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *made of* or *belonging to wine.* **I.** *Adj.* (so very rare): latex, i. e. *wine,* Sol. 5 *med.*—**II.** *Subst.:* **vīnĕa,** ae, *f.* **A.** *A plantation of vines, a vineyard,* Cic. Sen. 15, 54; id. Div. 1, 17, 31; id. Agr. 2, 25, 67; Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 50; Verg. G. 2, 390; Hor. S. 2, 4, 43; id. C. 3, 1, 29 al.—**B.** *A vine,* Cato, R. R. 6; Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Col. 4, 10, 2; 4, 22, 5; id. Arb. 14; Phaedr. 4, 3, 1.—**C.** In milit. lang., *a kind of penthouse, shed,* or *mantlet,* built like an arbor, for sheltering besiegers, Caes. B. G. 2, 12; 2, 30; 3, 21; 7, 17; Cic. Fam. 5, 4, 10; id. Phil. 8, 6, 17; Sil. 13, 110 al.; cf. Veg. Mil. 4, 15: sub vineam jacere dicuntur milites, cum astantibus centurionibus jacere coguntur sudes, Fest. s. v. sub, p. 311 Müll.

* **vīnĭbŭa,** ae, *f.* [vinum- and bu-; cf.: imbuo, bibo], *a female wine-bibber,* Lucil. ap. Non. p. 81, 6.

* **vīnĭfer,** fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vinum-fero], *wine-producing:* vitis, App. Herb. 66.

vīnĭtor, ōris, *m.* [vinum], *a vine-dresser,* Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 40; Verg. E. 10, 36.

* **vīnĭtōrĭus,** a, um, *adj.* [vinitor], *of* or *belonging to a vine-dresser:* falx, *a vine-dresser's knife, pruning-hook,* Col. 4, 25.

* **vinnŭlus,** a, um, *adj.* [perh. for venerula from Venus], *delightful, sweet:* oratio vinnula, venustula, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 70.

vīnŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [vinolentus], *wine-bibbing, intoxication from wine,* Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 101; id. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; id. Top. 20, 75; id. Inv. 2, 5, 17; Suet. Vit. 17.

vīnŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *full of* or *drunk with wine, drunk, intoxicated,* Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 28: ne sobrius in violentiam vinolentorum incidat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 118; id. Agr. 1, 1, 1; id. Phil. 2, 28, 68: furor, id. Fam. 12, 25, 4: homines, Nep. Alcib. 11, 4: medicamenta, *strongly mixed with wine,* Cic. Pis. 6, 13.

vīnōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vinosus], *the flavor of wine,* Tert. Jejun. 1 *fin.*

vīnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vinum], *full of wine, drunk with wine; fond of wine, wine-bibbing* (syn.: temulentus, ebrius): non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque, Scip. Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6: modice vinosi, *drunken,* Liv. 41, 4, 4: convivia, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 17; id. A. A. 3, 330: moris sucus in carne vinosus, *having the taste* or *flavor of wine,* Plin. 15, 24, 27, § 97: sapor seminis nardi, id. 12, 13, 27, § 47: odor seminis ambrosiae, id. 27, 4, 11, § 28: genus Punicorum, id. 13, 19, 34, § 113.—*Comp.:* aetas, Ov. F. 3, 765.—*Sup.:* lena, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 79.

vīnum, i, *n.* (in vulg. lang. also **vīnus,** i, *m.,* Petr. 41, 12; cf. Schol. Bern. ad Verg. G. 2, 98) [cf. Gr. οἶνος], *wine.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 59; Cato, R. R. 156, 6; Cic. Sen. 18, 65; id. Off. 3, 23, 91; id. Brut. 83, 287; Hor. C. 1, 4, 18; 2, 3, 13; Verg. A. 2, 265: vini minister, *butler,* Sen. Ep. 47, 7.—*Plur.:* vina, *wine,* in gen., Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 35; Lucr. 2, 391; Verg. E. 5, 71; Hor. C. 1, 11, 6; Ov. M. 8, 274; also, esp., *sorts of wine, wines,* Cato,

R. R. 147 sq.; Cic. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; Plin. 13, 4, 6, § 27; Hor. S. 2, 8, 38: vina tot consulum regionumque, Sen. Ep. 114, 25.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Grapes:* vinum pendens, Cato, R. R. 147: vinum priusque coctum est pendet putidum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 125: vinum legere, Varr. L. L. 5, § 94 Müll.—**B.** *The vine:* locus vino optimus, Cato, R. R. 6, 4: serere, id. ib.; cf. Varr. R. R. 1, 25; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46.—**C.** *Wine made of fruits, fruit-wine,* Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 40; 14, 16, 19, § 103; 23, 1, 26, § 52; Pall. Febr. 25, 11; id. Mart. 10, 10.

vĭo, āre, *v. n.* [via], *to go, travel* (post-Aug. and very rare; cf.: vio pro eo infelicius fictum, Quint. 8, 6, 33): legati intenti ad viandum, Amm. 20, 9, 1: iter viandi multifidum, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 772: vians maritus, *travelling about,* App. M. 10, p. 240; 6, p. 184; Flor. 1 *init.;* Sol. 29 *fin.;* Vulg. 1 Reg. 24, 4.—*P. a.* as *subst.:* **viantes,** ium, *m., travellers:* viantibus opportunae viae, Amm. 15, 10, 2.

vĭŏcūrus, i, *m.* [via-curo], *an overseer* or *constructor of roads,* Varr. L. L. 5, §§ 7 and 158 Müll.

vĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [Gr. ἴον], *the violet, the stock-gillyflower.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 21, 6, 14, § 27; 21, 11, 38, § 64; Verg. E. 2, 47; 10, 39.—Collect.: an tu me in violâ putabas aut in rosâ dicere? Cic. Tusc. 5, 26, 73 al.—**II.** *A violet color, violet,* Hor. C. 3, 10, 14; id. Ep. 2, 1, 207; Plin. 34, 12, 32, § 124; 37, 9, 40, § 121.

vĭŏlābĭlis, e, *adj.* [violo], *that may be injured* or *violated, violable* (poet.): cor levibus telis, Ov. H. 15, 79: non violabile numen, Verg. A. 2, 154: turba nullis armis, senes, Stat. Th. 5, 258.

vĭŏlācĕus, a, um, *adj.* [viola, II.], *violet-colored, violet:* purpura, Nep. ap. Plin. 9, 39, 63, § 136: flos herbae, Plin. 22, 18, 21, § 47: gemma, id. 37, 10, 61, § 170.

vĭŏlācium, ii, *n.* [viola], *violet-wine,* Apic. 1. 4.

‡ **vĭŏlāris,** e, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to violets, violet-:* DIE, *the day on which graves were garlanded with violets, roses,* etc., Inscr. Fabr. 724, 443; cf. rosales.

vĭŏlārium, ii, *n.* [id.], *a bed* or *bank of violets,* Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1; Verg. G. 4, 32; Hor. C. 2, 15, 5; Ov. F. 4, 437; Col. 10, 259.

vĭŏlārius, ii, *m.* [viola, II.], *a dyer of violet color,* Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 36; Inscr. Don. cl. 8, n. 78.

vĭŏlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [violo], *an injury, profanation, violation* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): templi, Liv. 29, 8, 11; 31, 12, 4: religionum, Sen. Ep. 104, 27: publica fidei, Vell. 2, 1, 5.

vĭŏlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an injurer, profaner, violator* (not in Cic. or Cæs.): templi, Ov. P. 2, 2, 27: juris gentium, Liv. 4, 19, 3: foederis, Tac. A. 1, 58: dictatoris (C. Caesaris), i. e. *murderer,* Macr. S. 2, 3 *med.*—In apposit., *fem.:* natrix violator aquae, i. e. *polluting, poisoning,* Luc. 9, 720.

vĭŏlātrix, īcis, *f.* [violator], *she who profanes* or *violates:* natura, August. Mor. Manich. 12.

1. vĭŏlātus, a, um, *Part.* of violo.

2. vĭŏlātus, a, um, *adj.* [viola], *flavored with violets:* vinum, Pall. Febr. 32.

vĭŏlens, entis, *adj.* [vis], *impetuous, vehement, furious, violent* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose, whereas violentus is class.): Aufidus, Hor. C. 3, 30, 10: victor equus, id. Ep. 1, 10, 37; so (with ferus), Pers. 5, 171.

vĭŏlenter, *adv.* [violens], *impetuously, vehemently, violently:* solennia ludorum violenter dirimere, Liv. 5, 1, 4: quaestio exercita aspere violenterque, *furiously,* Sall. J. 40, 5; cf.: aliquid tolerare, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 4: vidimus flavum Tiberim retortis Litore Etrusco violenter undis Ire dejectum monumenta regis, Hor. C. 1, 2, 14: invadunt appropinquantem (canes), Col. 7, 12, 7: proconsulatum violenter gerere, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 1: aliquem ad supplicium poscere, Tac. H. 3, 11: increpare aliquem, id. A. 6, 3.—*Comp.,* Suet. Aug. 51 *fin.;* id. Tib. 37; id. Tit. 6; Just. 11, 7, 16.—*Sup.,* Col. 7, 3, 4; Just. 25, 5, 1.

vĭŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [violentus], *violence, vehemence, impetuosity, ferocity* (class.): illi hanc vim appellant, quae est potius violentia, Quint. 2, 12, 11: novi hominis furorem, novi effrenatam violentiam, Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26: vinolentorum, id. Tusc. 5, 41, 118: minis ejus ac violentiâ territus, Suet. Ner. 34: gentium, *ferocity,* Tac. A. 2, 63: acris leonum, Lucr. 3, 741.—Of things, concr. and abstr.: vehemens vini, Lucr. 3, 482: saepe fortunae violentiam toleravisse, Sall. C. 53, 3: assidua hiemis, Col. 1, 1, 5: radii solis, Plin. 2, 16, 13, § 70: vultûs, *fierceness,* Ov. M. 1, 238: si dolo nihil profecerit, vi et violentiâ deicere eos conatur, Lact. 3, 29, 15.

vĭŏlentus, a, um, *adj.* [vis], *forcible, violent, vehement, impetuous, boisterous* (class.): ubi id rescivit factum frater violentissimus, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 32: homo vehemens et violentus, Cic. Phil. 5, 7, 19: quamvis sis, ut es, violentus et furens, id. ib. 2, 28, 68: tyrannus saevissimus et violentissimus in suos, Liv. 34, 32, 3: censores, id. 9, 34, 3: ingenium, id. 1, 46, 5; cf.: Piso ingenio violentus, Tac. A. 2, 43: faciê violenta Corinna est, Ov. Am. 2, 17, 7: violentus in armis, id. P. 4, 6, 35: viri vis, Lucr. 5, 964: vis leonum, id. 3, 296: Lucania bellum Incuteret violenta, Hor. S. 2, 1, 39: ventus, Lucr. 5, 1226: turbo, id. 5, 217; 5, 368; 5, 1231: violentior Eurus, Verg. G. 2, 107: violentior amnis, id. ib. 4, 373: violentissimae tempestates, Cic. Clu. 49, 138: violentissimus caeli status, Col. 5, 5, 17: duae res violentissimae, ferrum et ignis, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 59: opes, Cic. Phil. 1, 12, 29: verba, Ov. M. 3, 717: imperium, Liv. 45, 12, 6: mors infantibus, Sen. Troad. 1172: nimis violentum est, nulla esse dicere, i. e. *it is unreasonable, it is going too far,* Cic. Fin. 5, 24, 72.—*Adv.* does not occur.

vĭŏlĕus, a, um, *adj.* [viola], *violet, of a violet color:* nectar, Cassiod. Var. 12, 4.

vĭŏlo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vis], *to treat with violence* (corporeally, and, more freq., mentally), *to injure, dishonor, outrage, violate* (cf.: laedo, polluo, contamino). **I.** Lit. with persons as objects: hospites violare fas non putant, *to injure, do violence to,* Caes. B. G. 6, 23 *fin.:* aliquem, id. B. C. 3, 98: patriam prodere, parentes violare, Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32.—Esp.: virginem, Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 80 Müll.; Tib. 1, 6, 51; cf. Cic. Fam. 9, 22, 1 *fin.:* sacrum vulnere corpus, Verg. A. 11, 591; cf.: Getico peream violatus ab arcu, Ov. P. 3, 5, 45.—**II.** Transf. **A.** With places as objects, *to invade, violate, profane:* fines eorum se violaturum negavit, Caes. B. G. 6, 32: loca religiosa et lucos, Cic. Rab. Perd. 2, 7: Iliacos agros ferro, Verg. A. 11, 255: Cereale nemus securi, Ov. M. 8, 741: silva vetus nullâque diu violata securi, id. F. 4, 649.—**B.** With the senses as objects, *to outrage, shock:* oculos nostros (tua epistola), Ov. H. 17, 1; cf.: aures meas obsceno sermone, Petr. 85.—**C.** With abstract objects, *to violate, outrage, break, injure,* etc.: officium, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38, 109: jus, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: religionem, id. Verr. 2, 5, 72, § 186: virginitatem alicujus, id. N. D. 3, 23, 59: vitam patris, id. Par. 3, 25: inducias per scelus, *to break,* Caes. B. C. 2, 15: foedera, Liv. 28, 44, 7; Tib. 1, 9, 2: amicitiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 1, 3: existimationem absentis, id. Quint. 23, 73; cf.: nominis nostri famam tuis probris, id. Verr. 2, 1, 32, § 82: dignitatem alicujus in aliquâ re, id. Fam. 1, 6, 2; cf.: injuriae sunt, quae aut pulsatione corpus aut convicio aures aut aliquâ turpitudine vitam cujuspiam violant, Auct. Her. 4, 25, 35.—**III.** Trop. (rare and poet.): Indum sanguineo ostro ebur, i. e. *to dye of a blood-red,* Verg. A. 12, 67 (an imitation of the Homeric ἐλέφαντα φοίνικι μιήνῃ, Il. 4, 141).

vīpĕra, ae, *f.* [contr. from vivipera, from vivus-pario, that brings forth living young], *a viper.* **I.** Lit.: Coluber berus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Adder, snake, serpent,* in gen., Prop. 4 (5), 7, 53; Verg. G. 3, 417; Hor. C. 3, 4, 17; id. Epod. 5, 15; 16, 52; Ov. M. 10. 24; id. R. Am. 421; id. A. A. 2, 376 al.—Prov.: in sinu viperam habere, Cic. Har. Resp. 24, 50: viperam nutricare sub alâ, *to nourish a viper in one's bosom,* Petr. 77: vipera est in veprecula, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 231, 13; v. veprecula.—**B.** *Viper! serpent!* as a term of reproach for a dangerous person: saevissima, Juv. 6, 641: tandem, vipera, sibilare desiste, Flor. 4, 12, 37; cf. Don. Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 8.

vīpĕrālis, e, *adj.* [vipera], *of* or *for vipers:* herba, *good against the bite of a viper,* App. Herb. 89.

vīpĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vipera], *of a viper, serpent,* or *snake:* crinis, Verg. A. 6, 281: dentes, Ov. M. 4, 573: fauces, id. ib. 7, 203: carnes, id. ib. 2, 769: venenum, Luc. 9, 635; cf. cruor, Ov. P. 4, 7, 36: genus, Verg. A. 7, 753: monstrum, i. e. *the serpent-haired head of Medusa,* Ov. M. 4, 615; cf. sorores, i. e. *the Furies,* id. ib. 6, 662: pennae, i. e. *winged serpents,* id. ib. 7, 391: genus fratrum, *sprung from the dragon's teeth* of Cadmus, Sen. Oedip. 597: manus, *with serpent fingers,* id. Herc. Oet. 169: anima, i. e. *poisonous breath,* Verg. A. 7, 351.

vīpĕrīnus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Of a viper, serpent,* or *snake.* **A.** *Adj.:* caro, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 27: sanguis, Hor. C. 1, 8, 9; cf. cruor, id. Epod. 3, 6: sanies, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 279: morsus, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 29, 94; id. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: nodo coërces viperino Bistonidum, Hor. C. 2, 19, 19.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vīpĕrīna,** ae, *f.* (herba), *a plant, called also* serpentaria, *dragonwort,* App. Herb. 5.—**II.** *Serpent-formed, serpent-like:* cauda (chamaeleonis) implicans se viperinis orbibus, Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121.

vipio, ōnis, *m., a kind of small crane,* Plin. 10, 49, 69, § 135.

Vipsānius, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens; e. g. M. Vipsanius Agrippa, *the son-in-law of Augustus,* Suet. Aug. 42 and 63; Nep. Att. 12, 1; Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *fin.*—Hence, **Vipsānus,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to Vipsanius Agrippa, Vipsanian:* columnae, in the portico of Agrippa, Mart. 4, 18, 1; so, laurus, id. 1, 109, 3.

vĭr, vĭri (*gen. plur.* virûm, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 251 P., or Ann. v. 280 Vahl.; id. ap. Fest. p. 257 Müll., or Ann. v. 394 Vahl.; Verg. A. 6, 553 al.), *m.* [Sanscr. vira, hero; the root is in O. H. Germ. weralt; Angl.-Sax. veruld; Engl. world, i. e. age or generation of men], *a male person, a man* (opp. femina; cf. mas). **I.** In gen.: virum me natam vellem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 9: deque viro factus (mirabile!) femina, Ov. M. 3, 326: ambiguus fuerit modo vir, modo femina Sithon, id. ib. 4, 280: mulier conjuncta viro, Lucr. 5, 1012: vir mulierque, Tib. 2, 2, 2: sapientissimorum nostrae civitatis virorum disputatio, Cic. Rep. 1, 8, 13: vir prudens, id. ib. 1, 12, 18: clari viri, id. Fam. 6, 6, 12: vir clarus et honoratus, id. Sen. 7, 22: praestantior, id. ib. 23, 84: bonus et sapiens et legibus parens, id. Fin. 3, 19, 64; cf. id. Off. 3, 15, 64; v. bonus: optimi (opp. homines improbi), id. Cael. 5, 12: fortis, id. Fin. 3, 8, 29; id. Rep. 1, 3, 5: turpissimus, Sall. J. 85, 42: nefandus, Verg. A. 4, 498.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A man* as related to a woman, *a husband,* maritus (very freq.): is (Juppiter) amare occepit Alcumenam clam virum, Plaut. Am. prol. 107; 111; 134; 1, 3, 4; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 1: quem (vultum) dicitur Xanthippe praedicare solita in viro suo fuisse, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; id. Verr. 5, 31, 82; id. Cael. 13, 32; id. Fam. 7, 23, 4; Liv. 1, 46, 6; Hor. C. 2, 18, 28; 3, 3, 68; id. S. 1, 2, 127 al.; Ov. M. 1, 146; Petr. 111; Quint. 5, 10, 62; 5, 11, 28; 7, 1, 28; Suet. Aug. 69; id. Calig. 25; id. Claud. 29; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 22 al.—Transf., of animals, *the male, mate,* etc., Verg. E. 7, 7; Ov. M. 1, 660; Mart. 3, 93, 11; Sol. 23.—**B.** *A man* (opp. a boy): pueri hoc possunt, viri non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ex toto non sic pueri ut viri curari debent, Cels. 3, 7 *fin.:* pueroque viroque, Ov. M. 13, 397: neque eos (pueros) prius in urbem redire, quam viri facti essent, statuit, Just. 3, 3, 7: cum essem parvulus . . . quando factus sum vir, etc., Vulg. 1 Cor. 13, 11.—**C.** Pregn., *a man, a man of courage, principle,* or *honor, one who deserves the name of a man:* Marius rusticanus vir, sed plane vir, cum secaretur, vetuit se alligari . . . Ita et tulit dolorem, ut vir; et, ut homo, majorem ferre sine causâ necessariâ noluit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; cf. id. Fam. 5, 17, 3: cum is jam se corroboravisset ac vir inter viros esset, id. Cael. 5, 11: te oro, te colligas virumque praebeas, id. Fam. 5, 18, 1: si vir esse volet, praeclara συνοδία, id. Att. 10, 7, 2: tum viro et gubernatore opus est, Liv. 24, 8, 1; 1, 41, 3; 1, 46, 6; 2, 38, 6 et saep.: si quid in Flacco viri est, Non feret, Hor. Epod. 15, 12.—**D.** In milit. lang. **1.** In gen., like our *man,* for *soldier* (syn. miles): dispertiti viri, dispertiti ordines, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 65; cf.: boat Caelum fremitu virum, id. ib. 1, 1, 78: vir

unus cum viro congrediendo, T. Manlius, M. Valerius, quantum Gallicam rabiem vinceret Romana virtus, docuerunt, Liv. 38, 17, 8.—**2.** In partic., as opposed to the cavalry, *a foot-soldier* (syn. pedes): equites virique, Liv. 21, 27, 1: magnâ voce trahens equitemque virosque, Sil. 9, 559: passim turmaeque virique, etc., Petr. 123.—Hence, prov.: equis viris, or viris equisque, *with horse and foot*, i. e. *with might and main;* v. equus.—**E.** With emphasis in place of a pronoun of reference, is, ille, etc.: fletusque et conploratio fregere tandem virum, Liv. 2, 40, 9: hae tantae viri virtutes, id. 21, 4, 9; Sall. J. 9, 3.—**F.** Distributively, *each man, every man:* vir virum legit, of choosing a senator, Suet. Aug. 35: vir cum viro congrediaris, Liv. 22, 14, 14: legitque virum vir, *singled out* (in battle), Verg. A. 11, 632 (an imitation of Hom. Il. 4, 472: ἀνὴρ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐδνοπάλιζεν): cum vir virum legisset, i. e. *a companion in battle*, Liv. 9, 39, 5; cf., in a sarcastic transfer.: ille (Clodius), qui semper secum scorta, semper exoletos, semper lupas ducebat, tum neminem, nisi ut virum a viro lectum esse diceres, Cic. Mil. 21, 55.—**G.** *Human beings* (poet. homines, opp. pecudes), Ov. M. 1, 286; cf. Verg. A. 6, 553.—**H.** *Manhood, virility* (poet. and very rare): ut relicta sensit sibi membra sine viro, Cat. 63, 6: ferro mollita juventus Atque exsecta virum, Luc. 10, 134.

vīra, ae, *f.* [vir], *a woman:* quae nunc femina, antiquitus vira vocabatur, Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 23.

vĭrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [virgo], *a man-like, vigorous, heroic maiden, a female warrior, heroine, virago* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): virago aliqua ancilla, i. e. *vigorous, stout*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 79: vos etenim juvenes animum geritis muliebrem, Illa virago viri, Poët. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 18, 61: virago Paluda, i. e. *Minerva*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 37 Müll. (Ann. v. 510 Vahl.); so Ov. M. 2, 765; 6, 130; Stat. S. 4, 5, 23; id. Th. 11, 414; of *Diana*, Sen. Hippol. 54; of *Juturna*, Verg. A. 12, 468; of *an Amazon*, Lact. 1, 9, 2; of *Eve*, Vulg. Gen. 2, 23.

1. vĭrātus, a, um, *adj.* [vir], *of a manly spirit, manly:* vir, Varr. ap. Non. p. 187, 15; Vulg. Ecclus. 28, 19.

* **2. vĭrātus**, ūs, *m.* [id.], *manly conduct, manliness*, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

Virbĭus, ii, *m.* **I.** *A surname of Hippolytus*, Ov. M. 15, 544; id. F. 6, 756.—**II.** *The surname of a son of Hippolytus*, Verg. A. 7, 762.

virdĭcātus, a, um, sync. for viridicatus, q. v.

Virdŭmărus, i, *m.*, *a leader of the Insubres*, Prop. 4 (5), 10, 41; Fast. Capitol. ap. Grut. 297, 2 *fin.;* v. Viridomarus.

vĭrectum (less correctly **vĭrētum**), i, *n.* [vireo], *a place overgrown with grass, a green place, greensward, sod, turf:* viretum, ἀνθῶν τόπος, Gloss.; mostly in *plur.:* virecta nemorum, Verg. A. 6, 638: amoena virecta, of Paradise, Prud. Cath. 3, 101: latissima, Apol. M. 4, p. 143, 2: patentia, id. ib. 8, p. 209 *fin.;* 10, p. 263, 24. — **II.** Transf., *greenness*, in gen.: Scythidis (i. e. smaragdi), Mart. Cap. 1, § 67.

vĭrens, entis, *Part.* of vireo.—As *subst.:* **vĭrentĭa**, ium, *n.*, *plants, herbage*, Col. 3, 8, 1; 1, 5, 8.

1. vĭrĕo, ui, ēre, *v. n.*, *to be green* or *verdant* (syn. viridor). **I.** Lit.: alia semper virent, alia, hieme nudatâ, verno tempore tepefacta frondescunt, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 37: fronde virere novâ, Verg. A. 6, 206: quo viret uva jugo, Prop. 2, 34 (3, 32), 78: quod pubes hederâ virente Gaudeat, Hor. C. 1, 25, 17: summa (montis) pinu, Ov. F. 5, 382: lucus, id. M. 14, 837: agellus, Hor. A. P. 117: stagna musco, Verg. G. 4, 18: circa ilicibus virentem Alburnum, id. ib. 3, 146: pectora felle, Ov. M. 2, 777: metalla Taygeti, of *the green Spartan marble*, Mart. 6, 42, 11; 9, 76, 9.—**II.** Trop., *to be fresh, vigorous*, or *lively; to flourish, bloom:* vegetum ingenium vivido pectore vigebat, virebatque integris sensibus, Liv. 6, 22, 7; cf. Hor. C. 1, 9, 17: Chia, id. ib. 4, 13, 6: dum virent genua, id. Epod. 13, 4: aetas populi Romani viruit, Flor. 1, 22: ut novus serpens . . . solet squamâ virere recenti, Ov. M. 9, 267: virium gloriâ virente florere, Just. 4, 4, 5.

2. vĭrĕo, ōnis, *m.*, *a kind of bird;* acc. to some, *the greenfinch*, Plin. 18, 29, 69, § 292.

vīres, ium, *f.*, v. vis.

vĭresco, ĕre, *v. inch. n.* [1. vireo], *to grow* or *become green* or *verdant.* **I.** Lit.: rami arboribus, Lucr. 1, 252: gramina, Verg. G. 1, 55; Ov. M. 4, 394; Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 101; Sen. Thyest. 54; Ambros. in Luc. 7, 127.—**II.** Trop., *to shoot forth, be developed*, Claud. Cons. Prob. et Olybr. 63 (but in Lucr. 1, 674 the correct read. is vigescat; cf. id. 1, 757). — **B.** *To flourish, prosper, grow:* populi Romani adulescentia, quâ maxime viruit, Flor. 1, 22, 1: virescit vulnere virtus, Furius ap. Gell. 18, 11, 4, and ap. Non. p. 188, 8.

vĭrētum, v. virectum.

virga, ae, *f.* [root varg; v. virgo], *a slender green branch, a twig, sprout, switch, rod.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cato, R. R. 101; Varr. R. R. 1, 59, 4; Plin. 17, 18, 30, § 136; 24, 19, 112, § 172; Verg. G. 1, 266; Ov. M. 3, 29; 11, 109.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A graft, scion, set*, Ov. M. 14, 630.—**2.** *A lime-twig*, Ov. M. 15, 474.—**3.** *A rod, switch* for flogging, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 117; id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10; id. Cas. 5, 4, 24; for governing horses, etc.: virga quâ ad regendum equum usus est, Front. 4, 5, 16; Val. Max. 3, 2, 12: nobilis equus umbrâ quoque virgae regitur, Curt. 7, 4, 18; Mart. 9, 22, 14; cf. Luc. 4, 683; Juv. 3, 317.—Of *the small rods in the fasces of the lictors*, with which criminals were scourged, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 161; Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 136.—Hence, poet., for fasces, as a designation of one of the higher magistrates, Ov. Tr. 5, 6, 32; Stat. S. 1, 2, 47; Mart. 8, 66, 4.—**4.** *A wand, a staff*, as a support, Liv. 45, 12; Ov. F. 2, 706. — **5.** *A magic wand*, Verg. A. 7, 190; Ov. M. 14, 278; 14, 295; 14, 300. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A stalk* of the flax-plant, Plin. 19, 1, 3, § 17.—**B.** *A streak, stripe* in the heavens, *a water-gall*, Sen. Q. N. 1, 9 and 10.—**C.** *A colored stripe* in a garment: purpureae, Ov. A. A. 3, 269. — **D.** *A twig* or *branch* of the ancestral tree, Juv. 8, 7. — **E.** Genitalium, = membrum virile, Cassiod. Anim, 9.

* **virgātor**, ōris, *m.* [virga], *one who beats with rods, a flogger*, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19.

virgātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Made of twigs* or *osiers:* calathisci, Cat. 64, 320. —**II.** (Acc. to virga, II. C.) *Striped:* sagula, Verg. A. 8, 660: vestes, Sil. 4, 155: tigris, Sen. Hippol. 344; id. Herc. Oet. 146; cf.: virgato corpore tigris, Sil. 5, 148: nurus, *in striped garments*, Val. Fl. 2, 159.

* **virgētum**, i, *n.* [id.], *a thicket of rods* or *osiers*, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.

virgĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of rods* or *twigs, of brushwood:* scopae, Cato, R. R. 152: crates, Col. 1, 6, 22: saepes, id. 11, 3, 7: anuli ex myrto, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124: supellex, Verg. G. 1, 165: flamma, *of brush set on fire*, id. A. 7, 463.

virgĭdēmĭa, ae, *f.* [formed from virga, after the analogy of vindemia], *a harvest of rods*, i. e. *of stripes* or *blows*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 22; Varr. ap. Non. p. 187, 13.

Virgĭlĭae, ārum, v. Vergiliae.

Virgĭlĭānus, a, um, v. Vergilius.

Virgĭlĭŏcento, v. Vergiliocento.

Virgĭlĭus, v. Vergilius.

virgĭnal, ālis, v. virginalis, II.

virgĭnālis, e, *adj.* [virgo], *of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin, virginal.* **I.** *Adj.:* habitus, vestitus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3, § 5: forma, Gell. 14, 4, 2: modestia, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 31, 66: verecundia, Cic. Quint. 11, 39; App. M. 1, p. 112, 32: ploratus, *a wailing like a girl*, id. poët. Tusc. 2, 9, 21: feles, *a girl-stealer*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 43; cf. virginarius: Fortuna, i. e. *Venus, as the tutelary goddess of maidens*, Arn. 2, 91 (cf. Varr. ap. Non. 149, 25).—**II.** *Subst.:* **virgĭnāle**, is, *n.*, = pudenda muliebria, Phaedr. 4, 14, 14; also in the form virginal, Prud. στεφ. 14, 8; Sol. 1 *med.;* and in *plur.:* virginalia, Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 8.

* **virgĭnārĭus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of* or *belonging to virgins:* feles, *virgin-cat*, i. e. *virgin-stealer*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 14; cf. virginalis.

Virgĭnensis or **Virgĭnĭensis**, is, *f.* [id.], *the goddess that presided over the loosing of the bridal zone*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 11; 6, 9.

Virgĭnesvendŏnĭdes, is, *m.* [comically formed from virgo-vendo], *virgin-seller*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 20 Ritschl.

virgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [virgo], *of* or *belonging to a maiden* or *virgin, maidenly, virgin* (poet. for virginalis): figura, Tib. 3, 4, 89: forma, Ov. M. 3, 607: vultus, id. ib. 5, 563; 10, 631: facies, id. ib. 8, 323: comptus, Lucr. 1, 87: pudor, Tib. 1, 4, 14: rubor, Verg. G. 1, 430: decor, Sen. Med. 75: sacra, *offered by a maiden*, Petr. 134: favilla, i. e. *a virgin's funeral pile*, Ov. M. 13, 697: gymnasium, *of the Spartan virgins*, Prop. 3, 14 (4, 13), 2: focus, i. e. *of Vesta*, id. 4 (5), 4, 44; so, too, ara, Ov. F. 4, 731; cf. domus, *of the Vestals*, Mart. 1, 71, 4: virginea domitus sagittâ, i. e. *of Diana*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 72: umbrae, *of the Danaides*, Prop. 2, 1, 67: bellum, *of the Amazons*, Val. Fl. 5, 134: Helicon, as the seat of the Muses, Ov. M. 2, 219: aurum, *the golden crown received by the victor at the festival of Minerva*, Mart. 9, 23, 1: volucres, i. e. *the Harpies*, Ov. M. 7, 4; cf. vultus, Verg. A. 3, 216: aqua, *the aqueduct called* Aqua Virgo (v. virgo, D.), Ov. F. 1, 464; called also virgineus liquor, id. P. 1, 8, 38.

Virgĭnĭa, ae, v. Verginius.

virgĭnĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virgo], *maidenhood, virginity*, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59; Verg. A. 12, 141; Ov. M. 1, 487; 1, 695; 3, 255; Plin. 25, 13, 95, § 154; Stat. Achill. 1, 292; Val. Fl. 6, 449; App. M. 5, p. 160, 24.—**II.** Transf., concr. = virgines (late Lat.): adulta virginitas castitasque nuptarum flens ultima ducebatur, Amm. 31, 8, 8.

Virgĭnĭus, a, v. Verginius.

* **virgĭnor**, āri, *v. dep.* [virgo], *to act* or *behave like a virgin, to play the virgin*, Tert. Virg. Vel. 12 *fin.*

virgo, ĭnis, *f.* [root varg-; Sanscr. ûrg, strength, ûrga-jami, nourish; Gr. ὀργάω, to swell, ὀργή, impulse], *a maid, maiden, virgin* (cf. puella). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: cum Sabinas honesto ortas loco virgines rapi jussit, Cic. Rep. 2, 7, 12: (oratio philosophorum) casta, verecunda, virgo incorrupta, id. Or. 19, 64: bellica, i. e. *Pallas*, Ov. M. 4, 754; Sil. 7, 459: Saturnia, i. e. *Vesta*, Ov. F. 6, 383: Vestalis, Cic. Rep. 2, 14, 26; 3, 10, 17.—In apposition: virgo filia, Cic. Rep. 2, 37, 63: dea, *the virgin goddess*, i. e. *Diana*, Ov. M. 12, 28; Mart. 10, 92, 8.—Transf., of female animals that have not coupled, Plin. 28, 9, 41, § 147: lea, Stat. Th. 12, 357: porca, Mart. 13, 56, 1.—Adject.: carnes, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 43; cf. equa, Pall. 1, 35 *fin.:* buculae, Arn. 7, 224.—**B.** In partic., of particular virgins.—Of a *Vestal:* qui esset decimus annus post Virginum absolutionem, Cic. Cat. 3, 4, 9; Hor. C. 3, 30, 9: virgines sanctae, *the Vestals*, id. ib. 1, 2, 27.—Of *Diana*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 22; 3, 22, 1.—Of *the Danaides*, Hor. C. 3, 11, 26.—Of *Astræa*, Verg. E. 4, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., of young females, *a young woman, girl*, Ov. H. 6, 133; Sil. 3, 435; Just. 1, 3, 2; Curt. 5, 1, 38; Verg. E. 6, 47; 6, 52; Hor. C. 2, 8, 23; 3, 14, 9.—**B.** In the eccl. fathers, of males, Tert. Virg. Vel. 8; Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4; id. Ep. 22, 21; Paul. Nol. Carm. 22, 2. —**C.** *The constellation* Virgo *in the zodiac*, Cic. poët. N. D. 2, 42, 110; Hyg. Astr. 2, 25; 3, 24.—**D.** Aqua Virgo, or simply Virgo, *a stream of cold water brought to Rome in an aqueduct constructed by M. Agrippa* (so called because a young girl discovered its source), now *Fontana Trevi*, Front. Aquaed. 10; Plin. 31, 3, 25, § 42; Sen. Ep. 83, 5; Cassiod. Var. 7, 6; Ov. A. A. 3, 385; id. Tr. 3, 12, 22; Mart. 6, 42, 18; 11, 47, 6; 14, 163, 2 al.; cf. Becker, Antiq. 1, p. 703 sq.—**E.** Of things; as an adjectival appellative for *unwedded, pure, unused* (mostly post-class.): senecta, i. e. *unmarried*, Tert. adv. Valent. 5: saliva, *fasting*, id. Jejun. 6: terra, *untilled*, Plin. 33, 3, 15, § 52: charta, i. e. *that has not been read* or *published*, Mart. 1, 67, 7: EMIT ET COMPARAVIT LOCVM VIRGINEM, *vacant*, Inscr. Orell. 4566.

virgōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virga], *full of twigs* (late Lat.): frutex, Pall. 1, 24, 2; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 9 *fin.*

virgŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [id.], *a little twig, a small rod, a wand*, Nep. Thras. 4, 1; Cic. Phil. 8, 8, 23; Sen. Q. N. 1, 7, 1: divina, *a divining-rod*, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 158; also, *the title of a work by Varro*, ap. Non. p. 550, 12: censoria, *a critical mark, as a sign of spuriousness* (i. q. obelus), Quint. 1, 4, 3.—Of *an*

accentual mark, Mart. Cap. 3, § 273.—Of *a stripe* on a garment, Schol. Juv. 8, 207.—Of *a slight column* of smoke, Vulg. Cant. 3, 6.

* **virgŭlātus**, a, um, *adj.* [virgula], *striped* (cf. virga, II. C., and virgatus, II.): concha, Plin. 9, 33, 52, § 103.

virgultum, i, *n.* [contr. from virguletum, from virgula] (only in *plur.*), *a bush, thicket, copse, shrubbery*, Caes. B. G. 3, 18 *fin.*; 7, 73; Cic. Div. 1, 24, 49; id. Cael. 18, 42; Liv. 1, 14, 7; id. E. 10, 7; id. A. 5, 661; Ov. M 14, 349; Col. 2, 18, 1; 11, 2, 90.—**II.** *Slips, cuttings* of trees: defodere in terram virgulta, Lucr. 5, 933: silvestria, Verg. G. 2, 3; cf. id. ib. 2, 346.

virgultus, a, um, *adj.* [virgultum], *full of bushes* or *thickets, shrubby*: vallis, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 3, 516; Sil. 12, 354.

virguncŭla, ae. *f. dim.* [virgo], *a little maid, young girl*, Petr. 18; 20; Sen. Q. N. 1, 17, 9; Curt. 8, 4, 25; Juv. 13, 40.—In apposition: virguncula puella, Front. Aquaed. 10.

vĭrĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a kind of ornament for the arm, armlets, bracelets* (syn. armilla), Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Tert. Pall. 4 *med.*; Ambros. Abrah. 1, 9, 88.

1. Vĭrĭāthus or **Vĭrĭātus**, i, *m.*, *a celebrated leader of the Lusitanians in the war against the Romans*, Liv. Epit. 52; 54; Vell. 2, 1, 3; 2, 90, 3; Flor. 2, 17 *fin.*; Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; Val. Max. 6, 4, 2; Sil. 4, 354; 10, 219.—**Vĭrĭāthīnus** or **Vĭrĭātīnus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to Viriathus*: bellum, Suet. Galb. 3.

2. vĭrĭātus, a. um, *adj.* [viriae], *adorned with bracelets*. Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 30; Varr. ib. p. 187, 14.

* **vīrĭcŭlae**, ārum, *f. dim.* [vires, from vis], *little strength, small force*: patrimonii, *small means*, App. M. 11, p. 271, 24.

vĭrĭcŭlum, i, *n.*, *a graving-tool, graver, burin*, = cestrum, Plin. 35, 11, 41, § 149.

vĭrĭdārium (**vĭrĭdĭārium**, and, contr., **virdĭārium**), ii, *n.* [viridis], *a plantation of trees, a pleasure-garden*, Cic. Att. 2, 3, 2; Petr. 9 *fin.*; Cels. 1, 2; Suet. Tib. 60; Plin. 18, 2, 2, § 7; Dig. 7, 1, 13; 33, 7, 26; Lampr. Heliog. 23 al.

vĭrĭdē, *adv.*, v. viridis *fin.*

vĭrĭdesco, ĕre. 3, *v. inch n.* [viridis], *to grow* or *become green*, Ambros. Hexaëm. 5, 1, 1; id. Spir. Sanc. prol. 16.

vĭrĭdĭa, ĭum, v. viridis, B. 2.

vĭrĭdĭārium, ii, v. viridarium *init.*

vĭrĭdĭcans, antis. *Part.* [viridis], *greenish*: cavositates, Tert. Pud. 20.

vĭrĭdĭcātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], *made green, green*: silva, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3 dub.; v. Orell. *N. cr.* (Bait. virdicata).

vĭrĭdis, e (*gen. plur.* viridum, Stat. Th. 2, 279), *adj.* [vireo], *green*. **I.** Lit. (as the most general designation for every shade of that color). **A.** *Adj.*: color, Ov. M. 10, 137; Plin. Ep. 8, 20, 4: smaragdi, Lucr. 2, 805: collis, id. 2, 322; cf.: colles nitidissimi viridissimique, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18, § 47: viridis opacaque ripa, id. Leg. 1, 5, 15: gramen, Verg. G. 2, 219: viridiores herbae, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 185: viridia atque umida ligna, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 17, § 45: colubrae, Hor. C. 1, 17, 8: Nereidum comae, id. ib. 3, 28, 10; cf. dei, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 59: caelum, *bluish green* (when it is clear), Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 74.—**B.** *Subst.*: **vĭrĭde**, is, *n.* **1.** *Green color, greenness, verdure* (post-Aug.): bacis e viridi rubentibus, *reddish green*, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 127; so, e viridi pallens (gemma), id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—**2.** *A green thing*, of plants, trees, etc. (late Lat.), Vulg. Ecclus. 43, 23; id. Apoc. 9, 4: omne viride agri, Ambros. in Luc. 7, 16.—More freq. *plur.*: **vĭrĭdĭa**, ium, *n.*, *green plants, herbs*, or *trees* (post-Aug.), Col. 8, 15, 4; Sen. Ep. 86, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 17; Vitr. 5, 9, 5; Phaedr. 2, 5, 14.—**II.** Transf., *green, young, youthful, fresh, blooming, lively, vigorous*: viridiora praemiorum genera (opp. arescentes laureae), Cic. Rep. 6, 8, 8: caseus, Col. 7, 8, 1: limus, Pers. 3, 22: viridis et adhuc dulcis fructus studiorum, Quint. 12 6, 3: indignantium, tam viridem et in flore aetatis ereptum esse rebus humanis, Curt. 10, 5, 10: sonus earum (litterarum) viridior vegetiorque, *livelier and stronger*, Gell. 2, 3, 1: firmior et viridior sonus, id. 13, 20, 13: Euryalus formā insignis viridique juventā, Verg. A. 5, 295: aevum, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 17: senectus, Verg. A. 6, 304; cf. Sil. 1, 187; Col. praef. § 12: usque ad novissimam valetudinem viridis, Plin. Ep. 7, 24, 1: leo, Stat. Th. 11, 742: senex, sed mehercule viridis animo ac vigens, Sen. Ep. 66, 1: consilio viridis, sed belli serus, Sil. 3, 255.—With *gen.*: viridissimus irae, Sil. 5, 569.—*Adv.*: **vĭrĭdē**, *greenly, verdantly*: nihil omnino viridius comparatum illis (smaragdis) viret, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 62.

vĭrĭdĭtas, ātis, *f.* [viridis], *green color, greenness, verdure, viridity*. **I.** Lit.: herbescens viriditas, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: pratorum, id. ib. 16, 57: maris, Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76.—**II.** Transf., *freshness, briskness, vigor*: senectus aufert eam viriditatem, in quā etiam nunc erat Scipio, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: vigere et habere quandam viriditatem, id. Tusc. 3, 31. 75: laurea illa amittit longo intervallo viriditatem, id. Prov. Cons. 12, 29.

vĭrĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** *Act.*, *to make green, cause to grow green*: hastas floribus, Val. Fl. 6, 136: vada subnatis viridentur ab herbis, *become green*, Ov. Hal. 90.—More freq., **II.** *Neutr.*, in the *part. pres.* viridans, *growing green, green, verdant*: cingit viridanti tempora lauro, Verg. A. 5, 539: herbae, Lucr. 2, 33; 5, 1396: hedera, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 117; cf.: proximus ut viridante toro consederat herbae, Verg. A. 5, 388: gemmae, Plin. 37, 8, 34, § 113: color, Lucr. 5, 785.

Vĭrĭdomărus (**Virdum-**), i, *m.*, *a chief of the Ædui*, Caes. B. G. 7, 38; Prop. 4, 10, 41 (called **Virdomărus**, Liv. Epit. 20).

vĭrīlis, e, *adj.* [vir], *of* or *belonging to a man, manly, virile* (cf.: mas, masculus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In respect of sex, *male, masculine*. **1.** In gen.: virile et muliebre secus, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: virile secus, i. e. puer, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 19: vestimentum, id. Men. 4, 2, 97: genus, Lucr. 5, 1356: semen, id. 4, 1209: stirps fratris, Liv. 1, 3, 11: vox, Ov. M. 4, 382: vultus, id. ib. 3, 189: coetus, *of men*, id. ib. 3, 403; cf. balnea, Cato ap. Gell. 10, 3, 3: flamma, *the love of a man*, Ov. A. A. 1, 282.—**2.** In partic. **a.** In mal. part.: pars, Lucr. 6, 1209; cf. Col. 7, 11, 2.—As *subst.*: **vĭrīlia**, ium, *n.*, = membrum virile, Petr. 108; Plin. 20, 16, 61, § 169; 20, 22, 89, § 243.—*Comp.*: qui viriliores videbantur, Lampr. Heliog. 8 *fin.*—**b.** In gram., *of the masculine gender, masculine*: nomen, Varr. L. L. 10, §§ 21 and 30 Müll.; Gell. 1, 7, 15; 11, 1, 4 al.—**B.** In respect of strength, vigor, etc., *manly, full-grown, arrived at the years of manhood*: conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis Quaerit opes, etc., Hor. A. P. 166: ne forte seniles Mandentur juveni partes pueroque viriles, *the parts of full-grown men*, id. ib. 177: pars magna domus tuae morietur cum ad virilem aetatem venerit, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 33: toga, *assumed by Roman youth in their sixteenth year*, Cic. Lael. 1, 1; id. Sest. 69, 144; Liv. 26, 19, 5; 42, 34, 4 al.—Opp. to female garments: sumpsisti virilem togam quam statim muliebrem stolam reddidisti, Cic. Phil. 2, 18, 44.—**C.** Transf., in jurid. lang., *of* or *belonging to a person, that falls to a person* or *to each one* in the division of inheritances: ut ex bonis ejus, qui, etc., virilis pars patrono debeatur. *a proportionate part, an equal share* with others, Gai Inst. 3, 42: tota bona pro virilibus partibus ad liberos defuncti pertinere, id. ib.: virilis, id. ib. 3, 70; Dig. 30, 1, 54, § 3; so, virilis portio, ib. 37, 5, 8 pr.; 31, 1, 70, § 2; Paul. Sent. 3, 2, 3.—**2.** Transf., in gen. (*α*) Virilis pars or portio, *share, part, lot* of a person: est aliqua mea pars virilis, quod ejus civitatis sum, quam ille claram reddidit, *my part, my duty*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37, § 81: plus quam pars virilis postulat, id. ib. 2, 3, 3, § 7: cum illius gloriae pars virilis apud omnes milites sit, etc., Liv. 6, 11, 5: quem agrum miles pro parte virili manu cepisset, eum senex quoque vindicaret, id. 3, 71, 7: haec qui pro virili parte defendunt, optimates sunt, i. e. *to the utmost of their ability, as far as in them lies*, Cic. Sest. 66, 138; so, pro virili parte, id. Phil. 13, 4, 8: pro parte virili, Liv. 10, 8, 4; Ov. Tr. 5, 11, 23: pro virili portione, Tac. Agr. 45; id. H. 3, 20.—(*β*) In other connections (poet.): actoris partis chorus officiumque virile Defendat, Hor. A. P. 193 Orell. ad loc.—**II.** Trop., of quality, *worthy of a man, manly, manful, firm, vigorous. bold, spirited*, etc.: veretur quicquam aut facere aut loqui, quod parum virile videatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 47: laterum inflexio fortis ac virilis, id. de Or. 3, 59, 220: inclinatio laterum, Quint. 1, 11, 18: acta illa res est animo virili, consilio puerili, Cic. Att. 14, 21, 3; so, ingenium, Sall. C. 20, 11: vis ingenii (with solida), Quint. 2, 5, 23: audacia, Just. 2, 12, 24: oratio (with fortis), Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231; so, compositio, Quint. 2, 5, 9: sermo, id. 9, 4, 3: ratio atque sententia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10, 22: neque enim oratorius iste, immo hercle ne virilis quidem cultus est, Tac. Or. 26.—As *subst.*: **vĭrīlia**, ium, *n.*, *manly deeds*, Sall. H. 3, 61, 15 Dietsch.—*Sup.*: ALMIAE SABINAE MATRI VIRILISSIMAE, etc., Inscr. Grud. p. 148, n. 5.—*Adv.*: **vĭrīlĭter**, *manfully, firmly, courageously* (acc. to II.), Cic. Tusc. 2, 27, 65; id. Off. 1, 27, 94; Auct. Her. 4, 11, 16; Ov. F. 1, 479.—*Comp.*, Sen. Contr. 5, 33 *fin.*; id. Brev. Vit. 6, 5.

vĭrīlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [virilis], *manhood* (perh. not ante-Aug.). **I.** Lit. **A.** *The age of manhood*, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 155.—**B.** Abstr., *manhood, virility*: Gaiam C. Caesarem, quasi incertae virilitatis, dicere, Tac. A. 6, 5: adempta, id. ib. 6, 31.—**2.** Concr., *the organs of generation*, Quint. 5, 12, 17; Plin. 7, 4, 3, § 36; cf. Dig. 48, 8, 4 *fin.*; Mart. 9, 7, 5 al.—Of animals. Col. 6, 26, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 23, § 44.—* **II.** Trop., *manliness, manly vigor*: sanctitas certe. et, ut sic dicam, virilitas ab his (veteribus Latinis) petenda, etc., Quint. 1, 8, 9; Val. Max. 2, 4, 2.

vĭrīlĭter, *adv.*, v. virilis *fin.*

vĭrĭŏla, ae, *f. dim.* [viriae], *a little bracelet*, Plin. 33, 3, 12, § 40; Dig. 18, 1, 14; 34, 2, 40; cf. Isid. Orig. 19, 31.

vĭrĭōsē, *adv.* [viriosus], *strongly, violently*, Tert. Anim. 19 *med.*

vĭrĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vis], *strong, robust, violent* (post-class.): vitia usu, Tert. adv. Valent. 16 *med.*: spinae, App. M. 7, p. 196 dub.

Vĭrĭplāca, ae, *f.* [vir-placo], a name of the goddess (Juno) who, in her temple on the Palatine Hill, reconciles husbands to their wives, *appeaser of men*, Val. Max. 2, 1, 6.

* **1. vĭrĭpŏtens**, entis, *adj.* [vis-potior], *mighty in power, mighty, powerful*, an epithet of Jupiter, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 1.

2. vĭrĭpŏtens, entis, *adj.* [vir-potior], *fit for a husband*, i. e. *marriageable, nubile*: puella, Dig. 24, 1, 65; 26, 7, 58; 35, 1, 99: virgo, ib. 50, 16, 3.

‡ **vĭrītānus** ager dicitur, qui viritim populo distribuitur, Fest. p. 375 Müll.

vĭrītim, *adv.* [vir], *man by man, to each one separately, singly, individually* (used only with distrib. numerals, never with card.; v. infra). **I.** Lit.: viritim dicitur dari, quod datur per singulos viros. Cato: praeda, quae capta est, viritim divisa, Fest. p. 378 Müll.: qui legem de agro Gallico viritim dividendo tulit, Cic. Brut. 14, 57; cf. Suet. Tib. 76: viritim dispertire aliquid populo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 26: distribuere pecus, Caes. B. G. 7, 71: dare tricenos nummos cohortibus, Tac. A. 1, 8: populi viritim deleti, *one and all, all together*, Plin. 6, 7, 7, § 22.—**II.** Transf., *each by itself, singly, separately, individually* (not in Cic.): in universum de ventis diximus: nunc viritim incipiamus illos discutere, Sen. Q. N. 5, 7, 1; cf. Col. 1, 9, 6: possum donare sapienti, quod viritim meum est, Sen. Ben. 7, 6, 2: ex his, quae viritim ei serviunt, id. ib. 7, 7, 4: dimicare, Curt. 7, 4, 33: commonefacere beneficii sui, Sall. J. 49, 4: prompta studia, *separately* (with nondum aperta consensione), Tac. A. 3, 43: legere tetereque, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 92.

Vĭromandŭi, v. Veromandui.

vĭror, ōris, *m.* [vireo], *green color, greenness, verdure* (post-class. for viriditas): pratorum, App. Flor. p. 348, 18: superest aliquid de virore, Pall. Jun. 12; Vop. Prob. 19.

1. vĭrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vir], *fond of men, longing after men*: uxor, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 30; Afran. ib.; App. M. 9, p. 223

med.: qui non modo vinosus, sed virosus quoque sit, Scipio Afric. ap. Gell. 7, 12, 5.

2. vīrōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virus]. **I.** *Full of* or *covered with slime, slimy:* loci, Cato, R. R. 257, 11: pisces, Cels. 2, 21.—*Sup.:* medicamentum adversus stomachum, Scrib. Comp. 103.—**II.** *Having a bad odor, stinking, fetid:* virosi odoris sordes, Scrib. Comp. 163: castorea, Verg. G. 1, 58: Nemes. Cyneg. 223: eluvies, i. e. *urine*, Grat. Cyn. 355.—**III.** *Poisonous.* **A.** Lit.: spinae. App. M. 7, p. 196; Mart. Cap. 4, § 332.—**B.** Transf., *foul:* aures mariti virosa susurronum faece completae, Sid. Ep. 5, 7 *fin.*

virtūōsus, a, um, *adj.* [virtus], *virtuous, good* (late Lat.), Aug. c. Sec. Man. 10.

virtūs, ūtis (*gen. plur.* virtutium, App. Mag. 73; Paul. Nol. Carm. 10, 34; *dat.* and *abl.* VIRTVTEI, Inscr. Corp. Lat. 1, 30 and 34), *f.* [vir], *manliness, manhood*, i. e. the sum of all the corporeal or mental excellences of man, *strength, vigor; bravery, courage; aptness, capacity; worth, excellence, virtue*, etc.: virtus clara aeternaque habetur, Sall. C. 1, 4: ni virtus fidesque vostra spectata mihi forent, id. ib. 20, 2; id. J. 74, 1. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ita fiet, ut animi virtus corporis virtuti anteponatur, Cic. Fin. 5, 13, 38: his virtutibus ornatus, modestiâ, temperantiâ, justitiâ, id. Off. 1, 15, 46; cf.: virtutes continentiae, gravitatis, justitiae, fidei, id. Mur. 10, 23: virtus atque integritas, id. Font. 13, 29: oratoris vis divina virtusque, id. de Or. 2, 27, 120.—**B.** Transf., of animals, and of inanimate or abstract things, *goodness, worth, value, power, strength*, etc.: nam nec arboris, nec equi virtus (in quo abutimur nomine) in opinione sita est, sed in naturâ, Cic. Leg. 1, 16, 45: praedium solo bono, suâ virtute valeat, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: merci pretium statui, pro virtute ut veneat, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 131: navium, Liv. 37, 24, 1: ferri, Just. 11, 13, 11: herbarum, Ov. M. 14, 357: oratoriae virtutes, Cic. Brut. 17, 65: oratio habet virtutes tres, Quint. 1, 5, 1: dicendi (opp. vitium), id. 8, praef. § 17: facundiae, id. 12, 3, 9.—**II.** In partic. **A.** In the phrase deûm virtute, usu. with dicam, *by the aid* or *merit of the gods*, i. e. *the gods be thanked* (ante-class.), Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 65: virtute deûm et majorum nostrûm, id. Aul. 2, 1, 44; id. Capt. 2, 2, 71 dub.; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 85 and 90; so virtute eorum (i. e. majorum), id. Trin. 3, 2, 17.—**B.** *Moral perfection, virtuousness, virtue.* **1.** Lit.: est autem virtus nihil aliud quam in se perfecta et ad summum perducta natura, Cic. Leg. 1, 8, 25: virtus est animi habitus naturae modo rationi consentaneus, id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: cum omnes rectae animi affectiones virtutes appellentur... Appellata est ex viro virtus, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 18, 43; id. Inv. 2, 53, 159: nec vero habere virtutem satis est quasi artem aliquam, nisi utare... virtus in usu sui tota posita est, id. Rep. 1, 2, 2: est in eo virtus et probitas et summum officium summaque observantia, id. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2.—**2.** Transf., *Virtue*, personified as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61; 2, 31, 79; id. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 2, 11, 28; id. Phil. 14, 13, 34; Plaut. Am. prol. 42; Liv. 27, 25, 7; 29, 11, 13; Juv. 1, 115 al.—**C.** *Military talents, courage, valor, bravery, gallantry, fortitude* (syn. fortitudo), etc.: Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute praecedunt, quod fere cottidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt, Caes. B. G. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 2; 1, 13: militum, Sall. J. 52, 6; 62, 1: Claudi virtute Neronis Armenius cecidit, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 26: Scipiadae, id. S. 2, 1, 72; cf. id. Epod. 9, 26; 16, 5; id. C. 2, 7, 11.—**D.** *Obstinacy:* iniqua, Stat. Th. 11, 1.

vīrŭlentĭa, ae, *f.* [virulentus], *an offensive odor, a stench:* hircorum, Sid. Ep. 8, 14 *med.*

vīrŭlentus, a, um, *adj.* [virus], *full of poison, poisonous, virulent:* serpentes, Gell. 16, 11, 2.

vĭrūnum, i, *n.*, *a town in Noricum*, Plin. 3, 24, 27, § 146.

vīrus, i, *n.* [Sanscr. visham; Gr. ἰός, poison], *a slimy liquid, slime.* **I.** In gen., of animals and plants, Verg. G. 3, 281; Col. 2, 14, 3; Plin. 19, 5, 27, § 89; 30, 6, 15, § 45; Stat. S. 1, 4, 104.—Of *animal sperm* or *semen*, Plin. 9, 50, 74, § 157.—**II.** In partic., in a bad sense. **A.** *A poisonous liquid, poison, venom, virus* (syn. venenum). **1.** Lit., Cic. Arat. 432; Verg. G. 1, 129; 3, 419; Ov. Tr. 3, 10, 64; Plin. 34, 17, 48, § 160: amatorium, id. 8, 22, 34, § 83.—**2.** Trop.: evomere virus acerbitatis suae, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: futile virus linguae, Sil. 11, 560: mentis, id. 9, 476; Mart. 13, 2, 8.—**B.** *An offensive odor, stench*, Lucr. 2, 853; Col. 1, 5, 6; Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277; 27, 12, 83, § 107; 35, 15, 52, § 185: odoris, *an offensive pungency*, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31; 28, 7, 23, § 79.—**C.** *A sharp, saline taste;* of sea-water, Lucr. 2, 476; 5, 269; 6, 635.—Of wine, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 124.

vīs, vis, *f.*, *plur.* vīres, ium (class. only in *nom.*, *acc.* and *abl. sing.* and in *plur.*; *gen. sing.* very rare; Tac. Or. 26; Dig. 4, 2, 1; Paul. Sent. 5, 30; *dat. sing.* vi, Auct. B. Afr. 69, 2; C. I. L. 5, 837; collat. form of the *nom.* and *acc. plur.* vis, Lucr. 3, 265; 2, 586; Sall. ap. Prisc. p. 707, or H. 3, 62 Dietsch; Messala ap. Macr. S. 1, 9, 14) [Gr. ἴς, Ϝίς, sinew, force; ἶφι, with might], *strength*, physical or mental; *force, vigor, power, energy, virtue* (cf. robur). **I.** Lit. **1.** In gen. (*a*) *Sing.:* celeritas et vis equorum, Cic. Div. 1, 70, 144: magna vis eorum (urorum) et magna velocitas, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: contra vim atque impetum fluminis, id. ib. 4, 17: tempestatis, id. B. C. 2, 14: venti, Lucr. 1, 271: solis, id. 4, 326 (301): horrida teli, id. 3, 170: acris vini, id. 3, 476: ferri aerisque, id. 5, 1286: veneni, Cic. Cael. 24, 58 et saep.—(*β*) *Plur.* (most freq. of physical strength): non viribus aut velocitatibus aut celeritate corporum res magnae geruntur, Cic. Sen. 6, 17: nec nunc vires desidero adulescentis, non plus quam adulescens tauri aut elephanti desiderabam, id. ib. 9, 27: hoc ali vires nervosque confirmari putant, Caes. B. G. 6, 21: me jam sanguis viresque deficiunt, id. ib. 7, 50 *fin.*: perpauci viribus confisi transnatare contenderunt, id. ib. 1, 53: nostri integris viribus fortiter repugnare, id. ib. 3, 4: lacertis et viribus pugnare, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 2: omnibus viribus atque opibus repugnare, id. Tusc. 3, 11, 25: non animi solum vigore sed etiam corporis viribus excellens, Liv. 9, 16, 12: validis viribus hastam contorquere, Verg. A. 2, 50: quicquid agas, decet agere pro viribus, *with all your might*, Cic. Sen. 9, 27; so, supra vires, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 22: et neglecta solent incendia sumere vires, id. ib. 1, 18, 85: seu virium vi seu exercitatione multâ cibi vinique capacissimus, Liv. 9, 16, 13; cf.: in proelii concursu abit res a Consilio ad vires vimque pugnantium, Nep. Thras. 1, 4 dub. (Siebel. vires usumque).—Poet., with *inf.*: nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tectis, Ov. H. 1, 109.—**2.** In partic. **a.** *Energy, virtue, potency* (of herbs, drugs, etc.): in radices vires oleae abibunt, Cato, R. R. 61, 1: vires habet herba? Ov. M. 13, 942: egregius fons Viribus occultis adjuvat, Juv. 12, 42.—**b.** Vis, personified, the same as *Juno*, Aus. Idyll. de Deis; cf. Verg. A. 7, 432 Serv.—**c.** *Hostile strength, force, violence*, = βία: EA POENA, QVAE EST DE VI, S. C. ap. Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 5: cum vi vis illata defenditur, Cic. Mil. 4, 9; cf.: celeri rumore dilato Dioni vim allatam, Nep. Dion, 10, 1: ne vim facias ullam in illam, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 37: sine vi facere, id. ib. 4, 7, 20: vim afferre alicui, Cic. Caecin. 21, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62; 2, 4, 66, § 148: adhibere, id. Off. 3, 30, 110; id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: praesidio tam valido et armato vim adferre, Liv. 9, 16, 4: iter per vim tentare, *by force, forcibly*, Caes. B. G. 1, 14; so, per vim, id. B. C. 2, 13; Cic. Att. 7, 9, 4: ne id quidem satis est, nisi docet, ita se possedisse nec vi nec clam nec precario possederit, id. Caecin. 32, 92; so the jurid. formula in Lex Thoria ap. Grut. 202, 18; Dig. 41, 1, 22; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 28: vis haec quidem hercle est, et trahi et trudi simul, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 92; Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 20: naves totae factae ex robore ad quamvis vim et contumeliam perferendam (shortly afterwards: tantas tempestates Oceani tantosque impetus ventorum sustineri), *violence, shock*, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: caeli, *a storm, tempest*, Plin. 18, 28, 69, § 278.—To avoid the *gen.* form (v. supra): de vi condemnati sunt, Cic. Phil. 2, 2, 4: de vi reus, id. Sest. 35, 75; id. Vatin. 17, 41: ei qui de vi itemque ei qui majestatis damnatus sit, id. Phil. 1, 9, 23; cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 21 sq. Halm ad loc.; Tac. A. 4, 13.—**d.** In mal. part., *force, violence:* pudicitiam cum eriperet militi tribunus militaris... interfectus ab eo est, cui vim adferebat, Cic. Mil. 4, 9: matribus familias vim attulisse, id. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 62: vis allata sorori, Ov. A. A. 1, 679: victa nitore dei vim passa est, id. M. 4, 233: vim passa est Phoebe, id. A. A. 1, 679.—**B.** Transf., concr. **1.** *Quantity, number, abundance* (cf.: copia, multitudo); with *gen.:* quasi retruderet hominum me vis invitum, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 66: innumerabilis servorum, Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: in pompâ cum magna vis auri argentique ferretur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 91: vis magna pulveris, Caes. B. C. 2, 26: vis maxima ranunculorum, Cic. Fam. 7, 18, 3: argenti, id. Prov. Cons. 2, 4: vim lacrimarum profudi, id. Rep. 6, 14, 14: odora canum vis, Verg. A. 4, 132; cf. *absol.:* et nescio quomodo is, qui auctoritatem minimam habet, maximam vim, populus cum illis facit, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 44.—**2.** Vires, *military forces, troops:* praeesse exercitui, ut praeter auctoritatem vires quoque ad coërcendum haberet, Caes. B. C. 3, 57: satis virium ad certamen, Liv. 3, 60, 4: undique contractis viribus signa cum Papirio conferre, id. 9, 13, 12: robur omne virium ejus regni, *the flower*, id. 33, 4, 4: concitet et vires Graecia magna suas, Ov. H. 15 (16), 340.—**3.** Vires, *the virile forces* or *organs*, Arn. 5, 158; 5, 163; Inscr. Orell. 2322; 2332: veluti castratis viribus, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 60; cf.: vis (= vires) multas possidere in se, Lucr. 2, 586.—Rarely *sing.:* vis genitalis, Tac. A. 6, 18.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Mental strength, power, force, vigor:* vis illa divina et virtus oratoris, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 120: vis ac facultas oratoris, id. ib. 1, 31, 142: suavitatem Isocrates... sonitum Aeschines, vim Demosthenes habuit, id. ib. 3, 7, 28: summa ingenii, id. Phil. 5, 18, 49: magna vis est conscientiae in utramque partem, id. Mil. 23, 61: magna vis est in fortunâ in utramque partem, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: patriae, id. de Or. 1, 44, 196: quod ostentum habuit hanc vim, ut, etc., *power, effect*, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: qui indignitate suâ vim ac jus magistratui quem gerebat dempsisset, Liv. 26, 12, 8: hujus conventionis, Dig. 43, 25, 12.—*Plur.* (post-Aug.): eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 1, 2: facilitatis, id. 12, 9, 20: ingenii, id. 1, 2, 23; 12, 1, 32: orationis, id. 8, 3, 87.—**B.** Transf., of abstr. things, *force, notion, meaning, sense, import, nature, essence* (cf. significatio): id, in quo est omnis vis amicitiae, Cic. Lael. 4, 15: eloquentiae vis et natura, id. Or. 31, 112: vis honesti (with natura), id. Off. 1, 6, 18; cf. id. Fin. 1, 16, 50: virtutis, id. Fam. 9, 16, 5: quae est alia vis legis? id. Dom. 20, 53: vis, natura, genera verborum et simplicium et copulatorum, i. e. *the sense, signification*, id. Or. 32, 115: vis verbi, id. Inv. 1, 13, 17; id. Balb. 8, 21: quae vis insit in his paucis verbis, si attendes, intelleges, id. Fam. 6, 2, 3: quae vis subjecta sit vocibus, id. Fin. 2, 2, 6: nominis, id. Top. 8, 35: μετωνυμία, cujus vis est, pro eo, quod dicitur, causam, propter quam dicitur, ponere, Quint. 8, 6, 23.

viscātōrĭum, i, *n.* [visco], *a snare* (late Lat.), Manich. Cit. Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 3, 74.

viscātus, a, um, *Part.* [id.], *smeared with birdlime:* virgae, *limed twigs.* **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 7; Ov. M. 15, 474: alae, id. A. A. 1, 391.—**B.** Transf.: omnia viscatis manibus leget, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 332, 30; 396, 4.—**II.** Trop.: viscata beneficia devitare, i. e. *entangling*, Sen. Ep. 8, 3: munera, i. e. *for which one expects a good return*, Plin. Ep. 9, 30, 2.

viscellātus, a, um, *adj.* [1. viscus], *stuffed with the entrails* of fishes or of birds: pisces, Plin. Val. 1, 24: pullus, id. 2, 17 *med.*

Viscellīnus, i, *m.*, *an agnomen of the consul* Sp. Cassius, *who was put to death for aiming at the sovereignty*, Cic. Lael. 11, 36; cf. id. ib. 8, 28.

***viscĕrātim**, *adv.* [1. viscus], *piecemeal:* dissupat membra, Enn. ap. Non. p. 183, 17 (Trag. v. 145 Vahl.).

viscĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a public distribution of flesh* or *meat*, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; Liv. 8, 22; 39, 46; Suet. Caes. 38; Inscr. Orell. 134; 3858: sine amico visceratio, leonis ac lupi vita est, *a feeding*, Sen. Ep. 19, 10.

viscĕrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *consisting of flesh:* arvum nondum viscereum, i. e. *which had not yet been employed in the creation of man*, Prud. Apoth. 1093.

viscĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum], *clammy, sticky, viscid:* acetum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 2; 1, 6: viscidiores cibi, id. de Diaeta, 18.

visco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.*, *to smear, besmear:* cum se inter articulorum conjunctiones usu commotionum viscaverit (sanies), Theod. Prisc. 2, 21: spirat et hinc miseri viscantur labra mariti, *are glued, smeared*, Juv. 6, 463.

viscōsus, a, um, *adj.* [viscum], *full of birdlime, sticky, viscous:* pastus, Prud. Ham. 824; Pall. 1, 14.

viscum, i, *n.* (*m.* collat. form **viscus,** i, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16) [cf. Gr. ἰξός, Ϝιξος; Lat. viscus], *the mistletoe.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 16, 44, 94, § 248; 24, 4, 6, § 11; Verg. A. 6, 205.—**II.** Transf., *birdlime* made from the berries of the mistletoe, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144; Verg. G. 1, 139; Val. Fl. 6, 263; Mart. Spect. 11, 2.—**B.** Trop.: viscus merus vestra est blanditia, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 16: tactus sum vehementer visco: cor stimulo foditur, i. e. *with love*, id. ib. 5, 2, 39.

1. viscus, ĕris, and more freq. in the *plur.:* **viscĕra,** um, *n.* [prop. the soft parts; cf.: viscum, viscidus], *the inner parts* of the animal body, *the internal organs, the inwards, viscera* (the nobler parts, the heart, lungs, liver, as well as the ignobler, the stomach, entrails, etc.; cf.: ilia, intestina, exta). (α) *Sing.:* mortui praecordia et viscus omne, Cels. praef. *med.;* Lucr. 1, 837; 3, 719; Tib. 1, 3, 76; Ov. M. 6, 290; 15, 365; Luc. 3, 658; Quint. Decl. 1, 14; Nemes. Cyn. 139.—(β) *Plur.* (only so in class. prose), Cels. 4, 11; 7, 9, 2; Lucr. 2, 669; 3, 249; 3, 375 al.; Ov. M. 7, 601; 8, 846; 12, 390; 15, 314; id. F. 4, 205 al.—Of *the uterus*, Quint. 10, 3, 4; Dig. 48, 8, 8.—Of *the testicles*, Petr. 119; Plin. 20, 13, 51, § 142.—**B.** Transf. **1.** *The flesh*, as lying under the skin: cum Herculi Dejanira sanguine Centauri tinctam tunicam induisset, inhaesissetque ea visceribus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20: ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: heu quantum scelus est, in viscera viscera condi! Ov. M. 15, 88: boum, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 159: taurorum, Verg. A. 6, 253; 8, 180.—**2.** *The fruit of the womb, offspring, child* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (Tereus) in suam sua viscera congerit alvum, Ov. M. 6, 651; 8, 478; 10, 465; id. H. 11, 118; cf. Curt. 4, 14, 22: viscera sua flammis inicere, i. e. *one's own writings*, Quint. 6, praef. § 3 Spald.—**II.** Trop., like our *bowels*, for *the interior, inward* or *inmost part:* itum est in viscera terrae, Ov. M. 1, 138: montis (Aetnae), Verg. A. 3, 575: in medullis populi Romani ac visceribus haerebant, Cic. Phil. 1, 15, 36: in venis atque in visceribus rei publicae, id. Cat. 1, 13, 31; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 11, 24: haec in dicendo non extrinsecus alicunde quaerenda, sed ex ipsis visceribus causae sumenda sunt, id. de Or. 2, 78, 318: quae (ἐγκελεύσματα) mihi in visceribus haerent, id. Att. 6, 1, 8: neu patriae validas in viscera vertite vires, i. e. *her own citizens*, Verg. A. 6, 833: de visceribus tuis, i. e. *from your means, property*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 7; so, aerarii, id. Dom. 47 *fin.:* magnarum domuum, *the heart*, i. e. *the favorite*, Juv. 3, 72.

2. viscus, i, v. viscum *init.*

vīsĭbĭlis, e, *adj.* [video]. **I.** *Pass.*, *that may be seen, visible* (late Lat. for adspectabilis): exhalationes tenues vixque visibiles, App. de Mundo, p. 60, 37; id. de Deo Socr. p. 42, 22: deus, Prud. Apoth. 146: gloria, id. Cath. 5, 158.—* **II.** *Act.*, *that can see, seeing:* pars animi, Plin. 11, 37, 54, § 146.—*Adv.:* **vīsĭbĭlĭter** (acc. to I.), *visibly*, Paul. Nol. Ep. 20.

vīsĭbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visibilis, I.], *visibility*, Tert. Carn. Chr. 12 *fin.;* Fulg. ap. Contin. Verg. p. 750 Stav.

vīsĭbĭlĭter, *adv.*, v. visibilis *fin.*

vīsĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [video-facio], *causing to see, conferring sight* (late Lat.), Theod. Prisc. 4, 2 *fin.*

vīsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [video], *the act* or *sense of seeing, sight, vision.* **I.** Lit.: ignes... nostrae visioni occurrunt, App. de Mundo, p. 63 *fin.;* id. M. 2, p. 120, 32; 8, p. 203, 37: in caelestis sponsi visione requiescere, Greg. Mag. Homil. 2, 2, 8; 2, 2, 12.—**B.** Transf., *a thing seen, an appearance, apparition, a vision:* adventicia, Cic. Div. 2, 58, 120; cf. Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., *an image of a thing in the mind; an idea, conception, notion:* speciem dei percipi cogitatione... eamque esse ejus visionem, ut, etc., Cic. N. D. 1, 37, 105: veri falsique, id. Ac. 2, 11, 33: falsa doloris, id. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.—As a transl. of the Gr. φαντασία, Quint. 6, 2, 29.—**B.** Transf., in jurid. lang., *a supposition, a case:* in propositā quaestione tribus visionibus relatis, etc., Dig. 5, 3, 25; so ib. 16, 1, 8; 17, 1, 29; 22, 3, 25 *fin.;* Tert. Anim. 9.

vīsĭtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [visito]. * **I.** *A sight, appearance*, Vitr. 9, 4 *fin.*—**II.** *A visit* (post-class.), Tert. adv. Jud. 13 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., *a visitation, punishment*, Vulg. Isa. 10, 3; id. 1 Pet. 2, 12.

vīsĭtātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a visitor* (late Lat.), Aug. Serm. in Fer. Pentec. 1, 2; *a protector*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 3, 39.

vīsĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* [viso]. **I.** *To see* (ante- and post-class.): quia te non visitavi, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 20: aliquem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 64; id. Ep. 4, 1, 12; 4, 1, 24: ignotā facie, quae non visitata sit, id. Trin. 3, 3, 37 Ritschl *N. cr.:* immanis forma visitata, App. M. 4, p. 151, 8: signa, *visible*, Vitr. 9, 4; Flor. 9 *init.*—**II.** *To go to see*, to *visit* any one (rare but class.): cum visitasset hominem Carneades, Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 94: aliquem, Suet. Claud. 35; id. Tib. 11; id. Ner. 34; Hier. Ep. 7, 1.—**III.** *To punish* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Psa. 88, 33; id. Jer. 14, 10; id. Lev. 18, 25.—Also *neutr.:* super his, Vulg. Jer. 9, 9.—**IV.** *To send*, judicially, super vos malitiam, Vulg. Jer. 23, 2.

vĭsĭum, ii, *n.* [Gr. βδέσμα], *a stench:* βδέσμα, visio, Gloss.

vīso, si, sum, 3, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [video], *to look at attentively, to view, behold, survey* (class.). **I.** Lit.: ludos nuptiales, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 2: ex muris visite agros vestros ferro inique vastatos, Liv. 3, 68, 2: praeda Macedonica omnis, ut viseretur, exposita, id. 45, 33, 5: ubi audiret potius contumelias inperatoris quam viseret, Tac. A. 14, 1.—*Absol.:* vise, specta tuo arbitratu, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 106: visendi causā venire, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 9: undique visendi studio Trojana juventus Circumfusa ruit, Verg. A. 2, 63.—*P. a.:* visendus, *to be seen, worth seeing:* ornatus, Cic. Vatin. 13, 31: arbores visendae magnitudinis, Plin. 16, 44, 91, § 242.—*Pass.:* nec civitas ulla visitur, *is seen*, i. e. *exists*, Amm. 16, 3, 1.—*Subst.:* **vīsenda,** ōrum, *n.*, *objects worth notice, sights:* Athenae multa visenda habentes, Liv. 45, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *To go* or *come in order to look at, to see to, look after;* constr. with *acc.*, a *rel.-clause*, or *ad.* (α) With *acc.:* illa in arcem abivit, aedem visere Minervae, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; cf. id. Rud. 5, 1, 6: fit concursus per vias; Filios suos quisque visunt, id. Ep. 2, 2, 28.—(β) With *rel.-clause:* ego quid me velles, visebam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 4; id. Mil. 3, 1, 113; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 60; Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 5 al.: visam si domi est, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 118; id. Eun. 3, 4, 7.—(γ) With *ad:* vise ad portum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 114: accensus dicit sic: omnes Quirites, inlicium visite huc ad judices, Varr. L. L. 6, § 88 Müll.—**B.** *To go to see, to visit* any one, esp. a sick person (qs. to see how he is). (α) With *acc.:* constitui ad te venire, ut viderem te et viserem et cenarem etiam, Cic. Fam. 9, 23: uxorem Pamphili, Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 6 sq.: quae Paphon visit, Hor. C. 3, 28, 15: altos Visere montes, id. ib. 1, 2, 8 et saep.—*Pass.*, of places: propter quem Thespiae visuntur, *is visited*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 2, § 4: Cn. Octavii domus cum vulgo viseretur, id. Off. 1, 39, 138.—(β) With *ad:* aegram esse simulant mulierem: nostra ilico It visere ad eam, Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 114; cf.: L. Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 5; Lucr. 6, 1238; Ov. Am. 2, 2, 22.

(**visor,** ōris, *m.*, *a scout*, only in a gloss ap. Tac. A. 16, 2; omitted by Draeg. and Halm.)

vispellio, ōnis, *m.*, *a class of thieves who robbed corpses of their grave-clothes*, Dig. 21, 2, 31; 36, 1, 7 *fin.;* 46, 3, 72, § 5 Momms.

Vistŭla, ae, *f.*, *a river in Eastern Germany*, the mod. *Weichsel* or *Vistula*, Mel. 3, 4, 1; Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 81; 4, 13, 27, § 97; 4, 14, 28, § 100.—Called also **Vistillus,** i, *m.*, Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100.

vīsŭālis, e, *adj.* [visus], *attained by sight* (late Lat.): probatio, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.—Hence, *subst.:* **vīsŭālĭa,** ium, *n.*, *the power of vision*, Theod. Prisc. 4, 2.—*Adv.:* **vīsŭālĭter,** *visibly* (late Lat.), Cassiod. in Psa. 36, 29.

vīsŭālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [visualis], *the power of seeing, the faculty of sight, vision* (post-class.), Tert. Anim. 29.

visŭla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of vine*, Col. 3, 2, 21; Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

vīsum, i, *n.* [video], *something seen, a sight, appearance, vision.* **I.** In gen.: visa somniorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: talia visa, Prop. 2, 26 (3, 21), 20: dic age... visa quid ista ferant, Ov. Am. 3, 5, 32: turpia, Prop. 2, 6, 28.—**II.** In partic., a transl. of the Gr. φαντασία, *an impression made by some external object upon the senses, an image*, Cic. Ac. 1, 11, 40; 2, 6, 18; 2, 24, 77.

Vĭsurgis, is, *m.*, *a river in Northern Germany*, the mod. *Weser*, Mel. 3, 3, 3; Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100; Tac. A. 2, 9; 2, 11; 2, 16 sq.; Sid. Carm. 23, 244.

1. vīsus, a, um, *Part.* of video.

2. vīsus, ūs, *m.* [video], *a seeing, looking; a look, glance; the faculty* or *act of seeing, sight, vision.* **I.** Lit.: feminas omnes visu nocere, quae duplices pupillas habent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 18: visu effascinare, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 16: oculorum visus, Lucr. 5, 101; so Quint. 1, 2, 11: corpus visu tactuque manifestum, id. 1, 4, 20: visus in duas acies (divisus est), Lact. Opif. Dei, 10, 10; Ambros. in Luc. 7, 113 al.—In *plur.*, Ov. F. 3, 406; Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 15, 122; App. de Deo Socr. p. 43, 31.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The sight, the organ of sight:* spectare inocciduis visibus, *with ever-watchful eyes*, Stat. Th. 6, 277.—**B.** Object., *a thing seen, a sight, appearance, an apparition, a vision:* conspectus ab utrāque acie aliquanto augustior humano visu, Liv. 8, 9, 10: rite secundarent visus, Verg. A. 3, 36: inopino territa visu, Ov. M. 4, 232: nocturni visus, Liv. 8, 6, 11.—**C.** *Appearance, seeming, probability:* multa esse probabilia, quae quamquam non perciperentur, tamen, quia visum haberent quendam insignem et illustrem, iis sapientis vita regeretur, Cic. N. D. 1, 5, 12.

vīta, ae (*gen. sing.* vitaï, Lucr. 1, 415; 2, 79; 3, 396), *f.* [vivo; Sanscr. gîv, to live; Gr. βίος, life], *life.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 134: dare, adimere vitam alicui, id. Phil. 2, 3, 5: necessaria praesidia vitae, id. Off. 1, 17, 58: in liberos vitae necisque potestatem habere, Caes. B. G. 6, 19: exiguum vitae curriculum, Cic. Rab. Perd. 10, 30: ego in vitā meā nullā umquam voluptate tantā sum adfectus, etc., id. Att. 5, 20, 6: vitam agere honestissime, id. Phil. 9, 7, 15; cf.: degere miserrimam, id. Sull. 27, 75: vitam in egestate degere, id. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: tutiorem vivere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118: profundere pro aliquo, id. Phil. 14, 11, 30 *fin.:* amittere per summum dedecus, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: auferre alicui, id. Sen. 19, 71: in vitā manere, id. Fam. 5, 15, 3: in vitā diutius esse, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 5: e vitā discedere, id. Fam. 2, 2; cf. cedere, id. Brut. 1, 4: vitā cedere, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 35: de vitā decedere, id. Rab. Perd. 11: vitā se privare, id. de Or. 3, 3, 9: vitā aliquem expellere, id. Mur. 16, 34: si vita suppetet, id. Fin. 1, 4, 11: si mihi vita contigerit, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24, 1: ne ego hodie tibi bonam vitam feci, *a pleasant life*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 8, 3: bonam vitam dare, id. Cas. 4, 4, 21; cf., on the other hand: malae taedia vitae, Ov. P. 1, 9, 31.—**B.** In partic., *life*, as a period of time = aetas (post-Aug.): ii quadragensimum annum vitae non excedunt, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 195; 7, 2, 2, § 30; 7, 49, 50, § 160: periit anno vitae septimo et quinquagesimo, Suet. Vit. 18: septem et triginta annos vitae explevit, Tac. A. 2, 88 *fin.;* Val. Max. 4, 1, 6; 8, 13, ext. 7; Gell. 15, 7, 1; Hier. in Dan. 6, 1.—*Plur.:* nec vero, si geometrae et grammatici... omnem suam vitam in singulis artibus consumpserint, sequitur, ut plures quasdam vitas ad plura discenda desideremus, Quint. 12, 11, 20; cf. also in the foll.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A living, support, subsistence* (Plautinian; syn. victus): vitam sibi repperire, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 9; cf.: neque illi concedam quicquam de vitā meā, id. Trin. 2, 4, 76.—**B.** *A life*, i. e. *a way* or *mode of life* (class.): vita hominis

ex ante factis spectabitur, Auct. Her. 2, 3, 4: vita rustica honestissima atque suavissima, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 48: hanc usus, vita, mores respuit, id. Mur. 35, 74; cf.: inquirendo in utriusque vitam et mores, Liv. 40, 16, 2; so (with mores) Ov. H. 17, 172 Ruhnk.: neque ante philosophiam patefactam hac de re communis vita dubitavit, *nor was it doubted in common life*, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86: vita, victusque communis, *social life*, id. Off. 1, 17, 58; cf.: omni vitâ atque victu excultus, id. Brut. 25, 95.—*Plur.:* inspicere, tamquam in speculum, in vitas omnium, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 61; cf.: per omnium vitas amicitia serpit, Cic. Lael. 23, 87: (Minos) vitas et crimina discit, Verg. A. 6, 433.—**C.** *Life, real life* (opp. fancy or fiction): ex quo est illud e vitâ ductum ab Afranio, Cic. Tusc. 4, 20, 45: de vitâ hominum mediâ sumptum, Gell. 2, 23, 12: nil sine magno Vita labore dedit mortalibus, Hor. S. 1, 9, 60.—**D.** Like our *life*, to denote a very dear object: certe tu vita es mihi, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 24; cf. Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 33.—Hence, mea vita, or simply vita, *my life*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 5; Cic. Fam. 14, 2, 3; 14, 4, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 1; 2, 20 (3, 13), 17.—**E.** *The living*, i. e. *mankind, the world;* like Gr. βίος (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): rura cano, rurisque deos, his vita magistris Desuevit quernâ pellere glande famem, Tib. 2, 1, 37: agnoscat mores vita legatque suos, Mart. 8, 3, 20: verum falsumne sit, vita non decrevit, Plin. 8, 16, 19, § 48: alias in tumultu vita erat, id. 13, 13, 27, § 89.—**F.** *A life*, i. e. *a course of life, career*, as the subject of biography: in hoc exponemus libro de vitâ (al. vitam) excellentium imperatorum, Nep. praef. § 8; id. Epam. 4 *fin.:* vitae memoriam prosâ oratione composuit, Suet. Claud. 1 *fin.:* propositâ vitae ejus velut summâ, id. Aug. 9: referam nunc interiorem ac familiarem ejus vitam, id. ib. 61; cf. Serv. Verg. A. 1, 368: qui vitas resque gestas clarorum hominum memoriae mandaverunt, Gell. 1, 3, 1.—**G.** *The duration of life* (in plants, etc.), *duration:* arborum immensa, Plin. 16, 44, 85, § 234; 16, 44, 90, § 241; Pall. 12, 7, 17.—**H.** *An existence, a being*, of spirits in the infernal regions: tenues sine corpore vitae, Verg. A. 6, 292; cf. id. ib. 12, 952.

vītābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vito], *that may* or *ought to be shunned:* Ascra, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31; Arn. 5, 165.

vītābundus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *shunning, avoiding, evading* (rare; not in Cic. or Cæs.). (α) With *acc.:* vitabundus classem hostium, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 186, 17 (id. H. 3, 19 Dietsch): Hanno vitabundus castra hostium consulesque, Liv. 25, 13, 4.—(β) *Absol.:* vitabundus per saltuosa loca exercitum ductare, Sall. J. 38, 1: inter tela hostium vitabundus erumpit, id. ib. 101, 9; Tac. H. 3, 37.

vītālis, e, *adj.* [vita], *of* or *belonging to life, vital.* **I.** *Adj.:* caloris natura vim habet in se vitalem, *vital power*, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 24: spiritus, id. ib. 2, 45, 117: totum corpus vitalis calor liquit, Curt. 3, 5, 3; 7, 3, 14; 8, 4, 8: recepto calore vitali, id. 8, 4, 17; Sen. Ben. 4, 6, 3; Lact. 2, 12, 6: viae, i. e. *air-passages*, Ov. M. 2, 828 aevum, *lifetime, life*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14: vita, i. e. *true life*, Enn. ap. Cic. Lael. 6, 22 (Enn. p. 180 Vahl.): motus, Lucr. 3, 560: lumen relinquere, i. e. *to die*, Ov. M. 14, 175 saecla, *ages, generations*, Lucr. 1, 202: lectus, *upon which one is laid while alive and is laid out when dead, a death-bed, funeral-couch*, Petr. 42: si esse salvum me vis aut vitalem tibi, i. e. *remaining* or *keeping alive, long-lived*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 75; Hor. S. 2, 1, 61; 2, 7, 4; Sen. Contr. 1, 1 *fin.*—**II.** *Substt.* **A.** **vītāle**, is, *the means of life, subsistence:* mortiferum vitali admiscere, Liv. 6, 40, 12.—**B.** **vītālia**, ium, *n.* **1.** *The vital parts, vitals*, Sen. Ira, 2, 1, 2; Luc. 7, 620; 9, 743: capitis, Plin. 8, 7, 7, § 20: arborum, id. 17, 27, 42, § 251: rerum, Lucr. 2, 575.—**2.** *Grave-clothes* (cf. supra, lectus vitalis), Sen. Ep. 99, 22; Petr. 77 *fin.*—* *Adv.:* **vītālĭter**, *vitally:* vitaliter esse animata, *with life, vitally*, Lucr. 5, 145.

vītālĭtas, ātis, *f.* [id.], *vital force, life, vitality:* durat in corde, Plin. 11, 37, 69, § 182; so id. 11, 38, 90, § 221; 11, 45, 103, § 250.

vītālĭter, *adv.*, v. vitalis *fin.*

vītātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vito], *a shunning, avoiding, avoidance:* doloris, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 20: oculorum, lucis, urbis, fori, id. Phil. 3, 10, 24: periculi, Auct. Her. 3, 2, 3.

vītĕcŭla, v. viticula.

Vitellenses, ium, *m.*, *a people of Latium*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69.

Vitellĭa, ae, *f.*, *an ancient town of the Æqui*, near the modern *Valmontone*, Liv. 2, 39; 5, 29; Suet. Vit. 1.

Vitellĭānus, a, um, v. Vitellius, B.

vitellīna, ae, *f.* (caro) [vitellus, I.], *calf's-flesh, veal*, Apic. 8, 5.

Vitellĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* So esp., A. Vitellius, *a Roman emperor.*—Hence, **A.** **Vitellĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the emperor Vitellius, Vitellian:* via, so named after him, Suet. Vit. 1; Tac. H. 1, 1; 1, 57.—**B.** **Vitellĭānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vitellius, Vitellian:* milites, Tac. H. 1, 85: partes, id. ib. 1, 84: bellum, Suet. Dom. 1: vitia, Capitol. Ver. 4.—**2.** *Plur. subst.:* **Vitellĭāni**, ōrum, *m.* **a.** *Soldiers of Vitellius, Vitellians*, Tac. H. 3, 79; Suet. Vesp. 8.—**b.** *A kind of writing-tablets*, perh. *used by Vitellius*, Mart. 2, 6, 6; 14, 8, 2; 14, 9 *in lemm.*

vĭtellum, i, v. vitellus, II.

vĭtellus, i, *m. dim.* [vitulus]. * **I.** *A little calf*, as a term of endearment, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.—**II.** Transf., *the yolk* of an egg, Cels. 6, 6, 1; Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134; Petr. 33 *fin.;* Plin. 10, 53, 74, § 148; Hor. S. 2, 4, 14; 2, 4, 57; Mart. 13, 40, 1.—Called also **vĭtellum**, i, *n.*, Apic. 4, 1; Varr. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31.

vītĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis], *of* or *belonging to the vine:* coliculus, Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 4: pocula, i. e. *wine*, Verg. G. 3, 380: rura, *planted with vines*, Prud. Ham. 228.

vītex, ĭcis, *f.* [Sanscr. vaja, twig; Gr. ἴτυς, rim; cf. Curt. Gr. Etym. p. 392], *the chaste-tree, Abraham's balm:* Vitex agnus castus, Linn.; Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

vĭtĭābĭlis, e, *adj.* [vitium], *that may be harmed, violable, corruptible:* ne jam vitiabilis esset, Prud. Apoth. 1113; id. Ham. 216.

vītĭārĭum, ii, *n.* [vitis], *a nursery for vines*, Cato, R. R. 40; 47; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 2; Col. 3, 4, 1; 3, 5, 1.

vĭtĭātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vitio], *an injuring, violation, corruption* (post-Aug. and very rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 3, 23, 6.

vĭtĭātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *an injurer, violator, corrupter* (post-Aug. and very rare): feminae, Sen. Contr. 2, 11, 1; 3, 23, 1; 3, 23, 4: pupillae, Quint. Decl. 284; 309.

* **vītĭcarpĭfer**, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [vitis-carpo-fero], *that serves for pruning vines:* forcipes, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 868 P.

‡ **vītĭcella**, ae, *f.*, *a plant*, otherwise unknown, Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 92.

Vitĭcīni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people in the territory of Picenum*, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 108.

* **vītĭcŏla**, ae, *m.* [vitis-colo], *a cultivator of vines, a vine-planter*, Sil. 7, 193.

vītĭcŏmus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-coma], *adorned* or *crowned with vine-leaves:* ulmus, Sid. Carm. 2, 328: Lyaeus, Avien. Arat. 70.

vītĭcŭla (**vītĕc-**, Plin. Ep. 1, 24, 4), ae, *f. dim.* [vitis]. **I.** *A little vine*, Cic. N. D. 3, 35, 86; Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 2, 230; Val. Cat. Dir. 11, 5.—**II.** *A tendril*, in gen.: fruticis, Plin. 24, 11, 58, § 98: cucumeris, Pall. 4, 9, 8.

vītĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vitis-fero], *vine-bearing*, i. e. *supporting* or *producing vines:* arbores, Pall. 3, 13, 2; colles, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60; cf. mons, Sil. 4, 349: Vienna, Mart. 13, 107, 1.

vītĭgĕnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitis-gigno], *vine-born, produced from the vine:* liquor, Lucr. 5, 15: latices, id. 6, 1072; cf. vitigineus.

vītĭgĭnĕus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *produced by the vine, vine-:* surculi, Cato, R. R. 41, 3: folia, Col. 12, 16, 3: ligna, Plin. 30, 6, 16, § 50: columnae, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9; cf. vitigenus.

* **vĭtĭlēna**, ae, *f.* [vitium-lena; cf. vitilitigator], *a bawd, procuress:* malesuada, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 56 MSS. (Ritschl, invitam lena; Lorenz, viti malesuada plena, ex conj. Speng.).

vĭtĭlīgo, inis, *f.* [vitium], *a kind of cutaneous eruption, tetter*, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 369 Müll.; Plin. 20, 15, 59, § 165; 21, 19, 75, § 129; 22, 25, 74, § 156; Just. 36, 2, 12; App. Mag. p. 306, 14.

vītĭlis, e, *adj.* [vieo], *platted, interwoven.* **I.** *Adj.:* cola, Cato, R. R. 11, 2: alvi apum, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 16: cistae, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 60: naves corio circumsutae, id. 7, 56, 57, § 206 et saep.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vītĭlia**, ium, *n.*, *things platted, wicker-work*, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 38; 21, 18, 69, § 114; 24, 9, 38, § 59.

* **vĭtĭlĭtĭgātor**, ōris, *m.* [vitium-litigator; cf. vitilena], *a brawler, wrangler*, Cato ap. Plin. praef. § 32; cf. vitilitigo.

* **vĭtĭlĭtĭgo**, āre, *v. n.* [vitium-litigo], *to quarrel disgracefully, to brawl, wrangle, to abuse, calumniate:* scio ego, quae scripta sunt, si palam proferantur, multos fore qui vitilitigent, Cato ap. Plin. praef. § 30; cf. vitilitigator.

* **vītĭnĕus**, a, um, *adj.* [perh. contr. from vitigineus], *of the vine, vine-:* vincula, Flor. 3, 20, 4.

vĭtĭo, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vitium], *to make faulty, to injure, spoil, mar, taint, corrupt, infect, vitiate* (class., esp. in the trop. sense; syn.: corrumpo, noceo). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: dira lues quondam Latias vitiaverat auras, Ov. M. 15, 626; cf.: amnem salibus amaris, id. ib. 15, 286: ossa, Cels. 8, 2: corpora, Ov. F. 6, 136: oculos, id. F. 1, 691: facies longis vitiabitur annis, id. Tr. 3, 7, 33: ferramentum in opere, Col. 11, 1, 20: ova, id. 8, 11, 5: vina, Hor. S. 2, 4, 54: boves aliqua offensa, Pall. 4, 12, 1.—**B.** In partic., *to violate* a woman (cf.: violo, polluo): aliquam in occulto, Cato ap. Gell. 17, 13, 4: virginem, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 37; id. Ad. 4, 5, 52; Suet. Aug. 71; Quint. 9, 2, 70 al.; cf.: vitiati pondera ventris (sc. stupro), Ov. H. 11, 37.—**II.** Trop.: comitiorum et contionum significationes sunt nonnumquam vitiatae atque corruptae, *falsified*, Cic. Sest. 54, 115 Halm *N. cr.:* dies, *to make void* the nomination of a day for the census, id. Att. 4, 9, 1; cf.: senatusconsulta arbitrio consulum supprimebantur vitiabanturque, Liv. 3, 55, 13: scripturas, Dig. 50, 17, 94: auspicia, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 15, 4: pectora limo malorum, Ov. P. 4, 2, 18; cf.: curis vitiatum corpus amaris, id. ib. 1, 10, 3.

vĭtĭōsē, *adv.*, v. vitiosus *fin.*

vĭtĭōsĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vitiosus], *faultiness, corruption, viciousness, vice.* * **I.** Lit.: umoris, Macr. S. 7, 10, 10.—**II.** Trop. (Ciceron.): hujus virtutis contraria est vitiositas. Sic enim malo quam malitiam appellare eam, quam Graeci κακίαν appellant. Nam malitia certi cujusdam vitii nomen est, vitiositas omnium, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: vitiositas autem est habitus aut affectio in totâ vitâ inconstans et a se ipsa dissentiens, id. ib. 4, 13, 29.

vĭtĭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vitium], *full of faults* or *defects, faulty, defective, bad, corrupt*, etc. **I.** Lit. (very rare): pecus (with morbosum), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 21: locus (corporis pecudum), i. e. *diseased*, Col. 7, 5, 6: nux, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 45.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen.: exemplum, Auct. Her. 2, 29, 46: suffragium, Cic. Leg. 3, 15, 34: vitiosissimus orator, id. de Or. 3, 26, 103: antiquarii, Suet. Aug. 86: consul, *chosen contrary to the auspices*, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 84; cf.: quaeque augur injusta nefasta vitiosa dira deixerit, inrita infectaque sunto, XII. Tab ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21.—*Subst.:* **vĭtĭōsa**, ōrum, *n.*, *misfortune, ruin:* sinistra dum non exquirimus, in dira et in vitiosa incurrimus, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29.—**B.** In partic., *morally faulty, wicked, depraved, vicious*, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 2: si quem conventum velit, Vel vitiosum, vel sine vitio; vel probum vel improbum, Plaut. Curc. 4, 1, 8: si qui audierunt philosophos, vitiosi essent discessuri, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77: vitiosa et flagitiosa vita, id. Fin. 2, 28, 93: vitiosas partes rei publicae exsecare, id. Att. 2, 1, 7.—*Comp.:* progenies vitiosior, Hor. C. 3, 6, 48.—*Sup.:* inter summam vitiorum dissimulationem vitiosissimus, Vell. 2, 97, 1.—Hence, *adv.:* **vĭtĭōsē**, *faultily, defectively, badly, corruptly.* **1.** Prop.: vitiose se habet membrum tumidum, Cic. Tusc. 3, 9, 19.—**2.** Trop.: ferre res bonas (sc. leges), Cic. Phil. 5, 4, 10: concludere (opp. recte),

id. Ac. 2, 30, 98.—*Sup.:* usurpare, Col. 4, 24, 15.

vitiparra, ae, *f., a small bird,* otherwise unknown, perh. the *titmouse,* Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96.

vītis, is, *f.* [root in Sanscr. vjâ, to cover; cf. Goth. vindan; Germ. winden, to bind; Lat. vieo; cf.: vitta, vitex], *a vine, grapevine.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9; Cic. Sen. 15, 52 sq.; Col. 3, 1 sq.; Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120; Verg. E. 1, 74; 5, 32; id. G. 1, 2; Hor Ep. 1, 16, 3; Ov. M. 8, 676.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vine-branch,* Cato, R. R. 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 31, 3; 1, 8, 2; Ov. M. 6, 592 al.—**2.** *A centurion's staff,* made of a vine-branch, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 19; Liv. Epit. 57; Tac. A. 1, 23; Ov. A. A. 3, 527; Luc. 6, 146; Juv. 8, 247.—Hence, **b.** By a second transf., *the office of a centurion, centurionship,* Juv 14, 193; Sil. 12, 395; 12, 465; 6, 43; Spart. Hadr. 10 *med.*—**B.** For vinea, *a military penthouse, mantlet,* Lucil. ap. Fest. s. v. sub, p. 311 Müll.—**C.** *A vine* in gen., of the pumpkin, cucumber, Pall. 4, 9, 9; 4, 10, 15; Mart. 8, 51, 12.—**D.** Vitis nigra, *black bryony,* Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.—**E.** Vitis alba, *the plant called also* ampeloleuce, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21; Col. 10, 347.

vītĭ-sător, ōris, *m.* [vitis-sero], *a vine-planter:* Sabinus, Verg. A. 7, 179.—Of Bacchus, Att. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5.—Of Saturn, Arn. 3, 117.

vĭtĭum, ii (*gen. plur.* vitiûm, Titin. ap. Non. p. 495, 13), *n.* [from the same root with vieo, vitis, vitta; prop. a twist; hence], *a fault, defect, blemish, imperfection, vice* (syn. menda). **I.** Lit.: quomodo autem in corpore est morbus, est aegrotatio, est vitium: sic in animo. Morbum appellant totius corporis corruptionem: aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate: vitium, cum partes corporis inter se dissident; ex quo pravitas membrorum, distortio, deformitas. Itaque illa duo, morbus et aegrotatio, ex totius valetudinis corporis conquassatione et perturbatione gignuntur: vitium autem integrâ valetudine ipsum ex se cernitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29: corporis, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 118; Ov. F. 4, 148: mancipii, Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 6: jumenti, ib. 21, 1, 38 *init.*—In buildings, *a breach, defect:* si nihil est in parietibus aut in tecto vitii, Cic. Fam. 9, 15, 5; cf.: si aedes corruerunt vitiumve fecerunt, *have received damage, become damaged,* id. Top. 3, 15.—In plants, *a blemish, vice:* sive illis (agris) omne per ignem Excoquitur vitium atque exsudat inutilis umor, Verg. G. 1, 88: vitio moriens sitit aëris herba, id. E. 7, 57.—In fruits, *the useless part, the core:* vitiumque cinctum fructu, Plin. 15, 28, 34, § 112.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *a fault, defect, blemish:* acutius atque acrius vitia in dicente quam recta videre, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 116; cf. orationis, Quint. 1, 5, 1; 12, 1, 22: sermonis, id. 1, 1, 13: soloecismi, id. 1, 5, 53: ingenii, id. 10, 1, 60: mentis, id. 12, 1, 32: Stoicae sectae, id. 11, 1, 70: et illud mihi vitium'st maximum, *my greatest fault,* Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 37: huc si perveneris, meum vitium fuerit, *my fault,* Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49: quamvis quis fortunae vitio, non suo decoxisset, id. Phil. 2, 18, 44: honorem vitio civitatis, non suo, non sunt adsecuti, id. Har. Resp. 26, 56: male conjecta falsa sunt, non rerum vitio, sed interpretum inscientiâ, id. Div. 1, 52, 118: animadverso vitio castrorum totâ nocte munitiones proferunt, i. e. *the faulty, unfavorable position* (just before: natura iniquo loco castra ponunt), Caes. B. C. 1, 81: milites item conflictati et tempestatis et sentinae vitiis, *the injurious effects,* id. ib. 3, 28: sese nihil adhuc arbitrari vitio factum eorum, id. ib. 3, 57: vini vitio atque amoris feci, *through the fault of,* Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 15.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *A moral fault, failing, error, offence, crime, vice* (the predom. signif. of the word in prose and poetry; cf.: scelus, delictum): nullam quidem ob turpitudinem, nullum ob totius vitae non dicam vitium, sed erratum, Cic. Clu. 48, 133: legibus et praemia proposita sunt virtutibus et supplicia vitiis, id. de Or. 1, 58, 247: virtus est vitium fugere, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 41: senectus est naturâ loquacior, ne ab omnibus eam vitiis videar vindicare, Cic. Sen. 16, 55: in vitio esse, id. Off. 1, 19, 62: ne sibi vitio verterent, quod abesset a patriâ, *reckon it a fault,* id. Fam. 7, 6, 1: te laudem Sex. Roscio vitio et culpae dedisse, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 2.—**b.** In respect of female chastity (whether of maidens or wives), *a violation:* quia pudicitiae hujus (Alcumenae) vitium me hic absente est additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: pudicitiae ejus nunquam nec vim nec vitium attuli, id. Ep. 1, 2, 7: quoi misere per vim vitium obtulerat, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 10; so, offerre, id. ib. 3, 1, 9: virginis, id. Eun. 4, 4, 55; cf.: vitium auctore redemit, Ov. H. 16 (17), 49.—**2.** In relig. lang., *a defect in the auspices* or *auguries:* si cui servo aut ancillae dormienti evenit, quod comitia prohibere solet, ne id quidem mihi vitium facit, Cato ap. Fest. s. v. prohibere, p. 234 *fin.* Müll.; Ter. Hec. prol. 2; Liv. 8, 23, 16; 4, 7, 3: id igitur obvenit vitium, quod tu jam Cal. Jan. futurum esse provideras, Cic. Phil. 2, 33, 83: tabernaculum vitio captum, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; cf.: vitio navigare, id. Div. 1, 16, 29: comitiorum solum vitium est fulmen, id. ib. 2, 18, 43.—**3.** *A fault of language:* barbarismi ac soloecismi foeditas absit ... haec vitia, etc., Quint. 1, 5, 5.—**4.** In coinage, t. t., *base metal, alloy:* in aurum vitii aliquid addere, Dig. 48, 10, 9 praef.; cf.: ignis vitium metallis Excoquit, Ov. F. 4, 785.

vīto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [for vicito; root vic-; Gr. Ϝικ in εἴκω, to yield; cf. ἴχνος, trace], *to shun, seek to escape, avoid, evade* (class.; syn.: fugio, effugio). **I.** Lit.: tela, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: hastas, spicula, Hor. C. 1, 15, 18: lacum, Caes. B. C. 2, 24 *fin.*: rupem et puteum, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 135: aequora, id. C. 1, 14, 20: forum, id. Epod. 2, 7: balnea, id. A. P. 298: sapiens, vitatu quidque petitu Sit melius, causas reddet tibi, id. S. 1, 4, 115: insidias, Phaedr. 1, 19, 2: periculosum lucrum, id. 5, 4, 8: vitataque traxit in arma, Ov. M. 13, 39.—**II.** Trop. (*a*) With *acc.:* vitia, Cic. Rep. 2, 5, 10; Hor. S. 1, 2, 24: vituperationem, Cic. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: omnes suspitiones, Caes. B. G. 1, 20 *fin.*: periculum, id. B. C. 1, 70: mortem fugâ, id. B. G. 5, 20: proditionem celeritate, Sall. J. 76, 1: culpam, Hor. A. P. 267: se ipsum, *to shun one's self, be tired of one's own company,* id. S. 2, 7, 113: impatientiam nauseae, Suet. Calig. 23.—(*β*) With *dat.* (Plautin.): infortunio, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 19; id. Poen. prol. 25: huic verbo, id. Cas. 2, 2, 35: malo, Petr. 82.—(*γ*) With *ne:* erit in enumeratione vitandum, ne, etc., Cic. Part. Or. 17, 60: ne experiatur, Cels. 2, 17.—(*δ*) With *inf.:* tangere vitet Scripta, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 16.

vītor (less correctly, **victor**), ōris, *m.* [vieo], *a basket-maker, trunk-maker, cooper,* Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 51; Inscr. Grut. 1178, 4; Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 21: Vannorum sirpiarumque vitores, Arn. 2, 38; Dig. 9, 2, 27 *fin.*

vĭtrĕāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [vitrum]; only in *plur., glassware,* Dig. 33, 7, 18, § 13.

* **vĭtrĕārĭus** (**vĭtrār-,** Lampr. Alex. Sev. 24, 5), ii, *m.* [id.], *a glass-worker, glass-blower,* Sen. Ep. 90, 31.

* **vĭtrĕŏlus,** a, um, *adj. dim.* [vitreus], *of glass,* Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 413.

vĭtrĕus, a, um, *adj.* [vitrum], *of glass, glass-, vitreous.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* vasa, Col. 12, 4, 4: Priapus, *a glass in the form of a Priapus,* Juv. 2, 95: hostis, i. e. *a glass chessman,* Ov. A. A. 2, 208: latro, Mart. 7, 72, 8: faba, Petr. 76.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vĭtrĕa,** ōrum, *n., glass vessels, glassware,* Mart. 1, 42, 5; Stat. S. 1, 6, 73: vitrea fracta, *broken glass,* as a designation for *trifles, trumpery,* Petr. 10.—**II.** Transf., *like glass, glassy,* in color or transparency, *clear, bright, shining, transparent:* unda, Verg. A. 7, 759: antra, Ov. M. 5, 48: pontus, Hor. C. 4, 2, 3: sedilia, Verg. G. 4, 350: ros, Ov. Am. 1, 6, 55: color, i. e. *sea-green,* Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 100: Circe, *brilliant, beautiful,* Hor. C. 1, 17, 20: togae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 448, 28; 536, 32: turgescit vitrea bilis, i. e. *transparent* (transl. of Gr. ὑαλώδης χολή), Pers. 3, 8.—**B.** Trop.: fama, *brilliant,* Hor. S. 2, 3, 222: fortuna, *brittle, fragile,* P. Syr. Mim. (Sent. v. 189 Rib.).

vĭtrĭārĭa, ae, *f.* [id.], *a plant, called also* parietaria, *wall-pellitory,* App. Herb. 81.

vĭtrĭcus, i, *m., a step-father,* Cic. Att. 15, 12, 2; id. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 135; id. Mur. 35, 73; id. Brut. 68, 240; Plin. Ep. 9, 13, 16; Tac. A. 3, 29; Suet. Tib. 7.—**Poet.,** of Vulcan, the husband of Venus, in relation to Cupid, the son of Jupiter and Venus: vitricus, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 24.

vĭtrum, i, *n.* [root in video, to see, as transparent; cf. Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 191], *glass.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 36, 26, 65, § 189; Cic. Rab. Post. 14, 40; Sen. Q. N. 1, 6, 5; Quint. 2, 21, 9; Prop. 4 (5), 8, 37: O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro, Hor. C. 3, 13, 1; 1, 18, 16: Bassa, bibis vitro, Mart. 1, 38, 2; Ov. H. 15, 157.—**II.** *Woad,* a plant used for dyeing blue: Isatis tinctoria, Linn.; Vitr. 7, 14; Caes. B. G. 5, 14; Mel. 3, 6, 5; Plin. 35, 6, 27, § 46; 37, 8, 37, § 117.

Vitrūvius, ii, *m.* M. —— Pollio, *a contemporary of Cæsar and Augustus; author of a work on architecture;* cf. Teuffel, Röm. Lit. Gesch. § 259.

vitta, ae, *f.* [vieo], *a band,* esp. *a fillet* or *chaplet* worn round the head; and, in relig. lang., *a head-band, a sacrificial* or *sacerdotal fillet,* Ov. M. 2, 413; 4, 6; 5, 110; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 34; Verg. A. 2, 133; 10, 538; Luc. 5, 142; Val. Fl. 1, 480; Ov. M. 13, 643; Juv. 12, 118.—Represented as worn by poets, a symbol of their sacred office, or, acc. to Serv., in token of divine honors, Verg. A. 6, 665.—Also by brides and Vestal virgins, regarded as a symbol of chastity: capite compto crinis vittasque habeat, adsimuletque se Tuam esse uxorem, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 197; Tib. 1, 6, 67; Ov. P. 3, 3, 51; Prop. 4 (5), 11, 34; cf. Ov. A. A. 1, 31; id. Tr. 2, 247; id. R. Am. 386.—Bound around the altar, Verg. E. 8, 64; id. A. 3, 64; or on sacred trees, Ov. M. 8, 744; borne by suppliants for protection or pardon, Verg. A. 7, 237; 8, 128; Hor. C. 3, 14, 8; Ov. A. A. 2, 401 al.

vittātus, a, um, *adj.* [vitta], *bound with a fillet* or *chaplet:* capilli, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 17: sacerdos, Luc. 1, 597: honos frontis, Stat. S. 5, 5, 28: navis, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.

1. vĭtŭla, ae, v. vitulus.

2. Vĭtŭla, ae, *f., the goddess of Victory, of Exultation,* Macr. S. 3, 2.

vĭtŭlāmĕn, ĭnis, *n.* [vitulor], *a shoot, sucker, sprig,* Ambros. Ep. 37, 57.—Trop., Vulg. Sap. 4, 3.

Vĭtŭlārĭa via, *a road near Arpinum,* Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 3.

vĭtŭlātio, ōnis, *f.* [vitulor], *a public thanksgiving* or *other festival,* Macr. S. 3, 2.

vĭtŭlīnus, a, um, *adj.* [vitulus], *of a calf.* **I.** *Adj.:* caruncula, *a piece of veal,* Cic. Div. 2, 24, 52: assum, *roast veal,* id. Fam. 9, 20, 1: medulla, Cels. 7, 26, 5; 5, 24, 3: jus, id. 5, 27, 3: sevum, id. 5, 19, 9 and 13.—**II.** *Subst.:* **vĭtŭlīna,** ae, *f.* (caro), *calf's-flesh, veal,* Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 5; Nep. Ages. 8, 4 (where vitulina, *acc. plur.* as *subst.,* is the read. of some edd.).

vĭtŭlor, āri, *v. dep. n., to celebrate a festival, keep holiday, be joyful* (ante-class. for exulto, gestio): is habet coronam vitulans victoriâ, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 369 Müll. (Trag. v. 75 Vahl.): in venatu vitulantes, Naev. ap. Non. p. 14, 18 (Trag. Rel. p. 9 Rib.): pontifex in sacris quibusdam vitulari solet, Varr. ap. Macr. S. 3, 2; cf.: Jovi opulento, incluto . . . lubens vitulor, i. e. *bring a thank-offering,* Plaut. Pers 2, 3, 2.

vĭtŭlus, i, *m.,* and **vĭtŭla,** ae, *f.* [Gr. ἰταλός, bull; whence Italia; Sanscr. vatsas, calf], *a calf.* **I.** Lit. (*a*) *Masc., a bull-calf,* Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 6; Cic. Div. 2, 15, 36; Quint. 1, 9, 5; Ov. M. 2, 624; 4, 755; 10, 227; Mart. 3, 58, 11; Verg. G. 4, 299 al.—(*β*) *Fem., a cow-calf,* Verg. E. 3, 29 and 77.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., *a calf, foal;* of the horse, Verg. G. 3, 164; of the elephant, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 2; of the whale, id. 9, 6, 5, § 13.—**B.** In partic.: vitulus marinus, *a sea-calf, seal,* Juv. 3, 238; Suet. Aug. 90.—Called also simply vitulus, Plin. 2, 55, 56, § 146.

Vītumnus, i, *m.* [vita], *the god that bestows life, the Life-god,* Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 2 *fin.*; Tert. adv. Nat. 2, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlis, e, *adj.* [1. vitupero], *blameworthy, blamable, censurable* (very rare, but class.): quod vituperabile est per se ipsum, id eo ipso vitium nominatum puto, Cic. Fin. 3, 12, 40: consulatus, id. Leg. 3, 10, 23 Moser *N. cr.*

vĭtŭpĕrābĭlĭter, *adv.* [vituperabilis], *blamably:* tractare aliquid, Cassiod. Var. 6, 11.

vĭtŭpĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [1. vitupero], *a blaming, censuring; blame, censure, vituperation* (either given or received) (freq. and class.): communi vituperatione reprehendere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18, § 46; so (opp. laus) Quint. 2, 4, 33; 3, 4, 12; 8, 6, 55 al. — *Plur.*, Quint. 3, 4, 5: in vituperationem venire, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: adductus erat in sermonem, invidiam, vituperationem, id. ib. 2, 3, 61, § 140: in vituperationem cadere, id. Att. 14, 13, 4: vituperationem vitare, id. Prov. Cons. 18, 44: esse alicui laudi potius quam vituperationi, id. Fam. 13, 73, 2: quod effugissem duas maximas vituperationes, id. Att. 16, 7, 5: et laudes et vituperationes scribebantur, Quint. 3, 4, 5; Cic. Brut. 12, 47. — **II.** Transf., *blameworthiness, blameworthy conduct:* vituperatio atque infamia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 39, § 101.

vĭtŭpĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a blamer, censurer, vituperator:* invidos vituperatores confutare, Cic. N. D. 1, 3, 5: philosophiae, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4: vituperatores mei, id. Fam. 7, 3, 6.

1. vĭtŭpĕro, āvi, ātum (*inf.* vituperarier, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 21), 1, *v. a.* [vitiumparo, qs. to find fault, accuse of a fault; hence, transf.], *to inflict censure, to blame, censure, disparage, vituperate* (class.; syn.: culpo, objurgo, damno). **I.** In gen.: deos, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 142: an mavis vituperarier falso quam vero extolli? id. Most. 1, 3, 21: notare ac vituperare, Cic. de Or. 2, 85, 349: multimodis cum istoc animo es vituperandus, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 1: Pompeius noster in amicitiâ P. Lentuli vituperatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 5: artem aut scientiam aut studium quodpiam vituperare propter eorum vitia, qui in eo studio sunt, Auct. Her. 2, 27, 44: si quis universam (philosophiam) velit vituperare, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 4: mensae, quae a Platone graviter vituperantur, id. Fin. 2, 28, 92: tuum consilium, id. Mur. 29, 60: (Rhodiorum res publica) minime quidem vituperanda, id. Rep. 3, 35, 48. — Prov.: qui caelum vituperant, *who find fault with heaven itself,* i. e. *are satisfied with nothing,* Phaedr. 4, 7, 26. — ***II.** In relig. lang., *to render defective, to spoil* an omen: cur omen mihi vituperat? Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 59 dub.

2. vĭtŭpĕro, ōnis, *m.* [1. vitupero], *a blamer, censurer, vituperator* (post-class.), Gell. 19, 7, 16; Sid. Ep. 4, 22; 8, 1.

vīvācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vivax]. **I.** *Natural vigor, vital force, tenaciousness* or *length of life, vivaciousness* (post-Aug.): tam angustis terminis tantae multitudinis vivacitas continetur, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 13; Col. 11, 3, 41; Plin. 8, 24, 41, § 101; Quint. 6, praef. 3; Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 4; Tert. Anim. 25. — *Plur.*, App. de Mundo, 58, 15. — **II.** *Liveliness, vivacity:* ingenii, Arn. 5, 179; cf. id. 2, 45: cordis, id. 5, 157.

vīvācĭter, *adv.*, v. vivax *fin.*

vīvārĭum, ii, v. vivarius, II.

vīvārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus], *of* or *belonging to living creatures.* **I.** *Adj.:* naves, *fish-boats,* i. e. *in which live fish are conveyed,* Macr. S. 2, 12 *med.* — More freq., **II.** *Subst.:* **vīvārĭum**, ii, *n.*, *an enclosure in which game, fish,* etc., *are kept alive; a park, warren, preserve, fish-pond,* Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 211; 8, 32, 50, § 115; Sen. Clem. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168; 9, 55, 81, § 171; Juv. 4, 51; 3, 308. — Transf.: excipiant senes, quos in vivaria mittant, i. e. *whom they keep under their control in order to get made their heirs,* Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 79.

vīvātus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *animated, lively, vivid* (Lucretian; cf. Fest. p. 376 Müll.): potestas animi, Lucr. 3, 558; 3, 680: potestas cernendi, id. 3, 409.

vīvax, ācis, *adj.* [vivo]. **I.** *Tenacious of life, long-lived, vivacious* (poet.). **A.** Lit.: phoenix, Ov. Am. 2, 6, 54: anus, id. M. 13, 519: patrem, id. F. 2, 625: mater, Hor. S. 2, 1, 53: cervus, Verg. E. 7, 30 Forbig. ad loc.; Ov. M. 3, 194; 7, 273: Sibylla, *ancient, venerable,* id. ib. 14, 104 (cf.: lux aeterna, id. ib. 14, 132). — *Comp.:* heres, Hor. S. 2, 2, 132. — **B.** Transf., of things, concr. and abstr., *lasting long, enduring, durable:* apium (opp. breve lilium), Hor. C. 1, 36, 16: oliva, Verg. G. 2, 181: vivaci cespite, Ov. F. 4, 397: gratia, Hor. A. P. 69: virtus experseque sepulcri, Ov. P. 4, 8, 47. — **II.** *Lively, vigorous, vivacious:* sulfura, *burning briskly, inflammable,* Ov. M. 3, 374: solum, id. ib. 1, 420: vivacissimus cursus, Gell. 5, 2, 4: discipuli paulo vivaciores, *more lively, brisker, quick, eager,* = alacriores, Quint. 2, 6, 3 Spald. — *Adv.:* **vīvācĭter**, *with liveliness* or *spirit, vigorously:* pertractare res mysticas, Fulg. Myth. 1 praef. *med.; comp.:* vivacius quaerere abdita, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 332.

vīverra, ae, *f.*, *a ferret:* Mustella furo, Linn.; Plin. 11, 49, 109, § 261; 8, 55, 81, § 218; 30, 6, 16, § 47.

vīvesco (**vīvisco**), vixi, 3, *v. inch. n.* [vivo], *to become alive, get life, spring forth.* **I.** In gen., Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 160; 16, 25, 39, § 93; 17, 10, 10, § 59; Prud. Apoth. 970. — **II.** Pregn., *to grow lively, strong,* or *vigorous,* Lucr. 4, 1138: ulcus, id. 4, 1068: si utraque (arbor) vixerit, *if they both grow, succeed, thrive,* Col. Arb. 16, 2: stolones avulsi arboribus, Plin. 17, 10, 13, § 67.

vīvĭcombūrĭum, ii, *n.* [vivus-comburo], *a burning of people alive,* Tert. Anim. 1 *fin.*; 33 *med.*

vīvĭdē, *adv.*, v. vividus *fin.*

vīvĭdo, āre, 1, *v. a.* [vividus], *to make alive, produce:* natos, Mart. Cap. poët. 9, § 912.

vīvĭdus, a, um, *adj.* [vivo], *containing life, living, animated* (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; cf. Fest. p. 376 Müll.). **I.** In gen. (very rare): tellus, Lucr. 1, 178. — **B.** Transf., of pictorial representations, *true to the life, animated, spirited, vivid:* signa, Prop. 2, 31 (3, 29), 8: cera, Mart. 7, 44, 2: imago, Claud. B. Get. 468 (cf.: vivi de marmore vultus, Verg. A. 6, 848). — Far more freq., **II.** Pregn., *full of life, lively, vigorous, vivid:* corpus, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 10: senectus, Tac. A. 6, 27: Umber (canis), Verg. A. 12, 753: dextra bello, id. ib. 10, 609: vis animi, Lucr. 1, 72; so, animi, Plin. Pan. 44, 6: ingenium, Liv. 2, 48, 3: pectus, id. 6, 22, 7: bello vivida virtus, Verg. A. 5, 754: odia, Tac. A. 15, 49: eloquentia, id. ib. 13, 42: epigrammata, Mart. 11, 42, 1. — *Comp.:* merum, Mart. 8, 6, 12: spiritus, Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 1. — *Adv.:* **vīvĭdē**, *vigorously* (acc. to II.); in *comp.*, Gell. 7, 3, 53; Amm. 30, 1, 7.

vīvĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vivifico], *a making alive, quickening, vivification* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 28 *fin.*; id. adv. Marc. 5, 9.

vīvĭfĭcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *he who makes alive, a quickener, vivifier* (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Res. Carn. 37 *med.*; id. adv. Marc. 2, 9; Aug. Civ. Dei, 7, 3.

vīvĭfĭcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vivificator], *life-giving,* Ambros. Spir. Sanc. 2, 9, 92.

vīvĭfĭco, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vivificus], *to make alive, restore to life, quicken, vivify* (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: mortalia, Prud. Apoth. 234; id. adv. Marc. 5, 9; Tert. adv. Val. 14 *fin.*; Aug. adv. Pel. 2, 10, 33. — **II.** Trop.: animam, Paul. Nol. Carm. 26, 207; Hier. Ep. 108, 11.

vīvĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vivus-facio], *making alive, quickening, vivifying, vivific* (post-class.), App. Trism. *init.*: vigor, Amm. 21, 1, 8.

* **vīvĭpărus**, a, um, *adj.* [vivus-pario], *that brings forth its young alive, viviparous:* vivipari et ovipari pisces, App. Mag. p. 298, 24.

vīvĭrādix, īcis, *f.* [vivus-radix], *a set* or *cutting having a root, a layer, quickset;* of the vine, Cato, R. R. 33, 4; Cic. Sen. 15, 52; Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 170; of the rose, Varr. R. R. 1, 35, 1.

vīvisco, ĕre, v. vivesco.

vīvo, vixi, victum, 3 (*pluperf. subj.* syncop. vixet, Verg. A. 11, 118), *v. n.* [Sanscr. giv-, givami, live; Gr. βίος, life; Goth. quius, living; Germ. quicken; Engl. quick], *to live, be alive, have life* (syn. spiro). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: *Ca.* Eho, tua uxor quid agit? *Me.* Immortalis est. Vivit victuraque est, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 18: valet atque vivit (gnatus), Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: nemo'st hominum qui vivat minus, id. Eun. 4, 6, 19; id. Ad. 3, 2, 34: vivere ac spirare, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: is demum mihi vivere atque frui animâ videtur, qui, etc., Sall. C. 2, 9. — With *acc.* of time: et pueri annos octingentos vivont . . . Quin mille annorum perpetuo vivont ab saeclo ad saeclum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 85; 4, 2, 87: Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putat posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: vixi Annos bis centum, Ov. M. 12, 187: Aufidius vixit ad summam senectutem, Cic. Brut. 48, 179: ad centesimum annum, id. Sen. 6, 19: ad vesperum, id. ib. 19, 67: triginta annis, id. Off. 3, 2, 8: negat Epicurus, jucunde posse vivi, nisi cum virtute vivatur, *live pleasantly unless we live virtuously,* id. Tusc. 3, 20, 49. — *Subst.:* **vīventes**, ium, *the living* (opp. mortui), Lact. 5, 19, 25; 5, 3, 25. — With a homogeneous object: modice et modeste melius est vitam vivere, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 18; cf. Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 5; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47, § 118; id. Clu. 61, 170: tamne tibi diu videor vitam vivere? Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 34: Bacchanalia vivunt, Juv. 2, 3. — *Pass.:* nunc tertia vivitur aetas, Ov. M. 12, 187. — Transf., of things: et vivere vitem et mori dicimus, Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; cf. id. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: saepes, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: oleae, Plin. 16, 44, 90, § 241: cinis, Ov. R. Am. 732: ignes, id. F. 3, 427: picturatum opus, *lives,* Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 589. — **B.** In partic. **1.** *To survive, be still alive* (mostly in secondary tenses): quas inimicitias si tam cavere potuisset, quam metuere solebat, viveret, *would be still alive,* Cic. Rosc. Am. 6, 17: is jam pridem mortuus est: si viveret, verba ejus audiretis, id. ib. 14, 42: Mustius dixisset, si viveret, id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: si viveret Hortensius cetera fortasse desideraret, id. Brut. 2, 6: si viveret, mihi cum illo nulla contentio jam maneret, id. Att. 14, 13, B, 4; id. Fam. 12, 1, 1: dixisti paulum tibi esse etiam nunc morae, quod ego viverem, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; cf. id. Red. Quir. 4, 10: utinam L. Caesar valeret, Serv. Sulpicius viveret, id. Phil. 8, 7, 22: constitueram, neminem includere in dialogos eorum, qui viverent, id. Att. 13, 19, 3: divinat enim, quae futura fuerint, si Philippus vixisset, Liv. 41, 24, 4; cf.: quid Philippus, si vixisset, facturus fuerit, id. 41, 24, 5: qui censor fuisset, vetustissimusque ex iis, qui viverent, censoriis esset, id. 23, 22, 10; cf.: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? Immo vero etiam in senatum venit, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 2: vivis; et vivis non ad deponendam sed ad confirmandam audaciam, id. ib. 1, 2, 4. — **2.** Euphemistically, vixit, *he is done with life, he is dead:* vixisse nimio satiu'st jam quam vivere, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 43; cf. id. Most. 4, 3, 10. — **3.** Ita vivam, *as true as I live,* as a formula of asseveration: nam, ita vivam, putavi, Cic. Fam. 2, 13, 3; 2, 16, 20; id. Att. 5, 15, 2; Sen. Ep. 82, 11 al. — **4.** Ne vivam si, *may I not live if, may I die if;* as a form of asseveration: quid poteris, inquies, pro iis dicere? Ne vivam, si scio, Cic. Att. 4, 16, 8; id. Fam. 7, 23 *fin.* — **5.** Si vivo, *if I live,* a formula of menacing: erit ubi te ulciscar, si vivo, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 26; id. Cas. 1, 1, 27; Ter. And. 5, 2, 25; id. Eun. 5, 5, 20. — **6.** In the phrases, **a.** Alicui vivere, *to live for* a person: haec qui misit, non sibi soli postulat Te vivere et suâ causâ excludi ceteros, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 28; cf.: si tibi soli viveres, Cic. Marcell. 8, 25; cf.: secum vivere, II. B. infra. — **b.** In diem vivere, *from hand to mouth, for the present hour,* Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 169; id. Tusc. 5, 11, 33; id. Phil. 2, 34, 86; cf.: hi, qui in horam viverent, id. ib. 5, 9, 25. — **c.** De lucro vivere, *a life that is clear gain,* i. e. *at the mercy of another,* Cic. Fam. 9, 17, 1. — **C.** Pregn. **1.** *To live well, live at ease, enjoy life:* quod me cohortaris ad ambitionem et ad laborem, faciam quidem: sed quando vivemus? Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4, § 12: vivite lurcones, comedones, vivite ventres, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 11, 8; Varr. ib. p. 156, 13; Cat. 5, 1; Hor. C. 3, 29, 43; id. Ep. 1, 6, 66. — Hence, in bidding farewell: vive valeque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 110; id. Ep. 1, 6, 67 al.; cf.: vivite, silvae, *fare ye well,* Verg. E. 8, 58. — **2.** Like our *to live,* for *to last, endure, remain, be remembered* (mostly poet.): vivet extento Proculeius aevo . . . Illum aget Fama superstes, Hor. C. 2, 2, 5: per omnia saecula famâ vivam, Ov. M. 15, 879: mea semper gloria vivet, Cic. poët. ap. Gell. 15, 6, 3: tacitum vivit sub pectore vulnus, Verg. A. 4, 67: spirat adhuc amor Vivuntque commissi calores Aeoliae fidibus puellae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 11; cf. id. ib. 1, 32, 3: carmina, id. Ep. 1, 19, 2: scripta, Ov. Tr. 1, 7, 25: das nostro nomen victurum amori, id. Am. 3, 1, 65: odia, Stat. Th. 12, 441: mihi quidem Scipio, quamquam est subito ereptus, vivit tamen

semperque vivet, Cic. Lael. 27, 102: vivit vivetque semper, atque etiam latius in memoriâ hominum et sermone versabitur, postquam ab oculis recessit, Plin. Ep. 2, 1, 11; Sen. Ben. 3, 5, 2. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *To live* on any thing or in any manner, i. e. *to support life; to sustain* or *maintain one's self:* stirpibus palmarum vivere, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50, § 131: piscibus atque ovis avium vivere, Caes. B. G. 4, 10 *fin.:* lacte atque pecore, id. ib. 4, 1; 5, 14: cortice ex arboribus, id. B. C. 3, 49: coriis herbisque et radicibus vivere, Liv. 23, 30, 3: herbis Vivis et urticâ, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 8: siliquis et pane secundo, id. ib. 2, 1, 123: parvo, id. S. 2, 2, 1: rapto, Verg. A. 7, 749: de vestro, Plaut. Truc. 5, 61: misere, id. Aul. 2, 4, 36: parcius, Hor. S. 1, 3, 49: suaviter, id. Ep. 1, 8, 4: bene, id. ib. 1, 6, 56; 1, 11, 29: rapto, Liv. 7, 25, 13; 27, 12, 5: verbum vivere quidam putant ad cibum pertinere, Dig. 50, 16, 234. — *Impers. pass.:* vivitur ex rapto, Ov. M. 1, 144. — Trop.: (sunt) in eo studia illa nostra, quibus antea delectabamur, nunc etiam vivimus, Cic. Fam. 13, 28, a, 2. — **B.** *To live,* i. e. *to pass one's life, to reside, dwell, be* in any place or manner (cf.: vitam dego): Rhodi, Cic. Fam. 4, 7, 4: extra urbem, id. Brut. 74, 258: Cypri, Nep. Chabr. 3, 4: in litteris vivere, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 1; id. Sen. 11, 38: in maximâ celebritate atque in oculis civium, id. Off. 3, 1, 3: in paupertate, id. Part. Or. 18, 63: in humilitate, Lact. 7, 9, 17: cum timore, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14, 3: unis moribus et numquam mutatis legibus, Cic. Fl. 26, 63: e naturâ, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68: convenienter naturae, id. ib. 3, 7, 26; id. Off. 3, 3, 13: valde familiariter cum aliquo, id. Att. 6, 6, 2; cf.: Hirtius vivit habitatque cum Balbo, id. ib. 14, 20, 4: cum Pansâ vixi in Pompeiano, id. ib.: ecquis me vivit hodie fortunatior? Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 1: ego vivo miserrimus, Cic. Att. 3, 5; viveret in terris te si quis avarior uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157: illâ sorte Contentus vivat, id. S. 1, 1, 3. — Prov.: secum vivere, *to live for one's self, care only for one's self,* Cic. Sen. 14, 49. — *Impers. pass.:* quoniam vivitur non cum perfectis hominibus, sed, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46.

vīvus, a, um (*sup.* vivissimus, cited without example by Fest. p. 379 Müll.), *adj.* [vivo], *alive, living, that has life.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.* **1.** Of living beings: qui cum tantum ausus sit ustor pro mortuo, quid signifer pro vivo non esset ausus? In curiam potissimum abjecit, ut eam mortuus incenderet, quam vivus everterat, Cic. Mil. 33, 90: quorum (simulacrorum) contexta viminibus membra vivis hominibus complent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: adeo ut Cato vix vivus effugeret, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5, § 15; id. Verr. 2, 2, 77, § 189; 2, 4, 40, § 87: si Jugurtham vivom aut necatum sibi tradidisset, Sall. J. 61, 5: doctus eris vivam (gallinam) musto mersare Falerno, Hor. S. 2, 4, 19: quamquam ea Tatio sic erant descripta vivo, tamen eo interfecto multo etiam magis, etc., *in the lifetime of Tatius,* Cic. Rep. 2, 8, 14: tantum illo vivo, Hirt. B. G. 8, 21 *fin.:* cum leges duo ex unâ familiâ, vivo utroque, magistratus creari vetarent, Caes. B. G. 7, 33; cf. also: Cato affirmat, se vivo illum non triumphaturum, *as long as he lived,* Cic. Att. 4, 16, 2; so, me vivo, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 15; id. Most. 1, 3, 73: vivâ me, id. Bacch. 3, 4, 17. — So the phrase vivus vidensque, *before his very eyes:* huic acerbissimum vivo videntique funus ducitur, Cic. Quint. 15, 50; cf.: ille Cyprius miser . . . vivus (ut aiunt) est et videns cum victu ac vestitu suo publicatus, id. Sest. 27, 59; cf.: et prudens sciens, Vivos vidensque pereo, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 28. — *Subst.:* **vīvus,** i, *m., a living man:* cum is, cui forma mortui, fortunae vivi commendatae sunt, ignominiâ mortuum, inopiâ vivum adfecerit, is inter honestos homines atque adeo inter vivos numerabitur? Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113. — **2.** Of things concr. and abstr.: saepes, Col. 11, 3, 3: caespes, Ov. M. 4, 301: harundo, id. ib. 13, 891: virga, id. ib. 4, 744: radix, id. ib. 14, 713: aqua, *running,* Varr. L. L. 5, § 123 Müll.; so, flumen, Liv. 1, 45; Verg. A. 2, 719: lacus, id. G. 2, 469: ros, *fresh,* Ov. F. 4, 778: lucernae, *burning,* Hor. C. 3, 21, 23: lapis, *flint,* Plin. 36, 19, 30, § 138: sulphur, *native,* id. 35, 15, 50, § 175: linum, *asbestos-cloth,* id. 19, 1, 4, § 19; Cels. 5, 18, 13: calx, *unslacked,* Vitr. 8, 7; Plin. 29, 3, 11, § 51: saxum, *living, natural, unwrought,* Verg. A. 1, 167: pumex, Ov. F. 2, 315: argentum, *quicksilver, mercury,* Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99: vultus, i. e. *alive with expression,* or, as we say, *speaking,* Verg. A. 6, 848. — So of statues and images: vidi artes veterumque manus variisque metalla viva modis, Stat. S. 1, 3, 48: vox, *living,* i. e. *oral discourse,* Cic. Agr. 2, 2, 4; Quint. 2, 2, 8; Sen. Ep. 6, 4; 33, 9; Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 9 al.: cujus facta viva nunc vigent, *living,* Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8, 5: animus, *lively,* Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 17: pectus, Arn. 3, 6. — **B.** *Subst.:* **vīvum,** i, *n.,* lit., *that which is alive;* hence, **1.** Ad vivum resecare, *to cut to the quick, cut very deep:* extrema pars ipsius unguis ad vivum resecatur, Col. 6, 12, 3 (cf. in the *adj.:* vulnera circumcidere ad vivas usque partes, Plin. 28, 10, 43, § 156): calor ad vivum adveniens, Liv. 22, 17, 2. — Trop.: hoc primum sentio, nisi in bonis amicitiam esse non posse: neque id ad vivum reseco, ut illi, qui haec subtilius disserunt, i. e. *I do not wish to be understood in too strict a sense,* Cic. Lael. 5, 18. — **2.** De vivo detrahere or resecare aliquid, *to give* or *take away from the capital:* dat de lucro: nihil detraxit de vivo, Cic. Fl. 37, 91: de vivo igitur erat aliquid resecandum, ut esset, unde, etc., id. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 118. — **II.** Transf., *lively, ardent* (only post-Aug. and very rare): vivus et ingenuus animus, Plin. Ep. 8, 6, 17: vivi pectoris homo, Arn. 3, 103. — *Adv.:* **vīvē,** *in a lively manner, very:* vive sapis, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 100 Jacob. (dub.).

vix, *adv.* [etym. dub.; perh. from root vic- of vinco], *with difficulty, with much ado, hardly, scarcely, barely.* **I.** In gen.: quid est, sine his cur vivere velimus? mihi vero cum his ipsis vix; his autem detractis ne vix quidem, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 2: quae vix aut ne vix quidem adpareant, id. Fin. 4, 13, 32: ut vix aut omnino non posset . . . infirmari sua lex, id. Att. 3, 23, 2; cf.: profluens amnis aut vix aut nullo modo, conclusa autem aqua facile corrumpitur, id. N. D. 2, 7, 20: vix incedo inanis, ne, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 174: vix sum compos animi, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: vix me contineo, quin involem, etc., id. Eun. 5, 2, 20: *Thr.* Hic sunt tres minae. *Gn.* Vix, id. ib. 3, 2, 19: vix in ipsis tectis frigus vitatur, Cic. Fam. 16, 8, 2: ego teneo ab accusando vix me hercule: sed tamen teneo, id. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2: Gabinius collegit ipse se vix, sed collegit tamen, id. Pis. 12, 27: iter angustum et difficile, vix quâ singuli carri ducerentur, Caes. B. G. 1, 6: brevi spatio interjecto, vix ut his rebus . . . administrandis tempus daretur, id. ib. 3, 4; cf.: adeo, ut vix ulla possit causa reperiri, Quint. Inst. prooem. § 12: ex hominum milibus LX. vix ad D. sese redactos esse dixerunt, *to scarcely five hundred,* Caes. B. G. 2, 28: carcer vix carcere dignus, Lucil. ap. Don. Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 19 et saep.: ego vix teneor, quin accurram, Cic. Fam. 16, 24, 2: vix est, ut id obtineat, Dig. 41, 1, 7, § 7; so ib. 16, 1, 19 *init.* — **B.** Strengthened, **1.** By *aegre:* vix aegreque amatorculos invenimus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27: vix et aegre, App. M. 1, p. 111, 10: vix et aegerrime, id. ib. 1, p. 108, 40; v. aegre. — **2.** By *saltem:* illud vix saltem praecipiendum videtur, Quint. 6, 4, 15. — **3.** By repetition: corpus matri vix vixque remissum, Albin. 1, 167. — **II.** In partic., of time, *hardly, scarcely.* **A.** *Absol.:* assum atque advenio Acherunte vix via alta atque ardua, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37 (Trag. Rel. p. 208 Rib.): ah, vix tandem sensi stolidus! Ter. And. 3, 1, 12: vix tandem legi litteras, Cic. Fam. 3, 9, 1; Cat. 62, 2: contingat vix deinde mori, Val. Fl. 7, 537. — **B.** With a foll. *cum,* and poet. also *et,* to denote the immediate succession of two events. **1.** With *cum:* vix agmen novissimum extra munitiones processerat, cum Galli, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 8: vix erat hoc plane imperatum, cum illum . . . videres, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 40, § 86: vix ea fatus erat, geminae cum forte columbae . . . caelo venere volantes, Verg. A. 6, 190; Ov. M. 1, 69. — **2.** With *et:* vix primos inopina quies laxaverat artus, Et superincumbens . . . liquidas projecit in undas Praecipitem, Verg. A. 5, 857; so, vix . . . et, id. ib. 6, 498; Stat. Th. 5, 263; cf.: vix . . . que, Verg. A. 2, 692. — **3.** With ellipsis of *cum* or *et:* vix proram attigerat, rumpit Saturnia funem, Verg. A. 10, 659; 8, 337 vix bene desieram, rettulit illa mihi, Ov. F. 5, 278; Phaedr. 4, 24, 28 sq.; so, vix bene, Ov. M. 2, 47. — **C.** Strengthened by *dum,* and usually written in one word, **vixdum,** *hardly then, scarcely yet:* Dolabella valde vituperabatur, quod tibi tam cito succederet, cum vixdum triginta dies in Syriâ fuisses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 2: haec ego omnia vixdum etiam coetu nostro dimisso comperi, id. Cat. 1, 4, 10: (Hannibalem) vixdum puberem, Liv. 21, 3, 2: vixdum serio adnuere, id. 39, 42, 12: progressis vixdum quattuor milia passuum, id. 44, 5, 1; 32, 28, 4; 10, 32, 7: puer vixdum libertatem, nedum dominationem modice laturus, id. 24, 4, 1: vixdum dimidium dixeram: intellexerat, Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 4: vixdum epistulam tuam legeram, cum, etc., Cic. Att. 9, 2, A, 3. — So with *et,* Liv. 36, 12, 5; 43, 4, 10; Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 7.

vixdum, *adv.,* v. vix, II. C.

vixet, v. vivo *init.*

vōbīs, *dat.* and *abl.* of vos; v. tu.

* **vŏcābĭlis,** e, *adj.* [voco], *vocal:* sonus vocabilior est visus, Gell. 30, 20, 14.

vŏcābŭlum, i, *n.* [id.], *an appellation, designation, name* of any thing (cf.: nomen, vox). **I.** In gen.: philosophorum habent disciplinae ex ipsis Vocabula, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 33: nomen est, quo suo quaeque (persona) proprio et certo vocabulo appellatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34: si res suum nomen et proprium vocabulum non habet, ut pes in navi, etc., id. de Or. 3, 40, 159: neque verborum tanta copia sit in nostrâ linguâ, res ut omnes suis certis ac propriis vocabulis nominentur, id. Caecin. 18, 51: rebus non commutatis immutaverunt vocabula, id. Leg. 1, 13, 38; cf.: ex more imponens cognata vocabula rebus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 280: proferet in lucem speciosa vocabula rerum, id. Ep. 2, 2, 116; cf. Lucr. 5, 1042: Chaldaei non ex artis, sed ex gentis vocabulo nominati, Cic. Div. 1, 1, 2; id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: vocabula tantum pecuniarum, id. Pis. 37, 90: cui nomen neniae: quo vocabulo etiam Graecis cantus lugubres nominantur, id. Leg. 2, 24, 62: liberta, cui vocabulum Acte fuit, Tac. A. 13, 12: artifex, vocabulo Locusta, *by name,* id. ib. 12, 66: multa renascentur, quae jam cecidere, cadentque, Quae nunc sunt in honore, vocabula, Hor. A. P. 71: juncta vocabula sumere, Ov. F. 3, 511: ululatus, neque enim alio vocabulo potest exprimi theatris quoque indecora laudatio, Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 13. — **II.** In partic., in gram., *a substantive,* both in gen. and as an appellative noun in partic. (in contradistinction to nomen, as denoting a proper name; v. nomen): Aristoteles orationis duas partes esse dicit, vocabula et verba, ut homo et equus, et legit et currit, Varr. L. L. 8, §§ 11, 12, 45, 52 sq., 80 Müll.; Quint. 1, 4, 20; Sen. Ep. 58, 6.

vōcālis, e, *adj.* [vox], *that utters a voice, sounding, sonorous, speaking, crying, singing, vocal.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* aves cantu aliquo aut humano sermone vocales, Plin. 10, 51, 72, § 141: ranae (opp. mutae), id. 8, 58, 83, § 227: scarabaei nocturno stridore, id. 11, 28, 34, § 98: piscis, id. 9, 19, 34, § 70: ora (vatis), Ov. M. 5, 332; 11, 8: nympha (of Echo), id. ib. 3, 357: Orpheus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 7: chordae, Tib. 2, 5, 3: carmen, Ov. M. 11, 317: boves, *endowed with speech,* Tib. 2, 5, 78: genus instrumenti, i. e. *slaves* (opp. semivocale and mutum), Varr. R. R. 1, 17, 1: ne quem vocalem praeteriisse videamur, *speaking, talking,* Cic. Brut. 69, 242; cf. Val. Max. 1, 8, ext. 4: antra, *in which oracles were given,* Stat. Th. 1, 492: terra, Dodonis, Ov. M. 13, 716: genus signorum, Veg. Mil. 3, 5. — *Comp.:* vocaliora sunt vacua quam plena, Sen. Q. N. 2, 29; cf.: sunt aliis alia (verba) jucundiora, vocaliora . . . verba e syllabis magis vocalia (corresp. to melius sonantes syllabae), *more vocal, clearer,* Quint. 8, 3, 16. — *Sup.:* eligere vocalissimum aliquem, qui legeret, i. e. *with the most powerful voice,* Plin. Ep. 4, 7, 2. — **B.** *Subst.* **1. vōcālis,** is, *f.* (littera), *a vowel,* Cic. Or. 23, 77; Auct. Her. 4, 12, 18; Quint. 1, 4, 6; 1, 5, 20; 1, 7, 14; 1, 7, 26. — **2. vōcāles,** ium, *m.* (homines), *vocalists, singers* (late Lat.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 34; Sid. Ep. 1, 2 *fin.* — **II.** Transf.: causative, *making vocal, causing* or *inspiring speech* or *song* (rare and

poet.): Castaliae vocales undae, Stat. S. 5, 5, 2: de Pieriis vocalis fontibus unda, id. ib. 1, 2, 6. — *Adv.:* **vōcālĭter,** *with a loud cry, loudly* (post-class.), App. M. 1, p. 112; Tert. adv. Prax. 3.

* **vōcālĭtas,** ātis, *f.* [vocalis], *open sound, euphony;* as transl. of εὐφωνία, Quint. 1, 5, 4.

vōcālĭter, *adv.,* v. vocalis *fin.*

vŏcāmen, ĭnis, *n.* [voco], *an appellation, designation, name* (ante- and post-class. for the class. vocabulum), Lucr. 2, 657; Arn. 4, 128; 7, 251; Sol. 5 *med.*

Vocātes, ium, *m., a people in* Gallia Aquitania, Caes. B. G. 3, 23; 3, 27.

vŏcātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [voco, a calling; hence, in partic.], **I.** *A citing* before a court; *a summons,* Varr. and Atei. Capito ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6; Varr. ib. 13, 13, 3.—**II.** *A bidding, invitation* to dinner, etc., Cat. 47, 5.—**III.** In eccl. Lat., *calling,* Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 26; id. Heb. 3, 1: in caelo, Hilar. in Matt. 4, 15.

vŏcātīvē, *adv.* [vocativus], *in the vocative:* dicere, Gell. 13, 22, 4.

vŏcātīvus, a, um, *adj.* [voco], *of* or *belonging to calling:* casus, *the vocative case,* in gram., Gell. 14, 5, 1 sq. al. — As *subst.:* **vŏcātīvus,** i, *m., the vocative case,* Charis. p. 11 P.; Prisc. p. 671 ib. al.

vŏcātor, ōris, *m.* [id.] (post-Aug.), *a caller.* **I.** In gen.: Paulus vocator gentium, Prud. στεφ. 2, 461; Ambros. in Luc. 3, § 33. —**II.** In partic., *a bidder, inviter* to dinner, etc., Sen. Ira, 3, 37, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 89; Suet. Calig. 39; Mart. 7, 85, 11.

vŏcātōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [vocator], *of* or *belonging to calling* or *invoking, invocatory* (post-class.): somnia, Tert. Anim 47.

vŏcātus, ūs, *m.* [voco], *a calling, calling upon, summoning, invocation* (only *abl.* in prose). **I.** In gen.: et ille et senatus frequens vocatu Drusi in curiam venit, Cic. de Or. 3, 1, 2: o numquam frustrata vocatus Hasta meos, *my call, my invocation,* Verg. A. 12, 95.—**II.** In partic., *an invitation* to dinner, etc.: misit qui diceret, cenaturum apud Caesarem vocatu ipsius, Suet Calig. 39.

vōcĭfĕrātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vociferor], *a loud calling, clamor, outcry, vociferation,* Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 60, § 156; id. Clu. 10, 30; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 12; Auct. Her. 3, 12, 22; Petr. 14; Quint. 2, 10, 8; Suet. Claud. 36 al.

vōcĭfĕrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who cries aloud, a crier, vociferator* (post-class.): Joannes in solitudine, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 11.

* **vōcĭfĕrātus,** ūs, *m.* [id.], *a loud cry, outcry, scream, vociferation,* Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

vōcĭfĕro, āre, 1, *v. a.,* rare collat. form of vociferor: crescere turba et vociferare ex omnibus locis, Liv. 7, 12, 14; cf. id. 10, 28, 12, s. v. vociferor: qui vociferant saepe, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 5.—*Pass. impers.:* vociferatum ferociter, Liv. 24, 21, 2.

vōcĭfĕror, ātus, 1, *v. dep. n.* and *a.* [vox-fero], *to cry out, cry aloud, exclaim, scream, bawl, vociferate* (class.; cf. clamo): vociferari palam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39: adventu Gallorum vociferatus est (anser) canibus silentibus, Col. 8, 13, 2: me dies, vox, latera deficiant, si hoc nunc vociferari velim, quam miserum indignumque sit, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: Canuleius pauca in senatu vociferatus, Liv. 4, 1, 6: talia, Verg. A. 2, 679: incendiarium et patinarium, i. e. *to call aloud,* Suet. Vit. 17.—With *object-clause:* quod vociferabare decem millia talentûm Gabinio esse promissa, Cic. Rab. Post. 8, 21; so Liv. 2, 65, 3 Drak. *N. cr.;* 10, 29, 3; 10, 35, 13; Suet. Calig. 36; id. Claud. 40; cf.: vociferans, Q. Vare, legiones redde, id. Aug. 23: vociferari Decius, quo fugerent? quamve in fugâ spem haberent? Liv. 10, 28, 12 (MSS. vociferare; cf. Weissenb. ad loc.).—Of things concr. or abstr.: aera, i. e. *to sound, resound,* Lucr. 2, 450: carmina, id. 1, 732: res ipsa per se vociferatur, *proclaims it,* id. 2, 1051; cf.: ratio naturam rerum, id. 3, 14.

vōcĭfĭco, āre, *v. n.* and *a.* [vox-facio], *to cry aloud, utter a loud cry, proclaim* (ante- and post-class.). **I.** *Neutr.:* (apes) a se eiciunt fucos, quos vocificantes persequuntur, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 8.—**II.** *Act.:* cujus vim Demosthenis orationes vocificant, Gell. 9, 3, 1.

Vocio, ōnis, *m., a king of the Norici,* Caes. B. G. 1, 53.

vŏcĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [voco]. **I.** *Act., to be wont to call, to call, name* (class.): igneus Vertex, quem patrio vocitamus nomine fulmen, Lucr. 6, 298: hanc (Matrem) variae gentes . . . Idaeam vocitant matrem, etc., id. 2, 611: nostri quidem omnes reges vocitaverunt, qui soli, etc., Cic. Rep. 2, 27, 50: has Graeci stellas Hyadas vocitare suerunt, id. poët. N. D. 2, 43, 111: Demetrius qui Phalereus vocitatus est, id. Rab. Post. 9, 23: qui vivum eum tyrannum vocitarant, Nep. Dion, 10, 2: Lipara antea Melogonis vocitata, Plin. 3, 9, 14, § 93; Tac. H. 5, 2.—**II.** *Neutr., to call loudly, call out* (very rare): clamor accurrentium, vocitantium, Tac. H. 2, 41.

vōcīvus, v. vacivus.

vŏco, āvi, ātum (*inf.* vocarier, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 27), 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. vak-, to say; Gr. root Ϝεπ-, in ἔπος, word; εἶπον, said], *to call; to call upon, summon, invoke; to call together, convoke,* etc. (cf.: appello, compello). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (patrem) blandâ voce vocabam, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 51 Vahl.): quis vocat? quis nominat me? Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 25: *He.* Vin' vocem huc ad te (patrem)? *Ly.* Voca, id. Capt. 2, 2, 110: Trebonius magnam jumentorum atque hominum multitudinem ex omni provinciâ vocat, Caes. B. C. 2, 1: Dumnorigem ad se vocat, id. B. G. 1, 20: populum Romanum ad arma, id. B. C. 1, 7: milites ad concilium classico ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47, 7: aliquem in contionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 144; for which, contionem, Tac. A. 1, 29: concilium, Verg. A. 10, 2; 6, 433; Ov. M. 1, 167: patribus vocatis, Verg. A. 5, 758: ipse vocat pugnas, id. ib. 7, 614: fertur haec moriens pueris dixisse vocatis, Hor. S. 2, 3, 170.—With *dat.* (post-Aug. and rare): populumque ac senatum auxilio vocare, Tac. A. 4, 67 *fin.;* 12, 45.—*Absol.:* in senatum vocare (sc. patres), Liv. 23, 32, 3; 36, 21, 7.—*Impers.:* in contionem vocari placuit, Liv. 24, 28, 1: cum in senatum vocari jussissent, id. 2, 55, 10.—Poet.: tum cornix plenâ pluviam vocat improba voce, i. e. *announces,* Verg. G. 1, 388; so, ventos aurasque, Lucr. 5, 1086: voce vocans Hecaten caeloque Ereboque potentem, *invoking,* Verg. A. 6, 247: patrios Voce deos, id. A. 4, 680; 12, 638; Tib. 2, 1, 83; Just. 38, 7, 8: ventis vocatis, Verg. A. 3, 253: numina magna, id. ib. 3, 264; 12, 181: auxilio deos, id. ib. 5, 686: divos in vota, id. ib. 5, 234; 7, 471: vos (deos) in verba, *as witnesses,* Ov. F. 5, 527: quem vocet divum populus, Hor. C. 1, 2, 25; cf. id. ib. 1, 14, 10; 1, 30, 2; 3, 22, 3; id. Epod. 5, 5: votis imbrem, *to call down,* Verg. G. 1, 157.—Poet. with *inf.:* hic (Charon) levare functum Pauperem laboribus Vocatus atque non vocatus audit, Hor C. 2, 18, 40.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To cite, summon* into court, before a magistrate (syn. cito): in jus vocas: sequitur, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: tribuni etiam consulem in rostra vocari jusserunt, Varr. ap. Gell. 13, 12, 6.—**2.** *To bid, invite* one as a guest, to dinner, etc. (syn. invito): *Pa.* Solus cenabo domi? *Ge.* Non enim solus: me vocato, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 20: si quis esum me vocat, id. ib. 1, 3, 28: aliquem ad cenam, Ter. And. 2, 6, 22; Cic. Att. 6, 3, 9: vulgo ad prandium, id. Mur. 34, 72: domum suam istum non fere quisquam vocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 18, 52: nos parasiti, quos numquam quisquam neque vocat neque invocat, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 7: convivam, id. As. 4, 1, 23: spatium apparandis nuptiis, vocandi, sacrificandi dabitur paululum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 21: *Ge.* Cenabis apud me. *Ep.* Vocata est opera nunc quidem, i. e. *I have been already invited, I have an engagement,* Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 18; so, too, bene vocas! verum vocata res est, id. Curc. 4, 4, 7: bene vocas; tum gratia'st, id. Men. 2, 3, 36 Brix ad loc.—**3.** In gen., *to call, invite, exhort, summon, urge, stimulate,* etc.: quod me ad vitam vocas, Cic. Att. 3, 7, 2: haec nisi vides expediri, quam in spem me vocas? id. ib. 3, 15, 6: quarum rerum spe ad laudem me vocasti, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 7, 2.—**b.** Of inanimate or abstract subjects, *to invite, call, summon, incite, arouse:* quo cujusque cibus vocat atque invitat aventes, Lucr. 5, 524: lenis crepitans vocat Auster in altum, Verg. A. 3, 70; cf.: quâque vocant fluctus, Ov. R. Am. 532: Carthaginienses fessos nox imberque ad necessariam quietem vocabat, Liv. 28, 15, 12: me ad studium (feriae), Phaedr. 3, prol. 9: quocumque vocasset defectionis ab Romanis spes, Liv. 24, 36, 9; cf.: arrogantiâ offensas vocare, *to provoke* or *excite hostility,* Tac. H. 4, 80.—*Pass.:* cum ipso anni tempore ad gerendum bellum vocaretur, Caes. B. G. 7, 32.—Poet., with *inf.:* sedare sitim fluvii fontesque vocabant, Lucr. 5, 945.—**4.** *To challenge:* centuriones . . . nutu vocibusque hostes, si introire vellent, vocare coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 43: cum hinc Aetoli, haud dubie hostes, vocarent ad bellum, Liv. 34, 43, 5: vocare hostem et vulnera mereri, Tac. G. 14; Verg. G. 3, 194; 4, 76; id. A. 11, 375, 11, 442; Sil. 14, 199; Stat. Th. 6, 747; cf. Verg. A. 6, 172; 4, 223 Heyne ad loc.—**5.** *To call* by name, *to name, denominate* (freq. and class.; syn. nomino): certabant urbem Romam Remoramne vocarent, Enn. ap. Cic. Div 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 85 Vahl.): quem Graeci vocant Aërem, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 8 Vahl.): cum penes unum est omnium summa rerum, regem illum unum vocamus, Cic. Rep. 1, 26, 42: comprehensio, quam κατάληψιν illi vocant, id. Ac. 2, 6, 17: urbem ex Antiochi patris nomine Antiochiam vocavit, Just. 15, 4, 8: ad Spelaeum, quod vocant, biduum moratus, Liv. 45, 33, 8: me miserum vocares, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 92: non possidentem multa vocaveris Recte beatum, id. C. 4, 9, 45.—With *de, to call after, to name after:* lapis, quem Magneta vocant patrio de nomine Graeci, Lucr. 6, 908: patrioque vocant de nomine mensem, Ov. F. 3, 77.—*Pass.:* ego vocor Lyconides, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 49: *De.* Quî vocare? *Ge.* Geta, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 3: jam lepidus vocor, id. ib. 5, 7, 13; id. Eun. 2, 2, 33: a se visum esse in eo colle Romulum, qui nunc Quirinalis vocatur . . . se deum esse et Quirinum vocari, Cic. Rep. 2, 10, 20: syllaba longa brevi subjecta vocatur iambus, Hor. A. P. 251: patiens vocari Caesaris ultor, id. C. 1, 2, 43: sive tu Lucina probas vocari, id. C. S. 15.—With *de, to be named for,* etc.: Taurini vocantur de fluvio qui propter fuit, Cat. Orig. 3, fr. 1: ludi, qui de nomine Augusti fastis additi, Augustales vocarentur, Tac. A. 1, 15.—**6.** In eccl. Lat., *to call to a knowledge of the gospel,* Vulg. 1 Cor. 1, 2; id. Gal. 1, 6; id. 1 Thess. 2, 12.—**II.** Transf., *to call,* i. e. *to bring, draw, put, set, place* in some position or condition: ne me apud milites in invidiam voces, Cic. Phil. 2, 24, 59: aliquem in odium aut invidiam, id. Off. 1, 25, 86: cujusdam familia in suspitionem est vocata conjurationis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 4, § 10: aliquem in luctum, id. Att. 3, 7, 2: in partem (hereditatis) mulieres vocatae sunt, *succeeded to a share,* id. Caecin. 4, 12; so, aliquem in partem curarum, Tac. A. 1, 11: in portionem muneris, Just. 5, 2, 9: me ad Democritum vocas, *to refer,* Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 56.—With inanimate or abstract objects: ex eâ die ad hanc diem quae fecisti, in judicium voco, *I call to account,* Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12, § 34; so, aliquid in judicium, id. de Or. 1, 57, 241; id. Balb. 28, 64 al.: singula verba sub judicium, Ov. P. 1, 5, 20: ad calculos vocare amicitiam, Cic. Lael. 16, 58; Liv. 5, 4, 7; Plin. Pan. 38, 3: nulla fere potest res in dicendi disceptationem aut controversiam vocari, quae, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 291: aliquid in dubium, id. Inv. 2, 28, 84: templa deorum immortalium, tecta urbis, vitam omnium civium, Italiam denique totam ad exitium et vastitatem vocas, *bring to destruction, reduce to ruin, destroy,* id. Cat. 1, 5, 12.

Vŏcōnius, i, *m., the name of a Roman* gens; so, Q. Voconius Saxa, *a tribune of the people* 580 A. U. C., *author of the* Lex Voconia, *which restricted the right of women to inherit,* Cic. Balb. 8, 21; id. Verr. 2, 1, 42, § 107 sqq.; Liv. Epit. 21; Mart. 7, 28, 1.—Hence, Forum Voconii, *a town in Gaul,* Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17, 1; Sauppius ap. Orell. Ind. Legum, pp. 294–305, and the authorities there cited.—Hence, **Vŏcōnius,** a, um, *adj., of* or *belonging to a Voconius:* Voconia pira, *named after a Voconius,* Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 56.

Vŏcontii, ōrum, *m., a people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *between the rivers Isara and*

Druentius, now *Vaison*, Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 34; Liv. 21, 31, 9; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32, 2.—Hence, **Vŏcontĭus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vocontii*, *Vocontian:* rura, Sil. 3, 467.

vōcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vox], *a small* or *feeble voice* (rare but class.). **I.** Lit.: recreandae voculae causâ, Cic. Att. 2, 23, 1: mea, Prop. 1, 16, 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A soft note* or *tone:* quanto molliores sunt et delicatiores in cantu flexiones et falsae voculae quam certae et severae? Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98.—**B.** *A little, petty speech; a little word, particle:* incurrit haec nostra laurus non solum in oculos, sed jam etiam in voculas malevolorum, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 2: significatio hujus voculae (saltem), Gell. 12, 14, 5.

vōcŭlātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vocula], *the intonation, accentuation* of words, *accent* (ante-class.), Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 25, 1; cf. Gell. 13, 25, 3, and 13, 6, 1.

Vŏgĕsus, i, v. Vosegus.

‡ **voisgram**, avem quae se vellit. Augures hanc eandem fucillantem appellant, Fest. p. 371 Müll.

vŏla, ae, *f.*, *the hollow of the hand, the palm*, or (acc. to Fest. p. 370 Müll.), *of the foot, the sole*, Plin. 11, 45, 105, § 204; Prud. Apoth. 927.—Prov.: nec vola nec vestigium apparet or exstat, i. e. *not the slightest trace*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 416, 19 and 22.

volaema pĭra, *a kind of large pear, warden-pear*, Cato, R. R. 7, 4; Col. 5, 10, 18; 12, 10, 4; Verg. G. 2, 88.—In *sing.:* pirum volaemum, Arat. ap. Macr. S. 2, 15 *fin.*

Volana, ae, *f.*, *a town of the Samnites*, Liv. 10, 44 and 45.

Volandum, i, *n.*, *a fortress of Armenia*, Tac. A. 13, 39.

vŏlans, antis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 2. volo.

Vŏlāterrae, ārum, *f.*, *an ancient town in Etruria*, now *Volterra*, Liv. 10, 12; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7, 20. — Hence, **Vŏlāterrānus**, a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Volaterræ*, *Volaterran:* Vada, *a seaport belonging to the territories of Volaterræ*, now *Torre di Vado*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Cic. Quint. 6, 24. —*Plur. subst.:* **Vŏlāterrāni**, ōrum, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Volaterræ, the Volaterrans*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Cic. Caecin. 7, 18; id. Att. 1, 19, 4; Liv. 28, 45 al.

vŏlātĭca, ae, v. volaticus, II. C.

vŏlātĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [2. volo], *flying, winged.* **I.** Lit.: homines, Plaut. Poen. 2, 27 sq.: Pegasus, App. M. 8, p. 208, 32.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Fleeting, flighty, volatile, inconstant, transitory:* o Academiam volaticam et sui similem, modo huc, modo illuc! Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3: volaticum esse ac levem, Sen. Ep. 42, 5: Psyche (with fugitiva), App. M. 5, p. 172 *fin.:* gaudium, Tert. Poen. 11: desideria formae (with temporalia), id. ad Uxor. 1, 4.—**B.** *Fickle, turning from one to another:* suspicari illius furentis et volaticos impetus in se ipsos posse converti, Cic. Har. Resp. 22, 46.—**C.** As *subst.:* **vŏlātĭca**, ae, *f.* **1.** *A witch, sorceress*, acc. to Fest. s. v. strigem, p. 314 Müll. —**2.** *Witchcraft, sorcery*, Tert. Pall. 6.

vŏlātĭlis, e, *adj.* [id.], *flying, winged* (class.; cf. ales). **I.** Lit.: bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: puer, i. e. *Cupid*, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 27.—*Subst.:* **vŏlātĭlĕ**, is, *n.*, *a fowl* (late Lat.): omnia volatilia caeli, Vulg. Ezek. 32, 4: omne volatile, id. Gen. 1, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Swift, rapid:* telum, i. e. *an arrow*, Lucr. 1, 970; Ov. A. A. 1, 169; id. M. 7, 841: ferrum, Verg. A. 4, 71: cervus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 559, 23, and 515, 20 (al. volabile).—**B.** *Fleeting, transitory:* aetas, Ov. M. 10, 519: gloria vanum et volatile quiddam est aurâque mobilius, Sen. Ep. 123, 15: lepra, *changing from one part to another*, Vulg. Lev. 13, 57.

vŏlātūra, ae, *f.* [id.], *a flight*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7; Col. 8, 9, 1; 8, 10, 5.

vŏlātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a flying, flight.* **I.** Lit. (used alike in *sing.* and *plur.*); *sing.:* aquilae admonitus volatu, Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26: puer audaci coepit gaudere volatu, Ov. M. 8, 223; cf. id. ib. 12, 527: non si Pegaseo ferar volatu, Cat. 55, 24.—*Plur.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 101; 2, 52, 129; id. Div. 1, 1, 2: dedit volatus avibus, *the power of flight*, App. Flor. 2, p. 348.—**II.** Transf., poet., of any swift motion, *rapid course, swiftness, velocity*, etc.: equi, Claud. Gigant. 47: celeris famae, id. Cons. Mall. Theod. 270: praeceps fatorum, Mart. 11, 91, 9.

Volcae, ārum, *m.*, *a numerous and powerful people in* Gallia Narbonensis, *divided into the* Volcae Arecomici *and the* Volcae Tectosages, Caes. B. G. 7, 7; 7, 64; id. B. C. 1, 35; id. B. G. 6, 24; the former had for their chief town Nemausus, the modern *Nismes;* the latter, Tolosa, the modern *Toulouse*, Liv. 21, 26; Mel. 2, 5, 6.

Volcānus (less correctly **Vulc-**), i, *m.* **I.** Lit., *Vulcan, the fire-god, son of Jupiter and Juno*, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55 sq.; 1, 30, 83; Caes. B. G. 6, 21; Hor. C. 1, 4, 8; 3, 4, 59; id. S. 1, 5, 74; Ov. M. 7, 437.—Hence, **A. Volcānĭus** (**Vulc-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *relating to Vulcan, Vulcanian:* vis, i. e. *fire*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 528, 10; so, acies, *a conflagration*, Verg. A. 10, 408; and pestis, Sil. 14, 423: arma, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 33; cf.: munera, currus, Ov. M. 2, 106: Lemnos, *sacred to Vulcan*, id. ib. 13, 313: insulae, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 55.—**B. Volcānālis** (**Vulc-**), e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vulcan:* flamen, Varr. L. L. 5, § 84 Müll.—As *subst.:* **Volcānālĭa**, ium, *n.* (sc. festa), *the yearly festival of Vulcan, celebrated on the 23d of August*, Varr. L. L. 6, § 20 Müll.; Col. 11, 3, 18; 11, 3, 47; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 489, 36; Plin. 17, 27, 47, § 260; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8.—**II.** Transf., *fire:* Volcanum in cornu conclusum gerere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 185: totis Volcanum spargere tectis, Verg. A. 7, 77; Ov. M. 7, 104; 9, 251.

Volcentes, ĭum, *m.*, *a people of Lucania*, Liv. 27, 15; Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 98.

Volcentini, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Istria*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

vŏlens, entis, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 1. volo.

vŏlenter, *adv.*, v. 1. volo, *P. a. fin.*

vŏlentĭa, ae, *f.* [1. volo], *will, inclination* (post-class.), App. M. 11, p. 259, 27; Sol. 36.

Vŏlĕsus, i, *m.*, *the name of a powerful Sabine*, Ov. P. 3, 2, 105; Juv. 8, 182.

volgāris, volgārĭtas, volgārĭter, volgātor, etc., v. vulg-.

volgĭŏlus, i, *m.*, *an implement for levelling beds of earth*, Plin. 17, 10, 14, § 73.

volgo and **volgus**, v. vulg-.

vŏlĭtātus, ūs, *m.* [volito], *a flying, flight* (late Lat.), Venant. Vit. S. Mart. 4, 223.

vŏlĭto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. n.* [2. volo], *to fly to and fro, to fly* or *flit about, to flutter* (class.). **I.** Lit.: aves volitare, Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23: (volucris) propter humum volitat, Ov. M. 8, 258: volitant alii (scarabaei) magno cum murmure, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98. —**B.** Transf., *to fly, hasten*, or *hover about; to flutter, float about:* volitans totâ acie, Liv. 4, 19, 2: mediis in millibus ductores, Verg. A. 12, 126: volitabit et vagabitur in foro, Auct. Her. 4, 39, 51; cf.: totâ Asiâ vagatur, volitat ut rex, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 6: volitare in foro, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173: volitat ante oculos istorum Jubae regis filius, id. Agr. 2, 22, 59: pacatum volitant per mare navitae, Hor. C. 4, 5, 19: tribuni praefectique cum terrore et armatorum catervis volitabant, Tac. H. 2, 88 *fin.;* cf. Cic. Sest. 1, 1. —Of things concr. and abstr.: quae (rerum simulacra) quasi membranae summo de corpore rerum Dereptae volitant ultro citroque per auras, Lucr. 4, 32; cf. id. 4, 62: solidissima materiaï Corpora perpetuo volitare, *hover, float about*, id. 1, 952; so of atoms, id. 2, 380; 3, 33; Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: stellae, id. Arat. 180: atra favilla in nimbo, Verg. A. 5, 666: umbrae inter vivos, Lucr. 4, 38: circum litora, Verg. A. 6, 329: et tenues animae volitare silentum, Ov. M. 14, 411: voces per auras, Lucr. 4, 221.—**II.** Trop., *to fly, fly* or *flutter about, fly to and fro*, etc.: nemo me lacrimis decoret nec funera fletu Faxit. Cur? Volito vivu' per ora virûm, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; cf. id. Sen. 20, 73 (Epigr. v. 4, p. 162 Vahl.): speremus nostrum nomen volitare et vagari latissime, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 26: si nostri animi . . . gestiant ac volitare cupiant vacui cura ac labore, *to wander about*, id. de Or. 2, 6, 23: valebis apud hominem volitantem gloriae cupiditate, vir moderatus et constans, *soaring, aspiring*, id. Pis. 25, 59; cf.: cupis volitare per auras, Mart. 1, 4, 11: nec volitabo in hoc insolentius, *fly into a passion*, Cic. Fl. 16, 38: (Clodius) volitat, furit, id. Att. 2, 22, 1.

volnus, volnĕro, etc., v. vuln-.

1. vŏlo (*2d pers. sing.* vīs, orig. veis, Prisc. 9, 1, 6, p. 847 P.; *1st pers. plur.* volumus, but volimus, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 89 Speng.; *3d pers. sing.* volt, and *2d pers. plur.* voltis always in ante-class. writers; also volt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 17, § 42; 2, 5, 49, § 128; id. Sest. 42, 90; id. Phil. 8, 9, 26; id. Par. 5, 1, 34; id. Rep. 3, 33, 45: voltis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 53, § 122; 2, 3, 94, § 219; 2, 5, 5, § 11; 2, 3, 89, § 208; id. Clu. 30, 83; id. Rab. Perd. 12, 33; id. Sest. 30, 64; id. Par. 1, 2, 11 et saep. —*Pres. subj.* velim, but sometimes volim, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 44 Ritschl; cf. Prisc. 9, 1, 8, p. 848 P.; so volint, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 65 Ritschl), velle, volui (*part. fut.* voliturus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 712; contr. forms, vin for visne, freq. in Plaut. and Ter., also Hor. S. 1, 9, 69; Pers. 6, 63: sis for si vis, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 70; id. Merc. 4, 4, 37; id. Pers. 3, 3, 8; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; id. Heaut. 1, 2, 38; Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42; id. Rosc. Am. 16, 48; id. Mil. 22, 60; Liv. 34, 32, 20: sultis for si voltis, only ante-class., Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 8; id. As. prol. 1; id. Capt. 2, 3, 96; 3, 5, 9; 4, 4, 11), *v. irreg. a.* [Sanscr. var-; Gr. βολ-, βούλομαι; cf. the strengthened root Ϝελ- in ἐέλδομαι, ἔλπομαι; Germ. wollen; Engl. will], expressing any exercise of volition, and corresponding, in most cases, to the Germ. wollen; in Engl. mostly rendered, *to wish, want, intend, purpose, propose, be willing, consent, mean, will*, and, impersonally, *it is my will, purpose, intention, plan, policy* (syn.: cupio, opto; but volo properly implies a purpose). **I.** In gen. **A.** With object-infinitive. **1.** With *pres. inf.* **a.** *To wish.* (α) Exire ex urbe priusquam luciscat volo, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 35: potare ego hodie tecum volo, id. Aul. 3, 6, 33: ego quoque volo esse liber: nequiquam volo, id. Trin. 2, 4, 39; so id. ib. 2, 4, 164: ait rem seriam agere velle mecum, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 8: natus enim debet quicunque est velle manere In vitâ, Lucr. 5, 177: video te alte spectare et velle in caelum migrare, Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 82: quid poëtae? Nonne post mortem nobilitari volunt? id. ib. 1, 15, 34: si innocentes existimari volumus, id. Verr. 2, 2, 10, § 28: quoniam opinionis meae voluistis esse participes, id. de Or. 1, 37, 172: quod eas quoque nationes adire et regiones cognoscere volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 7: si velit suos recipere, obsides sibi remittat, id. ib. 3, 8 *fin.:* dominari illi volunt, vos liberi esse, Sall. J. 31, 23: si haec relinquere voltis, id. C. 58, 15: priusquam liberi estis, dominari jam in adversarios vultis, Liv. 3, 53, 7: si quis vestrum suos invisere volt, commeatum do, id. 21, 21, 5: non enim vincere tantum noluit, sed vinci voluit, id. 2, 59, 2: suspitionem Caesar quibusdam reliquit, neque voluisse se diutius vivere, neque curasse, Suet. Caes. 85: Eutrapelus cuicunque nocere volebat, Vestimenta dabat pretiosa, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 31.—(β) Idiomatically: quid arbitramini Rheginos merere velle ut ab iis marmorea illa Venus auferatur? *what do you think the Rhegini would take for*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60, § 135.—(γ) Transf., of things: fabula quae posci vult et spectata reponi, *a comedy which wishes* (i. e. *is meant*) *to be in demand*, etc., Hor. A. P. 190: neque enim aut hiare semper vocalibus aut destitui temporibus volunt sermo atque epistula, Quint. 9, 4, 20; cf. id. 8, prooem. 23.—**b.** Of the wishes of those that have a right to command, the gods, masters, parents, commanders, etc., *I want, wish, will, am resolved, it is my will:* in aedibus quid tibi meis erat negoti . . . ? Volo scire, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 14; 3, 2, 17; 3, 2, 18; 3, 6, 27; id. Curc. 4, 3, 11; id. Ep. 3, 4, 74; id. Mil. 2, 3, 74; 3, 1, 17; id. Stich. 1, 2, 56; Ter. And. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 17: maximâ voce clamat populus, neque se uni, nec paucis velle parere, Cic. Rep. 1, 35, 55: consuesse deos immortalis, quos pro scelere eorum ulcisci velint, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 13: hic experiri vim virtutemque volo, Liv. 23, 45, 9.—**c.** =in animo habere, *to intend, purpose, mean, design:* ac volui inicere tragulam in nostrum senem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 4, 14: eadem quae illis voluisti facere tu, faciunt tibi, id. Mil. 3, 1, 11; so id. Most. 2, 2, 5: puerumque clam voluit exstinguere, Ter. Hec. 5, 1, 23: necare eandem voluit, Cic. Cael. 13, 31: quid enim ad illum qui te captare vult, utrum

tacentem te irretiat an loquentem? id. Ac. 2, 29, 94: hostis hostem occidere volui, Liv. 2, 12, 9; 7, 34, 11: volui interdiu eum ... occidere; volui, cum ad cenam invitavi, veneno scilicet tollere; volui ... ferro interficere (ironically), id. 40, 13, 2: tuum crimen erit, hospitem occidere voluisse, *the intention to kill your guest-friend*, Val. Max. 5, 1, 3 *fin.*; 6, 1, 8: non enim vult mori, sed invidiam filio facere, Quint. 9, 2, 85.—Pregn., opp. optare: non vult mori qui optat, Sen. Ep. 117, 24: sed eo die is, cui dare volueram (epistulam), non est profectus, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 1: cum de senectute vellem aliquid scribere, id. Sen. 1, 2: ego te volui castigare, tu mihi accussatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10: bonus volo jam ex hoc die esse, id. Pers. 4, 3, 10: ego jam a principio amici filiam, Ita ut aequom fuerat, volui uxorem ducere, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 46: at etiam eo negotio M. Catonis splendorem maculare voluerunt, *it was their purpose*, Cic. Sest. 28, 60: eum (tumulum) non tam capere sine certamine volebat, quam causam certaminis cum Minucio contrahere, *his plan was*, Liv. 22, 28, 4.—Of things: cum lex venditionibus occurrere voluit, *when it was the purpose of the law*, Dig. 46, 1, 46: sed quid eâ drachumâ facere vis? *Ca.* Restim volo Mihi emere ... qui me faciam pensilem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 87: *Ch.* Reversionem ad terram faciunt vesperi. *Ni.* Aurum hercle auferre voluere, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 63: si iis qui haec omnia flammâ ac ferro delere voluerunt ... bellum indixi, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 10, 24: (plebem) per caedem senatûs vacuam rem publicam tradere Hannibali velle, Liv. 23, 2, 7: rem Nolanam in jus dicionemque dare voluerat Poeno, id. 23, 15, 9: qui (majores nostri) tantâ curâ Siculos tueri ac retinere voluerunt ut, etc., *whose policy it was to protect*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 6, § 14: ut qui a principio mitis omnibus Italicis praeter Romanos videri vellet, etc., Liv. 23, 15, 4: idem istuc, si in vilitate largiri voluisses, derisum tuum beneficium esset, *if you had offered to grant the same thing during low prices*, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 92, § 215.—**d.** = studere, conari, *to try*, *endeavor*, *attempt*: quas (i. e. magnas res) qui impedire vult, is et infirmus est mobilisque naturâ, et, etc., Cic. Lael. 20, 75: nam si quando id (exordium) primum invenire volui, nullum mihi occurrit, nisi aut exile, aut, etc., id. Or. 2, 77, 315: de Antonio dico, numquam illum ... nonnullorum de ipso suspitionem infitiando tollere voluisse, *that he never attempted to remove*, id. Sest. 3, 8; id. Div. 1, 18, 35: audes Fatidicum fallere velle deum? *do you dare attempt?* Ov. F. 2, 262.—**e.** *To mean*, of actions and expressions: hic respondere voluit, non lacessere, *the latter meant to answer*, *not to provoke*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 19: non te judices urbi sed carceri reservarunt, neque te retinere in civitate, sed exilio privare voluerunt, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9.—So, volo dicere, *I mean* (lit. *I intend to say*): quid aliud volui dicere? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 51: volo autem dicere, illud homini longe optimum esse quod ipsum sit optandum per se, Cic. Tusc. 2, 20, 46.—Often with the *acc.* illud or id, as a correction: *Tr.* Specta quam arcte dormiunt. *Th.* Dormiunt? *Tr.* Illut quidem ut conivent volui dicere, *I mean how they nod*, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 145: *Py.* Quid? bracchium? *Ar.* Illud dicere volui femur, id. Mil. 1, 1, 27: adduxi volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21; id. Am. 1, 1, 233; 1, 1, 235; id. Cas. 2, 6, 14; id. Mil. 3, 2, 7; id. Ps. 3, 2, 54; id. Rud. 2, 4, 9.—**f.** *To be going to*: haec argumenta ego aedificiis dixi; nunc etiam volo docere ut homines aedium esse similes arbitremini, *now I am going to show how*, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 37: quando bene gessi rem, volo hic in fano supplicare, *I am going to worship here*, etc., id. Curc. 4, 2, 41: nunc quod relicuom restat volo persolvere, id. Cist. 1, 3, 40: sustine hoc, Penicule, exuvias facere quas vovi volo, id. Men. 1, 3, 13: sinite me prospectare ne uspiam insidiae sint, consilium quod habere volumus, id. Mil. 3, 1, 3; id. As. 2, 2, 113; id. Cas. 4, 2, 3; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 61: si Prometheus, cum mortalibus ignem dividere vellet, ipse a vicinis carbunculos conrogaret, ridiculus videretur, Auct. Her. 4, 6, 9: ait se velle de illis HS. LXXX. cognoscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23, § 56: hinc se recipere cum vellent, rursus illi ex loco superiore nostros premebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 45.—**g.** *To be about to*, *on the point of*: quom mittere signum Volt, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 88 Vahl.): quotiens ire volo foras, retines me, rogitas quo ego eam, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 5: quae sese in ignem inicere voluit, prohibui, Ter. And. 1, 1, 113: si scires aspidem latere uspiam, et velle aliquem imprudentem super eam adsidere, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59; id. Div. 1, 52, 118: quod cum facere vellent, intervenit M. Manilius, id. Rep. 1, 12, 18: qui cum opem ferre vellet, nuntiatum sibi esse aliam classem ad Aegates insulas stare, Liv. 22, 56, 7: at Libys obstantes dum vult obvertere remos, In spatium resilire manus breve vidit, Ov. M. 3, 676; 1, 635: P. Claudius cum proelium navale committere vellet, Val. Max. 1, 4, 3.—**h.** *Will*, and in oblique discourse and questions *would*, the auxiliaries of the future and potential: animum advortite: Comediai nomen dari vobis volo, *I will give you*, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 30: sed, nisi molestum est, nomen dare vobis volo comediai, id. Poen. prol. 50: vos ite intro. Interea ego ex hac statuâ verbereâ volo erogitare ... quid sit factum, id. Capt. 5, 1, 30: i tu atque arcessi illam: ego intus quod facto est opus volo adcurare, id. Cas. 3, 3, 35; id. Cist. 1, 1, 113; id. Most. 1, 1, 63; id. Poen. 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 3, 85; id. Rud. 1, 2, 33: cum vero (gemitus) nihil imminuat doloris, cur frustra turpes esse volumus? *why will (would) we be disgraceful to no purpose?* Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 57: illa enim (ars) te, verum si loqui volumus, ornaverat, id. ib. 1, 47, 112: ergo, si vere aestimare volumus, etc., Val. Max. 7, 5, 6: si vere aestimare Macedonas, qui tunc erant, volumus, Curt. 4, 16, 33: ejus me compotem facere potestis, si meminisse vultis, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 5: visne igitur, dum dies ista venit ... interea tu ipse congredi mecum ut, etc. ...? id. 8, 7, 7: volo tibi Chrysippi quoque distinctionem indicare, Sen. Ep. 9, 14: vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis? *will you prefer*, etc., Hor. S. 2, 6, 92; cf. velim and vellem, *would*, II. A. 2.—**k.** Sometimes volui = mihi placuit, *I resolved*, *concluded* (generally, in this meaning, followed by an infinitive clause, v. I. B. 4.): uti tamen tuo consilio volui, *still I concluded to follow your advice*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1.—**l.** *To be willing*, *ready*, *to consent*, *like to do something*: si sine bello velint rapta ... tradere ... se exercitum domum reducturum, *if they were willing*, *would consent to*, *would deliver*, etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 52: is dare volt, is se aliquid posci, *likes to give*, id. As. 1, 3, 29: hoc dixit, si hoc de cellâ concederetur, velle Siculos senatui polliceri frumentum in cellam gratis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 87, § 200: ei laxiorem daturos, si venire ad causam dicendam vellet, Liv. 39, 17, 2; 5, 36, 4: nemo invenitur qui pecuniam suam dividere velit. Sen. Brev. Vit. 3, 1: plerique concessam sibi sub condicione vitam si militare adversus eum vellent, recusarunt, Suet. Caes. 68: dedere etiam se volebant, si toleranda viris imperarentur, Flor. 1, 33 (2, 18), 12.—So with negatives, *to be not willing*, *not to suffer*, *not to like*, *not to allow*, *refuse*: heri nemo voluit Sostratam intro admittere, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 49: cum alter verum audire non vult, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: a proximis quisque minime anteiri vult, *likes least to be surpassed*, etc., Liv. 6, 34, 7: nihil ex his praeter ... accipere voluit, *refused to accept*, Val. Max. 4, 3, 4.—**m.** *To do* something *voluntarily* or *intentionally*: volo facere = meâ voluntate or sponte facio: si voluit accusare, pietati tribuo; si jussus est, necessitati, *if he accused of his own free will*, *I ascribe it to his filial love*, Cic. Cael. 1, 2: utrum statuas voluerint tibi statuere, an coacti sint, id. Verr. 2, 2, 65, § 157: de risu quinque sunt quae quaerantur ... sitne oratoris risum velle permovere, *on purpose*, id. Or. 2, 58, 235: laedere numquam velimus, Quint. 6, 3, 28.—So, non velle with *inf.*, *to do something unwillingly*, *with reluctance*: vivere noluit qui mori non vult, *who dies with reluctance*, Sen. Ep. 30, 10.—**n.** *To be of opinion*, *think*, *mean*, *pretend* (rare with *inf.*; usu. with *acc.* and *inf.*; v. B. 8.): haec tibi scripsi ut isto ipso in genere in quo aliquid posse vis, te nihil esse cognosceres, *in which you imagine you have some influence*, Cic. Fam. 7, 27, 2: in hoc homo luteus etiam callidus ac veterator esse vult, quod ita scribit, etc., *pretends*, *means to be*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 14, § 35: sed idem Aelius Stoicus esse voluit, orator autem nec studuit umquam, nec fuit, id. Brut. 56, 206: Pythagoras, qui etiam ipse augur esse vellet, id. Div. 1, 3, 5.—**o.** *To like*, *have no objection to*, *approve of* (cf. E. 1. sq.): magis eum delectat qui se ait philosophari velle sed paucis: nam omnino haud placere, *that he liked*, *had no objection to philosophizing*, Cic. Rep. 1, 18, 30; v. also II. A.—**2.** With *pres. inf.* understood. **a.** Supplied from a preceding or subsequent clause. (*α*) *To wish*, *it is his will*, etc. (cf. 1. a. and b. supra): nunc bene vivo et fortunate atque ut volo, i. e. vivere, *as I wish*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 111: quod diu vivendo multa quae non volt (i. e. videre) videt, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25: proinde licet quotvis vivendo condere saecla, Lucr. 3, 1090: nec tantum proficiebam quantum volebam, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 1: tot autem rationes attulit, ut velle (i. e. persuadere) ceteris, sibi certe persuasisse videatur, id. Tusc. 1, 21, 49: sed liceret, si velint, in Ubiorum finibus considere, Caes. B. G. 4, 81: quo praesidio senatus libere quae vellet decernere auderet, id. B. C. 1, 2.—Of things: neque chorda sonum reddit quem vult manus et mens, Hor. A. P. 348.—(*β*) *To choose*, *be pleased* (freq.): tum mihi faciat quod volt magnus Juppiter, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 50: id repetundi copia est, quando velis, id. Trin. 5, 2, 7: habuit aurum quamdiu voluit, Cic. Cael. 13, 31: rapiebat et asportabat quantum a quoque volebat Apronius, id. Verr. 2, 3, 12, § 29: provincias quas vellet, quibus vellet, venderet? id. Sest. 39, 84: quotiens ille tibi potestatem facturus sit ut eligas utrum velis, id. Div. in Caecil. 14, 45: daret utrum vellet subclamatum est, Liv. 21, 18, 14: senatus consultum factum est ut plebes praeficeret quaestioni quem vellet, id. 4, 51, 2: saxi materiaeque caedendae unde quisque vellet jus factum, id. 5, 55, 3; cf. id. 2, 13, 9; 5, 46, 10; 6, 25, 5; 22, 10, 23; 23, 6, 2; 23, 15, 15; 23, 45, 10; 23, 47, 2; 26, 21, 11: vicem suam conquestus, quod sibi soli non liceret amicis, quatenus vellet, irasci, Suet. Aug. 66: at tu quantum vis tolle, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 16.—(*γ*) *To intend*, *it is my purpose*, etc. (v. 1. c. supra): sine me pervenire quo volo, *let me come to my point*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 44: scripsi igitur Aristotelio more, quemadmodum quidem volui, tres libros ... de Oratore, *as I intended*, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 23: ut meliore condicione quam quâ ipse vult imitetur homines eos qui, etc., id. Div. in Caecil. 8, 25: ego istos posse vincere scio, velle ne scirem ipsi fecerunt, Liv. 2, 45, 12.—(*δ*) *To be willing*, *to consent*, *I will* (v. 1. h. and l. supra): tu eum orato ... *St.* Sane volo, *yes*, *I will*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 57: jube me vinciri. Volo, dum istic itidem vinciatur, id. Capt. 3, 4, 75: patri dic velle (i. e. uxorem ducere), *that you consent*, *are willing*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 20 (cf.: si vis, II. A. 2, and sis, supra *init.*).—(*ε*) *To do* something *voluntarily* (v. 1. m. supra): tu selige tantum, Me quoque velle velis, anne coactus amem, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 50.—**b.** With ellipsis of *inf.* (*α*) Volo, with a designation of place, = ire volo: nos in Formiano morabamur, quo citius audiremus: deinde Arpinum volebamus, *I intended to go to Arpinum*, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3: volo mensi Quinctili in Graeciam, id. ib. 14, 7, 2: hactenus Vitellius voluerat (i. e. procedere), Tac. A. 12, 42 *fin.*—(*β*) With other omissions, supplied from context: volo Dolabellae valde desideranti, non reperio quid (i. e. *to dedicate some writing to him*), Cic. Att. 13, 13, 2.—(*γ*) In mal. part., Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 17; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 16; 2. 19, 2; Prop. 1, 13, 36.—**3.** With perfect infinitive active (rare). **a.** In negative imperative sentences dependent on ne velis, ne velit (in oblique discourse also ne vellet), where ne velis has the force of noli. The perfect infinitive emphatically represents the action as completed (ante-class. and poet.). (*α*) In ancient ordinances of the Senate and of the higher officers (not in laws proper): NEIQVIS EORVM BACANAL HABVISE VELET ... BACAS VIR NEQVIS ADIESE VELET CEIVIS ROMANVS ... NEVE PECVNIAM QVISQVAM EORVM COMOINEM HABVISE VELET ... NEVE ... QVIQVAM FECISE VELET. NEVE INTER SED CONIOVRASE, NEVE COMVOVISE NEVE CONSPONDISE, etc., S. C. de Bacch. 4–13 ap. Wordsworth, Fragm. and Spec. p. 172.—So, in quoting such ordinances: per totam Italiam edicta mitti ne quis qui Bacchis initiatus esset, coisse aut convenisse causâ sacrorum velit

neu quid talis rei divinae fecisse, Liv. 39, 14, 8: edixerunt ne quis quid fugae causâ vendidisse neve emisse vellet, id. 39, 17, 3. —(β) In imitation of official edicts: (vilicus) ne quid emisse velit insciente domino, neu quid domino celasse velit, *the overseer must not buy any thing*, etc., Cato, R. R. 5, 4: interdico, ne extulisse extra aedis puerum usquam velis, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 48: oscula praecipue nulla dedisse velis (= noli dare), Ov. Am. 1, 4, 38: ne quis humasse velit Ajacem, Atride, vetas? Cur? Hor. S. 2, 3, 187.—**b.** In affirmative sentences, implying command (in any mood or tense; mostly poet.): neminem nota strenui aut ignavi militis notasse volui, *I have decided to mark no one*, etc., Liv. 24, 16, 11: quia pepercisse vobis volunt, committere vos cur pereatis non patiuntur, *because they have decided to spare you*, etc., id. 32, 21, 33: sunt delicta tamen quibus ignovisse velimus (= volumus), *which should be pardoned*, Hor. A. P. 347.—**c.** To represent the will as referring to a completed action. (α) In optative sentences with vellem or velim, v. II. B. 5. b. α, and II. C. 1. b.—(β) In other sentences (poet. and post-class.): ex omnibus praediis ex quibus non hac mente recedimus ut omisisse possessionem velimus, *with the will to abandon* (omittere would denote the purpose to give up at some future time), Dig. 43, 16, 1, § 25; so, an erit qui velle recuset Os populi meruisse? Pers. 1, 41: qui me volet incurvasse querelâ, id. 1, 91.

B. With *acc.* and *inf.* **1.** *To wish* (v. A. 1. a.). **a.** With a different subject: hoc volo scire te: Perditus sum miser, *I wish you to know*, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 46: deos volo consilia vostra vobis recte vortere, id. Trin. 5, 2, 31: emere oportet quem tibi oboedire velis, id. Pers. 2, 4, 2: scin' quid nunc te facere volo? Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 85: si perpetuam vis esse adfinitatem hanc, id. Hec. 2, 2, 10: consul ille egit eas res quarum me participem esse voluit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 17, 41: vim volumus exstingui: jus valeat necesse est, id. Sest. 42, 92: nec mihi hunc errorem extorqueri volo, id. Sen. 23, 85: hoc te scire volui, id. Att. 7, 18, 4: harum causarum fuit justissima quod Germanos suis quoque rebus timere voluit, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: ut equites qui salvam esse rempublicam vellent ex equis desilirent, Liv. 4, 38, 2: si me vivere vis recteque videre valentem, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 3: si vis me flere, dolendum est Primum ipsi tibi, id. A. P. 102.—With *pass. inf. impers.*: regnari tamen omnes volebant, *that there should be a king*, Liv. 1, 17, 3: mihi volo ignosci, *I wish to be pardoned*, Cic. Or. 1, 28, 130: volt sibi quisque credi, Liv. 22, 22, 14. —**b.** With the same subject. (α) With *inf. act.*: quae mihi est spes quâ me vivere velim, *what hope have I, that I should wish to live?* Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: volo me placere Philolachi, id. Most. 1, 3, 11; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 47; id. Rud. 2. 6, 1: judicem esse me, non doctorem volo, Cic. Or. 33, 117: vult, credo, se esse carum suis, id. Sen. 20, 73; so id. Off. 1, 31, 113; id. de Or. 1, 24, 112; 2, 23, 95. —(β) With *inf. pass.*: quod certiorem te vis fieri quo quisque in me animo sit, Cic. Att. 11, 13, 1; cf. id. Fam. 1, 9, 18: qui se ex his minus timidos existimari volebant, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; cf. id. B. C. 2, 29: religionis se causâ ... Bacchis initiari velle, Liv. 39, 10, 2: Agrippae se nepotem neque credi neque dici volebat, Suet. Calig. 22 *fin.*—**2.** Of the will of superiors, gods, etc. (cf. A. 1. b. supra), *I want, it is my will*: me absente neminem volo intromitti, Plaut. Aul. 1, 3, 21: viros nostros quibus tu voluisti esse nos matres familias, id. Stich. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 1, 4, 2; id. Rud. 4. 5, 9; id. Trin. 1, 2, 1: pater illum alterum (filium) secum omni tempore volebat esse, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 42: (deus) quinque reliquis motibus orbem esse voluit expertem, id. Univ. 10; cf. id. Sest. 69, 147; id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 57; 1, 5, 14: causa mittendi fuit quod iter per Alpes ... patefieri volebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 1; cf. id. ib. 5, 9; id. B. C. 1, 4: quippe (senatus) foedum hominem a republicâ procul esse volebat, Sall. C. 19, 2: nec (di) patefieri (crimina) ut impunita essent, sed ut vindicarentur voluerunt, Liv. 39, 16, 11; cf. id. 1, 56, 3; 2, 28, 5; 25, 32, 6: senatus ... Romano sanguini pudicitiam tutam esse voluit, Val. Max. 6, 1, 9; cf. id. 6, 9, 2.—So in the historians: quid fieri vellet (velit), after a verbum imperandi or declarandi, *he gave his orders, explained his will*: quid fieri velit praecipit, Caes. B. G. 5, 56: ibi quid fieri vellet imperabat, id. ib. 7, 16: quid fieri vellet ostendit, id. ib. 7, 27: quae fieri vellet edocuit, id. B. C. 3, 108; cf. id. B. G. 7, 45; id. B. C. 3, 78; 3, 89: quid fieri vellet edixit, Curt. 8, 10, 30; 4, 13, 24; Val. Max. 7, 4, 2.—Frequently majores voluerunt, *it was the will of our ancestors*, referring to ancient customs and institutions: sacra Cereris summâ majores nostri religione confici caerimoniâque voluerunt, Cic. Balb. 24, 55: majores vestri ne vos quidem temere coire voluerunt, cf. id. ib. 17, 39; 23, 54; id. Agr. 2, 11, 26; id. Fl. 7, 15; id. Imp. Pomp. 13, 39; id. Div. 1, 45, 103; id. Font. 24, 30 (10, 20); id. Rosc. Am. 25, 70.—Of testamentary dispositions: cum Titius, heres meus, mortuus erit, volo hereditatem meam ad P. Mevium pertinere, Gai Inst. 2, 277. Except in the institution of the first heir: at illa (institutio) non est comprobata: Titum heredem esse volo, Gai Inst. 2, 117. —**3.** Of the intention of a writer, etc., *to want, to mean, intend*: Asinariam volt esse (nomen fabulae) si per vos licet, Plaut. As. prol. 12: Plautus hanc mihi gnatam esse voluit Inopiam, *has wanted Poverty to be my daughter, made her my daughter*, id. Trin. prol. 9: primumdum huic esse nomen Diphilus Cyrenas voluit, id. Rud. prol. 33: quae ipsi qui scripserunt voluerunt vulgo intellegi, *meant to be understood by all*, Cic. Or. 2, 14, 60: si non hoc intellegi volumus, id. Fat. 18, 41: quale intellegi vult Cicero cum dicit orationem suam coepisse canescere, Quint. 11, 1, 31; so id. 9, 4, 82; 9, 3, 9: quamquam illi (Prometheo) quoque ferreum anulum dedit antiquitas vinculumque id, non gestamen, intellegi voluit, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 8.—**4.** *To resolve*: Siculi ... me defensorem calamitatum suarum ... esse voluerunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4, 11: si a me causam hanc vos (judices) agi volueritis, *if you resolve*, id. ib. 8, 25: senatus te voluit mihi nummos, me tibi frumentum dare, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: quâ (statuâ) abjectâ, basim tamen in foro manere voluerunt, id. ib. 2, 2, 66, § 160: liberam debere esse Galliam quam (senatus) suis legibus uti voluisset, Caes. B. G. 1, 45: tu Macedonas tibi voluisti genua ponere, venerarique te ut deum, Curt. 8 (7), 13.—Hence, **5.** *To order, command*: erus meus tibi me salutem multam voluit dicere, *has ordered me*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 25: montem quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, *which he had ordered to be occupied*, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: ibi futuros esse Helvetios ubi eos Caesar ... esse voluisset, id. ib. 1, 13 (for velitis jubeatis with *inf.-clause*, v. II. B. 5. d.).—**6.** *To consent, allow* (cf. A. 1. b.): obtinuere ut (tribuni) tribuniciae potestatis vires salubres vellent reipublicae esse, *they prevailed upon them to permit the tribunitian power to be wholesome to the republic*, Liv. 2, 44, 5: Hiero tutores ... puero reliquit quos precatus est moriens ut juvenum suis potissimum vestigiis insistere vellent, id. 24, 4, 5: petere ut eum ... publicae etiam curae ac velut tutelae vellent esse (i. e. senatus), id. 42, 19, 5: orare tribunos ut uno animo cum consulibus bellum ab urbe ac moenibus propulsari vellent, id. 3, 69, 5: quam superesse causam Romanis cur non ... incolumis Syracusas esse velint? id. 25, 28, 8: si alter ex heredibus voluerit rem a legatario possideri, alter non, ei qui noluit interdictum competet, Dig. 43, 3, 1, § 15.—So negatively = *not to let, not to suffer*: cum P. Attio agebant ne suâ pertinaciâ omnium fortunas perturbari vellet, Caes. B. C. 2, 36.—**7.** *To be of opinion that something should be, to require, demand*: voluisti enim in suo genere unumquemque ... esse Roscium, Cic. Or. 1, 61, 258: eos exercitus quos contra se multos jam annos aluerint velle dimitti, *he demanded the disbanding of*, etc., Caes. B. C. 1, 85: (Cicero) vult esse auctoritatem in verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 43: vult esse Celsus aliquam et superiorem compositionem, id. 9, 4, 137: si tantum irasci vis sapientem quantum scelerum indignitas exigit, Sen. Ira, 2, 9, 4. —**8.** *To be of opinion* that something is or was, = censere, dicere, but implying that the opinion is erroneous or doubtful, usu. in the *third pers.*, sometimes in the *second*. (α) *To imagine, consider*: est genus hominum qui esse se primos omnium rerum volunt. Nec sunt, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 17: semper auget adsentator id quod is cujus ad voluntatem dicitur vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 98: si quis patricius, si quis—quod illi volunt invidiosius esse—Claudius diceret, Liv. 6, 40, 13.—(β) *To be of opinion, to hold*: vultis, opinor, nihil esse ... in naturâ praeter ignem, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 36: volunt illi omnes ... eâdem condicione nasci, id. Div. 2, 44, 93: vultis evenire omnia fato, id. ib. 2, 9, 24: alteri censent, etc., alteri volunt a rebus fatum omne relegari, id. Fat. 19, 45: vultis a dis immortalibus hominibus dispertiri somnia, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93; id. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. Fin. 3, 11, 36; id. Rep. 2, 26, 48: volunt quidam ... iram in pectore moveri effervescente circa cor sanguine, Sen. Ira, 2, 19, 3.—(γ) *To say, assert*: si tam familiaris erat Clodiae quam tu esse vis, *as you say he is*, Cic. Cael. 21, 53: sit sane tanta quanta tu illam esse vis, id. Or. 1, 55, 23: ad pastum et ad procreandi voluptatem hoc divinum animal procreatum esse voluerunt: quo nihil mihi videtur esse absurdius, id. Fin. 2, 13, 40; 2, 17, 55; 2, 42, 131; 2, 46, 142; id. Fat. 18, 41.—With *perf. inf.*: Rhodi ego non fui: me vult fuisse, Cic. Planc. 34, 84.—(δ) *To pretend*, with *perf. inf.*, both subjects denoting the same person: unde homines dum se falso terrore coacti Effugisse volunt, etc., Lucr. 3, 69 (cf. A. 1. n. supra). (ε) *To mean*, with *perf. inf.*: utrum scientem vultis contra foedera fecisse, an inscientem? Cic. Balb. 5, 13.—With *pres. inf.*: quam primum istud, quod esse vis? *what do you mean by as soon as possible?* Sen. Ep. 117, 24.—(ζ) Rarely in the *first pers.*, implying that the opinion is open to discussion: ut et mihi, quae ego vellem non esse oratoris, concederes, *what according to my opinion is not the orator's province*, Cic. Or. 1, 17, 74.—**9.** In partic. **a.** With things as subjects. (α) Things personified: ne res publica quidem haec pro se suscipi volet, *would have such things done for it*, Cic. Off. 1, 45, 159: cui tacere grave sit, quod homini facillimum voluerit esse natura, *which nature willed should be easiest for man*, Curt. 4, 6, 6: fortuna Q. Metellum ... nasci in urbe terrarum principe voluit, *fate ordained that*, etc., Val. Max. 7, 1, 1: nihil rerum ipsa natura voluit magnum effici cito, *it is the law of nature that*, etc., Quint. 10, 3, 4: quid non ingenio voluit natura licere? *what license did nature refuse to genius?* Mart. 8, 68, 9: me sine, quem semper voluit fortuna jacere, Prop. 1, 6, 25: hanc me militiam fata subire volunt, id. 1, 6, 30.—(β) Of laws, *to provide*: duodecim tabulae nocturnum furem ... interfici impune voluerunt, Cic. Mil. 3, 9: lex duodecim tabularum tignum aedibus junctum ... solvi prohibuit, pretiumque ejus dari voluit, Dig. 46, 3, 98, § 8 *fin.* (cf. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21, b. **a**, infra).—**b.** With *perf. pass. inf.*, to represent a state or result wished for. (α) The *inf.* being in full, with esse expressed: si umquam quemquam di immortales voluere esse auxilio adjutum, tum me et Calidorum servatum volunt, *if it ever was the will of the gods that any one should be assisted*, etc., Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 1: Corinthum patres vestri, totius Graeciae lumen, exstinctum esse voluerunt, *it was their will that Corinth should be (and remain) destroyed*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 5, 11: nostri ... leges et jura tecta esse voluerunt, id. Or. 1, 59, 253: propter eam partem epistulae tuae per quam te et mores tuos purgatos et probatos esse voluisti, id. Att. 1, 17, 7; id. Fin. 4, 27, 76; id. de Or. 1, 51, 221: daturum se operam ne cujus suorum popularium mutatam secum fortunam esse vellent, Liv. 21, 45, 6: for velle redundant in this construction, v. II. A. 2. 3. infra.—With *pass. inf. impers.*: sociis maxime lex consultum esse vult, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21.—(β) With ellips. of esse (cf. Quint. 9, 3, 9): perdis me tuis dictis. *Cu.* Imo, servo et servatum volo, *and mean that you should remain saved*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 56: sunt qui volunt te conventam, *who want to see you*, id. Cist. 4, 2, 39: eidem homini, si quid recte curatum velis, mandes, *if you want to have any thing done well*, id. As. 1, 1, 106: sed etiam est paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, id. Capt. prol. 53: id nunc res indicium haec

facit, quo pacto factum volueris, *this shows now why you wished this to be done*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 31 (cf. Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33; id. Aul. 3, 5, 30, II. B. 1. β, and II. B. 3. b. infra): domesticâ curâ te levatum volo, *I wish to see you relieved*, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9, 3: nulla sedes quo concurrant qui rem publicam defensam velint, id. Att. 8, 3, 4: rex celatum voluerat (i.e. donum), id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64: Hannibal non Capuam neglectam, neque desertos volebat socios, Liv. 25, 20, 5; 2, 15, 2; 2, 44, 3; 3, 21, 4; 22, 7, 4; 26, 31, 6: contemptum hominis quem destructum volebat, Quint. 8, 3, 21: si te non emptam vellet, emendus erat, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 34 (so with velle redundant, v. II. A. 1. d., and II. A. 3. infra).— Both subjects denoting the same person: velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum, Caes. B. C. 1, 8.— Esp., with *pass. inf. impers.*: alicui consultum velle, *to take care for* or *advocate somebody's interests*: liberis consultum volumus propter ipsos, Cic. Fin. 3, 17, 57: obliviscere illum aliquando adversario tuo voluisse consultum, id. Att. 16, 16 C, 10: quibus tribuni plebis nunc consultum repente volunt, Liv. 5, 5, 3; so id. 25, 25, 17: quamquam senatus subventum voluit heredibus, Dig. 36, 1, 1, § 4; so with *dep. part.*, used passively: volo amori ejus obsecutum, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63.— **c.** With *predic. adj.*, without copula. (α) The subjects being different (mostly aliquem salvum velle): si me vivum vis, pater, Ignosce, *if you wish me to live*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 7: ille, si me alienus adfinem volet, Tacebit, id. Phorm. 4, 1, 16: ut tu illam salvam magis velis quam ego, id. Hec. 2, 2, 17; 3, 5, 14: quoniam ex totâ provinciâ soli sunt qui te salvum velint, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 67, § 150: irent secum extemplo qui rempublicam salvam vellent, Liv. 22, 53, 7.—(β) Both subjects denoting the same person (virtually = object infinitive): in occulto jacebis quom te maxime clarum voles (= clarus esse voles), *when you will most wish to be famous*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 38: volo me patris mei similem, *I wish to be like my father*, id. As. 1, 1, 54: ut iste qui se vult dicacem et mehercule est, Appius, *who means to be witty*, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 60, 246: qui vero se populares volunt, *who mean to be popular*, id. Off. 2, 22, 78: ut integrum se salvumque velit, id. Fin. 2, 11, 33: ut (omne animal) se et salvum in suo genere incolumeque vellet, id. ib. 4, 8, 19. —**d.** With an *inf.-clause* understood. (α) Velle, *to wish*: utinam hinc abierit in malam crucem! *Ad.* Ita nos velle aequom est (ita = eum abire, etc.), Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 5: stulta es, soror, magis quam volo (i.e. te esse), id. Pers. 4, 4, 78; id. Trin. 1, 2, 8; 2, 4, 175; id. Stich. 1, 1, 13; id. Ps. 1, 5, 55: senatum non quod sentiret, sed quod ego vellem decernere, Cic. Mil. 5, 12: neque enim facile est ut irascatur cui tu velis judex (= cui tu eum irasci velis), id. Or. 2, 45, 190; cf. id. Sest. 38, 82. — (β) Referring to the will of superiors, etc.: deos credo voluisse, nam ni vellent, non fieret, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 46: jamne abeo? *St.* Volo (sc. te abire), *so I will*, id. Cas. 2, 8, 57; cf. id. Mil. 4, 6, 12; id. Merc. 2, 3, 33.—(γ) *To mean, intend* (v. B. 3.): acutum etiam illud est cum ex alterius oratione aliud atque ille vult (sc. te excipere), Cic. Or. 2, 67, 273. — (δ) *To require, demand* (v. B. 7.): veremur quidem vos, Romani, et, si ita vultis, etiam timemus, Liv. 39, 37, 17; and of things as subjects: cadentque vocabula, si volet usus (i. e. ea cadere), Hor. A. P. 71.— (ε) *To be of opinion, will have* (v. B. 8.): ergo ego, inimicus, si ita vultis, homini, amicus esse rei publicae debeo, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: nam illi regi tolerabili, aut, si voltis, etiam amabili, Cyro, id. Rep. 1, 28, 44; id. Fin. 2, 27, 89; 3, 4, 12; id. Cael. 21, 53; Liv. 21, 10, 7; Quint. 2, 17, 41. — (ζ) With ellips. of *predic. inf.* (v. A. 2. b.): cras de reliquiis nos volo (i. e. cenare), *it is my intention that we dine*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 40: volo Varronem (i.e. hos libros habere), Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3.

C. With *ut*, *ne*, or *ut ne*. **1.** With *ut*. **a.** *To wish*: volo ut quod jubebo facias, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 65: quia enim id maxime volo ut illi istac confugiant, id. Most. 5, 1, 49: ut mihi aedes aliquas conducat volo, id. Merc. 3, 2, 17: hoc prius volo meam rem agere. *Th.* Quid id est? *Ph.* Ut mihi hanc despondeas, id. Curc. 5, 2, 71: quid vis, nisi ut maneat Phanium? Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 8: velim ut tibi amicus sit, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 1: quare id quoque velim... ut sit qui utamur, id. ib. 11, 11, 2: maxime vellem, judices, ut P. Sulla... modestiae fructum aliquem percipere potuisset, id. Sull. 1, 1: equidem vellem uti pedes haberent (res tuae), id. Fam. 7, 33, 2: his ut sit digna puella volo, Mart. 11, 27, 14. — Both subjects denoting the same person: volueram, inquit, ut quam plurimum tecum essem, Brut. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 38, 1. — **b.** *It is the will of, to want, ordain* (v. B. 2.): at ego deos credo voluisse ut apud te me in nervo enicem, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 17: numquid me vis? *Le.* Ut valeas, id. Cist. 1, 1, 120: numquid vis? *Ps.* Dormitum ut abeas, id. Ps. 2, 2, 70: volo ut mihi respondeas, Cic. Vatin. 6, 14; 7, 17; 7, 18; 9, 21; 12, 29: nuntia Romanis, caelestes ita velle ut mea Roma caput orbis terrarum sit, Liv. 1, 16, 7.— **c.** *To intend, it is the purpose, aim*, etc., the two subjects being the same: id quaerunt, volunt haec ut infecta faciant, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 9.—**d.** With other verbs: quod peto et volo parentes meos ut commonstres mihi, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 4: quasi vero aut populus Romanus hoc voluerit, aut senatus tibi hoc mandaverit ut... privares, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19, § 48; with opto, id. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48; with laboro, Liv. 42, 14, 3; with aequum censere, id. 39, 19, 7.—**2.** With *ne*: at ne videas velim, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 23: quid nunc vis? ut opperiare hos sex dies saltem modo, ne illam vendas, neu me perdas, etc., id. Ps. 1, 3, 102: credibile est hoc voluisse legumlatorem, ne auxilia liberorum innocentibus deessent, *intended*, Quint. 7, 1, 56.— **3.** With *ut ne*: quid nunc tibi vis? *Mi.* Ut quae te cupit, eam ne spernas, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 60.

D. With subjunct. of dependent verb (mostly ante-class.; class. and freq. with velim and vellem; but in Cic. mostly epistolary and colloquial). **1.** *To wish*: ergo animum advortas volo, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 28; 2, 3, 70: volo amet me patrem, id. As. 1, 1, 63 dub.: hoc volo agatis, id. Cist. 1, 1, 83: ducas volo hodie uxorem, Ter. And. 2, 3, 14: quid vis faciam? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 49; Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 24; Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 64; 2, 3, 65; 2, 6, 65; 3, 3, 3; id. Ps. 4, 1, 17; 4, 7, 19; id. Cas. 2, 3, 56; id. Capt. 1, 2, 12; id. Poen. 3, 2, 16; id. Pers. 2, 4, 23; id. Rud. 5, 2, 45; 5, 3, 58; id. Stich. 5, 2, 21; Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 14: volo etiam exquiras quam diligentissime poteris quid Lentulus agat? Cic. Att. 8, 12, 6: Othonem vincas volo, id. ib. 13, 29, 2: eas litteras volo habeas, id. ib. 13, 32, 3: visne igitur videamus quidnam sit, etc., id. Rep 1, 10, 15: visne igitur descendatur ad Lirim? id. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: volo, inquis, sciat, Sen. Ben. 2, 10, 2. — **2.** *To be of opinion that something should be, demand, require* (v. B. 7.): volo enim se efferat in adulescentiâ fecunditas, *I like to see*, etc., Cic. Or. 2, 21, 88: volo hoc oratori contingat ut, etc., id. Brut. 84, 290.—**3.** With *subj.-clause* understood: abi atque obsona, propera! sed lepide volo (i. e. obsones), Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 55.

E. With object nouns, etc. **1.** With *acc.* of a thing. **a.** With a noun, *to want, wish for, like to have*: voltisne olivas, aut pulmentum, aut capparim? Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 90: animo male est: aquam velim, id. Am. 5, 1, 6: quia videt me suam amicitiam velle, id. Aul. 2, 3, 68; so, gratiam tuam, id. Curc. 2, 3, 52; 2, 3, 56: aquam, id. ib. 2, 3, 34: discidium, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: nullam ego rem umquam in vitâ meâ Volui quin tu in eâ re mihi advorsatrix fueris, *I never had any wish in my life*, etc., id. Heaut. 5, 3, 5: (dixit) velle Hispaniam, *he wanted Spain*, i. e. as a province, Cic. Att. 12, 7, 1: mihi frumento non opus est: nummos volo, *I want the money*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 85, § 196: non poterat scilicet negare se velle pacem, id. Att. 15, 1 a, 3; cf. id. ib. 13, 32, 2 (v. II. C. 4. infra): si amplius obsidum (= plures obsides) vellet, dare pollicentur, Caes. B. G. 6, 9 *fin.*: pacem etiam qui vincere possunt, volunt, Liv. 7, 40, 18: ferunt (eum)... honestum finem voluisse, Tac. A. 6, 26: cum Scipio veram vellet et sine exceptione victoriam, Flor. 1, 33 (2, 18), 12: mensae munera si voles secundae, Marcentes tibi porrigentur uvae, Mart. 5, 78, 11.—**b.** *Neutr. adjj.*, denoting things, substantively used: utrum vis opta, dum licet. *La.* Neutrum volo, Plaut. Ps. 3, 6, 16: quorum isti neutrum volunt, *acknowledge neither*, Cic. Fat. 12, 28: voluimus quaedam, contendimus... Obtenta non sunt, *we aspired to certain things*, id. Balb. 27, 61: restat ut omnes unum velint, *hold one opinion*, id. Marcell. 10, 32: si plura velim, *if I wished for more*, Hor. C. 3, 16, 38: per quod probemus aliud legislatorem voluisse, *that the law-giver intended something different*, Quint. 7, 6, 8: ut putent, aliud quosdam dicere, aliud velle, *that they say one thing and mean another*, id. 9, 2, 85: utrum is qui scripsit... voluerit, *which of the two was meant by the author*, id. 7, 9, 15: ut nemo contra id quod vult dicit, ita potest melius aliquid velle quam dicit, *mean better than he speaks*, id. 9, 2, 89: quis enim pudor omnia velle? *to desire every thing*, Mart. 12, 94, 11.—**c.** With *neutr. demonstr.* expressed or understood, *to want, intend, aim at, like, will*: immo faenus: id primum volo, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 64: proximum quod sit bono... id volo, id. Capt. 2, 2, 22: nisi ea quae tu vis volo, *unless my purpose is the same as yours*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 82: siquidem id sapere'st, velle te id quod non potest contingere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 83: hoc (i.e. otium cum dignitate) qui volunt omnes optimates putantur, *who aim at this*, Cic. Sest. 45, 98: privatum oportet in re publicâ ea velle quae tranquilla et honesta sint, id. Off. 1, 34, 124: quid est sapientia? Semper idem velle atque idem nolle, Sen. Ep. 20, 5: pudebit eadem velle quae volueras puer, id. ib. 27, 2: nec volo quod cruciat, nec volo quod satiat, Mart. 1, 57, 4.— With *demonstr.* in place of *inf.-clause*: hoc Ithacus velit, et magno mercentur Atridae (sc. poenas in me sumi), Verg. A. 2, 104: hoc velit Eurystheus, velit hoc germana Tonantis (sc. verum esse, Herculem, etc.), Ov. H. 9, 7; Hor. S. 2, 3, 88.—**d.** With *neutr.* of *interrog. pron.*: quid nunc vis? *Am.* Sceleste, at etiam quid velim, id tu me rogas? *what do you want now?* Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 5: eloquere quid velis, id. Cas. 2, 4, 2: heus tu! *Si.* Quid vis? id. Ps. 4, 7, 21; so Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 11; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 152: sed plane quid velit nescio, *what his intentions are*, Cic. Att. 15, 1 a, 5; id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: mittunt etiam ad dominos qui quaerant quid velint, *to ask for their orders*, id. Tusc. 2, 17, 41: quid? Si haec... ipsius amici judicarunt? Quid amplius vultis? *what more do you require, will you have?* id. Verr. 2, 3, 65, § 152: quid amplius vis? Hor. Epod. 17, 30: spectatur quid voluerit scriptor, *we find out the author's intention*, Quint. 7, 10, 1.— Sometimes quid vult = quid sibi vult (v. 4. b.), *to mean, signify*: capram illam suspicor jam invenisse... quid voluerit, *what it signified*, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 30: sed tamen intellego quid velit, Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 101: quid autem volunt ea di immortales significantes quae sine interpretibus non possimus intellegere? etc., id. Div. 2, 25, 54. — Of things as subjects: hunc ensem mittit tibi... Et jubet ex merito scire quid iste velit, Ov. H. 11, 96. — **e.** With *rel. pron.*: quod volui, ut volui, impetravi... a Philocomasio, Plaut. Mil. 4, 5, 1: ut quod frons velit oculi sciant, *that the eyes know what the forehead wants*, id. Aul. 4, 1, 13: illi quae volo concedere, *to yield to him my wishes*, id. Cas. 2, 3, 49: si illud quod volumus dicitur, *what we like*, id. Truc. 1, 2, 95: multa eveniunt homini quae volt, quae nevolt, id. Trin. 2, 2, 84; id. Ep. 2, 2, 4: quamquam (litterae tuae) semper aliquid adferunt quod velim, Cic. Att. 11, 11, 1: quae vellem quaeque sentirem dicendi, id. Marcell. 1, 1: uti ea quae vellent impetrarent, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: satis animi ad id quod tam diu vellent, *to carry out what they had desired so long*, Liv. 4, 54, 5: sed quod volebant non... expediebant, *their purpose*, id. 24, 23, 9. —Idiomatically: quod volo = quod demonstrare volo, *what I intend to prove*: illud quod volumus expressum est, ut vaticinari furor vera soleat, Cic. Div. 1, 31, 67: bis sumpsit quod voluit, *he has twice begged the question*, id. ib. 2, 52, 107.— With indef. relations: cornucopia ubi inest quidquid volo, *whatever I wish for*, Plaut. Ps. 2, 3, 5: Caesar de Bruto solitus est dicere: magni refert hic quid velit, sed quidquid volt, valde volt, *whatever he wills he wills strongly*, Cic. Att. 14, 1, 2. — **f.** With *indef. pronn.* (α) Si quid vis, *if you want any thing*: illo praesente mecum agito si quid voles,

Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 72: *Py.* Adeat si quid volt. *Pa.* Si quid vis, adi, mulier, id. Mil. 4, 2, 47: eumque Alexander cum rogaret, si quid vellet, ut diceret, id. Or. 2, 66, 266; Caes. B. G. 1, 7 *fin.*—(β) Nisi quid vis, *unless you wish to give some order, to make some remark*, etc.: ego eo ad forum nisi quid vis, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 94: nunc de ratione videamus, nisi quid vis ad haec, Cic. Tusc. 2, 18, 42.—(γ) Numquid vis or ecquid vis? *have you any orders to give?* a formula used by inferiors before leaving their superiors; cf. Don. ad Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 39: visunt, quid agam, ecquid velim, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 113: numquid vis aliud? Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 111; 1, 2, 106; id. Ad. 2, 2, 39; 3, 3, 78; id. Hec. 2, 2, 30: numquid vellem rogavit, Cic. Att. 6, 3, 6: frequentia rogantium num quid vellet, Liv. 6, 34, 7: rogavit num quid in Sardiniam vellet. Te puto saepe habere qui num quid Romam velis quaerant, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 2, 1.—**2.** With *acc. of the person:* aliquem velle. (α) *To want somebody*, i.e. *in order to see him, to speak with him* (ante-class. and colloq.): Demenaetum volebam, *I wanted, wished to see, Demenætus*, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 12: bona femina et malus masculus volunt te, id. Cist. 4, 2, 40: solus te solum volo, id. Capt. 3, 4, 70: quia non est intus quem ego volo, id. Mil. 4, 6, 40: hae oves volunt vos, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 24: quis me volt? Perii, pater est, Ter. And. 5, 3, 1: centuriones trium cohortium me velle postridie, Cic. Att. 10, 16, 4.—With paucis verbis or paucis, *for a few words* (*moments*): volo te verbis pauculis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 28: sed paucis verbis te volo, Palaestrio, id. Mil. 2, 4, 22: Sosia, Adesdum, paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.—(β) *To love, like somebody, to be fond of somebody* (ante-class. and poet.): hanc volo (= amo), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 18: sine me amare unum Argyrippum ... quem volo, id. ib. 3, 2, 38: quom quae te volt, eamdem tu vis, id. Mil. 4, 2, 80: aut quae (vitia) corpori' sunt ejus siquam petis ac vis, Lucr. 4, 1152: quam volui nota fit arte meā, Ov. Am. 1, 10, 60: nolo virum, facili redimit qui sanguine famam: hunc volo, laudari qui sine morte potest, *I like the one who*, etc., Mart. 1, 8, 6.—(γ) *To wish to have:* roga, velitne an non uxorem, *whether he wishes to have his wife or not*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 43: ut sapiens velit gerere rem publicam, atque ... uxorem adjungere, et velle ex eā liberos (anacoluth.), Cic. Fin. 3, 20, 68.—With two accusatives: (narrato) illam te amare et velle uxorem, *that you wish to have her as your wife*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 25; cf. id. Phorm. 1, 2, 65.—**3.** With two accusatives, of the person and the thing: aliquem aliquid velle, *to want something of somebody* (cf.: aliquem aliquid rogare; mostly ante-class.; not in Cic.); numquid me vis? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120: face certiorem me quid meus vir me velit, id. Cas. 2, 6, 1: num quidpiam me vis aliud? id. Truc. 2, 4, 81: nunc verba in pauca conferam quid te velim, id. As. 1, 1, 74: narrabit ultro quid sese velis, id. Ps. 2, 4, 60: quid me voluisti? id. Mil. 4, 2, 35: numquid aliud me vis? Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 101: quin tu uno verbo dic quid est quod me velis, id. And. 1, 1, 18; Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 85; id. Cist. 2, 3, 49; id. As. 2, 3, 12; id. Merc. 5, 2, 27; id. Pers. 4, 6, 11; Ter. Heaut. 4, 8, 31; id. Phorm. 2, 4, 18; id. Eun. 2, 3, 47; id. Hec. 3, 4, 15: si quid ille se velit, illum ad se venire oportere, Caes. B. G. 1, 34: cum mirabundus quidnam (Taurea) sese vellet, resedisset Flaccus, Me quoque, inquit, etc., Liv. 26, 15, 11; also, *I want to speak with* somebody (v. 2. a. α): paucis, Euclio, est quod te volo, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 22: est quod te volo secreto, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 33.—**4.** With *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of the person: aliquid alicui velle, *to wish something to somebody* (= cupio aliquid alicui; v. cupio; rare): quamquam vobis volo quae voltis, mulieres, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 1: si ex me illa liberos vellet sibi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 33: praesidium velle se senectuti suae, id. ib. 1, 2, 44: nihil est mali quod illa non initio filio voluerit, optaverit, Cic. Clu. 66, 188: rem Romanam huc provectam ut externis quoque gentibus quietem velit, Tac. A. 12, 11: cui ego omnia meritissimo volo et debeo, *to whom I give and owe my best wishes*, Quint. 9, 2, 35.—E s p., in the phrase quid vis (vult) with *reflex. dat.* of interest, lit. *what do you want for yourself?* **a.** Quid tibi vis = quid vis, the *dat.* being redundant (rare): quid aliud tibi vis? *what else do you want?* Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 90.—With *quisque:* haud ita vitam agerent ut nunc plerumque videmus Quid sibi quisque velit nescire, *be ignorant as to their own aims and purposes*, Lucr. 3, 1058.—**b.** *What do you mean? what do you drive at? what is your scope, object, drift* (rare in post-Aug. writers; Don. ad Ter. Eun. prol. 45, declares it an archaism). (α) In 1*st pers.* (rare): nunc quid processerim huc, et quid mihi voluerim dicam, *and what I meant thereby, what was the purpose of my coming*, Plaut. As. prol. 6: quid mihi volui? quid mihi nunc prodest bona voluntas? Sen. Ben. 4, 21, 6.—(β) In 2*d pers.:* quid nunc tibi vis, mulier, memora, *what is the drift of your talk?* Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 60: sed quid nunc tibi vis? *what do you want to come at* (i.e. by your preamble)? id. Poen. 1, 1, 24: quid tu tibi vis? Ego non tangam meam? *what do you mean?* i. e. what is your purpose? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 28: quid tibi vis? quid cum illā rei tibi est? id. ib. 4, 7, 34: quid est quod sic gestis? quid sibi hic vestitus quaerit? Quid est quod laetus sis? quid tibi vis? *what do you mean by all this?* id. ib. 3, 5, 11: quid est, inepta? quid vis tibi? quid rides? id. ib. 5, 6, 6: quid vis tibi? Quid quaeris? id. Heaut. 1, 1, 9: *Ph.* Fabulae! *Ch.* Quid vis tibi? id. Phorm. 5, 8, 53: roganti ut se in Asiam praefectum duceret, Quid tibi vis, inquit, insane. Cic. Or. 2, 67, 269; so in 2*d pers. plur.:* pro deum fidem, quid vobis vultis? Liv. 3, 67, 7.—(γ) In 3*d pers.:* quid igitur sibi volt pater? cur simulat? Ter. And. 2, 3, 1: quid hic volt veterator sibi? id. ib. 2, 6, 26: proinde desinant aliquando me isdem inflare verbis: quid sibi iste vult? ... Cur ornat eum a quo desertus est? Cic. Dom. 11, 29: quid sibi vellet (Caesar)? cur in suas possessiones veniret? Caes. B. G. 1, 44 *med.:* conicere in eum oculos, mirantes quid sibi vellet (i.e. by courting the plebeians), Liv. 3, 35, 5: qui quaererent quid sibi vellent qui armati Aventinum obsedissent, id. 3, 50, 15: quid sibi voluit providentia quae Aridaeum regno imposuit? Sen. Ben. 4, 31, 1: volt, non volt dare Galla mihi, nec dicere possum quod volt et non volt, quid sibi Galla velit, Mart. 3, 90, 2.—(δ) Transf. of things as subjects, *what means, what signifies?* quid volt sibi, Syre, haec oratio? Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 2: ut pernoscatis quid sibi Eunuchus velit, id. Eun. prol. 45: quid ergo illae sibi statuae equestres inauratae volunt? Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 61, § 150: quid haec sibi horum civium Romanorum dona voluerunt? id. ib. 2, 3, 80, § 186: avaritia senilis quid sibi velit, non intellego, *what is the meaning of the phrase*, id. Sen. 18, 66: quid ergo illa sibi vult pars altera orationis quā Romanos a me cultos ait? Liv. 40, 12, 14: tacitae quid vult sibi noctis imago? Ov. M. 9, 473.—**5.** Bene or male alicui velle, *to wish one well* or *ill, to like* or *dislike one* (ante-class. and poet.): *Ph.* Bene volt tibi. *St.* Nequam est illud verbum bene volt, nisi qui bene facit, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 37 sq.: jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, id. Ps. 1, 3, 4: ut tibi, dum vivam, bene velim plus quam mihi, id. Cas. 2, 8, 30: egone illi ut non bene vellem? id. Truc. 2, 4, 90; cf. id. ib. 2, 4, 95; id. Merc. 2, 1, 21; id. Ps. 4, 3, 7; id. Poen. 3, 3, 9: nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: quo tibi male volt maleque faciet, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 44: atque isti etiam parum male volo, id. Truc. 5, 7; cf. id. As. 5, 1, 13: utinam sic sient qui mihi male volunt, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 13: non sibi male vult, *he does not dislike himself*, Petr. 38; so, melius or optime alicui velle, *to like one better* or *best:* nec est quisquam mihi aeque melius quoi velim, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42; id. Merc. 5, 2, 57: illi ego ex omnibus optime volo, id. Most. 1, 4, 24.—And bene velle = velle: bene volueris in precatione augurali Messalla augur ait, significare volueris, Fest. s.v. bene sponsis, p. 351.—**6.** With *abl.:* alicujus causā velle, *to like one for his own sake*, i.e. *personally*, a Ciceronian phrase, probably inst. of omnia alicujus causā velle; lit. *to wish every thing* (i.e. *good*) *in somebody's behalf.* (α) With omnia expressed: etsi mihi videor intellexisse cum tecum de re M. Annaeii locutus sum, te ipsius causā vehementer omnia velle, tamen, etc. ... ut non dubitem quin magnus cumulus accedat commendationis meae, Cic. Fam. 13, 55, 1: repente coepit dicere, se omnia Verris causā velle, *that he had the most friendly disposition towards Verres*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 26, § 64: accedit eo quod Varro magnopere ejus causā vult omnia, id. Fam. 13, 22, 1.—(β) Without omnia: per eos qui nostrā causā volunt, valentque apud illum, Cic. Att. 11, 8, 1: sed et Phameae causā volebam, id. ib. 13, 49, 1: etsi te ipsius Attici causā velle intellexeram, id. ib. 16, 16, A, 6: valde enim ejus causā volo, id. Fam. 16, 17, 2 *fin.:* illud non perficis quo minus tuā causā velim, id. ib. 3, 7, 6; 12, 7, 1: si me velle tuā causā putas, id. ib. 7, 17, 2: regis causa si qui sunt qui velint, id. ib. 1, 1, 1: credo tuā causā velle Lentulum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4, 5; id. Div. in Caecil. 6, 21; cf. id. Imp. Pomp. (v. C. 1. b. supra), where the phrase has its literal meaning; cf. also: alicujus causā (omnia) cupere; v. cupio.—**7.** With *acc.* and *subjunct.* per ecthesin (ante-class.): nunc ego illum meum virum veniat velim (by mixture of constructions: meum virum velim; and: meus vir veniat velim), Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 29: nunc ego Simonidem mi obviam veniat velim, id. Ps. 4, 5, 10: nimis hercle ego illum corvum ad me veniat velim, id. Aul. 4, 6, 4: saltem aliquem velim qui mihi ex his locis viam monstret, id. Rud. 1, 3, 35: patrem atque matrem viverent vellem tibi, id. Poen. 5, 2, 106; cf. id. Merc. 2, 1, 30 (v. E. 1. d. supra).

F. Velle used absolutely, variously rendered *to will, have a will, wish, consent, assent:* quod vos, malum ... me sic ludificamini? Nolo volo, volo nolo rursum, *I nill I will, I will I nill again*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 57: novi ingenium mulierum: Nolunt ubi velis, ubi nolis cupiunt ultro, *they will not where you will*, etc., id. Eun. 4, 7, 43: quis est cui velle non liceat? *who is not free to wish?* Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2: in magnis et voluisse sat est, Prop. 2, 10 (3, 1), 6: tarde velle nolentis est, *slowness in consenting betrays the desire to refuse*, Sen. Ben. 2, 5, 4: quae (animalia) nullam injuriam nobis faciunt, quia velle non possunt, id. Ira, 2, 26, 4: ejus est nolle qui potest velle, *the power to assent implies the power to dissent*, Dig. 50, 17, 3.—So velle substantively: sed ego hoc ipsum velle miserius duco quam in crucem tolli, *that very wishing*, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2: inest enim velle in carendo, *the word* carere *implies the notion of a wish*, id. Tusc. 1, 36, 88: velle ac posse in aequo positum erat, *his will and power were balanced*, Val. Max. 6, 9, ext. 5: velle tuum nolo, Didyme, nolle volo, Mart. 5, 83, 2: velle suum cuique est, *each has his own likings*, Pers. 5, 53.

II. In partic. **A.** Redundant, when the will to do is identified with the act itself. **1.** In imperative sentences. **a.** In independent sentences introduced by noli velle, where noli has lost the idea of volition: nolite, judices, hunc velle maturius exstingui vulnere vestro quam suo fato, *do not resolve*, Cic. Cael. 32, 79: nolite igitur id velle quod fieri non potest, id. Phil. 7, 8, 25: qui timor bonis omnibus injectus sit ... nolite a me commoneri velle, *do not wish, expect, to be reminded by me*, etc., id. Mur. 25, 50: nolite hunc illi acerbum nuntium velle perferri, *let it not be your decision that*, etc., id. Balb. 28, 64: cujus auspicia pro vobis experti nolite adversus vos velle experiri, *do not desire*, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 16: noli adversum eos me velle ducere, etc., Nep. Att. 4, 2.—**b.** Ne velis or ne velit fecisse = ne feceris, or ne facito (v. I. A. 3. a. supra).—So ne velis with *pres. inf.:* neve, revertendi liber, abesse velis (= neve abfueris), Ov. H. 1, 80.—**c.** In affirmative imperative sentences (velim esse = esto; rare): tu tantum fida sorori Esse velis (= fida esto or sis), Ov. M. 2, 745; and in 3*d pers.:* di procul a cunctis ... Hujus notitiam gentis habere velint (= habeant), id. P. 1, 7, 8: credere modo qui discet velit (= credat qui discet), Quint. 8, prooem. 12.—**d.** In clauses dependent on verbs of commanding and wishing: aut quia significant divam praedicere ut armis Ac virtute velint patriam defendere terram (= ut defendant), Lucr. 2, 641: precor quaesoque ne ante oculos patris facere et pati omnia infanda velis (= facias et patiaris), Liv. 23, 9, 2: monentes ne experiri vellet imperium cujus vis, etc., id. 2, 59, 4; 39, 13, 2: et mea ... opto Vulnera qui fecit facta levare velit, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 18: nos contra (oravimus)

... ne vertere secum Cuncta pater fatoque urguenti incumbere vellet, Verg. A. 2, 653. — With *pass. perf. inf.* (v. I. B. 9. b. β): legati Sullam orant ut filii innocentis fortunas conservatas velit (virtually = fortunas conservet), Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 25: a te peto ut utilitatem sociorum per te quam maxime defensam et auctam velis (= defendas et augeas), id. Fam. 13, 9, 3. — So after *utinam* or *ut*: utinam illi qui prius eum viderint me apud eum velint adjutum tantum quantum ego vellem si quid possem (= utinam illi me adjuvent quantum ego adjuvarem, etc.), id. Att. 11, 7, 7: cautius ut saevo velles te credere Marti (= utinam te credidisses), Verg. A. 11, 153: edictum praemittit ad quam diem magistratus ... sibi esse praesto Cordubae vellet (= sibi praesto essent), Caes. B. C. 1, 19 (cf. also I. B. 9. b. β, and I. B. 2. *fin.* supra).—**2.** In conditional clauses, si facere velim = si faciam, often rendered by the potential or future auxiliaries *would* or *will*: non tu scis, Bacchae bacchanti si velis advorsarier, ex insanâ insaniorem facies? (= si advorseris), Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 80: si meum Imperium exsequi voluisset, interemptam oportuit (= si executus esset), Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 22: si id confiteri velim, tamen istum condemnetis necesse est (= si id confitear), *if I would acknowledge*, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45: si quis velit ita dicere ... nihil dicat (= si quis dicat), id. Fat. 14, 32: dies deficiat si velim numerare, etc., id. N. D. 3, 32, 81; so, id. Tusc. 5, 35, 102; id. Verr. 2, 2, 21, § 52: quâ in sententiâ si constare voluissent, suam auctoritatem ... recuperassent, id. Fam. 1, 9, 14; id. Verr. 2, 1, 11, § 31; id. Lael. 20, 75: conicere potestis, si recordari volueritis quanta, etc., *if you will remember*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 58, § 129; so id. Or. 1, 44, 197; id. Brut. 1, 2, 5: quod si audire voletis externa, maximas res publicas ab adulescentibus labefactatas reperietis, id. Sen. 6, 20; so id. Or. 1, 60, 256; 2, 23, 95: ejus me compotem voti vos facere potestis, si meminisse vultis, non vos in Samnio, etc., Liv. 7, 40, 5; 23, 13, 6; 23, 15, 4: cum olera Diogeni lavanti Aristippus dixisset: si Dionysium adulare velles, ista non esses; Imo, inquit, si tu ista esse velles, non adulares Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4: ut si his (legibus) perpetuo uti voluissent, sempiternum habituri fuerint imperium, id. 5, 3, ext. 3: quid enim si mirari velit, non in silvestribus dumis poma pendere, Sen. Ira, 2, 10, 6; cf. Curt. 5, 1, 1; 3, 5, 6; Ov. H. 17 (18), 43.— With *perf. inf. pass.*: nisi ea (opera) certi auctores monumentis suis testata esse voluissent, Val. Max. 3, 2, 24. —**3.** In declarative sentences. **a.** Volo in 1*st pers.* with *perf. pass. inf.* or *part.* (volo oratum esse or oratum = oro; v. I. B. 9. b. α and β): vos omnes opere magno esse oratos volo benigne ut operam detis, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 21: justam rem et facilem esse oratam a vobis volo, id. Am. prol. 33: illud tamen te esse admonitum volo, etc., Cic. Cael. 3, 8: sed etiam est paucis vos quod monitos voluerim, Plaut. Capt. prol. 53: illud te, Tulli, monitum velim etc., Liv. 1, 23, 8: quamobrem omnes eos oratos volo Ne, etc., Ter. Heaut. prol. 26; so, factum volo = faciam: serva tibi sodalem, et mihi filium. *Mne.* Factum volo, *I will*, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 91: pariter nunc opera me adjuves ac, etc. *Nau.* Factum volo, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 4; so Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 10.— In 3*d pers.*: esse salutatum vult te mea littera primum, Ov. P. 2, 7, 1.—**b.** With *pres. inf.*: propterea te vocari ad cenam volo (= voco te), Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 72: sed nunc rogare hoc ego vicissim te volo: quid fuit, etc. (= nunc te rogo), id. Trin. 1, 2, 136.—**c.** With *perf. act. inf.*: pace tuâ dixisse velim (= pace tuâ dixerim), Ov. P. 3, 1, 9.—**d.** In other connections, when the will or purpose is made more prominent than the action: eorum alter, qui Antiochus vocatur, iter per Siciliam facere voluit (= fecit), Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 27, § 61: si suscipere eam (religionem) nolletis, tamen in eo qui violasset sancire vos velle oporteret (= sancire vos oporteret), id. ib. 2, 4, 51, § 114: ut insequentibus diebus nemo eorum forum aut publicum adspicere vellet (= adspiceret), Liv. 9, 7, 11: talentis mille percussorem in me emere voluisti (= emisti), Curt. 3, 5, 6: quin etiam senatus gratias ei agentem quod redire voluisset ante portas eduxit (= quod redisset), Val. Max. 3, 4, 4: utri prius gratulemur, qui hoc dicere voluit, an cui audire contigit? (= qui hoc dixit), id. 4, 7, ext. 2: sic tua non paucae carpere facta volent (= carpent), Ov. P. 3, 1, 64.

B. Velim, as potential subjunctive (mostly in 1*st pers. sing.*, as subjunctive of modest statement), = volo, *I wish, I should like.* **1.** With verb in the second person. **a.** With *pres. subj.*, so most frequently in Cic. (α) As a modest imperative of the dependent verb: velim facias = fac, *I wish you would do it, please do it*: ego quae in rem tuam sint, ea velim facias, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 9: eas (litteras) in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: eum salvere jubeas velim, id. ib. 7, 7, 7: velim me facias certiorem, etc., id. ib. 1, 19, 9: tu velim saepe ad nos scribas, id. ib. 1, 12, 4: velim mihi ignoscas, id. Fam. 13, 75, 1: tu velim animum a me parumper avertas, id. Lael. 1, 5; cf. id. Att. 1, 11, 3; 7, 3, 11; 8, 12, 5; id. Fam. 15, 3, 2 et saep.: haec pro causâ meâ dicta accipiatis velim, Liv. 42, 34, 13: velim, inquit, hoc mihi probes, Aug. ap. Suet. Aug. 51: Musa velim memores, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 53.—(β) Expressing a wish without a command (v. vellem): vera dicas velim, *I wish you told the truth*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 18: quam velim Bruto persuadeas ut Asturae sit, Cic. Att. 14, 15, 4: ipse velim poenas experiare meas, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 74; so in asseverations: ita velim me promerentem ames, dum vivas, mi pater, ut ... id mihi vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 47.— **b.** With infinitive clause. (α) With the force of a modest imperative: sed qui istuc credam ita esse, mihi dici velim (i. e. a te), Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 15: extremum illud est quod mihi abs te responderi velim, Cic. Vat. 17, 41 (may be a dependent subjunctive): itaque vos ego, milites, non eo solum animo .... pugnare velim, etc., Liv. 21, 41, 10.— (β) As a mere wish: velim te arbitrari, frater, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 1: primum te arbitrari id quod res est velim, Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 9.— With *perf. act.*: hanc te quoque ad ceteras tuas eximias virtutes, Masinissa, adjecisse velim, Liv. 30, 14, 6.—With *perf. pass.*, Liv. 1, 23, 8 (v. II. A. 3. a. supra).— **c.** With *ut* (rare): de tuis velim ut eo sis animo, quo debes esse, Cic. Fam. 4, 14, 4. —**d.** With *ne* (rare), Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 23 (v. I. C. 2. supra).—**2.** With dependent verb in the third person, expressing a wish. **a.** With *pres. subj.*: ita se defatigent velim Ut, etc., Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 3: de Cicerone quae mihi scribis, jucunda mihi sunt: velim sint prospera, Cic. Att. 14, 11, 2: velim seu Himilco, seu Mago respondeat, Liv. 23, 12, 15: sint haec vera velim, Verg. Cir. 306: nulla me velim syllaba effugiat, Quint. 11, 2, 45.— With *final clause*: tu velim mihi ad urbem praesto sis, ut tuis consiliis utar, Cic. Att. 9, 16, 3; cf. id. ib. 11, 11, 2 (v. I. C. 2. supra).—With ellips. of *pres. subj.*: velim mehercule Asturae Brutus (i. e. sit), Cic. Att. 14, 11, 1.—**b.** With *perf. subj.* (a wish referring to the past): nimis velim improbissumo homini malas edentaverint, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 48.— **c.** With *inf.-clause*: ne ego nunc mihi modium mille esse argenti velim! Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 9: di me perdant! *Me.* Quodcunque optes, velim tibi contingere, id. Cist. 2, 1, 30: velim eum tibi placere quam maxime, Cic. Brut. 71, 249: idque primum ita esse velim; deinde etiam, si non sit, mihi persuaderi tamen velim, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: quod faxitis, deos velim fortunare, Liv. 6, 41, 12.— With *perf. pass. inf.* (v. I. B. 9. b. β, supra): edepol te hodie lapide percussum velim, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 33: moribus praefectum mulierum hunc factum velim, id. Aul. 3, 5, 30.— With *inf.-clause* understood: nimium plus quam velim nostrorum ingenia sunt mobilia, Liv. 2, 37, 4.—**3.** With verb in the first person. **a.** With *inf. pres.* (so most freq.): atque hoc velim probare omnibus, etc., Cic. Prov. Cons. 20, 47: velim scire ecquid de te recordere, id. Tusc. 1, 6, 13: quare te, ut polliceris, videre plane velim, id. Att. 11, 9, 3: nec vero velim ... a calce ad carceres revocari, id. Sen. 23, 83: sed multitudo ea quid animorum ... habeat scire velim, Liv. 23, 12, 7: interrogare tamen velim, an Isocrates Attice dixerit, Quint. 12, 10, 22.— With *perf. inf. act.*, Ov. P. 3, 1, 9 (v. II. A. 3. c.).— **b.** With *acc.* and *inf.*: quod velis, modo id velim me scire, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 8.—So with *perf. pass. inf.*: ego praeterquam quod nihil haustum ex vano velim, Fabium ... potissimum auctorem habui, Liv. 22, 7, 4.— **c.** With *subj. pres.*: eo velim tam facili uti possim et tam bono in me quam Curione, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 10 B. and K. ex conj. Müll. (Lachm., Hoffm. posse; al. possem).—**4.** Velim in the principal sentence of conditional clauses, *I would, I should be willing*: aetatem velim servire, Libanum ut (= si) conveniam modo, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 8: velim, si fieri possit, id. Truc. 2, 4, 12: si quid tibi compendi facere possim, factum edepol velim (redundant), id. ib. 2, 4, 26: si possim, velim, id. Stich. 4, 2, 9: nec velim (imitari orationes Thucydidis) si possim, Cic. Brut. 83, 287: si liceat, nulli cognitus esse velim, Ov. Tr. 5, 12, 42.—**5.** The other persons of velim in potential use (rare). **a.** Velis. (α) Imperatively = cupito: quoniam non potest fieri quod vis, Id velis quod possit, Ter. And. 2, 1, 6: atque aliquos tamen esse velis tibi, alumna, penates, Verg. Cir. 331.—(β) Declaratively with *indef. subj.*: quom inopia'st, cupias; quando ejus copia'st, tum non velis, *then you* (i. e. *people, they*) *do not want it*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 45.— (γ) Redundant, as a form of the imperative of the dependent verb, Ov. Am. 1, 4, 38 (v. I. A. 3. a. β); id. H. 1, 80 (v. II. A. 1. b.); id. M. 2, 746 (v. II. A. 1. c.).—**b.** Velit. (α) Modestly for vult: te super aetherias licentius auras Haud pater ille velit, etc., Verg. A. 7, 558: nemo enim minui velit id in quo maximus fuit, *would like that to be diminished in which*, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 6; cf. Verg. A. 2, 104, and Ov. H. 9, 7 (v. I. E. 1. c. supra).— So, poet., instead of vellet with *perf. inf.*: ut fiat, quid non illa dedisse velit? Ov. Am. 2, 17, 30.—(β) = imperative of third person: arma velit, poscatque simul rapiatque juventus, Verg. A. 7, 340.—Redundantly, giving to the dependent verb the force of an imperative, Quint. 8, prooem. 12 (v. II. A. 1. c. supra; v. also I. A. 3. a. supra).—**c.** Velimus. (α) In the optative sense of velim: sed scire velimus quod tibi nomen siet, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 18.—(β) With imperative sense (= *let us, we should*, etc.), Quint. 6, 3, 28 (v. I. A. 2. d. supra).—**d.** Velitis = velim velitis (i. e. jubeatis, jubete): novos consules ita cum Samnite gerere bellum velitis ut omnia ante nos bella gesta sunt, Liv. 9, 8, 10.— So especially in velitis jubeatis, a formula in submitting a law to the votes of the people in the comitia centuriata or tributa, *let it be resolved and ordered by you*: rogatus in haec verba populus: velitis jubeatisne haec sic fieri, si respublica populi Romani Quiritium, etc., Liv. 22, 10, 2: velitis jubeatis, Quirites ... uti de eâ re Ser. Sulpicius praetor urbanus ad senatum referat, etc., id. 38, 54, 3.—And parodied by Cic.: velitis jubeatis ut quod Cicero versum fecerit, Cic. Pis. 29, 72.— So in oblique discourse, vellent juberent: rogationem promulgavit, vellent juberent Philippo ... bellum indici, Liv. 31, 6, 1: vellent juberentne se regnare, id. 1, 46, 1; cf. in the resolution of the people: plebis sic jussit: quod senatus ... censeat, id volumus jubemusque, id. 26, 33, 14.—**e.** Velint, optative and redundant, Cic. Att. 11, 7, 7 (v. II. A. 1. d.); Ov. P. 1, 7, 8 (v. II. A. 1. c.).

C. Vellem, as potential subjunctive, *I wish, should like, should have liked*, representing the wish as contrary to fact, while velim refers to a wish which may be realized: de Menedemo vellem verum fuisset, de reginâ velim verum sit, Cic. Att. 15, 4, 4. It is not used with imperative force; cf.: quod scribis, putare te . . . vellem scriberes, cur ita putares . . . tu tamen velim scribas, Cic. Att. 11, 24, 5. — Often quam vellem, *how I wish*, i. e. *I wish very much*; and in the same sense: nimium vellem, v. infra. **1.** With verb in first person. **a.** With *inf. pres.*, *I wish, would like*, referring to present or future actions: videre equidem vos vellem, cum huic aurum darem, Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 68: vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: vellem equidem vobis placere, Quirites, sed, etc., Liv. 3, 68, 9: quam fieri vellem meus libellus! Mart. 8, 72, 9.—With cuperem and optarem: nunc ego Triptolemi cuperem conscendere currus . . . Nunc ego Medeae vellem frenare dracones . . . Nunc ego jactandas optarem sumere pennas, etc., Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 1 sqq.—

Rarely, *I should have liked:* tum equidem istuc os tuum inpudens videre nimium vellem! Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 49.—And in conditional sense: maerorem minui: dolorem nec potui, nec, si possem, vellem (i. e. minuere), Cic. Att. 12, 28, 2: certe ego, si sineres, titulum tibi reddere vellem, Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 13: sic nec amari quidem vellem (i. e. if I were in his place), Sen. Ira, 1, 20. 4.—**b.** With *perf. inf.*, *I wish I had:* abiit, vah! Rogasse vellem, *I wish I had asked him*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 25: maxime vellem semper tecum fuisse, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D, 5: quam vellem petisse ab eo quod audio Philippum impetrasse, id. ib. 10, 4, 10: non equidem vellem, quoniam nocitura fuerunt, Pieridum sacris imposuisse manum, Ov. Tr. 4, 1, 27: ante equidem summâ de re statuisse, Latini, Et vellem, et fuerat melius, Verg. A. 11, 303.—**c.** With *inf.-clause*, the predicate being a *perf. part.* (v. I. B. 9. b. *β*, supra): virum me natam vellem, *would I had been born a man!* Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 9.—**d.** With *subj. imperf.* (rare): quam vellem, Panaetium nostrum nobiscum haberemus, Cic. Rep. 1, 10, 15.—**2.** The subject of the dependent verb in the second person. **a.** With *subj. imperf.* (the regular construction): hodie igitur me videbit, ac vellem tum tu adesses, *I wish you could be present*, Cic. Att. 13, 7, 2: quam vellem de his etiam oratoribus tibi dicere luberet, *I wish you would please*, id. Brut. 71, 248.—**b.** With *subj. pluperf.*, *I wish you had:* vellem Idibus Martiis me ad cenam invitasses, Cic. Fam. 12, 4, 1: quam vellem te ad Stoicos inclinavisses, id. Fin. 3, 3, 10: vellem suscepisses juvenem regendum, id. Att. 10, 6, 2: quam vellem Bruto studium tuum navare potuisses, id. ib. 15, 4, 5.—**c.** With *ne* and *pluperf. subj.:* tu vellem ne veritus esses ne parum libenter legerem tuas litteras, Cic. Fam. 7, 33, 2.—**d.** With ellipsis of verb: vera cantas, vana vellem (i. e. cantares), Plaut. Most. 3, 4, 41.—**3.** With verb in third person. **a.** With *imperf. subj.* (the regular construction): patrem atque matrem viverent vellem tibi (per ecthesin, v. I. E. b.), Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 106: vellem adesset Antonius, modo sine advocatis, Cic. Phil. 1, 7, 16: vellem nobis hoc idem vere dicere liceret, id. Off. 3, 1, 1: vellem adesse posset Panaetius, id. Tusc. 1, 33, 81: vellem hoc esset laborare, id. Or. 2, 71, 287.—**b.** With *pluperf. subj.:* vellem aliqui ex vobis robustioribus hunc male dicendi locum suscepissent, Cic. Cael. 3, 7: vellem dictum esset ab eodem etiam de Dione, id. ib. 10, 23; so id. ib. 31, 74; id. Brut. 44, 163: quam vellem Dareus aliquid ex hac indole hausisset! Curt. 3, 32 (12), 26.—**c.** With *inf.-clause.* (*α*) With *inf. pres.*, *I wish he were:* quam non abesse ab hujus judicio L. Vulsionem vellem! Cic. Clu. 70, 198: nunc mihi . . . Vellem, Maeonide, pectus inesse tuum, Ov. F. 2, 120.—(*β*) With *perf. inf.* or *part.*, *I wish he had, had been:* quam vellem Menedemum invitatum! Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 11: epistulas, quas quidem vellem mihi numquam redditas, Cic. Att. 11, 22, 1.—With ellipsis of predicate: illud quoque vellem antea (i. e. factum, or factum esse), Cic. Att. 11, 23, 3.—**d.** With *ut*, Cic. Sull. 1, 1; id. Fam. 7, 33, 2 (v. I. C. 1. a. supra).—**4.** With *acc.* of a neuter pronoun or of a noun: aliquando sentiamus nihil nobis nisi, id quod minime vellem, spiritum reliquum esse, Cic. Att. 9, 19, 2: tris eos libros maxime nunc vellem: apti essent ad id quod cogito, *I would like to have* (cf. I. E. 1. a.), id. ib. 13, 22, 2.—**5.** In the other persons of vellem (mostly poet.). **a.** Velles. (*α*) In optative sentences redundant, Verg. A. 11, 153 (v. II. A. 1. d.).—(*β*) Of an indefinite subject: velles eum (Senecam) suo ingenio dixisse, alieno judicio, Quint. 10, 1, 130.—**b.** Vellet. (*α*) In the potential sense of vellem: vellet abesse quidem; sed adest. Velletque videre, Non etiam sentire canum fera facta suorum, Ov. M. 3, 247.—(*β*) Conditionally: quis vellet tanti nuntius esse mali (i. e. if in this situation)? Ov. H. 12, 146.—**c.** Vellent. (*α*) In the potential sense of vellem: quam vellent aethere in alto Nunc et pauperiem et duros perferre labores! Verg. A. 6, 436.—(*β*) Conditionally: nec superi vellent hoc licuisse sibi, *would wish*, i. e. if in this situation, Mart. 4, 44, 8.

D. Volam and voluero. **1.** In gen.: respiciendus erit sermo stipulationis, utrumne talis sit: quem voluero, an quem volam. Nam si talis fuerit quem voluero, cum semel elegerit, mutare voluntatem non poterit; si vero . . . quem volam, donec judicium dictet, mutandi potestatem habebit, Dig. 45, 1, 112.—**2.** Volam in principal sentences. (*α*) = Engl. future, *I shall wish*, etc.: et commeminisse hoc ego volam te, *I shall require you to recollect this*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 7: cum omnia habueris, tunc habere et sapientiam voles? *will you also wish to have wisdom when?* etc., Sen. Ep. 17, 8.—(*β*) Denoting present probability: et scilicet jam me hoc voles patrem exorare, ut, etc., *you doubtless wish me*, etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 27.—**3.** In clauses dependent on predicates implying a future, generally rendered by an English present: quid si sors aliter quam voles evenerit? *otherwise than as you wish*, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 35: tum te, si voles, cum patriae quod debes solveris, satis diu vixisse dicito, *then if you choose, if you will*, Cic. Marcell. 9, 27: decedes cum voles, id. Att. 6, 3, 2: qui magis effugies eos qui volent fingere? *those who are bent upon inventing, who will invent, falsehoods*, id. ib. 8, 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 4; id. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 55; id. Prov. Cons. 9, 24: quod voles gratum esse, rarum effice, Sen. Ben. 1, 14, 1; cf. id. Brev. Vit. 7, 9: si di volent, *the gods permitting*, August. ap. Suet. Calig. 8: invenies, vere si reperire voles, Ov. P. 3, 1, 34; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 78; Tib. 1, 4, 45.—So, voluero: quem (locum) si qui vitare voluerit, sex milium circuitu in oppidum pervenit, *who wishes to avoid this spot*, Caes. B. C. 2, 24.

E. Si vis, parenthetically. **1.** *If you please* (cf. sis, supra *init.*): paulum opperirier, Si vis, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 52: audi, si vis, nunc jam, id. Ad. 2, 1, 30: dic, si vis, de quo disputari velis, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5, 13.—**2.** *If you wish, choose, insist upon it:* hanc quoque jucunditatem, si vis, transfer in animum, Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: addam, si vis, animi, etc., id. ib. 2, 27, 89: concedam hoc ipsum, si vis, etc., id. Div. 2, 15, 34.

F. Quam, with any person of the *pres. indic.* or *subj.*, or *imperf. subj.* or *future*, = quamvis, in a concessive sense, virtually, *however, however much.* **1.** 3*d pers. sing.:* quod illa, quam velit sit potens, numquam impetravisset (= quamvis sit potens), *however powerful she may be*, Cic. Cael. 26, 63: C. Gracchus dixit, sibi in somnis Ti. fratrem visum esse dicere, quam vellet cunctaretur, tamen eodem sibi leto . . . esse pereundum, id. Div. 1, 26, 56: quam volet jocetur, id. N. D. 2, 17, 46.—**2.** 1*st pers. plur.:* quam volumus licet ipsi nos amemus, tamen, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 9, 19.—**3.** 2*d pers. plur.:* exspectate facinus quam vultis improbum, vincam tamen, etc., *expect a crime, however wicked* (*ever so wicked*), etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 5, § 11; but: hac actione quam voletis multi dicent, *as many as you choose*, id. ib. 2, 2, 42, § 102.—**4.** 3*d pers. plur.:* quam volent illi cedant, tamen a re publicâ revocabuntur, Cic. Phil. 2, 44, 113: quam volent in conviviis faceti, dicaces, etc., sint, alia fori vis est, alia triclinii, id. Cael. 28, 67; but: et ceteri quam volent magnas pecunias capere possint, *as much money as they choose*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58, § 142.

G. Volo = malo, *to prefer*, with a comparative clause (rare): quodsi in ceteris quoque studiis a multis eligere homines commodissimum quodque, quam sese uni alicui certo vellent addicere, = si se eligere mallent quam se uni addicere, Cic. Inv. 2, 2, 5: malae rei quam nullius duces esse volunt, Liv. 3, 68, 11: famaene credi velis quanta urbs a te capta sit, quam posteris quoque eam spectando esse? id. 25, 29, 6.

H. With *magis* and *maxime.* **1.** Magis velle: ut tu illam salvam magis velles quam ego, *you wish more than I*, etc., Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 17.—**2.** With maxime, *to wish above all, more than any thing* or *any one else, to be most agreeable to one, to like best, to prefer* (among more than two alternatives): quia id maxime volo ut illi istoc confugiant, *wish above all*, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 49; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 38: maxime vellem, judices, ut P. Sulla, etc., Cic. Sull. 1, 1: caritate nos capiunt reges, consilio optimates, libertate populi, ut in comparando difficile ad eligendum sit, quid maxime velis, *which you prefer, like best*, id. Rep. 1, 35, 55; so, quemadmodum ego maxime vellem, id. Att. 13, 1, 1: tris eos libros maxime nunc vellem, *above all others*, id. ib. 13, 32, 2: alia excusanti juveni, alia recipienti futura, ita ut maxime vellet senatus responderi placuit, *as it was most agreeable to him*, Liv. 39, 47: si di tibi permisissent quo modo maxime velles experiri animum meum, *in the manner most convenient to yourself*, Curt. 3, 6, 12.

K. In disjunctive co-ordination. **1.** With *sive . . . sive:* tu nunc, sive ego volo, seu nolo, sola me ut vivam facis, *whether I choose or not*, Plaut. Cist. 3, 14: itaque Campanos sive velint, sive nolint, quieturos, Liv. 8, 2, 13.—**2.** Without connectives. **a.** Vis tu . . . vis: congredi cum hoste liceat . . . vis tu mari, vis terra, vis acie, vis urbibus expugnandis experiri virtutem? Liv. 25, 6, 22.—**b.** Velim nolim. (*α*) Interrogatively, = utrum velim nec ne: velit nolit scire, difficile est, *it is difficult to know whether he intends it or not*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8, 4.—(*β*) = seu velim seu nolim: ut mihi, velim nolim, sit certa quaedam tuenda sententia, *whether I will or not*, Cic. N. D. 1, 7, 17: velim nolim, in cognomine Scipionum haeream necesse est, Val. Max. 3, 7, 3: mors interim adest, cui velis nolis vacandum est, Sen. Brev. Vit. 8, 5: hunc ita fundatum necesse est, velit nolit, sequatur hilaritas continua, id. Vit. Beat. 4, 4: velint nolint, respondendum est . . . beate vivere bonum non esse, id. Ep. 117, 4: praeterea futuri principes, velint nolint, sciant, etc., Plin. Pan. 20 *fin.*

Part. and *P. a.:* **vŏlens,** entis. **A.** As a *part.* proper, retaining the meaning and construction of velle, with the force of a relative or adverbial clause. **1.** Agreeing with some member of the sentence (poet. and in post-class. prose; rare): neque illum . . . multa volentem Dicere praeterea vidit (= qui multa voluit dicere), Verg. G. 4, 501; id. A. 2, 790: nec me vis ulla volentem Avertet (i. e. si adhaerere foederi volo), id. ib. 12, 203: decemviri, minuere volentes hujuscemodi violentiam . . . putaverunt, etc., *intending* (*who intended*) *to diminish such a violence*, etc., Gell. 20, 1, 34: Milo, experiri etiamtunc volens, an ullae sibi reliquae vires adessent . . . rescindere quercum conatus est, id. 15, 16, 3: scio quosdam testatores, efficere volentes ne servi sui umquam ad libertatem venirent, etc., hactenus scribere solitos, Dig. 40, 4, 61: si te volentem ad prohibendum venire, deterruerit aliquis, etc., id. 43, 24, 1, § 10.—**2.** *Abl. absol.* (not ante-Aug.): ne cujus militis scripti nomen nisi ipso volente deleretur, *except with his consent*, Liv. 7, 41, 4; so, Teum ex medio cursu classem repente avertit, aut volentibus iis usurus commeatu parato hostibus, aut ipsos pro hostibus habiturus, *with their consent*, id. 37, 27, 3: ponuntque ferocia Poeni Corda, volente deo, *since the god willed it*, Verg. A. 1, 303: Thrasippo supplicium a se voluntariâ morte exigere volente, *while he was about to inflict punishment on himself*, etc., Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 2: scire volentibus immortalibus dis an Romana virtus imperium orbis mereretur, *it being the will of the gods to know*, etc., Flor. 1, 13, 3 (1, 7, 3): qui sciente aut volente eo ad quem res pertinet, possessionem nanciscitur, *with the knowledge and consent of the person who*, etc., Dig. 41, 2, 6.—**B.** As *adj.*, *willing, voluntary*, and hence, *favorably disposed* (opp. invitus). **1.** Attributively. **a.** In the phrase cum dis volentibus, lit. *with the willing* or *favoring gods*, i. e. *with the will, permission*, or *favor of the gods:* dono ducite doque volentibu' cum magnis dis, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 208 Vahl.): sequere hac, mea gnata, me cum dis volentibus, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 4: cum dis volentibus quodque bene eveniat mando tibi Mani uti illaec suovetaurilia, etc., Cato, R. R. 141 (142).—And without *cum*, *abl. absol.:* virtute ac dis volentibus magni estis et opulenti, Sall. J. 14, 19.—**b.** Volenti animo. (*α*) = cupide, *eagerly:* Romae plebes litteris quae de Metello ac Mario missae erant, volenti animo de ambobus acceperant, Sall. J. 73, 3.—(*β*) *On purpose, intentionally:* consilio hanc omnes animisque volentibus urbem Adferimur, Verg. A. 7, 216.—**2.** Predicatively. **a.** Agreeing with the *subject-nom.* or *subject-acc.* (*α*) *Voluntarily, willingly,*

gladly (class.): (hi) divini generis appellentur . . . vobisque jure et lege volentes pareant, Cic. Univ. 11 *fin.*: quas victi ab hostibus poenas metuerant, eas ipsi volentes pendere, Sall. J. 76, 6: quia volentes in amicitiam non veniebant, Liv. 21, 39, 4: si volentes ac non coacti mansissent in amicitiâ, id. 24, 37, 7: quocunque loco seu volens seu invitus constitisti, id. 7, 40, 13: itaque se numquam volentem parte quâ posset rerum consilio gerendarum cessurum, id. 22, 27, 9: (virtus), quidquid evenerit, feret, non patiens tantum, sed etiam volens, Sen. Vit. Beat. 15, 5: non est referre gratiam quod volens acceperis nolenti reddere, id. Ben. 4, 40, 4: volens vos Turnus adoro, Verg. A. 10, 677; 3, 457; 6, 146; 12, 833: date vina volentes, id. ib. 8, 275: ipsa autem macie tenuant armenta volentes (*on purpose*), id. G. 3, 129.—And referring to subjects denoting things: quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura Sponte tulere suâ, carpsit (*spontaneously and willingly*), Verg. G. 2, 500.—(β) *Favorably; with propitius, favorably and kindly*, referring to the gods: precantes Jovem ut volens propitius praebeat sacra arma pro patriâ, Liv. 24, 21, 10: precantibus ut volens propitiaque urbem Romanam iniret, id. 29, 14, 13: in eâ arce (Victoriam) sacratam, volentem propitiamque, firmam ac stabilem fore populo Romano, id. 22, 37, 12; 1, 16, 3; 7, 26, 3; 24, 38, 8; Inscr. Orell. 2489 sq. — Parodied by Plautus: agite, bibite, festivae fores! fite mihi volentes propitiae, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 89.—*Abl. absol.*: omnia diis propitiis volentibusque ea faciemus, *with the favor and help of the gods*, Liv. 39, 16, 11 Weissenb. ad loc.: si (Jovem) invocem ut dexter ac volens assit, Quint. 4, prooem. 5.—**b.** Agreeing with other terms of the sentence (rare): volenti consuli causa in Pamphyliam devertendi oblata est, *a welcome cause was offered to the consul*, etc., Liv. 38, 15, 3: quod nobis volentibus facile continget, *if we wish*, Quint. 6, 2, 30: is Ariobarzanem volentibus Armeniis praefecit, *to their satisfaction*, Tac. A. 2, 4: gemis . . . hominem, Urse, tuum, cui dulce volenti servitium . . . erat, *to whom his servitude was sweet, since he liked it*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 15: me mea virtus, etc., fatis egere volentem, Verg. A. 8, 133: saepe ille volentem castigabat erum, *administered kindly received rebukes*, Stat. S. 2, 6, 50. — **c.** In the phrase aliquid mihi volenti est or putatur, etc., *something is welcome, acceptable to me, pleases me* (= volens habeo or accipio aliquid; cf. the Gr. Ὑμῖν ταῦτα βουλομένοις ἐστίν, and, mihi aliquid cupienti est; v. cupio; rare but class.): uti militibus exaequatus cum imperatore labos volentibus esset, *that the equalization of labor was acceptable to the soldier*, Sall. J. 100, 4: quia neque plebei militia volenti putabatur, id. ib. 84, 3 Dietsch: grande periculum maritumis civitatibus esse, et quibusdam volentibus novas res fore, *that to some a change of the government would be welcome*, Liv. 21, 50, 10: quibus bellum volentibus erat, probare exemplum, Tac. Agr. 18.—*Impers.* with *subject-inf.*: ceterisque remanere et in verba Vespasiani adigi volentibus fuit, *to the rest it was acceptable to remain*, etc., Tac. H. 3, 43.—With *subject-inf.* understood: si volentibus vobis erit, in medium profero quae . . . legisse memini, Macr. S. 7, 13, 11: si volentibus vobis erit, diem fabulis et epulis exigamus, id. ib. 1, 7; 2, 3 *fin.*; 6, 6 *init.*—**3.** As *subst.* (mostly post-Aug.). **a. vŏlens,** entis, *m.*, = is qui vult, in the different meanings, and often with the construction of the verb. (α) *One who wishes:* nunc cis Hiberum castra Romana esse, arcem tutam perfugiumque novas volentibus res, Liv. 22, 22, 11: consulere se volentibus vacuas aures accommodavit, Val. Max. 5, 8, 3: quid opus libertate si volentibus luxu perire non licet, id. 2, 9, 5: discere meliora volentibus promptum est, i. e. *it depends on our own will to learn better things*, Quint. 11, 11, 12: nec sum in hoc sollicitus, dum res ipsa volentibus discere appareat, *to the students*, id. 8, 4, 15: mori volentibus vis adhibita vivendi, Suet. Tib. 61.—(β) *One who intends, is about:* juris ignorantia non prodest acquirere volentibus, i. e. *in the acquisition of property*, Dig. 22, 6, 7: si quis volentem incipere uti frui prohibuit, *one who is about to enter upon a usufruct*, ib. 43, 16, 3, § 14.—(γ) *One who is willing:* non refert quid sit quod datur, nisi a volente volenti datur, *unless it is both willingly given and received*, Sen. Ben. 2, 18, 8: ducunt volentem fata, nolentem trahunt, *those willing to follow*, id. Ep. 107, 11.—(δ) *One who consents:* tutiusque rati volentibus quam coactis imperitare, *to rule men with their consent*, Sall. J. 102, 6: quippe rempublicam si a volentibus nequeat ab invitis jus expetituram, *peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must*, Liv. 3, 40, 4: si quis aliam rem pro aliâ volenti solverit, *if one pays with the consent of the receiver*, Dig. 46, 3, 46: nulla injuria est quae in volentem fiat, ib. 47, 10, 1, § 5.—(ε) *One who does a thing voluntarily:* pecuniam etiam a volentibus acceperant, *the contributions of money were voluntary*, Vell. 2, 62, 3: parce, puer, stimulis . . . (solis equi) Sponte sua properant. Labor est inhibere volentis (i. e. properare), Ov. M. 2, 128.—(ζ) Volens = bene volens: munificus nemo habebatur nisi pariter volens, *unless he was just as kindly disposed*, sc. *as he was liberal*, Sall. J. 103, 6.— Often referring to a previously mentioned noun: hunc cape consiliis socium et conjunge volentem, *and unite with him, since he wishes it*, Verg. A. 5, 712; so may be taken Ov. M. 2, 128 (v. ε).—**b.** In the *neutr. plur.* (volentia) rare, always with *dat.*, *things pleasing, acceptable:* Pompeius multis suspitionibus volentia plebi facturus habebatur, *that he would do what pleased the common people*, Sall. H. 4, 31 Dietsch: haec atque talia plebi volentia fuere, Tac. A. 15, 36 Draeg. ad loc. al.: iique Muciano volentia rescripsere, id. H. 3, 52.—Hence, *adv.:* **vŏlenter,** *willingly*, App. M. 6, p. 178, 4.

2. vŏlo, āvi, ātum (*part. gen. plur.* volantûm, Verg. A. 6, 728; Lucr. 2, 1083), 1, *v. n.* [Sanscr. val-, to turn one's self, etc.; cf.: vŏlucer, vēlox, and vol- in velivolus], *to fly.* **I.** Lit.: ex alto . . . laeva volavit avis, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 95 Vahl.): aves, Lucr. 6, 742: accipitres, id. 4, 1010: corvi, id. 2, 822: altam supra volat ardea nubem, Verg. G. 1, 364: volat ille per aëra magnum Remigio alarum, id. A. 1, 300: columbae venere volantes, id. ib. 6, 191; Prop. 2, 30 (3, 28), 30; Juv. 8, 251: apes, Ov. A. A. 1, 96; cf. Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 112: volasse eum (Antonium), non iter fecisse diceres, Cic. Phil. 10, 5, 11.—Prov.: sine pennis volare haud facile est, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 49.—**2.** *P. a.* as *subst.:* **vŏlantes,** ium, *comm.*, *the birds* (poet.), Lucr. 2, 1083; Verg. A. 6, 239; 6, 728.—**II.** Transf., *to fly*, i. e. *to move swiftly like one flying, to fleet, speed, hasten along:* i sane . . . vola curriculo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 17; cf.: per summa levis volat aequora curru, Verg. A. 5, 819: medios volat ecce per hostes Vectus equo spumante Saces, id. ib. 12, 650: illa (Argo) volat, Ov. H. 6, 66: currus, Verg. G. 3, 181: axis, id. ib. 3, 107: nubes, Lucr. 5, 254: fulmina, id. 2, 213: tempestates, id. 6, 612: telum, id. 1, 971; cf. Sall. J. 60, 2; Verg. A. 9, 698; Liv. 26, 44, 7 al.: litterae Capuam ad Pompeium volare dicebantur, Cic. Att. 2, 19, 3: volat aetas, id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: hora, Sen. Hippol. 1141: fama, Verg. A. 3, 121: et semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 71.—Poet., with *inf.:* ast Erebi virgo ditem volat aethere Memphim Praecipere et Phariâ venientem pellere terrâ, Val. Fl. 4, 407.

3. vŏlo, ōnis, *m.* [1. volo], *a volunteer*, first applied to the slaves who, after the battle at Cannæ, were enrolled upon their own expressed desire to serve (cf. Liv. 22, 57, 11; Val. Max. 7, 6, 1): volones dicti sunt milites, qui post Cannensem cladem usque ad octo milia, cum essent servi, voluntarie se ad militiam obtulere, Paul. Diac. p. 370: volones, quia sponte hoc voluerunt, appellati, Macr. S. 1, 11, 30: vetus miles tironi, liber voloni sese exaequari sineret, Liv. 23, 35, 6; 23, 32, 1; Capitol. Anton. Phil. 21, 6; Macr. S. 1, 11, 30.

Vologessia, ae, *f.*, *a town of Babylonia*, now *Kufa*, Amm. 23, 6, 23; called also **Vologesocerta,** ae, *f.*, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 122.

Vologēsus, i, and **Vologēses,** is or i, *m.*, *the name of several kings of Parthia, of the house of the Arsacidæ;* form Vologēsus, Suet. Ner. 57, 1; id. Vesp. 6; id. Dom. 2; Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 123; form Vologēses, Tac. A. 12, 14; 12, 44; 12, 50.

vŏlōnes, v. 3. volo.

volpes, volpīnor, etc., v. vulp-.

Volsce, v. Volsci *fin.*

Volscens, entis, *m.*, *an officer of the Latins*, Verg. A. 9, 420 al.

Volsci, ōrum, *m.*, *the most considerable people in Latium, the Volsci, Volscians*, Mel. 2, 4, 2; Liv. 1, 53; 2, 22 sq.; 3, 6 sq.; Cic. Brut. 10, 41; id. Balb. 13, 31; id. Off. 1, 11, 35; Verg. G. 2, 168 al.—Hence, **Volscus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Volsci, Volscian:* ager, Liv. 10, 1, 2: gens, Cic. Rep. 3, 4; Verg. A. 7, 803.—* *Adv.:* **Volscē,** *after the manner of the Volsci:* qui Obsce et Volsce fabulantur: nam Latine nesciunt, Titin. ap. Fest. s. v. obscum, p. 189 Müll.

Volscĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman* gens: Volscius Fictor, Liv. 3, 13; 3, 24; 3, 29.

volsella (vuls-) or **volsilla,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of pincers* for pulling out hairs, *tweezers.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Curc. 4, 4, 21; Mart. 9, 28, 5.—As a surgical instrument, *forceps*, Cels. 7, 12, 1; 6, 18, 3.—**II.** Transf.: pugnare volsellis, non gladio, i. e. *so as to do but little damage*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 33 Müll.

Volsĭnĭi (Vulsĭnĭi), ōrum, *m.*, *a town in Etruria*, now *Bolsena*, Plin. 2, 52, 53, § 139; Liv. 10, 37, 1; 27, 23, 3; Juv. 3, 191.—Hence, **A. Volsĭnĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Volsinii:* foci, Prop. 4 (5), 2, 4.—**B. Volsĭnĭensis (Vuls-),** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Volsinii, Volsinian:* ager, Liv. 5, 32, 4: provincia, id. 5, 32, 4, § 2: lacus, *a lake lying south of the town*, now *Lago di Bolsena*, Col. 8, 16, 2; Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168.—*Plur. subst.:* **Volsĭnĭenses (Vuls-),** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Volsinii, Volsinians*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52; Liv. 5, 31 sq.; 7, 3 al.

Volso, ōnis, v. Vulso.

volsūra, ae, v. vulsura.

volsus, a, um, *Part.* of vello.

volt, voltis, old forms for vult, vultis, from volo, q. v.

‡**Volta,** *the Etruscan name of a monster among the Volsinians*, Plin. 2, 53, 54, § 140.

voltĭcŭlus, i, v. vulticulus.

Voltĭnĭa trĭbus, *one of the Roman tribes, of unknown locality*, Cic. Planc. 16, 38; 17, 43; Inscr. Grut. 418, 3; 48, 11.—Hence, **Voltĭnĭenses,** ium, *m.*, *the people of the Voltinian tribe*, Cic. Planc. 17, 43.

Voltumna, ae, *f.*, *the tutelary goddess of the Etruscan Confederation, in whose temple their general assemblies were held*, Liv. 4, 23; 4, 25; 4, 61; 5, 17.

voltŭōsus, voltur, etc., v. vult-.

Volturnus, i, v. Vulturnus.

voltus, ūs, v. vultus.

vŏlūbĭlis, e, *adj.* [volvo], *that is turned round* or (more freq.) *that turns itself round, turning, spinning, whirling, circling, rolling, revolving.* **I.** Lit.: buxum, i. e. *a top*, Verg. A. 7, 382: caelum, Cic. Univ. 6 *fin.*: sol, Prud. Cath. 3 praef.: nexus (anguis), Ov. M. 3, 41: volubilis et rotundus deus, Cic. N. D. 2, 17, 46: figurae aquae, Lucr. 3, 190: procursus, id. 2, 455: aquae, Hor. C. 4, 1, 40; cf.: labitur (sc. amnis), et labetur in omne volubilis aevum, id. Ep. 1, 2, 43: aurum, i. e. *the golden apple*, Ov. M. 10, 667; cf. id. H. 20, 209: electrum, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 42: pila, App. M. 2, p. 116.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *rapid, fluent, voluble* (the figure taken from rolling waters): vis volubilis orationis, Auct. Her. 3, 14, 25: oratio, Cic. Brut. 28, 108: rotunda volubilisque sententia, Gell. 11, 13, 4.—Transf., of the speaker: homo volubilis quâdam praecipiti celeritate dicendi, Cic. Fl. 20, 48; id. Brut. 27, 105; id. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.—**B.** Of fate, *changeable, mutable:* vaga volubilisque fortuna, Cic. Mil. 26, 69; cf.: cum videamus tot varietates tam volubili orbe circumagi, Plin. Ep. 4, 24, 6: fortunae volubiles casus, Amm. 22, 1, 1: volubilium casuum diritas, id. 26, 1, 3.—*Adv.:* **vŏlūbĭlĭter. 1.** *Swiftly rolling, spinning*, Amm. 20, 11, 26; cf. Non. p. 4, 1. — **2.** Trop., of speech, *rapidly, fluently, volubly:* funditur numerose et volubiliter oratio, Cic. Or. 62, 210.

vŏlūbĭlĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volubilis], *a rapid*

whirling motion. **I.** Lit.: mundi, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 49; id. Fat. 19, 43; id. Univ. 10; Ov. F. 6, 271; App. Asclep. p. 100, 41.—**II.** Transf., *roundness, round form:* fracta capitis latissima, Ov. M. 12, 434. — **III.** Trop. **A.** Of speech, *rapidity, fluency, volubility:* linguae volubilitas, Cic. Planc. 25, 62: flumen aliis verborum volubilitasque cordi est, id. Or. 16, 53; id. de Or. 1, 5, 17: nimia vocis, Quint. 11, 3, 52 (opp. tarditas); 10, 1, 8; Plin. Ep. 5, 20, 4.—**B.** Of fate, *changeableness, mutability:* quod temere fit caeco casu et volubilitate fortunae, Cic. Div. 2, 6, 15; Plin. 37, 1, 2, § 3.

vŏlŭcer, ŭcris, ŭcre (*gen. plur.* volucrium, Cic. ap. Charis. p. 119 P.; *masc.* volucris, Tib. 4, 1, 209; Sil. 10, 471; *fem.* volucer fama, Petr. poët. 123, 210; cf. acer; on the quantity of the *u* in volucris, v. Quint. 1, 5, 28), *adj.* [cf. 2. volo], *flying, winged* (class.; syn.: ales, volatilis). **I.** Lit. **1.** *Adj.:* bestiae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; id. Lael. 21, 81: angues, id. N. D. 1, 36, 101: dracones, Ov. M. 7, 218: Cupido, id. ib. 9, 482: natus, i. e. *Cupid*, id. ib. 5, 364: deus, i. e. *Mercury*, Stat. Th. 2, 55; cf. pes (Mercurii), Ov. F. 5, 88; and: o nuntium volucrem! Cic. Quint. 25, 80.—**2.** *Subst.:* **vŏlŭcris,** is, *f.* (sc. avis, once *masc.*, sc. ales: teneros volucres, Cic. poët. Div. 2, 30, 64), *a bird, a flying creature*, Lucr. 1, 12; 2, 145; 2, 344; Cic. de Or. 2, 6, 23; id. Ac. 2, 25, 81: marinae, Prop. 3, 7 (4, 6), 11; Ov. A. A. 3, 35; id. H. 10, 123: Junonis, i. e. *the peacock*, id. M. 15, 385; cf. Junonia, id. Med. Fac. 33; of the cock: volucres cecinere diem, Coripp. 1, 199; cf. Sil. 14, 22; the eagle, Luc. 6, 129: obscenae, Verg. A. 3, 241: Tityi volucres, *vultures*, Prop. 2, 20 (3, 13), 31; Hor. S. 1, 8, 6; of the sirens, Stat. S. 5, 3, 87; Quint. 10, 3, 24; 12, 11, 13; Suet. Aug. 13: pictae, Verg. A. 4, 525; Ov. M. 1, 308: volucris parvula, *the fly*, Phaedr. 5, 3, 3. — **B.** Transf., of any thing that moves rapidly, *flying, winged, fleet, swift, rapid* (mostly poet.; syn. velox): lumen, Lucr. 6, 173; cf.: ritu flammarum, id. 1, 1102: fumi, Verg. G. 2, 217: aurae, id. A. 11, 795; Ov. M. 13, 807: nebulae, id. ib. 1, 602: procellae, id. Am. 2, 11, 33: sagitta, Verg. A. 5, 242; Ov. M. 9, 102; called also ferrum, id. Tr. 3, 10, 64: harundo, Verg. A. 5, 544: equi, Ov. M. 2, 153; 2, 234; 4, 245: currus, Hor. C. 1, 34, 8: volucri freta classe pererrat, Ov. M. 7, 460: jam volucrem sequor Te per gramina Martii Campi, *speeding, running*, Hor. C. 4, 1, 38 et saep.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *fleet, swift, rapid:* nihil est tam volucre quam maledictum, Cic. Planc. 23, 57: aliud genus (dicendi) est ... verbis volucre atque incitatum, id. Brut. 95, 325: volucri spe et cogitatione rapiuntur a domo longius, id. Rep. 2, 4, 7: somnus, Verg. A. 2, 794: fatum, Hor. C. 2, 17, 24.—**B.** In partic., *passing quickly by, fleeting, transient, transitory:* o volucrem fortunam, Cic. Sull. 32, 91: dies, Hor. C. 3, 28, 6; 4, 13, 16: fama, Ov. H. 17, 207; Petr. 123: gaudium, Tac. Or. 9.—*Adv.:* **vŏlŭcrĭter,** *swiftly, rapidly* (post-class.): congregati, Amm. 17, 1, 12: perurgebat nocentes innocentesque, id. 29, 1, 18.

vŏlūcra, ae, *f.* [volvo], *a kind of worm* or *caterpillar that wraps itself up in vine-leaves* (called also convolvulus), Col. Arb. 15.—It is also called **vŏlūcre,** Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 265; and *plur.* volucres, Col. 10, 333.

vŏlūcre and **vŏlūcres,** v. volucra.

vŏlŭcrĭ-pēs, ĕdis, *adj.* [volucer], *swift-footed, swift*, Aus. Ep. 21, 14; Sid. poët. Ep. 9, 15.

vŏlŭcris, is, v. volucer, I. 2.

vŏlŭcrĭtas, ātis, *f.* [volucer], *swiftness of flight* (late Lat.), Fulg. Myth. 2, 9.

vŏlŭcrĭter, *adv.*, v. volucer *fin.*

vŏlūmen, ĭnis, *n.* [volvo; a thing that is rolled or wound up; hence], **I.** *A roll of writing, a roll, book, volume* (the predom. signif. of the word; cf.: codex, liber): volumen plenum querelae iniquissimae, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 2: tuis oraculis Chrysippus totum volumen implevit, id. Div. 2, 56, 115: volumen explicare, id. Rosc. Am. 35, 101: caeleste Epicuri de regulā et judicio, id. N. D. 1, 16, 43: evolvere volumen, id. Att. 9, 10, 4: hic plura persequi magnitudo voluminis prohibet, Nep. praef. § 8: illa uberius volumine amplecti, Plin. Ep. 3, 18, 1. — *Plur.:* evolvere volumina, Quint. 2, 15, 24: volumina ἀποφθεγμάτων, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 4: pontificum libros, annosa volumina vatum, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 26: signata volumina, id. ib. 1, 13, 2; Dig. 32, 1, 52.—**B.** In partic., like liber, of a separate portion of a work, *a part, book:* quoniam duobus superioribus (libris) de morte et de dolore dictum est, tertius dies disputationis hoc tertium volumen efficiet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 3, 6: sedecim volumina epistularum ad Atticum missarum, Nep. Att. 16, 3; Auct. Her. 1, 17, 27; Plin. 6, 29, 34, § 171; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 5; Col. 3, 21, 11; Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 19 al.—**II.** *A roll, whirl, wreath, fold, eddy*, etc. (only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (anguis) sinuat immensa volumine terga, Verg. A. 2, 208; cf. id. ib. 5, 85; 11, 753; Ov. M. 4, 599; 15, 721: crurum (equi), *bendings, joints*, Verg. G. 3, 192: fumi, *wreath, whirl*, Ov. M. 13, 601; Luc. 3, 505: undae, id. 5, 565: siderum, *revolution*, Ov. M. 2, 71.—***B.** Trop., *revolution, alteration, change:* sortis humanae volumina, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 147.

vŏlūmĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [volumen, II.], *full of windings, bendings*, or *folds* (late Lat.): corpora anguium, Sid. Carm. 9, 76.

Volumnĭus, i, *m.;* **Volumnĭa,** ae, *f.*, *the name of a Roman* gens. **1.** P. Volumnius, *a Roman consul*, Liv. 3, 10.—**2.** L. Volumnius, *a consul, who conquered the Samnites*, Liv. 9, 42; 10, 18 sq.—**II.** Volumnia. **1.** *The wife of Coriolanus*, Liv. 2, 40. —**2.** *A freed-woman, mistress of M. Antonius*, Cic. Phil. 2, 24; otherwise called Cytheris, v. Cytheris.—Hence, **Volumnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *named from Volumnius:* exercitus, Liv. 19, 12.

Vŏlumnus, i, *m.*, and **Vŏlumna,** ae, *f.* [1. volo], *the Well-wishers*, tutelary deities of new-born infants, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.

vŏluntārĭē, *adv.*, v. voluntarius *fin.*

vŏluntārĭus, a, um, *adj.* [voluntas], *willing, of his* or *its own free-will, voluntary.* **I.** Lit. **A.** *Adj.:* milites, *volunteers*, Caes. B. C. 3, 91 *fin.*; Liv. 28, 45, 13: ferocissimus quisque juvenum, id. 1, 59, 5: auxilia, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 3: servi, id. Rep. 1, 43, 67: procurator, id. Brut. 4, 17: est Asinius quidam, senator voluntarius, lectus ipse a se, id. Phil. 13, 13, 28.—**B.** *Subst.:* **vŏluntārĭi,** ōrum, *m.* (milites), *volunteers*, Caes. B. G. 5, 56; Liv. 1, 30, 7; 5, 16, 5; 25, 19, 13; Capitol. M. Aur. 21; Inscr. Orell. 244 and 512.—**II.** Transf., of things: mors, *suicide*, Cic. Fam. 7, 3, 3: discessus voluntarius sine ullā spe reditus, id. Att. 9, 13, 4: nam hoc ipsum ita justum est, quod recte fit, si est voluntarium, id. Off. 1, 9, 28: verbera, Just. 2, 8, 7: servitus, Tac. G. 24: deditio, id. H. 2, 45: lex, Petr. 107: accusationes, Tac. Or. 41: Junonis transitus in urbem nostram, Val. Max. 1, 8, 35: herba, *growing of itself, spontaneous*, Plin. 20, 22, 90, § 245.—*Adv.:* **vŏluntārĭē,** *voluntarily*, Arn. 2, 74; Hyg. Fab. 41.

vŏluntas, ātis, *f.* [1. volo], *will, free-will, wish, choice, desire, inclination.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: simul objecta species cujuspiam est, quod bonum videatur, ad id adipiscendum impellit ipsa natura: id cum constanter prudenterque fit, ejusmodi appetitionem Stoici βούλησιν appellant, nos appellamus voluntatem: eam illi putant in solo esse sapiente, quam sic definiunt: Voluntas est, quae quid cum ratione desiderat: quae autem adversus rationem incitata est vehementius, ea libido est vel cupiditas effrenata, quae in omnibus stultis invenitur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 12; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3: talis est quaeque res publica, qualis ejus aut natura aut voluntas, qui illam regit, id. ib. 1, 31, 47: judicium voluntasque multitudinis, id. ib. 1, 45, 69: mentem voluntatemque suscipere, id. Cat. 3, 9, 22: quid esset suae voluntatis ostendere, Caes. B. C. 3, 109: has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas, Juv. 13, 208: sit pro ratione voluntas, id. 6, 223.—*Plur.:* ut ejus semper voluntatibus non modo cives assenserint, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 48.—**2.** Adverbial phrases. **a.** Suā (alicujus) voluntate, or simply voluntate, *of one's own will, of one's own accord, willingly, voluntarily* (cf.: sponte, ultro), Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 2: ut verum esset, suā voluntate sapientem descendere, etc., Cic. Rep. 1, 6, 11: suā voluntate, nullā vi coactus, id. Fin. 2, 20, 65: dictus filius tuos vostrā voluntate, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 2: tu coactus es tuā voluntate, id. And. 4, 1, 33: istuc, quod expetis, meā voluntate concedam, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9, 27: reditus in patriam voluntate omnium concedi videretur, id. Fam. 13, 5, 2.—Alone: nisi voluntate ibis, rapiam te domum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 40: quod jus vos cogit, id voluntate impetret, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 44: aequius erat id voluntate fieri, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28: aliae civitates voluntate in ditionem venerunt, Liv. 29, 38, 1.—**b.** Ad voluntatem, de, ex voluntate, *according to the will, with the consent, at the desire* of any one: ad voluntatem loqui, *at the will of another*, Cic. Quint. 30, 93; id. Par. 5, 2, 39: vultus et sermo ad aliorum sensum et voluntatem commutandus, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, 42: vix tamen sibi de meā voluntate concessum est, id. Att. 4, 2, 4: illud accidit praeter optatum meum, sed valde ex voluntate, id. Pis. 20, 46: ex Caesaris voluntate, id. Fam. 13, 29, 7; cf.: praeter legem et sui voluntatem patris studeat, etc., Ter. And. 5, 3, 9.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Disposition* towards a person or thing, good or bad: erratis, si senatum probare ea ... putatis, populum autem esse in aliā voluntate, Cic. Agr. 1, 9, 27: offensā in eum militum voluntate, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: celans, quā voluntate esset in regem, id. Dat. 5, 5: legati, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, id. Hann. 2, 2.—And with bona: neque bonae voluntatis ullum signum erga nos tyranni habemus, Liv. 38, 14, 7: quid nunc mihi prodest bona voluntas, Sen. Ben. 4, 21, 6; 5, 3, 2; 5, 4, 1; id. Ep. 81, 8: non nudum cum bonā voluntate, sed cum facultatibus accedere ad patriae auxilium, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 8, 2. —**2.** More freq. voluntas alone = bona voluntas, *good-will, favor, affection* (syn. benignitas): voluntas erga Caesarem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 20; Caes. B. C. 2, 17: summa in se (with summum studium), id. B. G. 1, 19: mutua, Cic. Fam. 5, 2, 1: aliena a te, id. Lig. 2, 6: voluntas vestra si ad poëtam accesserit, Ter. Phorm. prol. 29: singularis voluntas Campanae vicinitatis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 3, 8: mansisset eadem voluntas in eorum posteris, etc., id. Rep. 1, 41, 64. —**3.** *A last will, testament:* defensio testamentorum ac voluntatis mortuorum, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242; Plin. Ep. 2, 16, 2; 4, 10, 3; 5, 7, 2; Tac. H. 1, 48; Amm. 21, 15, 5; 28, 1, 35; 28, 4, 22; called also ultima, Dig. 35, 1, 6; cf.: per testamentum aut per aliam quamlibet ultimam voluntatem, *other expression of his will*, Just. Inst. 1, 5, 1.—**4.** *An object, purpose:* cum sint in dicendo variae voluntates, Cic. Brut. 21, 83; cf.: quantam voluntatem habent ad hunc opprimendum, id. Font. 18, 40 (14, 30).—**II.** Transf. (acc. to 1. volo, I. E. 4. b.), of speech, *meaning, sense, signification, import* (only post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Quint.; syn. vis): verbis legum standum sit an voluntate, Quint. 7, 10, 6; so (opp. verba) id. 7, 1, 49; 7, 5, 4; cf.: quaestio juris omnis aut verborum proprietate aut voluntatis conjectura continetur, id. 12, 2, 19; 6, 2, 9: verborum vi aut voluntate, id. 8, praef. 10: legis, id. 3, 6, 99: nominis, id. 7, 10, 1.

vŏlŭp (incorrectly **vŏlŭpē** in some edd.; cf. Opusc. Phil. 2, p. 450 sqq. Ritschl), *adv.* [shortened for volupis; Gr. ἐλπίς; cf. voluptas], *agreeably, delightfully, satisfactorily, to one's satisfaction*, etc. (opp. aegre; ante-class.): si illis aegre est mihi quod volup est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 152: si quid clam uxorem suo animo fecit volup, id. As. grex, 1: scio, ut tibi ex me sit volup, id. Men. 4, 3, 3; id. Most. 1, 2, 74: gaudeo et volup est mihi, id. Am. 3, 3, 3: volup est (like aegre est), id. Poen. 5, 5, 47; id. Mil. 2, 3, 6; 4, 5, 12; id. Poen. 5, 4, 20; id. Rud. 4, 1, 1; 4, 4, 132; id. Stich. 4, 1, 2; id. Truc. 4, 1, 6; Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 5 Don.; id. Hec. 5, 4, 17.

Vŏlŭpĭa, ae, *f.* [volup], *the goddess of Pleasure*, Varr. L. L. 5, 34, 45; Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8; Macr. S. 1, 10.

vŏluptābĭlis, e, *adj.* [voluptas], *that causes pleasure* or *satisfaction, pleasant, agreeable* (ante-class. and late Lat.): nuntius, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 19; Cypr. Ep. 75, 1.

vŏluptārĭē, *adv.*, v. voluptarius *fin.*

vŏluptārĭus (post-class. collat. form **vŏluptŭārĭus,** Capitol. Ver. 2; Mart. Cap. 2, § 144; Inscr. Marin. Fratr. Arv. p. 92), a, um, *adj.* [voluptas], *of* or *belonging*

to pleasure or *enjoyment, pleasant, agreeable, delightful; devoted to pleasure, sensual, voluptuous:* quamquam Stoici communi nomine corporis et animi ἡδονὴν appellant, ego malo laetitiam appellare quasi gestientis animi elationem voluptariam, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 35: res (with amoenae), Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 45: locus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 25: possessiones, Cic. Att. 12, 25, 1: gustatus, qui est sensus ex omnibus maxime voluptarius, *susceptible of enjoyment*, id. de Or. 3, 25, 99: Epicurus, homo, ut scis, voluptarius, *a man devoted to pleasure, a voluptuary*, id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18: homines, id. Fin. 5, 25, 74: quem mollem, quem voluptarium dicimus, id. Tusc. 5, 31, 88; Plaut. Rud. prol. 54.—As *subst.*: voluptarii atque potatores maximi, Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 34; cf.: voluptaria, delicata, mollis disciplina, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37: disputationes, *concerning sensual enjoyment*, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62: secta, Sen. Ot. Sap. 7, 3.—**Adv.*: **vŏluptārĭē**, *voluptuously:* transactis paucis noctibus, App. M. 3, p. 138.

vŏluptas, ātis (*gen. plur.* voluptatum and -tium), *f.* [Gr. ἔλπω, to hope; root Ϝελπ-; cf. volo], *satisfaction, enjoyment, pleasure, delight* (whether sensual or spiritual; syn. oblectamentum). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: omne id, quo gaudemus, voluptas est, ut omne, quo offendimur, dolor, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; cf.: huic verbo (voluptatis) omnes qui Latine sciunt, duas res subiciunt, laetitiam in animo, commotionem suavem jucunditatis in corpore, id. ib. 2, 4, 13 sq.: voluptas quae percipitur ex libidine et cupiditate (syn. jucunditas), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 57: nulla capitalior pestis quam voluptas corporis, id. Sen. 12, 39: ex tuis litteris cepi una cum omnibus incredibilem voluptatem, id. Fam. 5, 7, 1: nec vero sum inscius, esse utilitatem in historiâ, non modo voluptatem. Quid? cum fictas fabulas... cum voluptate legimus? id. Fin. 5, 19, 51: frui voluptatibus, id. N. D. 1, 30, 84 et saep.: novum denique officium instituit a voluptatibus, an officer in the imperial household, *master of the revels*, Suet. Tib. 42 *fin.*—**B.** Personified, Voluptas, as a deity, Cic. N. D. 2, 23, 61.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons, as a term of endearment: mea voluptas, *my joy, my charmer*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 2: care puer, mea sera et sola voluptas, Verg. A. 8, 581.—**B.** Voluptates, *sports, shows, spectacles*, given to the people, Cic. Mur. 35, 74: ne minimo quidem temporis voluptates intermissae, Tac. H. 3, 83; Vop. Aur. 34; id. Prob. 19; Treb. Gall. 9 al.—**C.** *The desire for pleasure, bent, passion:* suam voluptatem explere, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 12; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 19; cf. Gell. praef. § 14.—**D.** *The male semen*, Arn. 5, 158; Hyg. Astr. 2, 13.

***vŏluptātīvus**, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas], *of* or *belonging to enjoyment*, Fronto Ep. 2, 6 *fin.*

***vŏluptĭfĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas-facio], *that causes enjoyment, gives delight:* stella Veneris, App. Flor. p. 348, 11.

vŏluptŭārĭus, a, um, v. voluptarius *init.*

vŏluptŭōsē, *adv.*, v. voluptuosus *fin.*

vŏluptŭōsus, a, um, *adj.* [voluptas], *full of gratification, enjoyment, pleasure,* or *delight; agreeable, pleasant, delightful* (post-Aug.), Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 2; Quint. Decl. 260.—*Sup.*: contionator, Hier. adv. Jovin. 1, 4: tempus, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.—*Adv.*: **vŏluptŭōsē**, *with pleasure* or *delight*, Sid. Ep. 5, 20.—*Comp.*, Sid. Ep. 1, 9 *med.*

Volusēnus, i, *m.*: C. Volusenus Quadratus, *a tribune of the soldiers*, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 4, 21.

Volusĭus, i, *m.*, *the name of a Roman gens.* **1.** M. Volusius, Cic. Fam. 16, 12.—**2.** Volusius, *an old poet, who wrote* Annales, Cat. 36, 1; 95, 7.—**3.** Volusius Maecianus, *a celebrated lawyer, the tutor of Marcus Antoninus*, Jul. Capit. in Ant. Pio, 12 al.

Volustāna, ōrum, *n.*, *a name of the Montes Cambunii in Thessaly*, Liv. 44, 2.

vŏlūta, ae, *f.* [volvo], *a volute* or *spiral scroll*, as an ornament on the capitals of columns, Vitr. 4, 1; 3, 3; 7, 5.

vŏlūtābrum, i, *n.* [voluto], *a wallowing-place* for swine, *a hog-pool, slough*, Verg. G. 3, 411; Salv. adv. Avar. 1, p. 37; Arn. 7, 224; Vulg. 2 Pet. 2, 22.

***vŏlūtābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [voluto], *wallowing* or *rolling about:* libidinosus et volutabundus in voluptatibus, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 491, 16 (Rep. 2, 41, 68).

vŏlūtātĭo, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *a rolling about, wallowing.* **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: totis volutationibus corporis aliquid persequi, Cic. Pis. 34, 83: in luto, Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 207: pulverea athletarum, Tert. Pall. 4: caecâ quâdam volutatione contrahi undas, Sen. Prov. 1, 4: lapidis, Pall. Jun. 1.—**B.** In partic., in mal. part., Petr. 95; Sen. Contr. 1, 2 *med.*—**II.** Trop. (post-Aug.). ***A.** *Restlessness, disquiet:* nusquam residentis animi, Sen. Tranq. 2, 8.—***B.** *Instability:* tanta rerum humanarum, Sen. Ep. 99, 9.

vŏlūtātus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a rolling about, wallowing* (post-Aug.): pulvis volutatu collectus, Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 17.—*Plur.*: volutatibus pulvereis, App. M. 4, p. 144, 39.

† **vŏlūtim**, *adv.* [volvo], = volubiliter, acc. to Non. p. 4, 1.

Vŏlūtīna, ae, *f.* [id.], *the goddess who presides over the husks of corn-ears*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 8 *med.*

vŏlūto, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. freq. a.* and *n.* [id.], *to roll, turn, twist,* or *tumble about.* **I.** *Act.* **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen. **a.** With *acc.*: amphoras per terram, Col. 12, 48, 4: pelagus (ventus), Luc. 1, 412: pilas e fimo pedibus, i. e. *to form by rolling together*, Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 98; cf. volvo, I.—With *se*: se in pulvere, *to roll about, wallow*, Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 148.—**b.** More freq., mid.: ut gallinae possint in pulvere volutari, *roll themselves, roll*, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: sus caenoso lacu, Col. 7, 10, 6: super aureorum acervos ... toto corpore volutatus est, Suet. Calig. 42 *fin.*: volutati supra jacentia poma (irenacei), Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 133; cf. in allusion to the lit. signif. of the name Verres: quem (Verrem) in luto volutatum totius corporis vestigiis invenimus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 24, § 53: (animi) corporibus elapsi circum terram ipsam volutantur, id. Rep. 6, 26, 29: cum tibi pueri ad pedes volutarentur, Auct. Her. 4, 24, 33; so in *part.*: genua amplexus genibusque volutans Haerebat, Verg. A. 3, 607: (amnis) per cava saxa volutans, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 45: in sacco et cinere volutantes, Tert. Apol. 40 *fin.*—**2.** In partic., in mal. part., Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 140; Sen. Contr. 1, 2; Petr. 79; Just. 12, 16, 2; Tert. ad Uxor. 9.—**B.** Trop., *to roll, roll about, roll along*, etc.; *to roll, wallow.* **1.** In gen.: vocem per ampla atria, *to roll, spread*, Verg. A. 1, 725; so, vocem, id. ib. 5, 149: murmura, id. ib. 10, 98: confusa verba, Ov. M. 12, 55.—Mid.: cum omnes in omni genere et scelerum et flagitiorum volutentur, *wallow*, Cic. Fam. 9, 3, 1: in omni dedecore, Auct. Her. 4, 13, 19: inter mala plurima, Sen. Vit. Beat. 24, 4.—**2.** In partic. (α) *To busy, occupy* (of the mind): animum saepe tacitis cogitationibus, Liv. 9, 17, 2: in veteribus scriptis studiose et multum volutatum esse, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 39; cf. id. Q. Fr. 2, 13, 4.—(β) *To turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to consider, weigh, ponder:* rem in pectore, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 1: gladios in comisationem praeparatos volutabam in animo, Liv. 40, 13, 4: haec secum volutantem in animo, id. 42, 11, 5: hoc eum jam pridem volutare in animo, id. 28, 18, 11: haec in animo voluta, Sen. Ep. 24, 15; cf.: in pectore volutare, Lact. 7, 16, 4: ipse quid intra animum volutaverim ... omittam referre, Tac. A. 4, 40: nihil umquam nisi sempiternum et divinum animo volutare, Cic. Rep. 1, 17, 28: aliud atque aliud consilium animo, Curt. 5, 12, 10; Tac. H. 2, 49; Sen. Cons. Marc. 11, 5: aliquid mente, Lucr. 3, 240: tacitus mecum ipse voluto, Verg. E. 9, 37: inter seque, Ov. M. 1, 389: multa secum animo volutans, Liv. 40, 8, 5: haec secum volutans, id. 30, 14, 3; 26, 7, 3: secum corde, Verg. A. 4, 533: suo cum corde, id. ib. 6, 185: aliquid in secreto cum amicis, *to consider, discuss*, Liv. 34, 36, 4: consilia de Romano bello, id. 34, 60, 2: quibus suâ sponte volutantibus res inter se repugnantes obtorpuerant animi, id. 32, 20, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, *to roll* or *tumble one's self* (very rare): leone obvio suppliciter volutante, Plin. 8, 16, 21, § 56; so id. 35, 11, 40, § 140 (cf. I. A. 1. b. *fin.* supra).

1. vŏlūtus, a, um, *Part.* of volvo.

***2. vŏlūtus**, ūs, *m.* [volvo], *a rolling, the power of rolling, twisting,* or *turning about:* dedit volatus avibus, volutus serpentibus, cursus feris, etc., App. Flor. p. 348, 16.

volva or **vulva**, ae, *f.* [volvo], *a wrapper, covering, integument.* **I.** In gen.: fungorum, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 93: pomorum, i. e. *the seed-covering*, Scrib. Comp. 104 *fin.*—**II.** In partic., *the womb, matrix* of women and she-animals (syn. uterus), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 19; Cels. 4, 1; 4, 20; 5, 21; 5, 25 et saep.; Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 209; Juv. 6, 128; Mart. 11, 61, 11; Pers. 4, 35 al.—*A sow's matrix*, as a very favorite dish, Plin. 11, 37, 84, § 210; Naev. ap. Macr. S. 2, 14; Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 41; Mart. 13, 56, 2.

volvo, volvi, vŏlūtum, 3 (*inf. pass.* volvier, Lucr. 5, 714), *v. a.* [Sanscr. varas, circumference; Gr. ἑλύω, to wrap; root Ϝελ-], *to roll, turn about, turn round, tumble* any thing. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: (amnis) volvit sub undis Grandia saxa, Lucr. 1, 288; Verg. A. 11, 529; Ov. Ib. 173: flumen lapides volvens, Hor. C. 3, 29, 38: beluas cum fluctibus (procellae), Plin. 9, 3, 2, § 5: vortices (flumen), Hor. C. 2, 9, 22: fumum caligine (ventus), Lucr. 6, 691: oculos huc illuc, Verg. A. 4, 363: oculos per singula, id. ib. 8, 618: filum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 114 Müll. volvendi sunt libri, *to unroll*, i. e. *open*, Cic. Brut. 87, 298: Tyrrhena carmina retro, Lucr. 6, 381 (hence, volumen, in the signif. of roll, book, volume, v. h. v. I.): semineces volvit multos, *rolls in the dust, fells to the ground*, Verg. A. 12, 329 et saep.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *To roll up* or *together, form by rolling:* pilas, Plin. 30, 11, 30, § 99; cf.: qui terga dederant, conversi in hostem volventesque orbem, etc., *forming a circle*, Liv. 22, 29, 5: jam orbem volventes suos increpans, id. 4, 28, 3.—**2.** *To breathe, exhale*, etc. (poet.): vitalis aëris auras Volvere in ore, Lucr. 6, 1225: (equus) Collectumque fremens volvit sub naribus ignem, Verg. G. 3, 85.—**3.** Mid., *to turn* or *roll itself round about, to turn* or *roll along:* nobis caenum teterrima quom sit Spurcities, eadem subus haec jucunda videtur, Insatiabiliter toti ut volvantur ibidem, Lucr. 6, 978: ille (anguis) inter vestes et levia pectora lapsus Volvitur, Verg. A. 7, 349: cylindrum volvi et versari turbinem putant, Cic. Fat. 18, 42: illi qui volvuntur stellarum cursus sempiterni, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: excussus curru moribundus volvitur arvis, *rolls*, Verg. A. 10, 590: volvi humi, id. ib. 11, 640: volvitur Euryalus leto, id. ib. 9, 433: lacrimae volvuntur inanes, *roll, flow*, id. ib. 4, 449.—*Part.*: volventia plaustra, Verg. G. 1, 163.—**II.** Trop., *to roll, roll along, roll off* or *onwards*, etc. **A.** In gen.: volvere curarum tristes in pectore fluctus, Lucr. 6, 34: magnos fluctus irarum, id. 6, 74: ingentes iras in pectore, Liv. 35, 18, 6: tot volvere casus Insignem pietate virum, i. e. *to undergo so many misfortunes*, Verg. A. 1, 9; cf.: satis diu saxum hoc volvo, Ter. Eun. 5, 9 (8), 55: (lunam) celerem pronos Volvere menses, *in rolling on*, Hor. C. 4, 6, 40; cf.: volvendis mensibus, Verg. A. 1, 269: has omnis (animas) ubi mille rotam volvere per annos, i. e. *completed the cycle*, id. ib. 6, 748; and *neutr.*: volventibus annis, *with revolving years, after the lapse of years*, id. ib. 1, 234; cf.: volventia lustra, Lucr. 5, 928: volvens annus, Ov. M. 5, 565: sic fata deum rex Sortitur volvitque vices, *fixes the series of revolving events*, Verg. A. 3, 376; cf.: sic volvere Parcas, id. ib. 1, 22: M. Pontidius celeriter sane verba volvens, *rolling off*, Cic. Brut. 70, 246: sententias facile verbis, id. ib. 81, 280: longissima est complexio verborum, quae volvi uno spiritu potest, id. de Or. 3, 47, 182: ne verba traiciamus aperte, quo melius aut cadat aut volvatur oratio, *be rounded, form periods*, id. Or. 69, 229.—**B.** In partic., *to turn over* or *revolve* in the mind; *to ponder, meditate*, or *reflect upon, consider* (cf. verso): multa cum animo suo volvebat, Sall. J. 6, 2; 108, 3: multa secum, id. C. 32, 1; id. J. 113, 1; Liv. 26, 7, 3: immensa omnia animo, id. 2, 49, 5; Tac. H. 1, 30; Suet. Vesp. 5: bellum in animo, Liv. 42, 5, 1: in pectore, id. 35, 18, 6: has inanium rerum inanes ipsas volventes cogitationes, id. 6, 28, 7; 34, 60, 2; 32, 20, 2; Curt. 10, 5, 15: incerta consilia, id. 10, 8, 7; 5, 9, 3: bellum adversus nos, Tac. A. 3, 38: Fauni sub pectore sortem, Verg. A. 7, 254: haec illis volventibus tandem vicit fortuna

reipublicae, Sall. C. 41, 3: subinde hoc in animo volve, Sen. Ep. 13, 13: secretas cogitationes intra se, Curt. 10, 8, 9: adeo ut plerumque intra me ipsum volvam, Tac. A. 14, 53: regna tecum volvis, Val. Max. 7, 2, ext. 1: mente aliquid, Lact. Epit. 60, 13.

volvŏla, ae, *f.*, *the plant* convolvulus, Hier. in Naum. 1, 10.

* **volvŭla** (**vulv-**), ae, *f. dim.* [volva], *a little womb* or *matrix* of an animal, Apic. 2, 3.

* **vŏmax**, ācis, *adj.* [vomo], *given to vomiting:* nihil bibacius, vomacius, Sid. Ep. 8, 3.

vōmer, ĕris (collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vōmis**, Cato, R. R. 135, 2; Verg. G. 1, 162; Col. 2, 2, 26; v. Heins. ad Ov. F. 4, 927; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 292), *m.*, *a ploughshare.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 30; Cic. Phil. 2, 40, 102; Col. 2, 2, 23; Verg. G. 1, 46; Hor. C. 3, 13, 11; id. Epod. 2, 63; id. Ep. 1, 2, 45; Ov. F. 4, 927; id. A. A. 2, 671; Tib. 2, 1, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** = membrum virile, Lucr. 4, 1269.—**B.** *A style* for writing with, Atta ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 9.

vŏmĭca (*o* scanned long, Ser. Samm. 40, 743), ae, *f.* [vomo], *a sore, boil, ulcer, imposthume, abscess, encysted tumor.* **I.** Lit., Cels. 2, 8; 4, 8 *fin.;* Cic. N. D. 3, 28, 70; Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 244; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 186, 27; Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 11; Juv. 13, 95.—**II.** Transf., of stones, *a bunch* or *knob filled with fluid*, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 99; 37, 2, 10, § 28.—**III.** Trop., *an evil, annoyance, grief, plague, curse* (very rare, and censured as low by Quint.; v. the foll.): hostis, Romani, si expellere vultis, vomica quae gentium venit longe, Apollini vovendos censeo ludos, qui, etc., an old prophecy ap. Liv. 25, 12, 9; and Macr. S. 1, 17: sunt quaedam et humiles translationes et sordidae: non enim si Cicero recte Sentinam reipublicae dixit, foeditatem hominum significans, idcirco probem illud quoque veteris oratoris, Persecuisti reipublicae vomicas, Quint. 8, 6, 15: (Augustus) Agrippam nepotem et Julias, filiam et neptem, omnibus probris contaminatas appellare solebat tres vomicas aut tria carcinomata sua, Suet. Aug. 65.

vŏmĭcōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica], *full of sores* or *tumors*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 17, 102; id. Tard. 5, 10, 93.

* **vŏmĭcus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *ulcerous;* trop., *foul, filthy, noisome:* morbus, Sen. Contr. 2, 12 *med.*

vŏmĭfĭcus, a, um, *adj.* [vomo-facio], *that causes vomiting, emetic:* medicamentum, *an emetic*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2, 17; 3, 4, 32: sucus, App. Herb. 108.

vŏmĭflŭus, a, um, *adj.* [vomica-fluo], *flowing with pus* or *matter:* passio (i. e. morbus), *a discharge of matter*, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14, 200.

vōmis, ĕris, v. vomer.

vŏmĭtĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vomo], *a spewing, vomiting.* **I.** Lit., Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 126; Plin. 11, 53, 117, § 282; 21, 20, 83, § 144; 22, 25, 64, § 132; 26, 7, 25, § 41 al.—Collat. form **vŏmĭtĭum**, Mart. Cap. 2, § 136.—**II.** Transf., concr., *that which is vomited, a vomit:* varii colores vomitionum, Plin. 25, 5, 23, § 57.

vŏmĭto, āre, *v. freq. n.* [id.], *to vomit often*, Col. 7, 10, 5; Sen. Ep. 18, 4; 83, 24; 108, 37: consuetudo vomitandi, Suet. Vit. 13.

* **vŏmĭtor**, ōris, *m.* [id.], *one who vomits, a vomiter:* jejuni vomitores, Sen. Ep. 88, 19.

vŏmĭtōrĭus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *that provokes vomiting, vomitive, vomitory, emetic.* **I.** *Adj.:* bulbus, Plin. 20, 9, 41, § 107; 21, 19, 75, § 128.—**II.** Transf., *subst.:* **vŏmĭtōrĭa**, ōrum, *n.*, *the entrances* to the theatres or amphitheatres, *vomitories* (which led to the places where the people sat), Macr. S. 6, 4.

vŏmĭtus, ūs, *m.* [id.], *a throwing up, vomiting.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 15: pulmoneum vomitum vomere, *to spit up the lungs*, id. Rud. 2, 6, 27: aquam vomitu egerere, Curt. 7, 5, 8; Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127; 20, 6, 23, § 50; Sen. Ep. 68, 6; Suet. Ner. 20 al.—**II.** Transf., concr., *that which is thrown up by vomiting, a vomit*, Plin. 23, 8, 80, § 158; 29, 4, 27, § 86.—*Plur.:* virides et nigri vomitus, Cels. 7, 23, 2.—To denote *a disgusting fellow, a puke*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 2, 30; Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120.

vŏmo, ŭi, ĭtum, 3, *v. n.* and *a.* [Sanscr. vâm-ami, vomit; Gr. ἐμέω; root ϝεμ]. **I.** *Neutr.*, *to puke, spew, throw up, vomit* (a common method among the Romans of renewing the appetite). **A.** Lit.: cum vomere post cenam te velle dixisses, Cic. Dejot. 7, 21; id. Phil. 2, 25, 63; Cels. 1, 3; Suet. Vit. 13; id. Claud. 21: in mensam, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—With a homogeneous object: vomitum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 27.—*Impers. pass.:* ab horâ tertiâ bibebatur, ludebatur, vomebatur, Cic. Phil. 2, 41, 104.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to pour forth, empty:* quâ largius vomit (Padus), *discharges itself* into the sea, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 119.—**II.** *Act.*, *to throw up* or *discharge by vomiting; to vomit up* or *forth* (cf.: eructo, nauseo). **A.** Lit.: sanguinem, Plin. 26, 13, 84, § 136: paene intestina sua, Petr. 66.—**B.** Transf., in gen., *to vomit forth*, i. e. *to throw* or *pour out in abundance; to emit, discharge* (poet.): (Charybdis) vomit fluctus totidem totidemque resorbet, Ov. H. 12, 125: undam, Verg. G. 2, 462: fumum, id. A. 5, 682: geminas flammas, id. ib. 8, 681: mel (apes), Petr. 56: vitam, *to breathe out*, Lucr. 6, 828; so, animam, Verg. A. 9, 349: argentum, *to give up*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 10: armataeque vomunt stridentia tela fenestrae, Stat. Th. 10, 536: pinguem nebulam vomuere lucernae, Pers. 5, 181.

Vŏnōnes, is, *m.*, *the name of a king of Parthia*, Tac. A. 2, 1; 2, 58; 2, 68; cf. Suet. ap. Aus. Ep. 19.—**II.** *Another king of the same name*, Tac. A. 12, 14.

1. vŏpiscus, i, *m.*, *one of a pair of twins, born alive after the premature birth and death of the other:* vopiscos appellabant a geminis, qui retenti utero nascerentur, altero interempto abortu, Plin. 7, 10, 8, § 47; Non. p. 557, 3; Sol. 1 *med.;* Isid. Orig. 9, 5.

2. Vŏpiscus, i, *m.* [1. vopiscus], *a Roman surname.* **I.** L. Julius Vopiscus, Liv. 2, 54, 3.—**II.** Flavius Vopiscus, *an historian in the time of Constantine the Great, who wrote the lives of several Roman emperors.*

vopte pro vos ipsi Cato posuit, Fest. p. 379 Müll.

vŏrācĭtas, ātis, *f.* [vorax], *greediness, ravenousness, voracity* (post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: ingluvie et voracitate notabilis, Eutr. 7, 12: asini, App. M. 7, p. 200.—**II.** Transf., of fire: avidissima, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 239.

vŏrācĭter, *adv.*, v. vorax *fin.*

vŏrāgĭnōsus, a, um, *adj.* [vorago], *full of pits, chasms,* or *abysses, voraginous:* solum, Auct. B. Hisp. 29: via, App. M. 9, p. 221: amnis, Amm. 24, 6, 7.

vŏrāgo, ĭnis, *f.* [voro], *an abyss, gulf, whirlpool, depth, chasm.* **I.** Lit., of watery depths: summersus equus voraginibus, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73: vastâque voragine gurges Aestuat, Verg. A. 6, 296; Cat. 17, 26; Curt. 8, 14, 8: explicet se Cotta, si potest, ex hac voragine, Lact. 2, 8, 55.—Of a gulf or chasm in the earth, Liv. 7, 6, 1; Curt. 8, 14, 2.—Poet., of a devouring maw or stomach: ventris, Ov. M. 8, 843.—**II.** Transf.: vos geminae voragines scopulique rei publicae, i. e. *gulfs*, Cic. Pis. 18, 41: gurges et vorago patrimonii, *devourer, squanderer, spendthrift*, id. Sest. 52, 111: vorago aut gurges vitiorum, *abyss*, id. Verr. 2, 3, 9, § 23: avaritia, manifestae praedae avidissima vorago, *abyss, gulf*, Val. Max. 9, 4 *init.*

vŏrātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a devourer* (late Lat.), Tert. Monog. 8 *fin.;* id. Jejun. 2 *med.;* Paul. Nol. Ep. 19, 10.

vŏrātrīna, ae, *f.* [id.]. * **I.** *An eating-house*, Tert. Apol. 39.—**II.** *A gulf, abyss, chasm:* terrarum, Amm. 17, 7, 13.

vŏrātus, ūs, *m.* [id.]. **I.** *The devouring, destruction* (late Lat.), Jul. ap. Aug. c. Sec. Resp. Jul. 5, 4.—**II.** *A chasm*, Facund. Def. 12, 3.

vŏrax, ācis, *adj.* [id.], *swallowing greedily, devouring, ravenous, voracious* (class.). **I.** Lit.: quae Charybdis tam vorax? Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: venter, Ov. M. 15, 94.—**II.** Trop., *devouring, destroying, consuming, destructive, ruinous:* pontus, Luc. 2, 664: flamma, Sil. 4, 687: impensae, Val. Max. 7, 1 *fin.:* usura, Luc. 1, 181.—*Comp.:* ignis, Ov. M. 8, 839.—In mal. part.: culus, *lecherous, lustful*, Cat. 33, 4.—*Adv.:* **vŏrācĭter**, *greedily, voraciously*, Macr. S. 6, 5 *med.*

vŏro, āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [Sanscr. root gar-, to swallow; Gr. root βορ- in βιβρώσκω, to devour; cf. also gramen], *to swallow whole, swallow up, eat greedily, devour* (cf. absorbeo). **I.** Lit.: animalium alia vorant, alia mandunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196: vitulum (balaena), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 61: edim atque ambabus malis expletis vorem, id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: mella avide (apes), Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 67: Lucrina (ostrea), Mart. 6, 11, 5: resinam ex melle Aegyptiam vorato, salvum feceris, *swallow* or *gulp down, take*, as medicine, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 31; so of medicine, Mart. 1, 88, 2; Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 24.—Prov.: meus hic est: hamum vorat, *swallows, takes*, Plaut. Curc. 3, 61; id. Truc. 1, 1, 21; cf.: hamum voras, Ambros. Tob. n. 7.—**II.** Transf. **1.** Of things, *to devour, swallow up, overwhelm, destroy*, etc.: vorat haec (Charybdis) raptas revomitque carinas, Ov. M. 13, 731: navem (rapidus vortex), Verg. A. 1, 117; cf. poet.: agmina (vortex pugnae), Sil. 4, 230: corpus (ulcus), Cels. 5, 28, 3: viam, *to finish* or *perform quickly*, Cat. 35, 7: Thracia quinque vadis Istrum vorat Amphitrite, *takes in, swallows up*, Claud. B. Get. 337.—**2.** Of property, *to use up, consume, squander:* idem in reliquis generis ejus (murrhinorum vasorum) quantum voraverit, licet existimare, Plin. 37, 2, 7, § 19.—**III.** Trop., *to devour*, i. e. *to acquire with eagerness, pursue passionately* (rare but class.): litteras, Cic. Att. 4, 11, 2.—In mal. part., Cat. 80, 6; Mart. 2, 51, 6; 7, 67, 15.—**B.** *To consume, waste:* amor vorat tectas penitus medullas, Sen. Hippol. 282; 642.

vorsipellis, v. versipellis.

vorso, vorsōrius, vorsum, etc., v. vers-.

vortex, vortĭcōsus, vorto, etc., v. vert-.

vos, *pron.*, v. tu.

Vŏsĕgus (**Vŏsăgus**, and, less correctly, **Vŏgĕsus**), i, *m.*, *a chain of mountains in Gaul*, the modern *Vosges*, Caes. B. G. 4, 10; Luc. 1, 397; Inscr. Orell. 2072.

voster, tra, trum, v. vester.

vōtĭfer, fĕra, fĕrum, *adj.* [votum-fero], *vow-bearing, votive:* arbor, Stat. S. 4, 4, 92; Anthol. Lat. 6, 87, 15.

vōtĭvĭtas, ātis, *f.* [votivus], *a solemn promise, a vow*, Inscr. Orell. 1120.

vōtīvus, a, um, *adj.* [votum]. **I.** *Of* or *belonging to a vow, promised by a vow, given in consequence of a vow, votive* (class.): ludi, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31; cf. Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158: tabula, Hor. C. 1, 5, 14: juvenca, id. Ep. 1, 3, 36: sanguis, Ov. H. 20, 236: tura, id. Am. 3, 13, 9: carmina, id. A. A. 1, 205: legatio, *which was undertaken* (often as a mere pretext) *to fulfil a vow in a province*, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 6; 15, 11, 4: noctes, Prop. 2, 28, 62 (3, 26, 16).—**II.** *Conformable to one's wish, wished for, longed for, desired* (post-class.): conspectus, App. M. 7, p. 193, 9: hospitium, id. ib. 8, p. 216, 24: nuptiae, id. ib. 5, p. 167, 32: mors, Prud. στεφ. 10, 330: constabat, votivum, illi fuisse, quod, etc., Treb. Gall. 3.

vŏto, archaic form of veto, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 56.

vōtum, i, *n.* [voveo]. **A.** (Acc. to voveo, I.) *A solemn promise made to some deity, a vow* (freq. and class.; esp. in *plur.*): qui (deus) numquam nobis occurrit neque in optatis neque in votis, Cic. N. D. 1, 14, 36: nefaria vota, id. Clu. 68, 194: nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint? id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: voto et promisso teneri, id. Att. 12, 18, 1: obstrictum esse religione voti, id. ib. 12, 43, 2: obligari voti sponsione deo, id. Leg. 2, 16, 41: cum de illo aegroto vota faciebant, id. Att. 8, 16, 1: vota facere, id. Fam. 7, 2, 4; id. Mil. 15, 41; id. Tusc. 5, 1, 2 al.: nuncupare, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 34: suscipere, id. N. D. 3, 39, 93: concipere, Ov. M. 7, 594; Liv. 5, 25, 7: debere diis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123: solvere, id. Phil. 3, 4, 11: reddere, id. Leg. 2, 9, 22: Jovi reddere, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 46: suscipere et solvere, Plin. Ep. 10, 35 (44): persolvere, id. ib. 10, 100 (101): voto se exsolvere, Petr. 85: exsequi, Verg. A. 5, 53: voti damnari, i. e. *to obtain one's prayer* or *wish*

Liv. 5, 25, 4; 7, 28, 4; 27, 45, 8; v. Zumpt, Gram. § 447 *fin.*: voti reus, Verg. A. 5, 237: voti liberari, Liv. 5, 28, 1. — **2.** Transf. **a.** *A thing solemnly promised, that which is vowed* or *devoted, a votive offering* (mostly poet.): lustramurque Jovi, votisque incendimus aras, *with burnt-offerings*, Verg. A. 3, 279: Danai in voto (i. e. equo Trojano) latent, Petr. 89; cf.: iste . . . de bonis illius in aede Veneris argenteum Cupidinem posuit. Sic etiam fortunis hominum abutebatur ad nocturna vota cupiditatum suarum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 54, § 142.—**b.** Vota, *a day on which vows were made for the good of the State* (post-class.), Capitol. Pert. 6; Vop. Tac. 9; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 233, § 1. — **B.** Transf. **1.** (Acc. to voveo, II.) *A wish, desire, longing, prayer* (perh. not ante-Aug.): ea esse vota, eam esse voluntatem omnium, ut, etc., Liv. 2, 15, 3: ejus me compotem voti facere vos potestis, id. 7, 40, 6: quoniam res Romana contra spem votaque ejus velut resurgeret, id. 24, 45, 3; 35, 42, 5: quod omnibus votis petendum erat, id. 32, 21, 35: magnarum cogitationum, Petr. 115: audivere di mea vota, Hor. C. 4, 13, 1: haec loca sunt voto fertiliora tuo, Ov. A. A. 1, 90; id. Tr. 1, 2, 1: votum in amante novum, id. M. 3, 468: voti potens, id. ib. 8, 80: quod omnium sit votum parentum, ut, etc., Quint. 11, 1, 82: vota parentium, id. 1, 2, 25: id enim voto meo sufficit; illud supra votum, etc., Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 3: Darius votum meum implevit, Curt. 4, 13, 24; 4, 13, 8; Sen. Polyb. 10, 6: cunctis super vota fluentibus, Tac. H. 3, 48; Sen. Ben. 6, 30, 1: votum aliquem confodiendi, Suet. Aug. 51; cf. id. ib. 58: hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus, Hor. S. 2, 6, 1: esse in voto, Pers. 3, 48; cf.: sed hoc votum est et rara felicitas, *is rather a thing to be wished*, Quint. 12, 5, 6 Spald.; so, votum est, ut, etc., *it is to be wished that*, etc., Cels. 6, 6, 1: an venit in votum Attalicis ex urbibus una? Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: non sine votis: O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? id. S. 2, 6, 59. —Of inanimate things: alioquin vota arborum frugumque communia sunt nivis diutinas sedere, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14.—**2.** *A marriage vow, matrimonial engagement, marriage* (post-class.): ad tertia vota migrare, Cod. Just. 5, 9, 4; 5, 5, 24; 5, 1, 2: nuptualia, App. M. 4, p. 154, 18; id. Flor. p. 342, 27.

vōtus, a, um, *Part.* of voveo.

vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, 2, *v. a.* and *n.* [etym. dub.], *to vow*, i. e. *to promise solemnly* or *sacredly; to devote, dedicate, consecrate* something to a deity (syn.: promitto, recipio, dico, dedico). **I.** Lit.: neque Herculi quisquam decumam vovit umquam, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88: sua capita pro salute patriae, id. Fin. 5, 22, 64: Tullus in re trepidâ decem vovit Salios fanaque Pallori ac Pavori, Liv. 1, 27, 7: tibi hinc decimam partem praedae voveo, id. 5, 21, 2: templum Junoni, id. 5, 22, 7: vota vovere, Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 66: vota puer solvit, quae femina voverat, Ov. M. 9, 794: votum pro militibus, Liv. 23, 19, 28. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: cum sues puer pasceret, unâ ex iis amissâ vovisse dicitur, si recuperavisset, uvam se deo daturum, quae maxima esset in vineâ, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31; cf. id. Verr. 2, 4, 55, § 123; id. Inv. 2, 31, 95: aut pro victimis homines immolant aut se immolaturos vovent, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: me inferre Veneri vovi jam jentaculum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 72: dictator ludos magnos vovit Vejis captis se facturum, Liv. 5, 19, 6: ludos donaque facturum vovit, id. 31, 9, 10; 42, 28, 9. —With *ut* and *subj.*, Just. 21, 3, 2.—*Part. perf.*: at earum templa sunt publice vota et dedicata, Cic. N. D. 3, 17, 43: ludi, Liv. 4, 12, 2: pro reditu victima, Ov. Am. 2, 11, 46: Tyrrheno vindemia regi (Mezentio), i. e. *solemnly promised*, id. F. 4, 893. — *Absol.*: manus leviter pandata, qualis voventium est, Quint. 11, 3, 100.— **II.** Transf. (from the wish implied in every vow), *to wish, wish for* a thing (in the *verb. finit.* rare, and only poet.; syn. opto): elige, quid voveas, Ov. M. 12, 200: quae modo voverat, odit, id. ib. 11, 128: quid voveat dulci nutricula majus alumno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8.— With *ut*: ut tua sim voveo, Ov. M. 14, 35: quae voveam, duo sunt: minimo ut relevere labore, etc., id. ib. 9, 675.

vox, vōcis, *f.* [voco], *a voice, sound, tone, cry, call.* **I.** Lit.: omnes voces hominis, ut nervi in fidibus, ita sonant, ut a motu animi quoque sunt pulsae, etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216: exsurge praeco . . . Exerce vocem, Plaut. Poen. prol. 13: set comprimunda vox mihi atque oratio'st, i. e. *I must hold my peace*, id. Ps. 1, 4, 16: humana, id. Bacch. 5, 2, 22: ulceribus vocis via saepta coïbat, Lucr. 6, 1148; cf.: quarum (faucium) vitio et frangitur et obscuratur et exasperatur et scinditur vox, Quint. 11, 3, 20: mira est quaedam natura vocis, Cic. Or. 17, 57: cum (eloquentia) constet e voce atque motu, id. ib. 17, 55: vox inflexa ad miserabilem sonum, id. de Or. 2, 46, 193: inclinata ululantique voce canere, id. ib. 8, 27: legem Voconiam magnâ voce et bonis lateribus suasi, id. Sen. 5, 14; so, magnâ, Hor. S. 1, 7, 31; 1, 9, 76: summâ, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: sedata et depressa, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21: tremebunda, id. ib. 3, 14, 25: theatrum ita resonans, ut usque Romam significationes vocesque referantur, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 14, § 42: vocem late nemora alta remittunt, *echo*, Verg. A. 12, 929: ut nostrorum militum vocibus nonnihil carperetur, *cries, shouts*, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; cf.: enimvero voce'st opus: Nausistrata, exi, *I must exert my voice, must call out*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 92.— Of inanimate things (poet.): ad sonitum vocis (i. e. remorum) vestigia torsit, Verg. A. 3, 669: fractae voces (maris), id. ib. 3, 556; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 519; Lucr. 4, 524 sqq —**II.** Transf. **A.** *That which is uttered by the voice*, i. e. *a word, saying, speech, sentence, proverb, maxim* (syn.: vocabulum, verbum); *sing.*: dico, Epicurum non intellegere, quid sonet haec vox voluptatis, id est, quae res huic voci subiciatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2, 6: illa Platonis vera et tibi certe non inaudita vox, id. de Or. 3, 6, 21: hanc sententiam significare videtur Laconis illa vox, id. Tusc. 1, 46, 111; so, νόημα, quâ voce omnis intellectus accipi potest, Quint. 8, 5, 12: is verbi sensus, vis ea vocis erat, Ov. F. 5, 484: vocem pro aliquo mittere, Cic. Sest. 19, 42; id. Fl. 3, 6: vocem exprimere, id. Att. 2, 21, 5; Caes. B. G. 1, 32; cf.: vox populi Romani majestate indigna, id. ib. 7, 17, 3: quod est positum in voce simplice, Quint. 1, 9, 4: nescit vox missa reverti, Hor. A. P. 390: constitue, nihil esse opis in hac voce: civis Romanus sum, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 65, § 168; id. Lael. 15, 59; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Plin. Ep. 4, 17, 9: ego cum Graecos facerem . . . Versiculos, vetuit tali me voce Quirinus: In silvam non ligna feras, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 32: siderâ excantata voce Thessalâ, *incantation*, id. Epod. 5, 45: consulum voci atque imperio non oboedire, *command*, Cic. Rab. Perd. 8, 23; Val. Max. 2, 2, 4: unâ voce, *unanimously*, Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 46.—*Plur.*: cum illius nefarii gladiatoris voces percrebuissent, Cic. Mur. 25, 50: non igitur ex singulis vocibus philosophi spectandi sunt, *sayings*, id. Tusc. 5, 10, 31: ex percunctatione nostrorum vocibusque Gallorum ac mercatorum, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 39: voces per vinum, somnum, etc. . . . emissae, Quint. 5, 7, 36: victus Veneris Vocibus, Hor. C. 4, 6, 22: contumeliosae, *abusive expressions, abuse*, Caes. B. C. 1, 69: sunt verba et voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem Possis, *sayings, maxims, doctrines*, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 34; cf.: populum falsis Dedocet uti Vocibus, id. C. 2, 2, 21: deripere lunam vocibus, *with charms, incantations*, id. Epod. 17, 78; so, sacrae, id. ib. 17, 6: Marsae, id. ib. 5, 76. — **B.** *Speech, language*, in gen., = sermo (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): cultus hominum recentum Voce formasti catus (Mercurius), Hor. C. 1, 10, 3: Graiâ scierit sive Latinâ Voce loqui, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 40: cum civem ex voce cognovisset, Just. 11, 15.—**C.** *Accent, tone*: ipsa natura . . . in omni verbo posuit acutam vocem, Cic. Or. 18, 58; cf.: rustica vox et agrestis quosdam delectat, *pronunciation, accent*, id. de Or. 3, 11, 42.

Vulcānus, v. Volcanus.

vulgāris (**volg-**), e (ante- and post-class. collat. form **vulgārius**, a, um, Afran., Nov., and Turp. ap. Non. p. 488, 26 sq.; Gell. 1, 22, 2; 3, 16, 18; 12, 10, 6; 16, 5, 1), *adj.* [vulgus], *of* or *belonging to the great mass* or *multitude, general, usual, ordinary, every-day, common, common-place, vulgar* (freq. and class.): in omni arte, cujus usus vulgaris communisque non sit, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 3: in communi vitâ et vulgari hominum consuetudine, id. de Or. 1, 58, 248: vulgaris popularisque sensus, id. ib. 1, 23, 108: liberalitas, i. e. *extended to all*, id. Off. 1, 16, 52: vulgaria et obsoleta sunt, id. Quint. 18, 56: vulgari et pervagatâ declamatione contendere, id. Planc. 19, 47; cf.: ut pervagatum et vulgare videatur, id. Or. 57, 195: nihil tam vile neque tam vulgare est, cujus, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 26, 71: commendatio, id. Fam. 1, 3, 2: opinio, id. de Or. 1, 23, 109: artes, id. Rosc. Am. 46, 134: jejunus raro stomachus vulgaria temnit, Hor. S. 2, 2, 38: coetus vulgares spernere, id. C. 3, 2, 23: prostratas arbores restitui . . . vulgare est, *is a common thing*, Plin. 16, 31, 57, § 131; 14, 19, 24, § 120: vocabula, Quint. 1, 1, 34: verba, id. 10, 1, 9.—No *comp.* or *sup.*—*Adv.*: **vulgārĭter,** *after the ordinary* or *common manner, commonly, vulgarly* (very rare): non vulgariter nec ambitiose scribere, Cic. Fam. 13, 69, 1 (dub.); Plin. 8, 5, 5, §§ 13 and 28; 28, 14, 58, § 204.

vulgārĭtas (**volg-**), ātis, *m.* [vulgaris], *the great mass, the multitude* (post-class.), Arn. 3, 123 and 155.

vulgārĭter (**volg-**), *adv.*, v. vulgaris *fin.*

vulgārĭus, a, um, v. vulgaris *init.*

vulgātē (**volg-**), *adv.*, v. 2. vulgo, *P. a. fin.*

* **vulgātor** (**volg-**), ōris, *m.* [2. vulgo], *one that makes* a thing *generally known, a publisher, divulger*: taciti, i. e. *Tantalus*, who divulged the secrets of the gods, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 51.

1. vulgātus (**volg-**), a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of 2. vulgo.

2. vulgātus, ūs, *m.* [2. vulgo], *a making generally known, a publishing, divulging* (late Lat.), Sid. Ep. 8, 1.

vulgĭvăgus (**volg-**), a, um, *adj.* [vulgus-vagor], *that wanders about everywhere, roving, rambling, vagrant; inconstant* (Lucretian): mos ferarum, Lucr. 5, 932: Venus, id. 4, 1071.

1. vulgō (**volg-**), *adv.*, v. vulgus *fin.*

2. vulgo (**volg-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vulgus], *to spread among the multitude; to make general, common*, or *universal; to put forth to the world, publish* (cf. publico). **I.** In gen.: morbos, Liv. 3, 6, 3: contagium in alios, Curt. 9, 10, 1: rem, i. e. *to let all share in*, Liv. 2, 29, 7: librum, *to publish*, Quint. 1, prooem. § 7; Suet. Gram. 8.— Mid.: vulgari cum privatis, i. e. *to confound one's self with, put one's self on a level with*, Liv. 3, 35, 6. — **II.** In partic. **A.** *To make known to all by words, to spread abroad, publish, divulge* (cf. promulgo): jurgare coepit dicens, quae facis atque in vulgus vulgat, Varr. ap. Non. p. 230, 31: vulgare aliquem vulgo, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 44: non quod ego vulgari facinus per omnes velim, Liv. 28, 27, 10: vulgatur rumor duas deesse tabulas, id. 3, 34, 7: dolorem verbis, Verg. A. 10, 64: haec atque talia vulgantibus, Tac. A. 13, 7. — **B.** In mal. part., *to make common, mingle, confound, to prostitute*: ut ferarum prope ritu vulgentur concubitus plebis patrumque, Liv. 4, 2, 6: vulgato corpore, id. 1, 4, 7: pretio corpus, Aur. Vict. Orig. Gent. Rom. 21. — **C.** *To name, call* (poet.): Bosporon hinc veteres errantis nomine divae Vulgavere, Val. Fl. 4, 420.—Hence, **vulgātus** (**volg-**), a, um, *P. a.*, *general, ordinary, usual, common.* **A.** In gen.: vulgatissimi sensus, Quint. 2, 4, 28.—**B.** In partic. **1.** *Commonly* or *generally known, notorious*: vulgatior fama est, Liv. 1, 7, 2: amores, Ov. M. 4, 276: αὐλητρίς illa vulgata, Quint. 7, 9, 4: illud vulgatum, etc., id. 5, 10, 70; cf. id. 1, 5, 11. — **2.** In mal. part., *common, public*: vulgatissimae meretrices, Suet. Dom. 22; cf.: quis navis umquam in flumine publico tam volgata omnibus quam istius aetas fuit? Cic. Har. Resp. 27, 59. — **vulgātē** (**volg-**), *notoriously*; *comp.*, Amm. 15, 3, 6, and id. 31, 3, 2 *init.*

vulgus (**volg-**), i, *n.* (*masc.*, Att., Sisenn., and Varr. ap. Non. p. 230, 27 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 99; Phaedr. 4, 14; Liv. 6, 34, 5; 24, 32, 1; Lucr. 2, 920 et saep.) [Sanscr. várga, *a group*], *the great mass, the multitude, the people, public* (class.; cf.: plebs, turba). **I.** In

gen.: non est consilium in vulgo, non ratio, etc., Cic. Planc. 4, 9; Sall. J. 66, 2; Verg. A. 2, 39: quod in vulgus gratum esse sentimus, *with the people, with the public, generally*, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 3: in vulgus notus, id. ib. 9, 5, 2; Liv. 22, 3, 14; Tac. H. 1, 71; 2, 26 *fin.*; 2, 93 al.: apio gratia in vulgo est, Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 112.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *A mass, crowd, throng, multitude* of persons or animals: vulgus servorum, Ter. And. 3, 4, 4: mulierum, id. Hec. 4, 2, 24: patronorum, Cic. Brut. 97, 332: insipientium, id. Tusc. 2, 26, 63: densum (umbrarum), Hor. C. 2, 13, 32: inane (animarum), Ov. F. 2, 554: femineum, Luc. 7, 39: incautum (ovium), Verg. G. 3, 469: aequoreum, *of sea-monsters*, Sen. Hippol. 957.—**B.** With an accessory idea of contempt, *the crowd, the vulgar, mob, rabble, populace*: sapientis judicium a judicio vulgi discrepat, Cic. Brut. 53, 198: ceteri omnes strenui, boni, nobiles atque ignobiles, vulgus fuimus sine gratiâ, sine auctoritate, Sall. C. 20, 7: gratiam ad vulgum quaesierat, Liv. 6, 34, 5: quid oportet Nos facere, a vulgo longe lateque remotos? Hor. S. 1, 6, 18: odi profanum vulgus et arceo, id. C. 3, 1, 1: malignum Spernere vulgus, id. ib. 2, 16, 40: infidum, id. ib. 1, 35, 25: mobile, Stat. S. 2, 2, 123: fani pulchritudo et vetustas Praenestinarum etiam nunc retinet sortium nomen: atque id in vulgus; quis enim magistratus aut quis vir illustrior utitur sortibus? *among the common people, among the populace*, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86: spargere voces In volgum ambiguas, Verg. A. 2, 99: alio pane procerum, alio volgi, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 53: vulgus proceresque gemunt, Ov. M. 8, 526.—**C.** Militari gratiora vulgo, *the common soldiery*, Curt. 3, 6, 19: vulgo militum acceptior, id. 7, 2, 33.—Hence, **vulgō** (**volg-**), *abl. adv.*, prop. among the multitude; hence, in gen., *before every body, before all the world, generally, universally, everywhere, all over, commonly, openly, publicly* (syn.: palam, publice, aperte): num locum ad spectandum dare? aut ad prandium invitare? Minime, sed vulgo, passim. Quid est vulgo? Universos, Cic. Mur. 35, 73: ejusmodi tempus erat, ut homines vulgo impune occiderentur, id. Rosc. Am. 29, 80: vulgo totis castris testamenta obsignabantur, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: accidit, ut vulgo milites ab signis discederent, id. ib. 5, 33: vulgo nascetur amomum, *everywhere*, Verg. E. 4, 25: vituli volgo moriuntur in herbis, id. G. 3, 494: vulgo loquebantur, Antonium mansurum esse Casilini, *generally*, Cic. Att. 16, 10, 1: aliquid vulgo ostendere ac proferre, *before all the world, openly*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 28, § 64; cf.: quas (litteras) vulgo ad te mitto, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6, § 21: verum illud verbum est, vulgo quod dici solet, Omnes, etc., *usually*, Ter. And. 2, 5, 15; cf.: ut vulgo uti solemus, Quint. 9, 2, 8: hoc quod vulgo sententias vocamus, id. 12, 10, 48: victum vulgo quaerere, i. e. *by prostitution*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 38; so, vulgo concepti, Dig. 1, 5, 23.

vulnĕrābĭlis (**voln-**), e, *adj.* [vulnero], *wounding, injurious* (late Lat.): materia, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 17, § 171.

vulnĕrārius (**voln-**), a, um, *adj.* [vulnus], *of* or *belonging to wounds.* **I.** *Adj.*: emplastrum, *a plaster for wounds*, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 81; 34, 11, 27, § 114.—**II.** *Subst.*: **vulnĕrārius,** ii, *m.*, *a surgeon*, Plin. 29, 1, 6, § 13.

vulnĕrātio (**voln-**), ōnis, *f.* [vulnero], *a wounding, wound.* **I.** Lit., Cic. Caecin. 16, 47; Hirt. B. G. 8, 47; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 1, 27.—**II.** Trop., *an injuring, injury*: famae, salutis, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.

vulnĕrātor (**voln-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *a wounder*; trop., *an injurer* (late Lat.): gentium, Hier. in Isa. 14, 12.

vulnĕro (**voln-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v. a.* [vulnus], *to wound, to hurt*, or *injure* by a wound (syn.: saucio, ferio). **I.** Lit.: neu quis quem prius vulneret, quam illum interfectum viderit, Caes. B. G. 5, 58: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os fundâ vulneratur, id. ib. 5, 35 *fin.*: plerosque jacula tormentis aut manu emissa vulnerabant, Sall. J. 57, 6: acie ipsâ et ferri viribus vulnerari, Cic. Sest. 10, 24: corpus vulneratum ferro, id. Red. in Sen. 3, 7: (aper) vulnerat armentum, Ov. M. 11, 372.—With *acc. of part affected*: ipse volneratus umerum, femur, Plin. 7, 28, 29, § 103.—**B.** Transf., of things: Romanorum duae naves fractae sunt, vulneratae aliquot, Liv. 37, 30, 9: multis ictibus vulnerata navis erat, id. 37, 24, 8: Scythicorum (smaragdorum) tanta duritia est, ut non queant vulnerari, *cannot be injured, defaced*, Plin. 37, 5, 16, § 64.—**II.** Trop., *to wound, hurt, injure, pain*, etc.: aliquem voce, Cic. Cat. 1, 4, 9: virorum hoc animos vulnerare posset, Liv. 34, 7, 7: laesus ac vulneratus reus, Quint. 7, 2, 30: gravior ne nuntius aures Vulneret, Verg. A. 8, 583; cf.: vulnerant aures eorum praecepta continentiae, Lact. 7, 1, 14: (amor) mea vulnerat arcu Pectora, Ov. A. A. 1, 21: fortunae vulneror ictu, id. P. 2, 7, 41: crimine vulnerari, id. H. 18 (19), 105.

vulnĭfer (**voln-**), ĕra, ĕrum, *adj.* [vulnus-fero], *wound-bringing* (post-class.), Prud. Psych. 173; Maxim. Gall. 5, 98.

vulnĭfĭco, āre, 1, *v. a.* [id.], *to wound* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Misc. 10, 2.

vulnĭfĭcus (**voln-**), a, um, *adj.* [vulnus-facio], *wound-making, wound-inflicting, wounding* (poet.): sus, Ov. M. 8, 359: telum, id. ib. 2, 504: chalybs, Verg. A. 8, 446: plumbum (i. e. caestus), Val. Fl. 1, 420: Apollo, Mart. Cap. 1, § 13.

vulnus (**voln-**), ĕris, *n.* [root vul-; cf. vultur; akin to vello], *a wound* (cf.: ictus, cicatrix). **I.** Lit.: cave faxit volnus tibi jam, Plaut. Truc. 5, 51: qui abstergerem volnera? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: vulnus in latere, Cic. Mil. 24, 65: multis et illatis et acceptis vulneribus, Caes. B. G. 1, 50; so, inferre, id. B. C. 2, 6: accipere, id. B. G. 1, 48: claudicare ex vulnere ob rem publicam accepto, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 249: sustinere, Caes. B. C. 1, 45: excipere, Cic. Sest. 10, 23: alicui infligere, id. Phil. 2, 21, 52: vulneribus defessus, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: gravi vulnere ictus, Liv. 2, 47, 2: vulneribus confectus, id. 24, 26, 14: ego factum modo vulnus habebo, Ov. Am. 1, 2, 30: facile ex volnere est recreatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—**B.** Transf., of things, *a wound*, i. e. *a hole, cut, incision, notch, rent, crack* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): vulneribus donec paulatim evicta (ornus) supremum Congemuit, Verg. A. 2, 630; cf. Ov. M. 9, 383; 14, 392; Juv. 6, 247; Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 142: aratri, Ov. M. 2, 286.—**II.** Trop., *a wound, blow, misfortune, calamity, defeat*: fortunae gravissimo percussus vulnere, Cic. Ac. 1, 3, 4; Luc. 8, 72: hoc tam gravi vulnere etiam illa, quae consanuisse videbantur, recrudescunt, Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 2: quae hic rei publicae vulnera imponebat, eadem ille sanabat, id. Fin. 4, 24, 66: vulnera imposita provinciae sanare, id. Att. 5, 17, 6: inusta rei publicae (with scelera), id. Sest. 7, 17: non vulnus super vulnus, sed multiplex clades, Liv. 22, 54, 9 Weissenb. ad loc.—Esp., in the phrase vulnus accipere, *to be defeated, to suffer great loss*, Just. 1, 8, 10; 2, 11, 19; cf. id. 42, 4, 10.—Of *pain, grief, sorrow*, Lucr. 2, 639; Verg. A. 12, 160; Ov. M. 5, 426.—Of the *wounds* of love, Lucr. 1, 34; Prop. 2, 22 (3, 15), 7; 2, 25 (3, 20), 46; Verg. A. 4, 2; Hor. C. 1, 27, 12; id. Epod. 11, 17: dulcia vulnera sagittae, App. M. 4, p. 156, 29.

vulnusculum (**voln-**), i, *n. dim.* [vulnus], *a little* or *slight wound*, Dig. 21, 1, 1, § 8; Hier. Ep. 112, 13.

vulpēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [vulpes], *a little fox*, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 88; id. Off. 1, 13, 41; Auct. Carm. Phil. 59: tum vulpecula evasit puteo, Phaedr. 4, 9, 10.

vulpes (**volp-**), is (collat. form, *nom.* **vulpis,** Petr. 58; Avien. 40, 7), *f.* [cf. Gr. ἀλώπηξ], *a fox.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 165; Hor. S. 2, 3, 186; id. Ep. 1, 1, 73; id. C. 3, 27, 4 al.—**II.** Trop., *cunning, craftiness*: animi sub vulpe latentes, Hor. A. P. 437; Pers. 5, 117.—Prov. **a.** Jungere vulpes, for any absurd or impossible undertaking, Verg. E. 3, 91.—**b.** Vulpes pilum mutat, non mores, Suet. Vesp. 16.—**c.** Tam facile, quam pirum vulpes comest, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 32.—**III.** Transf.: vulpes marina, *a kind of shark*: Squalus alopecia, Linn.; Plin. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

vulpīnor (**volp-**), āri, *v. dep. n.* [vulpinus], *to play the fox, be sly as a fox* (ante- and post-class.), Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 26; App. M. 3, p. 139, 5.

vulpīnus (**volp-**), a, um, *adj.* [vulpes], *of* or *belonging to a fox*: lingua, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 172: jecur, id. 28, 13, 55, § 197: sanguis, id. 32, 5, 16, § 44.

***vulpĭo** (**volp-**), ōnis, *m.* [id.], *one cunning as a fox, a sly fox*, App. Mag. p. 328, 32.

vulpis, is, v. vulpes *init.*

vulsella, ae, v. volsella.

Vulsĭnii and **Vulsĭnienses,** v. Volsinii.

vulsĭo, ōnis, *f.* [vello], *a plucking*, Veg. 3, 65.

Vulso (**Vols-**), ōnis, *m.*, *a cognomen in the Manlian* gens: Manlius Vulso, Liv. 22, 35; 40, 59.

***vulsūra** (**vols-**), ae, *f.* [vello], *a plucking, pulling*, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 9.

vulsus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.* of vello.

***vultĭcŭlus** (**volt-**), i, *m. dim.* [vultus], a *look, mien, air*: non te Bruti nostri vulticulus ab istâ oratione deterret? i. e. *severe look*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 5.

vultum, i, v. vultus *init.*

vultŭōsus (**volt-**), a, um, *adj.* [vultus], *of an expressive countenance, full of expression, full of airs* or *grimaces, grimacing, affected*: homo, Prud. στεφ. 10, 171: frons, App. M. 3, p. 135, 9: ne quid ineptum aut vultuosum sit (in oratione), Cic. Or. 18, 60; cf. pronuntiatio, Quint. 11, 3, 183.

1. vultur (**volt-**), ŭris (ante-class. collat. form of the *nom. sing.* **vultŭrus** (**volt-**), Enn. ap. Charis. p. 120 P.; id. ap. Prisc. p. 683 ib.; and id. ap. Serv. Verg. A. 6, 597, or Ann. v. 141 Vahl.), *m.*, *a vulture.* **I.** Lit., Plin. 10, 6, 7, § 19; Liv. 41, 21; Verg. A. 6, 597.—As a bird of omen, Liv. 1, 7, 1.—Prov.: vultur profert cornua, for something impossible, Claud. in Eutr. 1, 352.—**II.** Transf., a designation of a grasping, avaricious person, Sen. Ep. 95, 43; Mart. 6, 62, 4.

2. Vultur (**Volt-**), ŭris, *m.*, *a mountain in Apulia, near Venusia*, now *Monte Vulture*, Hor. C. 3, 4, 9; Luc. 9, 185.—Hence, **Vulturnus** (**Volt-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Vultur*: ventus, *a southeast-by-one-third-south wind*, Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 3; Col. 5, 5, 15; 11, 2, 65; Gell. 2, 22, 11; App. de Mundo, p. 63, 14.

Vulturcĭus (**Volt-**), i, *m.*, *one of the fellow-conspirators of Catiline*, Cic. Cat. 3, 2 sq.; Sall. C. 44, 4.

vultŭrīnus (**volt-**), a, um, *adj.* [1. vultur], *of* or *belonging to a vulture, vulture-like, vulturine*: fel, Plin. 29, 6, 38, § 123: sanguis, id. 30, 4, 10, § 30: collum, Mart. 9, 28, 2: species, *the form of a vulture*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 8.

vultŭrius (**volt-**), ii, *m.* [id.], *a vulture, bird of prey.* **I.** Lit., Plaut. Truc. 2, 3, 16; id. Most. 3, 2, 146 sqq.; Lucr. 4, 680; Liv. 27, 23, 3; 27, 11, 4; 41, 21, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *A vulture*; a designation for *a rapacious* or *covetous person, an extortioner*, and the like: sunt alii qui te volturium vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 64: vulturius illius provinciae imperator, Cic. Pis. 16, 38; Cat. 68, 124.—**B.** *An unlucky throw* at dice: jacit vulturios quattuor. Talos arripio: jacto basilicum, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 78.

Vulturnālis (**Volt-**), e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the god Vulturnus* (perh. the same as Vertumnus). **I.** *Adj.*: flamen, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 45 Müll. (Ann. v. 125 Vahl.).—**II.** *Subst.*: **Vulturnālia,** ium, *n.*, *the festival of Vulturnus*, acc. to Fest. p. 379 Müll.

Vulturnum (**Volt-**), i, *n.*, *a town in Campania, on the river Vulturnus*, now *Castel Volturno*, Liv. 25, 20; 34, 45.

1. Vulturnus (**Volt-**), i, *m.*, *a river in Campania*, the mod. *Volturno*, Liv. 8, 11; Verg. A. 7, 729 al.—Hence, **Vulturnus** (**Volt-**), a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to the Vulturnus, Vulturnian*: vada, Sil. 12, 521: amnis, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 194: oppidum, id. 3, 5, 9, § 61.

2. Vulturnus ventus, v. 2. Vultur.

3. ‡ **Vulturnus,** i, *m.*, *the god Vulturnus*; v. Vulturnalis.

vultŭrus (**volt-**), v. 1. vultur *init.*

vultus (**volt-**), ūs, *m.* (*neutr.* collat. form, *plur.* volta, Enn. ap. Non. p. 230, 15, or Ann. v. 536 Vahl.; Lucr. 4, 1213) [etym. dub.; cf. Goth. vulthus, glory], *an expression of countenance, the countenance, visage*, as to features and expression; hence, often to be translated by *features, looks, air, mien, expression, aspect* (syn. aspectus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *sing.*: nam et oculi nimis arguti, quemadmodum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, et is qui appellatur vul

tus, qui nullo in animante esse praeter hominem potest, indicat: cujus vim Graeci norunt, nomen omnino non habent, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: imago animi vultus est, indices oculi, id. de Or. 3, 59, 221: ea, quae nobis non possumus fingere, facies, voltus, sonus, id. ib. 1, 28, 127: oculi, supercilia, frons, vultus denique totus, qui sermo quidam tacitus mentis est, hic in fraudem homines impulit, id. Pis. 1, 1: vultus atque nutus, id. Lael. 25, 93: acer in hostem, Hor. C. 1, 2, 40: torvus, id. Ep. 1, 19, 12: maestus, id. A. P. 106: tali vultu gemens, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 37: qui spiritus illi, Qui voltus, Verg. A. 5, 649; cf.: voltus tuus, cui regendum me tradidi, Sen. Ben. 6, 7, 1.—*Plur.*: vultus mehercule tuos mihi expressit omnes, Cic. Fam. 12, 30, 3: ficti simulatique vultus, id. Clu. 26, 72: non modo severitatem illorum, sed ne vultus quidem ferre possemus, id. Planc. 18, 45: tenere vultus mutantem Protea, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 90: super omnia vultus Accessere boni, *kindly*, Ov. M. 8, 677: vultus modo sumit acerbos, id. Tr. 5, 8, 17.—**B.** In partic., *an angry countenance, stern look, grim visage* (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): (justum virum) Non vultus instantis tyranni Mente quatit solidâ, Hor. C. 3, 3, 3; id. S. 1, 6, 121; 2, 7, 44; Tac. A. 1, 12; Vulg. Psa. 20, 10; 33, 17. —**II.** Transf. **1.** In gen., *the face* (syn.: facies, os): simiae vultum subire, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 12, 2: bracchia et vultum teretesque suras laudo, Hor. C. 2, 4, 21: petamque vultus umbra curvis unguibus, id. Epod. 5, 93; so in the *plur.*, Ov. M. 5, 59; 5, 217; 5, 292; 6, 630; Mart. 1, 32, 5; Plin. 26, 1, 2, § 2 al.—**2.** In partic., *a painted face, portrait, likeness*: vultus Epicurios per cubicula gestant, Plin. 35, 2, 2, § 5; Vop. Prob. 23; Treb. Poll. Claud. 14.—**3.** *The face, look, appearance* (poet.): vultus capit illa priores, Ov. M. 1, 738: inque nitentem Inachidos vultus mutaverat ille juvencam, id. ib. 1, 611.—Of things: unus erat toto naturae vultus in orbe, Ov. M. 1, 6: salis placidi, Verg. A. 5, 848.

vulva, ae, v. volva.

vulvŭla, ae, v. volvula.

X.

X, x, a character probably derived from the Greek Ξ (this form of that letter being found in some few Greek inscriptions). Though not introduced instead of the characters for the two separate sounds till after the adoption of the alphabet, the letter x is certainly older than the Latin inscriptions known to us; for we find in the Columna rostr., EXEMET MAXIMOS, EXFOCIONT; in the fifth Epitaph of the Scipios, SAXSVM; and in the S. C. de Bacch., EXDEICENDVM, EXDEICATIS, EXTRAD, etc.

The sound of X was like that of the Greek ξ, i. e. *ks*, although etymologically it represented not only *cs* (as in lux, from luc-s, and dixi, from dic-si), but also *gs* (as in lex, from leg-s; rexi, from reg-si); *hs* (as in traxi, from trah-si; vexi, from veh-si); and *chs* (as in the word onyx, from onych-s, borrowed from the Greek). The hardening of a softer final (*g, h, ch*) before *s* into the *c*-sound, which occurs in the last-mentioned cases, is found also in several roots ending in *v* and *u*: nix for niv-s, vixi for viv-si, connixi for conniv-si, fluxi for fluv-si, from fluo (root FLUV; cf. fluvius), struxi for stru-si. Less frequently x has arisen from the combinations *ps* and *ts*: proximus for prop-simus (from prope), nixus for nit-sus (from nitor), the latter being used along with the collateral form nisus, as also connivi with connixi, and mistus (from misceo) with mixtus. An exchange of the sounds *ss*, or *s* and *x*, took place in axis for assis, laxus for lassus; cf. also Ulixes, from the Sicilian Οὐλίξης, Etruscan Uluxe for Ὀδυσσεύς; so, too, Sextius, Exquiliae = Sestius, Esquiliae; cf. also Ajax = Αἴας. In the later language of the vulgar, the guttural sound in *x* disappeared, and *s* or *ss* was often written for it; as vis for vix, visit for visit, unsit for unxit, conflississet for conflixisset, in late Inscrr. (v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 297 sq.); hence regularly in Italian, and frequently in the other Romance tongues, the Lat. *x* is represented by *s* or *ss*. Respecting the nature of *x* in composition, v. ex.

By a mere graphic variation, one of the constituent sounds of *x* is often expressed in inscriptions (but not the earliest, v. Corss. Ausspr. I. p. 296) by an additional *c* or *s*; as SACXO or SAXSO for saxo; VCXOR or VXSOR for uxor; CONIVNCX or CONIVNXS for conjux; even both sounds are sometimes thus expressed, VICXSIT for vixit.

As an abbreviation X stands for decem, *ten*; it was stamped upon the silver denarius, so called because it was valued at ten asses.

Xanthĭcus, a, um, *adj.* (sc. mensis), *the Macedonian name of a month which corresponded to the Roman* Aprilis, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 9, 38.

Xanthippē, ēs, *f.*, = Ξανθίππη, *the wife of Socrates*, Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 31; Gell. 1, 17, 1.

Xanthippus, i, *m.*, = Ξάνθιππος. **I.** *The father of Pericles*, Cic. Brut. 11, 44.—**II.** *A Lacedæmonian, who took Regulus prisoner*, Cic. Off. 3, 26, 99.

Xantho, ūs, *f.*, = Ξανθώ, *a sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris*, Verg. G. 4, 336.

† **xanthos,** i, *m.*, = ξάνθος, *a precious stone of a golden color*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 169.

Xanthus, i, *m.*, = Ξάνθος, *the name of several rivers*. **I.** *A river of Troas*, confounded by many with the Scamander, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; 2, 103, 106, § 230; Verg. A. 1, 473; 5, 634 al.; Ov. M. 2, 245; 9, 646; Vitr. 8, 3 *med.*—**II.** *A river in Lycia, near a town of the same name*, now *Essenide*, Mel. 1, 15, 3; Verg. A. 4, 143; id. Cul. 14; Hor. C. 4, 6, 26; Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 100; 6, 34, 39, § 214.—**III.** *A small stream in Epirus*, Verg. A. 3, 350.

Xĕniădes, is, *m.*, = Ξενιάδης, *a Corinthian who purchased and liberated Diogenes the Cynic*, Gell. 2, 18, 9.

xĕnĭŏlum, i, *n. dim.* [xenium], *a small gift* or *present*, App. M. 2, p. 119, 24; Dig. 1, 16, 6.

† **xĕnĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ξένιον, *a gift* or *present made to a guest* (pure Lat. lautia). **I.** Lit., Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 14; Vitr. 6, 10.—Hence, Xenia, *the title of the thirteenth book of Martial's epigrams*, because treating of such things as were usually presented to guests, Mart. 13, 3, 1.—**II.** Transf., in gen., *a gift, present*, Plin. Ep. 5, 14, 8; Dig. 1, 16, 6; Vulg. Ecclus. 20, 31.

Xĕno, ōnis, *m.*, = Ξένων, *an Epicurean philosopher, a native of Athens*, Cic. Att. 5, 10, 5; 5, 11, 6; 7, 1, 1; 13, 37, 1.

Xĕnocles, is, *m.*, = Ξενοκλῆς, *a rhetorician of Adramytteum*, Cic. Brut. 91, 316.

Xĕnŏcrătes, is, *m.*, = Ξενοκράτης, *a disciple of Plato, born at Chalcedon in the 95th Olympiad*, B. C. 400, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Tusc. 5, 18, 51; id. Off. 1, 30, 109; id. Rep. 1, 2, 3.—**II.** *A sculptor, a pupil of Tisicrates, and author of works on sculpture*, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 83.—**III.** *A writer on the art of painting*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 68.

† **xĕnŏdŏchium** or **-ēum,** i, *n.*, = ξενοδοχεῖον, *a public building for the reception of strangers, a caravansary, a stranger's hospital* (syn. deversorium), Hier. Ep. 66, 11; Cod. Just. 1, 2, 17; 1, 3, 33; 1, 3, 35.—Called also **xĕnōn,** ōnis, Cod. Just. 1, 2, 19 al.

† **xĕnŏdŏchus,** i, *m.*, = ξενοδόχος, *one who receives strangers, a superintendent of the stranger's hospital*, Cod. Just. 1, 8, 33 *fin.*

xĕnōn, v. xenodochium.

† **xĕnŏpărŏchus,** i, *m.*, = ξενοπάροχος, *one who attends to* or *provides for strangers*, Dig. 5, 4, 18.

Xĕnŏphănes, is, *m.*, = Ξενοφάνης, *a celebrated Greek philosopher of Colophon, born about* B.C. 556, *a disciple of Archelāus*, Cic. Ac. 2, 37, 118; id. N. D. 1, 11, 28; id. Div. 1, 3, 5; 1, 39, 87; Lact. 3, 23, 11.

Xĕnŏphĭlus, i, *m.*, = Ξενόφιλος, *a Pythagorean philosopher and musician*, Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 2; Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 168.

Xĕnŏphon, ontis, *m.*, = Ξενοφῶν, *a celebrated Greek historian and philosopher, born* B.C. 445, *a pupil of Socrates and a leader of the Greeks in the army of Cyrus the younger*, Cic. Div. 1, 25, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 34, 99; id. Sen. 9, 30; id. Leg. 2, 22, 56; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8.—Hence, **Xĕnŏphontēus** or **-ĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = Ξενοφόντειος, *of* or *belonging to Xenophon*, *Xenophontian*: genus sermonis, Cic. Brut. 35, 132: Hercules, i. e. *mentioned in his writings*, id. Fam. 5, 12, 3.

† **xērampĕlīnae,** ārum, *f.* (sc. vestes), = ξηραμπέλιναι (of the color of dry vine-leaves), *dark-red* or *dark-colored clothes*, Juv. 6, 519.

† **xērantĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ξηραντικός, *drying*: decoctio, Macer, 1, 88; Theod. Prisc. 2, 3.

† **xērŏcollȳrĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ξηροκολλύριον, *a dry salve*, Marc. Emp. 8, 3.

Xērŏlŏphus, i, *m.*, = Ξηρόλοφος (prop. Dry Hill), *the name of a place in Byzantium*, Just. Inst. 4, 18, 5; Prisc. p. 347 P.

xērŏmyrrha, ae, *f.* (ξηρός-μύρρα), *dry myrrh*, Sedul. Hymn. 2, 81.

† **xērŏphăgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ξηροφαγία, *the eating of dry food*: xerophagias observare, Tert. adv Psych. 1 *fin.*

† **xērophthalmĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ξηροφθαλμία, *a dry soreness of the eyes, an inflammation of the eyes*, Marc. Emp. 8, 3 (in Cels. 6, 6, 29, written as Greek).

Xerxes (**Xerses,** Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 26), is (i, Nep. Reg. 1), *m.*, = Ξέρξης, *the celebrated king of Persia, son of Darius Hystaspis, vanquished by the Greeks at Salamis*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 7, 20; id. N. D. 1, 41, 115.

† **xĭphĭas,** ae, *m.*, = ξιφίας (sword-shaped). **I.** *A sword-fish*: Xiphias gladius, Linn.; Plin. 32, 2, 6, § 15; Ov. Hal. 97.—**II.** *A sword-shaped comet*, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89.

† **xĭphĭon,** ii, *n.*, = ξιφίον, *sword-flag, gladiole*, Plin. 25, 11, 88, § 137.

Xūthus, i, *m.*, = Ξοῦθος, *a son of Helen, grandson of Deucalion, and father of a branch of the Hellenic nation*, T. Mam. Syll. 884.

Xȳlĭnē, ēs, *f.* (ξυλίνη): Xyline come, *a village in Pamphylia*, Liv. 38, 15.

† **xȳlĭnum,** i, *n.*, = ξύλινον, *cotton*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

† **xȳlŏbalsămum,** i, *n.*, = ξυλοβάλσαμον, *balsam-wood, the wood of the balsam-tree*, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118; 13, 1, 2, §§ 13, 15; 29, 3, 13, § 56.

† **xȳlŏcassĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ξυλοκασσία, *the wood of the cassia, cassia-wood*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.

† **xȳlŏcinnămōmum,** i, *n.*, = ξυλοκιννάμωμον, *the wood of the cinnamon-shrub, cinnamon-wood*, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 91; Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7.—Also contracted, **xylŏcinnămum,** i, *n.*, Scrib. Comp. 271.

† **xȳlon,** i, *n.*, = ξύλον (wood; in partic.), *the cotton-tree*, Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 14.

xȳlŏphȳtum (**-on**), i, *n.*, = ξυλόφυτον, *a kind of herb, comfrey*, App. Herb. 59.

Xȳnĭae, ārum, *f.*, *a town of Thessaly*, Liv. 32, 13, 14; 33, 3, 8; 39, 26, 2.

† **xȳris,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ξυρίς, *wild iris*, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 143.

† **xystarches,** ae, *m.*, = ξυστάρχης, *the master, director*, or *manager of a* xystus, Amm. 21, 1, 4; Tert. ad Mart. 3.

Xystĭāni, ōrum, *m.*, *a people of Caria*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 109.

† **xystĭcus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ξυστικός, *of* or *belonging to a* xystus. **I.** *Adj.*: vanitas, i. e. *of the athletes*, Tert. Pud. 7 *med.*—**II.** *Subst.*: **xystĭci,** ōrum, *m.*, *athletes*, Suet. Aug. 45; Dig. 3, 2, 4; Inscr. Grut. 332, 6.

Xystĭlis, is, *f.*, *the name of a woman*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 81.

xystum, i, v. xystus.

† **xystus,** i, *m.*, or **xystum,** i, *n.*, = ξυστός or ξυστόν. **I.** Among the Greeks, *a covered portico* or *gallery, where the athletes exercised in winter*, Vitr. 5, 11, 4; 6, 10, 5; Tert. Apol. 38.—**II.** Among the Romans, *an open colonnade* or *portico*, or *a walk planted with trees*, etc., for recreation, conversation, philosophic discussion, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 8, 2; id. Brut. 3, 10; id. Ac. 2, 3, 9; Sen. Ira. 3, 18, 3; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 17; 5, 6, 19; 9, 7, 4; 9, 36, 3; Suet. Aug. 72; Phaedr. 2, 5, 18.

Y.

Y, y, a Greek letter introduced at a late period for words borrowed from the Greek, the place of the Greek Υ being previously filled by U (i. e. V, which graphically originated from Υ; v. the letters U and V). Thus, according to the express testimony of Cicero (Or. 48, 160), Ennius always wrote Burrus for Pyrrhus, and Bruges for Phryges; and so the words which were identical in Greek and Latin in the oldest period of the language have either preserved *u* where the Greek has υ, as bucina and βυκάνη, cubus and κύβος, fuga and φυγή, mus and μῦς et saep.; or this *u* has given place to *i*, as in lacrima, formerly lacruma, = δάκρυμα. Sometimes, also, *o* took the place of the υ; cf. mola and μύλη, sorex and ὕραξ, folium and φύλλον, and, shortening a long vowel, ancŏra and ἄγκῡρα, like lacrĭma and δάκρῡμα. In Cicero's time *y* seems to have been already in use; but its application was restricted to foreign words, and hence the spellings Sylla, Tybris, pyrum, satyra, etc., are to be rejected.

Z.

Z, z, was perhaps a letter of the original Latin alphabet, since it is found in the Carmen Saliare, Varr. L. L. 7, § 26 Müll.; and in a Latin record of an Oscan law of the time of the Gracchi, C. I. L. 1, 197; but it had long disappeared, when, in Cicero's time, it again came into use, but only in transcribing Greek names, to represent the Greek Ζ, ζ, which had previously been represented, when initial, by *s*, as in Saguntum for Ζάκυνθος, Sethus, sona, etc.; and by *ss* when medial, as in Atticisso, badissas, etc., in Plautus. It seems to have been sounded like the Engl. *z* (Corss. Ausspr. 1, p. 295; but cf. Roby, Gr. 1, § 195). In late Latin writings *z* is very frequent in place of *s*, and in the words Zmyrna for Smyrna, zmaragdus for smaragdus, is found in the best MSS. In writings of the third and fourth Christian centuries *z* often stands for initial *di* before a vowel, as zaconus, zabulus, etc.; cf. the Æolic ζά for διά.

Zăbūlōn, ōnis, *m.*, = Ζαβουλών, *one of the tribes of Israel*, Juvenc. 1, 441; cf. Vulg. Apoc. 7, 8.

Zăbŭlus or **Zăbŏlus,** i, *m.*, = Ζάβολος (collat. form of Διάβολος; cf. the letter D *init.*), *the Devil*, Lact. Mort. Pers. 16.

Zachărĭas, ae, *m.* (*i* short, Juvenc. 1, 29; Paul. Nol. 5, 27; Sid. Carm. 16, 36), = Ζαχαρίας, *Zacharias, the father of St. John the Baptist*, Vulg. Luc. 1, 5; 1, 12; 1, 13; 3, 2; Lact. 4, 14, 6.

Zăcynthĭus, a, um, v. Zacynthus.

Zăcynthus or **-ŏs,** i, *f.*, = Ζάκυνθος, *an island in the Ionian Sea*, now *Zante* or *Zacyntho*, Mel. 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Liv. 21, 7; 26, 24; Verg. A. 3, 270; Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 62; Ov. H. 1, 87 al. — Hence, **Zăcynthĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zacynthus, Zacynthian*: Calchas, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 104: bitumen, Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Zăleucus, i, *m.*, = Ζάλευκος, *a lawgiver of the Locrians*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 18; id. Leg. 1, 22, 57; 2, 6, 14; Sen. Ep. 90, 5.

Zăma, ae, *f.*, = Ζάμα. **I.** *A small town in Numidia* (now *Zamra*), *celebrated for the victory gained there by Scipio over Hannibal*, Liv. 30, 29; Sil. 3, 261 al. — **II.** *Another town in Numidia*, also, with the addition regia, *the residence of Juba*, now *Jama*, Sall. J. 57 sq.; Auct. B. Afr. 91; Inscr. Grut. 364, 1. — Hence, **Zămensis,** e, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zama*: oppidum, i. e. *Zama*, Plin. 5, 4, 4, § 30 (al. Ziamensis). —As *subst.*: **Zămenses,** ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Zama*, Auct. B. Afr. 92.

† **zāmĭa** (**sāmĭa**; cf. Fleck. Ep. Crit. 12), ae, *f.*, = ζημία, *hurt, damage, loss* (cf. detrimentum), Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 20.

Zămolxis, is, *m.*, = Ζάμολξις, *a Thracian philosopher*, App. Mag. p. 290, 9.

zancha, zanca, or **zanga,** ae, *f.*, *a kind of soft Parthian shoe*, Gallien. ap. Treb. Claud. 17; Cod. Th. 14, 10, 2.

Zanclē, ēs, *f.*, = Ζάγκλη, *an older name of the city of Messana* (*Messina*), *in Sicily*, Ov. M. 14, 5; 15, 290; Sil. 1, 662. — Hence, **A. Zanclaeus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zancle, Zanclean*: harena, i. e. *Sicily*, Ov. M. 13, 729. — **B. Zanclēïus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of Zancle, Zanclean*: moenia, i. e. *Messana*, Sil. 14, 48: saxa, Ov. M. 14, 47.

† **zanthenes,** is, *m.*, *a yellow gem*, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

† **zāplūtus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζάπλουτος, *very rich*, Petr. 37.

zēa, ae, *f.*, = ζειά. **I.** *A kind of grain, spelt*: Triticum spelta, Linn. (pure Lat. alica); Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81 sq.; Hier. in Isa. 9, 28, 25; id. in Ezech. 4, 9. — **II.** *A kind of rosemary*, App. Herb. 97.

zēlanter, *adv.* [zelo], *zealously* (late Lat.), Ven. Fort. Vit. Patern. 3.

zēlātor, ōris, *m.* [id.], *a zealous person, a zealot*, Ven. Carm. 5, 6, 12; Ambros. in Psa. 51, 15.

(**zēlĭvĭra,** ae, *f.*, a false read. for caelibi, Tert. Exhort. Cast. 9.)

† **zēlo,** āre, *v. a.*, = ζηλόω. **I.** *To love with zeal* or *ardently* (eccl. Lat.): populum summo pietatis amore, Tert. Carm. adv. Marc. 4, 36; Aug. Conf. 1, 7. — **II.** *To be jealous of*: non zeles mulierem sinus tui, Vulg. Ecclus. 9, 1. — **III.** *To be zealous for*: zelat zelum legis, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 58. — Also in *dep.* form: zelatus est legem, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 26. — *Absol.*: zelatus est pro Deo suo, Vulg. Num. 25, 13.

† **zēlōtes,** ae, *m.*, = ζηλωτής, *one that loves with jealousy, one that is jealous* (eccl. Lat.); of God, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 28; 4, 25; Vulg. Exod. 20, 5 al.

zēlŏtȳpa, ae, v. zelotypus, 2.

† **zēlŏtȳpĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ζηλοτυπία, *jealousy*, Plin. 25, 7, 37, § 75; Vulg. Num. 5, 14 (in Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18, and Att. 10, 8, A, 1, written as Greek).

† **zēlŏtȳpus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζηλότυπος, *jealous*: Iarba, Juv. 5, 45: moechae, id. 6, 278. — As *substt.* **1. zēlŏtȳpus,** i, *m.*, *a jealous man*, Petr. 45; Quint. 4, 2, 30; Mart. 1, 93, 13. — **2. zēlŏtȳpa,** ae, *f.*, *a jealous woman*, Petr. 69.

† **zēlus,** i, *m.*, = ζῆλος, *zeal, emulation; jealousy*, Vitr. 7 praef.; Prud. Ham. 188; Aus. Epigr. 77; Hier. in Gal. 2, 4, vv. 17, 18; Vulg. Num. 25, 11.

† **zēma** or **zūma,** ătis, *n.*, = ζέμα, *a cooking utensil, a saucepan*, Apic. 8, 1 *fin.*; Val. ap. Treb. Claud. 14; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 466.

Zēno or **Zēnon,** ōnis, *m.*, = Ζήνων, *the name of several Greek philosophers*. **I.** *The founder of the Stoic school, a native of Citium in Cyprus*; form Zeno, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 3; Cic. Fin. 3, 2, 5; 3, 4, 15; id. N. D. 2, 22, 57; Sen. Ben. 4, 39, 1; Quint. 2, 20, 7; form Zenon, Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27 B. and K.; Sen. Ep. 33, 7. — **II.** *An Eleatic philosopher of Elea, in Magna Græcia*, Cic. Ac. 2, 42, 129; id. Tusc. 2, 22, 52; id. N. D. 3, 33, 82. — **III.** *An Epicurean philosopher, the teacher of Cicero and Atticus*, Cic. Fin. 1, 5, 16; id. N. D. 1, 21, 59; 1, 33, 93 sq.; id. Tusc. 3, 17, 38. — **IV.** *A Greek emperor in the fifth Christian century*. — Hence, **Zēnōnĭānus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *pertaining to the emperor Zeno, Zenonian*: lex, Just. Inst. 3, 2, 3.

Zēnŏbĭa, ae, *f.*, = Ζηνοβία, *a queen of Palmyrene, wife of Odenatus, conquered by Aurelian*, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyrann. 14, 23; 14, 29; Vop. Aurel. 22 sq.; Eutr. 9, 9. — **II.** *Daughter of Mithridates, king of Armenia*, Tac. A. 12, 44; 13, 6; 13, 37.

Zĕphȳrē, ēs, *f.*, *an island near Crete*, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 61.

Zĕphȳrĭtis, ĭdis, *f.*, = Ζεφυρῖτις, *the Zephyritide*, an appellation of Arsinoē, wife of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, who was honored as a goddess, Cat. 66, 57 (cf. Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148).

† **zĕphȳrĭus,** a, um, *adj.*, = ζεφύριος, *of* or *belonging to a zephyr* or *to the west wind*: ova, i. e. *wind-eggs, addle-eggs*, Plin. 10, 60, 80, § 167.

Zĕphȳrus, i, *m.*, = Ζέφυρος, *a gentle west wind, the western breeze, zephyr* (pure Lat. Favonius); personified, *son of Astræus and Aurora*. **I.** Lit., Plin. 18, 34, 77, § 337; Hor. C. 3, 1, 24; 4, 7, 9; id. Ep. 1, 7, 13; Verg. G. 1, 44; id. A. 4, 223; Ov. M. 1, 64; 1, 108; cf. Sen. Q. N. 5, 16, 5. — **II.** Poet., in gen., *wind*, Verg. A. 4, 562.

† **zeros,** i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 9, 53, § 138 (al. leros).

Zērynthĭus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ζηρύνθιος, *of* or *belonging to the Thracian town of Zerynthus, Zerynthian*: litora, Ov. Tr. 1, 10, 19: Apollo, Liv. 38, 41.

1. zēta, ae, *f.*, v. diaeta *init.*

2. zēta, *indecl. n.*, = ζῆτα, *the Greek letter* zeta, Aus. Idyll. Lit. Monos. 12, 11.

zētārĭus, a, um, = diaetarius, Paul. Sent. 3, 6, 58.

Zētes, ae, *m.*, = Ζήτης, *a brother of Calăis and son of Boreas, one of the Argonauts*, Ov. M. 6, 716; Prop. 1, 20, 26. — Collat. form **Zētus,** i, *n.*, Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 350.

Zēthus, i, *m.*, = Ζῆθος, *a son of Jupiter by Antiopa, and brother of Amphion*, Cic. de Or. 2, 37, 155; id. Rep. 1, 18, 30; Auct. Her. 2, 27, 43; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 42; Hyg. Fab. 76 and 155.

Zeugītāna rĕgio = ἡ Ζευγιτανή, *a very fruitful district in Africa*, now *the northern part of Tunis*, Plin. 5, 4, 3, § 23; Mart. Cap. 6, § 669. — Called **Zeugis,** Isid. 14, 5, 8.

† **zeugītes,** ae, *m.*, = ζευγίτης, *a kind of reed*, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 169.

1. zeugma, ătis, *n.*, = ζεῦγμα, *a grammatical figure, according to which two nouns or two infinitives are united to a verb which is applicable to only one of them*, Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 18.

2. Zeugma, ătis, *n.*, = Ζεῦγμα, *a town in Syria, on the Euphrates*, now *Rumkaleh*, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 67; 5, 24, 21, § 86; 34, 15, 43, § 150; Tac. A. 12, 12; Luc. 8, 237; Stat. S. 3, 2, 137.

† **zeus,** i, *m.*, = ζαιός, *a kind of fish* (pure Lat. faber), Col. 8, 16, 9; Plin. 9, 18, 32, § 68.

Zeuxis, is and ĭdis (*acc.* -im or -in), *m.*, = Ζεῦξις. **I.** *A famous Greek painter of Heraclea*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 65 sq.; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. de Or. 3, 7, 26; *acc.* Zeuxin, id. Inv. 2, 1, 1. — **II.** Zeuxis Blandenius (*a native of* Blandos, *a city of Phrygia*), *a matricide*, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 4 sq.

† **zingĭbĕri** or **zimpĭbĕri,** *indecl. n.*, = ζιγγίβερι, *ginger*: Amomum zingiber, Linn.; Plin. 12, 7, 14, § 27. — Also **zingĭber,** ĕris, *n.*, Cels. 5, 23 *fin.*; Pall. Oct. 20, 2; Apic. 2, 2.

zinzāla, ae, *f.*, *a kind of gnat* (rustic Lat.; cf. Span. zenzalo; Ital. zanzara), Cassiod. in Psa. 104, 31.

zinzĭlŭlo, āre, *v. n.*, the natural cry of certain birds, *to chirp* (of the regulus, merops, and progne), Auct. Carm. Phil. 43.

zirbus, i, *m.*, = omentum, *the caul, omentum*, Apic. 8, 6 *fin.*

† **zīzānĭa,** ōrum, *n.*, = ζιζάνια, *darnel, cockle, tares* (eccl. Lat.), Prud. Apoth. 6, 8; Vulg. Matt. 13, 25; 13, 26 sq.; Ambros. in Luc. 8, 49.

† **zīzȳphum** or **zīzĭphum,** i, *n.*, = ζίζυφον, *the jujube*, Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47; 17, 10, 14, § 74; 21, 9, 27, § 51.

† **zīzȳphus,** i, *m.*, = ζίζυφος, *the jujube-tree*, Col. 9, 4, 3; Pall. 5, 4.

zmaragdachates, v. smarag-.

zmaragdus, i, v. smaragdus *init.*

zmaris, ĭdis, v. smaris.

zmecticus, v. smecticus.

zmegma, v. smegma.

zmilampis, is, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

zmilax, v. smilax.

† **zmintha,** ae, *f.*, *an aromatic plant, a kind of mint*, Plin. 19, 10, 57, § 176.

Zmyrna and **Zmyrnaeus,** a, um, v. Smyrn-.

zmyrus, i, v. smyrus.

† **zōdĭăcus,** i, *m.*, = ζωδιακός, *the zodiac* (pure Lat. orbis signifer), Cic. Arat. 317; Gell. 13, 9, 6. — Hence, **zōdĭăcus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of the zodiac*: zodiacum diastema, Sid. Ep. 8, 11: zodiacus tractus, Mart. Cap. 1, § 44: zodiaca hospitia, id. ib. 1, § 5.

Zōē, ēs, *f.*,= ζωή (life), *one of the Æons of Valentinus*, Tert. adv. Valent. 12.

Zōĭlus, i, *m.*,= Ζώϊλος, *a severe critic in the time of* Ptolemaeus Philadelphus, *a censurer of Homer* (hence called Ὁμηρομάστιξ, Homeromastix), Vitr. 7 praef. — Transf., of *a censorious person*, Ov. R. Am. 366; Mart. 11, 37, 1.

† **zōmŏtēgănītē,** ēs, *f.* [ζωμός-τήγανον], *a dish of fish stewed in their own liquor*, Apic. 4, 2, § 147 dub.

† **zōna** (**sōna,** Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 85 Ritschl), ae, *f.*, = ζώνη, *a belt, girdle, zone*, worn about the loins by women (cf. cingulum). **I.** Lit., Cat. 2, 13; Ov. F. 2, 320; id. H. 2, 116; id. M. 5, 470; 10, 379; id. R. Am. 602; id. Am. 1, 7, 48 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *A girdle* worn by men for containing money, *a money-belt* (cf. crumena), C. Gracch. ap. Gell. 15, 12 *fin.;* Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 40. — **B.** *The girdle* or *belt of Orion*, a constellation, Ov. F. 6, 787. — **C.** *A line running around the edge of a gem, a girdle*, Plin. 37, 6, 24, § 90. — **D.** *One of the imaginary circles which divided the earth into five climates, a zone*, Verg. G. 1, 233; Ov. M. 1, 46; 2, 131; Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172; Mel. 1, 1, 2; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 15, 13; 2, 5, 20; Mart. Cap. 6, § 602. — **E.** *A kind of herpes* or *erysipelas*, which spreads about the body like a girdle, and destroys life, *the shingles;* called also zoster, Scrib. Comp. 63.

zōnālis, e, *adj.* [zona, II. D.], *of* or *belonging to a zone* (of the earth): ambitus, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 5 *med.*

zōnārĭus (**sōnārĭus**), a, um, *adj.* [zona], *of* or *belonging to a belt* or *girdle*. **I.** *Adj.:* sector, *a cutpurse*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 20. — **II.** *Subst.:* **zōnārĭus,** ii, *m.*, *a maker of girdles*, Cic. Fl. 7, 17; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 2, 379 (Sat. Fr. 30, 16).

* **zōnātim,** *adv.* [zona], *round about, in a circle*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 189, 33.

Zōnē, ēs, *f.*, *a promontory of Thrace, opposite to Thasos*, Mel. 2, 2; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43.

zōnŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zona], *a little girdle*, Cat. 61, 53; Seren. ap. Non. p. 539, 19; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 52.

† **zōophŏrus,** i, *m.*, = ζωοφόρος, *the frieze* of a column (between the epistylium and the coronis), Vitr. 3, 5, 10; 4, 1, 2.

† **zōophthalmos,** i, *m.*, = ζωόφθαλμος, *great houseleek, called also* aizoum majus, Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

† **zōpissa,** ae, *f.*, = ζώπισσα, *pitch mixed with wax, which was scraped off from ships*, Plin. 16, 12, 23, § 56; 24, 7, 26, § 41.

† **zōpўron,** i, *n.*, = ζωπυρόν, *a plant, called also* clinopodion, Plin. 24, 15, 87, § 137.

Zōpўrus, i, *m.*, = Ζώπυρος. **I.** *A celebrated physiognomist*, Cic. Fat. 5, 10; id. Tusc. 4, 37, 80. — **II.** *A Persian noble, who mutilated himself and thereby helped to conquer Babylon*, Just. 1, 10, 15. — **III.** *A rhetorician*, Quint. 3, 6, 3. — Hence, perh., **1. Zōpўrion,** Lucil. ap. Non. p. 210, 28. — **2. Zōpўriātim,** *adv.*, *in the manner of Zopyrus*, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 455, 17.

zoranisceos, i, *m.*, *a precious stone*, otherwise unknown, Plin. 37, 10, 70, § 185.

Zōrŏastres, is, *m.*, *Zoroaster, a lawgiver of the Medes*, Just. 1, 1, 9; Plin. 30, 1, 2, § 3; App. Mag. p. 291. — Hence, **Zōrŏastrēus,** a, um, *adj.*, *of* or *belonging to Zoroaster, Zoroastrian:* susurri, i. e. *magical*, Prud. Apoth. 494 (where Zŏr-, by solecism).

† **1. zoster,** ēris, *m.*, = ζωστήρ (a girdle). **I.** *A kind of herpes, the shingles* (cf. zona, II. E.), Plin. 26, 11, 74, § 121. — **II.** *A kind of sea shrub* (*called also* prason), Plin. 13, 25, 48, § 135.

2. Zoster, ēris, *m.*, *a promontory, town, and harbor of Attica;* the promontory is now called *C. Lombarda*. Cic. Att. 5, 12 *init.*

† **zōthēca,** ae, *f.*, = ζωθήκη. **I.** *A little private chamber, closet*, or *cabinet*, for reposing in by day (cf. conclave), Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 21; cf. zothecula. — **II.** *A recess, niche*, for religious purposes, Inscr. Orell. 1368; 2006; 3889.

zōthēcŭla, ae, *f. dim.* [zotheca, I.], *a little closet* or *cabinet*, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 38; Sid. Ep. 8, 16; 9, 11.

†† **zura,** ae, *f.* [African], *the seed of the Christ's-thorn* (paliurus), Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

† **1. zўgĭa,** ae, *f.*, = ζυγία (prop. an *adj.* from ζύγιος, belonging to or fit for yokes). **I.** *A tree, called also* carpinus, *horn-beam:* Carpinus betulus, Linn.; Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 67. — **II.** Zygia tibia, *a nuptial* or *marriage flute*, App. M. 4, p. 157, 37.

2. Zygia, ae, *f.*, *a name of Juno*, as the goddess of marriage, App. M. 6, p. 174, 38.

† **zўgis,** ĭdis, *f.*, = ζυγίς, *wild thyme*, App. Herb. 99.

† **zўgostăsĭum,** ii, *n.*, = ζυγόστασις, *the office of a weigh-master*, Cod. Th. 15, 26, 1.

† **zўgostătes,** ae, *m.*, = ζυγοστάτης, *a master of the weights, weigh-master*, Cod. Th. 12, 7, 2; Cod. Just. 10, 71, 2.

† **zythum,** i, *n.*, = ζῦθος, *a kind of malt-liquor* among the Egyptians, Plin. 22, 25, 82, § 164; Col. 10, 116; Dig. 33, 6, 9 praef.

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